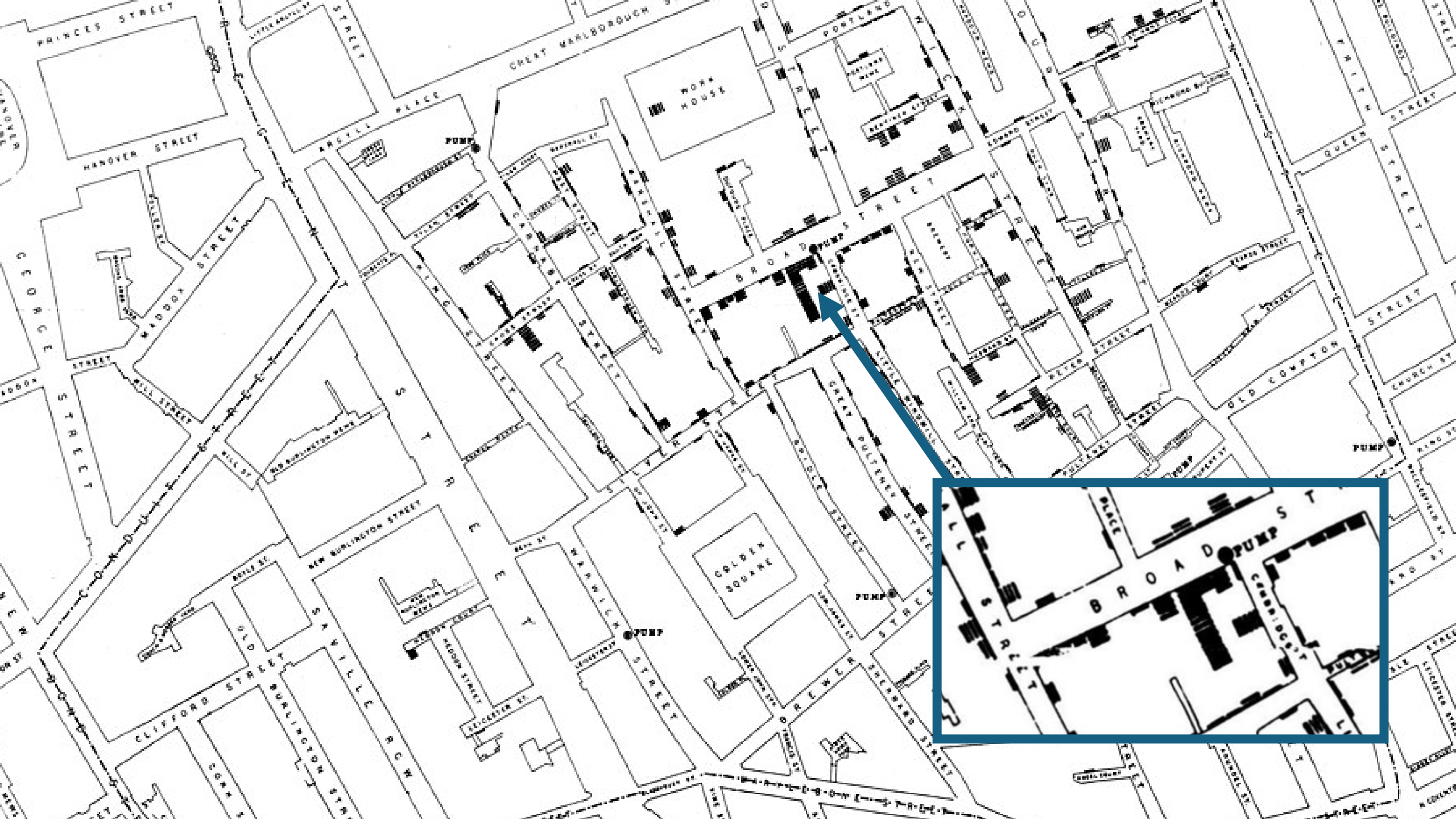


Computing in Context: Fall 2024

Lecture 5 | Intro to data visualization

Data visualization

Making numbers meaningful



“The greatest value of a picture is when it forces us to notice what we never expected to see.”

John Tukey, 1977

What is data visualization?

The process of representing data graphically

It helps to make data understandable and actionable

Many examples including bar charts, line charts, and scatter plots.

It's all about insight ...

Answers to concrete questions about a dataset (confirmatory)

or

Facts about a given problem we were not aware of (exploratory).

Why is it important?

Simplifies complex data

Enhances decision-making by revealing insights

Helps communicate findings effectively to non-technical audiences

Choosing the right visualization

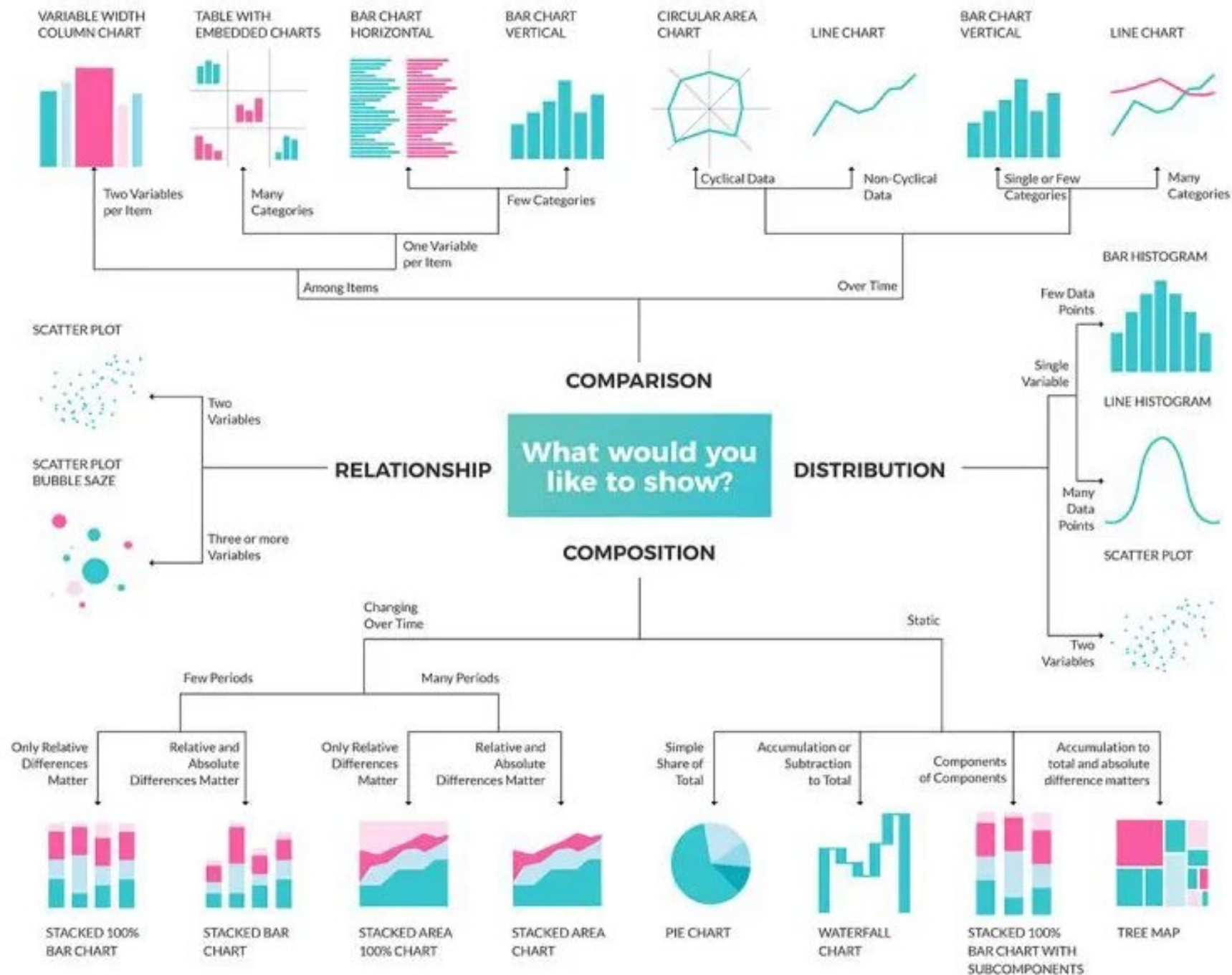
What's the purpose of your visualization?

