### Scatterplot
A scatterplot displays the relationship between two factors of the experiment. A trend line is used to determine positive, negative, or no correlation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Advantages</th>
<th>Disadvantages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| • Shows a trend in the data relationship  
  • Retains exact data values and sample size  
  • Shows minimum, maximum, and outliers | • Hard to visualize results in large data sets  
  • Flat trend line gives inconclusive results  
  • Data on both axes should be continuous |

### Stem and Leaf Plot
Stem and leaf plots record data values in rows, and can easily be made into a histogram. Large data sets can be accommodated by splitting stems.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Advantages</th>
<th>Disadvantages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| • Concise representation of data  
  • Shows range, minimum & maximum, gaps & clusters, and outliers easily  
  • Can handle extremely large data sets | • Not visually appealing  
  • Does not easily indicate measures of centrality for large data sets |

### Boxplot
A boxplot is a concise graph showing the five point summary. Multiple boxplots can be drawn side by side to compare more than one data set. More about boxplots [here](#).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Advantages</th>
<th>Disadvantages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| • Shows 5-point summary and outliers  
  • Easily compares two or more data sets  
  • Handles extremely large data sets easily | • Not as visually appealing as other graphs  
  • Exact values not retained |