# IF 4061 Data and Information Visualization

# Constructing and Evaluating Your Design Solution

Dessi Puji Lestari
Sekolah Teknik Elektro & Informatika

# Acknowledgement

Most of the contents of the slides were taken from Andy Kirk. Data Visualization: A Successful Design Process. Pact Publishing. 2012, chapter 6

## Content

- Visualization software, applications, and programs
- Constructing
- Evaluating
- Developing your capabilities

# Methodology

Purpose & parameters

2.
Prepare & explore data

3. Formulate questions

4.
Design
concepting

5. Construct & launch

# For constructing visualizations, technology matters

- All advanced designers need to be able to rely on different tools and capabilities
  - for gathering data, handling, and analyzing it before presenting, and launching the visual design.
- Great concepts and creative ideas, without the means to convert these into built solutions they will ultimately remain unrealized.

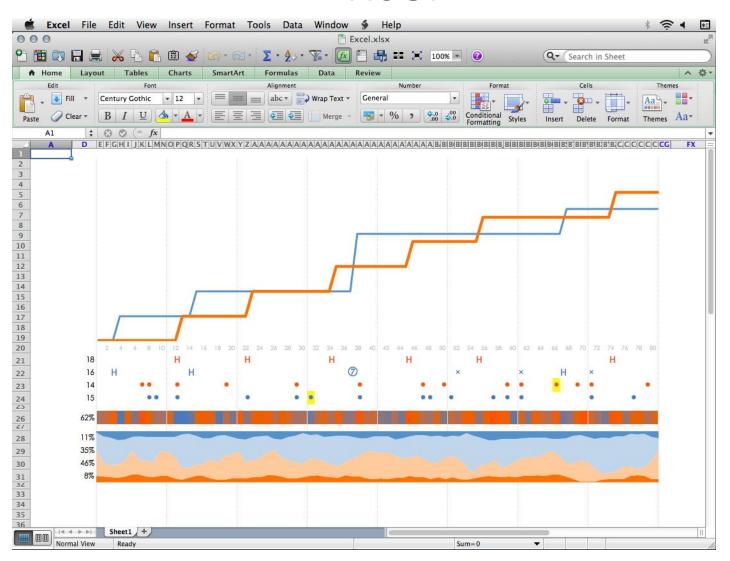
# Visualization software, applications, and programs

- Charting and statistical analysis tools
- Programming environments
- Tools for mapping
- Other specialist tools

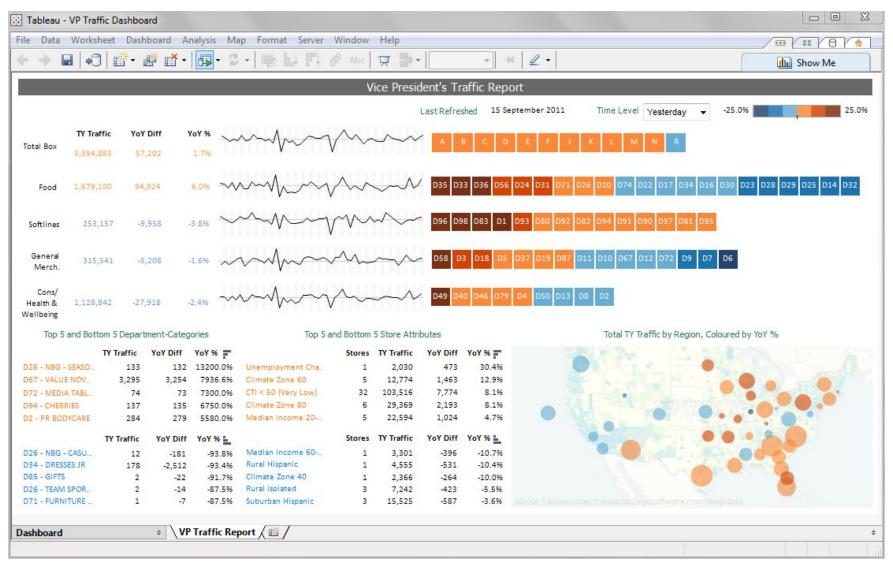
## **Charting and Statistical Analysis Tools**

- Microsoft Excel
- Tableau
- Google Chart Tools
  - (https://developers.google.com/chart/)
- Google Visualization API
  - (https://developers.google.com/chart/interactive/docs/reference)
- Google Fusion Tables
  - (http://www.google.com/drive/start/ apps.html)
  - for publishing simple choropleth maps timelines, and a variety of reasonably interactive charts.
- Wordle (<u>http://www.wordle.net/</u>)
  - a popular tool for visualizing the frequency of words used in text via "word Clouds"
- R (<u>http://www.r-project.org/</u>)
  - an open source language for statistical analysis and graphical techniques.

