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# Excel 2016 Charts for Science

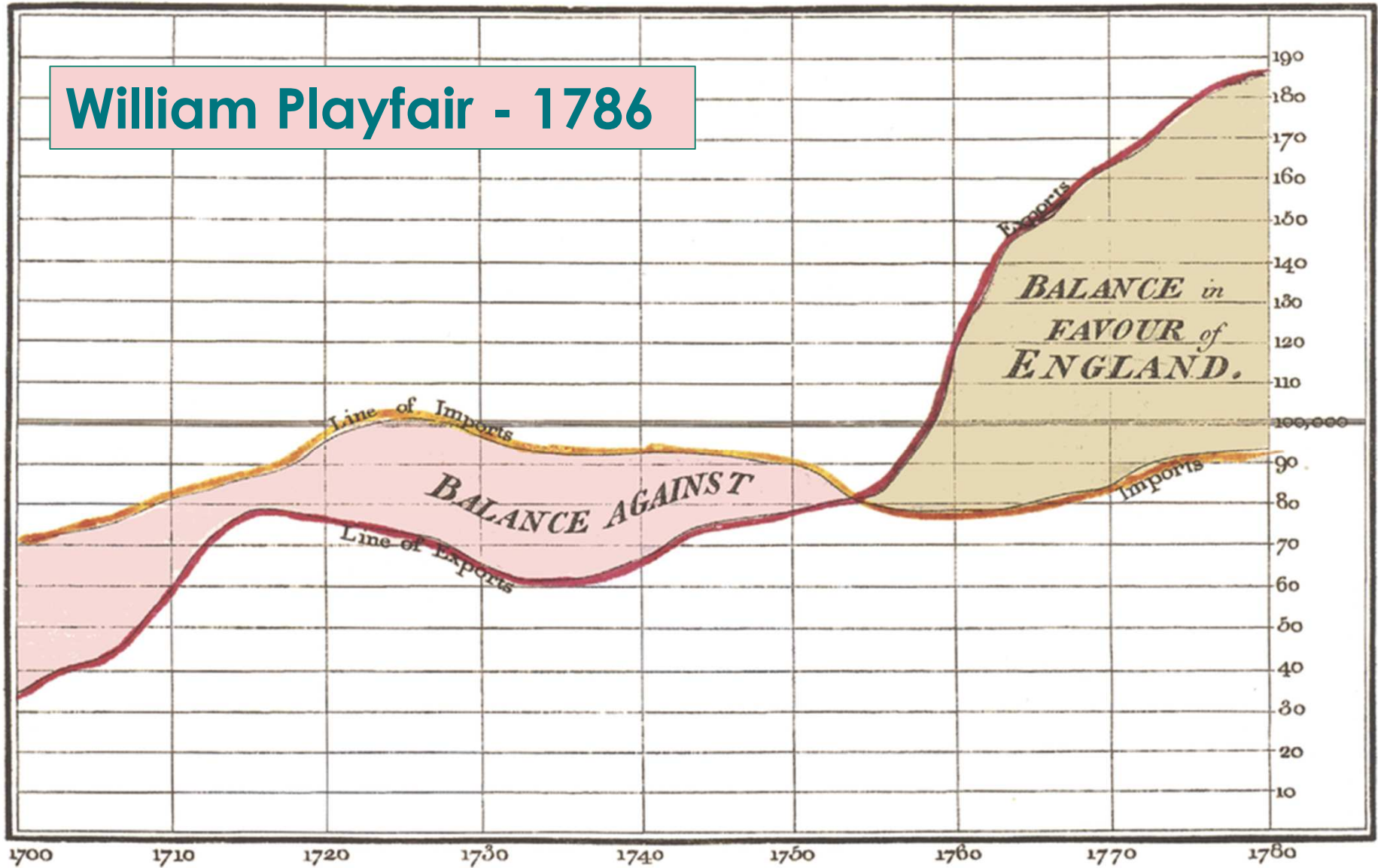
By Martha Nelson  
Information Specialist

Charts communicate  
information visually



Exports and Imports to and from DENMARK & NORWAY from 1700 to 1780.

William Playfair - 1786



*The Bottom line is divided into Years, the Right hand line into £10,000 each.*

*Published as the Act directs, 1<sup>st</sup> May 1786, by W<sup>m</sup> Playfair*

*Neale sculpt 352, Strand, London.*

# MIT's Observatory of Economic Complexity for world trade

<https://atlas.media.mit.edu/en/>

## NATURAL GAS IN GASEOUS STATE TRADE

### Exporters

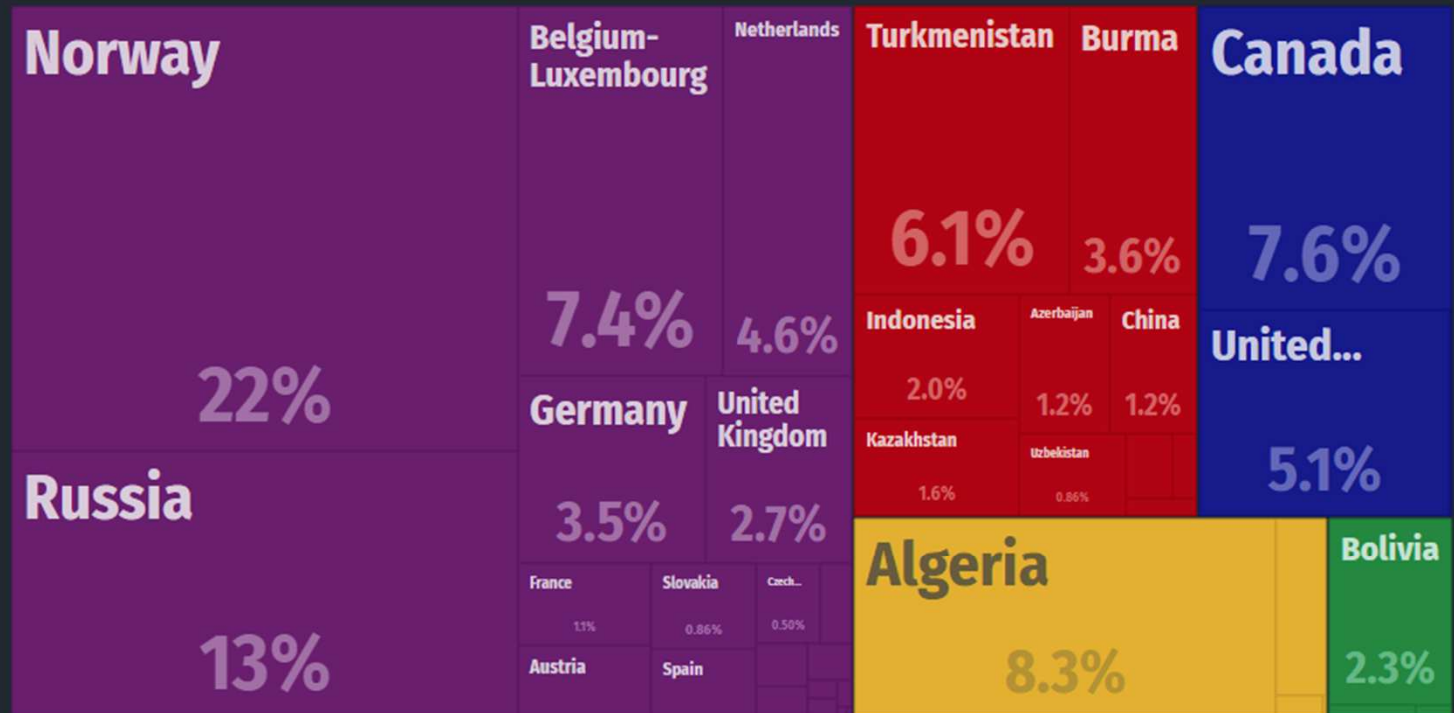
This treemap shows the share of countries that export Natural gas in gaseous state.

[Explore on Visualizations page](#)

[Data Sources](#)

<http://atlas.media.mit.edu/en/>

TOTAL: \$86B



DEPTH    COLOR

*Carte Figurative* des pertes successives en hommes de l'Armée Française dans la campagne de Russie 1812-1813.  
 Dessiné par M. Minard, Inspecteur Général des Ponts et Chaussées en retraite. Paris, le 20 Novembre 1869.

Les nombres d'hommes présents sont représentés par les largeurs des zones colorées à raison d'un millimètre pour dix mille hommes; ils sont de plus écrits en lettres des zones. Le rouge désigne les hommes qui ont été en Russie, le noir ceux qui en sont restés. — Les renseignements qui ont servi à dresser la carte ont été puisés dans les ouvrages de M. M. Thiers, de Ségur, de Fezensac, de Chambray et le journal inédit de Jacob, pharmacien de l'Armée depuis le 28 Octobre. Tout mieux faire juger à l'œil la diminution de l'armée; j'ai supposé que les corps du Prince Némoï et du Maréchal Davout qui avaient été détachés sur Minsk et Mabilon et qui se joignirent vers Orscha et Witebsk, avaient toujours marché avec l'armée.

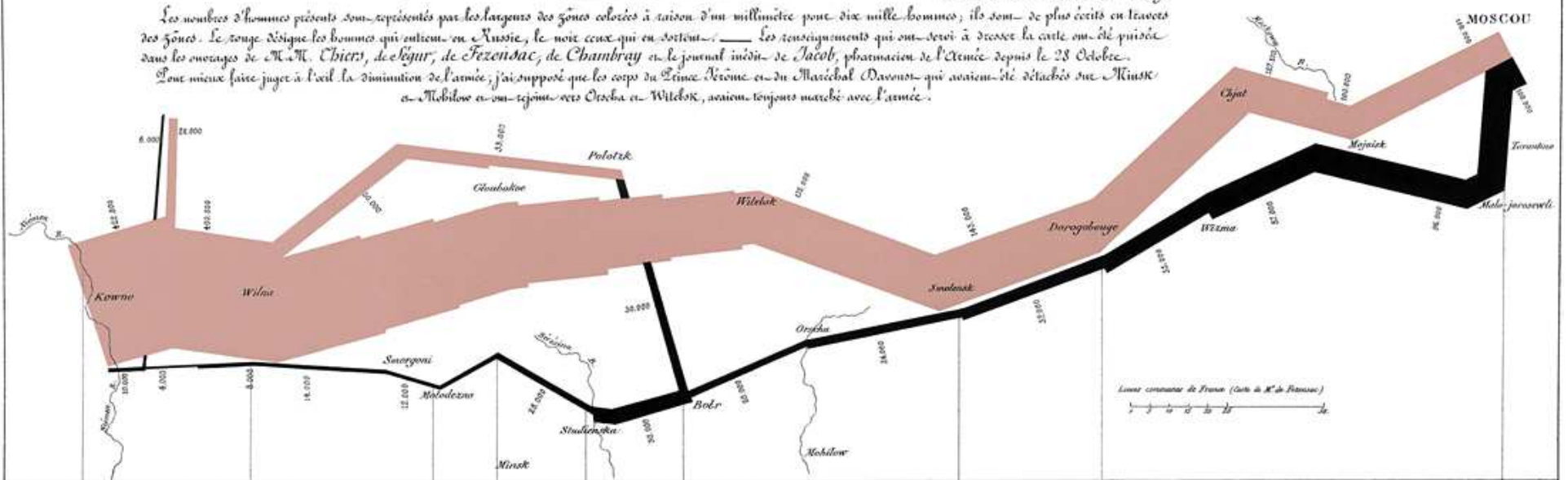
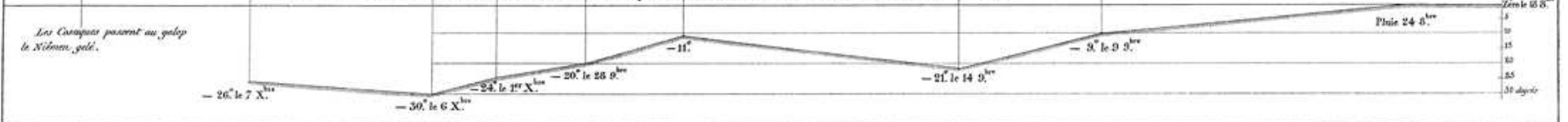


TABLEAU GRAPHIQUE de la température en degrés du thermomètre de Réaumur au dessous de zéro.



