# Data Visualization & Design

- 1. A brief history of Isotype
- 2. Studio: Visualizing Time in Tableau

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- 2. Studio: Visualizing **Time** in Tableau

# Isotype:

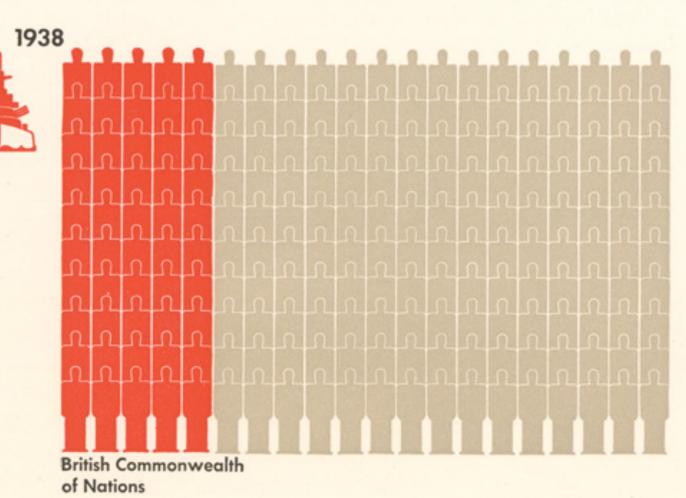
"International System Of Typographic Picture Education"

#### World Imperia









Each man symbol represents 10 million population

24



# Großstädter unter je 25 Personen Grossbritannien und Irland Frankreich Deutsches Reich Osterreich U.d. S. S. R. Amerika 1930 Argentinien China Australian 1930 Römisches Reich um Chr. Gebi Mittelamerikan. Altkulturbereich 13. Johrhalt. Graffstadt von 100000 Einwahnern aufwärts Rot Graffstädter

#### Silhouettes of War Economy



United States, Great Britain, France, Soviet Union



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







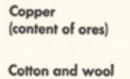












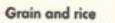
Coal

Petroleum













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



Great Britain, Germany, Italy, Japan, Spain, Poland, Other countries Rumania, Hungary, Yugoslavia

