



2018

## HUMAN-CENTERED DASHBOARD DESIGN

Deep Dive Training

IT | HUE

Honeywell Internal

**Honeywell**

THE POWER OF **CONNECTED**

# Agenda



Introduction to Dashboards

Worst Practices

Best Practices

Charts

Tables

Q&A



Human-Centered Dashboard Design

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## Introduction to Dashboards

# Why Dashboards?

If they're well designed, then they...

... allow gaining insights from BIG DATA

→ informative and useful

... are easy to understand and pleasant to look at

→ people actually use them

... get everyone on the same page – literally

→ communication and decisions are based the same agreed upon information

After: <http://www.thetingleyadvantage.com/2013/06/the-importance-of-dashboards.html>





# Misconceptions

- **Dashboards are comprehensive**

Dashboards are not comprehensive tools for analysis, decision making or management.

Instead, they may be the start of an exploration into comprehensive information.

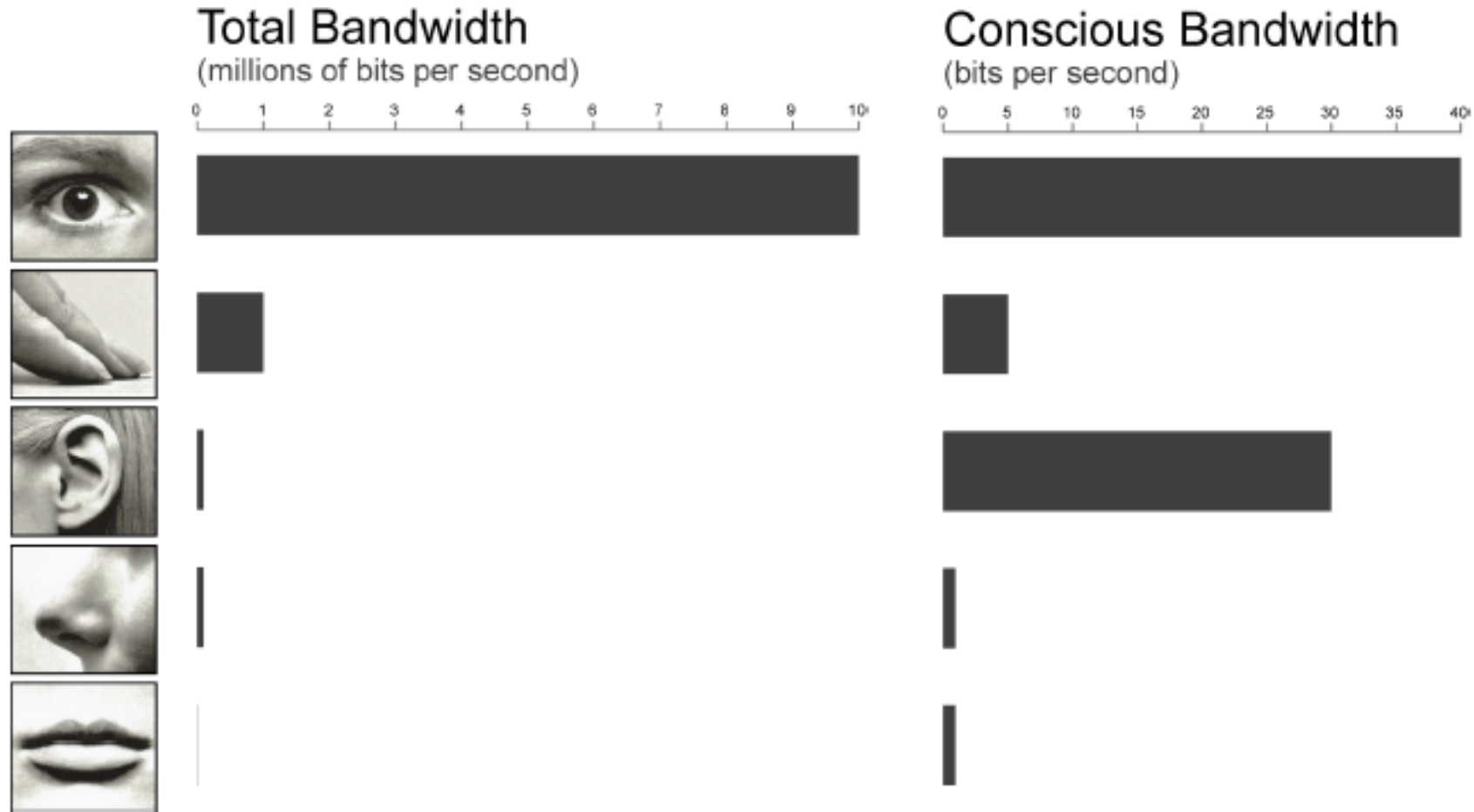
- **Dashboards are all visual**

Dashboards do not need to be all visual.

Instead, they may also feature data tables or other structured alphanumeric information.



# Why is it good to present information visually?



Few, S. (2009). Now You See It: Simple Visualization Techniques for Quantitative Analysis. Analytics Press, Oakland, CA.

# Why is it good to present information visually?

- Visualizations are more attractive to look at than numeric data
- Humans are better in processing graphical than numeric data

I'll show you the height of 10 persons (in meters).

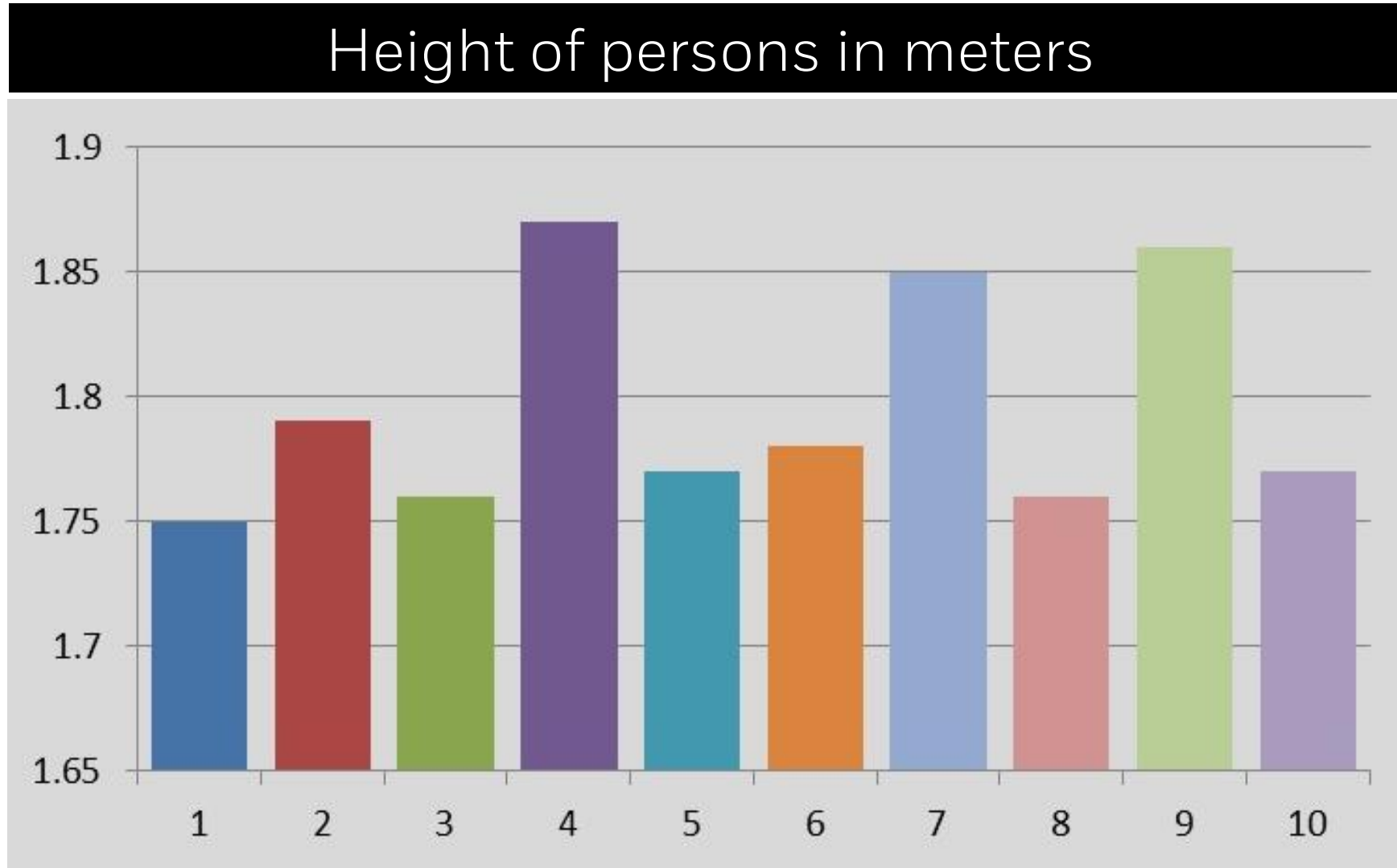
Speed test: What person is the tallest?

