Name: $\qquad$ Class: $\qquad$ Date: $\qquad$
Learning Target: I can organize and represent data using tables, dot plots, line plots, bar graphs, histograms and box plots.

## Do Now

Directions: Answer the following question using the box plot.


What is the range of heights of the team members?

F 16 in.
G 9 in .
H 4 in .
J 2 in.

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Do Now
Directions: Answer the following question using the box plot.
Alberto made the box-and-whisker graph of the heights (in inches) of the members of his basketball team.

6465666768697071727374757677787980


What is the range of heights of the team members?

F 16 in.
G 9 in.
H 4 in.
J 2 in.

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## Video Notes:

What is the $x$-axis in a histogram? $\qquad$
In a histogram the intervals are always of $\qquad$ size.

What is the $y$-axis in a histogram? $\qquad$
What does the height of a bar in a histogram represent? $\qquad$
The bars in a histogram will always $\qquad$

Follow up questions:
What is difference between the bars in a bar graph and a histogram? $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
When is it appropriate to have a gap between bars on a histogram? $\qquad$
$\qquad$

A histogram is a type of graph that shows data in the form of a picture.
Data is facts and statistics collected to analyze or reference. When data is collected, no matter what type of data that is, it's most often put into a graph so we can visually see what the numbers are saying.

A histogram is very similar to a bar graph. The main difference between the two is that a bar graph has a single value that names each bar, and a histogram has a range of numbers that name each bar.

## Example:

## Minutes Spent on Homework

Histogram

| \# of <br> Minutes | Tally | Frequency |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $30-39$ | $\|\mid$ | 2 |
| $40-49$ | $\|\|\mid$ | 3 |
| $50-59$ | $\mid$ | 1 |
| $60-69$ | $\mid$ | 1 |



What is measures can we determine from a histogram? $\qquad$
How is a histogram different from a box plot? $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

