

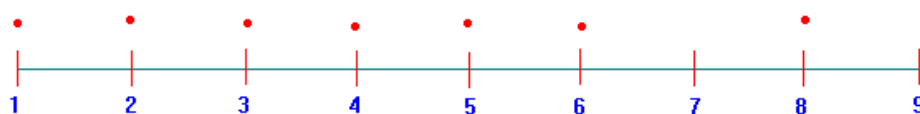
Mode

Definition: The mode of a numerical data set is the most frequently occurring value in the data set. So, it is the value that appears the most.

- 1) If all the elements in the data set have the same frequency of occurrence, then the data set is said to have no mode.
- 2) If the data set has one value that occurs more frequently than the rest of the values, then the data set is said to be unimodal.
- 3) If two elements of the data set are tied for the highest frequency of occurrence, then the data set is said to be bimodal.

Example 1: What is the mode for the following sample values?

3 5 1 4 2 8 6



Each value occurs with a frequency of 1. Thus, the data set has no mode.