

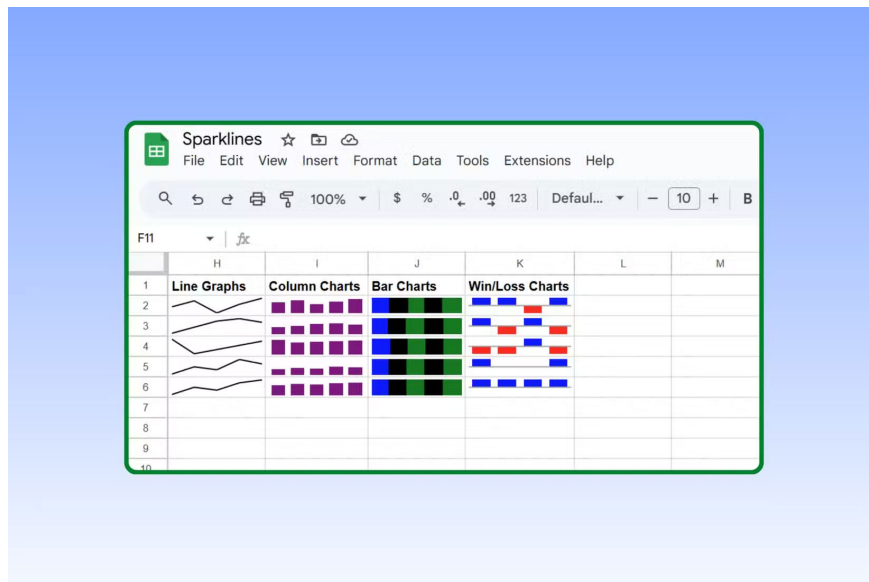
# How to Use Sparklines in Google Sheets to Visualize Data

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Did you know you can fit an entire chart into a single cell in Google Sheets ? It's called a Sparkline, and it shows patterns in your data at a glance. It may not sound like much, but once you start using it, you'll realize how powerful it is for spotting trends and interpreting data quickly.

## Why are Google Sheets Sparklines so good?

### Convert numbers into a pie chart



The SPARKLINE function in Google Sheets essentially takes a row of numbers and turns them into a small chart that fits in a single cell. Instead of a large chart that takes up half the screen, you get a small, elegant visualization that shows trends at a glance.

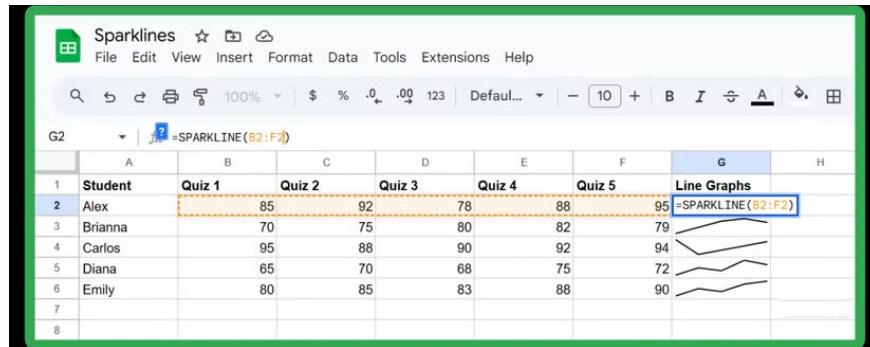
The basic syntax looks like this:

=SPARKLINE ( range )

So a formula with a real data set would look like this:

=SPARKLINE ( B2 : F2 )

This formula can give you a neat little line graph of any values you have in cells B2 through F2. If you track your students' test scores over the course of a semester, you'll instantly see whether their scores are improving, plateauing, or plummeting—all without ever leaving the grid.

