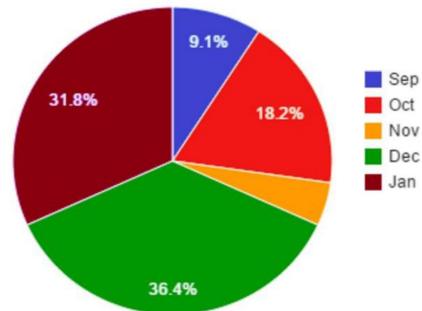
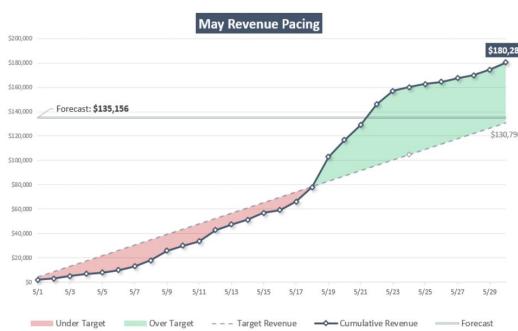
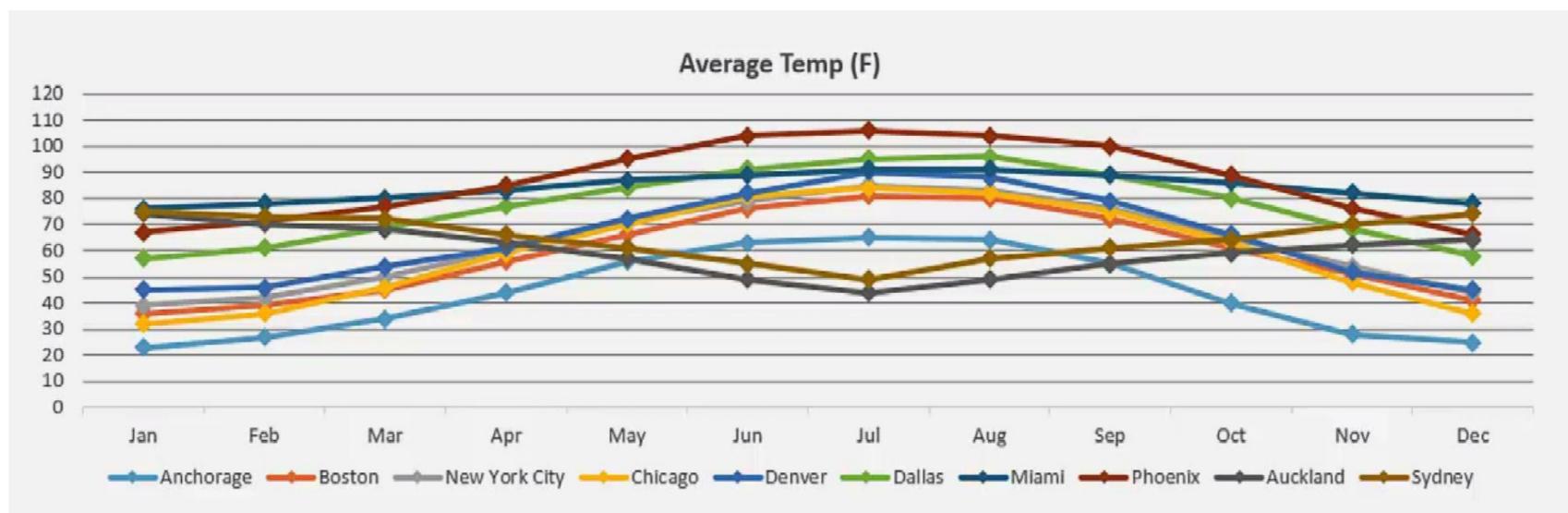


# WELCOME TO DATA VISUALIZATION



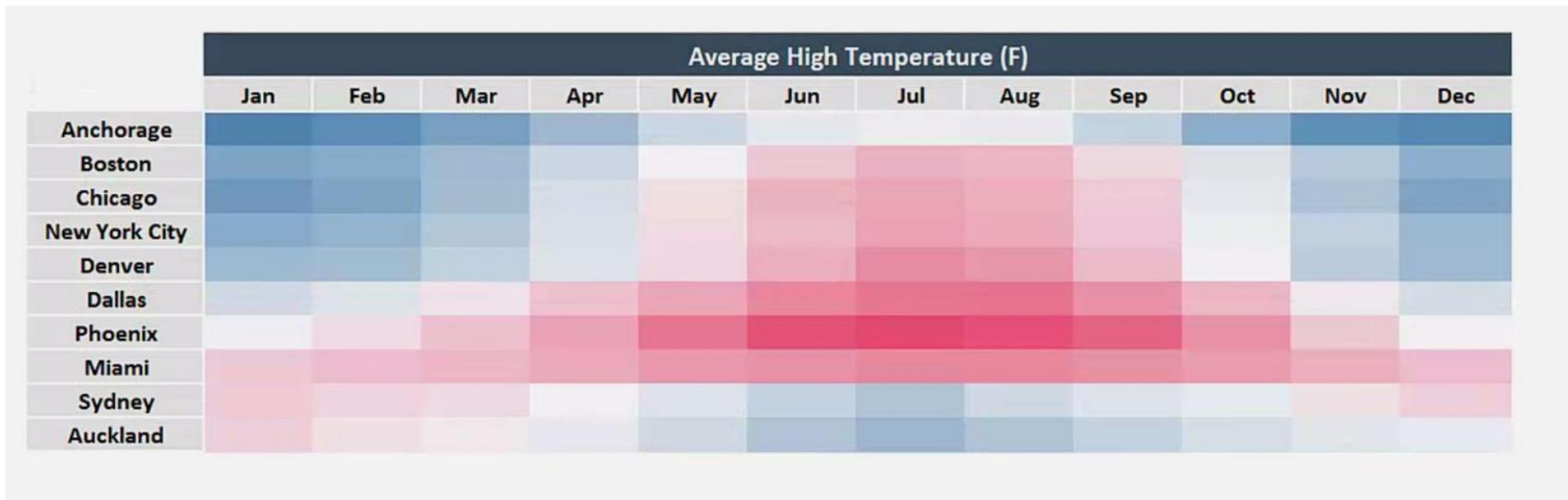
# 10 Second Rule

*If a viewer can't interpret the story within 10 seconds, it's time to simplify*



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# KEY PRINCIPLES OF DATA VISUALIZATION

