

Here is an alphabetical list of organizational structures and chart/diagram types mentioned in the provided sources:

- **Arc diagram** A diagram showing connections between points placed on a line axis using arcs. It focuses more on the existence of the link but can also show quantitative aspects using arc thickness.
- **Area chart** Similar to a line chart, where data values are plotted and connected by lines, but the area between the lines and the x-axis is filled with color. It focuses on showing general change over time rather than specific values. Variations include **Stacked area chart** and **100% Stacked area**. Also known as **Stacked area graph**.
- **Argument map** A type of node-link approach to visualizing information.
- **Barcode chart** Used when a dataset dimension is extensive and space is limited. It can be created by placing a row of thin bars along the horizontal axis or by using bar thickness or color to represent additional dimensions.
- **Bar chart** One of the most common chart types, consisting of rectangles with lengths proportional to the values they represent. It is excellent for comparing values corresponding to categories or discrete values due to the ease of perceiving differences in bar length. Variations include **Column chart** (vertical bar chart), **Grouped bar/column chart**, **Stacked bar chart**, and **100% Stacked**. Also known as **Bar graph** or **Column graph**.
- **Beeswarm chart** Like a dot plot with many values per category, represented by individual dots scattered around a single axis to show the distribution. Also known as **Swarm plot**.
- **Box chart** Uses boxes and lines to depict the distributions of one or more groups of numeric data, providing a high-level summary. Boxes represent the middle 50% of the data, and lines (whiskers) extend out of the boxes. Also known as **Box plot**, **Boxplot**, **Box-and-whisker plot/chart**, or **Whisker plot**. A **Violin plot** is a hybrid of a box plot and a density plot.
- **Bubble chart** Derived from a scatter plot, this chart looks at the relationship between three numeric variables, where two are represented by position on axes and the third by the size of a bubble. With extensions, it can represent up to seven variables. Also known as **Bubble plot**.
- **Bullet chart** Designed to benchmark against a target value and ranges, it's a space-efficient chart used for displaying performance data. Visually, it resembles a combination of bar/column charts and progress bars. Also known as **Bullet graph**.
- **Bump area chart** A variation of a bump chart that shows both the ranking over time and the values on the y-axis, helping visualize the number of different categories over time and their ranking. Also known as **Area bump chart**.
- **Bump chart** A good choice for showing rankings over time.
- **Candlestick chart** Typically used in the financial industry to visualize price movements over time and help detect and predict market trends. Almost exclusively associated with stock price information. Also known as **Japanese candlestick chart**. An **OHLC chart** (Open-High-Low-Close Chart) is also nearly exclusively used in the financial sector to visualize price changes over time.
- **Carroll's square** A five-set diagram devised by Charles L. Dodgson (Lewis Carroll), related to Venn diagrams.
- **Categorical scatter plot** Differs from a regular scatter plot by the presence of a categorical axis (one or both). It can be quite similar to a dot plot.
- **Circular gauge** Uses a circular or half-circular scale with a needle indicating a value, resembling a speedometer or analog clock. Extremely useful in dashboards. Also known as **Angular gauge** or **Radial gauge chart**.
- **Circular structure** An organizational structure where leaders are at the center, sharing information outward, and employees are seen as part of a larger whole.
- **Circular treemap** A variation of a treemap that uses circles instead of squares. Also known as **Circular packing** or **Circle packing**.
- **Chord diagram** Used for showing the structure of paired connections between instances of the same level, where instances are arcs and connections are bands with varying start and end widths.
- **Choropleth map** A map where different administrative areas are colored or shaded according to the magnitude of their numeric value. Differs from a geographic heatmap by using border-defined areas.
- **Circle diagram** A way to present topics as parts contained within a whole, using concentric circles or arranging themes around the edge of a circle.
- **Cladistics** A type of node-link approach to visualizing information.
- **Cognitive map** A type of node-link approach to visualizing information.
- **Concept lattice** A type of node-link approach to visualizing information.
- **Concept maps** Diagrams that show relationships among concepts, which can be more free-form than mind maps, based on connections between concepts in diverse patterns. Concept maps typically have text labels on the links between nodes. A meta-analysis suggested concept mapping can be more effective than reading text passages, attending lectures, or class discussions, and slightly more effective than other constructive activities like writing summaries and outlines.
- **Conceptual graph** A type of node-link approach to visualizing information.
