

## Frequently Asked Questions

1. List the four types of charts.

**Answer:**

- One-dimensional
- Two-dimensional
- Three-dimensional
- Pictograms and Cartograms

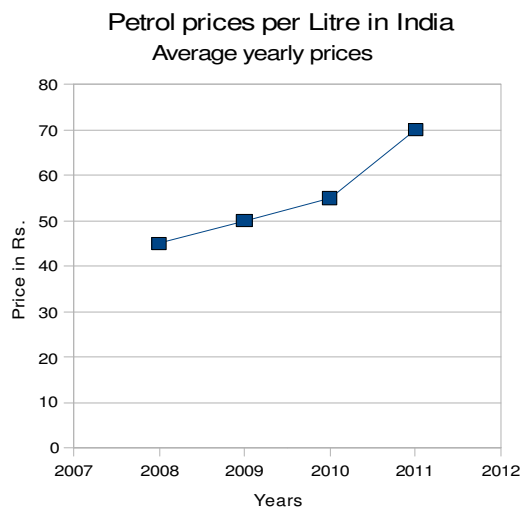
2. What is a line chart?

**Answer:** A line chart is a type of chart that displays information as a series of data points connected by straight-line segments. Each data point represents an individual measurement or value

3. Give an example for line chart.

**Answer:**

Trend of Petrol prices in India



4. List the features of line chart.

**Answer:**

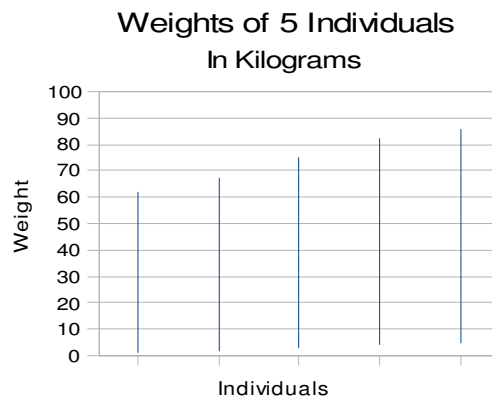
- A line chart is often used to visualize trends in data over a period of time
- This chart is often drawn chronologically
- Only the length dimension is important
- The length of the line is proportional to the data it represents
- These lines maybe drawn vertically or horizontally

5. Explain one example of line chart.

**Answer:**

This example has data containing the weight of five individuals who weigh - 62,67,75,82 & 86 kilograms respectively. If a line diagram is drawn to represent this data then the shortest

line will be for the individual weighing 62 kilograms and the longest line for the individual weighing 86 kilograms. These lines may be drawn either vertically or horizontally. In this example, we have drawn these lines vertically.



6. Highlight the use of line chart in stock market.

**Answer:** In stock market, the Line chart depicts the ups and downs of the stock market. A line chart is used to plot the closing price of a stock over a specified period of time. In India, we commonly see Line charts in newspapers and on News channels showing us the daily movement of the Bombay Stock Exchange's (BSE) Sensitivity Index (commonly called the Sensex) or the National Stock Exchange's index called Nifty.

7. Highlight the use of line chart in business.

**Answer:** Line charts can are also used by businesses to show operational trends graphically, be it to represent monthly or yearly profits, monthly or yearly sales in terms of volume i.e. units sold or sales in cash terms, input costs and other such numerical data that changes over a period of time.

8. Explain the use of line chart in cricket.

**Answer:** In limited over's Cricket matches, Line charts are used to graphically present the scoring pattern of the team batting first, over the course of 50 overs. A second line chart is also drawn to show the scoring pattern of the team batting second. The difference between the two line charts gives the viewer an understanding of how a team is faring at a particular point in the match. These line charts are popularly referred to as 'worms' by Cricket commentators.

9. Highlight the use of line chart by government and media.

**Answer:** The government and media uses line charts to represent various macro-economic data like Inflation, Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Bank rates etc.

10. What type of chart is used in the field of finance?

**Answer:** Line charts are the most basic type of chart used in finance and they are generally created by connecting a series of past prices together with a line.

11. Which quadrant is used to construct the line chart and why?

**Answer:** Line charts are normally constructed using the first quadrant because the values to be plotted are usually positive.

12. Explain the important rule that is to be remembered while constructing the line graphs.

**Answer:** The important rule in the construction of line graphs is that the scale of the Y-axis should begin from zero even when the lowest figure in the Y-series of data happens to be far above zero. This may prove difficult while mapping data of very high value along with some data that is of lower value and closer to zero. It may be difficult to accommodate the entire scale beginning from zero, as the space may be insufficient. In such cases, there is an adoption of false baseline.

13. Explain the presentation of a line chart.

**Answer:** Presenting a line chart:

- **Heading:** The substance of the subject matter must be made clear under a broad heading that properly conveys the purpose of the chart
- **Scale:** The scale must be presented along with the diagram. The details for the scale used for both the X- horizontal and Y- vertical axis must be mentioned.
- **Labelling:** The labelling of data on the X-axis and Y-axis helps the viewer understand the nature of data presented.

14. List the advantages of line chart.

**Answer:**

- They are very easy to construct.
- The reader can understand information easily from the line charts.
- They are useful for representing comparative data and for making comparisons.
- They are best suited for presenting trends.
- They are useful for a quick analysis of data.
- They show the range and also minimum and maximum very easily.
- Exact values are retained in line graphs.

15. Explain the disadvantages of line chart.

**Answer:**

- They are not as visually appealing as other graphs-

Since line charts are one dimensional in nature they do not have the pictorial appeal of other types of graphs

- They are best for under 50 data values-

If more data values are presented in a line chart, the ease of understanding and simplicity is lost. Hence, they are only suited for a limited amount of data

- They need a small range of data-

If there is a large range of data, a false base line may not be used. Sometimes, if the range is too large it may not be possible to represent the data in a line chart because of space constraints.