

# Getting Started with Data Visualization

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<https://tinyurl.com/ashesi-viz>



**IF YOU  
GET TIRED,  
LEARN  
TO REST,  
NOT TO QUIT**

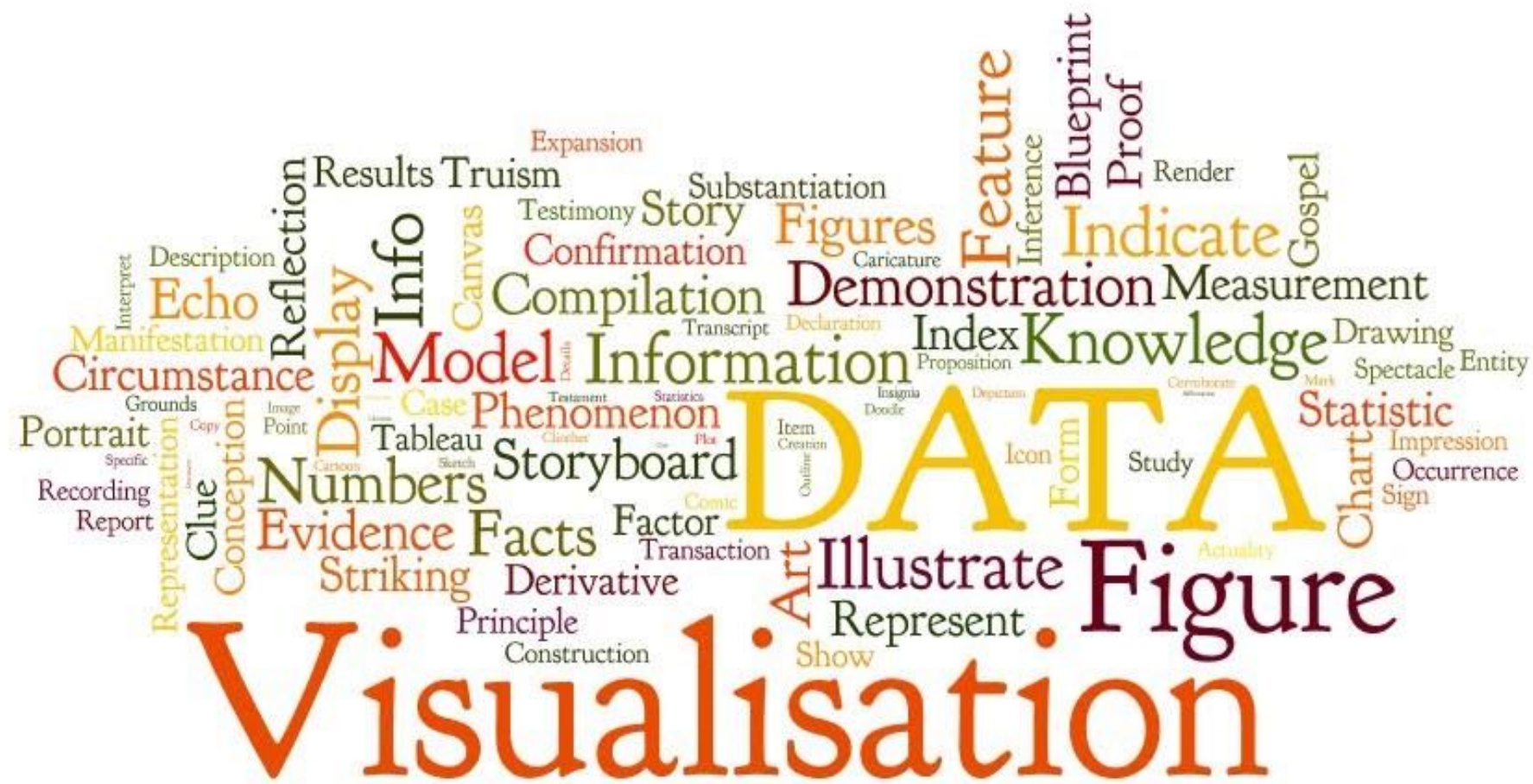
Let's get to coding.

<https://tinyurl.com/ashesi-viz>

This is the repo for all the files for the workshop

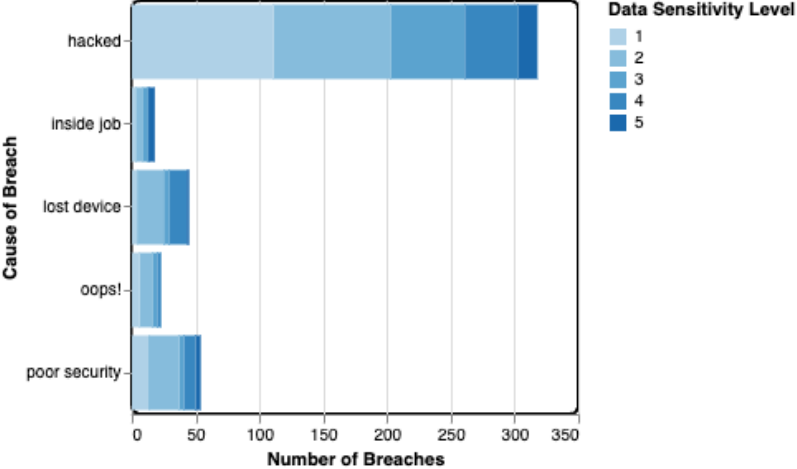
Today's file is Ashesi\_WK2S.ipynb



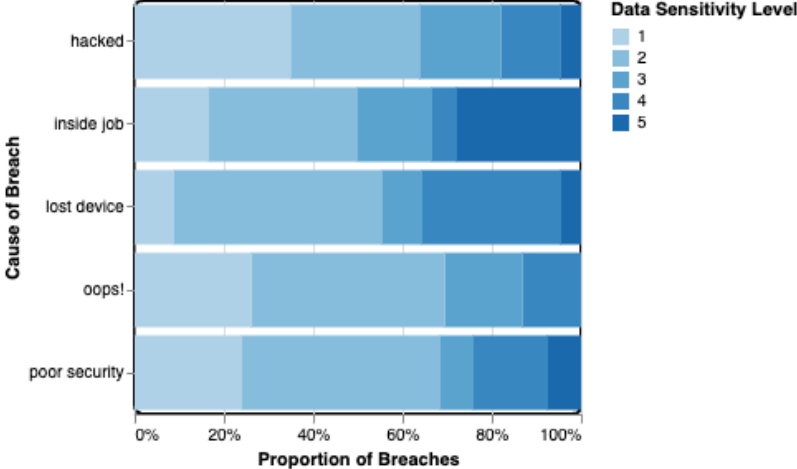


Data Breach Dashboard

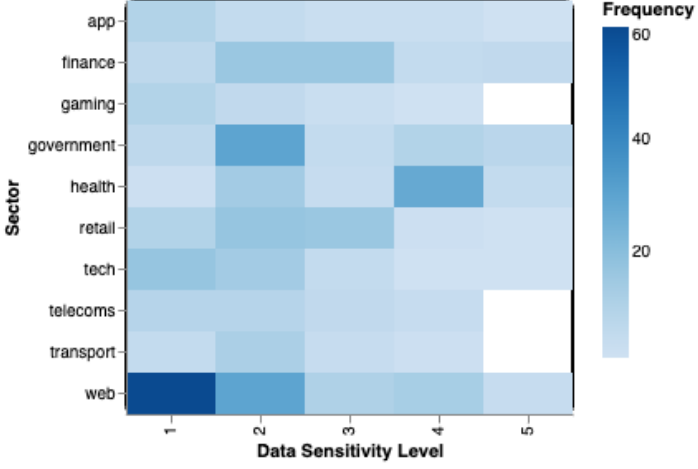
Most Common Causes of Data Breaches by Sensitivity Level



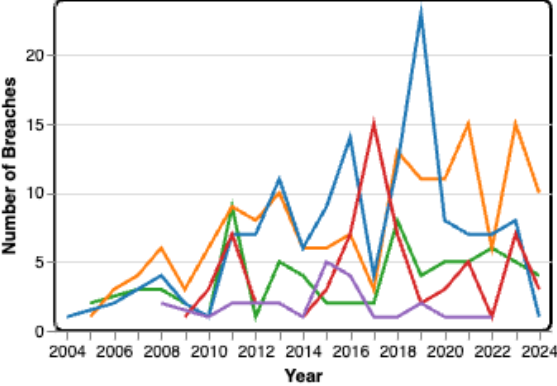
Most Common Causes of Data Breaches by Sensitivity Level



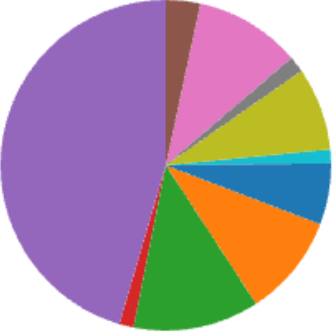
Distribution of Data Sensitivity Levels Across Sectors



