CHAPTER 2

# Choosing an effective visual

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## Different ways data is presented and why?

- 1. Different Types of Data2. Highlight Specific Patterns3. Contextual Presentation
- 4. What to Avoid
- 5. Personal Analysis



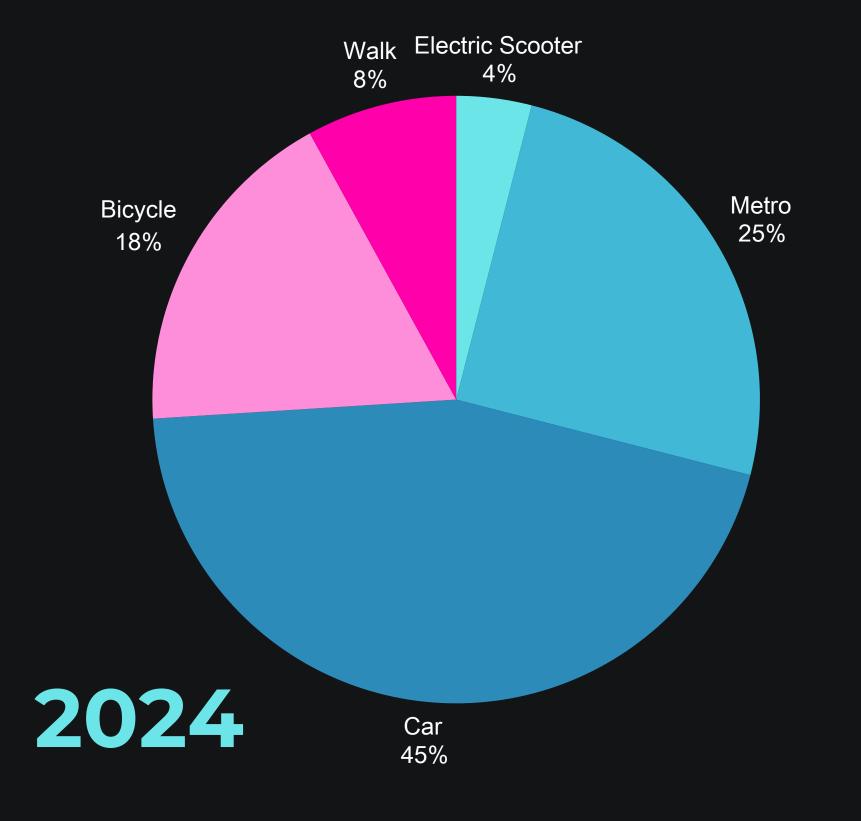
## Different Data Types

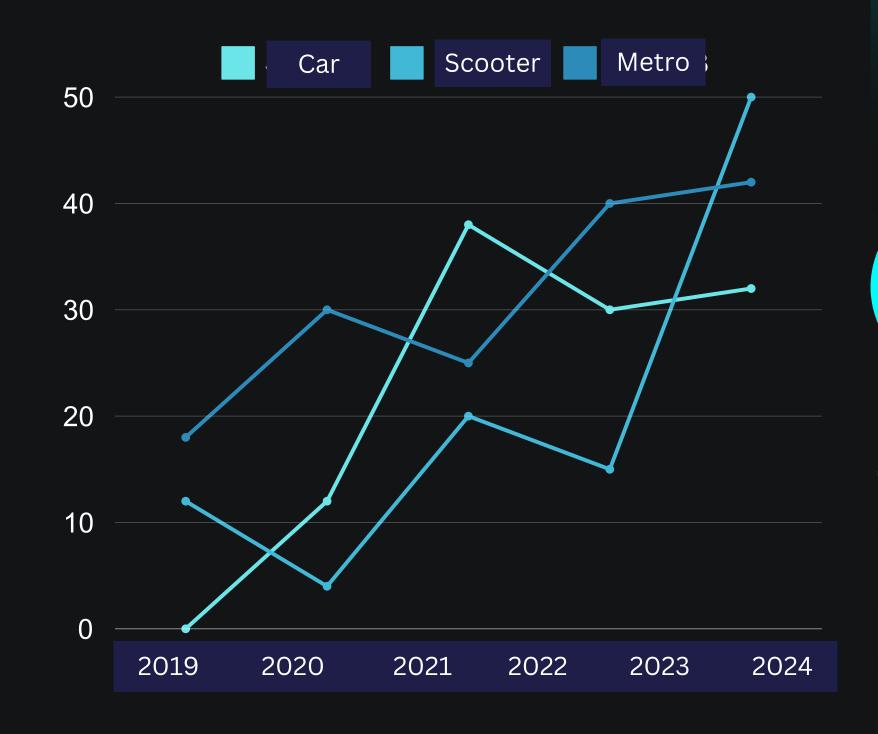
Categorical Data: Bar charts or pie charts are often used to represent categories like gender, age groups, or product types.

