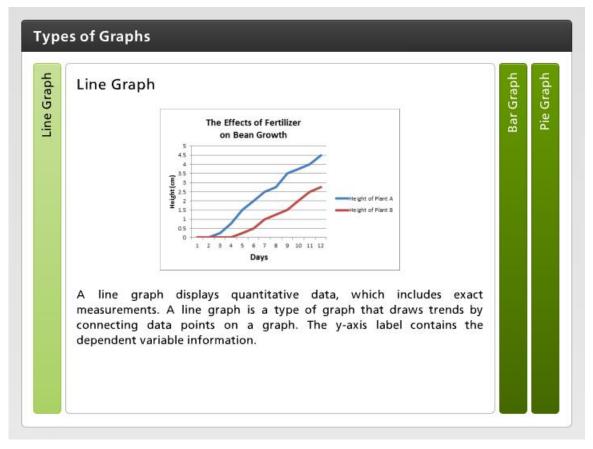
Introduction

Introduction There are many different types of graphs, and each one has a different purpose. Learning how to create and interpret graphs is an important part of conducting scientific investigations. Different types of data require different types of graphs. Click on the label for each type of graph to learn more.				Bar Graph	Pie Graph
The Effects of Fertilizer on Been Growth	Number of Rabbits Counted Per Month	Gases in Earth's Atmosphere 2005, 0.029 1000, 0.029 10			

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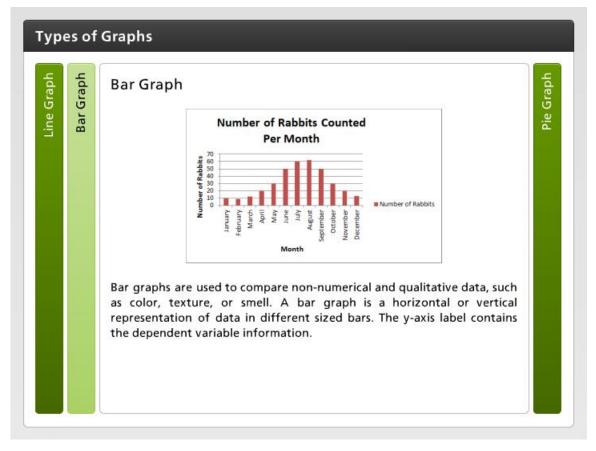
Line Graph



A line graph displays quantitative data, which includes exact measurements. A line graph is a type of graph that draws trends by connecting data points on a graph. The y-axis label contains the dependent variable information.



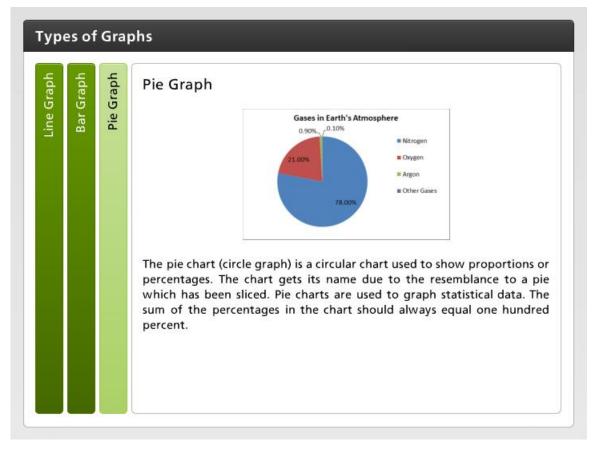
Bar Graph



Bar graphs are used to compare non-numerical and qualitative data, such as color, texture, or smell. A bar graph is a horizontal or vertical representation of data in different sized bars. The y-axis label contains the dependent variable information.



Pie Graph



The pie chart (circle graph) is a circular chart used to show proportions or percentages. The chart gets its name due to the resemblance to a pie which has been sliced. Pie charts are used to graph statistical data. The sum of the percentages in the chart should always equal one hundred percent.