Antiq. par Raynier, à Paris. 5<sup>ème</sup> Mars 57<sup>ème</sup> à Paris.

Imp. 204. Raynier et D. rue de...


Charles Joseph Minard: Napoleon's Retreat From Moscow (The Russian Campaign 1812-1813)



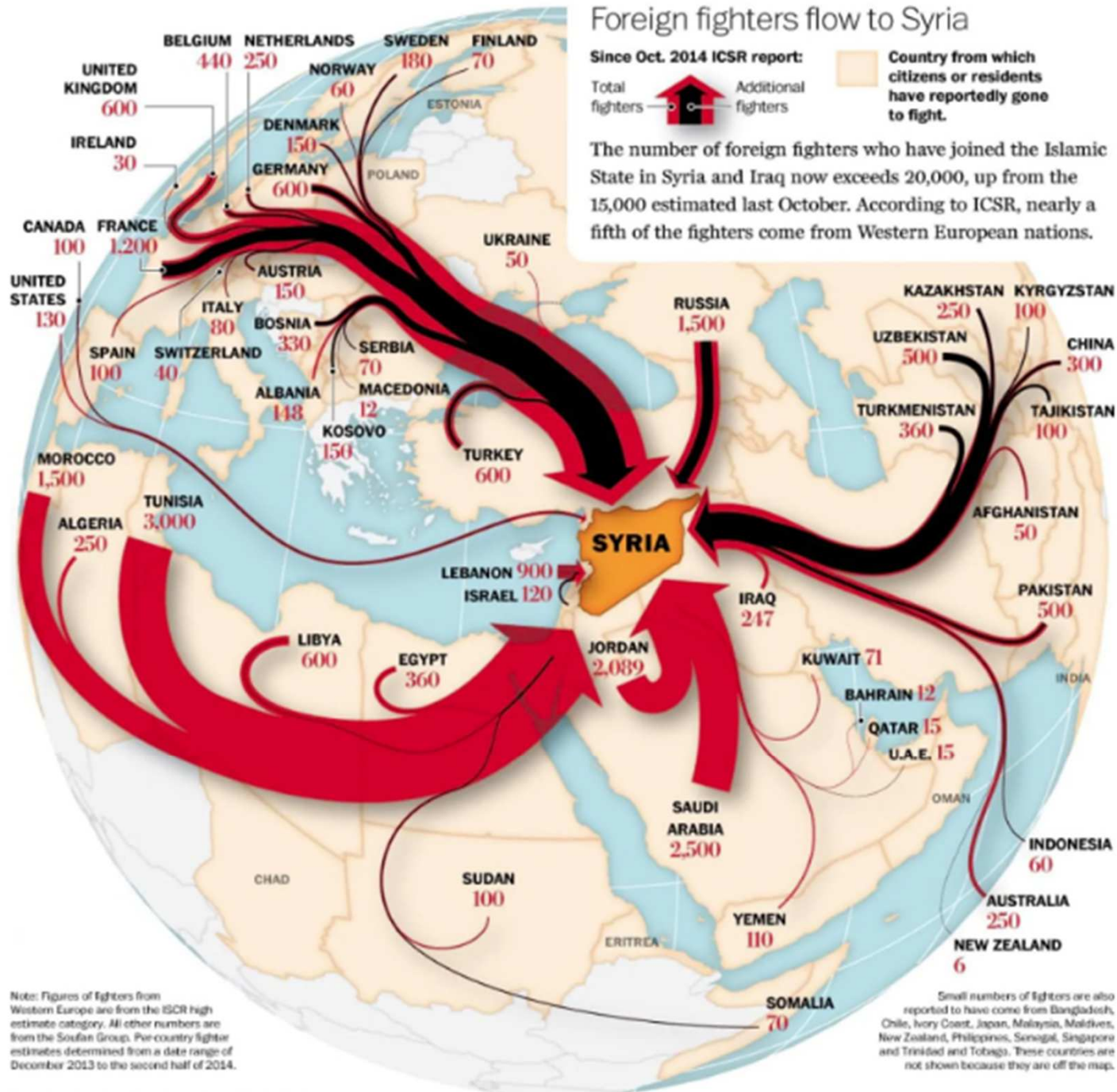
## Foreign fighters flow to Syria

Since Oct. 2014 ICSR report:

Total fighters  Additional fighters 

 Country from which citizens or residents have reportedly gone to fight.

The number of foreign fighters who have joined the Islamic State in Syria and Iraq now exceeds 20,000, up from the 15,000 estimated last October. According to ICSR, nearly a fifth of the fighters come from Western European nations.



Note: Figures of fighters from Western Europe are from the ICSR high estimate category. All other numbers are from the Soufan Group. Per-country fighter estimates determined from a date range of December 2013 to the second half of 2014.

Sources: International Center for the Study of Radicalisation and Political Violence (ICSR), The Soufan Group, CIA

GENE THORP AND SWATI SHARMA/THE WASHINGTON POST

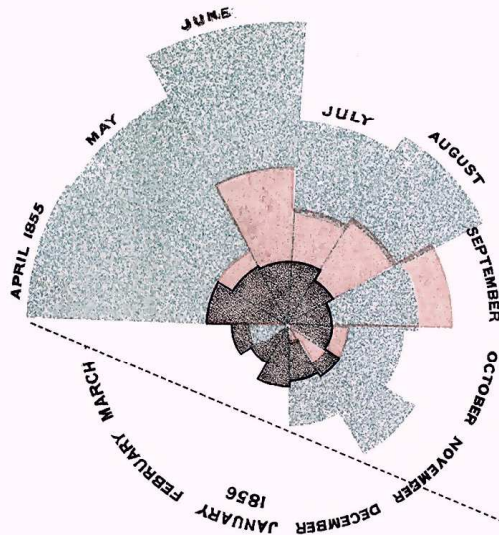
Flow Map



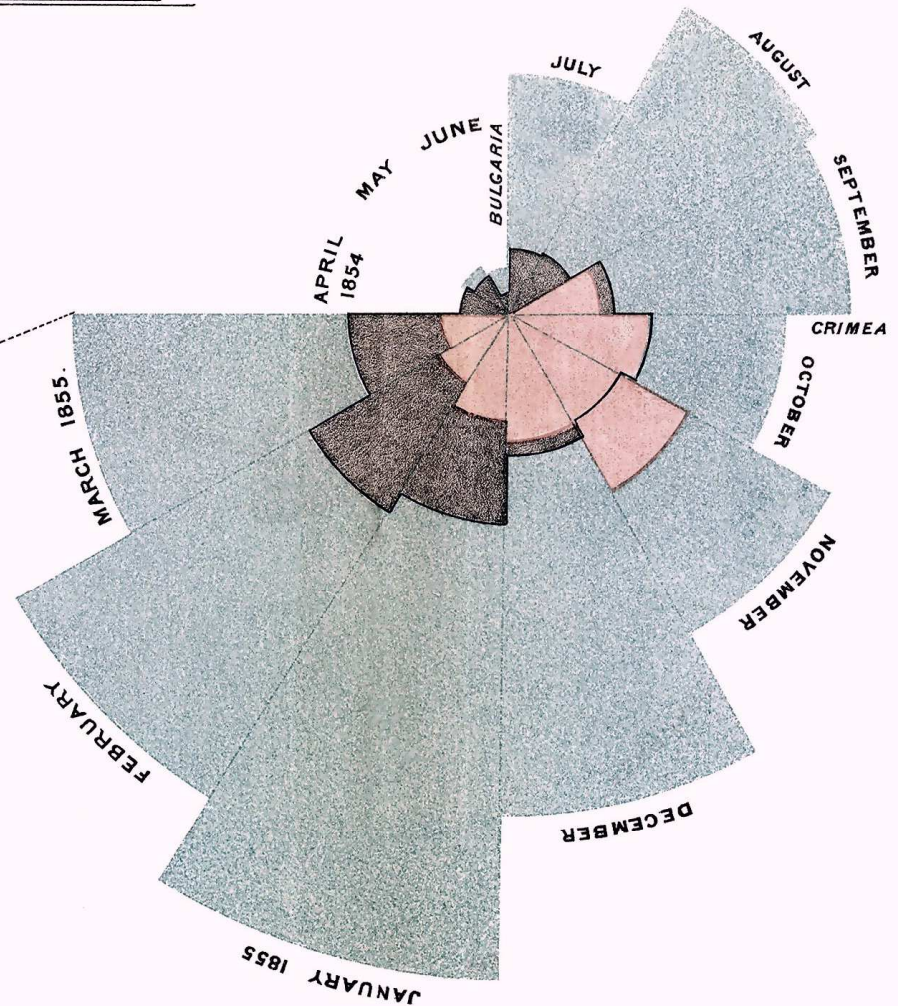
# Florence Nightingale's Coxcomb chart - 1858

## DIAGRAM OF THE CAUSES OF MORTALITY IN THE ARMY IN THE EAST.

2.  
APRIL 1855 TO MARCH 1856.

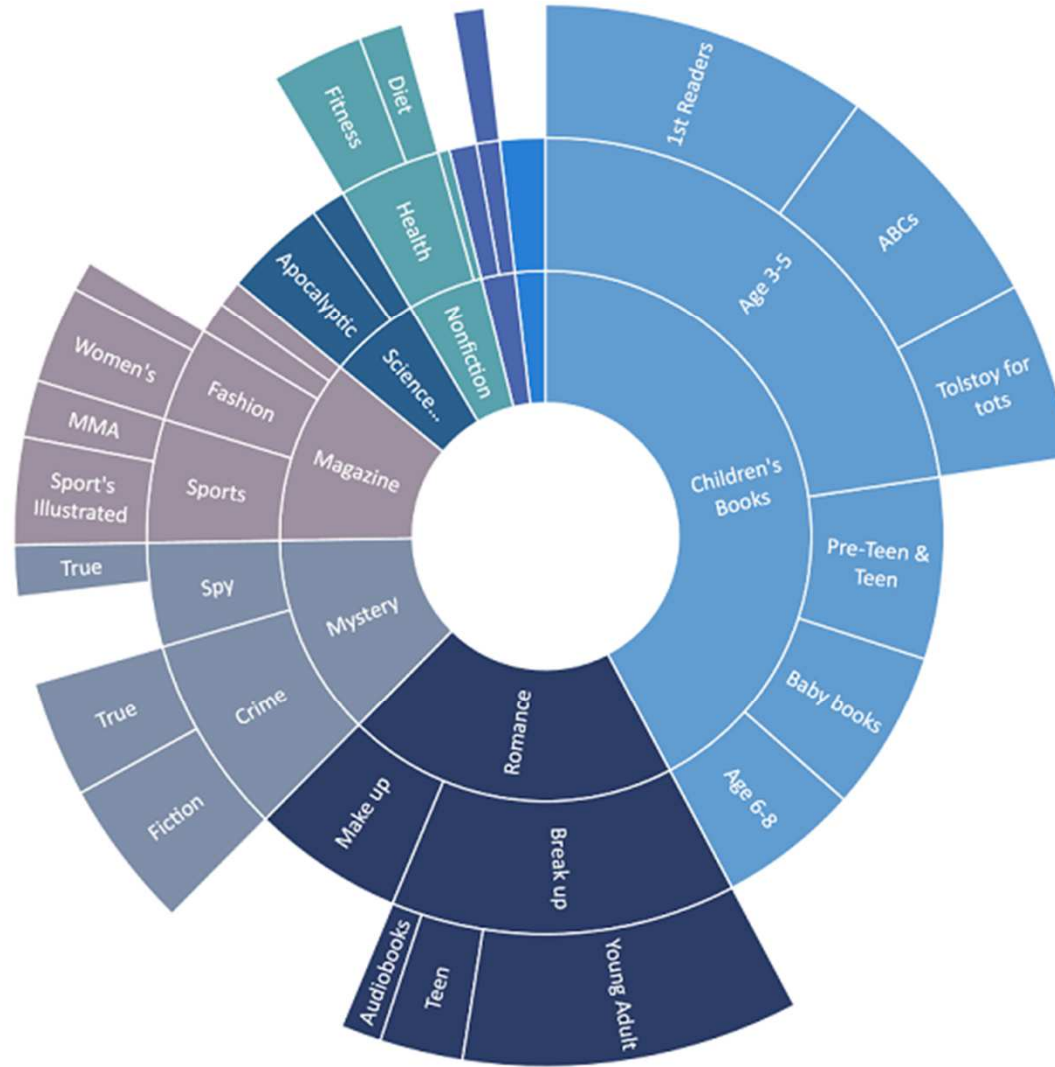


1.  
APRIL 1854 TO MARCH 1855.



*The Areas of the blue, red, & black wedges are each measured from the centre as the common vertex.*  
*The blue wedges measured from the centre of the circle represent area for area the deaths from Preventible or Mitigable Zymotic diseases; the red wedges measured from the centre the deaths from wounds; & the black wedges measured from the centre the deaths from all other causes.*  
*The black line across the red triangle in Nov. 1854 marks the boundary of the deaths from all other causes during the month.*  
*In October 1854, & April 1855, the black area coincides with the red; in January & February 1855, the blue coincides with the black.*  
*The entire areas may be compared by following the blue, the red & the black lines enclosing them.*