## ★ Strive for CLARITY & SIMPLICITY

- *Maximize impact, minimize noise*
- *If it doesn't add value or serve a purpose, get rid of it*

## ★ Focus on creating a NARRATIVE

- *Don't just show data, tell a story*
- *Communicate key insights clearly, quickly and powerfully*

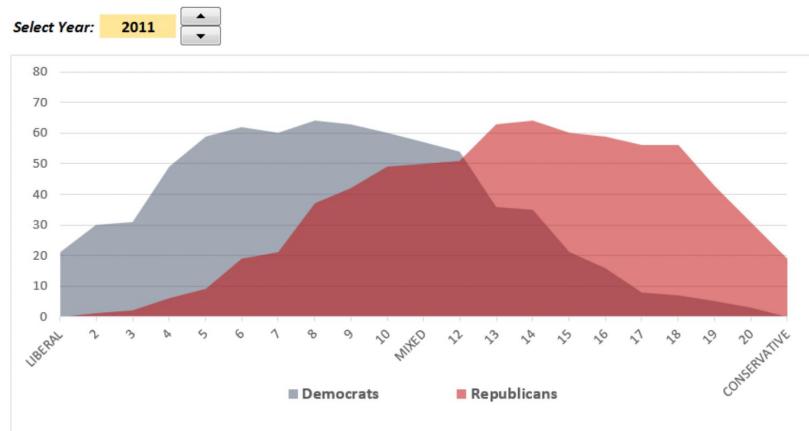
## ★ Strike a balance between DESIGN & FUNCTION

- *Selecting the right type of chart is critical*
- *Beautiful is good, functional is better, BOTH is ideal*

