

**A stem and leaf plot is a chart that can help you determine the distribution of a quantitative dataset without losing the actual data as in a histogram**

**1. Create a stem and leaf plot of the following data**

<b>31</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>49</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>35</b>

**A dot plot is a very simple type of chart that can also be used to determine the distribution of data, but it usually takes a large dataset in order to draw any conclusions. It can easily show the mode of your dataset.**

**1. Create a dot plot of the following dataset:**

<b>18</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>22</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>22</b>

**2. What is the percent of data that is greater than or equal to 21?**

**A** is a histogram for nominal datasets. The problem with nominal data being used as categories along the x-axis is that there is no specific way to order it. In order to make sure everyone gets the same chart for the same data, we choose to order it by the frequency of each data item going from greatest to least.

**1. Create a Pareto chart for the following distribution**

<b>Kangaroo</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Giraffe</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Monkey</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Lion</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Tiger</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Bear</b>	<b>12</b>

**A** is a value that represents the middle, or a typical data item within a dataset. There are many different types of measures of central tendency, here are the most widely used ones

**An**