



INTRODUCTION TO VISUALIZATION

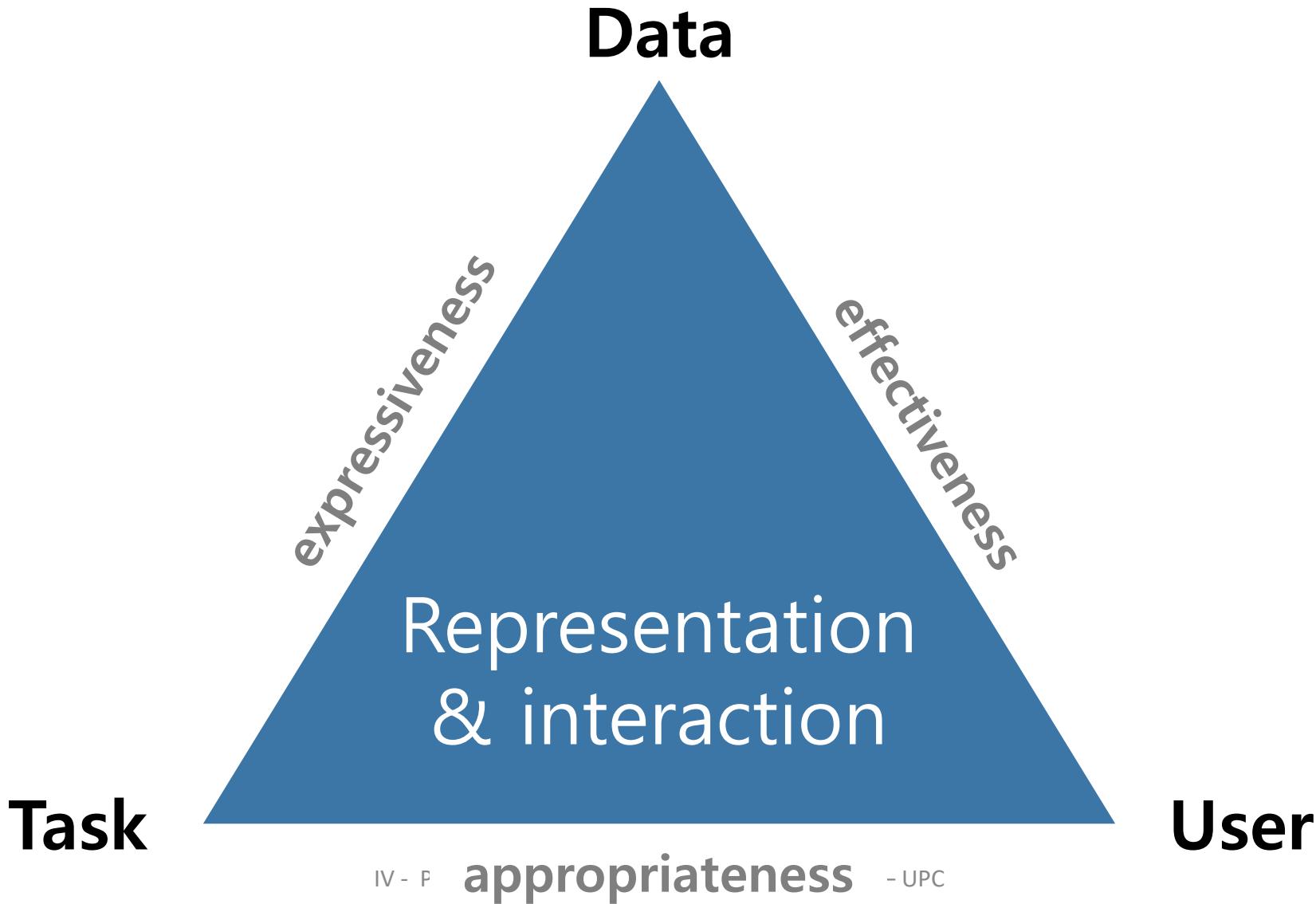
PERE-PAU VÁZQUEZ – VIRVIG GROUP – UPC

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

Tamara Munzner



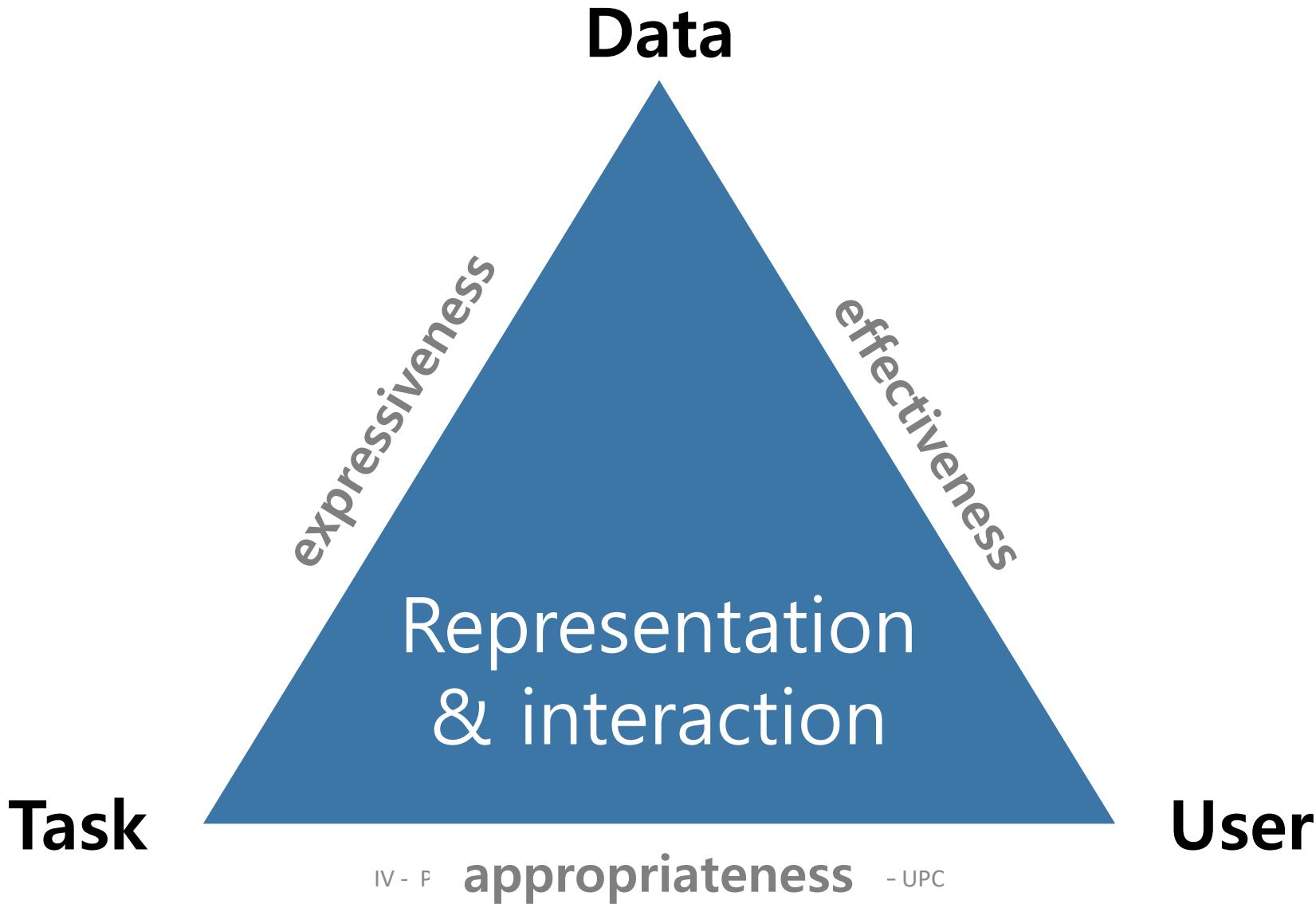
VISUALIZATION



VISUALIZATION

- Who are the users?
 - Their needs, their work environment, their background, physical condition, cultural specifics, hardware specifics...
- What is the data?
 - Scale (quantitative vs qualitative), type (1-dimensional, 2D, ..., temporal...), number of variables...
- What are the tasks?
 - Low level (e.g., search for an element) or high level (e.g., find the most successful runner in different categories)

VISUALIZATION



VISUALIZATION

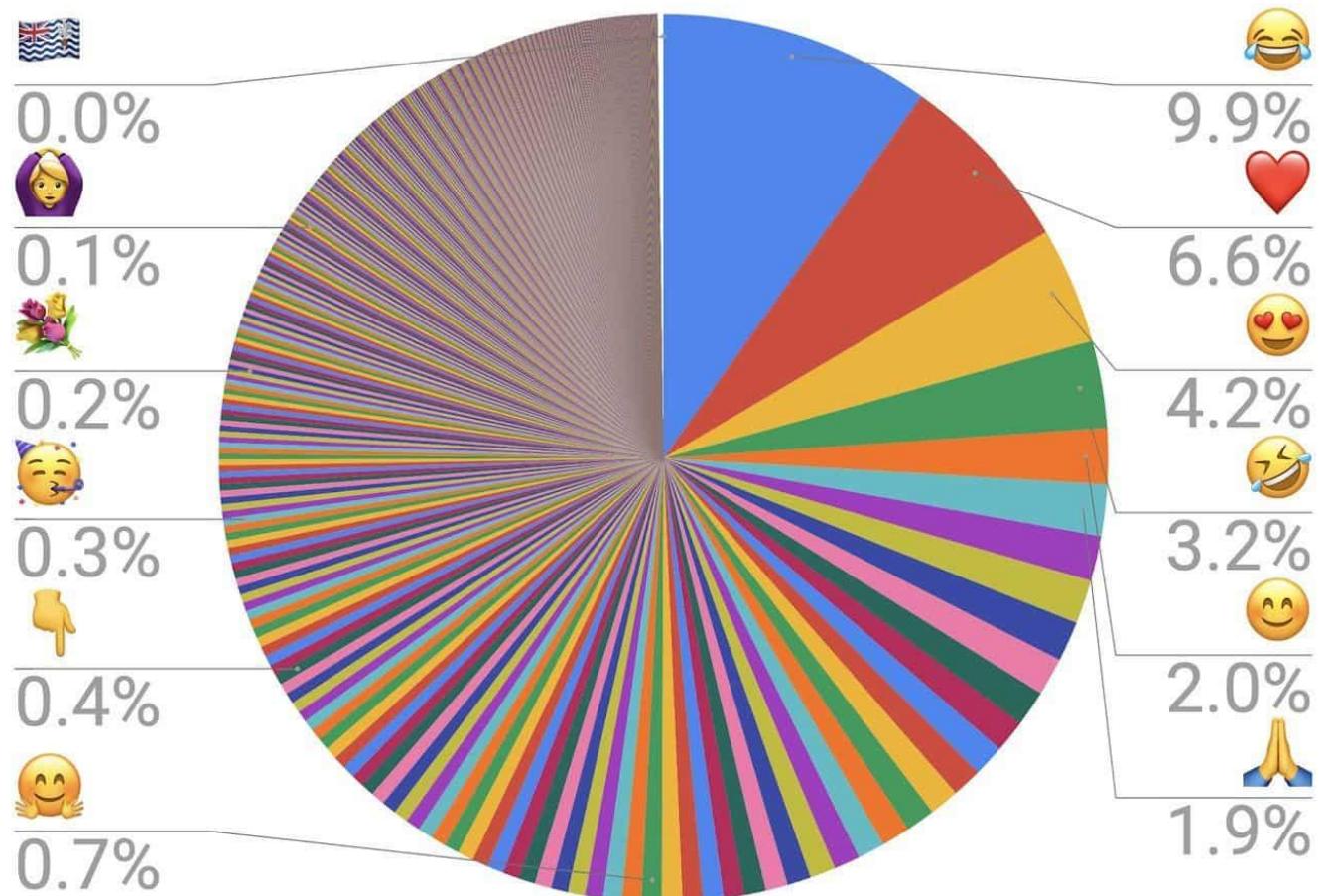
- *Expressiveness*: Show exactly **the information in the data**
 - Nothing more and nothing less
- *Effectiveness*: Take into account the **cognitive capabilities** of the human visual system, and
 - the task, application background, and other context-related information...
- *Appropriateness*: Cost-value ratio that assesses the benefit of the visualization process with respect to achieving the task
 - Mainly **time** (computation) and **space** (screen-space) efficiency

VISUALIZATION

- Carry out tasks more **effectively**
 - Effectiveness requires match between data/task and representation
 - Set of representations is huge
 - Many are ineffective mismatch for specific data/task combo
 - Increases chance of finding good solutions if you understand full space of possibilities
 - What counts as effective?
 - Novel: enable entirely new kinds of analysis
 - Faster: speed up existing workflows
 - How to validate effectiveness
 - Many methods, must pick appropriate one for your context

NOT VISUALIZATION

We got a data set and we throw it to any chart type



<https://www.oldstreetsolutions.com/good-and-bad-data-visualization>

NOT VISUALIZATION



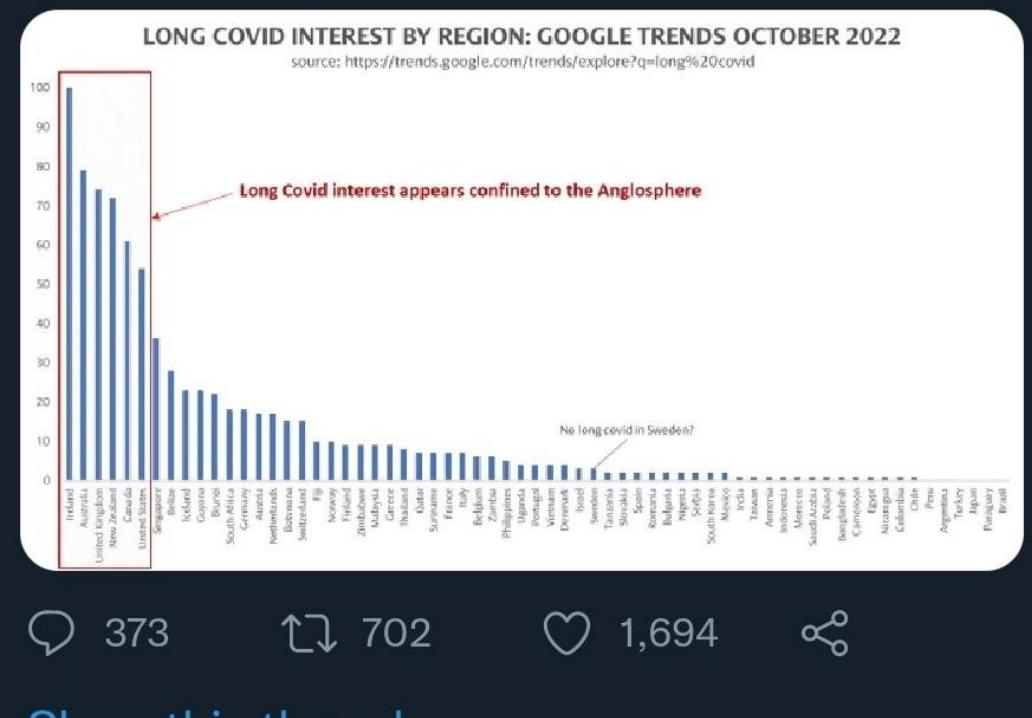
NOT VISUALIZATION

Get some [random] data and create a “visualization” from it

Based upon google searches, it appears that "long covid" only exists in the anglosphere nations: Ireland, Australia, UK, Canada, New Zealand, and the USA.

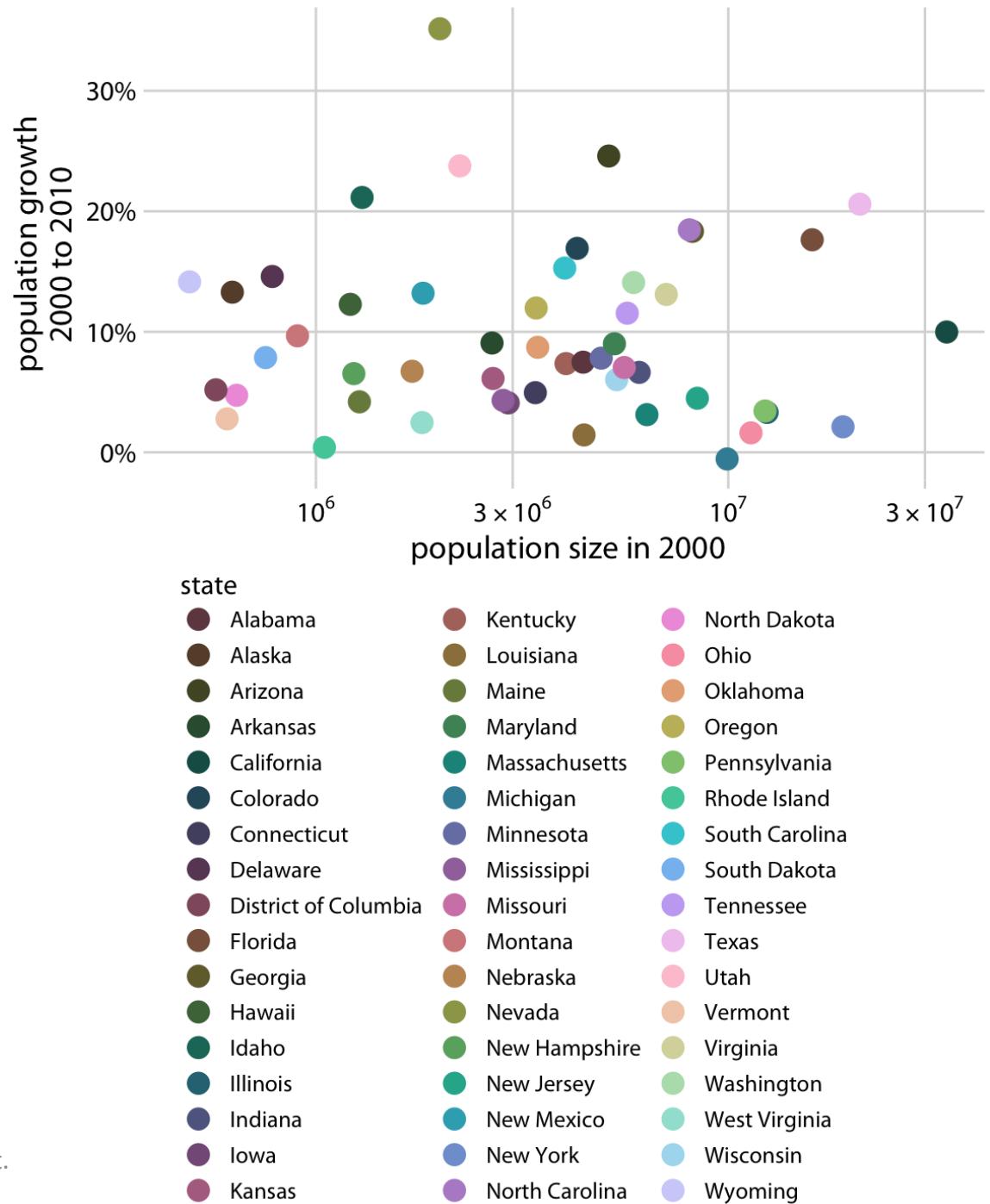
Does covid somehow know if you speak English?

Why no interest in long covid in Japan or Sweden or Italy or Brazil?



NOT VISUALIZATION

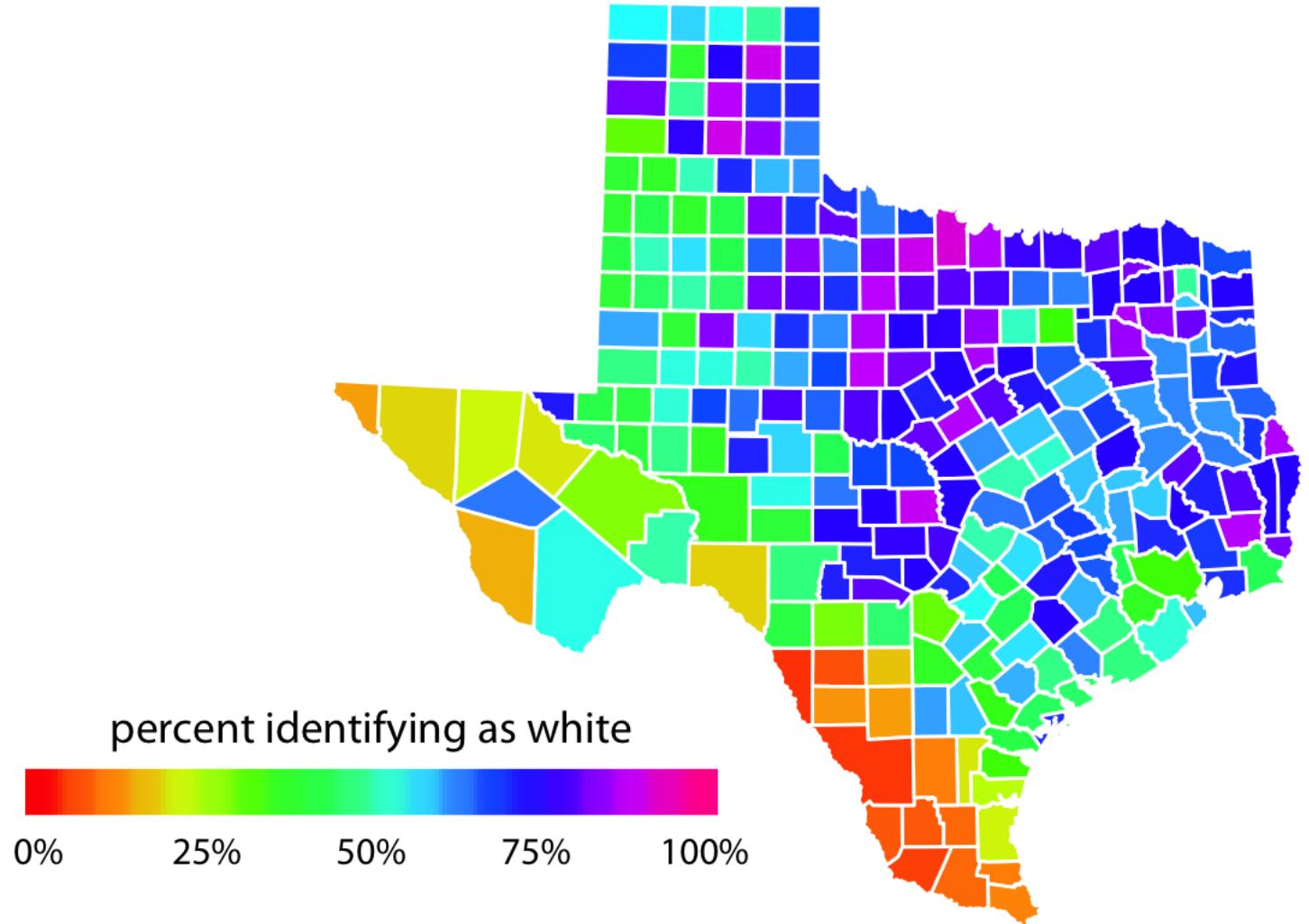
Encoding too much or irrelevant information



<https://clauswilke.com/dataviz/index.html>

NOT VISUALIZATION

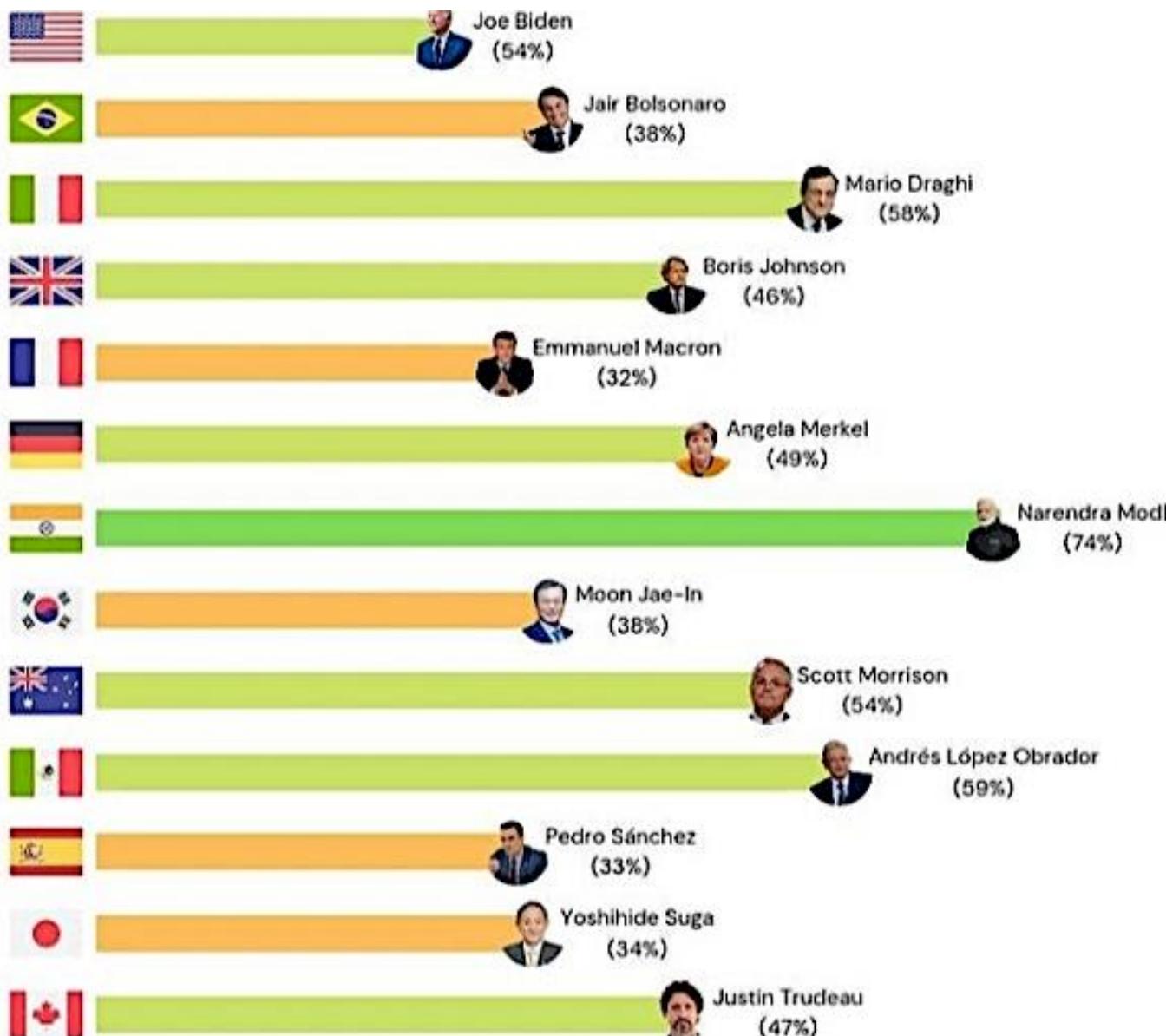
Using unsuitable palettes



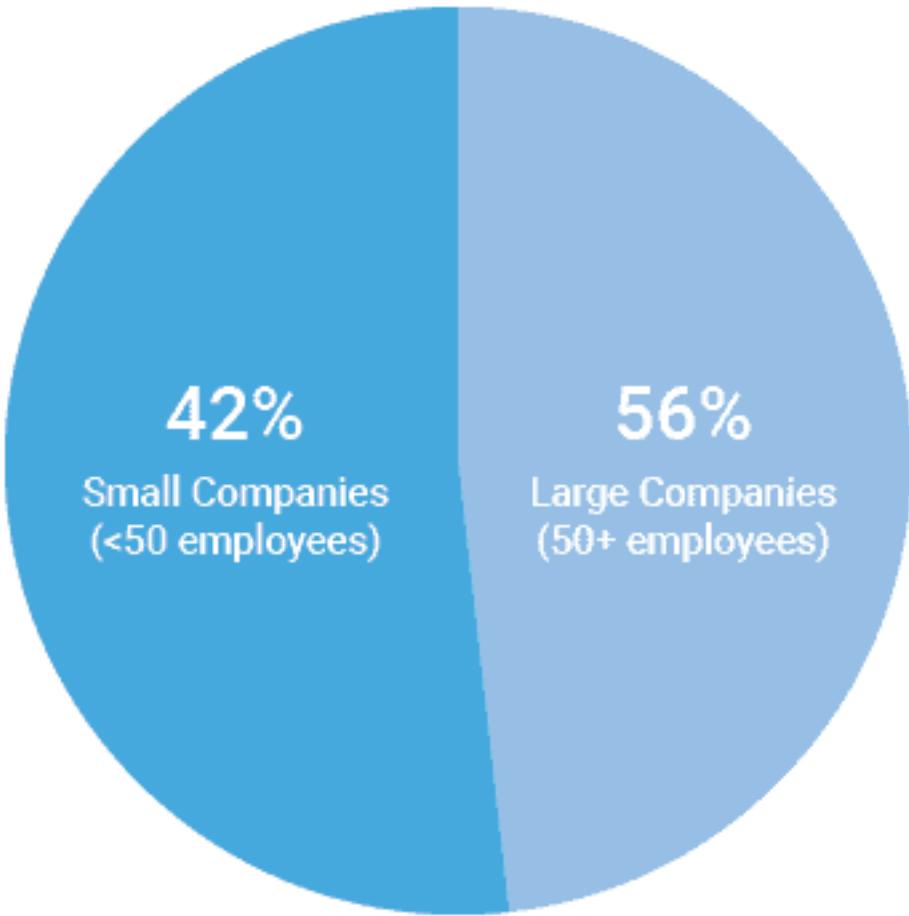
<https://clauswilke.com/dataviz/index.html>

