**Graphs Summary**

The Dataset storms\_2000\_2020.csv deals with the number of occurrences of the thunderstorms

per Year w.r.t its severity. At the same time, it describes the severity of the storm as either

weak, moderate, strong, or very strong, along with the strength being 2, 4, 6, or 8, respectively.

For analysis, I chose to use the severity of the thunderstorms across the years that have occurred within the data.

**Line Chart:**

Line graphs are used to compare changes over the same period for more than one group. It is the most effective visual representation for this type of data in showing how the severity has grown and decreased over the years ranging from 2000-2020 contained within the data. The nature of data exemplifies “Trends” – hence I would like to assign the first rank to it.

**Bar Chart:**

Looking at the bar chart shows the strength of the years that the thunderstorm occurred and compared the severity levels w.r.t years. However, it does not show how the severity % variations changed throughout the years, which I feel is the most crucial aspect of the data. The line chart shows the same aspect as the bar in that it can represent the strength as well. The main difference and benefit are that it is easier to represent the trends. I have decided to rank this visual as the second effective.

**Pie Chart:**

Lastly, it is an excellent visual to express the occurrences of different strengths of the thunderstorms overall with the pie chart. I have managed to represent data by its severity percentage over the period of years. But this is specific to identify the percentage of stake and this is unlikely conceptualized as “trend” graph. Hence i would like to #Rank3.

I want to conclude that each visual has its strengths and weakness. Still, it will always depend on the input data, and most importantly, “storytelling” skills are essential on how best we present the data to the target audience.