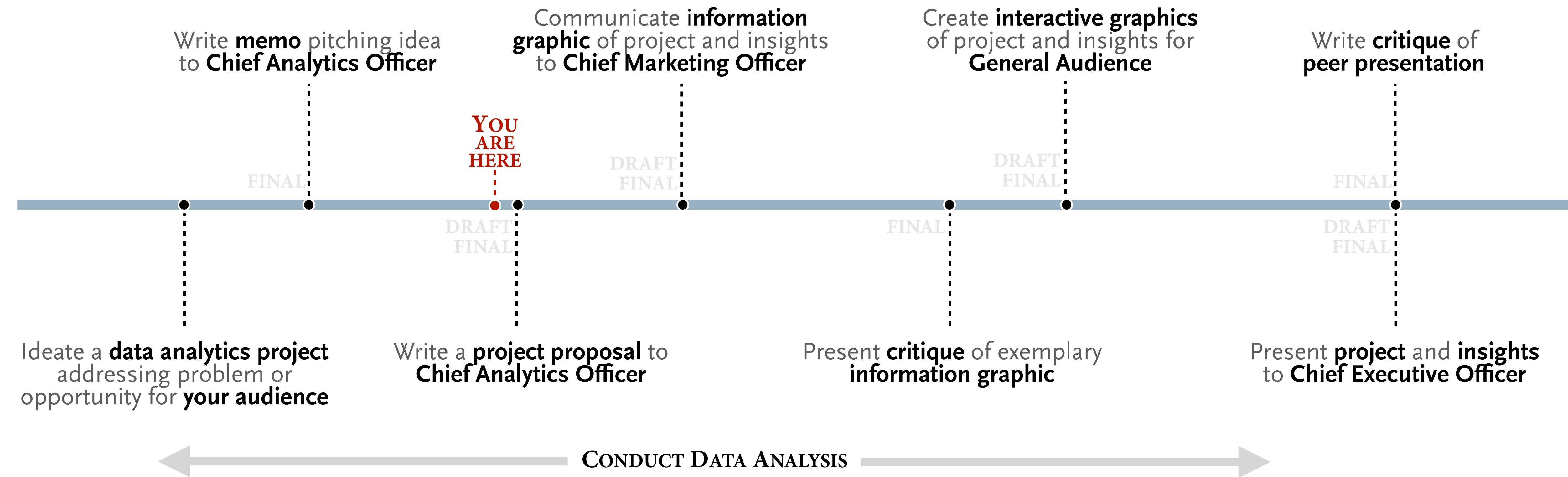


Storytelling with data

06 | grammar of graphics; Doumont's three laws
applied to data encoding; color; typologies

course overview | main course deliverables



grammar of graphics

the grammar of graphics, statistical graphic specifications are expressed in six statements

DATA : a set of data operations that create variables from datasets

TRANSFORMATIONS : variable transformations (*e.g., rank, log, square root*)

SCALES : scale transformations (*e.g., linear, log, square root*)

COORDINATES : a coordinate system (*e.g., cartesian, polar*)

ELEMENTS : graphs (*e.g., points, lines, areas*) and their aesthetic attributes (*e.g., position, size, hue, saturation, luminance, opacity, orientation, shape*)

GUIDES : one or more guides (*axes, legends, etc.*)

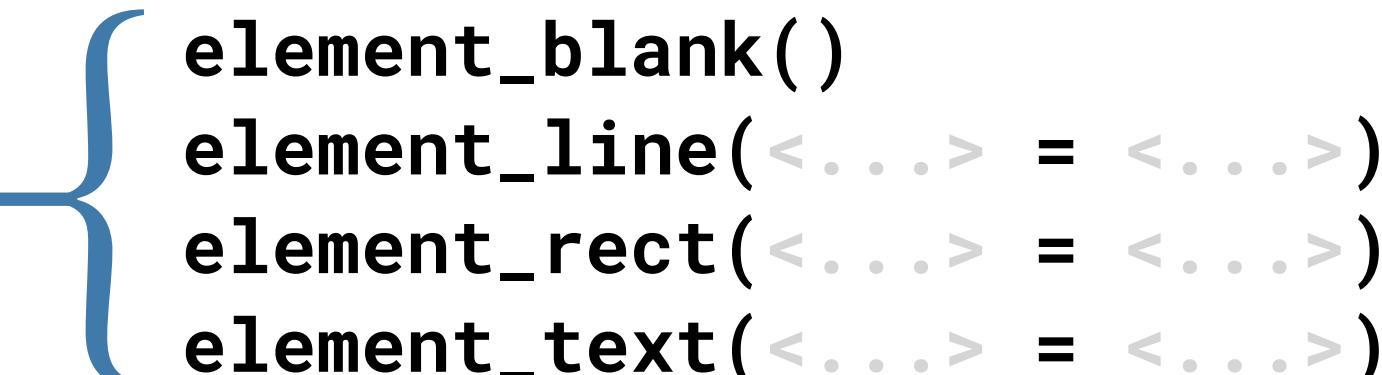
the grammar of graphics, implementation example — ggplot2 (grammar of graphics)

```
# load grammar of graphics
library(ggplot2)

p <-

# functions for data ink

DATA      ggplot(data = <data>,
                mapping = aes(<aesthetic> = <variable>,
                            <aesthetic> = <variable>,
                            <...> = <...>) +
TRANSFORMATIONS
ELEMENTS   geom_<type>(<...>) +
SCALES & GUIDES    scale_<mapping>_<type>(<...>) +
COORDINATES   coord_<type>(<...>) +
               facet_<type>(<...>) +
               <...> +
GUIDES      # functions for non-data ink
               labs(<...>) +
               theme(<...> = <...>) +
               annotate(<...>) +
               <...>
```



The diagram shows a brace grouping four functions: element_blank(), element_line(), element_rect(), and element_text(). A blue arrow points from the 'GUIDES' section of the code to this group of functions.

- element_blank()
- element_line(<...> = <...>)
- element_rect(<...> = <...>)
- element_text(<...> = <...>)

Doumont's *three laws of communication* applied to data encoding

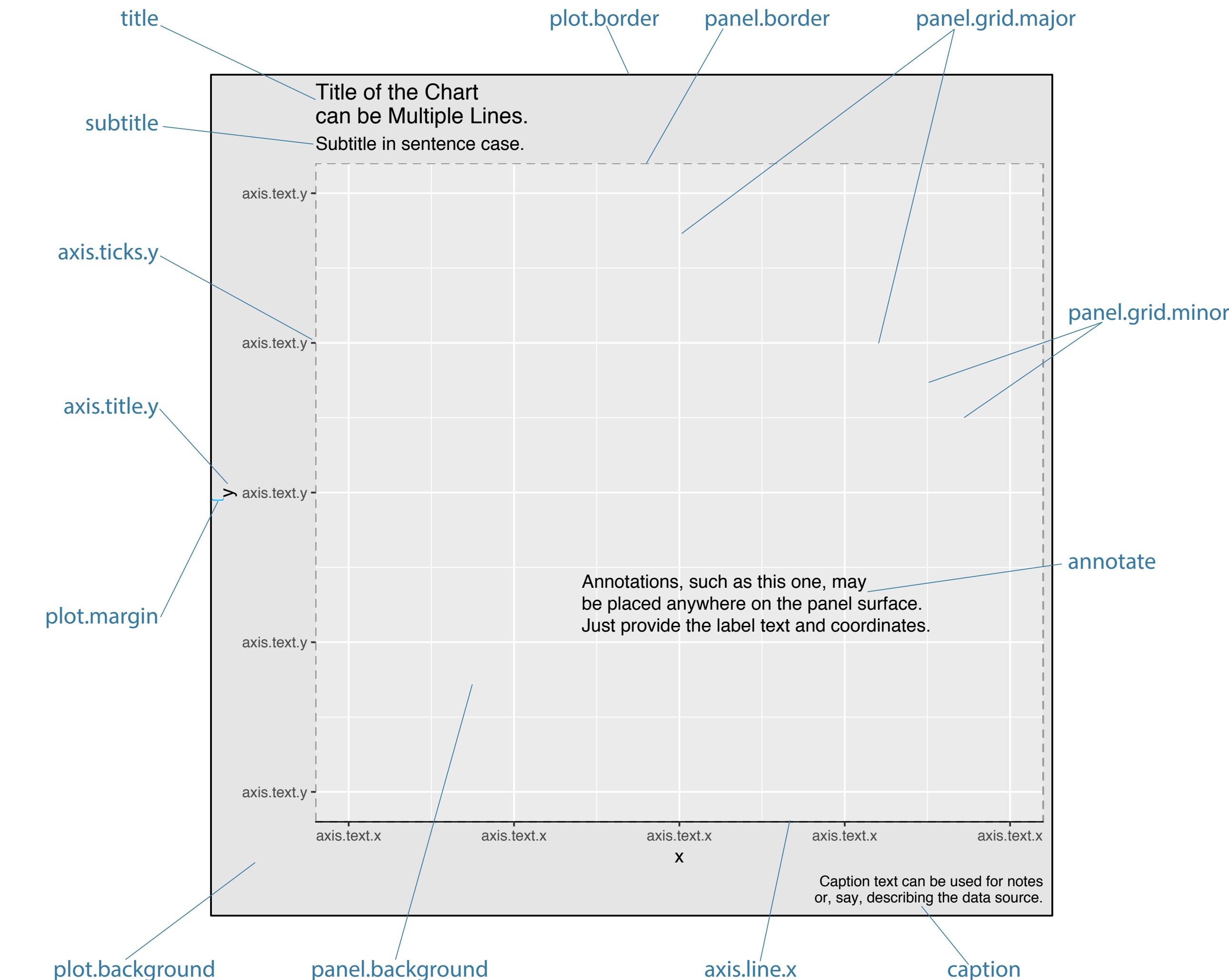
Doumont applied to data encoding, **Doumont's three laws of communication**

Adapt to your audience

Maximize the signal-to-noise ratio

Use effective redundancy

Doumont applied to data encoding, non-“data ink”



Doumont applied to data encoding, non-“data ink” — example functions to draw non-data ink in ggplot2

```
# load grammar of graphics
library(ggplot2)

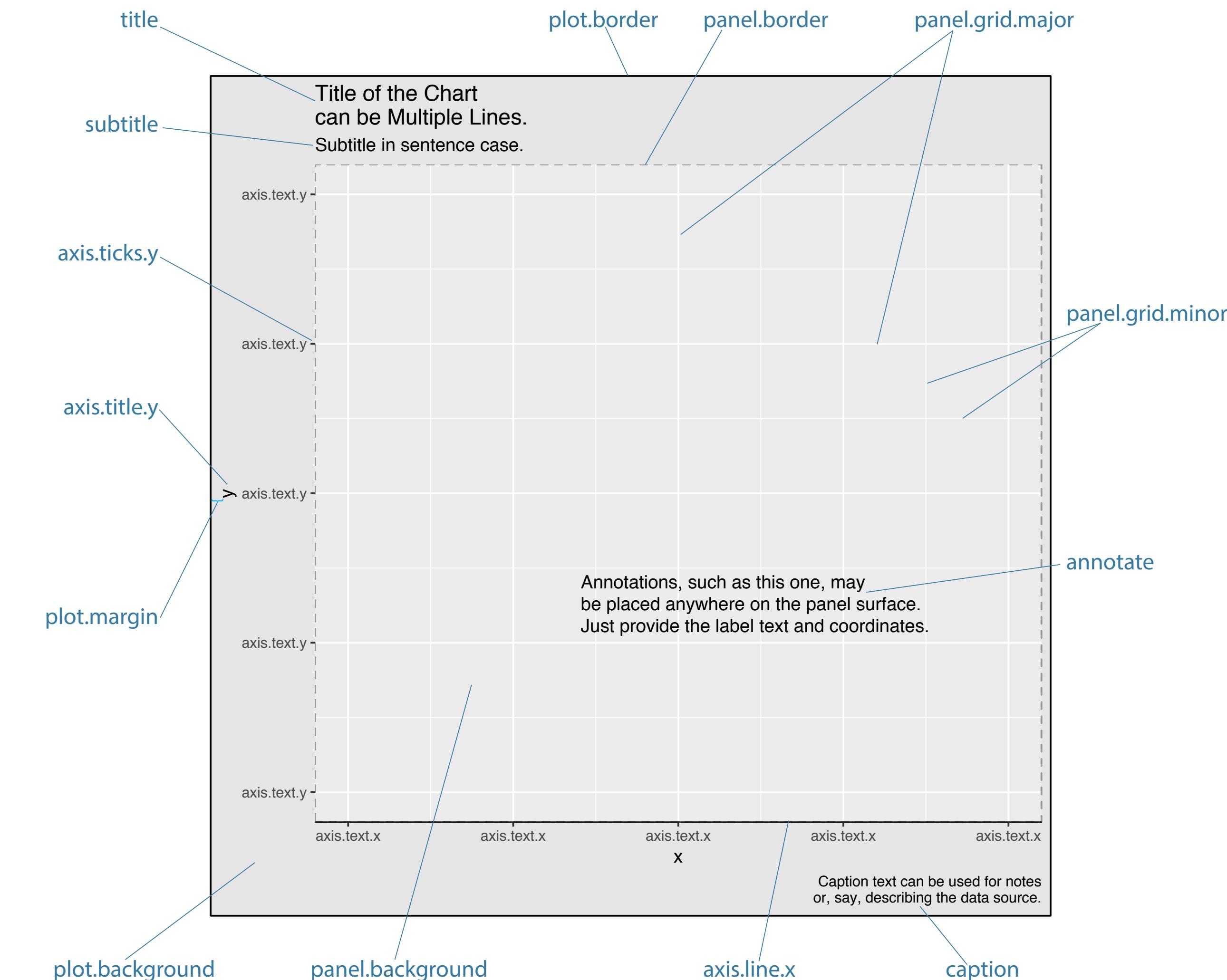
p <-

# functions for data ink

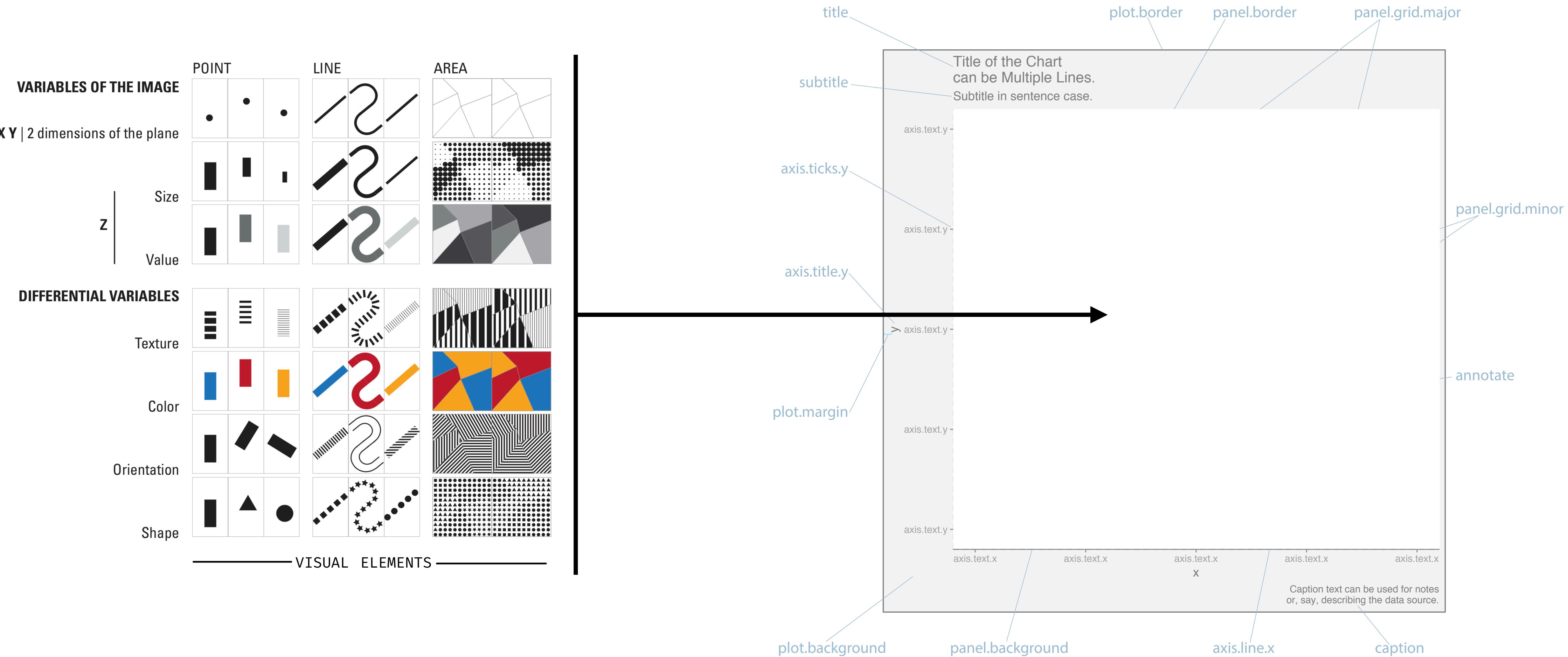
ggplot(data = <data>,
       mapping = aes(<aesthetic> = <variable>,
                     <aesthetic> = <variable>,
                     <...> = <...>) +
  geom_<type>(<...>) +
  scale_<mapping>_<type>(<...>) +
  coord_<type>(<...>) +
  facet_<type>(<...>) +
  <...> +

# functions for non-data ink
```

element_blank()
element_line(<...> = <...>)
element_rect(<...> = <...>)
element_text(<...> = <...>)



