

ICOS BIG DATA CAMP

VISUALIZATION BASICS



Visualization Basics - From Chart to Art

General Resources –

- Visual Strategies: A Practical Guide to Graphics and Engineers, Frankel and Depace – 2012.
- Color Design Workbook: A Real World Guide to Using Color in Graphic Design, Sean Adams, 2008.
- Milestones in the History of Thematic Cartography, Statistical Graphics, and Data Visualization, Friendly & Denis <http://euclid.psych.yorku.ca/SCS/Gallery/milestone/>
- Graphical Perception: Theory, Experimentation, and Application to the Development of Graphical Methods. Cleveland & McGill 1984.
- Articles found within <https://www.pictureasportal.com/pages/resources>
- Justin Joque at UM Library - <http://justinjoque.com/visualization.php>, <https://www.lib.umich.edu/users/joque>

Visualization of Information -

How can we:

1) convey our data most informatively (accuracy)?

and...use the tools we have (In Python!), to

2) create interesting and approachable graphics (aesthetics)?

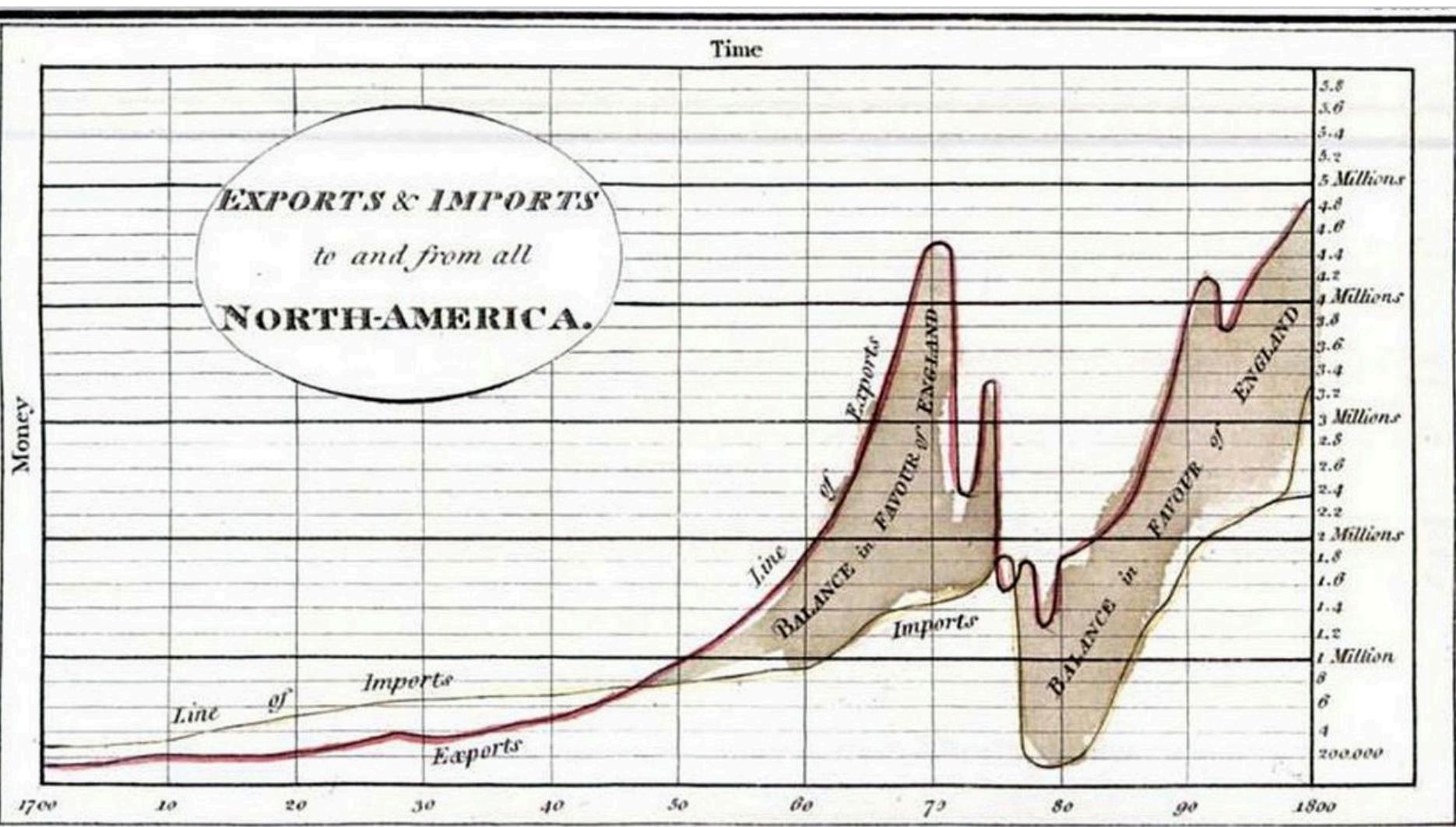
The beginning of a more familiar statistical data visualization

With the beginning of modern statistics & probability theory in (late 1700s – 1900s) came a surge of info-graphics and visualizations

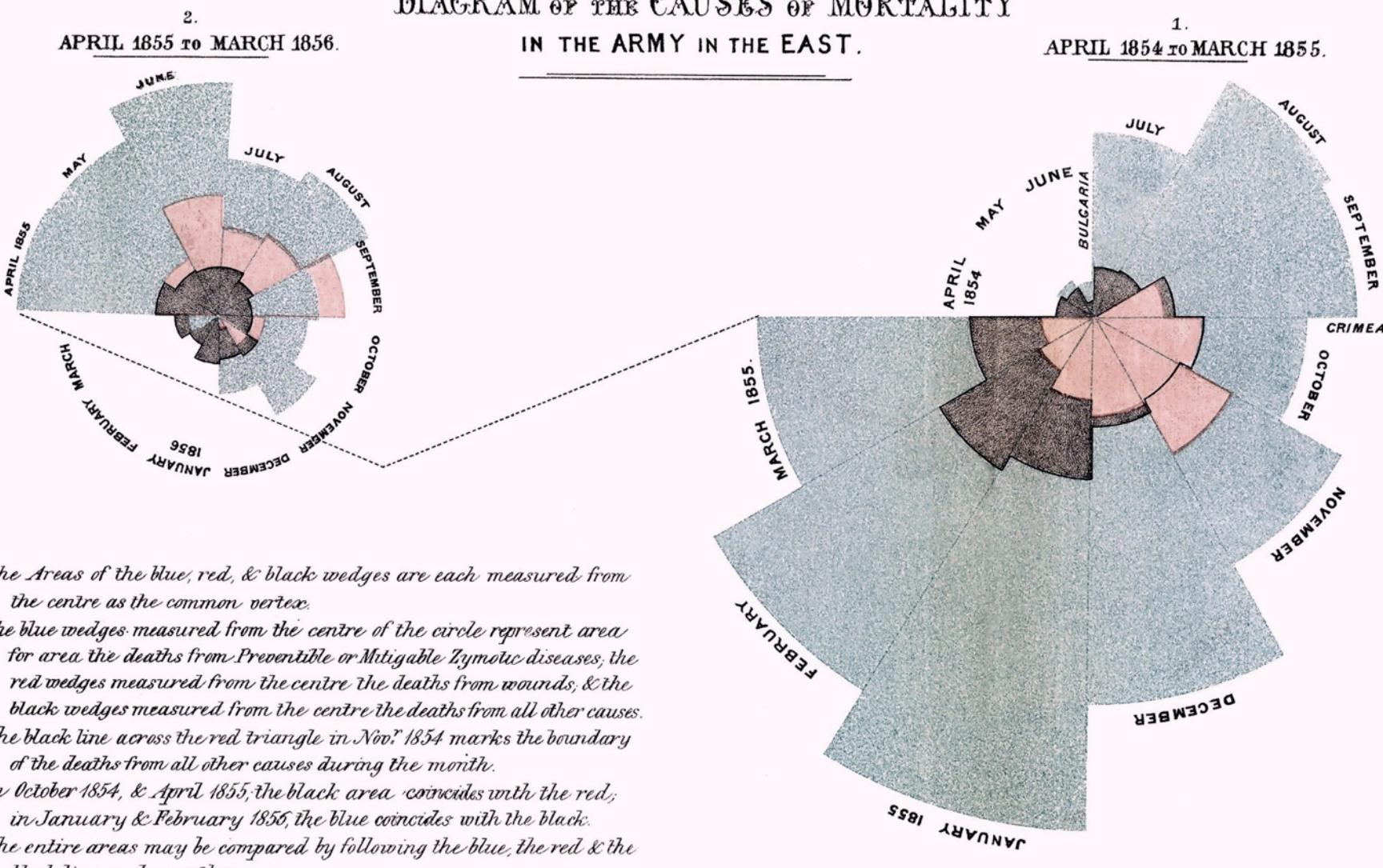
Let's take a look at some of these early charts together – split into small groups around the papers handed out -

- 1) What these graphics are conveying (best guess)?
- 2) What you find familiar about them / unfamiliar?
- 3) What do you find confusing, what do you find interesting?

