## Simple Example of Numerical Summaries

Here are the quiz scores from one of my classes.

| 32, | 46, | 48, | 54, | 57, | 58, | 60, | 61, | 62, | 64 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 65, | 65, | 66, | 66, | 67, | 70, | 70, | 70, | 71, | 73 |
| 74, | 76, | 76, | 77, | 78, | 78, | 79, | 80, | 81, | 82 |
| 84, | 86, | 87, | 87, | 87, | 87, | 90, | 91, | 95, | 96 |

Histogram To make a histogram of these numbers, aggregate the data into a distribution table. Begin as follows.

- Chose interval widths.
- Choose endpoint convention
- Tally responses into bins (count or percent).

Draw bars such that the area $=$ count (or percent).

| Score (points) | Count | Percent $\% /$ point |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $30-50$ |  |  |  |
| $50-70$ |  |  |  |
| $70-80$ |  |  |  |
| $80-90$ |  |  |  |
| $90-100$ |  |  |  |

Describe the distribution:

- Symmetry
- Modes
- Tails

