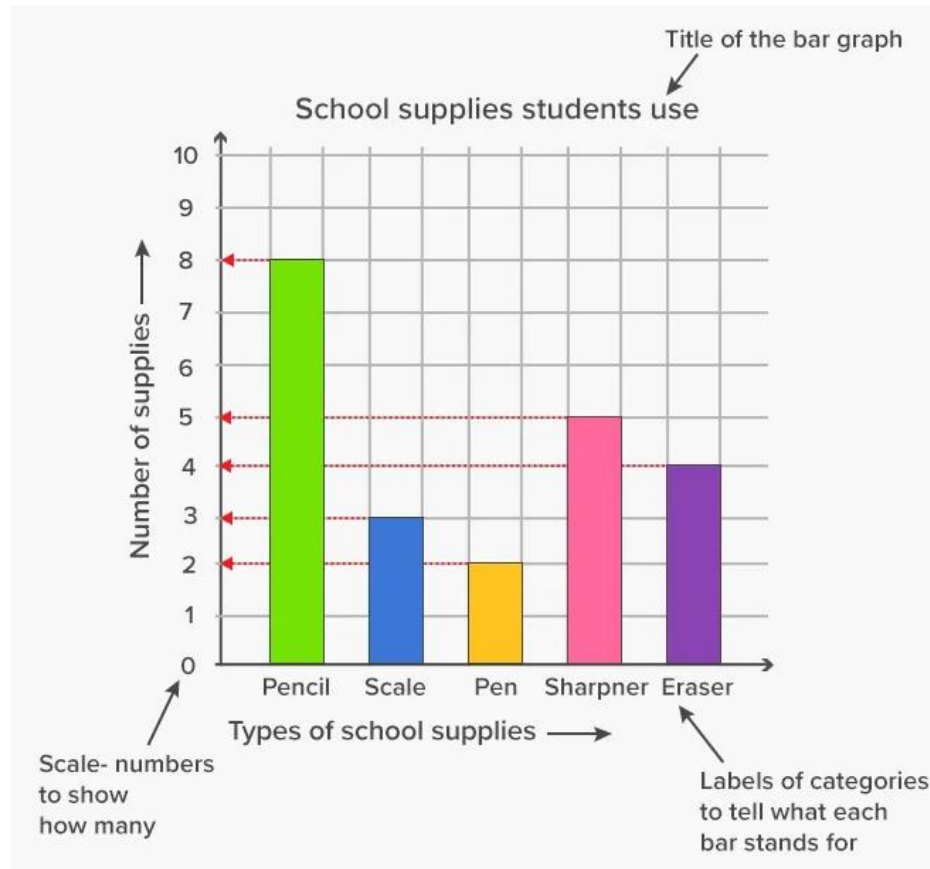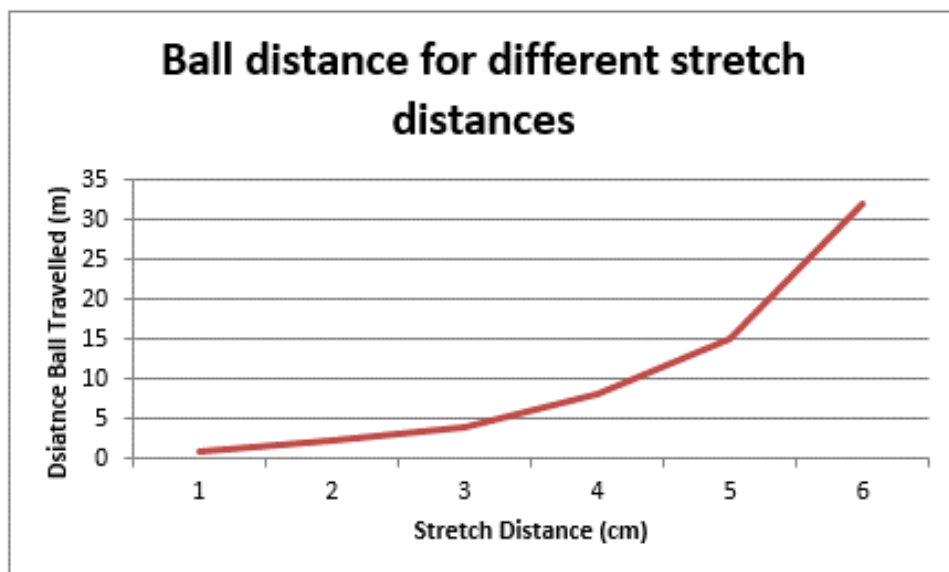# Different Types of Data

Discrete: refers to the ability to count the number of objects you are graphing. When you need to show the quantity of the items you are investigating you use a discrete graph. The best way to graph discrete data is using a **bar** graph.