Doumont applied to data encoding, “data ink” – Jacques Bertin’s visual channels for encoding data



Doumont applied to data encoding, the data ink — example functions to draw encoded data in ggplot2

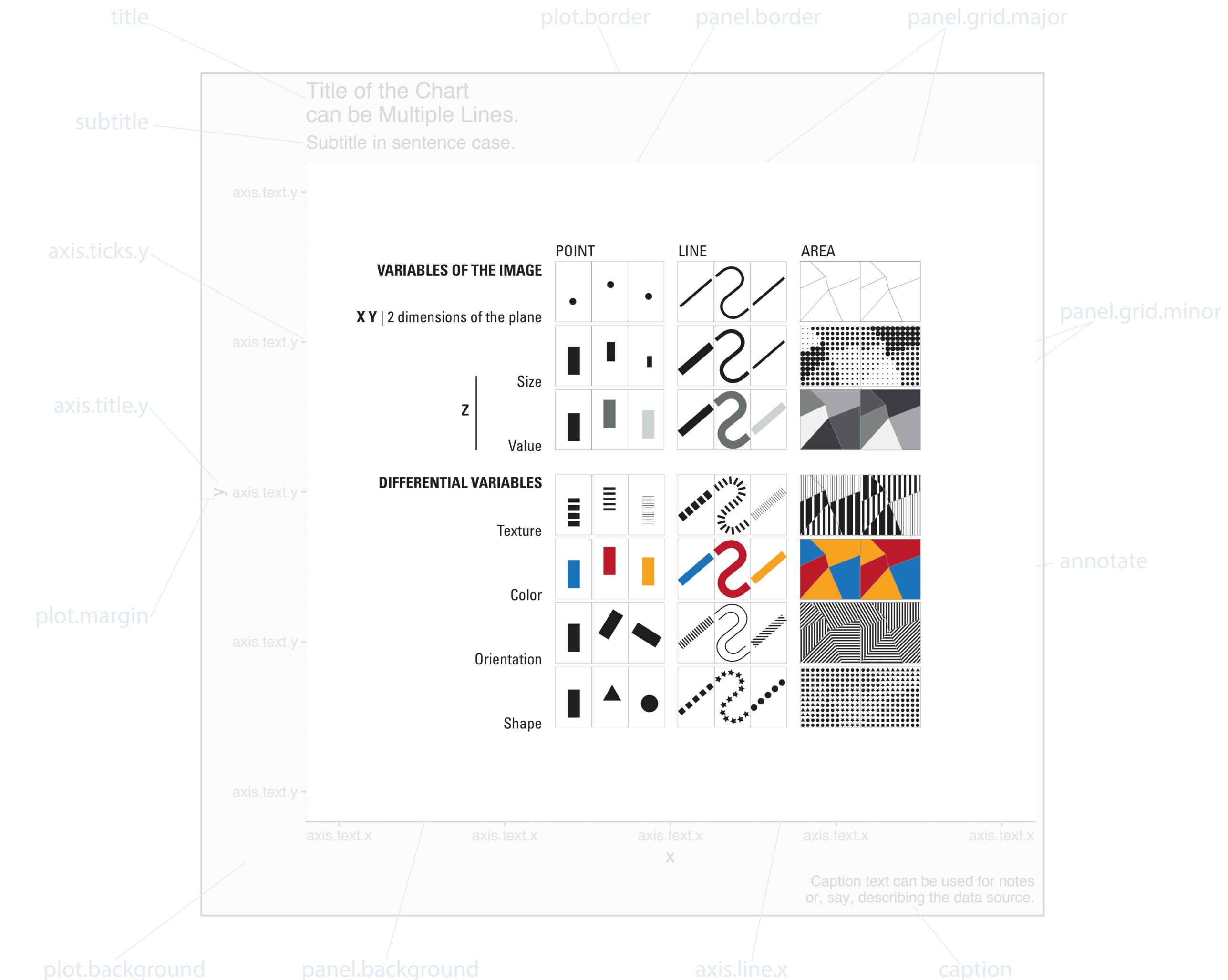
```
# load grammar of graphics
library(ggplot2)

p <-
# functions for data ink
ggplot(data = <data>,
       mapping = aes(<aesthetic> = <variable>,
                     <aesthetic> = <variable>,
                     <...> = <...>) +
geom_<type>(<...>) +
scale_<mapping>_<type>(<...>) +
coord_<type>(<...>) +
facet_<type>(<...>) +
<...> +
```

```
# functions for non-data ink
```

```
labs(<...>) +
theme(<...> = <...>) +
annotate(<...>) +
<...>
```

```
element_blank()
element_line(<...> = <...>)
element_rect(<...> = <...>)
element_text(<...> = <...>)
```



Doumont applied to data encoding, Tufte — data-ink maximization, *within reason*

$$\text{data-ink ratio} = \frac{\text{data-ink}}{\text{total ink used to print the graphic}}$$

= proportion of a graphic's ink devoted to the non-redundant display of data-information

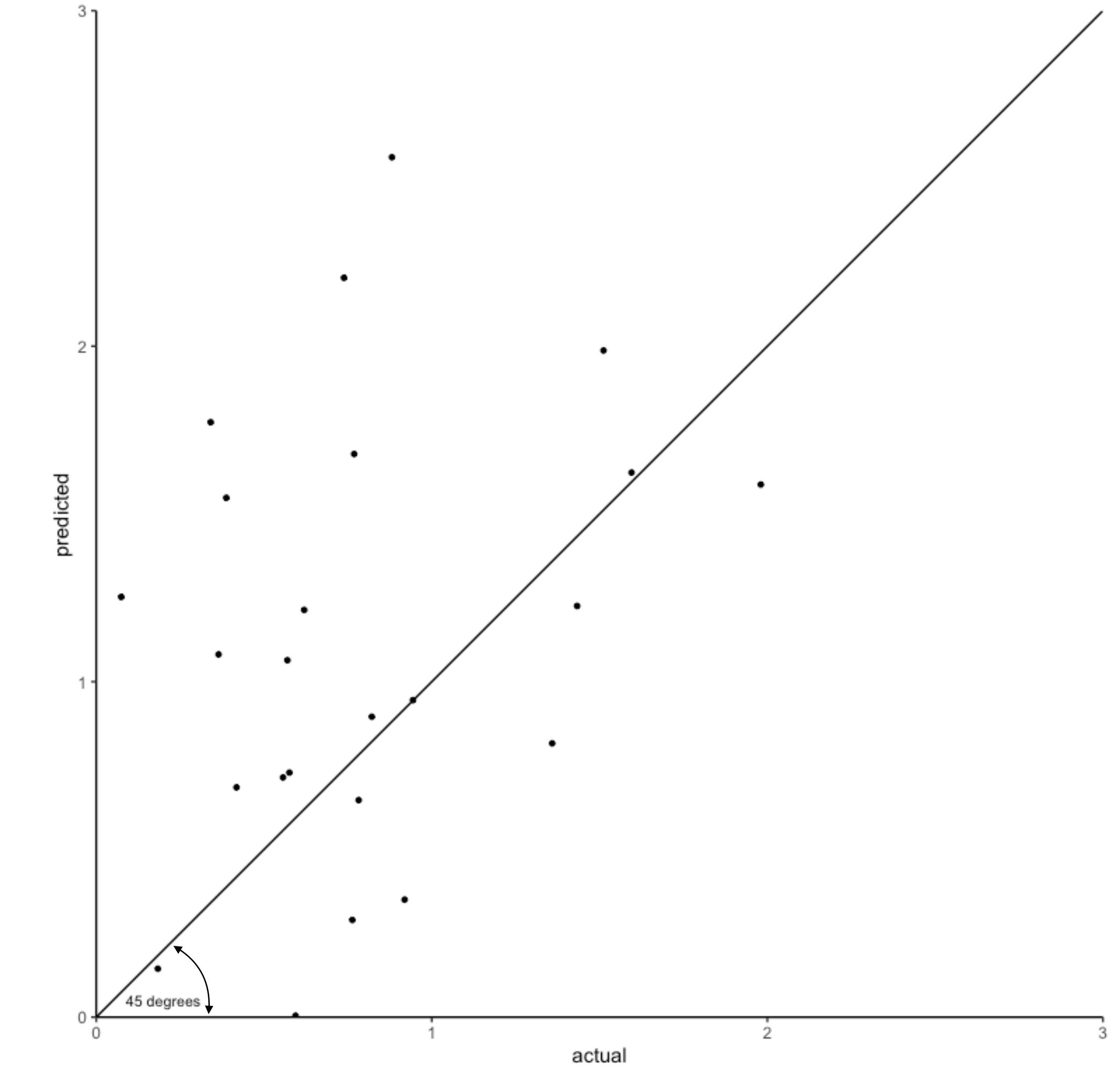
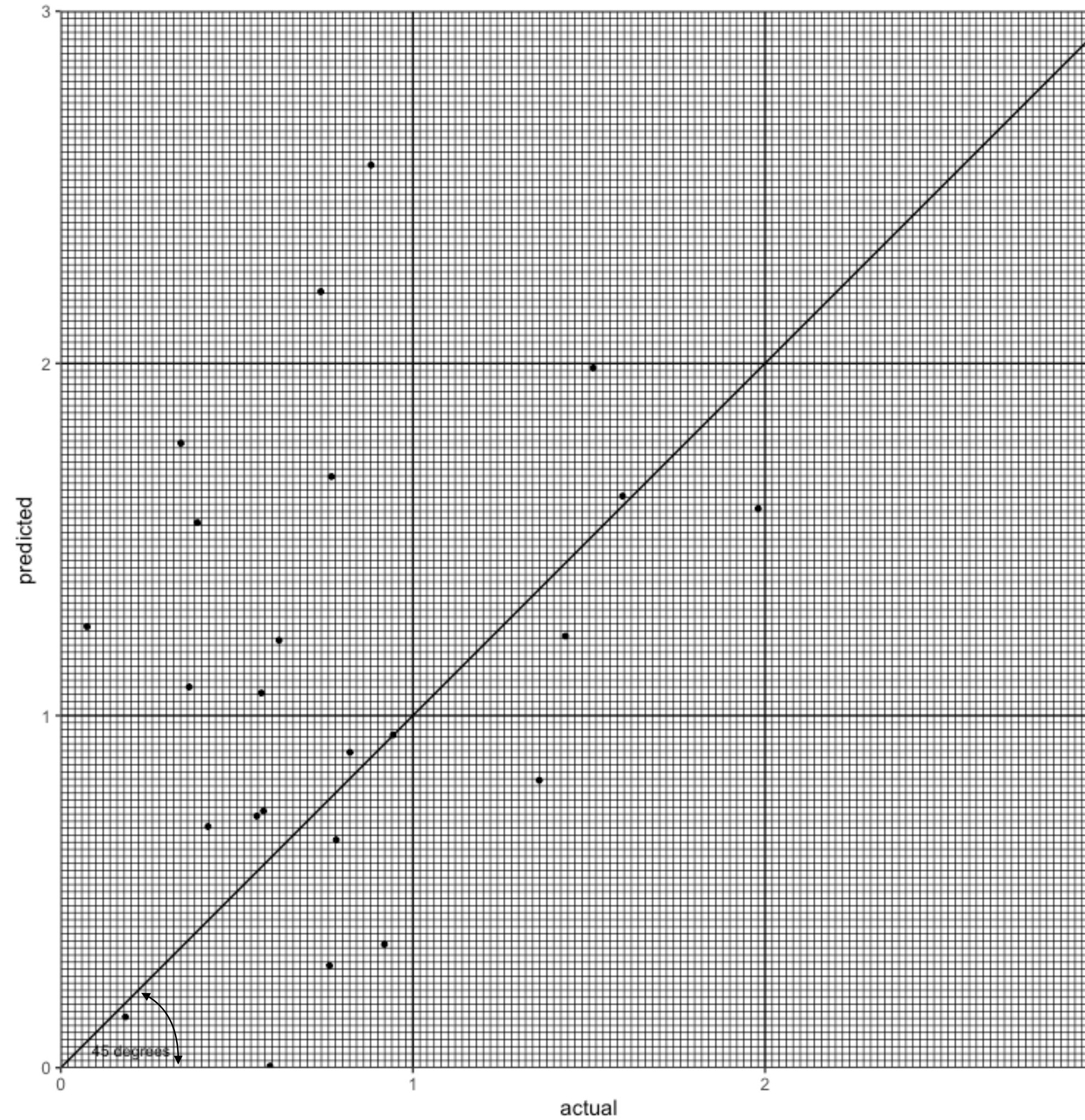
= $1.0 -$ proportion of a graphic that can be erased without loss of data-information

“The principle ***helps conduct experiments*** in graphical design.”

— Tufte, Edward, *The Visual Display of Quantitative Information*

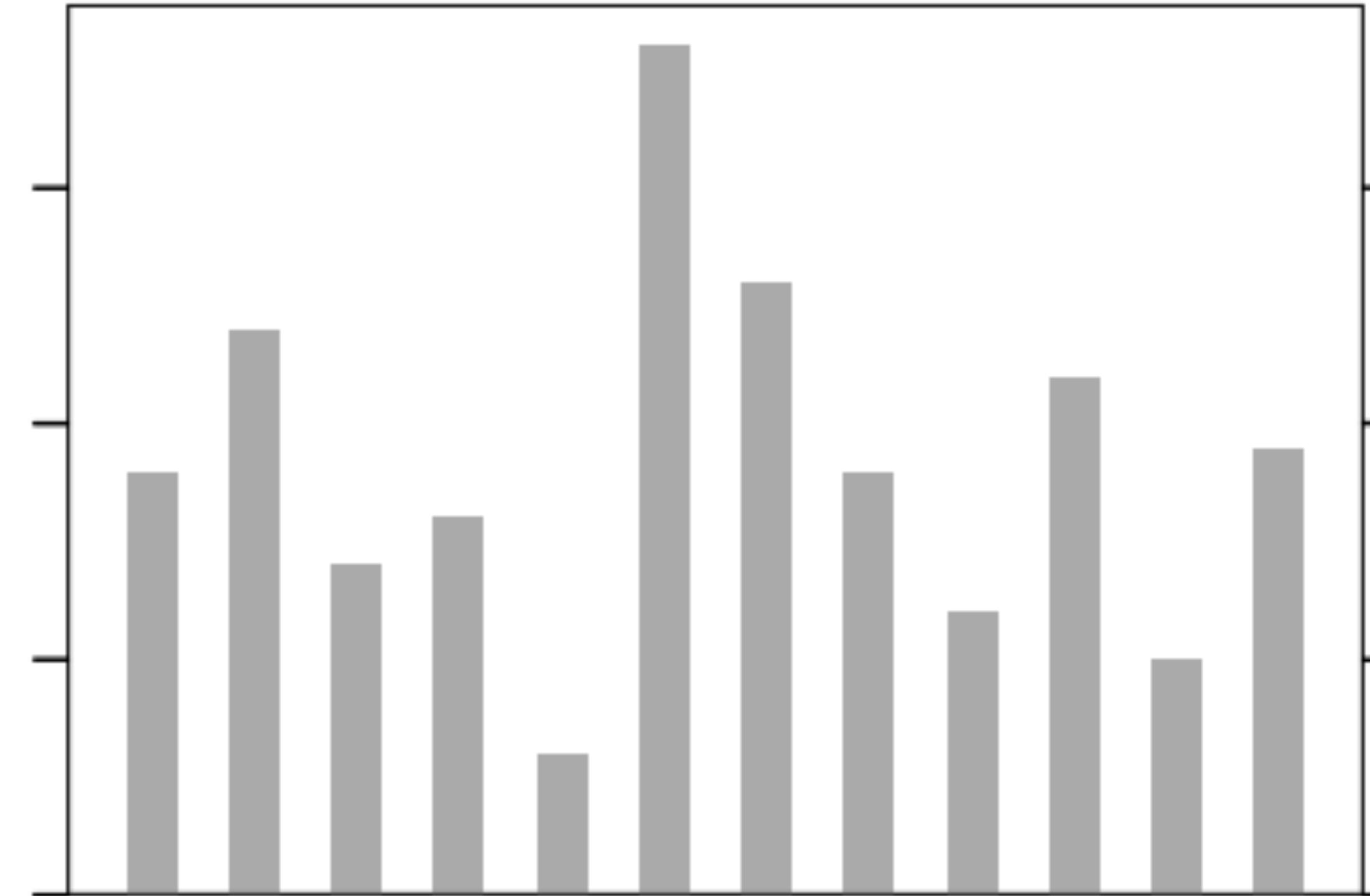
Doumont — “maximize the signal-to-noise ratio”

Doumont applied to data encoding, example — removing gridlines increases the data-ink ratio

