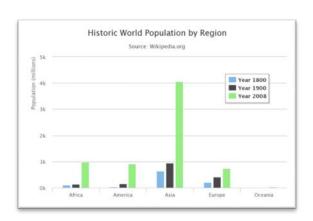
# Module 3 Visualization

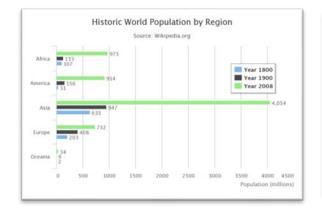
## Reporting through Visualization

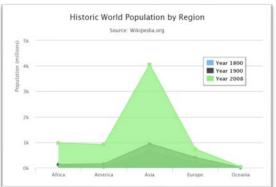
- Data visualization involves the creation and study of the visual representation of data or metrics.
- Visualization technics include:
  - Basic charts
  - Time series charts
  - Scatter plots
  - Bubble charts
  - Maps

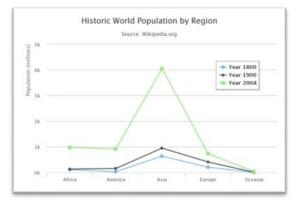
#### **Basic Charts**

- X Axis: Metrics titles
- Y Axis : Metrics values
- Line, bar, area or column charts are interchangeable.



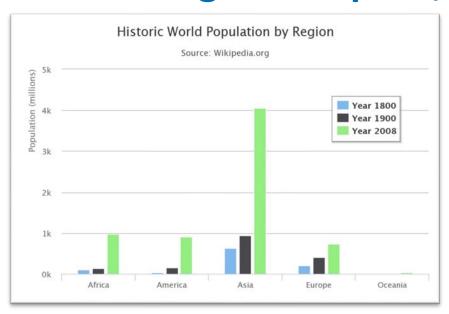


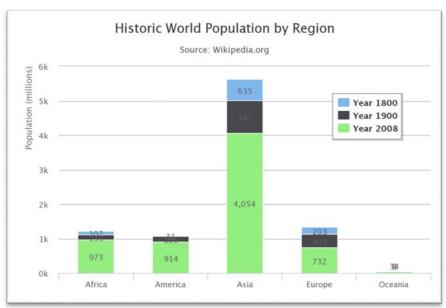




## **Stacking**

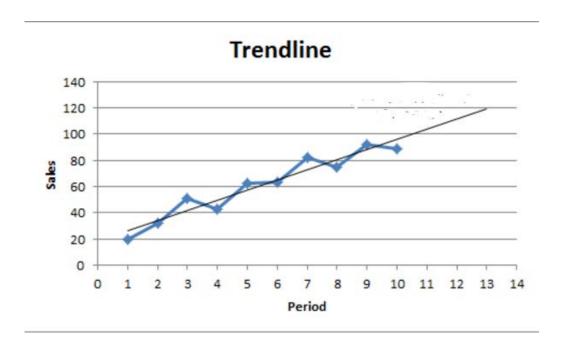
- Stacking can be used when we need to add (calculate the sum of) the metrics.
- Stacking saves space, but is less clear.



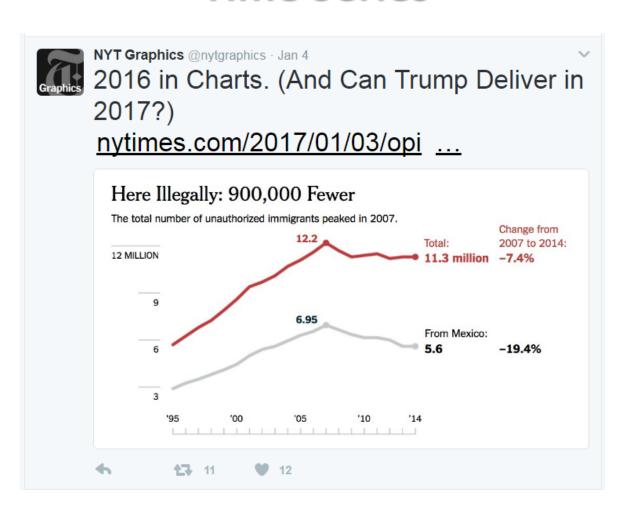


#### **Time Series**

- Time series are a type of column or line chart.
- Time series charts can include trend lines.

