


Kinds of charts

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× 8	× 9	× 8	× 1	× 8	× 12	× 3	× 8	× 4	× 8
1	8	9	8	5	3	4	12	8	2
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× 10	× 2	× 8	× 11	× 1	× 8	× 5	× 8	× 4	× 6
6	10	8	3	8	1	8	8	8	8
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9	10	6	8	5	8	11	2	8	8
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What kinds of charts are there. Different kinds of charts in excel. All kinds of charts. Various kinds of charts. Different kinds of charts and graphs. Kinds of charts and graphs. Different kinds of charts in tableau. Kinds of charts in excel.

Charts are an important part of working with data because they allow you to compress large amounts of data into an easy-to-understand format. Data visualization can provide insight for someone who is looking at data for the first time, and it can also provide insight for others who won't see the raw data. There are countless types of charts, and each one has different uses. Often the hardest part of creating a data visualization is determining what type of chart is best for the task at hand. The choice of chart type will depend on various factors. What kind of data, functions or other variables do you plan to display? Who are you going to speak to - is this just a preliminary study for you or do you represent a wider audience? What conclusion do you want the reader to draw? In this article, we will provide an overview of the main chart types most commonly offered by visualization tools. With these charts, you'll have access to a wide range of tools tailored to your data visualization needs. Guidance on choosing each one based on your use case is described in the following article. Basic Four's In his book Show Me Numbers, Stephen Few outlines four basic ways to encode numerical values by representing positional values with dashes, lines, dots, and rectangles. So we'll start with the four basic chart types, one for each of these value bites. Histogram In the histogram, values are indicated by the length of the bars, each of which corresponds to the measured group. Histograms can be oriented vertically or horizontally; vertical bar charts are sometimes called bar charts. Horizontal bar charts are a good solution when there are many bars to display or the labels on them require extra space to read. Line Graph Line graphs show changes in values from continuous measurements, such as those taken over time. Moving the line up or down helps identify the positive and changes accordingly. It can also reveal general trends to help the reader anticipate or predict future outcomes. Multiple line charts can also lead to other related charts, such as spark or line charts. Scatter Plot A scatter plot shows the values of two numerical variables using points on two axes, one for each variable. Scatterplots are a comprehensive display of the relationship between the variables shown—whether the correlation is strong or weak, positive or negative, linear or nonlinear. Scatter plots are also great for identifying outliers and potential data gaps. Box Plot A box plot uses boxes and whiskers to summarize the distribution of values in measured groups. The positions of the rectangle and the ends of the whiskers show the areas where most of the data is located. We most often see boxplots when we have many groups to compare; Other charts with more details are desirable if we only have one group. Tables and Individual Values Before moving on to other types of charts, it's worth taking a moment to explore the option of displaying only raw numbers. Especially if you only have one number to display, simply displaying the value is a reasonable approach to displaying data. If exact values are of interest to the analysis, they can be included in the attached table or with the help of graphic visualization annotations. General Variations Additional chart types may arise from changing the way in which encoding is used or from considering additional encodings. Secondary encodings such as area, shape, and color can be useful for adding additional variables to simpler chart types. Histogram If the groups shown in the histogram are actually continuous numerical ranges, we can move the bars together to create a histogram. The length of bars in histograms usually corresponds to the number of data points, and their patterns represent the distribution of variables in the data. Difference The line graph type is typically used when the vertical value is not a frequency counter. Stacked Bar Chart A modification of the standard bar chart is to divide each bar into several smaller bars based on the values of another grouping variable called a stacked bar chart. This makes it possible not only to compare the values of primary groups, for example in a regular bar chart, but also to show the relative division of the whole of each group into its components. On the other hand, a clustered bar chart If the sub-bars were placed next to each other in clusters instead of being stored in their own stacks, we would get a clustered bar chart. A grouped bar chart doesn't allow you to compare totals for primary groups, but it allows you to compare subgroups much better. Scatter Plot A scatter plot is similar to a bar graph in that it displays values for different categorical groups, but the values are coded based on the position of the point rather than the length