

# ISA 401/501: Business Intelligence & Data Visualization

## 19: Charts Used Time-Series, Spatial and Spatiotemporal Data

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 Automated Scheduler for Office Hours

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# Recap of Assignment 14

Let us discuss why the majority of submitted solutions to [Assignment 14](#) are incorrect. Here is an example of [incorrect\\_submission](#).

# Learning Objectives for Today's Class

- Understand main goals behind visualizing time-series data
- Explain the different types of charts for univariate and multivariate time-series
- Explain the different types of spatial plots
- Select suitable spatial graphs for different scenarios
- Understand how spatiotemporal plots can help in storytelling (what makes BI special)

# Types of Data Over Time

# Cross Sectional Data

**Cross Sectional Data:** Measurements on multiple units, recorded in a single time period.

**Example 1:** H1B 2020-2022 Data for Senior Data Scientists at Netflix

	START DATE	JOB TITLE	BASE SALARY	LOCATION
1	2021-08-11	SENIOR DATA SCIENTIST	118,955	LOS GATOS, CA
2	2021-06-14	SENIOR DATA SCIENTIST	143,291	LOS GATOS, CA
3	2021-09-09	SENIOR DATA SCIENTIST	143,291	LOS GATOS, CA
4	2021-10-18	SENIOR DATA SCIENTIST	143,562	LOS GATOS, CA
5	2022-07-20	SENIOR DATA SCIENTIST	143,562	LOS GATOS, CA

Showing 1 to 5 of 18 entries

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Next

# Cross Sectional Data

**Cross Sectional Data:** Measurements on multiple units, recorded in a single time period.

**Example 2:** NBA 2022-2023 Leaders - Top Players in PTS/Game

	Player	Pos	Age	Tm	G	FG	FG%	eFG%	PTS
1	Ja Morant	PG	23	MEM	4	11.5	0.548	0.619	35.3
2	Luka Dončić	PG	23	DAL	2	11	0.478	0.543	33.5
3	Stephen Curry	PG	34	GSW	3	10.3	0.47	0.591	33.3
4	Damian Lillard	PG	32	POR	4	10.5	0.5	0.595	33.3
5	Donovan Mitchell	SG	26	CLE	3	11.3	0.493	0.572	33.3

Showing 1 to 5 of 404 entries

Source: Data scraped from [https://www.basketball-reference.com/leagues/NBA\\_2023\\_per\\_game.html](https://www.basketball-reference.com/leagues/NBA_2023_per_game.html) {Basketball-Reference on October 25, 2022 using the [rvest](#) . The printing was limited to the selected variables.

# Time Series Data

**Time Series Data:** Comparable measurements recorded on a single (or a few) variables over time (usually a long period of time).

**Example 2:** Stock prices of U.S. Airlines

# Panel Data

**Panel Data:** Cross sectional measurements (usually many variables) repeated over time (usually over a few time periods).

**Example:** World Bank's Data

	iso3c ⚡	date ⚡	NY.GDP.MKTP.KD.ZG ⚡	SH.DYN.NMRT ⚡	SH.HIV.INCD.ZS ⚡	SH.MED.BE
1	CHN	2019	6	3.7		
2	CHN	2020	2.2	3.5		
3	CHN	2021	8.1	3.5		
4	EGY	2019	5.6	10.7		
5	EGY	2020	3.6	10.3		

Showing 1 to 5 of 9 entries

Previous

1

2

Next

**Source:** Data queried from the [World Bank Data](#) using the [wbstats](#) 📦 in R. The printed results show a snapshot of 7 variables (out of a much larger panel dataset). You can think of panel data as a cross-sectional dataset with a longitudinal/time component.



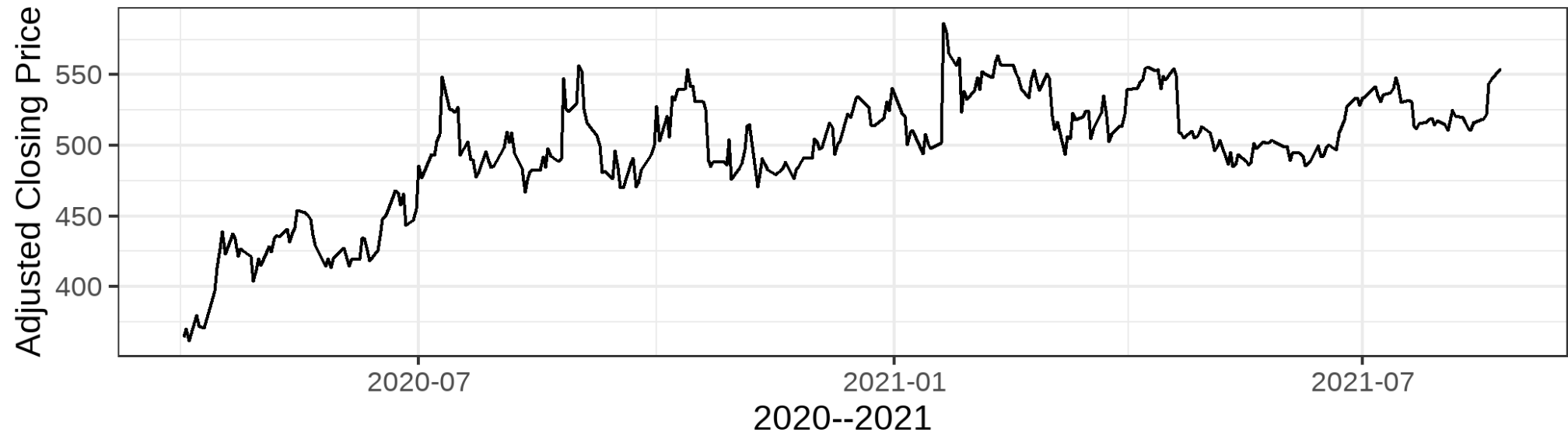
# Components of a Time Series

# Trend

A **trend** is an increasing or decreasing pattern over time.

