

# Week 3: Elements of a Visualization

Fall 2017  
Matthew Turk

# This Week

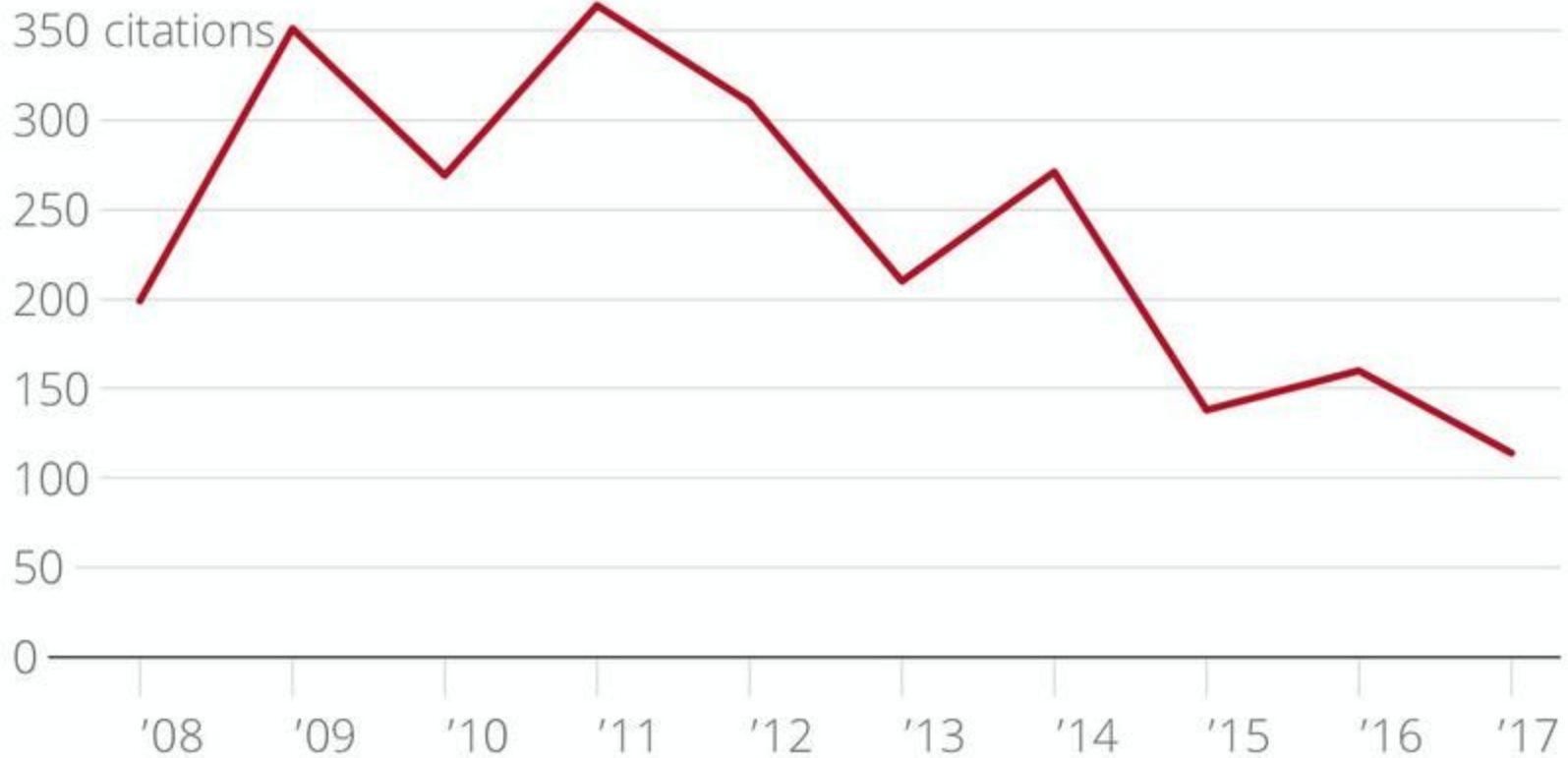
- Images and how they work
  - Raster vs vector
  - Rules vs implementation
  - Colors
- Components of a Visualization
  - Abstract components
  - Data representation
  - Visual guidance
  - Styles
- Basic Quantitative Visualization in Matplotlib

# Warm-Up Activity

1. What is the visualization trying to show?
2. What are its methods?
3. What are the strengths / weaknesses?
4. (Bonus) How was the data collected?

# Warm-Up Activity

Citations Issued During Unofficial St. Patrick's Day



Made with Chartbuilder

Data: Local enforcement agencies

# Warm-Up Activity

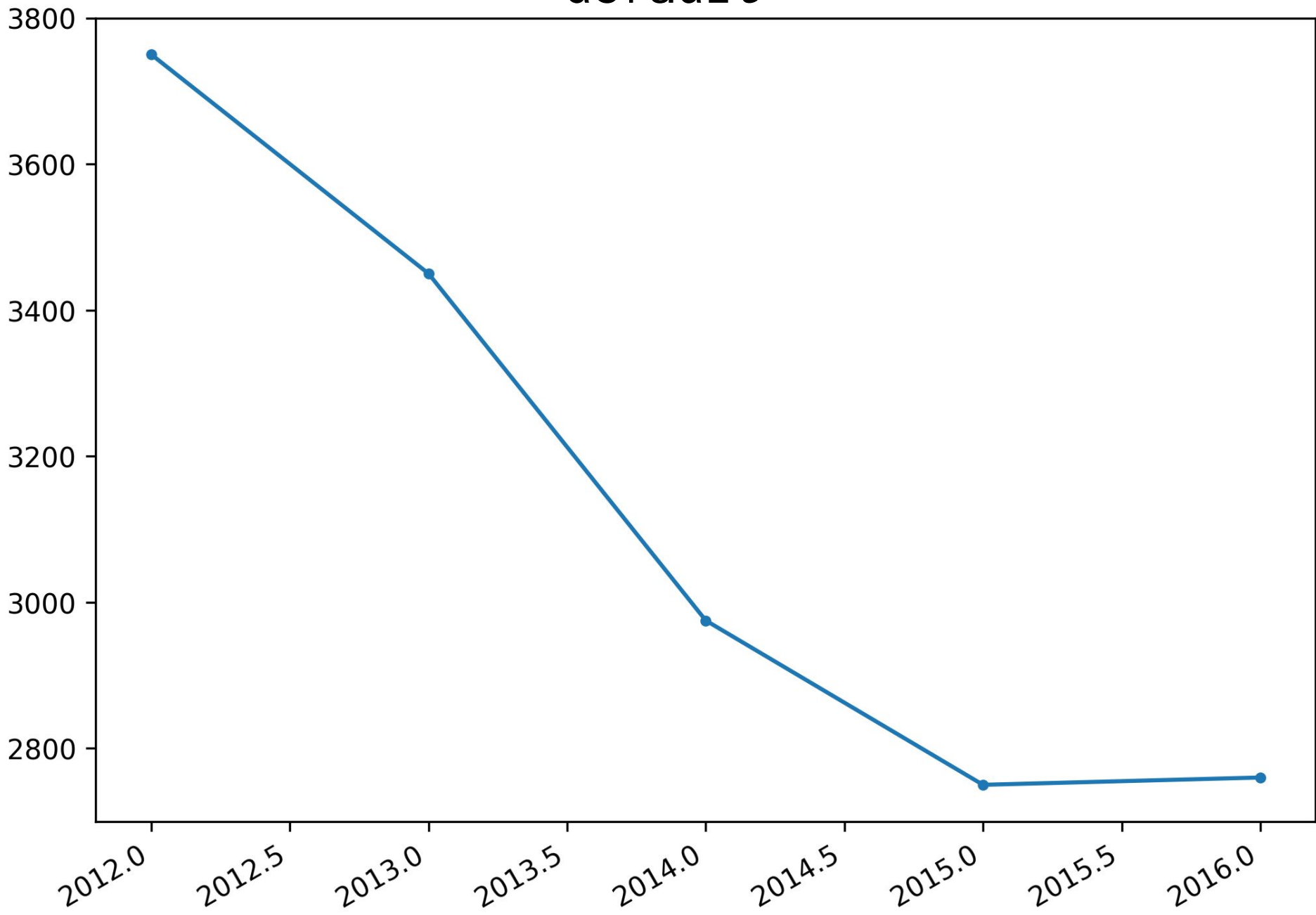
C-U Noise Complaints by Year, 2012-2016



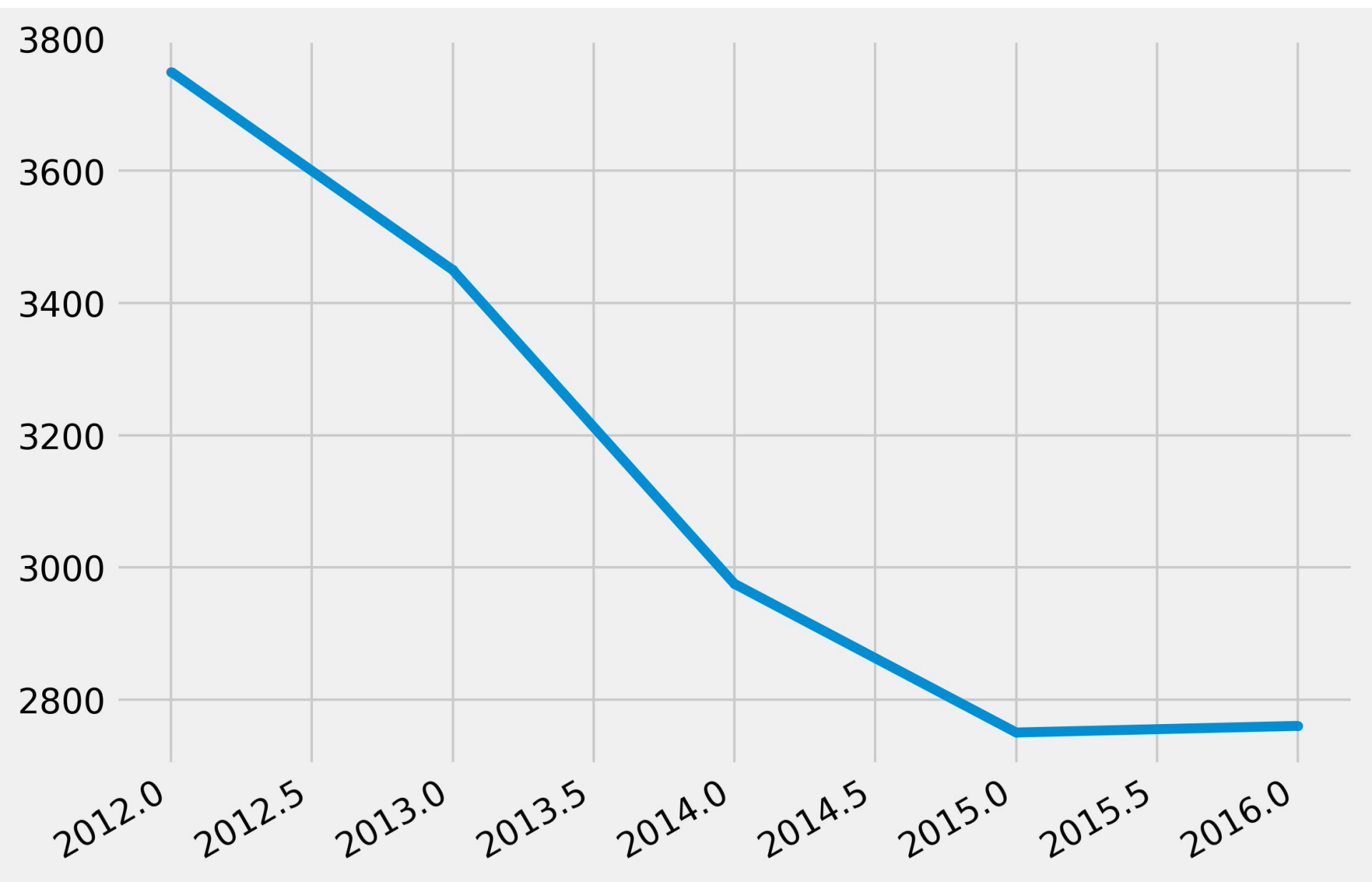
```
fig = plt.figure(figsize = (8, 6), dpi = 300)
ax = fig.add_subplot(111)
ax.plot(years, complaints, '-.')
fig.autofmt_xdate()
```

