

Visual Analytics with Tableau

Charting Guidelines: Maps, Scatter Plots, Gantt Charts, Bubble Charts



Use maps when you have any location data: postal codes, state abbreviations, country names, etc.

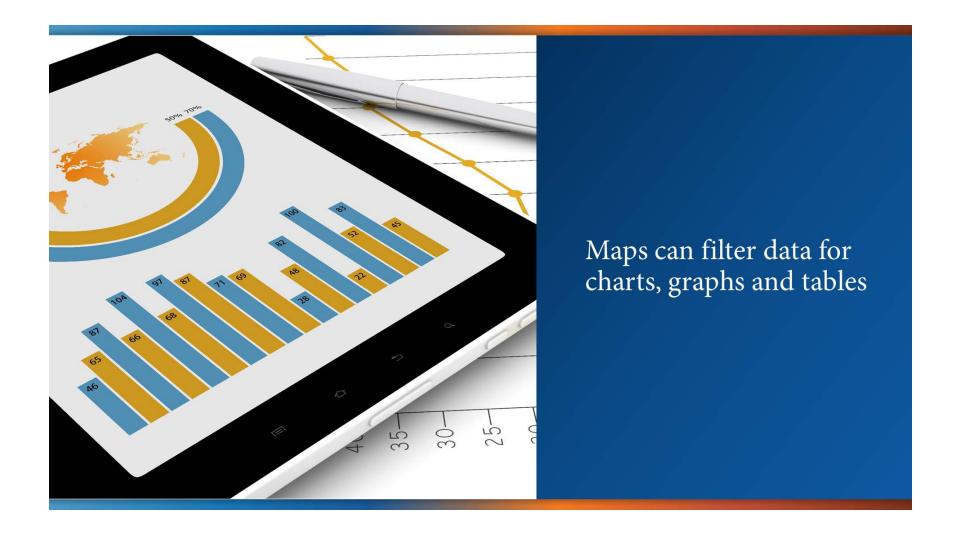


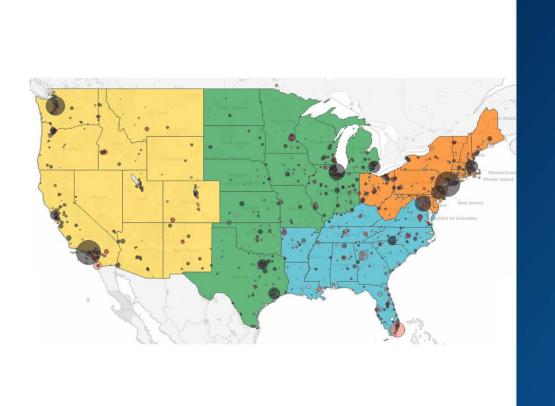
State insurance claims

Product export destinations by country

Auto accidents by postal code

Custom sales territories

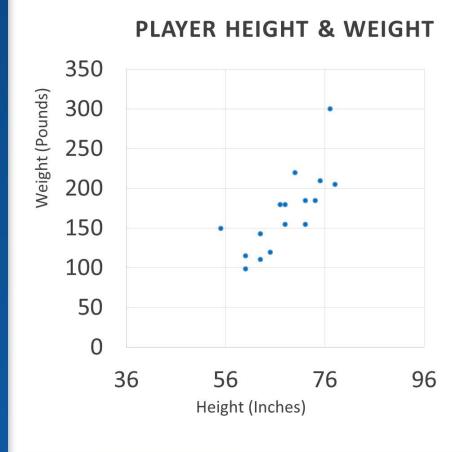




Bubble chart + maps: Show data concentrations

Show relationships between geographic places Scatter plots give a high-level sense of trends, concentrations and outliers

These can direct your investigation's next steps





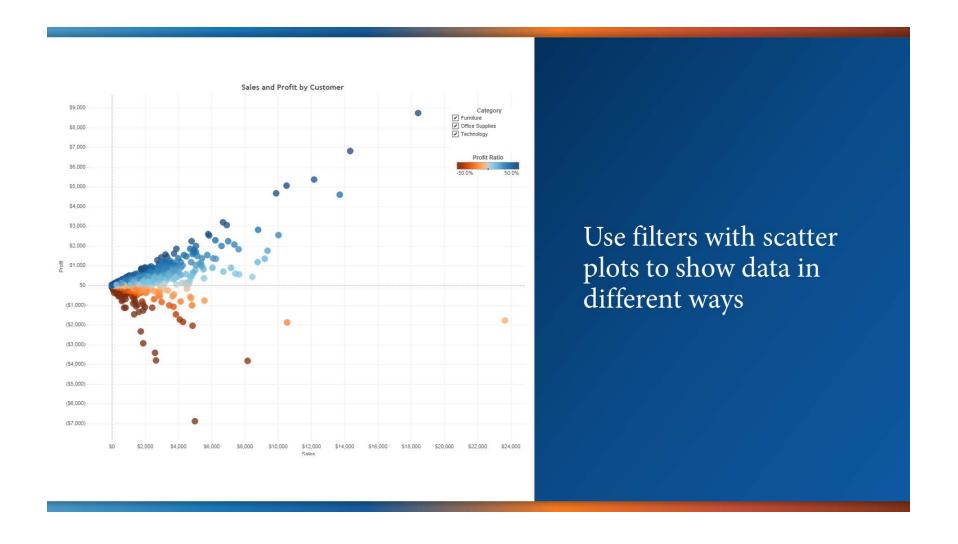
Likelihood of getting cancer by age and gender

