Glossary

1. **Bars**
   The bars have two important characteristics—height and width. The height represents the number of times the values within an interval occurred. The width represents the length of the interval covered by the bar. It is the same for all bars.

2. **Bar Graph**
   A graph having successive bends displaying an overall picture as well as contributions of components is a bar graph.

3. **Charts**
   Charts are used to organize and present data from an experiment in a visual format. They produce a visual representation of the data that can be quicker and easier for a reader to interpret.

4. **Class Interval**
   Class Interval is one of the ranges into which data in a frequency distribution table are binned. The ends of a class interval are called class limits.

5. **Data**
   The information we collect about a topic or subject under investigation is called data.

6. **Diagram**
   A diagram is a two-dimensional geometric symbolic representation of information according to some visualization technique.

7. **Frequency**
   Frequency means the number of occurrences within a given time period.

8. **Graphical Representation**
   Graphical representation deals with presenting organized and condensed data in a visual format, so as to make it easy for the viewer or reader to grasp and derive meaning from the data.

9. **Histogram**
   Histogram is a form of bar chart in which the height of the bar represents the absolute or relative frequency of occurrence of the variasble of interest.

10. **Horizontal or X-Axis**
    The x-axis refers to the horizontal width of a two or three-dimensional object.

11. **Legend**
    The legend provides additional information that documents where the data came from and how the measurements were gathered.

12. **Mean**
    The mean of a set of numbers is the sum of the numbers, divided by the total number of numbers.

13. **Median**
    Median is a value which divides the series into two equal parts.

14. **Title**

The title briefly describes the information that is contained in the Histogram.

15. **Vertical or Y-Axis**

A y-axis refers to the vertical height of a two or three-dimensional object.