① GRAPHS

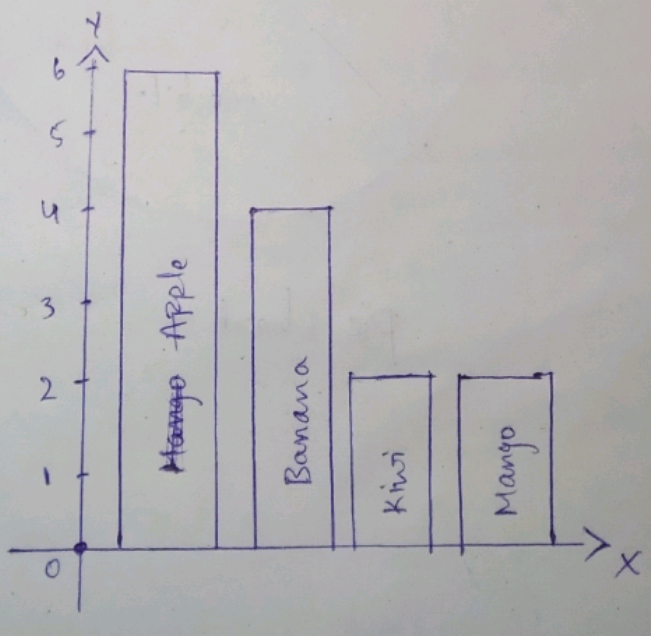
① **Bar Graph** :- Visually represents categorical data using rectangular bars, where bar length is proportional to the value of frequency.

→ It allows easy comparision of different groups or trends overtime, using label axes (categories on one, values on other) for clarity, making complex data accessible for pattern recognition.

→ **frequency table of fruit** :-

Fruit	Count
Apple	6
Banana	4
Kiwi	2
Mango	2

→ **Bar graph** :-



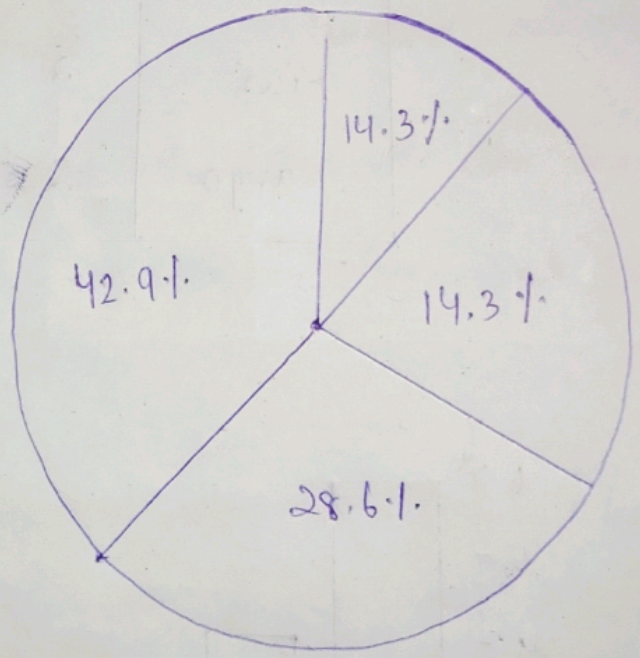
Pie Chart

→ As barchart use for frequency count of fruits. piechart also uses the frequency count of particular variable.

→ Here we have to use the percentage occurrence of every fruit.

→ The circle represents 100% and we have to slice out the circle like we slice a pie.

Ex :-



Pie chart

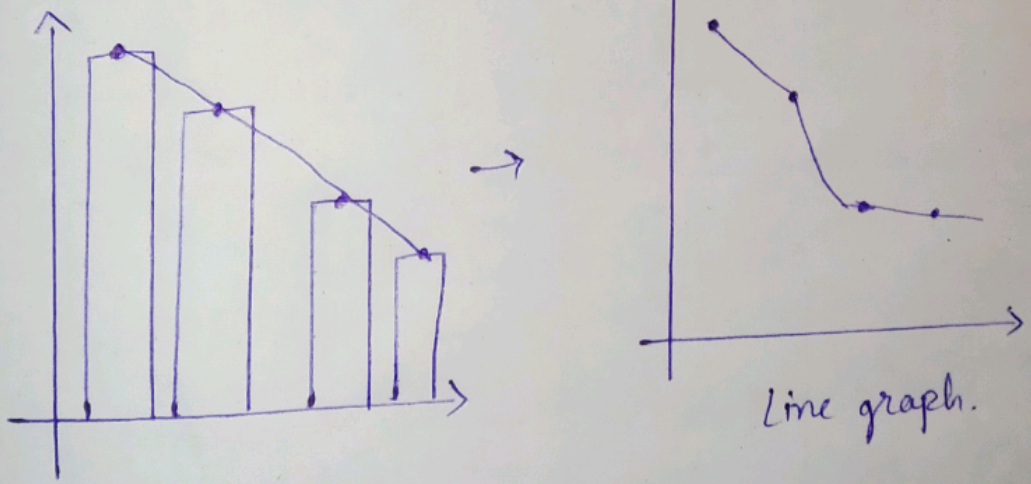
Line graph

For making a line graph we must remember how we made a bar graph.

→ Make a bar graph, we must have to plot a dot on top of the bar.

Eg:-

Now, remove the bars & join all the dots with a line.



Line graph.

O - Gives

→ To make the O-Gives we have to take the cumulative frequency. just adding the value with previous one.

for eg:-

Month	EXP
Jan	10k
feb	12k
Mar	18k
Apr	12k
May	5k

+ + + +

→

Month	Exp
Jan	10k
feb	22k
Mar	42k
Apr	54k
May	59k.

C.F Table.