Excel bar graph template

When you make a bar chart in Microsoft Excel, it allows you to do things like compare data over time, visually track progress and many other useful things. Inserting a bar chart in Excel is as simple as selecting a drop-down and choosing the type of bar chart you want. You can then configure the chart to look the way you like it. Here's how to make a bar chart in Excel. The instructions in this article apply in Excel 2019, 2016, 2013, 2010; Excel for Microsoft 365, Excel for Mac and Excel Online. There are different types of bar charts you can customize in Excel, but the easiest type is a bar chart which compares values for individual rows in Excel. To make a bar chart, highlight the cells you want to chart. Be sure to include both labels and values as well as header. Then select the Insert menu. Below the Charts group on the menu, select the drop-down menu next to the Bar Charts icon. In Excel 2010 and Excel 2010, the icons in the Ribbon Chart and Chart List section may look different. However, you can find the 2D bar and 3D bar in all versions of Excel from this list. At the bottom of this list, click More Column Charts. In the pop-up window, select Bar from the left pane. Here you will see 6 bar charts to choose from. Grouped bar: Each selected label has an individual bar that visually displays the value. Stacked Bar: Individual label values are stacked on top of each other in a single bar.100% Stacked Bar: Individual label values are stacked one above the other to represent the percentage of the total sum of each label.3-D Grouped bar: Like grouped bars but bars are 3-dimensional.3-D Stacked Bar: Same as stacked bar, but the bars are 3-dimensional.3-D 100% Stacked Bar : Like the 100% stacked bar, but the bars are three-dimensional. When you click OK, the chart appears in the worksheet. Initially, each bar will have the same color. To modify the appearance of the bar chart and vary the bar colors by data series, right-click one of the bars and select Format Data Series. In the Format Data Series pane, select the Fill and Line icon (paint can) and under Fill, select Vary Colors by Point. You can edit the title by simply selecting the chart title and forwarding a new one. You can modify the formatting of any area of the chart, such as the chart area or chart area, by right clicking and selecting the Format option. When you are done creating the bar chart in Excel, you can update the labels or data at any time. You'll see these automatically reflected changes in the bar chart. You can also compare data in columns a grouped bar chart in Excel. This is a great way to identify trends over time for various elements. For example, if a teacher wants to follow an average grade of students each month, the teacher can use a spreadsheet with multiple columns for each month. The following procedure will produce a comparison chart with multiple grouped bars for each label over time. To create a grouped chart, select all data in your spreadsheet. Calculation. be sure to include all labels, all data columns, and all headers. Select Title from the menu and in the Ribbon Charts section, select the Bar Charts icon. From the drop-down menu, select the 2D bar or 3D bar grouping chart. This will place the grouped chart in your Excel spreadsheet. You will notice that for each student's name, a bar of a different color represents each column. The column header is displayed at the bottom of the chart to identify what each color represents. Similar to other chart types, you can recreate or modify chart items by right-clicking and selecting Format. You can change Colors, Borders, and more. You are not pasted with the data you used to originally make the bar chart in Excel. You can add additional data columns after the chart is in the worksheet. To do this, select the bar chart and the cells that the chart contains will highlight. Hold down the mouse over the lower-right corner of the cell group (which just highlighted) and drag it to the right over the additional column of data. When you're done, you'll see a third bar added to each bar chart cluster. This means that you are not pasted with fixed data when you make a bar chart in Excel. Add data, however, you often need it and the chart will be updated automatically. A bar chart or bar chart is used to represent data visually using bars of different heights or lengths. The data is graphed horizontally or vertically, allowing viewers to compare different values and draw conclusions quickly and easily. A typical bar chart will have a label, axis, scales, and bars, representing measurable values, such as quantities or percentages. Bar charts are used to display all kinds of data, from quarterly sales and job growth to seasonal rainfall and crop yields. The bars of a bar chart can be of the same color, although sometimes different colors are used to distinguish between groups or categories to facilitate the reading and interpretation of the data. Bar charts have an X axis labeled (horizontal axis) and y-axis (vertical axis). When experimental data is graphized, the independent variable will be graphized on the x-axis, while the dependent variable is stapled to the y-axis. Bar charts take different shapes depending on the type and complexity of the data they represent. They can be as simple, in some cases, as two bars, as a graph representing the total votes of two competing political