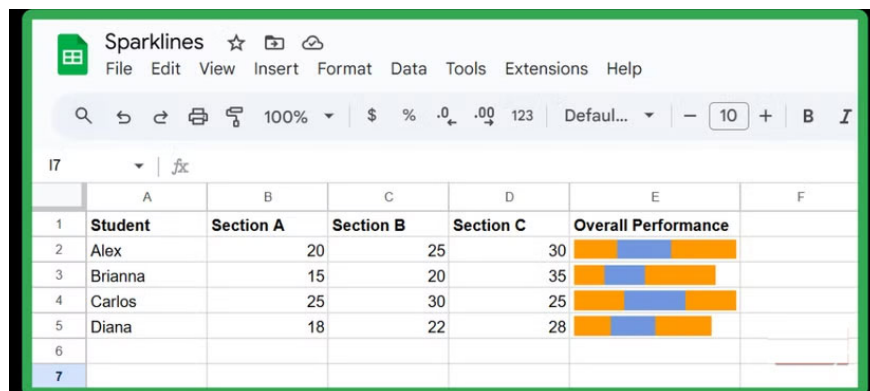


## How to insert a stacked bar chart into a cell

Sometimes a line graph isn't what you need. If you want to compare values across multiple categories—for example, different sections of a test like reading comprehension, summarizing, and vocabulary—a stacked bar sparkline works well. Instead of showing progress over time, it shows how each section contributes to the whole.

Here's how to set it up:

=SPARKLINE ( B2 : D2 , { "charttype" , "bar" } )

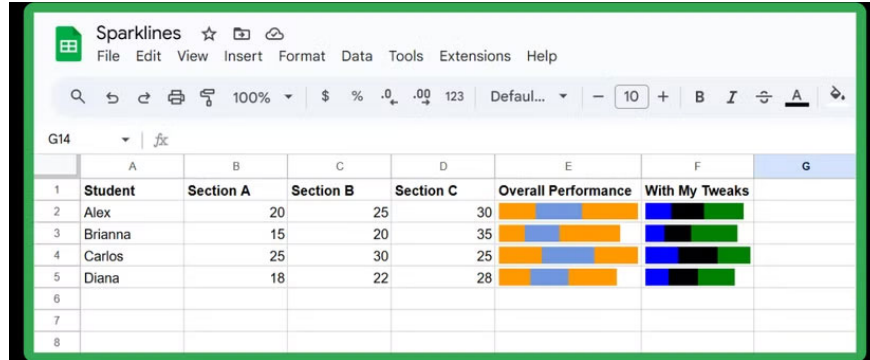


This creates a neat little bar right inside the cell, with each segment sized relative to its value. It's a quick way to compare metrics like employee performance metrics, budget allocations, or survey responses without cluttering up your spreadsheet with full-size charts.

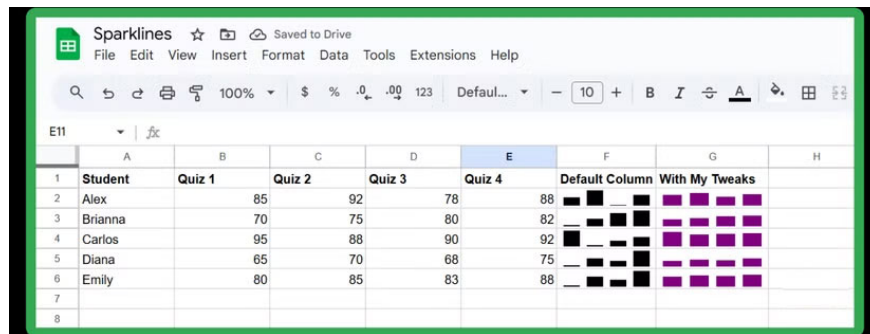
Of course, you don't have to stop at the default:

=SPARKLINE(B2:D2, {"charttype", "bar"; "max", 80; "color1", "blue"; "color2", "black"

In this formula, **max** sets the scale. Here, the bar is capped at 80 points. The **color1**, **color2**, and **color3** arguments let you assign a color to each segment. You can add more color arguments if you have more categories. The **empty** argument tells Sheets what to do with empty cells (here, we ignore them). The **rtl** (right-to-left) argument controls the order of the bars. Setting it to **false** makes the chart run naturally from left to right.



## Insert a column Sparkline chart



Sometimes you want to highlight the highs and lows more clearly. That's where column Sparkline charts come in. They're perfect when you're dealing with values that vary a lot, like monthly revenue, test scores, or daily steps. Each value in the range becomes its own little column, neatly nested inside the cell:

=SPARKLINE(B2:E2, {"charttype", "column"})

This way, you can instantly see which months are performing best or which are falling short. You can take it a step further by setting a fixed scale and personalizing the columns with your favorite or brand colors:

=SPARKLINE(B2:E2, {"charttype", "column"; "ymin", 50; "ymax", 100; "color", "purple"})

In this case, the bars are plotted between 50 and 100, making the comparison more consistent, and the purple color makes the chart stand out more.

## Insert Win/Loss Sparkline Chart

