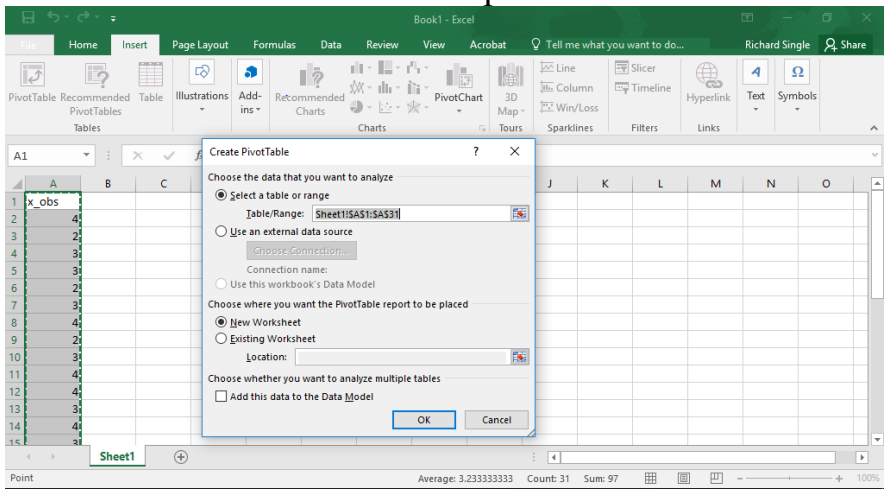
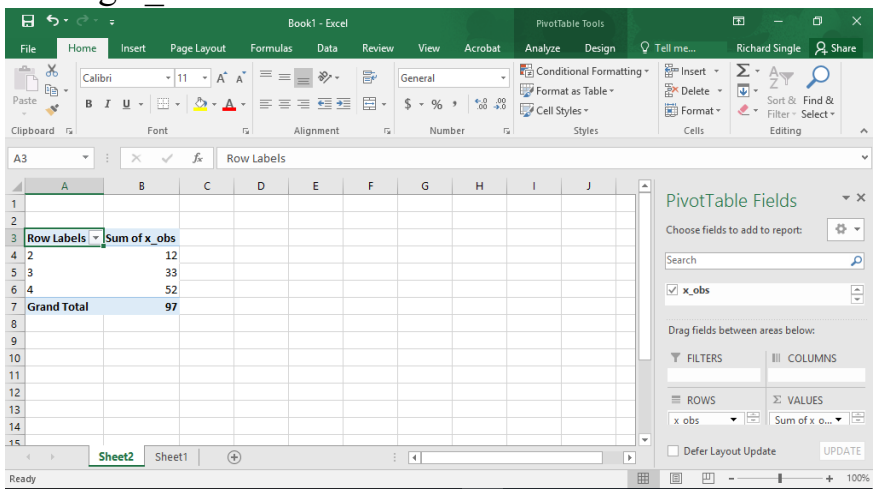
Creating a Relative Frequency Table and Plotting the Relative Frequency Histogram

- Making a Pivot Table from a set of observed data (1-7) and plotting the Histogram (7-11)
  1. Highlight the column of data
  2. Go to the ‘Insert’ tab at the top ribbon and select ‘Pivot Table’
  3. Check the box next to the variable name (**x_obs** here)
  4. Drag the variable name (**x_obs**) into the ‘Rows’ box and the ‘Σ Values’ box
  5. Select and copy the new table
  6. Do a “Paste Special” as ‘Values’ or Plain Text
  7. Create a new column of relative frequencies for the observed **Prob** and rename the ‘Row Labels’ as **x**
  8. Format the **x** values as text (or you can add an underscore after each value). Rename ‘Sum of x_obs’ as **count**
  9. Highlight the **x** and **Prob** column (hold down the <Ctrl> key to select both)
  10. Go to the ‘Insert’ tab at the top and select ‘Column Chart’ (2-D Clustered Column)
  11. Admire the histogram (or fix it if wrong)

