

# CSCI 491: Data Visualization

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## 3- From Data to Visualization

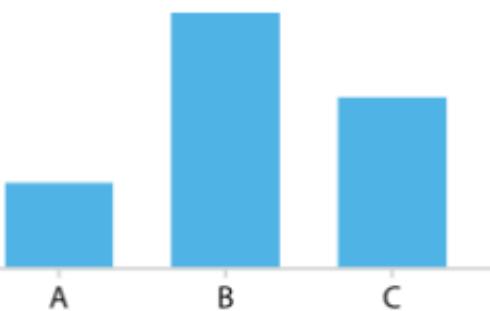
# Ugly, Bad, Wrong Visualization

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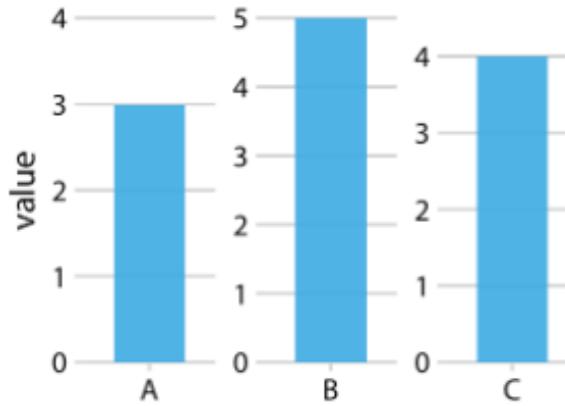
- **Ugly:** A figure that has aesthetic problems but otherwise is clear and informative (more subjective)
- **Bad:** A figure that has problems related to perception; it may be unclear, confusing, overly complicated, or deceiving (sometimes Deliberately)
- **Wrong:** A figure that has problems related to mathematics; it is objectively incorrect

# Ugly, Bad, Wrong Visualization

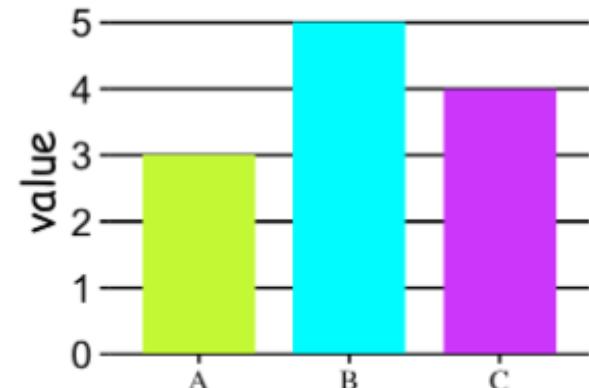
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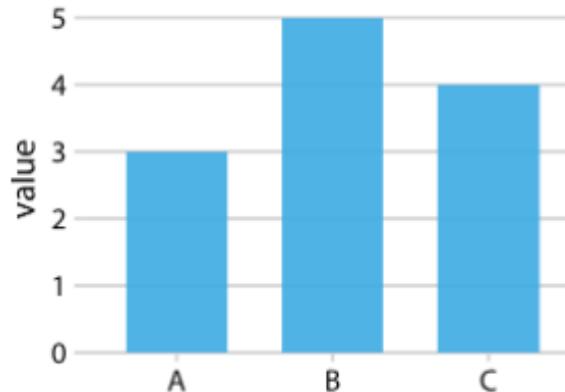
WRONG!!!



