

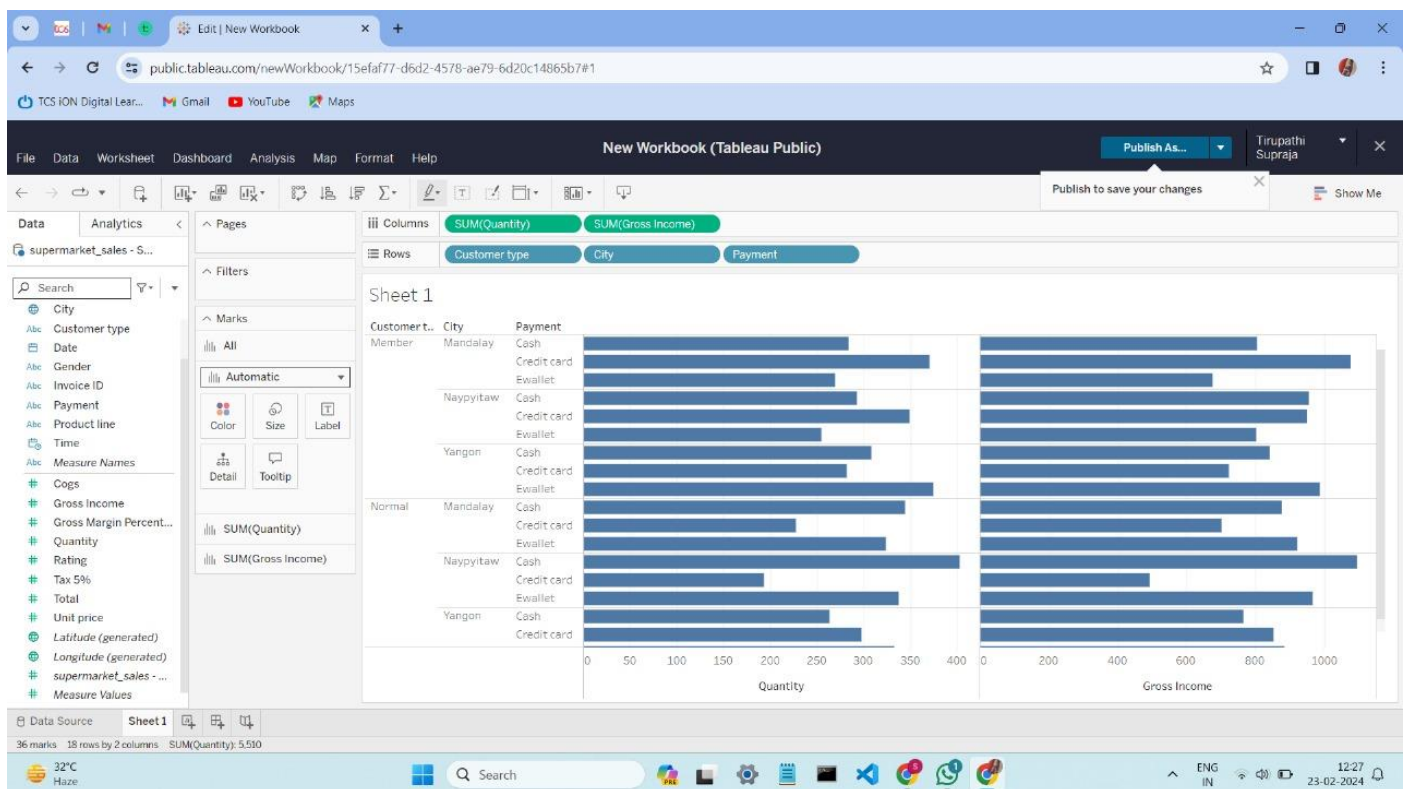
DA Assignment – 1

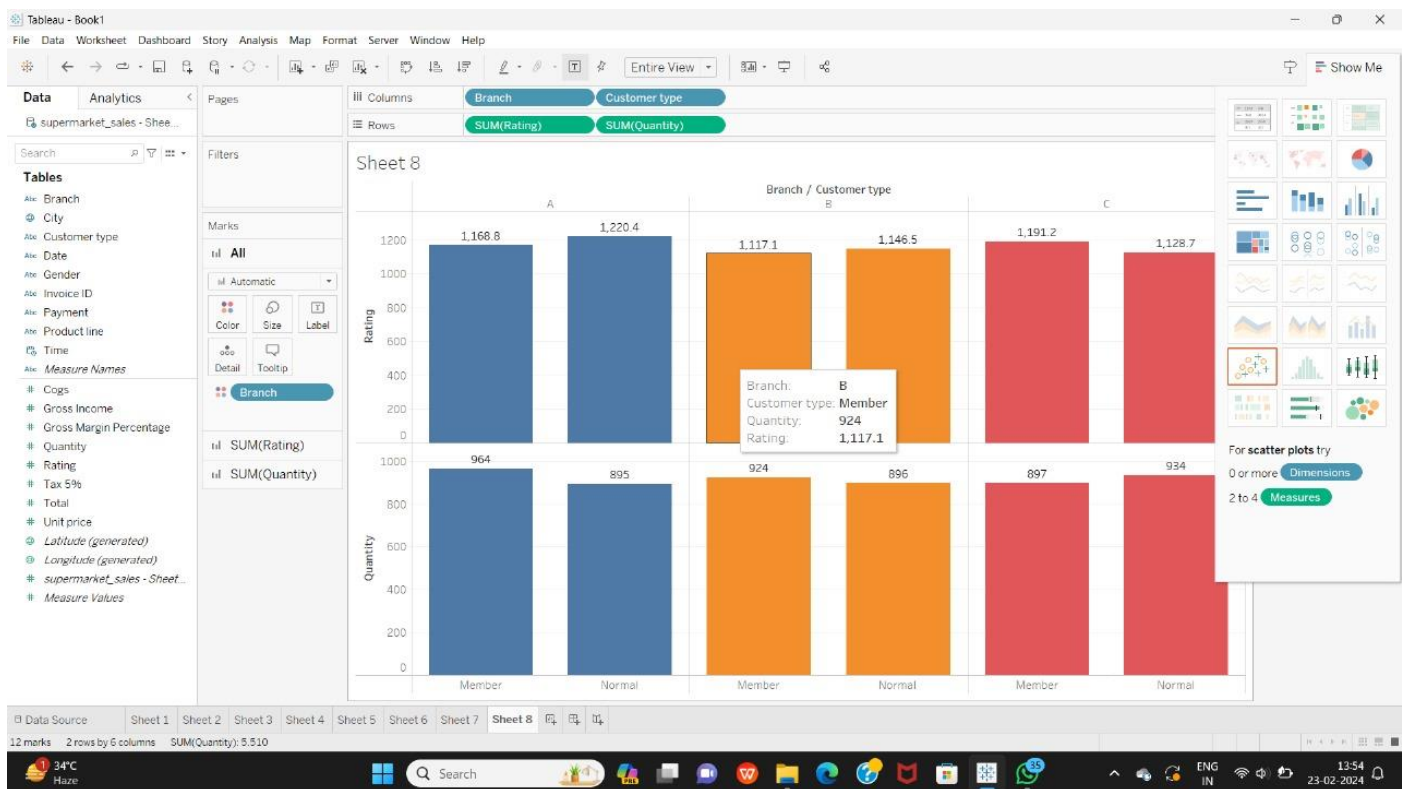
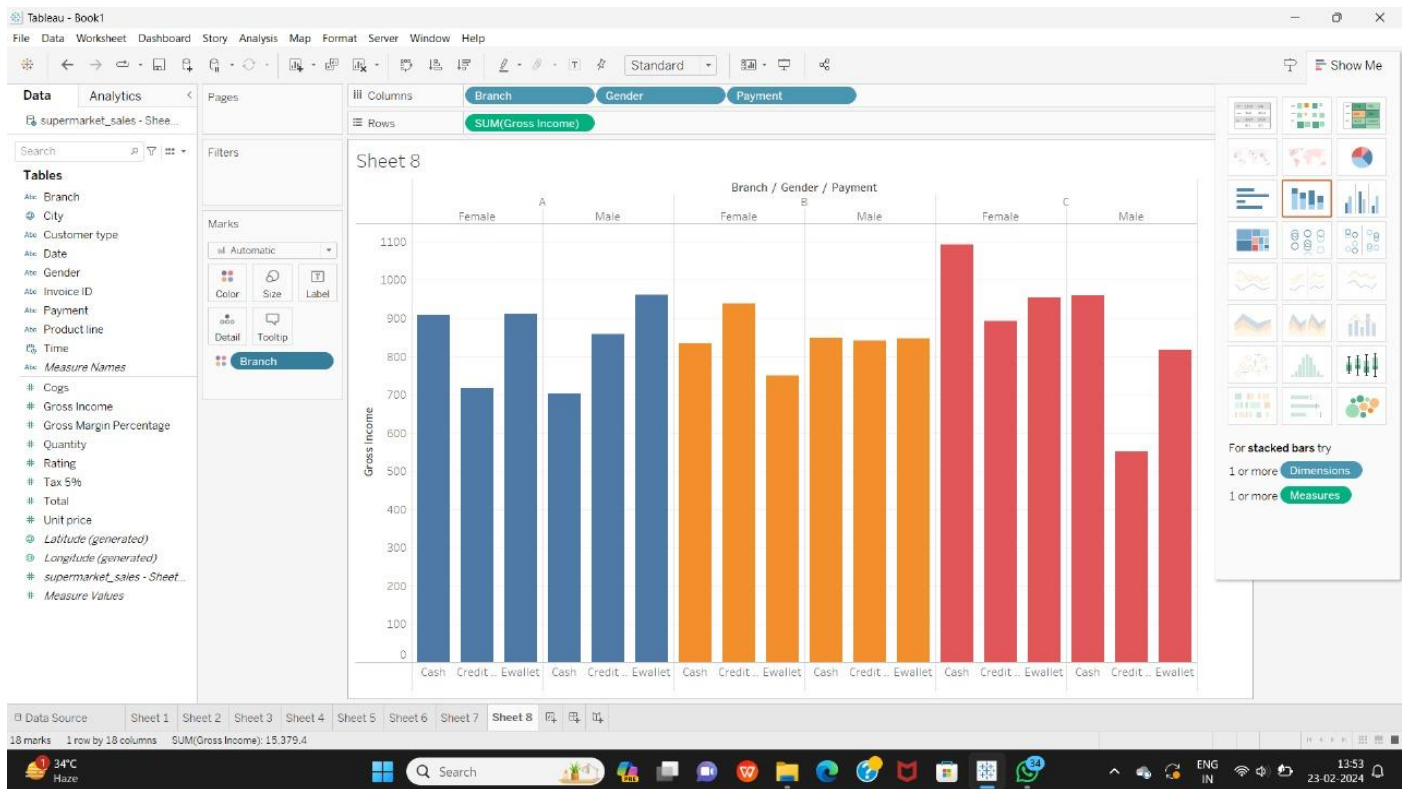
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