PRESENTATION OF DATA

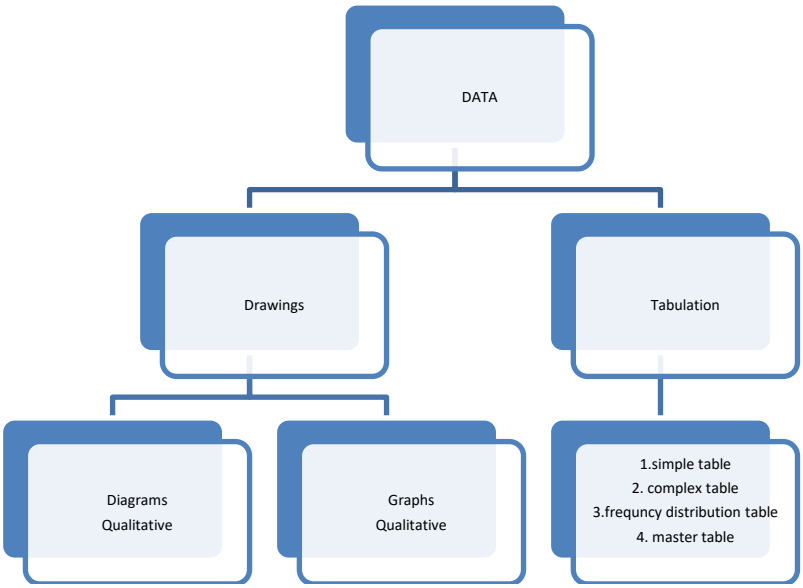

Diagram	Graph	Tabulation
Bar diagram	Histogram	Simple Table
Pie Diagram	Freq.Polygon	Complex Table
Picture Diagram	Freq.curve	Frequency distribution table
Map/Spot Diagram	Line Chart	Master table
	Cumulative freq	
	Scatter or dot	

Tabulation :

- ✓ It is a Process of arranging the data in table format.
- ✓ It gives one shot view of data.
- ✓ It is first step in presentation and analysis of data.
- ✓ There is no hard and fast rule for creating a table.
- ✓ One should have clear idea about facts to be presented and relation between them for proper designing of table.

Types

I. Simple table.
II. Complex table.
III. Frequency distribution table.
IV. Master table.

I. **Simple table It is Very straight forward.**

- ✓ It includes one or two attributes (Characteristics)
- ✓ It is relatively easy to construct.
- ✓ The characteristics under observations are fixed.
- ✓ Number or the frequency of events is small.

Ex. - Location wise distribution of admitted persons according to heart disease.

Location	**Heart Disease**		**Total**
	Yes	No	
Rural	40	80	120
Urban	50	30	80
Total	**90**	**110**	**200**

II. **Complex table:**

If more than 2 attributes come for presentation then table become manifold such table is called as Complex table.

Ex. In previous example - If 3rd attribute "Sex" added.

III. F**requency distribution table:**

- ✓ It is most important table.
- ✓ Large or ungrouped data is presented in small, manageable number.

Types

i. Discrete frequency distribution (grouped or ungrouped).

ii. Continues frequency distribution (grouped).

I. **Discrete frequency distribution** (Divided into un-grouped and groups)

Ex. Age on last b' day -

21, 22, 20, 24, 20, 20, 22, 26, 24, 26, 21, 21, 25, 25, 25, 20 25, 25, 21,25

Ungrouped Data

Age	**Tally Marks**	**Frequency**
20	IIII	4
21	IIII	4
22	II	2
23	--	0
24	II	2
25	𝍸 I	6
26	II	2
Total	**N**	**20**

Convert frequencies into tally marks

Tally system reminder:

Each mark: |

Every 5 marks → draw 4 marks + a cross mark across like this 𝍸 | (5+1)

Grouped Data: means you take individual values and arrange them into *classes* or *intervals* instead of listing each value separately.

Take same Ex. Age on last b' day -

21, 22, 20, 24, 20, 20, 22, 26, 24, 26, 21, 21, 25, 25, 25, 20 25, 25, 21,25

Age	**Tally Marks**	**Frequency**
20-21	𝍸 III	8
22-23	II	2
24-25	𝍸 III	8
26-27	II	2
Total	**N**	**20**

Continuous Frequency distribution

Ex: weight of patients:

72, 62.5, 48, 80, 48.2, 61.2, 58.5, 58, 59.5, 55.3, 45.8, 63.3, 52, 58.8, 65.8, 81.2, 86,69.2

Weight in KG	**Tally**	**Frequency(f)**
40-50	III	3
50-60	~~𝍸~~ I	6
60-70	~~𝍸~~	5
70-80	I	1
80-90	III	3
Total	**N**	**18**

Rules for Frequency distribution table:

- ✓ Class interval between the groups should not be too broad or to narrow.
- ✓ The number of classes should not be too many or too few.
- ✓ The class interval should be same throughout the observations.
- ✓ The headings must be clear. Ex- Age in years or in months or Heig in Feet or in cm etc
- ✓ Groups shouldbe tabulated in ascending or descending order.

IV. **Master Table:**

- ✓ It is full fledge table giving detail of each experiment unit one below other.
- ✓ All column names are either variable or attributes and each row represent a "record".