(the results aren't that great.)

“default”

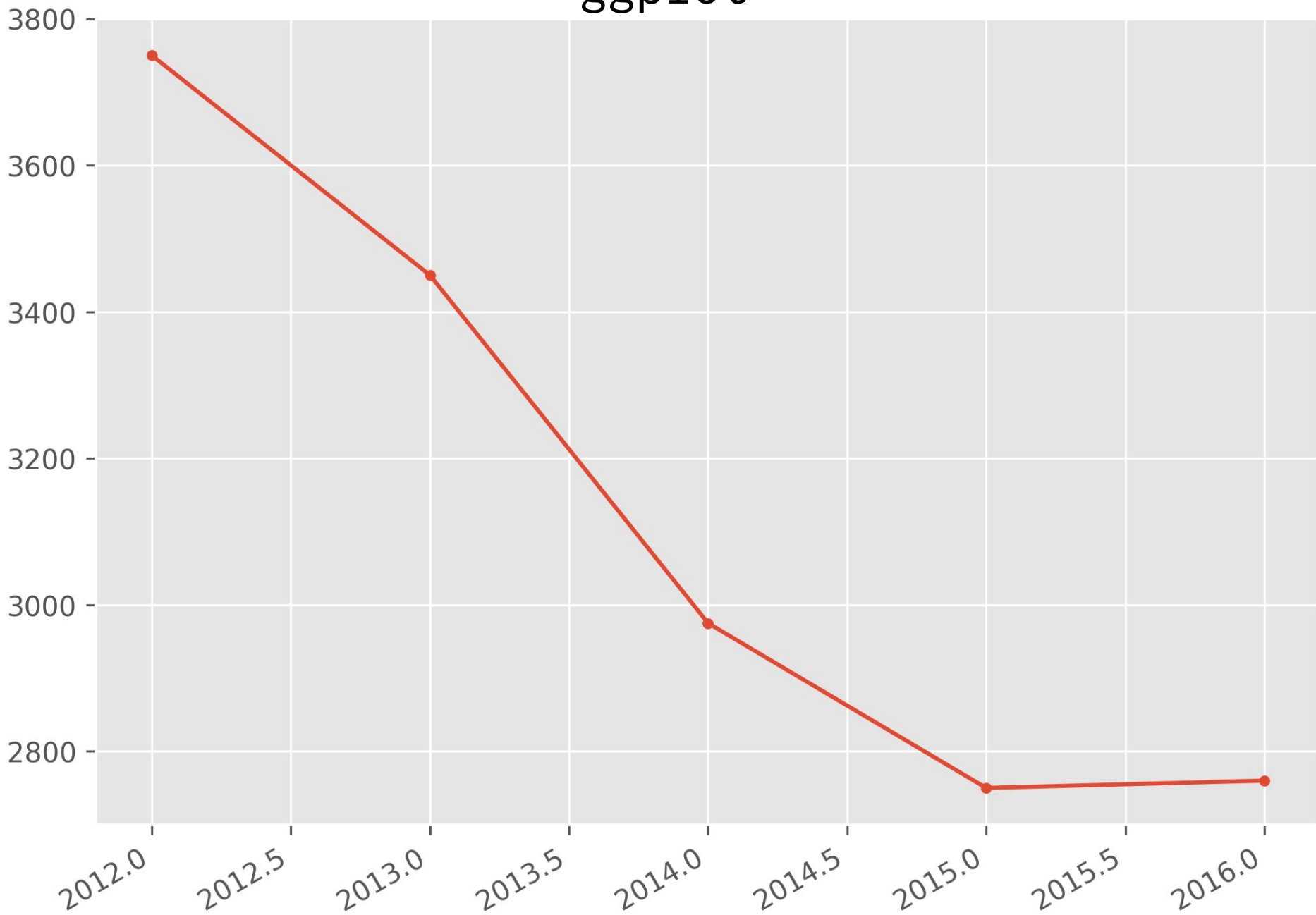


# “fivethirtyeight”





“ggplot”



How do we draw an image?