# Why is it good to present information visually?

Person	Height (meters)
1	1.75
2	1.79
3	1.76
4	1.86
5	1.77
6	1.78
7	1.87
8	1.76
9	1.85
10	1.77



# Why is it good to present information visually?



# Dashboards vs. Reports

## Dashboard

- Dynamic & Interactive
- High-level
- At a glance
- 1 screen
- Graphics
- Information

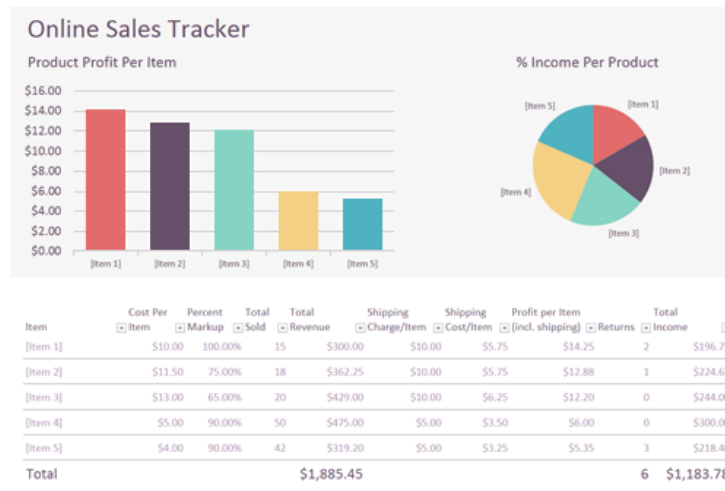
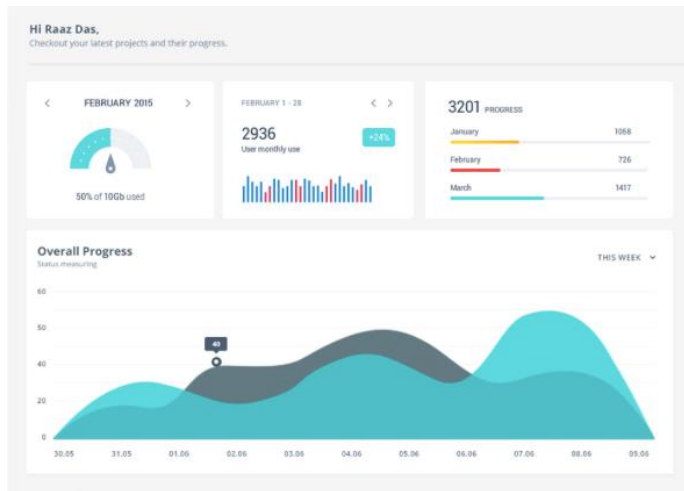
Drill into more details ►

◀ Summarize



## Report

- Static
- Deep
- Involved
- Many pages
- ASCII
- Data



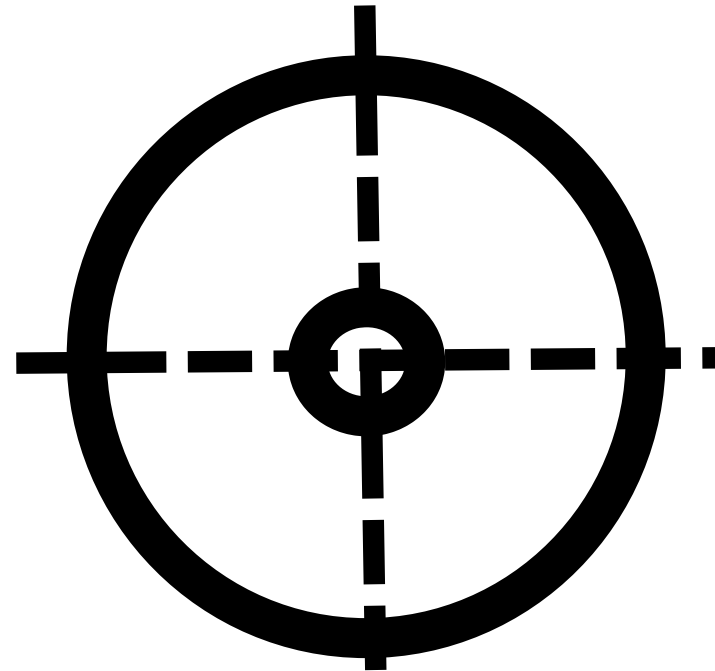
# When is a dashboard a good dashboard?

When it provides overview and insight – fast and accurately



## Speed

How fast can I understand the information?



## Accuracy

How accurate is my interpretation of the information?

Human-Centered Dashboard Design

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## Worst Practices



## Worst Practices

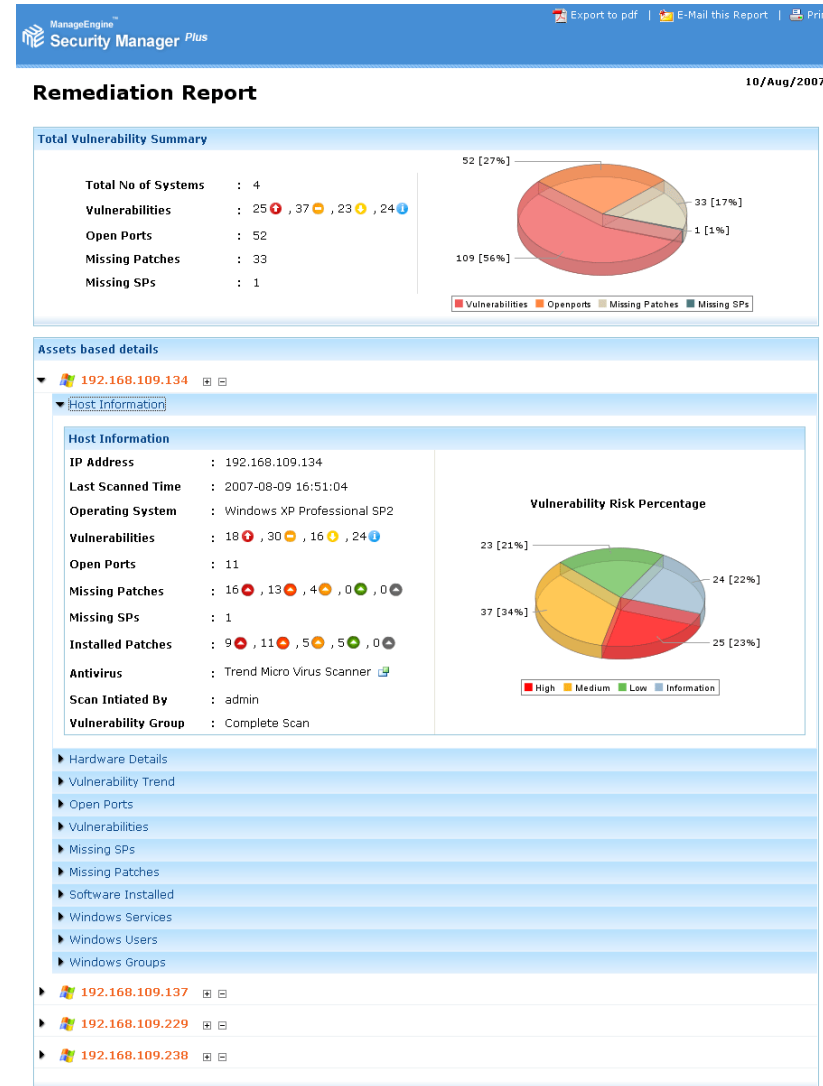
- Exceeding boundaries of single screen
- Supplying inadequate context for data
- Displaying excessive detail or precision
- Introducing meaningless variety
- Not highlighting important data
- Showing useless decoration
- Designing an unattractive display





