10/10/23

Lecture notes

Titles: add titles

Quantifying; add quantities

How to reference your dashboard: 2 dashboards

Procedure, text dashboard(EDA) and an SDG dashboard

Link mention in worklog for the dashboard

Guest lecture

Data Storytelling

The facts:

- Our decisions are based less on facts than you might think.
- Confirmation bias: the tendency to search for, interpret, favor and recall information.

Decision making

System 1 and System 2

System 1: intuitive, making decisions fast, if unable to it goes to system 2

Autopilot

Pattern recognition and heuristics

System 2: Logical

Pilot: lazy controller

persuasion: Aristotle's rhetorical triangle:

• Ethos; credibility

• Pathos; emotion

• Logos; logic and reason

Inside the triangle:

- Telos; purpose
- Kyros

Data Stories:

- Data
- Narrative
- Visuals

Data and narrative: Explain.

Data and visuals: Enlighten what the data means.

Narr` and visuals: Engage.

Why stories:

- Our brains are wired to look for stories.
- Stories are remembered longer and better than data.
- Stories add value to products.
- Stories persuade and move us.

Significant object experiment

Your brain on stories

- Neural coupling
- Mirror neurons
- Hormones
- Brain areas

Story structure

Freytag's pyramid

Exposition: Conflict
 Rising action: Conflict

3. Climax: Conflict

4. Falling action: Change5. Resolution: Change

Data Storytelling

- 1. Setting and Hook
- 2. Rising Insights
- 3. Aha Moment: Major findings.
- 4. Solution and next step: potential options and recommendations

 Audience's knowledge is enriched and likelihood to act is increased.

Analysis insight:

Data-> Explore-> insight

Exploratory research:

- Understand: purpose
- You: audienceVery familiar: data
- Flexibility and speed: visualization
- Unknown: narrative
- Insight

Explanatory

- Communication
- Others
- Less familiar
- Simplicity, clarity, and cohesion
- Known
- Action

Sources:

Effective data storytelling by Brent Dykers

Thinking Fast and Slow

Look up Hans Rosling Ted talk.