

2 nd year of license- Commerce	4 th Lesson	Dr. GOURI M
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Decribing charts, diagrams and tables

1. Charts:

Charts are visual representations of data or information, typically displayed in a graphical format.

They are often used to present numerical or quantitative data, such as statistics, comparisons, trends, or proportions.

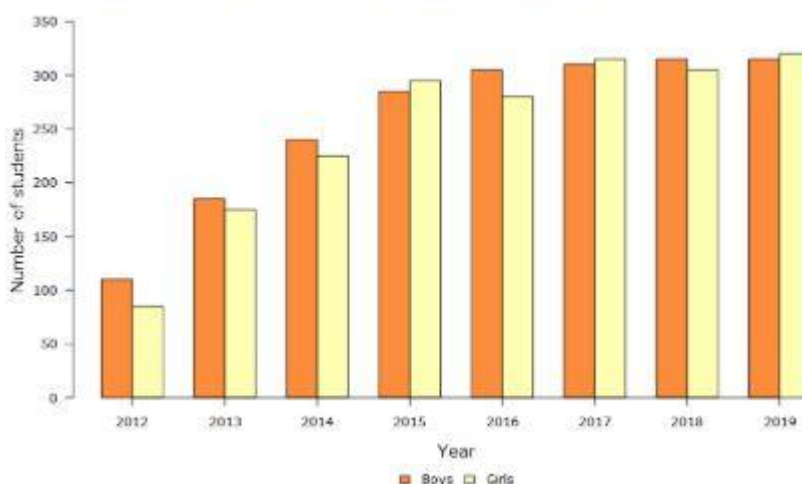
Common charts include bar charts, line charts, pie charts, scatter plots, and area charts.

Charts are generally simple and easy to interpret, allowing a quick understanding of data patterns and relationships.

They are commonly used in business, finance, marketing, and data analysis to present information visually appealing and concisely.



Chart 5.2.2
Students who own a smartphone at Redwood School, by gender, 2012 to 2019



2. Tables:

A table chart is a means of arranging data in rows and columns. The use of tables is pervasive throughout all communication, research and data analysis.

Tables appear in print media, handwritten notes, computer software, architectural ornamentation, traffic signs and many other places.

Table 5: Respondent Profile

		<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Percentages</u>
Age	20-25	10	9,8%
	26-31	35	34,3%
	38-43	36	35,3%
	44 et +	21	20,6%
Gender	Male	41	40,2%
	Female	61	59,8%

These results provide insights into the study's target population and their usage patterns, enabling a better understanding of the relationships between the study variables.

The predominant category among the respondents consists of adult women aged between 30 and 40 years. Understanding the preferences and behaviors of this category will be crucial in interpreting the study's results and tailoring the bank's strategies to better address their needs.

3. Diagrams:

Diagrams are graphical representations that illustrate concepts, processes, relationships, or structures.

They are used to visualize and communicate complex ideas, systems, or workflows.

Diagrams can be categorically diverse, including flowcharts, network diagrams, organizational charts, Venn diagrams, and mind maps.

Diagrams often use shapes, symbols, and connectors to represent elements and their connections or relationships.

Diagrams are useful for planning, problem-solving, decision-making, and conveying information in engineering, computer science, education, and project management.

Figure 01: research model

