Graphs

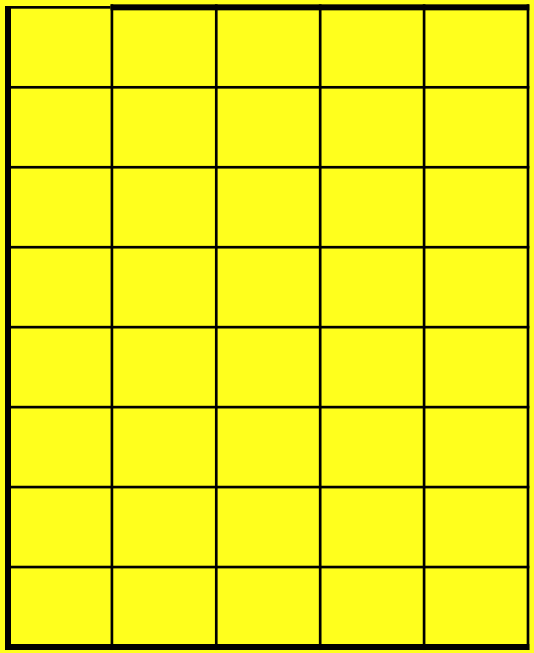
How to set up successful graphs!

TAILS

Acronym to help you remember everything you need to do when you graph something.

Remember TAILS

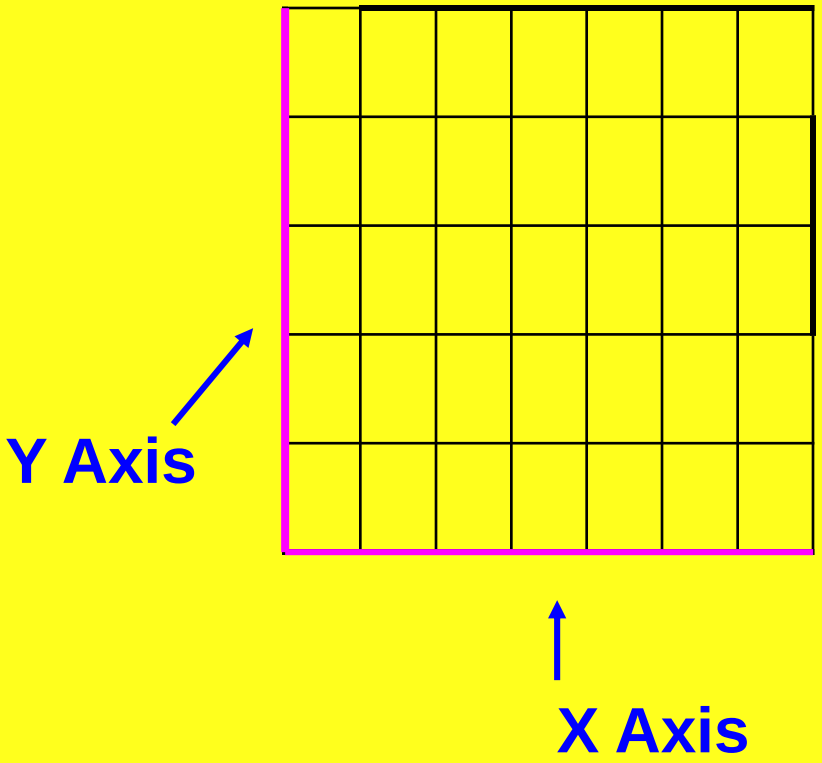
The effect of _____ on _____



T - Title

Remember TAILS

The effect of _____ on _____



T - Title

A - Axis

Remember TAILS

Decide on an appropriate scale for each axis.

Choose a scale that lets you make the graph as <u>large</u> as possible for your paper and data.

T - Title

A – Axis

S – Scale

How to determine scale

IV	DV
20	15
40	20
60	25
80	30
100	35

- Scale is determined by your highest number plus a little bit more.
- In this case your scale would be from zero to 40.

Remember TAILS

The interval is just as important as the scale!

How much is each “BOX” worth?

Choose an interval that lets you make the graph as large as possible for your paper and data.

T – Title

A – Axis

I – Interval

S – Scale

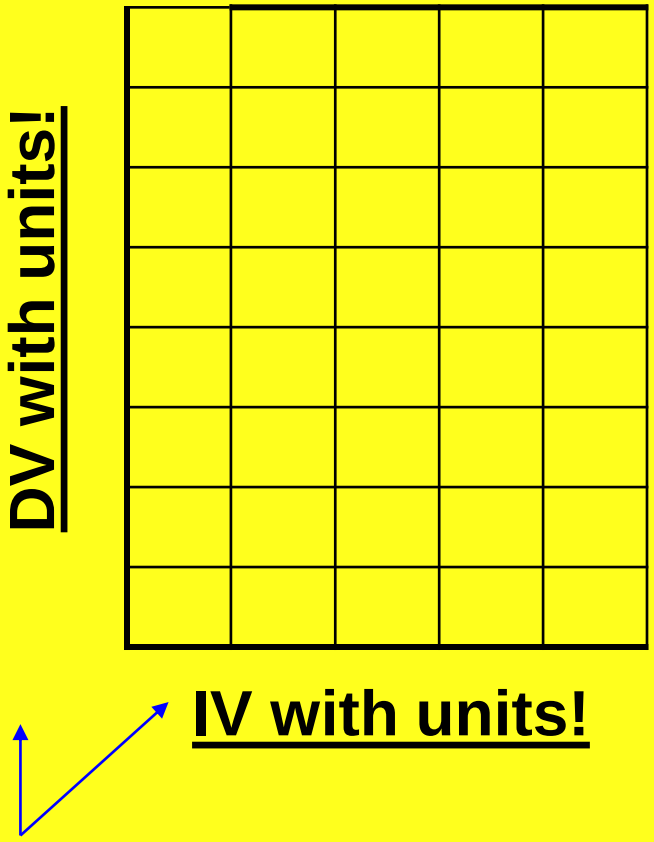
How to determine Intervals

IV	DV
20	15
40	20
60	25
80	30
100	35

- **The interval is decided by your scale.**
- **In this case your scale would be from 0 – 40 and you want the scale to fit the graph.**
- **The best interval would be to let each "BOX" be worth 2.**

Remember TAILS

The effect of _____ on _____



LABEL your axes!

T – Title

A – Axis

I – Interval

L – Labels

S – Scale

When to use…

- **Bar graphs**
  - **Used to show data that is *not continuous*.**
  - **Allows us to compare or see differences in data (i.e. amounts, frequency, or categories)**
- **Line Graphs**
  - **Used to show data that is *continuous*.**
  - **Useful for showing trends over time**

Title: The effect of _____