

TEACHING







Lecturer in Statistics

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TED Presenter

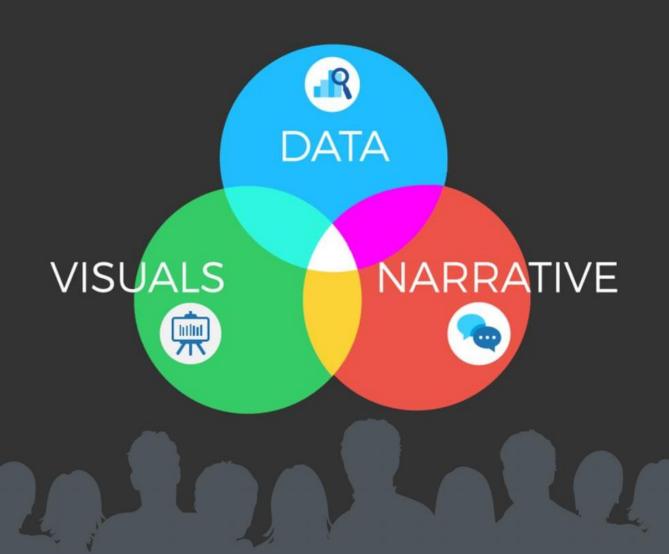
CURRENT ROLE



Head of Data Science



Lead Trainer



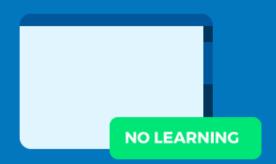
AUDIENCE



WHAT REALLY HAPPENS

WHAT YOU PRESENT TO YOUR AUDIENCE









Creating Audience Focused Data Stories

- Think about the most appropriate story medium for your audience.
- Select metrics and visualizations that suit your audience



Have a clear storytelling goal

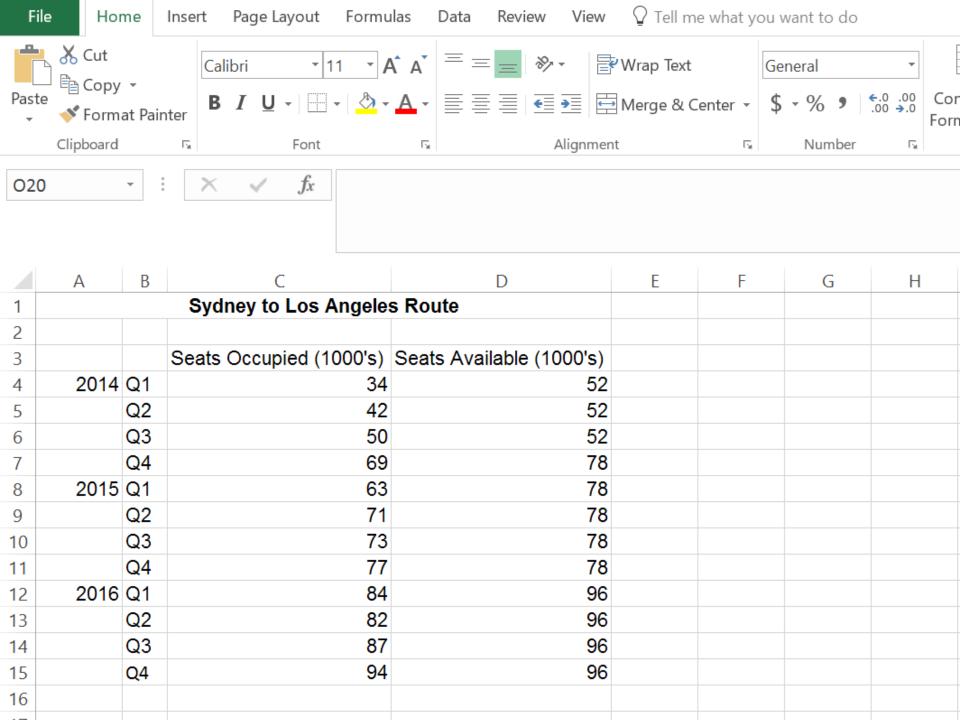
- Super important Decide what the audience needs to know and focus your entire presentation around communicating this 'big takeaway' clearly.
- Be bold! You probably know the data better than anyone else in the company.