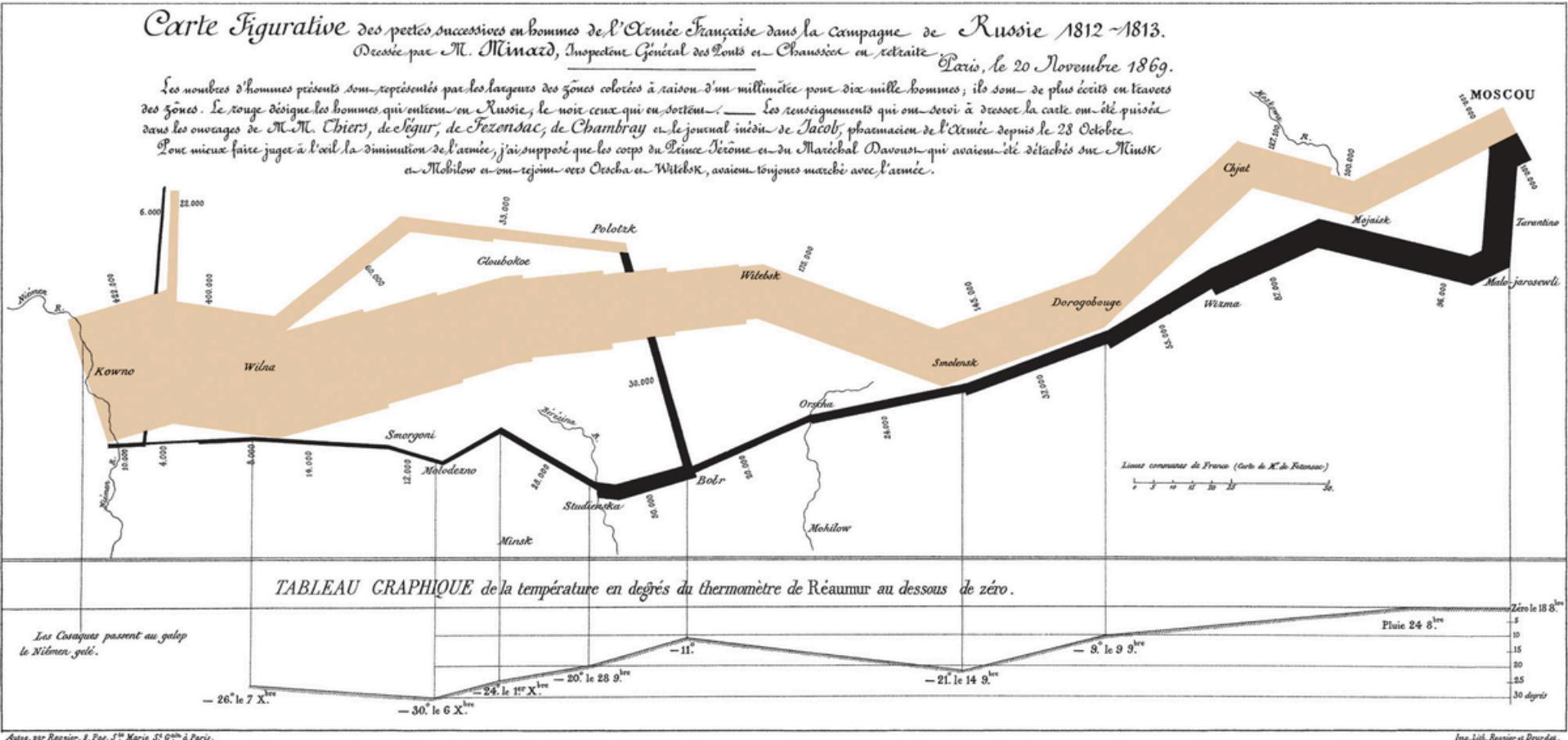
William Playfair's Charts - 1786



Florence Nightingale's Report - ~1858



The “Minard Map” - 1869



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- Why do you think they were made?

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 - The main point of these data graphics were to convince someone (mostly a government) of certain ideas or realities to push forward public policy
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What did these all have in common?

- Why do you think they were made?
 - The main point of these data graphics were to convince someone (mostly a government) of certain ideas or realities to push forward public policy
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How can we implement “good design” as we make our own visualizations and infographics for research?

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What it all comes down to is: – who is your audience and what point are you trying to make

As you make your graphics – ask yourself the following questions...

First Step Making a Visualization – Ask Yourself:

- **1) Is the graphic explanatory or exploratory?**
 - **Explanatory** – you are trying to make a point, ask yourself what is the point you are trying to make?
 - **Exploratory** – you are inviting the viewer to explore the dataset, make their own inferences

Often the very first graphics you make in your work and research will be exploratory and then you finalize into an explanatory graphic.

First Step Making a Visualization – Ask Yourself:

- **2) How will the graphic be used?**
 - In an oral presentation you want something understood without much staring at the data – simplicity is best in this case
 - In a paper or a written document – perhaps more detail that invites the viewer to explore is better.

Above all – know your audience – what can you take for granted they know, what might they need as explanation

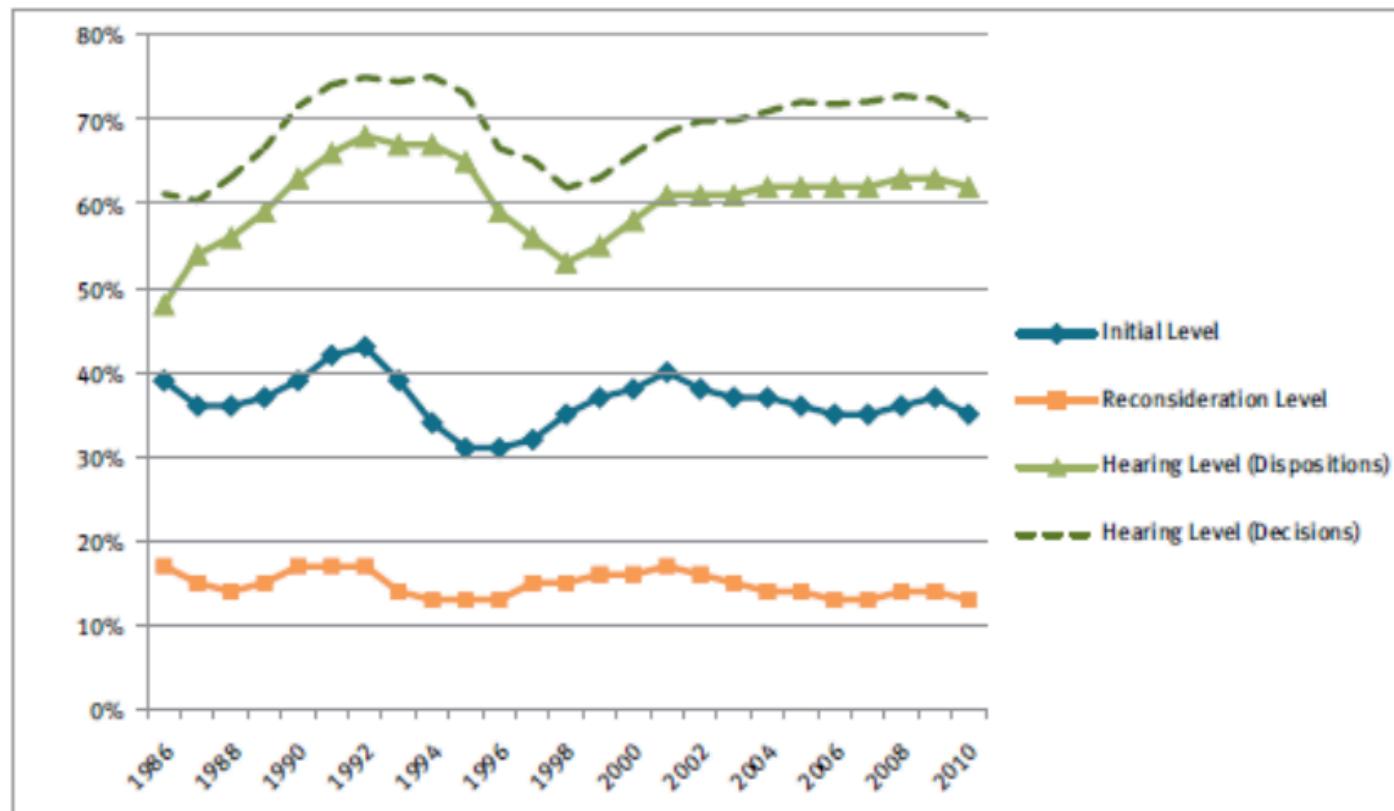
First Step Making a Visualization – Ask Yourself:

- 3) What is the first thing you want the audience to see?
 - All graphics have a “flow” to them. Most audiences are familiar with bar charts, line plots etc – if you want to get creative try to make the viewer know where to look and what the message should be
 - You can use annotation, lines etc.
 - Just try to keep it simple.
 - For example...

Example of accentuating communication

Integrate Text and Graphics

7. Combined DI and SSI Allowance Rates at Each Level of Adjudication—Fiscal Years 1986-2010



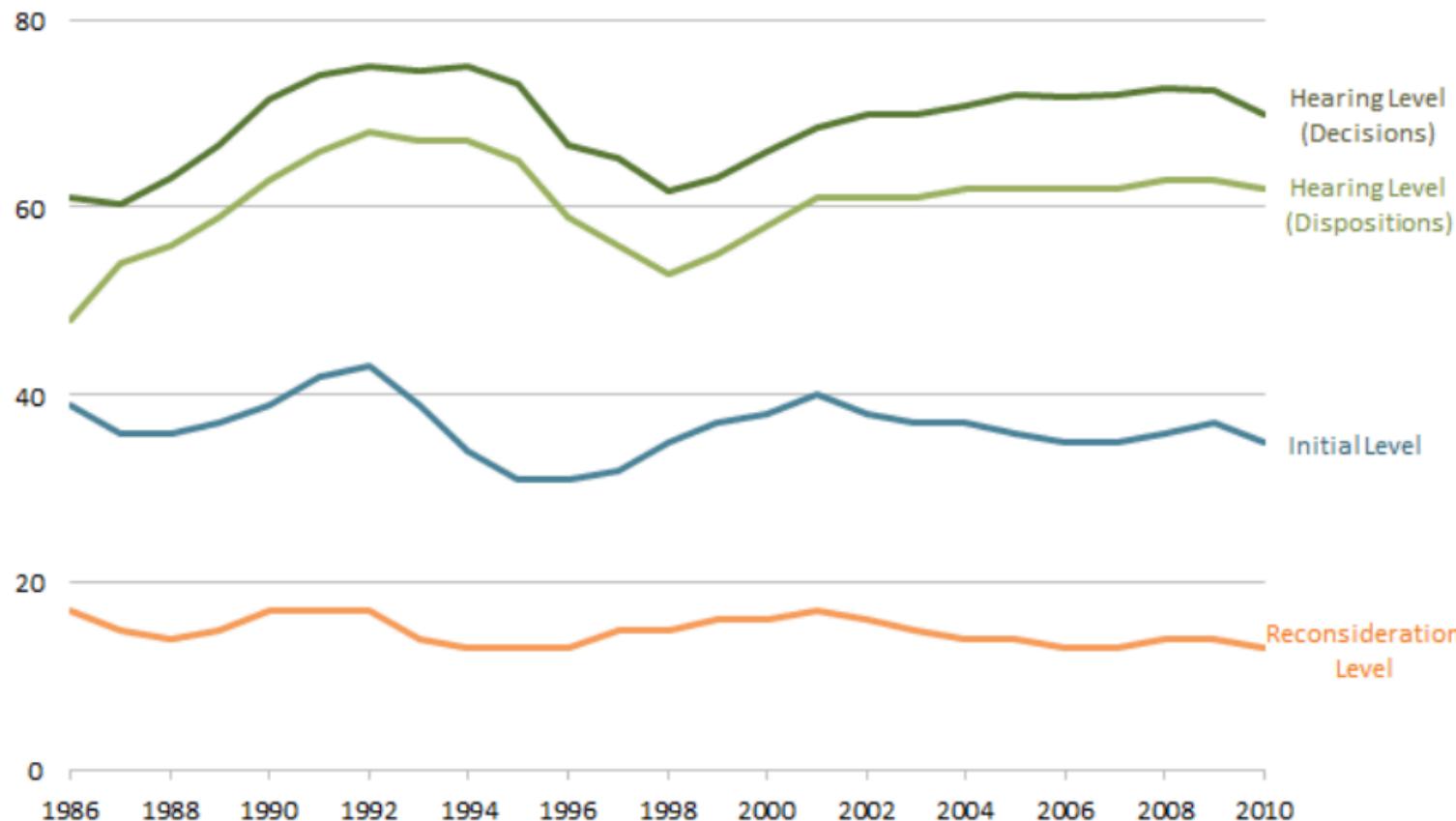
Social Security Advisory Board, *Aspects of Disability Decision Making: Data and Materials*, February 2012

Adapted from Telling Visual Stories About Data, Congressional Budget Office, Fontaine, 2014.

Example of accentuating communication

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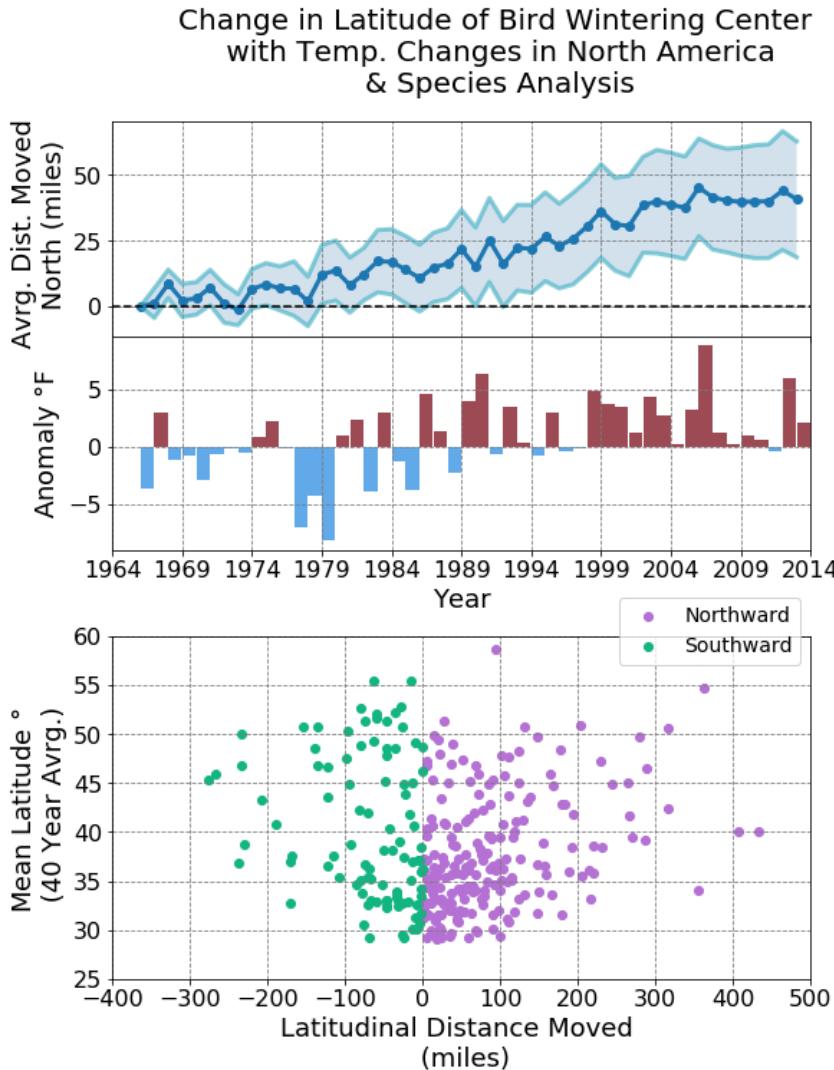
Adapted from Telling Visual Stories About Data, Congressional Budget Office, Fontaine, 2014.

Once you have an idea of what you want to present and to whom...

Consider the following steps and design elements

- Compose
 - Organizing elements, defining relationships
- Abstract
 - Define and represent the meaning
- Color (my personal favorite)
 - Chose your colors to highlight relationships, label, attract or downplay interest
- Layer
 - Overlap multiple objects to create relationships
- Refine
 - Edit and simplify to the most direct communication possible

Element 1 – Composition – how your figure “flows” *What relationships are you highlighting?*

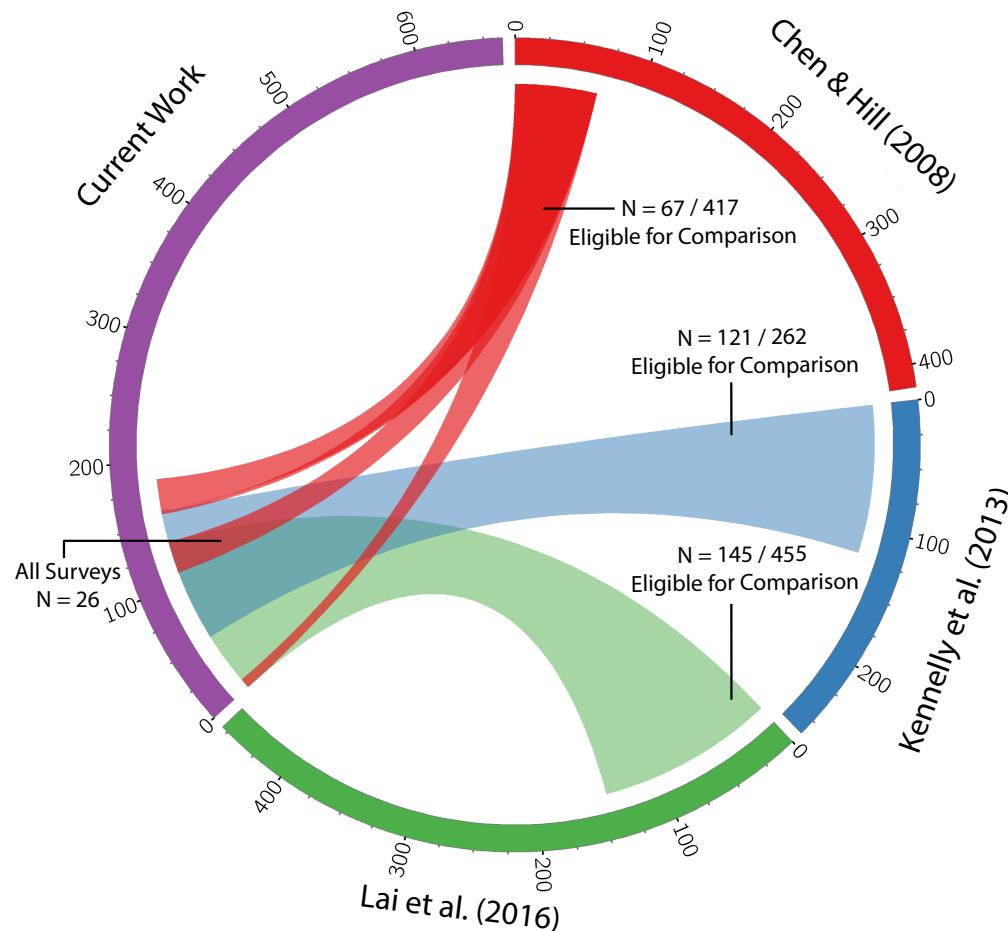


This is an example of data we are going to use (THURSDAY) in Python

We merged this axis, to make them more comparable for the reader

While these data are of different TYPE (one is time dependent, one is not) so we keep them separate

Element 1 – Composition – how your figure “flows” *What relationships are you highlighting?*



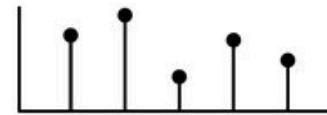
You can also have a single figure display a flow

This is a relational diagram, made with a program called Circos – here the flow is first circular then across as designated by the connection lines.

Source: [Azari et al., 2018.](#)

accurate judgement

position



length



direction



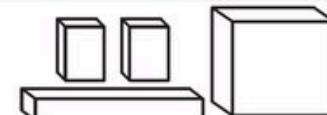
angle



area



volume



curvature



lightness



color saturation



color hue



generic judgement

Element 2 – Abstract

What type of abstraction is supposed to represent your data? Define and representation.

Some general guidelines from hallmark graphics study on accuracy perception by Cleveland & McGill 1984

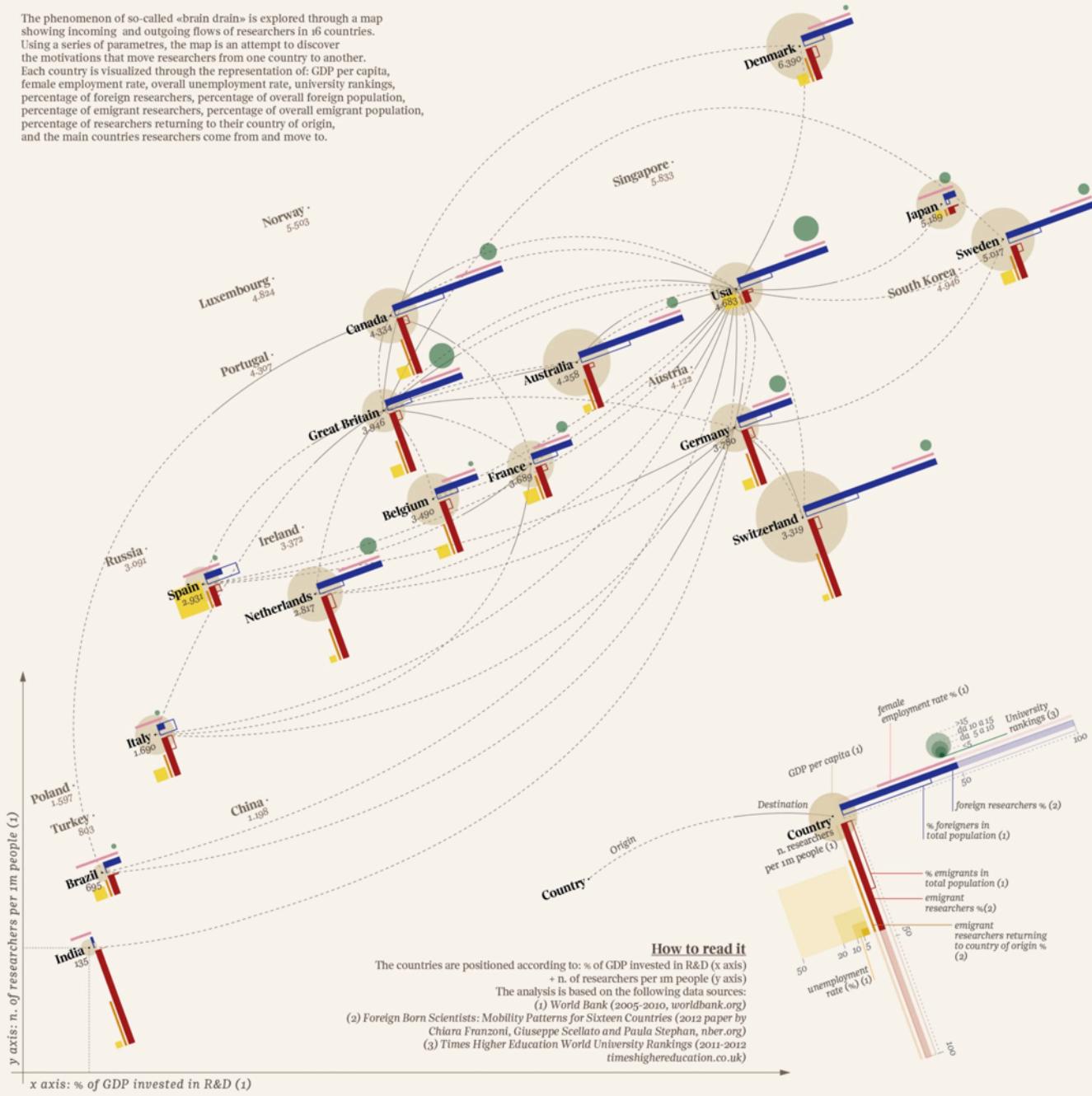
Source: Adapted from Cleveland & McGill - From
<https://www.gabrielaplucinska.com/blog/2017/8/7/pie-charts>

Element 2 – Abstract

You can get rather creative here – for example –

This chart is creating a new style of abstraction to communicate “brain drain” between 16 countries

The phenomenon of so-called «brain drain» is explored through a map showing incoming and outgoing flows of researchers in 16 countries. Using a series of parameters, the map is an attempt to discover the motivations that move researchers from one country to another. Each country is visualized through the representation of: GDP per capita, female employment rate, overall unemployment rate, university rankings, percentage of foreign researchers, percentage of overall foreign population, percentage of emigrant researchers, percentage of overall emigrant population, percentage of researchers returning to their country of origin, and the main countries researchers come from and move to.

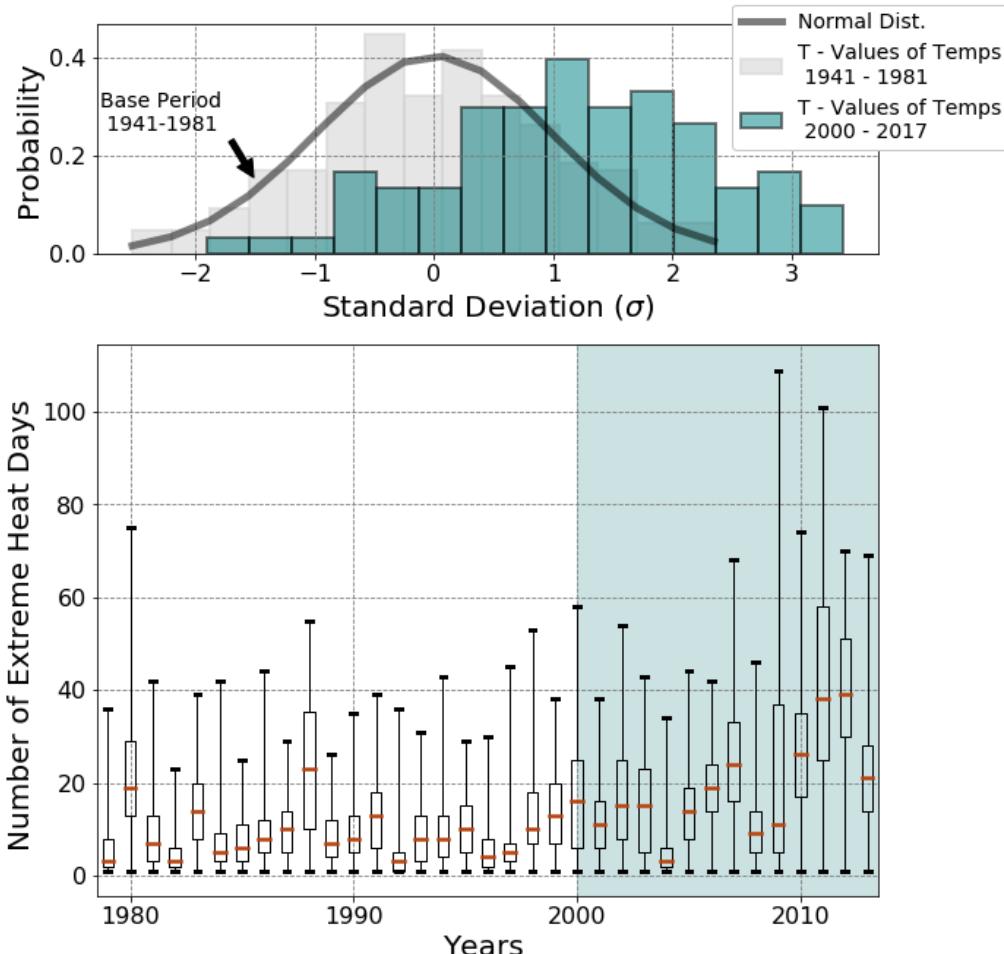


Source: The global Brain Drain—Accurat for La Lettura, Corriere della Sera

Element 3 – Color

Use color to highlight, to show relationships, to indicate values

“colors are the mother tongue of the subconscious” – Carl Jung



We spend a lot of our time with colors in making visualizations

Here we tied together two times periods by signifying color

Figure from <https://github.com/astro-abby/>
Based on Frankel and DePace, 2012.

Element 3 – Color

Some guidelines of color in design

Consider Conveying
Information Or Meaning By
Color Choice –

- Red usually will highlight something extreme or something “hot”, blue is more “sedate”
- In general if you are graphing a location - green is good for land, blue for ocean etc



Old Guitarist – Pablo Picasso

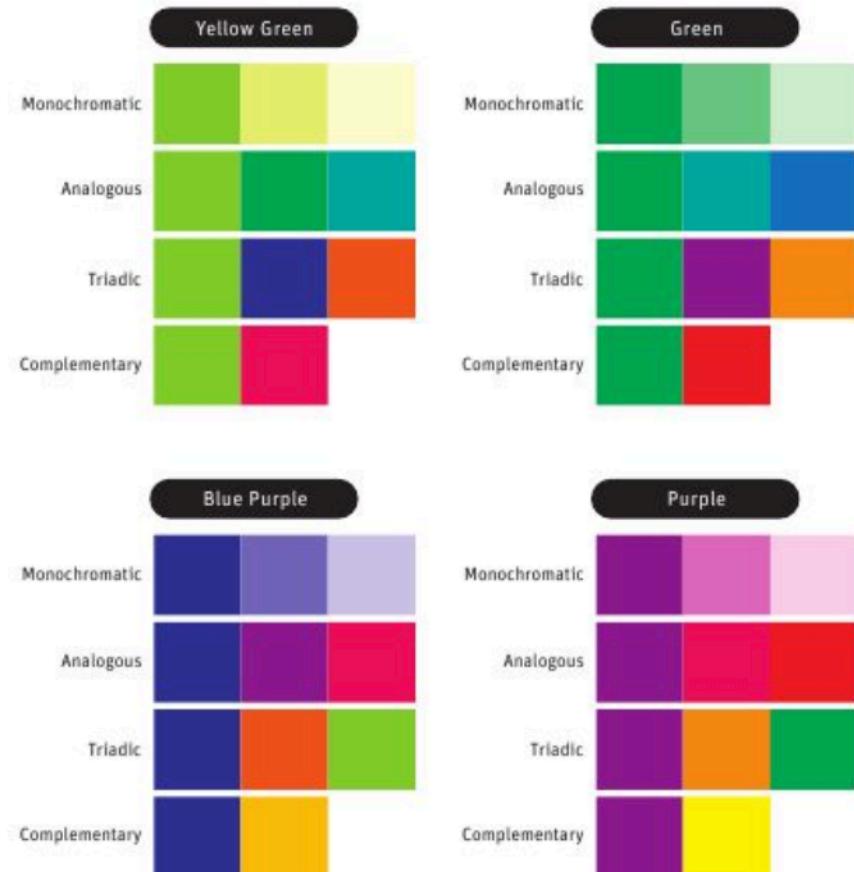
Element 3 – Color

Some guidelines of color in design

Once you choose a color –
create color harmony

Suggestions for building a
color palette –

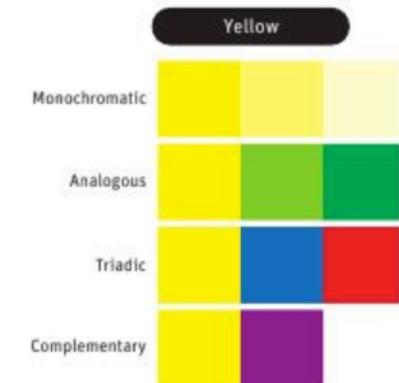
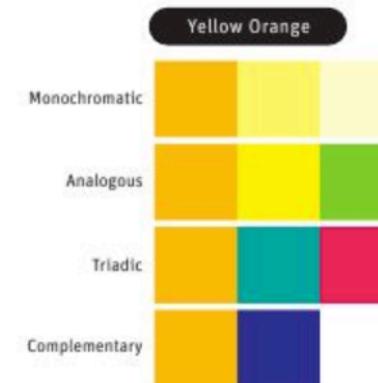
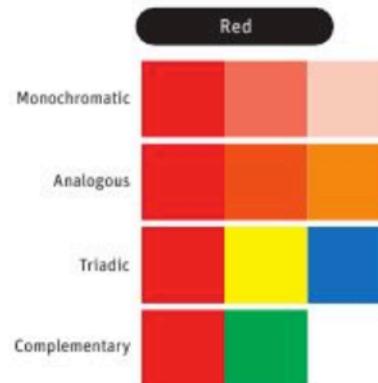
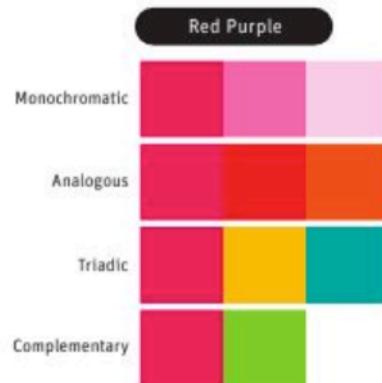
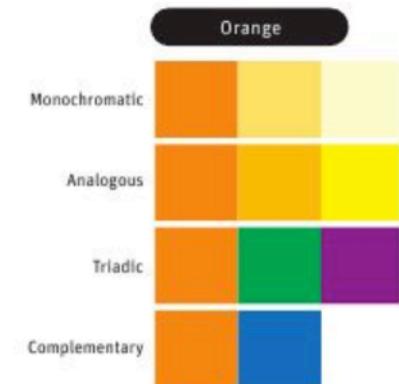
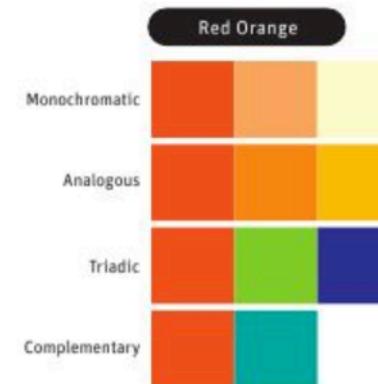
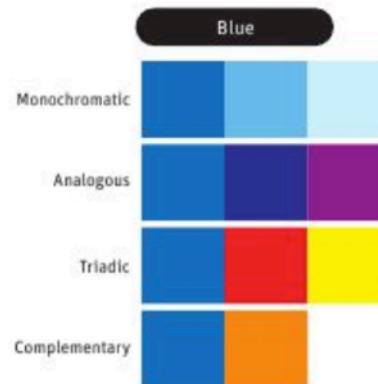
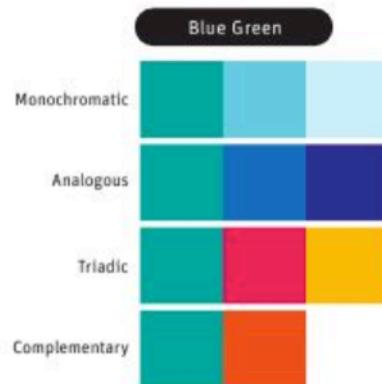
- Choose a **primary color – and then accent** around it
- Do not overload on colors, usually **5 or less is good** enough
- Play around – **what looks good?** What accentuates difference?



Element 3 – Color

Some guidelines of color in design

Example of color choice in action – these are classic pallets to put together – you can find more of course online



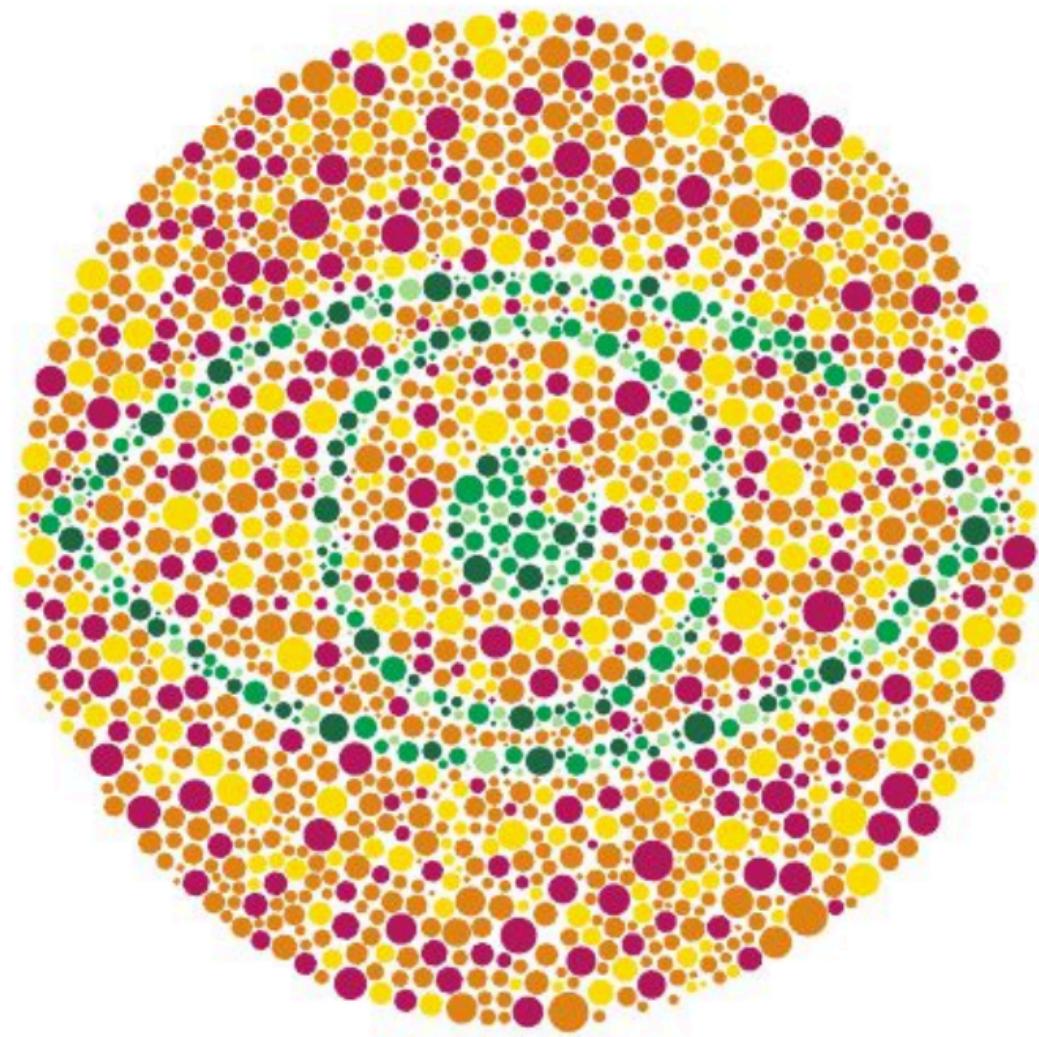
Element 3 – Color

Some guidelines on color in design

People see colors differently

Good colors to *avoid*:
Red & Green in combo

Resource: You can get
“hex codes” and palettes
from a variety of websites
– my favorites [\[1\]](#), [\[2\]](#), [\[3\]](#)



Element 3 – Color

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VIZ PALETTE By: Elijah Meeks & Susie Lu

PICK

Use Chroma.js Add Replace

Use Colorgorical

Use ColorBrewer

EDIT

7 Colors

Add hex Orgb Ohs

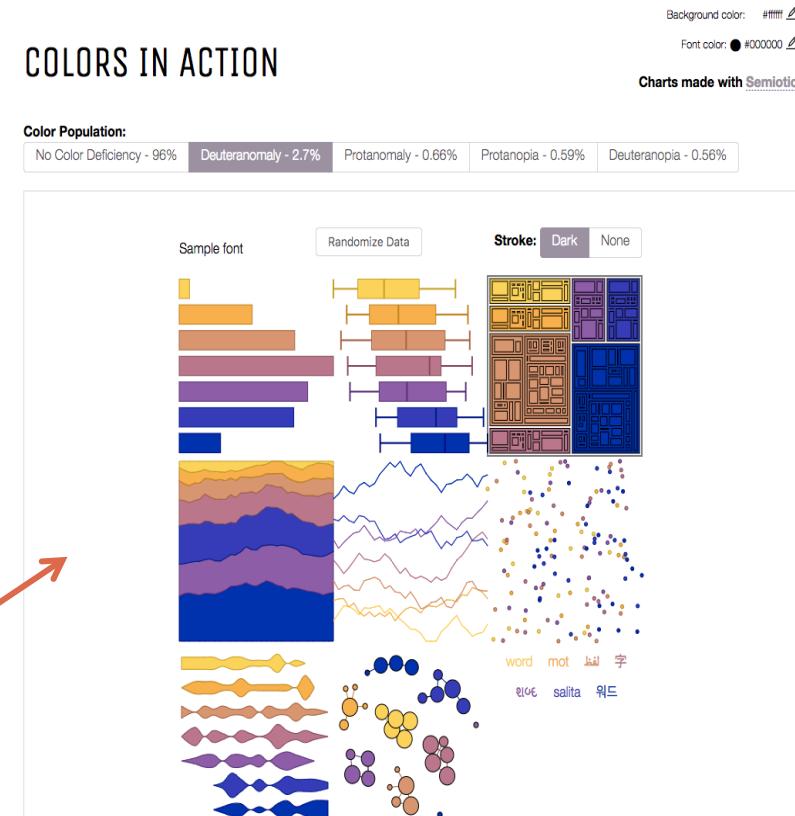
≡ 1 #ff6700 ≡ 2 #ffb14e ≡ 3 #a8775 ≡ 4 #ea5f94 ≡ 5 #cd34b5 ≡ 6 #9d02d7 ≡ 7 #0000ff

GET

String quotes Object with metadata

```
[{"#ff6700", "#ffb14e", "#a8775", "#ea5f94", "#cd34b5", "#9d02d7", "#0000ff"]]
```

COLORS IN ACTION



<http://projects.susielu.com/viz-palette>

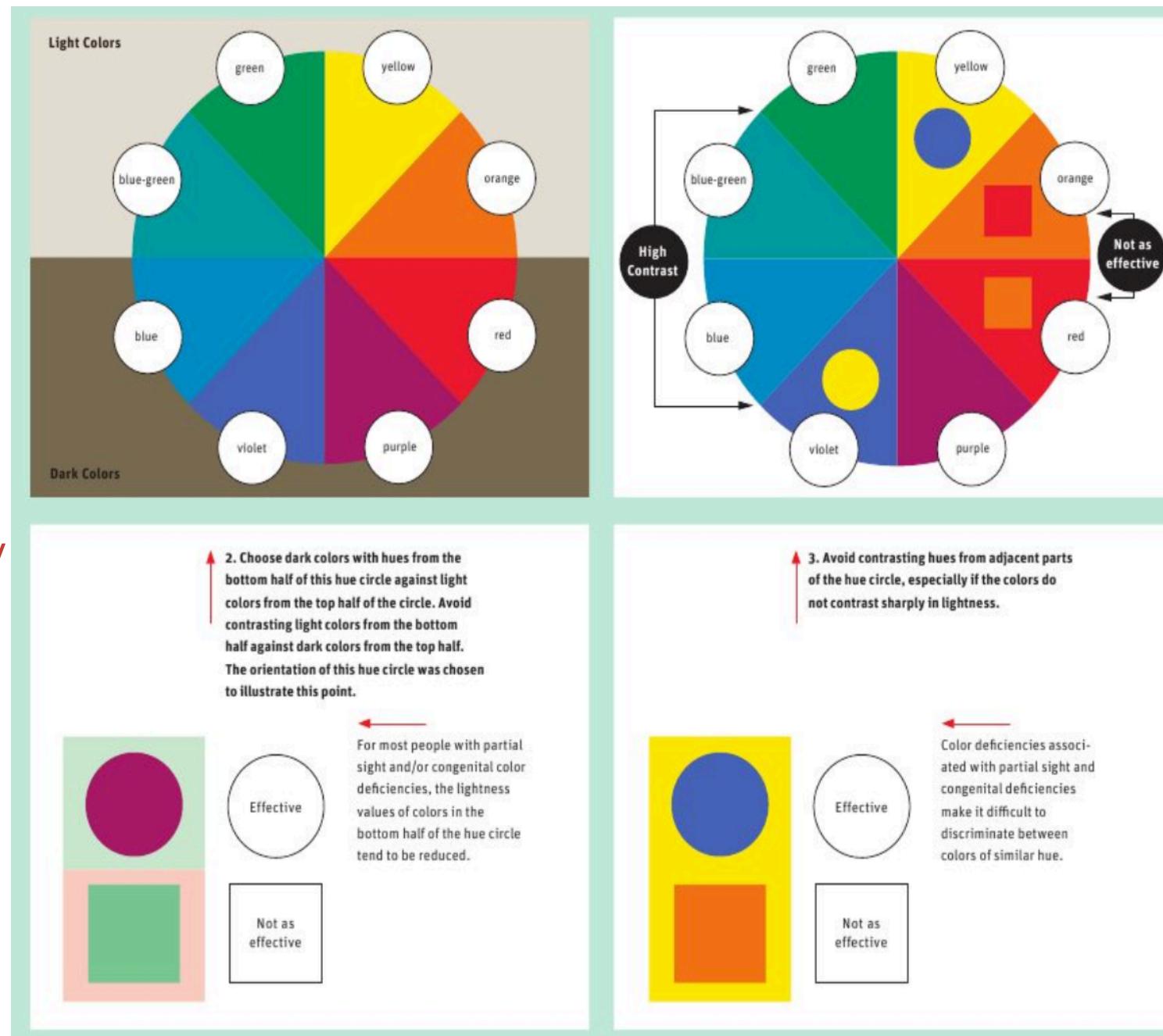
Element Color

Some guidelines of color in design

People see colors differently

Try to vary in hue AND saturation

Feel free to experiment!

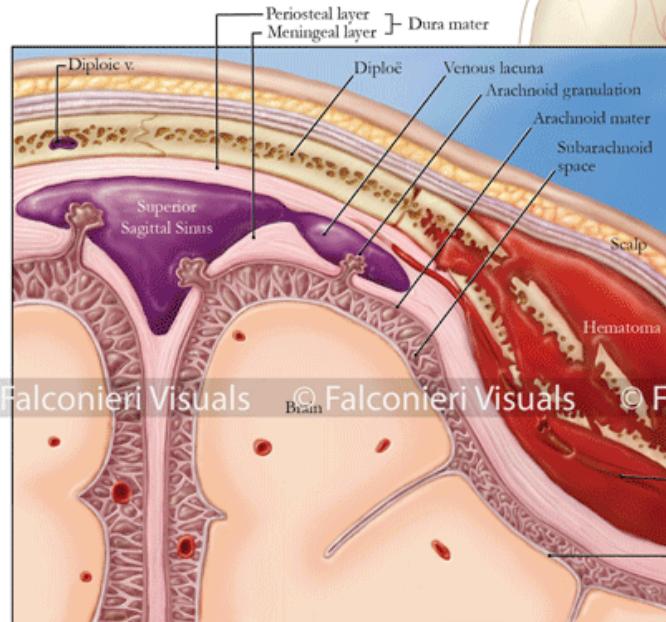


Element 4 – Layering

Add layers to express meaning

Role of the Middle Meningeal Artery in Extradural Hematoma

The middle meningeal artery is often the source of blood during extradural hematoma. Due to its location adjacent to the bone in more lateral regions of the skull, the middle meningeal artery is easily damaged by head trauma. Blood accumulation between dura mater and bone creates pressure that may result in brain injury or death.



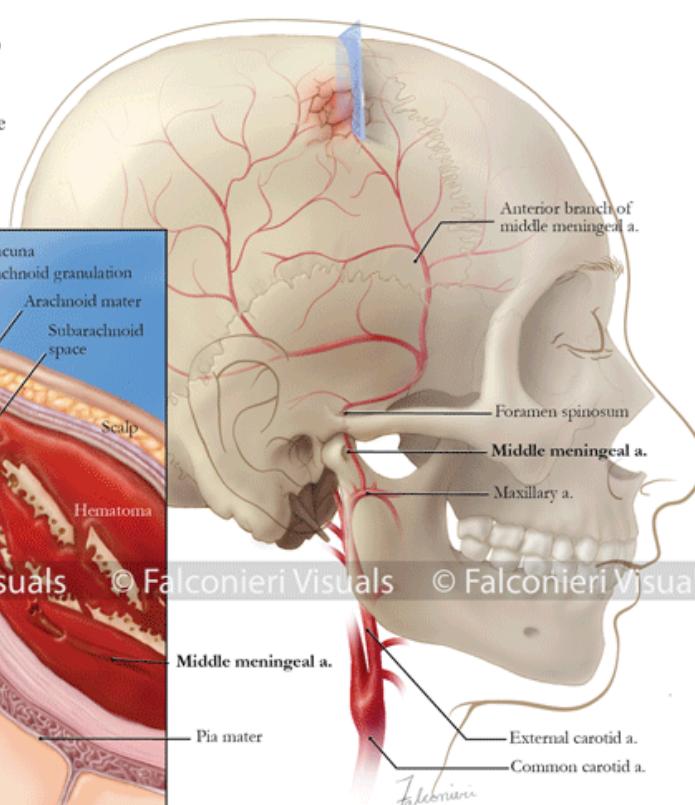
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Falconieri_meningeal_anatomy



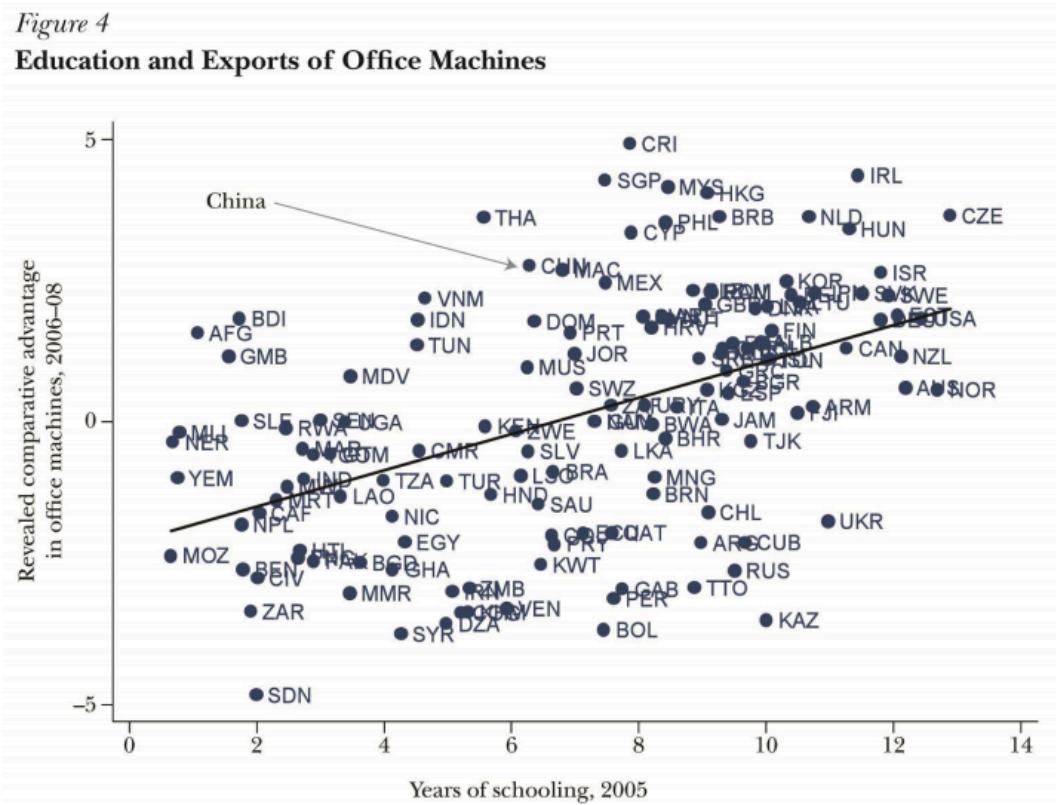
From V.
Falconieri –
biological
illustrator

[http://
falconierivisuals.
com/](http://falconierivisuals.com/)

Based on Frankel and DePace, 2012.

Element 5 – Refine

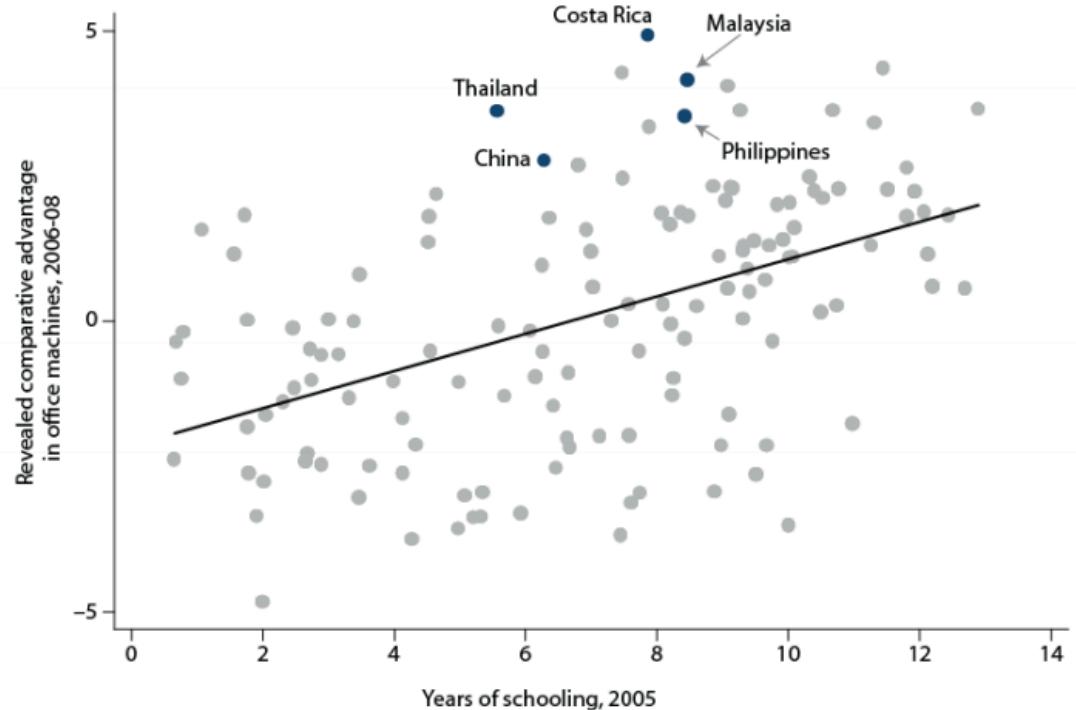
Once you have a good figure – simplify to express meaning
Reduce Clutter



Element 5 – Refine

Once you have a good figure – simplify to express meaning
Reduce Clutter

Figure 4
Education and Exports of Office Machines



Based on Frankel and DePace, 2012.

Adapted from Telling Visual Stories About Data, Congressional Budget Office, Fontaine, 2014.

What we've learned

When starting a visualization for data consider what is the main point of my graphic and what is my audience?

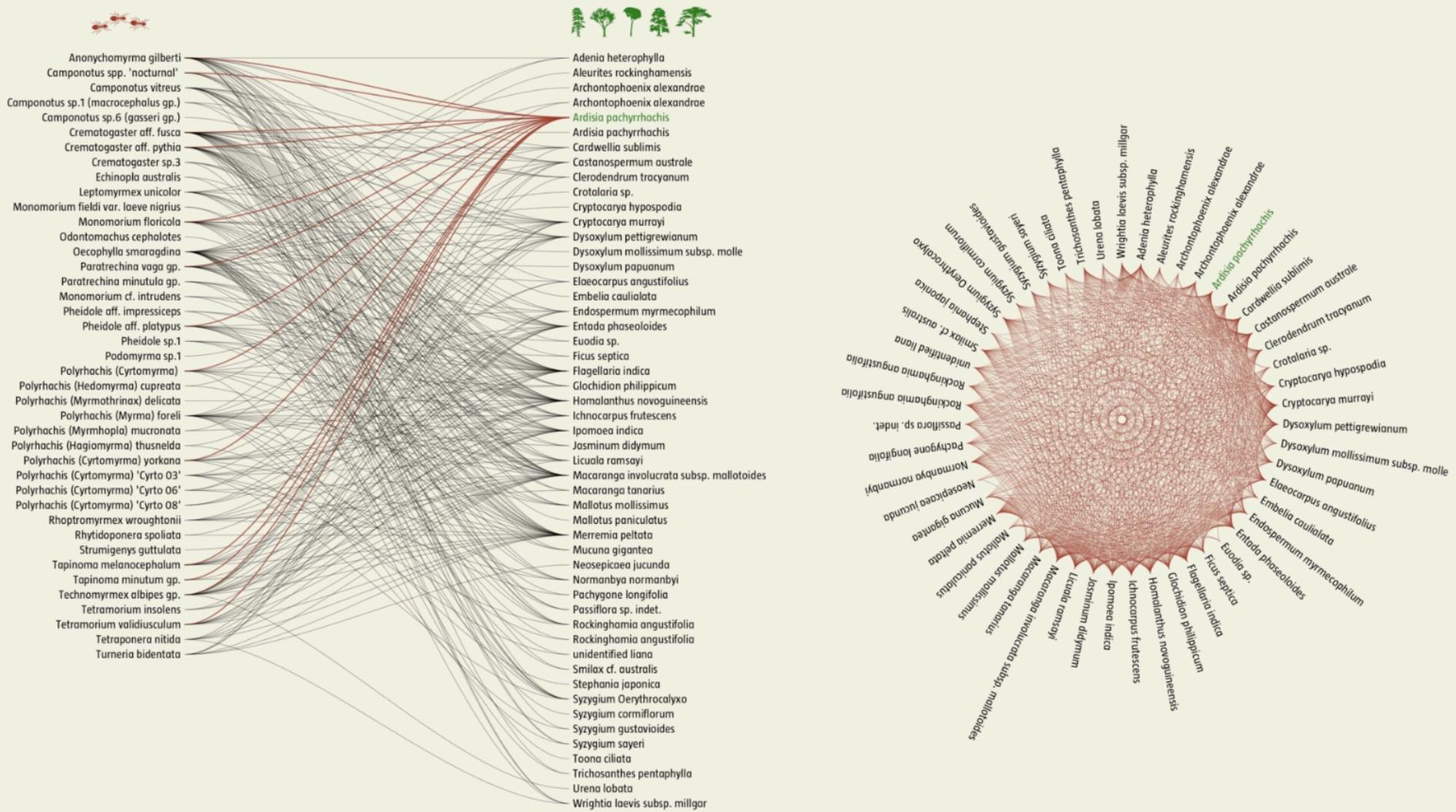
- Is my graphic **explanatory** or **exploratory**?
- How will it be **used**?
- What is the first thing you want your audience to see?

When making a figure consider:

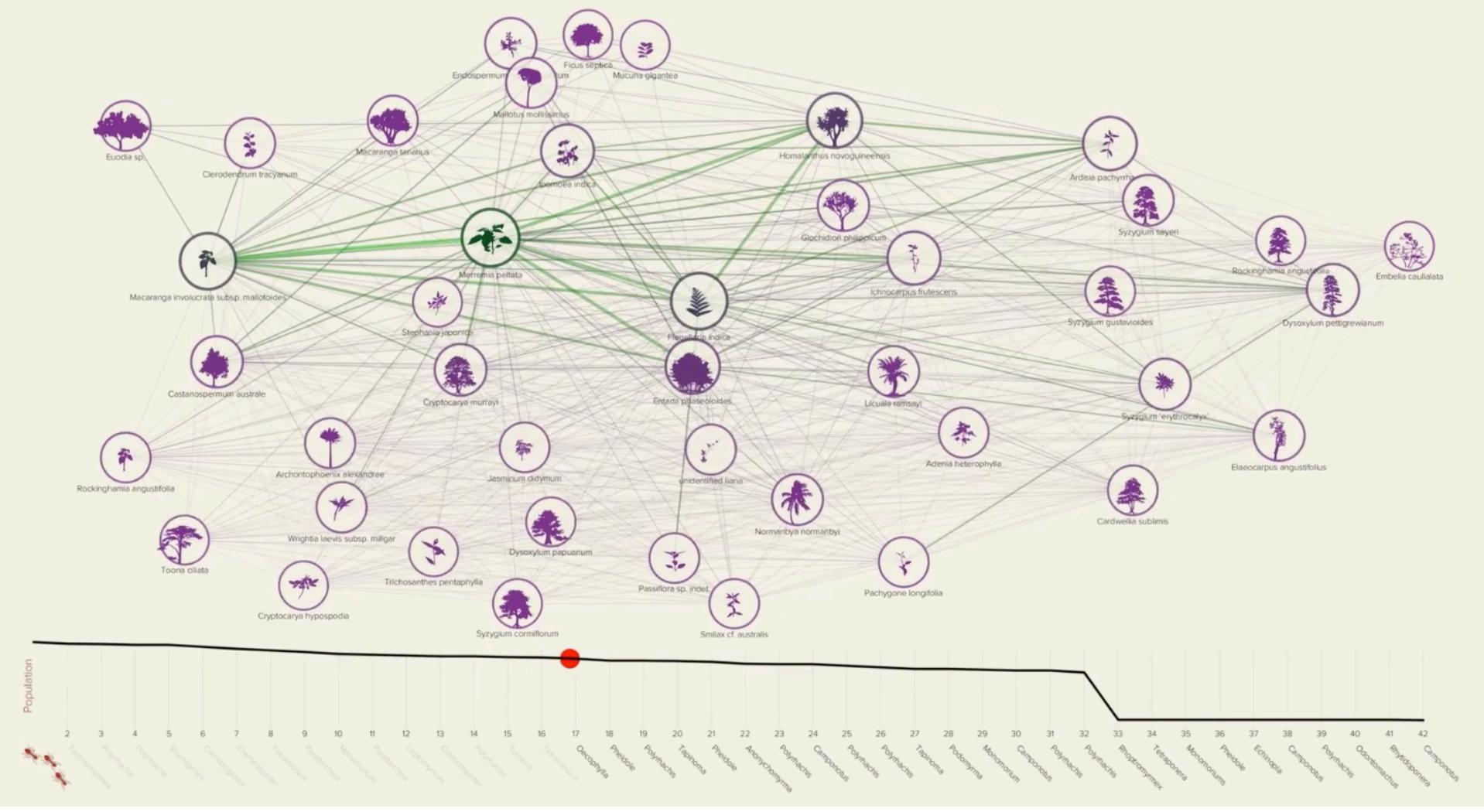
- Composition
- Abstraction
- Coloring (make sure to consider colorblind palettes!)
- Layering
- Refining

Let's put what we've learned into practice

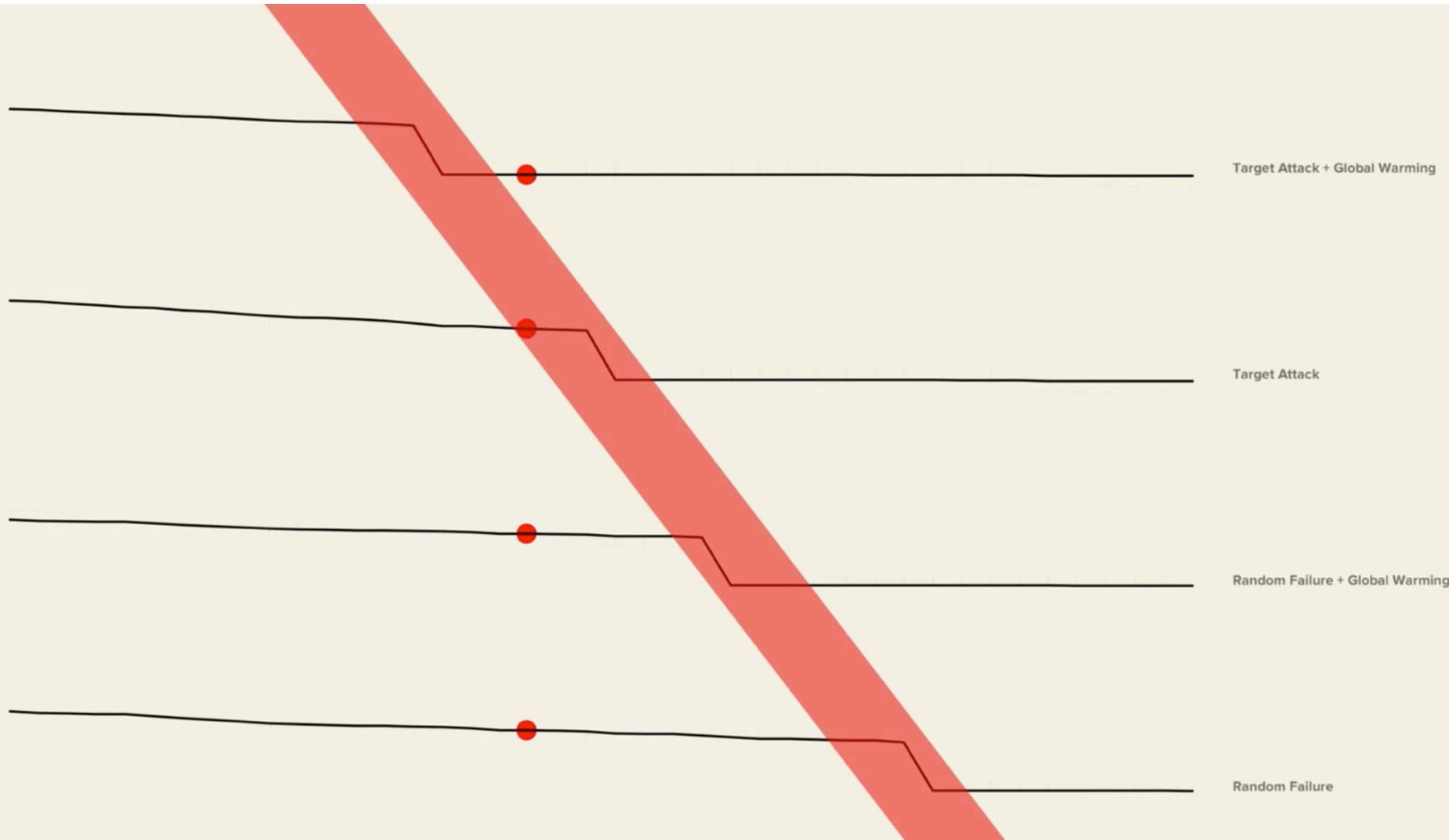
- Consider these as we watch the following video -
[http://players.brightcove.net/679256133001/NkgrDczuol_default/index.html?
videoid=5373954480001](http://players.brightcove.net/679256133001/NkgrDczuol_default/index.html?videoid=5373954480001)
- This won the NSF Expert's Choice award in 2017 for best video visualization.
- Think as we watch this how these use the elements to address their audience
 - Composition
 - Abstraction
 - Coloring
 - Layering
 - Refining



Source: Network Earth, Mauro Martino, Jianxi Gao, Baruch Barzel, Albert-László Barabási. Narration: Shamini Bundell



Source: Network Earth, Mauro Martino, Jianxi Gao, Baruch Barzel, Albert-László Barabási. Narration: Shamini Bundell



Source: Network Earth, Mauro Martino, Jianxi Gao, Baruch Barzel,
Albert-László Barabási. Narration: Shamina Bundell

On Thursday! Python -

We will be using the basics plotting / visualization package called [matplotlib](#) (the documentation is *amazing*)

- This is commonly used in Python as:
 - import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
- This is not the ONLY plotting package – the other popular one for data science and stats is [seaborn](#)
- In the following session we will see a *brief* teaser of what matplotlib can do – the Jupyter notebook includes hyperlinks to resources and other information as you get started (will be posted on ICOS)
- Also feel free to check out the [Github here](#)
 - this is lab section of a new class in Climate and Space (4 credits for ugrad and grad) that teaches data visualization and statistics – novices are *welcome!*