Is it for comparison, trends, relationships, or distribution?

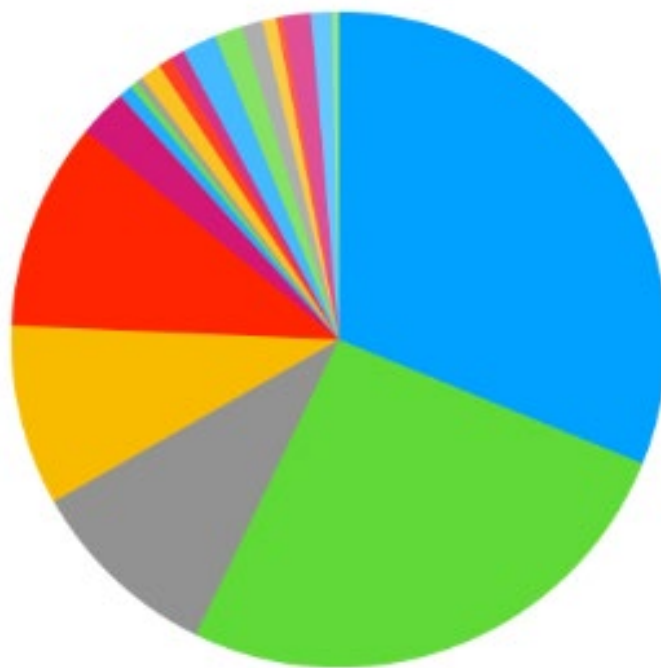
Match data to the chart type:

e.g. Time series → Line chart

e.g. Comparison → Bar chart



A personal note on pie charts



A note on pie charts - don't



Best practices

Simplicity: Less is more—avoid information overload

Consistency: Use the same colors and styles across visualizations

Clarity: Include clear titles, axis labels, and legends

Color: Use meaningful colors (e.g., red for losses, green for gains)

Color – a note

Accessibility in data visualization

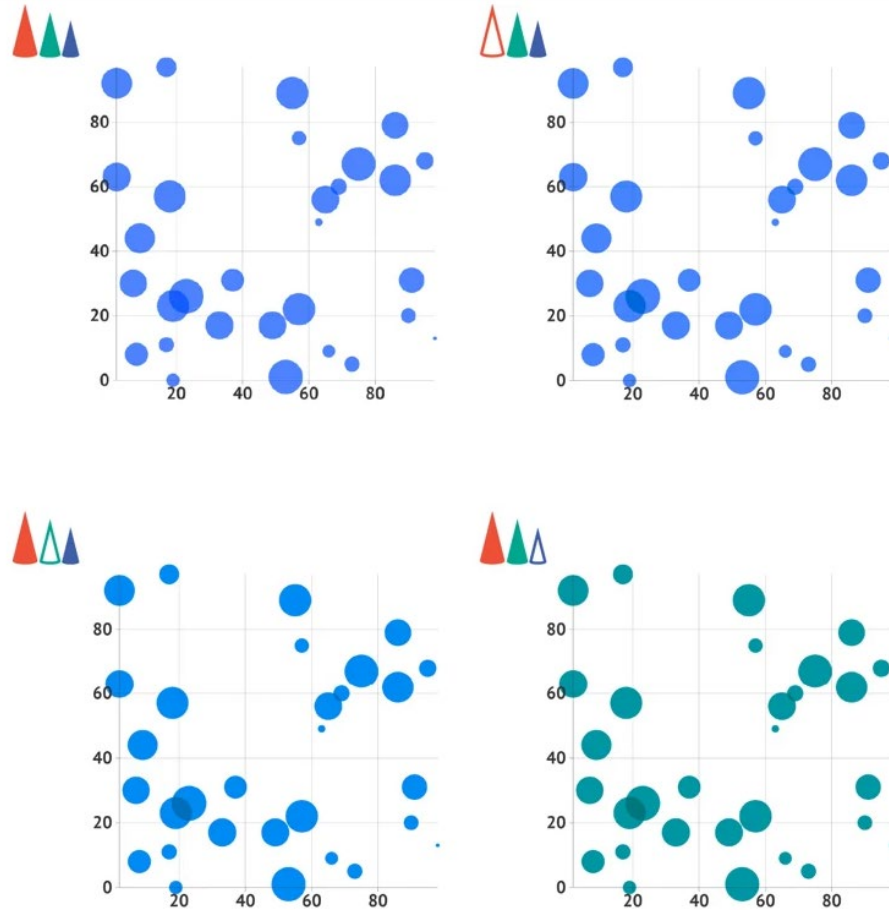
Check your color palettes – be mindful of colorblindness

