Frequency Distribution

- counts the observation of each possible value in a variable

Roll = {1, 1, 2, 3}
(variable)

1 - 2
2 - 1
3 - 1

- By using frequency table

↑ variable

| Undergrad Degree | Undergrad Grade |
|---|---|
| Business | 78.9 |
| Business | 74 |
| Business | 74.6 |
| Engineering | 79.3 |
| Engineering | 70.1 |
| Business | 88.8 |
| Business | 66 |
| Art | 82.9 |
| Business | 93.6 |
| Business | 75.6 |
| Finance | 67.5 |
| Computer Science | 68.7 |
| Business | 76 |
| Computer Science | 67.7 |
| Engineering | 75.3 |
| Engineering | 68.1 |
| Finance | 63.3 |

n=17

Frequency Table

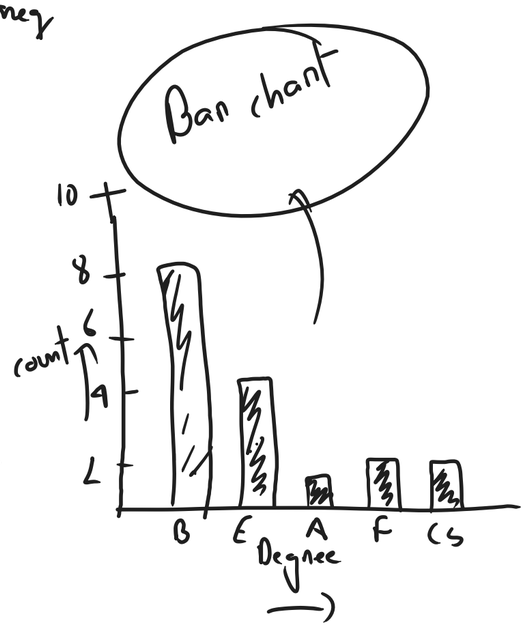
| Degree | Frequency |
|---|---|
| Business | 8 |
| Engineering | 4 |
| Art | 1 |
| Finance | 2 |
| Computer Science | 2 |

100%

) categorical freq distribution

Relative freq

| | |
|---|---|
| 47% | |
| 29% | |
| 6% | |
| 12% | |
| 12% | |
| 100% | |




For categorical, counts the times of observation.

Numerical freq Distribution, we use a range of number

5, 10, 15, - - -

| Undergrad Degree | Undergrad Grade |
|---|---|
| Business | 78.9 |
| Business | 74 |
| Business | 74.6 |
| Engineering | 79.3 |
| Engineering | 70.1 |
| Business | 88.8 |
| Business | 66 |
| Art | 82.9 |
| Business | 93.6 |
| Business | 75.6 |
| Finance | 67.5 |
| Computer Science | 68.7 |
| Business | 76 |
| Computer Science | 67.7 |
| Engineering | 75.3 |
| Engineering | 68.1 |
| Finance | 63.3 |

n=17

| Grade | freq |
|---|---|
| 60 - 65 | 1 |
| 65 - 70 | 5 |
| 70 - 75 | 3 |
| 75 - 80 | 5 |
| 80 - 85 | 1 |
| 85 - 90 | 1 |
| 90 - 95 | 1 |
| Total | 17 |