Title of the bar graph

School supplies students use

Number of supplies

Types of school supplies →

Scale- numbers to show how many

Labels of categories to tell what each bar stands for

Continuous: refers to the continuous recording of data. (e.g. when you're measuring the temperature of water every three minutes as it cools down <u>continuously</u>). The **line** graph is used in such a situation.
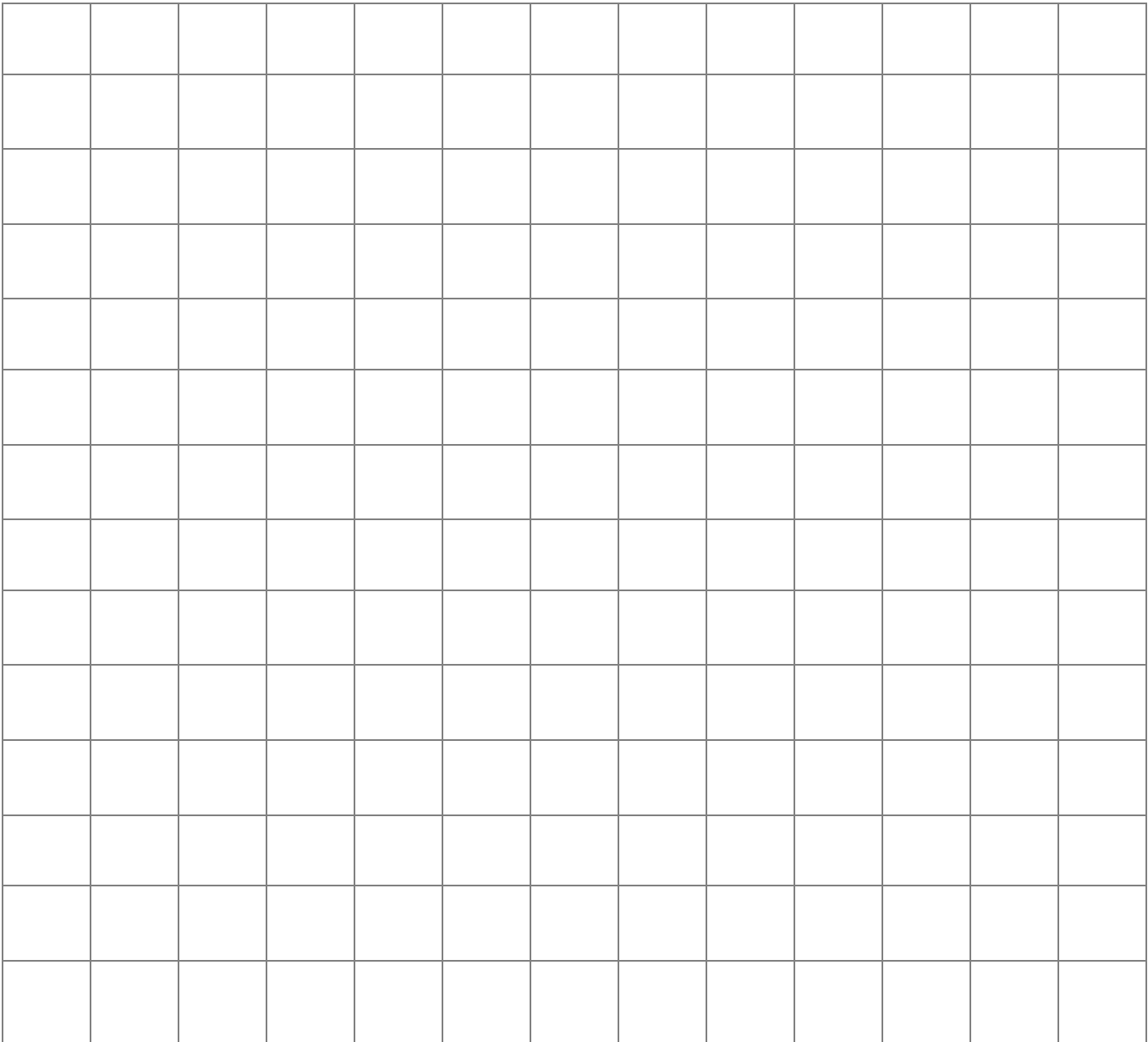
Ball distance for different stretch distances

Dsiatnce Ball Travelled (m)

Stretch Distance (cm)

Classify the data below as either **discrete** or **continuous** and draw an appropriate graph for the data.

1.

Preferred sport	Number of players
tennis	15
scuba diving	20
golf	12
sky diving	4
archery	20
soccer	25

Type of data shown in table:

2.

Length of Exercise (min)	Amount of water in an average body (L)
0	50
15	49.5
30	49
45	48.5
60	48

Type of data shown in table:

3.

Drink	Amount of energy(kJ) in 200 mL
white tea, no sugar	50
beer	340
cordial	350
soft drink	420
water	0
milk	580

Type of data shown in table:

4.

Age (years)	Height of a person(cm)
12	150
14	160
15	165
16	170
17	175
20	180
25	180

Type of data shown in table: