GUIDELINES ON THE USE OF GRAPHS

IAA 2023 JULY 20, 2023



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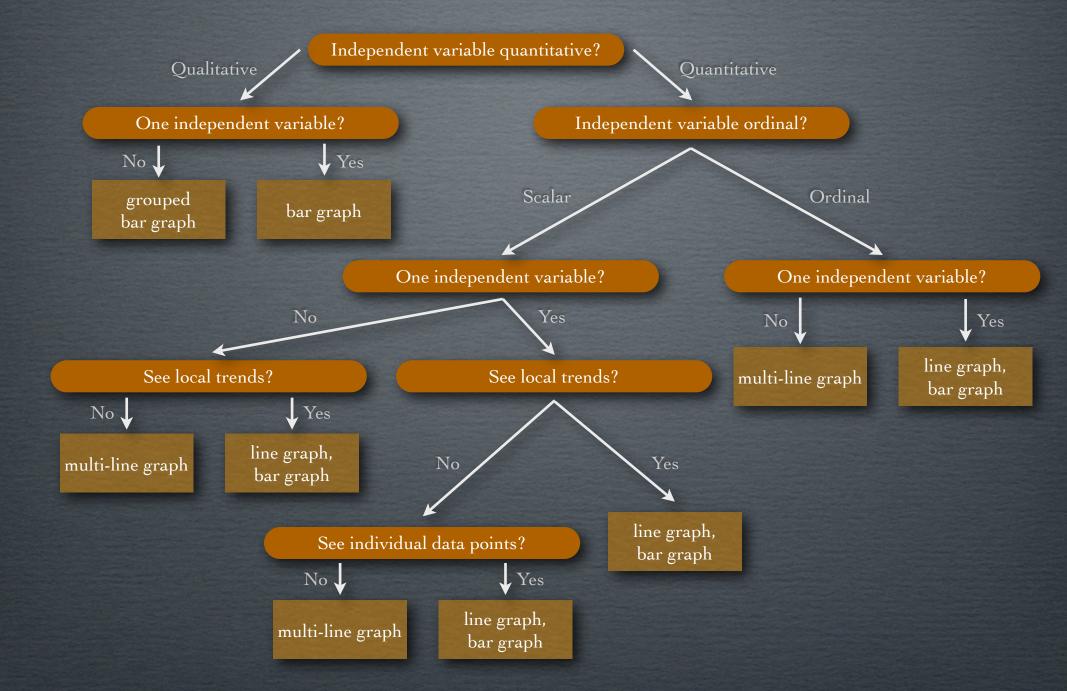
CHARTS AND GRAPHS

- Well known, well recognized presentation technique
- Basic types of charts and graphs are recognized by most viewers
 - + line graph, bar graph usually recognized
 - + pie chart, histogram, scatterplot, Venn less common
- Different graphs are designed for different types of data and analysis tasks
 - import to choose the "correct" graph for the data and task
- Graphs are meant to provide insight to your viewers
- Understand your audience and their needs

GRAPH TYPES

- Different graphs are used for different tasks:
 - tracking changes (line graph)
 - correlations, relationships (X-Y plot)
 - correlations, clustering (scatterplot)
 - category comparison (bar chart)
 - distributions (pie chart)
 - uniqueness and overlap (Venn diagram)
- Graphs are not meant for absolute value determination
 - * tables should be used if determining exact values is important
- Graph elements can represent multiple attribute values

