Another way to represent data is by using a line graph. A **line graph** usually shows how data change over a period of time.

Example 3 Make a Line Graph

Sales at the Marshall High School Store are shown in the table. Make a line graph of the data.

School Store Sales Amounts					
September	$670	December	$168	March	$412
October	$229	January	$290	April	$309
November	$300	February	$388	May	$198

Step 1 Draw a horizontal axis and a vertical axis and label them as shown. Include a title.

Step 2 Plot the points.

Step 3 Draw a line connecting each pair of consecutive points.
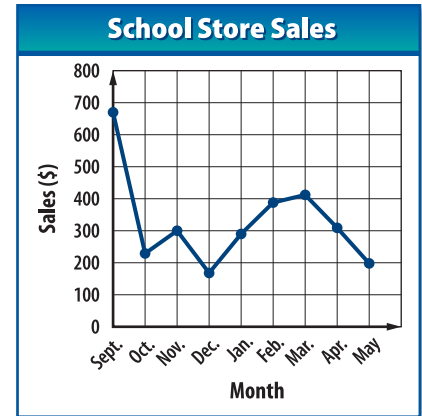
Data can also be organized and displayed by using a stem-and-leaf plot. In a **stem-and-leaf plot**, the digits of the least place value usually form the *leaves*, and the rest of the digits form the *stems*.

🌐 **Real-World Example 4** Make a Stem-and-Leaf Plot

ANIMALS The speeds (mph) of 20 of the fastest land animals are listed at the right. Use the data to make a stem-and-leaf plot.

42	40	40	35	50
32	50	36	50	40
45	70	43	45	32
40	35	61	48	35

Source: *The World Almanac*

The least place value is ones. So, 32 miles per hour would have a stem of 3 and a leaf of 2.

Stem	Leaf
3	2 2 5 5 5 6
4	0 0 0 0 2 3 5 5 8
5	0 0 0
6	1
7	0

Key: 3|2 = 32

Real-World Link

The fastest animal on land is the cheetah. Cheetahs can run at speeds up to 60 miles per hour.

Source: Infoplease

A **circle graph** is a graph that shows the relationship between parts of the data and the whole. The circle represents all of the data.