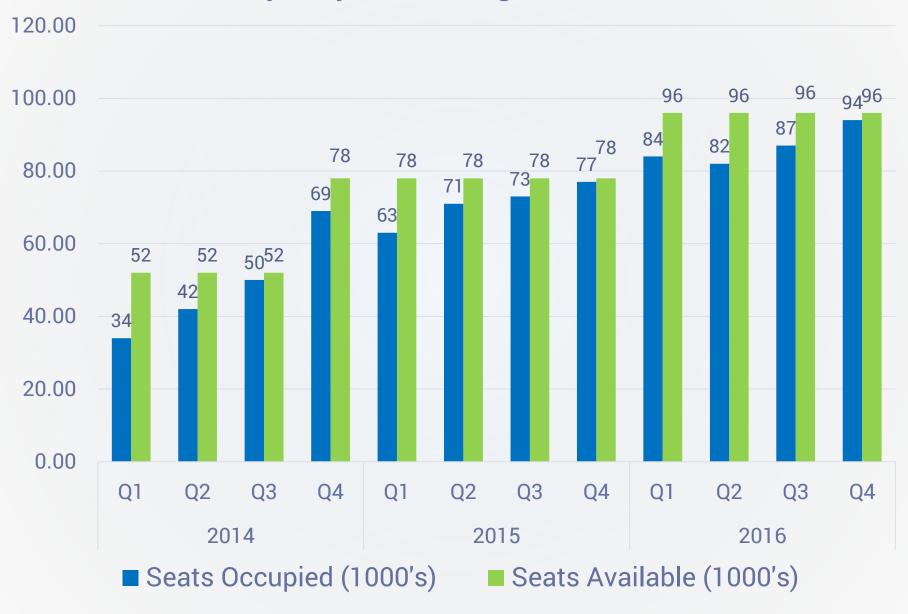
Let's make some assumptions...

- Let's assume that we are consultants who are brought in to look at the following airline data.
- The audience includes the COO of the airline (the decision maker)
- The COO wants a recommendation on whether to add additional flights to the Sydney to Los Angeles route





Sydney to Los Angeles Route



What are some of the insights?

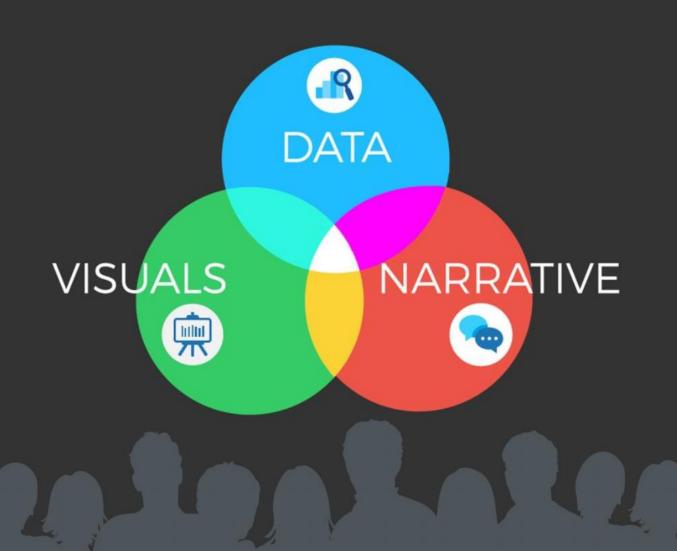
- Seat demand is seasonal, peaking in Q4 each year
- Historically, when new seat capacity is added, seat occupancy grows to fill the extra capacity
- It is likely that total demand was not met with enough seats in Q4 2015 and Q4 2016.



What is the big takeaway?

- We need to add additional flights to the route in late 2017
- If we don't, some of the demand will be satisfied by other carriers



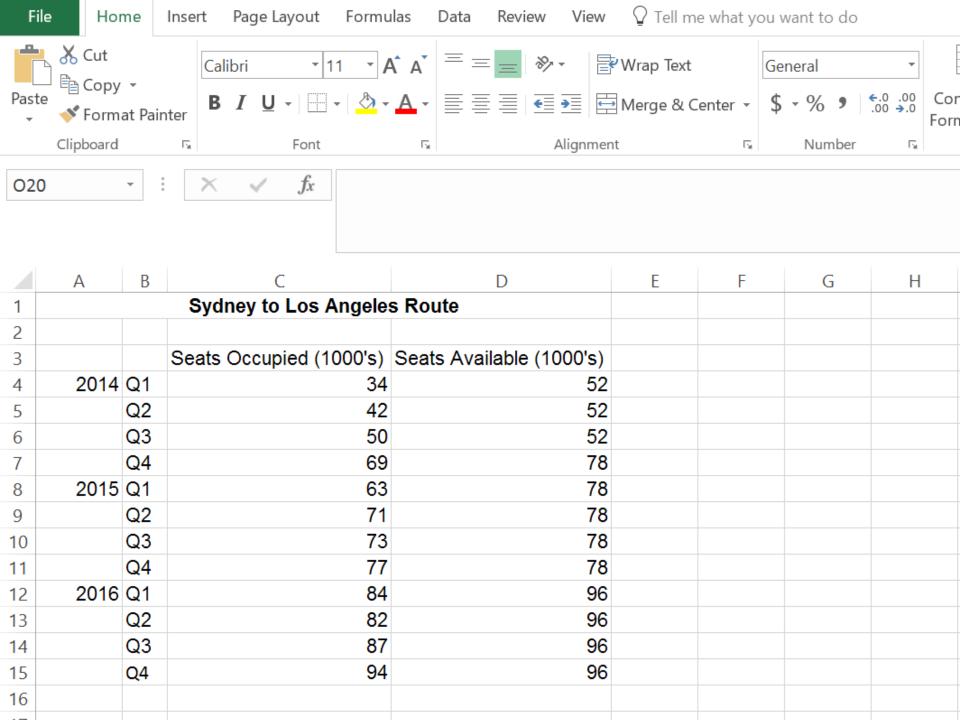


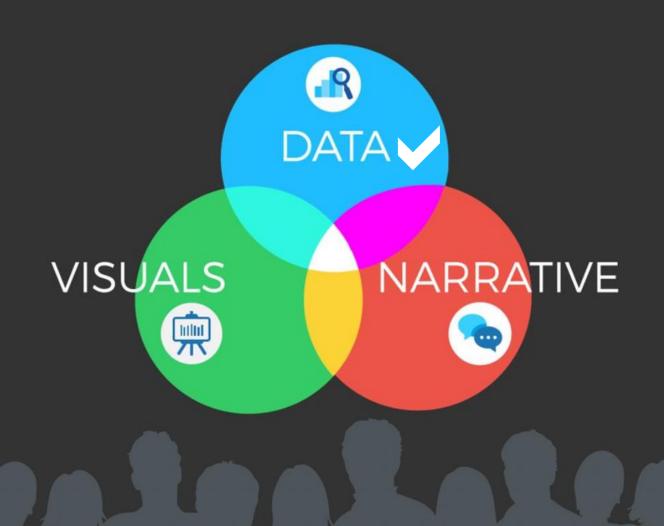
AUDIENCE



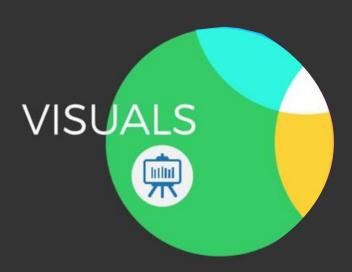
Data

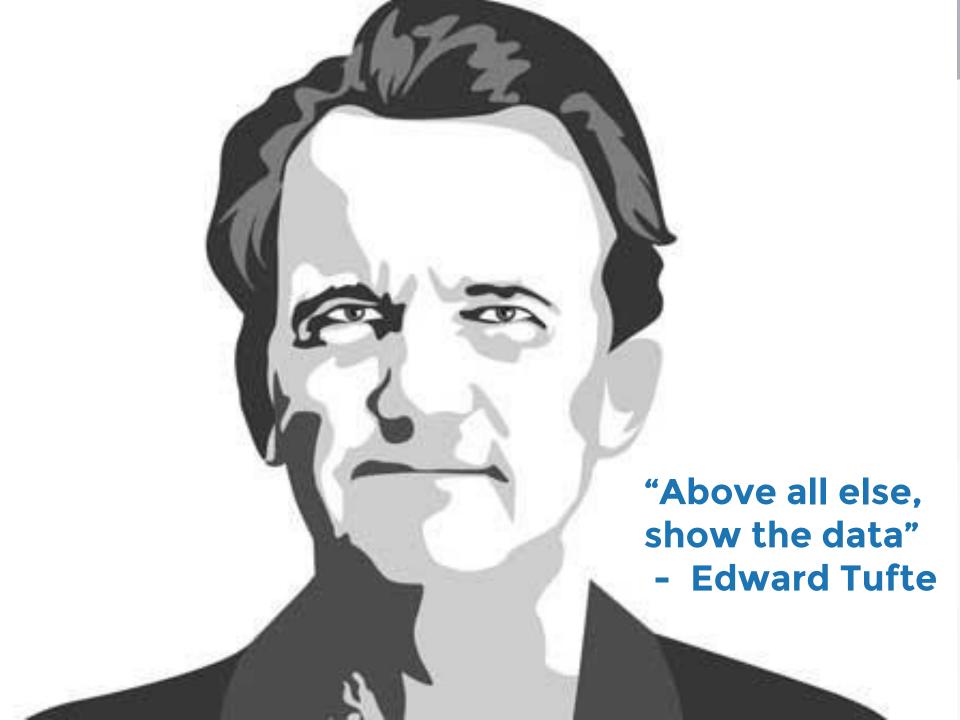
- Pre-process and clean the data properly
- Don't assume that the variables in front of you are necessarily the most useful variables for the problem at hand
- Think carefully about the most appropriate metric

