

Demystifying Chart Types and Design Principles in Power Bl



Presenter Introduction

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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





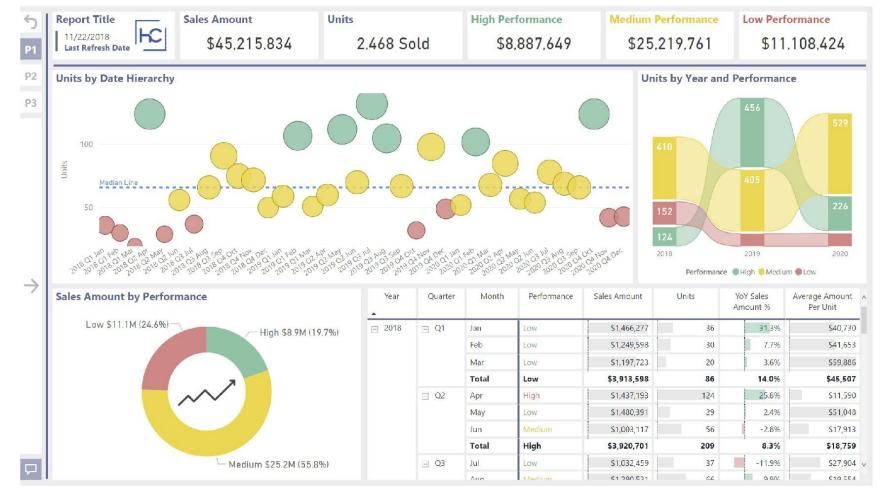




Descriptions of report components and characteristics



"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





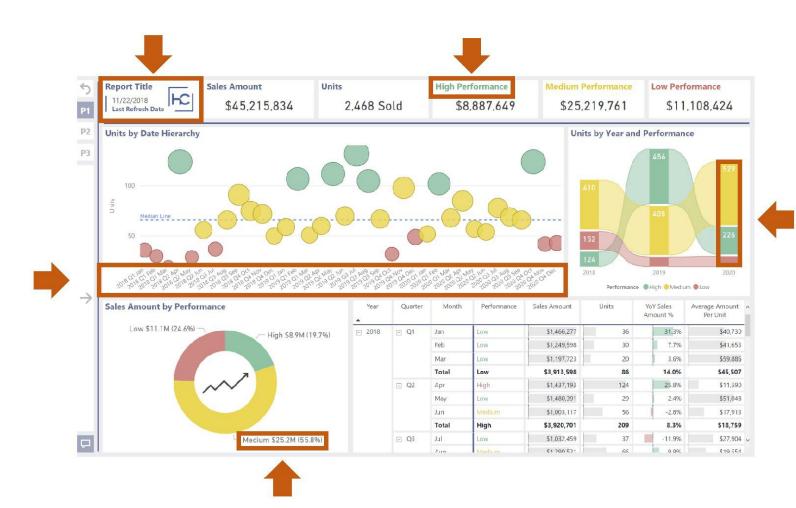


Essential Report Components

Three primary components of a report



- 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



Visualizations

- 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







Essential Report Components - Visualizations

Defining visualizations

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

Types of visuals

nfil Charts / graphs

 Data represented graphically across time or categories





Essential Report Components ► Visualizations

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Data displayed on columns and rows







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Data displayed on columns and rows



 Quantifiable values used to measure performance







Essential Report Components > Visualizations

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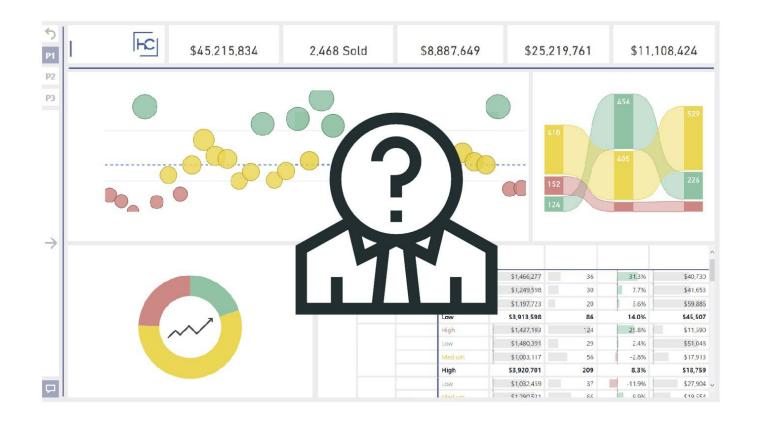
 Data represented graphically across time or categories



Data displayed on columns and rows



 Quantifiable values used to measure performance



REPORTS NEED INFORMATION TO INTERPRET DATA



Essential Report Components ► 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 ► Filters

Defining filters

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

Types of filters



Report slicers

 Objects that can filter in various ways based on data type





Essential Report Components ► Filters

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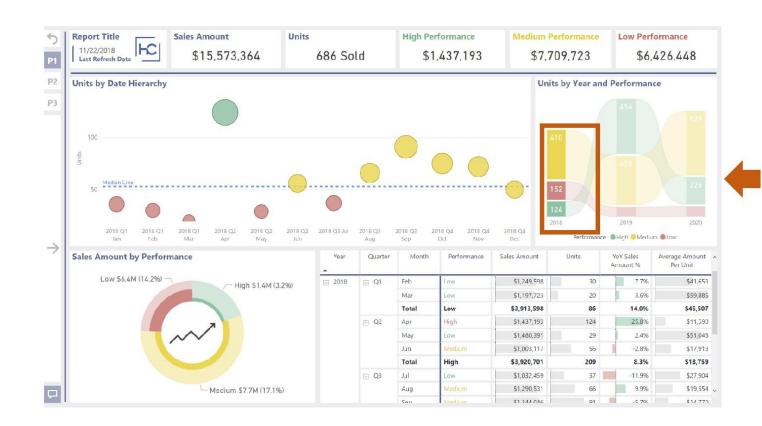
Types of filters



