Visualisation: Modelling the World

> Richie Morrisroe

Visualisation: Modelling the World

Richie Morrisroe

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Structure

Visualisation: Modelling the World

- This talk is an approach to visualisation
- Not many absolutes
- assumptions of vision
- Assumptions of Statistical Graphics
- Understanding data with Visualisation
- Communicating to others with Visualisation

What is Visualisation?

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- a tool for understanding the world
- a way to communicate a particular perspective on data
- an adjunct to thought

Why Visualisation?

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- The eye is really really good at finding patterns in pictures
- in fact, it's so good that it can find patterns that aren't even

there



Figure: What do you see?

The importance of perspective

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- You can see one of two things in the previous image
- Which of them can depend on what you expect to see
- It can also depend on what your environment contains

Muller-Lyer

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Figure: Which line is longer?

This illusion doesn't affect everyone similarly

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- Europeans and Americans are more susceptible
- Africans are less susceptible
- Possibility that it is due to presence of right angles in urban environments
- appears to be a small difference between urban and rural dwellers
- very very relevant to boxplots (how to lie with boxplots, I guess)

Who cares?

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- Shows that how we interpret stimuli is not tabula rasa
- When you gaze into the image, the image also gazes into you...
- We bring our own perception and previous associations into any image ¹

When to use Visualisation?

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Always

Running Example

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- Property Price Register
 - Kinda a crappy dataset
 - No cleaning or checking done by the authority
 - lots of craziness (1 apartment for 18.6mn)

Property Price Register

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- We used Google's geocoding service to get more details on each observation
- I updated Shane Lynn's script and ran it on the data up till October 2018
- I also typically break out properties sold for greater than 1e6, as they are often multiple-unit sales (and there's little to no automated way of figuring this out)²
- Lots of manual fixing required
- the irish text definitely doesn't help

²please someone in the audience suggest a bettereidea ≥ × ⋅ ≥ × ≥ ∞ < ∞

Assumptions of Statistical Graphics

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- there are many
- in this section, I'd like to subvert them, in order to make you think

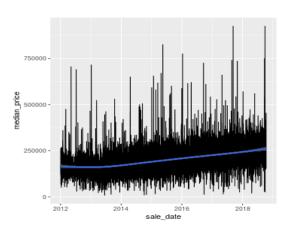
Line Graphs

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- Normally represent time
- scatterplots don't (always) have the same assumptions
- what is the deepest assumption?

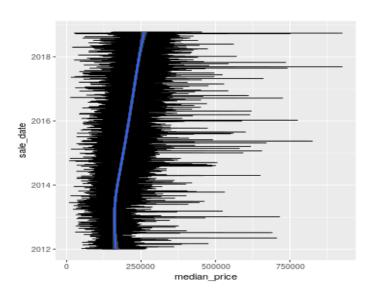
Median Property Price by Day, Ireland 2011-18

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Flipped Line Chart

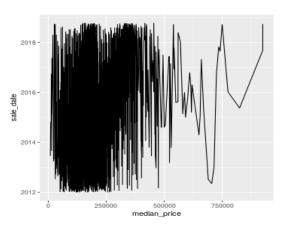
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F-ing Line Chart

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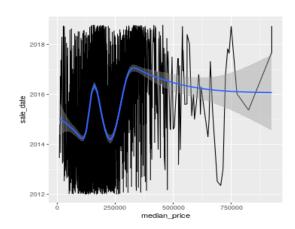


 Here, the violence is that we swap the axes in a fashion only a monster would



Abusing Standard Assumptions

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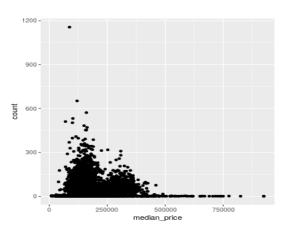
Scatter plot

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- Also encodes a set of base assumptions
- points nearer to each other in space are more related
- more orientation issues

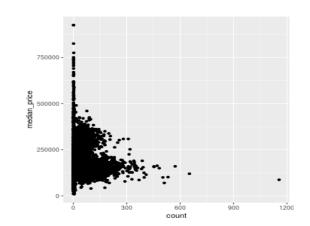
Standard Scatter

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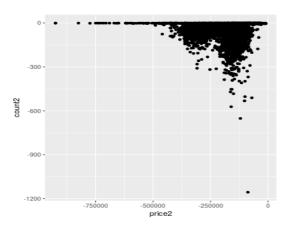
Flipped Scatter

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Other side

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What does this tell us?