Sunburst Breaks Down the Contributions of Each Group



Sunburst Chart made with Excel



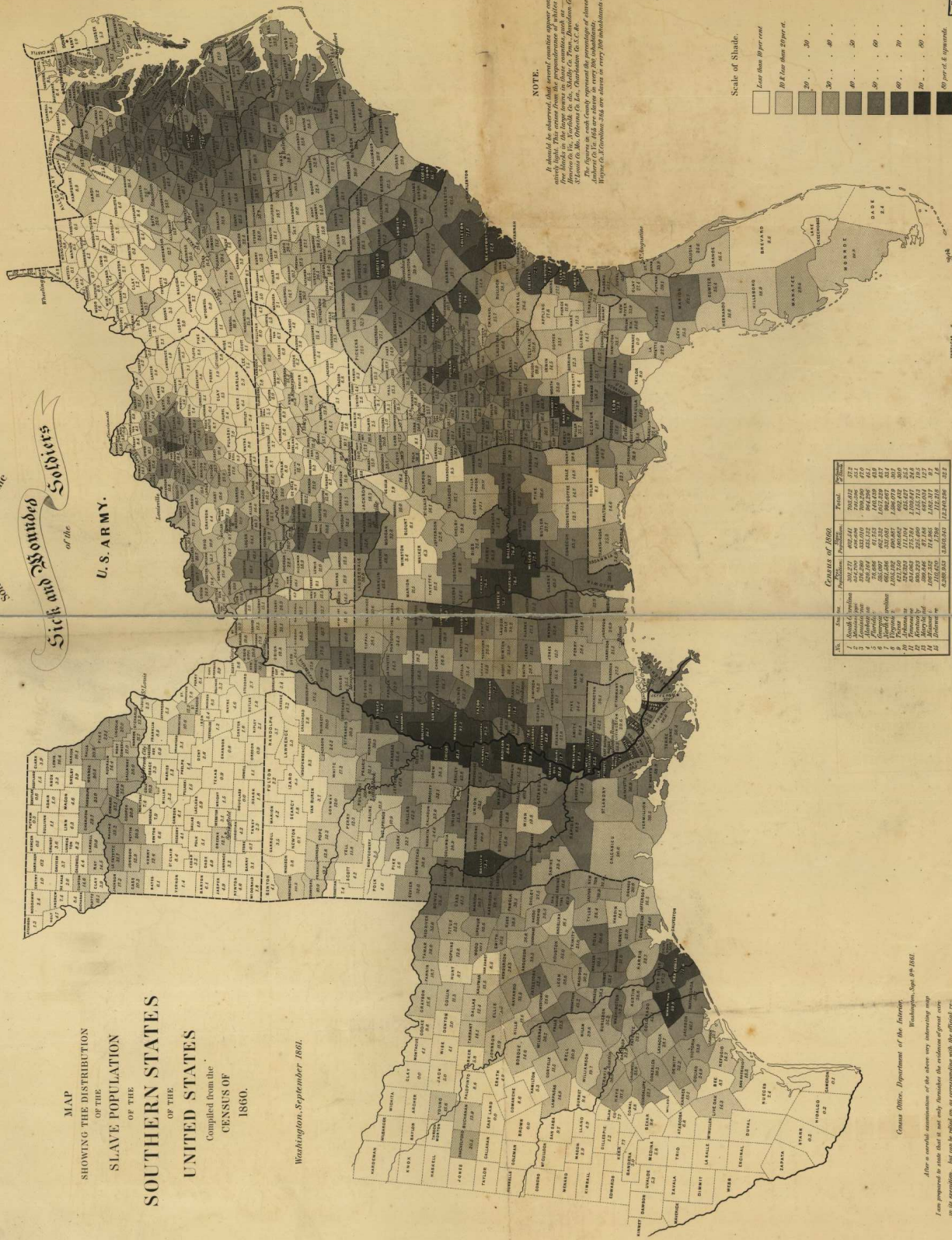


MAP  
SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION  
OF THE  
SLAVE POPULATION  
OF THE  
SOUTHERN STATES  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES

Compiled from the  
CENSUS OF  
1860.

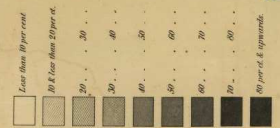
Washington, September, 1861.

Sold for the benefit of the  
**Soldiers**  
of the  
**U. S. ARMY.**



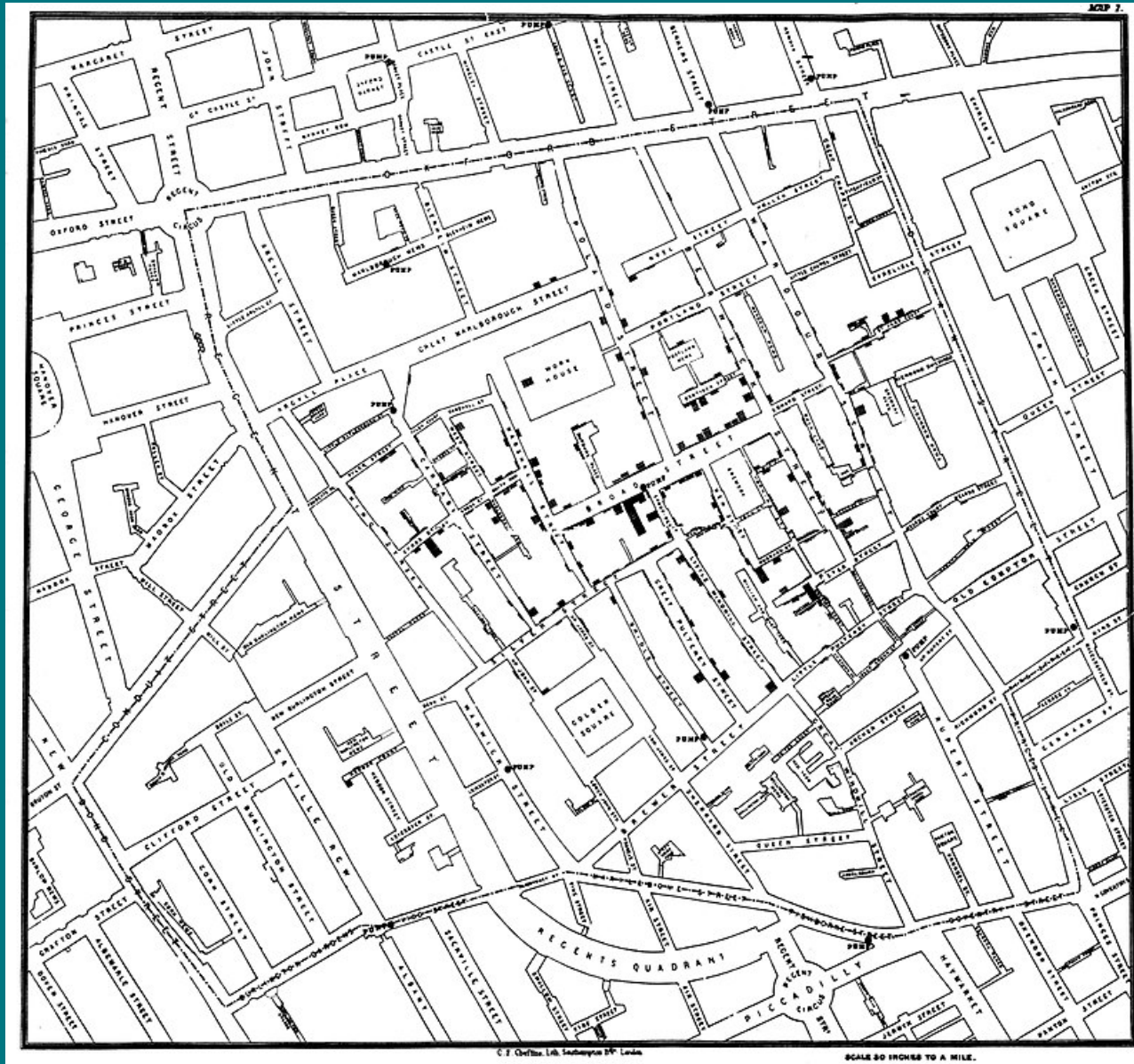
**NOTE.**  
It should be observed, that several counties in the States of Virginia and North Carolina, in the large towns in their counties, such as in the counties of Albemarle, Orange, and Guilford in Virginia, and in the counties of Mecklenburg, Wake, and Johnston in North Carolina, the figures in such counties represent the population of slaves only. In Virginia, the figures are shown in every 100 inhabitants, &c. &c.

Scale of Shade.



State	Area in Sq. Miles	Total Population	Total Slaves
Alabama	50,762	1,055,000	450,000
Arkansas	53,172	1,000,000	400,000
Florida	55,560	500,000	200,000
Georgia	30,570	1,000,000	400,000
Louisiana	22,618	1,000,000	400,000
Mississippi	17,824	1,000,000	400,000
North Carolina	50,000	1,000,000	400,000
South Carolina	16,000	1,000,000	400,000
Texas	69,700	1,000,000	400,000
Virginia	60,000	1,000,000	400,000
West Virginia	60,000	1,000,000	400,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>5,000,000</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>

Gen. Office, Department of the Interior,  
Washington, Sept 28 1861.  
After a careful examination of the above very interesting map  
I am prepared to state that it not only furnishes the evidence of great care  
in its execution, but can be relied on as corresponding with the official re-  
turns of the 9th Census.  
*John B. Thompson*  
Director



