



Data Visualizations in SSRS 2008 R2

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About Me



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- BI consulting since 1999
- Mentoring, assessments, classroom instruction
- Works published by TechNet, SQL Server Magazine, Microsoft Press, and McGraw-Hill



Overview

- What's New in SSRS 2008 R2?
- The Good, The Bad, and The Ugly
- Visual Design Principles for Information

What's New in SSRS 2008 R2?

- Data Bars
- Sparklines
- Indicators
- Maps

Data Bars

- “Inline” bar or column chart for single data points
- Horizontal axis properties
 - Axis scope
 - Minimum/maximum values
 - Scale options
- Vertical axis properties usually not relevant

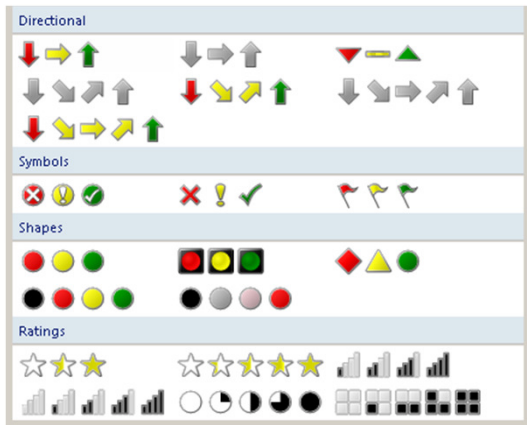
| English Product Category Name | Calendar Year | Sales Amount | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|--------------|--|
| Accessories | 2005 | \$20,235 | |
| | 2006 | \$92,735 | |
| | 2007 | \$296,533 | |
| | 2008 | \$161,794 | |
| Bikes | 2005 | \$7,395,349 | |
| | 2006 | \$19,956,015 | |
| | 2007 | \$25,551,775 | |
| | 2008 | \$13,399,243 | |
| Clothing | 2005 | \$34,376 | |
| | 2006 | \$485,587 | |
| | 2007 | \$871,864 | |
| | 2008 | \$386,013 | |
| Components | 2005 | \$615,475 | |
| | 2006 | \$3,610,092 | |
| | 2007 | \$5,482,497 | |
| | 2008 | \$2,091,012 | |

Sparklines

- Multiple chart types for multiple data points
 - Column, line, area, shape, range
- Vertical axis properties
 - Axis scope
 - Minimum/maximum values
 - Scale options
- Horizontal axis properties
 - Axis type (category, scalar)
 - Scale direction

| | Sales Amount | | |
|-------------|--------------|------------|------------|
| | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
| Accessories | 20,235 | 92,735 | 296,533 |
| | 161,794 | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| Bikes | 7,395,349 | 19,956,015 | 25,551,775 |
| | 13,399,243 | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| Clothing | 34,376 | 485,587 | 871,864 |
| | 386,013 | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| Components | 615,475 | 3,610,092 | 5,482,497 |
| | 2,091,012 | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

Indicators



| Group | Country | Prev Yr Avg Sales Change | |
|---------------|----------------|--------------------------|---|
| Europe | France | -2.35 % | ▲ |
| | Germany | 3.28 % | ● |
| | United Kingdom | -0.80 % | ▲ |
| North America | Canada | -10.35 % | ◆ |
| | United States | 2.72 % | ▲ |
| Pacific | Australia | -18.15 % | ◆ |

- Display condition-based icons in a table, matrix, or list
- Optionally use custom images
- Set indicator states using absolute or percentage values
- Link indicators to action

