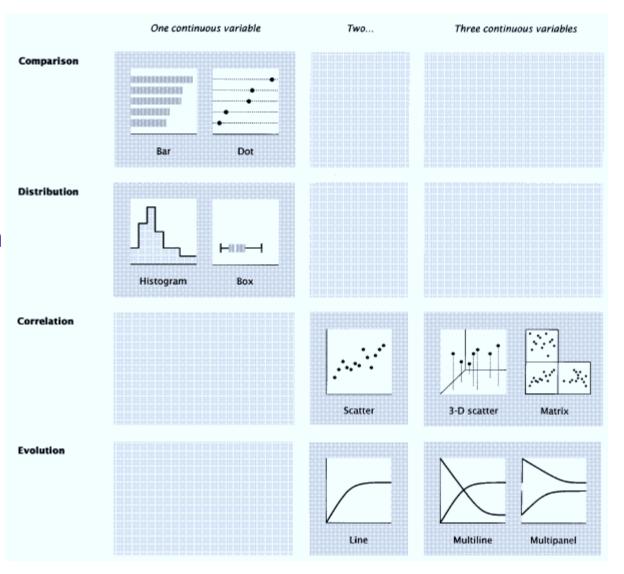
## Choosing the right graph

ME447 Visualizing Data Fall 2017–18

**Richard Layton** 





Based on Jean-luc Doumont and Philippe Vandenbroeck (2002 March) Choosing the right graph, *IEEE Transactions on Professional Communication* 45(1)

# To chose a graph, answer these basic questions about your data and your story

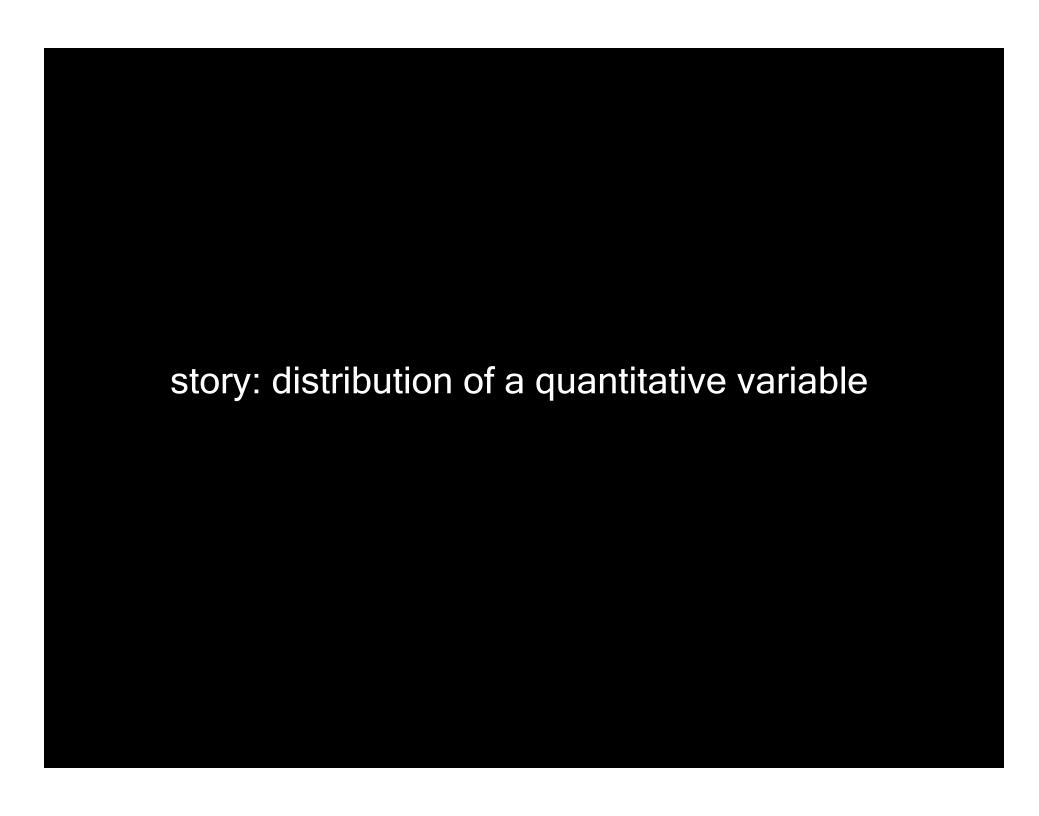
#### What story are you telling?

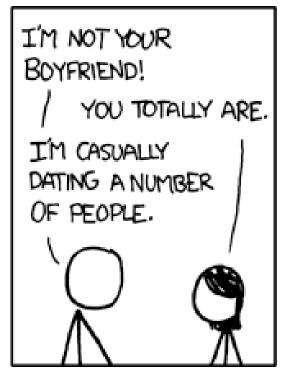
- distribution
- comparison
- correlation between variables
- evolution over time

#### How many variables are relevant to the story?

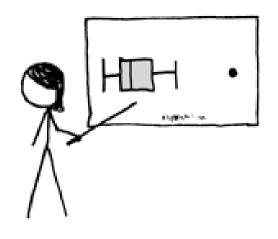
#### Each variable is of what type?

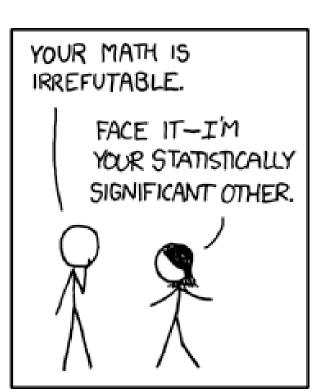
- quantitative (continuous)
- categorical (discrete)





BUT YOU SPEND TWICE AS MUCH TIME WITH ME AS WITH ANYONE ELSE. I'M A CLEAR OUTLIER.

