Demystifying Chart Types and Design Principles

in Power BI

Reid Havens

Founder Havens Consulting



Empowering Data & Al Transformation

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Radisson (Outer Ring Road, Bengaluru)

www.DPS10.com



Presenter Introduction

Reid Havens

- Founder | BI Evangelist | Consultant
- Microsoft MVP
- PBI User Group Co-Organizer Redmond, WA
- Nickname: "The Viz Wiz"
- Specializes in teaching, consulting, and design









Session Agenda



Defining a Report

Descriptions of report components and characteristics



Design Principles

Practices for designing more effective reports



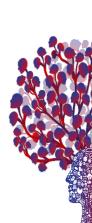
Data Visualizations

Methodologies for creating impactful visualizations



Apply Practices

Implementation of principles on a Power BI report





Descriptions of report components and characteristics

The essence of a report

"A report is a visual display of the most important information needed to achieve one or more objectives; consolidated and arranged...so the information can be monitored at a glance."

~Stephen Few

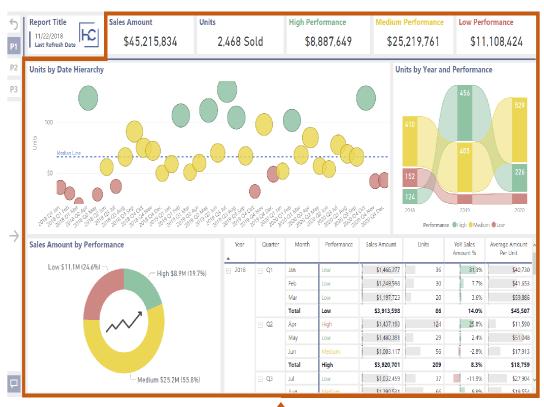


Essential report components

Three primary components of a report



 Displays patterns, trends, or outliers in the data

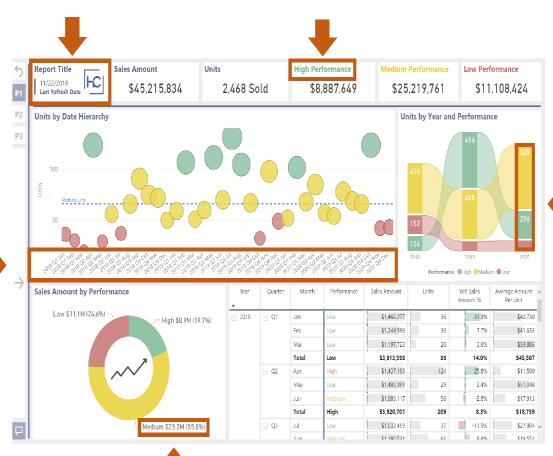




Essential report components

Three primary components of a report

- **W** Visualizations
 - Displays patterns, trends, or outliers in the data
- (i) Information
 - Gives additional information about the data or report



Essential report components

Three primary components of a report



- Displays patterns, trends, or outliers in the data
- (i) Information
 - Gives additional information about the data or report



Filters / navigation

 Provides ways to interact with and drill into the data



ALL THREE ARE NEEDED TO CREATE AN EFFECTIVE REPORT

Essential report components ► Characteristics of visualizations

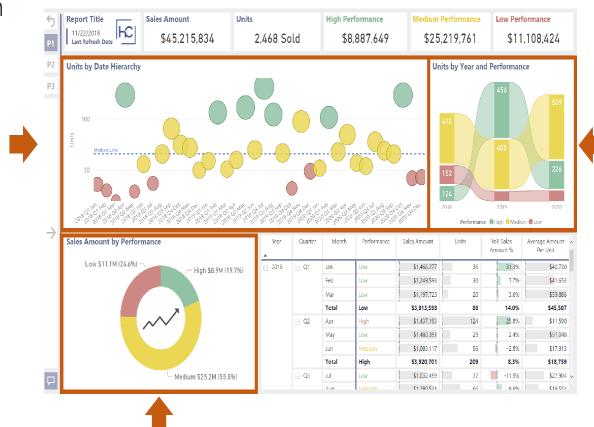
Defining visualizations

- Displays summarized data that has been categorized and sorted
- Tells a story about the data

Types of visuals

fill Charts / graphs

 Data represented graphically across time or categories



Essential report components ► Characteristics of visualizations

Defining visualizations

- Displays summarized data that has been categorized and sorted
- Tells a story about the data

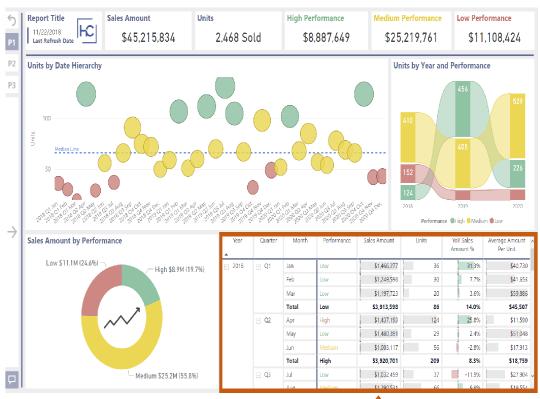
Types of visuals

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 Data represented graphically across time or categories



Data displayed on columns and rows





Essential report components ► Characteristics of visualizations

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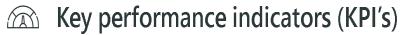
Types of visuals

