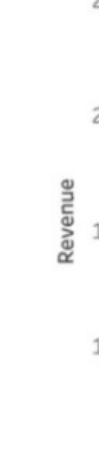


I Learned Data Viz in a Year, and You Can Too

How I went from making simple charts to running workshops, and what I learned along the way

(commonly known as data viz). Most of the time, I chose a chart recommended by Excel. This meant that I didn't pause to ask myself whether the reader could easily understand the data behind it. Ten-colour stacked bar charts and multiple pies seemed fine at the time.



A bar chart with three vertical bars representing memory usage in megabytes (M). The y-axis has labels at 150M, 200M, and 250M. The first bar reaches the 200M mark. The second bar reaches the 250M mark. The third bar reaches the 150M mark.

Bar	Memory Usage (M)
1	200
2	250
3	150

Income Bracket	Percentage
Below poverty level	~10%
Poverty level	~30%
Low-income	~40%
Medium-income	~20%
High-income	~5%

A bar chart with four vertical bars of equal height. The bars are colored orange, blue, green, and brown from left to right. They are positioned against a plain white background.

The kind of design I used to be OK with. Can you understand anything in it?

It all shifted when I started learning Python for data analysis in early 2019. Since interpreting data is part of data analysis, visualisation is very important. Multiple tools and templates exist to help Python programmers design data visualisations. While I was learning about them on [DataCamp](#), I discovered how powerful and beautiful a data viz can be. My favourite design is that of [FiveThirtyEight](#). I've included an example below. Isn't it stunning? Three things stand out in all their designs: simplicity, effective use of colour, and informative annotations.

The Spurs have never struggled like this on defense

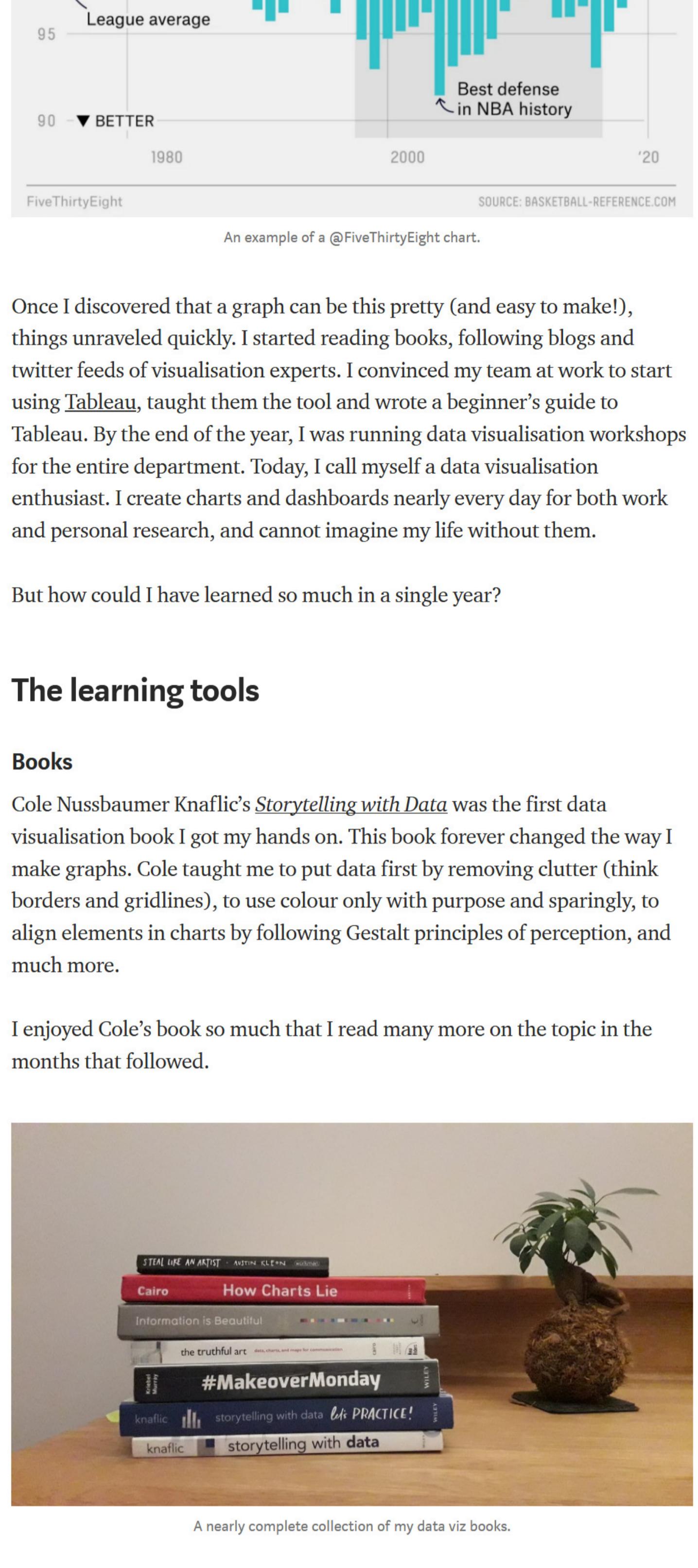
San Antonio's defensive rating relative to league average since 1977