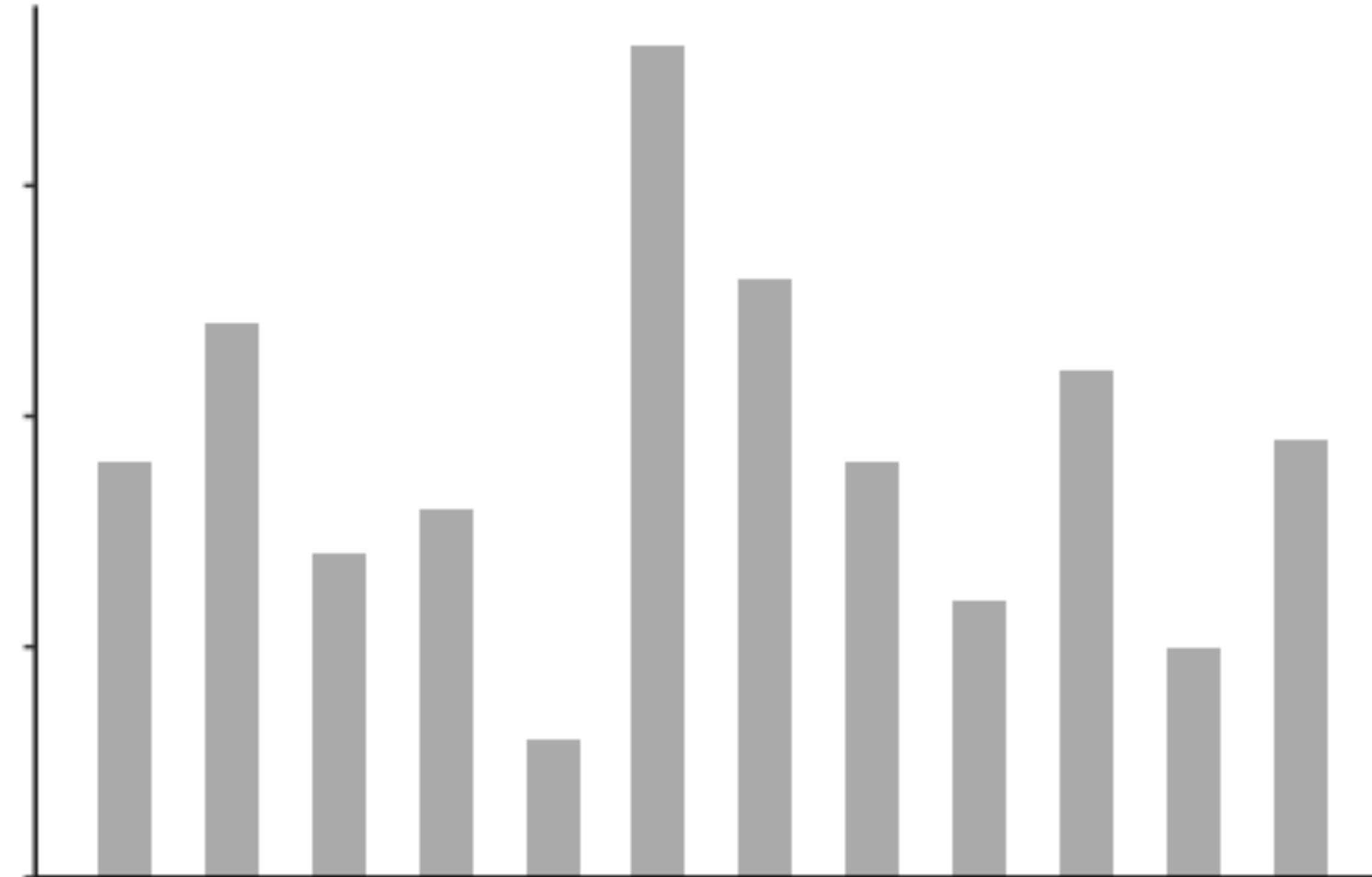


Doumont — “maximize the signal-to-noise ratio”

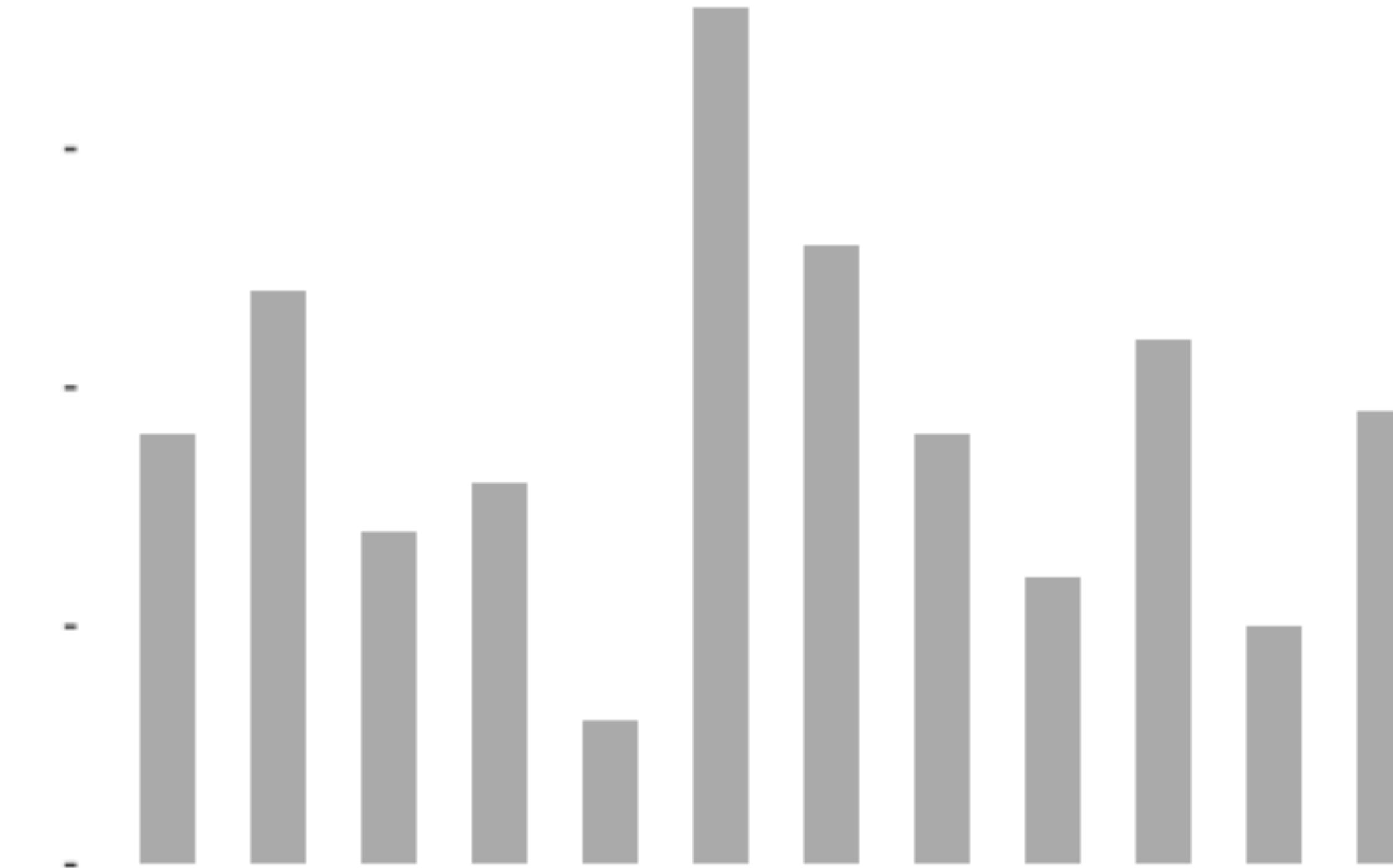
Doumont applied to data encoding, experimentation — redesigning a bar chart



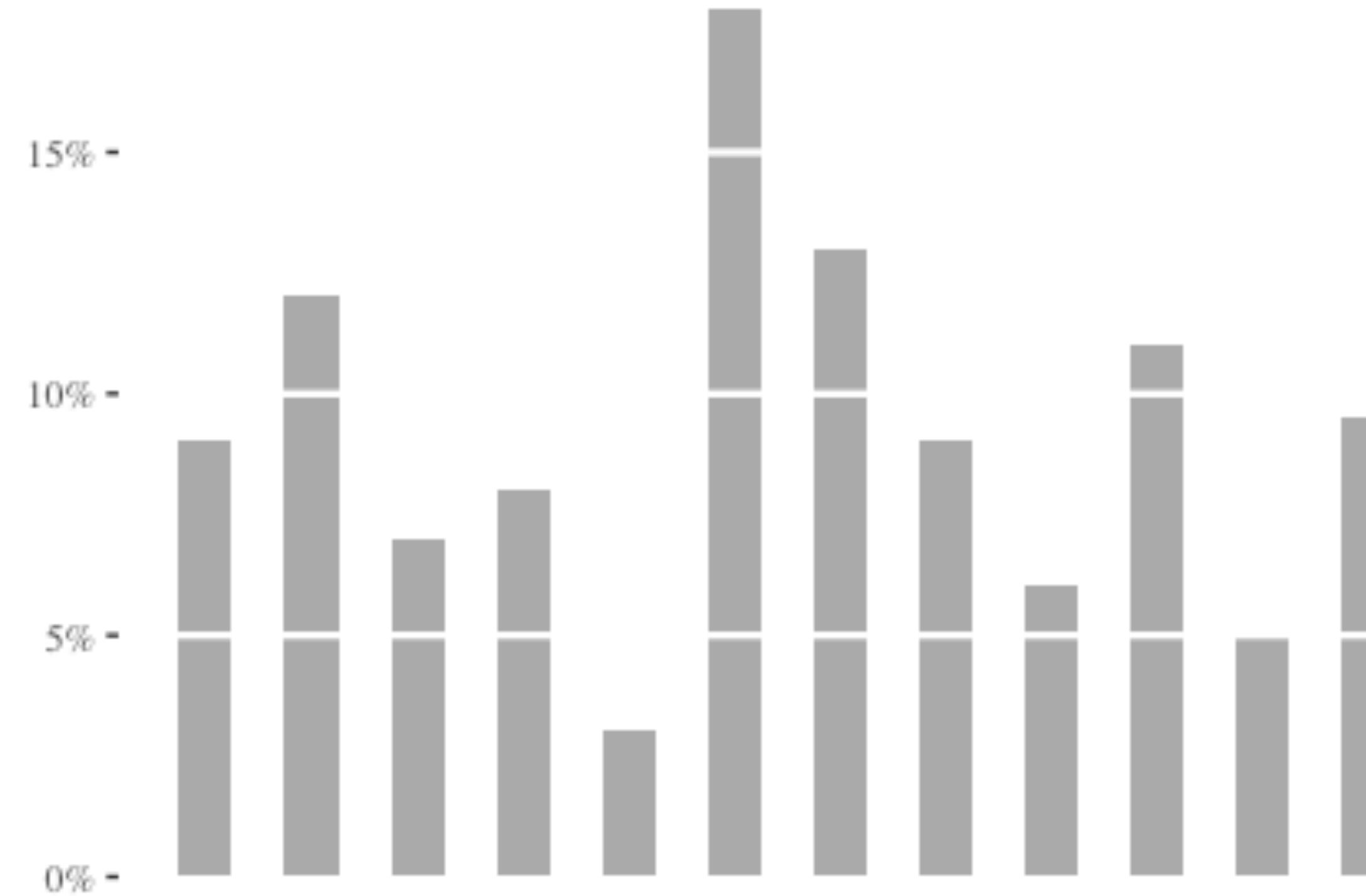
Doumont applied to data encoding, experimentation — redesigning a bar chart



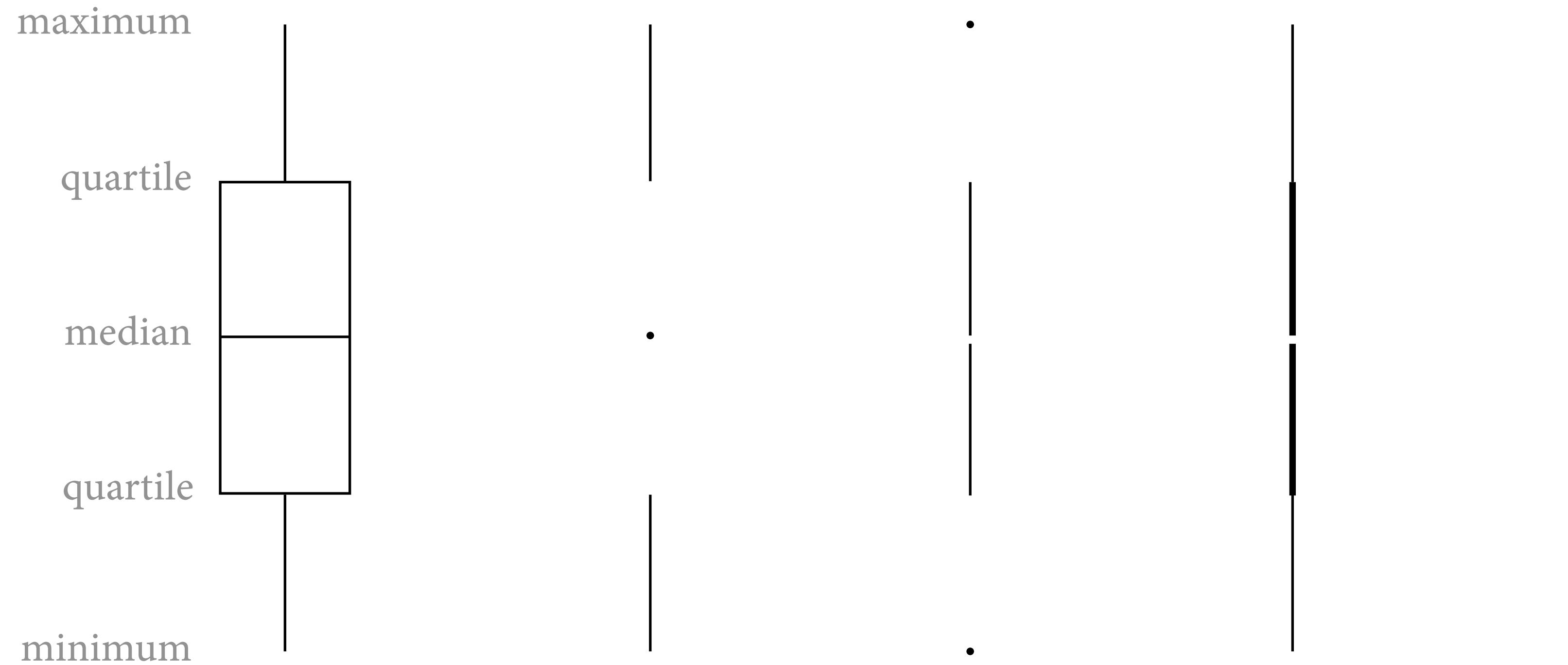
Doumont applied to data encoding, experimentation — redesigning a bar chart



Doumont applied to data encoding, experimentation — redesigning a bar chart



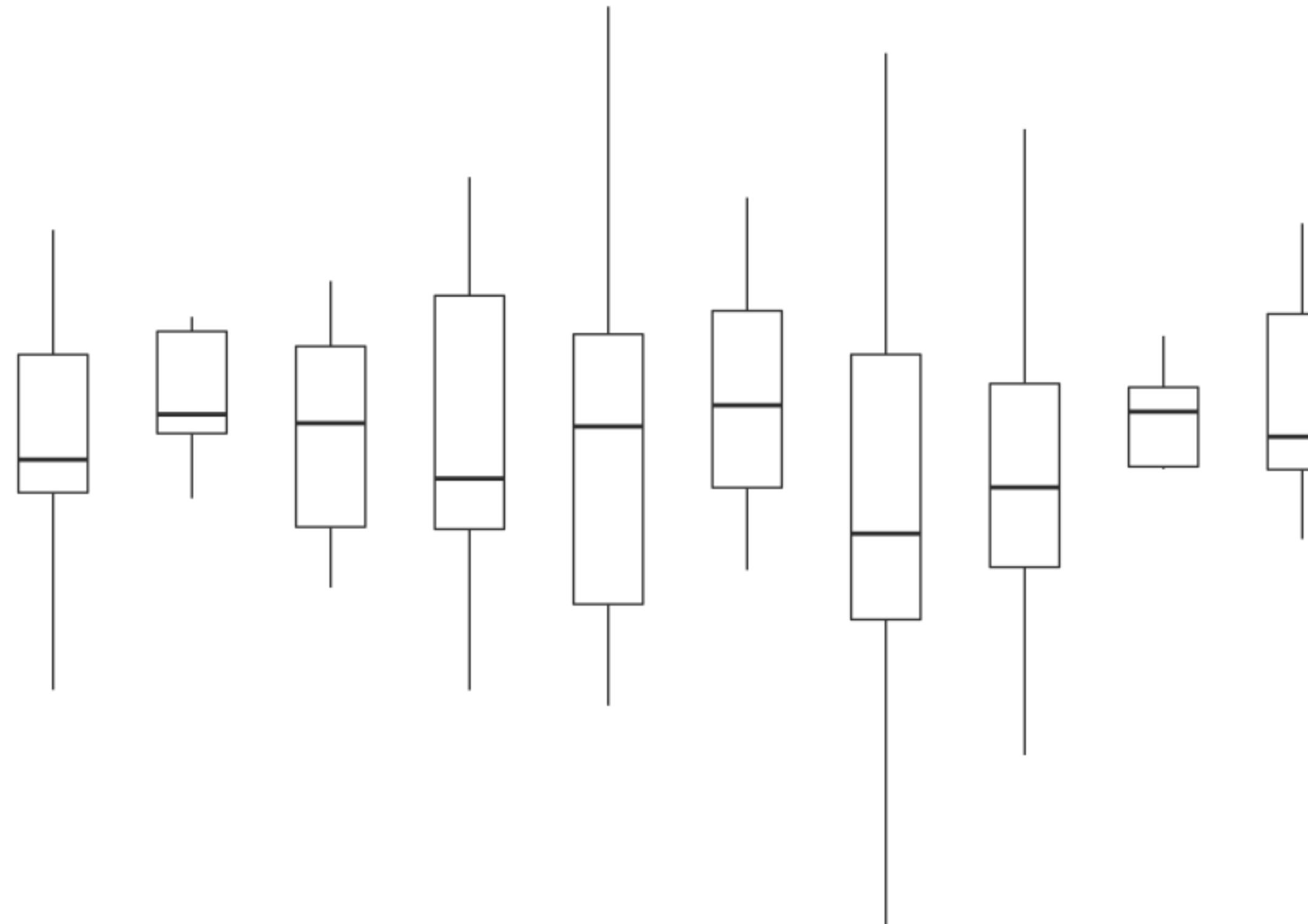
Doumont applied to data encoding, experimentation — redesigning John Tukey's box plot