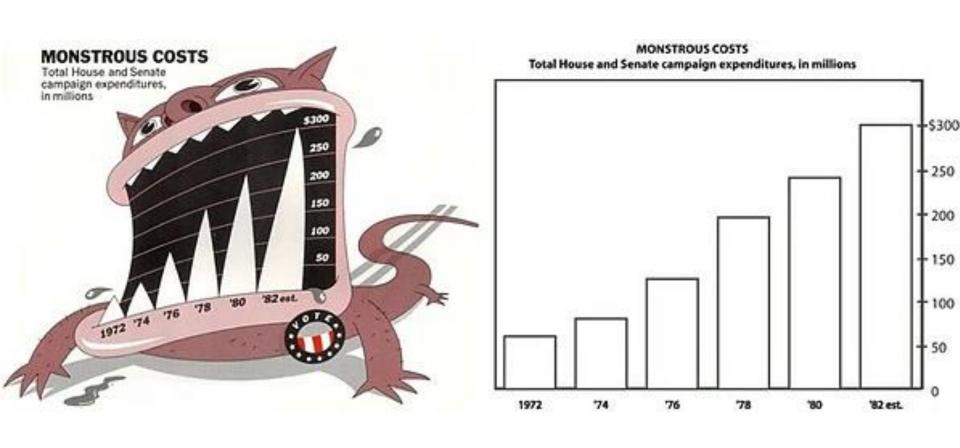




AUDIENCE



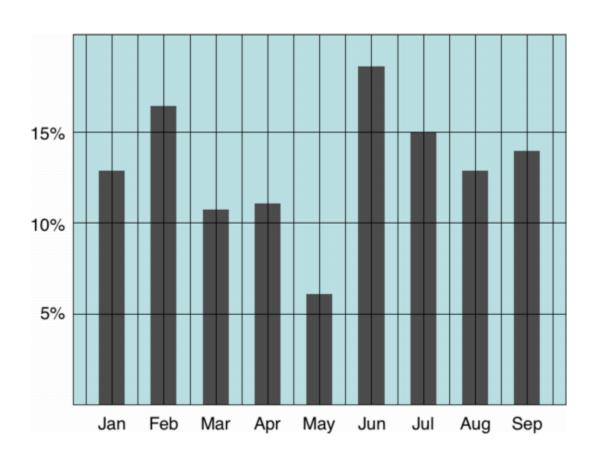




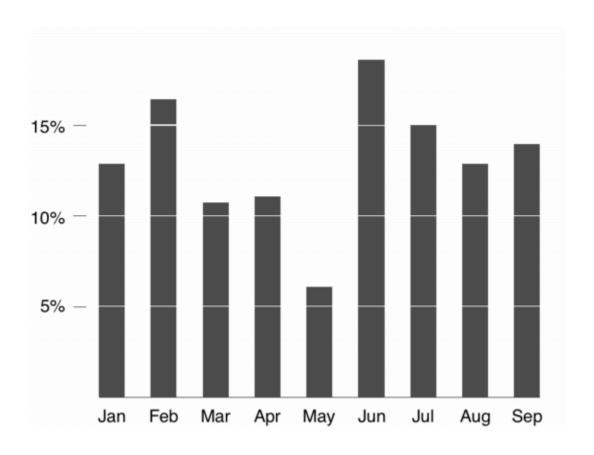
Data-ink ratio = Data-ink

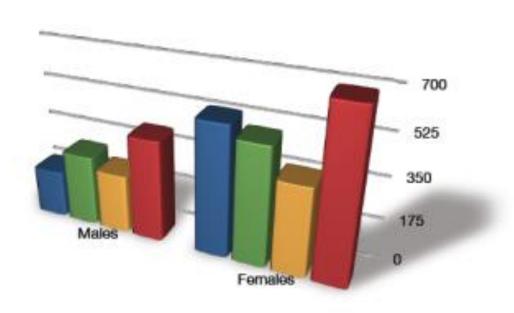
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Low data-ink ratio



