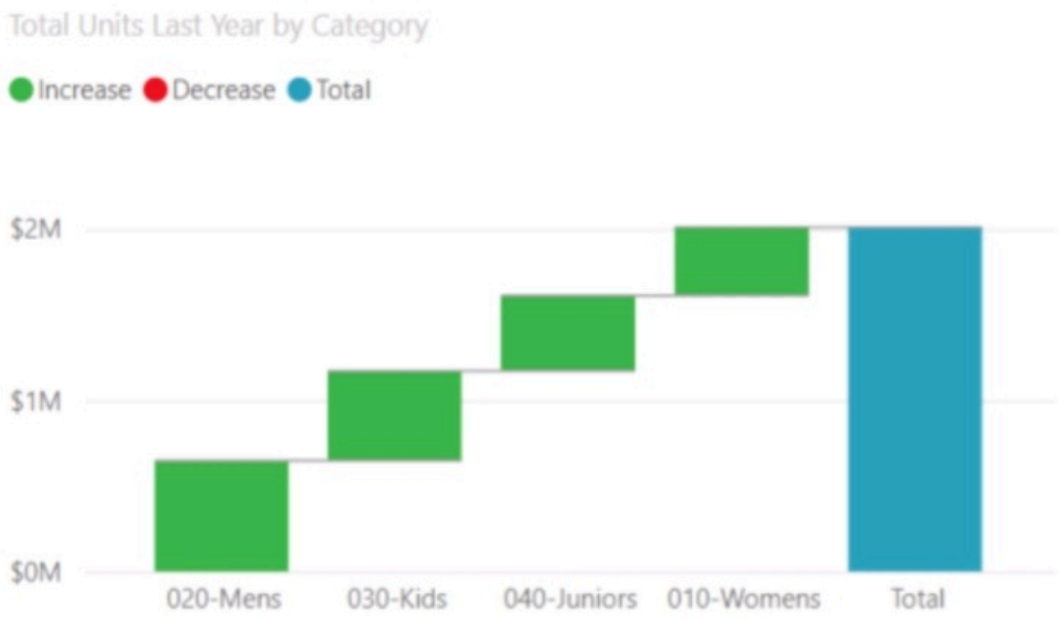
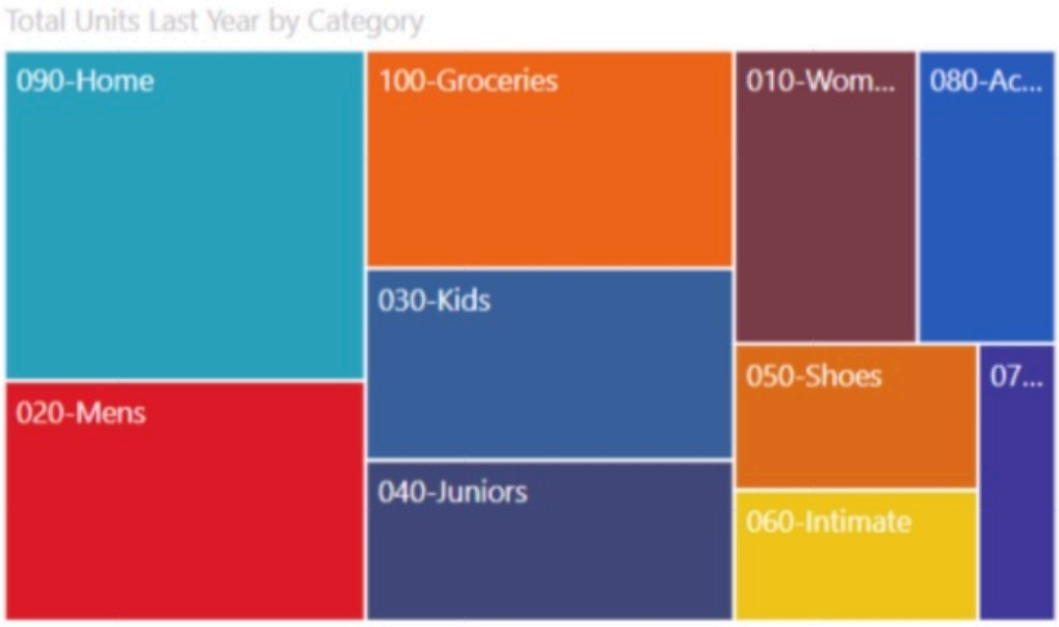
For more information, see Treemaps in Power BI.

Waterfall charts



A waterfall chart shows a running total as values are added or subtracted. It's

Treemaps

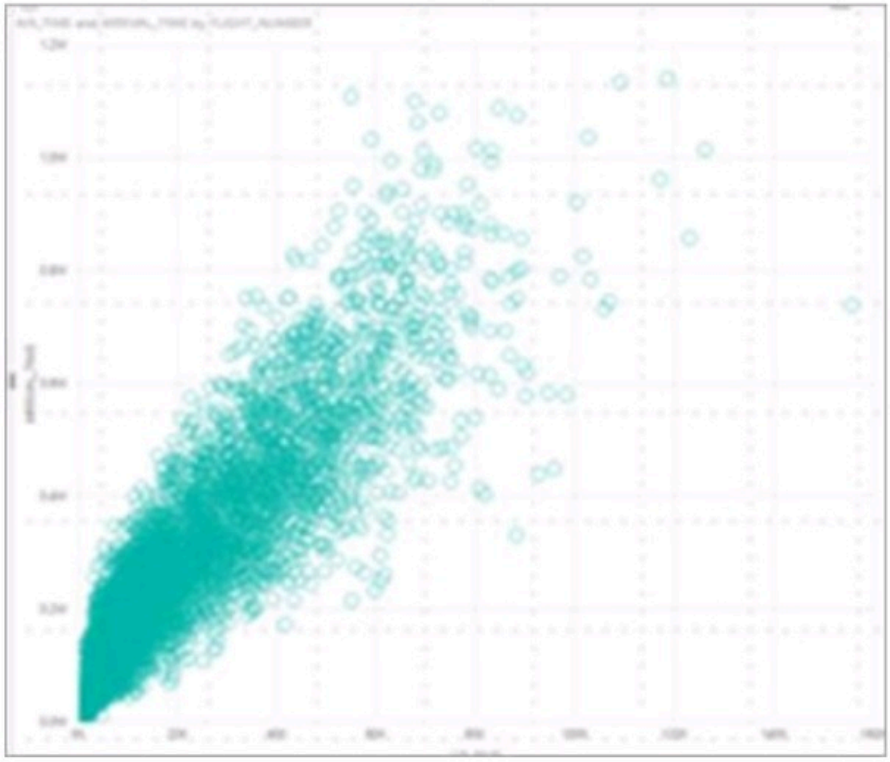


Treemaps are charts of colored rectangles, with size representing value. They can be hierarchical, with rectangles nested within the main rectangles. The space inside each rectangle is allocated based on the value being measured. And the rectangles are arranged in size from top left (largest) to bottom right (smallest).

