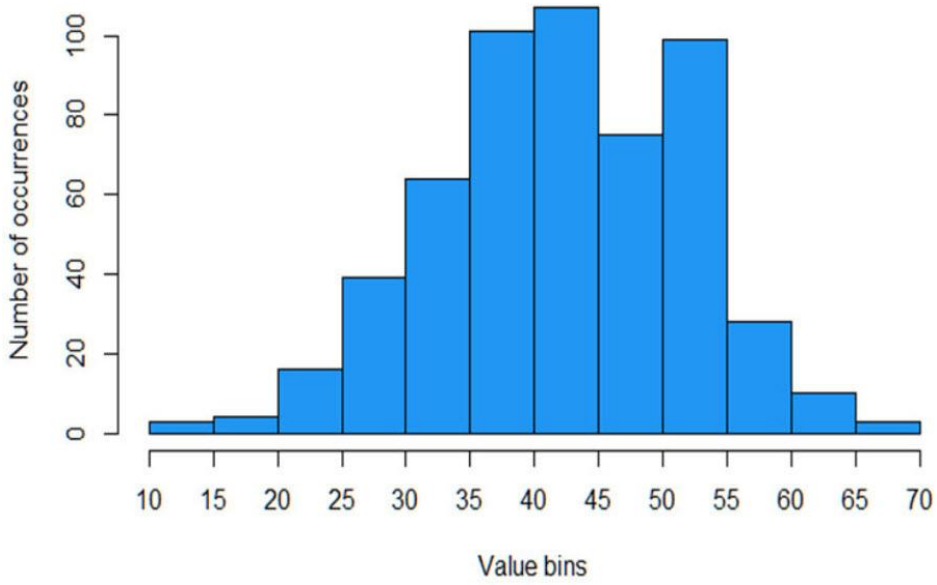
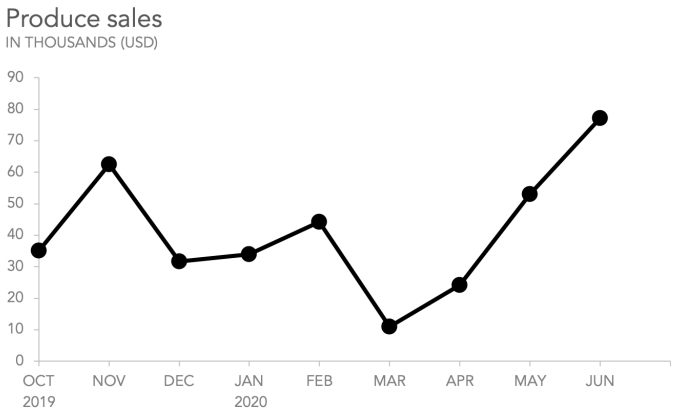
Histogram



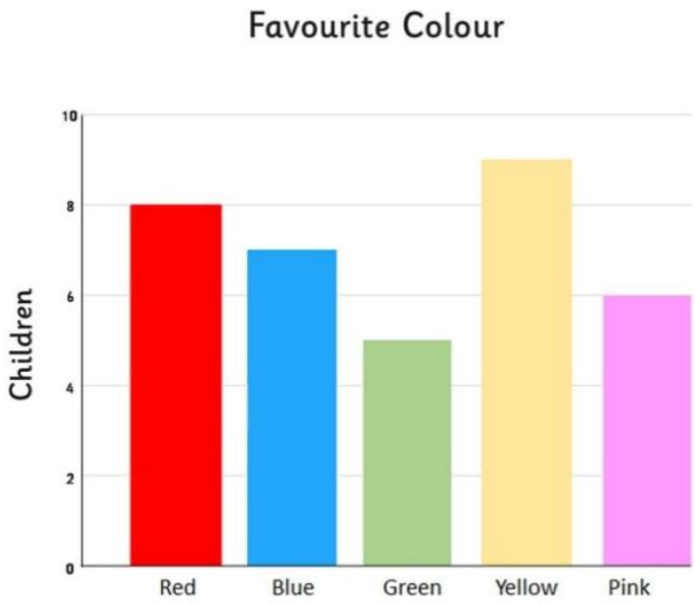
1. A histogram is a graphical representation of data points organized into user-specified ranges. Similar in appearance to a bar graph, the histogram condenses a data series into an easily interpreted visual by taking many data points and grouping them into logical ranges or bins.
2. A histogram is a bar graph-like representation of data that buckets a range of classes into columns along the horizontal x-axis.The vertical y-axis represents the number count or percentage of occurrences in the data for each column. Columns can be used to visualize patterns of data distributions.
3. Histograms are easy to read due to there simple bar chart design that allows you to view how many times a variable occurs in a certain range.

