Appendix A: Graph Types Available in OBIEE

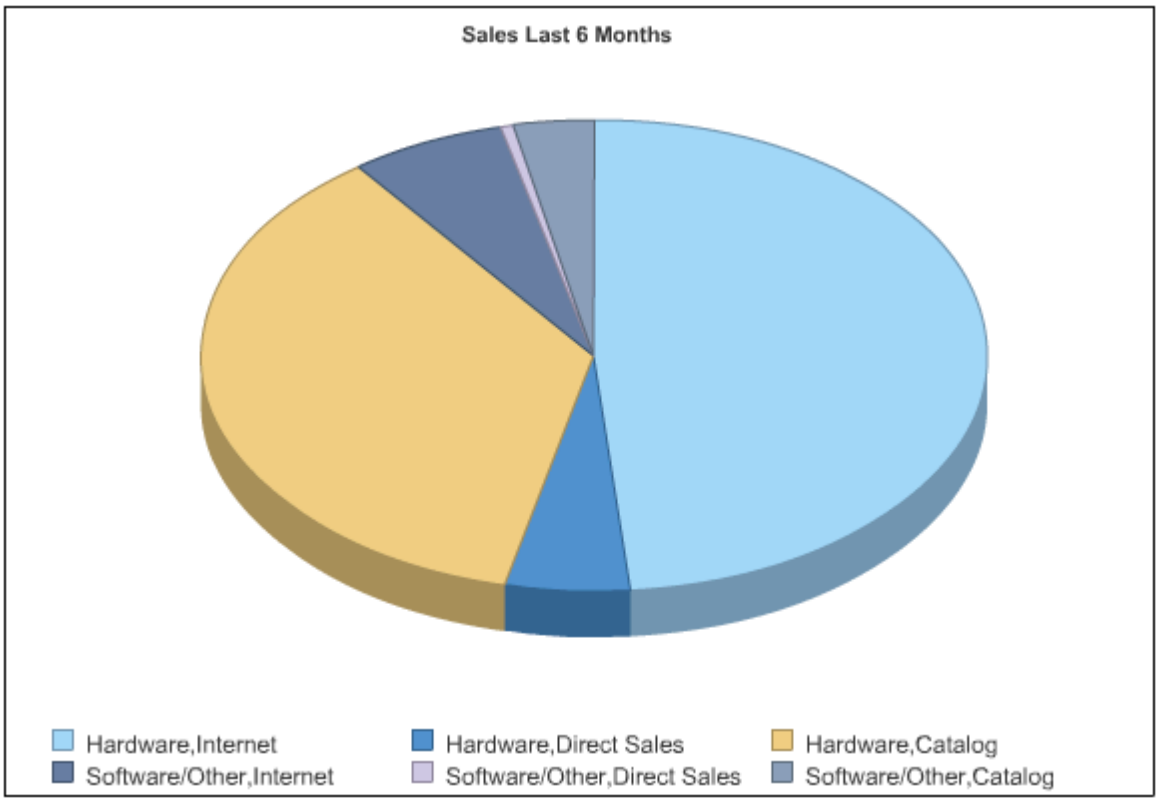
OBIEE provides a wide variety of graph types to assist with data analysis, including:

- Pie
- Bar
- Line
- Line Bar Combo
- Pareto
- Scatter
- Area
- Radar
- Step
- Bubble

Each graph type is illustrated in the generic images on the following pages. The data represented in the graphs is not representative of any Cornell data.

