Lesson 2 : Visualizing Data

US	China	US	Sweden	China
Canada	China	Japan	Mexico	US
China	Germany	India	India	Japan
US	US	US	China	China
India	Japan	England	India	Japan
England	India	China	Mexico	US
Mexico	US	Canada	Pakistan	India
Japan	China	US	Japan	Germany
China	India	India	China	China
Germany	Japan	China	US	Japan

Frequency Table



US	China	US	Sweden	China
Canada	China	Japan	Mexico	US
China	Germany	India	India	Japan
US	US	US	China	China
India	Japan	England	India	Japan
England	India	China	Mexico	US
Mexico	US	Canada	Pakistan	India
Japan	China	US	Japan	Germany
China	India	India	China	China
Germany	Japan	China	US	Japan

Country	Frequency
Canada	0 0
China	
England	
Germany	
India	
Japan	
Mexico	
Pakistan	
Sweden	
US	

How	manu	stud	ems a	re from	m the
US?					
How	many	studer	its are	from	the
US, C	hina,	or Pal	d stan	? [
				lave H	
fewer	st Stu	dents	?		
					7

Relative Frequency

Country	Frequency	Relative Frequency
Canada	2	2/50 = (0.04) ← proportion
China	12	
England	2	
Germany	3	
India	8	
Japan	8	
Meaco	3	
Pakistan	1	
Sweden	١	
US	10	

All proportions are always between or equal to ___ and ___

For any frequency tables the relative frequencies should add to ____

What proportion are from the	of students US?
	of Students are
There is a great Students from	iter proportion of
o Europe	
o Asia	

Percentages

Country	Frequency	Proportion	Percent
Canada	2	0.04	4%
China	12	0.24	
England	2	0.04	
Germany	3	0.06	
India	8	0.16	
Japan	8	0.16	
Mexico	3	0.06	
Pakistan	1	0.02	
Sweden	1	0.02	
US	10	0.20	

Percentages range from ___%.

Continent	Frequency	Rel. Freg
North America		
Asia		
Europe		

Sample of Student Ages

Sample of student ages

			-	
15	19	18	14	13
27	16	65	15	31
27	15	65 24 45	22	13 31 51 33 15 13 65 18 52
24	20	45	22	33
24	27	18	66	15
18	39	10	30	13
19	28	53	28	65
30	20	21	28	18
20	23	18	41	52
75	19	18 63	14	18

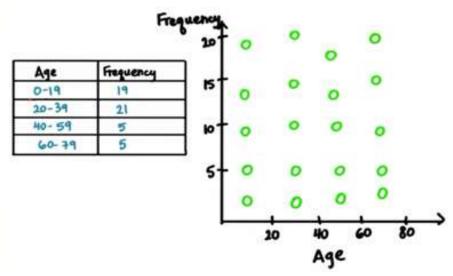
n=50

How many rows would you need in your table? o 50 (one for each student) Age	Frequency
o 66 (one for each age, 10-75)	0 0
= 8-10 (easy to understand)	
o It depends on how you group the data	•
- 9 (mor 50 yrs, under 50 yrs)	:
o 8-10 (easy to understand) o It depends on how you group the data o 2 (over 50 yrs, under 50 yrs)	:

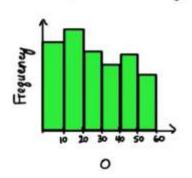
Age	Frequency
0-19	19
20-39	
40-59	5
60-79	5

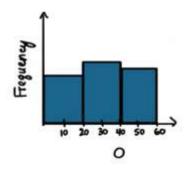
Visualizing Data

HISTOGRAM



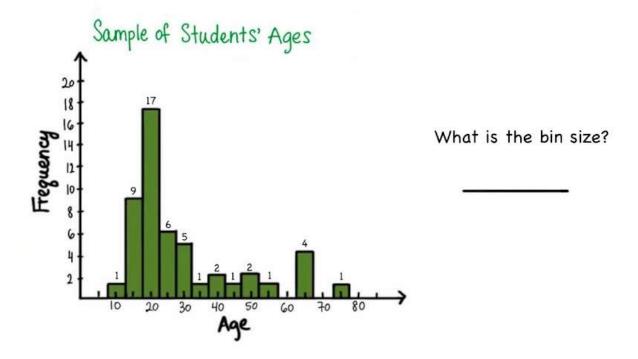
Which histogram has a smaller bin size?