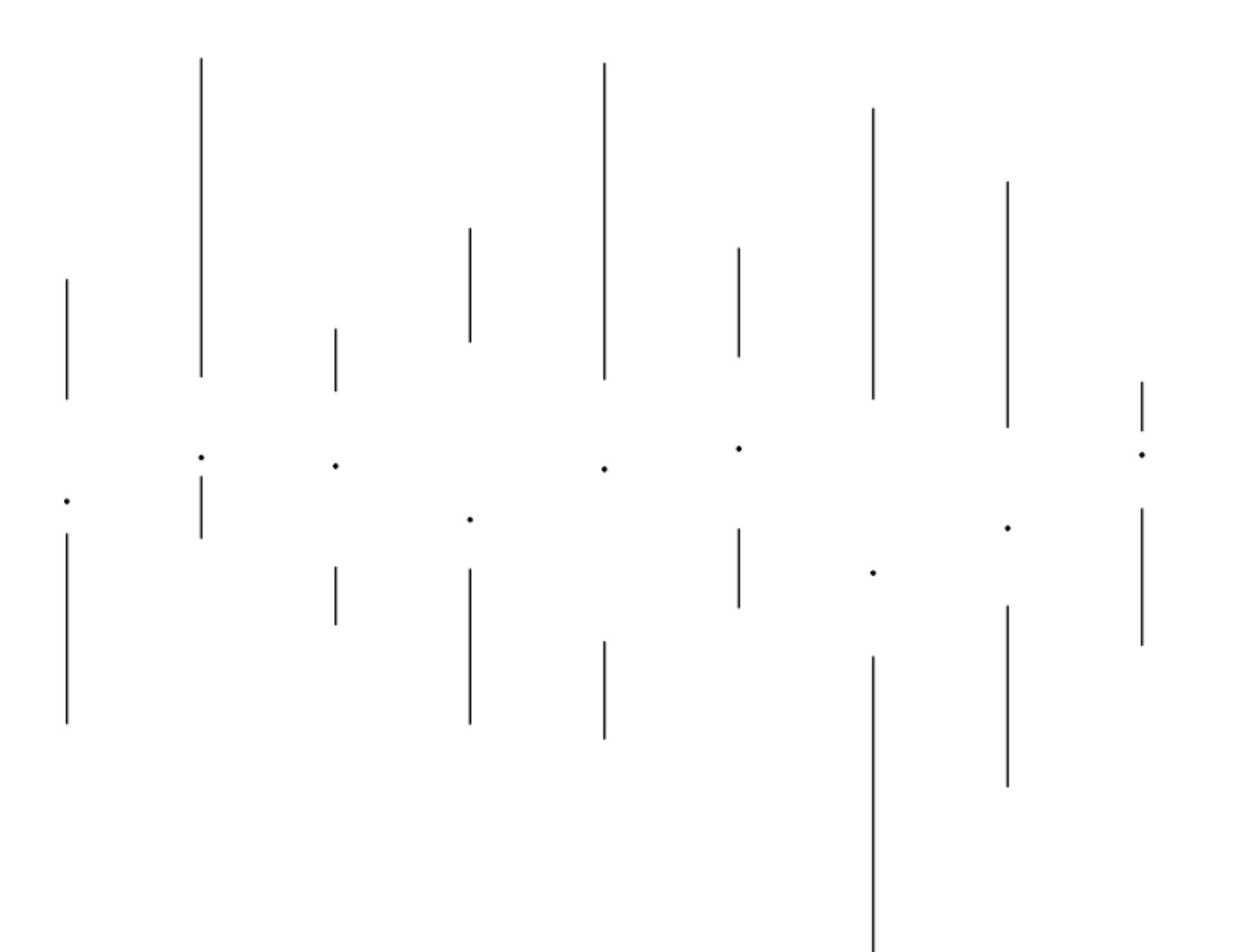
“In these revisions of the box plot, . . . the best overall arrangement naturally also rests on statistical and aesthetic criteria — in other words, the procedure is one of *reasonable* data-ink maximizing.”

— Tufte, Edward, *The Visual Display of Quantitative Information*

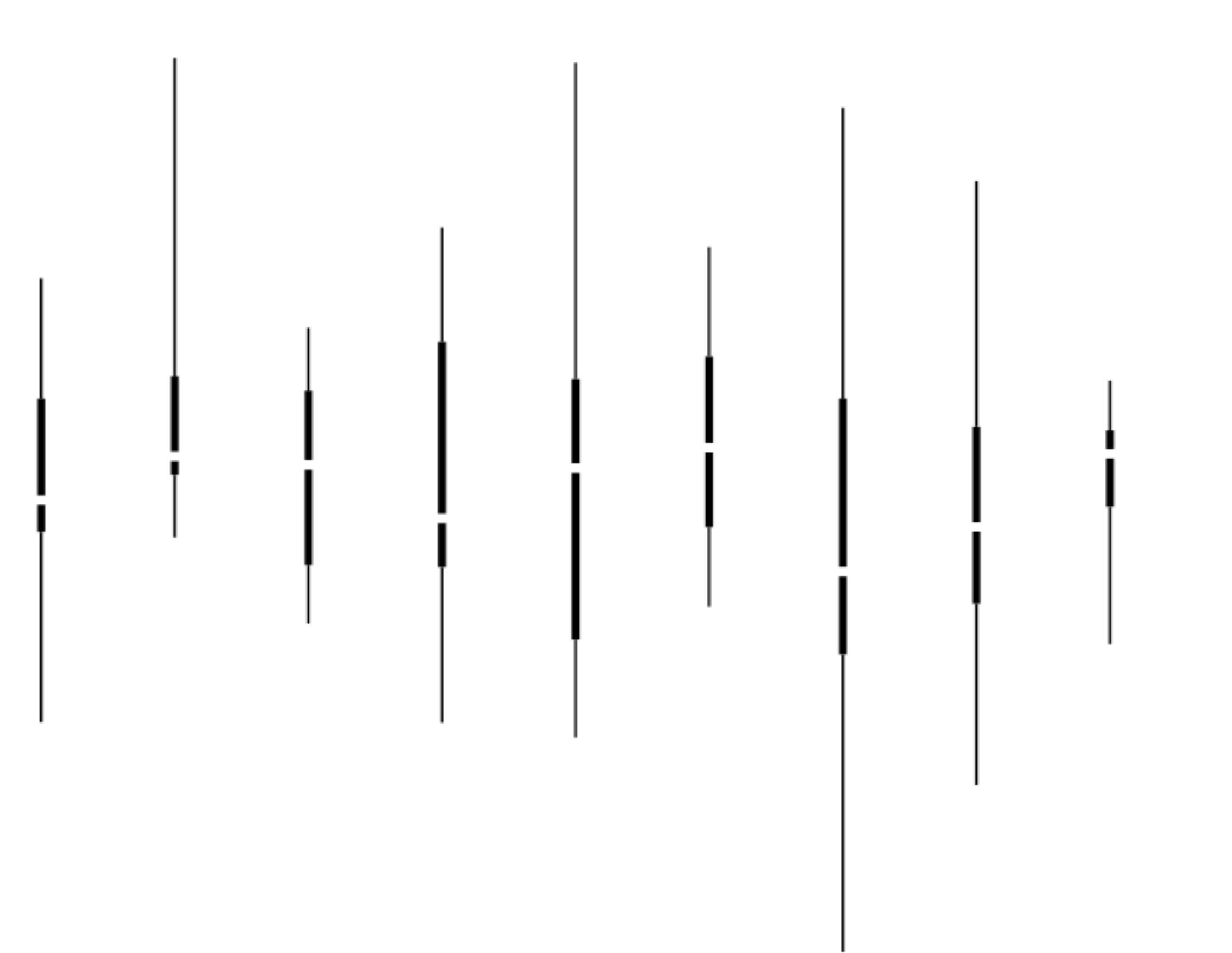
Doumont applied to data encoding, experimentation — redesigning John Tukey's box plot



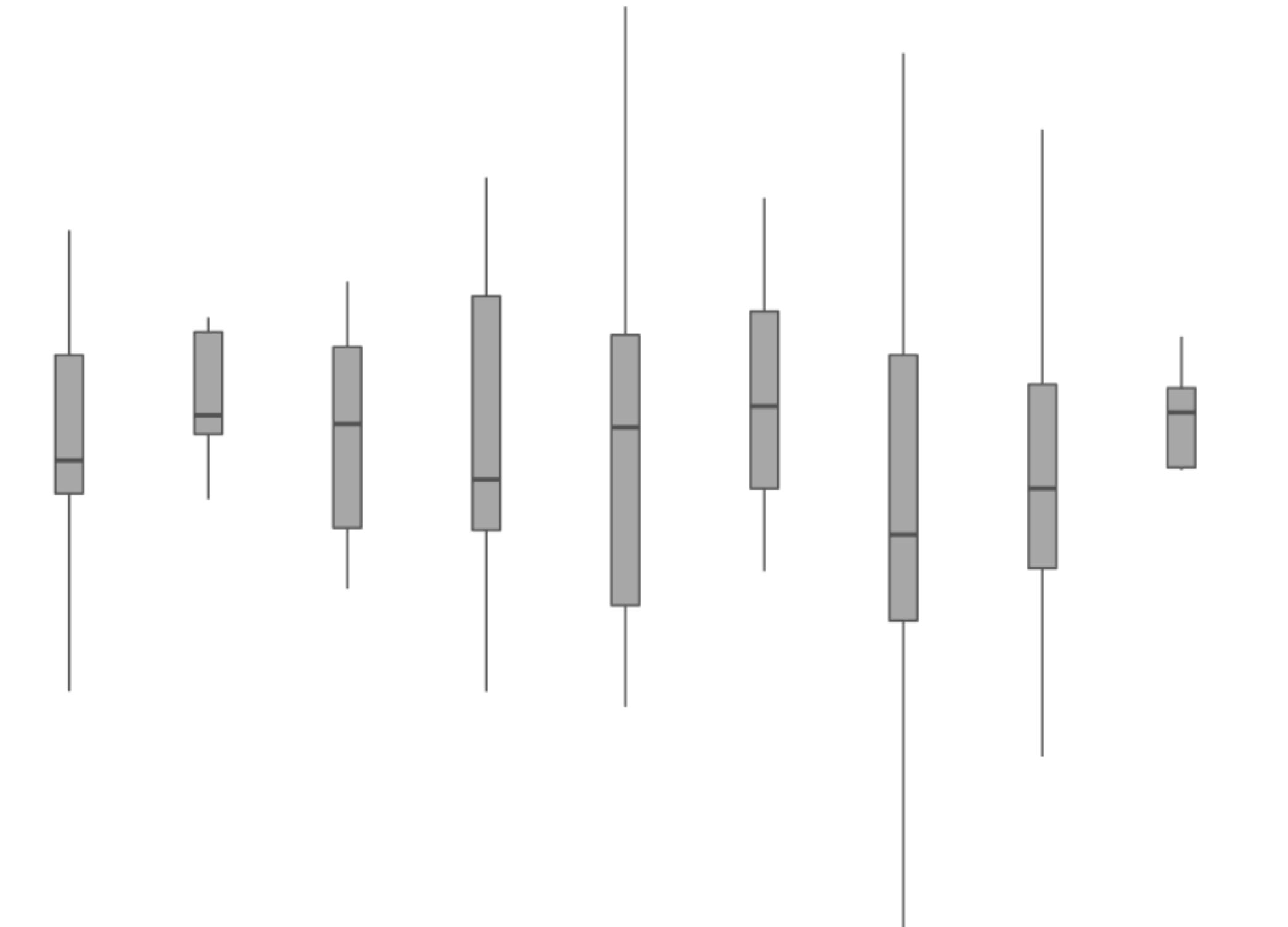
Doumont applied to data encoding, experimentation — redesigning John Tukey's box plot



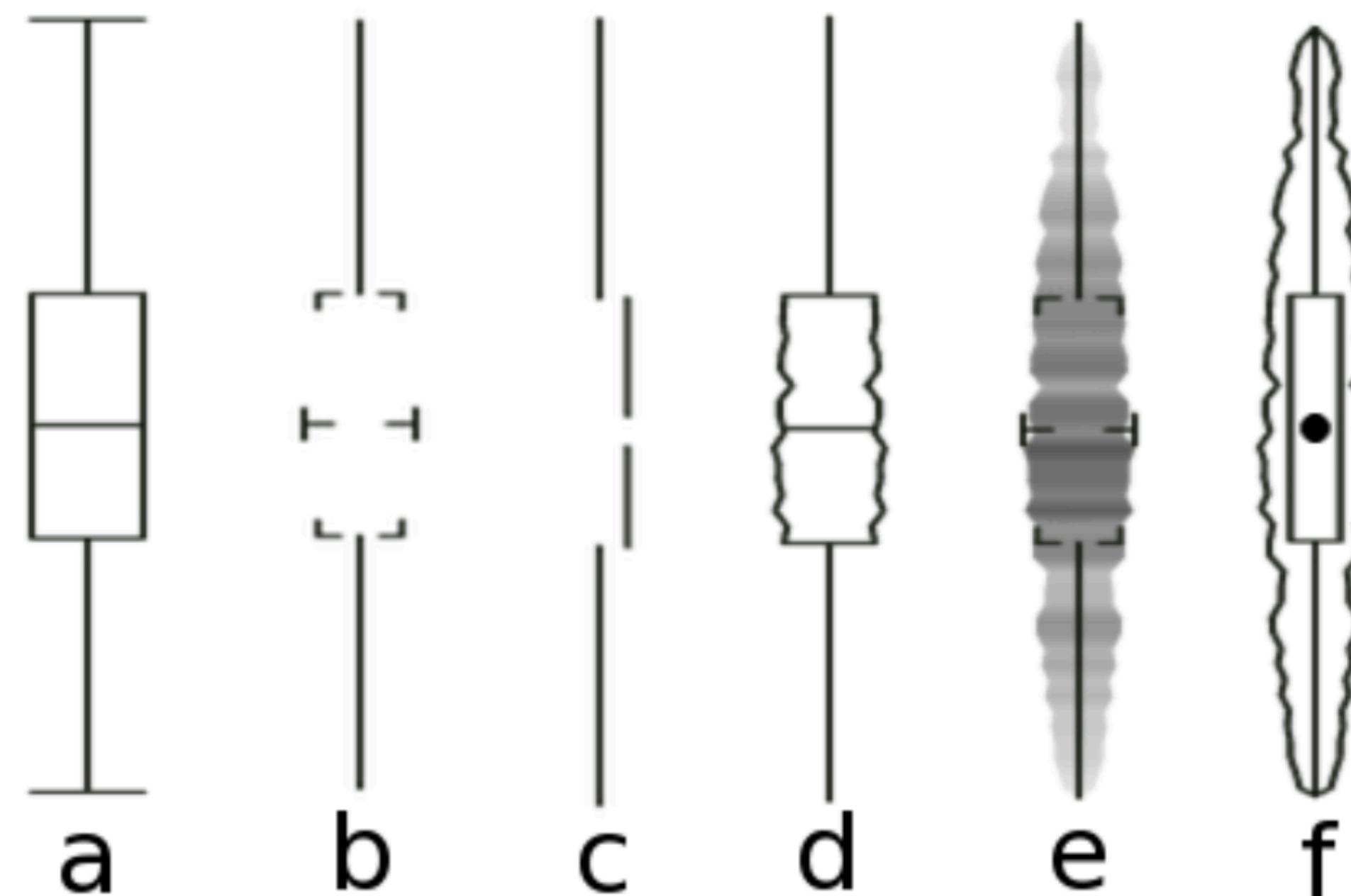
Doumont applied to data encoding, experimentation — redesigning John Tukey's box plot



Doumont applied to data encoding, experimentation — redesigning John Tukey's box plot



Doumont applied to data encoding, which works best? — iterative process of *creating, questioning, testing!*



Anderson et al. (2011) found that, of the four kinds of boxplot shown in Figure 1.7, the minimalist version from Tufte's own work (option C) proved to be the most cognitively difficult for viewers to interpret.

Cues like labels and gridlines, together with some strictly superfluous embellishment of data points or other design elements, may often be an aid rather than an impediment to interpretation.

Doumont — “adapt to your audience”

Doumont applied to data encoding, data-ink maximization — one of many design considerations

“Maximizing data ink (within reason) **is but a single dimension of a complex and multivariate design task.**

The principle helps conduct
experiments in graphical design.

Some of those
experiments will succeed.