Line



1. A line graph—also known as a line plot or a line chart is a graph that uses lines to connect individual data points. A line graph displays quantitative values over a specified time interval. In finance, line charts are commonly used to depict the historical price action of an asset or security. Line graphs can be compared with other visualizations of data including bar charts, pie charts, and in trading candlestick charts, among others.
2. In investing, in the field of technical analysis, line graphs are quite informative in allowing the user to visualize trends. While line graphs are used across many different fields for different purposes, their most common function is to create a graphical depiction of changes in values over time.
3. Line charts are great because they plot points and connect them so you can get a visual on how you improved or worsened over a set amount of time.

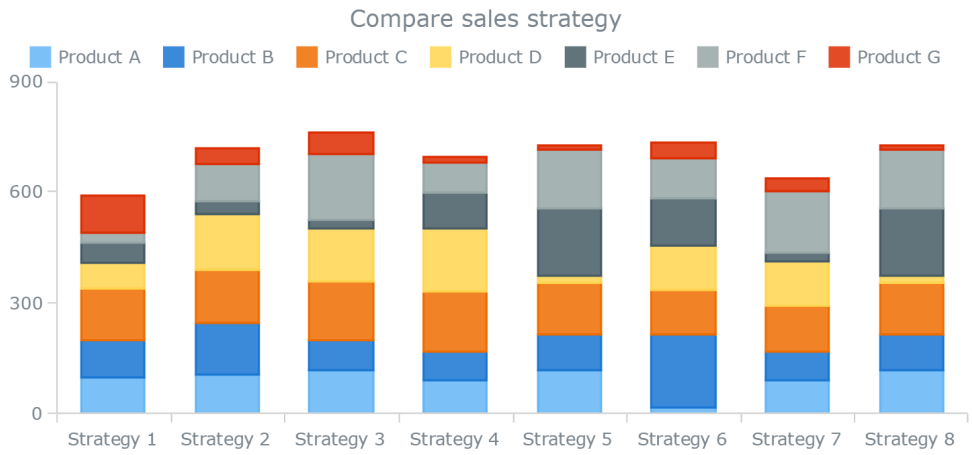
Bar



1. A bar graph (also known as a bar chart or bar diagram) is a visual tool that uses bars to compare data among categories. A bar graph may run horizontally or vertically. The important thing to know is that the longer the bar, the greater its value. Bar graphs display data in a way that is similar to line graphs. Line graphs are useful for displaying smaller changes in a trend over time. Bar graphs are better for comparing larger changes or differences in data among groups.
2. A bar diagram makes it easy to compare sets of data between different groups at a glance

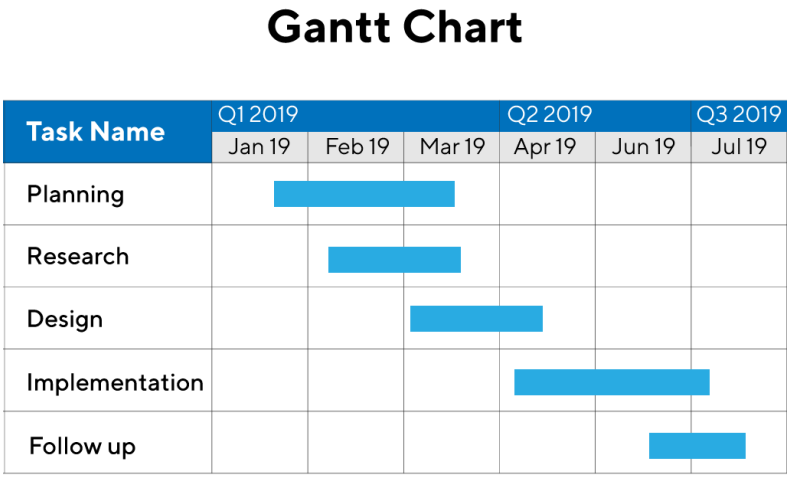
3. I like this graph due to the ability to see children's favorite colors in multiple ways either reading the x-axis or seeing the color of the bars. Makes it easy for everyone to read.

