

THE MOST FREQUENT TERMS IN PLOTTING DATA

Term	What does it stand for?
Qualitative data	Sometimes called categorical data, it is information that can be classified into different categories that are distinct from each other.
Quantitative data	Numerical values that can be measured and ordered
Pie chart	A circular chart divided into sectors, where each sector represents the relative frequency of a category. It visually displays the proportion of each category in the dataset.
Bar graph	A chart with rectangular bars representing the frequency or relative frequency of categories. The length of each bar corresponds to the category's frequency. Can depict any level of measurement - nominal, ordinal, interval, or ratio.
Pareto diagram	A type of bar graph where categories are ordered by their frequency from highest to lowest, often combine with a line graph showing the cumulative frequency.
Cumulative frequency polygon or graph	Shows the difference between variables, as much as we go up in cumulative, it might be that the differences between "classes" might be more, and that you can see with this graph.
Dot plot	Each data value is represented as a dot above a number line. Dot plots are useful for small datasets and highlight individual data points.

Stem-and-leaf display	A method where data is split into a “stem” (all but the final digit), and a “leaf” (the final digit). It provides a quick view of a data distribution and retains the actual data values.
Histogram	A bar graph representing the frequency distribution of a dataset. Data is grouped into intervals (bins), and the height of each bar indicates the frequency of data within each interval.
Box plot	Summarizes data using a five-number summary - minimum, lower quartile (Q1), median (Q2), upper quartile (Q3) and maximum. It highlights the data’s central tendency, spread, and potential outliers.
Line graph	Particularly effective for business and economic data because they show the change or trends in a variable over time. Oftentimes, two or more series of data are plotted on the same line chart for comparison.
Contingency table	A table used to classify observations according to two identifiable characteristics, it is a cross-tabulation of two variables.