📊 Unconventional charts and graphs 📈  
  
that we don't typically use, but they have a lot of benefits 🌟  
  
Let's look at some of those:  
  
🌊 Alluvial Diagram  
It shows correlations between categorical dimensions representing them as flows, visually linking categories with shared items.  
  
🔄 Arc Diagram  
A particular kind of network graph, allows seeing relationships among nodes. Nodes are displayed on the horizontal axis, and links as clockwise arcs.  
  
🐝 Beeswarm plot  
It displays the distribution of items over a continuous dimensions. Each (line) is represented with a dot placed on the horizontal axis. The vertical dimension is used to avoid overlaps among circles, showing their distribution. The area of dots can be used to encode a further quantitative dimension and a quantitative or categorical dimension with color.  
  
📦 Box plot  
It summarize a quantitative distribution with five standard statistics: the smallest value, lower quartile, median, upper quartile, and largest value.  
  
💬 Bubble chart  
The basic layout is a scatter plot, which allows to see correlations among two continuous dimensions. A further quantitative dimension with size and a quantitative or categorical dimension with color.  
  
📈 Bumpchart  
It allows the comparison of multiple categories over a continuous dimension and the evolution of its sorting. By default, sorting is based on the stream size.  
  
📆 Calendar heatmap  
It visualise data through variations in colouring of a grid. The grid is composed by squares which represent a day in a calendar layout.  
  
🌀 Chord Diagram  
It shows relationships among nodes. Nodes size represent the sum of incoming and outgoing links. Relationships are drawn as arcs whose width represent their values.  
  
🔵 Circle Packing  
It displays values of leaf nodes of a hierarchical structure by using circles areas. The hierarchical structure is depicted using nested circles. A further quantitative dimension with size and a quantitative or categorical dimension with color.  
  
🌳 Circular dendrogram  
It displays hierarchically structured data with a radial tree structure, where the root node is in the center with the hierarchies moving outward. The area of nodes can be used to encode a further quantitative dimension and a quantitative or categorical dimension with color.  
  
🎯 Radar Chart  
It displays multiple continuous dimensions as axes starting from the same point and by disposing them radially. Each dimension is represented as an axis starting from the center of the cart. The same scale is applied to all the axes.  
  
🔍 Contour plot  
It shows the estimated density of point clouds, which is especially useful to avoid overplotting in large datasets.  
  
🔺 Convex hull  
In mathematics, the convex hull is the smallest convex shape containing a set of points. Applied to a scatterplot, it is useful to identify points belonging to the same category.  
  
Source - rawgraphs

Activate to view larger image,

