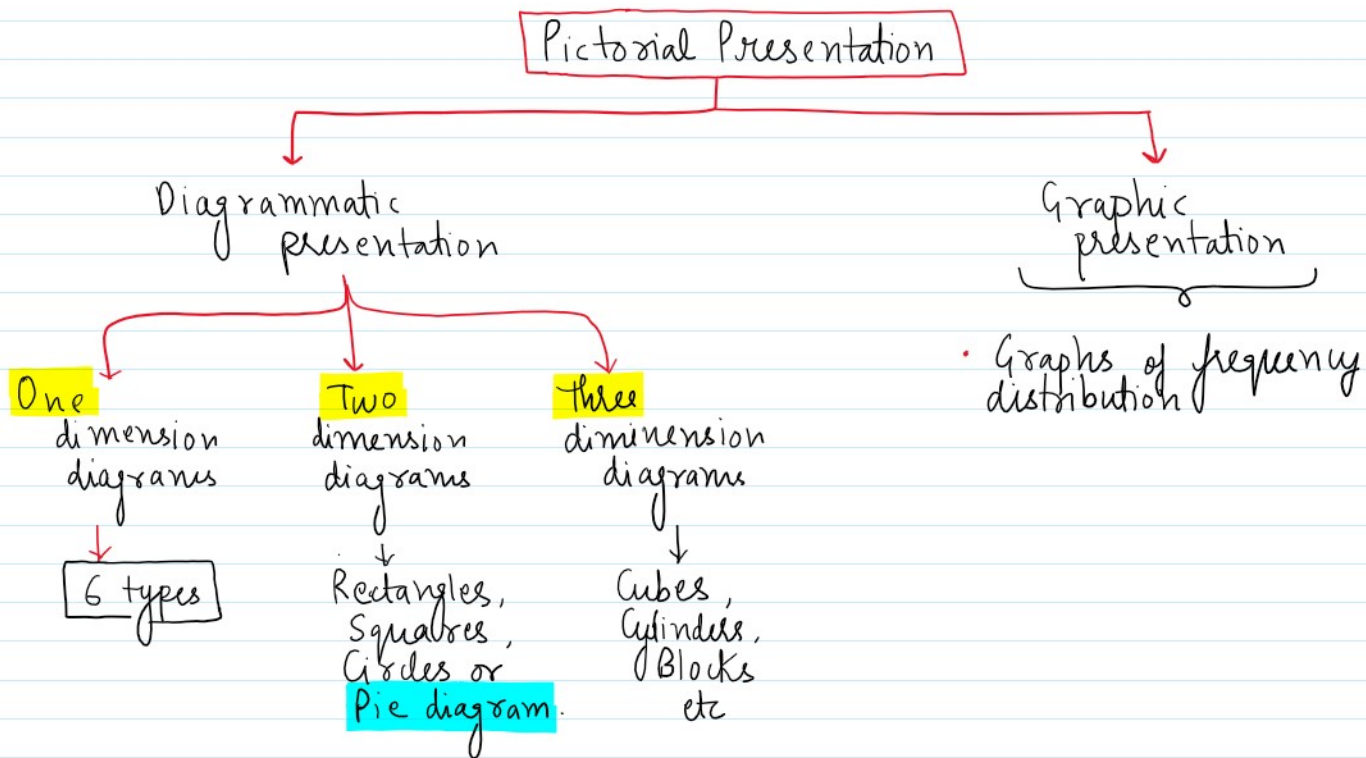


## CH 6 : Diagrammatic Presentation (v.v. easy)



### \* Importance & uses of diagrams & graphs.

- They are interesting, **attractive** & impressive
- They are the **simplest** method of presenting data.
- They make **comparison** easy
- They have **universal** utility.