Use icons and symbols in addition to color

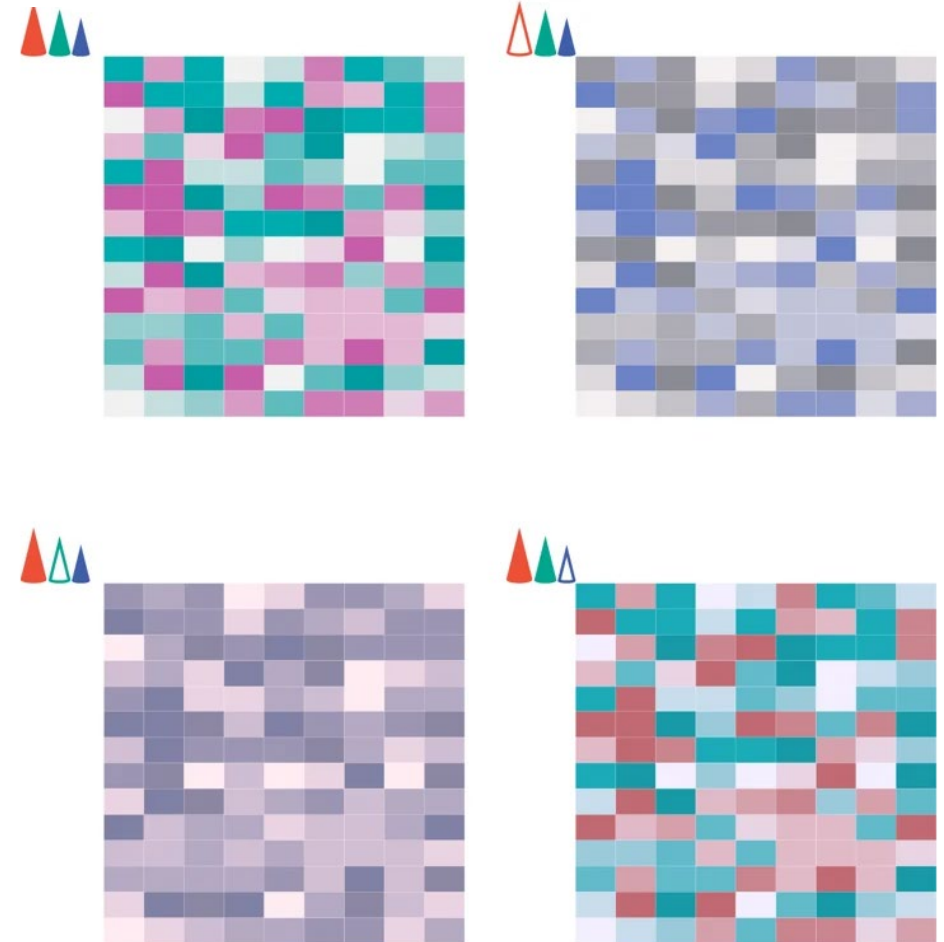
Use direct labels

Color – a note

✓ Good choice: Bubble chart



✗ Bad choice: Heatmap



Responsible data visualization

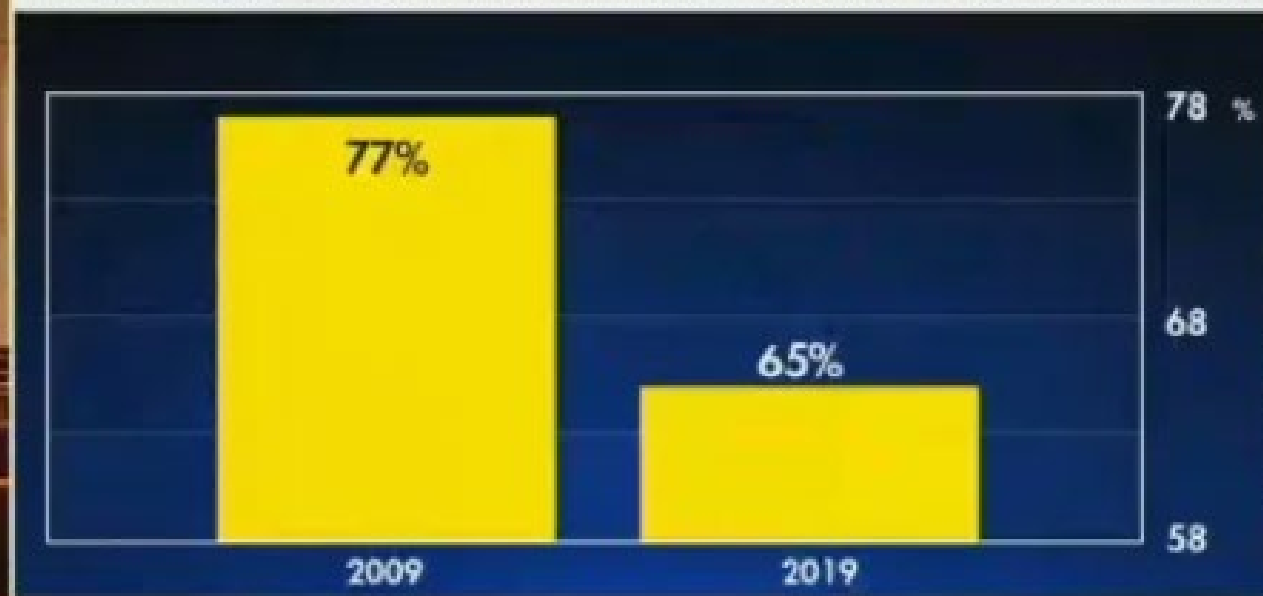
The good, the bad, and the downright dangerous

