

# Foundations Color for Data Vis

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2020

	Gini index	human development index	world happiness report score	health expenditure (% of GDP)	education expenditure (% of GDP)	political stability & absence of violence	regulatory quality	rule of law	control of corruption	overall economic freedom score	women MPs (% of all MPs)
Gini index	1.0	0.347	-0.216	-0.34	-0.355	-0.343	-0.341	-0.264	-0.203		
human development index	0.347	1.0	-0.216	-0.34	-0.355	-0.343	-0.341	-0.264	-0.203		
world happiness report score	-0.216	-0.34	1.0	-0.342	-0.342	-0.342	-0.342	-0.264	-0.203		
health expenditure (% of GDP)	-0.34	-0.355	-0.342	1.0	-0.342	-0.342	-0.342	-0.264	-0.203		
education expenditure (% of GDP)	-0.355	-0.343	-0.342	-0.342	1.0	-0.342	-0.342	-0.264	-0.203		
political stability & absence of violence	-0.343	-0.341	-0.342	-0.342	-0.342	1.0	-0.342	-0.264	-0.203		
regulatory quality	-0.264	-0.264	-0.264	-0.264	-0.264	-0.342	1.0	-0.104			
rule of law	-0.203	-0.203	-0.203	-0.203	-0.203	-0.203	-0.104	1.0			
control of corruption									1.0		
overall economic freedom score										1.0	
women MPs (% of all MPs)											1.0

government commitment

- Positively correlated with
  - human development index
  - world happiness report score
  - health expenditure (% of GDP)
  - health expenditure per person
  - education expenditure (% of GDP)
  - education expenditure per person
  - political stability & absence of violence
  - regulatory quality
  - rule of law
  - control of corruption
  - overall economic freedom score
  - women MPs (% of all MPs)

Negatively correlated with

- GINI Index
- political rights score
- civil liberties score

Pearson Correlation coefficient

- |      |     |     |   |
|------|-----|-----|---|
| -1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | *   |
| -0.9 | 0.1 | 0.1 | Pearson coefficients measure                    |
| -0.8 | 0.2 | 0.2 | the strength and direction                      |
| -0.7 | 0.3 | 0.3 | of the linear relationship                      |
| -0.6 | 0.4 | 0.4 | between the two variables                       |
| -0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | -1 → perfect negative                           |
| -0.4 | 0.6 | 0.6 | correlation                                     |
| -0.3 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0 → no correlation                              |
| -0.2 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1 → perfect positive                            |
| -0.1 | 0.9 | 0.9 | correlation                                     |
| 0.0  | 1.0 | 1.0 | * a variable correlated with itself will always |

have a correlation coefficient of 1.

# Outline

What is color?

Color in visualization

Color Scales

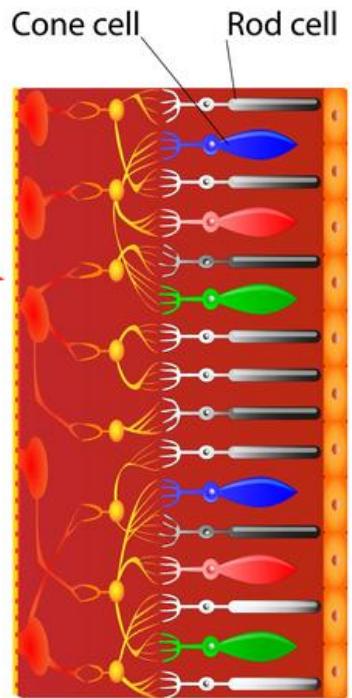
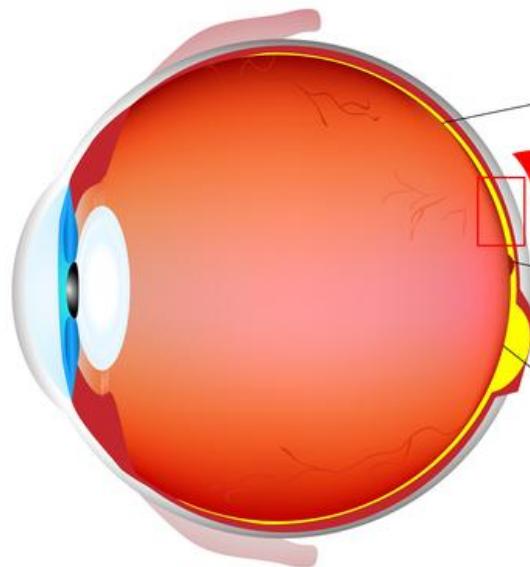
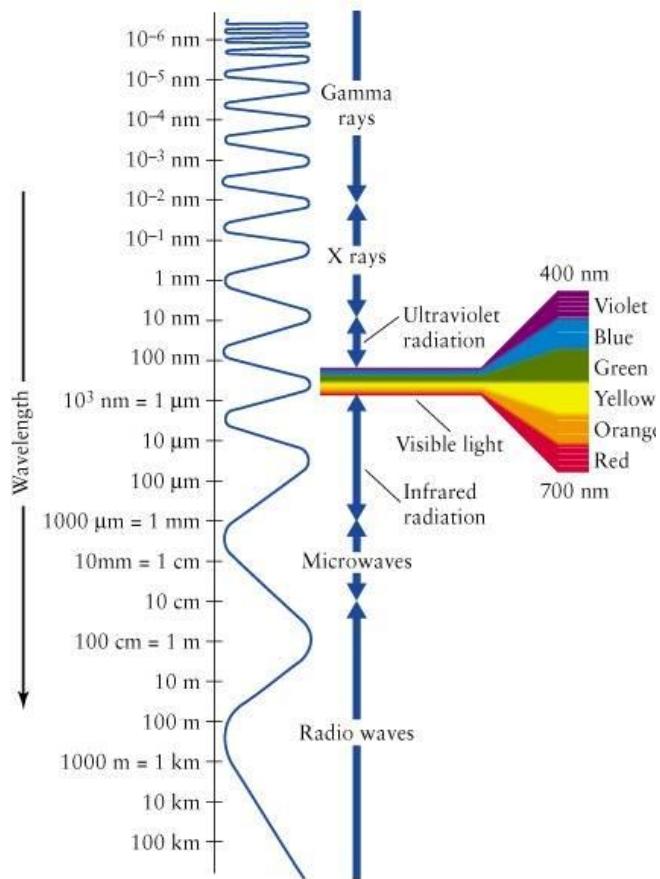
Sequential, diverging, categorical scales

Rainbow color map

Color blindness

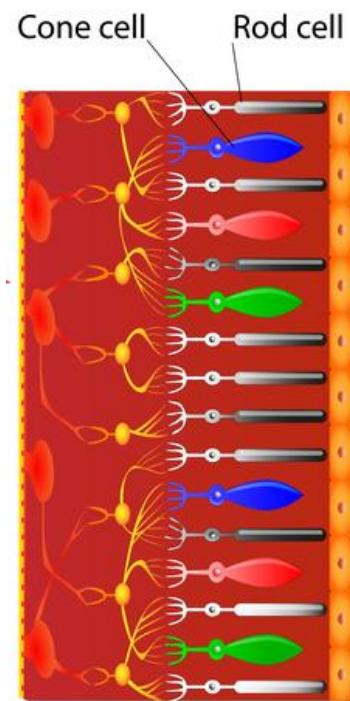
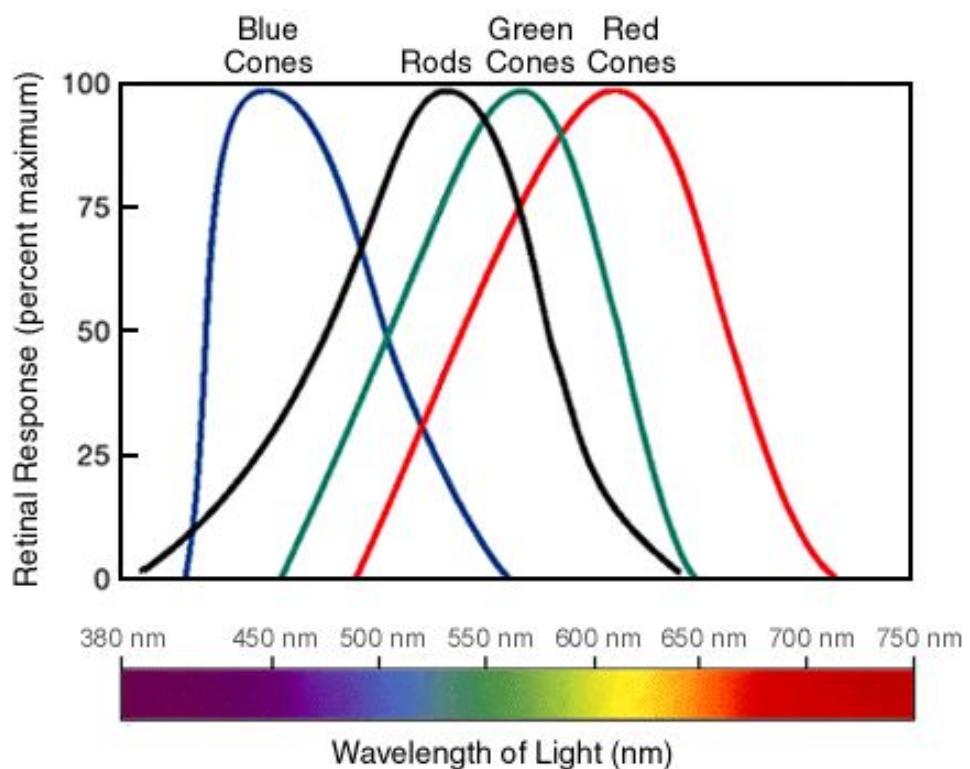
# **What is Color?**

# Photoreceptor cell

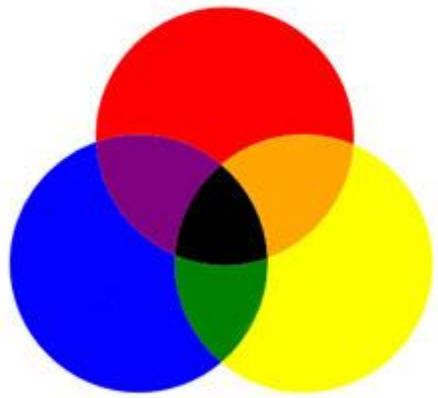


**400-700nm**

**~120 million rods  
~6 million cones**



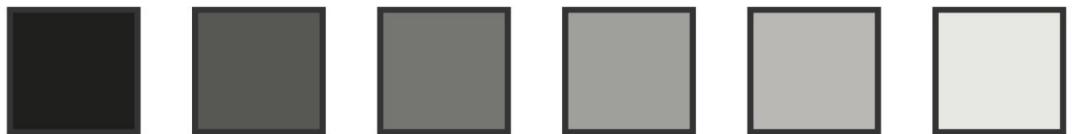
# Color Models



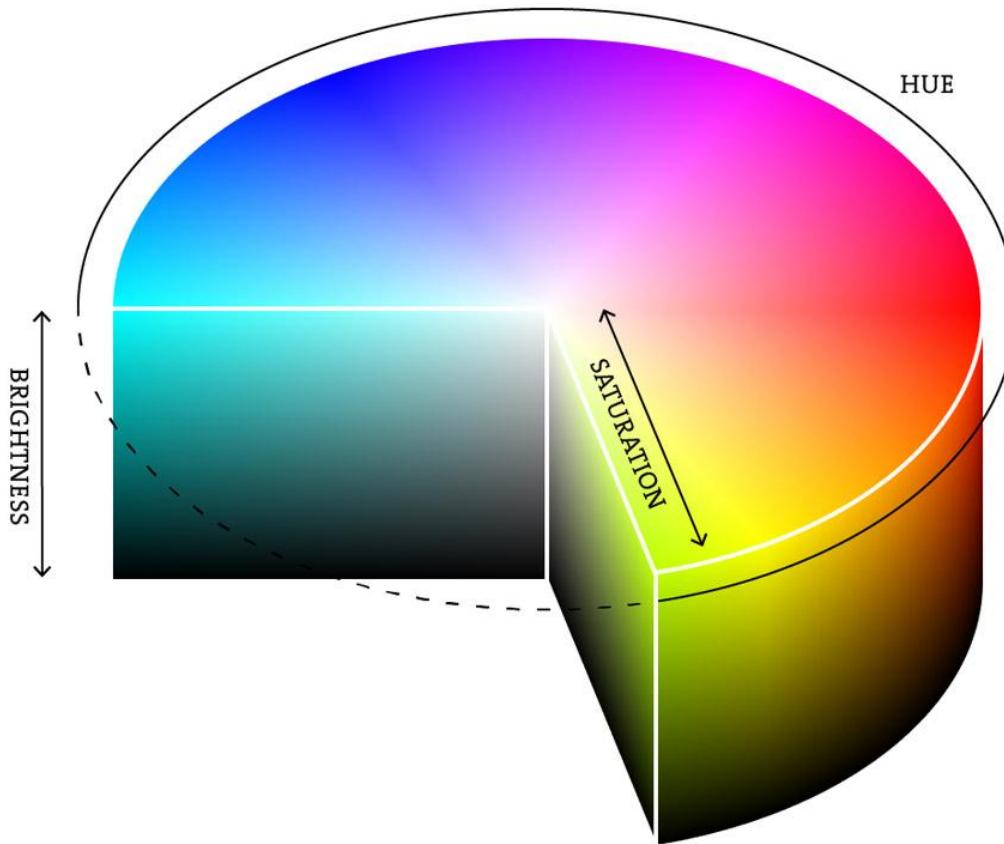
RYB

# What is color?

Luminance



# HSB Model: Hue, Saturation, Brightness



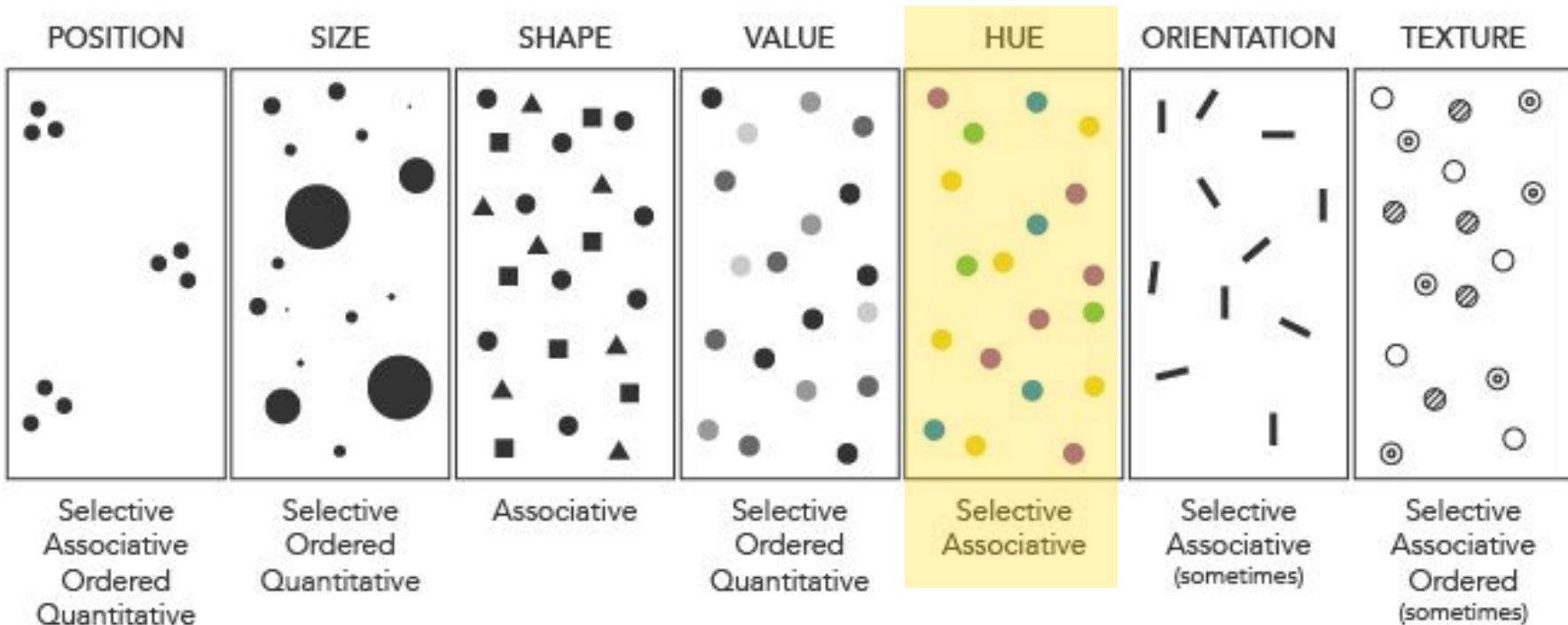
**Color = (Brightness/Lightness, Saturation, Hue)**

# **HSB** Color Picker

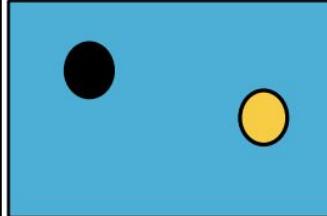
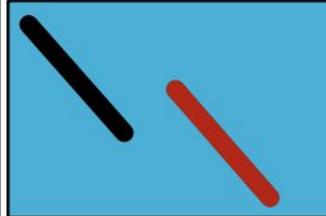
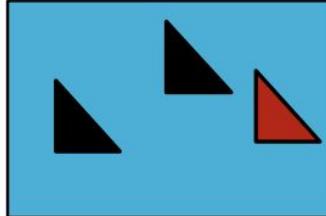
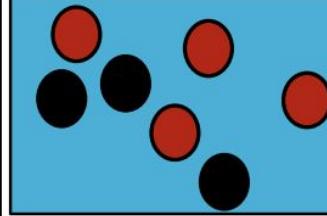
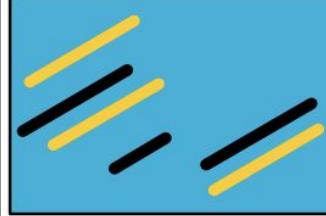
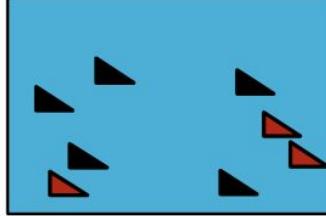
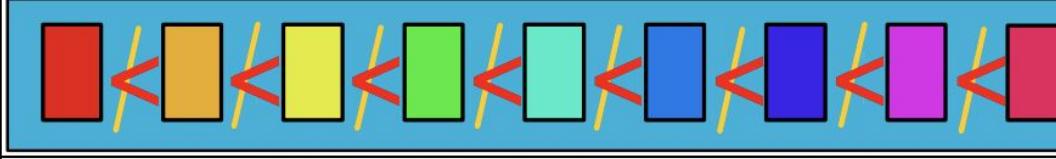
# **Color in Visualization**

# Visual Variables

Bertin's Visual Variables



## Visual Variable: Colour

	selective			
	associative			
	quantitative			
	order			
	length		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• theoretically infinite but practically limited</li> <li>• association and selection ~ &lt; 7 and distinction ~ 10</li> </ul>	