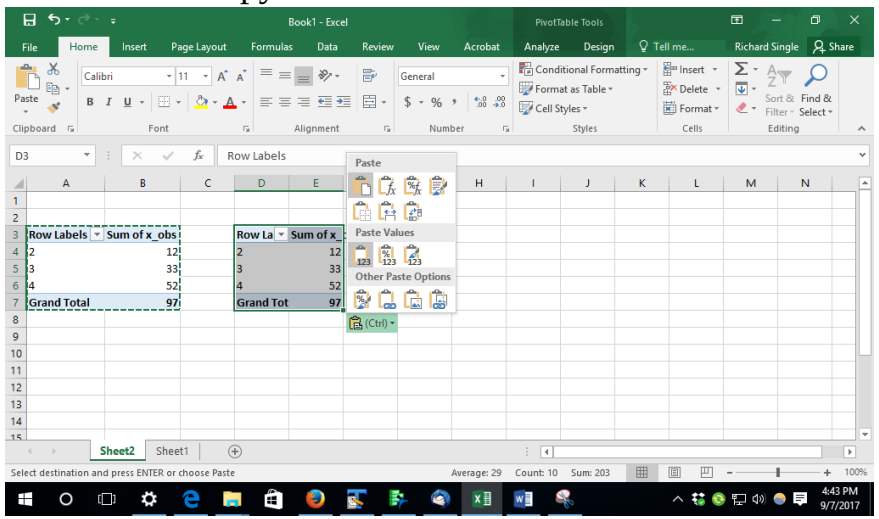
1. Highlight the column of data and select ‘Pivot Table’
2. Go to the ‘Insert’ tab at the top and select ‘Pivot Table’



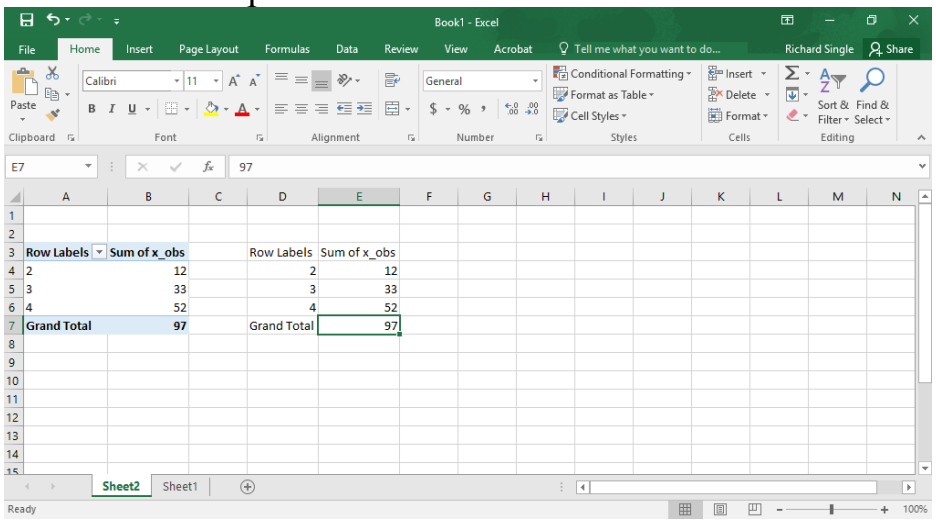
3. Check the box next to the variable name (x_obs here)
4. Drag x_obs into the ‘Rows’ box and the ‘Σ Values’ box



