# Data Visualization Best Practices

Guest Lecturer: Julisa (Jules) Gubbins

#### **About Me**

- Consultant at Resultant (Formerly KSM Consulting)
- Serves primarily State & Local Governments
- Specialties: Data Viz Development,
   Self-Service BI Architecture, and Data Engineering
- Traditional Scientific Background
- Really good at Googling & Ctrl+c/Ctrl+v
- Fun Fact: Married to your TA



#### Learning Objectives

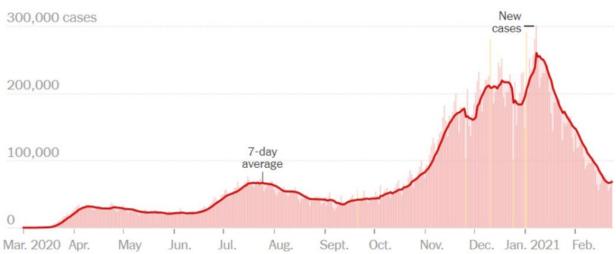
- Why is Data Visualization Important?
- How to Avoid Common Data Viz Mistakes

How to Develop Quality Data Visualizations What does this look like in practice?

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#### New reported cases by day



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(An example you'll hear over and over again....)

#### Anscombe's quartet

I		II		III		IV	
X	У	X	У	X	У	X	У
10.0	8.04	10.0	9.14	10.0	7.46	8.0	6.58
8.0	6.95	8.0	8.14	8.0	6.77	8.0	5.76
13.0	7.58	13.0	8.74	13.0	12.74	8.0	7.71
9.0	8.81	9.0	8.77	9.0	7.11	8.0	8.84
11.0	8.33	11.0	9.26	11.0	7.81	8.0	8.47
14.0	9.96	14.0	8.10	14.0	8.84	8.0	7.04
6.0	7.24	6.0	6.13	6.0	6.08	8.0	5.25
4.0	4.26	4.0	3.10	4.0	5.39	19.0	12.50
12.0	10.84	12.0	9.13	12.0	8.15	8.0	5.56
7.0	4.82	7.0	7.26	7.0	6.42	8.0	7.91
5.0	5.68	5.0	4.74	5.0	5.73	8.0	6.89

(An example you'll hear over and over again....)

The summary stats are the same!

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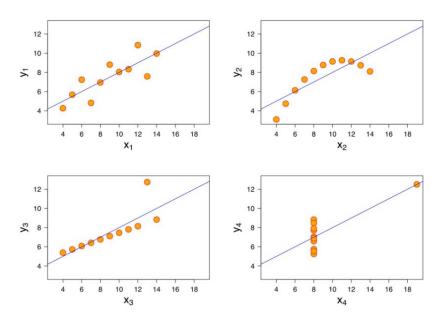
Property	Value	Accuracy	
Mean of x	9	exact	
Sample variance of $x : s_x^2$	11	exact	
Mean of y	7.50	to 2 decimal places	
Sample variance of $y: s_y^2$	4.125	±0.003	
Correlation between x and y	0.816	to 3 decimal places	
Linear regression line	y = 3.00 + 0.500x	to 2 and 3 decimal places, respectively	
Coefficient of determination of the linear regression : $R^2$	0.67	to 2 decimal places	



(An example you'll hear over and over again....)

The graphs however.....

(An example you'll hear over and over again....)



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- When in doubt, simplicity.

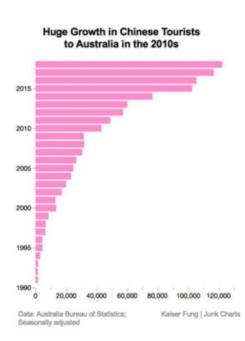
### Why does this map seem off?



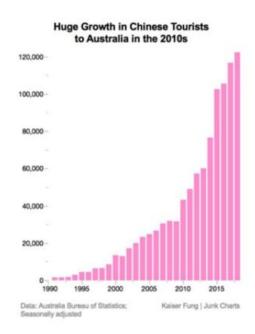
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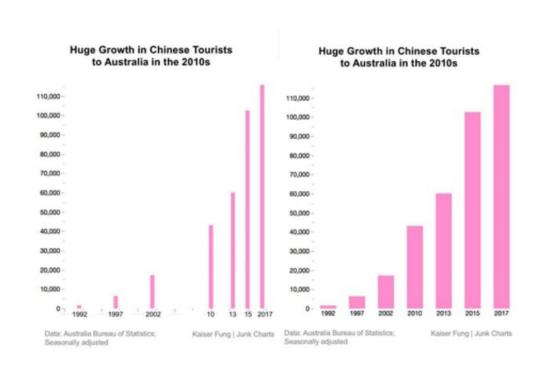
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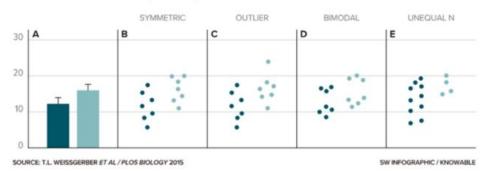
### Misleading Visuals



#### **Hidden Data**

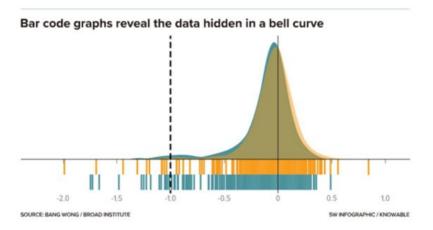
#### Hidden in the bars

Data revealed in scatterplots may be masked within a bar chart.



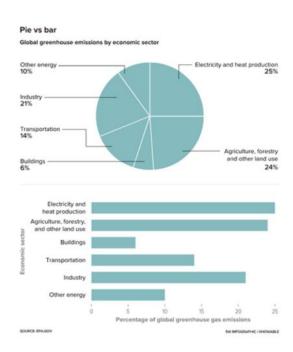
Every one of the four sets of data on the right can be accurately represented by the same bar graph on the left, illustrating how bar graphs can obscure important details about the data, possibly misleading readers.

#### **Hidden Data**



A bell curve draws attention to the distribution of the bulk of the data. But sometimes what's really important is what's on the edges of the data. In that case, a bar code graph may be a better choice. The graphs above show the dependency of cell lines on the gene *FOXA1*; those to the left of the minus-1 reference line need the gene to survive. Those cell lines are difficult to see on the bell curve, but stand out on the bar code.

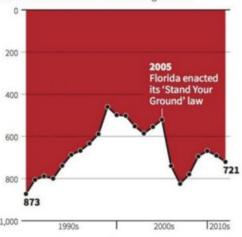
#### **Unclear Visuals**



#### Misleading Visuals

#### **Gun deaths in Florida**

Number of murders committed using firearms



Source: Florida Department of Law Enforcement

C. Chan 16/02/2014

( REUTERS

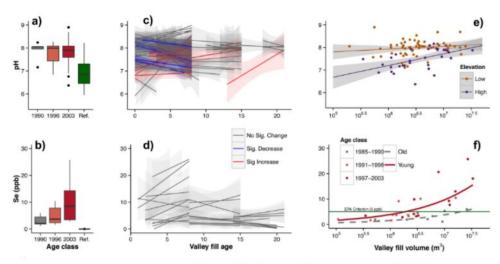
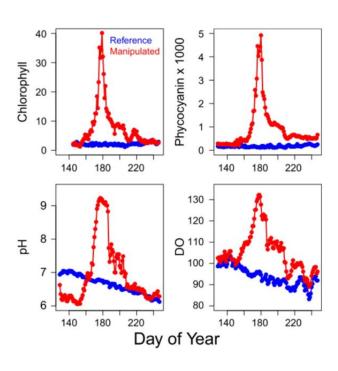


Figure 5. Boxplots for average stream concentration of (a) pH and (b) Se for mines of different ages, shows mean (black bar), 25-75% quanties (box), range (whisker lines), and outliers (black dots). (c) and (d) show regression lines for annual mean stream concentration of (c) pH and (d) Se within individual valley fills. Gray lines indicate no significant trend, whereas red shows significant increases, and blue shows significant declines over time; Se (d) had no trends over time for any valley fills. Relationship between valley fill volume and (e) pH and (f) Se. For pH Valley fill volume is a strong predictor of pH only at high elevation sites (p < 0.001  $r^2 = 0.30$ ) with elevation and volume explaining 37% of the variation in pH (p < 0.001). For Se valley fill volume and valley fill age class combine to explain 63% of variance in Se trends between sites, both old (gray), and young (red) sites have the same slope in log–log space, but the y-axis shown here is not in log space. There is an order of magnitude increase in valley fill volume showing a 2.6 ppb increase in mean Se concentration.



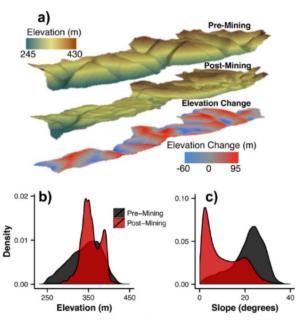


Figure 2. Change in watershed shape from mining at a single valley fill, Connelly Branch in the Hobet Mine Complex, WV. (a) 3-D surfaces highlighting areas with significant elevation change (valley filling in red, ridge cutting in blue). (b) and (c) show probability density functions for



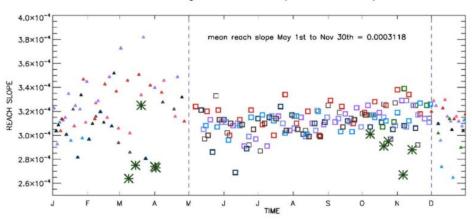
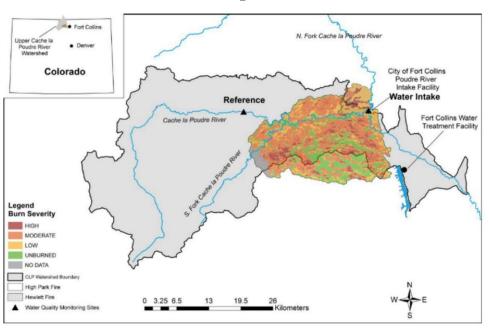


Fig. 7. Seasonal Jason-2 water surface slopes Yukon River at Eagle, Alaska, for the reach between the upstream and downstream river crossings (Pass 251 and Pass 204) over the eight year observation period – each color symbol represents a different year. Because of potential ice/snow penetration, slope estimates during a slightly shorter (December through April) winter season (small triangles) are rejected when estimating a mean reach slope value. Biased ~7% lower than this mean is the average of the multi-year multi-season ICESat water surface slopes (green asterisks) which should not be affected by snow/ice penetration. (For interpretation of the references to color in this figure legend, the reader is referred to the web version of this article.)

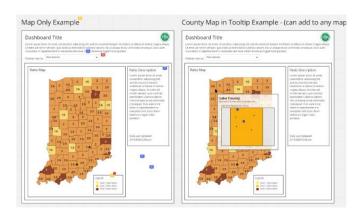


**Figure 2.1** CLP River sampling sites include the City of Fort Collins drinking water intake within the High Park fire burn area, and the reference site, upstream and outside of the burned area. The watershed boundary shown includes drainages upstream of the confluence of the North Fork of the CLP River.

Requirements Gathering

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- Wireframe Development

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- Data Gathering/Cleaning

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- Iterations

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REVIEWS, REVIEWS, REVIEWS

DON'T BE LIMITED BY YOUR TOOLBOX

ASSUME SIMPLICITY IN EVERYTHING



Guest Lecturer: Julisa (Jules) Gubbins
Send me your visuals! Talk to me about escaping academia! Get

reassurance googling syntax is ok! gubbinsjulisa@gmail.com