 Objects that can filter in various ways based on data type

n∏ Visual cross-filters

 Visual category selection that cross-filters other objects

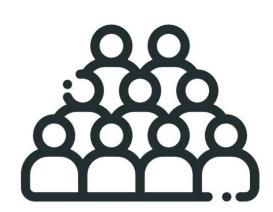




Primary Report Types

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



Three Primary Components of a Report













Practices for designing more effective reports



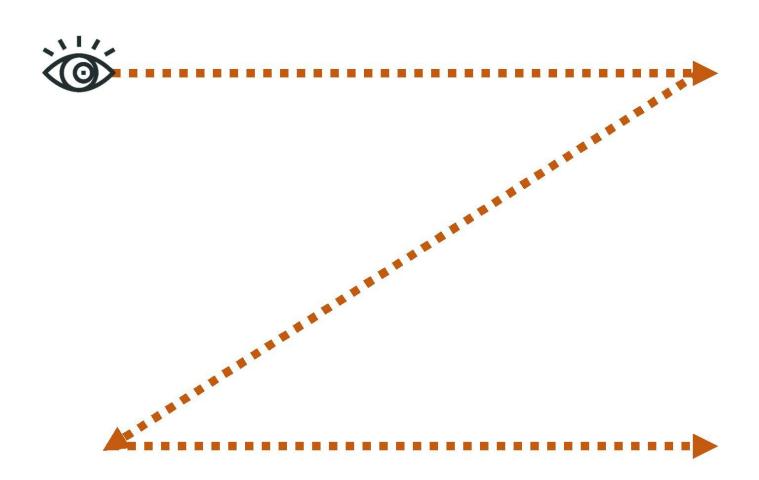
Information Processing

How we process information



Information is read left to right

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



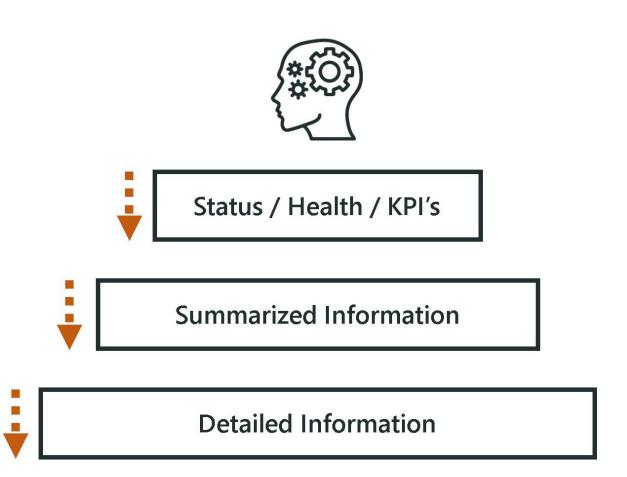


Information Processing

How we process information



- 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

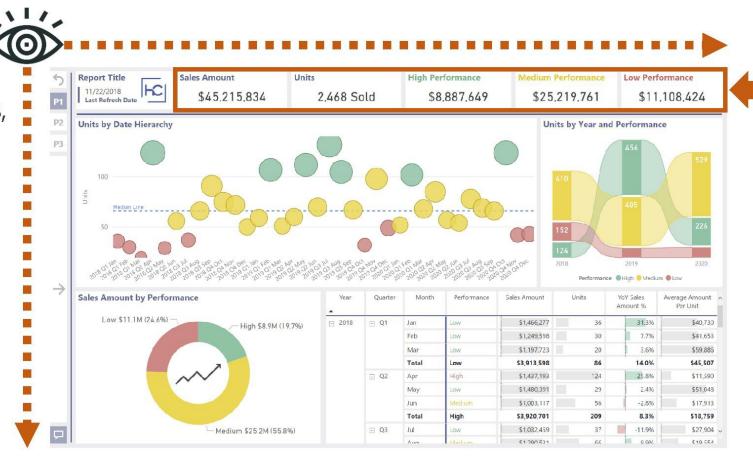




Information Processing ► Effective Report Organization

The data processing flow

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





Information Processing - 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





Information Processing - Effective Report Organization

The data processing flow

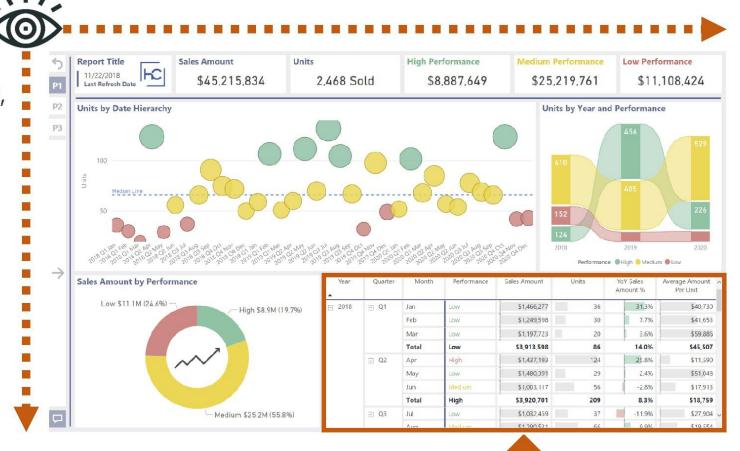
- 1. Key Performance Indicators (KPI's)
 - Information pertaining to the status,
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2. Summarized Information

 Visuals displaying patterns or trends in the data. Allowing additional insights to the KPI's

