

# The Covid Case in New York

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## Messaging

- I want to show the line chart visualizaton of reported new covid-19 case in New York from 2021-01-23 to 2022-02-23. This period exhibits significant fluctuations on the number of new covid case , which allows us to observe the four segmented trends during this period and find the relationship between government responses and changes on reported covid case.

## Narrative Structure

- My narrative visualization follows the structure of an "Interactive Slideshow."
- My narrative visualization provides viewers with oppourtunities to drill down in a particular slide. Each of scene, a portion of the entire time period, contains their data and text contexts of the new covid cases in New York and Government responses for a specifc time period, which makes viewers understand that each scene is connected by time.
- Viewers are allowed to explore each scene as they can choose which scene to view and when to view it by using buttons. Within each scene, interactive elements, dots on line charts from scene 1 to scene 4, allow viewers to hover over to get more detailed information. This offers an additional level of viewer-directed exploration within each step of the story.

## Visual Structure

- Each scene contains line chart, tooltips and dots, annotations, arrow marker, title and axis labels and transition buttons
- **Line Chart:** The line chart is the primary means of visual representation in this scene. The X-axis represents the date and the Y-axis represents the number of COVID-19 cases. It helps the viewer understand the trend of COVID-19 cases during the given period.
- **Tooltips and Dots:** The dots on the line represent individual data points for each day. When the viewer hovers over a dot, the dot becomes larger and a tooltip appears showing the exact date and number of cases. This interactive feature enables the viewer to engage with and explore the data in more detail.
- **Annotations:** Annotations, including general and specific, are used to highlight the important parts of the data. The general annotation provides a summary of what's happening during this period, and the specific annotation highlights a key data point (vertex point). This not only attracts the viewer's attention to the crucial points, but also adds context and interpretation to the raw numbers.
- **Arrow Marker:** The arrow marker points to the vertex point of the cases, reinforcing the specific annotation and guiding the viewer's attention to this important point.
- **Title and Axis Labels:** The title gives a brief description of what the chart is about and which time period this chart shows, and the axis labels(Cases and Date) indicate what each axis represents.

- **Transition buttons:** Viewers can click buttons on the top of each scene to switch to any other scenes they like, which is easy for the viewer to understand how the data connects across different scenes. The viewer will be able to observe how the trend of COVID-19 cases changes over different time periods.

## Scenes

- There are five scenes in my narrative visualization. Specifically, four of them progress chronologically through different time periods, each scene showing the trend(**Recession**, **Plateau**, **Fluctuating**, and **Peak**) of reported new COVID-19 cases in New York during a specific time frame. And the fifth scene provides an overview of the **entire** period.
- The ordering of the scenes would then logically follow the progression of time. The purpose of this would be to clearly depict the chronological order of events and to demonstrate how earlier events might have influenced later trends.
- Furthermore, I first present the four scenes corresponding to specific time periods, which allows viewers to observe detailed changes in COVID-19 case numbers. Following these, I display the fifth scene, a line chart representing the entire period, which merges the previous four scenes. This approach ensures viewers gain a comprehensive understanding of the COVID-19 case trend.

## Annotations

- The templates of annotations, including both **general** and **specific**. Also, **tooltips** is a part of annotations.
- Containing within a rectangular box, the general summary annotation follows a template that explains overall trends and crucial events during the specific time period, which starts with an overview of the trends and provides specific government responses. The purpose of general annotations is to summary relevant context and enhance the viewers' understanding of the scene.
- Following by a concise, informative template, specific point annotation is used to draw attention to a crucial data point or an event in the time period. By using an arrow points to the peak or trough number of reported cases, with an annotation providing the exact date, number of cases, and supportive information, which helps viewers to notice the significant events.
- Both types of annotations support the messaging by offering necessary context and focus, helping in data interpretation, and emphasizing important points or events. They guide the viewers' attention to what matters most in the data and enhance the storytelling aspect of the visualization.
- Also, the annotations can change within a single scene, especially for the tooltips used in the line chart. When the viewer hovers over a dot, the dot becomes larger and a tooltip appears showing the exact date and number of cases. Dynamic annotations can provide additional information and context about specific data points or regions of the chart that the viewer is interested in.

## Parameters

- The Parameters in my narrative visualization

- **Time period:** The data is filtered by specific dates, which is a primary factor in defining each scene or state. Each scene, representing a distinct time period, reveals the trend of COVID-19 cases within that period.
  - **Date and Case scales:** The scales for the axes are set based on the data. These scales are adjusted for each scene based on the range of dates and case numbers within the specific time period.
  - **Data points:** Each point represents a specific day's COVID-19 case count. The collection of these points over a given time period forms the trend line for each scene.
  - **Annotations:** For each scene, annotations include tooltips, general statements, and special highlights. The content and placement of these annotations are tailored to highlight the important events or phenomena.
  - **Colors:** Each color represents a specific time period. The use of distinct colors for each time period is another way of defining states and scenes. These colors visually differentiate each scene in the comprehensive line chart, helping the viewer to relate the segmented data to the overall trend.
  - **Transition buttons:** Transitions between scenes. These buttons are essential interactive elements that enable viewers to navigate between different scenes. The state transitions are thus directly linked to these viewer actions, adding a dynamic aspect to the narrative.
- In my narrative visualization, each scene represents a different state. These states are defined by the time period and the related COVID-19 case data. The parameters (time, case counts, annotations, colors, and transitions) are adjusted for each scene to reflect the data and story for that specific time period.

## Triggers

- Tooltips and Dots:
  - Mouseover on dots: When the viewer hovers over a dot, this triggers a state change where the dot's size increases and a stroke is added around it. Additionally, a tooltip becomes visible, displaying the date and number of cases for the hovered dot, which makes the interaction more engaging and provides detailed information about specific data points.
  - Mousemove on dots: When the viewer moves the mouse while over a dot, the position of the tooltip changes accordingly, which keeps the tooltip close to the viewer's cursor and the data point they are currently focusing on.
  - Mouseout from dots: When the viewer moves the cursor away from a dot, this triggers a state change where the dot's size and stroke are restored to their original state and the tooltip becomes hidden.
- Transition buttons: Viewers can click buttons on the top of each scene to switch to any other scenes, which triggers the visualization to change state by transitioning to the next or previous scene. This can also involve updating the data being displayed, changing the scales or colors, adding or removing annotations.
- As for affordances, they are indicators that suggest the functionality of interaction to the viewer. In my narrative visualization:

- **Dots:** The presence of dots on the line graph serves as an affordance, indicating that these points are interactive.
- **Cursor changes:** When the cursor changes upon hovering over a dot (to a hand pointer), it suggests to the viewer that an interaction is possible.
- **Tooltip:** The appearance of a tooltip on hovering over a dot gives the viewer information about what that dot represents, providing an immediate understanding of the affordance.
- **Transition buttons:** By using Chrome browser, all transitions buttons appears shaden to show it can be pressed.