Frequently Asked Questions

1. Is it possible to mention the title at the bottom of the diagram?

Answer: Yes, because title will explain the main idea of the diagram so it can be mentioned at the top or bottom of the diagram.

2. Why it is important to maintain the size of the diagram in a right proportion?

Answer: The size of the diagram should be maintained in a right proportion as a short or a long size would make the diagram look unattractive.

3. Why vertical bar is preferred in bar diagram?

Answer: Bars can be vertical or horizontal. It is preferred to have vertical bar for easy comparison and better look.

4. Why three-dimensional diagrams are used?

Answer: Three-dimensional diagrams are used when the range in the data is very large.

5. What are the main uses of graphs?

Answer: The main uses of graphs are listed below:

- Attractive and effective presentation of data
- Simple and understandable presentation
- Useful in comparison and interpretation
- Helpful in predictions and transmission of information
- 6. Explain semi logical graph.

Answer: When relative rate of changes has to be studied among the variables then arithmetic scale is of little use. In such a case we should use the ratio scale or the logarithmic scale. In this graph the vertical line is scaled on the ratio principle and the horizontal line is scaled on the arithmetic principle.

7. What do you mean by frequency polygon?

Answer: Frequency polygon is a graph of frequency distribution. It has more than four sides. It is effective in comparing two or more frequency distributions. Frequency polygon can be constructed using a histogram where the mid points of the upper horizontal side of each rectangle are joined to the adjacent ones. It can also be constructed just by taking the mid points of the class interval in the X axis and the frequency are plotted to each point and join by the straight lines.

8. Differentiate between Pictogram and Cartogram.

Answer: Pictograms are popular presenting method in statistical data where the presentation is done of the actual data dealing with. Pictures are attractive and easy to comprehend. Cartograms or statistical maps used to represent quantitative information on geographical basis. The quantities are represented through shades or colours, by dots, by placing the pictograms in each geographical unit.

9. Explain the rule of index for the construction of diagram.

Answer: An index should be mentioned in the diagram indicating the different lines, shades, colours, etc used so that the reader can easily make out the meaning of the diagram.

10. What are the types of bar diagram?

Answer: Types of bar diagram are:

- Simple bar diagram
- Sub-divided bar diagram
- Multiple bar diagram
- Percentage bar diagram and
- Deviation bar

11. What is a band graph?

Answer: Band graph is a type of line graph showing how and in what proportion the individual items comprising the aggregate are distributed. The various component parts are plotted over the other and the gaps are filled with different colours and shades such that the chart appears as a series of bands.

12. List the limitations of graphs.

Answer: Limitations of Graphs are:

- Graphic representation is useful for a common man, but its utility for an expert is limited
- Graphs do not measure the magnitude of the data it only depicts the fluctuation of the data
- Graphs are subjective in character and its interpretation varies from person to person
- The person who has no knowledge can draw misleading interpretations from the graph

13. List the limitations of diagrammatic presentation.

Answer: Limitations of Diagrammatic Presentation are:

- 1. Diagrams do not represent small differences properly
- 2. Diagrams can be easily misused
- 3. Multi-dimensional diagrams can be well drawn by artists

- 4. Diagrams are of no use in statistical analysis
- 5. Diagrams are supplement to tabulation
- 6. Diagrams can be used to present only limited set of data
- 7. Diagrammatic representation is time consuming
- 8. Diagrams represent only the estimates of the actual; behavior of the variables

14. What are ogives?

Answer: Whenever the reader of data would like to know a collective data for a particular period then the question of adding up the frequencies becomes necessary. This adding up of the frequencies is called cumulative frequency distribution and the curve obtained by plotting this is called a cumulative frequency curve or ogive. There are two methods of drawing ogives - less than ogive and more than ogive.

15. Explain histogram.

Answer: A histogram is a set of vertical bars whose areas are proportional to the frequencies represented. While preparing a histogram the variable is always taken on the X-axis and the frequency on the Y-axis.