

# AGENDA

- Review LA #2 & Questions
- Lecture on Chapter 2

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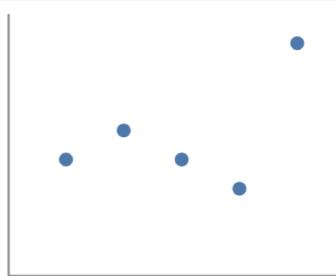
## CH. 2 CHOOSING AN EFFECTIVE VISUAL

FEBRUARY 12, 2019



91%

Simple text



Scatterplot

	A	B	C
Category 1	15%	22%	42%
Category 2	40%	36%	20%
Category 3	35%	17%	34%
Category 4	30%	29%	26%
Category 5	55%	30%	58%
Category 6	11%	25%	49%

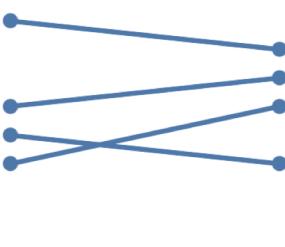
Table



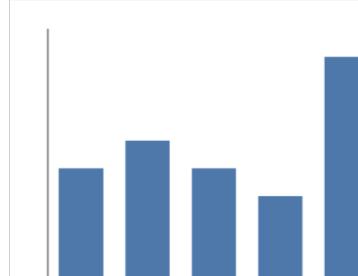
Line

	A	B	C
Category 1	15%	22%	42%
Category 2	40%	36%	20%
Category 3	35%	17%	34%
Category 4	30%	29%	26%
Category 5	55%	30%	58%
Category 6	11%	25%	49%

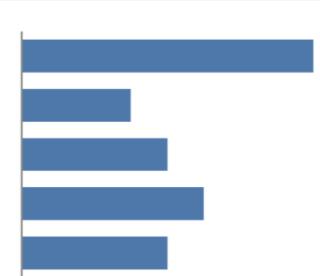
Heatmap



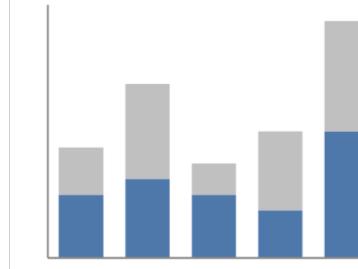
Slopegraph



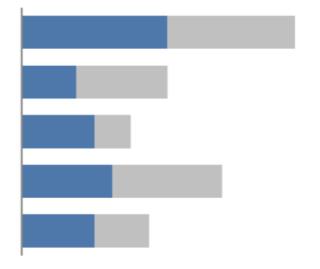
Vertical bar



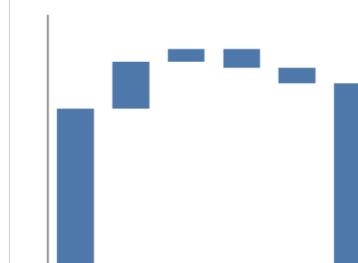
Horizontal bar



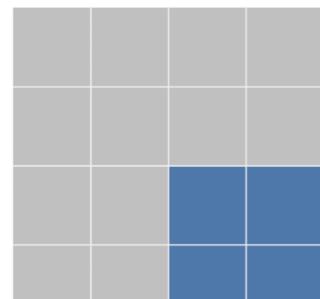
Stacked vertical bar



Stacked horizontal bar



Waterfall



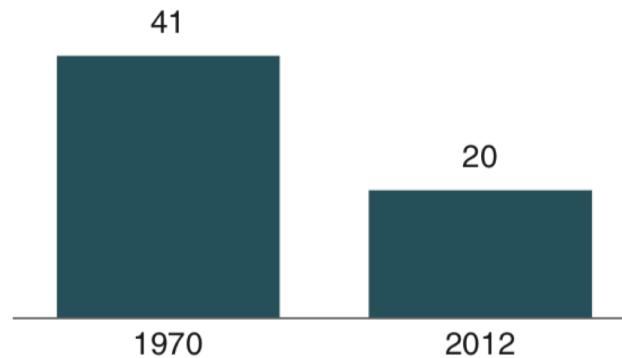
Square area

## SIMPLE TEXT

- 1-2 numbers to share
- Helps emphasize a data point
- Has to be important

### Children with a "Traditional" Stay-at- Home Mother

*% of children with a married  
stay-at-home mother with a  
working husband*



**20%**  
of children had a  
**traditional stay-at-home mom**  
in 2012, compared to 41% in 1970

# TABLE

- We typically read tables like intersections
- Rows and columns
- Emphasize prominent data in the table

Order #	First Name	Last Name	Sales	Country
1	Will	Smith	\$16,753.00	UK
2	Randy	Johnson	\$14,808.00	USA
3	Nate	Williams	\$10,644.00	UK
4	Jimmy	Jones	\$1,390.00	USA
5	John	Brown	\$4,865.00	USA
6	Nate	Williams	\$12,438.00	UK
7	Randy	Johnson	\$9,339.00	UK

Heavy borders

Group	Metric A	Metric B	Metric C
Group 1	\$X.X	Y%	Z,ZZZ
Group 2	\$X.X	Y%	Z,ZZZ
Group 3	\$X.X	Y%	Z,ZZZ
Group 4	\$X.X	Y%	Z,ZZZ
Group 5	\$X.X	Y%	Z,ZZZ

Light borders

Group	Metric A	Metric B	Metric C
Group 1	\$X.X	Y%	Z,ZZZ
Group 2	\$X.X	Y%	Z,ZZZ
Group 3	\$X.X	Y%	Z,ZZZ
Group 4	\$X.X	Y%	Z,ZZZ
Group 5	\$X.X	Y%	Z,ZZZ

Minimal borders

Group	Metric A	Metric B	Metric C
Group 1	\$X.X	Y%	Z,ZZZ
Group 2	\$X.X	Y%	Z,ZZZ
Group 3	\$X.X	Y%	Z,ZZZ
Group 4	\$X.X	Y%	Z,ZZZ
Group 5	\$X.X	Y%	Z,ZZZ

# HEATMAP

Table

	A	B	C
Category 1	15%	22%	42%
Category 2	40%	36%	20%
Category 3	35%	17%	34%
Category 4	30%	29%	26%
Category 5	55%	30%	58%
Category 6	11%	25%	49%

Heatmap

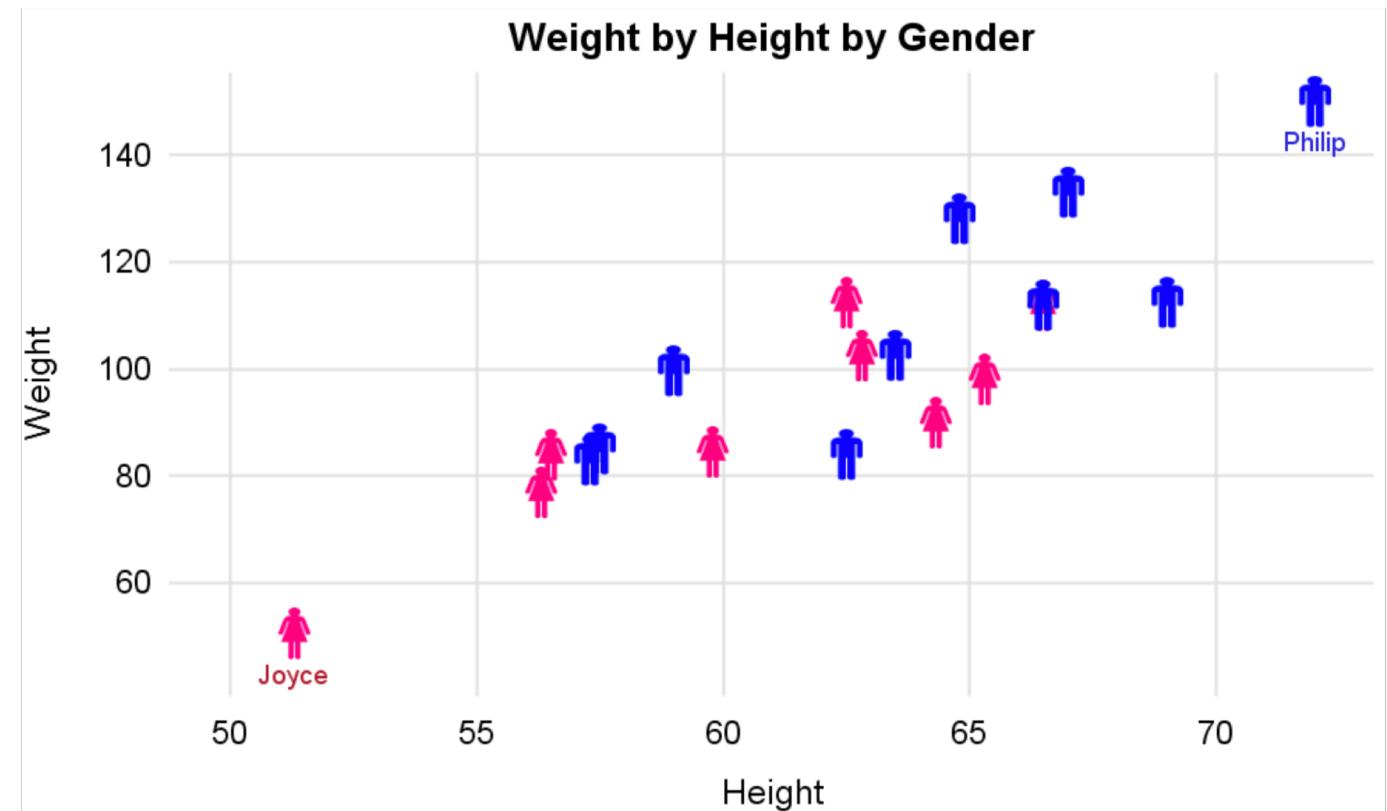
LOW-HIGH

	A	B	C
Category 1	15%	22%	42%
Category 2	40%	36%	20%
Category 3	35%	17%	34%
Category 4	30%	29%	26%
Category 5	55%	30%	58%
Category 6	11%	25%	49%

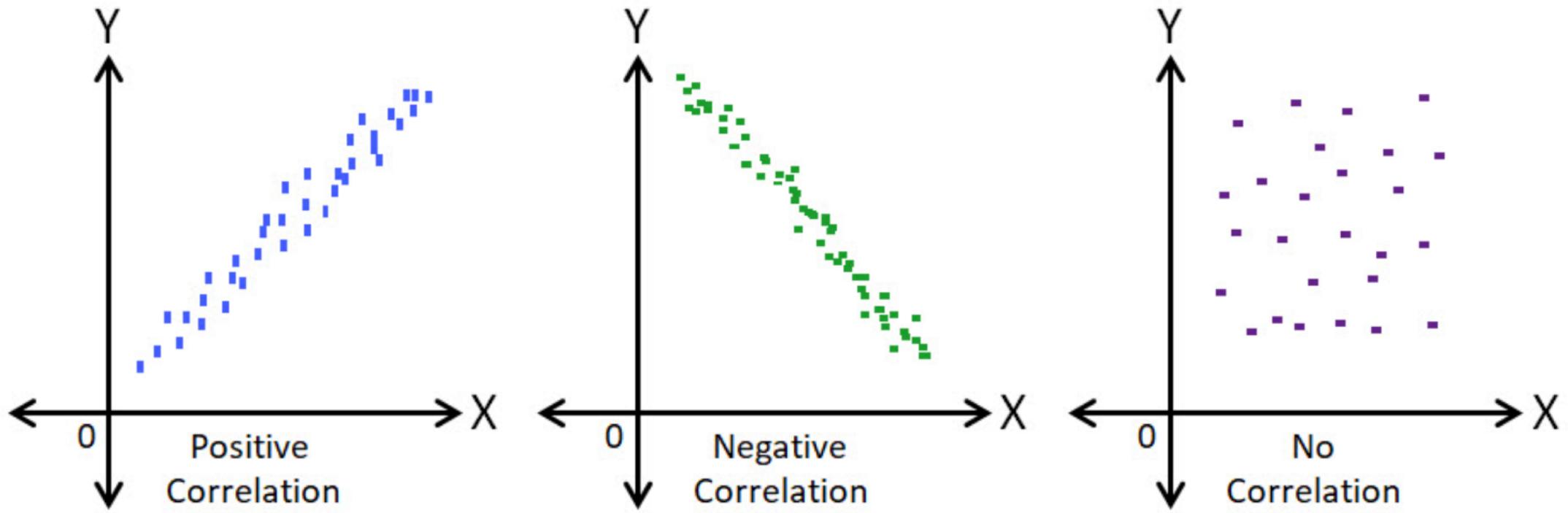
- Colored/Shaded cells convey magnitude
  - Helps with visual cues

# SCATTERPLOT

- Shows the relationship between two items
- X-axis & Y-axis
- Identify whether there is a relationship
- Correlation vs. causation

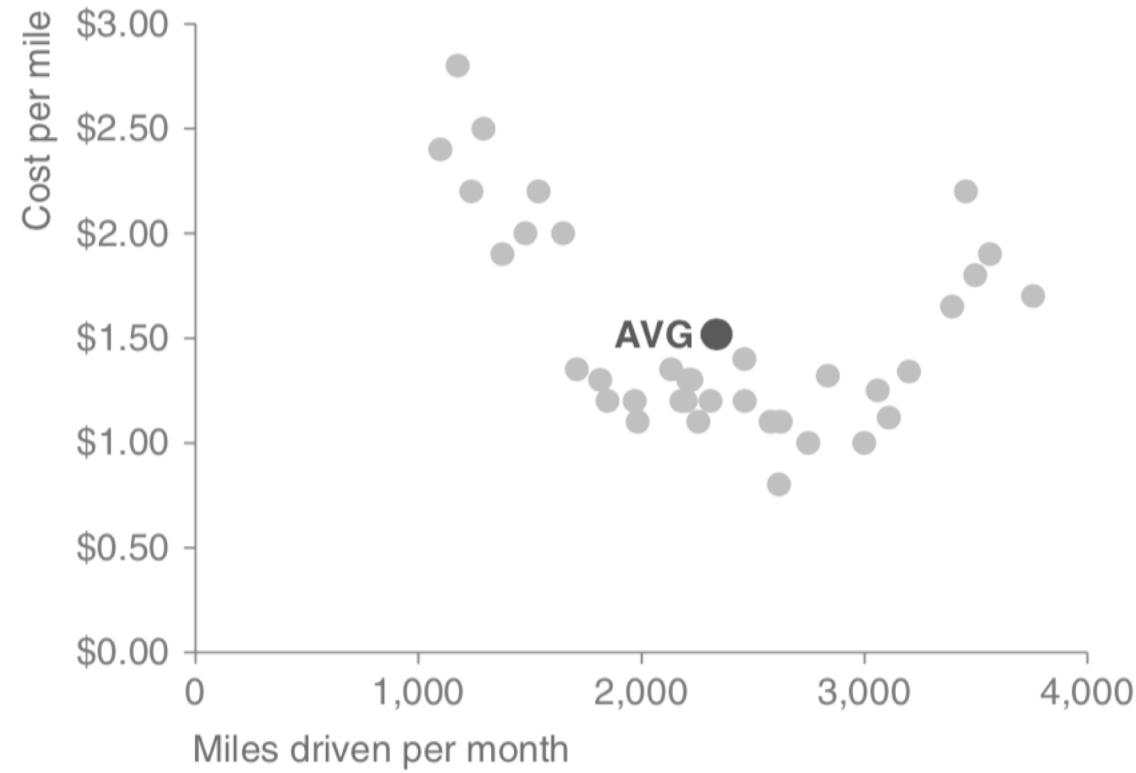


## Scatter Plots & Correlation Examples

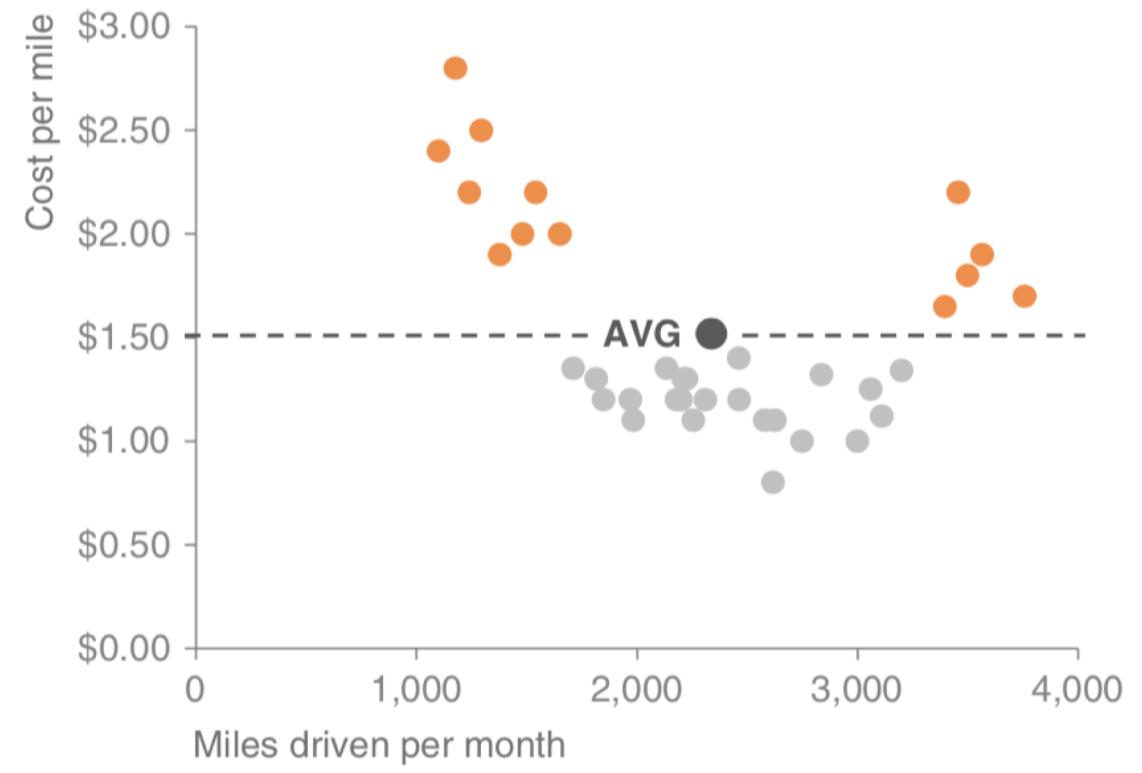




Cost per mile by miles driven



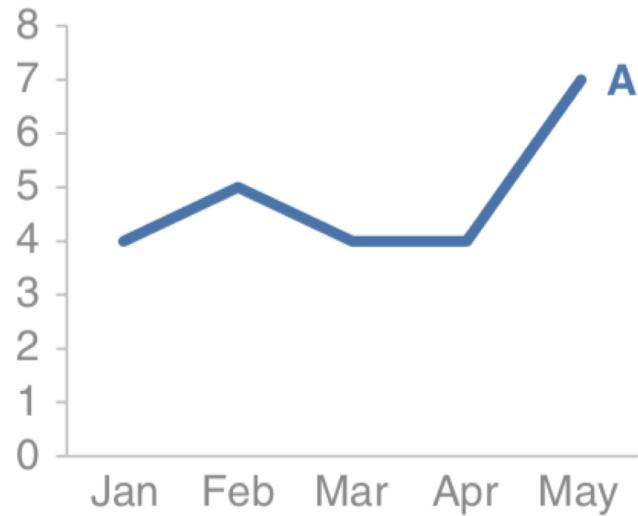
Cost per mile by miles driven



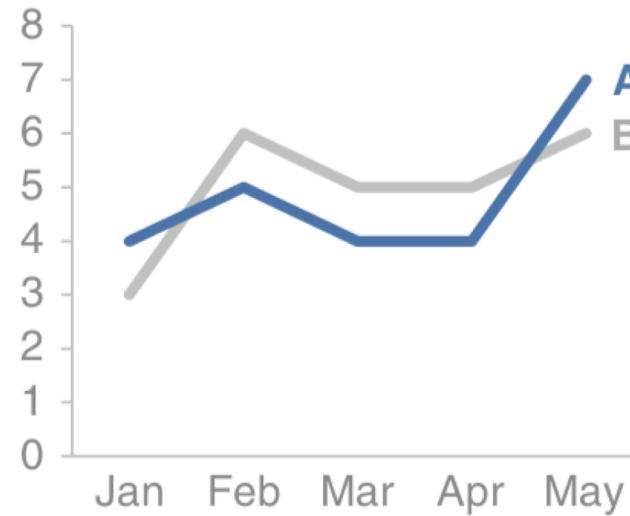
# LINE

- Most commonly used graphs
- Continuous data connected by a line
- Most common units: day, months, quarters, years
- X-axis must be consistent
- You can add multiple series to the graph

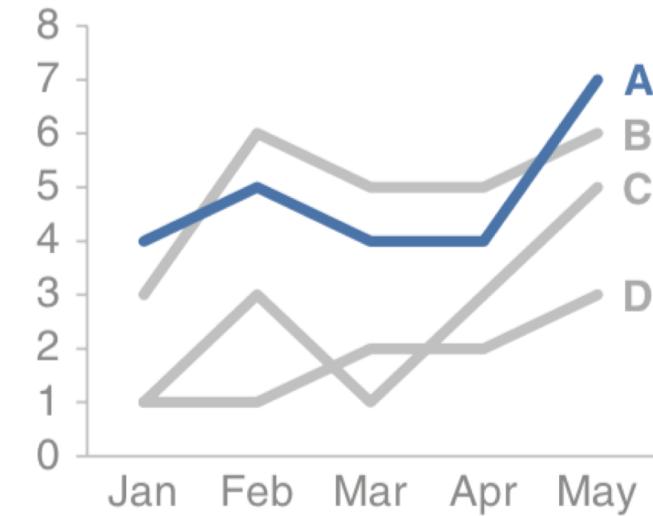
Single series

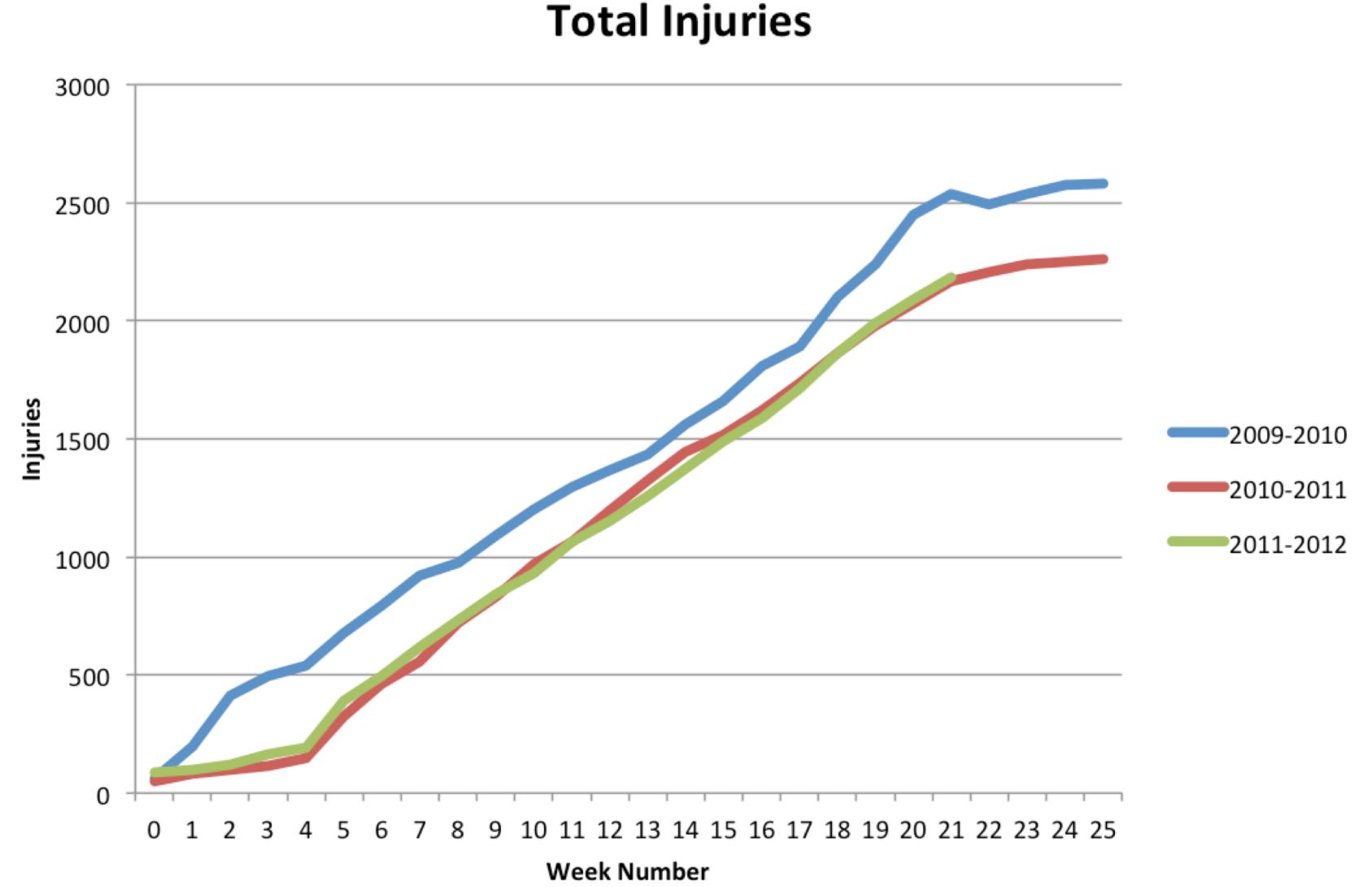


Two series

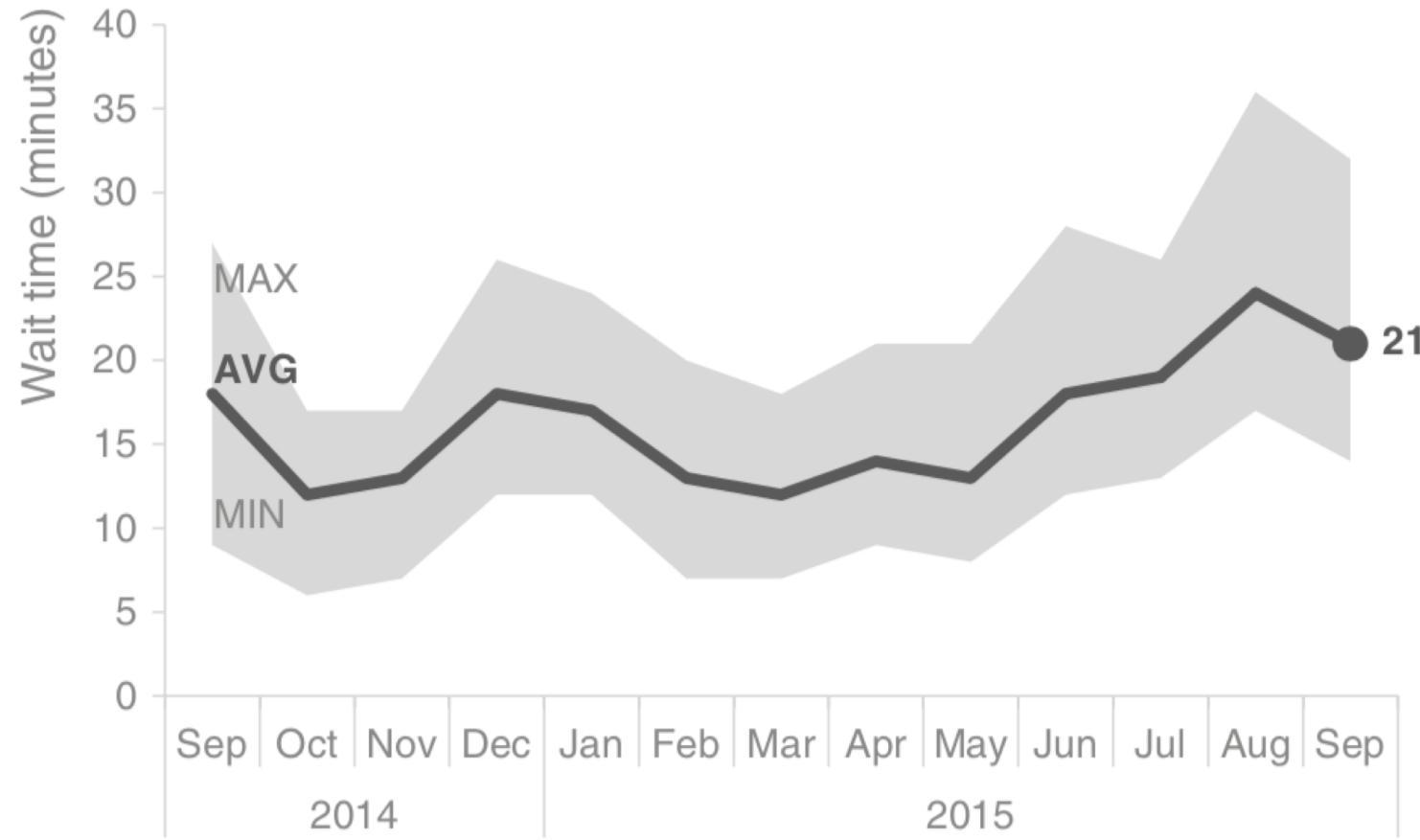


Multiple series

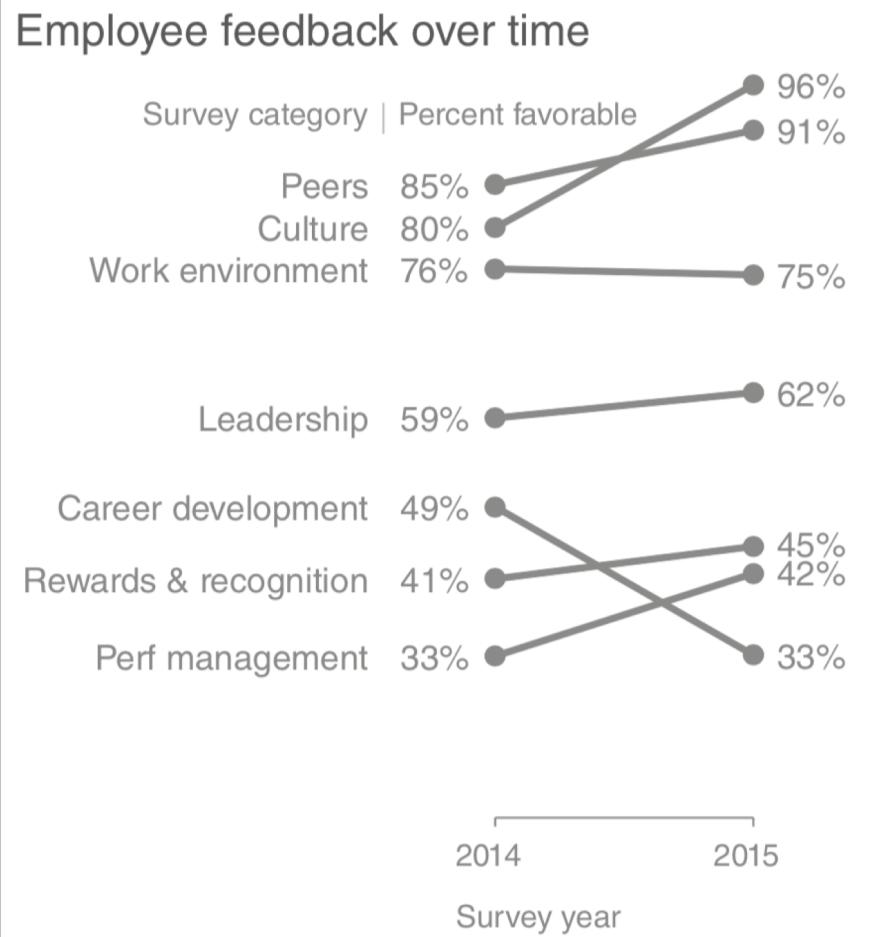




Passport control wait time  
Past 13 months



# SLOPEGRAPH



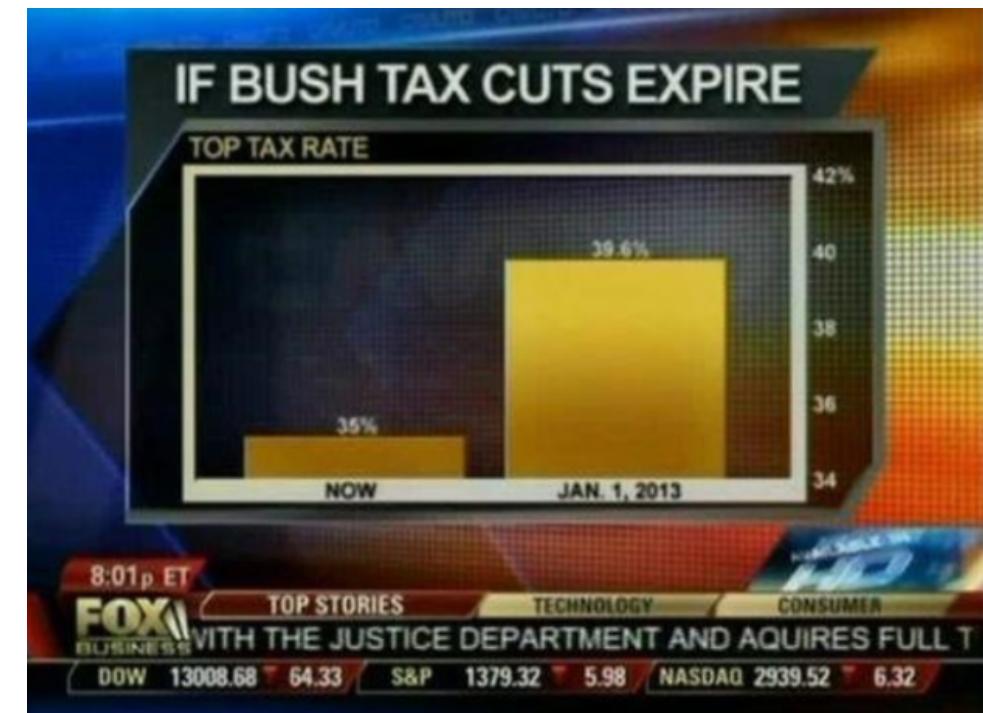
- Show points of comparison
- Show increase/decrease between two data point
- Show rate of change
- Loaded graphs

## Employee feedback over time



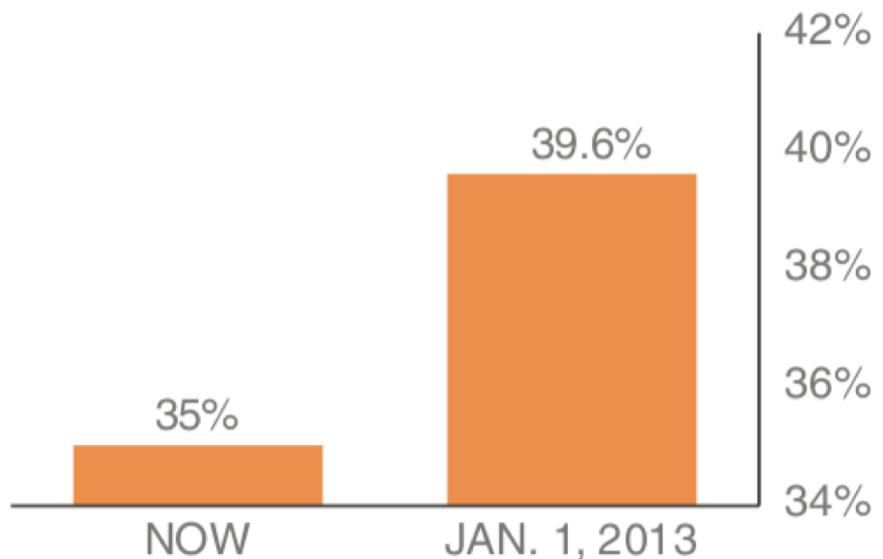
# VERTICAL BAR CHART

- DO NOT avoid bar charts because they are basic
- X-axis & Y-axis
- Easy to read and understand
- Use a zero baseline



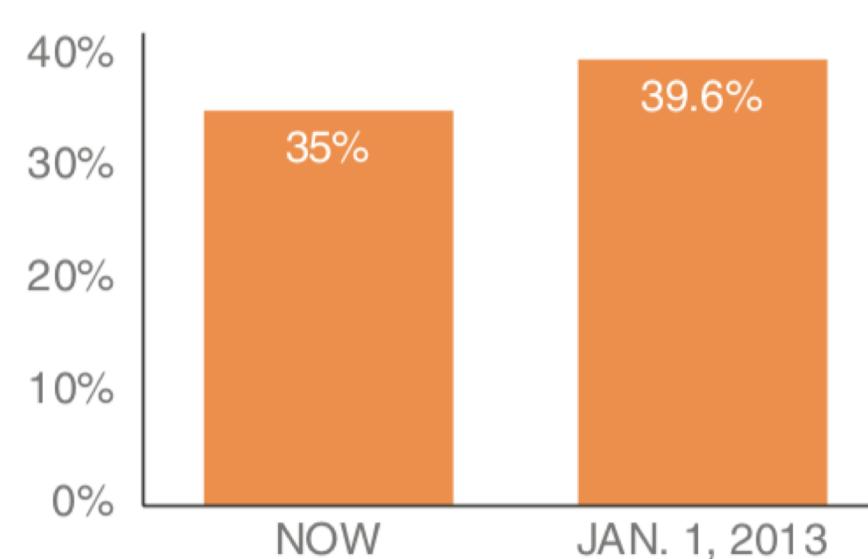
**Non-zero baseline:** as originally graphed

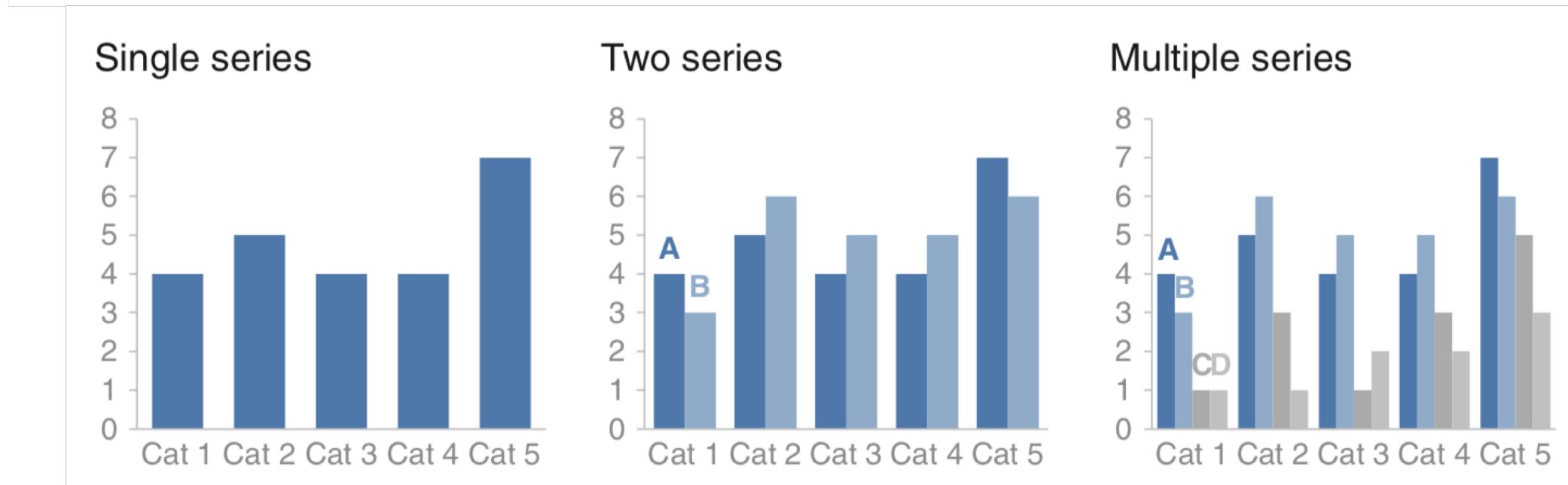
IF BUSH TAX CUTS EXPIRE  
TOP TAX RATE



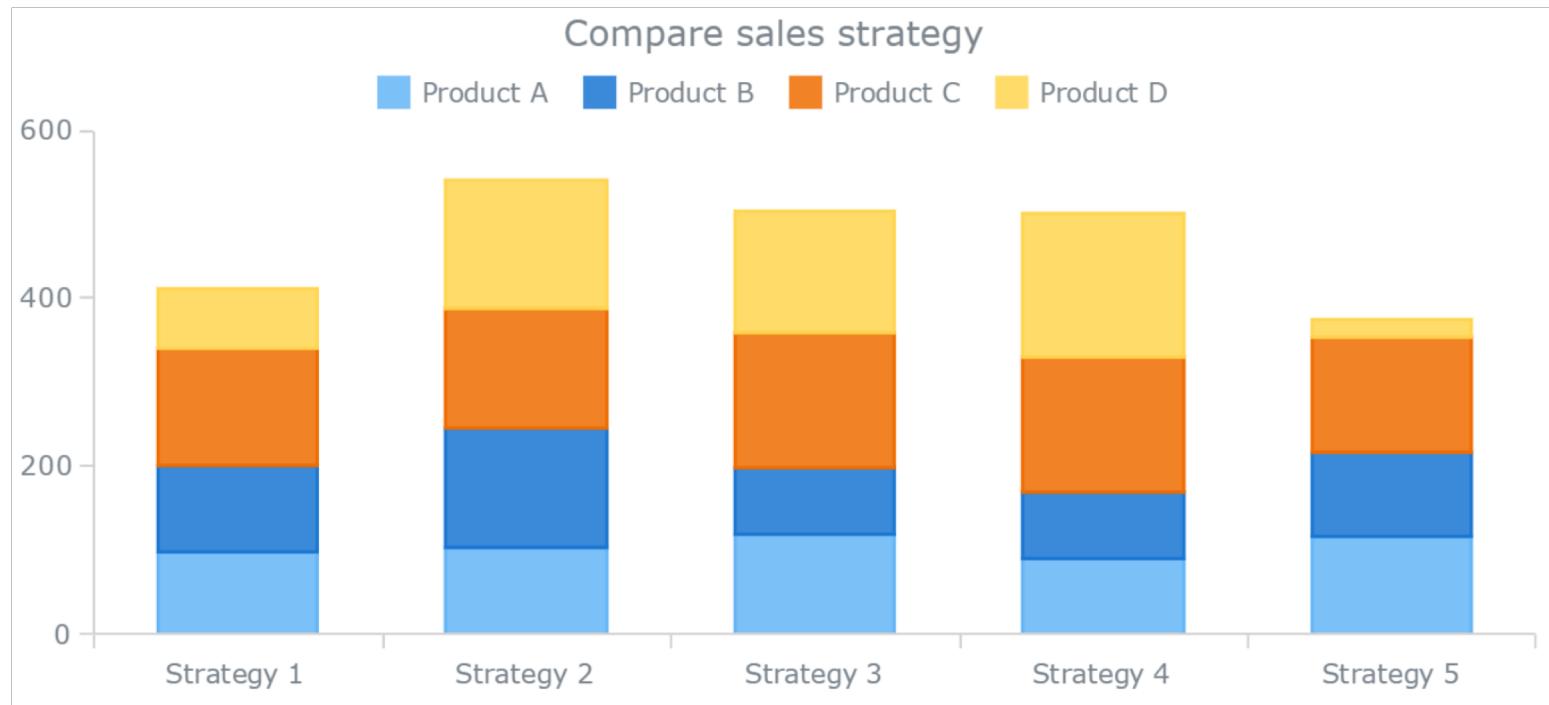
**Zero baseline:** as it should be graphed

IF BUSH TAX CUTS EXPIRE  
TOP TAX RATE





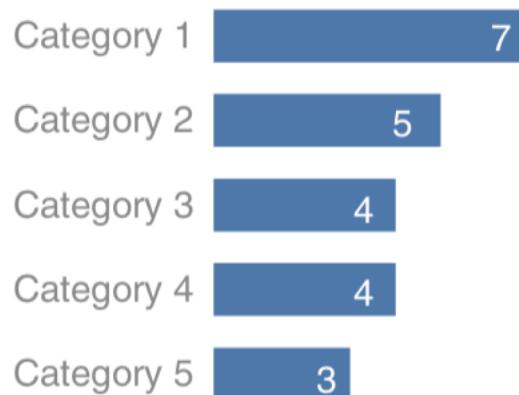
# STACKED VERTICAL BAR



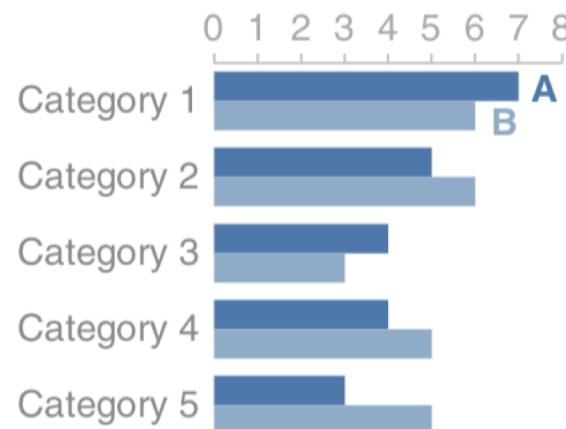
- Very similar to a bar graph, but help compare across categories/subcomponents
  - Use right color scheme to make it easier on the user
- Try to keep the most important category you are highlighting as the bottom series

# HORIZONTAL BAR

Single series



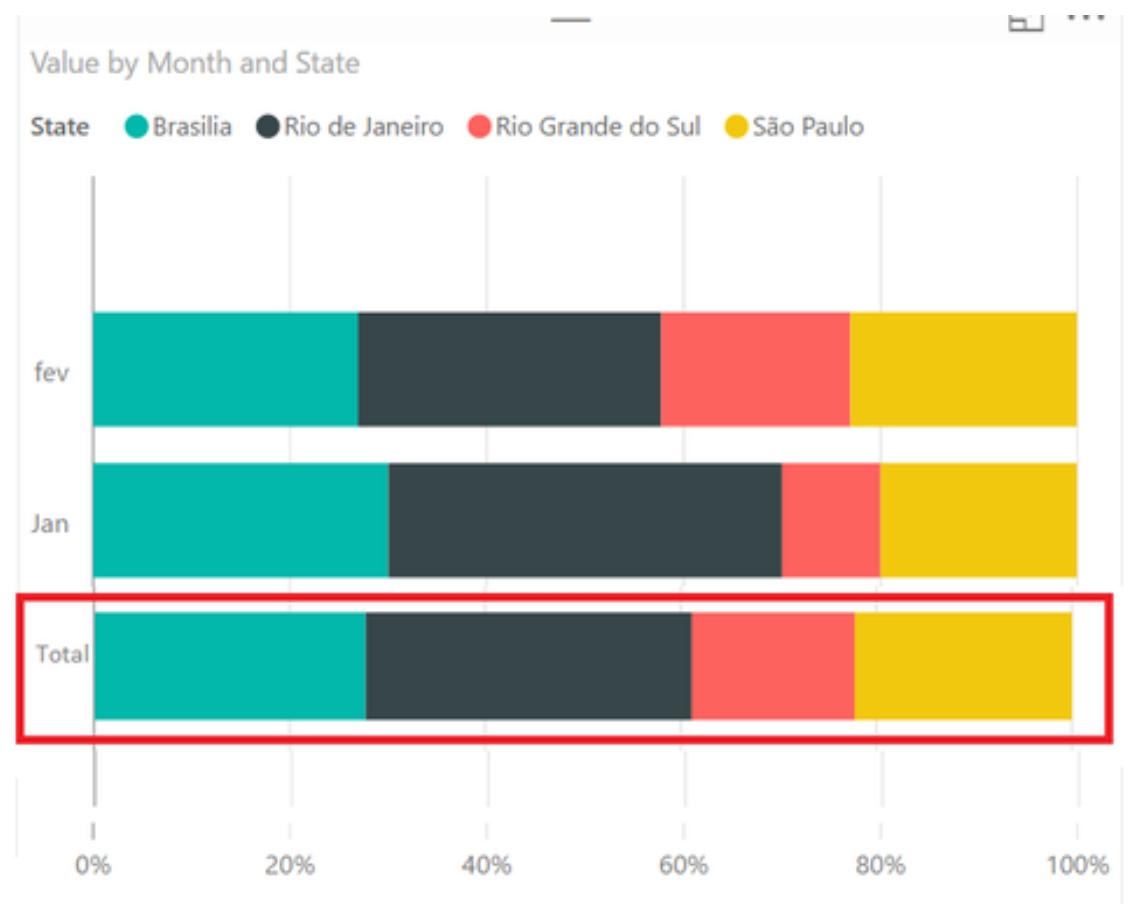
Two series



- Very similar to vertical bar graph
- Good for categorical data
- Easy to organize from Top to Bottom/Small to Large
- Can be single series, two series, multiple series

# STACKED HORIZONTAL BAR

- Similar to the vertical bar chart
- Shows values across different categories
- They can show absolute value or sum to 100%



## Survey results

Strongly Disagree | Disagree | Neutral | **Agree** | Strongly Agree

Percent of total

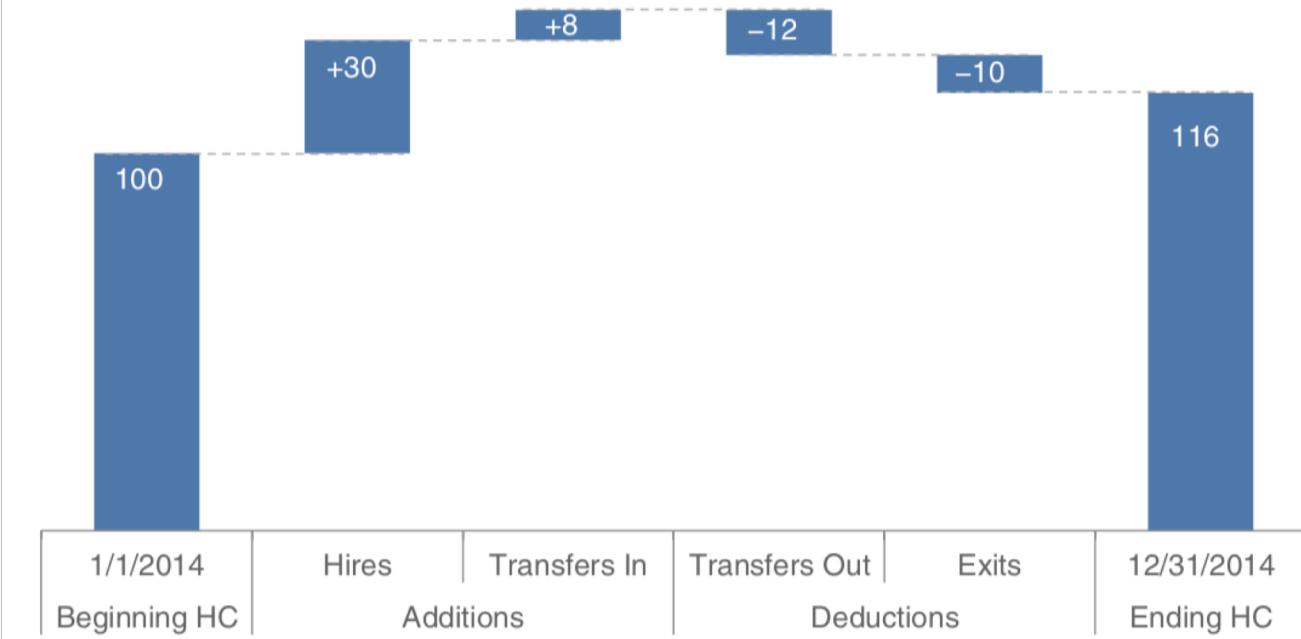
0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%



# WATERFALL

## 2014 Headcount math

Though more employees transferred out of the team than transferred in, aggressive hiring means overall headcount (HC) increased 16% over the course of the year.

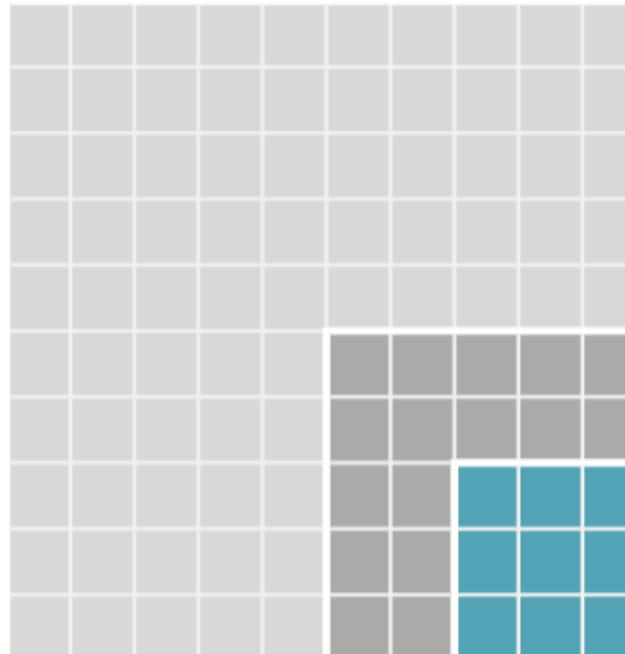


- Pull apart a stacked bar chart to focus on changes at a given time
  - Show starting point → increase/decrease → ending point

# AREA

- Quantitative value in 2-D space
- Areas can be represented in various ways
- Be cautious that it makes sense

## Interview breakdown



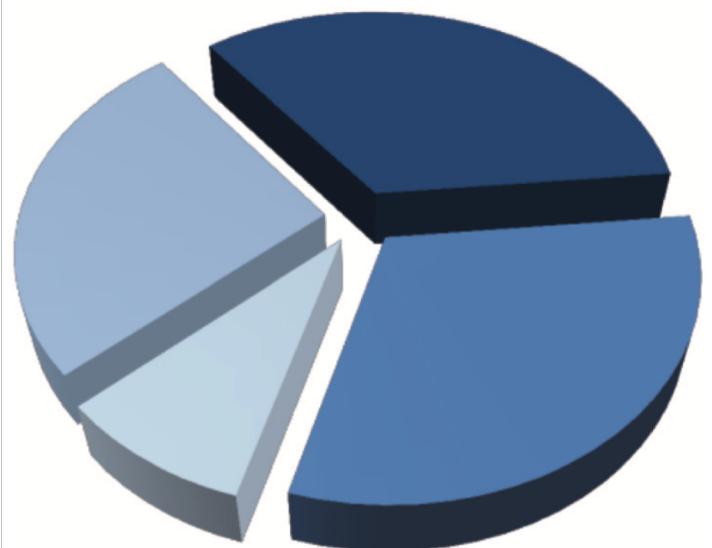
Out of every **100**  
phone screens...

we bring **25**  
**candidates onsite**  
for interviews...

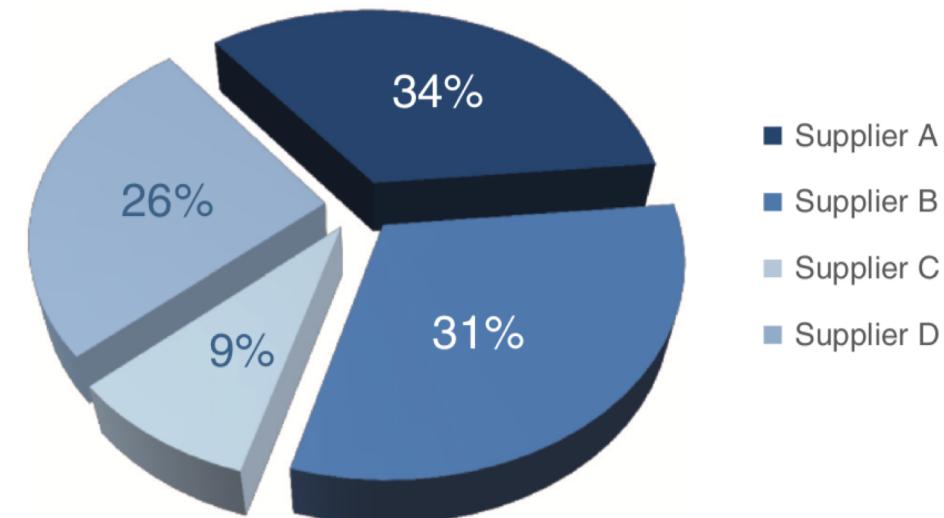
and  
**extend 9 offers.**

# COMMON MISTAKES

Supplier Market Share

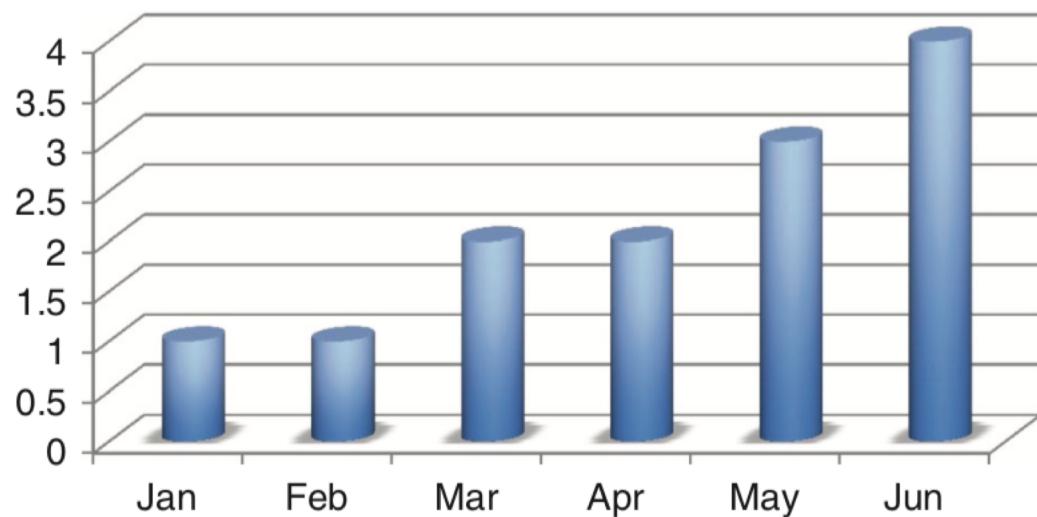


Supplier Market Share

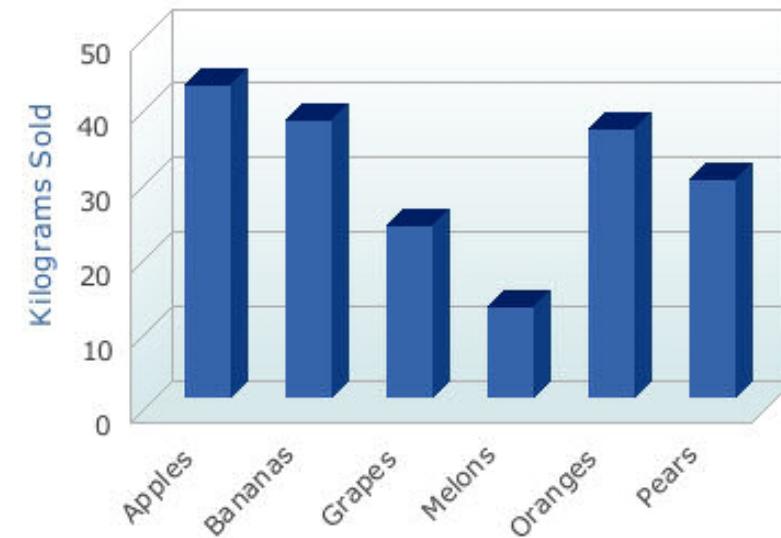


# COMMON MISTAKES

Number of issues

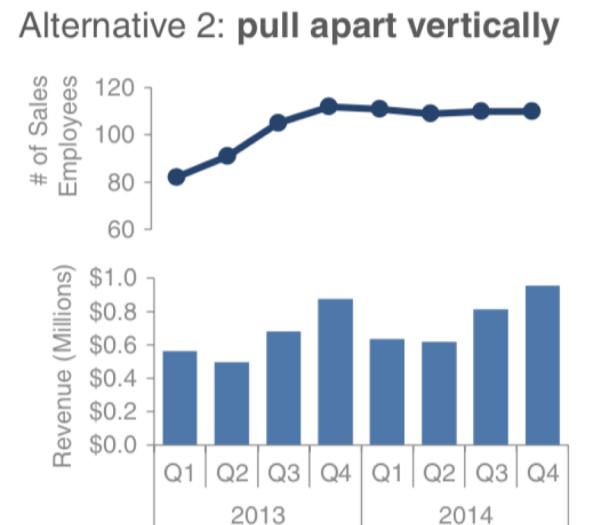
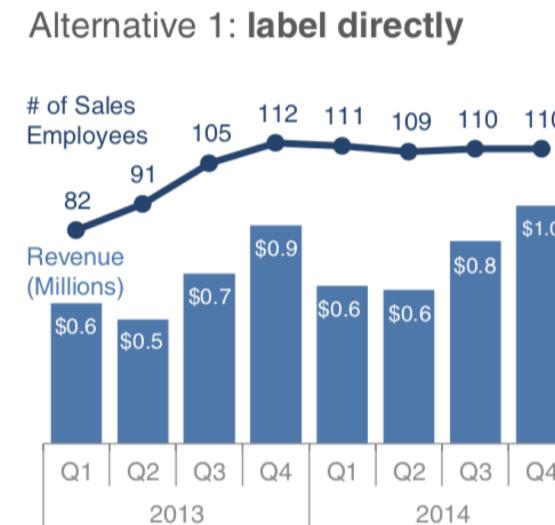


September 2011 Fruit Sales



# COMMON MISTAKES

Secondary y-axis



## ACTIVITY

- Sales Heatmap (highest-lowest sales)
- Line Graph (sales by quarter)
- Bar Chart (sales by person)
- 2 Simple Text (sales by quarter, sales by country)

<b>Order #</b>	<b>First Name</b>	<b>Last Name</b>	<b>Sales</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Quarter</b>
1	Will	Smith	\$16,753.00	UK	Qtr 3
2	Randy	Johnson	\$14,808.00	USA	Qtr 4
3	Nate	Williams	\$10,644.00	UK	Qtr 2
4	Jimmy	Jones	\$1,390.00	USA	Qtr 3
5	John	Brown	\$4,865.00	USA	Qtr 4
6	Nate	Williams	\$12,438.00	UK	Qtr 1
7	Randy	Johnson	\$9,339.00	UK	Qtr 2
8	Will	Smith	\$18,919.00	USA	Qtr 3
9	Jimmy	Jones	\$9,213.00	USA	Qtr 4
10	Jimmy	Jones	\$7,433.00	UK	Qtr 1
11	John	Brown	\$3,255.00	USA	Qtr 2
12	Nate	Williams	\$14,867.00	USA	Qtr 3
13	Nate	Williams	\$19,302.00	UK	Qtr 4
14	Will	Smith	\$9,698.00	USA	Qtr 1