

# Data Visualization

[itsmecevi.github.io](https://itsmecevi.github.io)  
[widyaanalytic.com](https://widyaanalytic.com)



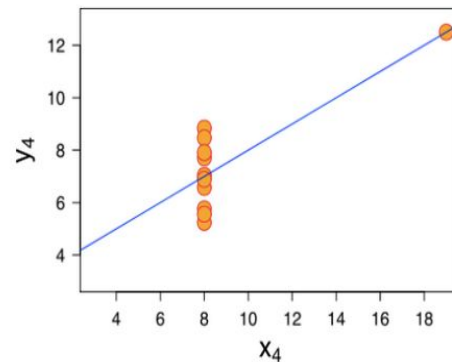
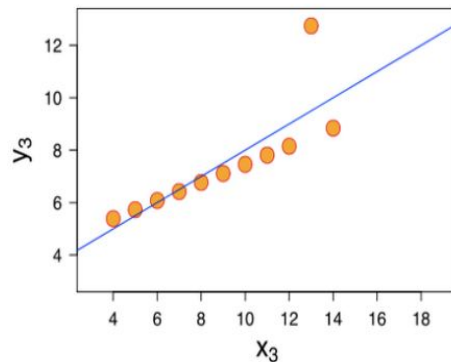
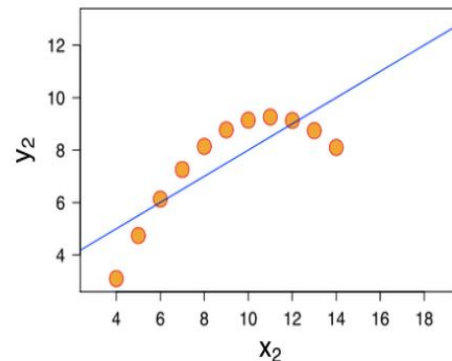
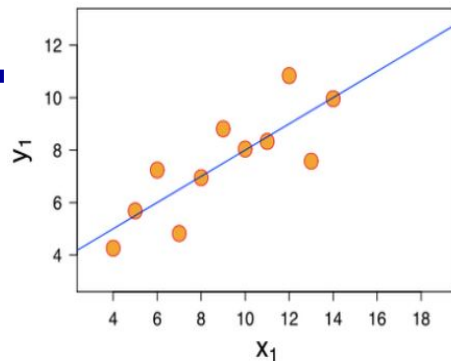
# Outline...

- Konsep utama data visualization (information design)
- Data visualization (data terstruktur & tidak terstruktur)
- Use Case Effective Charts
- Dashboard & KPI (Key Performance Indicators), & Ad Hoc Reporting

# Information Design...

Are you able to see any patterns, relations?

$x_1$	$y_1$	$x_2$	$y_2$	$x_3$	$y_3$	$x_4$	$y_4$
10.0	8.04	10.0	9.14	10.0	7.46	8.0	6.58
8.0	6.95	8.0	8.14	8.0	6.77	8.0	5.76
13.0	7.58	13.0	8.74	13.0	12.74	8.0	7.71
9.0	8.81	9.0	8.77	9.0	7.11	8.0	8.84
11.0	8.33	11.0	9.26	11.0	7.81	8.0	8.47
14.0	9.96	14.0	8.10	14.0	8.84	8.0	7.04
6.0	7.24	6.0	6.13	6.0	6.08	8.0	5.25
4.0	4.26	4.0	3.10	4.0	5.39	19.0	12.50
12.0	10.84	12.0	9.13	12.0	8.15	8.0	5.56
7.0	4.82	7.0	7.26	7.0	6.42	8.0	7.91
5.0	5.68	5.0	4.74	5.0	5.73	8.0	6.89



# Information Design Goals...

- Data Exploration — find the unknown (trends, outliers, patterns)
- Data Analysis — check hypothesis
- Presentation — communicate and disseminate (share function-> data journalism)
- Confirmatory Analysis - to confirm our understanding and analysis of the data

# Information Design...

People are **30 times** more likely to absorb high-quality infographics than plain text.

**97%** information will be deemed to be accurate and truthful with data visualization

**90%** of the information transmitted to the brain is visual

Data visualization strategy will provide an **ROI of \$13.01** back on every dollar spent.

# Information Design...

## 1 Dataset

A	B	C	D	E	F

## 2 Which variables

A	B	C	D	E	F

## 3 Which Geometric objects



## 4 Which visual attributes

position (coordinates)  
color  
size  
shape

# Information Design...

Mapping  
Fundamentals



# Information Design...

Geometric Objects  
(primitives)

Points



Lines



Bars



2D Areas / Polygons

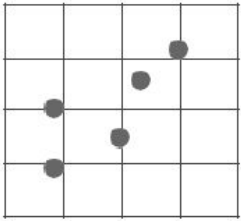




# Information Design...

Example of Graphs with Geometric  
Objects

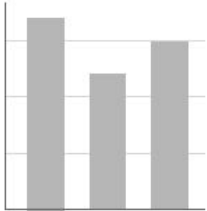
Points: e.g. scatterplot



Lines: e.g. timeline



Bars: e.g. bar chart



2D-areas / Polygons: e.g. densities



# Information Design...

Visual Attributes

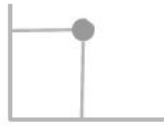
## Position



horizontal



vertical



both

## Shape

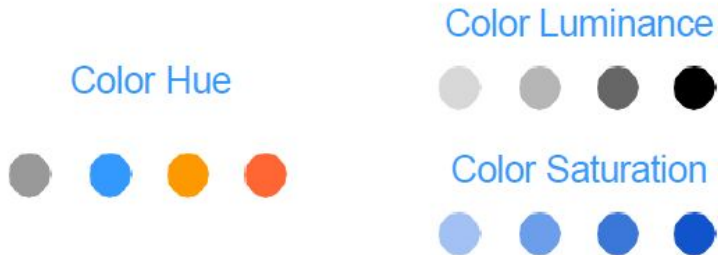
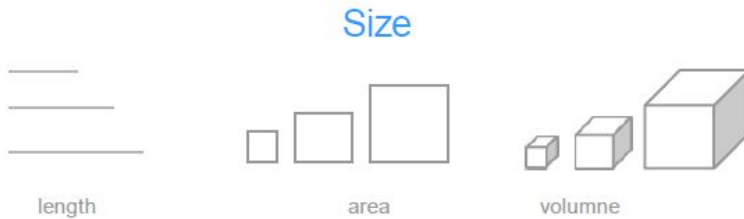


## Orientation (tilt)



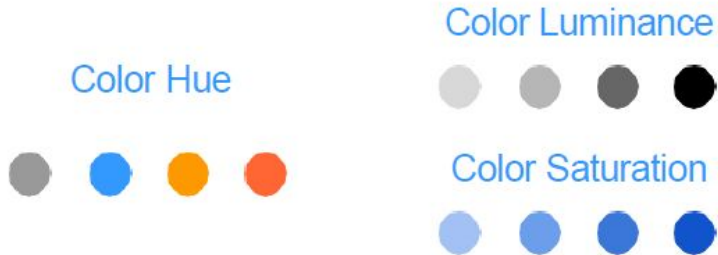
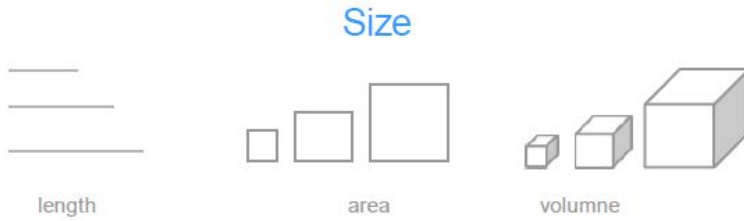
# Information Design...

## Visual Attributes



# Information Design...

## Visual Attributes



# Information Design...

## Colorology...

<https://itsmecevi.github.io/colorology/>

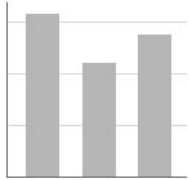
<https://color.adobe.com/de/create/color-wheel/>

<http://colorschemedesigner.com/csd-3.5/>

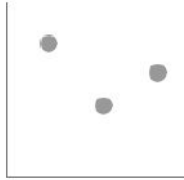
<http://colorschemedesigner.com/csd-3.5/>

# Information Design...

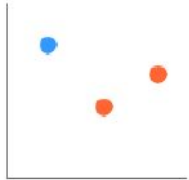
## Examples of Visual Attributes



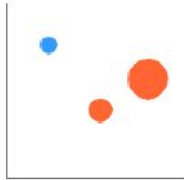
Vertical position



Vertical position  
Horizontal position



Vertical position  
Horizontal position  
Color hue



Vertical position  
Horizontal position  
Color hue  
Size (area)

# Information Design...

- ▶ Part-to-whole analysis
- ▶ Ranking analysis
- ▶ Deviation analysis
- ▶ Times series (trends in time)
- ▶ Distribution analysis
- ▶ Correlation analysis
- ▶ Multivariate analysis

# Information Design...

## Visual References...

<https://github.com/itsmecevi/visualreferences/blob/master/VisualReferences-SQLBI.pdf>



# Use Case Effective Chart...

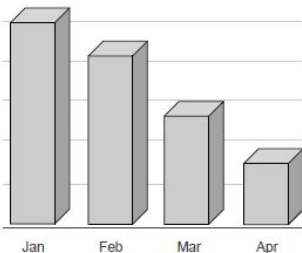
1. Bar Chart
2. Line Chart
3. Typography

# 1. Bar Chart...

No need for 3D Effect

don't

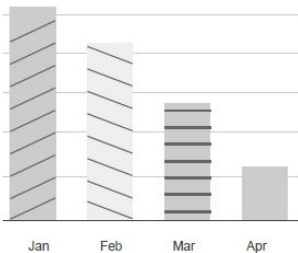
Don't use 3-dimensional bars:  
- it adds no information  
- it is hard to guess where the top is



Avoid distracting shades

Don't use multiple distracting shades

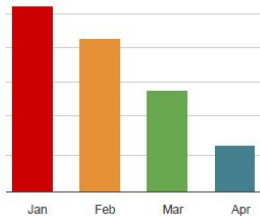
don't



Different colors for the same type of data?

don't

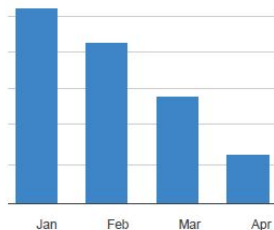
Don't use multiple colors to represent the same kind of data



Same color for the same type of data

Use the same color to represent the same variable

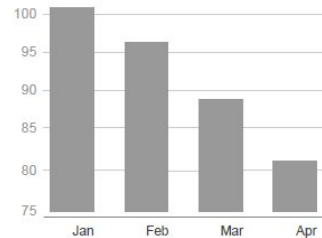
do



Truncated Baseline

don't

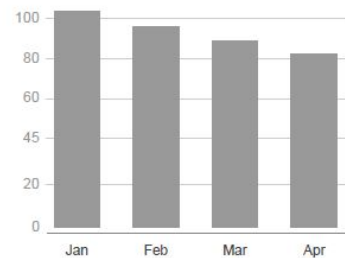
Don't truncate baseline of bar charts



Zero Baseline

Always start at the zero baseline  
No exceptions!

do



# 1. Bar Chart...

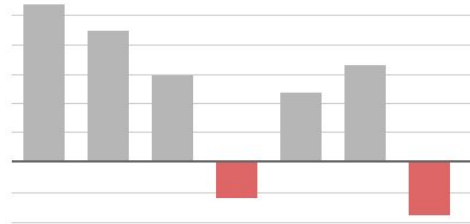
## Darker Shades

Use a darker shade or a different color to highlight the focal point



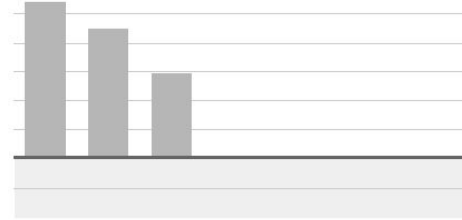
## Contrasting Color

You can use contrasting colors to depict negative values



## Background Color

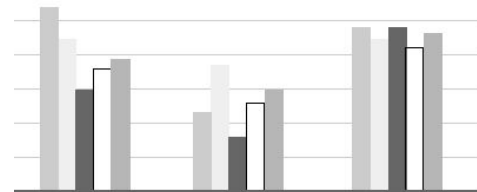
You can use a gray background to identify the negative zone



## Avoid Zebra Pattern



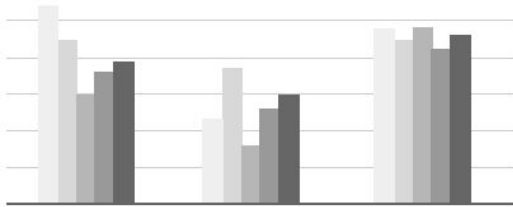
No zebra pattern



# 1. Bar Chart...

## Sequential Shades

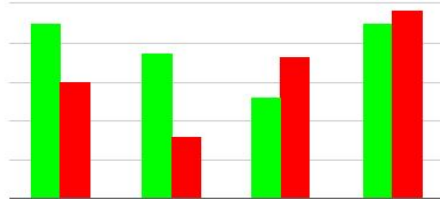
From lightest to darkest



## Using Complementary Colors?

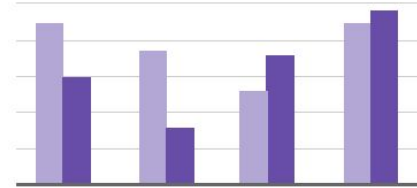


Be careful with the selection of colors:  
When working with two colors avoid  
complementary (opposite) colors



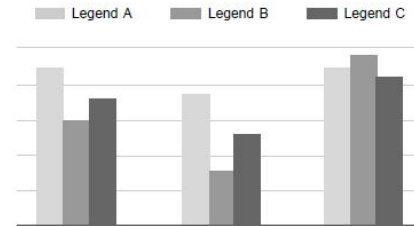
## Using Different Shades

It's better to use different shades of the  
same color



## Using Legends

Add legends in the right sequence

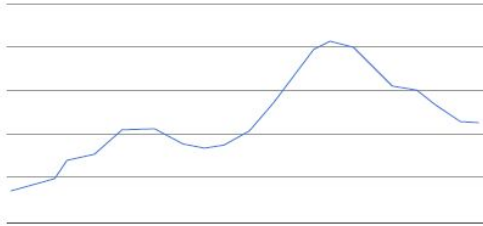


## 2. Line Chart...

Width of Lines



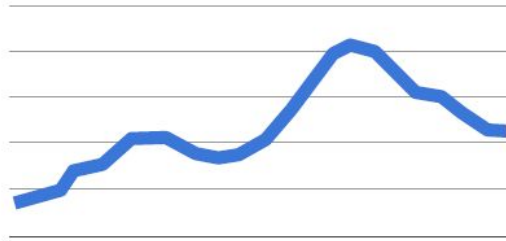
lines too thin are hard to read



Line Width

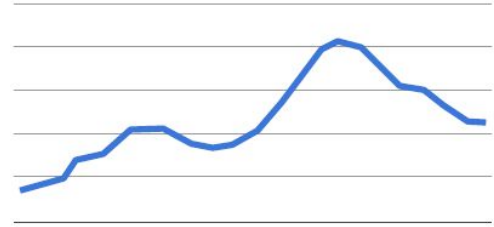


too thick lines may hide some details



Line Width

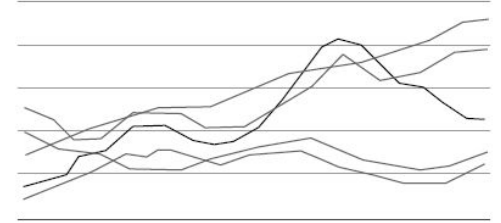
look for "an OK" thickness



Avoid Spaghetti Lines



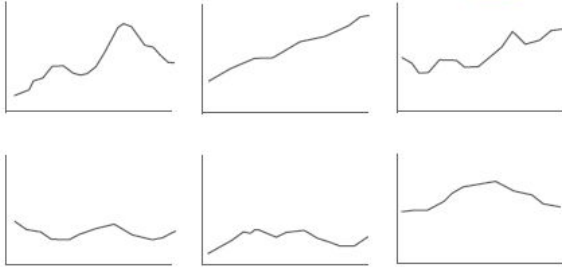
Avoid spaghetti lines:  
Don't differentiate each line trying all types of dashed lines



