```
> a
[1] 96 171 202 178 147 102 153 197 127 82 157 185 90 116 172 111 148 213 130
[20] 165 141 149 206 175 123 128 144 168 109 167 95 163 150 154 130 143 187 166
[39] 139 149 108 119 183 151 114 135 191 137 129 158
> stem(a)
 The decimal point is 1 digit(s) to the right of the
 8 | 2056
 10 | 2891469
 12 | 378900579
 14 \mid 1347899013478
 16 | 356781258
 18 | 35717
 20 | 263
This is a default case with scale = 1. Usually, the data structure is easily detected in
the default case.
> stem(a, scale=2)
 The decimal point is 1 digit(s) to the right of the
 8 | 2
 9 | 056
 10 | 289
```

In this case, the data is displayed in more details.

```
> stem(a, scale=0.5)
 The decimal point is 2 digit(s) to the right of the
 0 | 89
 1 | 0001111222333333444444
 1 | 55555555666777777888999
```

In this case, too few stems are used, and the stem-and-leaf display does not provide much information about the data.

```
> stem(a,scale=3)
```

2 | 0011

The decimal point is 1 digit(s) to the right of the |

13 | 00

13 | 579 14 | 134

14 | 7899 15 | 0134

15 | 78

16 | 3

16 | 5678

17 | 12

17 | 58

18 | 3 18 | 57

19 | 1

19 | 7

20 | 2 20 | 6

21 | 3

In this case, each stem is divided into two parts. There are too many stems in this plot, resulting in a display that does not tell us much about the shape of the data.