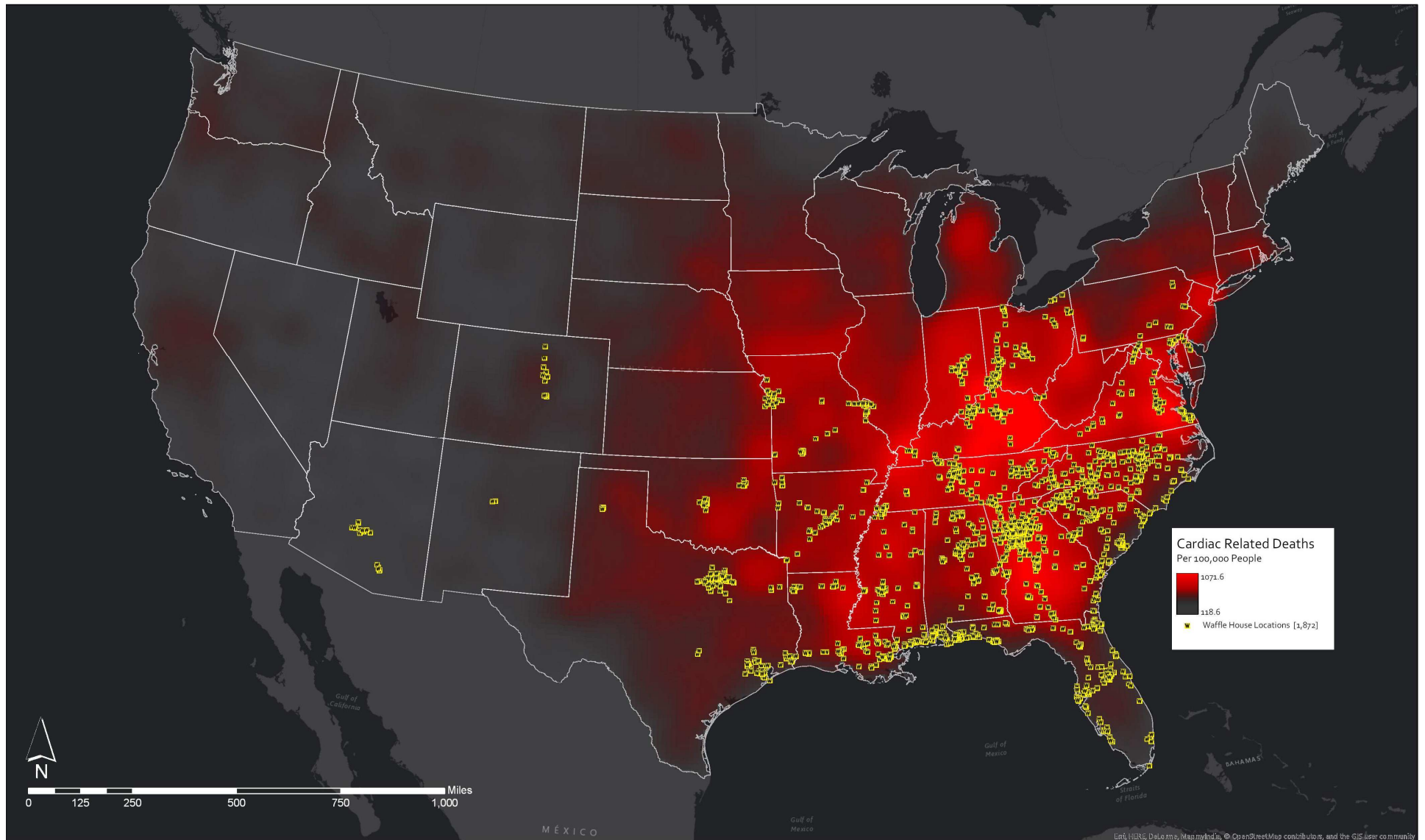
Dr. John Snow's Cholera map 1854



Data: CDC and Waffle House

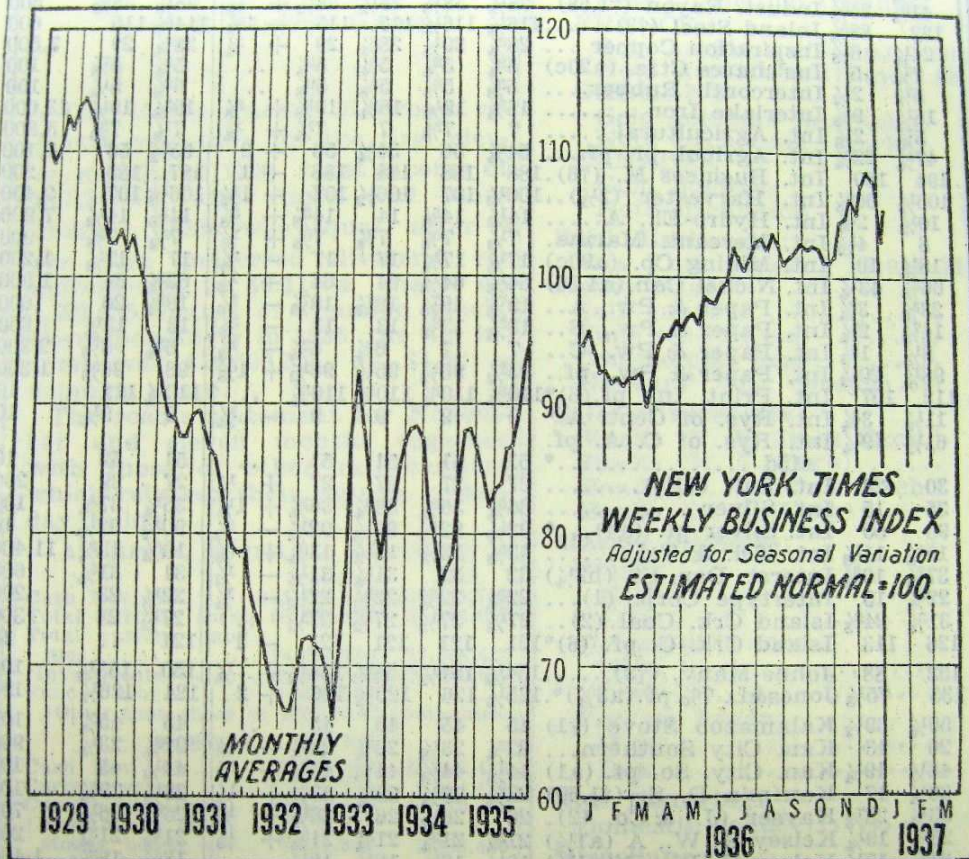
Tools: ArcGIS Pro

## Cardiac Related Deaths During 2013 in the Contiguous USA Compared to Waffle House Locations



# BUSINESS INDEX RISES

Regains Part of Its Last Loss as Five Components Register Increases for the Week.



With five of its components higher, THE NEW YORK TIMES weekly index of business activity has regained part of its last loss by moving to 105.5 for the week ended Jan. 9 from 103.0 in the previous week. The index stood at 95.6 for the corresponding week last year.

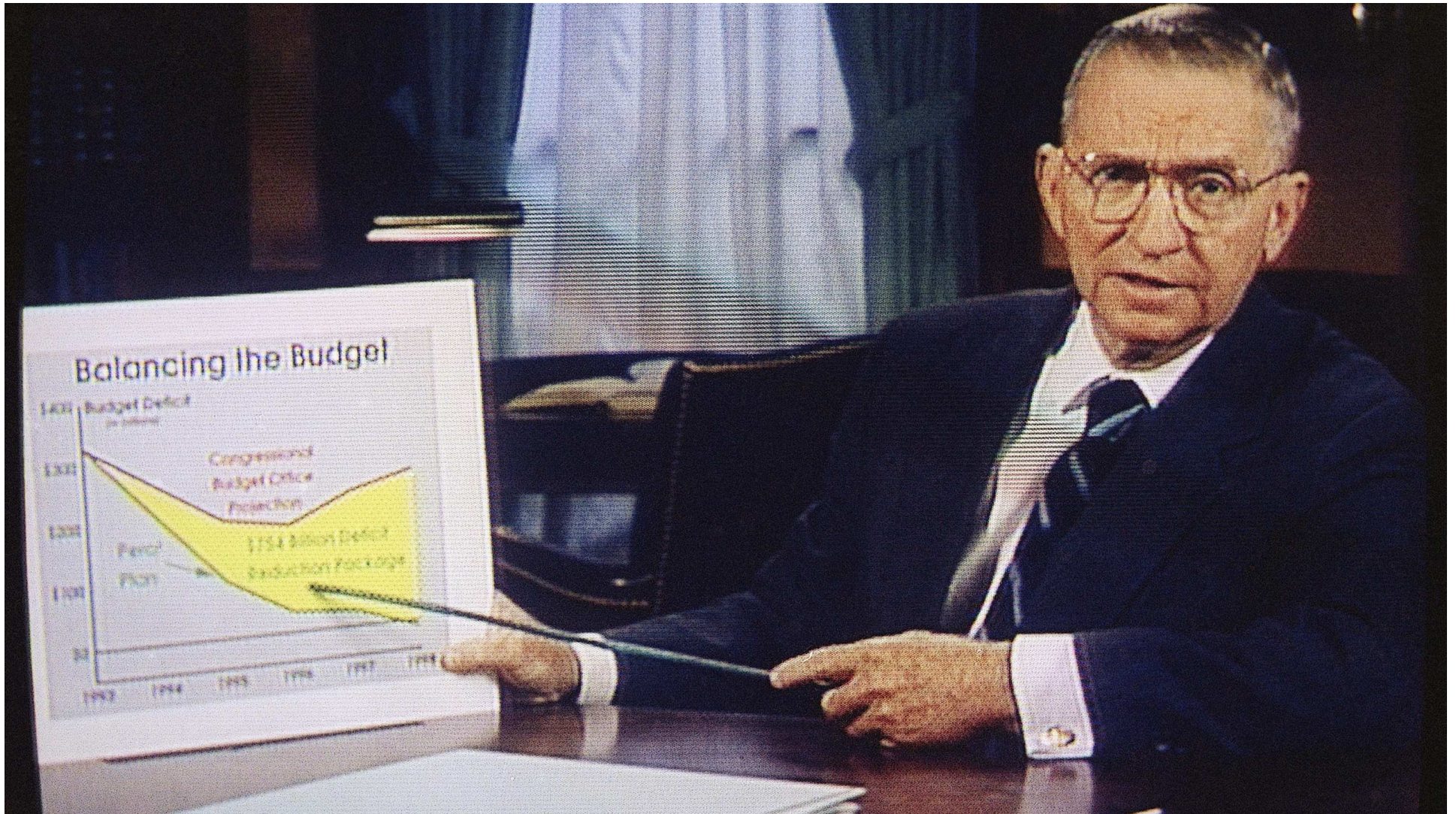
In weighted influence the best gain was contributed by the electric

series advanced, motor output expanding more than seasonally. Losses were recorded by the lumber and cotton mill activity series.

The following table gives the combined index and its components, each of which has been adjusted for seasonal variation and, in the case of carloadings, electric power production and cotton mill activity,