EXAMPLES

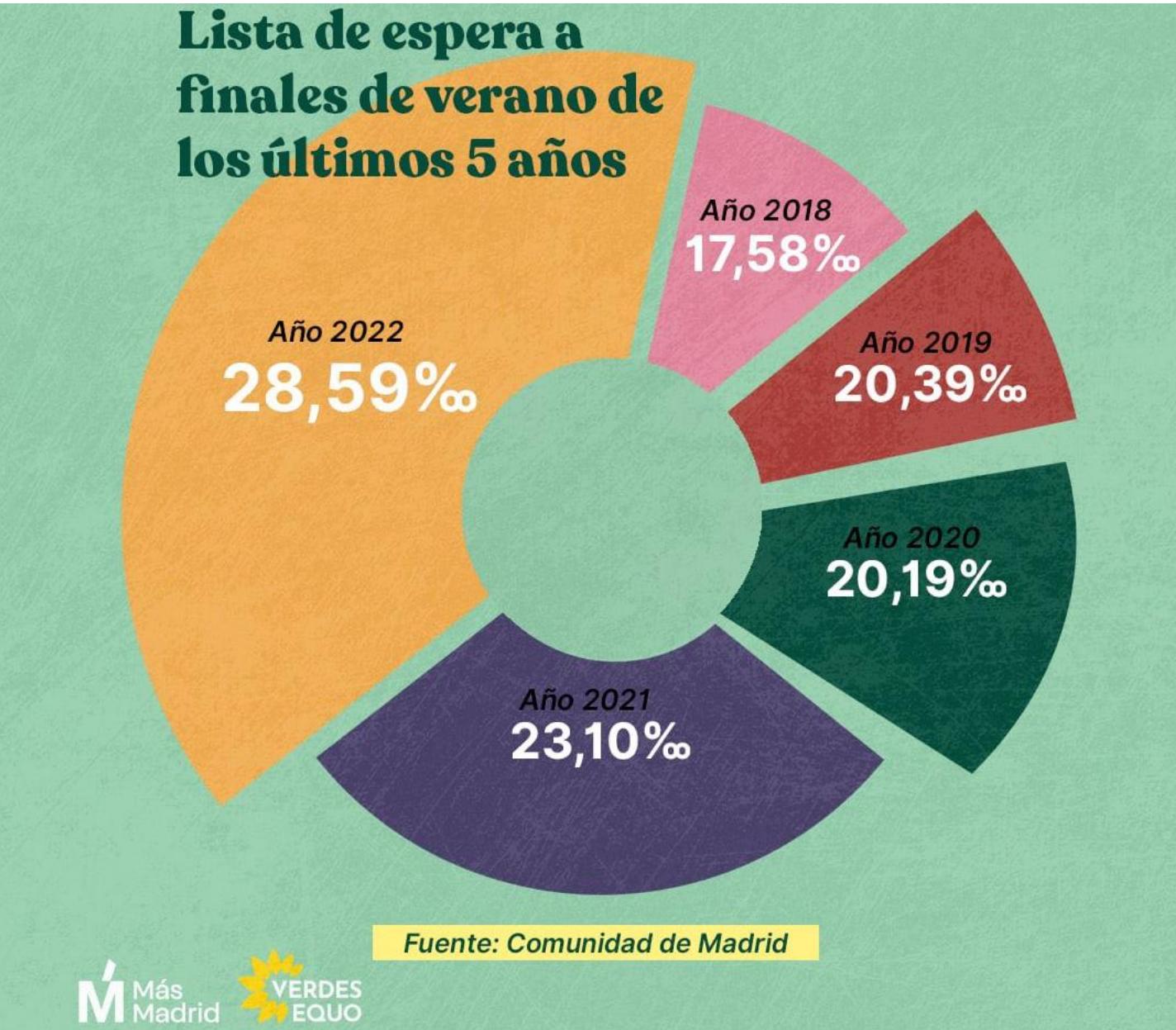
Approval rate of some world leaders



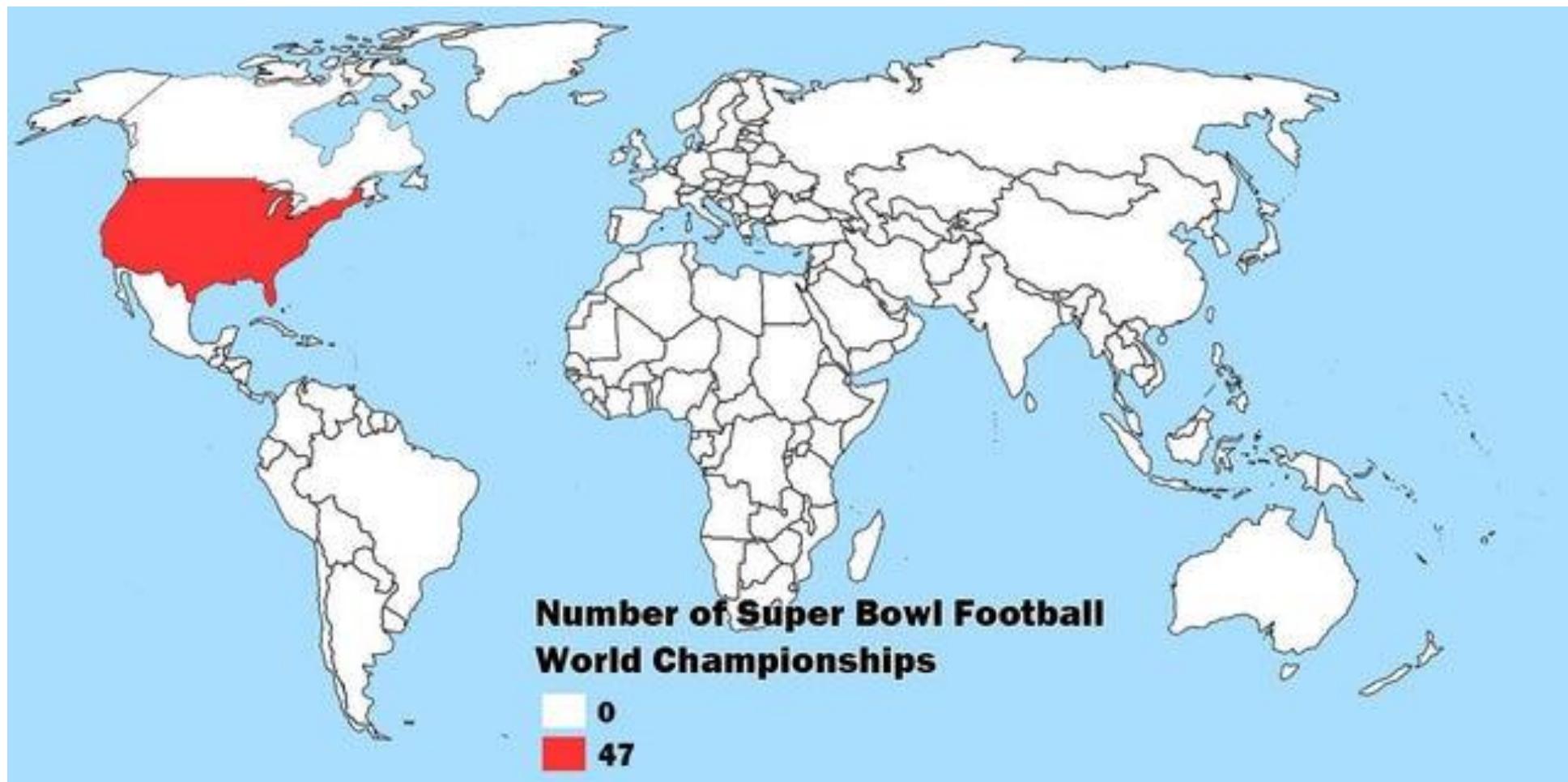
EXAMPLES



EXAMPLES

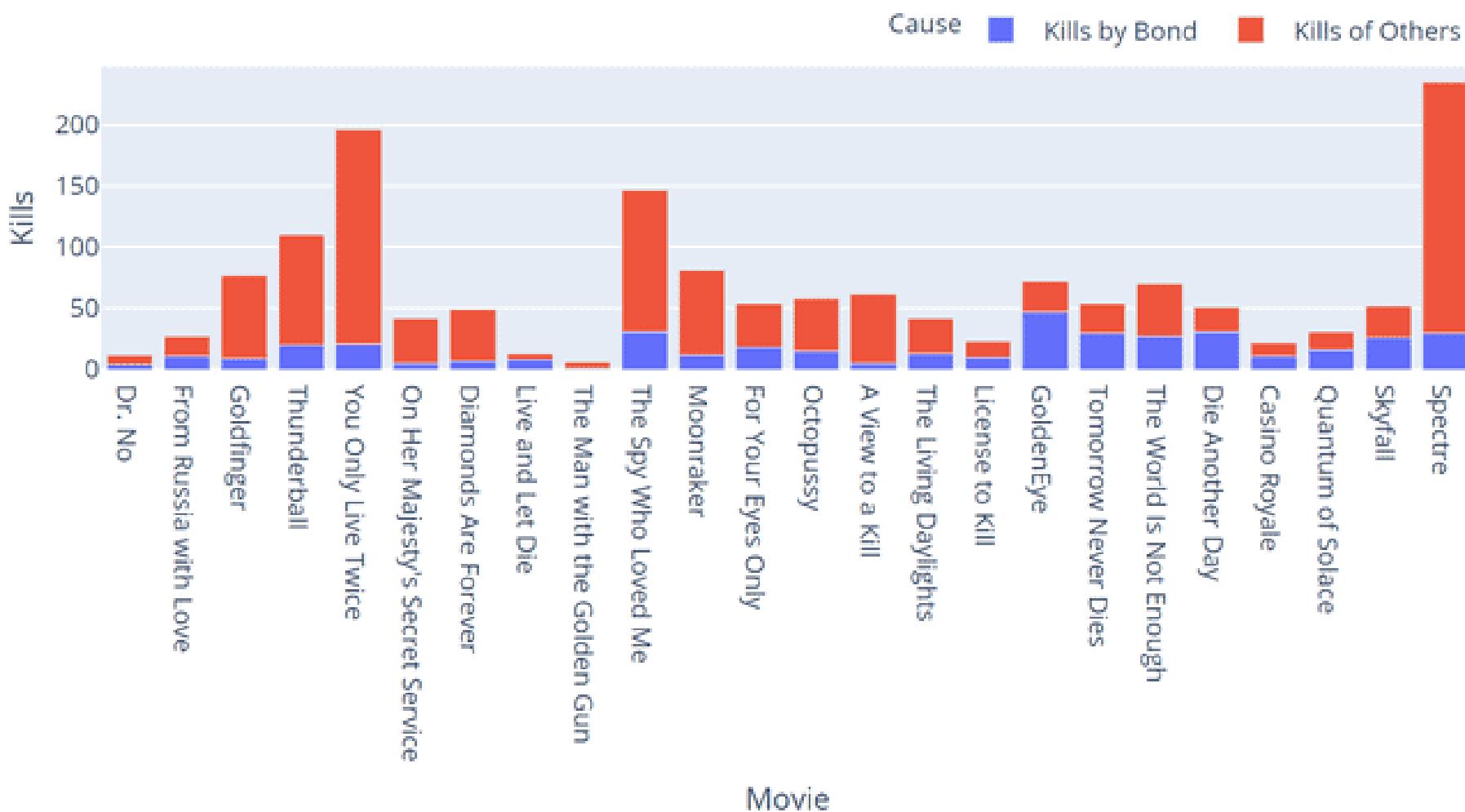


EXAMPLES

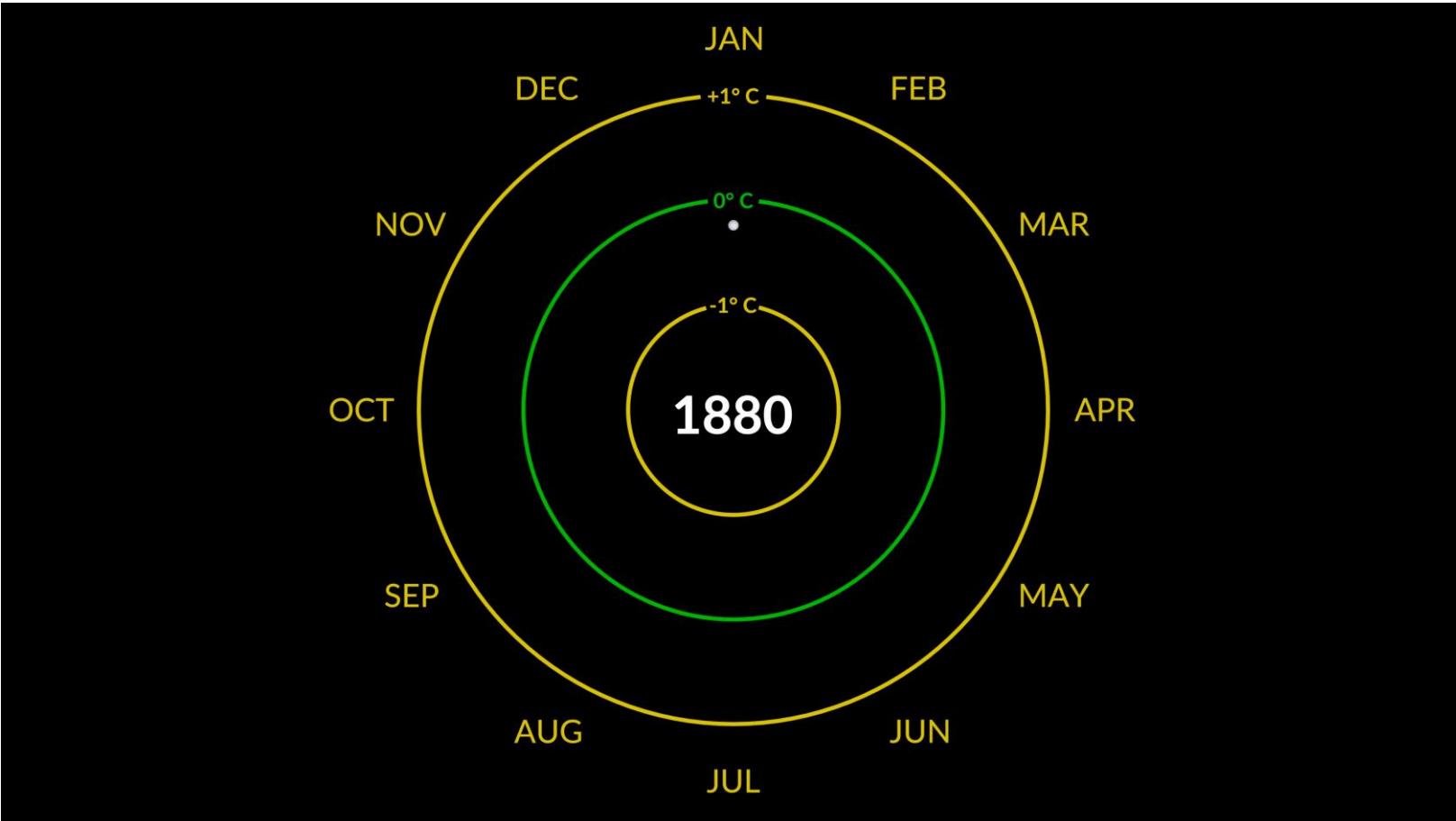


EXAMPLES

History of James Bond Movies

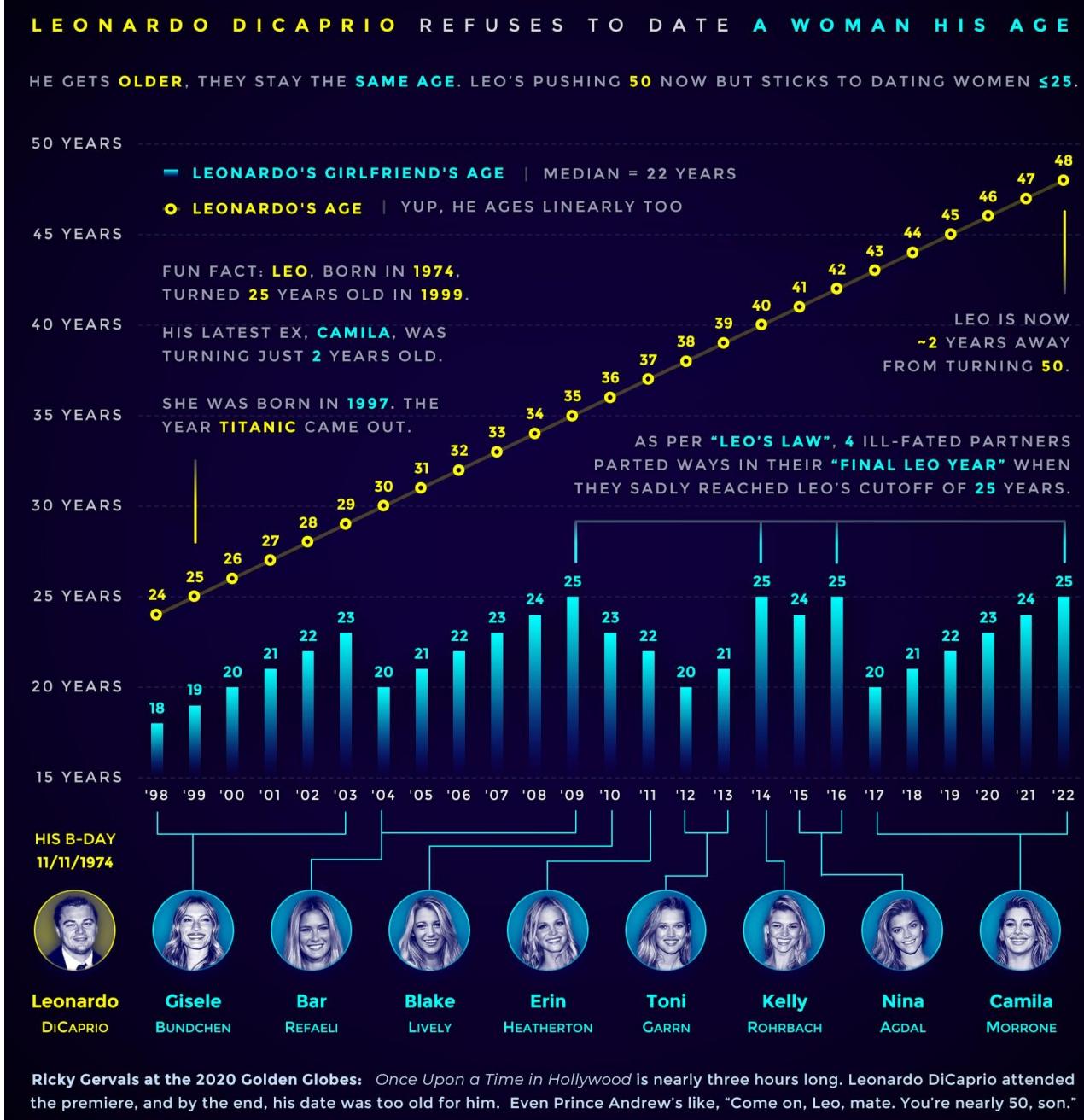


EXAMPLES



https://climate.nasa.gov/climate_resources/300/video-climate-spiral/

EXAMPLES

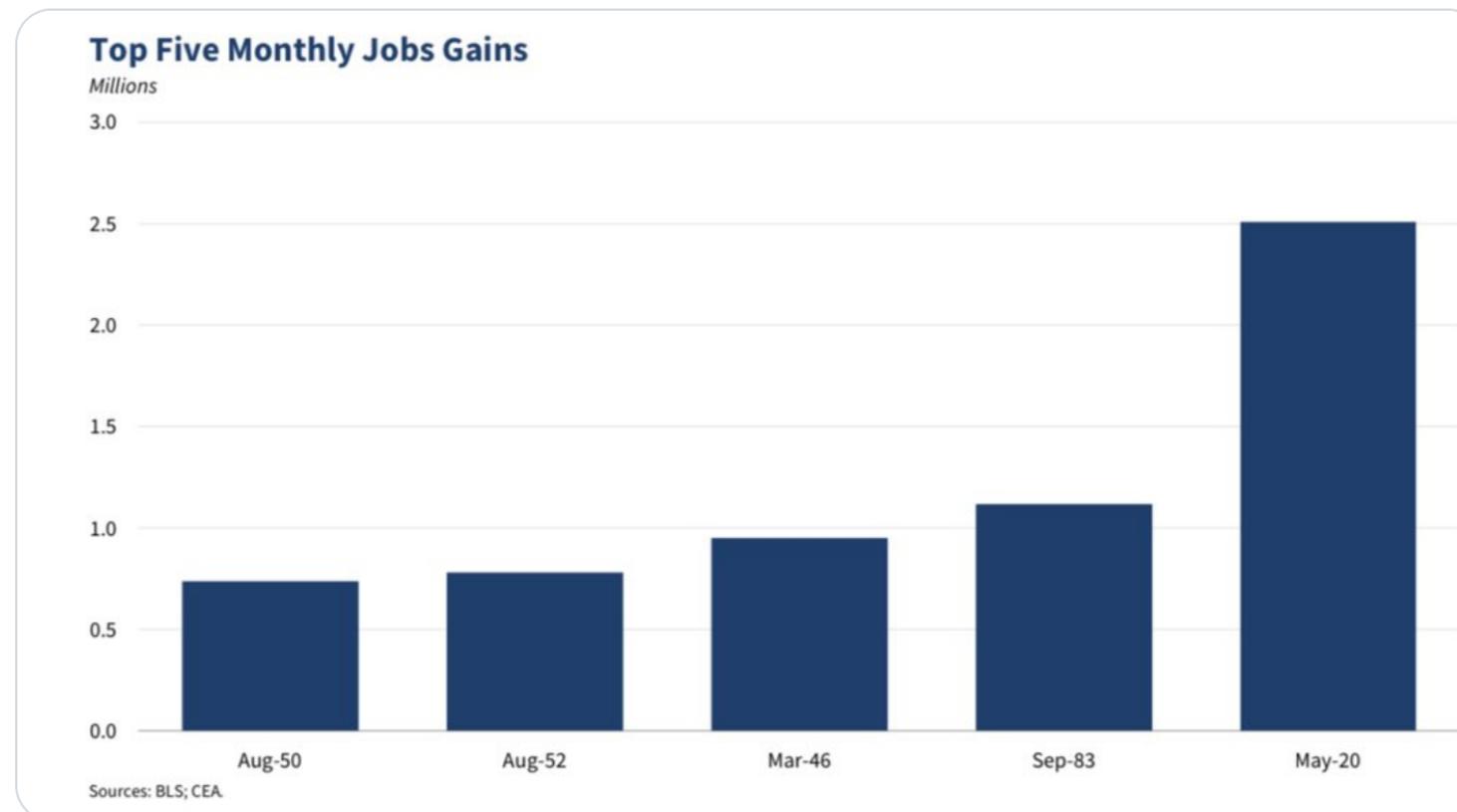




Donald J. Trump
@realDonaldTrump



Greatest Top Five Monthly Jobs Gains in HISTORY. We are #1!



12:31 PM · Jun 5, 2020 · Twitter for iPhone

21.8K Retweets

72K Likes

Pere-Pau Vázquez – Dept. Computer Science – UPC

EXAMPLES



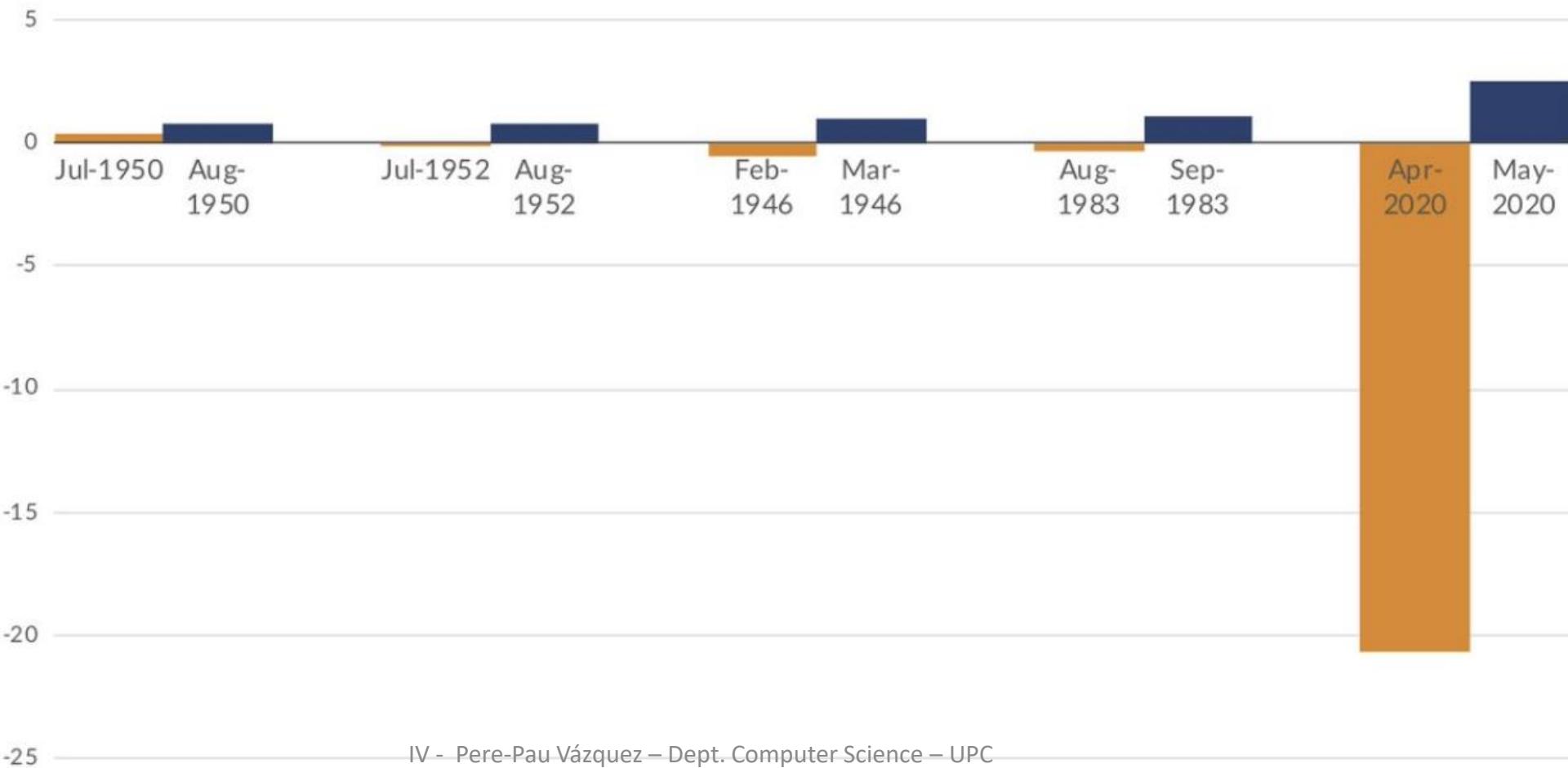


Jon Schwabish ✅ @jschwabish · 4h

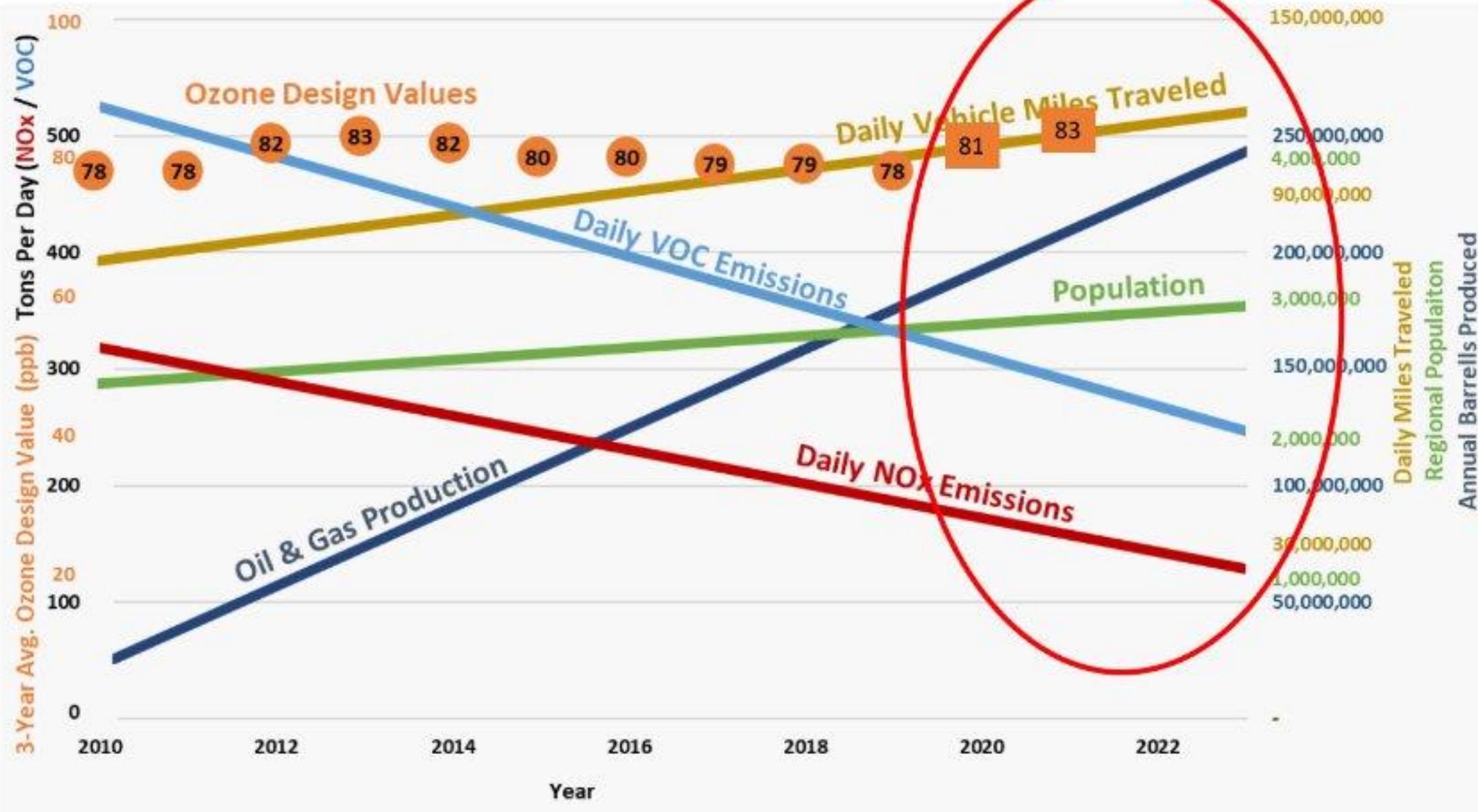
I fixed this graph for you Mr. President. So, you know, it's not a complete misrepresentation of the facts..

Top Five Monthly Jobs Gains....and the month before

Millions



Regional Trends (2010-2023)

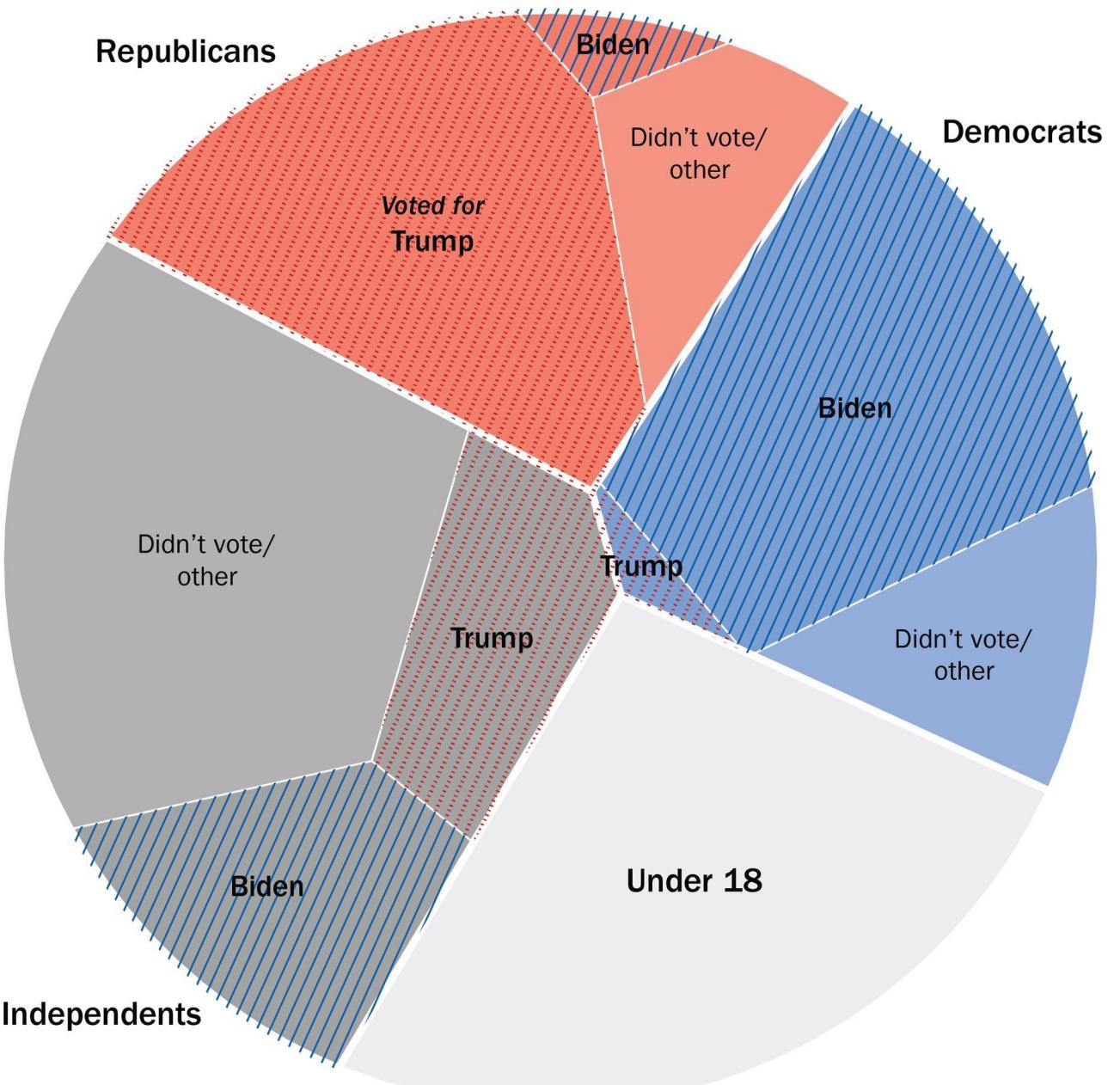


EXAMPLES



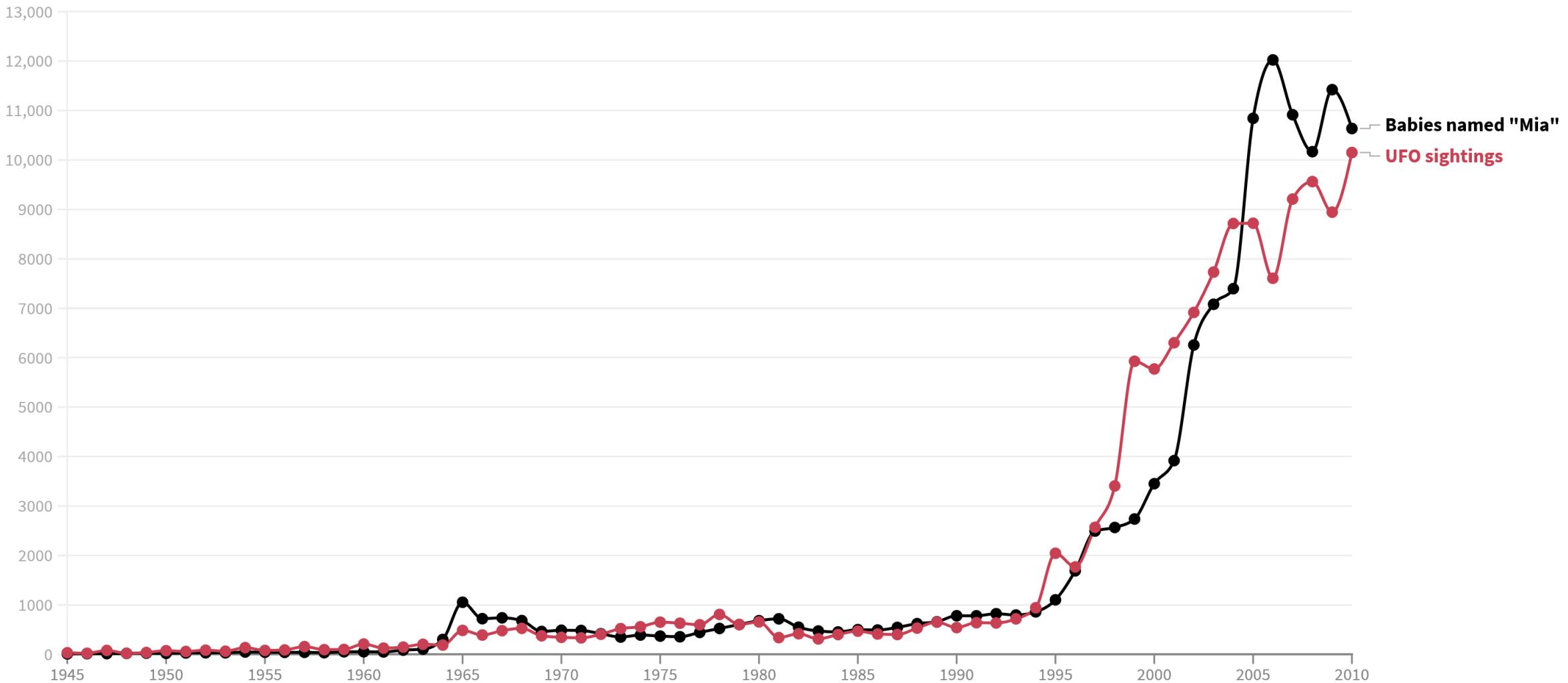
The composition of the population

EXAMPLES



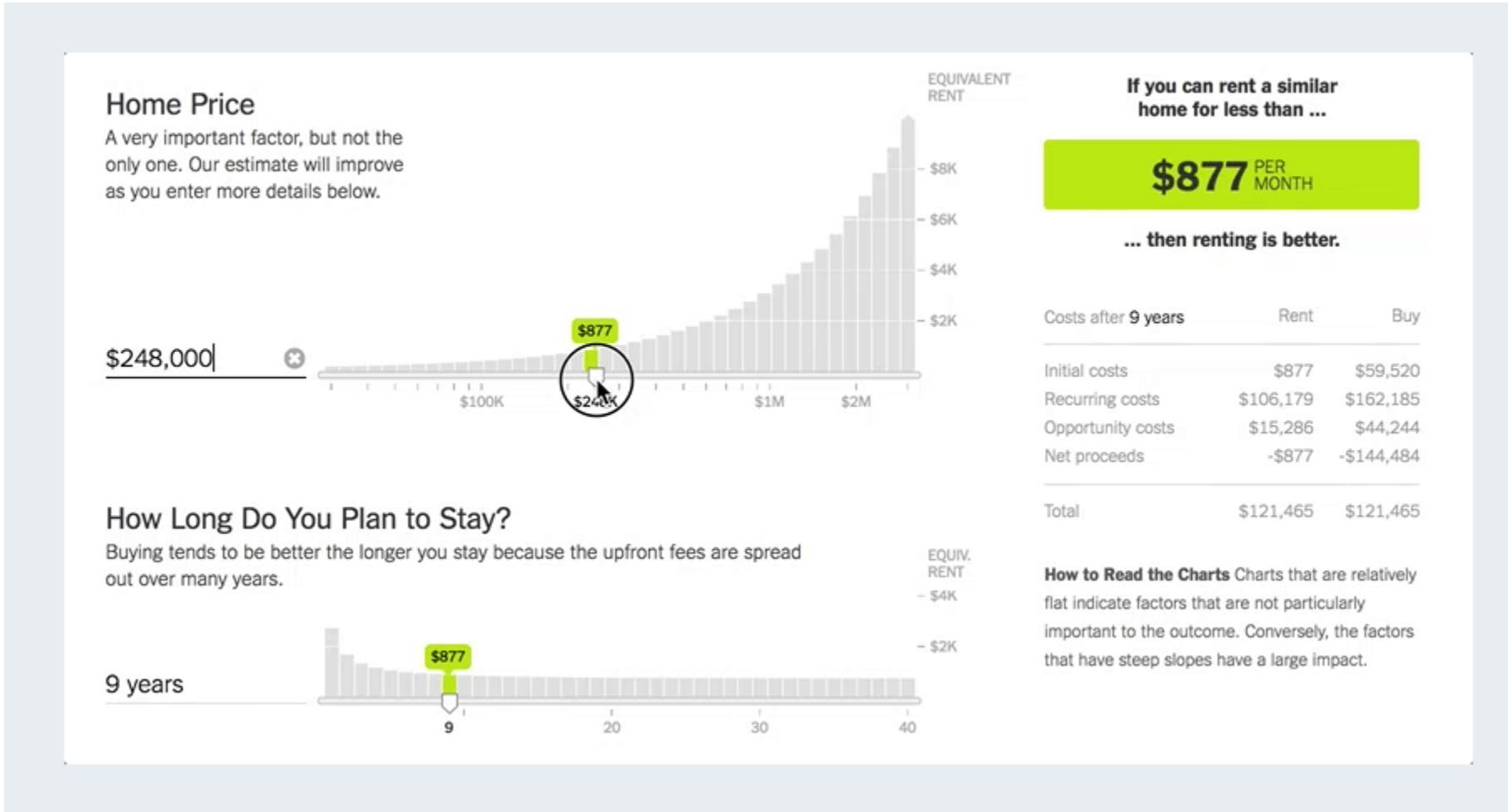
Correlation does not imply Causation

Number of **Babies named "Mia"** in the U.S. correlates with Number of **UFO Sightings** Around the World



