a. One of the variables is date or time: I'd go for a line graph to see trends over time, like how my mood changes throughout the week or how my study hours vary over months.

b. Both the variables are numerical: Scatter plot all the way! It's perfect for seeing if there's any relationship between two numerical things, like how my sleep hours affect my test scores.

c. To study the correlation between two variables: Scatter plot again, but this time, I'd pay close attention to how tight the points are clustered around a line. If they're bunched up, it means strong correlation

d. To study the distribution of a continuous variable using discrete bins: Histogram sounds cool. It's like sorting my data into little bins and counting how many fall into each one. Helps me see if there are any patterns or spikes.

e. To study the distribution of a continuous variable without using discrete bins: I'd try a smooth line chart using Kernel Density Estimation. It's like connecting the dots but in a smooth, curvy way. It gives a nice overview of where the data is concentrated.

f. To identify outliers: Box plot is my go-to. It's like drawing a box around most of my data and showing me where the outliers hang out. Super handy for spotting those weird data points!

g. To study the distribution of a discrete variable: Gotta be a bar chart or a pie chart. Simple. It's like visualising how many times each category pops up in my data.

h. To study the density of overlap or concurrence of two variables: I'd go for a heatmap. It's like coloring in squares to show where the action is happening. It helps me see where things overlap or coincide.

i. To study the spread of values in a continuous variable: Definitely a box plot or a violin plot. They're like showing off the range of my data in a cool, visual way. Helps me see if my data is all over the place or nicely concentrated.