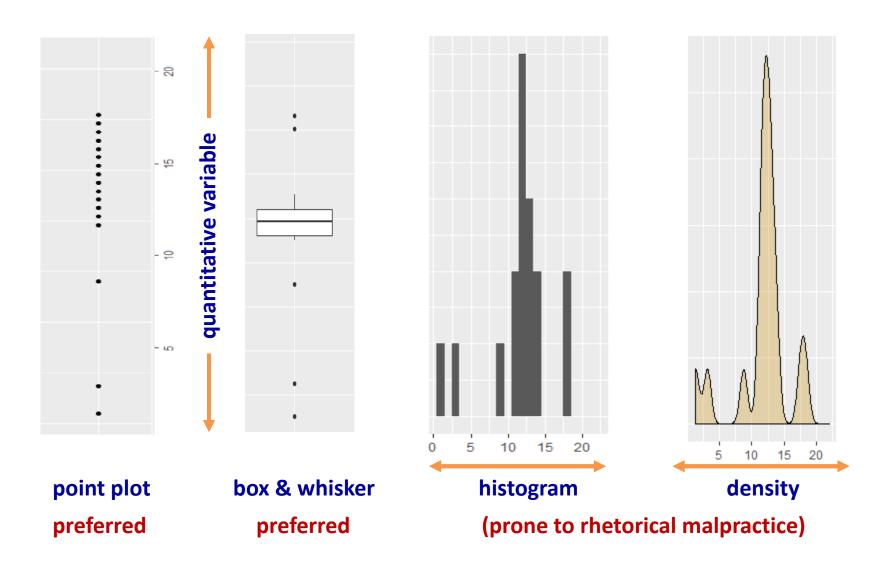




**Story: distribution** 

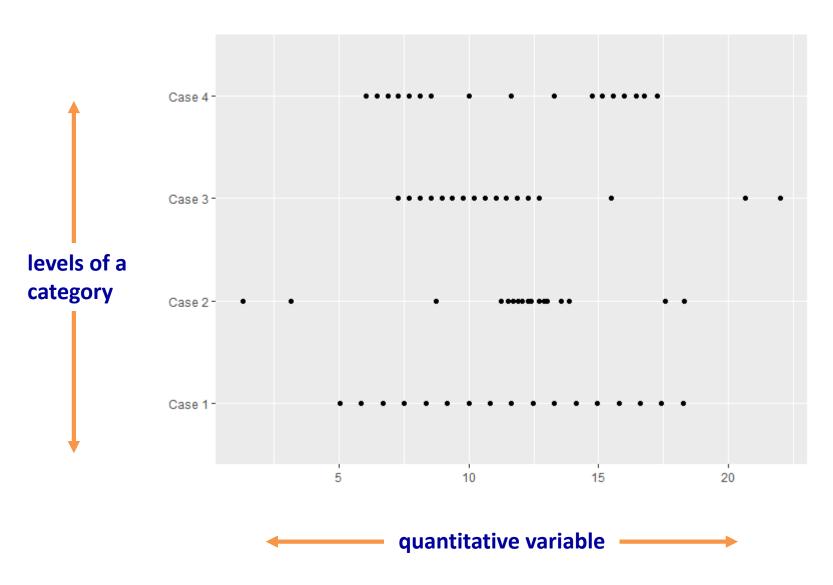
point plot or box plot

Data: 1 variable (quantitative)



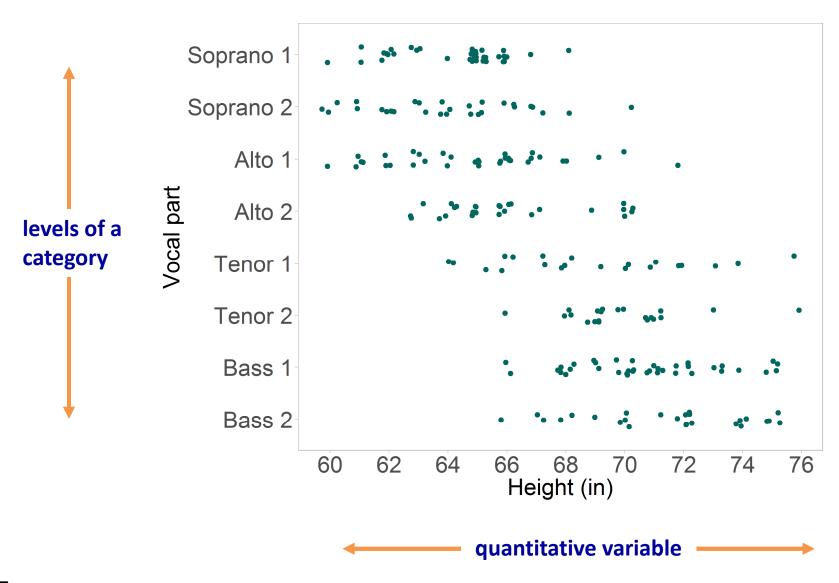
**Story:** comparing distributions

point plot



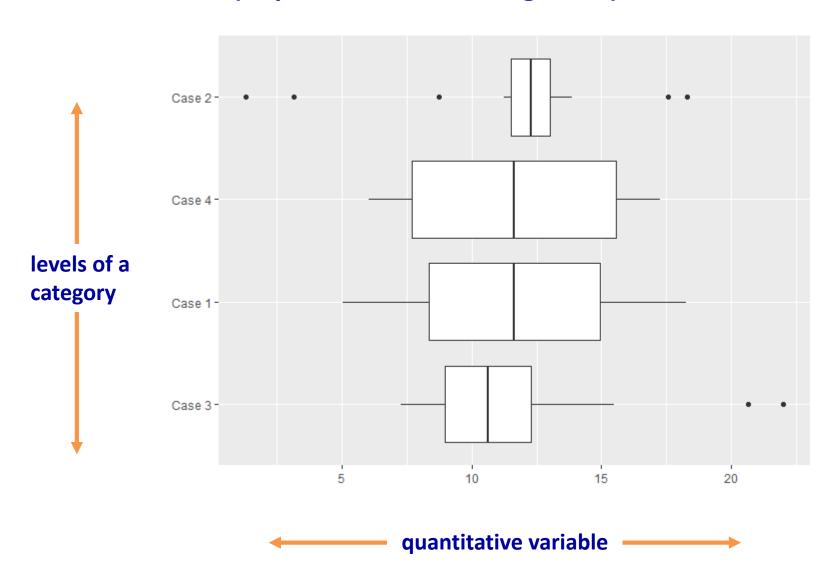
**Story:** comparing distributions

point plot



**Story:** comparing distributions

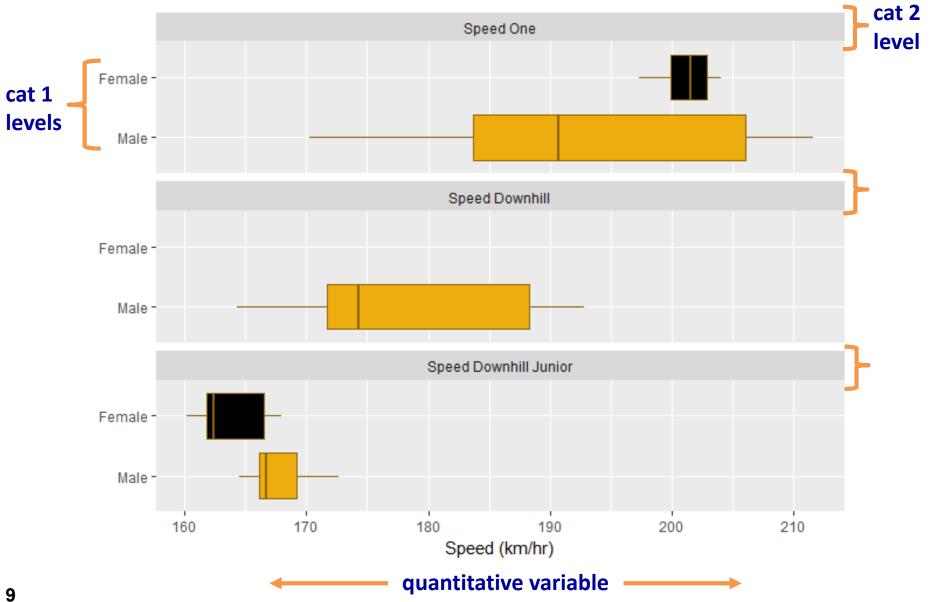
box plot



comparing distributions **Story:** 

box plot

3 variables (1 quantitative, 2 categorical) Data:

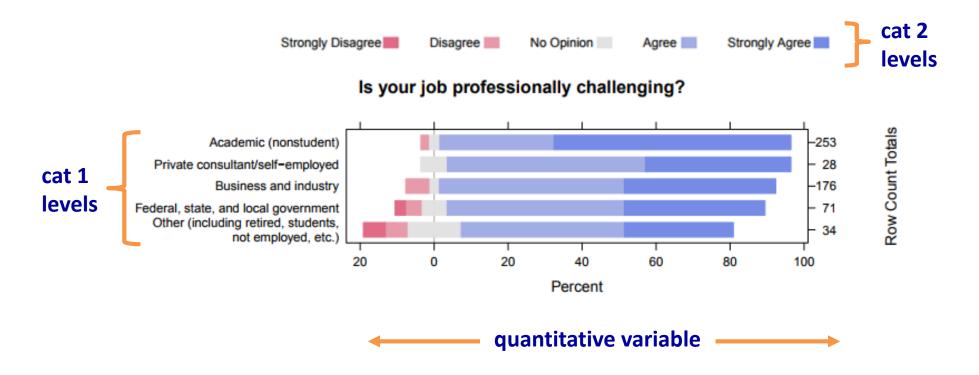


**Story:** comparing frequency

diverging stacked bar

**Data:** 3 variables (Likert-like scales)

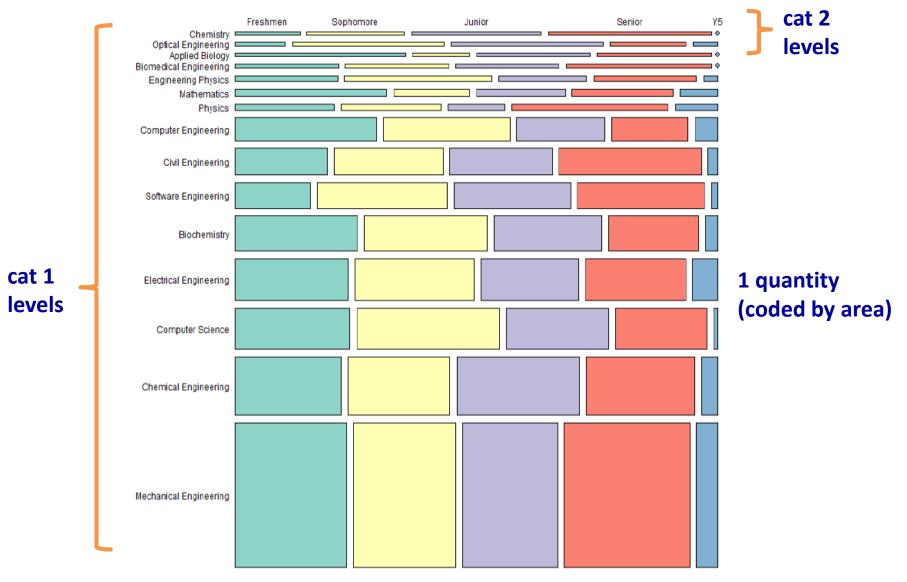
A response belongs to a mutually exclusive combination of levels.



**Story:** comparing frequency

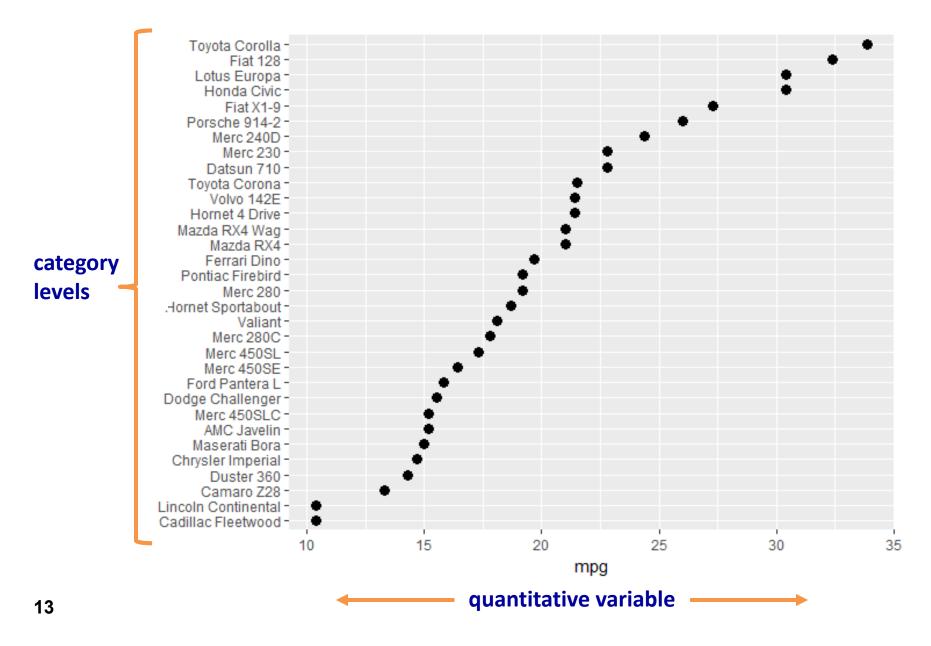
mosaic

Data: 3 variables (1 quantity, 2 categories)