Pie

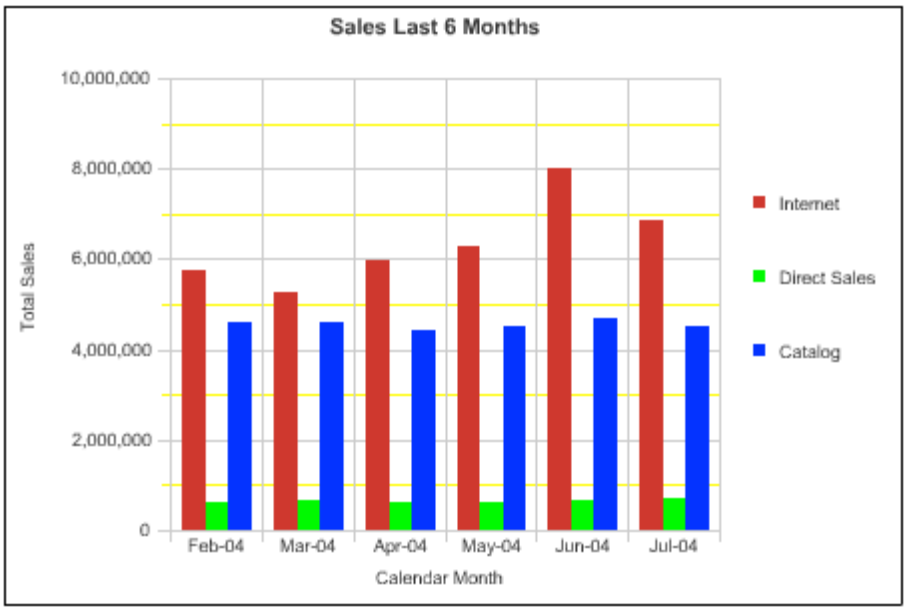
A Pie graph shows data sets as (typically) percentages of a whole. They are useful for comparing parts of a whole.



(If you're looking at a black and white printout of these graphs, they look a lot better in color!)

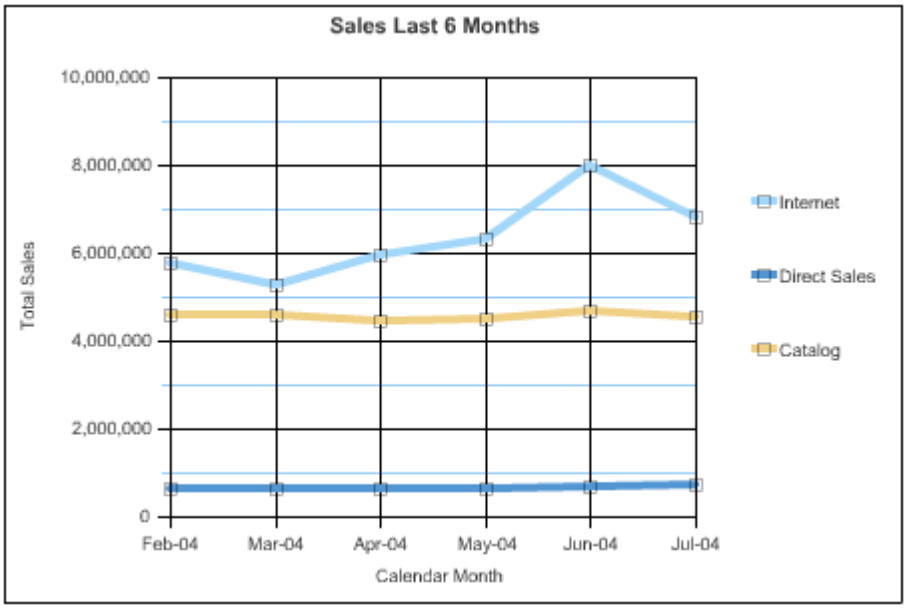
Bar

Bar graphs draw comparisons between items, but not as percentages of the whole.