Charts / graphs

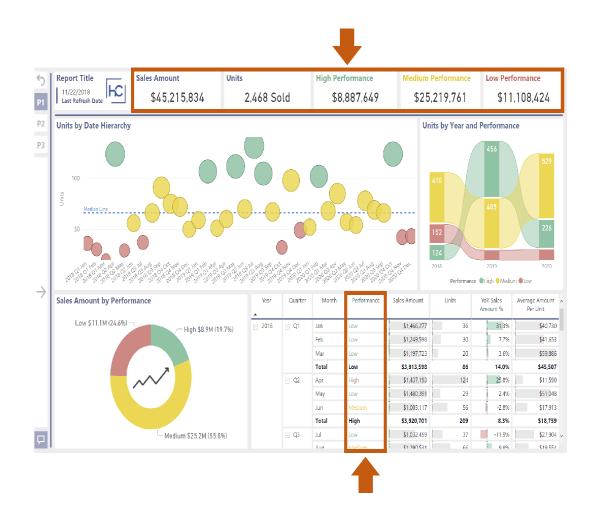
 Data represented graphically across time or categories



Data displayed on columns and rows



 Quantifiable values used to measure performance



Essential report components ► Characteristics of visualizations

Defining visualizations

- Displays summarized data that has been categorized and sorted
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Types of visuals

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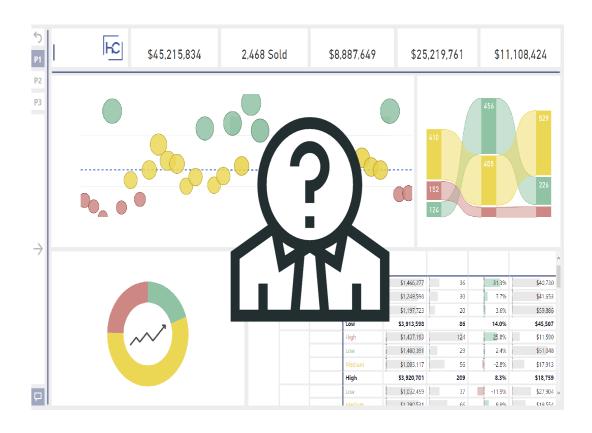
 Data represented graphically across time or categories



Data displayed on columns and rows



 Quantifiable values used to measure performance



REPORTS NEED INFORMATION TO INTERPRET DATA

Essential report components ► Characteristics of **information**

Defining information

- Gives meaning to visualizations
- Provides context for the report

Types of information

- Visualization details
 - AxisData labels
 - LegendTitle
 - Row / column headers
- Report context
 - Report title
 - Refresh date(s)



VISUALS NEED INFO TO PROVIDE A COMPLETE STORY

Essential report components ► Characteristics of **filters**

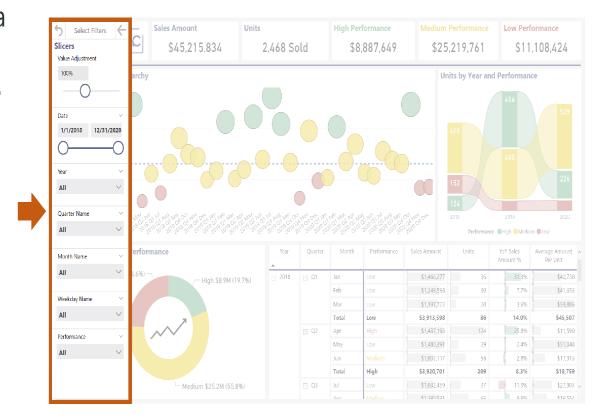
Defining filters

- Allows users to filter on different data segments
- Provides report interactions to derive insights from data

Types of filters



 Objects that can filter in various ways based on data type



Essential report components ► Characteristics of **filters**

Defining filters

- Allows users to filter on different data segments
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Types of filters



 Objects that can filter in various ways based on data type

nn Visual cross-filters

 Visual category selection that cross-filters other objects

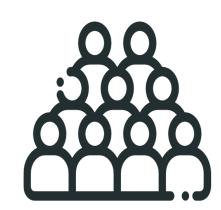




Primary report types

Know your audience

- Audience determines the type of report to build, what to include, and what not to include
- There are different types of primary reports to build, and levels of detail to consider, depending on the audience



Types of reports



Operational

- Shows up-to-date metrics related to business process
- Notifies users when data deviates from acceptable standards



Strategic

- Shows key information to measure the health of the organization
- Helps identify areas for improvement or organizational changes



Analytical

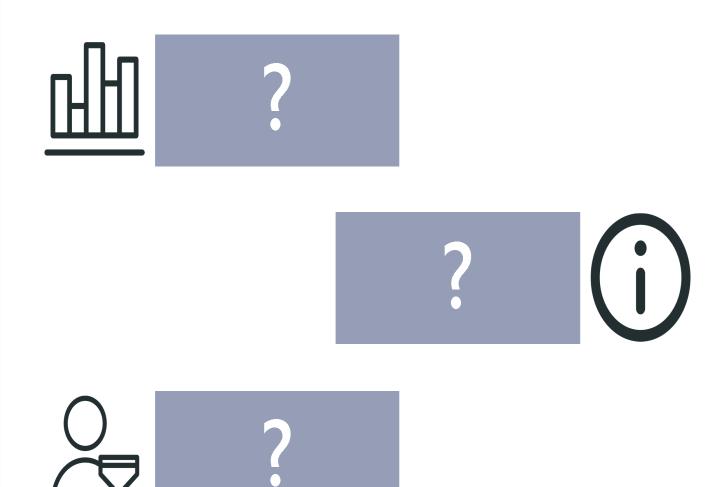
- Provides data to identify patterns and trends across time or categories
- Contains larger datasets for discovery and analysis of the data

Less Detailed

More Detailed,

Knowledge Check

Three Primary Components of a Report





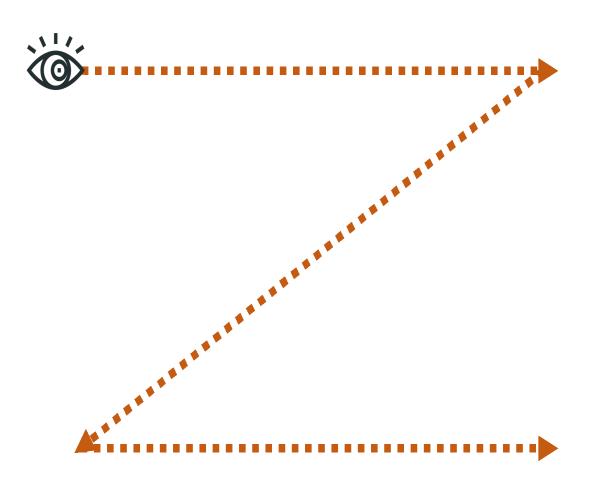
Design PrinciplesPractices for designing more effective reports

