



Introduction to Data Handling

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Data Handling is the process of collecting, organizing, and interpreting data.

Data helps us analyze information and make better decisions.

Types of Data

i. Raw Data: Data collected directly, not organized.

Example: Marks of 5 students: 45, 78, 62, 50, 90

ii. Organized Data: Data arranged in order or in a table.

Example:

Student	Marks
A	45
B	50
C	62
D	78
E	90

2. Ways to Represent Data:

A. Pictograph

Uses pictures or symbols to represent data.

Example: A pictograph showing the number of apples sold in a week.

 = Apples

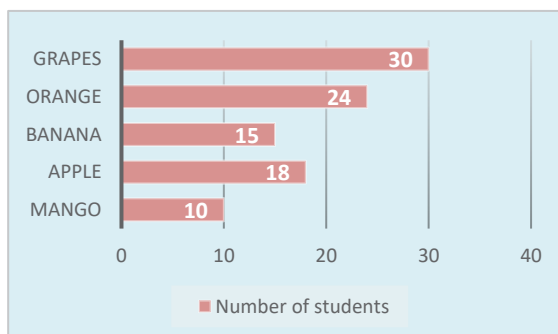
Day	Apples Sold
Monday	                 
Tuesday	             
Wednesday	                        
Thursday	                        

B. Bar Graph:

Uses bars of different lengths to show data.

Example: A bar graph showing the favorite fruits of students.

Fruit	Number of Students
Mango	10
Apple	18
Banana	15
Orange	24
Grapes	30



C. Tally Marks

A simple way to count and record data using vertical lines.

Example:

- Counting how many students like different colors.

Color	Tally Marks	Total
Yellow		8
Red		12
Green		7
Blue		14

3. Properties of Data Handling

- Data Collection:** Gathering information (e.g., survey, counting).
- Data Organization:** Arranging numbers in order or tables.
- Data Representation:** Using graphs, charts, and tables.
- Data Interpretation:** Understanding and analyzing the data to make conclusions.