Continuous Data: Line charts or histograms are more appropriate for data like timeseries information (ex. forms of transportation over time)

## Different Data Types

**MC Forms of Student Transportation** 





## Highlight Specific Patterns

Trends Over Time: Line charts help show trends or changes over time, which is ideal for time-series data.

Comparisons: Bar charts or grouped bar charts effectively compare different groups or categories.

**Relationships:** Scatter plots are useful for showing relationships between two continuous variables, helping to identify correlations or clusters.

## Contextual Presentation

#### **Proportions**

If the goal is to show proportions, a pie chart may be appropriate.

#### Distribution

If you need to demonstrate distribution, a histogram or box plot might be better suited.

#### **Complex Data**

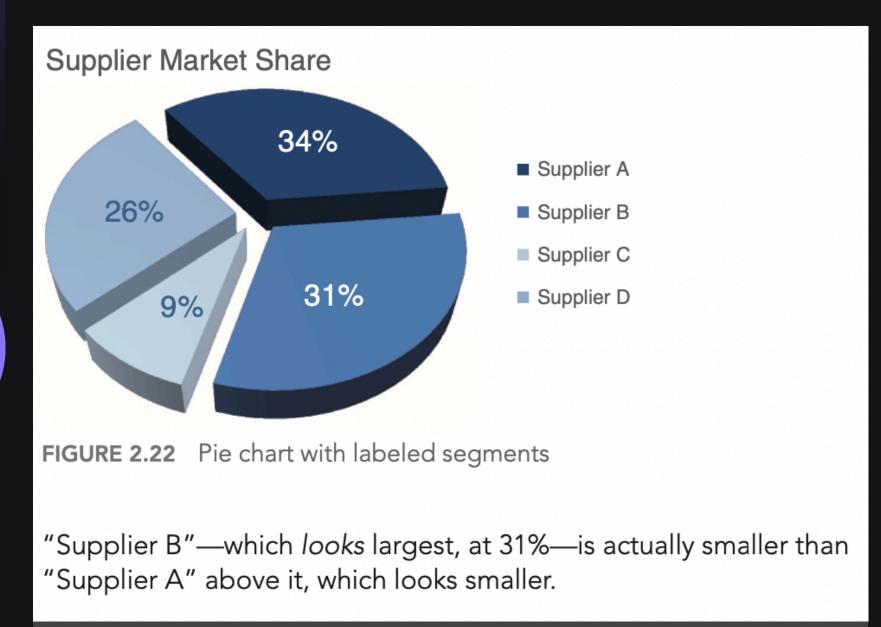
Heatmaps or bubble charts simplify the representation of large datasets, making it easier to spot trends or outliers.

#### **Audiance Type**

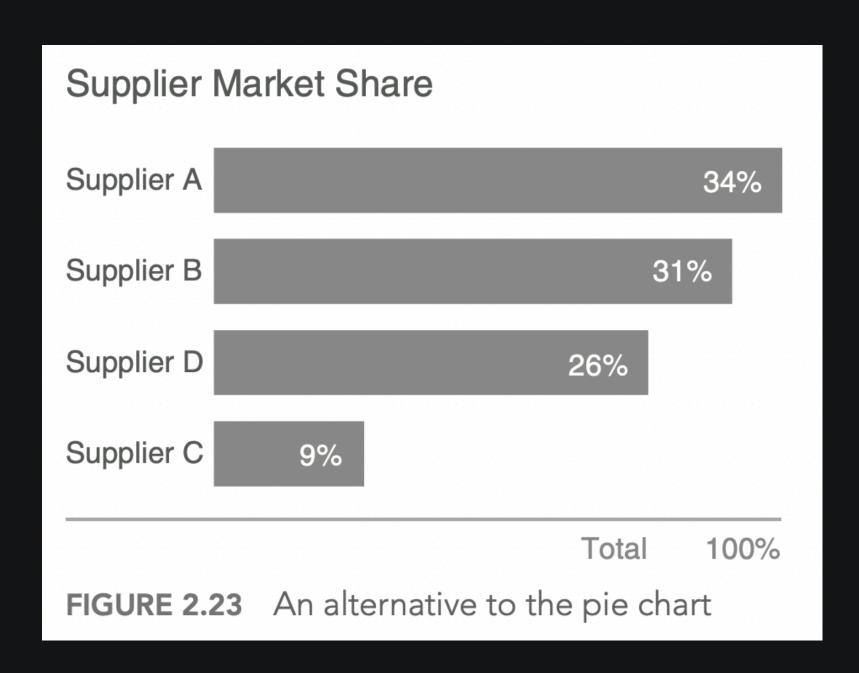
A technical audience might prefer more complex visualizations like box plots or scatter plots, while a general audience might find simpler visualizations like pie charts easier to interpret.

### What to Avoid

Looks can be deceiving! It's important to choose visuals best for our eyes and add lables to avoid misleading the reader.



Author data visualization rule: Don't use 3D!





## Thank You!