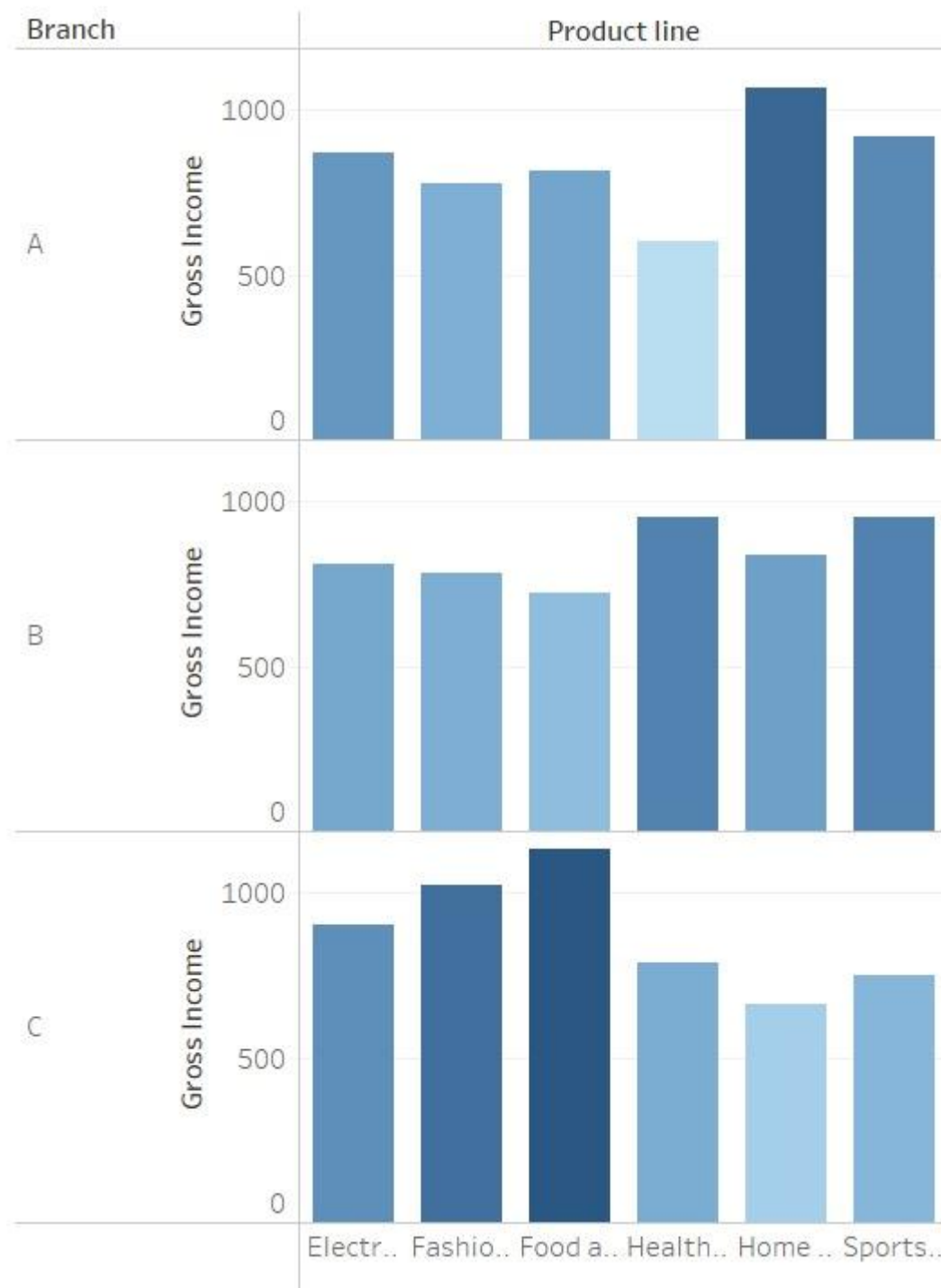


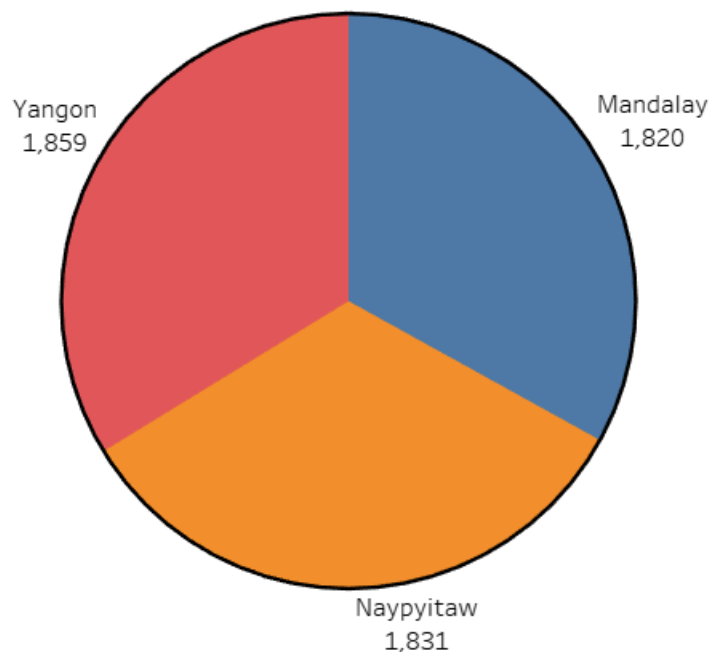
BAR CHART: The **bar graph** represents the data using the rectangular bars and the height of the bar represents the value shown in the data.



