Frequency Distribution

- counts the observation of (each) possible value in a variable

- By using frequency table

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

1 - 2
2 - 1
3 - 1

↑ 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%

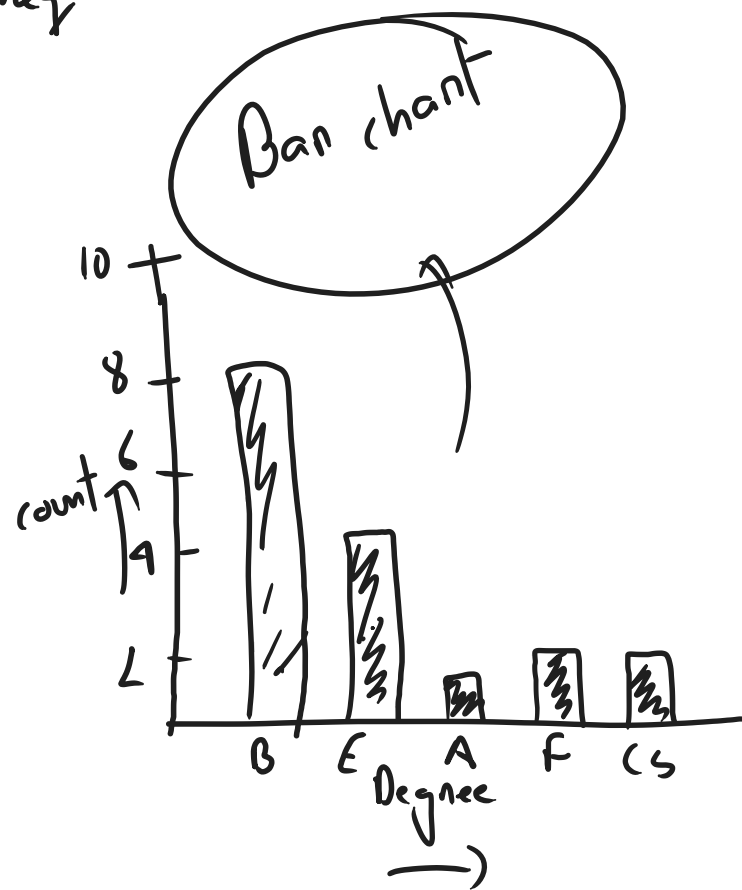↳ categorical freq distribution

Relative freq
97%
24%
6%
12%
12%
─────
100%

Bar chart

For categorical, counts the times of observation.
