

# Best Practices - Use the right Charts



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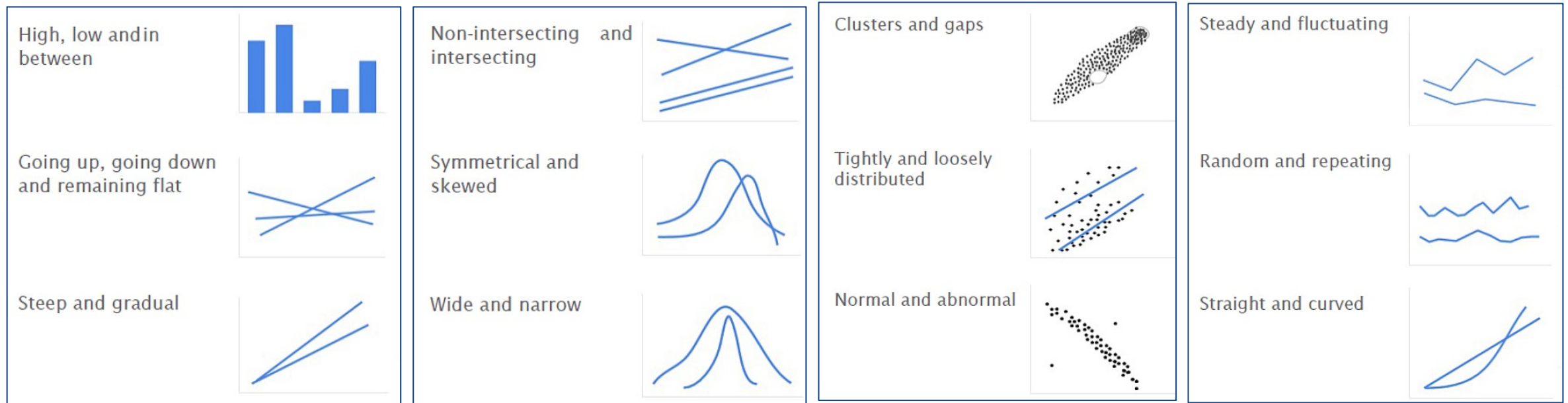
# Contents

- Underlying Concepts
- Classification of Charts
- Hands on Workshop

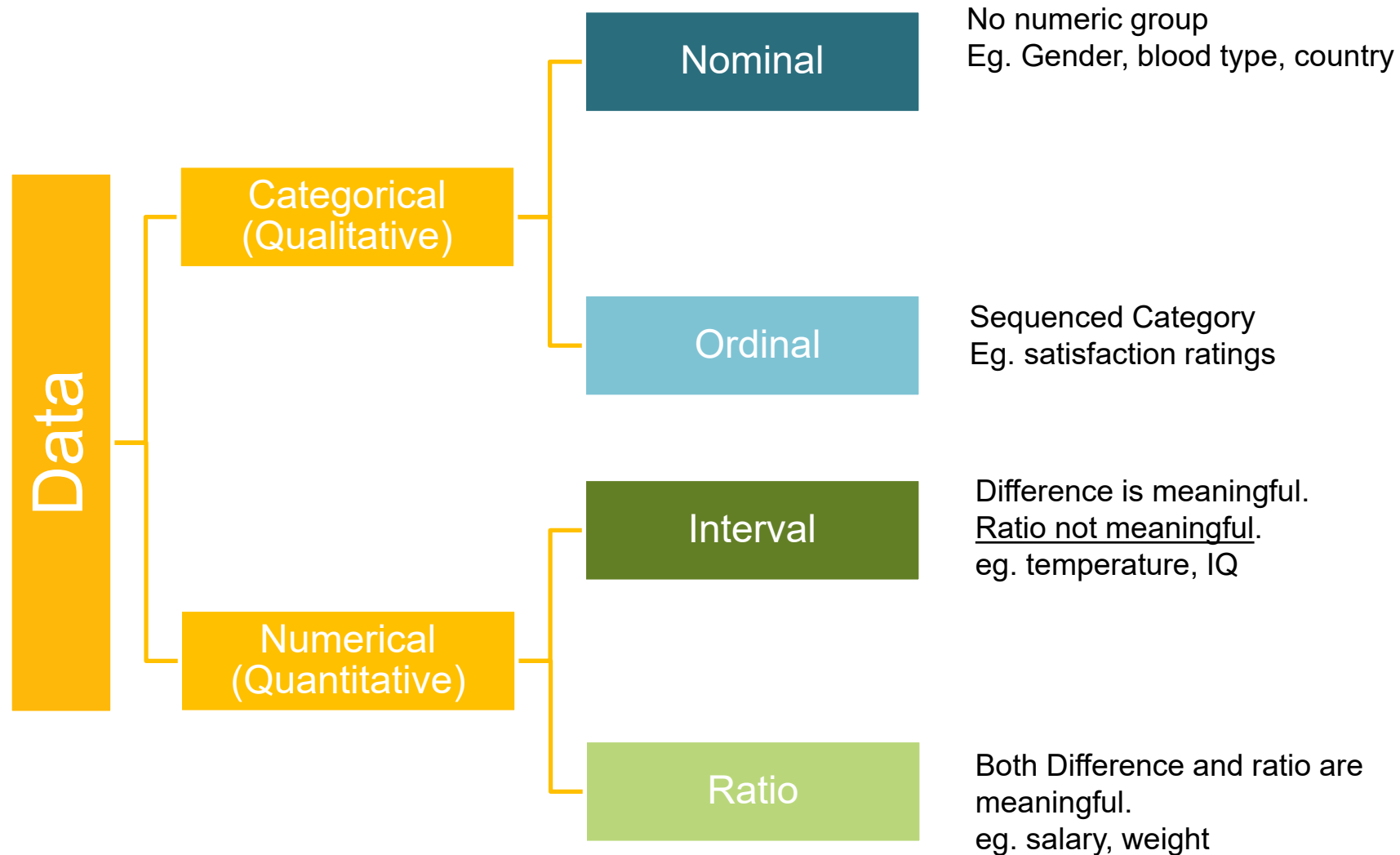
# Analytical Patterns

We can use 'Pre-Attentive Attributes' to form 'Analytical Patterns'...

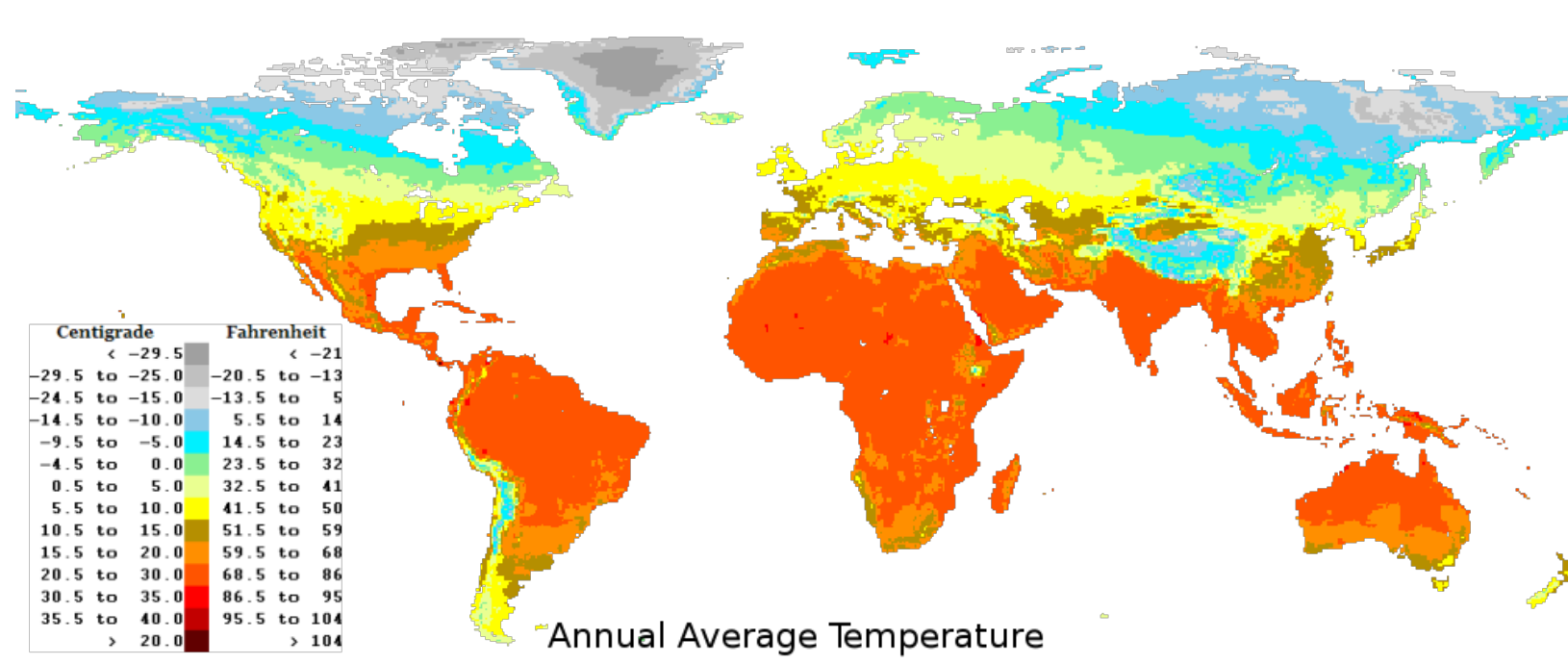
The 'Analytical Patterns' provide us with a visual language that allows us to communicate information visually.



# Data comes in different shapes

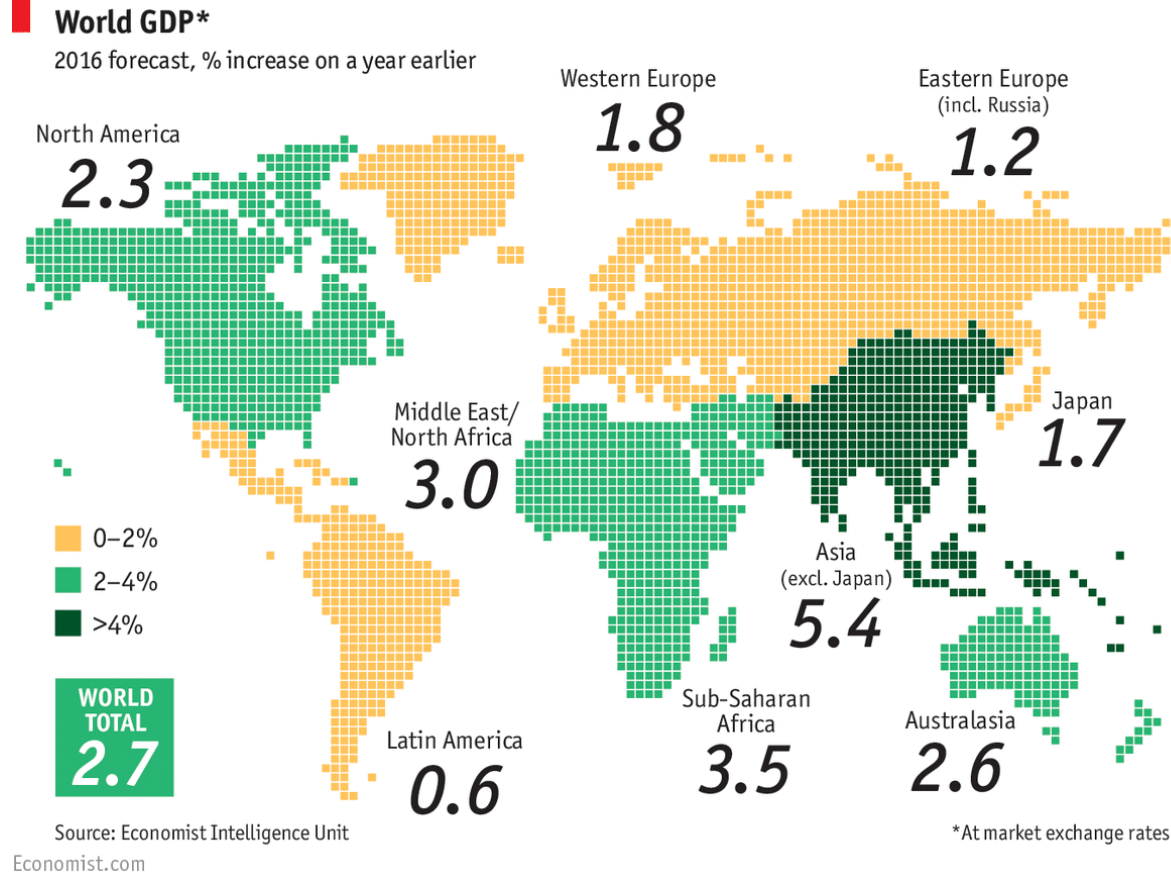


# Guess the data type (1/4)



Source: <http://www.climate-charts.com/World-Climate-Maps.html#temperature>

# Guess the data type (2/4)



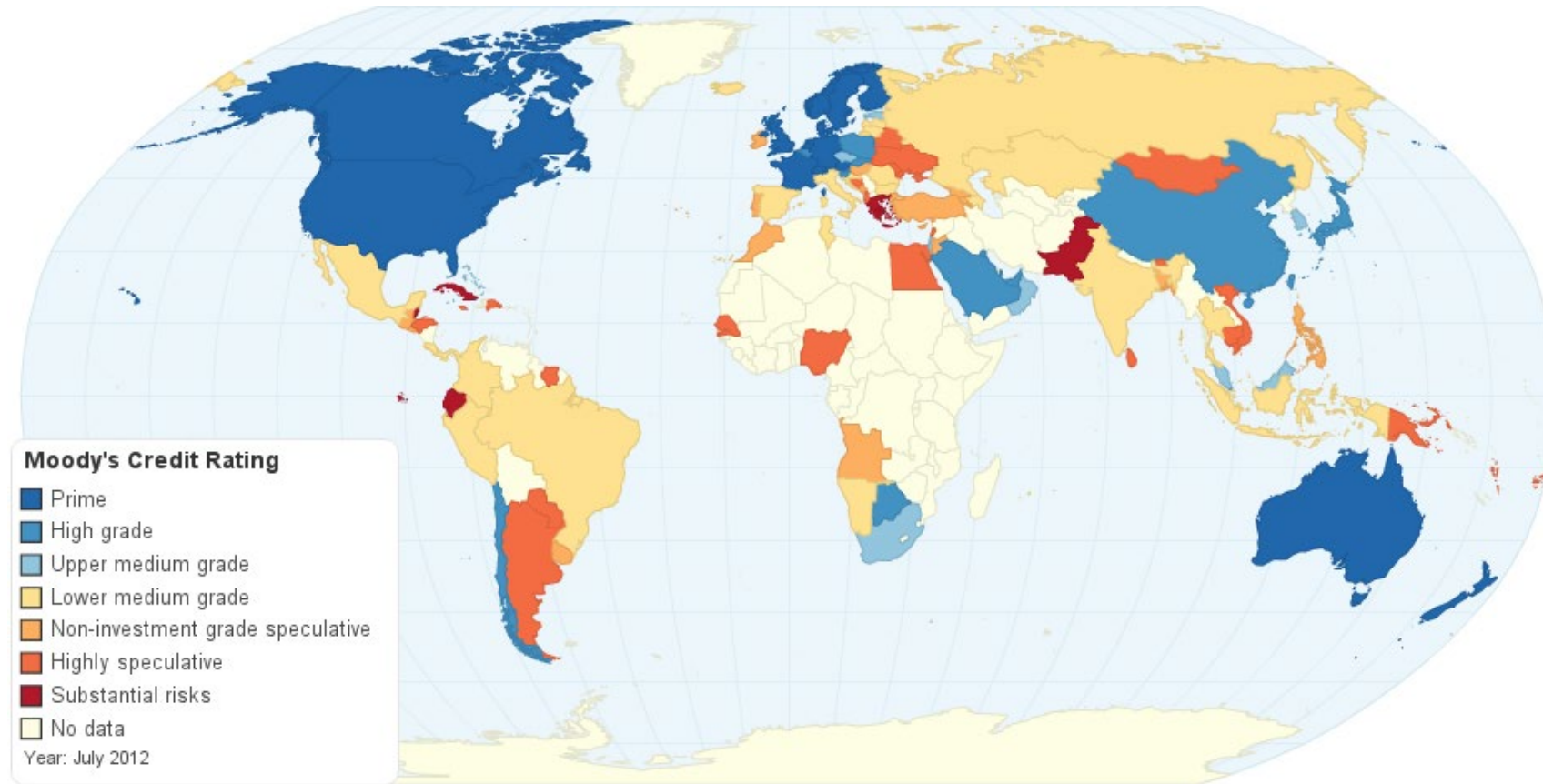
Source: <https://www.economist.com/blogs/graphicdetail/2015/12/daily-chart>

## Guess the data type (3/4)



Source: <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-3994504/How-close-live-NUKE-Fascinating-map-reveals-exact-locations-nuclear-bombs-stored.html>

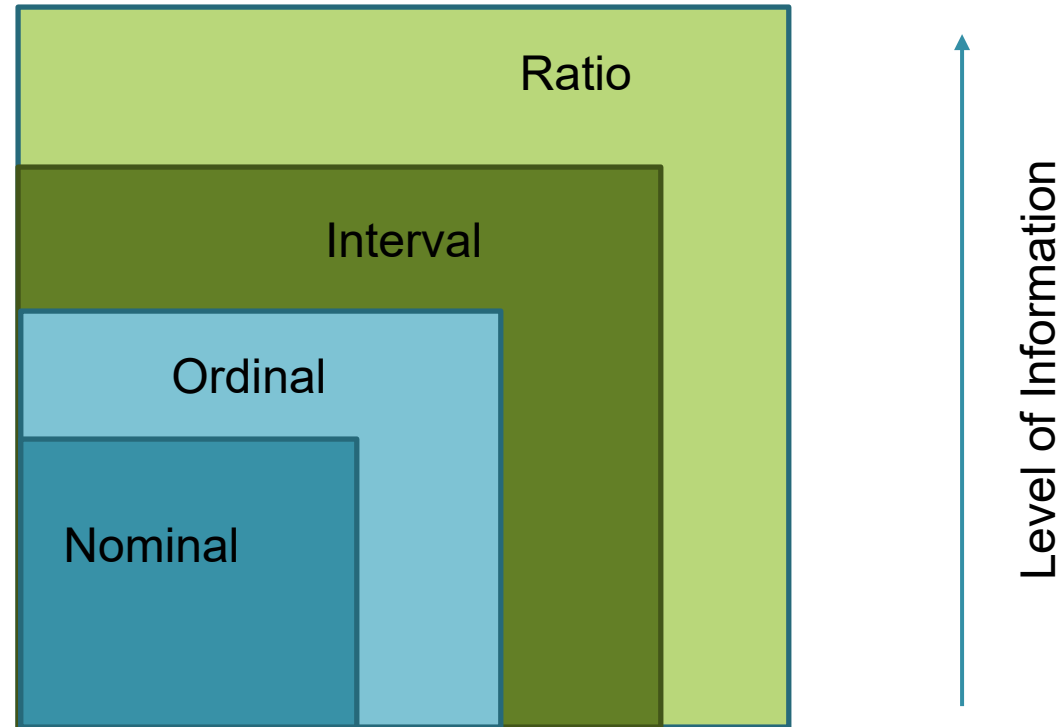
# Guess the data type (4/4)



Source: <http://chartsbin.com/view/1175>



# Ratio data has the maximum information



**Class discussion: How many dimensions  
can you show on a chart?**

# Classification of Charts



Summarization



Comparing categories



Part-to-whole relationships



Showing changes over time



Connections and relationships



Maps



# Summarisation

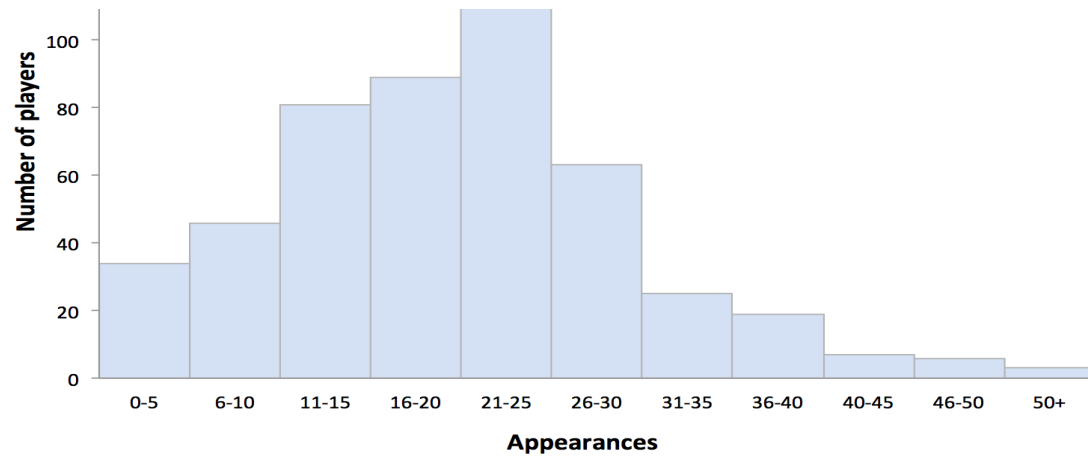
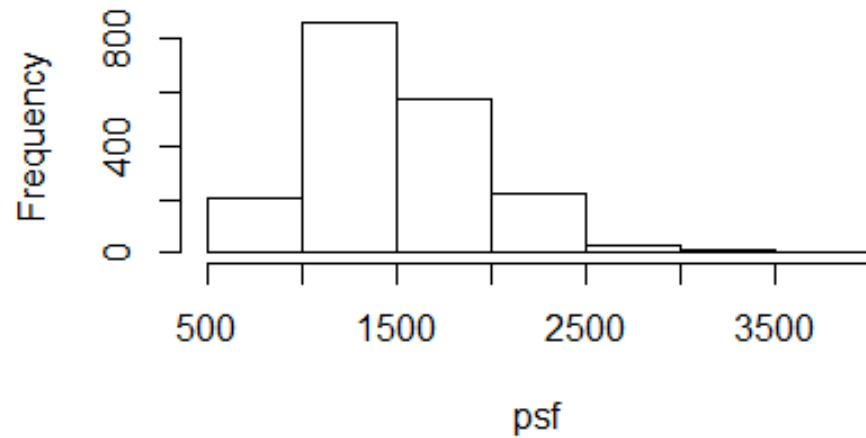
Charts that facilitate the overview of data

# Histogram

- Used for showing **distribution** of data and makes categorizing easier
  - Bin size is important
    - Too small – spurious patterns
    - Too large – might miss important patterns
- Histogram vs. Bar Chart
  - Bar Chart is used to display **categorical** data
  - Histogram is used to display a range of **numeric** values

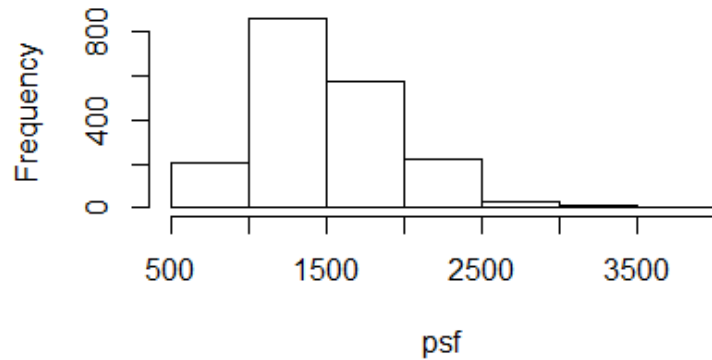
# Histograms & Bar Charts

Histogram PSF, (bin=10)

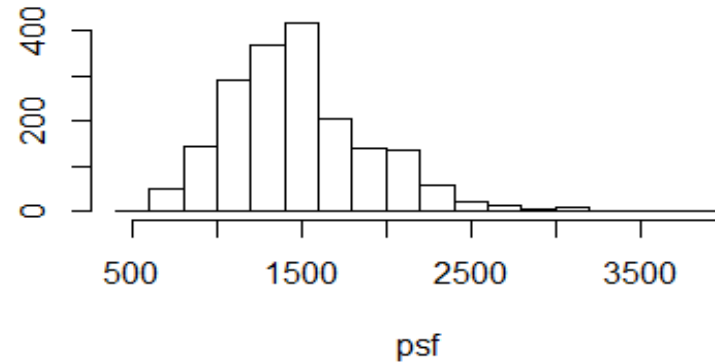


# Histograms with bin variation

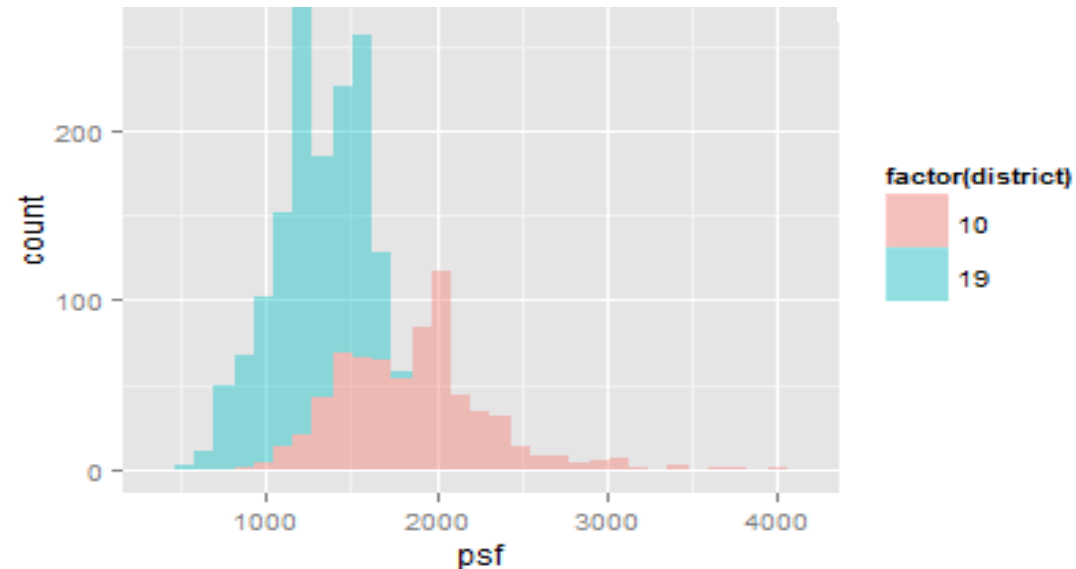
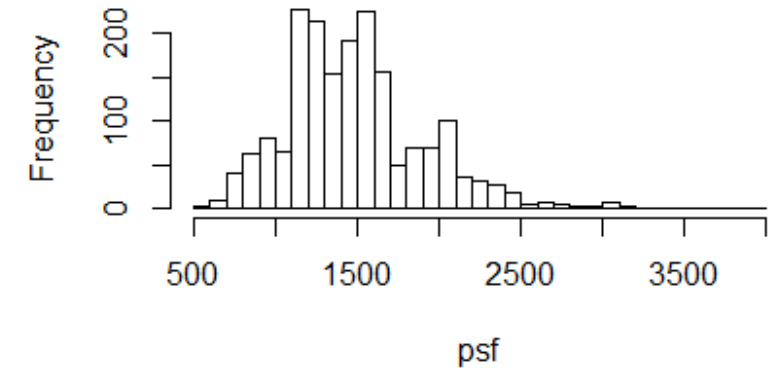
Histogram PSF, (bin=10)