Information processing

How we process information



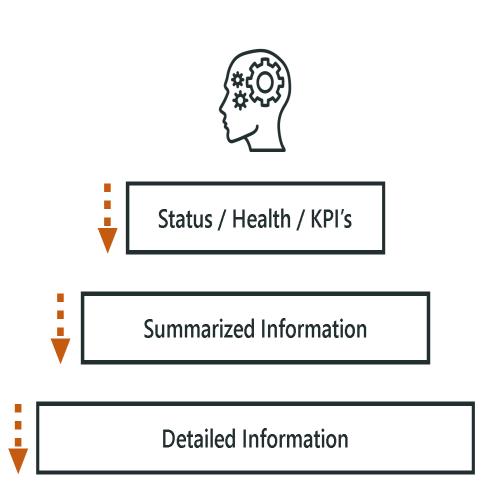
 Most people are accustomed to read in the direction of left to right.



Information processing

How we process information

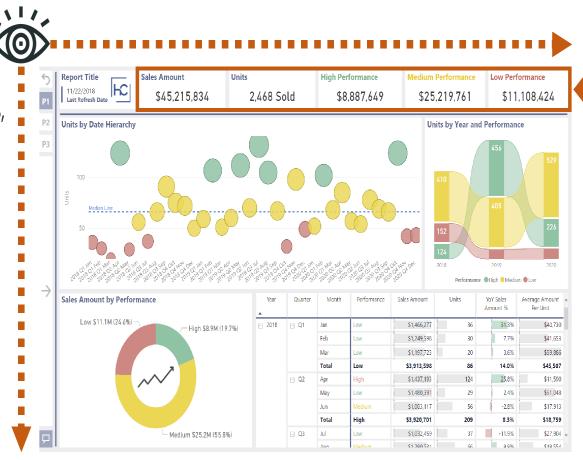
- Information is read left to right
 - Most people are accustomed to read in the direction of left to right
- Data is analyzed from the top down
 - People typically look at summarized data first, before seeking further information
- Application of Principles
 - Leveraging these two principles in report design will create more effective reports



Effective report organization

The data processing flow

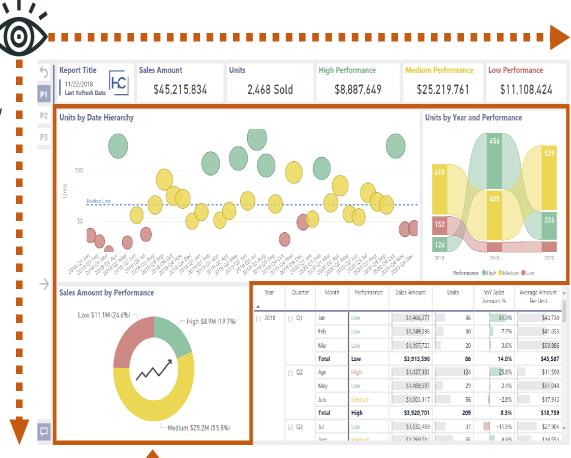
- 1. Key Performance Indicators (KPI's)
 - Information pertaining to the status,
 performance, or health of the organization



Effective report organization

The data processing flow

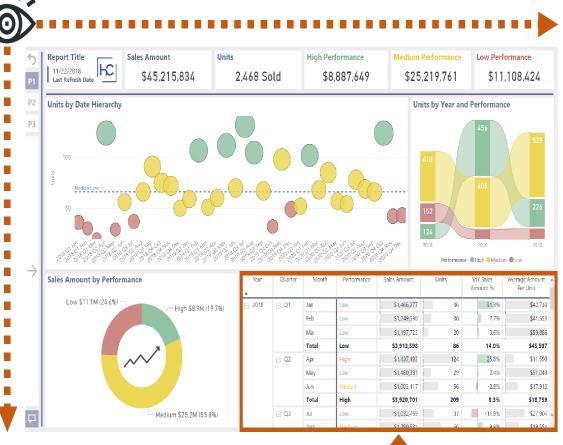
- 1. Key Performance Indicators (KPI's)
 - Information pertaining to the status, performance, or health of the organization
- 2. Summarized Information
 - Visuals displaying patterns or trends in the data. Allowing additional insights to the KPI's



Effective report organization

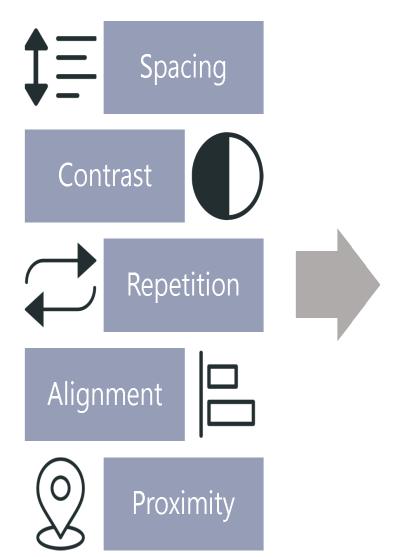
The data processing flow

- 1. Key Performance Indicators (KPI's)
 - Information pertaining to the status, performance, or health of the organization
- 2. Summarized Information
 - Visuals displaying patterns or trends in the data. Allowing additional insights to the KPI's
- 3. Detailed Information
 - Tables containing specific detail about the patterns or trends.
 Providing explanation to variances in the data