Treemaps are a great choice:

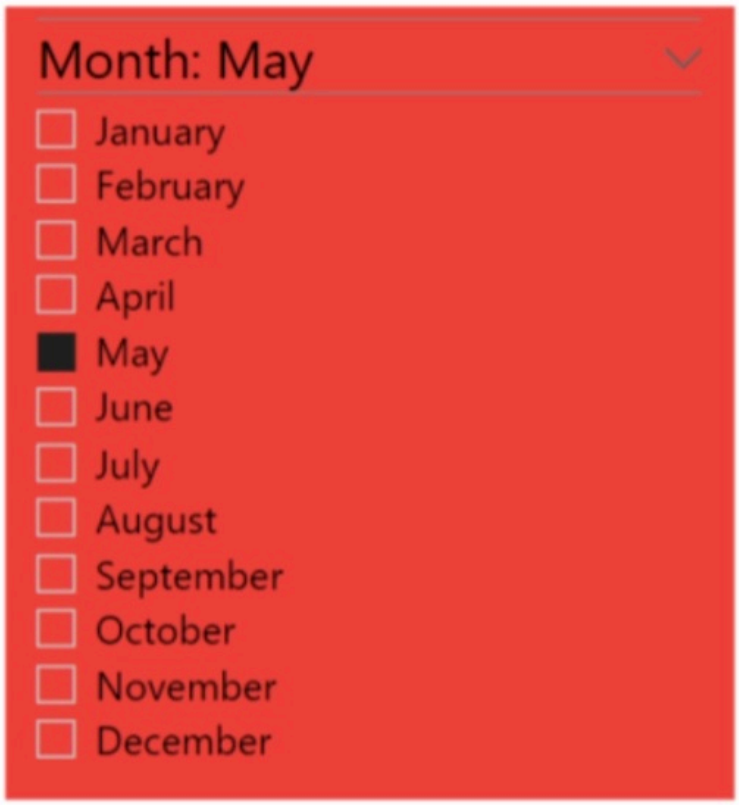
- To display large amounts of hierarchical data.
- When a bar chart can't effectively handle the large number of values.
- To show the proportions between each part and the whole.
- To show the pattern of the distribution of the measure across each level of categories in the hierarchy.
- To show attributes using size and color coding.
- To spot patterns, outliers, most-important contributors, and exceptions.

Scatter-high density



By definition, high-density data is sampled to create visuals reasonably quickly that are responsive to interactivity. High-density sampling uses an algorithm that eliminates overlapping points, and ensures that all points in the data set are represented in the visual. It doesn't just plot a representative sample of the data.

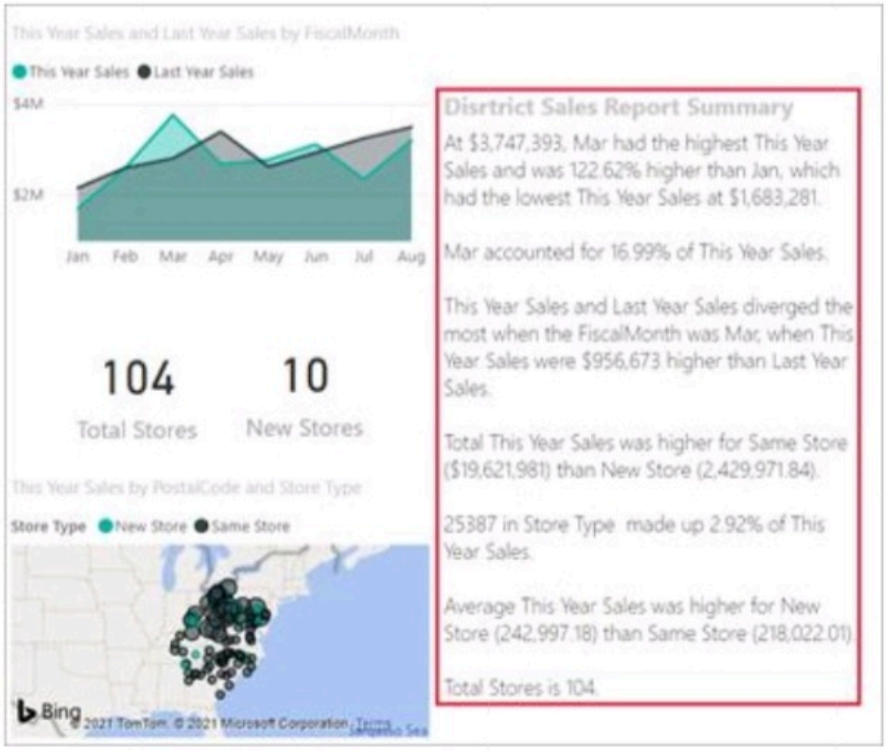
This ensures the best combination of responsiveness, representation, and clear preservation of important points in the overall data set.



A slicer is a standalone chart that can be used to filter the other visuals on the page. Slicers come in many different formats (category, range, date, etc.) and can be formatted to allow selection of only one, many, or all of the available values.

Slicers are a great choice to:

- Display commonly used or important filters on the report canvas for easier access.
- Make it easier to see the current filtered state without having to open a drop-down list.
- Filter by columns that are unneeded and hidden in the data tables.
- Create more focused reports by putting slicers next to important visuals.



The Smart narrative adds text to reports to point out trends, key takeaways, and add explanations and context. The text helps users to understand the data and identify the important findings quickly.

