

# APB Rembau e-Bulletin

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(March to October 2024)

## Art Meets Analytics: How to Sketch Your Data Distribution!

Written by: Dr. Nur Izzah Binti Jamil

### Right skewed distribution

Distribution of age when mean = 10 years old, median = 5 years old and mode = 3 years old.

#### Step 1: Set Up Your X-axis

Draw a horizontal line for the x-axis that represents the values.



Figure 1.

#### Step 2: Represent the Mean, Median, and Mode

- Begin mark a point for the mode (3) on the x-axis. Age of 3 years old is lower than both the median and the mean.
- Mark a point for the median (5) on the x-axis.
- Mark a point for the mean (10) on the x-axis.

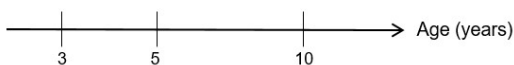


Figure 2.

#### Step 3: Aim for the Peak

Mark a peak at mode, as the mode is the most frequent value. This will be the highest point of your curve.

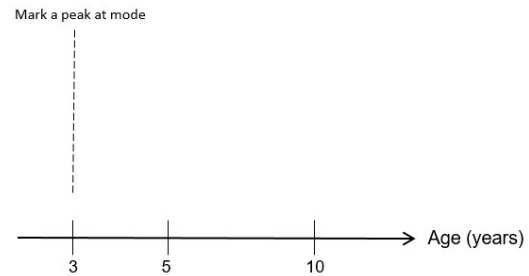


Figure 3.

#### Step 4: Draw the Distribution

Start from the peak at the mode (3), then gradually decline to the median (5) and the mean (10). The curve should be skewed to the right.

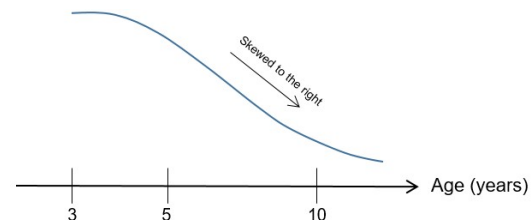


Figure 4.

### Left skewed distribution

Distribution of age when mean = 2 years old, median = 4 years old and mode = 8 years old.

#### Step 1: Set Up Your X-axis

Draw a horizontal line for the x-axis that represents the values.



Figure 5.

Step 2: Represent the Mean, Median, and Mode

- Begin mark a point for the mean (2) on the x-axis. Age of 2 years old is lower than both the median and the mode.
- Mark a point for the median (4) on the x-axis.
- Mark a point for the mode (8) on the x-axis.



Figure 6.

Step 3: Aim for the Peak

Mark a peak at mode, as the mode is the most frequent value. This will be the highest point of your curve.

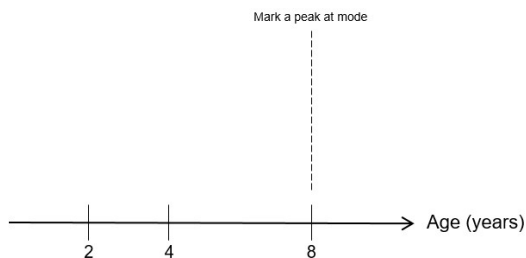


Figure 7.

Step 4: Draw the Distribution

Start from the peak at the mode (8), then gradually decline to the median (4) and the mean (2). The curve should be skewed to the left.

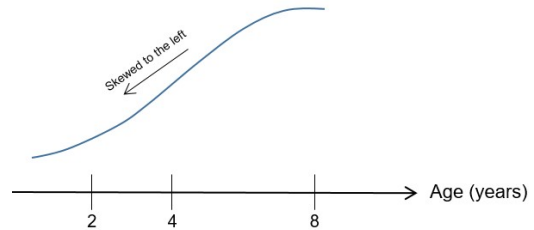
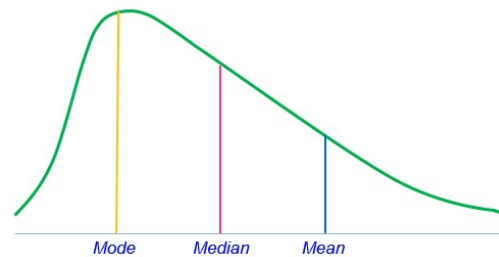


Figure 8.

### Recap!

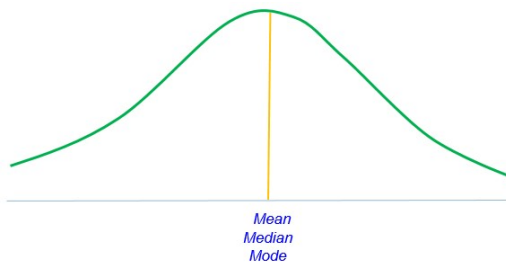
1. Mean > Median > Mode  
(unimodal):

The distribution is positively skewed/  
skewed to the right.



2. Mean = Median = Mode  
(unimodal):

The distribution is symmetrical.



3. Mean < Median < Mode

(unimodal):

The distribution is negatively skewed/  
skewed to the left.

