

Research Question

- ▶ **Qualitative research & Quantitative research**
 - ▶ Qualitative research : gain insights, discover hidden patterns, explore and generate ideas for quantitative analysis
 - ▶ Quantitative research : quantification of data, generalization, hypothesis testing
- ▶ **Different Question Types**
 - ▶ Discover find your way(maps), find relations, identify trends
- ▶ **Different Levels of Abstraction/Analysis**
 - ▶ Macro/Global level, Meso/local level, Micro level

Data Format

► Structured data

A	B	C	D	E	F
Case	Number	R.Use	Lexical.Item	Style	Store
1	1	retention	Fourth	normal	Saks
1	2	retention	Fourth	normal	Saks
1	3	retention	Fourth	normal	Saks
1	4	retention	Fourth	normal	Saks
1	5	retention	Fourth	normal	Saks
1	6	retention	Fourth	normal	Saks
1	7	retention	Fourth	normal	Saks

► Unstructured data

« Poissas lur di[s] tot en apert : (fol. 2)
« Vostre cor nom tengas cubert,
« Mais digas mi : si Dieus mi dona
4 « Un'aventura que m'es bona,
« Non sabra bon a totz ensems?
« Ieu ai desirat mout lonc temps
« C'ap N'Archimbaut agues paria,
8 « Ar son vengutz d'en lai al dia
« Ques el la quer e la demanda :
« Per son anel dominim manda
« Que Flamenca penra sim voil.

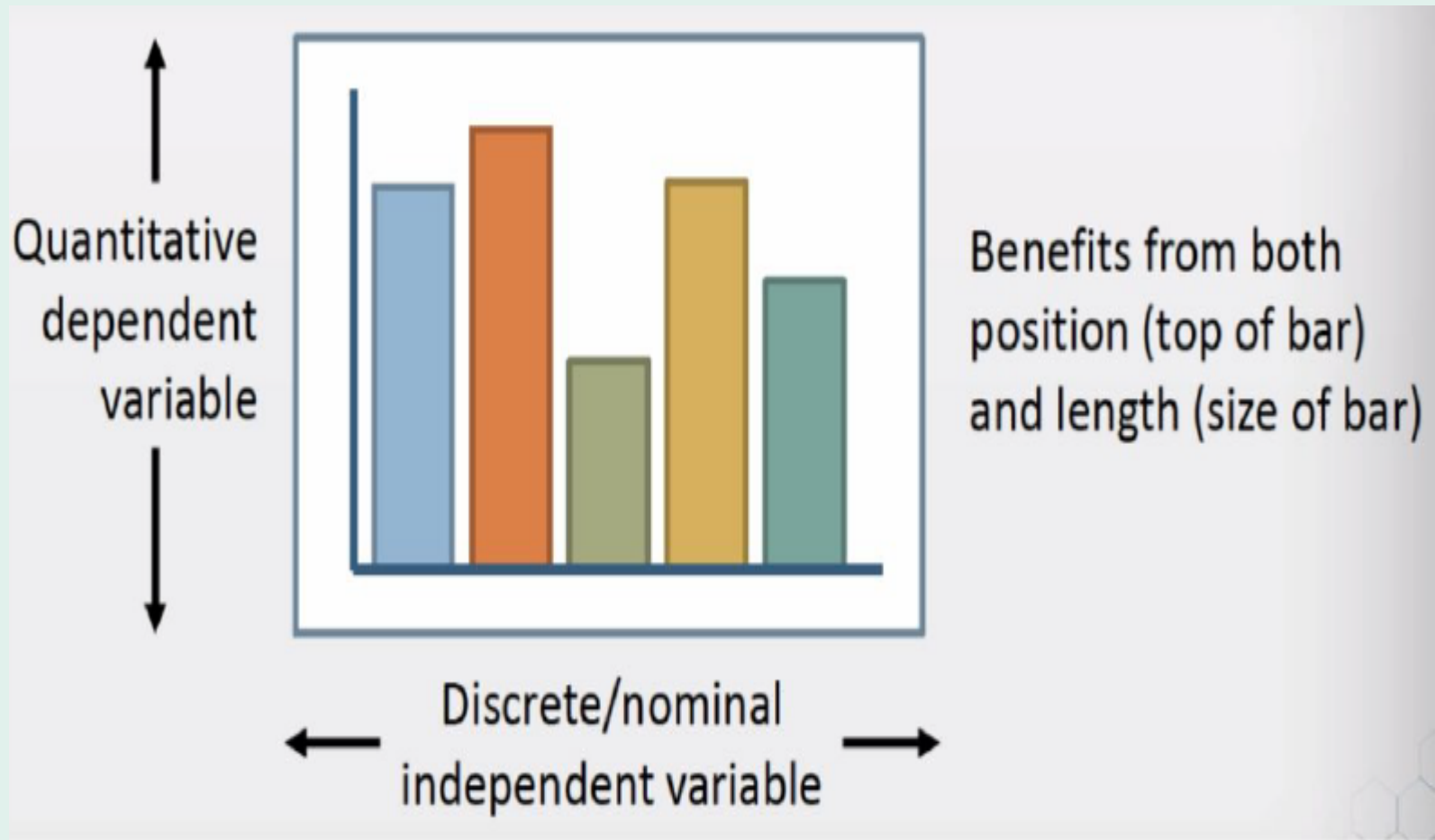
Variables

- ▶ Variable - a measurable characteristic
- ▶ Independent variables
 - ▶ What you have control over and what you think may cause variation
- ▶ Dependent
 - ▶ What you measure and what is affected by other factors