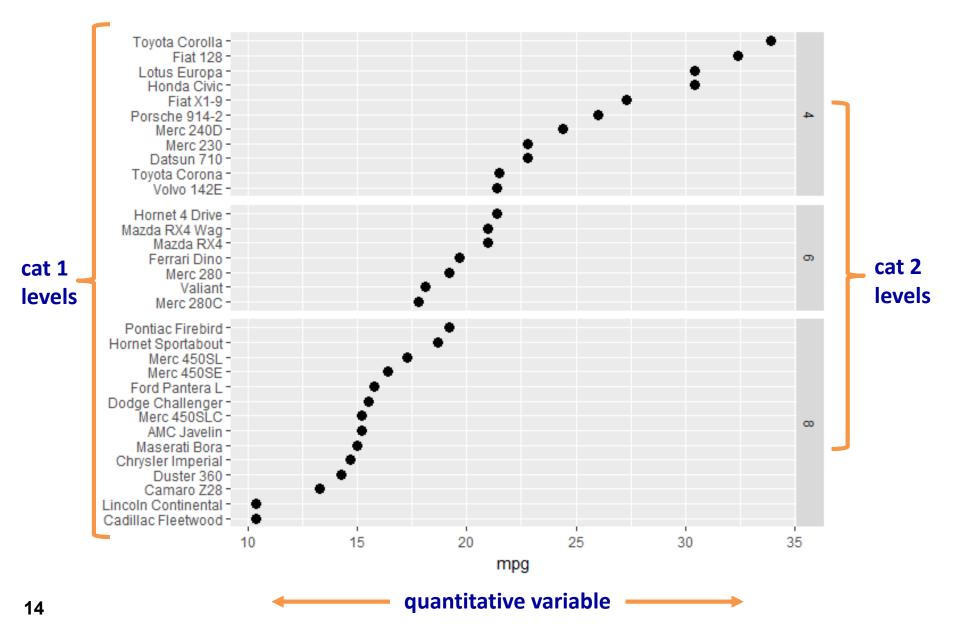




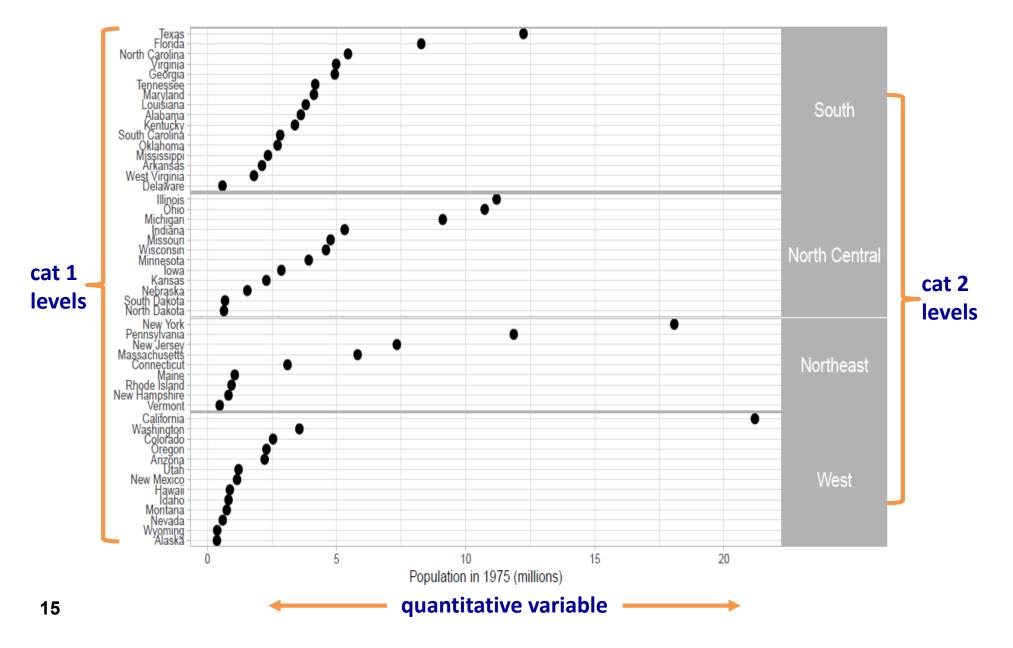
dot plot



dot plot



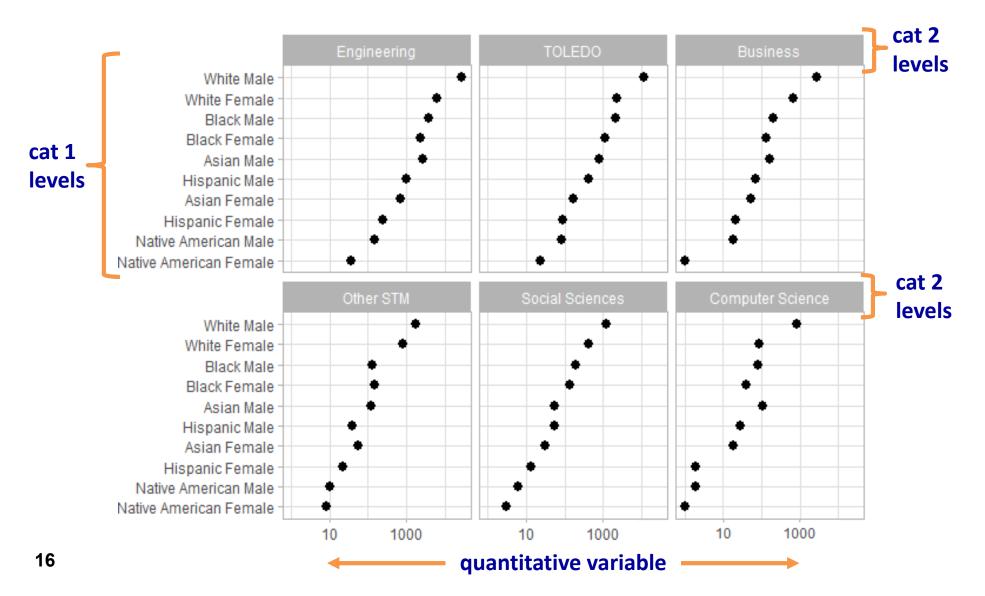
dot plot

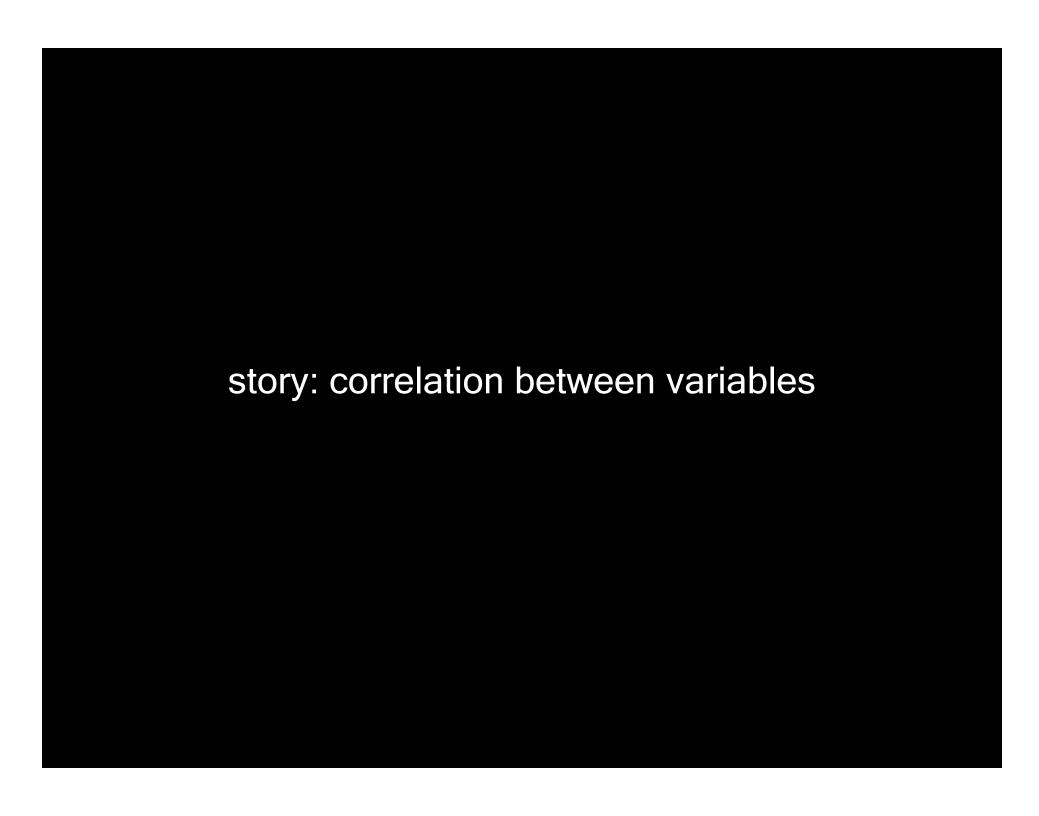


multiway

Data: 3 variables (1 quantitative, 2 categorical)

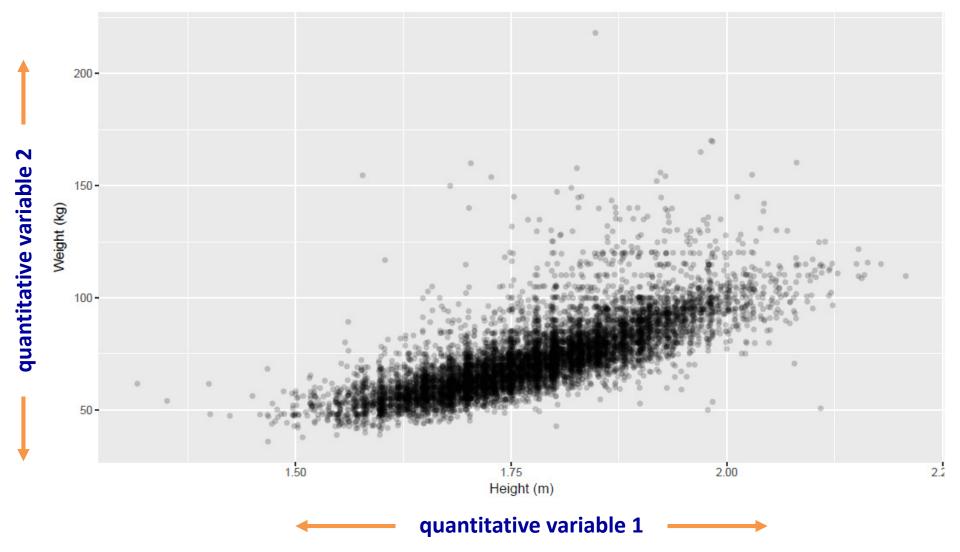
A quantitative value for every combination of levels of the two categorical variables.