Sri Padhmavathi Mahila VisvaVidyalayam
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1. Bar Chart:-

Bar charts enable us to compare numerical values like integers and percentages. They use the length of each bar to represent the value of each variable.

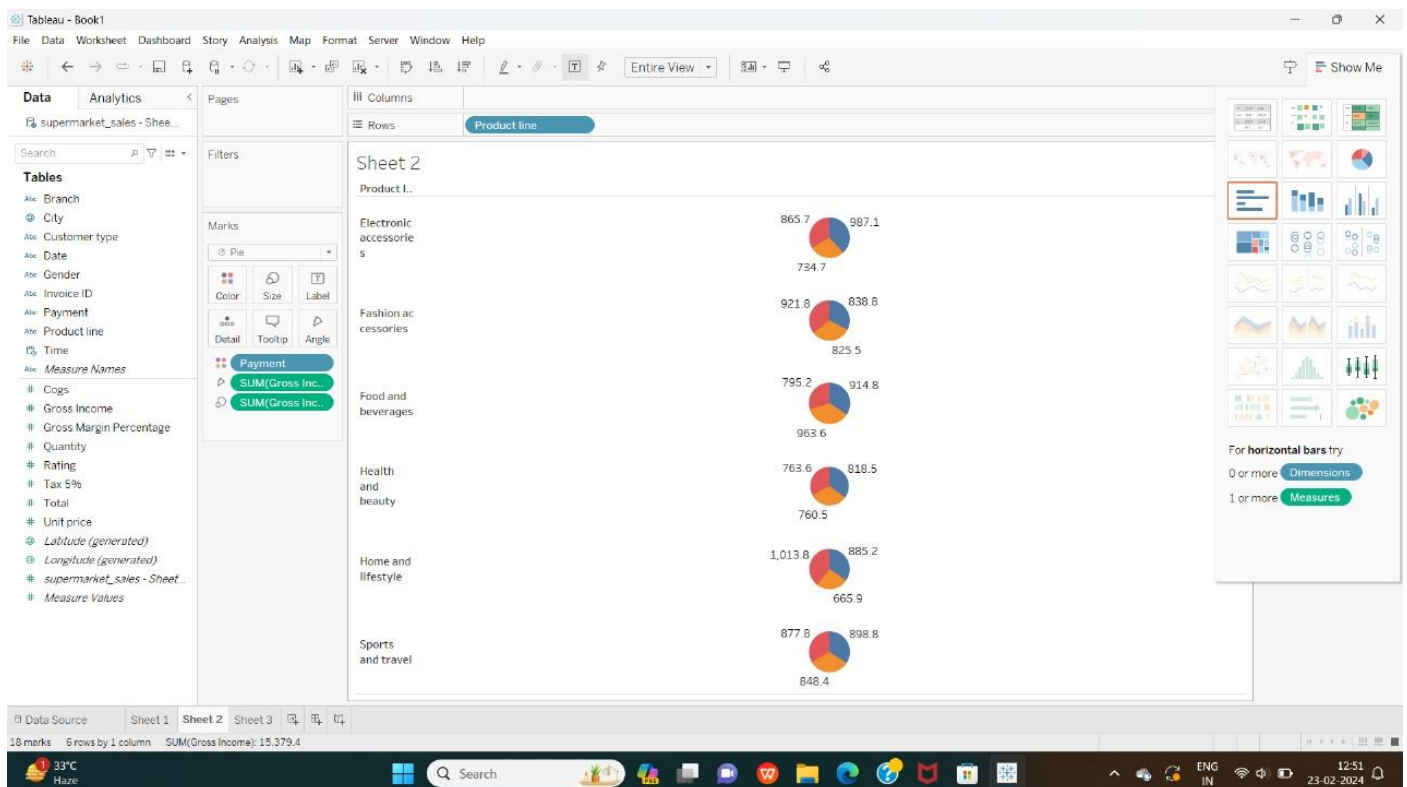