- **Connected scatter plot** Consists of a scatter plot with two variables and a line drawn between the dots in a continuous path.
- **Contour plot** Allows visualizing three-dimensional data in a two-dimensional plot/plane using contour lines. Typically used in cartography, meteorology, astrology, and similar scientific fields.
- **Convex treemap** Essentially a treemap but with convex polygons instead of rectangles, useful for showing grouping and relations instead of typical hierarchical structure. Also known as **Voronoi treemap** or **Polygonal partition**.
- **Customer journey maps** Diagrams used to represent the steps in a customer's experience. Can be visualized using a flowchart. Similar to a journey map, which shows stages toward specific outcomes and can include details about experiences at each stage.
- **Decision tree** A diagram showing decisions and their possible consequences, a variation of a flowchart.
- **Dendrogram** A diagram representing a tree or network structure, consisting of stacked branches used to visualize taxonomic (hierarchical) relationships between objects. Commonly used in biology but can illustrate any grouped data. Also known as **Phylogenetic tree**. A type of **Tree diagram**.
- **Density plot** A type of chart that helps visualize how numeric data is distributed over a period of time, resembling smooth peaks and valleys. A variation of a histogram. Also known as **Kernel density plot** or **Density trace graph**.
- **Diverging (stacked) bar/column chart** Resembles a regular bar chart but has a baseline in the middle (usually zero) with bars extending to both sides. Often used to display survey results. A variation called **Diverging stacked bar** is similar to a regular stacked bar chart but with a central baseline. Includes **Diverging bar chart** and **Diverging column chart**.
- **Divisional organizational structure** A structure where company divisions control their resources and operate like their own companies within the larger organization, suitable for large companies. Variations include **Market-based**, **Product-based**, and **Geographic** divisions.
- **Donut chart** Practically the same as a pie chart but with an empty hole in the middle. Depicts data by the length of sectors, which can be easier to interpret than area. Also known as **Doughnut chart**. A **Semicircle donut chart** is a variation where categories sum to half a circle.
- **Dot plot** Shows one or more quantitative values per category by plotting dots on a numerical or date-time axis. A dot plot with multiple values per category allows comparison within and between categories. Also known as **Dot chart**.
- **Dumbbell** A type of dot plot with two connected values per category used to emphasize the delta (change) between the values. Consists of dots or circles and connectors or lines. Also known as **Dumbbell plot**, **Dumbbell chart**, **Connected dot plot**, **Dumbbell dot plot**, **DNA chart**, or **Barbell chart**.
- **Edwards–Venn diagrams** A series of Venn diagrams for higher numbers of sets constructed by segmenting the surface of a sphere.
- **Euler diagram** Similar to Venn diagrams but only show the relationships that actually exist in the data, omitting sets or zones if no relationship exists.
- **Feedback loop** A circular flow that can be visualized using a flowchart, often starting in the top left corner or at the "12" position on a clock.
- **Fishbone diagram** Also known as an Ishikawa diagram, it looks like a fish skeleton with lines extending from a main one to describe factors leading to a specific outcome. Usually used for root cause analysis.
- **Flowchart** A diagram that visualizes a process or workflow, often with multiple turning points or paths. Uses boxes or shapes for steps and lines/arrows to connect them and show direction. Variations include **Decision tree**, **Swimlane diagrams**, and **SIPOC diagrams**. Basic symbols include ovals for start/stop, arrows for direction, rectangles for tasks, diamonds for decisions, and a rectangle with a wave for a physical document.
- **Functional org structure** An organizational structure where employees are organized according to their specific skills and function, with each department managed independently.
- **Funnel chart** A process diagram in the form of an inverted funnel that describes discrete stages progressing toward a specific outcome. Often used in marketing/sales contexts. Visually similar to a pyramid chart.
- **Gantt chart** A graph typically showing activities or tasks performed against time, used in project management to track progress, schedule, and changes. Visualizes start and end times as period blocks.
- **Genogram** A type of tree diagram used to visualize family and/or genetic relationships.
- **Geographic heatmap** A geographical representation of data demonstrating where something occurs, specifying areas of high and low density using color. Unlike a choropleth map, it doesn't limit display to specified boundaries. Also known as **hot spot map**, **geo heat map**, or **density heatmap**.
- **Graph drawing** The representation of relations among pieces of information as nodes and links.
