# Visualization and Storytelling

Dhiraj Lal Pradhan

Senior Data Analyst, Fusemachines

### What is Data Visualization

Data visualization is the graphical representation of information and data. It provides an accessible way to see and understand trends, outliers, and patterns in data by using visual elements like charts, graphs, and maps.

### **BRINGING YOUR DATA TO LIFE**

### **Sales By Month**

Month Name	VIntage Cars	Trucks and Buses	Trains	Motorcycles	Classic Cars
January	196130	78531	19027	81114	303071
February	127120	68211	16508	122802	299648
March	177935	61877	22581	60470	277561
April	115942	28791	4756	119607	263252
May	146877	151270	20457	108336	365947
June	74568	60778	10071	49879	137420
July	70365	64270	10802	60698	245293
August	101425	49943	16168	106870	265302
September	126146	85298	12480	45627	234673
October	216764	123814	25417	103650	465002
November	418664	250874	44795	261057	825156
December	131217	104134	23181	46279	237291
Total	1903151	1127790	226243	1166388	3919616

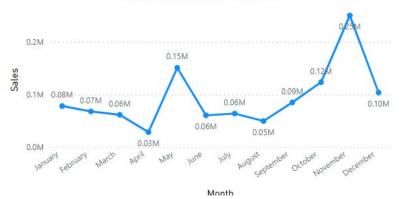
#### **Trains**



### Vintage Cars



#### **Truck and Buses**



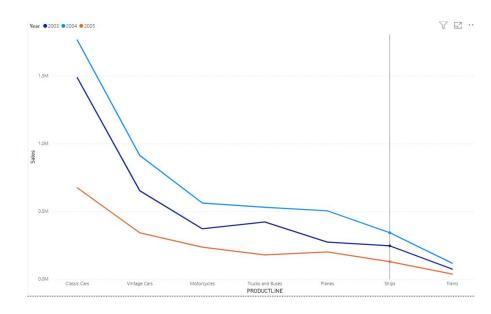
#### Motorcyycles



### Some of the common visualization techniques

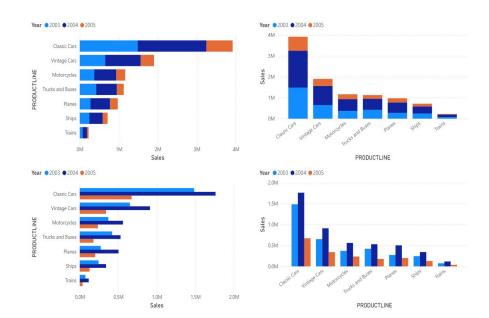
#### **Line Plot**

- Visualizing trends
- Identifying patterns/Seasonality
- Comparison
- Handling anomalies/outliners
- Forecasting and Predictive analysis
- Communicating Insights
- Tracking KPI



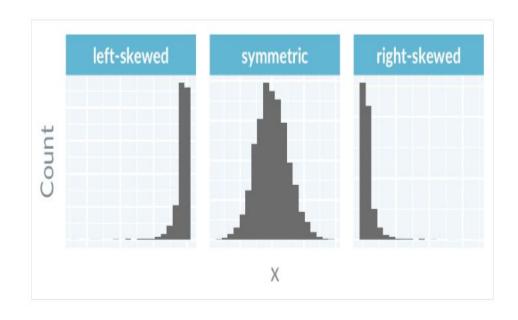
### **Bar Graphs**

- Comparison
- Visualisation Distribution
- Highlights Trends
- Ordering/Ranking
- Forecasting and Predictive analysis
- Communicating Insights
- Tracking KPI



### Histogram

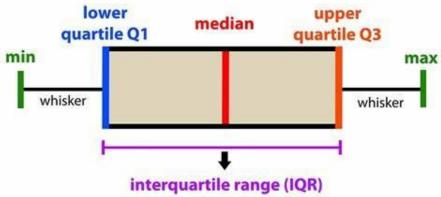
- Visualisation Distribution
- Identifying patterns(symmetric, skewed,unimodal, bimodal, or multimodal)
- Detecting outliers
- Assessing Data Quality
- Comparing Distributions



### **Box and Whisker plots**

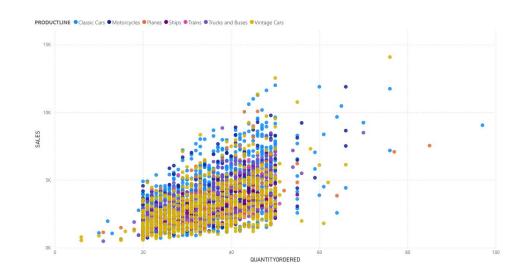
- Visualisation Distribution
- Identifying Outliers
- Comparison
- Assessing Symmetry and Skewness
- Variability

