

Visual Analytics with Tableau

Charting Guidelines: Bar Charts, Line Graphs, Pie Charts



Know what you want to say

Don't get lost in the details

A good visualization has a clear purpose

Be selective about what to include



Who is your audience?

What are their questions?

What information do you want them to know?



What other questions might your visualization inspire?

What idea will your audience take away after using your visualization?



Figure 1: Chart types.

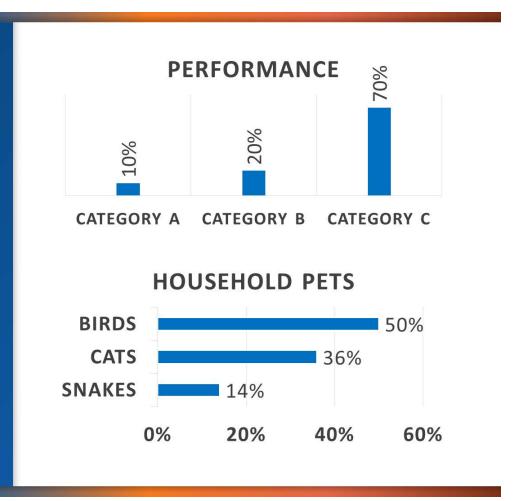
What is the right chart for your particular visualization?