Data: NUFORC, SSA • Number of UFO sightings is shown by factor 5.2
Visualization by Cédric Scherer | #30DayChartChallenge 2021 | Day 13: Correlation

EXAMPLES

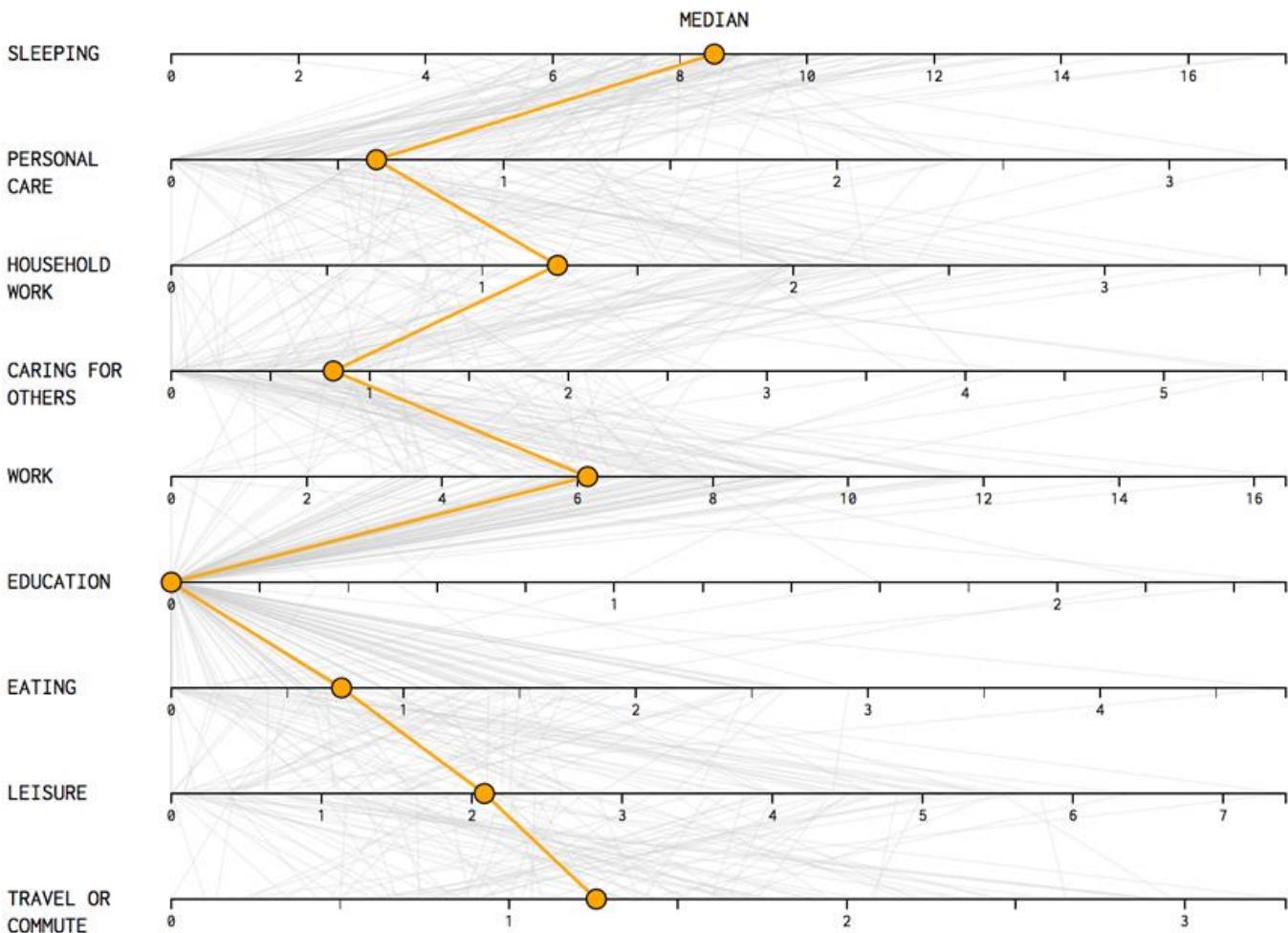


<https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2014/upshot/buy-rent-calculator.html>

EXAM

I am female 25 to 44 years old and employed

Show me the hours spent on a weekday



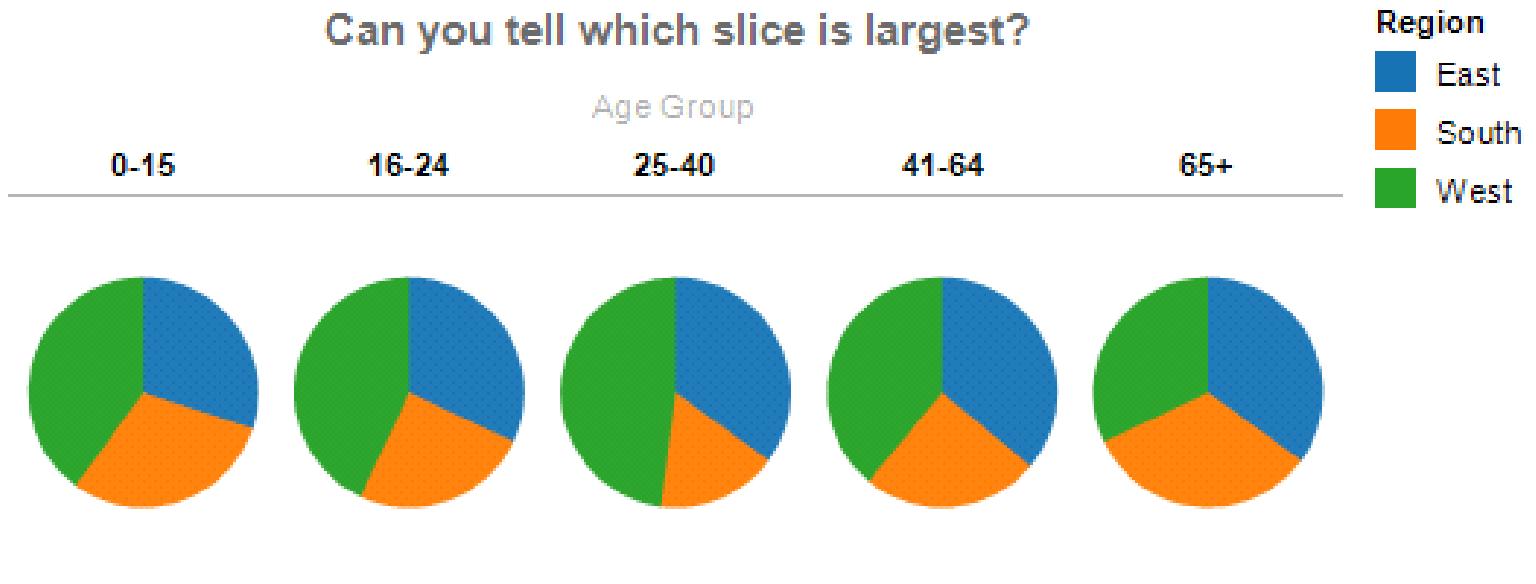
SCALE: Relative Absolute

TAKEAWAYS

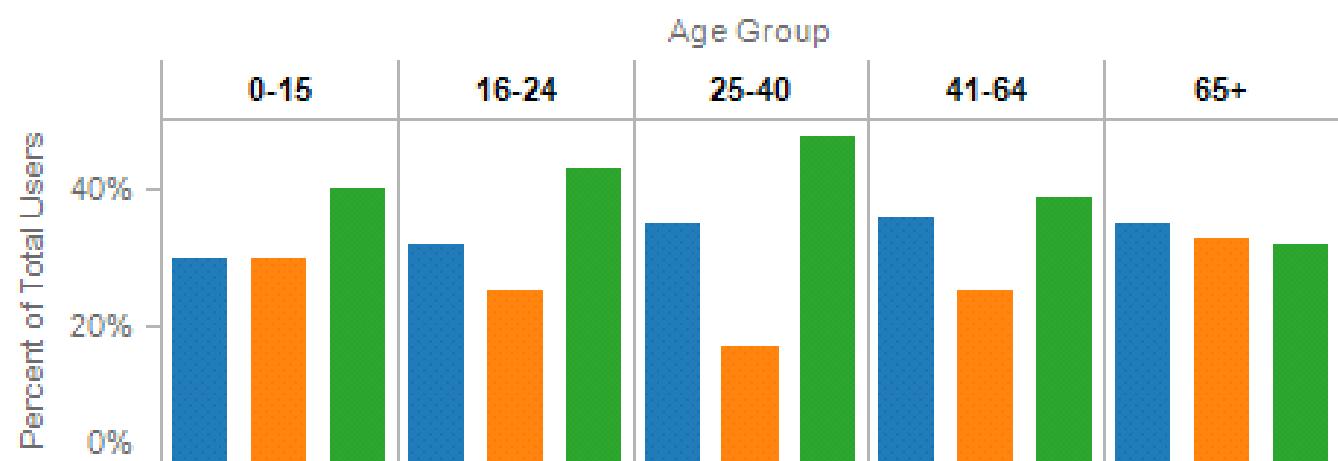
- Through the course, we will learn...

TAKEAWAYS

Can you tell which slice is largest?



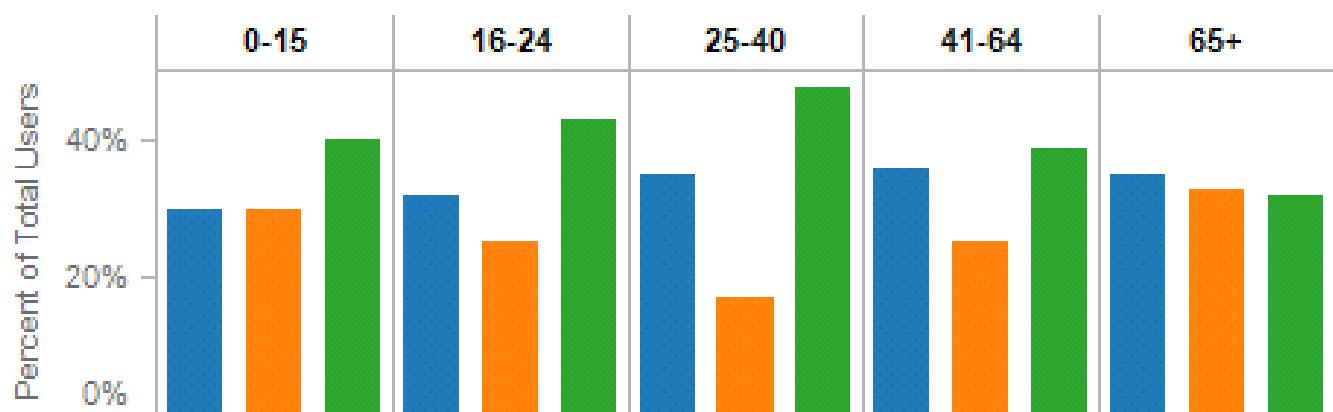
This is the same information represented as bars.
Comparisons are much easier.



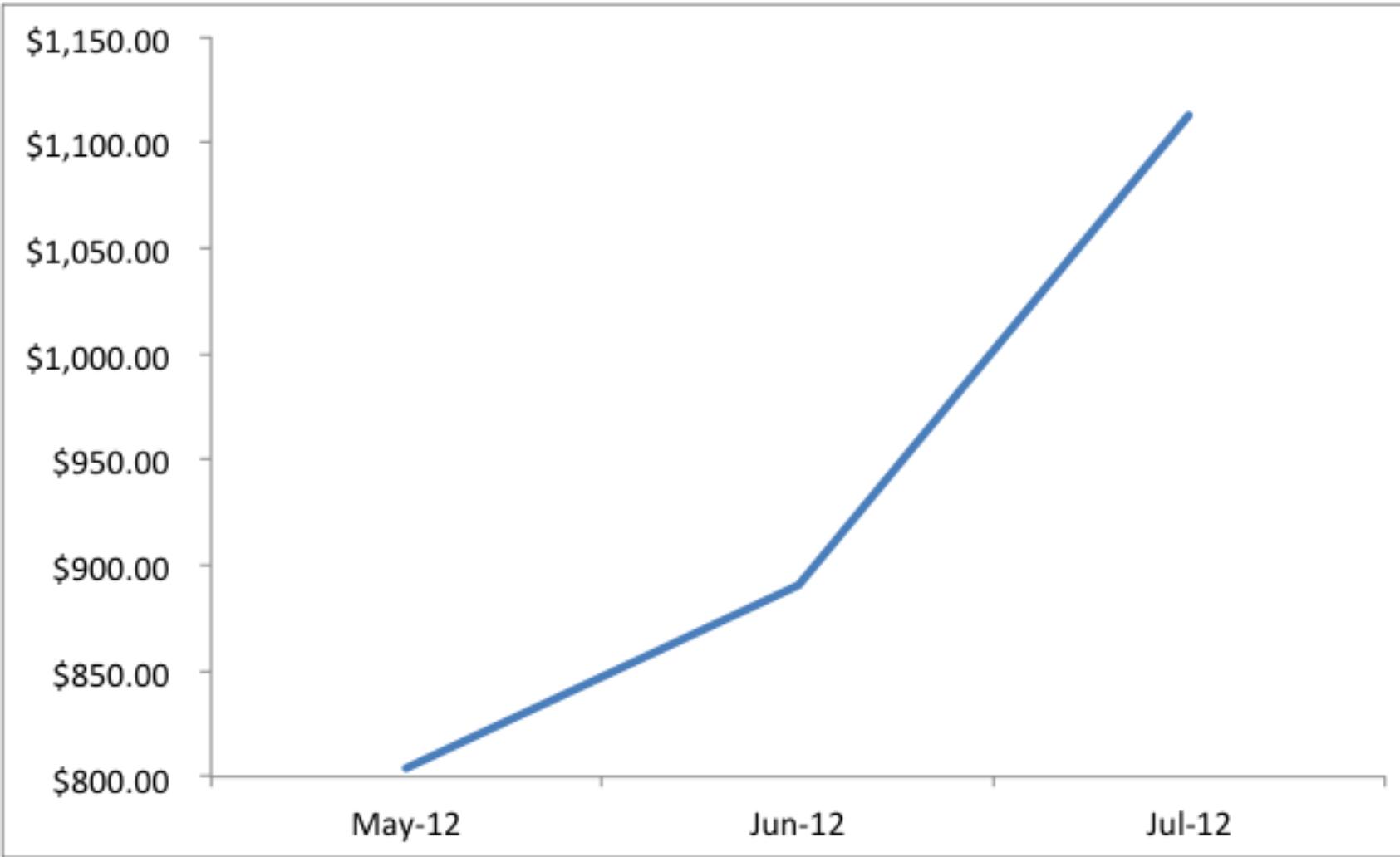
TAKEAWAYS



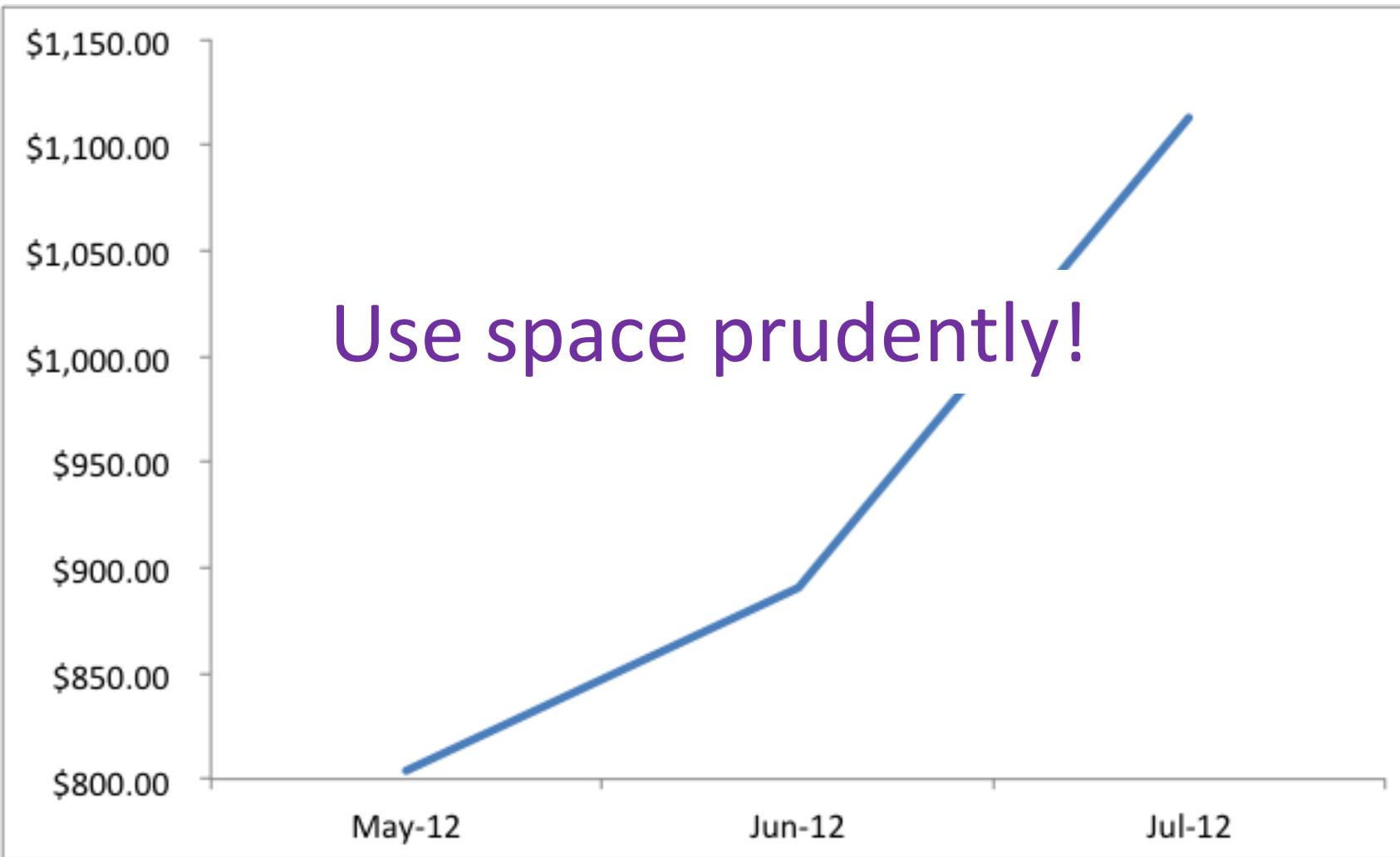
Not all visualization techniques
are equally [or even properly]
perceived!



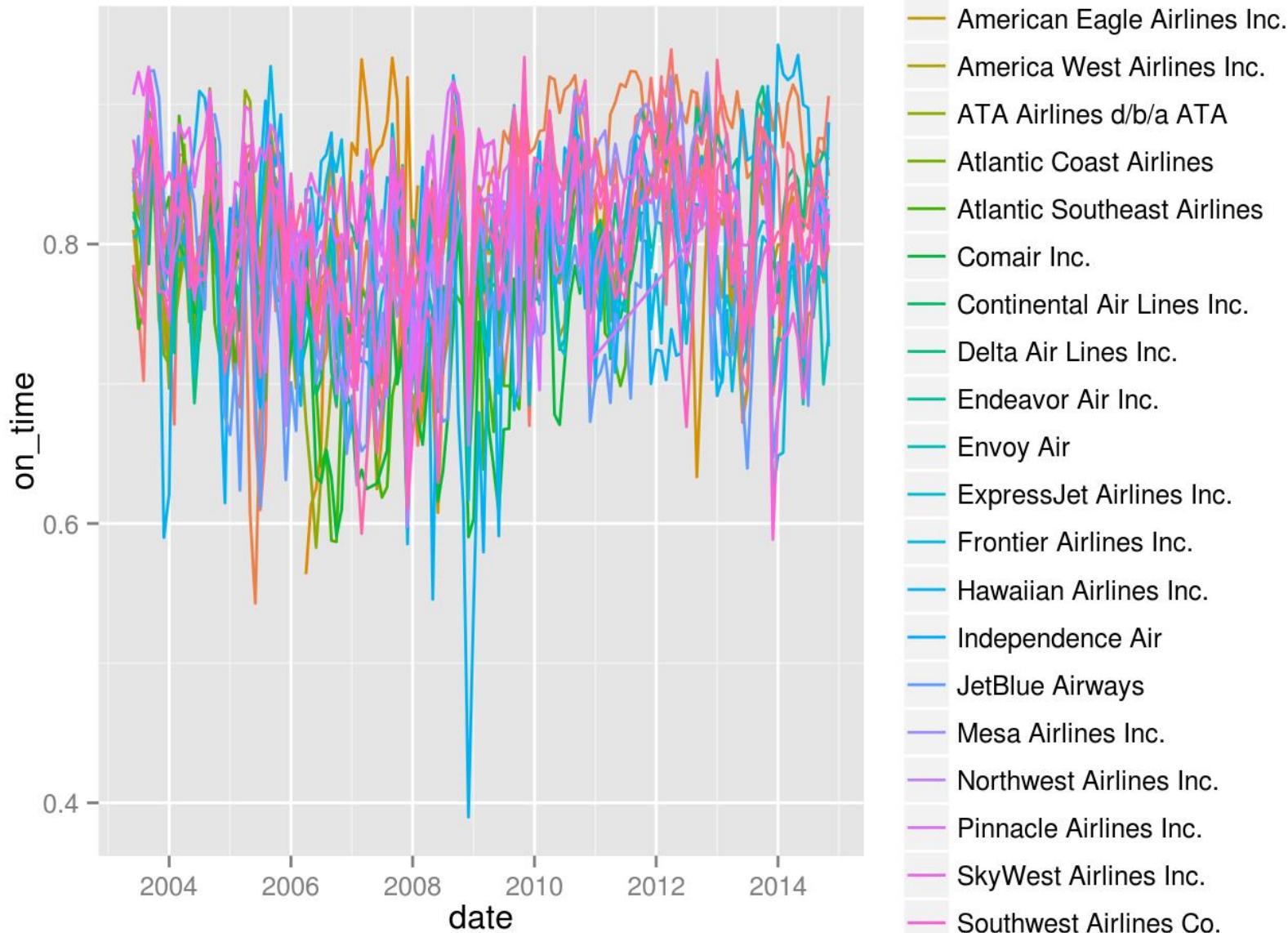
TAKEAWAYS



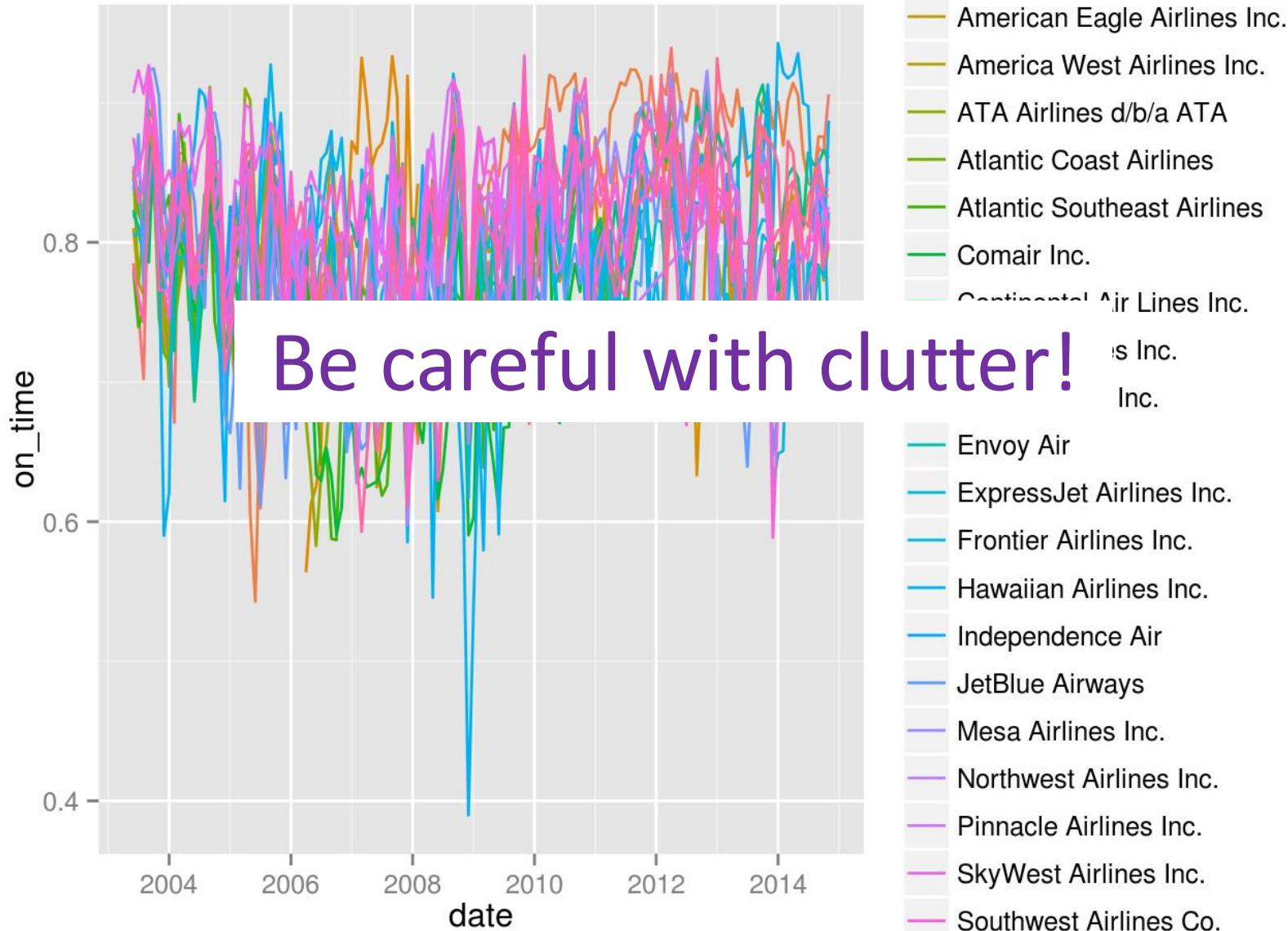
TAKEAWAYS



TAKEAWAYS

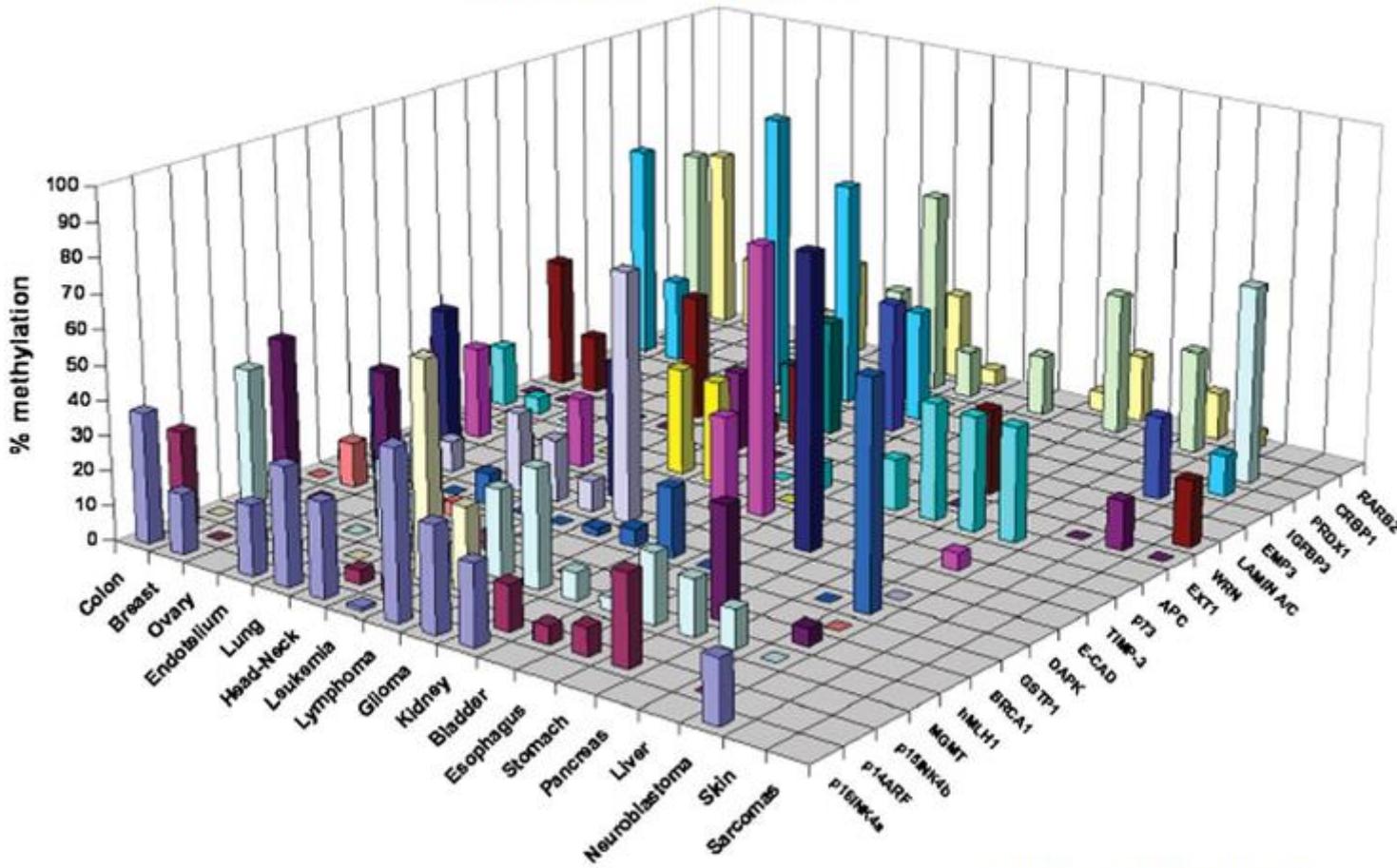


TAKEAWAYS



TAKEAWAYS

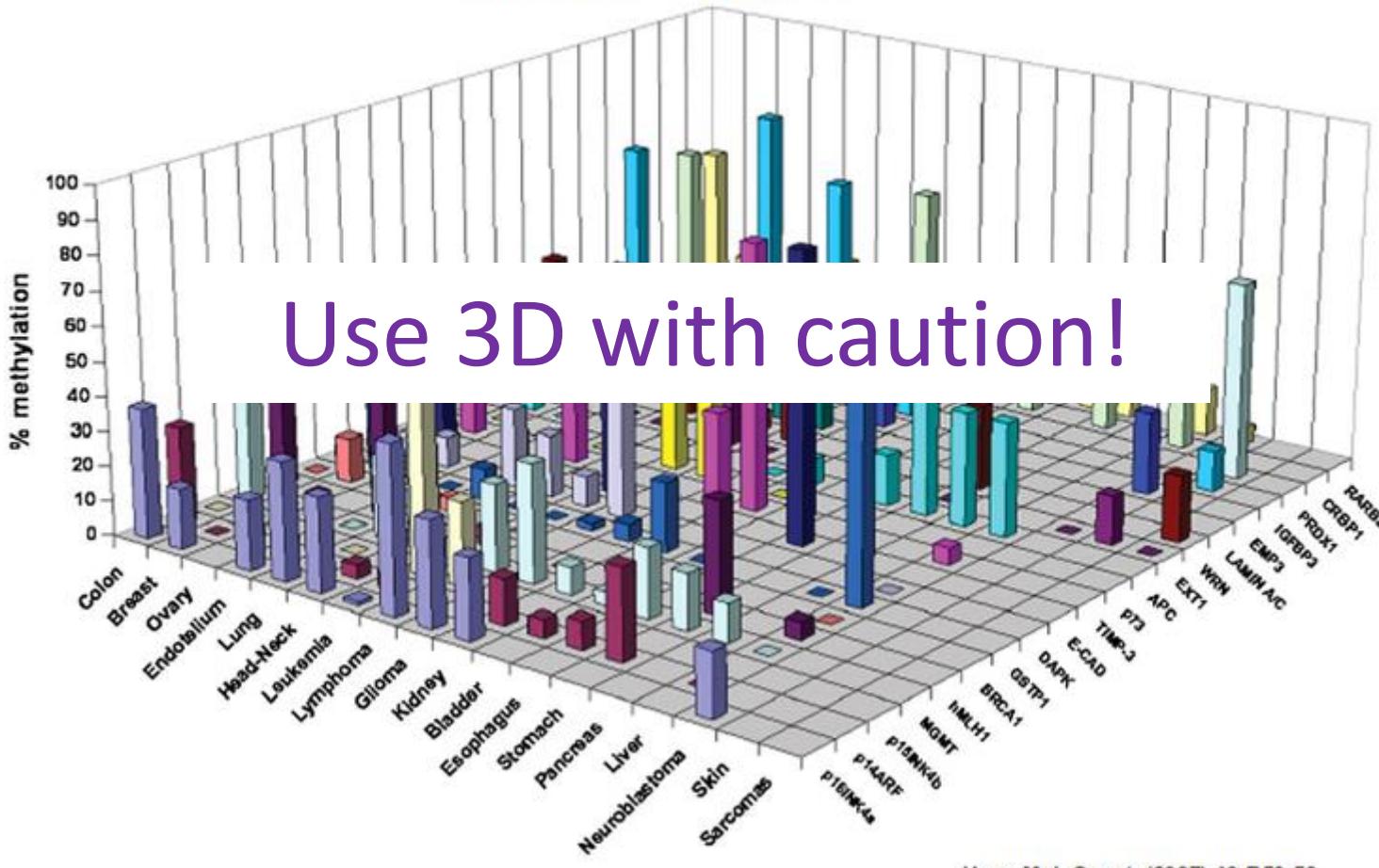
A CpG Island Hypermethylation Profile of Human Cancer