## Increasing Trend

The meteoric rise of \$NFLX from 2020-04-01 to 2021-08-25

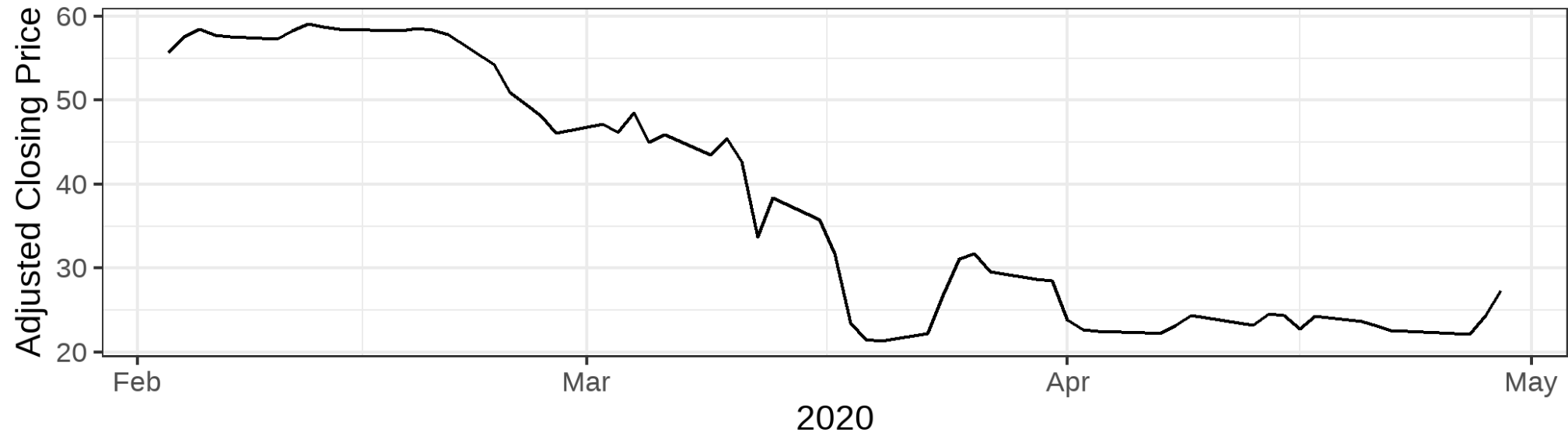


# Trend

A **trend** is an increasing or decreasing pattern over time.

## Decreasing Trend

The decline in \$DAL from 2020-02-03 to 2020-04-30

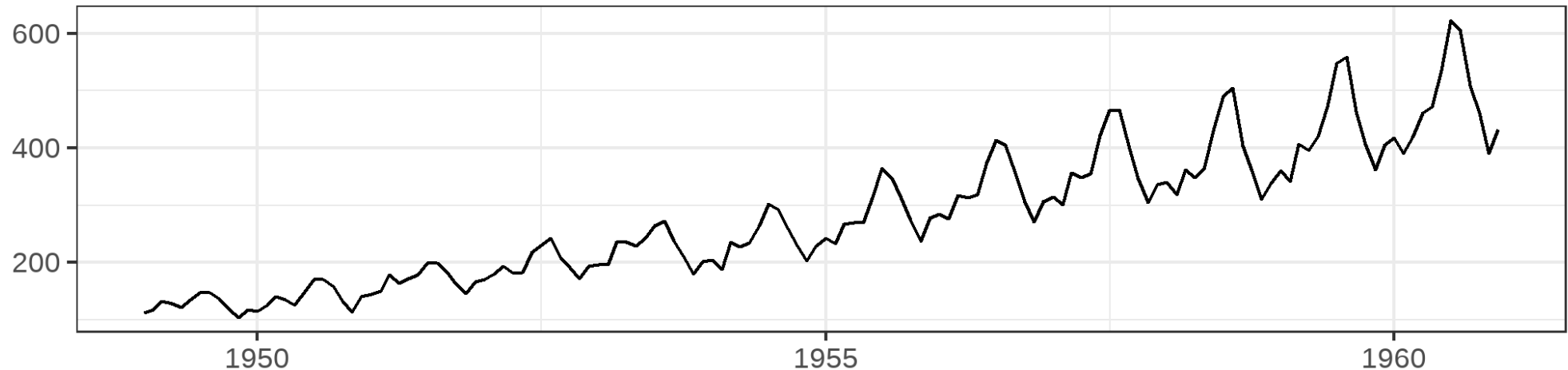


# Seasonality

**Seasonality** refers to the property of a time series that displays REGULAR patterns that repeat at a constant frequency ( $m$ ).

## Seasonality with a Multiplicative Trend

Non-linear trend & seasonal component grows over time

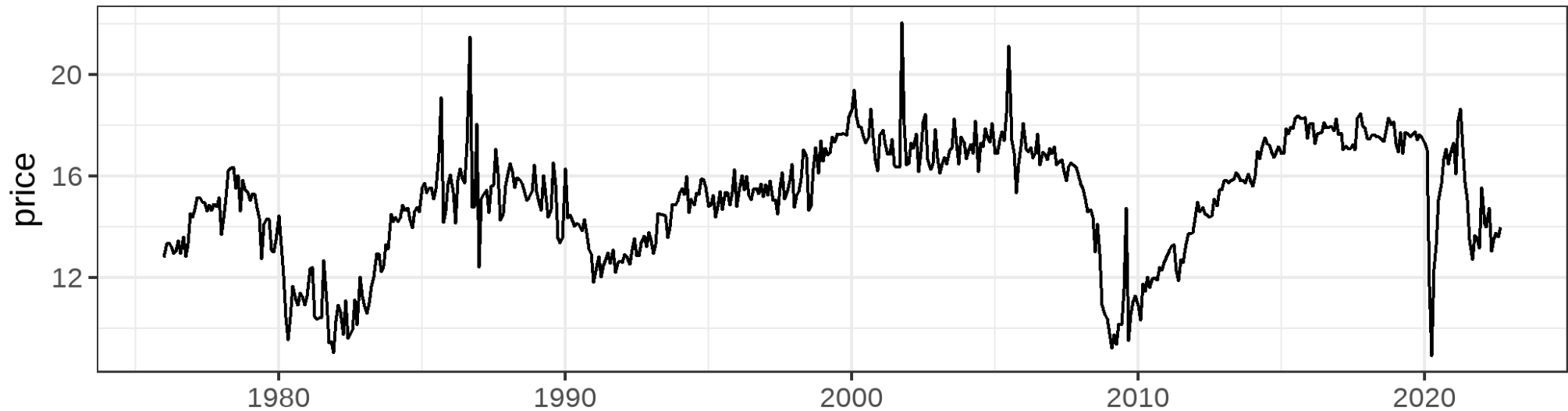


AirPassengers R Dataset -- Source: Box, G. E. P., Jenkins, G. M. and Reinsel, G. C. (1976) Time Series Analysis, Forecasting and Control.

# Cycle

**Cyclical fluctuations** are somewhat irregular (unknown duration).

The cyclical nature of auto sales



U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Total Vehicle Sales [TOTALSA], retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis  
<https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/TOTALSA>, on October 25, 2022

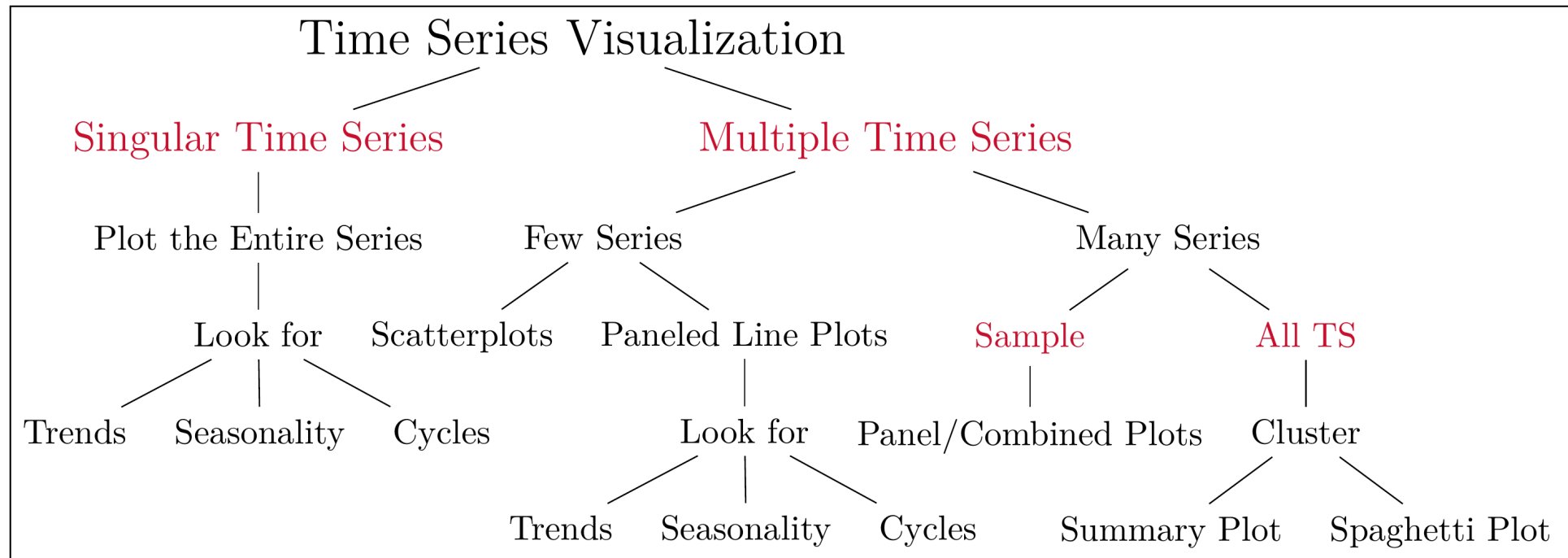
# The Goals Behind Visualizing (Time Series) Data

# Exploratory vs Confirmatory Viz Goals

*Visualizations can be used to explore data, to confirm a hypothesis, or to manipulate a viewer. . . In exploratory visualization the user does not necessarily know what he is looking for. This creates a dynamic scenario in which interaction is critical. . . In a confirmatory visualization, the user has a hypothesis that needs to be tested. This scenario is more stable and predictable. System parameters are often predetermined.*

-- (Grinstein and Ward 2001, 22)

