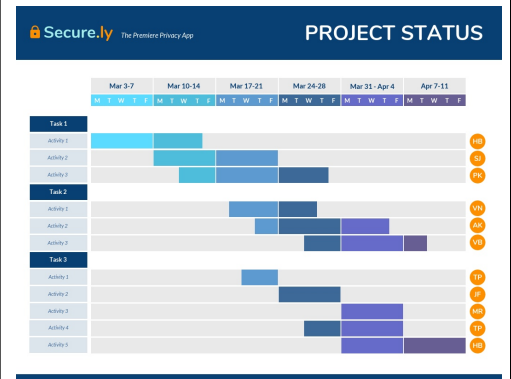


Library of Visualizations

Visualization	Definition/Similarities/Takeaways	Example																																																												
Histogram	Graphical representation that organizes a group of data points into user-specified ranges . It is used to summarize discrete or continuous data that are measured on an interval scale . It is often used to illustrate the major features of the distribution of the data in a convenient form .	 <p>Heights of Black Cherry Trees</p> <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Height (feet)</th><th>Frequency</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>60-65</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>65-70</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>70-75</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>75-80</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>80-85</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>85-90</td><td>2</td></tr></tbody></table>	Height (feet)	Frequency	60-65	3	65-70	3	70-75	8	75-80	10	80-85	5	85-90	2																																														
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Line	A type of chart used to show information that changes over time . The line graph comprises of two axes known as ' x ' axis and ' y ' axis. Line graphs are used to track changes over short and long periods of time. When smaller changes exist, line graphs are better to use than bar graphs. Line graphs can also be used to compare changes over the same period of time for more than one group .	 <p>Sales to Date</p> <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Month</th><th>Group 1</th><th>Group 2</th><th>Group 3</th><th>Group 4</th><th>Group 5</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>January</td><td>\$8,500</td><td>\$7,000</td><td>\$6,500</td><td>\$5,500</td><td>\$6,000</td></tr><tr><td>February</td><td>\$9,000</td><td>\$7,500</td><td>\$7,000</td><td>\$6,000</td><td>\$6,500</td></tr><tr><td>March</td><td>\$6,000</td><td>\$6,500</td><td>\$5,500</td><td>\$4,500</td><td>\$5,000</td></tr><tr><td>April</td><td>\$6,000</td><td>\$5,500</td><td>\$5,000</td><td>\$3,500</td><td>\$4,500</td></tr><tr><td>May</td><td>\$4,500</td><td>\$5,000</td><td>\$4,500</td><td>\$3,000</td><td>\$5,000</td></tr><tr><td>June</td><td>\$8,500</td><td>\$8,000</td><td>\$7,500</td><td>\$5,500</td><td>\$5,500</td></tr><tr><td>July</td><td>\$7,500</td><td>\$7,000</td><td>\$6,500</td><td>\$5,000</td><td>\$5,500</td></tr><tr><td>August</td><td>\$5,000</td><td>\$4,000</td><td>\$3,500</td><td>\$3,000</td><td>\$4,000</td></tr><tr><td>September</td><td>\$4,000</td><td>\$3,000</td><td>\$2,500</td><td>\$2,000</td><td>\$4,500</td></tr></tbody></table>	Month	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5	January	\$8,500	\$7,000	\$6,500	\$5,500	\$6,000	February	\$9,000	\$7,500	\$7,000	\$6,000	\$6,500	March	\$6,000	\$6,500	\$5,500	\$4,500	\$5,000	April	\$6,000	\$5,500	\$5,000	\$3,500	\$4,500	May	\$4,500	\$5,000	\$4,500	\$3,000	\$5,000	June	\$8,500	\$8,000	\$7,500	\$5,500	\$5,500	July	\$7,500	\$7,000	\$6,500	\$5,000	\$5,500	August	\$5,000	\$4,000	\$3,500	\$3,000	\$4,000	September	\$4,000	\$3,000	\$2,500	\$2,000	\$4,500
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Bar	A chart or graph that presents categorical data with rectangular bars with heights or lengths proportional to the values that they represent . The bars can be plotted vertically or horizontally. A vertical bar chart is sometimes called a column chart. Bar graphs are used to compare things between different groups or to track changes over time . However, when trying to measure change over time, bar graphs are best when the changes are larger .	 <p>Birthdays celebrated in room 5</p> <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Month</th><th>Birthdays</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>January</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>February</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>March</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>April</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>May</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>June</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>July</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>August</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>September</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>October</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>November</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>December</td><td>2</td></tr></tbody></table>	Month	Birthdays	January	2	February	2	March	2	April	3	May	2	June	3	July	2	August	4	September	8	October	3	November	1	December	2																																		
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Stacked Bar	A graph that is used to break down and compare parts of a whole . Each bar in the chart represents a whole, and segments in the bar represent different parts or categories of that whole .	 <p>Expenses by Month</p> <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Month</th><th>Gasoline</th><th>Food</th><th>Rent</th><th>Utilities</th><th>Total</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>January</td><td>20</td><td>150</td><td>480</td><td>200</td><td>850</td></tr><tr><td>February</td><td>20</td><td>150</td><td>480</td><td>200</td><td>850</td></tr><tr><td>March</td><td>20</td><td>350</td><td>500</td><td>230</td><td>1100</td></tr><tr><td>April</td><td>20</td><td>150</td><td>480</td><td>200</td><td>850</td></tr></tbody></table>	Month	Gasoline	Food	Rent	Utilities	Total	January	20	150	480	200	850	February	20	150	480	200	850	March	20	350	500	230	1100	April	20	150	480	200	850																														
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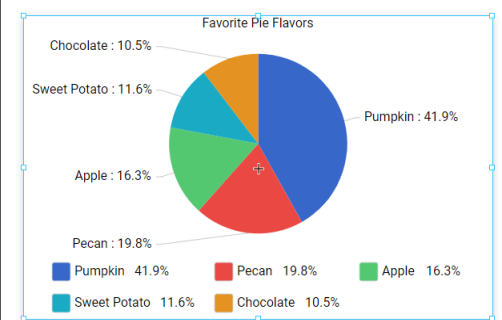
Gantt

