

# Visual Presentation

- Reasons for using visual presentation:
  - 1) complex facts and figures can be much easily absorbed.
  - 2) adds impact to the information.
  - 3) enables quicker understanding due to its simplified format.



# Methods of Presentation

- 1) tabulated data or tables
- 2) line graphs
- 3) bar charts
- 4) Gantt charts
- 5) pie charts
- 6) pictograms
- 7) maps and diagrams
- 8) cartograms
- 9) flowcharts
- 10) visual planning boards
- 11) computer graphics
- 12) histograms



- 1) Tables
- a simple way of presenting numerical information.
- Two-dimensional (rows and columns).
- E.g. sales chart for a year - rows for products
- - columns for each month of the year.



- 2) Line graphs
- shows by either a straight line or a curve, the relationship between two variables.
- It shows how the value of one variable changes, according to the changes in the value of the other variable.

- 3) Bar chart
- it is shown in the form of a bar (2-dimensional or 3-dimensional).
- Used to demonstrate and compare amounts or numbers of things.
- What is a Component Bar Chart?
- What is a Multiple bar Chart?



- 4) Pie chart.
- To show the relationship of parts to a whole.
- It is called a pie because it is circular in shape like a pie, which is then cut into 'slices' which represent a component part of the total.
- Affective when the number of components is small enough to keep the chart simple.

- 5) Pictograms
- a pictogram is a simple and striking statistical diagram in which the data is represented by a recognisable picture or symbol with a clear key to the items and quantities intended.

