

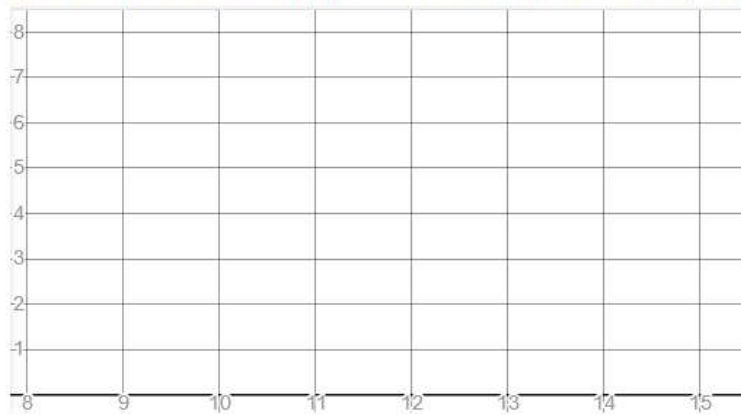
Topic 7f: Dot Plot

Warning: The course outline specifies that we teach making dot plots. This is true for almost all basic statistics courses. Dot plots were an important tool for use "old" people who learned to do statistics before we had access to computers. The end result of a dot plot is no better than a bar plot and we already know how to do that.

Here is some data to use in making a dot plot:

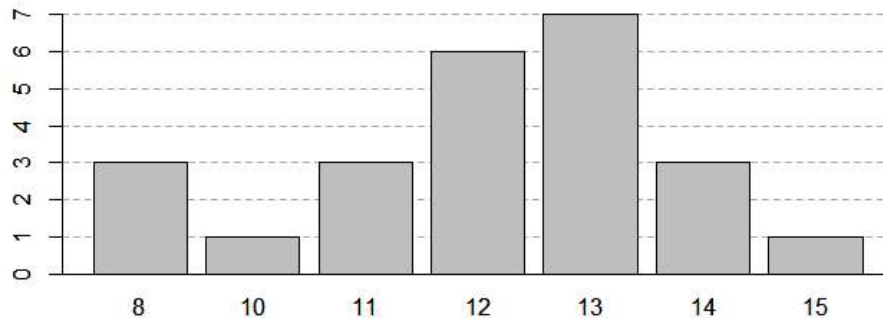
13	11	8	14	14	12	13	14	13	12	13	13
8	10	15	11	11	8	13	12	12	12	13	12

There is no information about how we generate the data values in R so we will just have to enter them into the session when we get around to it. First, we will make a dot plot by hand. We observe that the values run from 8 to 15 so we will make our x-axis correspond to that. The y-axis goes from 0 to at least the maximum number of times any value appears.



Then, we plot a point for each value in the list. The first time we see the value we plot a point at level 1. The second time we see the value we plot it at level 2. The third time we plot it at level three and so on.

Compare that to the results of our `barplot(table(L1))` statement.



The real advantage of the dot plot for us old people was that it was a methodical, easy to follow system that produced results without the need to sort the data or to count the frequency of values in the data.

Then, using the function in our desktop folder, we get the following output.

