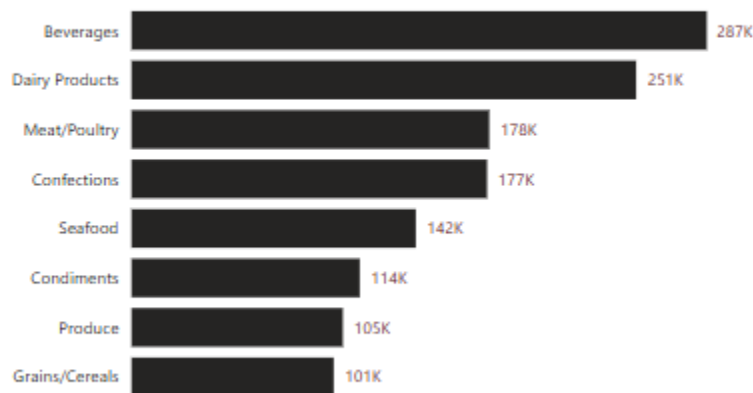# 100 Days of Data visualization

1. Bar Chart

Sales by Product Category

Introduction

Bar charts are one of the most common and easiest ways to show data visually. They help us compare different categories by using bars. The longer the bar, the bigger the value.

Whether you're analyzing sales by region or survey responses by age group, bar charts make it simple to **see differences clearly**.

What is a Bar Chart?

A **bar chart** uses bars to represent data. Each bar stands for a **category**, and the size of the bar shows **how much** of something there is.

You can use:

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- **Vertical bars** (often called column charts)

- **Horizontal bars** (usually called bar charts)

When Should You Use a Bar Chart?

Use bar charts when you want to:

- Compare different groups

- Show rankings (like top 5 products)

- Display survey or poll results

- Break down values by category (e.g., sales by department)

Example:
 A company wants to know which product sells best. A bar chart shows each product and its sales. You can easily spot which bar is the tallest—and that's your best seller.

Types of Bar Charts

There are a few kinds of bar charts you might use:

Type	Use Case Example
Simple Bar Chart	Sales by product

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Stacked Bar Chart   Sales by product and region

100% Stacked   Market share percentages

Best Practices

To make your bar chart clear and easy to understand:

- **Sort bars by value** (highest to lowest)

- **Use consistent colors** or color by category

- **Keep labels simple** and readable

- **Start your axis at zero** to avoid confusing visual
- **Avoid too many bars** — 5 to 10 is usually best