DATA HANDLING
(STATISTICS AND GRAPHS)

Each number collected for required information is called **"data"**

Statistical data can be represented in many ways, e.g. in the form of a table, pictures, graphs, figures, etc.

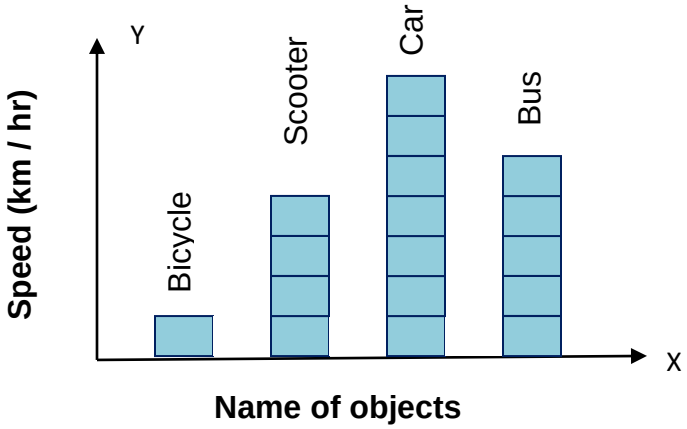
In general Bar graphs [Column Graph], Pie graph [Pie chart], Line graph, Pictograph, Histogram are used for representation of data.

VARIOUS TYPES OF GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF DATA

Bar graph

- It is the simplest and most widely used graph, in which data is represented by hiegth of rectangular cubes
- Take parameters along x- axis and y-axis
- All bars should be of same width.
- Same spaces should be left between the consecutive bars.

Name of objects	Bicycle	Scooter	Car	Bus
Speed (km/hr)	10	40	60	50



Pie graph

- It is a pictorial representation of numerical data, where the data is represented by sectors of circle.
- An angle whose vertex is a central angle is called "central angle
- Calculate the central angle for each component.
  = (value of each component / Total value of all components) × 360

Name of objects	Bicycle	Scooter	Car	Bus
Speed (km/hr)	30	40	60	50

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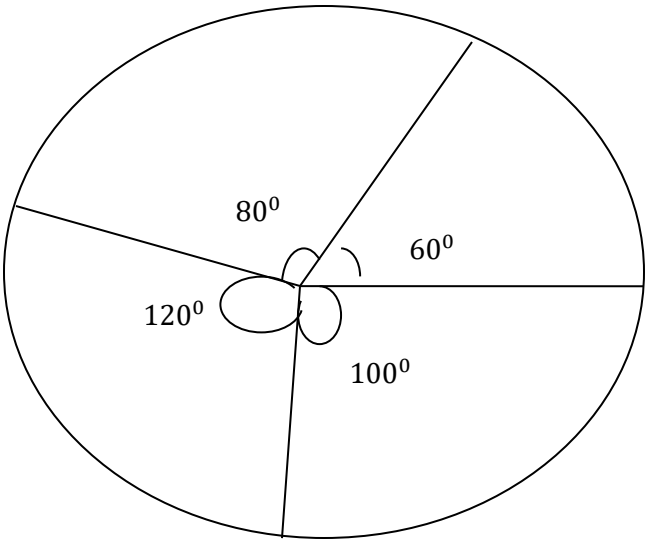
Central Angle	(30/180)×360 =60	(40/180)×360 =80	(60/180)×360 =120	(50/180)×360 =100



Line graph

- It is a pictorial representation of numerical data, where the data is represented by points (thick points) and then joined by line segments
- An angle whose vertex is a central angle is called "central angle
- Calculate the central angle for each component.
  = (value of each component / Total value of all components) × 360

Name of objects	Bicycle	Scooter	Car	Bus
Speed (km/hr)	10	40	30	50