Uncertainty Visualization

Matthew Kay 2018-10-15

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Preface

This book aims to provide the why and the how of uncertainty visualization. The why is based on what we currently know about how people interpret and make decisions from uncertainty visualizations, and the how is structured around generating uncertainty visualizations using the R programming language and the grammar of graphics.²

¹or what it will be—it is a work in progress

 $^{^2{\}rm as}$ implemented in the ggplot2 package (Wickham et al., 2018)

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Introduction

TBD

Why uncertainty visualization is hard

- Efficient encodings for uncertainty can be hard to find
 - try putting mean, variance, and interval estimation in one plot + doing this when useful channels are already used up
- Even if you get the encoding right have to contend with making sure people understand it
 - explain a CDF to someone
- Even if people understand have to deal with how people perceive uncertainty
 - linear-in-log-odds and other perceptual models of probability
- Even if people correctly perceive the uncertainty have to deal with how people make decisions under uncertainty
- Even if you solve all these problems in one context a new context may cause your solution to break
 see e.g. deterministic construal errors
- Plus, you still have to build the damn thing
 - But some strategies for building uncertainty vis using the grammar of graphics helps a lot here (the how of this book)

Foundations: Uncertainty as we'll see it

- primarily Bayesian perspective
 - unifies aleatory and epistemic
 - gives us one framework to work in
 - simplifies building things
 - simplifies communicating things (see e.g. confidence fallacy)
- will still occasionally touch on frequentist, usually as a subsection at the end of each chapter:
 - tips on how to translate the visualization techniques presented into that mode
 - at times, visualizations unique to the frequentist approach that might be useful

Foundations: Uncertainty and the grammar of graphics

- basic strategies for applying uncertainty visualization within the grammar of graphics
- visual channels, marks, etc. (and mapping onto ggplot)
- simple prediction grid example

Discrete data

- categorical
 - proportions
 - * product plots / mosaic plots
 - icon arrays
 - \ast unit visualizations
 - HOPs-like stuff
 - entropy-based approaches
- \bullet ordinal / integer
 - proportions
 - histograms
 - CDFs
 - dotplots
 - ...

Continuous data

not sure of the organization here, especially within multivariate...

- univariate
 - densities, gradients
 - CDFs
 - intervals
 - quantile dotplots
 - HOPs
- multivariate
 - the joint case
 - * gradients
 - * contour plots
 - the conditional case
 - * gradients
 - * bands
 - generalizing quantile dotplots to multiple dimensions: representative sampling approaches
 - * scatterplots
 - * spaghetti plots
 - HOPs
- frequentist addendum
 - interpreting in a Bayesian mode: advantages and pitfalls (and what it reveals)
 - * this maybe goes elsewhere
 - $-\,$ those double-sided p value plot things

Dealing with multiple uncertainties

- a note on comparisons
 - univariate marginals might bite you...
- aleatory / epistemic (or parameter space / data space)
 - frankenplots maybe (product plots / mosaic plots / unit visualizations)
 - animation
 - * NYT needle
 - * Galton boards
- mixing discrete and continuous
 - color with densities
 - HOPs
 - some hurricane stuff

Bibliography

Wickham, H., Chang, W., Henry, L., Pedersen, T. L., Takahashi, K., Wilke, C., and Woo, K. (2018). ggplot2: Create Elegant Data Visualisations Using the Grammar of Graphics. R package version 3.0.0.