

ATOMIC ENERGY EDUCATION SOCIETY
STUDY MATERIAL

CLASS: VIII

SUBJECT : MATHEMATICS

UNIT 5 – DATA HANDLING
MODULE - 1/5

DATA:

- The word data means information. Data is usually collected in the context of a situation that we want to study.

EXAMPLES :1.Runs made by a batsman in the last 10 test matches.

2. Number of story books read by each of your friends.

- Data mostly available to us in an unorganized form is called raw data.





ORGANISING DATA :

- The presentation of the data as arrayed data gives much more information
- The **Range** is the difference between the lowest and highest values.
- Example: In {4, 6, 9, 3, 7} the lowest value is 3, and the highest is 9. So the **range** is $9 - 3 = 6$.

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION :

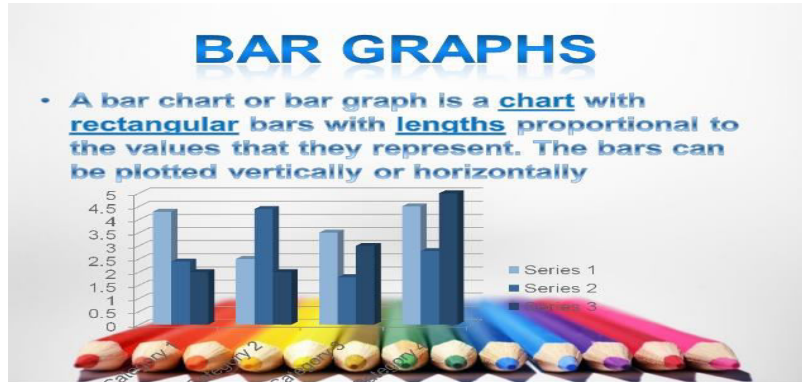
- Data is represented graphically to give a clear idea of what it represents.
- The different types of graphs are:
 1. Pictograph
 2. Bar graph
 3. Double bar graph
 4. Histogram
 5. Pie chart

1.PICTOGRAPH: Pictorial representation of data using symbols is a **Pictograph**

Bus		$= 25 \times 9 = 225$
Bicycle		$= 25 \times 7 = 175$
Scooter		$= 25 \times 2 = 50$
On Foot		$= 25 \times 4 = 100$

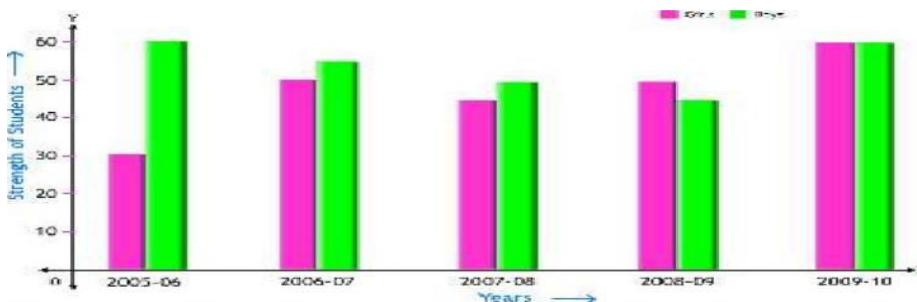
2. BAR GRAPH:

- A bar graph is a pictorial representation of data in which rectangular bars of uniform width are drawn with equal spacing between them on one axis, usually the x axis.
- The value of the variable is shown on the other axis that is the y axis.
- Bar heights give the quantity for each category.



3. DOUBLE BAR GRAPH :

- Double bar graph shows two sets of data simultaneously
- It is useful for the comparison of data



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