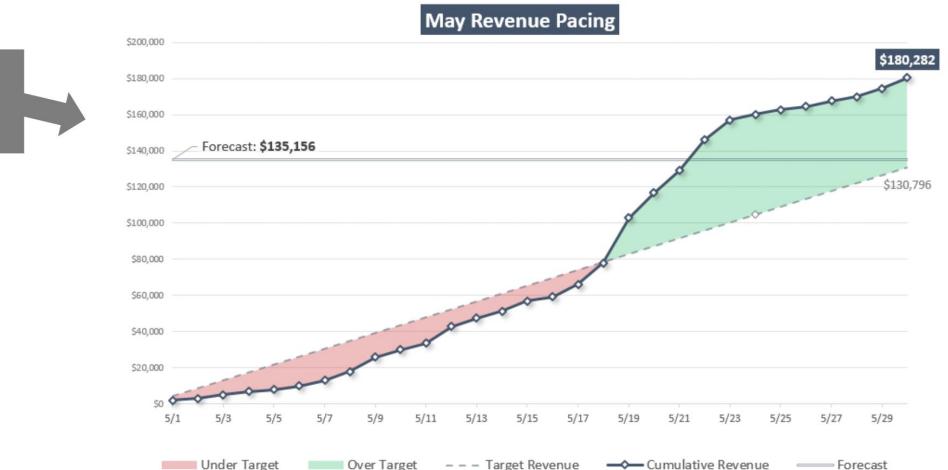
# THE GOOD, THE BAD, AND THE UGLY

## THE GOOD

*Dynamic formatting helps to strengthen the story*



*Clean, simple visualization with animation over time*

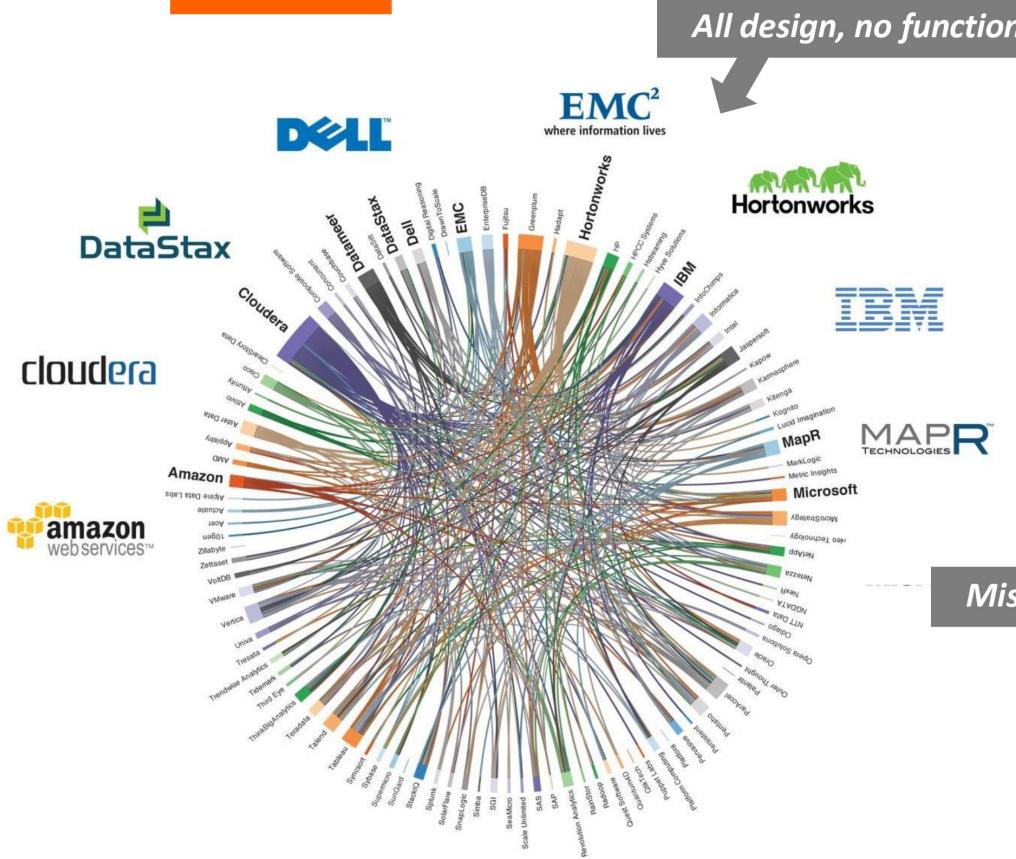


*Simple, intuitive custom chart design*

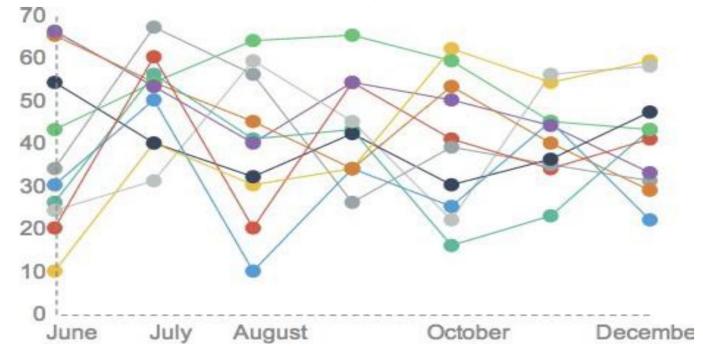


# THE GOOD, THE BAD, AND THE UGLY

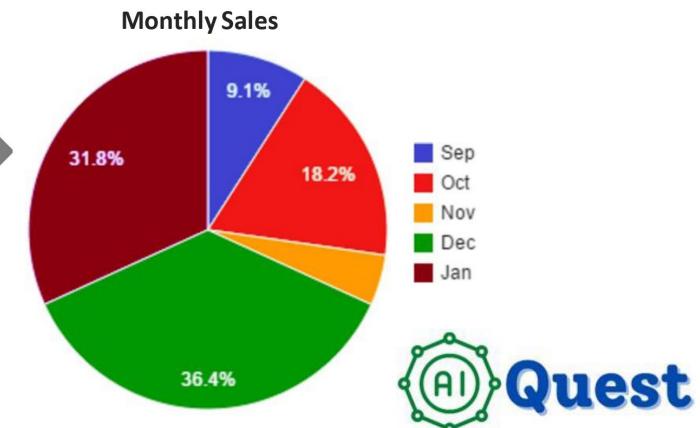
THE **BAD**



*Busy, no clear narrative*



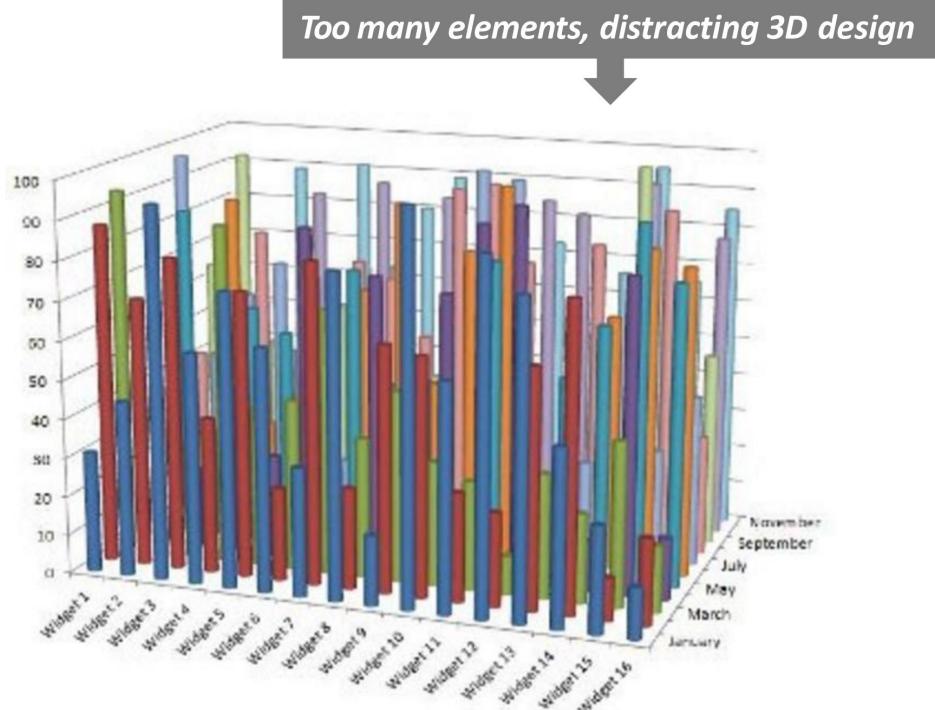
*Misleading chart type*



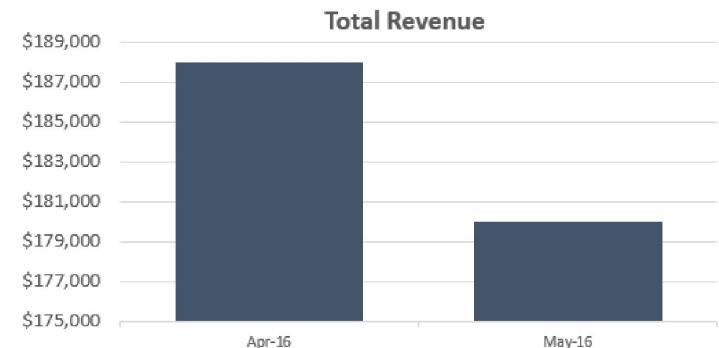
 **Quest**

# THE GOOD, THE BAD, AND THE UGLY

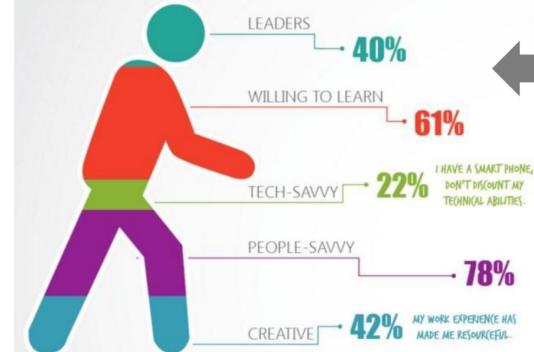
## THE UGLY



*Misleading y-axis scale*



*HOW BABY BOOMERS DESCRIBE THEMSELVES*



*Improper use of percentages & inconsistent scaling*

# THE 3 KEY QUESTIONS

1

**What type of data** are you working with?

- *Integer, real, categorical, time-series, geo-spatial, etc.*

2

What are you trying to **communicate**?

- *Relationship, comparison, composition, distribution, trending, etc.*

3

Who is the **end user** consuming this information?

