Dataprocessing week 6 - design choices

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- The visualisations are placed side-by-side since the shape of Europe fits well on half a regular screen. When the dashboard is viewed on a smaller screen, all items are placed below each other to ensure enough space to be well-visible.
- The colours of the countries range from red to green. Red being the most energy consuming, green the least. Less energy is considered to be better for the planet. Green and red make it easy to see which countries are doing 'good' and which 'bad'.
- The selected country is given a dark blue colour. The dark blue contrasts well with all possible colours between red and green. This makes it easy to see which country is selected. The colour blue does not lie in the red-green gradient. Hence, the selected colour will not be mistaken for a colour which carries a quantitative interpretation.
- Hovering over a country will show the exact value for the selected year. The colours are the same for bins of values in order to be able to give a clear legend.
- The bins are based on a threshold scale since this gives full control over the transition points. These points are chosen at multiples of 100 for easy reading for the user.
- The bars have no axes since all numbers are displayed. Inclusion of the values of all relevant data points makes the use of an axis obsolete.
- In addition to the length of the bars, the colour becomes more orange as the value goes to 100%. While this is not strictly necessary, this enhances the visual impression of how much the values differ. Giving all bars the same colour results in an aesthetically unappealing graph, this colour scale emphasizes the gravity of the differences in distribution.