Bad

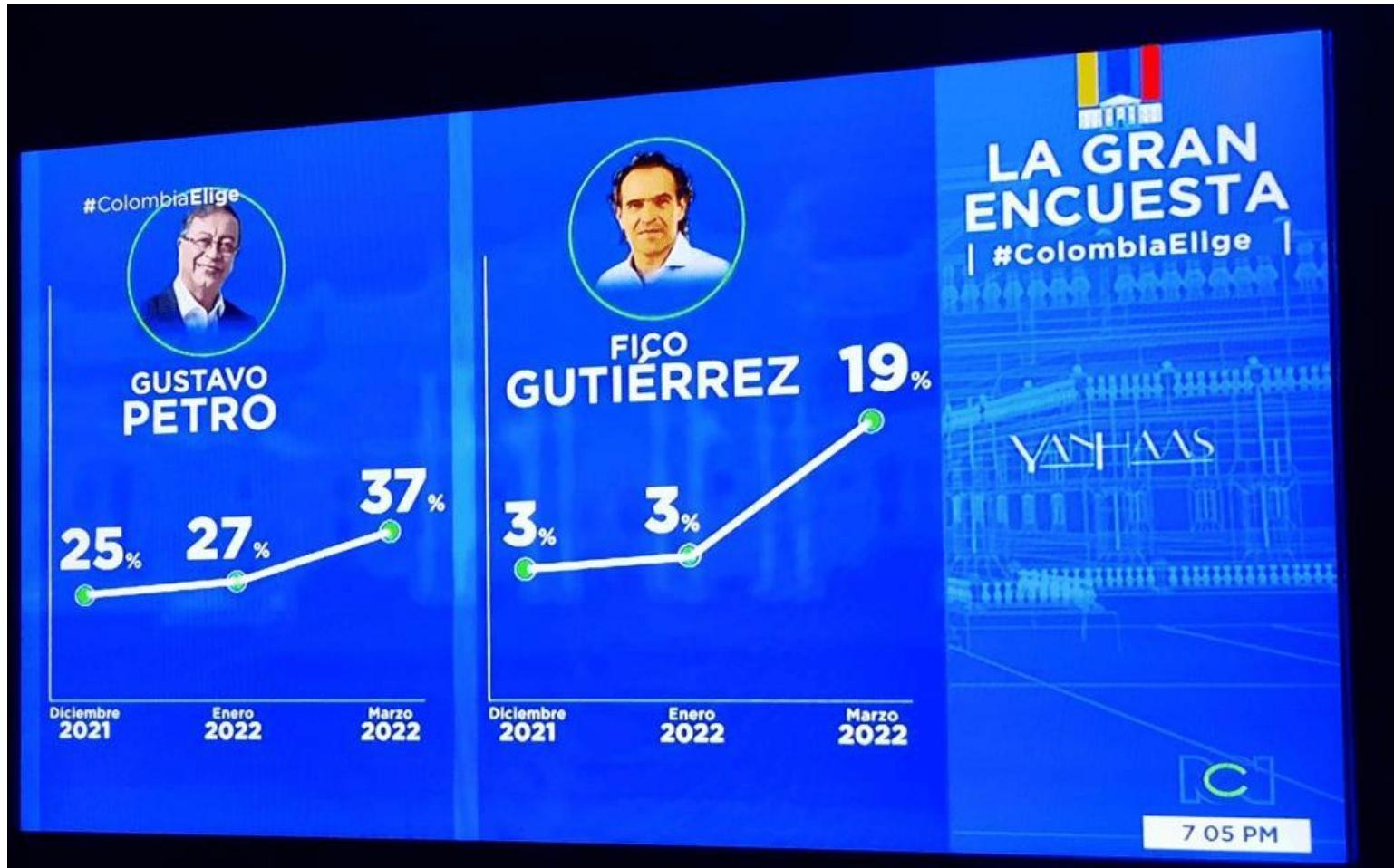


Ugly



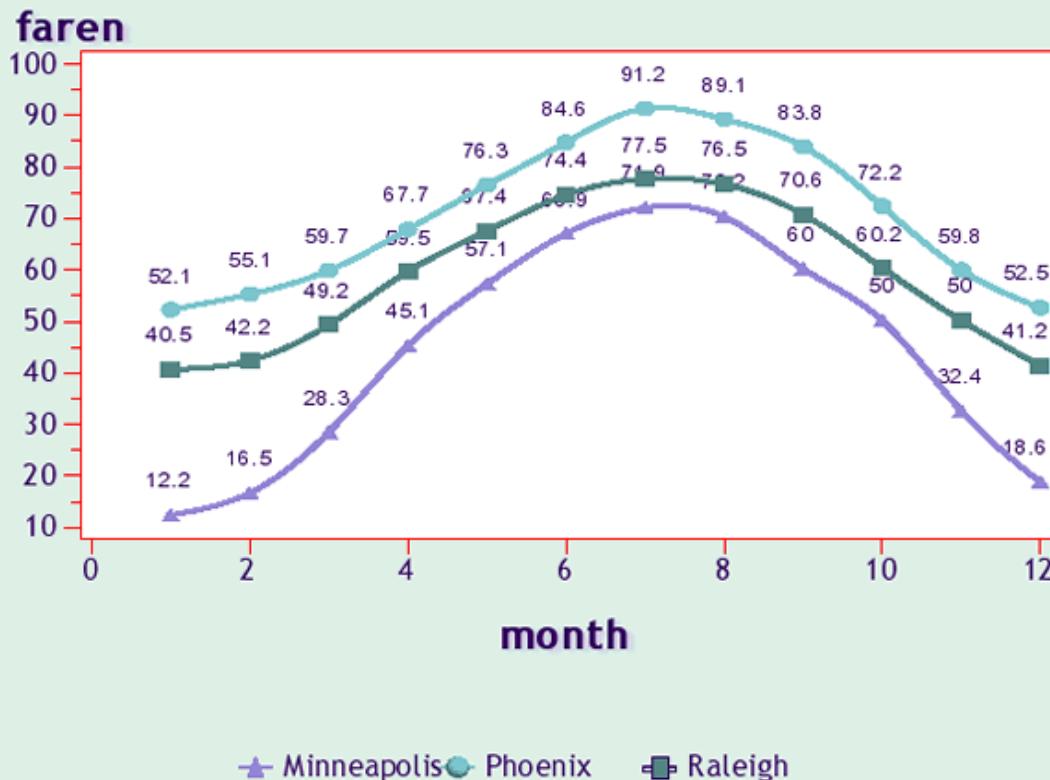
Acceptable

# Good, Bad, Ugly, or Wrong?

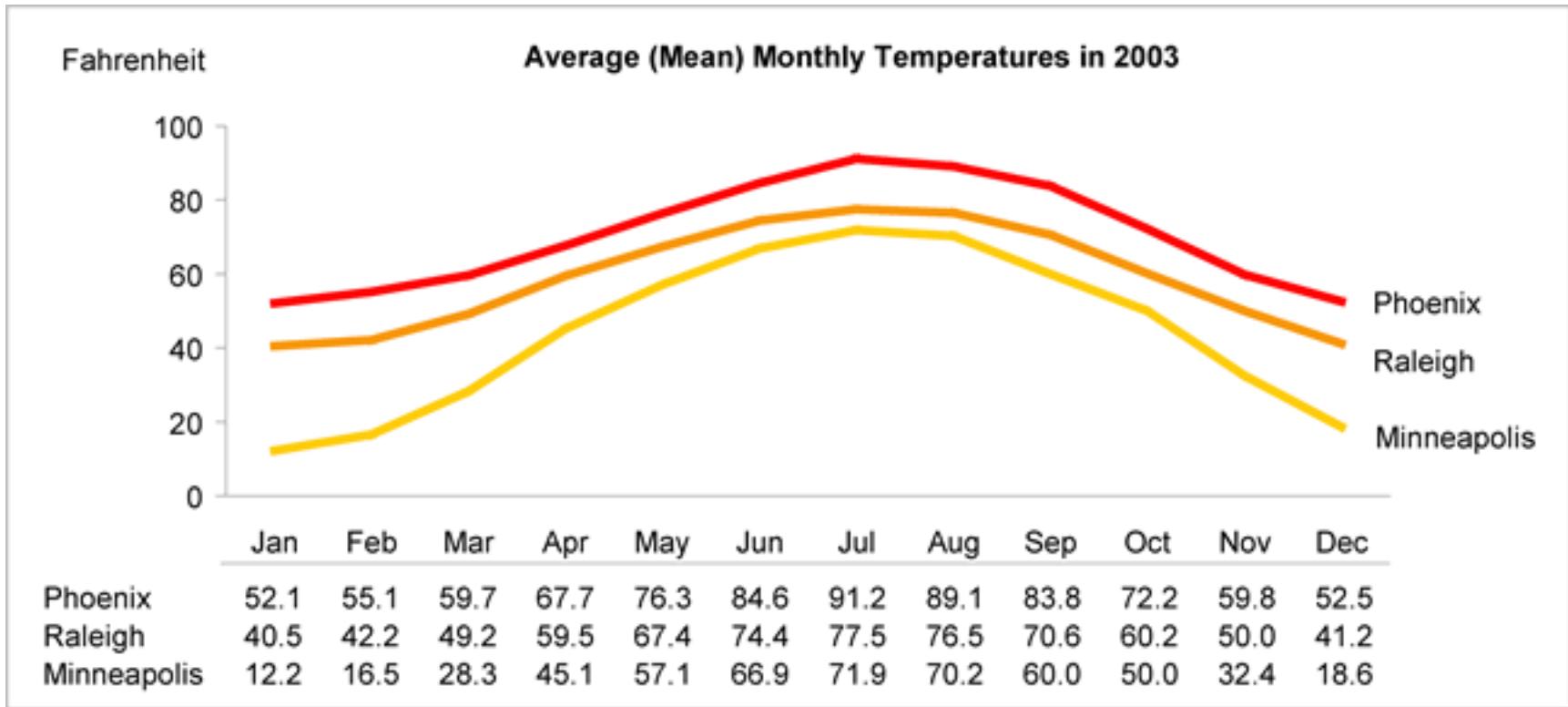


# Good, Bad, Ugly, or Wrong?

Average Monthly Temperature

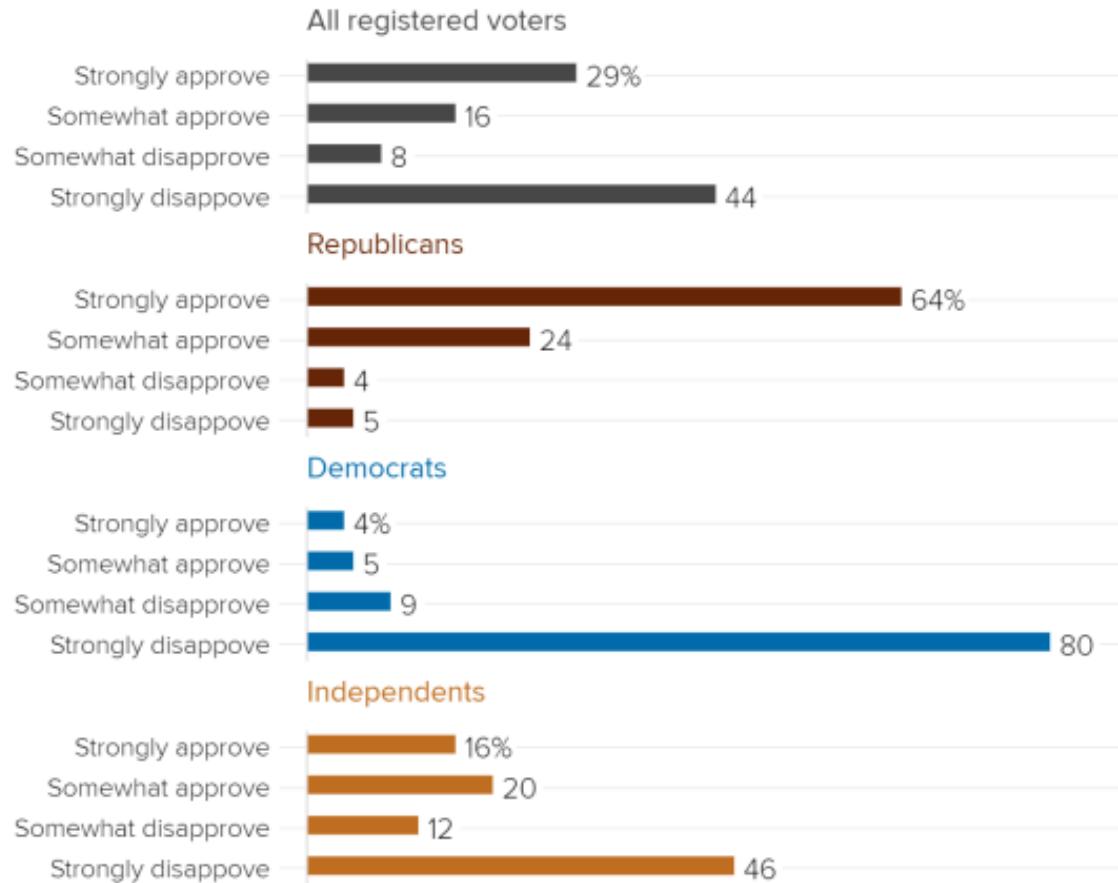


# Good, Bad, Ugly, or Wrong?



# Good, Bad, Ugly, or Wrong?

## Strength of Trump approval/disapproval by party



NBC NEWS

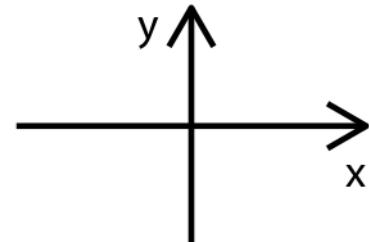
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**All data visualizations map data values into quantifiable features of the resulting graphic. We refer to these features as aesthetics.**

# Commonly Used Aesthetics

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position



shape



size



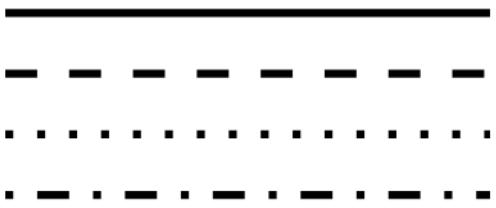
color



line width



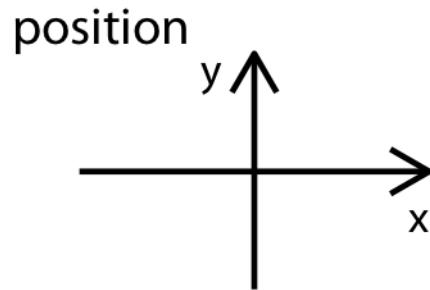
line type



# Continuous Vs. Discrete Data

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- Which aesthetics can represent continuous data?
- Which aesthetics can represent Discrete data?



