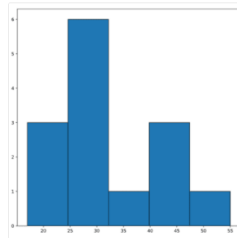
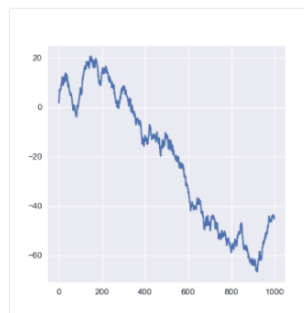


Histogram



- What is the definition of the chart? If it's similar to other chart types, how do you differentiate this type from others?
 - A histogram represents the distribution of a numeric variable for one or several groups. The values are split in bins, each bin is represented as a bar. The histogram is similar to a bar chart. Histograms can display continuous or infinite values whereas a bar chart has finite values.
- What is the key takeaway for this visualization? What is the central message it is communicating?
 - Histograms provide a visual representation of data distribution and can display the frequency of data values.
- What are the visual elements that make this visualization effective? Why does it stand out to you as a good example of this chart? (Color? Shapes? Size? Scale? Labels? Smart filtering choices? Something else?)
 - A histogram does not show gaps in between the bars unlike a bar chart. Histograms are able to display data trends at larger scales. Typically histogram data presents itself in a bell curve fashion.

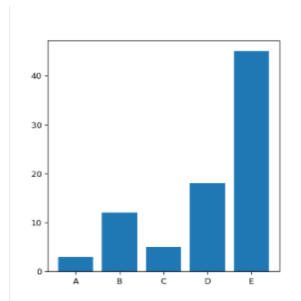
Line



- What is the definition of the chart? If it's similar to other chart types, how do you differentiate this type from others?
 - A line chart displays the evolution of one or several numeric variables.
- What is the key takeaway for this visualization? What is the central message it is communicating?

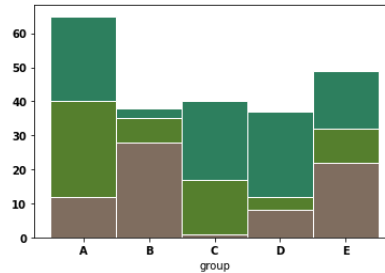
- Line charts can be great to visualize and track changes over short or long periods of time. Line charts can be used when trying to identify a trend or pattern in the data and the data is continuous.
- What are the visual elements that make this visualization effective? Why does it stand out to you as a good example of this chart? (Color? Shapes? Size? Scale? Labels? Smart filtering choices? Something else?)
 - Line charts make it clear to see trends in data and how the value of something changes over time.

Bar (non-histogram)



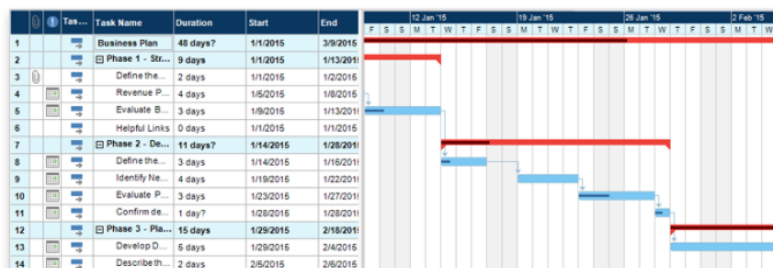
- What is the definition of the chart? If it's similar to other chart types, how do you differentiate this type from others?
 - A bar chart or bar plot shows the relationship between a numeric and categorical variable. Each entity of the categorical variable is represented as a bar. The size of the bar represents its numeric value.
- What is the key takeaway for this visualization? What is the central message it is communicating?
 - Bar graphs are used to compare things between different groups or to track changes over time.
- What are the visual elements that make this visualization effective? Why does it stand out to you as a good example of this chart? (Color? Shapes? Size? Scale? Labels? Smart filtering choices? Something else?)
 - Bar charts are best used when you want to track changes that are of large quantities. Bar charts can be horizontal or vertical and can have different colors depending on the groups or amounts.

Stacked Bar



- What is the definition of the chart? If it's similar to other chart types, how do you differentiate this type from others?
 - Different groups and subgroups from a bar chart can be displayed in a grouped bar plot or displayed in stacks.
- What is the key takeaway for this visualization? What is the central message it is communicating?
 - Stacked bar charts are used to show how a larger category is divided into smaller categories and what the relationship of each part has on the total amount.
- What are the visual elements that make this visualization effective? Why does it stand out to you as a good example of this chart? (Color? Shapes? Size? Scale? Labels? Smart filtering choices? Something else?)
 - The grouping of categories allows the data to be displayed in a visually appealing way as well as display how each subcategory affects the main category. The different colors in a stacked bar graph make it easy to see the different subcategories.

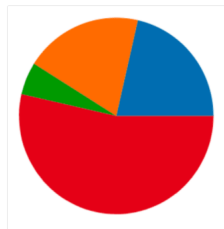
Gantt



- What is the definition of the chart? If it's similar to other chart types, how do you differentiate this type from others?
 - A Gantt chart is used for showing activities, tasks, or events displayed against time. A Gantt chart is broken down into time segments and data is displayed in fragments depending on which task occurred at what time.
- What is the key takeaway for this visualization? What is the central message it is communicating?