Standalone images

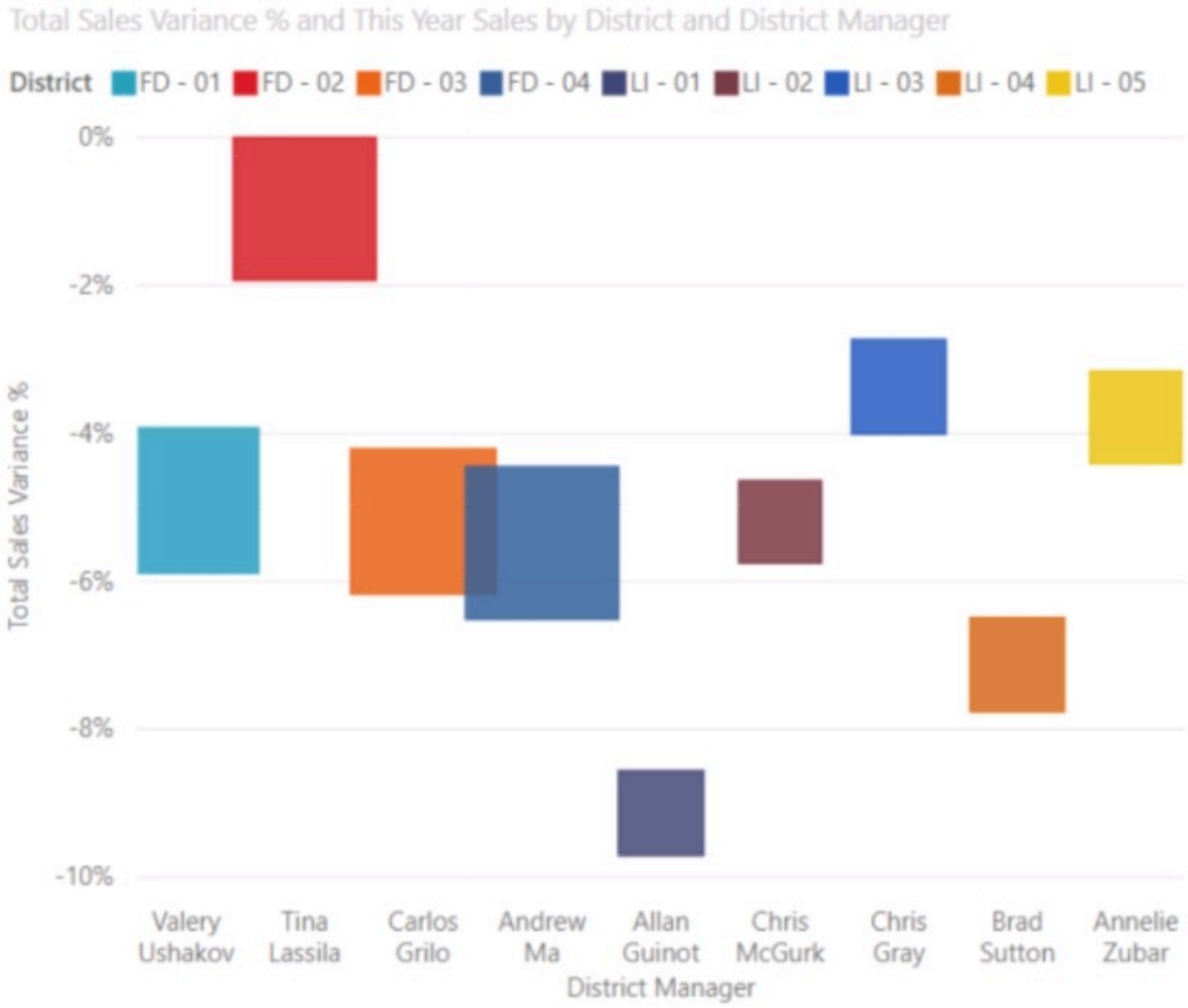
A standalone image is a graphic that has been added to a report or dashboard.

Tables

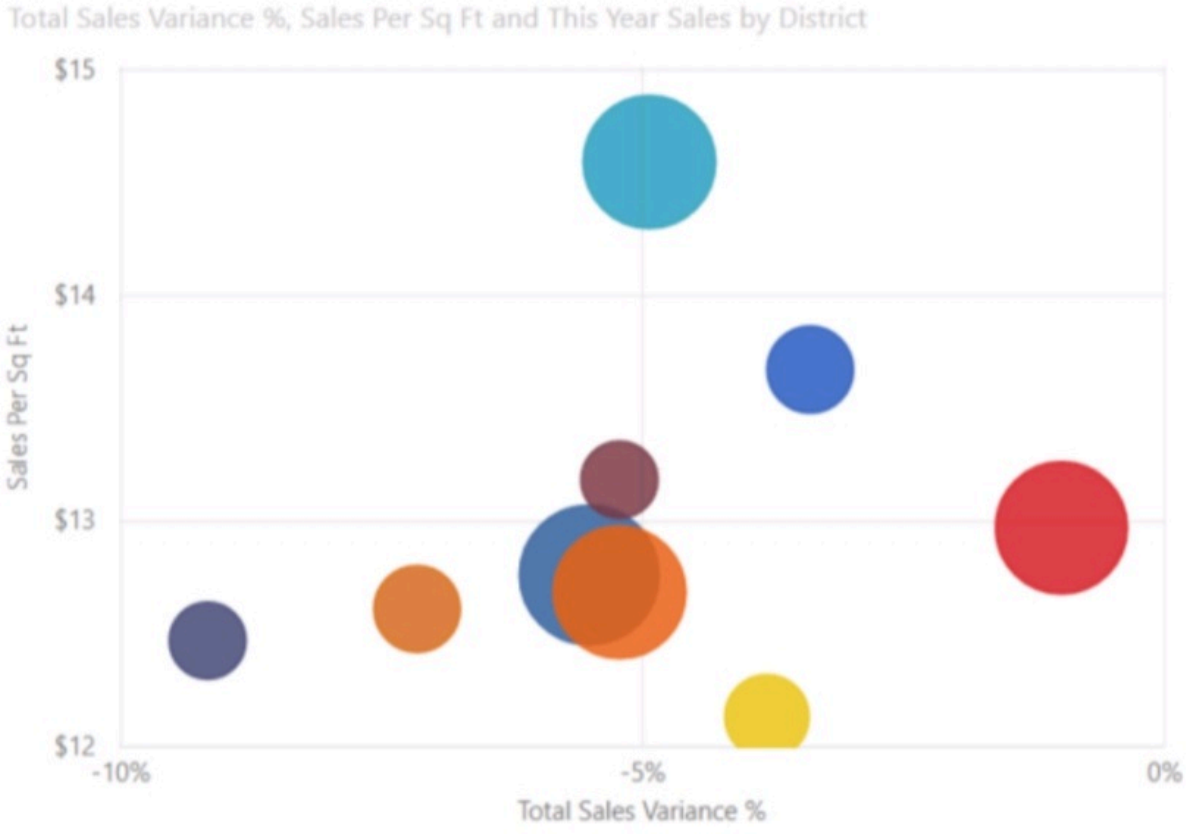
Category	This Year Sales Status	Average Unit Price	Last Year Sales	This Year Sales	This Year Sales Goal
080-Accessories	●	$4.84	$1,273,096	$1,379,259	$1,273,096
090-Home	●	$3.93	$2,913,647	$3,053,326	$2,913,647
100-Groceries	●	$1.47	$810,176	$829,776	$810,176
020-Mens	●	$7.12	$4,453,133	$4,452,421	$4,453,133
030-Kids	●	$5.30	$2,726,892	$2,705,490	$2,726,892
050-Shoes	●	$13.84	$3,640,471	$3,574,900	$3,640,471
010-Womens	●	$7.30	$2,680,662	$1,787,958	$2,680,662
040-Juniors	●	$7.00	$3,105,550	$2,930,385	$3,105,550
060-Intimate	●	$4.28	$955,370	$852,329	$955,370
070-Hosiery	●	$3.69	$573,604	$486,106	$573,604
Total	●	**$5.49**	**$23,132,601**	**$22,051,952**	**$23,132,601**

