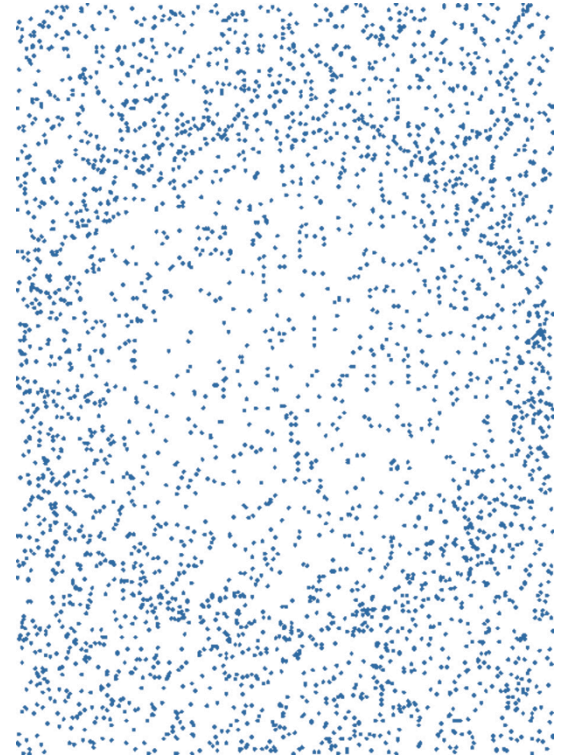




# High Resolution Graphics

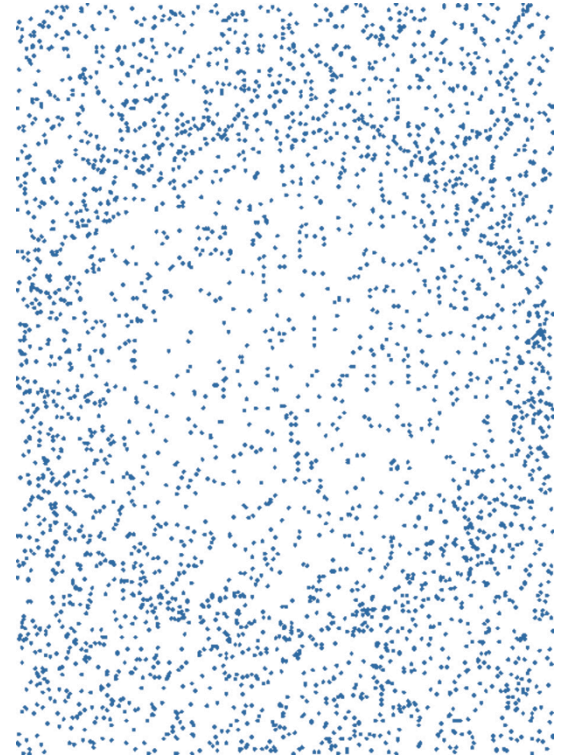
# Humans can see fine details.

- Most people can resolve  $\sim 600$  points/in<sup>2</sup> ( $\sim 100$  points/cm<sup>2</sup>), depending on the point size and shape, color, &c.



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- Use this capability!