An historic line graph



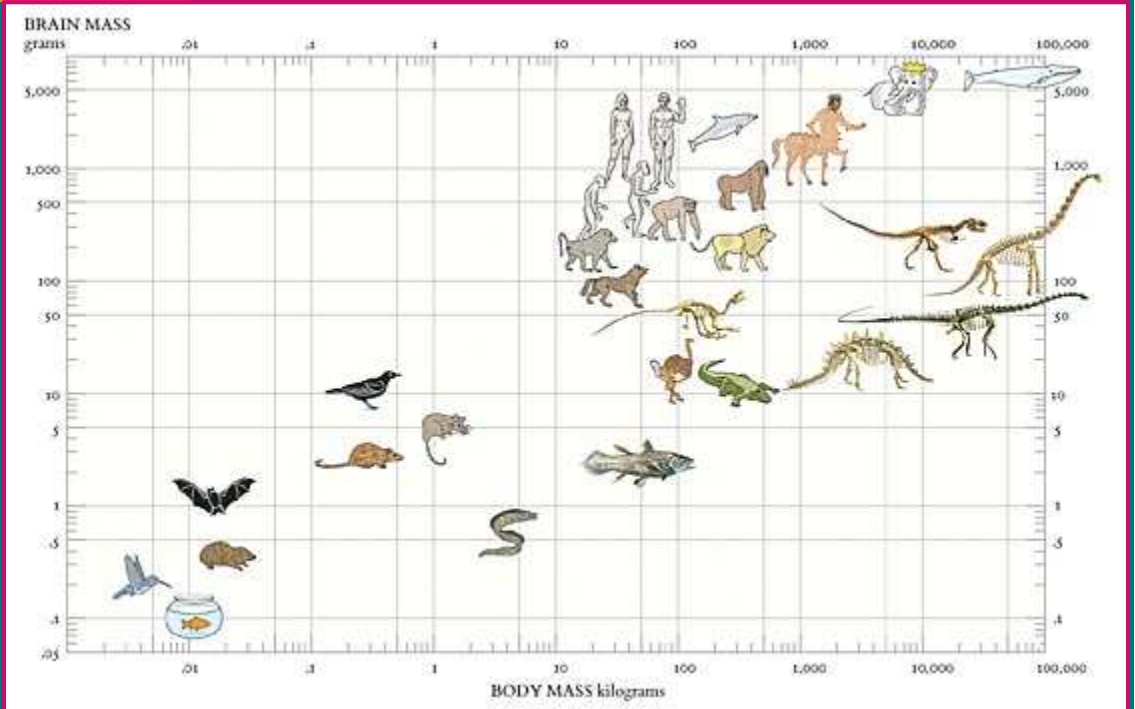
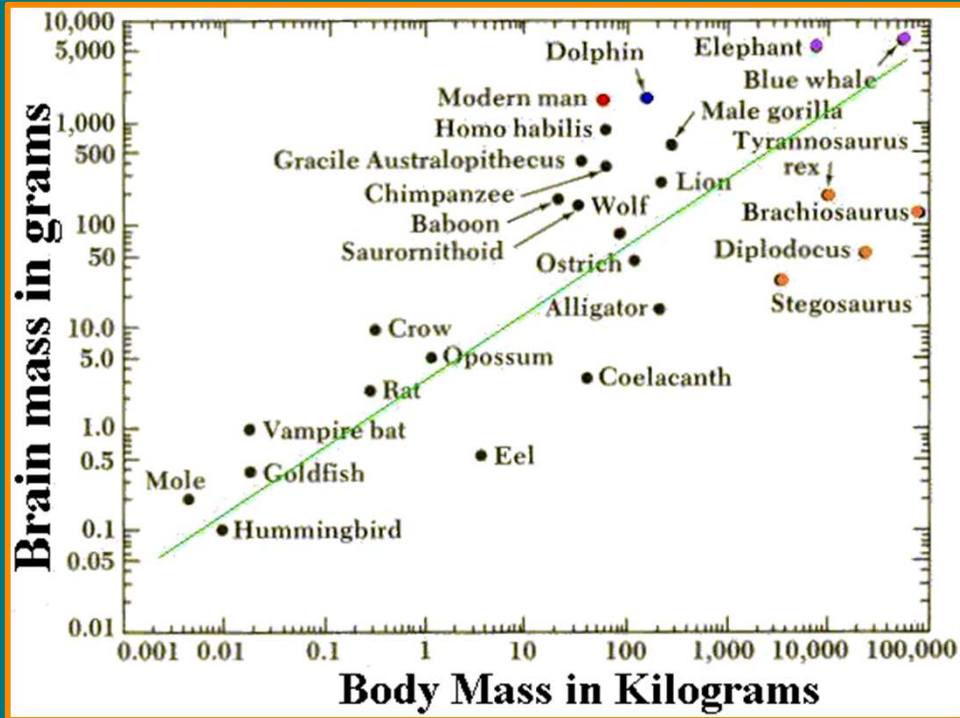


H Ross Perot - 1992



# Edward Tufte

Original chart by Carl Sagan





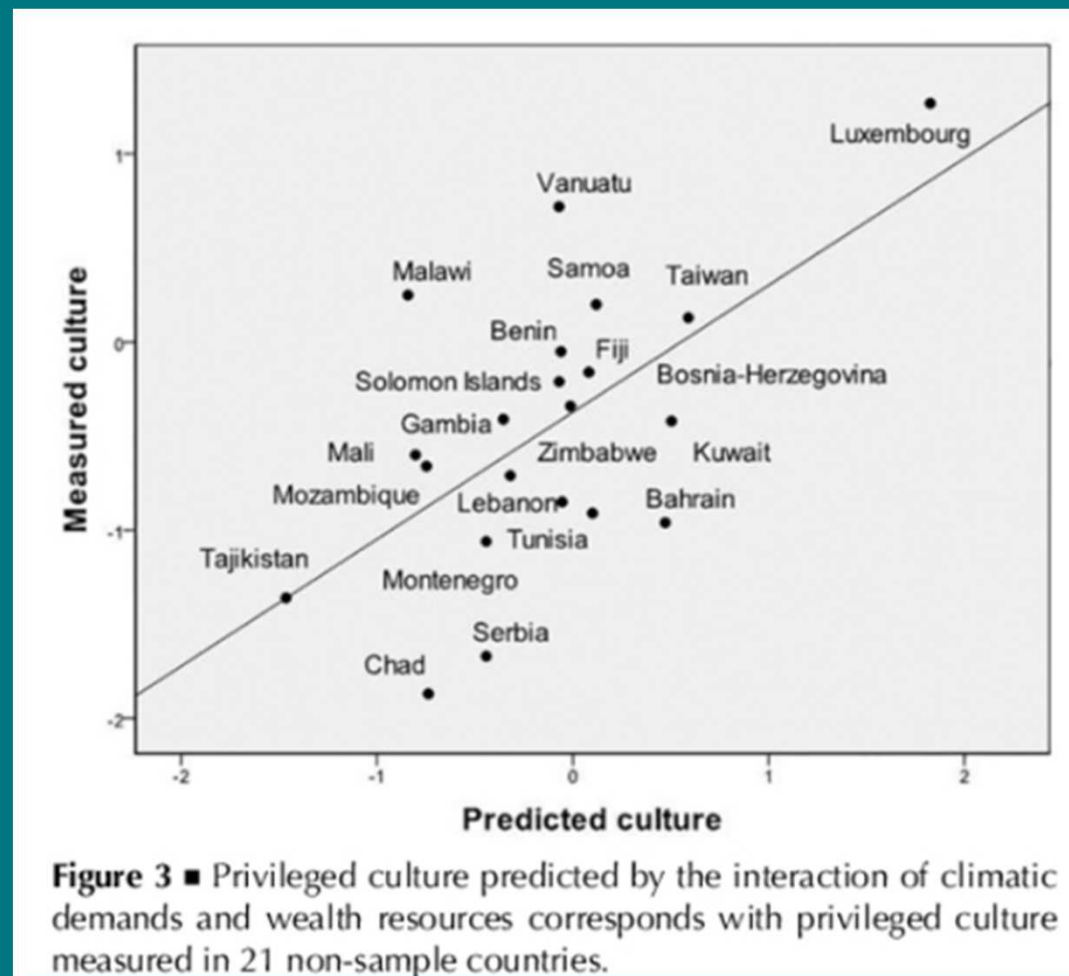
**Things I think  
about before  
creating a chart**

# 1. Who is your audience?





## 2. How it will be used Print or online?

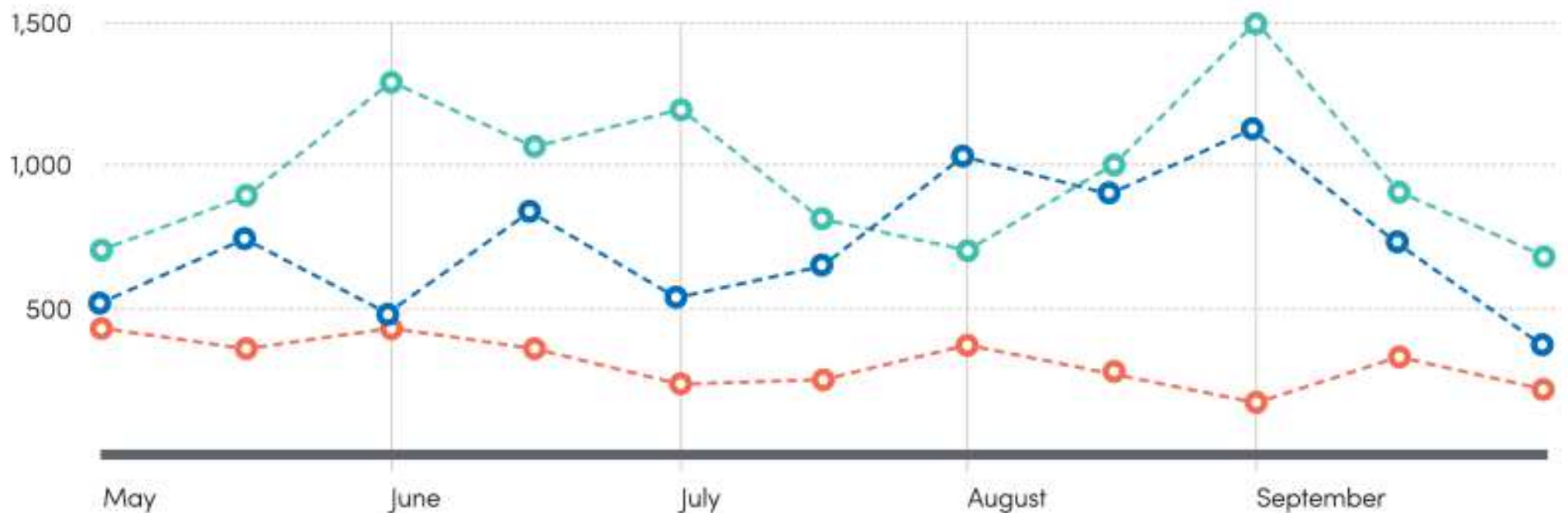


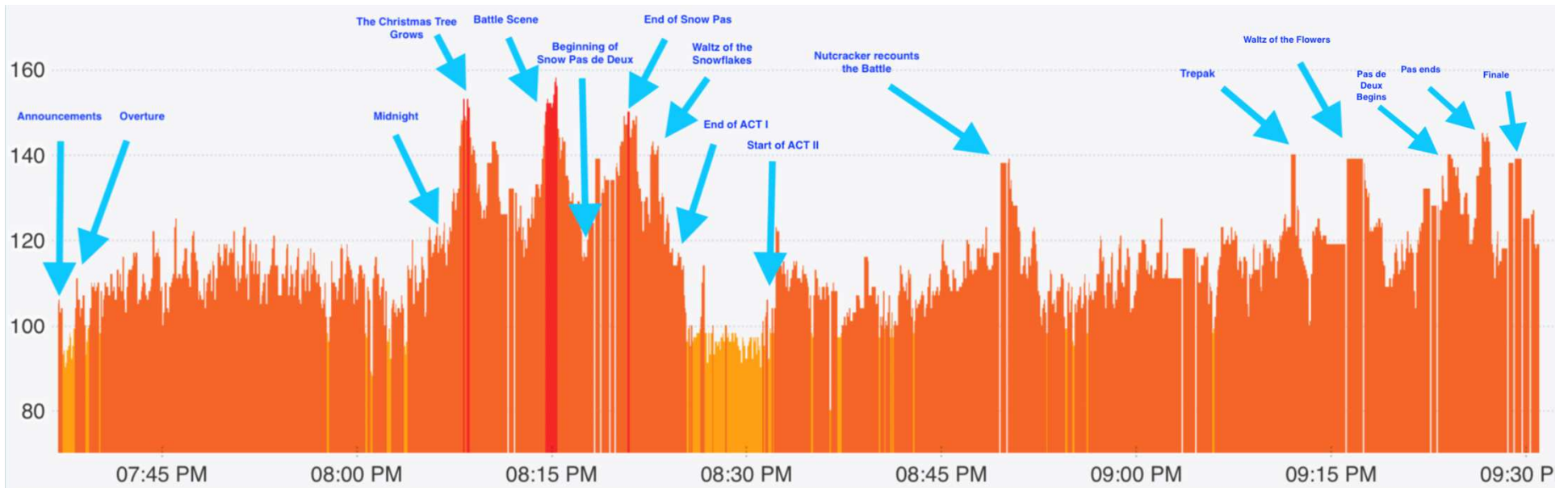
JSTOR retrieved  
article



# Where will you get your data?

- Personal data you have collected
- From an employer
- Government websites
- Wikipedia, ESPN, Dow Jones





