histogram

A common way to visualize *frequency distributions* and *discrete probability distributions*. A histogram consists of a bar for each *outcome* (value or *category*) or set of outcomes of the distribution where the height of the bar indicates the frequency of the outcome. See figure HSG (left) for an example.
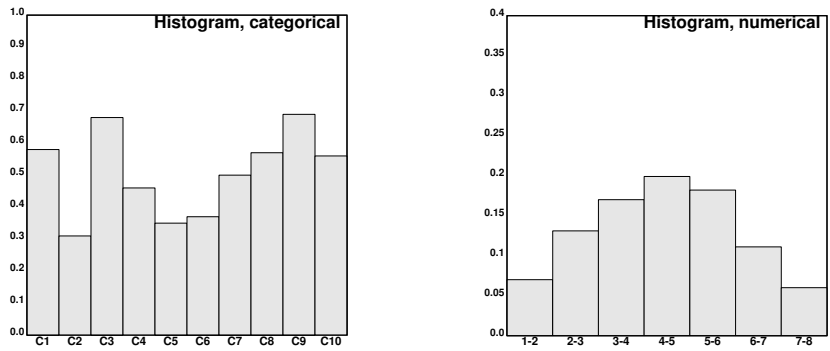

Figure **HSG:** left: histogram from categorical data of the categories C1 ... C10; right: histogram from 8-quantiles of normally distributed data

A histogram can also be created from a *continuous* probability distribution, for example by plotting its q-quantiles ($\rightarrow$ *quantile*). See figure HSG (right).