Data Visualization & Design

This week in visualization —

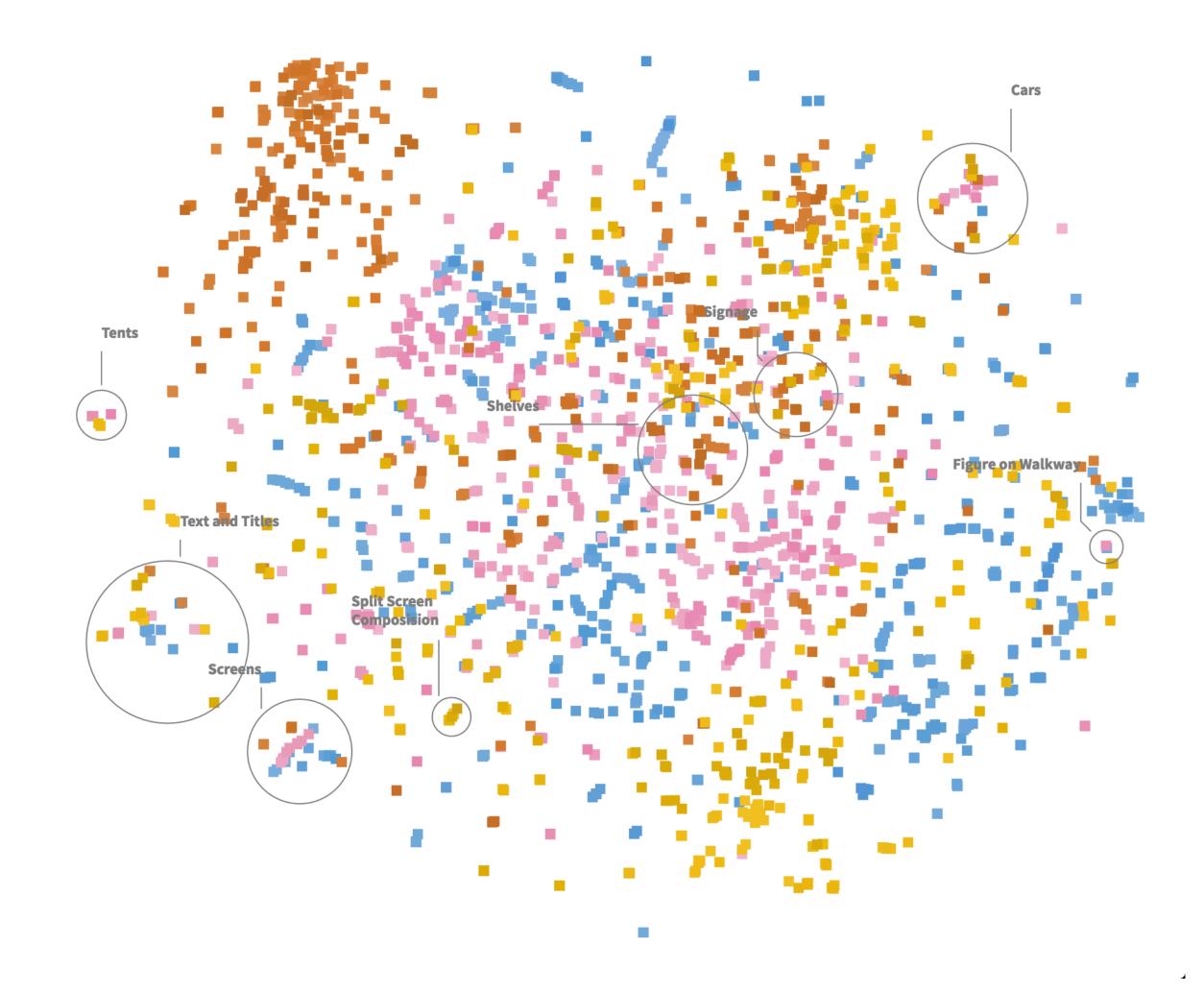
Model 2: Inception

This next model attempts to go beyond the previous one by constructing our feature matrix not directly from the field of colors, but rather by passing the images through a neural network that has been **trained to recognize objects** within images and using its output.

InceptionV3 that is produced by Google. InceptionV3 is trained on a collection of images known as ImageNet. ⁸ ImageNet is a collection of labelled images in categories such as animals, appliances, birds, furniture, people and much much more. The InceptionV3 model we use has been trained to recognize objects from 1000 of these categories with a high accuracy.

The output of the InceptionV3 model is a label like "cow" or "hat". However we can use **one of the internal representations** of images that the network produces to construct our feature matrix. As before we use T-SNE to group similar frames in 2D space.

Mouse over or **click** the underlined links below to highlight those groups and to see where those frames would appear in the color-based model we used previously.



