Graphing a Single Variable

0:00 / 4:50 1.0x

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We've seen the importance of a graph - a visualization

to help tell a story about our data or to help

answer a question that we might have.

But to first get to that

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Comprehension Check

(3/3 points)

What's the first step in creating a graph of our data?

- Plotting the mean of the data
- Binning our variables into more manageable sizes

- (•) Coming up with an aggregate table ✔
- ( ) Plotting the spread of our data

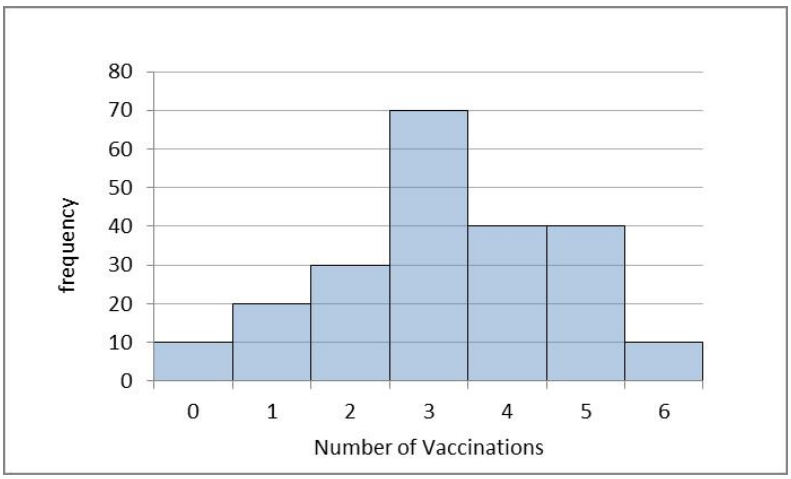
The aggregated table when examining a categorical variable is:

- (•) Table of Counts ✔
- ( ) Frequency Table
- ( ) Grouped Frequency Table

What would be a standard "good" number of rows in a frequency table?

- ( ) 1 to 5
- (•) 10 to 15 ✔
- ( ) 20 to 30
- ( ) As many rows as data values

Below is a histogram showing the number of vaccinations received by a sample of dogs in the local animal shelter.



(6/6 points)

According to the histogram, how many dogs did not receive any vaccinations at all while in the shelter?

10 ✔ **Answer:** 10

10

How many dogs were in this sample?

220 ✔ **Answer:** 220

220

What percentage of the dogs received three or more vaccinations? *(Report to one decimal, e.g. 45.6.* **DO NOT include percentage symbol "%.")**

72.7 ✔ **Answer:** 72.7

72.7

What is the bin size for the vaccination histogram?

- (•) 1 ✔
- ( ) 2
- ( ) 6
- ( ) Varies for each number of vaccinations

The common graph for categorical data to represent counts for each category is a:

- (•) Bar Plot ✔
- ( ) Dot Plot
- ( ) Histogram

- Line Graph

The common graph for numerical data to represent the frequency for each value (or bin) is a:

- Bar Plot
- Dot Plot
- Histogram ✔
- Line Graph