

Bar Graphs

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A bar graph is a way of representing data using bars (rectangles) of different lengths or heights.

It helps in comparing different categories easily.

The height or length of each bar shows the value of data.

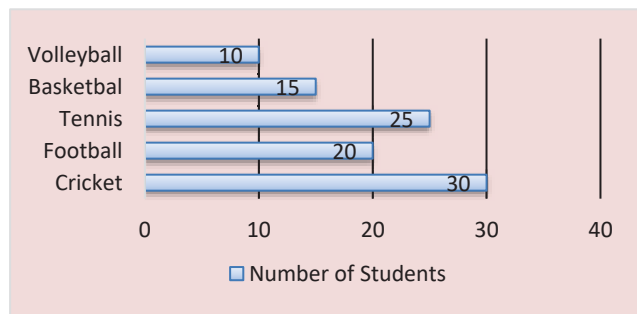
1. Draw a Bar Graph:

- Collect Data:** Gather the information to be represented.
- Draw Axes**
 - The horizontal axis (X-axis) represents categories (e.g., fruits, days, colors).
 - The vertical axis (Y-axis) represents the values (e.g., number of students, sales).
- Choose a Scale:** Decide how much one unit on the Y-axis represents (e.g., 1 square = 10 students).
- Draw Bars:** Each bar's height or length should match the data value.
- Label the Graph:** Add a title, category names, and numbers.

2. Example of a Bar Graph

A teacher records the number of students who like different sports.

Fruit	Number of Students
Cricket	30
Football	20
Tennis	25
Basketball	15
Volleyball	10



Graph Interpretation:

The tallest bar represents Cricket, showing it is the most liked sport.

The shortest bar represents Volleyball, showing it is the least liked sport.

3. Types of Bar Graphs

- Vertical Bar Graph:** Bars are drawn upward from the X-axis.
- Horizontal Bar Graph:** Bars are drawn sideways from the Y-axis.
- Double Bar Graph:** Used to compare two sets of data side by side.



4. Properties of a Bar Graph

- i. Bars are of equal width but have different heights based on values.
 - ii. Spacing between bars is equal.
 - iii. Can be vertical or horizontal.
 - iv. Used to compare different categories of data.
 - v. The scale must be chosen carefully to show correct values.
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