GRAPH SELECTION



DEFINE TARGET AUDIENCE

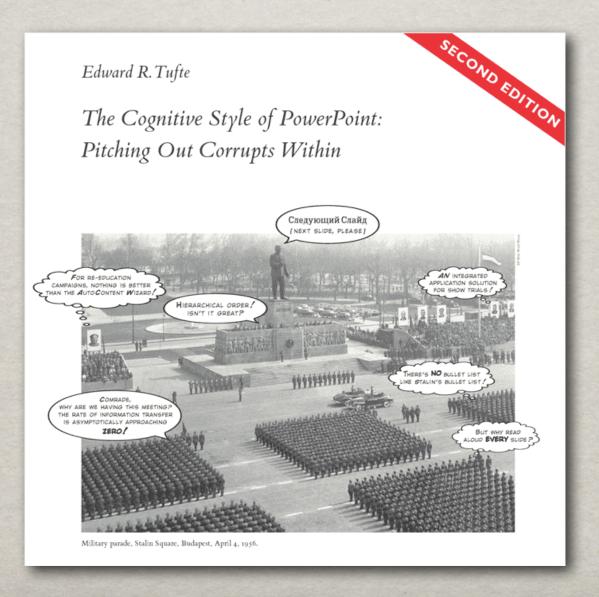
- Who is your target audience?
 - → Defines the presentation type(s) they are familiar with
- What do they know about the data?
 - May want to include known data to define context
 - * May want to leave out known data if its presentation is redundant
- What do they want to know about the data?
 - ◆ Defines which data to show, which presentation type(s) to use
- What do they expect to see?
 - → Defines "uninteresting" results
- What will they do with the information?
 - + e.g., exploring the data, validating known results, presenting results?
 - ◆ Defines which presentation type(s) to use

DEFINE MESSAGE

- What do the data show?
 - Depends on analysis task(s) and result(s) found
 - ◆ Exploration, show new results
 - Validation, show that expected results are correct
 - Presentation, show important results in an easy-to-comprehend manner
- Is there more than one main message?
 - ◆ Ensure individual messages are clear and memorable
 - ◆ Do not use a single presentation for multiple messages unless necessary
- What aspects of the message should be highlighted?
 - Ensure main point(s) are obvious point in the presentation

TUFTE'S POWERPOINT FOLIO

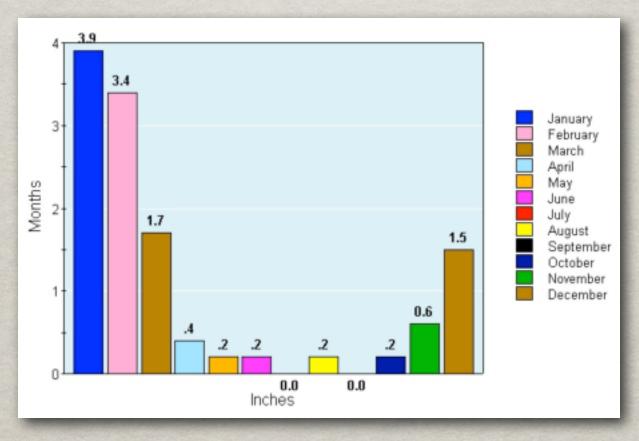
Basic guidelines on computer presentation



GRAPH RECOMMENDATIONS

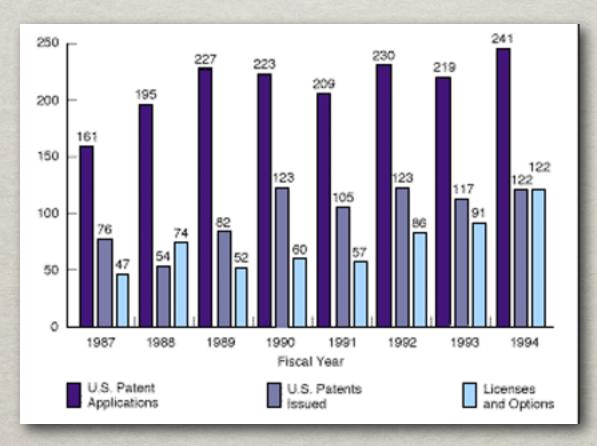
- Pie chart
 - * comparison of relative amounts, description of components
- Bar graph
 - * comparison of items, relationships between items
 - + time series data
- Line graph
 - time series and frequency distribution
- Scatterplot
 - analysis of relation
- Venn diagram
 - analysis of uniqueness and commonality (overlap)