Particular charts convey specific insights

Choose wisely

Bar charts are a common way to visualize data

Allow quick comparisons Reveal highs and lows Helps categorize data Spot trends

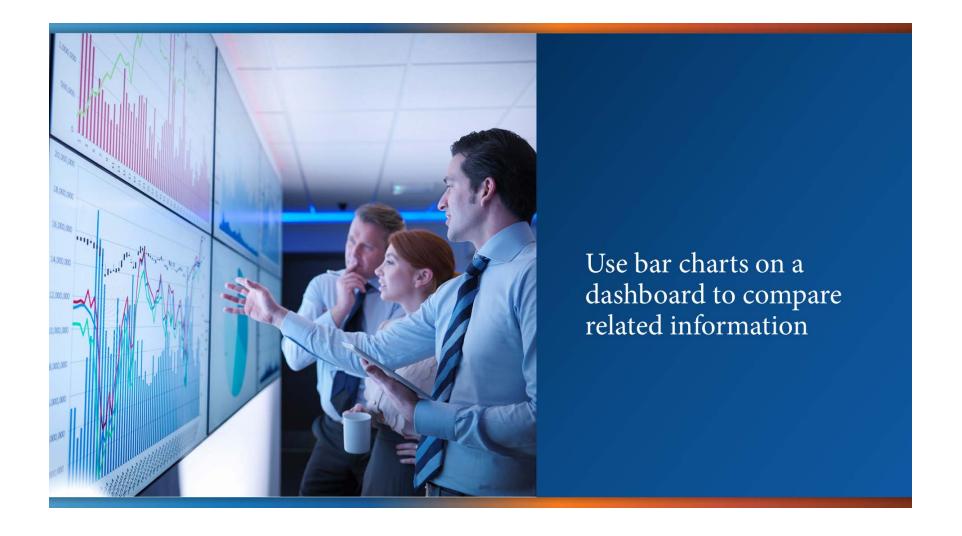




Volume of shirts in different sizes

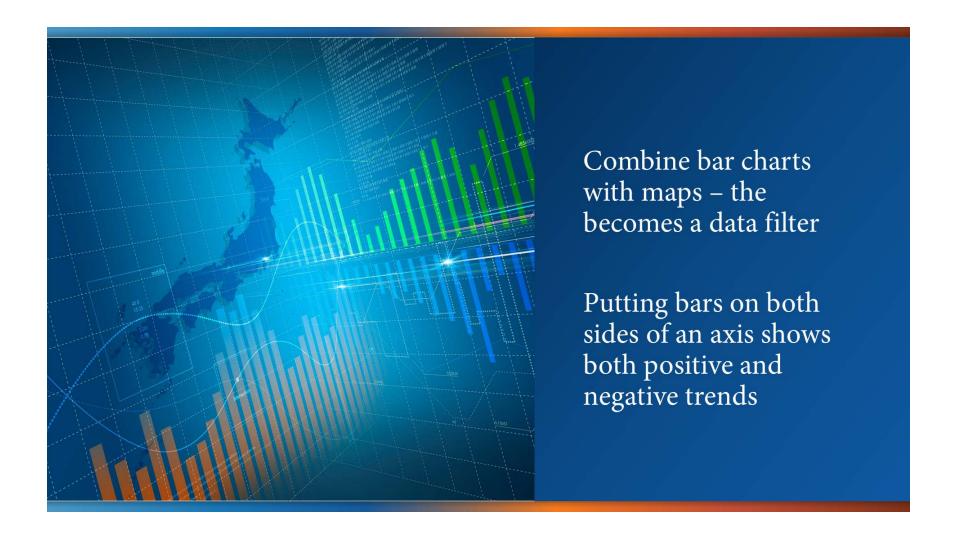
Website traffic by origination site

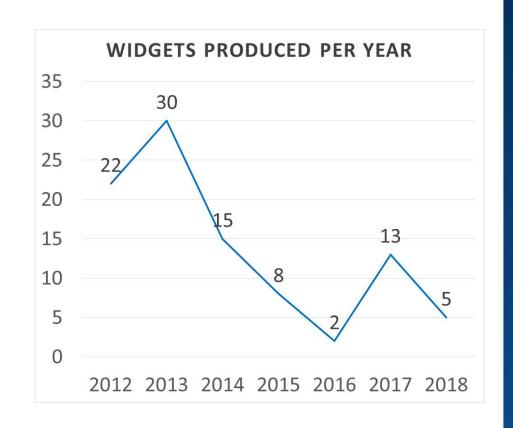
Percent of spending by department











Line charts:

Connect individual numeric data points

Visualize a sequence of values

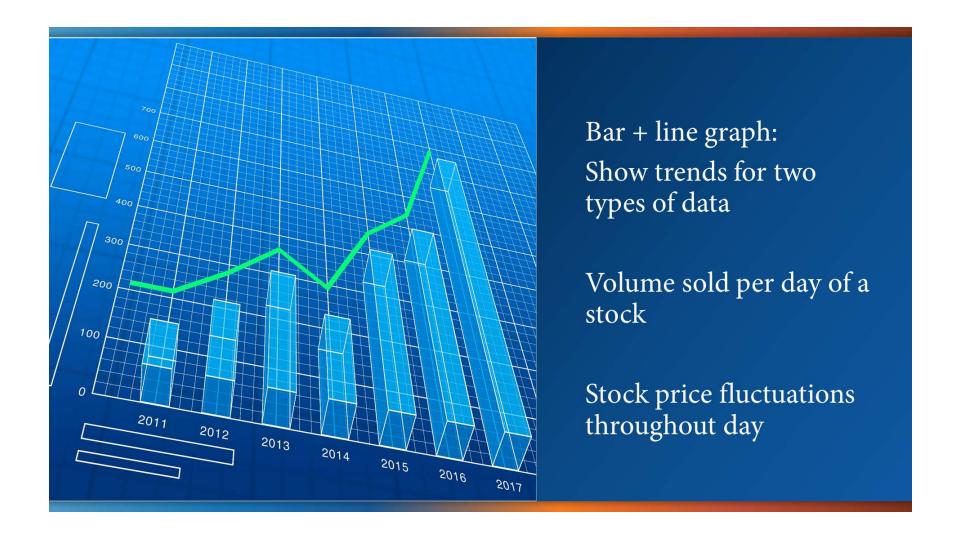
Display trends over time



Changing stock prices over a five-year period

Website views per month

Quarterly revenue growth

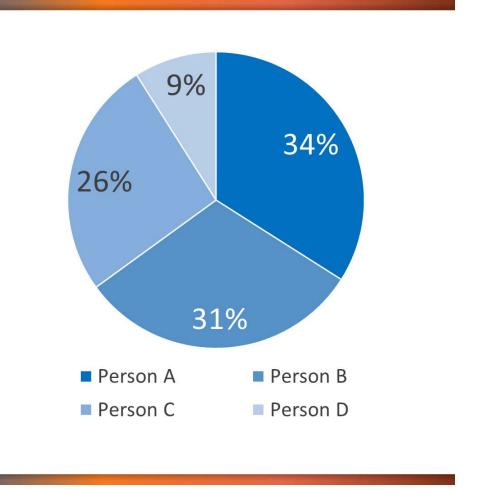




Pie charts show relative proportions or percentages of information

Most commonly misused type of chart

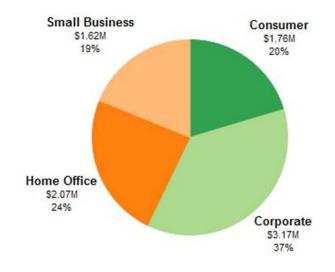
Bar charts more clearly show comparisons

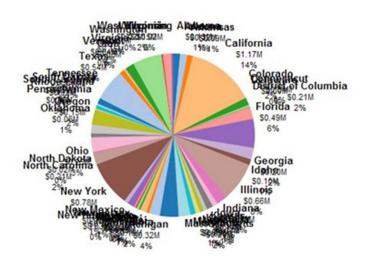




Percent of budget spent by department

Breakdown of how Americans spend their leisure time





Pies have no more than 6 wedges -- > 6 types of data, use a bar chart



Pie charts + maps: highlight geographic trends

Use pies with only 2 or 3 wedges