candidates. As information becomes more complex, so will the chart, which can even take the form of a grouped or grouped bar chart or a stacked bar chart. Single: Single-bar graphics are used to the discrete value of the item for each category displayed on the opposite axis. An example would be a representation of the number of men in grades 4-6 for each from 1995 to 2010. The actual number (discrete value) could be represented by a scale-bar size, with the scale appearing on the X axis. The longest bar in the chart the year from 1995 to 2010 in which the number of men in grades 4-6 reached its highest value. The shortest bar would represent the year when the number of men in grades 4-6 reached its lowest value. Grouped: A grouped or grouped bar chart is used to represent discrete values for more than one item that shares the same category. In the previous single bar chart example, only one element is represented (the number of males in grades 4-6). But you could very easily modify the graph by adding a second value that includes the number of women in grades 4-6. The bars representing each gender per year were grouped and encoded with colors to make clear which bars represent male and female values. This grouped bar chart would allow readers to easily compare the number of students enrolled in grades 4-6 by both year and gender. Stacked: Some bar charts have each bar divided into subparts that represent discrete values for the elements that make up a part of the entire group. For example, in the examples above, students in grades 4-6 are grouped together and represented by a single bar. This bar could be broken into subsections to represent the proportion of students in each grade. Again, color encoding would be necessary to make the chart readable. A histogram is a type of chart that often resembles a bar chart. However, unlike a bar chart, which represents the relationship between two different variables, a histogram represents only a single continuous variable. In a histogram, the range of values is divided into a series of ranges, known as bins or cubes, which are labeled on the x-axis of the chart. The y-axis, when the bins are evenly spaced, measures the frequency of the given values. Histograms can be used to produce probability models and to estimate the likelihood of certain results. The easiest way to create a bar chart is to use the Charts tool in Microsoft Excel. This tool allows you to transform the worksheet data into a simple chart, which you can customize by adding a title and labels and changing the chart style and column colors. Once you've completed the bar chart, you can make updates and adjustments by changing the values in your spreadsheet. You can also create simple bar charts using free online tools like meta chart and Canva. A bar chart is a two-dimensional or three-dimensional representation of data from the simplest to the most complex. This guide shows you how to make a bar chart in Excel for Office 365 (Excel 2016 and 2019), as well as earlier versions of Excel. Here's how you can create a bar chart using Excel 2016 [sources: TechontheNet, Microsoft]: Open Excel. Locate and open the spreadsheet from which you want to bar chart. Select all the data you want to include in the bar chart. Be sure to include the column and row headers, which will be converted to the bar chart labels. If you want different labels, type them into the appropriate header cells. Click the Insert tab, and then click Insert Insert o BarChartbutton in the Graphics group. You'll see many options when you select this button, such as 2D columns and 3D columns, as well as 2D and 3D bars. To do this, we select 2D columns. The chart will appear. You'll also see horizontal bars that give header names at the bottom of the chart. Then give the chart a name. Click the Chart Title section at the top of the chart, and the section becomes editable. Decide where to place the bar chart. It can be placed on a separate sheet or can be embedded in the spreadsheet. Then save it. If you want to delete the chart and start over, place the cursor at the edge of the chart (you will receive a pop-up that says chart area) and press the Delete key. For earlier versions of Excel, such as 2007 and 2003, follow the instructions below [source: Excel bar charts]: Open Excel. Locate and open the spreadsheet from which you want to make a bar chart. Select all the data you want to include in the bar chart. Include the column and row headers, which will be converted to the bar chart labels. If you want different labels, type them into the appropriate header cells. Click the button on the Chart Wizard toolbar or choose Chart on the Insert menu. Make sure the column is selected in chart type (this is the default setting). Select a bar chart subtype from the right screen and click Next.Make sure the data range is correct and that the column is selected on the DataRange tab. These titles will appear in the appropriate places in the bar chart. Click the other tabs and make any changes you want. Click Next.Decide where to place the bar chart. It can be placed on a separate sheet or can be embedded in the spreadsheet. Click Finish. Just make a bar chart in Excel.Use the Chart toolbar to make the final adjustments to the bar chart. If the toolbar is not visible, select View. Select the Toolbars menu. Select the Chart toolbar. Originally published: April 12, 2011 2011