# A Structured Approach for Time Series Viz

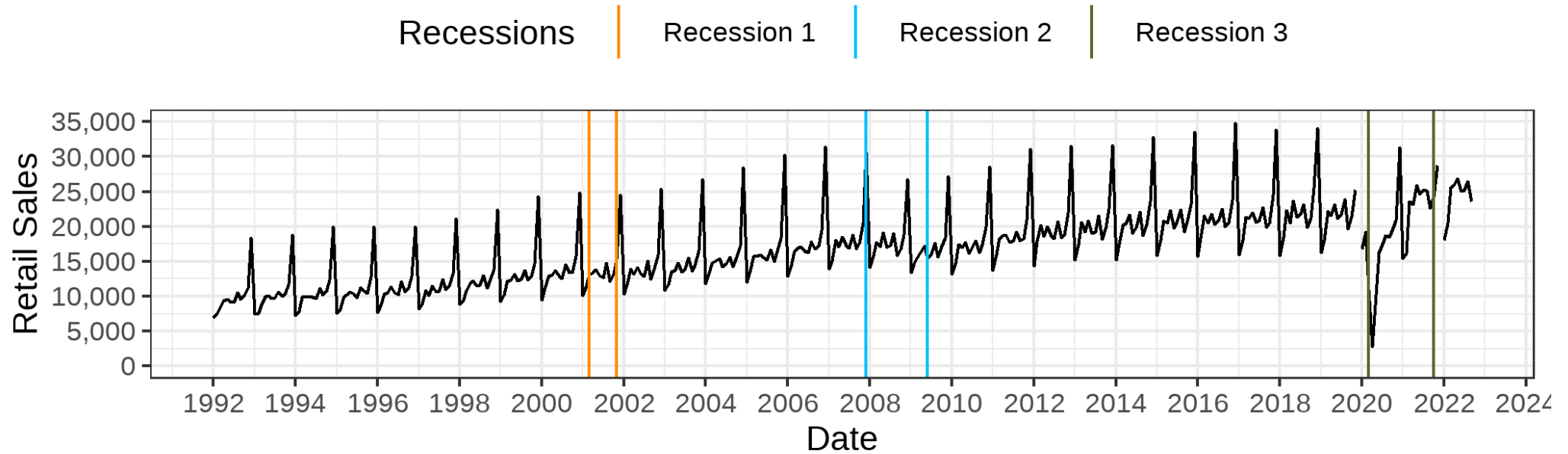


## A Potential Framework for Time Series Visualization



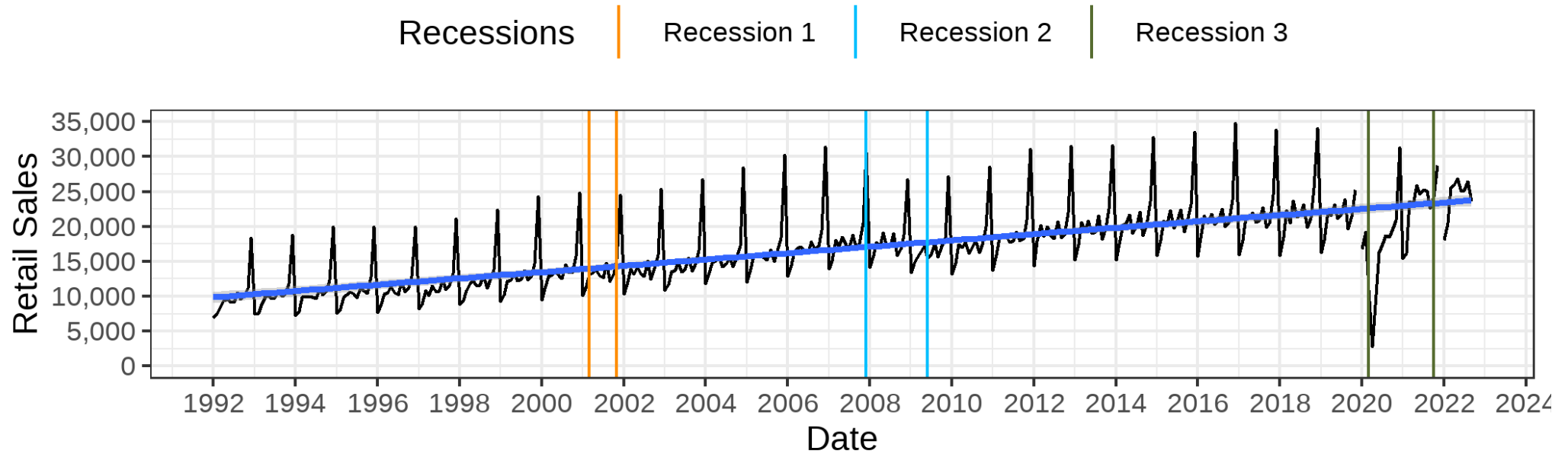
# Singular TS

Monthly Retail Sales (RSCCASN) in the U.S.

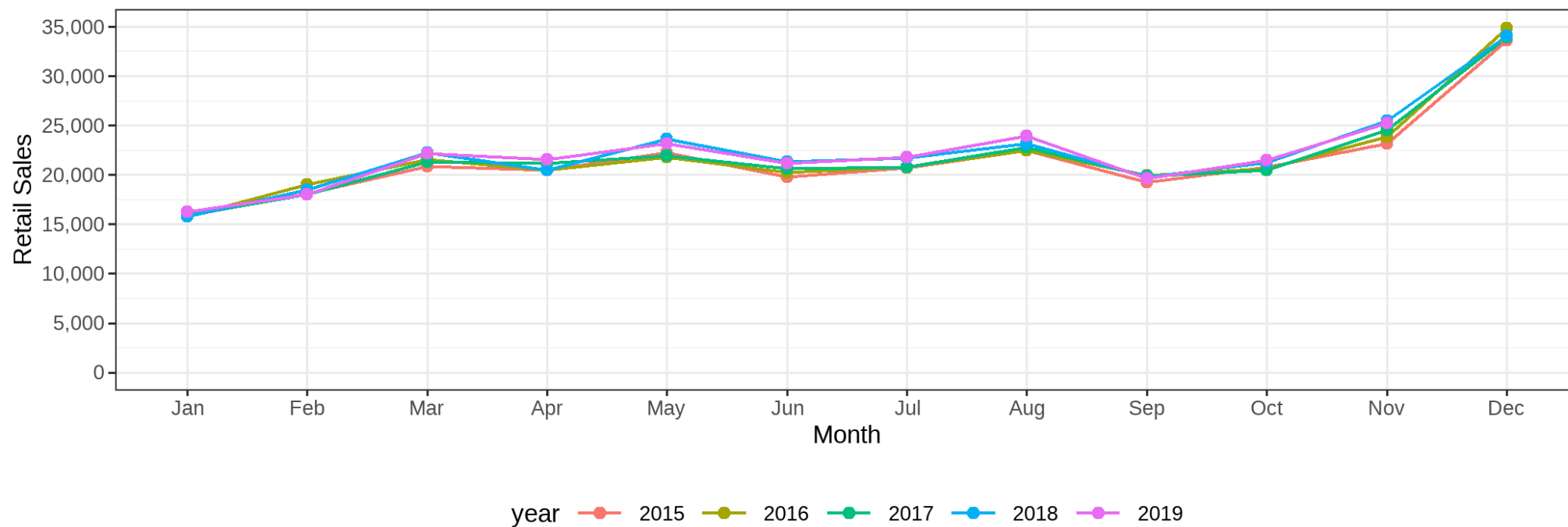


# Looking for Trends

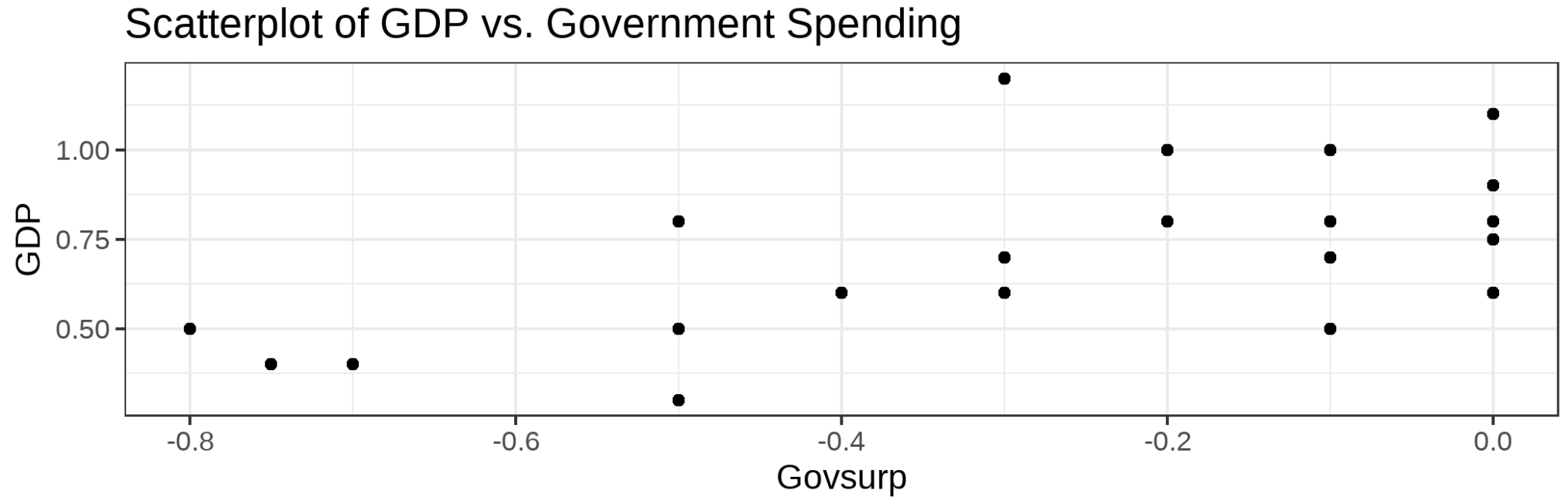
Monthly Retail Sales (RSCCASN) in the U.S.