- Composed of discrete bars
- Represents categorical data for comparison across categories



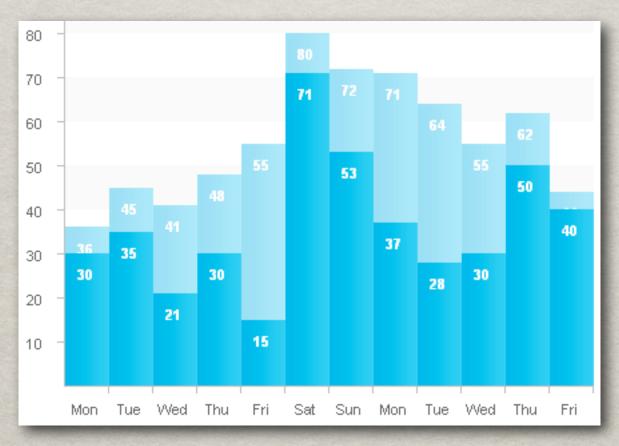
Bar graph of ice, sleet, and snow in Knoxville, categorized by month

- Composed of discrete bars
- Represents categorical data for comparison across categories



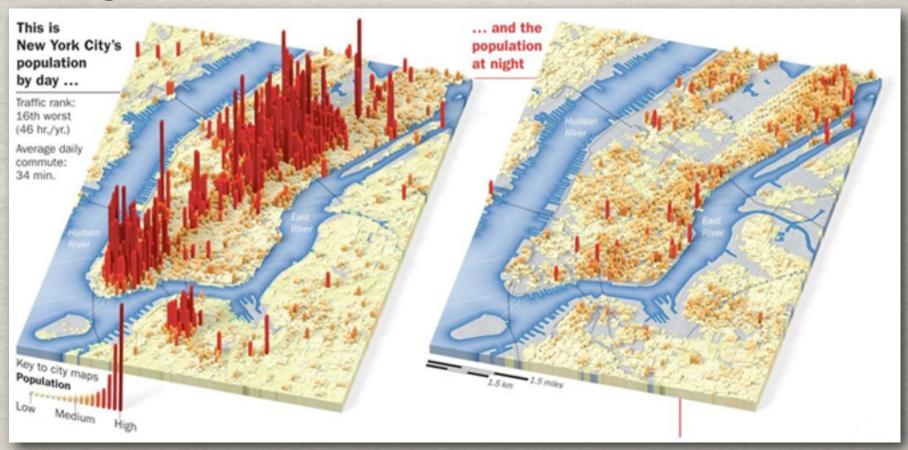
Grouped bar graph of US patent applications, patents issued, licenses signed, categorized by year

- Composed of discrete bars
- Represents categorical data for comparison across categories

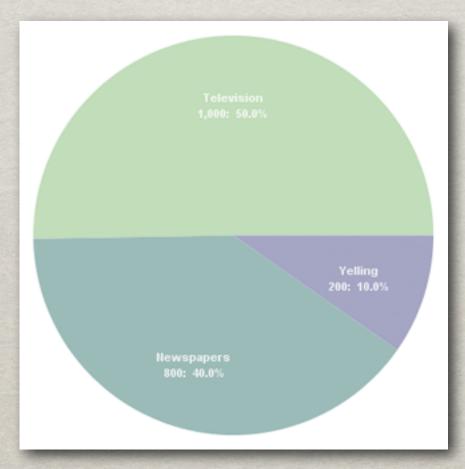


Stacked or composite bar graph of production on two lines, categorized by day of week

- Composed of discrete bars
- Represents categorical data for comparison across categories

