Visualizing Data

Important Suggestions

See this website from Google!

Improve Data-to-Ink Ratio: "Is this [shape] necessary?"
Ensure Visual Quality: "Is this geometry telling the truth?"
Reduce Clutter: "Is this color choice or layout necessary?"
Increase Efficiency: "Is it too hard or time consuming to read?"
Consider Accessibility: "Is this colorblind safe? Is the font size large enough?"

Organize and Guide: "Should I regroup my data? Can I add helpful text?"

Distinguishing Measurements

From easier to harder for reader to distinguish differences

- 1. **Position:** e.g., x,y location, height of bar graph
- 2. 1D Length, 2D Area, 3D volume: e.g. pie charts, stacked bars
- 3. **Orientation:** e.g., multiple line plots overlapping
- 4. **Temperature:** e.g., monochromatic color schemes

Visual Encoding of Data

Tools to utilize to distinguish between categories and/or highlight specific data (multiple encodings are OK, and sometimes very helpful)

Color:

- Use colorblind safe colors, e.g. see <u>colorbrewer2.org</u> and <u>viz-pallette</u> and <u>google's suggestions</u>
- Colors carry meaning (e.g., red = bad & green = good, or dark = lots & light = few)
- Less colors are usually better; use sparingly to highlight important data

Shape:

- Symbol shape is more powerful than symbol size in distinguishing between data sets
- Consider using shape with color and/or line styles for multiple encodings
- Are your shapes easy enough to distinguish? (circle vs. square is easy, hexagon vs. pentagon is harder)
- Do your shapes allow for the precision your plot requires (are they too big/small? If you are using a bar chart, make sure the top is flat!)

Text & Legends:

- Increase the font! Most default font sizes from plotting tools are too small to read easily.
- Will it help to move a label/legend onto the figure to label points directly? (often the answer is YES)
- Should you reduce/increase the number of labels on the x or y axes?
- Do you always need both axes? (e.g., a bar chart could simply have one axis with values written inside the bars)
- Try not to rotate text anything other than vertical or horizontal

Common Chart Types in Astrophysics

Often used: scatter, line, bar (histogram), contour, heatmap **Rarely used:** pie, 3D plots, stacked histograms, network diagrams **Static Formats:** .pdf or .eps is required for most journals

Interactive Formats: AAS journals allow x3dom, Bokeh, blink, or astropy.timeseries

See the AAS graphics information

Tools to explore

General utilities: *matplotlib, seaborn, ggplot2(R)*

Volumetric Data: ParaView, VisIt

Web-facing: <u>D3.js</u>, <u>x3dom</u>, <u>Bokeh</u>, <u>Plotly</u>, <u>WebGL (three.js)</u>, <u>shiny</u>,

datawrapper

General Interactives: Processing, OpenGL

Artist Tools: Photoshop, Illustrator, Maya, Blender, ffmpeg,

Image Magick

Mapping: NASA World Wind, cartopy, basemap

You can find some examples and further information here :

https://github.com/ageller/IDEAS FSS-Vis