AVERAGE BPM  
**115**bpm

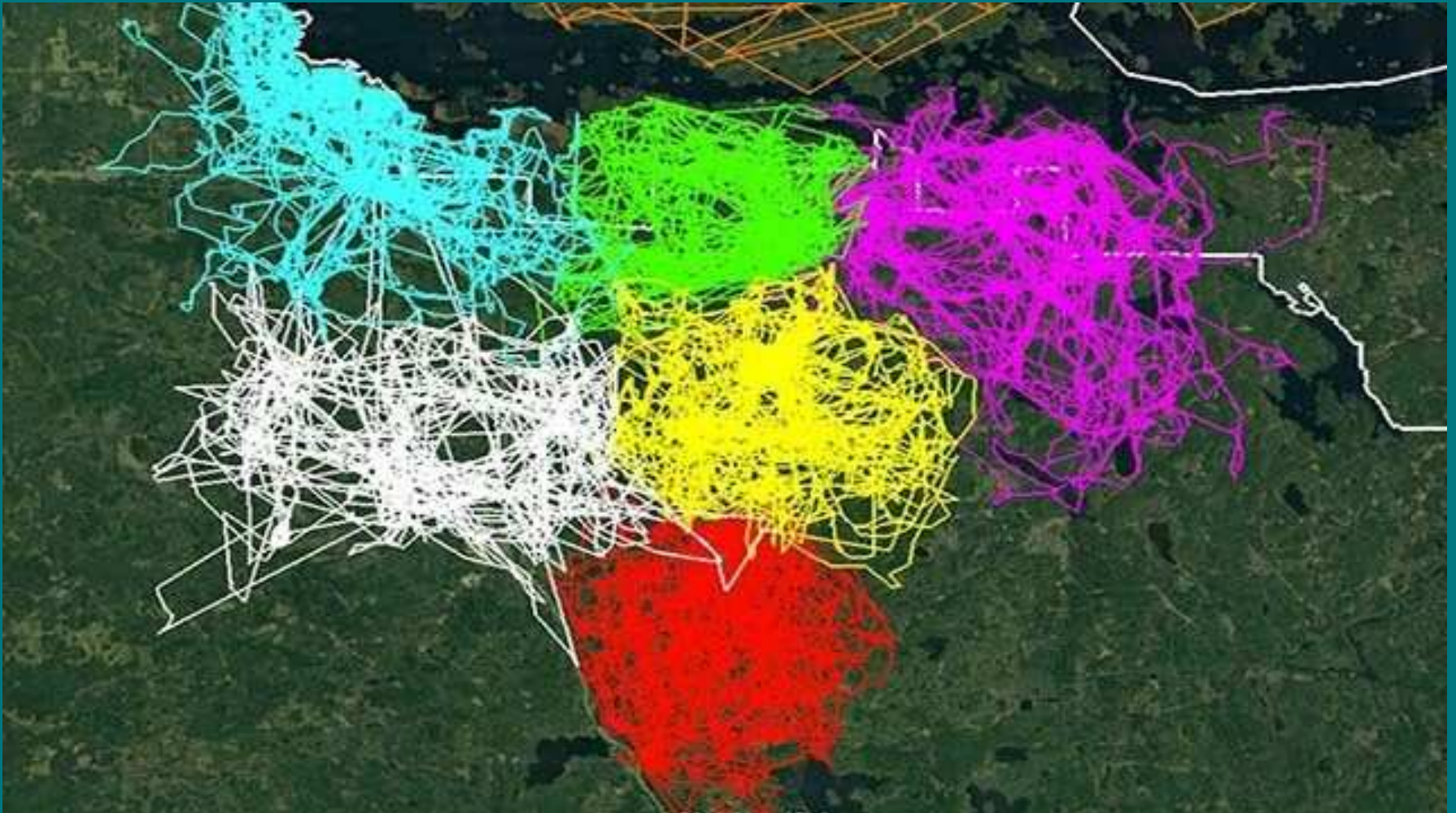


PEAK BPM  
**158**bpm

A conductor wore a heart monitor during The Nutcracker. He annotated his Health app report - *AeroMaestro*



# Minnesota's Voyageurs Wolf Project data maps

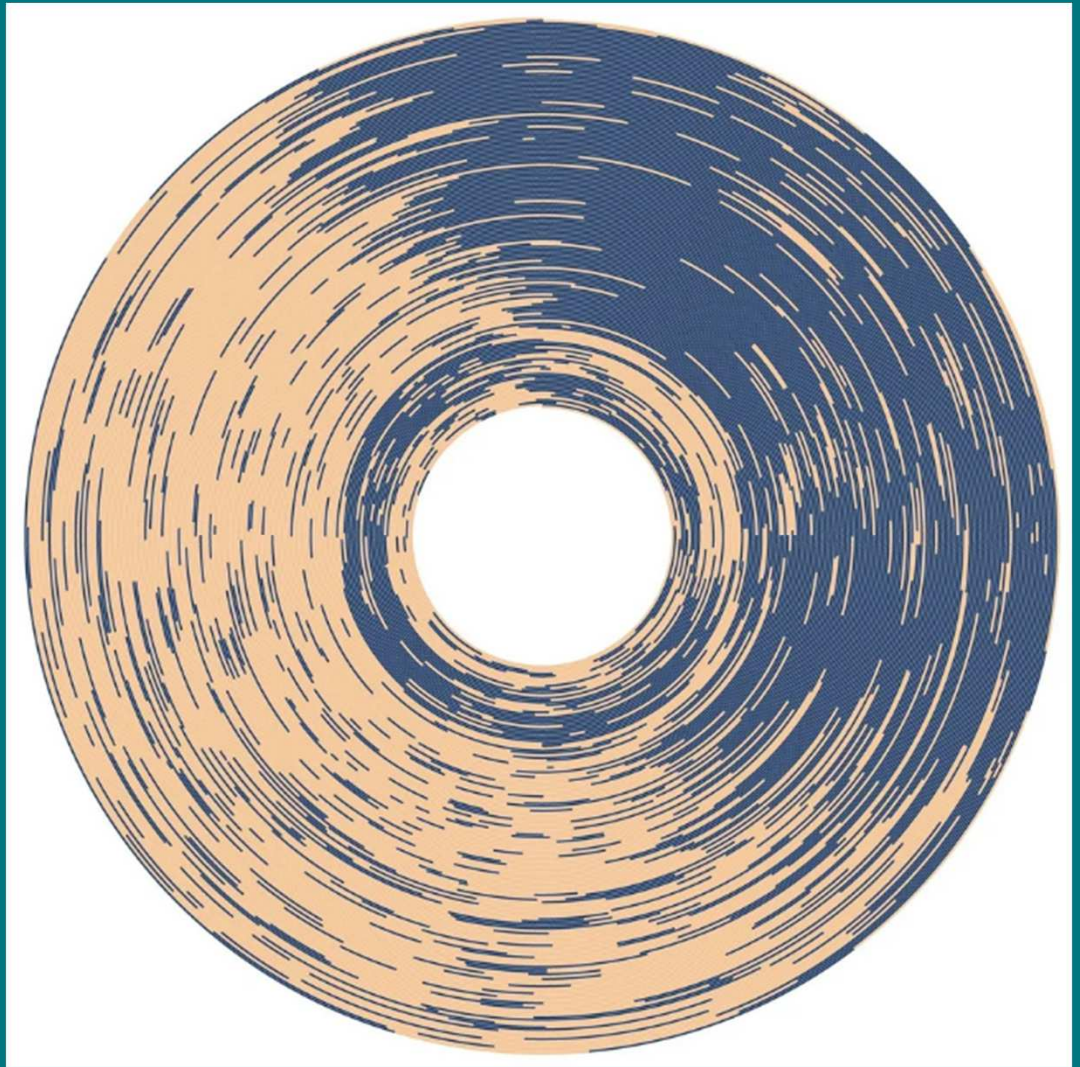


# Sleep patterns of the first six months of an infant's life.

Tracked using: Baby Connect iPhone app.

CAD package Rhinoceros with Grasshopper plugin

Adobe Illustrator for colors



# What software will you use?

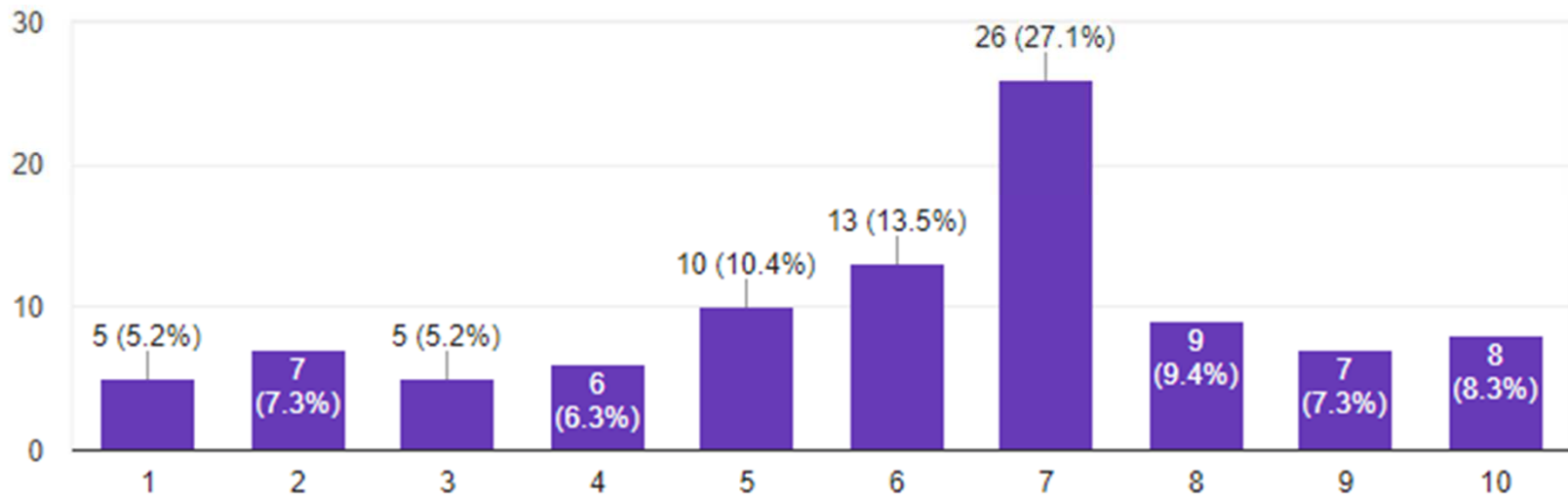
- R – statistics program
- Excel – Microsoft Office spreadsheet
- Python – web dev language
- Chart generators on the web
- Google Sheets & charts

