RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 21 Exercise 21.2: RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 21 Exercise 21.2 on Data Handling provide detailed solutions for students tackling various data representation tasks. This exercise focuses on practical applications of data handling techniques, including constructing and interpreting bar graphs, pie charts and pictograms.

Each solution is detailed and step-by-step helping students understand how to effectively visualize and analyze data. By practicing these exercises students can develop strong skills in presenting and interpreting data.

RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 21 Exercise 21.2 Data Handling Overview

RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 21 Exercise 21.2 focuses on the practical aspects of data handling specifically emphasizing the creation and interpretation of bar graphs, pie charts and pictograms. This exercise guides students through various problems where they are required to organize data into these visual formats, interpret the given graphs, and draw meaningful conclusions.

Each solution is explained to ensure a clear understanding of how to convert raw data into visual representations and extract insights from them. By working through these problems students gain valuable skills in data visualization, which enhances their ability to analyze and present data effectively in different contexts.

RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 21 Exercise 21.2 Data Handling PDF

For students seeking detailed explanations and step-by-step solutions to problems in RS Aggarwal Class 8 Maths Chapter 21 Exercise 21.2 on Data Handling the PDF link provided below.

By referring to this PDF students can better understand how to solve the exercises and apply their knowledge of data handling effectively. The solutions are designed to help clarify concepts and improve problem-solving skills in data handling.

RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 21 Exercise 21.2 Data Handling PDF

RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 21 Exercise 21.2 Data Handling

Below we have provided RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 21 Exercise 21.2 Data Handling -

(Question1) The marks obtained by 40 students of a class in an examination are given below:

8, 47, 22, 31, 17, 13, 38, 26, 3, 34, 29, 11, 22, 7, 15, 24, 38, 31, 21, 35, 42, 24, 45, 23, 21, 27, 29, 49, 25, 48, 21, 15, 18, 27, 19, 45, 14, 34, 37, 34.

Prepare a frequency distribution table with equal class intervals, starting from 0 – 10 (where 10 is not included).

Solution:

Arrange the data in ascending order, we get the observations as

0 – 10 = 8, 3, 7

10 – 20 = 17, 13, 11, 15, 15, 18, 19, 1

20 – 30 = 22, 26, 29, 22, 24, 21, 24, 23, 21, 27, 29, 25, 21, 27

30 – 40 = 31, 38, 34, 38, 31, 35, 34, 37, 34

40 – 50 = 47, 42, 45, 49, 48, 45.

We may represent the data as given below:

Marks	Tally Marks	Frequency
0 – 10	|||	3
10 – 20	𝍸 |||	8
20 – 30	𝍸 𝍸 ||||	14
30 – 40	𝍸 ||||	9
40 – 50	𝍸 ||	6

(Question 2) The electricity bills (in rupees) of 25 houses of a certain locality for a month are given below:

324, 700, 617, 400, 356, 365, 435, 506, 548, 736, 780, 378, 570, 685, 312, 630, 584, 674, 754, 776, 596, 745, 565, 763, 472.

Arrange the above data in increasing order and form a frequency table using equal class intervals, starting from 300 – 400, where 400 is not included.

Solution:

Arrange the data in ascending order, we get the observations as

300 – 400 = 324, 356, 365, 378, 312

400 – 500 = 400, 435, 472

500 – 600 = 506, 548, 570, 584, 596, 565

600 – 700 = 617, 685, 630, 674

700 – 800 = 700, 736, 780, 754, 776, 745, 763.

We may represent the data as given below:

Bills	Tally marks	Frequency
300 – 400	𝍸	5
400 – 500	|||	3
500 – 600	𝍸 |	6
600 – 700	||||	4
700 – 800	𝍸 ||	7

(Question 3) The weekly wages (in rupees) of 28 workers of a factory are given below:

668, 610, 642, 658, 668, 620, 719, 720, 700, 690, 710, 642, 672, 654, 692, 706, 718, 702, 704, 678, 615, 640, 680, 716, 705, 615, 636, 656.

Construct a frequency table with equal class intervals; taking the first of the class intervals as 610 – 630, where 630 is not included.

