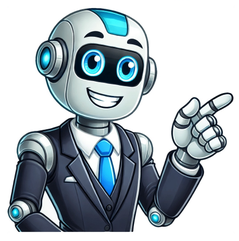
Click to prove you're human



In this tutorial, we will learn how to make comparison tables in Excel using Conditional formatting. Suppose we have a dataset containing the attendance records of students for a week. Each day, two attendance records are taken for each student. Our objective is to create a comparison table to analyze and compare the attendance of each student. Microsoft Excel enables the creation of comparison tables with seemingly random data. By analyzing and comparing this data, valuable insights are gained, aiding in important real-life decision-making, particularly in business contexts. Firstly select the second Table in the datasheet. Now from the list of the main menu, on the home tab locate conditional formatting in the styles group. Select the new rule option in the drop-down menu. Select the Use a formula to determine which cells to format in the rule type from the new dialog box. Enter the following formula in the field Format values where this formula is true.=B2B13. After that click the format button Select the fill tab and choose a color of your choice and press Ok. Again hit ok to make a comparison table.Diagram comparing two or more objectsComparison of skyscrapers.Comparison diagram or comparative diagram is a general type of diagram, in which a comparison is made between two or more objects, phenomena or groups of data.[1] A comparison diagram or can offer qualitative and/or quantitative information. This type of diagram can also be called comparison chart or comparison chart. The diagram itself is sometimes referred to as a cluster diagram.A comparison diagram is a general type of diagram, meaning a class of specific diagrams and charts, in which a comparison is made between two or more objects, phenomena or groups of data. They are a tool for visual comparison.When it comes to comparing data, five basic types of comparison can be determined.[2]Comparison of components, for example the pieces of pie chartItem comparison, for example the bars in a bar chartTime-series comparison, for example the bars in a histogram or the curve of a line chartFrequency distribution comparison, for example the distribution in a histogram or line chartCorrelation comparison, for example in a specific dot diagramComparison diagrams can be used in research projects, to give an overview of existing possibilities and to validate models.[3] It can be used in decision making in presenting alternatives for further selection. And it can be used in education to show the variety in a specific population.Comparison diagram with the sizes of European cities by Charles-Ren de Fourcroy, 1782Comparison charts originate from the late 18th century and early 19th century. One of its roots are the 18th century nautical chart, which could offer a comparison of shore or coastal profiles. These were made popular by the English cartographer and a publisher of maps William Faden (17491836).[4]Map with the sizes of European countries by August Crome, 1785.Another root of comparison diagrams are the earliest thematic maps. In France in 1872 Charles-Ren de Fourcroy published one of the first economic thematic map, which he named "Table polomtrique" (Poleometric Table).[5] Late 18th century August Friedrich Wilhelm Crome presented a diagram,[6][7] named "Groessen Karte von Europa" from 1785, where he compared the sizes of all then existing European countries. This work inspired later scientist, such as Alexander von Humboldt in Germany,[8][9] and Charles Dupin in France[10] in their works. Alexander von Humboldt's Ideas for a geography of plants, together with a nature paintings of the tropics, 1805.Early 19th century, Alexander von Humboldt was one of the first to picture various cross sections of mountains, including for example the "limit of perpetual snows at different latitudes," or the different kinds of vegetation on different heights.[11] Much of this work was published in the 1914 "Atlas gographique et physique des rgions quinoxiales du nouveau continent."[12] In 1805 Von Humboldt had published a map (see image), entitled "Ideen zu einer Geographie der Pflanzen nebst einem Naturgemlde der Tropenlnder" (Ideas for a geography of plants, together with a nature paintings of the tropics) in which he made a comparison of the different types of plans in the tropics, and the heights on which they grew.Thomson's Map of the Comparative Heights of the World's Great Mountains, 1817In the 1810s the first formal comparative mountains charts emerged. Early examples are:Charles Smith's Comparative View of the Heights of the Principal Mountains &c. In The World, published in London in 1816[4]John Thomson's A Comparative View of the Heights of the Principal Mountains and other Elevations in the World. published in the 1817 edition of Thomson's New General Atlas.[13]Finley's Comparative Map of the Principle Rivers of the World, 1826.Another popular subject became the comparative views of the lengths of the principal rivers in one country or from all over the world. In 1822 William Home Lizars presented a map, entitled "Comparative View of the Lengths of the Principal Rivers of Scotland."[14] And in 1826 Anthony Finley (17901840) published a "Comparative Map of the Principle Rivers of the World."Other types of comparison charts would soon appear. For example, the "Comprehensive atlas: geographical, historical & commercial," published by William D. Ticknor in 1835 contained a series of different comparison diagrams and charts on:[15]Size of Continents, Oceans, IslandsHeights of MountainsLengths of RiversSize of animalSize of planetsHeights of monumentsHeight of edificesDifferent countriesOther popular themes in 19th century comparison diagrams were the sizes of lakes, the lengths of waterfalls, and the sizes of Islands.One of the first maps to compare the lengths of rivers was the "Map of the Principal Rivers Throughout the World. Comparative Lengths of the Principal Rivers throughout the World." by the political economist Henry Charles Carey and Isaac Lea published their 1822 "A Complete Historical, Chronological, and Geographical American Atlas."