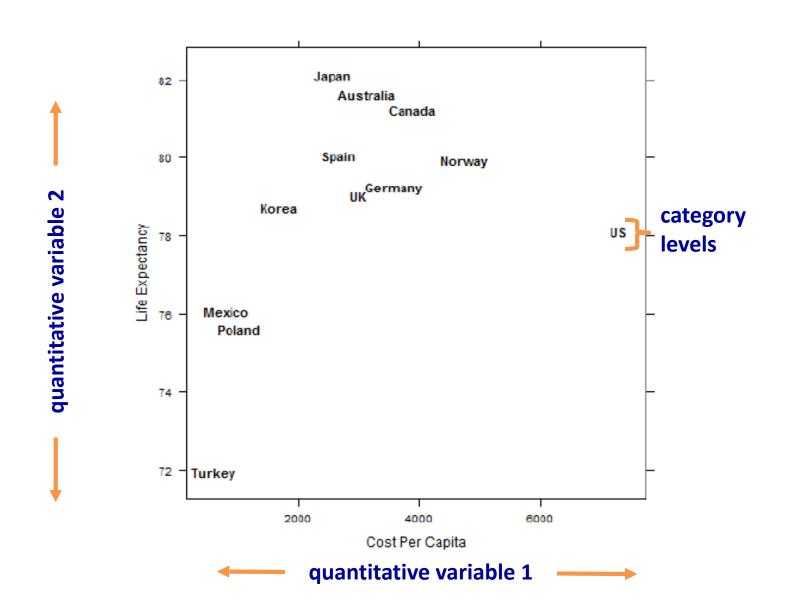
Story: correlation scatterplot

**Data: 2 quantitative variables** 



**Story:** correlation & comparison

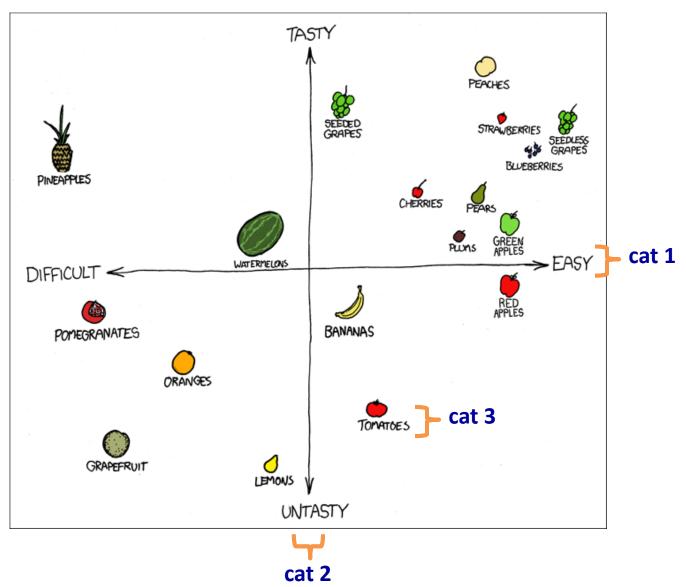
scatterplot



**Story:** comparison

## scatterplot-like

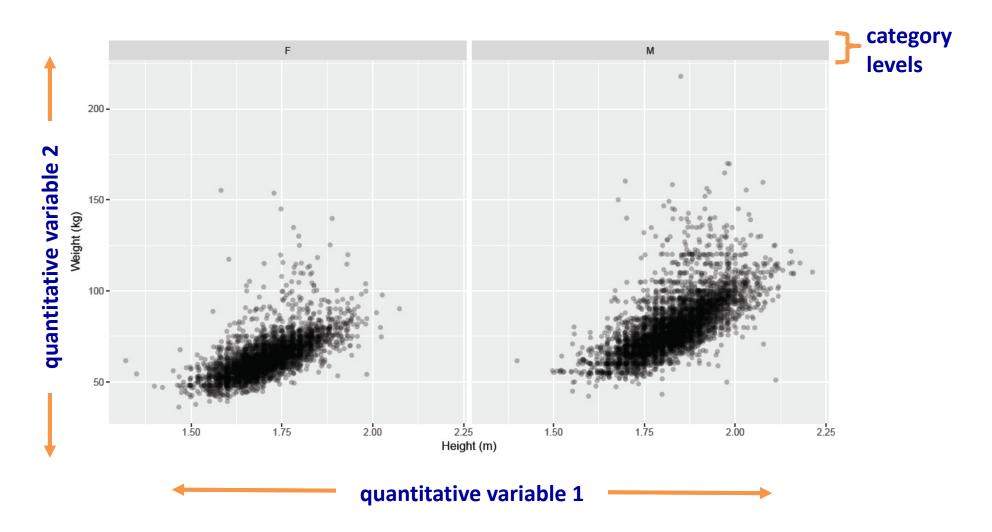
**Data: 3 categorical variables** 



**Story:** correlation & comparison

Data: 3 variables (2 quantitative, 1 categorical)

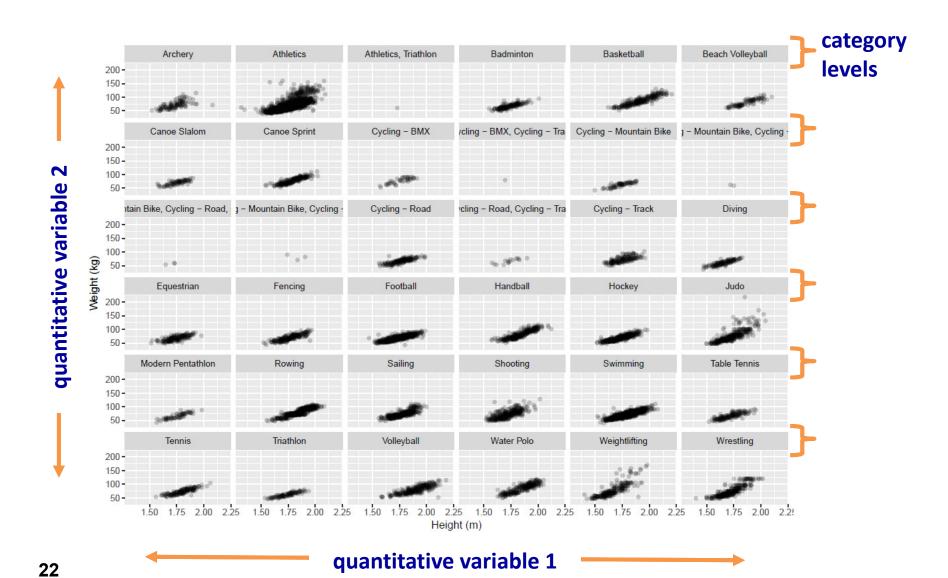
scatterplot multi-panel



**Story:** correlation & comparison

Data: 3 variables (2 quantitative, 1 categorical)