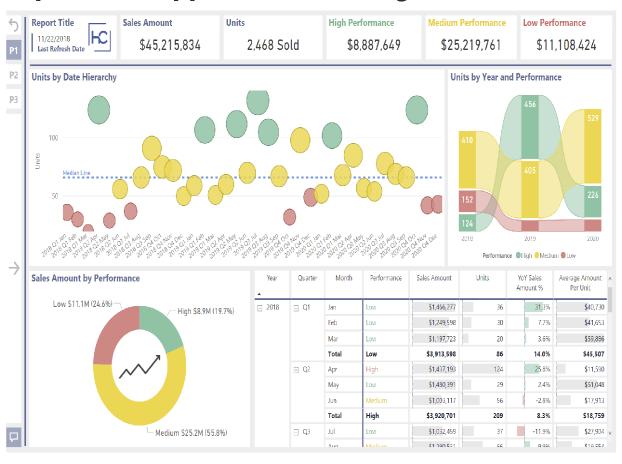




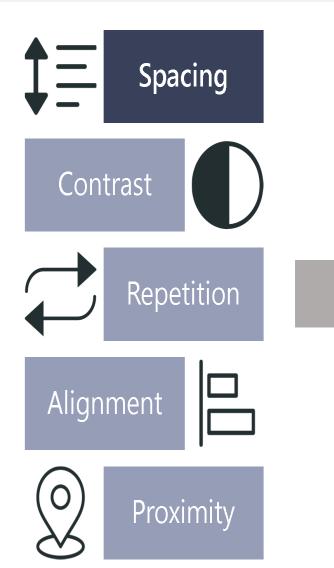
The S.C.R.A.P methodology



Report with applied methodologies



The S.C.R.A.P methodology ► Spacing



General concept

- Space surrounding or between the objects. Also known as negative space
- Increases readability by showing boundaries within objects

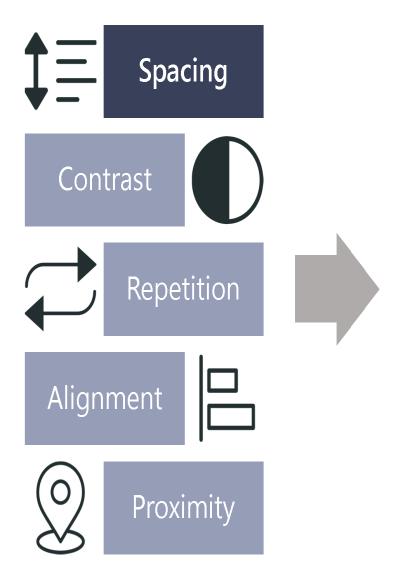
Spacing



No Spacing

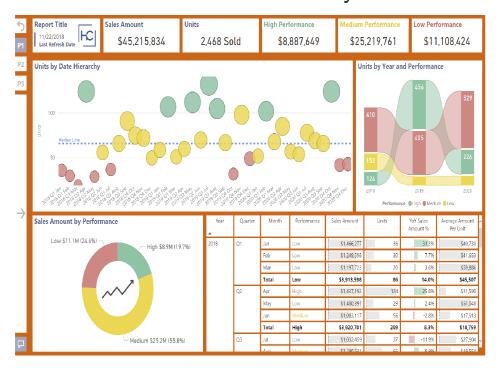


The S.C.R.A.P methodology ► Spacing

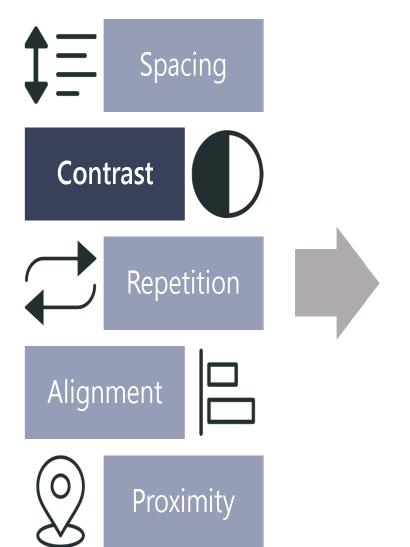


General concept

- Space surrounding or between the objects. Also known as negative space
- Increases readability by showing boundaries within objects
- Creates clear boundaries between objects