Gantt charts **help teams to plan work around deadlines and properly allocate resources**. Project planners also use Gantt charts to maintain a bird's eye view of projects. They depict, among other things, the relationship between the start and end dates of tasks, milestones, and dependent tasks.



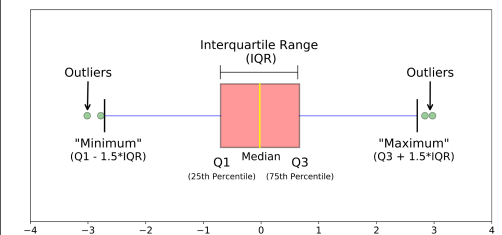
Pie

A **circular statistical graphic, which is divided into slices to illustrate numerical proportion**. In a pie chart, the arc length of each slice is proportional to the quantity it represents. They **do not show changes over time**.



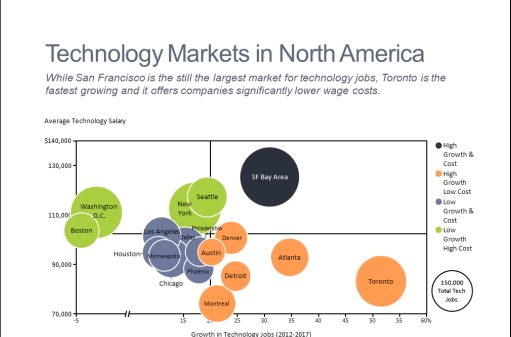
Box Plot

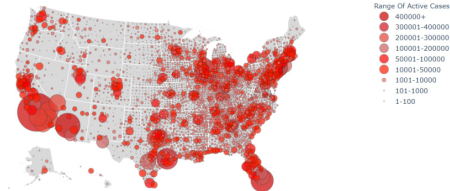
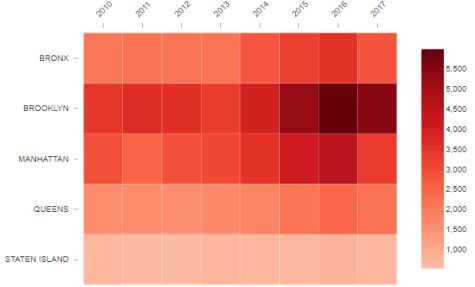
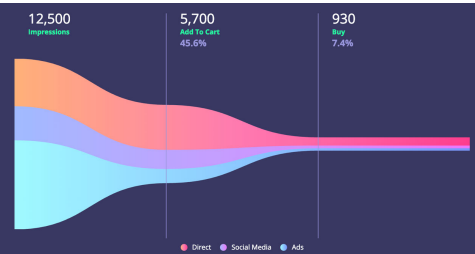

A box and whisker plot—also called a box plot—displays the **five-number summary of a set of data**. The five-number summary is the **minimum, first quartile, median, third quartile, and maximum**. Box plots help **visualize the distribution of quantitative values in a field**. They are also **valuable for comparisons across different categorical variables or identifying outliers**, if either of those exist in a dataset.



Bubble Chart

Like the scatter plot, a bubble chart is primarily used to **depict and show relationships between numeric variables**. However, the addition of marker size as a dimension allows for the comparison between **three variables rather than just two**.



<p>Bubble Map</p>	<p>A bubble map is a visual of a geological dataset on a map. These variables or points use bubbles to plot, on all the regions of the map as the data represent. The bigger a bubble is on the map, the more data is present in the dataset for that region and vice versa.</p>	<p>Active Covid-19 Cases In The United States By Geography</p>  <p>Range Of Active Cases</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 400000+ 200001-400000 200001-200000 100001-200000 50001-100000 10001-50000 1001-10000 101-1000 0-100
<p>Heatmap</p>	<p>A method of graphically representing numerical data where the value of each data point is indicated using colors. The most commonly used color scheme used in heatmap visualization is the warm-to-cool color scheme, with the warm colors representing high-value data points and the cool colors representing low-value data points.</p>	
<p>Funnel Chart</p>	<p>A funnel chart helps you visualize a linear process that has sequential connected stages. For example, a sales funnel that tracks customers through stages: Lead > Qualified Lead > Prospect > Contract > Close. At a glance, the shape of the funnel conveys the health of the process you're tracking.</p>	
<p>Radial Diagram</p>	<p>This diagram can be thought of as a very simple organisation chart that starts from the centre rather than the top. These types of diagrams are useful for showing items in relation to a core element. A radial diagram flows from the outside in or the inside out.</p>	
<p>Candlestick Chart</p>	<p>Candlestick charts are a technical tool that packs data for multiple time frames into single price bars. This makes them more useful than traditional open-high, low-close bars or simple lines that connect the dots of closing prices. Candlesticks build patterns that predict price direction once completed.</p> 