scatterplot small multiples

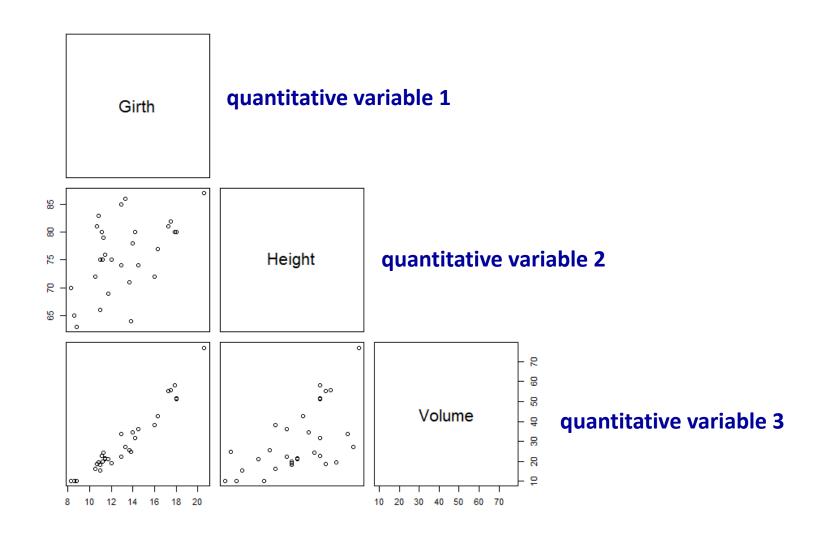


**Story: correlation** 

scatterplot matrix

**Data: 3 quantitative variables** 

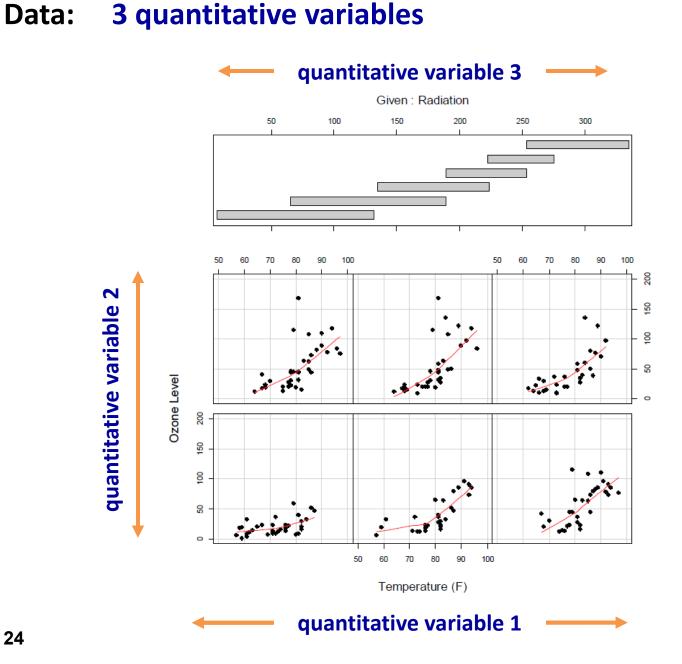
Correlations, one pair of variables at a time. Suitable for any N quantitative variables.

