frequency distribution organizing raw data into table form

class interval	frequency
A	1
B	2

Relative frequency = frequency / total

- cumuldtive frequency and cumuldtive relative frequency facilitate obtaining information

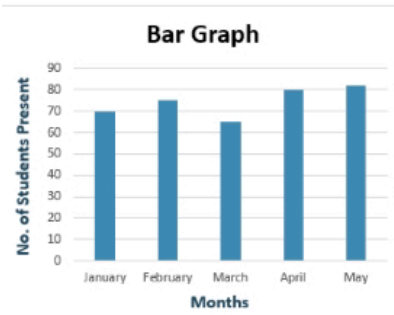
- we use :
  - class interval
  - class width
  - class
  - Bar width
  - Interval width
  - Bins

  for grouping numerical data into equal groups

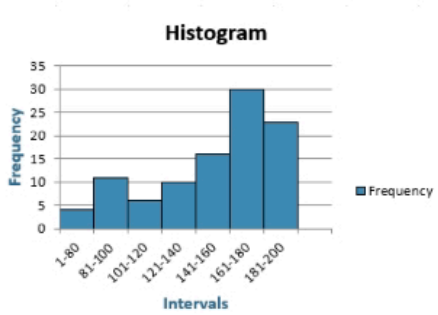
Bar graph ex: histogram

Lower true limit = lower class − 0.5
Lower true limit = upper class + 0.5

Difference Between Histogram and Bar Graph



- There is gap between bars
- On y-axis, we have numbers, and x-axis, we have data which can be anything.
- Bar graph or chart can be drawn horizontally.



- There is no gap between bars.
- On y-axis, we have numbers, and x-axis, we have data which is continuous and will always be number.
- Histogram cannot be drawn horizontally.
- In histogram, the area of the bars represents the frequency