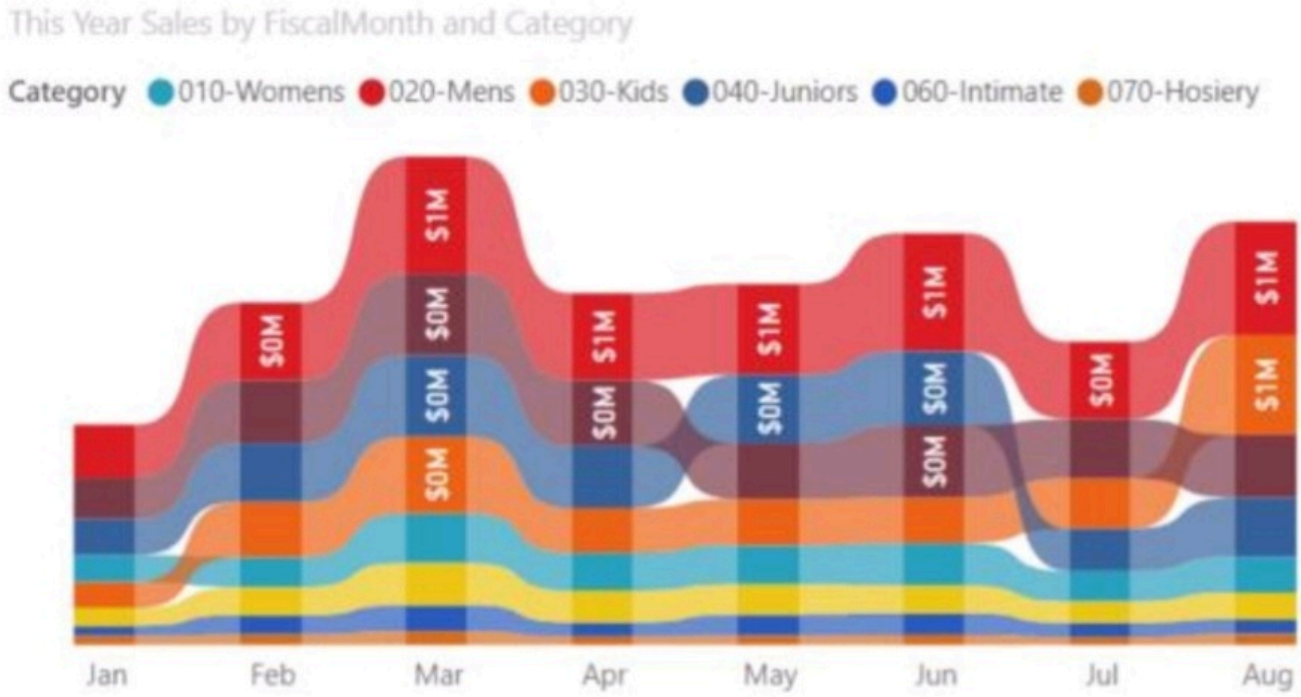
Both scatter and bubble charts can also have a play axis, which can show changes over time.

A dot plot chart is similar to a bubble chart and scatter chart except that it can plot numerical or categorical data along the X axis. This example happens to use squares instead of circles and plots sales along the X axis.



A bubble chart replaces data points with bubbles, with the bubble size representing an additional dimension of the data.



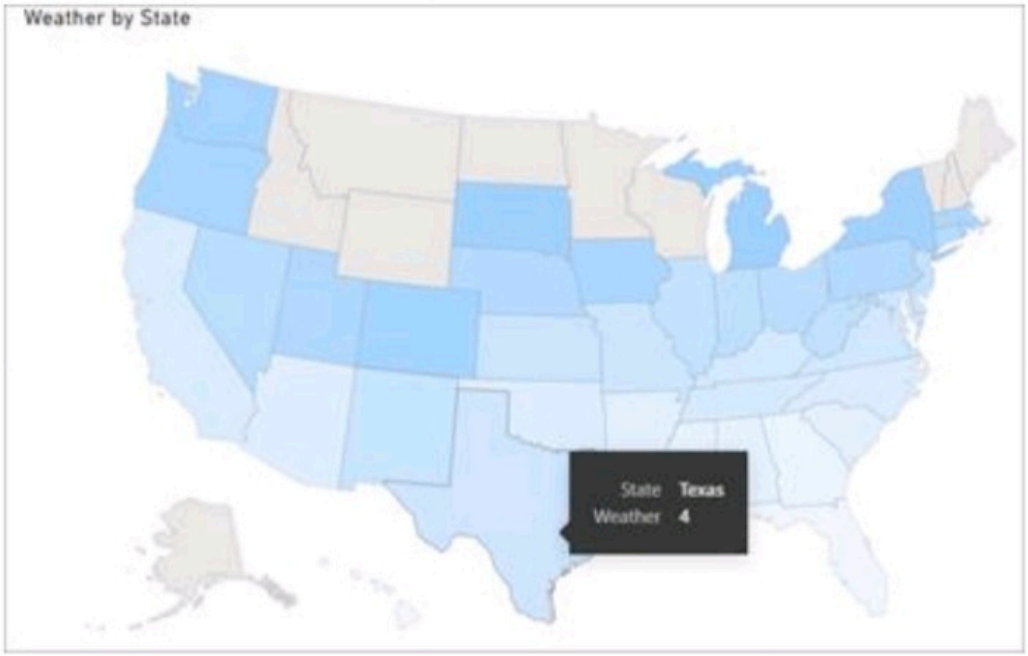


Scatter

Scatter, bubble, and dot plot chart

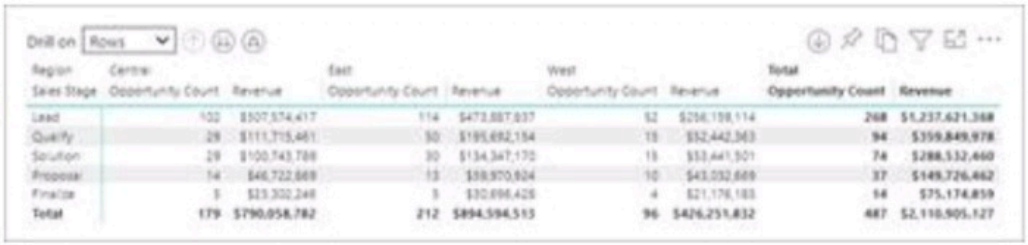
A scatter chart always has two value axes to show one set of numerical data along a horizontal axis and another set of numerical values along a vertical axis. The chart displays points at the intersection of an x and y numerical value, combining these values into single data points. These data points might be distributed evenly or unevenly across the horizontal axis, depending on the data.