- **Heatmap** Shows data variances like patterns, trends, and correlations using color, hue, or intensity. Data is structured as a table. Includes **One dimensional heatmap** for focusing on the evolution of a single variable. Also known as **Heat map**, **Heat table**, or **Density table**.
- **Hexagonal binning** A method using hexagons to show the density of data points, an alternative to a scatter plot if data is too dense. Hexagons are binned, and color/hue is assigned based on the number of observations covered. Also known as **Hexagonal plot** or **Hexagonal bin plot**.
- **Hierarchical org structure** The most common type of organizational structure, shaped like a pyramid, where the chain of command goes from the top down. Also known as **Hierarchical org chart**. Defines levels of authority, shows reporting relationships, and can motivate employees with clear career paths.
- **Hierarchy or organizational chart** A diagram that represents the hierarchical structure of a company, showing how teams and departments are organized, reporting relationships, and individual roles and responsibilities. The typical org chart looks like a pyramid with C-level executives at the top. Many types of organizational charts exist because many types of organizational structures exist. Also known as **Organizational chart**. Includes types like vertical, horizontal, matrix, and creative.
- **Horizon chart** Useful for showing time series data on the horizontal axis with colored bands representing values on the vertical axis, allowing for great precision and efficient use of space. Can show positive and negative values above the baseline.
- **Horizontal or flat org structure** Fits companies with few levels between upper management and staff-level employees. It encourages less supervision and more involvement from all employees. Also known as **Flat org structure** or **Horizontal org chart**. Can foster more open communication and improve coordination.
- **Histogram** A chart visually resembling a column chart with vertical rectangles (columns) proportional to the frequency of a variable. Unlike column charts, there is no space between rectangles, and numbers are grouped into ranges. Includes **Radial histogram**, **Angular histogram**, **Circular histogram**, or **Polar histogram**.
- **Hyperbolic tree** A type of node-link approach to visualizing information.
- **Hypertext** A type of node-link approach to visualizing information.
- **Icon array** A graph that visualizes a proportion of a unit using a matrix of icons (usually 100), where a portion is colored to represent a numerical value. Extremely easy to interpret. Also known as **Pictograph**.
- **Icon chart** A chart where values can be bound to the color and size of icons. Uses area rather than length to visualize values, allowing a larger range to be displayed compactly. Also known as **Proportional area chart**.
- **Information diagram** A type of diagram in logic.
- **Issue map** A type of node-link approach to visualizing information.
- **Issue tree** A type of node-link approach to visualizing information.
- **Jitter plot** An alternative to a strip plot used to visualize the relationship between a measurement variable and a categorical variable. Dots are shifted on an axis to avoid overlapping. Also known as **Jittered strip plot** or **Jittered individual value plot**.
- **Johnston diagram** A type of diagram corresponding to truth tables, where each region of a Venn diagram corresponds to one row of the truth table. Also known as **Venn diagram as a truth table**.
- **Journey map** Also known as a Customer journey map, it shows stages towards specific outcomes and can include varying levels of detail about the stages and experiences. Similar to a roadmap but typically includes more detail about the customer experience.
- **Kanban board** An agile project management tool designed to visualize work, limit work-in-progress (WIP), and maximize efficiency. Uses visual signals (cards), columns (workflow stages), WIP limits, a commitment point (where work starts), and a delivery point (where work is done). Can be physical or digital. Contrasts with Scrum board which is cleared after each sprint and has strict deadlines. "Kanban" is Japanese for "visual signal".
- **Karnaugh map** A diagram in logic used to simplify Boolean algebra expressions.
- **Layered graph drawing** A type of node-link approach to visualizing information.
- **Line chart** A type of chart useful for showing overall trends or progress over time. Data points representing two variables are connected by a line. The x-axis usually shows time, and the y-axis is a numerical value. Variations include **Spline chart** (uses a smooth curve) and **Step line chart** (uses only horizontal and vertical lines). Also known as **Line graph** or **Line plot**.
- **Line structure** One of the simplest organizational structures where authority flows from top to bottom. Each department is run by a manager and works toward a common goal.
- **Lollipop chart** An alternative to a bar chart for dealing with many categories or optimizing space. Consists of a line representing magnitude ending with a dot highlighting the data value. Also known as **Lollipop plot**.
