



Now you see It!

Intro to Data Visualization/Design Elements of Visualization

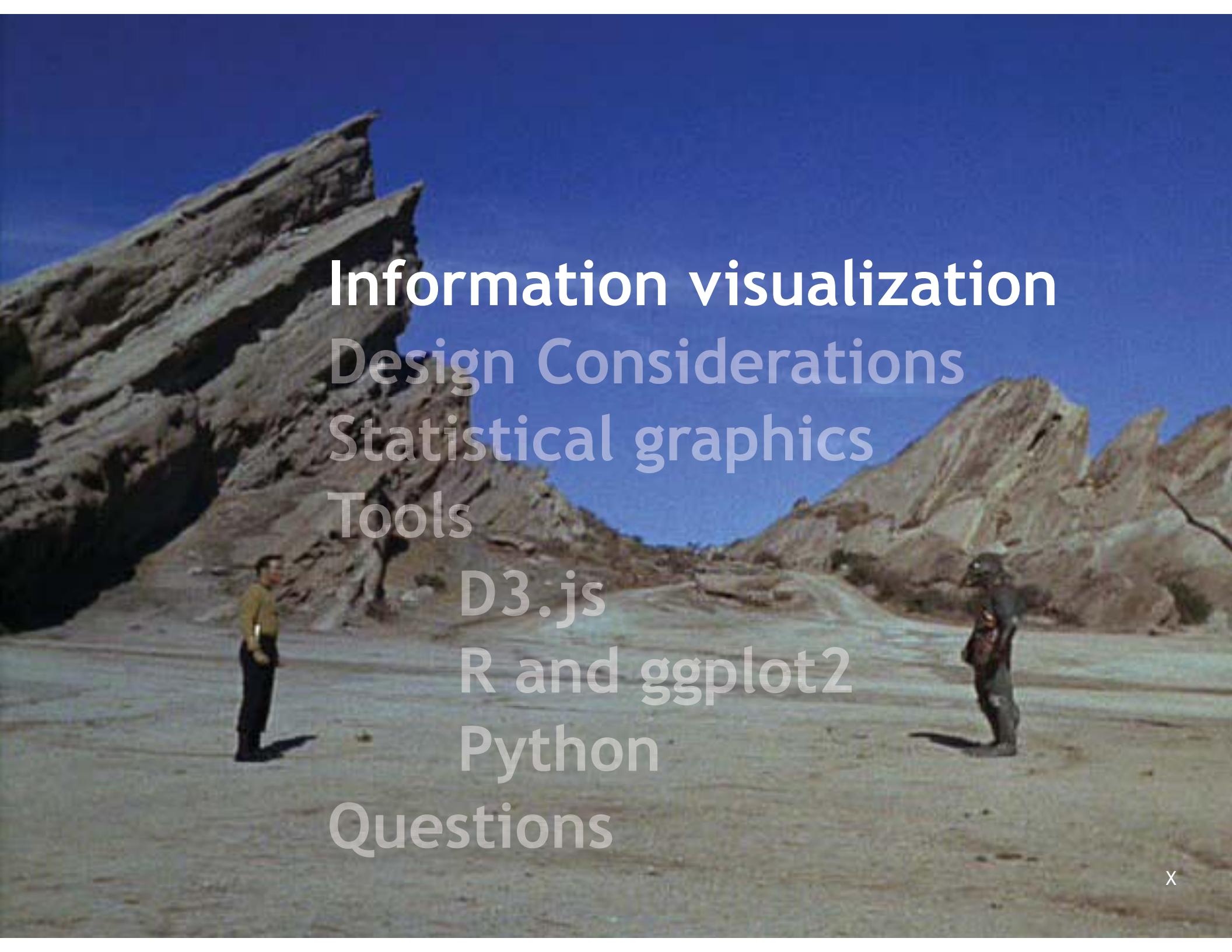
USC Viterbi Data Analytics Boot Camp

Dr. Luciano Nocera

Associate Director Integrated Media Systems Center
Department of Computer Science
University of Southern California

A photograph of two people standing in a field with large, layered rock formations in the background under a clear blue sky.

Information visualization
Design Considerations
Statistical graphics
Tools
D3.js
R and ggplot2
Python
Questions

A photograph of a person standing in a field of tall grass. In the foreground, there are several large, weathered wooden logs. The background shows more of the field and some distant trees under a clear blue sky.

Information visualization
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Statistical graphics
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R and ggplot2
Python
Questions

Information visualization

A landscape photograph showing a vast, sandy beach in the foreground. In the background, there are large, rugged rock formations with distinct horizontal sedimentary layers. Two people are standing on the sand; one is on the left wearing a yellow shirt and dark pants, and another is on the right wearing a dark shirt and pants. The sky is a clear, pale blue.

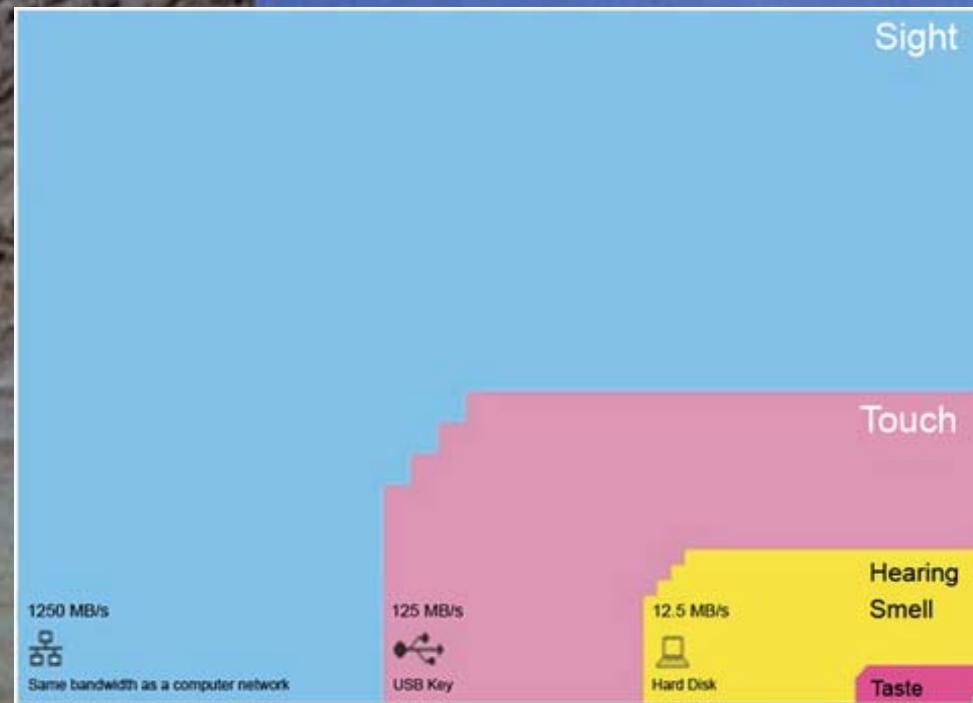
Information visualization



DIKW Pyramid

x

Information visualization



Nørrestrand's bandwidth of senses
Graphic by David McCandless

Information visualization

Inform
Describe
Communicate
Explore
Analyze
Decide





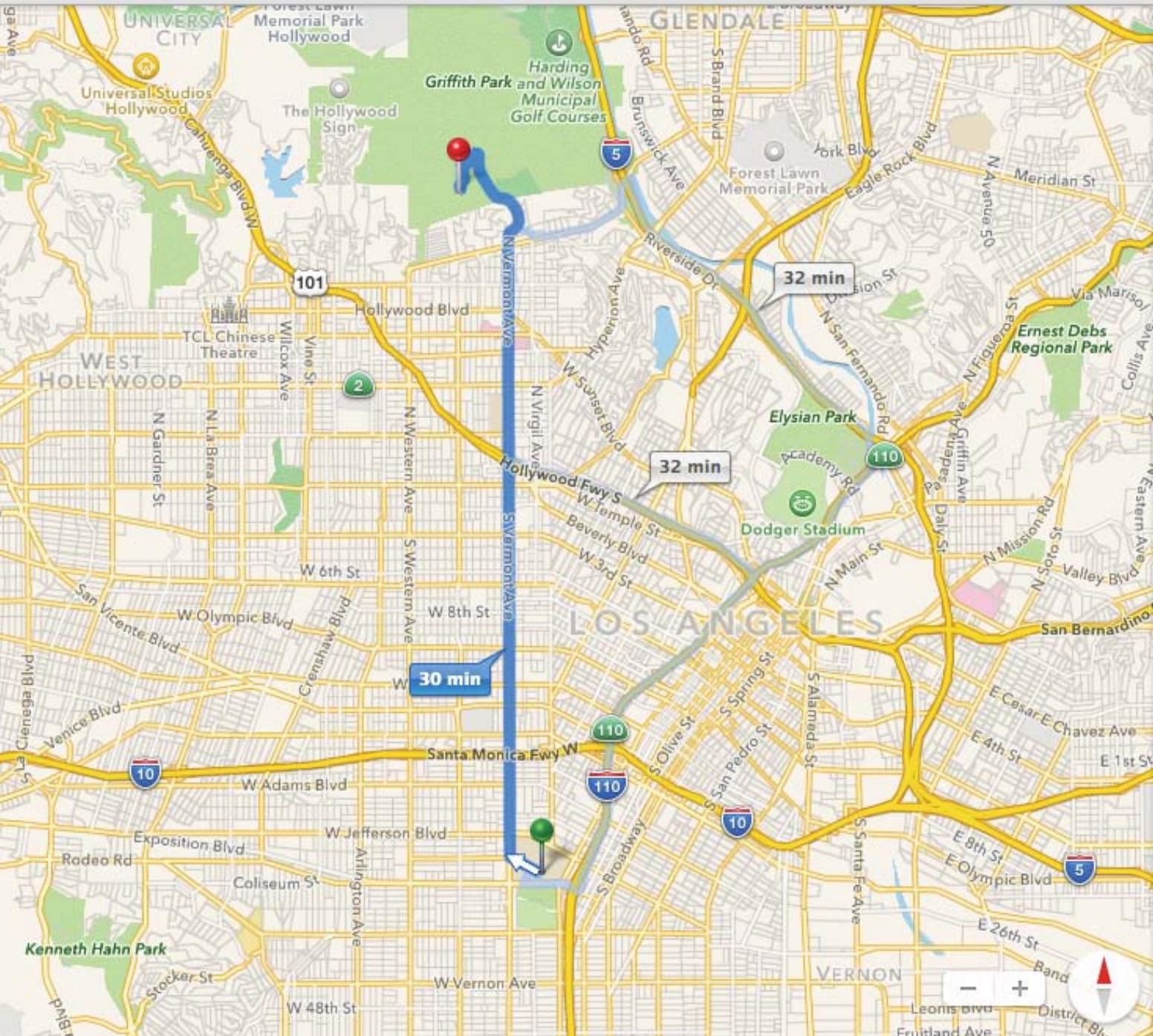
affordances and signifiers

X

Los Angeles — California

Directions 

Standard Hybrid Satellite  



The map displays three suggested routes from USC University Park to Griffith Observatory. The first route (blue line) takes 30 minutes and goes through West Hollywood, the Santa Monica Freeway, and downtown LA. The second route (green line) takes 32 minutes and follows the 101 Freeway and 110 Freeway. The third route (light blue line) also takes 32 minutes and follows the 101 Freeway and 110 Freeway, passing through Glendale.