Hum. Mol. Genet. (2007) 16:R50-59

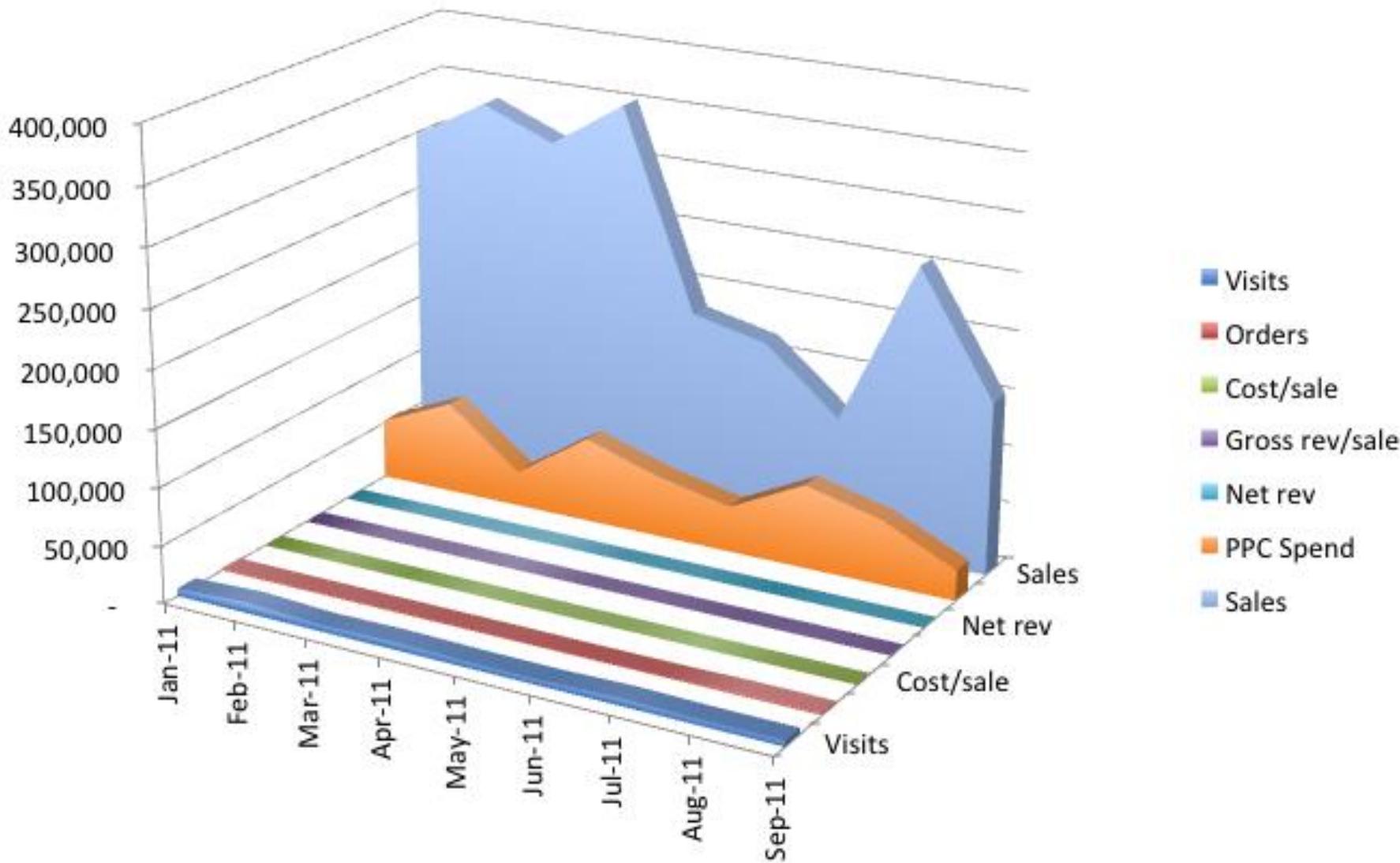
TAKEAWAYS

A CpG Island Hypermethylation Profile of Human Cancer



Hum. Mol. Genet. (2007) 16:R50-59

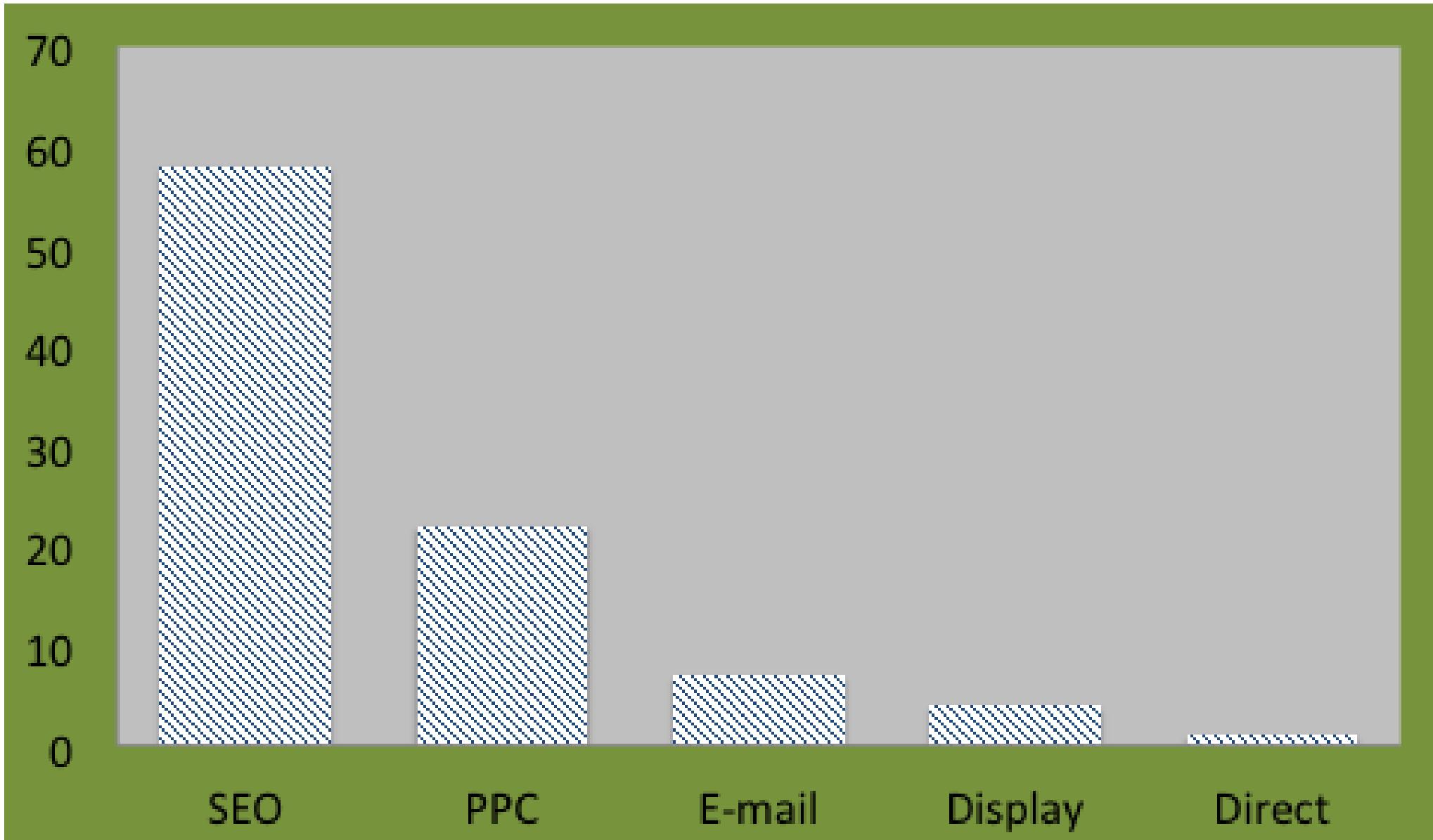
TAKEAWAYS



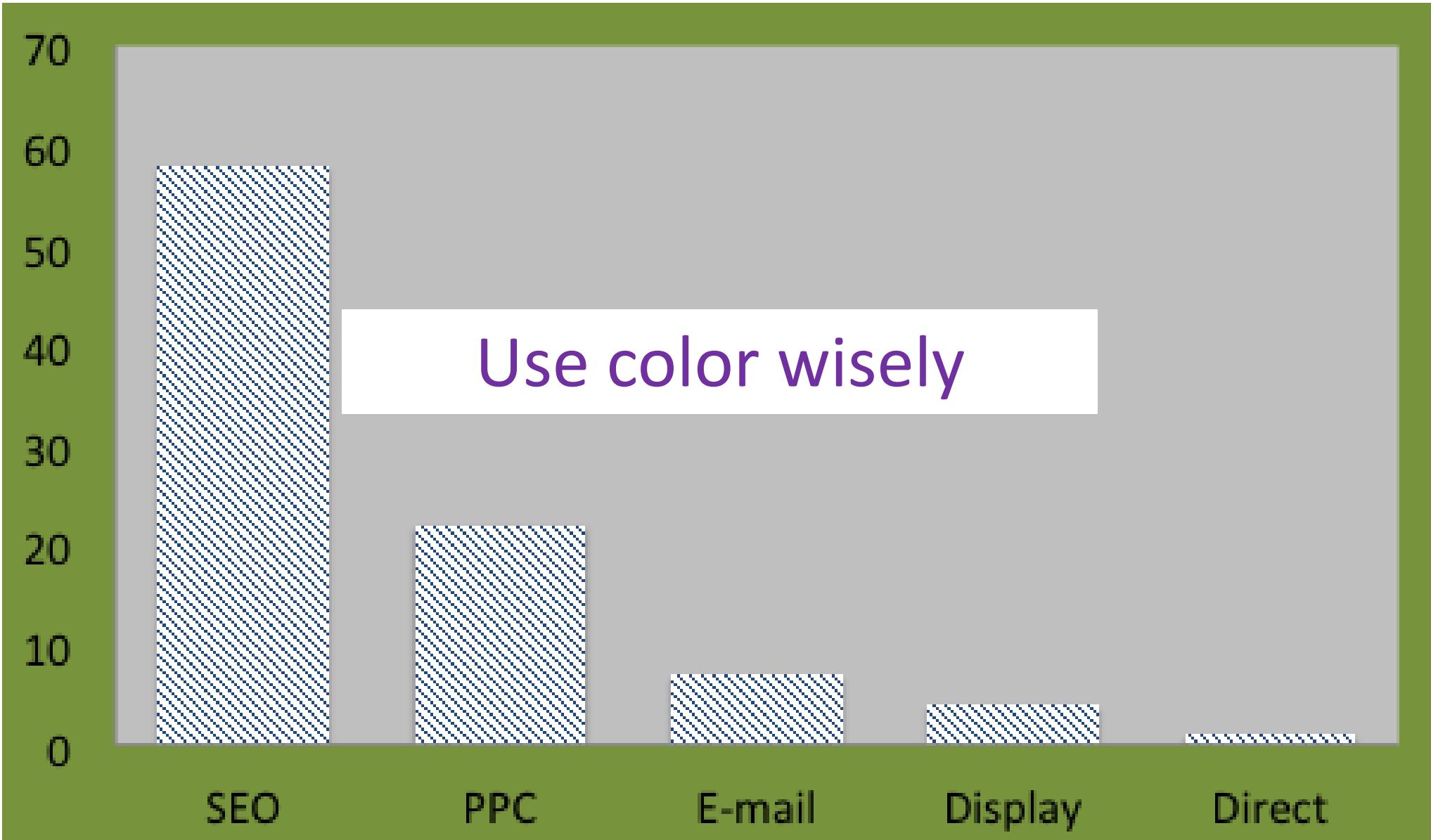
TAKEAWAYS



TAKEAWAYS



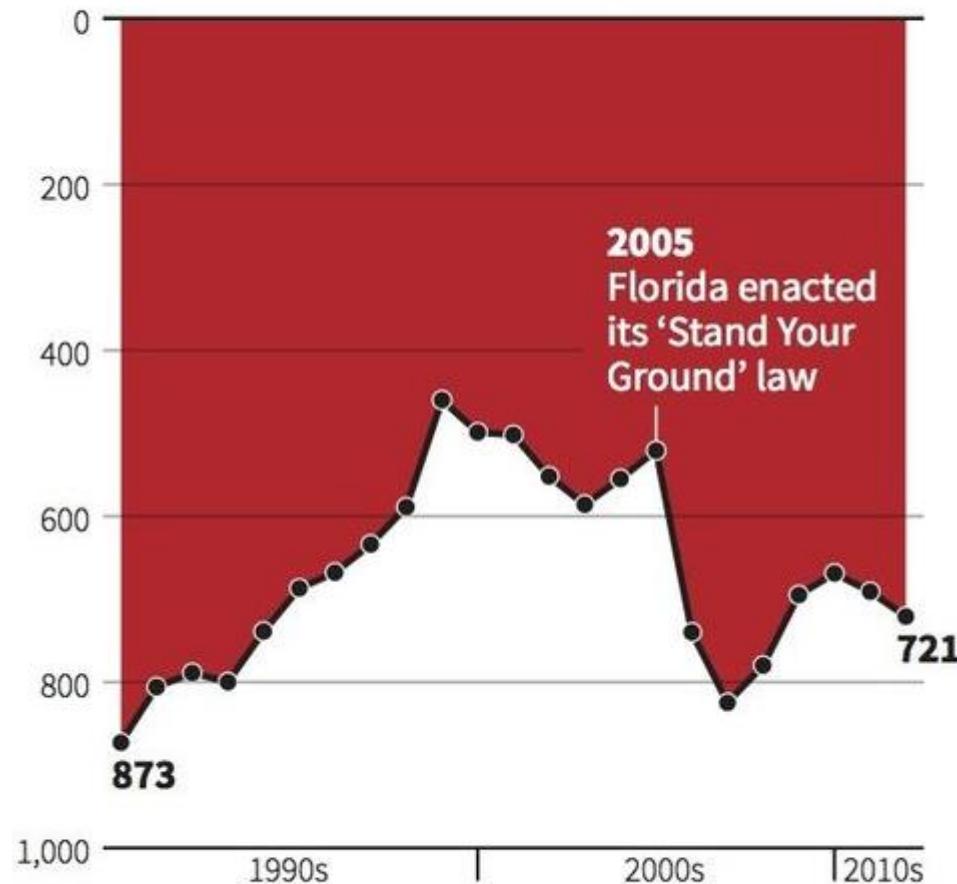
TAKEAWAYS



TAKEAWAYS

Gun deaths in Florida

Number of murders committed using firearms



Source: Florida Department of Law Enforcement

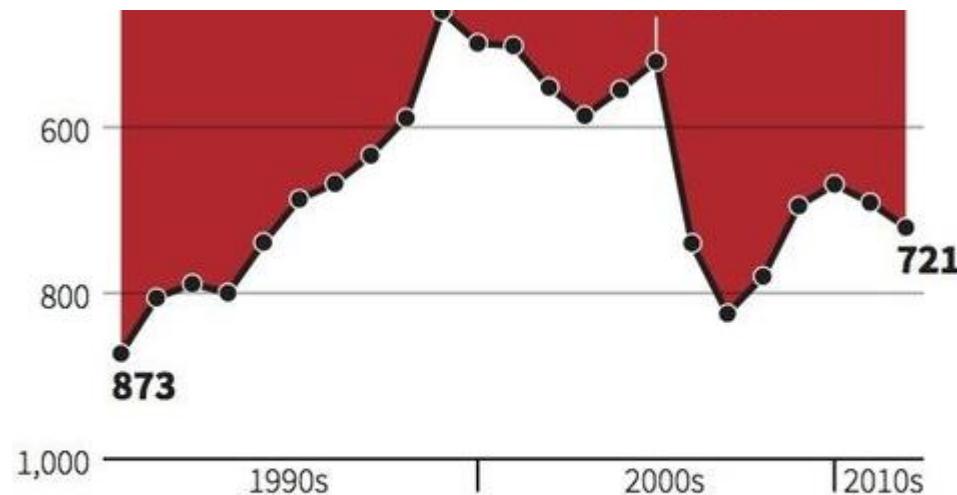
TAKEAWAYS

Gun deaths in Florida

Number of murders committed using firearms



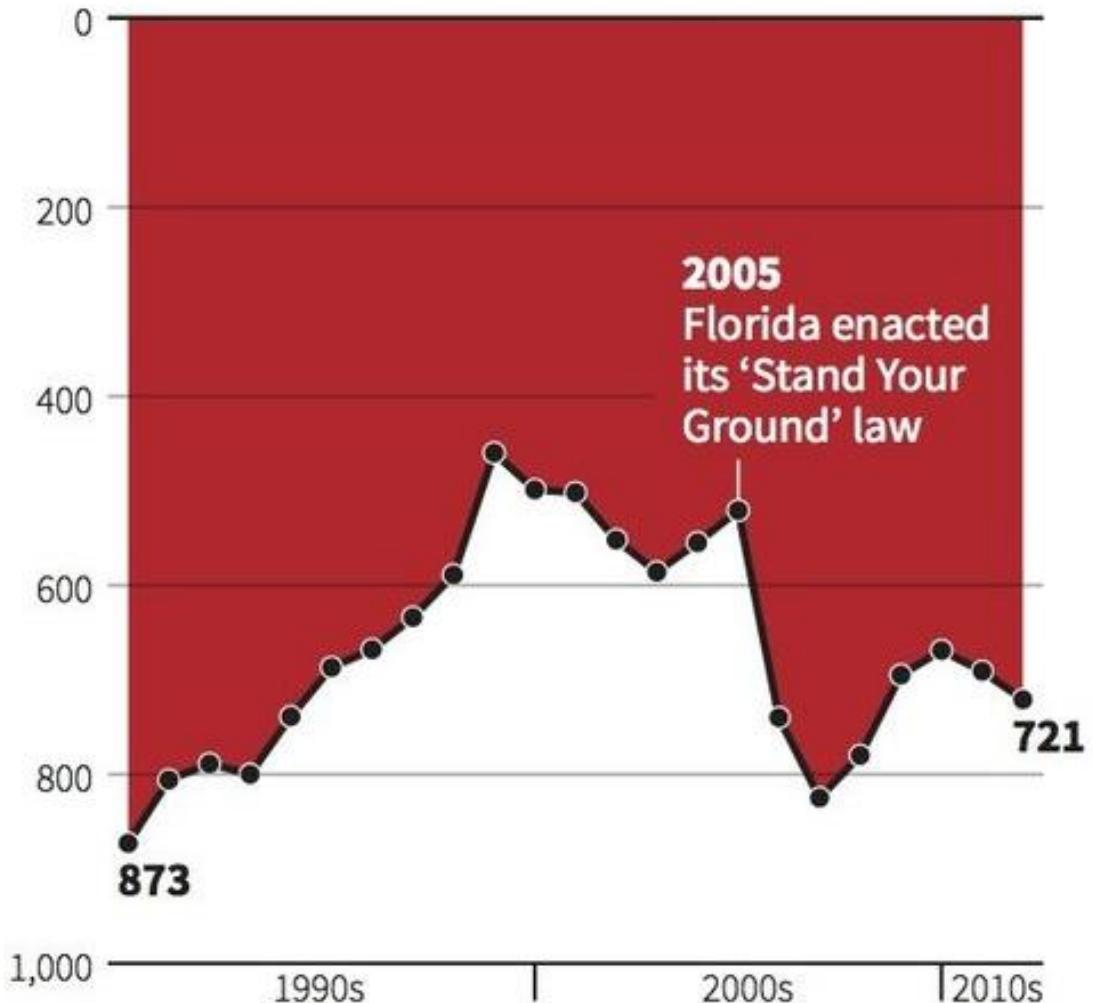
Use standard axes!



Source: Florida Department of Law Enforcement

Gun deaths in Florida

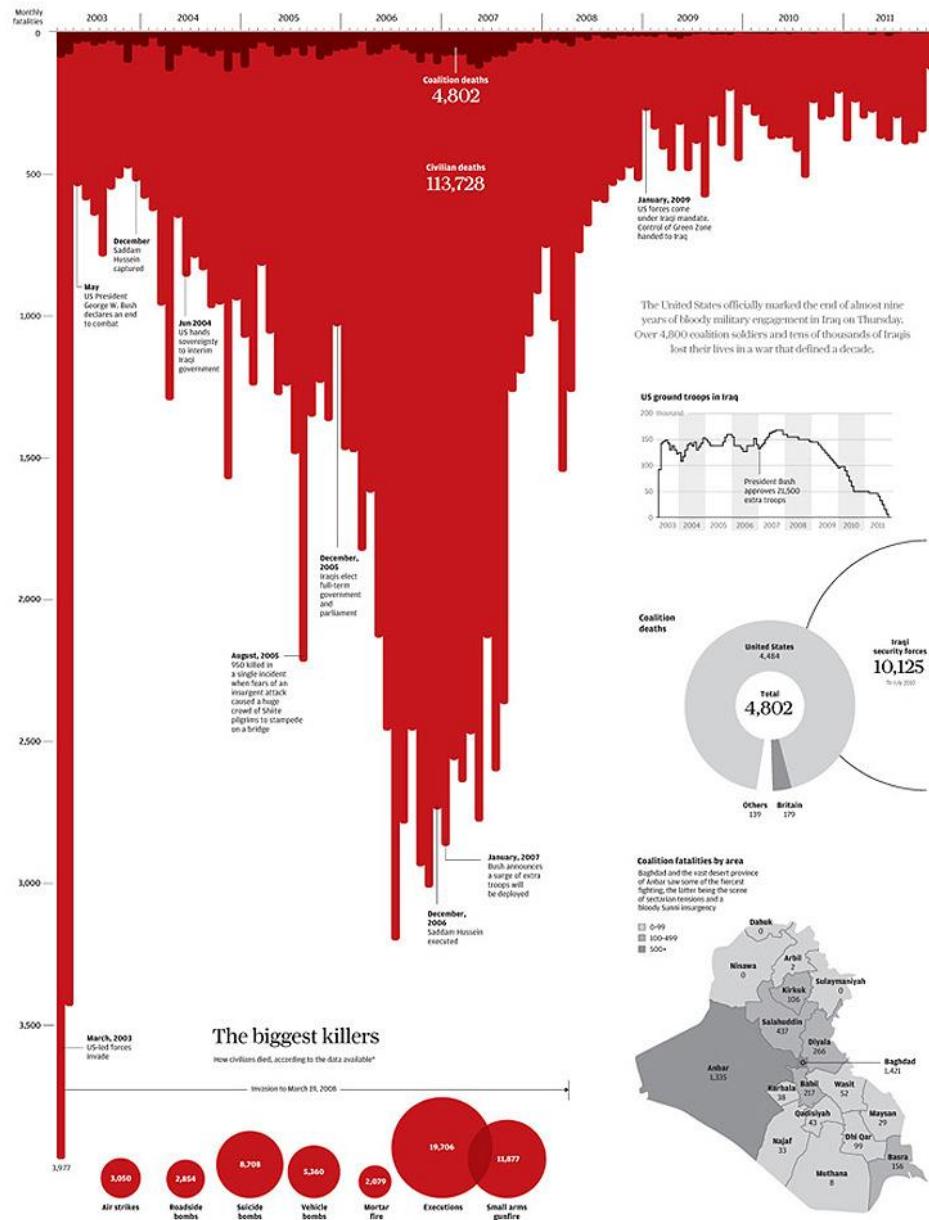
Number of murders committed using firearms



Source: Florida Department of Law Enforcement

C. Chan 16/02/2014

Iraq's bloody toll



pt. Comp

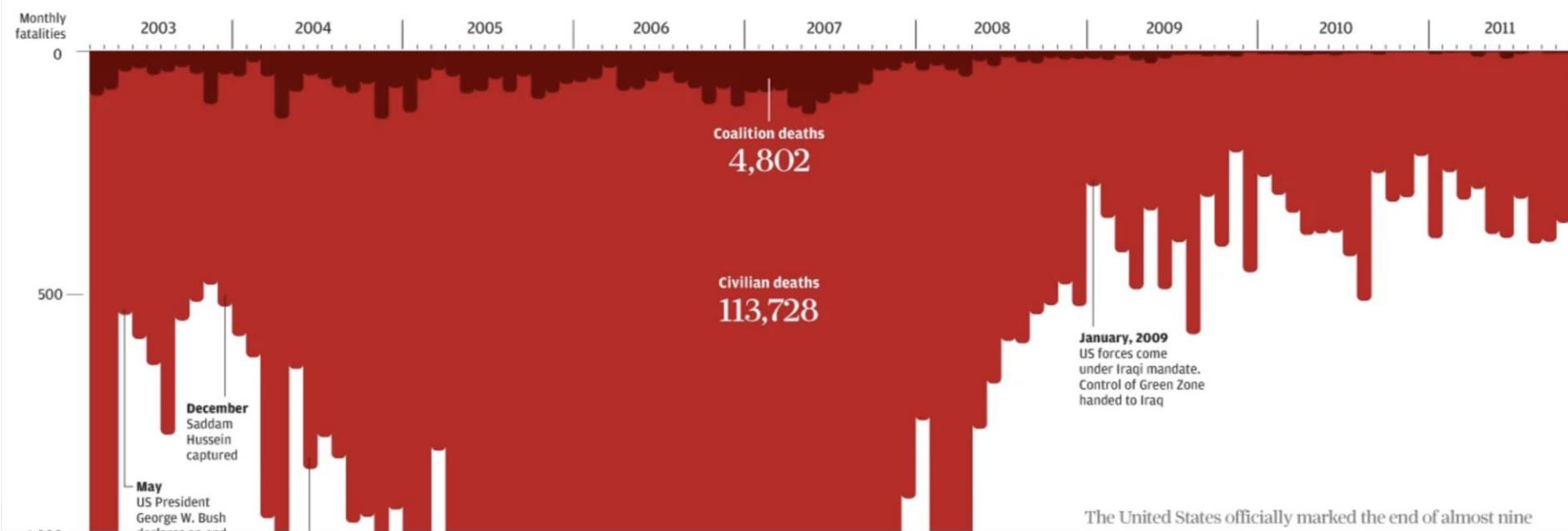
REUTERS

Infographics / Infographics

Iraq's bloody toll

[f](#) [t](#) [%](#) [✉](#)

Iraq's bloody toll



OUTLINE

- Visualization. The basics
- History
- General Rules
- Data, Tasks, Users
- Visualization as a Design Process
- The Visualization Mantra

OUTLINE

- **Visualization. The basics**
- History
- General Rules
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BRACE YOURSELVES



**DATA VISUALIZATION IS
COMING**

VISUALIZATION. THE BASICS

- T. Munzner's definition: “Computer-based visualization systems provide **visual representations of datasets** designed to **help people** carry out tasks more **effectively**”
 - Visual representations → human visual system
 - Datasets
 - People
 - Tasks
 - Effective
- Augment the capabilities of the human rather than simply replace them by some decision making method that is computational

VISUALIZATION. THE BASICS

- Visualization is related to understanding the underlying data
 - Cognitive process
 - Helping the user (human) to understand data using their excellent perception capabilities
 - Augmenting human capabilities (instead of replacing)
 - Helping the user to carry out tasks more effectively
- Putting **human in the loop** is fundamental

VISUALIZATION. THE BASICS

- Many applications
 - Exploratory data analysis
 - Presentation of results
 - Sometimes helping the developers build an automatic model
 - Understand the situation
 - Refine an algorithm
 - Build trust among users

VISUALIZATION. THE BASICS

- If the result is a calculation, then you should probably not be using visualization at all
 - If you know what you are looking for, you probably do not need the visualization

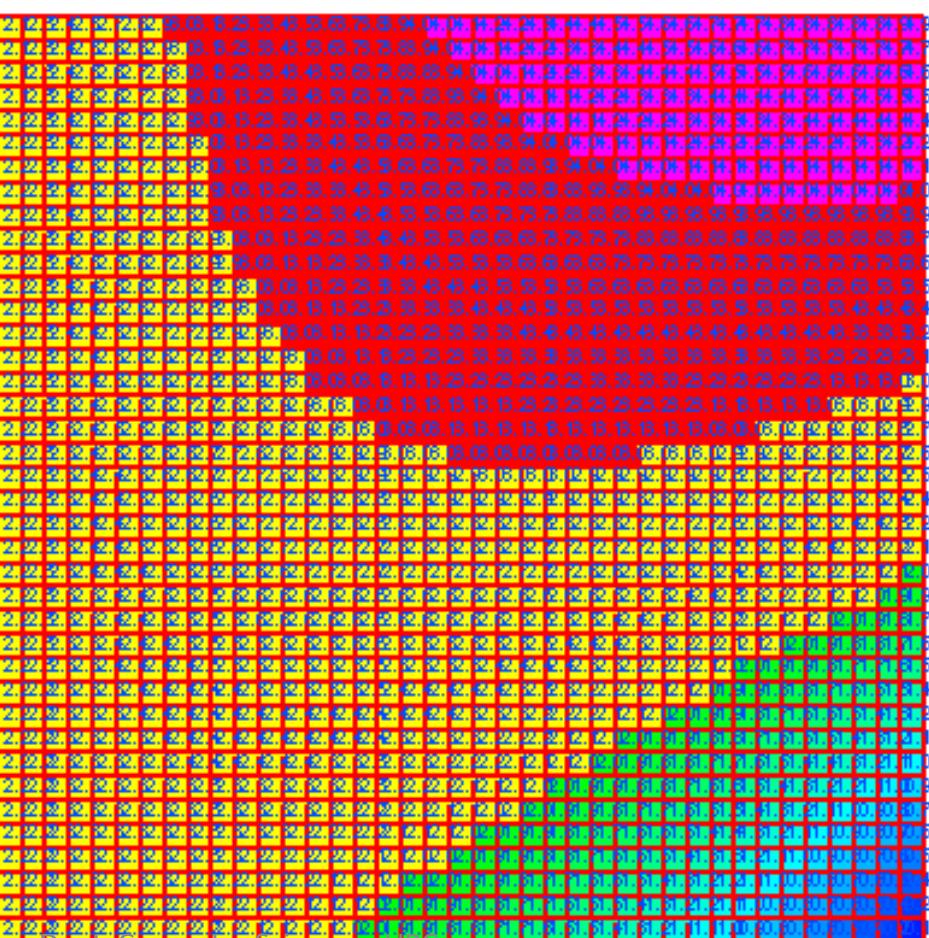
VISUALIZATION. THE BASICS

- **Cognitive process:** We want to understand this:

1.3	1.8	2.2	2.6	3.0	3.3	3.6	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.5
1.3	1.8	2.2	2.5	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.1
1.4	1.8	2.1	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.8
1.4	1.7	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4
1.4	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
1.4	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6
1.5	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2
1.5	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9
1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.5
1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.1
1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.7
1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.6

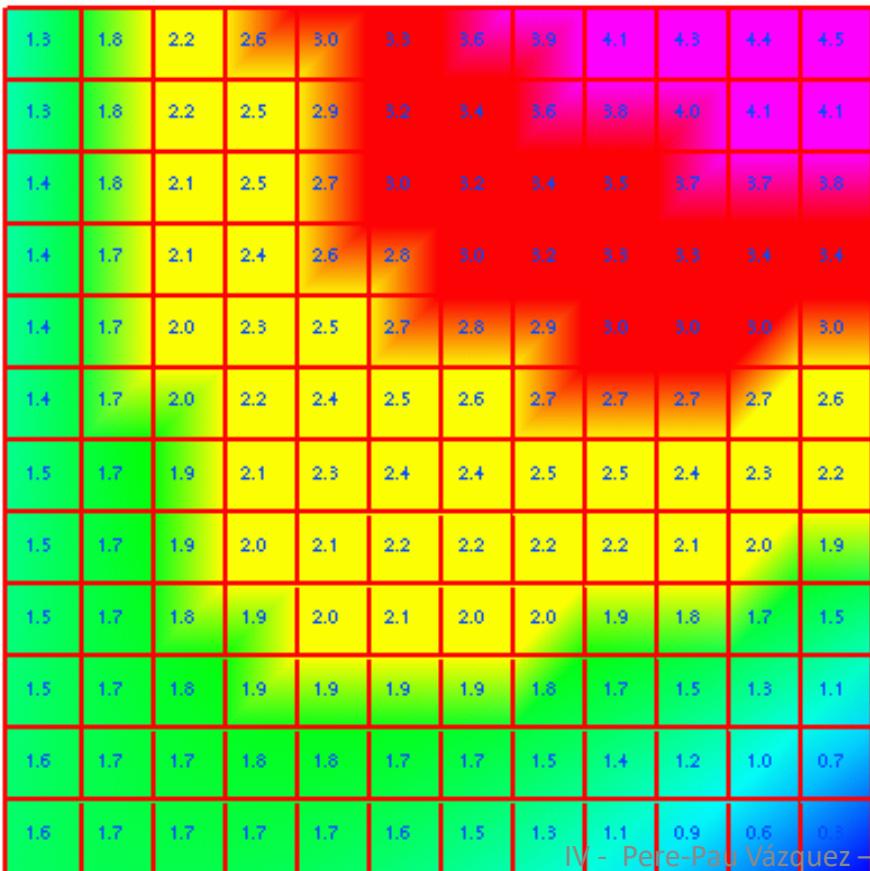
VISUALIZATION. THE BASICS

- What if we use **our perceptual system**?

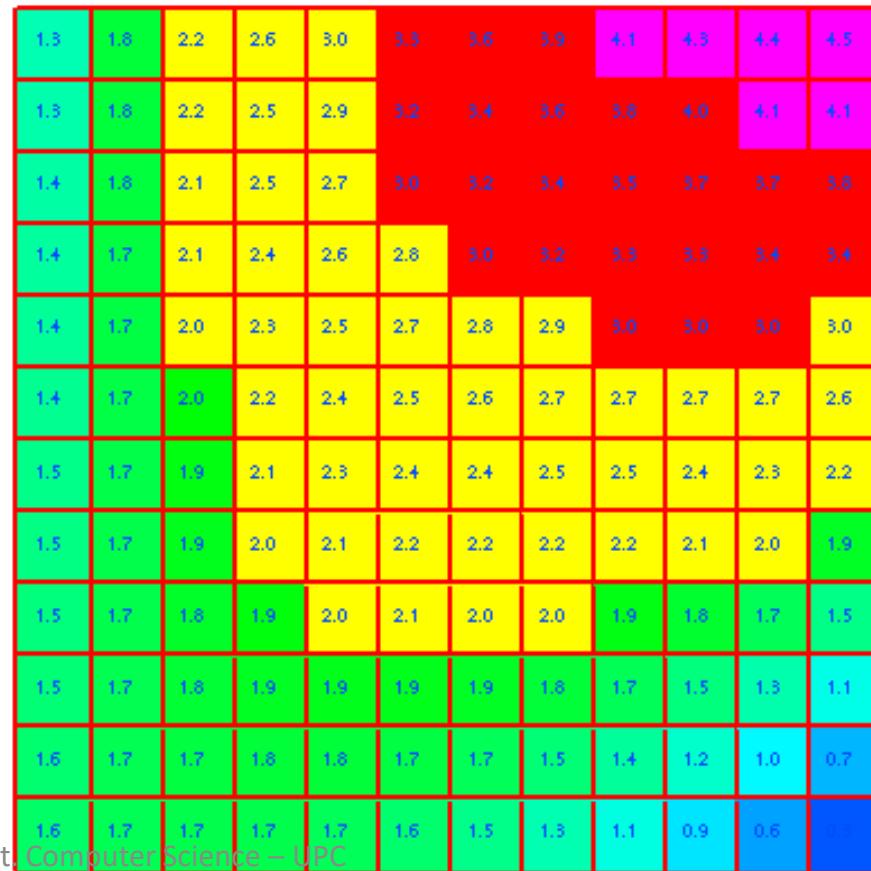


VISUALIZATION. THE BASICS

- And even simplify?



IV - Pere-Pau Vázquez -



Computer Science - UPC

VISUALIZATION. THE BASICS

- Representations of **datasets**
 - Summaries lose information, details matter
 - Confirm expected and find unexpected patterns
 - Assess validity of statistical model
 - Famous example, the Anscombe's quartet

VISUALIZATION. THE BASICS

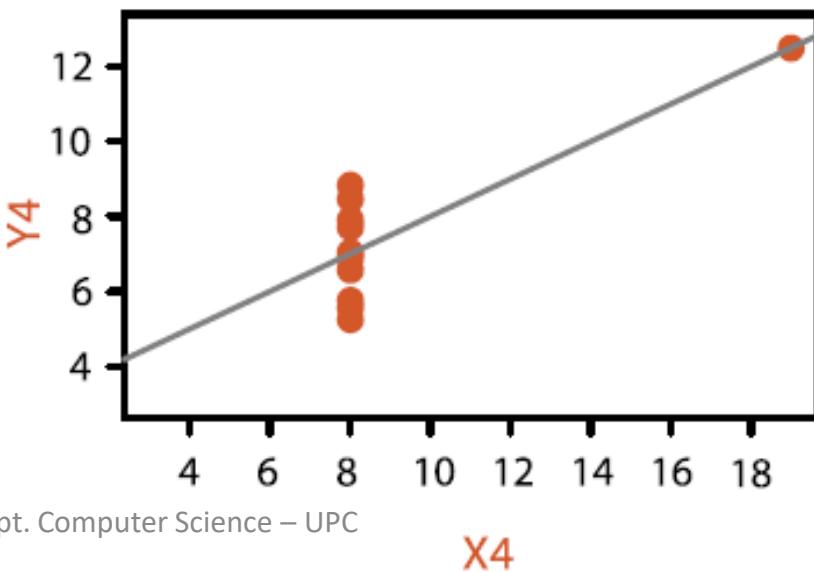
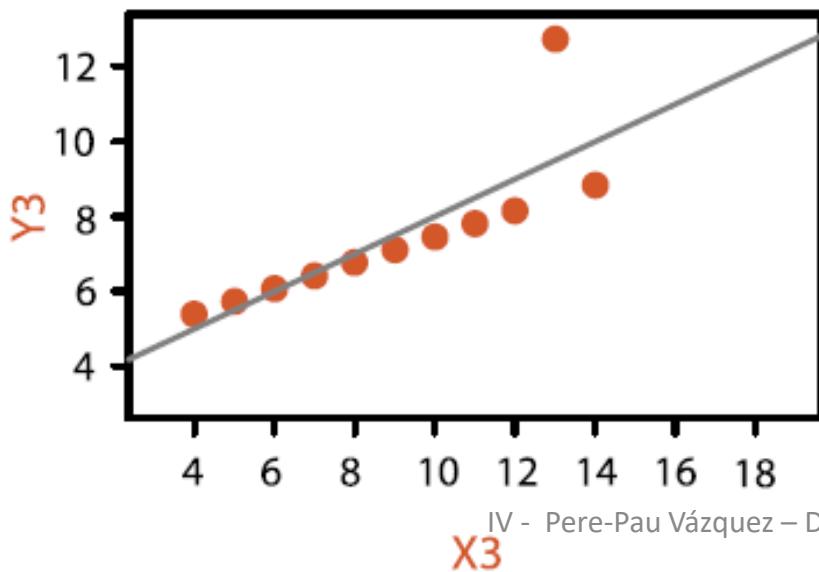
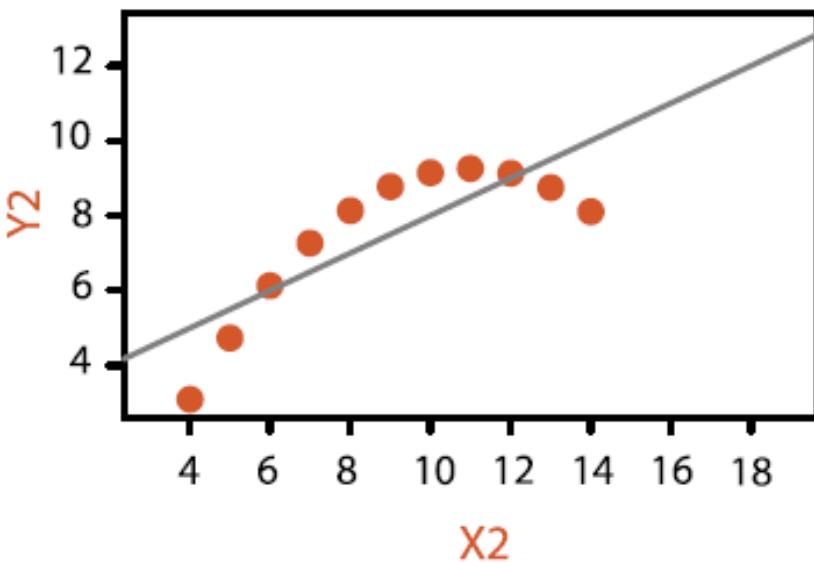
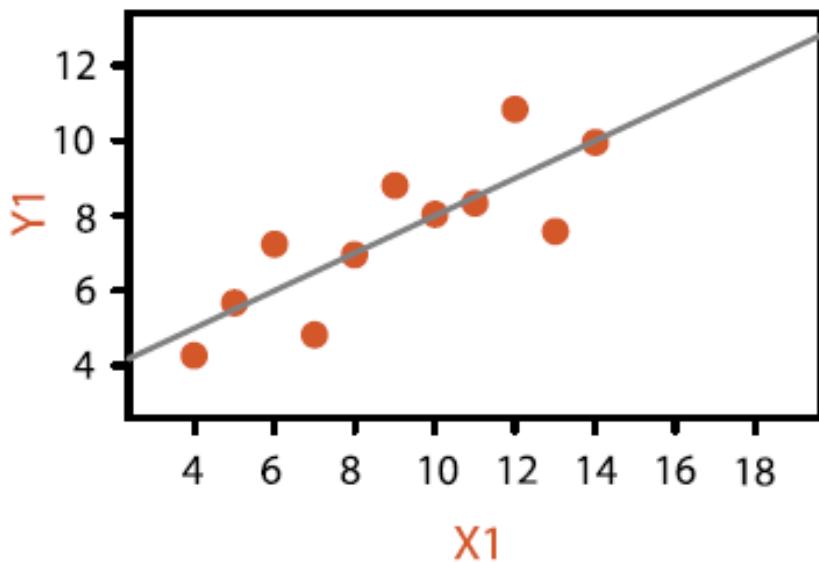
Anscombe's Quartet: Raw Data

	1		2		3		4	
	X	Y	X	Y	X	Y	X	Y
	10.0	8.04	10.0	9.14	10.0	7.46	8.0	6.58
	8.0	6.95	8.0	8.14	8.0	6.77	8.0	5.76
	13.0	7.58	13.0	8.74	13.0	12.74	8.0	7.71
	9.0	8.81	9.0	8.77	9.0	7.11	8.0	8.84
	11.0	8.33	11.0	9.26	11.0	7.81	8.0	8.47
	14.0	9.96	14.0	8.10	14.0	8.84	8.0	7.04
	6.0	7.24	6.0	6.13	6.0	6.08	8.0	5.25
	4.0	4.26	4.0	3.10	4.0	5.39	19.0	12.50
	12.0	10.84	12.0	9.13	12.0	8.15	8.0	5.56
	7.0	4.82	7.0	7.26	7.0	6.42	8.0	7.91
	5.0	5.68	5.0	4.74	5.0	5.73	8.0	6.89
Mean	9.0	7.5	9.0	7.5	9.0	7.5	9.0	7.5
Variance	10.0	3.75	10.0	3.75	10.0	3.75	10.0	3.75
Correlation	0.816		0.816		0.816		0.816	

VISUALIZATION. THE BASICS

- Same statistical properties:
 - Number of observations (n): 11
 - Mean x: 9.0
 - Mean y: 7.5
 - Equation of regression line: $y = 3 + 0.5x$
 - Sums of squares of $x - \text{mean}_x$: 110.0
 - Regression sums of squares: 27.50 (1 d.f.)
 - Residual sums of squares of y: 13.75 (9 d.f.)
 - Multiple R^2 : 0.667

VISUALIZATION. THE BASICS

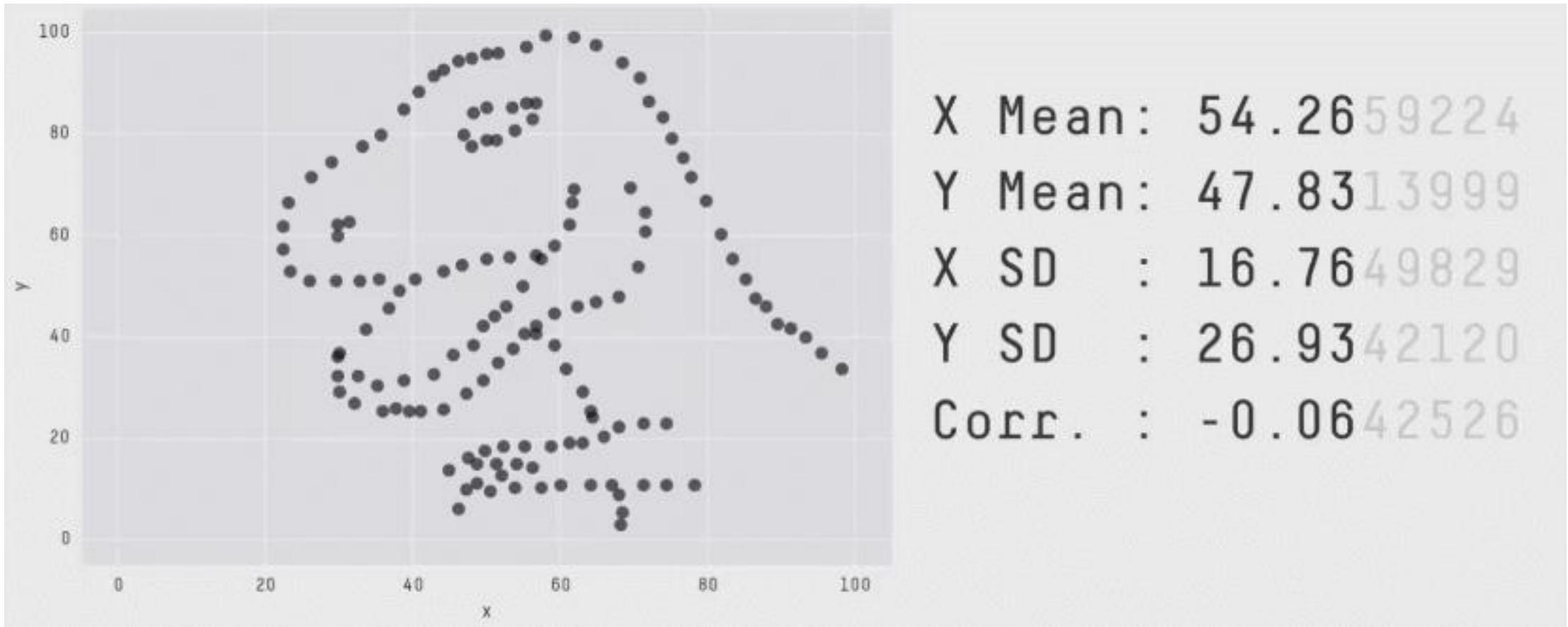


“...make both calculations and graphs.
Both sorts of output should be studied;
each will contribute to understanding.”

F. J. Anscombe, 1973

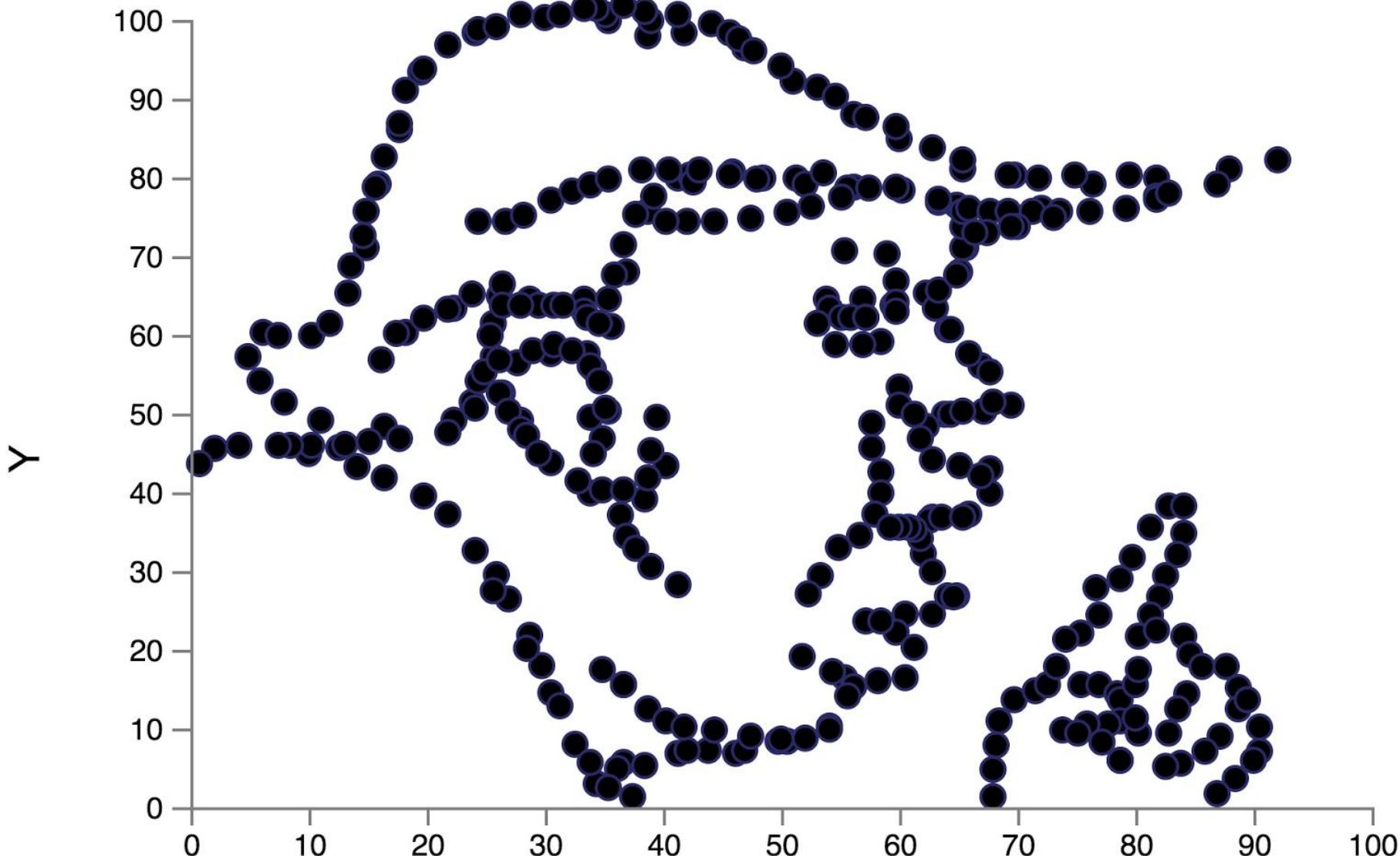


VISUALIZATION. THE BASICS



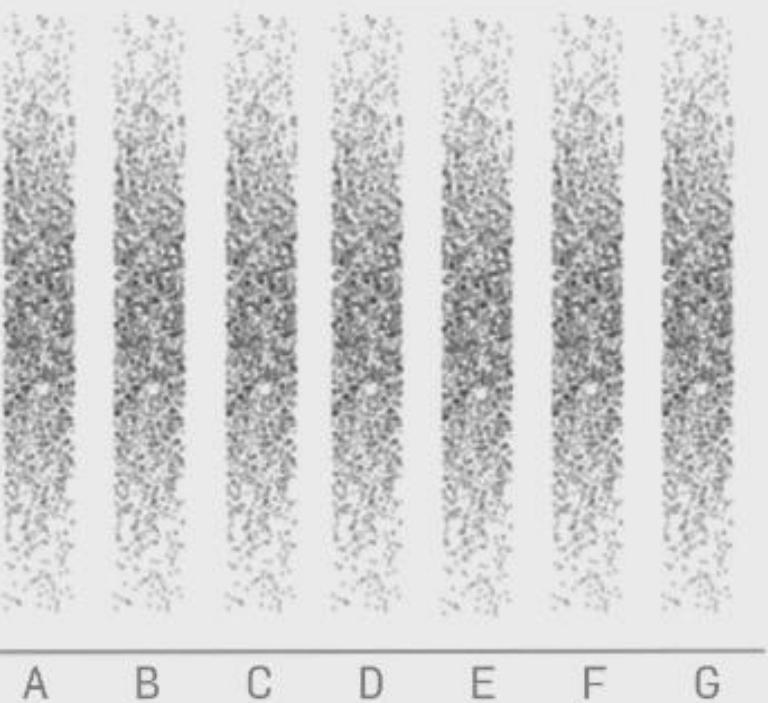
N = 383 ; X mean = 49.4905 ; X SD = 22.0677 ; Y mean = 50.4382 ; Y SD = 27.7443 ; Pearson correlation = -0.284

VISUAL

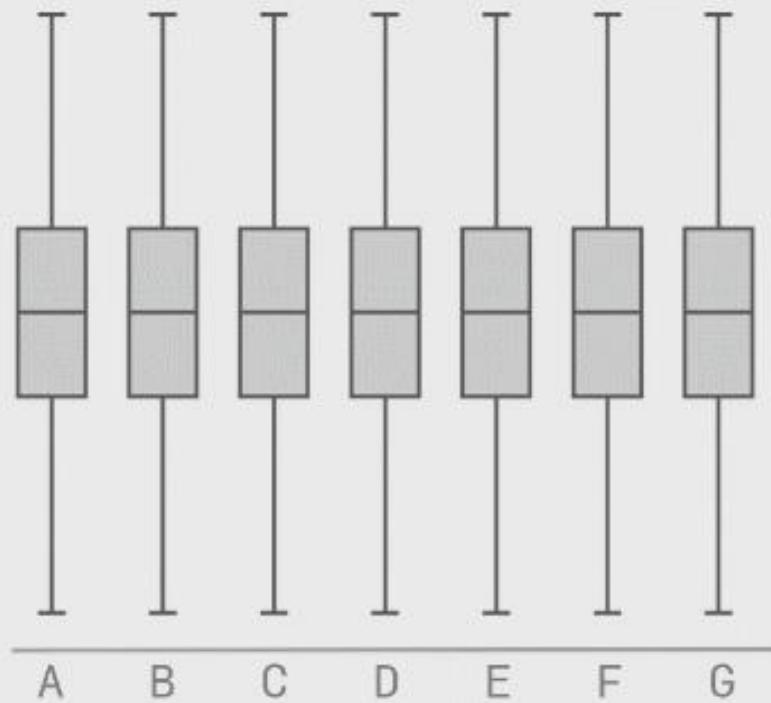


VISUALIZATION. THE BASICS

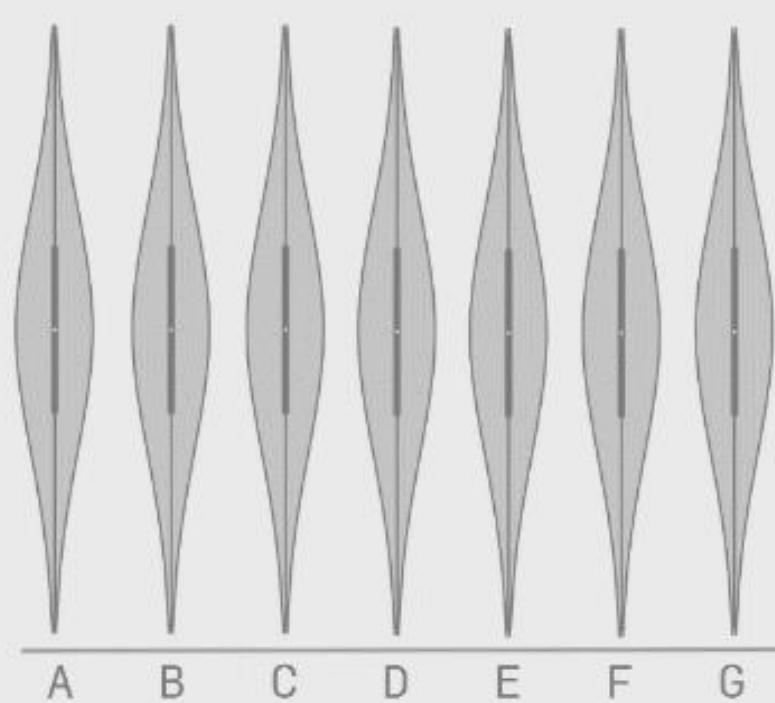
Raw Data



Box-plot of the Data

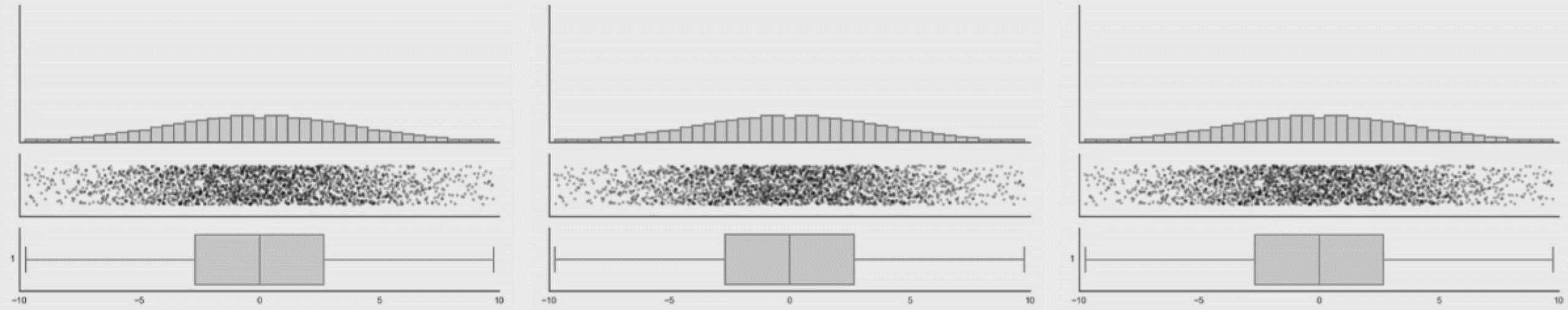


Violin-plot of the Data



From Autodesk: <https://www.autodesk.com/research/publications/same-stats-different-graphs>

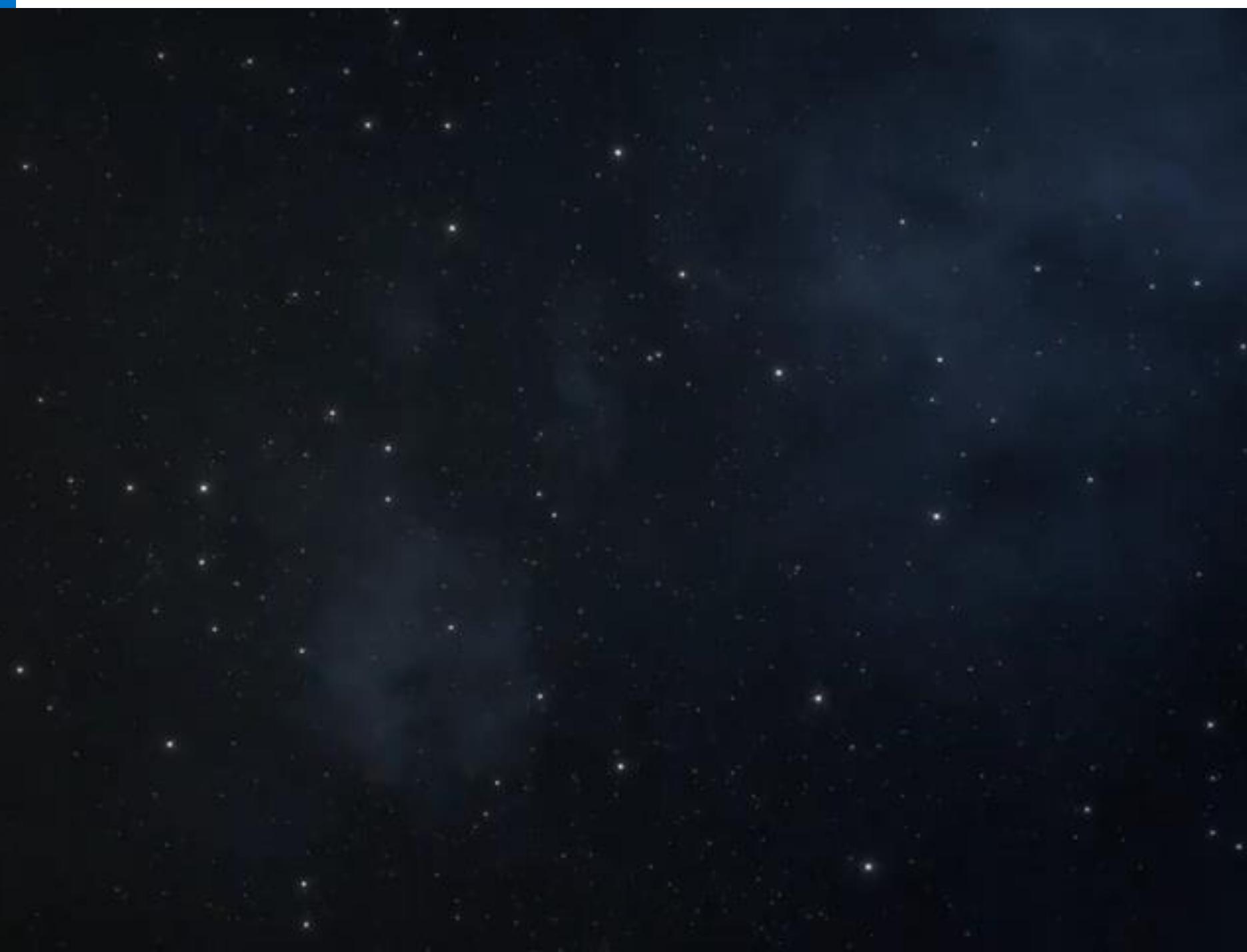
VISUALIZATION. THE BASICS



From Autodesk: <https://www.autodesk.com/research/publications/same-stats-different-graphs>

VISUALIZATION. THE BASICS

- Visualization requires a purpose
 - E.g., understanding of mortality rate, life expectancy, growth... (How the world has changed!) using publicly available data
[https://www.ted.com/talks/hans rosling the best stats you ve ever seen](https://www.ted.com/talks/hans_rosling_the_best_stats_you_ve_ever_seen), Hans Rosling, TED Talk 2006
- Other talks, just Google “Hans Rosling TED”
 - Also by Ola Rosling: <https://youtu.be/0o0vn9PS-KY>



VISUALIZATION. HOMEWORK

- Answer those questions:
 - How many variables (and which) are displayed in the following charts:
 - The one shown at 2:26
 - The one shown at 13:07
 - Find an example of visual representation that does not effectively communicate the message (minute and second, and reason why)
 - What happens in terms of variables when he “splits South Africa”?
 - Bonus: Who is the “ghost”?

“A graphic is not ‘drawn’ once and for all; it is ‘constructed’ and reconstructed until it reveals all the relationships constituted by the interplay of the data. The best graphic operations are those carried out by the decision-maker themselves.”

Jacques Bertin



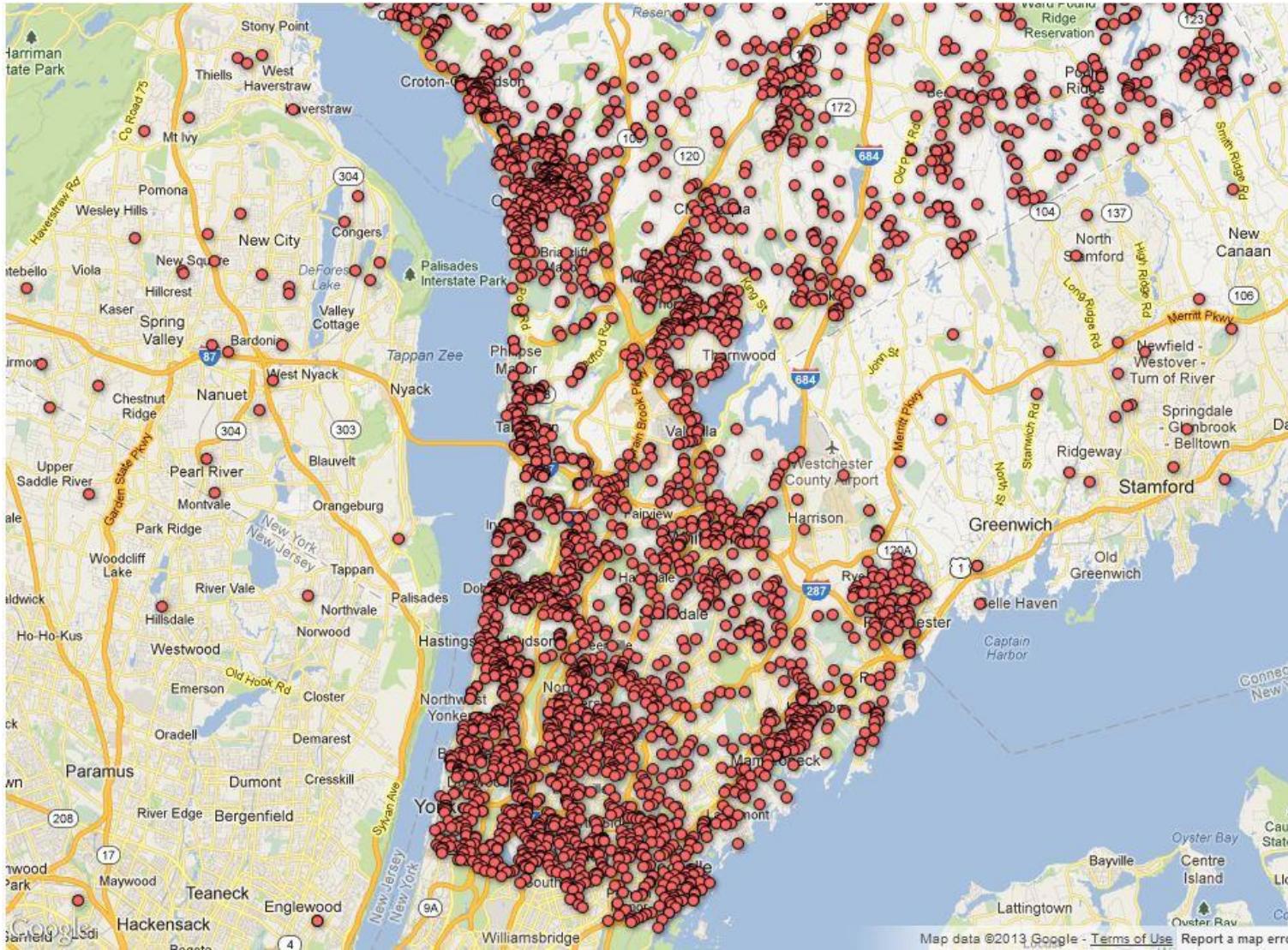
VISUALIZATION. THE BASICS

- Main applications of visualization
 - Explanatory: Present results
 - Analysis: Analyse hypothesis
 - Exploratory: Inspect data

VISUALIZATION. THE BASICS

- Presentation
 - Communicate data and ideas
 - Explain and inform
 - Provide evidence and support
 - Influence and persuade
 - See also Rosling's 2009 TED talk "Let my dataset change your mindset"
- Commonly only showing a few variables of the data
 - Yet its impact may be HUGE!!!

VISUALIZATION. THE BASICS



VISUALIZATION. THE BASICS

- Increased awareness of weapons in the neighborhood
- But...
 - The journal was attacked
 - Names of the children and the schools where they went were published in newspapers...

VISUALIZATION. THE BASICS

- Analysis
 - There are other methods for data analysis
 - Statistics
 - Database & information retrieval
 - Data mining
 - Machine learning

VISUALIZATION. THE BASICS

- Analysis. Typical objectives
 - Show many variables
 - Illustrative overview and detail
 - Facilitate comparison
 - Other methods (statistics, learning...) may be insufficient
- Presentation might choose some parts
 - Analysis will focus on **all of them**

VISUALIZATION. THE BASICS

- Exploration:
 - Typically difficult to show information so that it can be interpreted properly
 - Visualization very useful in exploratory data analysis
 - Don't know what you're looking for
 - Don't have a priori questions
 - Want to know what questions to ask
 - Still requires effective communication

VISUALIZATION. THE BASICS

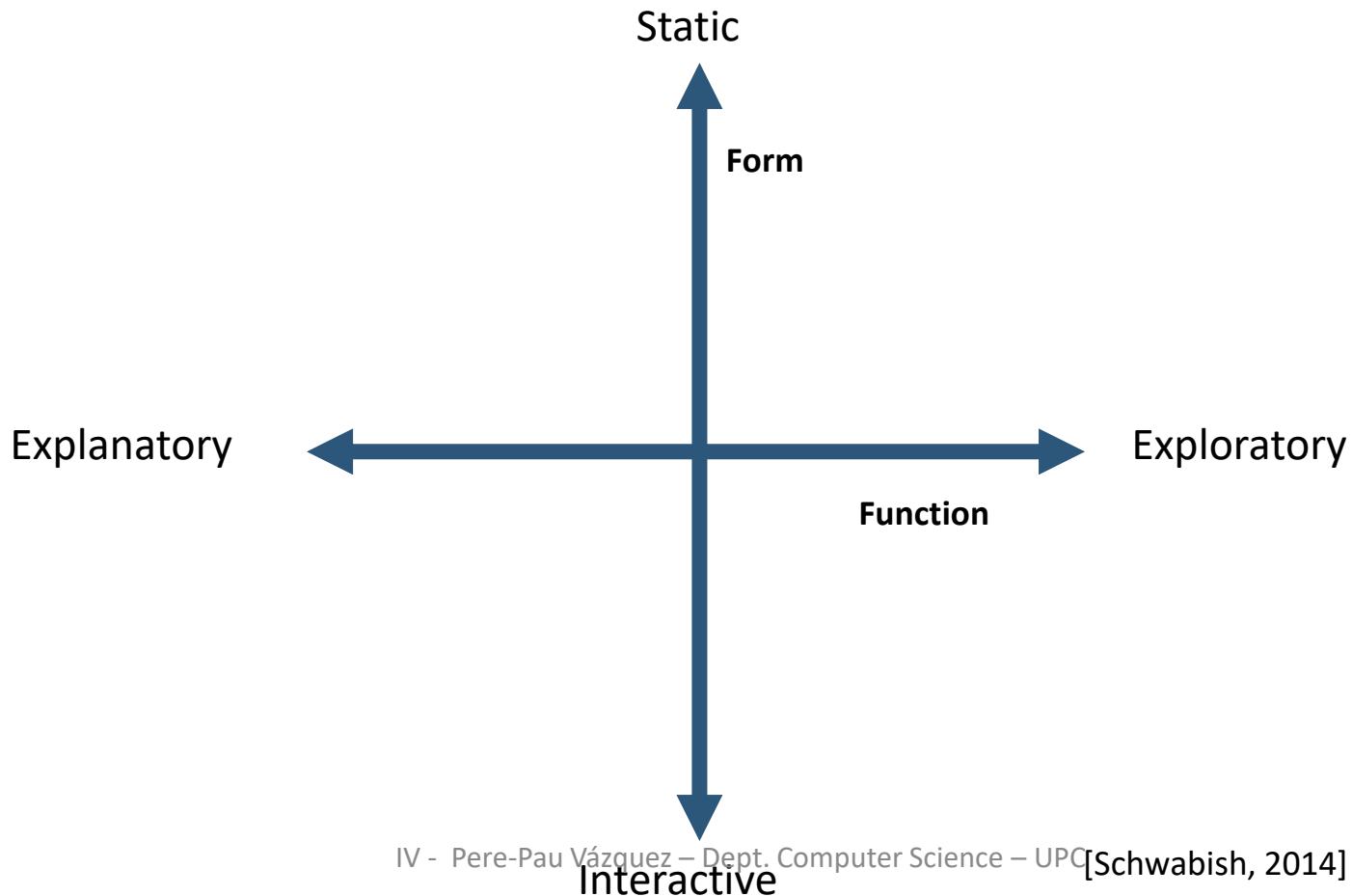
- Exploration:
 - Encourages users to inspect the data
 - Learn new things -> **insights**
 - Visualization very useful in exploratory data analysis
 - Don't know what you're looking for
 - Don't have a priori questions
 - Want to know what questions to ask
 - Still requires effective communication

VISUALIZATION. THE BASICS

- Other way of presenting it... Visualization serves for ...
 - ... exploration
 - Nothing is known,
Vis. used for gathering knowledge on the data
 - ... analysis
 - There are hypotheses,
Vis used verification or falsification
 - ... presentation
 - “everything” known about the data,
Vis. used for communication of results

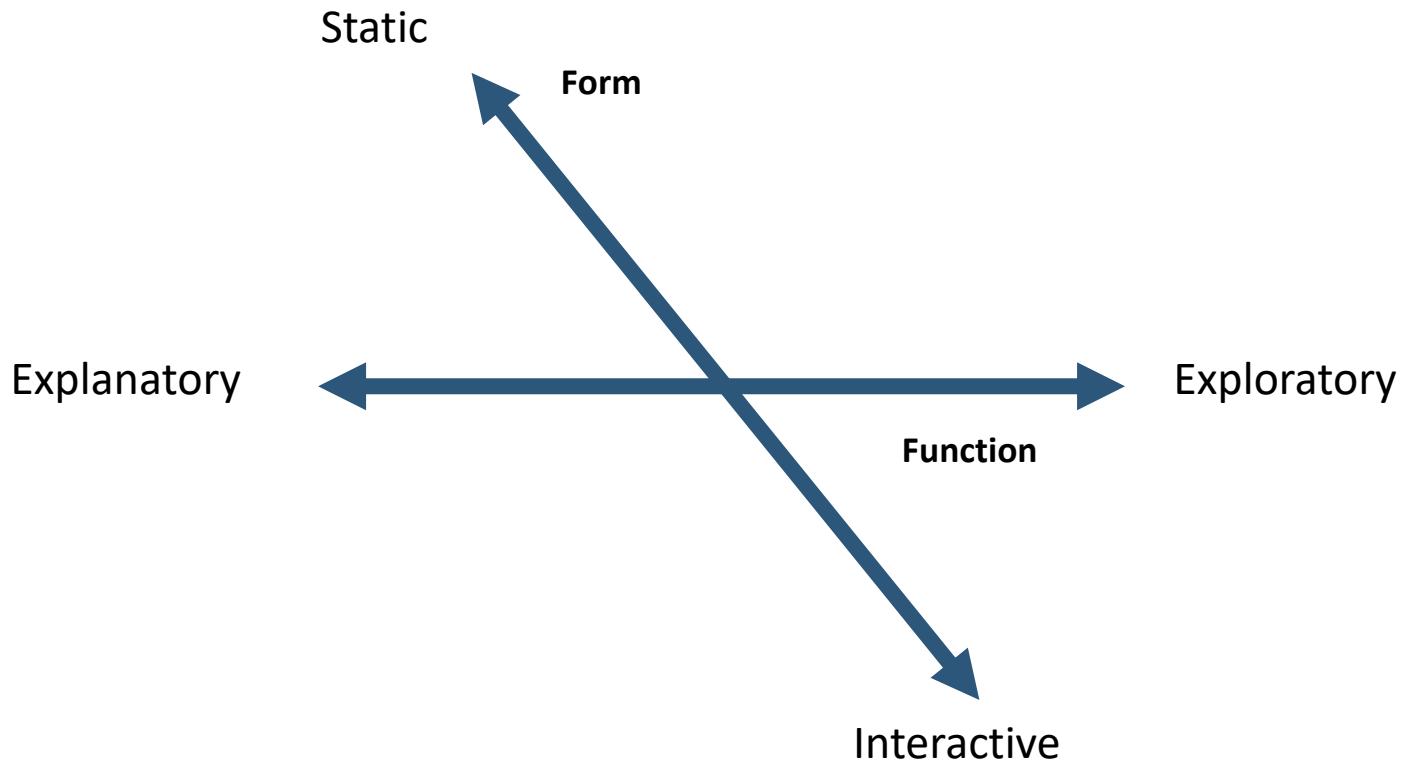
VISUALIZATION. THE BASICS

- Form vs function



VISUALIZATION. THE BASICS

- Form vs function. **My take**



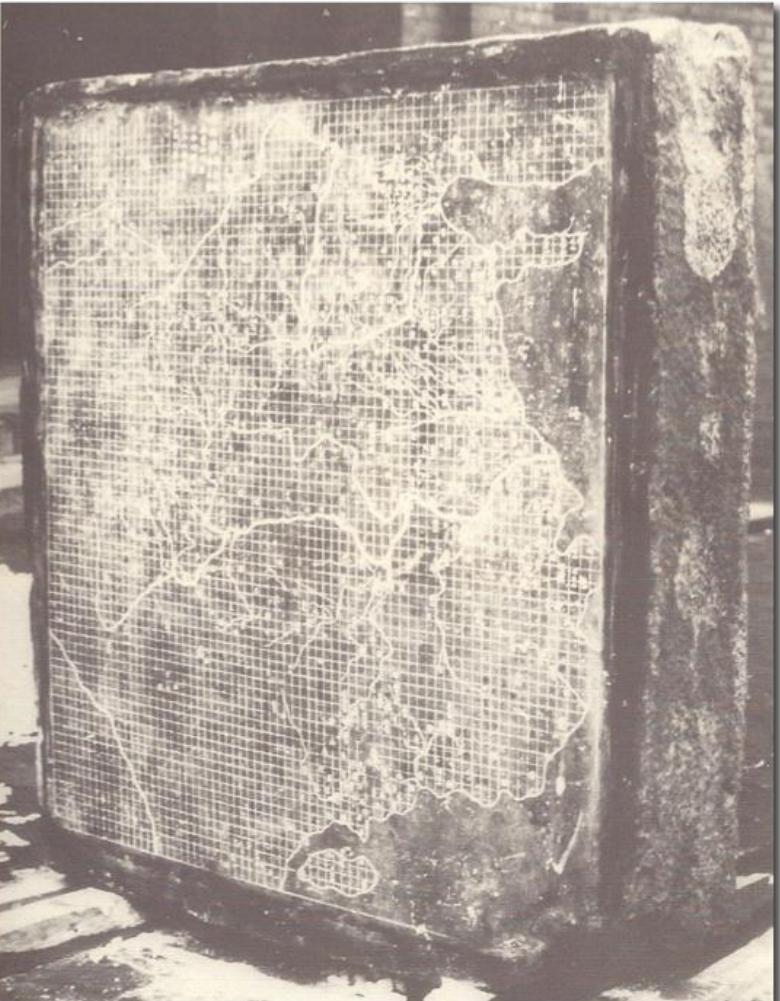
OUTLINE

- *Visualization. The basics*
- **History**
- General Rules
- Data, Tasks, Users
- Visualization as a Design Process
- The Visualization Mantra

HISTORY

- But when did this start?
 - Quite long ago...
 - E. g. we may track cartographic examples for thousands of years
 - E.g.: The Yu Ji Tu (Map of the Tracks of Yu the Great), a map carved into stone in the year 1137 during the Song Dynasty
 - Uses Cartesian coordinates
 - Grid with longitudinal and latitudinal lines

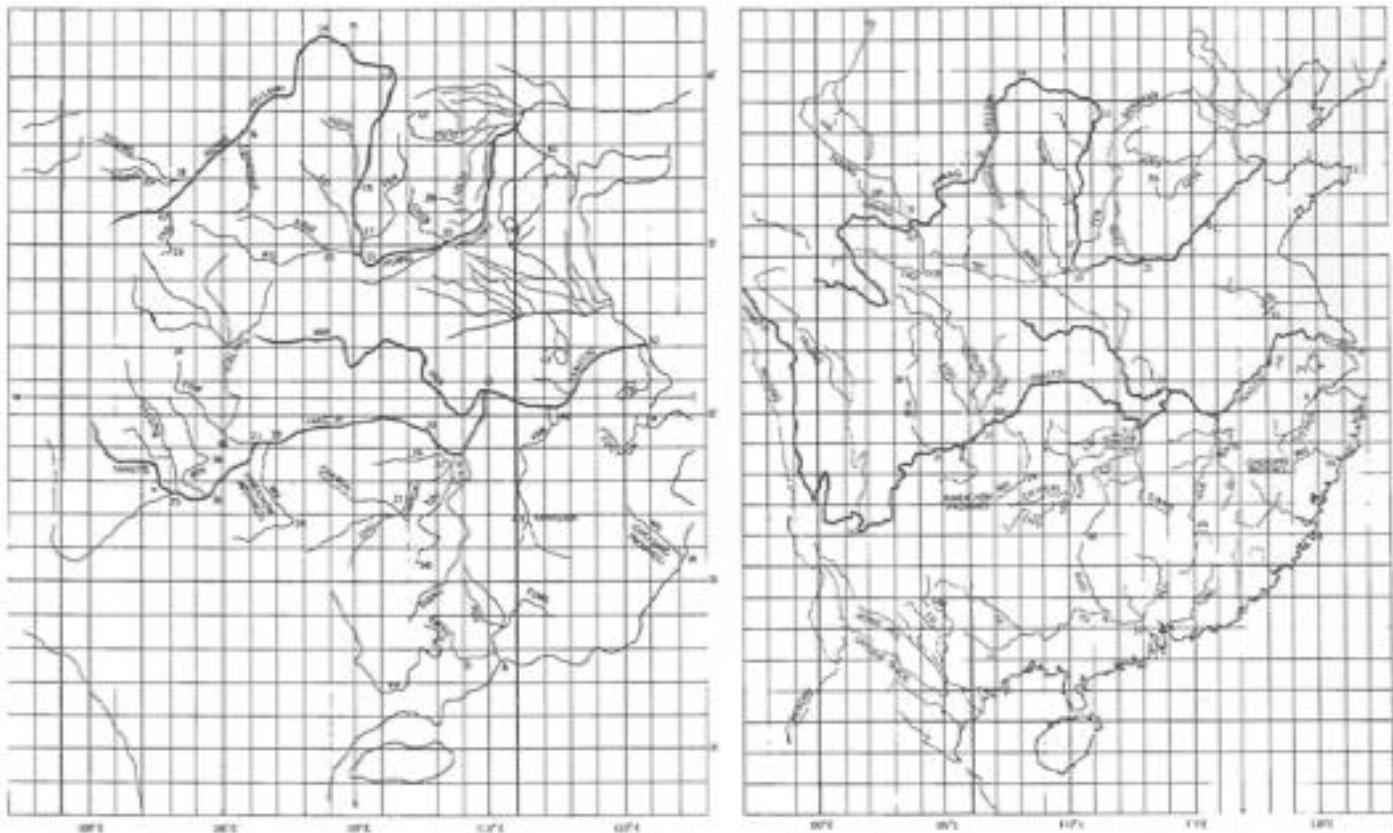
HISTORY



IV - Pere-Pau Vázquez – Dept. Computer Science – UPC

HISTORY

- ... vs current China map



A redrawing of the Yü-chi T'u with an oblique grid constructed empirically
from the geography; the numbers refer to the accompanying table.
(from Hapgood)

IV - Pere-Pau Vazquez - Dept. Computer Science - UPC
A modern map of China, on a comparable scale to the Yü-chi T'u and
corresponding numbers

HISTORY

- Cholera epidemic in London 1854



HISTORY

- Dr. John Snow



John Snow

HISTORY

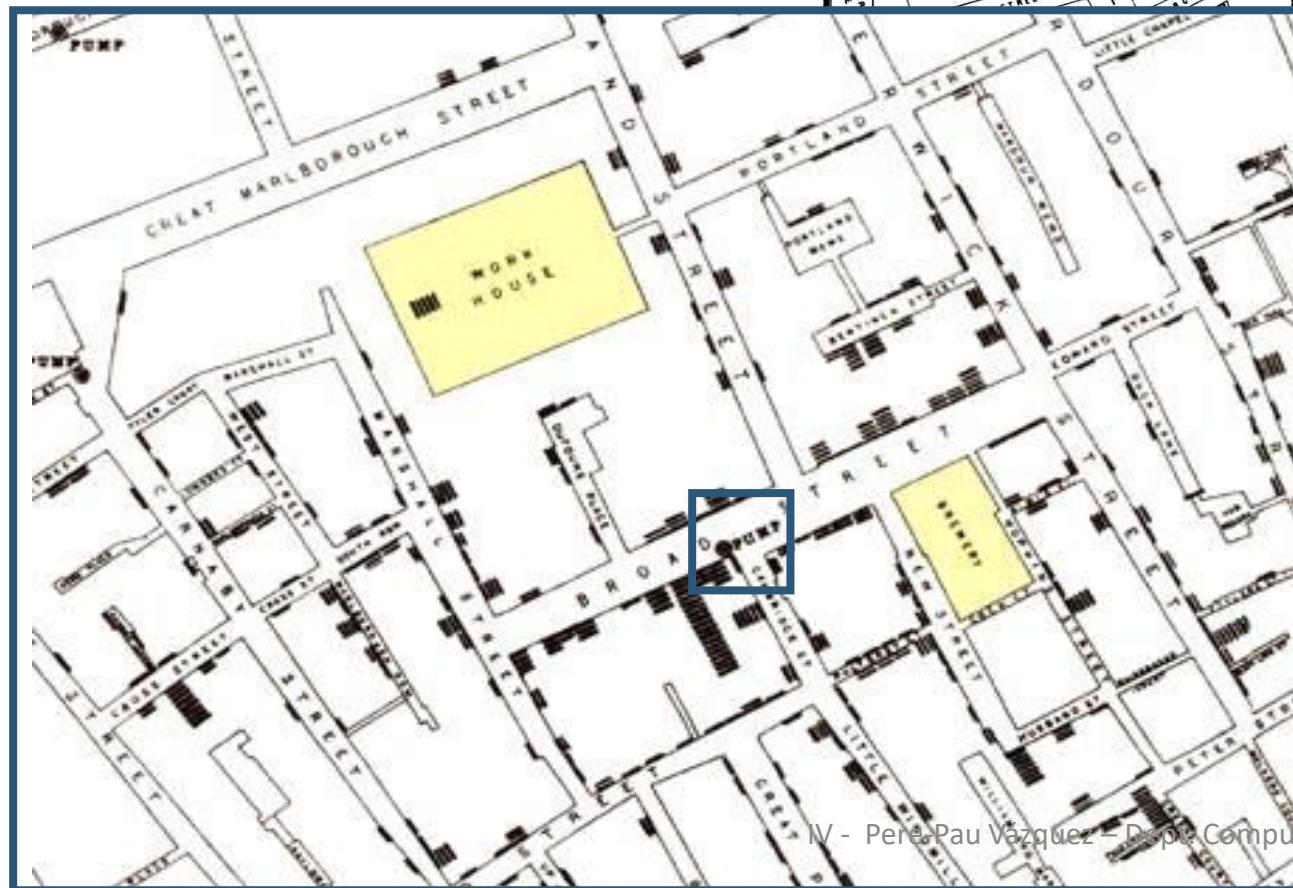
- Cholera epidemic in London 1854
 - Dr. John Snow was able to trace the source of the cholera outbreak in Soho
 - His findings inspired fundamental changes in the water and waste systems in London
- He is considered one of the fathers of modern epidemiology

HISTORY

- Cholera epidemic in London 1854
 - “On proceeding to the spot, I found that **nearly all the deaths had taken place within a short distance of the [Broad Street] pump**. There were only ten deaths in houses situated decidedly nearer to another street-pump. In five of these cases the families of the deceased persons informed me that they always sent to the pump in Broad Street, as they preferred the water to that of the pumps which were nearer. In three other cases, the deceased were children who went to school near the pump in Broad Street...”

INTRODUCTION

- Drawing by John Snow

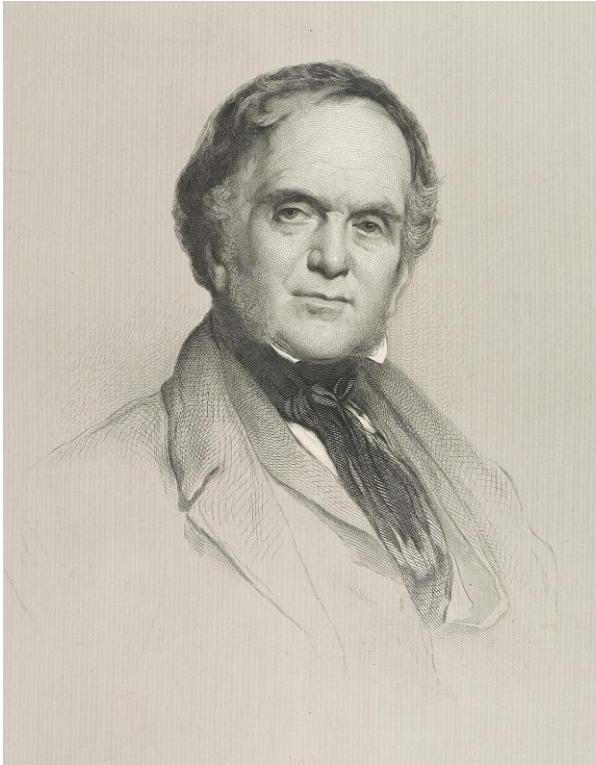


IV - Pere-Pau Vazquez – Dept Computer Science – UPC



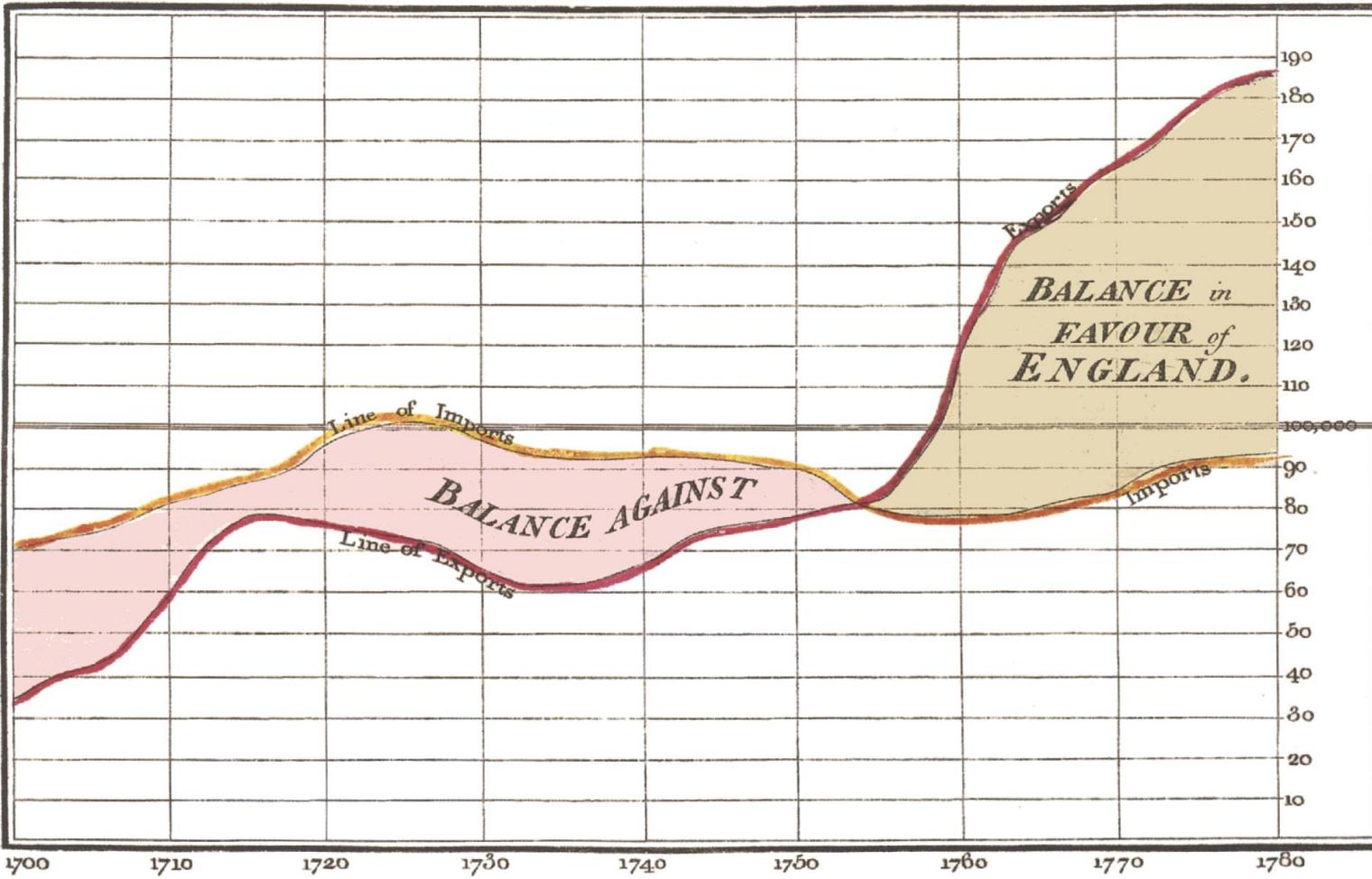
HISTORY

- The first visual representations of abstract, nonspatial datasets were created in the 18th century by William Playfair.



HISTORY

Exports and Imports to and from DENMARK & NORWAY from 1700 to 1780.



The Bottom Line is divided into Years, the Right hand line into £10,000 each.

Published as the Act directs, 14th May 1786, by W^m Playfair

Neale sculpt 352, Strand, London.

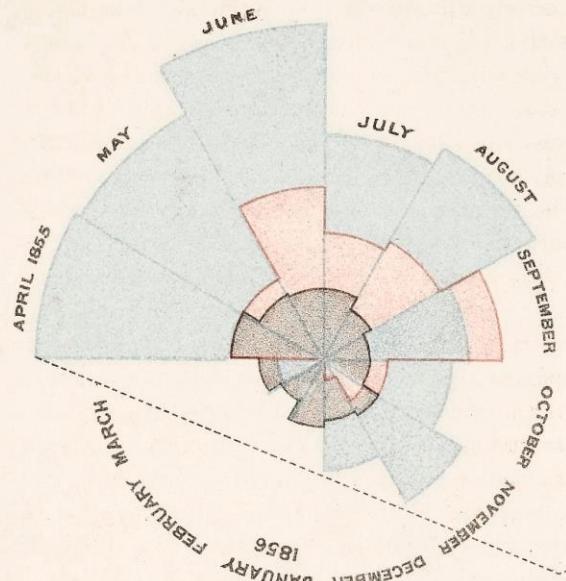
HISTORY

- Florence Nithingale, analyzing mortality in the Crimean War
 - Mortality due to zymotic disease was reduced by increasing sanitary improvements in military barracks

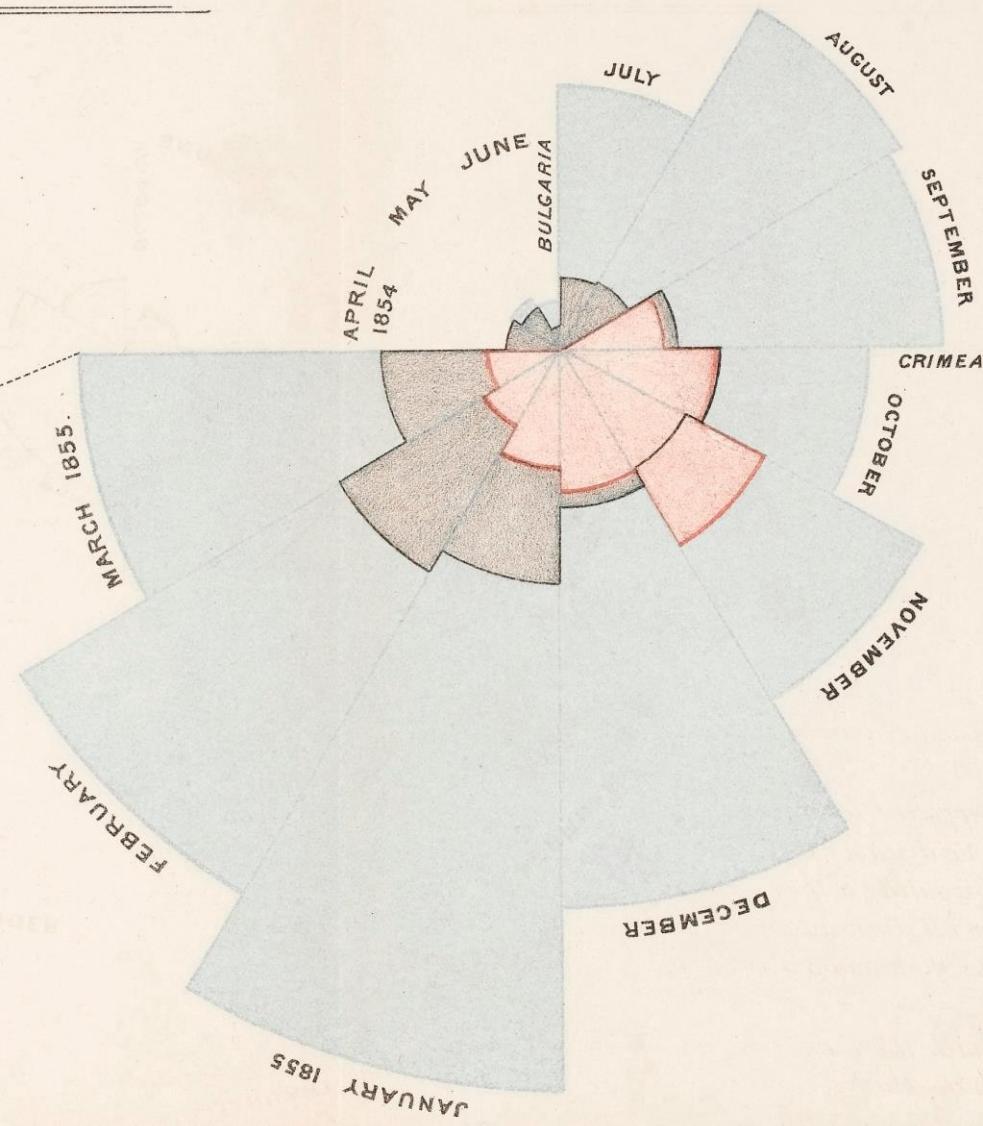


DIAGRAM OF THE CAUSES OF MORTALITY IN THE ARMY IN THE EAST.

2.
APRIL 1855 TO MARCH 1856.



1.
APRIL 1854 TO MARCH 1855.



The Areas of the blue, red, & black wedges are each measured from the centre as the common vertex.

The blue wedges measured from the centre of the circle represent area for area the deaths from Preventible or Mitigable Zymotic diseases, the red wedges measured from the centre the deaths from wounds, & the black wedges measured from the centre the deaths from all other causes.

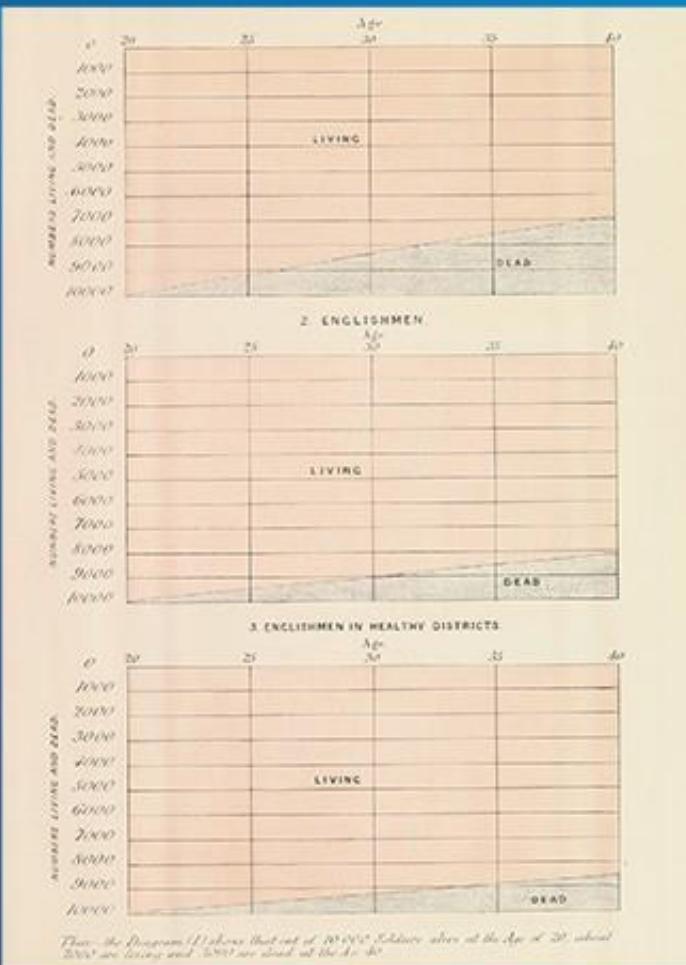
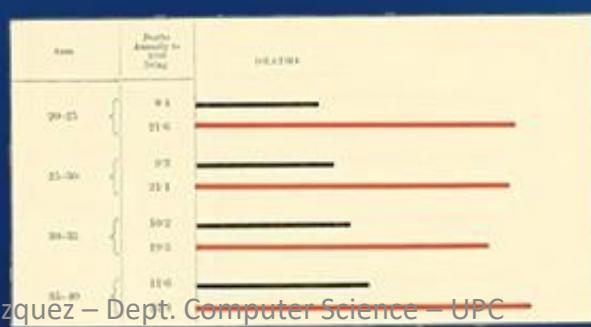
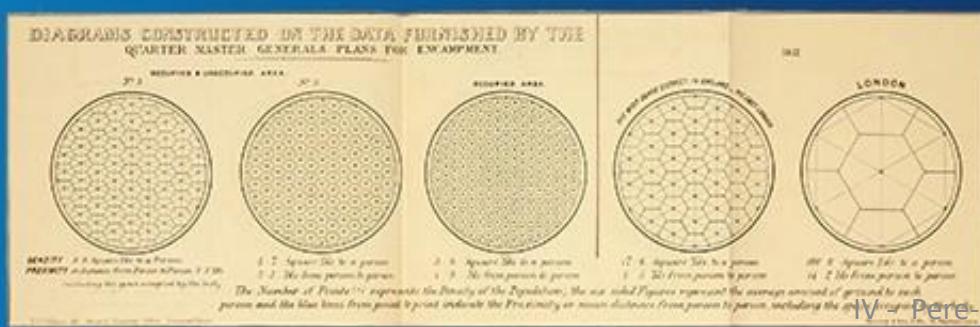
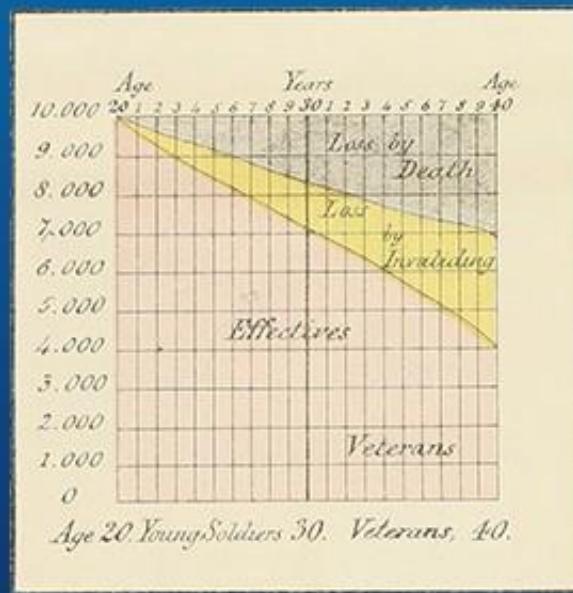
The black line across the red triangle in Nov. 1854 marks the boundary of the deaths from all other causes during the month.

In October 1854, & April 1855, the black area coincides with the red; in January & February 1855, the blue coincides with the black.

The entire areas may be compared by following the blue, the red & the black lines enclosing them.

HISTORY

Diagrams from “Mortality of the British Army: at home and abroad” 1858
[\(<https://archive.org/details/mortalityofbriti00lond/page/n53/mode/2up>\).](https://archive.org/details/mortalityofbriti00lond/page/n53/mode/2up)



HISTORY

- Other examples... the Russian campaign by Napoleon

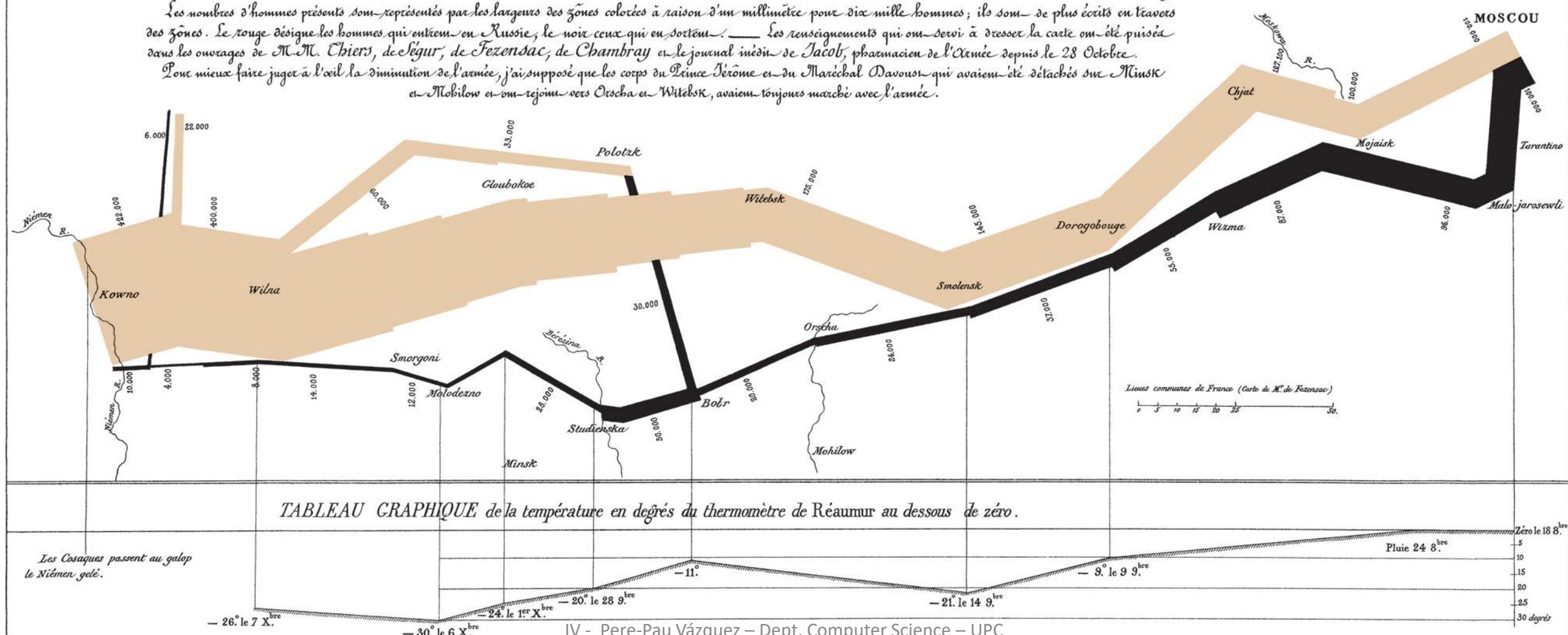
HISTORY

Carte Figurative des pertes successives en hommes de l'Armée Française dans la Campagne de Russie 1812-1813.

Dressée par M. Minard, Inspecteur Général des Ponts et Chaussées en retraite
Paris, le 20 Novembre 1869.

Les nombres d'hommes présents sont représentés par les largeurs des zones colorées à raison d'un millimètre pour dix mille hommes; ils sont de plus écrits en travers des zones. Le rouge désigne les hommes qui entrent en Russie, le noir ceux qui en sortent. — Les renseignements qui ont servi à dresser la carte ont été puisés dans les ouvrages de M. M. Chiers, de Ségur, de Fezensac, de Chambray et le journal inédit de Jacob, pharmacien de l'Armée depuis le 28 Octobre.

Pour mieux faire juger à l'œil la diminution de l'armée, j'ai supposé que les corps du Prince Jérôme et du Maréchal Davout qui avaient été détachés sur Minsk en Malibow et qui rejoignirent vers Orscha et Witebsk, avaient toujours marché avec l'armée.



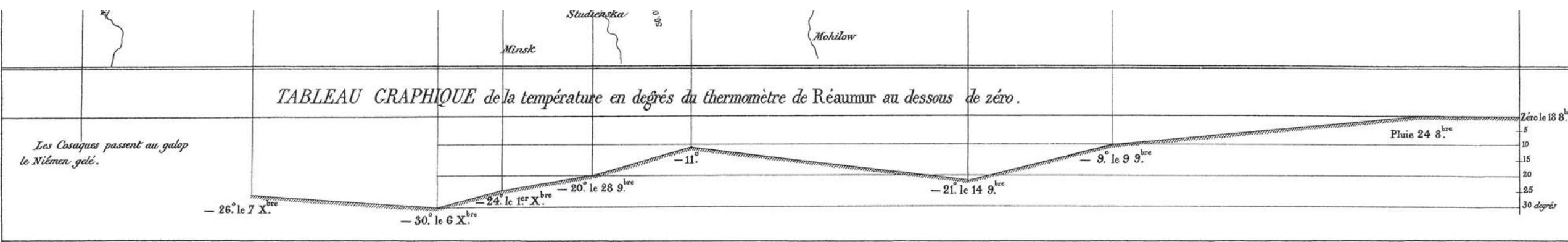
HISTORY

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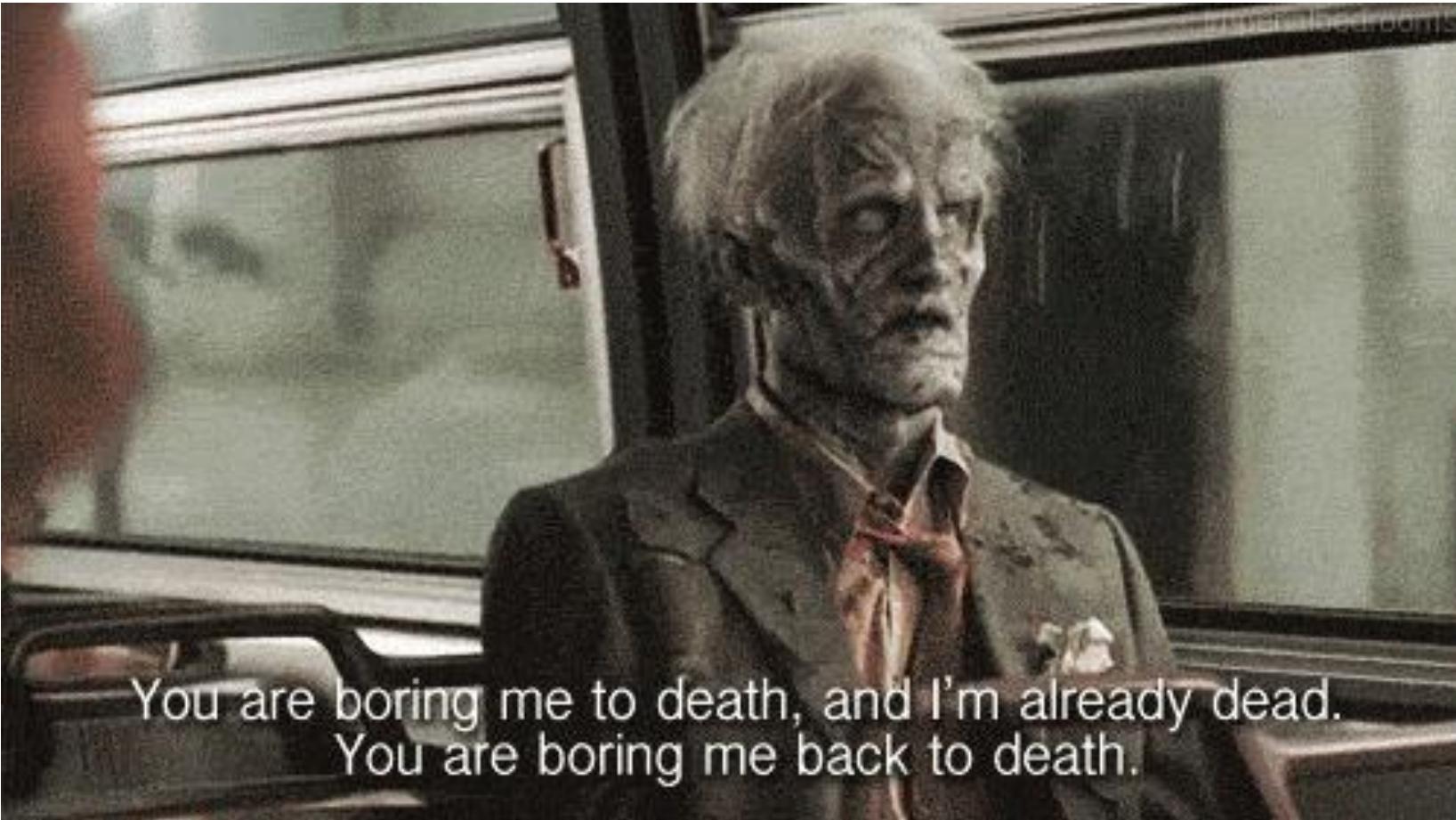
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INTRODUCTION TO VISUALIZATION

PERE-PAU VÁZQUEZ – VIRVIG GROUP – UPC



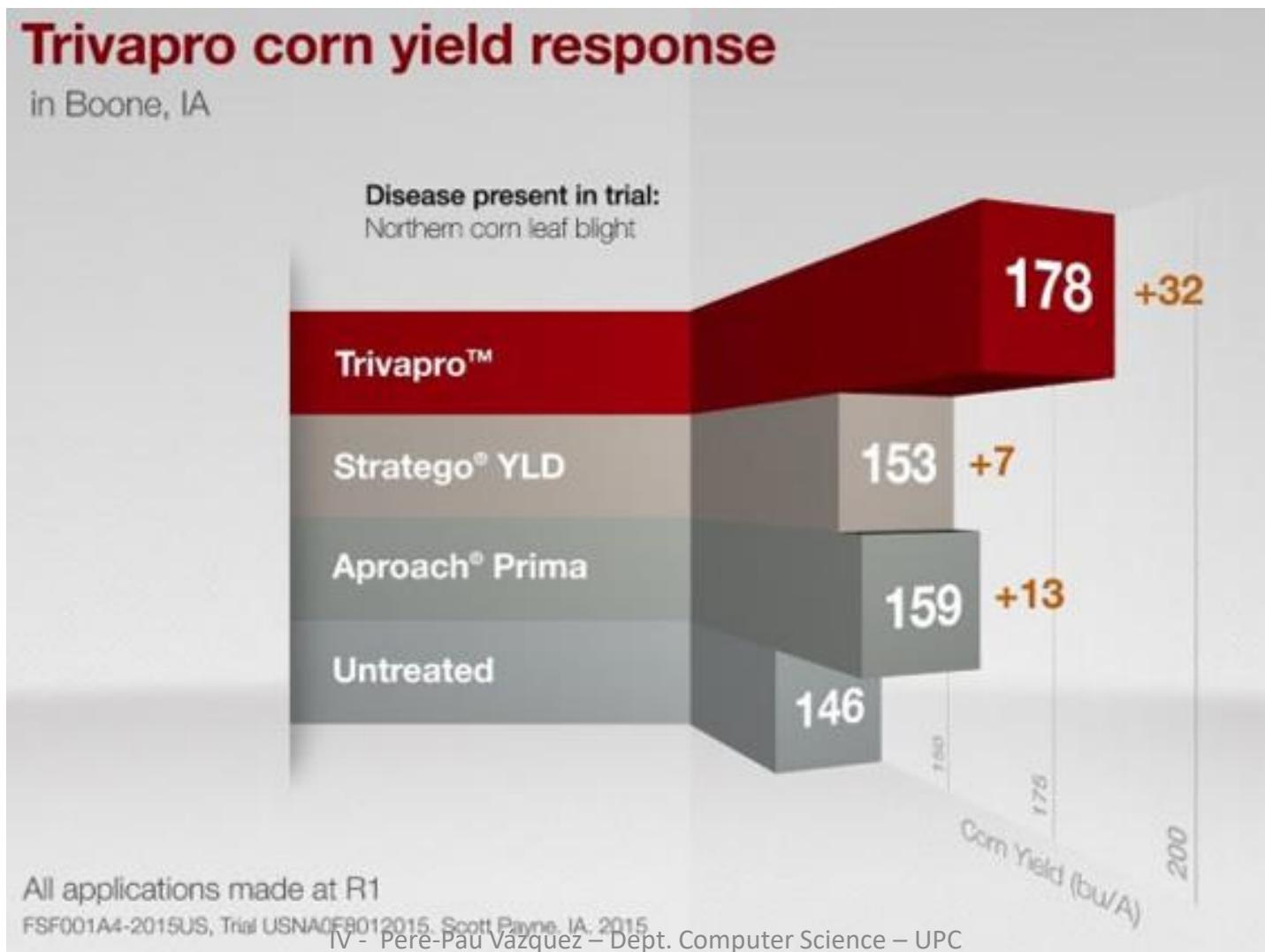
You are boring me to death, and I'm already dead.
You are boring me back to death.



EXERCISES

PERE-PAU VÁZQUEZ – VIRVIG GROUP – UPC

ANALYZE THE FOLLOWING CHART



ANALYZE THE FOLLOWING CHART

- Main issues:
 - Use of 3D
 - Bars do not start at zero
- Other issues
 - Redundancy in the data
 - Perspective projection
 - Lack of order in bars

ANALYZE THE FOLLOWING CHART

- **Use of 3D:** Using 3D for the bars and also at such a crooked angle makes it difficult to visually compare the data. Also, the perspective projection distorts the geometry even more. In particular, the nearest bar, the red one, looks much larger than the data it represents.
- **Bars do not start at zero:** if we only count the 3D part, the sizes of the bars are not proportional to the data, since they do not start at zero. If we count the base, maybe yes or maybe not (we can't measure it precisely enough), in any case, if the goal of the designers was to combine the two pieces, this makes it very difficult to appreciate the total length.

ANALYZE THE FOLLOWING CHART

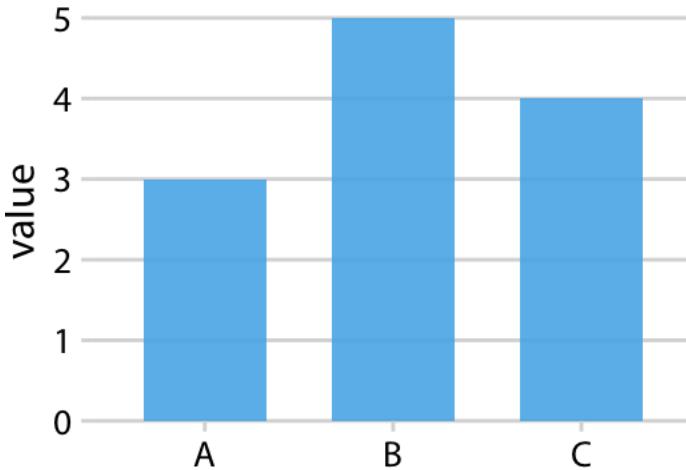
- **Redundancy in the data:** since the numbers need to be put in because the data is not sufficiently understood, this makes the axes redundant. Also, since increments are also put in, which can be deduced from the numerical data, we have a second source of redundancy.
- **Perspective projection:** The 3D itself may be more or less harmful, a better projection would have facilitated the visual comparison
- **Lack of order in bars:** Categories are not ordered alphabetically or by quantity. There is no other apparent order

ANALYZE THE FOLLOWING CHART

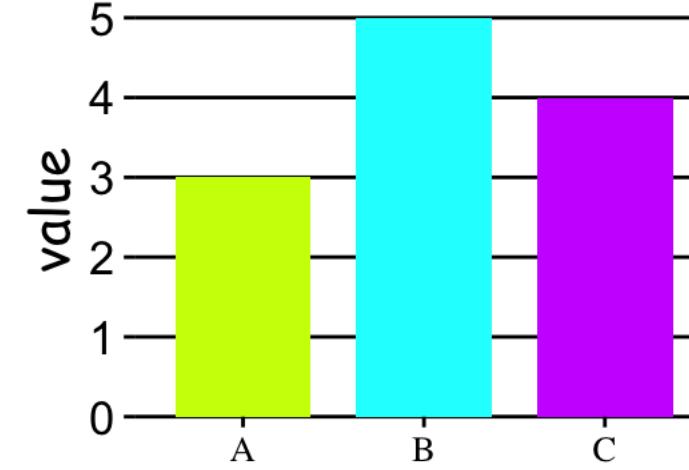
- Extra points
 - The title is not entirely descriptive, since it not only shows the effect of Trivapro, but compares it with other products or with the fact of not using any treatment
 - The color also does not seem justified, although one would say that it is used to highlight the product that interests the most
 - It also uses a lot of space (a very poor ink ratio) to end up encoding only 4 values

SAME DATA, DIFFERENT CHARTS...

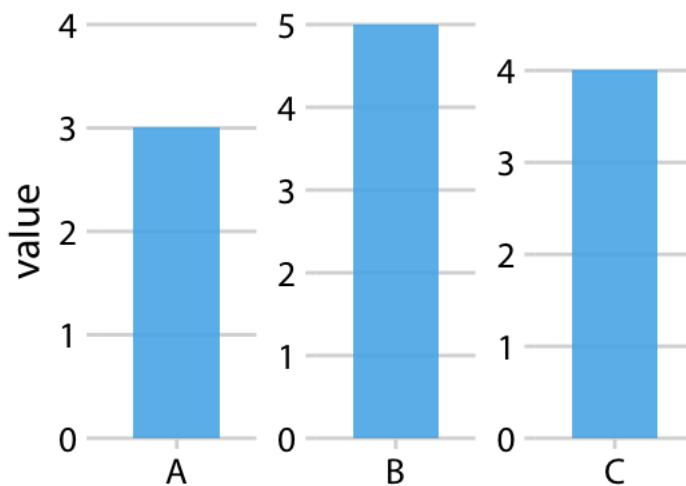
a



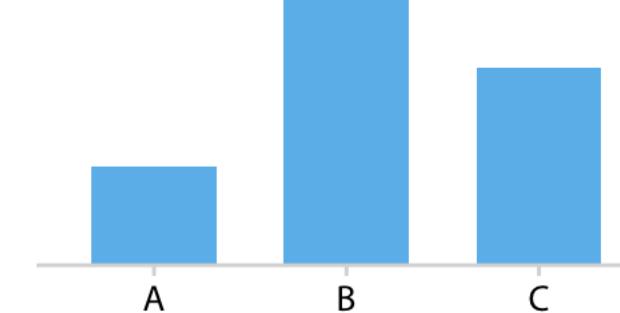
b



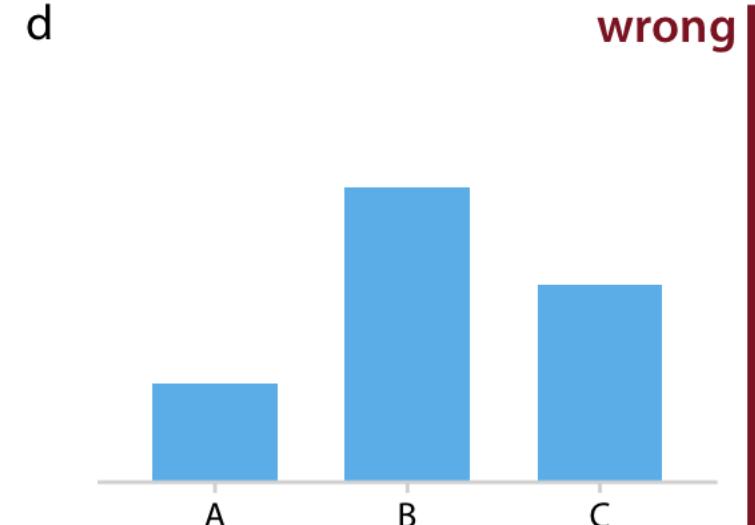
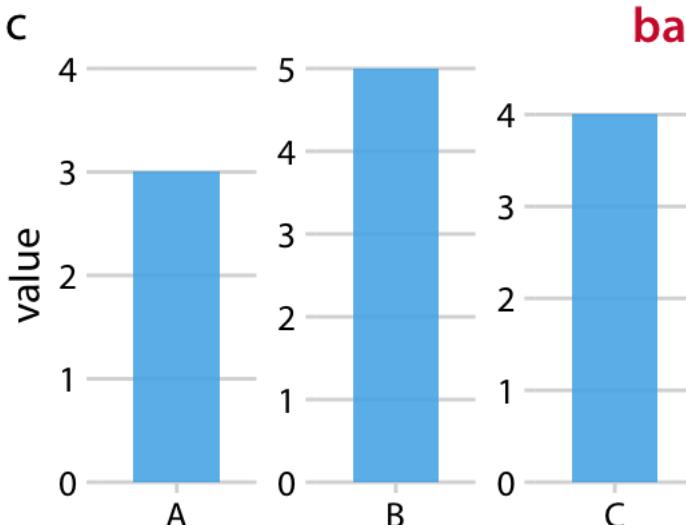
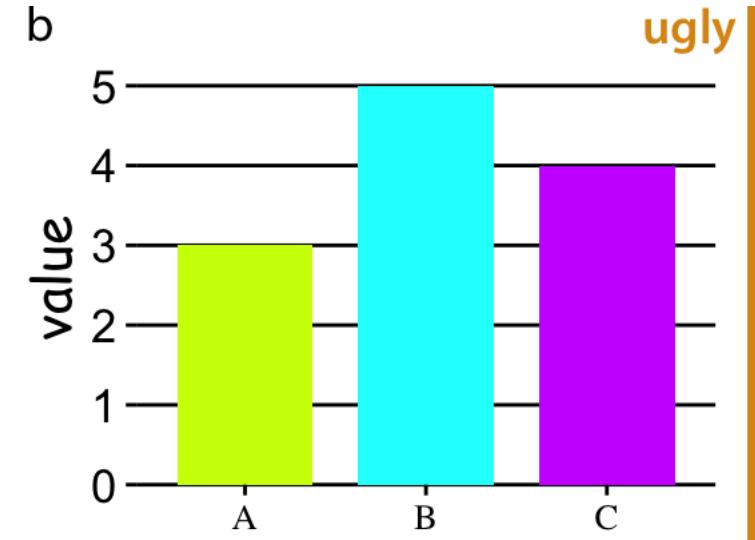
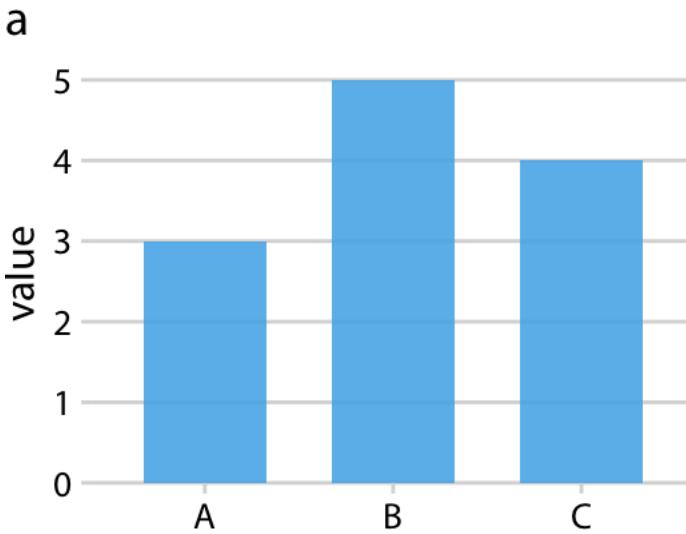
c



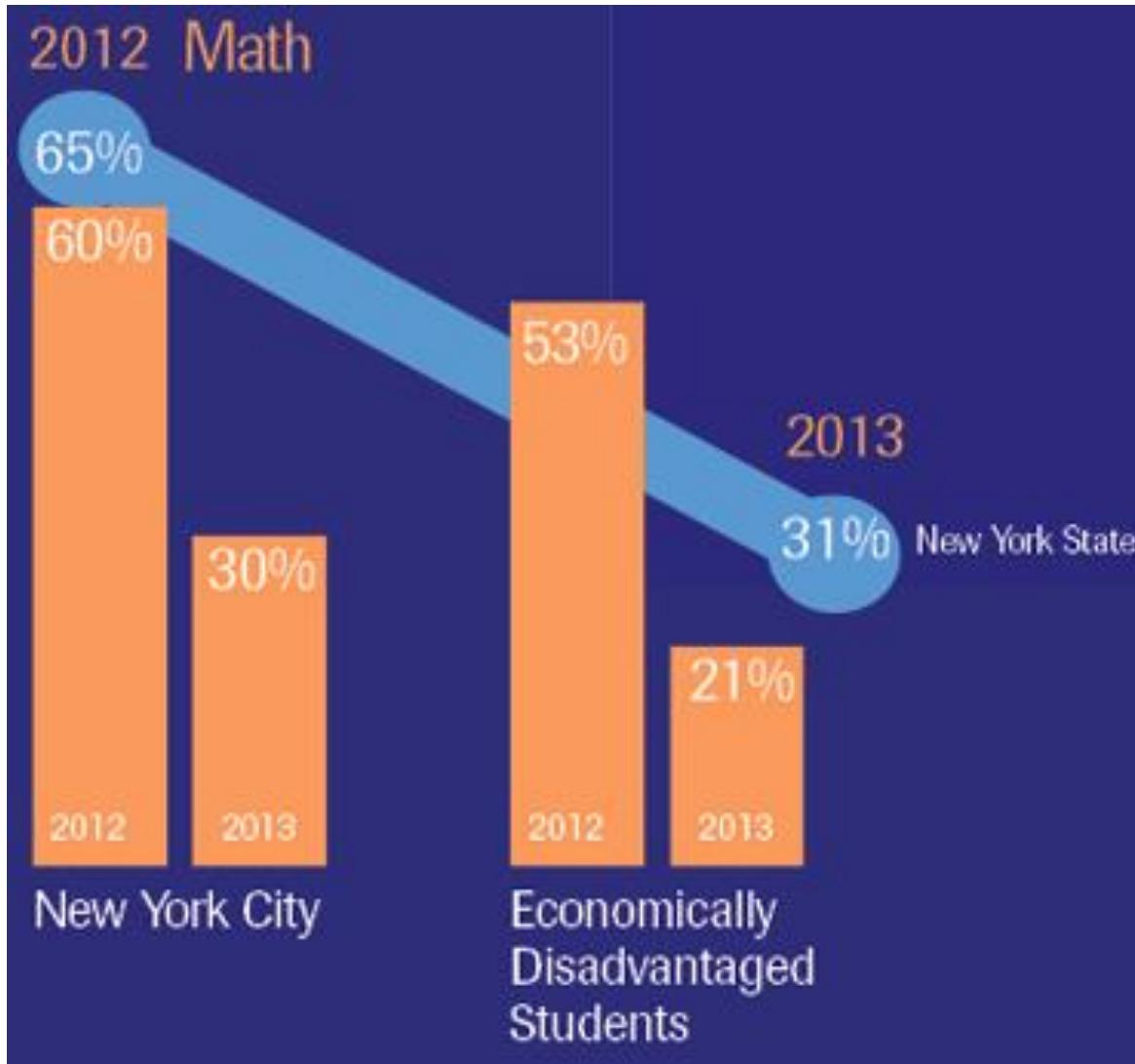
d



SAME DATA, DIFFERENT CHARTS...



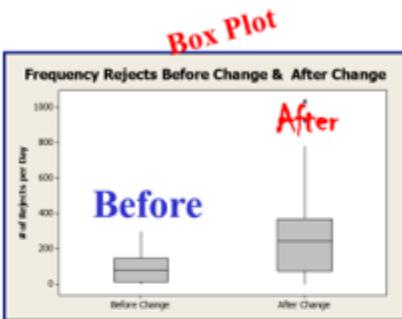
EXERCISES



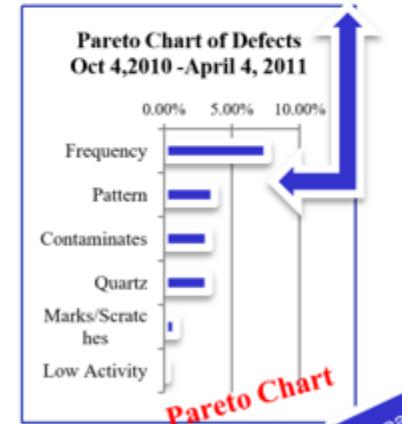
Finding the Skinny on Thin Film Sensor Reject Rates

DEFINE - 5/15/11

- 1) Problem Statement:
Production reject rate of thin film sensors increases after process change.



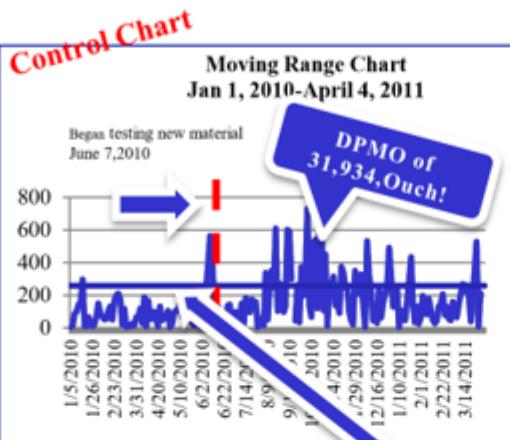
- 2) Work on largest category of defect for MAXIMUM IMPACT



- 3) Business Impact:
Reducing/eliminating frequency rejects will prevent reworking of part, extra inventory and labor from 100% testing which could potentially save **\$300K!**

MEASURE - 6/1/11

- 4) Out-of-Control:
Process is highly variable to begin w/ but much worse after change.



5) Change of Focus

The change did cause an increase in variability, but the process is not very good to start w/ a **DPMO** of 19,263! Finding the root cause of the inherent process variability should solve the new issue.

6) Identify Primary Inputs (Y)

Cause & Effect Matrix

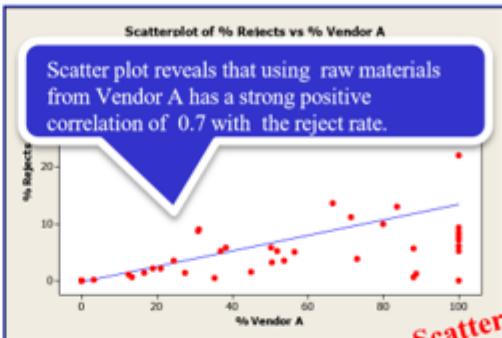
Scoring: 1=low, 3 = med, 5=high.
Close to Customer (sensors w/ correct frequency) = 1

Inputs	Effect	Rating	Probability	Score
Vendor frequency sorting quality	Allow accurate calculation of thickness	5	High, makes adjustments when providing thickness data to techs	25
Fixture Geometry	Even coating thickness	5	High, location determines the thickness of the coating	25

C&E Matrix

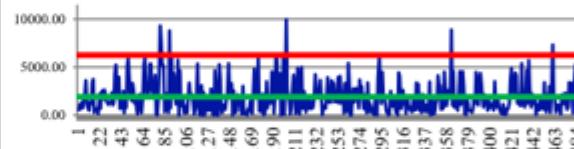
ANALYZE - 7/1/11

- 7) Probable Cause 1 - Raw Material Supply



The r^2 shows that the amount of raw material used from Vendor A explains 46.6 % of the change in reject rate.

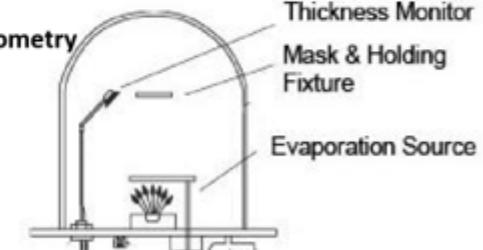
Range Chart - Vendor A



Constructing a control chart of measurements taken by QC of frequency illustrates that the vendors process is out of control.

8) Probable Cause 2 – Evaporation Fixture Geometry

The sensors are held in a fixture positioned over a evaporation source that coats them with metal. I performed a test run to measure baseline performance. The data revealed that the metallic coating has too much variation in thickness w/ a mean of 2235 Å, but the range should be 500 Å. This could be caused by the position of the source, size of mask or angle of the holding fixture.



Control – 8/8/11

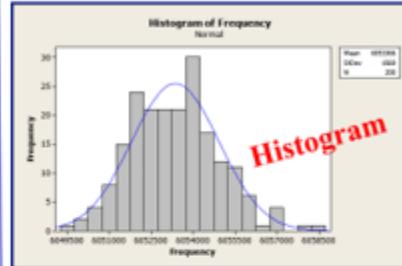
10) Changes to be Made:

- ✓ QC technician does acceptance testing of raw materials w/ zero tolerance.
- ✓ Vendor supplies Certificate of Analysis w/ test statistics.
- ✓ Control chart created for raw materials.
- ✓ New fixture for more uniform

IMPROVE - 8/1/11

- 9) Solution to Probable Cause 1

-Receipt of material from Vendor A was halted. A comparison of their measurements vs. ours found a 7.6 KHz difference!



They recalibrated their instruments & next shipment was markedly improved with a mean very close to the center of our specification range of 6.055 as shown on this histogram.

10) Solution to Probable Cause 2

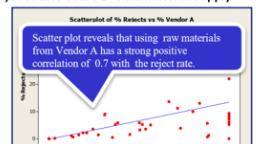
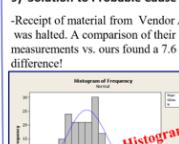
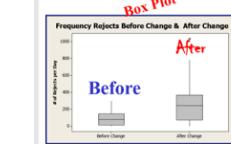
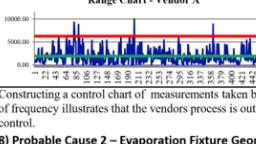
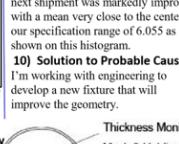
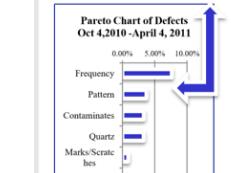
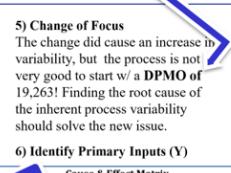
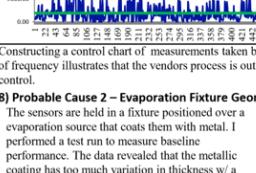
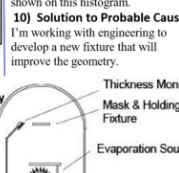
I'm working with engineering to develop a new fixture that will improve the geometry.

Thanks to the team:

EXERCISES

- Can you get any insights here?
- Problems
 - Clutter
 - No white space
 - Too many callouts
 - Too many emphasized elements

Finding the Skinny on Thin Film Sensor Reject Rates

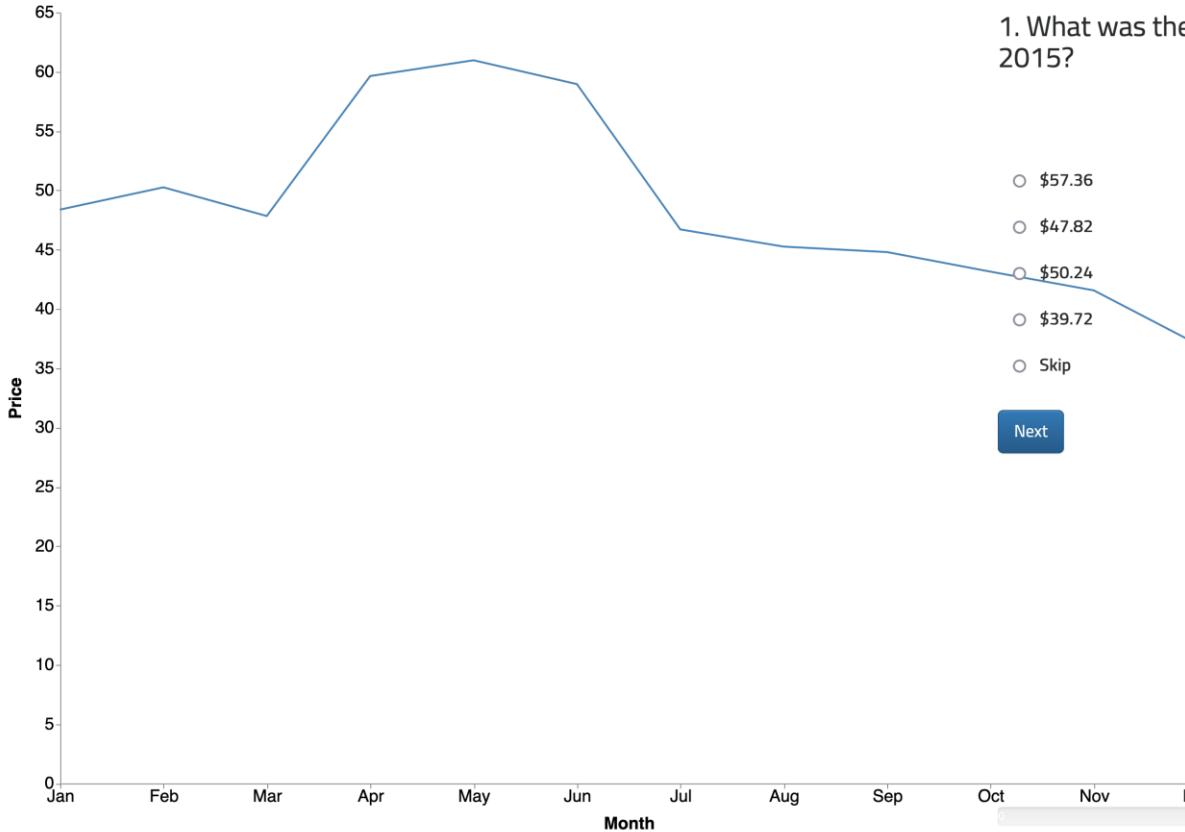
DEFINE - 5/15/11	MEASURE - 6/1/11	ANALYZE - 7/1/11	IMPROVE - 8/1/11
1) Problem Statement: Production reject rate of thin film sensors increases after process change.	4) Out-of-Control: Process is highly variable to begin w/ but much worse after change.	7) Probable Cause 1 - Raw Material Supply 	9) Solution to Probable Cause 1 
Box Plot 	Control Chart 	Scatter Plot 	Histogram 
2) Work on largest category of defect for MAXIMUM IMPACT 	5) Change of Focus 	6) Identify Primary Inputs (Y) 	10) Solution to Probable Cause 2 
3) Business Impact: Reducing/eliminating frequency rejects will prevent reworking of part, extra inventory and labor from 100% testing which could potentially save \$300K! 	A second run was done to test if a centered evaporation source would decrease thickness variability (H_a). A one-tail test was performed & the P value was high, thus it did not significantly improve the process. This	Hypothesis Test $H_0: \text{Test 1 thickness variability} \leq \text{Test 2}$ $Z = \frac{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2}{\sqrt{\frac{s^2_1}{n_1} + \frac{s^2_2}{n_2}}} = \frac{2275 - 2264}{\sqrt{\frac{151^2}{4} + \frac{151^2}{4}}} = \frac{11}{151} = 0.073$ $Z = -1.19 \quad P = 1 - Z = 1 - 1.19 = 0.86 = 86\%$	10) Changes to Be Made: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ QC technician does acceptance testing of raw materials w/ zero tolerance. ✓ Vendor supplies Certificate of Analysis w/ test statistics. ✓ Control chart created for raw materials. ✓ New fixture for more uniform

VISUALIZATION LITERACY ASSESSMENT TEST

VLAT: Visualization Literacy Assessment Test

Project Webpage

Monthly Oil Price History in 2015



1. What was the price of a barrel of oil in February 2015?

- \$57.36
- \$47.82
- \$50.24
- \$39.72
- Skip

Next

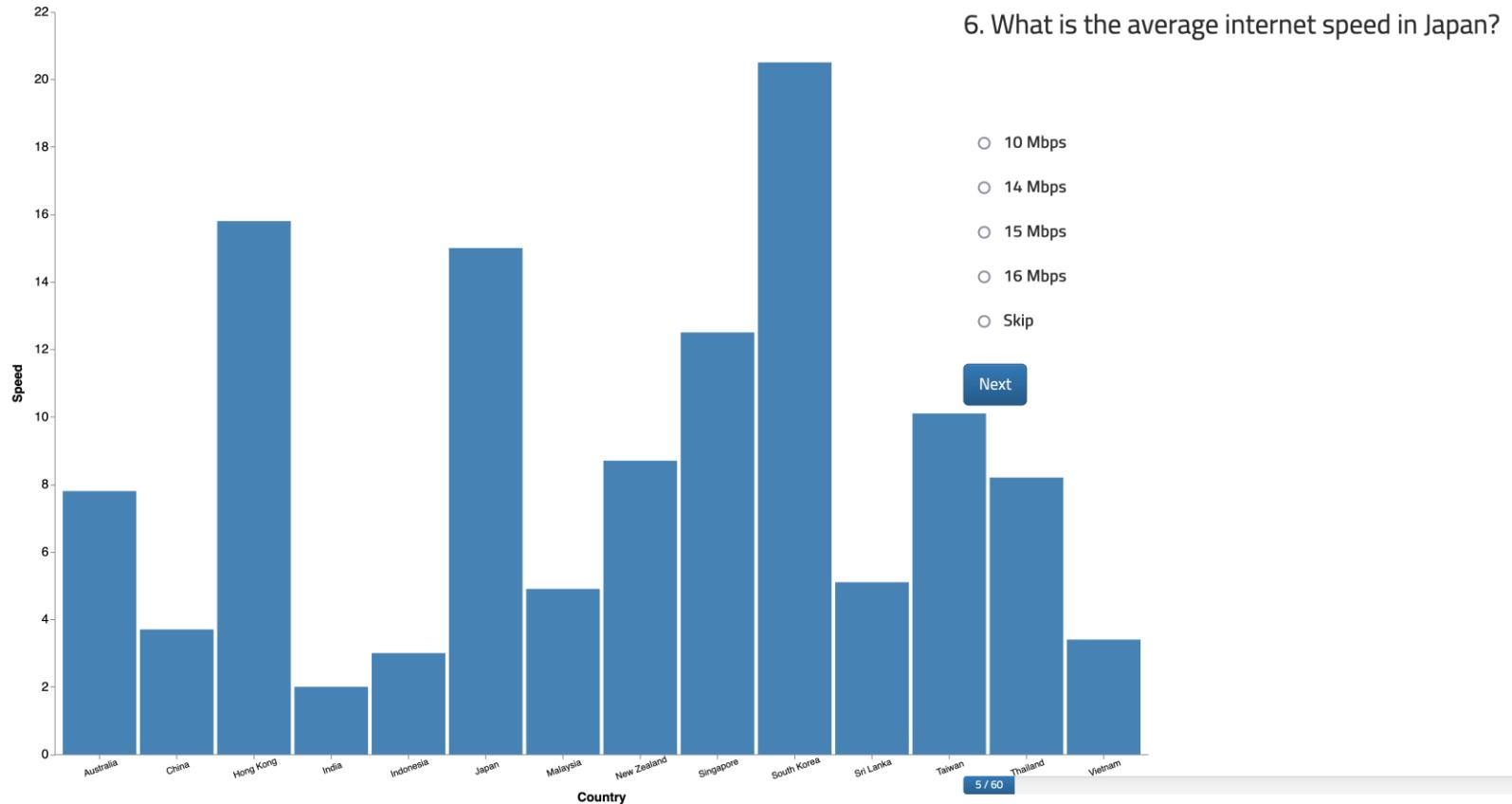
<https://medium.com/@bckwon/measuring-visualization-literacy-1d04e61e2d99>

VISUALIZATION LITERACY ASSESSMENT TEST

VLAT: Visualization Literacy Assessment Test

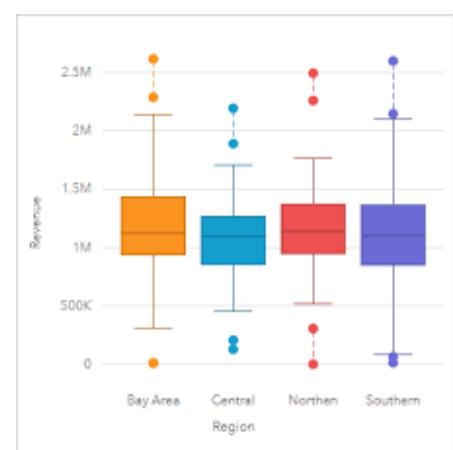
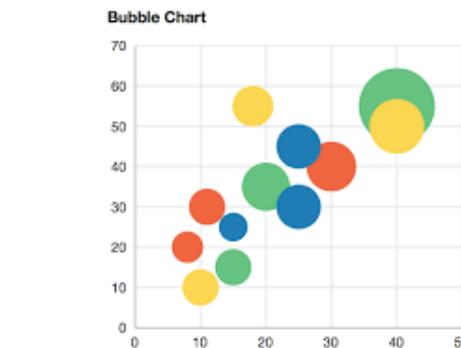
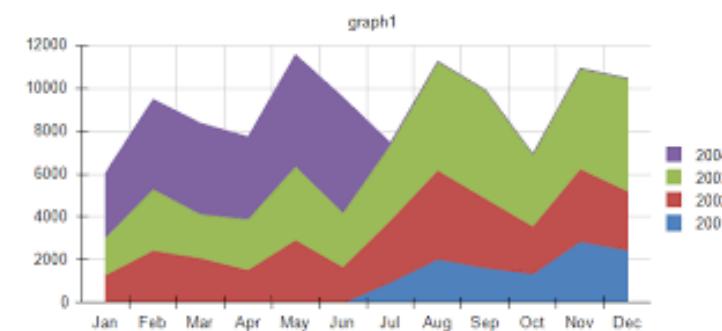
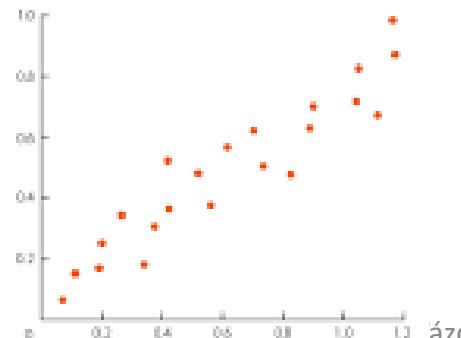
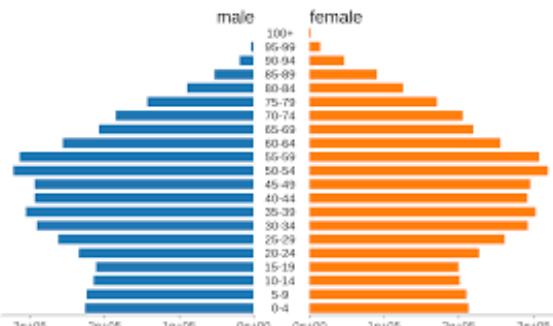
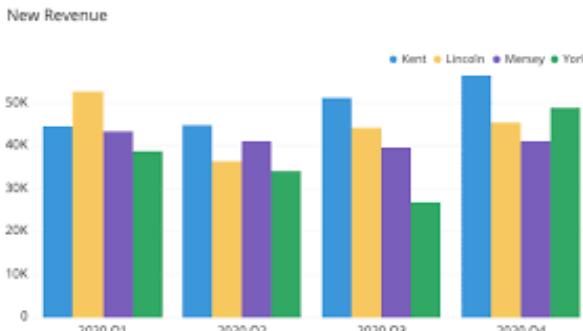
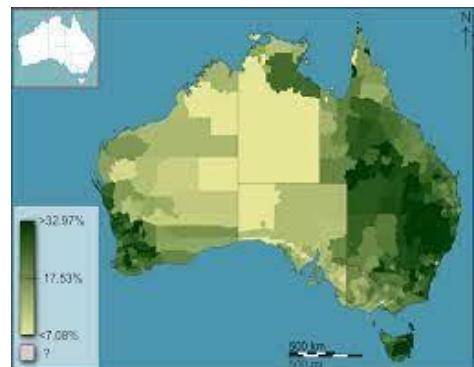
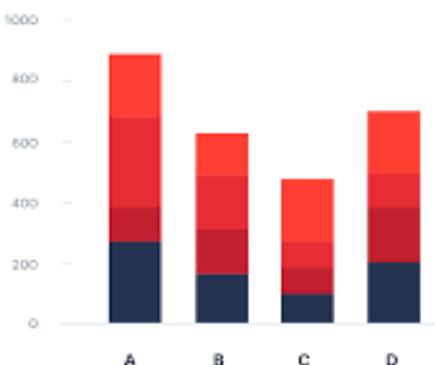
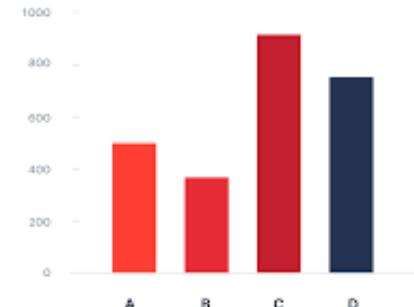
Project Webpage

Average Internet Speeds in Asia

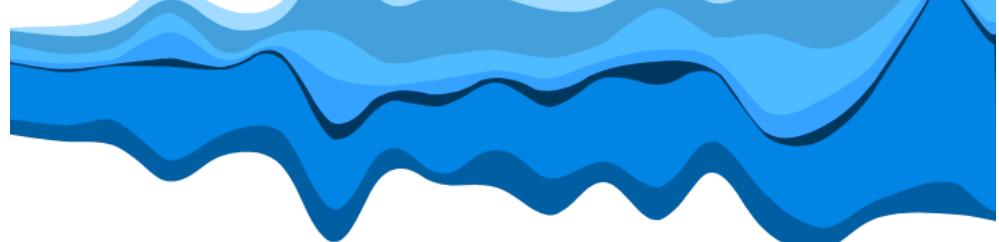


<https://medium.com/@bckwon/measuring-visualization-literacy-1d04e61e2d99>

COMMON CHARTS



LESS COMMON CHARTS

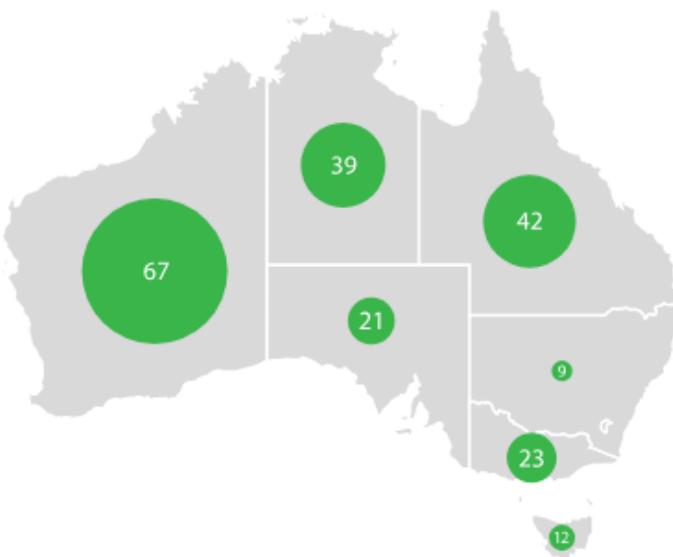
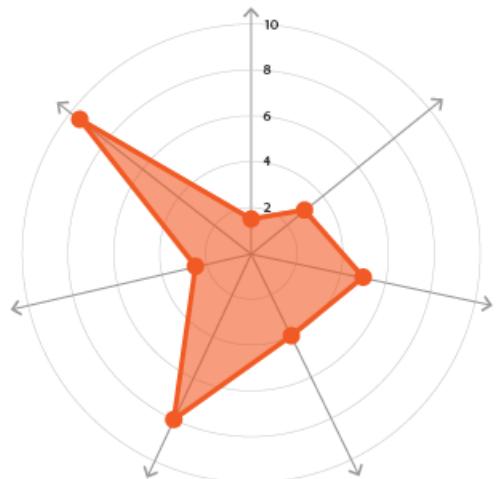


01:00 02:00 03:00 04:00 05:00 06:00 07:00 08:00 09:00 10:00 11:00 12:00 13:00 14:00 15:00 16:00



March

April



<https://datavizcatalogue.com/index.html>

VISUALIZATION LITERACY

- Things to answer:
 - What charts are the most suitable?
 - Taking into account data, users, and tasks
 - What design?
 - Color, palettes, labels
 - When to use multiple charts?
 - What charts? How data must be partitioned?
 - When to use interaction?
 - What for? How to implement it?

TAKEAWAYS

- Sam Altman:
 - GPT5 is like having a "team of PhDs in your pocket"

TAKEAWAYS

- Sam Altman:
 - GPT5 is like having a "team of PhDs in your pocket"
- Also Sam Altman (or GPT5, don't know)
 - But we do not know how to do Data Visualization

TAKEAWAYS

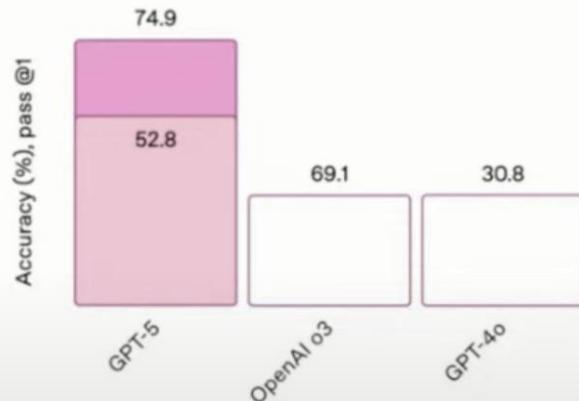


Academic

SWE-bench Verified

Software engineering

● Without thinking ● With thinking



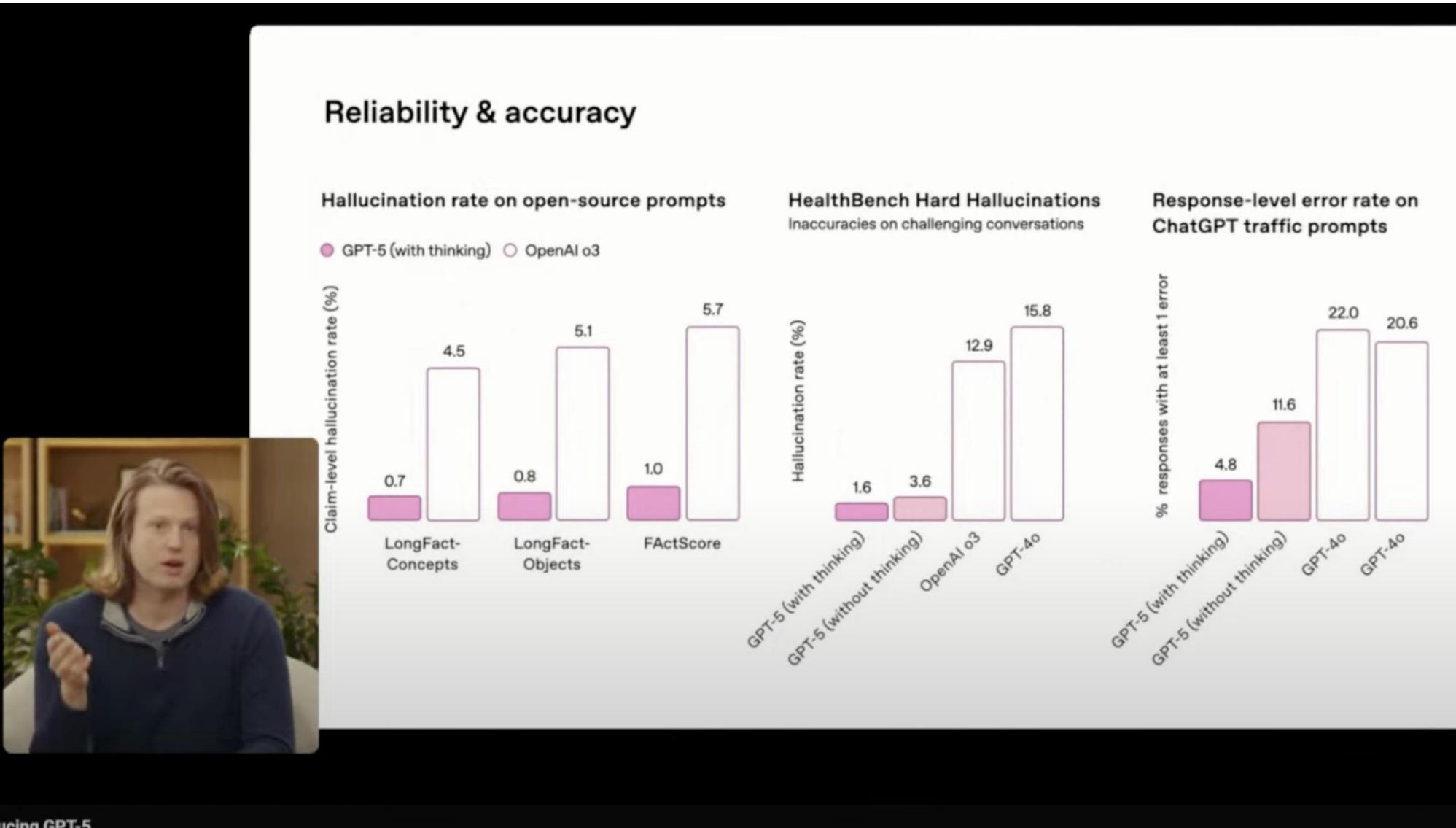
Aider Polyglot

Multi-language code editing

● Without thinking ● With thinking



TAKEAWAYS



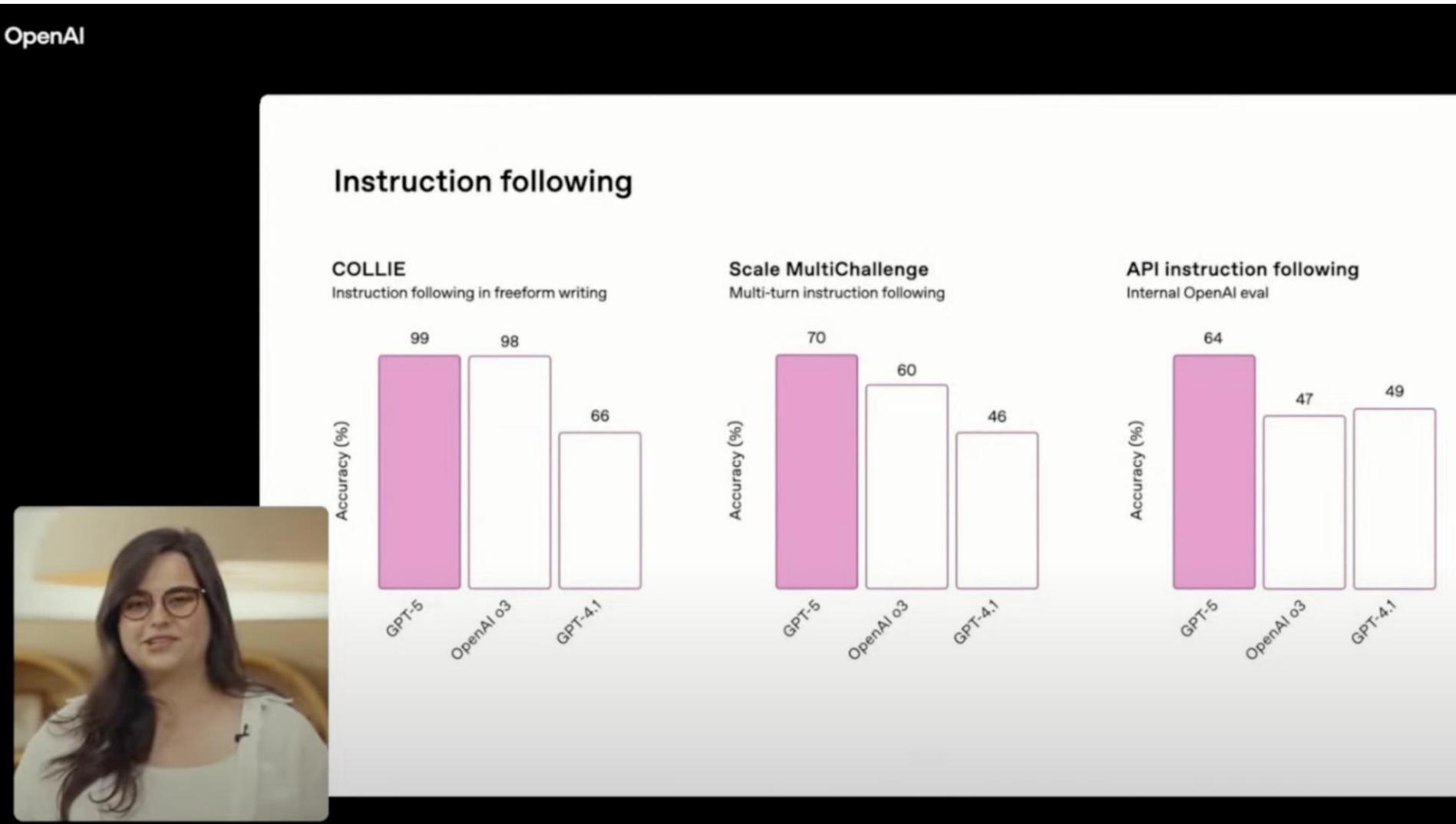
TAKEAWAYS



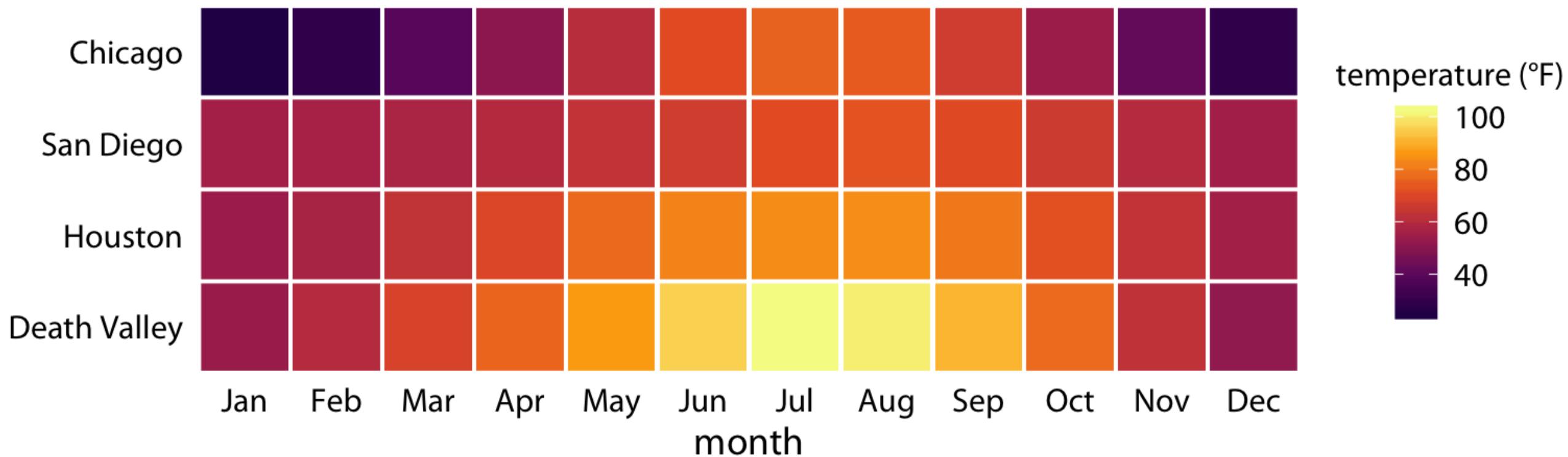
TAKEAWAYS



TAKEAWAYS



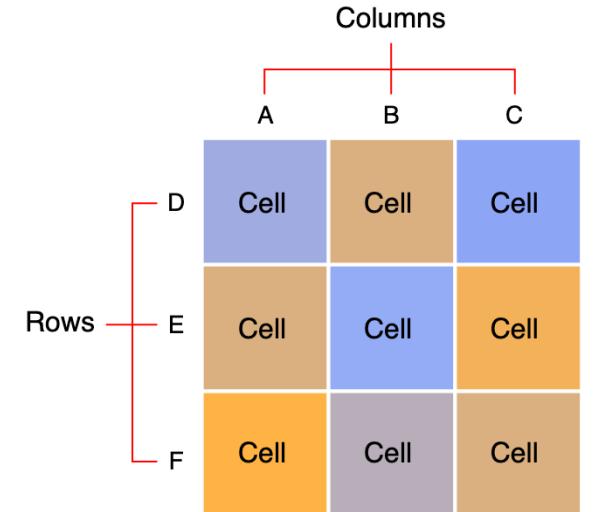
WHAT KIND OF CHART IS THIS? WHEN IS IT SUITABLE?



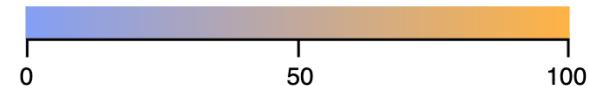
WHAT KIND OF CHART IS THIS?

<https://datavizcatalogue.com/methods/heatmap.html>

Heatmap using numerical data:



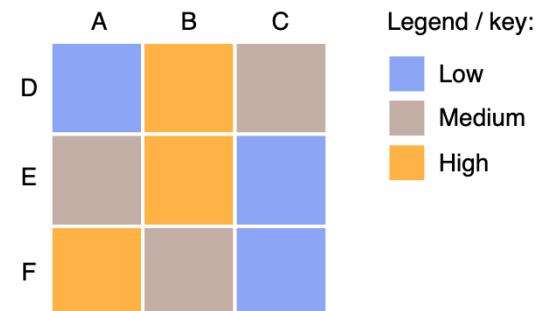
Value scale for determining cell colouring:



Alternative value scale broken into ranges:



Heatmap using categorical data:



DESIGN DECISIONS

- Size of cells
 - Scalability
- Ordering of cells
 - Search, patterns
- Color palette
 - Encoding information



EXERCISES

PERE-PAU VÁZQUEZ – VIRVIG GROUP – UPC