- **Marimekko chart** A two-dimensional stacked chart depicting data through varying heights of different segments and widths of columns, scaled to fill the entire chart area. Commonly used for analyzing marketing and sales data. Also known as **Mekko chart**, **Mosaic chart**, or **Mosaic plot**.
- **Matrix chart** A common chart visualizing the relationship between two or more variables in a data set in a grid format. Shows the presence and strengths of relationships. Can have six different forms. Often used by project managers. Also known as **Matrix diagram** or **Quadrant chart** or **4-quadrant matrix chart** when divided into four equal parts. A **Matrix** is also listed as a diagram type.
- **Matrix org structure** An organizational structure where cross-functional teams form for special projects, and employees may report to both a department manager and a project manager. Represented by a grid-like chart. Allows supervisors to choose individuals by project needs.
- **Mind map** A diagram used to visually organize information into a hierarchy, showing relationships among pieces of the whole, often based on a single central concept. Ideas branch out from the central concept. Can be hand-drawn or computer-generated. Considered a type of **Spider diagram**. Differs from concept maps in that it has a radial hierarchy from a single concept. Mind mapping software can organize information and include other digital assets.
- **Modeling graphs** Use precise standardized iconography to aid the design of systems, in contrast to mind maps. Includes **UML diagrams**.
- **Mockups** Visual representations, often of user interfaces or designs.
- **Network diagram** Used to show connections between multiple elements. Unlike arc diagrams, points are not necessarily on the same line axis. Can show clusters based on connection intensity. Also known as **Network graph**, **Network mapping**, or **Network visualization**.
- **Network org structure** Describes an internal structure focusing on open communication and relationships rather than hierarchy, or a diagram making sense of spread resources like vendors, subcontractors, and offsite locations. Allows companies to be flexible and agile.
- **Nightingale chart** Visually similar to a pie chart but compares values between categories radially, like a bar chart. Also known as **Nightingale's graph**, **Nightingale rose chart**, **Rose diagram**, **Coxcomb chart**, or **Polar area chart**.
- **Object-role modeling** A type of node-link approach to visualizing information.
- **OHLC chart** Also known as Open-High-Low-Close Chart. See **Candlestick chart**.
- **One dimensional heatmap** See **Heatmap**.
- **Organizational chart** See **Hierarchy or organizational chart**.
- **Parallel coordinates** Resembles a line chart, but categories are plotted on the horizontal axis. Allows plotting many categories/dimensions without compromising readability. Ordering plays a crucial role. Can be used instead of a radar chart if axes have different scales. Also known as **Parallel plot** or **Parallel coordinates plot**.
- **Part-to-whole graphs** Used to represent how individual pieces contribute to a complete picture, focusing on composition and proportions. Stacked bar chart is a common type. Pie charts and donut charts also represent part-to-

- whole relationships.
- **Pathfinder network** A type of node-link approach to visualizing information.
- **Pictogram** A chart using icons, symbols, or small images to represent data, where each icon corresponds to a category. Resembles bar charts but uses icons. Helps overcome language barriers and is easy to interpret. Also known as **Pictorial chart**, **Proportional unit chart**, or **Picture graph**. An **Icon array** is also known as **Pictograph**.
- **Pie chart** A circular graph visualizing a part-to-whole relationship, showing how data is divided into categories (slices) and linking a category's value to the total sum. Works best with a few categories and when one category is very big or small. Variations include **Donut chart** and **Semicircle donut chart**. Also known as **Pie graph**, **Pizza chart**, or **Circle chart**. Often used for numeric data.
- **Polar area chart** Also known as **Nightingale chart**.
- **Polar histogram** Also known as **Radial histogram**. See **Histogram**.
- **Polygonal partition** Also known as **Convex treemap**.
- **Population pyramid** A chart specifically visualizing age and gender distribution across populations. Very similar to a diverging bar chart. Also known as **Age-sex pyramid** or **Age structure diagram**.
- **Process-based structure** Organizes employees into groups or departments based on steps of a process, reading from left to right.
- **Product-based divisional org structure** See **Divisional organizational structure**.
- **Pyramid chart** Shows parts of a whole in a ranked or hierarchical way, emphasizing a natural order of size or importance. Often used to communicate building blocks. Visually similar to a funnel chart. Also known as **Triangle chart**.
