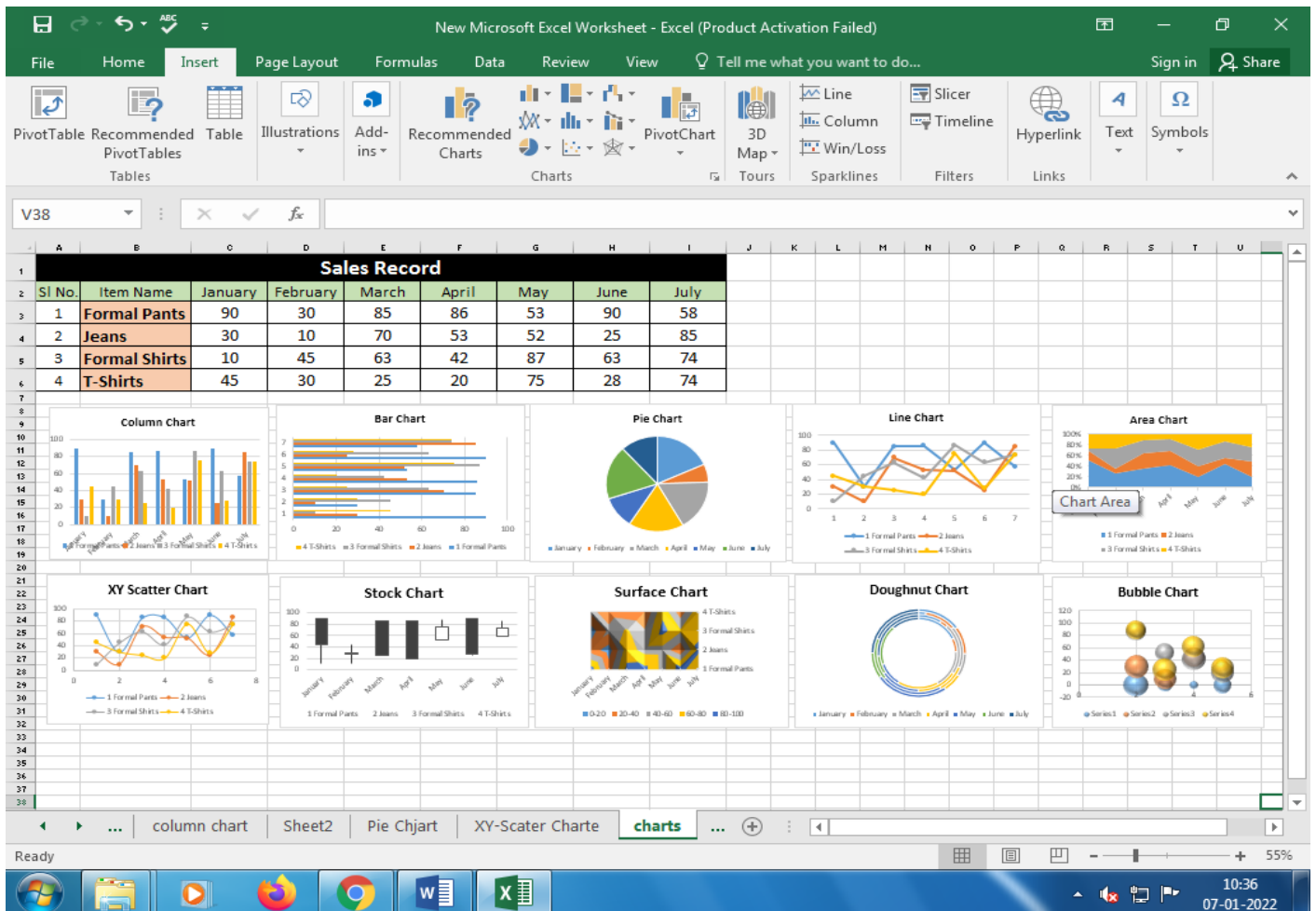# ELECTRONIC SPREADSHEET

5. WORKING WITH CHARTS

Charts: A chart is a visual representation of numeric values.

➢ **Charts** allow you to illustrate your workbook data **graphically,** which makes it easy to visualize **comparisons**

Types of Charts: All types of charts are available in __Chart group__ under __Insert tab__

Column: column chart is a bar-shaped chart that has a bar placed on the X-axis. This type of chart in excel is called a column chart because the bars are placed on the columns.

➢ Such charts are very useful in case we want to make a comparison.

Bar: In the Bar chart, the data is plotted on the Y-axis. This is why this is called a bar chart. As compared to the column chart, these charts use the Y-axis as the primary axis.

➢ This chart is plotted on rows that are why this is called a row chart.

Pie: A pie chart is a circle-shaped chart that is capable of representing only one series of data. A pie chart has various variants that are a 3d chart and doughnut charts.