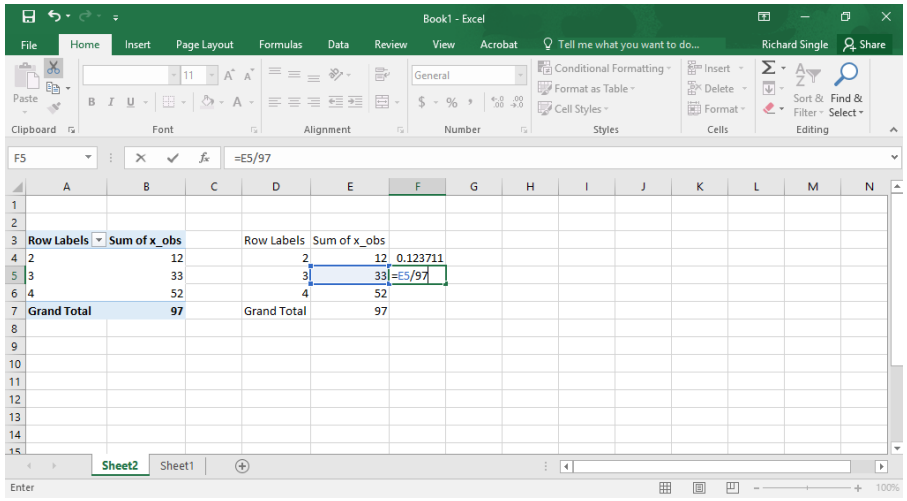
5. Select and copy the new table



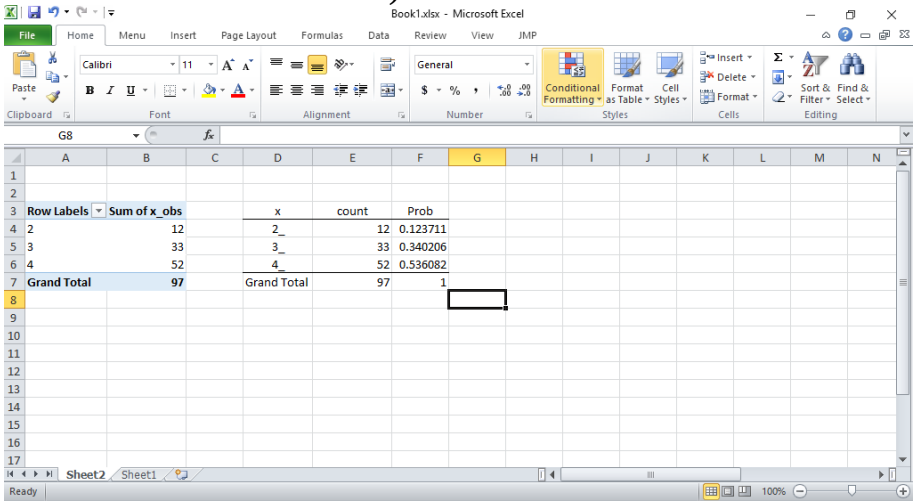
6. Do a "Paste Special" as 'Values' or Plain Text



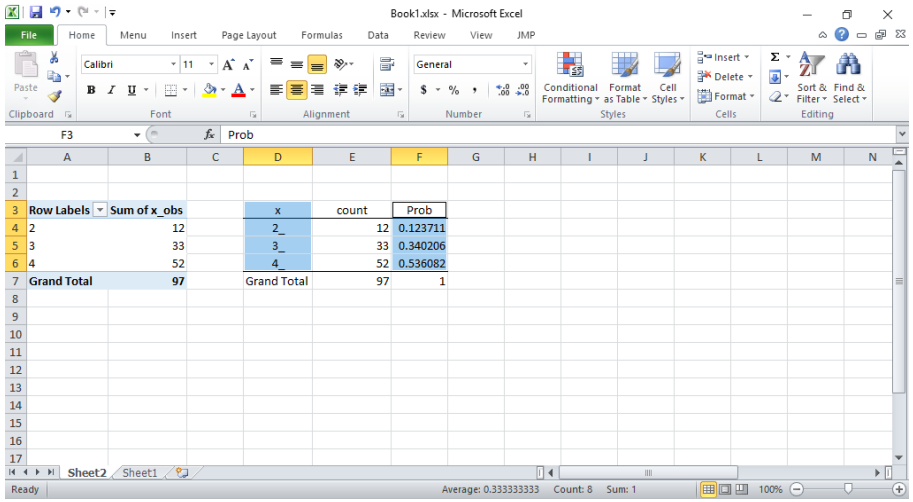
7. Create a new column of relative frequencies for the observed **Prob** and rename the 'Row Labels' as **x**