3. Detailed Information

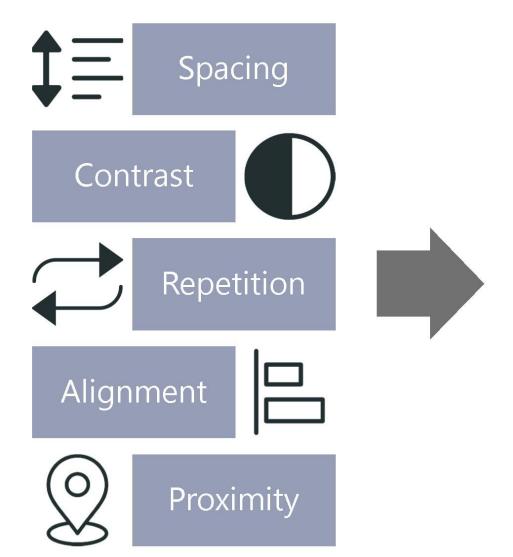
 Tables containing specific detail about the patterns or trends.
 Providing explanation to variances in the data



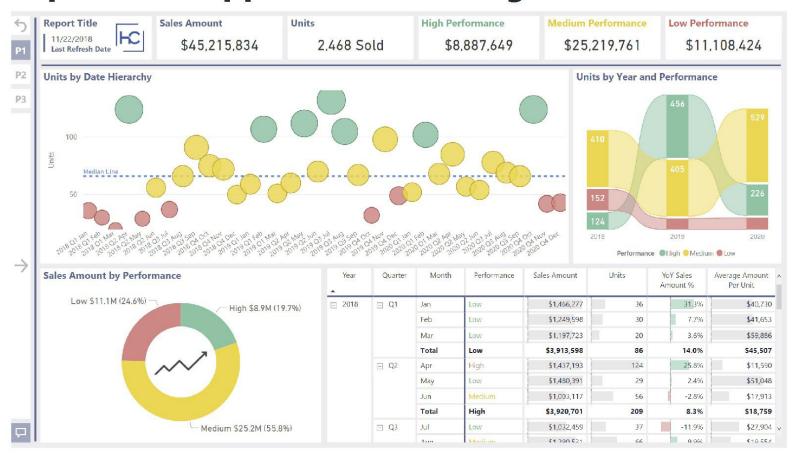




The S.C.R.A.P Methodology

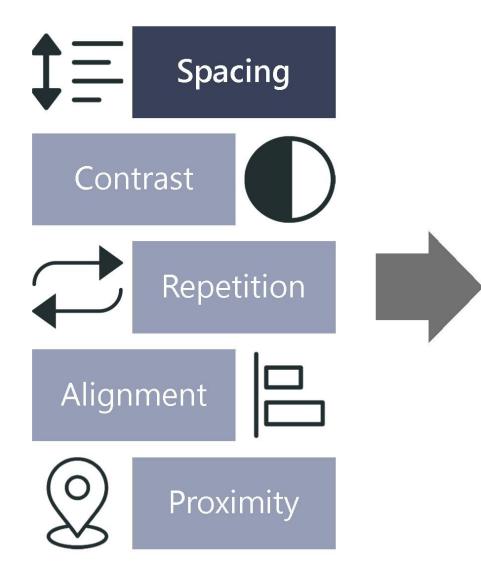


Report with applied methodologies





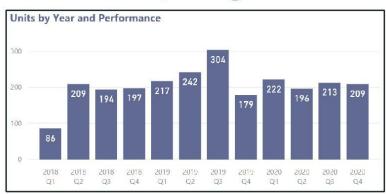
The S.C.R.A.P Methodology ► Spacing



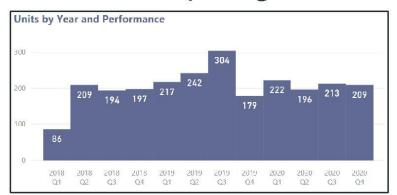
General concept

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

Spacing

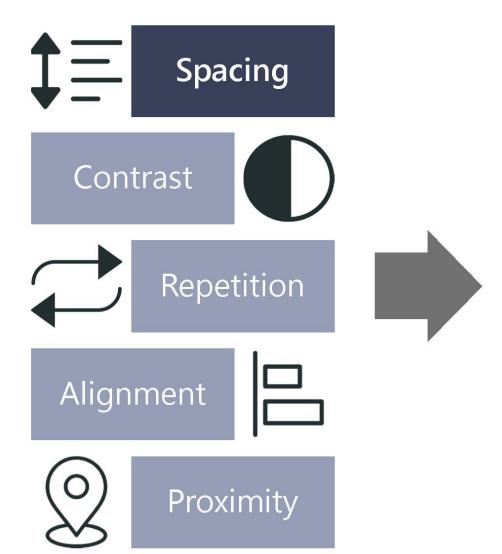


No Spacing



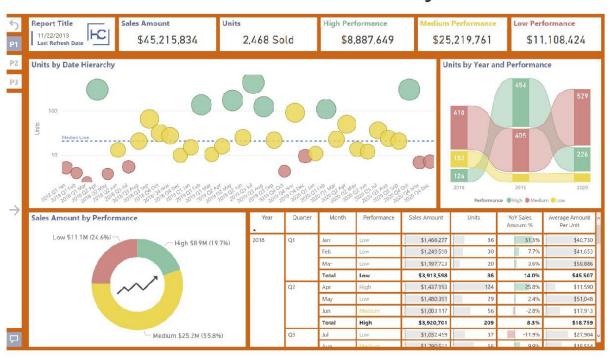


The S.C.R.A.P Methodology ► Spacing



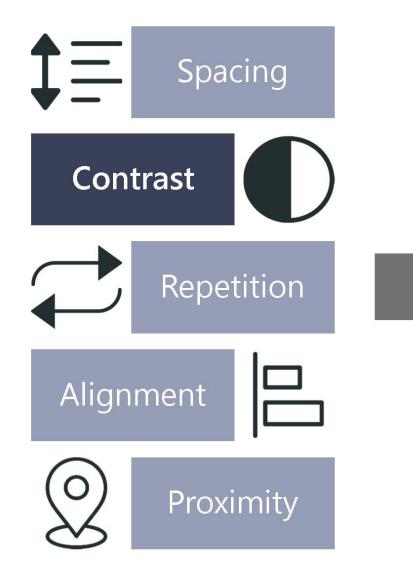
General concept

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