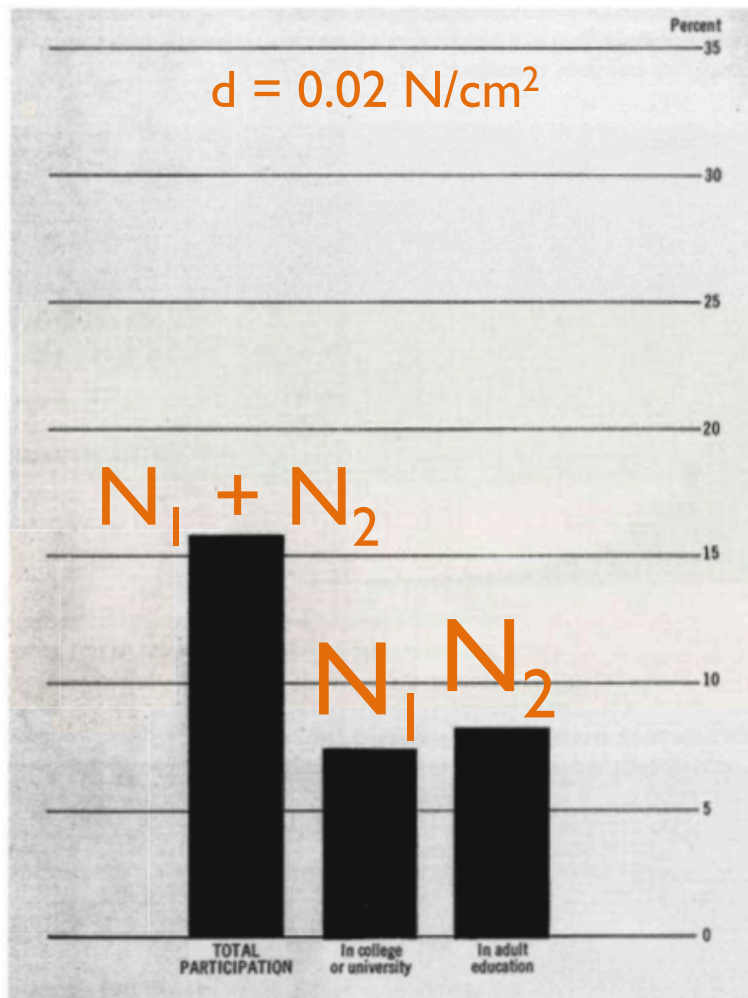
*“Maximize data density and the size of the data matrix, within reason.”*

- Applies to both text and graphical elements

$$\text{Data Density} = \frac{\text{Number of data entries}}{\text{Area of graphic}}$$

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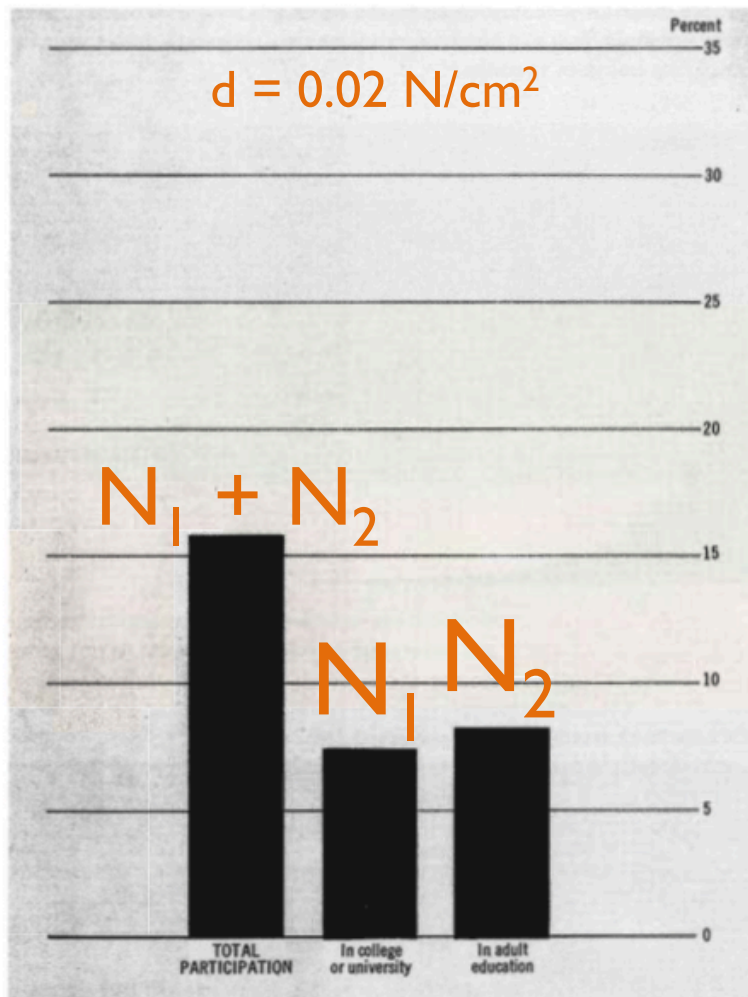
Low



