Line plots are useful for identifying patterns, trends or changes in data over time. Line plots were used to identify average vehicle age over customer’s age.

Bar plots are effective for comparing discrete categories or groups, making it easy to identify the largest or smallest values and spot differences between groups. The horizontal bar plots was used to compare salaries of different data careers.

Scatter plots visualize the relationship between two continuous variables. They help identify correlation, clusters, outliers or any patterns in the relationship between variables.

Pie charts effectively illustrate the composition of a whole, making it easy to compare the proportions of different categories. Pie charts were used to compare median salary based on employment type.

Tree maps provide a hierarchical view of data allowing users to compare proportions across levels and easily identify the largest and smallest segments. They are useful for visualizing hierarchical relationships.

Box plots visualize the distribution of data and identify outliers. They provide a summary of the distribution of data including median, quartiles and outliers. Box plots was used to compare distribution of salary by company size. They are helpful for identifying skewness, variability and comparing distribution across groups.

Histograms display the distribution of continuous data. They provide a visual representation of the frequency distribution of continuous data, making it easy to identify patterns such as central tendency, variability, and skewness in the data. I used histogram to describe the distribution of salary in US dollars.

Bubble charts visualize three dimensions of data. They allow users to compare three variables simultaneously with size and color of bubbles representing additional dimensions of data. They are effective for identifying patterns, clusters, or trends in multi-dimensional datasets.

Correlation heat-map shows relationships between multiple variables, making it easy to identify strong or weak correlation, positive or negative relationships and clusters of correlated variables.

Area charts depict changes in one or more variables over time. Area charts display trends over time. The filled area below the line emphasizes magnitude of change making it easier to compare multiple categories over time

Density charts are used for easy comparison between multiple distributions, such as comparing the distribution of test scores between different groups of students. Density plots can reveal outliers as peaks or irregularities in the distribution, aiding in outlier detection and data cleaning.

Stacked bar plots illustrate the contribution of each subcategory to the total, making it easy to see the part-to-whole relationships within the data. They facilitate comparison of the composition of different categories, Stacked bar plots was used to compare salary of data careers based on company size and employment type.