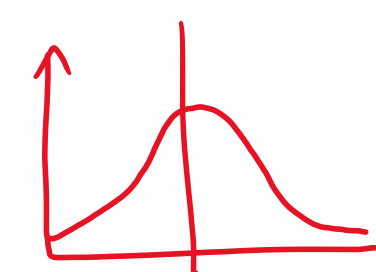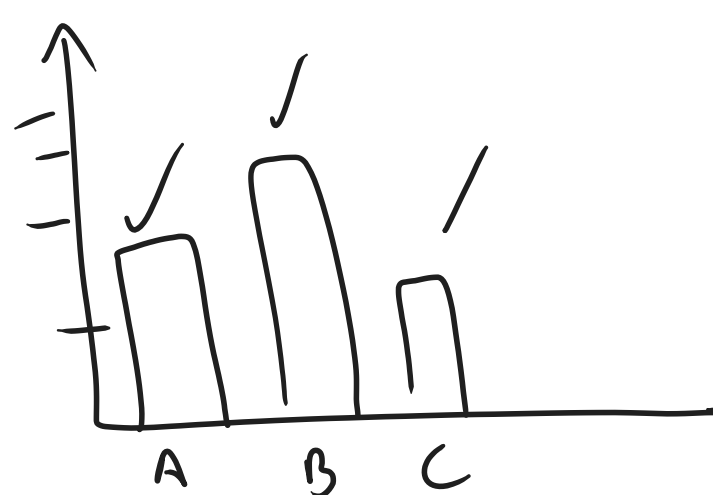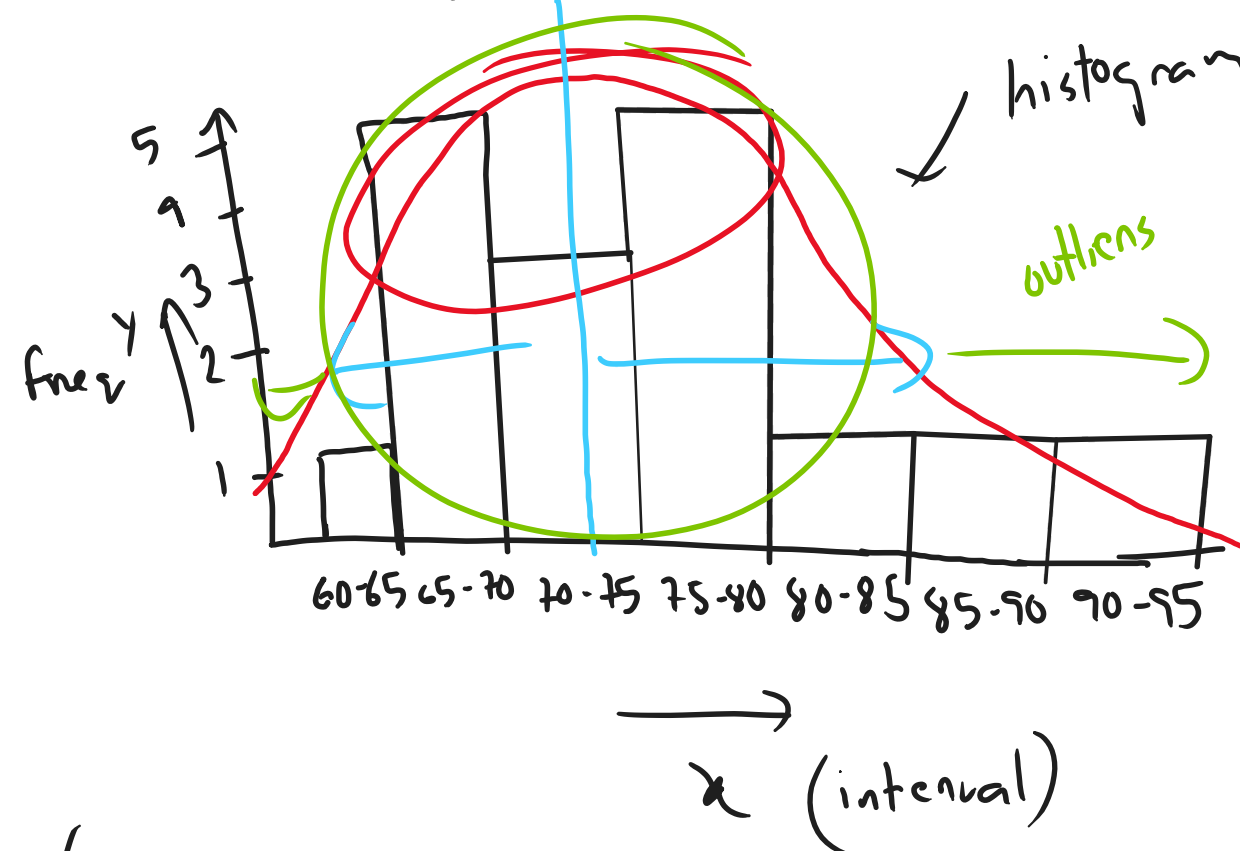
Numerical freq Distribution, we use a range of number

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

Categorical   Numerical
↳ Bar   ↳ ? Histogram

- Most common graphical represent for numerical data

histogram
outliers

x (interval)

Insights

- Central tendency
  (most common data)

- Dispersion
  (spread)

- Skewness
  (Symmetrical/not)

- Outliers (higher/lower)