[16] In this maps the lengths of the rivers, were presented in a bar chart with horizontal bars. In 1826 the same data was presented in a bar chart with vertical bars, entitled "Table of the comparative lengths of the principal Rivers throughout the World" (see image).In his Graphic methods for presenting facts. Willard C. Brinton was one of the first to theorize about the existence and role or comparison in statistical graphics. He stipulated that "the graphic method lends itself admirably to use in making comparisons. It is surprising how much clearer even simple comparisons of only two or three items will appear when their numerical value is put in graphic form rather than in figures."[17] Brinton showed over a dozen different types of diagrams, which could make simple comparison, and devoted another chapter on comparisons over time.There are different types of comparison diagrams called comparison diagram/chart in theory and practice, such asTable, data visualized in a tabular formMatrix based models, for example the balanced scorecardQuantitative charts such as line chart, bar chart, pie chart, radar chart, bubble chart, scatter diagram etc.Scale comparison diagramComparison map or comparative map.^ Joint Commission Resources, Inc (2002). Tools for Performance Measurement in Health Care: A Quick Reference Guide. p. 55.^ Fill, Hans-Georg. "Survey of Existing Visualisation Approaches." in Visualisation for Semantic Information Systems. Gabler, 2009. 39-159.^ Taylor, Karl E. "Summarizing multiple aspects of model performance in a single diagram." Journal of Geophysical Research: Atmospheres (19842012) 106.D7 (2001): 7183-7192.^ a b Wolter, J. A., The Heights of Mountains and the Lengths of Rivers. at davidrumsey.com/blog, 2009/9/5^ Gilles Palsky (1996): Des Chiffres et des Cartes, p.51-52; Translated by Daniel J. Denis. "Des Cartes Generates Aux Cartes Spectates" at euclid.psych.yorku.ca, April 7, 2002.^ Friendly, Michael, and Daniel J. Denis. "Milestones in the history of thematic cartography, statistical graphics, and data visualization." Seeing Science: Today American Association for the Advancement of Science (2008). p. 13^ R. W. Anson, F. J. Ormeling, International Cartographic Association (1993). Basic cartography for students and technicians. Vol. 1. p. 18^ David N. Livingstone, Charles W. J. Withers. Geography and Enlightenment. 2010. p. 252^ Nicolaas A. Rupke (2000), Medical History: Supplement. Nr. 20, p. 171.^ Palsky, Gilles. "Connections and Exchanges in European Thematic Cartography. The case of XIXth century choropleth maps." Formatting Europe. Mapping a continent. 2007^ Debarbieux, Bernard. "The various figures of Mountains in Humboldts Science and Rhetoric." Cybergeo: European Journal of Geography (2012).^ Illustrations de Voyage de Humboldt et Bonpland, premire partie. in Relation historique. Atlas gographique et physique du nouveau continent. at gallica.bnf.fr. Accessed 11, 2014^ The Evolution of the Comparative Mountains and Rivers Chart in the 19th Century Archived 2014-11-04 at the Wayback Machine at geographicus.com. Accessed Nov. 4, 2014^ "Comparative View of the Lengths of the Principal Rivers of Scotland." by William Home Lizars, 1822.^ Bradford, Thomas Gamaliel. Comprehensive A Comprehensive Atlas: Geographical, Historical, & Commercial. JH Wilkins & RB Carter., 1835.^ See here^ Brinton, Willard Cope. Graphic methods for presenting facts. Engineering magazine company, 1917. p. 20Wikimedia Commons has media related to Comparison diagrams.The Evolution of the Comparative Mountains and Rivers Chart in the 19th Century at geographicus.comRetrieved from " Share copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution You must give appropriate credit , provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made . You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation . No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Steps:Select Table 2 (B14:E18).From Excel Ribbon, go Home > Conditional Formatting.Select the New Rule option from the Conditional Formatting drop-down.The New Formatting Rule dialog appears. Select the rule type: Use a formula to determine which cells to format. Type the formula below in the field: Format values where this formula is true. Press Format.The Format Cells dialog shows up. Go to the Fill tab, choose the color, and press OK to close the Format Cells dialog.We will get the output below. Table 2 highlights all the items with different unit prices and total sales. Method 2 Comparison between Columns of Two Tables in ExcelSteps:Name both lists as tables. To name the list of column B, select the range B5:B14 and type Table_1 in the Name Box (left to the Formula Bar).Name the other range (D5:D15) as Table_2.Highlight the fruits of Table_2 that are not present in Table_1. To do that, select Table_1, and go to Home > Conditional Formatting > New Rule.When the New Formatting Rule window shows up, select the below Rule Type and type the below formula in the Edit Rule Description box. Choose the format color and press OK.The COUNTIF function counts the number of cells in Table_2 that is equal to the value of cell B5.All the fruits of Table_1 which are not in Table_2 