### \* General Rules for constructing diagrams.

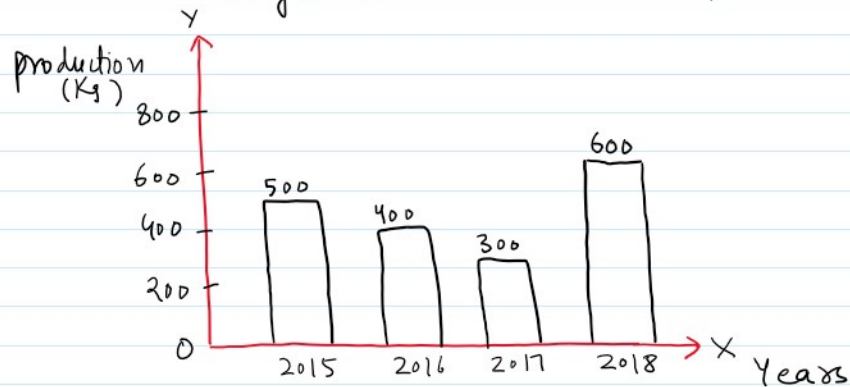
- Suitable heading
- Size should be **adequate** i.e. neither too big nor too small.
- **Appropriate proportion** of width & height.
- Proper **scaling**

\* 6 types of one dimension diagrams \*

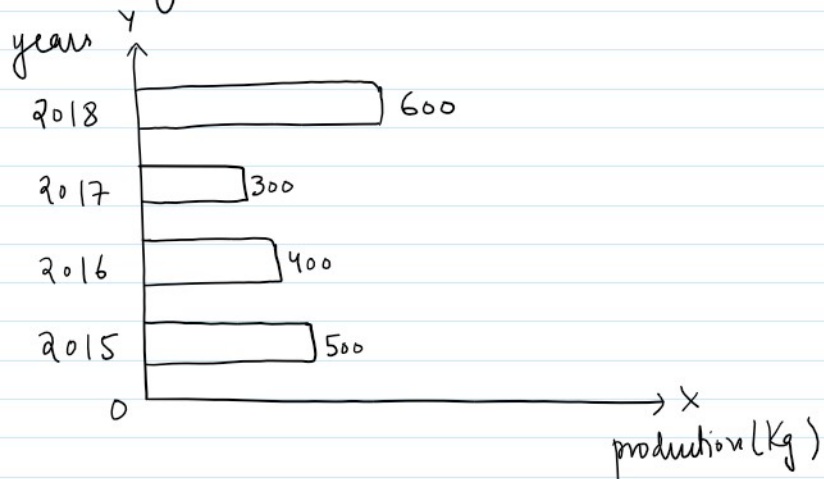
① Bar diagram (Simple) (Vertical)

eg :-

Years	2015	2016	2017	2018
production (Kg)	500	400	300	600



① Simple Bar diagram (Horizontal)

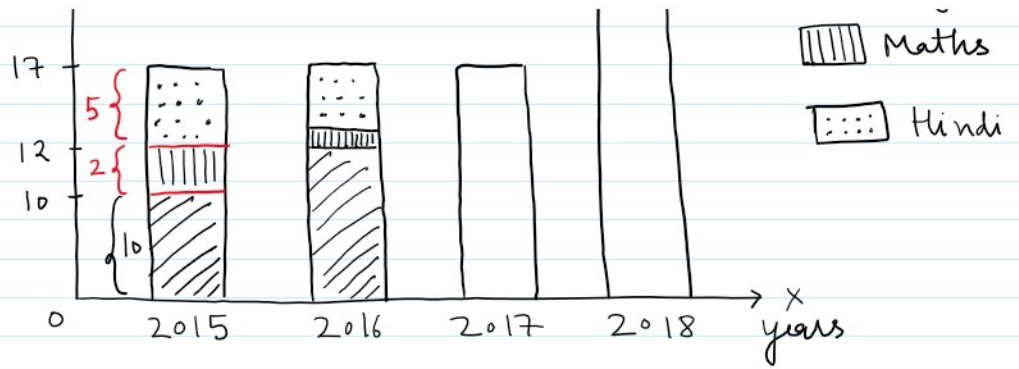


② Sub-divided Bar diagram

eg -

Year	English	Maths	Hindi	Total
2015	10	2	5	17
2016	12	1	4	17
2017	14	2	1	17
2018	18	1	3	22