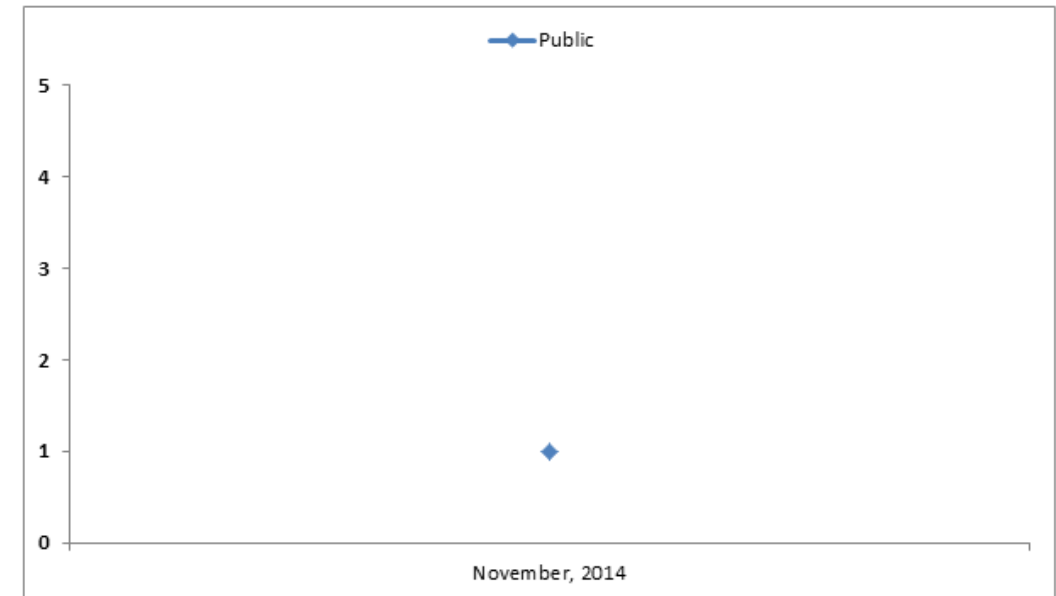
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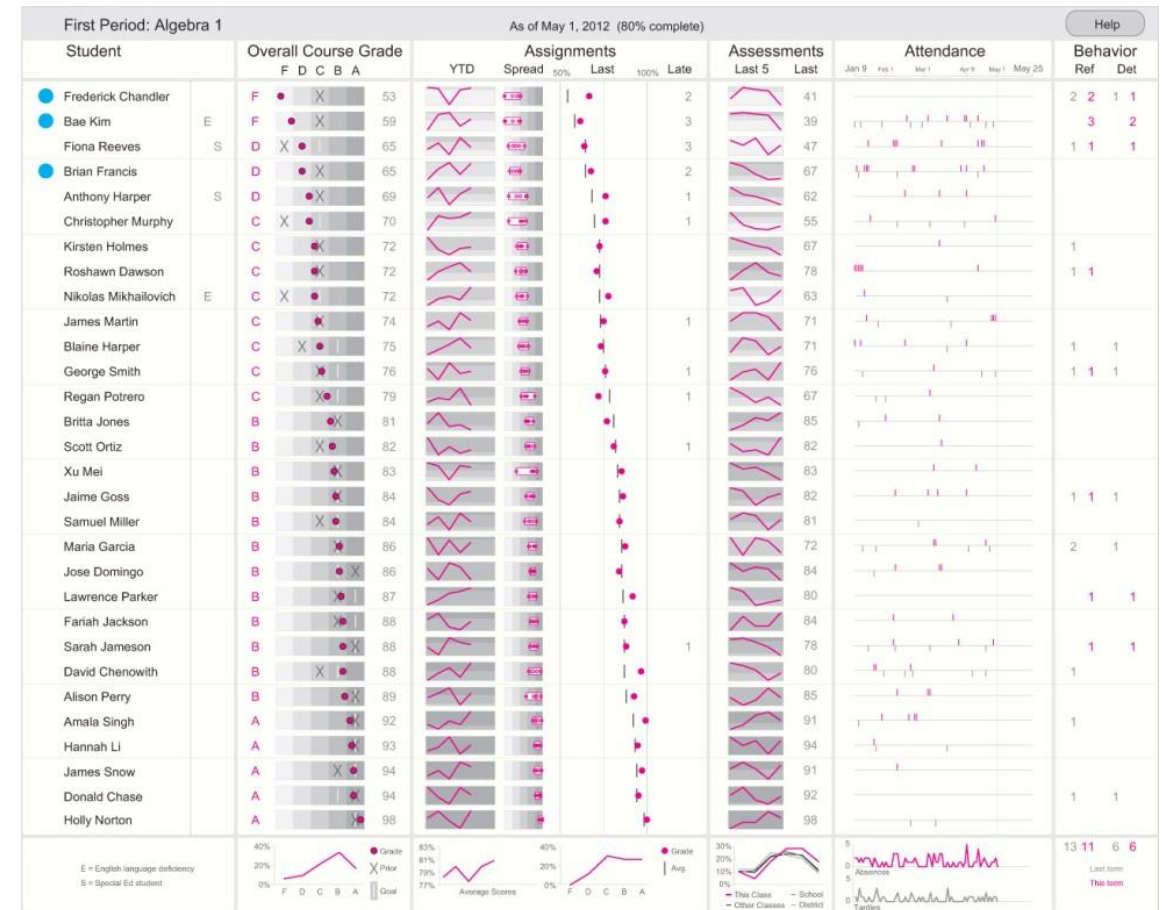
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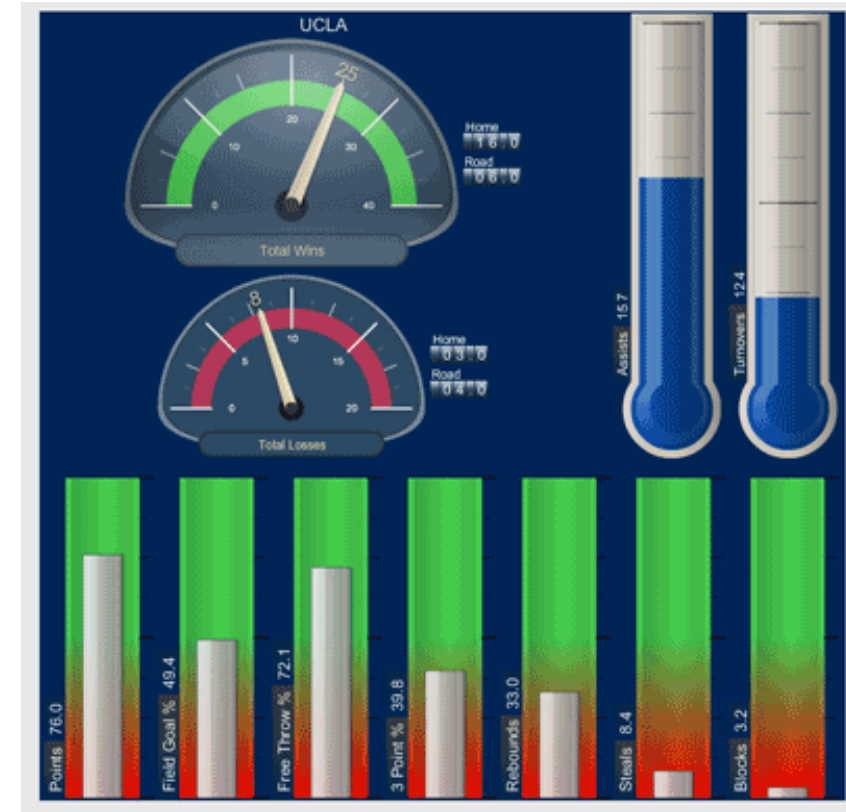
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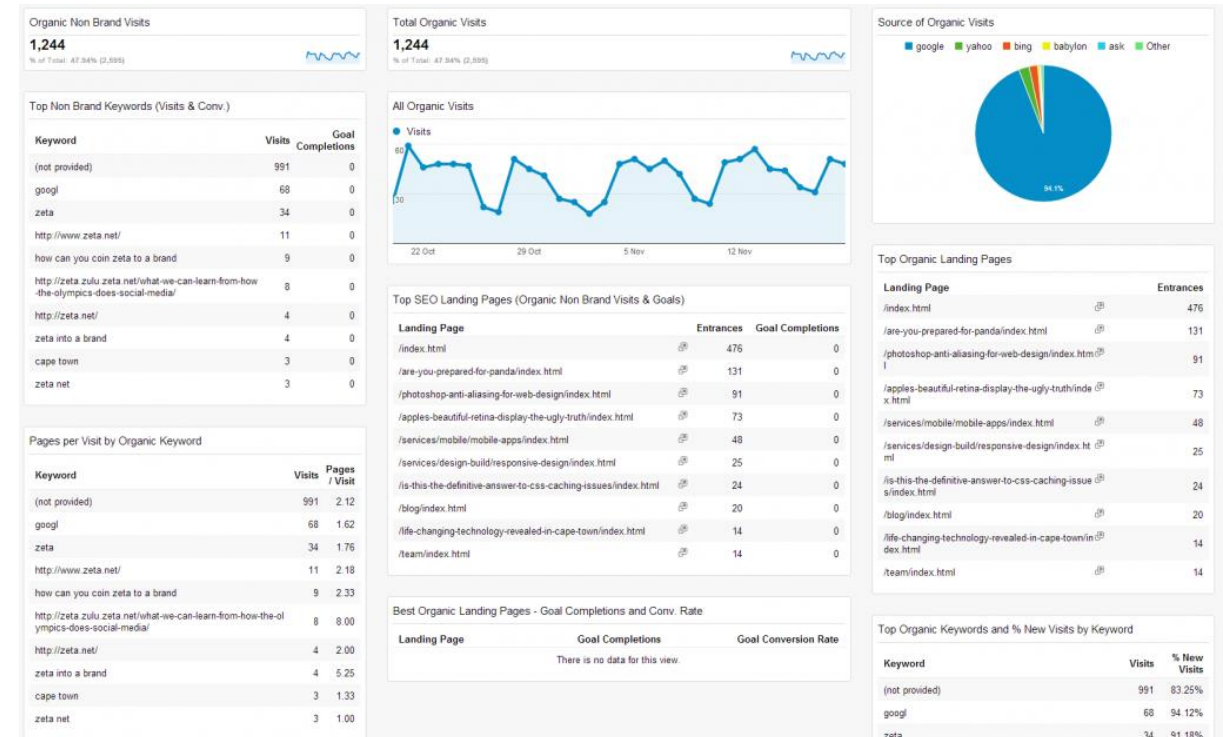
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# Worst Practices

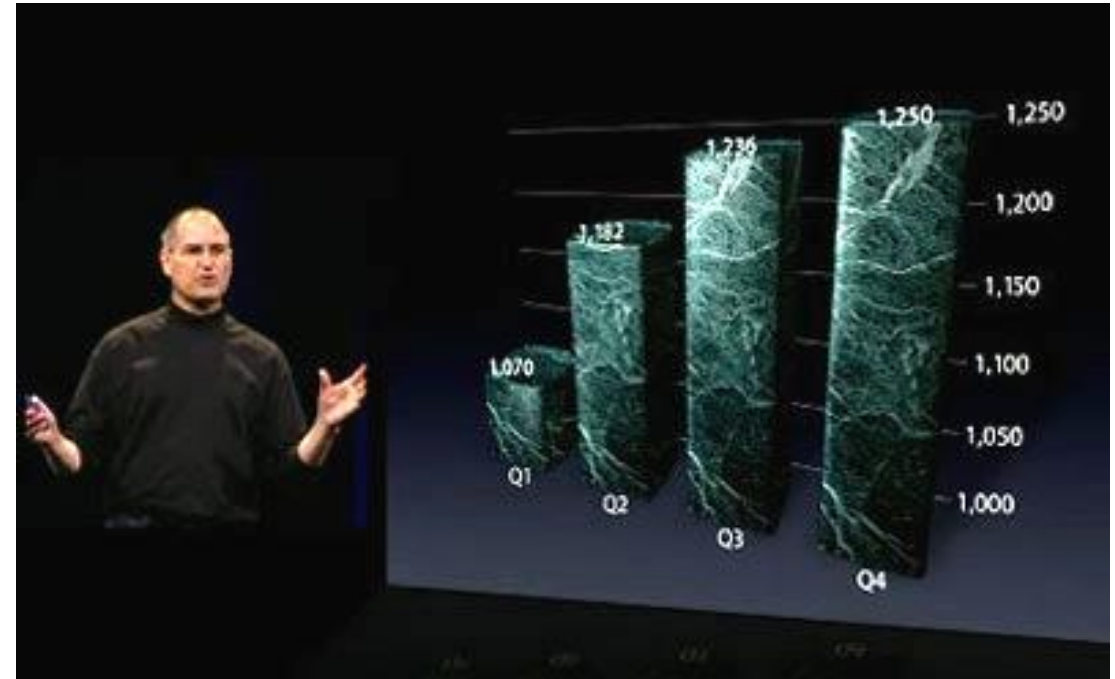
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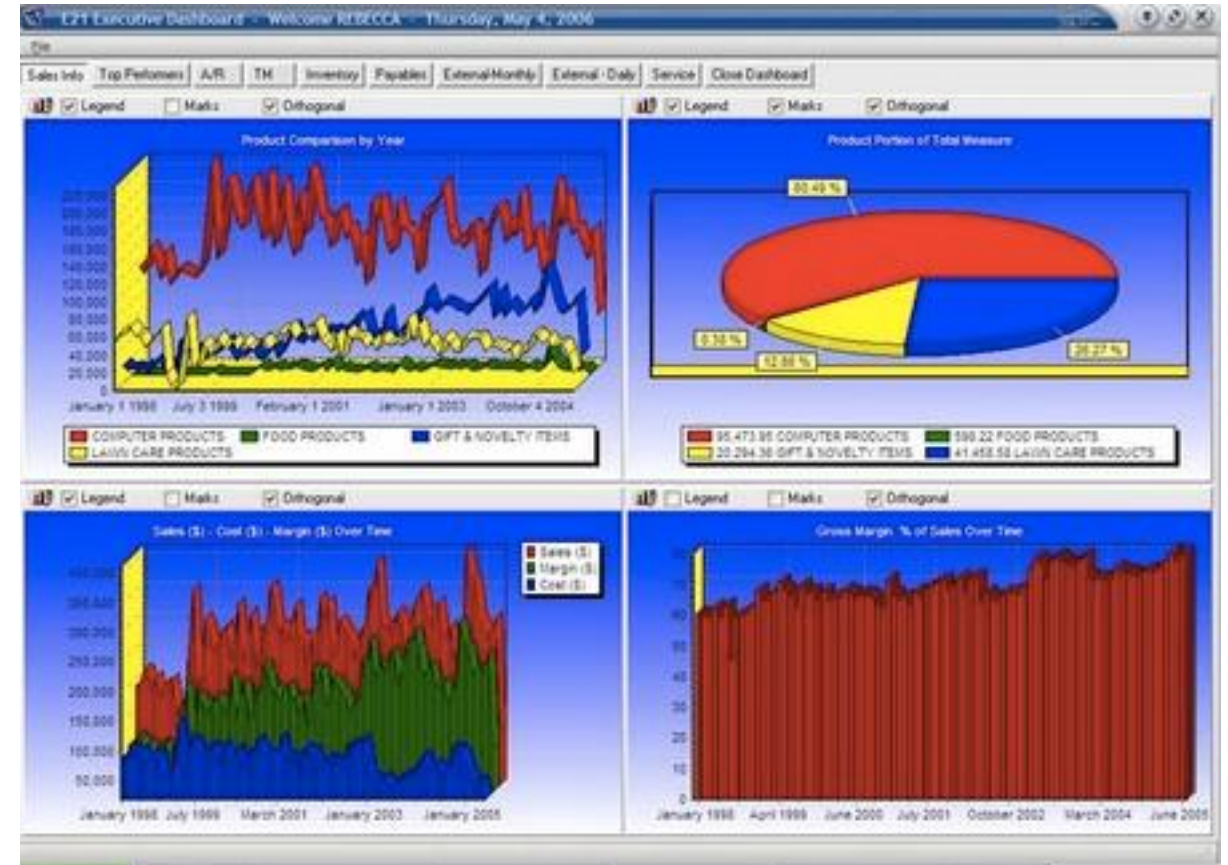
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Human-Centered Dashboard Design

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## Best Practices

# Best Practices

1.

## Determine WHAT to show

- What information is essential to a person, a team, a company?
- What data and metrics do we have available to turn into information?
- What insights shall the dashboard provide?

2.

## Determine HOW to show it

- Layout
- Charts vs. tables
- Chart types
- Ergonomics and Design

# Best Practices

## Managing limited screen real estate

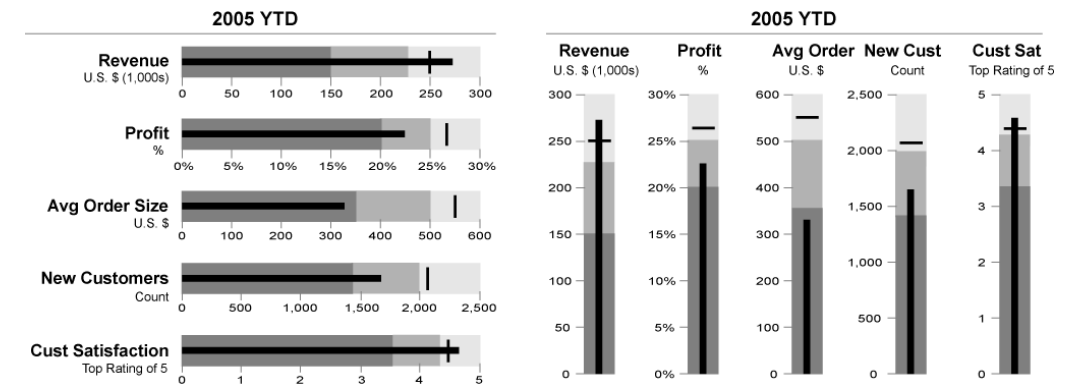
→ Use chart types that are optimized for small real estate

### Sparklines (E. Tufte)



= Data-intensive, design-simple, word-sized graphics

### Bullet graphs (S. Few)



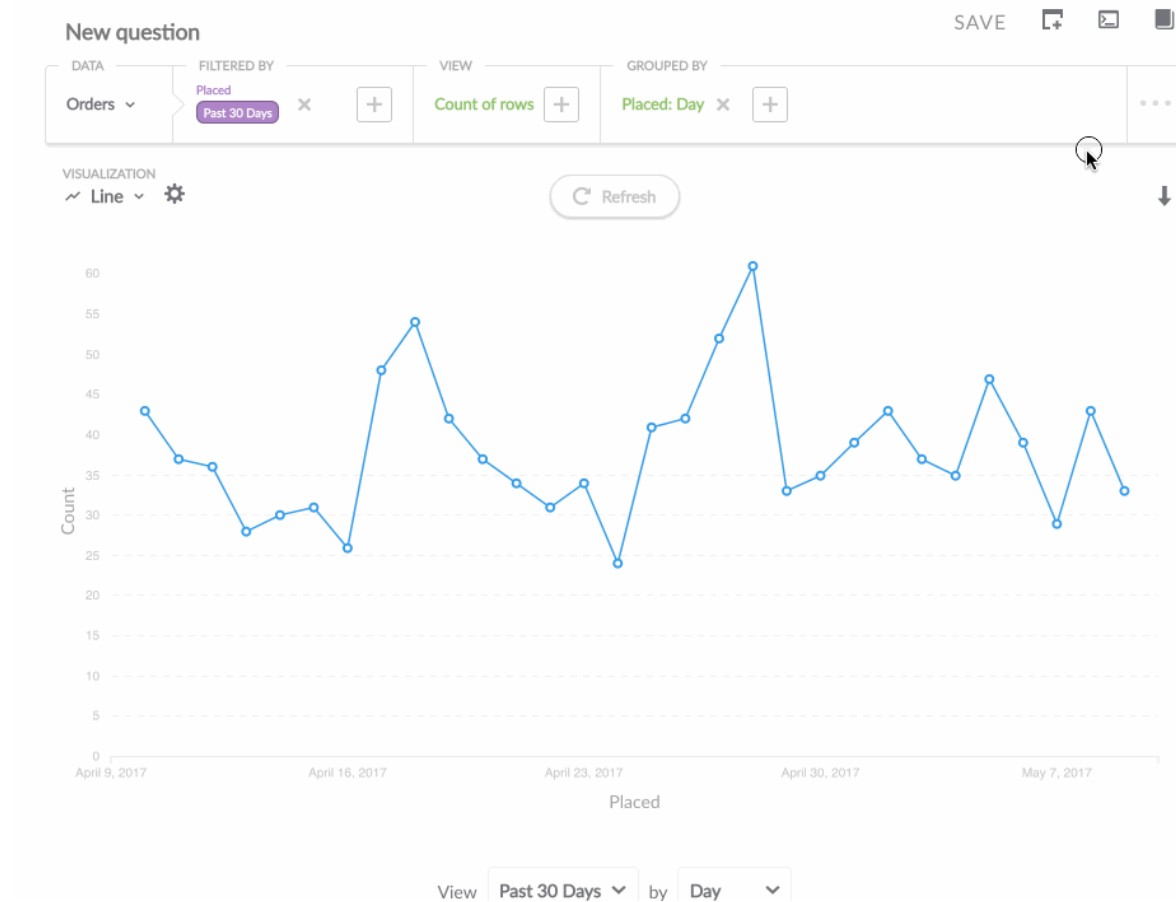
= Column and bar charts enriched with ranges, target values and actual value