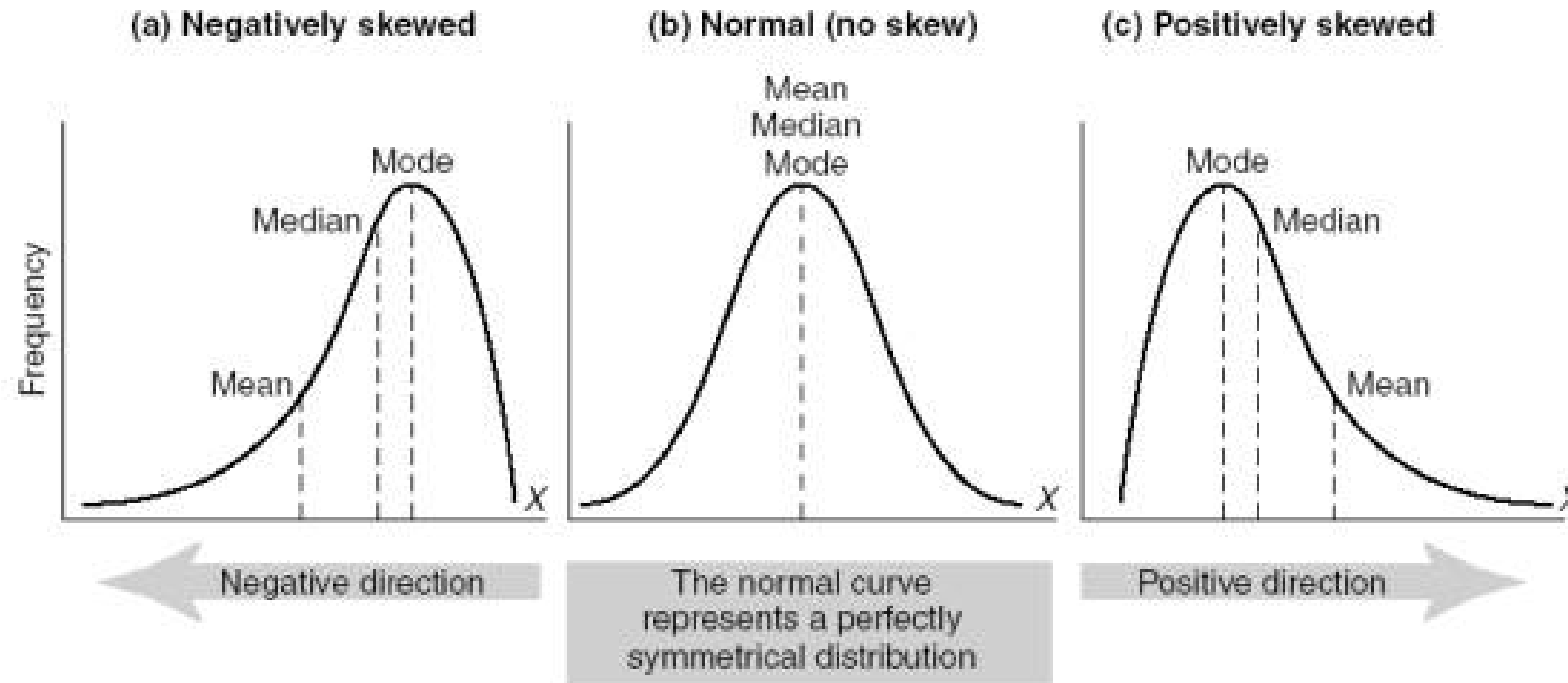
Histogram PSF, (bin=20)



Histogram PSF, (bin=30)



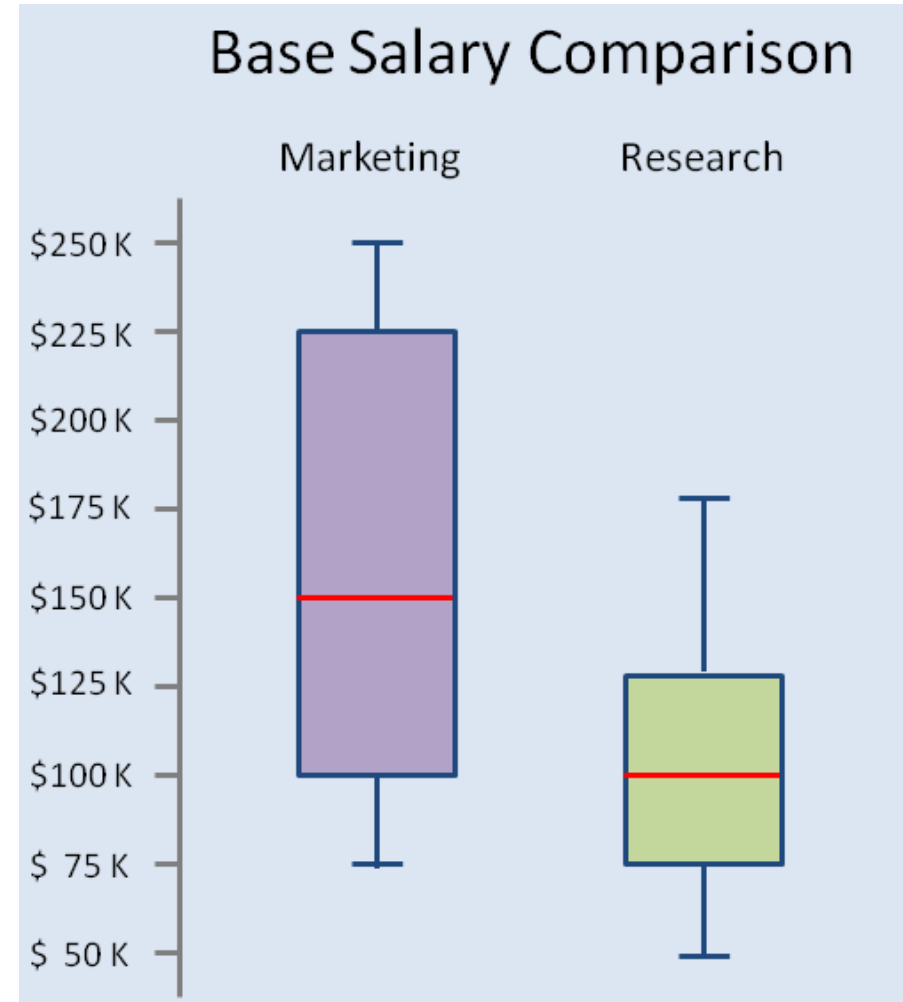
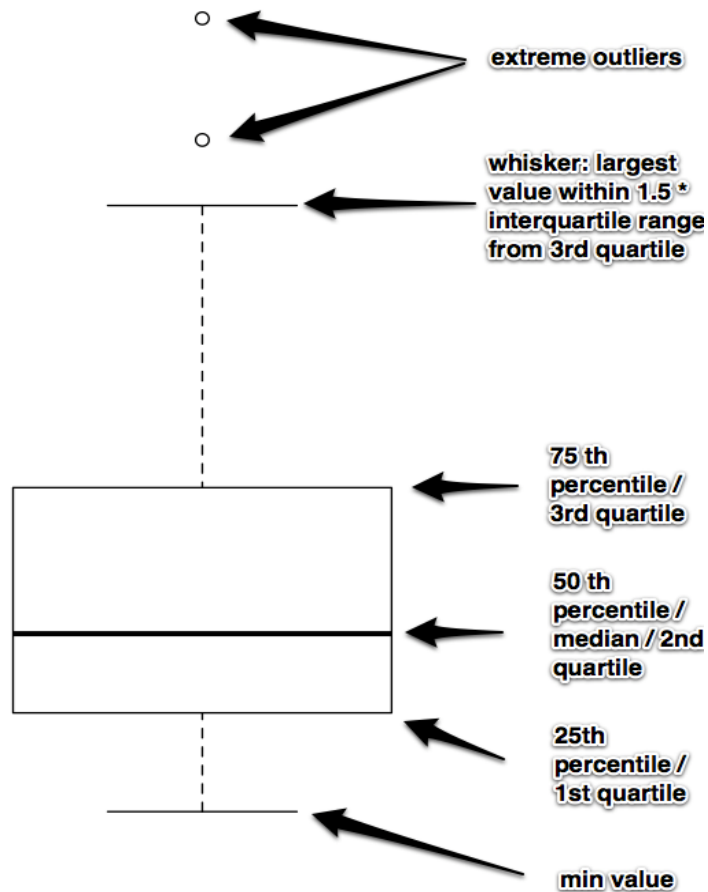
# Mean, Median, and Mode





# Box Plot

The five-number summary can be represented graphically using a boxplot



# Word Cloud



<https://www.wordclouds.com/>



# More Summarising options

- Conditional Formatting
- Faceting

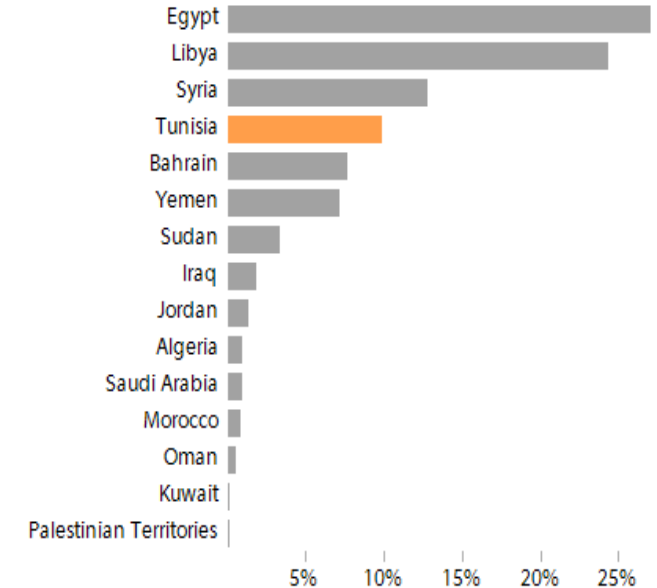


# Comparing Categories

Charts that facilitate comparison across categories

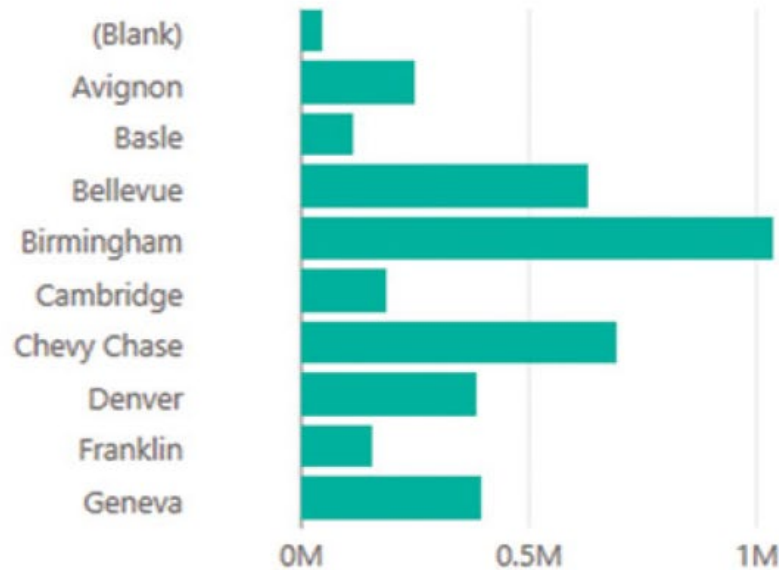
# Bar Chart

- Used for **comparing categories** or examining data across time periods
  - How sales are distributed across products?
    - Which product produce the highest sales
  - How has sales have changed over time?
    - Which months were good for sales
- Probably the most useful and most commonly used visualization of data
- Able to quickly **draw initial conclusions** about your data and leads to asking more questions

