Adult – line graph information

What are the five parts of a line graph?

* The Y-Axis - In a line graph, there are two axes to represent two different types of data. The Y-axis is vertical (upwards). This is typically the axis that shows a measurement, it always starts at 0. It's important that all measurements are split equally down the axis. For example, the number of school lunches would be measured here.
* The X-Axis - The X-axis is the horizontal (across/flat) line that often represents the names, dates or times being measured in the line graph. For example, the dates/time period of school lunches would be measured here.
* The Title - This is the first thing a reader will see when they look at your graph. It needs to be short, to the point and answer exactly what the graph is about. A title for the school lunch graph could be *'Number of hot school lunches sold p/day: From the 10th of February to 10th of March*'.
* The Source and Data - Where did the information come from? What data have you collected to plot in your graph? Is there more than one set of data to represent? These questions are important to answer in your line graph. Make sure to credit whoever the source of the information was from. If you need to show more than one type of data, for example,*'Hot school lunches in relation to 2018'*, then you could plot two lines on your graph in different colours, it's important to write a key on the side of your graph to show the reader what each line represents.
* The Legend - This is vital for showing the reader what each line means. Write a short sentence explaining each axis, e.g. *'Number of Lunches sold (in hundredths)'* for the Y-axis and*'Date'* for the X-Axis.