- **Quadrant chart** Very similar to a scatter plot but divided into four equal parts (quadrants) in a 2x2 matrix. Ideal for categorizing and ranking items. Often used for SWOT analysis or project priorities. Also known as **4-quadrant matrix chart**. A type of **Matrix chart**.
- **Radar chart** Shows a comparison between multiple data points or groups (minimum three) using several axes from a central point. Harder to read than linear charts. Also known as **Spider chart**, **Spider graph**, **Web chart**, **Spider web chart**, **Star chart**, **Star plot**, **Cobweb chart**, **Irregular polygon**, or **Kiviat diagram**.
- **Radial bar chart** A variation of a regular bar chart plotted on a polar coordinates system, where bars appear in a circle with length indicating value. Can be impressive but not the easiest to interpret. Also known as **Circular bar chart**.
- **Radial histogram** A variation of a histogram with columns wrapped around a circle. Also known as **Angular histogram**, **Circular histogram**, or **Polar histogram**.
- **Radial tree** A type of node-link approach to visualizing information where branches extend radially from a central point. Mind maps use this structure.
- **Radial treemap** Also known as **Sunburst chart**.
- **Range plot** Shows two values of a category with a connecting line indicating the difference or gap, highlighting this difference rather than the values themselves. Also known as **Range chart**.
- **Ridgeline plot** Shows the distribution of a numeric value for several groups by illustrating partially overlapping line plots (density plots or histograms), resembling a mountain range. Useful to visualize distribution over time or space. Also known as **Joy plot** or **Joyplot**.
- **Ring chart** Also known as **Sunburst chart**.
- **Roadmap** Similar to journey maps but typically used for internal planning and include benchmarks and time frames.
- **Rose diagram** Also known as **Nightingale chart**.
- **Sankey** A visualization displaying flows from one set of values to another, connecting entities (values) by links or flows with varying height based on quantity. Common in visualizing supply chains, engineering processes, energy efficiency, and customer journeys. Can be difficult for inexperienced users to digest. Often called **Alluvial diagrams**.
- **Scatter plot** Shows values for two numerical variables by plotting them as dots between horizontal and vertical axes. Often used to show correlations and identify patterns. It has a good data/space ratio and versatility. Variations include **Connected scatter plot** and **Categorical scatter plot**. **Hexagonal binning** is an alternative when data is too dense. Also known as **Scatterplot**, **Scatter chart**, **Scattergram**, **Scatter diagram**, or **Scatter graph**.
- **Scrum board** A tool used by Scrum teams. Differs from a Kanban board in that it is cleared and recycled after each sprint, has a set number of tasks, and strict deadlines.
- **Semicircle donut chart** See **Donut chart**.
- **Semantic network** A type of node-link approach to visualizing information that represents semantic relations between concepts in a network.
- **Set diagram** Also known as **Venn diagram**.
- **SIPOC diagrams** A variation of flowchart, used in process improvement.
- **Slope chart** Emphasizes the evolution between two values using the angle of the slope to communicate the difference. Can be a good alternative for a line chart or stacked bar chart if addressing only two points in time. Also known as **Slopegraph**.
- **Small multiples** A visualization concept that uses the same type of chart multiplied within a grid to show different slices of a data set. The main advantage is showing three or more variables in the same graph without confusion.
- **Also known as** **Trellis chart**, **Lattice chart**, or **Panel chart**.
- **Sociogram** A type of node-link approach to visualizing information.
- **Spider chart** Also known as **Radar chart**.
- **Spider diagram** Diagrams used to visually organize information and show relationships between ideas. Mind maps are considered a type of spider diagram.
- **Spline chart** A variation of a line chart that connects data points using a smooth curve. Also known as **Spline graph** or **Curve chart**.
- **Stacked area chart** Also known as **Stacked area graph**. See **Area chart**.
- **Stacked bar chart** See **Bar chart**.
- **Stacked column chart** See **Bar chart**.
- **Star chart** Also known as **Radar chart**.
- **Star plot** Also known as **Radar chart**.
- **Step chart** Also known as **Step line chart**.
- **Stepped line graph** Also known as **Step line chart**.
- **Step line chart** A variation of a line chart that only uses horizontal and vertical lines to connect data points, useful for data that changes at irregular intervals. Also known as **Step chart** or **Stepped line graph**.