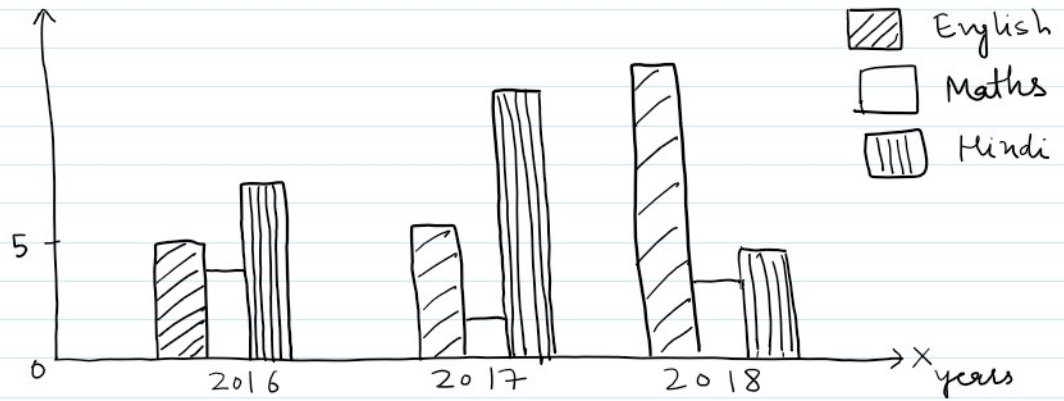




### ③ Multiple Bar diagram.

eg :-

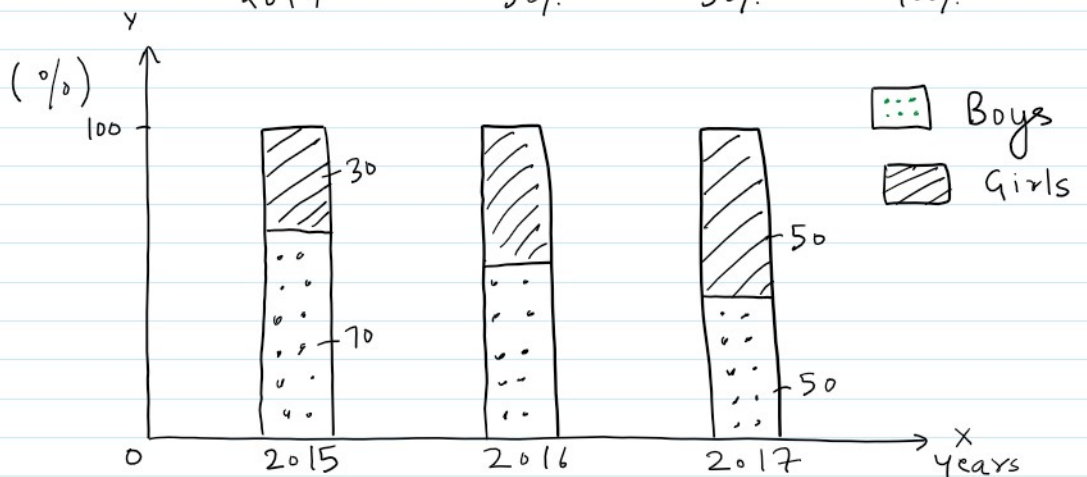
Years.	English	Maths.	Hindi	Total
2016	5	4	7	16
2017	6	1	9	16
2018	10	2	4	16



