Glossary

1. Bar Diagram

A simple diagram, whose heights represent the frequencies of respective categories.

2. Horizontal bar

A diagram where a bar is shown horizontally instead of vertically which is the usual practice is known as horizontal bar.

3. Vertical bar

A usual form of bar diagram that depicts the value of a certain item on the vertical axis is known as vertical bar.

4. Multiple bar

Two or more interrelated series of data are shown by a set of bars.

5. Component bar

A bar diagram that shows subdivisions or components of a certain items is known as component bar.

6. Deviation bar

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

7. Positive values

Positive values are shown above the zero-base line.

8. Negative values

Negative values are shown below the zero base line.

9. Duo-directional bar

A bar diagram that shows data on both sides of axis of X in such a way that the two bars, taken together, give the total value of the item displayed.

10. Broken bar

These are used in cases where there are wide variations in values and need to be represented in the same diagram.

11. Sliding bar

A bar diagram that shows percentage data on both sides of axis of X.

12. Pyramid diagram

A diagram displaying a number of bars, arranged horizontally in such a manner as to give an appearance of a pyramid.

13. X-Axis

The x-axis refers to the horizontal width of a two or three-dimensional object.

14. **Y-Axis**

A y-axis refers to the vertical height of a two or three-dimensional object.

15. Representation of Data

The transformation of data through visual methods like graphs, diagrams, maps and charts is called representation of data.