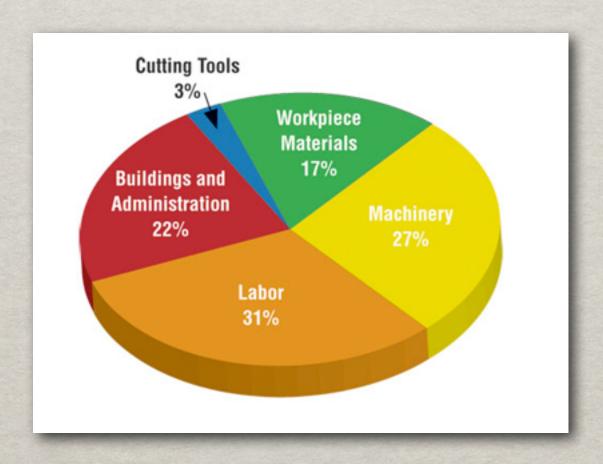


- Circular chart
- Relative comparison of amounts of parts of a whole



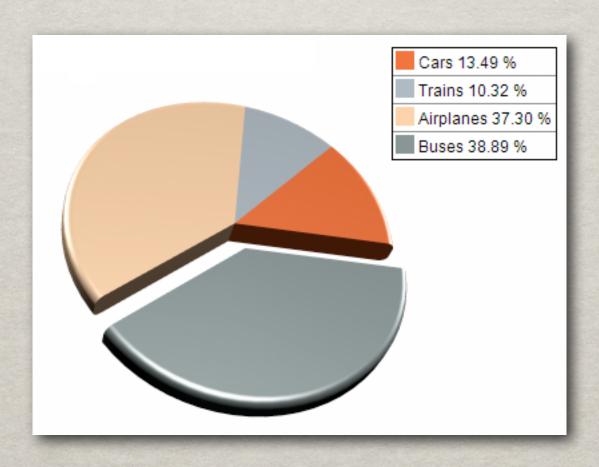
Pie chart of advertising dollars categorized by media type

- Circular chart
- Relative comparison of amounts of parts of a whole



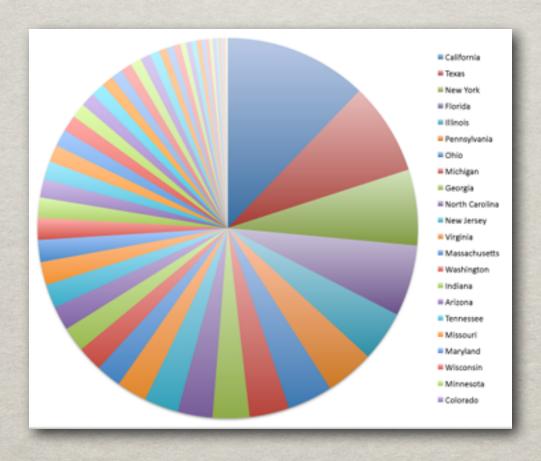
3D pie chart of expenditure costs, categorized by expenditure type

- Circular chart
- Relative comparison of amounts of parts of a whole



Exploded 3D pie chart of transportation use categorized by transportation type

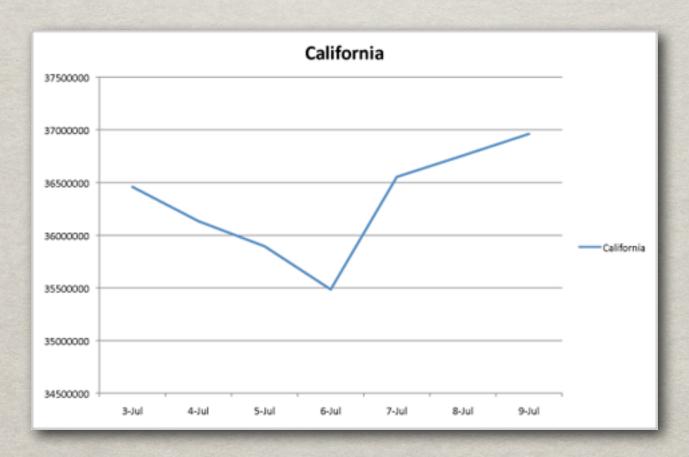
- Circular chart
- Relative comparison of amounts of parts of a whole



