Vocabulary: Describing Data Using Statistics



**Vocabulary**

* Line plot – a graph in which each data value is represented by a dot above a number line.
	+ For example, the line plot at right represents the following data set: 5, 10, 10, 20, 20, 20, 30, 40, 40, 45.
	+ Line plots are also known as *dot plots*.
* Mean – the sum of all the values in a data set divided by the number of values.
	+ The mean of the data set 20, 30, 50, 60 is  =  = 40.
* Median – the middle value in a set of numbers.
	+ Before finding the median, all data should be in order from least to greatest.
	+ If there is an odd number of values, the median is the middle number.
		- The median of the data set 20, 30, 50, 60, 80 is 50.
	+ If there is an even number of values, the median is the mean of the middle two values.
		- The median of the data set 30, 50, 60, 80 is  =  = 55.
* Mode – the most common value in a data set.
	+ The mode of the data set 40, 40, 50, 70, 90 is 40 because 40 is the most common value.
* Outlier – a value that is significantly different from the other values in a data set.
	+ For example, in the data set 10, 10, 20, 30, 100, the number “100” may be considered an outlier.
* Range – the difference between the greatest and least value in a data set.
	+ The range of the data set 10, 20, 60, 80, 90 is 90 – 10 = 80.