Colors in Data Visualization

The colors used in Eaton visualizations are a subset of the Eaton color palette. They are part of the Eaton Branding Guidelines, and all charts added to Eaton interfaces follow the same rules.

Color Tokens

Our data viz components make use of the color tokens listed in the Brightlayer UI sticker sheet?node-id=0-1&node-type=canvas&t=B7pOWyjgMm1qqjda-0). This allows automatic switching between Light and Dark modes, and ensure your designs are always using standard Eaton palettes. We offer token support to 5 of the 16 Branding colors.

Data Series

These are the hues from the Branding palette that we recommend using for data viz, for having the best contrast relationships and accessibility scores.

These tokens are also ordered from 1 to 5, which is the preferred order of use: \- If you need a single color Bar chart, we recommend using Data Series 1. \- If your Line chart displays 3 lines, we recommend using Data Series 1, 2 and 3.

If you want to use more than 5 hues in a single chart, feel free to use colors from the Branding palette at your discretion. For most cases, we recommend using the 500 values.

[ColorRowBlock Component - Interactive React component]

Axis and Grids

These are the color tokens used on ancillary elements of charts, such as axis, grids and reference lines.

[ColorRowBlock Component - Interactive React component]

Underlays

These are the color tokens used on the Underlay component, which conveys additional data insights by outlining data ranges through the use of color.

[ColorRowBlock Component - Interactive React component]

Color Guidelines

Color has a substantial influence on how quickly and accurately the audience derives meaning from data. When used correctly, color can help communicate the following;

Consistency

Using our recommended color palette ensures user experience is consistent across different products and systems. Within a given product or dashboard, ensure that the meaning associated with each color is consistent through all screens.

[Design System Image]

Data Relationships

Color can be used to communicate the relationship between data. Related data should have similar colors, and unrelated data should have distinct colors.

[Design System Image]

Information Hierarchy

Color can effectively communicate the information hierarchy of data visuals by making the most important information vibrant and eye-catching, and the less important information muted (Gray 200).


[Design System Image]