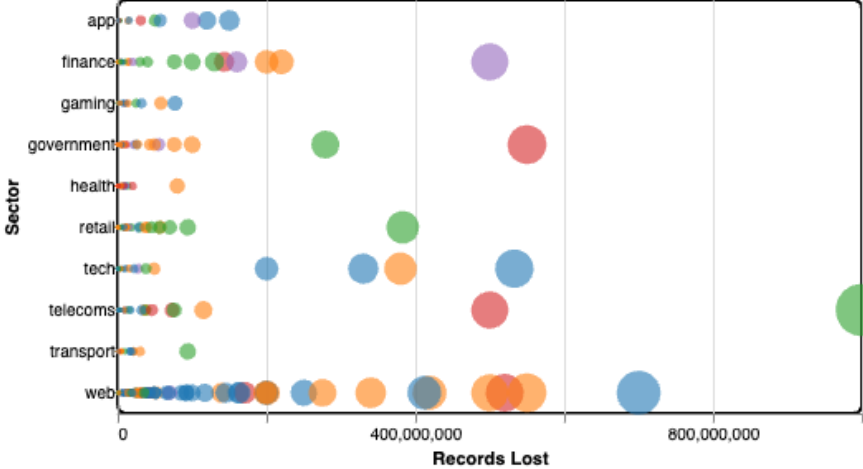
Data Breaches Over Time by Sensitivity Level



Proportion of Data Loss by Sector and Breach Method



Data Breaches by Sector and Sensitivity

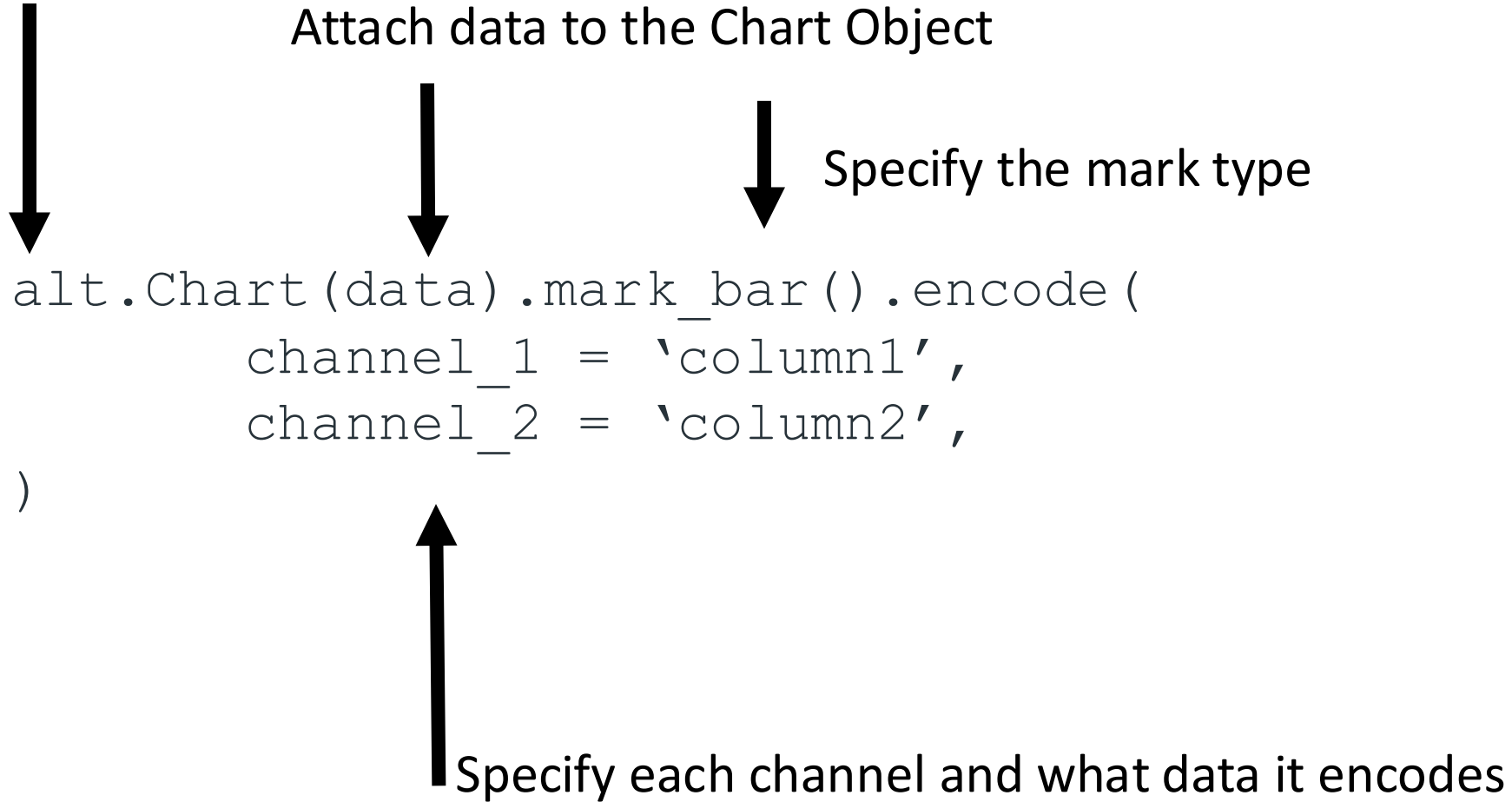


## Altair Basics

Create a Chart Object

Attach data to the Chart Object

Specify the mark type



```
alt.Chart(data).mark_bar().encode(  
    channel_1 = 'column1',  
    channel_2 = 'column2',  
)
```

The diagram illustrates the steps for creating an Altair chart. Four instructions are positioned around a central code snippet, with arrows pointing to specific parts of the code: 'Create a Chart Object' points to `alt.Chart`; 'Attach data to the Chart Object' points to `(data)`; 'Specify the mark type' points to `.mark_bar()`; and 'Specify each channel and what data it encodes' points to the `encode` block.

Specify each channel and what data it encodes

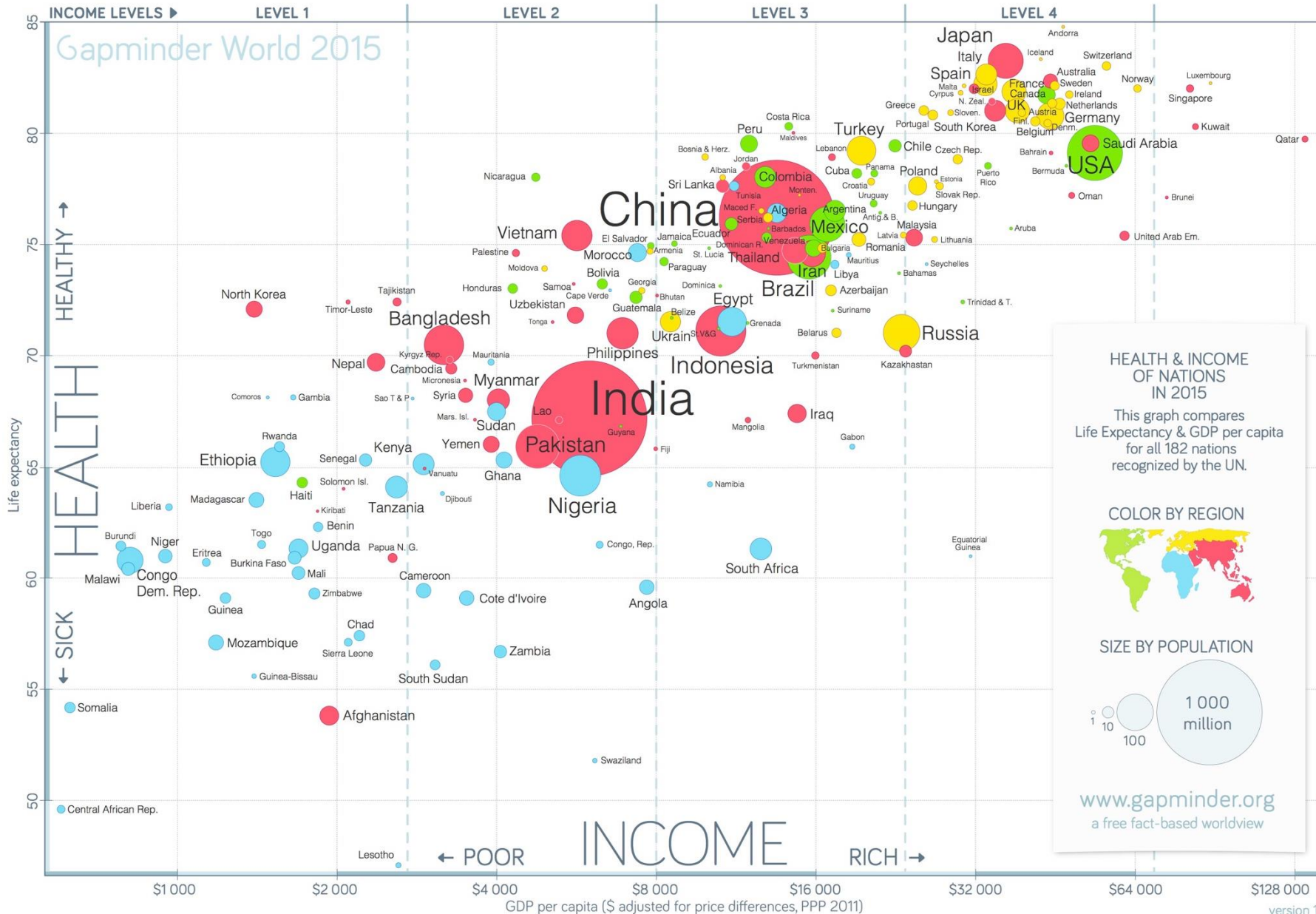
# Encoding Data Types

The details of any mapping depend on the *type* of the data. Altair recognizes five main data types:

