

<u>Scatterplot</u> A scatterplot displays the relationship between two factors of the experiment. A trend line is used to determine positive, negative, or no correlation.	Advantages • Shows a trend in the data relationship • Retains exact data values and sample size • Shows minimum, maximum and outliers	Disadvantages • 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.	Advantages • Concise representation of data • Shows range, minimum & maximum, gaps & clusters, and outliers easily • Can handle extremely large data sets	Disadvantages • Not visually appealing • Does not easily indicate measures of centrality for large data sets
<u>Box plot</u> 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.	Advantages • Shows 5-point summary and outliers • Easily compares two or more data sets • Handles extremely large data sets easily	Disadvantages • Not as visually appealing as other graphs • Exact values not retained