### \* ④ Percentage Bar diagram

eg :-

Years.	Boys	Girls	Total
2015	70%	30%	100%
2016	60%	40%	100%
2017	50%	50%	100%



\*\*  
⑤

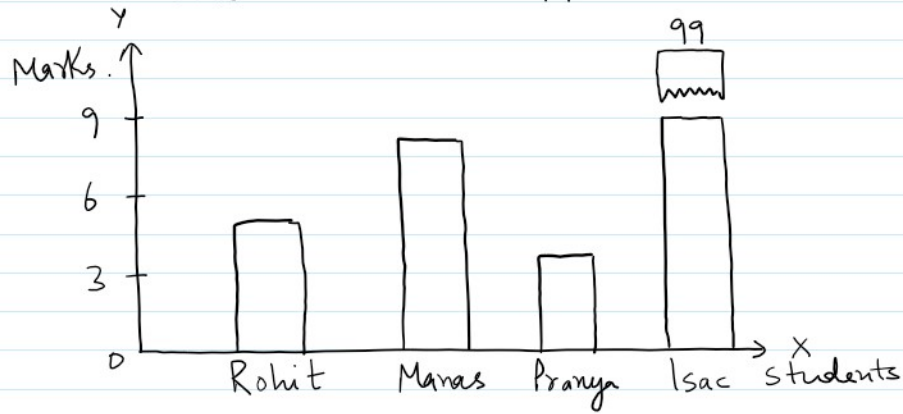
D... V... D... I...

\*\*

⑤

## Broken Bar diagram

Student	Marks.
Rohit	05
Manas	08
Pranya	04
Isac	99



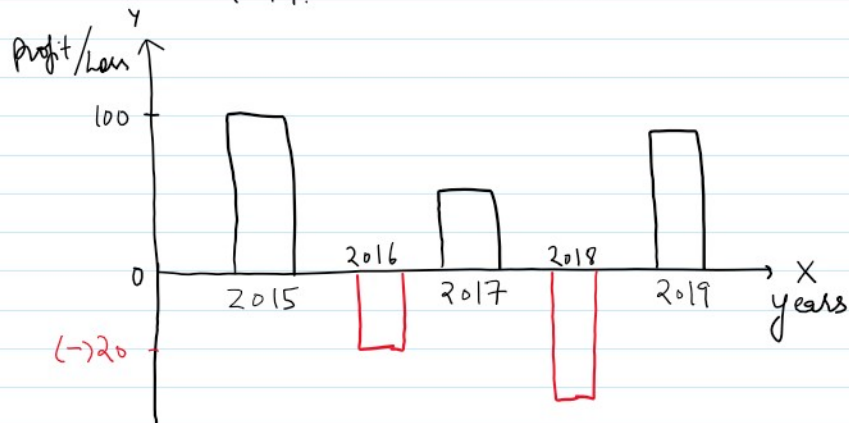
100%

⑥  
MUST

## DEVIATION BAR diagram.

eg:-

Years	Profit/Loss.
2015	100
2016	(-) 20
2017	50
2018	(-) 40
2019	80



## \* PIE DIAGRAM \*

- Convert the data numeric values into degrees.
- Total is always equal to  $360^\circ$
- $$\text{item degree} = \frac{\text{item value}}{\text{Total Value}} \times 360^\circ$$

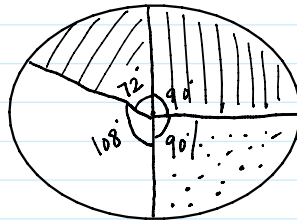
eg :-

Student		Degrees
English	40	$72^\circ$
Maths.	60	$108^\circ$
Hindi	50	$90^\circ$
Science	50	$90^\circ$
Total	200	$360^\circ$

$$\frac{40}{200} \times 360^\circ$$

$$\frac{60}{200} \times 360^\circ$$

$$\frac{50}{200} \times 360^\circ$$



- Eng
- Maths
- Hindi
- Science



### Important Questions.

Q1 -

items	Factory A (₹)	Factory B (₹)
Wages	160	200
Material	120	300
othr exp.	80	150
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>650</b>
Selling price	400	600
Profit/Loss	(+) 40	(-) 50

- Prepare (i) percentage Bar diagram  
(ii) Sub-divided Bar diagram.

Q2 - Prepare deviation Bar diagram.

Hint:- (Balance of Trade = Exports (-) Imports)

Year	Export	Imports
2010	47	30
2011	125	115
2012	20	39
2013	94	110
2014	120	125

Q3:- Prepare Pie diagram.