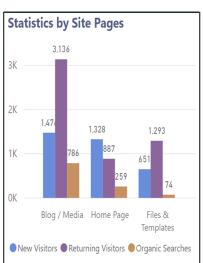
The S.C.R.A.P methodology ► Contrast



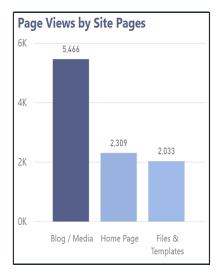
General concept

 Distinguishes elements to help identify categories or emphasize key findings

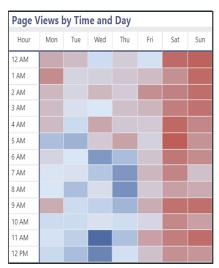
Categorical Colors



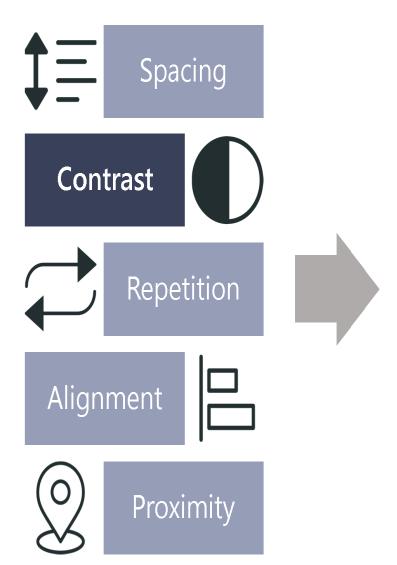
Sequential Colors



Diverging Colors

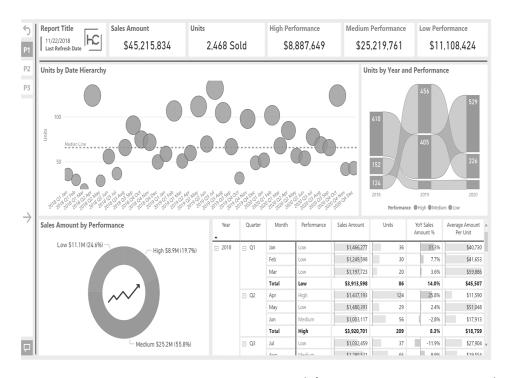


The S.C.R.A.P methodology ► Contrast

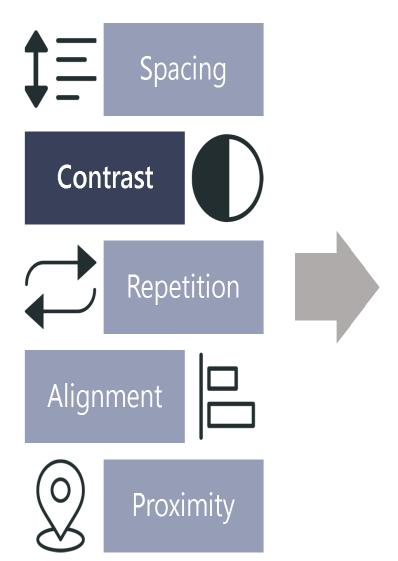


General concept

- Distinguishes elements to help identify categories or emphasize key findings
- Color is one of the most common forms of contrast



The S.C.R.A.P methodology ► Contrast

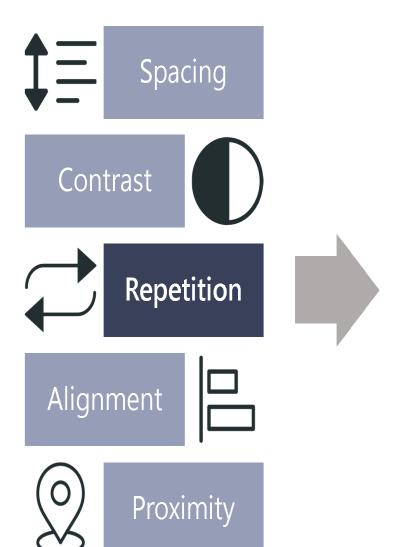


General concept

- Distinguishes elements to help identify categories or emphasize key findings
- Color is one of the most common forms of contrast
- Contributes to the squint test requirements



The S.C.R.A.P methodology ► Repetition



General concept

Applying a consistent pattern or elements throughout the report design





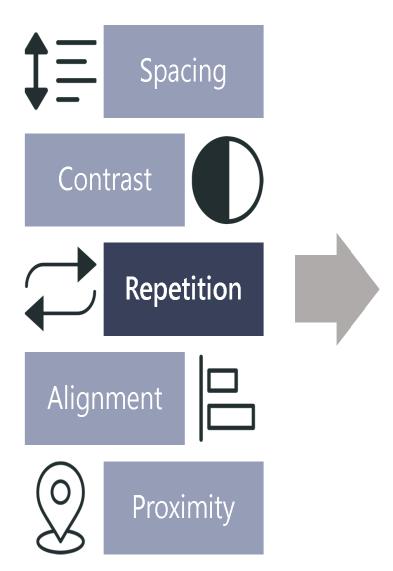
Repetition



No Repetition



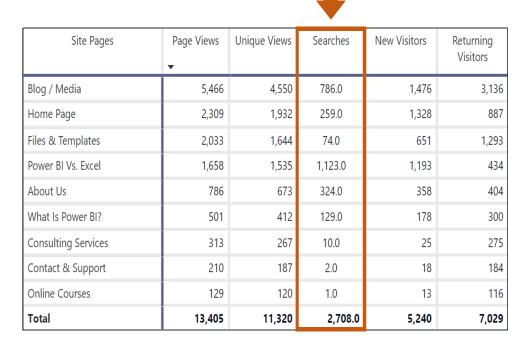
The S.C.R.A.P methodology ► Repetition



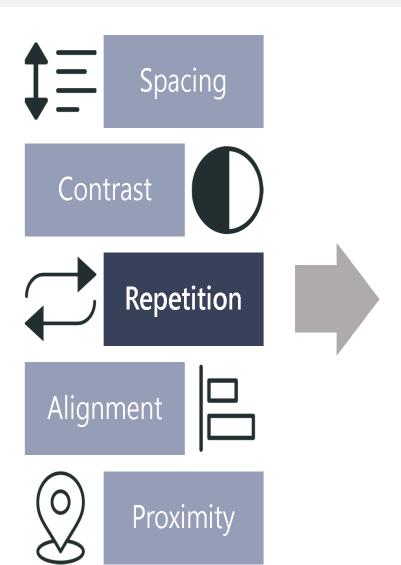
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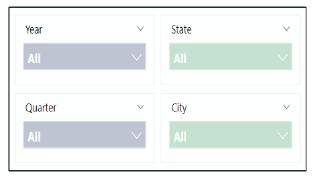
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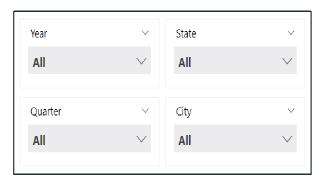
General concept

- Applying a consistent pattern or elements throughout the report design
- Repetition can also increase readability by applying a specific pattern to groups, categories, or areas of a report

