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EDG500

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Video 3 Histograms

1. The video opens by describing a study of lightning strikes in Colorado. What variable does the first histogram display?

   The first histogram display's a Scale Variable.

2. In this lightning histogram, what does the horizontal scale represent? What does the vertical scale represent?

   The Horizontal Scale represents the Time of First Flash. The Vertical Scale represents the Percent of Days.

3. Was the overall shape of this histogram symmetric, skewed, or neither?

   The overall shape of this histogram was Symmetric.

4. Why were a few values in the second lightning histogram called outliers?

   A few days the maximum was in the early hours of the morning. Data points that stand out from the overall pattern of the distribution are called outliers.

5. When you choose the classes for a histogram, what property must the classes have if the histogram is to be correct?

   Class size is important, the width of your intervals along the horizontal axis.

6. What happens to a histogram if you use too many classes? What happens if you use too few?

   You must strike a balance with how many classes to use. Too many classes mean it's harder to focus on the time intervals and becomes less informative. You want enough bars to make sense of what's going on but not too many bars that you're lost in the details.