of the bar. Scatter plots are useful for comparing different categories, but a zero baseline is neither informative nor useful. You can also think of a scatter plot as a line plot from which the line has been removed so that it can be used with variables with unordered categories, not just continuous or ordered variables. Area Chart An area chart starts with the same foundation as a line chart—value points connected by lines—but adds the concept of a bar chart with shading between the line and the line. This graph is most often used in combination with the concept of compounding to show how the sum has changed over time, but also how the contributions of its components have changed. Two-Axis Chart Two-axis charts overlay two different charts with a common horizontal axis but possibly different vertical axis scales (one for each subplot). This can be useful for showing a direct comparison between two sets of vertical values while also including the context of the horizontal axis variable. It is used often Basic chart types like combining bars and lines to reduce confusion of different axis scales for each subchart. Bubble Chart Another way to show the relationship between the three variables is to edit the scatter chart. If the third variable is categorical, points can use different shapes or colors to indicate group membership. If the data points are ordered in some way, they can also be connected with linear segments to show a sequence of values. When the third variable is numeric, the bubble chart comes into play. The bubble chart is based on a simple scatter plot, so the size of each point is determined by the value of the third variable. Density Curve A density curve, or kernel density estimate, is an alternative way to view the data distribution instead of a histogram. Instead of accumulating data points over frequency ranges, each data point contributes a small amount of data, the ensemble of which becomes a density curve. Although density curves can show some data values that aren't there, they can be a good way to smooth out the noise in the data to understand signal distribution. Fiddler plot An alternative to the box approach for comparing distributions of values between groups is the Fiddler plot. In a fiddle plot, each set of boxes and whiskers is replaced by a density curve formed around a central baseline. This can allow for a better comparison of the shape of the data between groups, but loses out when comparing exact statistical values. A common variation of violin drawings is to make box-style marks on the violin board to get the best of both worlds. Heatmap The heatmap represents a grid of values based on the two variables of interest. Axis variables can be numeric or categorical; A grid is created by dividing each variable into ranges or levels, e.g. B. a histogram or a bar chart. Grid cells are colored based on value, with darker colors often corresponding to higher values. AND can be an interesting alternative to a scatter plot when there are many data points to plot, but the density of points makes it difficult to see the true relationship between variables. Specialized Graphs There are many other graphs that encode data in other ways for specific use cases. Xenography includes a collection of some mood charts that were created for very specific purposes. However, some of these diagrams have use cases that are common enough to be considered essential to know. Pie Chart You may be surprised to find pie charts isolated here in the "experts" section, given how often they are used. However, pie charts use unusual coding that displays values as areas cut out of a circular shape. Since a pie chart usually does not have value labels, it is usually difficult to get a clear idea of the exact size of the sectors. However, the pie chart and its relative donut chart are able to communicate to the reader that comparing the parts to the whole should be the main benefit of the visualization. Funnel Chart A funnel chart is often used in a business context where you need to track visitors or users down a funnel. The chart shows how many users reach each stage of the tracked process based on the path width at each stage of the breakdown. Narrowing the path helps sell the analogy, but can confuse actual conversion rates. A bar chart can often perform the same task as a funnel chart, but with a clearer view of the data. Bullet Chart A bullet chart extends a single column with additional labels that indicate how to contextualize the value in that column. This usually means a vertical line showing the target value, along with background shading to provide additional performance metrics. Bullet charts are generally used for multiple metrics and are more compact than other better types of gauges. Charts based on maps Maps grouped by use, but we'll close this article by touching on one of them: Maps or Geospatial Maps. If the values in your dataset correspond to real-world geographic locations, it can be useful to represent them using some form of map. A typical example of this type of map is a choropleth map like the one above. It uses a heatmap approach to color-map values, but instead of displaying the values in a grid, they are filled into areas on the map. For a handy guide to the many types of charts and how to use them, check out our free eBook, How to Choose the Right Data Visualization. To introduce.