U.S. Unemployment Rate





PERCENTAGE OF AMERICANS THAT IDENTIFY AS CHRISTIANS

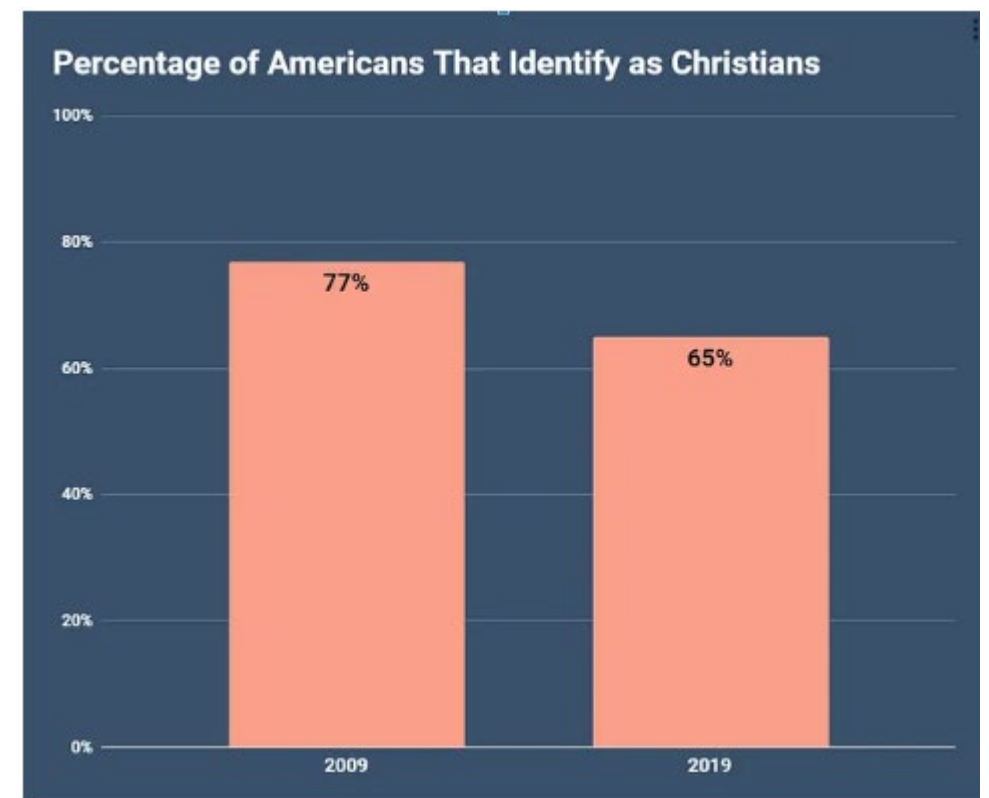
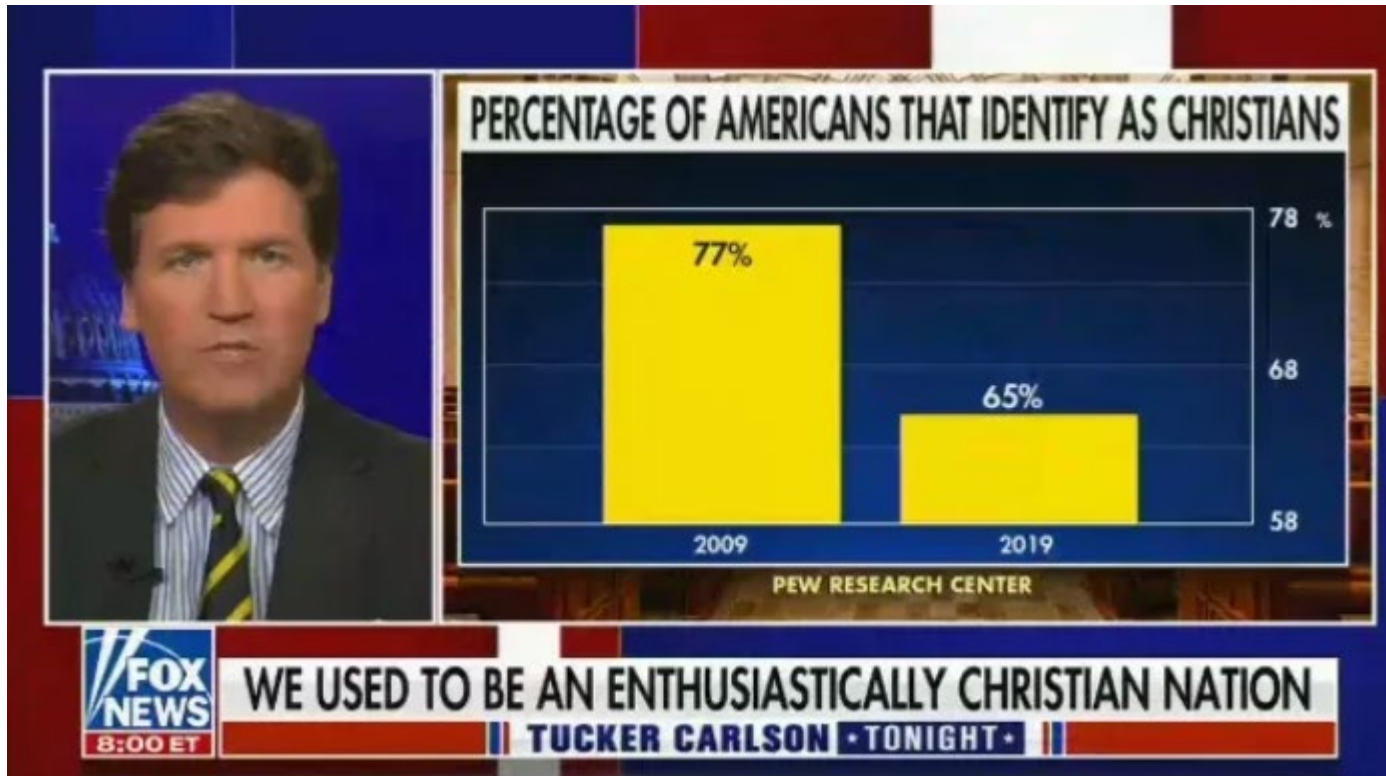


PEW RESEARCH CENTER



WE USED TO BE AN ENTHUSIASTICALLY CHRISTIAN NATION

|| TUCKER CARLSON • TONIGHT • ||





DAVIDsTEA

1d · 🌐

On a scale of 1 to Energizer Bunny, how much caffeine do you need today? Please refer to the chart above and plan accordingly 🧐