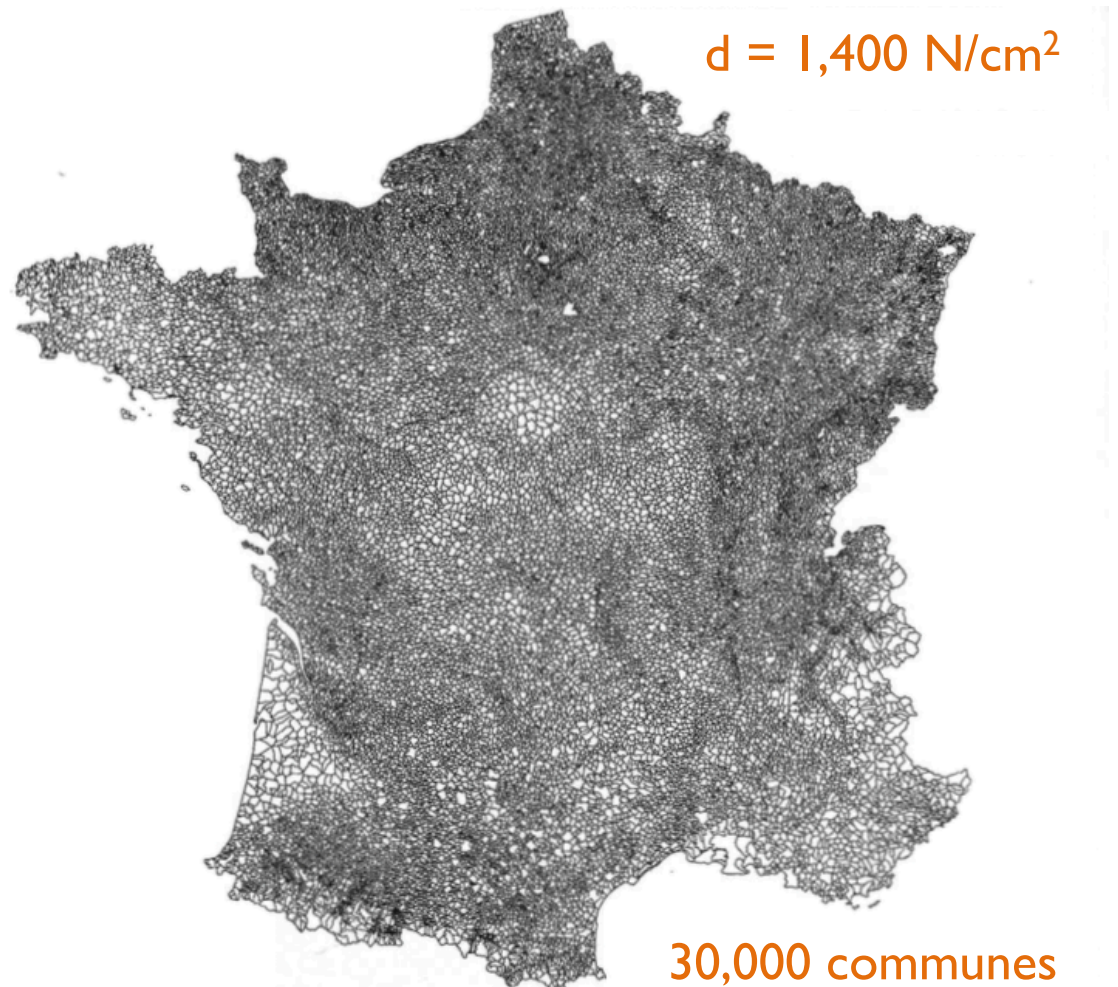


$$\text{Data Density} = \frac{\text{Number of data entries}}{\text{Area of graphic}}$$

Low

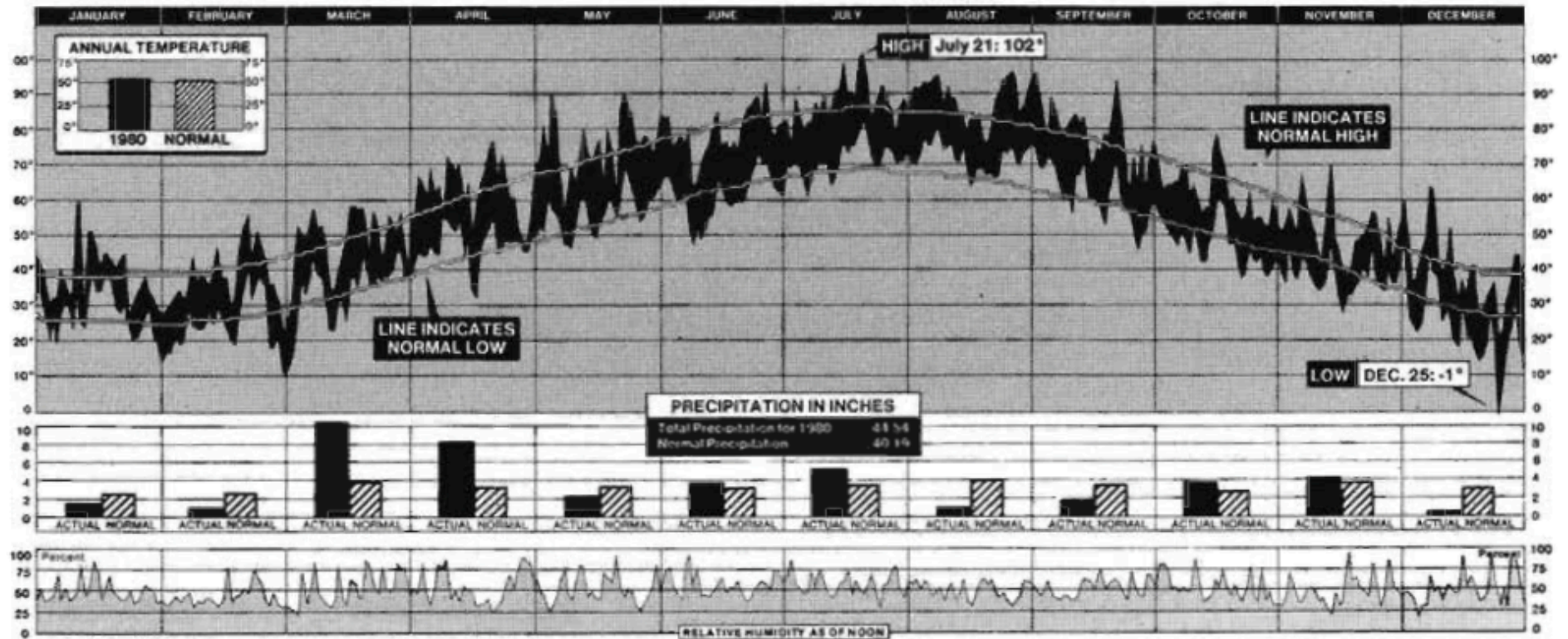


High



# Some more examples

