In general, information you can get from a stem-and-leaf plot:
- identify typical or representative value (median, peak)
- extent of spread around typical value
- presence of any gaps in data
- extent of symmetry in distribution of values
- number and location of peaks
- presence of any outlying values

Example 2
number of days missed by 20 workers in one year
0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1,
2, 2, 3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 5, 8, 95

For marks data:
- fairly symmetrical
- unimodal

Other possible shapes:

- Bimodal
- negatively or left skewed
- positively or right skewed

Boxplot (or box-and-whisker plot)
- data point that is closest to but within inner fence
- data point that is closest to but within lower inner fence
- data point that is closest to but within upper inner fence
- 3rd quartile
- median
- 1st quartile

inner fences

Q1 - 1.5 × IQR
Q3 - 1.5 × IQR

Graphical Representations

Stem-and-leaf plot

Decimal point is one digit to the right of 1

Stems - leading digit

Leaves - trailing digits

What this tells you:
- distribution is roughly symmetrical
- can get data values and estimate median, quartiles
- "mode" of the distribution (peak)