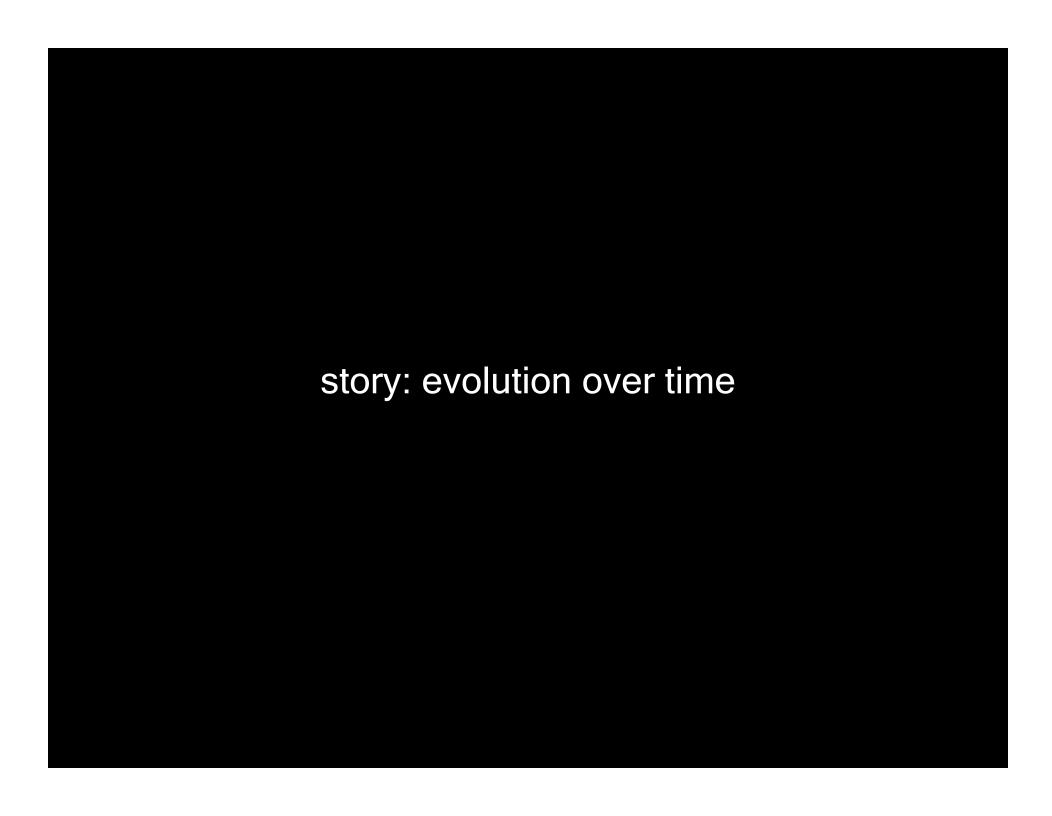


correlation **Story:** 

3 quantitative variables

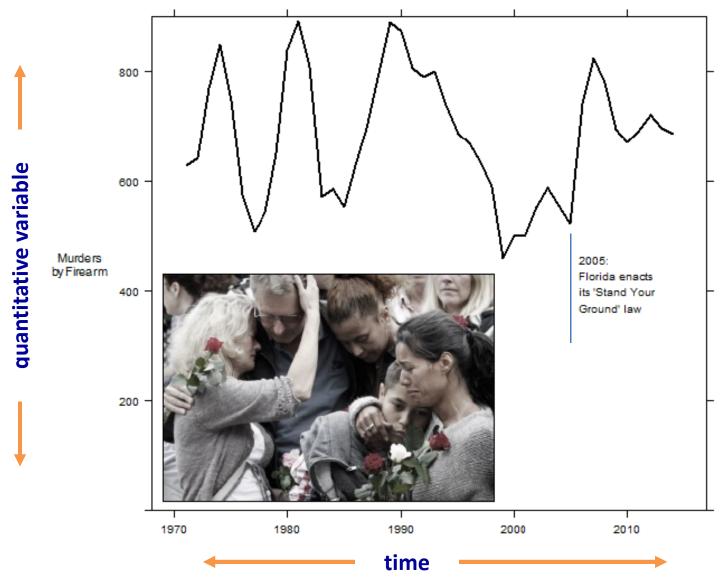
co-plot





Story: evolution line plot

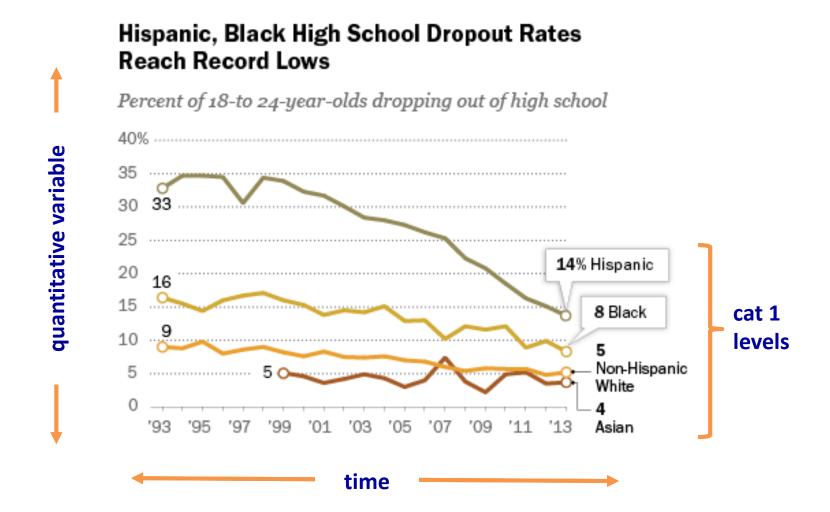
Data: 2 variables (time, 1 quantity)



multi-lines

**Story: evolution & comparison** 

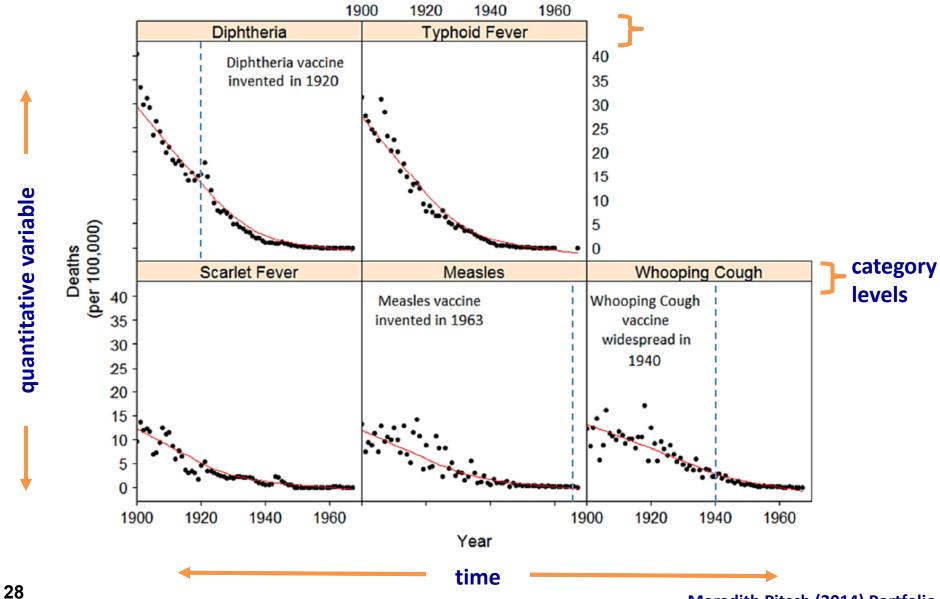
Data: 3 variables (time, 1 quantity, 1 category)



evolution & comparison **Story:** 

multi-panels

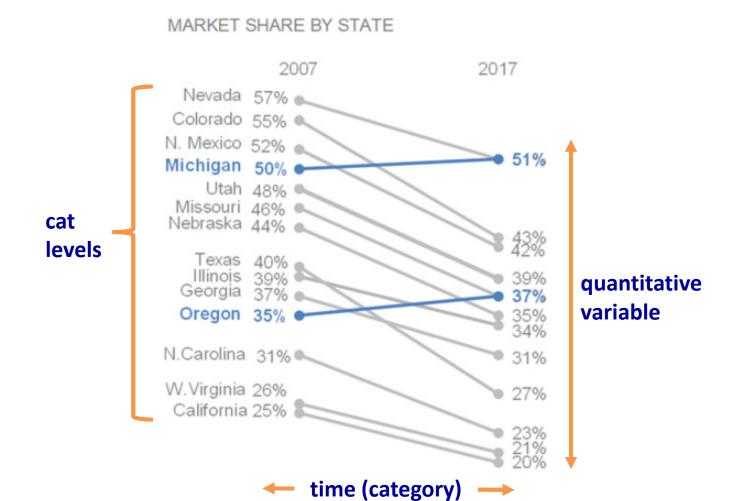
3 variables (time, 1 quantity, 1 category) Data:



**Story:** evolution & comparison

slopegraph

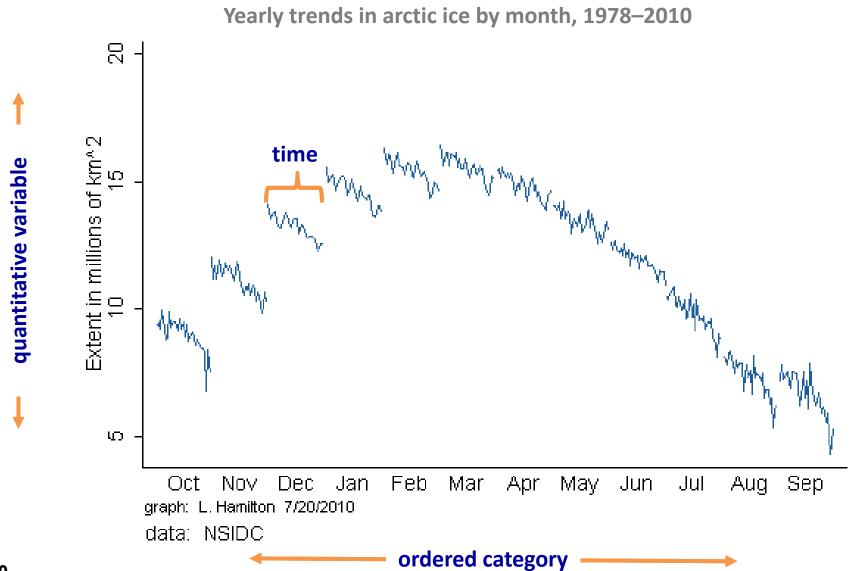
Data: 3 variables (1 quantity, 2 categories)



**Story:** evolution & comparison

cycle plot

Data: 3 variables (time, 1 quantity, 1 category)