This bar graph represents the gross income and productline. In the row line we take gross income and column line we take productline .

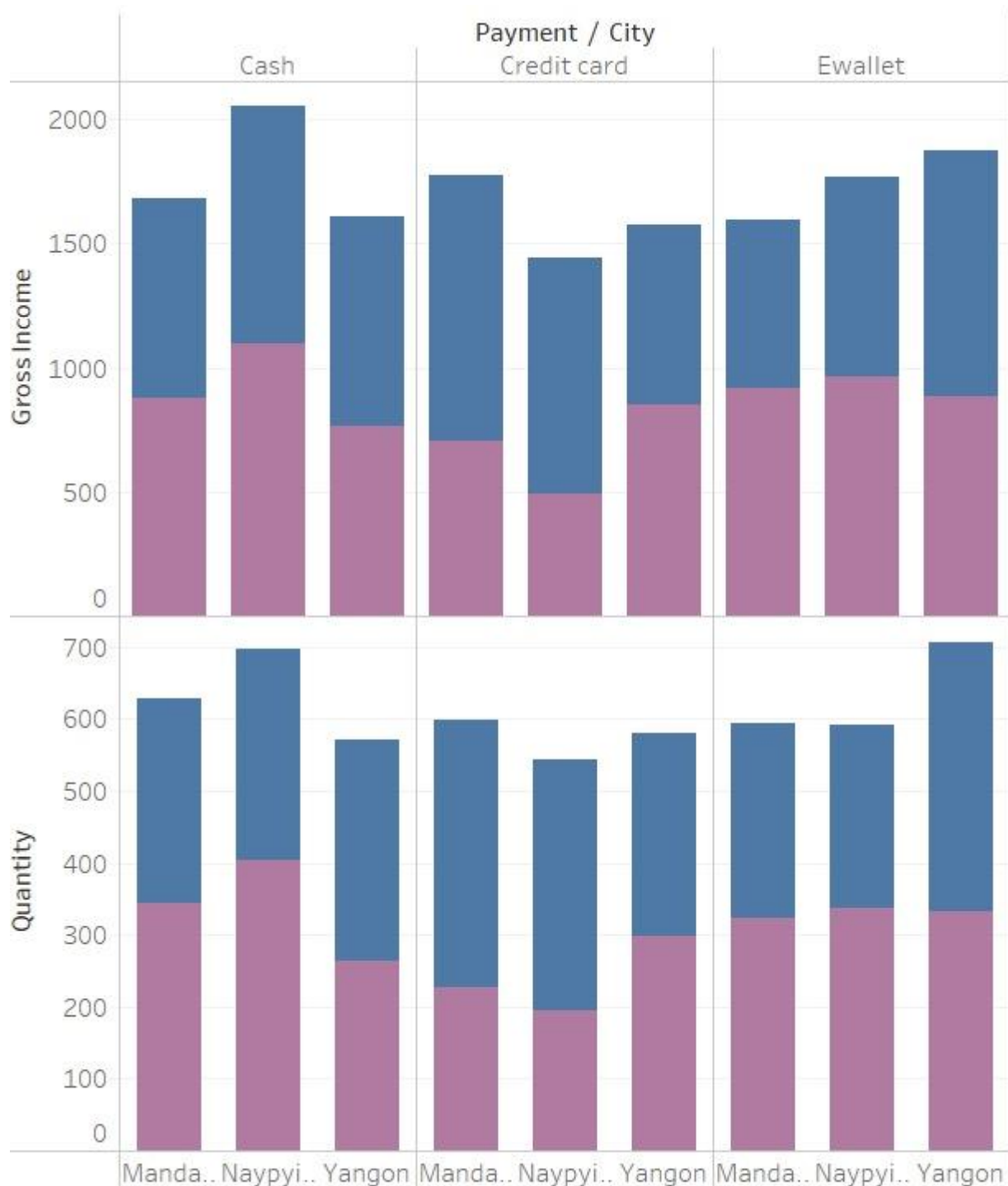
Here we can see the difference gross income on the different productlines

Pie chart: A pie chart is a graphical representation technique that displays data in a circular-



This pie chart represents the city and the quantity. Here the colour was shaded according to the city and the size indicates the quantity.

STACKED BAR CHART: Stacked bar charts extend the standard bar chart by dividing each bar into multiple subcategories.



This Stacked bar chart represents the difference between time (may be calculated in years, months, quarterly, days, weeks, etc), payments by the gender. The payments are categorized into three types credit card, Ewallet, cash. And this has different colors. Mainly this payment is linked up with the gender according to their payments by the time.

LINE CHART: A **line chart** or **line graph**, also known as curve chart, is a type of chart that displays information



This line chart represents the productline ,year, quantity,and city.colour indicates the unit price of the product line between the cities.

BUBBLE CHART: A **bubble chart** is a way to display multiple data points and easily evaluate their relationships visually.



This bubble chart represents information about the productline .the product line has six colours but here we use three colours.