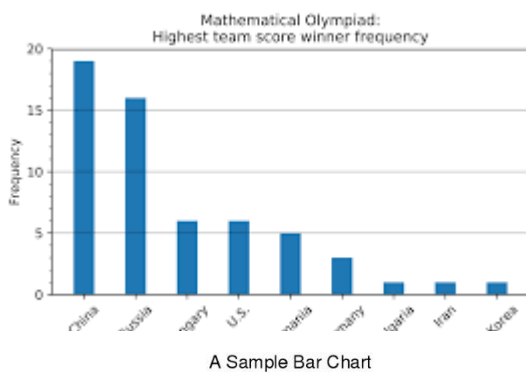


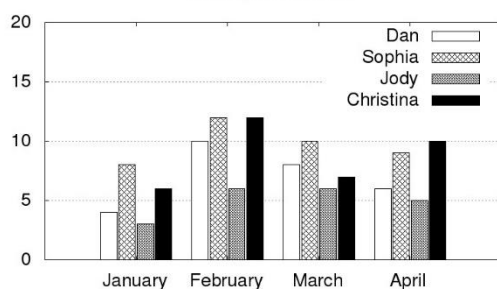
## Graphs and Charts

At this unusual time we are used to seeing data and information presented in graphs, tables and charts.

### Simple bar chart

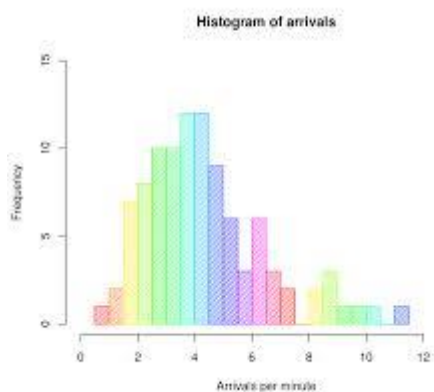


This bar chart has a **title**. A numbered '**y**' axis, which usually starts at 0 and a '**x**' axis labelled with categories.



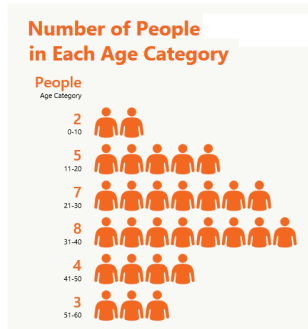
This bar chart has a **title**. A numbered '**y**' axis, which usually starts at 0 and a '**x**' axis labelled with categories. It has comparative bars in different colours and a corresponding **key**.

### Histogram



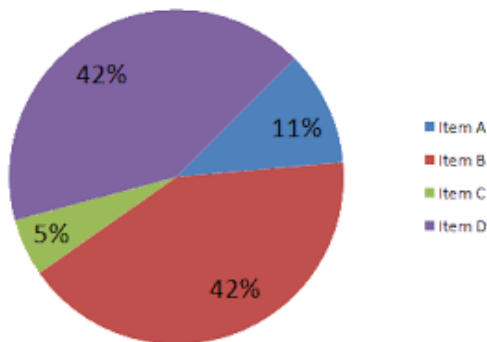
Sadly we have seen plenty of these recently. Like a bar chart but with no gaps between the bars. There are no gaps between bars as the because there are no gaps between the data collected on the '**x**' axis, it is a **continuum**.

## Pictogram



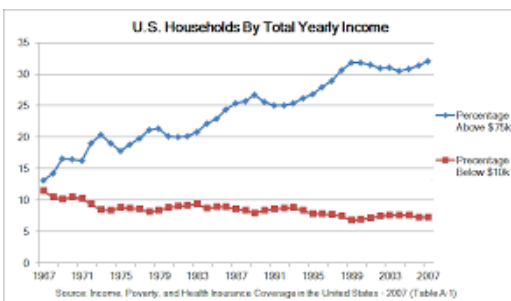
In **pictograms**, pictures represent the number in each **category** collected. Don't be caught out when interpreting a pictogram as each picture may represent different amounts or even fractional parts of a picture may represent part of a group. There will be a **key** stating this.

## Pie Chart



A pie chart is used to show how the whole break down into parts. Each category is represented as a **segment** of a circle. The number for each category is converted into a percentage of 360° to show the correct **proportion** of the circle. There is often a **colour key** stating what each segment represents.

## Line Graph



Unfortunately, we have seen a few of these recently. **Line graphs** are often used to show **trends** over time and can **compare** data too. Data is **plotted** and lines are created by joining the dots. You can use the graph to **estimate** unknown amounts too.

Hope you find this useful - *Sarah*