Charts/Graphs

Provide summaries of datasets typically rather than reproductions of the entire datasets

Trends/Growth  Line Graph, Bar Graph
Relative Size    Pie Graph, Bar Graph
Comparisons    Line Graph, Bar Graph

Chart Wizard
1. Chart Type: Select chart type (Column, Bar, Pie, XY Scatter, etc.)
2. Data Source: From the Series tab set the range of values to be graphed
   Can be done prior to selecting Chart Wizard
   Setting appropriate “Names” for the data series helps identify the data on the chart
   Category for X-Labels: Sets the labels to be plotted against the data
3. Chart Options: Allows Titles, Legends, Axes Labels, Data Labels to be specified
4. Chart Location: Determines whether the chart is placed on a separate sheet or as an object on the current sheet

Line Graph, Bar Graph, Pie Graph and Frequency Distributions

Data summarized into frequency distribution
1. Decide on a group size for the frequency distribution
   A. Number of groups: 5 -20
   B. Groups same width
   C. No overlap between groups
   D. Every data value belongs to some group
2. Use COUNTIF function to create cumulative distribution for the groups
3. Compute the pairwise differences of terms in the cumulative distribution to create the frequency distribution

Scatter Plots and Correlation

Choose two (continuous) variables
Choose XY Scatter plot from Chart Wizard
On Step 2: Data Source choose the Series tab
   Select for “x-values” the range of the first continuous variable
   Select for “y-values” the range of the second continuous variable

=CORREL(range1,range2) computes correlation coefficient for the two dataset variables