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## Box and Whisker Plot

## Terms:

1. Box and Whisker Plot: a graph that breaks data into four parts (quartiles).


Goal: I will know how to identify the 5 -key parts of a box and whisker plot. I will create a box and whisker plot given a data set.

Explanation/Rationale: Mrs. Ruminski graded the latest science test; the current unit was a difficult one! Mrs. Ruminski wants to create a graph that will give her a general idea of how her students did on this very difficult subject matter. A box and whisker plot will allow Mrs. Ruminski to see how her students performed by breaking the class performance into quarters! (What spread did the top $25 \%$ of my students score in? At least $50 \%$ of my students scored ?)

## Steps: Use the following data set to create a box and whisker plot:

$$
20,10,15,8,14,12,5
$$

1. Order data values from least to greatest

$$
5,8,10,12,14,15, \quad 20
$$

2. Identify the Minimum value and Maximum value in your data set (they become your whisker points).

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Unit 3: Graphs and Data Analysis

Math6
Period: $\qquad$
3. Determine the median of your data set. The Median is the middle number in the data set.

4. Determine Quartile 1 (Q1) by finding the median of the front half of the data set.
$5, \quad 8, \quad 10, \quad 12, \quad 14, \quad 15, \quad 20$
Q1
$\qquad$
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5. Determine Quartile 3 (Q3) by finding the median of the back half of the data set.
$5, \quad 8, \quad 10, \quad 12, \quad 14, \quad 15, \quad 20$


Q3
6. Now you have the 5 key values needed to create a box and whisker plot!


1. Data set: $6,8,9,14,17,20,23,29,35$


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Min }=6 \\
& \text { Q1 }=8.5 \\
& \text { Median }=17 \\
& \text { Q3 }=26 \\
& \text { Max }=35
\end{aligned}
$$

$\qquad$
Math6
Period: $\qquad$
2. Data set: $15,24,36,42,45,46$


Min $=15$
Q1 $=24$
Median $=39$
Q3 = 45
$\operatorname{Max}=46$

3. Data set: $58,40,63,34,40$,
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$\qquad$ , $\qquad$ , $\qquad$ ,

$\operatorname{Min}=34$
Q1 $=37$
Median $=40$
$\mathrm{Q} 3=60.5$
Max $=63$
$\qquad$

Math6 Period: $\qquad$

## YOU GOT THIS:

1. Data set: $13,15,16,20,23,25,30$

$$
\begin{aligned}
\text { Min } & = \\
\text { Q1 } & = \\
\text { Median } & = \\
\text { Q3 } & = \\
\text { Max } & =
\end{aligned}
$$

2. Data set: $45,49,51,56,60,64,80$

$$
\begin{aligned}
\text { Min } & = \\
\text { Q1 } & = \\
\text { Median } & = \\
\text { Q3 } & = \\
\text { Max } & =
\end{aligned}
$$

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
3. Data set: 98, 56, 76, 83, 62
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, , _ , ,

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathrm{Min} & = \\
\mathrm{Q} 1 & = \\
\text { Median } & = \\
\mathrm{Q} 3 & = \\
\mathrm{Max} & =
\end{aligned}
$$

The interquartile range (i.q.r.) of a box and whisker plot (q3-q1) is a measure of variability. It helps show the spread of a group of data by breaking it down into quartiles, or fourths. Each quartile has $25 \%$ of the data in it.

How much data is in the left whisker?
How much data is in the left side of the box? $\qquad$
How much data is in the right side of the box? $\qquad$
How much data is in the entire box? (iqr)
$\qquad$
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Math6
Period: $\qquad$
How much data is in the right whisker?