Pie chart of population by US state

LINE GRAPH

- Displays the relationship between two types of information
- Also useful for time-series trends



Line graph of California's population by year

LINE GRAPH

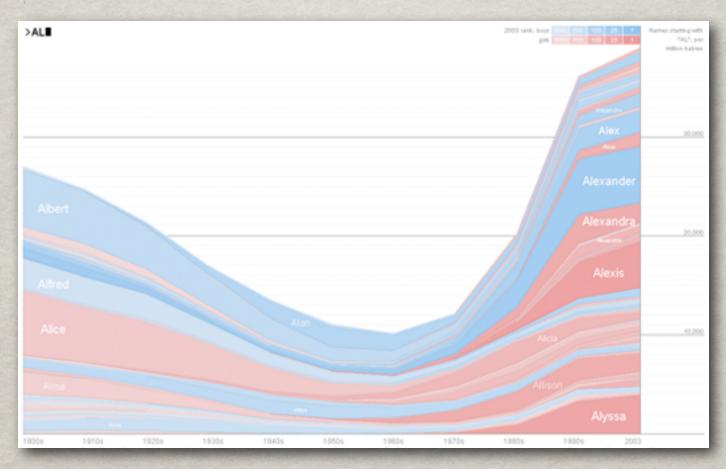
- Displays the relationship between two types of information
- Also useful for time-series trends



Time series line graphs of S&P 500 earnings versus price index from 1870-2010

LINE GRAPH

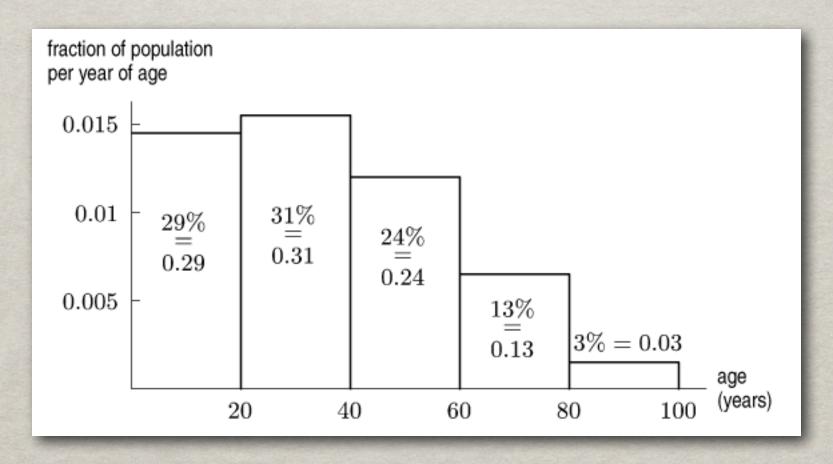
- Displays the relationship between two types of information
- Also useful for time-series trends



Stacked time series line graph of baby name popularity from 1900-2003

HISTOGRAM

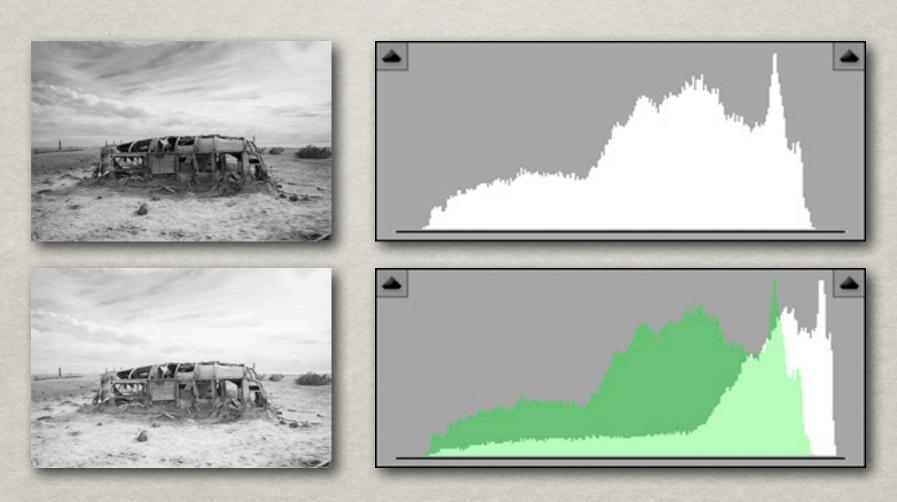
 Bars that display frequency of continuous data divided into interval "bins"



