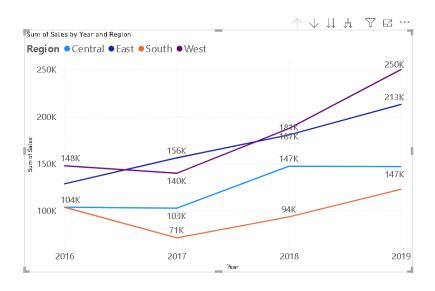
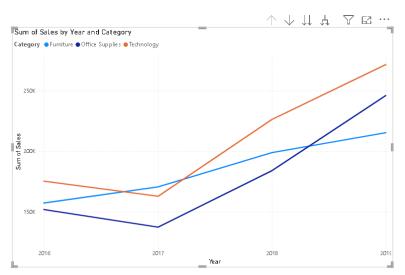
### **Line Chart**

A **Line Chart** in Power BI is used to show data trends over time. It helps visualize increases, decreases, and patterns in metrics like sales or profit. Place a **date field** on the X-axis and a **numeric value** on the Y-axis to create it

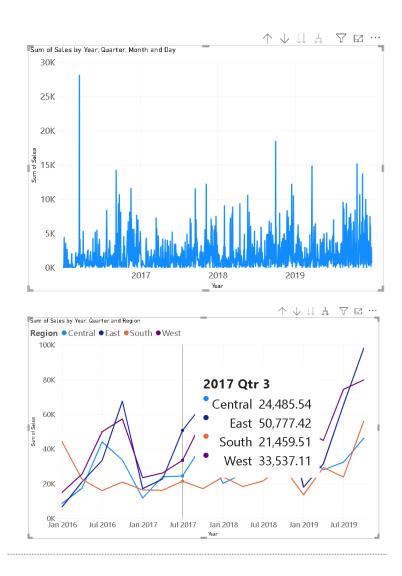




## **Drill Down in Line Chart**

Drill Down in a Line Chart lets you explore data from a summary level to more detailed levels (e.g., Year  $\rightarrow$  Quarter  $\rightarrow$  Month).

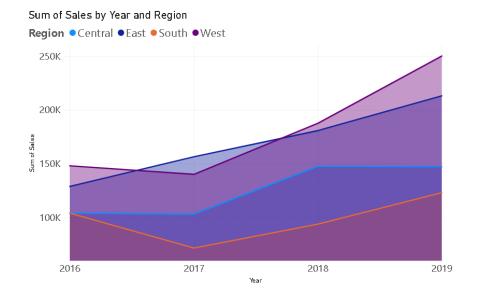
It helps analyze trends at different time intervals or categories within the same visual. Use the **double arrow icon** or right-click on a point to drill down in Power BI.



#### **Area Chart**

An **Area Chart** displays trends over time, like a Line Chart, but with the area below the line filled with color.

It's useful for showing the **magnitude** of change and comparing parts to the whole. Best used when you want to emphasize the volume under the trend line.

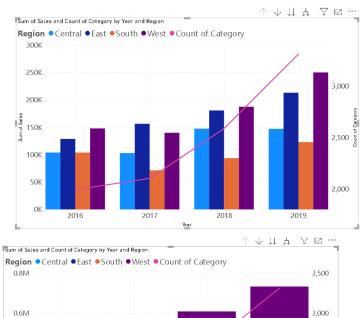


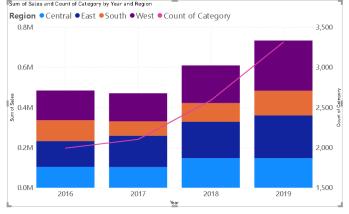
#### **Line VS Column Chart**

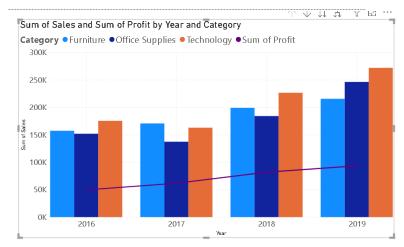
A Line Chart shows trends over time using connected data points.

A Column Chart compares individual values across categories using vertical bars.

Use Line for patterns/trends, and Column for exact comparisons between groups.

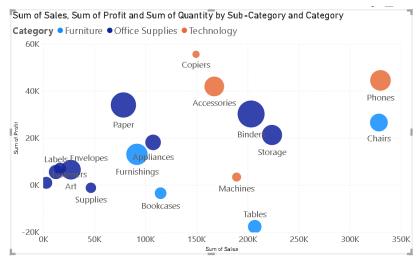


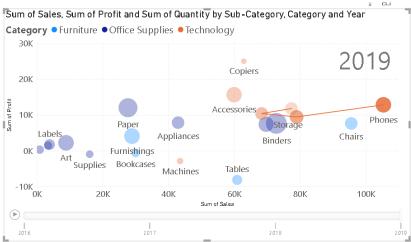




### **Scatter Plot – with Animation**

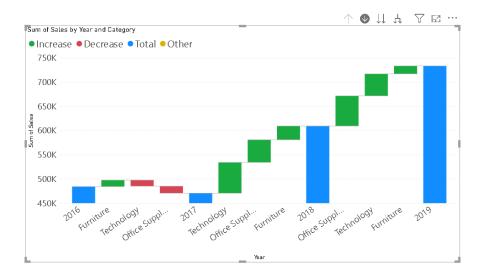
A **Scatter Plot** shows relationships between two numerical values using dots. With **animation (Play Axis)**, it displays how data points move over time (e.g., year by year). Useful for visualizing **changes in trends or patterns** across time dynamically.





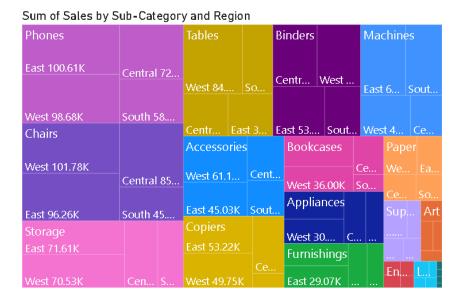
### **WaterFall Chart**

A **Waterfall Chart** shows how values increase or decrease step-by-step to reach a final total. It's great for visualizing **contributions** of individual items to a total (e.g., profit breakdown). Use it to track **positive and negative changes** across categories.



# Tree Map

A **Tree Map** displays hierarchical data using **nested rectangles**, where size represents value. It's useful for showing **part-to-whole relationships** at a glance. Best for comparing multiple categories in a compact, colorful layout.



# **Guage Chart**

A **Gauge Chart** shows progress toward a **target or goal**, like a speedometer. It displays a **single value** compared to a maximum limit or KPI. Best for tracking **performance metrics** like sales targets or completion rates.





