Chapter-9

DATA HANDLING

STUDY NOTES

*** Pictograph**

*** How to read a table**

*** Reading a pictograph table**

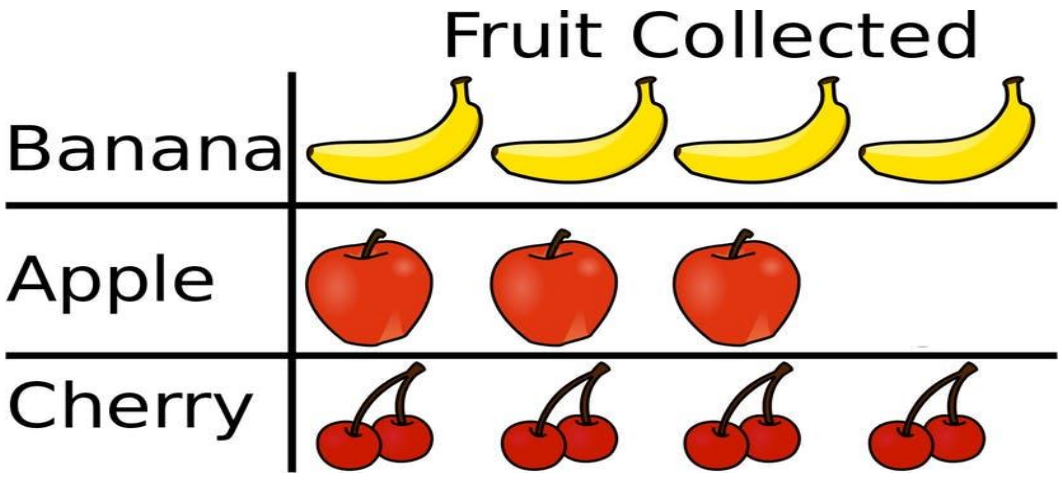
*** Tally marks**

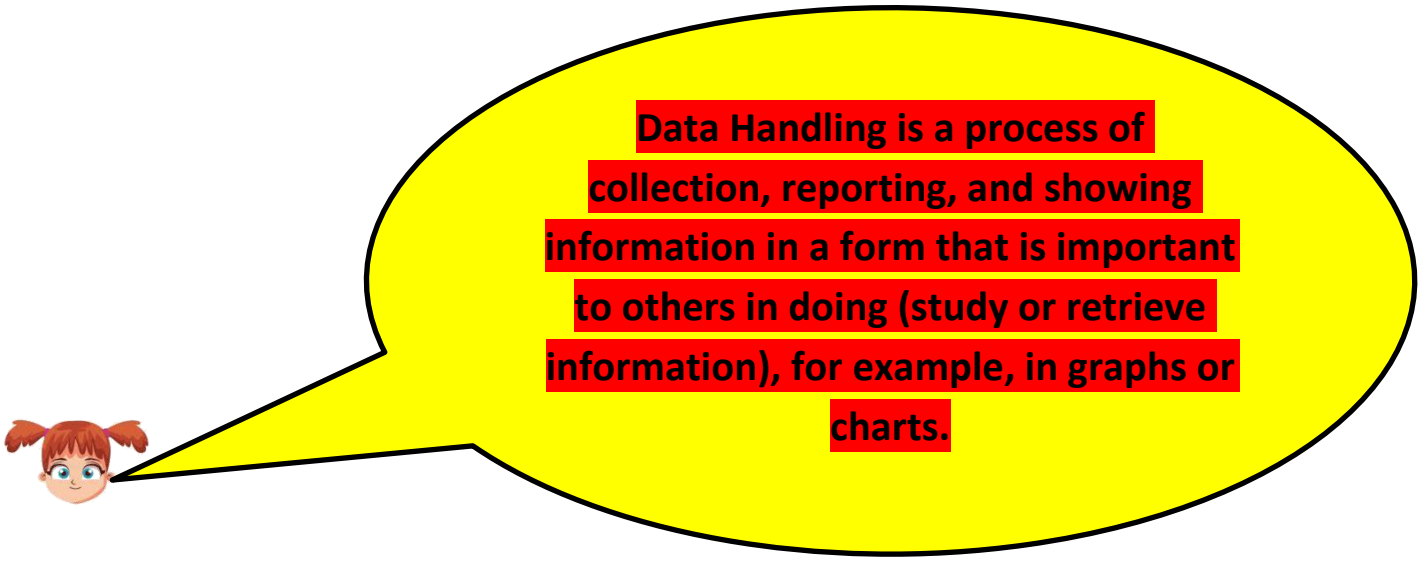
1. Pictograph

➢ **EXPLANATION**

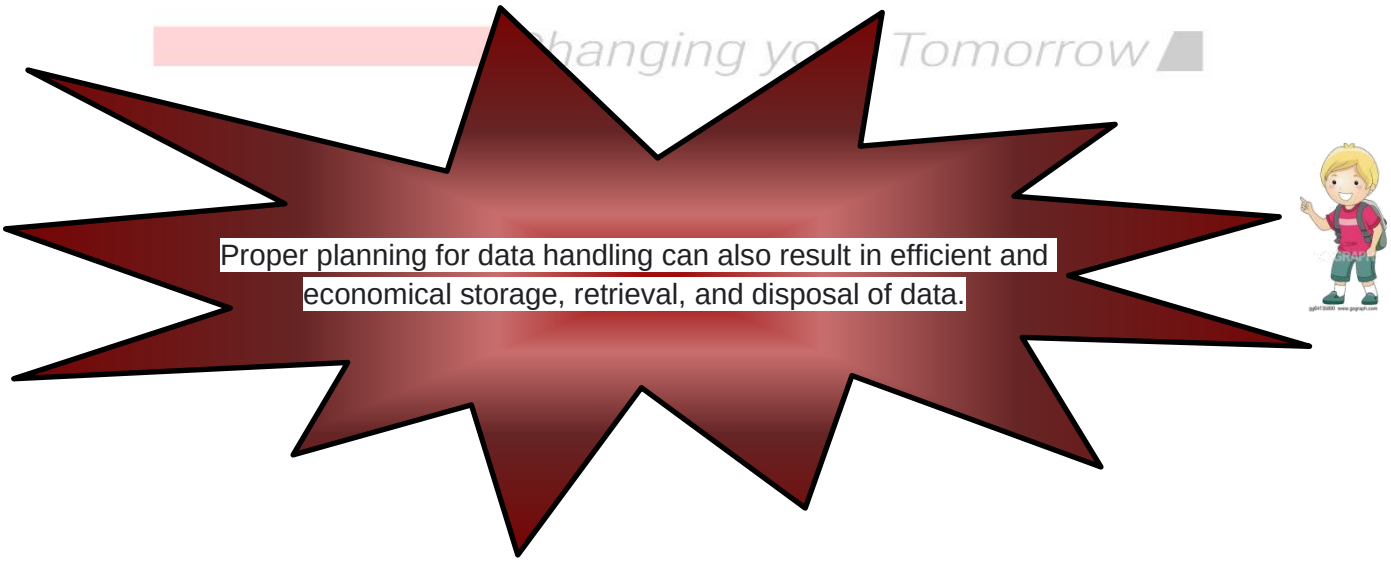
A pictograph is a way to represent data using images. Each image in the pictograph represents a certain number of things. In other words, a pictograph uses pictures and symbols to convey information about the provided data.

EXAMPLE





The three steps of data handling are collection, organisation and interpretation of data.



WHAT IS PICTOGRAPH?

Information about anything in the form of picture is called pictograph. There are different types of graphs which are used for the representation of data.

A picture of a house  represents one house.

Pictures of two house  represent 2 houses.

Real Life Examples

A pictograph represents data in the form of pictures, objects or pars of objects and helps us to answer questions on the data at a glance.

- **Pictographs helps us to represent different types of sales of a store with the help of images, for example, shoe sales, TV sales, phone sales, computer sales, etc.**
- **Data Handling is widely used in collection of scores of students in various exams and marking ranks to the students.**

2. How to read a table

- **EXPLANATION**

What are data tables?

The data table is perhaps the most basic building block of business intelligence. In its simplest form, it consists of a series of columns and rows that intersect in cells, plus a header row in which the names of the columns are stated, to make the content of the table understandable to the end user

- **A table is an arrangement of information or data, typically in rows and columns, or possibly in a more complex structure. Tables are widely used in communication, research, and data analysis.**

STEPS

- Read the title
- Look at the key
- Read the labels
- Then study the graph to understand what it shows

➢ **For example**

Data handling means collecting the set of data and presenting in a different form. Data is a collection of numerical figures that represents a particular kind of information. The collection of observations which are gathered initially is called the raw data. Data can be in any form.

A table can be read from left to right or from top to bottom. If you read a table across the row, you read the information from left to right.

Class	I	II	III	IV	V
Numbers of students	70	70	60	50	40

3. Reading a pictograph table

➢ **EXPLANATION**

A pictograph chart is a chart that uses icons or symbols to represent information or data.