## 2. Line Chart...

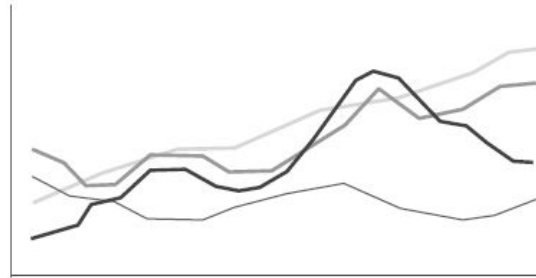
Facetting

Better comparisons  
with panel of charts



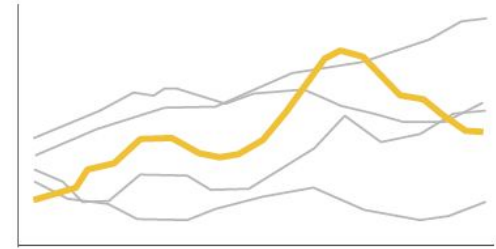
Dark  
Intensities

Four or fewer lines is better with  
different dark intensities



Dark  
Intensities

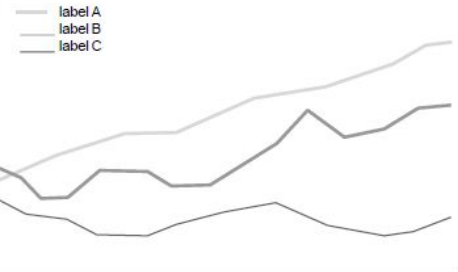
Use bright to dark colors to  
emphasize the important line