Assignment #2 — Notes

- 1. Data ink
- 2. Isotype

1. Data ink

2. Isotype

Data-ink ratio—

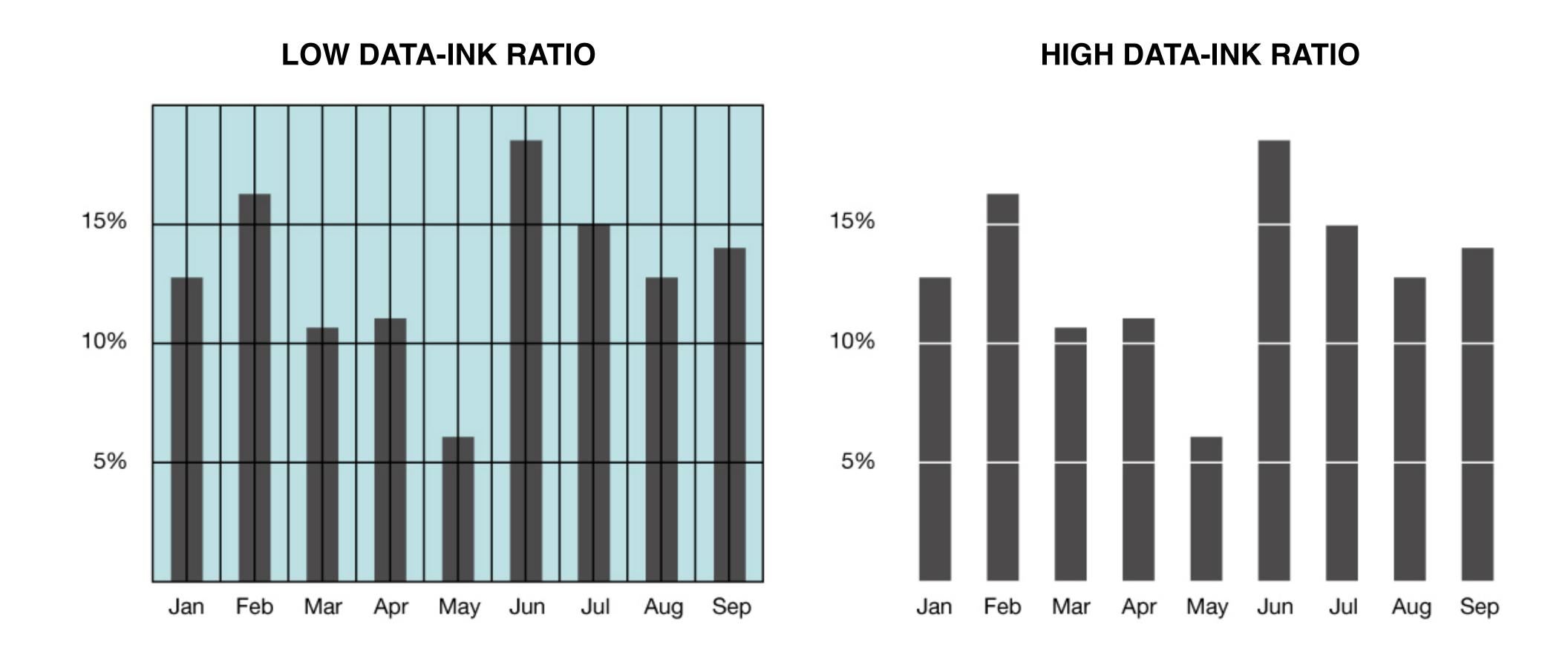
The non-erasable ink used for the presentation of data

(Edward Tufte)

Data-ink

Data-ink ratio =

Total ink used to print graphic





"CHARTJUNK"

- 1. Data ink
- 2. Isotype

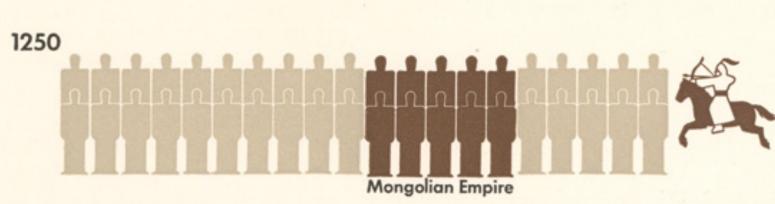
A brief history of Isotype

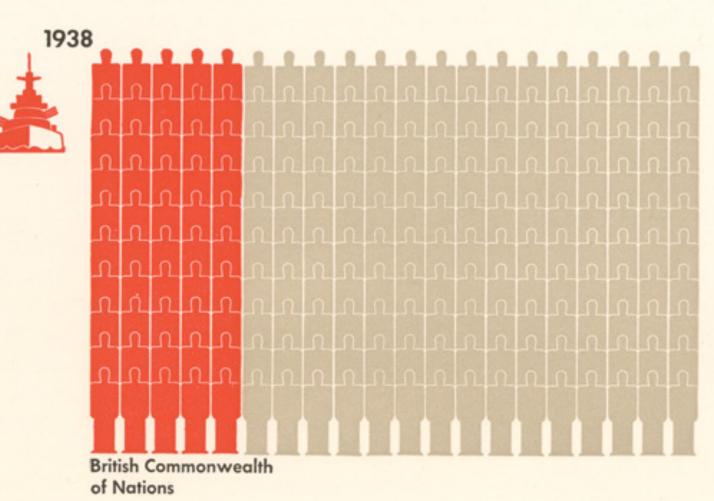
or, "International System Of Typographic Picture Education"

World Imperia





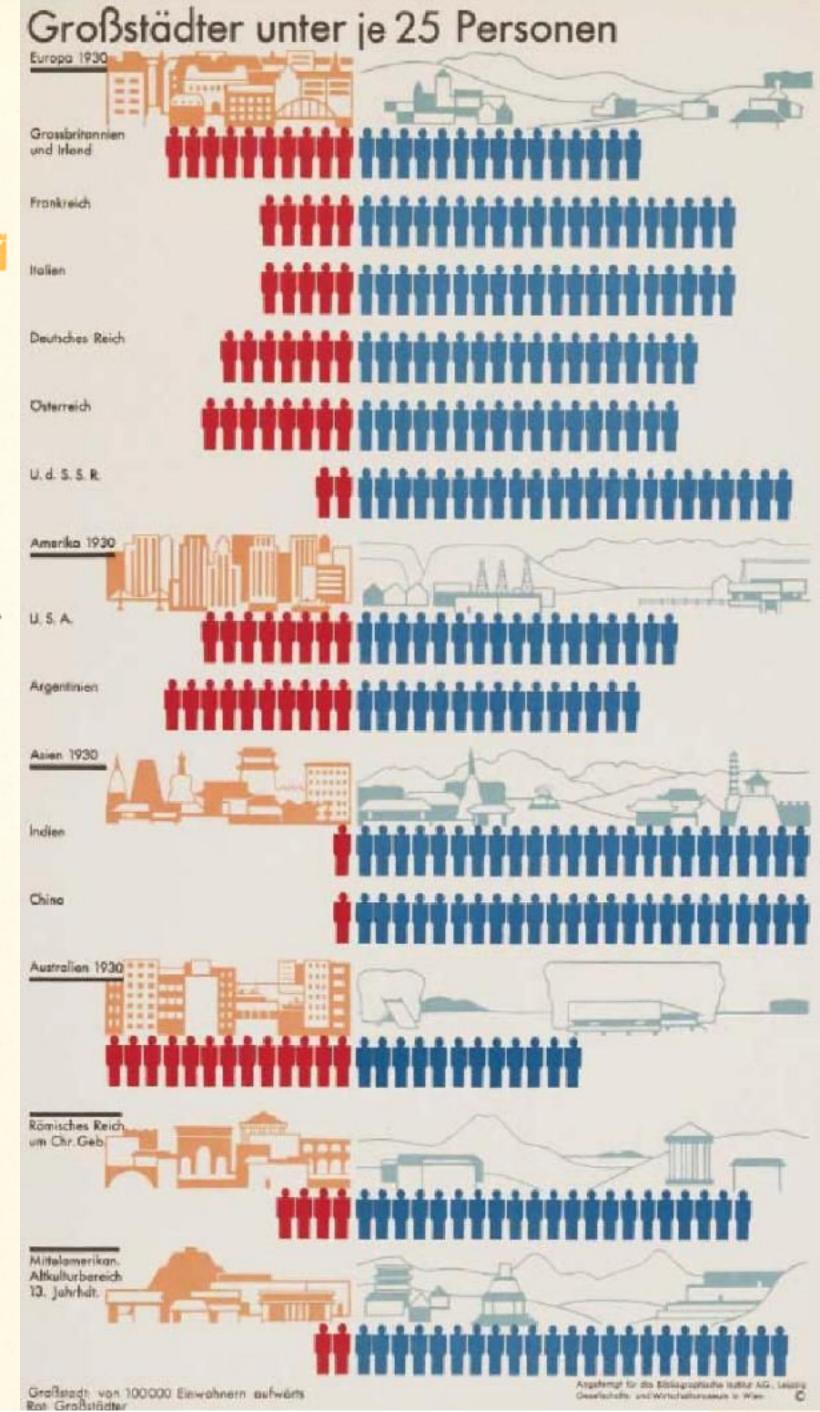




Each man symbol represents 10 million population

24





Silhouettes of War Economy



United States, Great Britain, France, Soviet Union



Poland, Rumania, Hungary, Other countries Yugoslavia, Turkey, Iraq, Iran

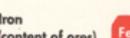
Coal

Petroleum



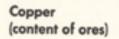












Cotton and wool

Coal

Petroleum

Copper

(content of ores)