Start: USC University Park 

End: Griffith Observatory 

1 of 3 Suggested Routes
30 min — 8.2 miles — S Vermont Ave

 **USC University Park Campus Pharmacy** — 3601 Trousdale Pkwy, Los Angeles, CA 90089, United States

 **0.3 miles**
Turn right onto S Vermont Ave

 **6.2 miles**
Continue onto N Vermont Ave

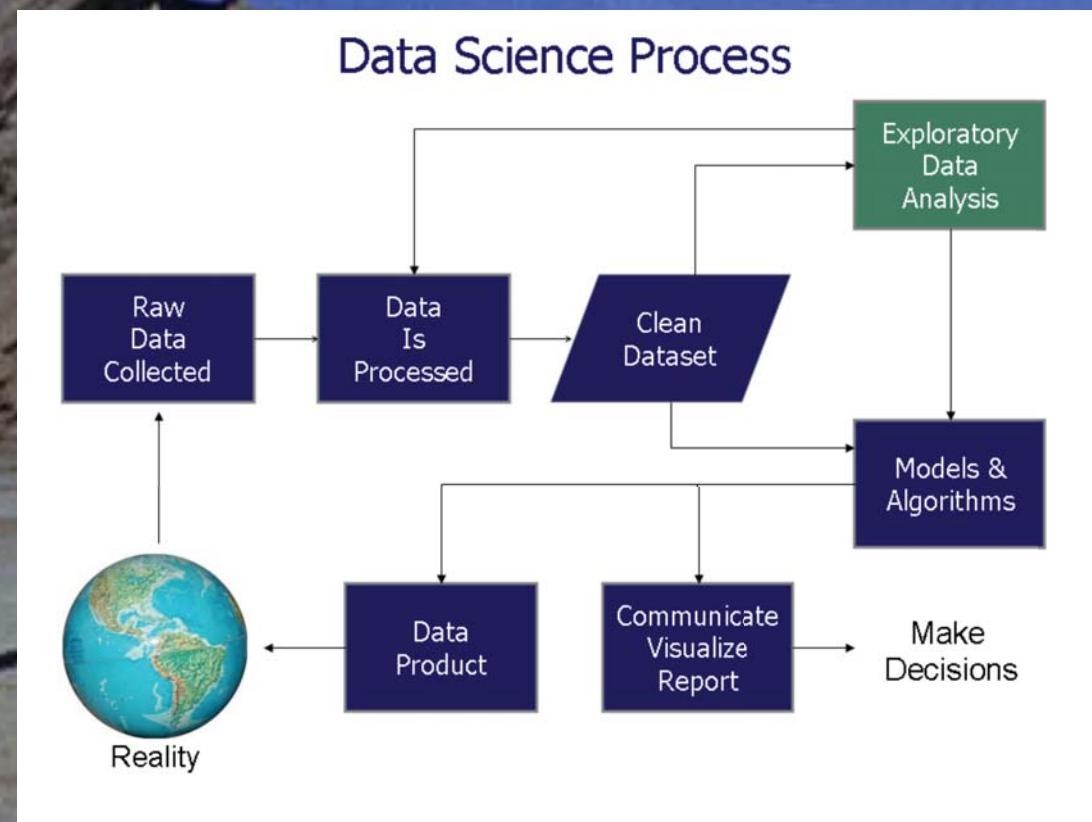
 **1.3 miles**
Take a slight left turn onto E Observatory Ave

 **0.3 miles**
Arrive at the destination

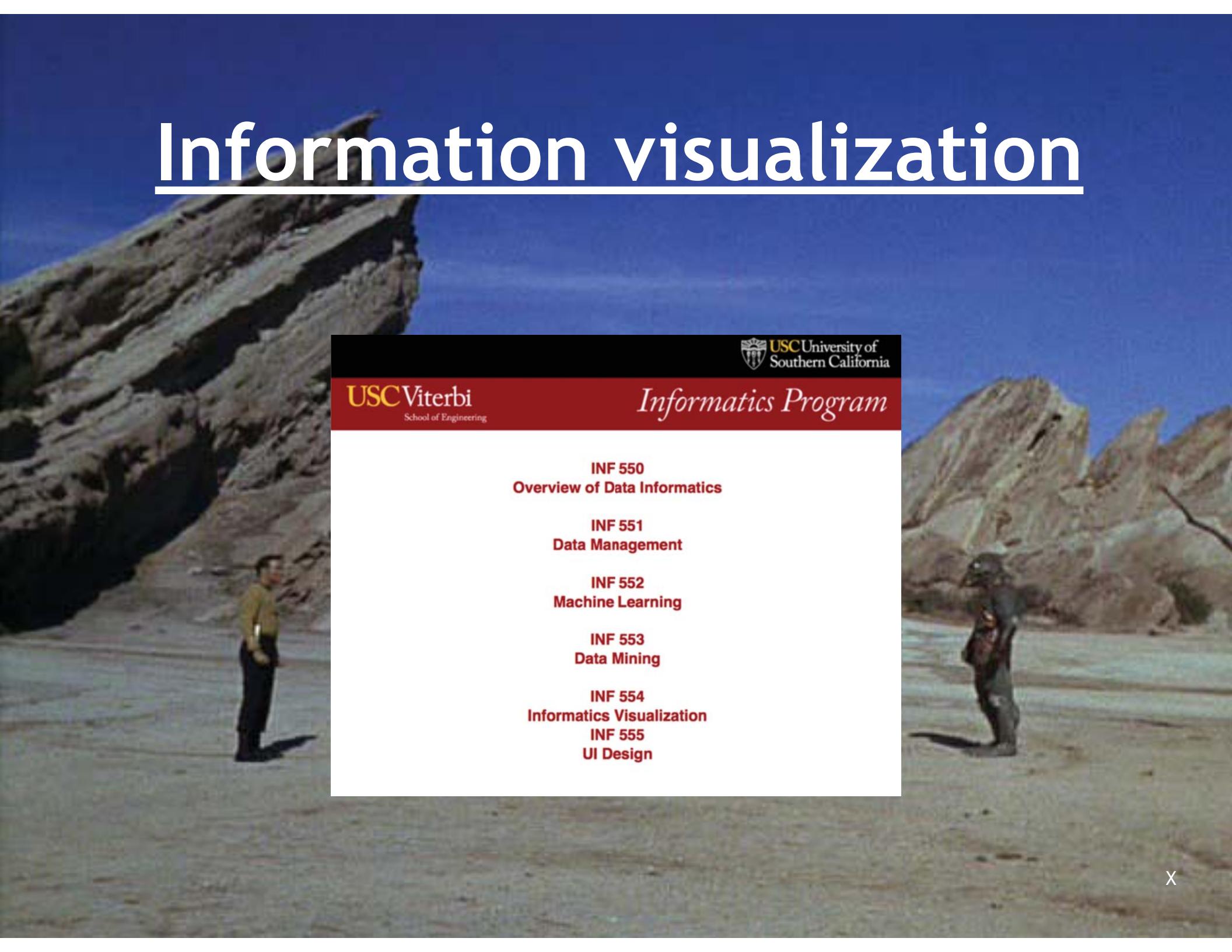
 **Griffith Observatory** — 2834-2888 E Observatory Ave, Los Angeles, CA 90027, United States



Information visualization



Information visualization



The background of the slide features a photograph of a person standing on a rocky beach, with large, layered rock formations and a clear blue sky in the background.

USCViterbi
School of Engineering

USC University of Southern California

Informatics Program

INF 550
Overview of Data Informatics

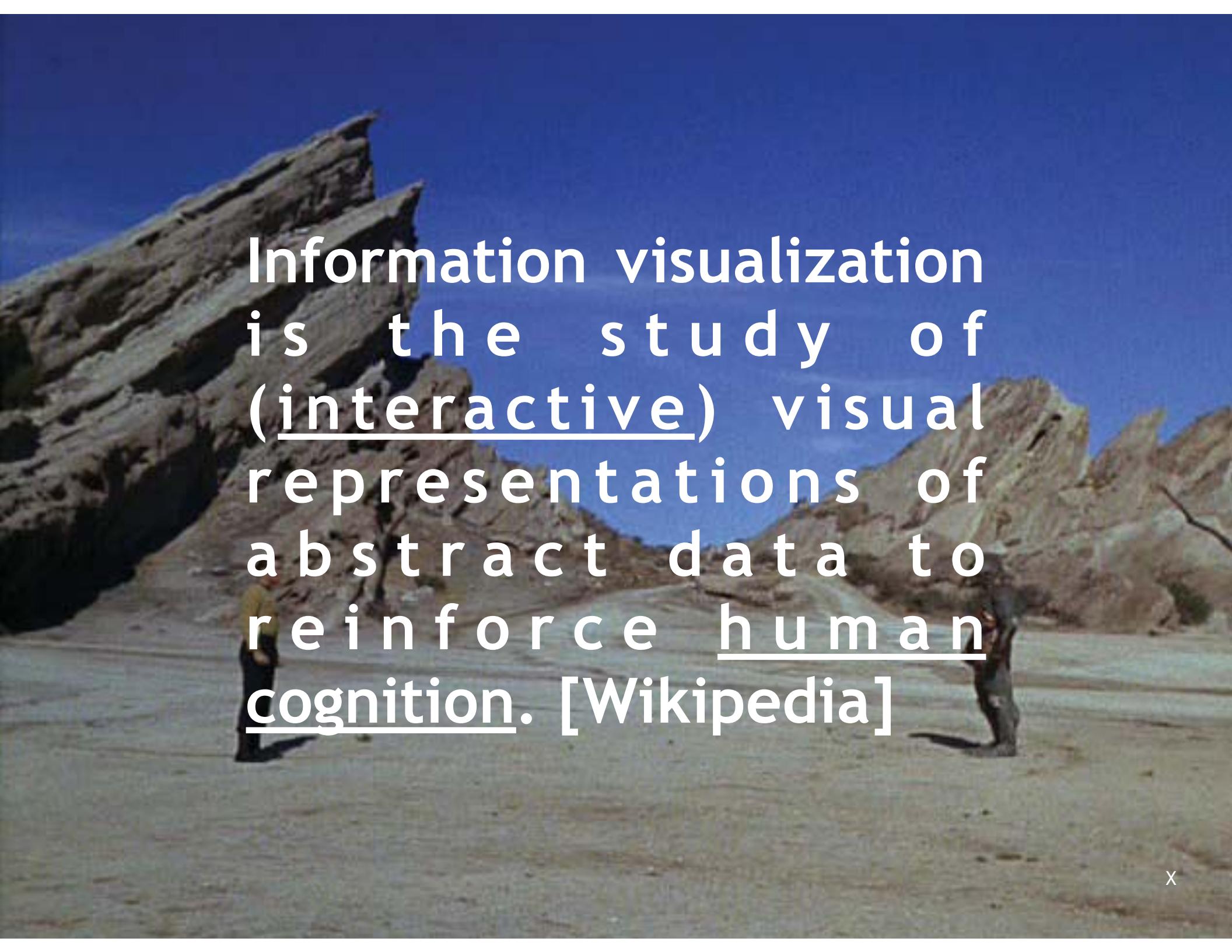
INF 551
Data Management

INF 552
Machine Learning

INF 553
Data Mining

INF 554
Informatics Visualization

INF 555
UI Design

A large, weathered wooden log lies horizontally across the frame, positioned diagonally from the top left towards the bottom right. The log has a rough, textured surface with visible grain and some missing bark. It rests on a patch of dry, light-colored grass. In the background, there are more trees and a clear, vibrant blue sky.

Information visualization
is the study of
(interactive) visual
representations of
abstract data to
reinforce **human**
cognition. [Wikipedia]

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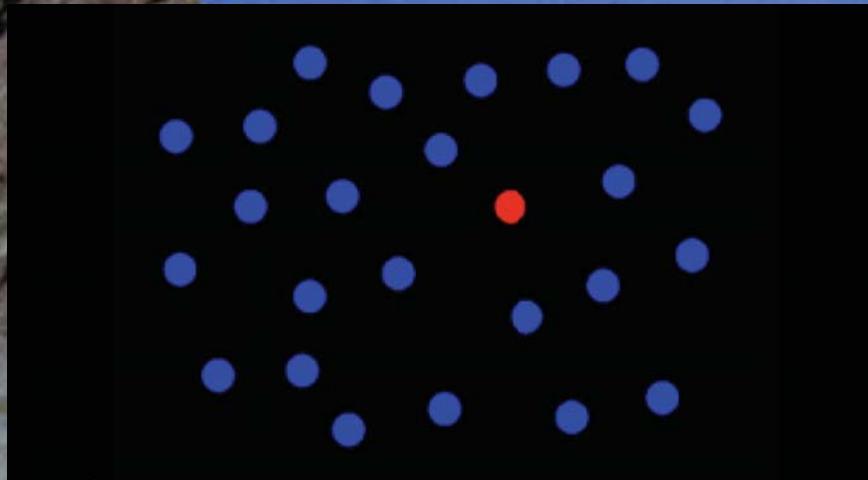


Nørrestrand's bandwidth of senses
Graphic by David McCandless

You are aware of 0.7%
of what you experience



(interactive) visual representations of abstract data to reinforce human cognition. [Wikipedia]



Preattentive features are seen very quickly (typically < 0.1s) Do not require eye movement or focused attention

(interactive) visual representations of abstract data to reinforce human cognition. [Wikipedia]



A photograph of a person standing in a field of green grass, looking towards a range of large, craggy, light-colored rocks under a clear blue sky.

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Designer encodes

Form adapted to
nature of
information and
user knowledge of
topic and
familiarity with
graphic form

Data



Visual
encoding

User decodes

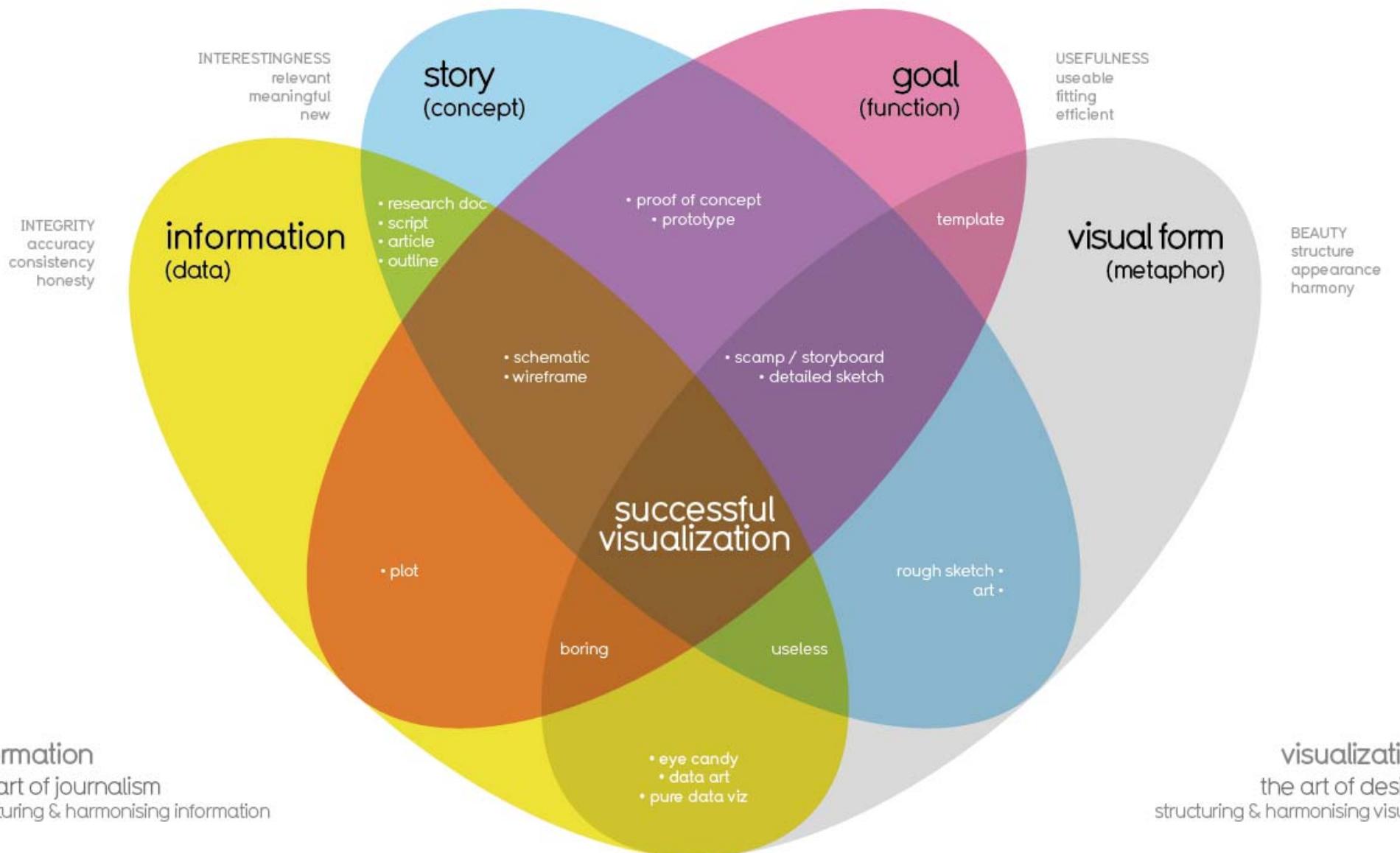
user knowledge of
topic and
familiarity with
graphic form

Visual
decoding

→ Understanding

What Makes a Good Visualization?

explicit (implicit)



information
the art of journalism
structuring & harmonising information

visualization
the art of design
structuring & harmonising visuals

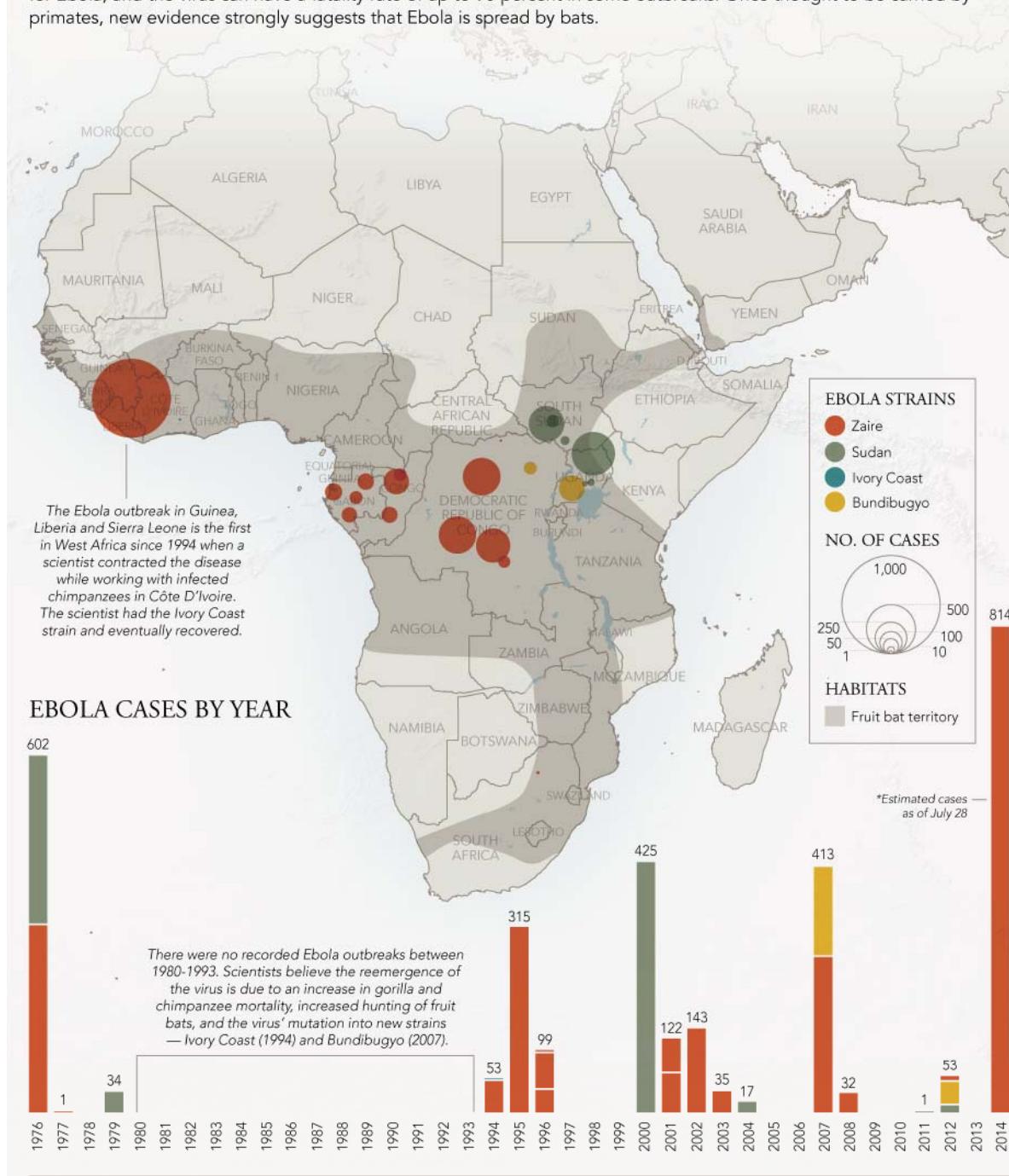
David McCandless
InformationisBeautiful.net

taken from new book
Knowledge is Beautiful

find out more
bit.ly/KIB_Books

EBOLA'S DEADLY SPREAD

West Africa is experiencing its first Ebola outbreak in two decades, and the deadliest since the first recorded outbreak of the severe viral haemorrhagic fever in 1976 in which 280 deaths were reported. There is no specific treatment or vaccine for Ebola, and the virus can have a fatality rate of up to 90 percent in some outbreaks. Once thought to be carried by primates, new evidence strongly suggests that Ebola is spread by bats.



think with Google

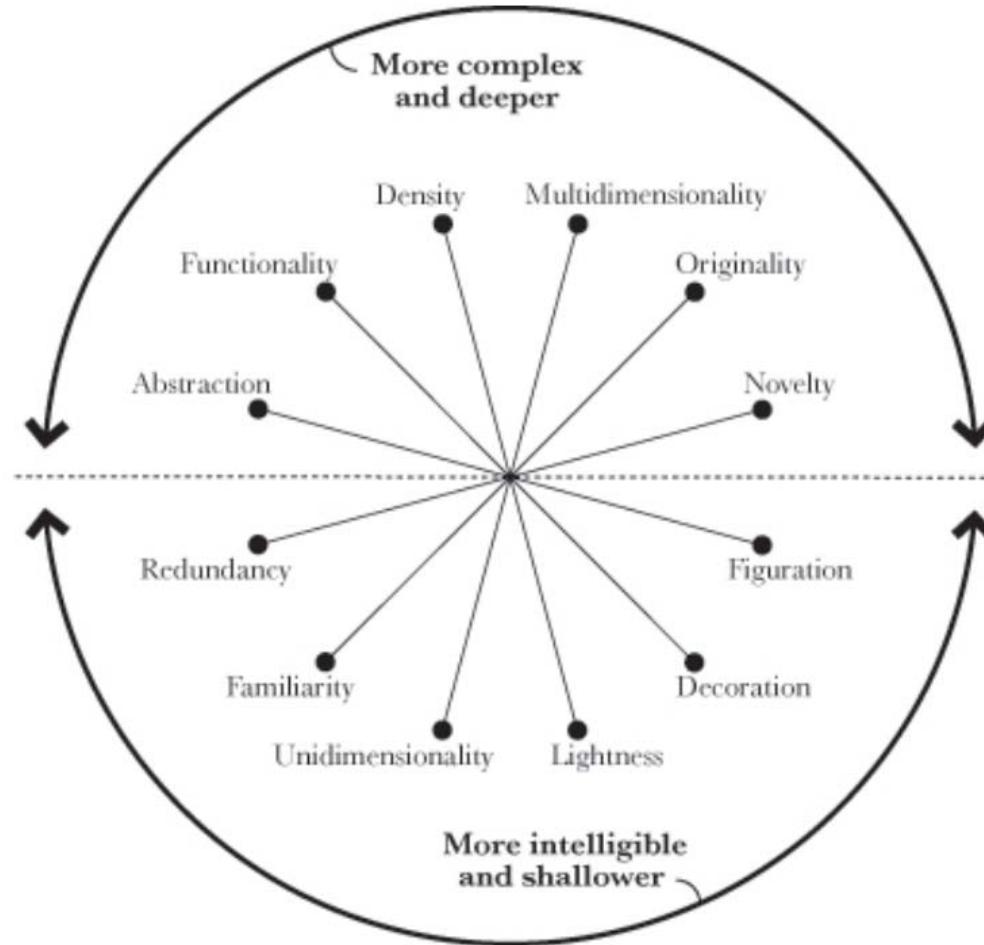
What Store Traffic Data Reveals About Black Friday Shopping

This holiday season, mobile will influence more purchases than ever. Consumers are turning to their phones in hundreds of micro-moments throughout the day, helping to inform both online and in-store purchases. In fact, this year 82% of smartphone users will consult their phone while in a store.¹

We took a look at foot traffic patterns² over the holiday season and here's what we found:



Cairo's 6D visualization space



More complex and deeper

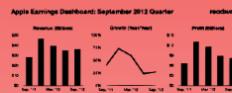
Abstraction



Distance from referent to representation



Functionality

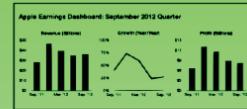


Measure of visual elements not directly related to the comprehension of the material

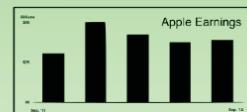


Figuration

Density



Amount of data displayed in relation to space used



Lightness

Multidimensionality

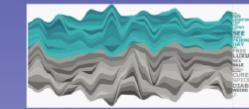


Number of layers of depth, and number of forms used to encode the data



Unidimensionality

Originality



How challenging is the form of visualization used

Novelty

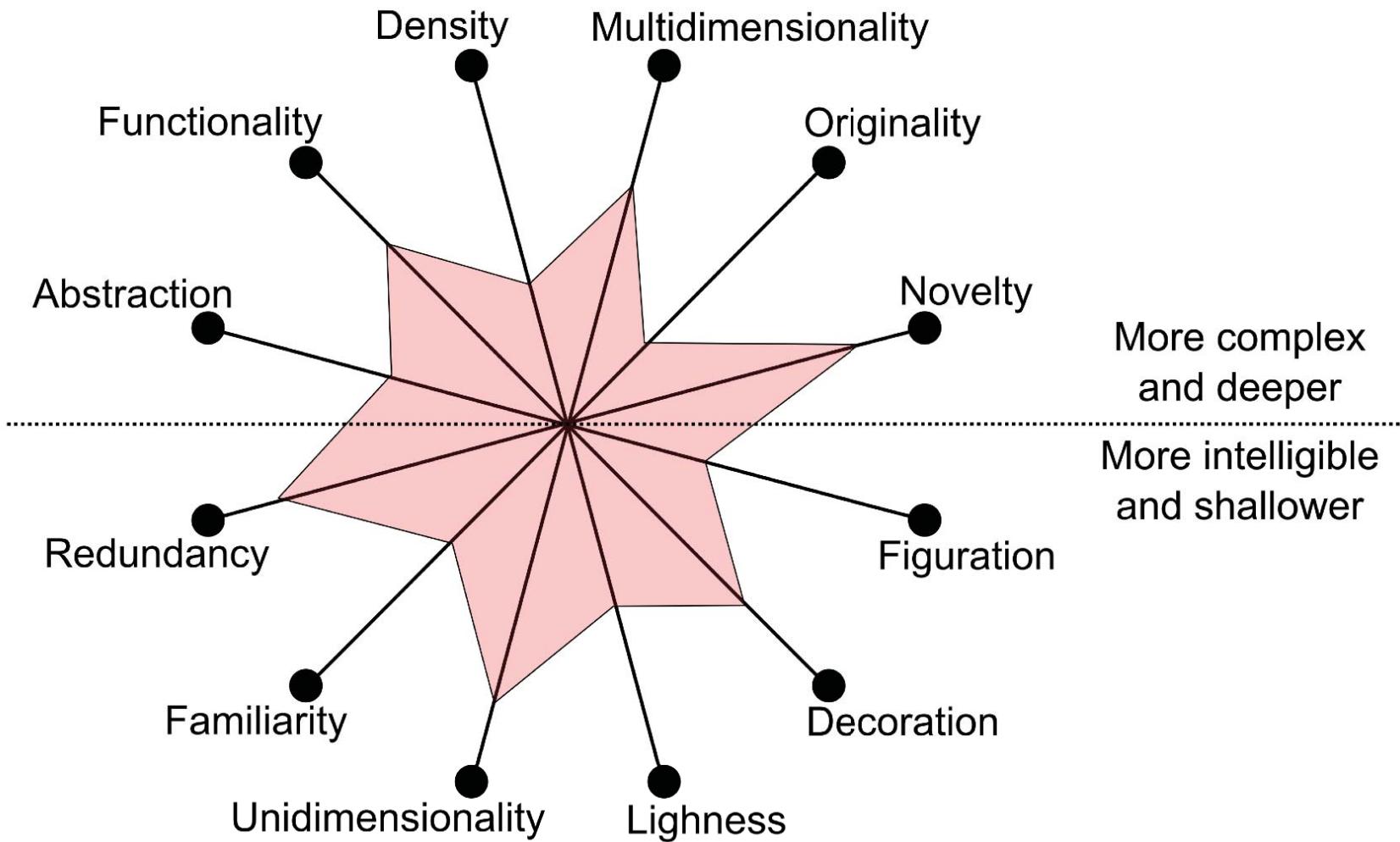


Explain multiple things at once or explain the same things multiple times



Redundancy

More intelligible and shallower





As for a picture, if it isn't worth a thousand words, the hell with it.
Ad Reinhardt

X

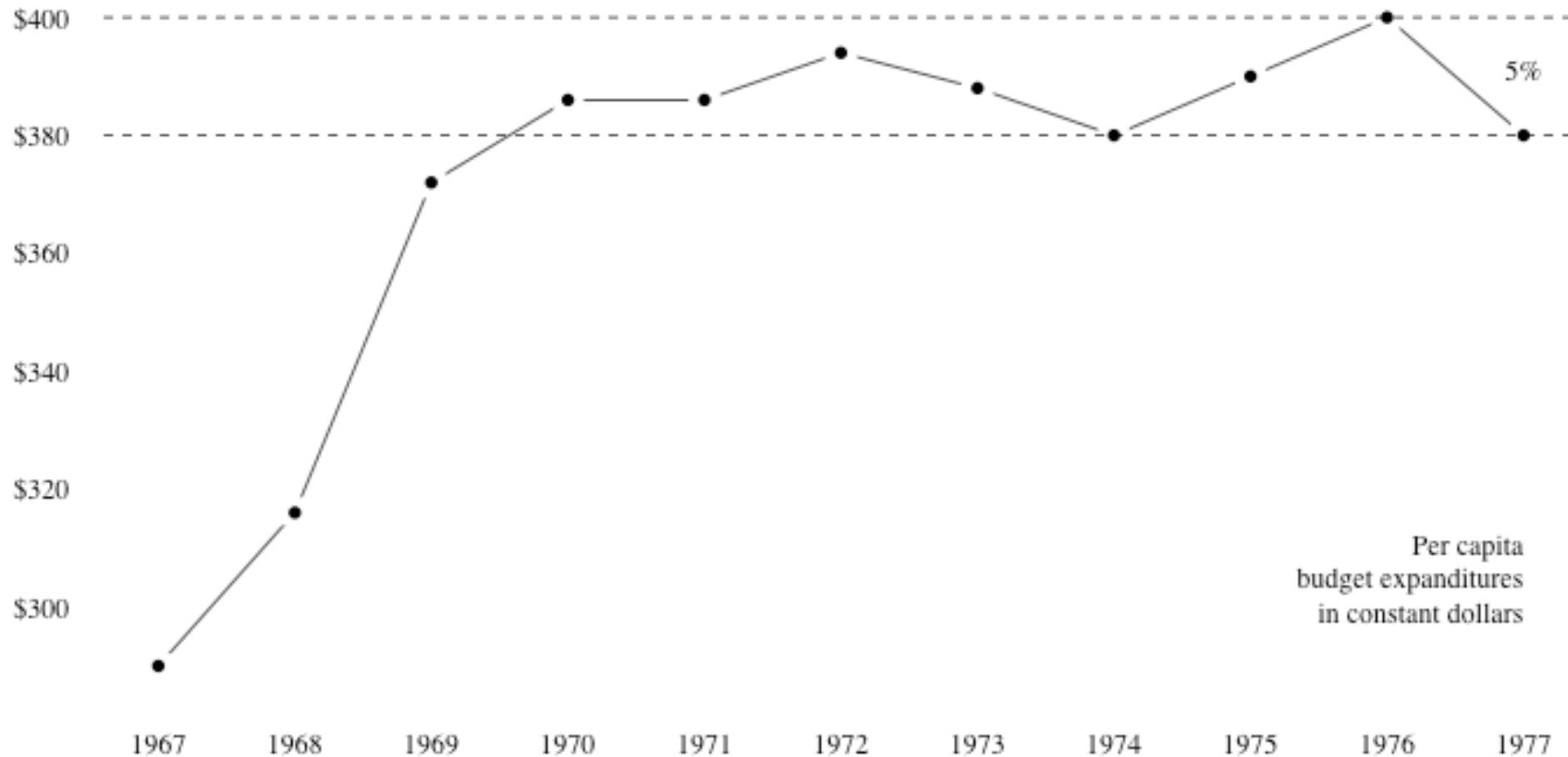
Tufte's principles of design

Elegance in visuals is attained when the complexity of the data matches the simplicity of the design

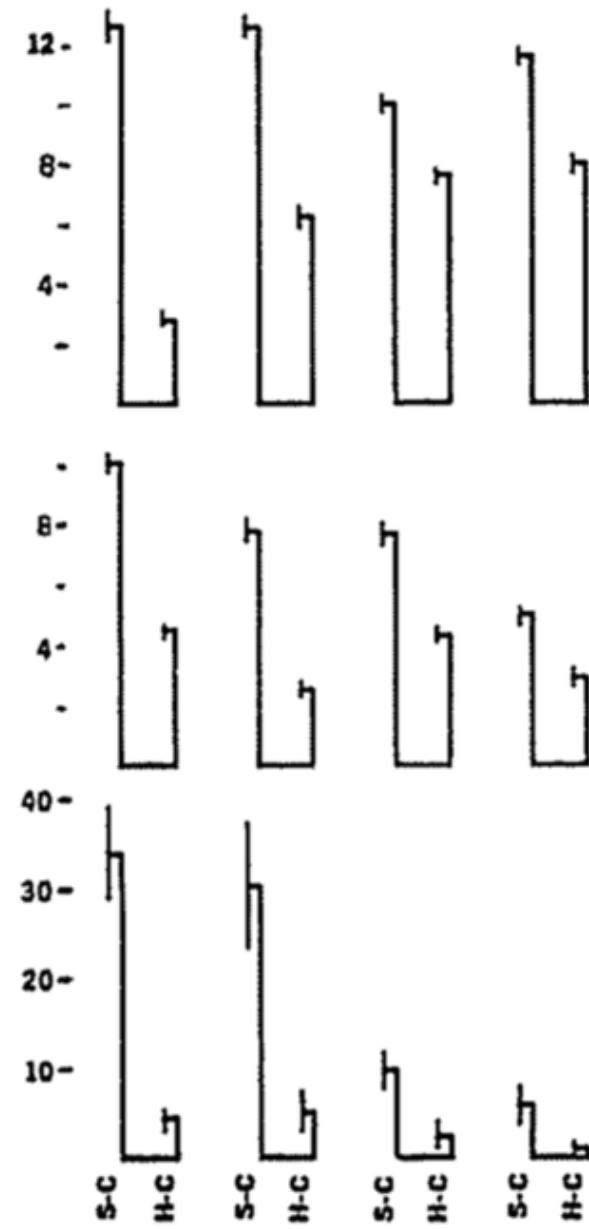
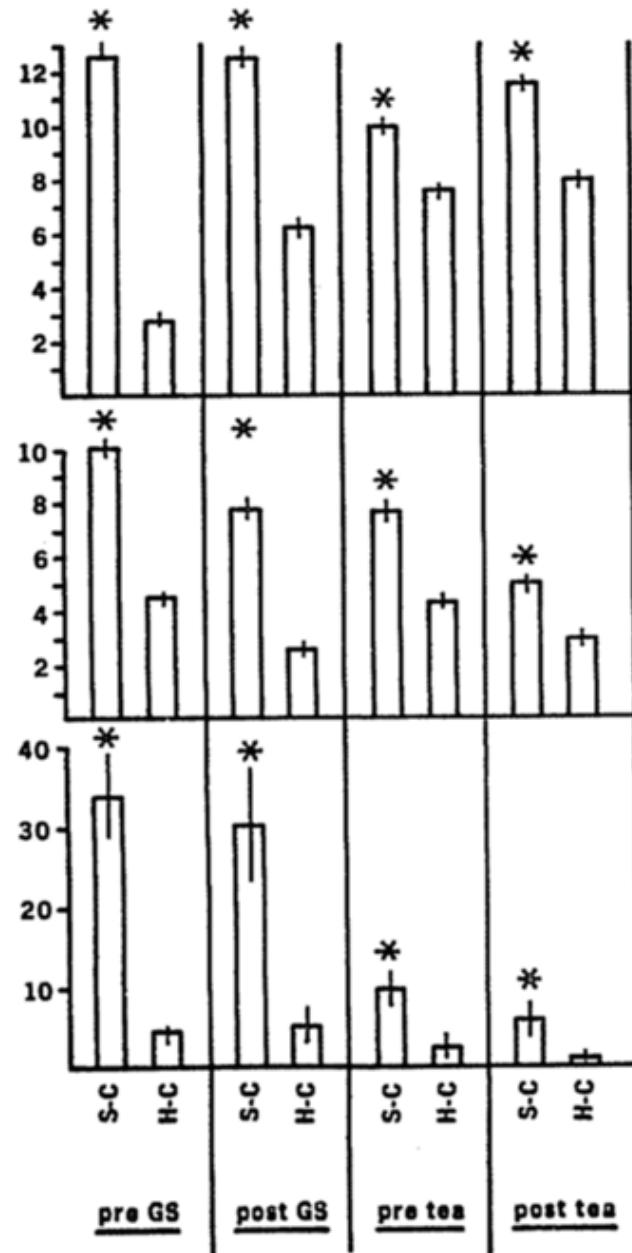
$$\text{Data-ink ratio} = \frac{\text{Data ink}}{\text{Total ink used}}$$

1. Above all else show data.
2. Maximize the data-ink ratio.
3. Erase non-data-ink.
4. Erase redundant data-ink.
5. Revise and edit

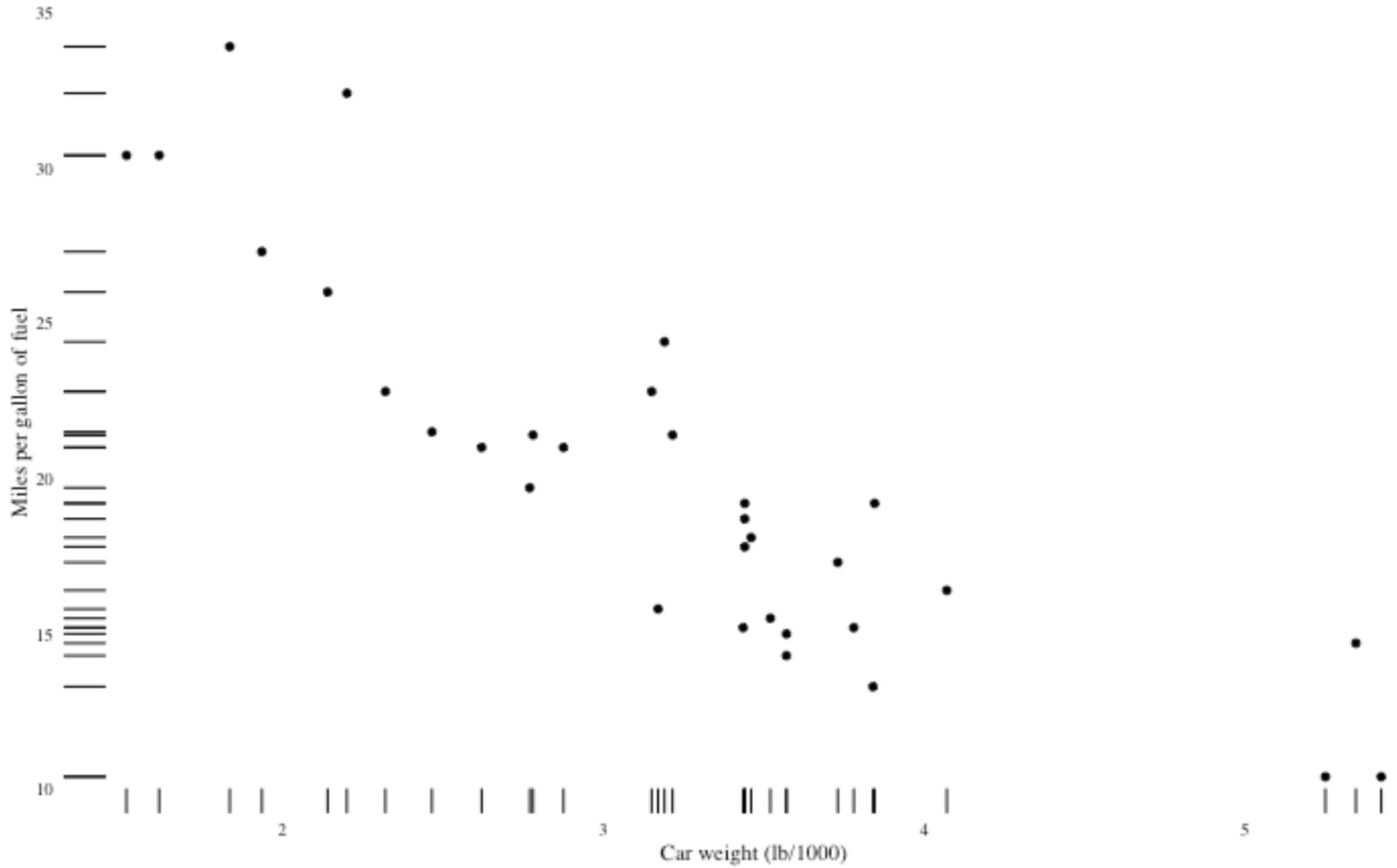
Tufte's minimalist line plot



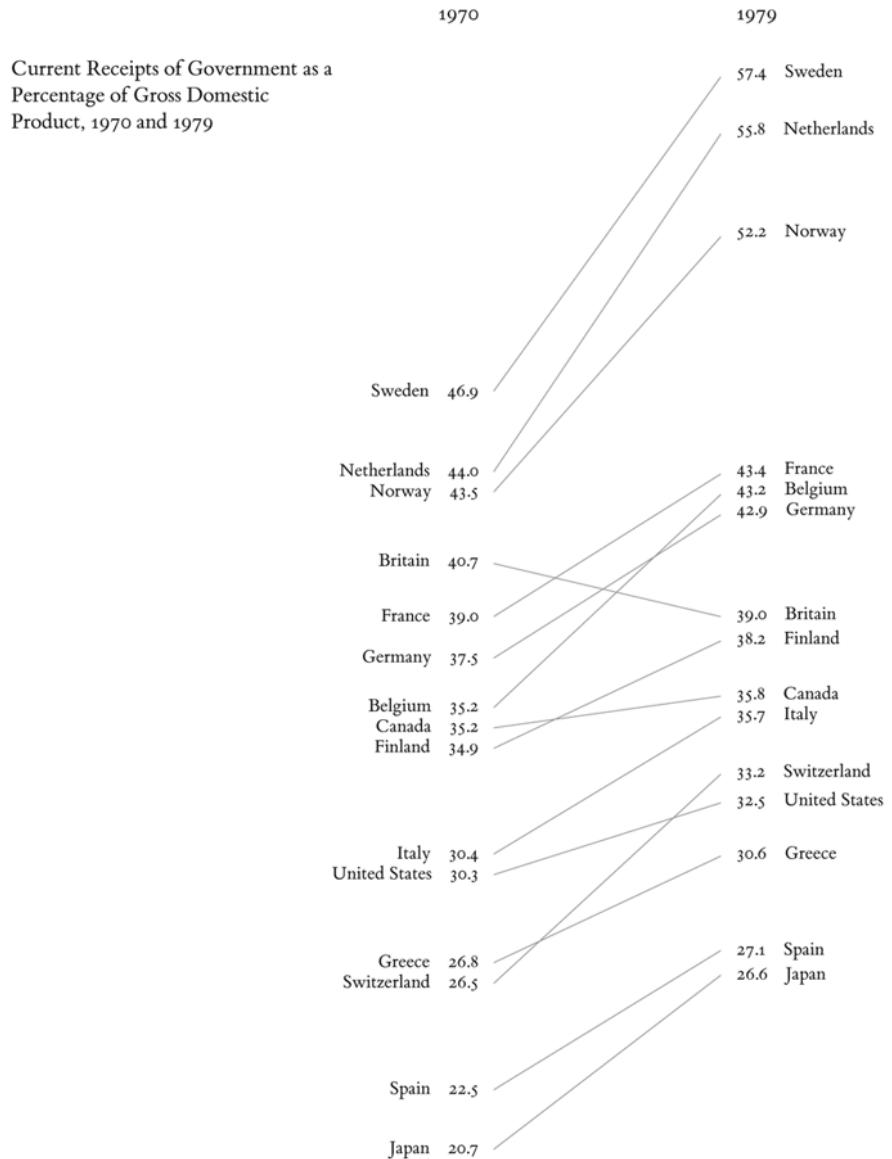
Tufte's minimalist bar chart



Dot-dash plot

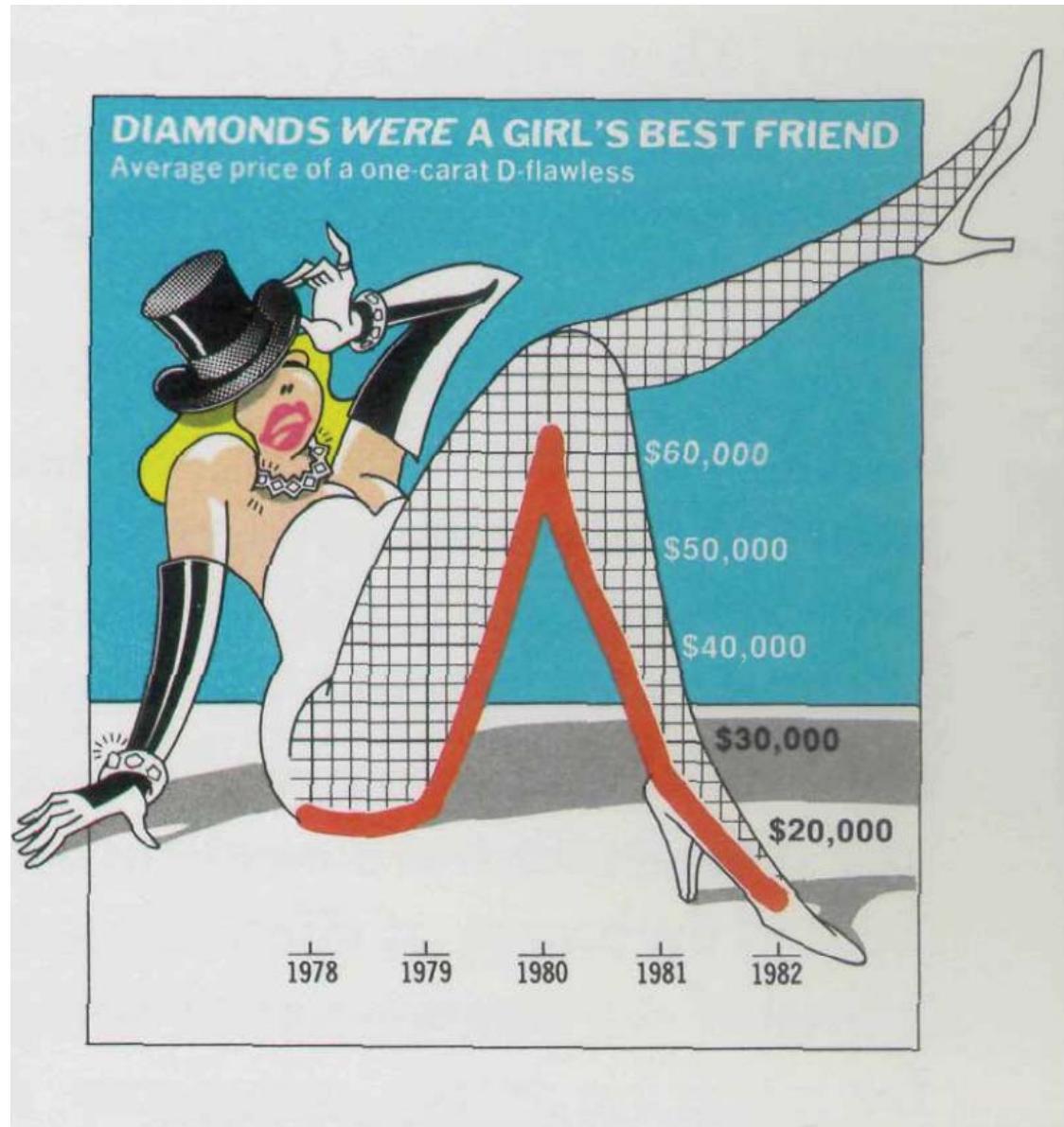


Slopegraph

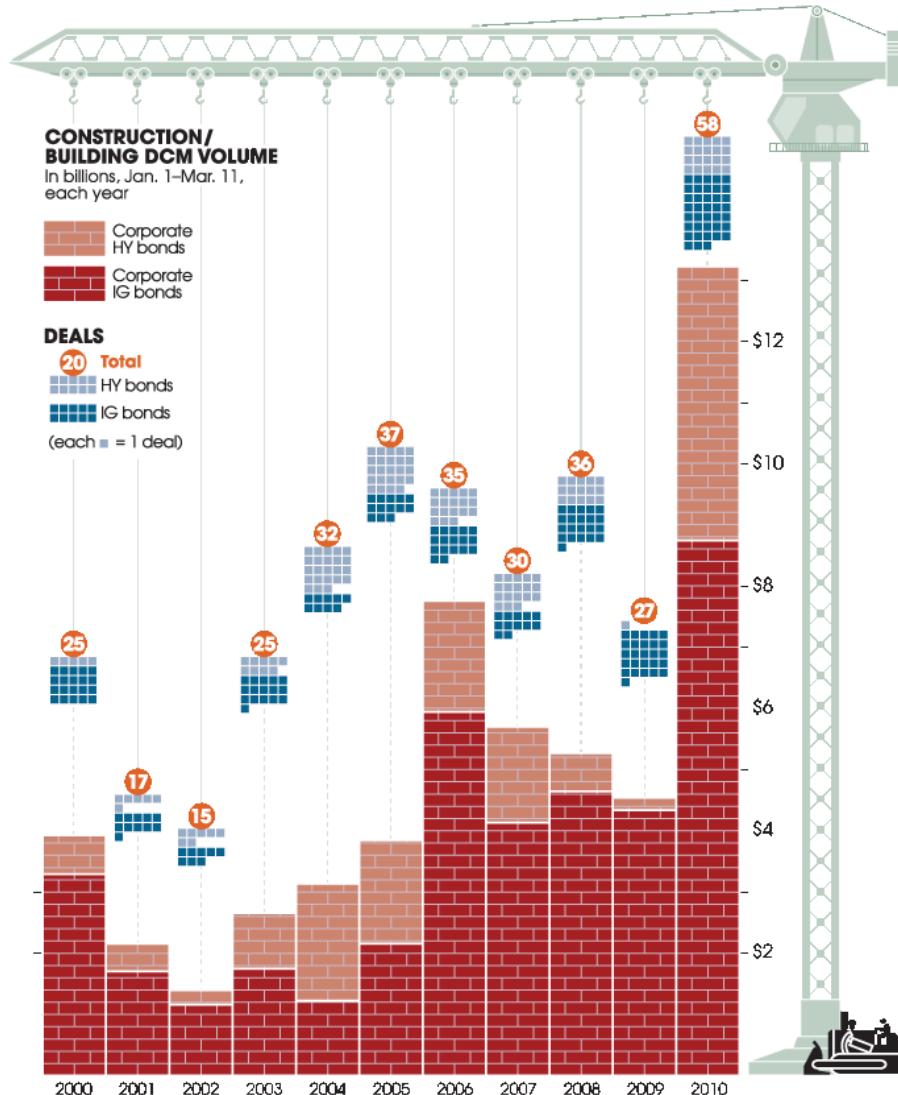


Line chart by Nigel Holmes

Use humor to instill affection in readers for numbers and charts



Stacked bar chart by Nigel Holmes



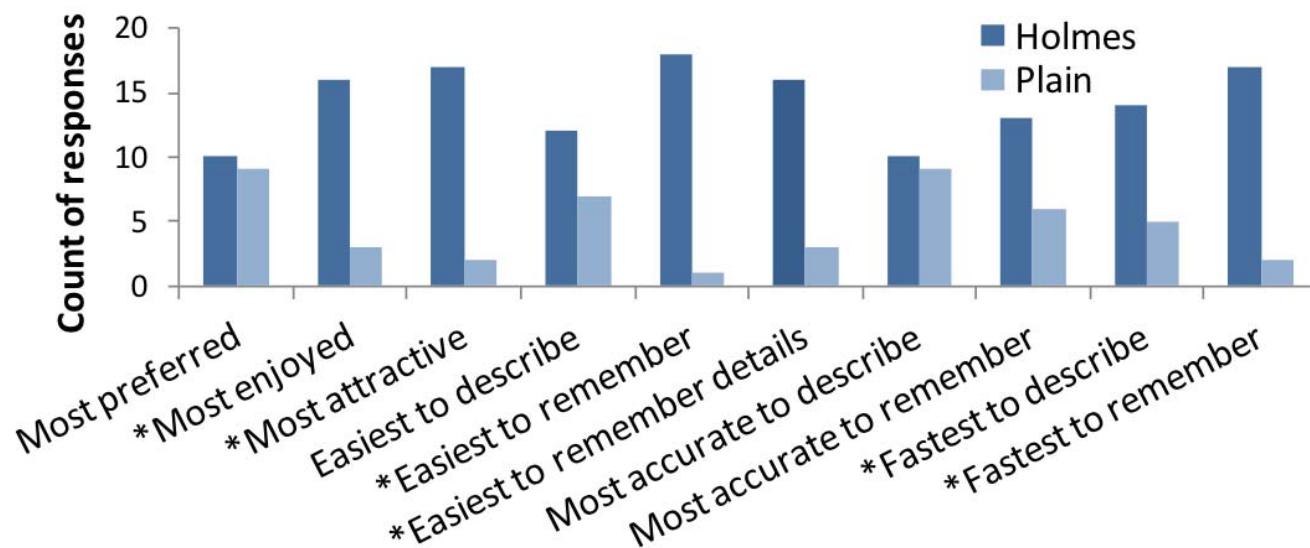
Which is better for comprehension and memorability?

No significant difference:

- between plain & image charts for interactive interpretation & accuracy
- in recall accuracy after a five-minute gap

Significantly better for Holmes:

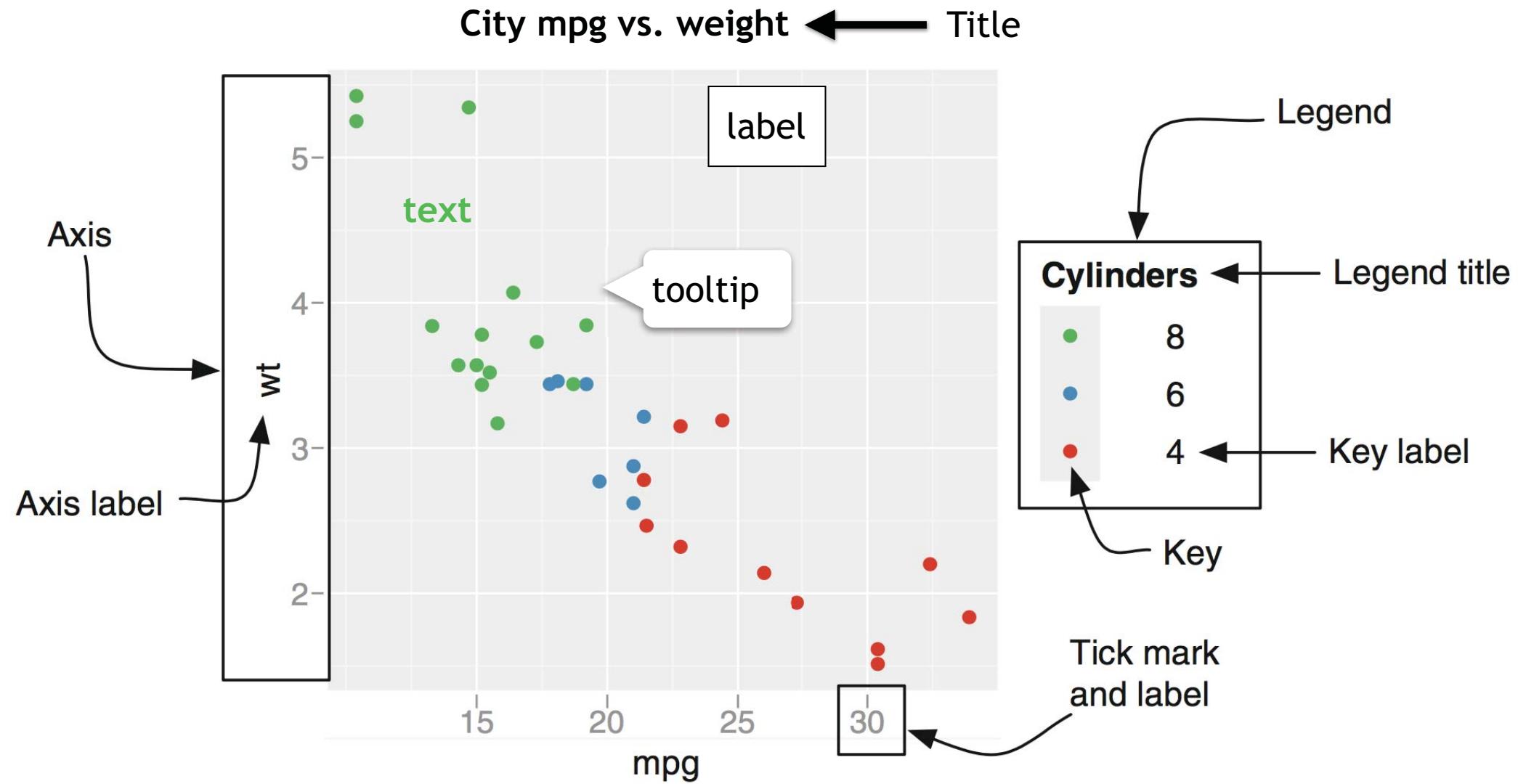
- Holmes better in recall of both chart topic and details after 2-3 weeks
- value messages in the Holmes charts more often than in the plain charts
- Holmes more attractive, most enjoyed
- Holmes were easiest and fastest to remember



Bateman, S., Mandryk, R.L., Gutwin, C., Genest, A.M., McDine, D., Brooks, C. 2010. Useful Junk? The Effects of Visual Embellishment on Comprehension and Memorability of Charts. In *ACM Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems (CHI 2010)*, Atlanta, GA, USA. 2573-2582.

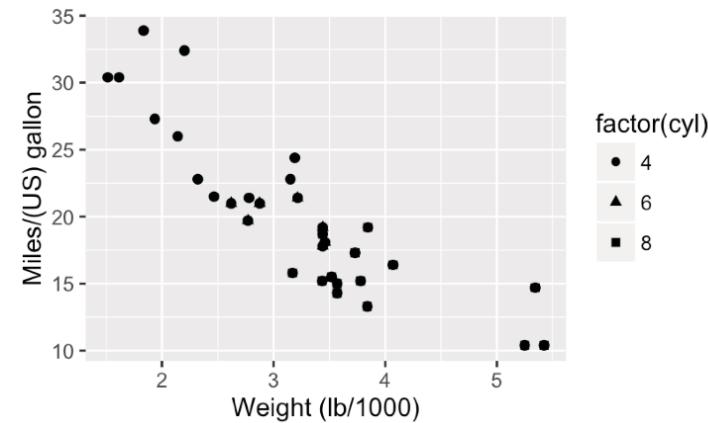
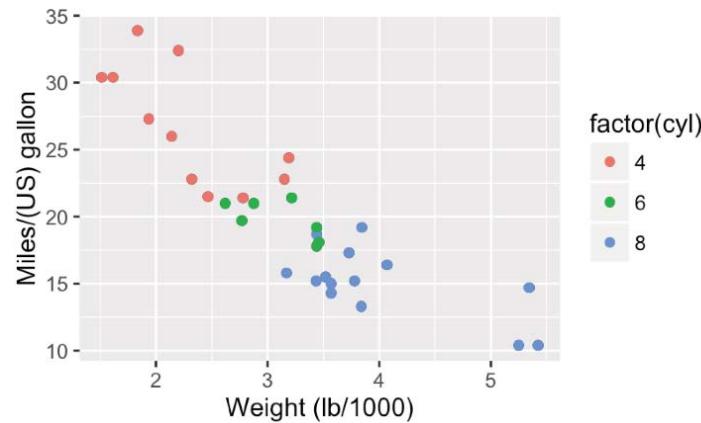
Good Design Practices

Title, axes, and legend

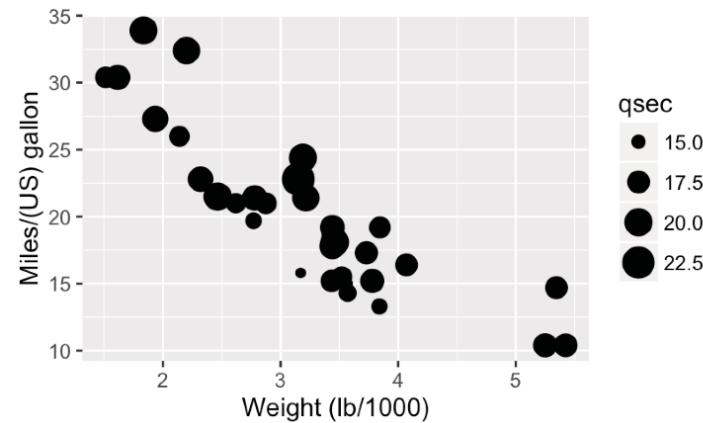


Different features work better with different types of variables

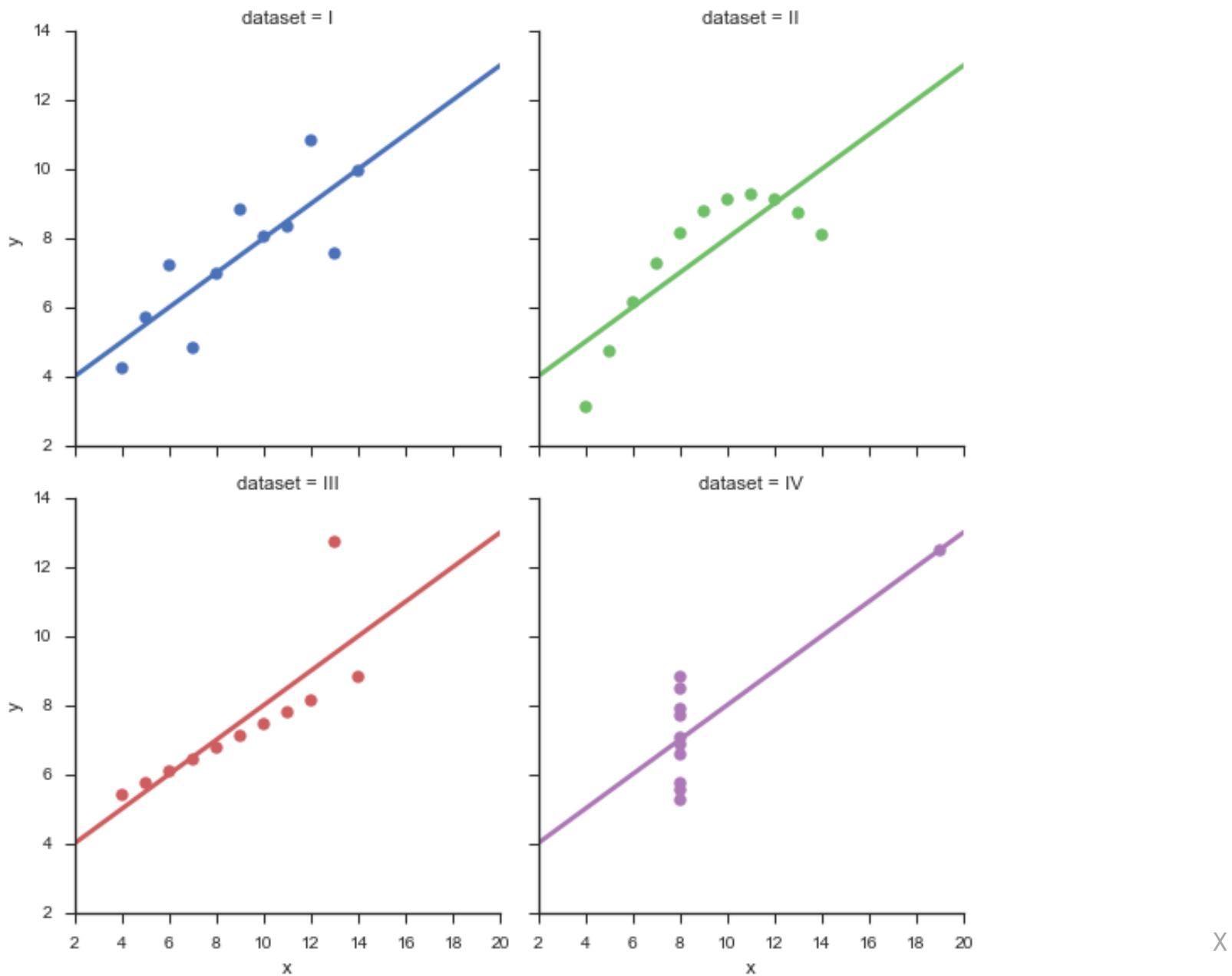
- Color & shape work well with categorical variables



- Size works well with continuous data

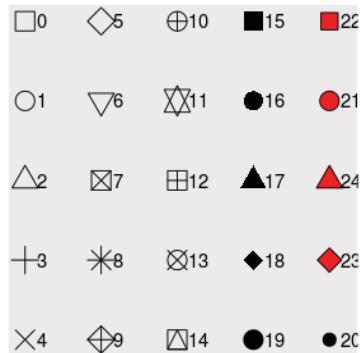


Series of plots usually work better than a single complex plot

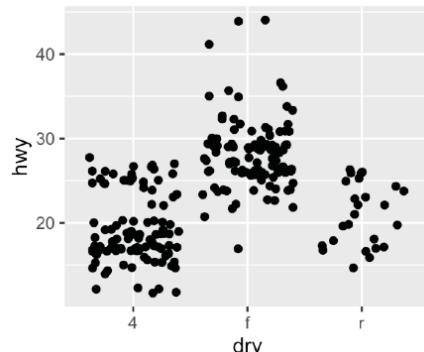


Dealing with overplotting

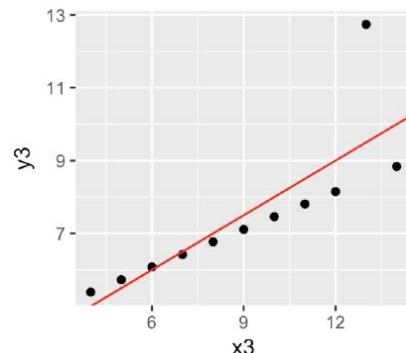
Add transparency or outline shape



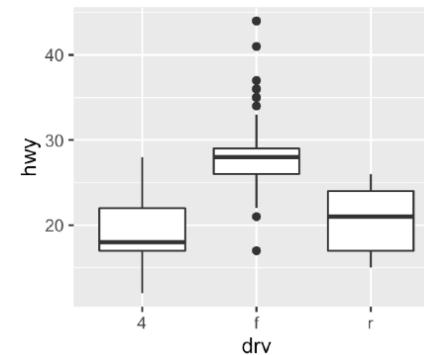
Add Jitter



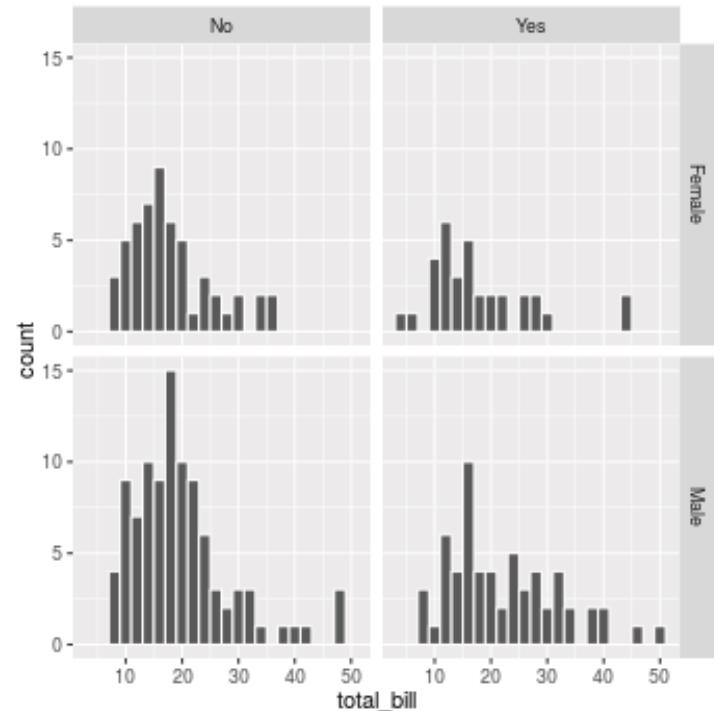
Add additional information



Summarize the data



Split the data & use small multiples

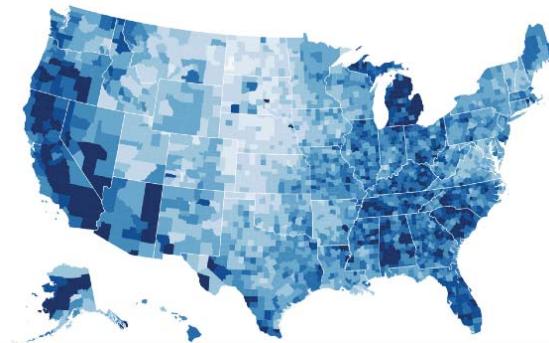


X

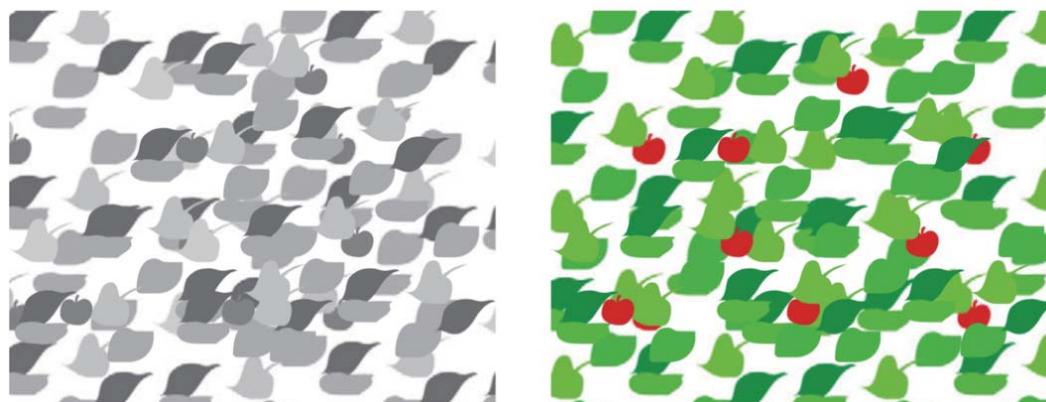
Uses of Color in visualizations

Common uses of colors in visualizations [Tufte]

- Label (identify, highlight, group)
- Measure, represent or imitate reality



- Enliven or decorate



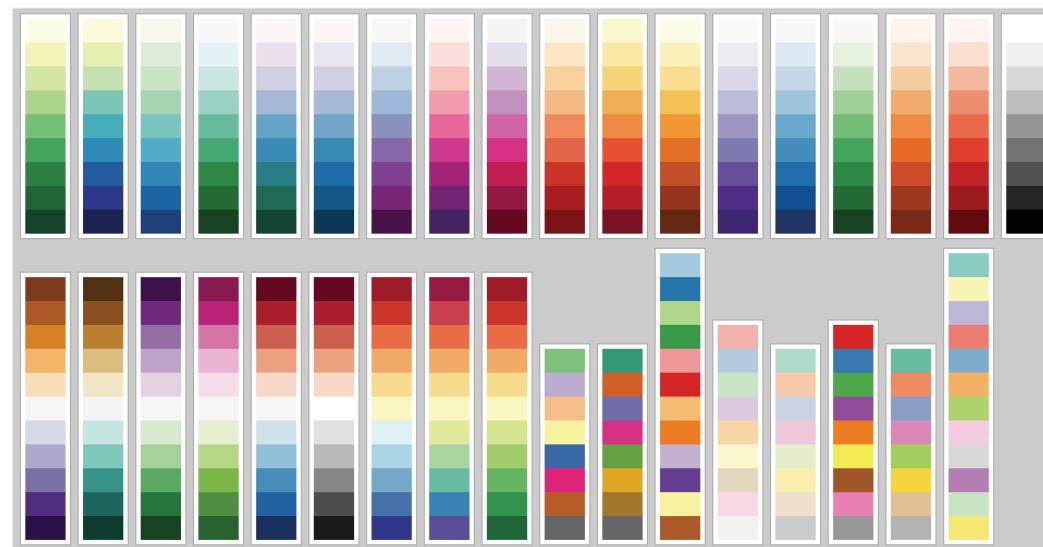
Distinctness & unique hues

- Limit the number of colors used as keys to 5-7



- Use well established color sequences, e.g., colorbrewer:
<http://colorbrewer2.org>

Every ColorBrewer Scale



Maximize selective attentional tuning

- Use **features** as different as possible to superpose information, e.g., in map applications!
- Limit the number of colors and patterns to 4-5



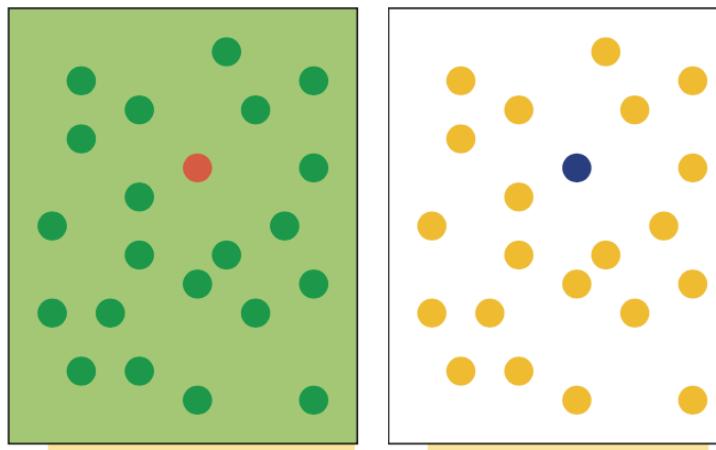
Ware, Colin. "Visual queries: The foundation of visual thinking." *Knowledge and information visualization*. Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2005.

Distinctness & unique hues

Be mindful of color blind people, e.g., see <http://colororacle.org>

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	Dark blue	Dark blue
Vermillion	Vermillion	213, 94, 0	0, 80, 100, 0	Dark red	Dark red
Reddish purple	Reddish purple	204, 121, 167	10, 70, 0, 0	Dark purple	Dark purple

Use colors in popup effect wisely to support visual searches



● If non-target symbols are similar to the background, they are easy to exclude from the visual search.

● A dark target on a light background with light non-target symbols can be as effective as the reverse.

Observe cultural conventions



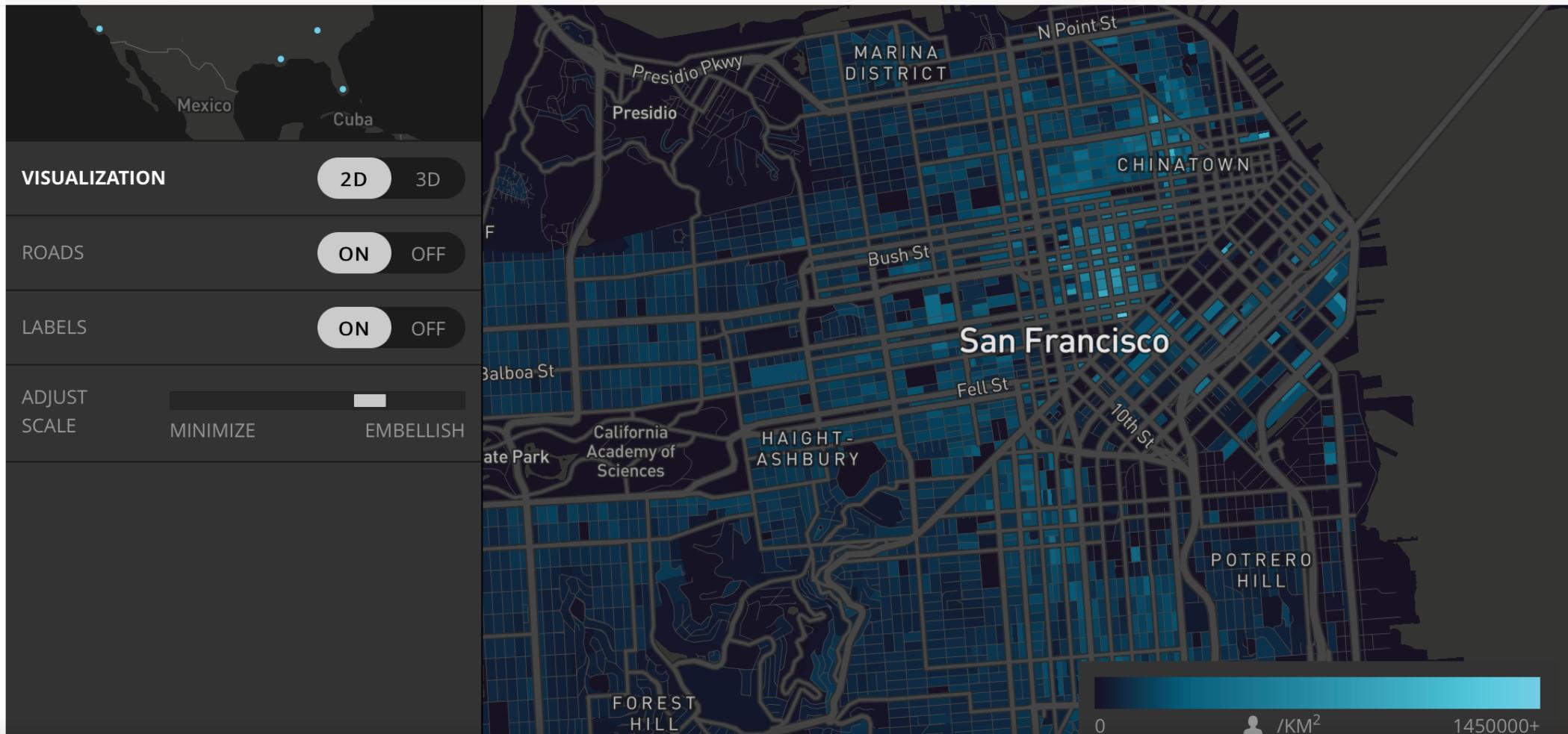
Color Meanings & Symbolism: Red

A word cloud visualization of various meanings and symbols associated with the color red across different cultures.

Words include: battle, political power, hate, communism, sacrifice, murder, vitality, rebellion, circulation, charity, love, fire, life, brilliance, alertness, victory, romanticism, excitement, ecstasy, aggression, prohibition, ambition, suffering, eccentricity, intensity, anger, violence, desire, sexuality, fashion, speed, decadence, extroversion, domination, revolution, determination, sin, sensuality, warmth, triumph, courage, urgency, friendship, patriotism, pain, tension, social movement, motion, exoticism, beauty, rescue, success, fervor, thrill, emotion, devotion.

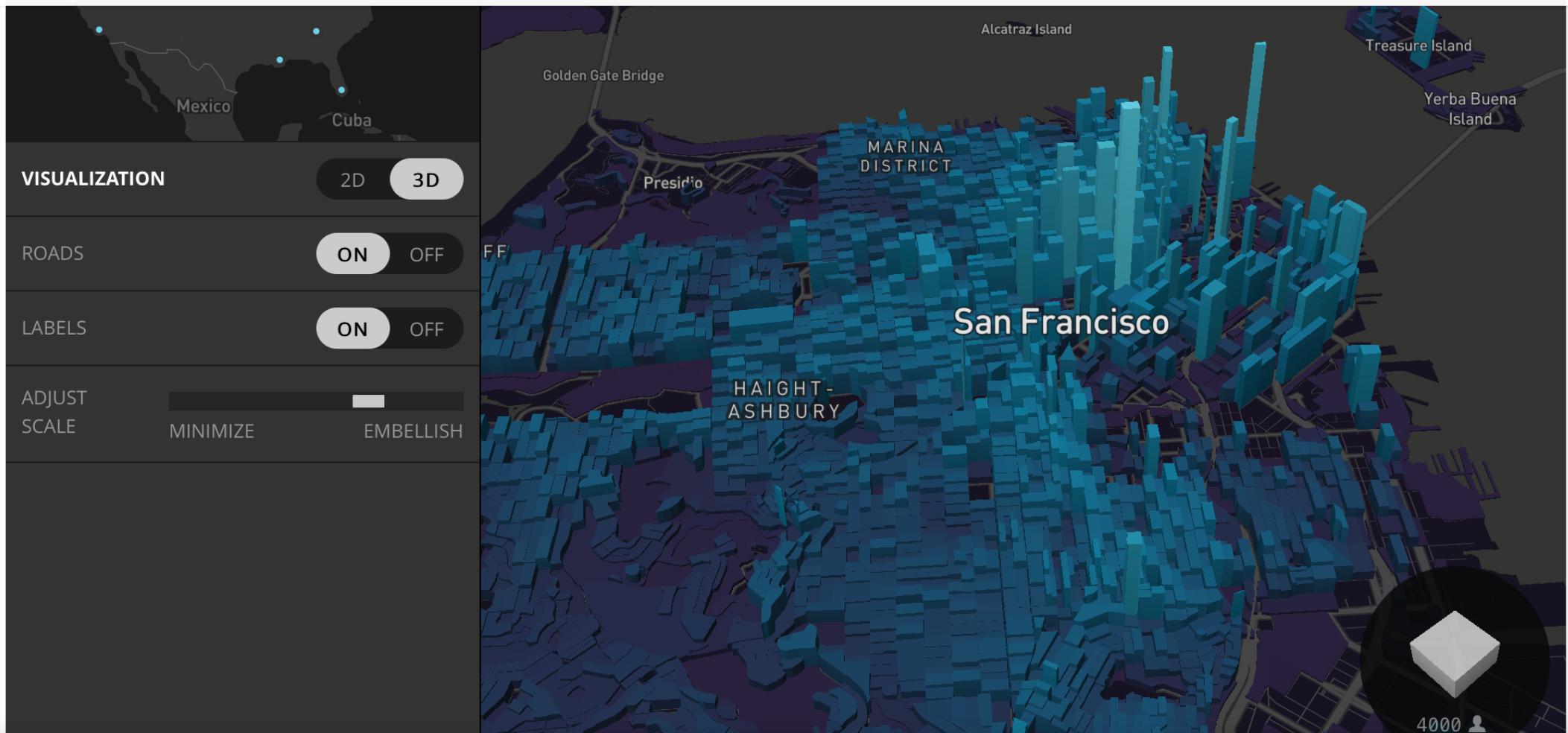
Worldly Color Meanings of Red
China & India: good luck, used in dresses, chair, parrot, cup, etc., firecrackers in a wedding
Russia & China: revolution, communism
England: roses, phone booths
Spain: bull fighting, flamenco dresses

Use of 3D in Maps



<https://www.mapbox.com/blog/population-inspector>

Use of 3D in Maps



<https://www.mapbox.com/blog/population-inspector>

What NOT to do



X



X

insufficient
luminance
contrast; small
font size not
helping

◀ Back to Mail 5:48 PM 69% 

swallowscup.com



Substitution

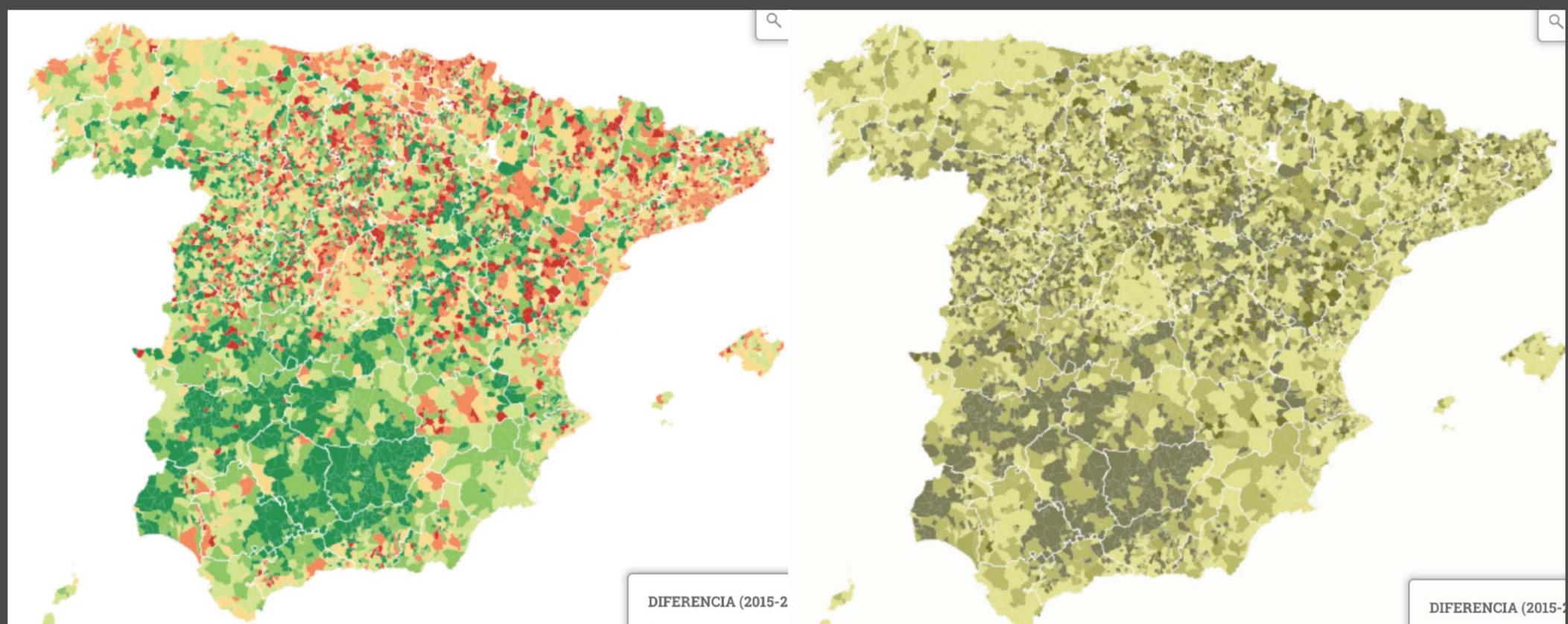
The Substitutions may be made only with the consent of the referee at any stoppage in play at the referee's discretion.

Regulations

Game Length (time per half with 5 minutes between halves)

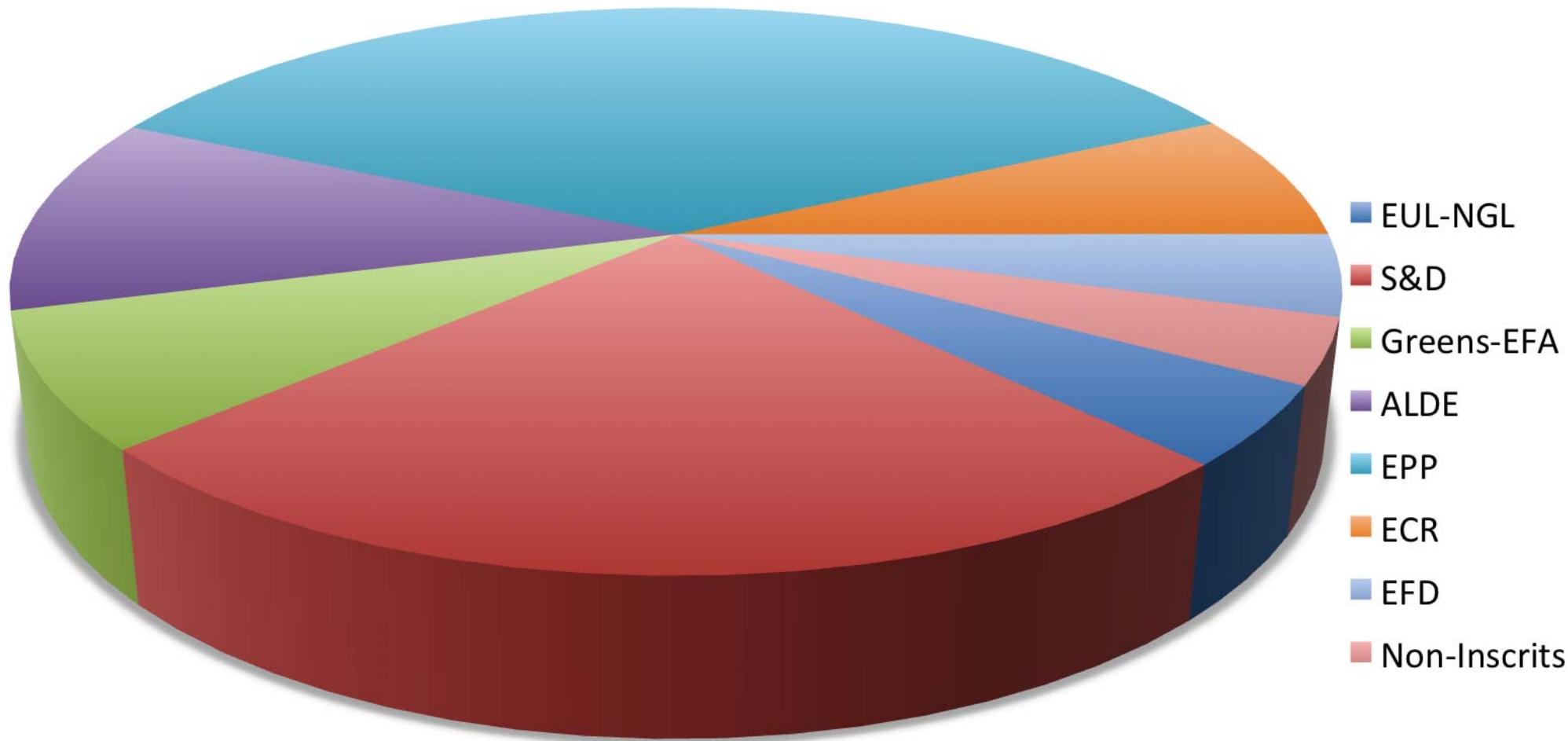
	U7-U9	U10-U12	U13-U14	U15-U17
Group Play/Semi-Final	20 min halves	25 min halves	30 min halves	35 min halves

Not colorblind safe



Pie chart difficult for comparison, too many colors

European Parliament Party Breakdown



Intentionally misleading comparison



Fox News March 2014

X

3D & occlusions, distracting colors and effects, bad choices of colors...

