Data Visualization

Agenda

- 1. Color Vision Deficiency (CVD)
- 2. Accessibility for CVD Examples
- 3. Visualization Example
- 4. Coursera Data Visualization Course

5. Questions

Color Vision Deficiency (CVD)

Color Vision Deficiency (CVD)

- Persons with CVD:
 - colors most people see as different will look the same for them

- Colorblindness is not the most accurate term
 - o instead, use CVD

CVD Studies

- Red-green CVD
 - About 8% of men
 - 6% of men have deuteranomaly (green-weak) & deuteranopia (green-blind)
 - 2% of men have protanomaly (mild) & protanopia (severe)
 - About 0.5% of women

- Blue-yellow CVD
 - About 5% of all CVD cases

- CVD doesn't mean: person can't see color
 - o unless in very rare cases (1 in 33,000)

CVD Commonly Referred to as

red weak

• green weak

• red-green colorblindness

Data-viz Rule

Don't use red & green together

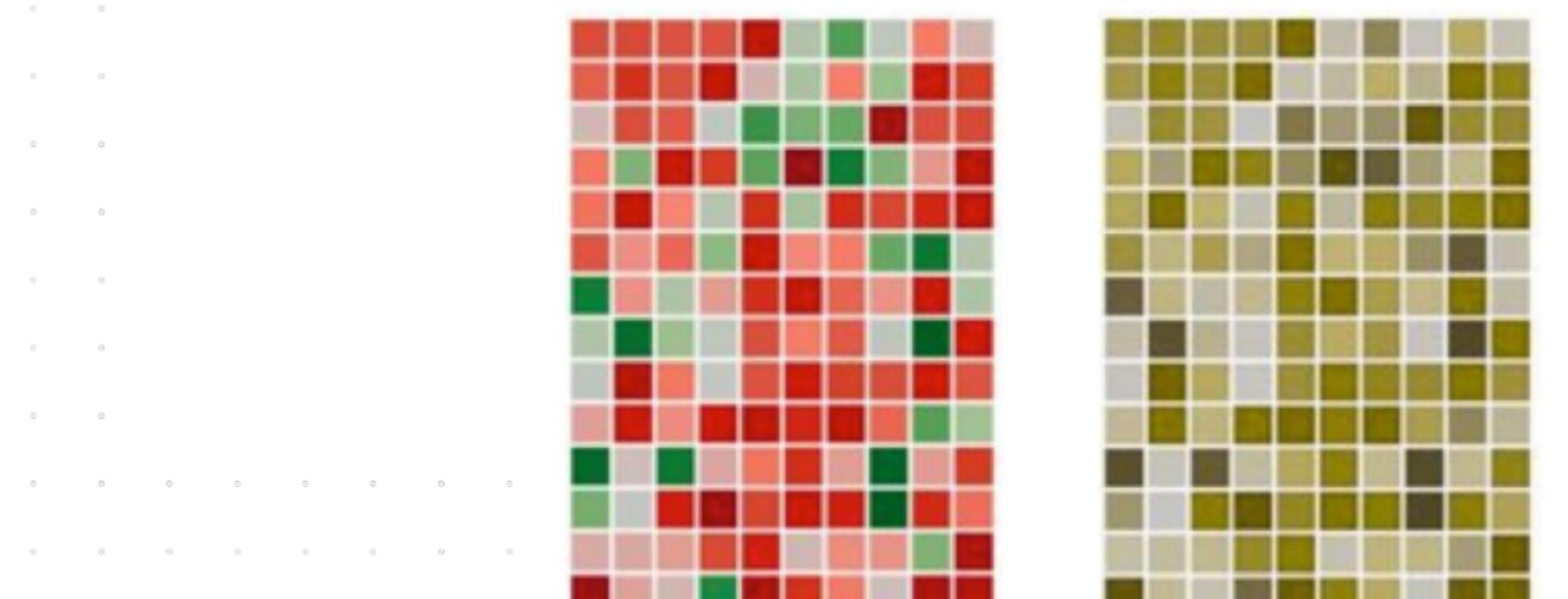
CVD-friendly Designing Tips

- 1. Red and green together can be problematic.
- 2. Be aware that it's not just red and green.
- 3. Use a CVD-friendly palette when appropriate.

- 4. If you must use red and green together, you can:
 - a. leverage light vs. dark
 - b. stand each color (red and green) alone
 - c. offer alternate methods of distinguishing data
 - d. use a checkbox (or similar GUI) to switch the color palette to a CVD-friendly palette

Tip 1) CVD Simulation Example

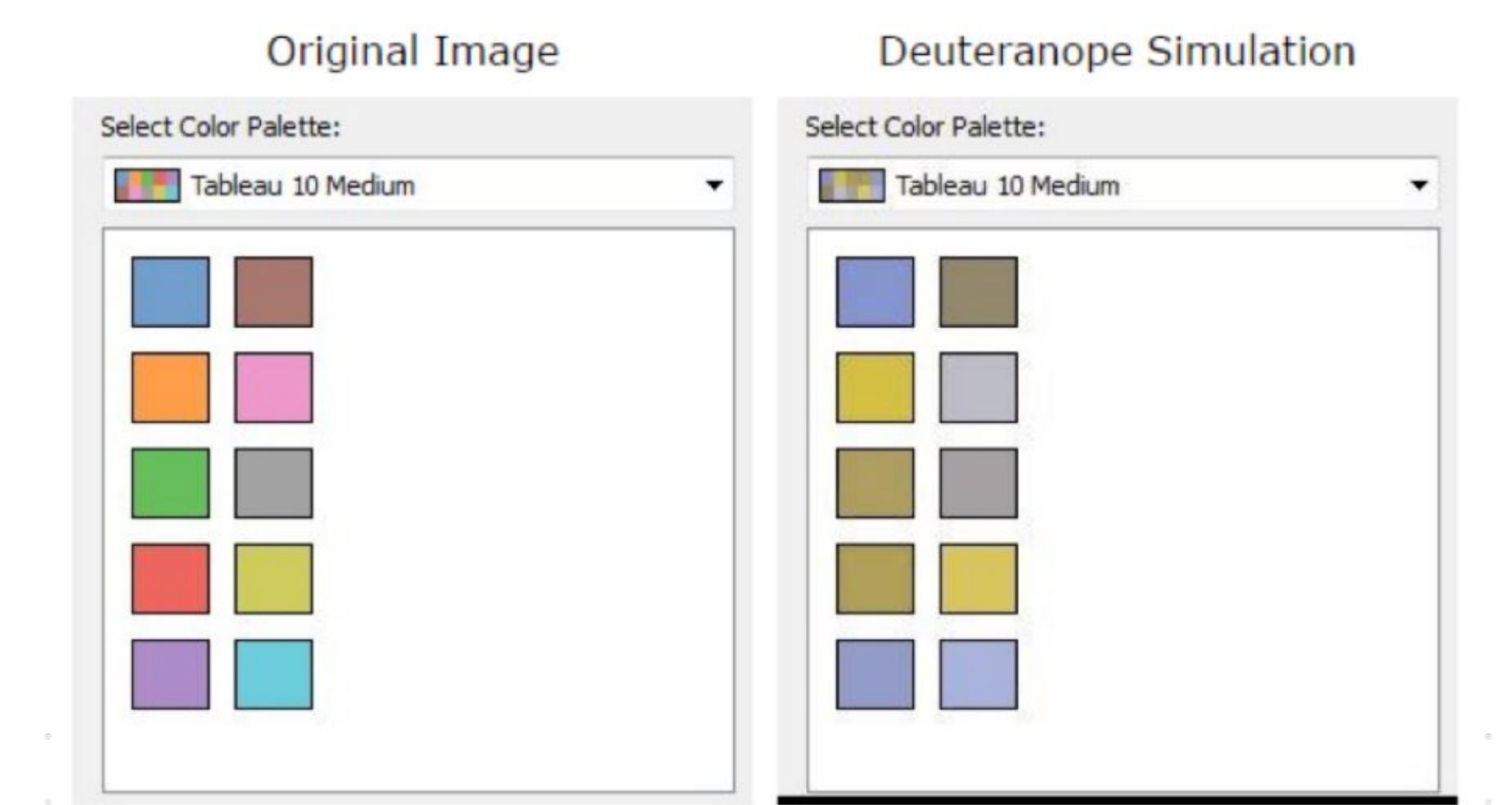
- color is needed to tell
 - o a good number vs. a bad number in a table
 - one line vs. another line in the same line chart
 - o a good square from a bad square
- We can see how difficult this would be in the chart



Tip 2) More Complex Than Red vs. Green

- For someone with strong CVD
 - o red & green & orange all can appear brown
 - Maybe more accurate to say: Don't use red & green & brown & orange together
 - In the RGB model: orange is RGB(255,165,0) & brown is RGB(150, 75, 0)
- Also, when mixing colors, they can be problematic.
 - Example: using blue & purple together
 - In the RGB model, **purple** is RGB(160,32,240)
 - If someone has issues with red, they may have issues with purple (appear blue)
- Also, gray & pink or gray & brown can be problematic.

Tip 2) Deuteranope Simulation

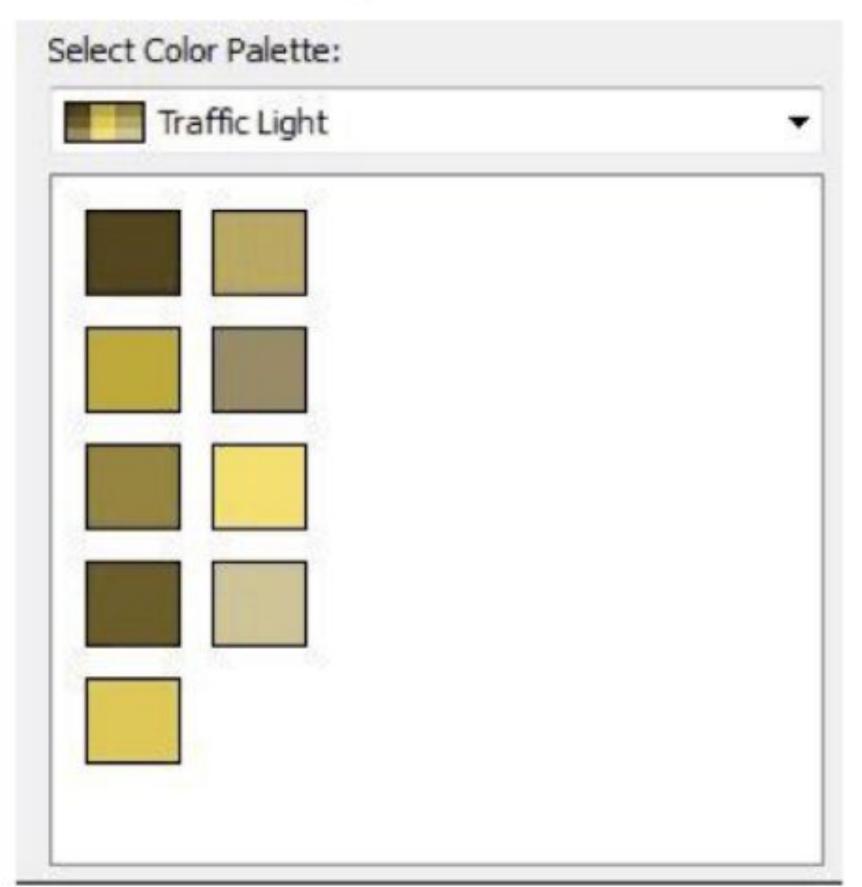


Tip 2) Protanope Simulation

Original Image



Protanope Simulation



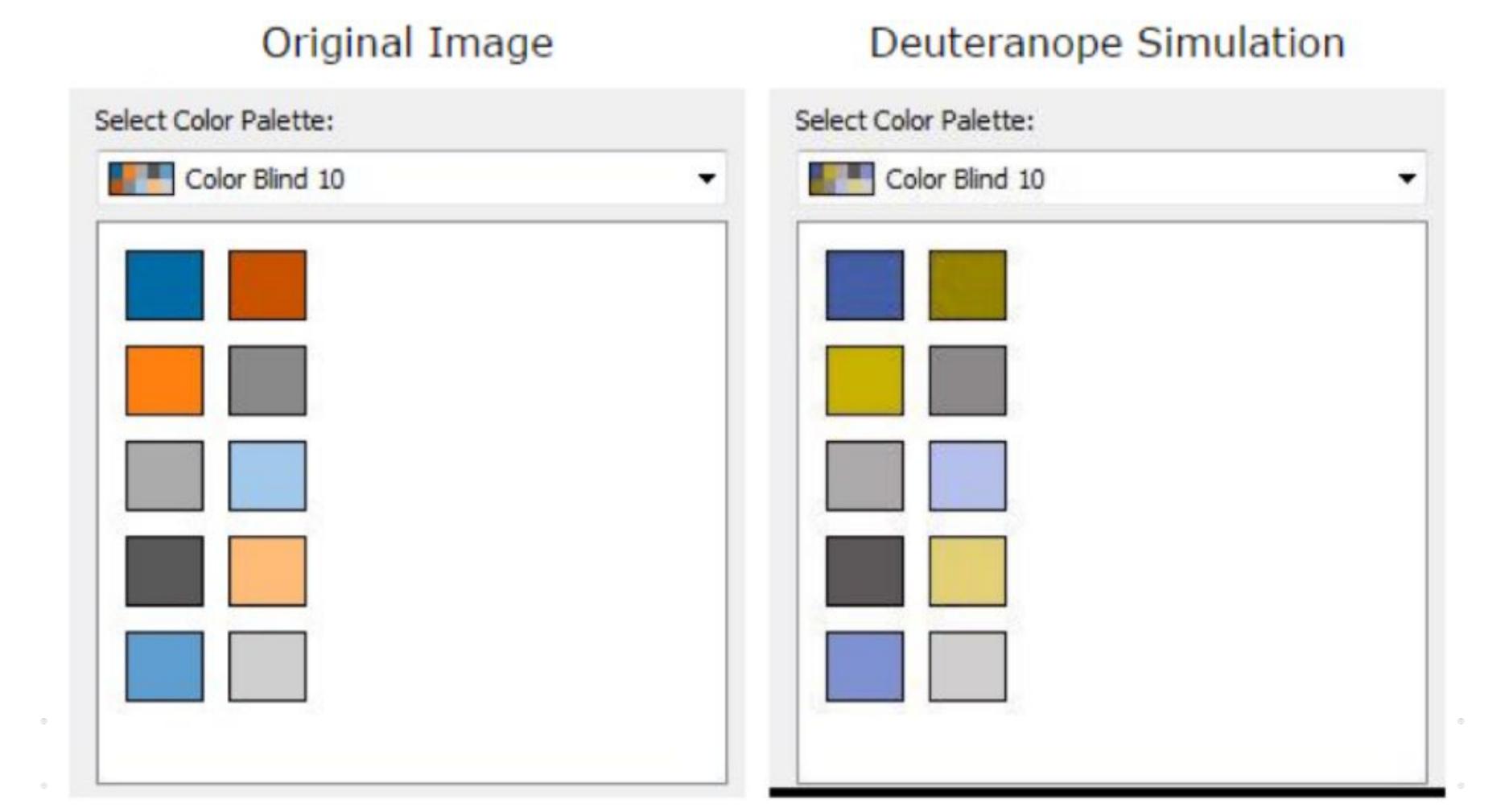
Tip 3) CVD-friendly Palette

• One color combined with another color is generally fine

- when one of them is not usually associated with CVD
- For the most common conditions of CVD
 - o blue would generally look blue
 - Examples:
 - blue/orange is a common CVD-friendly palette
 - blue/red or blue/brown would also work

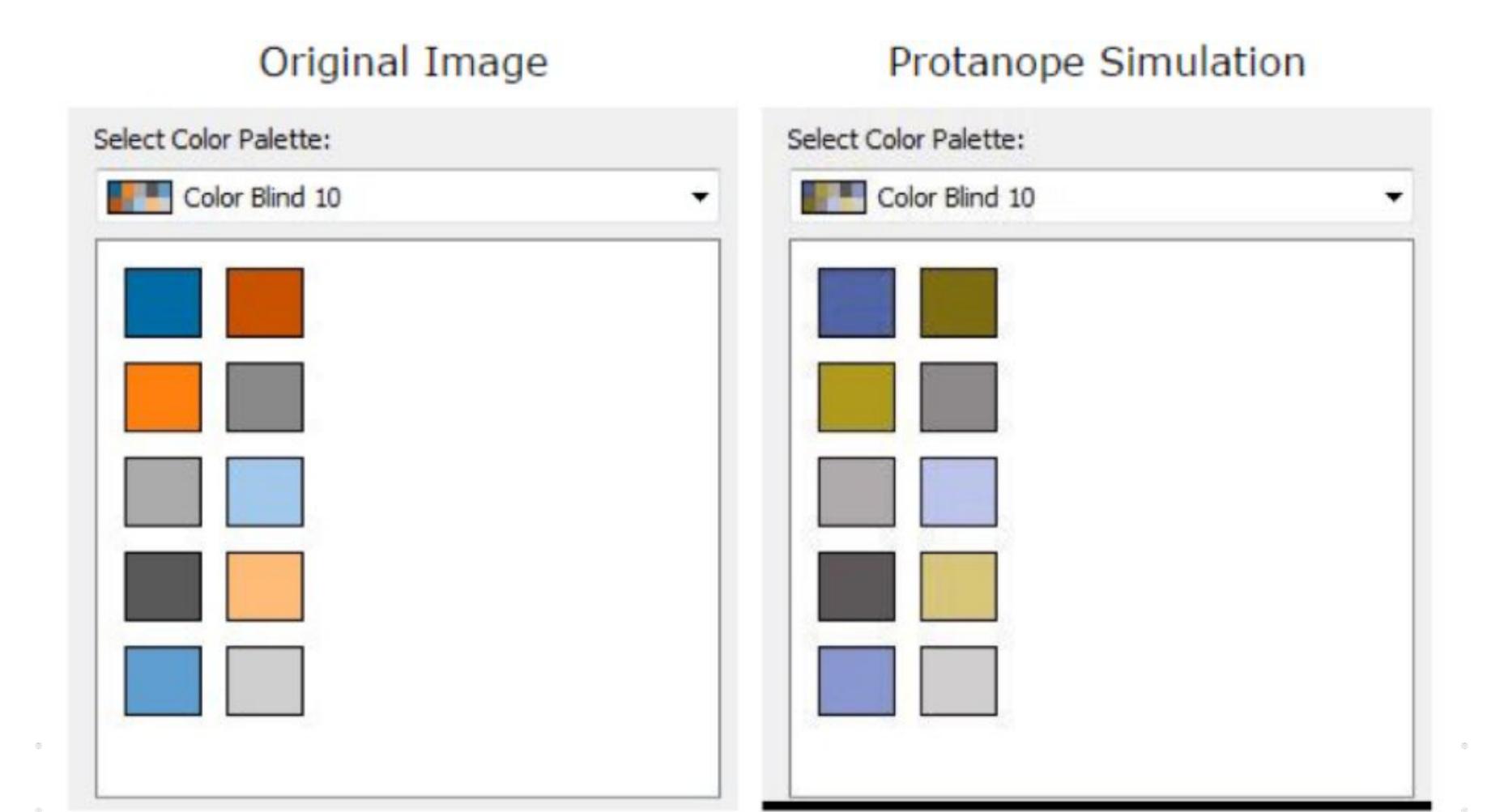
Tip 3) Deuteranope-friendly Palette

Deuteranope = green-blind



Tip 3) Protanope-friendly Palette

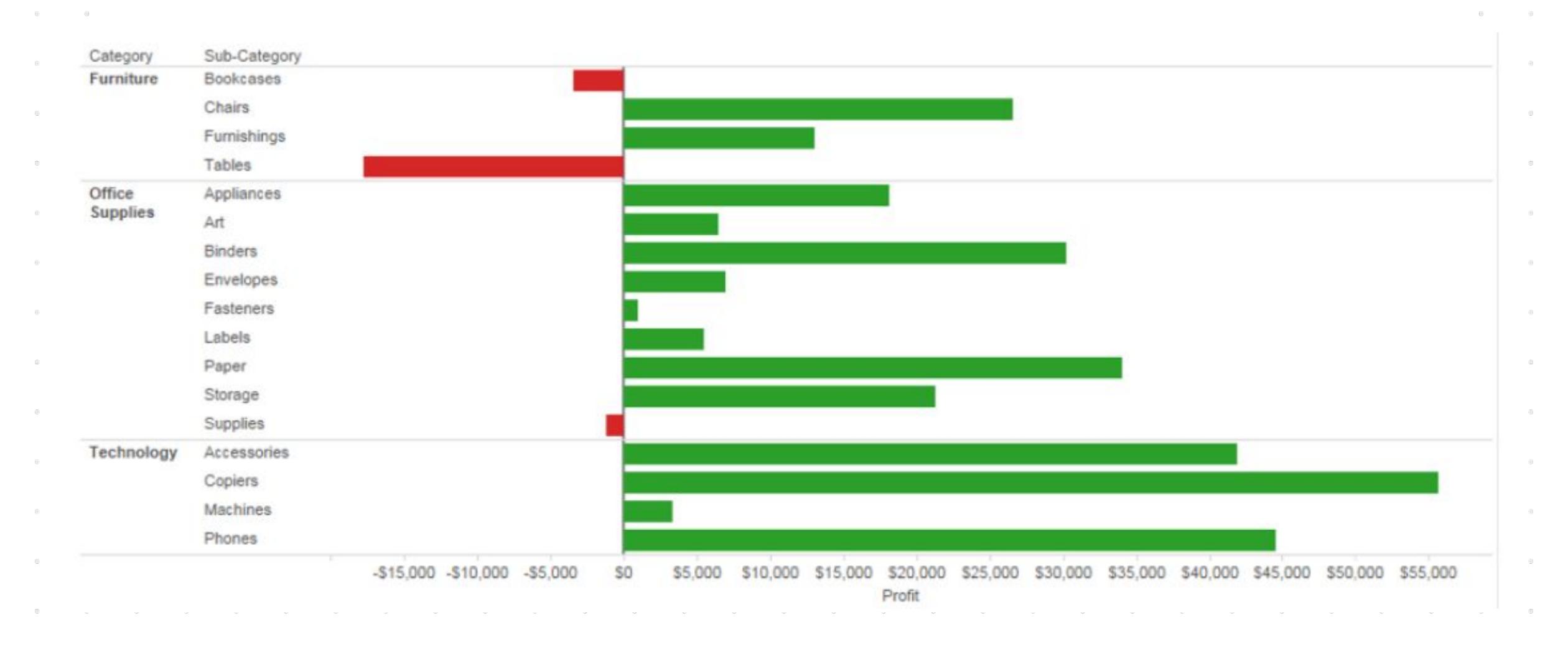
Protanope = red-blind



Tip 4-a) Leverage Light vs. Dark

- The problem with CVD is red vs. green and not light vs. dark.
- Almost anyone can tell the difference between:
 - very light color and very dark color
- To use red and green together, we can use:
 - light green
 - medium yellow
 - very dark red
- Someone who has strong CVD:
 - would see as a sequential color scheme
 - o would at least be able to distinguish based on light vs. dark

Tip 4-b) Stand Each Color Alone



Tip 4-c) Alternate Distinguishing Methods

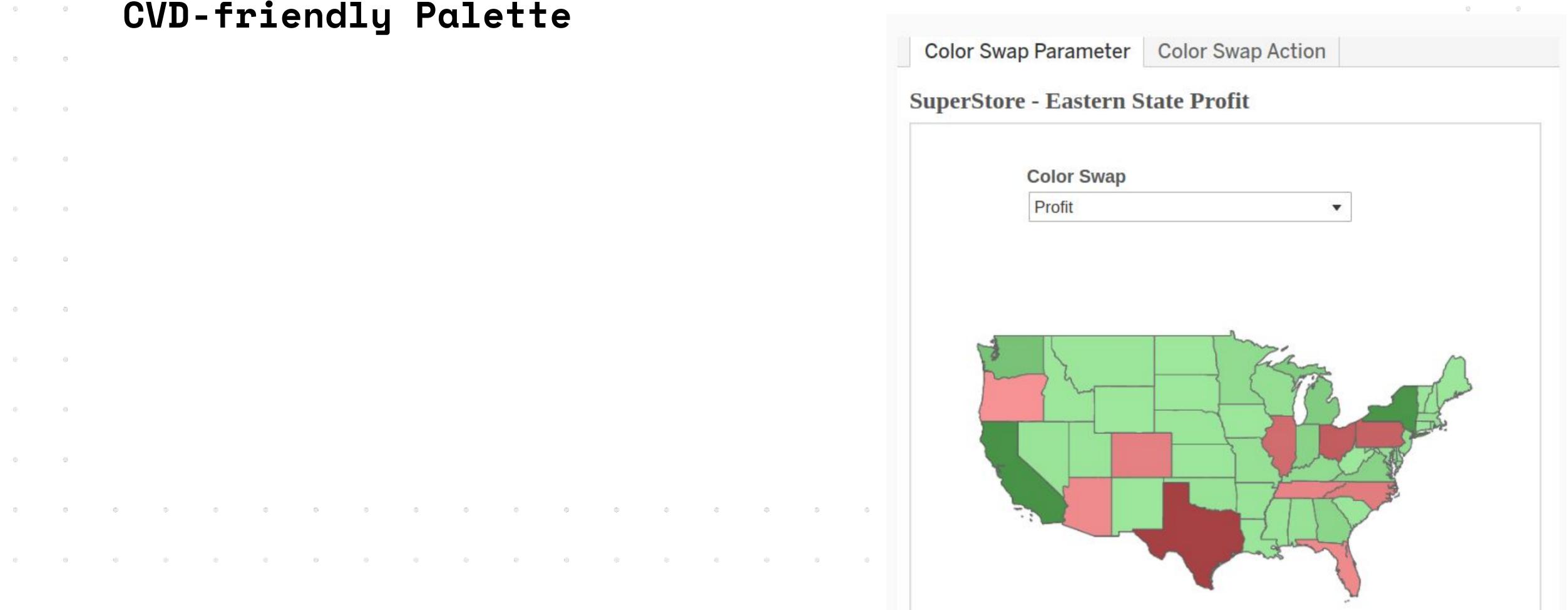
Add indicators to allow to see that something is bad (red) vs. good (green), such as:

- o icons
- directional arrows
- labels
- annotations
- other indicators

Tip 4-d) Use a UI element to Switch Color Palette

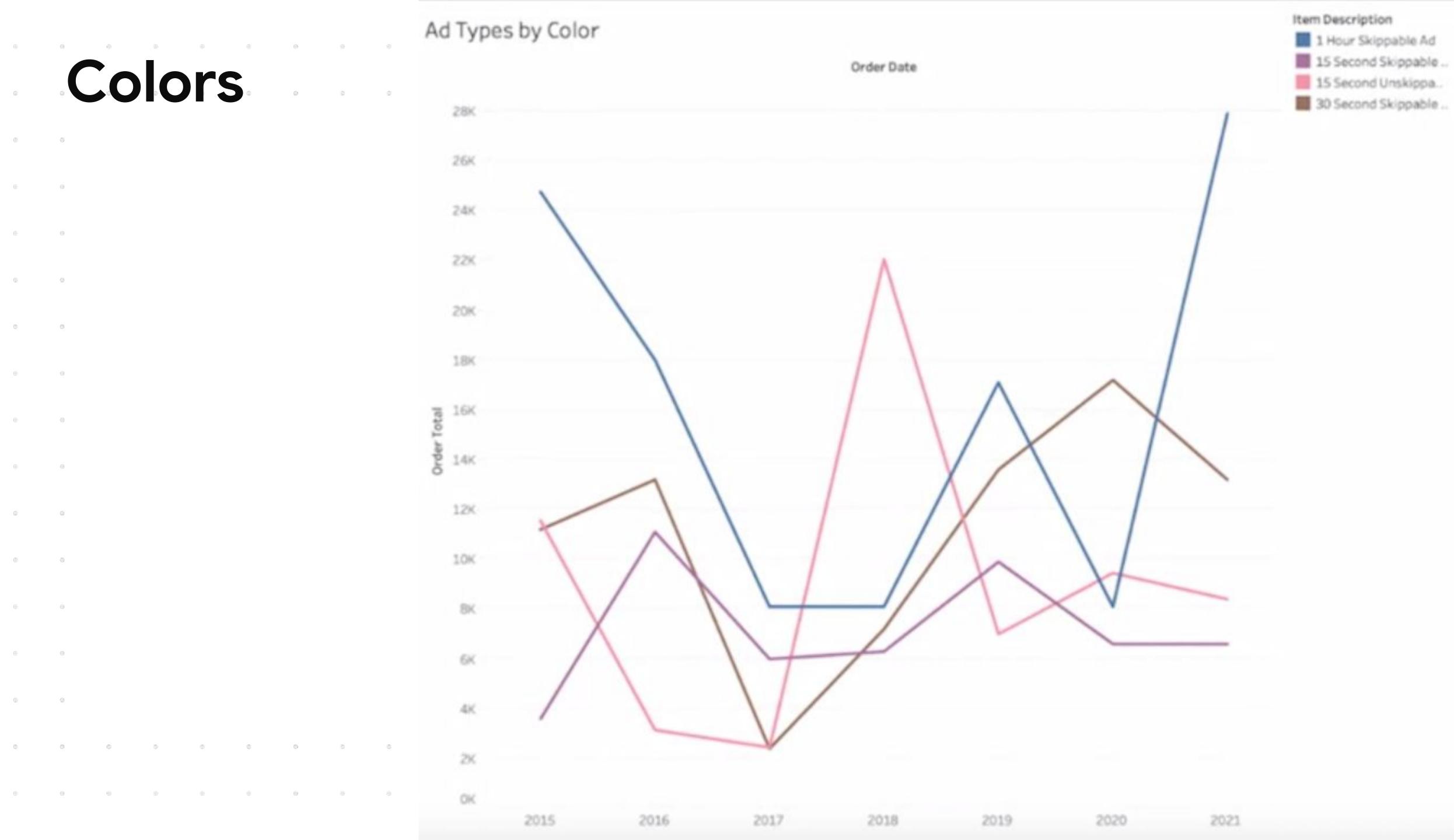
• Use a checkbox (or similar GUI) to switch the color palette to

CVD-friendly Palette

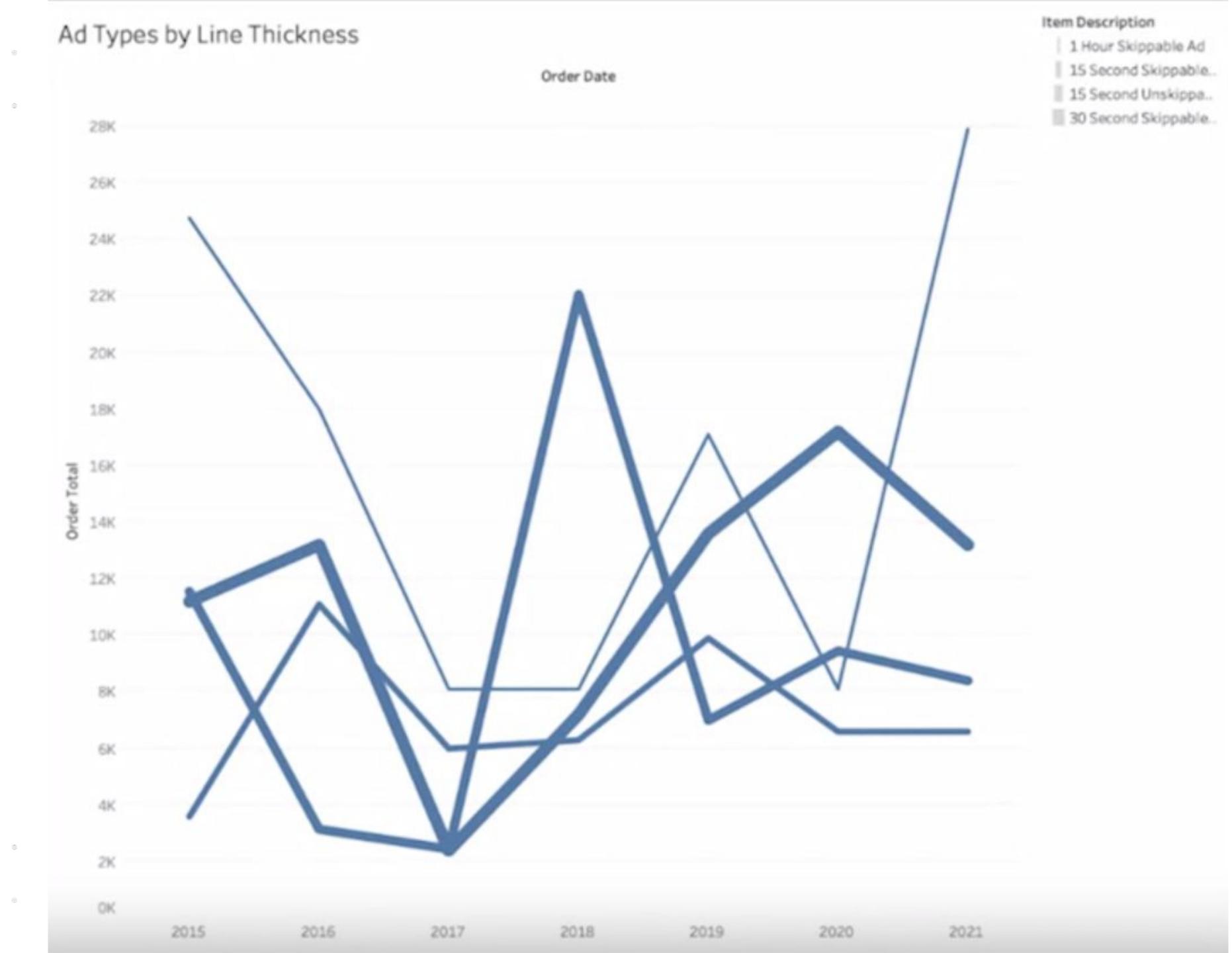


Accessibility for CVD Examples

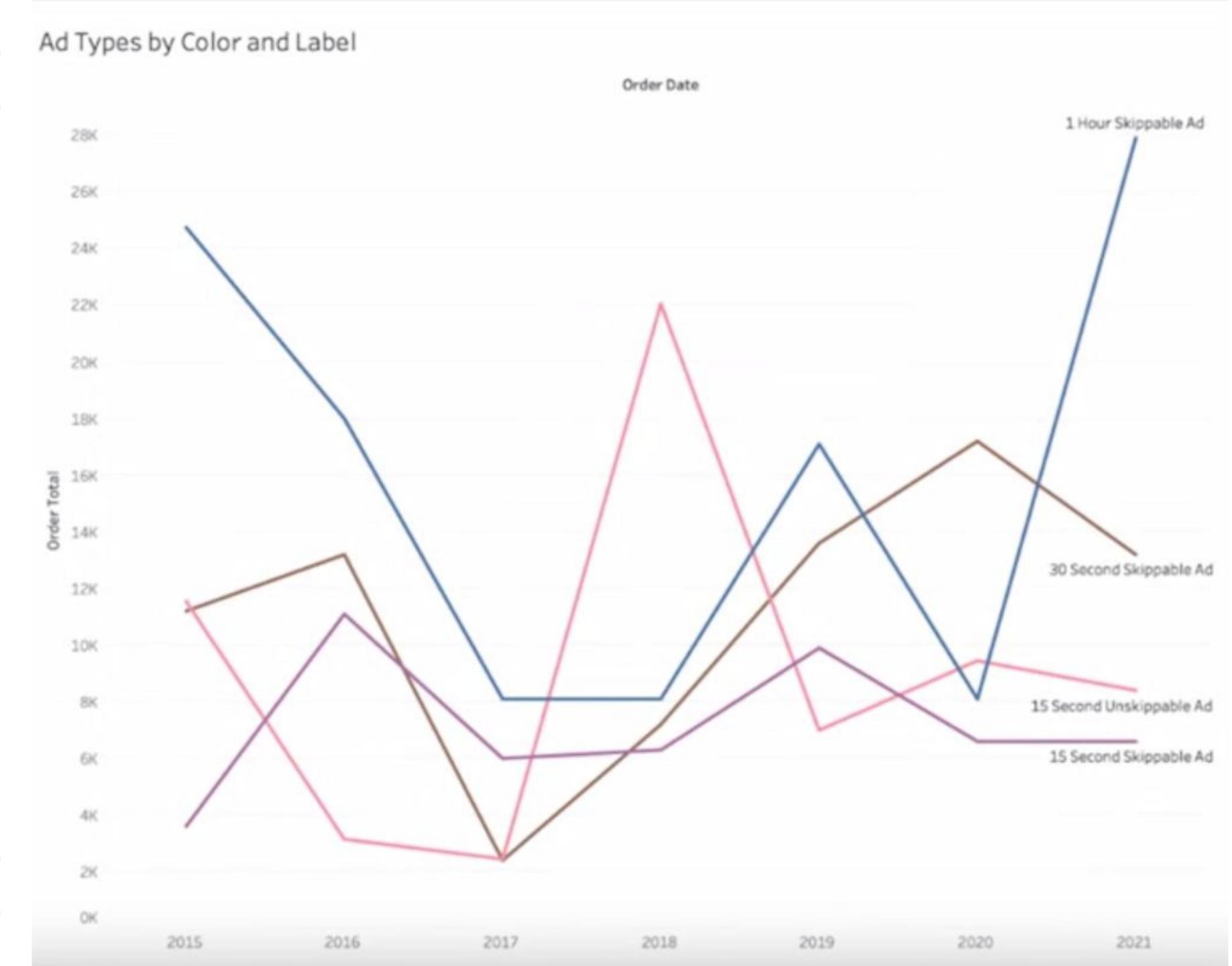
Colors



Lines . Thickness

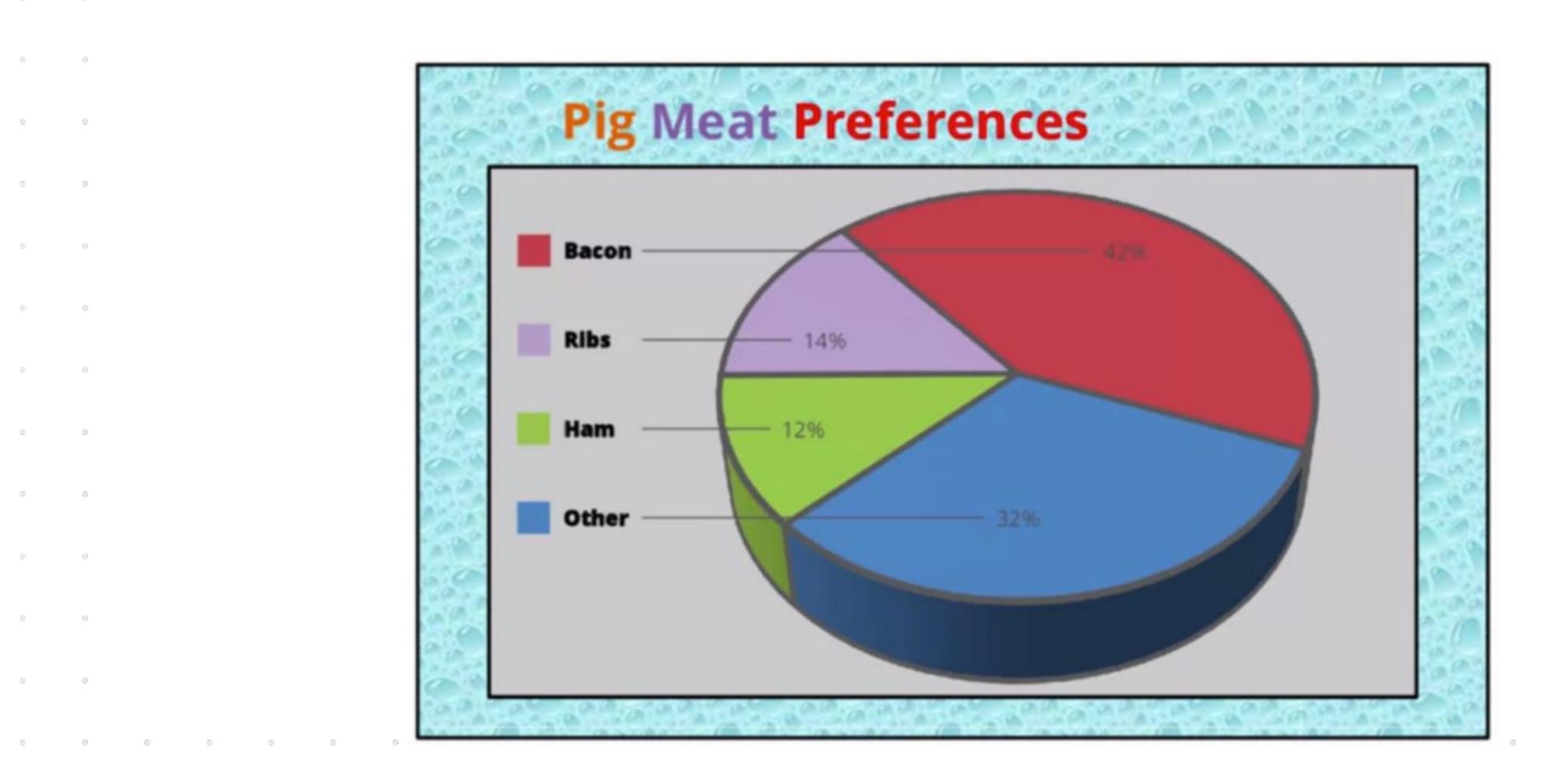


Colors and Labels

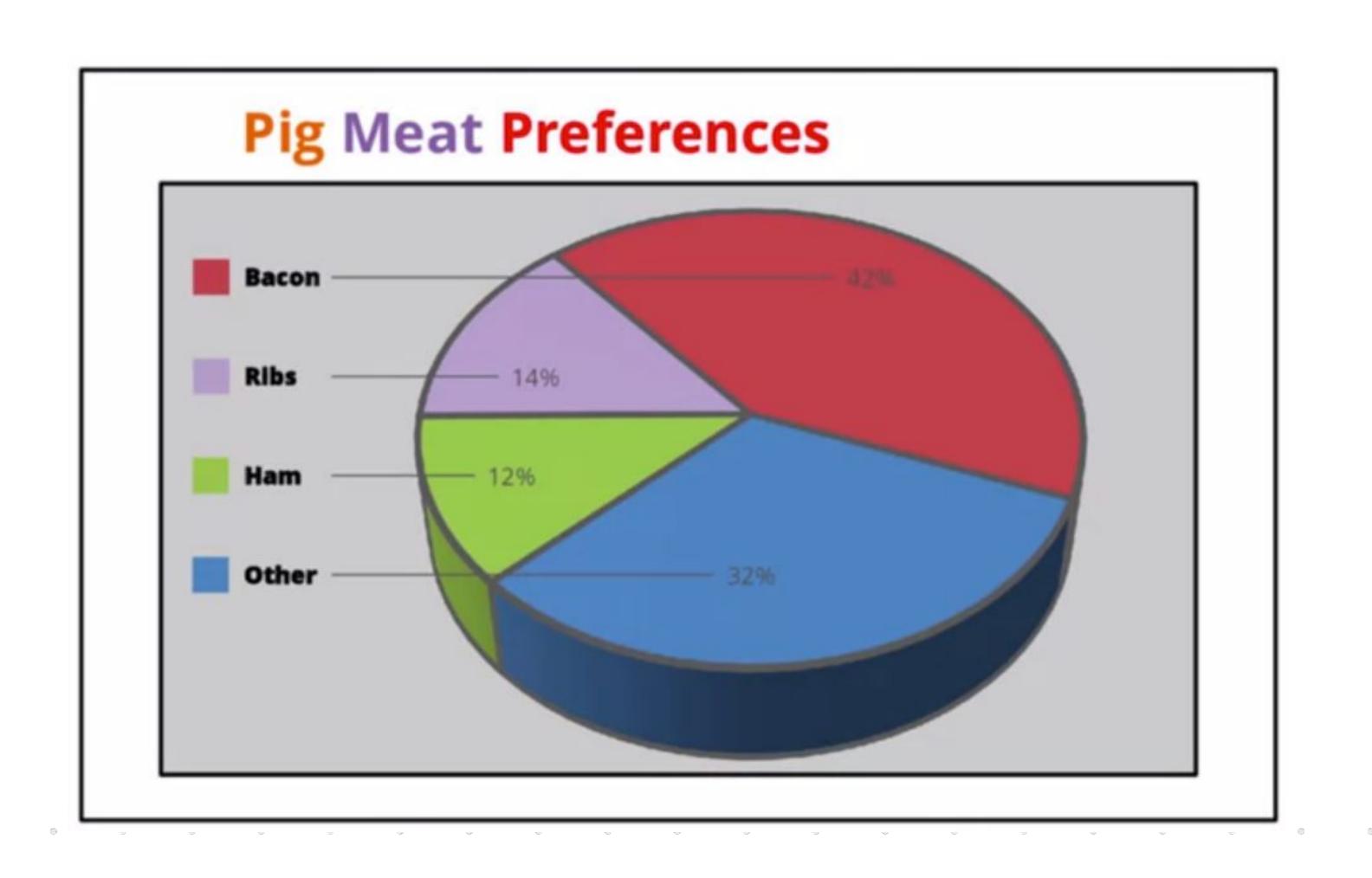


Visualization Example

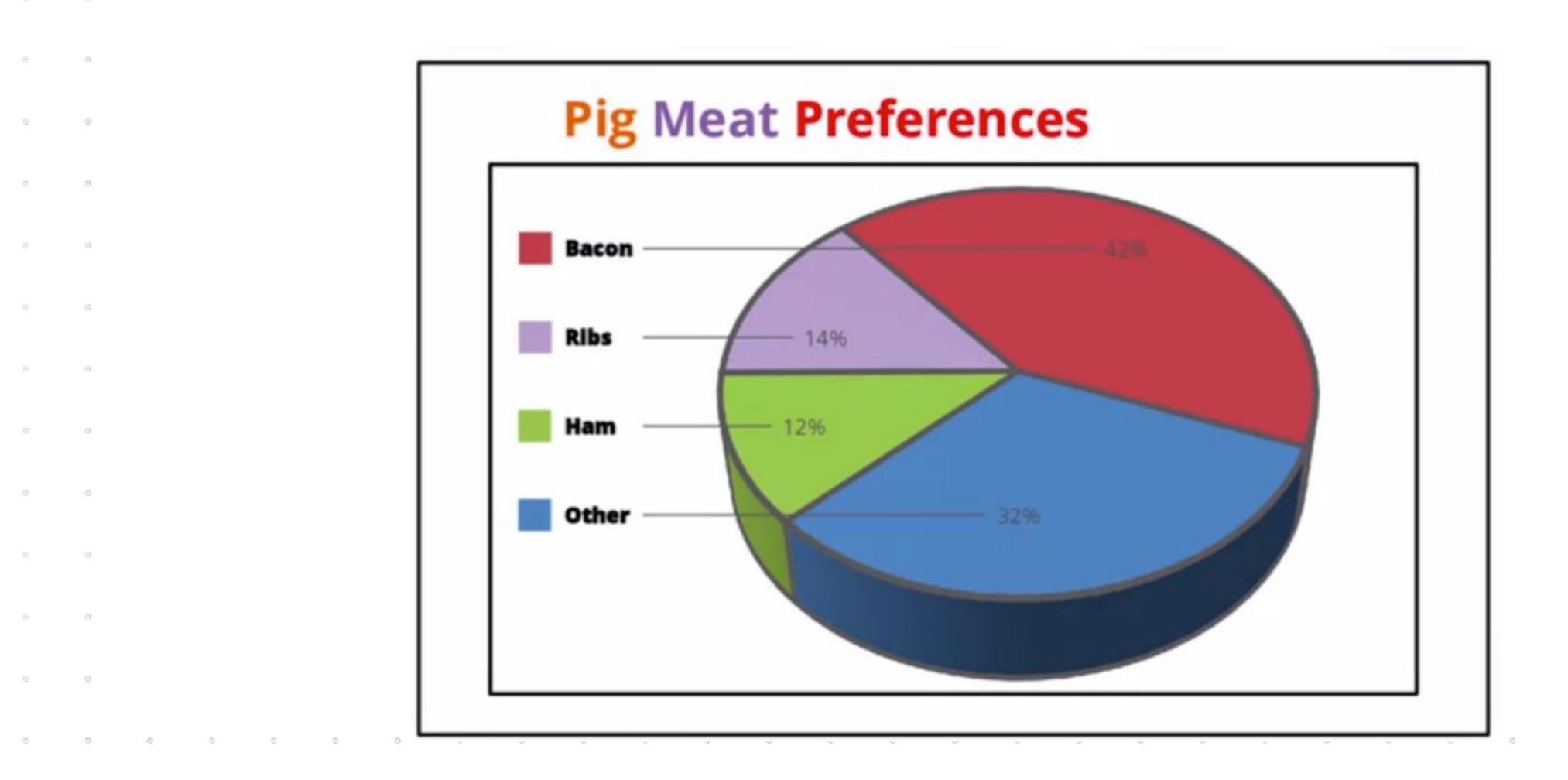
Visualization Example (1/12)



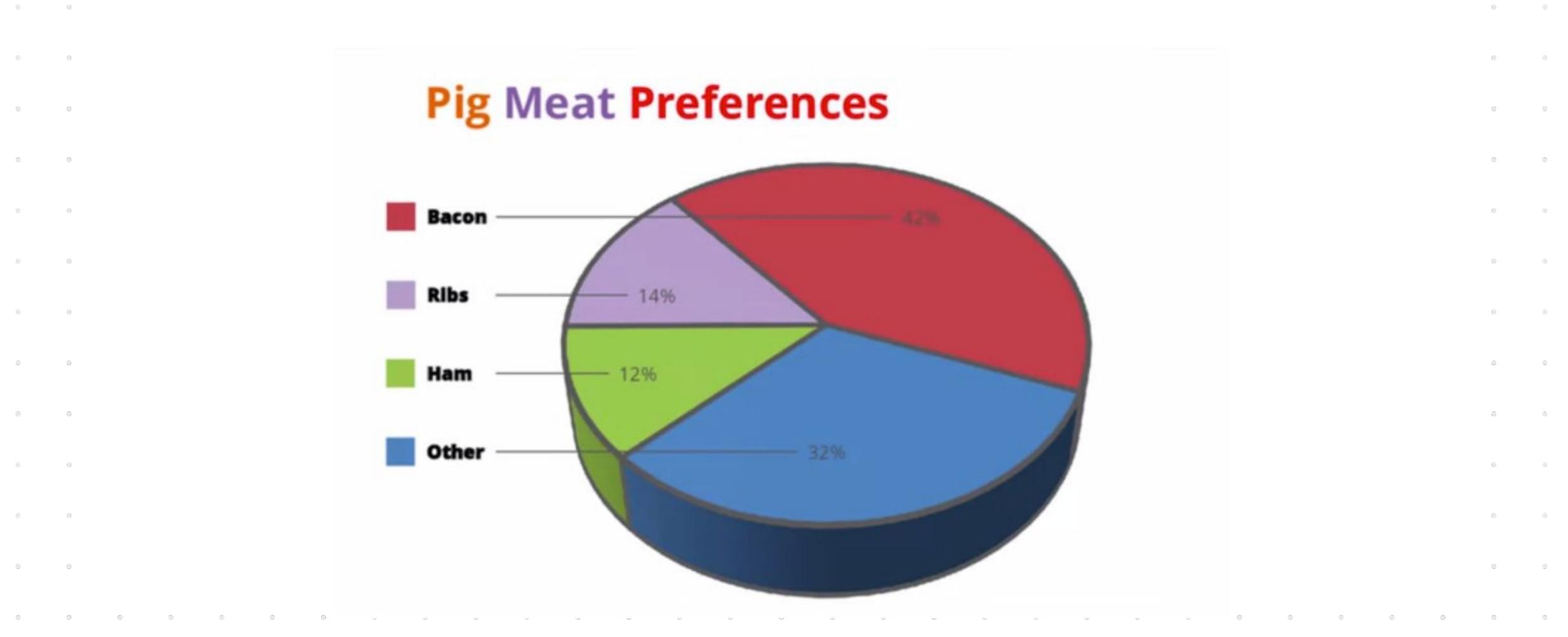
Visualization Example (2/12)



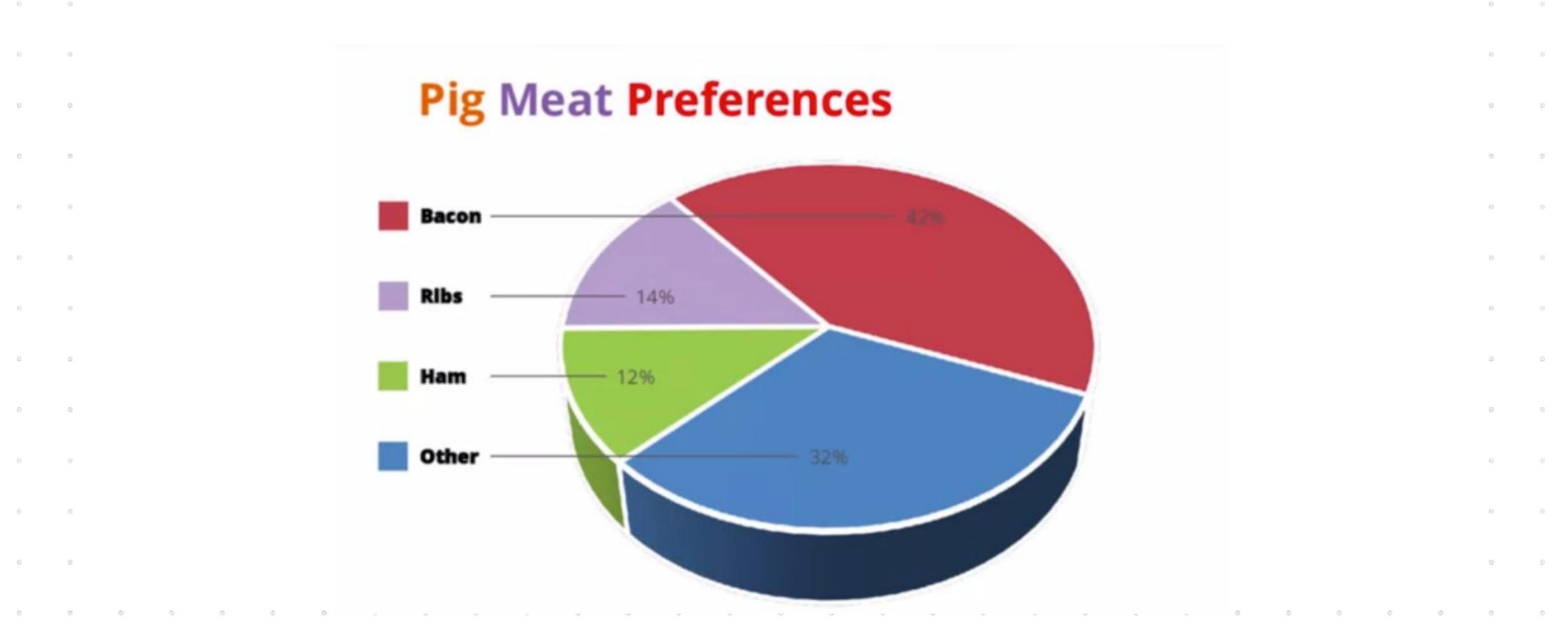
Visualization Example (3/12)



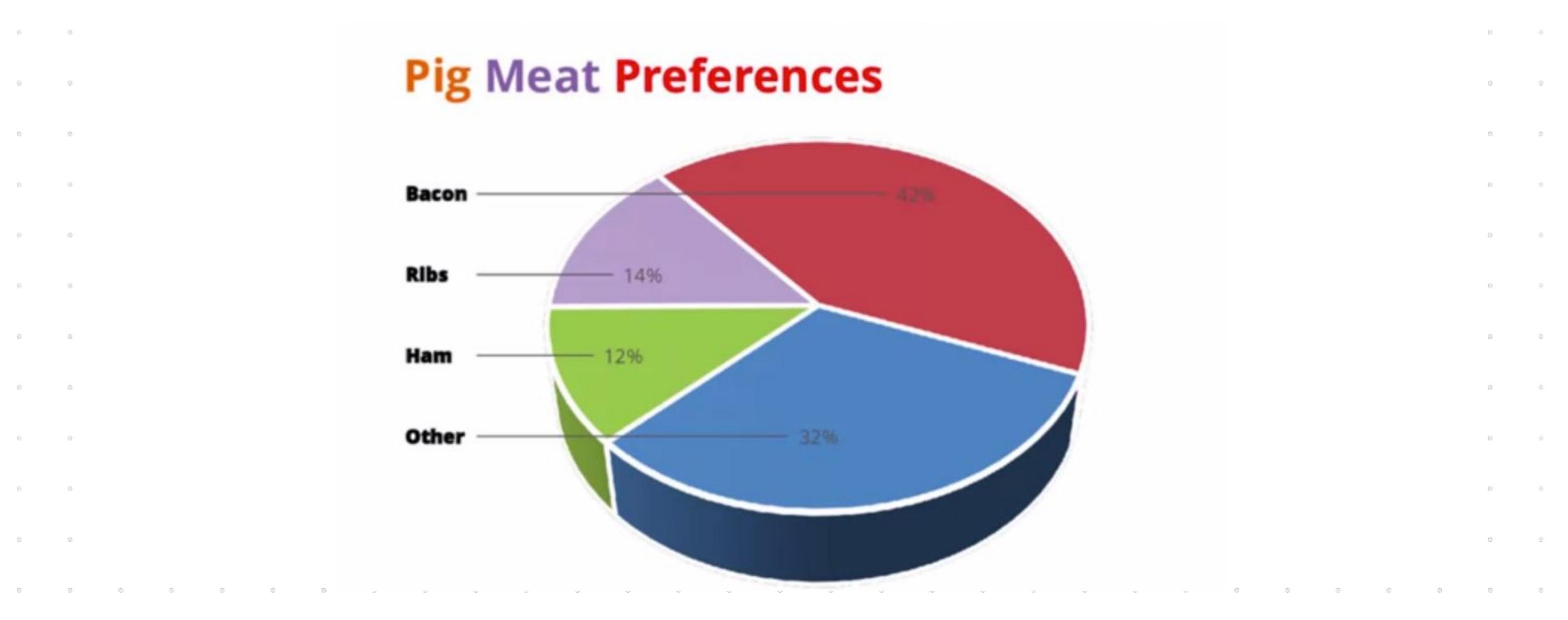
Visualization Example (4/12)



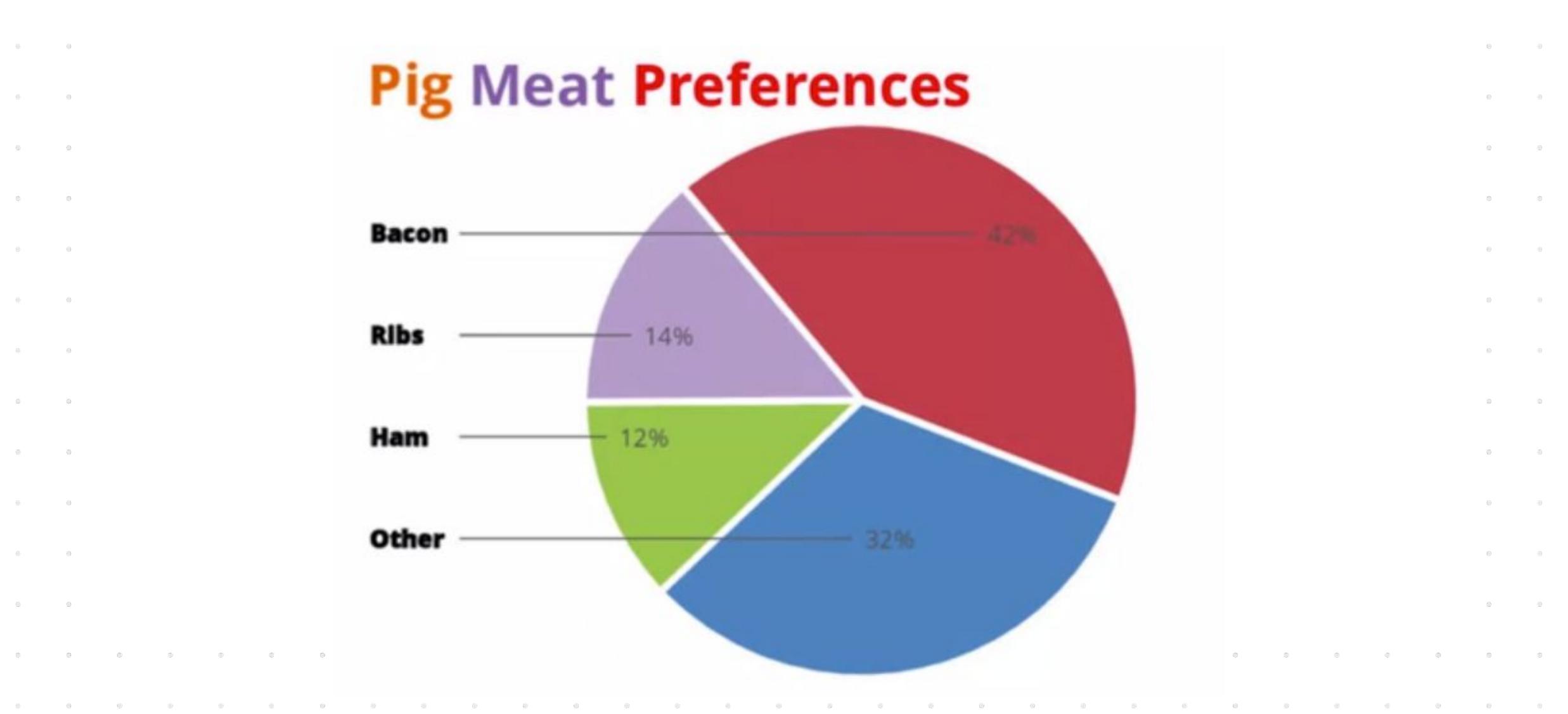
Visualization Example (5/12)



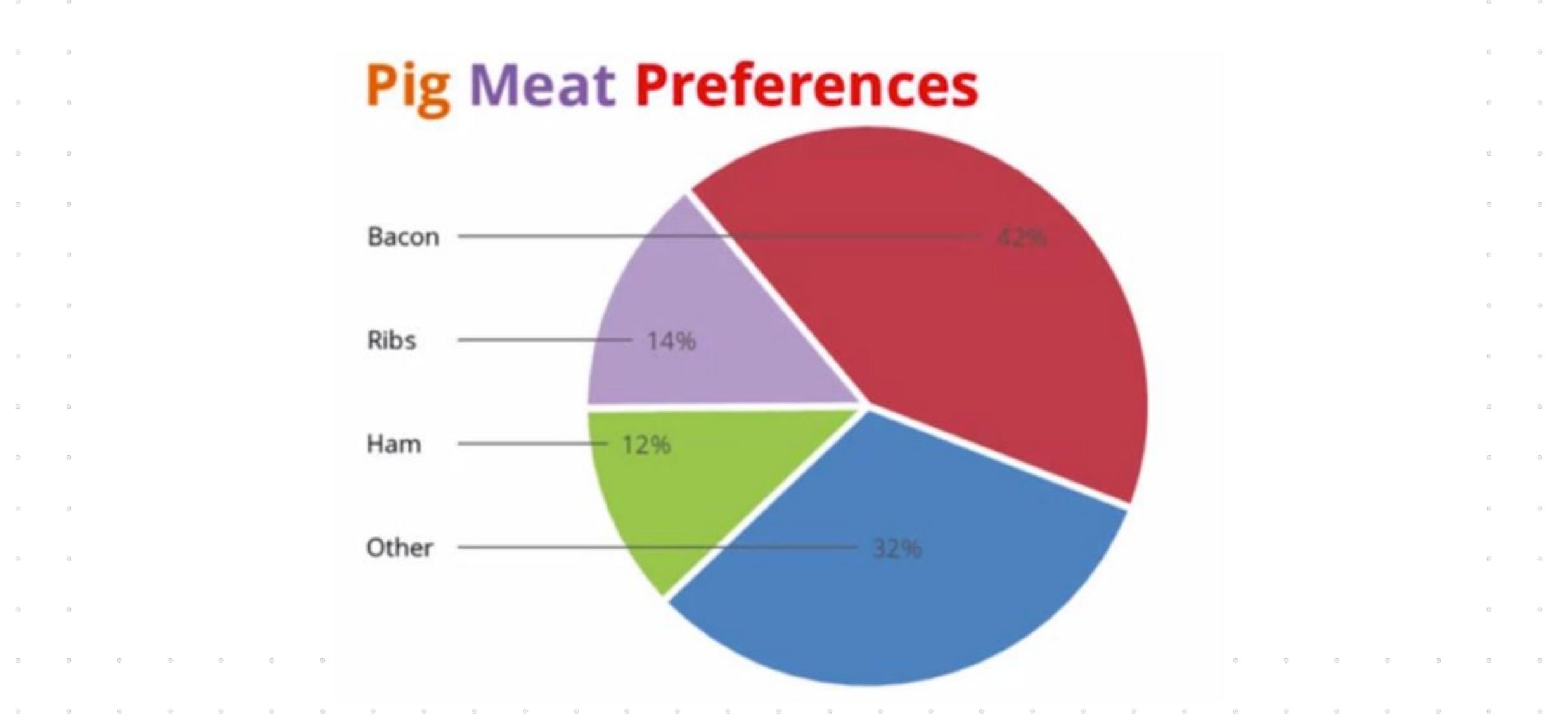
Visualization Example (6/12)



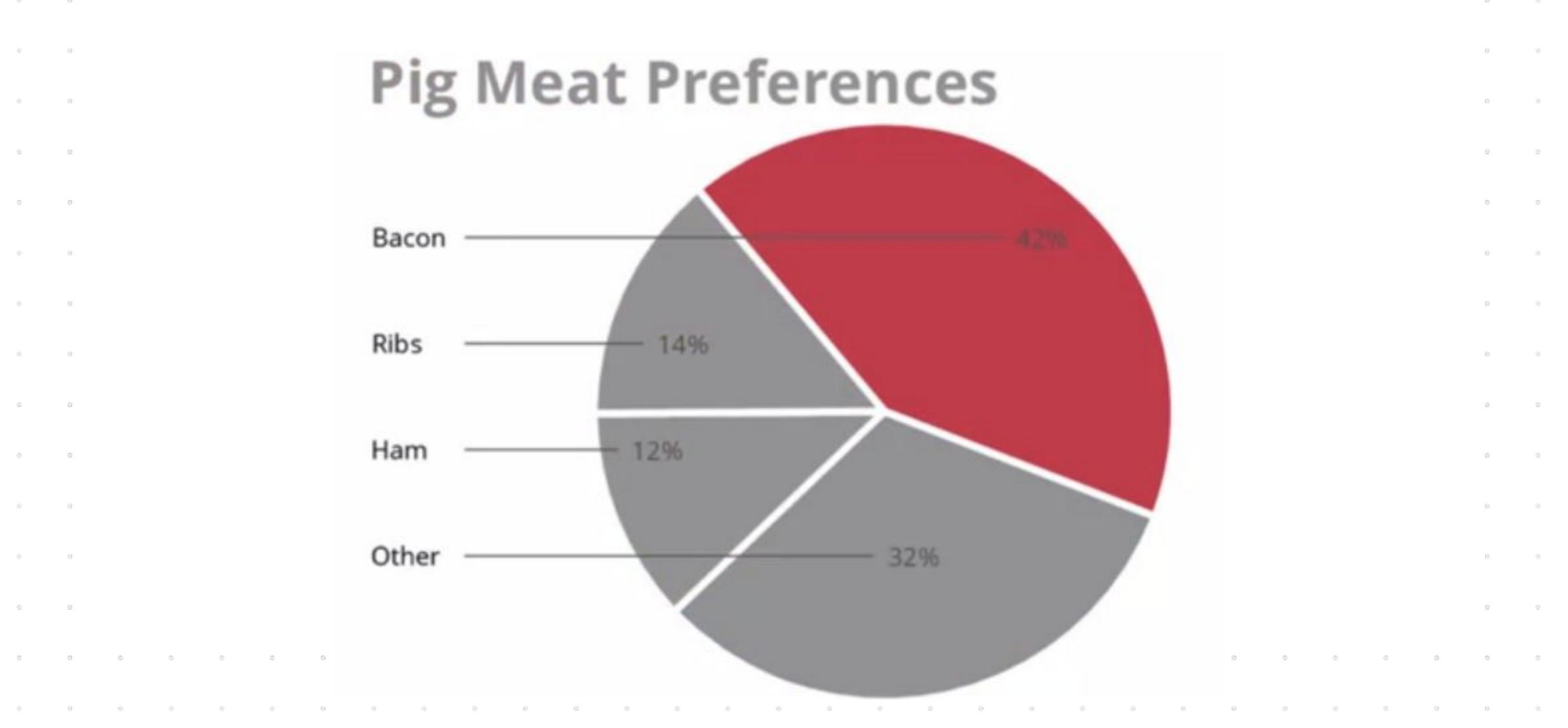
Visualization Example (7/12)



Visualization Example (8/12)



Visualization Example (9/12)



Visualization Example (10/12)

Pig Meat Preferences

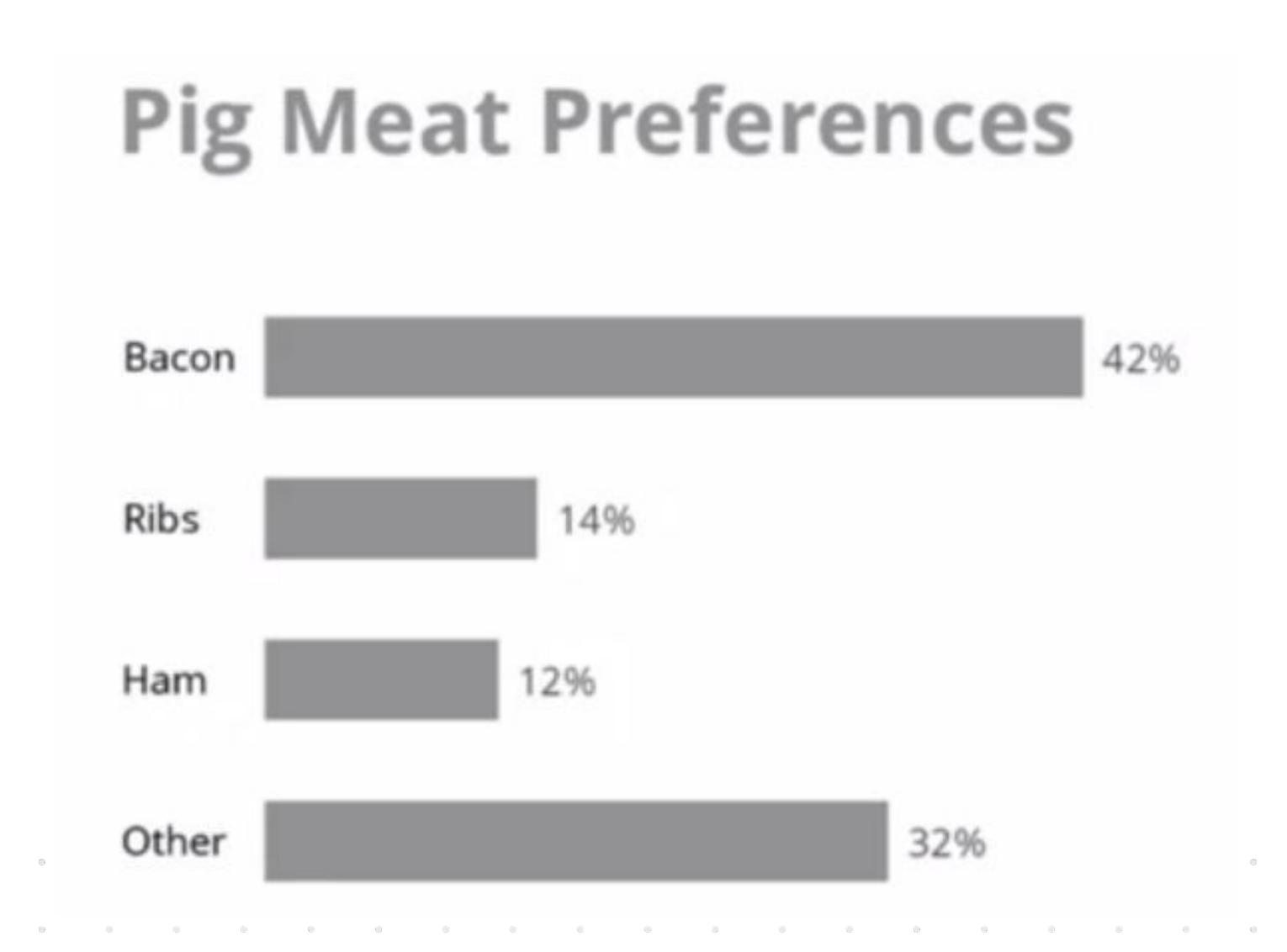
Bacon — 42%

Ribs ----- 14%

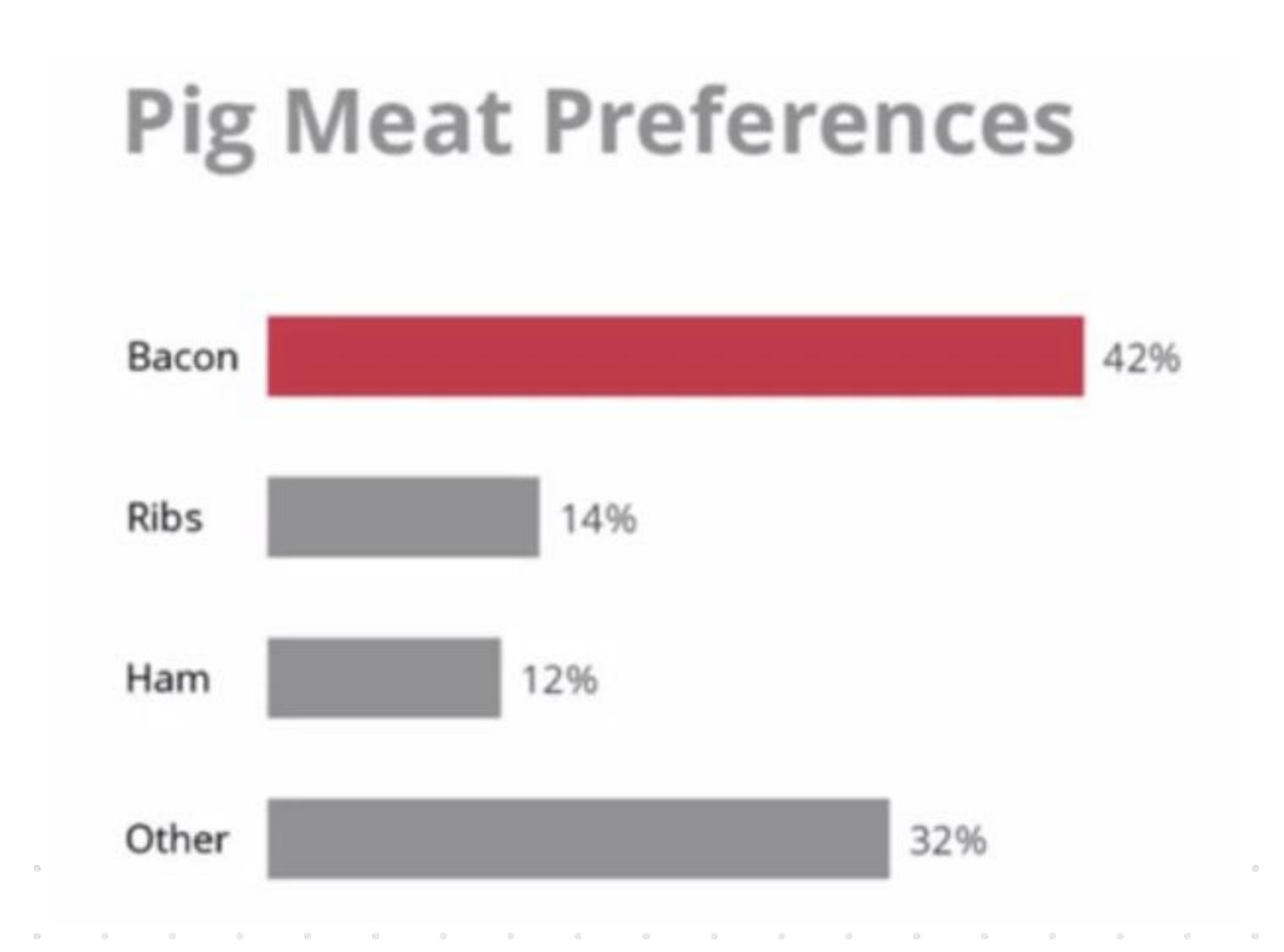
Ham - 12%

Other — 32%

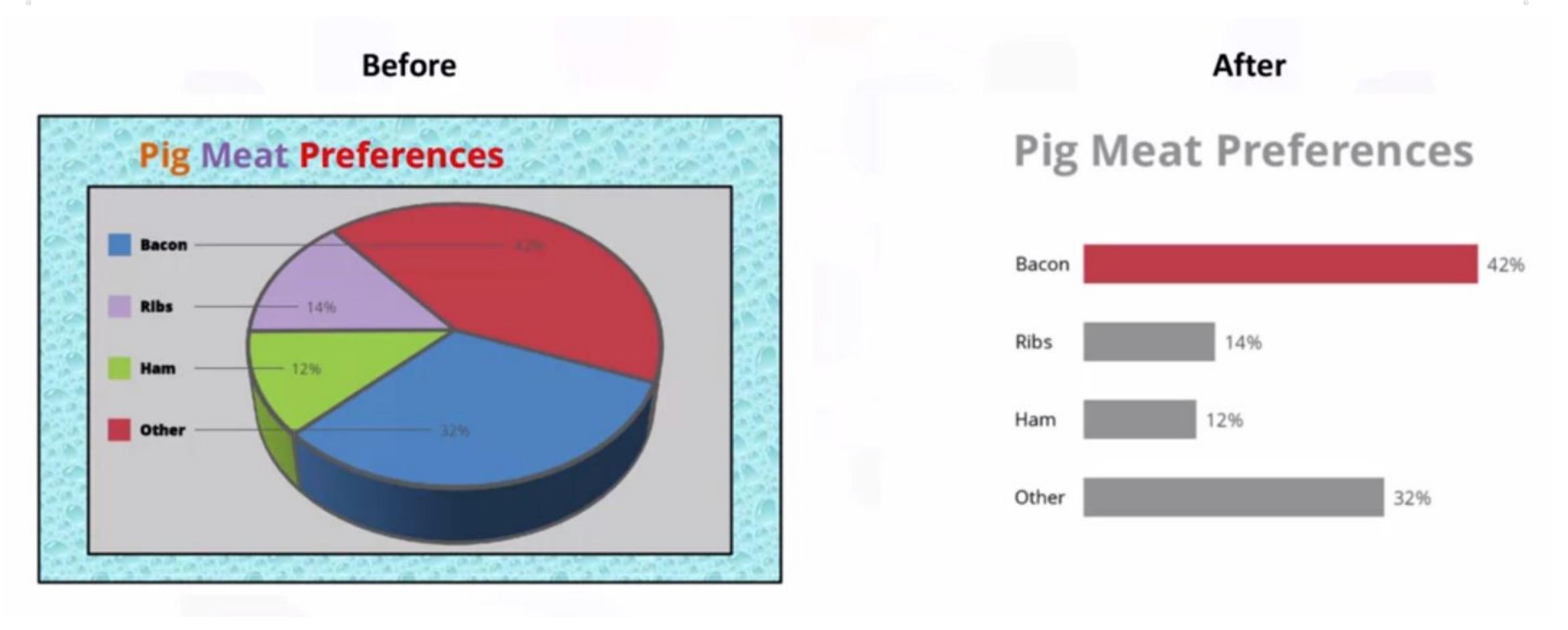
Visualization Example (11/12)



Visualization Example (12/12)



Visualization Example: Can it be enhanced more?



Can we enhance it more?

Coursera Data Visualization Course

Coursera Data Visualization Course Link

https://www.coursera.org/learn/python-for-data-visualization?specialization=ibm-data-science

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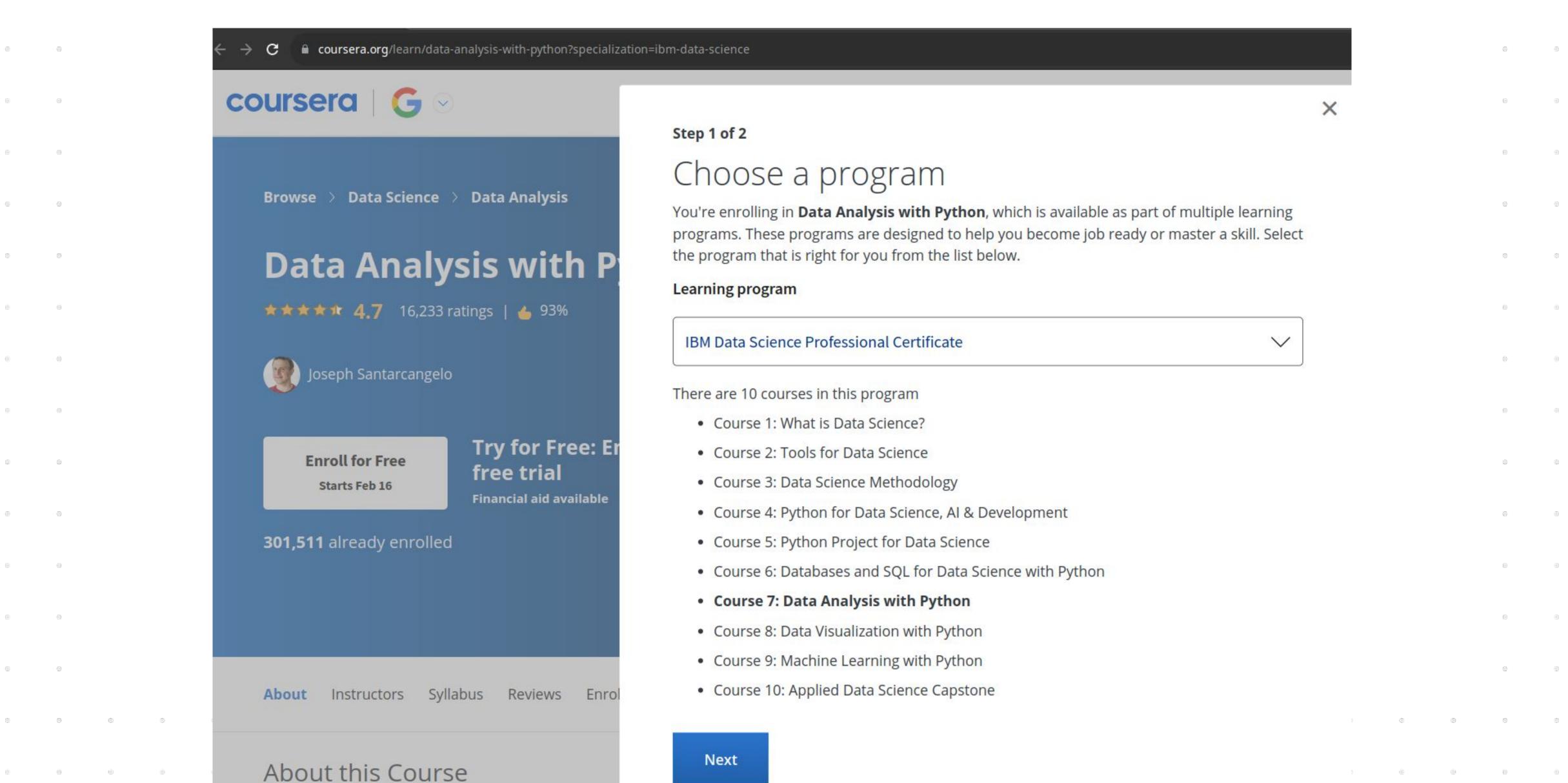


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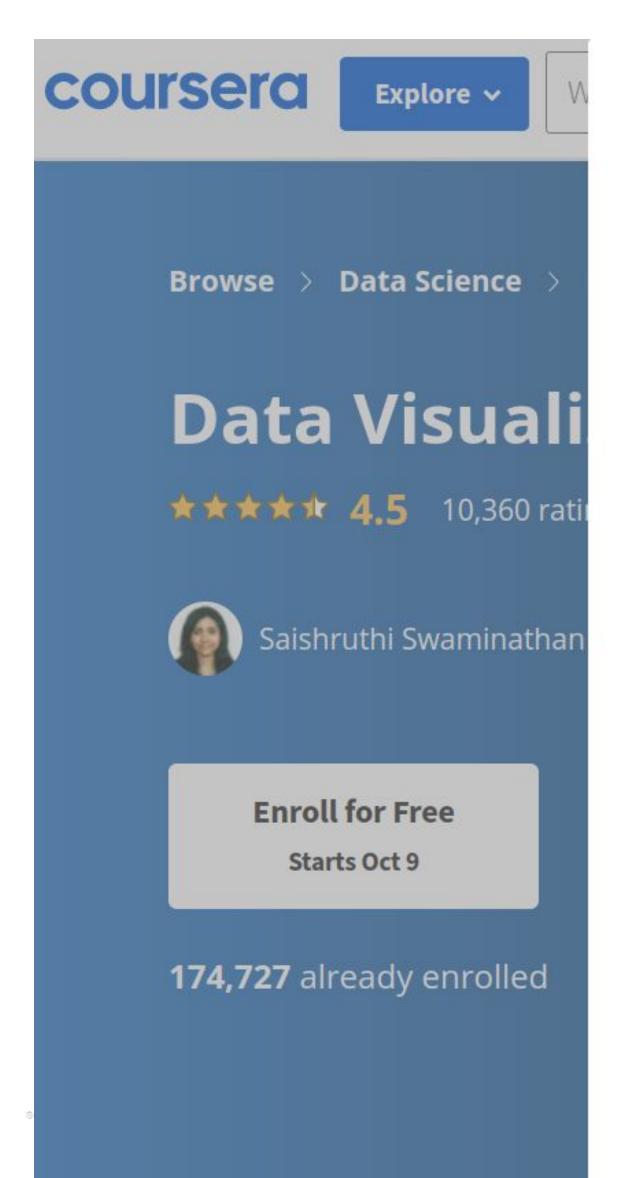
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Questions

Links

https://qithub.com/fcai-b/dv

References

1. https://www.tableau.com/about/blog/examining-data-viz-rules-dont-use-red-green-together

- 2. https://www.coursera.org/learn/foundations-data
- 3. https://www.coursera.org/learn/what-is-datascience