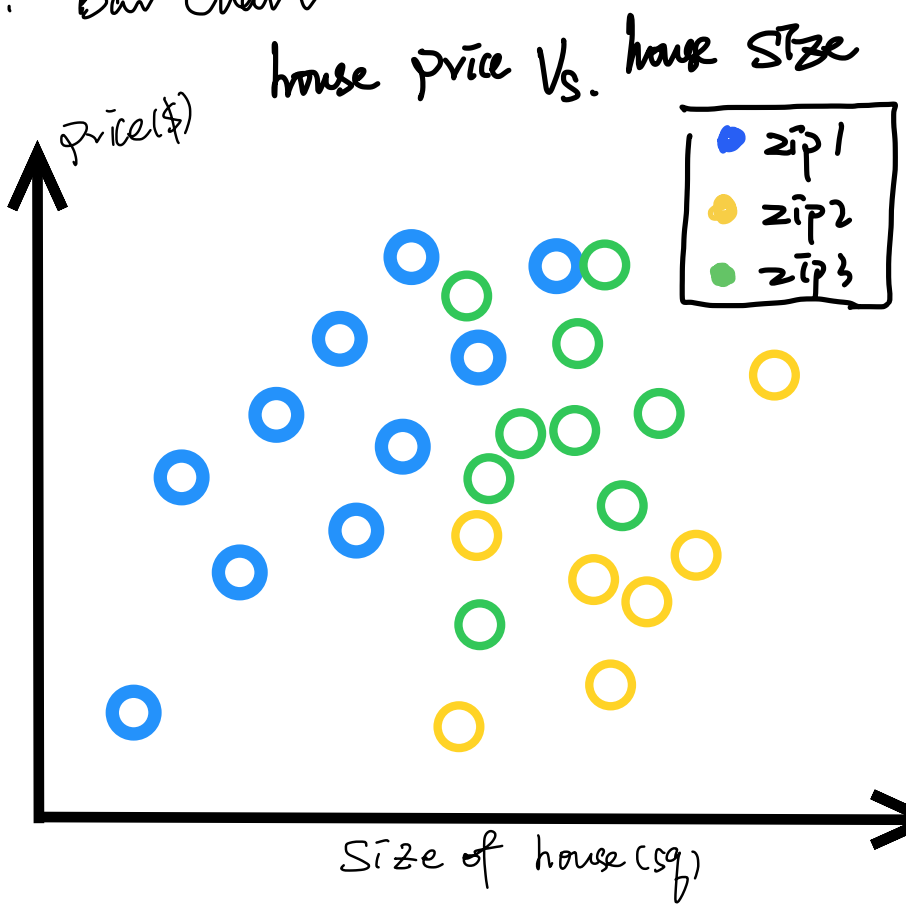
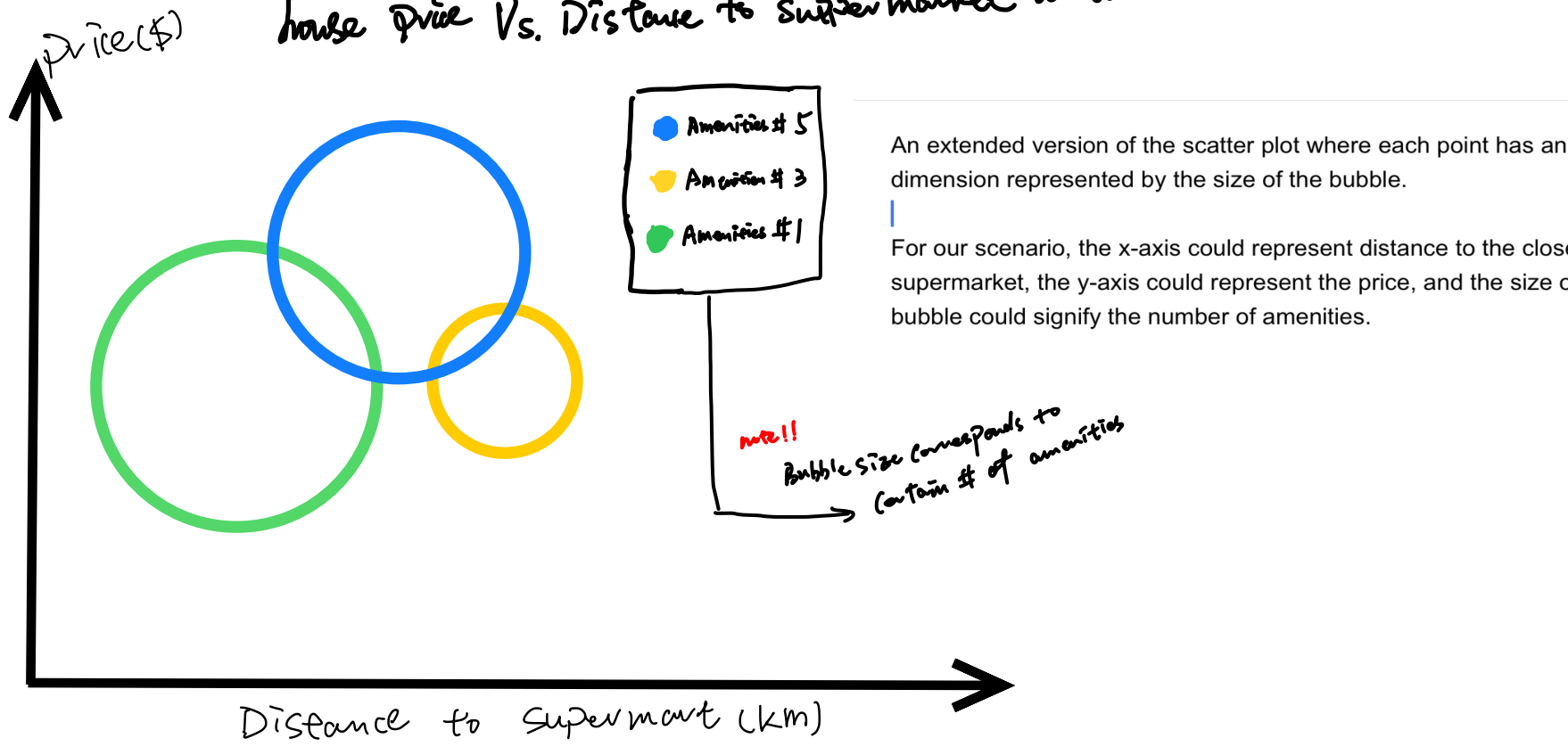
1. Scatter Plot
2. Bubble chart
3. Bar chart



