

Data Handling

Average - Gives an overall view of a set of data

Mean - Add them all up and divide by how many pieces of information you have e.g the mean of 4, 5, 3, 8 = $20 \div 4 = 5$

Median - The middle value but they must be in order. If you have 2 middle values, take the value exactly between them e.g. the median of 5, 8, 9, 17 = 8.5 as there is no middle value. You need to take $\frac{1}{2}$ way between the two middle values.

Mode - Most common or frequent value. A mode could be a word and not just a number e.g the most common colour e.g.

- Mode of red, blue, blue, red, green, blue is blue
- Mode of 5, 8, 3, 5, 9, 5, 5 is 5.

You can have no mode for a set of data or multiple modes

Measure of spread

Range = Highest value - lowest value.

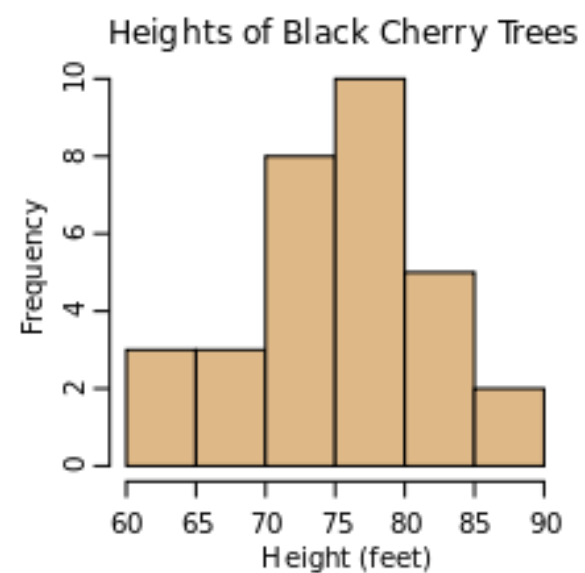
It shows how spread out the values are. The higher the range, the more spread out the values. If a set of data has a low range it is more consistent than if a set of data has a high range.

Frequency Table

| Mark | Tally | Frequency |
|------|-------|-----------|
| 4 | | 2 |
| 5 | | 2 |
| 6 | | 4 |
| 7 | | 5 |
| 8 | | 4 |
| 9 | | 2 |
| 10 | | 1 |

The mode of this table would be 7 as the most popular category is 7 as it has a frequency of 5.

Histogram



A histogram has a continuous scale along the x axis.

The bars touch as each category goes up to the next category.