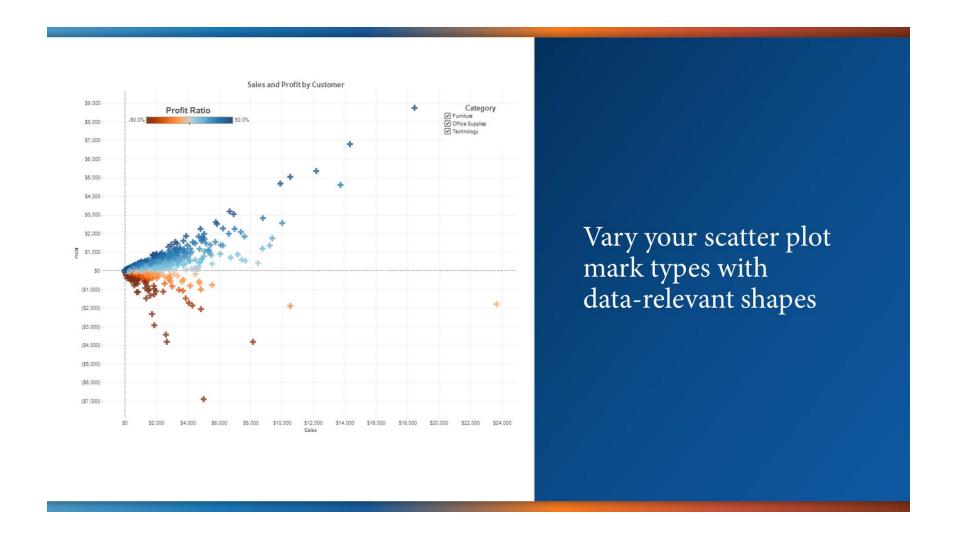
Purchasing patterns of cell phones by technology over time

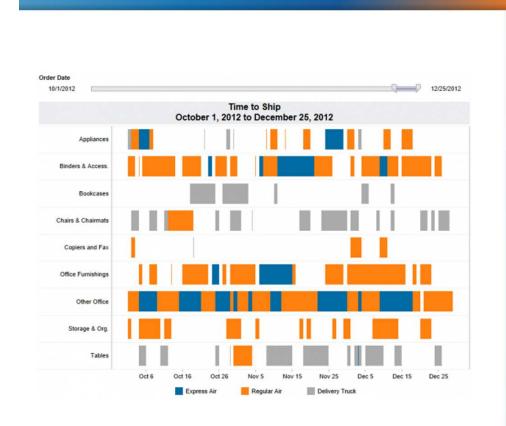
Shipping costs of product categories to different regions



