

## INTERPRETING LARGE DATA SETS – grouped data (1)

## **Grouping data: EQUAL classes**



With a raw dataset entered, here displayed as a dot plot, use the right-click option to "Group Data Set"

Edit Grouped Data Set	?	Х
Data Set		
Name: Mother's Age (yrs)		
Class Intervals [a ≤ x < b]		
Min: 10 Max: 50 Class Width:	10	
O Integer Data (eg 0-20): 0-6 Include ext	ra dass	
O Enter manually (left limits and final)	lculate	
10, 20, 30, 40, 50		
Frequencies		
● Use Raw Data O Use (x, f) Table E	dit	
O Enter manually (comma separated)	lculate	
69, 704, 324, 35		
Data Type		
Continuous O Discrete Unit:	1	
OK Cancel	Help	)

- confirm CLASS INTERVALS using a  $\leq x < b$ Note that you can also choose to interpret the data as "INTEGER" data, or you can enter the class intervals manually to create UNEQUAL CLASSES.

- use the RECALCULATE buttons to observe the actual classes and frequencies

- confirm CONTINUOUS/DISCRETE data Click "OK" to confirm that data is now GROUPED. options extend to include a HISTOGRAM, which with equal classes is just a bar chart:

Edit Histogram Opti	ons	?	×
Settings	O Frequency Density	Unit: 1	
Draw Options Plot Up Plot Down	☑ Draw Histog □ Draw Frequ ☑ Fill Histogram	yram ency Polygon m	
OK	Cancel	н	elp



With the histogram selected, you can measure "PROBABILITY BY AREA"

The CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY DIAGRAM can be drawn using a curve-fit or linear fit



and measurements can be illustrated:

Edit Cumulative Frequency Diagram Measureme			?	$\times$
Settings				
◯LQ (25%)	Median (50%)	OUQ	(75%)	
OUser Defined	F-value: 1	x-value:	2	
ОК	Cancel		Help	2