# Looking for Seasonality



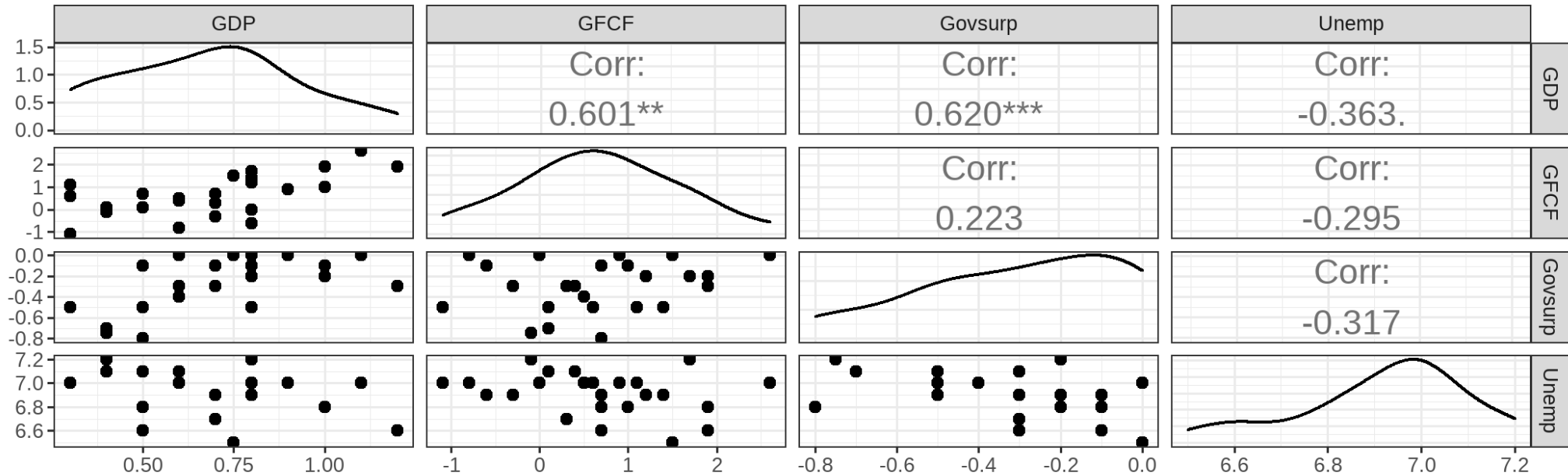
# Multiple TS: Scatterplots



Data from Muller-Droge et al. (2016)

# Multiple TS: Scatterplot Matrix

Matrix Plot of GDP, GFCF, Govsurp & Unemp



Data from Muller-Droge et al. (2016)

# Multiple TS: Panel Plots

# Spaghetti Plots (Often w/ Clustering)

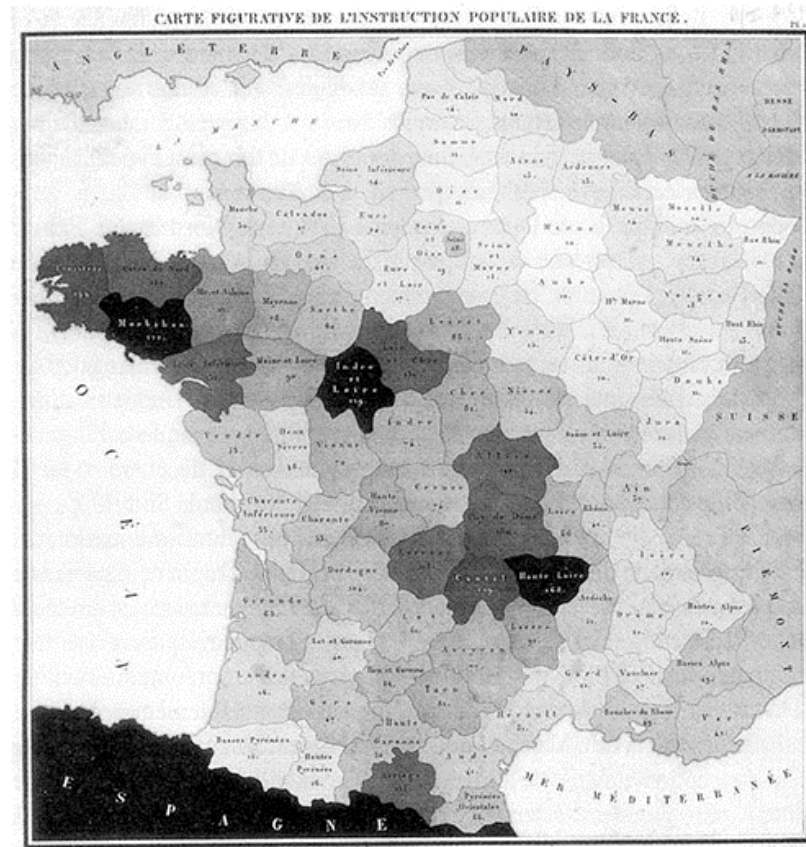
# Summary Plots (Often w/ Clustering)



