

Organizing Quantitative Data:

if our data is discrete with relatively few observations, then the categories of data (classes) will be the observations (qualitative data) otherwise the categories are created using an interval of numbers.

Histogram: Similar in construction to a bar graph, but the bars touch

Classes \leftarrow are categories into which data grouped. Denoted with an interval of numbers.
Represent the number of U.S. Resident age 25-74 who had earned a bachelor's degree or higher in 2013.

Age	Number (in thousands)
25-34	14,481
35-44	14,155
45-54	13,862
55-64	12,121
65-74	7,009

Lower class limit: Smallest value in each class.

Upper class limit: Largest value in each class.

Class width: The difference of consecutive lower class limits.

$$35 - 25 = 10$$

Class width should be the same for each class.

$> 65 =$ open-ended class - class

that has no upper class limit. or
no lower class limit. (only
occur in the first or last class.)

* Classes do not overlap.