# Communicating with Data – Welcome!

Dr. Ab Mosca (they/them)

#### Plan for Today

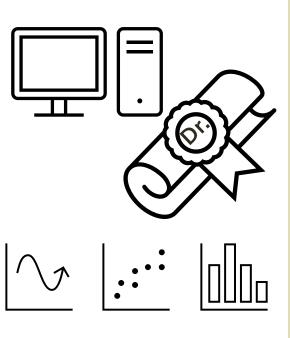
- Intros
- About this course
- How is visualization useful?
- What is data?
- Structure of this course

Who Am I?



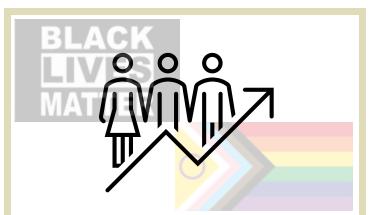
### Who Am I?

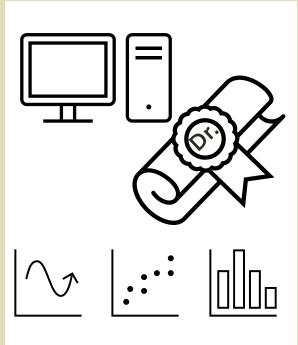




### Who Am I?







#### Who Are You?

- Form groups of 3
- Introduce yourselves (name, pronouns)
- Share:
  - A highlight of your summer break
- Find 1 thing that your entire group has in common (favorite color? hometown? left-handed? Be creative!)
- After about 5 minutes we will go around, introduce ourselves, and share what each group has in common

#### Who Are You?

- Form new groups of 3 (move around!)
- Introduce yourselves (name, pronouns)
- Share:
  - Would you rather live in an estate that can have anything you want but you can never leave OR live in a camper van and have to move every day?
- After about 5 minutes we will go around, introduce ourselves, and share our would you rather answers

#### Who Are You?

- Form new new groups of 3 (move around!)
- Introduce yourselves (name, pronouns)
- Share:
  - Would you rather have the ability to teleport (only yourself, no items) OR have instant deliveries?
- After about 5 minutes we will go around, introduce ourselves, and share our would you rather answers

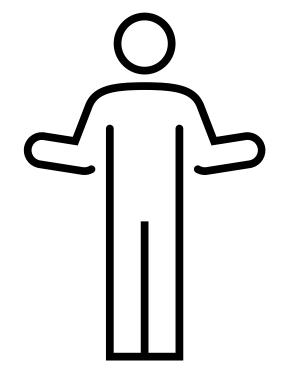
Name tags!

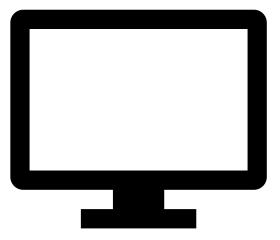
#### Communicating with data

About this course

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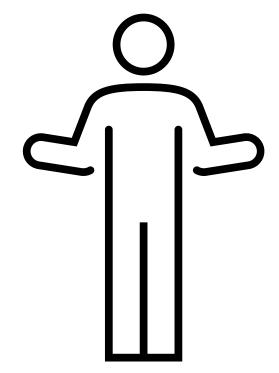


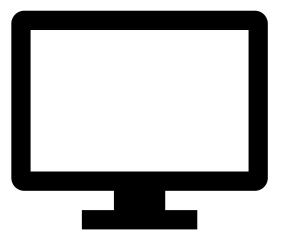


Communicating with data

What are the strengths of each wrt data and communication?

About this course

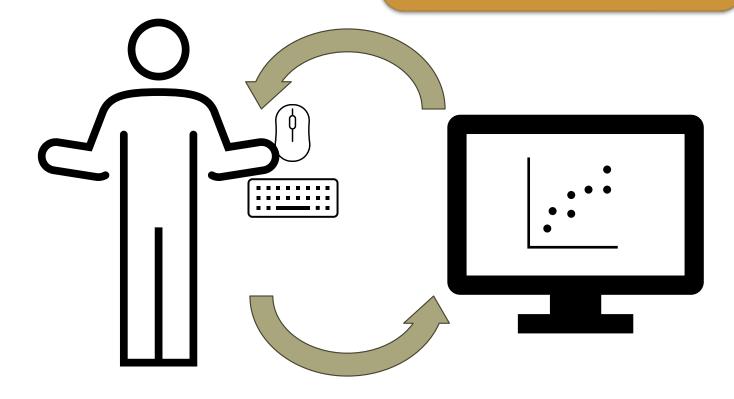




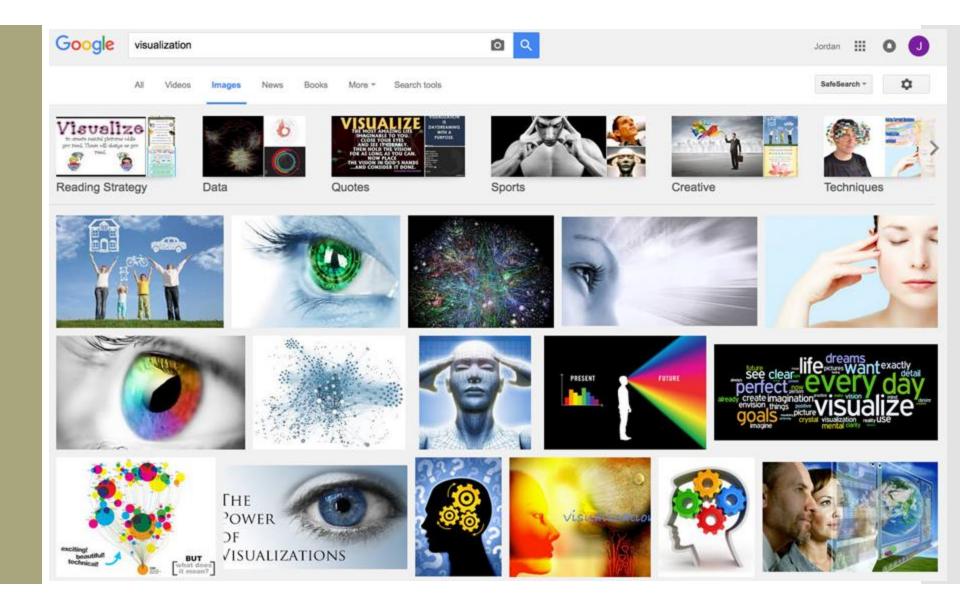
About this course

Communicating with data

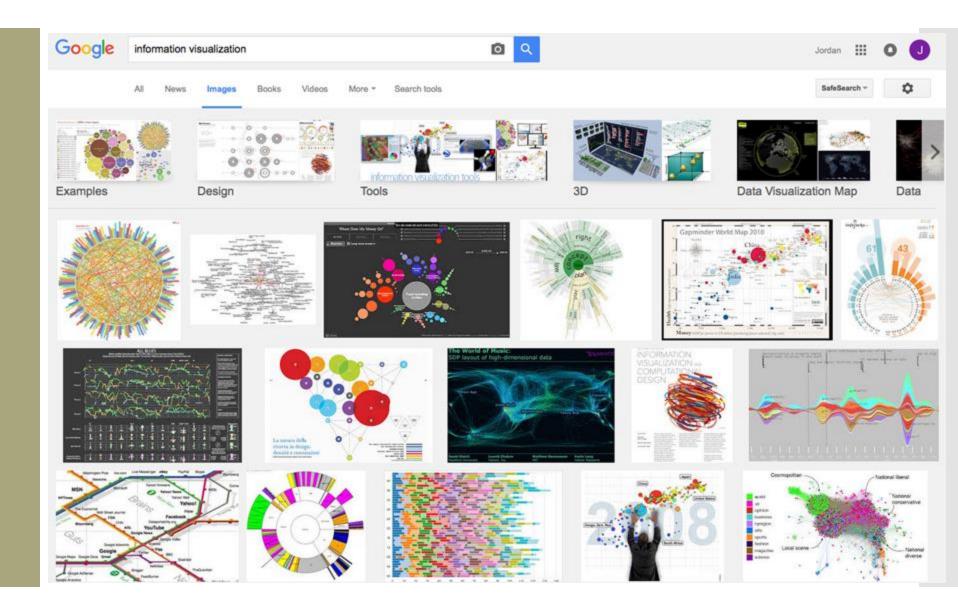
What are the strengths of each wrt data and communication?



### What is visualization?



### What is visualization?



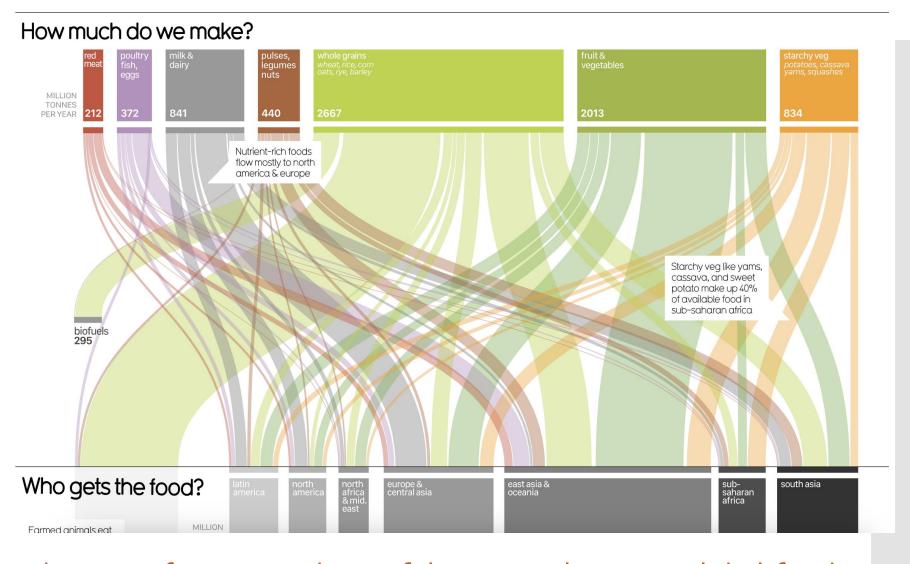
Perhaps a more helpful question:

What are some ways a "visualization" can be **useful**?

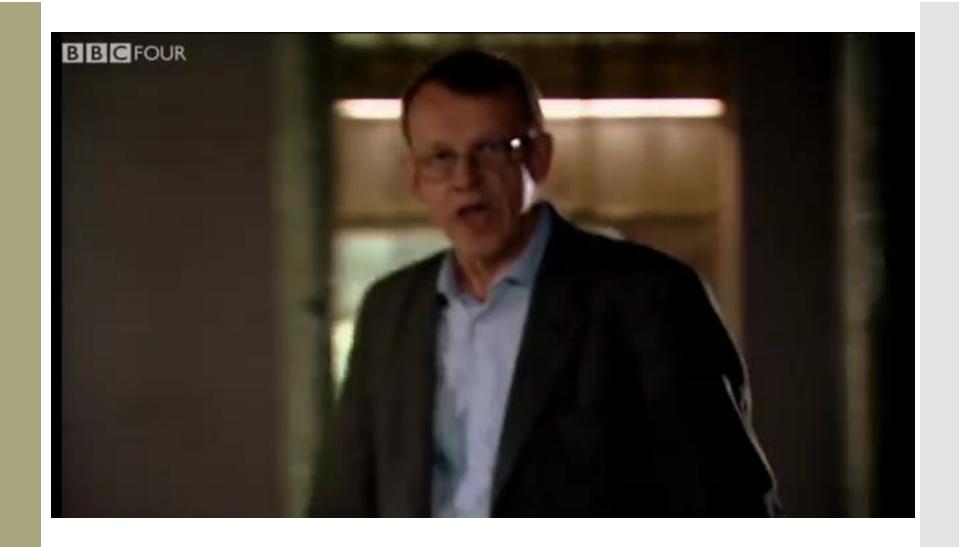
Does it help you spot trends?



### Does it help you explore?



https://informationisbeautiful.net/visualizations/global-foodsupply-where-does-all-the-worlds-food-go/ Does it tell a story?



Visualization (def.)

Visual
representations
of data that
reinforce human
cognition



### Wait... what is "data"?



























Data is a set of *variables* that capture various aspects of the world:



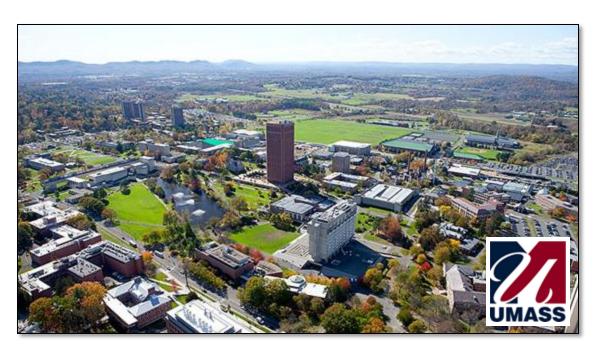
Tuition rates, enrollment numbers, public vs. private, etc.

A dataset also contains a set of *observations* (also called *records*) over these variables. For example:



tuition = \$46,288, enrollment = 2,563, private, etc.

A dataset also contains a set of *observations* (also called *records*) over these variables. For example:



*tuition* = \$16,115, *enrollment* = 28,635, *public*, *etc*.

### One way to think about this:

# OBSERVATIONS \_\_\_

#### **VARIABLES**

	Tuition	Enrollment	Public vs. Private	
Smith College	\$46 <b>,</b> 288	2,563	private	
UMass Amherst	\$16,115	28,635	public	
Hampshire College	\$48,065	1,400	private	
Mount Holyoke College	\$43 <b>,</b> 886	2,189	private	
Amherst College	\$50,562	1,792	private	
•				

### Another way to think about this

#### **OBSERVATIONS**

```
smith = school_obs(46288, 2563, "private")
umass = school obs(16115, 28635, "public")
```

#### Yet another way to think about this

Information about the artist: Name, place/date of birth, date of death (if deceased)

Information about the piece: Title, date, medium

Fashion Magazine: Fashion Shoot, New York, 1999 Chromogenic print, mounted to aluminum

David C. and Sarajean Ruttenberg Arts Foundation Purchase

There is hardly a facet of co. culture that has not come und by Martin Parr, For his Fashion M. Parr assembled a glossy publicati view in the adjacent case) filled w

Martin Parr

English, born 1952

Name of donor, reference number ion work that he had done over t combining it with actual advertisements and writing commissioned specifically for the project. As sole editor and photographer, Parr placed a particular emphasis on the everyday, posing high-fashion models in decidedly banal situations and photogra ing ordinary people that he stopped on street. Parr said of the magazine, "Some shoots resemble documentary, some loo more like fashion, they can even look like art. What is exciting is that it is difficult t tell the difference. The traditional boundar-

RECENT ACQUISITION

In the VERNACULAR | Object labels | Galley No. 2

ies of these worlds are slipping away and I am enjoying exploring these new fusions."

Neil Welliver American, 1929-2005

Late Squall, 1984 Oil on canvas

Neil Welliver was one of America's leading contemporary landscape painters. His paintings are as much about the covering of a flat surface with rhythmic shapes as they are about a direct observation of trees, mountains and streams.

The artist sketched from nature in the Maine landscape where he lived and then returned to his studio to produce large-scale paintings. Late Squall presents a grand view of Mount Megunticook in winter. It reveals Welliver's interest in capturing the fleeting, ephemeral quality of light and a pervasive mood.

Gift of the Enid and Crosby Kemper Foundation, F84-69

Kinds of information = variables Actual text on the placard = observations

Curated description and relevant contextual information

Information about the donation:

Each variable may be either *independent* or *dependent*:

- An *independent variable* is not controlled or affected by another variable (e.g., time in a time-series dataset)
- A dependent variable is affected by a variation in one or more associated independent variables (e.g., temperature in a region)

#### Basic data types

- Nominal
- Ordinal
- Scale / Quantitative
  - Ratio
  - Interval

An unordered set {...}
of non-numeric values

#### For example:

- Categorical (finite) data {apple, orange, pear} {red, green, blue}

#### Basic data types

- Nominal
- Ordinal
- Scale / Quantitative
  - Ratio
  - Interval

An ordered set (also known as a tuple)

#### For example:

- Numeric: <2, 4, 6, 8>
- Binary: <0, 1>
- Non-numeric:

<G, PG, PG-13, R>

#### Basic data types

- Nominal
- Ordinal
- Scale / Quantitative
  - Ratio
  - Interval

#### A numeric range

[...]

#### Ratios

- Distance from "absolute zero"
- Can be compared mathematically using division
- For example: height, weight

#### Intervals

- Ordered numeric elements that can be mathematically manipulated, but cannot be compared as ratios
- E.g.: date, current time

#### Converting between basic data types

• 
$$Q \rightarrow O$$
 [o, 100]  $\rightarrow \langle F, D, C, B, A \rangle$ 

$$\bullet$$
 O  $\rightarrow$  N  $\langle F, D, C, B, A \rangle \rightarrow \{C, B, F, D, A\}$ 

- $\cdot N \rightarrow O$  (??)
  - {John, Mike, Bob} → <Bob, John, Mike>
  - {red, green, blue} → <blue, green, red>

$$\cdot O \rightarrow Q$$
 (??)

- Hashing?
- Bob + John = ??

### Basic operations

- Nominal (N)
  - Equality: = and ≠
  - Frequency: how often does x appear?
- Ordinal (O)
  - Relation to other points: >, <, ≥, ≤</li>
  - Distribution: inference on relative frequency
- Quantitative (Q)
  - Other mathematical operations: (+, -, \*, /, etc.)
  - Descriptive statistics: average, standard deviation, etc.

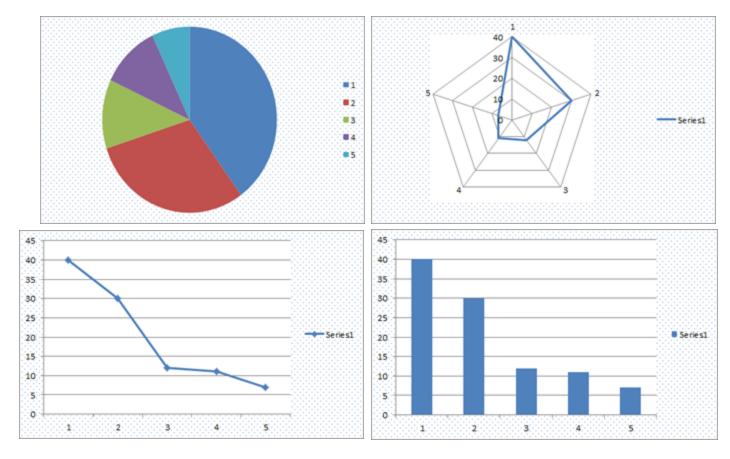
### Why is this important?

- Data have dimensions
- Visualizations have dimensions, too
- To build visualizations, we need to **map** data dimensions to visual dimensions

### Key question for this course

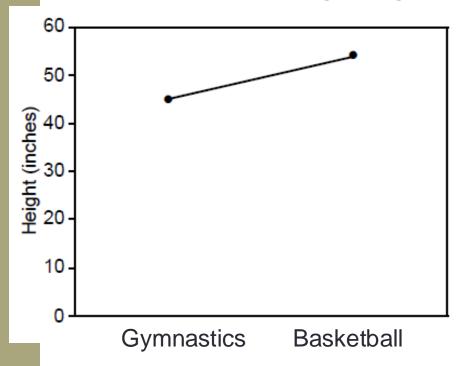
#### Which data dimension should be mapped

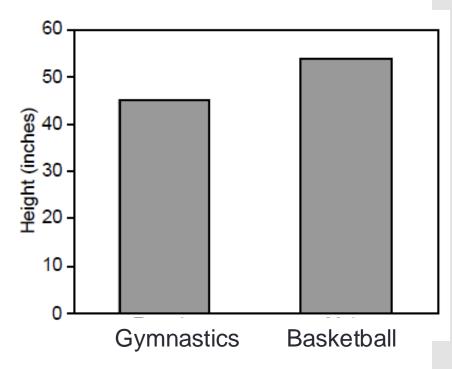
#### to which visual dimension?



### Answer: it depends

#### **Average Height for Youth Sports Participants**





## What we'll cover in this class

- Visua ization Fundamenta s (next c ass)
- Perception
- Design Princip es
- Co or Theory
- Dea ing with Mu tip e Variab es
- Text Data
- Storyte ing with Data
- Data Driven Journa ism
- Animation and Movement
- nteractive Visua ization

#### Course website:

https://amoscao1.github.io/SDS-CS109/

General information

#### • Disclaimer:

this class is an experiment in **constructionism** (the idea that people learn most effectively when they're building personally-meaningful things)

### Structure of this course

Our job as instructors:







### Preparing for labs



- Our labs will be run using Tableau, a drag-and-drop visualization tool suite
- Tableau for Teaching has donated license keys (good for one year) for everyone enrolled in this course
- Instructions for getting a license will be posted to shortly

#### Course project

- Goals:
  - Learn how to break big, unwieldy questions down into clear, manageable problems
  - Figure out if/how the techniques we cover in class apply to your specific problems
  - Use visualization to address them
- Several (graded) milestones along the way
- Demos and discussion on the final day of class

gain real experience | solve real problems build real relationships

#### What you'll get

By the end of this course, you will:

- Know how to use visualization to communicate ideas
- Know the foundational methods and tools available
- Be familiar with ongoing research in visualization
- Have (marketable!) experience developing useful visualizations to solve real problems

### What I expect from you

- You like challenging problems, and you're excited about "figuring stuff out"
- You're willing to get comfortable asking questions
- You're interested in the perspectives of people with very different backgrounds from your own
- You turn things in on time, show up to class, or let me know in advance\*

### What you can expect from me

- I'm flexible w.r.t. the topics we cover:
  - · This course is a collaboration
  - If there's something you want to learn that's not on the agenda, speak up!
  - If I'm doing something that doesn't work for you (Font too small on presentations? Speaking too quickly? Using a marker or color you can't see?), please let me know!

I'm here to help you succeed, and I believe you all have the ability to succeed

Questions?