## introduction to data analysis: Box Plot



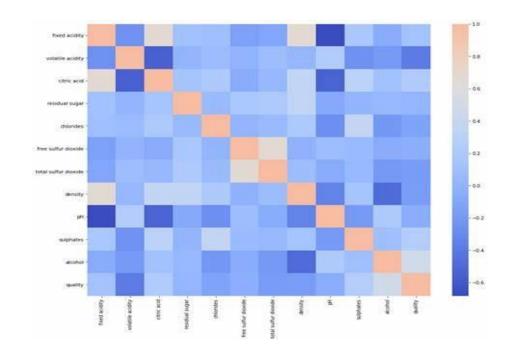
#### **Scatter Plot**

- Visualisation Distribution
- Identifying Patterns and trends
- Assessing Correlation
- Detecting Outliers
- Trend analysis
- Modeling and Prediction



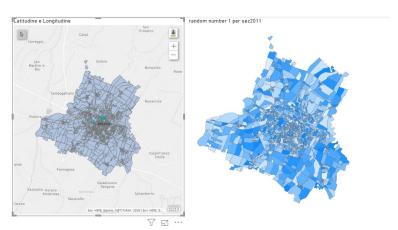
### Heatmap

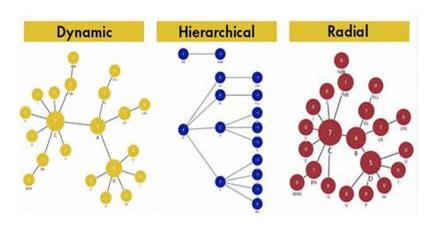
- Visualisation
- Relationships/Distributions
- Identifying Patterns
- Comparing Data
- Identifying Clusters



### **Other Visualization Techniques**

- Maps
- Network Diagram
- Word Clouds etc





### **Approach to Visualization**

### **KEY QUESTIONS?**

- What TYPE OF DATA are you working with?
- What do you want to COMMUNICATE?
- Who is the END USER and What do you want them to?

### What **TYPE OF DATA** are you working with?

- Time Series
- Geospatial
- Categorical
- Hierarchical
- Finance
- Funnel
- Survey

The type of data will define which type of visual with best represent it.

### What do you want to **COMMUNICATE**?

Comparison	Composition	Distribution	Relationships
Used to compare values over time and across categories	Used to break down the component part of the whole	Used to show frequency of values	Used to show correlation between variables
<ul> <li>Common Visuals</li> <li>Bar charts</li> <li>Clustered chart</li> <li>Line charts</li> <li>Area charts</li> </ul>	Common Visuals     Stacked Bar/Column     Pie/Donut chart     Tree Maps/Sunburst     Stacked Area charts     Maps	<ul> <li>Common Visuals</li> <li>Histogram</li> <li>Density Plot</li> <li>Box and Whiskers</li> <li>Data table</li> <li>Heat map</li> </ul>	Common Visuals

**Keep it simple** and focus on essential charts. Variation of line, bar and column charts should be sufficient for 80% of most analyses.

Who is the **END USER** and What do you want them to?

Colleagues	Managers	Executives	
Detailed and granular level	Summarized data with clear actionable insights	High level crystal clear to the point information	
<ul><li>Tables or Combo charts</li><li>Granular details to support analysis</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Common charts and graphs, some detail but only when it supports insights</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>KPI cards</li> <li>Simple charts</li> <li>Minimal details, unless it's critical</li> </ul>	

How you visualize the data is a function of who will consume it.

### **Context Is Key**

Context gives meaning to data and helps user interpret them accurately.



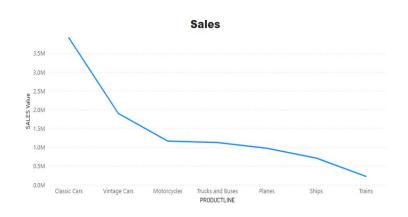
25K

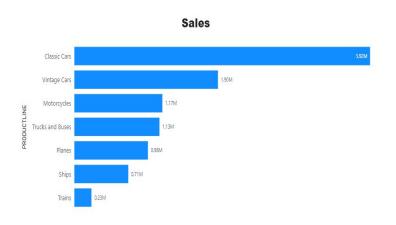
Sales



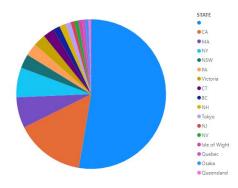
### **Common Data Visualization Mistakes**