> ➢ This is a circle-shaped chart that divides itself into various portions to show the quantitative value.

Line: Line charts are used in case we need to show the Trend in data. They are more likely used in analysis rather than showing data visually.

> ➢ In this type of chart, a line represents the data movement from one point to another.

Area: Area chart and the line charts are logically the same, but the difference that makes a line chart an Area chart is that the space between the Axis and the plotted value is coloured and is not blank. An area chart emphasizes the magnitude of change over time.

X Y Scatter: An xy (scatter) chart shows the relationships among the numeric values in several data series, or plots two groups of numbers as one series of xy coordinates.

Stock: This chart type is most often used for stock price data, but can also be used for scientific data (for example, to indicate temperature changes).

Surface: A surface chart is useful when you want to find the optimum combinations between two sets of data. As in a topographic map, colours and patterns indicate areas that are in the same range of values.

Doughnut: Like a pie chart, a doughnut chart shows the relationship of parts to a whole; however, it can contain more than one data series.

Bubble: Data that is arranged in columns on a worksheet, so that x values are listed in the first column and corresponding y values and bubble
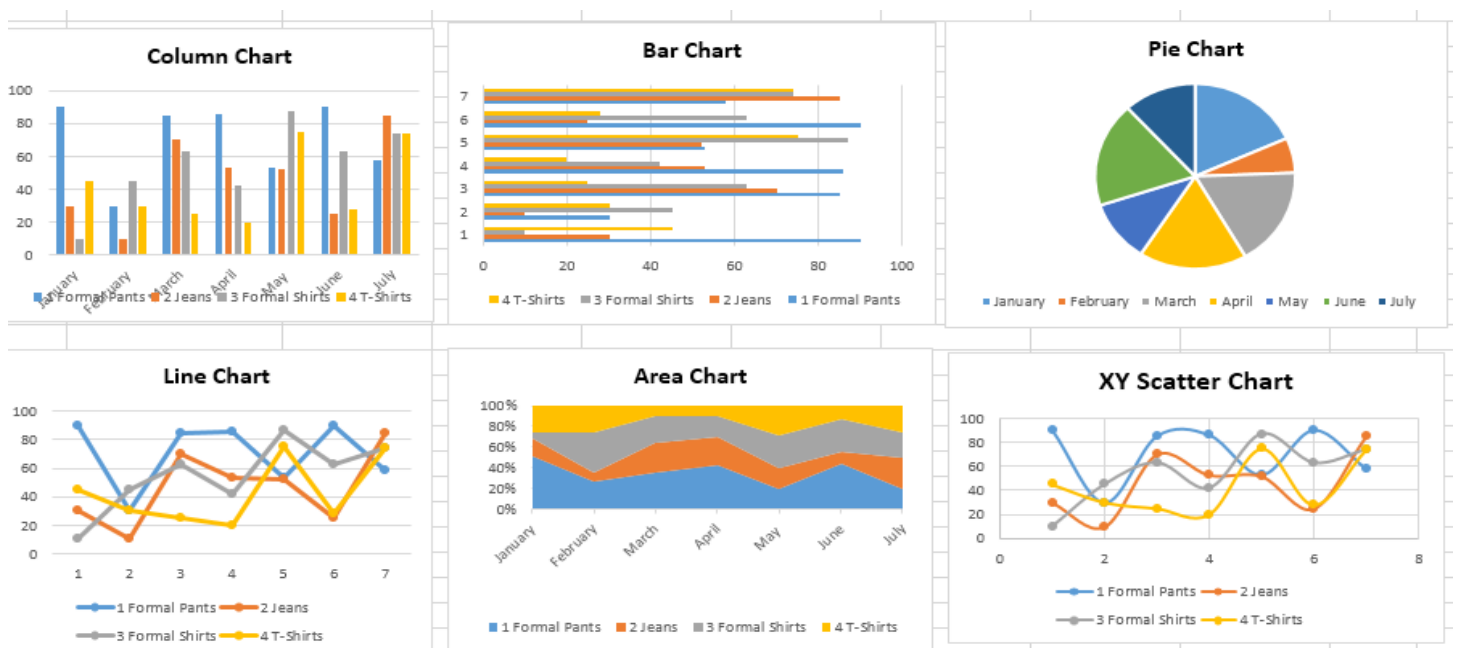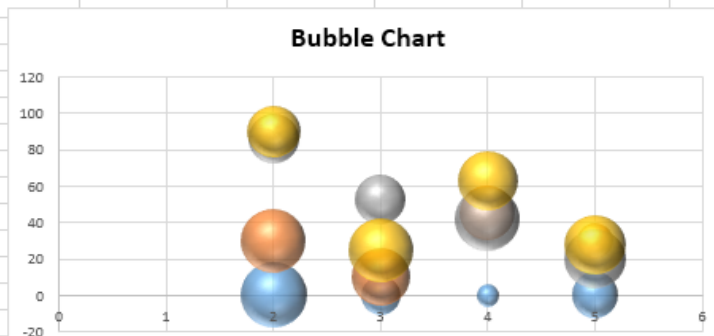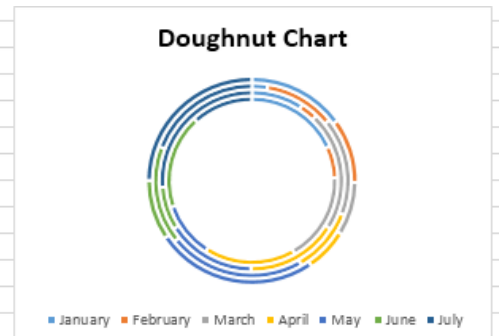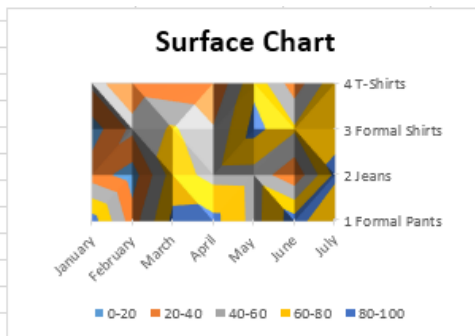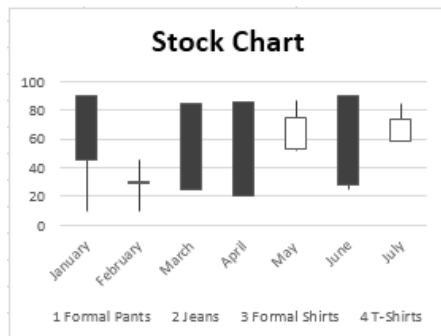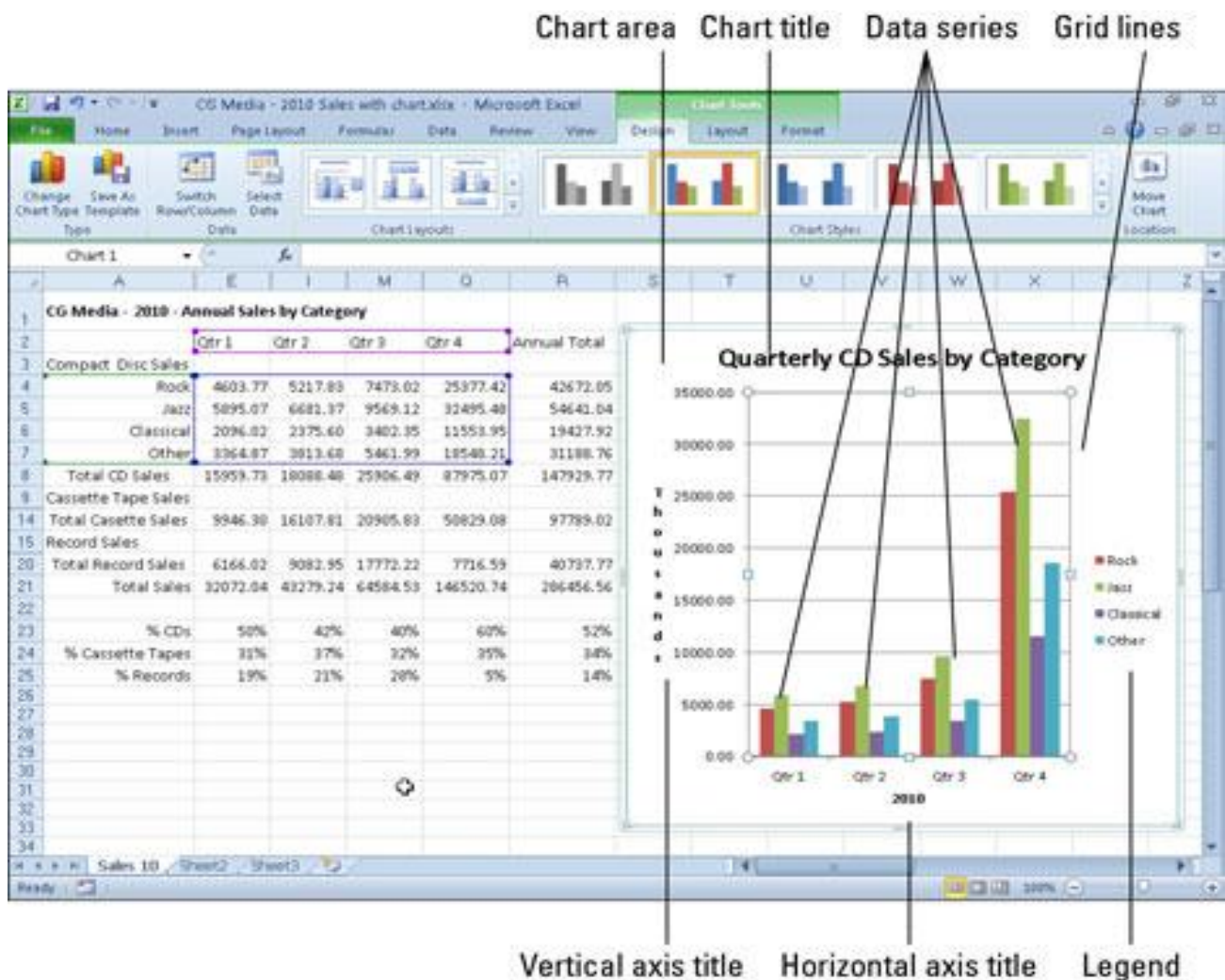
Parts/elements of a Chart: Following are the parts/elements of a chart.

