Frequency Table

Class Limit	Class Boundary	Class Width	Class Mark	Frequency	Cumulative Frequency	
					Less Than	More Than
101-200	100.5-200.5	100	150.5	4	4	121
201-300	200.5-300.5	100	250.5	12	16	109
301-400	300.5-400.5	100	350.5	24	40	85
401-500	400.5-500.5	100	450.5	40	80	45
501-600	500.5-600.5	100	550.5	16	96	29
601-700	600.5-700.5	100	650.5	12	108	17
701-800	700.5-800.5	100	750.5	10	118	7
801-900	800.5-900.5	100	850.5	5	123	2
901-1000	900.5-1000.5	100	950.5	2	125	0

Graphical Representation of Frequency Table

- Histogram: A **histogram** is a chart that shows frequencies for. intervals of values of a metric variable. Such intervals as known as "bins" and they all have the same widths.

- A frequency distribution shows how often each different value in a set of data occurs.
A **histogram** is the most commonly **used** graph to show frequency distributions. It looks very much like a bar chart, but there are important differences between them.
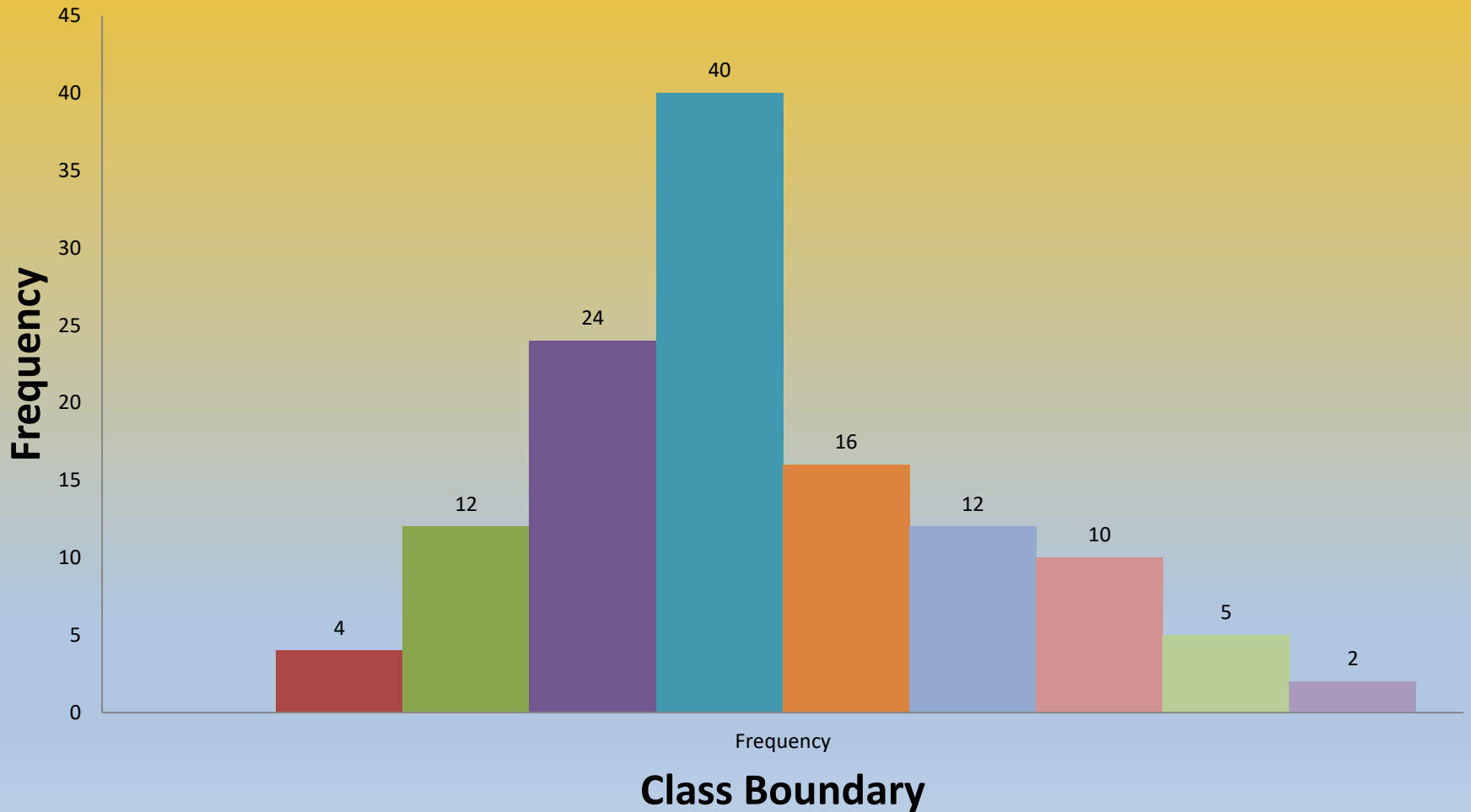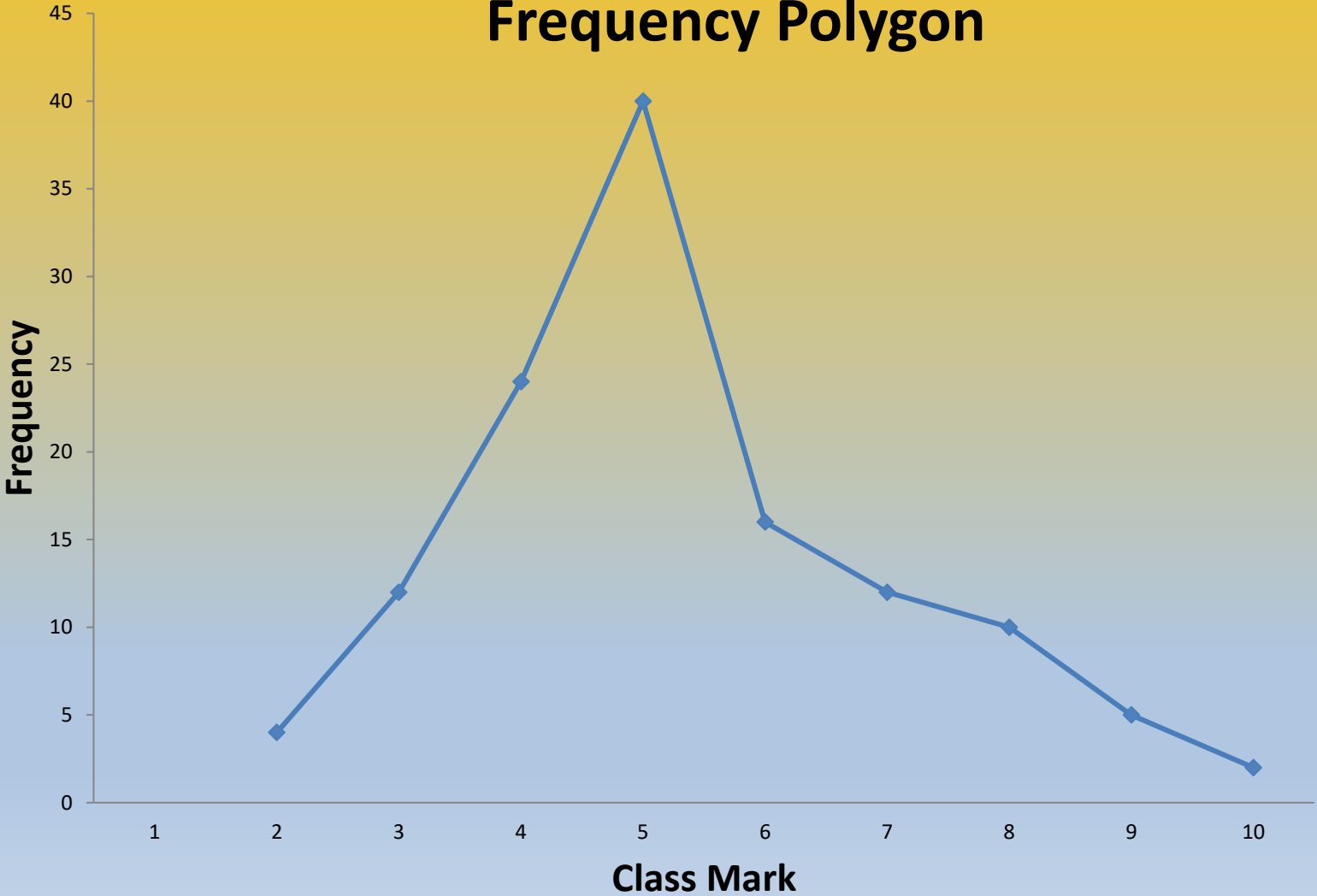
Frequency Polygon

- A **frequency polygon** is a graph constructed by using lines to join the midpoints of each interval. The heights of the points represent the **frequencies**. A **frequency polygon** can be created from the histogram or by calculating the midpoints of the bins from the **frequency** distribution table

- **Steps to Draw a Frequency Polygon**

- Mark all the class marks on the horizontal axis. It is also known as the mid-value of every class.

- Corresponding to each class mark, plot the **frequency** as given to you. …

- Join all the plotted points using a line segment. …

- This resulting curve is called the **frequency polygon**.

Frequency Curve

A **frequency**-**curve** is a smooth **curve** for which the total area is taken to be unity. It is a limiting form of a histogram or **frequency** polygon. The **frequency**-**curve** for a distribution can be obtained by drawing a smooth and free hand **curve** through the mid-points of the upper sides of the rectangles forming the histogram.

Frequency Curve

Frequency Curve