Datascience

04 - Basics of infographics and visualization



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ELTE, Physics of Complex Systems Department 2018.03.02.

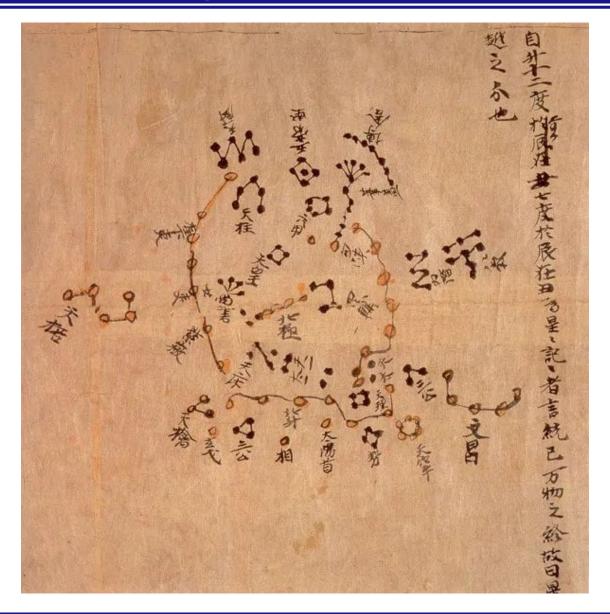
Key Features of Infographics:

- Goal is to make large amounts of data immediately understandable.
- Information can be quickly digested.
- Possibly visually striking.

All Infographics Contain:

- Content Almost all infographics use some text to get the message across. However, there are some infographics – such as the IKEA stick figures – which convey the message without any text.
- Visuals: The visuals need to be striking and clearly convey the information.
- Knowledge: The goal of an infographic is to convey information. Without knowledge, then it is
 just a graphic and not infographic.

History - Cave paintings



History - Maps

Beatus of Liébana was a monk geographer from the Iberian Kingdom of Asturias during the eighth-century. He created this world map around the year 776, basing it on the accounts given by Isidore of Seville, Ptolemy and the Holy Bible.



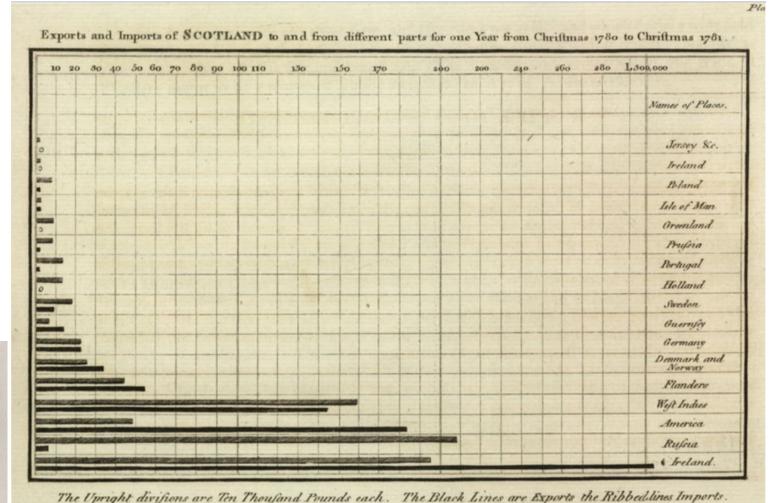
History - Maps



- He invented the pie charts
- Also line and area charts etc.

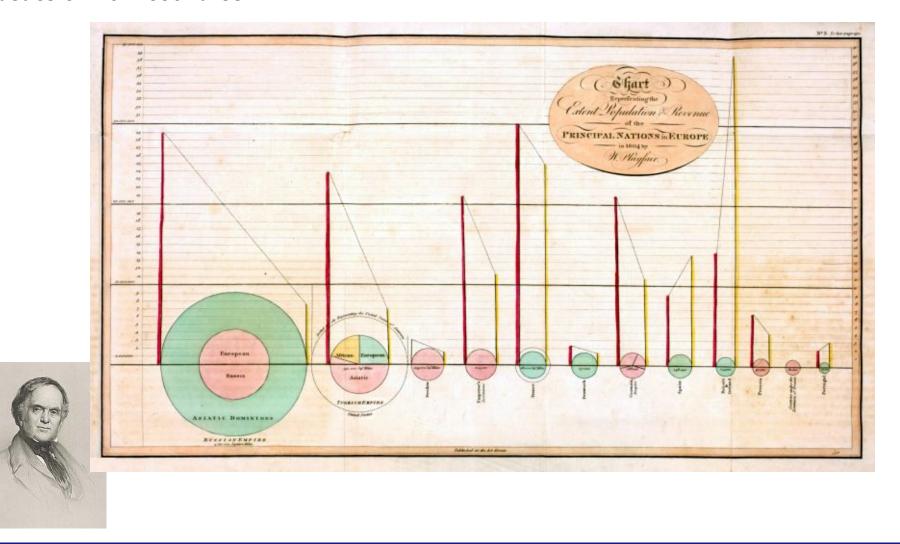


Exports and imports of Scotland

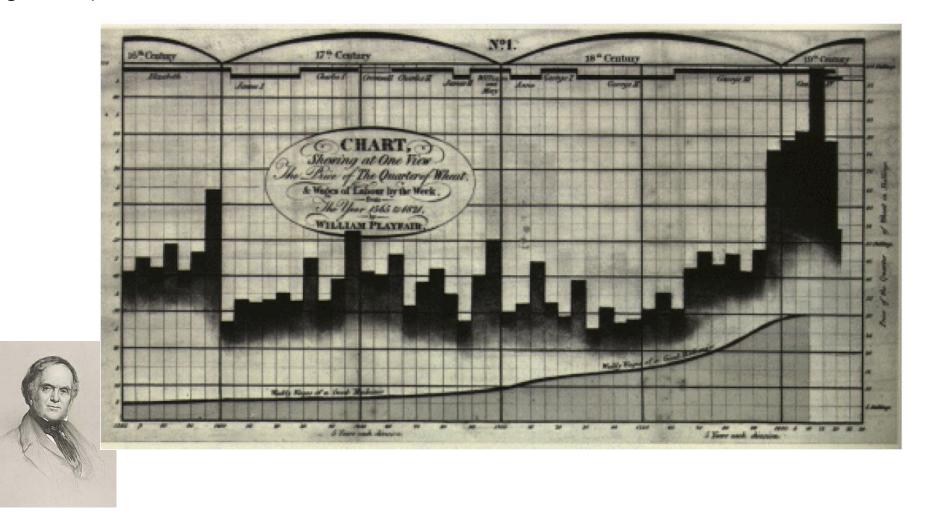




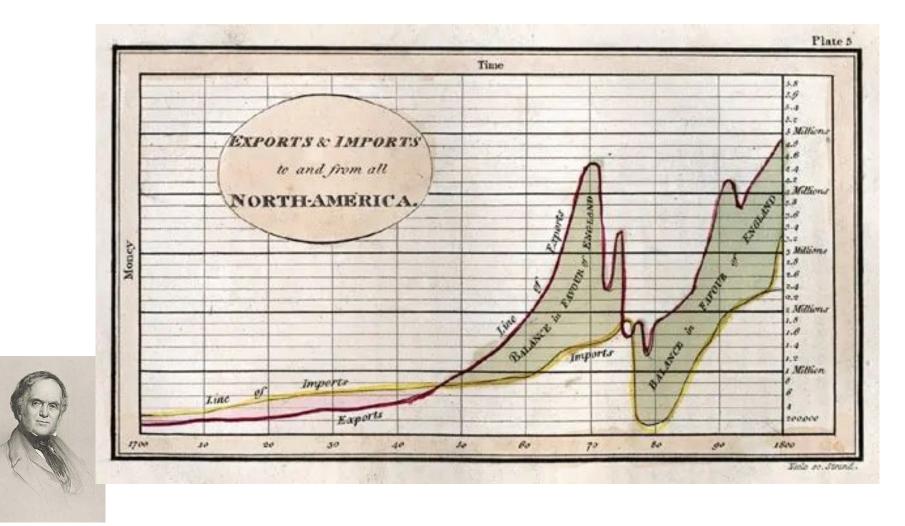
Statistics of main countries



compares three parallel time-series: prices of wheat, wages, and the reigns of British kings and queens.

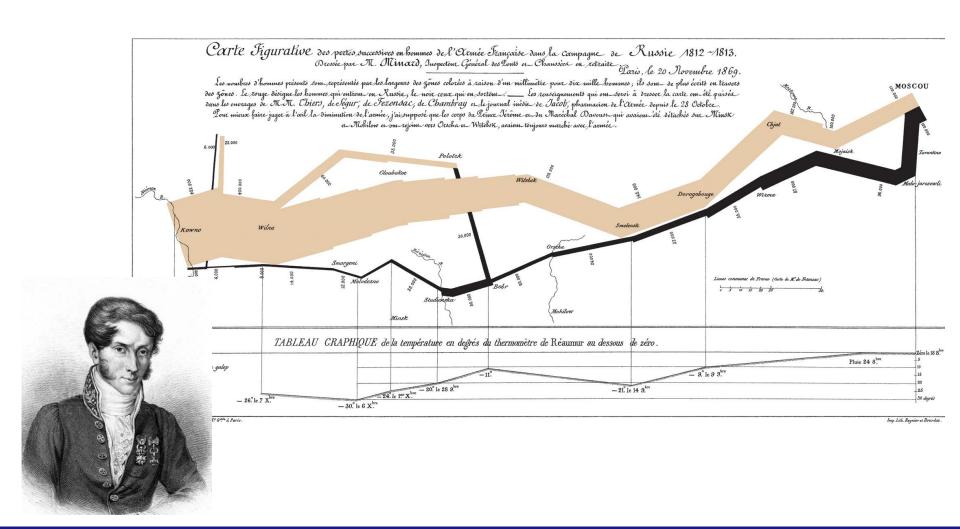


Export and import of North America



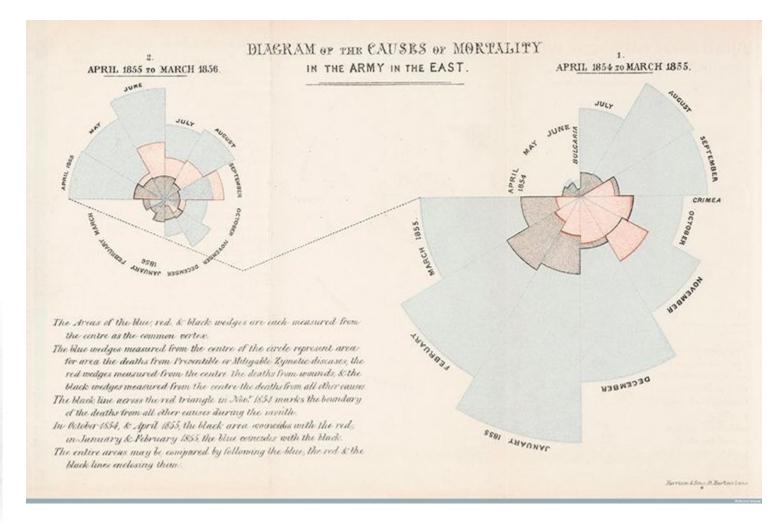
History - Charles Joseph Minard

1861 graphic depicting the Russian campaign of 1812



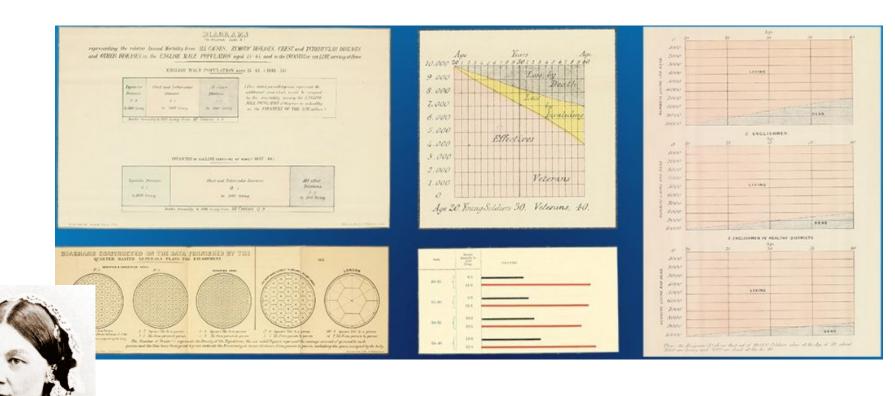
History - Florence Nightingale 1820 – 1910

She was an English social reformer, statistician and the founder of modern nursing.