Histogram of population age binned by age 20 year age intervals

HISTOGRAM

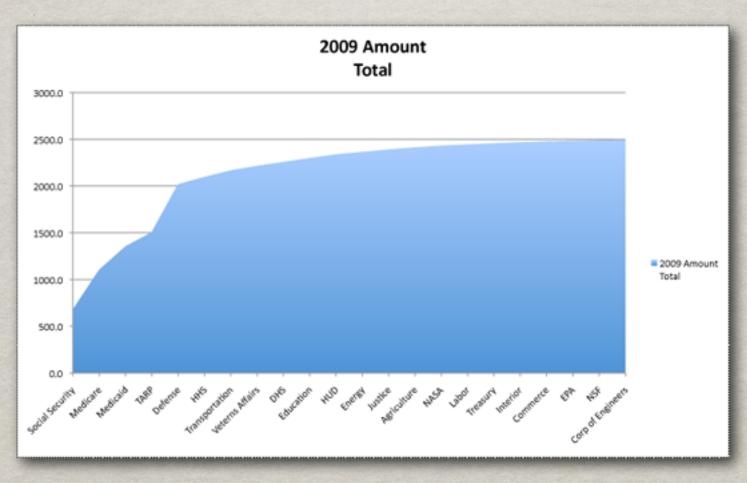
 Bars that display frequency of continuous data divided into interval "bins"



Interval histogram (with overlay for comparison) of pixel brightnesses binned by greyscale

HISTOGRAM

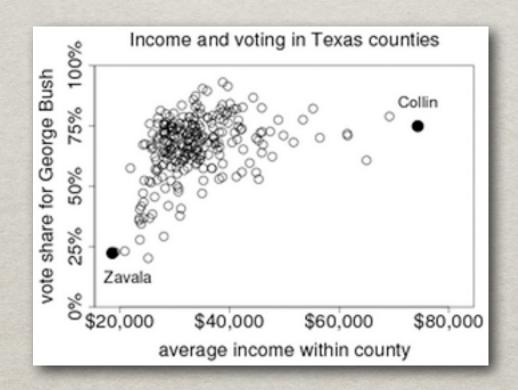
 Bars that display frequency of continuous data divided into interval "bins"



Cumulative histogram of federal spending binned by agency

SCATTERPLOT

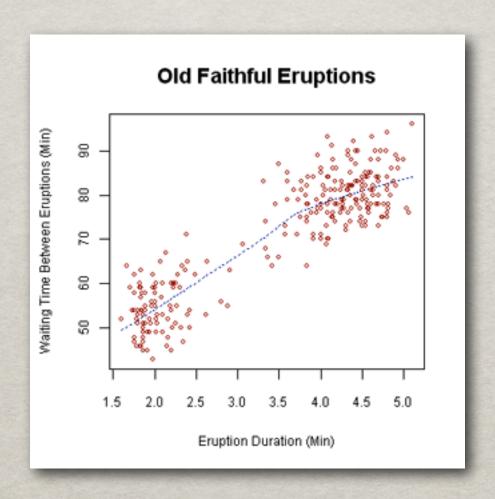
Explore relationship between two variables



