



Graphical representation :

Types of Diagram :

- * one dimensional (or) Bar Diagrams
- * Two dimensional (or) Area Diagrams
- * Three dimensional (or) Volume Diagrams
- * pictograms and cartograms

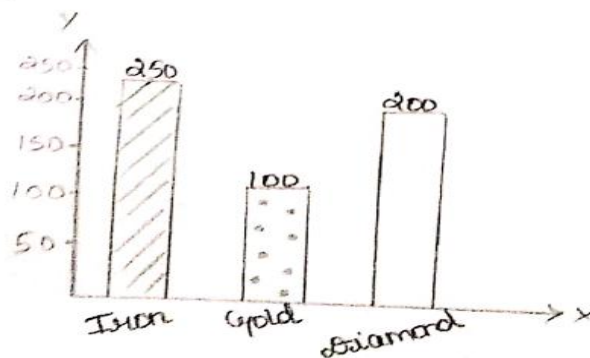
i) one dimensional (or) Bar Diagrams

This type of diagram consists of a series of rectangular bars standing on a common base. The length of the bars are proportional to the magnitude of the variable.

* Simple Bar diagram :

It represents the magnitude of a single variable like population, sale, production, profits etc.,

Example :

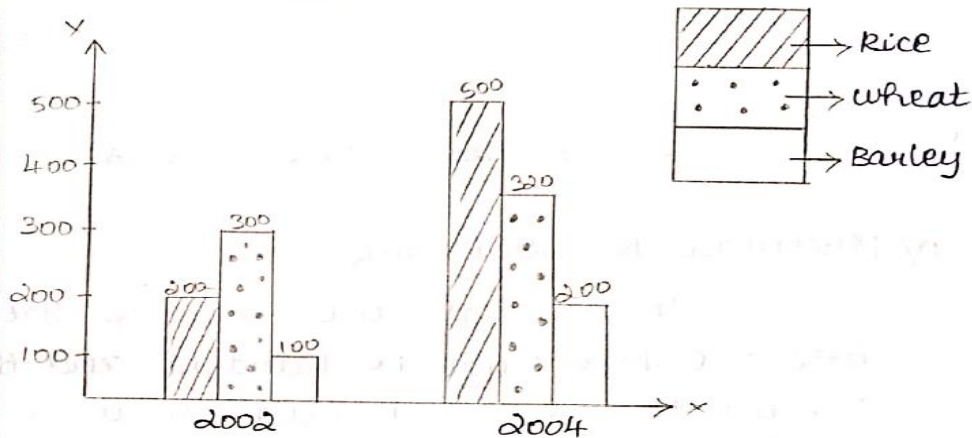




ii) Multiple Bar Diagrams :

It is used to compare two or more sets of statistical data.

Example : The production of food crops in India.



iii) Sub-divided Bar Diagrams :

These diagrams are used to represent the various parts of a whole. In this type, each bar representing the total value is sub-divided into its different component parts.

Example :

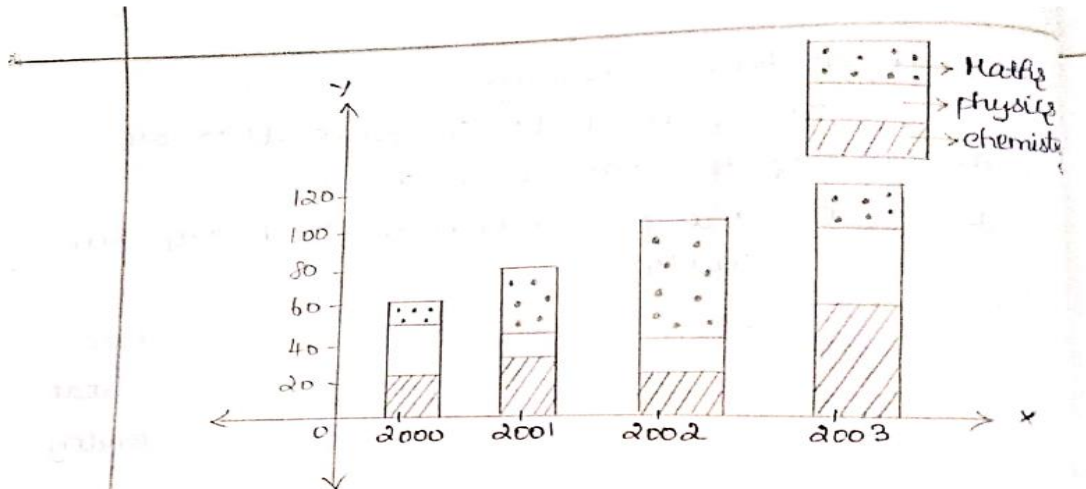
The number of students enrolled in the university over a period of four years.



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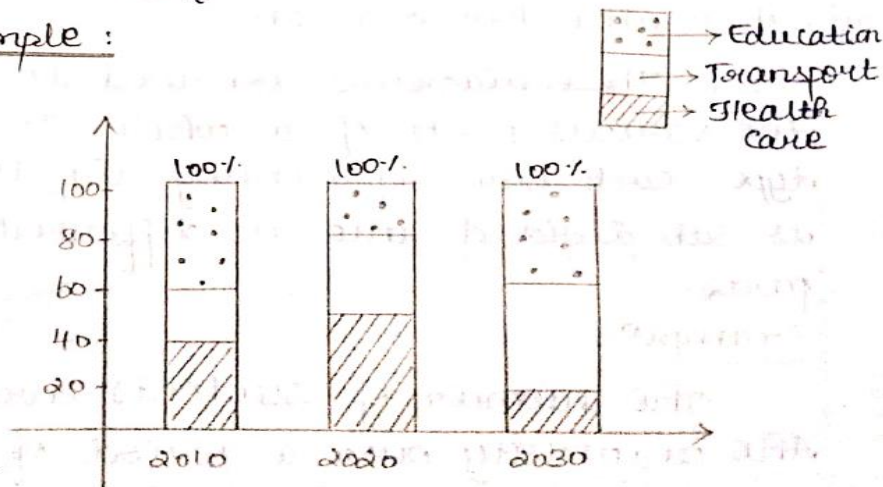
Coimbatore-641035.



iv) percentage Bar Diagrams :

In this type, the length of the bars are kept equal to hundred and the components are sub-divided in these equalent bars.

Example :





v) Deviation Bar Diagrams :

These are popularly used for representing net quantities such as net profit, net loss, excess etc., these bars can have both positive and negative.

Example :

