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Question 1:

Answer:

Six different types of visuals that can be found in Power BI, along with their unique features and data usage are as follows:

1. Bar Chart

- **Unique Feature:** Bar charts display categorical data with rectangular bars, where the length of each bar is proportional to the value it represents. They can be horizontal or vertical.
- **Adding Data:**
 - **Axis:** We can add categorical data, such as product names or regions in axis. This defines the different bars on the chart.
 - **Values:** We can add numerical data, such as sales figures or quantities as values. This determines the length of each bar.
 - **Legend:** We can use this to differentiate groups within the bars, such as sales by different departments.
- **Usage:** This visual is ideal for comparing quantities across different categories.

2. Line Chart

- **Unique Feature:** Line charts display information as a series of data points called 'markers' connected by straight line segments. They are useful for showing trends over time.
- **Adding Data:**
 - **Axis (X-Axis):** Typically, time-based data is added here, like months or years, to show trends over time.
 - **Values (Y-Axis):** We can add numerical data points, such as revenue or temperature readings as values. This defines the position of the points along the Y-axis.
 - **Legend:** Used to differentiate multiple lines.
- **Usage:** Line Charts are best for visualising data trends over continuous intervals.

3. Pie Chart

- **Unique Feature:** Pie charts represent data as slices of a pie, where each slice is proportional to the category's contribution to the total.
- **Adding Data:**
 - **Values:** We can add numerical data such as total sales or population counts as values. This determines the size of each slice.
 - **Legend:** Legends are used to differentiate each slice, such as product categories or regions.
- **Usage:** Suitable for showing proportions and percentage distribution of categories.

4. Scatter Chart