Cotton and wool









Grain and rice





United States, France, Soviet Union, Turkey, Iraq, Iran



Great Britain, Germany, Italy, Japan, Spain, Poland,



Other countries Rumania, Hungary, Yugoslavia























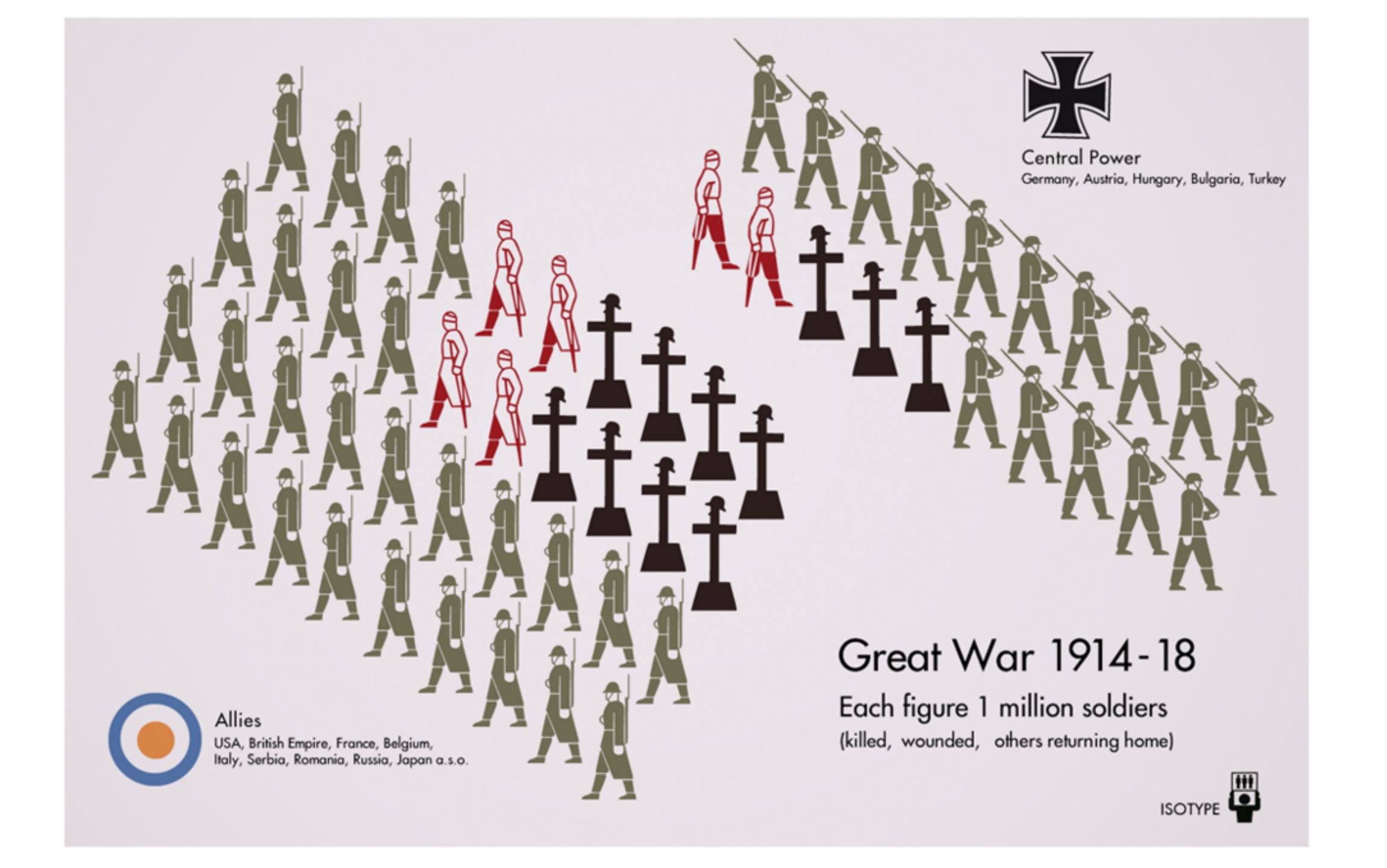






Each symbol represents 10 % of world production





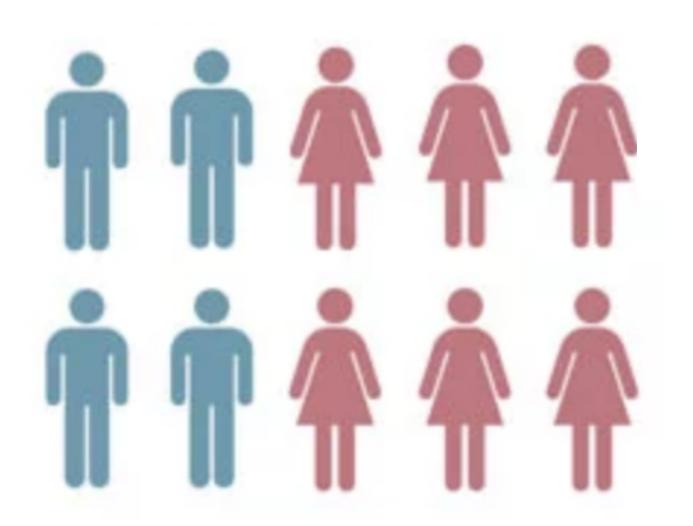
The isotype was initiated by Otto Neurath in collaboration with Gerd Arntz.

Origins of Isotype

- Developed at the Gesellschafts- und Wirtschaftsmuseum in Wien (social and economic museum of Vienna)
- Neurath believed the museum should be a teaching museum, not a repository of artifacts
- First known as the Vienna Method of Pictorial Statistics
- Its aim was to "represent social facts pictorially" and to bring "dead statistics" to life, by making them more visually memorable

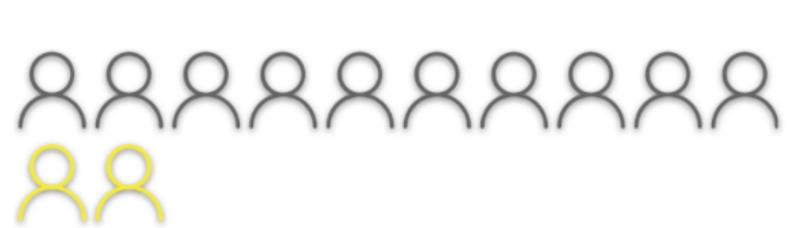
Principles of Isotype

- Greater quantities are not represented by an enlarged pictogram, but by a greater number of the same-sized pictogram
- In Neurath's view, variation in size does not allow accurate comparison
- Variation in multiples does, because multiple pictograms can be counted
- To avoid distortion, pictograms are represented as flat (rarely in perspective)
- Focused on visual education













