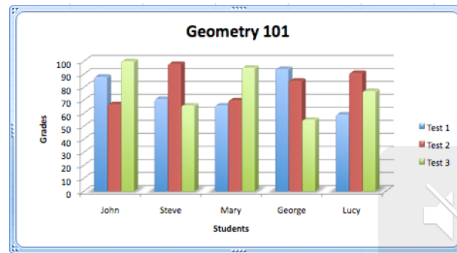


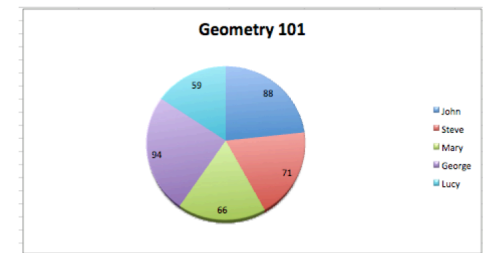
## Excel Chart Comparison Adapted from Tufts University's *Excel 2008 Chart Guide*

<http://ase.tufts.edu/its/trainDocuments/excel08Charting.pdf>

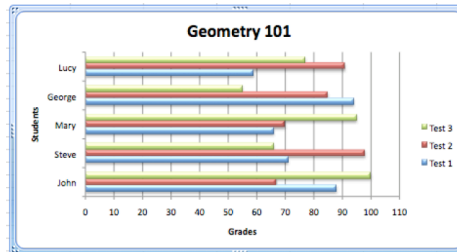
**Column charts** show variation over a period of time or illustrate comparisons between items. The subtypes *stacked* and *100-percent stacked* column charts show relationships to a whole.



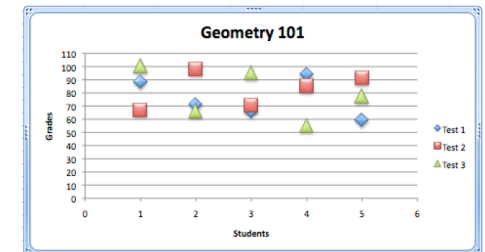
**Pie charts** show relationship or proportions of the parts to the whole. A pie chart contains only a single data series. If you select only one data series, use the doughnut chart type.



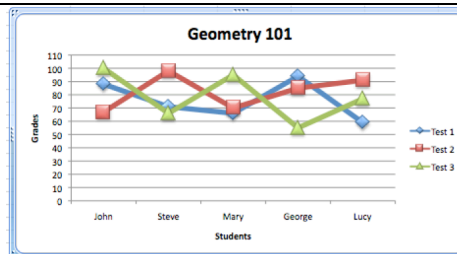
**Bar charts** show individual figures at a specific time or illustrate comparisons between items. The subtypes *stacked* and *100-percent stacked* bar charts show relationships to whole. This type of organization places more emphasis on comparisons and less emphasis on time.



An (x,y) **scatter chart** shows the relationship between the numeric values in several chart data series or plots two groups of numbers as one series of (x,y) coordinates. This type of chart is most commonly used for scientific data. When creating an (x,y) chart, the data must be arranged in the spreadsheet. The x values are in one row or column, followed by one or more corresponding y values in adjacent rows or columns.



**Line charts** show trends or changes in data over a period of time at even intervals. Line charts emphasize time flow and the rate of change, rather than the amount of change or magnitude of values.



Area charts show the relative importance of values over a period of time. Although area charts are similar to line charts, area charts emphasize the amount of change or magnitude of values, rather than time and the rate of change.