There remain, however, many **other considerations** in the design of statistical graphics — not only of efficiency, but also of **complexity, structure, density, and even beauty.**”

— Tufte, Edward, *The Visual Display of Quantitative Information*

Doumont applied to data encoding, which works best? — *iterative process of creating, questioning, testing!*

**Prototypes should
emphasize speed over polish.**

Design is a search problem

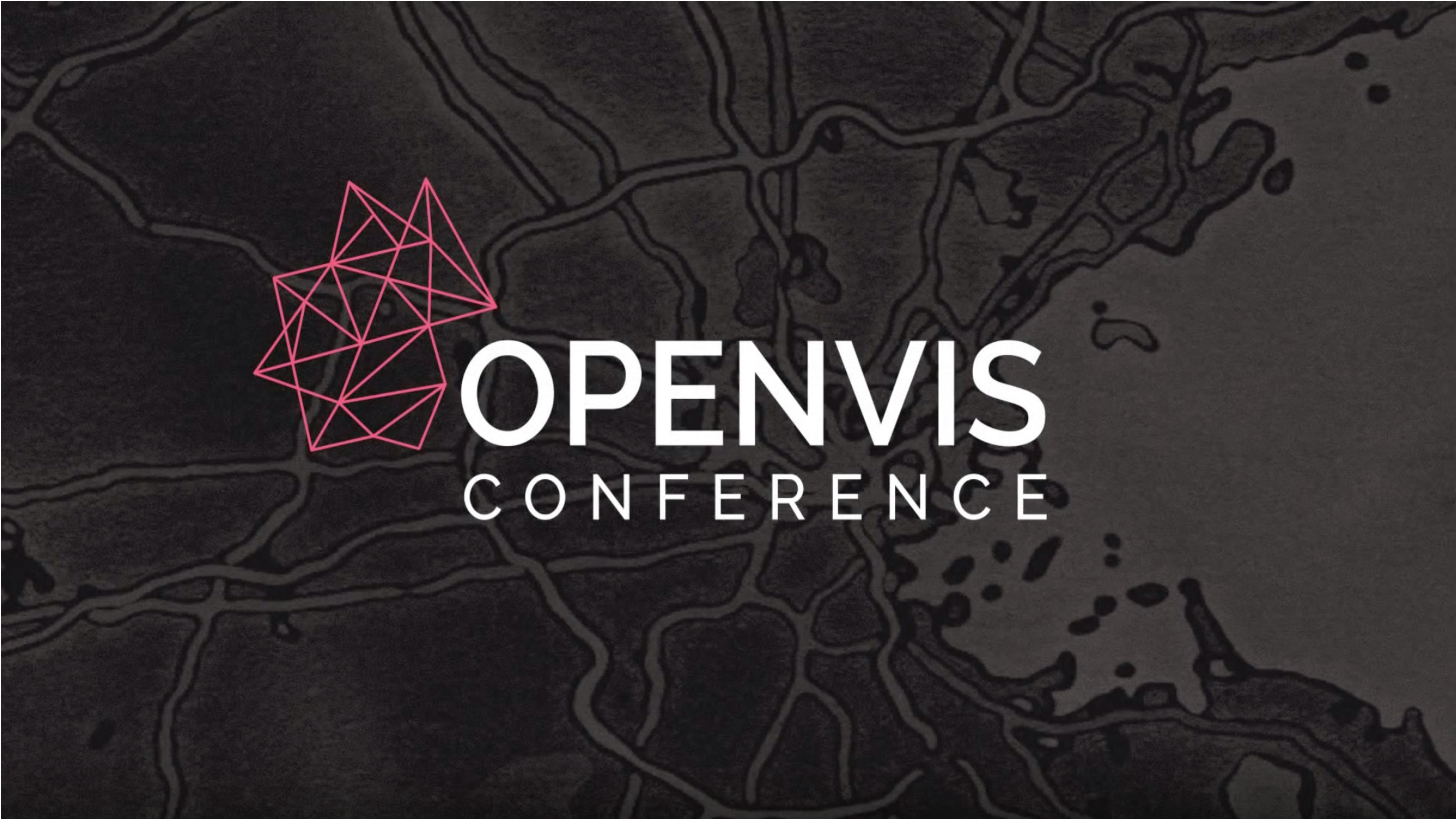
**Get fresh eyes frequently.
Invite criticism.**

**Move from
exploring to refining.**

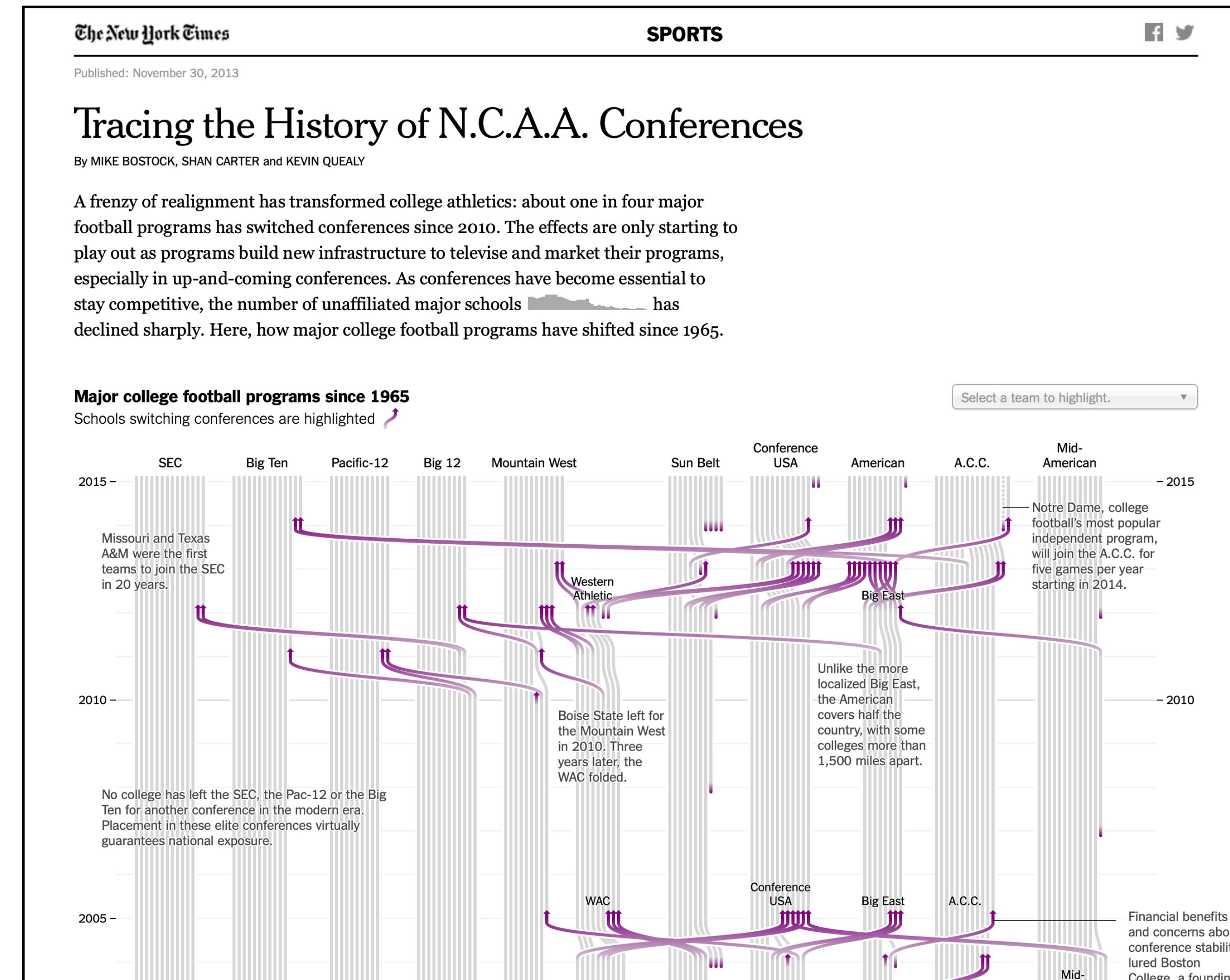
Doumont applied to data encoding, which works best? — iterative process of *creating, questioning, testing!*



Doumont applied to data encoding, which works best? — iterative process of *creating, questioning, testing!*



Doumont applied to data encoding, which works best? — iterative process of *creating, questioning, testing!*



Doumont applied to data encoding, which works best? — iterative process of *creating, questioning, testing!*



Doumont applied to data encoding, which works best? — iterative process of *creating, questioning, testing!*

“

The ceramics teacher announced on opening day that he was dividing the class into two groups. All those on the left side of the studio, he said, would be graded solely on the quantity of work they produced, all those on the right solely on its quality. His procedure was simple: on the final day of class he would bring in his bathroom scales and weigh the work of the “quantity” group: fifty pounds of pots rated an “A”, forty pounds a “B”, and so on. Those being graded on “quality”, however, needed to produce only one pot —albeit a perfect one —to get an “A”.

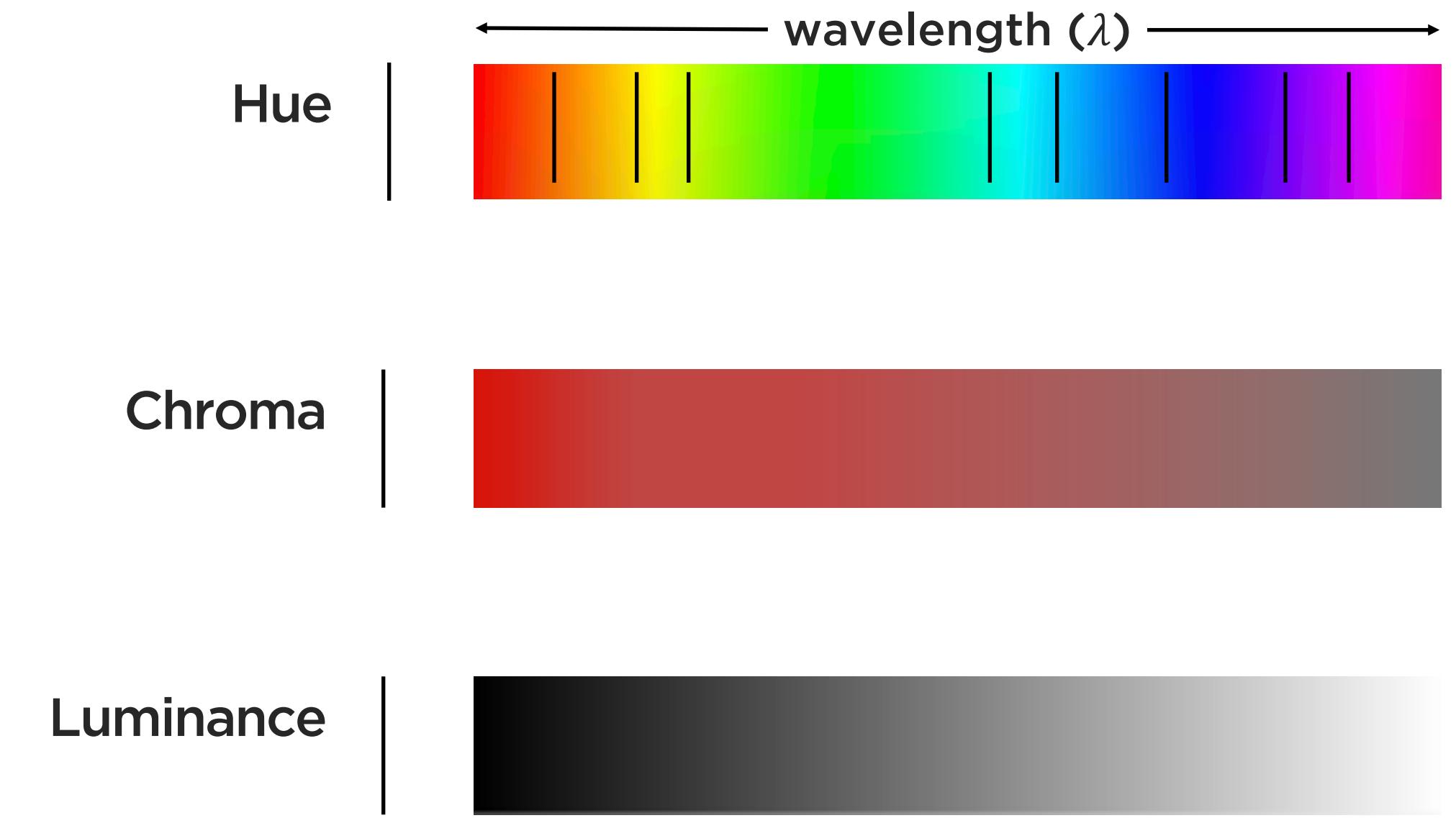
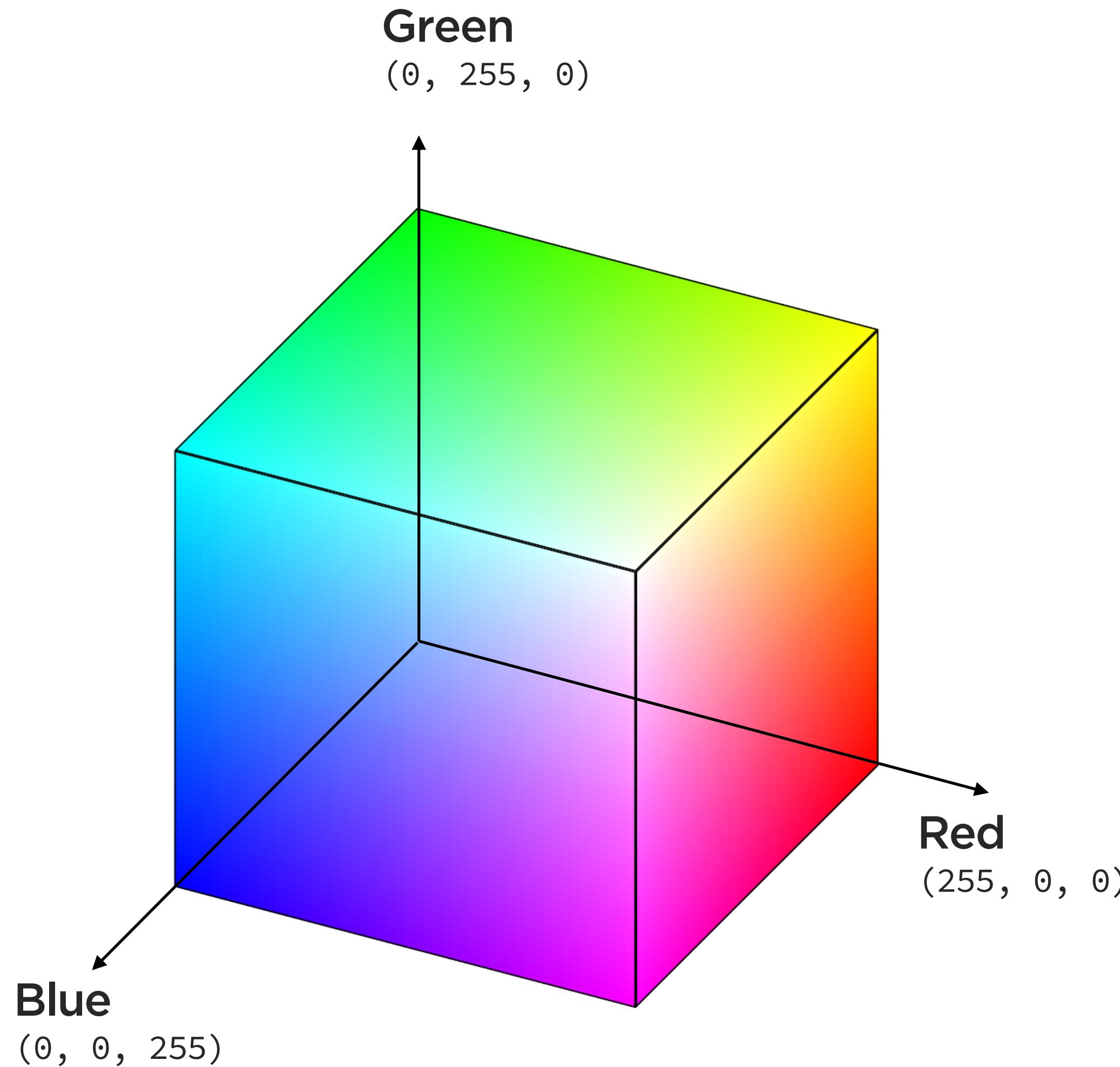
Well, came grading time and a curious fact emerged: **the works of highest quality were all produced by the group being graded for quantity.** It seems that while the “quantity” group was busily churning out piles of work—and learning from their mistakes —the “quality” group had sat theorizing about perfection, and in the end had little more to show for their efforts than grandiose theories and a pile of dead clay.

”

— Bayles and Orland, *Art & Fear. Observations on the Perils (and Rewards) of Artmaking*. The Image Continuum, 1993.

encoding data as color

encoding data as color, encode data using color spaces, which are mathematical models



encoding data as color, how can we map data to light, whether using its hue, chroma, or luminance?

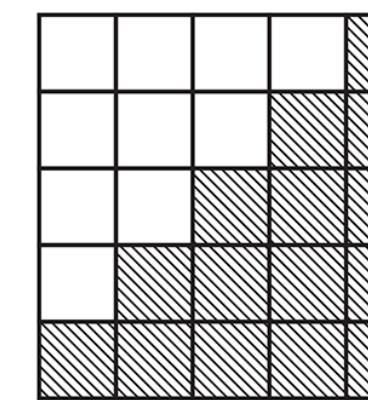


encoding data as color, perceived brightness is nonlinear function of luminance

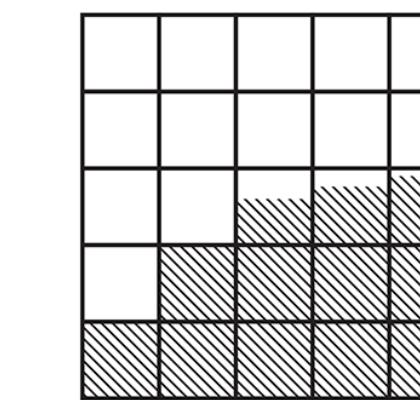
LUMINANCE : the *measured* amount of light coming from some region of space.