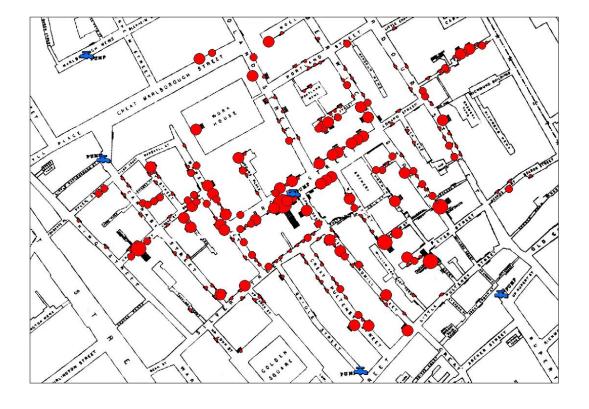
History - Florence Nightingale 1820 – 1910



History - Dr. John Snow and the cholera outbreak 1854

 He plotted the location and number of deaths and the location of water wells and showed that for the cholera outbreak only one well was responsible.





History - Timeline of data visualization

 Milestones in the History of Thematic Cartography, Statistical Graphics, and Data Visualization

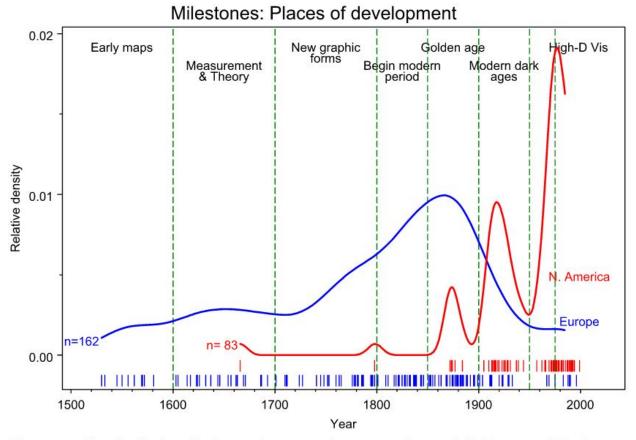


Figure 1.16. The distribution of milestone items over time, comparing trends in Europe and North America

Further readings

- https://www.slideshare.net/thompsonkaren/data-visualization-theory-59604862
- https://medium.com/public-health/john-snow-early-big-data-science-d62b4dacd71b
- A lengthy handbook from the prejupyter era:
 http://www.haralick.org/DV/Handbook of Data Visualization.pdf
- Rules for preparing graphics:

http://ling.uni-konstanz.de/pages/home/butt/main/material/lingvis/VisTheory_v1_online.pdf

Visualization Platforms

https://financesonline.com/data-visualization/

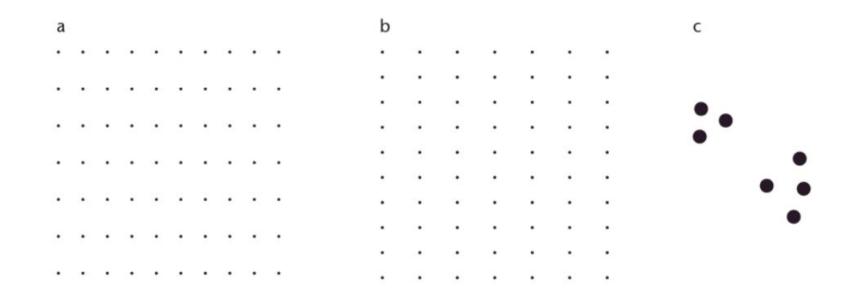


Gestalt psychology or gestaltism is a school of psychology that emerged in Austria and Germany in the early twentieth century based on work by Max Wertheimer, Wolfgang Köhler, and Kurt Koffka. As used in Gestalt psychology, the German word **Gestalt is interpreted as "pattern"** or "**configuration**". Gestalt psychologists emphasized that organisms perceive entire patterns or configurations, not merely individual components

