UNIT 5 – DATA HANDLING
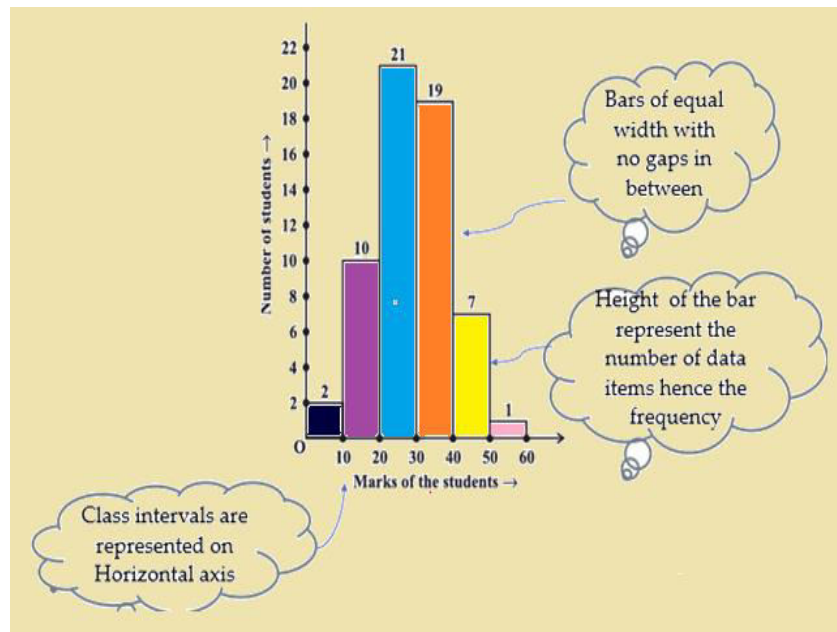## MODULE - 3/5

HISTOGRAM:

- Grouped data can be presented using histogram.

- Histogram is a type of bar diagram, where the class intervals are shown on the horizontal axis and the heights of the bars show the frequency of the class interval.

- There is no gap between the bars as there is no gap between the class intervals.

TO DRAW A HISTOGRAM

In drawing the histogram of a continuous grouped frequency distribution, we use the following algorithm.

ALGORITHM

Step I - Take a graph paper and draw two perpendicular lines, one horizontal and one vertical, intersecting at O (say). Mark them at OX and OY.

Step II - Take a horizontal line OX as X-axis and vertical line OY as Y-axis.

Step III - Choose a suitable scale for X-axis and along X-axis represent class – limits.

Step IV – Choose a suitable scale for Y-axis and mark frequencies around Y-axis.

Step V - Construct rectangles with class intervals as bases and respective frequencies as heights.

Note:

1. It should be noted that the scale for X-axis may not be same as the scale for Y-axis. The selection of scale depends upon our convenience and the type of data.

2. In histograms there is a kink before the class interval on horizontal axis. It means that markings on that axis do not begin with zero and are started from some other desired point.

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