

## **Bar graph is the simplest way to represent a data.**

- In consists of rectangular bars of equal width.
- The space between the two consecutive bars must be the same.
- Bars can be marked both vertically and horizontally but normally we use vertical bars.
- The height of bar represents the frequency of the corresponding observation.

**For example,** let us observe the following data of the bar graph.

The following data gives the information of the number of children involved in different activities.

<b>Activities</b>	Dance	Music	Art	Cricket	Football
<b>No. of Children</b>	30	40	25	20	53

### **How to Construct a Bar Graph?**

#### **Steps in construction of bar graphs/column graph:**

- On a graph, draw two lines perpendicular to each other, intersecting at 0.
- The horizontal line is x-axis and vertical line is y-axis.
- Along the horizontal axis, choose the uniform width of bars and uniform gap between the bars and write the names of the data items whose values are to be marked.
- Along the vertical axis, choose a suitable scale in order to determine the heights of the bars for the given values. (Frequency is taken along y-axis).
- Calculate the heights of the bars according to the scale chosen and draw the bars.

Bar graph gives the information of the number of children involved in different activities.