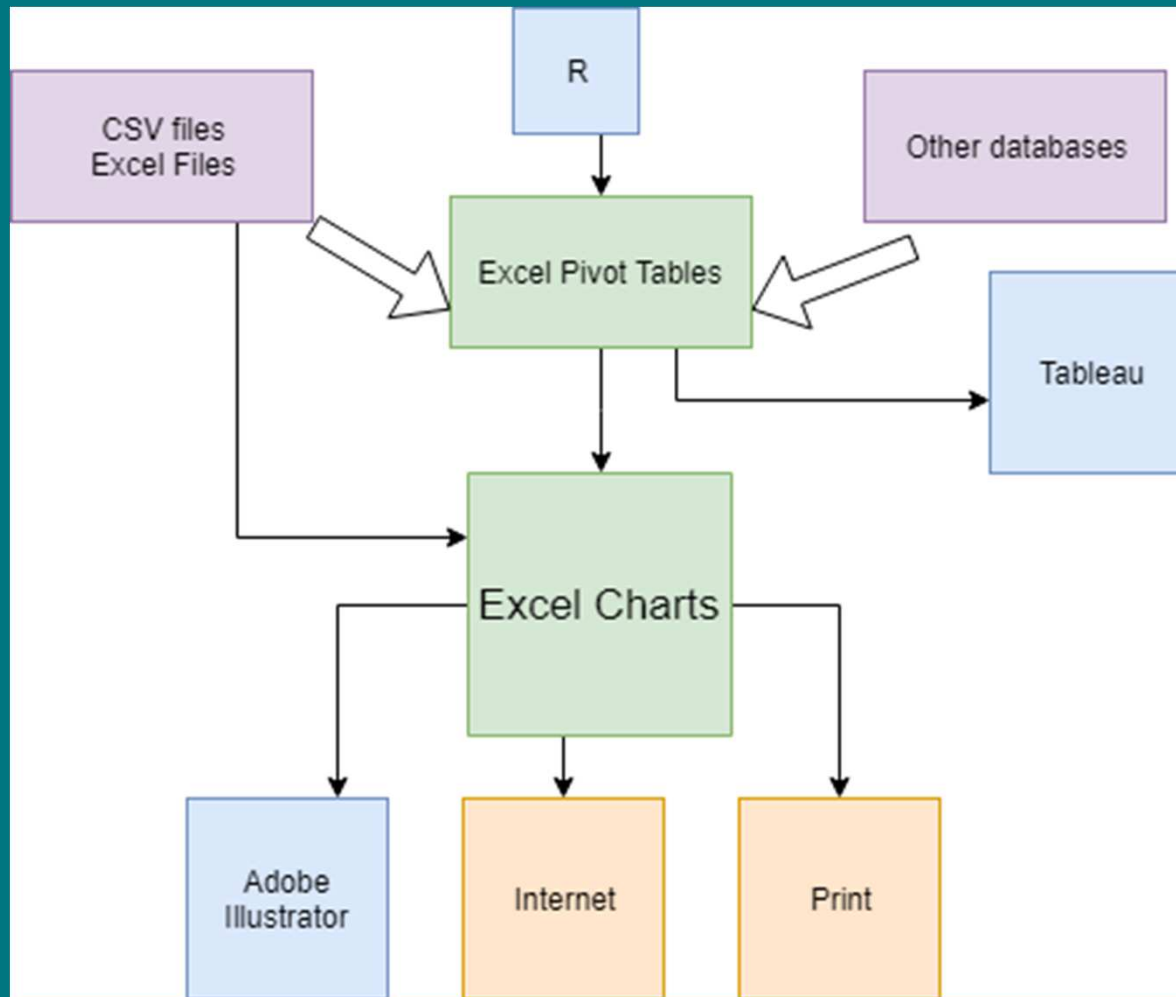


# Google forms Google Charts (all free!)

Pick a random number between 1 and 10

96 responses





Many possible ways and processes to create a wonderful chart for science





# Beyond Excel:

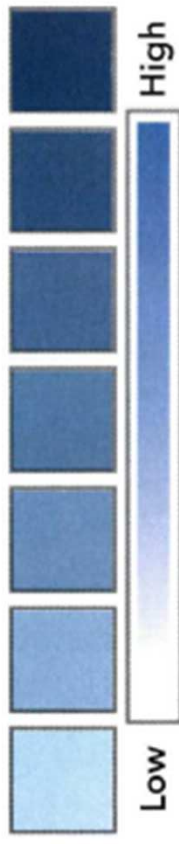
- Microsoft Power BI
- Tableau
- QlikView
- Illustrator and other image / photo programs



# USE OF COLOR IN DATA VISUALIZATION

## SEQUENTIAL

color is ordered from low to high



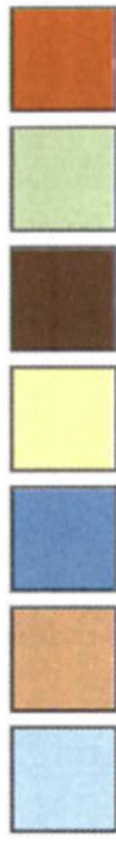
## DIVERGING

two sequential colors with a neutral midpoint



## CATEGORICAL

contrasting colors for individual comparison



## HIGHLIGHT

color used to highlight something



## ALERT

color used to alert or warn reader



FIGURE 1.16 Use of color in data visualization.

# Visual Vocabulary

There are so many ways to visualise data - how do we know which one to pick? Click on a category below to decide which data relationship is most important in your story, then look at the different types of charts within the category to form some initial ideas about what might work best. This list is not meant to be exhaustive, nor a wizard, but is a useful starting point for making informative and meaningful data visualisations.

Click any section below to view the charts



## Deviation

Emphasise variations (+/-) from a fixed reference point. Typically the reference point is zero but it can also be a target or a long-term average. Can also be used to show sentiment (positive/neutral/negative).

## Correlation

Show the relationship between two or more variables. Be mindful that, unless you tell them otherwise, many readers will assume the relationships you show them to be causal (i.e., one causes the other).

## Ranking

Use where an item's position in an ordered list is more important than its absolute or relative value. Don't be afraid to highlight the points of interest.

## Distribution

Show values in a dataset and how often they occur. The shape (or 'skew') of a distribution can be a memorable way of highlighting the lack of uniformity or equality in the data.

## Change over Time

Give emphasis to changing trends. These can be short (intra-day) movements or extended series traversing decades or centuries: Choosing the correct time period is important to provide suitable context for the reader.

## Part-to-Whole

Show how a single entity can be broken down into its component elements. If the reader's interest is solely in the size of the components, consider a magnitude-type chart instead.

## Magnitude

Show size comparisons. These can be relative (just being able to see larger/bigger) or absolute (need to see fine differences). Usually these show a 'counted' number (for example, barrels, dollars or people) rather than a calculated rate or per cent.

## Spatial

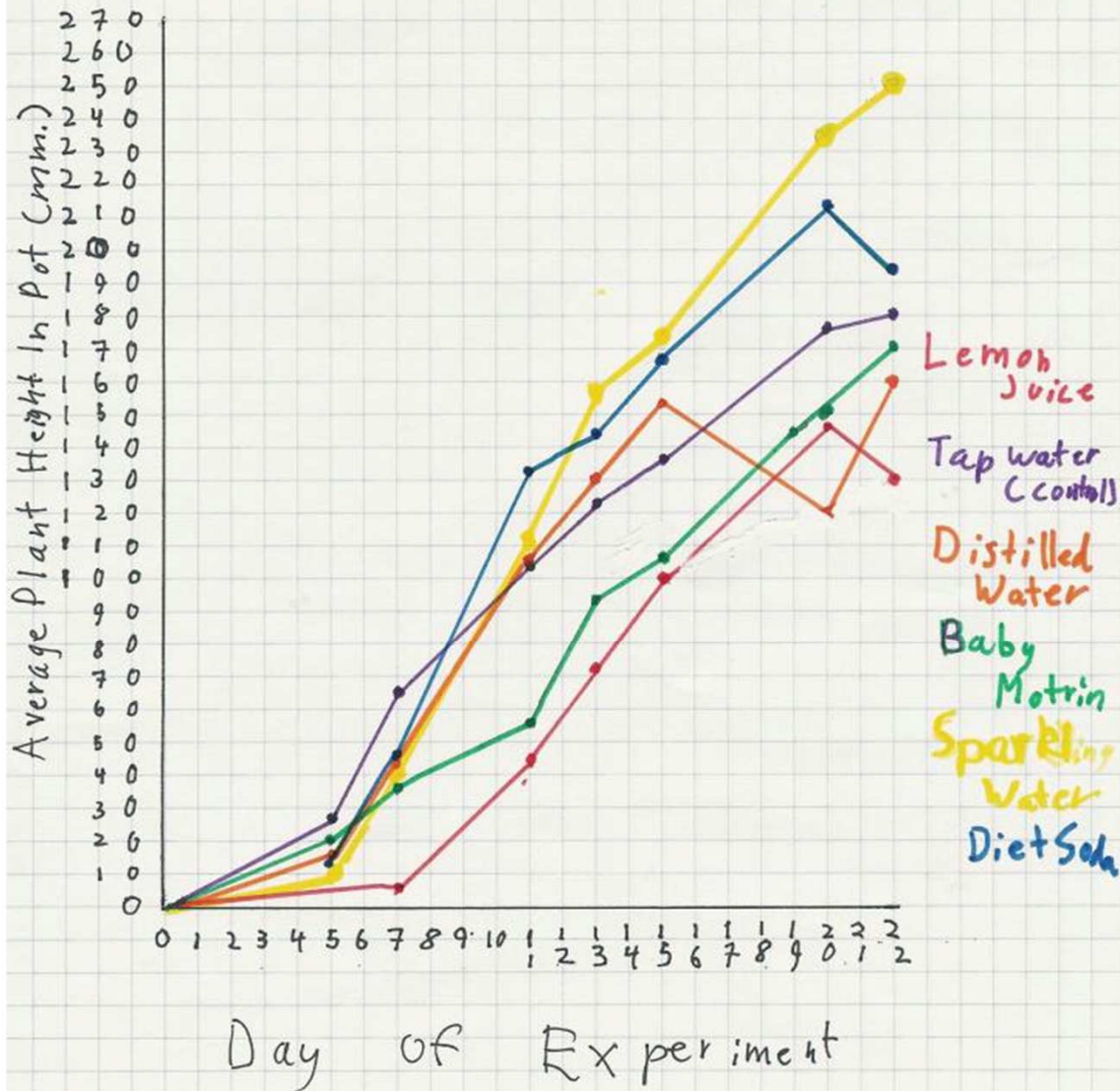
Used only when precise locations or geographical patterns in data are more important to the reader than anything else.

## Flow

Show the reader volumes or intensity of movement between two or more states or conditions. These might be logical sequences or geographical locations.



# Alaskan Pea Plants Experimenting With Different Liquids Instead of Water



Charts  
communicate  
information  
visually



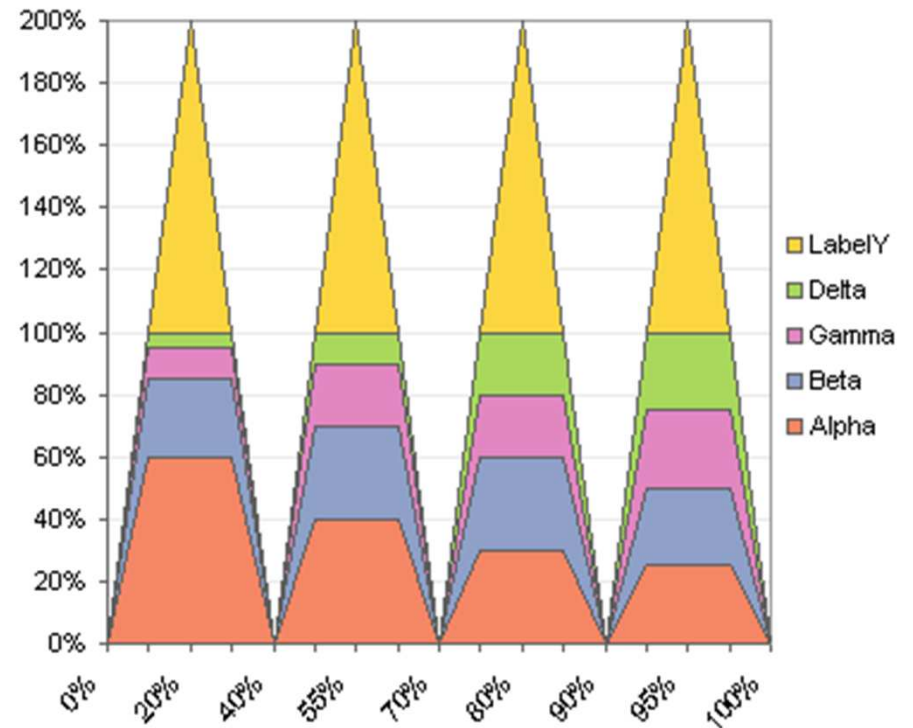
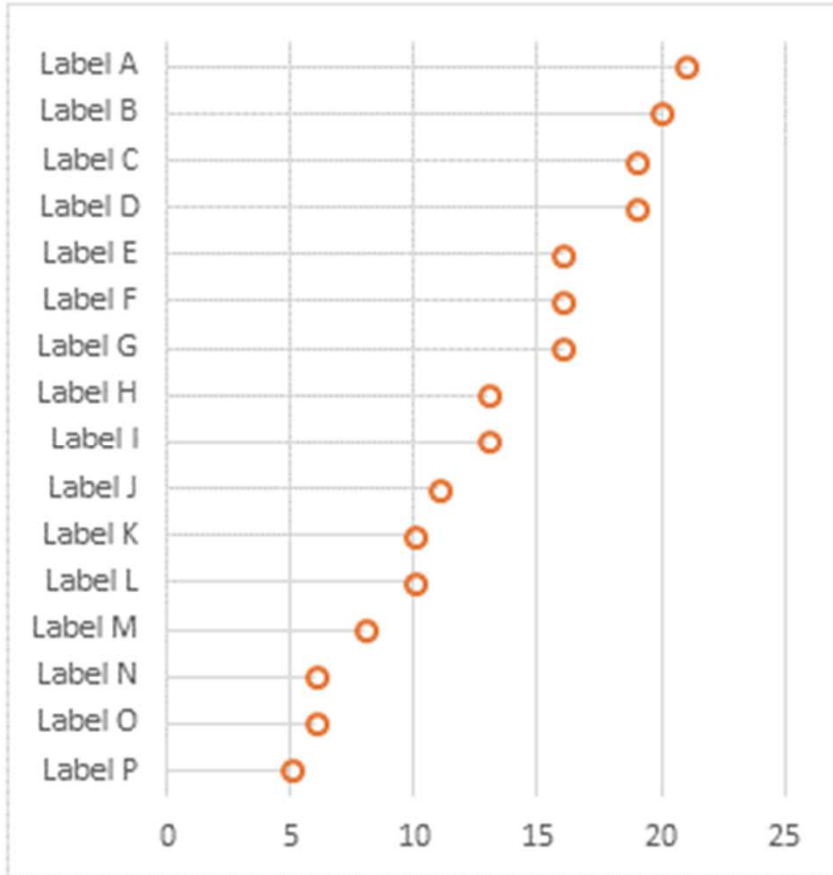
**Table 2** Effect of plant spacing and cultivar on growth, yield and yield parameters of lettuce