Stacked bar chart



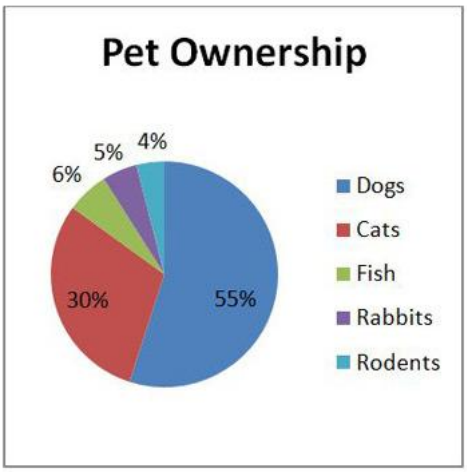
1. A stacked bar graph is a chart that uses bars to show comparisons between categories of data, but with the ability to break down and compare parts of a whole. Each bar in the chart represents a whole, and segments in the bar represent different parts or categories of that whole.
2. Simple Stacked Bar Graphs place each value for the segment after the previous one. The total value of the bar is all the segment values added together. Ideal for comparing the total amounts across each segmented bar.
3. I like this graph because you can see how certain products contributed to certain strategies and now you can implement multiple different strategies to maximize every product's sales.

Gantt



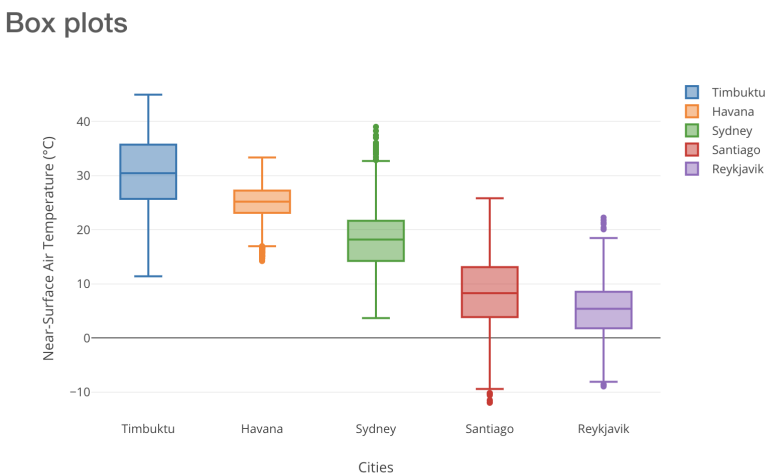
1. A chart that depicts progress in relation to time, often used in planning and tracking a project.
2. Take away for the chart is that it is many used for planning and keeping track of projects.
3. I like how the chart breaks down visualizes when you should start and end each task.

PIE Chart



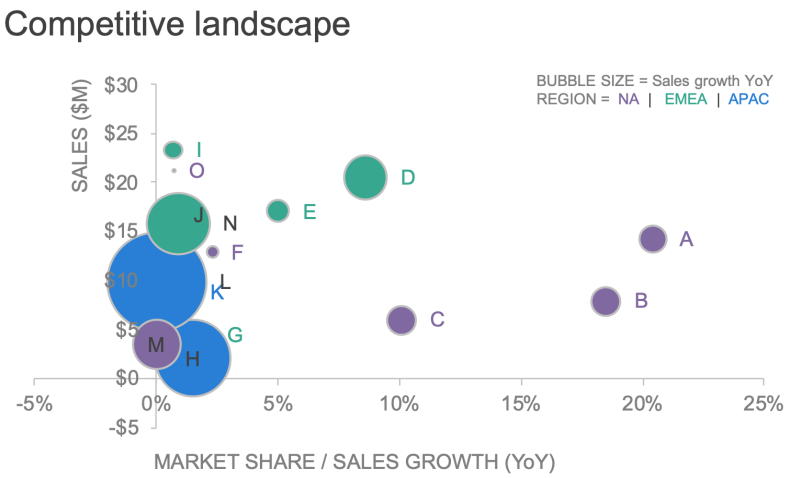
1. A pie chart is a circle that is divided into areas, or slices. Each slice represents the count or percentage of the observations of a level for the variable.
2. Pie charts can be helpful for showing the relationship of parts to the whole when there are a small number of levels.
3. Pie charts a great because they allow you to easily see how certain aspects are contributing to a whole. For example we can tell that most people prefer dogs when it comes to owning a pet.