<https://bit.ly/DTShopAll>





DAVIDsTEA

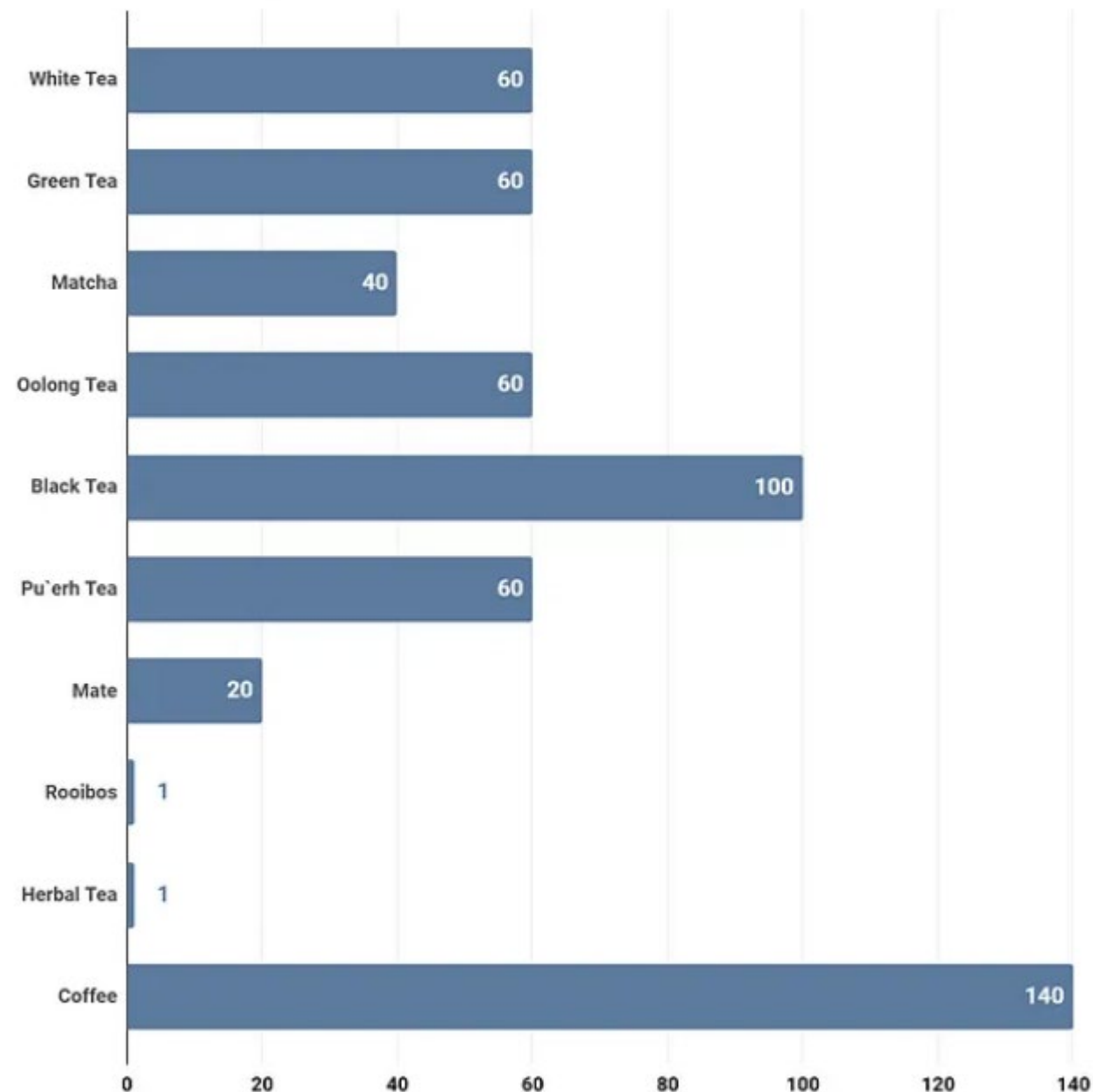
1d · 🌐

On a scale of 1 to Energizer Bunny, how much caffeine do you need today? Please refer to the chart above and plan accordingly 🧐

<https://bit.ly/DTShopAll>



Caffeine Ratings



Things to avoid

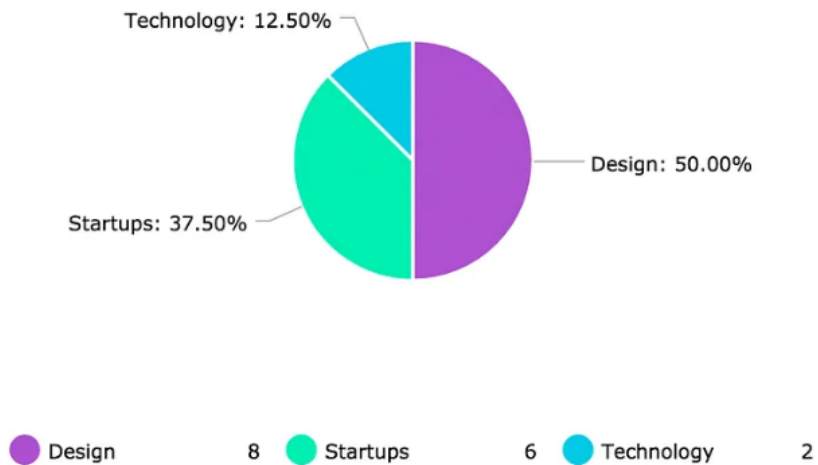
Misleading Axes: Starting axes at non-zero values can distort

Overloading Data: Too much information makes it unreadable

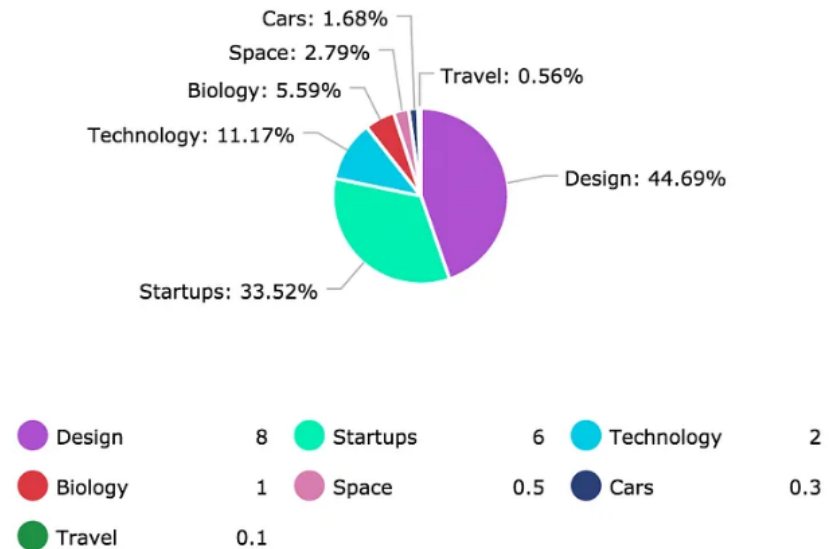
Inconsistent Design: Switching colors or styles confuses viewers

This not that...

Story Views by Category



Story Views by Category

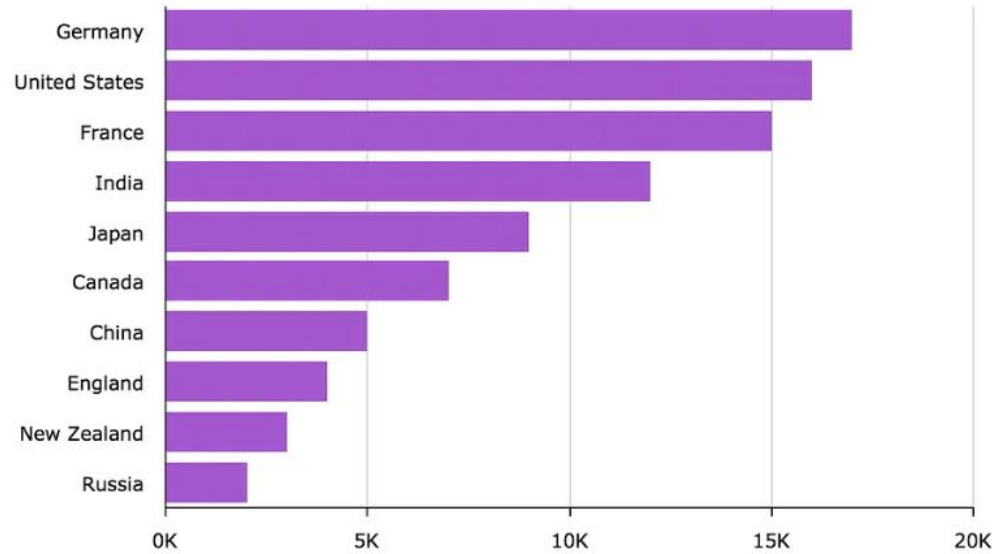


Or just don't ...