- **Stream graph** A visually appealing type of chart derived from a stacked area chart, using a central baseline rather than a fixed axis. It visualizes different values (compound volumes) around the baseline, resembling a river-like stream. Also known as **Streamgraph** or **ThemeRiver**.
- **Strip plot** A type of scatter plot with only one categorical and one numerical axis, used to illustrate the distribution of many individual one-dimensional values as dots along a single axis. The **Jitter plot** is an alternative that avoids overlapping dots. Also known as **Individual value plot** or **Single-axis scatter plot**.
- **Sunburst chart** Shows a hierarchical dataset through a series of concentric outward rings, where each ring corresponds to a hierarchy level. Often a good alternative to treemaps. Also known as **Multi-level pie chart**, **Multilayer pie chart**, **Sunburst graph**, **Ring chart**, or **Radial treemap**.
- **SWOT analysis diagram** Used to evaluate an organization's internal strengths/weaknesses and external opportunities/threats.
- **Swimlane diagrams** A variation of flowchart, used in process improvement.
- **Table chart** Helps visually represent data arranged in rows and columns. Used extensively to store, analyze, compare, and present data.
- **Team-based org structure** Groups employees according to teams (like Scrum or tiger teams), disrupting traditional hierarchy and focusing on problem-solving, cooperation, and employee control. Requires minimal management and fits well with agile companies.
- **ThemeRiver** Also known as **Stream graph**.
- **Tile map** A geographical map where a larger area (country/continent) is visualized by multiple equal-size and shape tiles, each representing a different region. Ensures larger regions don't dominate and smaller regions are easy to read.
- **Timeline** A type of node-link approach to visualizing information.
- **Topic map** A type of node-link approach to visualizing information.
- **Tree diagram** Like mind maps, composed of nodes and branches, but the nodes are ranked or hierarchical, allowing the audience to see categories within categories. Also known as **Dendrogram**. Uses include visualizing company roles/reports (organizational chart), family/genetic relationships (genogram), and evolutionary relationships (phylogenetic tree).
- **Tree structure** A diagram representing a tree or network structure.
- **Treemap** Comes in handy for large numbers of categories with a hierarchical structure. Consists of multiple categories represented by rectangles, where the size of the area communicates the value. Useful for finding relationships quickly and efficient use of space. Variations include **Circular treemap** and **Convex treemap**. Sunburst charts are often an alternative.
- **Triangle chart** Also known as **Pyramid chart**.
- **Truth table** Related to Venn diagrams.
- **UML diagram** A type of modeling graph that structures elements using precise standardized iconography. Can be created using Lucidchart.
- **Venn diagram** A widely used diagram style showing the logical relation between sets using simple closed curves (often circles or ellipses). The points inside a curve represent elements of the set. In Venn diagrams, curves overlap in every possible way, showing all possible relations. Differs from Euler diagrams, which only show relations that actually exist. Introduced by John Venn in the 1880s. Used to teach elementary set theory and illustrate simple set relationships in various fields. Variations include **Area-proportional** or **Scaled Venn diagram** and **Edwards–Venn diagrams** for higher numbers of sets. Also known as **Set diagram** or **Logic diagram**. Can be used as a **Truth table** (Johnston diagram).
- **Vertical bar chart** Also known as **Column chart**. See **Bar chart**.
- **Violin plot** A hybrid of a box plot and a density plot that depicts distributions of numeric data for one or more groups using density curves, allowing visualization of variations in the data. Visually resembles a violin.
- **Voronoi treemap** Also known as **Convex treemap**.
- **Waffle chart** Very similar to an icon array, consisting of a grid of 100 square (or round) cells, where each cell represents 1%. Typically displays progress toward a target but can show part-to-whole contribution. Also known as **Square pie chart**, **Square area chart**, or **Gridplot**.
- **Waterfall chart** A graph usually showing positive and negative values of change between two points, helping understand the cumulative effect (net change). Visualizes each individual change. Useful in financial sectors, human resources, and other industries. Resembles a waterfall. Also known as **Flying bricks chart**, **Mario chart**, **Bridge chart**, or **Cascade chart**.
- **Web chart** Also known as **Radar chart**.
- **Whisker plot** Also known as **Box chart**.
- **Word cloud** A visual cluster of different words that vary in size according to their frequency within a data set. Used to visualize qualitative (text) data. Also known as **Tag cloud**, **word collage**, or **wordle**.
- **ZigZag** A type of node-link approach to visualizing information.