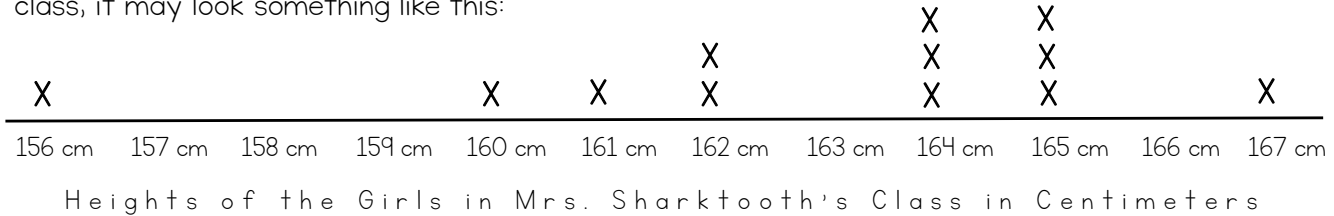




# LINE PLOTS

- Line plots use a number line to show how often a variable appears in a set of data
- Good for representing a single quantitative (numerical) variable
- As an example, if a line plot was created to display the rounded height of each female student in a class, it may look something like this:



- The scale of a line plot does not need to start at 0. It should contain the range of numbers necessary to display all of the data points
- An outlier is a data point that lies an abnormal distance from the rest of the points in a set
  - *What height or heights would you consider to be outliers in the set of data plotted on the line?*
- The mode of a data set is the number which occurs the *most* (think mode <-> most)
  - *What is/are the mode in this data set?*
- The title of a line plot should be descriptive so that someone else will know exactly what the data is showing

## TASK 2 : LINE PLOT

1. Create a line plot of the lengths of the sharks from your Great White Data Table. Use the metric unit (meters). A ruler will help to make a straight line and an evenly-spaced scale. Do this as a 'rough draft' first.
2. When you've had your graph checked by the teacher, create the 'good copy' on a blank graph page. →
3. Be sure to give your line plot an appropriate scale and a title.
4. Label or write the name of this type of graph in the gray box at the top left of the booklet page.
5. In the bottom box, write a summary of what this type of graph is used for and a short analysis of what your graph's data shows about the sharks.

Label the Type of Graph/Plot here

Carefully draw your 'good copy' graph/plot here

Write a summary and analysis of your graph/plot here