Coal

Petroleum





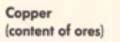












Cotton and wool









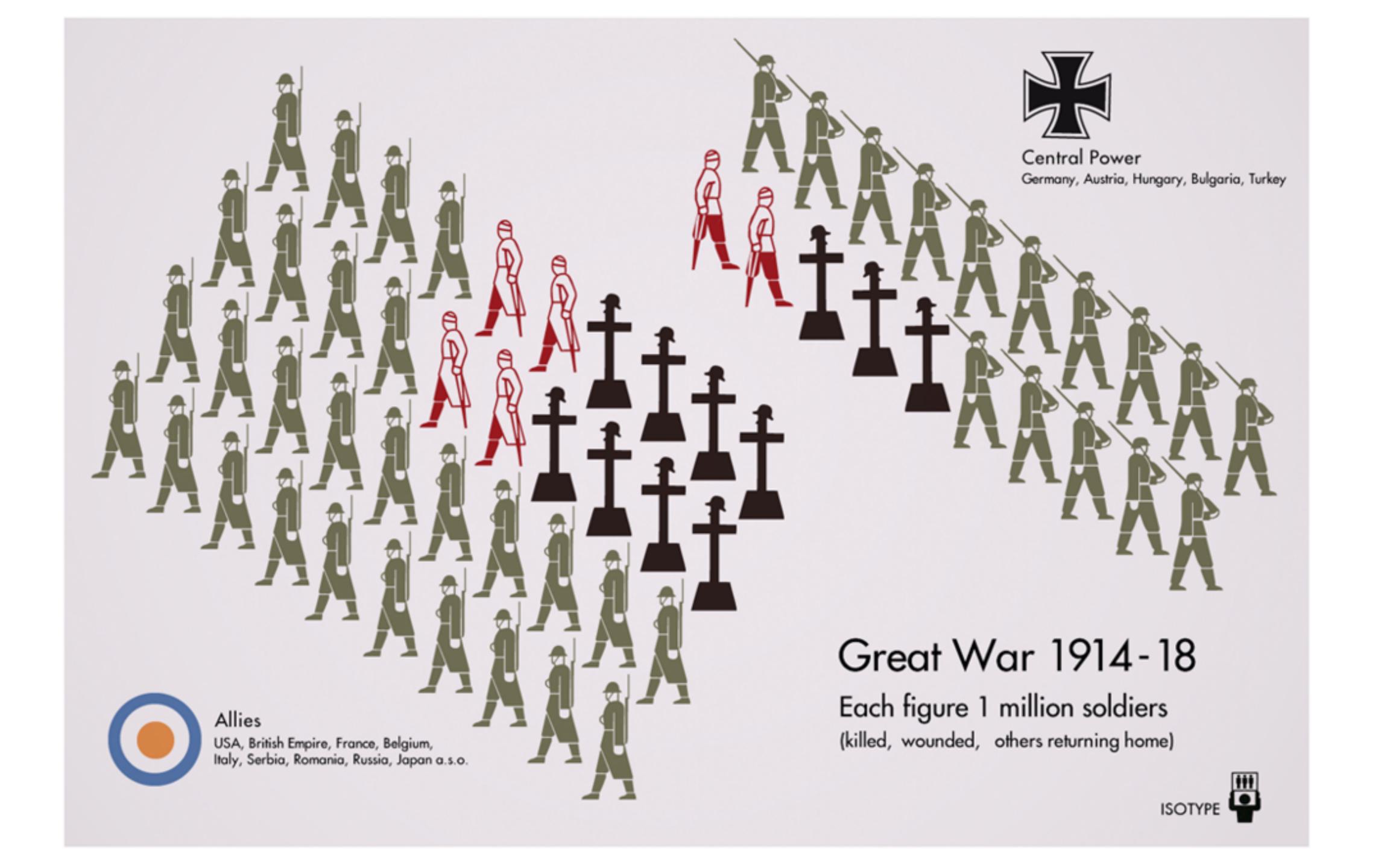






Each symbol represents 10 % of world production





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

# Origins of Isotype

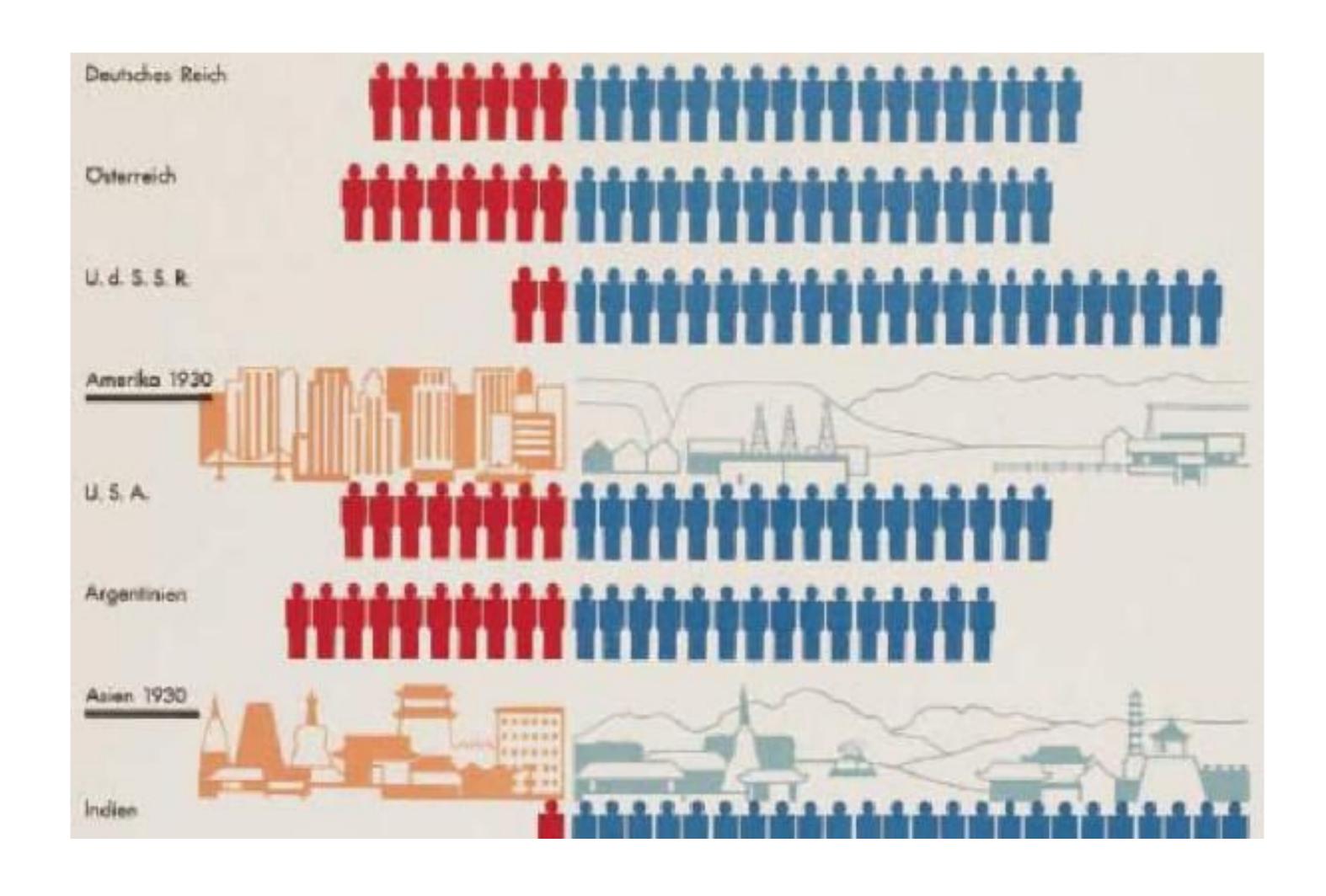
- Developed at the Social and Economic Museum of Vienna between
  1925-1934
- Neurath believed the museum should be a teaching museum, not a repository of artifacts
- First known as the Vienna Method of Pictorial Statistics
- Its aim was to "represent social facts pictorially" and to bring "dead statistics" to life, by making them more visually memorable