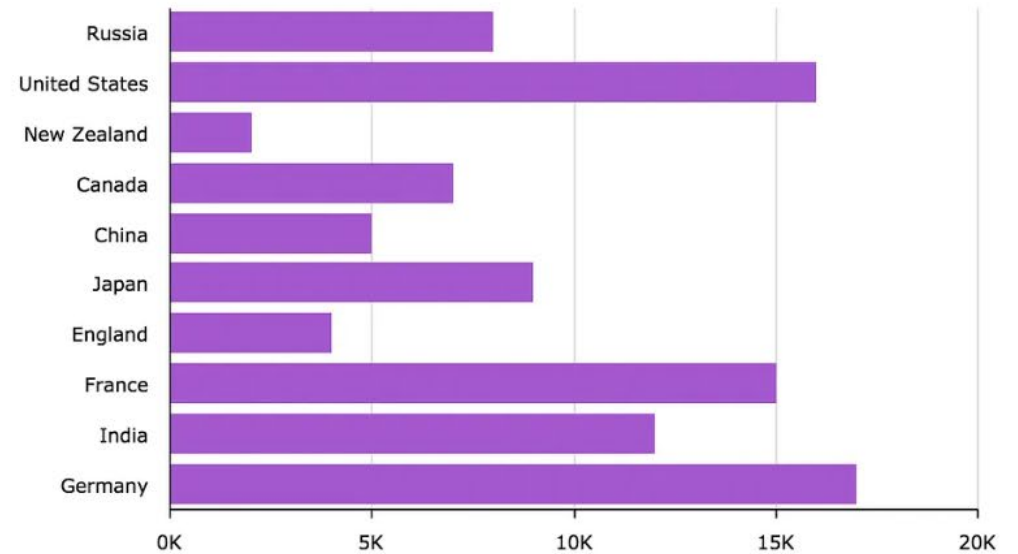


This not that...

Readers by Country

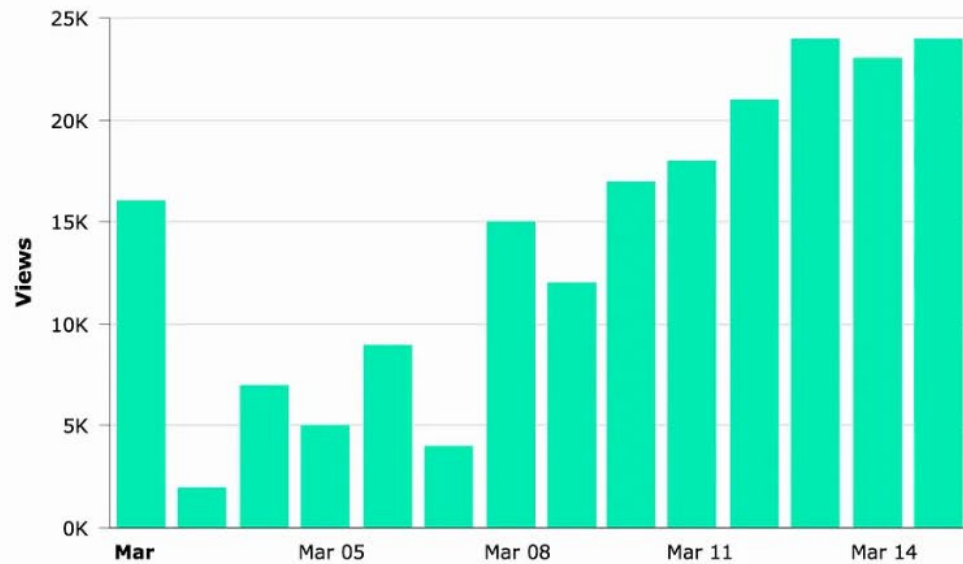


Readers by Country



This not that...

Story Views (Last 15 Days)

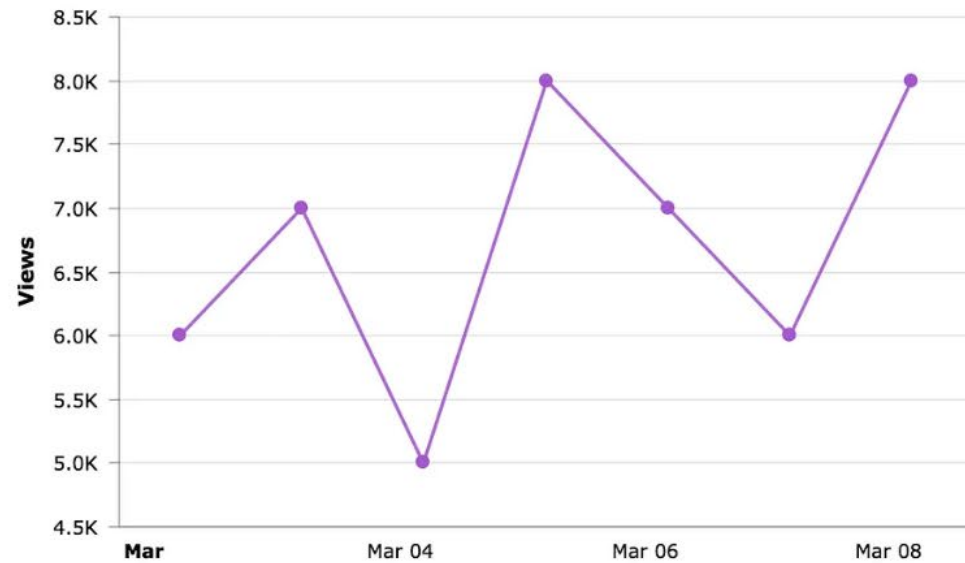


Story Views (Last 15 Days)

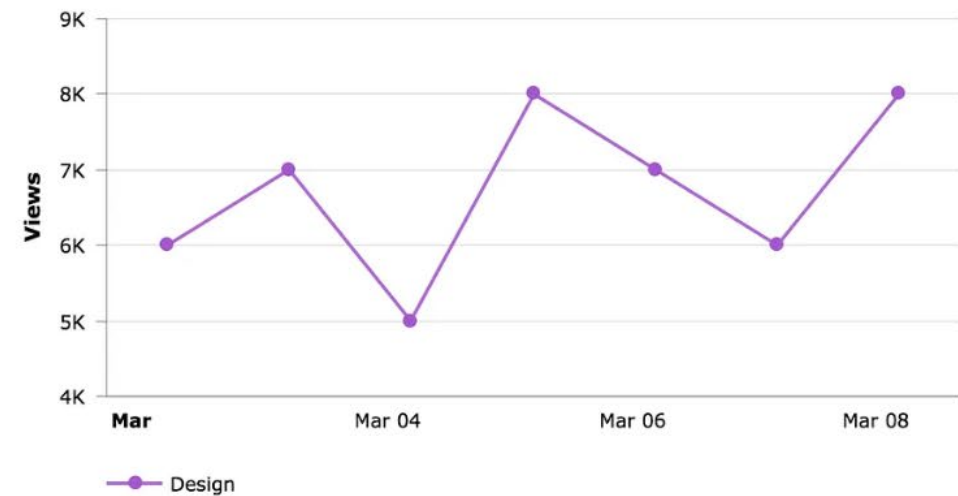


This not that...