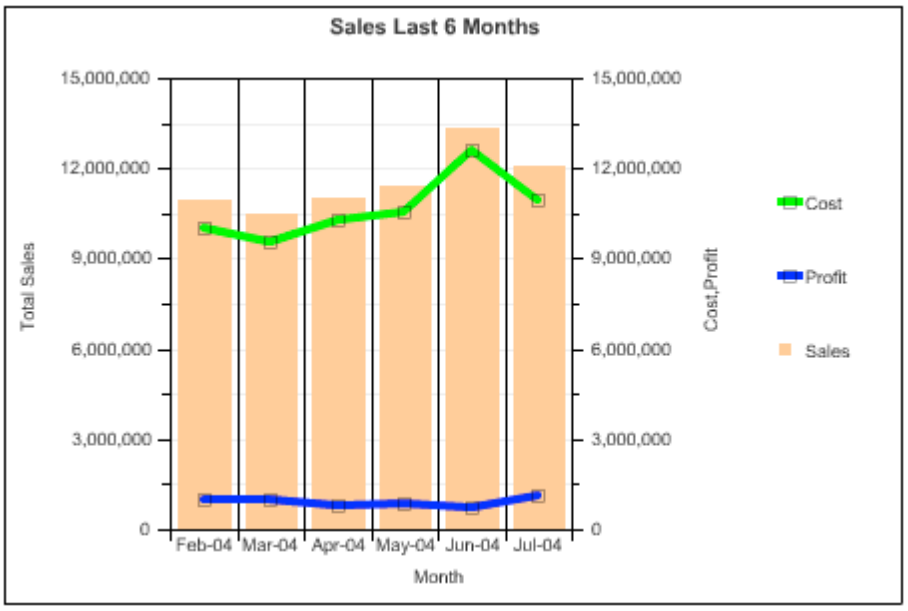
Line

Line graphs show one measure as it changes over time. Line graphs may contain multiple measures or dimension values on one graph, and are useful for revealing patterns and trends in data.



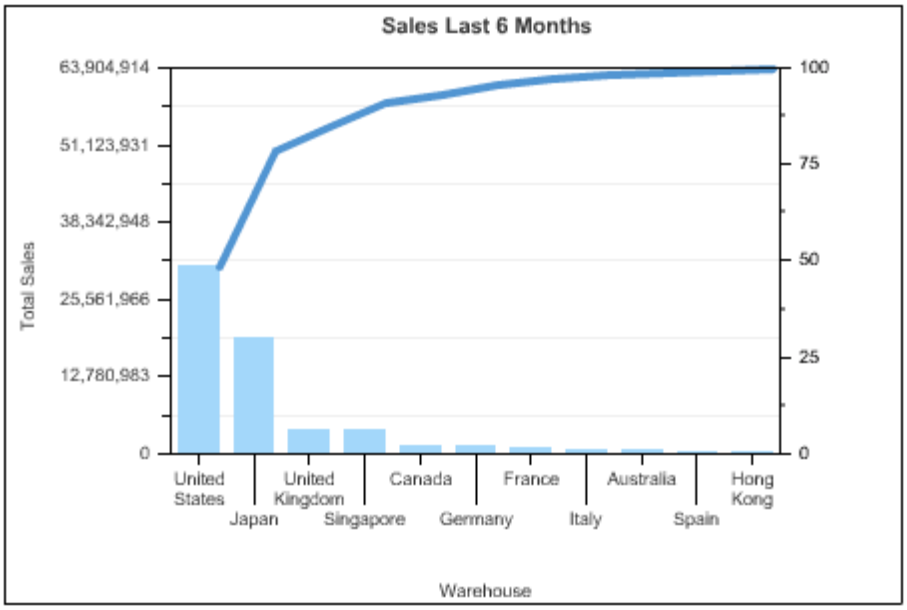
Line Bar Combo

The Line Bar Combo graph plots two different sets of data with two different ranges: one set as bars, one set as lines overlaid on the bars. Line Bar Combo graphs are useful for showing trend relationships between different data sets.



Pareto

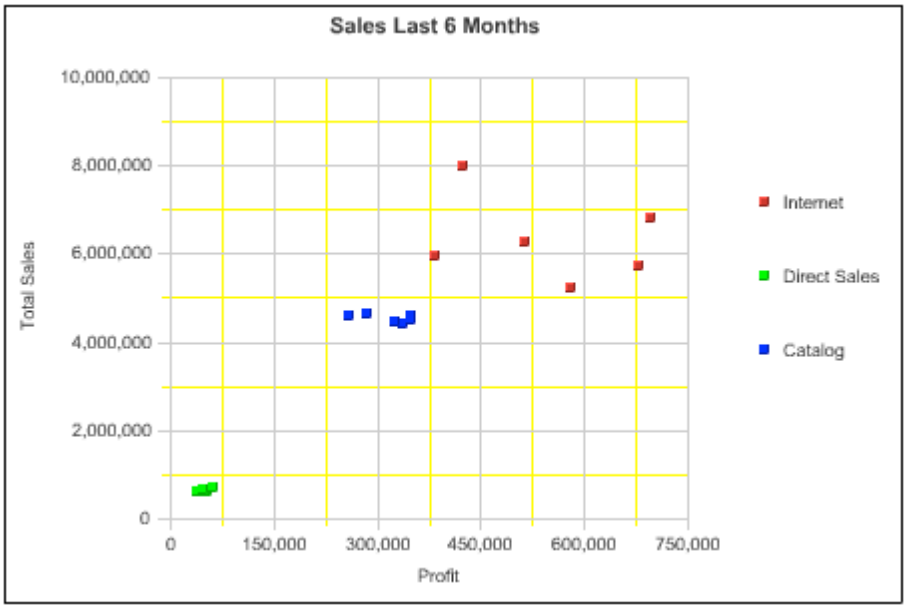
Pareto graphs combine the features of bar graphs and line graphs. They display criteria in descending order. In this graph type, the line shows a cumulative total of the percentages. Pareto graphs are useful for identifying significant elements or contributors, such as best and worst, or most and least. Bars on the left are relatively more important than those on the right.



Scatter

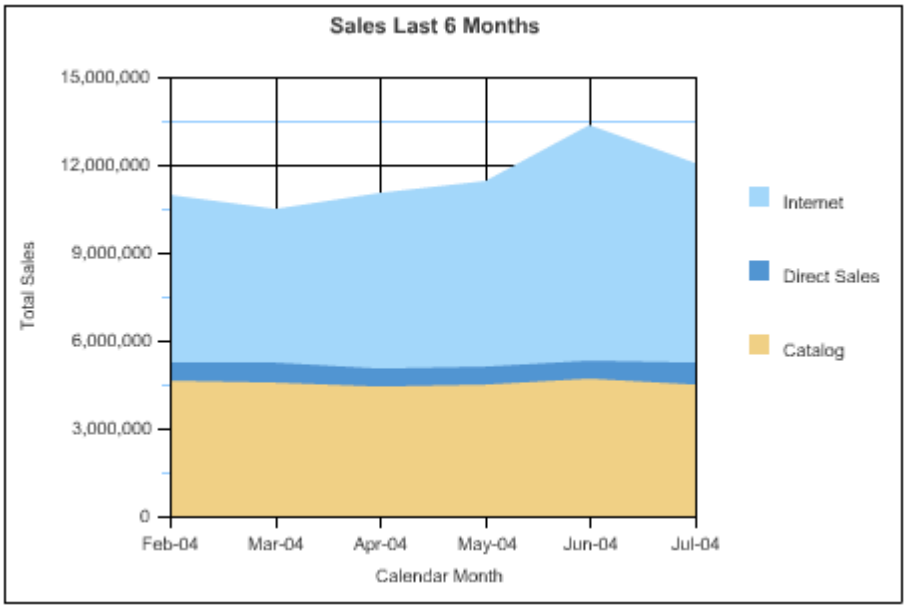
Scatter graphs show the correlation of two sets of numbers by plotting where they intersect. Each combination of x/y values is displayed as a discrete point, scattered in an x/y grid. Scatter graphs are useful for observing relationships and trends in large data sets.

Scatter graphs are built by plotting one fact on the x-axis and another fact on the y-axis.



