**Where the bars “touch” or “don’t touch”**

**1 Histogram (Bars Touch)**

In a **histogram**,

* The bars **represent continuous numeric ranges** — like 0–10, 10–20, 20–30.
* Because these ranges are **continuous** (no gap between 10 and 20), the bars are **placed side by side without any space** between them.
* So the **edges of one bar directly touch the next bar** — visually forming a continuous block.

**Meaning:** It shows there’s **no gap** between ranges — the data flows smoothly from one interval to the next.

**2 Bar Graph (Bars Don’t Touch)**

In a **bar graph**,

* Each bar represents a **different category** — like “Apple,” “Samsung,” “Vivo.”
* These are **independent items**, not part of a continuous range.
* So, we **intentionally leave small gaps** between bars to show that the categories are **separate and unrelated**.

**Meaning:** It visually says — *“These are different things, not part of one continuous scale.”*

**In Simple Words**

* In a **histogram**, bars touch because **data is continuous**.
* In a **bar graph**, bars don’t touch because **data is categorical**.