# Principles of Isotype

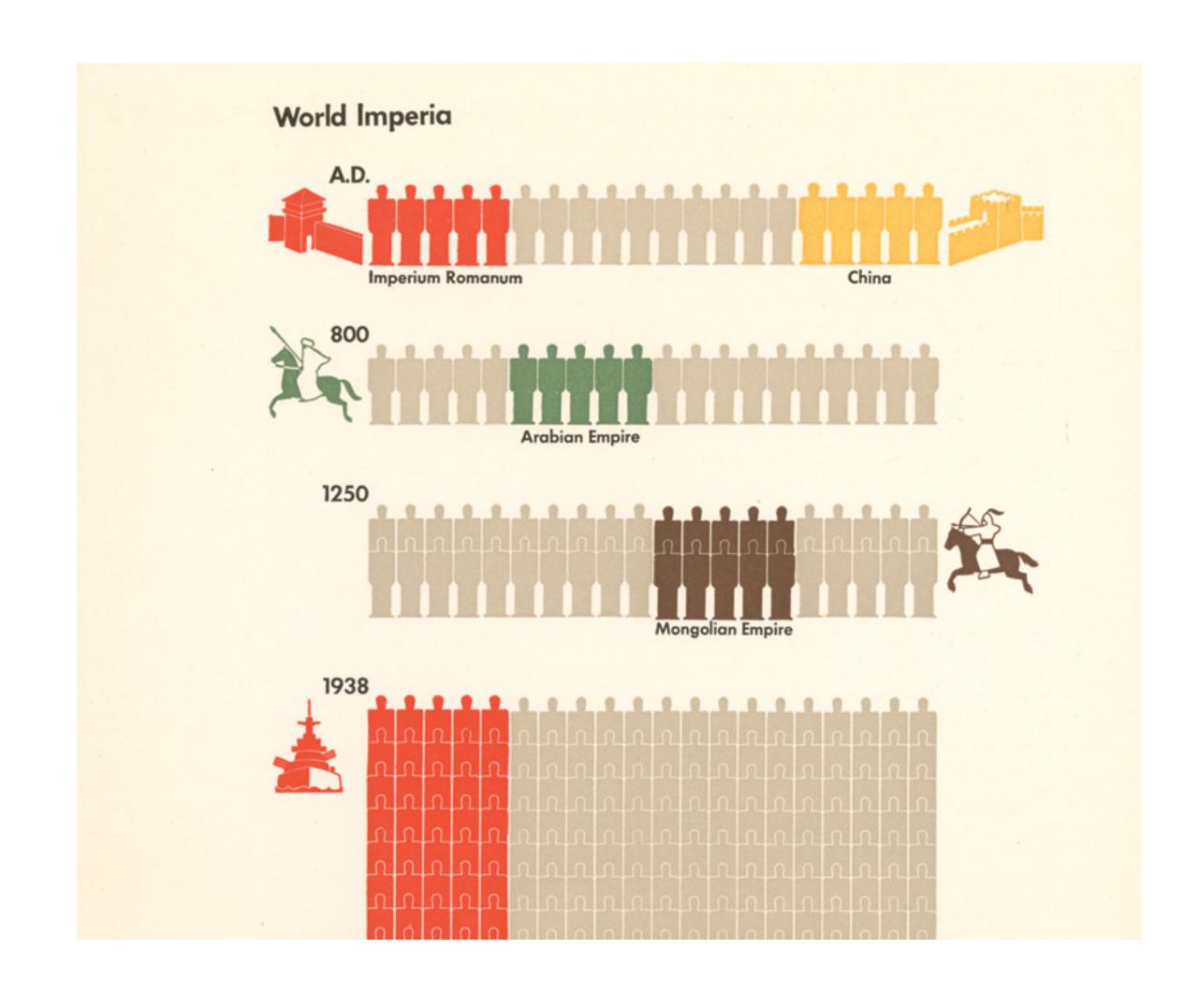
- Greater quantities are not represented by an enlarged pictogram, but by a greater number of the same-sized pictogram
- In Neurath's view, variation in size does not allow accurate comparison
- Variation in multiples does, because multiple pictograms can be counted
- To avoid distortion, pictograms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

When incorporating Isotype into data-driven designs, be rigorous, transparent, and precise.

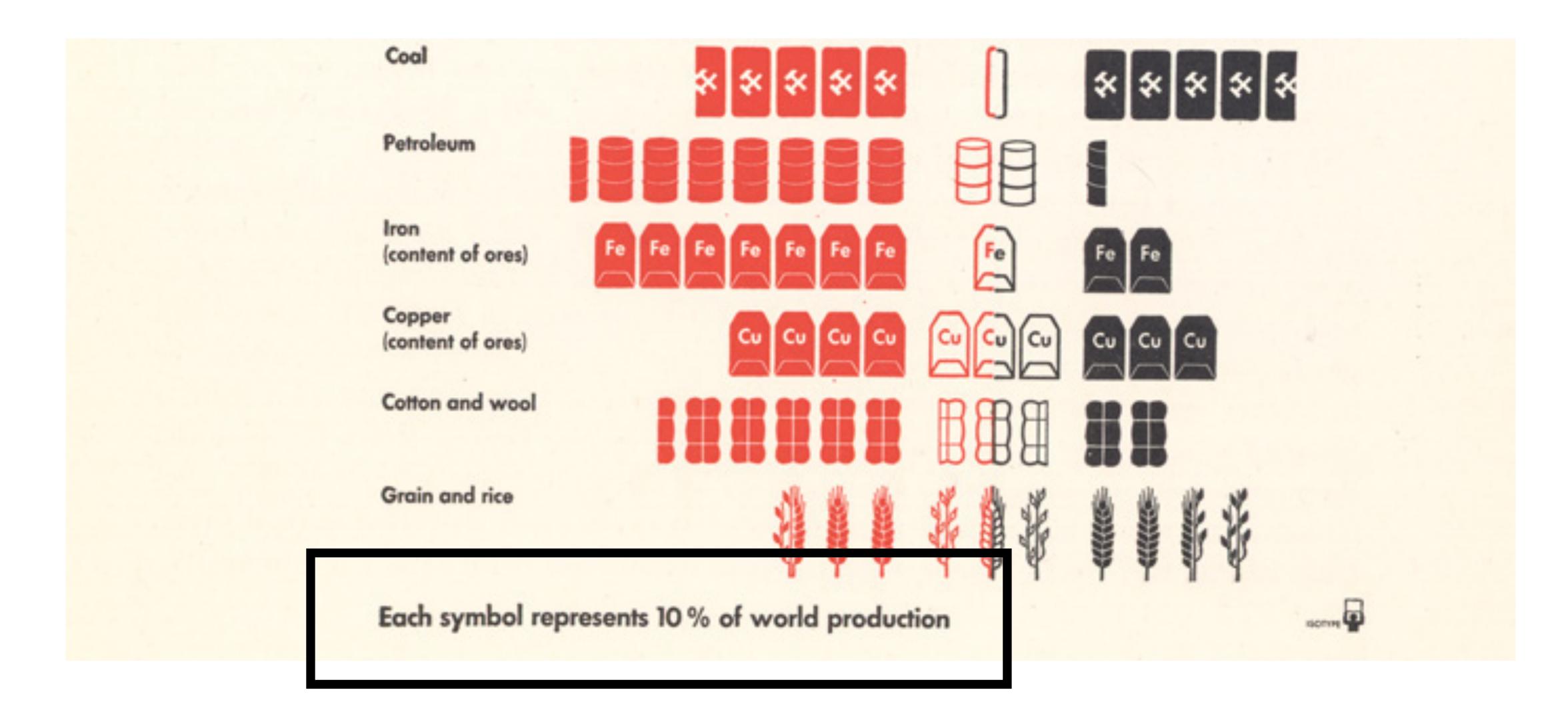
#### 1. Make the icons the same size



# 2. Use color sparingly (for categories)



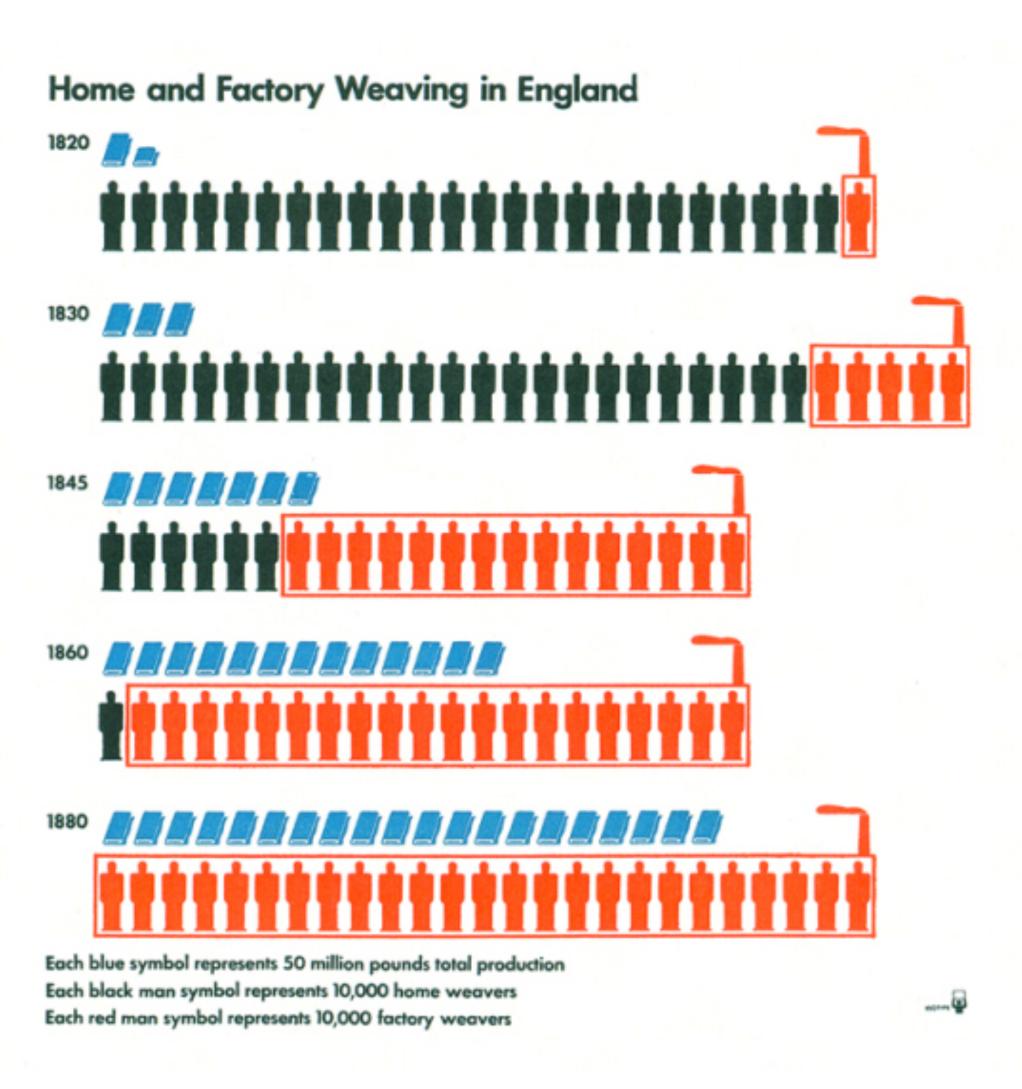
# 3. ALWAYS include a legend



## 4. Include partial icons if needed



# 5. Include enough symbols



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# Preview:

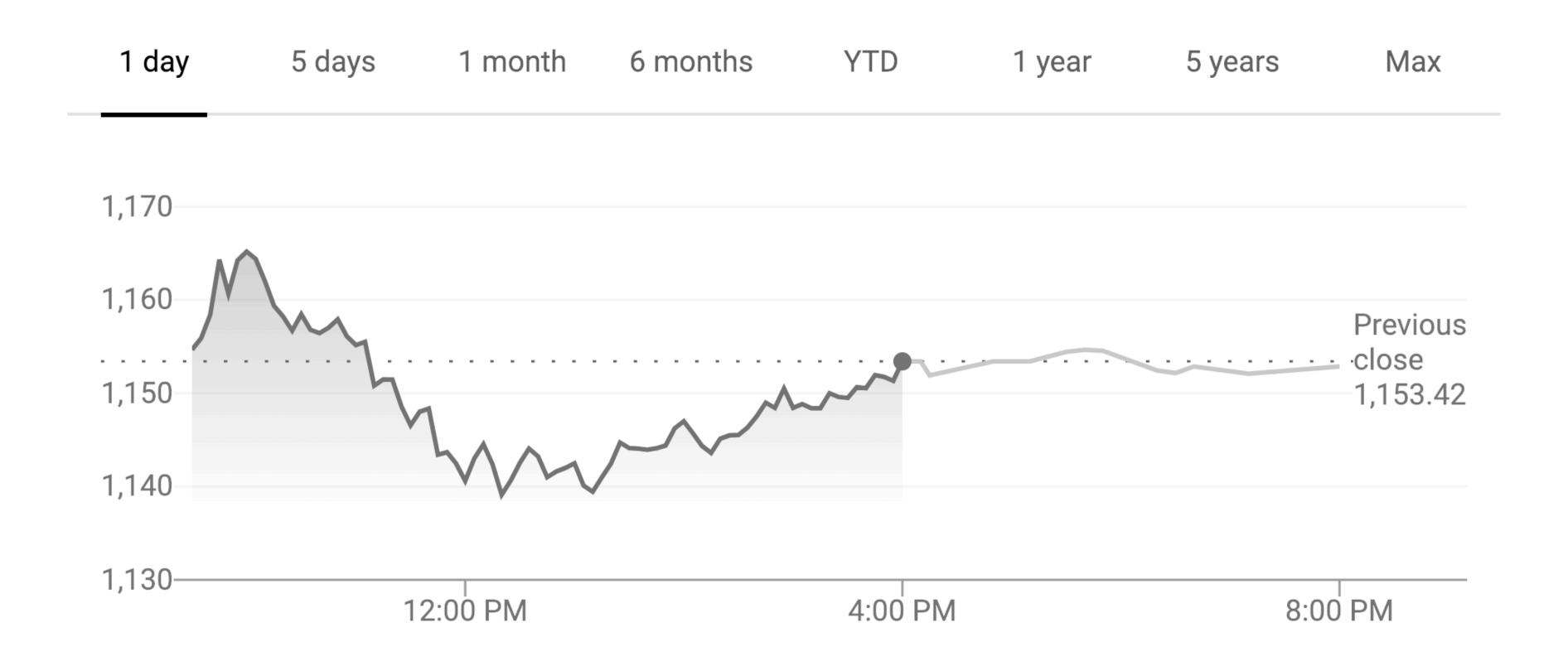
# Visualization Methods

- Time Series Plot
- Connected Scatterplot
- Animated Scatterplot
- Parallel Coordinates

## Method: Time Series Plot

- Illustrates the evolution of a variable at successive increments of time
- Each point in the chart corresponds to a time and a quantity measured