Spatial Data Visualizations

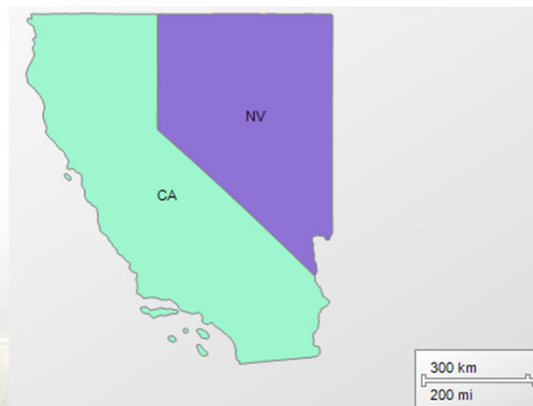
Points



Lines



Polygons



The Good, the Bad, and the Ugly

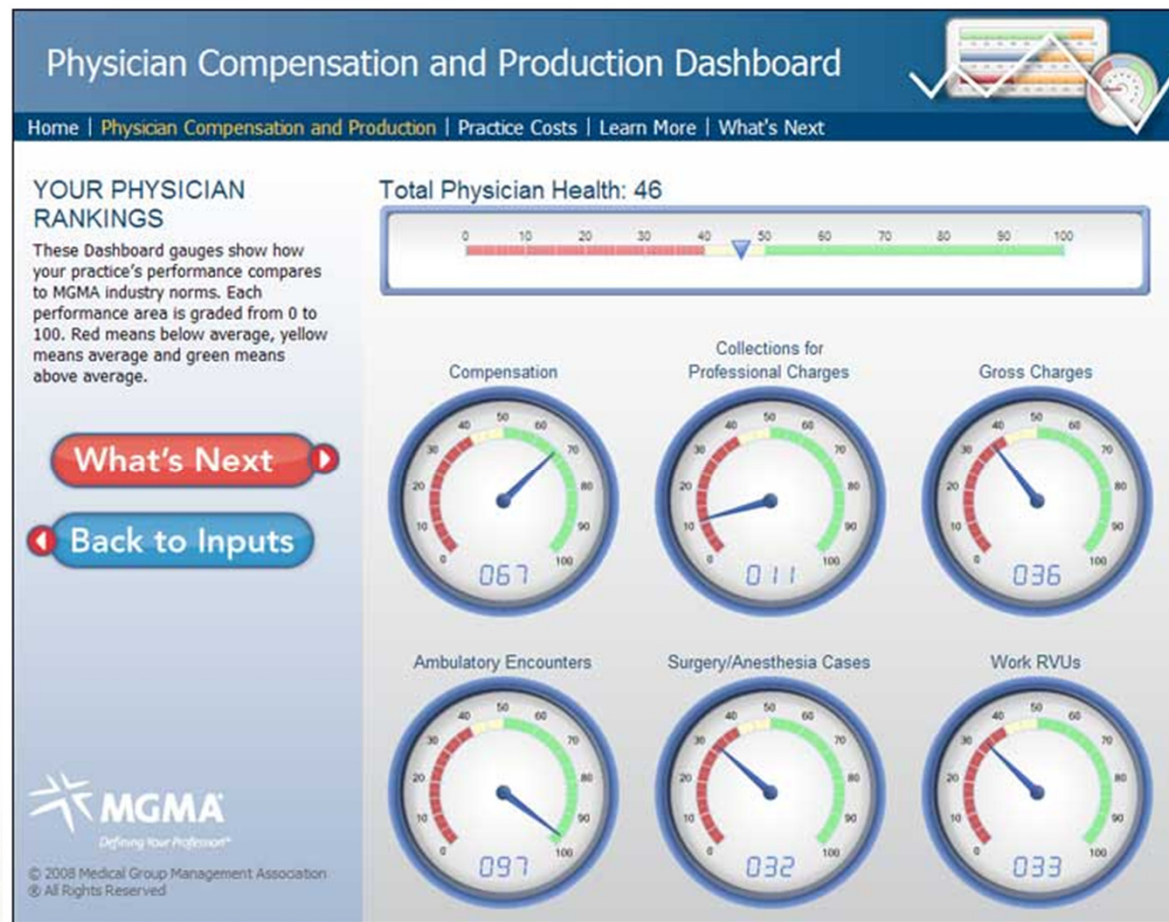
Demonstrations



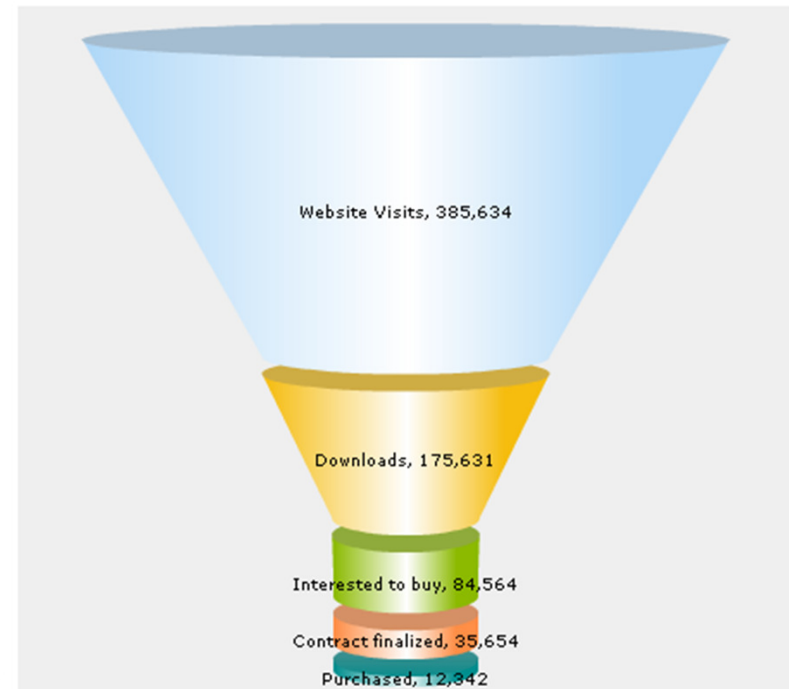
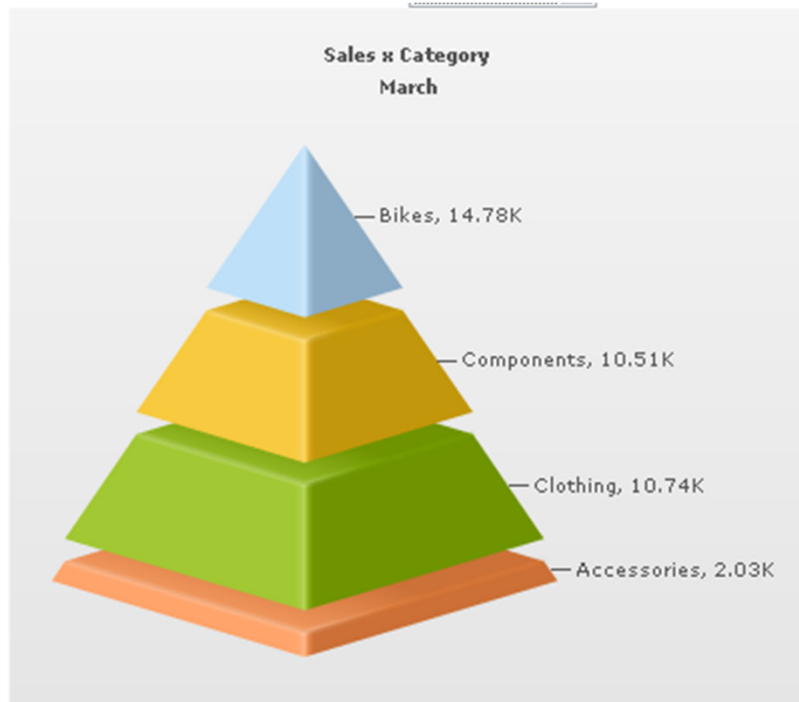
The Trouble with Pie Charts



Too Many Gauges



Distorted Shapes and Sizes



Visual Design Principles in Information

- General Principles
- Best Practices in Chart Design
- Contextual Text

General Principles

- Remember your purpose is to communicate
- Eliminate components that do not add meaning
- Reduce the emphasis of non-data ink
 - Use thin lines and soft-neutral colors
 - Apply consistency
- Highlight the most important data-ink
 - Use thicker lines – bigger fonts – italics
 - Use lines or background fill to enclose important data
 - Emphasize with different hue or color intensities

Best Practices in Chart Design

- Avoid skewing results
 - Always start scale at zero
 - Do not create taller but narrower chart
 - Avoid colors that overemphasize one value over another
- Help readers understand the data
 - Include tick marks and rules where appropriate
 - Avoid 3-D charting and pie charts
 - Remove grid lines

Working with Bar Charts

- Use horizontal bars for ranking in descending order or when category labels are too large
- Avoid vertical labels with vertical bars; use 45 degree angle or less if available
- Balance white space with width of bar
- Avoid fill patterns
- Intensify one fill color only to highlight a particular value
- Don't use border lines unless required to make bar visible
- Avoid too many categories

Working with Line Charts

- Make multiple quantitative values visually distinct
 - Use either hue or intensity of color
 - Alternatively use line style but use cautiously
- Add horizontal rules to facilitate comparisons
- Use a logarithmic scale when
 - A wide range of values exists (to better view the lowest values with the highest)
 - Ratios or percentages need to be compared (and to compare change over time for different value sets)
 - Be sure to emphasize the scale change on the y-axis

Miscellaneous Components

- Tick marks
 - De-emphasize on y-axis
 - Remove from x-axis (categories stand on their own)
- Legends
 - Include when you cannot put label next to line
 - Avoid borders
 - De-emphasize but position close to chart

Contextual Text – On Every Page

- Title
 - Differentiate from other reports with similar content
 - Include time period, measure, and key dimensions
- Dates
 - Identify range of dates covered by data
 - Stamp the report with execution time
- Contact
 - Identify the contact person for questions about report
- Page numbering
 - Include both current page and total page count

Key Points to Remember

Above all else show the data –
Edward R. Tufte

In anything at all, perfection is finally attained
not when there is no longer anything to add,
but when there is no longer anything to take away.
– *Antoine de Saint-Exupery*

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THANK YOU!

For attending this session and
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