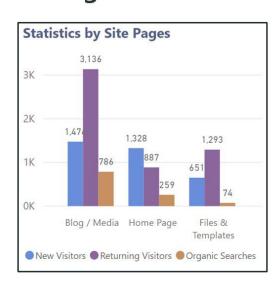
The S.C.R.A.P Methodology ► Contrast



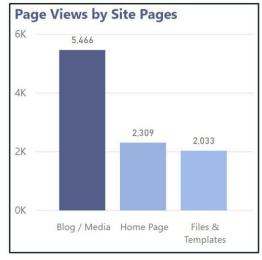
General concept

 Distinguishes elements to help identify categories or emphasize key findings

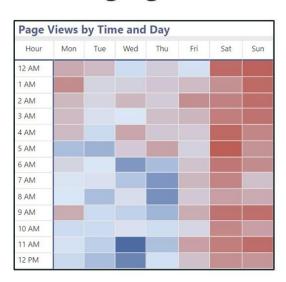
Categorical Colors



Sequential Colors

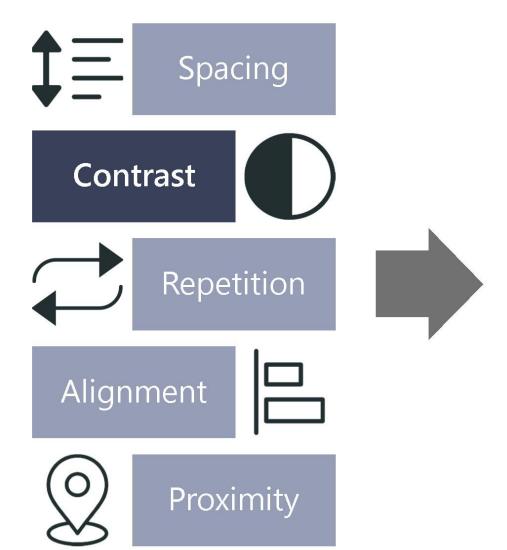


Diverging Colors



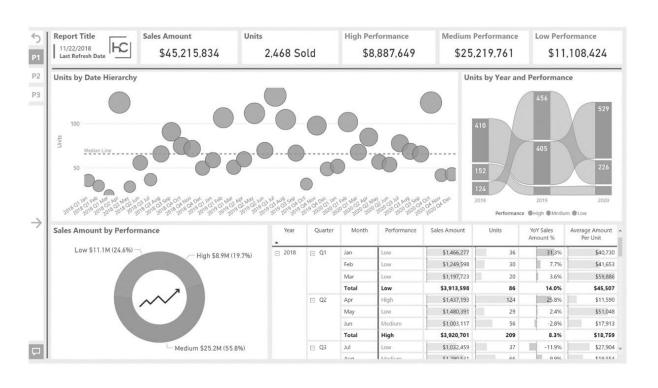


The S.C.R.A.P Methodology ► Contrast



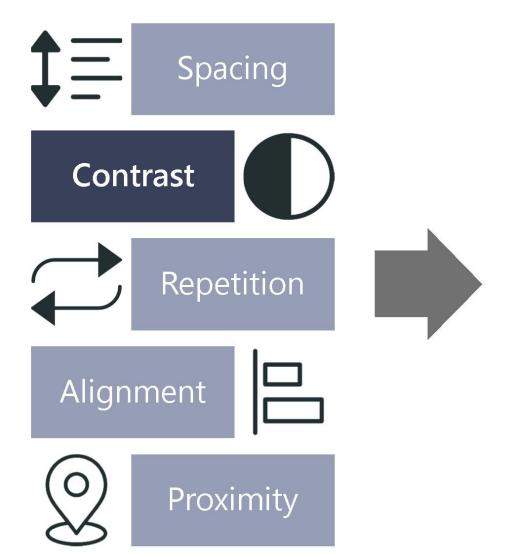
General concept

- 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



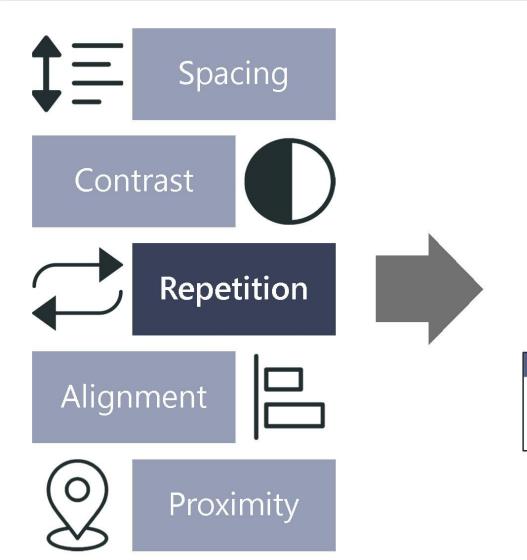
General concept

- 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

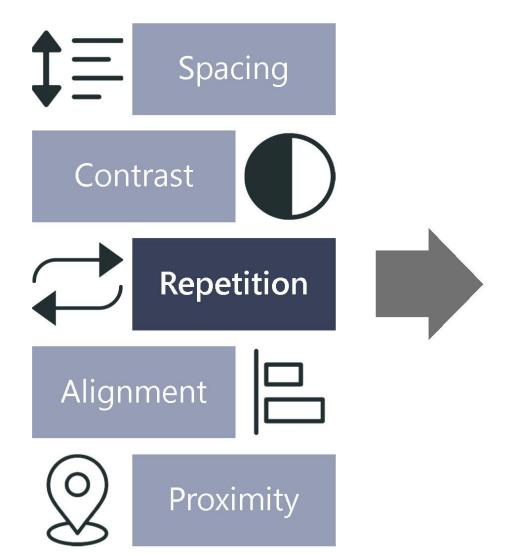


No Repetition





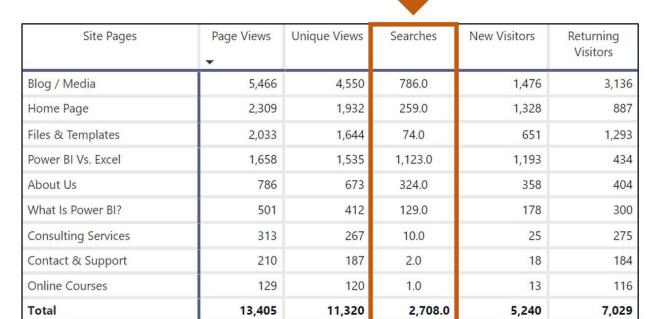
