### Data visualisation is important

Visualisations aren't just furniture for publications



"Most scientific data is created in a form and organization that facilitates its generation rather than focusing on its eventual use."

**Table 2.** Successes and failures for articles with non-zero metric scores, aggregated by journal, and only including journals for which there it is at least one success or failure.

Metric+	Mostly success	Mostly failure	z	Equal	Journals
Tweets**	1097 (58%)	646 (34%)	10.8	148 (8%)	1891
**	1032 (59%)	586 (33%)	11.1	139 (8%)	1757
FbWalls**	414 (53%)	282 (36%)	5.0	86 (11%)	782
**	308 (55%)	188 (34%)	5.4	62 (11%)	558
RH	276 (51%)	221 (41%)	2.5	47 (9%)	544
	193 (51%)	157 (41%)	1.9	30 (8%)	380
Blogs**	190 (58%)	104 (32%)	5.0	32 (10%)	326
**	129 (57%)	70 (31%)	4.2	26 (12%)	225
Google+	61 (50%)	53 (44%)	0.7	7 (6%)	121
	25 (48%)	24 (46%)	0.1	3 (6%)	52
MSM	29 (56%)	17 (33%)	1.8	6 (12%)	52
	13 (52%)	9 (36%)	0.9	3 (12%)	25
Reddits	22 (51%)	17 (40%)	0.8	4 (9%)	43
	9 (47%)	7 (37%)	0.5	3 (16%)	19
Forums	5 (83%)	1 (17%)	1.6	0 (0%)	6
	3 (100%)	0 (0%)	1.7	0 (0%)	3
Q&A	4 (67%)	1 (17%)	1.3	1 (17%)	6
	2 (67%)	0 (0%)	1.4	1 (33%)	3
Pinners	2 (67%)	1 (33%)	0.6	0 (0%)	3
	0 (-%)	0 (-%)	0.40	0 (-%)	0
LinkedIn	0 (-%)	0 (-%)	-	0 (-%)	0
	0 (-%)	0 (-%)		0 (-%)	0

<sup>+</sup> In each cell the upper figure is for all journals and the lower figure is for journals with at least 10 articles tested. \* Ratio of successes to failures significantly different from 0.5 at p = 0.05, \*\* Significant at p = 0.01; both Bonferroni corrected for n = 11. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0064841.t002

"Most scientific data is created in a form and organization that facilitates its generation rather than focusing on its eventual use."

"[... data management] has mostly focused on the efficiency of query-based retrieval of the collected data, rather than on data exploration"

**Table 2.** Successes and failures for articles with non-zero metric scores, aggregated by journal, and only including journals for which there it is at least one success or failure.

Metric+	Mostly success	Mostly failure	z	Equal	Journals
Tweets**	1097 (58%)	646 (34%)	10.8	148 (8%)	1891
**	1032 (59%)	586 (33%)	11.1	139 (8%)	1757
FbWalls**	414 (53%)	282 (36%)	5.0	86 (11%)	782
**	308 (55%)	188 (34%)	5.4	62 (11%)	558
RH	276 (51%)	221 (41%)	2.5	47 (9%)	544
	193 (51%)	157 (41%)	1.9	30 (8%)	380
Blogs**	190 (58%)	104 (32%)	5.0	32 (10%)	326
**	129 (57%)	70 (31%)	4.2	26 (12%)	225
Google+	61 (50%)	53 (44%)	0.7	7 (6%)	121
	25 (48%)	24 (46%)	0.1	3 (6%)	52
MSM	29 (56%)	17 (33%)	1.8	6 (12%)	52
	13 (52%)	9 (36%)	0.9	3 (12%)	25
Reddits	22 (51%)	17 (40%)	0.8	4 (9%)	43
	9 (47%)	7 (37%)	0.5	3 (16%)	19
Forums	5 (83%)	1 (17%)	1.6	0 (0%)	6
	3 (100%)	0 (0%)	1.7	0 (0%)	3
Q&A	4 (67%)	1 (17%)	1.3	1 (17%)	6
	2 (67%)	0 (0%)	1.4	1 (33%)	3
Pinners	2 (67%)	1 (33%)	0.6	0 (0%)	3
	0 (-%)	0 (-%)	0.00	0 (-%)	0
LinkedIn	0 (-%)	0 (-%)	1-	0 (-%)	0
	0 (-%)	0 (-%)	( <del>-</del>	0 (-%)	0

<sup>+</sup> In each cell the upper figure is for all journals and the lower figure is for journals with at least 10 articles tested. \* Ratio of successes to failures significantly different from 0.5 at p = 0.05, \*\* Significant at p = 0.01; both Bonferroni corrected for n = 11. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0064841.002

# Research data is too often born and buried in a table

**Table 2.** Successes and failures for articles with non-zero metric scores, aggregated by journal, and only including journals for which there it is at least one success or failure.

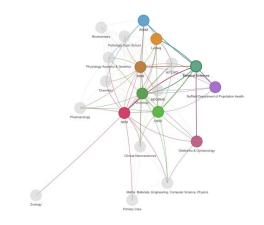
Metric+	Mostly success	Mostly failure	z	Equal	Journals
Tweets**	1097 (58%)	646 (34%)	10.8	148 (8%)	1891
**	1032 (59%)	586 (33%)	11.1	139 (8%)	1757
FbWalls**	414 (53%)	282 (36%)	5.0	86 (11%)	782
**	308 (55%)	188 (34%)	5.4	62 (11%)	558
RH	276 (51%)	221 (41%)	2.5	47 (9%)	544
	193 (51%)	157 (41%)	1.9	30 (8%)	380
Blogs**	190 (58%)	104 (32%)	5.0	32 (10%)	326
**	129 (57%)	70 (31%)	4.2	26 (12%)	225
Google+	61 (50%)	53 (44%)	0.7	7 (6%)	121
	25 (48%)	24 (46%)	0.1	3 (6%)	52
MSM	29 (56%)	17 (33%)	1.8	6 (12%)	52
	13 (52%)	9 (36%)	0.9	3 (12%)	25
Reddits	22 (51%)	17 (40%)	0.8	4 (9%)	43
	9 (47%)	7 (37%)	0.5	3 (16%)	19
Forums	5 (83%)	1 (17%)	1.6	0 (0%)	6
	3 (100%)	0 (0%)	1.7	0 (0%)	3
Q&A	4 (67%)	1 (17%)	1.3	1 (17%)	6
	2 (67%)	0 (0%)	1.4	1 (33%)	3
Pinners	2 (67%)	1 (33%)	0.6	0 (0%)	3
	0 (-%)	0 (-%)	0.40	0 (-%)	0
LinkedIn	0 (-%)	0 (-%)	-	0 (-%)	0
	0 (-%)	0 (-%)		0 (-%)	0

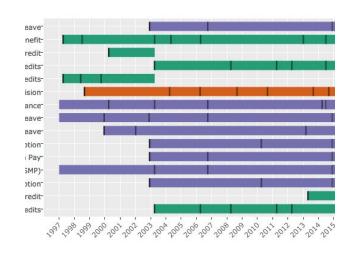
<sup>+</sup> In each cell the upper figure is for all journals and the lower figure is for journals with at least 10 articles tested. \* Ratio of successes to failures significantly different from 0.5 at p = 0.05, \*\* Significant at p = 0.01; both Bonferroni corrected for n = 11. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0064841.t002



#### Why use visualisations?

- Visualisations are easier to parse than long, jargon-filled blocks of text
- Visualisations can be consumed by the general and expert easily
- Visualisations allow multiple questions to be asked simultaneously







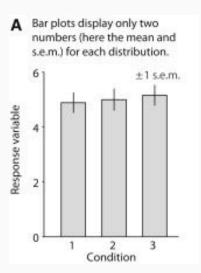
# Designing visualisations to expose data

Putting form over function when communicating data visually

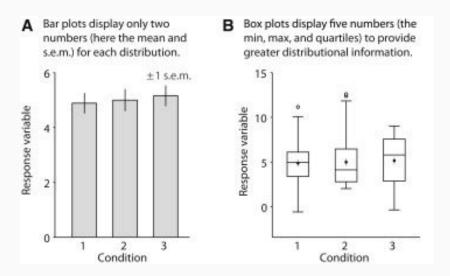




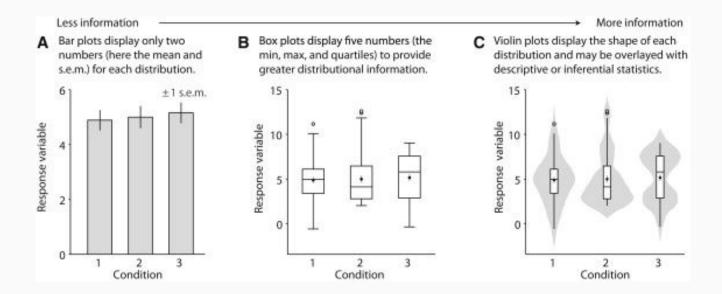
### **Graphical Perception Theory**



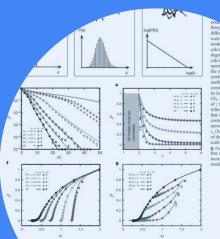
### **Graphical Perception Theory**



### **Graphical Perception Theory**



If you have visualisations, don't you want people to use them?



 $model^{10}$  with N=1calculated by the cavity degree distribution in the calculated for the constructe open circles indicate exact resu the maximum matching algorith symbols indicate the analytical resul method using the exact degree sequenconstructed network. For large (E), no ar its lower bound, N-1, that is, a single driv- $(N_{\rm th} = 1)$  in a network of size N. e.  $n_{\rm th}$  as a fit of v for scale free networks with fixed (k). For infinite scale-free networks, no -> 1 as 7 -> 1 that is, it is necessary to control almost all node control the network fully. For finite scale-free networks, no reaches its maximum as y approach CSupplementary Information). f. #D as a function of degree heterogeneity, H, for Erdős-Rényi and scale-free networks with fixed y and variable (k). g, nD as a function of H for Erdős-Rényi and scale free networks for fixed (k) and variable y. As y increases, the curves converge to the Erdős-Rényi result (black) at the corresponding (k) value.

complex systems like the cell or the Internet13-16,

ontrol a network under unavoid- topologically distinct regions of one of the following three The core represents a comp we need to increase after applying a greed

re, the larger are the differences between node degrees, the To understand the factors that determine  $l_O$   $l_r$  and  $l_o$  in  $l_r$ nodes are needed to control the system. Overall, networks we show their (k) dependence for model systems. The believe and heterogeneous, which are precisely the characterist the easiest to understand: for small (k), all links are control  $(I_c \approx 1)$ . As  $\langle k \rangle$  increases, the network's reduced ver nodes, underscoring that such systems are decreasing L. The increasing redundancy suggest redundant links, l., should always increase with reaches a maximum at a critical value of (k) This non-monotonic behaviour results

#### Moving beyond dead trees

"... interactivity is the new colour chart..."





## Where can interactive visualisations live?

- Alongside publications
- Research group websites
- Personal websites
- GitHub Pages, Google Sites...

```
<iframe>
    http://my.viz
</iframe>
```

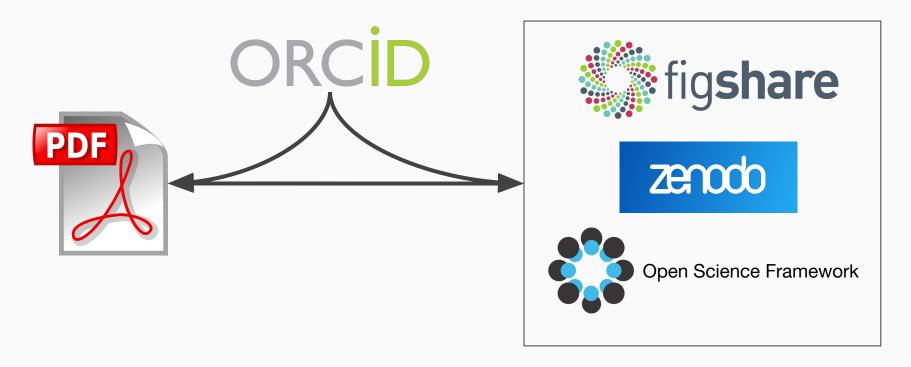
# Reproducible Research & Visualisations

Integrating web-based visualisations into your workflows

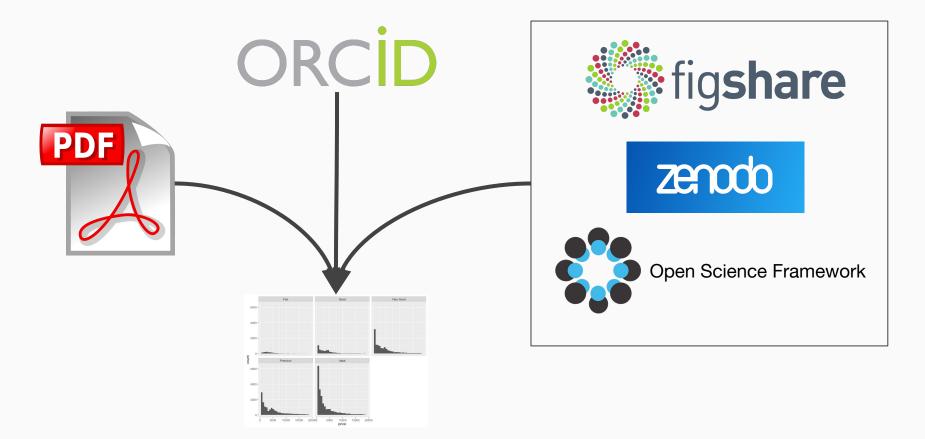




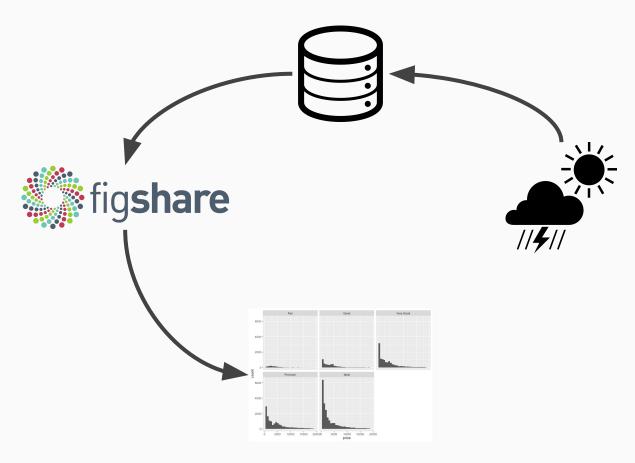
### The citation pyramid



### The citation pyramid



### Living datasets



# Research Support Services in IT Services

We provide advice on...

- Intellectual Property
- Research Data Management
- Digital Humanities
- Interactive Data Visualisation...



#### Visualisation Blogs and Resources



https://eagereyes.org/



http://flowingdata.com/



http://fivethirtyeight.com/



http://www.visualisingdata.com/



http://r4ds.had.co.nz/

htmlwidgets Tutorial

http://ox-it.github.io/OxfordIDN\_htmlwidgets/



https://radiant-rstats.github.io/docs/



https://www.lynda.com/RStudio-tutorials/Creating-Interactive-Presentations-Shiny-R/452087-2.html\*

\*shameless self-promotion