### Quantitative

Position



Length



Angle



Slope



Area



Volume



Density



Color Saturation



Color Hue



Texture



Connection



Containment



Shape



### Ordinal

Position



Density



Color Saturation

Color Hue

Texture



Connection



Containment



Length



Angle



Slope



Area



Volume



Shape



### Nominal

Position



Color Hue



Texture



Connection



Containment



Density



Color Saturation



Shape



Length



Angle



Slope



Area

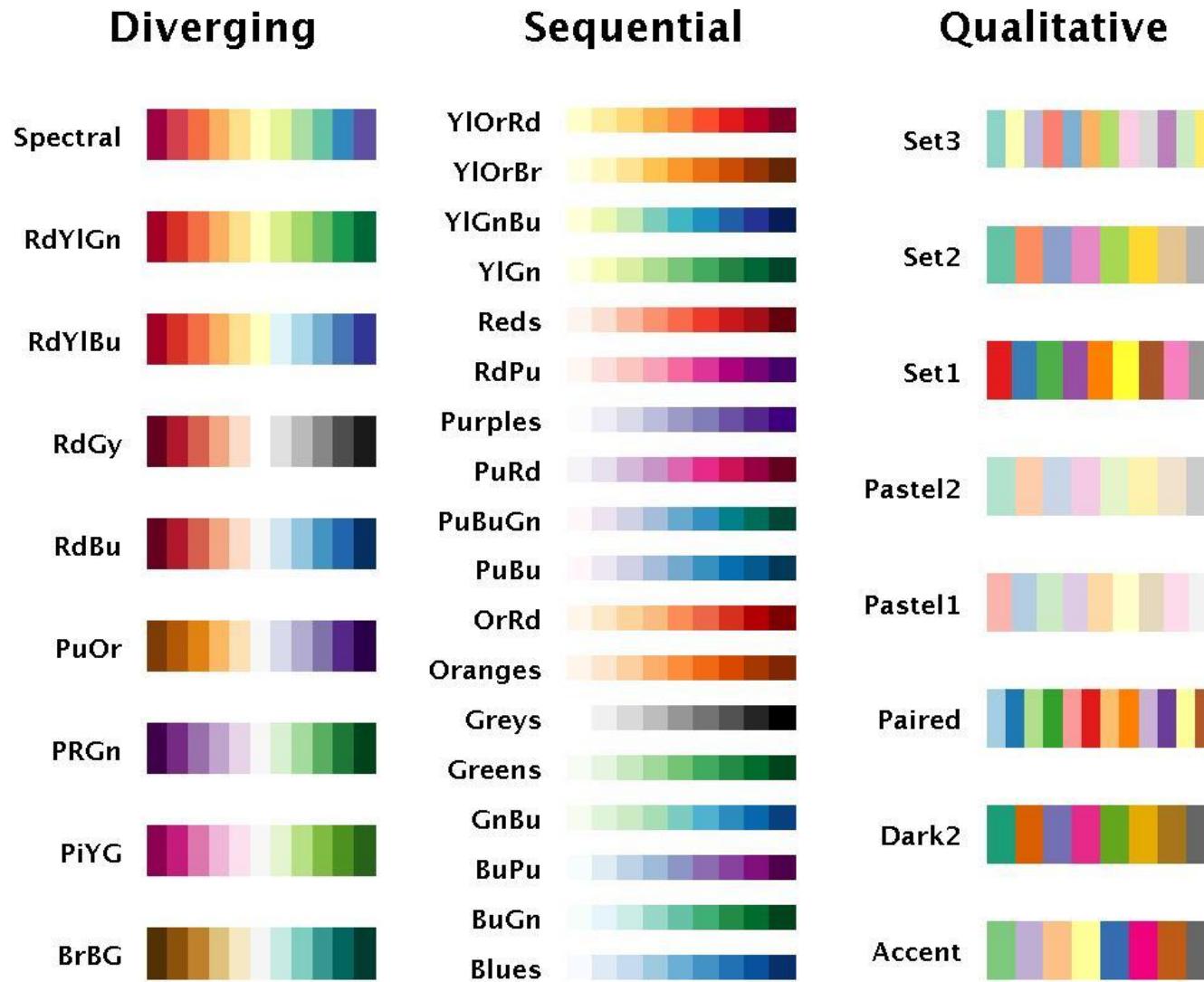


Volume



# **Color Scales**

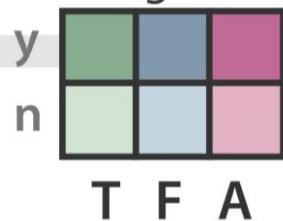
# More examples of color scales (ColorBrewer)



**Binary**



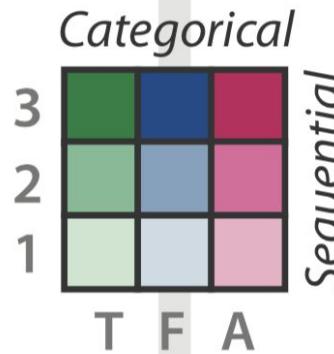
*Categorical*



*Binary*



**Categorical**

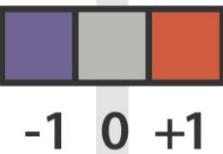


*Sequential*

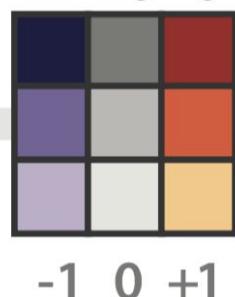


**Sequential**

**Diverging**



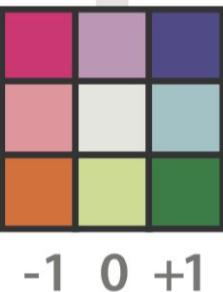
*Diverging*



*Sequential*



*Diverging*



*Sequential*



*Sequential*

# Colorbrewer.org

Number of data classes: 9

Nature of your data:  
 sequential  diverging  qualitative

Pick a color scheme:

Multi-hue:

Single hue:

Only show:

colorblind safe   
 print friendly   
 photocopy safe

Context:

roads   
 cities   
 borders

Background:

solid color   
 terrain

how to use | updates | downloads | credits

COLORBREWER 2.0  
color advice for cartography

EXPORT

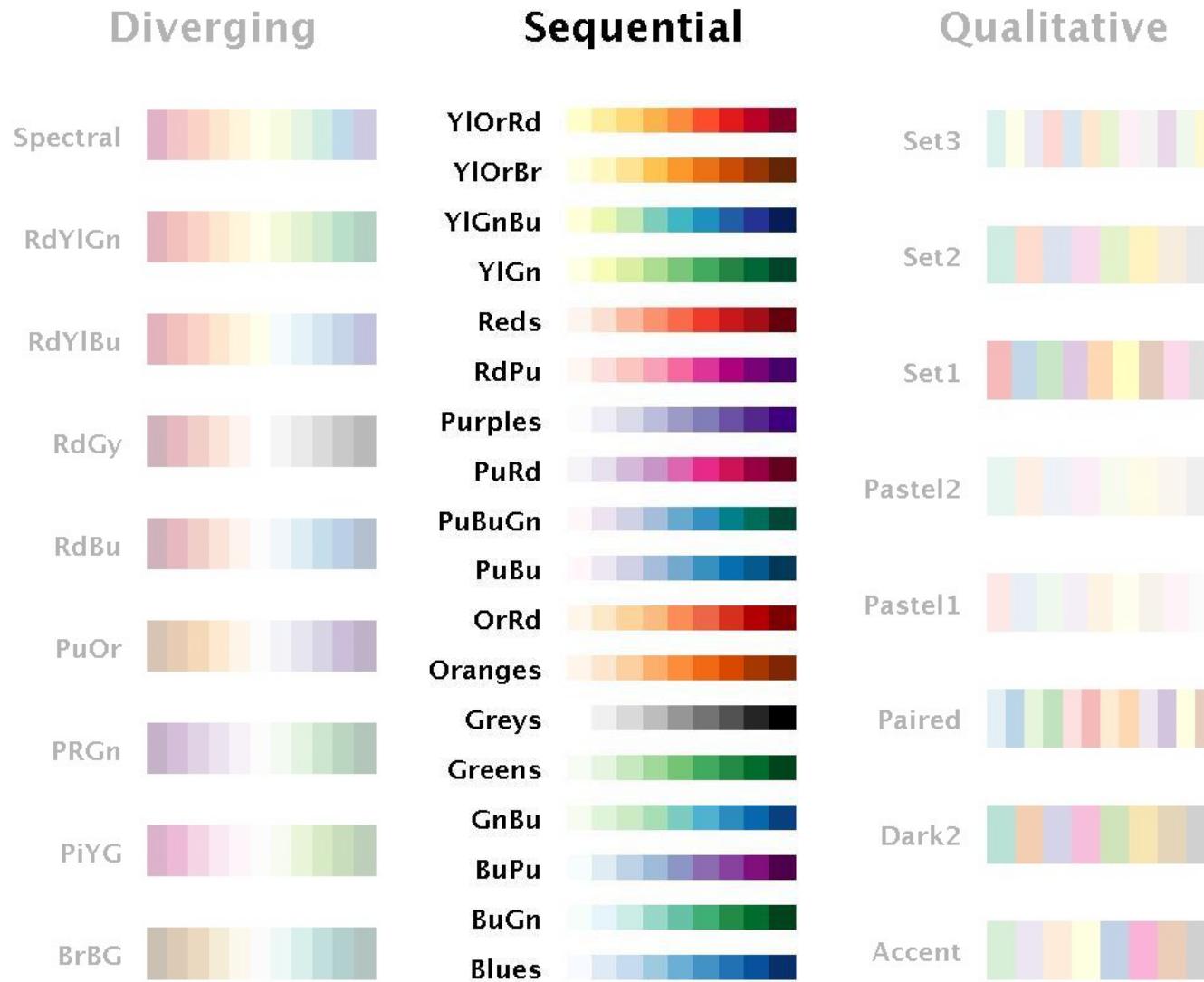
9-class YIOrBr

HEX

#ffffe5  
#fff7bc  
#fee391  
#fec44f  
#fe9929  
#ec7014  
#cc4c02  
#993404  
#662506

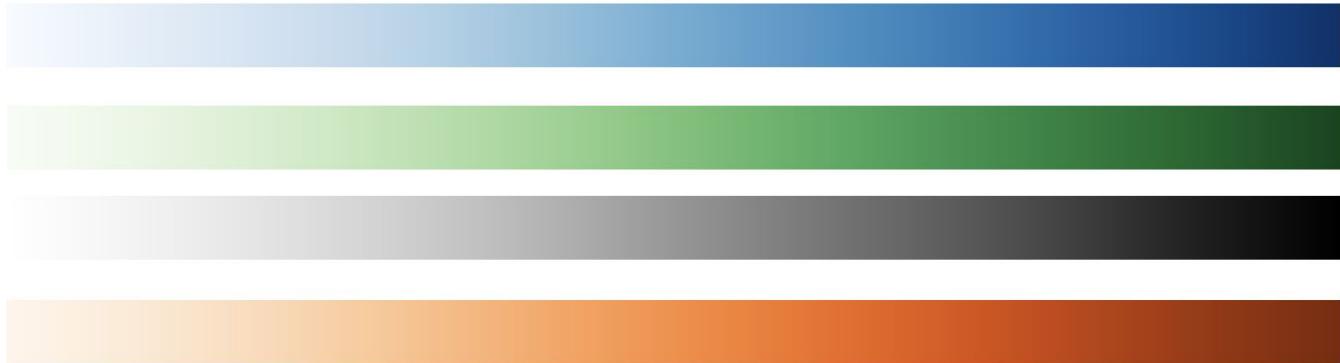
# **Sequential Scales**

# More examples of color scales (ColorBrewer)

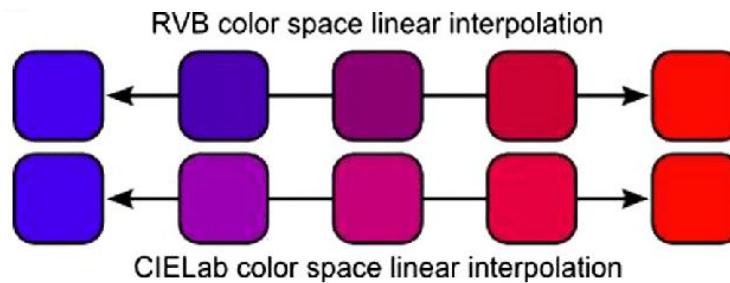


# Sequential color scales

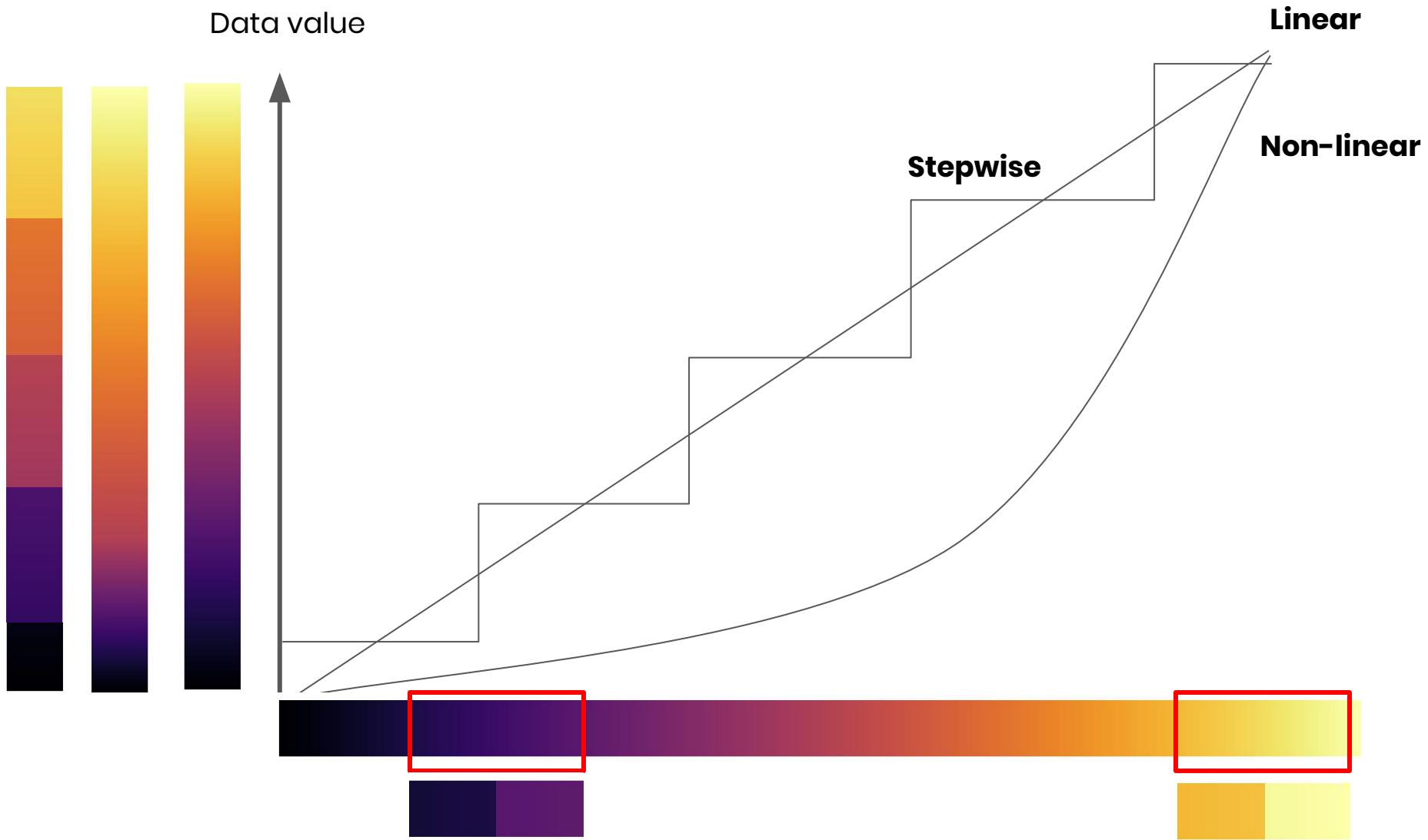
Single hue:

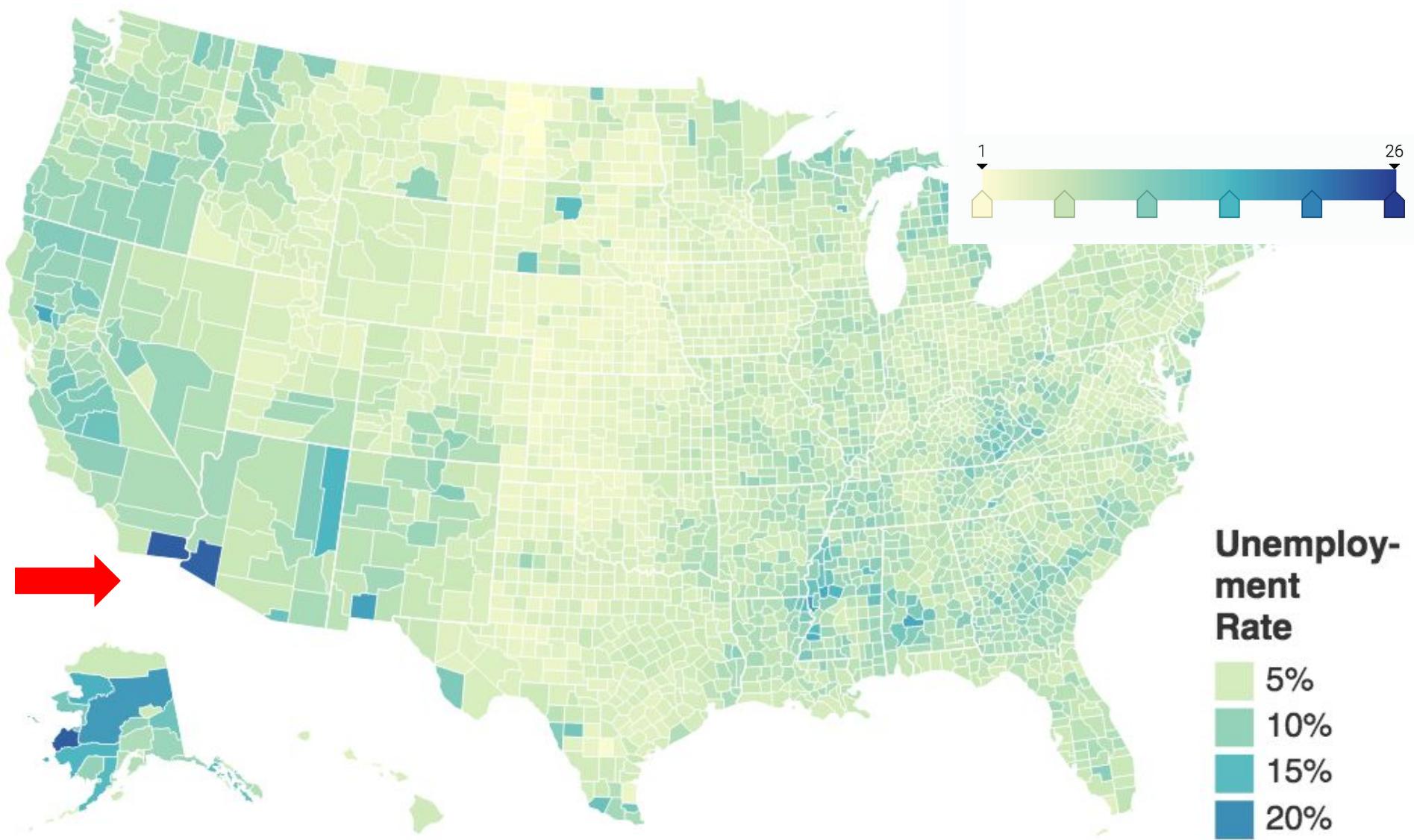


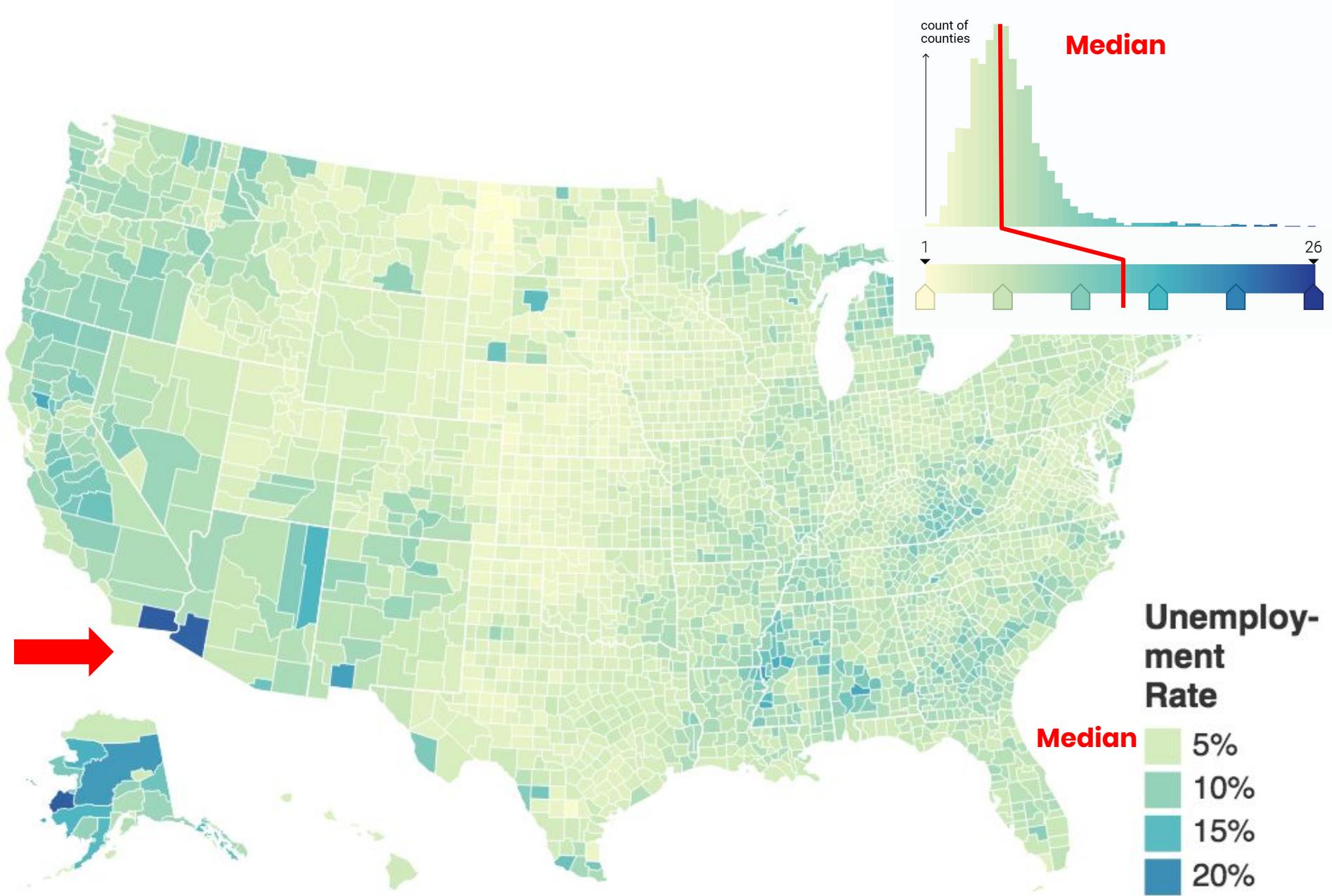
Multi hue:

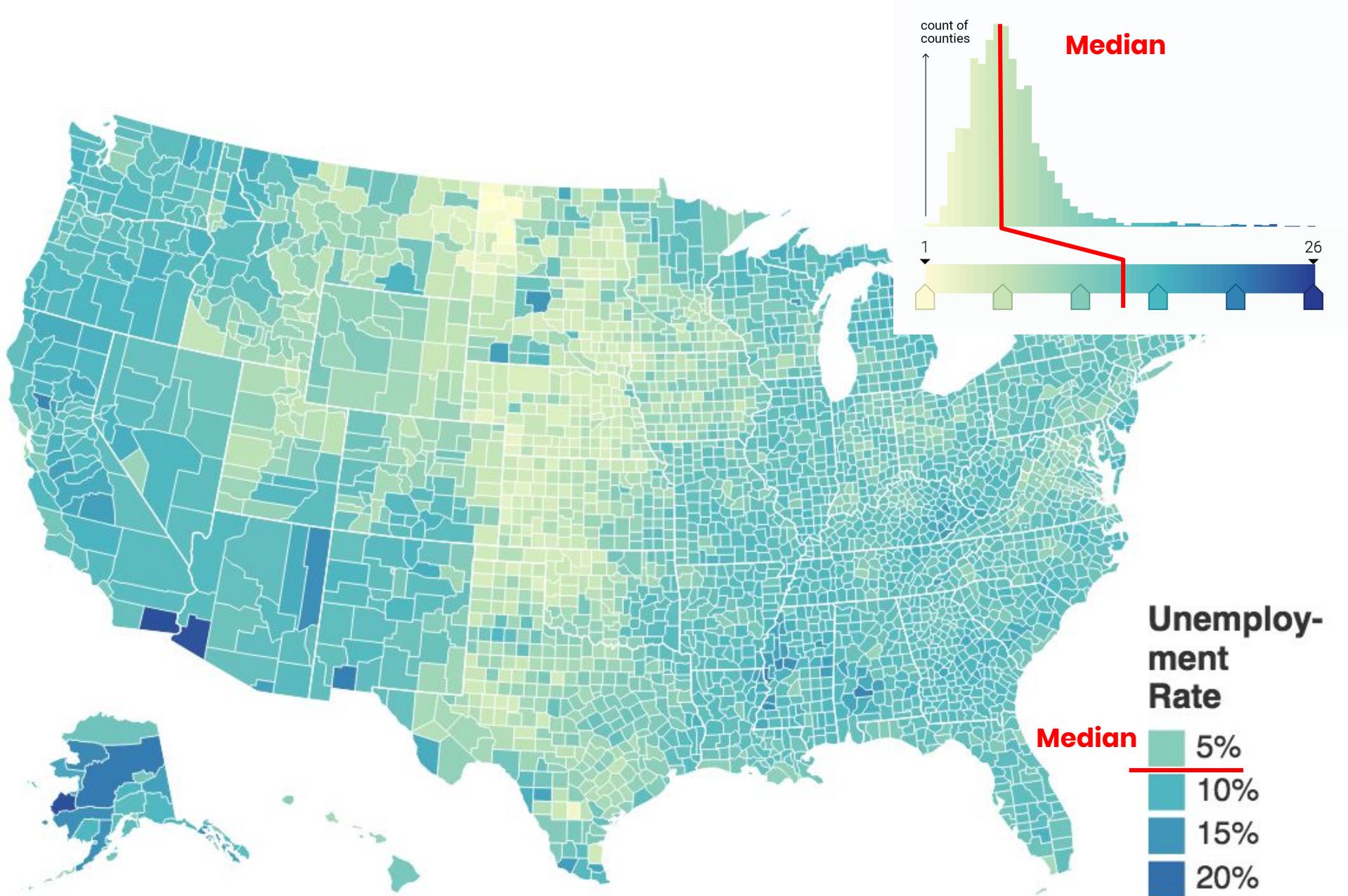


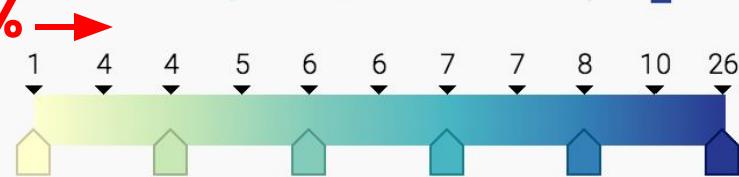
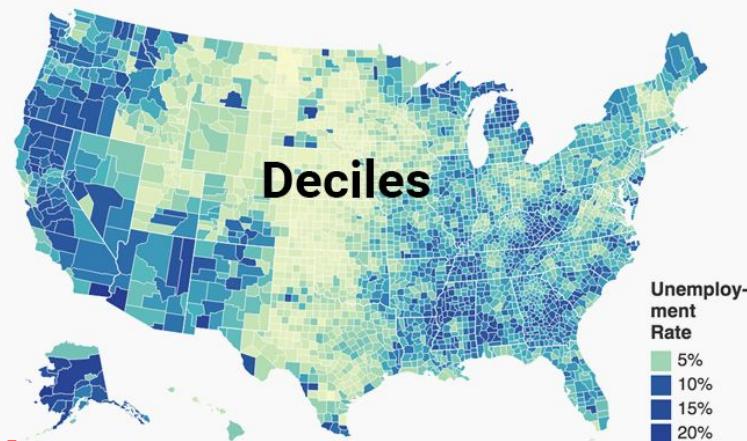
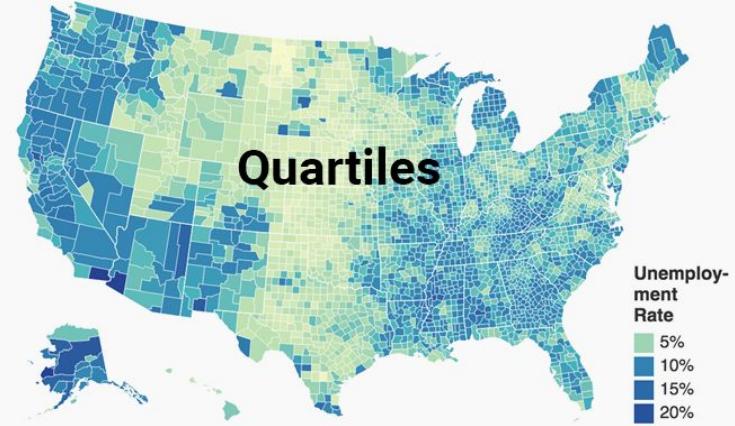
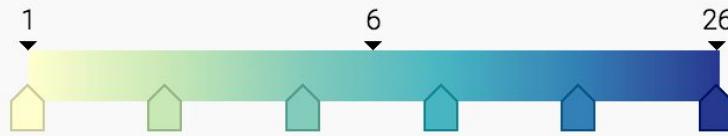
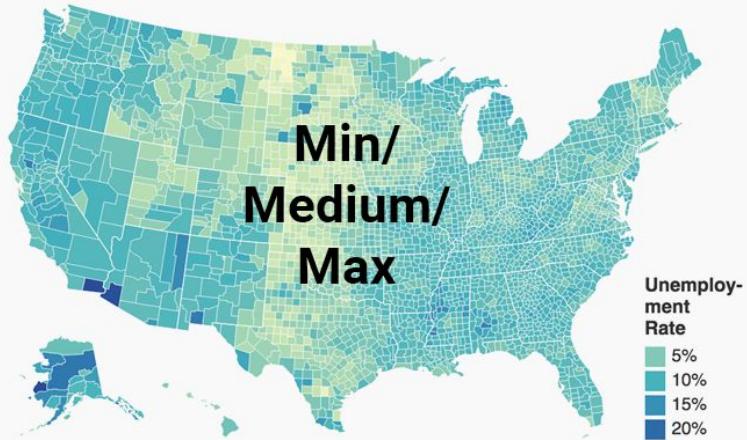
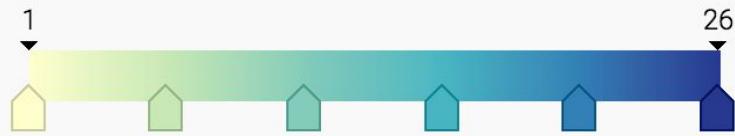
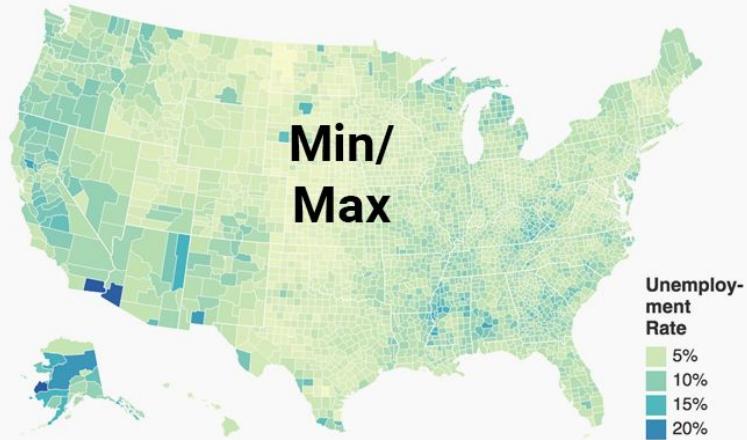
# Mapping color scales

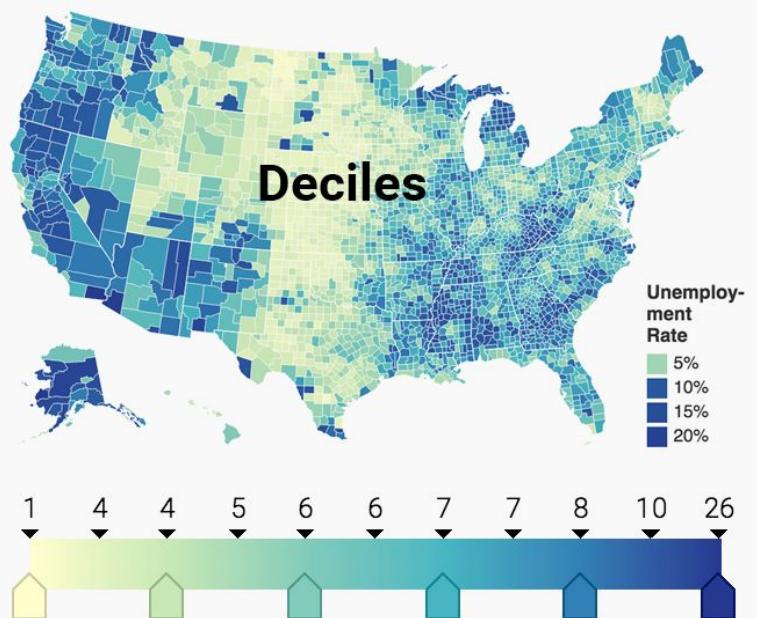


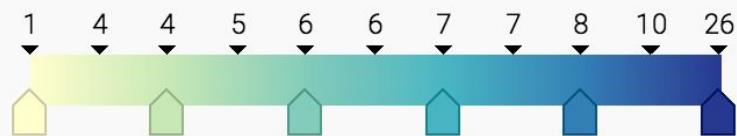
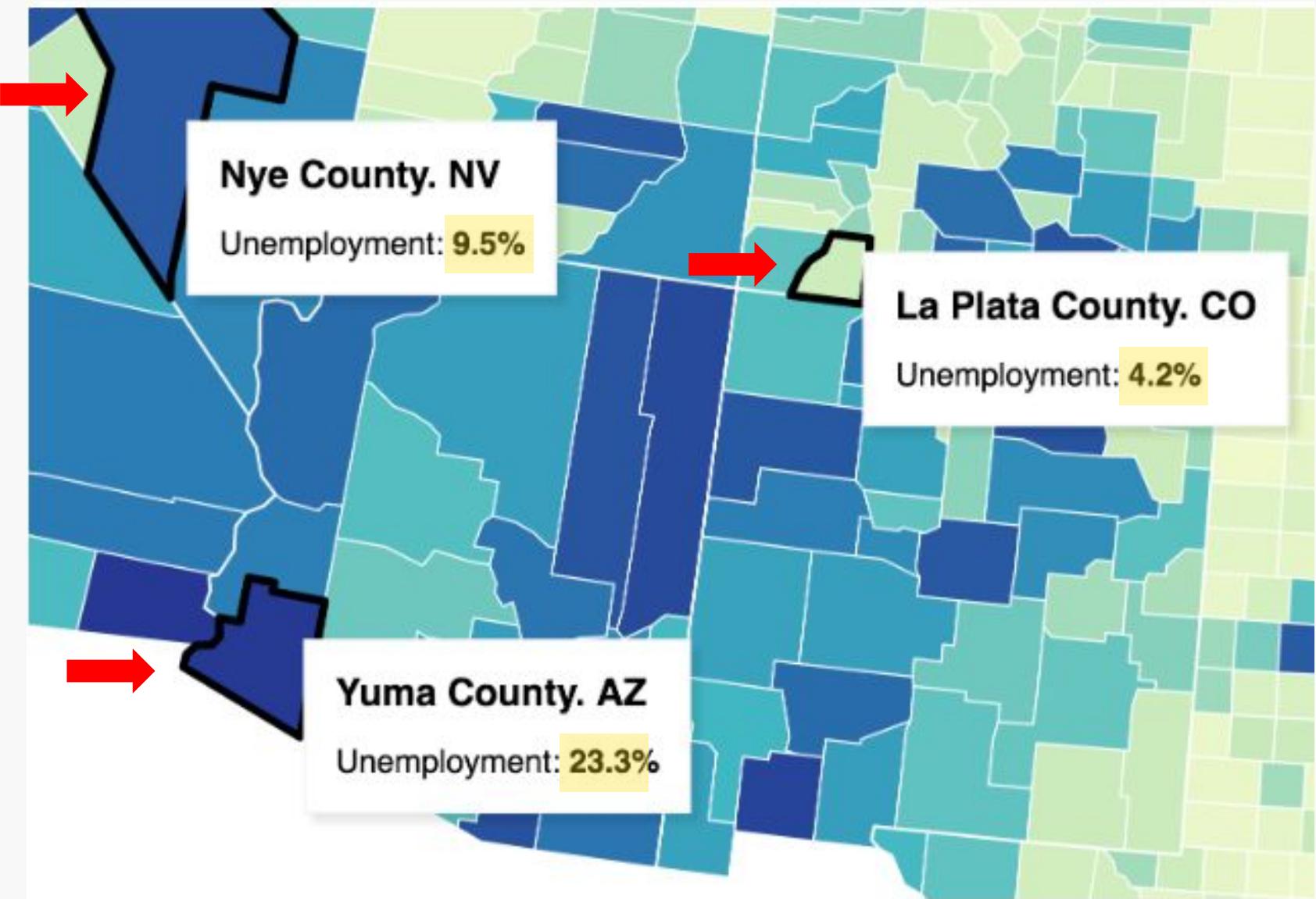


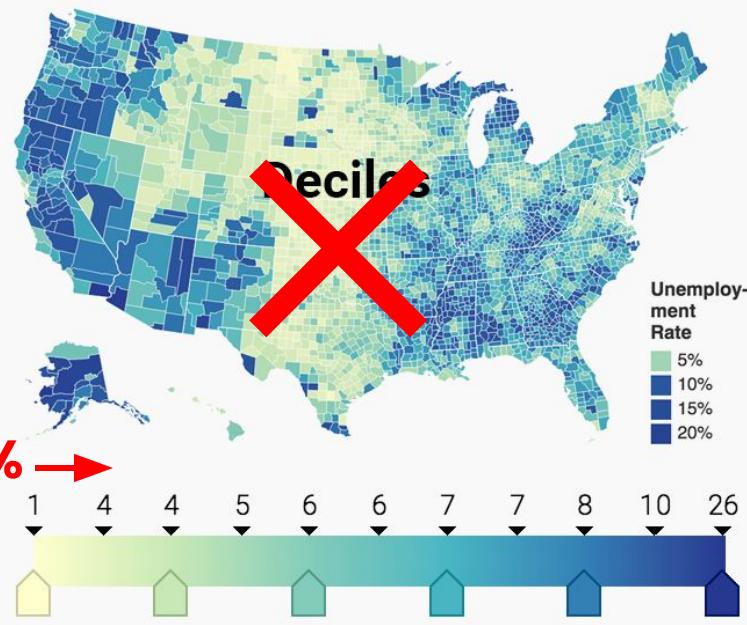
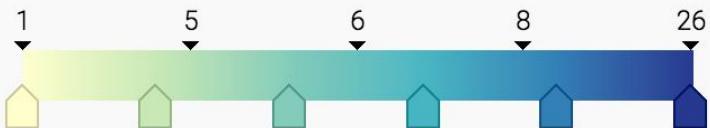
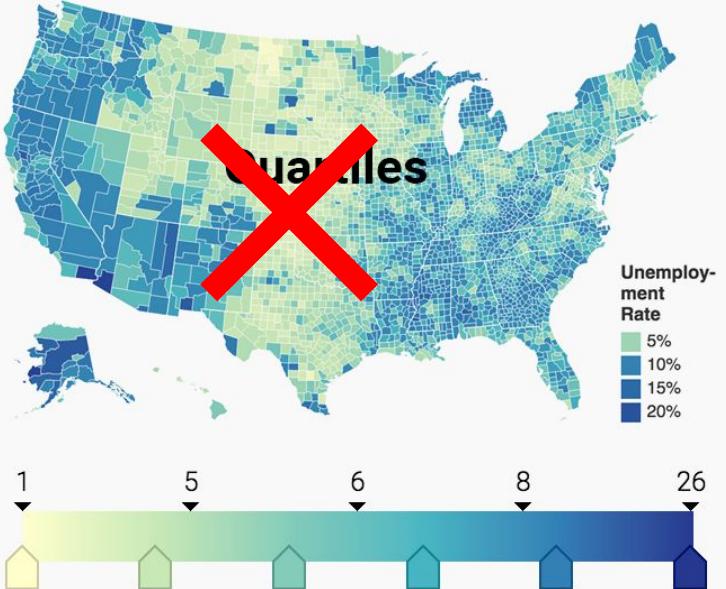
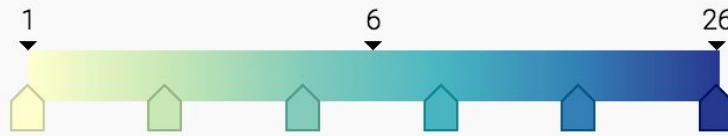
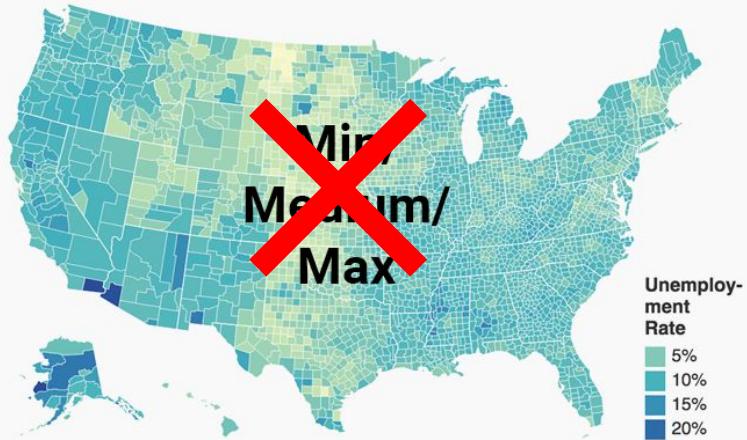
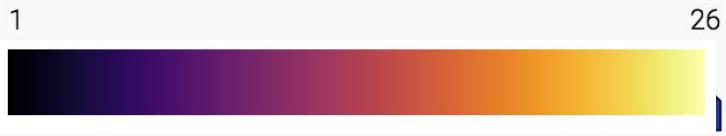
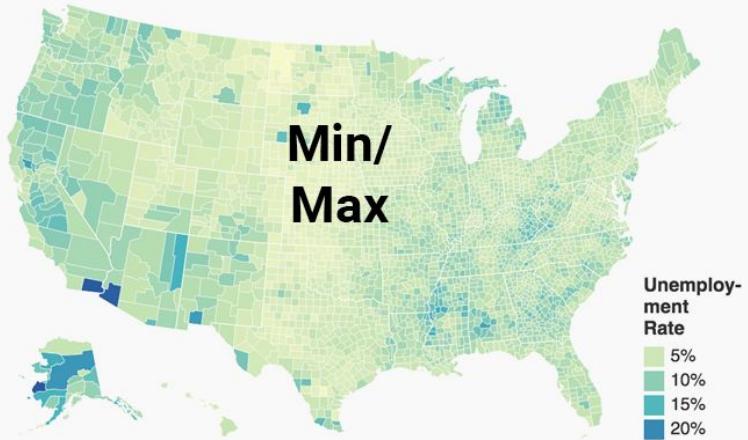






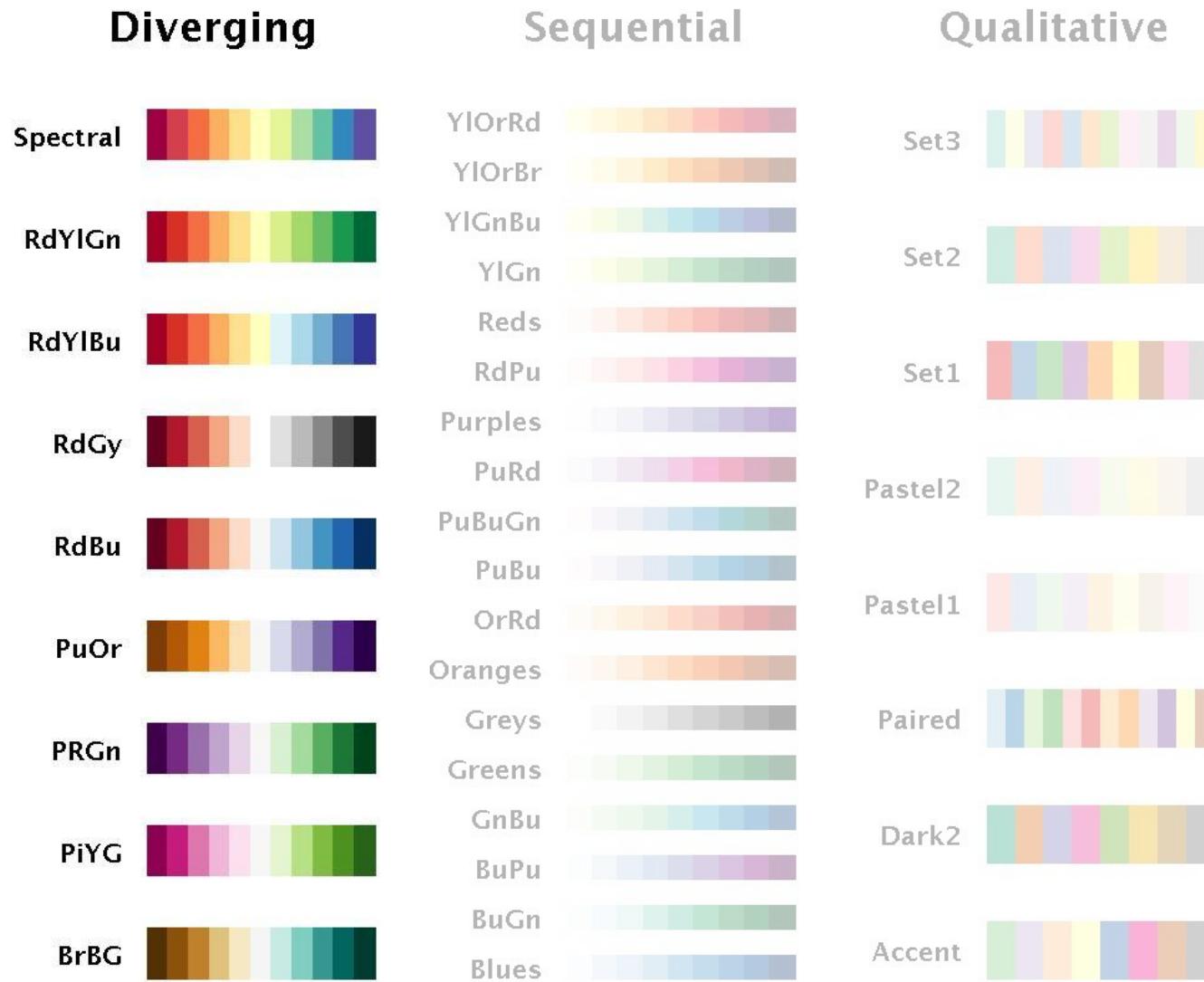




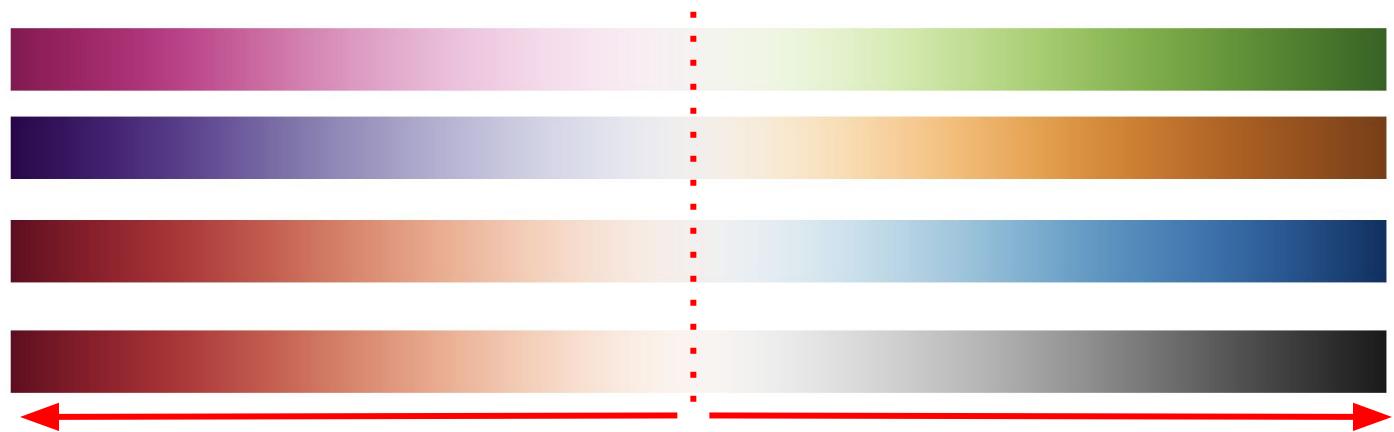


# Diverging Scales

# More examples of color scales (ColorBrewer)



# Diverging color scale



Multi hue:

# d3.interpolateViridis( $t$ ) <>



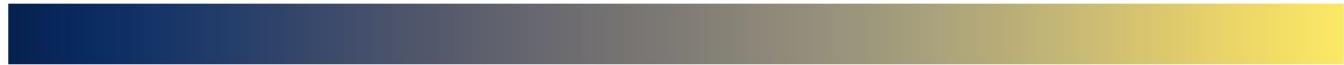
# d3.interpolateInferno( $t$ ) <>

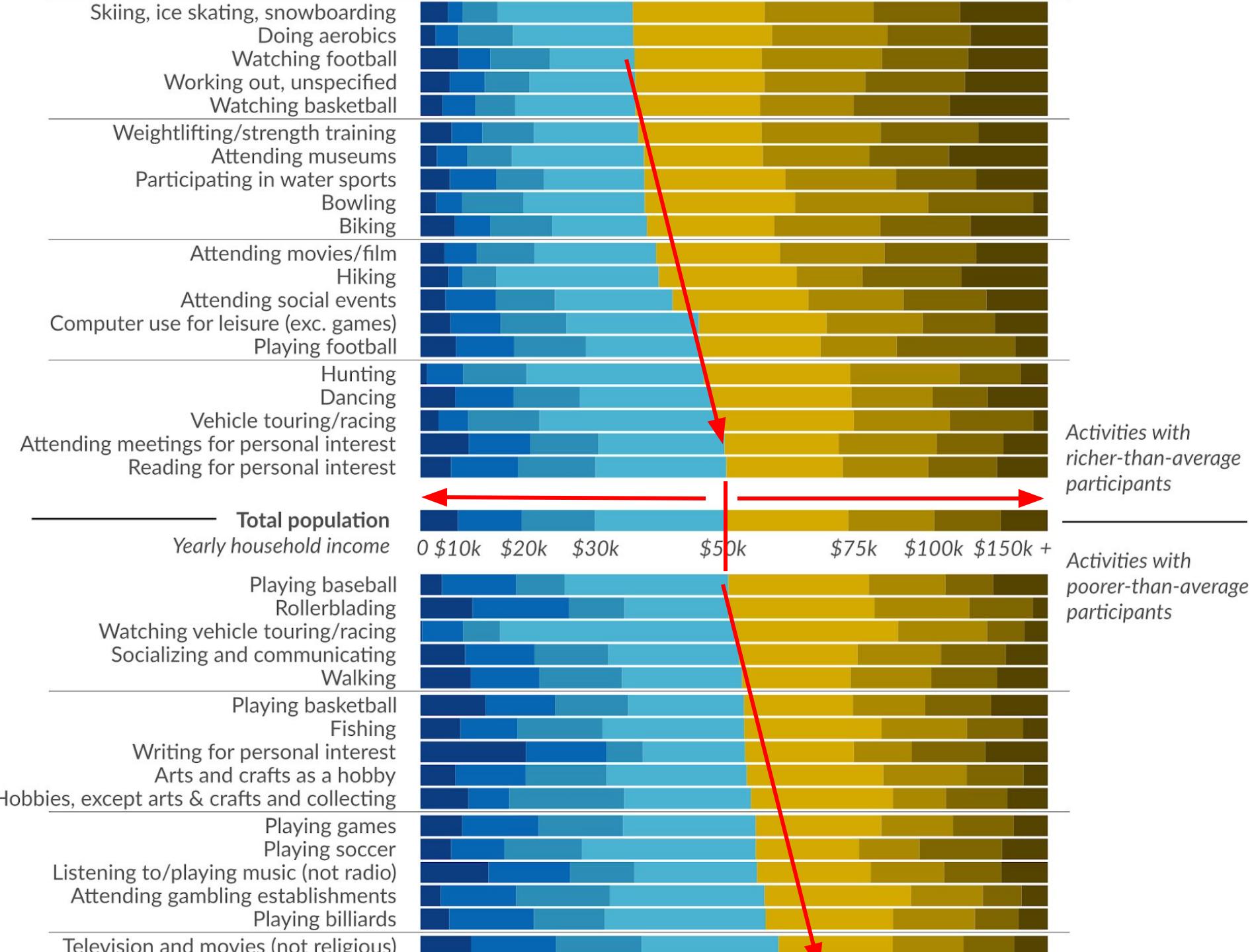


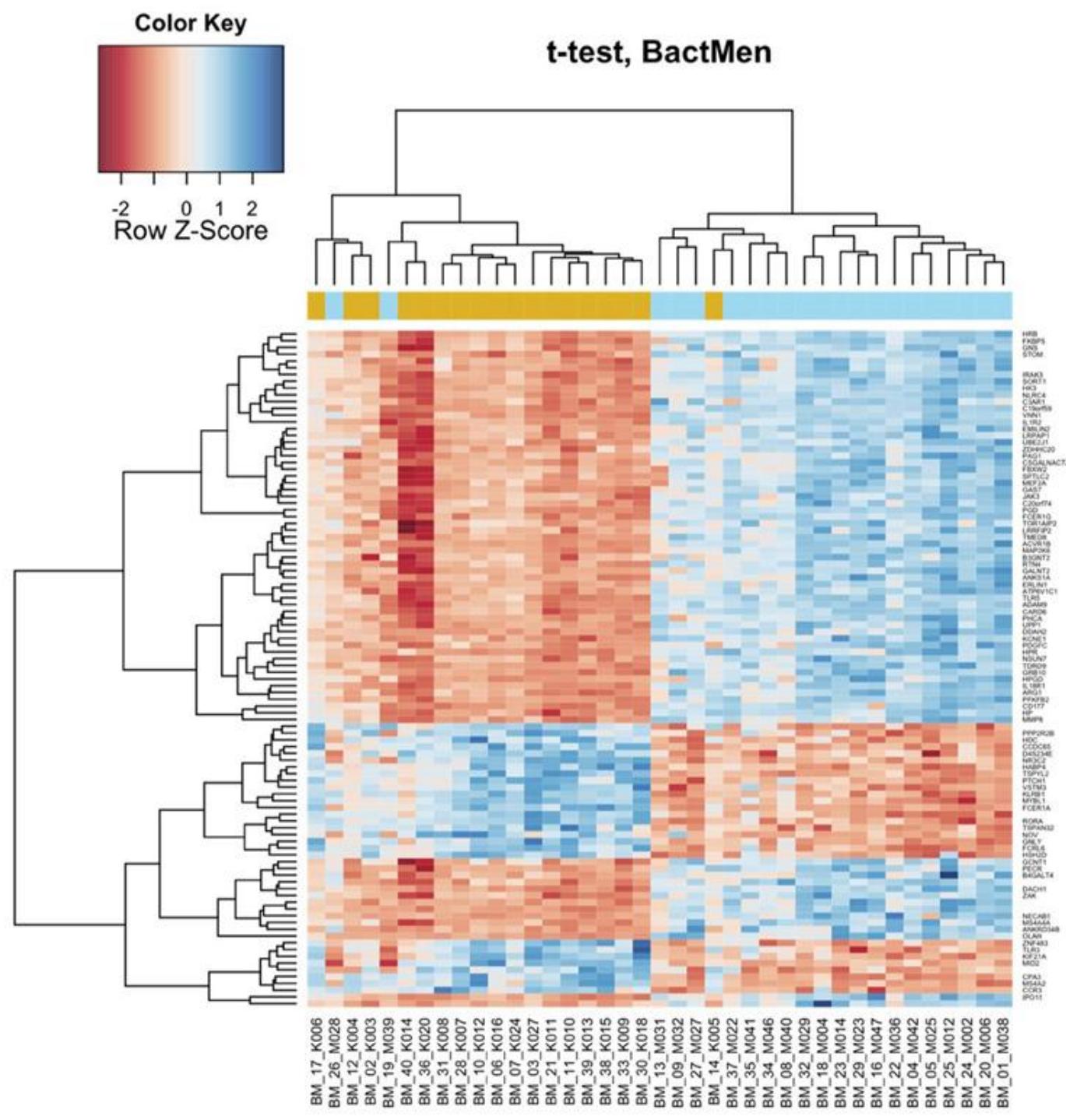
# d3.interpolateMagma( $t$ ) <>



# d3.interpolateCividis( $t$ ) <>







## SPENDING PER STUDENT, BY SCHOOL DISTRICT

Adjusted for regional differences, for primary and unified school districts

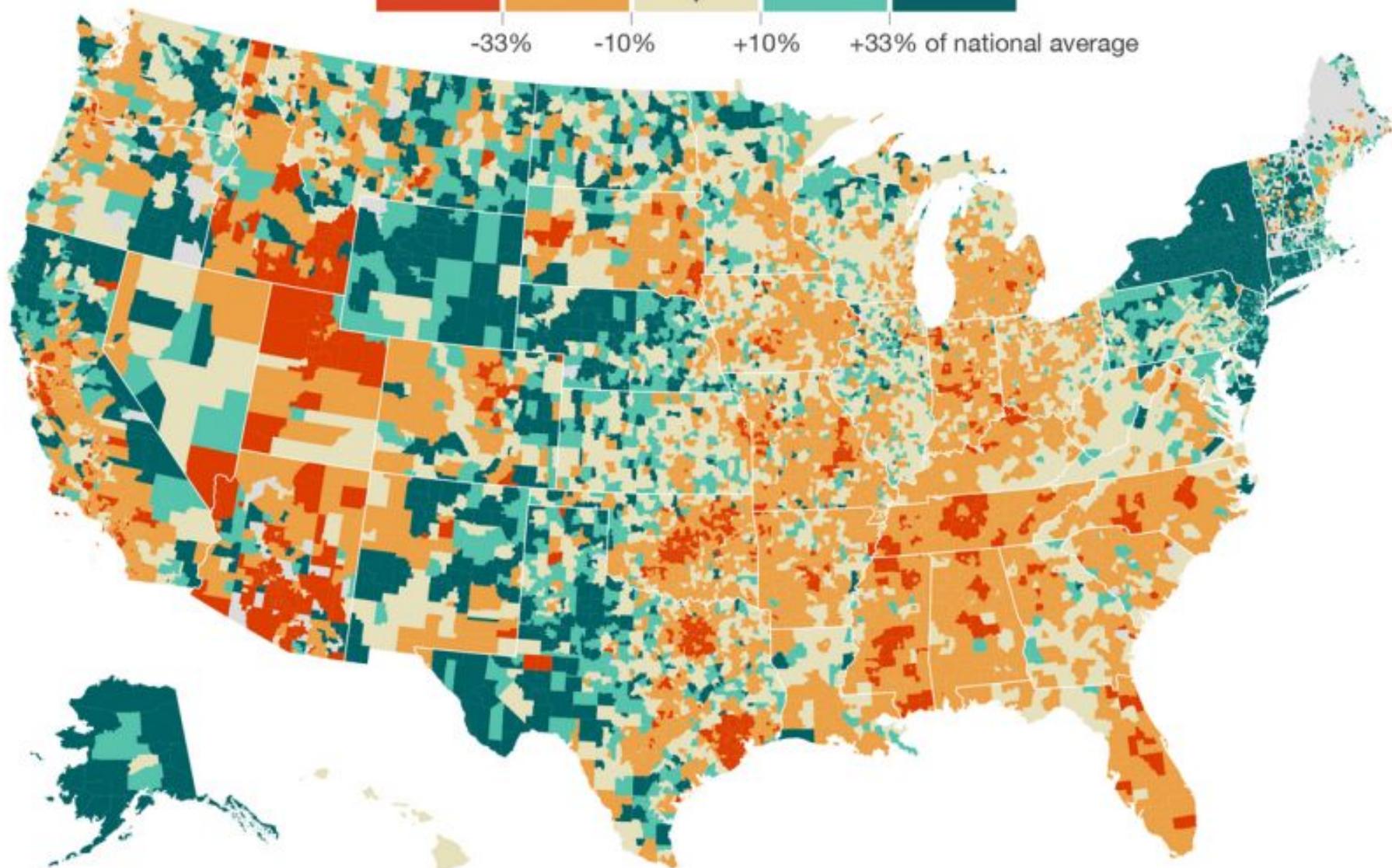
National average: \$11,841

-33%

-10%

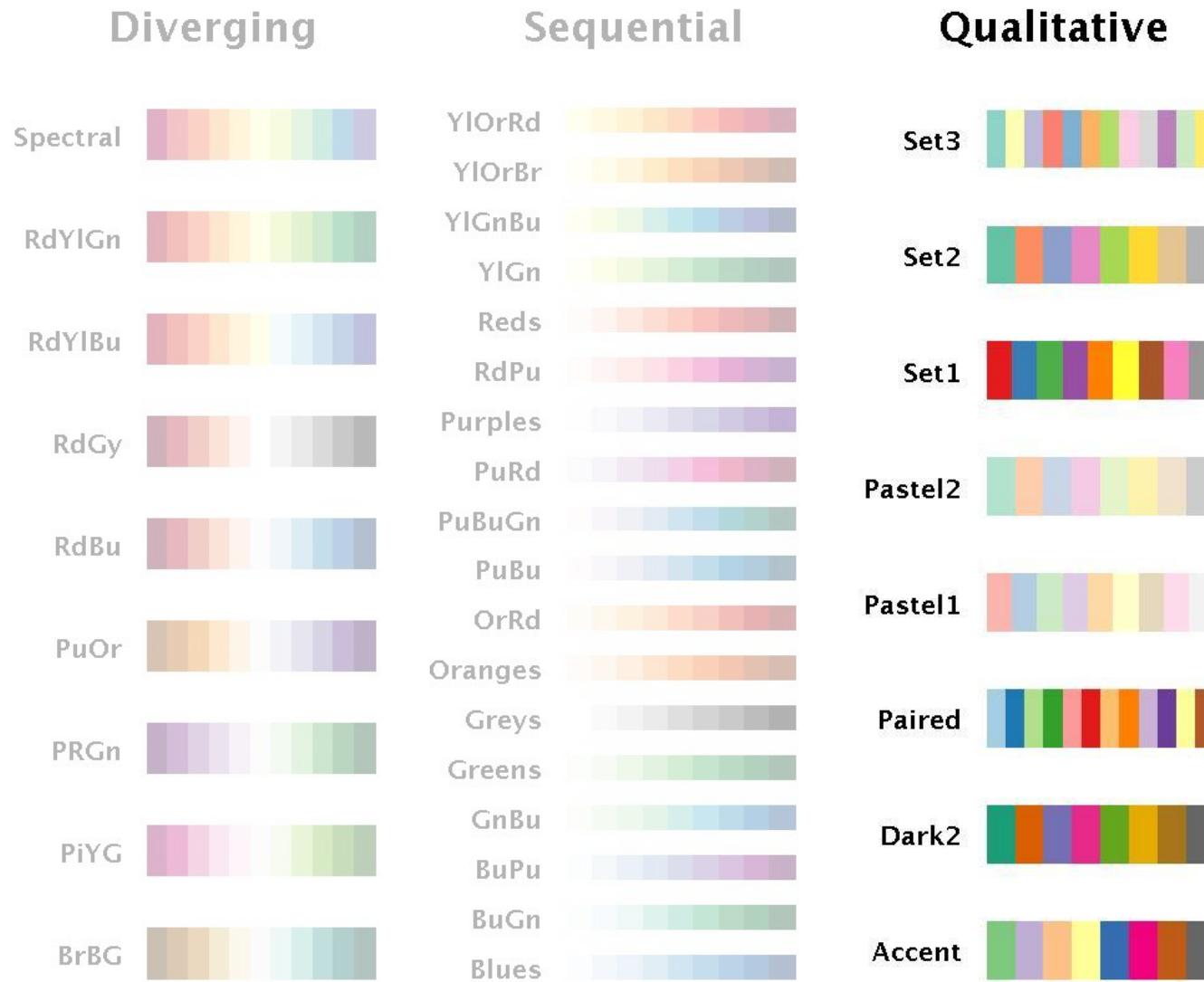
+10%

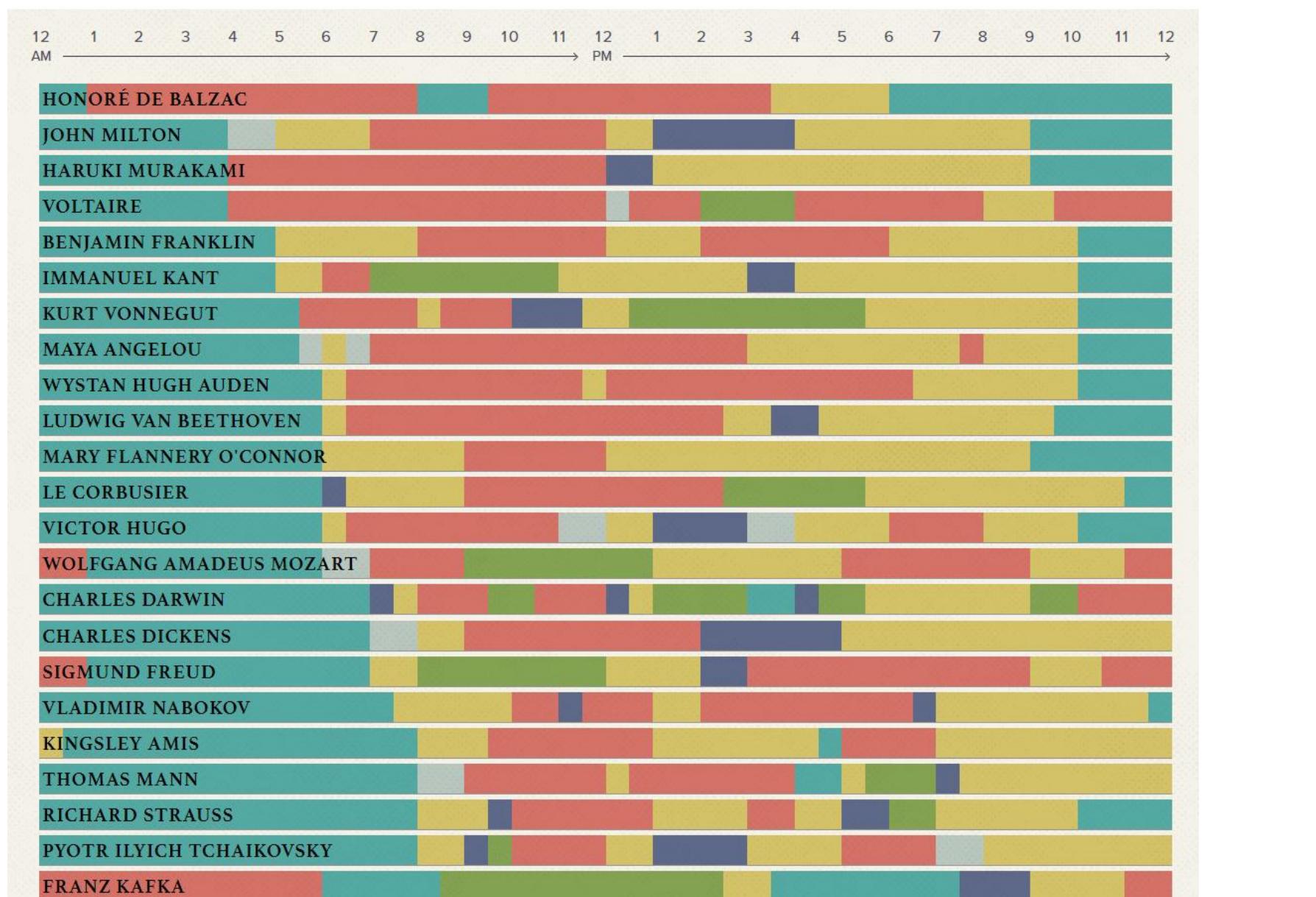
+33% of national average

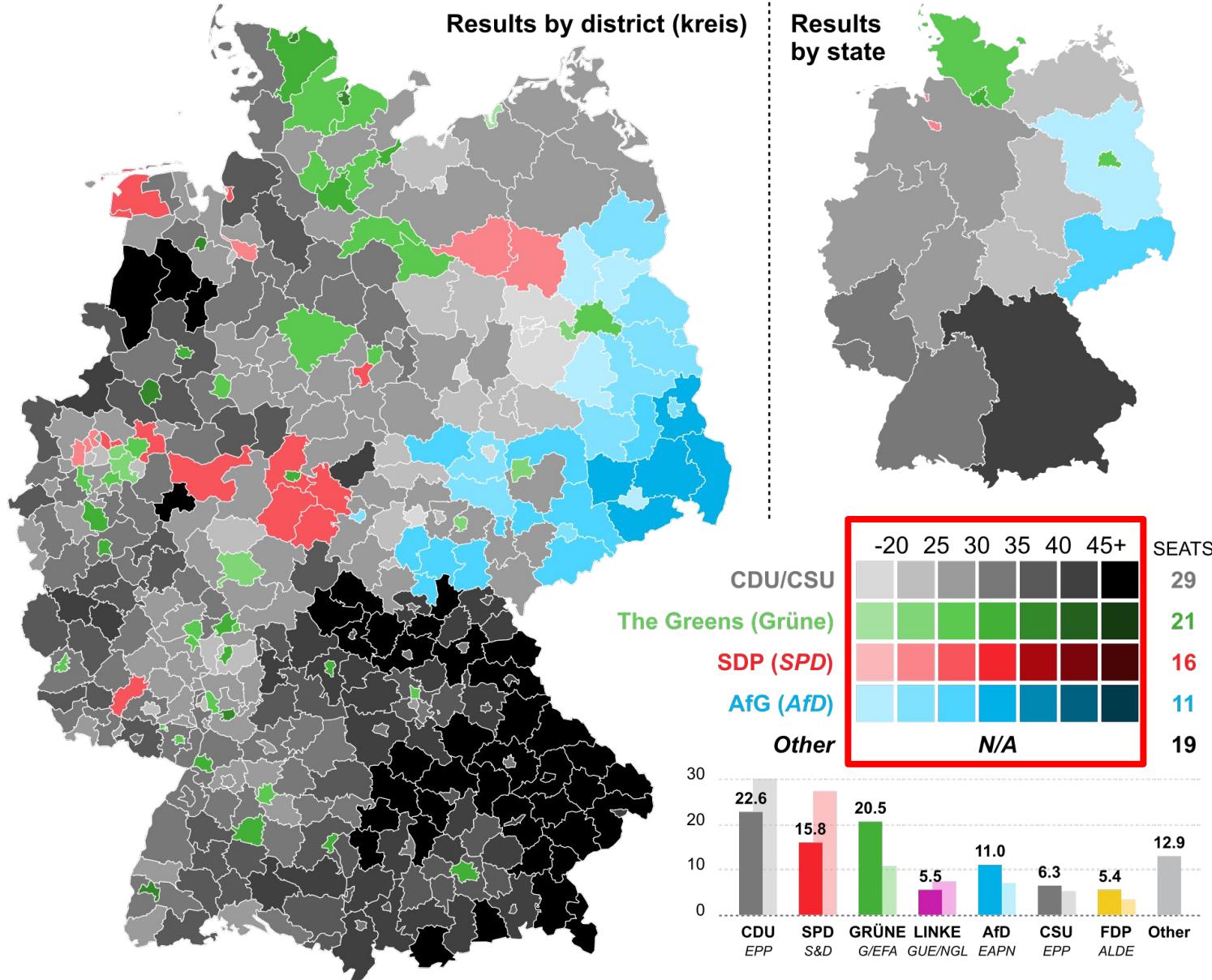


# Categorical Scales

# More examples of color scales (ColorBrewer)







# I Want Hue

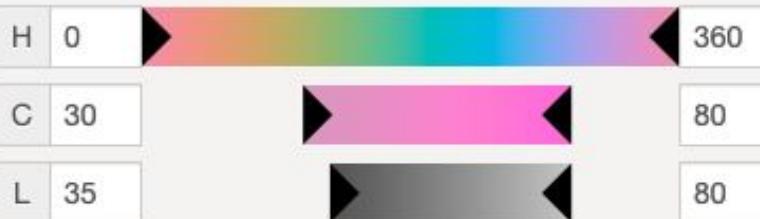


i want hue

Colors for data science  
optimally distinct colors

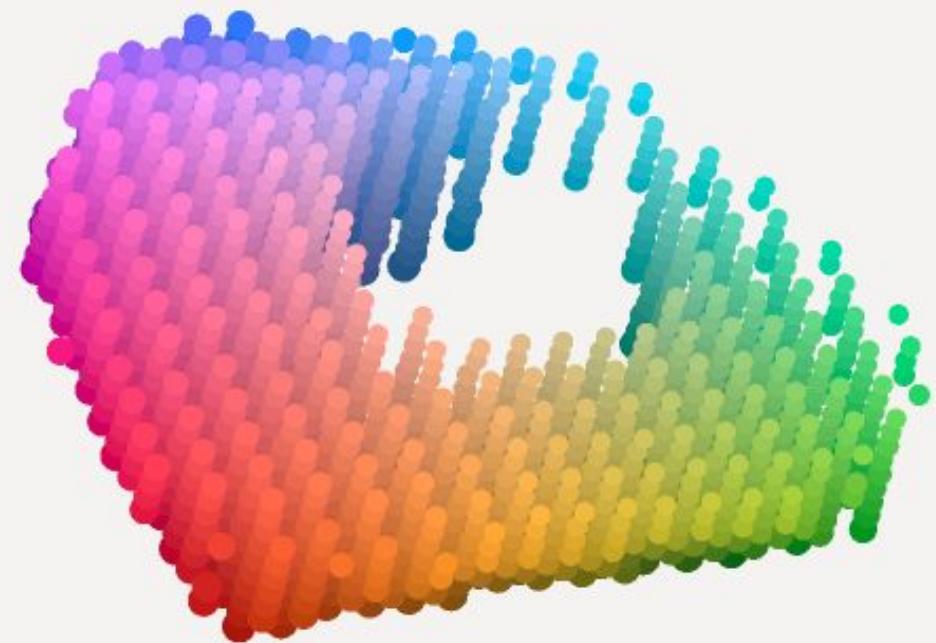
## Color space

Default preset



Improve for the colorblind (slow)

Dark background

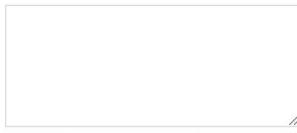


# VIZ PALETTE

By: Elijah Meeks  
& Susie Lu

## PICK

Use Chroma.js



Add

Replace

Use Colorgorical

**ColorBrewer** is developed by Cynthia Brewer

Use  
ColorBrewer

Go to this block to find colors, then paste them above.

## EDIT

7 Colors

Add

hex  rgb

hsl

- ≡ 1 ● #ffd700 ↗ ×
- ≡ 2 ● #ffb14e ↗ ×
- ≡ 3 ● #fa8775 ↗ ×
- ≡ 4 ● #ea5f94 ↗ ×
- ≡ 5 ● #cd34b5 ↗ ×
- ≡ 6 ● #9d02d7 ↗ ×
- ≡ 7 ● #0000ff ↗ ×

## GET

- String quotes  
 Object with metadata

```
[ "#ffd700",
  "#ffb14e",
  "#fa8775",
  "#ea5f94",
  "#cd34b5",
  "#9d02d7",
  "#0000ff" ]
```

hex  rgb

# COLORS IN ACTION

Charts made with [Semiotic](#)

## Color Population:

No Color Deficiency - 96%

Deuteranomaly - 2.7%

Protanomaly - 0.66%

Protanopia - 0.59%

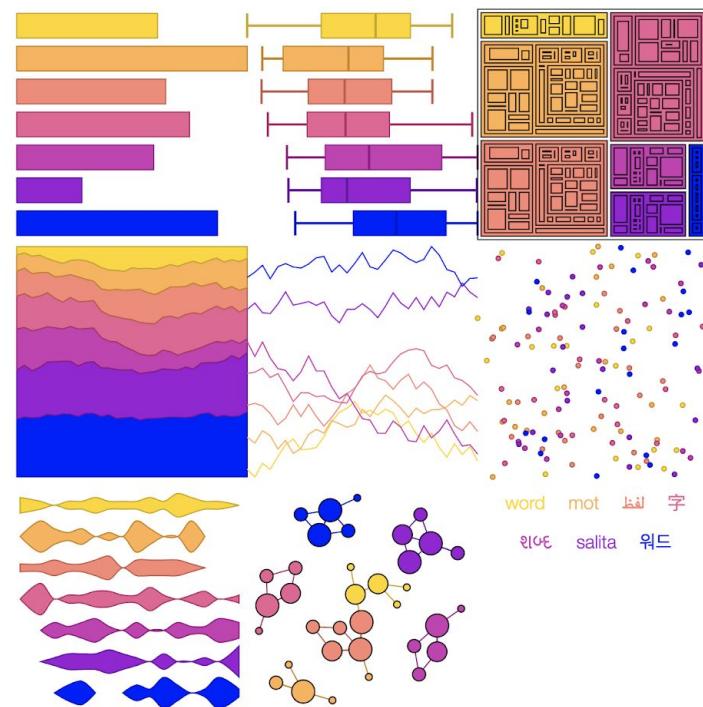
Deuteranopia - 0.56%

Greyscale

Sample font

Randomize Data

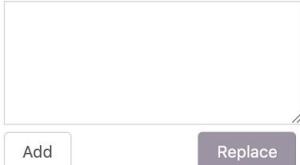
Stroke: Dark None



# VIZ PALETTE

By: Elijah Meeks  
& Susie Lu

## PICK



Add

Replace

Use Chroma.js

Use Colorgorical

Use  
ColorBrewer

ColorBrewer is developed by  
Cynthia Brewer

Go to [this block](#) to find colors, then  
paste them above.

## EDIT

7 Colors

Add

hex  rgb

hsl

- ≡ 1 ● #ffd700 ↗ ×
- ≡ 2 ● #ffb14e ↗ ×
- ≡ 3 ● #fa8775 ↗ ×
- ≡ 4 ● #ea5f94 ↗ ×
- ≡ 5 ● #cd34b5 ↗ ×
- ≡ 6 ● #9d02d7 ↗ ×
- ≡ 7 ● #0000ff ↗ ×

## GET

hex  rgb

hsl

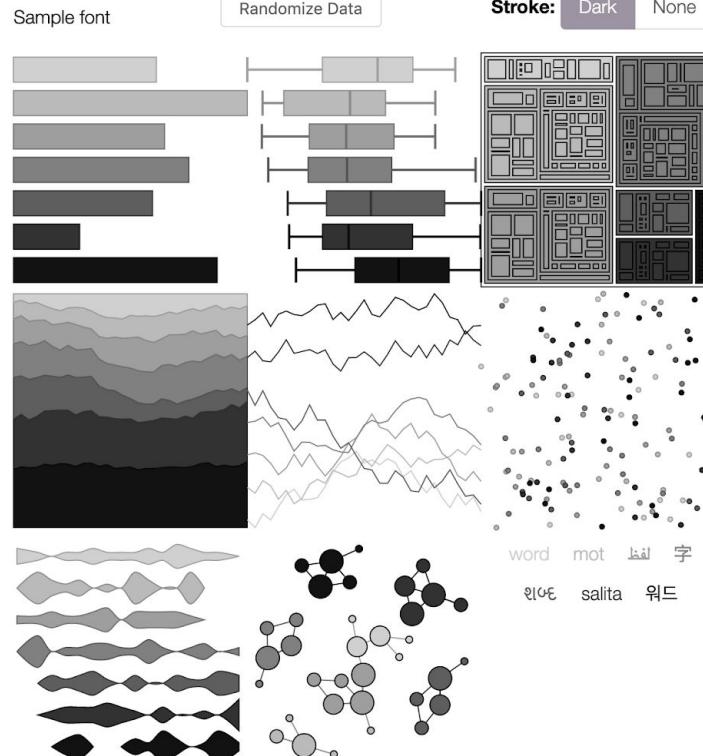
String quotes  
 Object with metadata

```
[ "#ffd700",
  "#ffb14e",
  "#fa8775",
  "#ea5f94",
  "#cd34b5",
  "#9d02d7",
  "#0000ff"]
```

# COLORS IN ACTION

Font color: █ #uuuuuu ↗

Charts made with [Semiotic](#)



Font color: #UUUUUU ↗

Charts made with [Semiotic](#)

# COLORS IN ACTION

## VIZ PALETTE

By: Elijah Meeks  
& Susie Lu

### PICK

Use Chroma.js

Use Colorgorical

ColorBrewer is developed by Cynthia Brewer

Use ColorBrewer

Go to [this block](#) to find colors, then paste them above.

### EDIT

≡ 1 ffd700 ↗

✗

≡ 2 ffb14e ↗

✗

≡ 3 fa8775 ↗

✗

≡ 4 ea5f94 ↗

✗

≡ 5 cd34b5 ↗

✗

≡ 6 9d02d7 ↗

✗

≡ 7 #0000ff ↗

✗

### GET

String quotes

Object with metadata

```
[ "#ffd700",
  "#ffb14e",
  "#fa8775",
  "#ea5f94",
  "#cd34b5",
  "#9d02d7",
  "#0000ff"]
```

hex

rgb

hsl

### Color Population:

No Color Deficiency - 96%

Deuteranomaly - 2.7%

Protanomaly - 0.66%

Protanopia - 0.59%

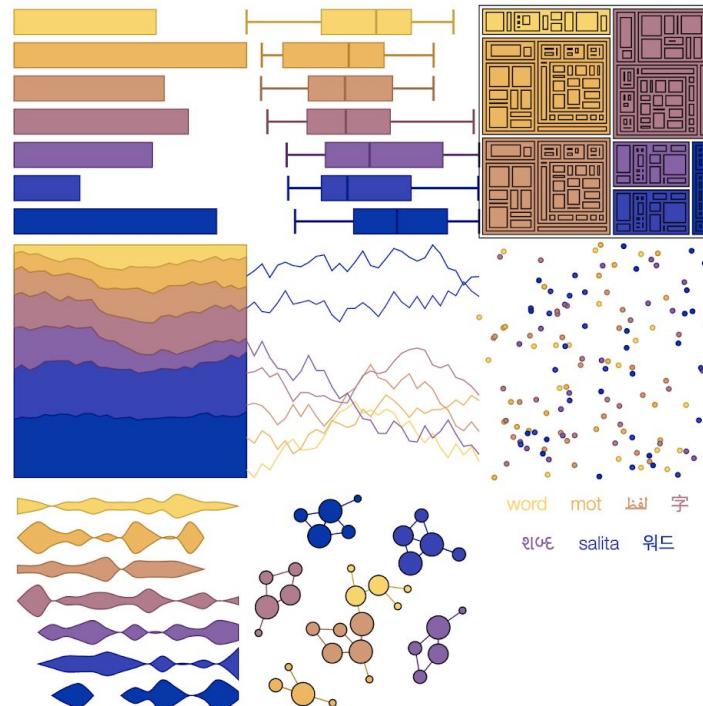
Deuteranopia - 0.56%

Greyscale

Sample font

Randomize Data

Stroke:  Dark  None



# Basic color terms recur across languages

## Fruits

- Apple
- Banana
- Blueberry
- Cherry
- Grape

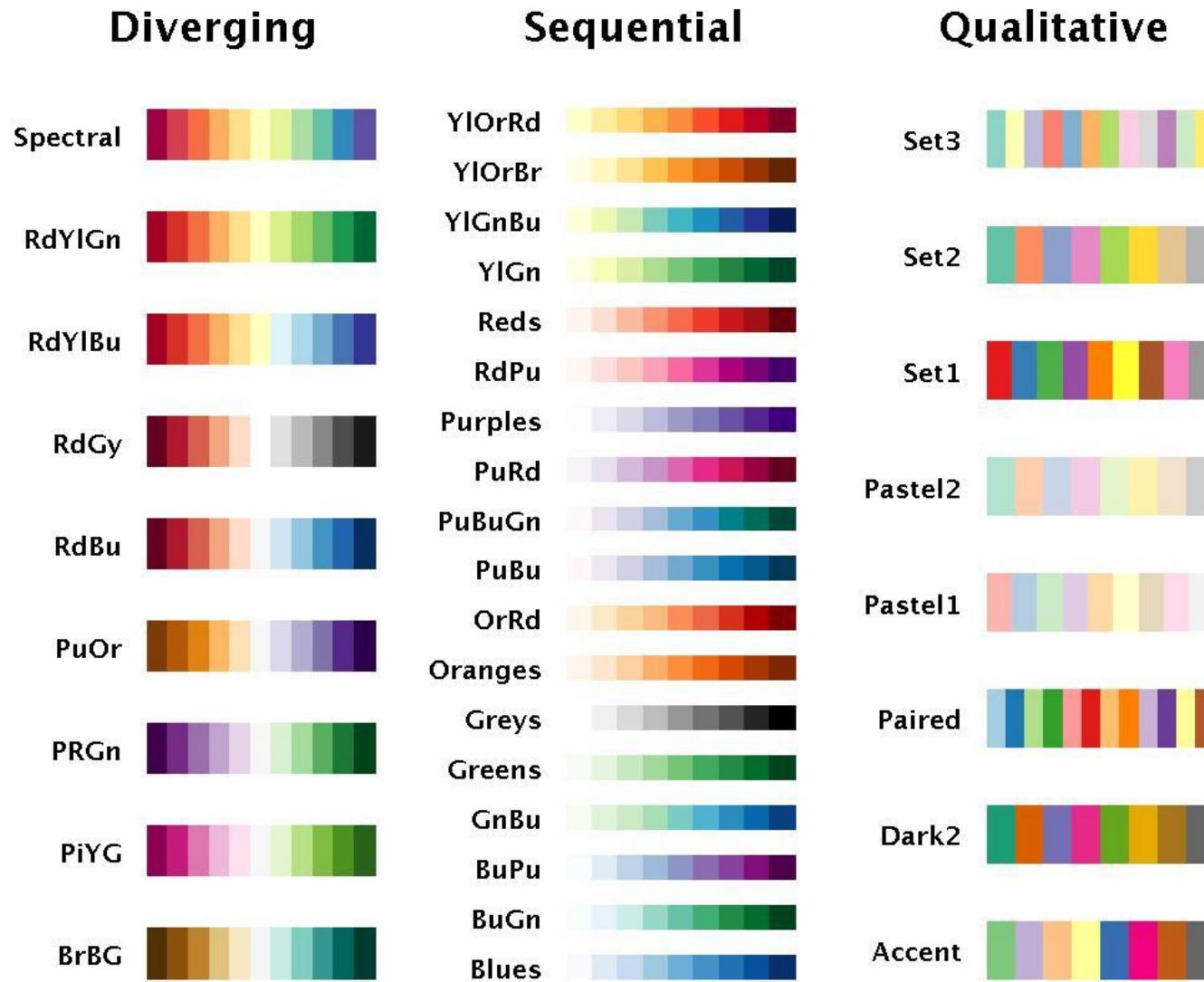
## Brands

- Apple
- AT&T
- Home Depot
- Kodak
- Starbucks

Lin et al. (2013) Selecting  
Semantically-Resonant Colors  
for Data Visualization

# **Rainbow Color Maps**

# More examples of color scales (ColorBrewer)

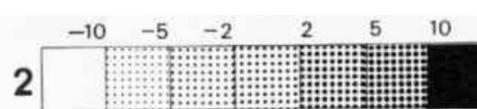


## Rainbow Scale Considerations

Map 1



1



2

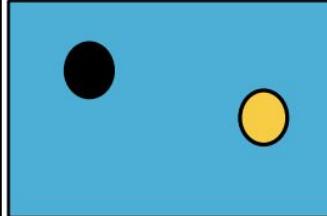
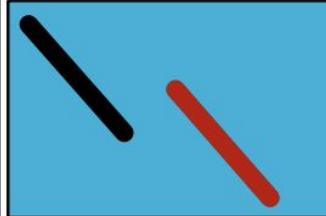
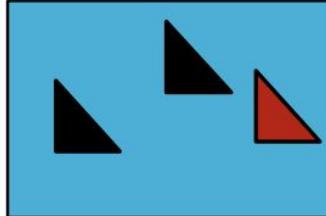
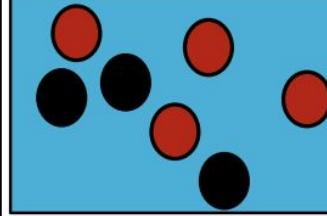
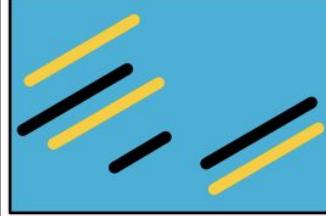
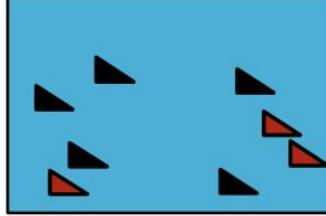
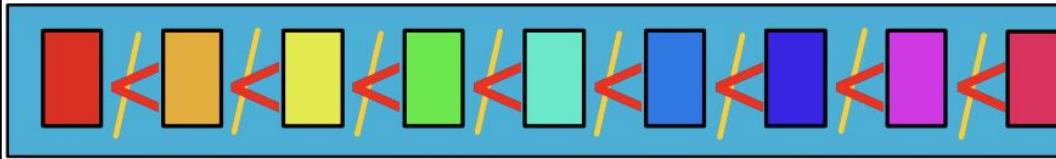


4



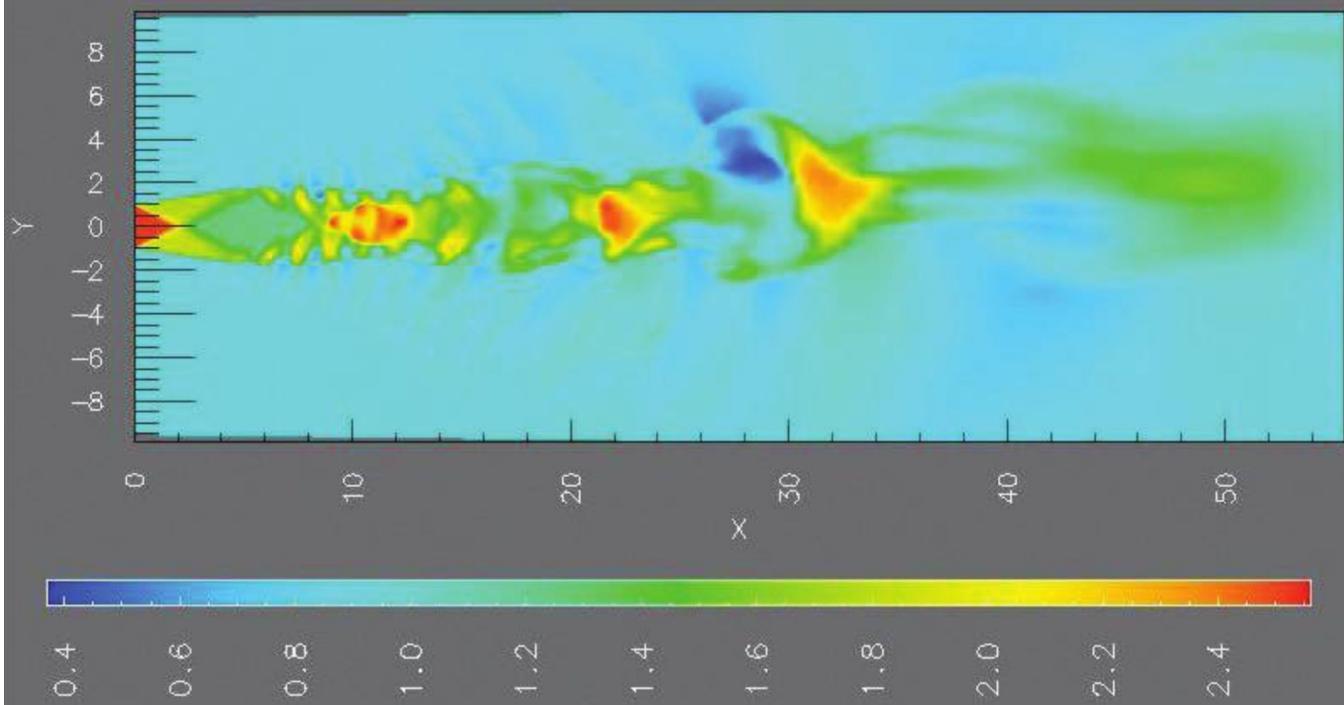
10

## Visual Variable: Colour

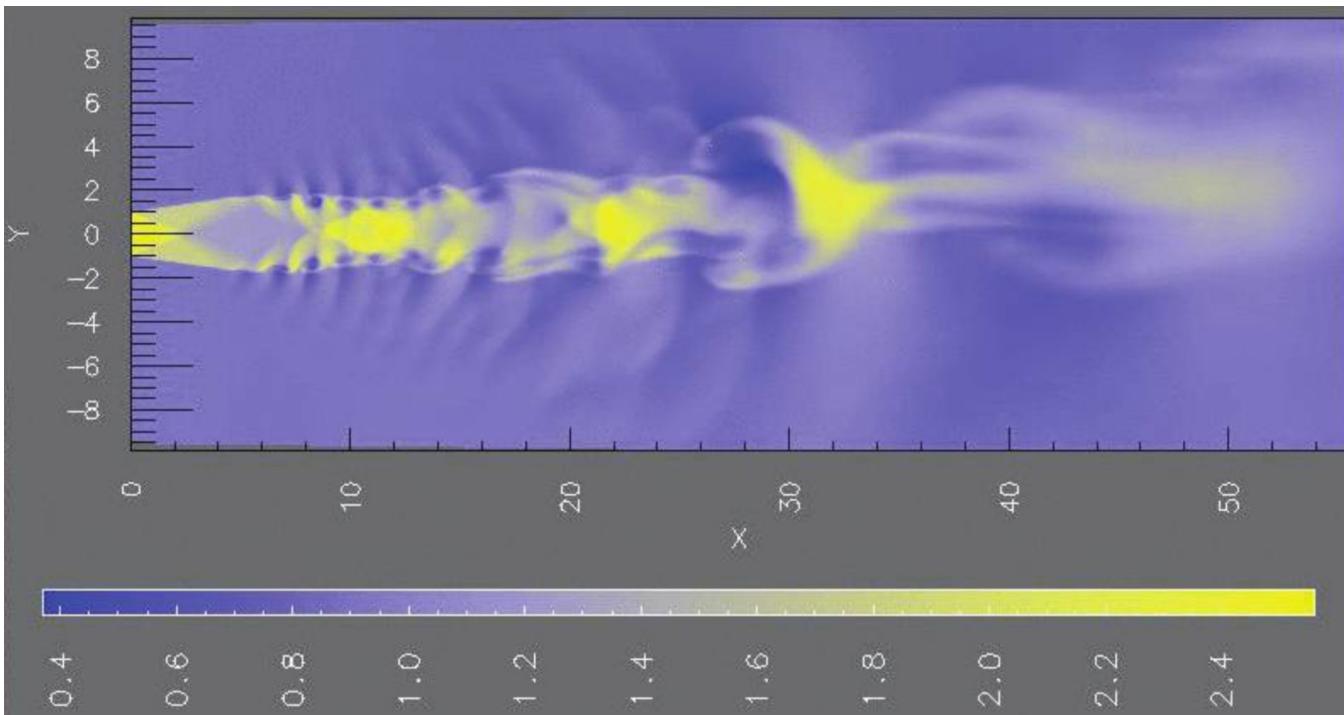
	selective			
	associative			
	quantitative			
	order			
	length		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• theoretically infinite but practically limited</li> <li>• association and selection ~ &lt; 7 and distinction ~ 10</li> </ul>	

# Color Maps

Rainbow:

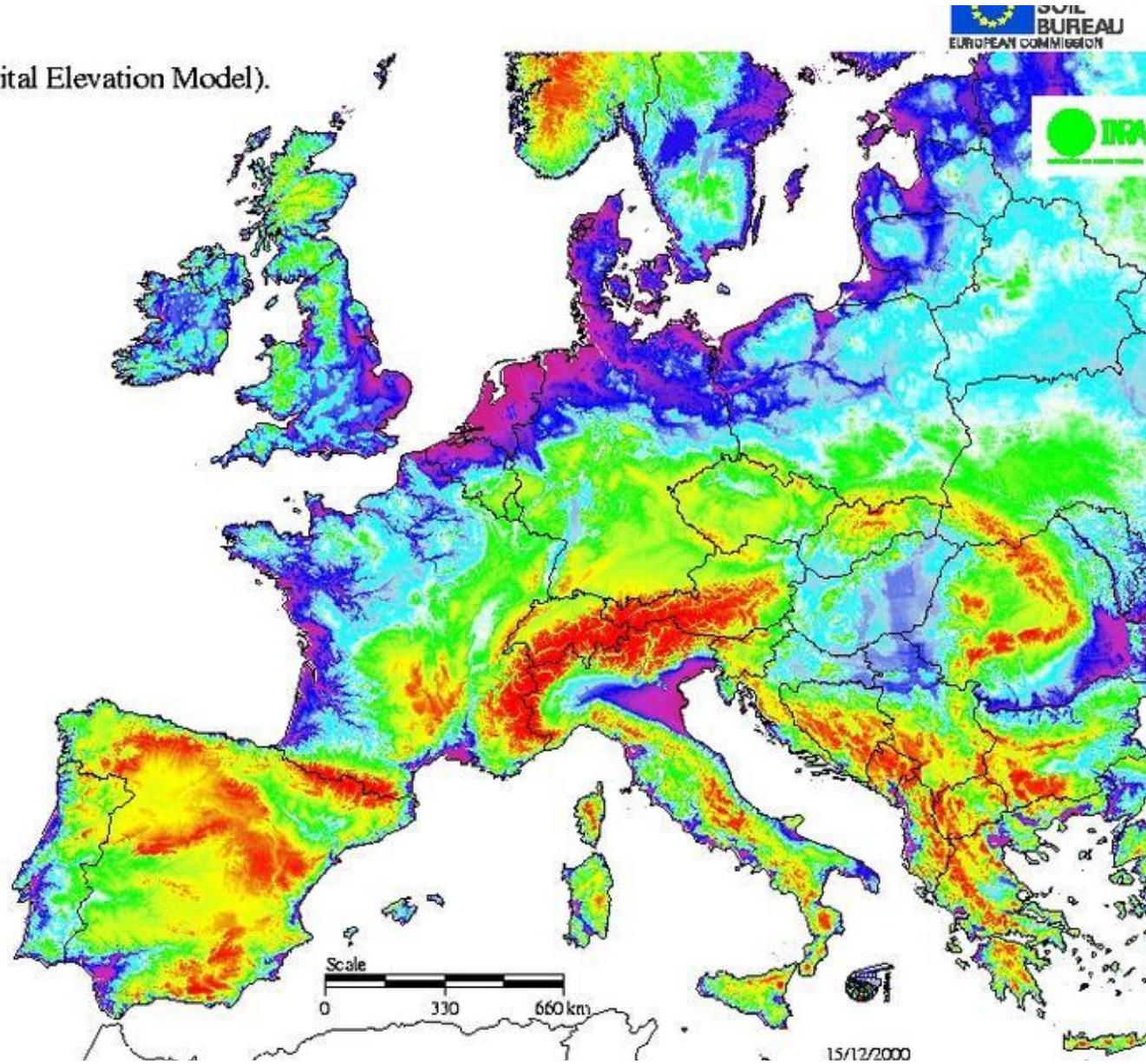


Diverging:

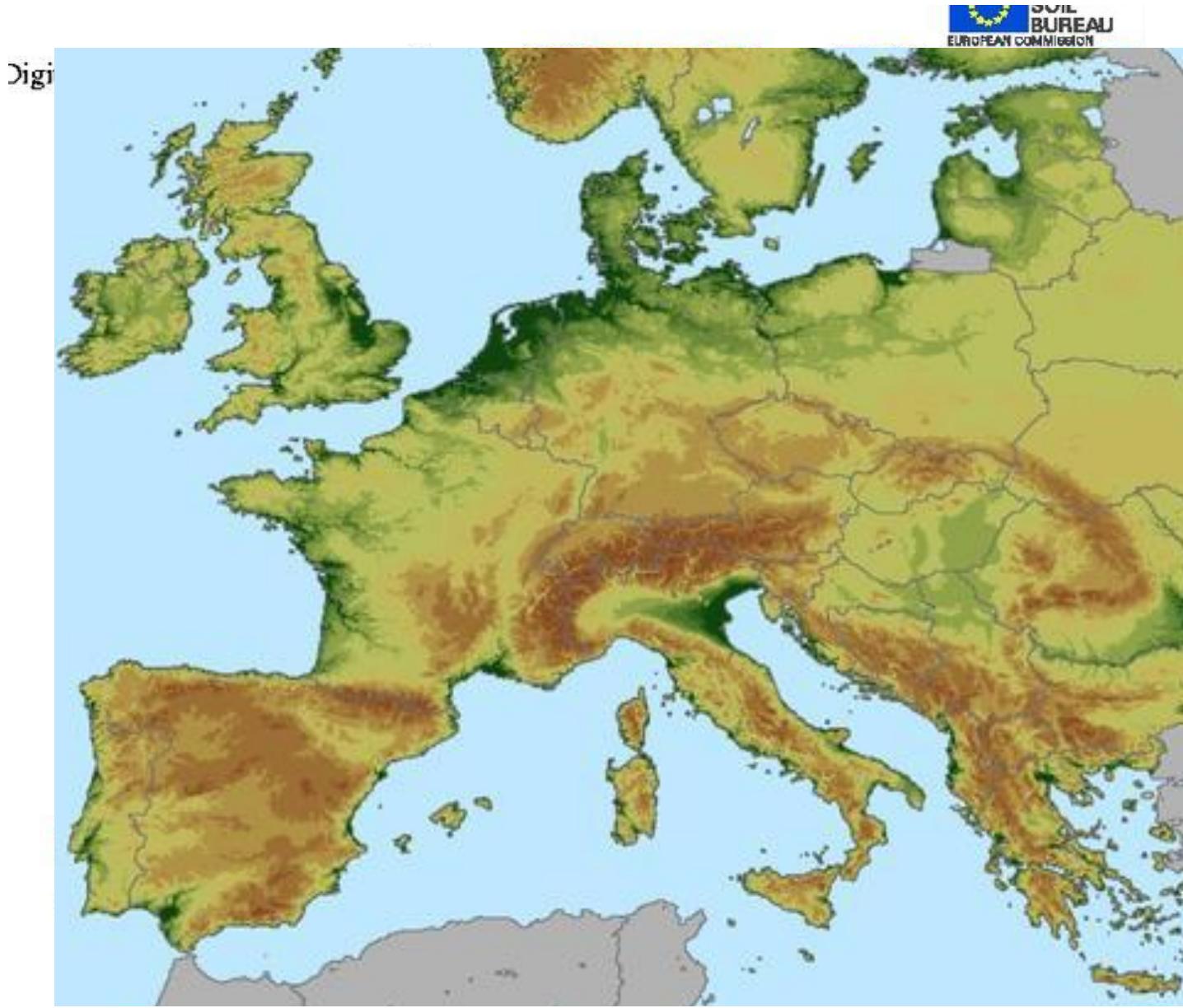


# Rainbow Colormap

Digital Elevation Model).



# Rainbow Colormap



# Color (mis)use

Country Level Sales Rank Top 5 Drugs

Rainbow distribution in color indicates sales rank in given country from #1 (red) to #10 or higher (dark purple)

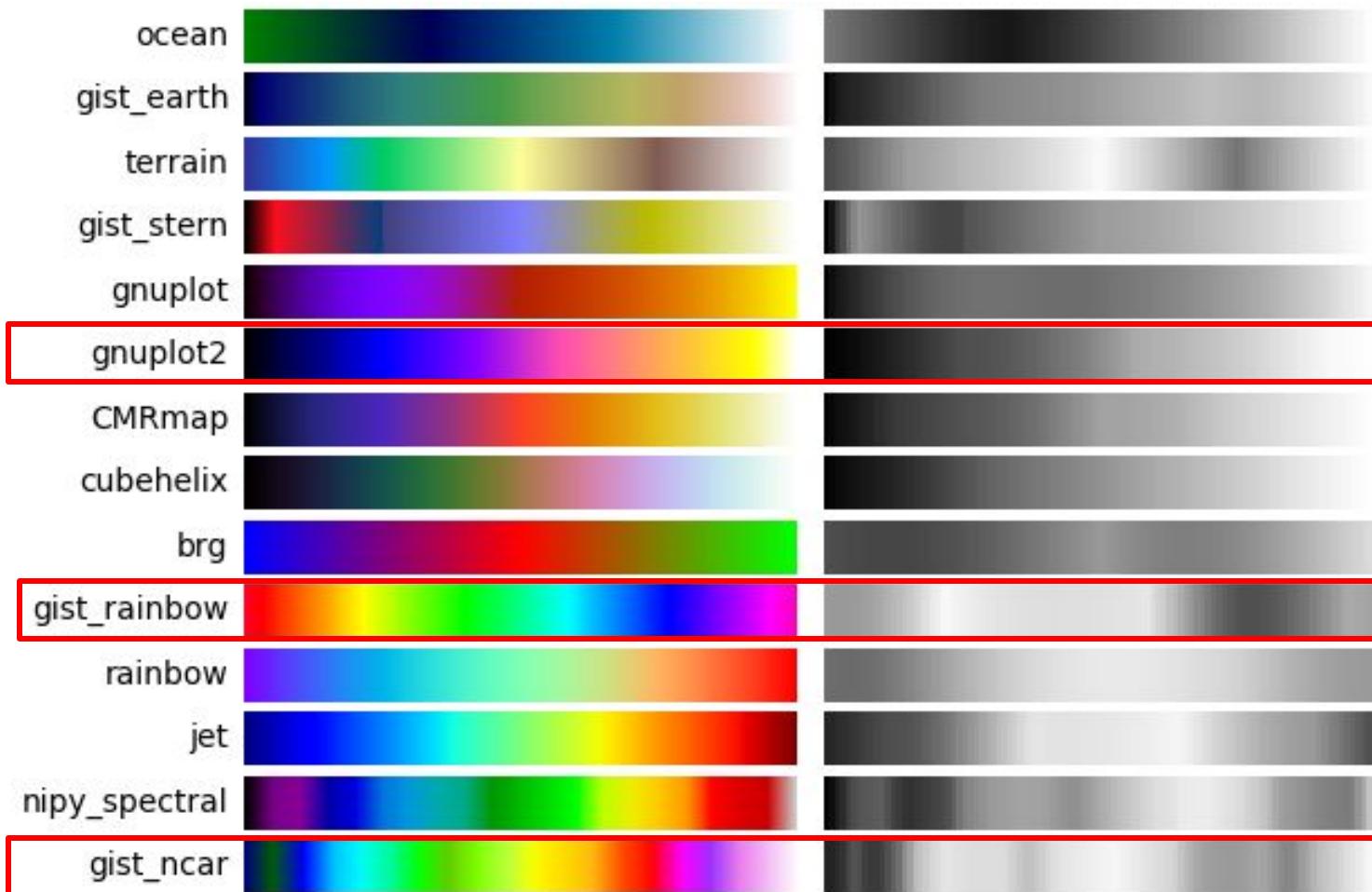
Country	A	B	C	D	E
AUS	1	2	3	6	7
BRA	1	3	4	5	6
CAN	2	3	6	12	8
CHI	1	2	8	4	7
FRA	3	2	4	8	10
GER	3	1	6	5	4
IND	4	1	8	10	5
ITA	2	4	10	9	8
MEX	1	5	4	6	3
RUS	4	3	7	9	12
SPA	2	3	4	5	11
TUR	7	2	3	4	8
UK	1	2	3	6	7
US	1	2	4	3	5

Top 5 drugs: country-level sales rank

COUNTRY   DRUG	RANK				
	1	2	3	4	5+
Australia	1	2	3	6	7
Brazil	1	3	4	5	6
Canada	2	3	6	12	8
China	1	2	8	4	7
France	3	2	4	8	10
Germany	3	1	6	5	4
India	4	1	8	10	5
Italy	2	4	10	9	8
Mexico	1	5	4	6	8
Russia	4	3	7	9	12
Spain	2	3	4	5	11
Turkey	7	2	3	4	8
United Kingdom	1	2	3	6	7
United States	1	2	4	3	5

FIGURE 4.15 Use color sparingly

# Lightness perception of rainbow color maps



# Rainbow colormap

## Pros:

- Many different values
- Compare similar values

## Cons:

- Colors hardly orderable
- Introduces sharp jumps in values
- Hides overall patterns
- Overemphasizes certain values
- Is not black/white nor colorblind save!

**Linear  
Rainbow  
map**



(a)



(b)



(c)

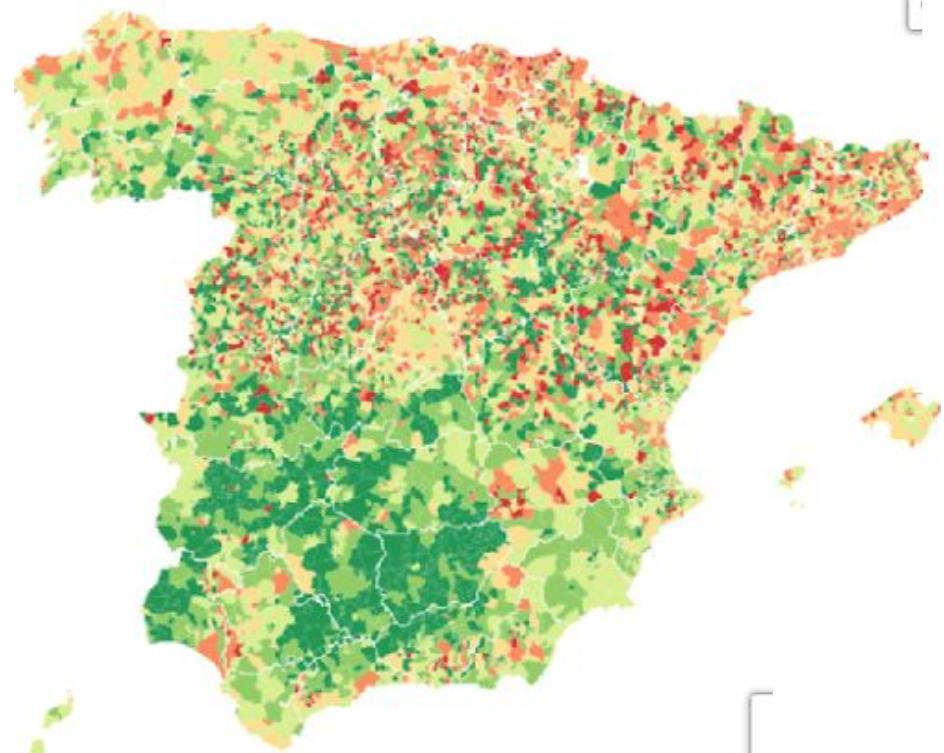


SIMD decile   ■ 1-most deprived   ■ 2   ■ 3   ■ 4   ■ 5   ■ 6   ■ 7   ■ 8   ■ 9   ■ 10-most affluent

# **Color Blindness**



DIFERENCIA (2015-2016)

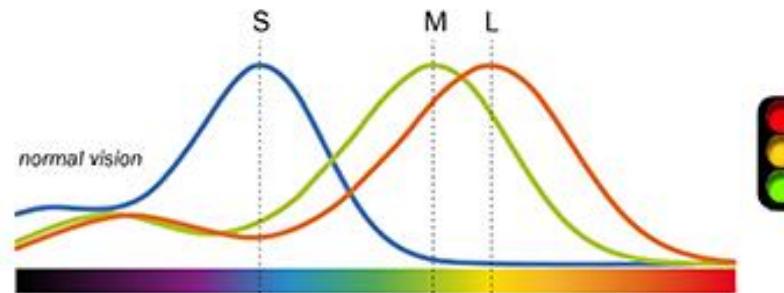


DIFERENCIA (2015-2016)

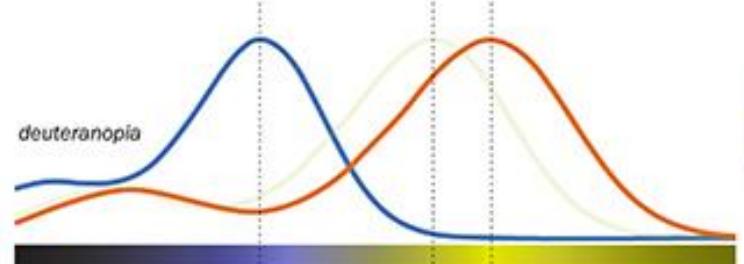


**eye response to color in color blindness**  
RELATIVE ABSORPTION OF COLOR PHOTORECEPTORS  
AND APPEARANCE OF SPECTRUM AND OBJECTS

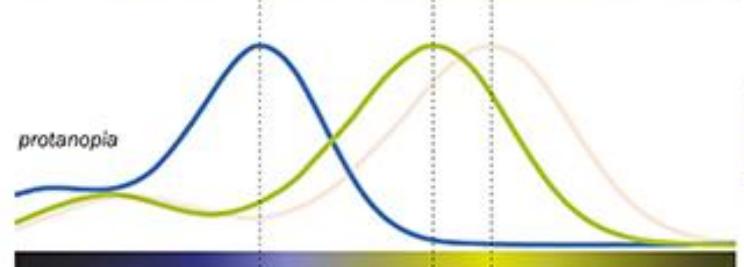
**Normal vision**



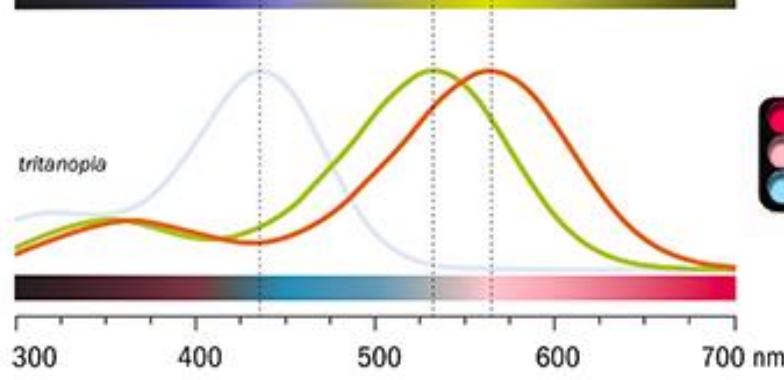
**Deutanopia**



**Protanopia**



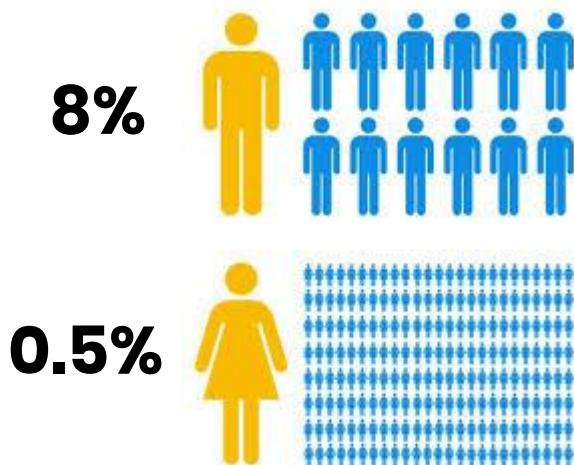
**Tritanopia**



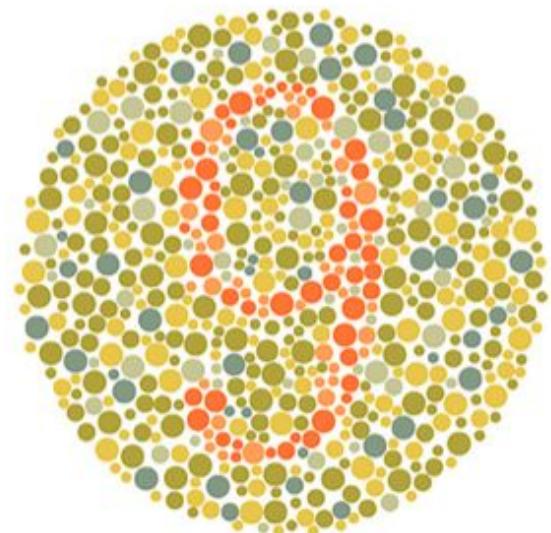
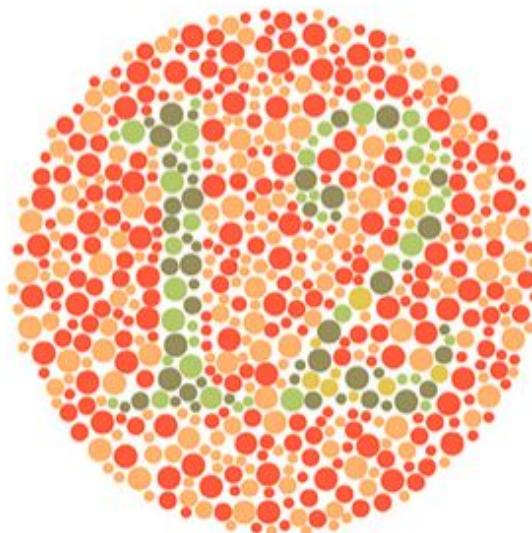
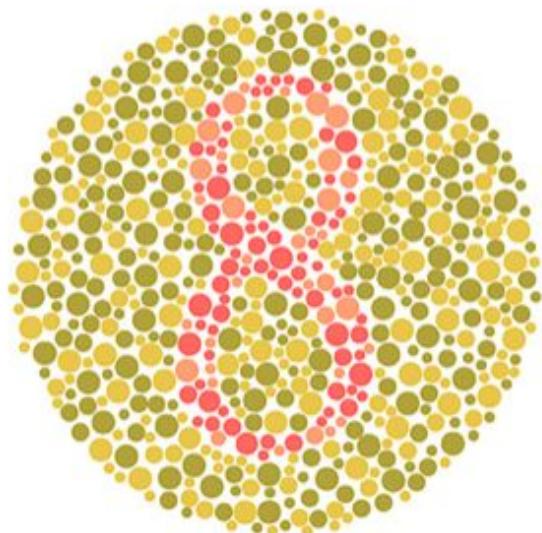
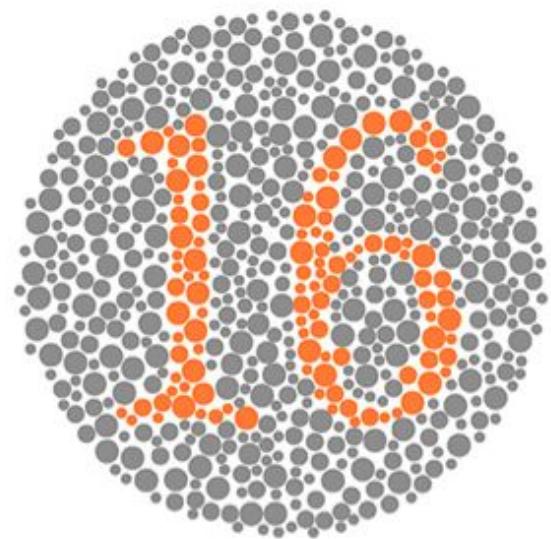
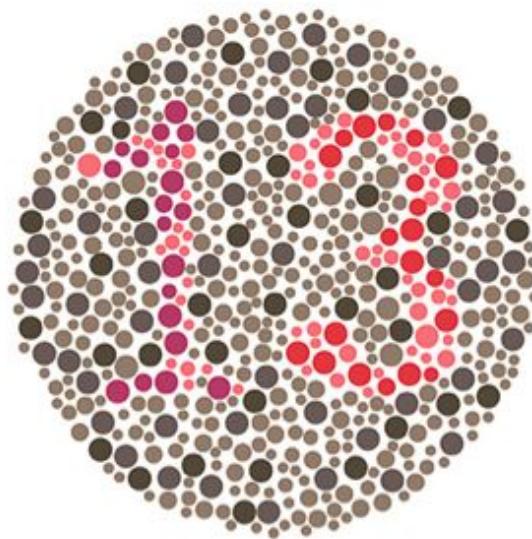
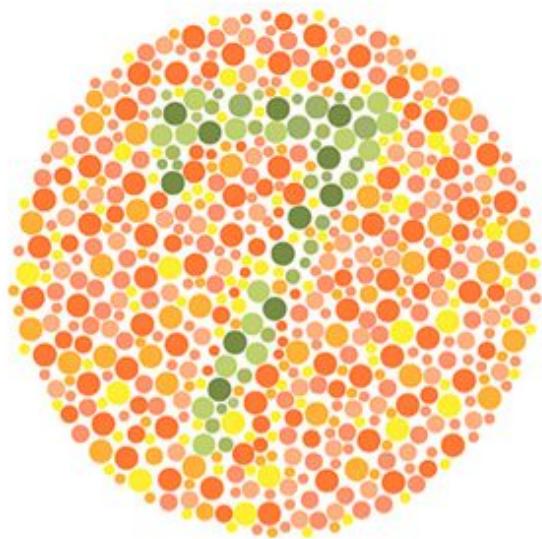
300 400 500 600 700 nm

	Protanopia	Deuteranopia	Tritanopia
Men	91.4%	2.45%	0.011%
Women	99.6%	0.04%	0.04%
Overall	95.5%	1.25%	0.025%

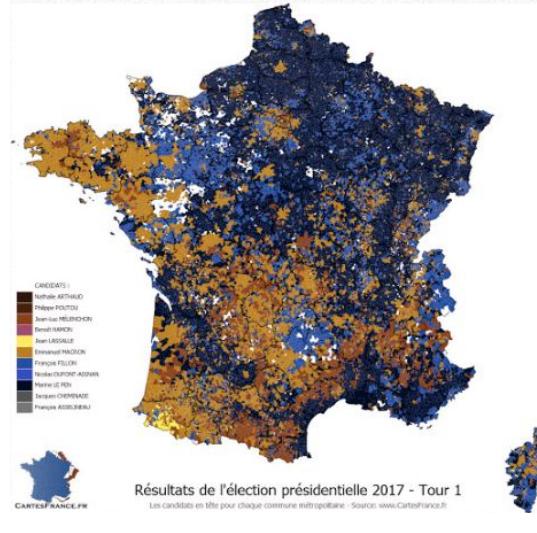
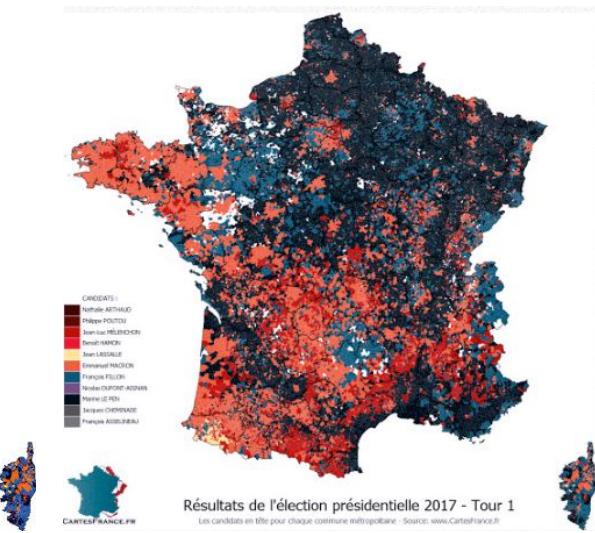
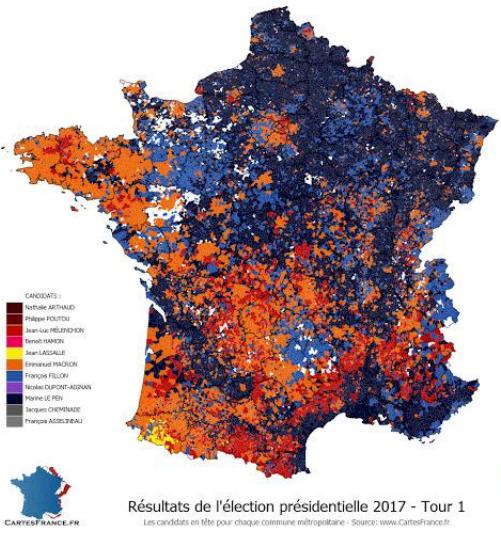
Red  
Orange  
Yellow  
Green  
Blue  
Magenta



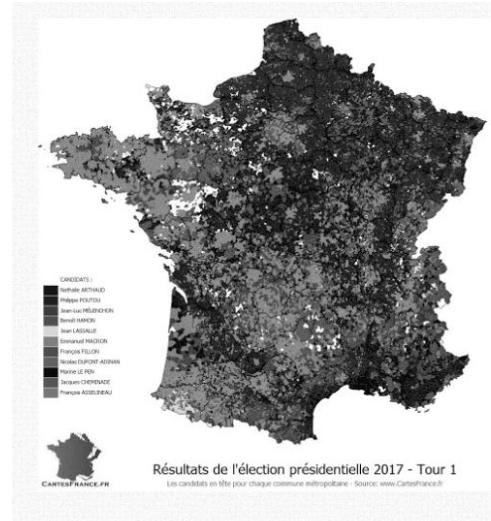
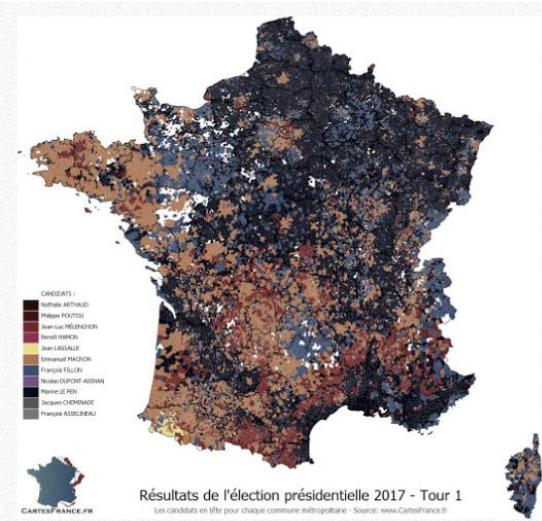
"If a submitted manuscript happens to go to **three male reviewers** of Northern European descent, the chance that at least one will be color blind is **22 percent**."



# www.color-blindness.com



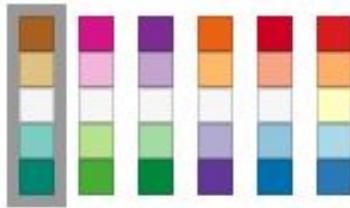
## Normal



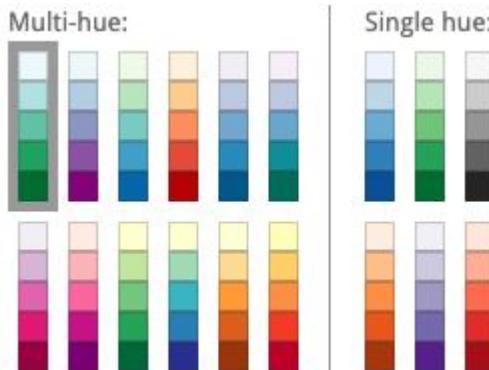
## Types of color blindness

# Colorblind safe palettes

Colorbrewer.org:



Diverging



Sequential

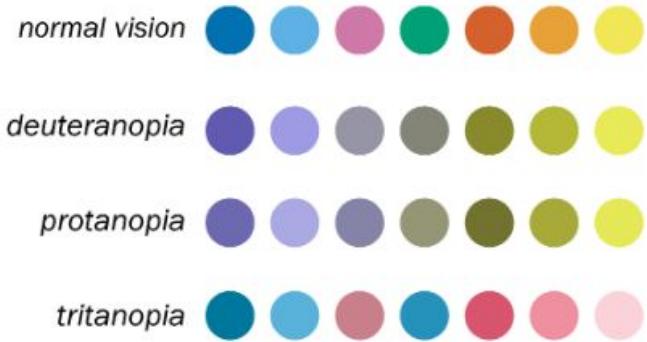


Categorical

Color	Color name	RGB (1–255)	CMYK (%)	P	D
Black	Black	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0, 100	Black	Black
Orange	Orange	230, 159, 0	0, 50, 100, 0	Gold	Gold
Sky blue	Sky blue	86, 180, 233	80, 0, 0, 0	Light blue	Light blue
Bluish green	Bluish green	0, 158, 115	97, 0, 75, 0	Grey-green	Grey-green
Yellow	Yellow	240, 228, 66	10, 5, 90, 0	Yellow	Yellow
Blue	Blue	0, 114, 178	100, 50, 0, 0	Blue	Blue
Vermillion	Vermillion	213, 94, 0	0, 80, 100, 0	Red-orange	Red-orange
Reddish purple	Reddish purple	204, 121, 167	10, 70, 0, 0	Grey-purple	Grey-purple

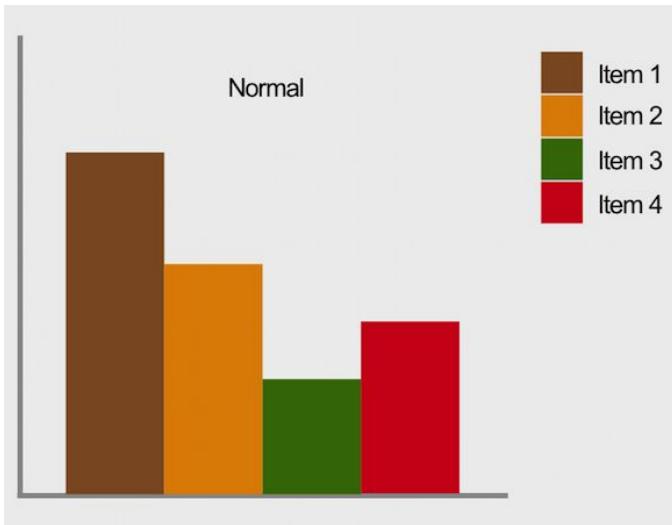
Wong, B. (2011) Points of view: Color blindness. Nature Methods 8:441.

SORTED BY SIMILARITY IN DEUTERANOPIA



<http://mkweb.bcgsc.ca/colorblind>

# Redundant encoding



# **Further applications in DataVis**

# Meaning of colors across cultures

	Western/ American	Japanese	Hindu	Native American	Chinese	Asian	Eastern European	Muslim	African	South American
Anger	Red	Red	Black				Red		Red	
Art / Creativity	Grey	Grey	Blue							
Authority	Black	Grey								
Bad Luck	Grey	Black								
Balance		Orange		Black		Green				
Beauty	Purple									
Calm	Grey									
Celebration	Grey	Purple			Black					
Children	Pink	Pink								
Cold	Blue	Blue		Blue						
Compassion	Grey		Green							
Courage	Red	Yellow	Orange				Red			
Cowardice	Yellow	Yellow								
Cruelty	Purple									
Danger	Red	Red		Yellow					Red	
Death	Black	Black		Black	White		Blue		Green	
Decadence	Purple									
Deceit	Grey	Yellow								
Desire	Red	Red	Orange							
Earthy	Brown	Grey			Brown					
Energy	Yellow	Orange	Red							



# chroma.js

chroma.js is a [small-ish](#) zero-dependency JavaScript library ([13.5kB](#)) for all kinds of color conversions and color scales.

build passing

## Quick-start

Here are a couple of things chroma.js can do for you:

- read colors from a wide range of formats
- analyze and manipulate colors
- convert colors into wide range of formats
- linear and bezier interpolation in different color spaces

Here's an example for a simple read / manipulate / output chain:

```
chroma('pink').darken().saturate(2).hex()
```

"#ff6d93"

Aside from that, chroma.js can also help you [generate nice colors](#) using various methods, for instance to be [used](#) in color palette for maps or data visualization.

```
chroma.scale(['#fafa6e', '#2A4858'])
.mode('lch').colors(6)
```



# **Take home messages:**

- Color = hue + lightness + saturation
  - Choose a color scale that fits your data
  - Avoid rainbow color palettes
  - Test your color palettes for colorblindness
- 
- Whatever increases accessibility for some fraction of the population, increases accessibility overall.

# Further reading

- Wong, Bang. "Points of view: Color blindness." (2011): 441.
- Tamara Munzner: Visualization Analysis and Design, 2016; Chapter 10: Map Color and Other Channels
- <https://www.color-blindness.com/types-of-color-blindness>
- Colin Ware: Information Visualization—Perception for Design, 2012