- *Analyst, CEO, client, intern, etc.*

# BAR & COLUMN CHARTS

## COMMONLY USED FOR:

- Comparing numerical data across categories

## EXAMPLES:

- Total sales by product type
- Population by country
- Revenue by department, by quarter

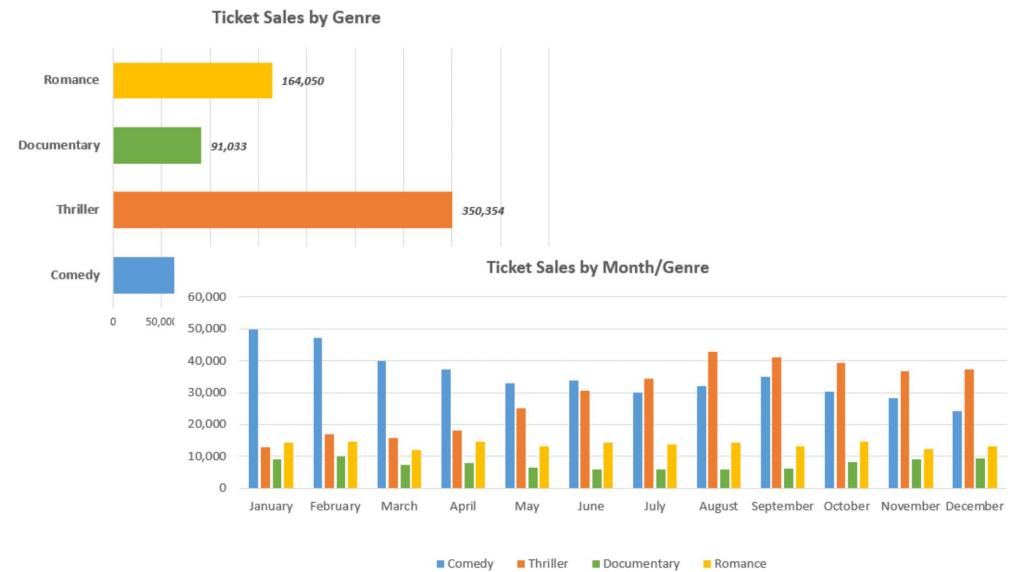
## PRO TIPS:



Use **stacked** or **clustered** bars/columns to group by subcategory or compare multiple metrics



Create **custom formatting rules** to color-code bars/columns based on their values



# HISTOGRAMS & PARETO CHARTS

## COMMONLY USED FOR:

- Showing the distribution of a continuous data set

## EXAMPLES:

- Frequency of test scores among students
- Distribution of population by age group
- Distribution of heights or weights

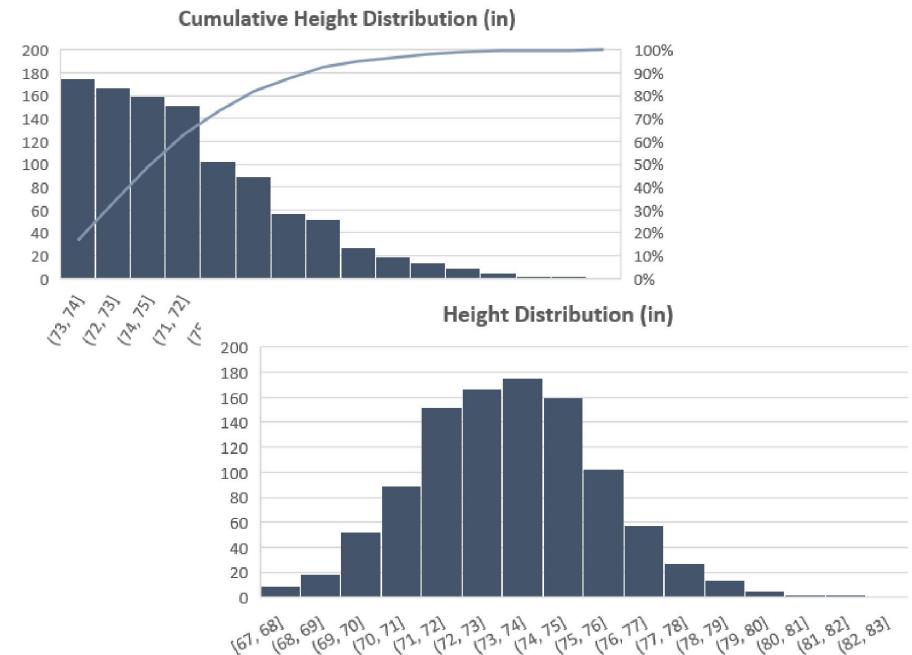
## PRO TIPS:



Adjust the bin size to customize the grouping of values



Use Pareto Charts to show the cumulative impact of each bin, ordered by significance



# LINE CHARTS

## COMMONLY USED FOR:

- Visualizing trends over time

## EXAMPLES:

- Stock price by hour
- Average temperature by month
- Profit by quarter

## PRO TIPS:



Use **linear or polynomial trendlines** to visualize patterns or forecast future periods



Combine **line & column** charts to trend two variables on different scales



# AREA CHARTS

## COMMONLY USED FOR:

- Showing changes in data composition over time

## EXAMPLES:

- Sales by department, by month
- % of total downloads by browser, by week
- Population by continent, by decade

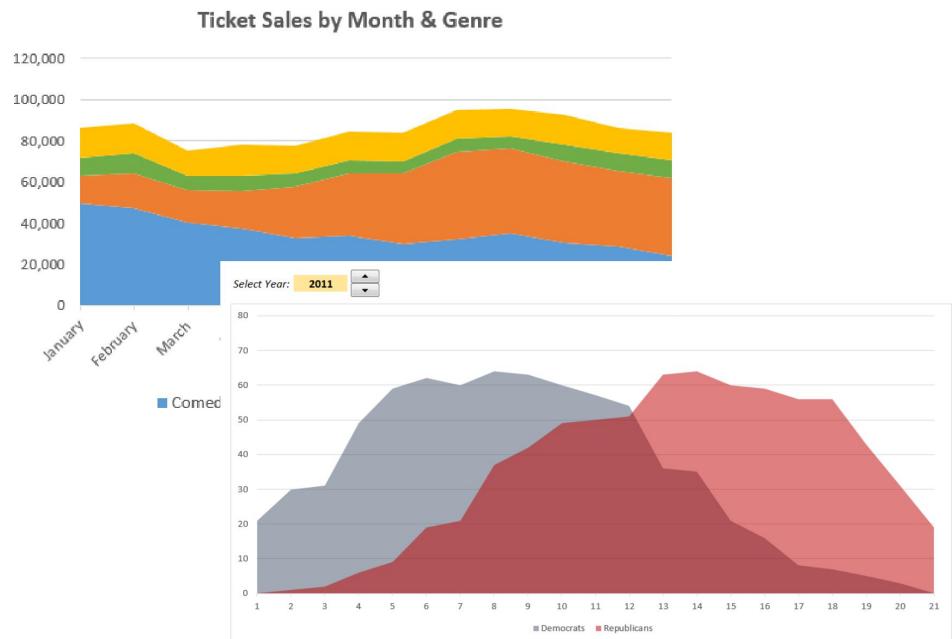
## PRO TIPS:



Keep the number of unique categories relatively low (<6) to maintain clarity



Use **data validation** and **custom formatting** to dynamically highlight specific data series



# PIE & DONUT CHARTS

## COMMONLY USED FOR:

- Comparing proportions totaling 100%

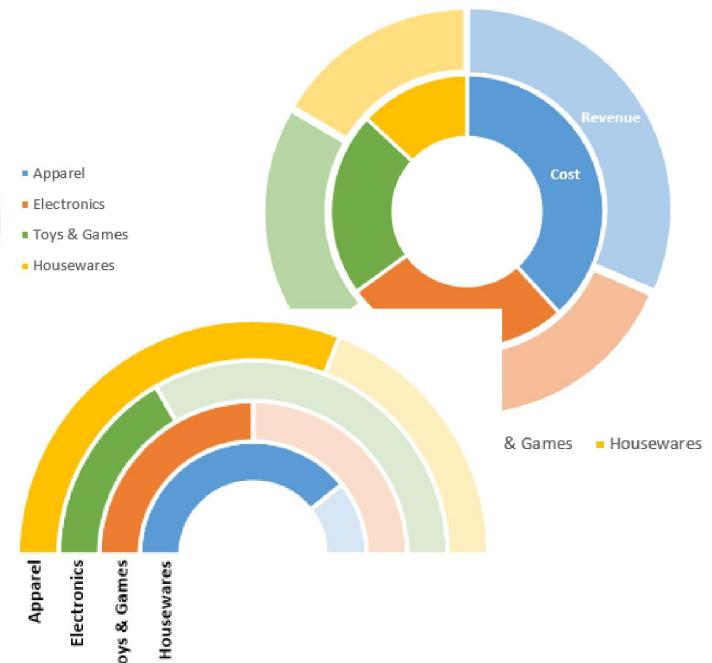
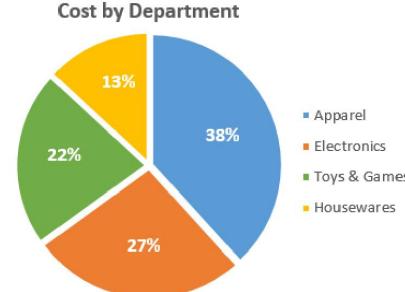
## EXAMPLES:

- Percentage of budget spent by department
- Proportion of internet users by age range
- Breakdown of site traffic by source

## PRO TIPS:

 Keep the **number of slices small (<6)** to maximize readability

 Use a **donut chart** to visualize more than one series at once, or use transparent segments to create a custom “race track” visualization



# SCATTER PLOTS

## COMMONLY USED FOR:

- Exploring correlations or relationships between series

## EXAMPLES:

- Number of home runs and salary by player
- Ice cream sales and average temperature by day
- Hours of television watched by age

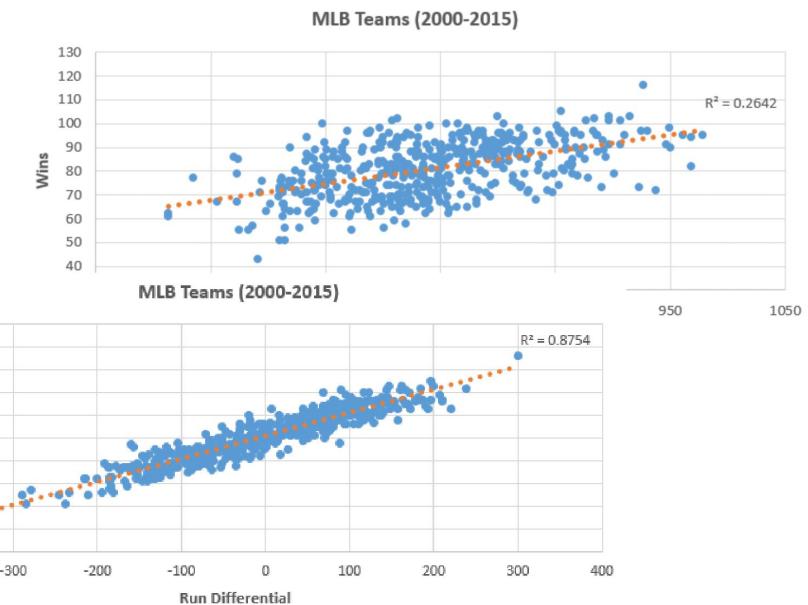
## PRO TIPS:



Add a **trendline** or **line of best fit** to quantify the correlation between variables



Remember that **correlation does not imply causation**



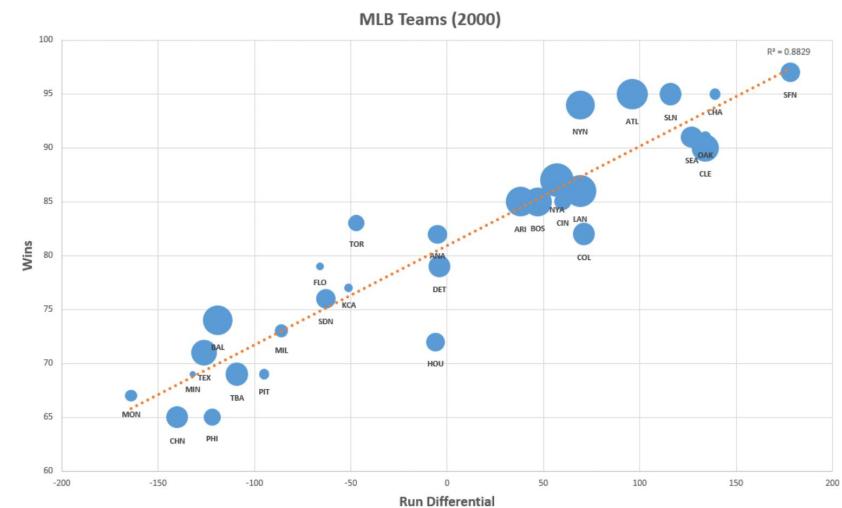
# BUBBLE CHARTS

## COMMONLY USED FOR:

- Adding a third dimension (size) to a scatter plot format

## EXAMPLES:

- Product sales (**X**), Revenue (**Y**), and Market Share (**size**) by Company
- Income per Capita (**X**), Life Expectancy (**Y**) and Population (**size**) by Country