SCORE  
11,591

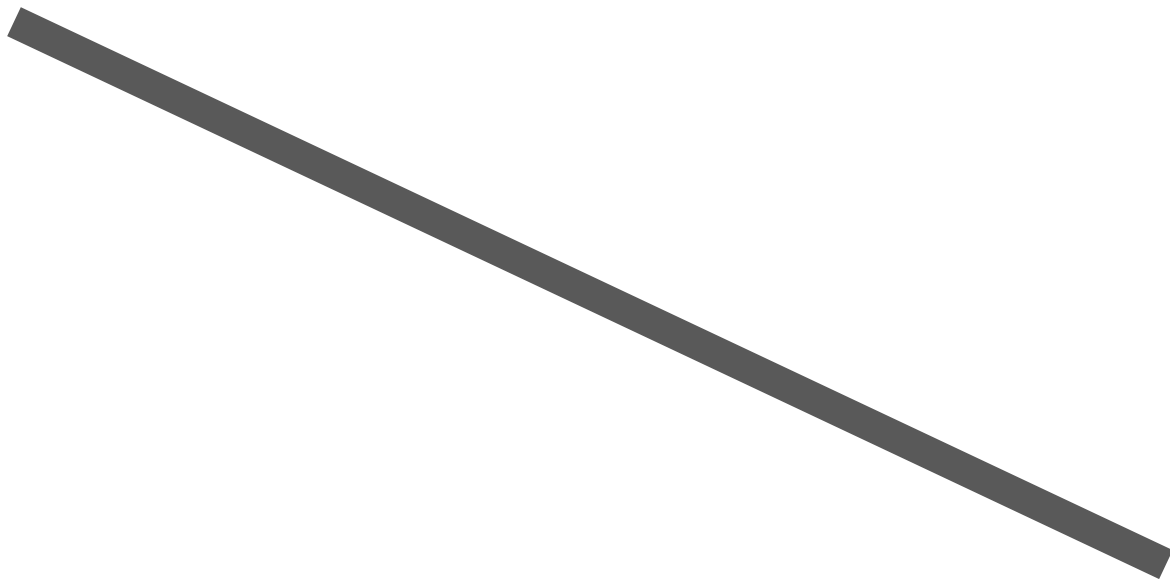
SHIELD  
2

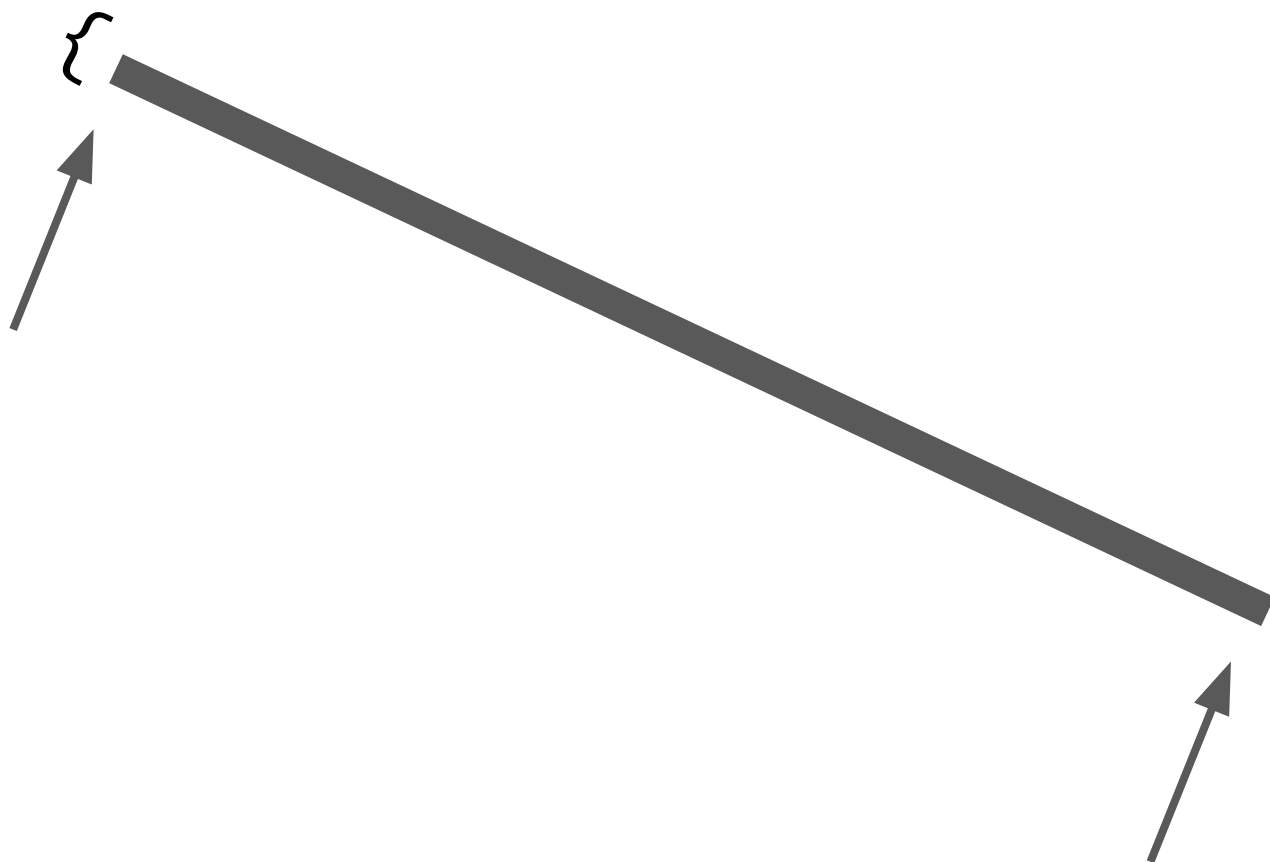
3 WAVE

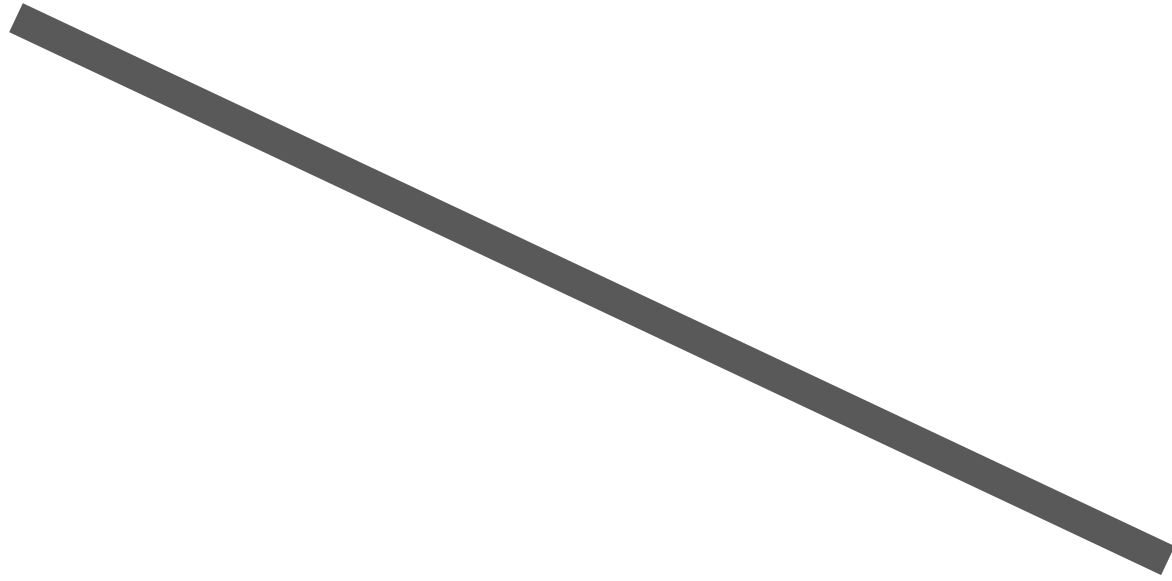
EXHAUST PORT AHEAD



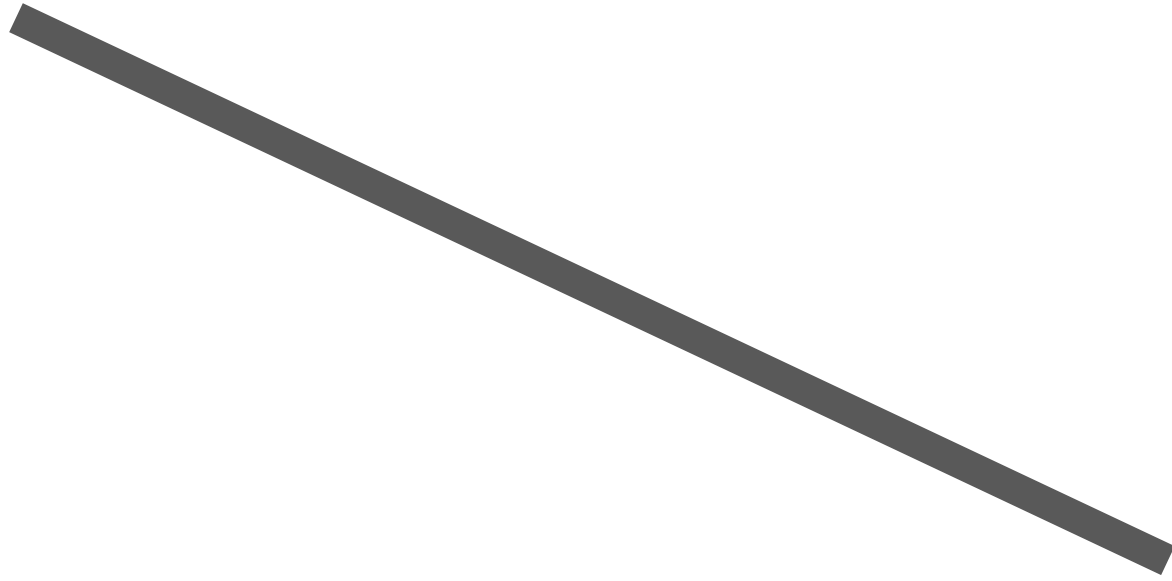
Let's say we wanted to draw a line.







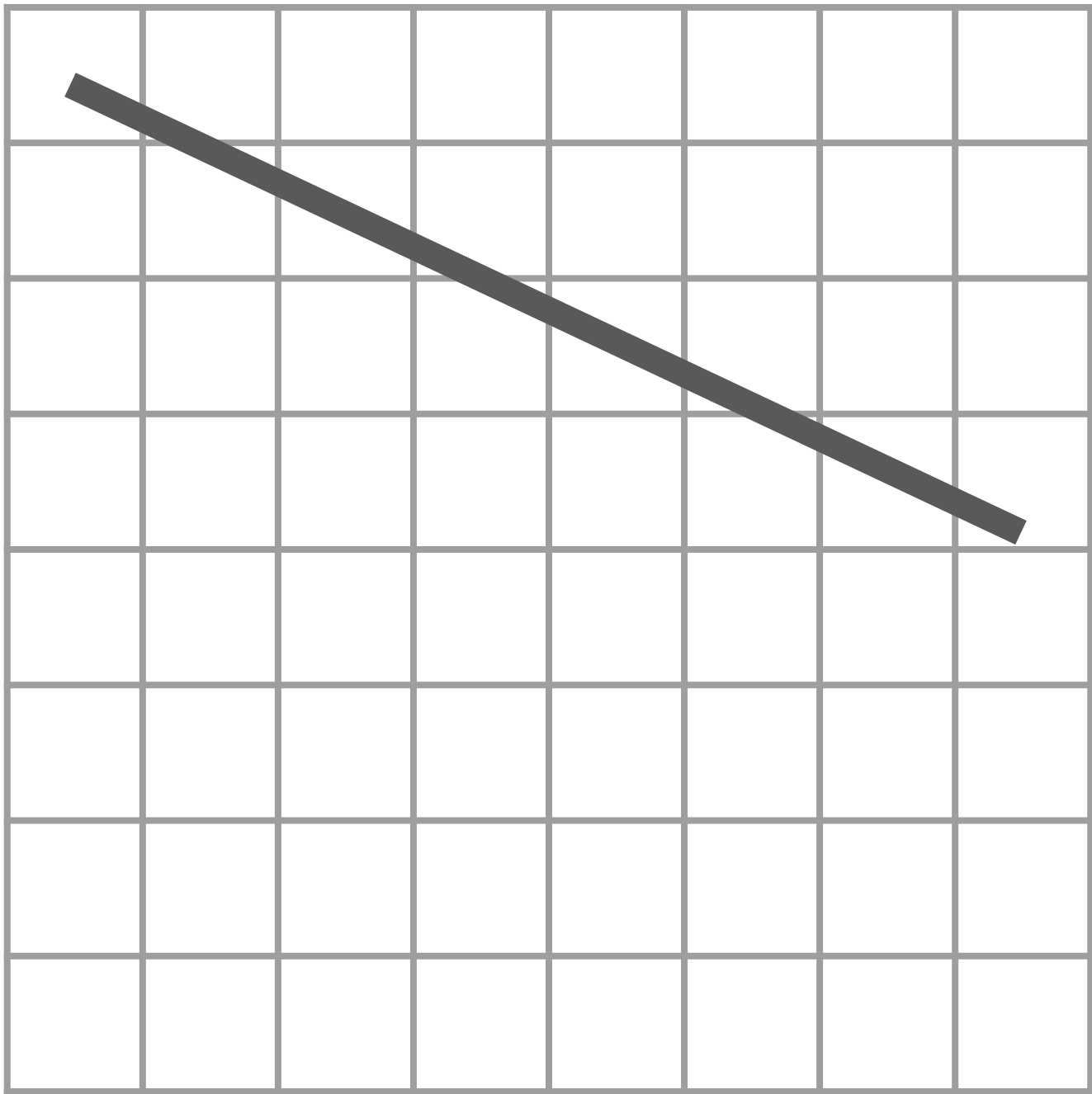
```
starting_point = ( x0, y0 )  
ending_point   = ( x1, y1 )  
width          = 1.0
```