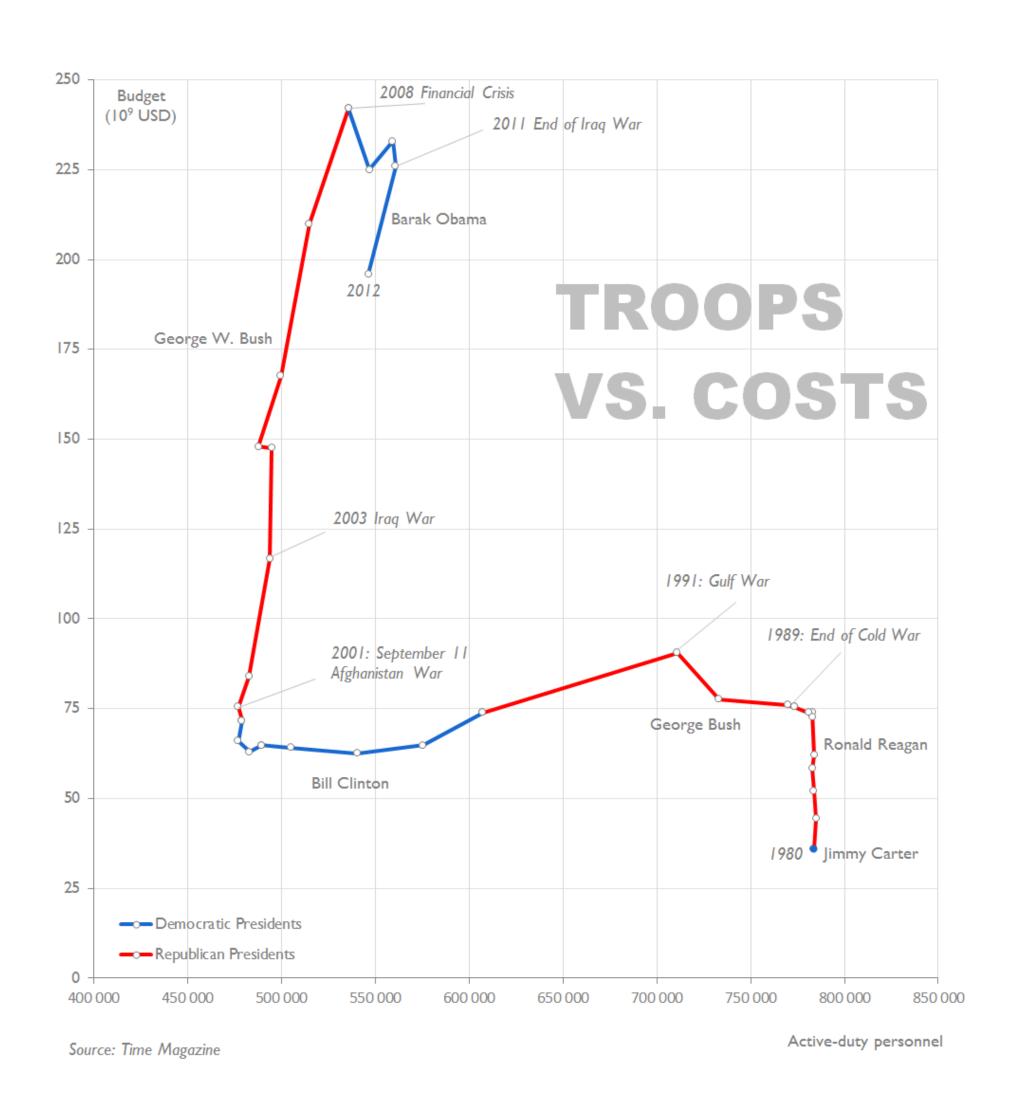
# Method: Time Series Plot



# Method: Connected Scatterplot

- Time is **not** represented along an axis
- Points in a scatterplot are connected in the order in which they occur
- Coloring line segments can break out category