BRIGHTNESS : the *perceived* amount of light coming from that region of space.

encoding data as color, visual perception of arithmetical progression depends on physical geometric progression

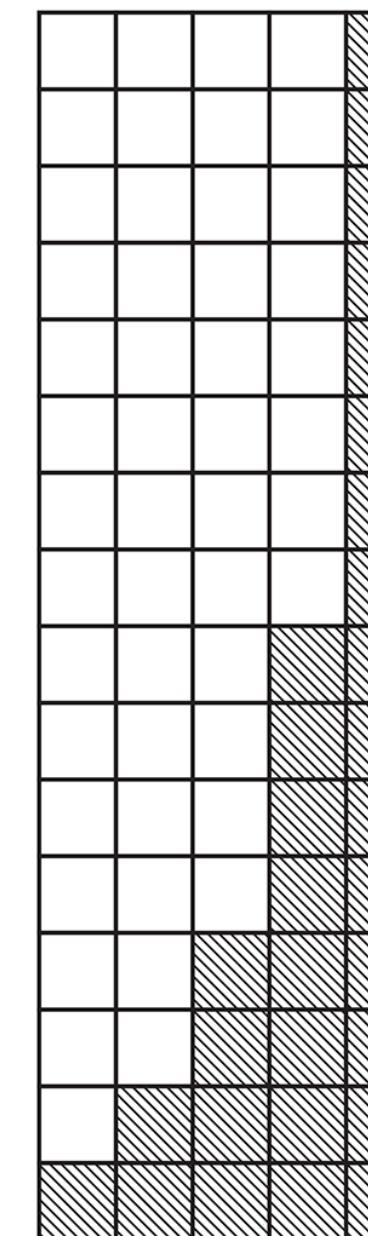


THIS PHYSICAL FACT



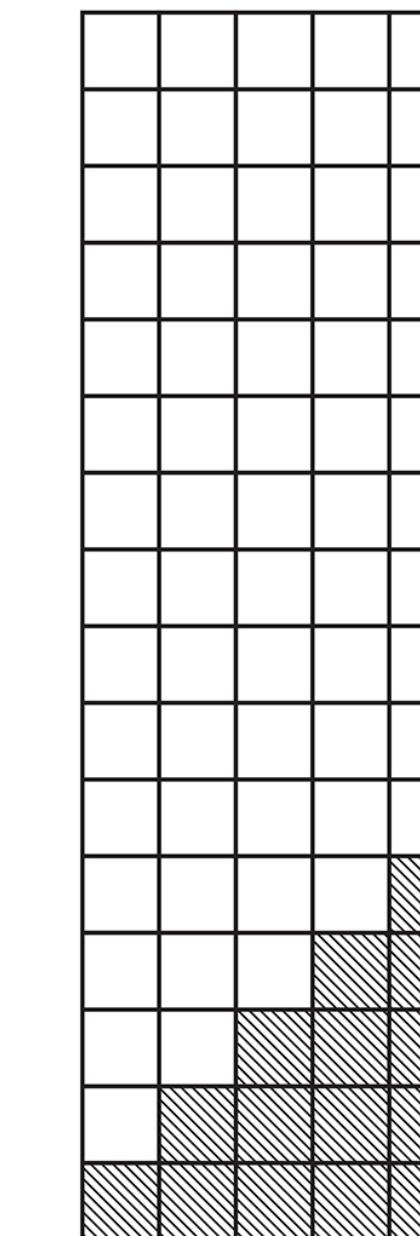
REDUCES TO

THIS PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECT



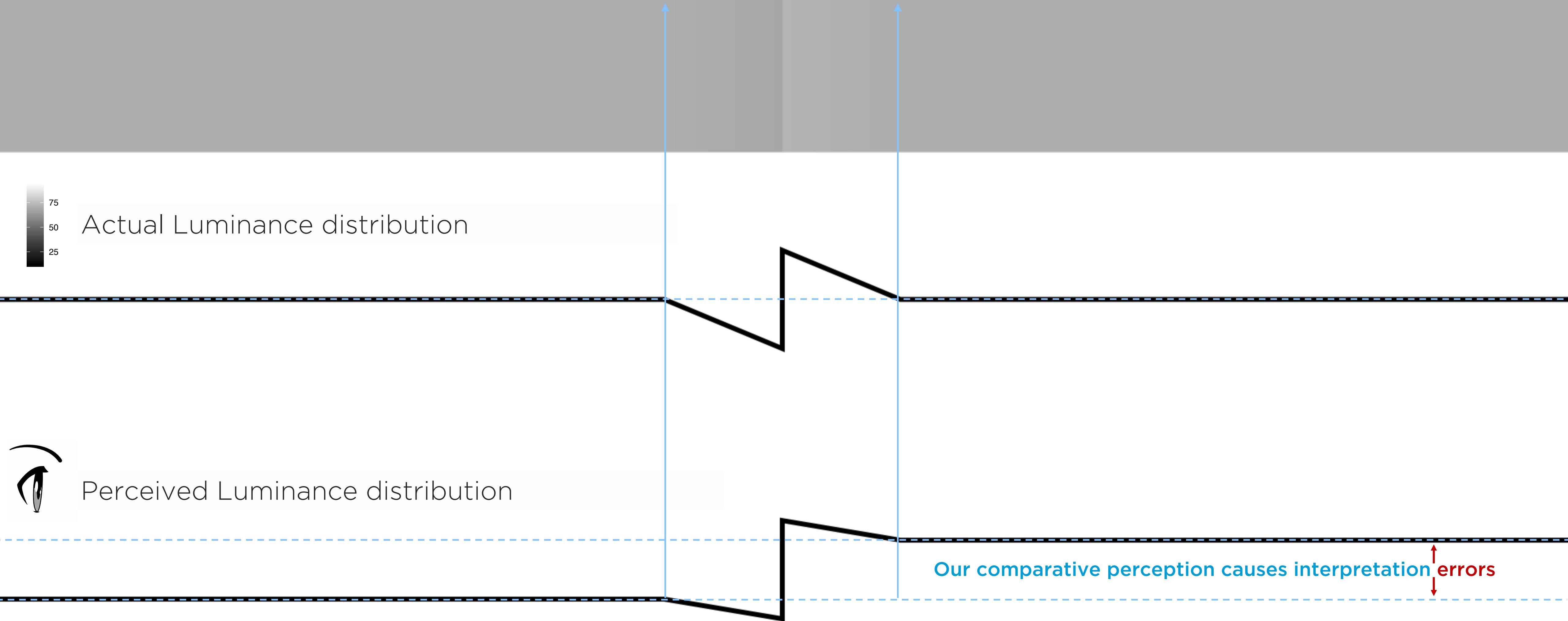
THIS PHYSICAL FACT

PRODUCES

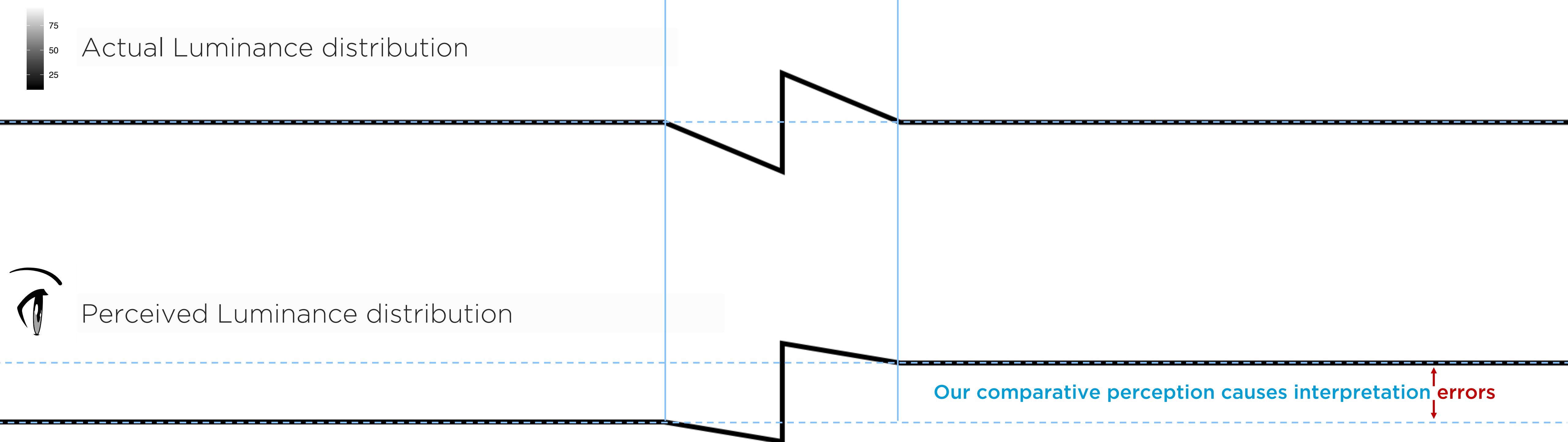


THIS PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECT

color, humans have evolved to see edge contrasts. We see comparative — not absolute — luminance value.



color, humans have evolved to see edge contrasts. We see comparative — not absolute — luminance value.



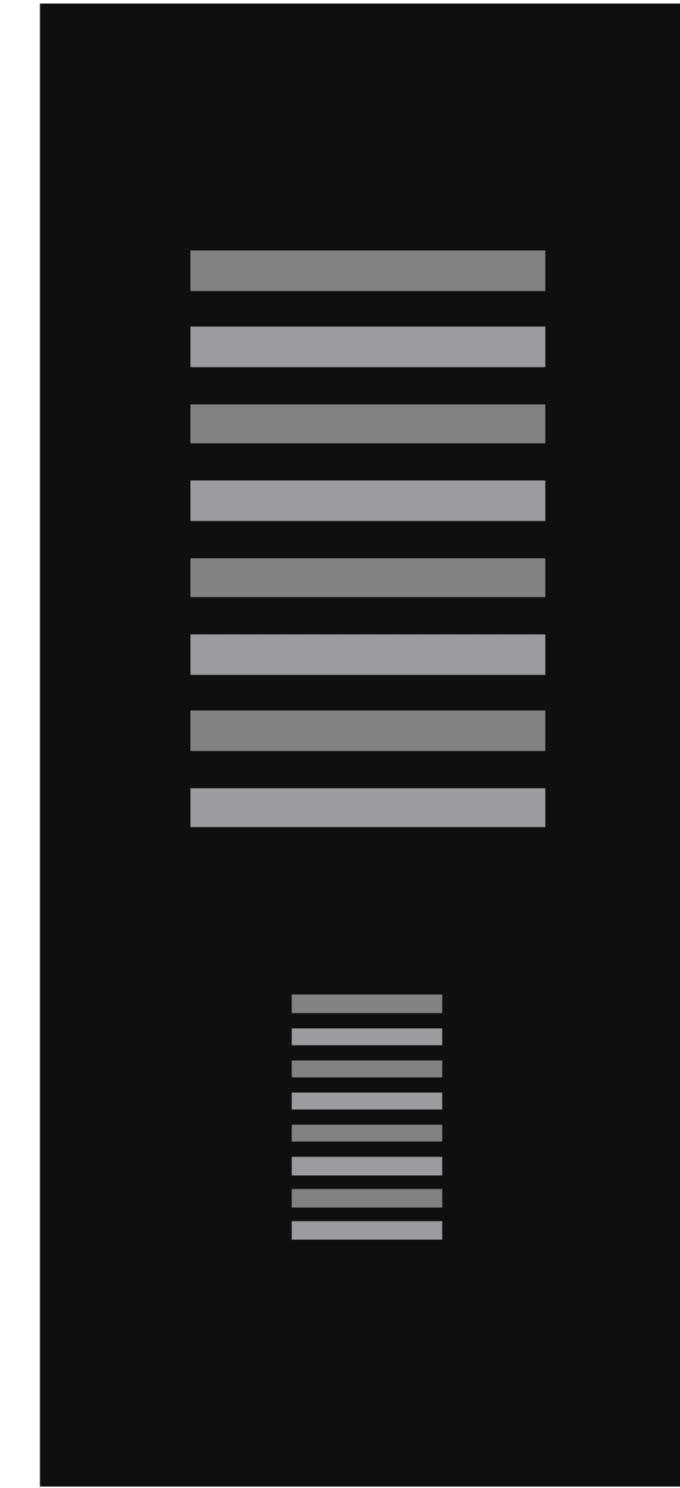
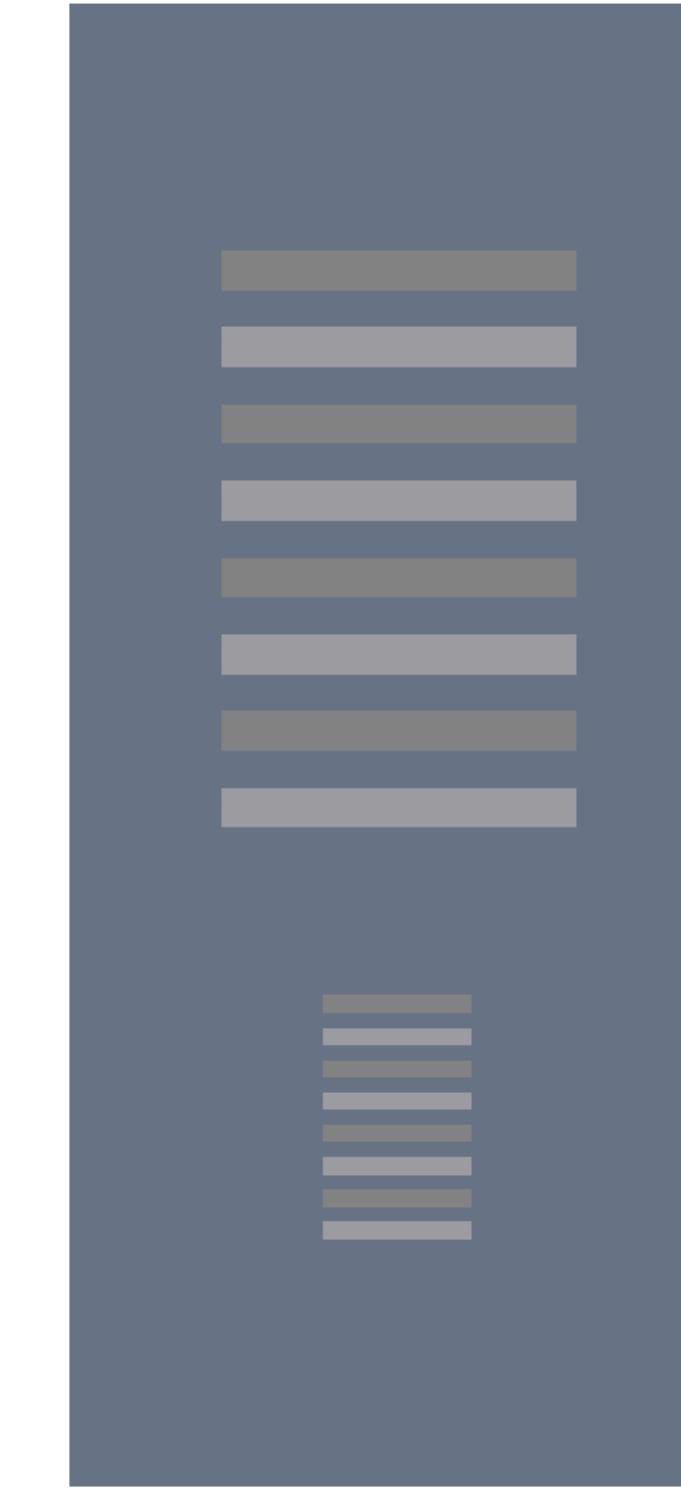
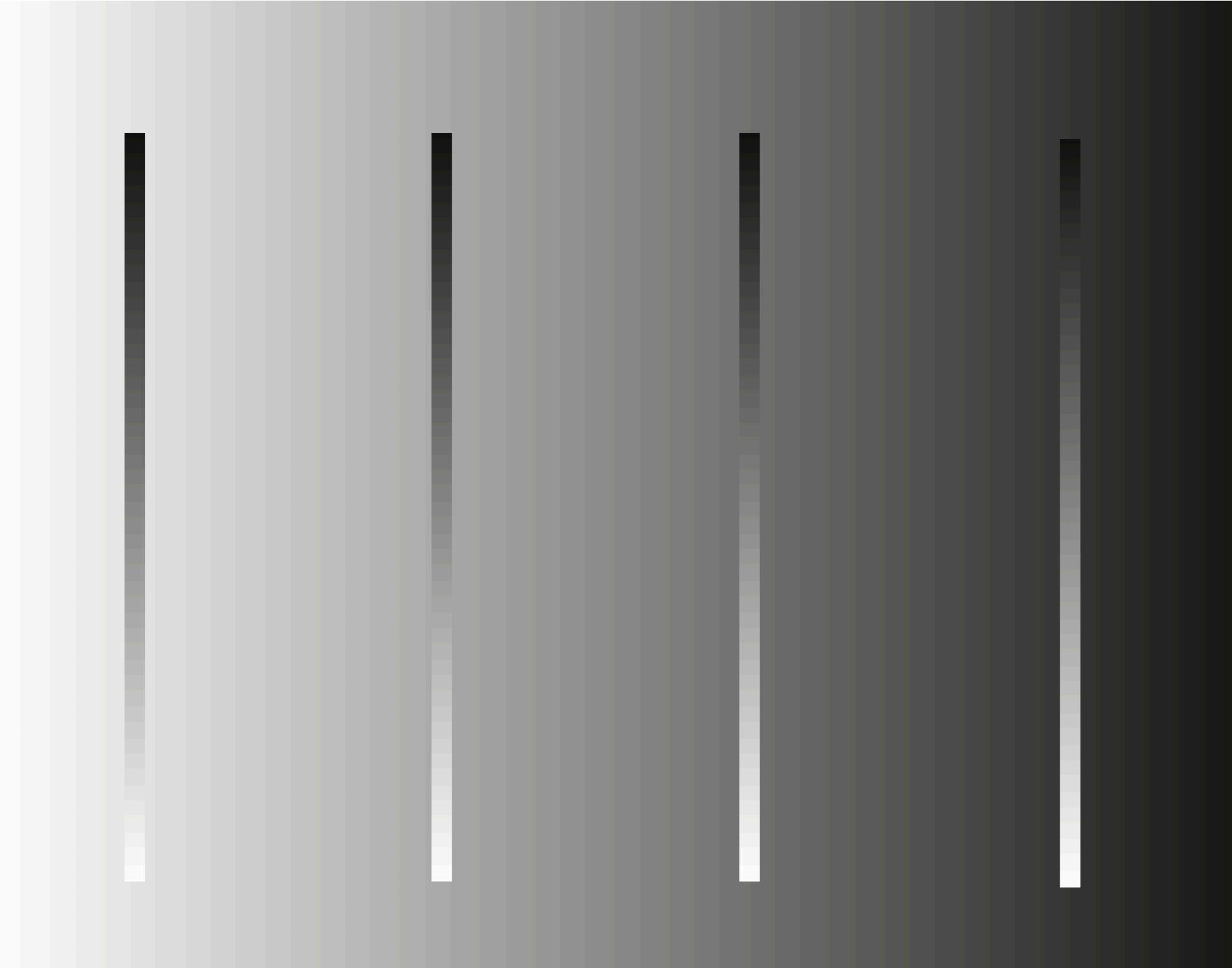
color, background and adjacent luminance can interfere with our perception