Avoid Long-distance  
Labeling



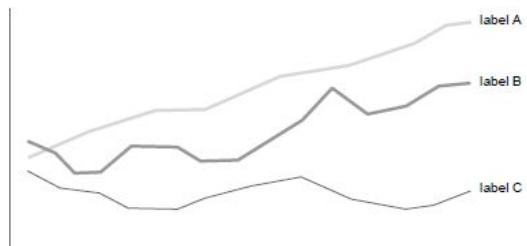
Avoid labeling at long distance



## 2. Line Chart...

### Direct Labeling

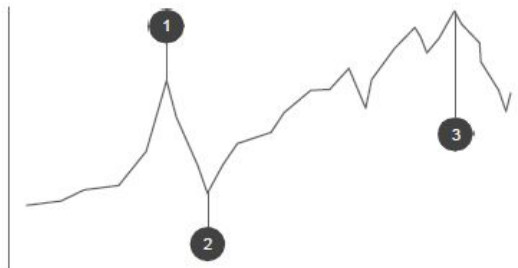
Label the lines directly



Avoid Long-distance

Labeling

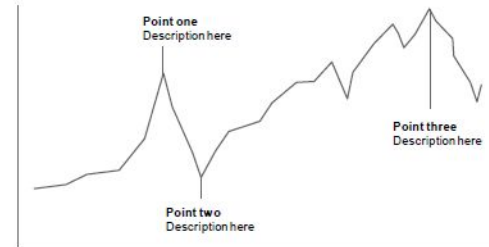
Avoid labeling at long distance



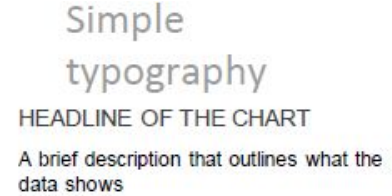
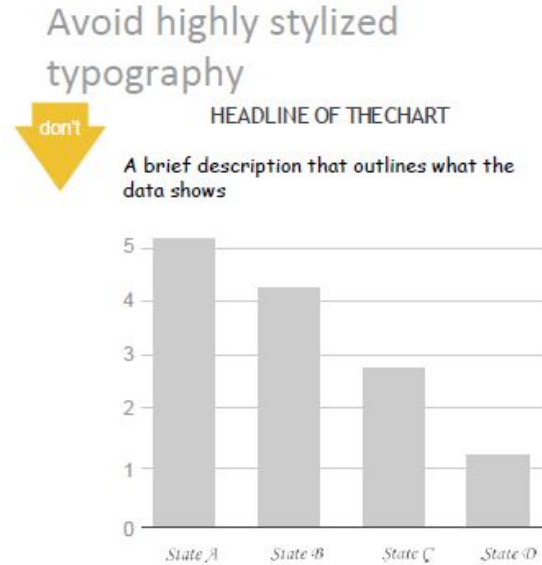
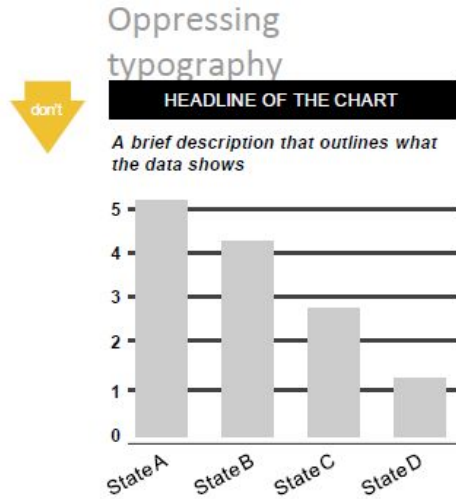
- 1 Point one Description text goes here
- 2 Point two Description text goes here
- 3 Point three Description text goes here

### Direct Labeling

Prefer direct labeling



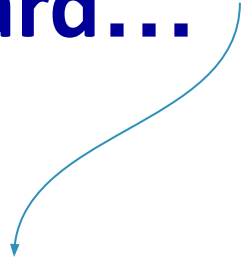
# 3. Typography...