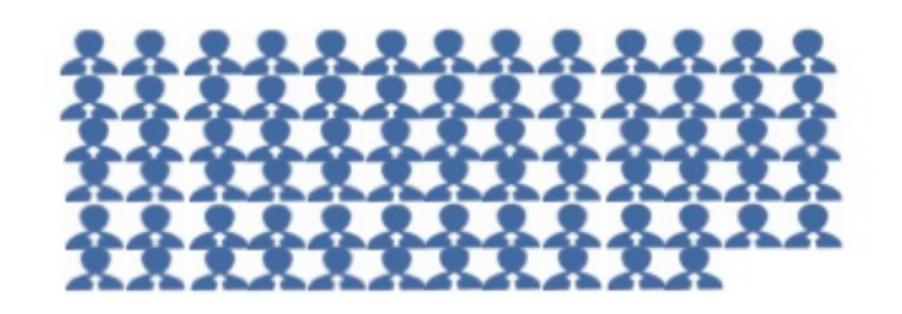




Employees

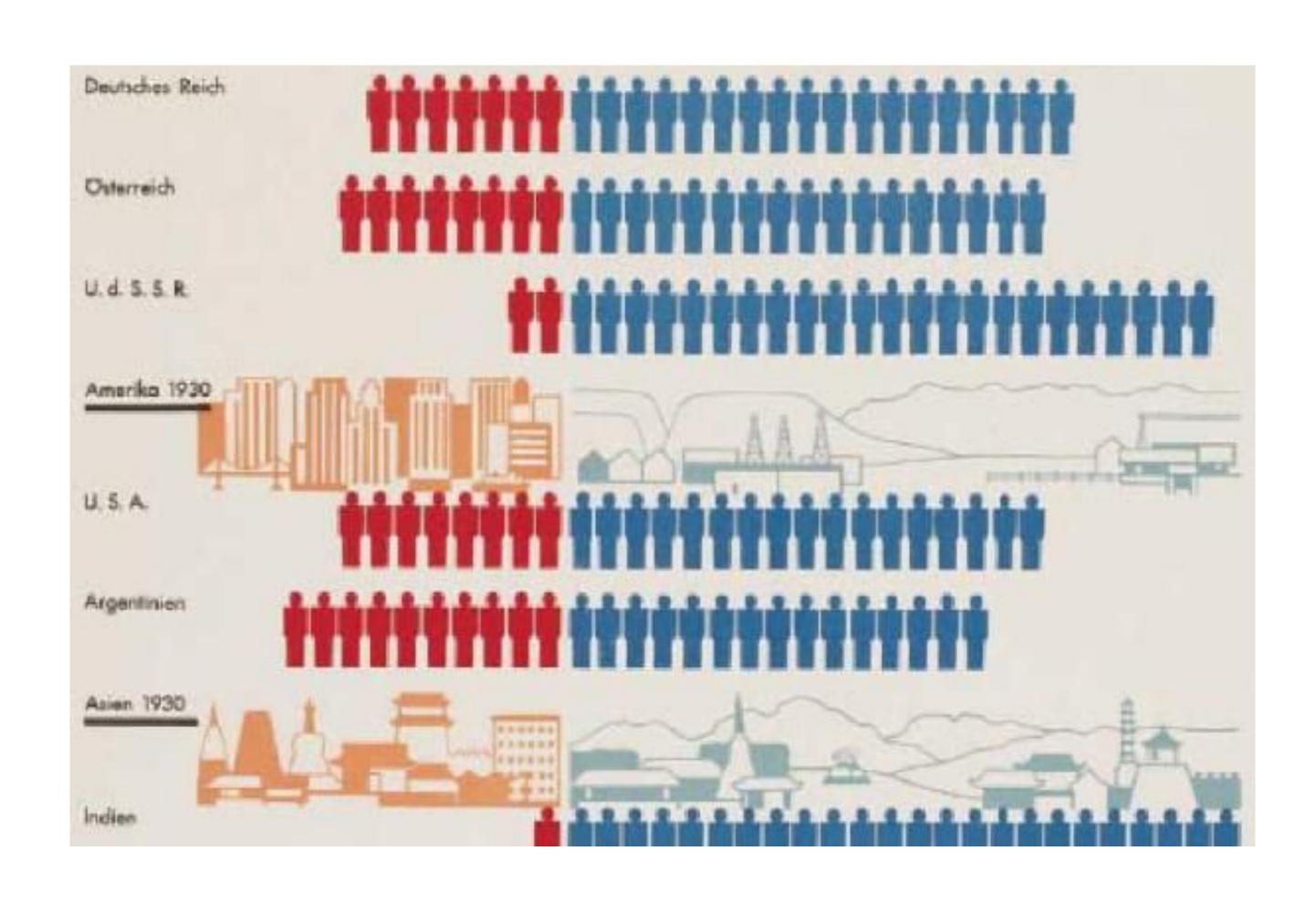




