



## Organisation of data

### Understanding: Organisation of Data

- Data means information collected in numbers or words.
- When data is collected, it is often unarranged and confusing.
- Organisation of data means arranging the data in a proper order so that it becomes easy to read, compare, and analyze.

### Ways to Organise Data

- Using tables
- Making a frequency chart
- Arranging in ascending or descending order
- Using tally marks

### Importance

- Helps in understanding and interpreting the data easily
- Makes it ready for graphical representation like bar graphs or pictographs

### Examples with Solutions

**Example:** Marks of 6 students in a test: 10, 8, 9, 10, 7, 9

Organised data (ascending order): 7, 8, 9, 9, 10, 10

Data is now easy to read and compare

**Example:** Number of pets owned by 10 families: 2, 1, 3, 1, 2, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2

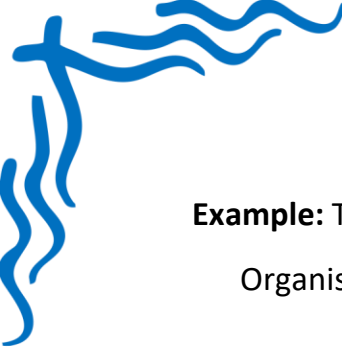
**Frequency table:**

1 → 3 times

2 → 4 times

3 → 3 times

Organised using frequency



**Example:** Tally marks for shoe sizes:

Organised data using tally marks

Shoe Sizes	Tally Marks
Size 4	
Size 7	
Size 9	

**Example:** Height (in cm) of 5 children: 130, 125, 132, 128, 125

Sorted in ascending order: 125, 125, 128, 130, 132

Easy to find shortest and tallest child

**Example:** Collected number of books read by students: 4, 5, 3, 4, 5, 5, 3

**Frequency chart:**

3 books → 2 students

4 books → 2 students

5 books → 3 students

Organised and grouped clearly

### Summary Points

- Organisation of data means arranging it in a readable format.
- Data can be organised using tables, tally marks, frequency charts.
- Helps in comparing and analyzing data.
- Important before making graphs or finding averages.
- Makes complex data simple and useful for decision making.