HISTOGRAM SIMULATOR

https://telemetry.mozilla.org/histogram-simulator/



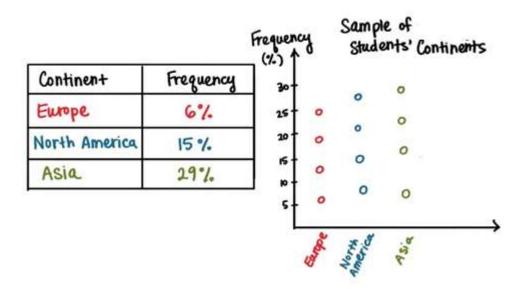
Q: - Now approximately, what is the most frequent age?

Q: - Now, what proportion of students are over 60 years old?

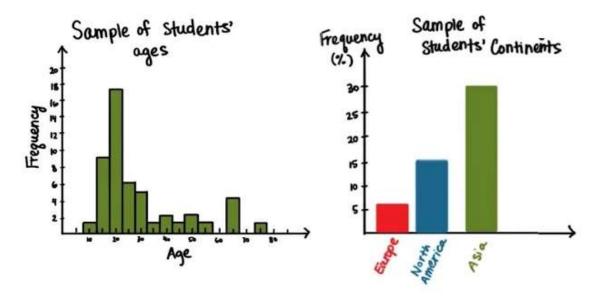
Q: - Okay, So what percentage of students are under 60 years of age? Remember this is now percentage, not proportion.

Q:- What if we wanted to know how many students are younger than 20? Can we answer this from the graph? Yes or no?

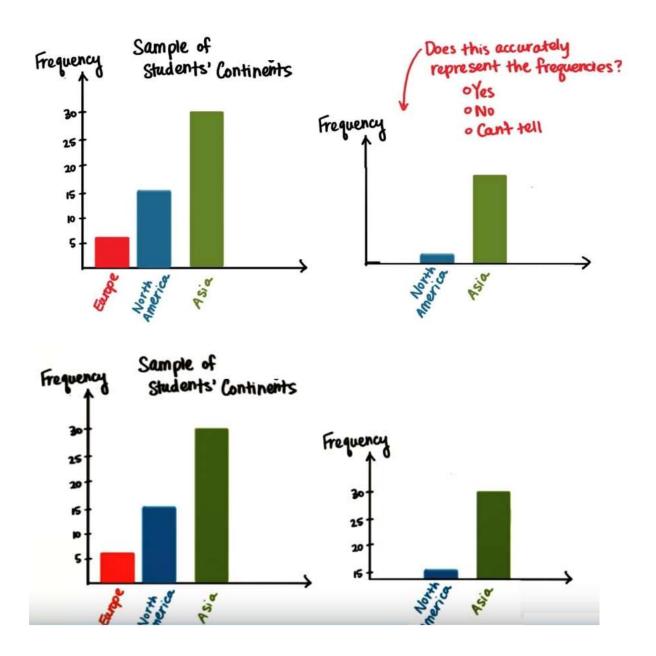
Continent Graph



Q:-What's the difference between these 2 graphs? Just think about it and write your answer.



BIASED GRAPHS

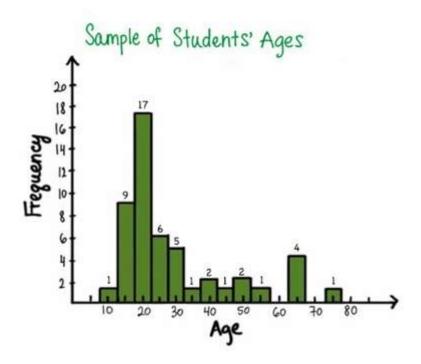


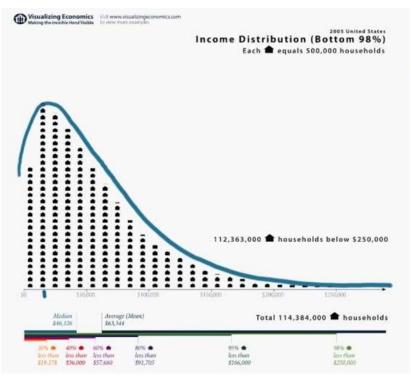
Interpret Histogram

Q:- What can be said about men's body fat percentage using this histogram?



Skewed Distribution





about this distribution?

It is symmetrical

The most common household income is less than \$25,000 per year

Most households make less than \$100,000

No households have an income greater than \$250,000