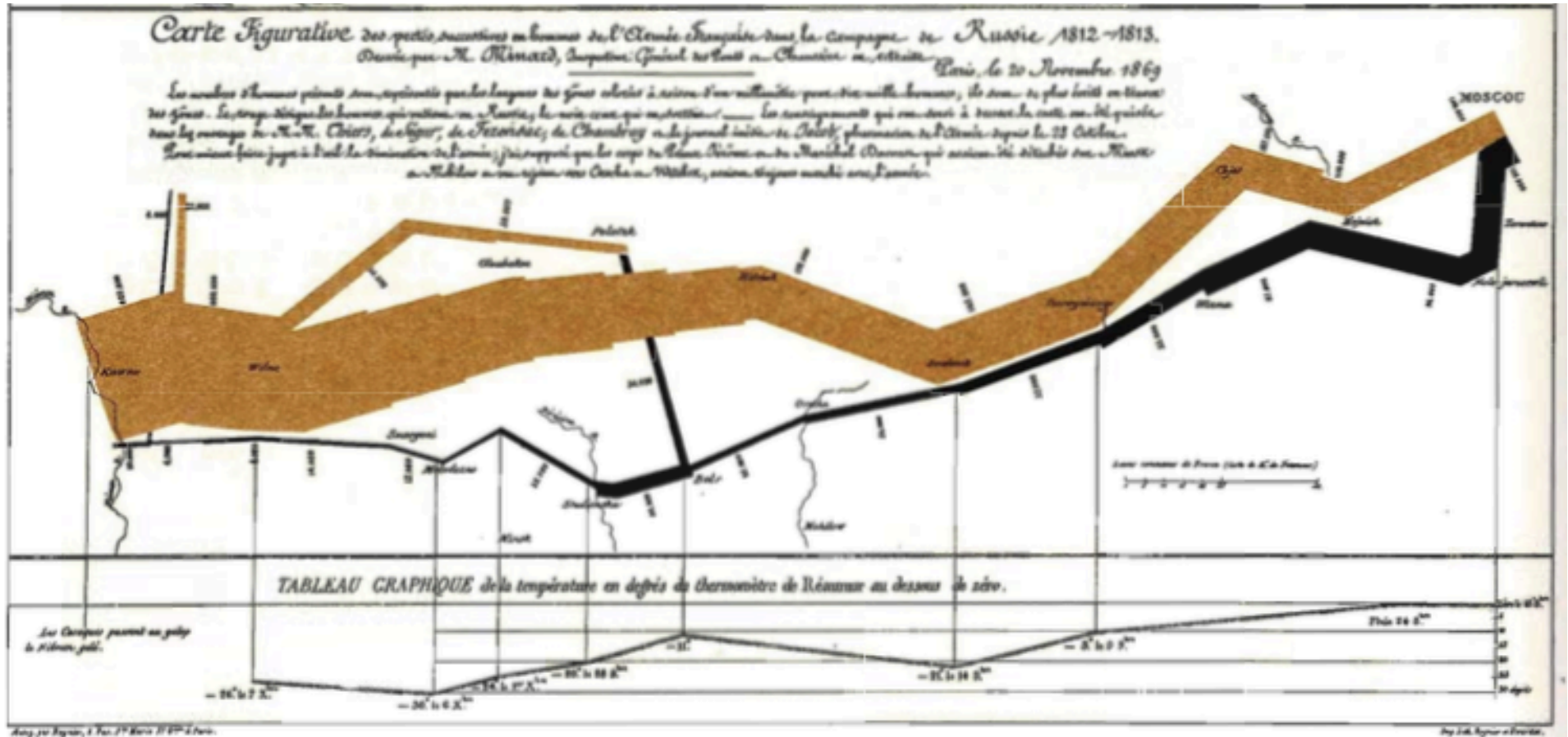
## NYC's weather in 1980: temperature, precip, & humidity



