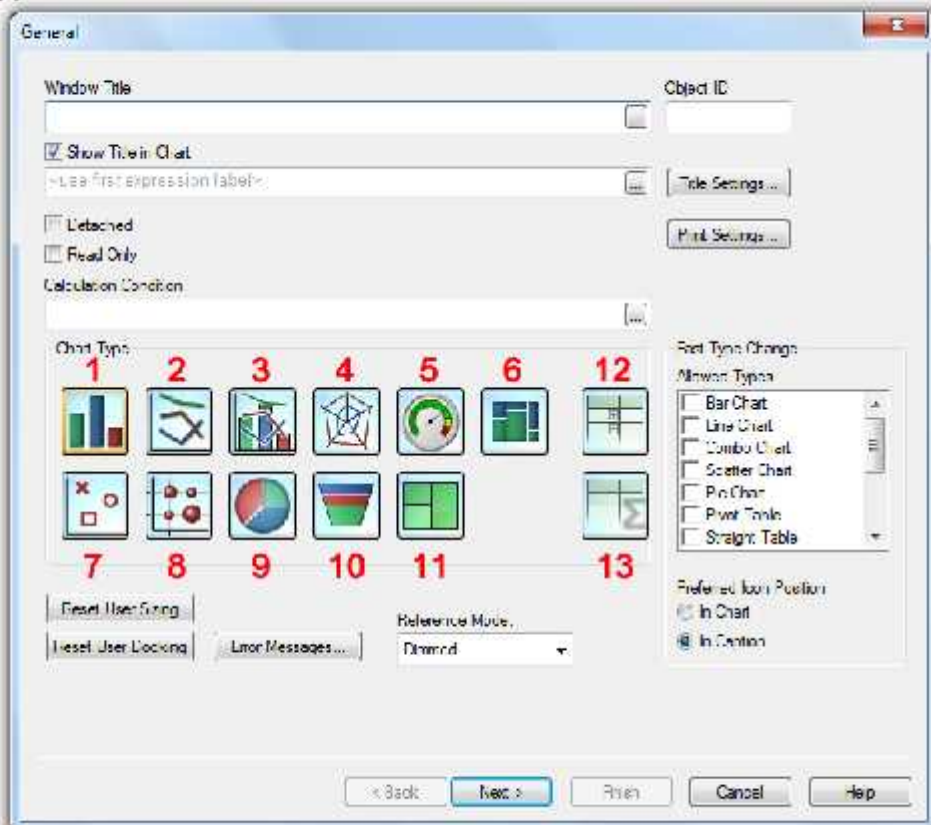


## QlikView Chart Types

Charts and tables are used to show numbers very compactly. There are 13 types of chart available in the QlikView Version 11.

### QlikView Chart Types

1. Bar chart
2. Pie chart
3. Combo chart
4. Scatter chart
5. Line chart
6. Radar chart
7. Grid chart
8. Gauge chart
9. Block chart
10. Funnel chart
11. Pivot table
12. Straight table
13. Mekko charts



**1. Bar chart** – This is the most basic chart type. Each x-axis value corresponds to a bar. The bar height corresponds to its numerical y-axis value.

**2. Pie chart** – Shows the relation between a single (primary dimension) and a single expression. A variant chart type is drawn when a secondary dimension is introduced. If more expressions than one are enabled in the Chart properties: Expressions page, the first in the expression list will be displayed. To switch expression use the Promote/Demote buttons in the Expressions property page.

**3. Combo chart** – The combo chart allows the combination of the features of the bar chart with those of the line chart. One expression will be displayed by lines and/or symbols, the other as bars.

**4. Scatter chart** – The scatter chart plots data points representing combinations of expressions, iterated over one or several dimensions. Both axes are continuous, representing one expression each.

**5. Line chart** – The line chart is essentially defined in the same way as the bar chart. Instead of using bars the data can be presented as lines between value points, as value points only or as both lines and value points.

**6. Radar chart** – The radar chart is a variant of the line chart where the x-axis is plotted in a circle around the chart, resulting in a projection reminiscent of a radar screen or a spider's web.

**7. Grid chart** – The grid chart is a variant of the scatter chart that plots dimension values on the axes and uses an expression to determine the plot symbol. It can also show a third dimension in the form of small pie charts as plot symbols.

**8. Gauge chart** – Gauge charts are used to display the value of a single expression, lacking dimensions.

**9. Block chart** – The block chart shows the relation between expression values as blocks of varying area. It uses a single expression and up to three dimensions, with each dimension block further divided into sub-blocks. The total area of the block chart always equals 100% of the possible expression values.

**10. Funnel chart** – The funnel chart is typically used for showing data in flows and processes. From a display standpoint it is related to the pie chart. The chart may be shown with either segment height/width or segment area proportional to data. It is also possible to draw the chart with equal segment heights/widths without regards to data points.

**11. Pivot table** – The pivot table presents dimensions and expressions in table form. There is no formal limit to the number of dimensions or expressions possible. A pivot table can be defined without expressions, generating a tree view for navigating the dimension levels.

**12. Straight table** – The straight table differs from the pivot table in that it cannot display subtotals and that the grouping of dimensions is shown in record form so that each row of the table contains field and expression values.

**13. Mekko chart** – Mekko charts present data using variable width bars. They can display up to three levels of data in a two-dimensional chart. Mekko charts are useful in such areas as market analysis.