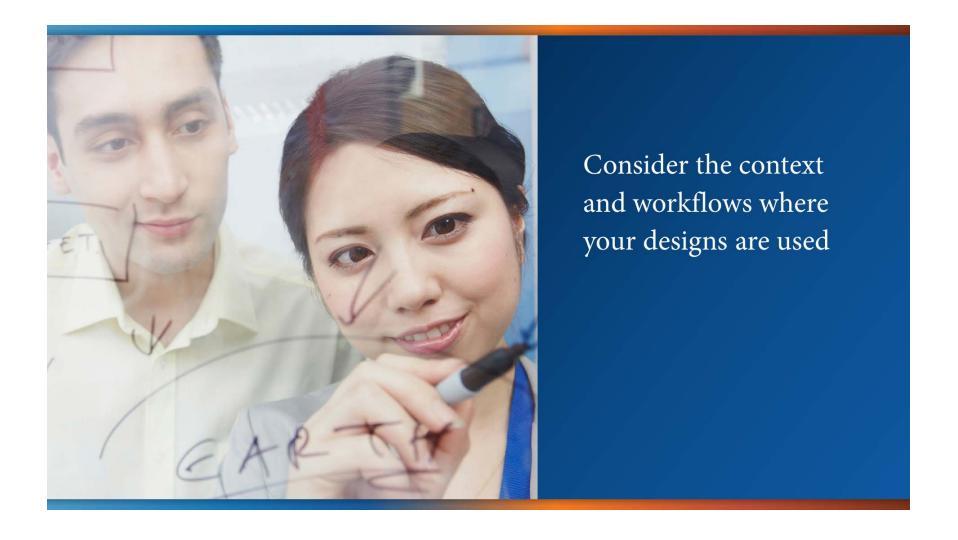
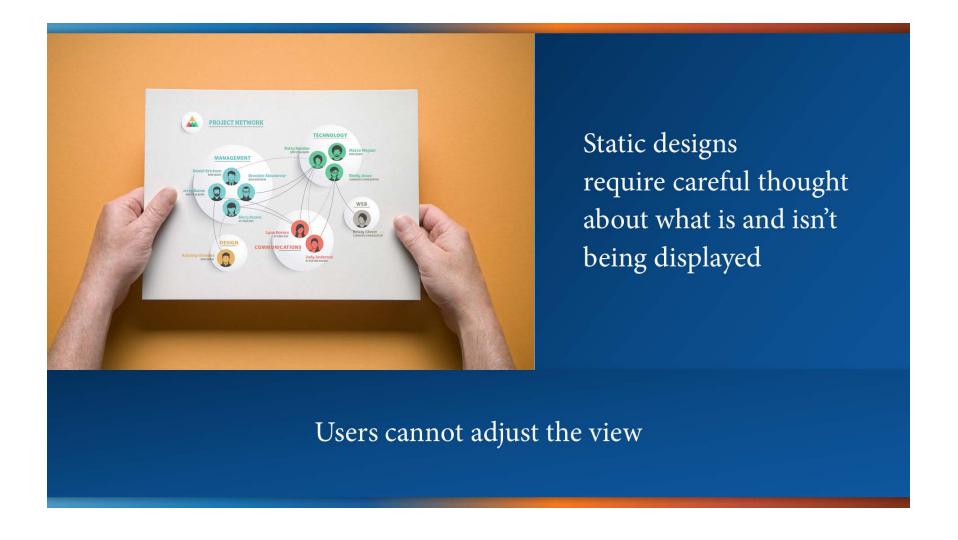


Essential Design Principles for Tableau

Static Versus Interactive Visualizations



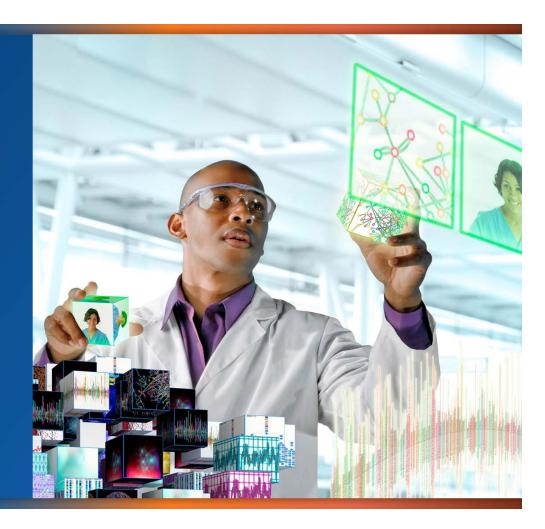


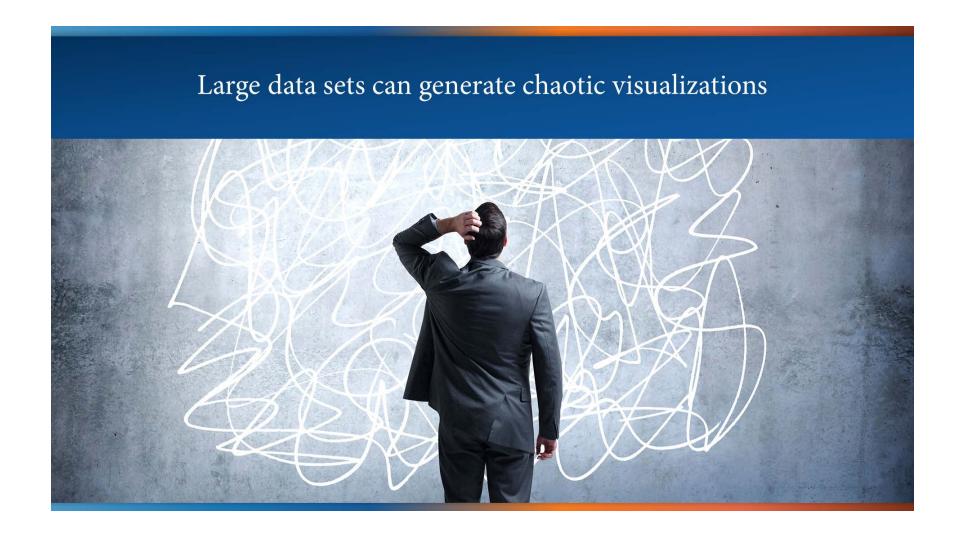


Interactive visualizations have more viewing options

More interactivity requires users to think and decide how to view the data

Users want and need more interactivity







Start with a big picture view

Then go into details

You can reveal multiple details within the same workflow interface



"Overview first, zoom and filter, then details on demand."

- Ben Shneiderman

This is an iterative process

- Direct manipulation of graphical objects
- 2. Exploration and navigation
- 3. Problem solving and question generation

Colin Ware's interactive visualization – interlocking feedback loops



Uses of visual elements:

Hover/roll-over provides additional details

Input mechanism

Enhance display

Pivot point for new exploration

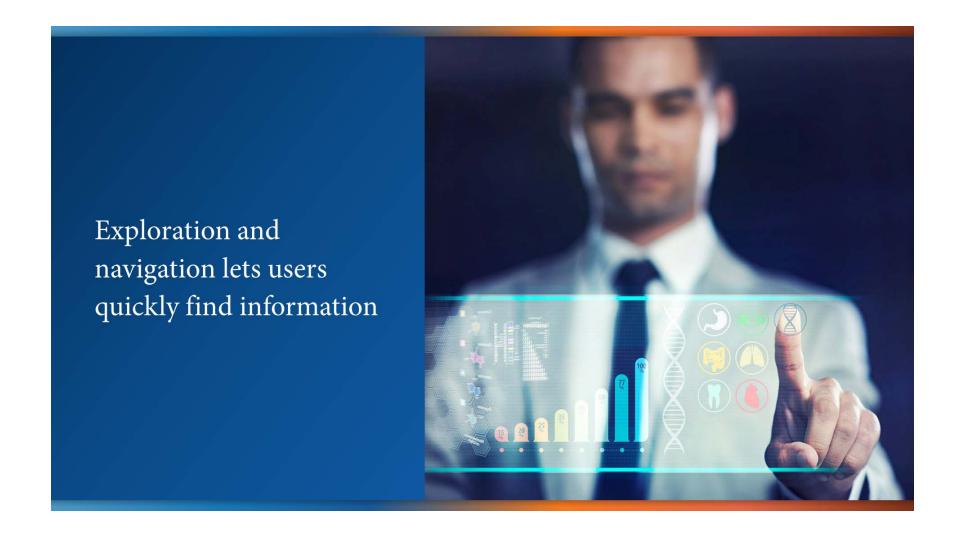






Crowded and overlapped graphics are hard to interact with

Outlining, highlighting, rollovers, and image zooming help users select items



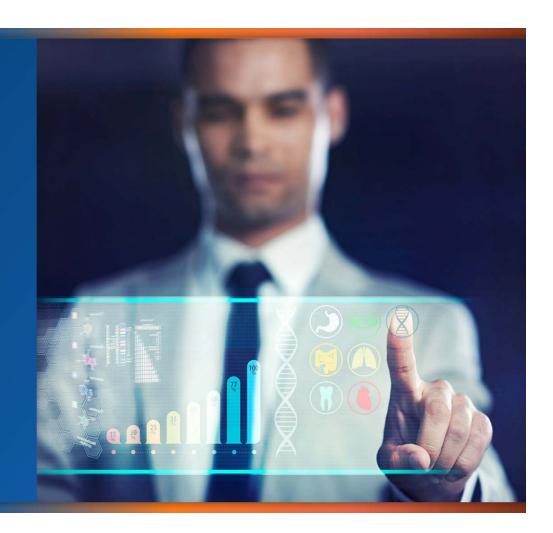
The interface should help users:

Enter

Orient themselves

Move toward

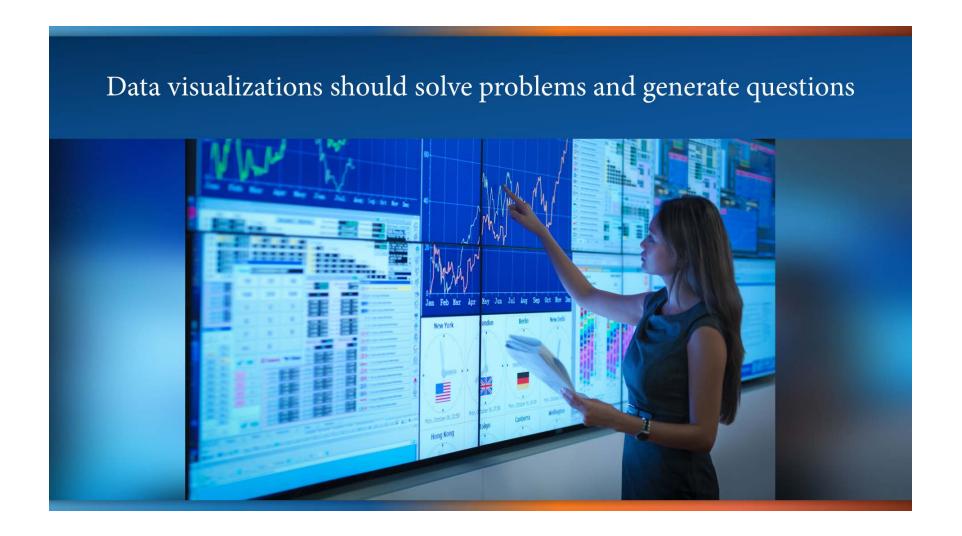
Discover new paths





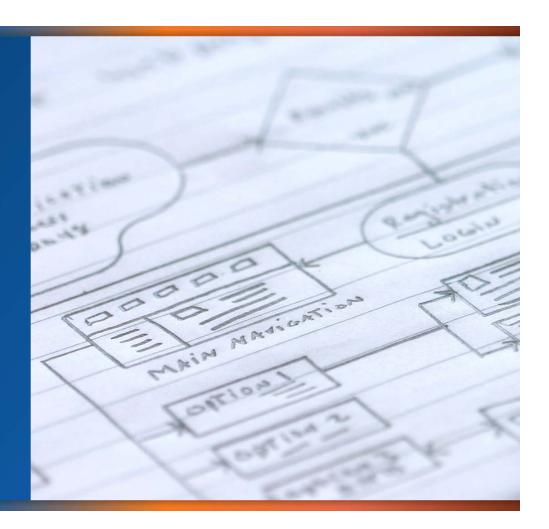
Keeping context, back-tracking and trailblazing are all important as users explore data

Bread crumbs show the path the user has followed



Visuals and navigation should help users solve problems

Understand your audience's needs and goals



Use problem solving, workflow maps, and storyboarding to design useful visualizations



Consider the user's needs for:

Direct manipulation of data

Navigation

Problem solving question generation



You are a data architect

Users move through visualizations like people walking through a building

Visualizations, like buildings, are built based on user's needs