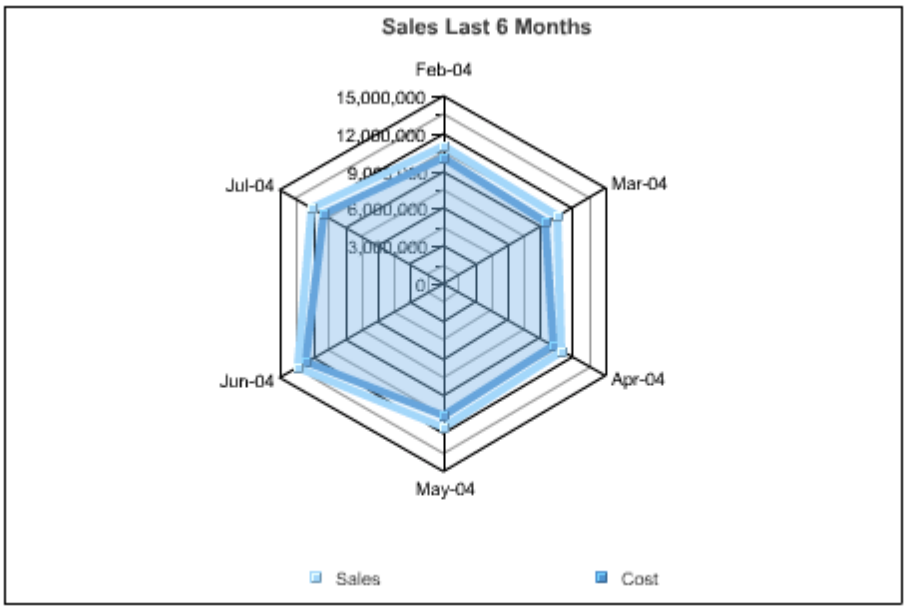
Area

An area graph is similar to a line graph, but with the areas under the lines filled in, which emphasizes the **amount** of change rather than the **rate** of change. Area graphs show the percentage of the whole that each variable comprises. They are useful for observing changes in cumulative value or percentage over time (for example, by comparing groups on certain measurements such as outcomes, and displaying group trends).



Radar

Radar graphs are graphical displays of the differences between actual and ideal performance. It plots the same information as a bar graph, but displays data radiating from the center of the graph. Each data element has its own value axis. Radar graphs are useful for examining overlap and distribution.

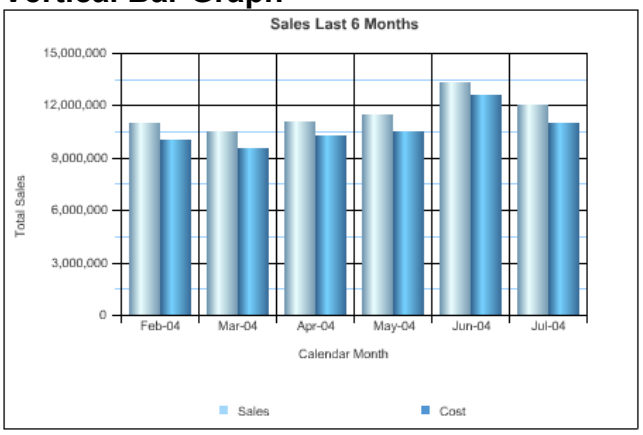


Notice that the values furthest out toward the edge are higher numbers.

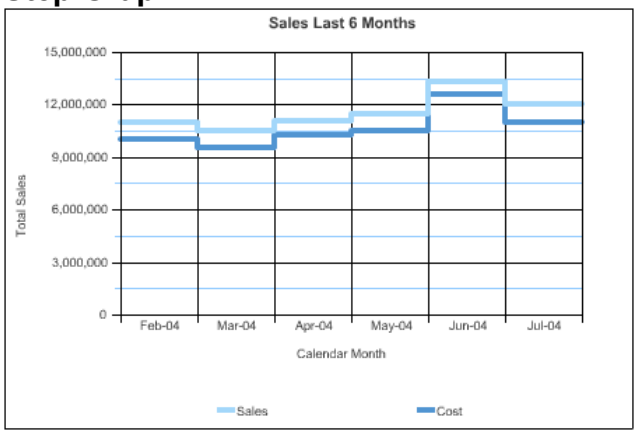
Step

A step graph is used to plot and compare facts. Step graphs are useful for illustrating trends in data in which values change discontinuously. Although they may be used similar to bar graphs, step graphs more clearly indicate upward or downward movement when viewing multiple graph components simultaneously. Compare the vertical bar graph with the step graph for ease of interpretation. Each component can be easily viewed and interpreted independent of the other(s) with the step graph.

Vertical Bar Graph



Step Graph



Bubble

Bubble graphs show three variables in two dimensions.

- One variable is represented by the location of the circle on the x-axis
- Another variable is represented by the location of the circle on the y-axis
- The third value is represented by the relative size of the circle.

(This graph is not representative of the data presented in this training class.)