POPOVICH-DUNCAN ERA

Season	Defensive Rating (approx.)
1977-78	106.5
1978-79	106.8
1979-80	107.2
1980-81	107.5
1981-82	107.8
1982-83	108.2
1983-84	108.5
1984-85	108.8
1985-86	109.2
1986-87	109.5
1987-88	109.8
1988-89	110.0
1989-90	110.2
1990-91	110.5
1991-92	110.8
1992-93	111.0
1993-94	111.2
1994-95	111.5
1995-96	111.8
1996-97	112.0
1997-98	112.2
1998-99	112.5
1999-2000	112.8
2000-2002	113.0

110 - ▲ WORSE

Gregg Popovich took over coaching duties during the 1996-97 season

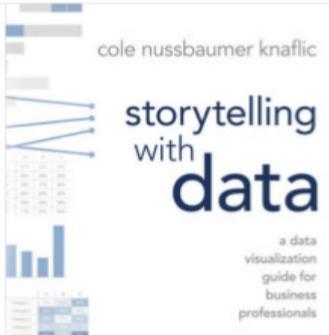


Telling with Data by Cole Nussbaumer Knaflic. The first book I've shared a comprehensive list of my starter kit. I hope it helps you pick up data visualisation!

A Review of 'Storytelling With Data'

Cole Nussbaumer Knaflic's book is an accessible resource for data viz practitioners, clients, and everyone in between

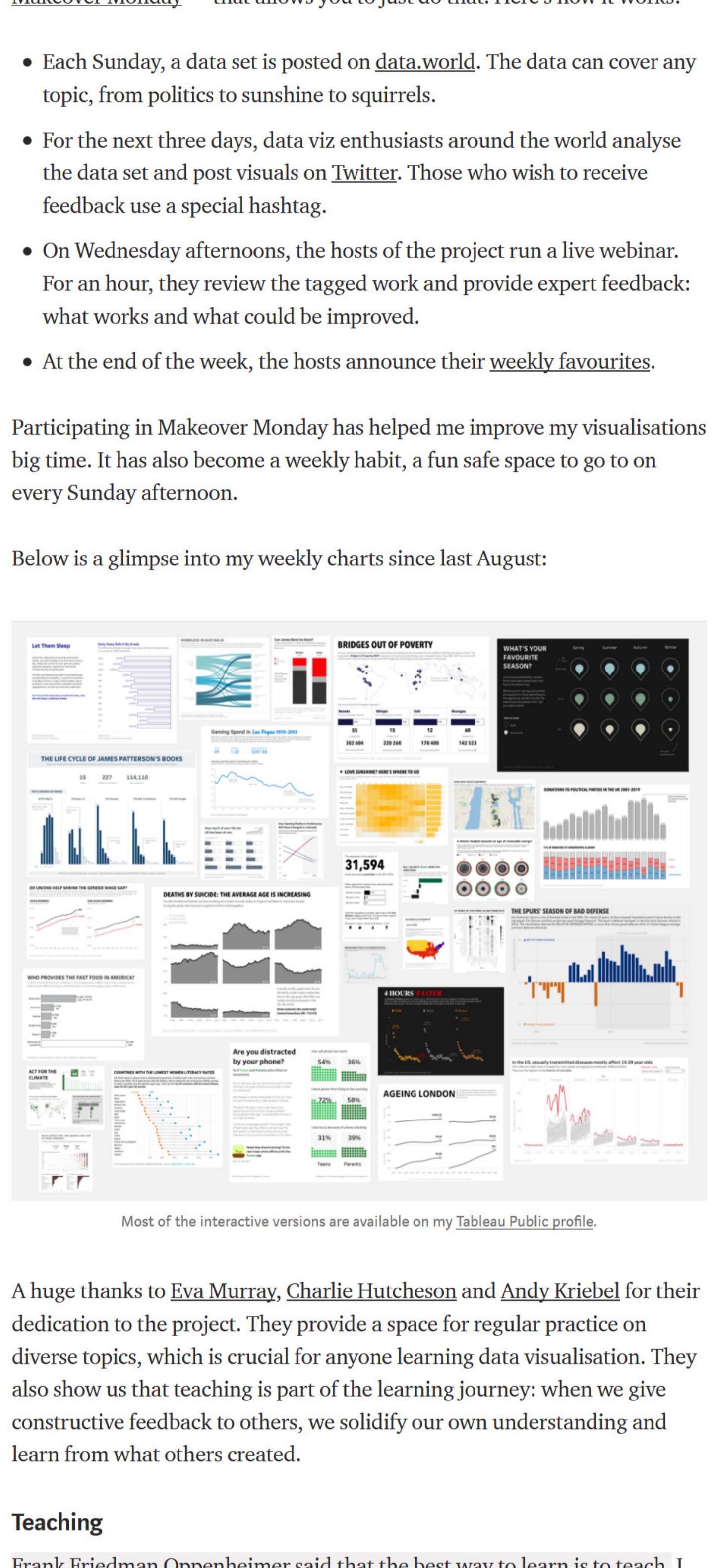
medium.com



The book cover for 'Storytelling with Data' by Cole Nussbaumer Knaflic features a white background with a vertical column of small, stylized data visualizations on the left. To the right of these is the title 'storytelling with data' in a large, lowercase, sans-serif font. Below the title is the subtitle 'a data visualization guide for business professionals' in a smaller, all-caps font.

