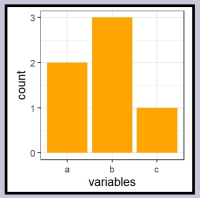
What type of **DATA VISUALIZATION** to choose?

What do you want to show?

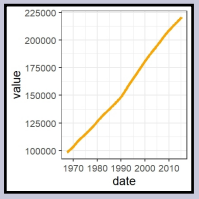
COMPARISON

COMPARISON CHARTS SHOW THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN VALUES SO YOU CAN QUICKLY COMPARE CATEGORIES AS WELL AS SEE HOW VALUES CHANGE OVER TIME.



BAR PLOT

COMPARING CATEGORIES WITHIN THE SAME MEASURE OR THE SAME MEASURES.

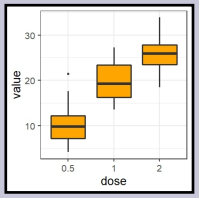


LINE PLOT

COMPARING TRENDS OVER TIME.

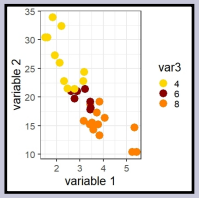
RELATIONSHIP

RELATIONSHIP CHARTS ARE USED TO EXPLORE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN VALUES. THEY ALLOW YOU TO FIND CORRELATIONS, OUTLIERS AND CLUSTERS OF DATA.



BOXPLOT

DISPLAYING OUTLIERS AND DATA CLUSTERS.

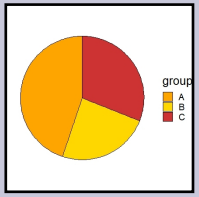


SCATTER PLOT

DISPLAYING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TWO OR THREE MEASURES FOR A DIMENISON.

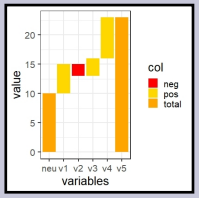
COMPOSITION

COMPOSITION CHARTS ARE USED TO ANALYZE HOW EACH COMPONENT VALUE AFFECTS TO TOTAL.



PIE CHART

DISPLAYING A STATIC COMPOSITION OF VALUES.

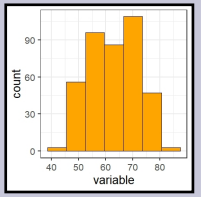


WATERFALL CHART

DISPLAYING THE STATIC COMPOSITION OF A VALUE WITH ACCUMULATION OR SUBTRACTION FROM THE TOTAL.

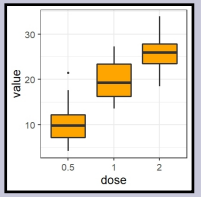
DISTRIBUTION

DISTRIBUTION CHARTS ARE USED TO EXPLORE HOW VALUES ARE GROUPED IN YOUR DATA.



HISTOGRAM

DISPLAYING THE DISTRIBUTION OF DATA INTERVALS.

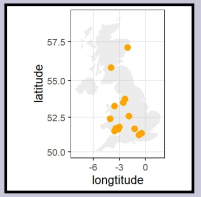


BOXPLOT

DISPLAYING RANGES AND DISTIRIBUTION OF NUMERIC DATA.

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

GEORGAPHIC CHARTS PRESENT DATA BY GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION ON A MAP AS POINTS OR AREAS.



MAP

DISPLAYING DATA REPRESENTED GEOGRAPHICALLY BY A POINT OR AREA.

REMEMBER! THESE CHARTS ARE JUST AN EXAMPLE. ALWAYS USE A CHART THAT REPRESENTS YOUR DATA MOST TRANSPARENT AND WITHOUT MISUNDERSTANDING.

PAULINA JASZCZUK | PAWEŁ FIJAŁKOWSKI | ADAM FREJ | MICHAŁ PIASECKI