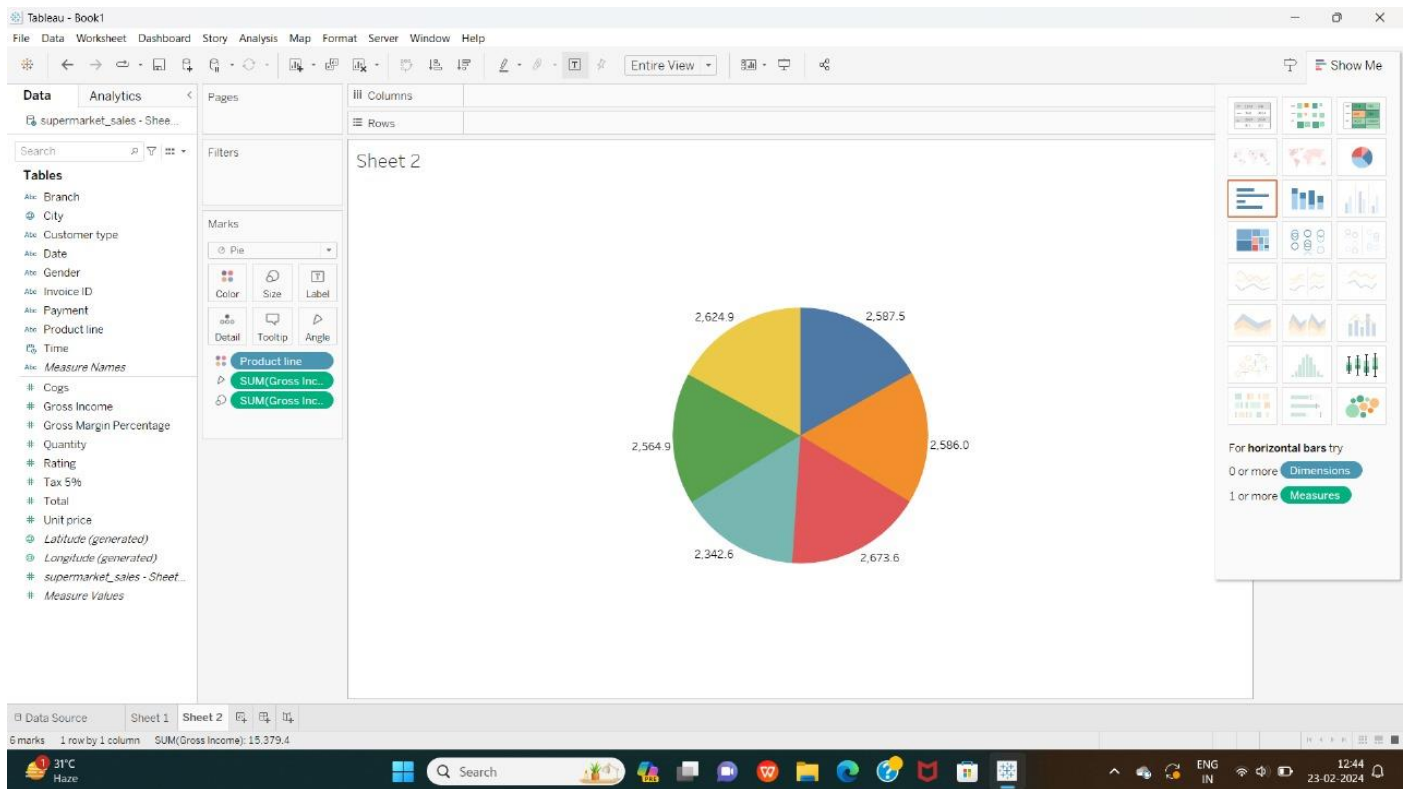
For example, bar charts show variations in categories or subcategories scaling width or height across simple, spaced bars, or rectangles.