Solution:

Arrange the data in ascending order, we get the observations as

610 – 630 = 610, 620, 615, 615

630 – 650 = 642, 642, 640, 63

650 – 670 = 668, 658, 668, 654, 656

670 – 690 = 672, 678, 680

690 – 710 = 700, 690, 692, 706, 702, 704, 705

710 – 730 = 719, 720, 710, 718, 716.

We may represent the data as given below:

Wages	Tally Mark	Frequency
610 – 630	||||	4
630 – 650	||||	4
650 – 670	𝍸	5
670 – 690	|||	3
690 – 710	𝍸 ||	7
710 – 730	𝍸	5

(Question 4) The weekly pocket expenses (in rupees) of 30 students of a class are given below:

62, 80, 110, 75, 84, 73, 60, 62, 100, 87, 78, 94, 17, 86, 65, 68, 90, 80, 118, 72, 95, 72, 103, 96, 64, 94, 87, 85, 105, 115.

Construct a frequency table with class intervals 60 – 70 (where 70 are not included), 70 – 80, 80 – 90, etc.

Solution:

Arrange the data in ascending order, we get the observations as

60 – 70 = 62, 60, 62, 65, 68, 64

70 – 80 = 75, 73, 78, 72, 72

80 – 90 = 80, 84, 87, 86, 80, 87, 85

90 – 100 = 94, 90, 95, 96, 94

100 – 110 = 100, 103, 108

110 – 120 = 110, 117, 118, 115

Rupees	Tally Mark	Frequency
60 – 70	𝍸 |	6
70 – 80	𝍸	5
80 – 90	𝍸 ||	7
90 – 100	𝍸	5
100 – 110	|||	3
110 – 120	||||	4

(Question 5) The daily earnings (in rupees) of 24 stores in a market was recorded as under:

715, 650, 685, 550, 573, 530, 610, 525, 742, 680, 736, 524, 500, 585, 723, 545, 532, 560, 580, 545, 625, 630, 645, 700.

Prepare a frequency table taking equal class sizes. One such class is 500 – 550, where 550 is not included.

Solution:

Arrange the data in ascending order, we get the observations as

500 – 550 = 530, 525, 524, 500, 532, 545

550 – 600 = 550, 573, 585, 560, 580

600 – 650 = 610, 625, 630, 645

650 – 700 = 650, 685, 680,

700 – 750 = 715, 742, 736, 723, 700

Earnings	Tally Mark	Frequency
500 – 550	𝍸 ||	7
550 – 600	𝍸	5
600 – 650	||||	4
650 – 700	|||	3
700 – 750	𝍸	5

(Question 6) The heights (in cm) of 22 students were recorded as under:

125, 132, 138, 144, 142, 136, 134, 125, 135, 130, 126, 132, 135, 142, 143,
143, 128, 126, 136, 135, 130, 130, 133.

Prepare a frequency distribution table, taking equal class intervals and starting from 125 – 130, where 130 is not included.

Solution:

Arrange the data in ascending order, we get the observations as

125 – 130 = 125, 125, 126, 128, 126

130 – 135 = 132, 134, 130, 132, 130, 130, 133

135 – 140 = 138, 136, 135, 135, 136, 135

140 – 145 = 144, 142, 142, 143, 143

Heights	Tally Marks	Frequency
125 – 130	𝍸	5
130 – 135	𝍸 ||	7
135 – 140	𝍸 |	6
145 – 150	||||	4

Benefits of RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 21 Exercise 21.2

- **Clear Explanations**: The solutions provide step-by-step explanations making it easier for students to understand and solve data handling problems effectively.
- **Enhanced Problem-Solving Skills**: By working through the detailed solutions students can improve their problem-solving abilities and gain a deeper understanding of data interpretation and analysis.
- **Self-Assessment**: Students can use the solutions to check their answers and identify areas where they may need further study or clarification, allowing for targeted improvement.
- **Practice and Preparation**: Regular practice with these solutions prepares students for exams and assessments, boosting their confidence and performance in data handling.