## Topic 7f Pie Chart

We want to look at two types of pie plots. The first is used when we have data related to different categories. For example, looking at all registered Math 160 students at WCC as of 9:40 p.m. on Thursday, May 21, 2020 for the Spring/Summer session we find that we can group the students by the length of their first name. The table below shows that data.

(Same data used in Bar Plots)

Length of first name	count	Degrees	cummulative degrees			
three	7	6	6			
four	47	37	43			
five	93	74	117			
six	117	93	210			
seven	95	76	286			
eight	57	45	331			
nine	24	19	350			
ten	8	6	356			
over ten	4	3	359			

Then, we will do this in R, using RStudio.

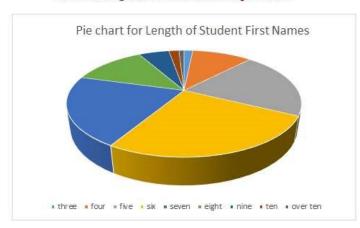
452

Total

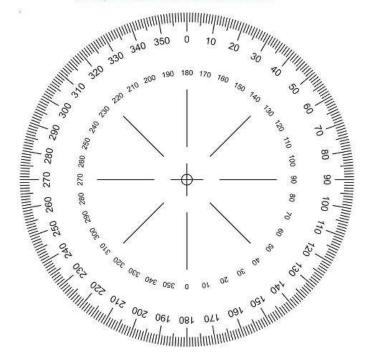
Then we will look at these three pie charts of the same data, produced in Excel. The first is not much different from the two-dimensional pie chart that we generated in R. In our discussion we should have covered the idea that pie charts are hard for humans to read and appreciate because the regions are sectors, not rectangles.

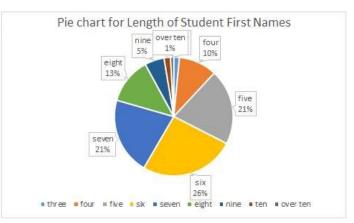
The second and third charts, shown below, demonstrate how easy it is to manufacture wrong impressions using 3-D charts. Notice how your impression of the magnitude of the yellow region changes between the two charts. Both charts are accurate. Both show the same values, but the rotation of the chart changes our impression!

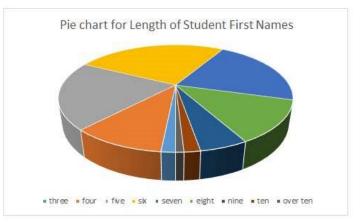
Avoid using Pie Charts if at all possible.



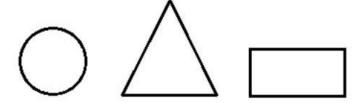
First, we will draw the chart here.







Here is part off a mental health test given to us "old people" when we are take to the emergency room. We are shown the following three figures and we are asked to identify the largest figure.



The supposed correct answer is the triangle. That is the answer that the medics want to hear to show that you, the patient, are mentally functioning. Unfortunately, the real correct answer is that the triangle and the rectangle are exactly the same size. It is our human inability to judge "slices" that leads the medics to think the triangle is larger.

The second type of pie plot is really no different, but we are given the data in a much more elementary format. For example, for the following data create a bar plot that shows the frequency of each different value in the table.

## gnrnd4(745099103, 600031)

35	35	37	36	35	32	36	33	36	33	33	34	36	36	35
37	37	36	36	34	37	32	33	36	33	35	36	36	33	37
32	32	34	35	33	34	35	35	34	35	33	36	35	34	36
33	33	32	36	35	37	35	32	34	37	35	35	32	33	36
35	37	37	33	33	35	36	37	37	33	36	36	32	37	35
33	33	34	35	33	36	33	33	33	35	33	37	36	36	35
36	36		9 - 1											