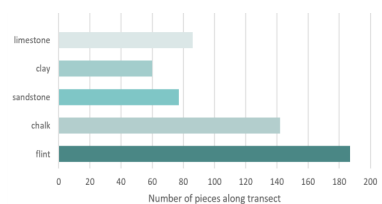
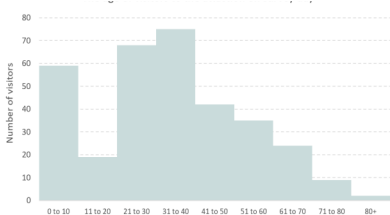
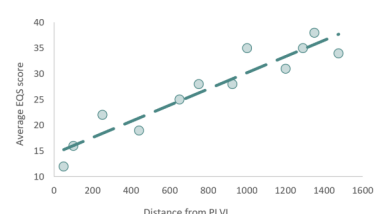
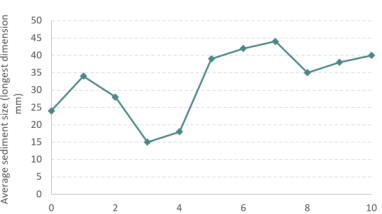
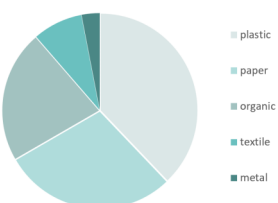
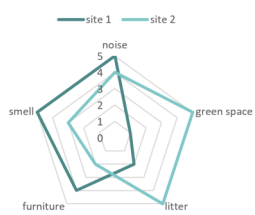


Data presentation technique	Advantages (why we use them)	Disadvantages (potential problems)
 Bar chart	Allow for straight-forward comparison between discrete categories of data Works well with large sample sizes Displays trends, max, min, and range easily	May not produce meaningful data analysis if the data sets are small Can be hard to read if the values are very similar to each other
 Histogram	Shows change over a continuum Shows distribution of data over a continuum Works well with large sample sizes	Easily misleading if the column widths are too large If intervals are used, some nuance and detail in the data gets lost
 Scattergraph	Both the strength and direction of any correlation can be seen Allows one to identify outliers easily Different coloured or sized markers can show additional variability	Cannot be used with small data sets as correlation becomes guesswork Scaling can be tricky if there are extremes or high density clusters of data
 Line graph	Shows patterns of change over a continuum Allows one to identify outliers easily Missing values can be estimated (interpolation)	Trends are easily manipulated by use of the wrong scale Difficult to plot and to scale data if the data range is very large
 Pie chart	Straight-forward to recognise relative proportions Summarises data where detail is not necessary Can cope with very large data sets	Actual values are lost in the proportional data If the data sets contains low values in some segments or a lot of segments the graph may be unreadable
 Radial graph	Allows for straight-forward comparisons between data sets Several variables can be compared at once Allows one to identify outliers easily	Can become unreadable if there are too many categories in use Only works with low values (such as scores) The order of the axes can easily change the pattern seen