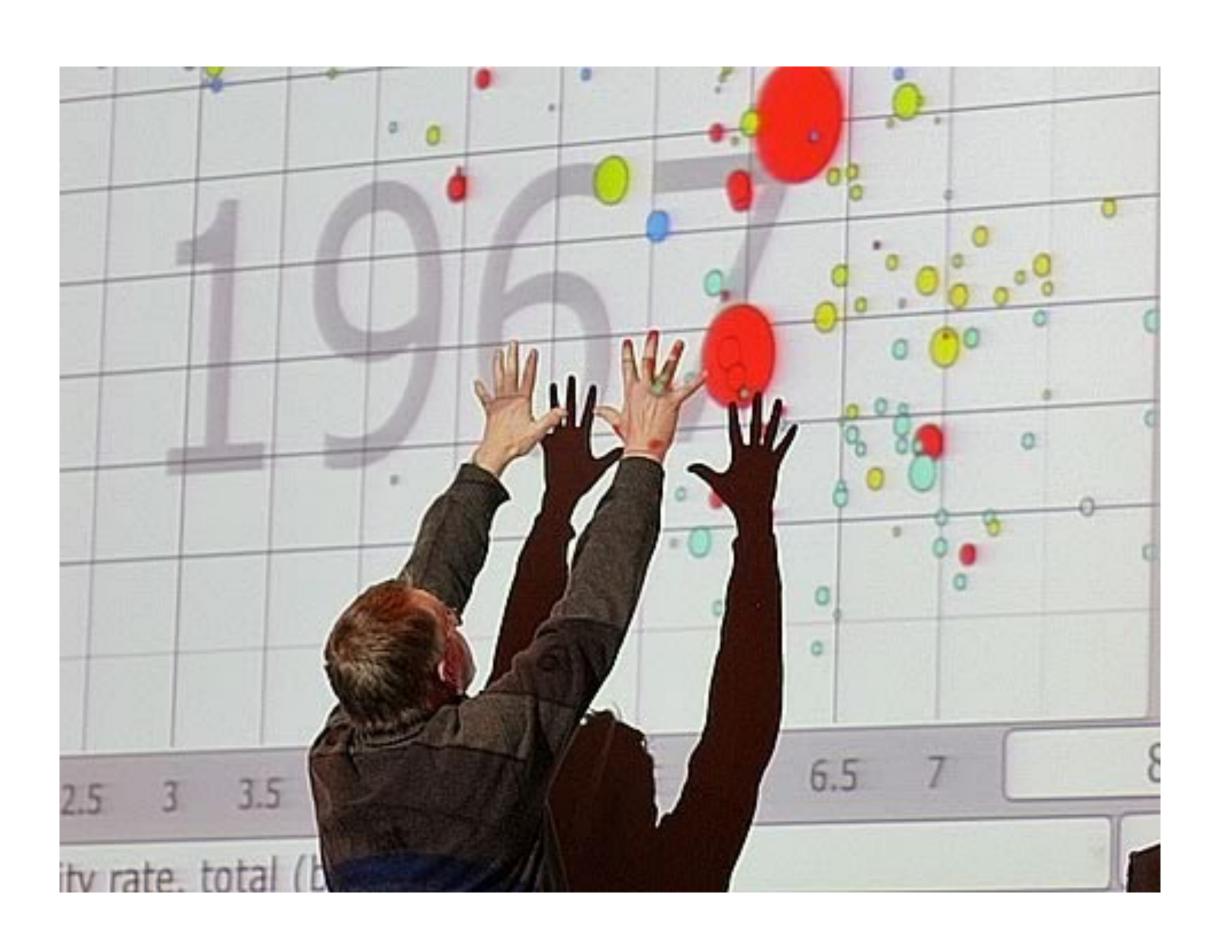
# Method: Connected Scatterplot



# Method: Animated Scatterplot

- Illustrates how two variables evolve over time
- Relies on viewer's memory

# Method: Animated Scatterplot

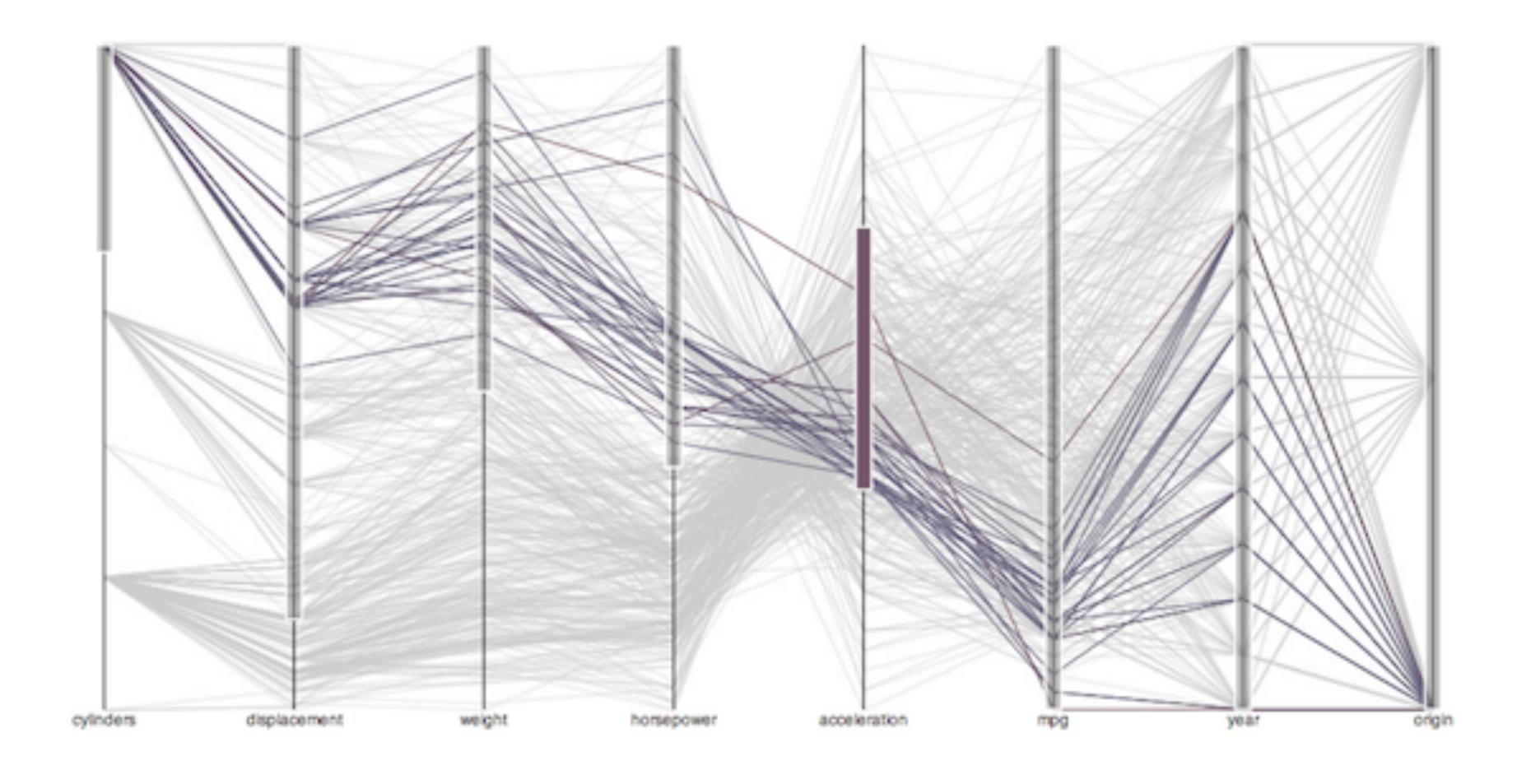




#### Method: Parallel Coordinates

- Good for discerning correlations in multivariate, numerical data
- Within a single timestamp, can compare a hundreds of entries across chosen dimensions

# Method: Parallel Coordinates



# Studio

# https://github.com/emilyfuhrman/datavis\_design/blob/master/2018\_Fall/Studios/04\_Visualizing\_Time\_in\_Tableau.md