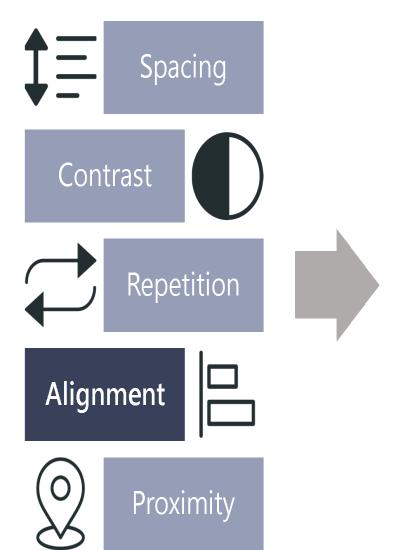
Repetition



No Repetition



The S.C.R.A.P methodology ► Alignment



General concept

- Edges of objects are aligned with the edges of other objects
- Creates the perception that every object is connected via an invisible line, and that nothing is placed at random

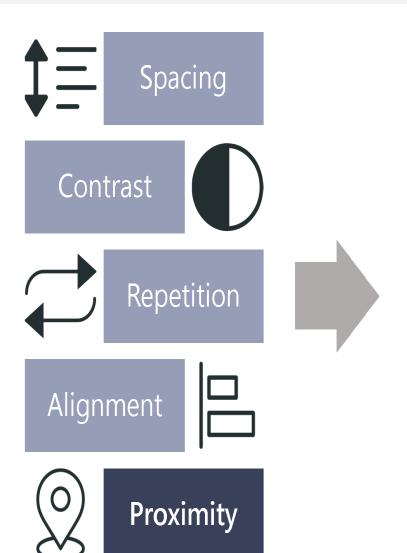
Alignment



No Alignment



The S.C.R.A.P methodology ► Proximity



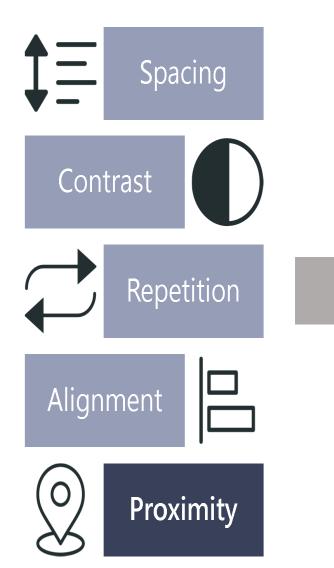
General concept

- Group related objects together to show a relationship
- Applicable to objects within a report

Proximity



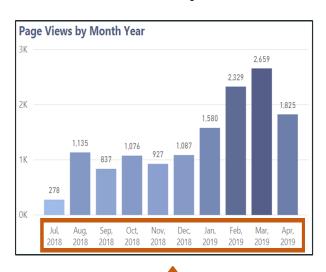
The S.C.R.A.P methodology ► Proximity



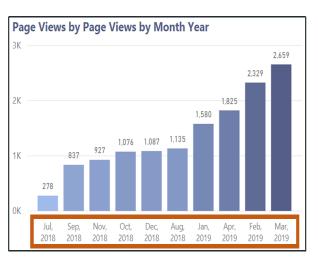
General concept

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- Applicable to elements within an object

Proximity



No Proximity



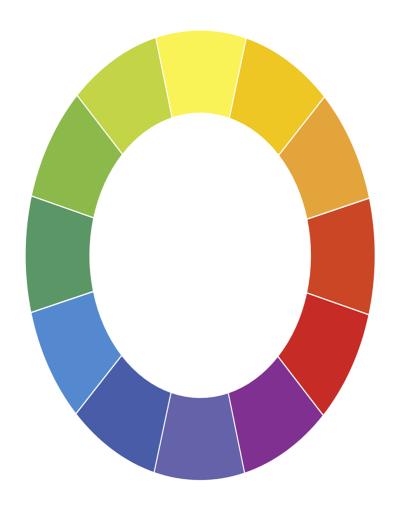


Color theory

Color wheel definition

 Visual representation of color hues arranged according to their chromatic relationship

The color wheel



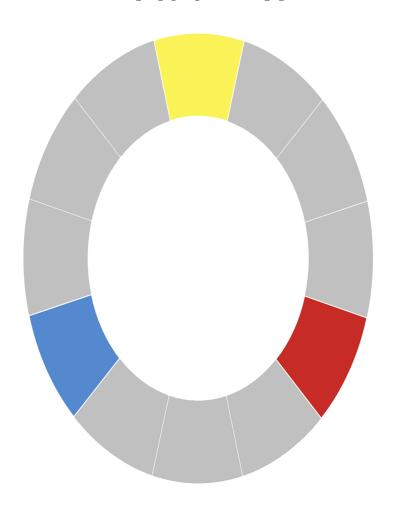
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Primary vs. secondary colors

- Primary colors
 - Cannot be created by combining two or more colors together
 - All other colors are derived from these hues



Color theory

Color wheel definition

 Visual representation of color hues arranged according to their chromatic relationship

Primary vs. secondary colors

- Primary colors
 - Cannot be created by combining two or more colors together
 - All other colors are derived from these hues
- Secondary colors
 - Colors that are formed by combining the primary colors



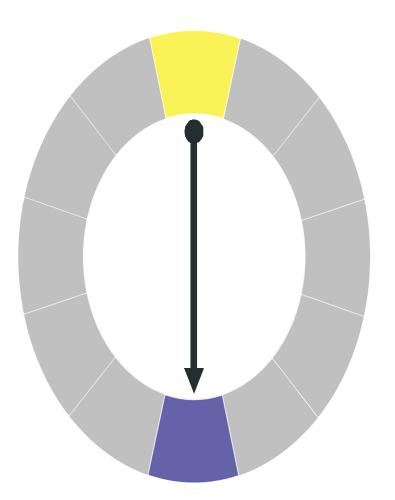
Color theory ► Color harmony

Color harmony definition

 Using a combination of colors that is harmonious to the human eye

Types of color harmony

- Complementary
 - Most basic type of harmony. It is the opposite point of the key color on the wheel.
 - Most other harmonies are variations of this harmony (apart from the analogous harmony)



