SpeEdLabs

Board- CBSE	Std- 6	Topic- Data Handling	Revision Notes

Data

Data is a collection of raw facts and figures that give you information.

Recording Data

Recording of data depends upon the requirement of the data. Everybody has different ways to record data.

If we have to compare the choice of the people about certain movies then we have to collect the data of the survey which tells the choice of the people about those movies.

Organization of Data

Raw data is difficult to read, so we have to organize it in such a way so that we can use it in need.

Data can be organized in a tabular form.

Data is represented in a tabular form using frequency distribution and the tally marks.

Frequency tells the number of times the particular observation happened.

Tally marks are used to show the frequency of the data.

Tally marks are represented as

Example

There are 30 students in a class. They have to choose one sport each for the sports period. 5 took badminton, 10 took cricket, 4 took football, 1 took hockey, 3 took tennis and 7 went for volleyball. Represent this data in the frequency distribution table.

Solution

To make a frequency distribution table-

- Make a table with three columns.
- Write the name of sports in the first column.
- Write the respective frequencies in front of each sport.
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- Mark the tally marks according to the frequency given.

Sports	Number of Students = frequency	Tally Marks
Badminton	5	ⅢⅠ
Cricket	10	ⅢⅠ ⅢⅠ
Football	4	IIII
Hockey	1	I
Tennis	3	III
Volleyball	7	ⅢⅠ II

Pictograph

If we represent the data with the pictures of objects instead of numbers then it is called Pictograph. Pictures make it easy to understand the data and answer the questions related to it by just seeing it.

One 🐻 represents 10 toys

Name	Number of Toys
Adam	🐻 🐻
Lily	🐻 🐻 🐻 🐻
Sara	🐻 🐻 🐻
Susan	🐻 🐻 🐻 🐻 🐻
Sam	🐻

We can easily answer the questions like who has a maximum number of toys, who has the least number of toys etc.
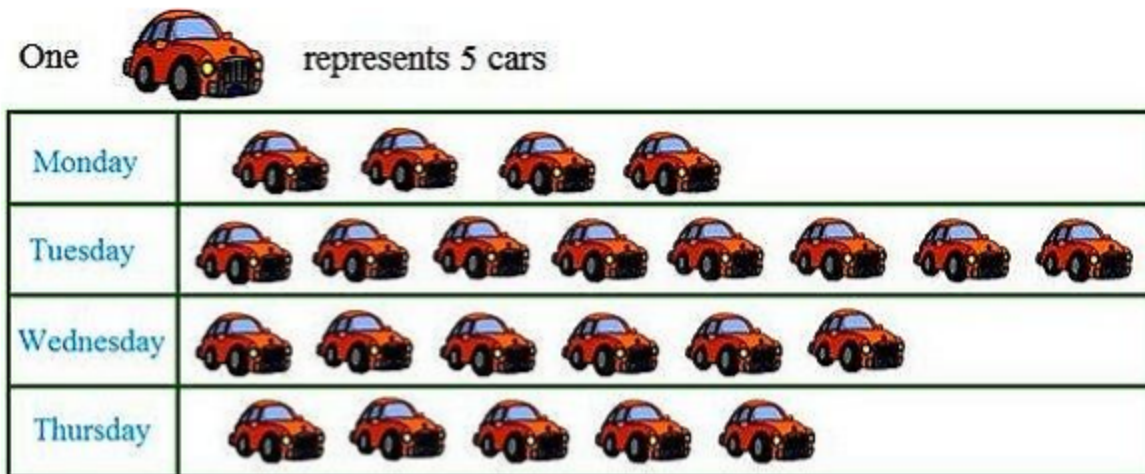
Interpretation of a Pictograph

In the pictograph, we have to understand it and get the information from the pictures given.

If we have to represent more items then we can use the key which represents more numbers with one picture.

Example

The number of cars parked in a parking lot every day is given in the pictograph.

- Find the day when the highest number of cars are parked and find the number of cars.
- Which day saw the least number of cars parked in the parking lot?

Solution

In the above pictograph, one car represents 5 cars.

- As the maximum number of cars is depicted on Tuesday, so the highest number of cars was parked on Tuesday.

1 🚗 = 5 cars so 8 🚗 = 8 × 5 = 40

Hence, 40 cars were parked on Tuesday in the parking lot.

● The least number of cars were parked on Monday as there are only 4 pictures of cars shown on that day.