High data-ink ratio





Low data-ink ratio



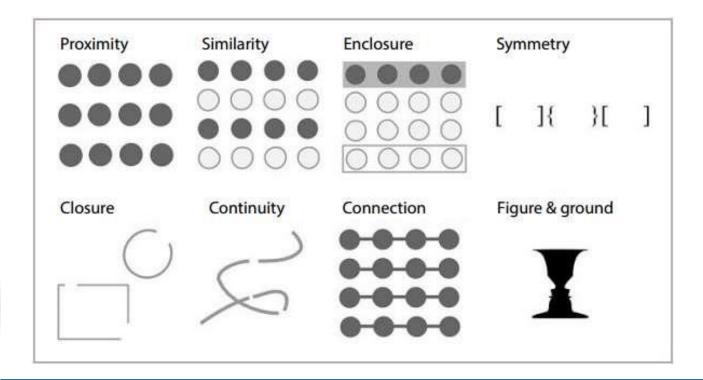


High data-ink ratio



The Gestalt Laws of Visual Perception

Gestalt is a psychology term which means "unified whole". It refers to theories of visual perception developed by German psychologists in the 1920s. These theories attempt to describe how people tend to organize visual elements into groups or unified wholes when certain principles are applied. These principles are:





Gestalt Laws: Proximity

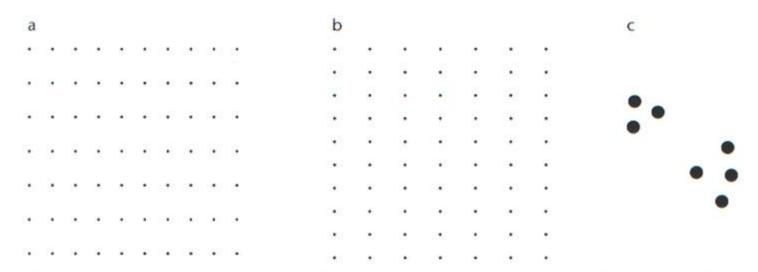
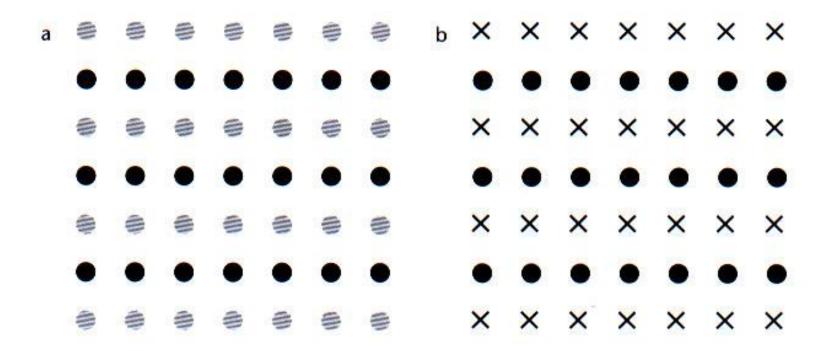


Figure 6.2 Spatial proximity is a powerful cue for perceptual organization. A matrix of dots is perceived as rows on the left (a) and columns on the right (b). In (c), because of proximity relationships, we perceive two groupings of dots.

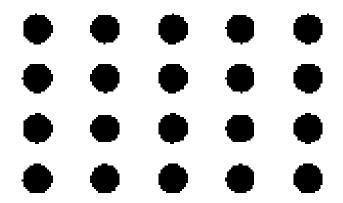
Ware C. (2004). *Information Visualization: Perception for Design*: Elsevier Inc: San Francisco, CA, p.189.