# Spatial Plots

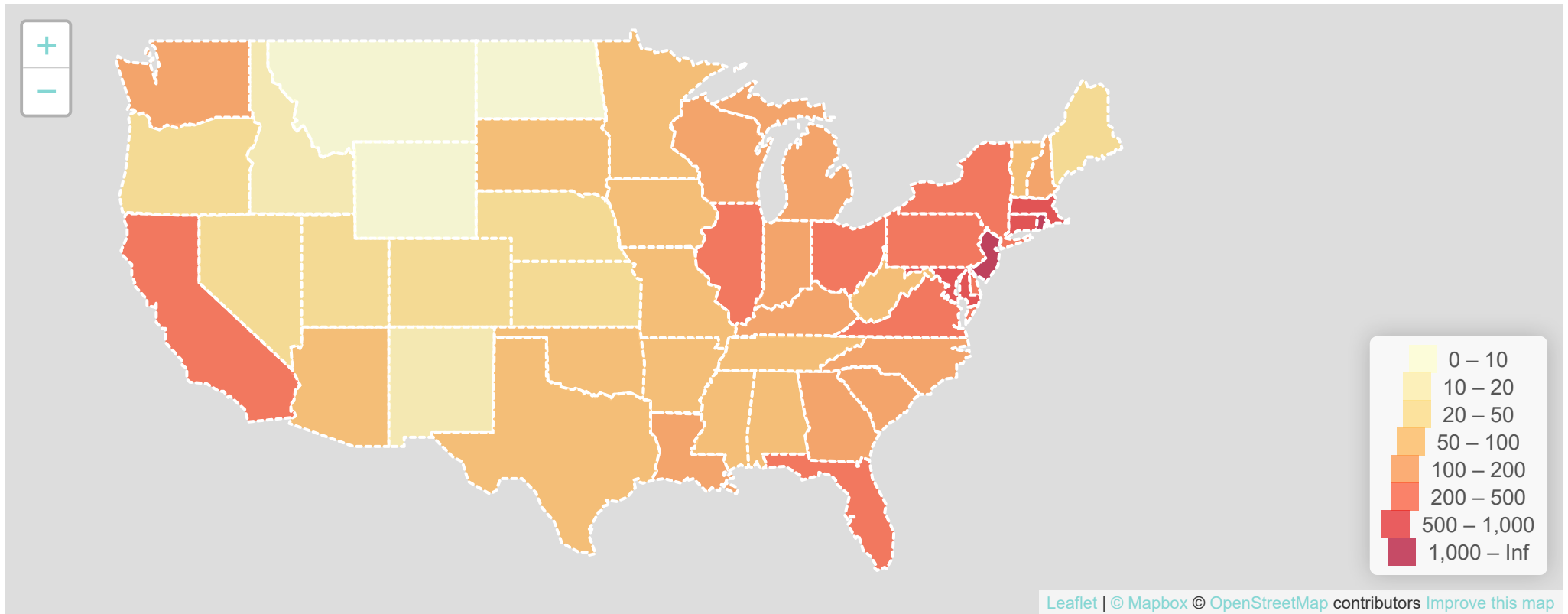
# Choropleth Maps

Maps where areas are **shaded, colored, or patterned** relative to a data attribute value.



# Choropleth Maps

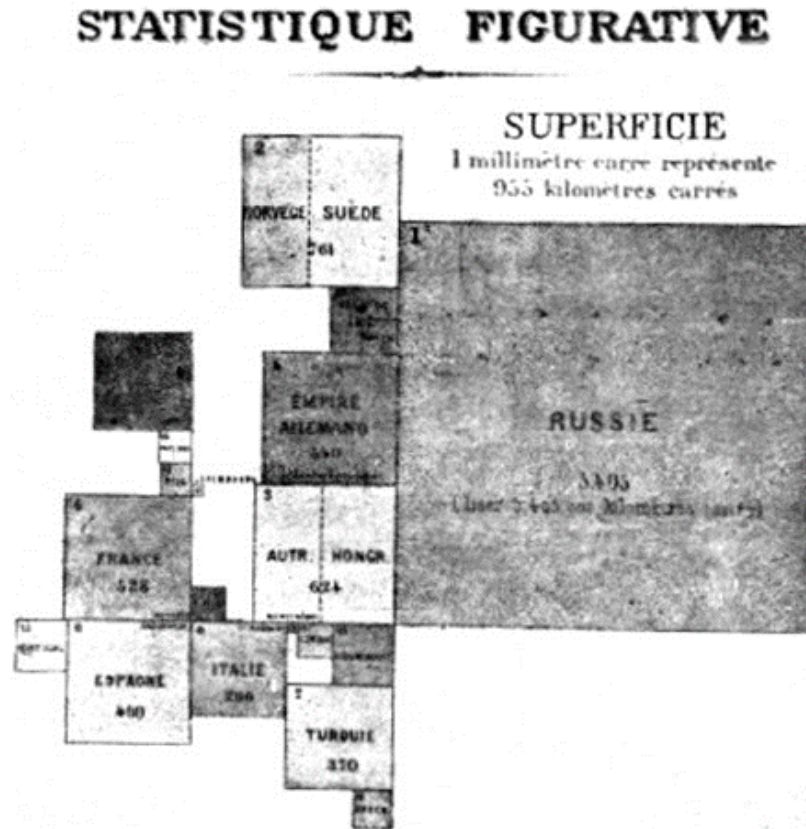
Maps where areas are **shaded, colored, or patterned** relative to a data attribute value.



Population Density in U.S.