# Dashboard vs KPI vs Ad Hoc...

**Dashboard...**

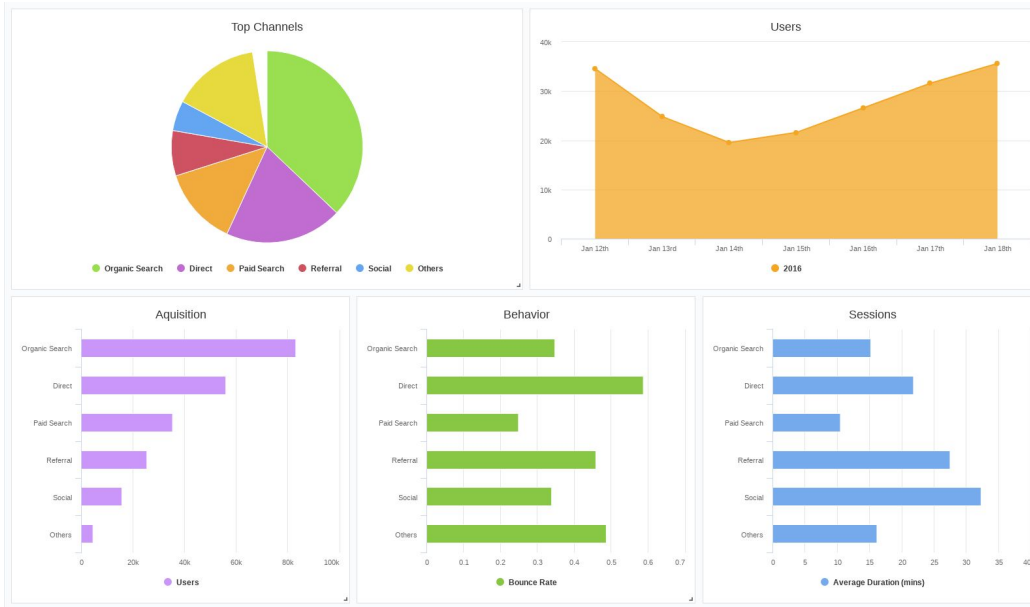


**KPI...**

**Ad hoc...**

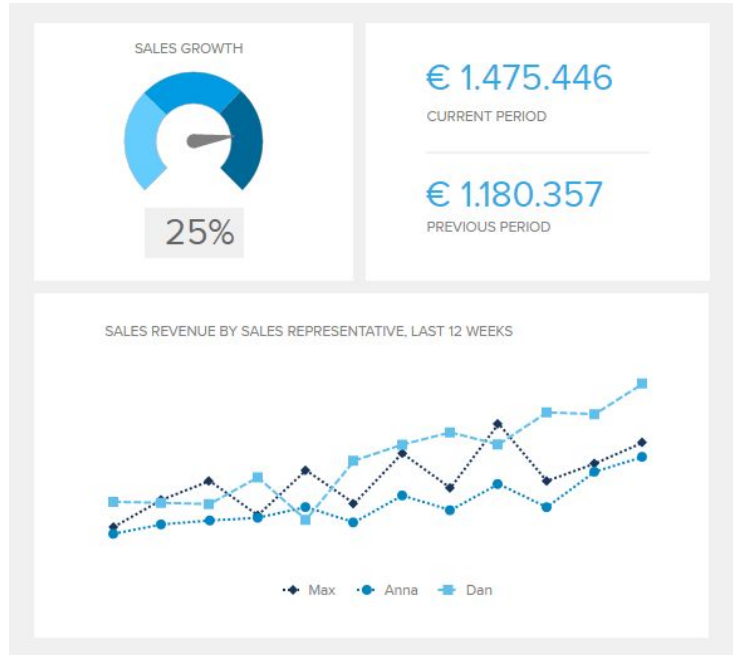


# Dashboard Example...



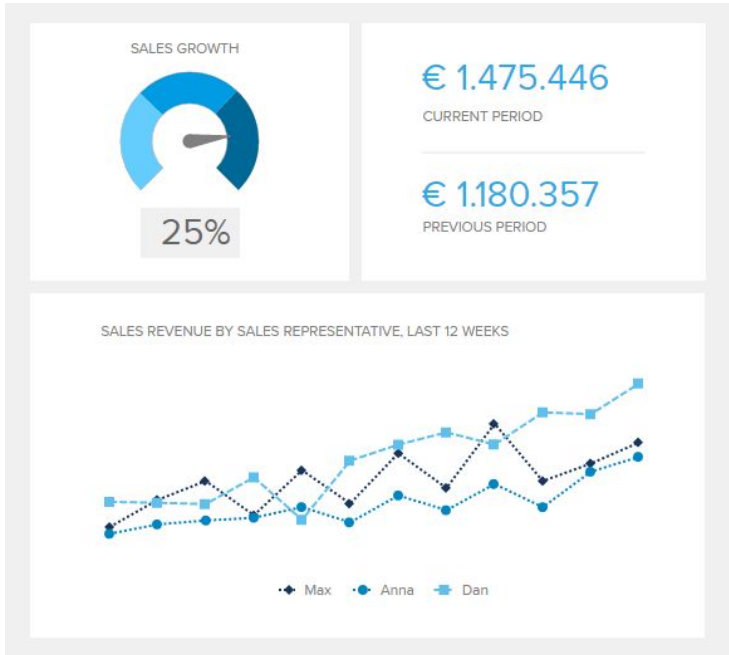
Dashboard: Kumpulan chart yang disatukan dalam satu kanvas atau satu visualisasi

# KPI Example...



KPI adalah sebuah dashboard yang mempunyai nilai lebih dengan penyertaan bentuk narasi dalam sebuah proses bisnis. Narasi tersebut bisa dikategorikan sesuai industri, bisnis model, departemen, bahkan sesuai goals...

# Ad-Hoc Example-> Business Intelligence...



Perbedaan KPI dan Ad Hoc terletak pada proses pengambilan data, jika KPI adalah definisi secara umum, sedangkan Ad-Hoc mendalami grafik secara proses alur data atau Business Intelligence

Dashboard: Pie Chart  
KPI: Sales Growth dengan Pie Chart  
Ad-Hoc: Definisi sales pada tiap business model berbeda, apakah per satuan produk/jasa, atau apakah per subscribe.

# Belajar Mandiri...

Dengan bantuan Referensi Visual yang ada di halaman 16. Sebutkanlah chart apa yang bisa dikategorikan ke dalam kelompok visualisasi di bawah ini:

- ▶ Part-to-whole analysis
- ▶ Ranking analysis
- ▶ Deviation analysis
- ▶ Times series (trends in time)
- ▶ Distribution analysis
- ▶ Correlation analysis
- ▶ Multivariate analysis

Contoh: Line Charts untuk Time Series atau Tren

***Q&A***  
***Thanks***

# ***Referensi***

<https://trello.com/b/fCiyw9l4/references>