Gestalt Laws: Similarity

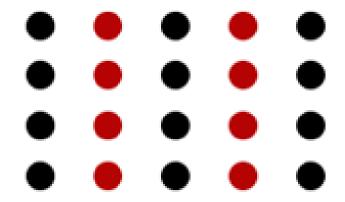


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Gestalt Laws: Similarity

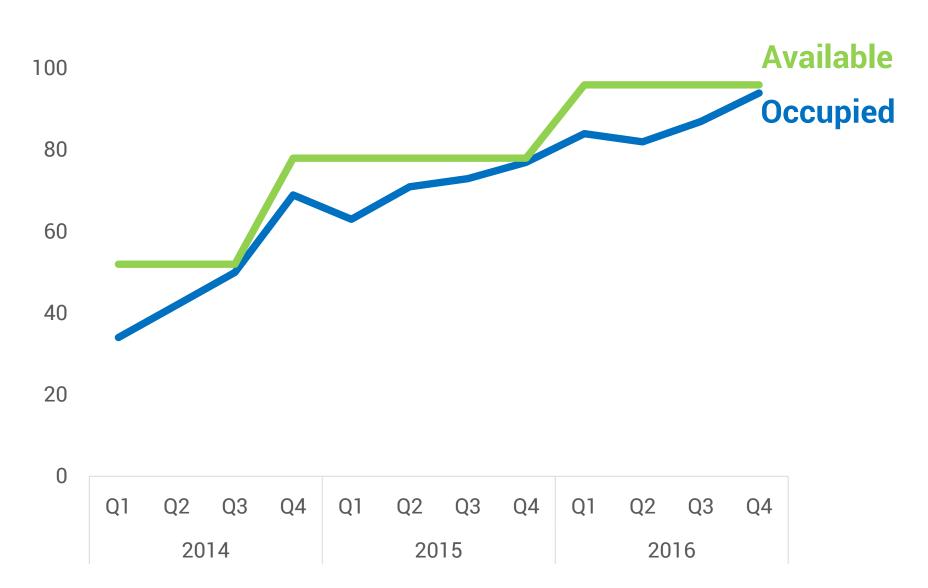


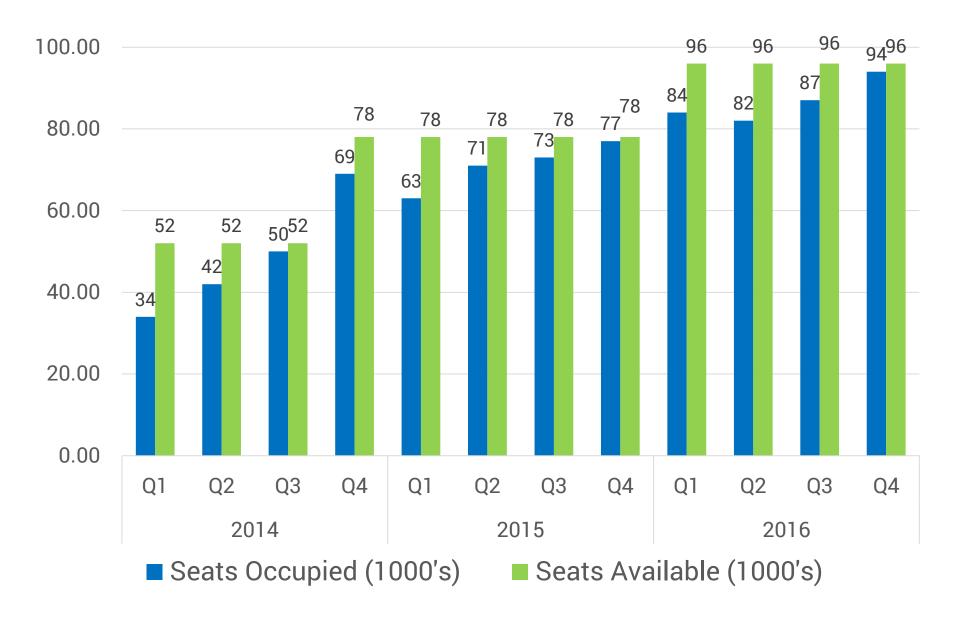
Gestalt Laws: Similarity











What we have so far is just a chart, not a data story.