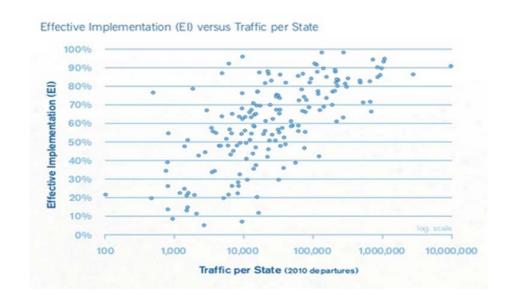


#### **Time Series**

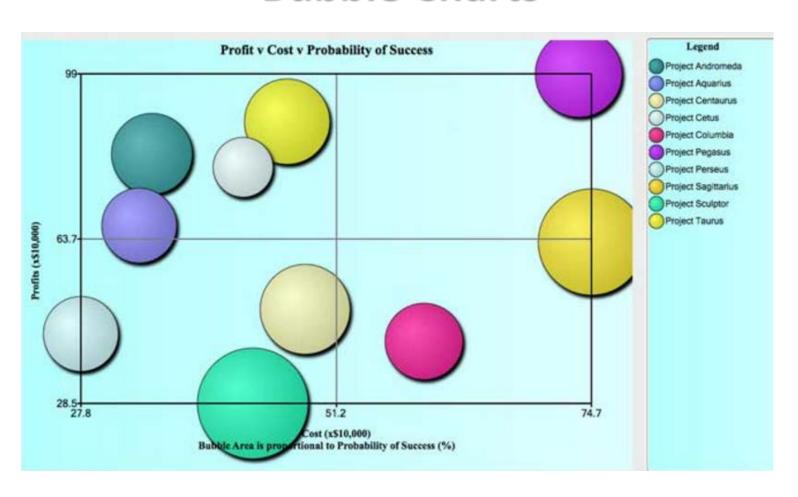


#### **Scatter Plots**

- Scatterplots are 2
   dimensional graphs,
   representing 2 metrics.
- Each dot represents a record.
- Scatter plots are useful for correlations, but may be difficult to use otherwise.



#### **Bubble Charts**

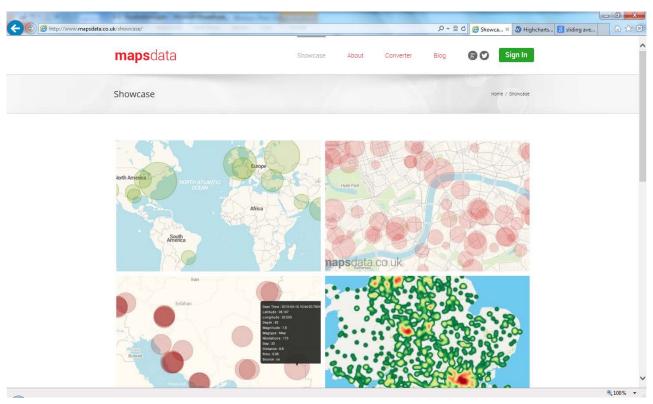


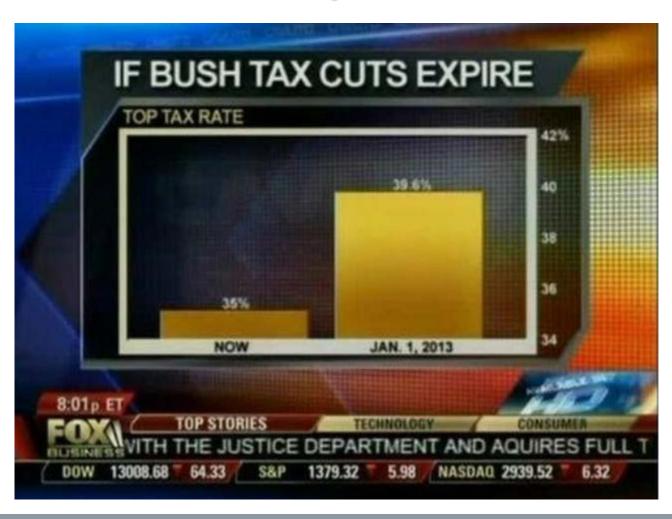
#### **Bubble Charts**

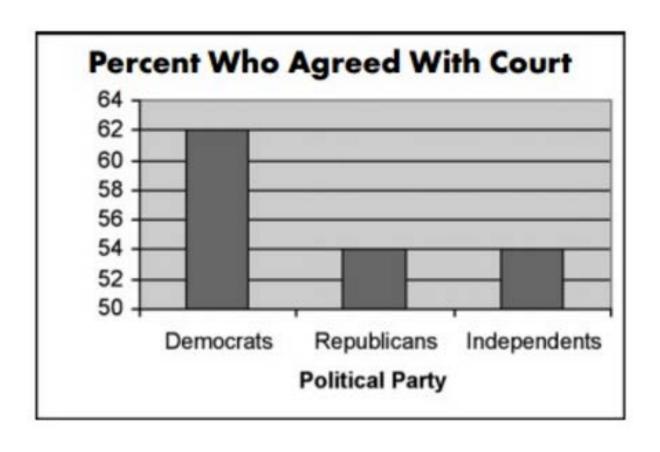
- Bubble charts are extremely useful for comparing the relationships between data in 3 data dimensions: the X-axis data, the Y-axis data and data represented by the bubble size.
- Bubble charts are like XY scatter graphs, except that each point on the scatter graph has an additional data value associated with it that is represented by the size of a "bubble" centered around the XY point.

