

Bar Diagram — The bar diagrams are drawn through columns of equal width. It is also called a columnar diagram. Following rules should be observed while constructing a bar diagram :

- a) The width of all the bars or columns should be similar.
- b) All the bars should be placed on equal intervals / distance.
- c) Bars may be shaded with colours or patterns to make them distinct & attractive.

The simple, compound or polybar diagram may be constructed to suit the data characteristics.

Simple Bar Diagram — A simple bar diagram is constructed for an immediate comparison. It is advisable to arrange the given data set in an ascending or descending order & plot the data variables accordingly. However, time series data are represented according to the sequencing of the time period.

Example: Construct a simple bar diagram to represent the rainfall data of Tiruvananthapuram as given in Table

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Table : Average Monthly Rainfall of Tiruvananthapuram.

Months	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Rainfall in cm	23	2.1	3.7	10.6	20.8	35.6	22.3	14.6	13.8	27.3	20.6	7.5

Construction —

Draw X & Y - axes on a graph paper. Take an interval of 5 cm & mark it on Y - axis to plot rainfall data in cm. Divide X - axis into 12 equal parts to represent 12 months. The actual rainfall values for each month will be plotted according to the selected scale.

Line & Bar Graph — The line & bar graphs as drawn separately may also be combined to depict the data related to some of the closely associated characteristics such as the climatic data of mean monthly temperatures & rainfall. In doing so, a single diagram is drawn in which months are represented on X - axis while temperature & rainfall data are shown on Y - axis at both sides of the diagram.

3. SIMPLE BAR DIAGRAM
SHOWING

AVERAGE MONTHLY RAINFALL OF
TIRUVANANTAPURAM.