Shape map



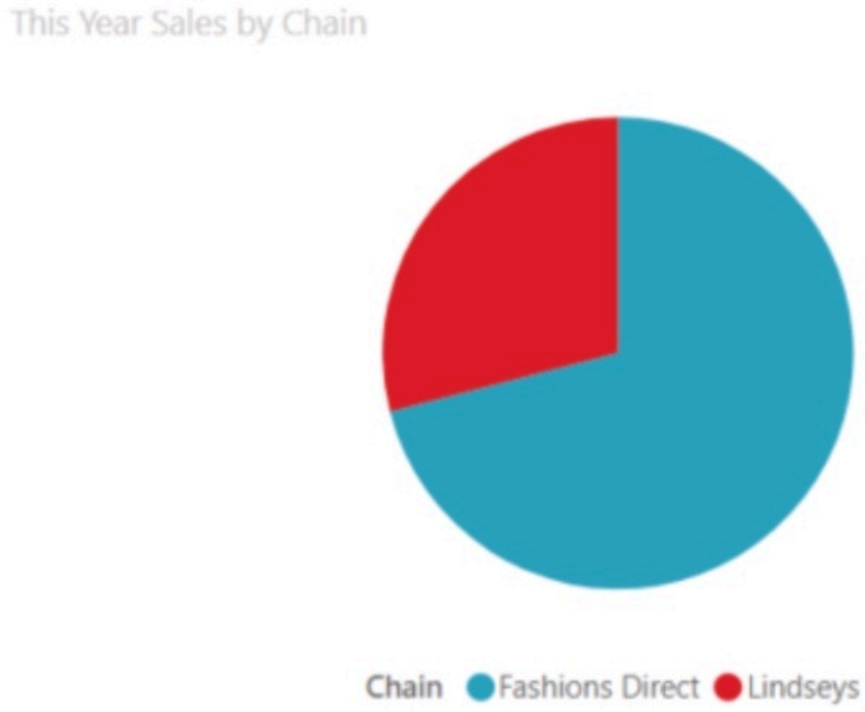
Shape maps compare regions on a map using color. A shape map can't show precise geographical locations of data points on a map. Instead, its main purpose is to show relative comparisons of regions on a map by coloring them differently.

Matrix



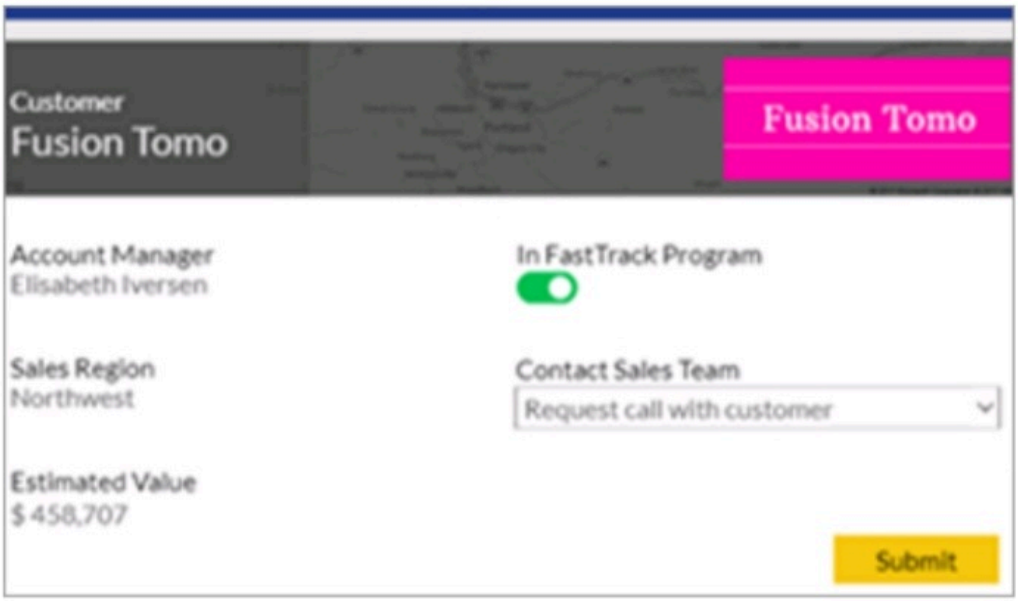
The matrix visual is a type of table visual (see Tables in this article) that supports a stepped layout. A table supports two dimensions, but a matrix makes it easier to display data meaningfully across multiple dimensions. Often, report designers include matrixes in reports and dashboards to allow users to select one or more element (rows, columns, cells) in the matrix to cross-highlight other visuals on a report page

Pie charts



Pie charts show the relationship of parts to a whole.

Power Apps visual



Report designers can create a Power App and embed it into a Power BI repo
visual. Consumers can interact with that visual within the Power BI report.

Q&A visual

Help Q&A understand people's questions better by adding synon... Add synonyms now