Treatment combination		Plant height (mm)	Number of leaves m <sup>-2</sup>	Fresh mass (g m <sup>-2</sup> )	Leaf area (cm <sup>2</sup> m <sup>-2</sup> )	Leaf dry mass (g m <sup>-2</sup> )	Moisture loss after (% plant <sup>-1</sup> )	
Cultivar	Spacing (cm)						7 days	14 days
Natividad	10 x 20	150.8	711.2	3121.0fg	36450	169.3def	34.38	54.96a
	10 x 25	153.5	533.3	2183.0ghij	26988	112.8hi	32.13	55.72a
	15 x 20	126.8	466.7	2085.0hijk	22811	125.8fgh	33.02	53.44a
	20 x 20	130.1	372.2	1758.0ijk	18131	99.2hij	42.09	62.56b
	20 x 25	120.7	255.5	1115.0k	10250	60.2j	40.41	64.69b
NIZ 44-675	10 x 20	215.7	900.0	5948.0a	75360	282.0ab	34.04	48.13a
	10 x 25	218.9	671.1	5202.0abc	55344	241.3bc	31.38	44.96a
	15 x 20	187.9	606.7	4374.0cde	47468	202.1cd	31.15	46.08a
	20 x 20	185.4	491.7	3671.0ef	38786	195.5cd	31.53	45.70a
	20 x 25	165.2	428.9	2465.0ghi	32028	141.9efgh	30.64	44.37a
Nougatine	10 x 20	201.0	744.3	2905.0fgh	41360	141.8efgh	38.06	52.01a
	10 x 25	194.8	568.9	2615.0ghi	34646	124.1fgh	37.89	50.69a
	15 x 20	163.9	446.6	1808.0ijk	30657	116.5ghi	39.19	52.52a
	20 x 20	157.3	411.2	1787.0ijk	23060	109.4hi	34.95	48.92a
	20 x 25	140.2	322.2	1270.0jk	16010	70.3ij	40.59	52.79a
Tango	10 x 20	221.1	1000.0	5638.0ab	56535	296.2a	35.28	51.71a
	10 x 25	201.3	720.0	4732.0bcd	46559	260.4ab	39.89	58.29b
	15 x 20	183.8	620.0	3798.0def	35183	193.4d	36.06	51.39a
	20 x 20	166.1	502.7	3119.0fg	30262	186.4de	32.00	45.44a
20 x 25	162.4	393.3	2362.0ghi	22103	158.8defg	35.58	52.35a	
LSD <sub>0.05</sub>		ns	ns	1004.2	ns	46.60	ns	11.14

# John Peltier

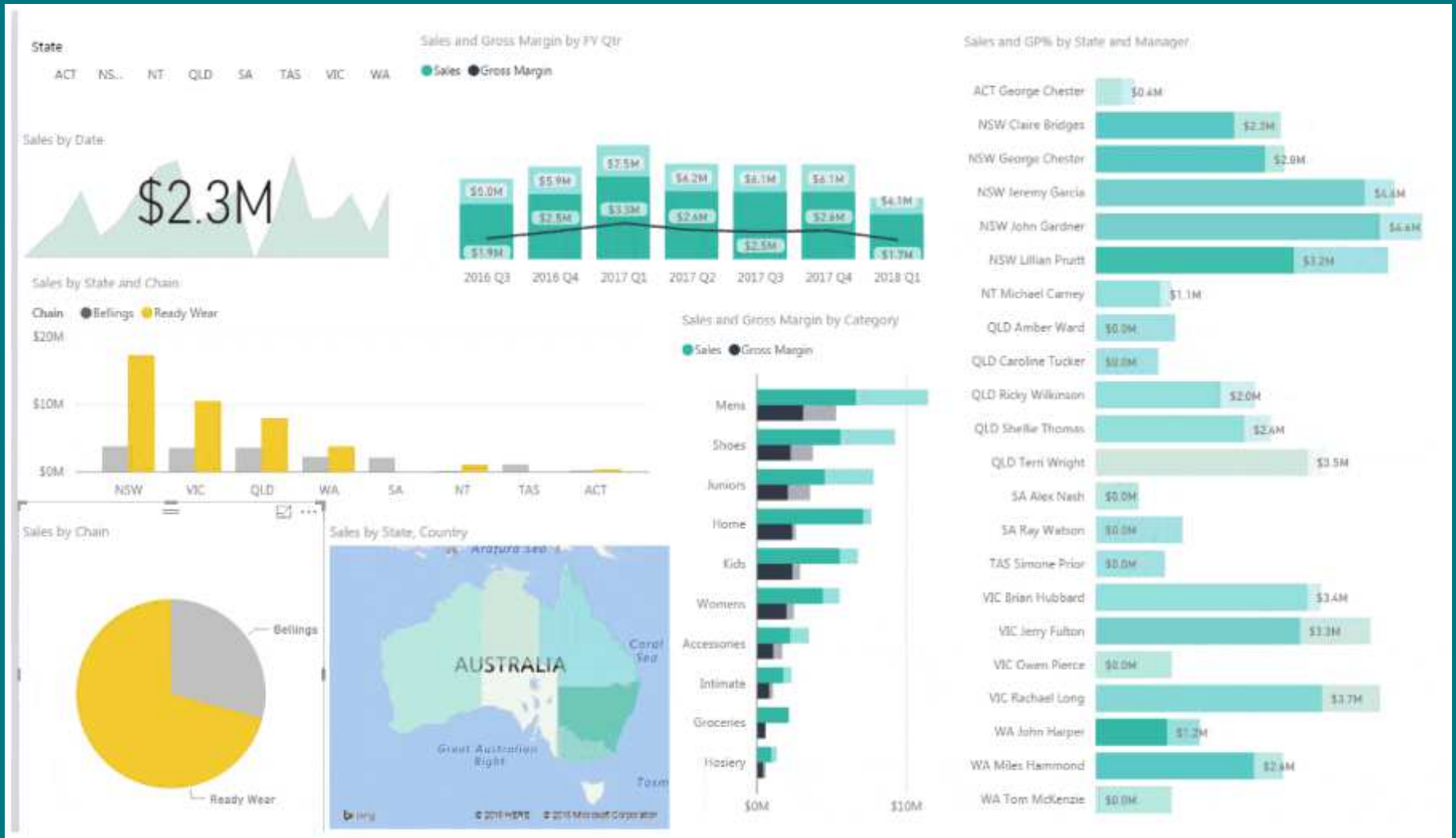
PeltierTech.com

The Chart Guru – excellent step-by-step directions for complicated charts.

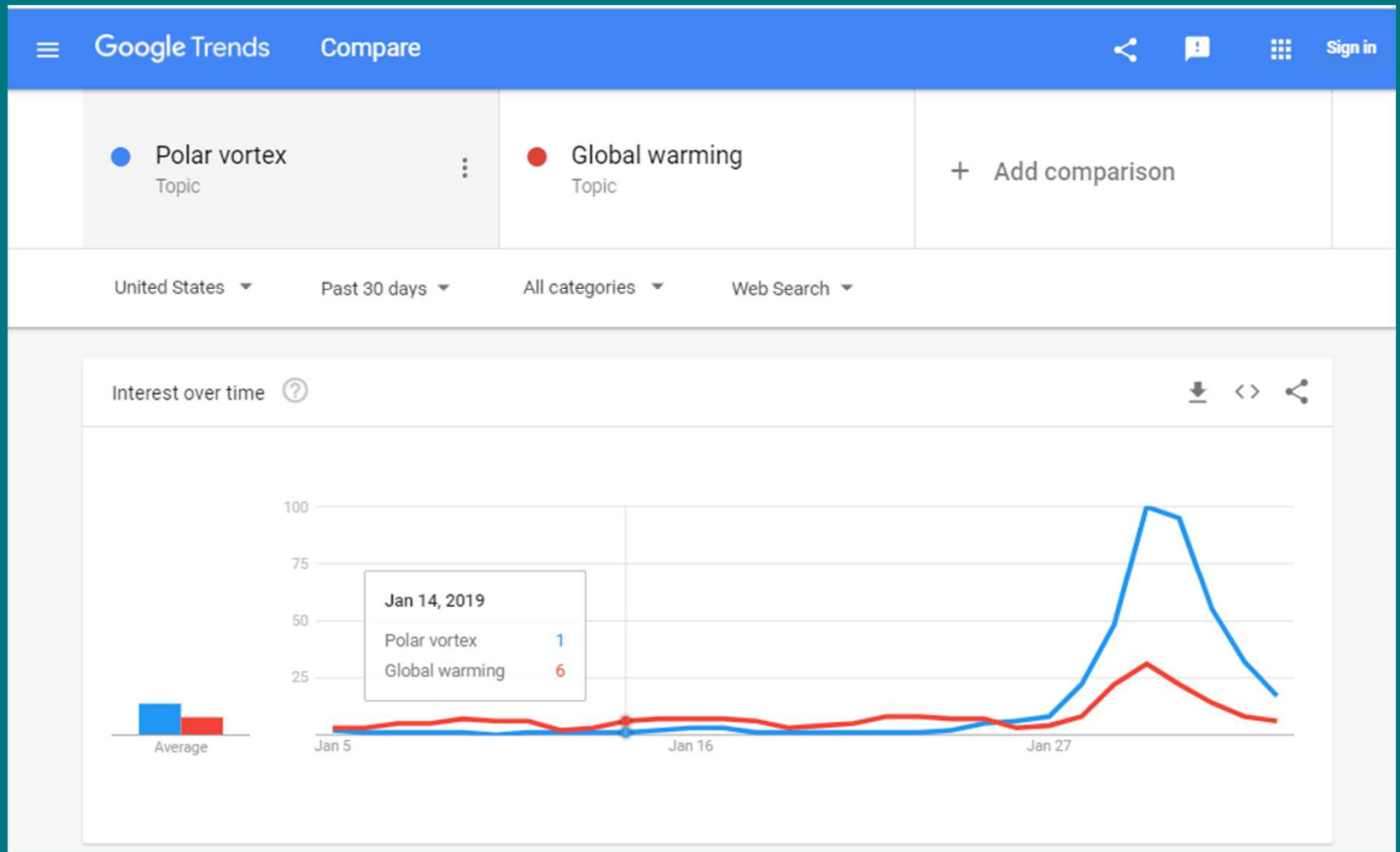


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Dashboards and Power BI classes. Some webinars are free.



# Google Trends: Compare two search terms







Word Cloud

# Thank You

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