a) Chart area
b) Chart title
c) Data series
d) Grid line

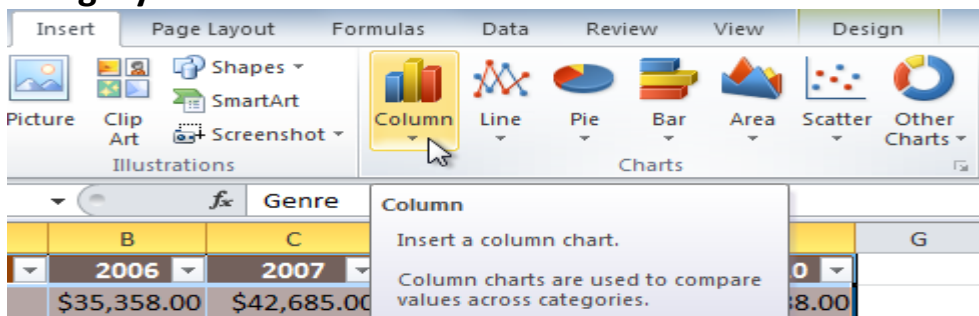e) Vertical axis title
f) Horizontal axis title
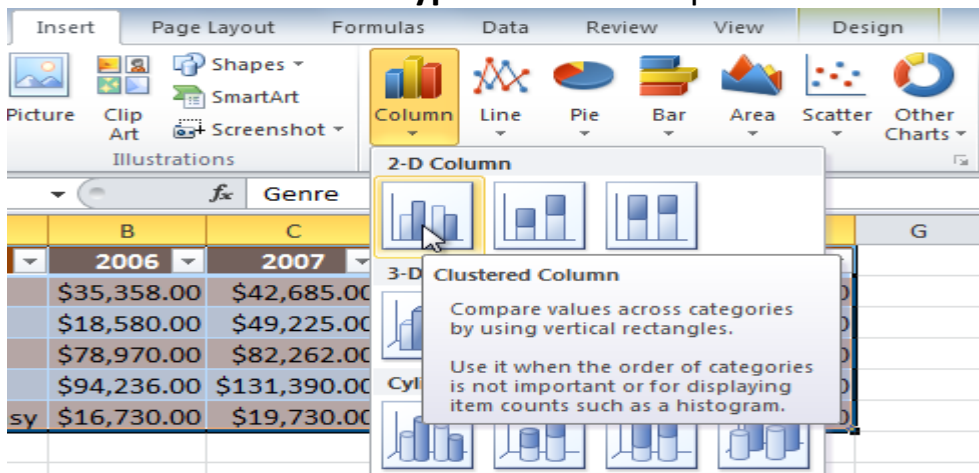g) Legends

Steps to create a chart:

1. Select the **cells** you want to chart, including the **column titles** and **row labels**. These cells will be the **source data** for the chart.

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	Genre	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
2	Young Adult	$35,358.00	$42,685.00	$20,893.00	$16,065.00	$21,388.00
3	Classics	$18,580.00	$49,225.00	$16,326.00	$10,017.00	$26,134.00
4	Mystery	$78,970.00	$82,262.00	$48,640.00	$49,985.00	$73,428.00
5	Romance	$94,236.00	$131,390.00	$79,022.00	$71,009.00	$81,474.00
6	Sci-Fi & Fantasy	$16,730.00	$19,730.00	$12,109.00	$11,355.00	$17,686.00
7						

2. Click the **Insert** tab.

3. In the **Charts** group, select the desired **chart category**

Column
Insert a column chart.
Column charts are used to compare values across categories.

4. Select the desired **chart type** from the drop-down menu.

Clustered Column
Compare values across categories by using vertical rectangles.
Use it when the order of categories is not important or for displaying item counts such as a histogram.

5. The chart will appear in the worksheet.

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