- Alberto Cairo's *The Truthful Art*. This book shows you how to create effective charts and ensure that your analyses are correct. It's a bit of a technical read but worth your time.
- Alberto Cairo's latest book — *How Charts Lie*. This one will help you better understand and avoid data visualisation pitfalls.
- *The Big Book of Dashboards* (missing from the picture above!). Steve Wexler, Jeffrey Shafer and Andy Cotgreave present multiple examples of effective dashboards. I go back to it for inspiration on how to put different KPIs together into a powerful ensemble.
- A fun resource on how to learn and develop your portfolio is Austin Kleon's *Steal Like an Artist*.
- Last but not least, *Makeover Monday* written by Andy Kriebel and Eva Murray. This book is an amazing collection of community charts and best practices.

While books are a great way to acquire new knowledge as a beginner, nothing beats learning by doing. A lot.



As soon as I knew how to create foundational visualisations in Tableau, I started teaching my colleagues how to use the tool. When I didn't have answers to their questions, I'd go online and find out. After reading lots of material on data visualisation, I offered to share this new knowledge through a beginner's guide to Tableau and a series of workshops. The idea was very well received and we covered topics such as use of colour, layout, and chart type choices. This resulted in much more consistent and effective

step out of it. In today's kn
others don't and can teach
the topic, you can too!

out t

I'm amazed at how quickly one can progress. I used to struggle for hours to create a simple graph that would turn out mediocre. Today, I know exactly how to go about it. Well, most of the time!

I've made a lot of progress in design too. Look at one of my first Tableau charts below:

Is Britain headed towards an age of renewable energy?

Britain is rapidly phasing out the highly-polluting coal as its primary energy source. The share of coal has decreased from an average of 44% in 2012 to 2% in 2019. However, this decrease is largely picked up by natural gas production – another carbon-emitting energy source.

The visual below shows the **share of each energy source in the total power generated**. Each bubble represents a day. The renewables category includes hydroelectric, biomass, solar and wind powers.

- Coal
- Natural Gas
- Nuclear
- Renewables

2012

2013

2014

2015

The figure consists of four circular diagrams, each representing a different source of energy generation. Each circle is divided into three concentric rings: an innermost black ring, a middle grey ring, and an outermost ring composed of small red and green dots. The size of the circles varies, indicating the magnitude of each source. The sources shown are: Wind (the largest circle), Nuclear (the second largest), Gas (the third largest), and Oil (the smallest circle).

Data source: Gridwatch UK

#MakeoverMonday

Design: Evelina Judeikyte

The figure consists of two vertically stacked area charts sharing a common x-axis representing time from 2012 to 2019. The top chart shows the share of coal (black area) decreasing from approximately 44% in 2012 to 2% in 2019. The bottom chart shows the share of natural gas (blue area) increasing from about 25% in 2012 to 55% in 2019. Both charts include a 'Renewables' category represented by a grey area at the bottom. A legend on the right identifies the energy sources: Coal (black), Natural Gas (blue), and Renewables (grey). Two specific dates are highlighted: August 3, 2019, where coal reached 0% and natural gas reached 55%.

Date	Coal (%)	Natural Gas (%)	Renewables (%)
2012	44%	25%	31%
2019	2%	55%	43%

A much cleaner design this March, only half a year after the first one above.

2. Expensive one-off trainings may not be the best way to learn

Community-led initiatives will help you commit to continuous practice. I mentioned Makeover Monday above, but you can take part in many more similar projects. [The Tableau Student Guide](#) provides a comprehensive list.

3. Always seek feedback

For every visualisation you create, solicit at least one person's feedback.

boyfriend who sometimes tells me “uh, this makes no sense.” I then adjust the graphs and they *always* turn out better!

4. Keep an inspirations folder

Or, as [Austin Kleon](#) calls it, a *steal* folder. It can include extracts from books, visualisations, infographics, favourite blogs, or perhaps your [graffiti](#) or [pinterest](#) favourites? Anything that can inspire you when you’re working on

The very first time my dashboard got picked as a Makeover Monday favourite, it ended up at the United Nations General Assembly:



ome of my favourite learning content. This upcoming paper into my newly discovered passion for data viz with social impact and a new tool are on my list. W