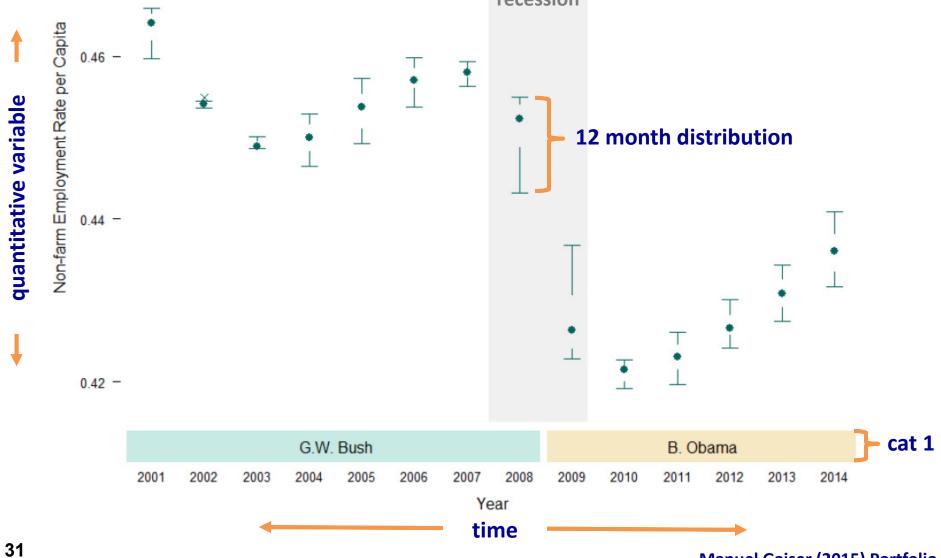


evolution of distributions **Story:** 

combination

Data:

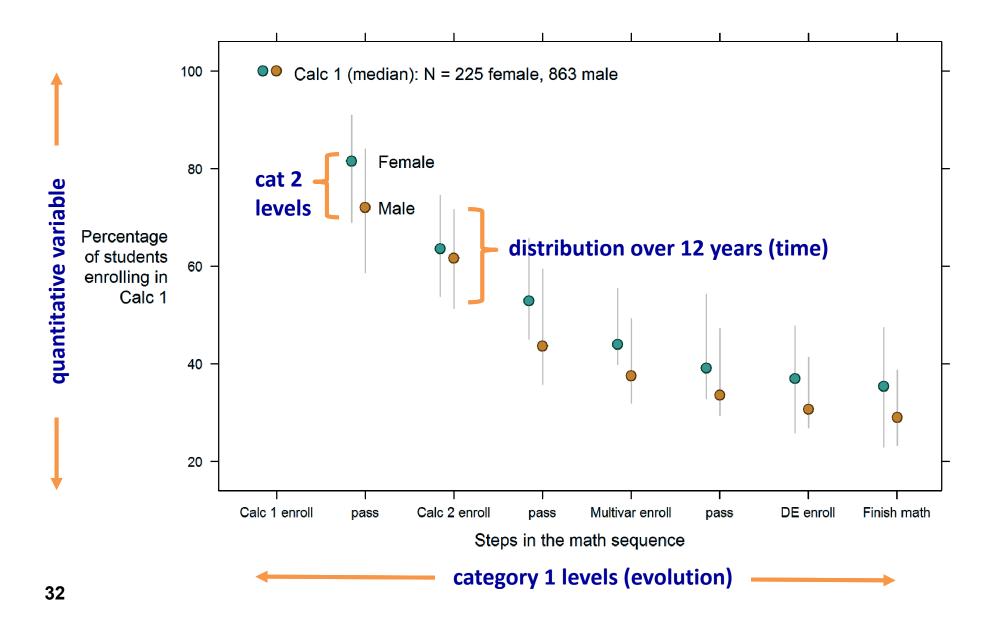
3 variables (time, 1 quantity, 1 category) evolution of boxplots recession



**Story:** evolution of distributions

Data: 3 variables (1 quantity, 2 category)

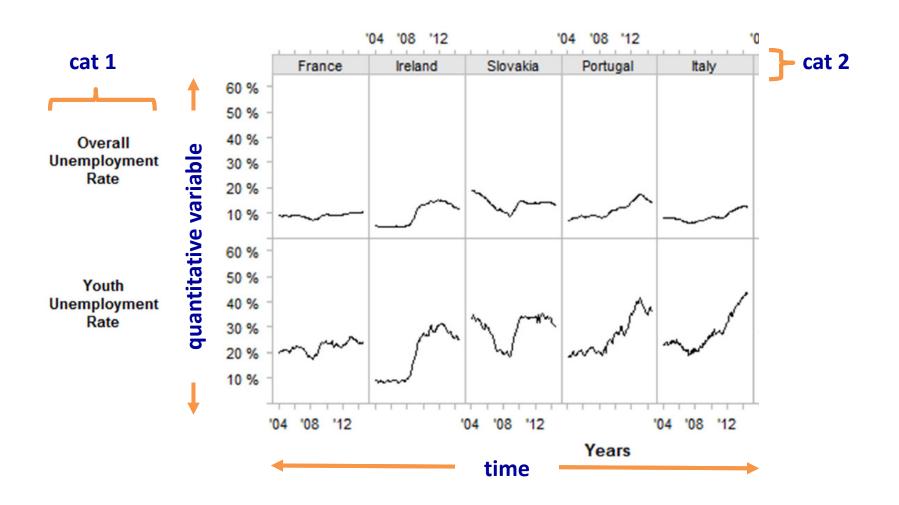
combination evolution of boxplots



**Story:** evolution & comparison

Data: 4 variables (time, 1 quantity, 2 categories)

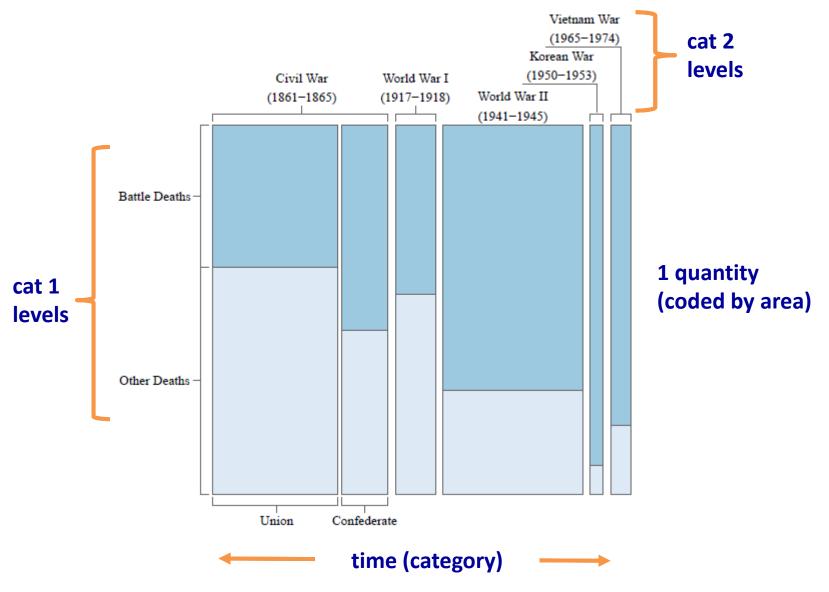
line plot small multiples



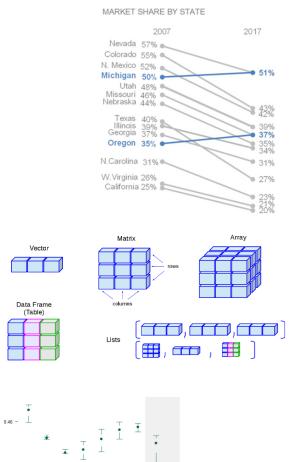
**Story:** evolution of frequency

mosaic

Data: 4 variables (1 quantity, 3 categories)



### Implications for the designer



Find a story

**Grasp the data structure** 

Choose a graph that suits both