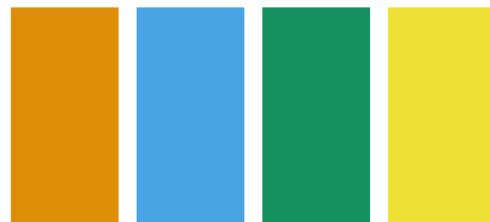
shape



size



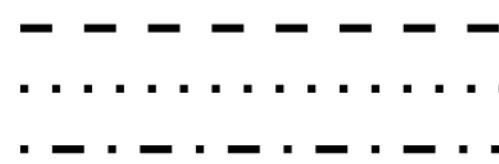
color



line width



line type



# Data Types

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- Quantitative/numerical Continuous
- Quantitative/numerical discrete
- Qualitative/categorical unordered (factors)
- Qualitative/categorical ordered
- Date or time
- Text

# Example

Data source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

Month	Day	Location	Station ID	Temperature (°F)
Jan	1	Chicago	USW00014819	25.6
Jan	1	San Diego	USW00093107	55.2
Jan	1	Houston	USW00012918	53.9
Jan	1	Death Valley	USC00042319	51.0
Jan	2	Chicago	USW00014819	25.5
Jan	2	San Diego	USW00093107	55.3
Jan	2	Houston	USW00012918	53.8
Jan	2	Death Valley	USC00042319	51.2

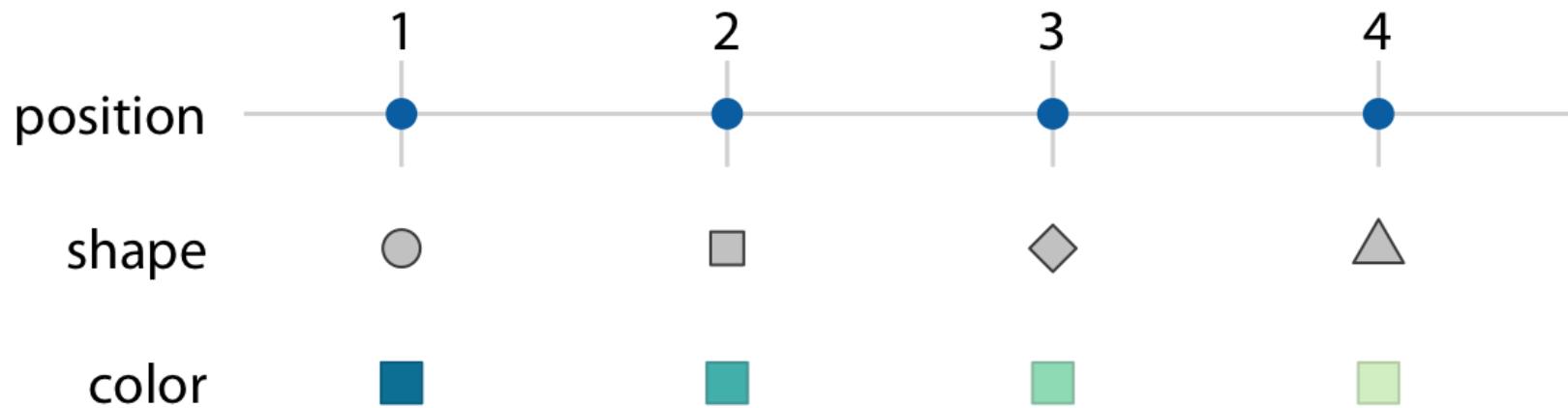


- A: Quantitative/numerical Continuous
- B: Quantitative/numerical discrete
- C: Qualitative/categorical unordered (factors)
- D: Qualitative/categorical ordered
- E: Date or time

# Scales Map Data Values onto Aesthetics

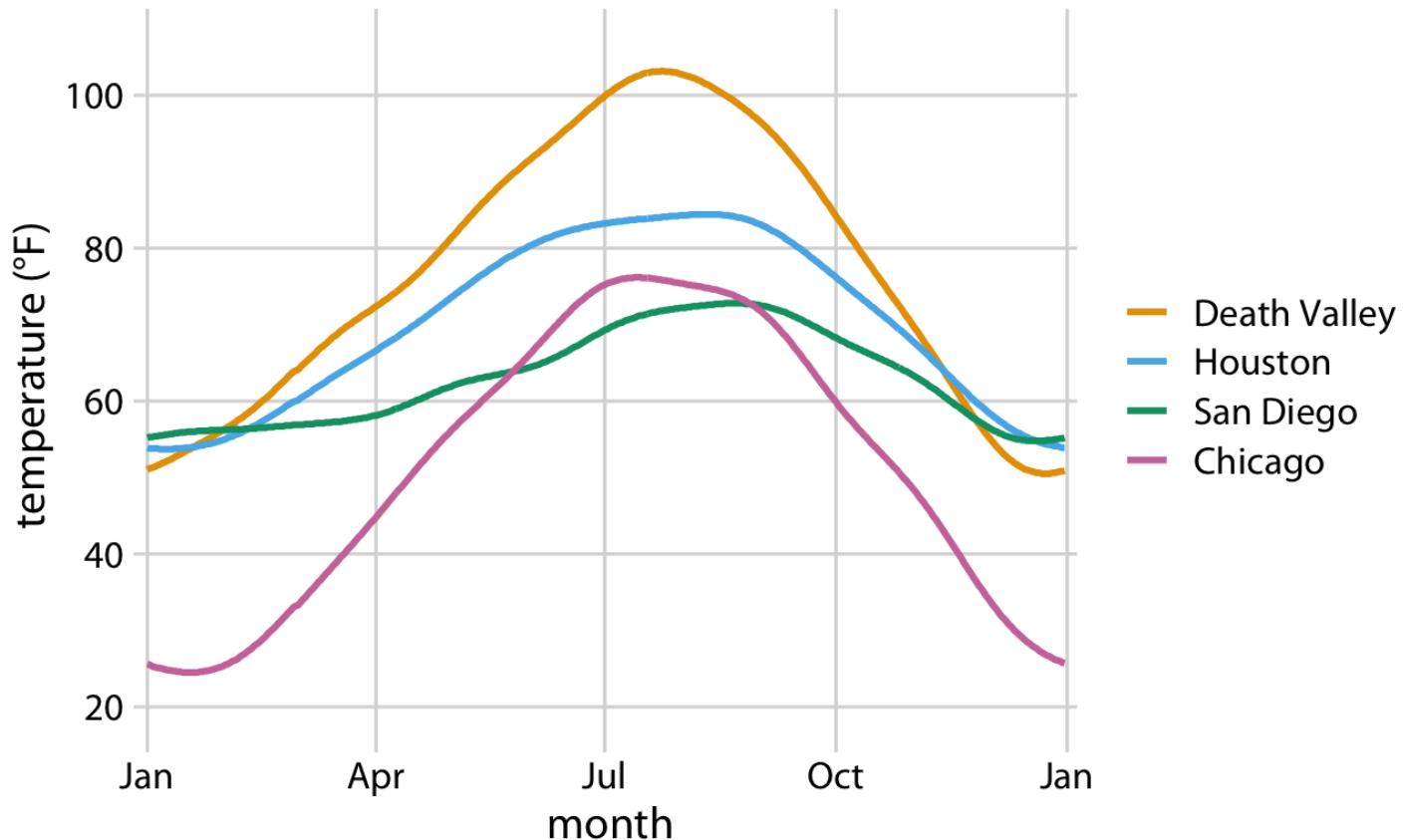
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- The same data values can be mapped to different aesthetics.
- Importantly, a scale must be one-to-one, such that for each specific data value there is exactly one aesthetics value and vice versa.



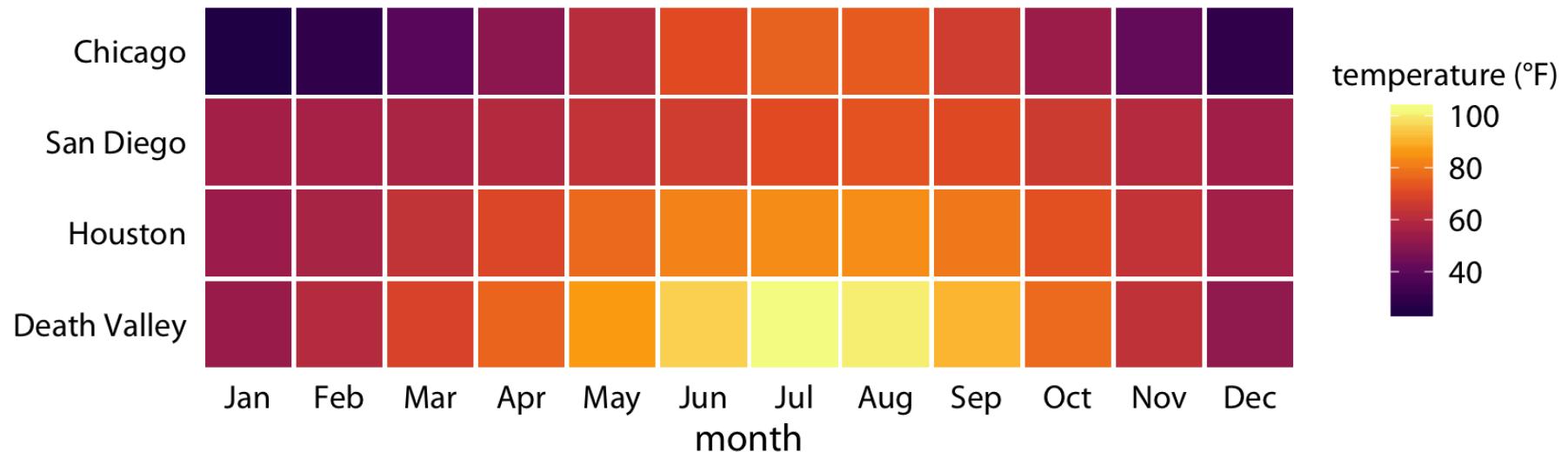
# Temperature Data Example

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# Temperature Data Example 2

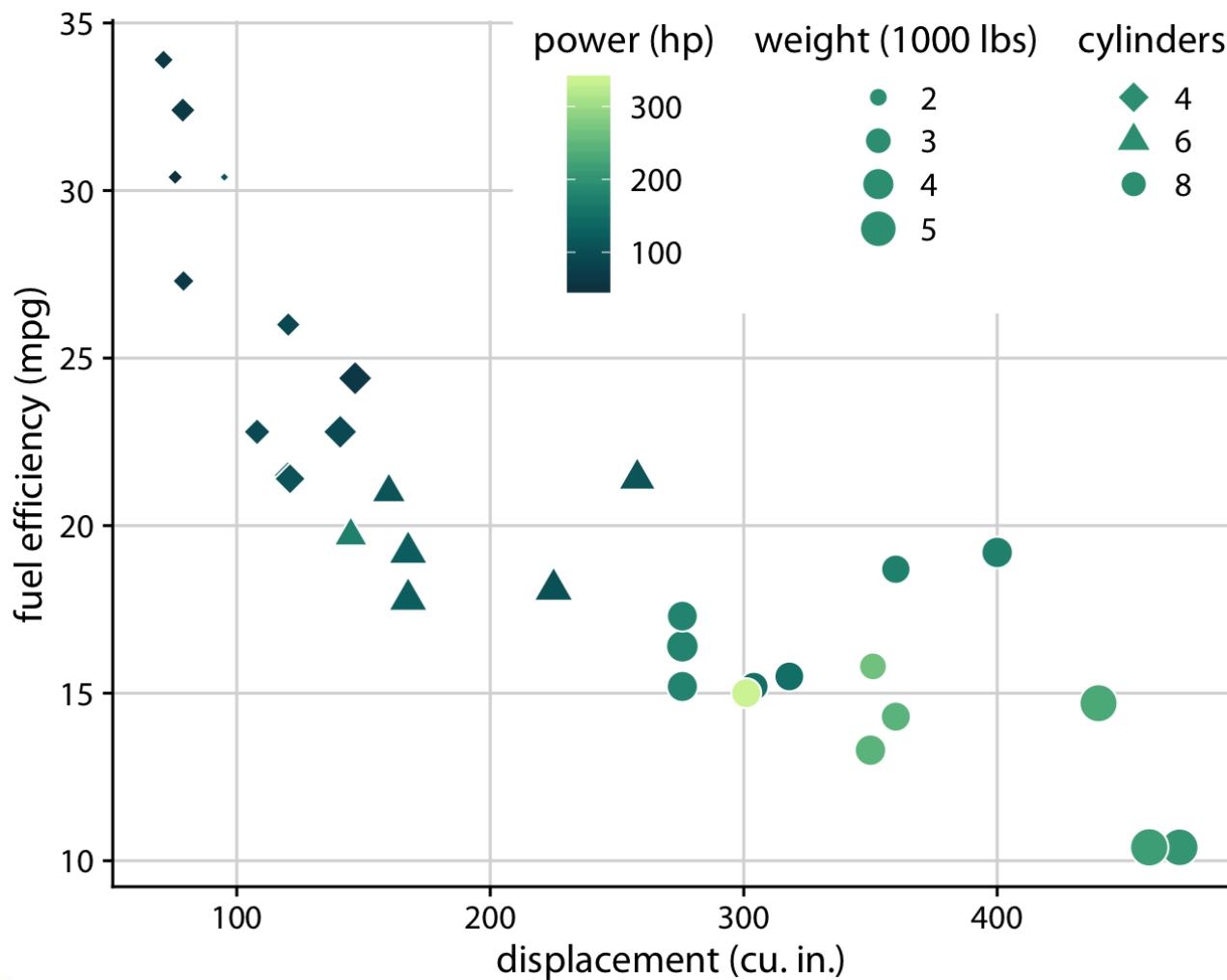
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► iClicker

- How many scales were used in this plot?
- A: 1   B: 2   C: 3   D:4   E: 5

# Using more than three scales

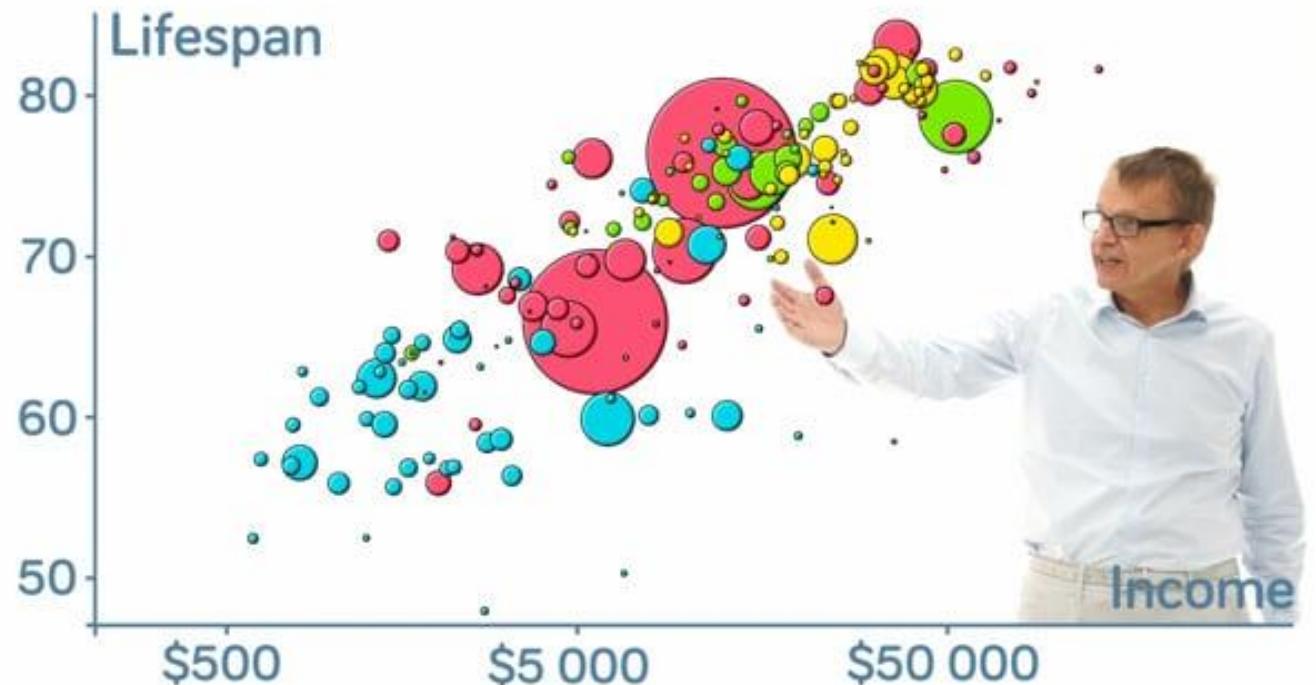


# Hans Rosling

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► iClicker

- How many scales were used in this plot?
- A: 1 B: 2 C: 3 D:4 E: 5

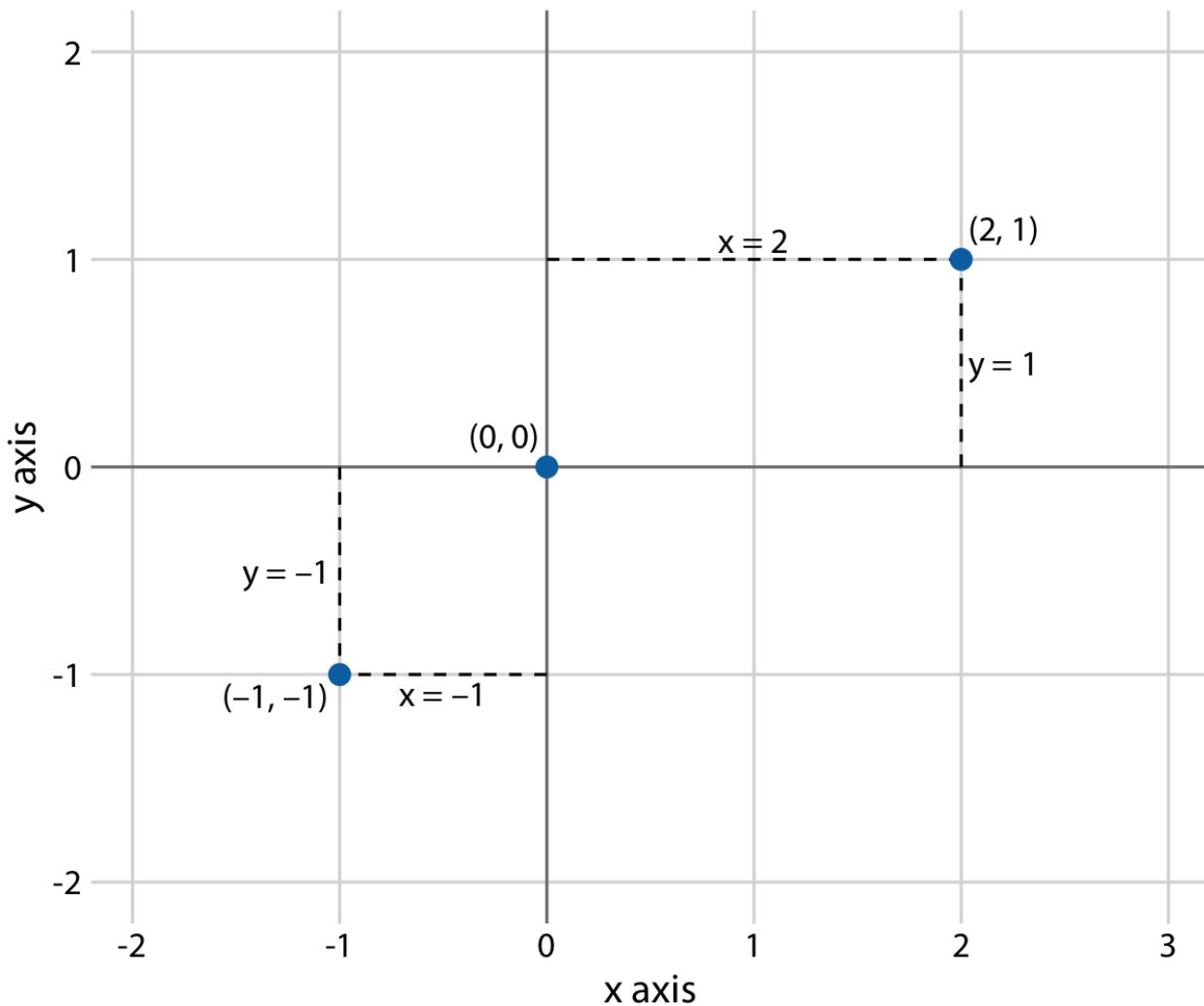


# Coordinate Systems and Axes

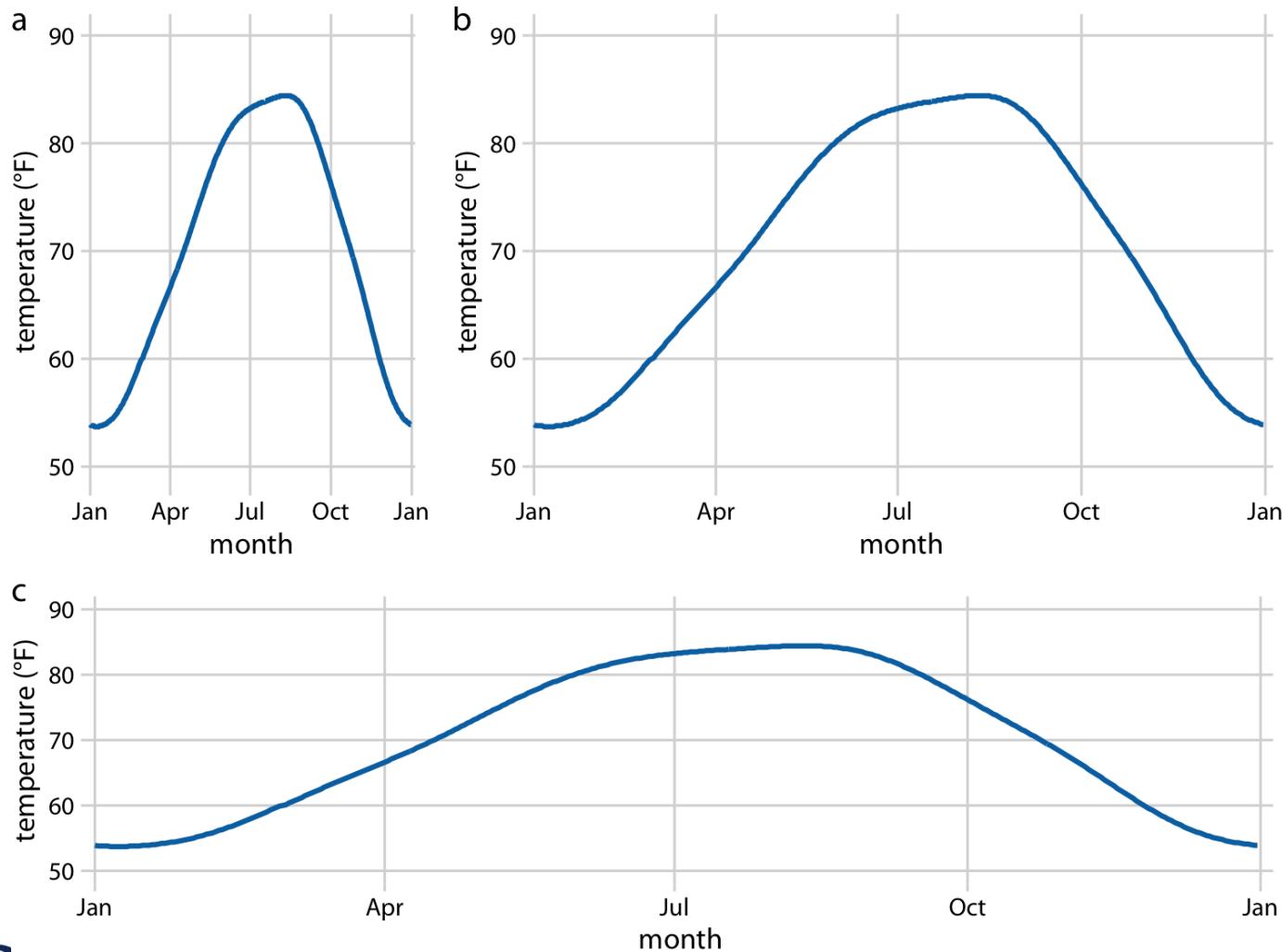
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- For regular 2D visualizations, two numbers are required to uniquely specify a point, and therefore we need two position scales.
- These two scales are usually but not necessarily the x and y axes of the plot.
- We also have to specify the relative geometric arrangement of these scales. Conventionally, the x axis runs horizontally and the y axis vertically, but we could choose other arrangements.
- The combination of a set of position scales and their relative geometric arrangement is called a **coordinate system**.

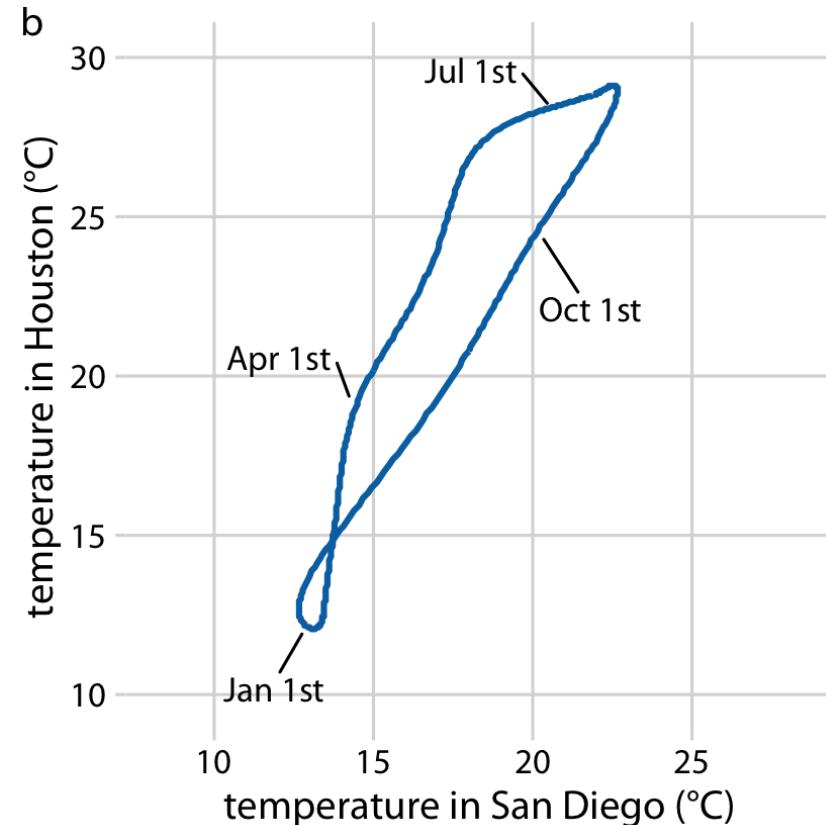
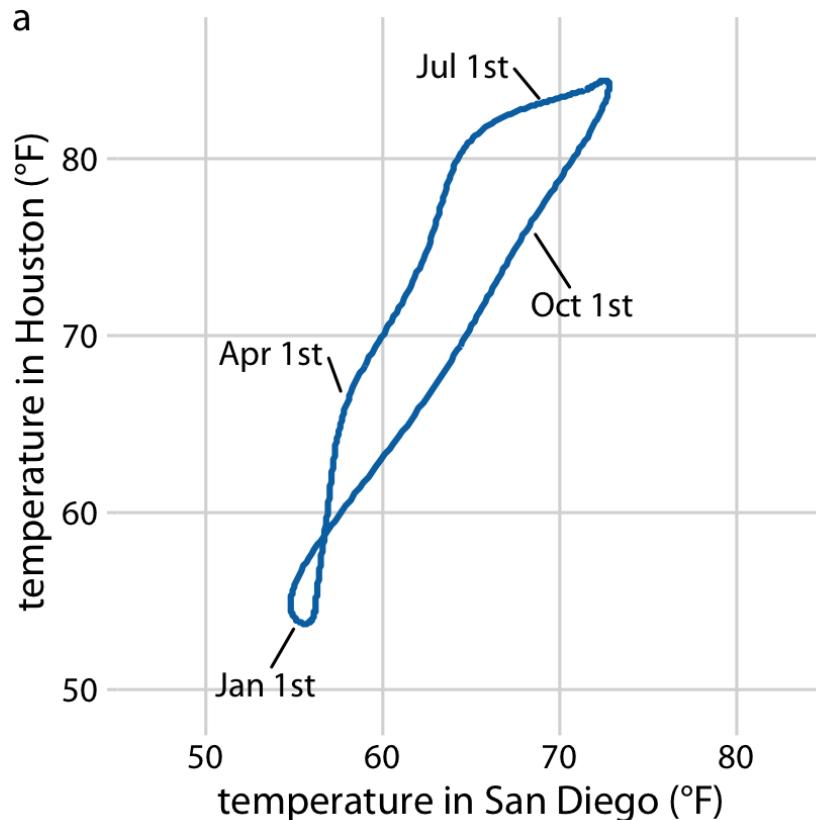
# Cartesian Coordinates



# Cartesian coordinate representing two different units



# Cartesian coordinate representing similar units

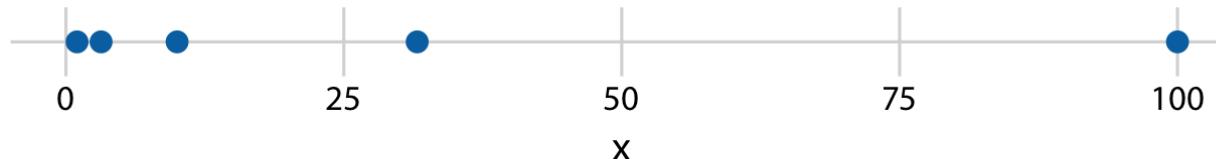


# Nonlinear Axes

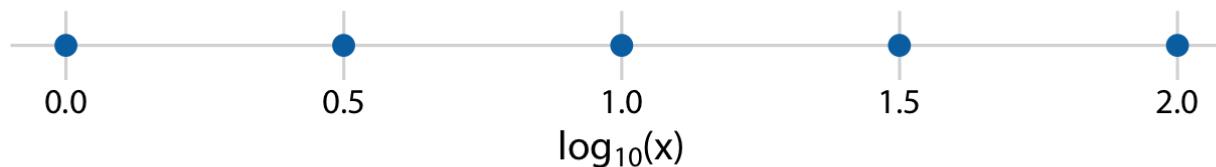
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Values: 1, 3.16, 10, 31.6, and 100

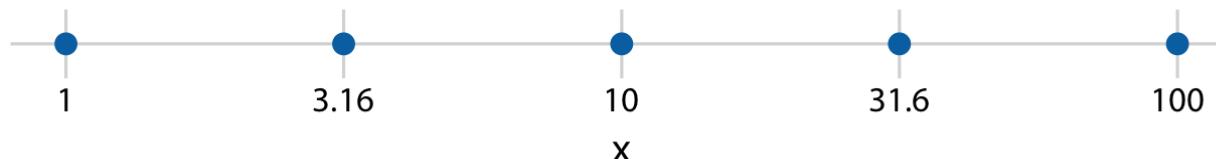
original data, linear scale



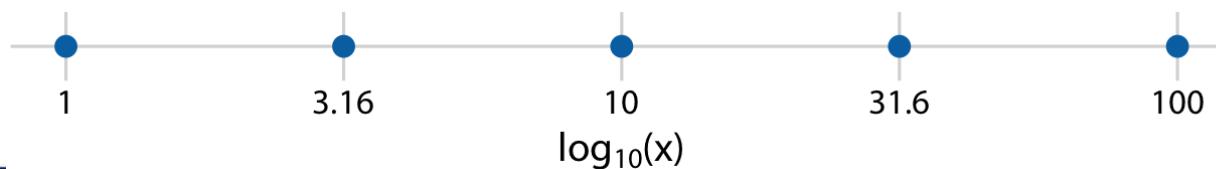
log-transformed data, linear scale



original data, logarithmic scale

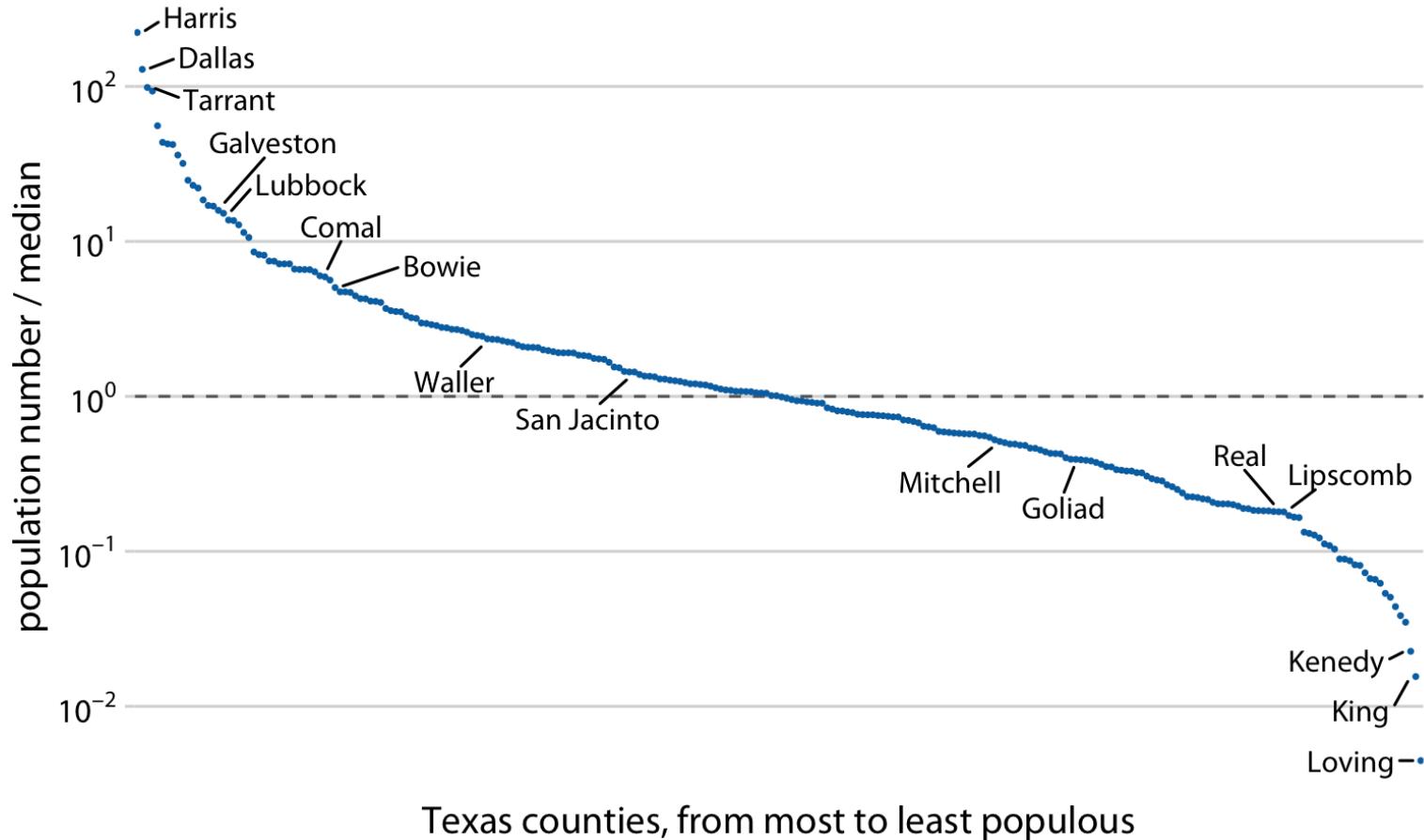


logarithmic scale with incorrect axis title

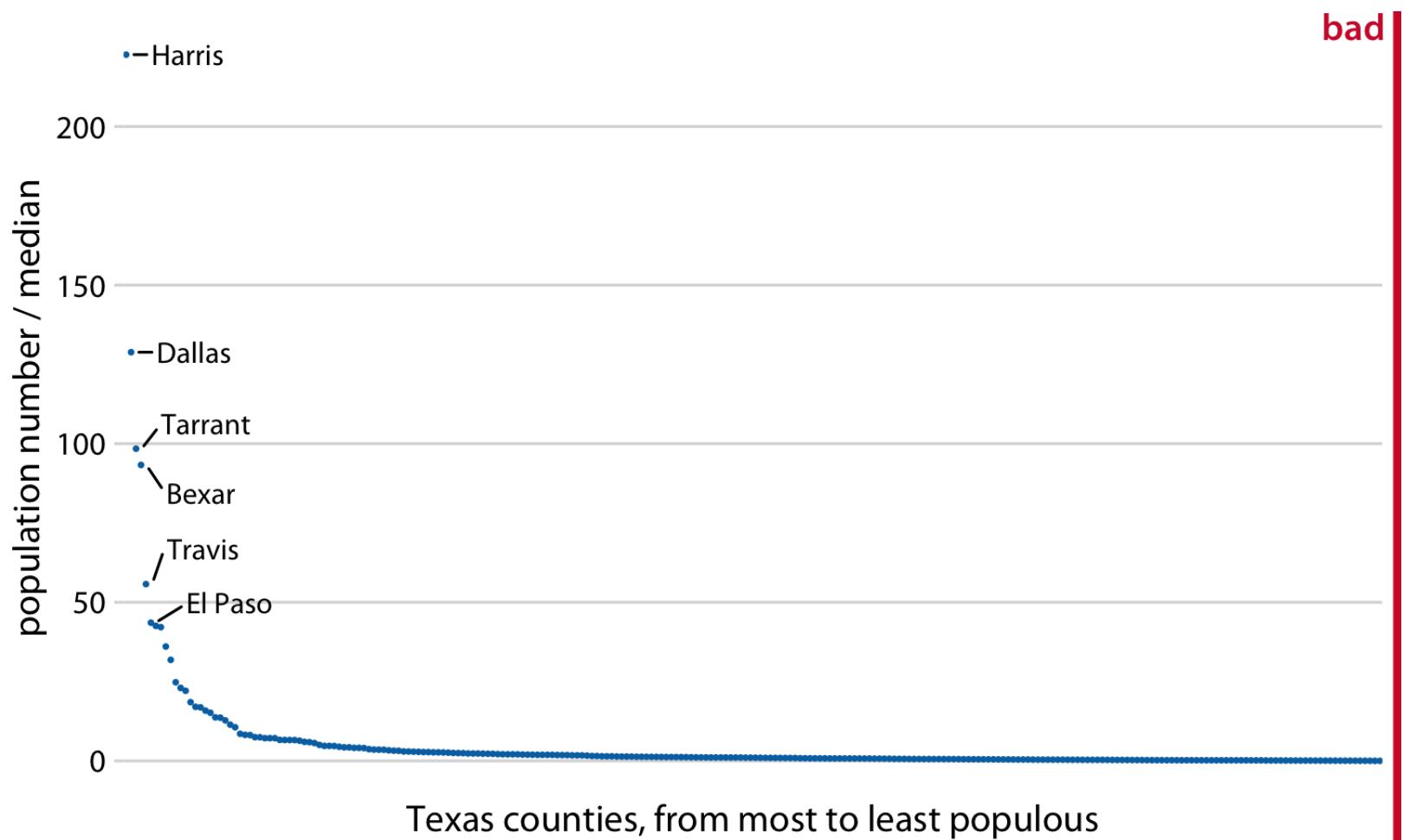


# Example

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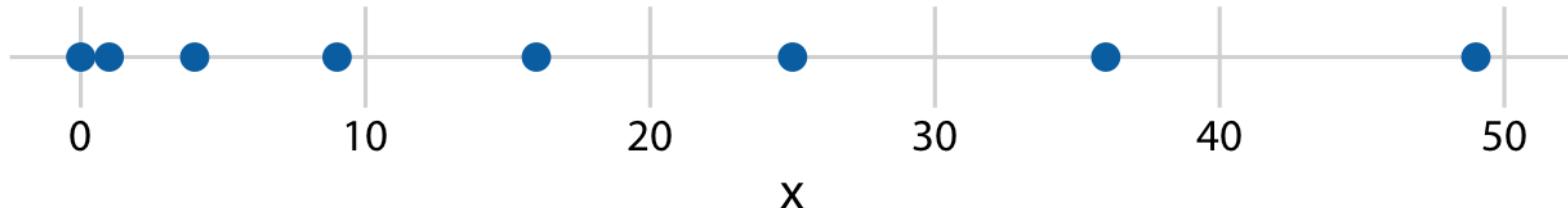
# Example



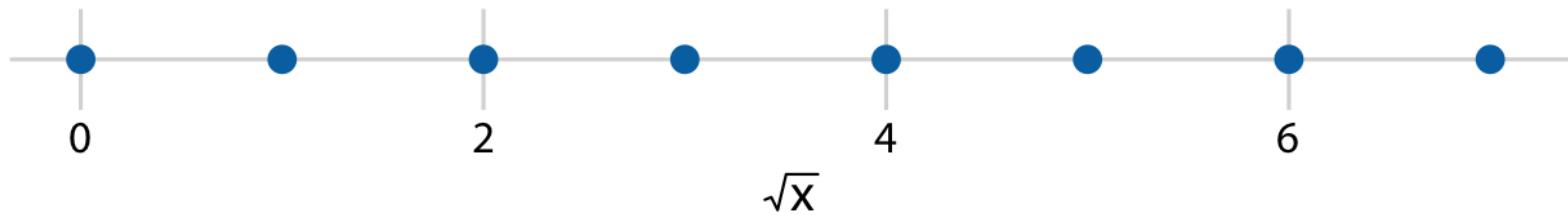
# Square-root scale

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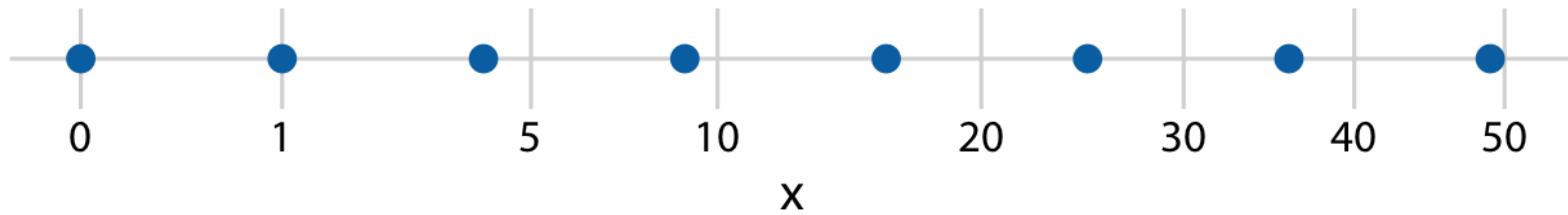
original data, linear scale



square-root-transformed data, linear scale

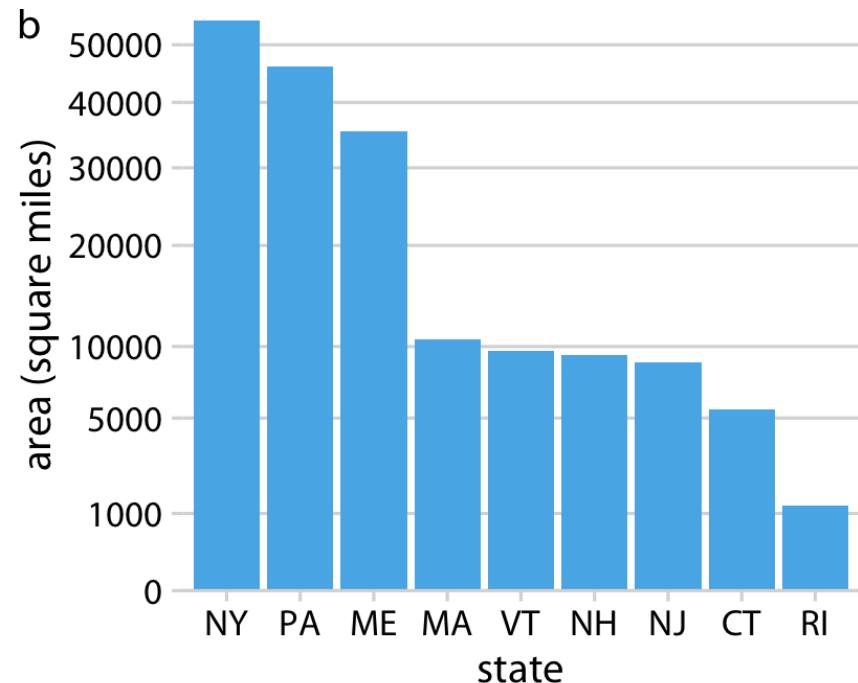
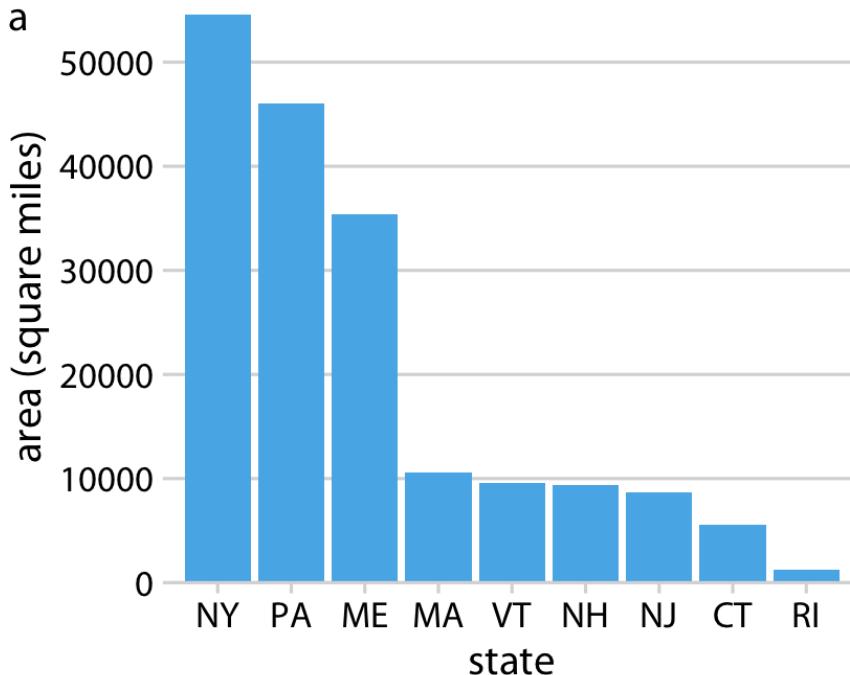


original data, square-root scale

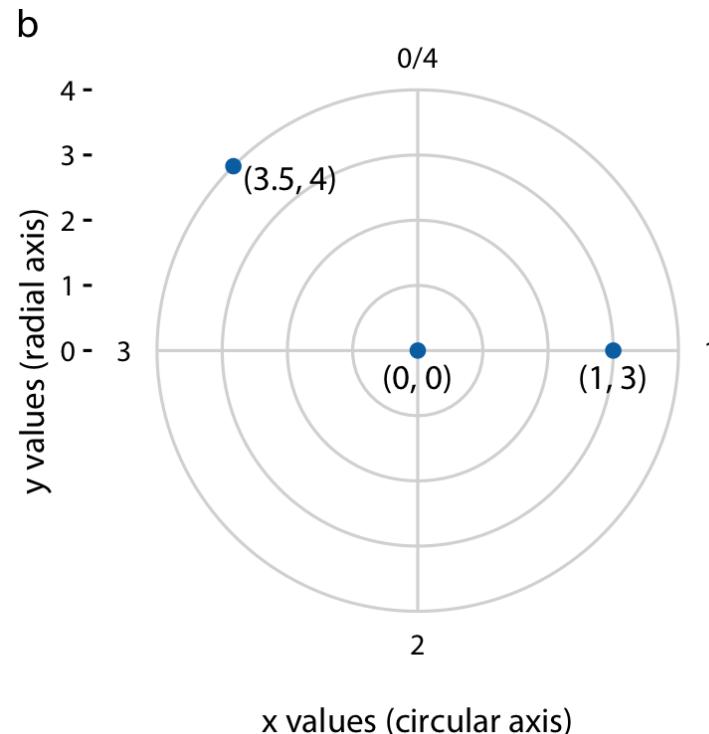
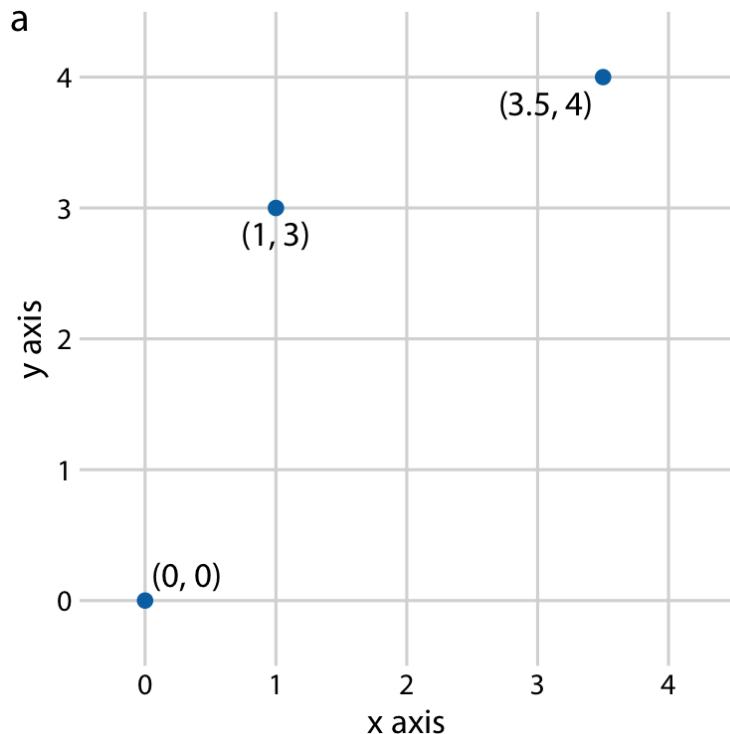


# Example

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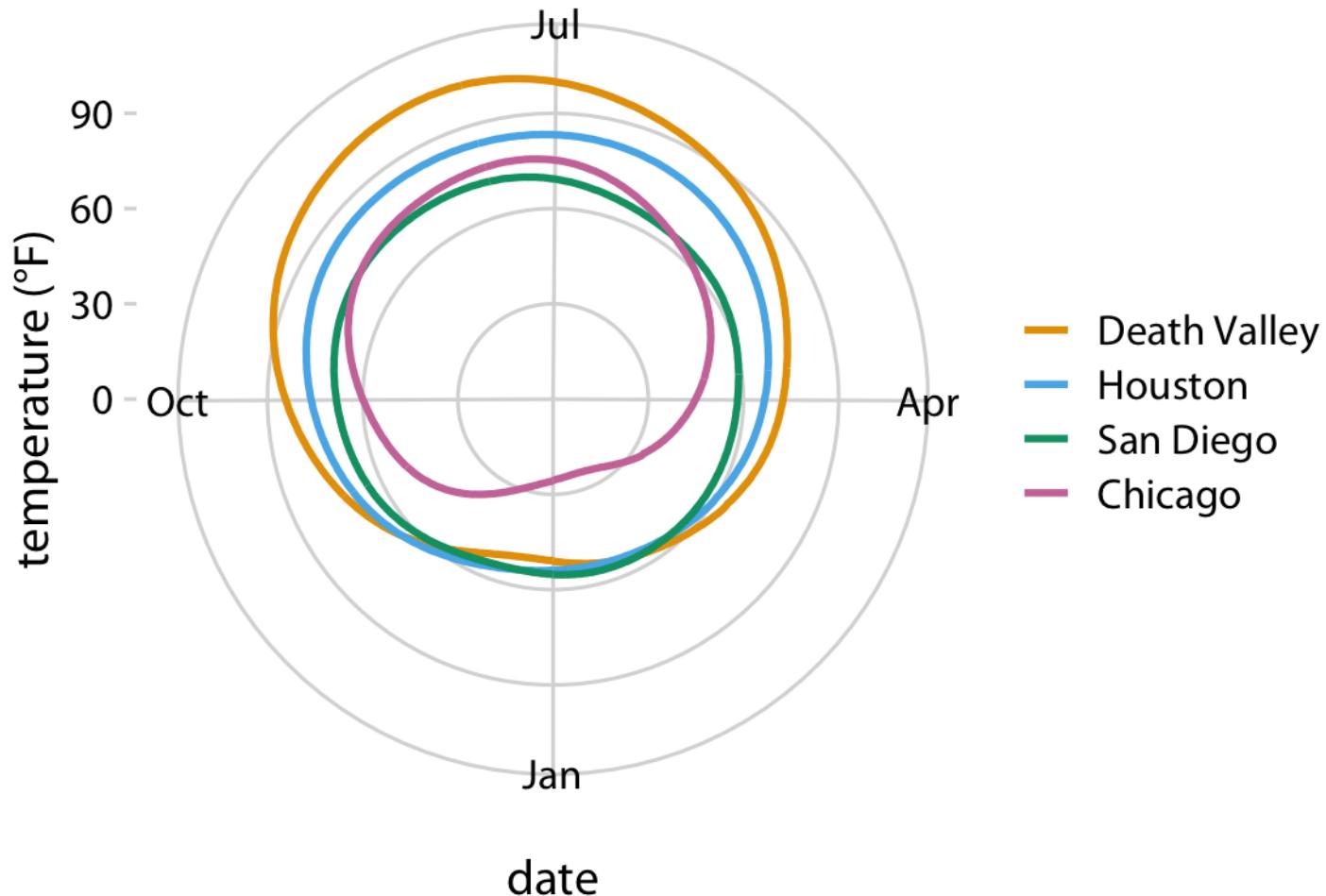


# Coordinate Systems with Curved Axes



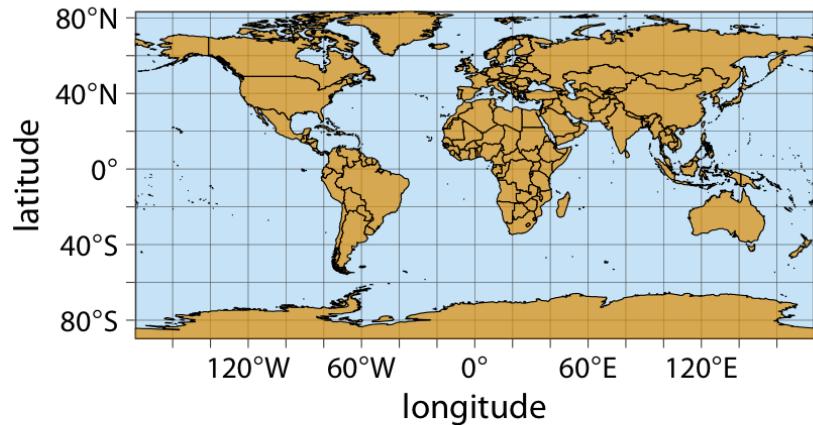
# Avg. Temp Example

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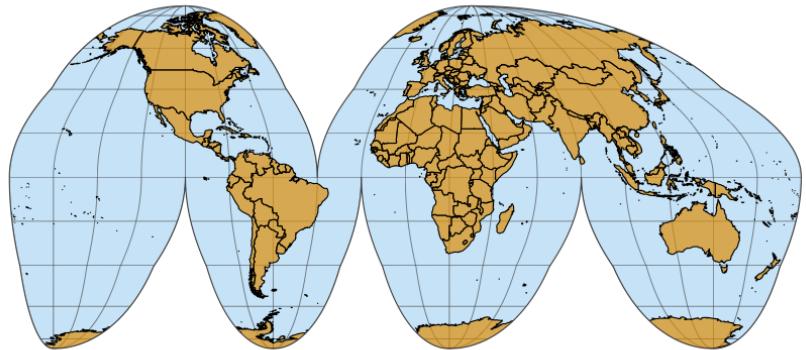


# Map of the world, shown in four different projections

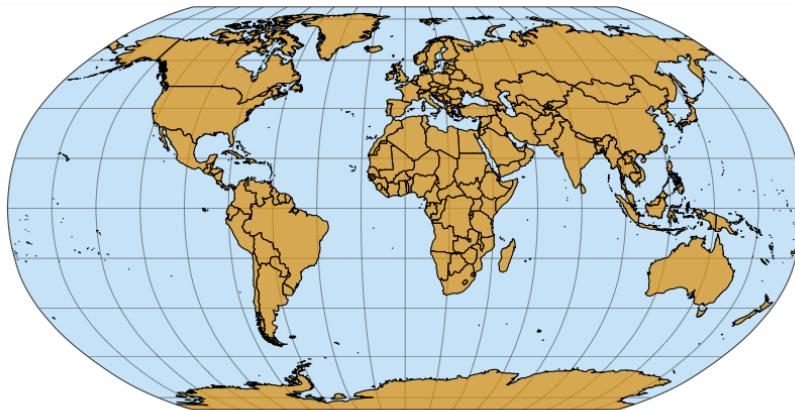
Cartesian longitude and latitude



Interrupted Goode homolosine



Robinson



Winkel tripel