Color theory ► Color harmony

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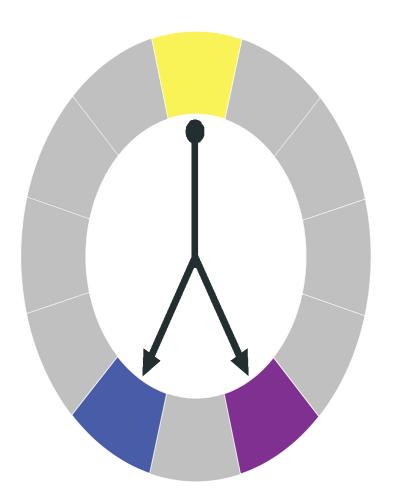
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Types of color harmony

- Split complementary
 - Uses the colors one space away from the key color.
 - Allows for a broader range of colors, while maintaining the basic harmony between the complementary colors



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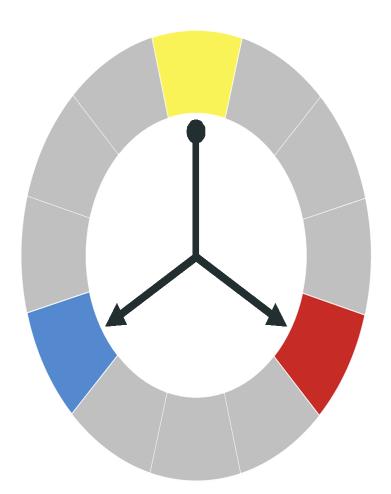
Color theory ► Color harmony

Color harmony definition

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Types of color harmony

- Triadic
 - Uses the colors two spaces away from the key color
 - Essentially allows the use of three equidistant colors on the wheel
 - Further apart, and therefore less harmonious



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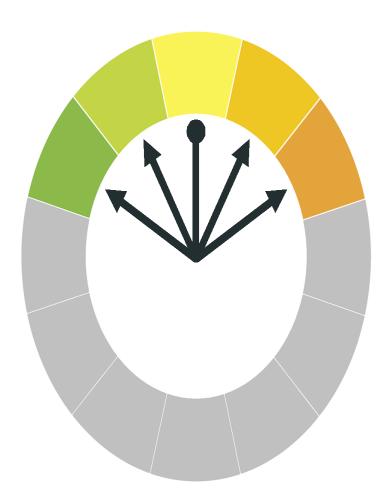
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Types of color harmony

- Analogous
 - Colors that are directly to the left or right of the key color
 - Also known as related colors
 - Closest together, with the least color variation



Color theory ► Color harmony

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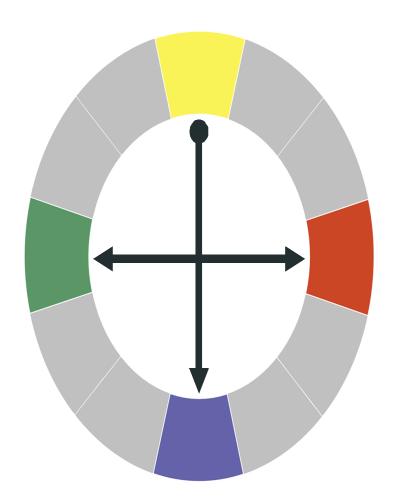
Color harmony ► Color harmony

Color harmony definition

 Using a combination of colors that is harmonious to the human eye

Types of color harmony

- Tetradic
 - Similar to triadic, but with four colors all equidistant on the wheel
 - Essentially is using two sets of complementary colors
 - Greatest amount of color variation



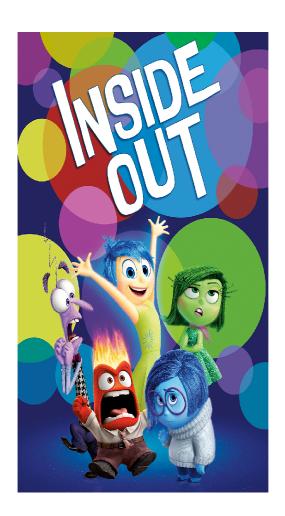
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Knowledge

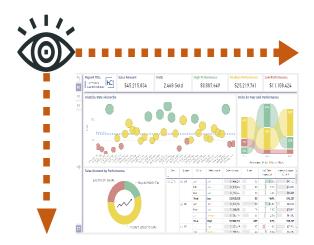
Check

Design Principles

How do we process information?

Left to Right

Top to Bottom



What does **S.C.R.A.P** stand for?



Contrast





Alignment





Proximity

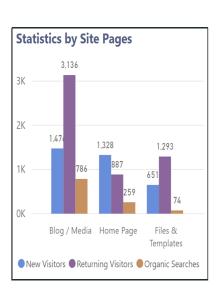
Knowledge

Check

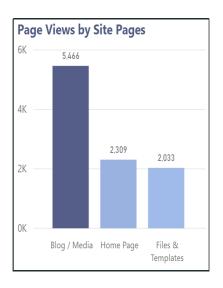
S.C.R.A.P Methodology

What are the **three types** of **color contrast** that can be used to distinguish elements?

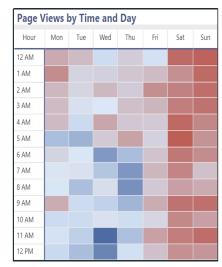
Categorical



Sequential



Diverging



Knowledge

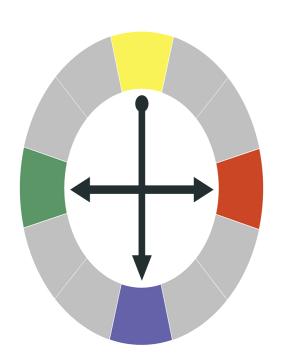
Check

Design Principles

What type of **color harmony** is implemented in this report?