color, background and adjacent luminance can interfere with our perception

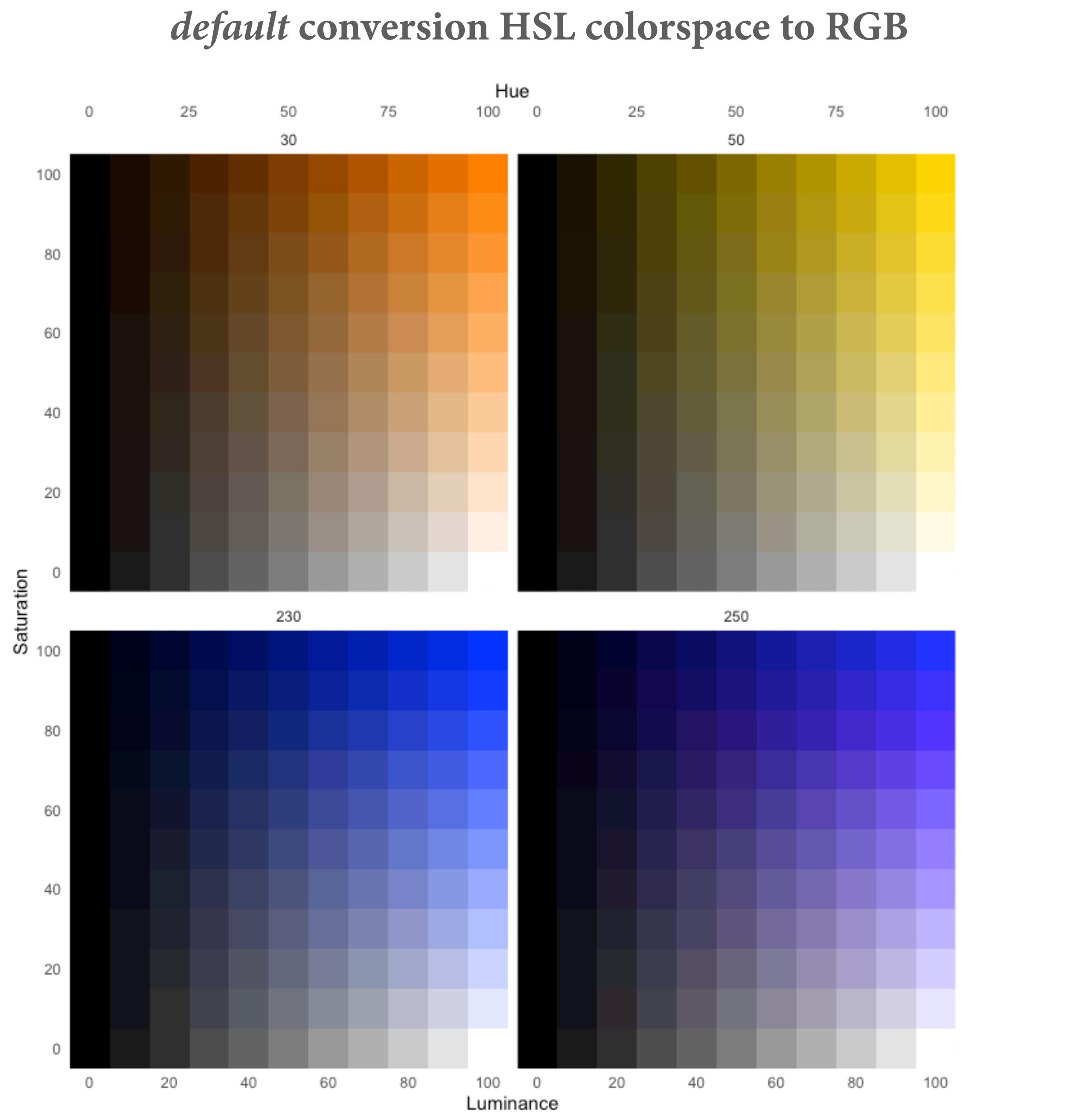


color, high foreground to background luminance contrast enhances shape, lower contrast enhances grayscale



color, example encoding data into hue, saturation, and luminance

default conversion HSL colorspace to RGB

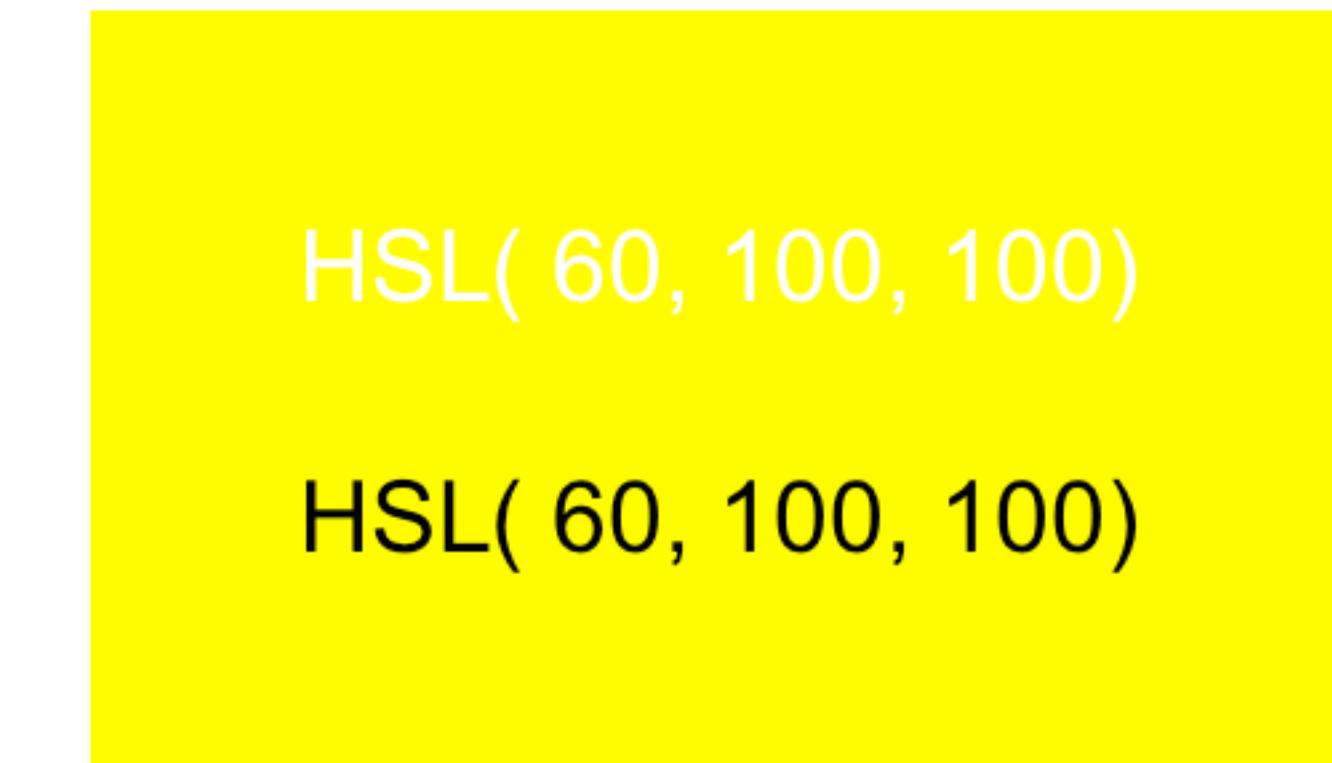
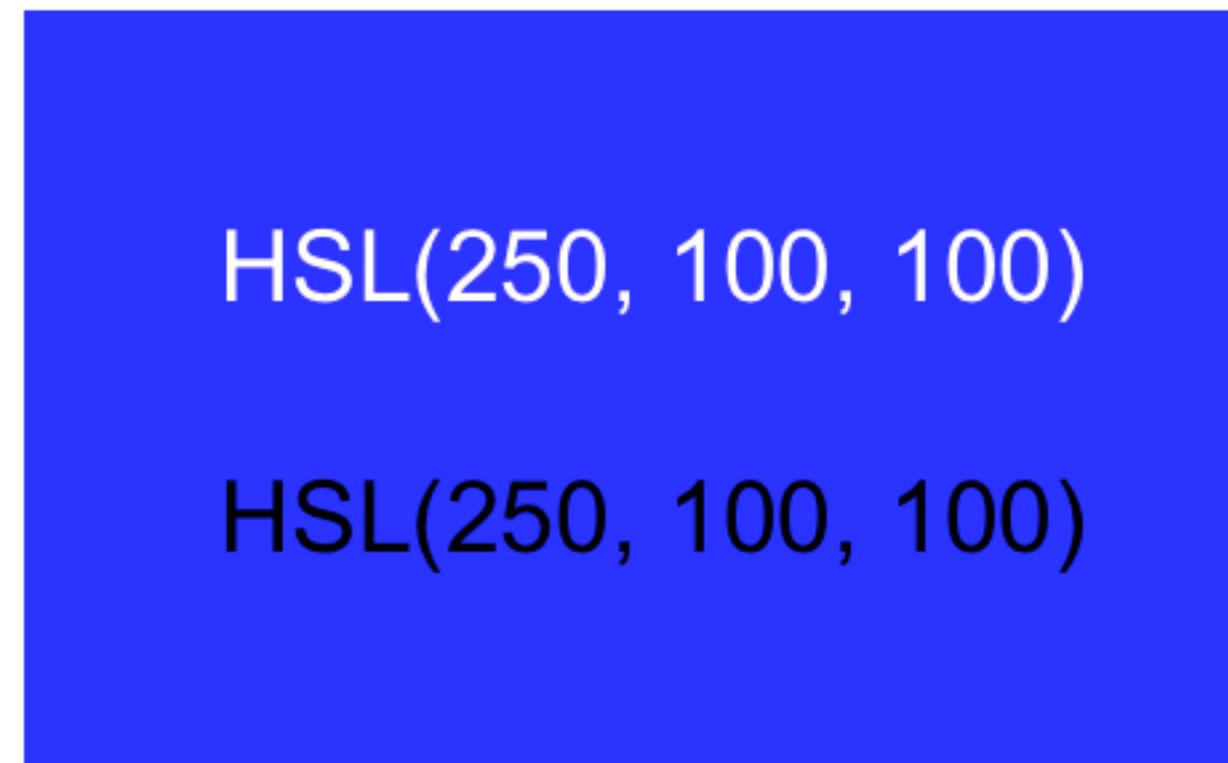


color, as with luminance, *hue* values in the RGB color space fail to uniformly scale across values



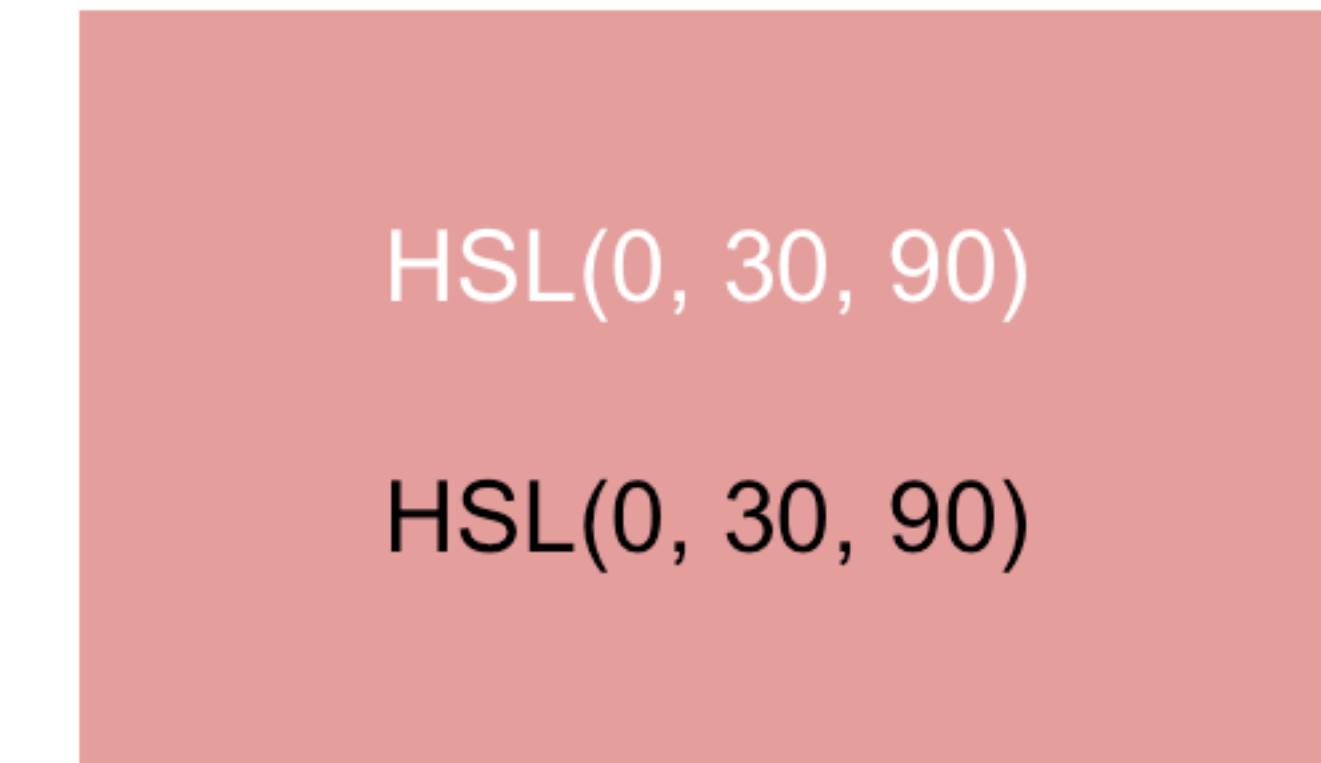
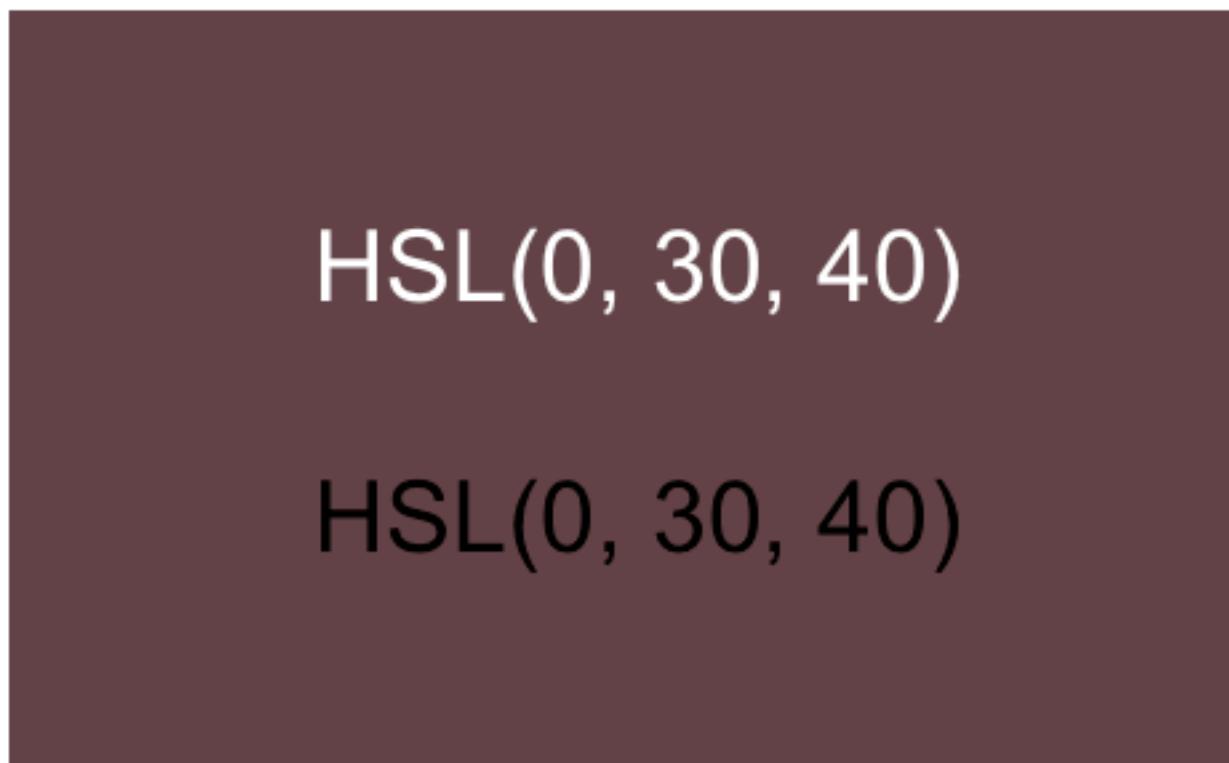
color, HSL colorspace is intuitive, but not perceptually uniform in each attribute

Same luminance or lightness?