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- We have a base level of assumptions that we bring to graphics (especially statistical graphics)
- Most of these appear to have been formed by Descartes
- When these assumptions are subverted, expect problems

Simple Statistical Graphics

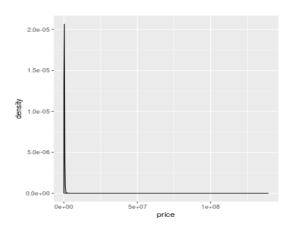
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- Graphs excel at showing relations between things
- Consider the difference between quantiles of a variable, and a density plot
- For example, the price of houses:

0%	5079
10%	55000
20%	85000
30%	115000
40%	145000
50%	175000
60%	214000
70%	255505
80%	315000
90%	430000
100%	139165000

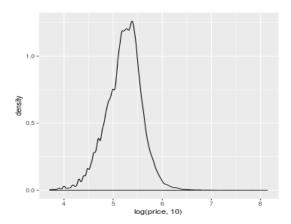
Density Plot

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Better Density Plot

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Transformations

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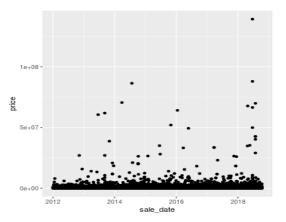
- Useful to get a better sense of the data
- Have a bunch of assumptions (what's the log of -1)
- Can be used to deceive very, very easily
- Really really useful in everyday practice

Getting the sense of things

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■ Picking the right visualisation for the data is important



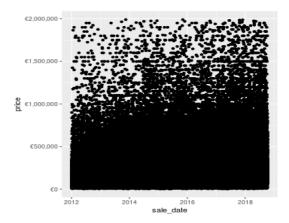
- is this a good plot?
- does this depend on the number of points?

Cleaning the Data

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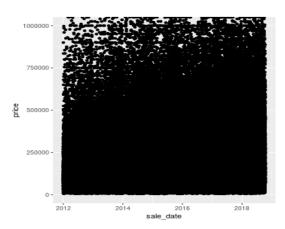
Let's say we remove all properties with prices greater than
2mn



More Data Cleaning

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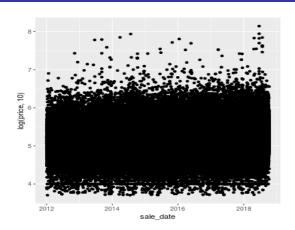
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■ Better or worse?

Transformations Help

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- Note the log 10 base
- Some of you may be able to convert from base 2.718, but I missed that class in school
- Still crap though

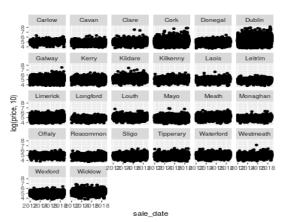


No data is an island

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■ The first obvious thing is to split by county, right?



Oh look, it's lot of little boxes of crap :(

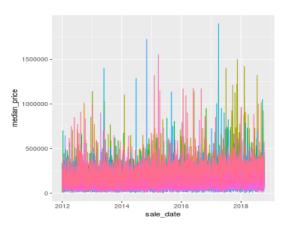


Summarisation

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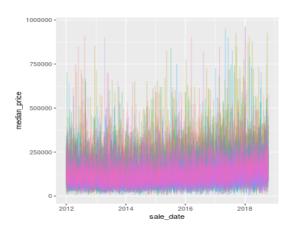
■ The obvious answer is summarisation



Reducing Alpha kinda works...

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■ But really just washes the whole thing out

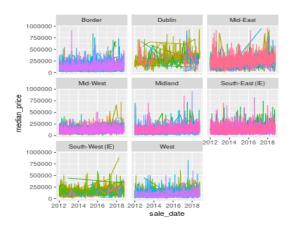


A redundant faceting variable

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■ We just group by a higher level variable



Much clearer :)



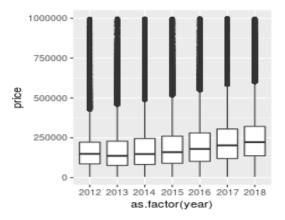
WTF?