# Best Practices

## Managing limited screen real estate

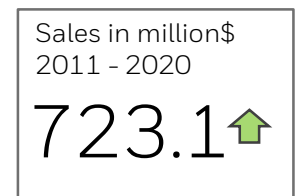
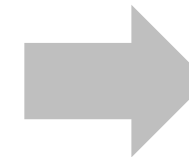
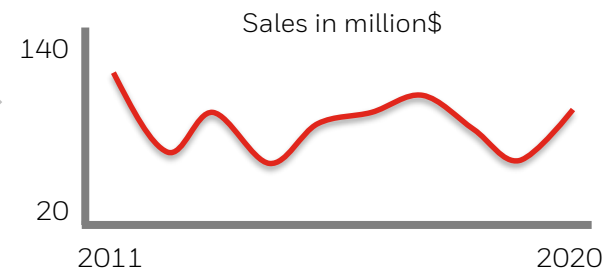
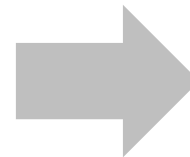
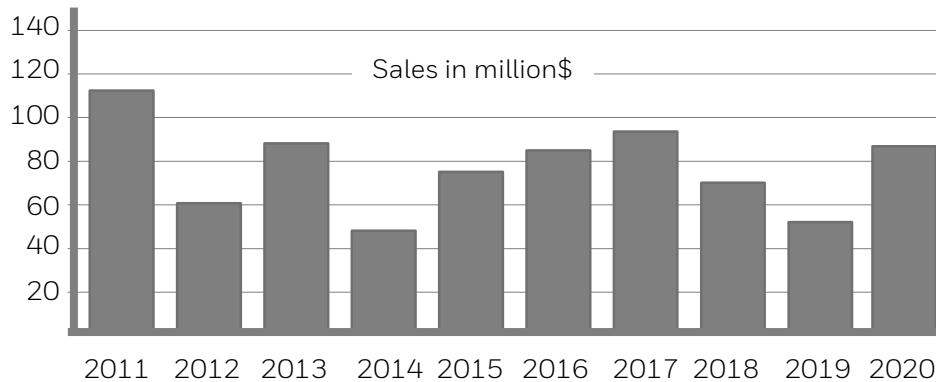
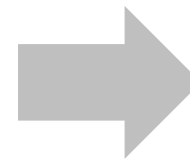
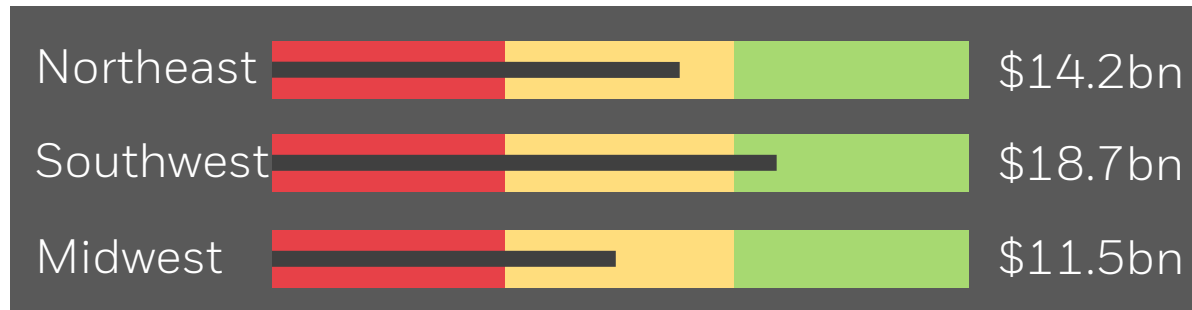
→ Use drill-in charts so that overview and detail share the same real estate, but not at the same time



# Best Practices

## Managing limited screen real estate

→ Gracefully degrade the detail rendered (aka RWD for graphs)

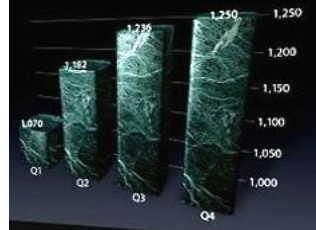


# Best Practices

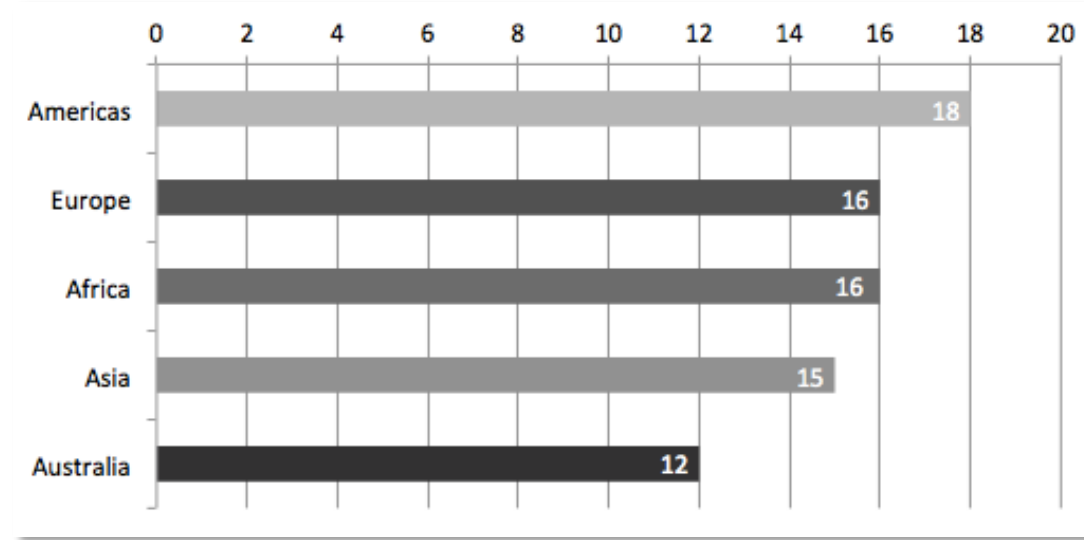
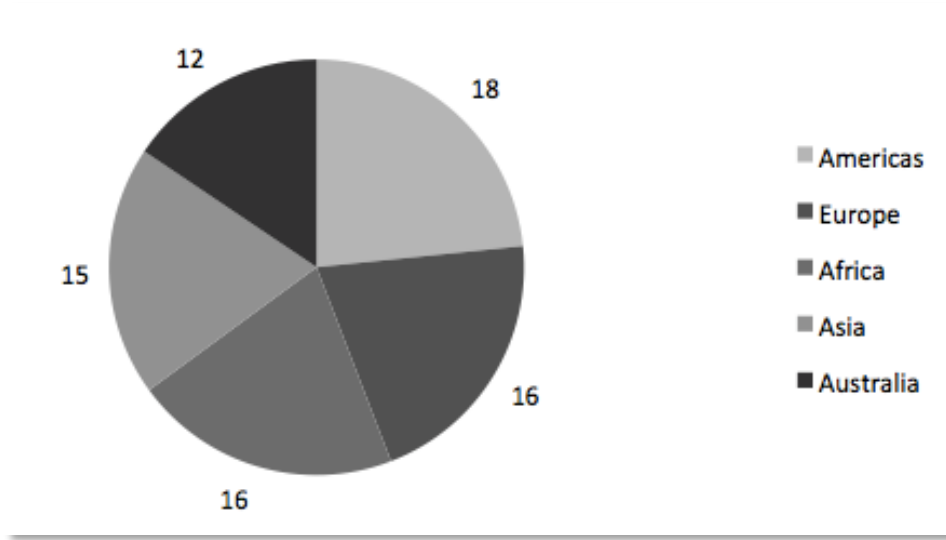
- Maximize the data-to-ink ratio (E. Tufte)

→ The higher, the better

$$\frac{\text{data}}{\text{ink}} = 1 = \text{ideal}$$

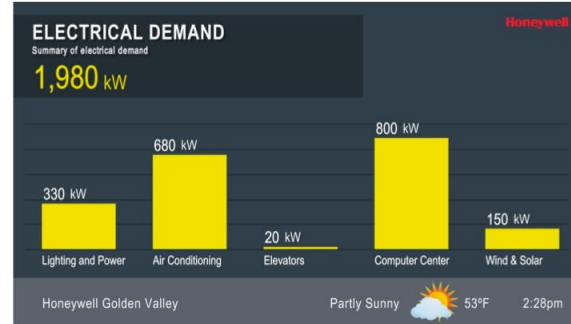
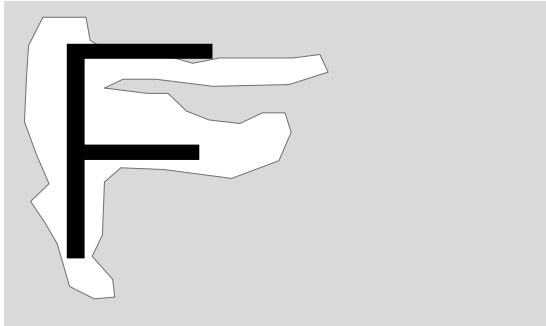


- Place values and labels as close to the graphic as possible

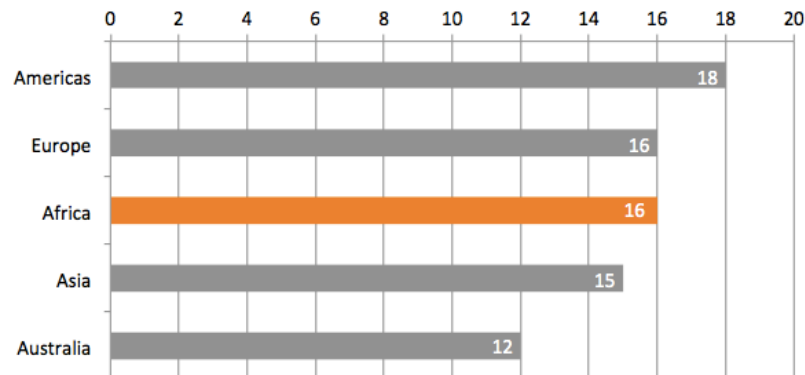


# Best Practices

- Place most important info towards the top left to support F-shaped visual scanning paths



- Highlight important things (but then: isn't everything on a dashboard important?)

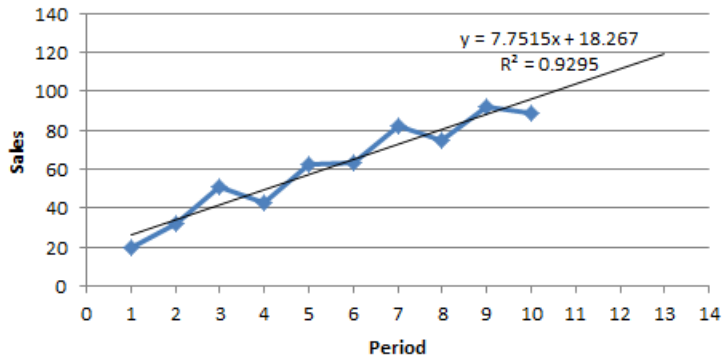


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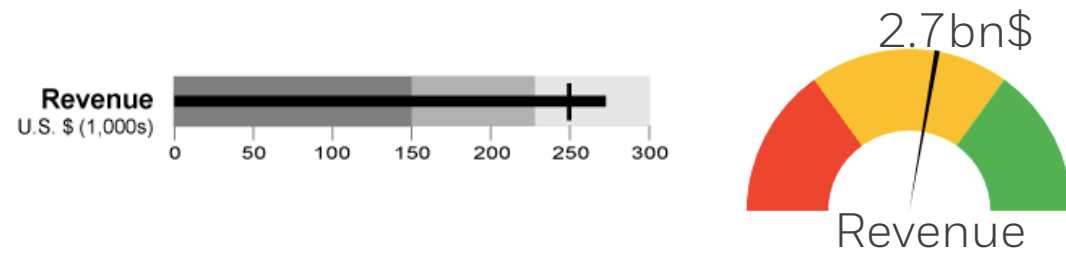
# Best Practices

- Provide context for data

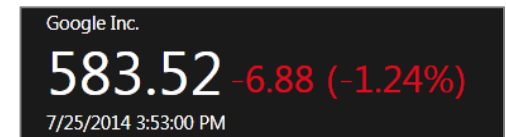
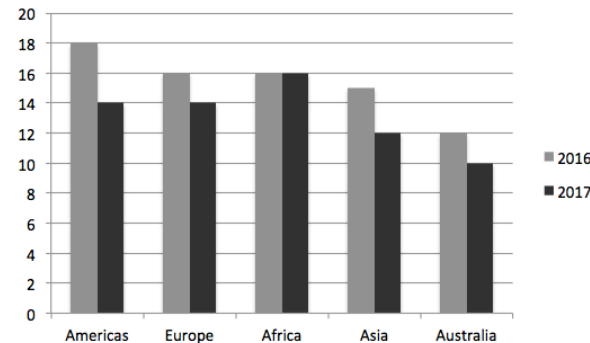
→ Extrapolation into the future



→ Display of target values or ranges



→ Reference to historical values





# Best Practices

## Use of Text

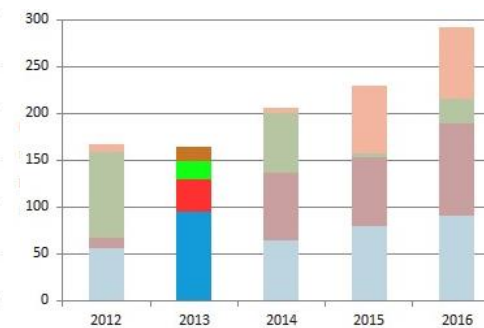
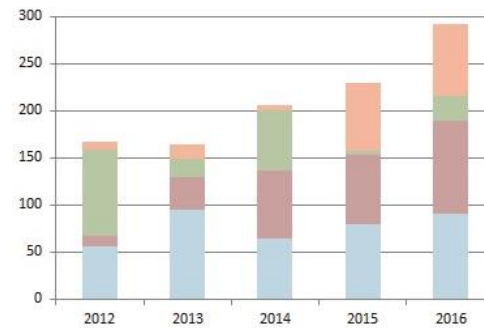
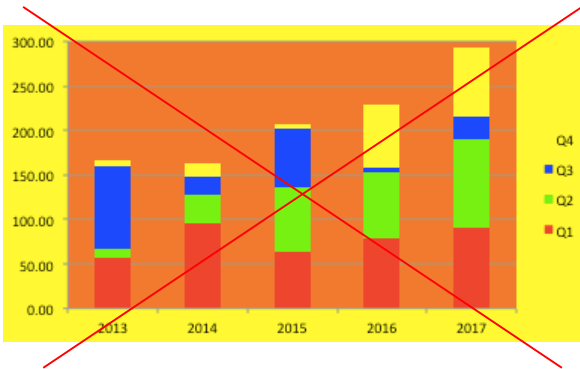
- Use as few font types as possible
- Use as few text orientations as possible
- Provide for legibility: size, contrast, type
- Use text treatment such as size, color or bolding for highlighting



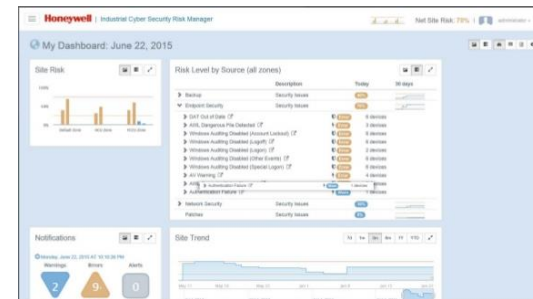
# Best Practices

## Use of Color

- Don't over-use color. Use de-saturated colors. Use saturated colors for highlighting data.



- Positive polarity (dark content on light background) is generally better than negative polarity
- Make background achromatic so that you can choose among more foreground colors



Industrial Cyber Security Manager

A photograph of a person's hands holding a pair of glasses over a desk. The desk has a laptop, a notebook, and several papers with hand-drawn diagrams and charts. A red marker and a green marker are also visible. The background is a blurred indoor setting with a plant.

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## Charts

# Charts

- Time Series
  - categorical scale represents time
- Composition
  - part to whole
- Deviation
  - difference between values and a reference
- Distribution
  - frequency of values
- Relationship
  - correlation of two sets of values
- Comparison and Ranking
  - values against other values

## Chart Types & Inventors



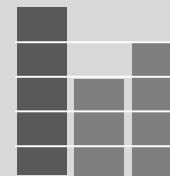
Line, 1786 by William Playfair



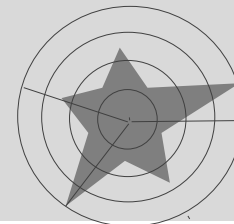
Bar, 1801 by William Playfair



Pie, 1801 by William Playfair



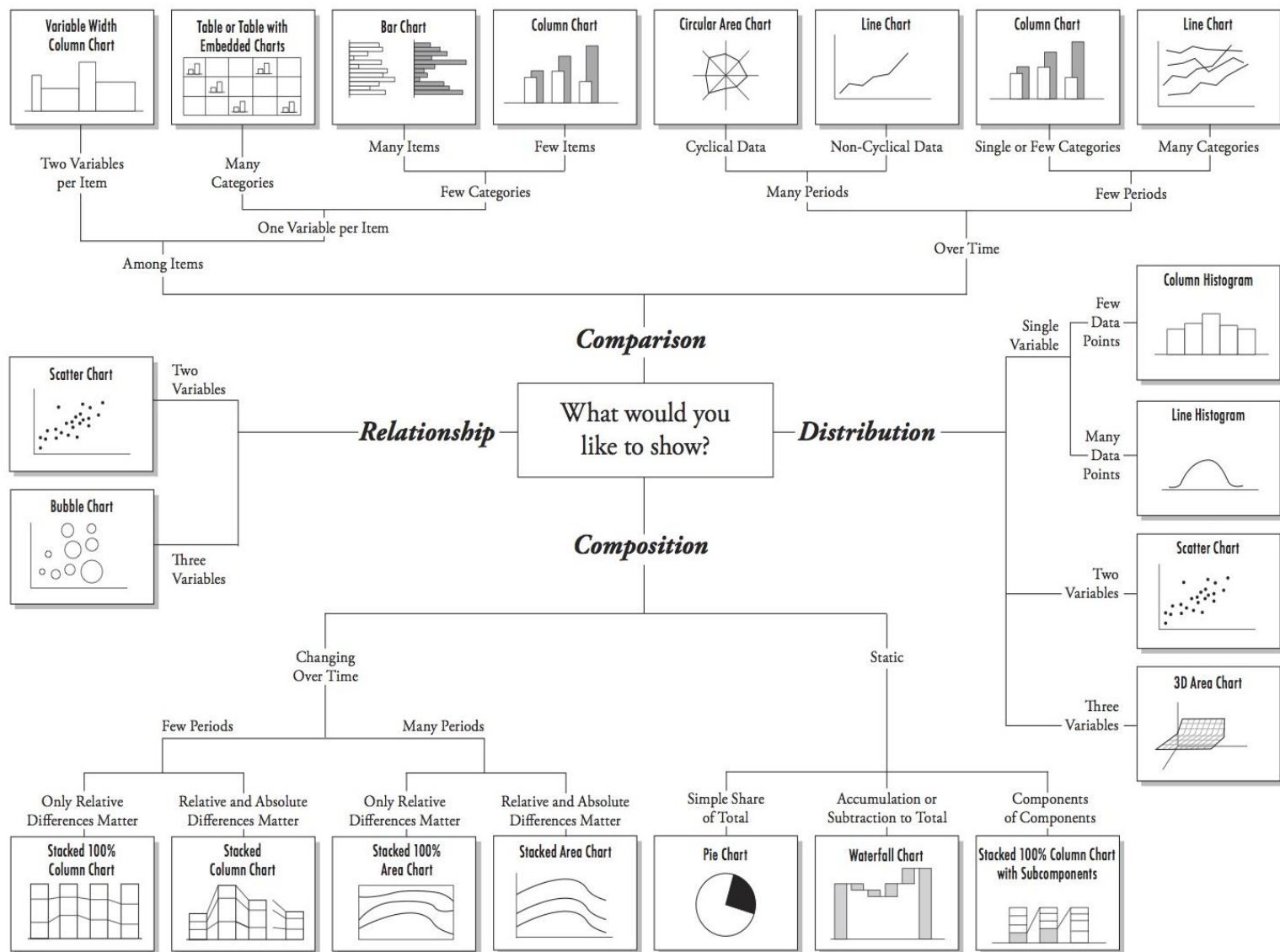
Histogram, 1891 by Karl Pearson



Radar, 1877 by Georg von Mayr



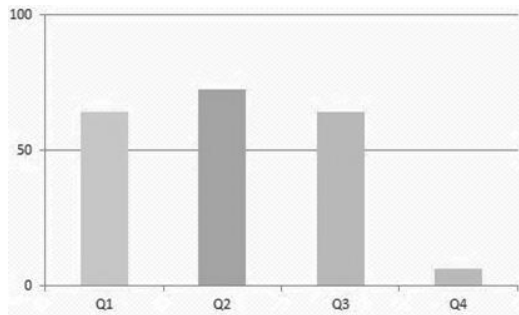
# Charts



# Charts

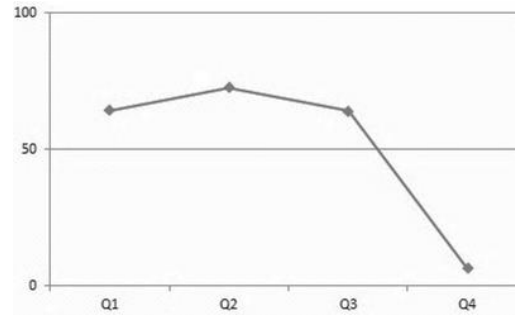
- Charts on dashboards typically show:
  - Quantitative values (= measures). “How much?” (e.g. \$2,000, \$3,000)
  - Categorical labels (= dimensions). “What?” (e.g. Person A, Person B, North, West)
- What’s the best range for quantitative scales?

## Column Charts



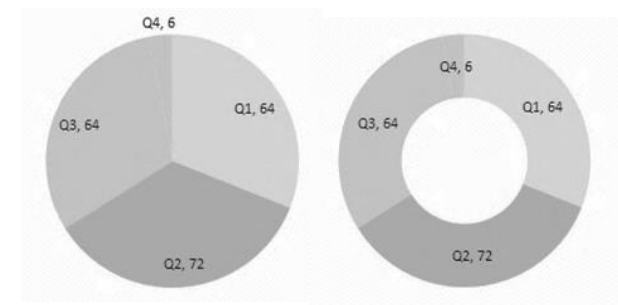
High end > highest value  
Low end is zero

## Line Charts



High end > highest value  
Low end < lowest value

## Pie & Donut Charts



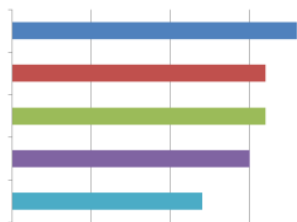
No worries, scale to 100%



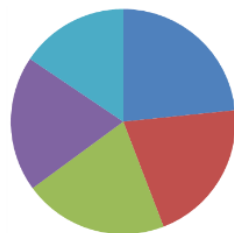
# Charts

Select the chart type based on aesthetics and human cognitive abilities

Position along scale



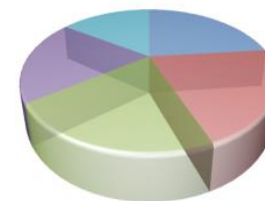
Angle



Area



Volume



Easy

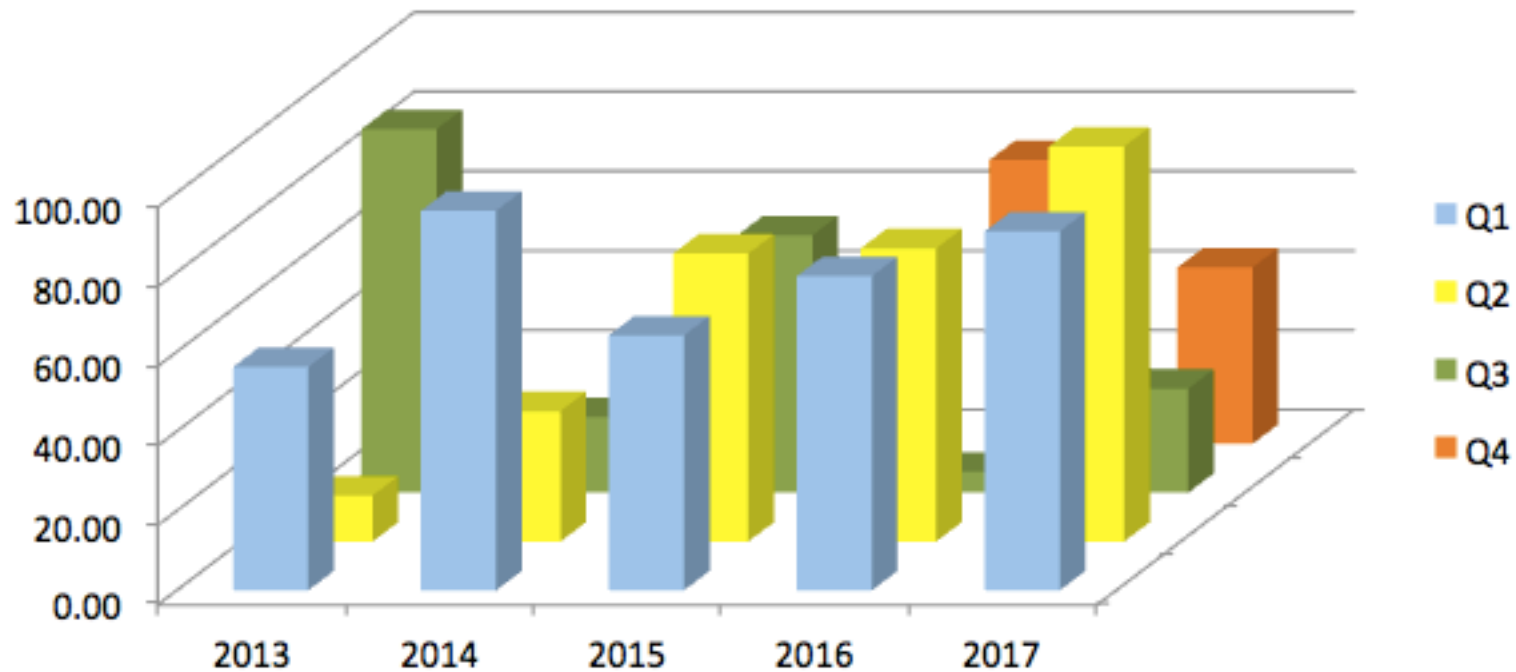
CONTINUUM

Hard

Cleveland, W.S. (1985). The Elements of Graphing Data. Wadsworth, Belmont, CA.

# Charts

“So, how were sales in Q4, 2013?” – “No idea. But this chart is a beauty!”



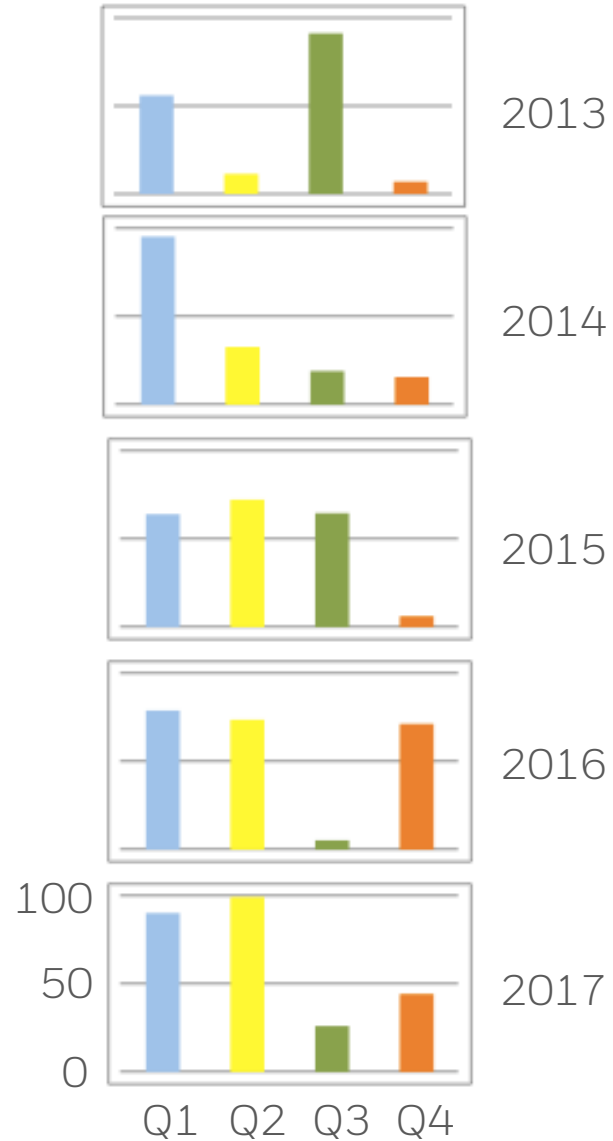
3d is usually not the best way to visualize data!

# Charts

## Alternative 1:

Panel Chart

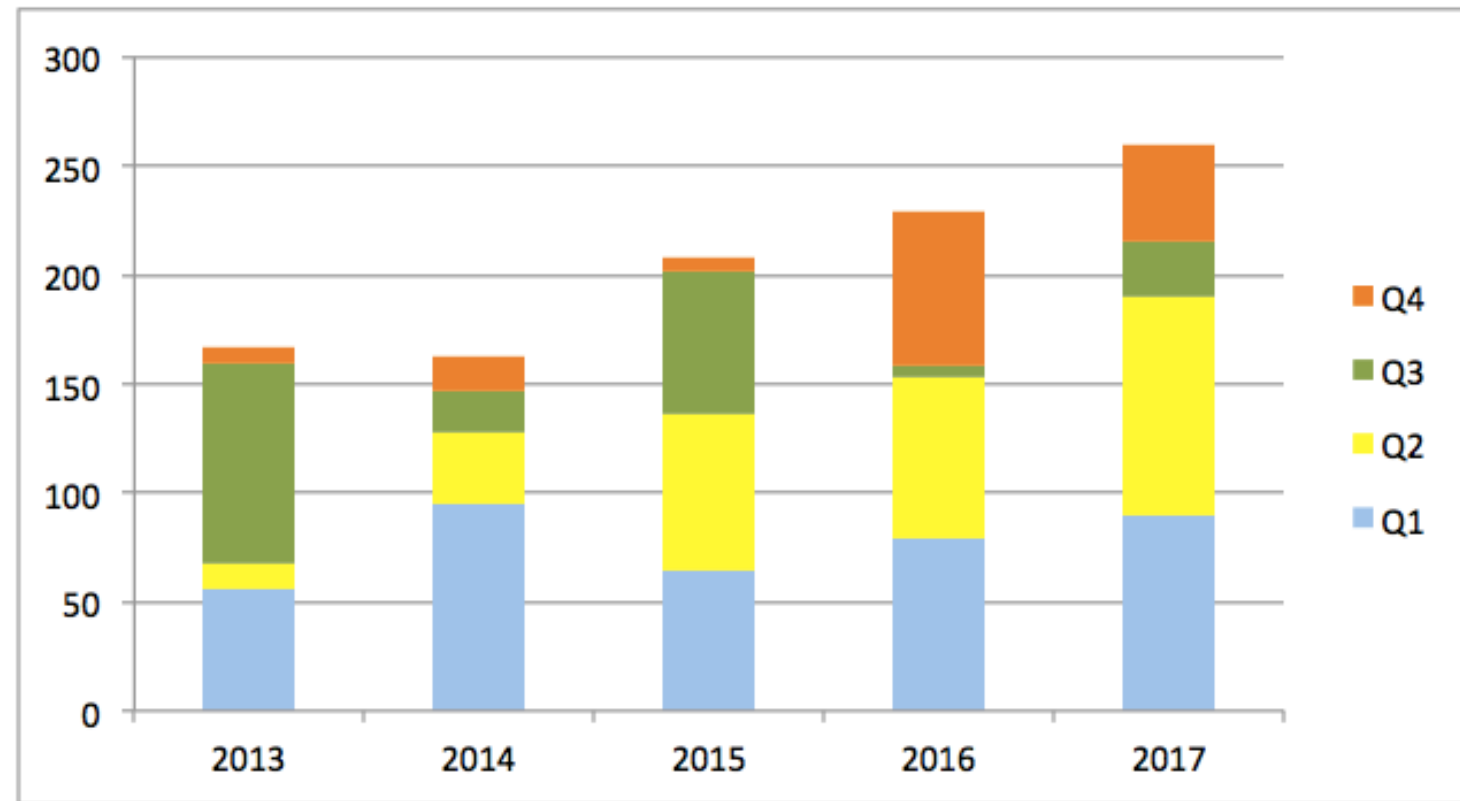
(aka Small Multiples)



# Charts

## Alternative 2:

### Stacked Column Chart





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## Tables



# Tables

When to use:

- For showing individual values
- For numeric precision
- For combining summary and details in the same display

1467	16	加格达奇	北京站	179
1425	16.09	南京西	北京站	115
4495	16.2	秦皇岛	北京站	22
4401	16.22	天津西	北京站	12
K285	16.36	烟台	北京站	137
T547	17.05	泰达	北京站	40
K27	17.3	丹东	北京站	143
T47	17.3	齐齐哈尔	北京站	182
T549	17.5	天津	北京站	35



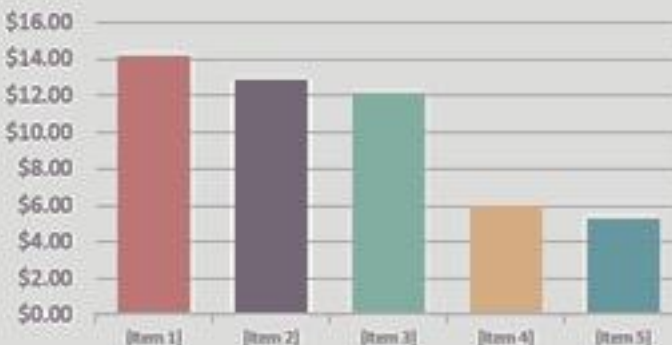
# Tables

## Best practices

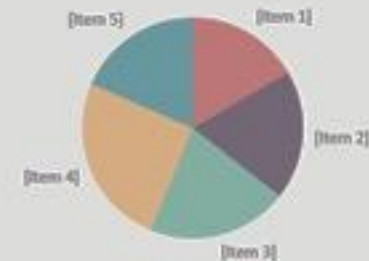
- Use white space to support readability
- Use alternate row colors for improved visual scanning
- Use highlighting to show important values
  - Fill colors
  - Border around cells
  - Text treatment (bold, color)
- Proper text and number alignment

### Online Sales Tracker

Product Profit Per Item



% Income Per Product



Item	Cost Per Item	Percent Markup	Total Sold	Total Revenue	Shipping Charge/Item	Shipping Cost/Item	Profit per Item (incl. shipping)	Returns	Total Income
[Item 1]	\$10.00	100.00%	15	\$300.00	\$10.00	\$5.75	\$14.25	2	\$196.75
[Item 2]	\$11.50	75.00%	18	\$362.25	\$10.00	\$5.75	\$12.88	1	\$224.63
[Item 3]	\$13.00	65.00%	20	\$429.00	\$10.00	\$6.25	\$12.20	0	\$244.00
[Item 4]	\$5.00	90.00%	50	\$475.00	\$5.00	\$3.50	\$6.00	0	\$300.00
[Item 5]	\$4.00	90.00%	42	\$339.20	\$5.00	\$3.25	\$5.35	3	\$218.40
Total				\$1,885.45				6	\$1,183.78

# Tables

Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
2008	120.30	118.76	143.23	78.55	460.84
2009	118.77	113.55	128.27	15.70	376.29
2010	64.12	72.39	154.23	6.20	296.94
2011	79.01	73.73	8.99	71.37	233.10
2012	89.78	99.32	66.36	76.80	332.26
2013	100.03	21.27	102.80	82.51	306.60
2014	103.33	22.92	123.74	42.80	292.78
2015	112.78	59.86	77.22	4.82	254.68
2016	104.60	9.03	9.88	31.20	154.71
2017	37.44	40.19	98.49	83.97	260.09
2018	9.98	8.14	35.77	86.64	140.53
Total	940.14	639.15	948.98	580.56	3108.83

# Tables

Maximizing Data-to-Ink Ratio

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Emphasizing categorical labels – through text treatment

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Emphasizing  
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through reducing (!)  
Data-to-Ink Ratio

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2015	112.78	59.86	77.22	4.82	254.68
2016	104.60	9.03	9.88	31.20	154.71
2017	37.44	40.19	98.49	83.97	260.09
2018	9.98	8.14	35.77	86.64	140.53
Total	940.14	639.15	948.98	580.56	3108.83



# Tables

Right-justifying the data for better understanding about high vs. low numbers

Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
2008	120.30	118.76	143.23	78.55	460.84
2009	118.77	113.55	128.27	15.70	376.29
2010	64.12	72.39	154.23	6.20	296.94
2011	79.01	73.73	8.99	71.37	233.10
2012	89.78	99.32	66.36	76.80	332.26
2013	100.03	21.27	102.80	82.51	306.60
2014	103.33	22.92	123.74	42.80	292.78
2015	112.78	59.86	77.22	4.82	254.68
2016	104.60	9.03	9.88	31.20	154.71
2017	37.44	40.19	98.49	83.97	260.09
2018	9.98	8.14	35.77	86.64	140.53
Total	940.14	639.15	948.98	580.56	3108.83















# Tables

Supporting scan-ability through alternating row colors

Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
2008	120.30	118.76	143.23	78.55	460.84
2009	118.77	113.55	128.27	15.70	376.29
2010	64.12	72.39	154.23	6.20	296.94
2011	79.01	73.73	8.99	71.37	233.10
2012	89.78	99.32	66.36	76.80	332.26
2013	100.03	21.27	102.80	82.51	306.60
2014	103.33	22.92	123.74	42.80	292.78
2015	112.78	59.86	77.22	4.82	254.68
2016	104.60	9.03	9.88	31.20	154.71
2017	37.44	40.19	98.49	83.97	260.09
2018	9.98	8.14	35.77	86.64	140.53
Total	940.14	639.15	948.98	580.56	3108.83













# Tables

Adding spark lines for overview

Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	
2008	120.30	118.76	143.23	78.55	460.84	
2009	118.77	113.55	128.27	15.70	376.29	
2010	64.12	72.39	154.23	6.20	296.94	
2011	79.01	73.73	8.99	71.37	233.10	
2012	89.78	99.32	66.36	76.80	332.26	
2013	100.03	21.27	102.80	82.51	306.60	
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2015	112.78	59.86	77.22	4.82	254.68	
2016	104.60	9.03	9.88	31.20	154.71	
2017	37.44	40.19	98.49	83.97	260.09	
2018	9.98	8.14	35.77	86.64	140.53	
Total	940.14	639.15	948.98	580.56	3108.83	

# Tables

Highlighting max and min values for overview

Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	
2008	120.30	118.76	143.23	78.55	460.84	
2009	118.77	113.55	128.27	15.70	376.29	
2010	64.12	72.39	154.23	6.20	296.94	
2011	79.01	73.73	8.99	71.37	233.10	
2012	89.78	99.32	66.36	76.80	332.26	
2013	100.03	21.27	102.80	82.51	306.60	
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Total	940.14	639.15	948.98	580.56	3108.83	

# Human-Centered Dashboard Design

## Q&A

## Recommended Reads

- <https://www.honeywell.com/brand/digital/patterns/data-visualization>
- Few, S. (2006). Information Dashboard Design: The Effective Visual Communication of Data. O'Reilly, Sebastopol, CA.
- Few, S. (2009). Now You See It: Simple Visualization Techniques for Quantitative Analysis. Analytics Press, Oakland, CA.
- Few, S. (2012). Show Me the Numbers: Designing Tables and Graphs to Enlighten. Analytics Press, Burlingame, CA.
- Few, S. (2013). Information Dashboard Design: Displaying Data for At-a-Glance Monitoring. Analytics Press, Burlingame, CA.
- <http://www.perceptualedge.com/>
- Tufte, E. (1990). Envisioning Information. Beautiful Evidence. Graphics Press, Cheshire, CT.
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Thank You!



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