$$d = 28 \text{ N/cm}^2$$

# Some more examples

# Napoleon's 1812-1813 march to/from Moscow

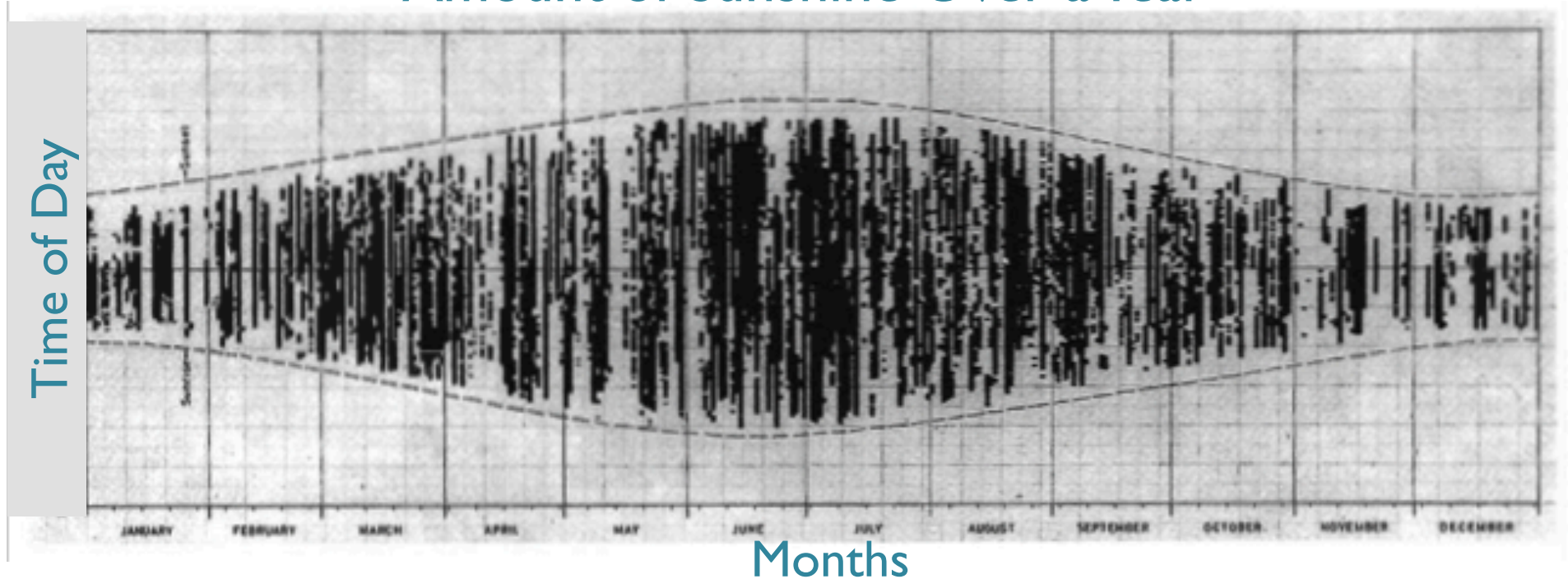


d is left as an exercise  
for the reader



# Some more examples

## Amount of Sunshine Over a Year



$$d = 160 \text{ N/cm}^2$$

# Small Multiples

Graphics that repeat combinations of variables,  
each time changing a third variable

- Easy to compare
- Almost entirely data-ink
- Small and high-density
- Show a narrative
- Decrease fraction of  
time spent understanding  
the variables

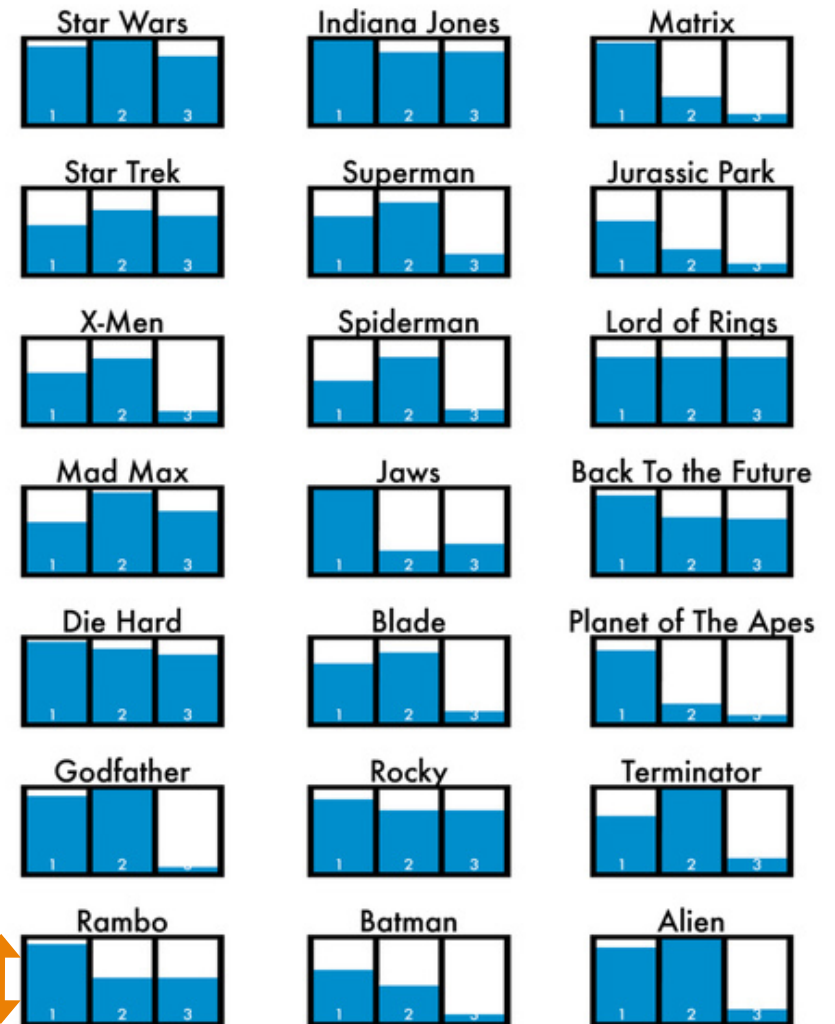
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Fan enjoyment ↕

## THE TRILOGY METER



#1 In A Series of Pop Cultural Charts

DANMETH.COM

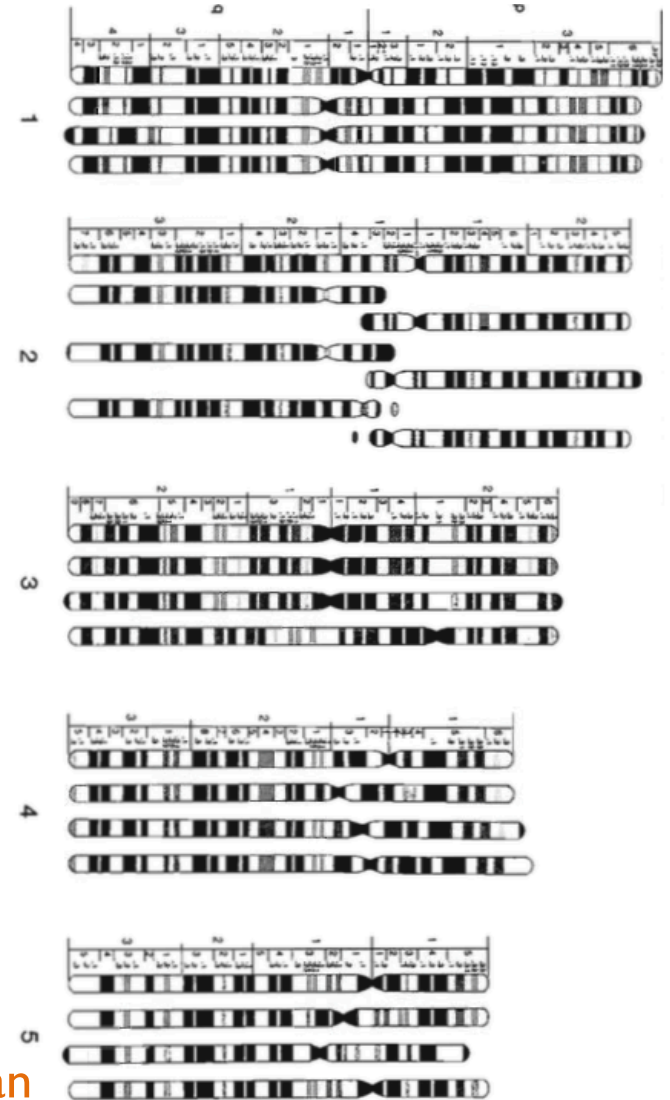
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Chromosomes of