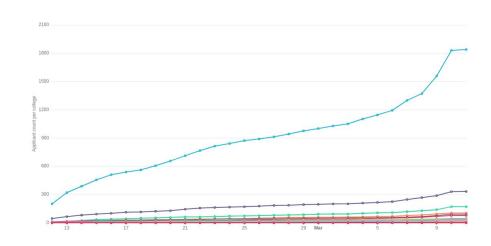
### Choosing the wrong chart type



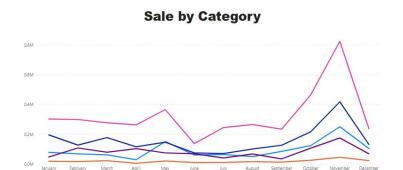


### Showing too many series in single visual

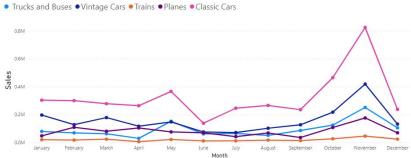




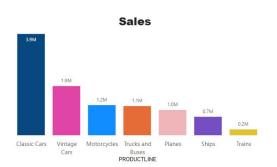
### Failing to provide meaningful context



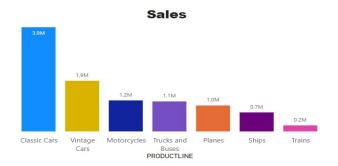
#### **Sale by Category**



### Showing too many series in single visual







### **Data Visualisation Practices**

- Know Your Audience
- Choose the Right Chart Type
- Simplify
- Use Consistent Design
- Provide Context
- Emphasize Key Insights
- Tell a Story
- Ensure Accessibility
- Iterate and Test
- Consider Interactivity
- Optimize Performance
- Stay Up-to-Date

### Seaborn

- built upon matplotlib
- Aesthetically pleasing
- simplifies visualization
- Work directly with Pandas Dataframe reducing the need for manual data manipulation

### **Dashboard**

Dashboard are analytics tools designed to consolidate data from multiple sources track metrics and facilitate data driven decision making.

### **Dashboard Design**

### Define the purpose

- Dashboards can be made to serve various purposes like executive level report, exploratory or explanatory analysis, infographic style storytelling.
- How you approach the design of the dashboard is function of the purpose and the audience.

#### **Key Considerations**

- Who will be the end user
- What are their Key business goals and objectives
- What are the most important question they need answer to
- How frequently will the dashboard be reviewed

1 Define the purpose

2 Choose the right metrics

3 Present the data effectively

4 Eliminate clutter & noise

5 Use layout to focus attention

**6** Tell a clear story

#### Choose the right metrics

- It's important to identify which metrics and KPI to include
- Focus on metrics that directly align with level of details most appropriate for the audience

#### **Key Considerations**

- Accurate measures
- Level of details

- 1 Define the purpose
- 2 Choose the right metrics
- 3 Present the data effectively
- 4 Eliminate clutter & noise
- 5) Use layout to focus attention
- **6** Tell a clear story

### Present data effectively

- Dashboard is all about information quickly and clearly
- Use charts and visuals best suited for the type of data

#### **Key Considerations**

- It's all about what tell the story most effectively and efficiently
- Prioritize effectiveness over variety

Define the purpose
Choose the right metrics
Present the data effectively
Eliminate clutter & noise
Use layout to focus attention

Tell a clear story

#### Eliminate clutter

- When it comes to dashboard space is precious
- Avoid all the glitters they distract the user

#### **Key Considerations**

• Clarity over aesthetics

- 1 Define the purpose
- 2 Choose the right metrics
- 3 Present the data effectively
- 4 Eliminate clutter & noise
- 5 Use layout to focus attention
- 6 Tell a clear story

#### Use layout to focus attention

 A good layout is key to guide insights and trends upfront to guide through a logical story

#### **Key Considerations**

- Don't expect users to connect the dots on their own
- Pre attentive attributes like color, size, position etc to highlight key data
- Consider common reading pattern (Z or F patterns)

- 1 Define the purpose
- 2 Choose the right metrics
- 3 Present the data effectively
- 4 Eliminate clutter & noise
- 5 Use layout to focus attention
- 6 Tell a clear story

#### Tell a clear story

- Number, charts and graph are important but we are inspired by stories
- If your dashboard doesn't inspire action or facilitate change, What purpose does it serve.

#### **Key Considerations**

 Dashboards should be designed to tell clear data driven stories designed to expose key insights and inspire stakeholders to act.

- 1 Define the purpose
- 2 Choose the right metrics
- 3 Present the data effectively
- 4) Eliminate clutter & noise
- 5 Use layout to focus attention
- 6 Tell a clear story

### **BI tools**

- Microsoft Power BI
- Tableau
- Google Looker studio
- Apache superset/preset
- Amazon quicksight

### **Power BI**

Power BI, a business analytics service by Microsoft, furnishes interactive visualizations and business intelligence capabilities. It empowers users to interface with diverse data sources, standardize, model, and generate insightful reports and dashboards.

### **Power BI version**

Power Bi Desktop

Resides local system and used to build and publish reports

Power Bi Web service

Resides on the web as a form of website and used to build report, make dashboards and share with others

Power Bi App

Its an app version of power BI which is used to view and share reports and dashboards

### **Power BI view**

- Report View
- Table View
- Data model View