Graphing in Science

Types of Graphs

Bar Graph For comparing data between different groups



Line Graphs Good for showing changes over time.



Can also compare changes over time for multiple groups.



Scatter Plot used to determine relationships between two different things.

The x-axis is used to measure one event (or variable) and the y-axis is used to measure the other. **Trend Line or Line of Best Fit-**A straight line that best represents the data on a scatter plot.

This line may pass through some of the points, none of the points, or all of the points.



If both variables increase at the same time, they have a **positive** relationship.



If one variable decreases while the other increases, they have a **negative** relationship.

Scatterplot for quality characteristic XXX



Process input

Sometimes the variables don't follow any pattern and have **no** relationship.













D-TAILS

D-TAILS is an acronym to help you remember everything you need to create a good graph.



Data covers the entire graph area and is centered.





D-TAILS

Hours of Sleep vs. Quiz Scores Title Includes what the graph is about and both the independent and dependent variables.



Axis Labels Independent variable is on the x-axis

Dependent variable is on the **y-axis**



D-TALS

Interval Marks Consistent spacing and always start at zero!



D-TAILS

Label Units

In () after the axis label, include the proper units



D-TAILS

Scale

use an equal scale (think count by's)

NOT 1, 2, 4, 7, 10, 21, 35



Usually you will draw a <u>trend line</u> (NOT connect the dots) to show the relationship.



YES! 😳

NO!! 🛞

Changing the y-axis makes these two graphs seem different, but they show the same data.



Graphs need to start at zero or they can make changes seem larger than they are.





Graphs need to have a **consistent scale** to accurately show information.



Make a line graph

Time (minutes)	Temperature (°C)
0	16
1	23
2	32
3	43
4	54
5	60
6	68