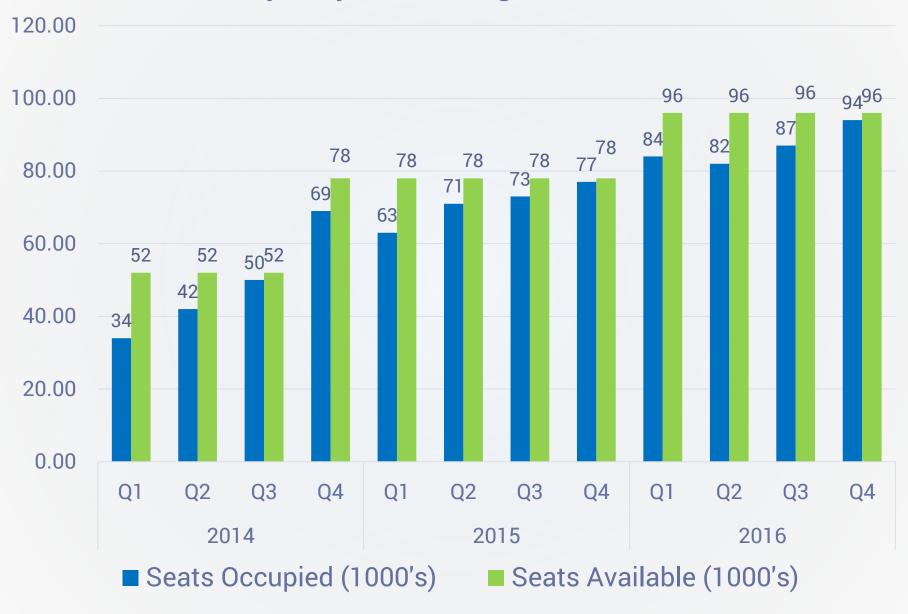




AUDIENCE

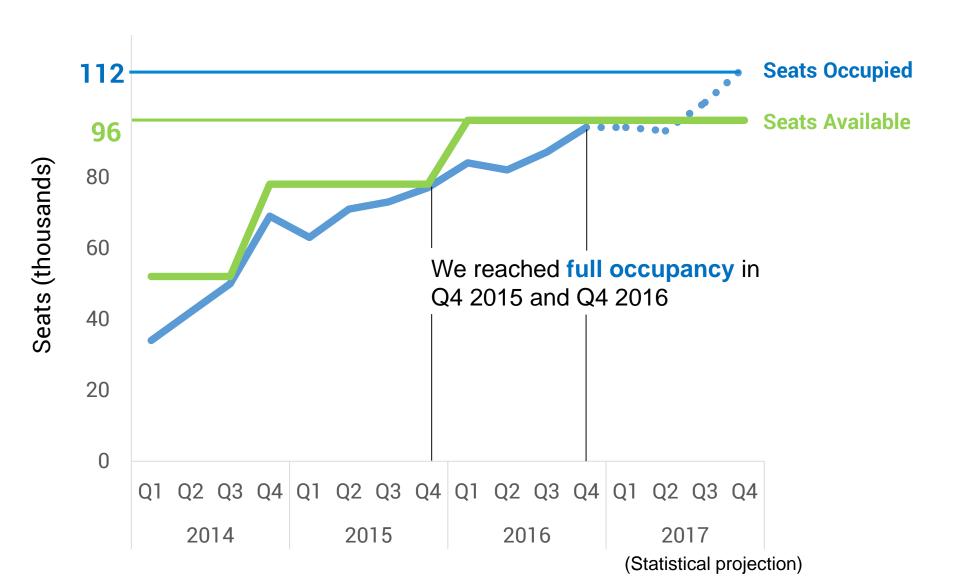


Sydney to Los Angeles Route



Please approve an extra 20,000 seats for Q4 2017

If we don't add seats to Q4 '17, we risk leaving revenue on the table



WHY?

Accuracy
Ranking of
Quantitative
Perceptual
Tasks
Estimated;
only pairwise
comparisons
have been
validated
(Cleveland &
McGill,1984)



Data Storytelling for Business

Jan 23-24, Manila Feb 27-28, Singapore



Feb 13-15, Manila Mar 28-30, Singapore



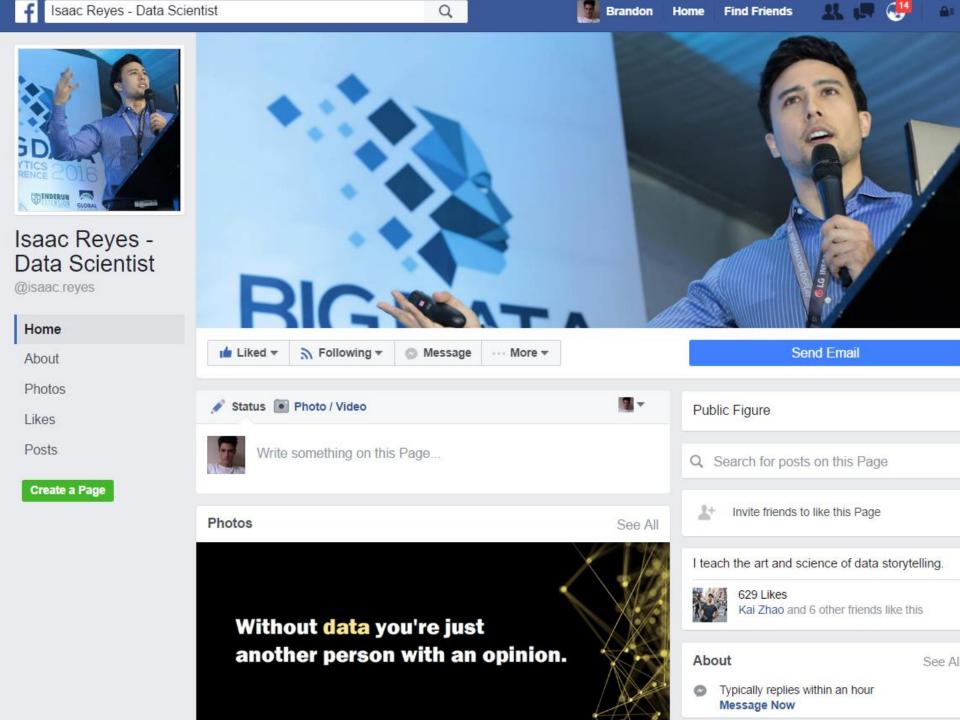
Predictive Analytics for Data-Driven Decision Making and Profit Maximization