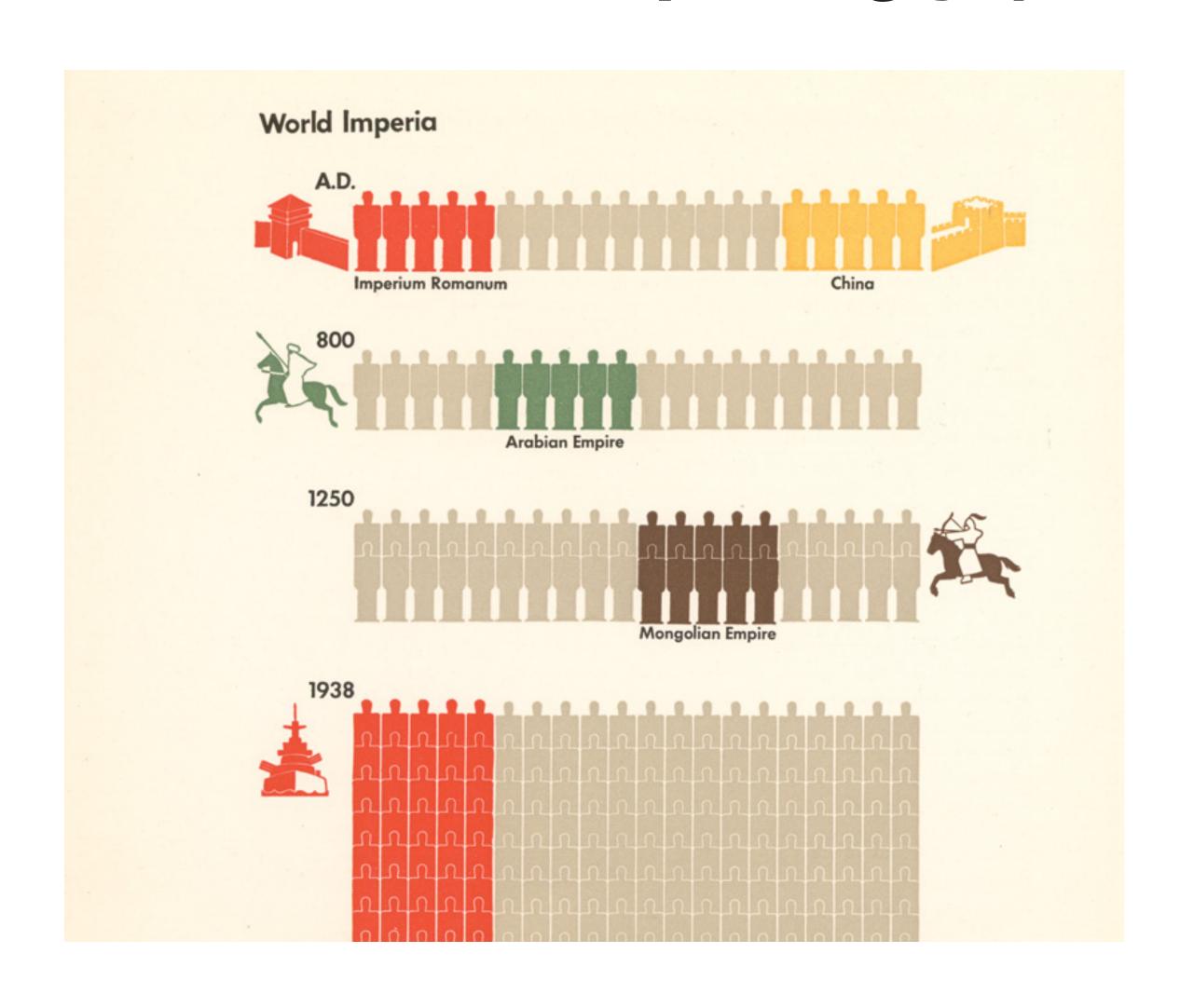