Ask a question about your data

Try one of these to get started

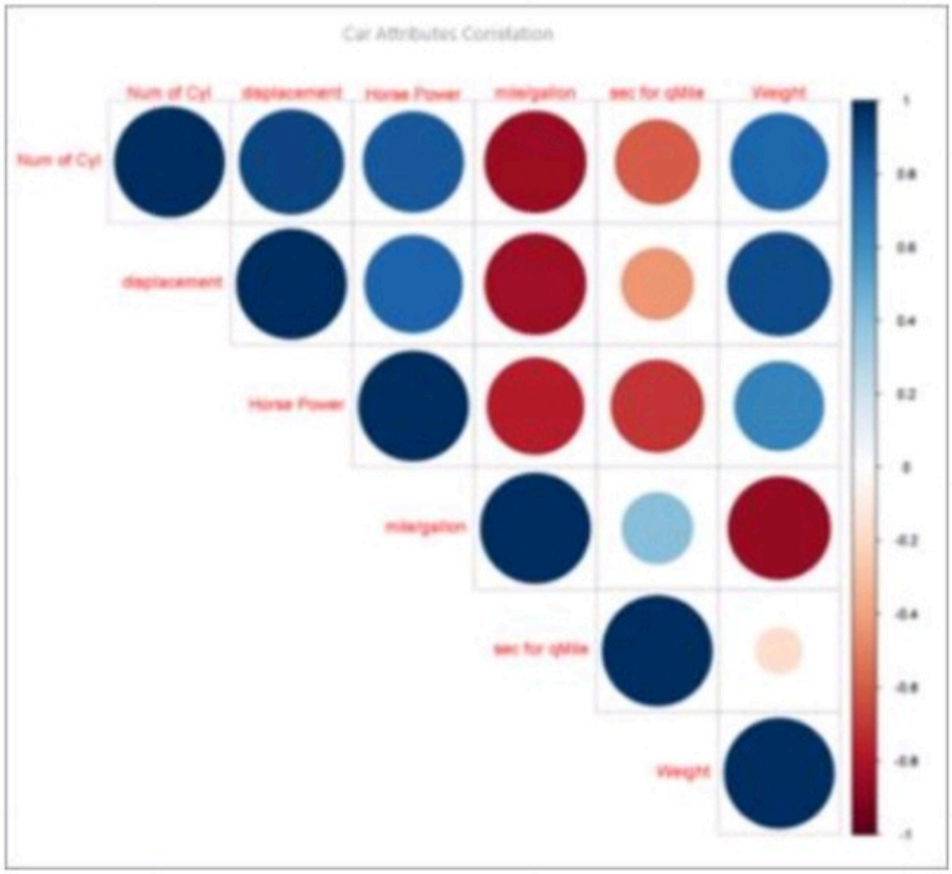
what is the total store by city

what is the total sales by category

what is the total sales LY by category

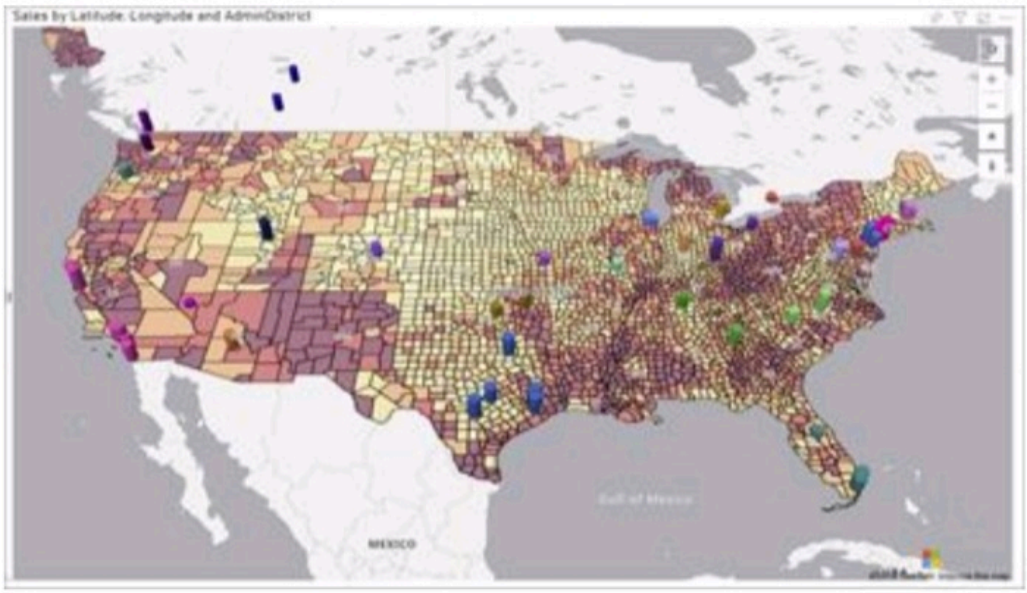
Show all suggestio

R script visuals



Ribbon chart

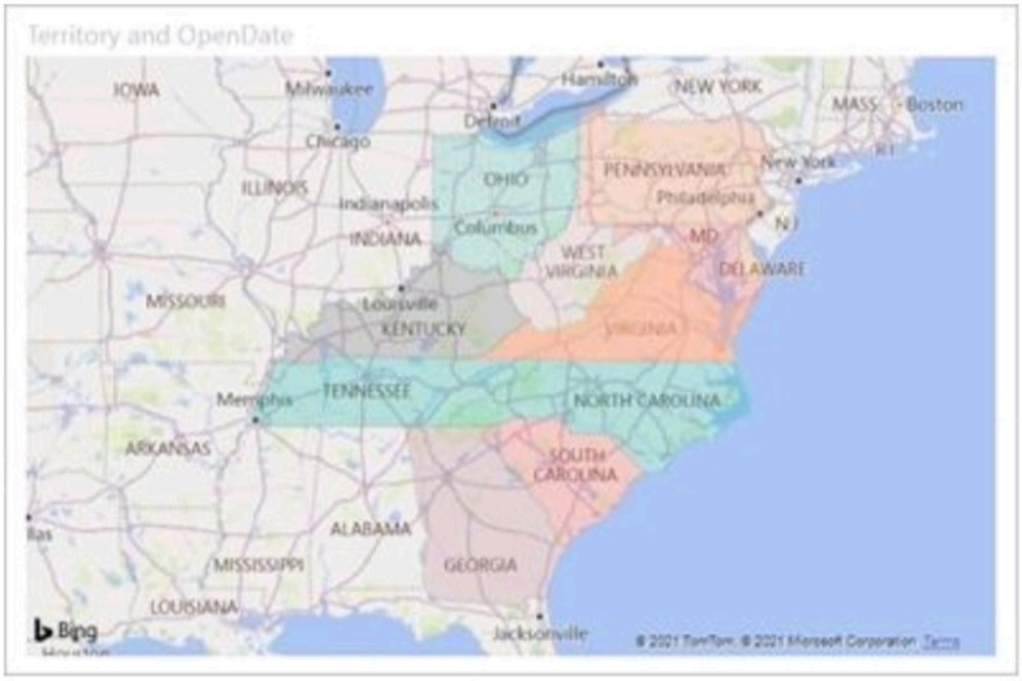
Azure map



Tip

Used to associate both categorical and quantitative information with spatial locations.

Filled map (Choropleth)



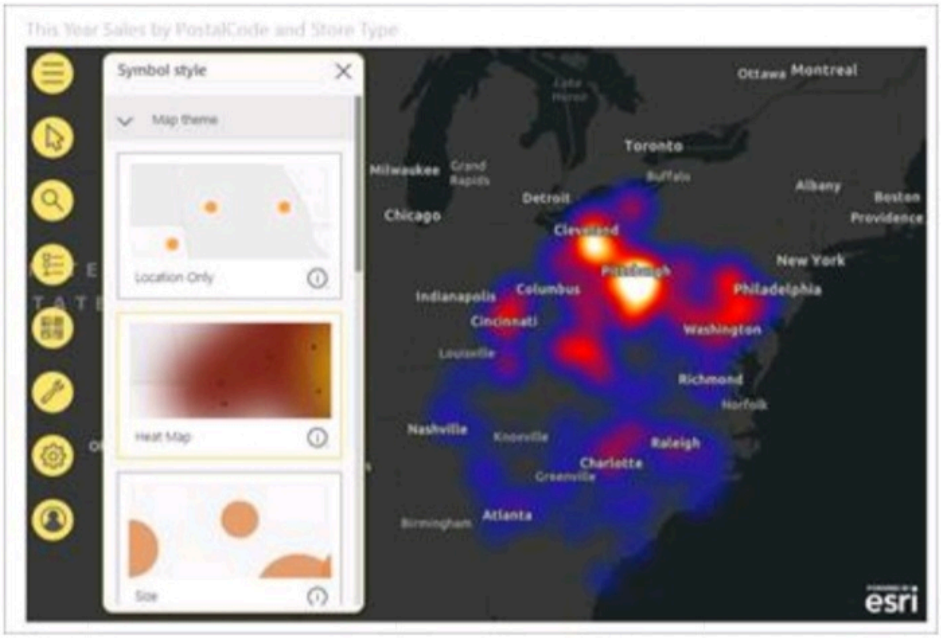
A filled map uses shading or tinting or patterns to display how a value differ proportion across a geography or region. Quickly display these relative diffe with shading that ranges from light (less-frequent/lower) to dark (more-frequent/more).