Box Plot



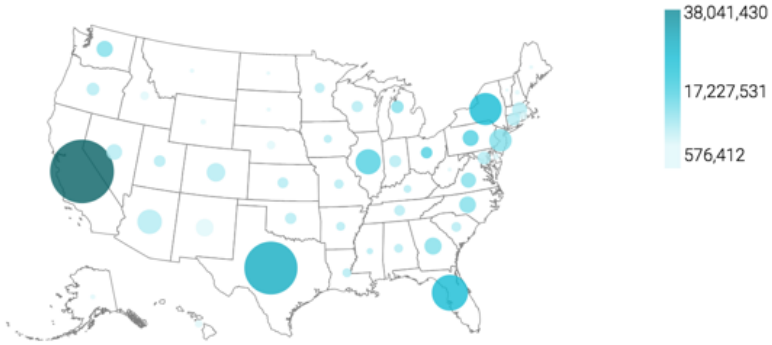
1. Boxplots are a standardized way of displaying the distribution of data based on a five number summary (“minimum”, first quartile (Q1), median, third quartile (Q3), and “maximum”).
2. Key takeaway of the box plot is the ability to visualize minimum, median range and maximum values
3. When you know what you are looking at it is nice to see what cities are hot and which ones are cold on average.

Bubble Chart



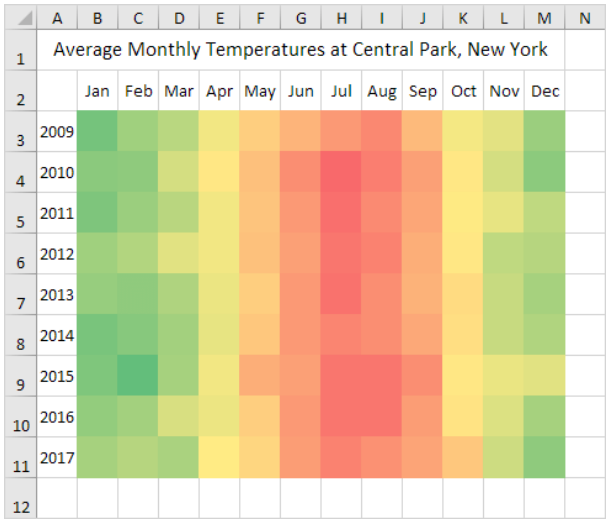
1. A bubble chart (aka bubble plot) is an extension of the scatter plot used to look at relationships between three numeric variables. Each dot in a bubble chart corresponds with a single data point, and the variables’ values for each point are indicated by horizontal position, vertical position, and dot size.
2. Bubble charts have the ability to tell you three data points as opposed to a bar chart that gives you two.
3. I like how bubble charts also use the size of their point to demonstrate another point of data.

Bubble Map



1. Bubble Map (or Proportional Symbol Map) is a map chart type that uses the visual variable of size to display differences in the magnitude of a certain discrete, abruptly changing phenomenon such as counts of people, accidents, and so on. Bubble Maps are very similar to Bubble Charts that are built on a coordinate grid instead of a geographic map.
2. Bubble chart maps are as they are described displayed on a map of a region
3. Bubble map charts fun way to see information displayed across an area.

Heat map



1. A heat map is a two-dimensional representation of data in which values are represented by colors.

2. A simple heat map provides an immediate visual summary of information. More elaborate heat maps allow the viewer to understand complex data sets.
3. The ability to understand what is happening using color is super effective way to display data