Activity Club	Number of Children
Art	☺☺☺☺
Dance	☺☺☺☺☺☺☺
Sculpture	☺☺☺
Literary	☺☺☺☺

➢ **For example**

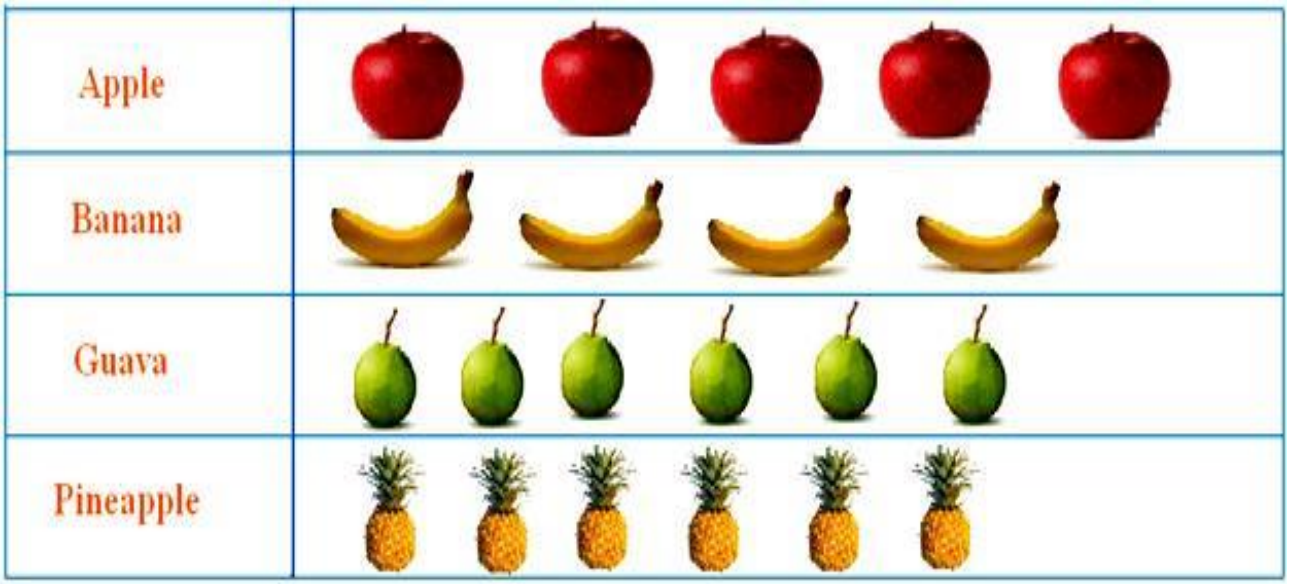
1.

Class	I	II	III	IV	V
Numbers of students	70	70	60	50	40

Scale: One  represent 10 students

2.

Fruits	Apples	Bananas	Guavas	Pineapples
Number of fruits sold	50	40	60	60



- Representation of numerical data through pictures or graphs is called pictorial representation of data.
- Such representation is useful for the purpose of quick and clear understanding and also for making comparisons.
- The same type of pictures or symbols is used to represent or number of objects.
- The symbols are clear and self-explanatory. The quantity that each symbol represents is indicated clearly in the representation.
- It is helpful to have a picture stand for more than one item as we are able to show large number.
- A pictograph has a title and is labelled.
- A key is necessary to understand the information given.
- The symbol used is simple and self-explanatory.

4. Tally marks

➢ EXPLANATION

Tally marks are defined in the unary numeral system. It is a form of numeral used for counting. The general way of writing tally marks is as a group or set of five lines. The first four lines are drawn vertically and each of the fifth line runs diagonally over the previous four vertical lines, that is, from the top of the first line to the bottom of the fourth line.

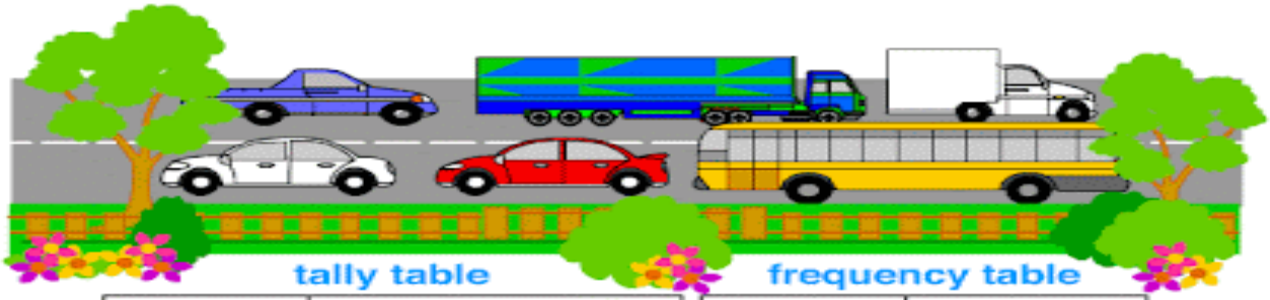
We know that data is a collection of information. When the data is large, it may not be easy to count. So, we make use of tally marks. Tally marks is the quick way of recording the given data by grouping in bunches of five. The first four tallies are marked vertically and the 5th tally in a bunch is marked diagonally across the four tallies. To count the number of times a value of the variable appears in a collection of data, we use tally mark (/).

