

An Overview of Lecture

- ⇒ Tabular presentation
- ⇒ Classification
- ⇒ Guidelines for the construction of tables
- ⇒ Definition of some terms under classification and tabulation
- ⇒ 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

Score	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 chosen so that the classmarks or midpoints coincide with actual observed data. This tends to lessen the so called grouping error involved in further statistical analysis.
- 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.

Diagram Presentation Cont'd

Example of Frequency Diagram - Frequency Polygon

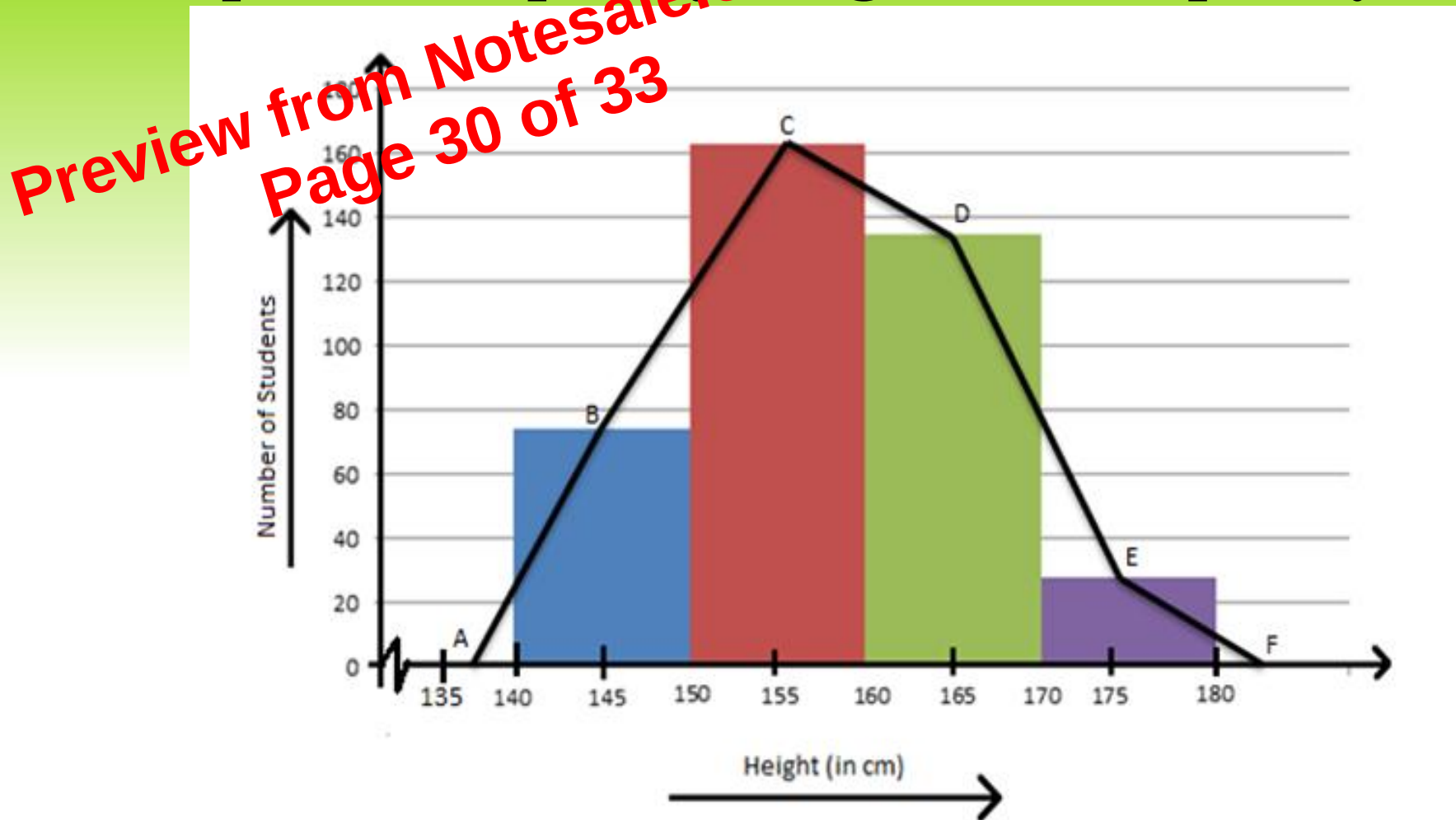


Figure 9: Frequency Polygon

Diagram Presentation Cont'd

Example of Frequency Diagram - Stem & Leaf

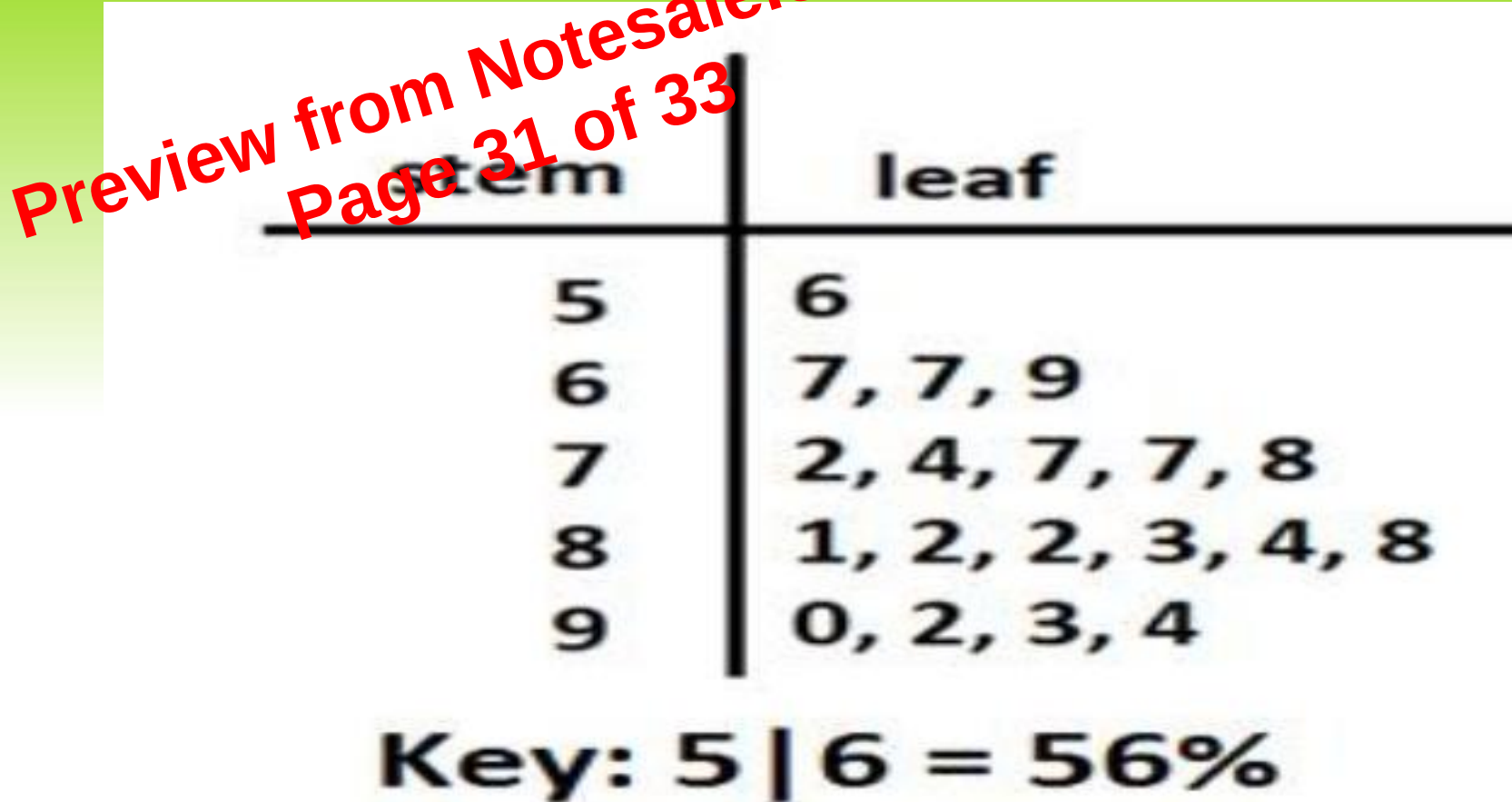


Figure 9: Stem and Leaf