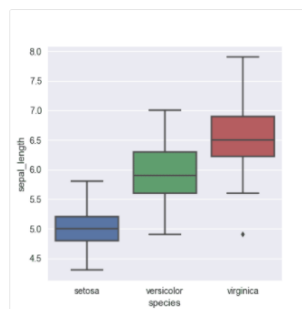
- Gantt charts can be useful when planning and scheduling projects. They can also be used for monitoring a project's progress.
- What are the visual elements that make this visualization effective? Why does it stand out to you as a good example of this chart? (Color? Shapes? Size? Scale? Labels? Smart filtering choices? Something else?)
 - Gantt charts are broken down into tasks which are color coordinated to easily identify which tasks are completed at which times and how long they took. Gantt charts can be a great tool for displaying timed data.

Pie



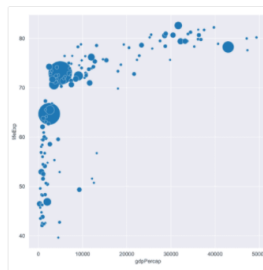
- What is the definition of the chart? If it's similar to other chart types, how do you differentiate this type from others?
 - A pie chart is a circle divided into sectors that each represent a proportion of the whole. Pie charts are easily distinguishable by their shape.
- What is the key takeaway for this visualization? What is the central message it is communicating?
 - Pie charts can be helpful for showing the relationship of parts to the whole when there are a small number of levels.
- What are the visual elements that make this visualization effective? Why does it stand out to you as a good example of this chart? (Color? Shapes? Size? Scale? Labels? Smart filtering choices? Something else?)
 - Pie charts are visually effective because of the effectiveness to distinguish between categories. Pie charts are also a great representation of how each piece is part of a whole.

Box plot



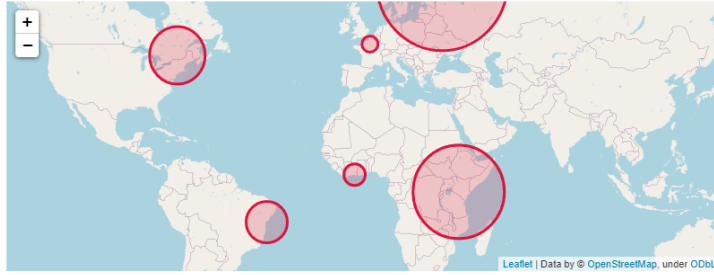
- What is the definition of the chart? If it's similar to other chart types, how do you differentiate this type from others?
 - A box plot summarizes the distribution of a numeric variable for one or several groups. It allows to quickly get the median, quartiles and outliers but also hides the dataset individual data points.
- What is the key takeaway for this visualization? What is the central message it is communicating?
 - A box plot is a great way to display key points of data including median, mean, and outliers.
- What are the visual elements that make this visualization effective? Why does it stand out to you as a good example of this chart? (Color? Shapes? Size? Scale? Labels? Smart filtering choices? Something else?)
 - The format of a box plot displays the data in a way that is easy to identify the key points of data.

Bubble chart



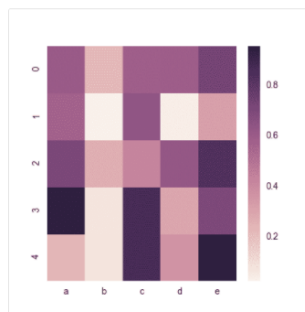
- What is the definition of the chart? If it's similar to other chart types, how do you differentiate this type from others?
 - A bubble plot is a scatter plot where the circle size is mapped to the value of a third numeric variable.
- What is the key takeaway for this visualization? What is the central message it is communicating?
 - Bubble plots display the data that is easy to compare individual points but also show the magnitude of certain points or values.
- What are the visual elements that make this visualization effective? Why does it stand out to you as a good example of this chart? (Color? Shapes? Size? Scale? Labels? Smart filtering choices? Something else?)
 - Bubble plots use differentiating sizes to display differences in the data which makes it effective. Bubble plots can also use colors in different ways to compare data.

Bubble map



- What is the definition of the chart? If it's similar to other chart types, how do you differentiate this type from others?
 - A bubble map uses circles of different size to represent a numeric value on a territory. It displays one bubble per geographic coordinate, or one bubble per region.
- What is the key takeaway for this visualization? What is the central message it is communicating?
 - Bubble maps can display data across geographic locations highlighting the numerical data for different regions.
- What are the visual elements that make this visualization effective? Why does it stand out to you as a good example of this chart? (Color? Shapes? Size? Scale? Labels? Smart filtering choices? Something else?)
 - Bubble maps use a different background and it can be helpful to have a geographical background when comparing data as opposed to a plain background to fully understand the locational context.

Heatmap (non-geographical)



- What is the definition of the chart? If it's similar to other chart types, how do you differentiate this type from others?
 - A heatmap is a graphical representation of data where each value of a matrix is represented as a color.
- What is the key takeaway for this visualization? What is the central message it is communicating?
 - Heat maps can display data in a colorful way that is different from other types of charts. Heat maps can be used by observing how cell colors

change across each axis and to determine any patterns in value for one or both variables.

- What are the visual elements that make this visualization effective? Why does it stand out to you as a good example of this chart? (Color? Shapes? Size? Scale? Labels? Smart filtering choices? Something else?)
 - Heat maps are a good way to visualize the volume of locations/events within a dataset. Heat maps use color to display varying degrees of data in a scalable way.