Variable Types

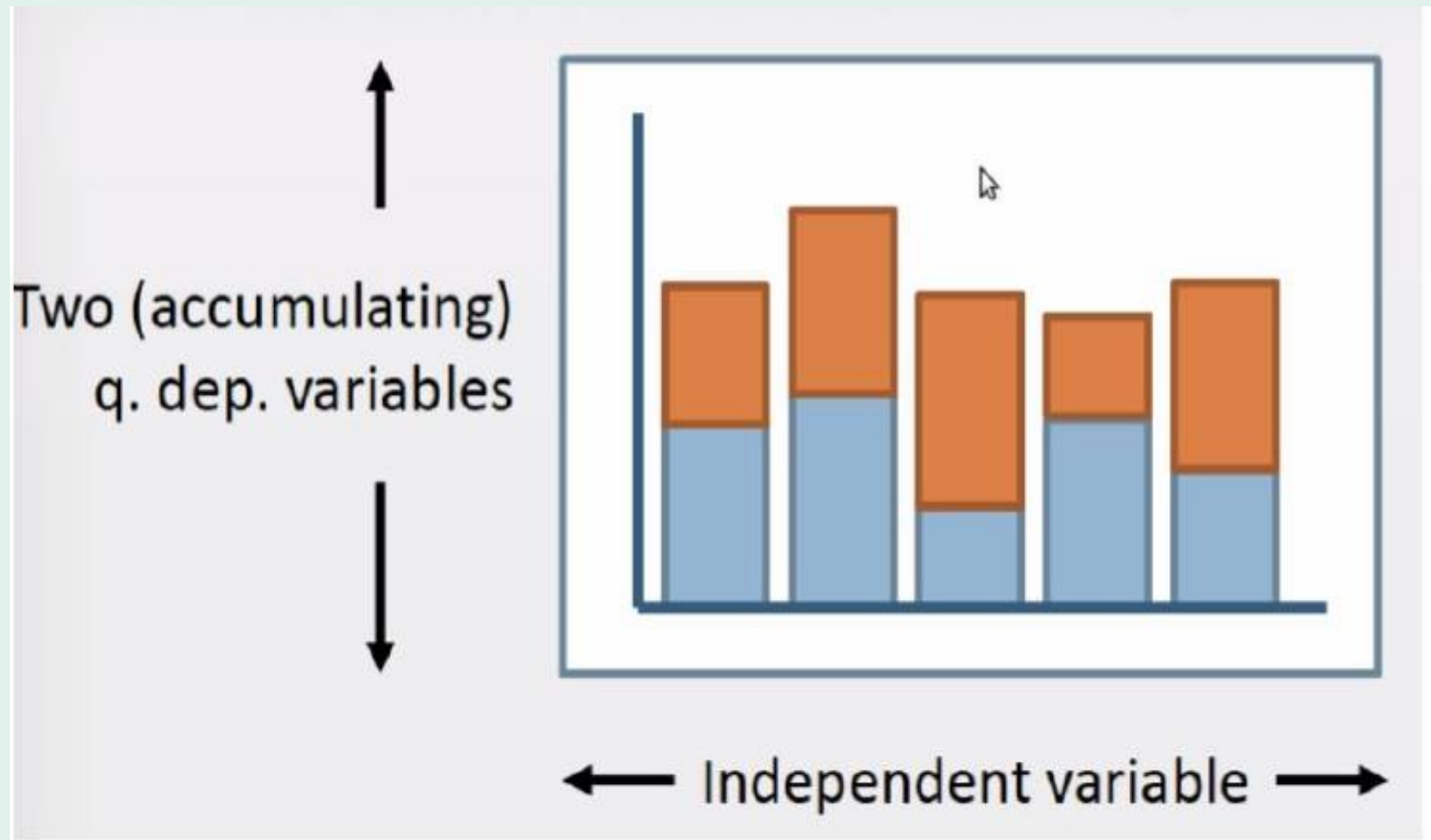
	Discrete (no between values)	Continuous (values between)
Ordered (values are comparable)	Ordinal, e.g. size: S,M,L,XL,... Quantitative, e.g. counts: 1,2,3,...	Fields, e.g. altitude, temperature
Unordered (values not comparable)	Nominal, e.g. shape: □○△ Categories, e.g. nationality	Cyclic values, e.g. directions, hues

Mapping Data - Bar Chart



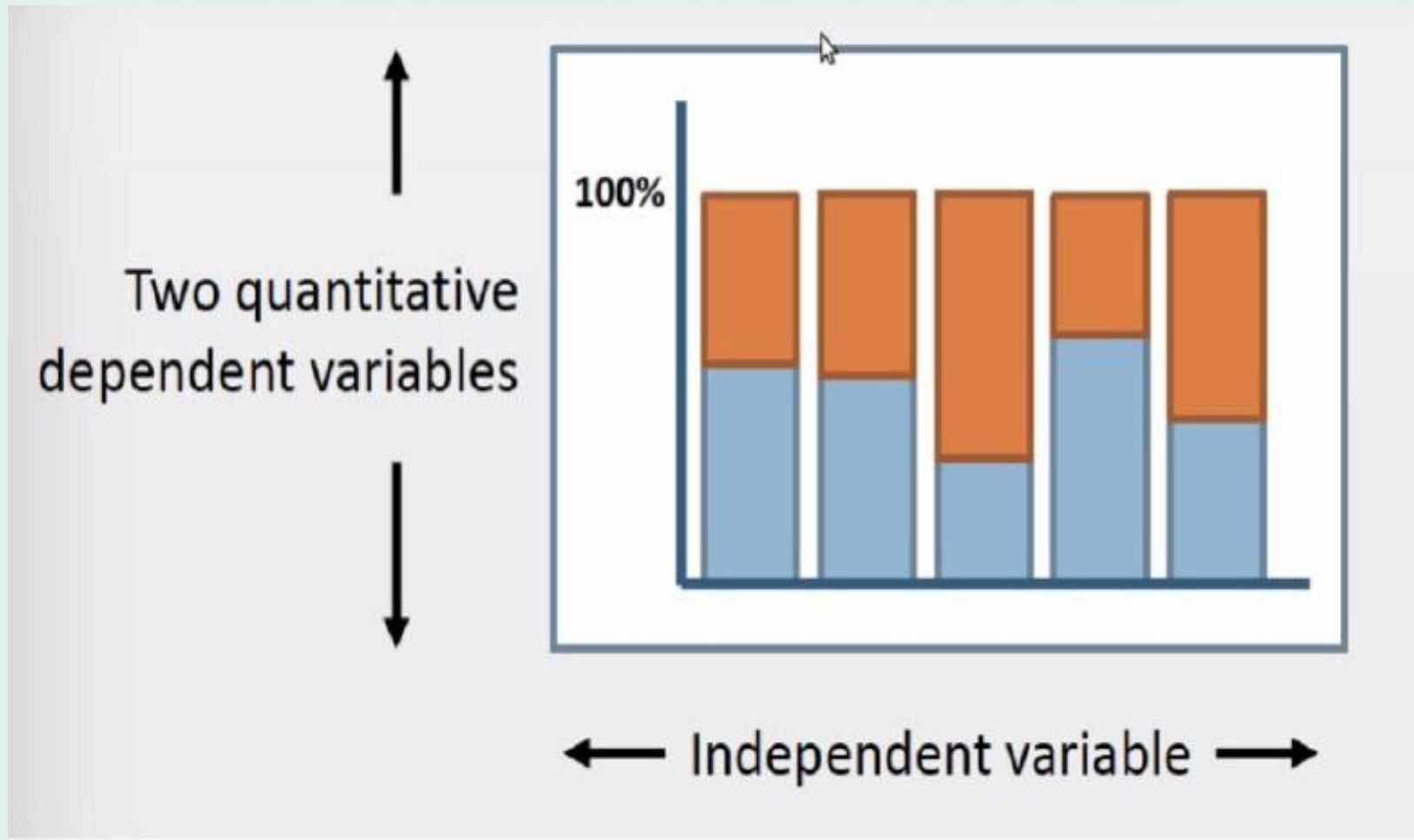
Source: <https://www.coursera.org/learn/datavisualization>

Mapping Data - Stacked Bar Chart



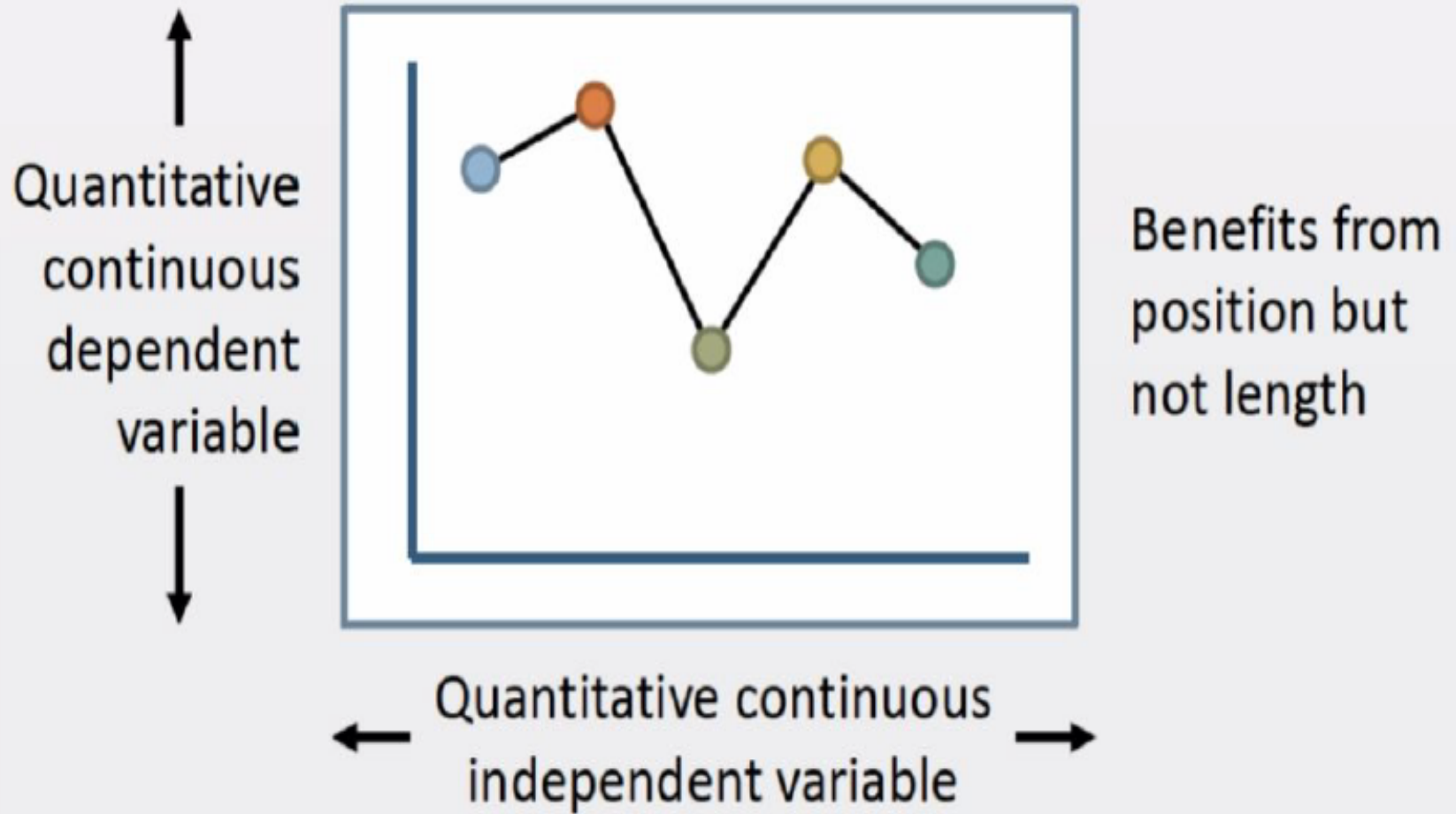
Source: <https://www.coursera.org/learn/datavisualization>

Mapping Data - Relative Stacked Bar Chart



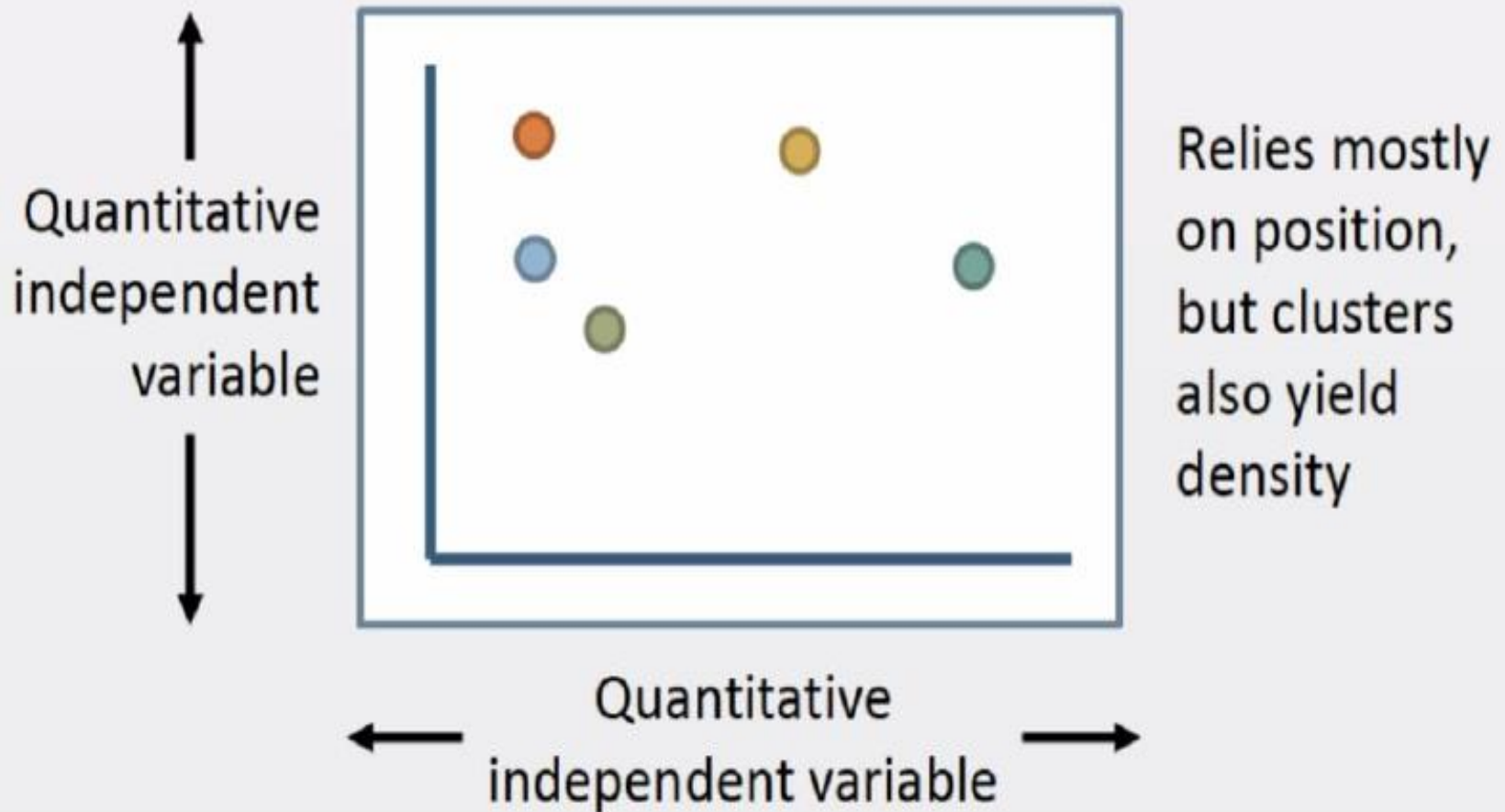
Source: <https://www.coursera.org/learn/datavisualization>

Mapping Data - Line Chart



Source: <https://www.coursera.org/learn/datavisualization>

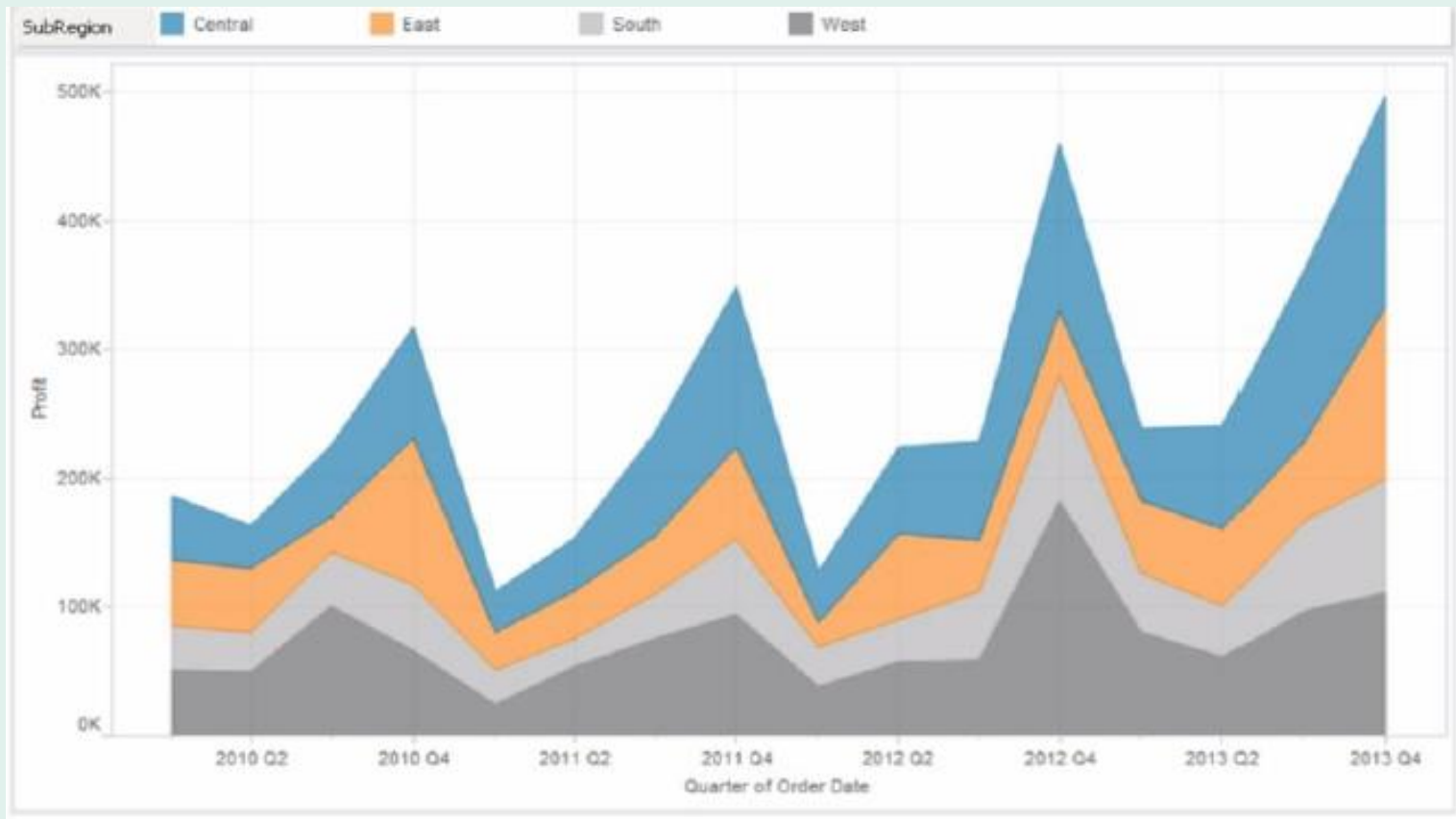
Mapping Data - Scatter Plot



Source: <https://www.coursera.org/learn/datavisualization>

Mapping Data - Area Chart

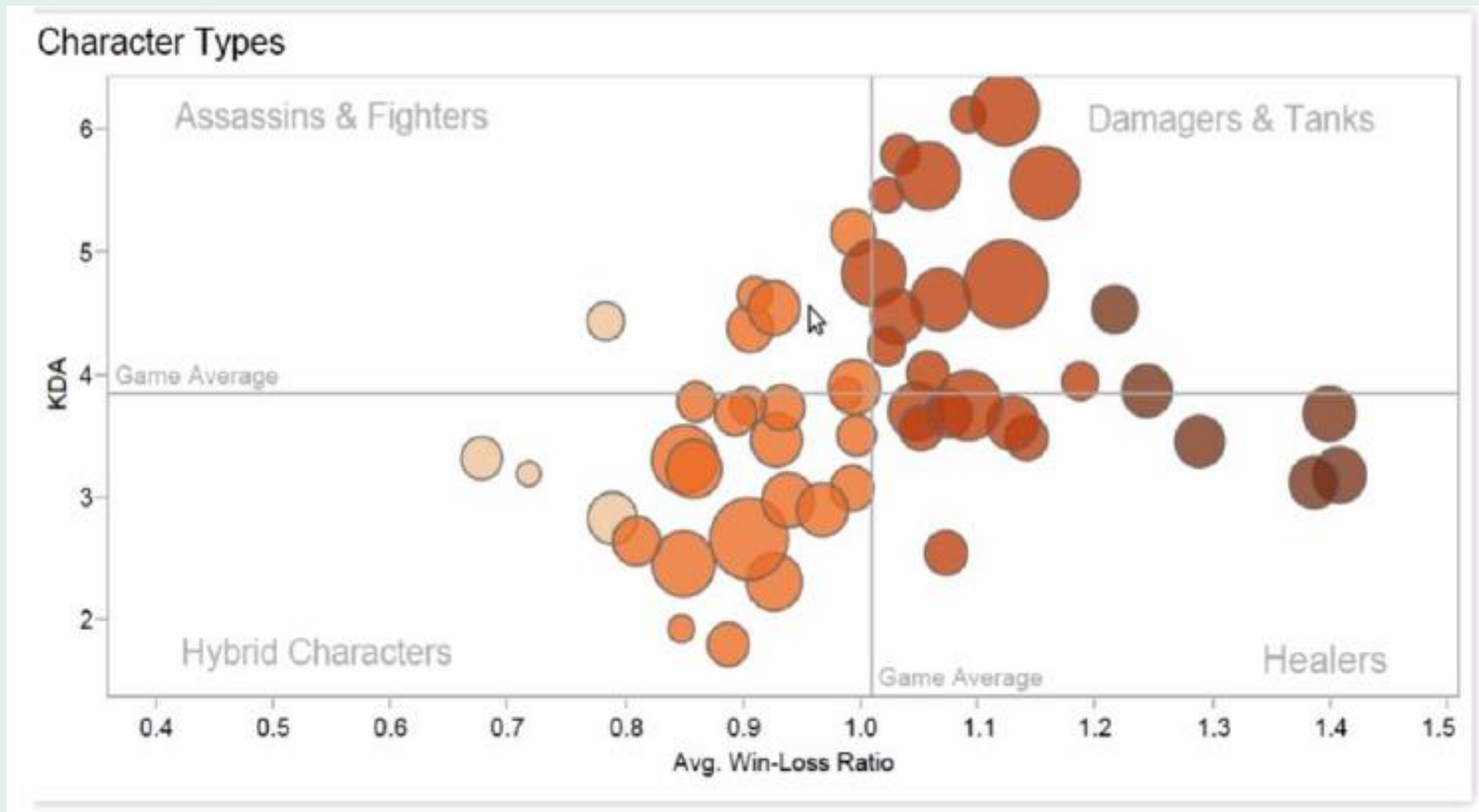
- Combination of a line and a stacked bar chart. The chart shows the total of the fields as well as their relative size to each other.



Source: <https://www.interworks.com/fr/blog/ccapitula/2014/11/13/tableau-essentials-chart-types-area-charts-continuous-discrete>

Mapping Data - Bubble Chart

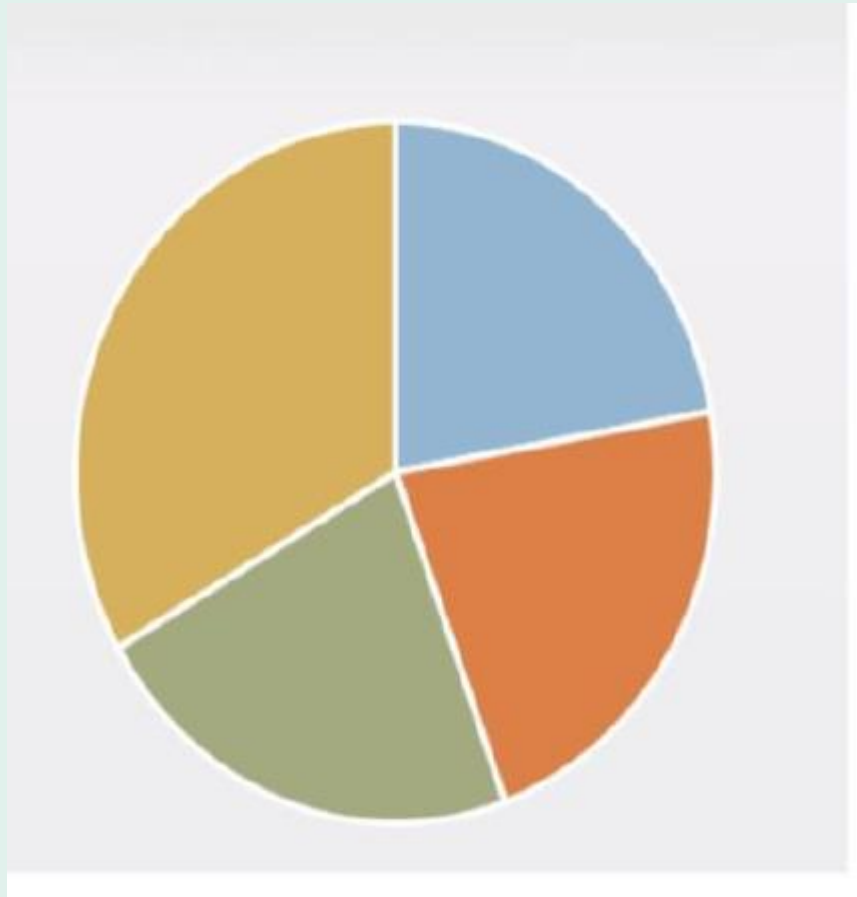
- Plot or technique to accentuate data on scatter plots or maps.



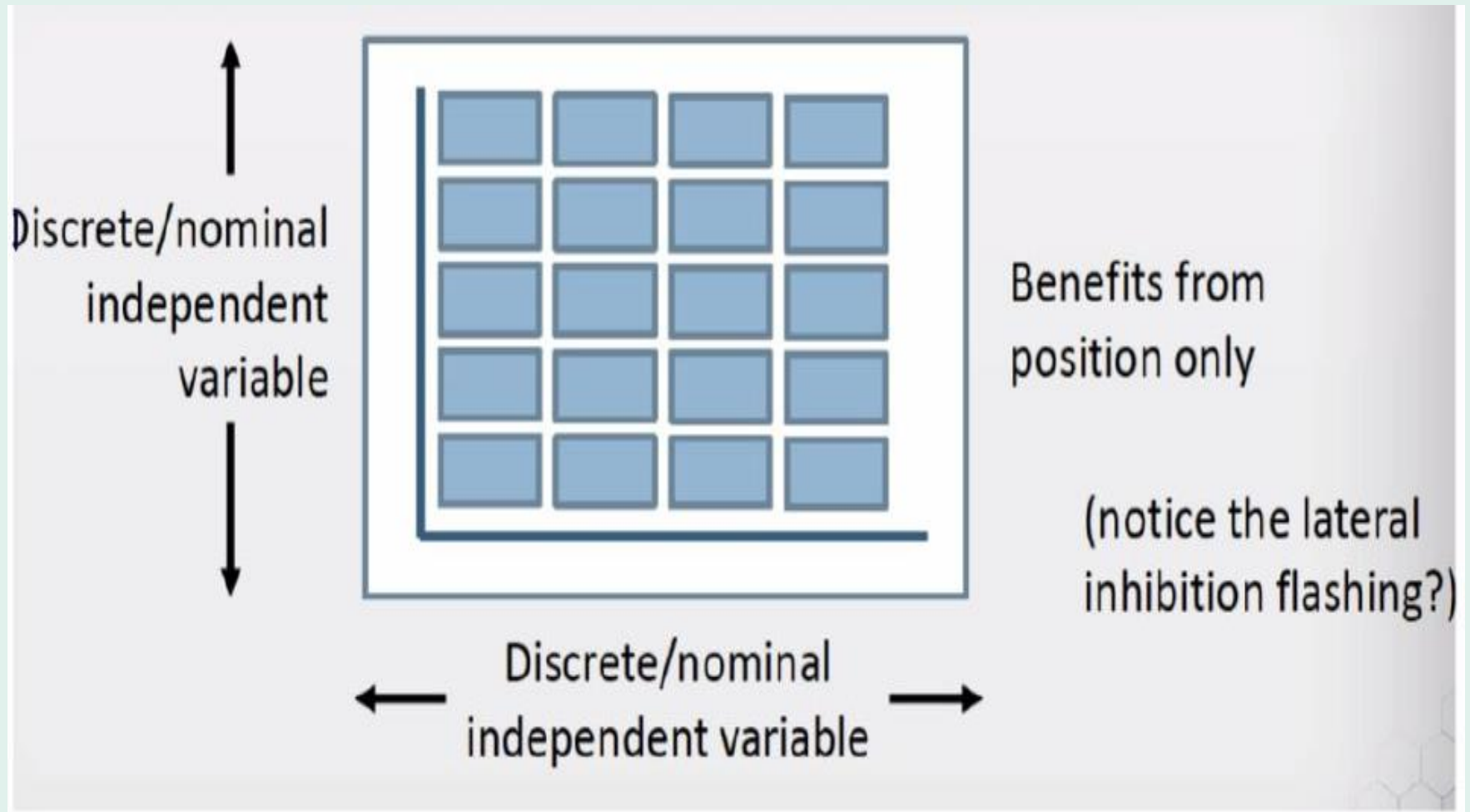
Source: https://www.tableau.com/sites/default/files/media/which_chart_v6_final_0.pdf

Mapping Data - Pie Chart

- ▶ Indicates relative proportion of a quantitative dependent variable
- ▶ Maps percentage of total to angle



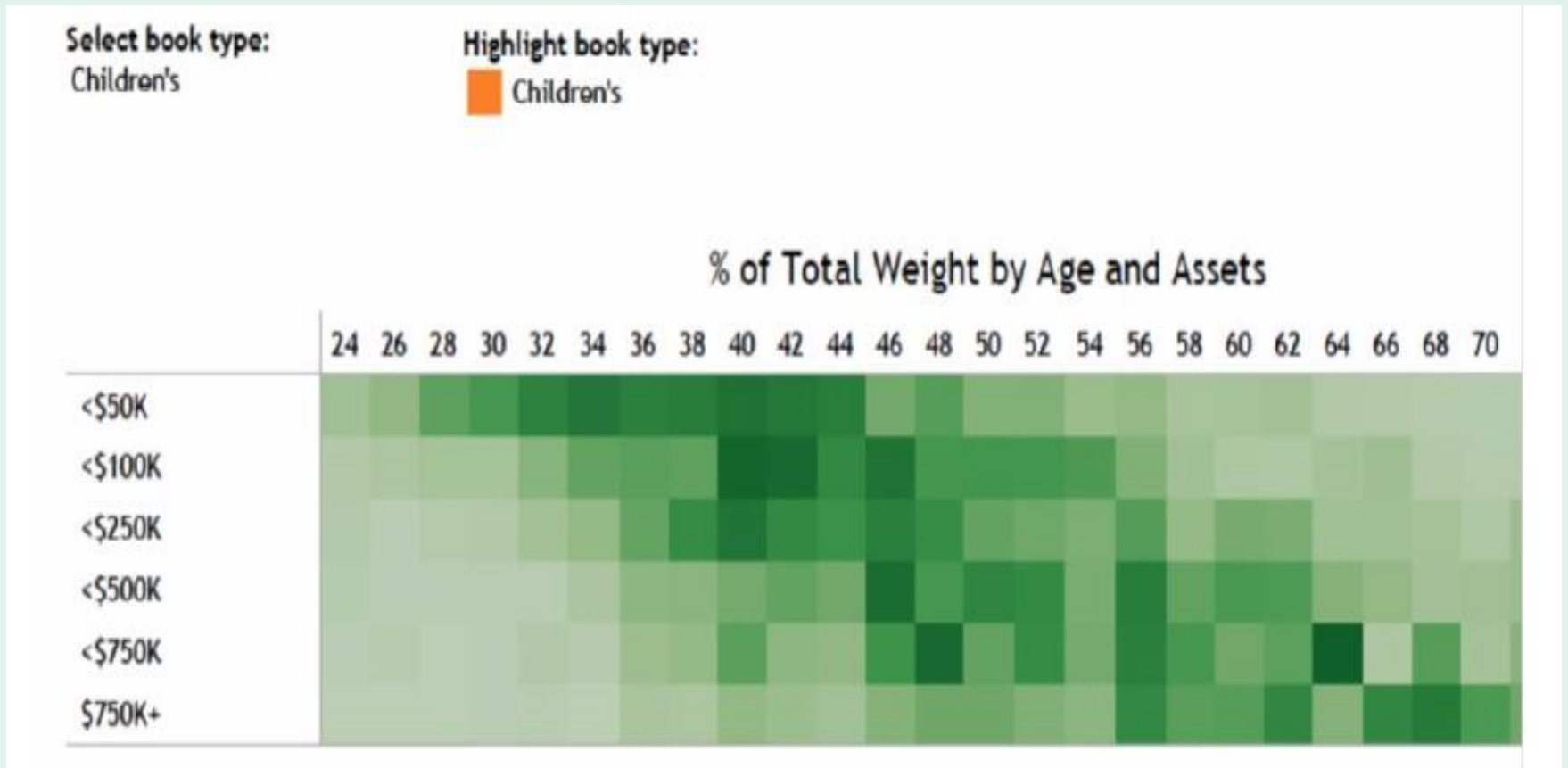
Mapping Data - Table



Source: <https://www.coursera.org/learn/datavisualization>

Mapping Data – Heat-map

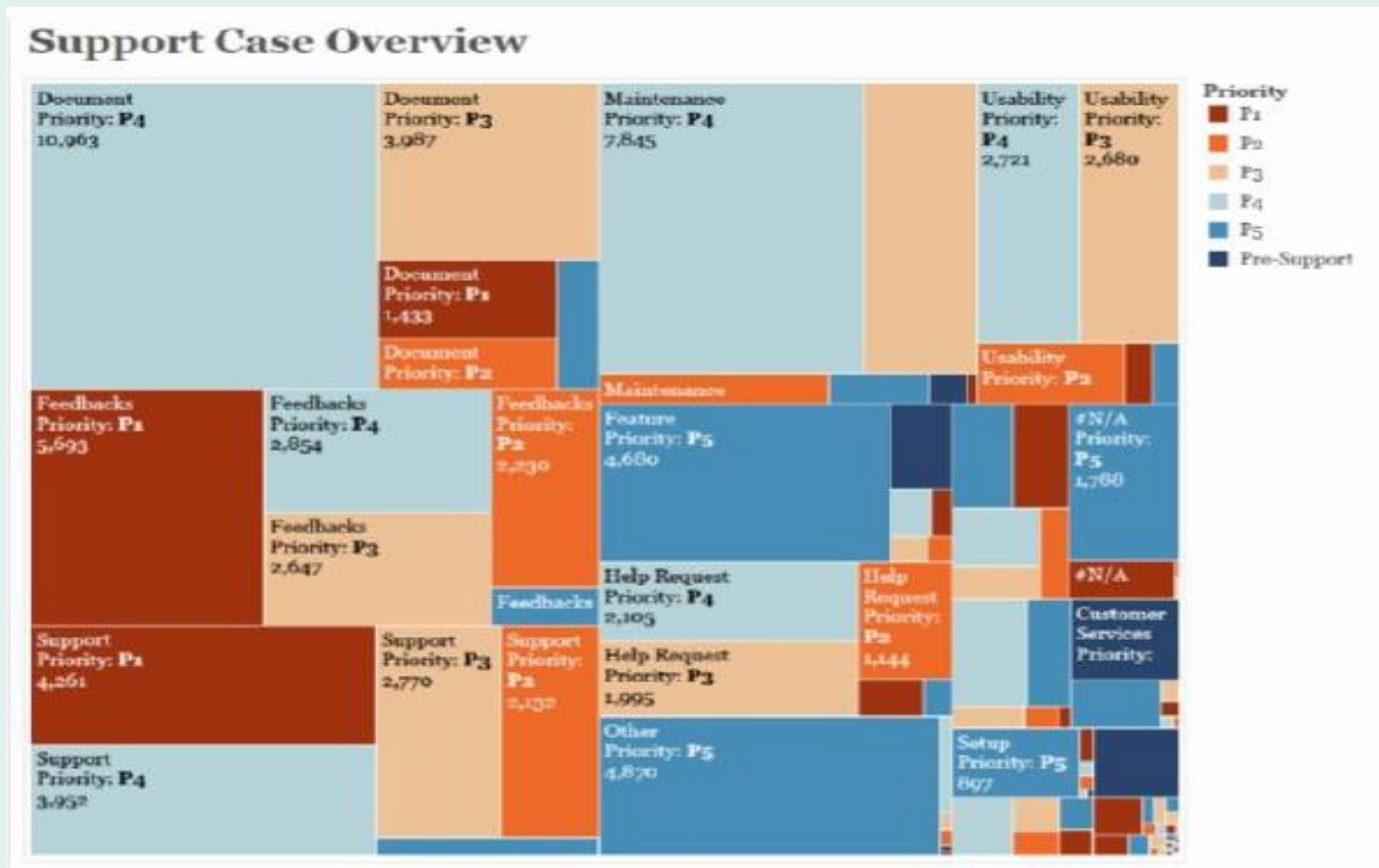
- ▶ Similar to a table with two categories. Color saturation/intensity shows where the intersection is weaker or stronger.



Source: https://www.tableau.com/sites/default/files/media/which_chart_v6_final_0.pdf

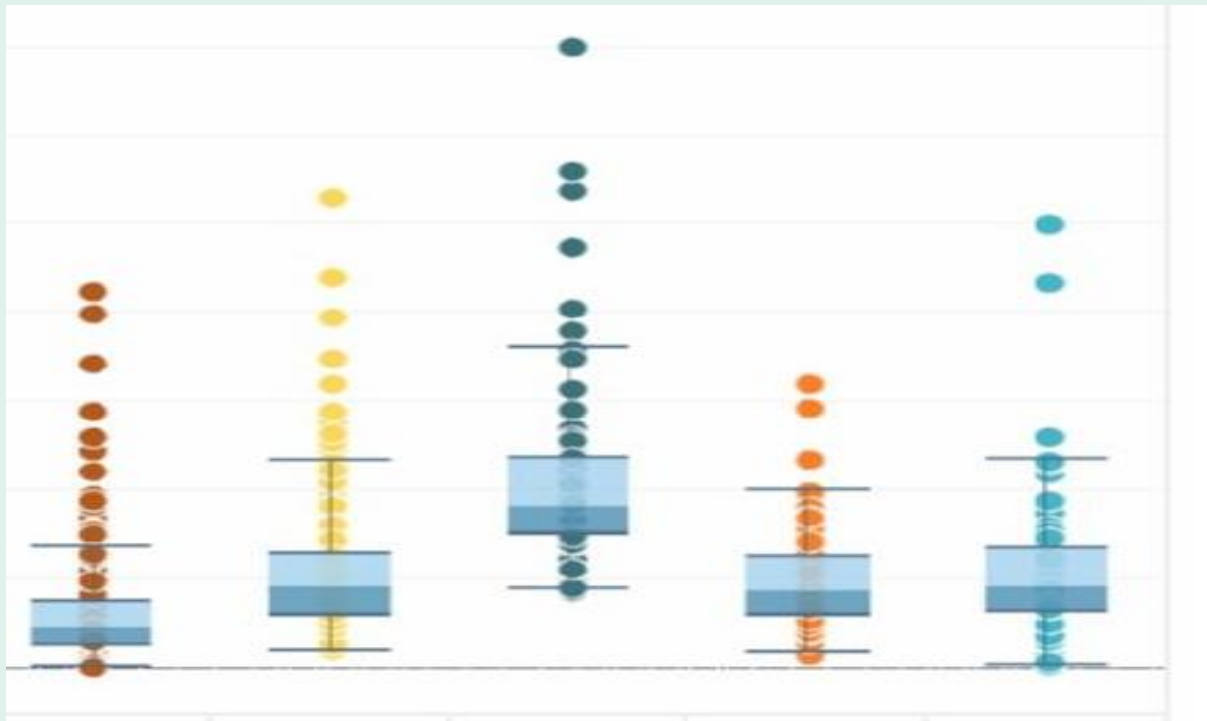
Mapping Data – Tree-map (Hierarchical Table)

- Shows hierarchical data as a proportion of a whole. This chart uses a series of rectangles, nested within other rectangles.



Mapping Data – Box-and-Whisker Plot

- ▶ Shows the distribution of a set of a data and how data is skewed towards one end, identifying outliers in your data.
- ▶ Box - contains the median of the data along with the 1st and 3rd quartiles
- ▶ Whiskers - show maximum and minimum points within the data



References

- [1] Illuminating the Path: The R&D Agenda for Visual Analytics, Editors: Thomas and Cook
- [2] Keim et al, chapter in Information Visualization: Human-Centered Issues and Perspectives, 2008.