1) What are charts and Different Types of Charts?

A chart is a graphical representation for data visualization in which "the data is represented by symbols, such as bars in a bar chart, lines in a line chart, or slices in a pie chart". Type Of Charts : 1)Column Chart - A column chart is basically a vertical chart that is used to represent the data in vertical bars.

2)Line Chart - Line charts are most useful for showing trends. You can easily analyze the ups and downs in your data over time.

3)Bar Chart - Bar charts are horizontal bars that work like column charts.

4)Area Chart - Area chart has the same pattern as the line chart.

5)Pie Chart - Pie chart is best to use when you want to quantify the values and show them as percentage.

6)Surface chart - When you need to analyze the optimum combination between two sets of data.

2)What are pivot Tables in Excel and their implementations?

A pivot table is a statistics tool that summarizes and reorganizes selected columns and rows of data in a spreadsheet or database table to obtain a desired report .

How pivot tables work - When users create a pivot table, there are four main components:

Columns- When a field is chosen for the column area, only the unique values of the field are listed across the top.

Rows- When a field is chosen for the row area, it populates as the first column.

Similar to the columns, all row labels are the unique values and duplicates are removed. Values- Each value is kept in a pivot table cell and display the summarized information.

The most common values are sum, average, minimum and maximum. Filters- Filters apply a calculation or restriction to the entire table.

3)What is Conditional Formatting? Distinguish 5 types of Conditional Formatting.

Conditional Formatting is a popular tool in Excel that allows adding a different format to the cells as per the conditions given to them.

1)Highlight Cell Rules The Highlight Cells Rules option finds values in specific cells.

2)Top/Bottom Rules Using Top/Bottom Rules, you can use any options from the top 10, the bottom 10, the top 10%, the bottom 10%, Above average and Below average, and pick the value from a data set.

3)Data Bars Data bars are horizontal bars; they suggest the relationship of values in a cell range.

4)Color Scales Color scales allow changing the color of each cell depending on its value.

5)Icon Sets Microsoft Excel allows us to put different icons depending on the information that each of the cells has.

4) How to Clear Formatting in Excel without actually removing the Cell Content?

First, select all the cells by clicking on the arrow sign from the intersect point of the row and column number.

After that, go to Home > Editing > clear and select Clear Formats.

6)Create a Dashboard for the attached Excel Sheet .

Step 1: Import the necessary data into Excel. No data.

Step 2: Set up your workbook.

Step 3: Add raw data to a table.

Step 4: Data analysis.

Step 5: Determine the visuals.

Step 6: Create your Excel dashboard.

Step 7: Customize your dashboard.

7)Define Statistics?

Statistics is the discipline that concerns the collection, organization, analysis, interpretation, and presentation of data. In applying statistics to a scientific, industrial, or social problem, it is conventional to begin with a statistical population or a statistical model to be studied.

8)Explain about any two Data Analysis Tool Pak?

The Analysis ToolPak is an Excel add-in program that provides data analysis tools for financial, statistical and engineering data analysis.

To load the Analysis ToolPak add-in, execute the following steps.

1.On the File tab, click Options.

2.

3.Check Analysis ToolPak and click on OK.

4.On the Data tab, in the Analysis group, you can now click on Data Analysis.

5.For example, select Histogram and click OK to create a Histogram in Excel.

9)Explain about Histogram?

A histogram is a graphical representation of a grouped frequency distribution with continuous classes. It is an area diagram and can be defined as a set of rectangles with bases along with the intervals between class boundaries and with areas proportional to frequencies in the corresponding classes.

How to Plot Histogram?

1)Begin by marking the class intervals on the X-axis and frequencies on the Y-axis.

2)The scales for both the axes have to be the same.

3)Class intervals need to be exclusive.

4)Draw rectangles with bases as class intervals and corresponding frequencies as heights.

5)A rectangle is built on each class interval since the class limits are marked on the horizontal axis, and the frequencies are indicated on the vertical axis.

6)The height of each rectangle is proportional to the corresponding class frequency if the intervals are equal. The area of every individual rectangle is proportional to the corresponding class frequency if the intervals are unequal.