Scatterplot of county's average income versus vote percentage for George Bush

SCATTERPLOT

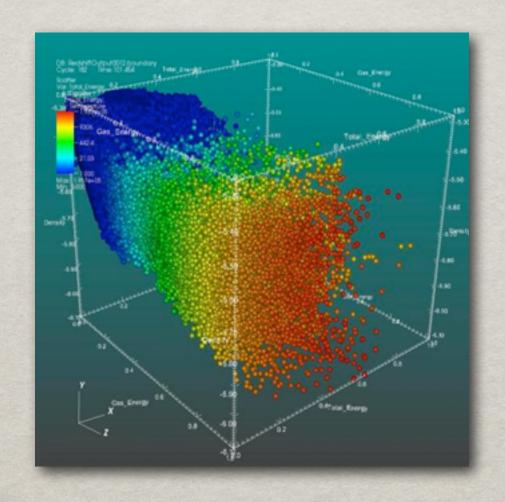
Explore relationship between two variables



Scatterplot of Yellowstone's Old Faithful wait time versus eruption duration

SCATTERPLOT

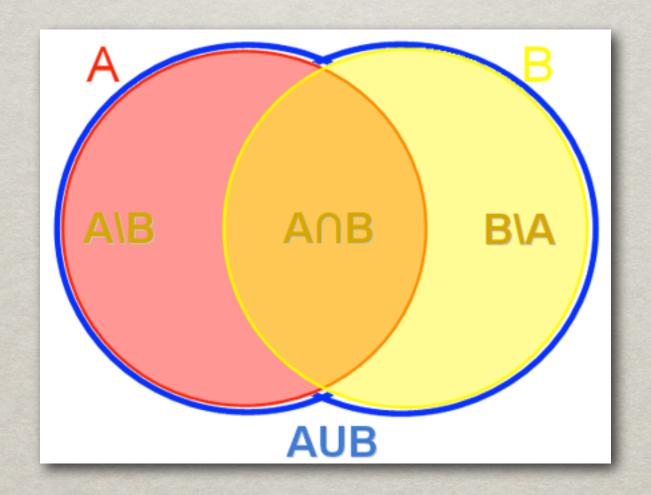
Explore relationship between two variables



3D scatterplot (3 axes) with a fourth variable visualized using colour

VENN DIAGRAM

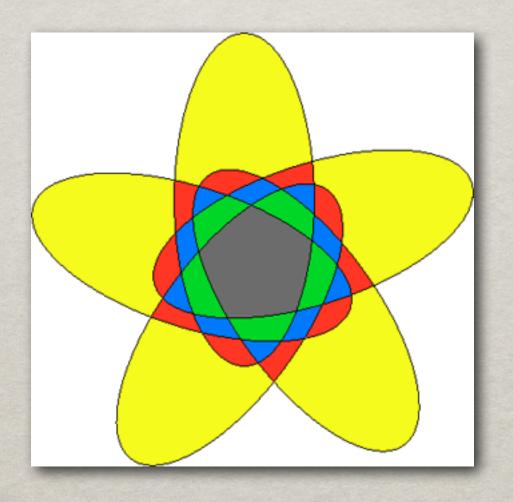
Show commonality and overlap



Mathematical description of Venn diagram's areas of intersection, union, and single item

VENN DIAGRAM

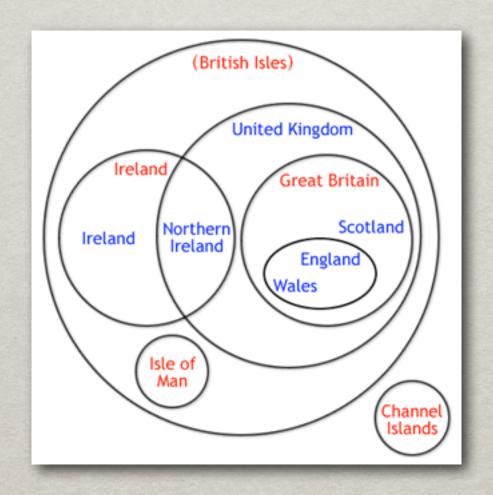
Show commonality and overlap



Venn diagram for n=5 sets with five-fold rotational symmetry

VENN DIAGRAM

Show commonality and overlap



CONTACT INFORMATION

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