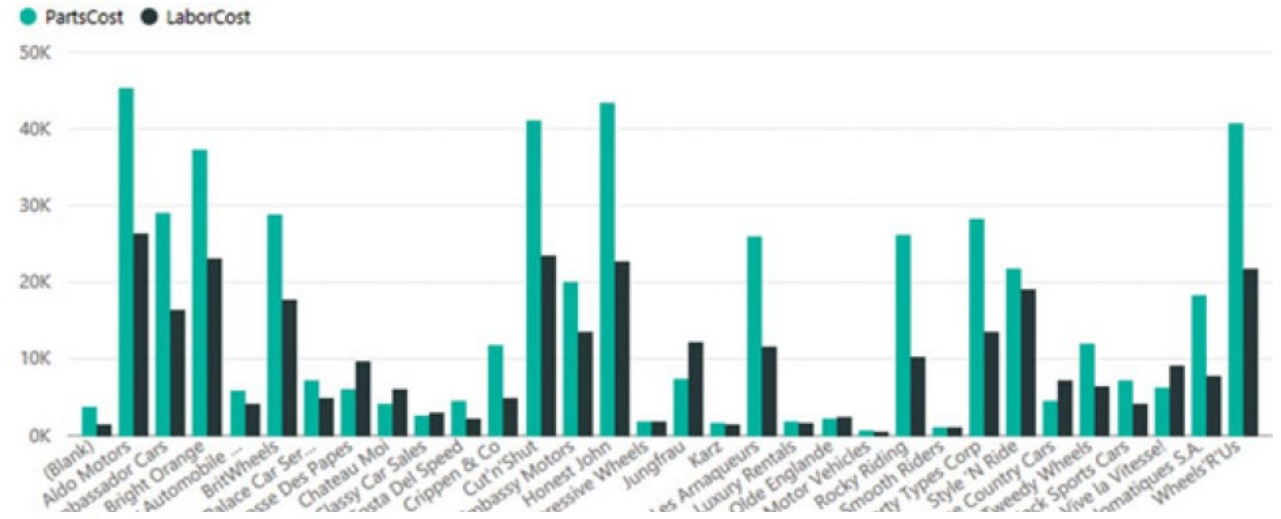


# Bar Charts and options

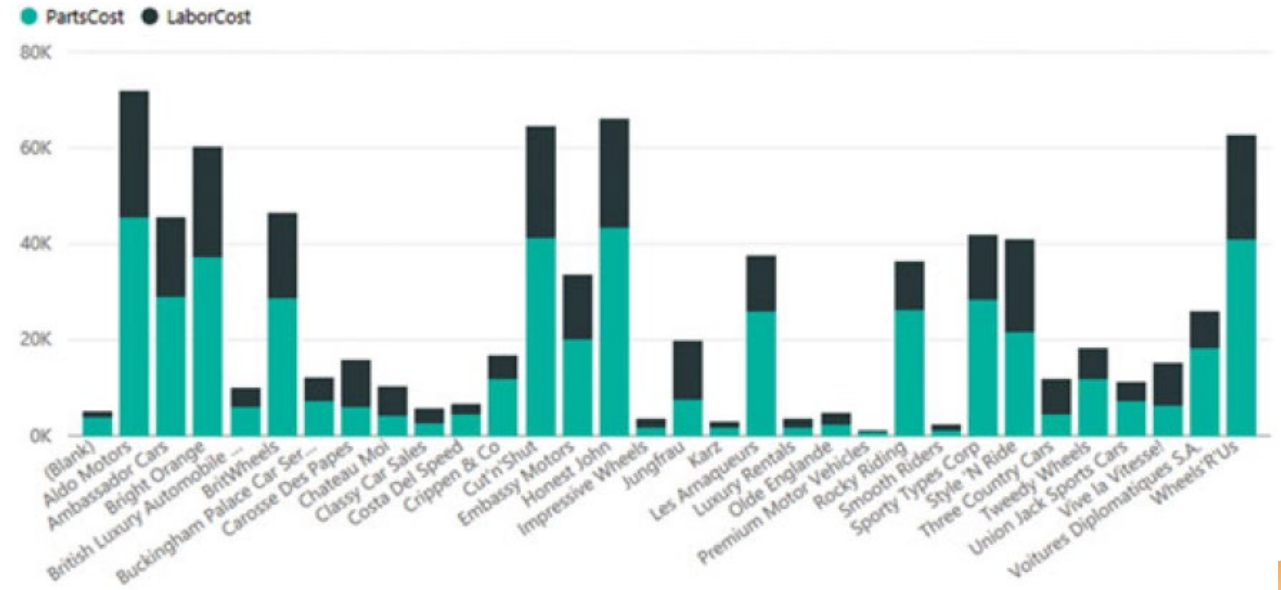
Gross Margin by Town

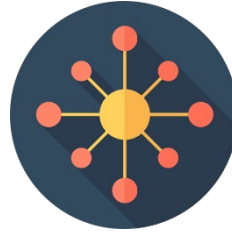


PartsCost and LaborCost by ClientName



PartsCost and LaborCost by ClientName





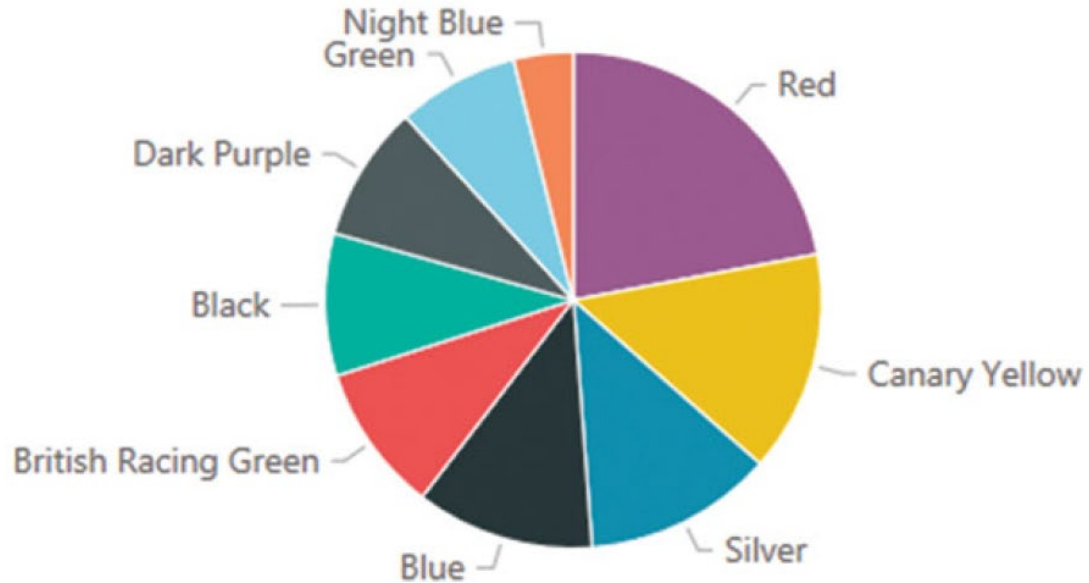
# Part-to-Whole Relationships

Charts that help us to assess hierarchical or part-to-whole relationships

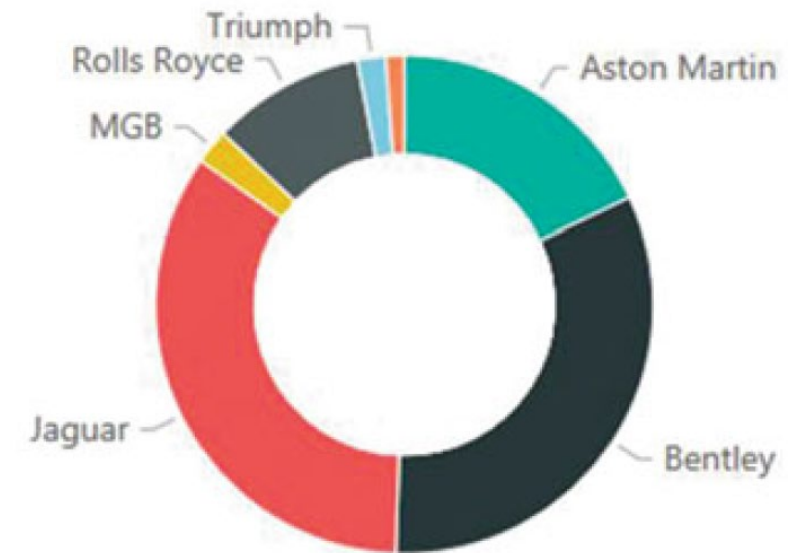
# Pie Chart / Donut Chart

To display a limited set of data for a single series

Gross Margin by Color

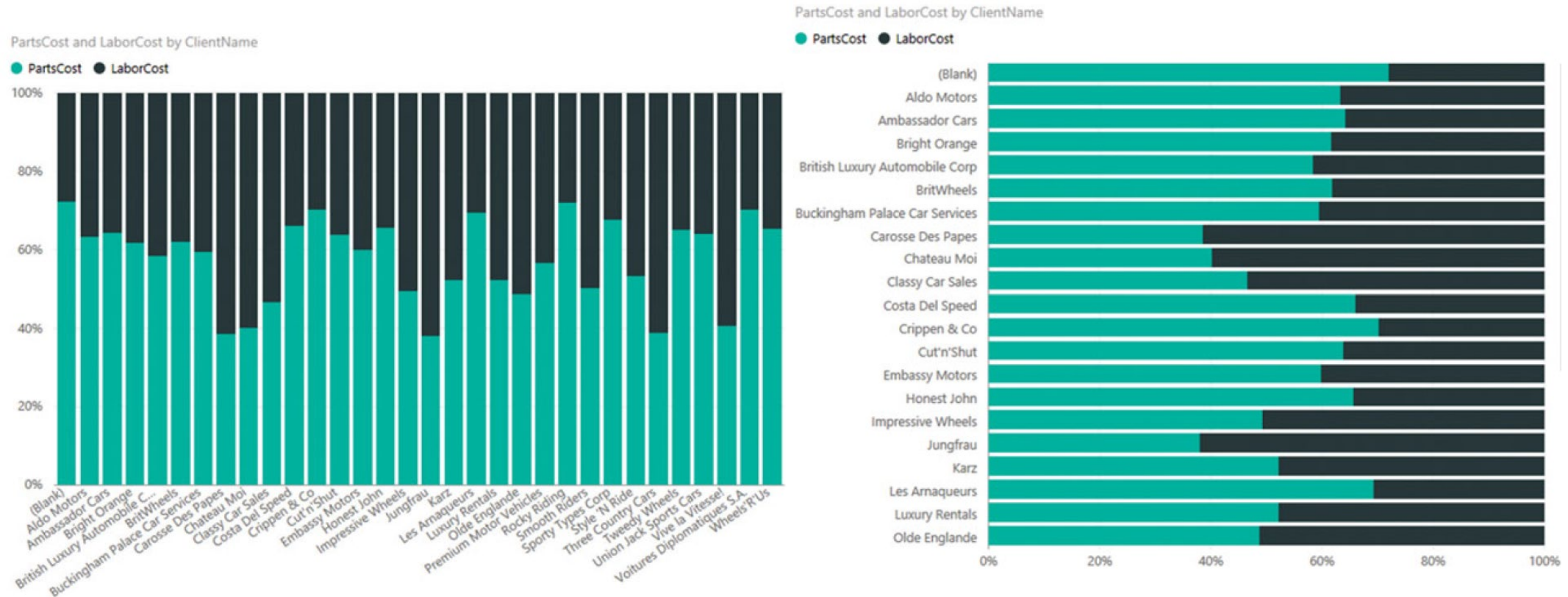


PartsCost by Make



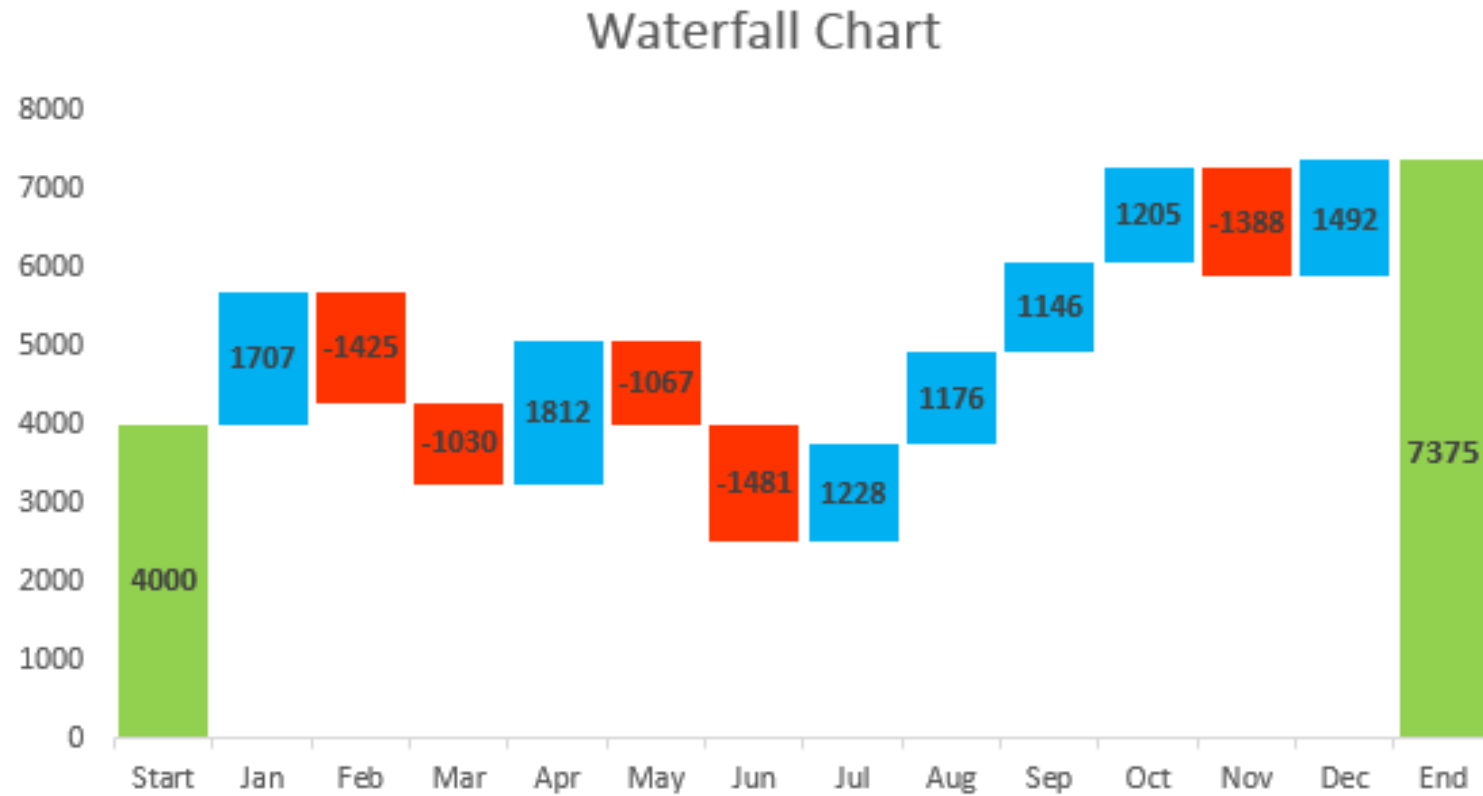


# 100% Stacked Column & 100% Stacked Column Chart



Compare data from multiple datasets and present each individual data series as a percentage of the total

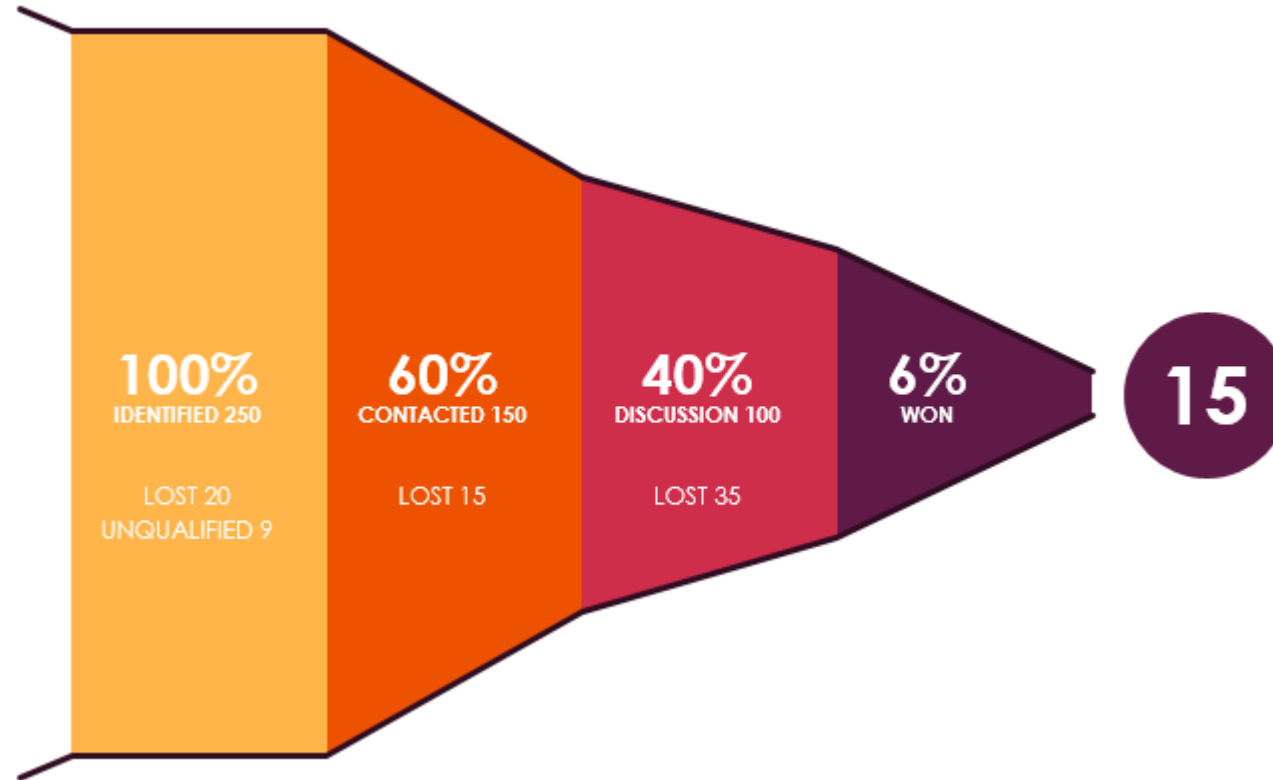
# Waterfall Chart



To display changes from an opening state to an end state

Image Source: <https://www.ablebits.com/office-addins-blog/2014/07/25/waterfall-chart-in-excel/>

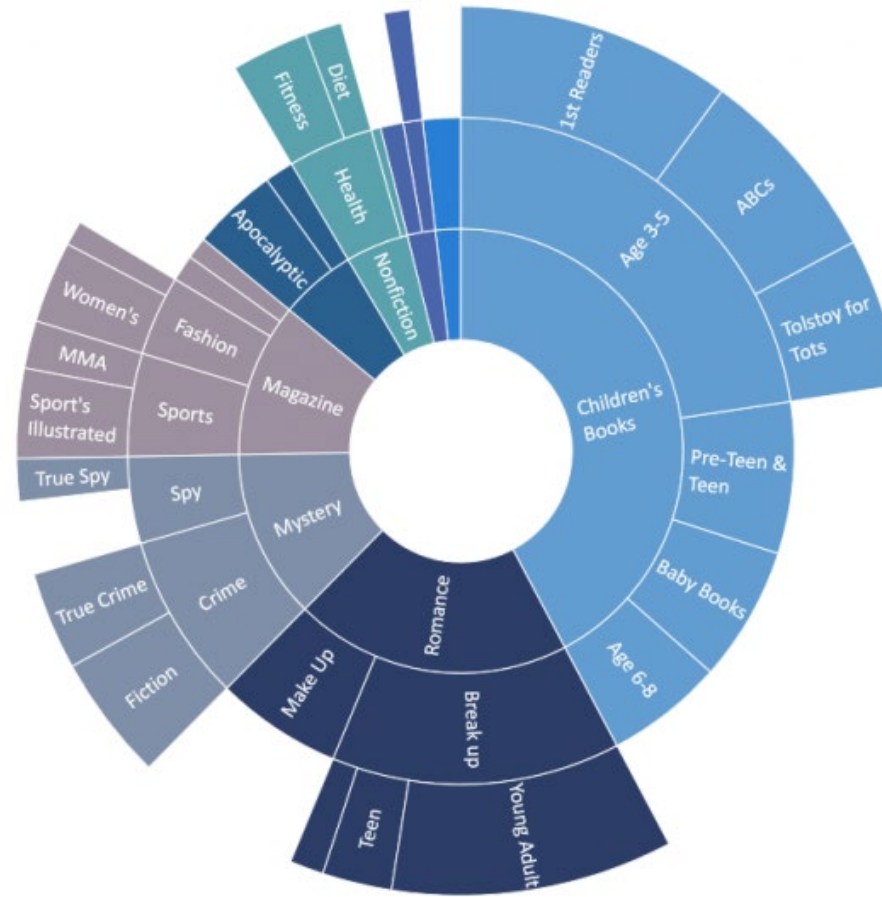
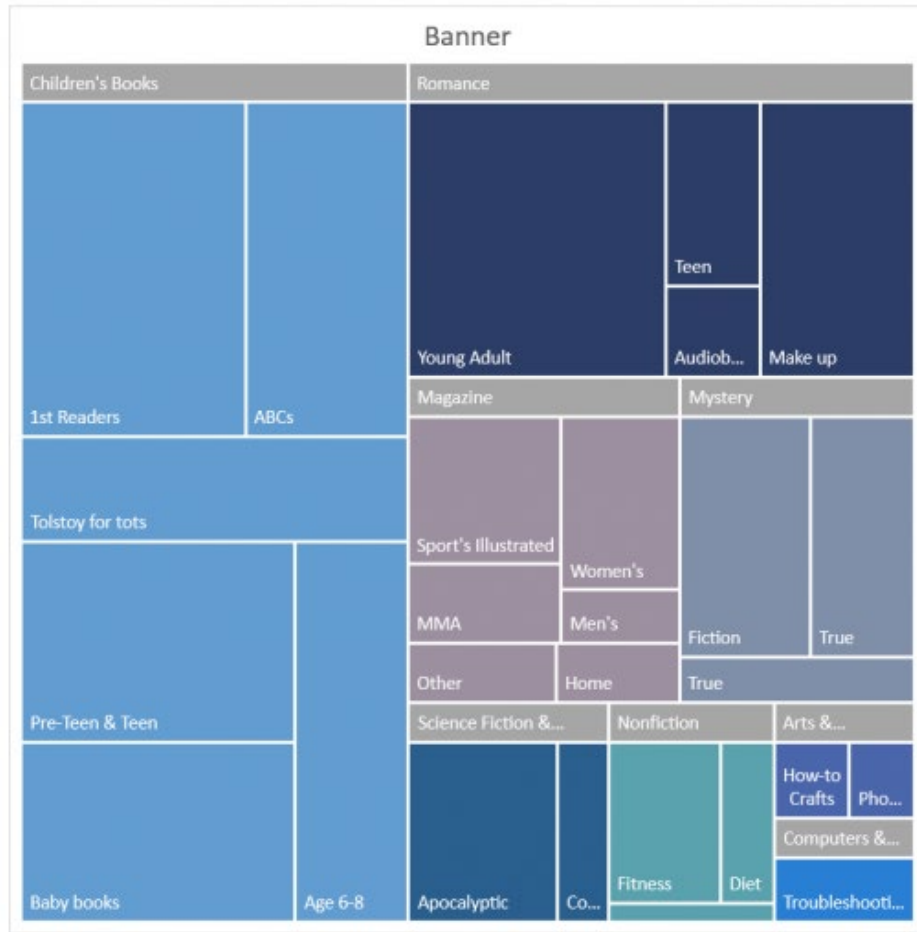
# Funnel Chart



To show how a process filters out numbers

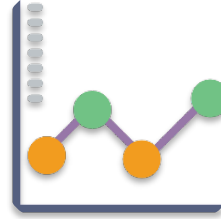
Image source: <https://exceldashboardschool.com/sales-funnel-chart/>

# Tree Maps and Sunbursts



To see the way individual values relate to a total. Sub categories across hierarchies can also be compared. Is equivalent to multiple pie charts!

Image source: <https://blogs.office.com/en-us/2015/08/11/breaking-down-hierarchical-data-with-treemap-and-sunburst-charts/?eu=true>



# Showing Changes Over Time

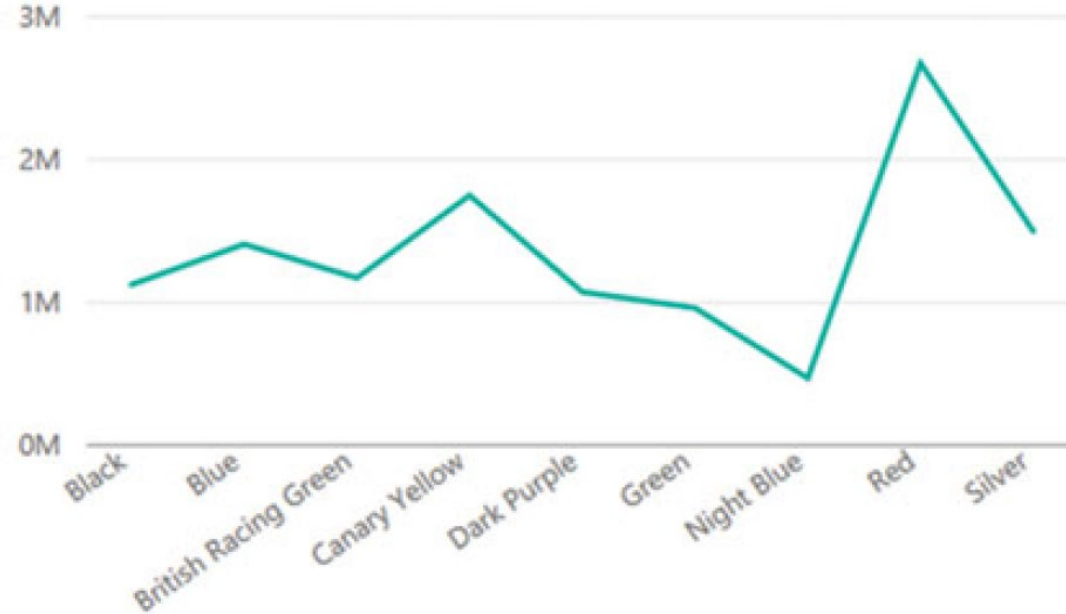
Charts that help show changes over time

# Line Chart

- displays the data as a set of points joined by a line
- Used to show the direct **relationship between 2 variables**, and how one variable **changes over time**.
  - show data over a series of numeric values
  - Eg: How sales has changed over the last x years/quarters/month
- Line Plots are useful for **examining trends** over time periods
  - Are sales moving up or down or stagnant?
  - What is happening?
  - Is this seasonal?

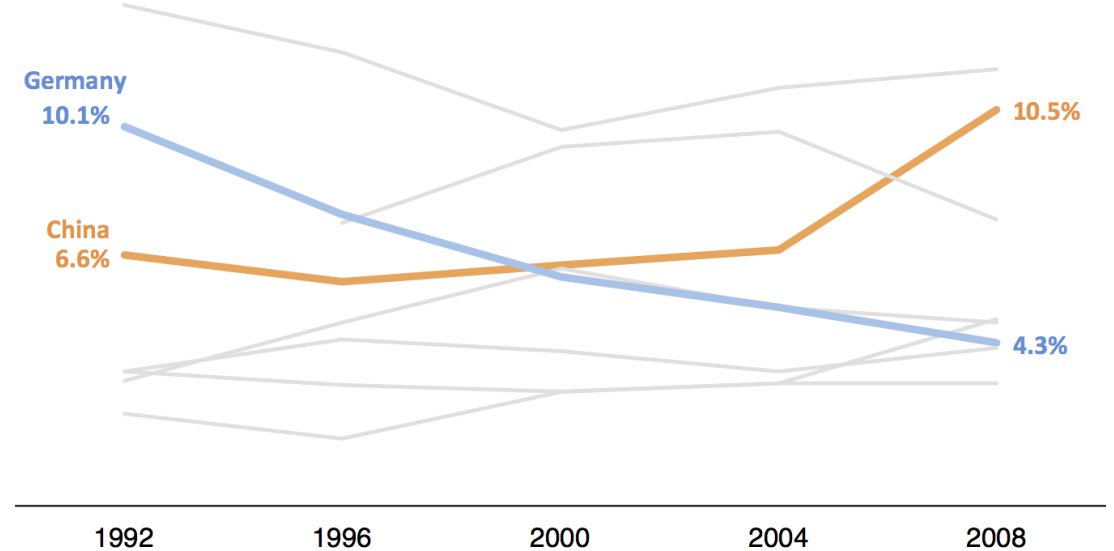
# Line Chart

Gross Margin by Color



The Contrasting Fortunes of German and Chinese Olympic Success

Percentage of total medals won across past five Olympics (eight countries selected based on ranking at 2008)



displays the data as a set of points joined by a line

# Candlestick Charts



To show additional information within the same space

- Candlesticks show opening and closing stocks

<https://www.investingnote.com/stocks/SGX:C6L#/?stock=C6L.SI&tab=all>





# Sparklines

## Types of Sparklines

Regular Sparkline



Min and Max Points



First and Last Points



Markers



Column Chart



Win Loss Chart



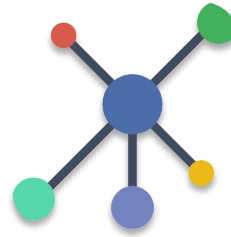
- Tiny charts shown in one cell of a table
- Can at a glance show trends

# Gauges

Cost Plus Spares, SalePrice and TotalCostPlusSpares



Compare actual to target or see how a metric compares to a key performance indicator (KPI). This could be used to show changes across time if animated

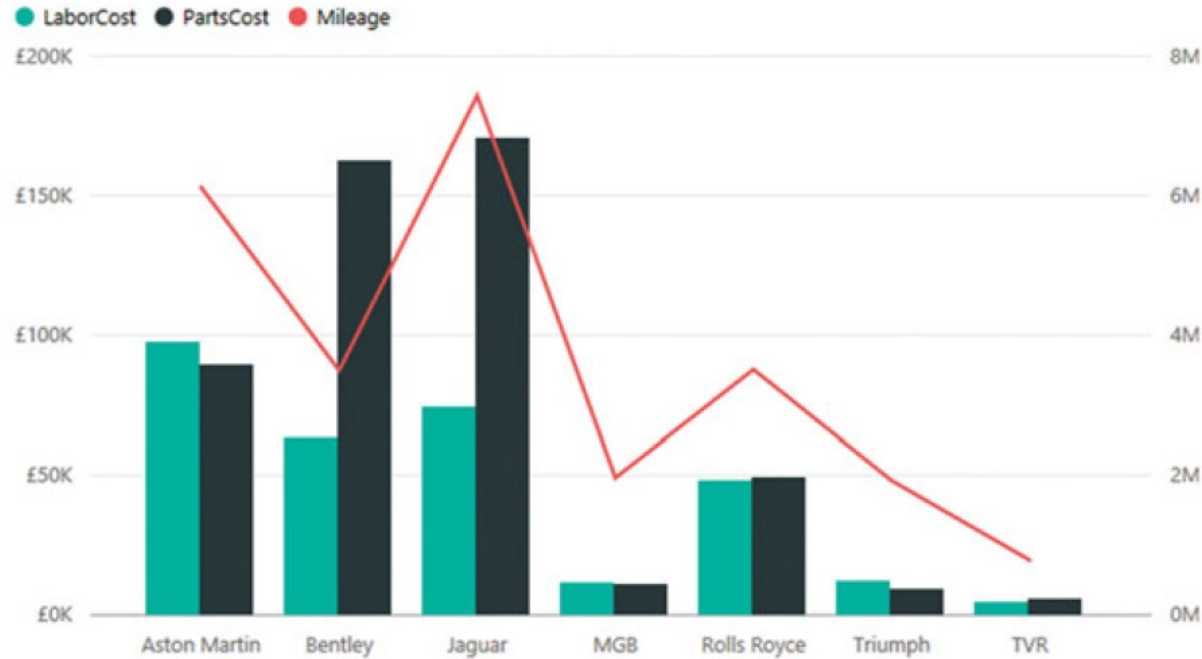


# Connections and Relationships

Visualization techniques used to plot connections and relationships

# Combo charts

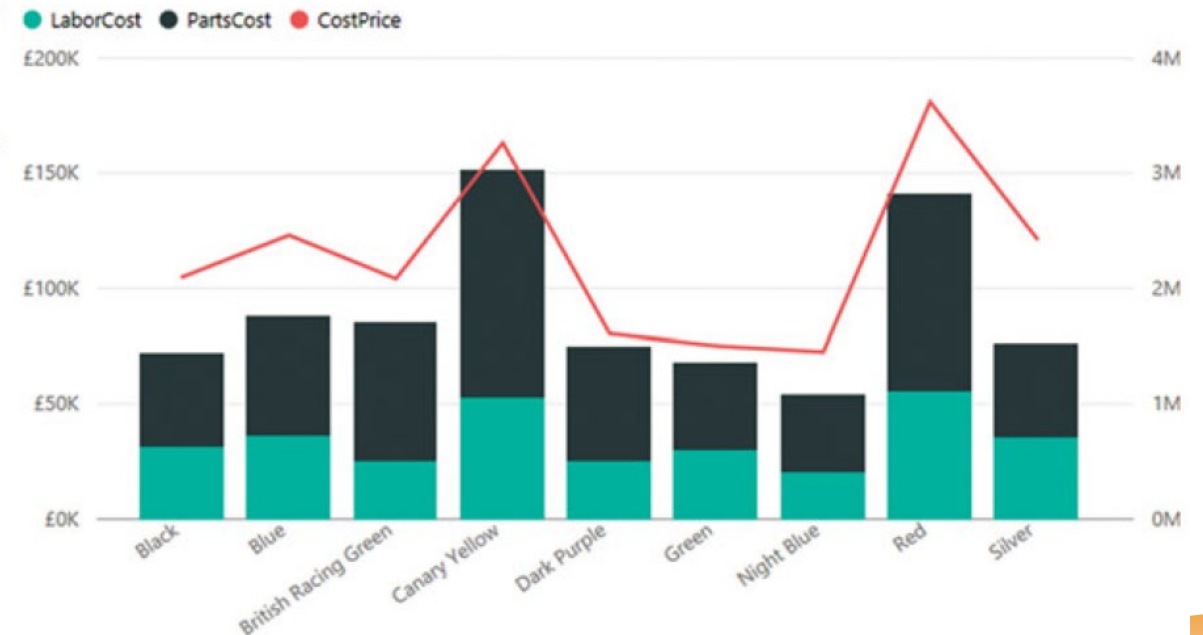
LaborCost, PartsCost and Mileage by Make



to isolate any interesting correlations

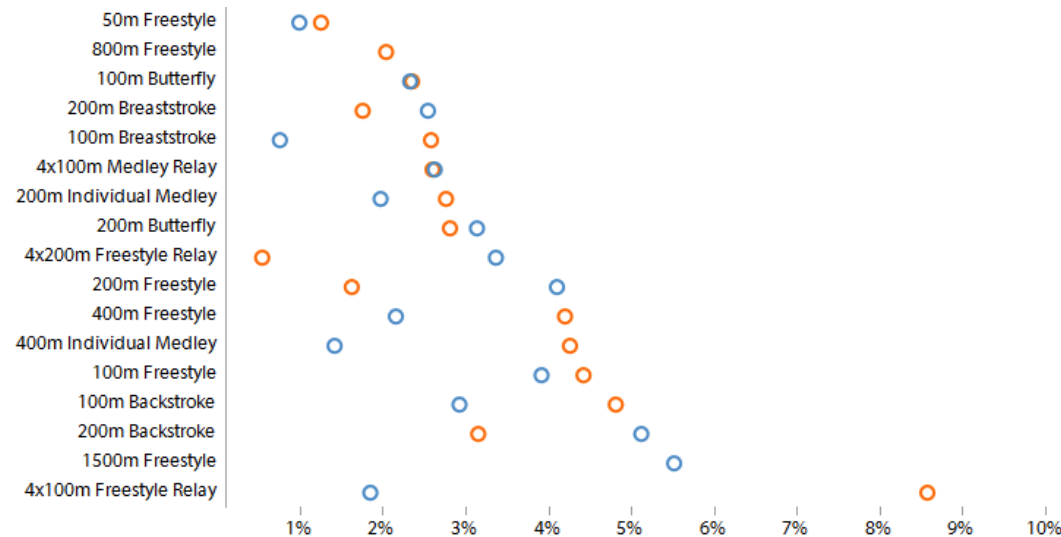
- key advantages of dual-axis charts is that the two X axes can have vastly different scales

PartsCost, LaborCost and CostPrice by Color



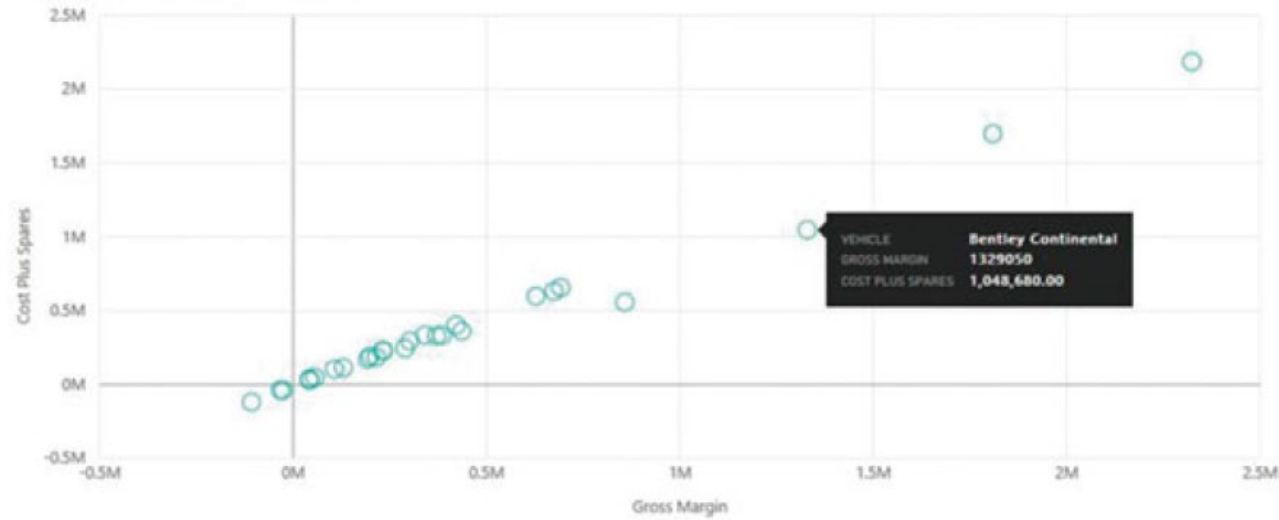
# Scatter Plots

- Used for **analyzing relationships** between two numeric variables
  - often used to prove or disprove a relationship between the two variables.
    - Example: see how sales and profit relate
  - Allows a view of skewness of the distribution
    - can easily **detect Outliers**.
- Scatter plots can be more useful if you draw **trend lines**.
- Bubble Plot - is a scatter chart with a third piece of data included

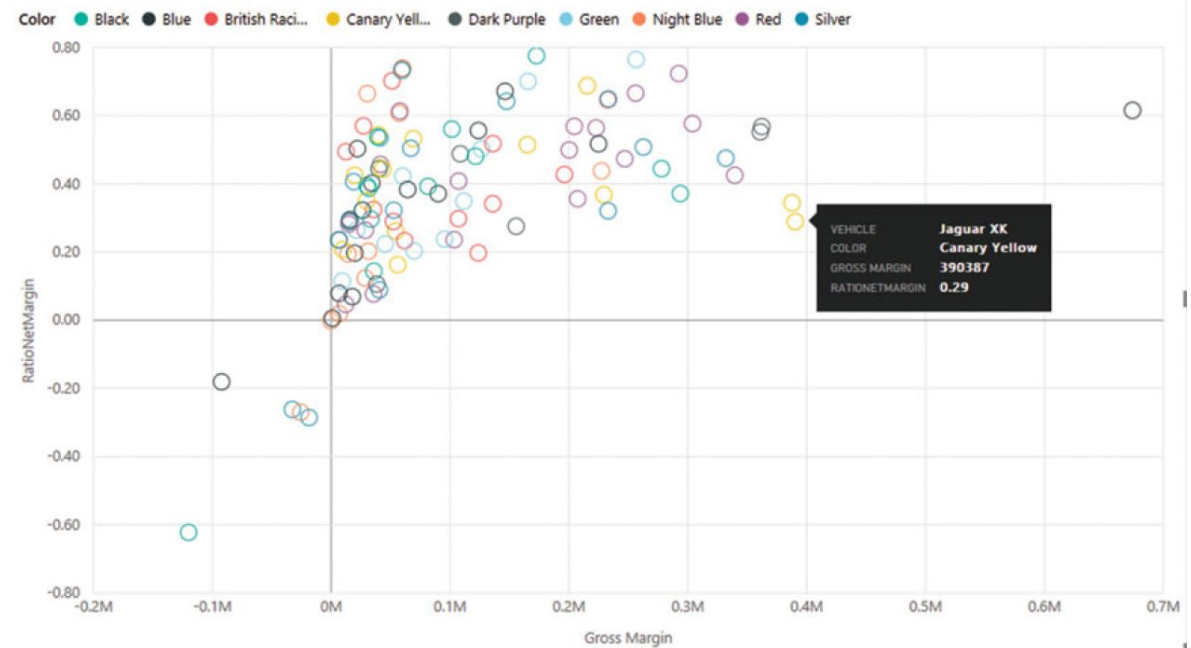


# Scatter Plot

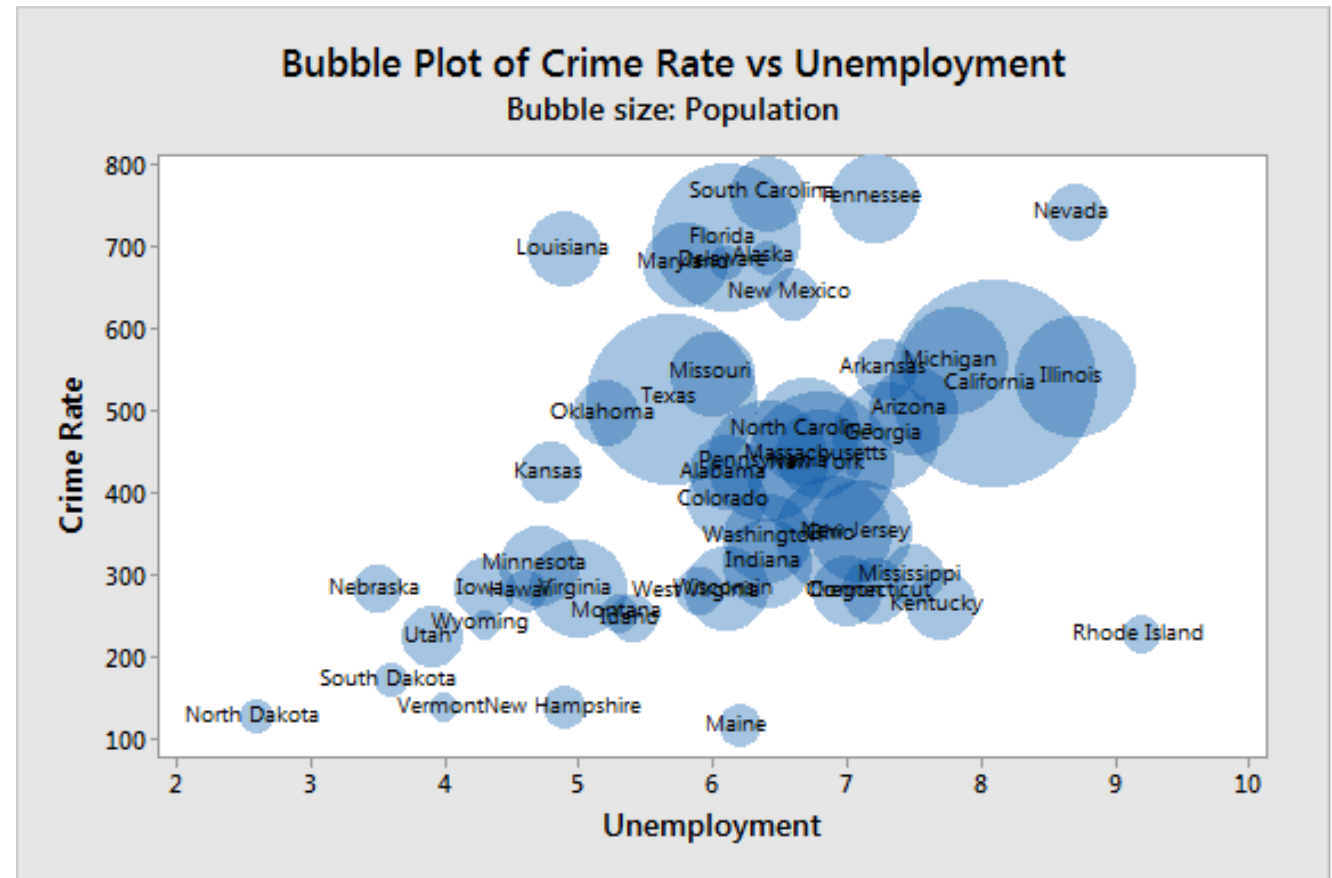
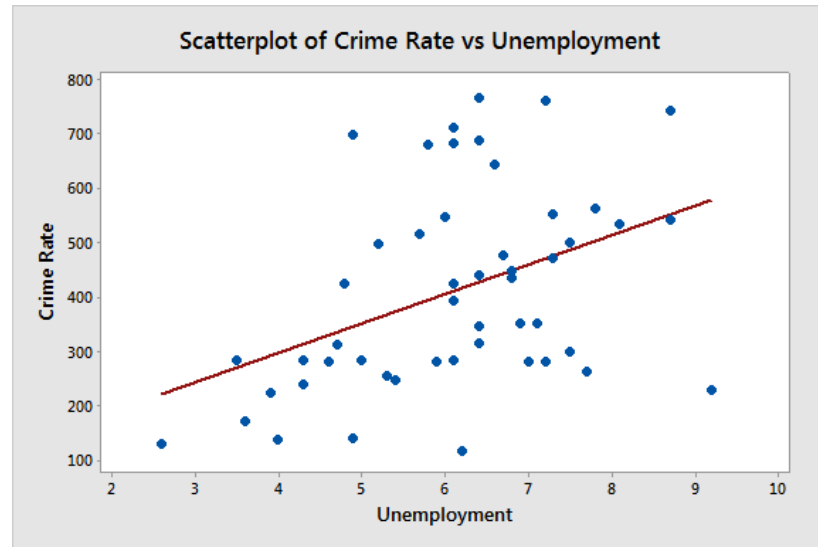
Gross Margin and Cost Plus Spares by Vehicle



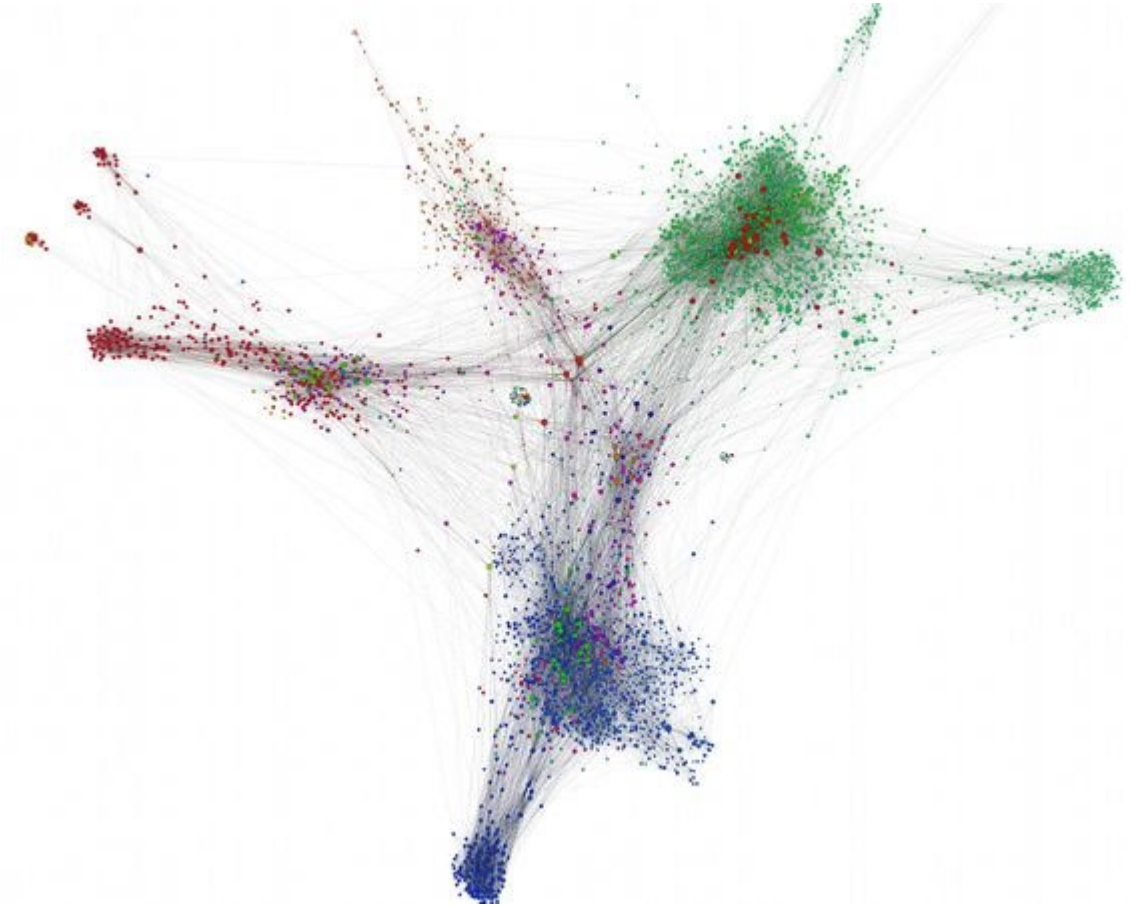
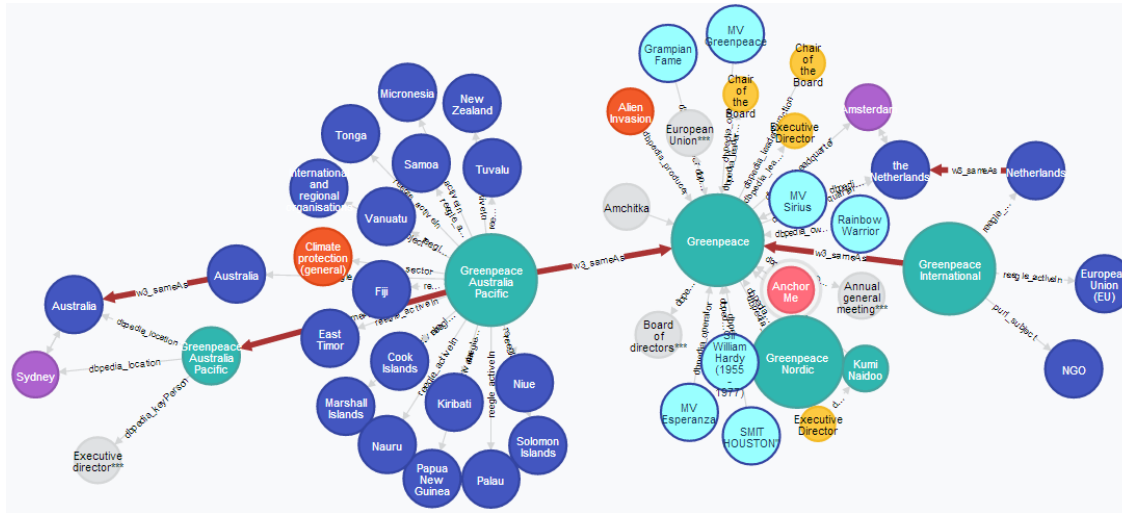
Gross Margin and RatioNetMargin by Vehicle and Color



# Bubble Plot adds another dimension to a Scatter Plot



# Graph data



- Two kinds of uses: Meta Data Analysis and Large Graph patterns

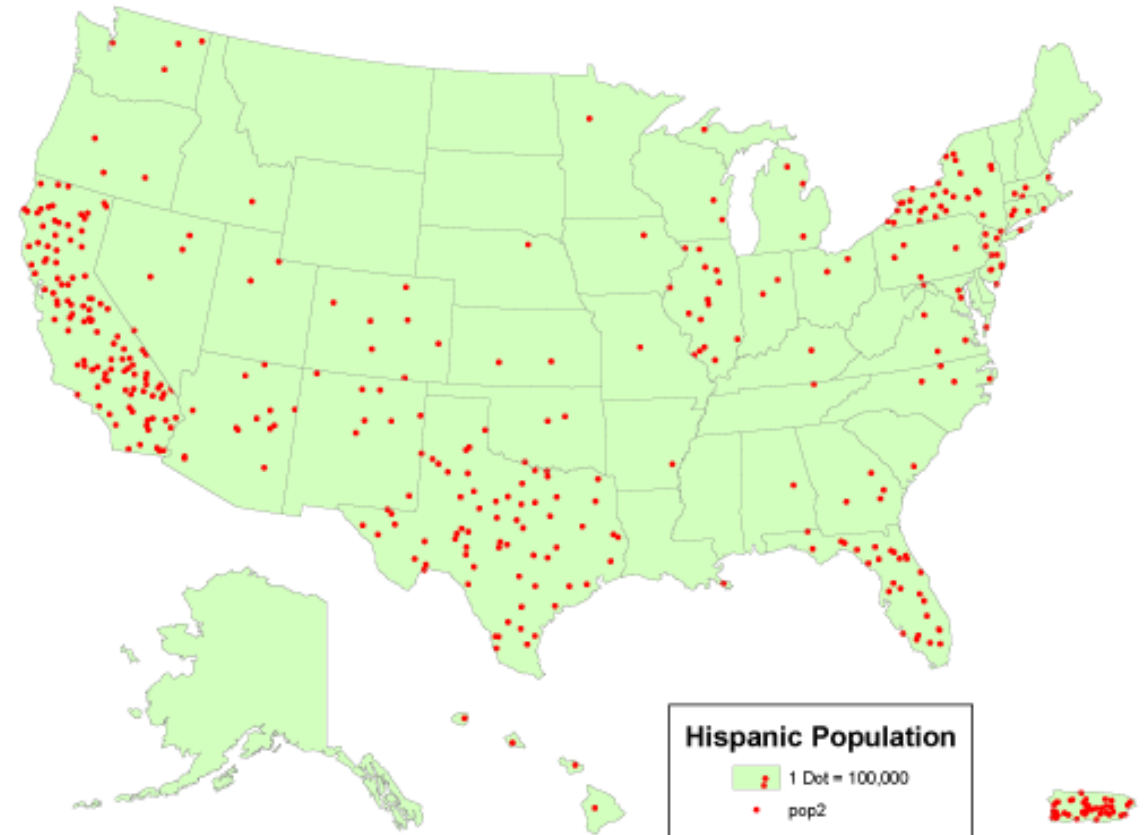
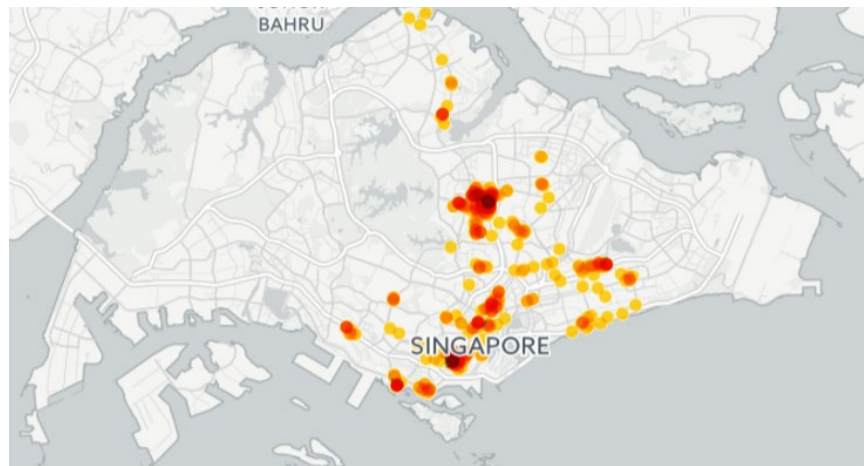
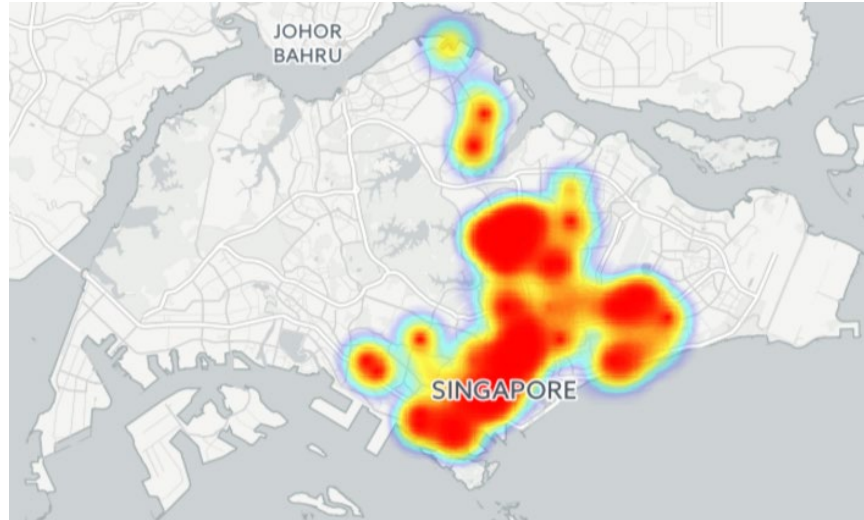




# Maps

Different ways of mapping data

# Choropleth Maps (Heatmap) vs Dot Plot Map



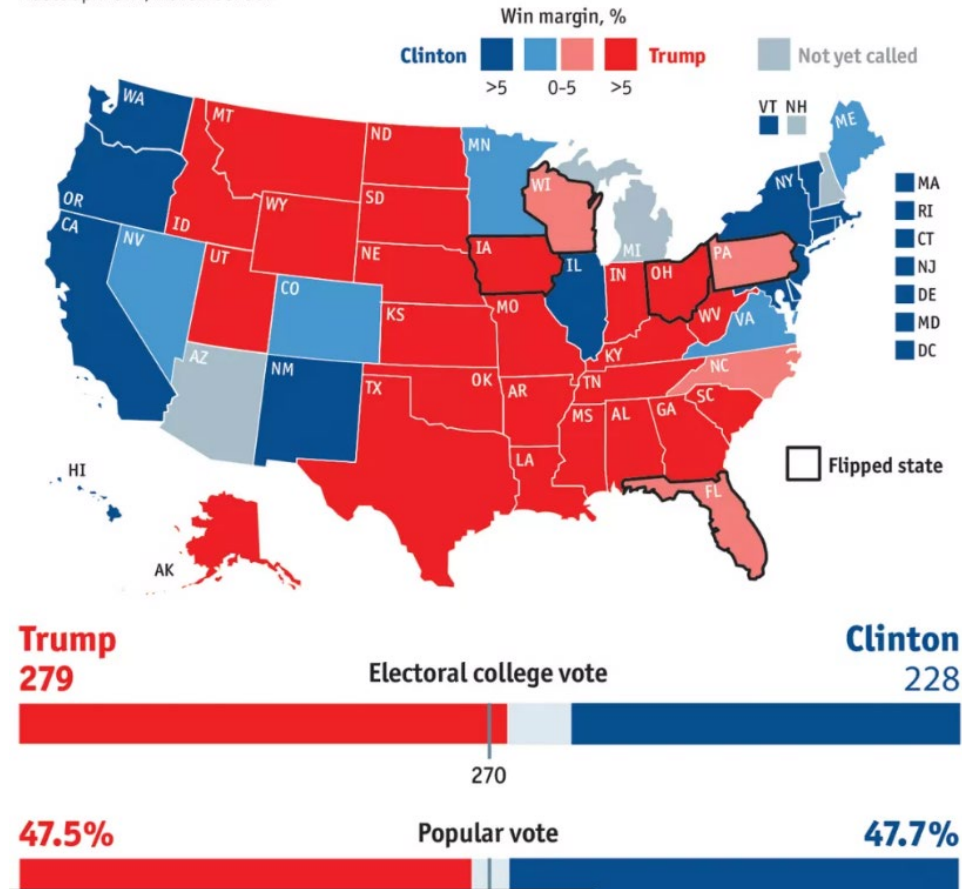
# Bubble Plots



# Heat Maps using Shape Files

## US presidential election results

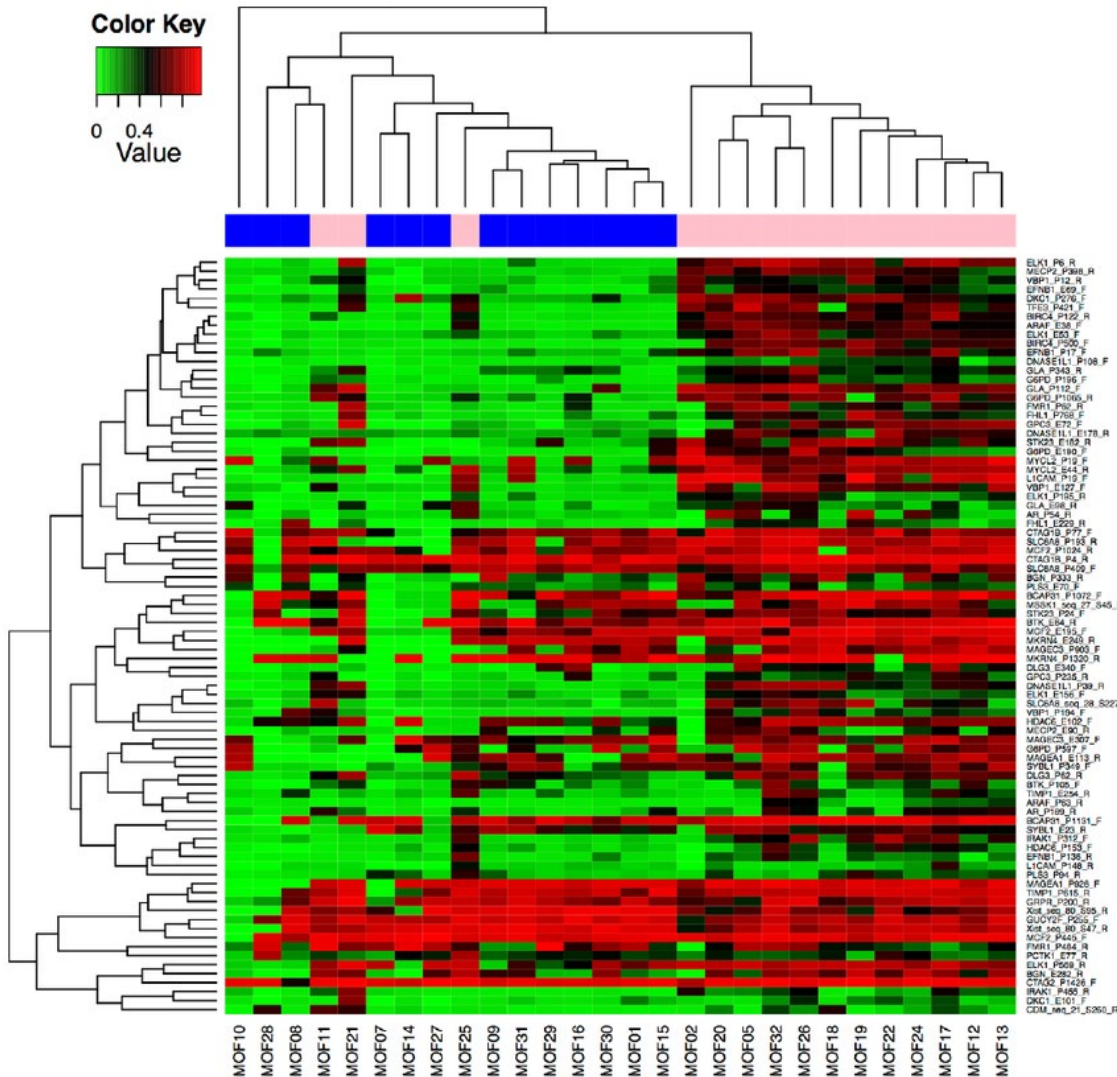
At 5:30pm GMT, November 9th



Source: <http://geoawesomeness.com/top-23-maps-charts-explain-results-2016-us-presidential-elections/>



# Heatmaps



- Used for **visualizing trends** in datasets with large categories
- Need not be geographical
- Useful in initial exploratory analysis and in presenting findings

Image source: [https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Gender-Heatmap-of-X-linked-CpG-Loci-DNA-methylation-is-involved-in-the-transcriptional\\_fig1\\_233888916](https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Gender-Heatmap-of-X-linked-CpG-Loci-DNA-methylation-is-involved-in-the-transcriptional_fig1_233888916)



# Workshop: Pick the visuals

- Pick required charts for the storyboards
- Pick required supporting visuals
- For each chart mock the Analysis Output Data underneath the chart. Use post it notes and pictures if need be
- Place the charts on to a powerpoint presentation and present

# PowerPoint tips

- Smart Art
- Alignment
- Wingdings
- XL paste options