Human  
Chimp  
Gorilla  
Orangutan

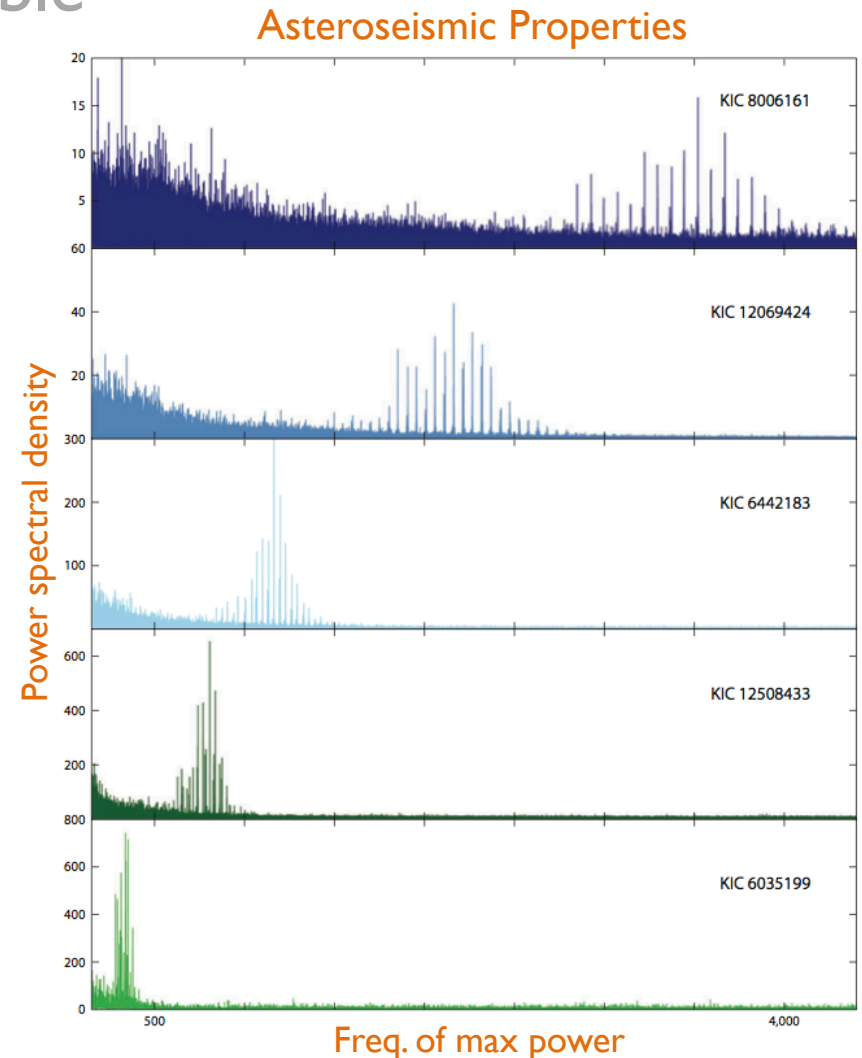




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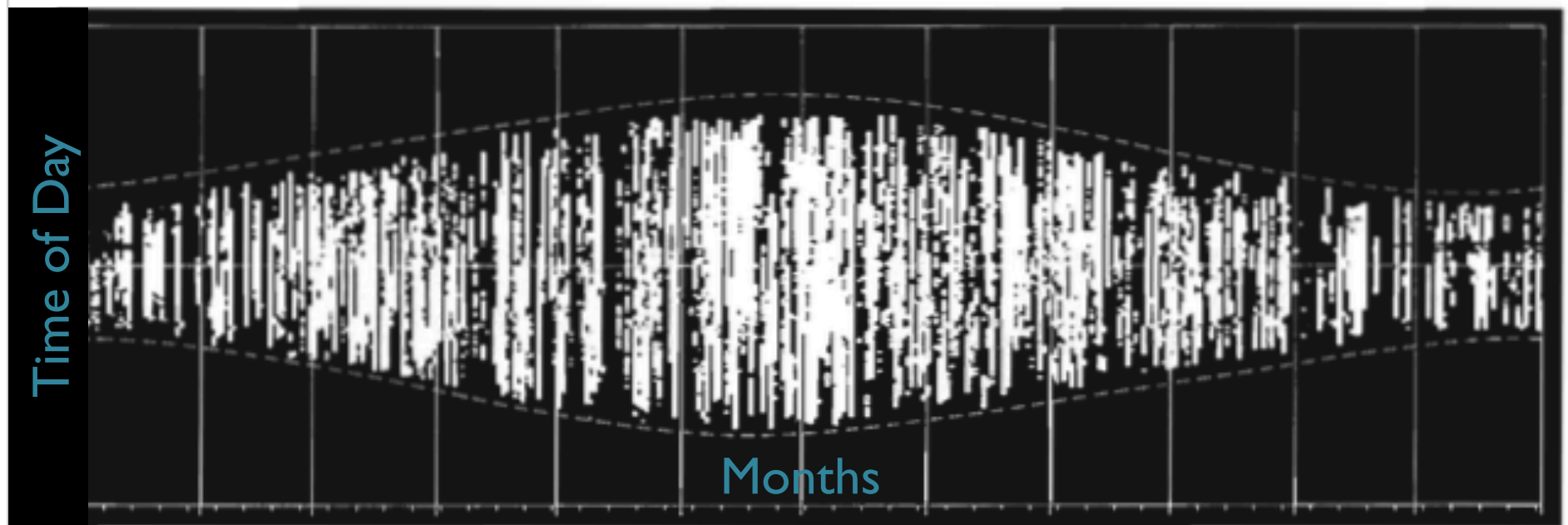
# What do these have in common?

(What makes a “good” high-resolution graphic?)

- Based on large datasets
  - Show “large” data’s big-picture behavior
  - “Small” data should go in tables
- Physically small enough to absorb with minimal eye movement
- Use data element reduction techniques to eliminate superfluous crowding (thin lines, small dots, &c.)
- Avoid chartjunk like the plague

# Efficient, Not Overwhelming

- A good data-rich graphic should allow the viewer to answer 3 levels of questions:
  - Elementary: *What is the value of Y at X?*
  - Intermediate: *What is the mean trend of Y with X?*
  - Big Picture: *What does this trend say about X and Y?*



# Eek!

- As the discussion was wrapping up, we realized that Gail's copy of Tufte didn't have the "sparklines" section that later versions do. So we talked about those too. Fun!