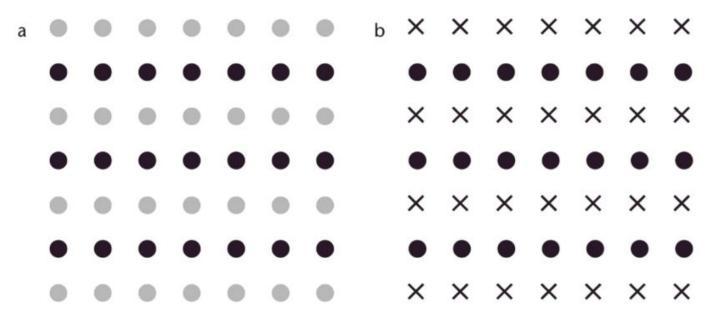
- 1. Proximity
- 2. Similarity
- 3. Connectedness
- 4. Continuity
- 5. Symmetry
- 6. Closure and Common region
 - 7. Figure and Ground

1. Proximity

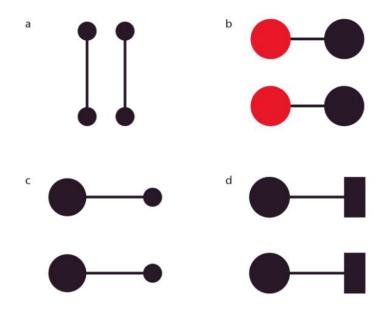
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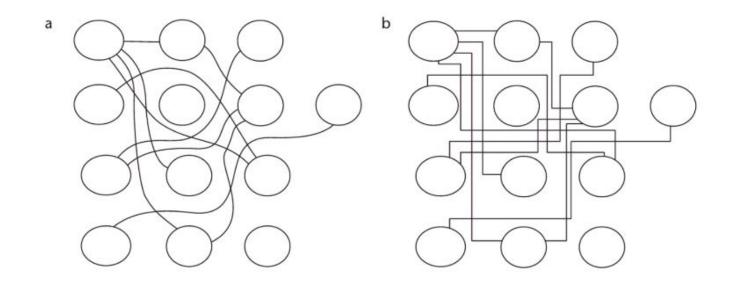
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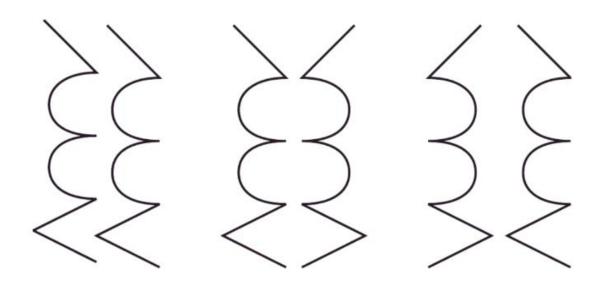
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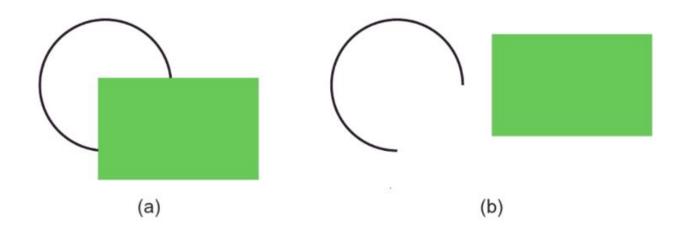
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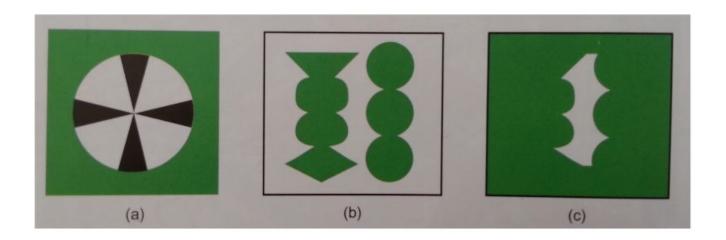
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Visualization technique - Visual variables of mark

- 1. Position
- 2. Shape
- 3. Size (Length, Area, Volume)
- 4. Brightness
- 5. Color
- 6. Orientation
- 7. Texture
- 8. Motion