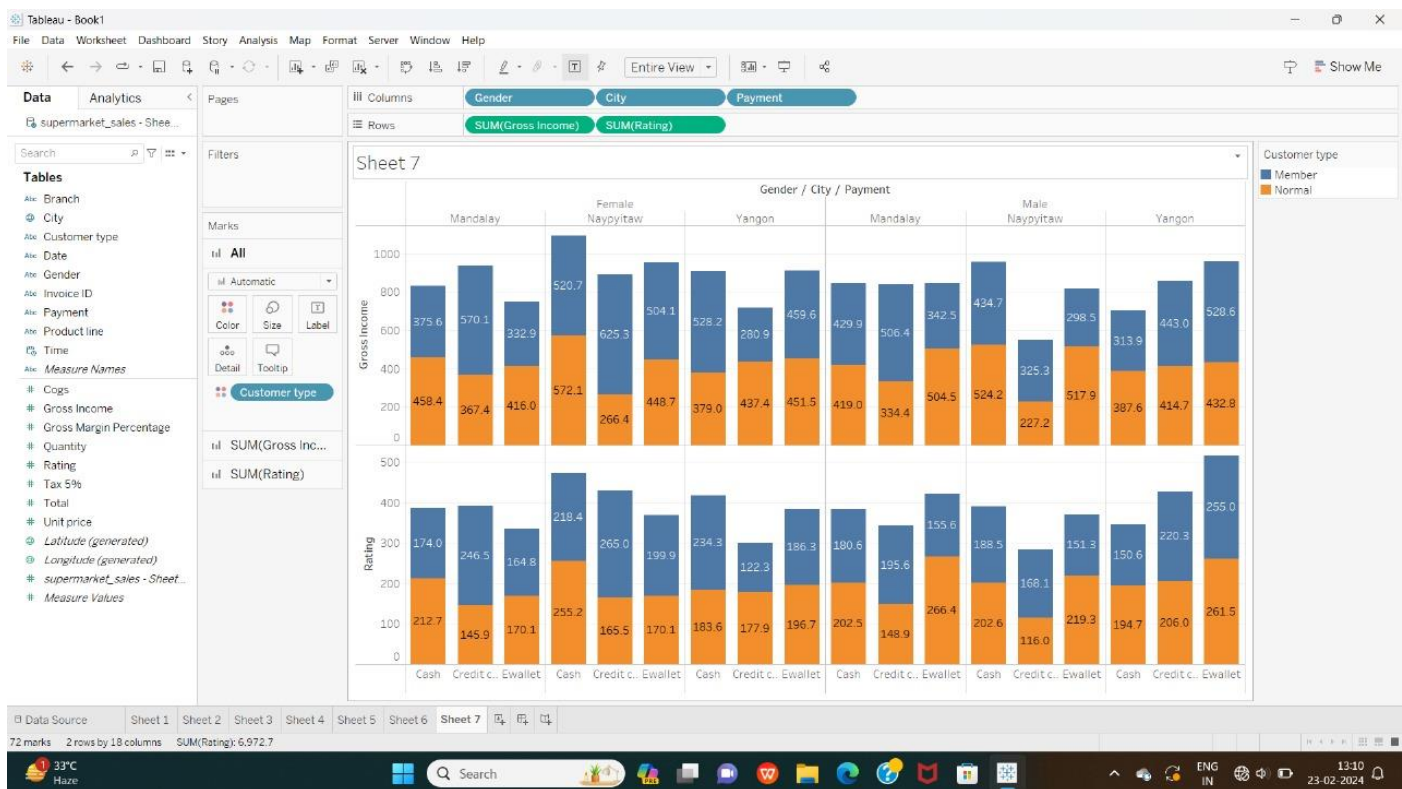
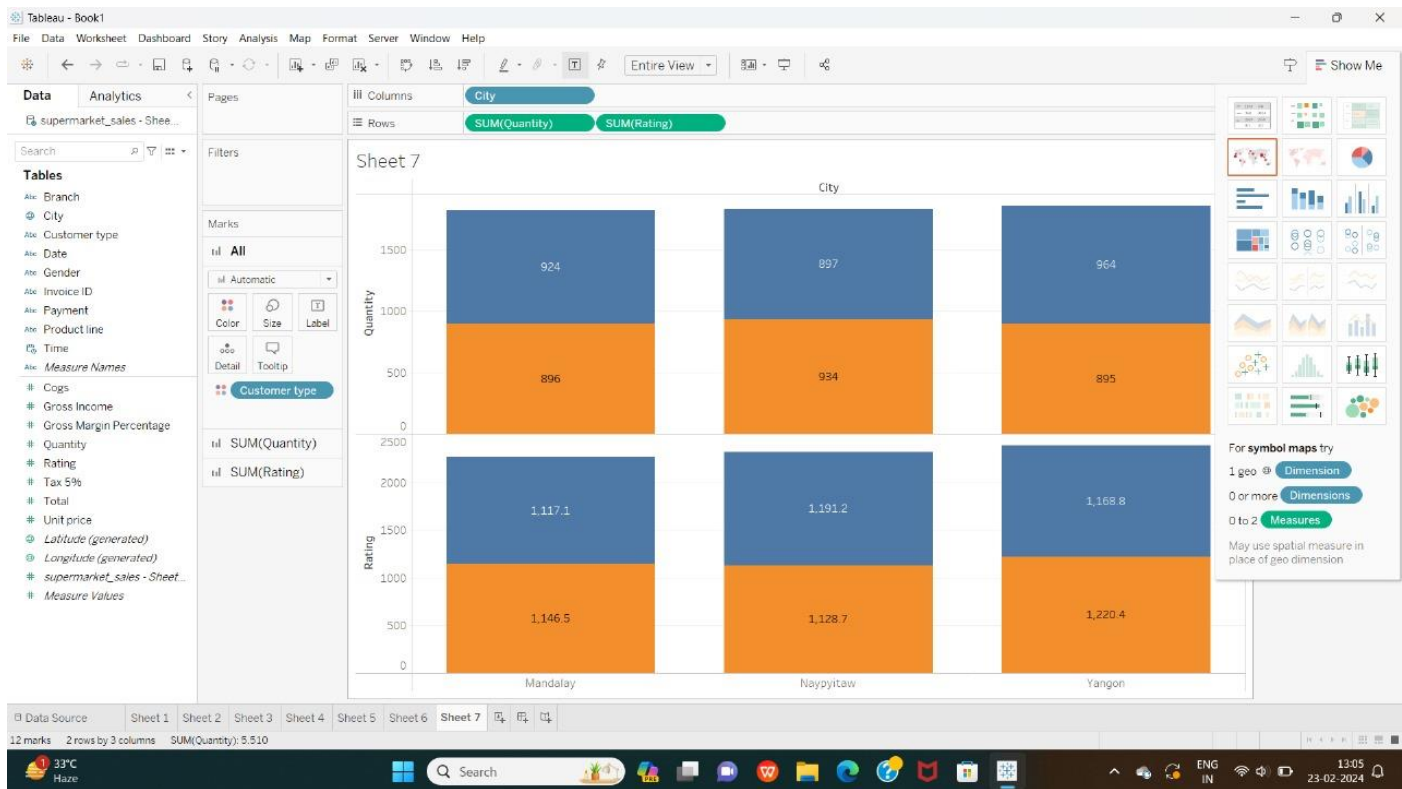
2. Pie Chart:-

A pie chart helps organize and show data as a percentage of a whole. True to the name, this kind of visualization uses a circle to represent the whole, and slices of that circle, or “pie”, to represent the specific categories that compose the whole.