# Cartograms

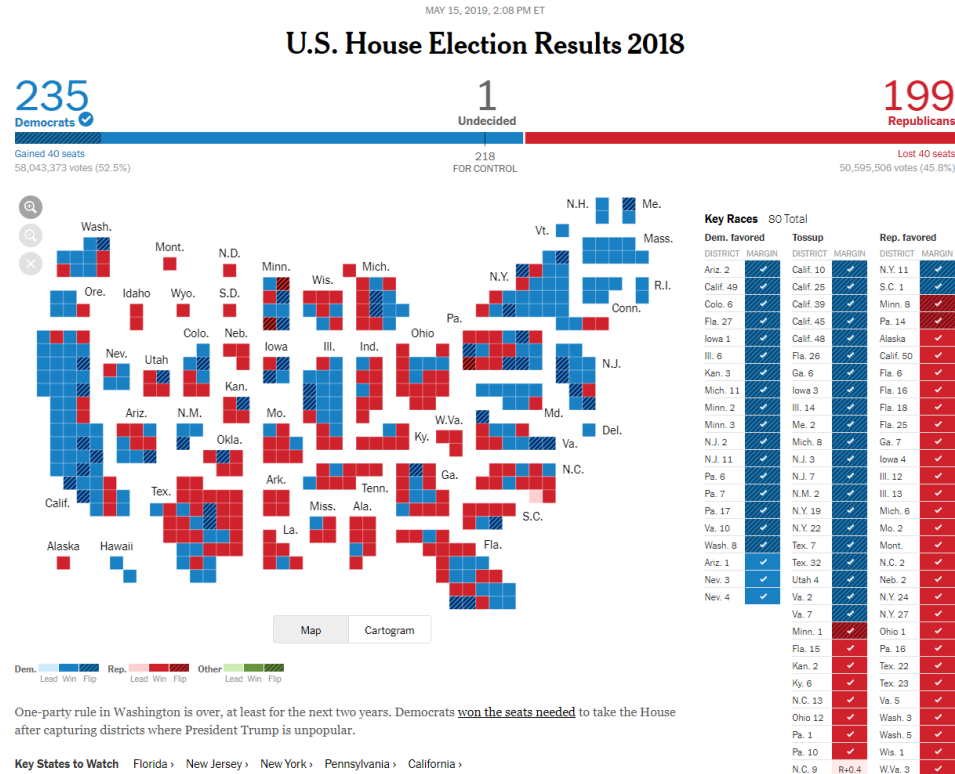
A cartogram is a map in which **areas are scaled and distorted relative to a data attribute value**



The First Cartogram – Emile Levasseur, 1868

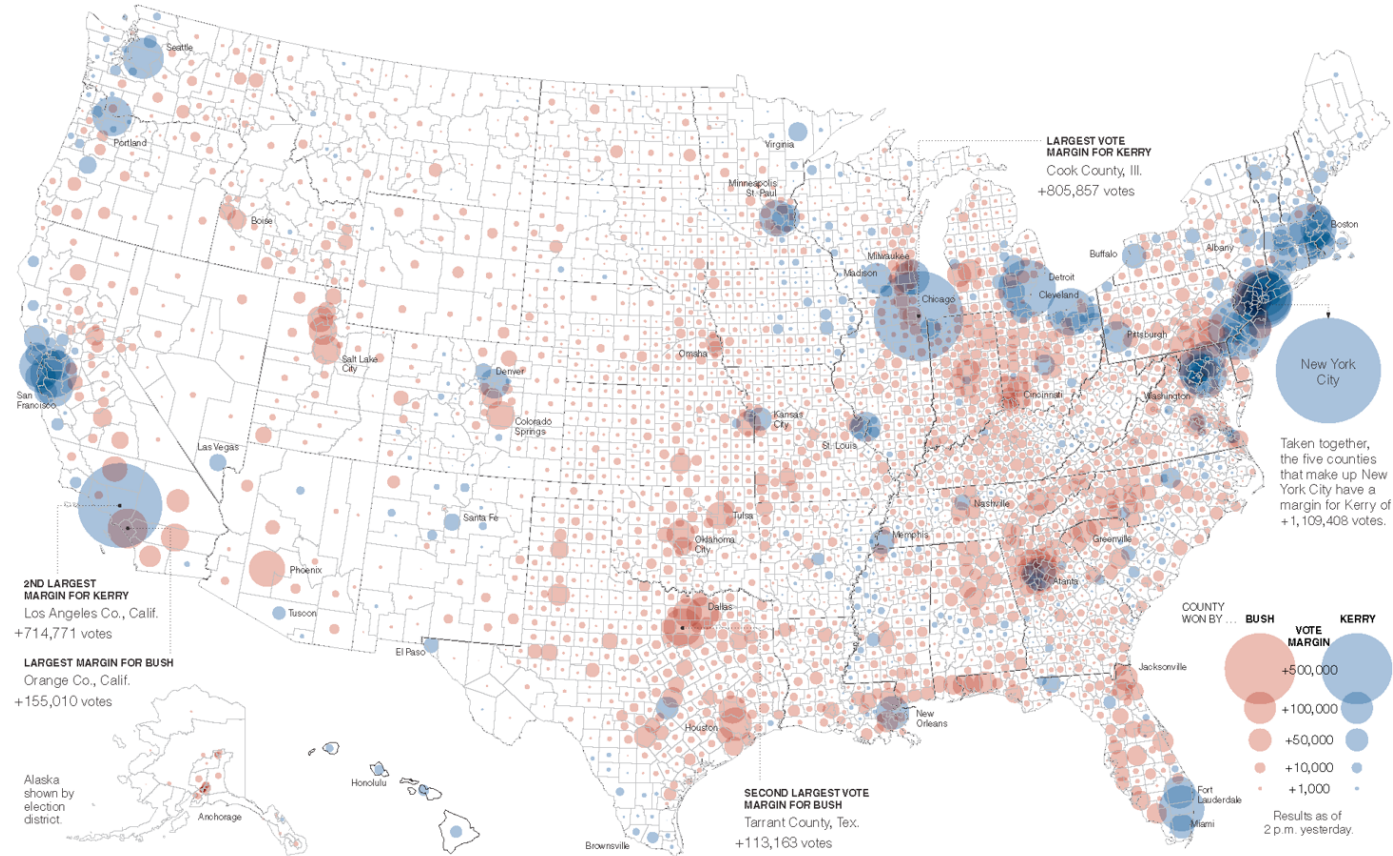
# Cartograms

A cartogram is a map in which **areas are scaled and distorted relative to a data attribute value**



