**Graphing Notes**

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| **Types of Graphs:** 1. **Line Graphs** are used to indicate trends over time and trends.
2. **Bar graphs** are usually used to compare groups. Data does not need to be continuous.

1. **Pie charts** are best to use when you are trying to compare parts of a whole. They do not show changes over time.

**NINE COMMANDMENTS FOR MAKING A GRAPH:**1. MAKE IT BIG. Graph must take up a minimum of half a page.
2. Use GRAPH PAPER.
3. Use a RULER to draw the x and y axis.
4. **T**ITLE
* concise but descriptive, indicating what the graph is about.
* Don’t just say “distance vs time”.
* Placed *above* the graph.
1. LABEL EACH **A**XIS, with UNITS
* **D**ependent (**R**esponding) Variable on the **Y**-axis (vertical). (DRY)
* (**M**anipulated) **I**ndependent Variable on the **X-**axis, horizontal (eg. time, temperature, distance). (MIX)
1. PROPER **S**CALE.
* Decided by your minimum and maximum data points for each variable
* Does not have to start with zero.
* X and Y scales may be different from each other.
1. **I**NTERVAL
* Decided by your scale
* Subtract and divide by how spaces you have
* 1, 2, or 5 squares are easiest to work with
* X and Y do not need to be the same
* Must be consistent (not change within the graph)
1. Connect the dots or draw a “BEST FIT LINE” for a Line Graph.

Colour in you bars for a bar graph.LEGEND if using more than one data set, use multiple symbols/colours.TAILS, DRY MIX |