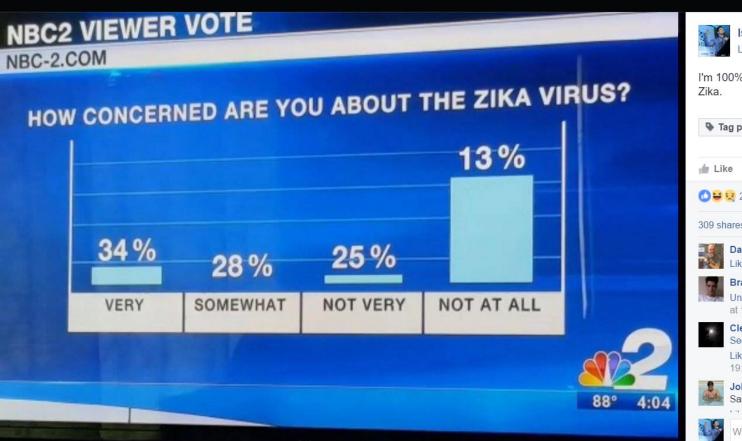
Apr 19-21, Manila



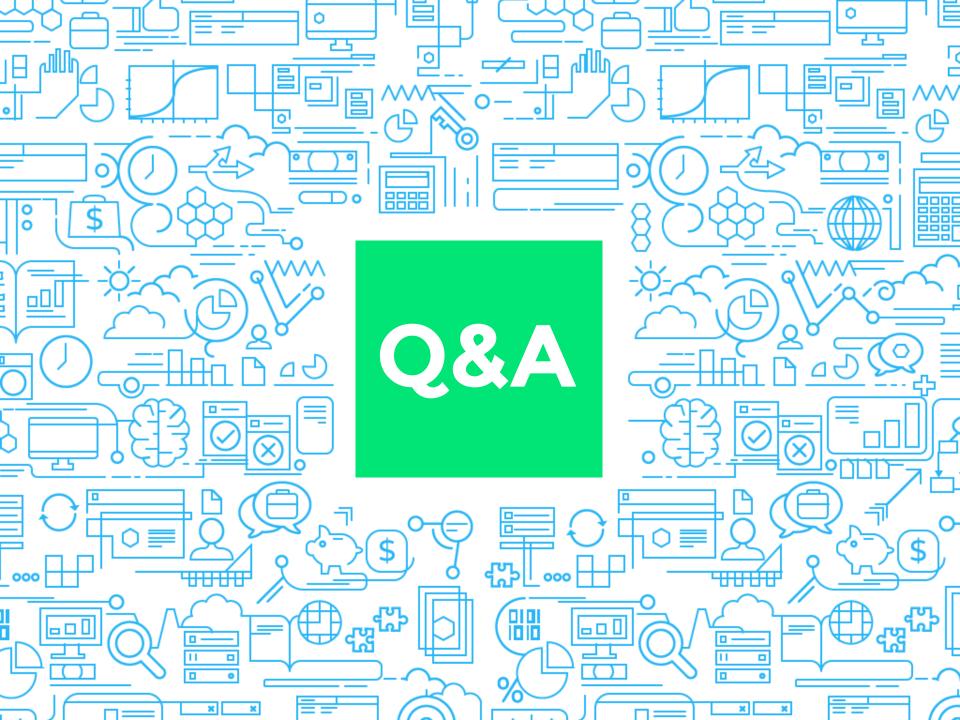
Predicting Customer Behavior and Generating Revenue with Machine Learning

Apr 24-26, Manila









DataSeer