The S.C.R.A.P Methodology ► Repetition



General concept

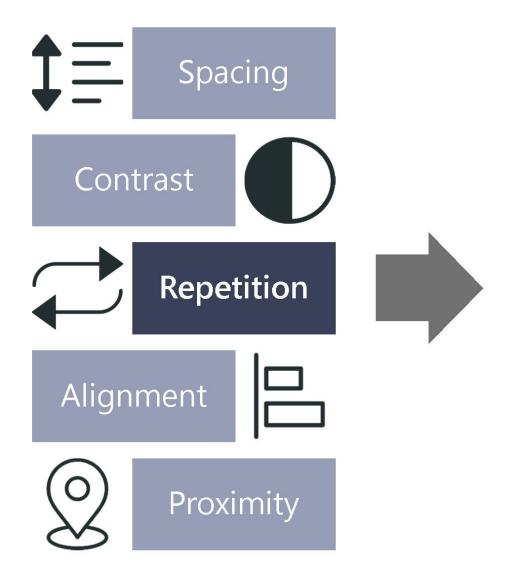
Applying a consistent pattern or elements throughout the report design

No Repetition





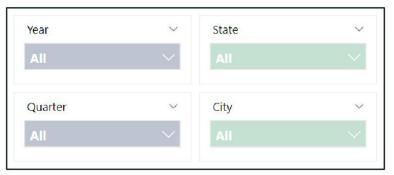
The S.C.R.A.P Methodology ► Repetition



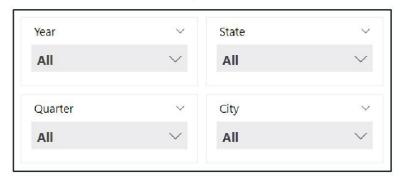
General concept

- 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

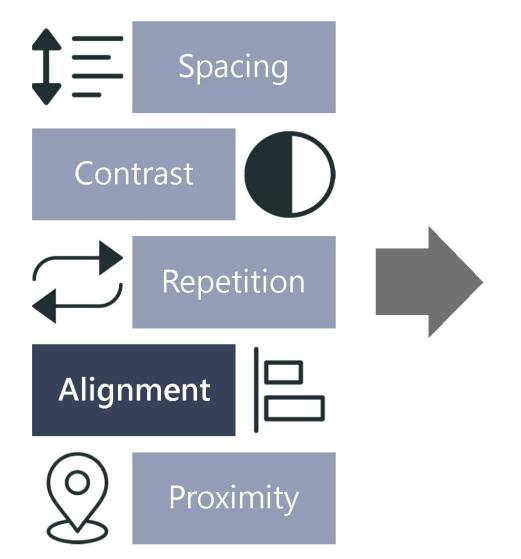


No Repetition





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

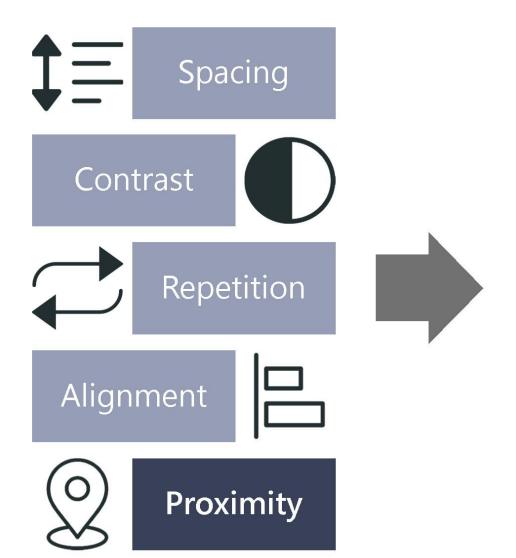


No Alignment





The S.C.R.A.P Methodology ► Proximity



General concept

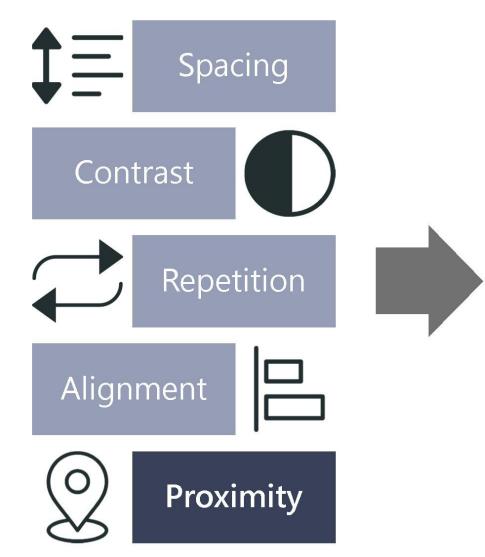
- Group related objects together to show a relationship
- Applicable to objects within a report

Proximity





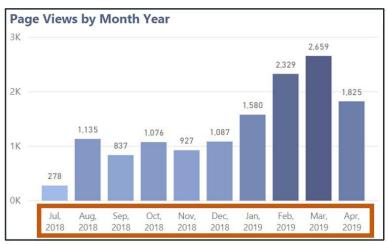
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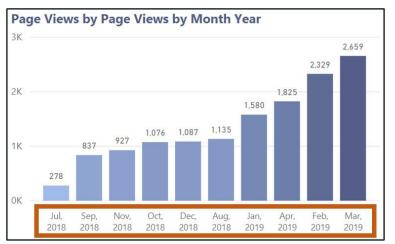
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- Group related objects together to show a relationship
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- Applicable to elements within an object

Proximity



No Proximity





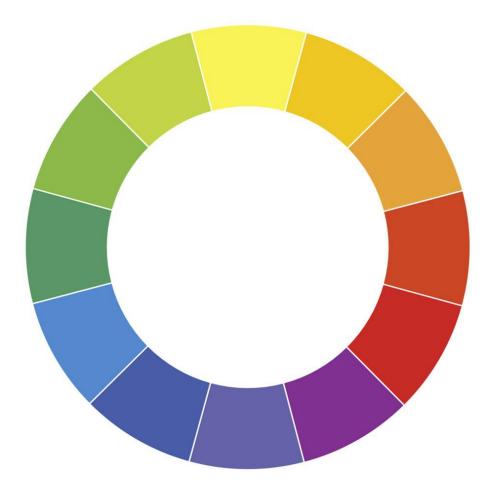




Color Theory

Color wheel definition

 Visual representation of color hues arranged according to their chromatic relationship





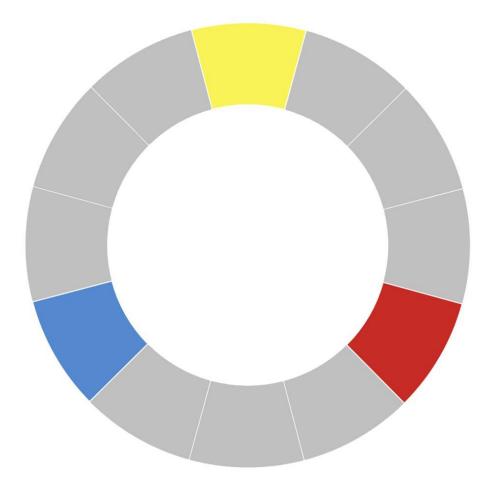
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Primary vs. secondary colors

- 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





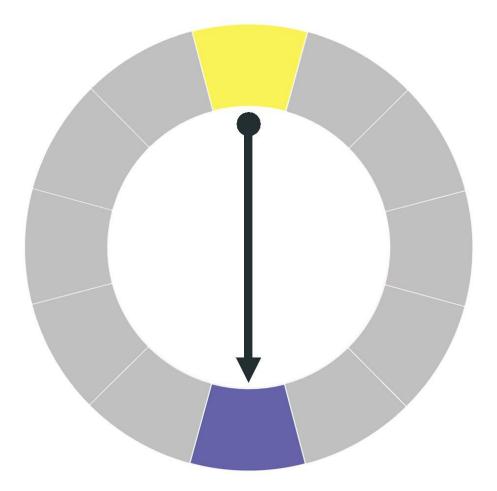
Color Theory ► Color Harmony

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)





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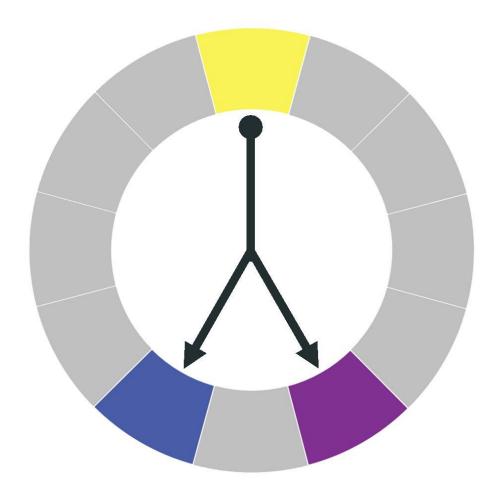
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Types of color harmony

- 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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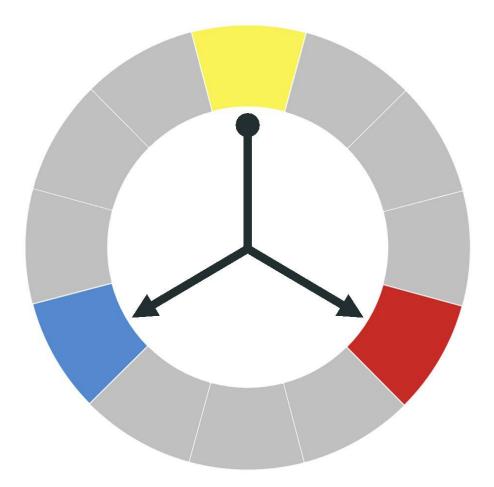
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Types of color harmony