Maps

Basic map

Use a basic map to associate both categorical and quantitative information with spatial locations.

ArcGIS map



The combination of ArcGIS maps and Power BI takes mapping beyond the presentation of points on a map to a whole new level. The available options for base maps, location types, themes, symbol styles, and reference layers creates gorgeous informative map visuals. The combination of authoritative data layers (such as census data) on a map with spatial analysis conveys a deeper understanding of the data in your visual.

A Key Performance Indicator (KPI) is a visual cue that communicates the amount of progress made toward a measurable goal.

KPIs are a great choice:

- To measure progress (what am I ahead or behind on?).
- To measure distance to a metric (how far ahead or behind am I?).

Line charts

Line charts emphasize the overall shape of an entire series of values, usually ove time.

A combo chart combines a column chart and a line chart. Combining the two charts into one lets you make a quicker comparison of the data. Combo charts can have one or two Y axes, so be sure to look closely.

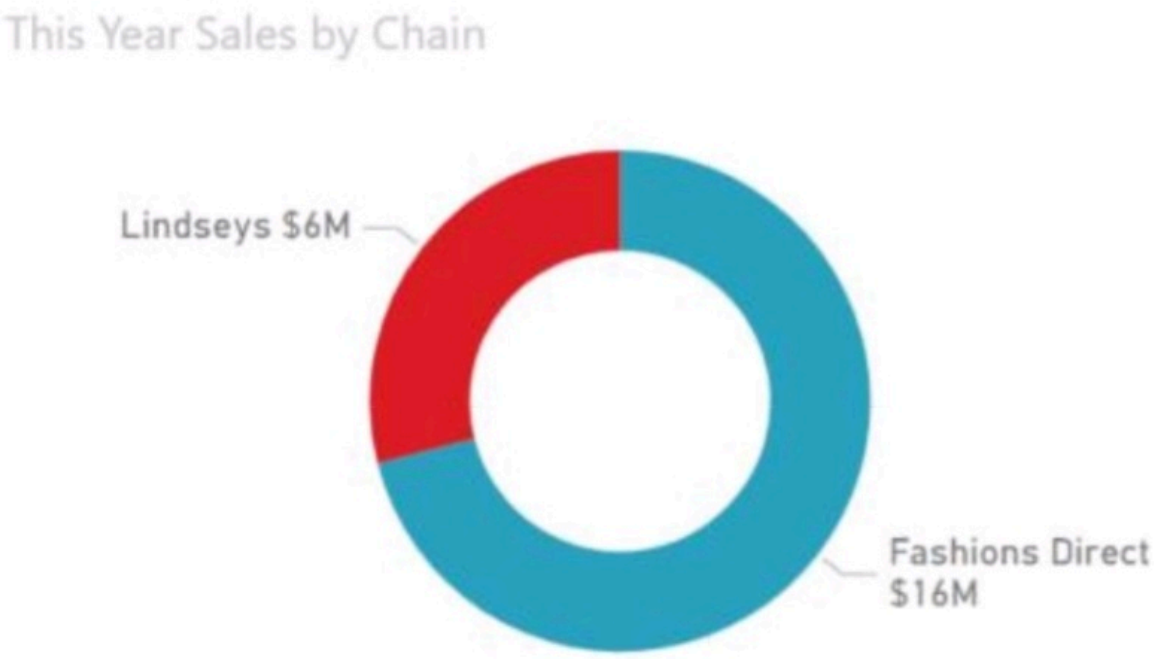
Combo charts are a great choice:

- When you have a line chart and a column chart with the same X axis.
- To compare multiple measures with different value ranges.
- To illustrate the correlation between two measures in one visual.
- To check whether one measure meets the target which is defined by another measure.
- To conserve canvas space.

Decomposition tree

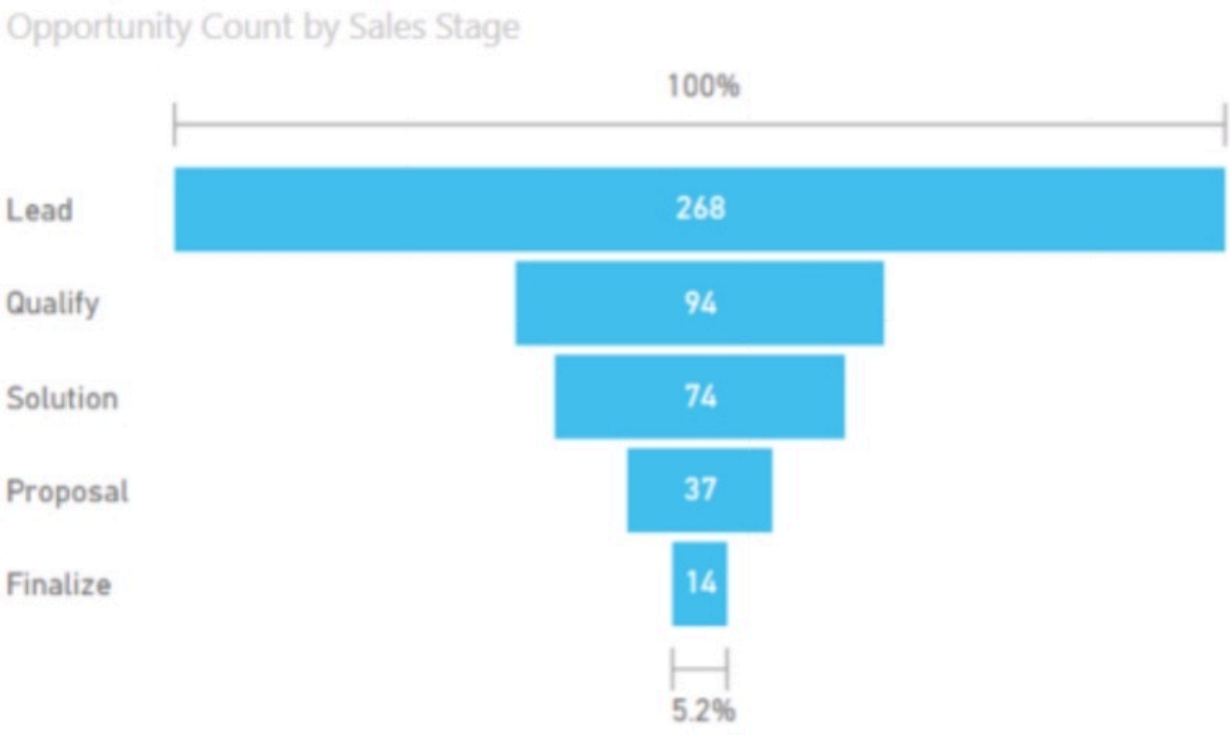
The decomposition tree visual lets you visualize data across multiple dimensions. It automatically aggregates data and enables drilling down into your dimensions

Doughnut charts



Doughnut charts are similar to pie charts. They show the relationship of parts to whole. The only difference is that the center is blank and allows space for a label or icon.