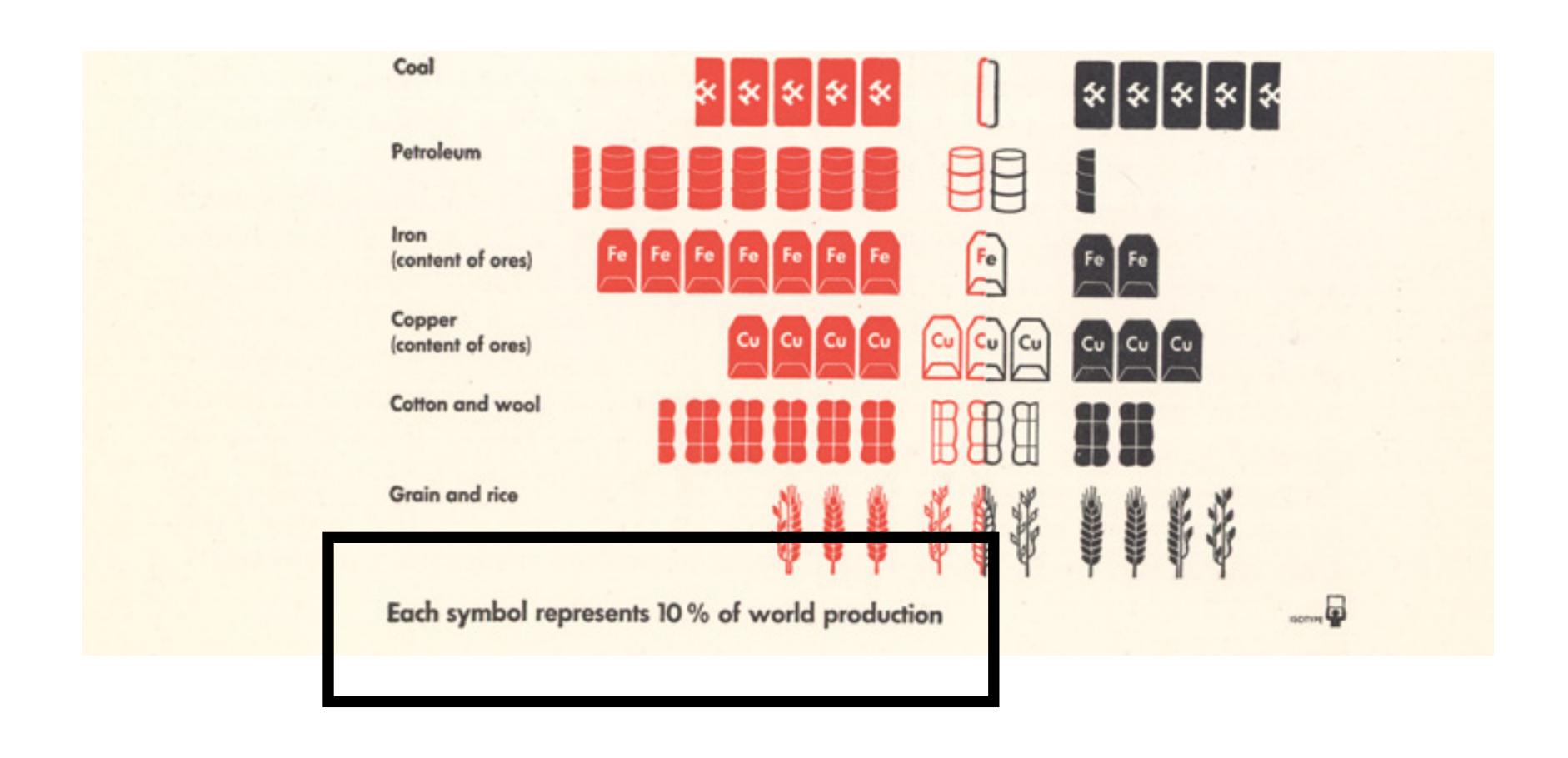
Guideline 1 — Make the icons the same size