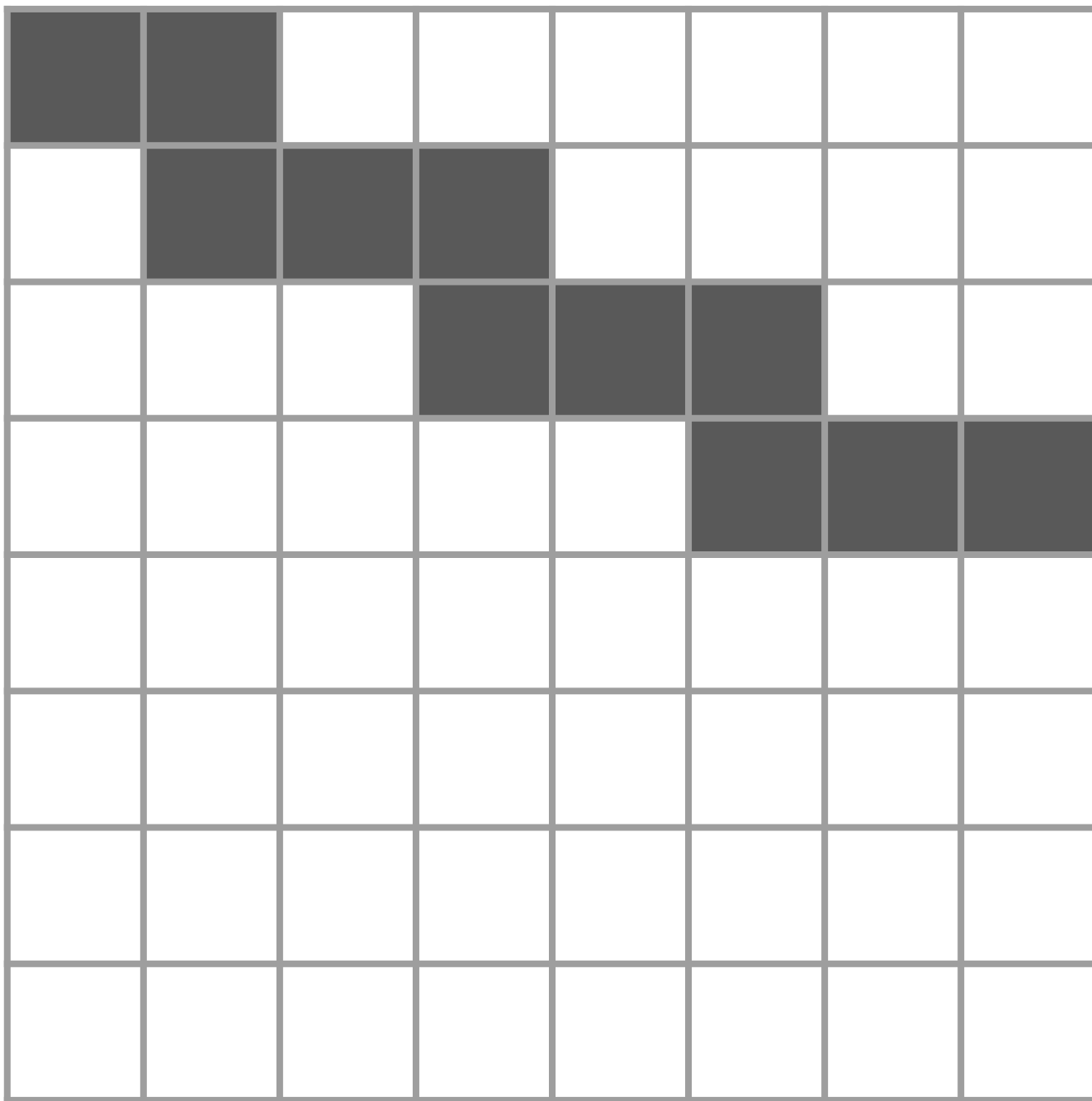


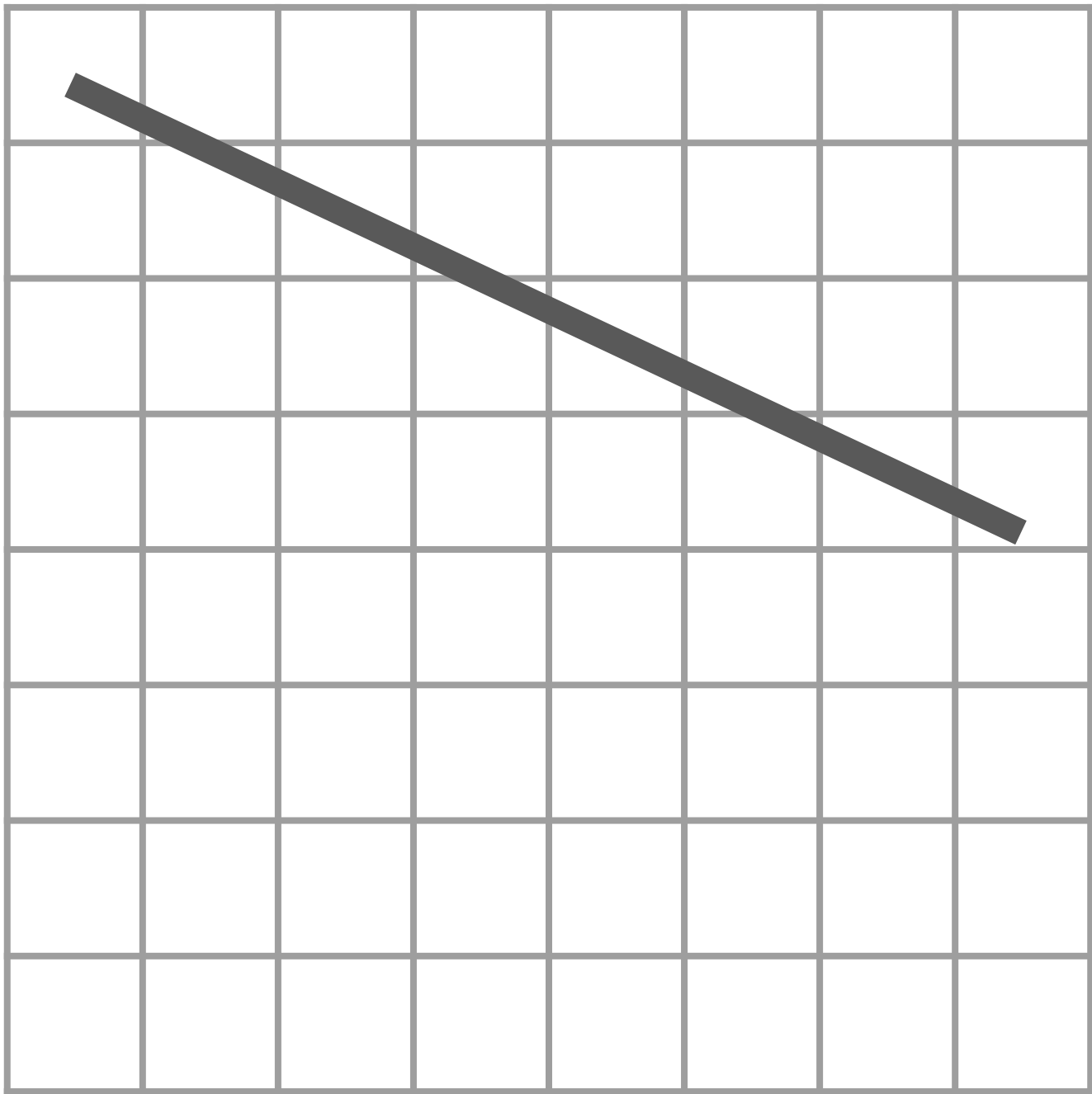
5 floating point numbers

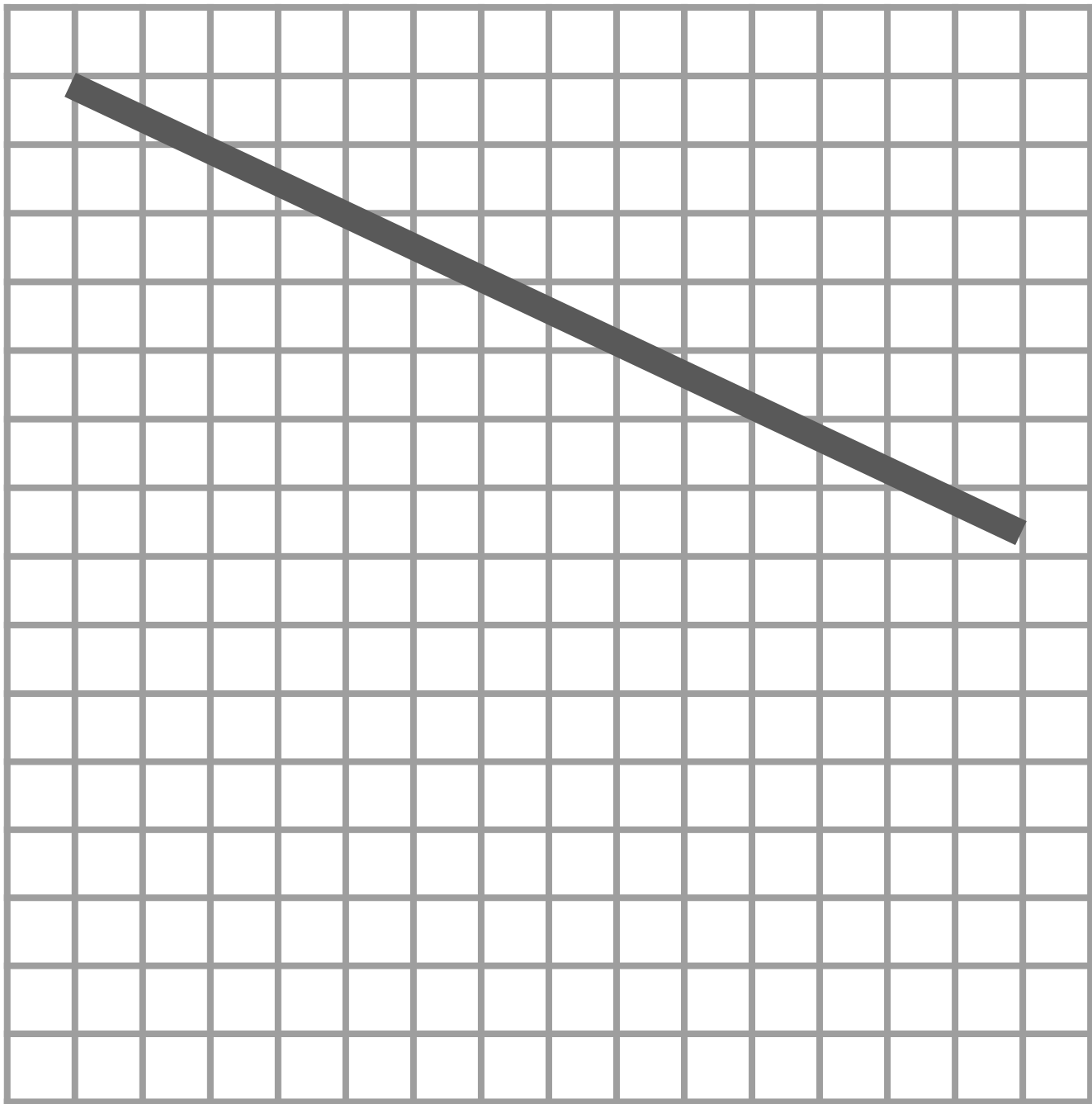
```
starting_point = ( x0, y0 )  
ending_point   = ( x1, y1 )  
width          = 1.0
```

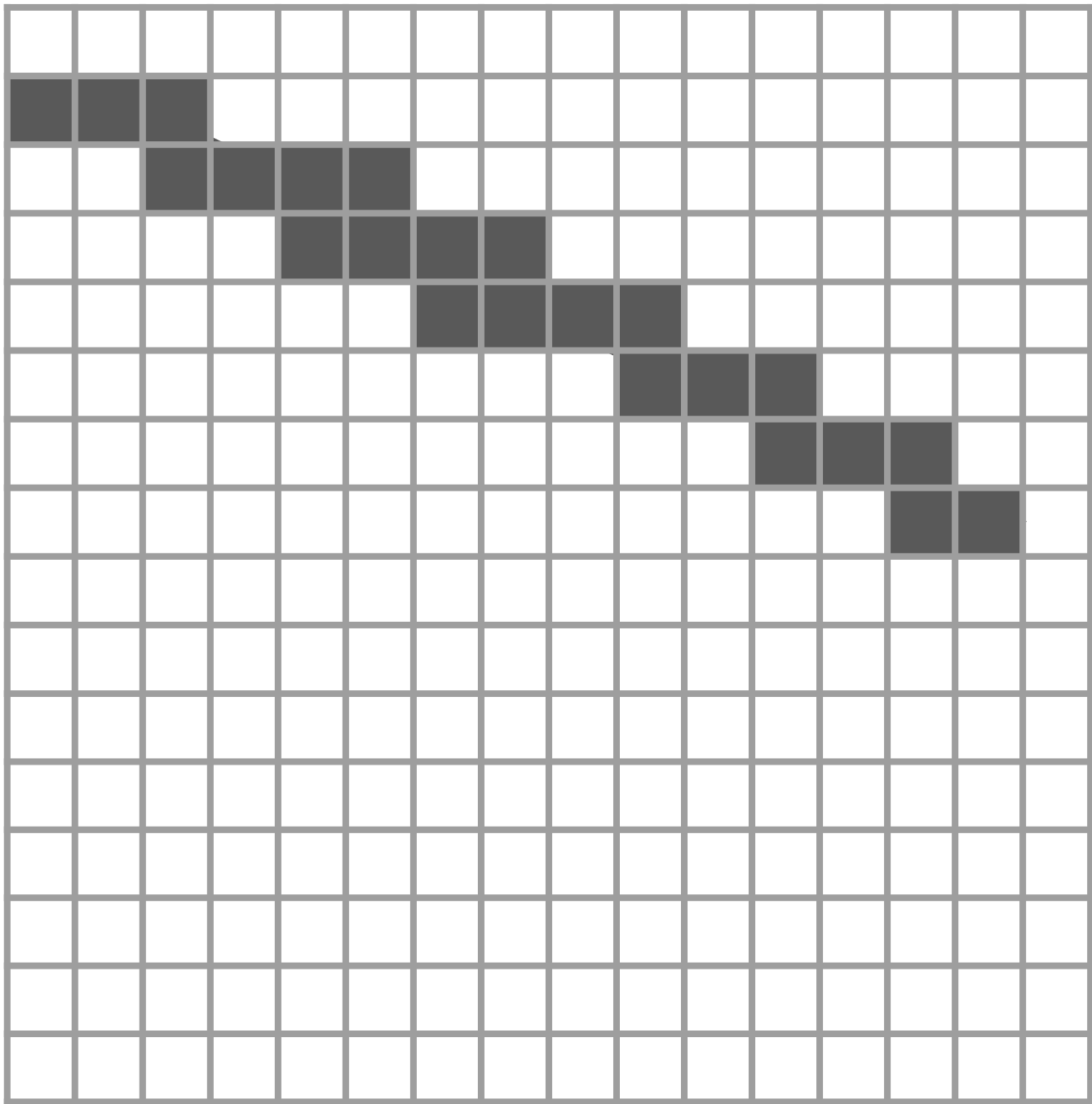












# Raster Representation

	1 Line	2 Lines	30 Lines	1000 Lines
600x600	45 kb	45 kb	45 kb	45 kb
1200x1200	180 kb	180 kb	180 kb	180 kb
2400x2400	720 kb	720 kb	720 kb	720 kb

(uncompressed, 1 bit images)

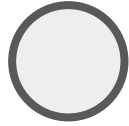
# Vector Representation

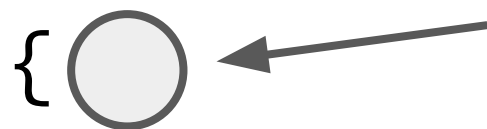
	1 Line	2 Lines	30 Lines	1000 Lines
600x600	5 bytes	10 bytes	150 bytes	5000 bytes
1200x1200	5 bytes	10 bytes	150 bytes	5000 bytes
2400x2400	5 bytes	10 bytes	150 bytes	5000 bytes

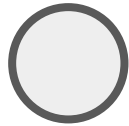
(uncompressed, single precision)

Let's say we wanted to draw a dot.





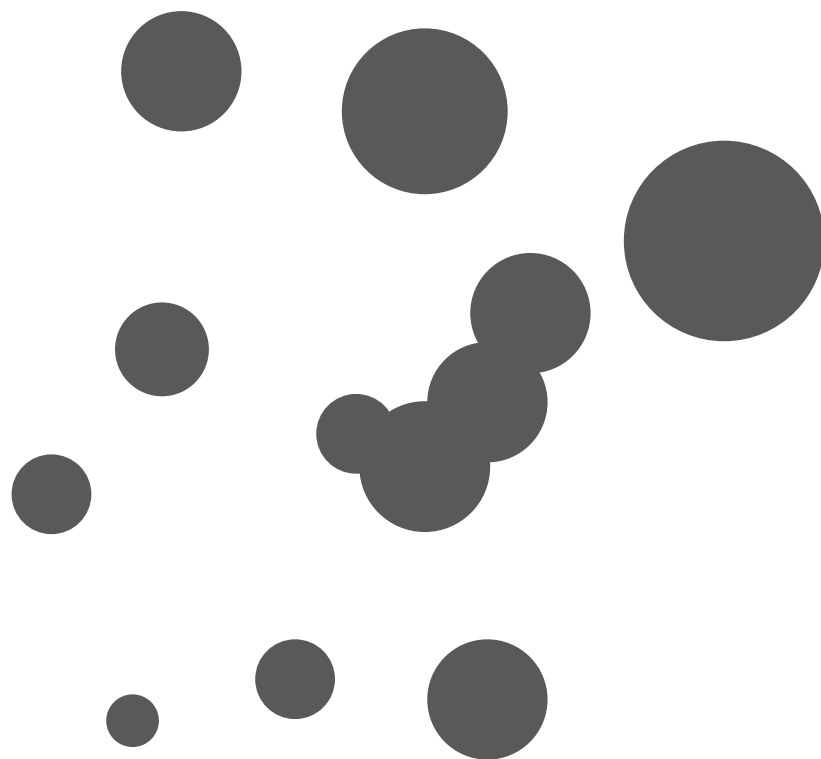


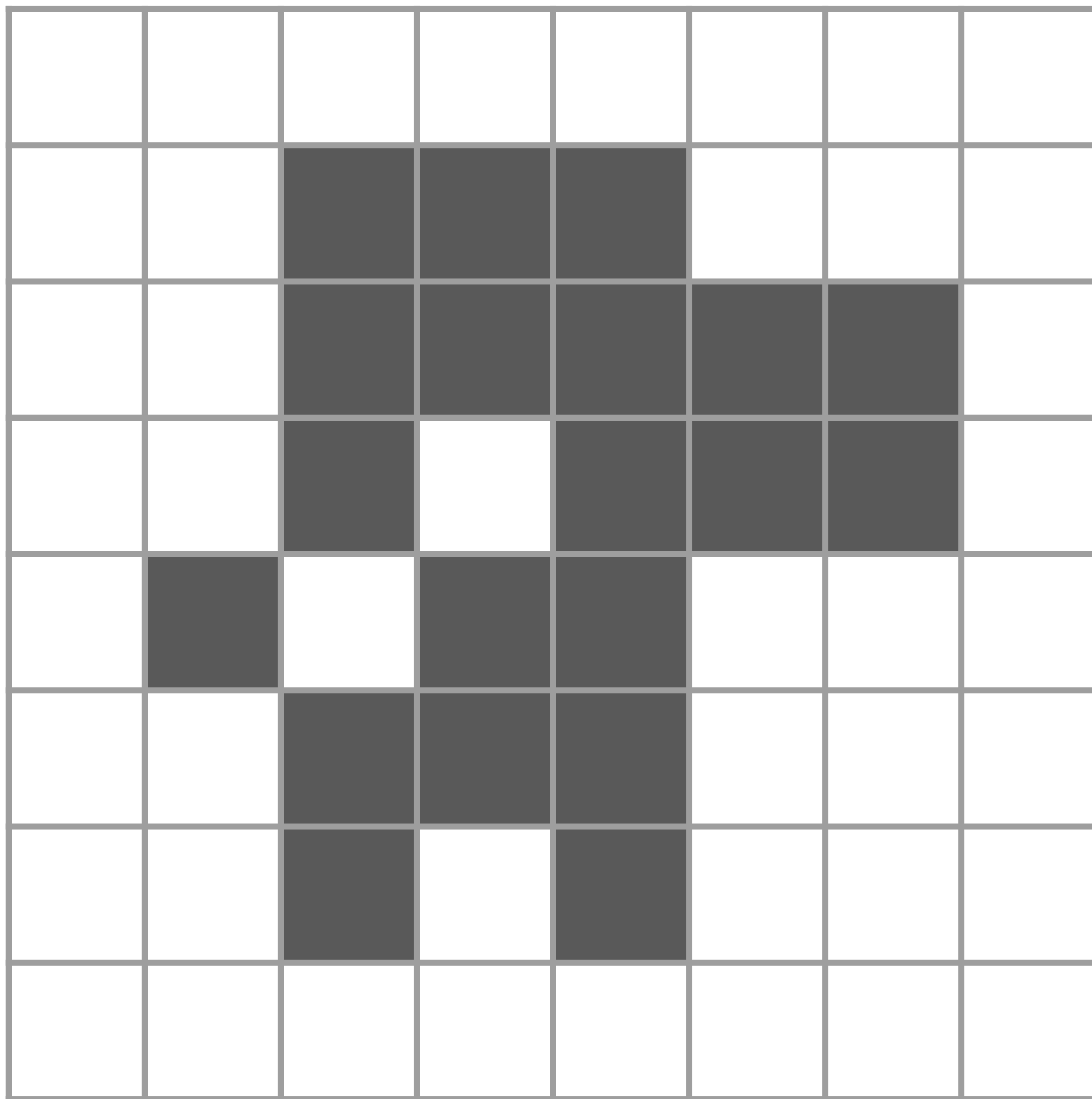


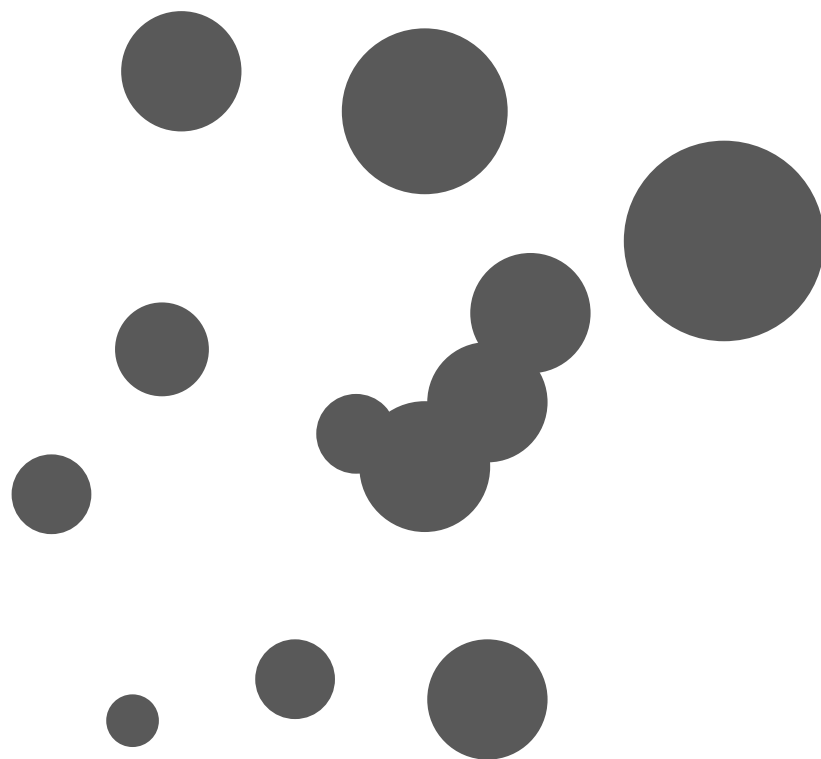
3 floating point numbers

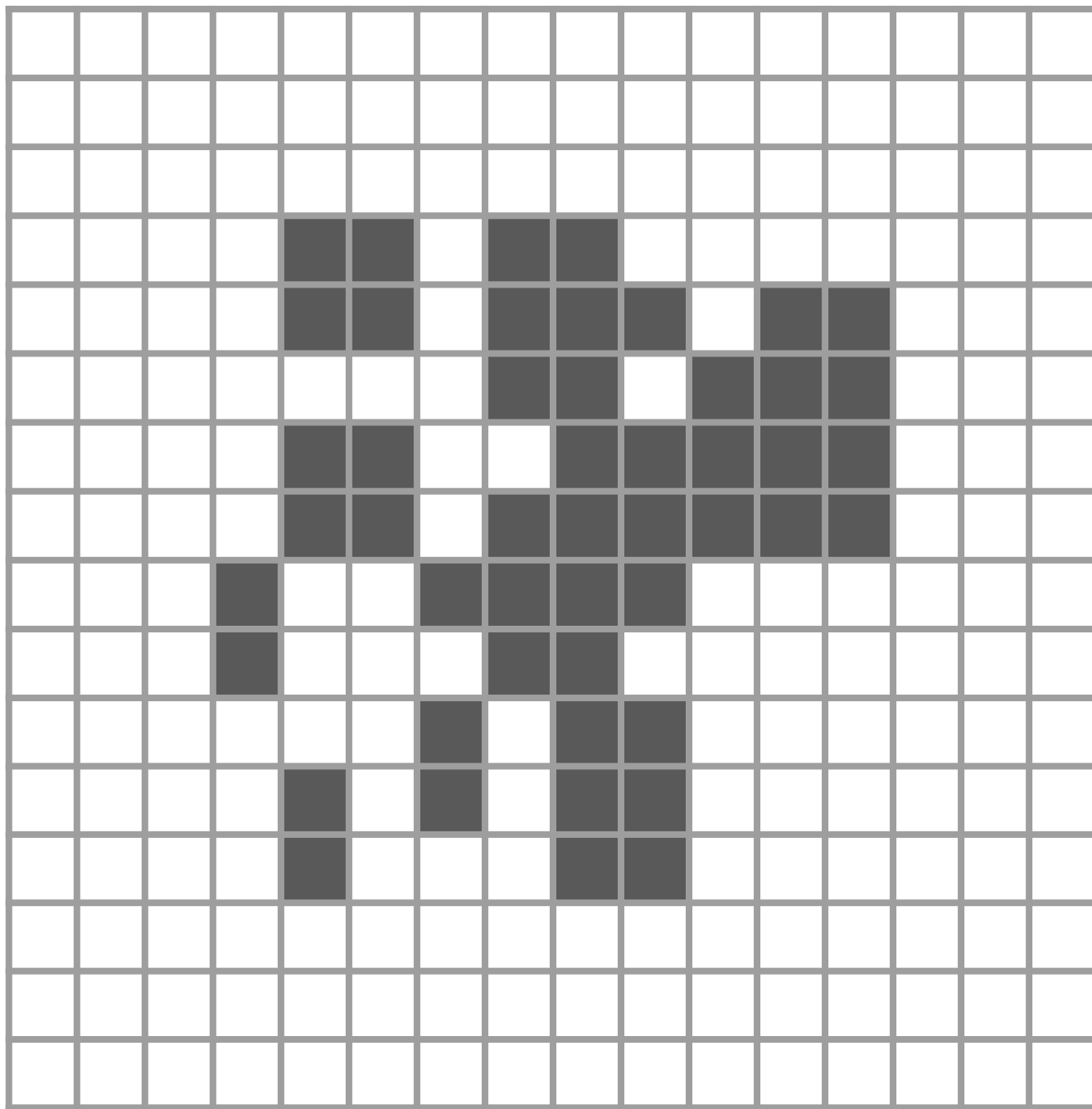
center = ( x0, y0 )

radius = 1.0









# Raster Representation

	1 Line	2 Lines	30 Lines	1000 Lines
600x600	45 kb	45 kb	45 kb	45 kb
1200x1200	180 kb	180 kb	180 kb	180 kb
2400x2400	720 kb	720 kb	720 kb	720 kb

(uncompressed, 1 bit images)

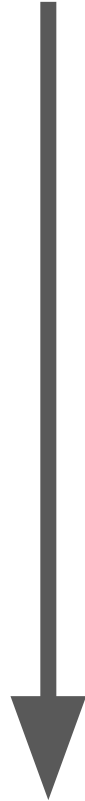


# Vector Representation

	1 Circle	2 Circles	1000 Circles	1e6 Circles
600x600	3 bytes	6 bytes	3000 bytes	3 Mb
1200x1200	3 bytes	6 bytes	3000 bytes	3 Mb
2400x2400	3 bytes	6 bytes	3000 bytes	3 Mb

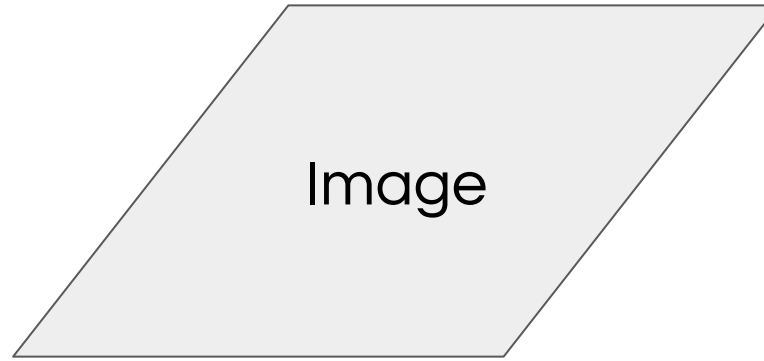
(uncompressed, single precision)

# Concepts of Visualization

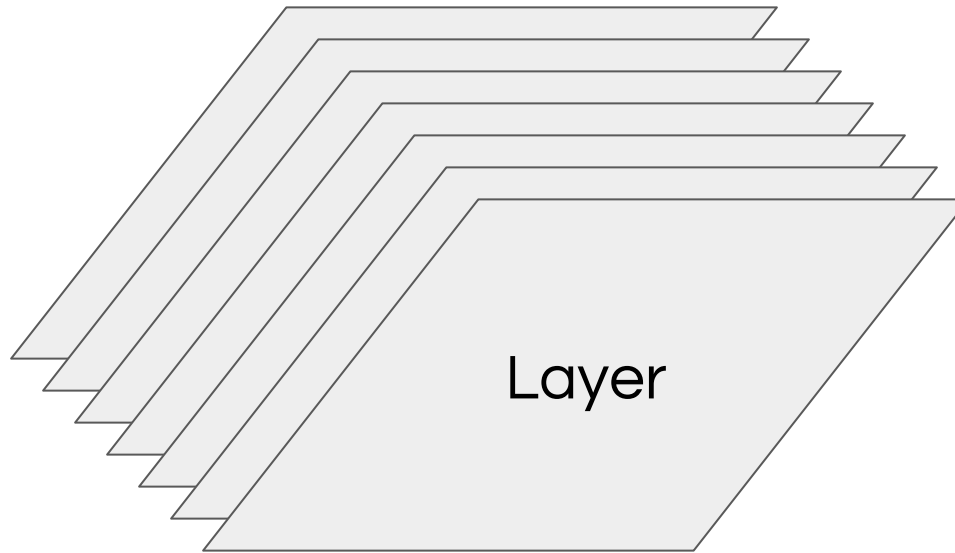


Composition

# Concepts of Visualization



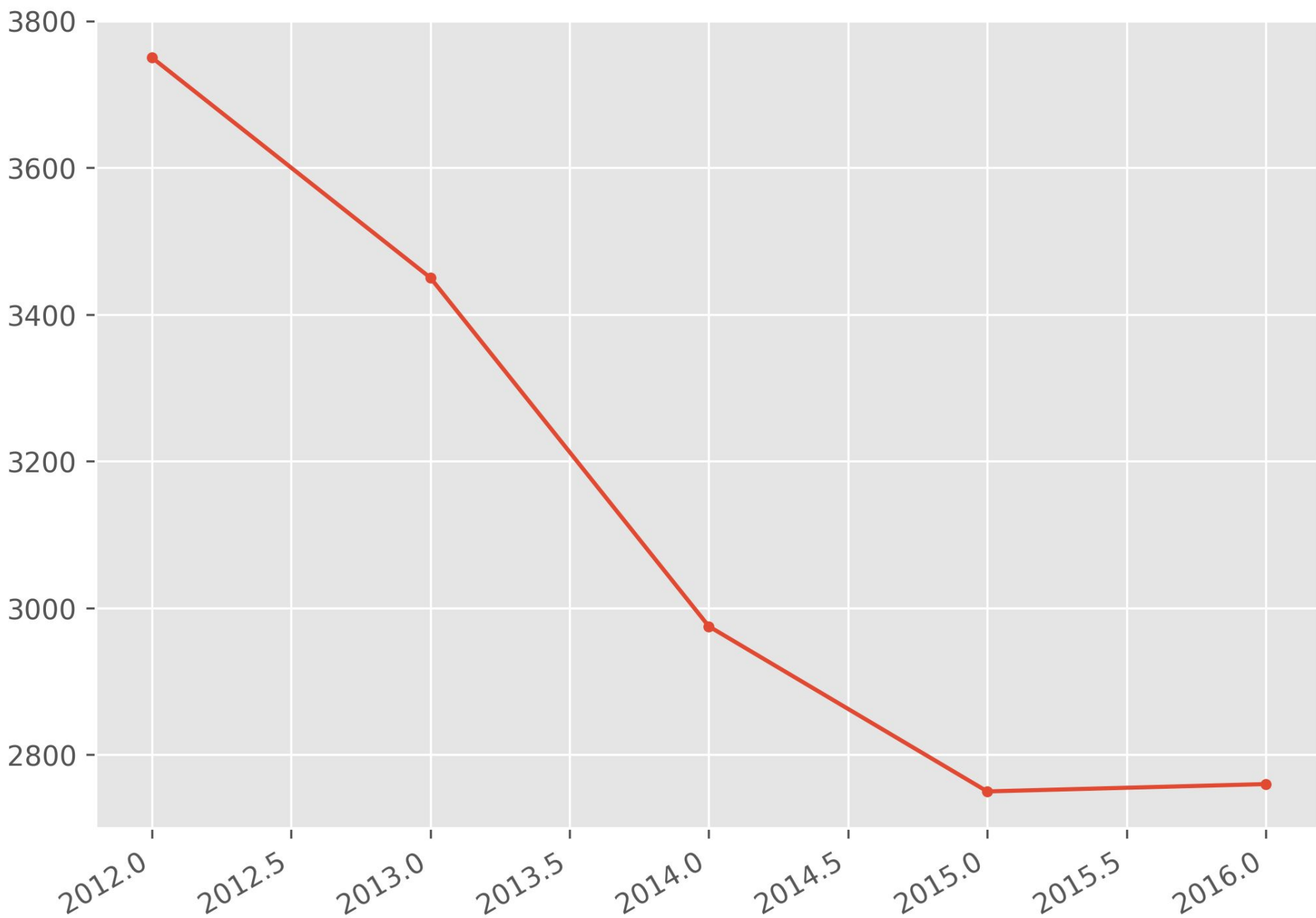
# Concepts of Visualization

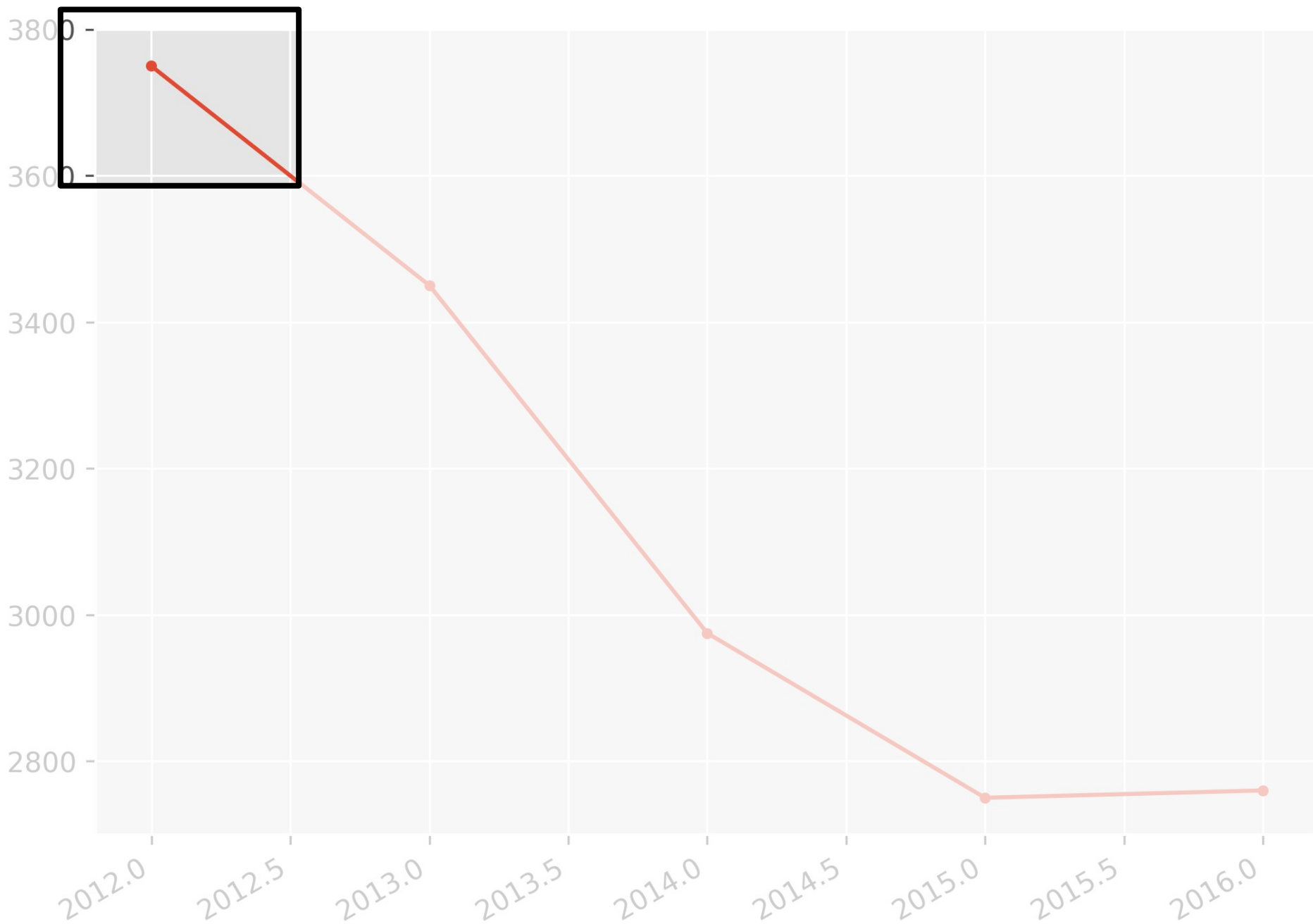


Tufte proposes we think about the ratio between essential ink and inessential ink. What can be erased without removing the ability to reconstitute the meaning?

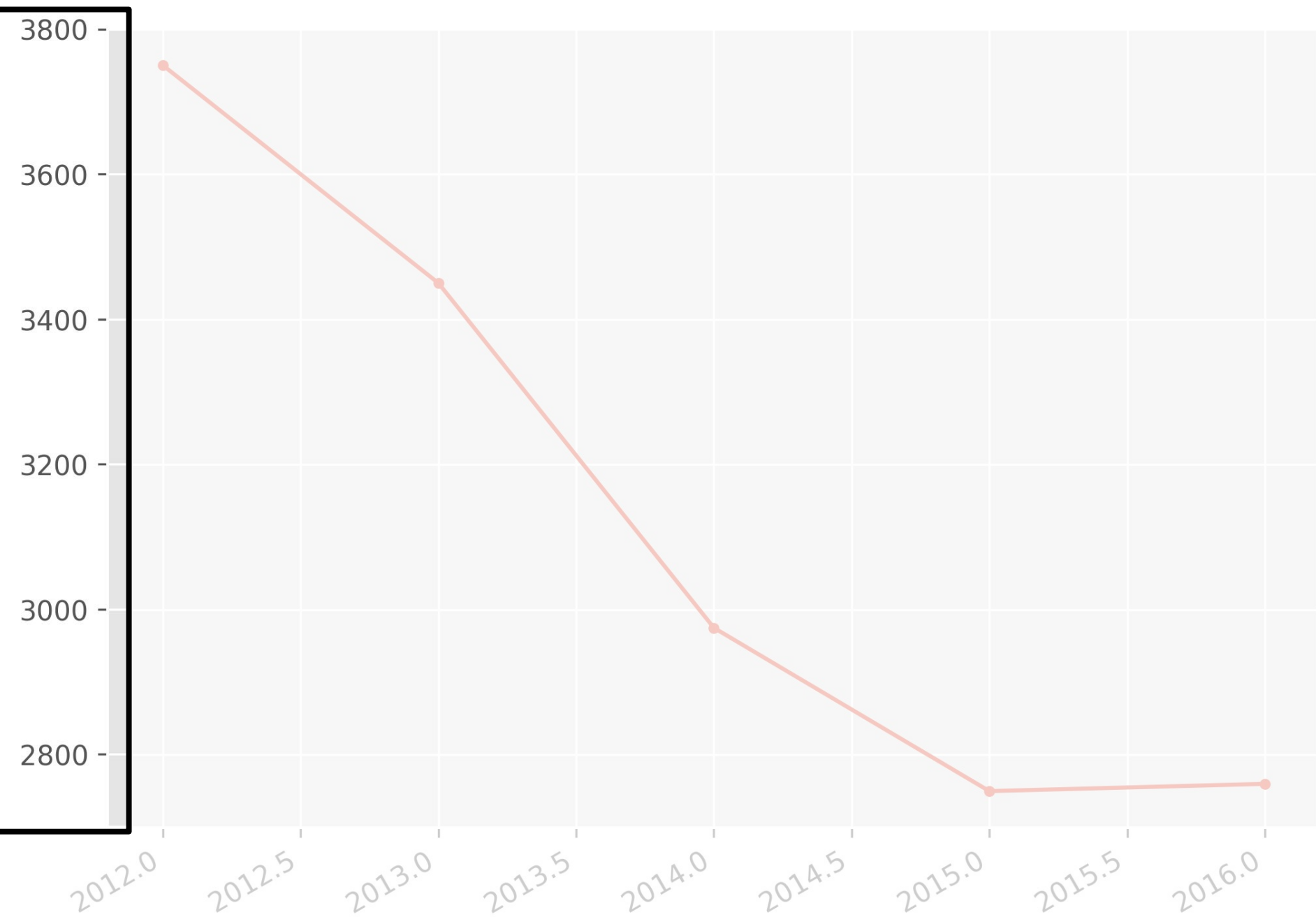
$$\frac{\text{data\_ink}}{\text{ink}}$$

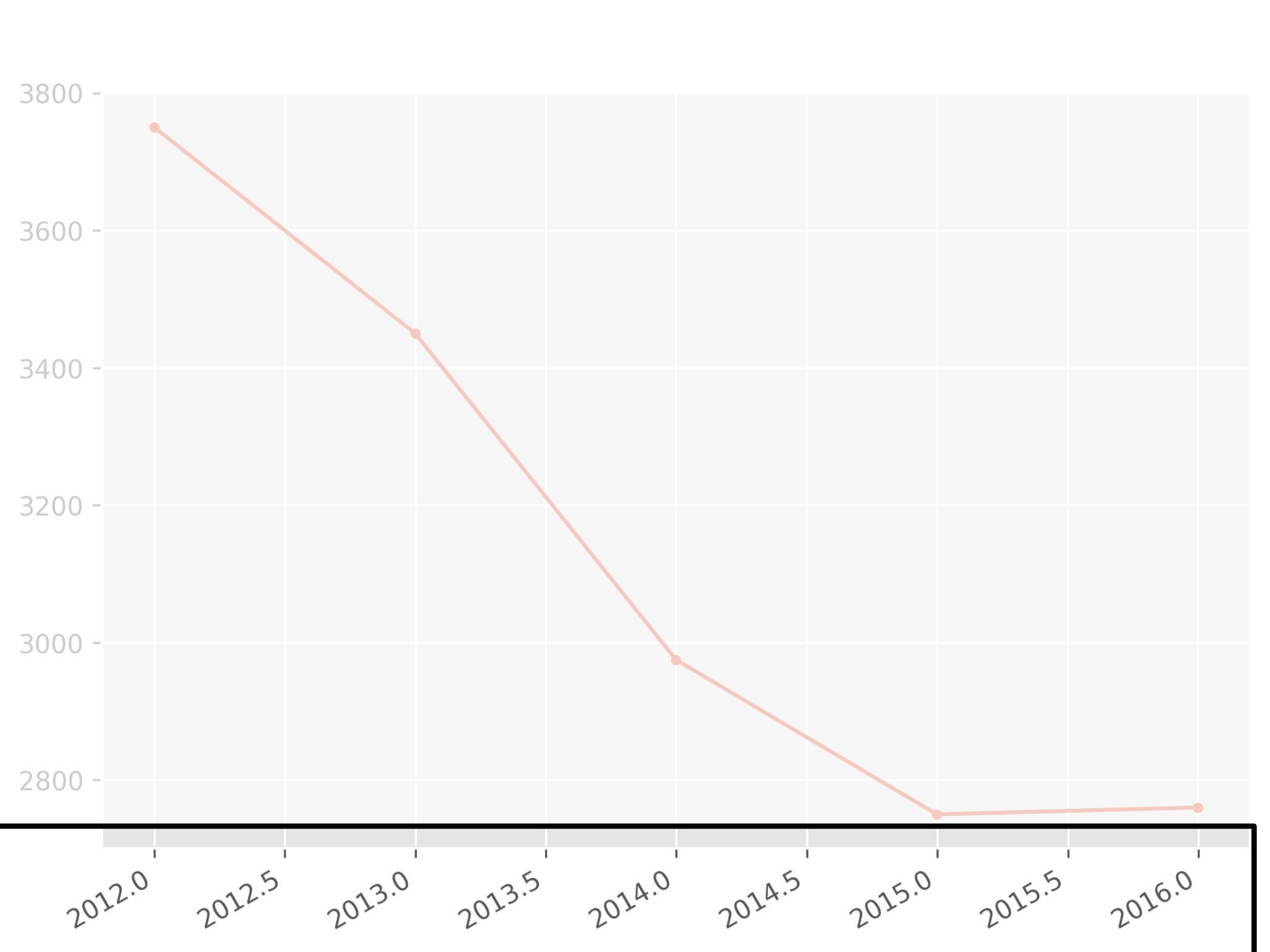
# Components of a Visualization: Case Study









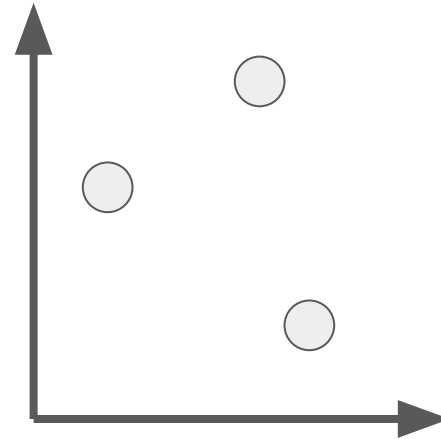


# Dimensions of representation

- Position
- Color
- Size
- Shape
- Relationship

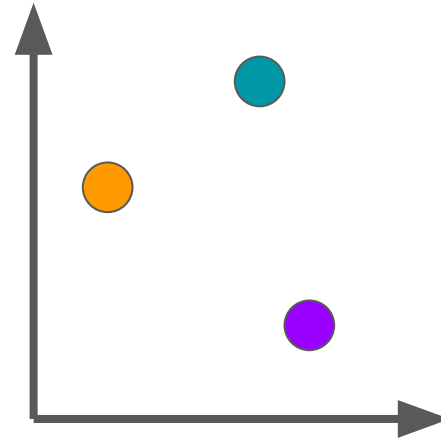
# Dimensions of representation

- Position
- Color
- Size
- Shape
- Relationship



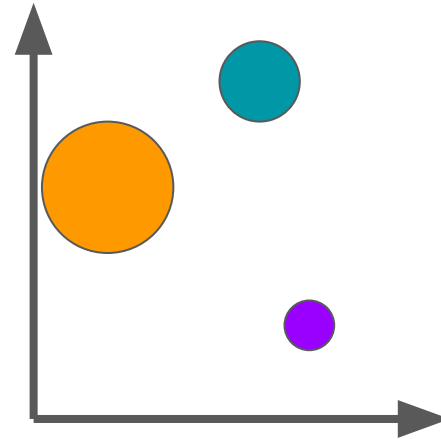
# Dimensions of representation

- Position
- Color
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- Shape
- Relationship



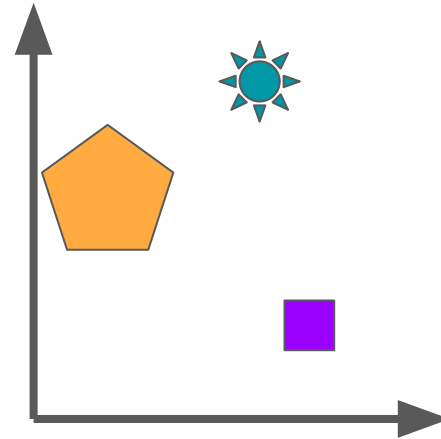
# Dimensions of representation

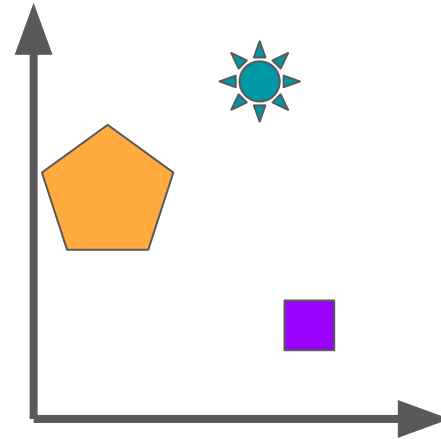
- Position
- Color
- Size
- Shape
- Relationship



# Dimensions of representation

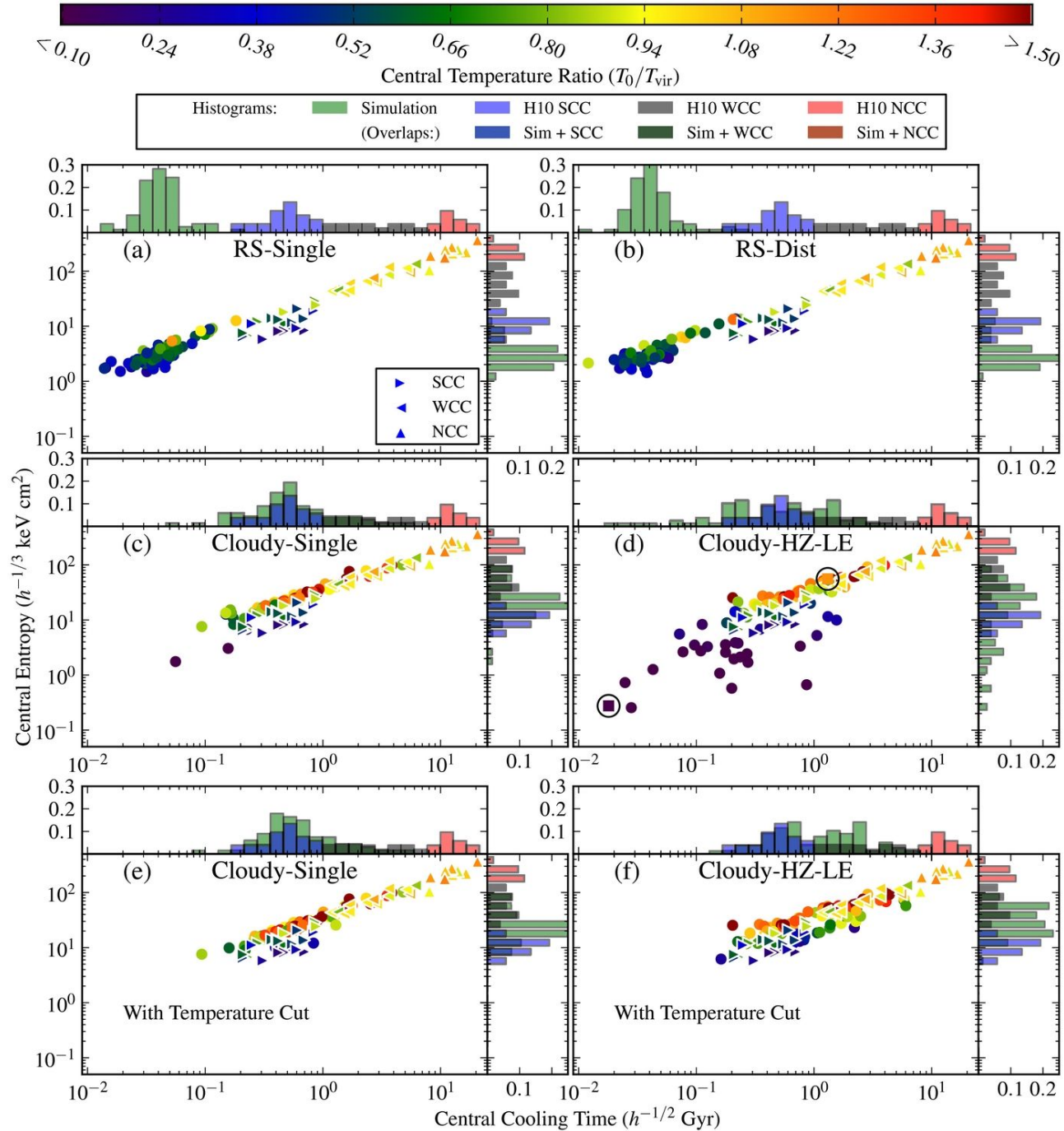
- Position
- Color
- Size
- Shape
- Relationship







# Components of a Visualization: Case Study



# Components of a Visualization: Case Study

<http://vis.sciencemag.org/space-graveyard/>

# Topics

- Very simple visualization
  - Bivariate
  - Trivariate
  - Simple Binning
- Adjusting axes and properties
- Binning
  - Manual in 1D and 2D
  - Automated in ND
- Interaction with Jupyter widgets

# Next Up

- Histograms
- Distributions

<https://lis590.ncsa.illinois.edu/>