An Overview of Lecture

- $\Rightarrow \text{Tabular presentation Notesale.co.uk} \\\Rightarrow \text{Classification from 2 of 33} \\\Rightarrow \text{Guidelines for the construction of tables}$
- \Rightarrow Definition of some terms under classification and tabulation
- \Rightarrow Steps for constructing a frequency distribution table from raw data
- ⇒ Diagram presentations (Bar Chart, Histogram, Frequency

Polygon, Stem & Leaf)

Example of Frequency Table Cont'd Table 4: Frequency Table with Some Terms

Pre	view from 14 of page 14 of	Frequency	Cummulative Frequency
	5	2	2
	6	3	5
	7	2	7
	8	2	9
	9	1	10
	10	1	11

Steps for constructing a frequency distribution table from raw data

- Class intervals are also chose so that the classmarks or midpoints coincide with actual observed data. Thiotends to lessen the so called grouping error involved in further statistical address age
- Determine the number of observations falling into each class interval, that is, find the class frequencies. This is best done by using tally or score sheet.
- Classes should not overlap and there should be no gap.
- Although tabulation is a very good technique to present the data, diagram presents a clear picture of the data/table at a glance.





Figure 9: Stem and Leaf