- 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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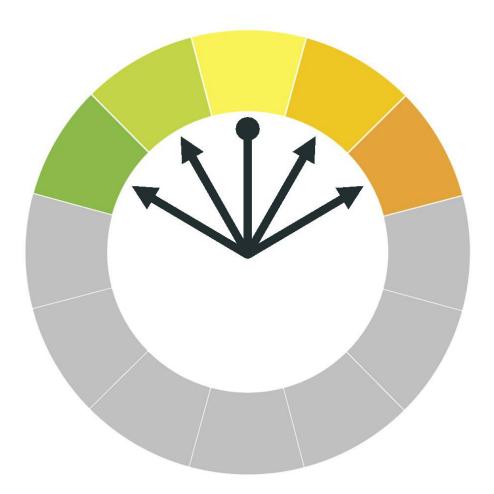
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Types of color harmony

- 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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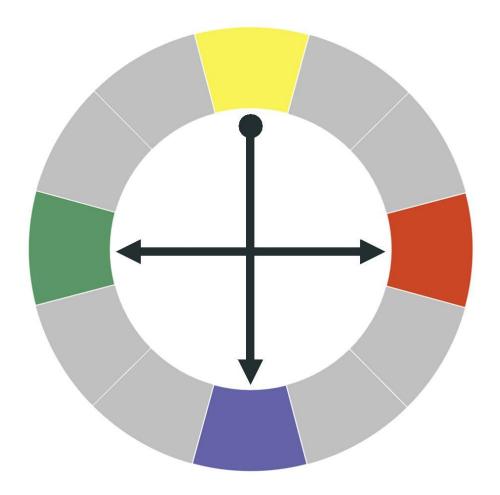
Color Theory ► Color Harmony

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





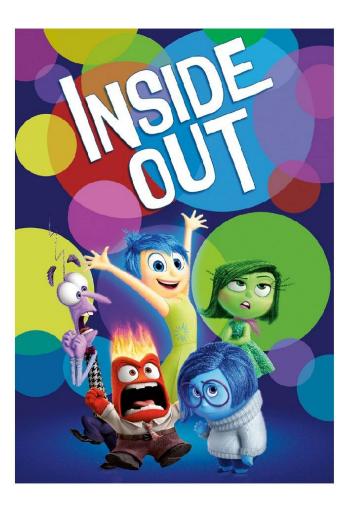
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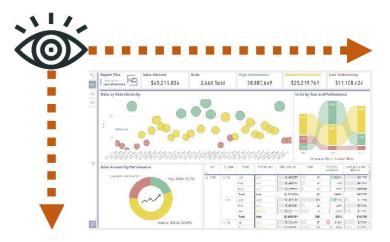
Check

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



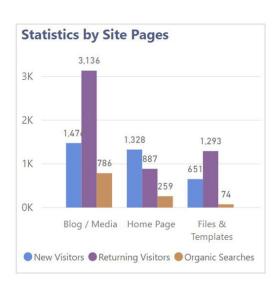


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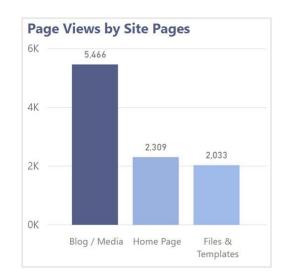
S.C.R.A.P Methodology

