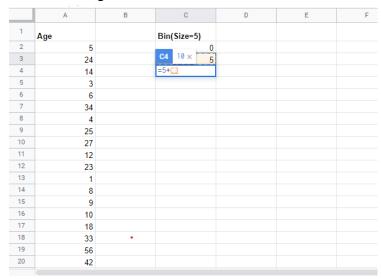


Frequency Table

The frequency table helps us in understanding how the data is spread in our dataset. It further helps us in creating a histogram to understand the data distribution in a better way.

In the given below snapshot, we are given data of the Age of various people and we need to create a frequency table for it to better understand how age is distributed in various categories/classes.

We are taking the size of the class i.e bin size = 5



• Simply drag down after once applying the formula as shown below

	A	В	С	D	E	F	
1	Age		Bin(Size=5)				
2	5		0				
3	24		5				
4	14		10				
5	3		15				
6	6		20				
7	34		25				
8	4		30				
9	25		35				
10	27		40				
11	12		45				
12	23		50				
13	1		55				
14	8		60	•			
15	9		65				
16	10		70				
17	18						
18	33						
19	56						
20	42						



• After this use the =FREQUENCY(A2:A20, C2:C16) function to calculate the frequency of Age in corresponding classes, As A2:A20 signifies data range and C2:C16 signifies class range

1	Age	Bin(Size=5)	
2			=FREQUENCY(A2:A20,C2:C16
2	5	0	
3	24	5	5
4	14	10	
5	3	15	5
6	6	20	
7	34	25	5
8	4	30	
9	25	35	5
10	27	40	
11	12	45	5
12	23	50	
13	1	55	5
14	8	60	
15	9	65	5
16	10		
17	18		
18	33		
19	56		
20	42		

• After using the =FREQUENCY() function, we will get the below output

1	Age	Bin(Size=5)		
2	5	0	0	
3	24	5	4	
4	14	10	4	
5	3	15	2	
6	6	20	1	
7	34	25	3	
8	4	30	1	
9	25	35	2	
0	27	40	0	
11	12	45	1	
12	23	50	0	
13	1	55	0	
4	8	60	1	
15	9	65	0	
6	10	70	0	
17	18	•	0	
8	33			
9	56			
20	42			



Observation: Now Value corresponding to 5(under Bin column) is 4 which means there are 4 people with age in the interval 0-5, which can be clearly verified by looking into our dataset as these are people with ages 3,4,1 & 5. Hence we infer that values under the Bin are the Upper limits.

Similarly, the value corresponding to 35(under Bin) is 2 which means 2 people have their respective ages within the 30-35 range and their ages are 34 & 33.