

Visualization and information design

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ITSI
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<https://github.com/emilyfuhrman/ITSI>

42, 12

Data is a representation, visualization is
a representation of a representation.

Data is a collection of values.

A variable is a descriptive attribute.

Qualitative / Categorical

Finite values, buckets
(ex. the breed of a dog)

Quantitative

Measurable quantities
(ex. population of a city)

Qualitative variables

Categories, types, characteristics.

Nominal

Categorical, discrete; no logical sequence
(ex. property type; food groups)

Ordinal

Observations can be ordered or ranked
(ex. pain scale; grades)

Quantitative variables

How many, how much.

Continuous

Can take on any value between a minimum and a maximum

Discrete

Can take on any *integer* value between a minimum and a maximum

Visualization is a process of simplification.

Visualization has the potential to open up new modalities for engaging with information.

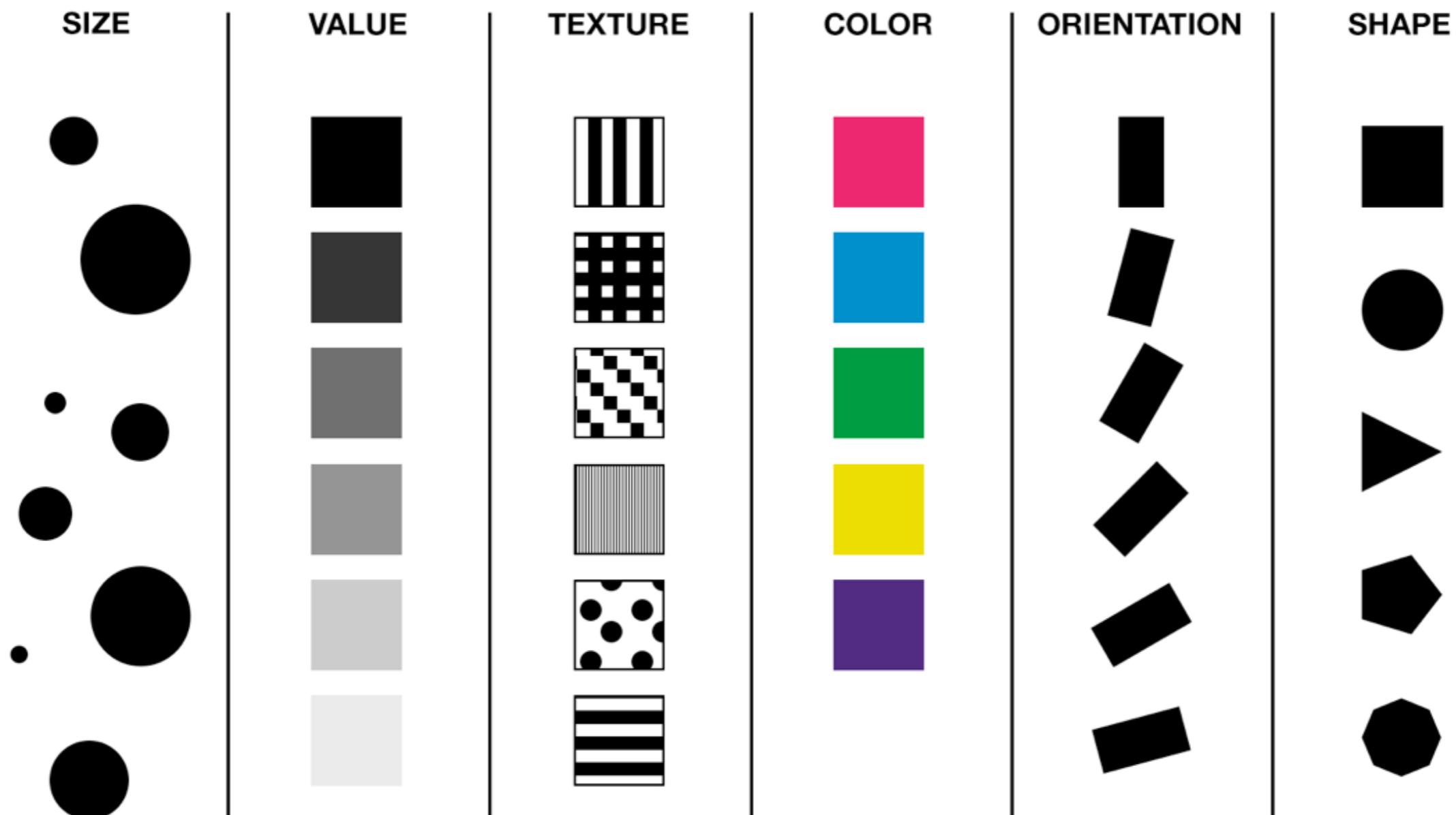
Encoding variables

Features

Points, lines, polygons

Attributes

Symbols, colors, etc.



Jacques Bertin – 6 retinal properties

Rather than focusing on quantities alone, focus on the **relationships between them**.

Visualization types

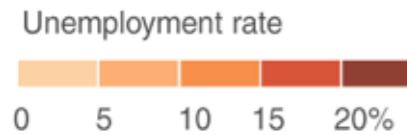
(NOT exhaustive!)

1D — Linear

- Lists of data items, organized by a single feature (ex. alphabetical order)

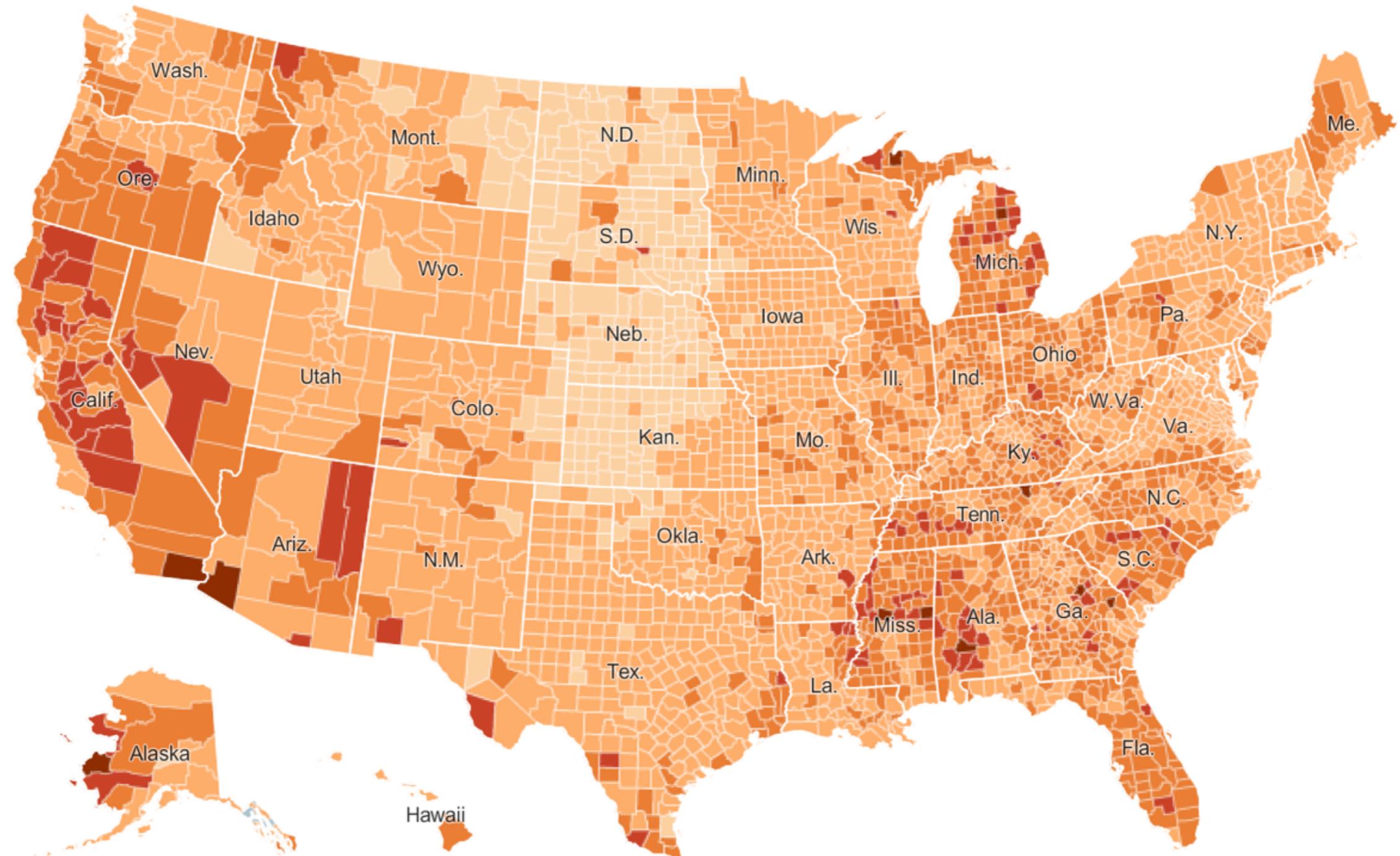
2D — Planar

- Esp. geospatial — represents data items on a planar surface

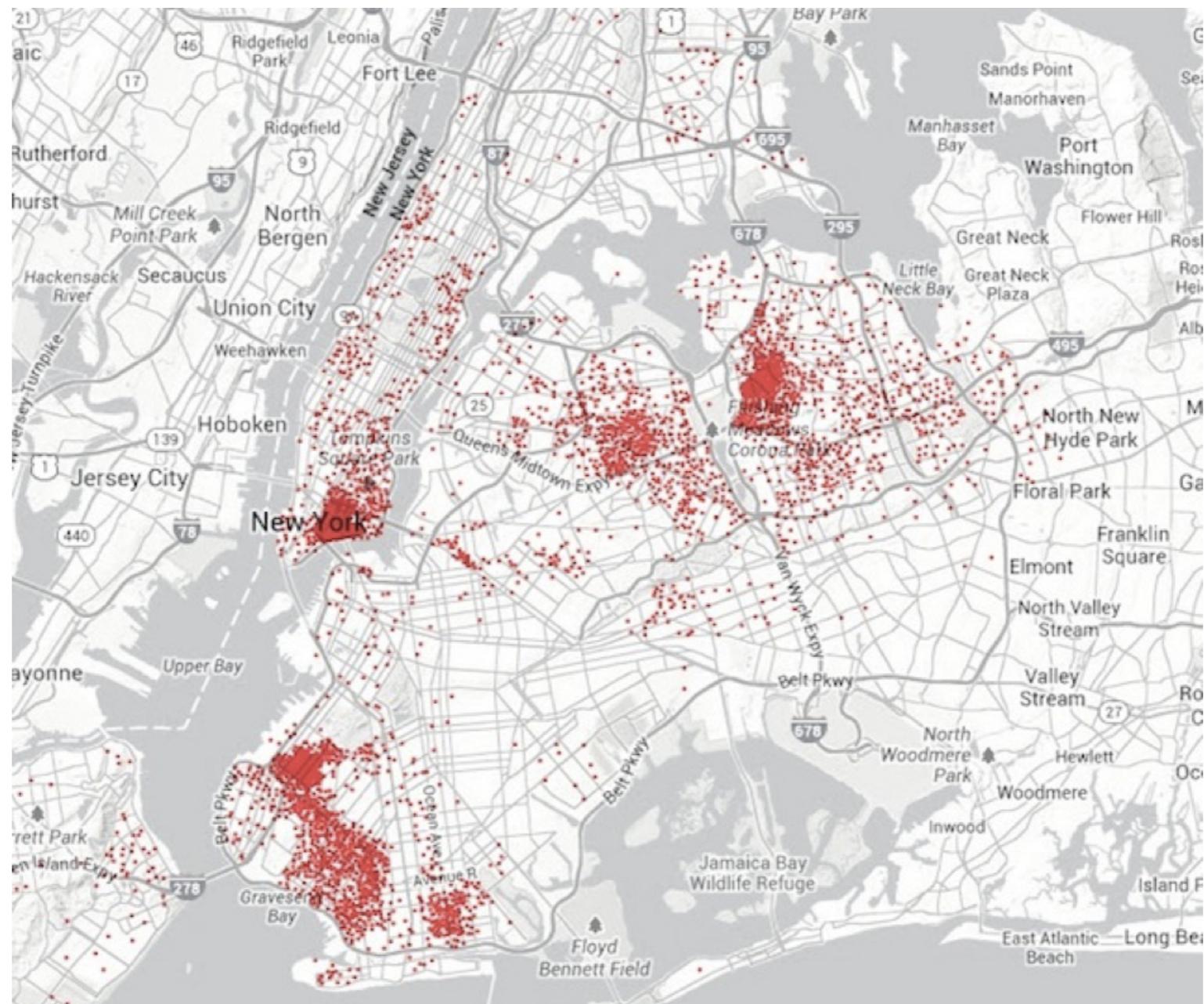


June '10 unemployment rate: **9.6%**
One-year change: -0.1 pct. pts.

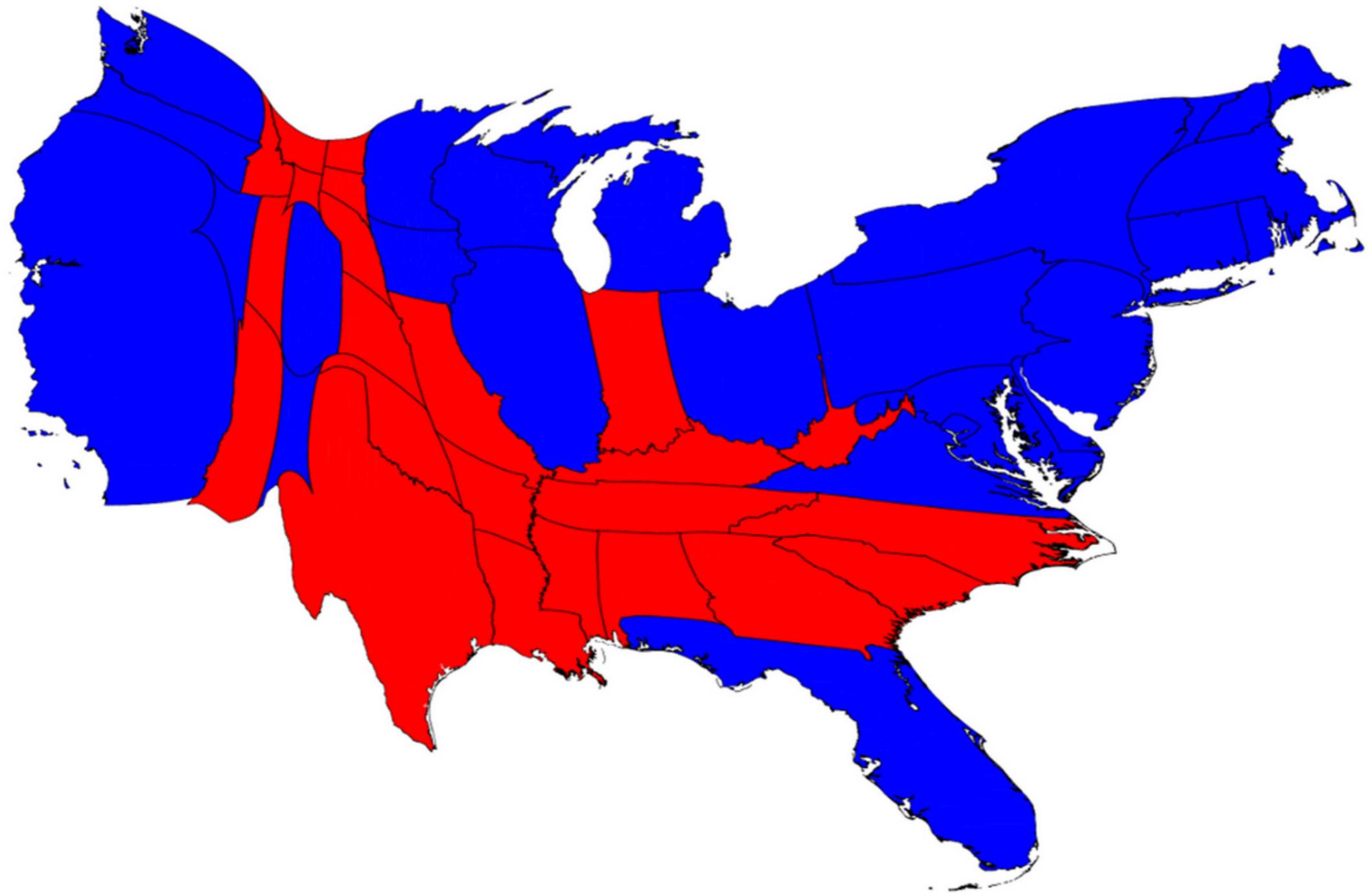
ZOOM IN
 ZOOM OUT



Choropleth



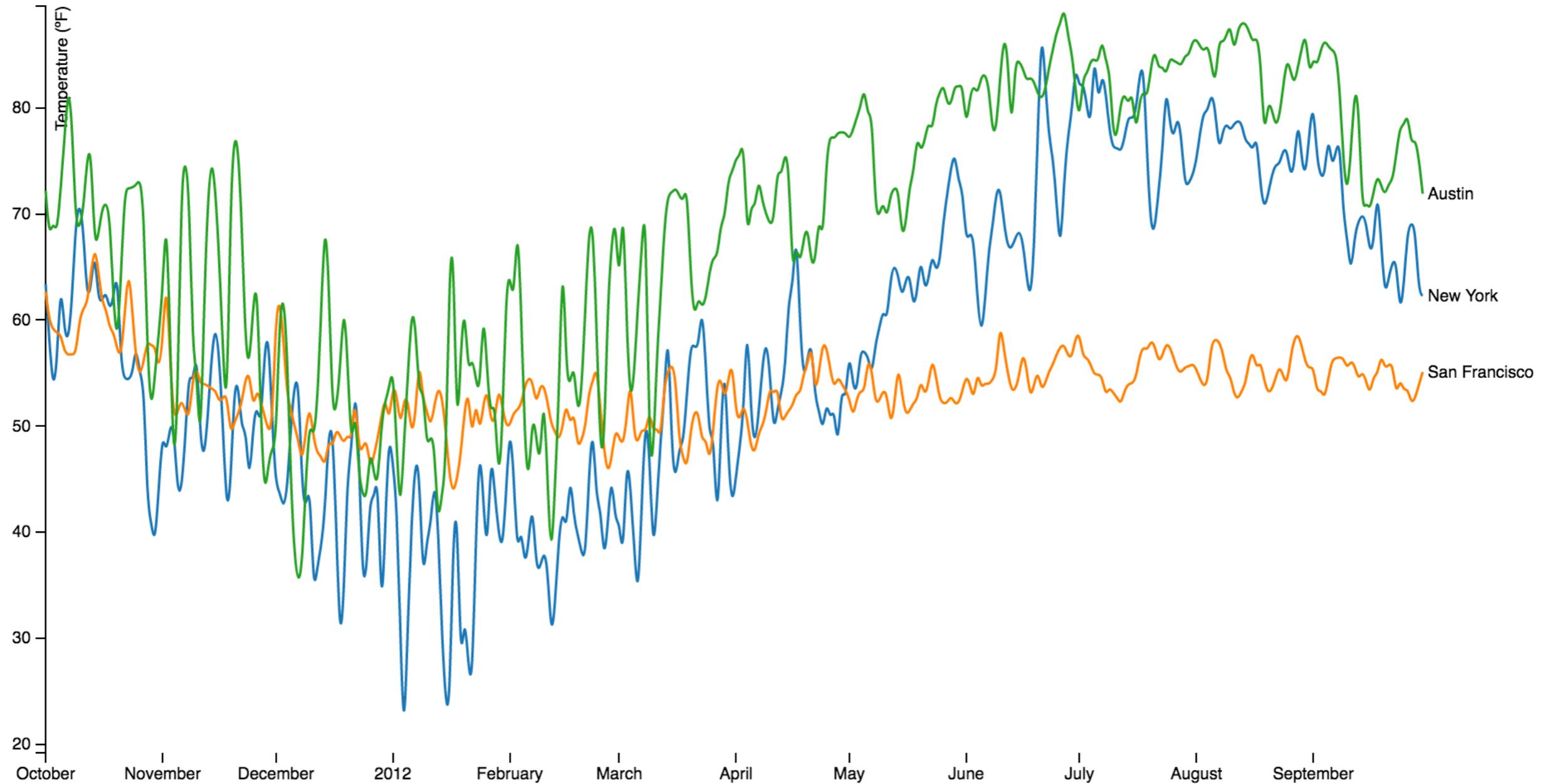
Dot



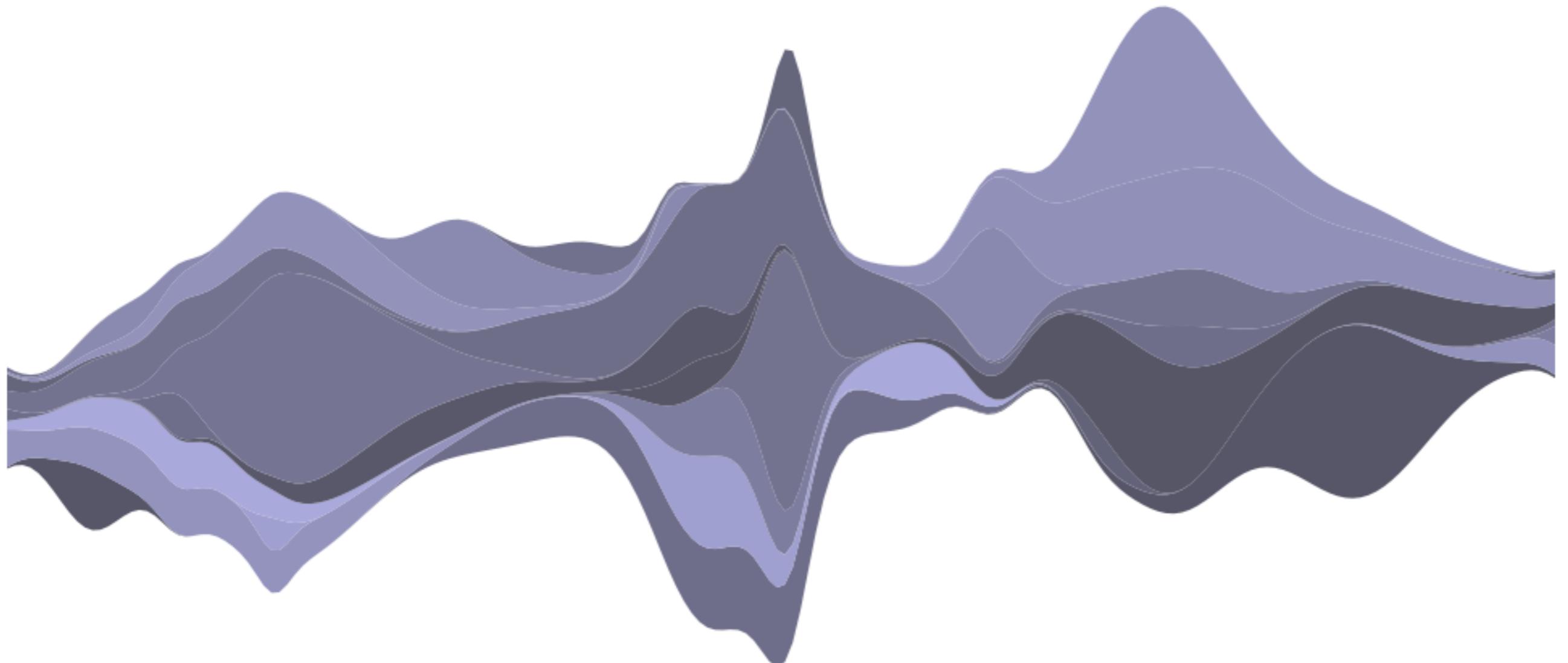
Cartogram

Temporal

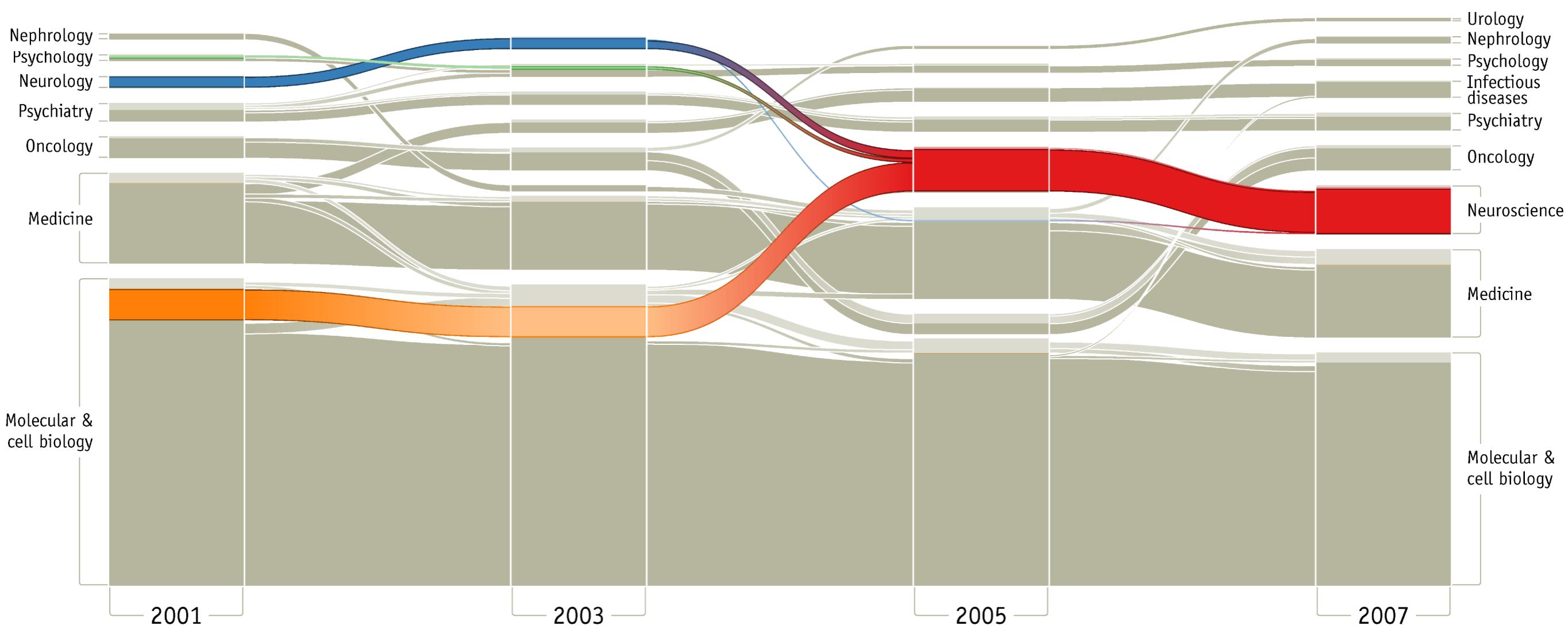
- Values over time



Time series



Streamgraph

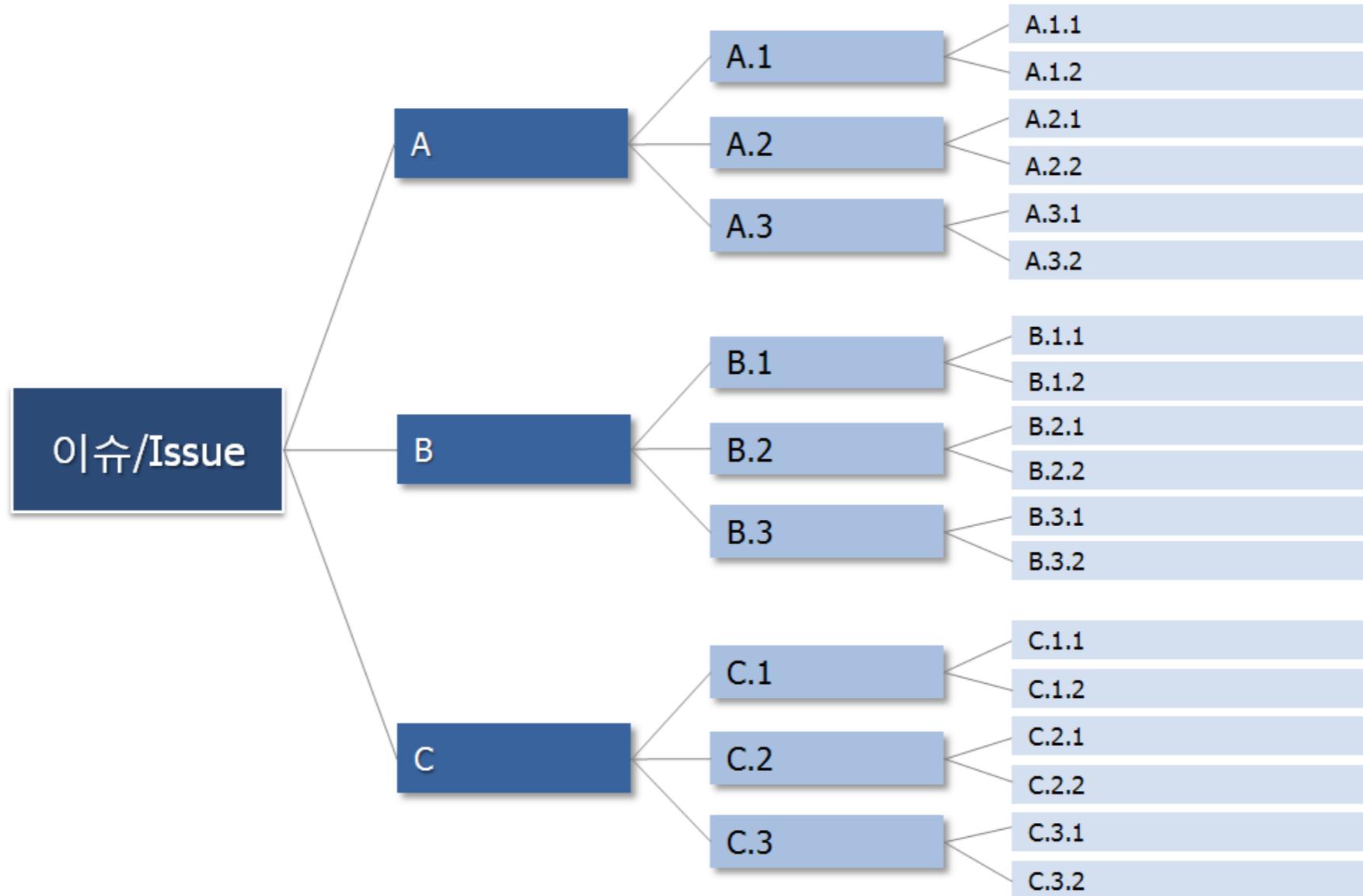


Alluvial diagram

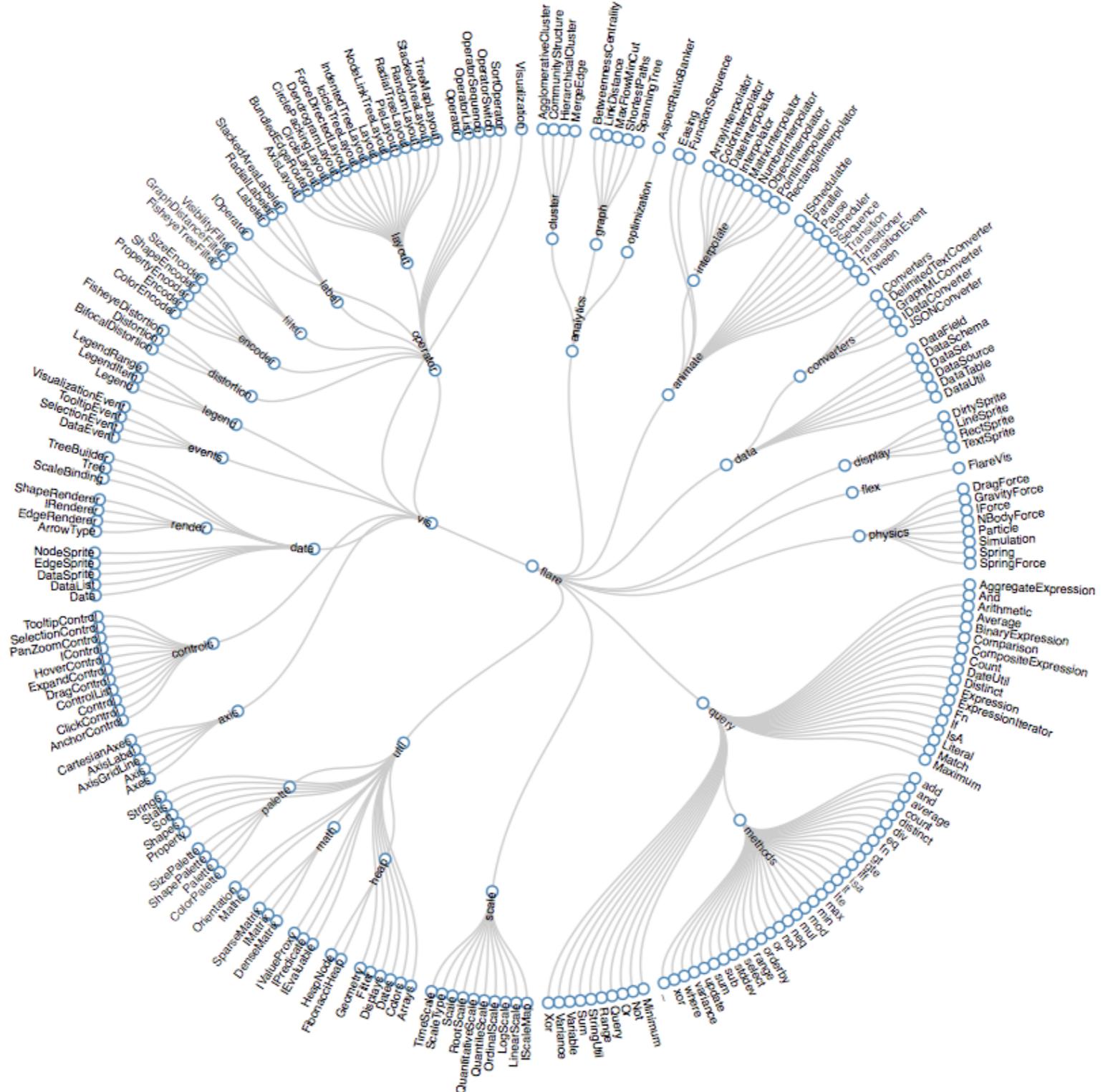
Tree, hierarchical

- Dependencies
- Taxonomies
- Hierarchical relationships

Issue Tree



General tree visualization



Radial dendrogram



Sunburst

Network

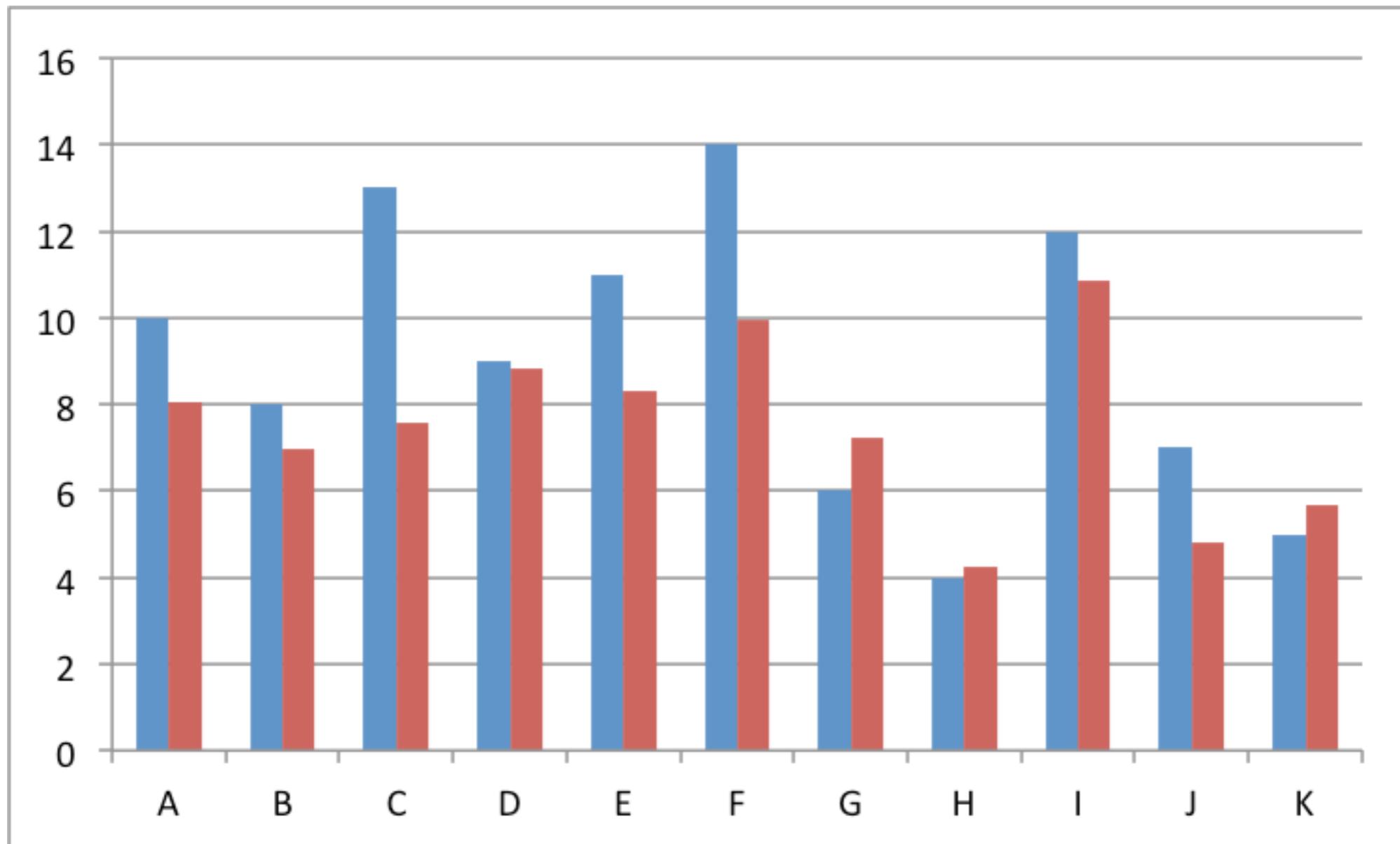
- Interconnectivity



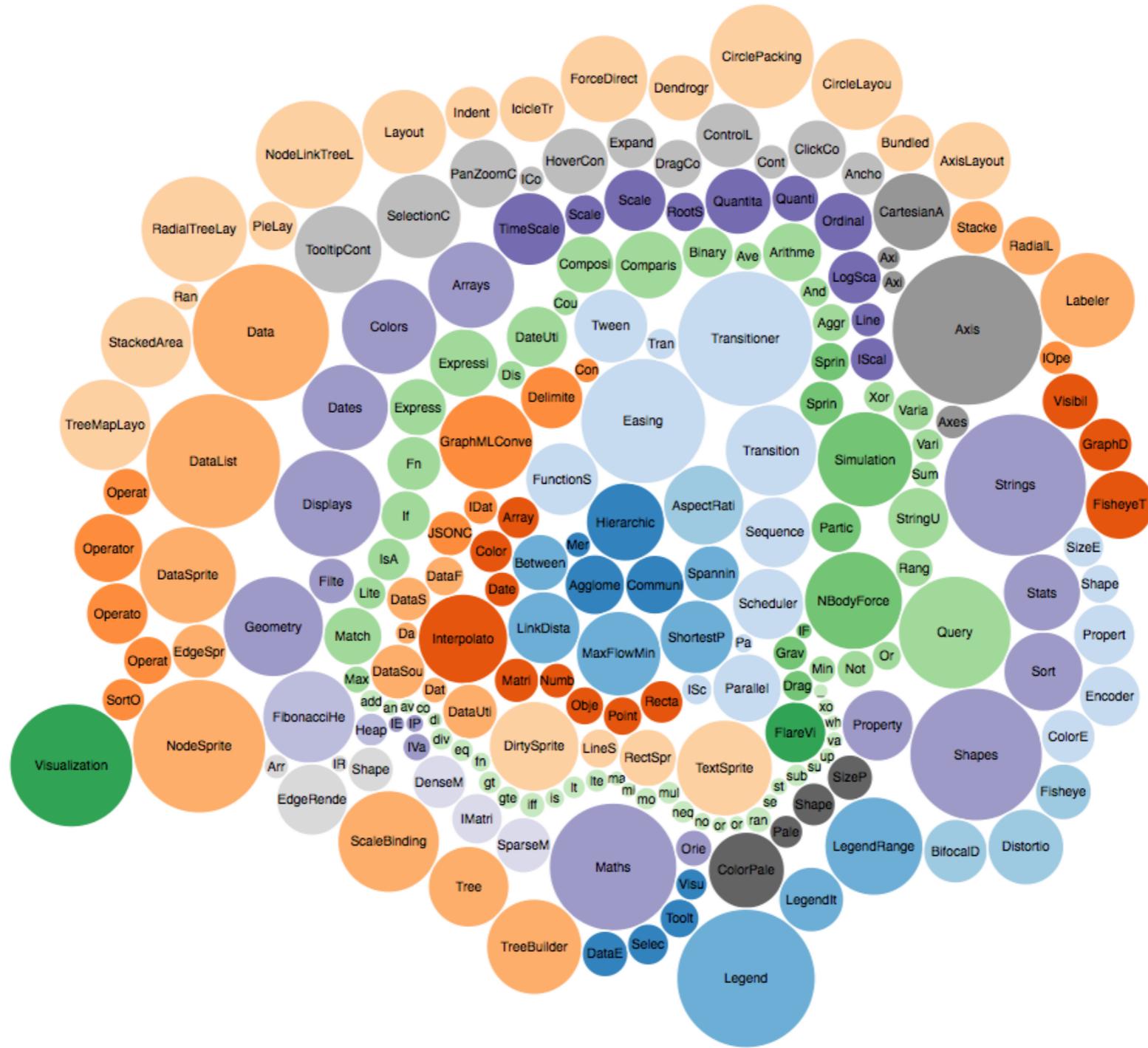
Node-link diagram

Multidimensional

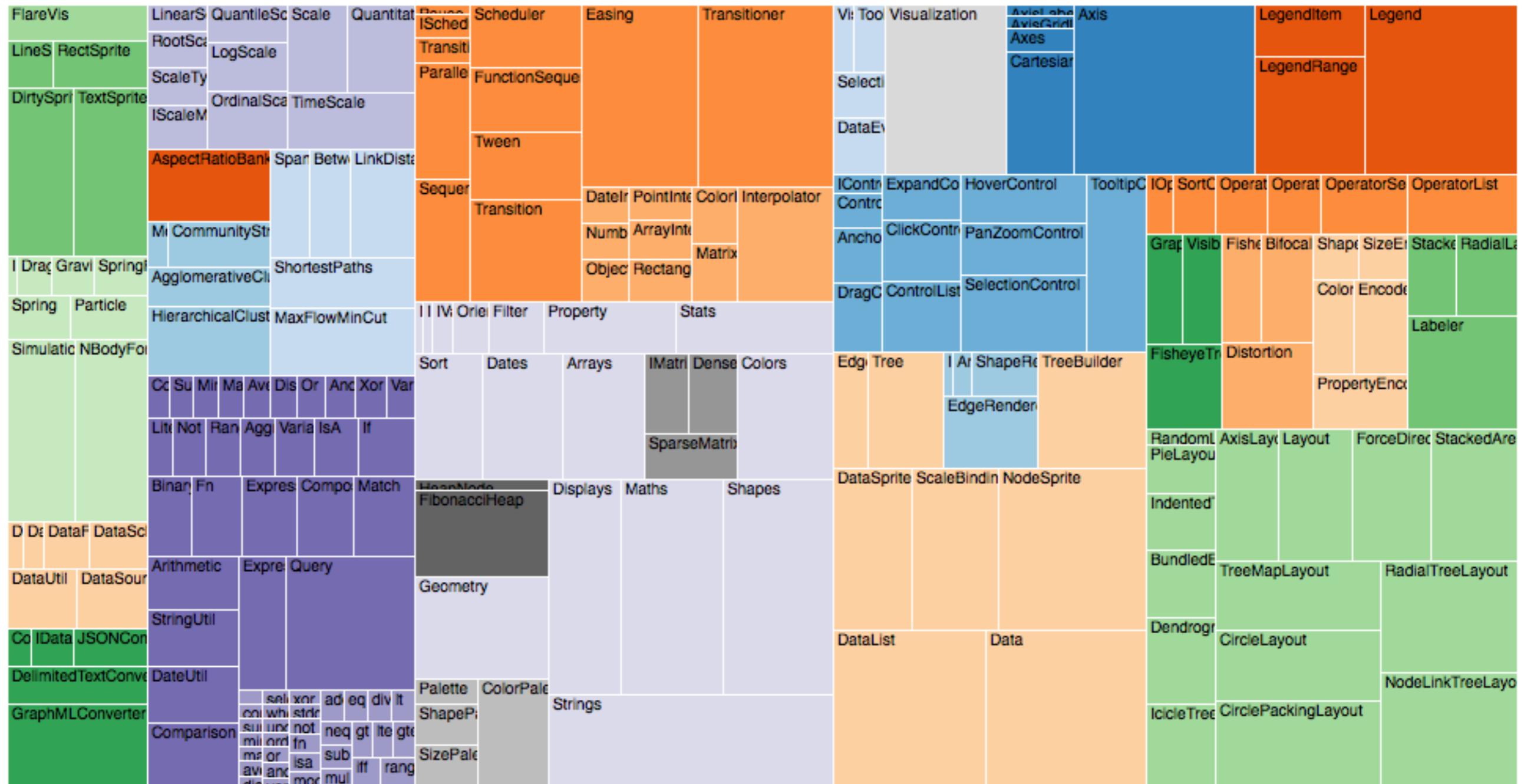
- Category proportions
- Counts



Bar chart



Bubble chart



Tree map

Visualization process

- Start with a question
- Identify dimensions that help you answer it
- Choose a method of representation
- Determine which differences to make visible
- Visually encode the differences

	A	B	C
1	state	numActive	numVictimsAdjust
2	WI	2	2
3	WA	2	11
4	OR	2	2
5	UT	1	7
6	FL	1	3
7	CO	1	5
8	ID	1	2
9	IL	1	1
10	CA	1	1

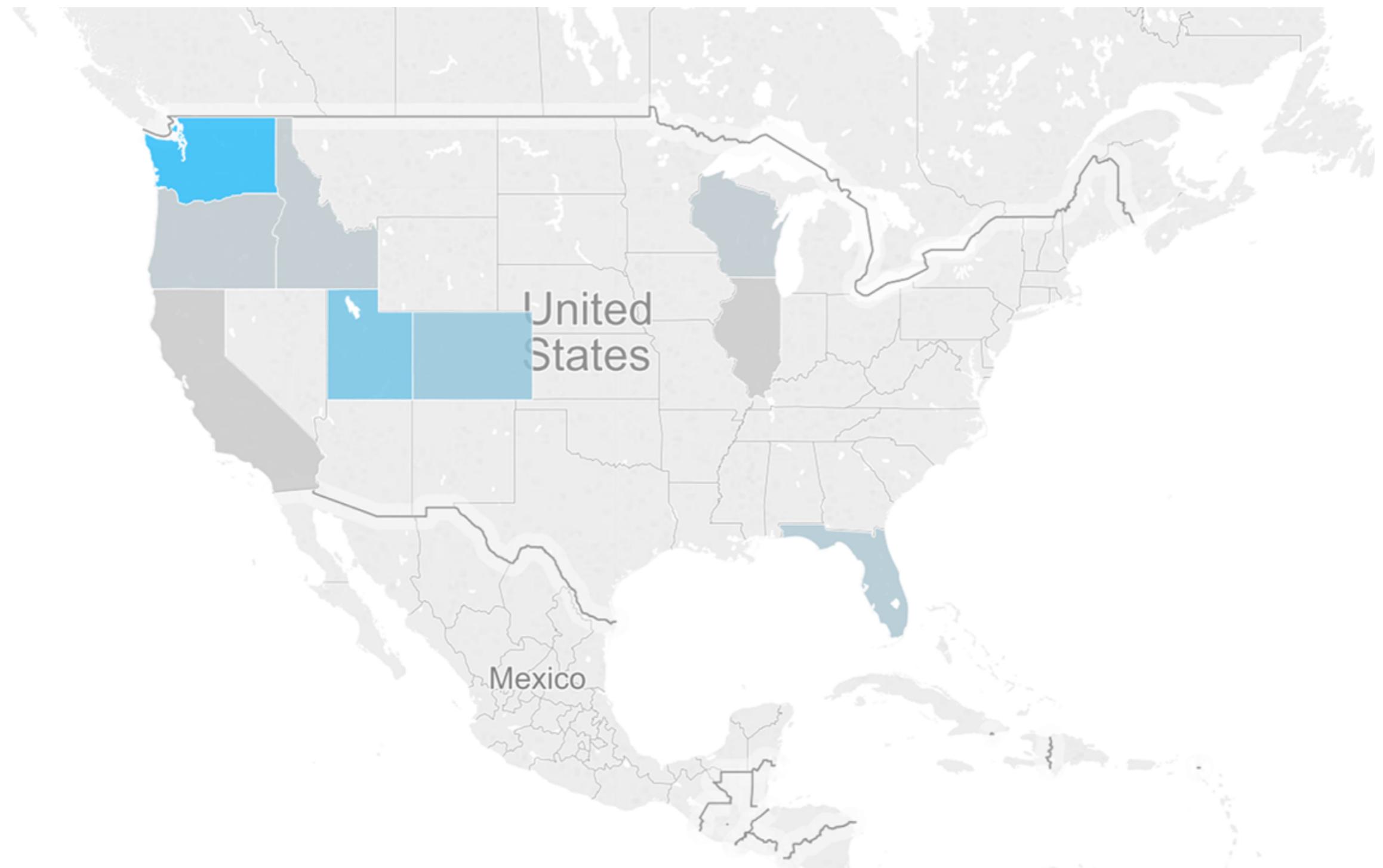
Data

Within the context of this dataset, which state had the **most victims**?

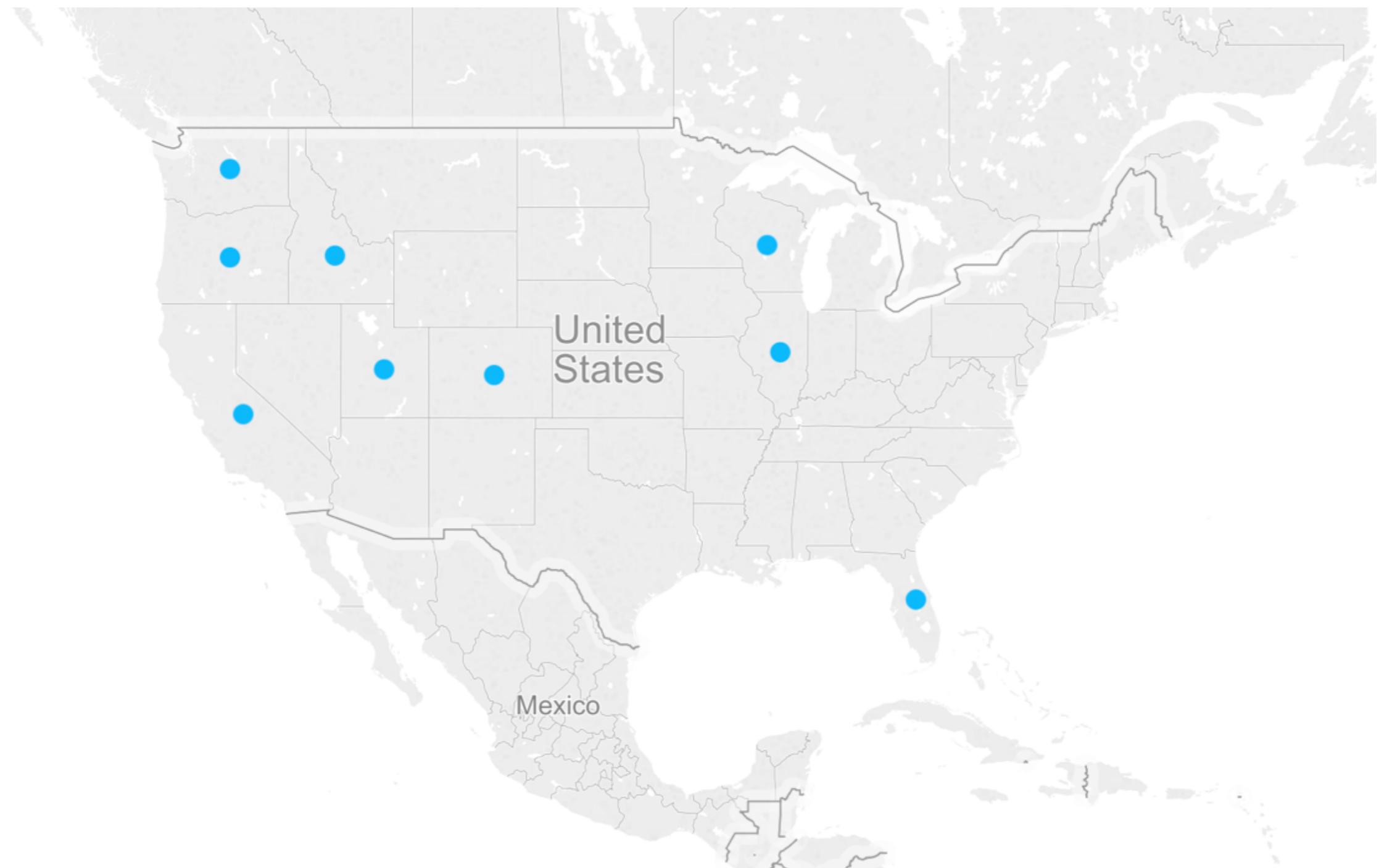
	A	B	C
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Relevant dimensions

Points, lines, or polygons?

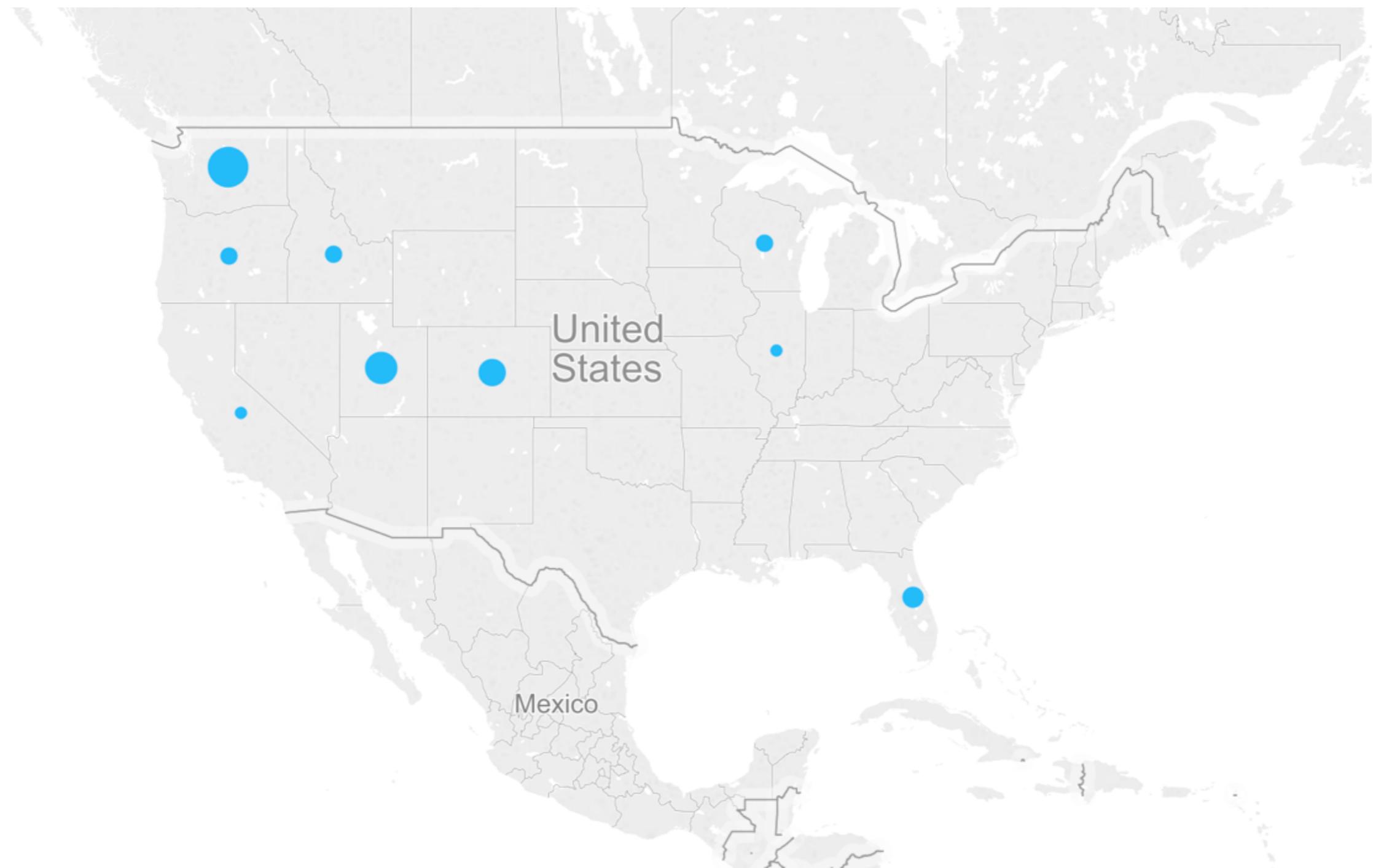


Polygons



Points

What differences do I want to make visible?



Differentiation – Number of victims

What type of variable am I working with?

What type of relationship do the values have to one another?

Color

- How many data classes?
- Nature of data?
 - Sequential
 - Diverging
 - Qualitative
- Multi- or single-hue?
- **Resource**
ColorBrewer — <http://colorbrewer2.org/>

- Data can be reformatted
- One degree of separation
- Design last
- Include a legend

Lab

Resources

No coding skills necessary:

- Tableau Public — <https://public.tableau.com/s/>
- Datawrapper — <https://datawrapper.de/>
- Plot.ly — <https://plot.ly/>
- CartoDB — <https://cartodb.com/>

Coding skills required:

- D3.js — d3js.org
- Leaflet — <http://leafletjs.com/>
- Chart.js — <http://www.chartjs.org/>
- R — <https://www.r-project.org/>
- Python — <https://www.python.org/>

Fuzzy questions:

- Where to stop on the ladder of abstraction?
<http://worrydream.com/LadderOfAbstraction/>
- What type of color scheme to use?
<http://colorbrewer2.org/>

