



[< Return to Classroom](#)

# Telling Stories with Data

## REVIEW

## HISTORY

### Meets Specifications

## Congratulations! 🏆

You have done a great job on the project.  
All the requirements are covered,

- You have built perfect visuals, the Bar chart is excellent, the line chart is well-designed, and the Dashboard is perfect.
- All visuals are showing perfect insights, especially with the filters.
- Colors are carefully chosen.
- The written summary is well laid out and has all the required points.

### Way of improvement:

There are several points to improve your visualizing techniques like choosing the legends, adding tooltips, removing unnecessary items, etc.

Also adding more filters and tooltips improves the interactivity of the charts.

You should mind the location of each chart and never allow overlapping or empty unorganized spaces.

You can try building stories they are a good option to present your work.

### Further reading:

- [TABLEAU DASHBOARD DESIGN: 10 BEST PRACTICES](#)
- [10 INCREDIBLY USEFUL ADVANCED TABLEAU TECHNIQUES](#)

- [Six Favorite Tableau Tips, Tricks, and Hacks to Enhance Dashboards](#)

Hope you have enjoyed working on the project and good luck with what you have ahead.  
Have a great day.

## Visualization is Explanatory

The visualization centers on a specific, clear finding in the data.

You have clearly built each visual to explain a specific finding. I also notice that you planned each visual very carefully.

You have done a great job focusing on the visuals showing a specific finding, analysis is showcased well.

**Further reading:**

- [Using Data Visualization to Find Insights in Data](#)

The selected finding is clearly communicated. Design choices foster communication between the reader and the visualization.

Visualization does not add additional colors, shapes, or other design elements in an unnecessary way. Rather, each additional element should add to the insight being made.

I can see that you have done a great job on working on presenting all the findings in a clear and concise way. All the elements are well put; good job on the color choice, there is nothing unnecessary. All visuals clearly foster the understanding of the data and explain the ideas.

- Titles are great.
- All chart types are well decided.
- Nothing is unnecessary in each of the charts.

**Notes:**

Data Visualization Tips and Tricks:

- Keeping your slides clean and simplistic is key for data visualization if you want your audience to retain any of the information you're presenting to them. Each slide should feature one key takeaway, and it should be obvious to your audience— don't send them on an easter egg hunt to figure it out.
- Use your boldest colors to represent the more important pieces of information, and more subtle hues to indicate the rest. While your colors should be on-brand and consistent with the rest of your presentation, it's okay to play around with different hues here. Colors are an easy way to tell the audience exactly what you want them to pay attention to, and how it should make them feel.
- Images, icons, and shapes can help provide additional context for your data. In fact, if some members of your audience find themselves more creative than logical, including the right supporting visuals can help paint a picture for them. While data should be the star of the show in data visualization, certain visual assets can put things into perspective and make them more relatable.
- You might need to use bullet points to add context to the metrics, or to call out important aspects of a report, but limit it where you can.

**Further reading:**

- [Legend in Tableau](#)
- [Tableau naming convention](#)

## Design

The written summary should include a brief description of the visualization and state at least one finding.

A reader's summary of the graphic would closely match the written summary in the writeup, and a reader is able to identify at least one main point or relationship that the graphic attempts to convey.

To reiterate your report should include at least 3 sets of

- Link(s) to your dashboards or story
- Summary: brief description of the visualization and the main story or findings conveyed (please include an insight you are able to make from the visualization)
- Design: explain any design choices you made including changes to the visualization after collecting feedback
- Resources: list of Web sites, books, forums, blog posts, GitHub repositories etc that you referred to or used in this submission (Add N/A if you did not use such resources).

Excellent work on the writing summary.

- Links are there and working fine.
- Comments clearly describe the insights of the visuals.
- Design ideas are excellent.
- Thank you for including the resource links.

Q1. Which airlines or airports have the worst delays?

Dashboard:

[link](#)

Summary:

**Spirit Air Lines** had the worst delay for airlines. **Sawyer International Airport**, Marquette had the worst delay among the airports.

Design:

To effectively convey insights about airports and airlines, I employed horizontal bar charts as a visualization tool. I filtered the data to streamline the presentation to highlight only the top 5 airports and airlines. To enhance the visual impact, I utilized a carefully selected color scheme consisting of various shades of blue.

Resources:

[https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/buildexamples\\_bar.htm](https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/buildexamples_bar.htm)

<https://www.thedataschool.com.au/pris-lam/formatting-chart-lines-on-tableau-desktop/>

Q2. What causes delays?

Dashboard:

[link](#)

Summary:

There are myriad reasons that can cause flight delays, ranging from inclement weather to technical issues to unexpected air traffic congestion. However, upon closer analysis, it becomes apparent that the delay caused by a **late aircraft** (in minutes), represents the most significant contributor to the overall delay experienced by passengers. On the other hand, **security-related delays**, while undoubtedly an essential factor in ensuring safe and secure air travel, are relatively minor in their contribution to the total delay time experienced by travelers.

Design:

To effectively present the average delay time for each different cause of delay, I opted to use a line bar chart as my visualization tool. This allowed for a clear and concise presentation of the data, enabling easy comparison and analysis. To improve analysis accuracy, I used airport filters in the chart, isolating delay data for specific airports. This provided nuanced insights into delay time and causes. Using a line bar chart with airport filters, I gave a comprehensive analysis of average delay times for each cause. This benefits airport management and travelers looking to plan trips more efficiently.

