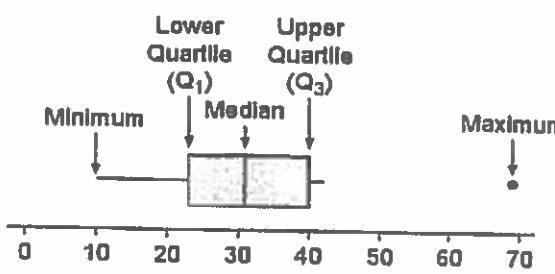
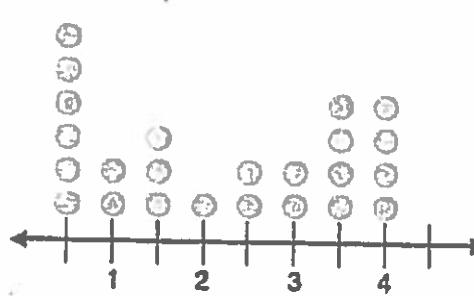
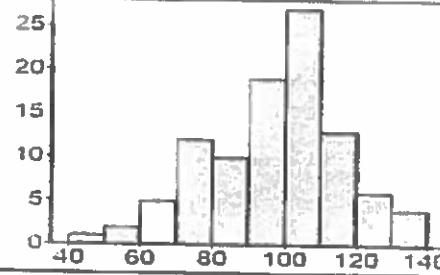
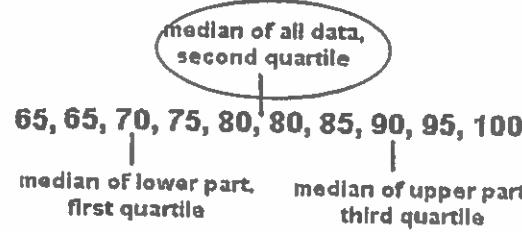
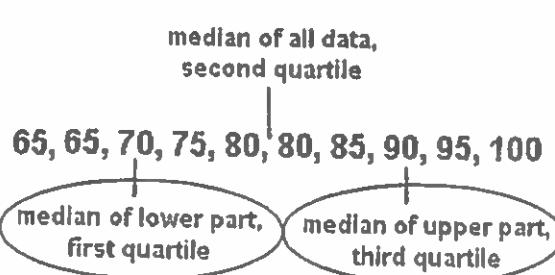


Term	Describe	Example
<b>Box Plot</b>	display of a distribution of data based on 5 values	 <p>A box plot diagram on a number line from 0 to 70. It shows the minimum at 10, the Lower Quartile (Q1) at 20, the Median at 30, the Upper Quartile (Q3) at 40, and the Maximum at 70.</p>
<b>Dot Plot</b>	graphical display of data using dots	 <p>A dot plot showing data points from 1 to 4. The x-axis has tick marks at 1, 2, 3, and 4. There are 5 dots at 1, 3 dots at 2, 4 dots at 3, and 2 dots at 4.</p>
<b>Histogram</b>	bar graph which shows the frequencies of data in an interval	 <p>A histogram showing the frequency distribution of data from 40 to 140. The x-axis ranges from 40 to 140 with major ticks every 20 units. The y-axis ranges from 0 to 25 with major ticks every 5 units. The distribution is skewed right, with the highest frequency in the 100-120 range.</p>
<b>Median</b>	middle value in a group of ordered numbers	 <p>The data set is 65, 65, 70, 75, 80, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100. The median of all data, second quartile, is 80. The median of lower part, first quartile, is 72.5. The median of upper part, third quartile, is 90.</p>
<b>First and Third Quartiles</b>	median of the upper half and the lower half of the data	 <p>The data set is 65, 65, 70, 75, 80, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100. The median of all data, second quartile, is 80. The median of lower part, first quartile, is 72.5. The median of upper part, third quartile, is 90.</p>

<b>Interquartile Range</b>	difference between the 1 <sup>st</sup> and 3 <sup>rd</sup> quartiles.	<b>Subtract</b>  Third Quartile ( $Q_3$ ) - First Quartile ( $Q_1$ ) = IQR																
<b>Outlier</b>	point that is distant from all other points	<p>more than 1.5 times IQR from Q1 or Q3</p>																
<b>Mean</b>	Average of the numbers	$5 + 4 + 2 + 6 + 3 = 20$ $\frac{20}{5} = 4$ <b>The Mean is 4.</b>																
<b>Mean Absolute Deviation (MAD)</b>	average distance between each data value and the mean	<p>Steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Find the Mean</li> <li>Calculate the absolute value of the difference between each data value and the mean</li> <li>Determine the average of the differences in step 2. This average is the mean absolute deviation</li> </ol>																
<b>Two-Way Frequency Table</b>	compares two categorical variables in a table	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Play Daily</th> <th>Play Occasionally</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Boys</td> <td>16</td> <td>8</td> <td>24</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Girls</td> <td>4</td> <td>12</td> <td>16</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>20</td> <td>20</td> <td>40</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Joint frequencies are in the body of the table.</p> <p>Marginal frequencies are in the "Total" row and "Total" column.</p>		Play Daily	Play Occasionally	Total	Boys	16	8	24	Girls	4	12	16	Total	20	20	40
	Play Daily	Play Occasionally	Total															
Boys	16	8	24															
Girls	4	12	16															
Total	20	20	40															

	Play Daily	Play Occasionally	Total
Boys	40%	20%	60%
Girls	10%	30%	40%
Total	50%	50%	100%

Conditional frequencies are in the body of the table.

Marginal frequencies are in the "Total" row and "Total" column.