## PRO TIPS:



Use **color** as a fourth dimension to differentiate between categories



Use **cell formulas** and **form controls** to create a dynamic, animated bubble chart

# BOX & WHISKER CHARTS

## COMMONLY USED FOR:

- Visualizing statistical characteristics across data series

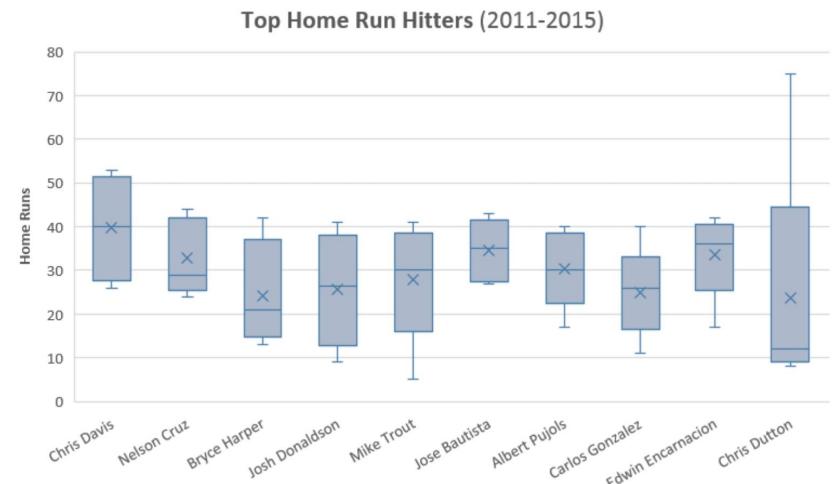
## EXAMPLES:

- Comparing historical annual rainfall across cities
- Analyzing distributions of values and identifying outliers
- Comparing mean and median height/weight by country

## PRO TIPS:



By default, quartiles are calculated by **excluding the median**; this calculation can be adjusted to **include** the median, but may significantly change the result (particularly for smaller data samples)



# TREE MAPS & SUNBURST CHARTS

## COMMONLY USED FOR:

- Visualizing hierarchical data with natural groups/sub-groups

## EXAMPLES:

- Revenue by Book Title, Sub-Genre, and Genre
- Number of Employees by Department and Office
- Population by City, State, and Region

## PRO TIPS:

- Use **Tree Maps** when you are only visualizing 1 or 2 hierarchical levels (i.e. topic & sub-topic) or when relative sizes are important, and **Sunburst charts** to visualize the depth of multiple hierarchical levels
- Make sure your raw source data is **grouped** and **sorted** before creating hierarchical charts



# WATERFALL CHARTS

## COMMONLY USED FOR:

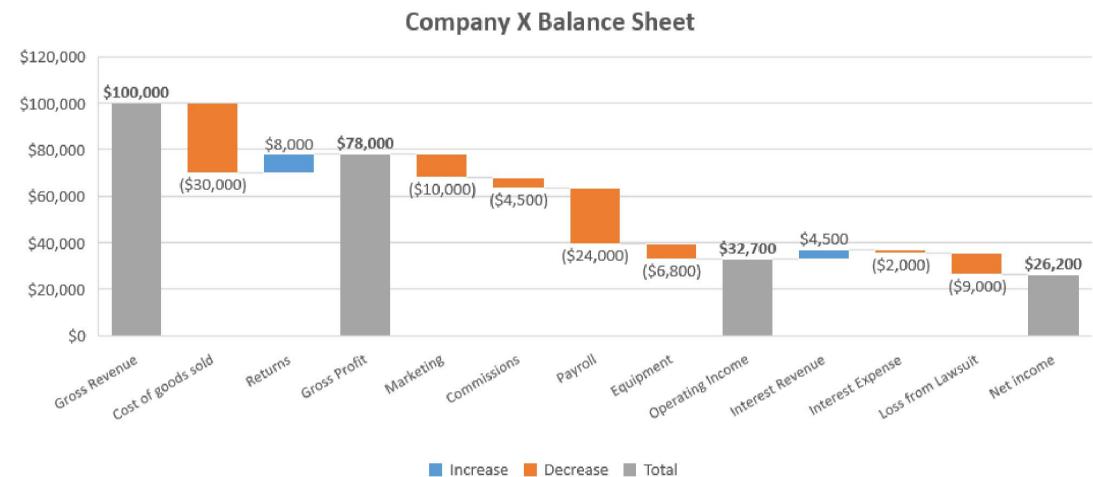
- Showing the net value after a series of positive and negative contributions

## EXAMPLES:

- *Corporate balance sheet analysis*
- *Personal income and spending*

## PRO TIPS:

 Use **sub-totals** to create “checkpoints” and split up certain types of gains/losses (i.e. **Gross Revenue - Cost of Goods Sold = Gross Profit**, **Gross Profit - Operating Expenses = Operating Income**, etc.)



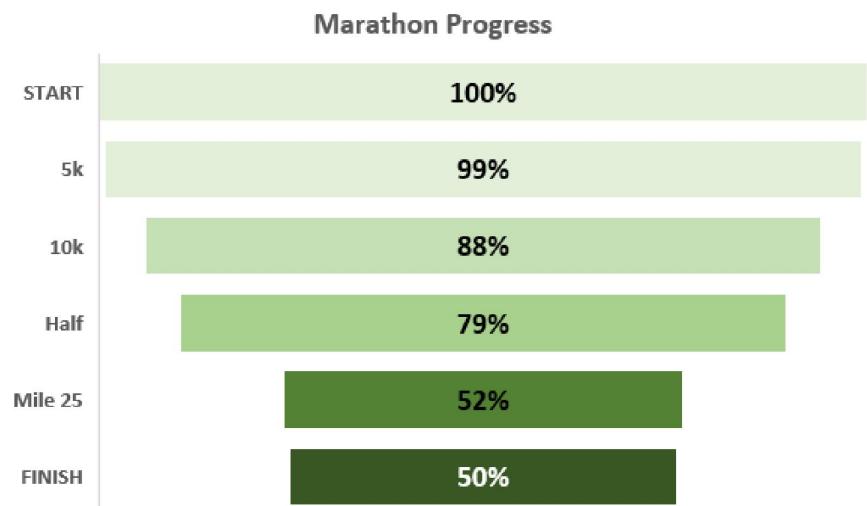
# FUNNEL CHARTS

## COMMONLY USED FOR:

- Showing progress through the stages of a funnel

## EXAMPLES:

- Volume of views, clicks, and sales on an ecomm site
- Number of runners who reach each checkpoint in a marathon (5k, 10k, half, etc.)