Resources:

[https://www.tutorialspoint.com/tableau/tableau\\_bar\\_chart.htm](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/tableau/tableau_bar_chart.htm)

<https://www.thedataschool.com.au/pris-lam/formatting-chart-lines-on-tableau-desktop/>

Q3. How does departure delay vary within a month

Dashboard:

Further reading:

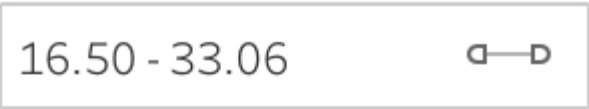
- [Summarising Data](#)

The visualization includes interaction or animation. The inclusion of filters and additional variables shown in tool tip as appropriate within the visualization interaction are present.

At minimum you are required to include a filter in one visualization and you are required to include a tool tip in at least one visualization. You should strive to include these anywhere where they would benefit your visualization.

Good job including the filter and tooltips on the visuals

Avg. Total Flight Delay



Avg. Total Flight Delay



Cancelled



IATA CODE (airports.csv)

- ✓ (All)
- ✓ ABE
- ✓ ABI
- ✓ ABQ
- ✓ ABR
- ✓ ABY
- ✓ ACK
- ✓ ACT
- ✓ ACV
- ✓ ACY
- ✓ ADK
- ✓ ADQ
- ✓ AEX
- ✓ AGS
- ✓ AID

Filters are a key part of any dashboard and report. They help provide answers in an organized and structured way, by enabling users to apply a set of values and narrow the results. Filters are necessary to increase user interactivity with their data outside of surface-level, 'at-a-glance' analysis.

**Further reading:**

- [Actions and Dashboards](#)
- [Filter Actions](#)

Color choices must accurately reflect the data and be chosen with accessibility in mind. For example, values that span from negative to positive numbers should be encoded with a diverging palette. Also, the color palettes should work for colorblindness.

All the colors are perfect and excellently consider colorblind users.

**Note:**

A person with protein-type color blindness tends to see greens, yellows, oranges, reds, and browns as being more similar shades of color than normal, especially in low light. A very common problem is that purple colors look more like blue.

Optimizing your graphics can help make them more accessible—and that doesn't mean banishing color from your charts and graphs either. Contrary to popular belief, more than 99% of color-blind people can, in fact, see color—just not in the same way as someone who isn't impacted by color blindness.

**Further reading:**

- [How to Use Color Blind Friendly Palettes to Make Your Charts Accessible](#)
- [7 Best Practices for Using Color in Data Visualizations](#)

Line plots for sequences, bar charts for categorical variables, etc.

You have used the correct type of chart.

Well done using Bar charts for categorical data, a map for geolocation data, and a line chart for data trends over time.

**Note:**

Efficient data visualization can make or break your project. If you put tons of effort into analyzing and modeling your data, but you ended up using the wrong chart type to present your results, your audience will not grasp the effort you put in or how to use these results.

There are many chart types, so many, the process of choosing the correct one can be overwhelming and confusing. This article will — hopefully — give you a simple and straightforward approach to selecting the best chart type that represents your data perfectly and communicate it most efficiently.

**Further reading:**

- [Choose the Right Chart Type for Your Data](#)

## Completeness

The three visualizations are included. These visualizations may be a single worksheet, but at least one must be a dashboard involving more than one worksheet. A dashboard counts as a single visualization. All visualizations must be clearly connected to a finding, and foster the interaction pieces (filters, colors, etc.) that allow for the finding to be found easily by a user.

One Dashboard is required. A Dashboard is an option in Tableau that allows you to combine multiple charts into one page. This counts as 1 visualization.

Two other unique visualizations are also required, These can be two single worksheets, two more dashboards, two more stories, or any combination of worksheet, dashboard, or story.

Great work including the required number of charts and including the dashboard.

**Tips for better data visualization:**

- Choose the chart that tells the story.
- Remove anything that doesn't support the story
- Watch your placement.

**Further reading:**

- [Business Dashboards](#)
- [TABLEAU STORY](#)

The visuals need to be saved to Tableau Public and the links to those visuals must be provided in the report along with the finding for each visual.

If you are unable to save to Tableau Public please include screenshots in your pdf report of each visualization. If you choose to use screenshots you should include at least one screenshot of your filters being used (a before and after picture of the visualization).

Visuals are saved and the links are shared and are working fine, Well done!

**Further reading:**

- [Resources of Tableau Public](#)

The insight(s) should be accurate and easily available from the filters and interactivity available in the visual.

All the insights provided are clear and concise. All the aggregates used in visuals are perfectly set up. Filters and interactivity aspects are excellently included. Well done!

**Further reading:**

- [Using Data Visualization to Find Insights in Data](#)

Each visual must be appropriate for the particular data type. However, you cannot submit three bar charts, or three line charts. You should have a minimum of at least three different types of visuals across all of your turned in items.

3 Different types of charts required, here are some types you can choose

- Bar Chart
- Line Chart
- Scatter Chart
- Histogram
- Bubble Chart
- Map
- Area Chart
- Pie Chart
- etc

All visuals are appropriately built for presenting the correct data type and are well done including three different types of visuals.

Bar, Map, and Line charts are excellent chart types to build.

**Note:**

Most common types of charts and graphs to help communicate data with impact

Bar chart

Line graph

Area graph

Scatter plot

Pie chart

Pictograph

Column chart

Bubble chart

## Further reading:

- [10 TYPES OF TABLEAU CHARTS YOU SHOULD BE USING](#)

 [DOWNLOAD PROJECT](#)

[RETURN TO PATH](#)

Rate this review

START