Items	% Expenditure
Labour	25
Bricks	15
Cement	20
Steel	15
Timber	10
Supervision	15

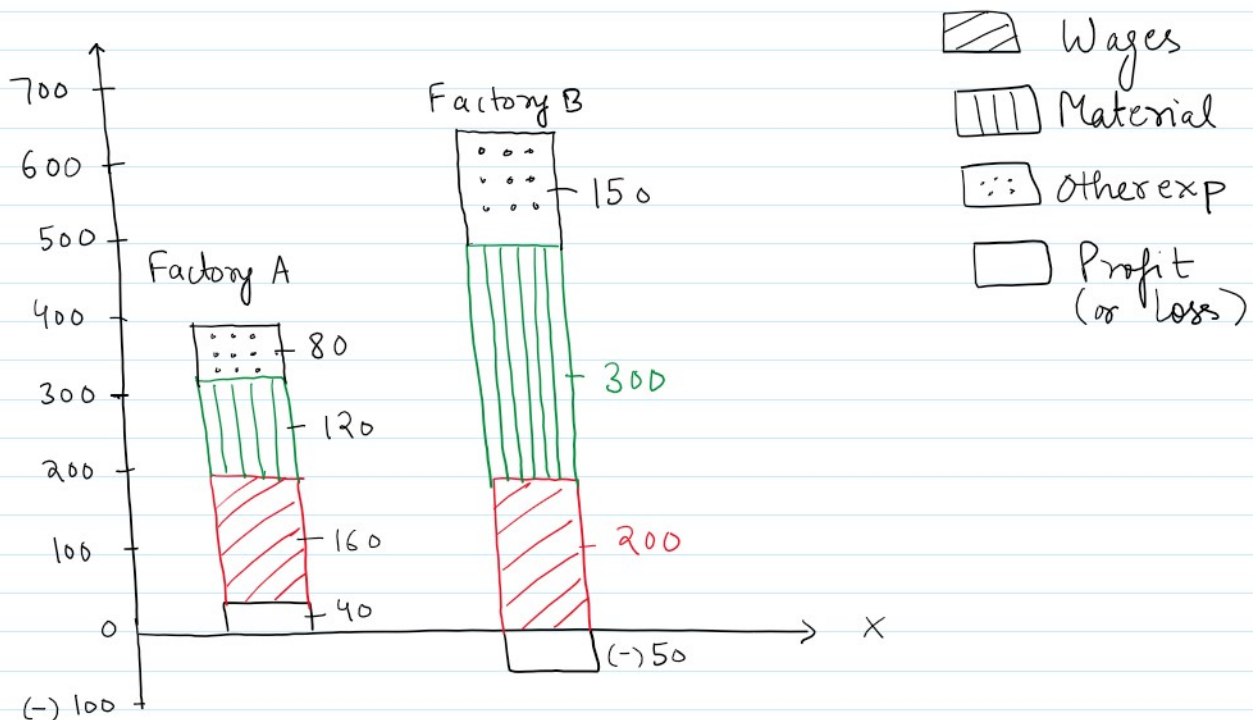
### Answers

Answer 1

### Subdivided Bar diagram

Items	Factory A (₹)	Factory B (₹)
Wages	160	200
Material	120	300
Other exp.	80	150
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>650</b>
Selling price	400	600
Profit/Loss	(+) 40	(-) 50