Tetratic







Methodologies for creating impactful visualizations

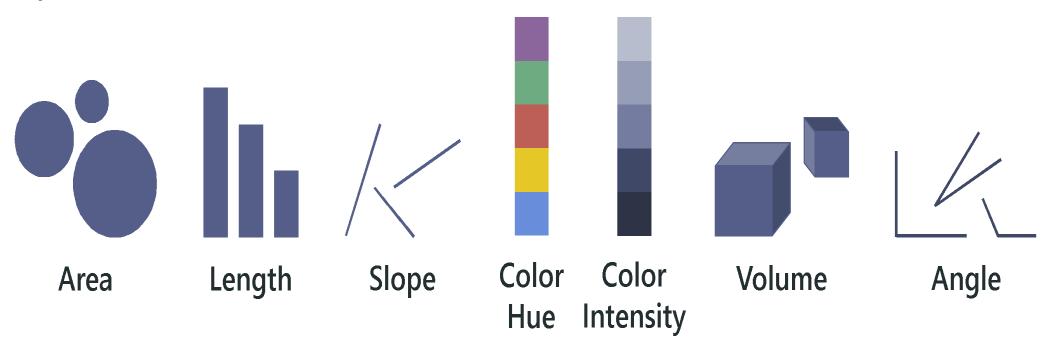
Concept of visual cues

General methodology

- Visualizations translate variances in data by utilizing different visual cues
- Each visual cue is interpreted differently by the human brain



Types of visual cues



VISUAL CUES ARE NOT ALL CREATED EQUAL

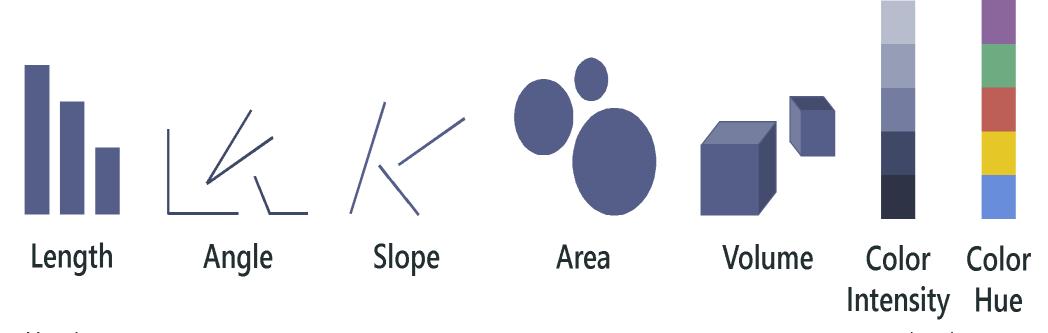
Concept of visual cues ► Visual cues ranked

General methodology

- Visualizations translate variances in data by utilizing different visual cues
- Each visual cue is interpreted differently by the human brain

*(0)

Visual cues ranked by accuracy



More Accurate

Less Accurate

Concept of visual cues ► Visual cues explained

What influences accuracy?

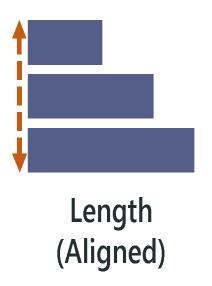


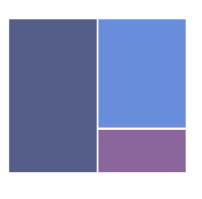
- Objects on an aligned scale increase accuracy when comparing values
- Studies show length aligned on a single axis is the most accurate representation of data



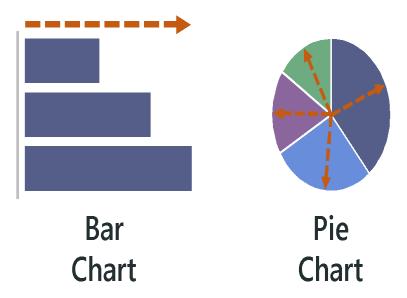
Direction

 Objects on an axis that follow a single direction also increase accuracy, when comparing values





Tree Map



Visualization categories



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SEP. 2018 http://sql.bi/visual-reference

PART-TO-WHOLE

Display the parts of a measure



DISTRIBUTION

Display the distribution of a measure



CORRELATION

Display relations between measures



SINGLE

Display single values



FILTER

Control report filters



NARRATIVE

Tell a story with data



MISCELLANEOUS





Recommended

There is a better alternative Don't use in the category





Certified visual



Visualization categories



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MISCELLANEOUS







Don't use in the category



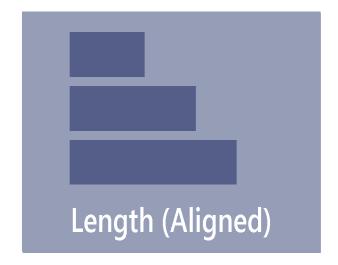




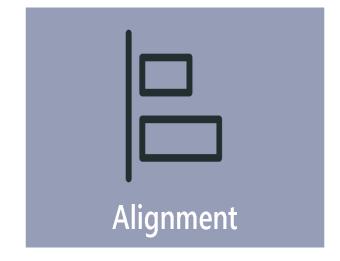
Knowledge Check

Visual Cues

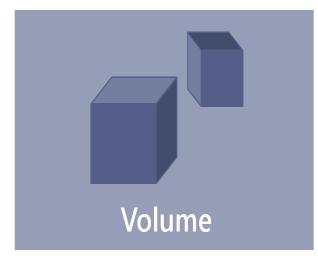
Easiest visual cue to process?



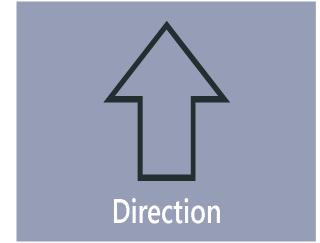
What influences accuracy?



Hardest visual cue to process?



What influences accuracy?





Apply Practices

Implementation of principles on a Power BI report



Online Resources



Presentation PDF

http://www.havensconsulting.net/speaking-events



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