Add trends lines to your scatter plots to show correlations among data

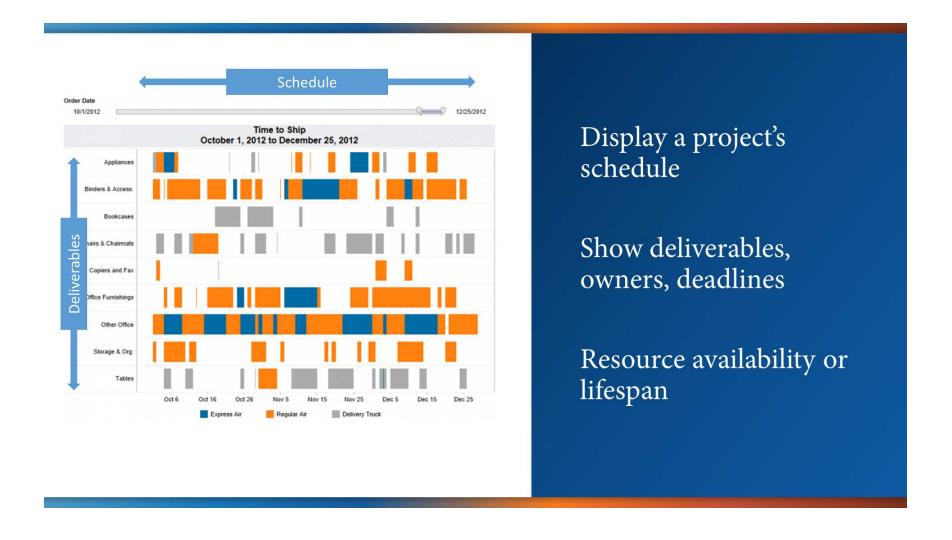


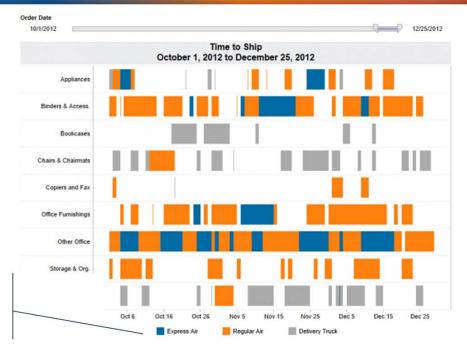




Gantt charts depict time lapses: start, finish, milestones, accomplishments

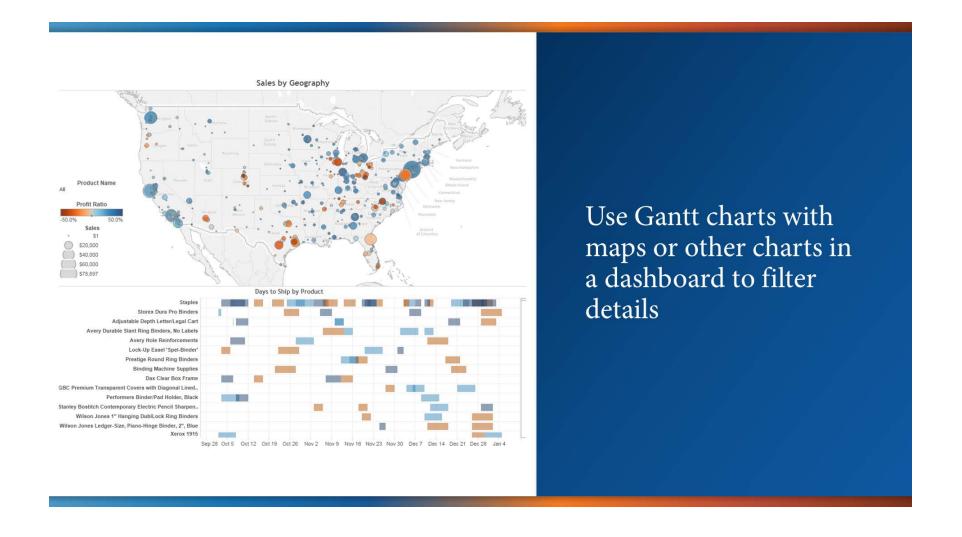
Useful in: Project management Resource planning

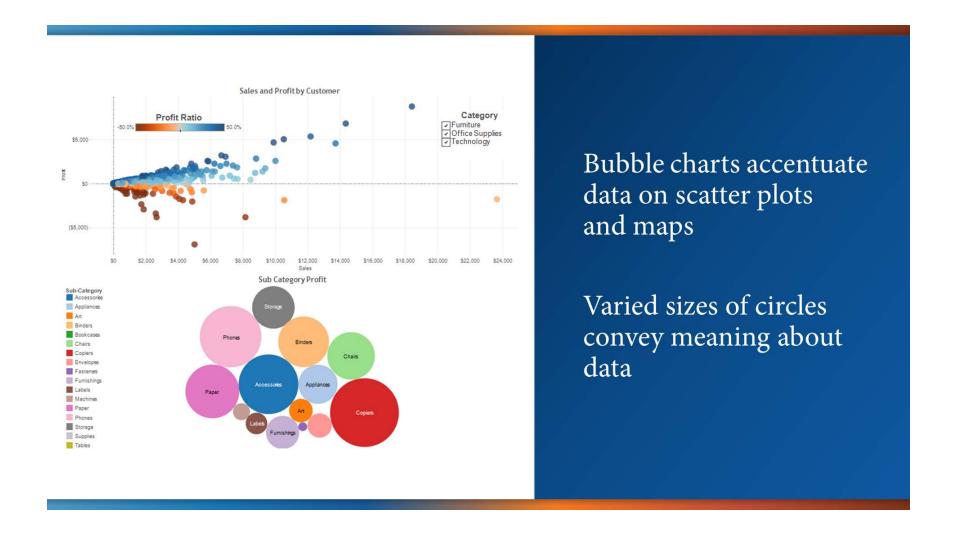




Colors show mode of transportation each variable uses and how much time it takes

Use color on Gantt charts to highlight key variables







Bubble charts are most useful when showing the concentration of data along 2 axes

Sales by product and geography

Class attendance by department and time of day

