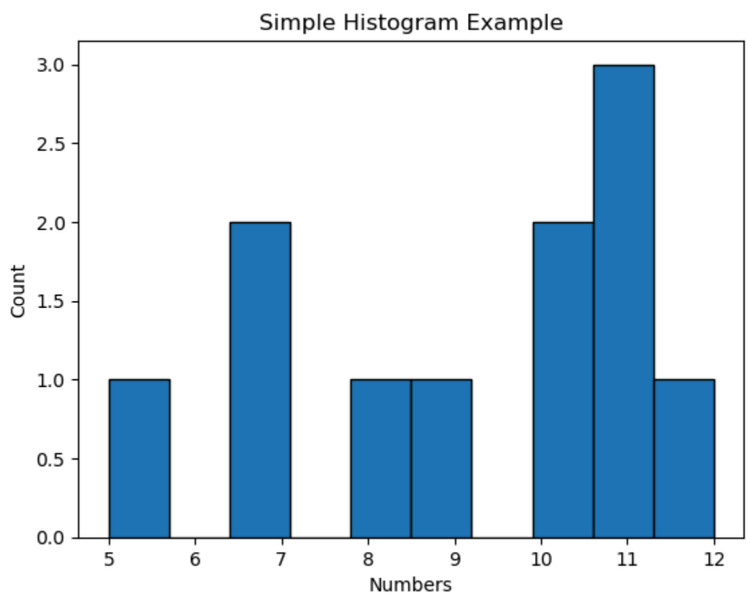
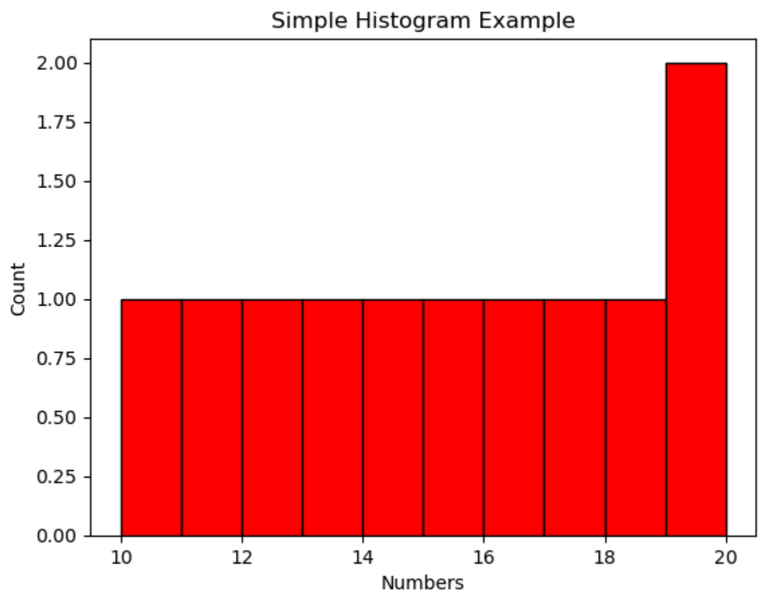
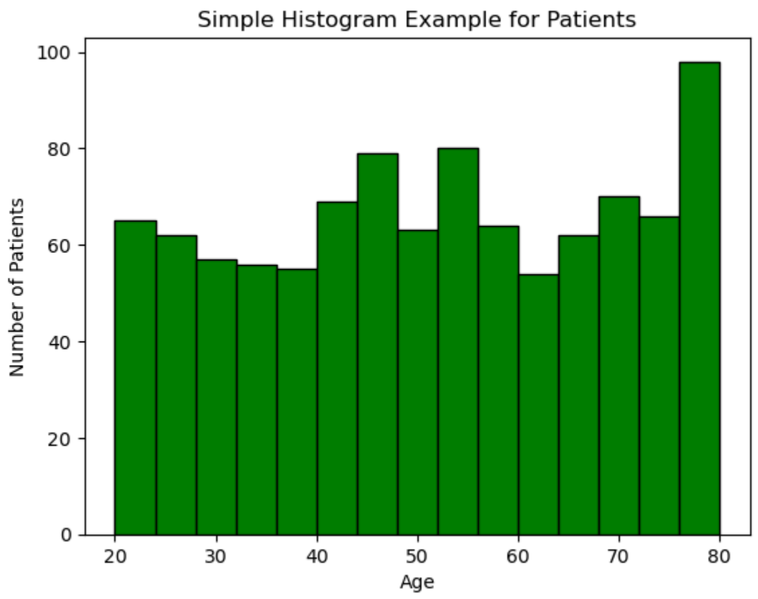
In [3]:
```
#22/01/2025

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
#sample data
data = [5,7,7,8,9,10,10,11,12,11,11]
#create the histogram
plt.hist(data, bins=10, edgecolor='black')
#set the title and lables for the plot
plt.title('Simple Histogram Example')
plt.xlabel('Numbers')
plt.ylabel('Count')

#show that plot
plt.show()
```



In [5]:
```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
#sample data
data = [10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20]
#create the histogram
plt.hist(data, bins=10, edgecolor='black', color='red')
#set the title and lables for the plot
plt.title('Simple Histogram Example')
plt.xlabel('Numbers')
plt.ylabel('Count')

#show that plot
plt.show()
```



In [7]:
```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np

# Simulate data: Random ages of 1000 cancer patients (assume age between 20 and 80)
np.random.seed(42)  # For reproducibility
data = np.random.randint(20, 81, 1000)  # Generating random 1000 ages between 20 and 80

# Create the histogram
plt.hist(data, bins=15, edgecolor='black', color='green')

# Set the title and labels for the plot
plt.title('Simple Histogram Example for Patients')
plt.xlabel('Age')
plt.ylabel('Number of Patients')

# Show the plot
plt.show()
```


Simple Histogram Example for Patients
Number of Patients
Age
0
20
40
60
80
100
20
30
40
50
60
70
80

In [ ]: