Which Visualization?

A Quick Reference

You have the following data (sample): **Discrete Categories,**

Ordered categories, and Continuous Metrics

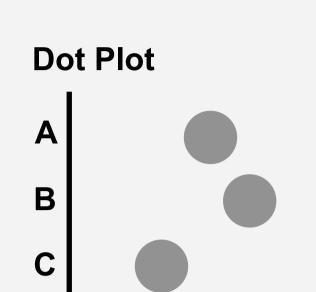
Here's how to plot them

Categories		Ordered Ca	ats	Continuous	Metrics		
City	Airline	Class	PriceBracket	Month	Distance	FlightTime	Price
Alphaville	XeroTrip	Coach	\$	1	300	120	250
Betastan	YoloFly	Business	\$\$	2	500	185	1,525
Chicago	ZeusAir	First	\$\$\$	3	650	240	4,023
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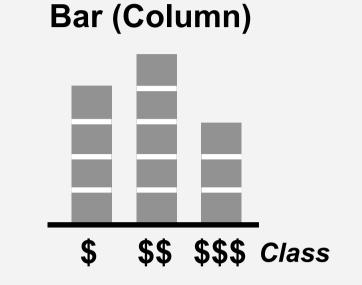
Discrete Categories **Ordered Categories Continuous Metrics**



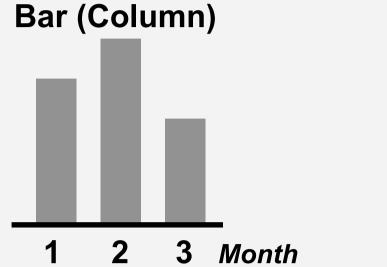
Sideways layout means readable labels



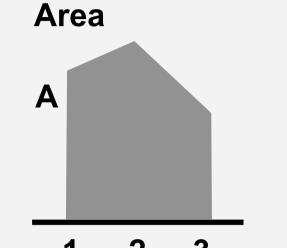
Benchmark Bar Α В **Budget**



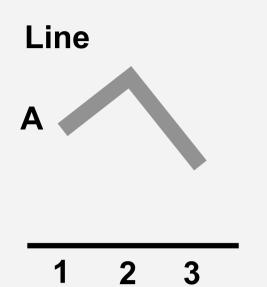
Histogram. Boxes help convey the underlying bins



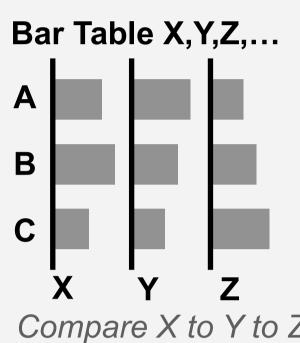
Increasing values move horizontally. So use Column, not Row



Adds continuity to x-axis.

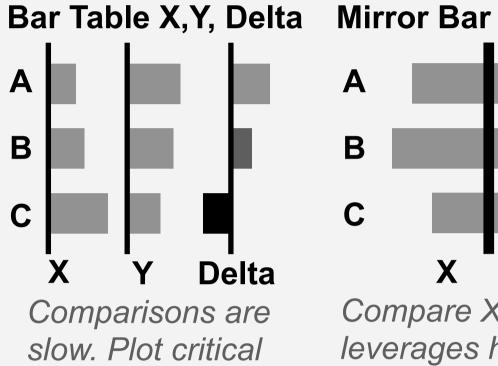


A non-zero y-axis base may be less misleading here

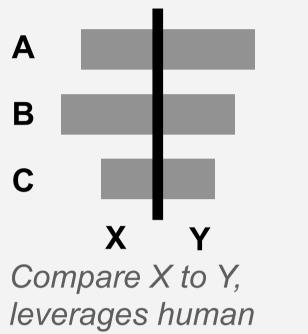


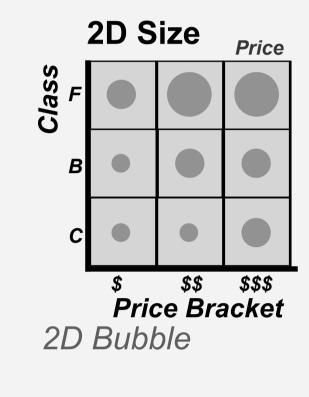
... by 2 categories

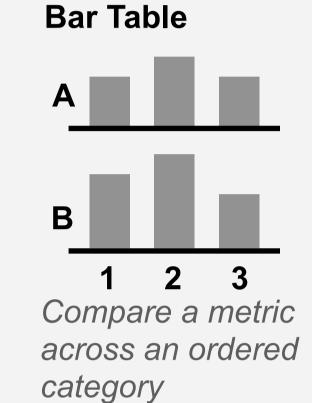
Compare X to Y to Z, 'Small multiples'. Please use this more

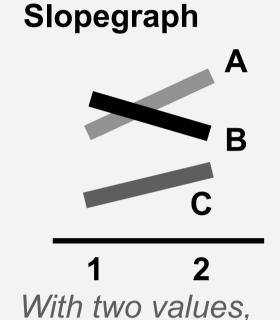


В Deltas explicitly symmetry perception







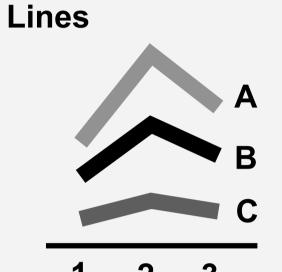


slope encodes

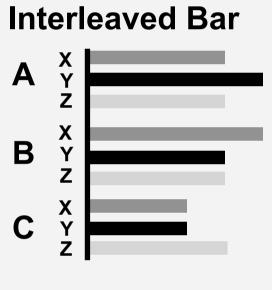
delta

Dual Axis Price Distance

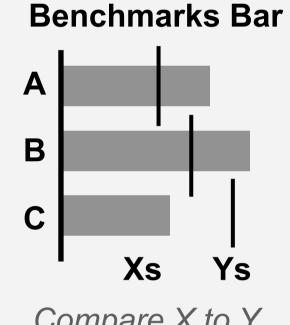
Use (below) instead. Crossings here are salient + meaningless



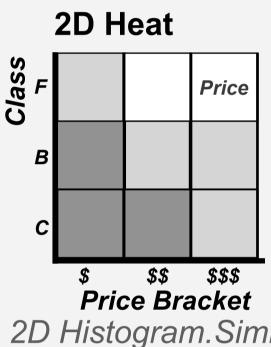
Getting spaghetti? Split into subset or Line-Table (below)



Interleaves two categories into one spatial dimension. Typically better to use Bar Table (above) instead



Compare X to Y. Fancier version called a 'Bullet graph'



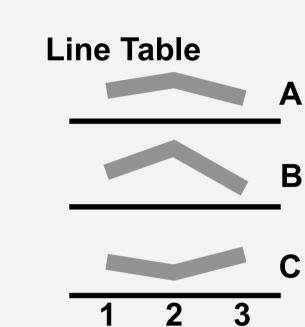
2D Histogram.Similar

in spirit to a bar table,

but ordered cats.



continuous-er



Trends visible, but use Lines (below) to compare heights

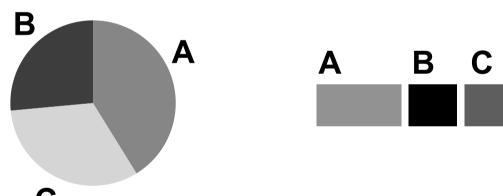
grouped by 1 category Pie

Part-to-Whole,

... by 2 categories



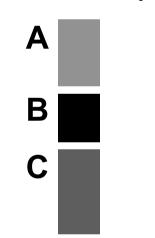
Stacked Bar (Row)



Screams 'Percentages!'

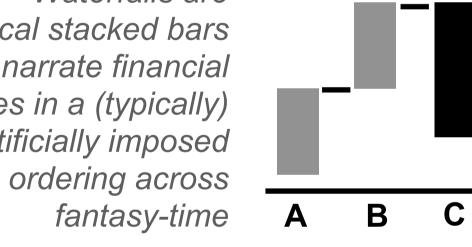
More precise and flex, but less screaming

Stacked Bar (Col)



Now I'm standing

Waterfalls are vertical stacked bars that narrate financial values in a (typically) artificially imposed



Waterfall

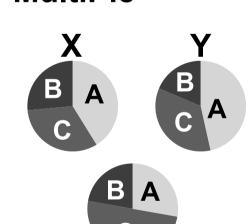
These lines are identical, with equal Y separation at each X slice, but it doesn't look that way!

No legends.

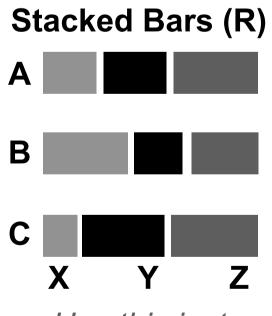
Instead,

Beware of an illusion for these: seeing differences (lines), or category values (stacked area) can be difficult and even misleading

MultiPie

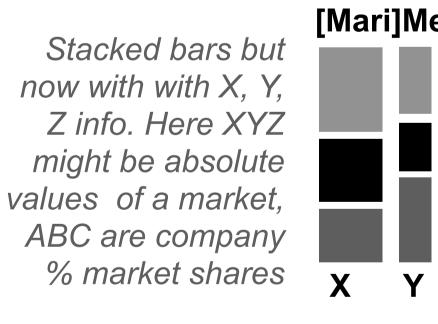


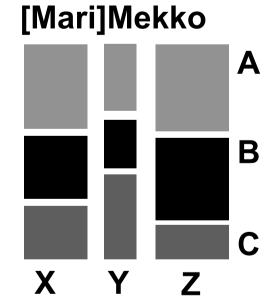
Please don't... (not recommended)

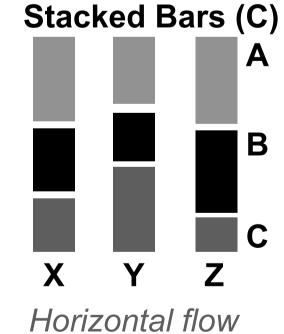




...Use this instead

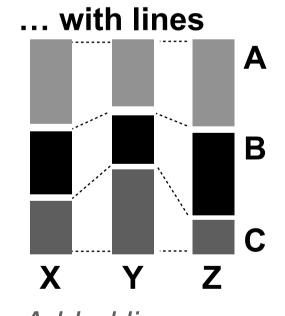




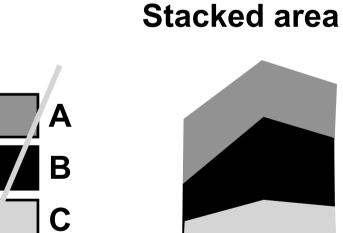


implies an ordering

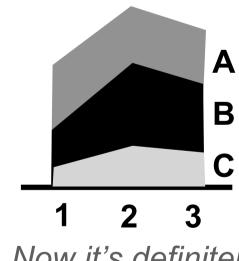
Metrics:



Added lines suggest continuity, help depict changes



directly label actual values

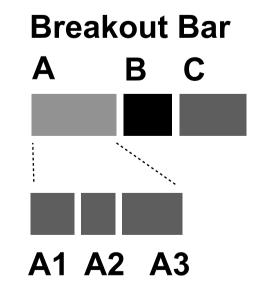


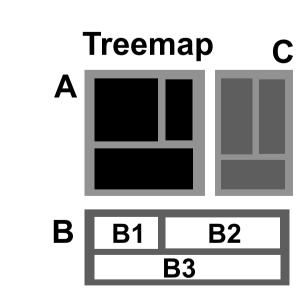
Now it's definitely continuous

Let's zoom in here. Use different colors. Global at top or left.

