(Learning Time :-3 hours & 20 minutes)

Data Representation and Interpretation

- Recall what you learnt in Grades 6 and 7, to represent and interpret data using picture graphs, bar graphs and multi bar graphs.

27.1 Stem and Leaf diagram

- A stem and leaf diagram is a standard method of organizing numerical data to enable us to interpret the data easily.

- if the values of the data are from 0 to 99, the value in the units place of a datum is indicated as the leaf and the value in the tens place is indicated as the stem.

- if the values of the data are from 100 to 999, the value in the units place is indicated as the leaf and the values in the tens and hundreds places considered together is indicated as the stem.

- Only the digit in the units place is indicated as the leaf. For values from 0 to 9, the stem takes the value 0. If a row has more than one leaf value, the values are written leaving a gap between the digits.

- Complete exercise 27.1 by studying the124, 125, 126 & 127 pages in text book (Part 2).

27.2 Distribution of Data represented in Stem & Leaf diagram

- When a set of data is represented by a stem & leaf diagram, the data corresponding to the first digit of the first line of the leaf section is the minimum of the dataset. The data corresponding to the last digit of the last row is the maximum value of the dataset.

- The difference between the maximum and the minimum values of the dataset is called as the range of the dataset.

- Complete exercise 27.2 by studying pages 128 & 129 in text book.