The NYT's U.S. House Election Results 2018

# Proportional Symbols Map



The NYT's U.S. Coverage of the Bush Vs Kerry Presidential Elections

# Proportional Symbols Map



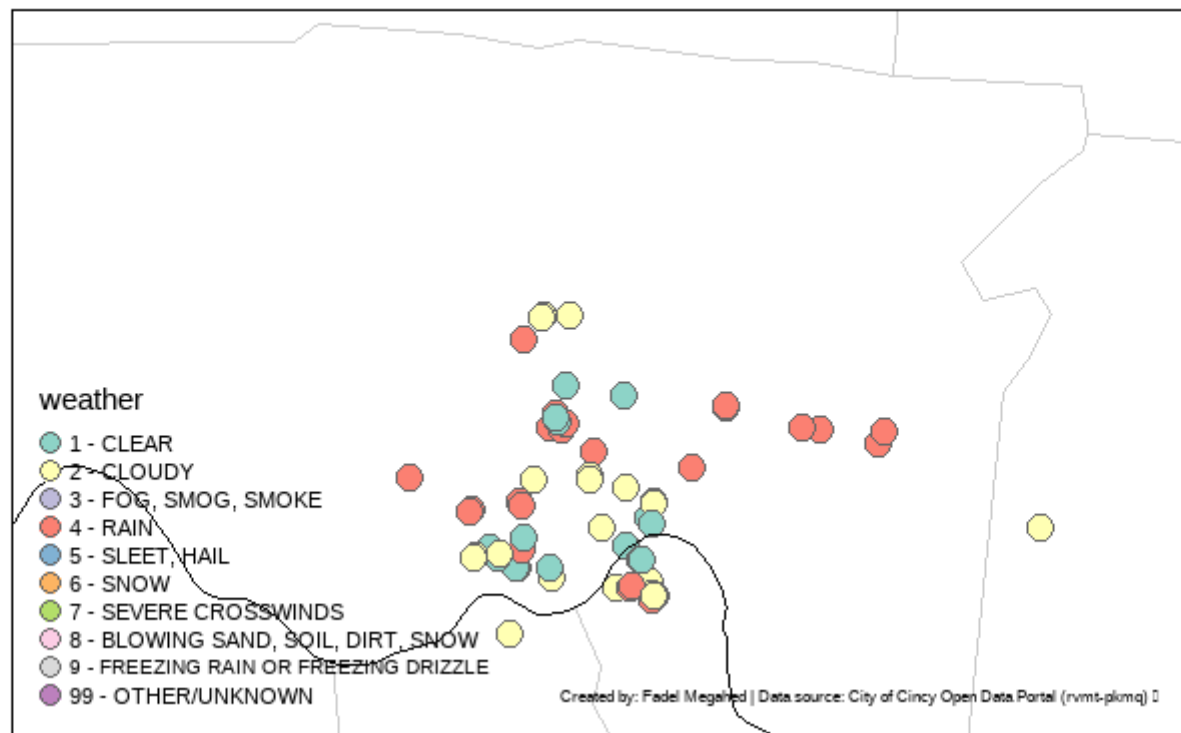
# The NYT's U.S. Coverage of 2009 Super Bowl

# Spatiotemporal Maps



# Spatiotemporal Maps

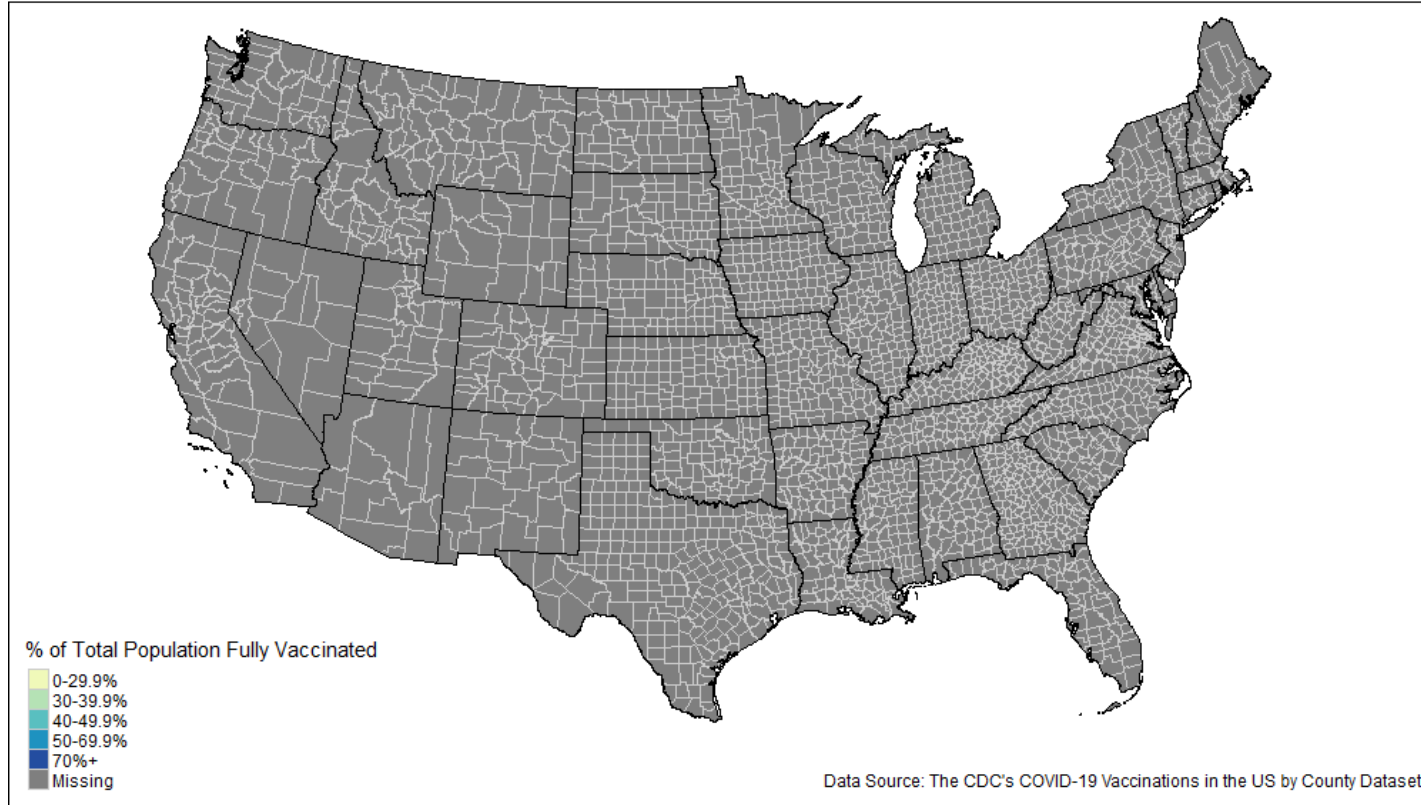
2021-01-01



A visualization of car crashes in the Cincinnati metro area

# Spatiotemporal Maps

2020-12-13



# Software Demo

# Exploring the Cincy Crashes Dataset

Let us use Tableau to explore the `cincy_2021_crashes.csv`, where we will create the following:

- A calculated field titled `unique_count`
- A plot of the total number of unique crashes per day
- A table of number of unique crashes by week day
- A table of number of unique crashes by week day
- An animated symbols map

# Recap

# Summary of Main Points

- Understand main goals behind visualizing time-series data
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