

# Data Presentation Techniques

Use the information on different data presentation techniques (below) to help you decide on which graph to use to present each dataset.

<b>Data presentation techniques</b>	<b>Description and use</b>
Bar graph	Used to display non-continuous (discrete data). These can be drawn horizontally or vertically. Each bar has to be the same width and the same distance apart.
Line graph	Used to show continuous data e.g. data collected over time. You can use it to show a multiple datasets and has both independent and dependent variables.
Scatter graph	These show whether there are correlations between two sets of data. Adding a line of best fit to these graphs is a good idea to show both positive (as one variable increases so too does the other) and negative correlations (when one variable increases, the other decreases) where they exist.
Pie chart	Shows a quantity which can be divided into parts these can be placed on to maps to show variations in composition of geographical phenomenon.
Histogram	Similar to a bar graph, but used to present continuous data, e.g. precipitation data on a climate graph. Can be drawn horizontally or vertically. Each bar has to be the same width and the same distance apart.