Data Type	Shorthand Code	Description
quantitative	Q	a continuous real-valued quantity
ordinal	O	a discrete ordered quantity
nominal	N	a discrete unordered category
temporal	T	a time or date value
geojson	G	a geographic shape



What would the specifications be for this visualization



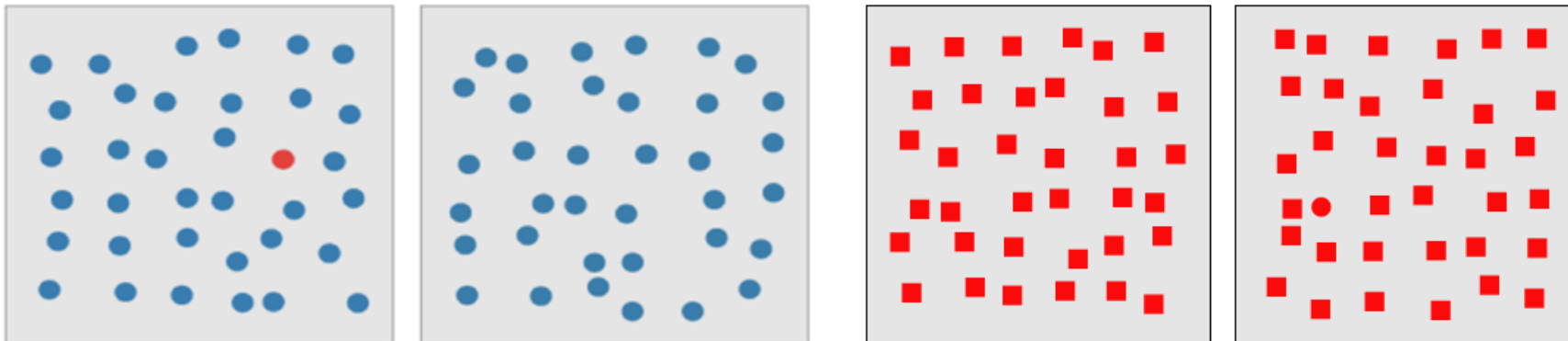
What is the mark?  
What are the channels being used?  
What are the attributes attached to each channel?

# Visual Perception

It has been estimated that almost 50% of your brain is involved in visual processing and 70% of all your sensory receptors are in your eyes.

Our visual systems **pre-attentively** process many features within our visual field in less than 250 milliseconds without requiring any conscious cognitive effort.

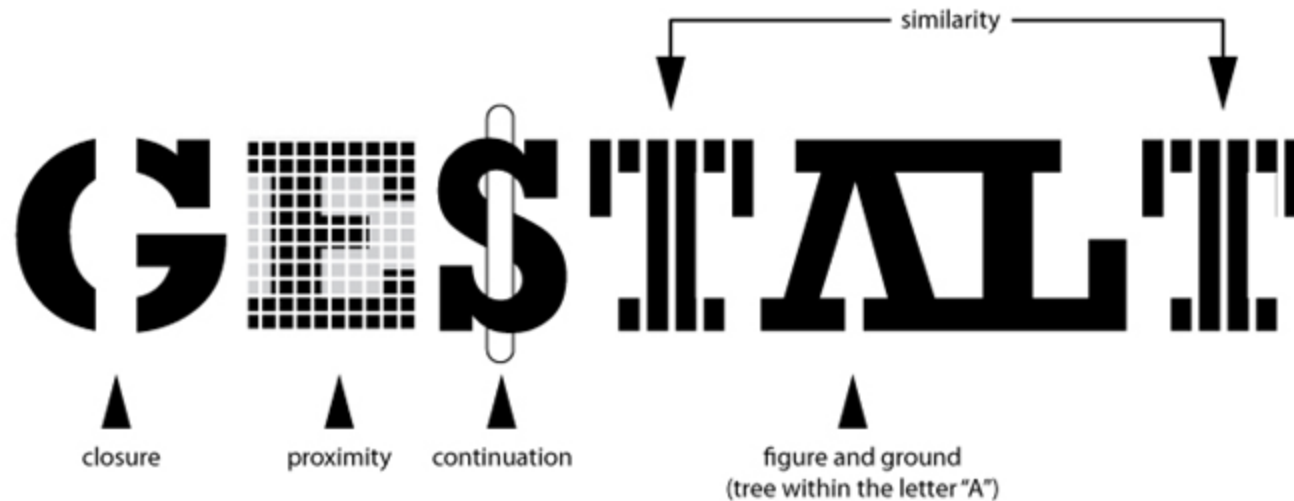
**When you spot the red dot say OOOOO**





# Gestalt Principles

Theories/principles proposed by psychologists in the 1920s to explain how people organize/group information visually, in other words, the ways we visually assemble objects into groups.



# Similarity

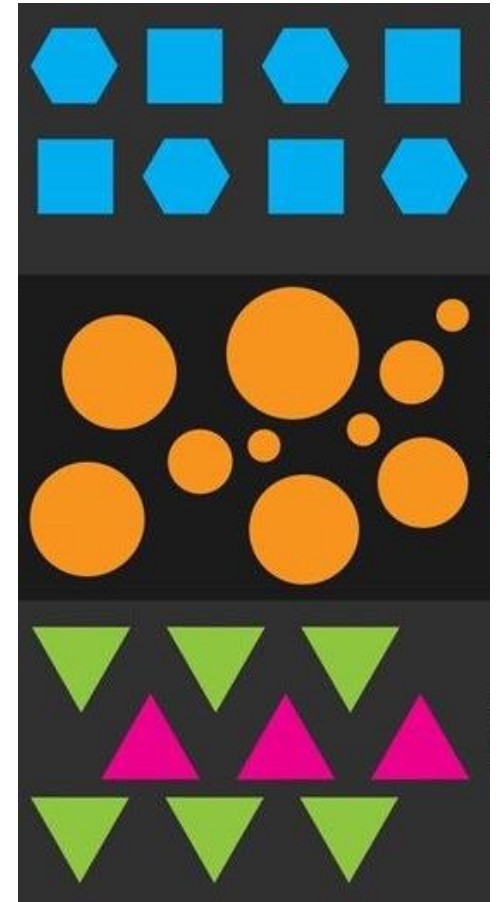
People tend to see things that physically resemble each other as part of the same group.

We typically use

- Shape
- Size
- Color

To organize visual items into groups.

Design Tip: Use the channel that is most effective to highlight the similarities in the data



# Figure / Ground

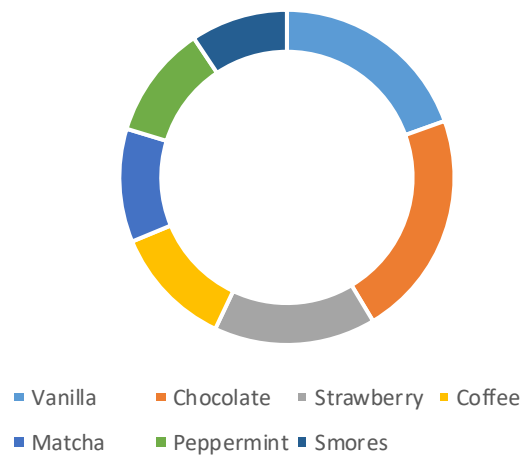
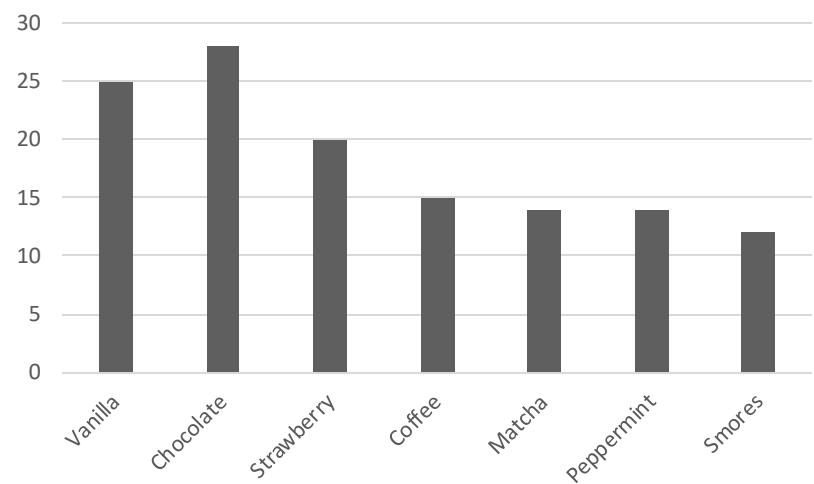
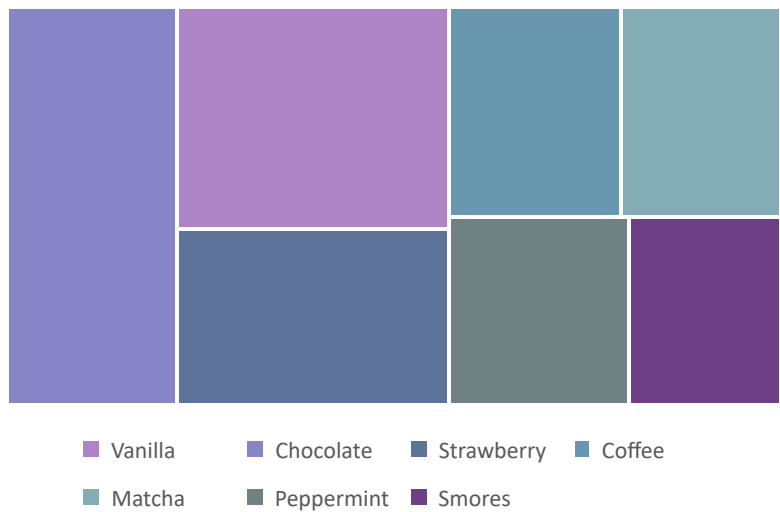
Your brain distinguishes the foreground and the background



So will any  
visualization  
work



# Visual representations are beneficial when used for appropriate task



# Representation Effect

Which visualization is best suited to answer the question, which month had the highest percentage of new cases?