## PRO TIPS:

- Use “percent of total” calculations to show the % of users (rather than #) at each funnel stage
- Customize colors to emphasize progression towards an end goal

# RADAR CHARTS

## COMMONLY USED FOR:

- Plotting three or more quantitative variables on a two-dimensional chart, relative to a central point

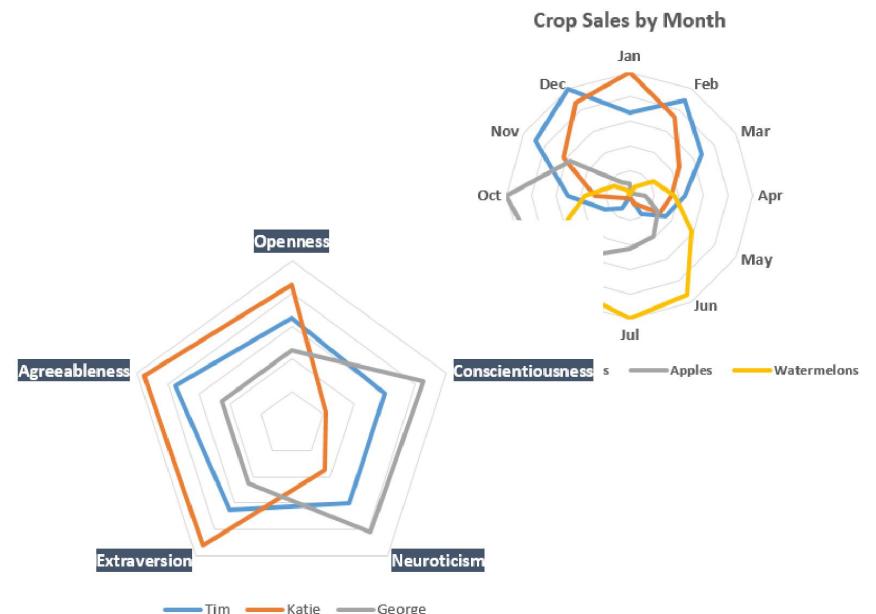
## EXAMPLES:

- Comparing test scores across multiple subjects
- Sales of different types of vegetables, by month
- Visualizing personality test results across subjects

## PRO TIPS:

 **Normalize each metric to the same scale** (i.e. 0-1, 1-10, 1-100) to improve readability and create more intuitive comparisons across data series

 **Limit the number of categories or data series** to minimize noise and maximize impact



# SURFACE & CONTOUR CHARTS

## COMMONLY USED FOR:

- Plotting data in three dimensions to find optimum combinations of values

## EXAMPLES:

- Accident rates by hour of day and day of week
- Elevation by latitude and longitude
- Cookie deliciousness by oven temp and baking time

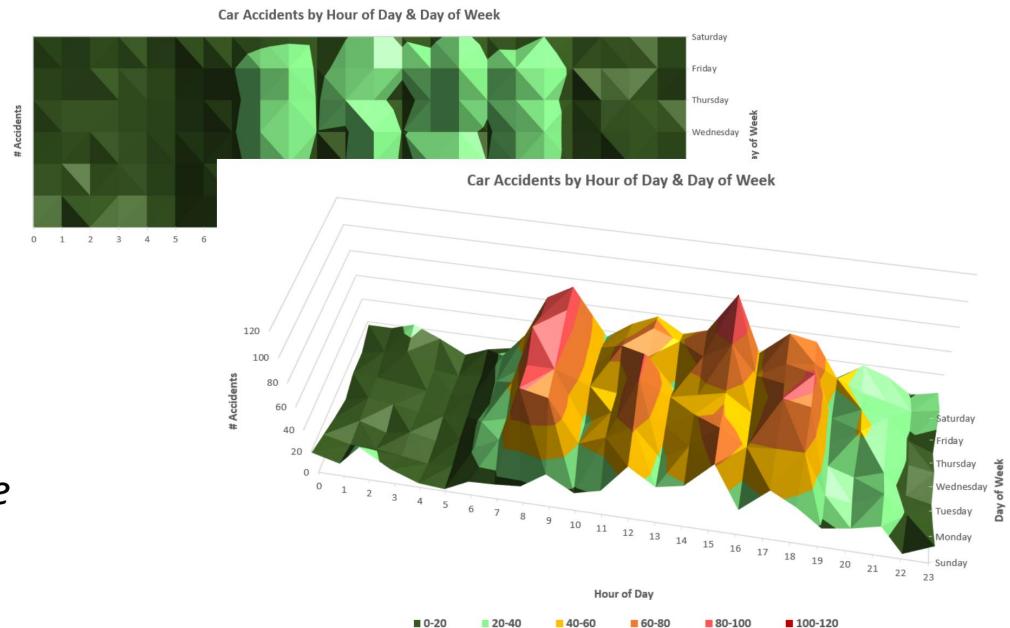
## PRO TIPS:



Don't use surface charts if a simple **heat map** will tell the same story



Avoid using **wireframe** chart types when possible, as they can be difficult to interpret



# STOCK CHARTS

## COMMONLY USED FOR:

- Visualizing stock market data, including volume, high, low, open, and closing prices

## EXAMPLES:

- Facebook's daily stock performance in 2015
- High, low, and closing prices for Google in Q1
- Relative performance across multiple stocks

