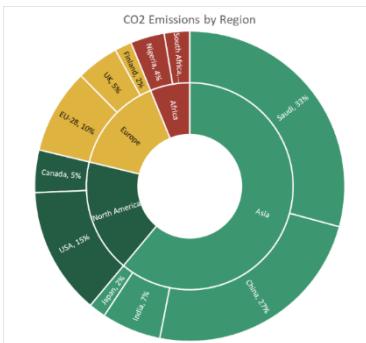




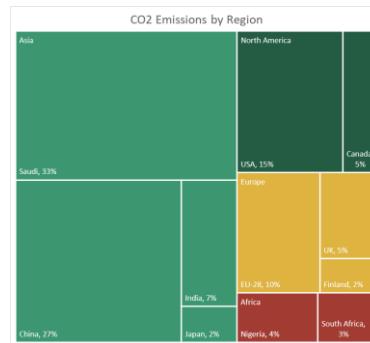
SPECIALISED CHARTS

This week we cover some more specialised charts that can display your data in eye-catching ways to help you tell the story of your data.

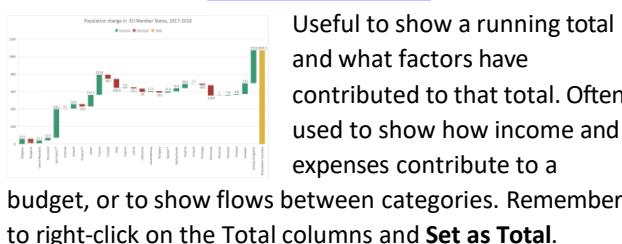


HIERARCHY CHARTS

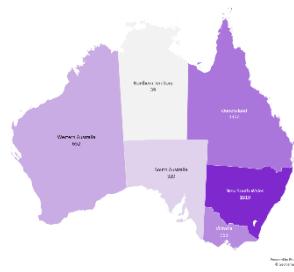
We look at 2 hierarchy charts: [sunburst](#) and [treemap](#). Hierarchy charts are useful when you have higher level categories of data that contain sub-categories. You can visualise how each sub-category contributes to the whole. These were introduced in Excel 2016.



WATERFALL CHARTS



Useful to show a running total and what factors have contributed to that total. Often used to show how income and expenses contribute to a budget, or to show flows between categories. Remember to right-click on the Total columns and **Set as Total**.



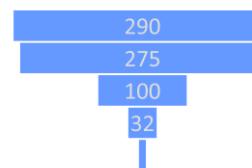
MAP CHARTS

Used to show data that has a geographical component. Excel can work with a variety of geographical regions, like countries, states, counties or postal codes. However, sometimes it needs help to differentiate between

regions. You can include another column with the parent region, for example if you are working with states, include a Country column, even if they are all in the one country. Using proper column headings is also important.

FUNNEL CHARTS

Shows how values change, typically reduce, through stages of a process. Often used in Sales and Marketing to look at how many people enter the sales pipeline compared with how many complete the sale.



GAUGE CHARTS

A custom chart that shows how you can combine Excel's built-in charts in a creative way. Great to show a snapshot of a key metric.



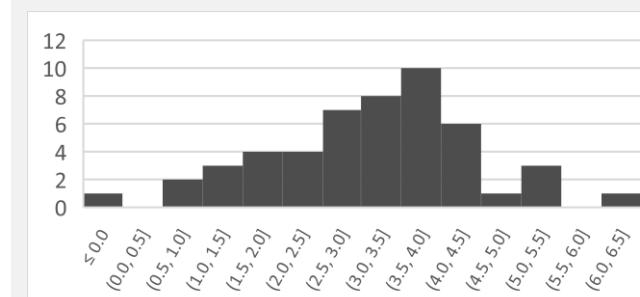
- Change angle of first slice to 270°, set to transparent
- Add pie on the second axis, change angle to 270°, everything except the pointer transparent

Data

	Gauge
Value to show	78
Pointer	1
Gauge max - val+ptr	=100-(78+1)
Hidden half	100 =2+1+1 Hidden half

BONUS CONTENT — [HISTOGRAMS](#)

Bar and column charts are useful to show the number of items in categories, but they do not work with continuous (numeric) data on the x-axis. Histograms are useful here.



The numeric data is grouped into "bins" and then the number of values that fall into each bin is displayed on the chart. The bins can be adjusted in the Format Pane.

Histograms are a standard chart in Excel 2016 and newer. They can be created in older versions using the [Analysis ToolPak addin](#).

COMBO CHARTS