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- This is one of the major advantages of visualisation:
 - it helps to (dis)confirm your assumptions
 - given that we have too many lines in the various groupings,we know that something has gone horribly wrong
 - in this case, it's a mismatch between two different types of data

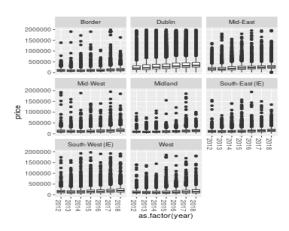
Distributions (i.e. boxplots)

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Faceting, redux

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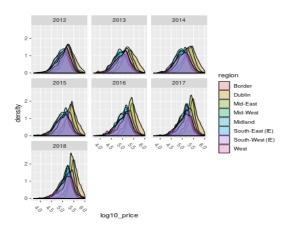


- This actually works (for me, at least)
- can you explain this to a sales-person?



Distributions over Time, Redux

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- This is much, much better
- I definitely don't think I'd try to explain it to a business/sales person



Spatial vs Temporal

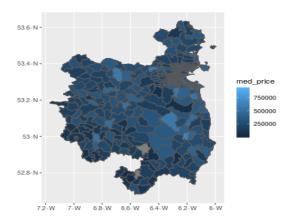
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- line plots vs maps
- time versus space
- both provide insight into
- pick one, difficult to do both

Line plots ignore space, maps ignore time

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■ There's a real problem of scale here, in that Dublin City is both responsible for much of the population, but is invisible



Dirty Oul Town

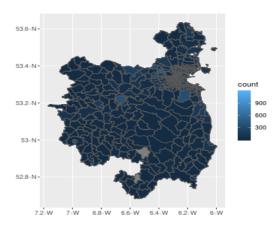
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Counts tell a different story

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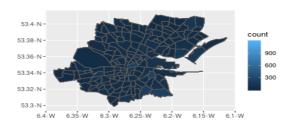


Outliers make the map useless



Dublin City (again)

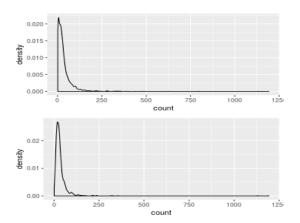
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Density Plots to help maps

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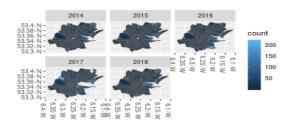


A tiny proportion of electoral districts drive the uselessness of the maps



Maps over Time

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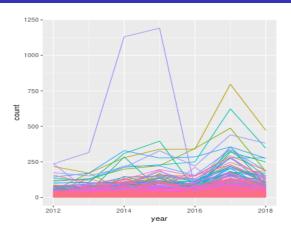


- Just doesn't work
- Even when I account for the outliers, it still doesn't work.



Lines for Time

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- This shows the trend plus outliers
- Much more useful
- lose the spatial dimension



Interactivity and Dashboards

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- Can show both time and space
- for reporting, these are essential
- Much more effort from a software-engineering perspective ³

³for me, at least

Performative vs Presentation

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- Two types of graphs:
 - for yourself
 - for other people (and different audiences need different things)

Performative Graphics

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- These are used to help you understand a problem
- typically created in an iterative fashion
- often move from data transformation to visualisation and back again (like this talk)

Presentation Graphs

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- To some extent, your job with presentation visualisations is to tell a story
- hopefully, it will be nuanced, but that isn't a requirement 4
- Often good to show smooths as opposed to raw data
- raw data is often ugly
- need for care here, as this should only be done where there is a clear effect

⁴and in fact, it may be better to remove all nuance from the presentation and provide a longer document with all the failed approaches and hacking needed to actually reproduce your results → 4 € → 4 € → 2 € → 2 €

Advice

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- As few as possible
- One clear message
- Repeat yourself
- Remove nuance

As few as possible

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- There should be no extraneous graphs
- Each graph should have a clear purpose
- Smooths are really effective

One Clear Message

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- You should only be telling one story at a time
- People are easily confused
- Especially in an oral presentation
- Backup docs should contain nuance

Repeat Yourself

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- This is the key to helping people retain information
- This is easier once you know the story
- Say what you want to say, say it, then say what you said

Remove Nuance

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- This varies by audience
- Salespeople may just want the results
- colleagues may want to see the code
- most people just want a high level explanation
- Nuance should be present, just not in a presentation

Conclusions

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- Everyone bring assumptions to visualisations
- Make sure that you take advantage of this
- Visualisation is primarily a tool for communicating with yourself
- Iterative process, even bad graphs can teach you something
- Secondarily, it's a tool for communicating with others
- When using visualisations with others, keep it simple

More Info

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- My property article here
- My repository for this talk
- My crazy long notes file with most of my analyses
- the data itself

sessionInfo

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