रवर्क

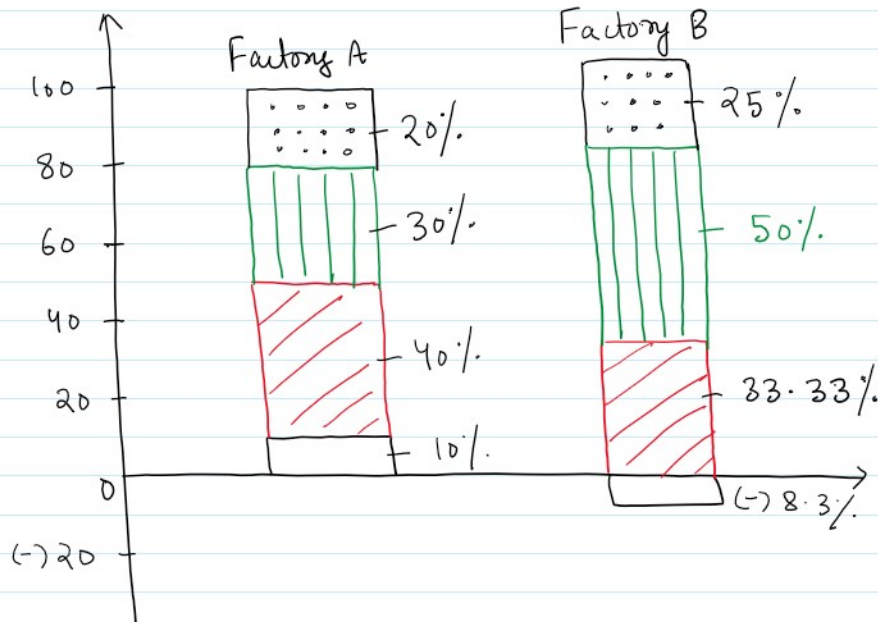


(-) 100 ↓

(-) 50

Imp: Percentage Bar diagram

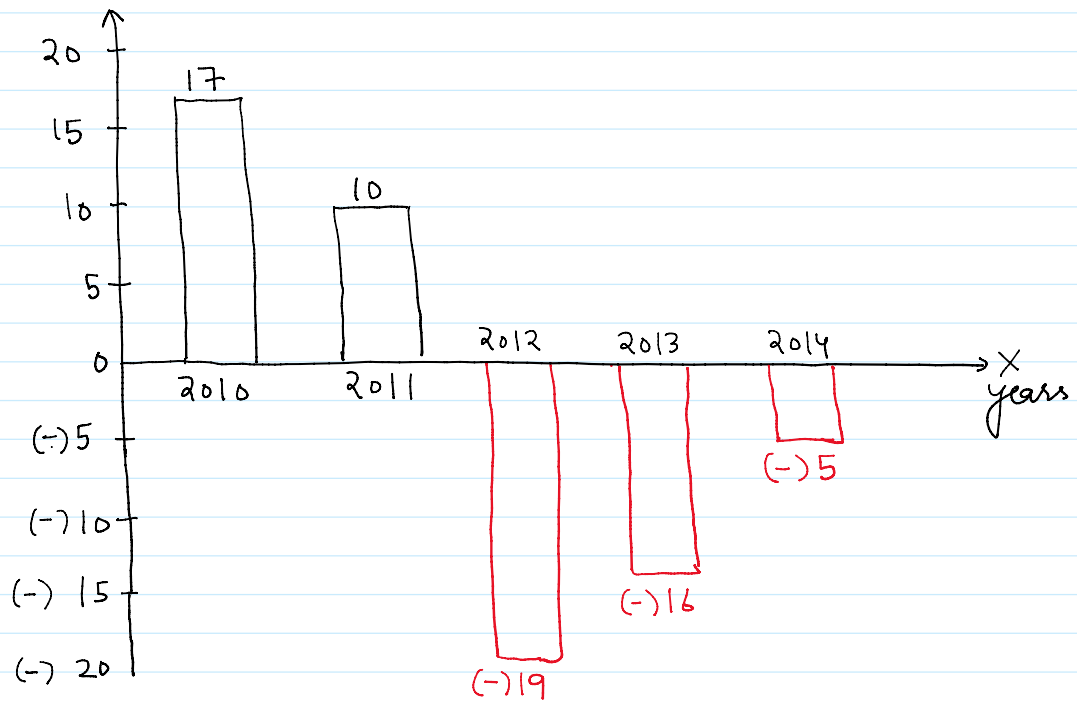
Items	Factory A	Factory B
160 - Wages	40%	33.33%
120 - Material	30%	50%
80 - Other exp	20%	25%
360 - TOTAL	90%	108.33%
400 - Selling price	100%	100%
40 - Profit/Loss	10%	(-) 8.3%



Answer 2

Export - import

Year	Export	Imports	Balance of Trade
2010	47	30	+ 17
2011	125	115	+ 10
2012	20	39	(-) 19
2013	94	110	(-) 16
2014	120	125	(-) 5



### Answer 3

Items	% Expenditure	Degrees
Labour	25	90°
Bricks	15	54°
Cement	20	72°
Steel	15	54°
Timber	10	36°
Supervision	15	54°
TOTAL = 100		360°

