Graphical representation of frequency distribution:
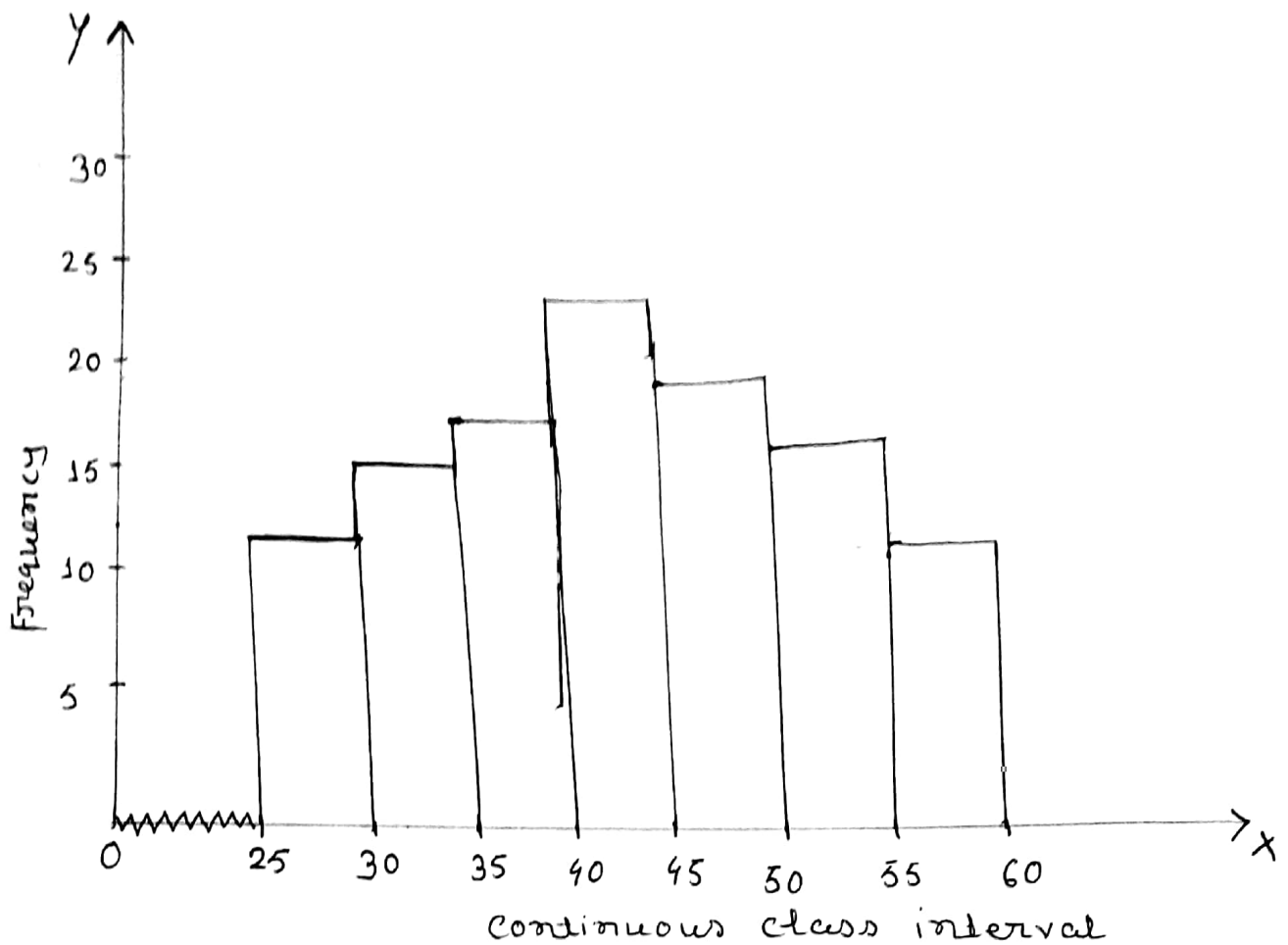
The following types of graphs generally used to represents the frequency distribution:

(i) Histogram

(ii) Frequency Polygon

(iii) Cumulative frequency curve or ogive

Histogram:

In drawing histogram the variable expressed in continuous class interval are represented along x-axis and the frequency along y-axis.
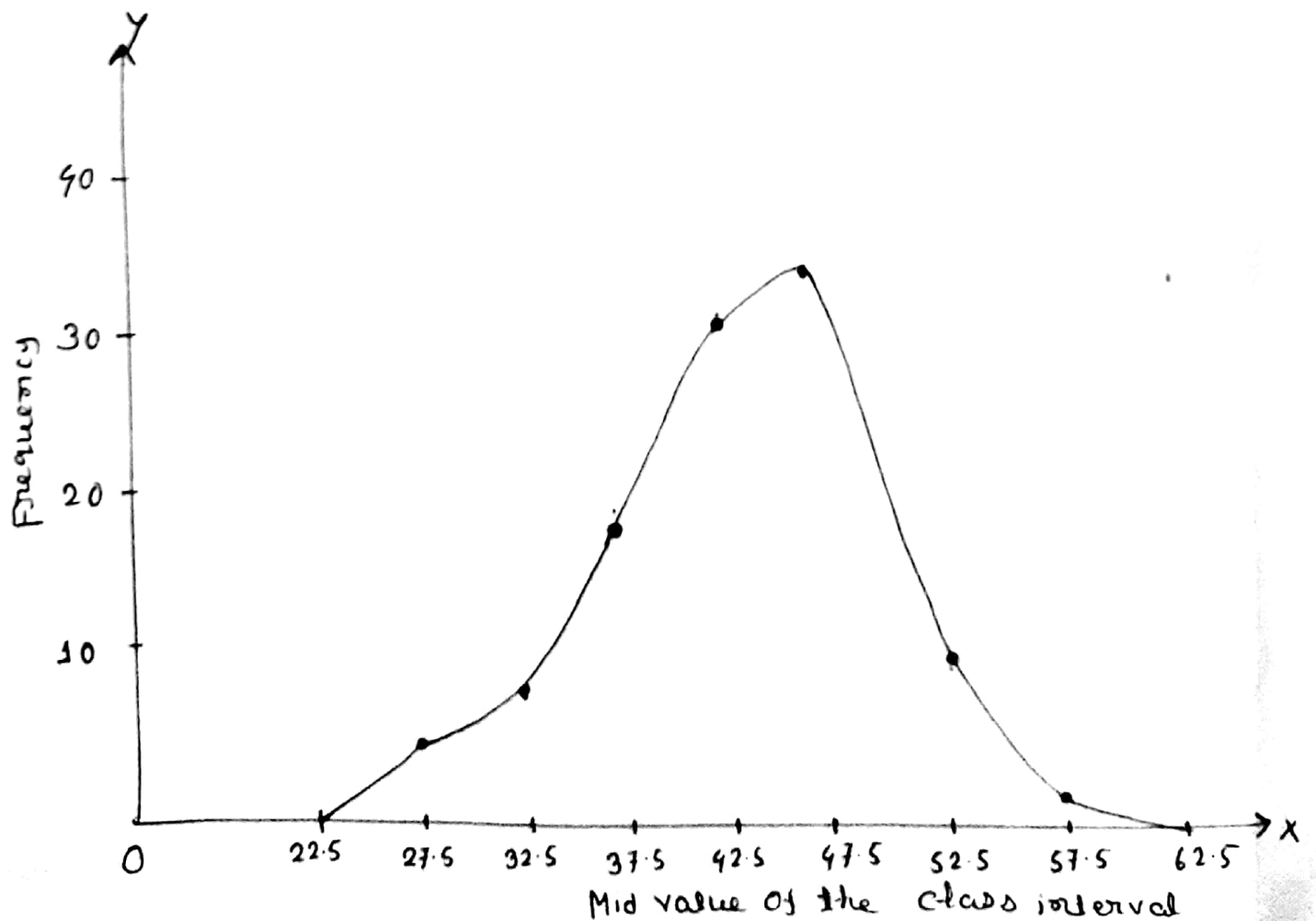
Class interval	Frequency
25-30	13
30-35	15
35-40	18
40-45	25
45-50	20
50-55	16
55-60	12

Frequency polygon:

In frequency polygon the mid values of the continuous class intervals are represented along x-axis and the frequencies corresponding to the class intervals are represented along the y-axis.
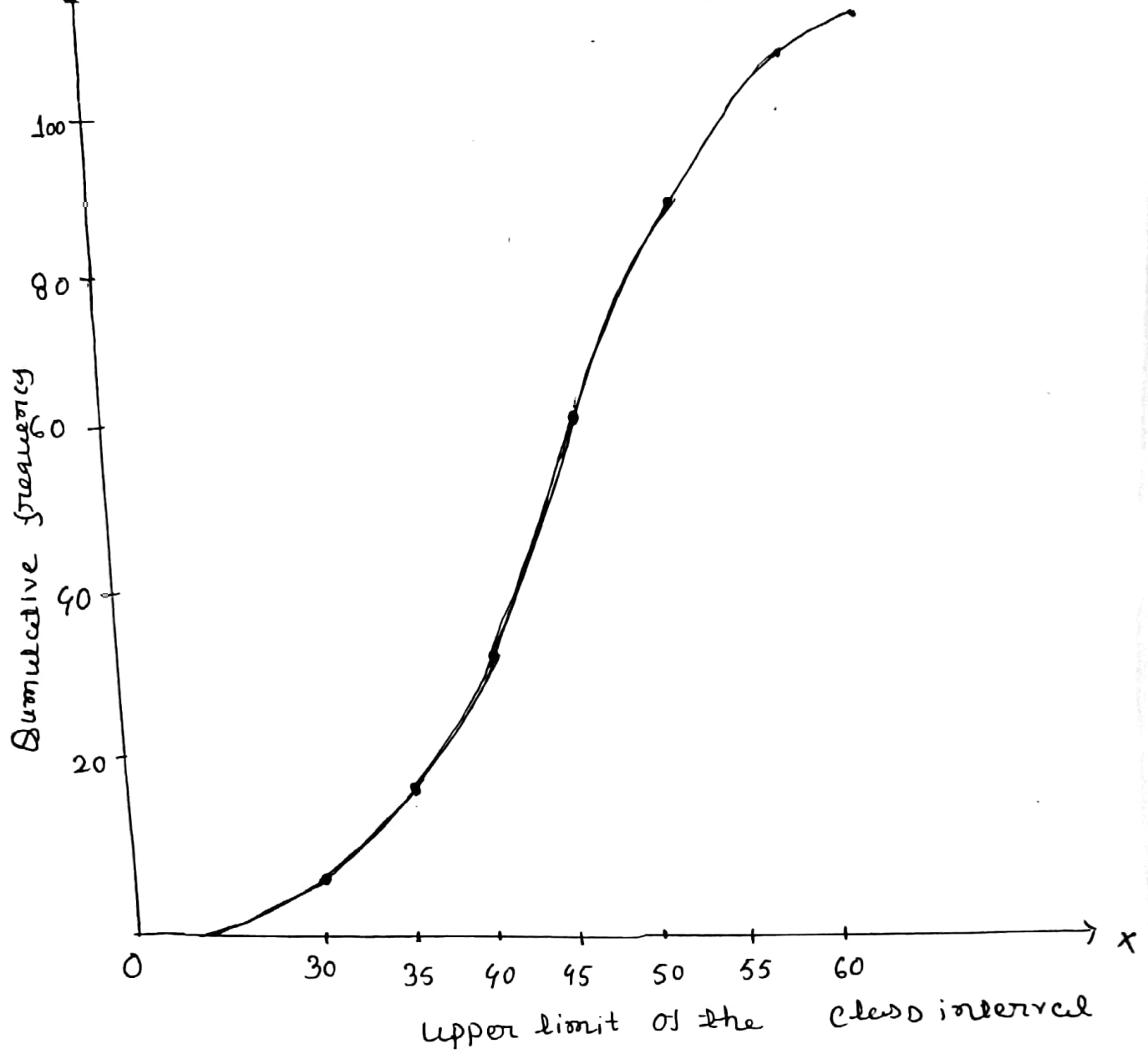
Class interval	Mid values	Frequency
25-30	27.5	5
30-35	32.5	7
35-40	37.5	18
40-45	42.5	30
45-50	47.5	32
50-55	52.5	10
55-60	57.5	1

Mid value of the class interval

Cumulative frequency curve or ogive:

In cumulative frequency curve or ogive, the upper limit of the classes are represented along x-axis and the corresponding cumulative frequencies are represented along y-axis.

Class interval	Frequency	Cumulative frequency
25-30	5	5
30-35	7	12
35-40	18	30
40-45	30	60
45-50	32	92
50-55	10	102
55-60	1	103

Cumulative frequency (y-axis)

100, 80, 60, 40, 20

Upper limit of the class interval (x-axis)

0, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60

x

Drawing Histogram for inclusive methods

Class interval	Class interval (continuous)	Frequency
25-29	24.5 - 29.5	13
30-34	29.5 - 34.5	15
35-39	34.5 - 39.5	18
40-44	39.5 - 44.5	25
45-49	44.5 - 49.5	20
50-54	49.5 - 54.5	16
55-59	54.5 - 59.5	12