The "Fine Lines" of Graphing

Types of Graphs:

Line Graph – shows change over time (rate)

Pie Chart – shows percentage of a whole

Bar Graph – shows unchanging quantities

1. All graphs need a **TITLE** – the title "graph" will not do. It should explain what the graph represents
2. Where do variables go? Remember: **DRY-MIX**: Plot the **D**ependent, **R**esponding variable on the **Y**-axis and the **M**anipulated, **I**ndependent variable on the **X**-axis.
3. Both the X- and Y-axis **must be labeled** with a descriptor and appropriate scales must be used. For example, don't measure the height of people in miles! ALL units will be given a **METRIC** abbreviation whenever possible.
4. All values (numbers) in the graph should be listed in a table near the graph, or on a separate piece of paper stapled to the graph (or in the data section of the lab).
5. **Use a ruler** when drawing the axes and the best-fit line on a line graph
6. On a line graph all data points should be plotted with a dot. (•).

Height vs. Shoe size

Shoe Size	Average height (cm)
7.0	167.5
8.0	175.0
9.0	182.5
9.5	202.5
10.0	187.5
11.0	195.0
12.0	200.0