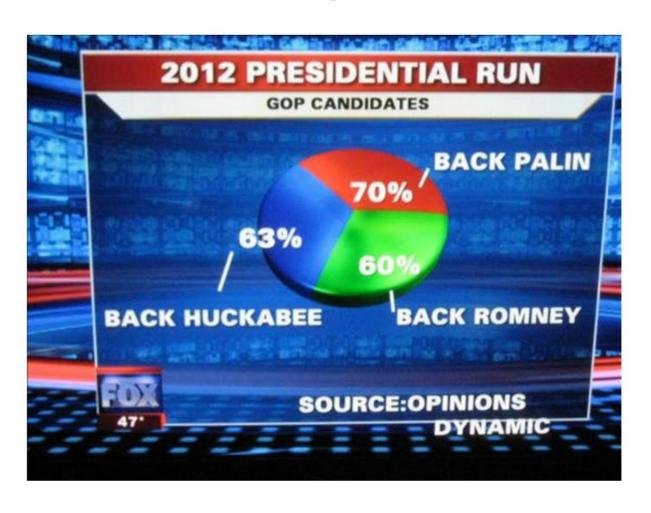
## Maps

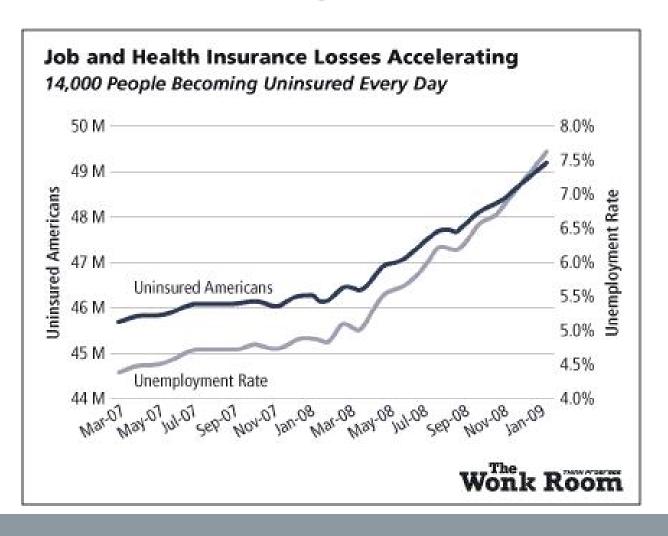
 Maps are powerful representations, if the data is geo-referenced.

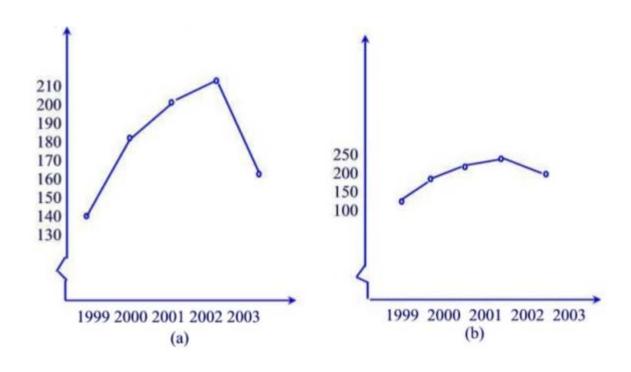












#### **A Few Rules**

- Do not use color as the only mean to encode a value (7% of the population is colour blind).
- Always provide a legend.
- Each graph, by itself, should provide all relevant information.
- Use only one unit per graph. Avoid multiple vertical axes.
- Always start your graph at 0.
- Avoid 3D graphics.
- Simple bar charts are easier to interpret than pie charts.



North American European and Central American Western and Eastern and ICA0 Central African **North Atlantic** Southern African **Asia and Pacific** Asia and Pacific and Caribbean South American Middle East (NACC) Office (SAM) Office Headquarters (WACAF) Office (EUR/NAT) Office (MID) Office (ESAF) Office (APAC) Sub-office (APAC) Office Mexico City Dakar Paris Cairo Nairobi Beijing Bangkok Lima Montréal

THANK YOU