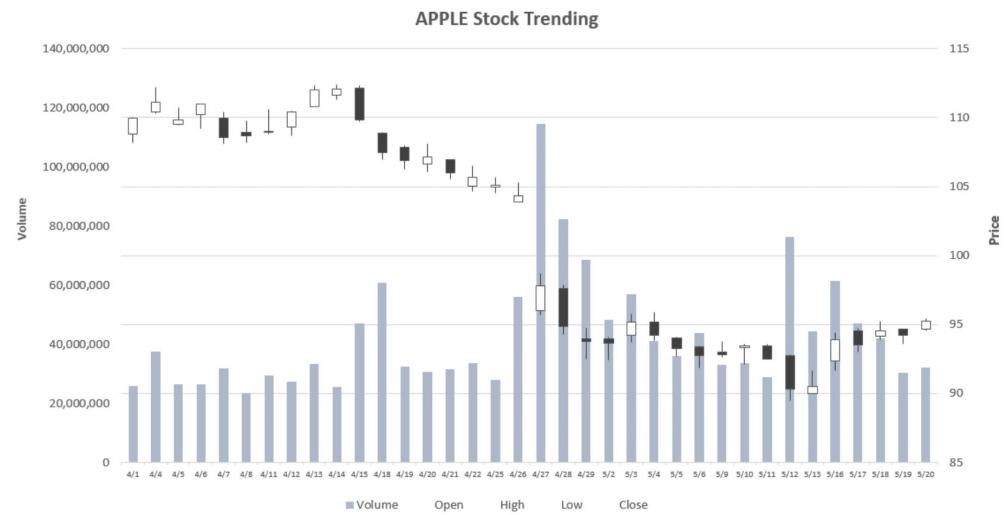
## PRO TIPS:



Manually set **axis minimum/maximum values** to enhance readability



Switch from a **date** to a **text** axis to eliminate gaps when markets are closed



# HEAT MAPS

## COMMONLY USED FOR:

- Visualizing trends or relationships using color scales

## EXAMPLES:

- Accident rates by time of day and day of week
- Average temperature by city, by month
- Average sentiment by hashtag

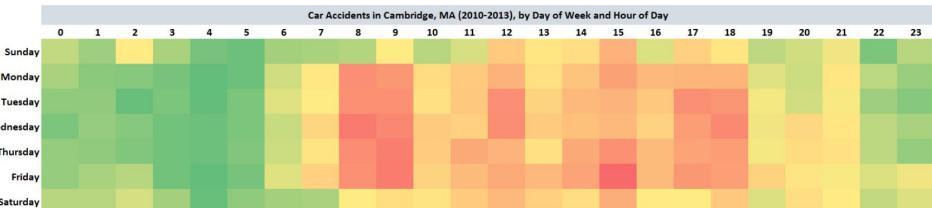
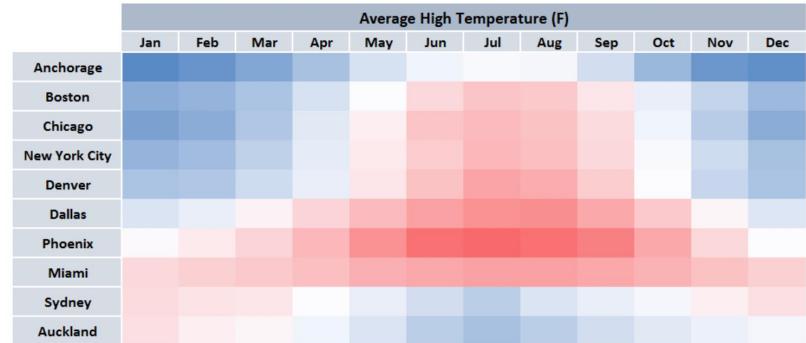
## PRO TIPS:



Use intuitive color scales (i.e. red to green) and apply custom formatting to hide cell values (;;;)



Use **data validation** and **cell formulas** to create dynamic heat maps based on user-entered values



# GEOSPATIAL/CHOROPLETH MAP

## COMMONLY USED FOR:

- Visualizing location-based data

## EXAMPLES:

- Frequency of accidents by street address
- Unemployment rate by country
- Average rainfall by state

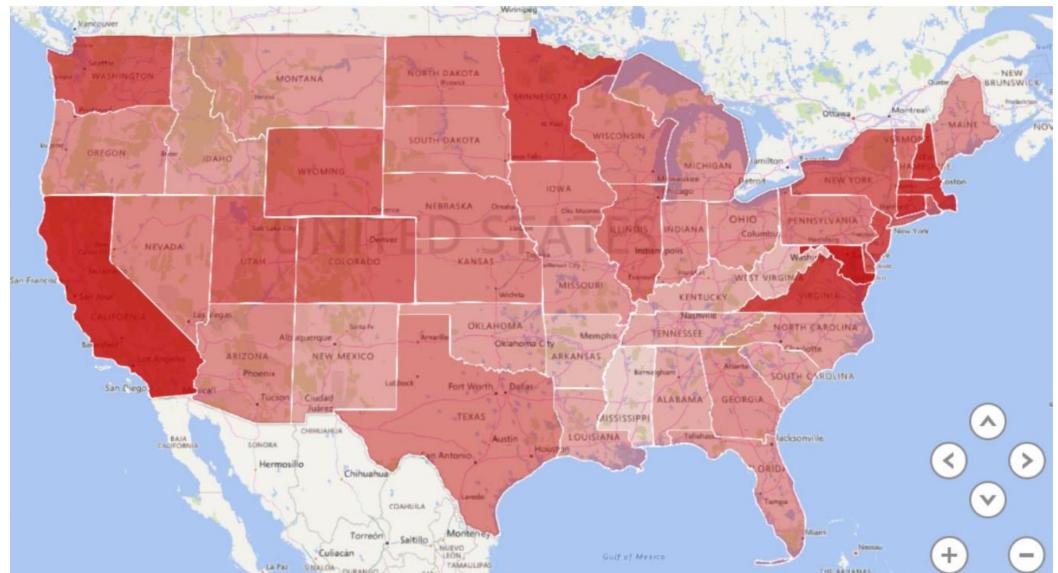
## PRO TIPS:



Use Excel's **Power Map** plug-in to create geo-spatial visualizations and animate changes over time



Utilize attributes like **color** and **size** to visualize multiple attributes at once



## RESOURCES & NEXT STEPS

- ★ Check out **Excel Analytics – Advanced Formulas & Functions** to master advanced Excel formulas and analytics tools
  - *Stats functions, logical operators, conditional statements, text functions, array formulas, lookup/reference functions, formula-based formatting, and more*
- ★ Head to the following blogs/sites for additional support:
  - *support.office.com for help with the basic (also check out Office 365)*
  - *stackoverflow.com for advanced forum support*
  - *<https://sites.google.com/site/e90e50charts/> for crazy advanced stuff*
- ★ Rating and reviews are what keeps courses like this alive, so **please share feedback (for better or for worse!)**