➢ **For example**

tally

Using tally marks to record counting.

traffic frequency tally



tally table

vehicle	frequency
cars	𝍸 III
trucks	𝍸
vans	II
utes	II
buses	IIII
bikes	

frequency table

vehicle	frequency
cars	8
trucks	5
vans	2
utes	2
buses	4
bikes	0

I II III IIII 𝍸

1 2 3 4 5

Complete the tally chart:

Fluency

Fruit	Tally	Total
Apple	𝍸 𝍸 II	12
Banana	𝍸 I	6
Orange	III	3
Grapes	𝍸 IIII	9
Pear	II	2

COMMON ERROR

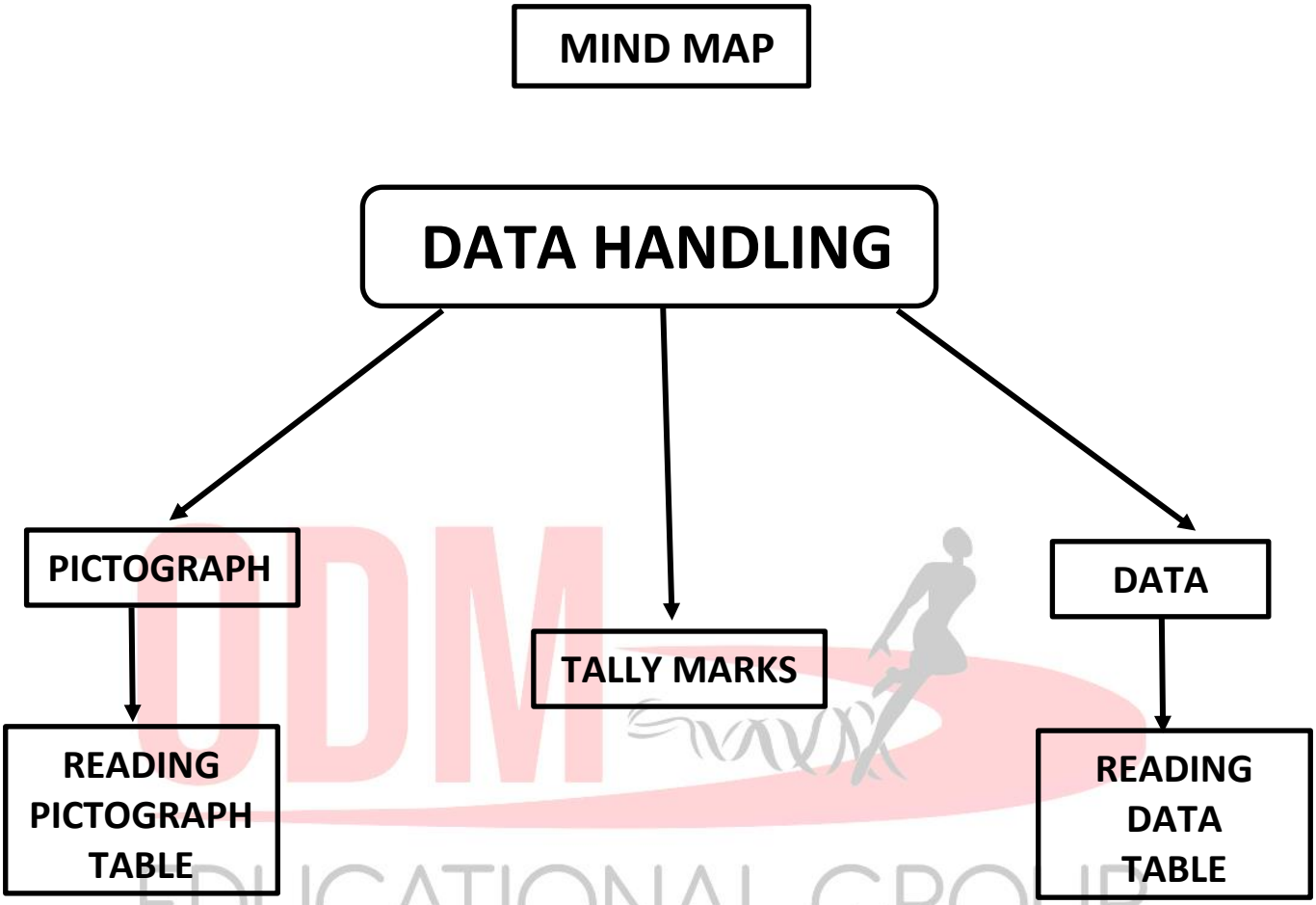
While representing tally marks 5 :

~~IIIII~~ ~~IIII~~

REMEMBER

The three steps of data handling are :

- **Collection**
- **Organization**
- **Interpretation of data.**



-- END --