Guideline 2 — Use color sparingly (for categories)



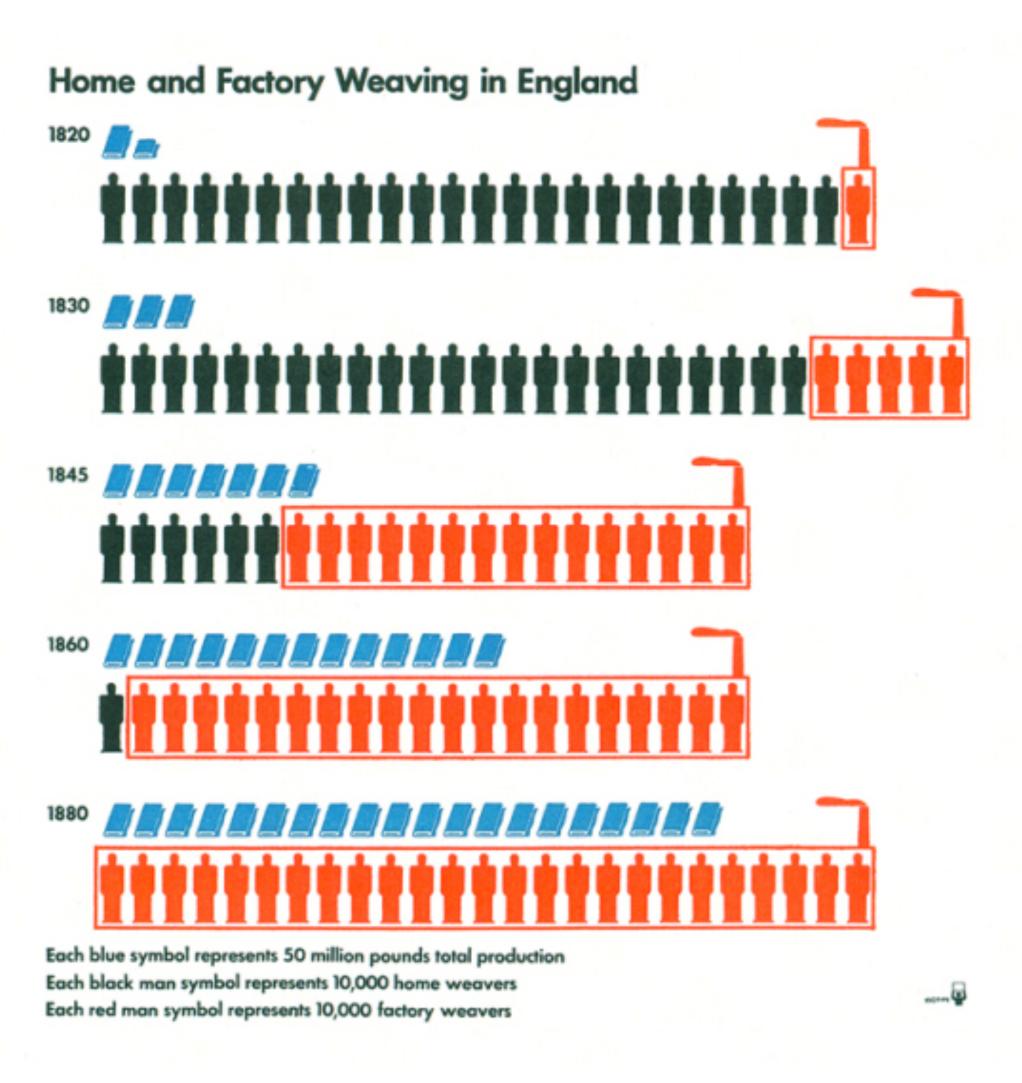
Guideline 3 — ALWAYS include a legend



Guideline 4 — Include partial icons if needed



Guideline 5 — Include enough symbols



Introduction to Tableau

https://github.com/emilyfuhrman/datavis_design/blob/master/2017_Fall/Studios/01_Introduction_to_Tableau.md