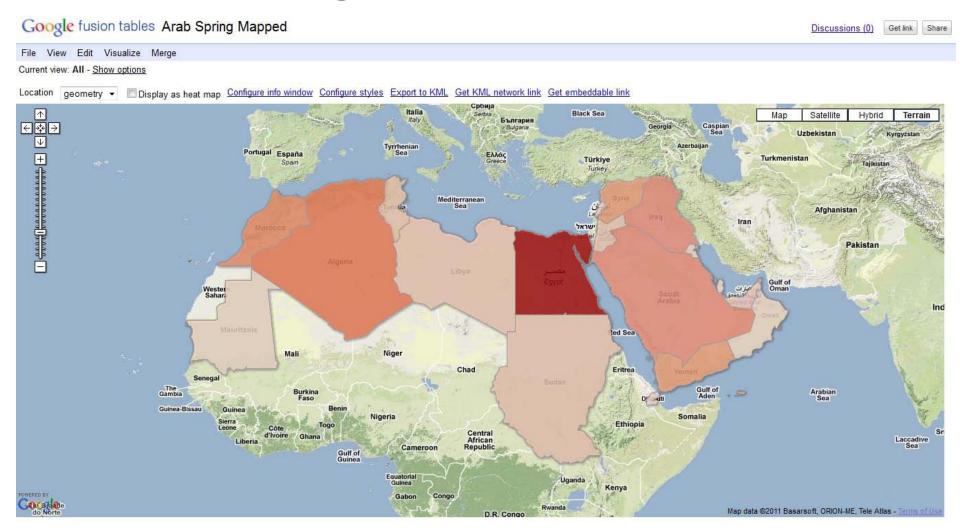
## **Excel**



## **Tableu**



# **Google Fusion Tables**



## **Programming environments**

- Most popular: Adobe Flash
  - a powerful and creative environment for animated and multimedia designs.
- Most contemporary visualization programmers employ a range of powerful JavaScript environments and libraries:
  - D3.js (http://d3js.org/).
  - Protovis (Stanford Visualization Group )

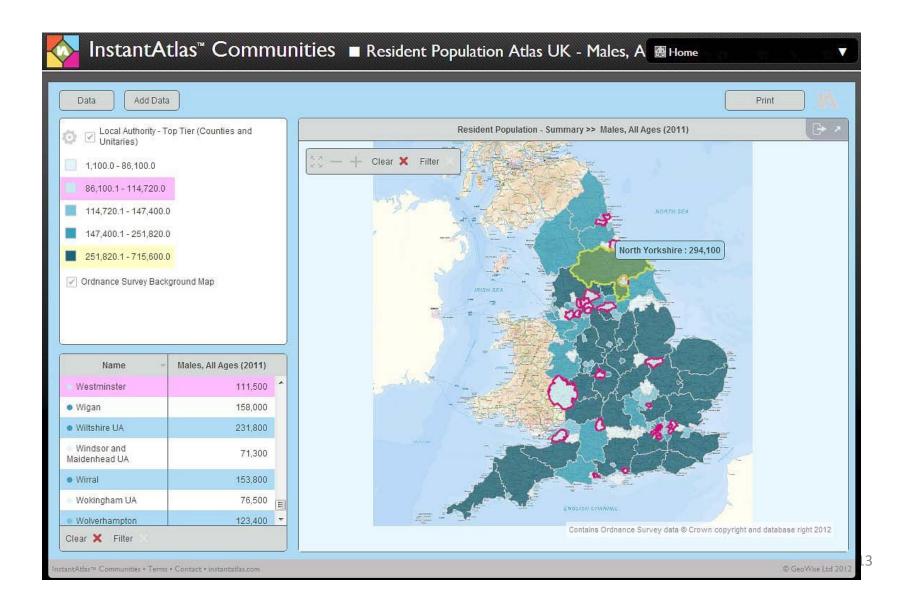
#### Processing

- one of the most important solutions for creating powerful, generative,
   and animated visualizations that sit outside the browser
  - as video, a separate application, or an installation.

# **Tools for mapping**

- Arc GIS
  - (http://www.esri.com/software/arcgis)
- Indiemapper
  - (http://indiemapper.com/),
- Instant Atlas
  - (http://communities.instantatlas.com/)
- Geocommons
  - (http://geocommons.com/)
- CartoDB
  - (<a href="http://cartodb.com">http://cartodb.com</a>
- TileMill
  - (<a href="http://mapbox.com/tilemill/">http://mapbox.com/tilemill/</a>)
- Some open source mapping frameworks and libraries:
  - Polymaps (http://polymaps.org/)
  - Kartograph (<a href="http://kartograph.org/">http://kartograph.org/</a>)
  - Leaflet (http://leafletjs.com/)
  - OpenStreetMap (http://www.openstreetmap.org/)

## **Instant Atlas**



## Other specialist tools

- Infographics are typically manually crafted designs
  - comprising a blend of different visual design elements (charts, illustrations, and diagrams):
    - The vast majority of statics are produced using Adobe
       Illustrator
    - Open source alternative called Inkscape

# Things to do Before Launching

- Paying attention to the finer details:
  - 1. Data and statistical accuracy
  - 2. Functional accuracy
  - 3. Visual Inference
  - 4. Formatting accuracy
  - 5. Annotation accuracy
- Getting feedback from your peer

## **Data and Statistical Accuracy**

- Scan through a good-sized sample of all your visualized data values to ensure:
  - there aren't any erroneous items or incorrect outliers.
- Check the rigor of all your statistics and calculations.

## **Visualization Accuracy**

- Make sure all your representation:
  - accurately portray the data values they're associated with
  - functioning effectively
  - does not mislead the user or reader.

## **Functional Accuracy**

- More concerned with interactive pieces:
  - Make sure all the functions and features on perform as we intended?

## Visual Inference

- Visual inference should equal data inference:
  - If it looks like data, it should be data.
- If something looks significant through its positioning or color choice:
  - it should be significant.
- If there is any decorative element or other artifact that appears to be implying something it is not meant to:
  - remove it.

## **Formatting Accuracy**

- Check the consistency of your typography:
   type, style, and size.
- Make sure your color usage is consistent down to the RGB or CMYK (cyan, magenta, yellow, key) code level.

## **Annotation Accuracy**

- Read through:
  - all titles
  - Labels
  - introductory text
  - Credits
  - Captions
  - units
- Checking spelling or grammatical errors
- checking to see if things make sense and are succinctly expressed.

## Feedback before Launching

- What is their instinctive reaction?
  - Positive, negative, intrigue, confusion, or just a plain "so what?"
- Can they understand how to read the graphic or use the tool?
- Does it have clear explanations and intuitive design
  - in terms of visual hierarchy and structural arrangement?
- Can they derive insight from it?
  - By throwing some test questions to assess the visualization's ability to effectively inform.
- Does it work functionally?
  - any errors, mistakes, programmatic errors, or any other design flaw

## Approaching The Finishing Line

"You know you've achieved perfection in design, not when you have nothing more to add, but when you have nothing more to take away."

Antoine de Saint-Exupery

# Things to do After Launching

- Post launch evaluation
- Personal point of view

## **Post-Launch Evaluation**

- Was there a positive reaction to the piece we created?
- Did it deliver the appropriate tone of voice?
- Did it reach the intended audience type and volume?
- Were users able to effectively consume or discover insights?
- Were the user experienced the intended consequences of this work?
- What problems did people experience, if any?

## Multiple feedback channels (1)

#### Metrics and benchmarks:

- For web-based:
  - page views, visits, and visitors, supplemented with social media metrics such as Tweet counts, Facebook likes, Google+ shares, ...

#### Client or customer feedback:

fell short, matched, or exceeded their expectations.

# Multiple feedback channels (2)

#### Peer review:

- Most important and constructive evaluation can come from peers: expert practitioners or thought leaders.
- There are many examples of bloggers who will conduct a review and critique of new work.
- Positive review and mention from a peer is worth its weight in gold.

# Multiple feedback channels (3)

#### Unstructured feedback:

- online comments forms
- reaction on social media
- through anecdotal channels (e-mails, in-person conversations, perhaps overheard comments)

# Multiple feedback channels (4)

#### • Invite user assessment:

- You could be more proactive by offering simple mechanisms for users to provide more structured qualitative responses
  - through small-scale questionnaires.

# Multiple feedback channels (5)

#### Formal case studies:

- Taking things to a more advanced level of evaluation (almost academic in its nature)
- Using many techniques:
  - Interviews
  - Observations
  - controlled experiments (set tasks, manipulate conditions, and record responses).
- Often be undertaken by an independent observer for integrity.

## **Personal Point of View**

- Did you accomplish the outcomes you wanted?
- Did you create something you were satisfied with?
- Were you satisfied with how you rationalized the choices?