are highlighted in green.Highlight the fruits of Table 1 that are not present in Table 2. Select Table_2, go to Home > Conditional Formatting > New Rule.Type the following formula in the Edit Rule Description box of the New Formatting Rule dialog, choose the format color, and press OK.All the fruits in Table_1that are not in Table_2 are highlighted in pink. Note:You can name a data range following the path Formulas > Define Name. Make a Comparison Chart from Table in ExcelSteps:Select the table, and go to the Insert tab. Go to the Charts section. From the Bar Chart drop-down, click Clustered Column option from the 2-D Column (see screenshot).You will get the chart below. Now click on the chart area and go to the Chart Design section.Go to Chart Design > Change Chart Type.The Change Chart Type dialog appears. From the All Charts tab, click on the Combo option.You will see a combination of chart types. Select Chart Type: Line for Revenue column and make it a Secondary Axis. Press OK.See that revenue for each state is displayed in a line chart along with a secondary axis on the right side of our chart. You can analyze which state has less revenue and what measures you can take to improve revenue. Download Practice WorkbookYou can download the practice workbook that we have used to prepare this article. Make a Comparison Table.xlsx Related Articles Export and export the chart in the format of your choice. You can also save it to Google Drive or Dropbox.Now when you know what is a comparison chart, its types, and how to create it, you can easily come up with all kinds of charts on your own. From a comparative bar chart to a pie chart, you can now work on all sorts of diagrams without any trouble. Feel free to explore the EdrawMax Online tool and draft all sorts of engaging illustrations on your own. 8. Comparison Chart MakerA comparison chart is a helpful visual aid to compare and find the contrast between various data sets and entities. It doesn't come with a specific format, so you can use various types of charts and diagrams to illustrate a comparison. It only works when the layout and the comparison of data sets in the chart are precise. EdrawMax Online is the best comparison chart maker as it comes with many professional templates and customization tools. It also gives you a comprehensive library of symbols and icons that helps you create a comparison chart from scratch. With EdrawMax, you can effortlessly create a comparison chart and export it in any format. A comparison chart is a general kind of chart or diagram which shows the comparison of two or more objects or groups of objects. This comparison diagram shows qualitative and/or quantitative information data. Generally, it is recommended to use a bar or column chart for representing the comparison data because, as readers (human beings) we are good at comparing the lengths of bars or columns rather than reading values from a table as a summary. Comparison charts also reduce the time for analyzing a large number of datasets. In this example, we will try to compare the sales of different courses in two different regions of a country. Step By Step Implementation of Comparison chart in Excel Step 1: Create a dataset In this step, we will be inserting random financial sales data of a product for three different states into our excel sheet. Insert the following data in your excel sheet. Below is the screenshot of the random data that we will use for our comparison chart. Fig 1 - Dataset Step 2: Formatting our dataset In this step, we will try to format our dataset, In order to make it easy to visualize and understand the dataset. We have multiple state names for different cities, we will merge the state name into a single cell. For this, select the cells for the common state, and then in HOME Tab click on Merge & Center option. We will also set the center alignment for the text. Fig 2 - Merging the cells Once we click over the Merge & Center option, Excel will popup a window asking for merging cells, click OK. Fig 3 - Merging cells popup Once we click on OK, the excel will merge two cells into one single cell. Fig 4 - Merged cells Now, we need to put the state name in the center of the cells. In order to do that, we need to select the column, and in HOME Tab, we need to make the text alignment to the center. Fig 5 - Center alignment for cell's text Once we align our text as the center, this will make our dataset easy to visualize. Below is the screenshot attached. Fig 6 - Center alignment We need to repeat the same steps for the remaining two different state data. Fig 7 - Dataset Step 3: Inserting empty column between each data In this step, we will insert an empty column between different states' names. This will make our dataset easy to understand and visualize. Below is the screenshot attached for our dataset. Fig 8 - Dataset Step 4: Inserting comparison chart In this step, we will insert our comparison chart for our dataset. For this, we need to select our dataset and go to the INSERT tab, and in the charts section, insert the comparison chart. Fig 9 - Inserting comparison chart Once we insert the chart. The excel will automatically draw the comparison chart depending on the data values. Below is the screenshot attached for our comparison chart. Fig 10 - Output

How to do a comparative table. How to make a comparative table. How to make a comparison table. How do you do a comparison table. How to make a comparison table in word. How to do a comparison pivot table in excel. How to do a year over year comparison in tableau. How to do a comparison table in excel. How to do a comparison table in powerpoint. How to do a comparison table in word.