

**BEFORE WE START.... A LITTLE
EXPERIMENT**

37

75

1. Grab a set of post-it and a pen; gather up in pairs



2. Try to come up with as many possible representations/encodings for the “data” above as you can, in the paper segments.

Feel free to be creative!

37

75

Thirty-seven
Seventy-five

XXXVII

LXXV

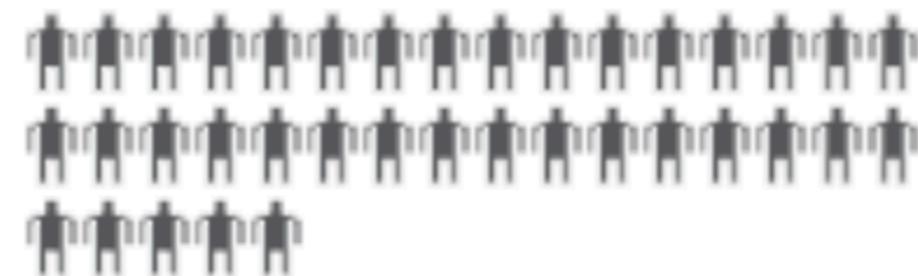
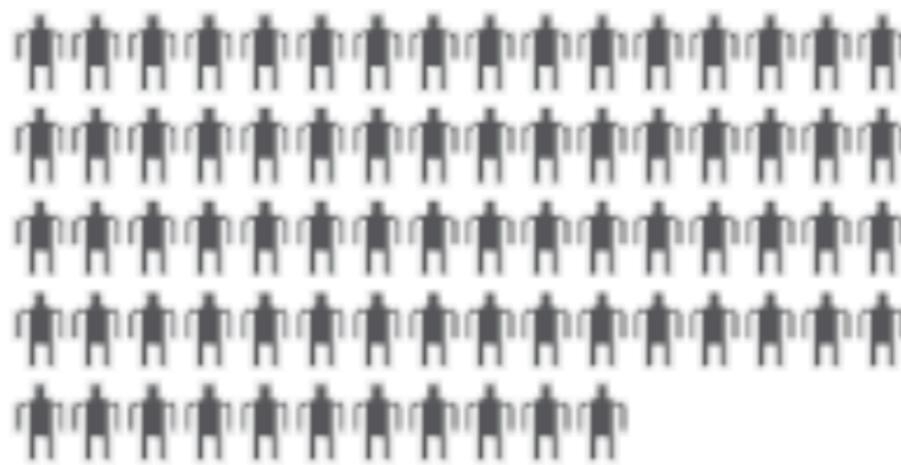


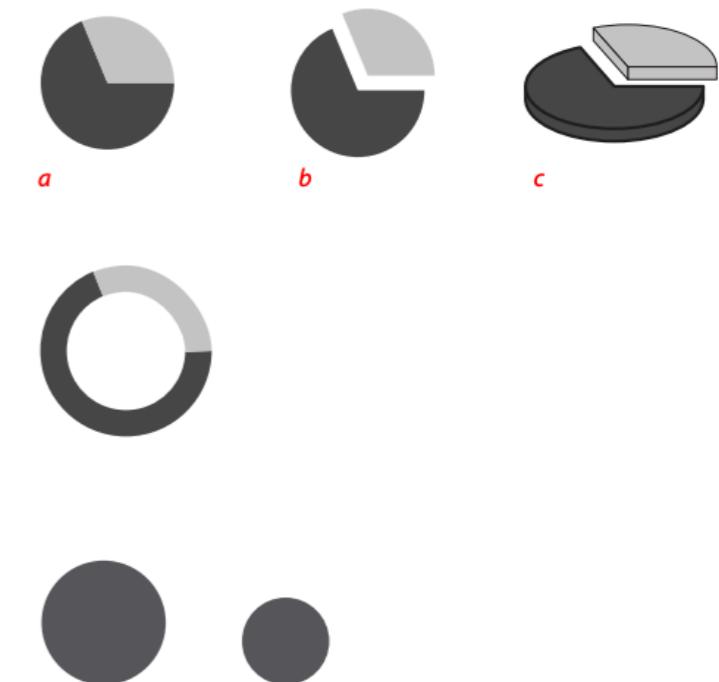
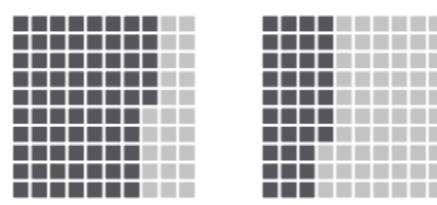
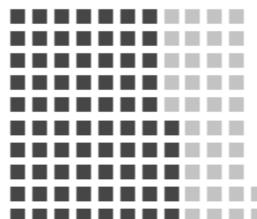
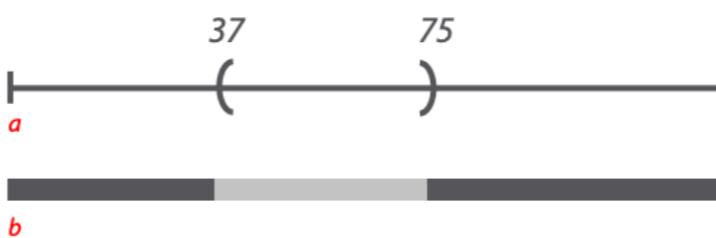
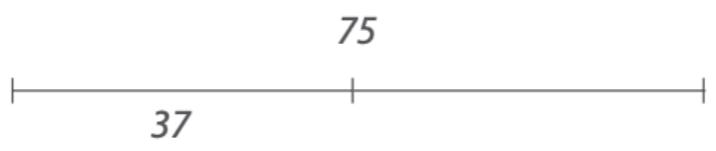
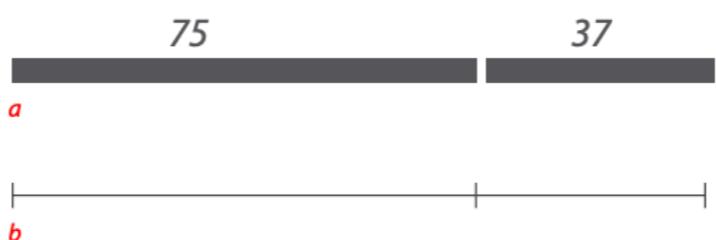
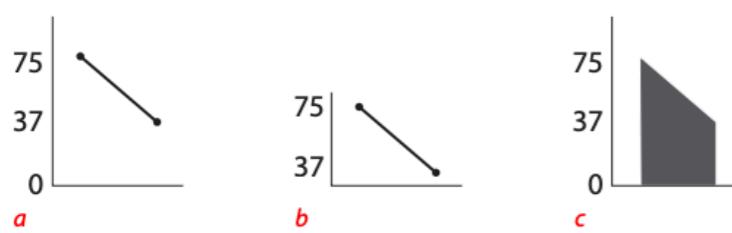
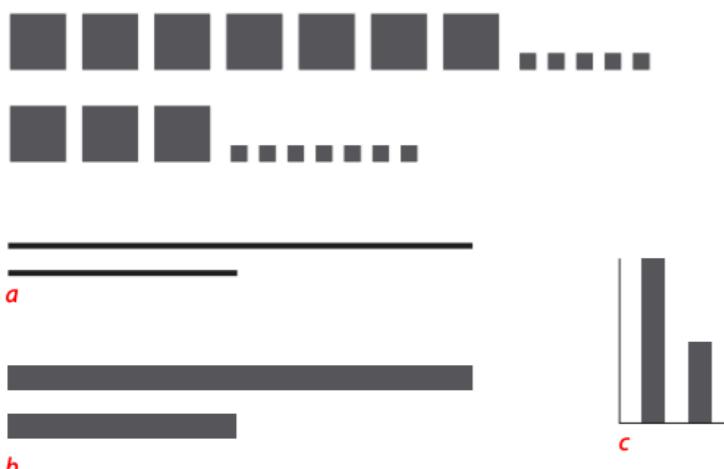
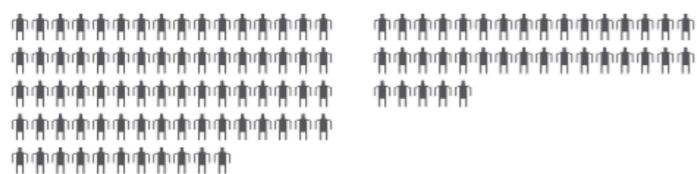
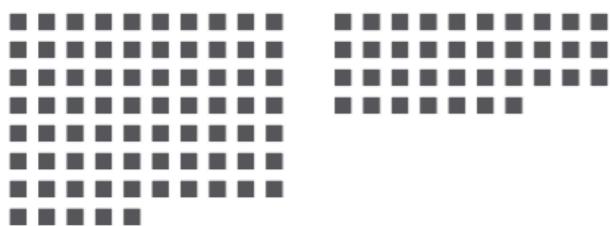
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= =

Squares



Isotypes







a

b

c



a



b



a



b

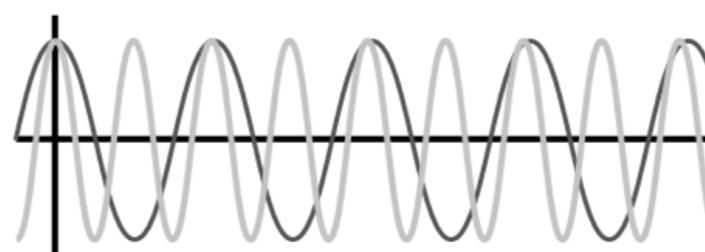
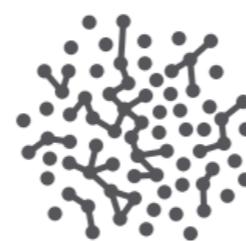
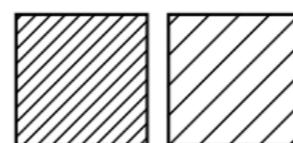
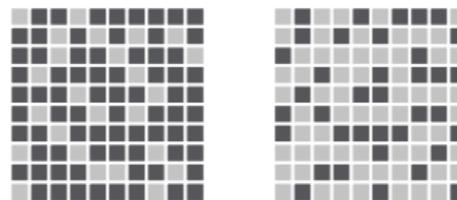
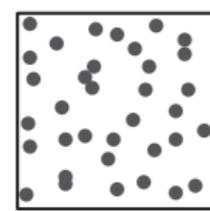
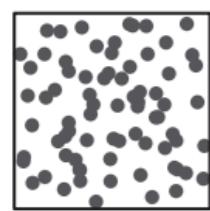
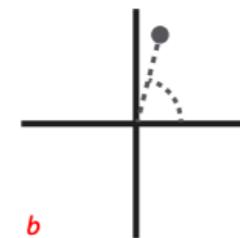
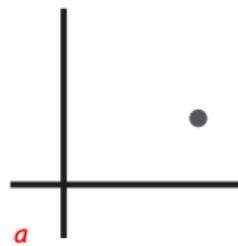


a



b

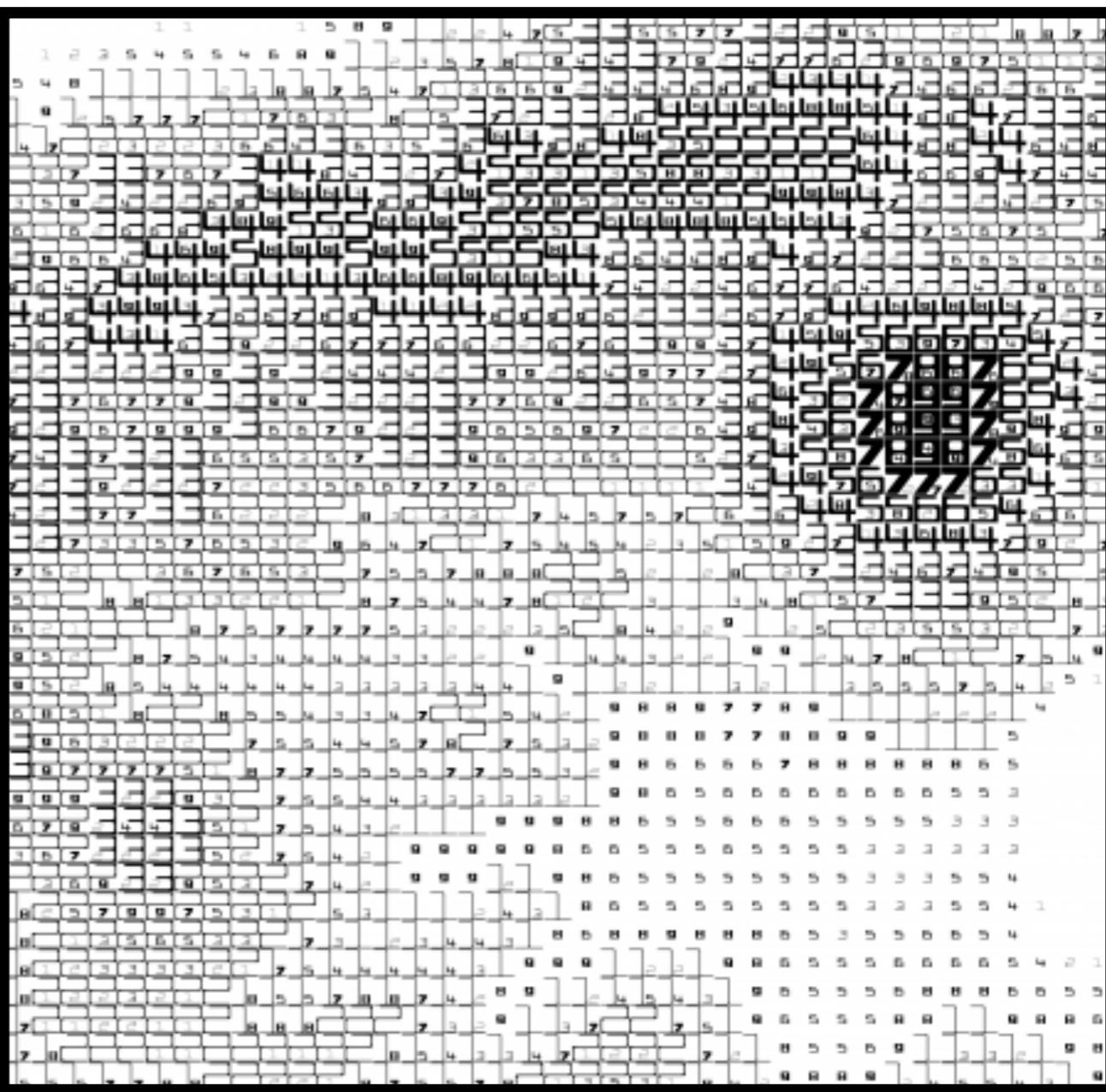
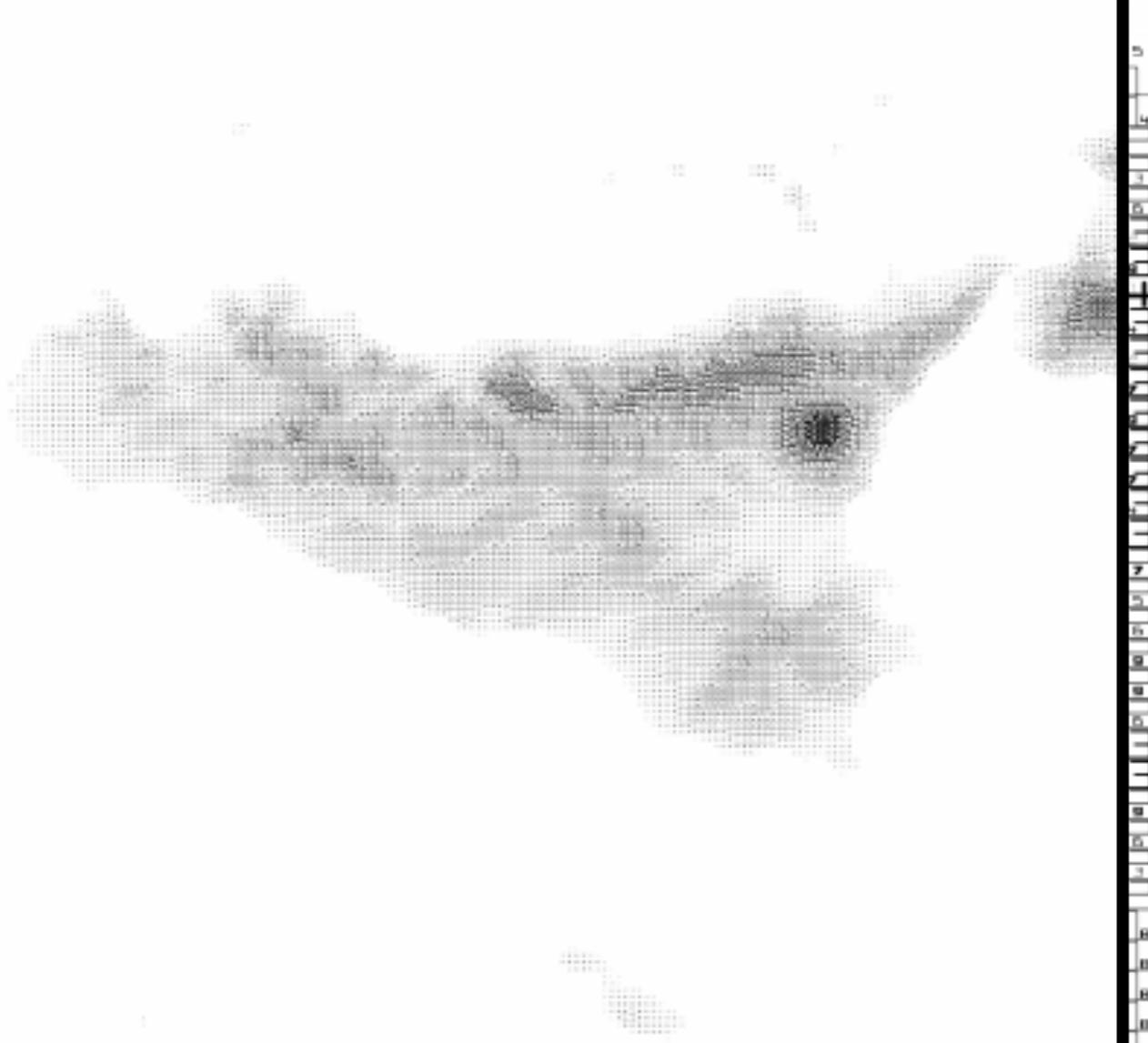




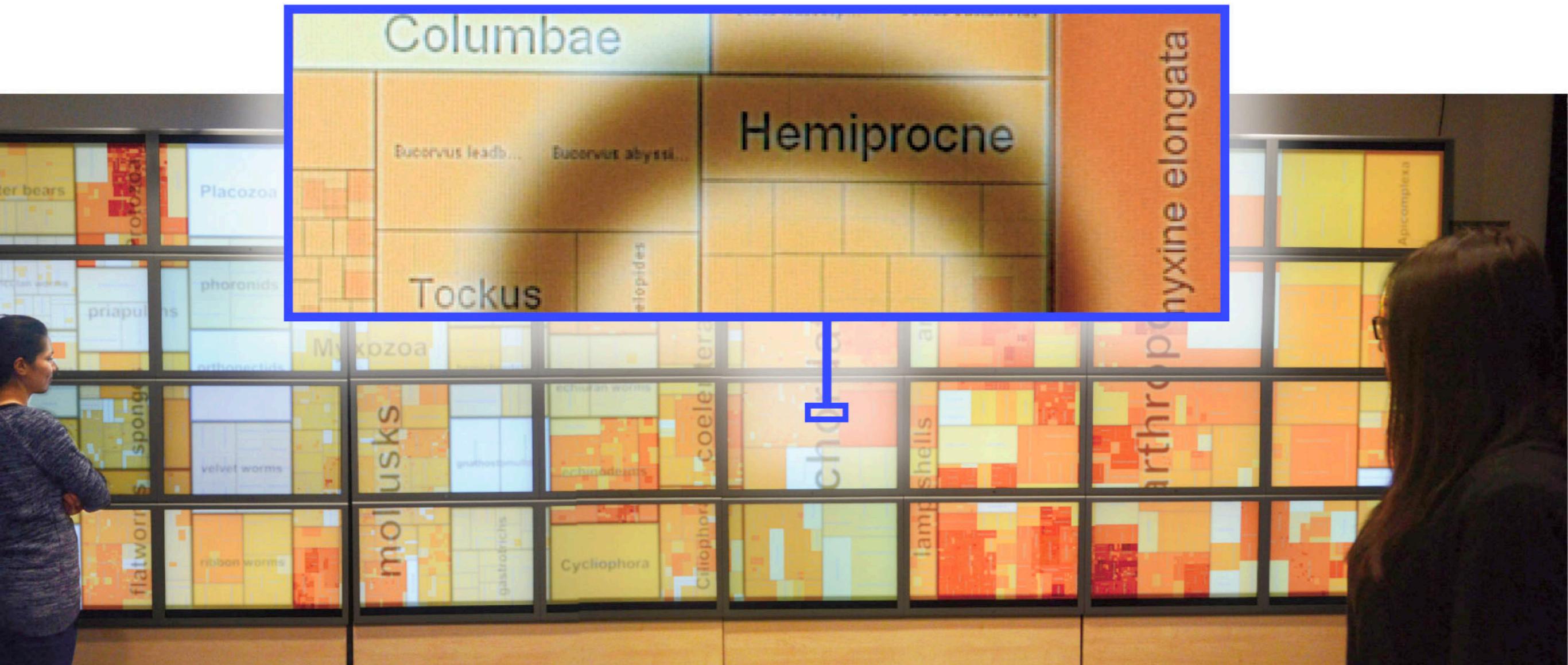
7_s 3_s

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

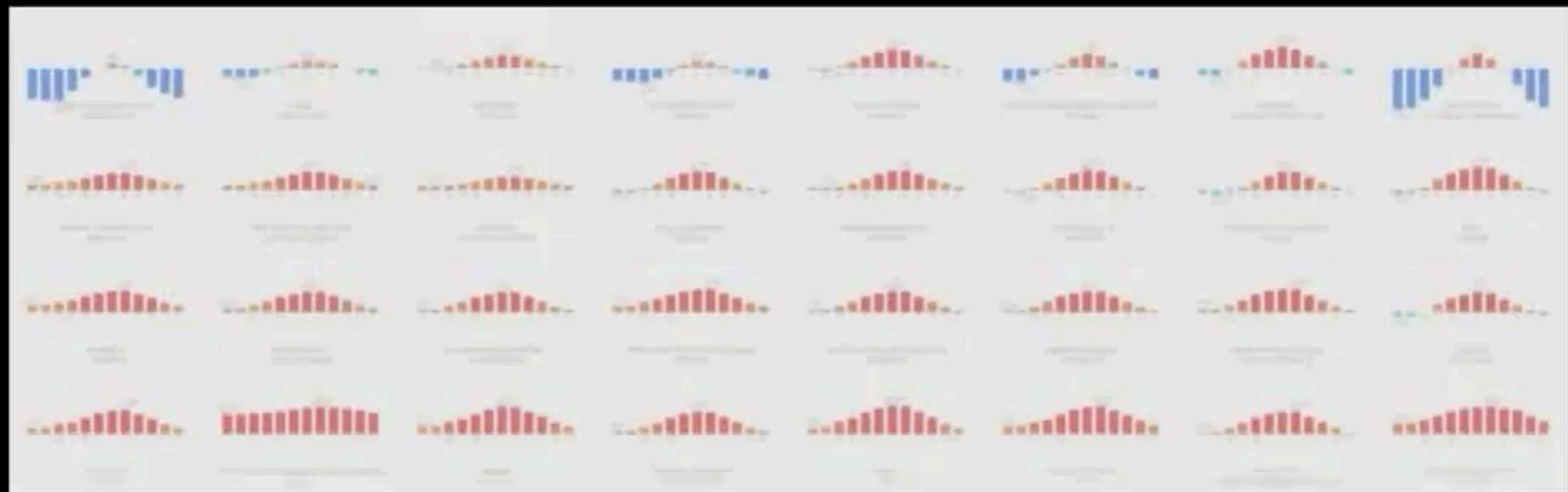
1 9 2 3 4 8 5 6 7 8 9



[Source: M. Nacenta, U. Hinrich, S. Carpendale - <http://fatfonts.org>]



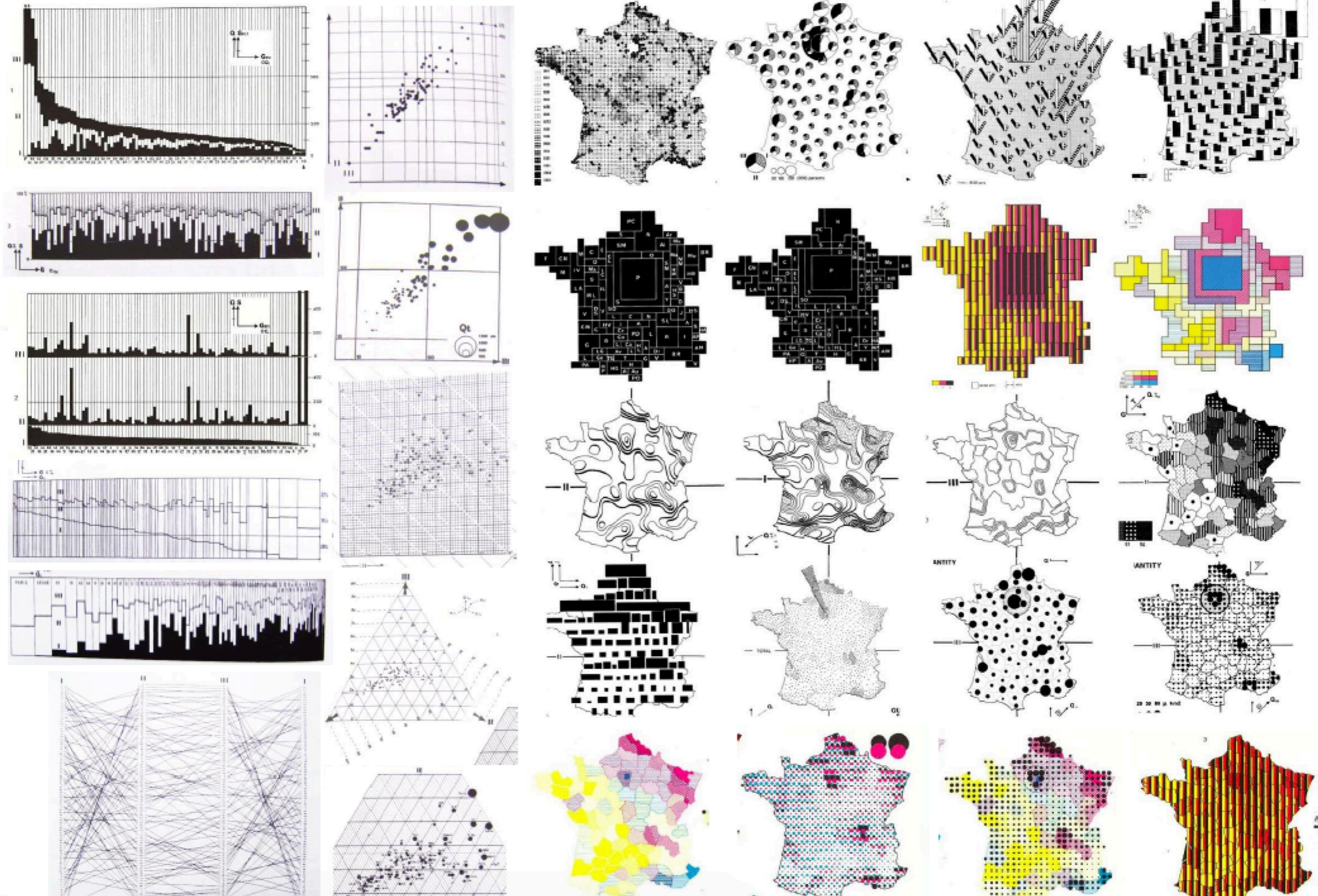
[[Hybrid-Image Visualization for Large Viewing Environments](#) Petra Isenberg, Pierre Dragicevic, Wesley Willett, Anastasia Bezerianos, Jean-Daniel Fekete IEEE Transactions on Visualization and Computer Graphics, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, 2013, 19 (12), pp.2346--2355.]



[[Hybrid-Image Visualization for Large Viewing Environments](#) Petra Isenberg, Pierre Dragicevic, Wesley Willett, Anastasia Bezerianos, Jean-Daniel Fekete IEEE Transactions on Visualization and Computer Graphics, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, 2013, 19 (12), pp.2346--2355.]

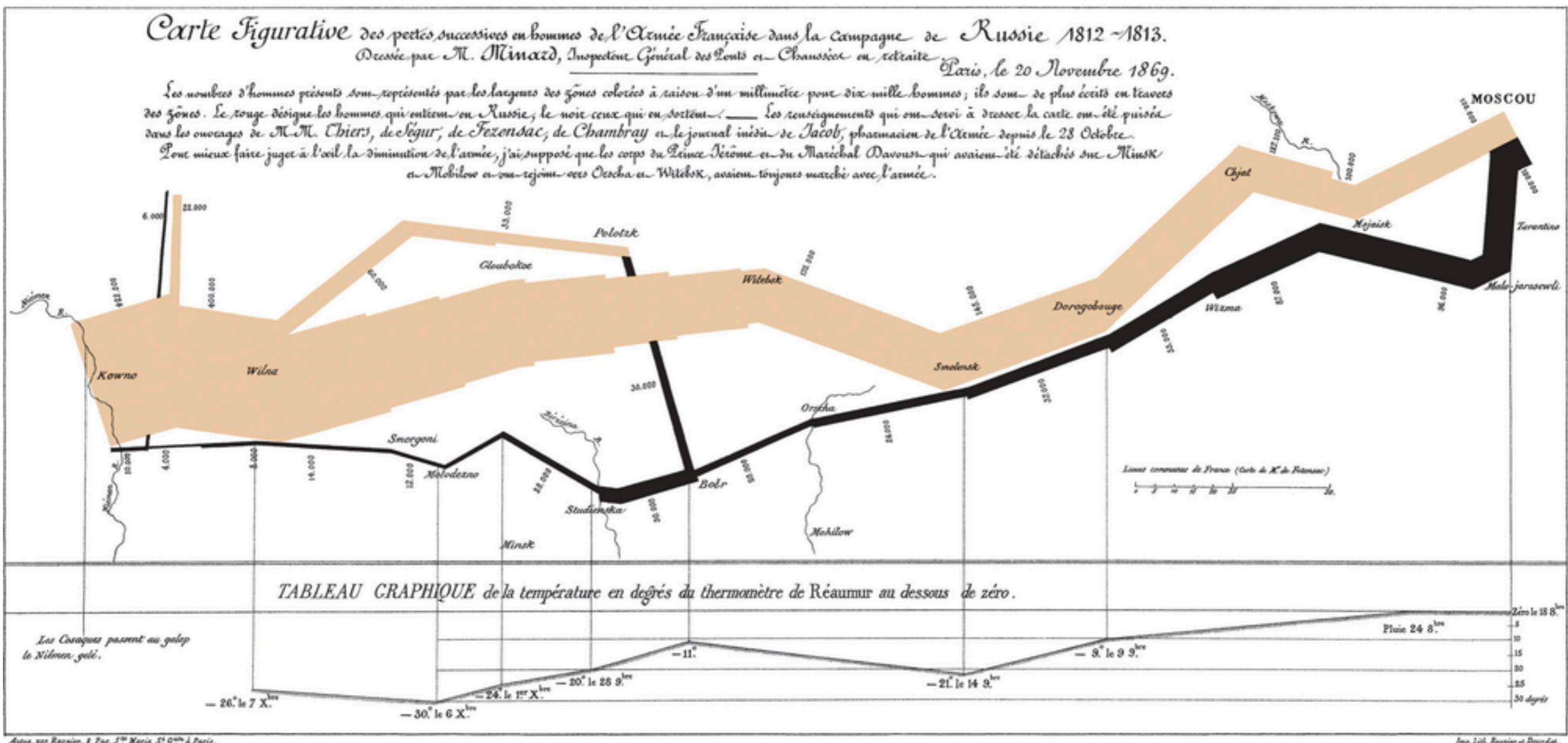
Départements

	Quantités (000)			Proportion %					
	I	II	III	Total	I	II	III		
1 AIN	67	13	40	120	45	39	37		
2 AISNE	56	74	66	196	28	37	34		
3 ALLIER	65	45	57	167	39	37	34		
4 Hautes ALPES	15	8	12	35	43	34	33		
5 Basses ALPES	16	8	13	37	44	21	35		
6 ALPES MARO	31	61	122	214	14	39	57		
7 ARDÈCHE	48	32	25	105	45	21	24		
8 ARDENNES	25	53	21	100	22	47	31		
9 ARIÈGE	35	17	14	66	52	29	24		
10 AUDE	28	48	26	102	25	43	32		
11 AVEYRON	50	20	32	102	49	19	33		
12 BOUCHES DU RHÔNE	79	92	29	199	54	34	21		
13 CALVADOS	79	55	69	194	36	38	36		
14 CANTAL	45	13	29	83	58	16	29		
15 CHARENTE	65	26	39	120	47	29	24		
17 CHARENTE MAR	79	39	63	182	43	21	36		
18 CHIERS	43	41	36	120	26	34	39		
19 COISE	64	23	29	116	35	29	29		
21 CÔTE D'OR	43	44	59	142	39	29	31		
22 CÔTES-DU-NORD	131	33	62	226	58	15	53		
23 CREUSE	59	13	17	86	60	15	19		
24 DORDOGNE	104	34	42	180	58	19	23		
25 DOLUS	25	57	39	121	25	47	39		
26 DRÔME	46	38	35	119	39	38	39		
27 EURE	48	52	45	145	28	36	36		
28 EURE & LOIR	64	27	38	129	41	25	34		
29 FINISTERE	154	26	89	269	50	27	27		
30 GARD	40	51	32	124	29	26	36		
31 HAUTE-GARONNE	64	67	64	215	39	31	39		
32 GERS	43	19	16	88	71	11	18		
33 GIENNE	115	197	179	392	30	27	43		
34 HERAULT	62	69	71	173	36	29	41		
35 ILLE & V.	137	68	82	279	49	23	39		
36 ISÈRE	54	39	32	126	45	26	29		
37 INDRE & LO.	61	61	65	187	39	26	35		
38 ISERE	68	129	78	222	24	48	26		
39 JURA	39	24	27	100	39	34	27		
40 LANDS	79	25	29	122	53	20	29		
41 LOIRE & CHER	51	27	29	108	47	25	26		
42 LOIRE	56	169	82	219	19	54	37		
43 Ille LOIRE	81	23	22	97	54	24	22		
44 LOIRE INF.	101	109	105	324	29	34	34		
45 LOIRET	51	51	34	136	32	28	35		
46 LOT	41	10	16	67	61	15	24		
47 LOT & GAR.	79	24	20	124	37	19	24		
48 LOZÈRE	22	5	7	34	64	13	21		
49 MAINE & LO.	104	65	65	234	44	28	28		
50 MANCE	116	43	56	214	34	20	36		
51 MARNE	64	57	67	188	39	35	34		
52 Ille MARNE	79	26	28	93	36	38	21		
53 MAYENNE	74	23	29	126	39	29	29		
54 MONTBELLÉ & M.	23	127	91	241	8	53	53		
55 MOSSE	24	31	27	82	36	37	36		
56 MORBIAN	132	47	59	238	55	20	25		
57 MUSSELLE	36	179	94	303	12	57	31		
58 NEUVIC	34	21	23	70	38	36	29		
59 NOIR	81	493	298	809	9	56	35		
60 ORNE	49	63	55	168	39	36	34		
61 OISE	65	39	36	139	36	35	30		
62 P. I. C.	94	242	127	473	20	51	31		
63 PYRÉNÉES ORIENT.	69	79	69	228	35	36	36		
64 Pyrénées OCCIDENT.	89	49	68	196	43	35	35		
65 Ille PYRÉNÉES	37	27	29	90	40	29	29		
66 PYRÉNÉES ORIENT.	25	29	28	80	40	29	29		
67 HAUTE-PYR.	76	122	114	312	24	39	39		
68 HAUTE-SARL	49	121	74	295	17	38	38		
69 HAUTE-SARL	44	213	198	455	10	47	47		
70 Haute SAONE	34	32	29	89	29	28	28		
71 SAONE & LO.	94	77	62	233	41	33	33		
72 SAINTONGE	87	45	58	199	40	24	24		
73 SAUVAGE	44	39	35	117	38	32	32		
74 Haute SAUVAGE	52	42	45	138	27	36	36		
75 SAUNES	2	575	949	1527	0	38	38		
76 SAUNES ENT.	8	574	550	1129	1	51	51		
77 SAUNES & M.	37	72	36	185	20	38	38		
78 SAUNES & LO.	46	329	356	920	0	45	45		
79 SAUNES-SAUNES	71	29	33	133	58	28	28		
80 SEMMEL	37	69	61	186	21	38	38		
81 TARN	55	47	33	125	41	35	35		
82 TARN & G.	46	18	16	50	35	29	29		
83 VAR	59	59	61	184	20	51	51		
84 VAUDCLASSE	40	30	41	111	36	37	37		
85 VENDOME	110	38	40	182	59	28	28		
86 VIENNE	60	39	39	128	47	38	38		
87 Haute VIENNE	64	47	45	156	41	38	38		
88 VORGES	36	95	63	174	21	34	34		
89 YONNE	41	28	37	106	39	26	26		
90 BULLENT	2	25	13	41	0	60	60		
91	444	444	444	1332	6795	6426	16225	28	35



Bertin defined the design space then showed how it could be used to generate many different types of visualizations; using a simple dataset as an example. (Semiology of Graphics, pg 100 ~ 138). Side note French edition appendix on text, not translated into English.

Visualization theory and principles

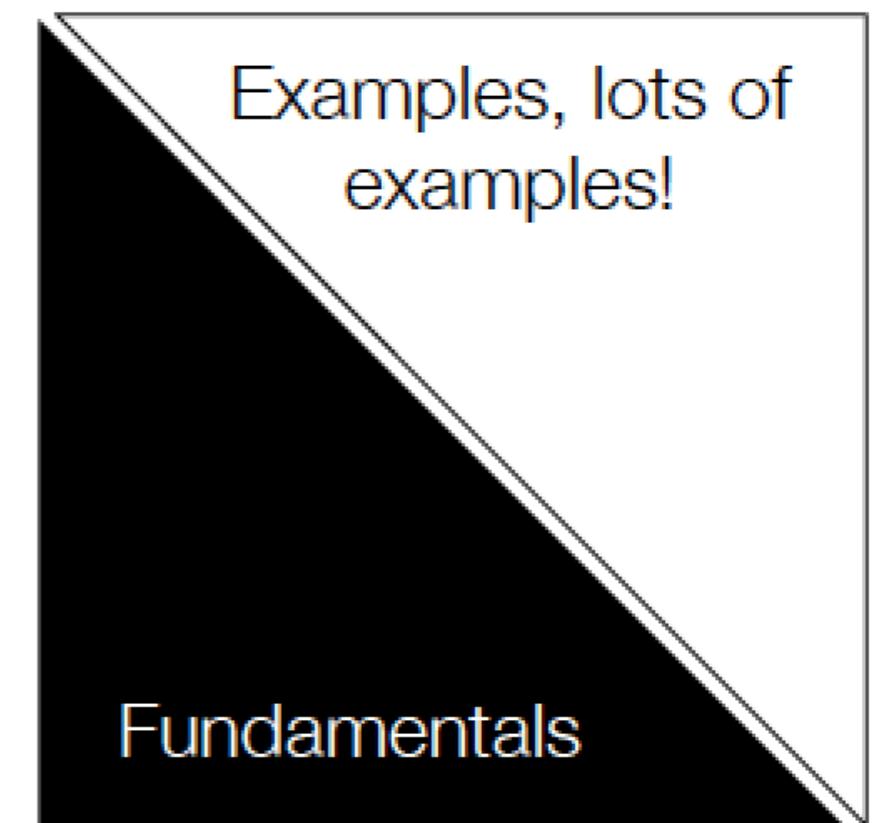


TAKE AWAY MESSAGE....

It takes **experience!**

But despite of that, we all have the “necessary prerequisites” to be a good visualization designer...

.... we just need to learn how to **see** things a bit differently!

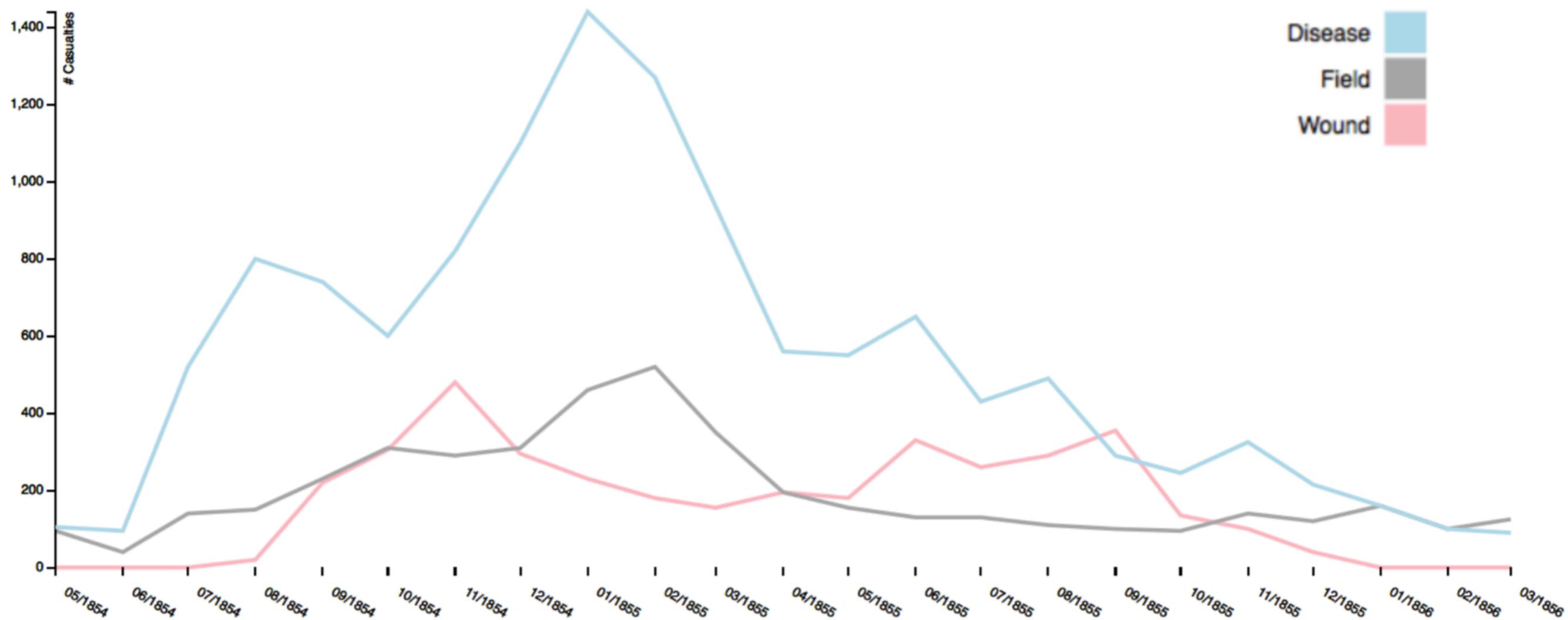


British Casualties in the Crimean War

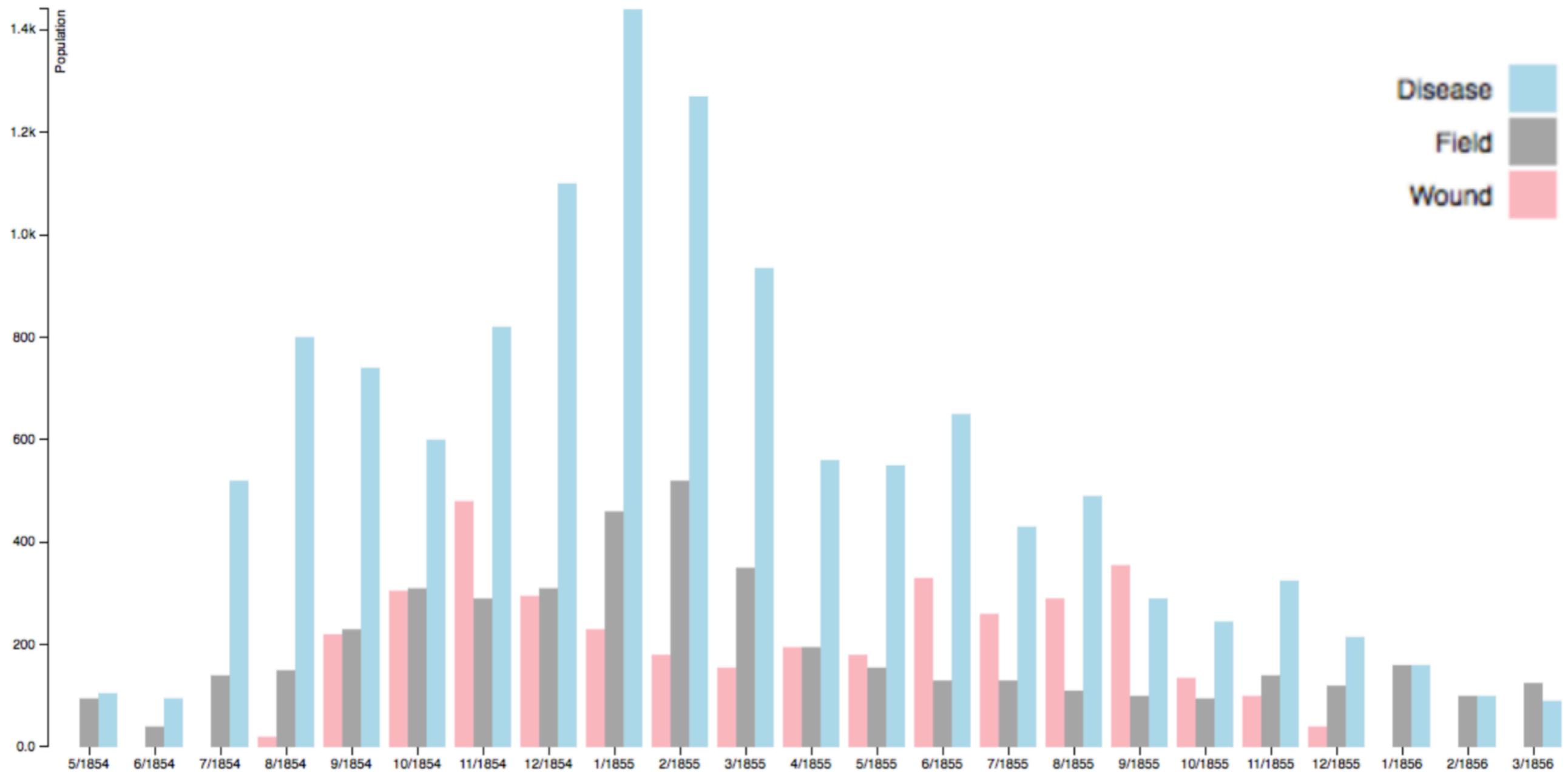
Data	Wound	Field	Disease
05/1854	0	95	105
06/1854	0	40	95
07/1854	0	140	520
08/1854	20	150	800
09/1854	220	230	740
10/1854	305	310	600
11/1854	480	290	820
12/1854	295	310	1100
01/1855	230	460	1440
02/1855	180	520	1270
03/1855	155	350	935
04/1855	195	195	560
05/1855	180	155	550
06/1855	330	130	650
07/1855	260	130	430
08/1855	290	110	490
09/1855	355	100	290
10/1855	135	95	245
11/1855	100	140	325
12/1855	40	120	215
01/1856	0	160	160
02/1856	0	100	100
03/1856	0	125	90

- ▶ Month with highest casualty rates in the field?
- ▶ Months in which deaths by wound exceeds deaths in the field?
- ▶ Month with highest total casualty rate?
- ▶ Months in which % of deaths by disease was below 50%?

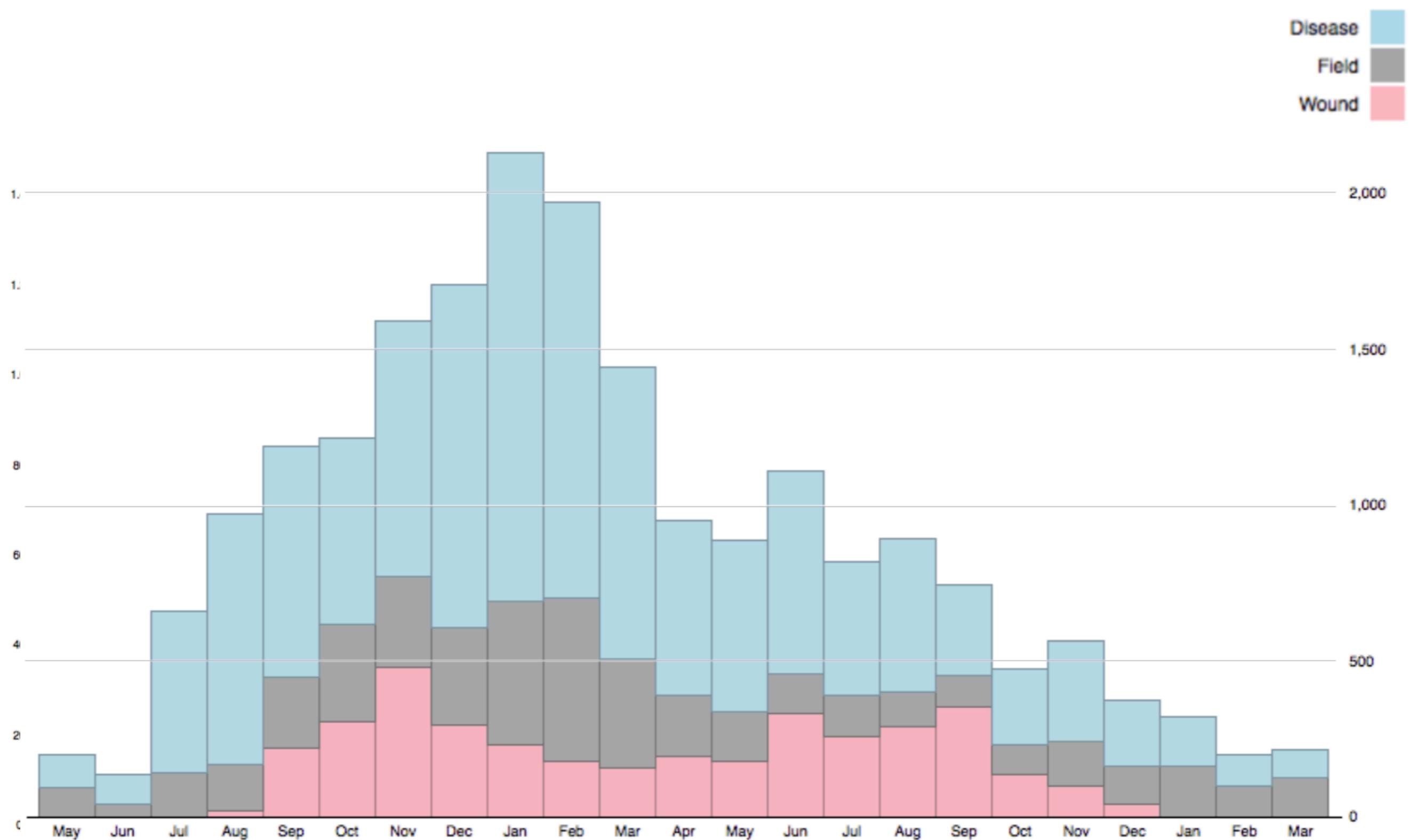
Month with highest casualty rates in the field?



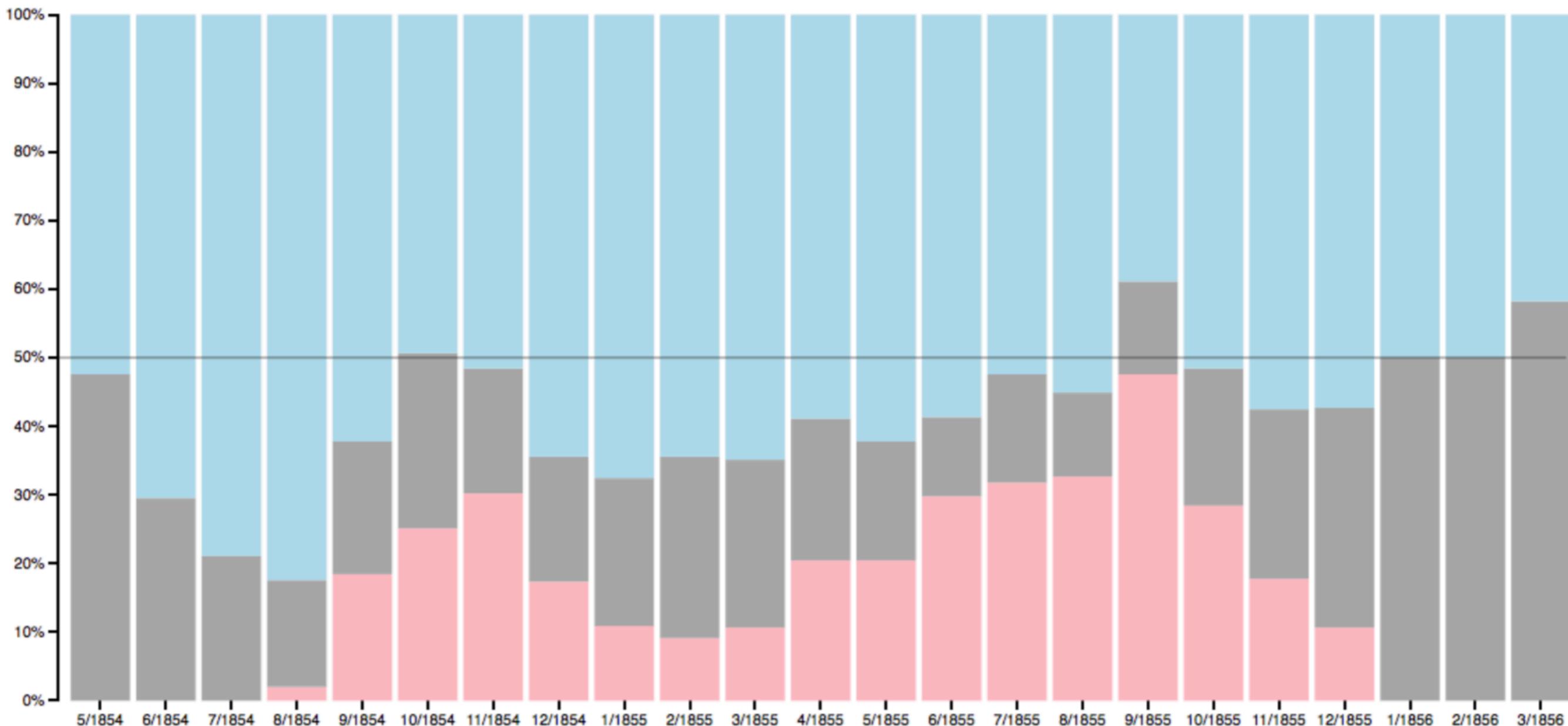
Months in which deaths by wound exceeds deaths in the field?



Month with highest total casualty rate?

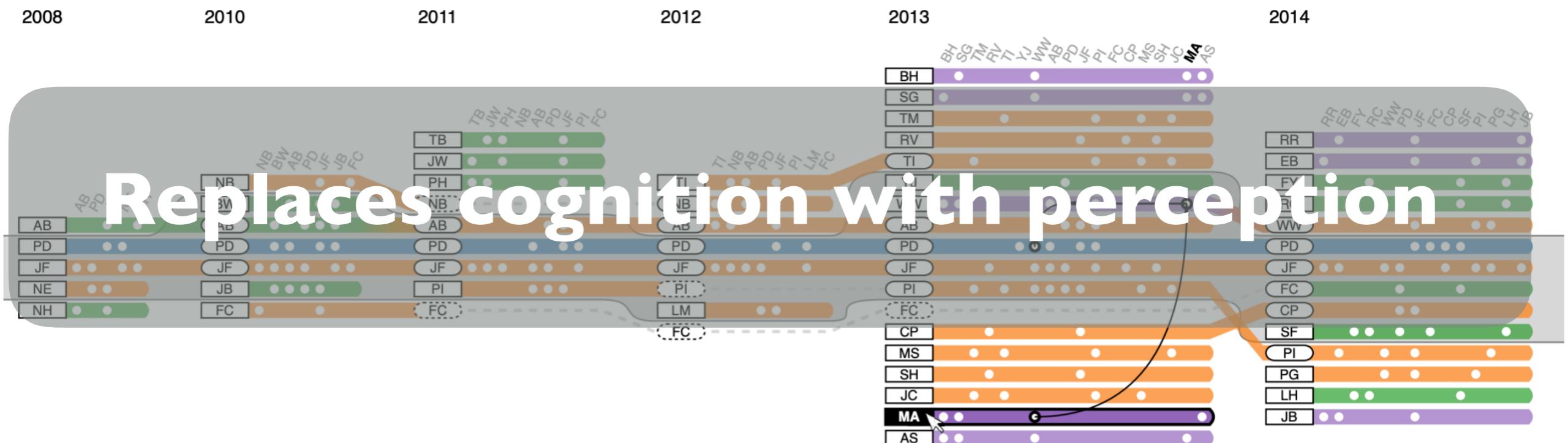


Months in which % of deaths by disease was below 50%?

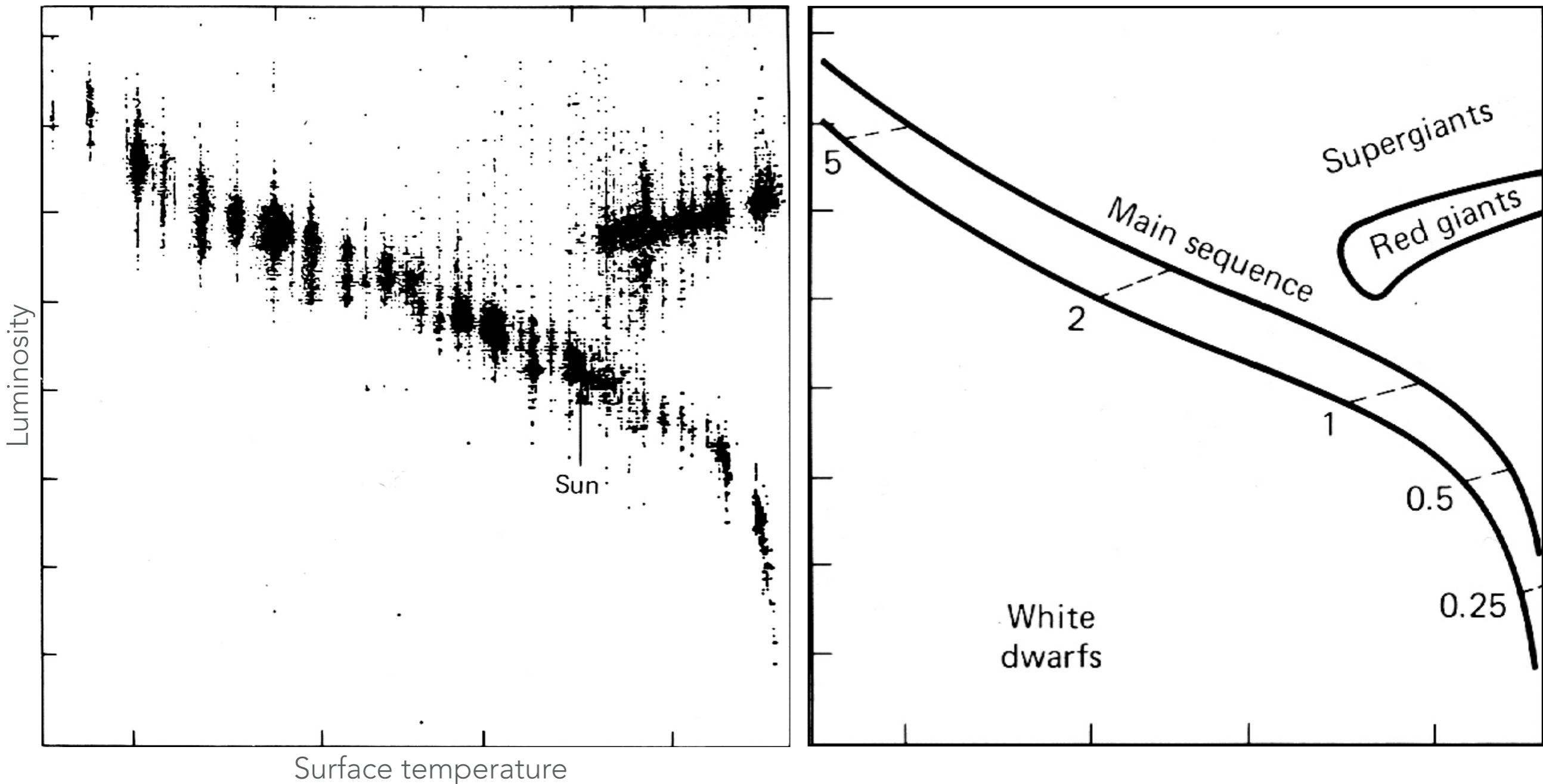


WHY VISUALIZATION?

Computer-based visualization systems provide visual representations of datasets designed to help people carry out tasks more effectively.

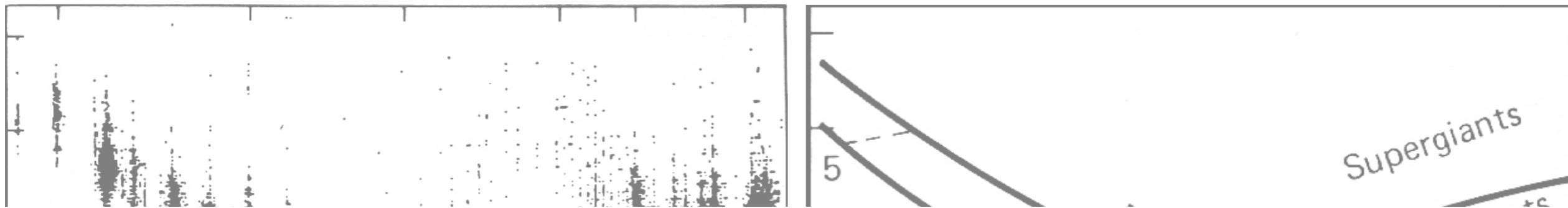


PERCEPTION AND COGNITION



Hertzsprung Russell Diagram and its interpretation

PERCEPTION AND COGNITION



*“Why should we be interested in visualization? Because the human visual system is a pattern seeker of enormous power and subtlety. The eye and the visual cortex of the brain form a **massively parallel processor** that provides **the highest-bandwidth channel** into human cognitive centers.”*

Ware, Colin. Information visualization: perception for design. Elsevier, 2013.



Hertzsprung Russell Diagram and its interpretation

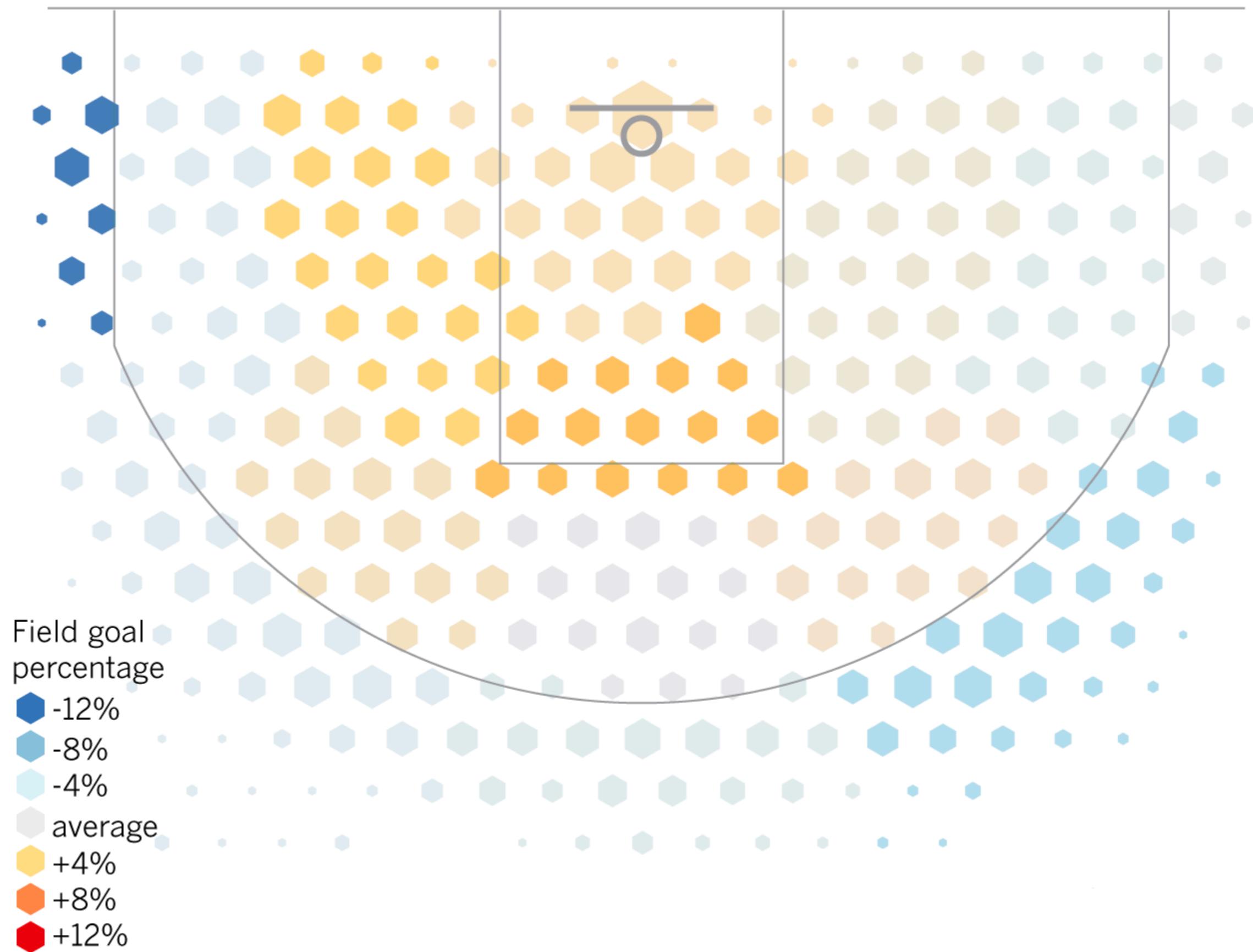
[Source: J.D. Fekete et al. “The Value of Information Visualization”, 2008]

142416496357598475921765968474891728482
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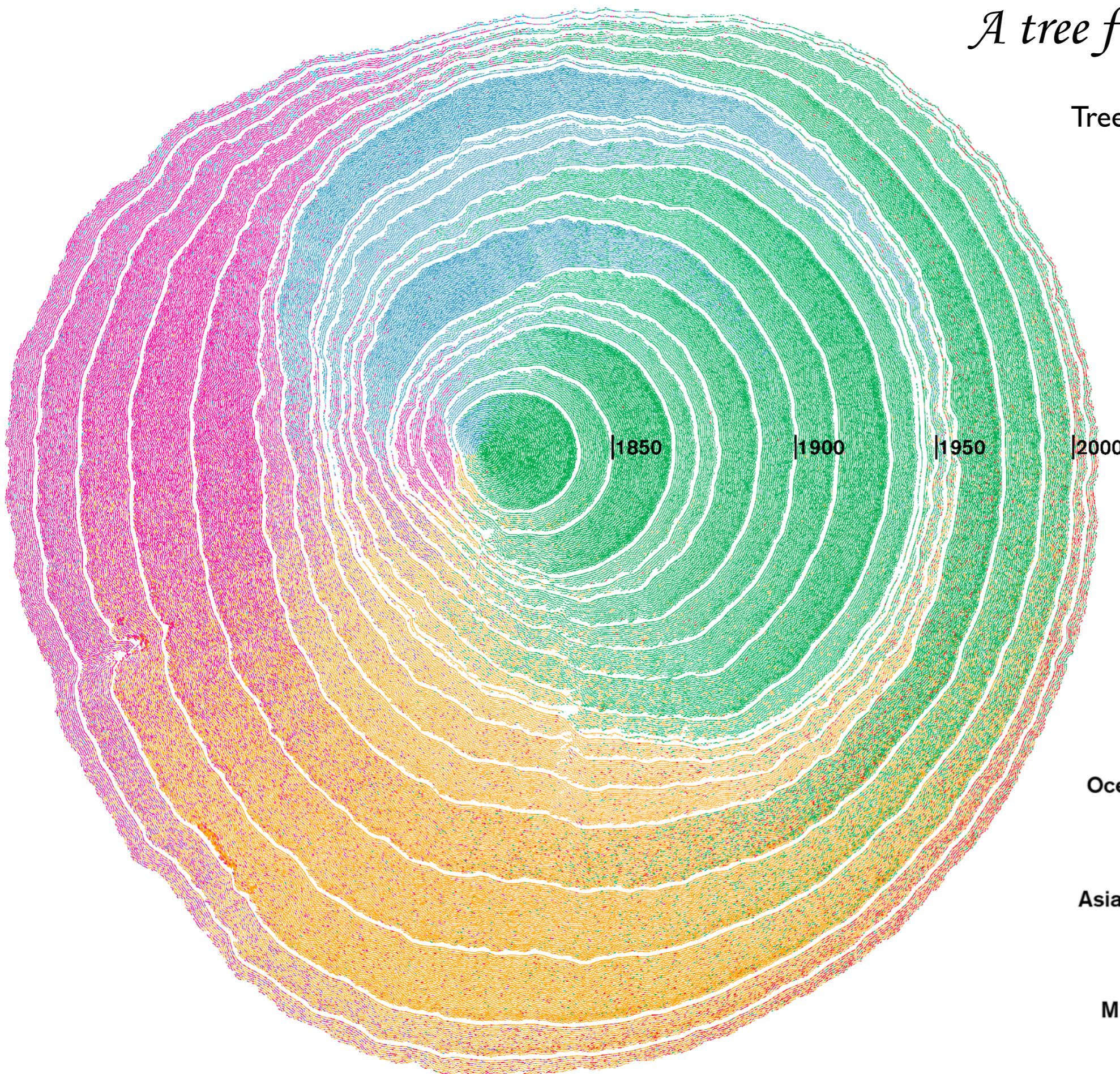
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874241649645757659608149596912456701285
960799164964575127879918712845298496912
22359164964575958819825096**3**576596080596

PURPLE **YELLOW** **RED**
BLACK **RED** **GREEN**
RED **YELLOW** **ORANGE**
BLUE **PURPLE** **BLACK**
RED **GREEN** **ORANGE**

Kobe Bryant vs. league average (1996-2016)

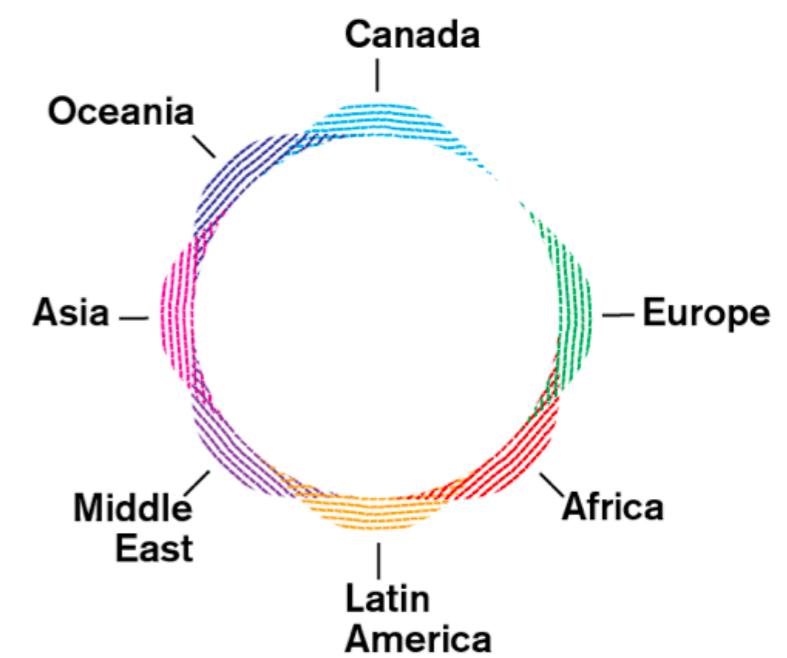


A tree for U.S. immigration



Tree rings showing immigration for
1830-2016

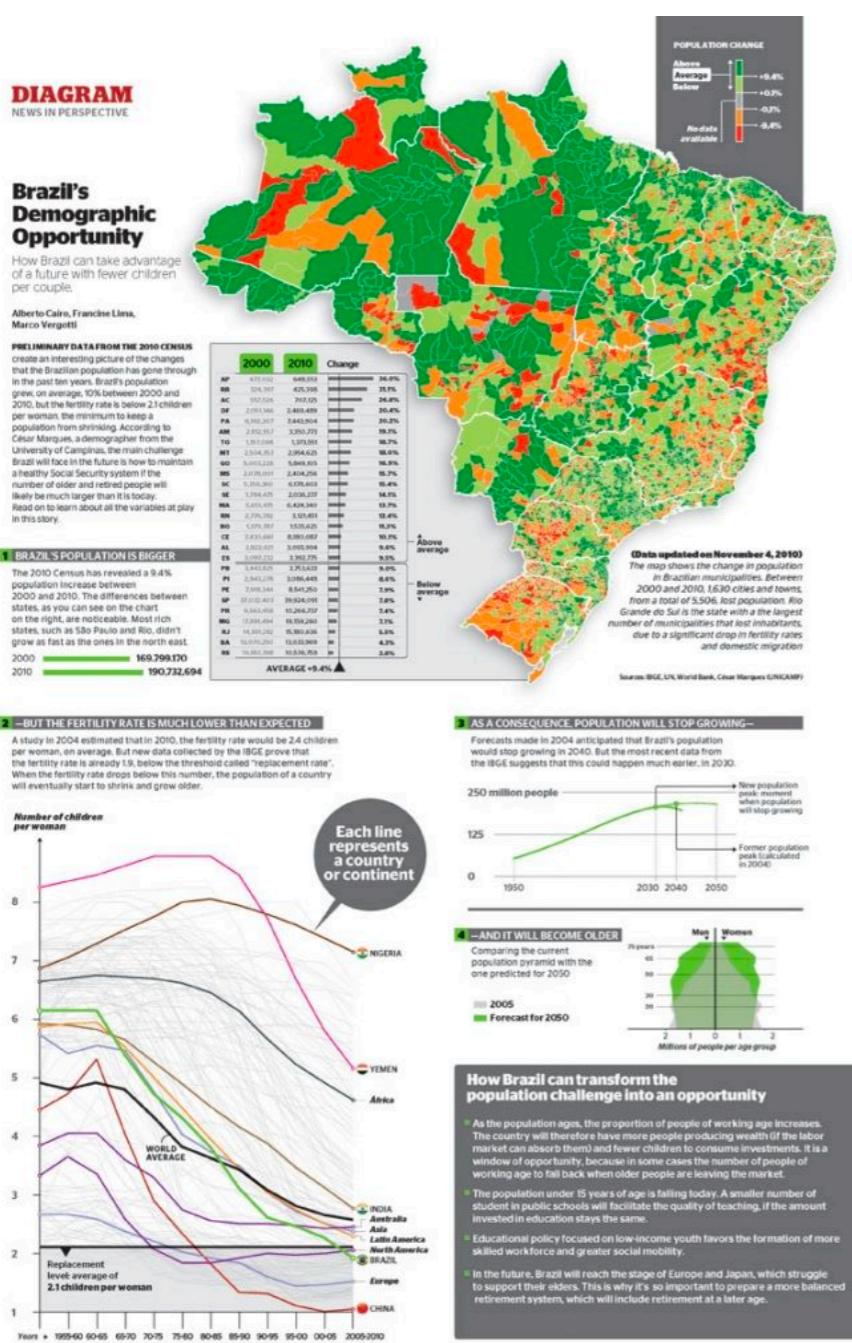
Each dot corresponds to
100 immigrants



MAIN USES OF DATA VISUALIZATION

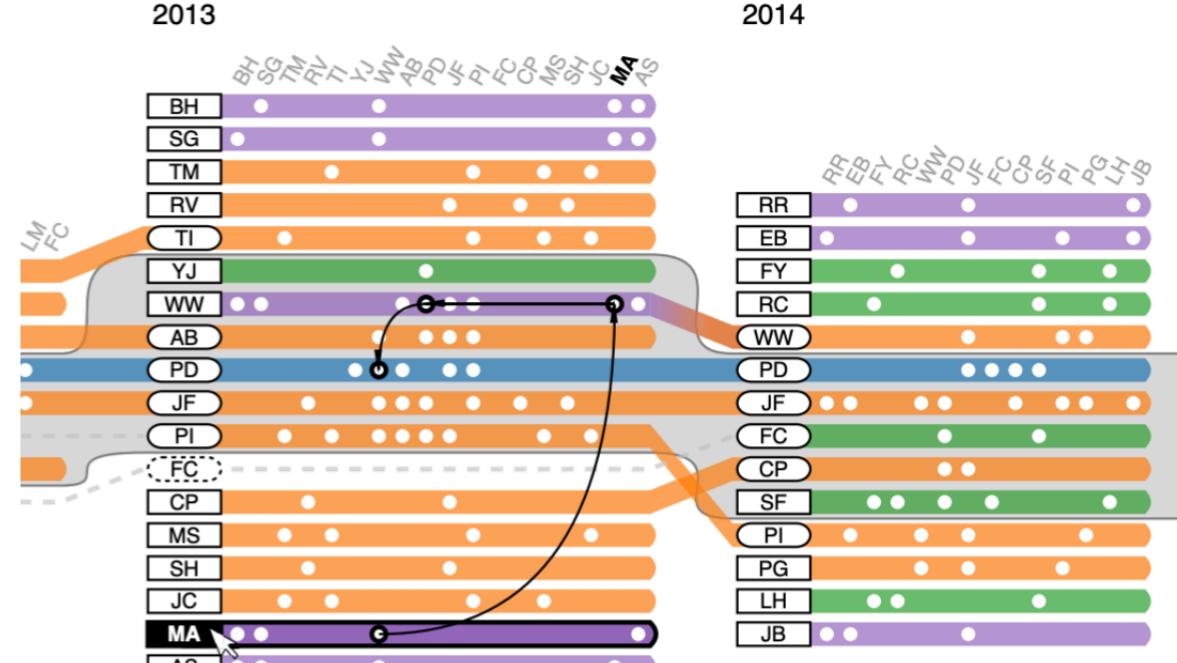
EXPLANATORY

Storytelling



EXPLORATORY

Acquiring insights



This is your brain on visualization....

PERCEPTION FUNDAMENTALS

Visualization design is based on the mapping between data and visual representation

Data



Graphics

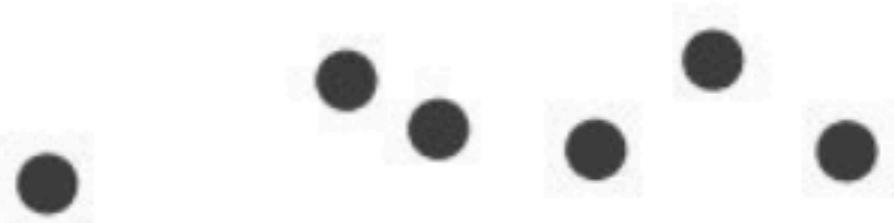
Which representations can I use to encode data?

Which representations are more suitable to ensure I'm conveying the right message?

MARKS

Geometric primitives

→ Points



→ Lines

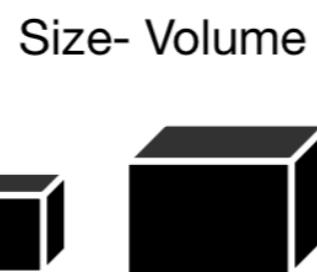
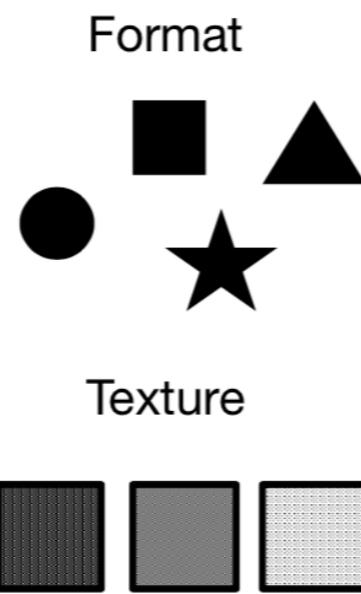
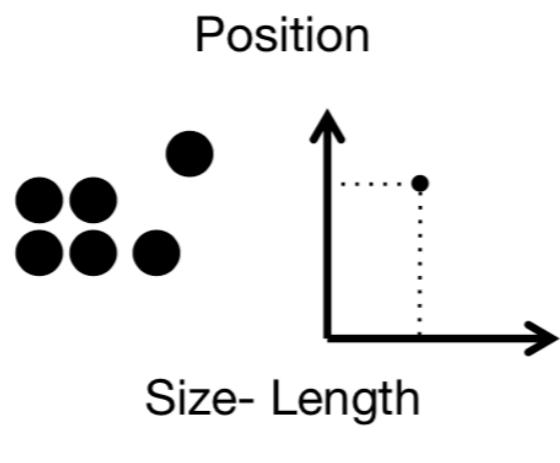


→ Areas



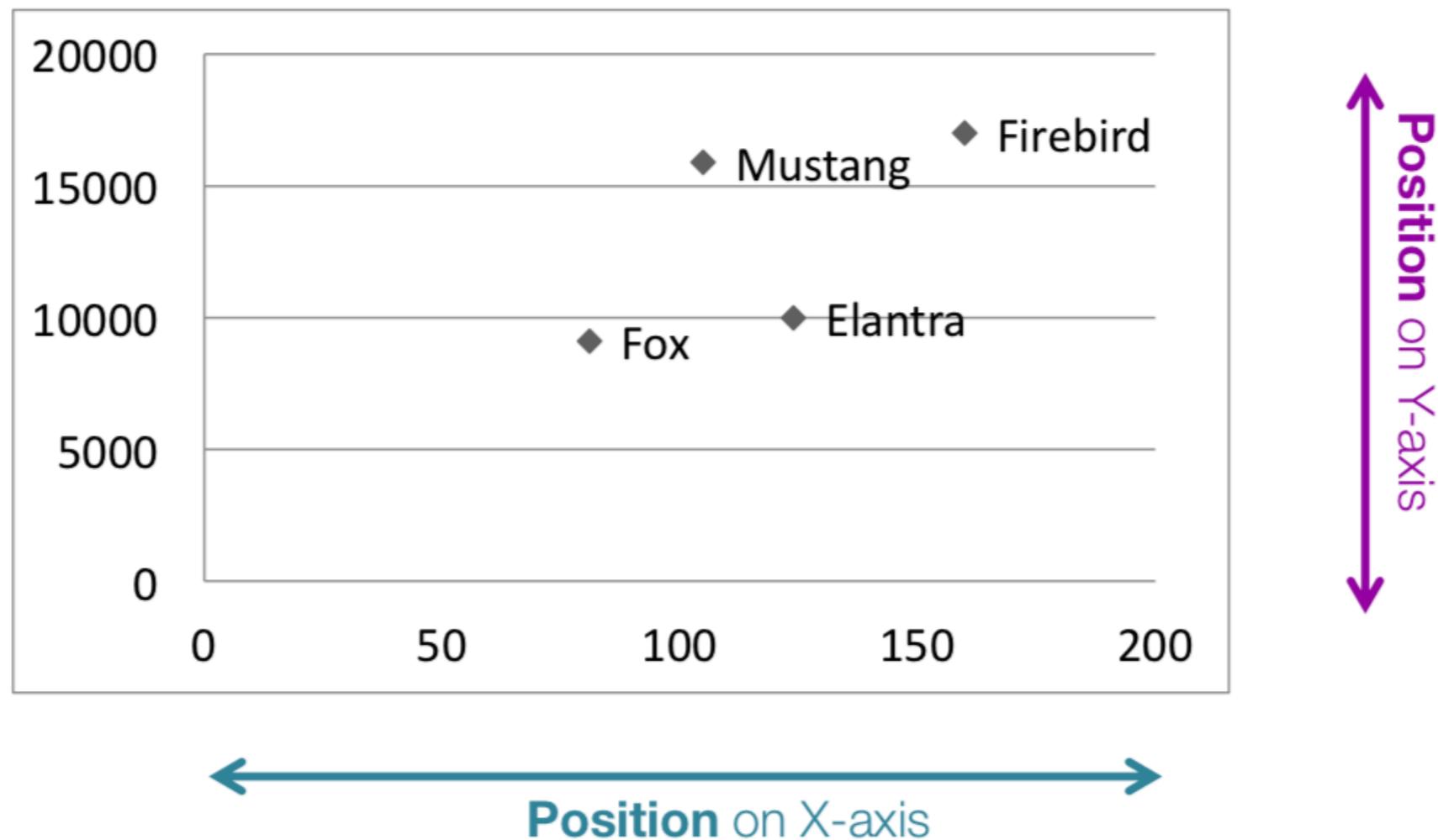
CHANNELS (VISUAL VARIABLES)

Control appearance of marks

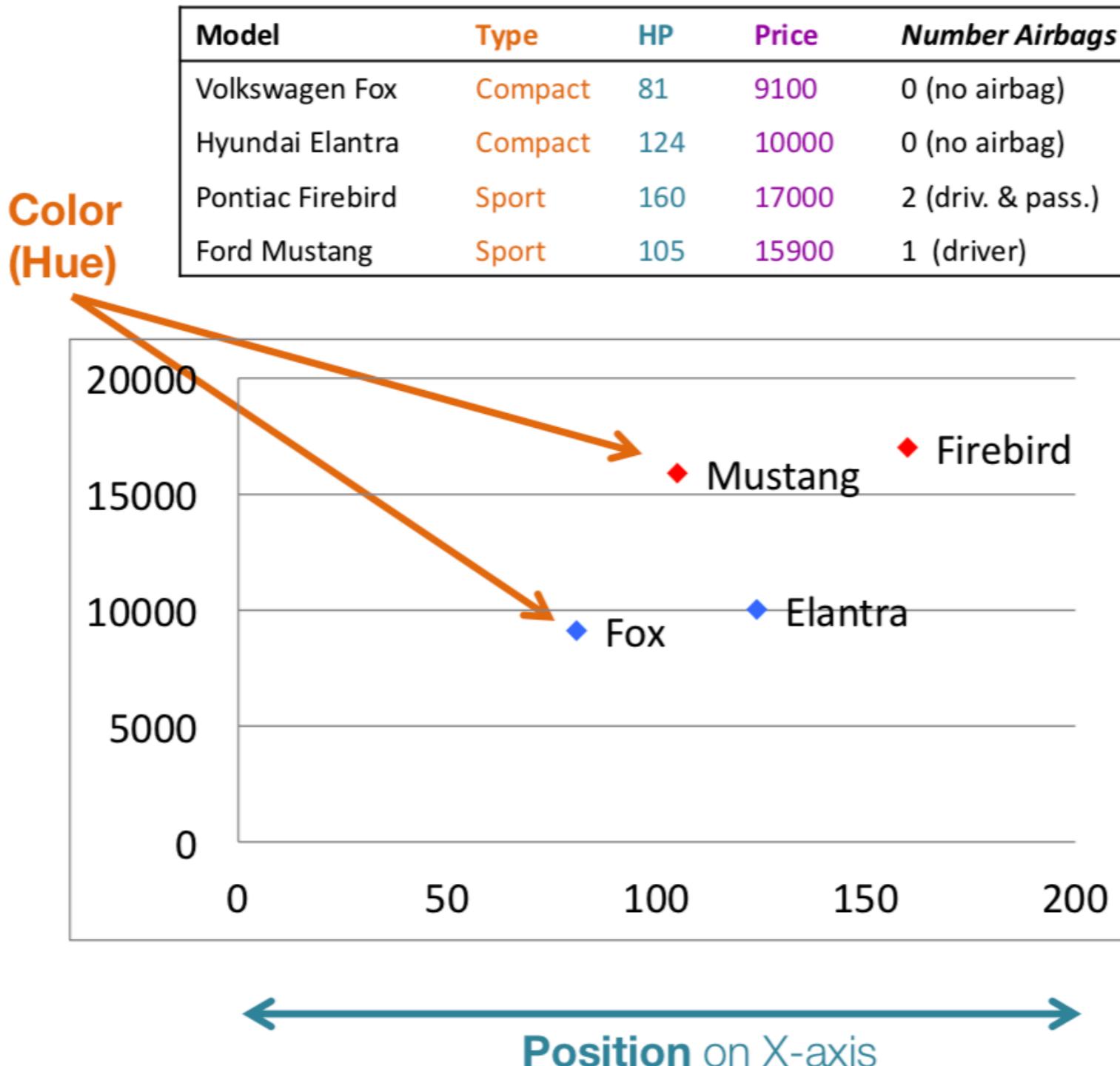


MAPPING DATA TO VISUAL VARIABLES

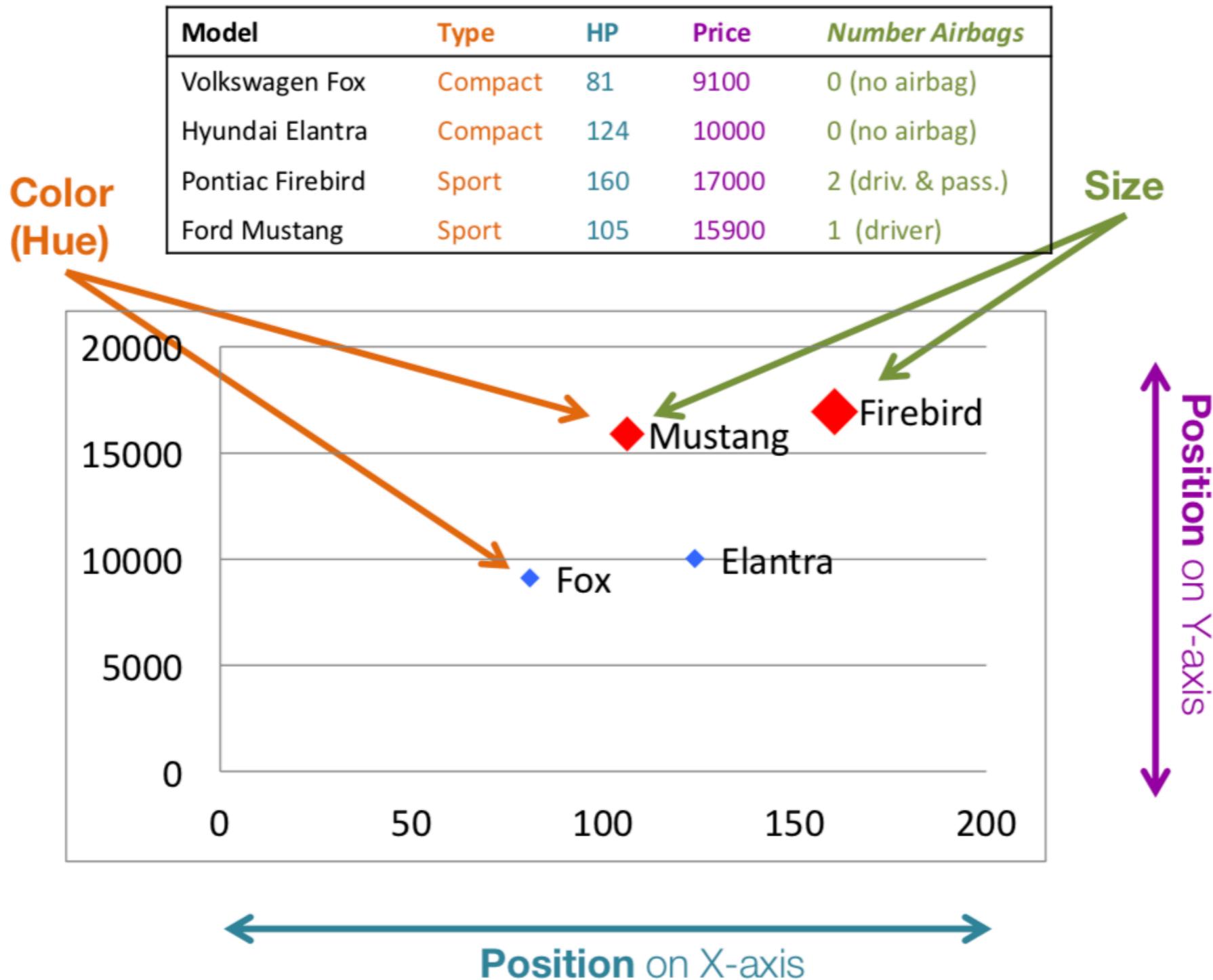
Model	Type	HP	Price	Number Airbags
Volkswagen Fox	Compact	81	9100	0 (no airbag)
Hyundai Elantra	Compact	124	10000	0 (no airbag)
Pontiac Firebird	Sport	160	17000	2 (driv. & pass.)
Ford Mustang	Sport	105	15900	1 (driver)



MAPPING DATA TO VISUAL VARIABLES



MAPPING DATA TO VISUAL VARIABLES



Which representations can I use to encode data?

Expressiveness principle: use adequate/suitable data representations

Encodings should convey all, and only, the information of associated attributes.

e.g. Ordinal data representation should convey “order”; similarly, “categorical data” should not be shown in a way that implies order.

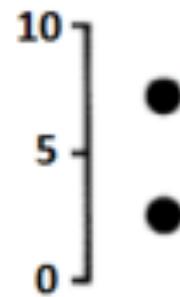
**Which representations are more suitable to ensure
I'm conveying the right message?**

**Effectiveness principle:
choosing the best representation to your data**

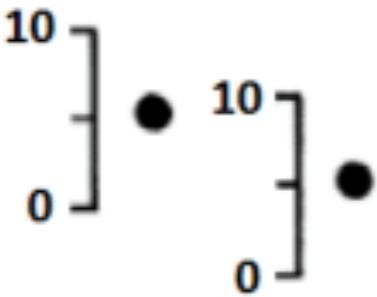
Importance of attributes should match the “saliency” of the channel;

Most important attributes should be encoded using the most effective and noticeable channels.

Position Common Scale



Position Non-Aligned Scale



Length



Direction



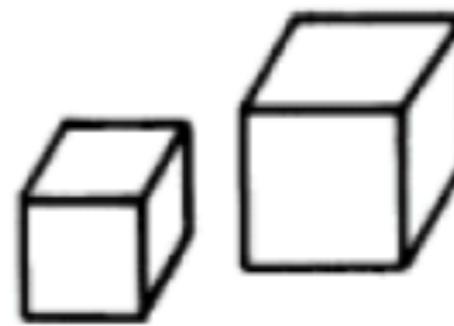
Angle



Area



Volume



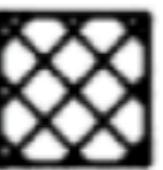
Curvature



Shape



Shading



Color saturation



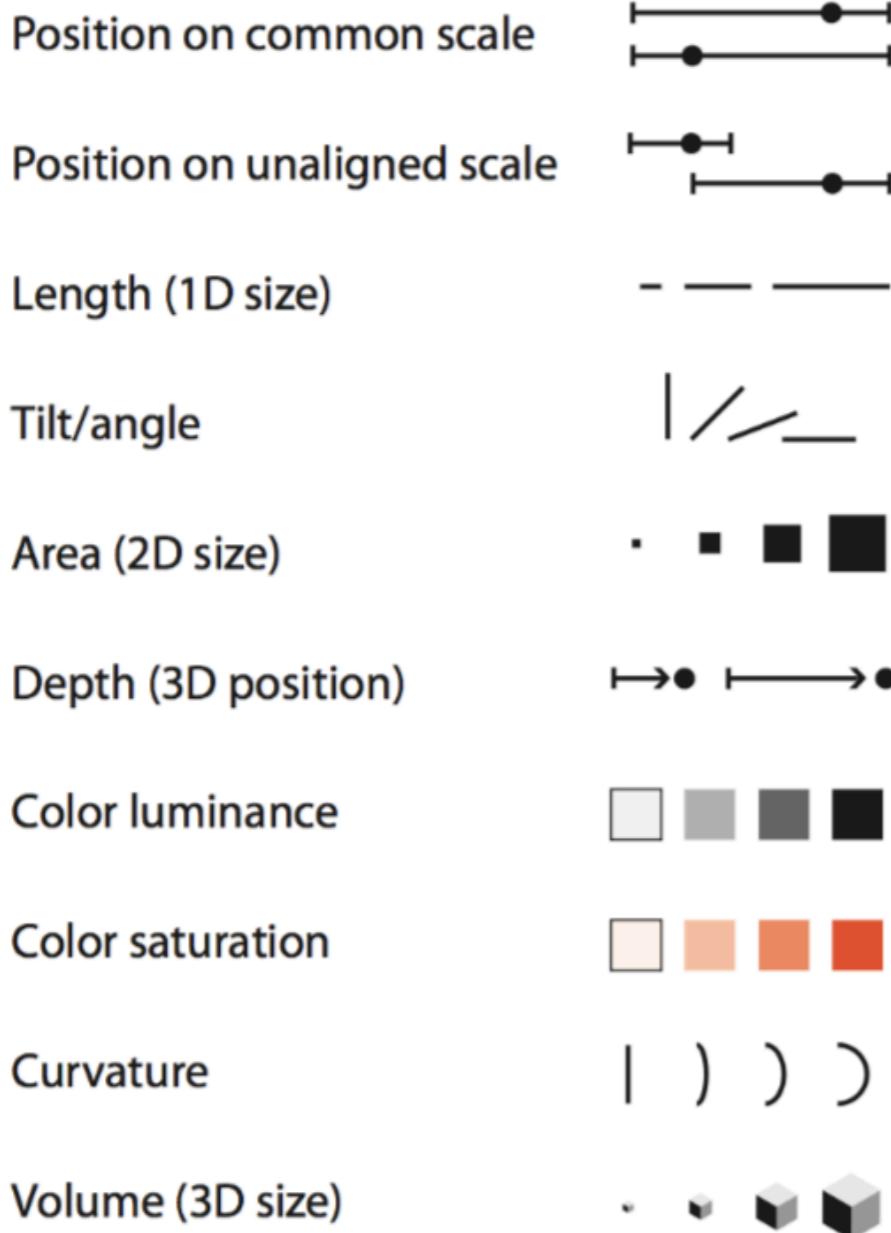
Hue



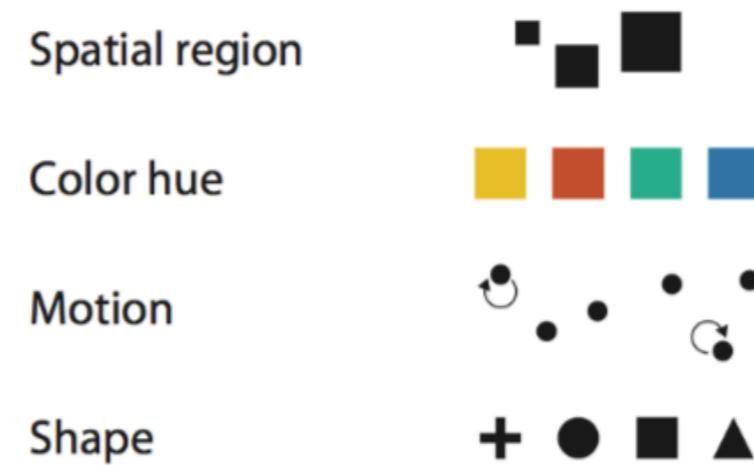
EFFECTIVENESS PRINCIPLE

Some variables are perceptually better than others

④ Magnitude Channels: Ordered Attributes

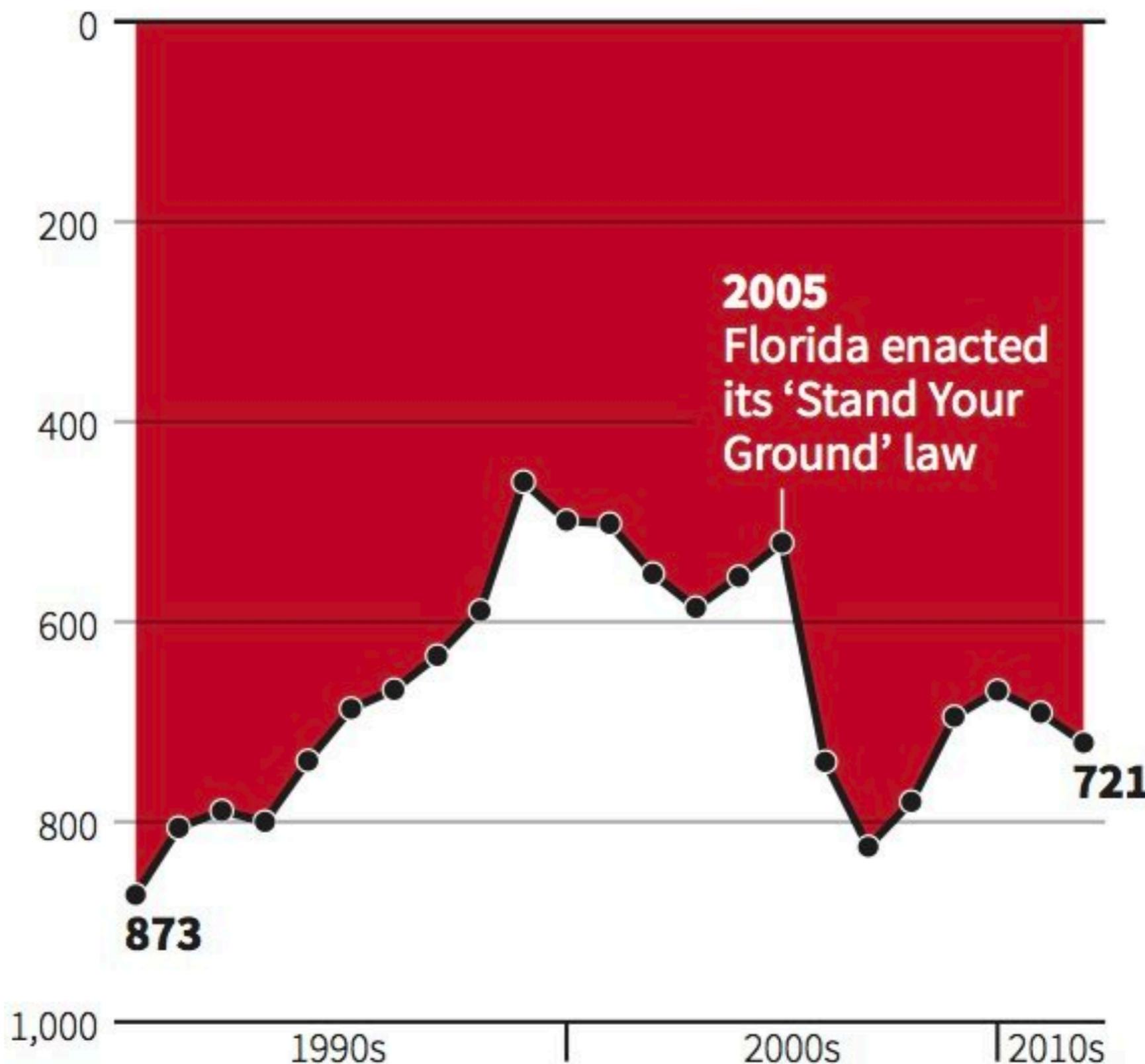


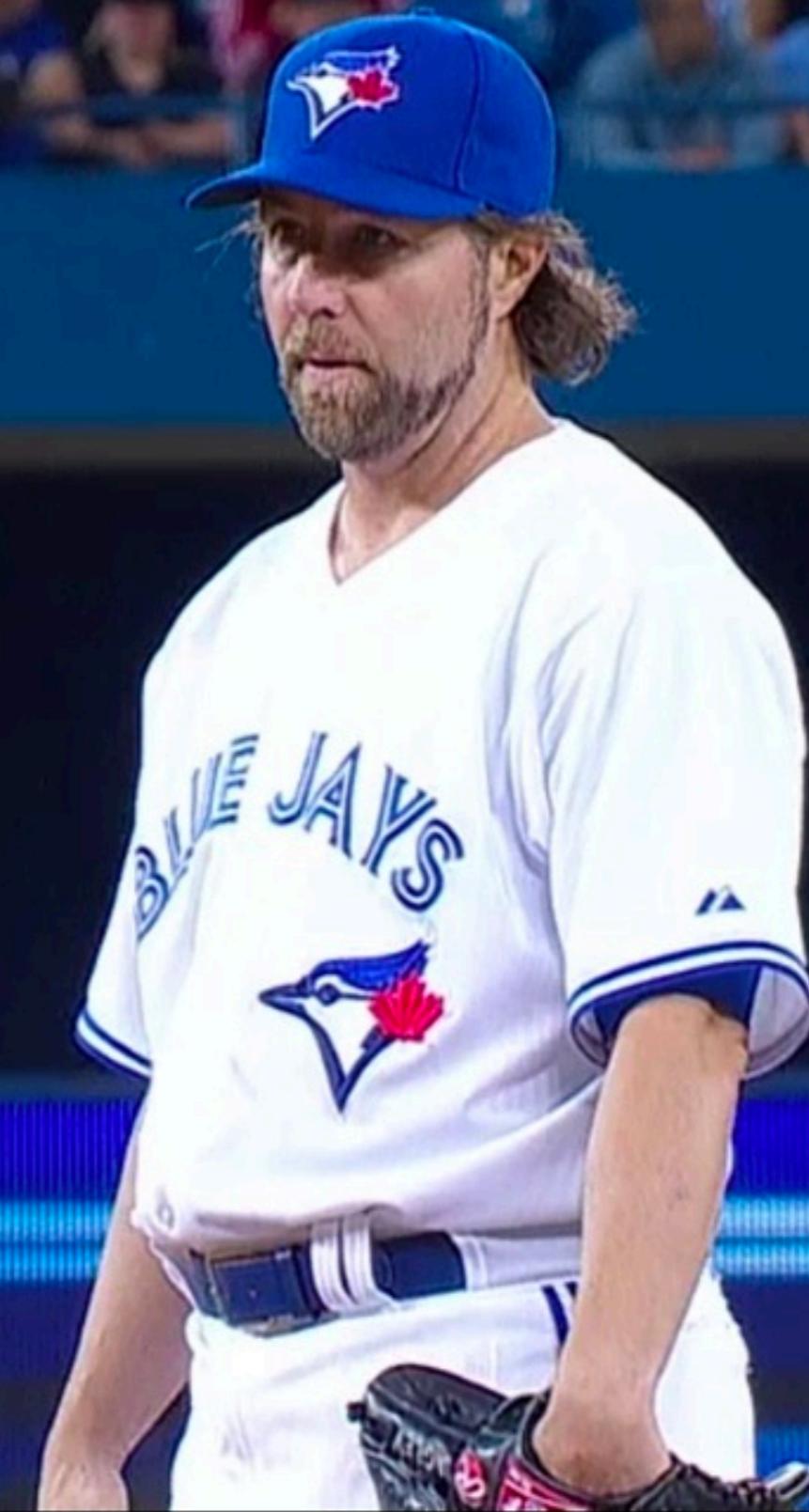
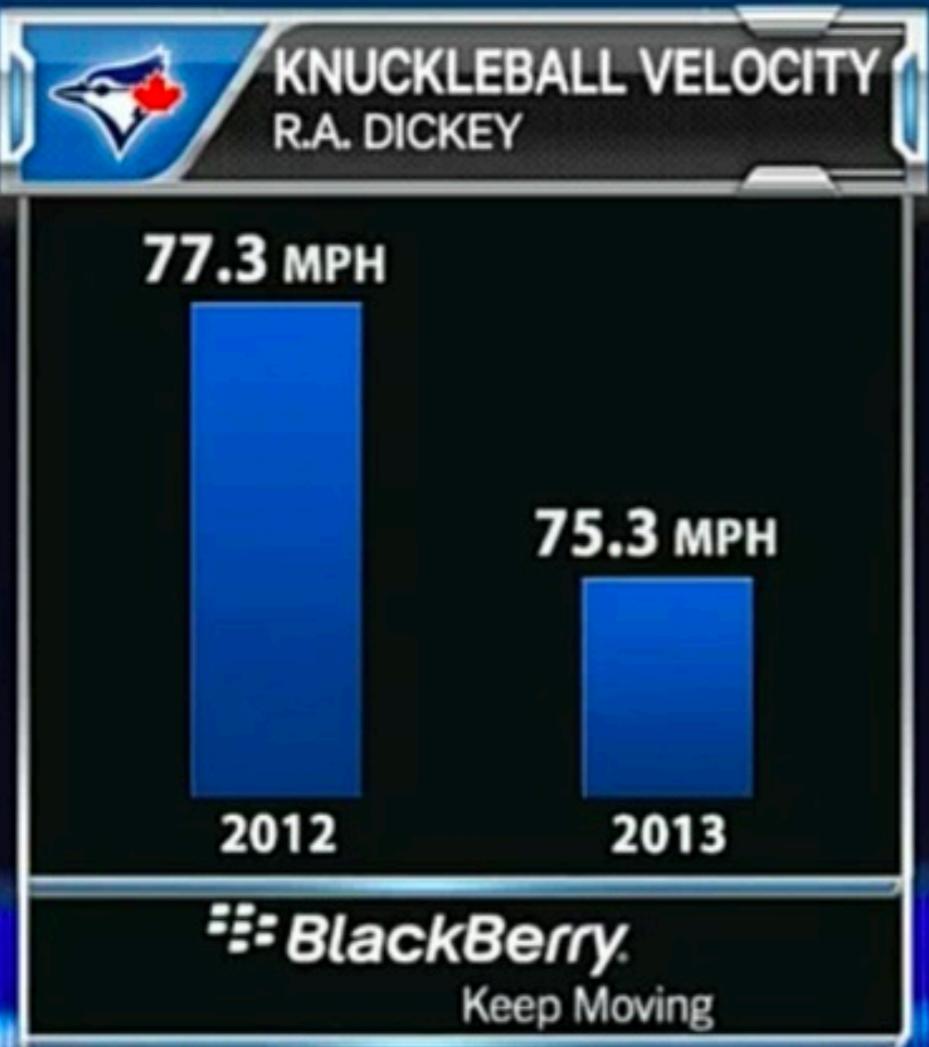
④ Identity Channels: Categorical Attributes

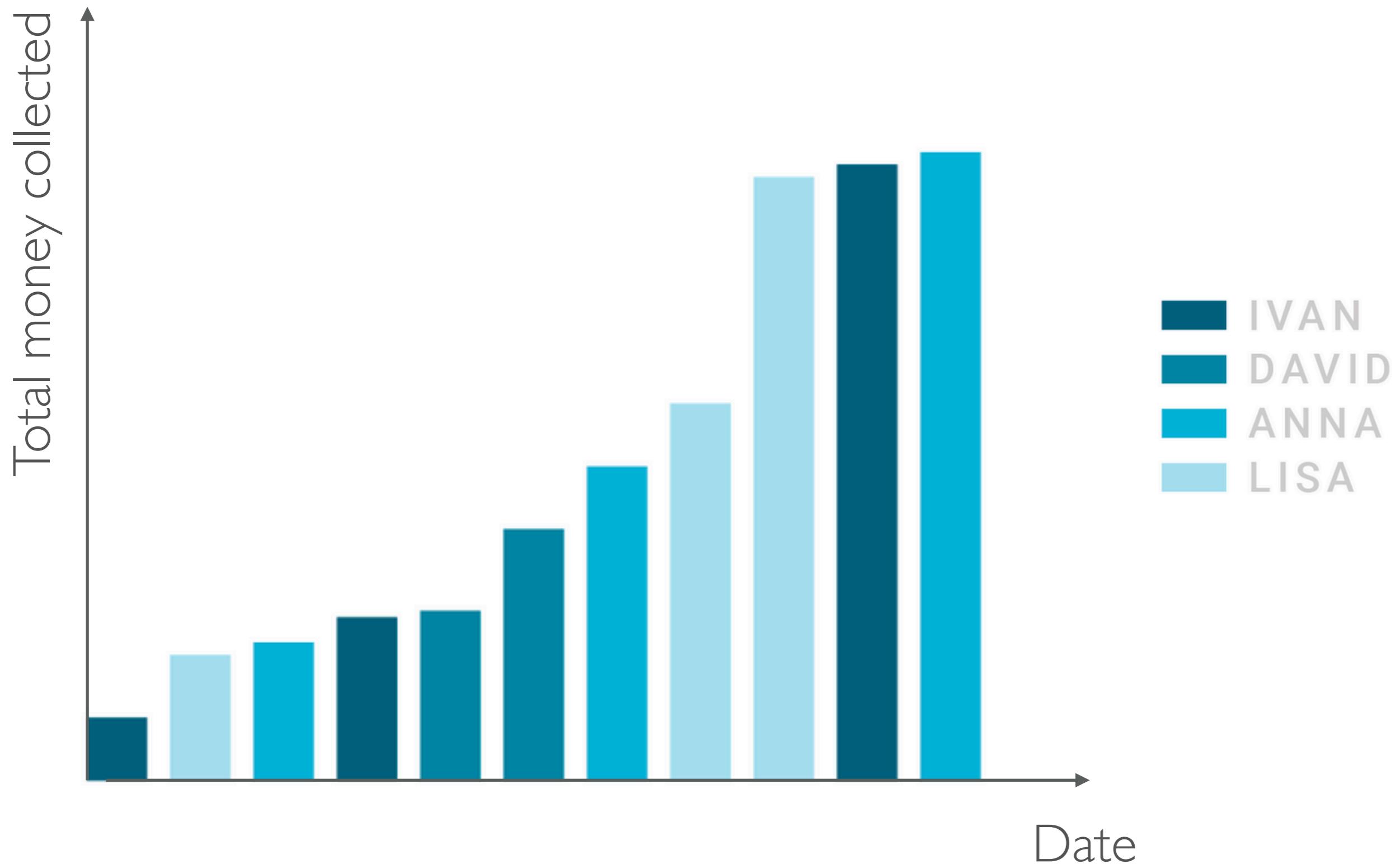


Gun deaths in Florida

Number of murders committed using firearms

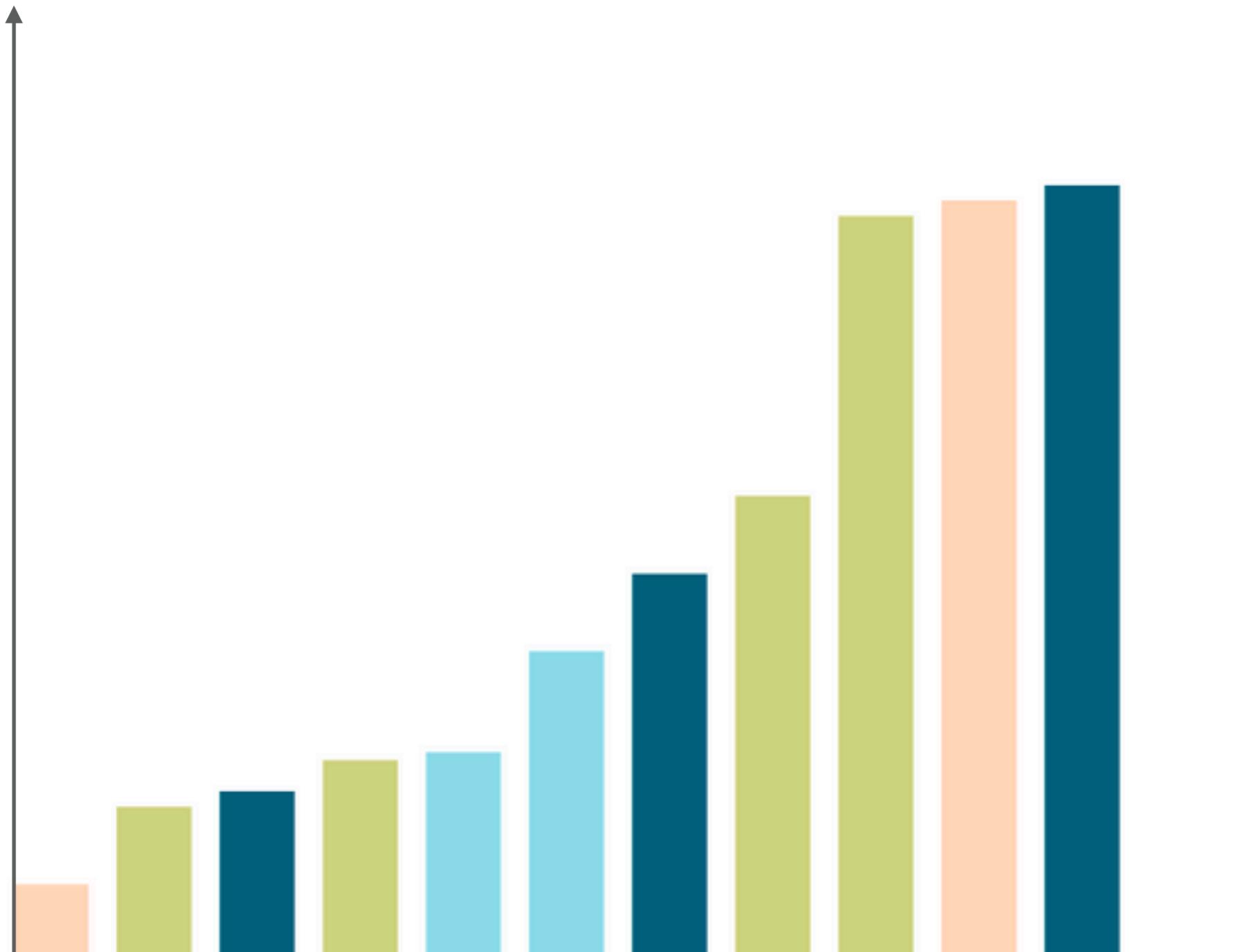




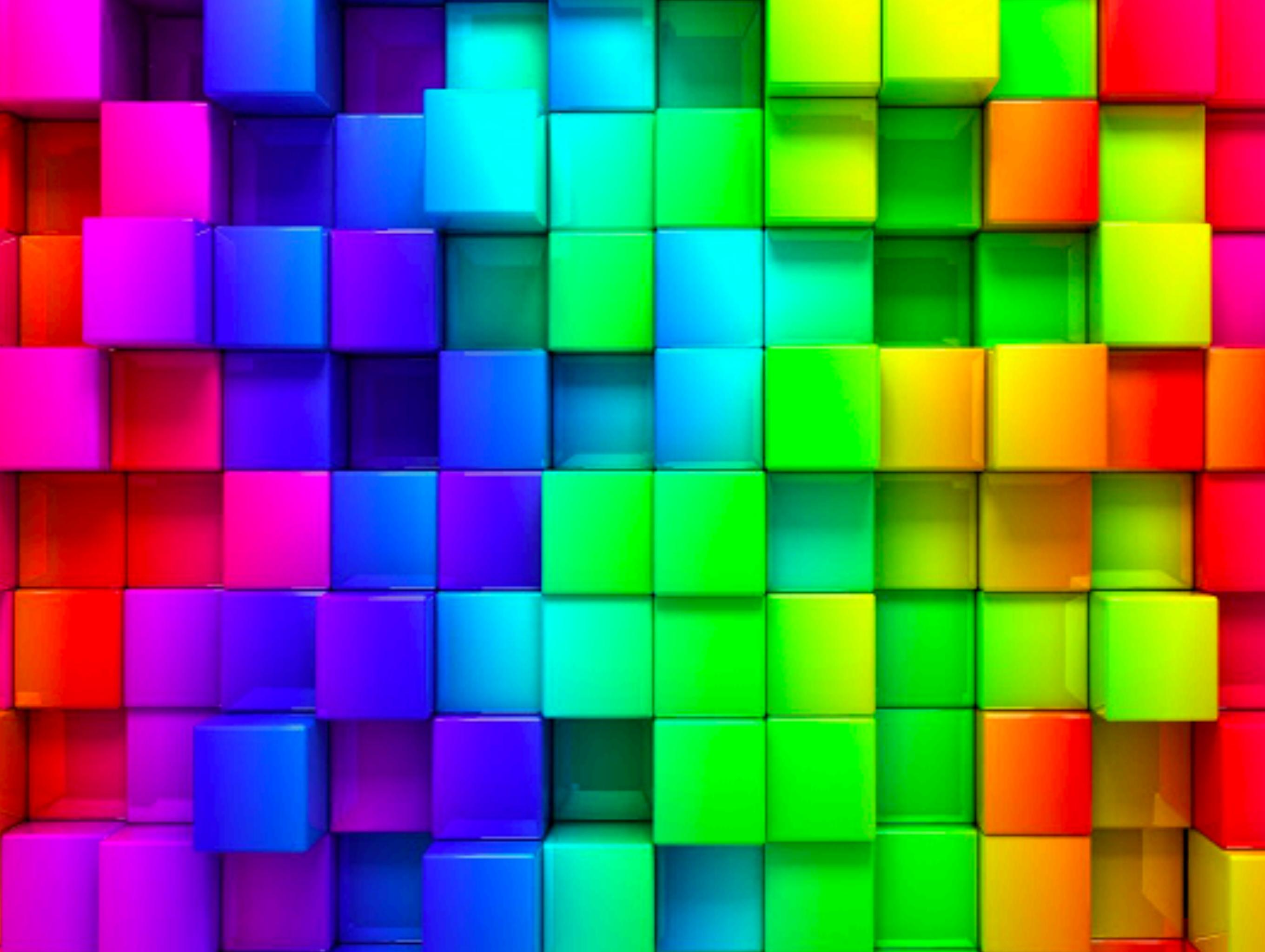


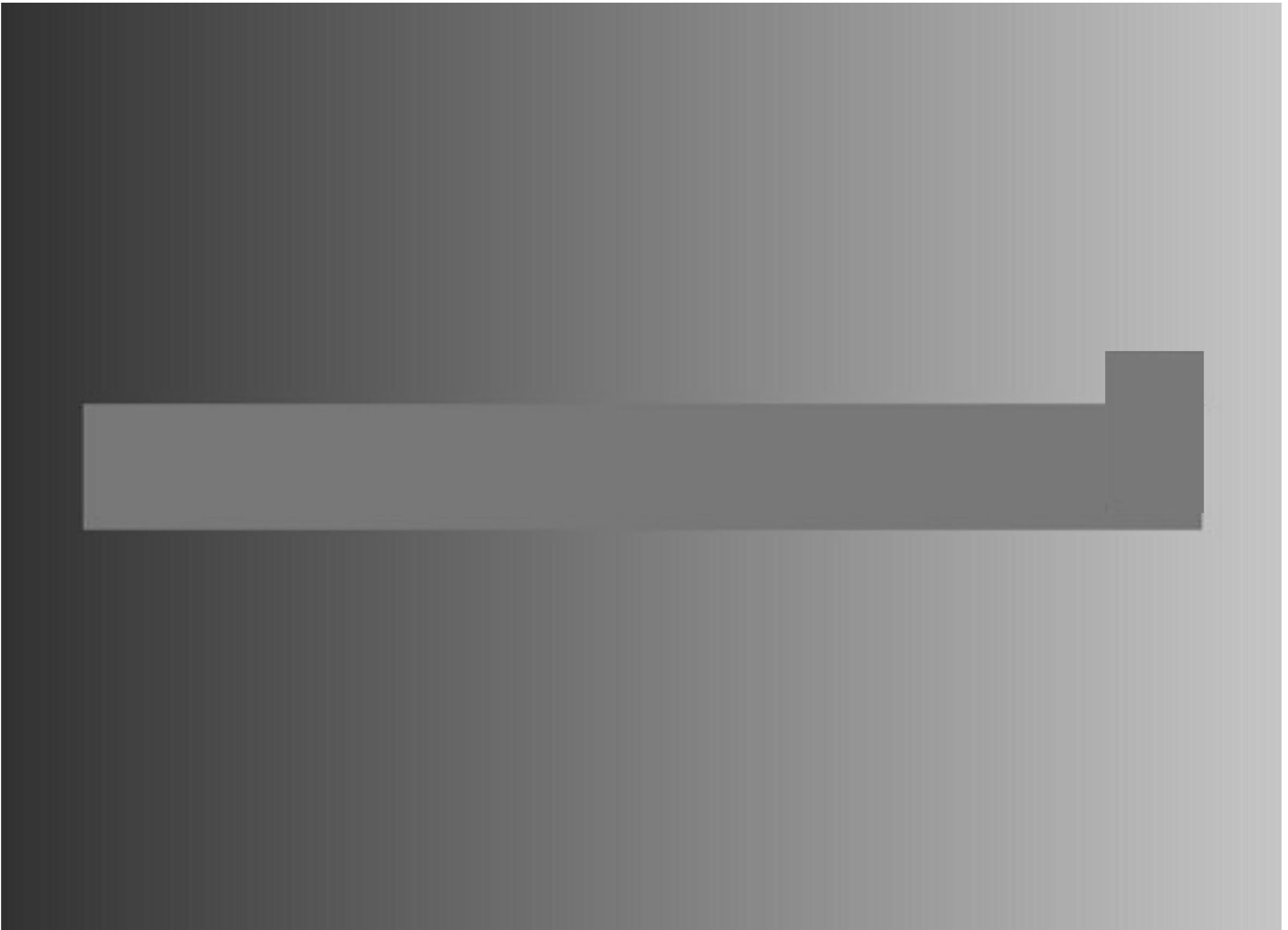
Total money collected

IVAN
DAVID
ANNA
LISA



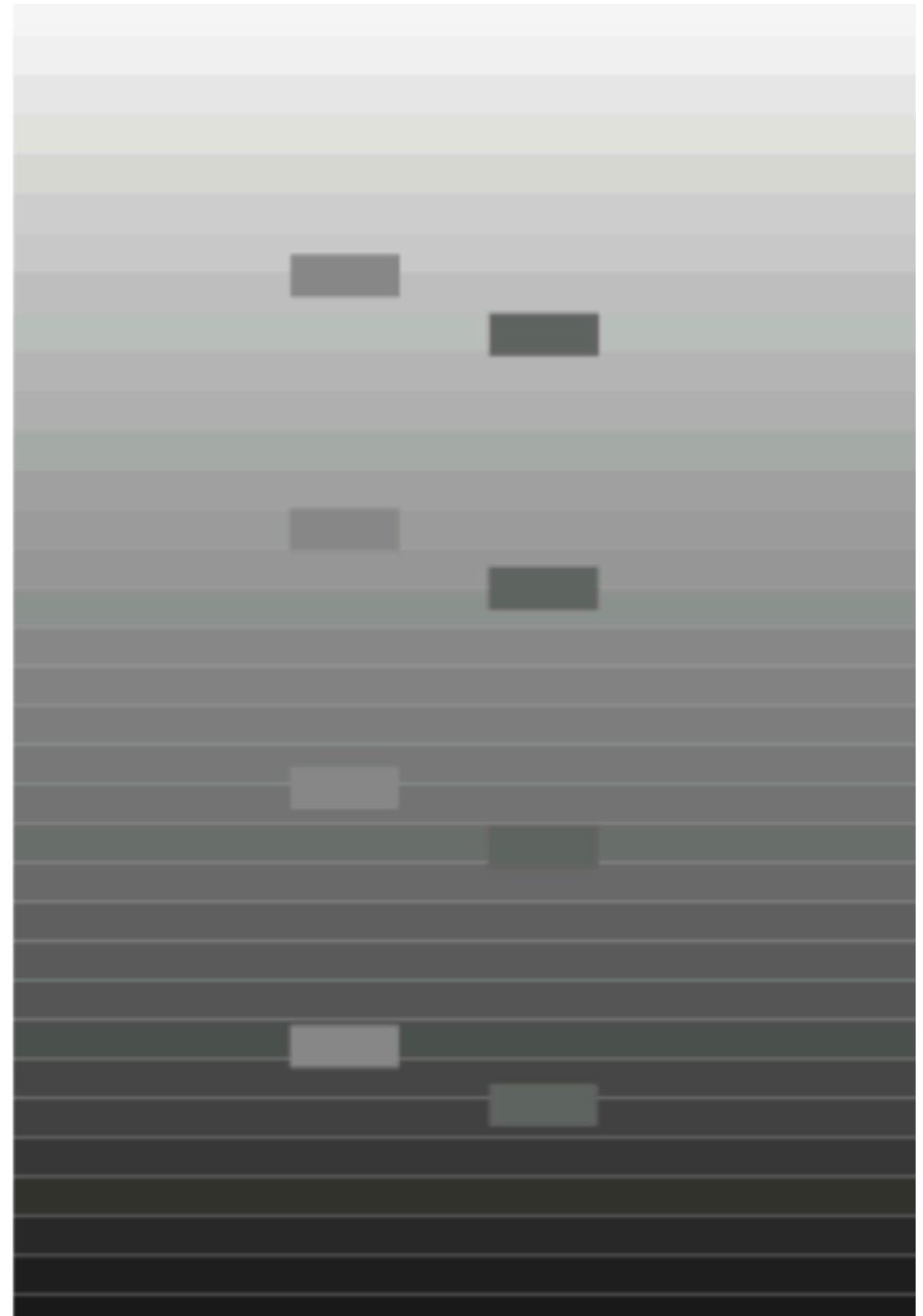
Date

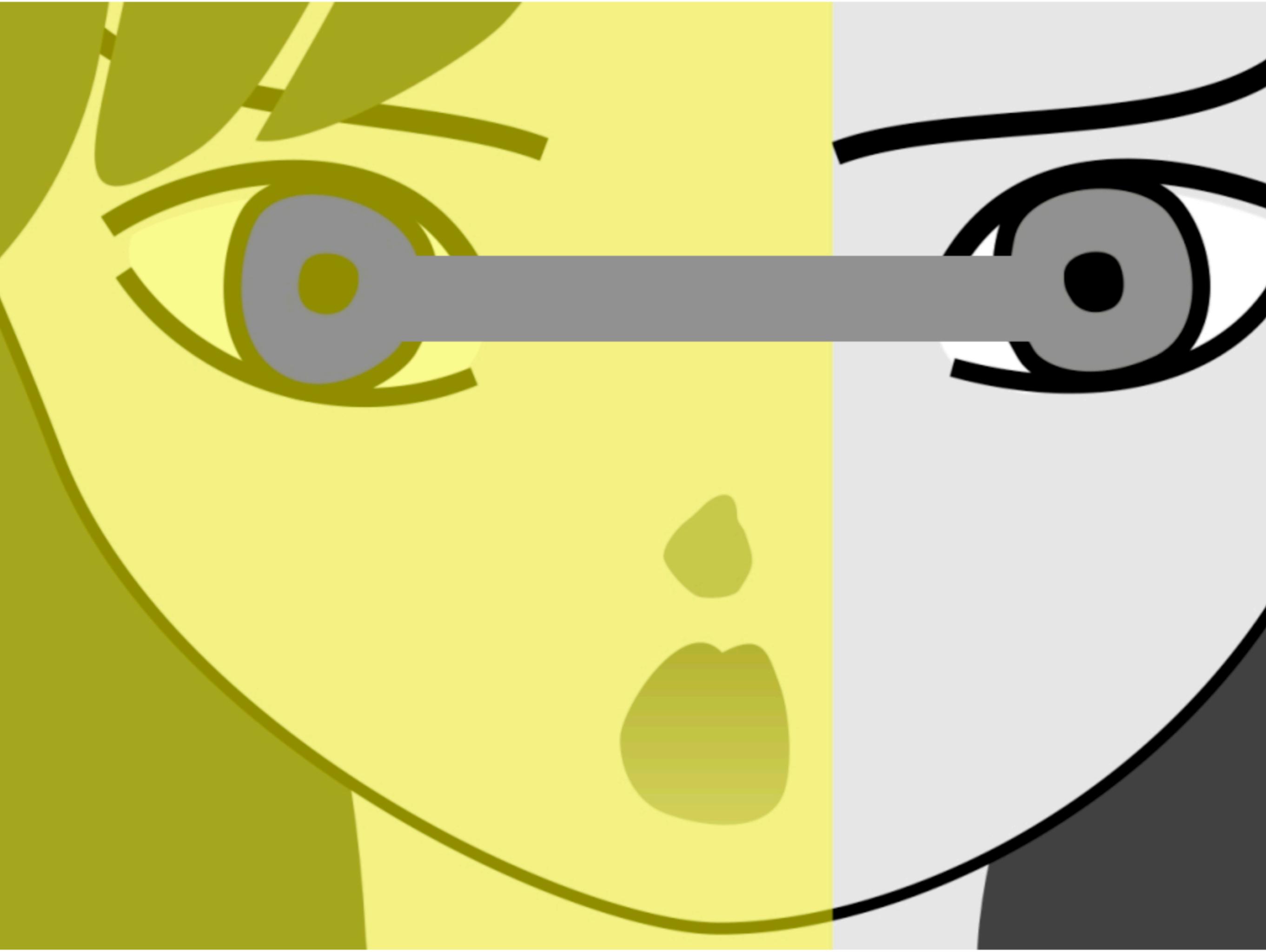




COLOR PERCEPTION IS LOCAL

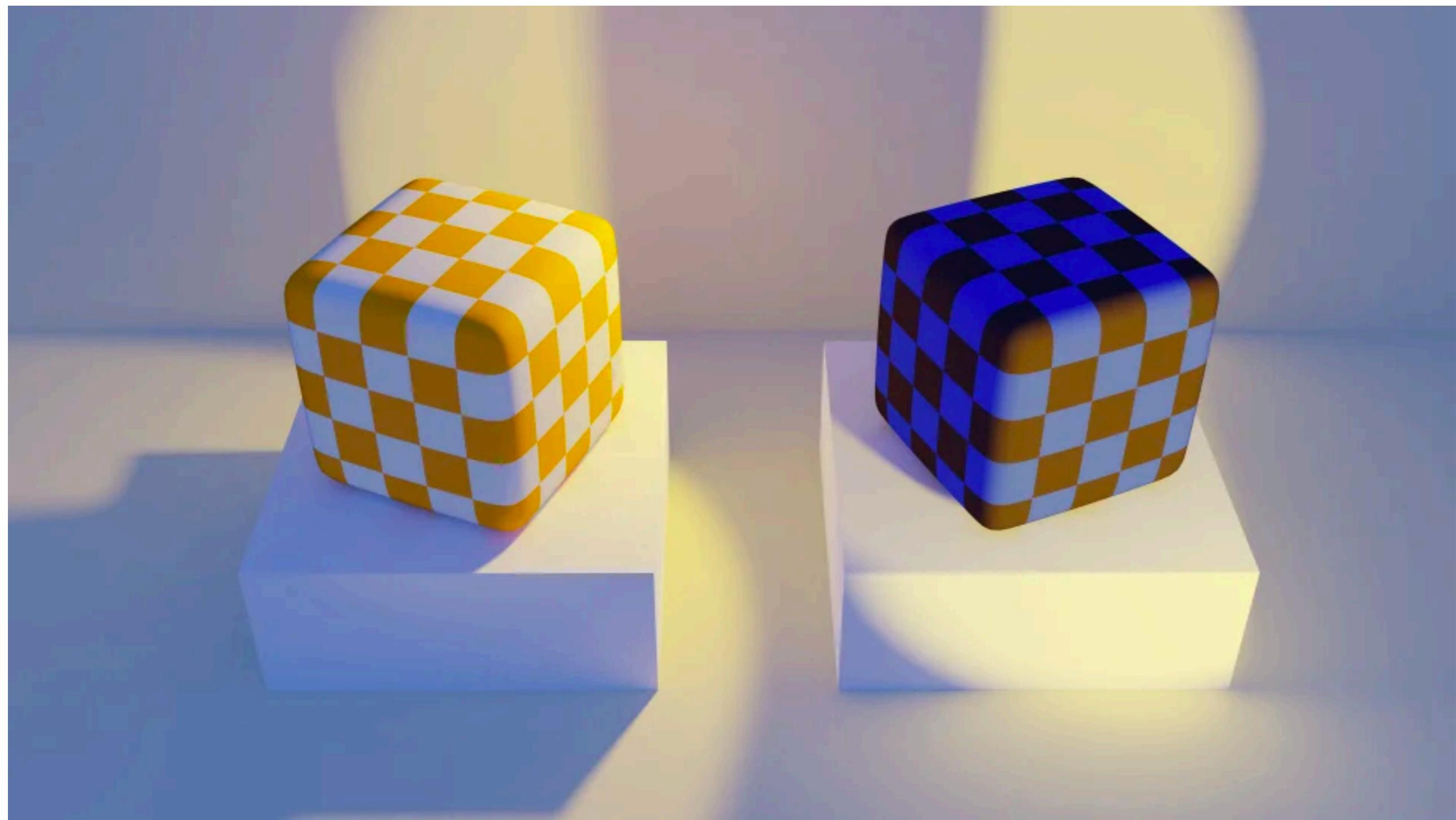
- Luminance perception is not absolute, but contrast relative ... and local!
- Discern objects(foreground) from background
- Gray color scales are not recommended for more than 5 segments... too “imprecise” to convey quantitative data





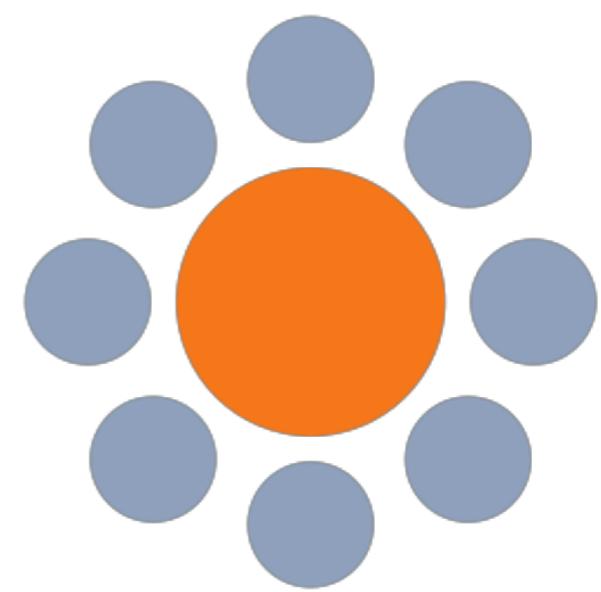
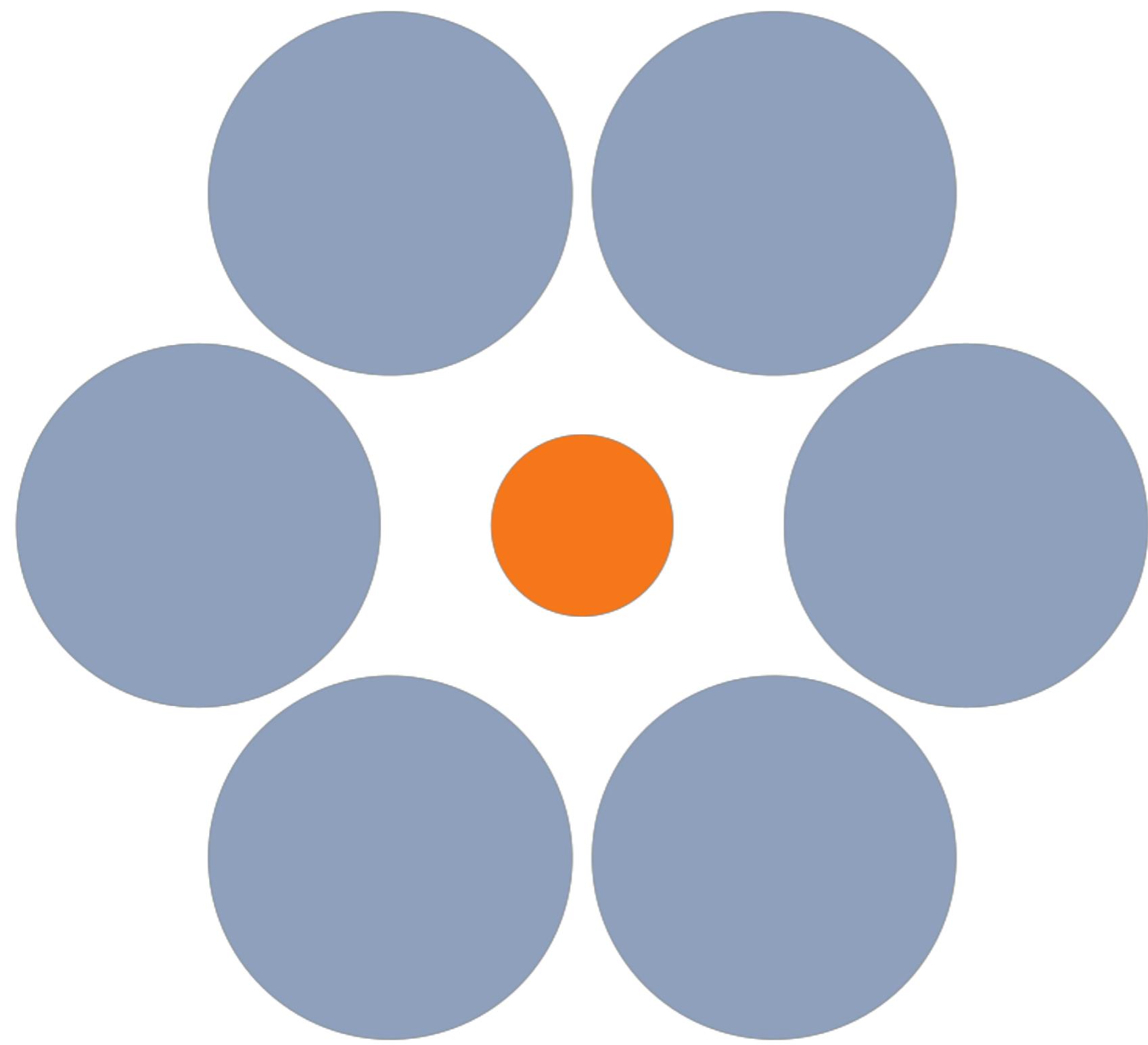


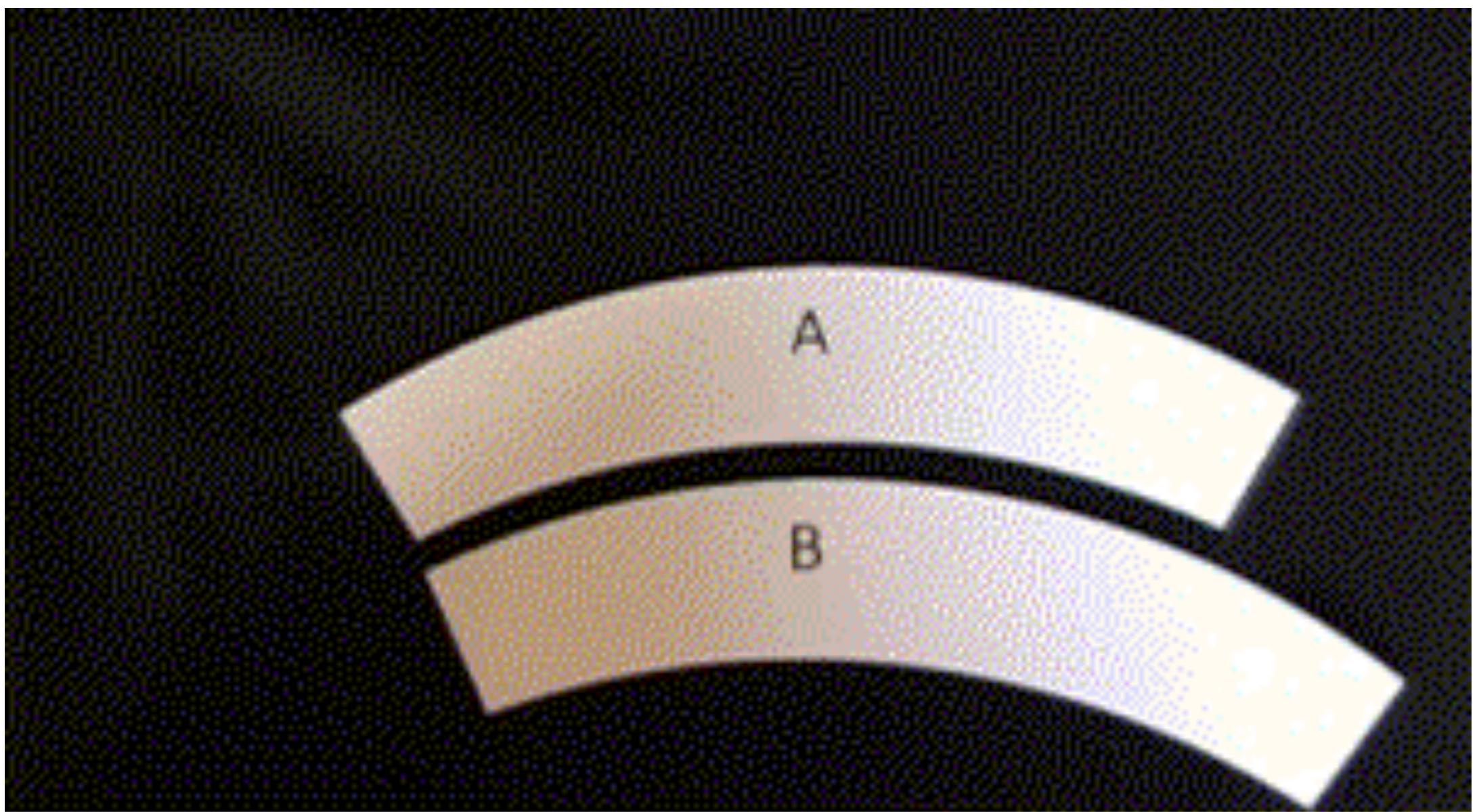


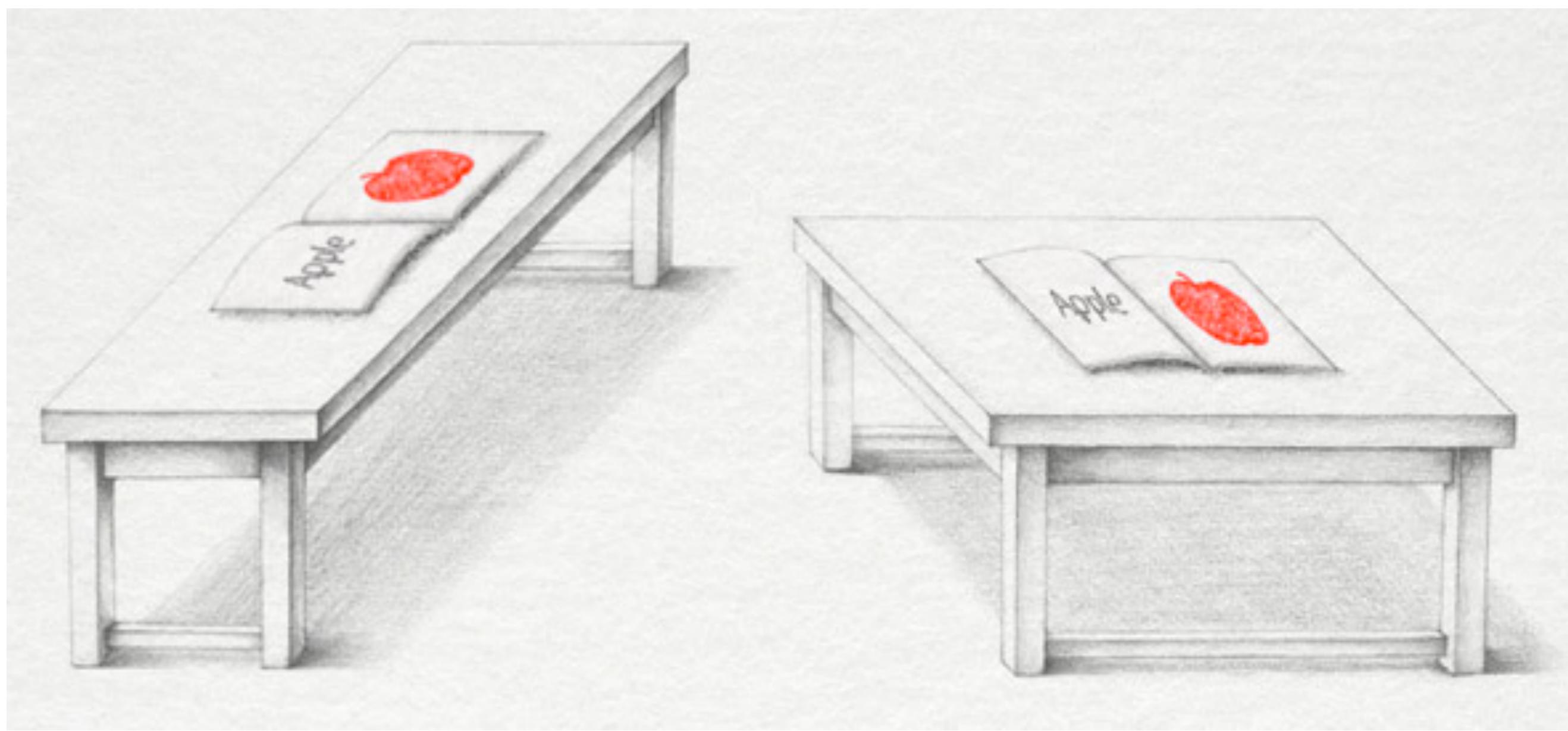


length?

SIZE?

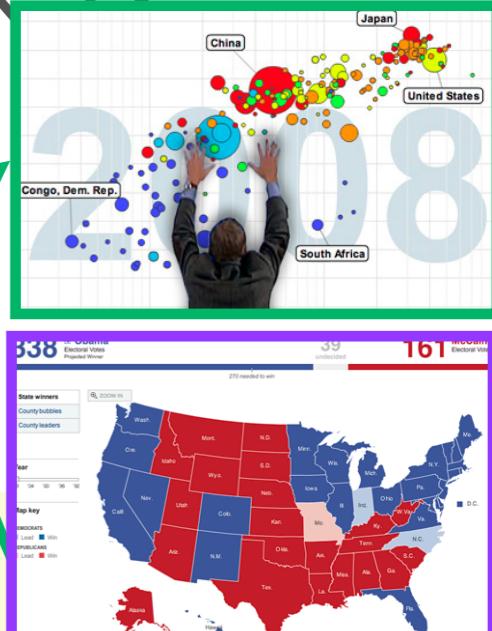




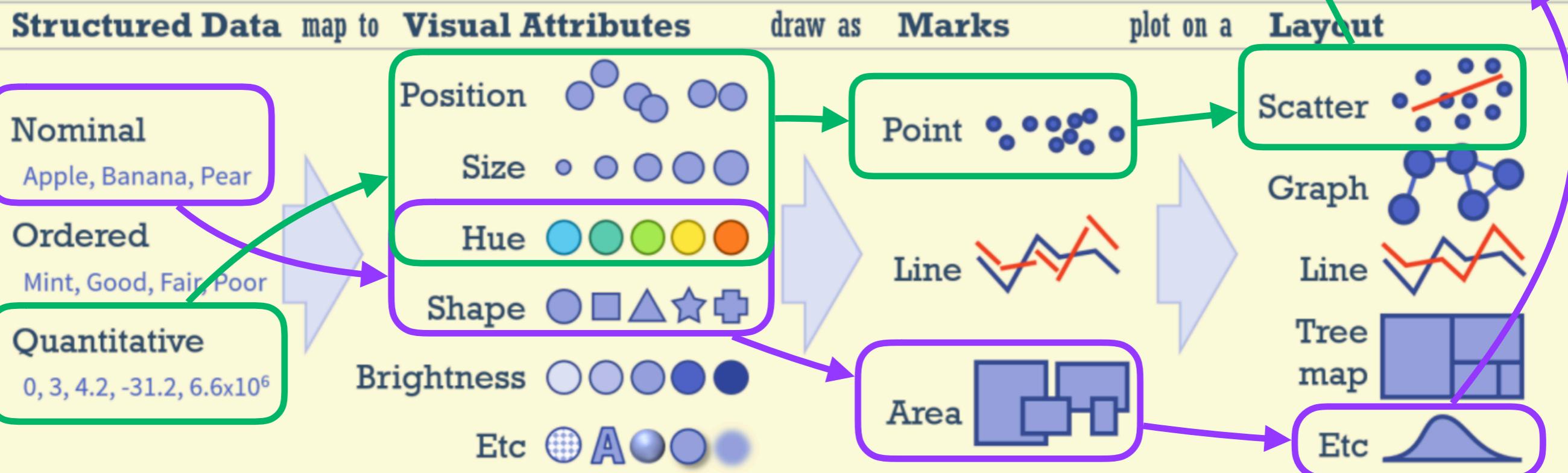


PUTTING IT ALL TOGETHER

VISUALIZATION ENCODING



Visualization Encoding Pipeline



KNOW YOUR USER'S TASK

“Every [designed] thing is best at something, and worst at something else”

— Bill Buxton

"A tool that serves well for one task can be poorly suited for another, for exactly the same dataset. The task of the users is an equally important constraint for a vis designer as the kind of data that the users have"

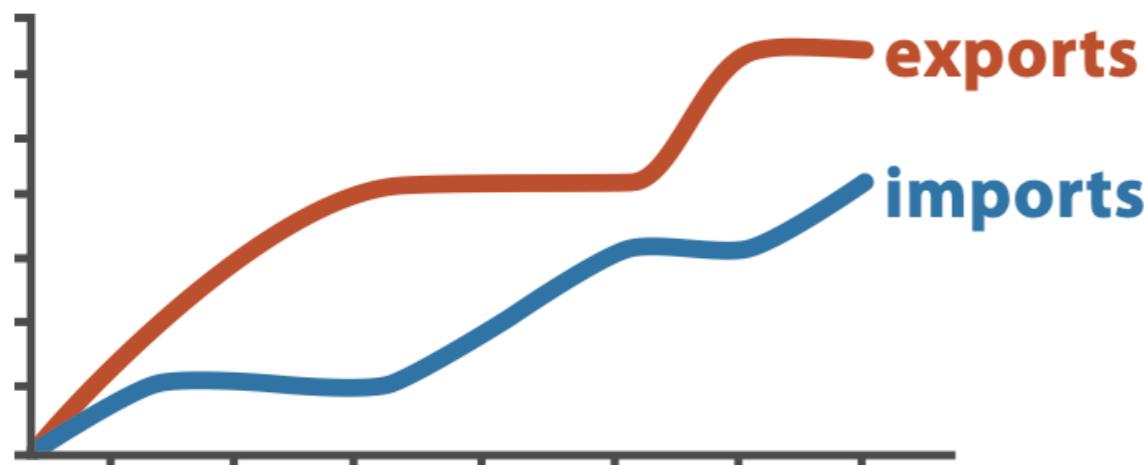
— Tamara Munzner

DON'T JUST DRAW WHAT YOU'RE GIVEN!

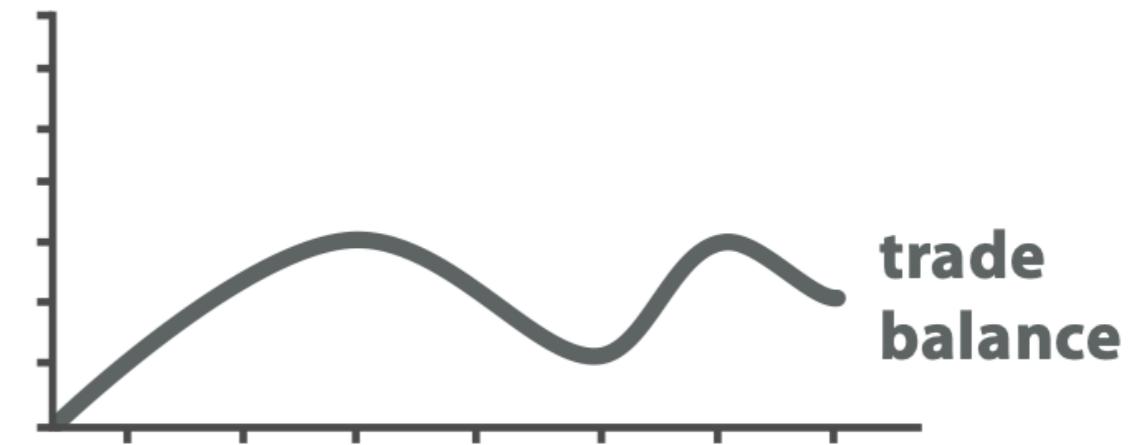
Decide what the right thing to show is

Create it with a series of transformations from the original dataset

Draw that



Original Data



$$\text{trade balance} = \text{exports} - \text{imports}$$

Derived Data



Examples, lots of
examples!

Fundamentals

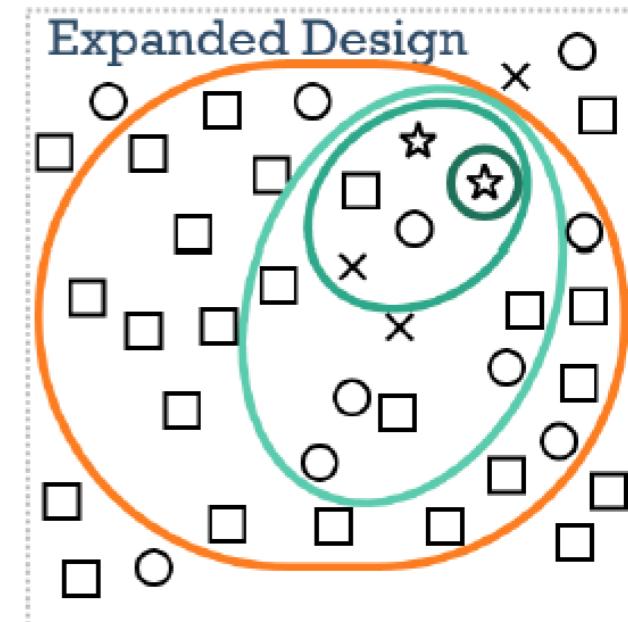
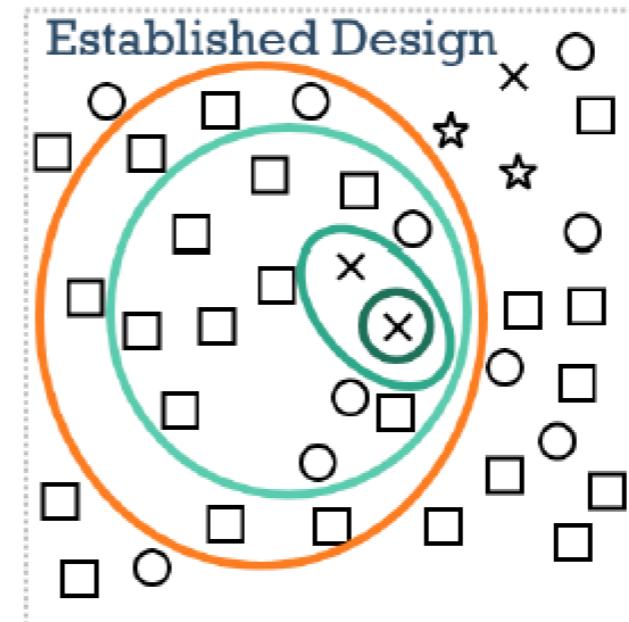
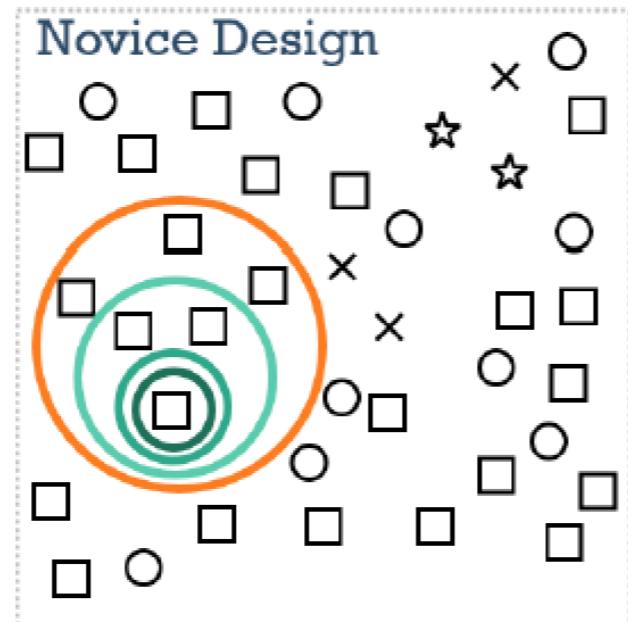
DESIGN SPACE?

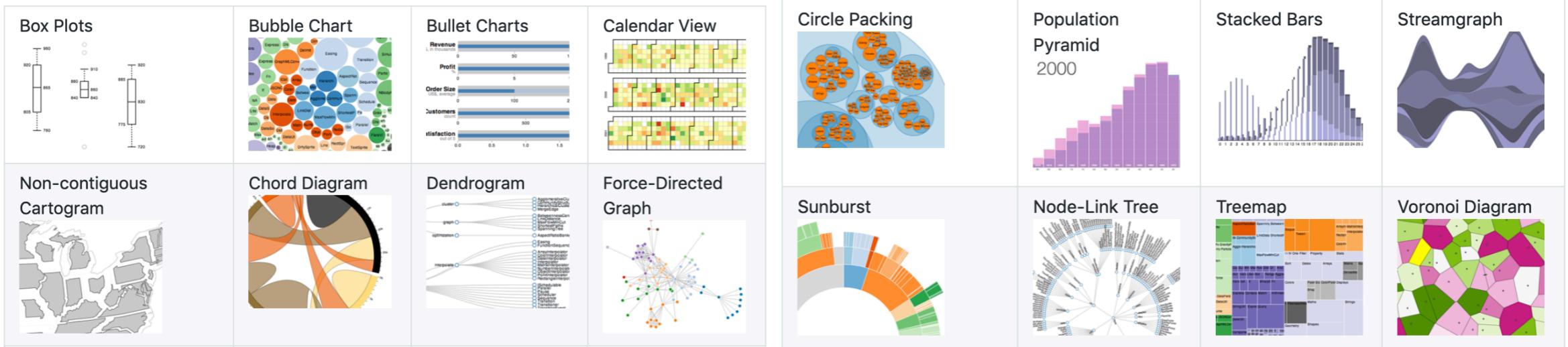
The set of possible design elements, parameters, and configurations that meet the specific application objectives.

WHY DOES THE DESIGN SPACE MATTER?

- Space of all possible solutions
- Design space
- Consideration space
- Proposal space
- Selected solution

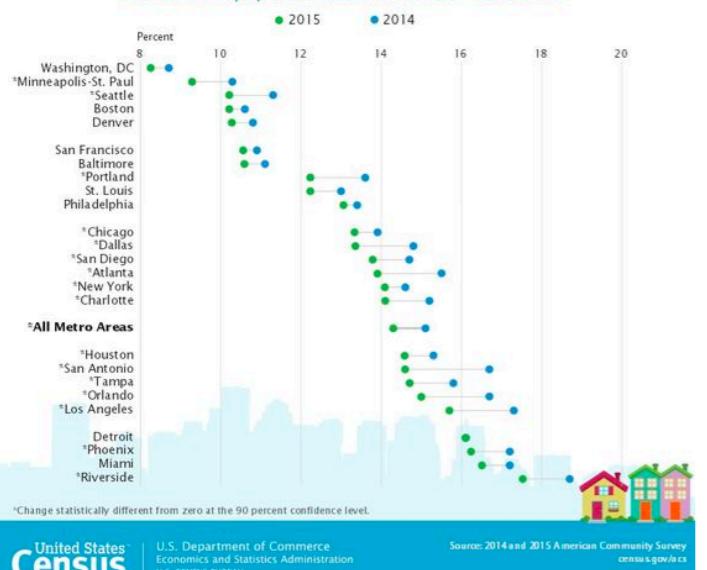
- Poor solution
- OK solution
- ✗ Good solution
- ★ Better solution



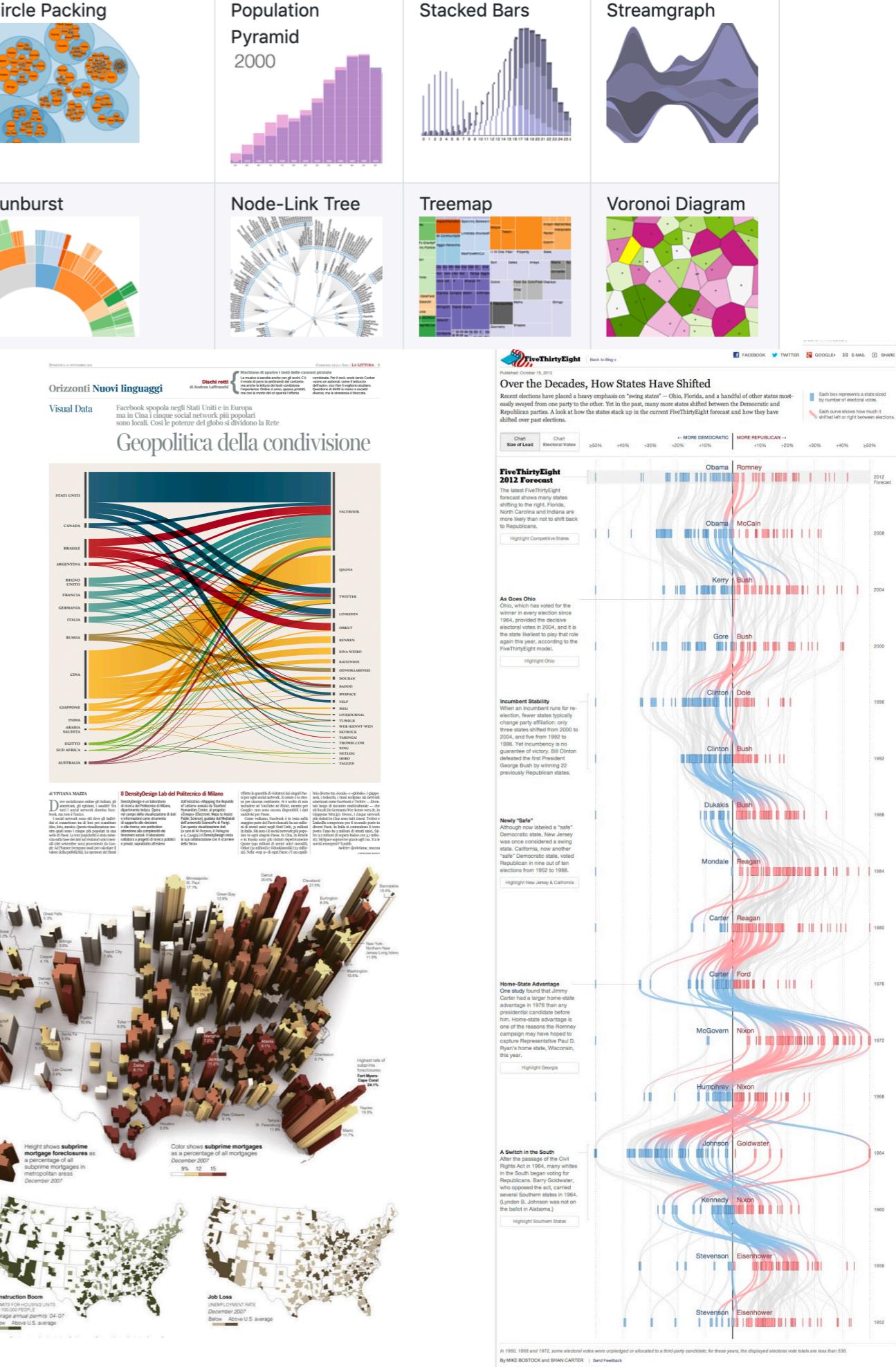
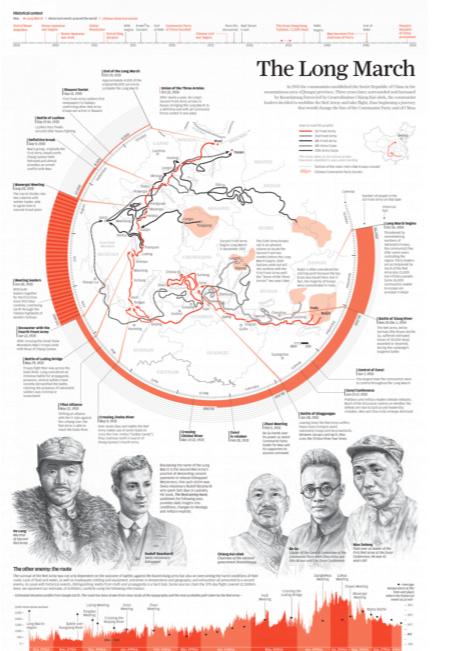
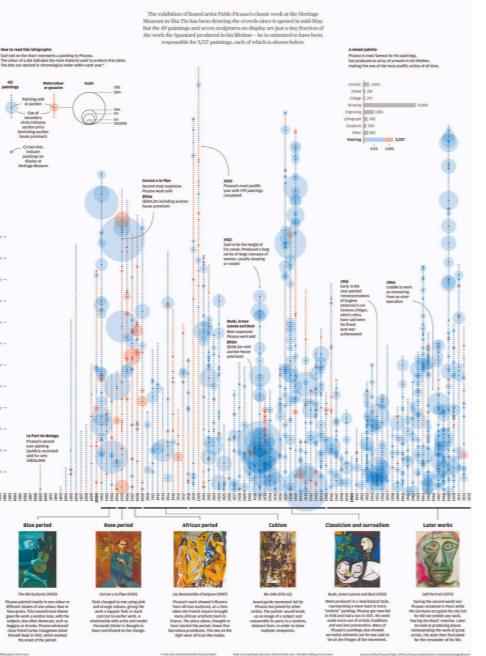


Poverty in the United States

The 25 most populous metro areas: 2014 and 2015



Picasso's paintings

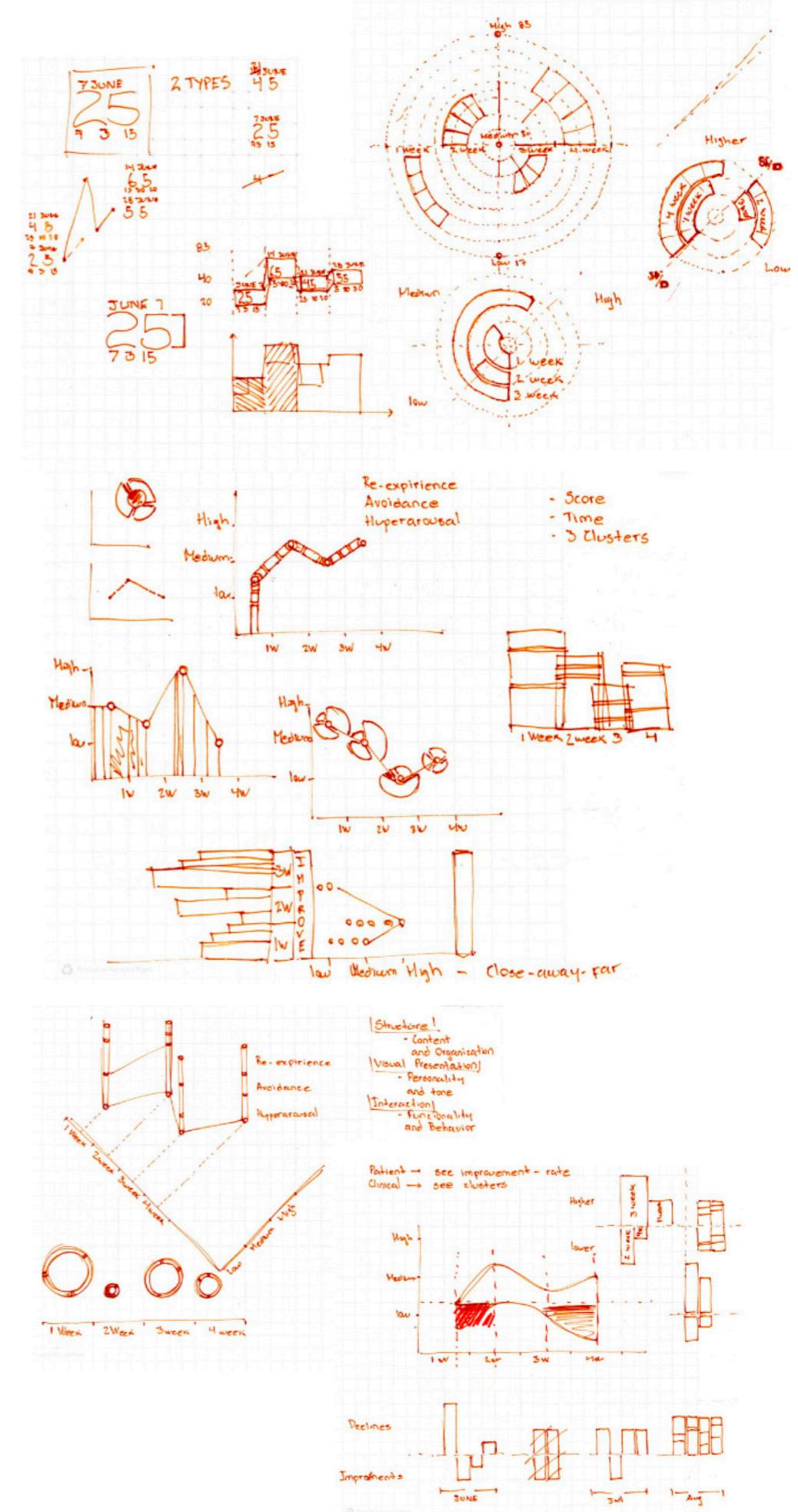


SKETCH!

Don't commit to a solution immediately; (easy to make, easy to discard)

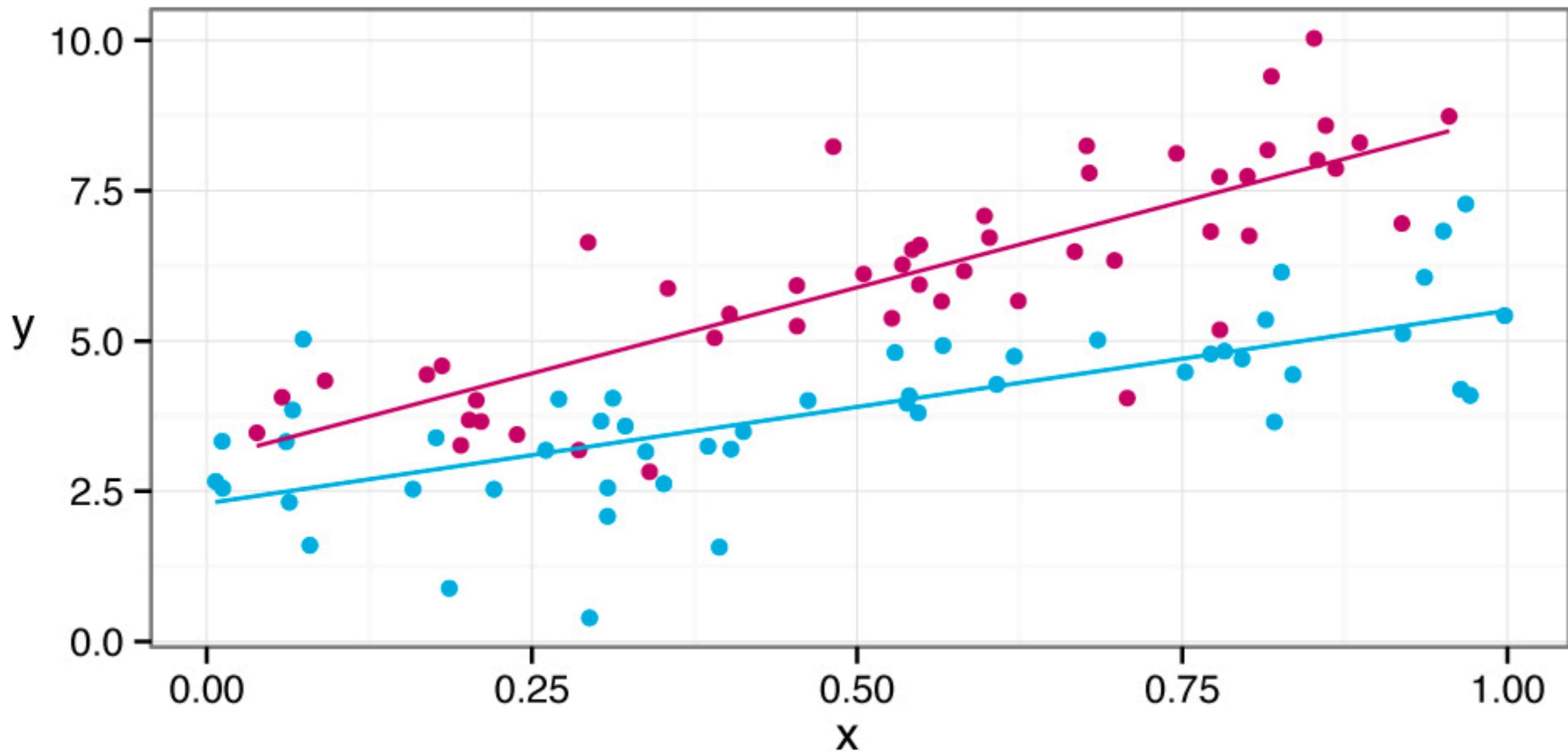
Prototype ideas in early stages

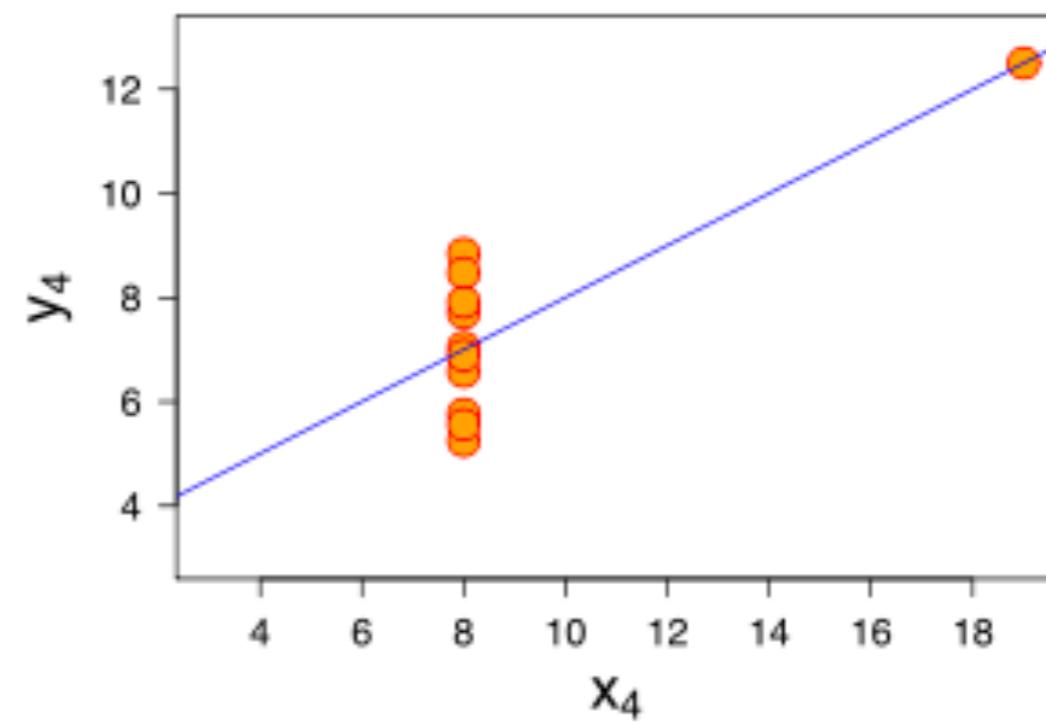
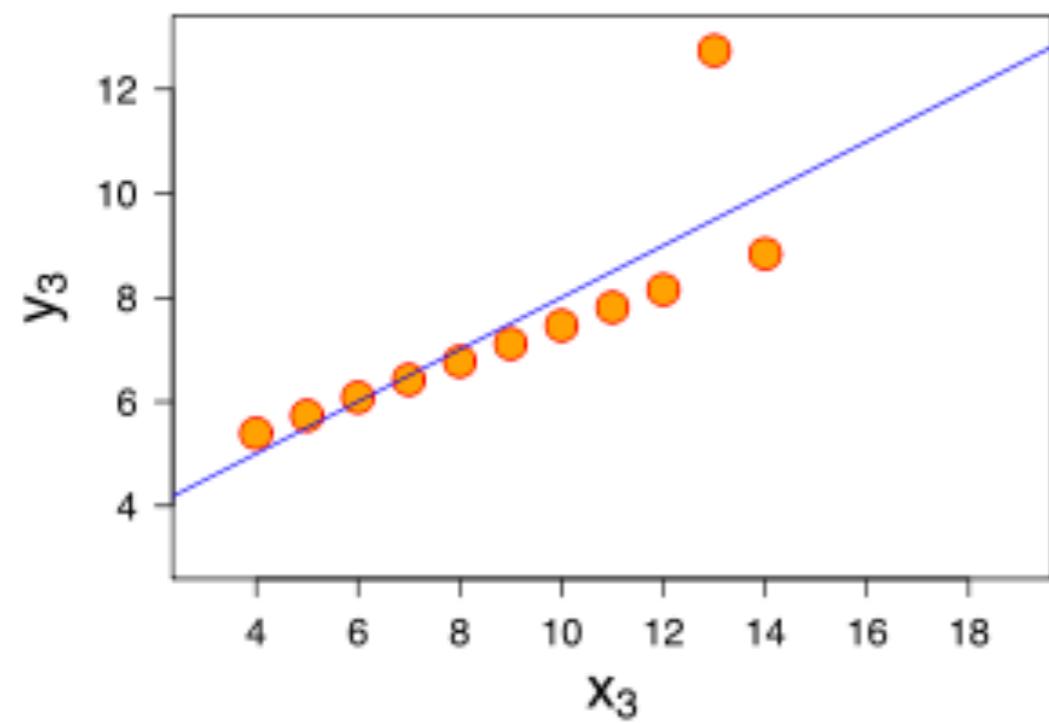
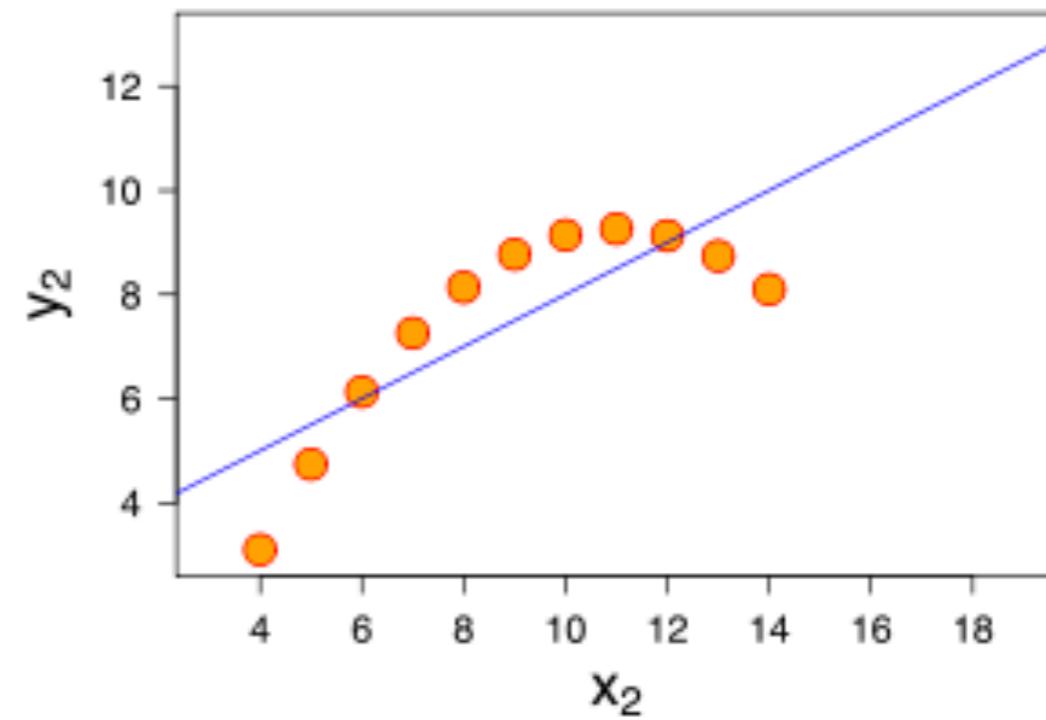
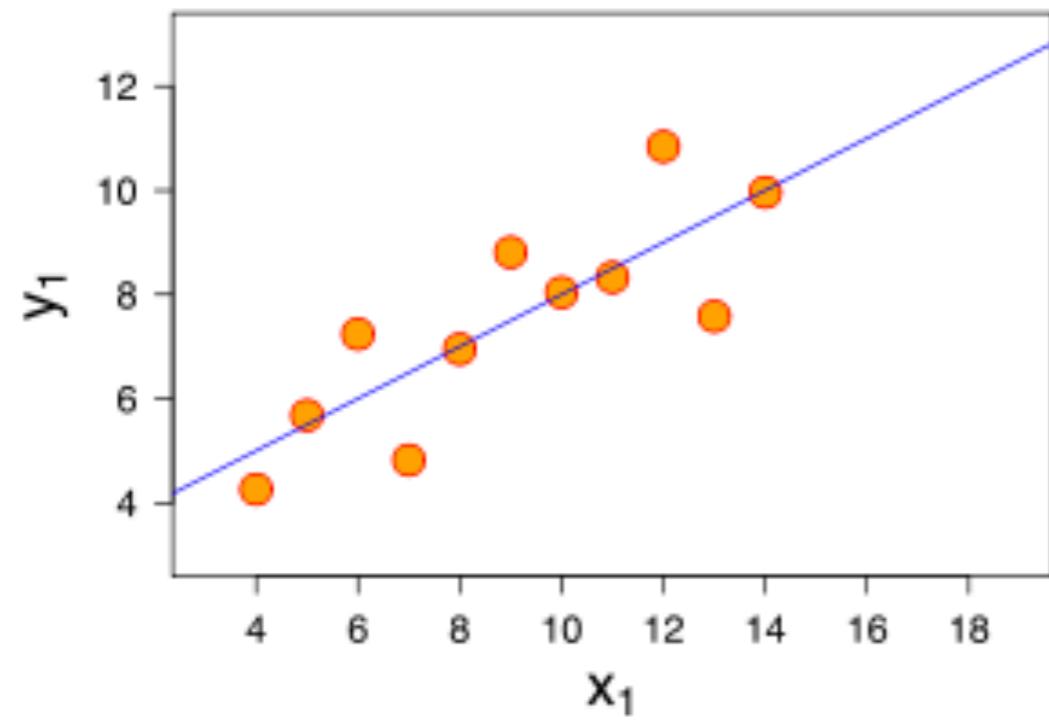
Share and discuss your designs with other people



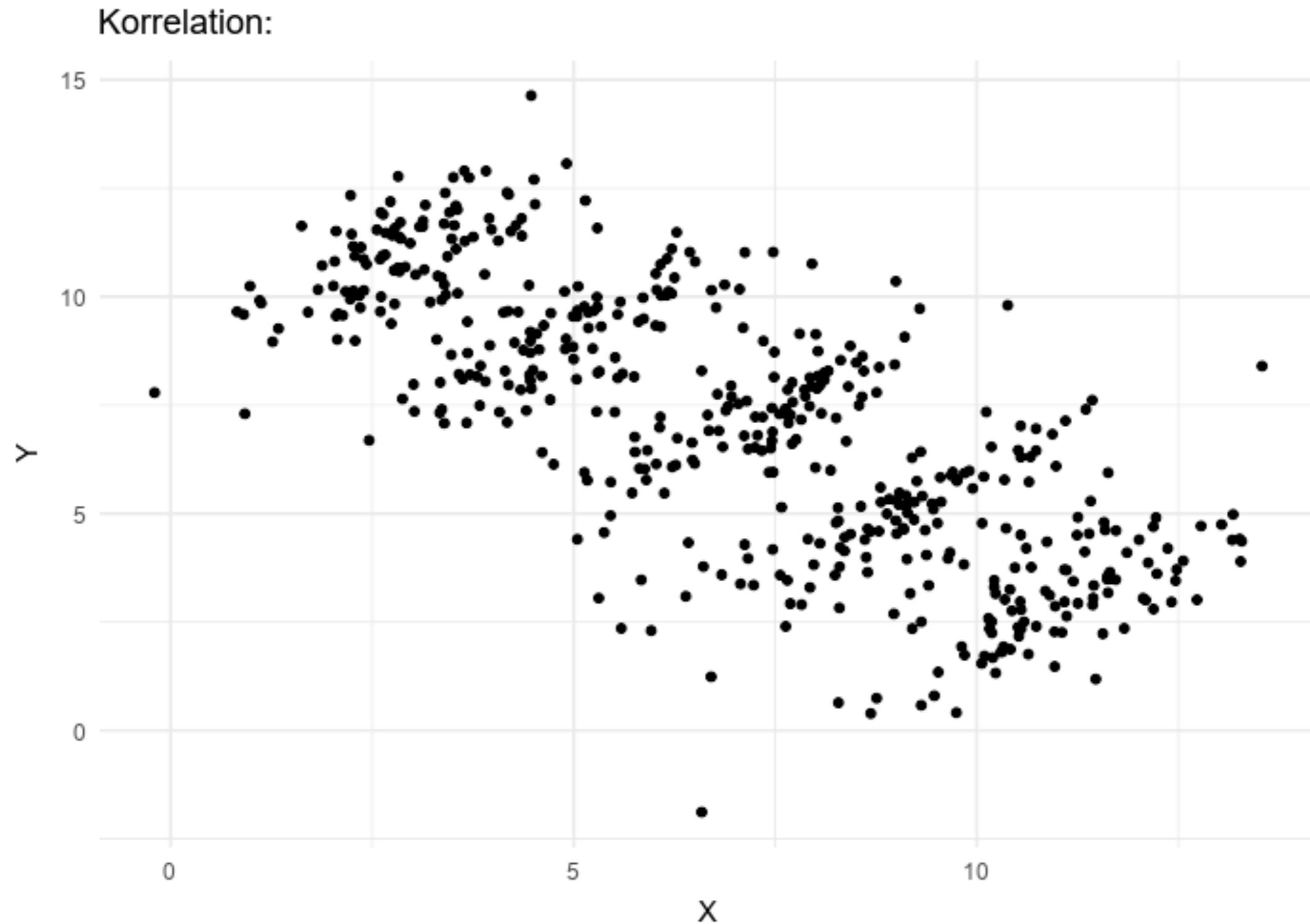
DON'T JUST GRAPH IT, FIT IT!

Graphing is needed, to see the details of the raw data
Fitting data to mathematical functions is needed too!
You can display both in the same graph...

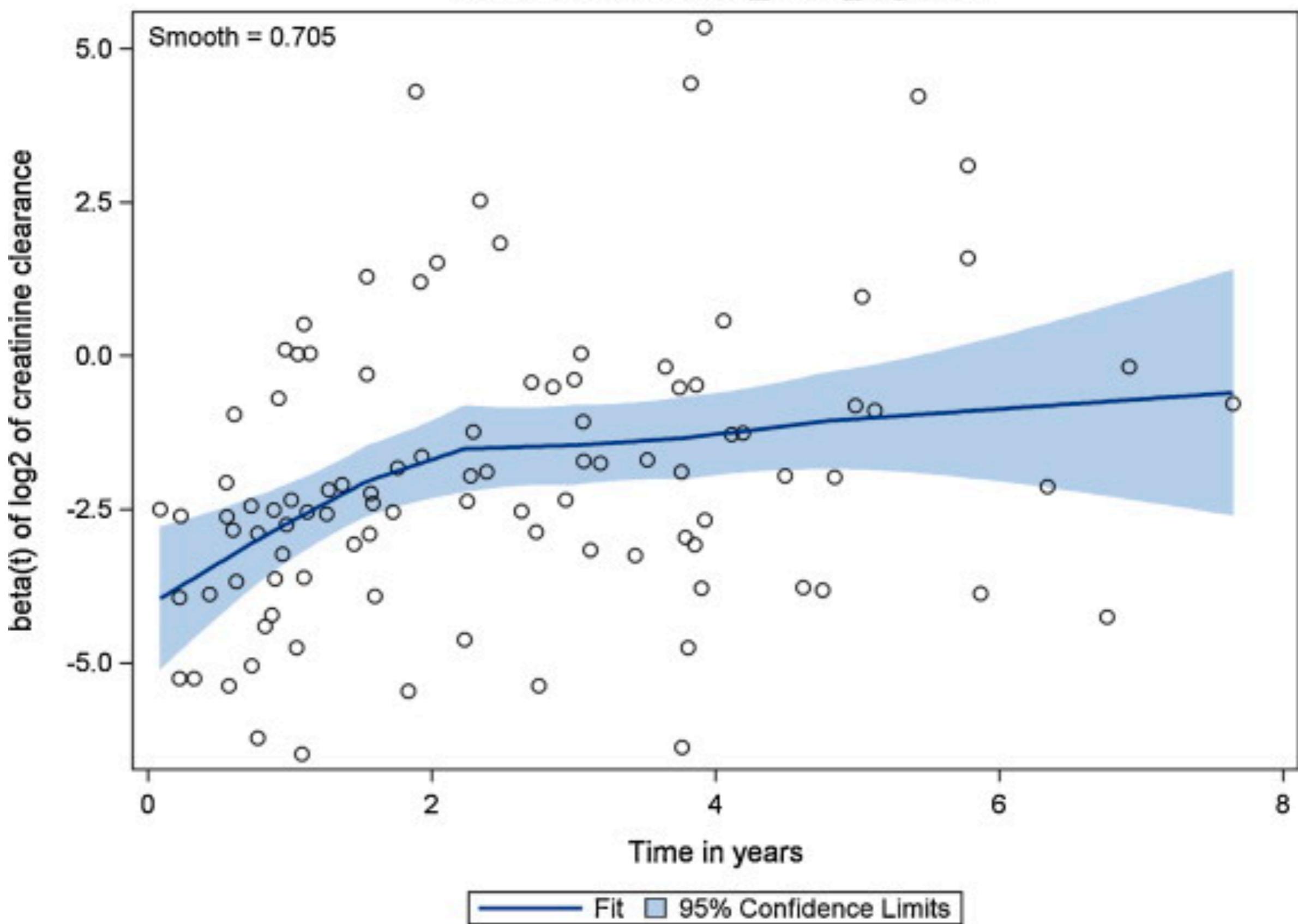




ITERATIVE FITTING

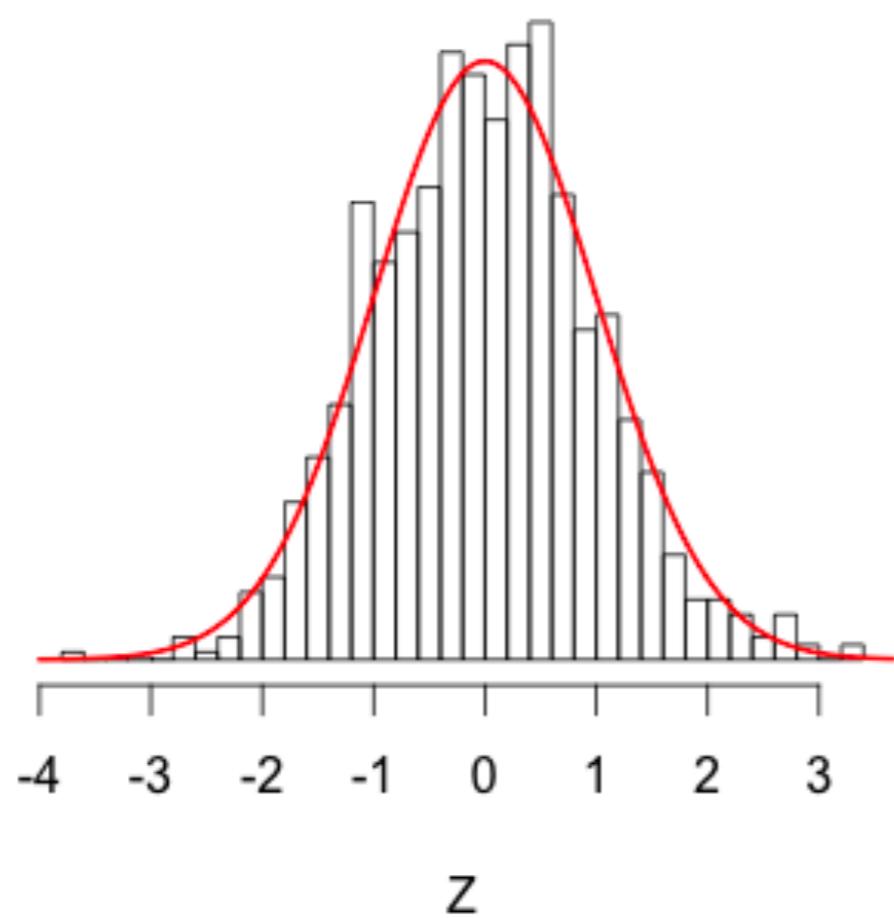


Fit Plot for rescaled_WSR_logCCR

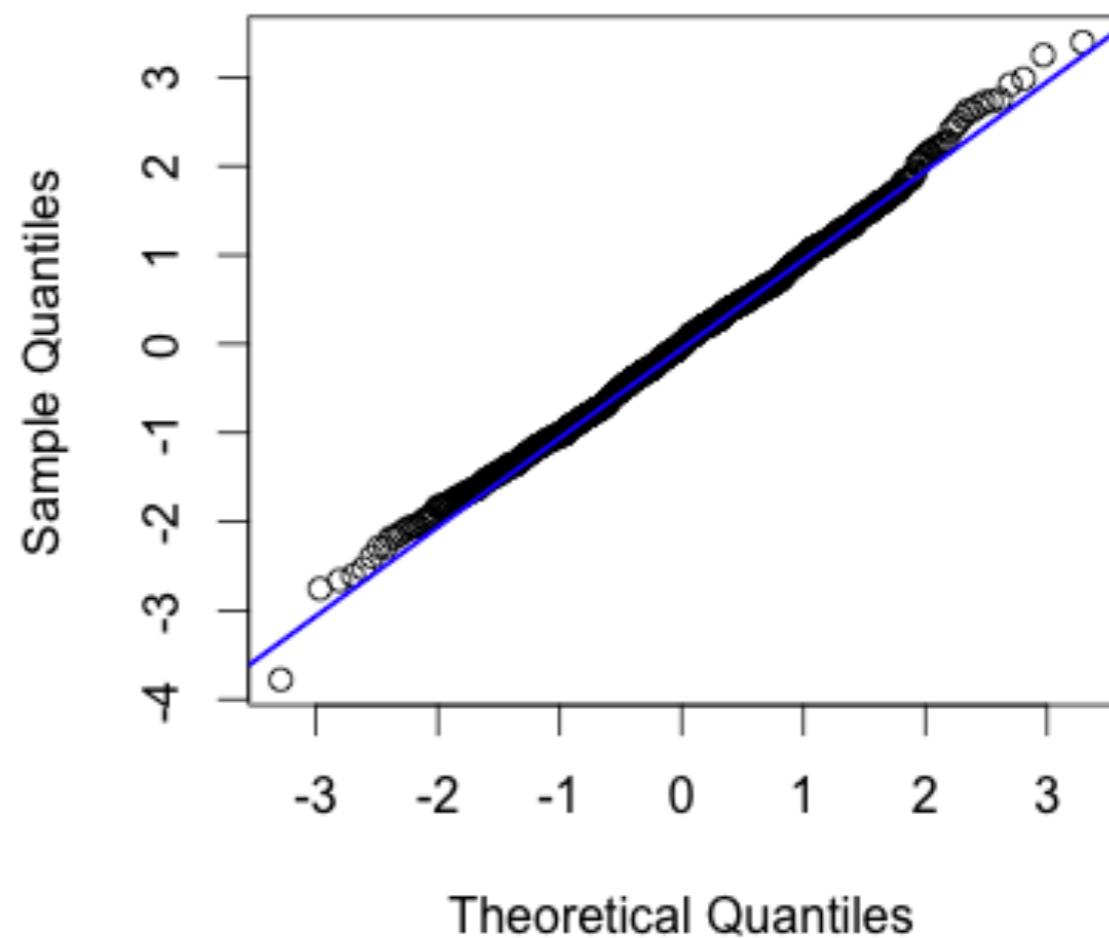


QUANTILE-QUANTILE PLOT (Q-Q PLOT)

Gaussian Distribution

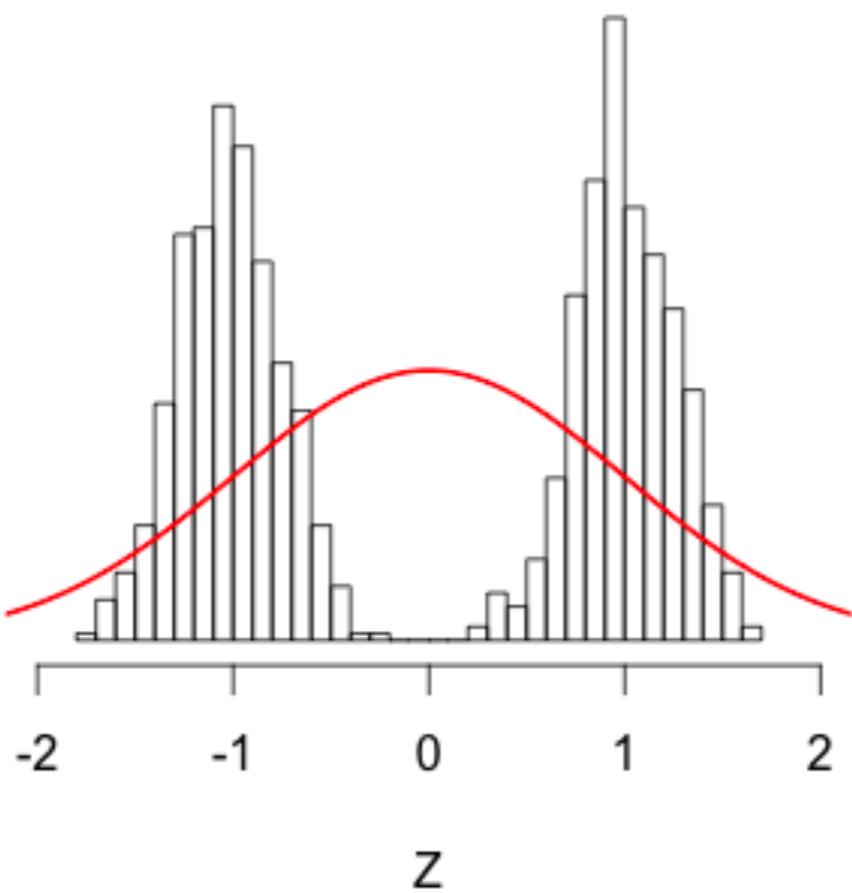


Normal Q-Q Plot

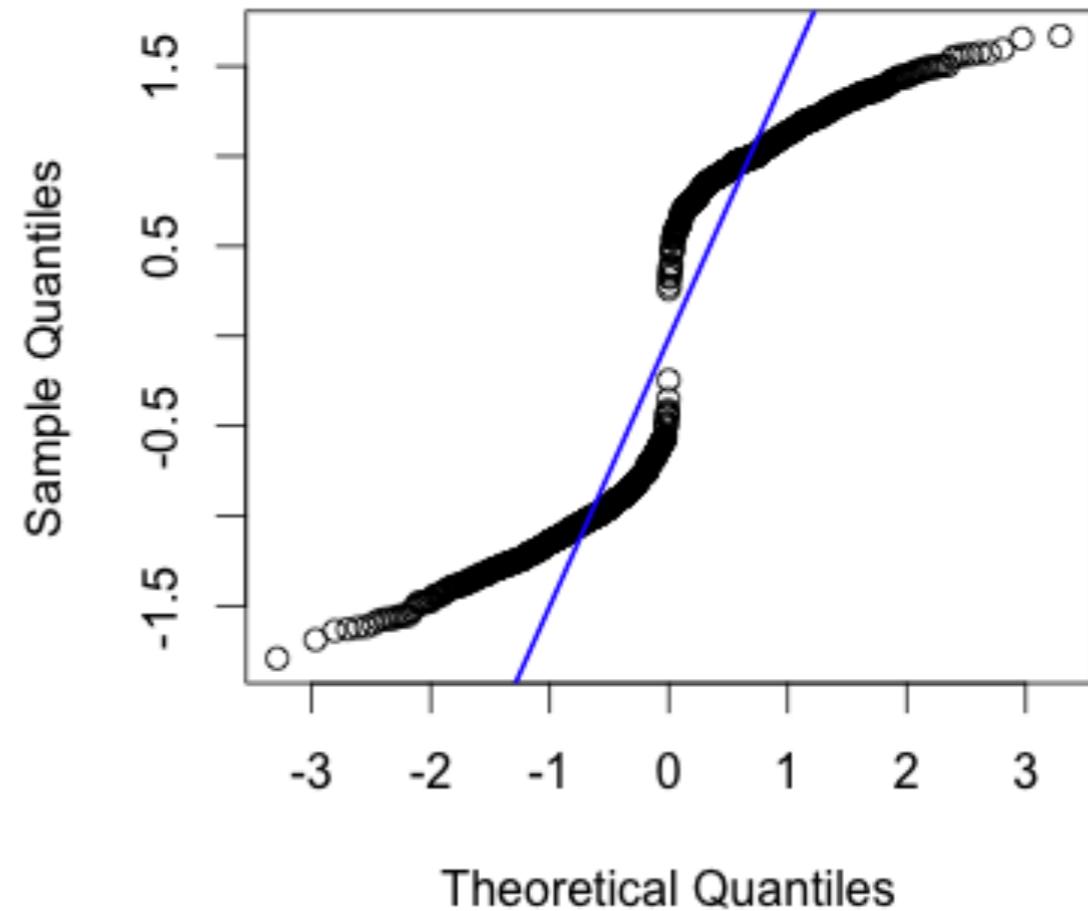


QUANTILE-QUANTILE PLOT (Q-Q PLOT)

Bimodal

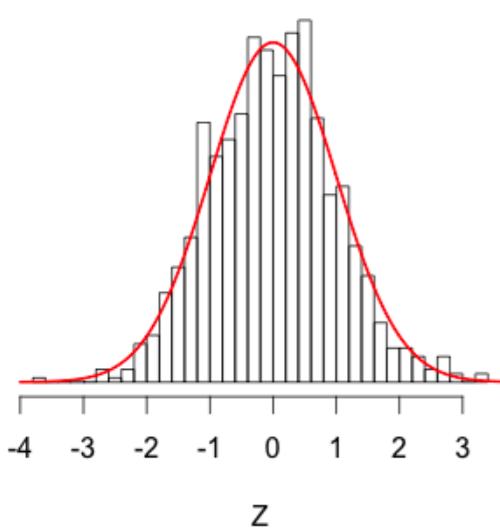


Normal Q-Q Plot

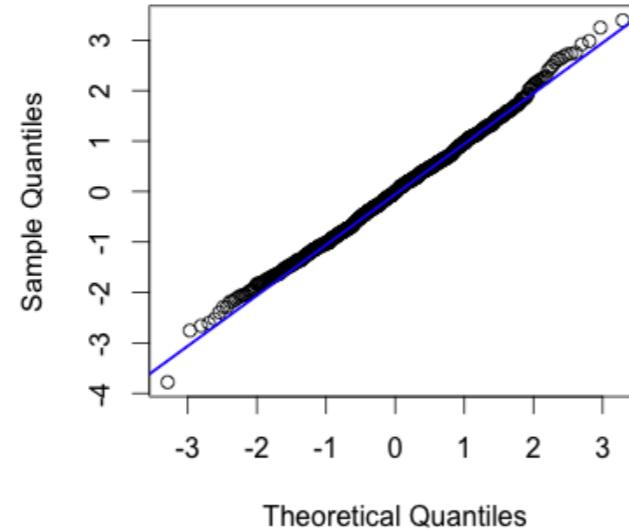


QUANTILE-QUANTILE PLOT (Q-Q PLOT)

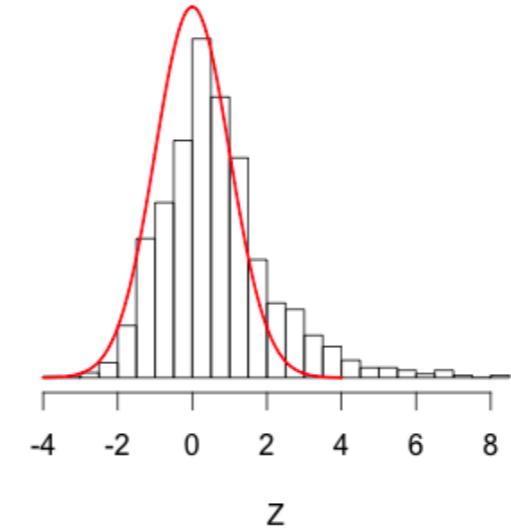
Gaussian Distribution



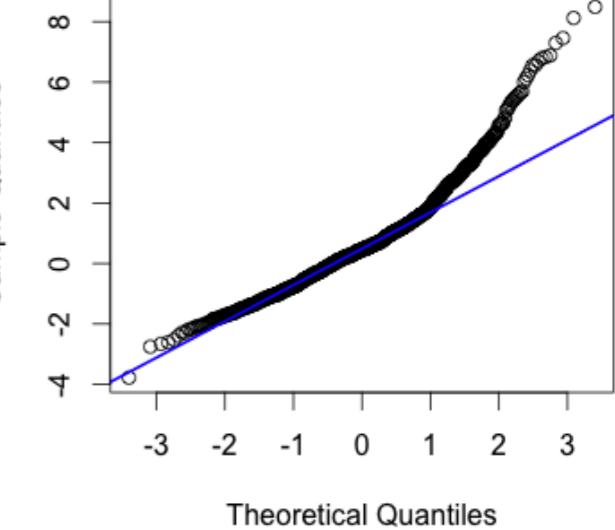
Normal Q-Q Plot



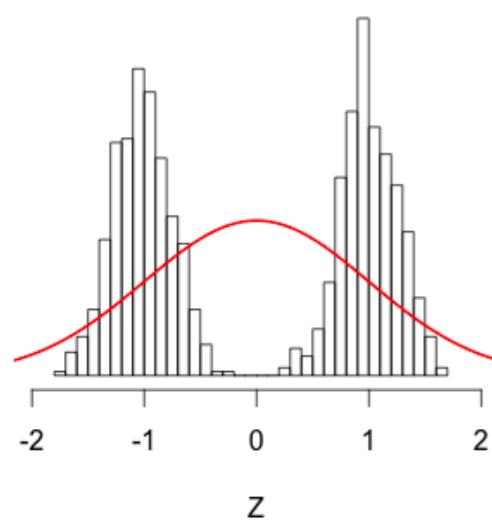
Skewed Right



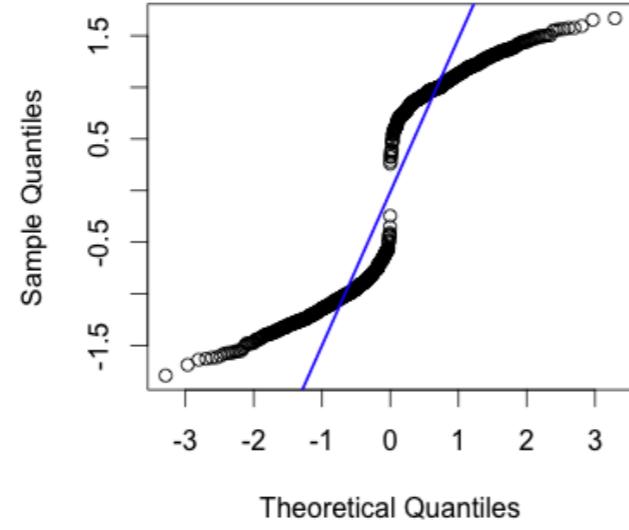
Normal Q-Q Plot



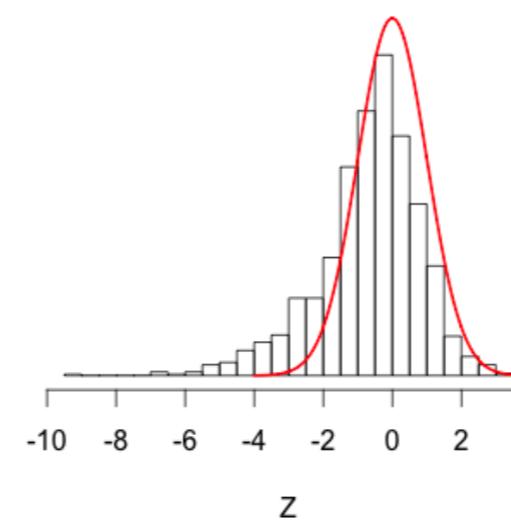
Bimodal



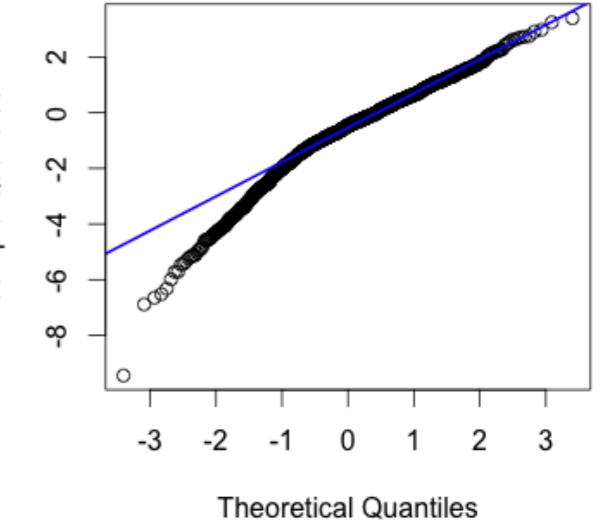
Normal Q-Q Plot



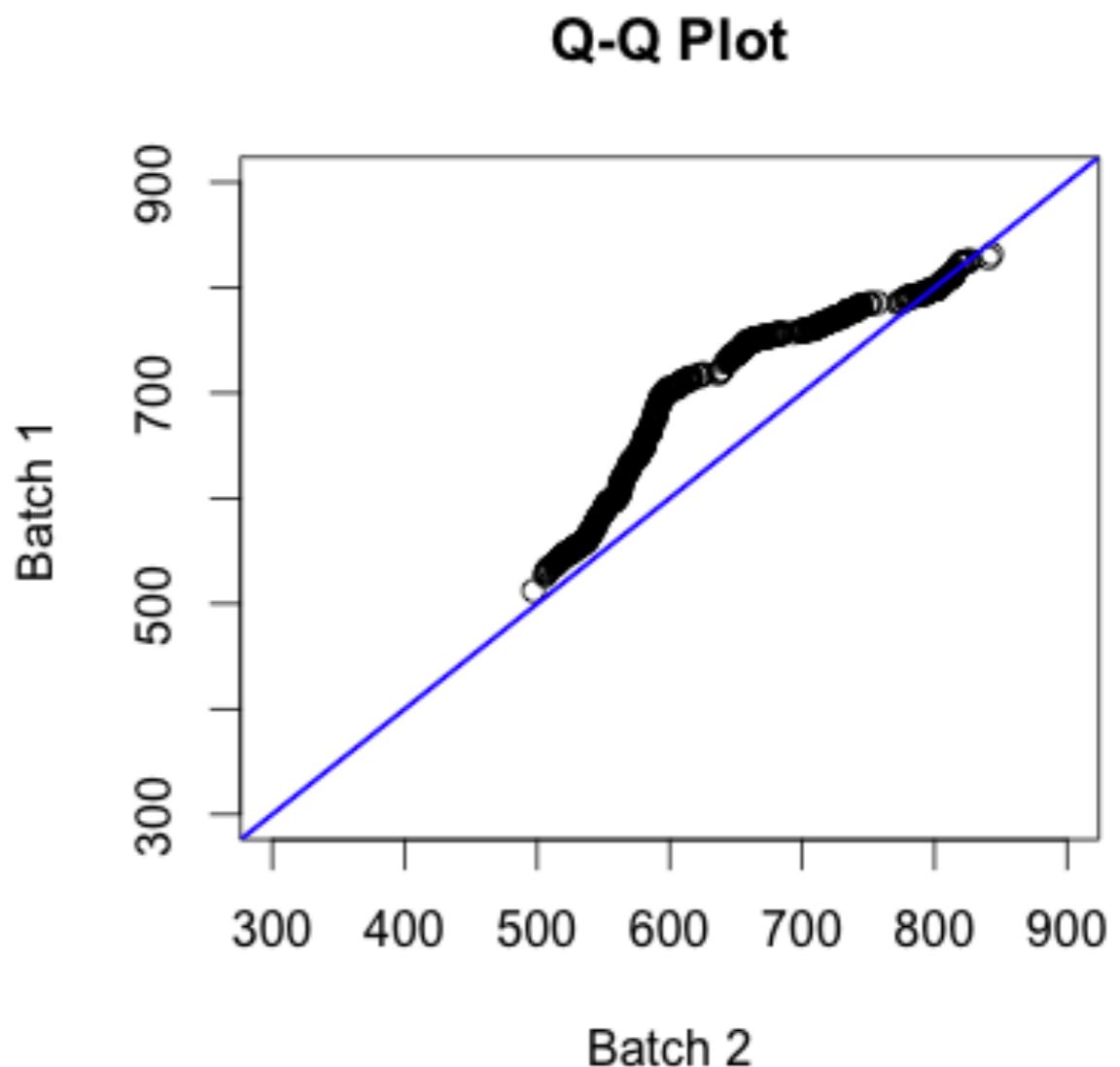
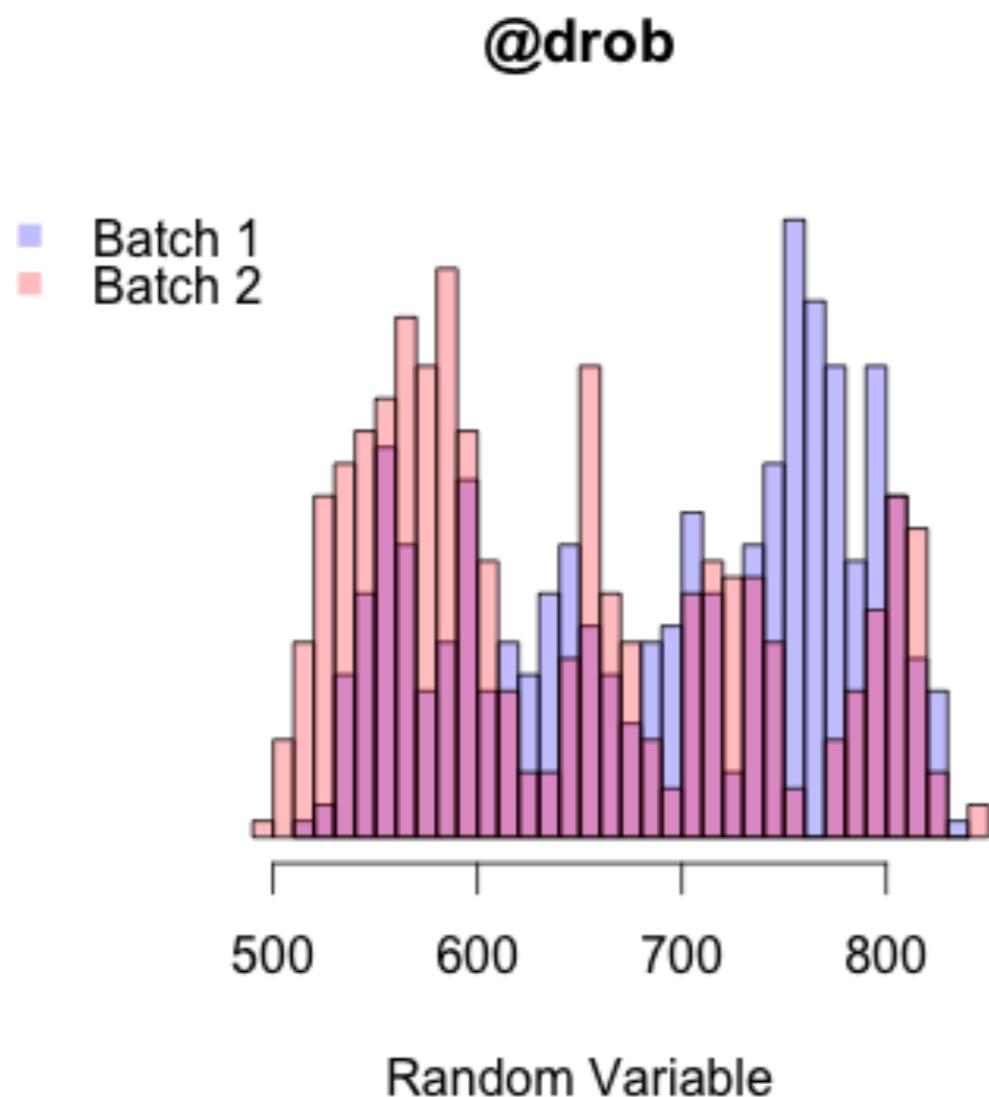
Skewed Left



Normal Q-Q Plot



QUANTILE-QUANTILE PLOT (Q-Q PLOT)



REFERENCES

EXPAND YOUR HORIZON

Lookup

Visualization Catalogs

www.datavis.ca

<http://www.datavis.ca/milestones/>

(historical!)

www.infovis-wiki.net

http://www.visual-literacy.org/periodic_table/periodic_table.html

Color

<http://colorbrewer2.org/>

Color Brewer

<http://tools.medialab.sciences-po.fr/iwanhue/>

I Want Hue

To Reflect:

<http://hint.fm/>

F. Viégas & M. Wattenberg

www.edwardtufte.com/bboard

E. Tufte

<http://fellinlovewithdata.com/>

Fell in love with data

E. Bertini

<http://datastori.es/> (podcasts)

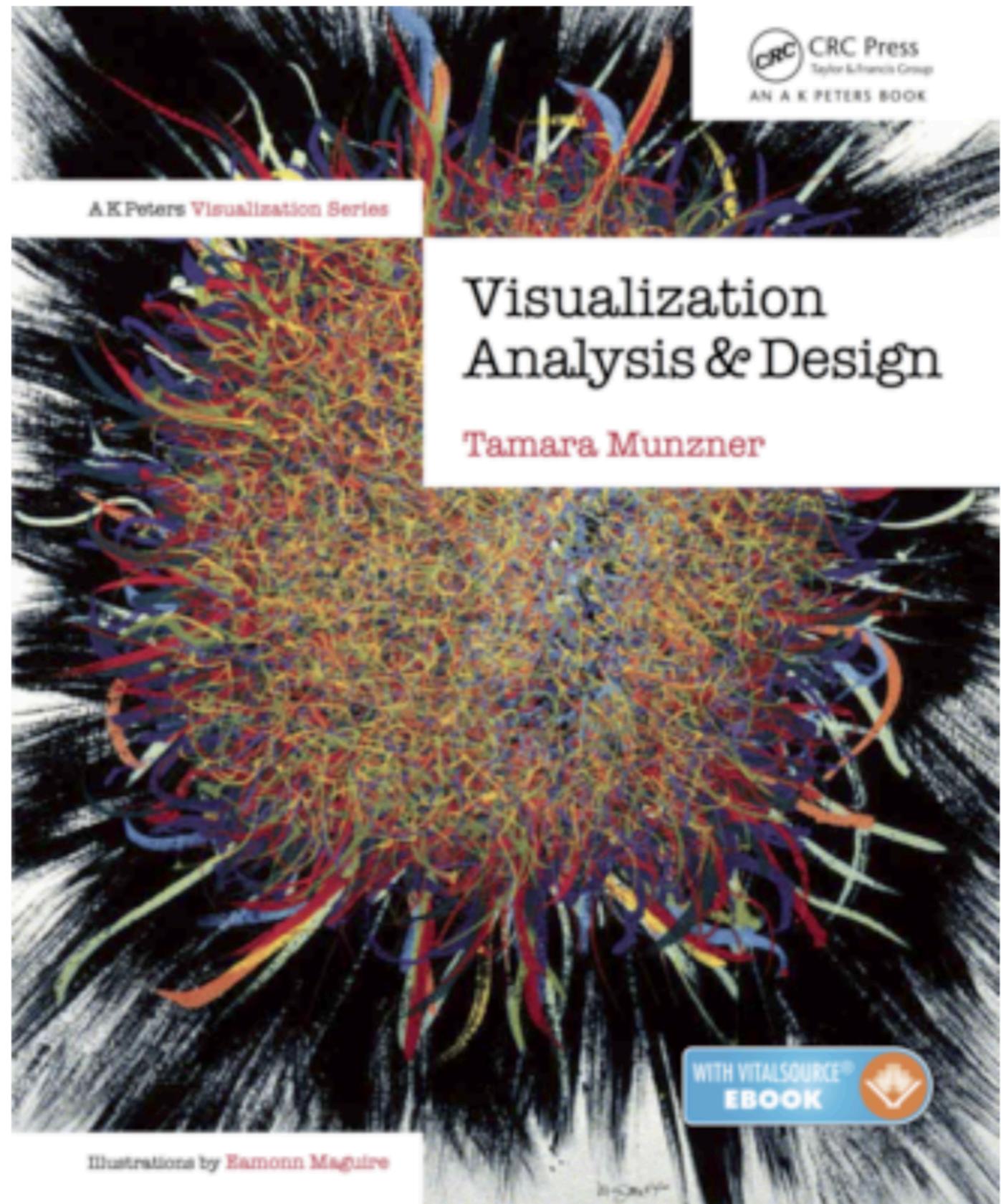
E. Bertini & M. Stefaner

<http://junkcharts.typepad.com/>

Junk Charts: learn from others (mistakes)

Text-book on data visualization
(1st of its kind)

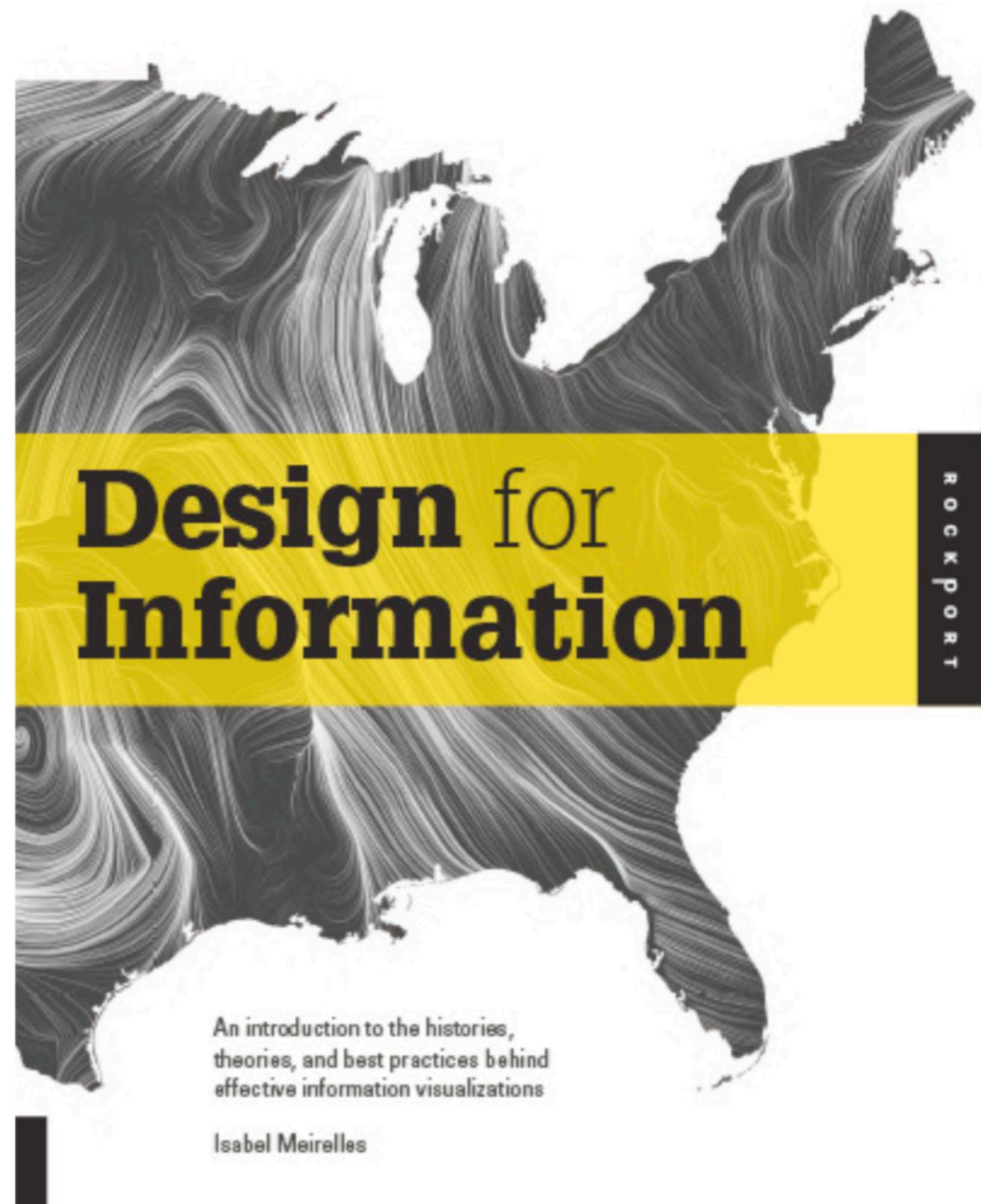
If you can only get one,
THIS is the one!



Munzner, Tamara. Visualization Analysis and Design. CRC Press, 2014.

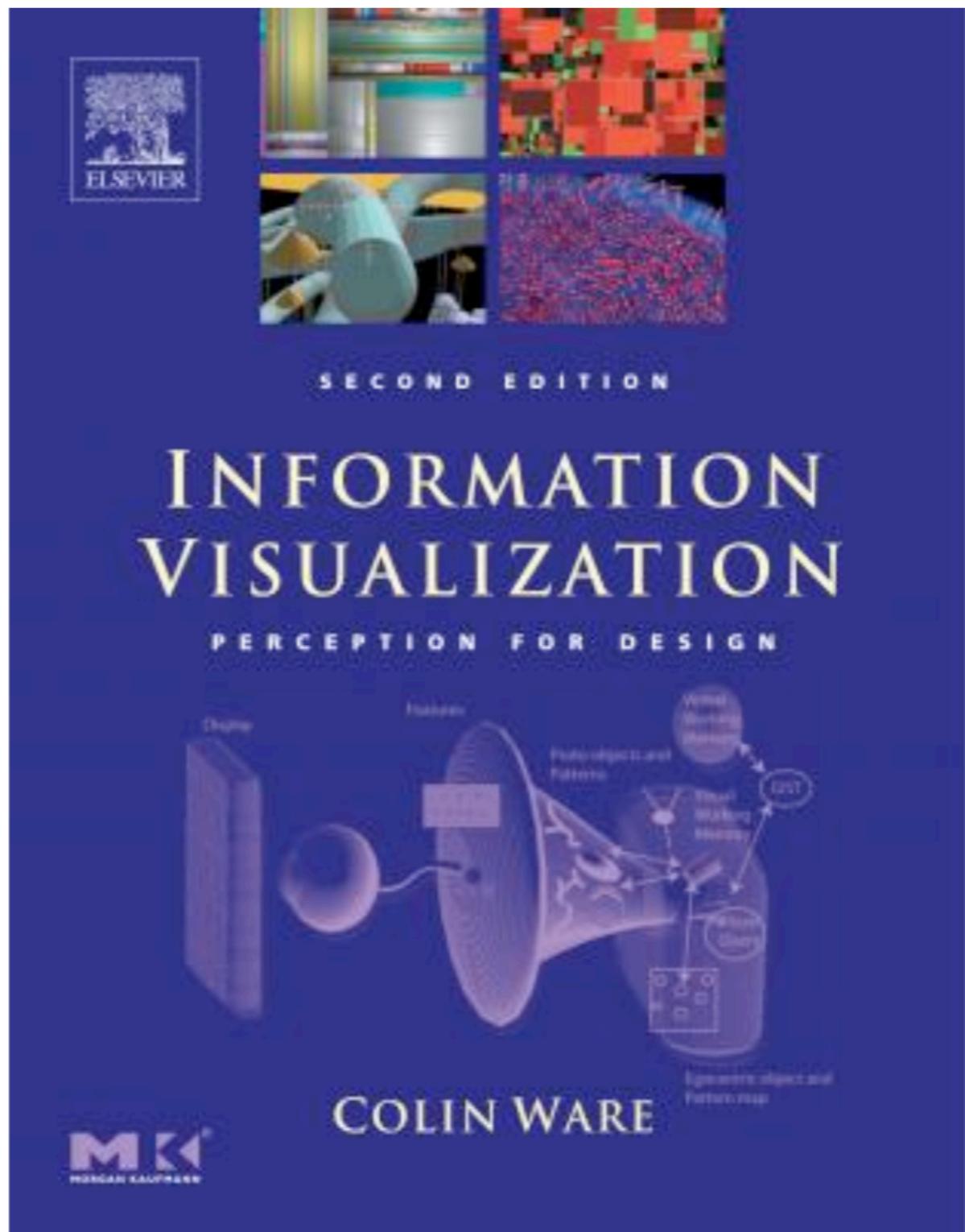
Infovis through examples, history and some free discussion.
Very visual.

Beautiful!



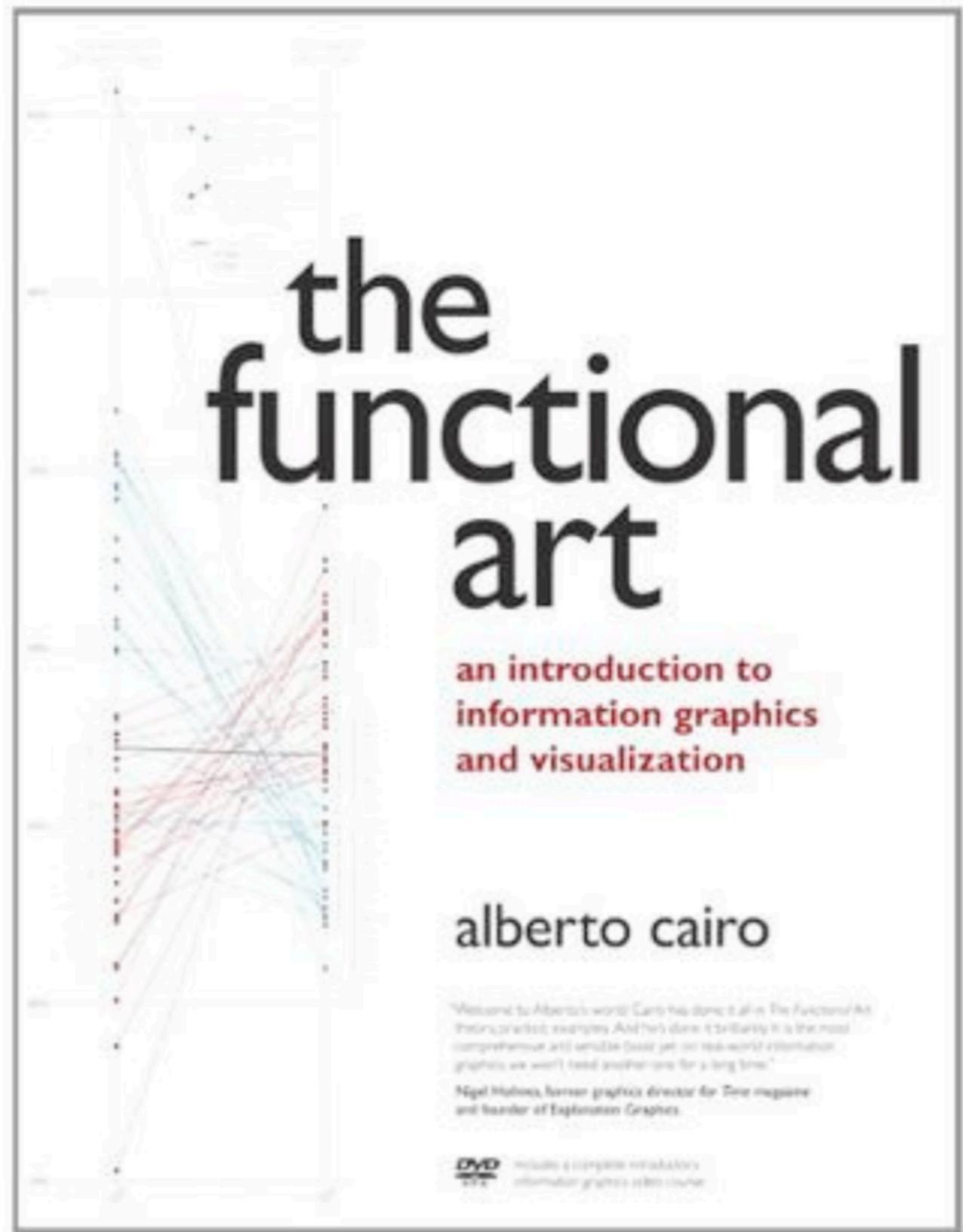
Meirelles, Isabel. Design for Information: An Introduction to the Histories, Theories, and Best Practices Behind Effective Information Visualizations. Rockport publishers, 2013.

All about perception,
and the funny tricks our
brain plays on us.



Ware, Colin. Information visualization: perception for design. Elsevier, 2013.

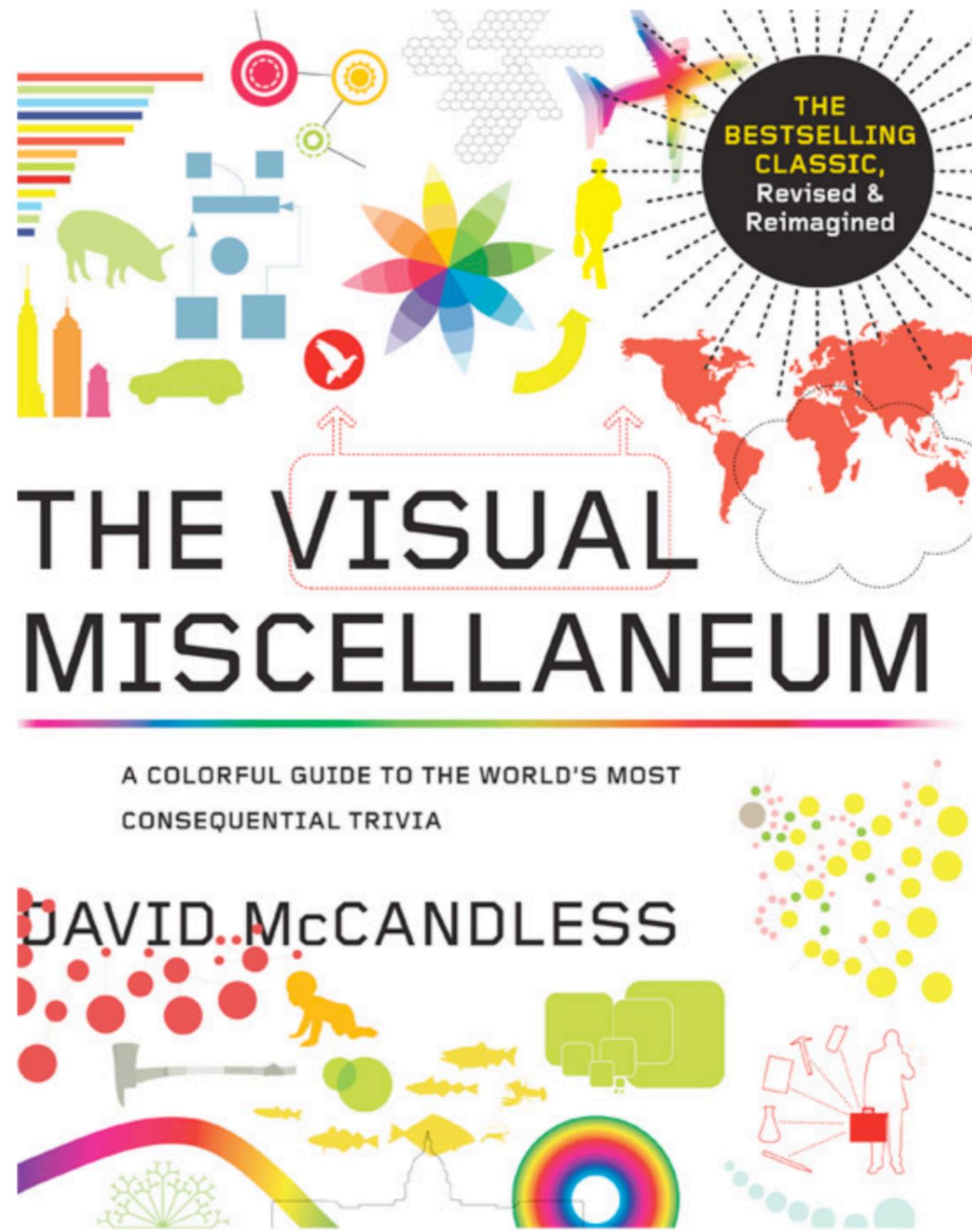
Focus on
infographics



Cairo, Alberto. *The Functional Art: An introduction to information graphics and visualization*. New Riders, 2012.

For inspiration!

Some excellent visualizations! And some so-so...



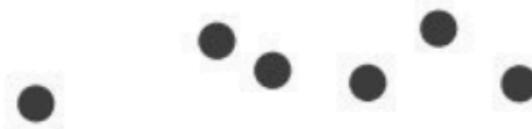
McCandless, David. *The visual miscellaneum: a colorful guide to the world's most consequential trivia*. Collins Design, 2009.

LET'S DECODE VISUALIZATIONS

MARKS

CHANNELS

→ Points



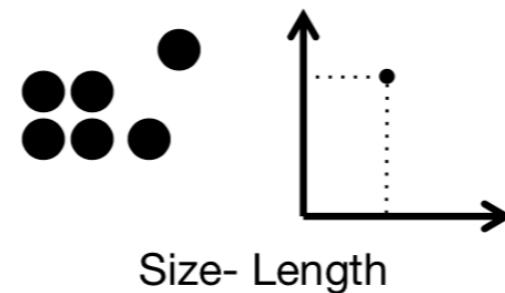
→ Lines



→ Areas



Position



Format



Color



Color - Hue



Size- Area



Orientation/Direction



Color - Saturation



Size- Volume



Angle



Color - Luminance



DECODING EXERCISE

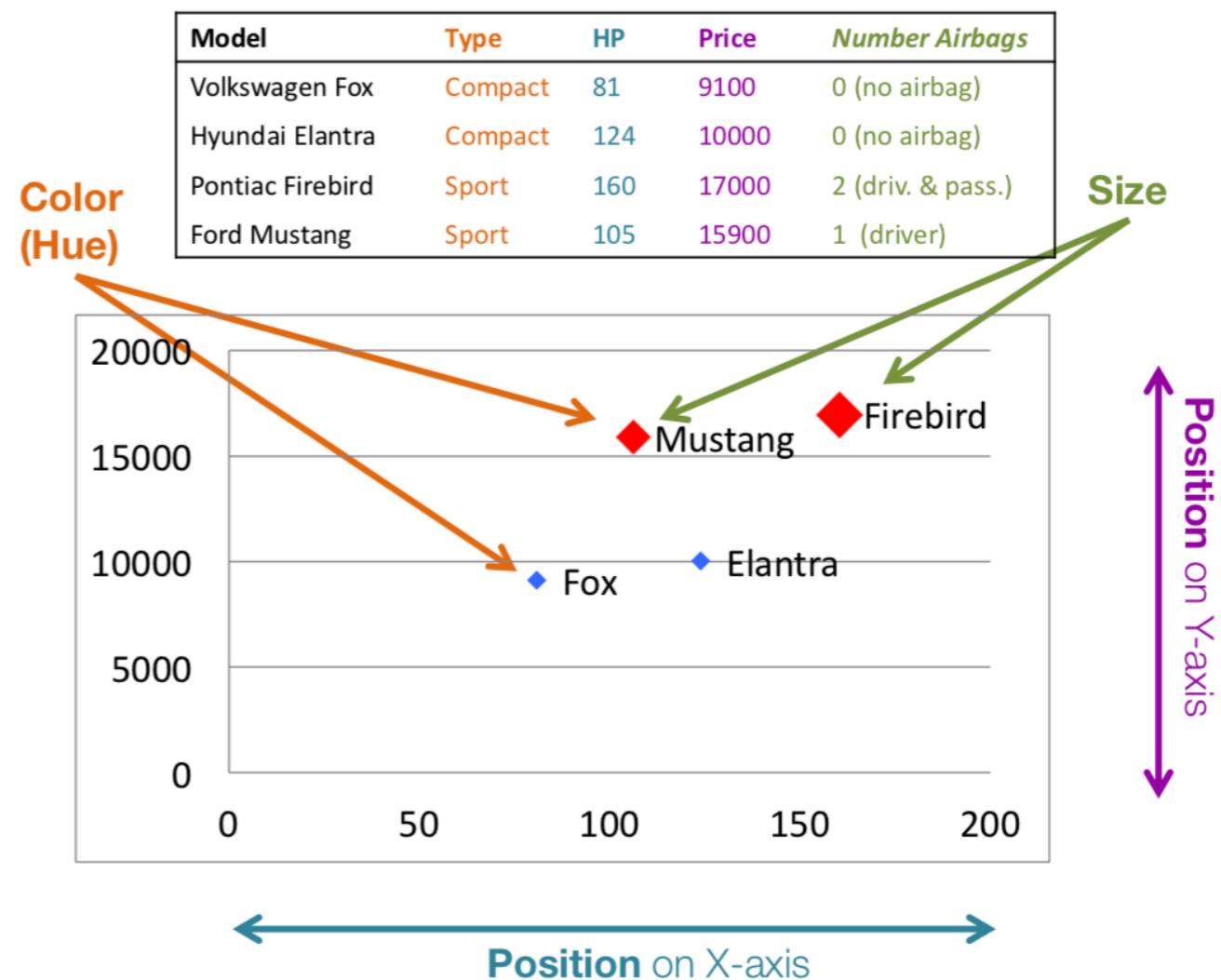
Marks used?

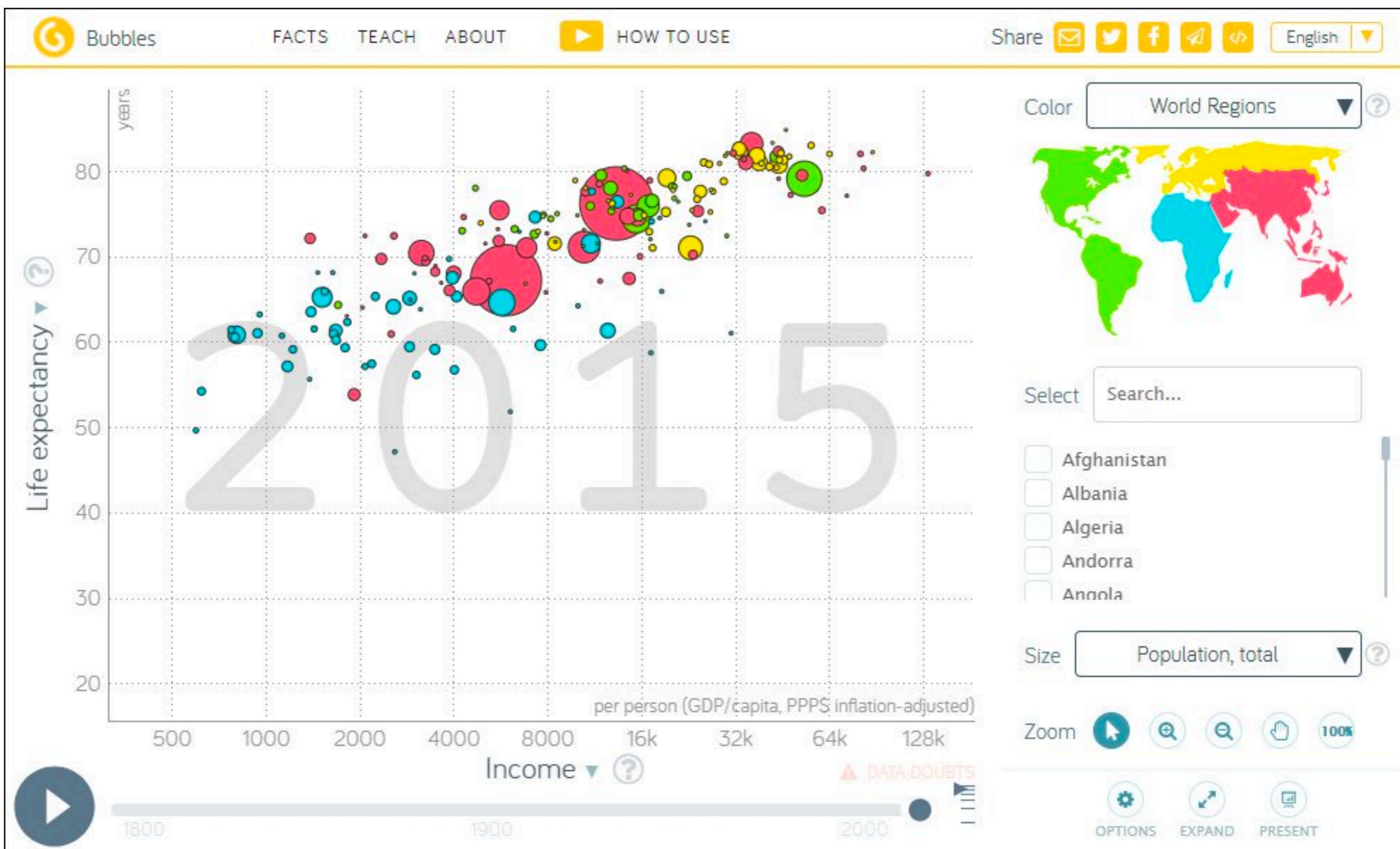
Mark of type encodes

Visual channels used?

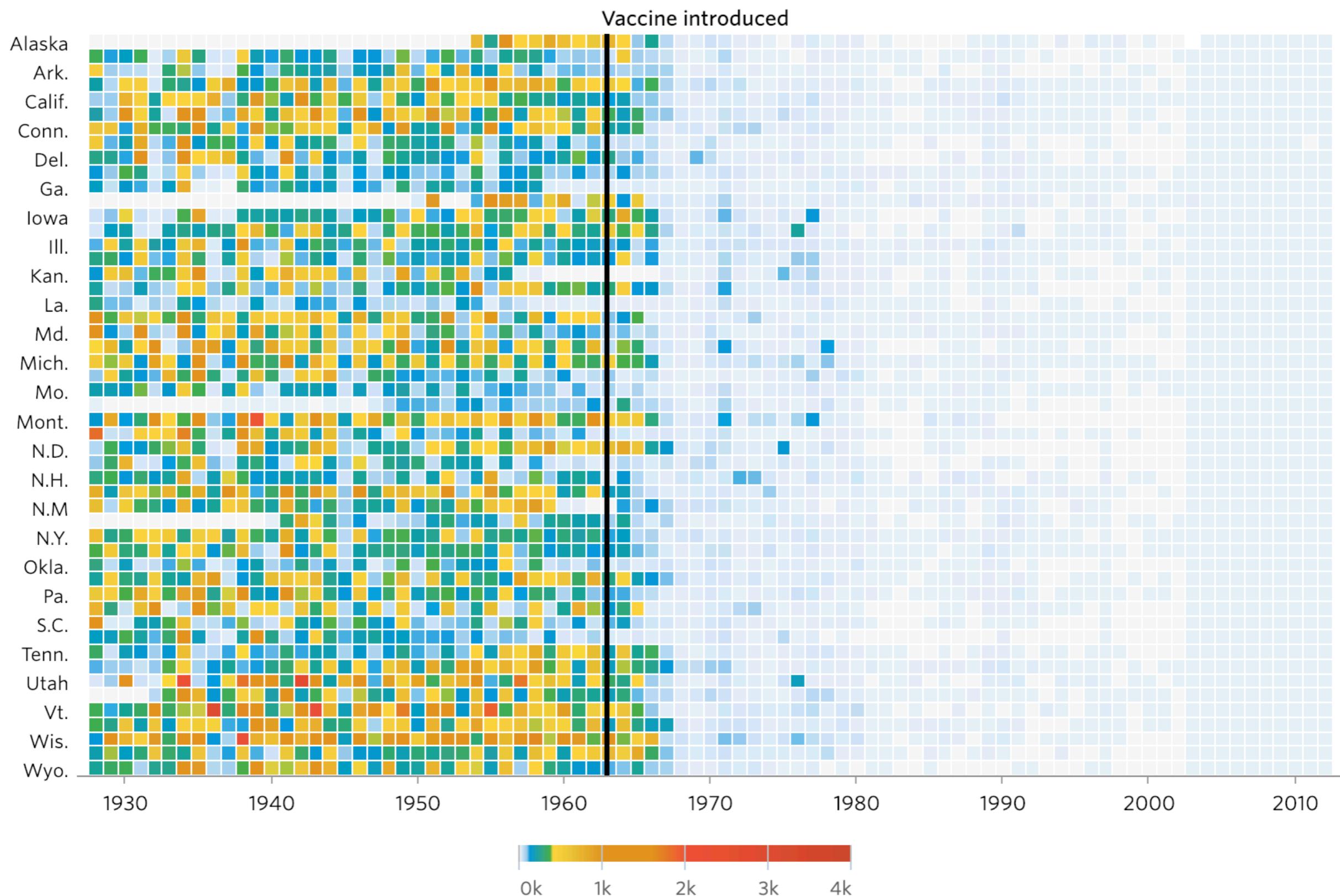
Channel ... encodes ...

Channel ... encodes ...





Measles



SPENDING PER STUDENT, BY SCHOOL DISTRICT

Adjusted for regional differences, for primary and unified school districts

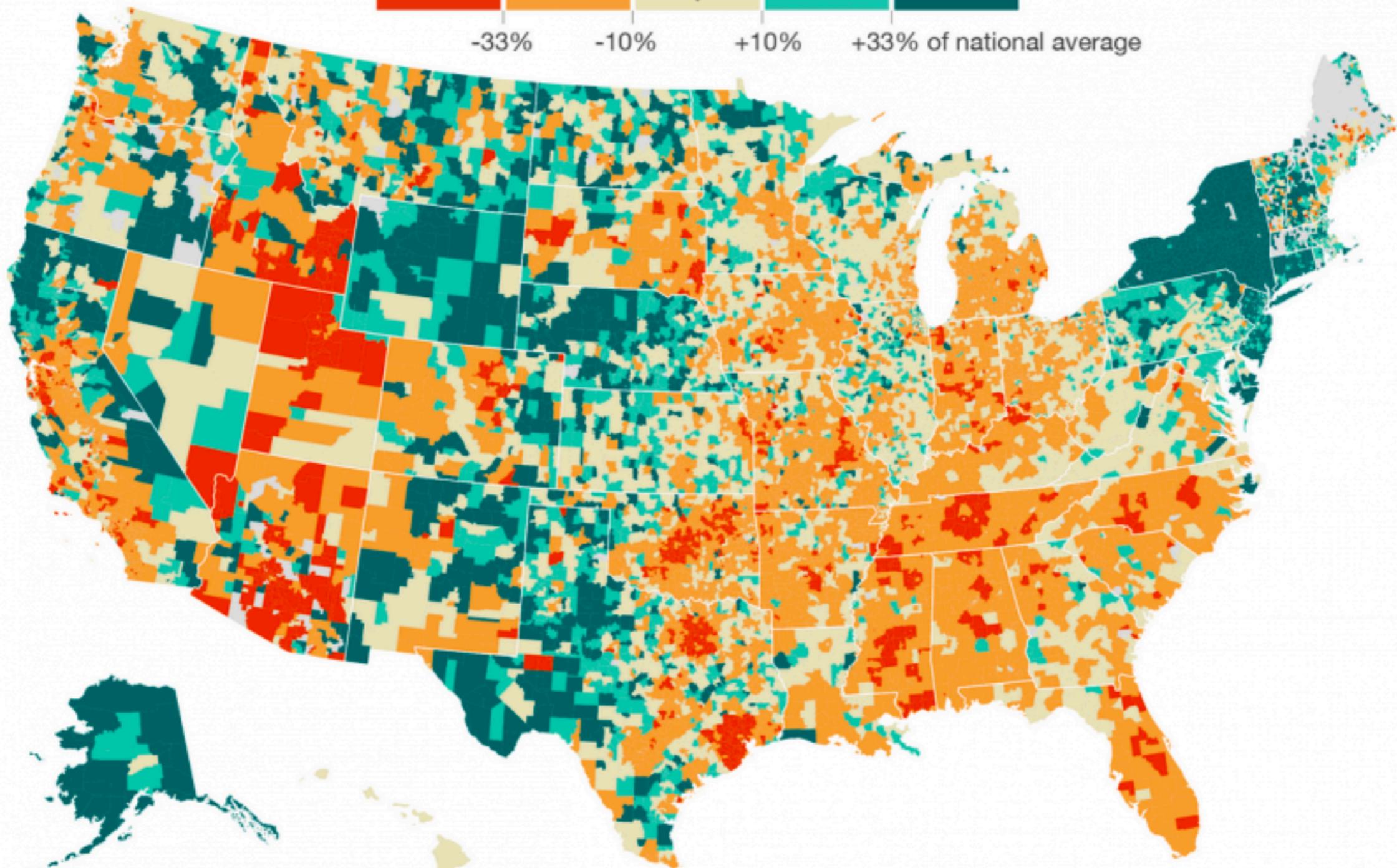
National average: \$11,841

-33%

-10%

+10%

+33% of national average



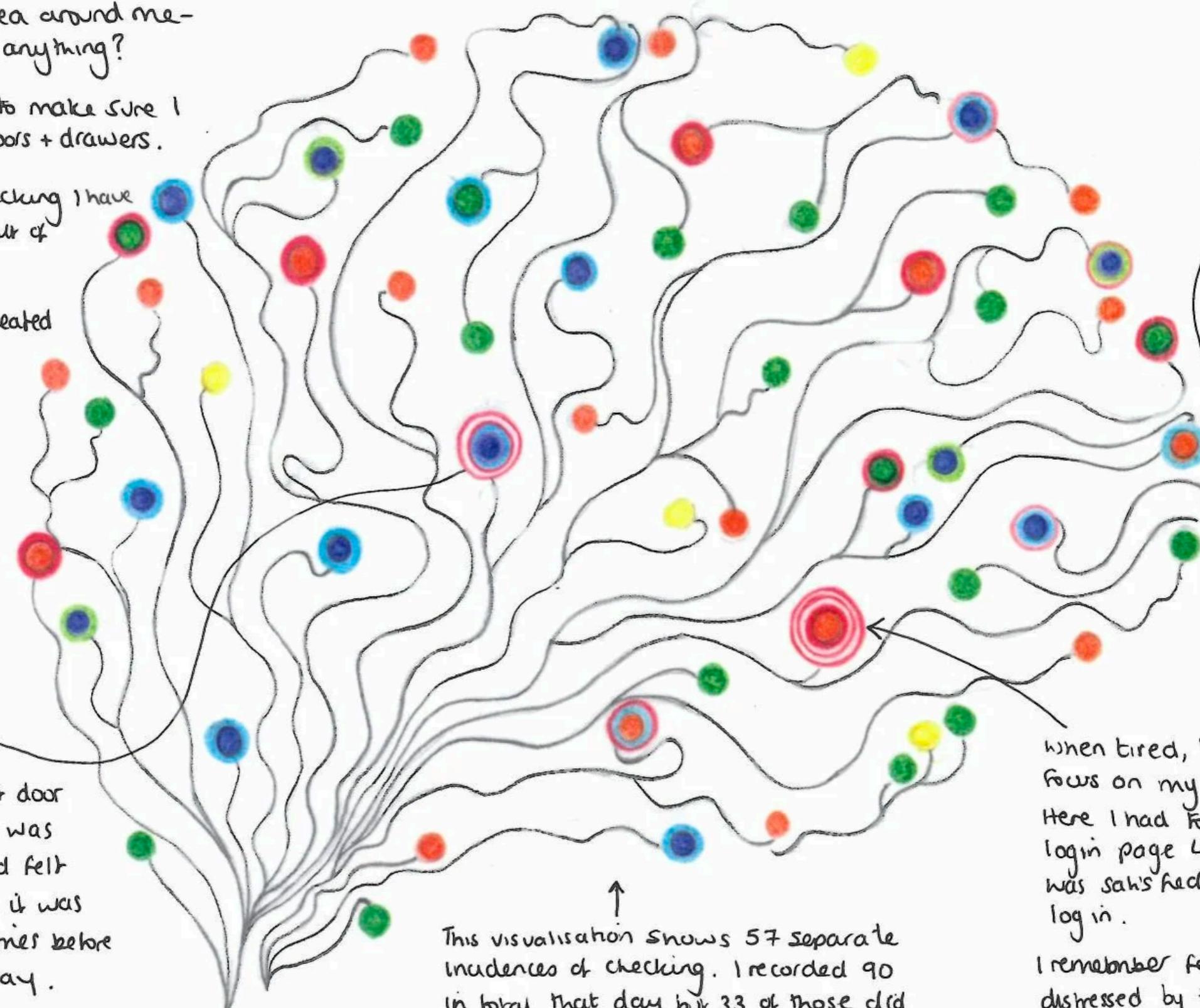
Key:

- Check clothes inside + out
- check floor area around me - have I dropped anything?
- try the handle to make sure I have locked doors + drawers.
- IT systems - checking I have logged in and out of secure systems.
- Action ritually repeated 4 times
- Action ritually repeated 2 times.
- Action repeated as I do not trust myself that I checked properly first time round!

A Day of OCD - Conscious acts of checking

I am afraid of losing material and digital information.

Each circle represents one act of checking to ensure I don't lose information.



ARAB SPRING

