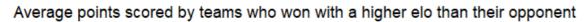
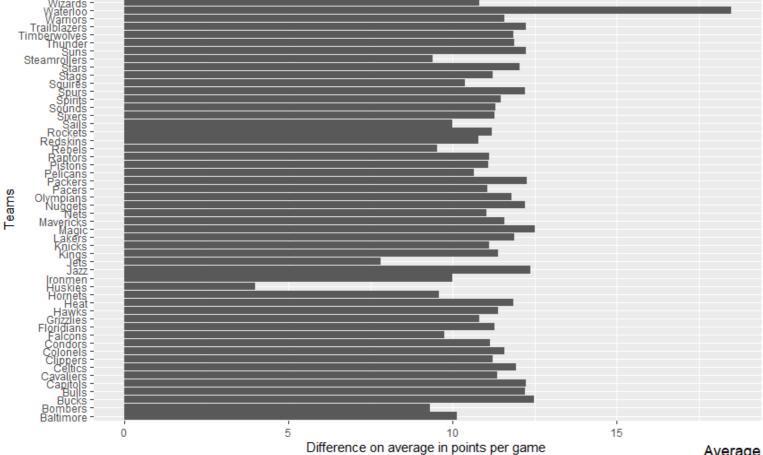
Lecture 03 - Fundamentals of Data Visualization

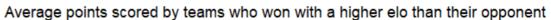
Today's Learning Objectives:

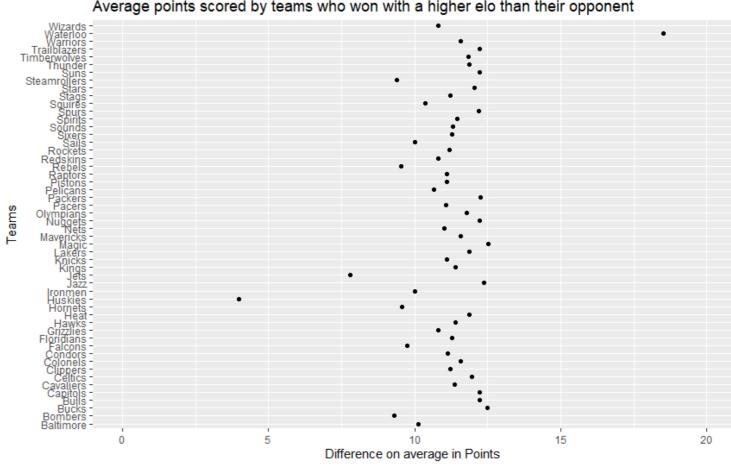
- 1. Practice constructive criticism on peer work.
- 2. Define semiotics.
- 3. Discuss two competing philosophical positions of semiotics and the evidence for each.
- 4. Describe the properties of sensory and arbitrary representations.
- 5. Define Gibson's Affordance Theory.
- 6. Describe the stages of visual perception.
- 7. Describe some of the costs and benefits of visualizations.

Visualization Critique #1:

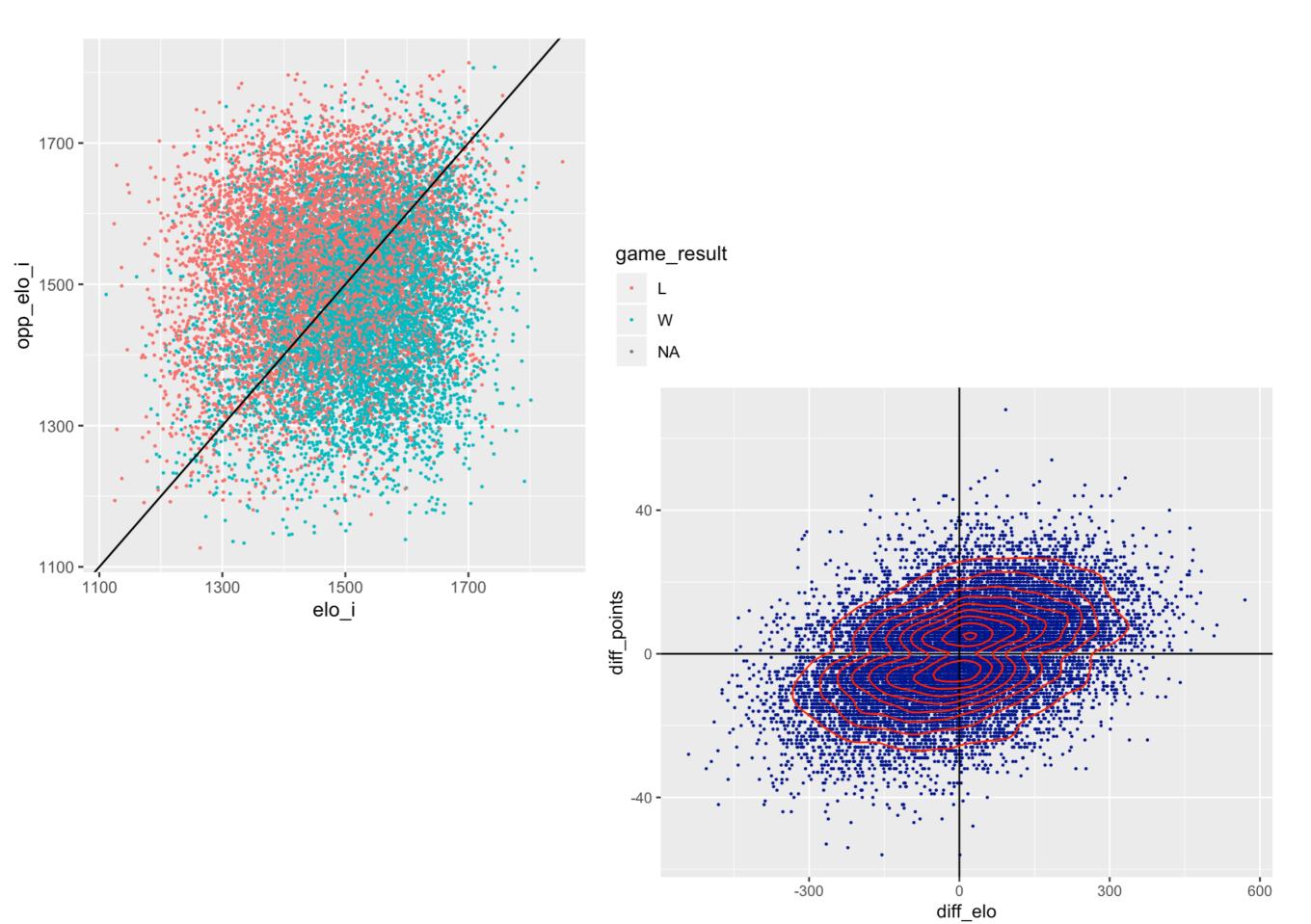








Visualization Critique #2:



Fundamentals of Data Visualization

- Semiotics: the study of symbols and how they convey meaning.

Discussion:

What are the two philosophical positions set out in the first chapter of the book? Which do you personally align with at this point?

- **sensory**: aspect of graphic that is gathered by perceptual processing and does not need to be learned (ex: a picture of a dog can be matched to a dog without learning about what a picture is or how to read it).
- arbitrary/cultural: aspect of graphic that must be learned (ex: "dog" doesn't look like a dog, so you have to learn the word first before you get its meaning).

Properties of Sensory Representation

- Understanding without training: meaning is perceived without additional training.
- Resistance to alternative denotation: some symbols have inherent meanings and contradicting them is perilous!
- Sensory immediacy: the processing of some sensory information is hardwired and fast, use this to your benefit.
- Cross-cultural validity: sensory code will be valid and understood across cultural boundaries.

Properties of Arbitrary Representation

- Hard to learn: often takes years of specialized training in order to keep learn cultural/arbitrary symbols.
- Easy to forget: arbitrary conventions can be easily forgotten if not over-learned, can interfere with each other.
- Embedded in culture and applications: cultural meaning needs to be learned, but it is pervasive once established.
- Formally powerful: can be constructed to be rigorous, precise, and powerful meaning (as much so as spoken language), but are often difficult to learn.

Group work:

Find a meme and discuss which aspects are sensory versus arbitrary representations of the meme.



10% of your audience can't read your figures! You know that green & magenta is a great alternative, you're just being deliberately obstinate!

Gibson's Affordance Theory

- "Affordance" is a perceived possibility for action in an object.

- Perceive objects and their affordances directly (not by putting together evidence from senses), makes for a very top-down approach to understanding vision.
- Argued that bottom-up was the wrong was to understand vision, and largely rejected visual mechanisms and research to that end.

Problems:

- 1. Even if perception is direct in real world, it is indirect with computer graphics.
- 2. No clear physical affordances in graphical user interfaces.
- 3. Gibson's rejection of visual mechanisms is problematic.

Lecture 03 – Fundamentals of Data Visualization

Action Items for Next Time:

Homework:

- 1. Complete Data Carpentry R tutorial Section "Starting with Data" (https://datacarpentry.org/R-ecology-lesson/02-starting-with-data.html)
- 2. Choose a visualization and (a) list the properties of that visualization as sensory or arbitrary. (Do not turn this in! We will put it with part b next time.)
- 3. Post your Elo visualizations to the Discussion board and comment on two other visualizations (1 positive, 1 constructive critique).

Reading for next time:

1. Ware Chapter 2