A



B



C



D



# Accuracy: User studies

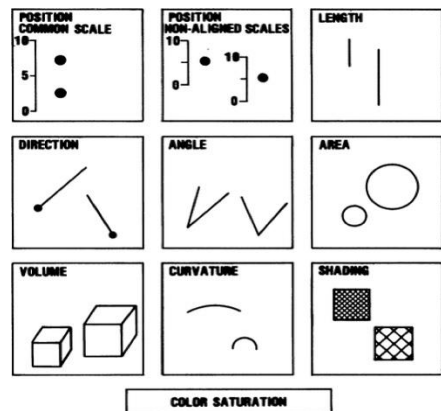


Figure 1. Elementary perceptual tasks.

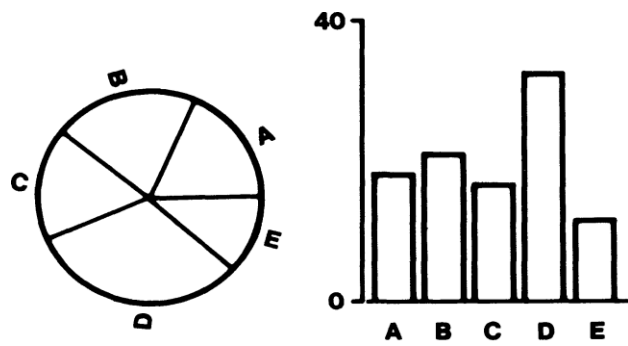


Figure 3. Graphs from position-angle experiment.

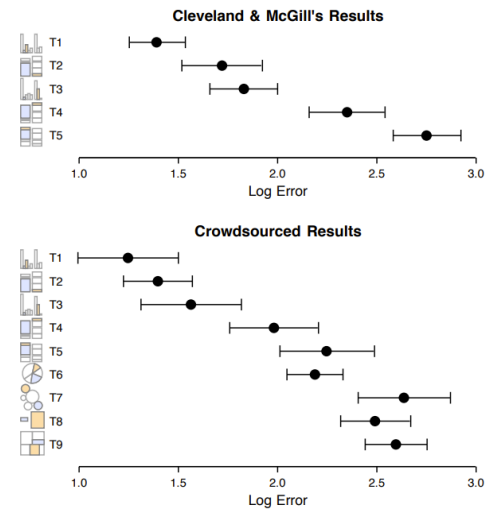
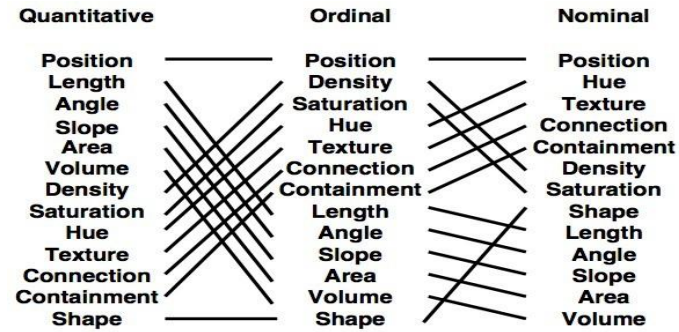
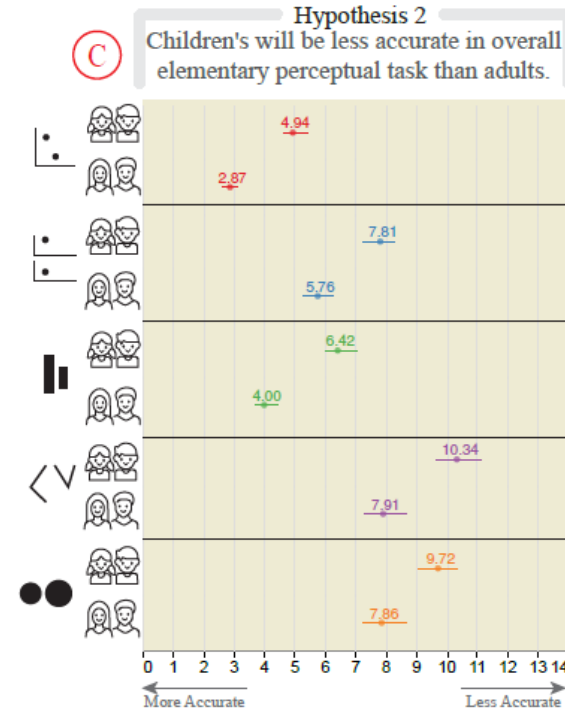


Figure 4: Proportional judgment results (Exp. 1A & B). Top: Cleveland & McGill's [7] lab study. Bottom: MTurk studies. Error bars indicate 95% confidence intervals.

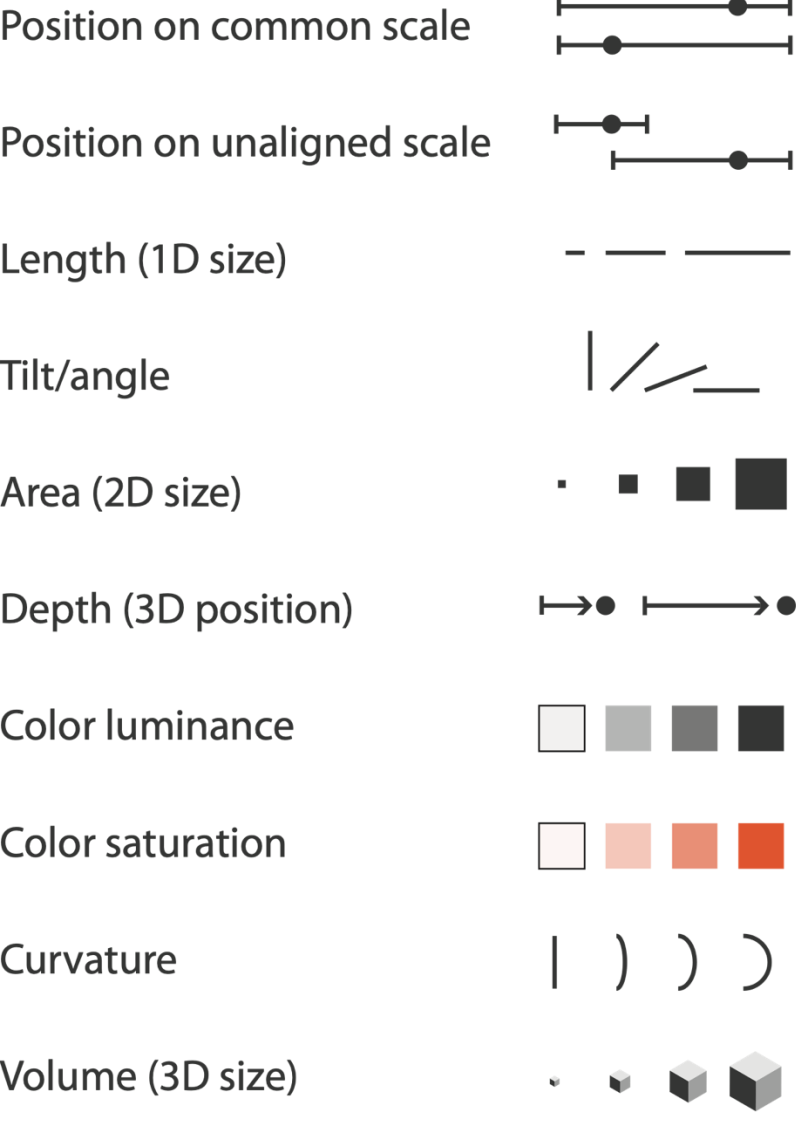


Cleveland & McGill, 1984  
Mackinlay, 1986  
Heer & Bostock, 2010  
Panavas et al., 2022



# Channels: Rankings

## ➔ Magnitude Channels: Ordered Attributes



## ➔ Identity Channels: Categorical Attributes



Best  
Effectiveness  
Least

Same

Same

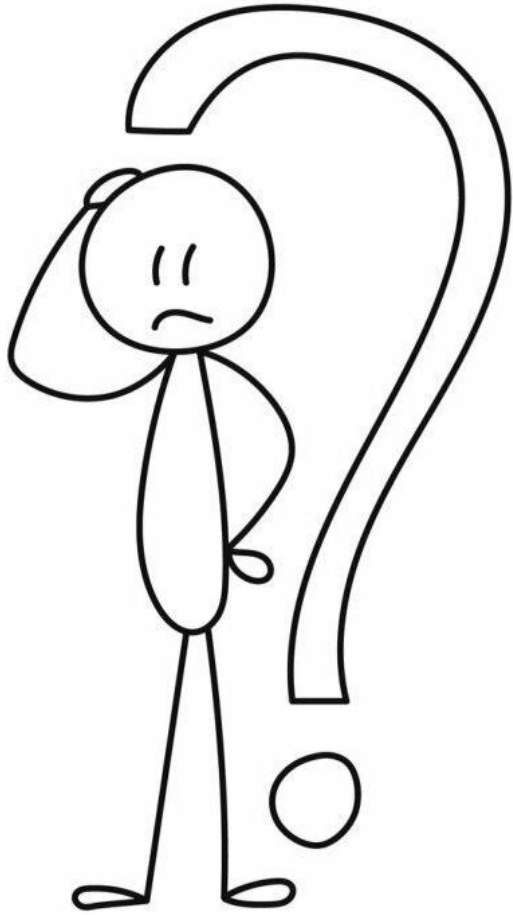
# Representation Effect

The website below groups charts by their functionality

<http://www.datavizcatalogue.com/index.html>

Another catalogue

<https://datavizproject.com/#>

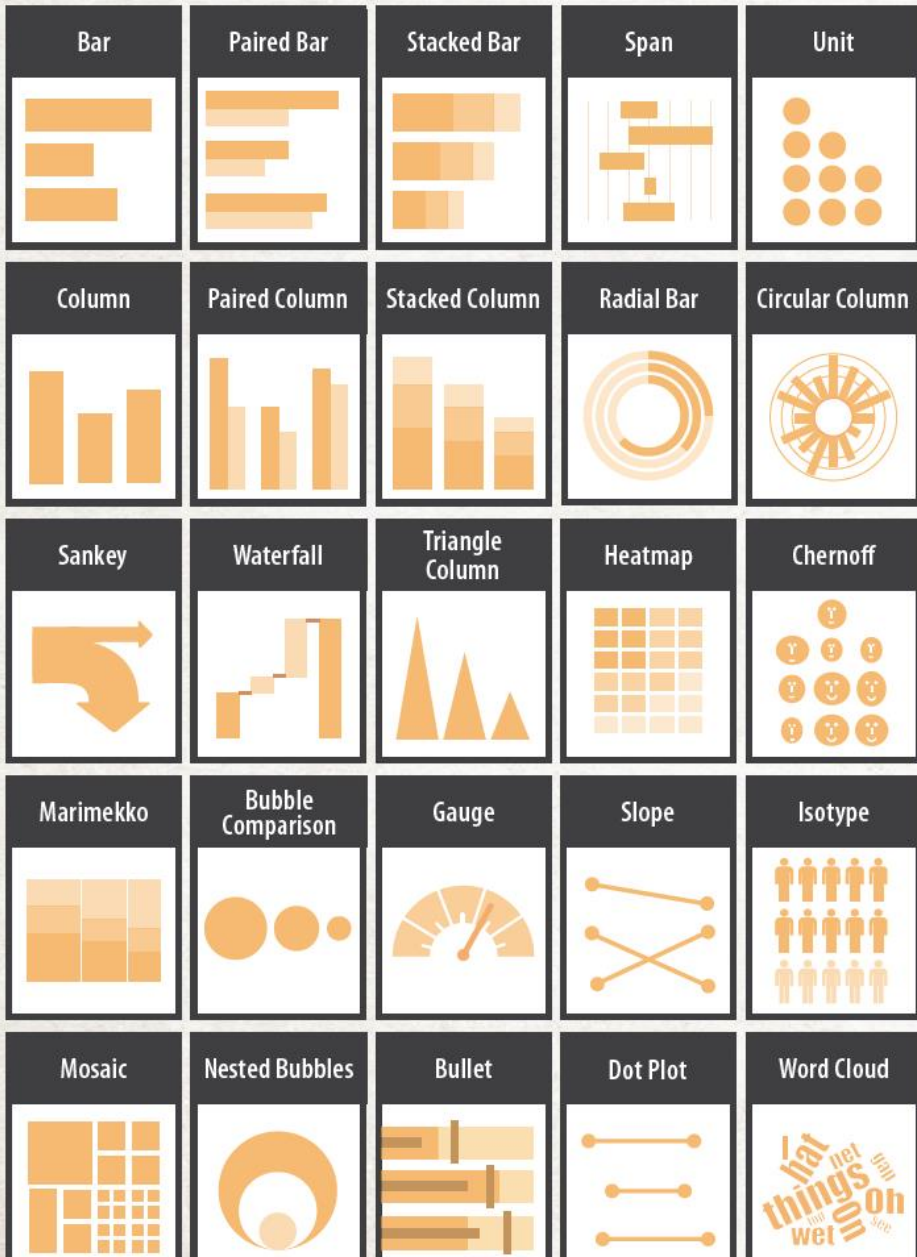


Prioritize choosing the  
most appropriate  
channel for each  
attribute

How do I pick *which* marks  
or channels to use?

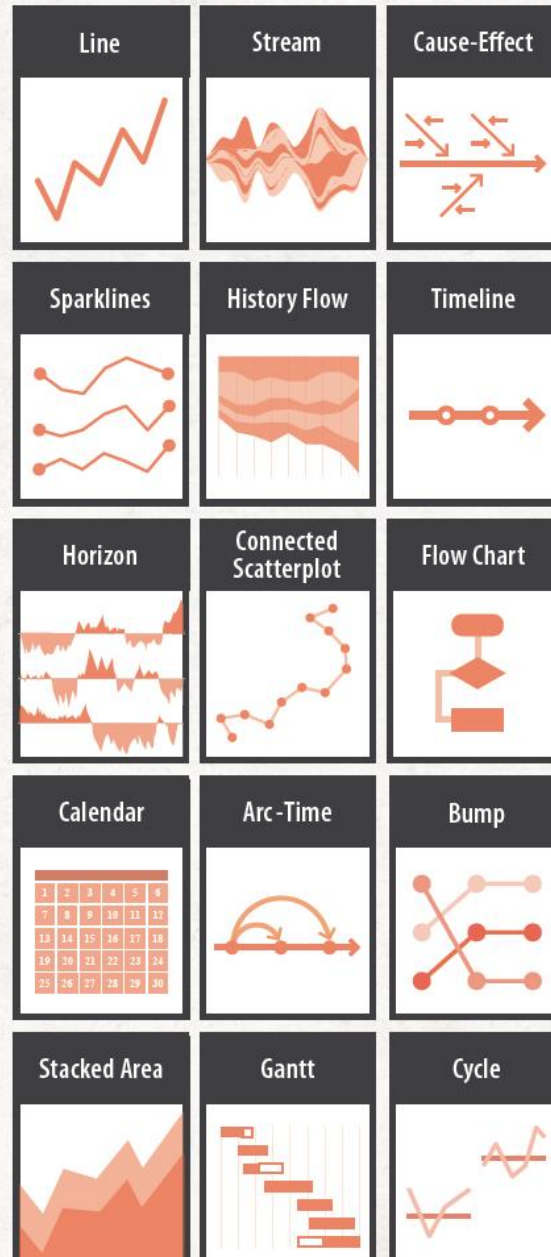
## COMPARING CATEGORIES

Compare values across categories



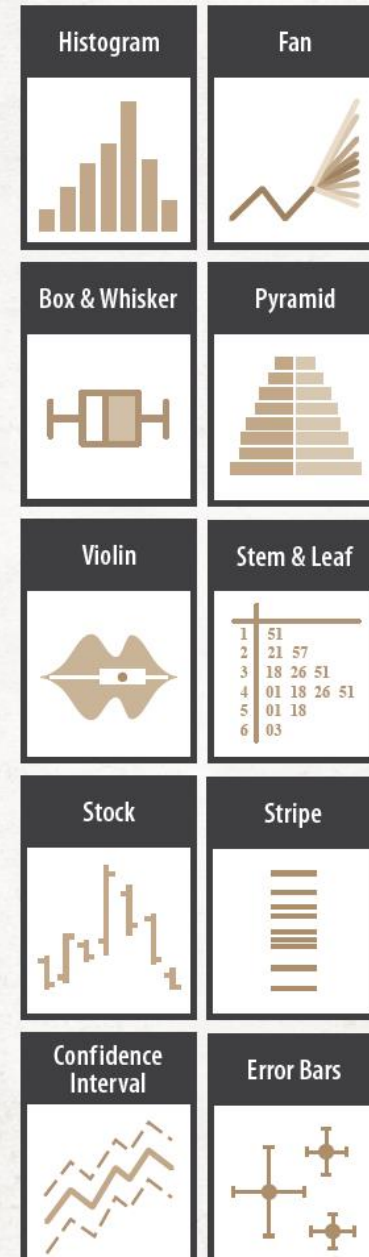
## TIME

Track changes over time



## DISTRIBUTION

Representation of the distribution of data





## GEOSPATIAL

Relates data to its geography

Map



Flow Map



Icon Map



Choropleth



Map with Columns



Isopleth



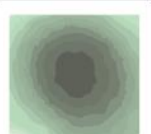
Cartogram



Map with Pie Charts



Contour



Non-Contiguous Cartogram



Bubble Map



Dorling Map



Connection Map



Point Map



Subway Map



## PART-TO-WHOLE

Relates the part of a variable to its total

Pie



Treemap



Donut



Square Cloud



Arc



Voronoi



Nightingale



Triangle Treemap



Sunburst



Waffle



## RELATIONSHIP

Illustrates correlations or relationships between variables

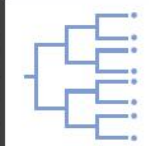
Scatterplot



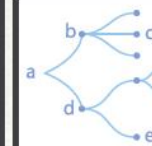
Arc-Connection



Dendrogram



Word Tree



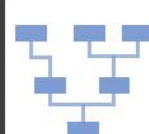
Circle Packing



Chord



Tree



Correlation Matrix



Bubble



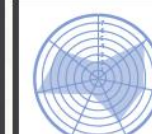
Hive



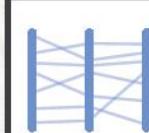
Double Tree



Radar



Parallel Coordinates



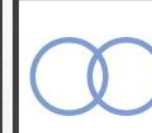
Force-Directed



Network



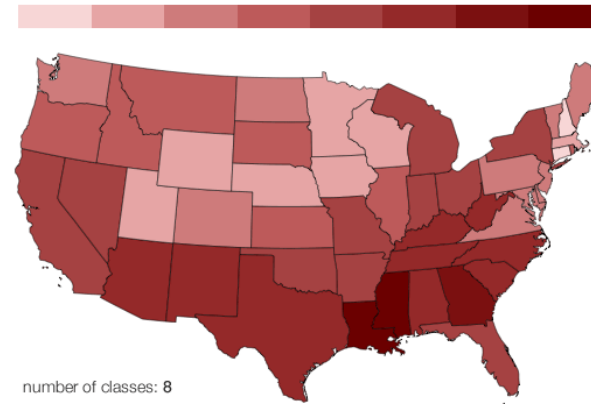
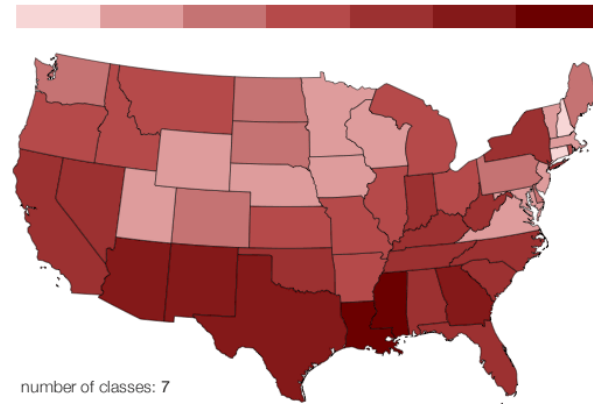
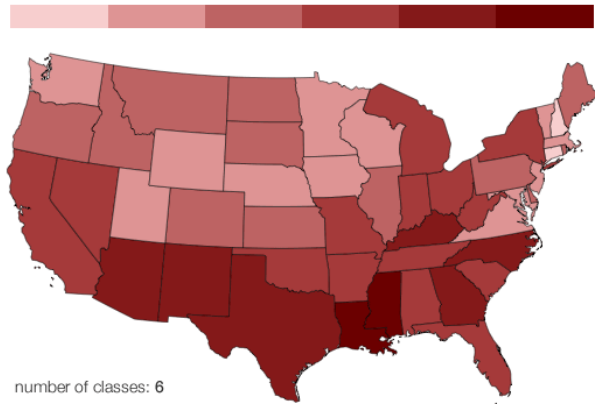
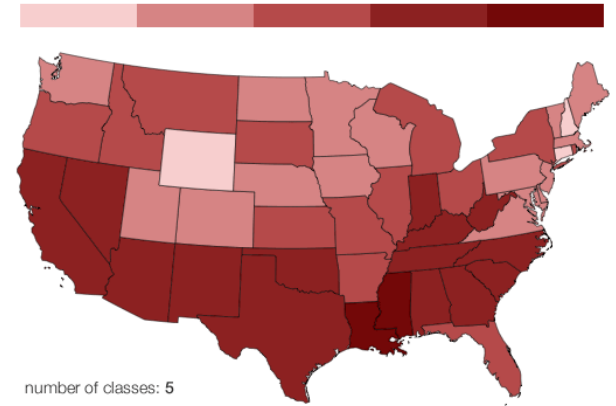
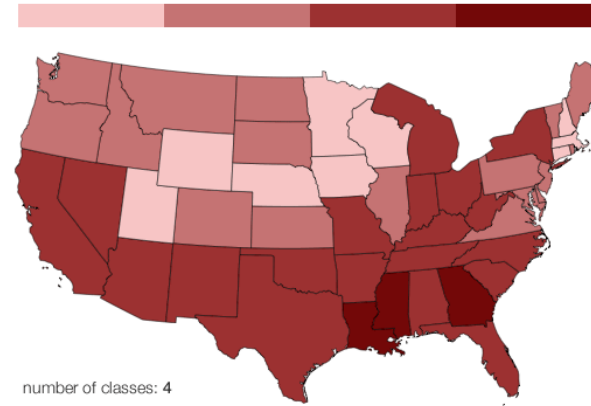
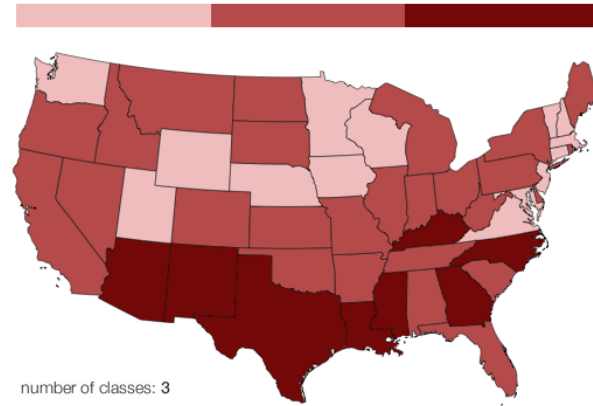
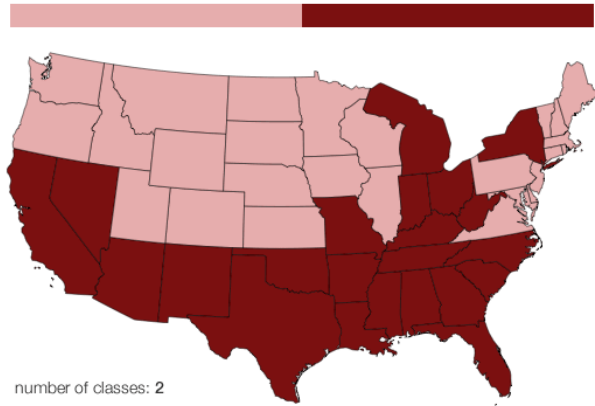
Venn Diagram



**“HARD WORK BEATS  
TALENT WHEN TALENT  
DOESN'T WORK HARD”**

**-TIM NOTKE**

# Ordered color: limited number of discriminable bins





# READING, WRITING, AND EARNING MONEY

The three maps below show how to connect to learn and community learning, and a few other pieces of the United States. All the maps show the same data, but in different ways. The first map shows the same data, but in different ways. The second map shows the same data, but in different ways. The third map shows the same data, but in different ways.



① NATIONAL LITERACY



② POLITICAL LITERACY

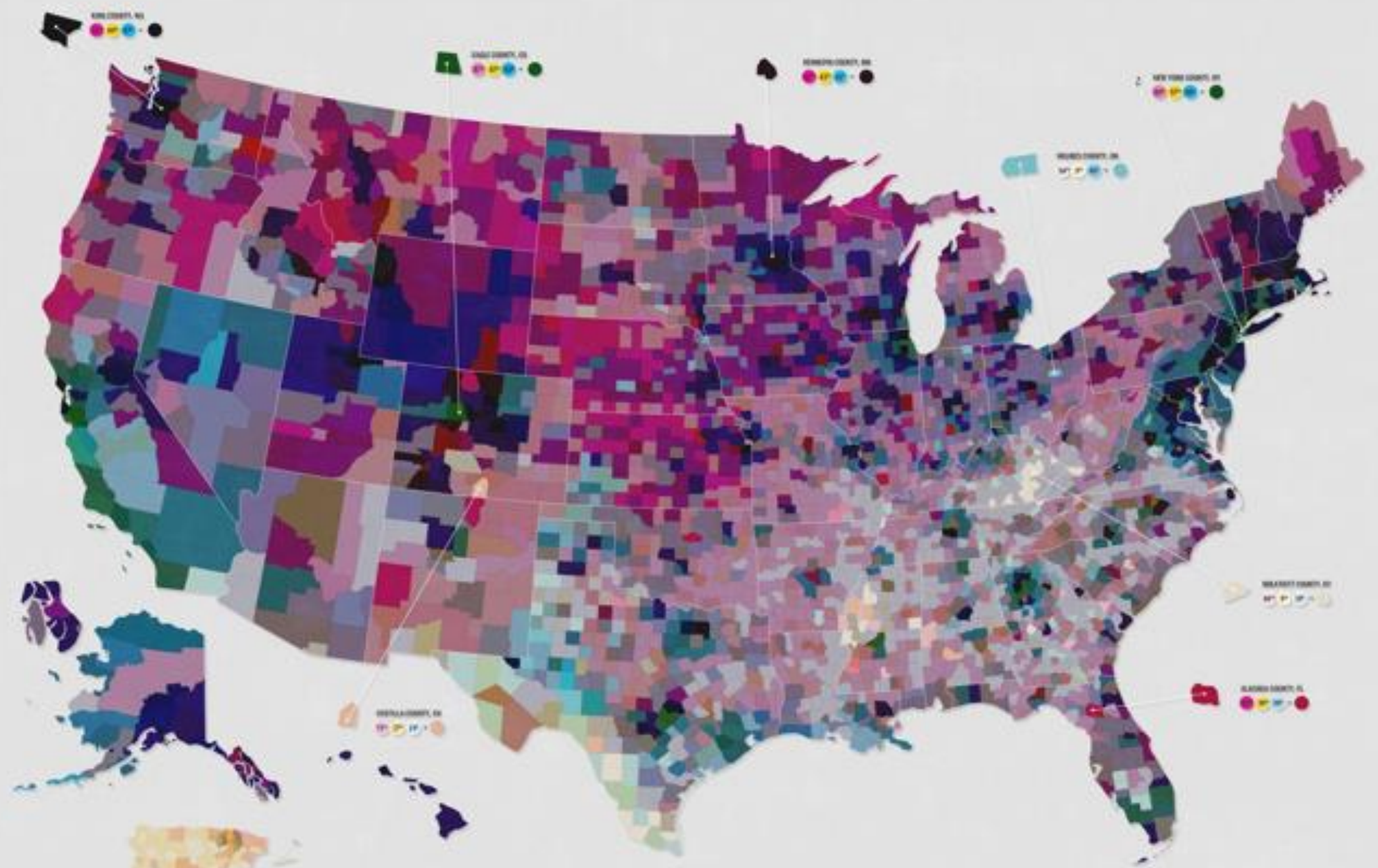


③ ECONOMIC LITERACY

The maps at right are a product of combining the three sets of data. The results are four sets of maps that show how the data relate to each other. In general, the maps show that people who are literate in one area are also literate in the other areas. This is true for all three areas: reading, writing, and economic literacy.

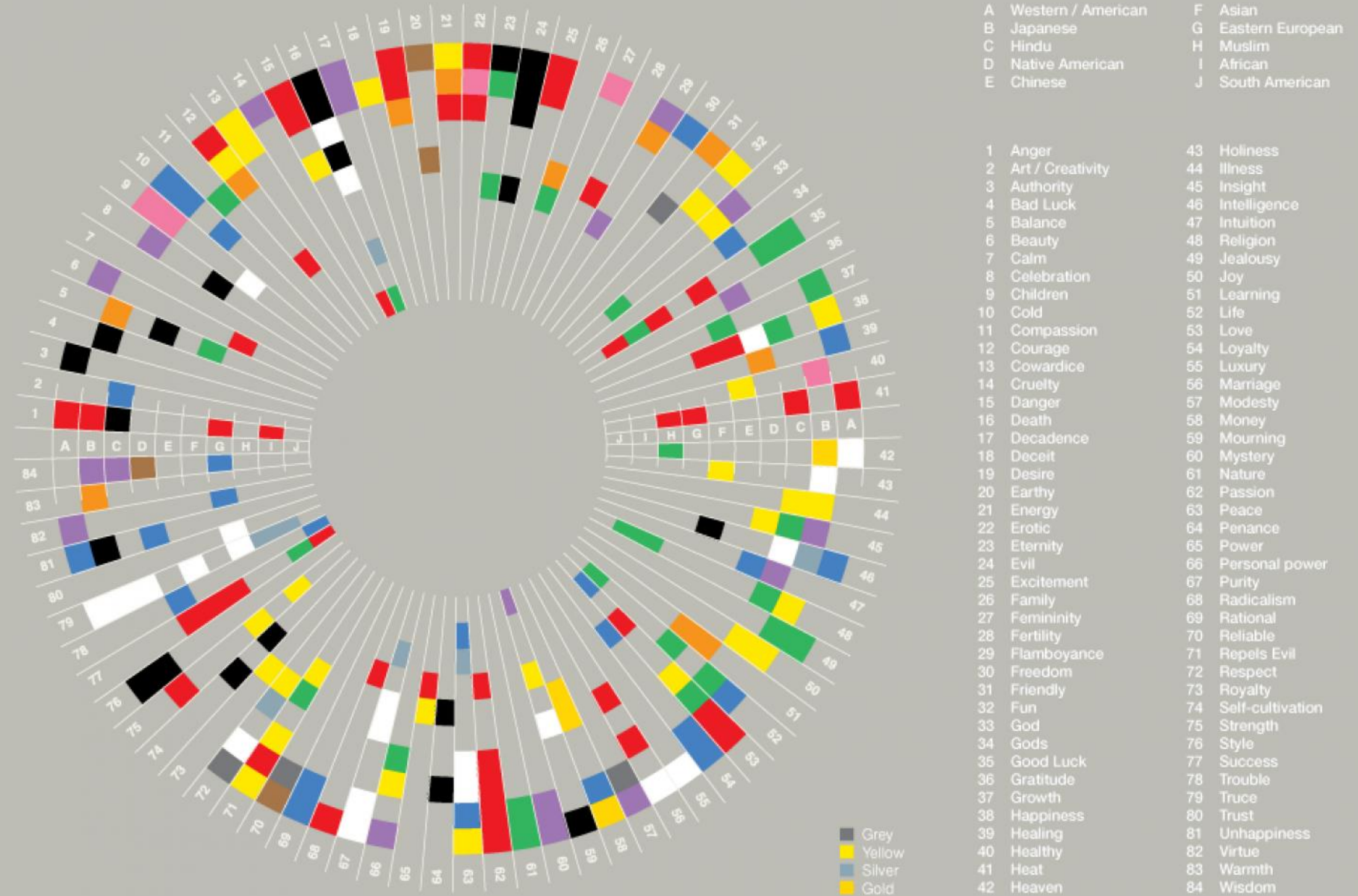


© 2010 National Center for Education Statistics. All rights reserved.



What  
does the  
color  
mean to  
you or  
to  
them?

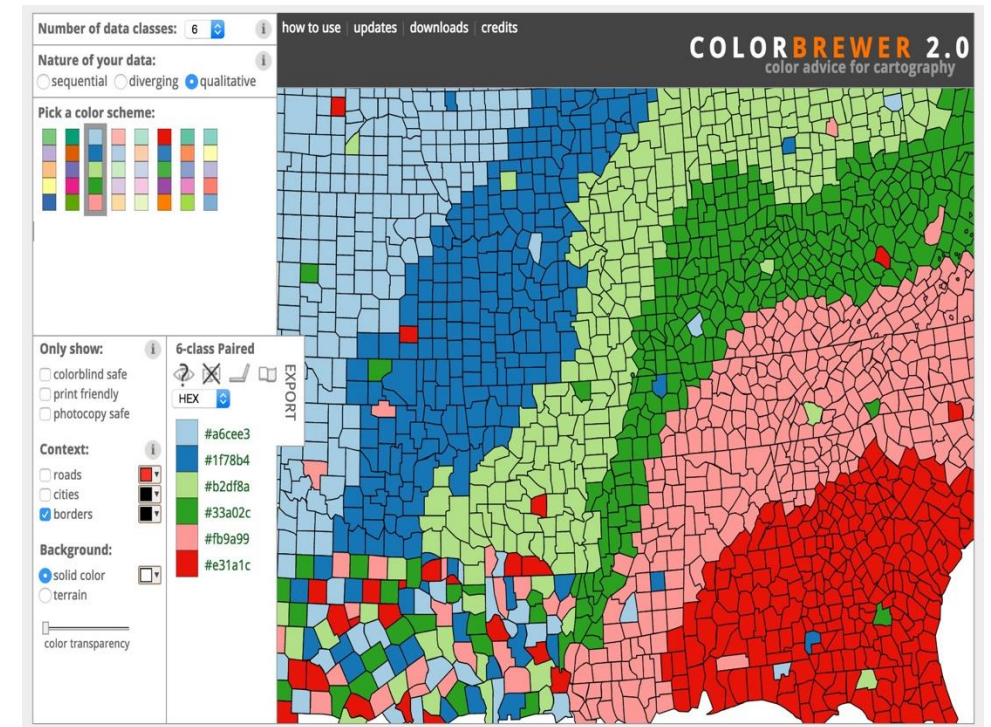
## Colours In Cultures





# Tools for picking Color

- Color Brewer
- Colorgorical
- Programming Libraries



Colorgorical Source

Generate

Number of colors: 5

Score Importance

Perceptual Distance

Name Difference

Pair Preference

Name Uniqueness

Select hue filters

90°

180°

270°

Results: Color space Hex RGB Lab LCH Array format No quote Charts

["rgb(57,146,131)", "rgb(148,210,207)", "rgb(57,238,192)", "rgb(25,79,70)"]

rgb(57,146,131) + start

rgb(148,210,207) + start

rgb(57,238,192) + start

rgb(25,79,70) + start

Instructions

To generate a palette with  $n$  colors, just enter the number of colors you want and click Generate. Bigger palettes will take longer than smaller palettes to make. Results will automatically appear when ready.

For greater detail, please consult our [paper](#) or the [source code](#).

Score Importance

Perceptual Distance

Increasing *Perceptual Distance* favors palette colors that are more easily discriminable to the human eye. To accurately model human color acuity, this is performed using CIEDE2000 in CIE Lab color space.

Name Difference

Increasing *Name Difference* favors palette colors that share few common names

About

Colorgorical was built by Connor Gramazio with advisement from David Laidlaw and Karen Schloss.

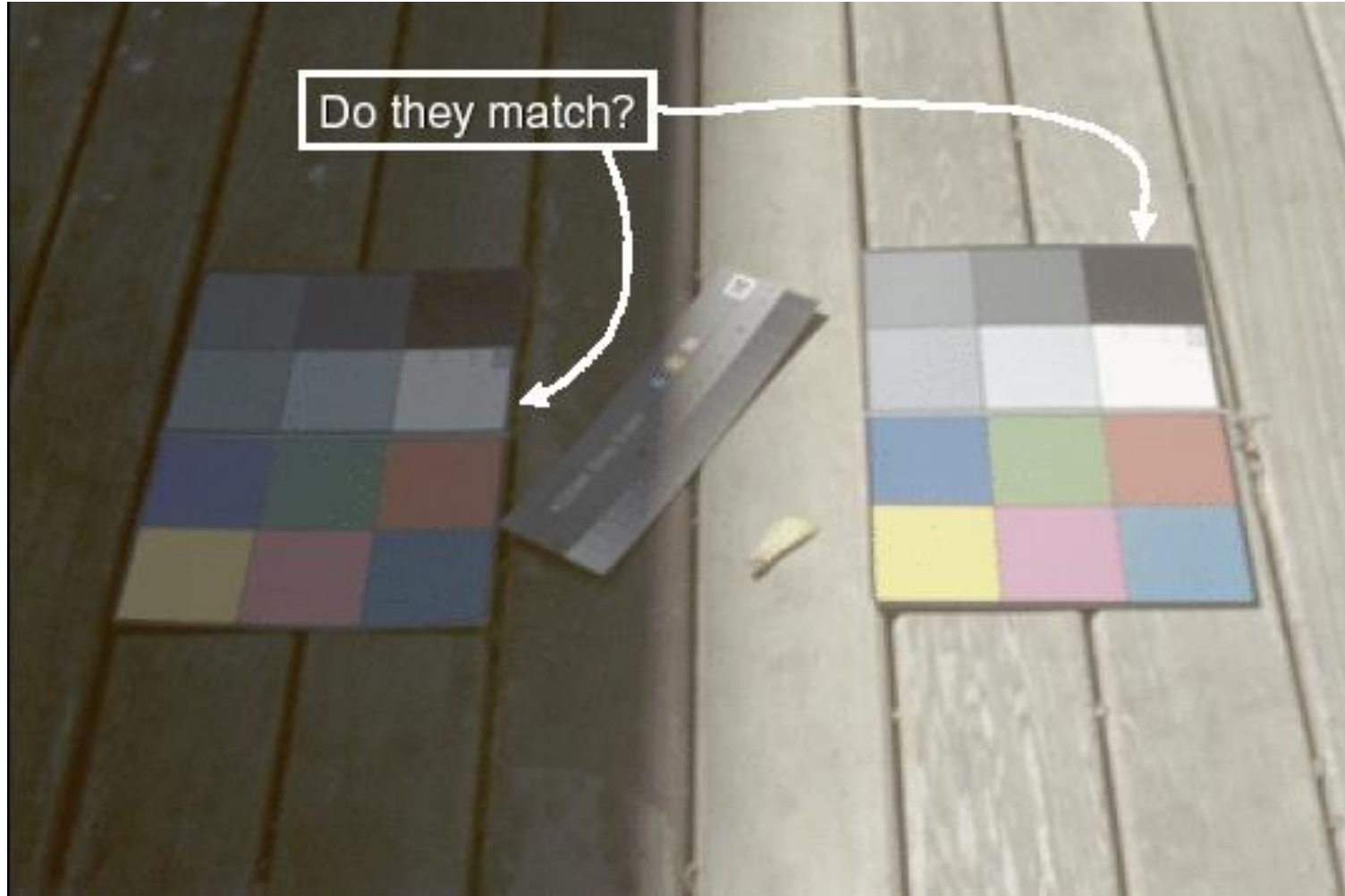
Documentation

If you'd like to read more about how Colorgorical works, please read our paper [here](#). If you're curious about the implementation, please see the Colorgorical GitHub repository located [here](#).

If you use Colorgorical, please use the following citation:

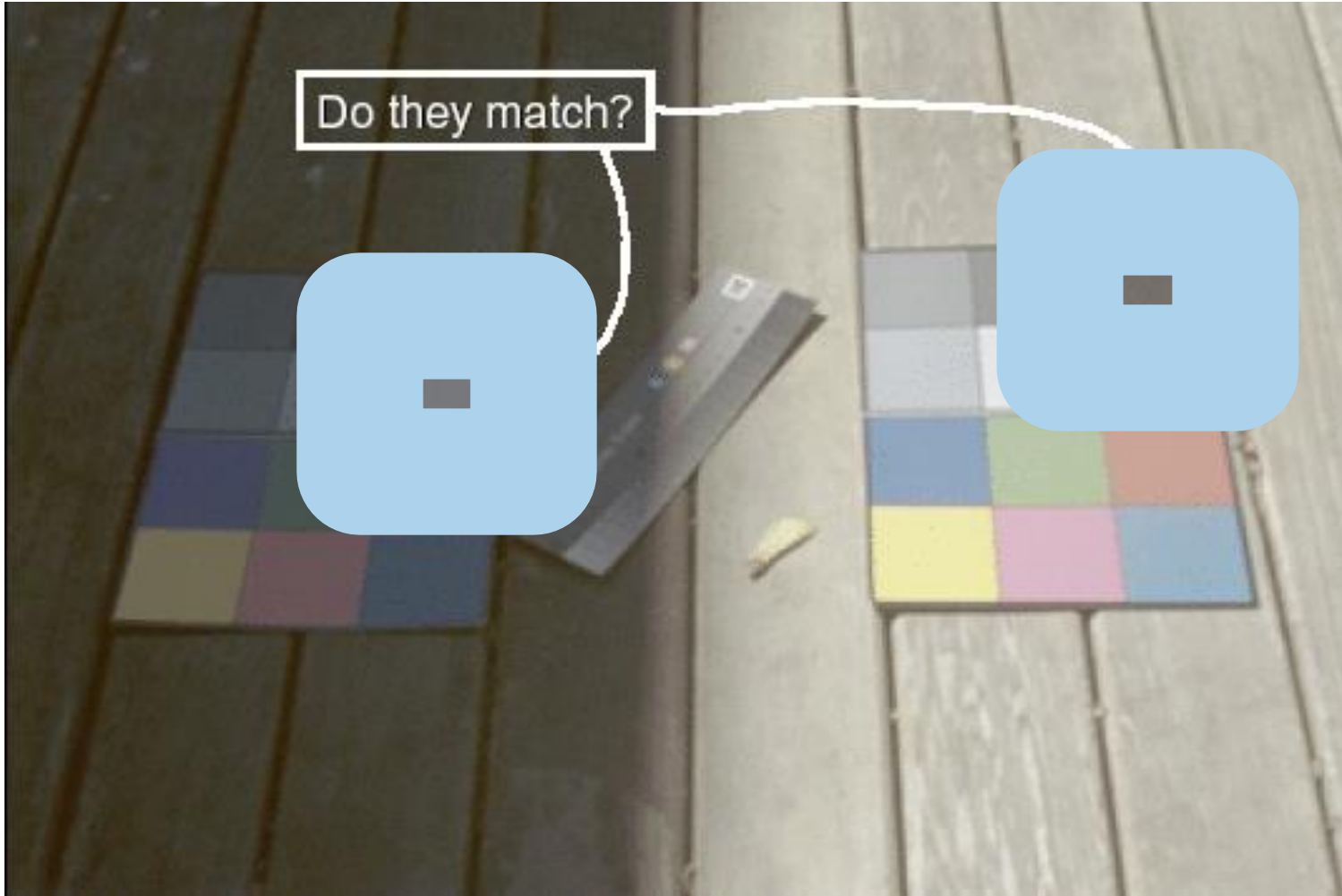
```
@article{gramazio-2017-cdd,  
  author={Gramazio, Connor C. and Laidlaw, David H. and Schloss,  
    journal={IEEE Transactions on Visualization and Computer Graph  
    title={Colorgorical: creation discriminable and preferable col
```

# Color/Lightness constancy: Illumination conditions



*Image courtesy of John McCann via Maureen Stone*

# Color/Lightness constancy: Illumination conditions



- When we mask out the context
- It's the same color
- One in shadow, one in sunlight
- Automatic white balancing, we are taking into consideration the lamination in the room
- What is around me influences me

*Image courtesy of John McCann via Maureen Stone*

# Simultaneous Brightness Contrast

The perceived brightness of an object is relative to it's background

Which bar is the darkest  
Which bar is the lightest



Top Row A B C D  
Bottom Row E F G H