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

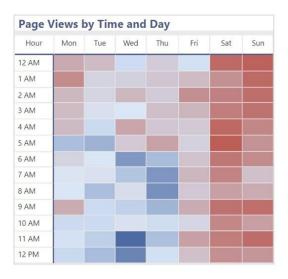
Categorical



Sequential



Diverging







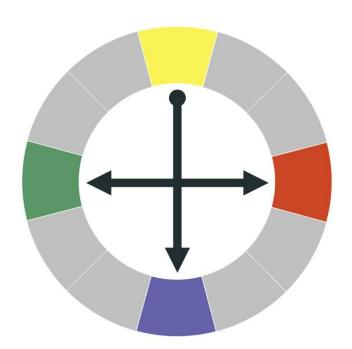
Check

Design Principles

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

Tetratic











Data Visualization

Methodologies for creating impactful visualizations

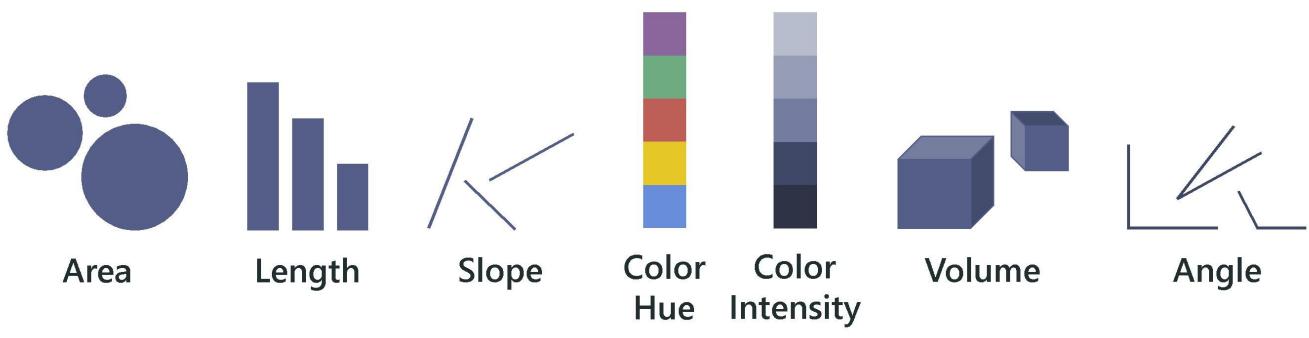


Visual Cues

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 CREATED EQUAL

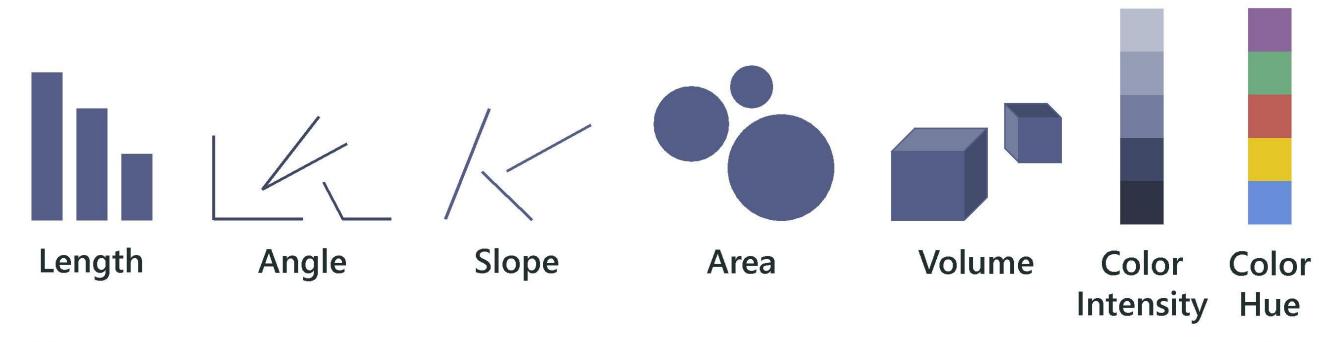


Visual Cues ► Ranked

General methodology

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

Visual cues ranked by accuracy





Visual Cues ► Accuracy Influencers

What influences accuracy?



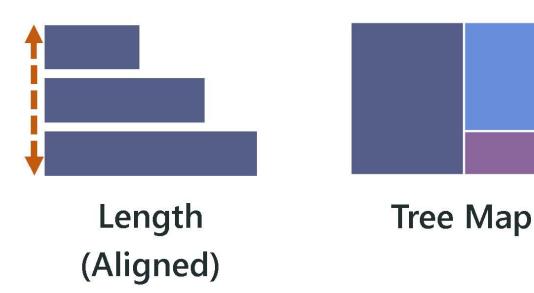
Alignment

- 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









Visual Categories



THE VISUALS REFERENCE

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









Recommended

Visual Categories



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Control report filters



NARRATIVE

Tell a story with data



MISCELLANEOUS





There is a better alternative

Don't use in the category



Built-in visual 🐼 Certified visual





Visual Categories



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Display the parts of a measure



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MISCELLANEOUS















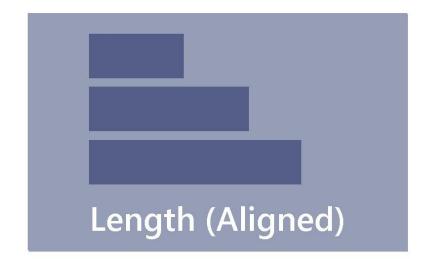




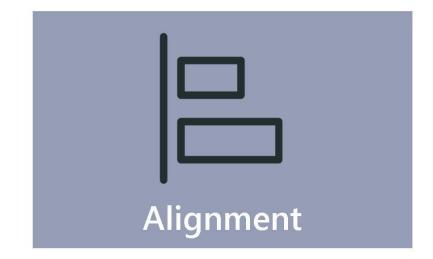


Visual Cues

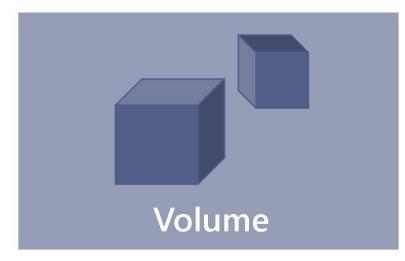
Easiest visual cue to process?



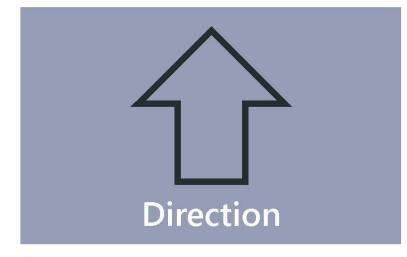
What influences accuracy?



Hardest visual cue to process?



What influences accuracy?









Applying Report Design Principles

- Exercise 1 Background Color
- Exercise 2 Alignment and Spacing
- Exercise 3 Removing Object Elements
- Exercise 4 Selecting Visual Types



Design principle practices:

- Commonly, people look at the *upper-left of report* pages <u>first</u> consider carefully what to place there as that is the first thing users will see
- Develop reports from a *blank canvas perspective* start with nothing and add one element at a time until requirements are met
 - This will help minimize unnecessary elements and prevent the report from becoming "noisy"
- Consider using a *light page background* and *white backgrounds for objects* this creates soft borders between page elements
- Choose carefully the type of color contrast (categorical, sequential, diverging) applied to visuals as each one tells a different story with the data
- Repetition (e.g. font, color, location, naming, etc.) can be used to indicate relationships or lack thereof so choose carefully when to apply



Design principle practices:

- Apply alignment to every object no exceptions
 - Borders between objects should be able to follow a natural line throughout the report page
 - Enabling Gridlines in Power BI Desktop will help create consistent borders between visuals
- Have feedback sessions with users to determine *logical proximity* of report objects and the "flow" of the report page
- Reports should be built to minimize eye and mouse travel on the screen



Data visualization practices:

- Have feedback sessions with users to determine what type of story needs to be told for each visualization and make a visual type selection based on this
 - E.g. Part-to-whole, correlation, distribution, etc.
- Forced variation between visual types does <u>not</u> always add value choose carefully the type of visual if data accuracy is important



- Power BI Visualization Best Practices
 - https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/visuals/power-bi-visualization-best-practices
- Design Concepts for Better Power BI Reports
 - https://datasavvy.me/design-concepts-for-better-power-bi-reports
- Adobe Color Wheel
 - https://color.adobe.com
- Color Blindness Resources
 - https://www.color-blindness.com/
- Visuals Reference
 - https://www.sqlbi.com/ref/power-bi-visuals-reference





Online Resources



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