Story Views in Design Category (Last 7 Days)



Story Views in Design Category (Last 7 Days)



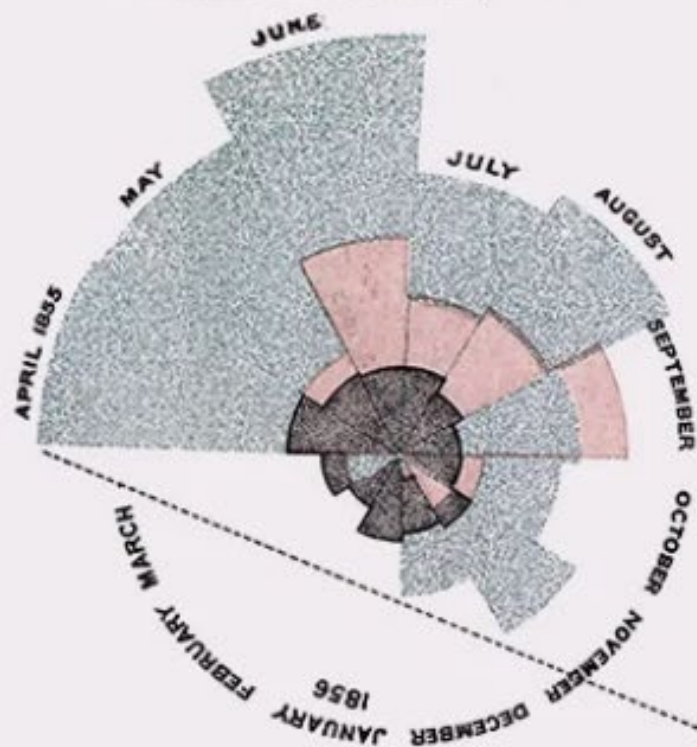
Data storytelling

Data visualization at it's best

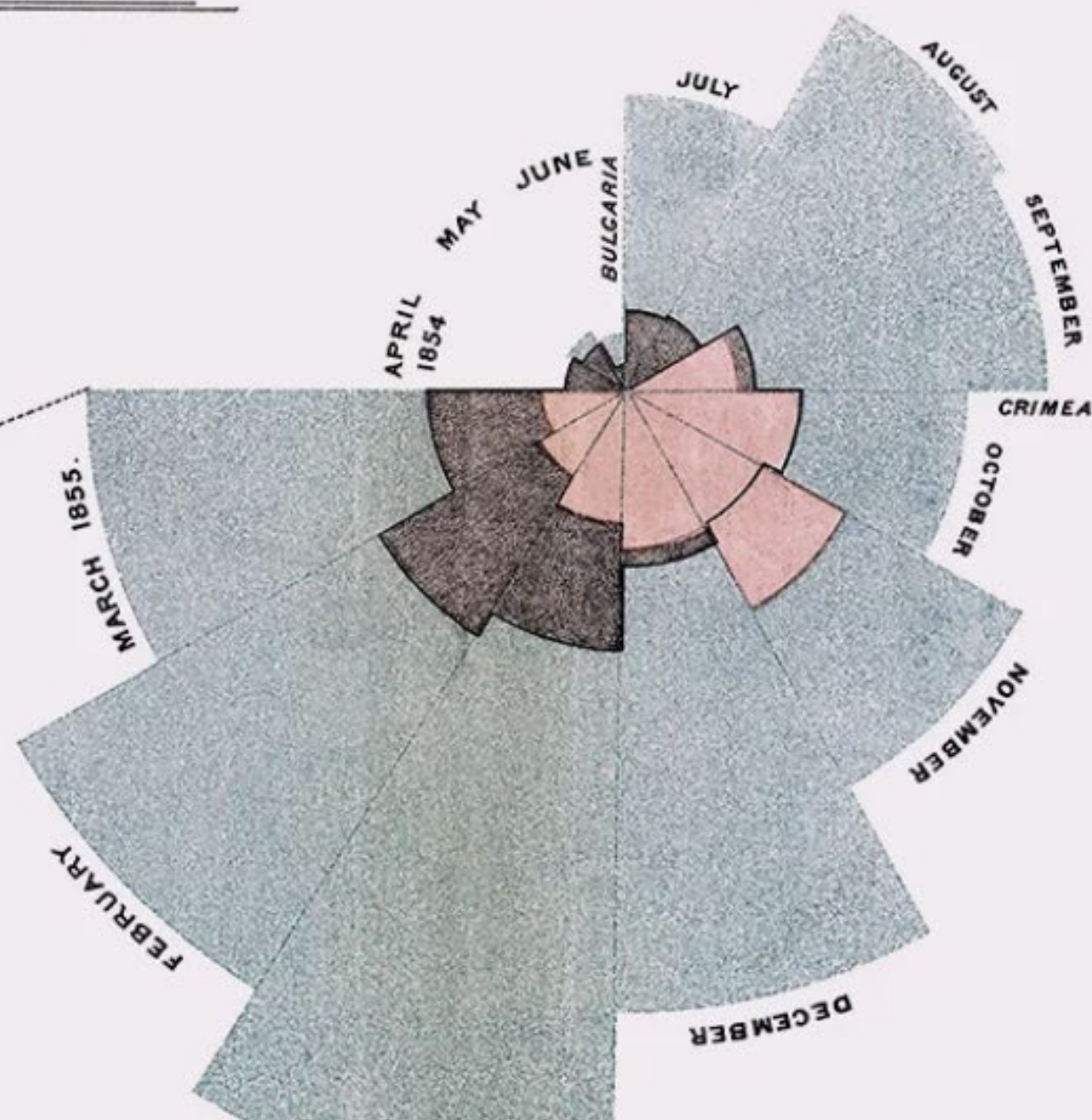


DIAGRAM OF THE CAUSES OF MORTALITY IN THE ARMY IN THE EAST.

2.
APRIL 1855 TO MARCH 1856.

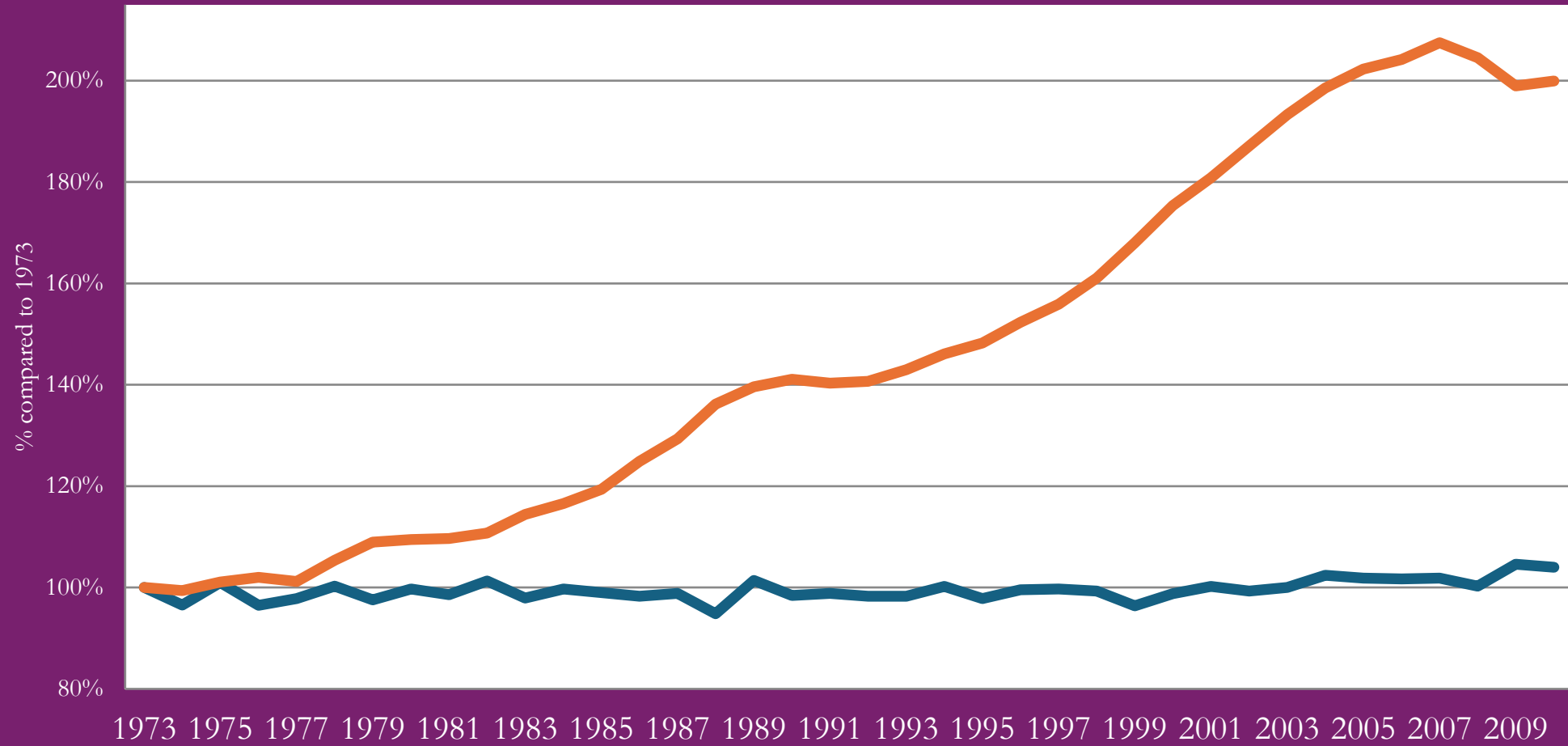


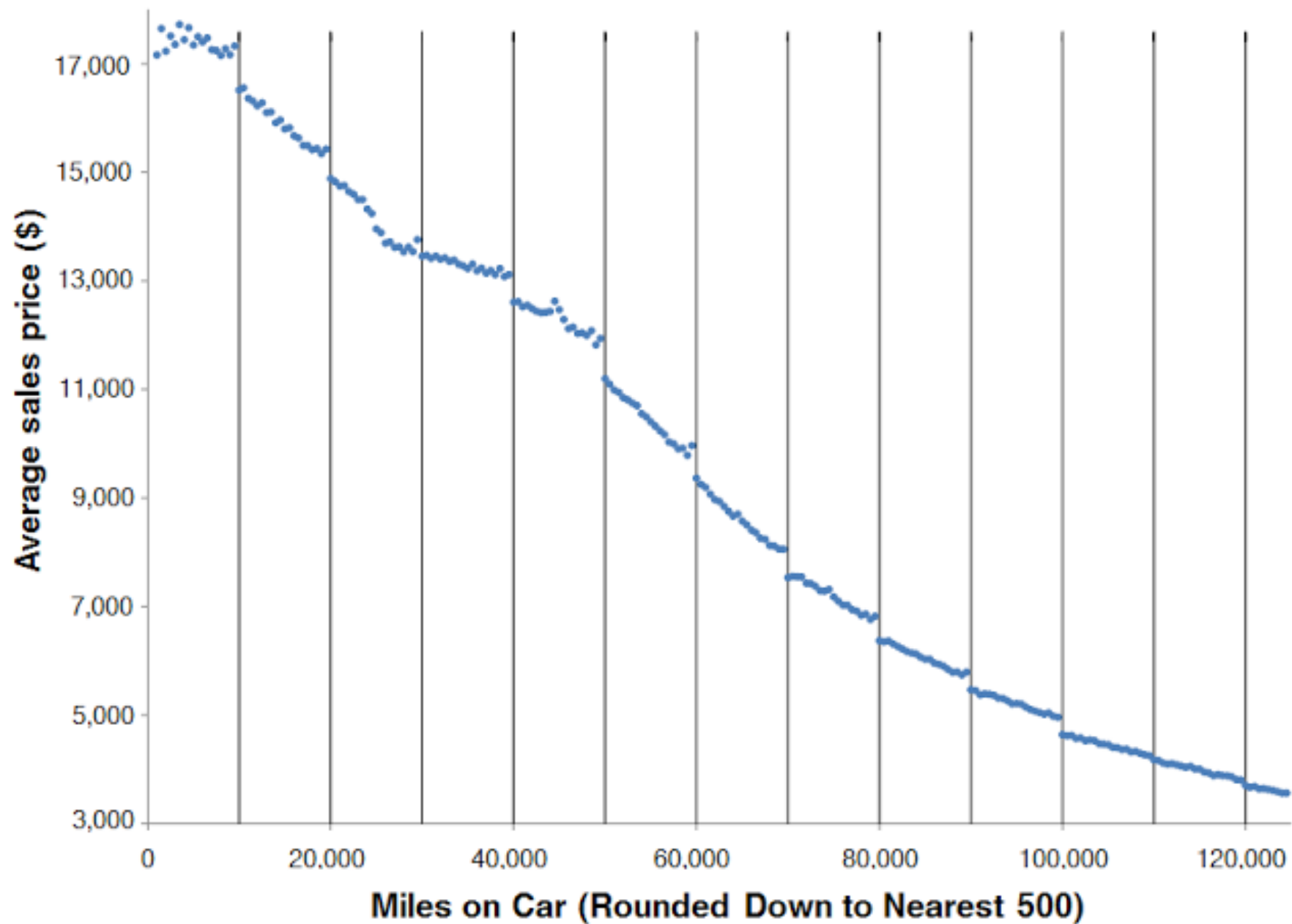
1.
APRIL 1854 TO MARCH 1855.



The Areas of the blue, red, & black wedges are each measured from the centre as the common vertex.
The blue wedges measured from the centre of the circle represent area for the deaths from Preventible or Mitigable Zymotic diseases; the red wedges measured from the centre the deaths from wounds; & the black wedges measured from the centre the deaths from all other causes.
The black line across the red triangle in Nov. 1854 marks the boundary of the deaths from all other causes during the month.

UK Life Satisfaction vs GDP (per capita) 1973 - 2010





“bad data viz” game

“Do no harm” discussion

Questions?

Project memo due tonight
Any panic – ask now!