Glossary

1. **Diagram**
   A diagram is a two-dimensional geometric symbolic representation of information according to some visualization technique.

2. **Graph**
   Two-dimensional drawing showing a relationship between two set of numbers by means of a line, curve, a series of bars, or other symbols is known as graphs.

3. **Histogram**
   A histogram is a set of vertical bars whose areas are proportional to the frequencies represented.

4. **Frequency Polygons**
   A line graph connecting the mid-point of each class in a data set, plotted at a height corresponding to the frequency of the class.

5. **Frequency Curves**
   A frequency polygon smoothed by adding classes and data points to a data set is known as frequency curves.

6. **Ogive**
   A curve drawn from cumulative frequency distribution is known as ogive.

7. **Polygon**
   A graph formed by joining the mid-point of the tops of successive bars in a histogram by straight lines is known as polygon.

8. **Bar Chart**
   A chart in which the length of the bar represents the amount or the frequency of the item associated with the bar.

9. **Line graph**
   Line graph is a graph displaying time period on the x-axis and the corresponding values on the y-axis.

10. **Pictogram**
    A diagram in the form of picture for displaying data is known as pictogram.

11. **Cartogram**
    Maps that are used to present statistical data on a geographical basis is a cartogram.

12. **Simple Bar Diagram**
    A simple diagram, whose heights represent the frequencies of respective categories.

13. Deviation Bar
    A bar diagram that shows both positive and negative values is known as deviation bar.

14. Multiple Bar Diagram
    Two or more interrelated series of data are shown by a set of bars in known as multiple bars.

15. **Percentage Bar**
    A bar diagram that shows percentage data on both sides of axis of x is known as percentage or sliding bar.