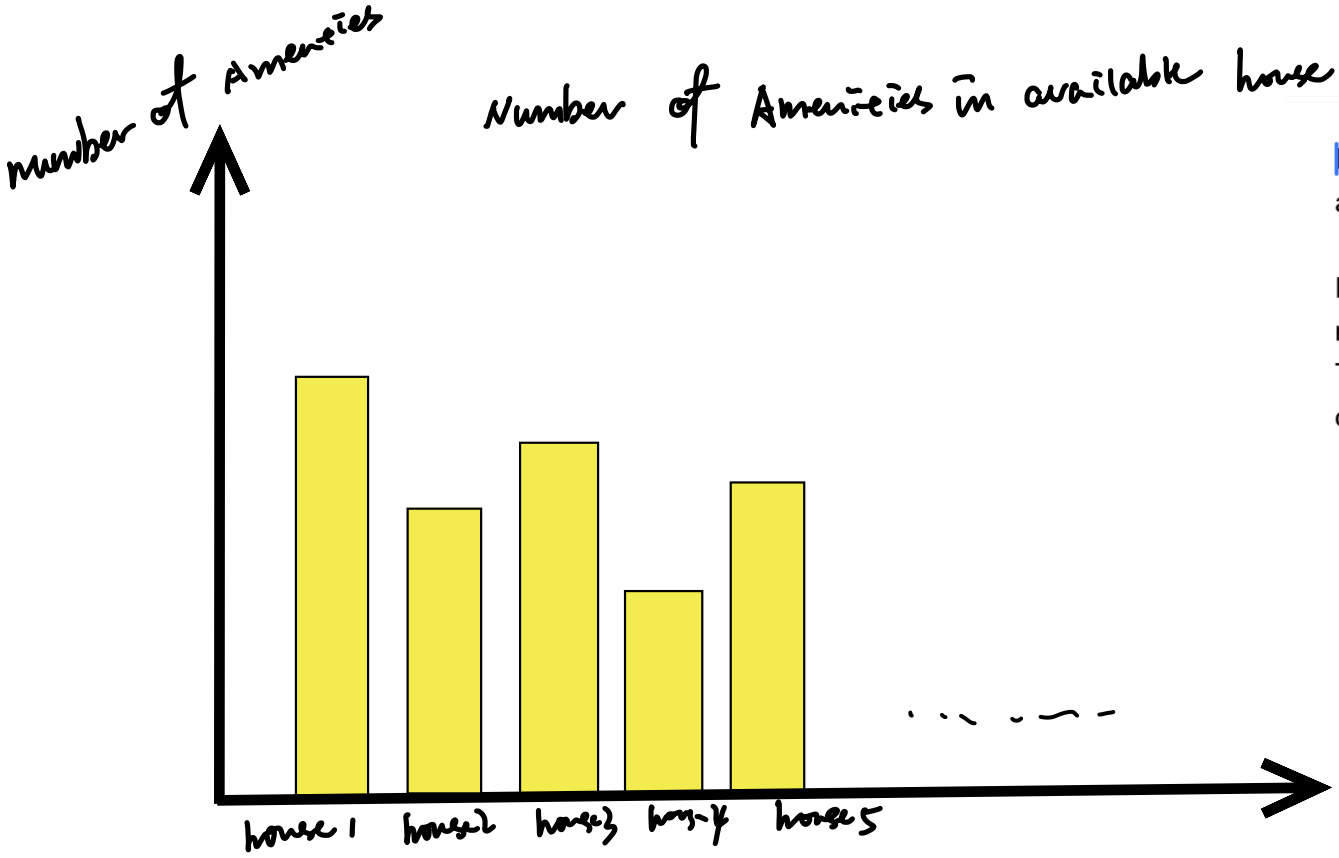
Useful to compare two quantitative variables

For our scenario, we can use price as y-axis and square ft as x-axis to see the correction between the size of the house and its price



An extended version of the scatter plot where each point has an additional dimension represented by the size of the bubble.

For our scenario, the x-axis could represent distance to the closest supermarket, the y-axis could represent the price, and the size of the bubble could signify the number of amenities.



Ideal for comparing the number of amenities among available houses.

Each house can be a bar, and the height represents the number of amenities it has. This gives a clear picture of which houses offer the most and least amenities.

Ranking :

The Bubble Chart (Sketch 2) ranks as the most effective (1) since it conveys three important pieces of information (price, distance to the supermarket, and number of amenities) in a single visualization.

The Scatter Plot (Sketch 1) ranks second in effectiveness (2). While it provides valuable insight into the correlation between size and price, it doesn't account for other variables.

The Bar Chart (Sketch 3) ranks as the least effective (3) for this particular scenario, as it only provides information about one variable, the number of amenities, although it does it clearly.