Just look at it.

Look at this number.





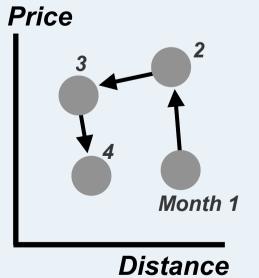
Hierarchy, ~3 levels max of bento boxes going all Inception within other bentos. Size+Color better code different metrics. Typically <u>misused</u>. 95% sure you actually wanted a Bar Table (above)

Price

Scatter

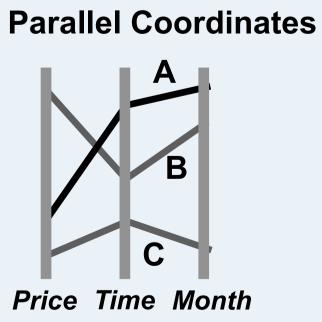
An elegant graph, from a <u>civilized age</u>

Month

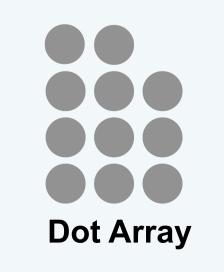


Connected Scatter

A scatterplot, connected into a journey over time



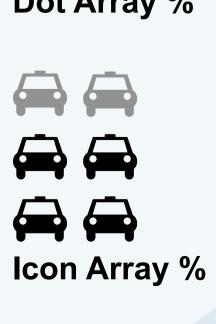
Beyond 2 perpendicular Cartesian axes, Parallel format allows more axes

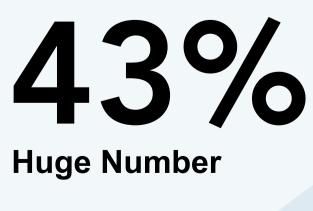


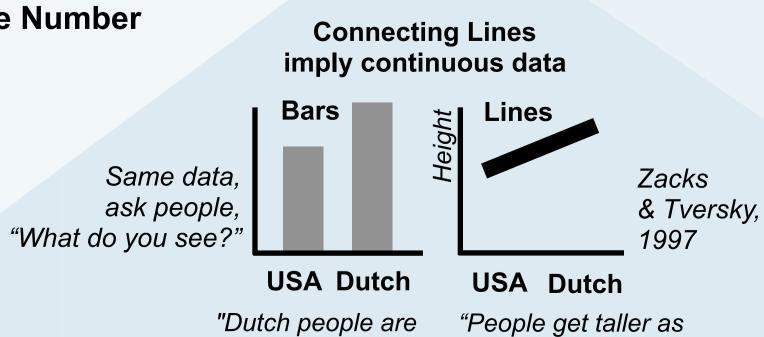
Icon Array

(ISOTYPE)

Dot Array %





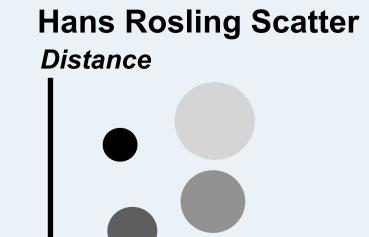


taller than Americans"



Maps and Roslings share the same DNA Color = Flight Time Size = Price

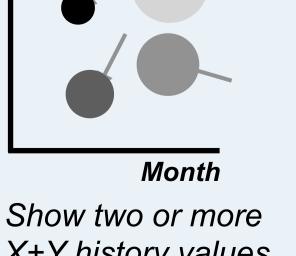
Space



Month Watch Rosling's TED talk. Take XY scatter and adds two more metrics (color and size),

and then moves in time





X+Y history values for comparison over time

they get more Dutch"