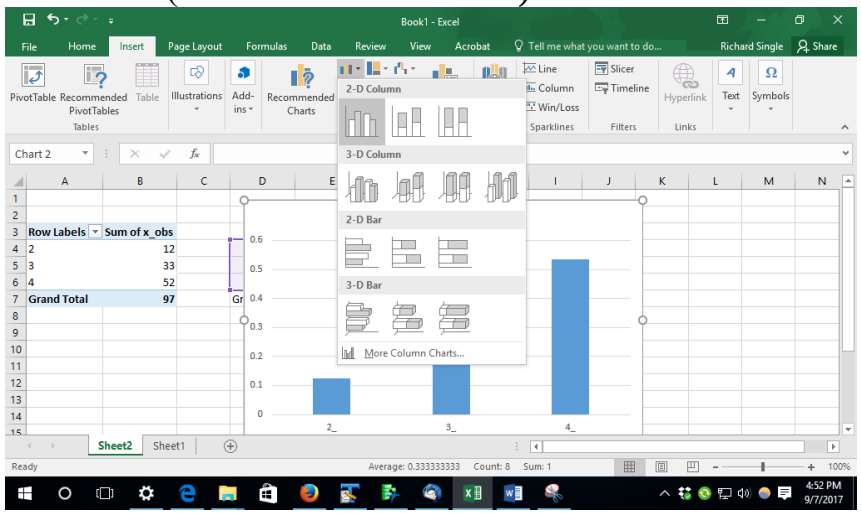
8. Format the **x** values as text (or add a '_' to each value to force them to be text). Rename 'Sum of' as **count**



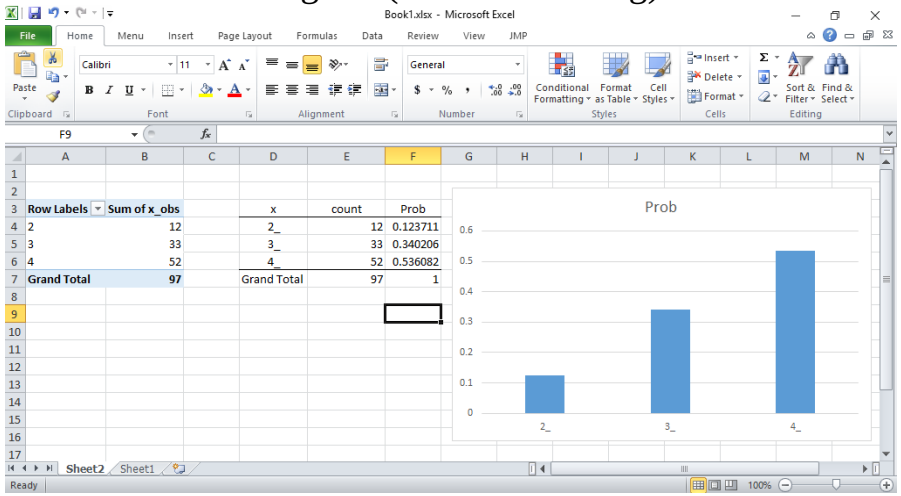
9. Highlight the **x** and **Prob** column
(hold down the <Ctrl> key to select both)



10. Go to the 'Insert' tab at the top and select 'Column Chart' (2-D Clustered Column)



11. Admire the histogram (or fix it if wrong)



12. This one is *wrong* since **x** was not formatted as text