Funnel charts



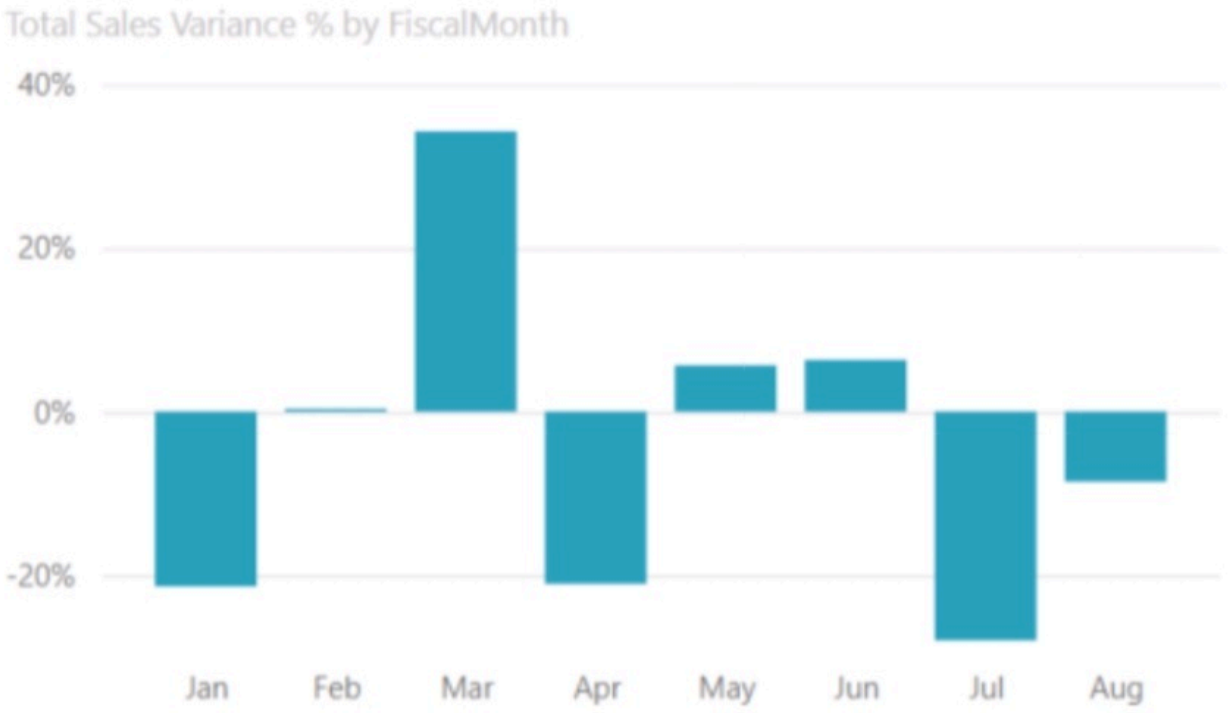
- Show progress toward a goal.
- Represent a percentile measure, like a KPI.
- Show the health of a single measure.
- Display information that can be quickly scanned and understood.

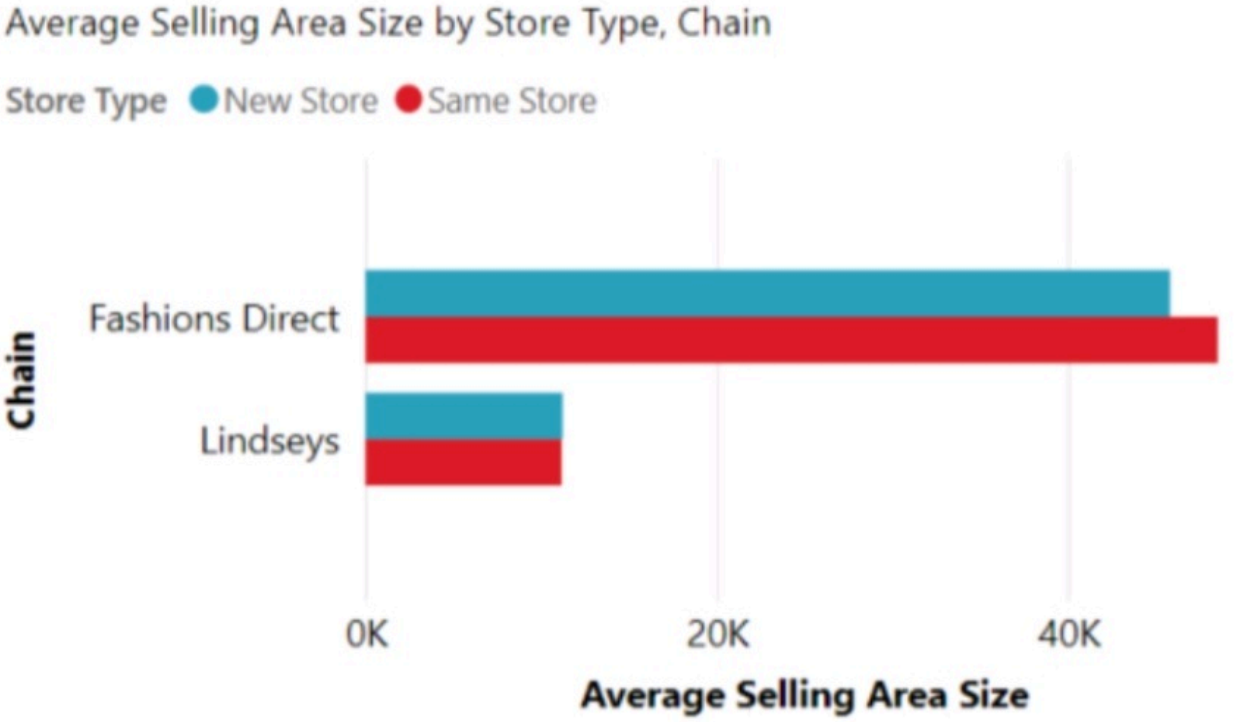
Key influencers chart

A key influencer chart displays the major contributors to a selected result or val

Key influencers are a great choice to help you understand the factors that influence a key metric. For example, ***what influences customers to place a second order*** or ***why were sales so high last June***.

KPIs





Bar charts are the standard for looking at a specific value across different categories.

Cards

VISUALIZATION IN POWER BI

Area charts: Basic (Layered) and Stacked

The basic area chart is based on the line chart with the area between the axis and line filled in. Area charts emphasize the magnitude of change over time, and can be used to draw attention to the total value across a trend. For example, data that represents profit over time can be plotted in an area chart to emphasize the total profit.

Bar and column charts