Data Visualizations

1) **What is measures of Frequency?**
   Measures of frequency is compare one part of the distribution to another part of the distribution.

2) **What is Count?**
   The count refers to the number of objects or items.

3) **What is Percentage?**
   Percentage is a ratio expressed as a fraction of 100.

4) **What is Frequency?**
   The number of observations in class called frequency.

5) **What is frequency Distribution?**
   A table containing class intervals along with frequencies is called as frequency distribution.

6) **What are cumulative Frequencies?**
   A cumulative frequencies are defined as running total of frequencies.

7) **What is Relative Frequencies?**
   Relative Frequencies are the fraction of times an answer occurs.

8) **What are Graphs?**
   A graph is a picture designed to express words, particularly the connection between two or more quantities.

9) **Why Bar graphs are useful?**
   Bar graphs are appropriate for summarizing the distribution of a categorical variable.

10) **Why Pie Charts are useful?**
    Pie graphs are appropriate for summarizing the distribution of a categorical variable.

11) **Why Box plots are useful?**
    A boxplots are appropriate for summarizing the distribution of a numeric variables.

12) **Why histogram is useful?**
    A histogram is appropriate for summarizing the distribution of a numeric variable.

13) **Why stratified Boxplot are useful?**
    Stratified Boxplots are useful for examining the relationship between a categorical variable and a numeric variable, within strata or groups defined by a third categorical variables.

14) Why steam and leaf plots are useful?

Steam and leaf plots are appropriate for summarizing the distribution of a numeric variable and most appropriate for smaller datasets.

15) Why stacked, clustered, Mosaic Plots are useful?

These plots are appropriate for examining the relationship between 2 categorical variables.

16) Why Scatter plot is useful?

Scatter plots are appropriate for examining the relationship between 2 numeric variables.

17) What is The Box-and-Whisker Plot?

A set of data values for a variable, the five numbers that correspond to the smallest value, the first quartile Q1, the median, the third quartile Q3, and the largest value.

18) What is Histogram?

Histogram is a graphical display of data using bars of different heights.

19) What is Frequency polygon?

Frequency polygon is a graph constructed by using lines to join the midpoints of each interval or bin.

20) What is Frequency curve?

Frequency Curve is a smooth curve for which the total area is taken to be unity. It is a limiting form of a histogram or frequency polygon.

21) What is Ogive?

An Ogive is a graph of a cumulative distribution, which explains data values on the horizontal plane axis and either the cumulative relative frequencies.