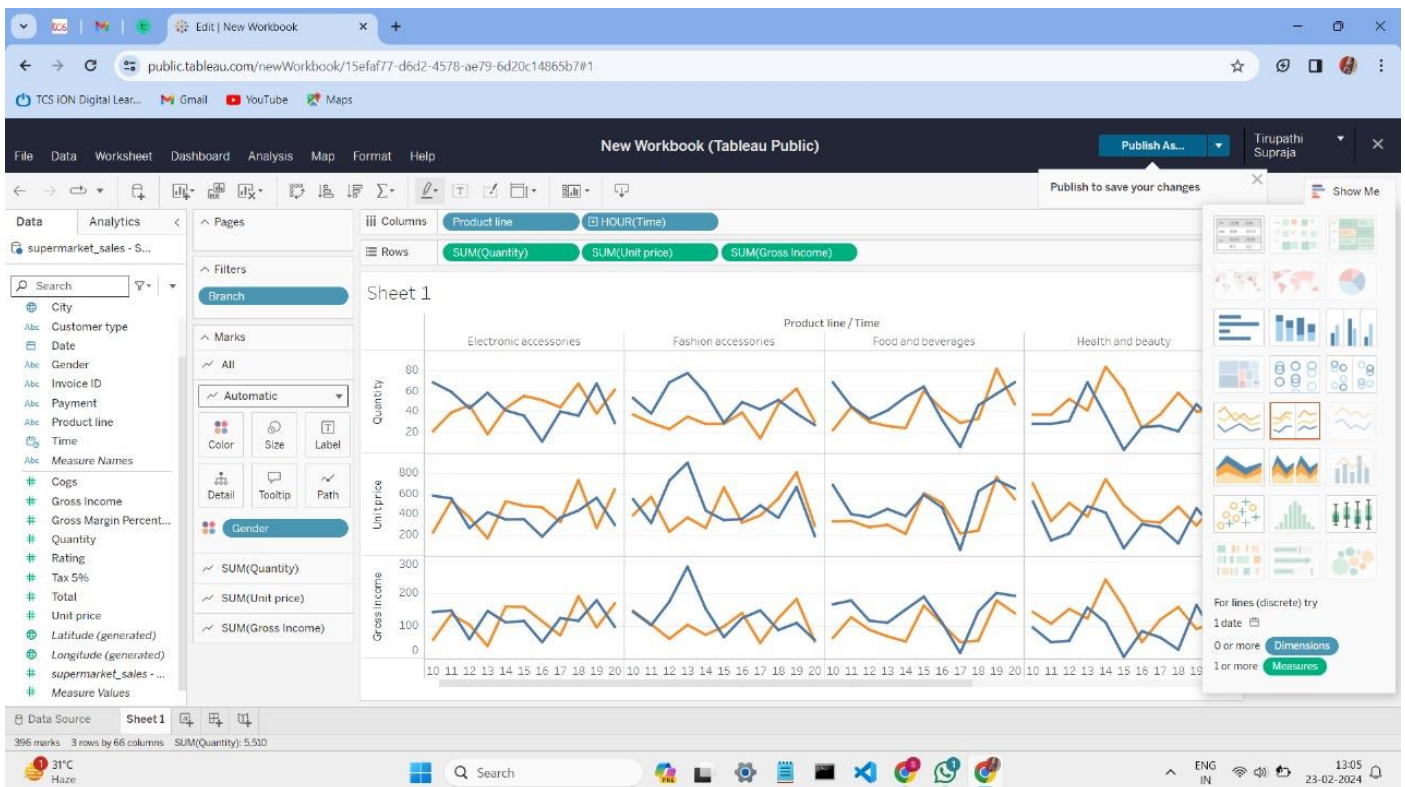
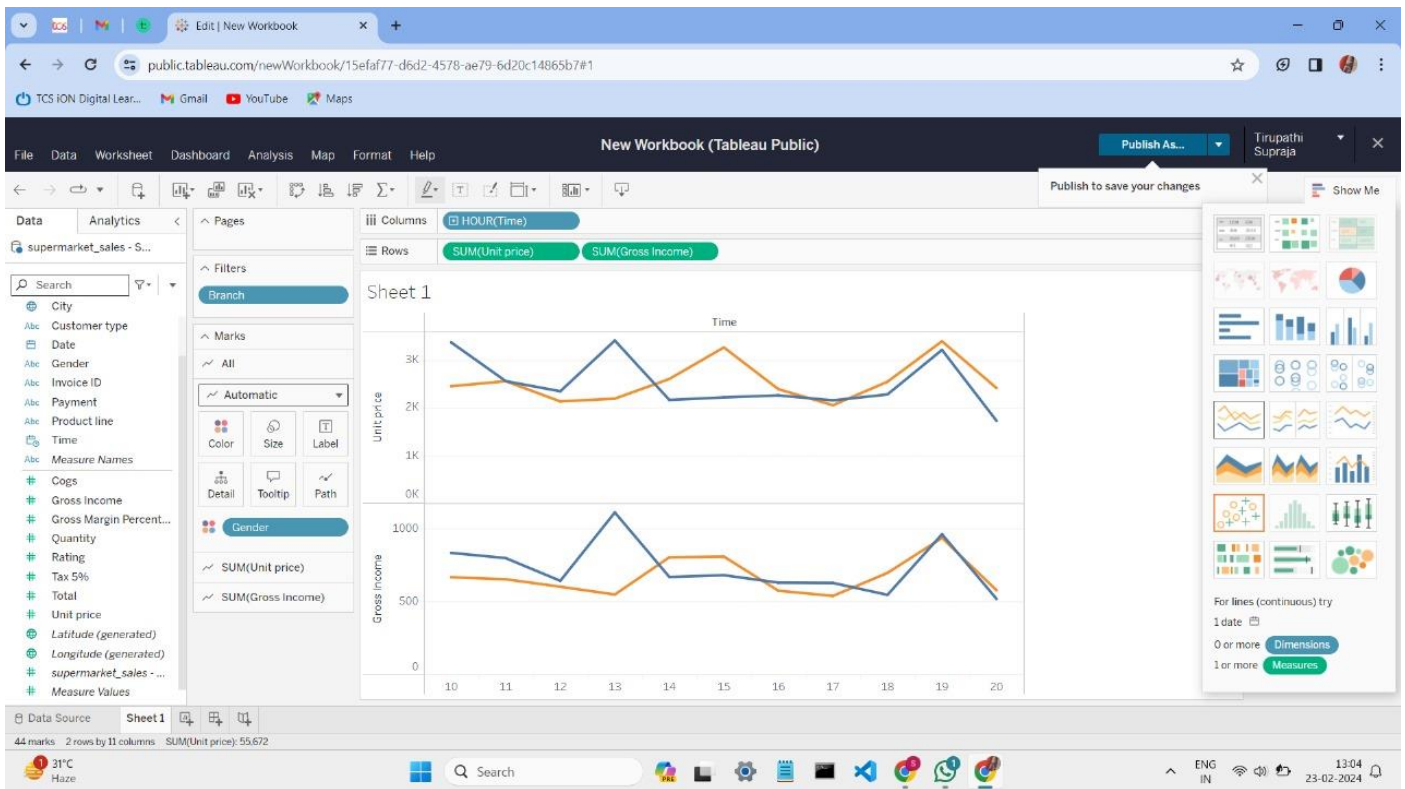
3. Stacked Bar Chart:-

Stacked Bar Charts in Tableau are charts that use bars to show comparisons between categories of data while also allowing you to break down and compare parts of a larger picture. Each bar in the graph represents a whole, with segments representing various parts or categories of that whole.



4. Line Chart:-

A line chart supports monitoring behaviour in a set of data. These charts are useful for more than tracking change over time. They also help highlight differences and correlations within your data.



5. Bubble Chart:-

A Bubble chart is a visualization that can be useful in showing high-level comparisons between members of a field. Precision is not the name of the game here as it can be difficult to make visual comparisons when bubbles are close in size or are not placed next to the category or member in question.