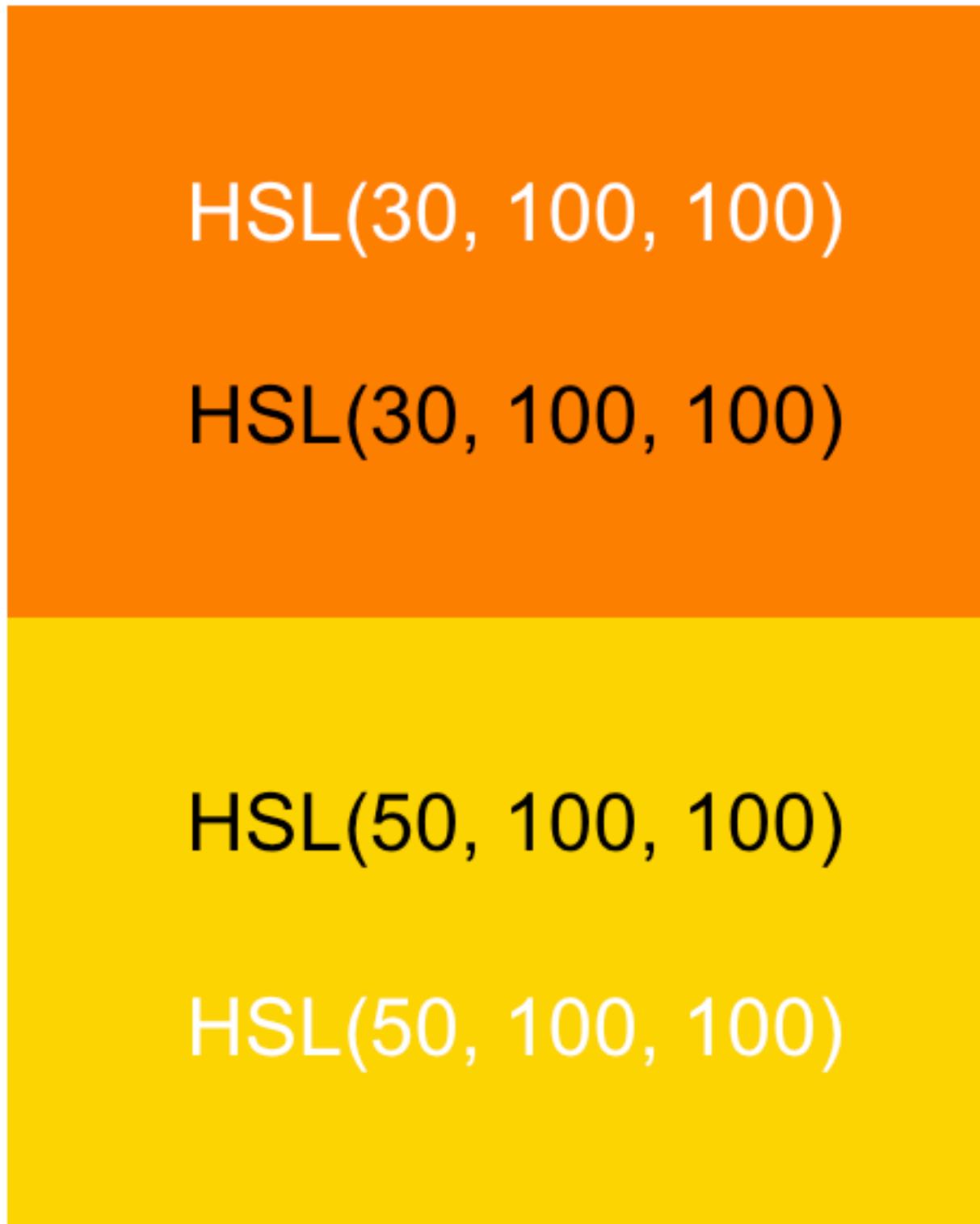
color, HSL colorspace is intuitive, but not perceptually uniform in each attribute

Same saturation?

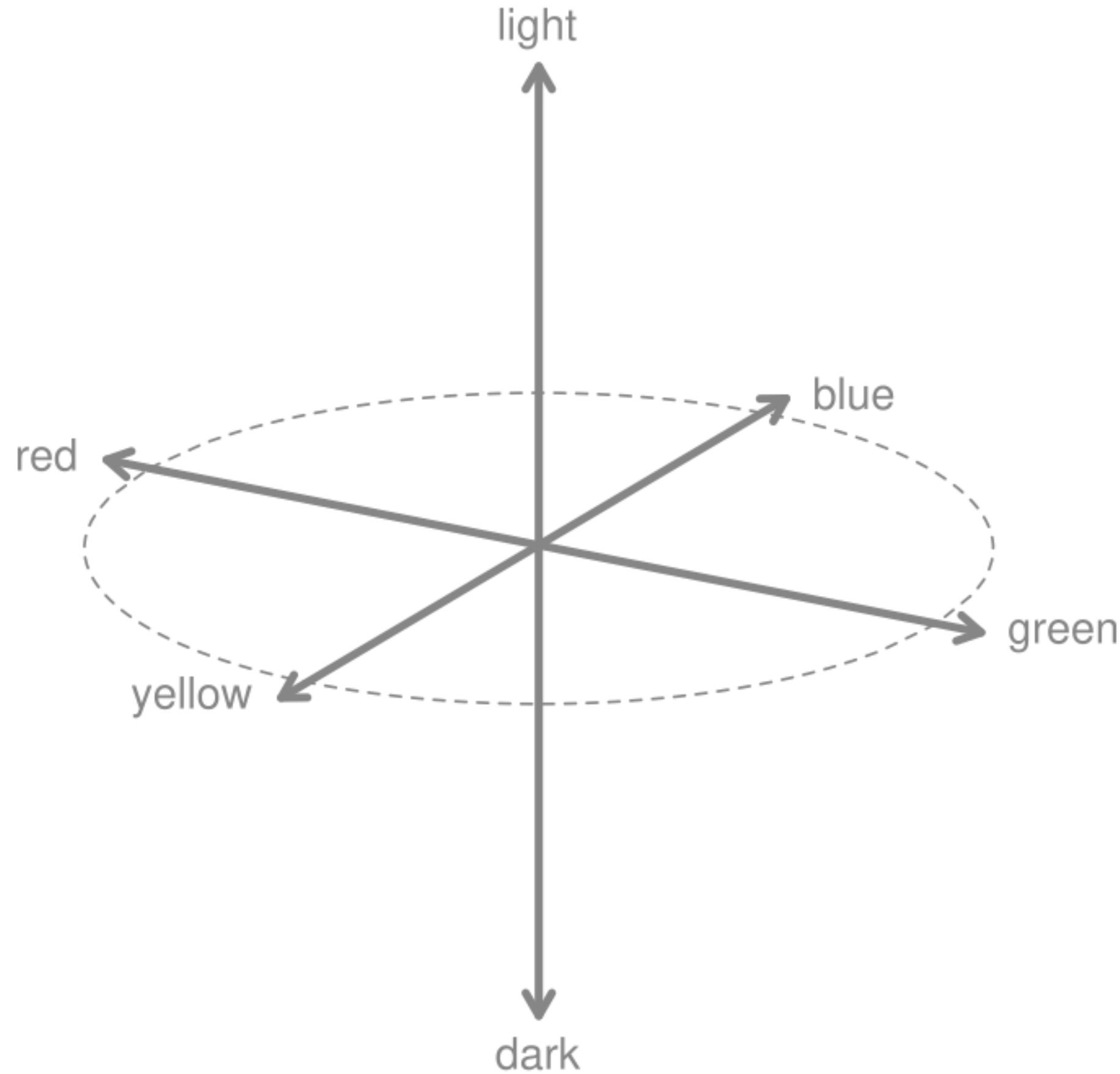


color, HSL colorspace is intuitive, but not perceptually uniform in each attribute

Equal difference between hues?



color, HSL colorspace is intuitive, but not perceptually uniform in each attribute



The International Commission on Illumination (CIE) studied human perception and re-mapped color into a space where we perceive color changes uniformly.

Their **CIELuv** color model has two dimensions — u and v — that represent color scales from red to green and yellow to blue.

color, example encoding data as *perceptually uniform* color attributes: R · ggplot2 · HSLuv

Load functions for mapping data to perceptually-uniform color, from my R package: <https://github.com/ssp3nc3r/hsluv-rcpp>

```
library(HSLuv)
```

Create sample data encoded as hue, saturation, luminance

```
df <- expand.grid(H = c(30, 50, 230, 250),  
                   S = seq(0, 100, by = 10),  
                   L = seq(0, 100, by = 10))
```

Convert HSLuv scaled values to RGB color space as hex code #RRGGBB

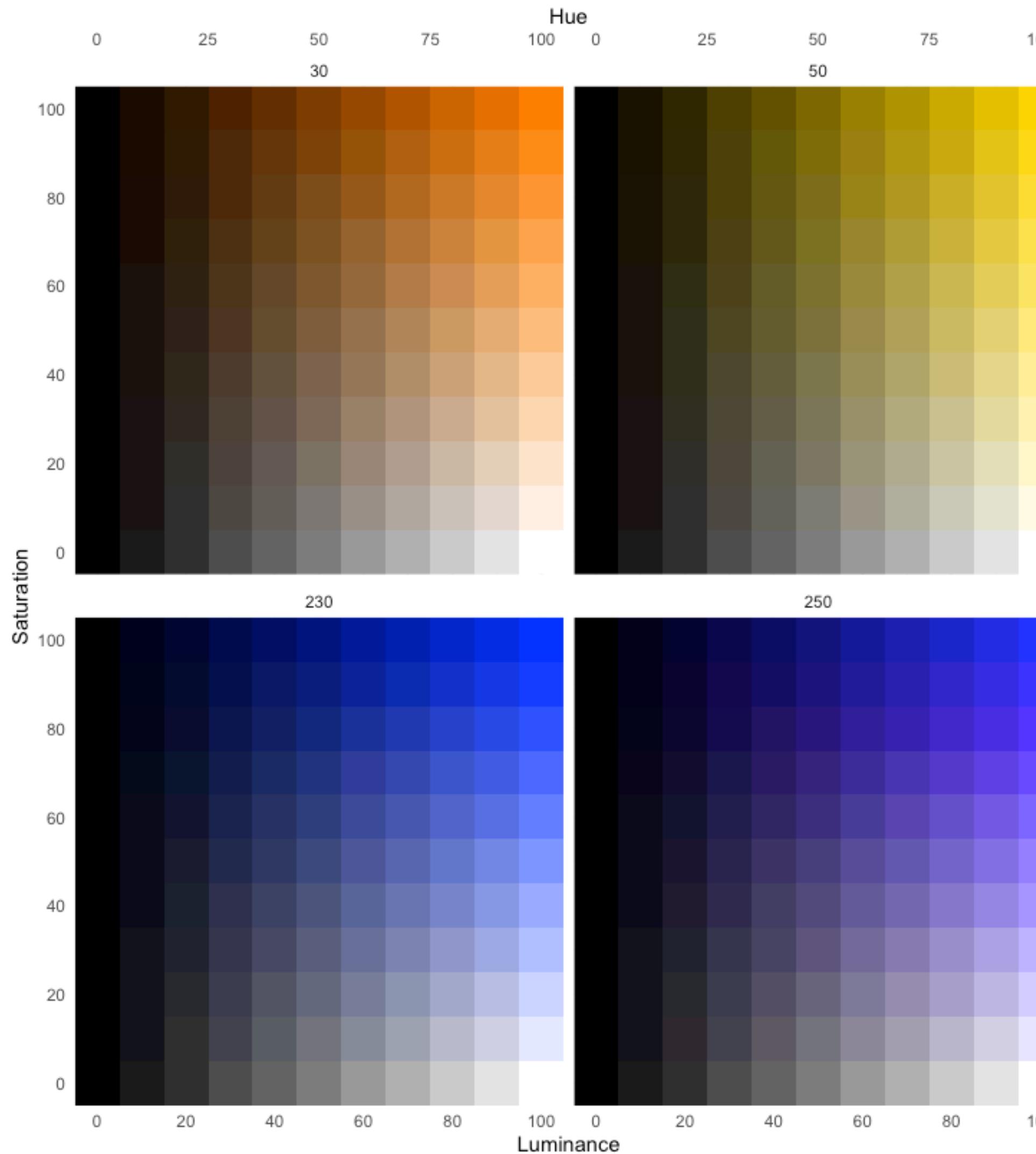
```
df$colors <- with(df, hsluv_hex(H, S, L) )
```

Plot data encoded as colors

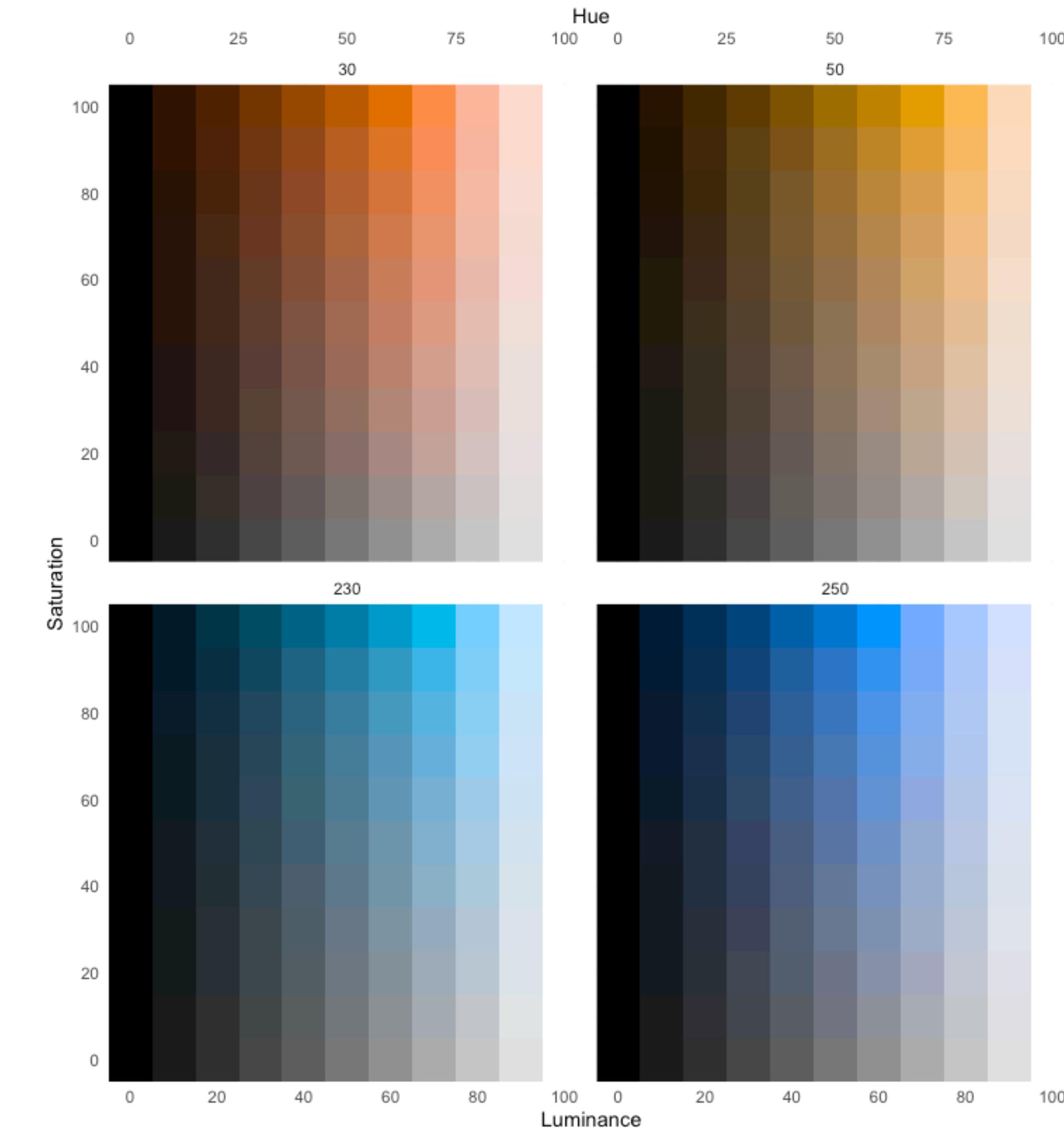
```
ggplot(df) +  
  facet_wrap(~H) +  
  scale_x_continuous(  
    breaks = seq(0, 100, by = 20),  
    expand = c(0,0),  
    sec.axis = sec_axis(~., name = 'Hue')) +  
  scale_y_continuous(  
    breaks = seq(0, 100, by = 20),  
    expand = c(0,0)) +  
  geom_raster(  
    mapping = aes(  
      x = L,  
      y = S),  
    fill = df$colors) +  
  labs(x = 'Luminance',  
       y = 'Saturation')
```

color, example encoding data into hue, saturation, and luminance

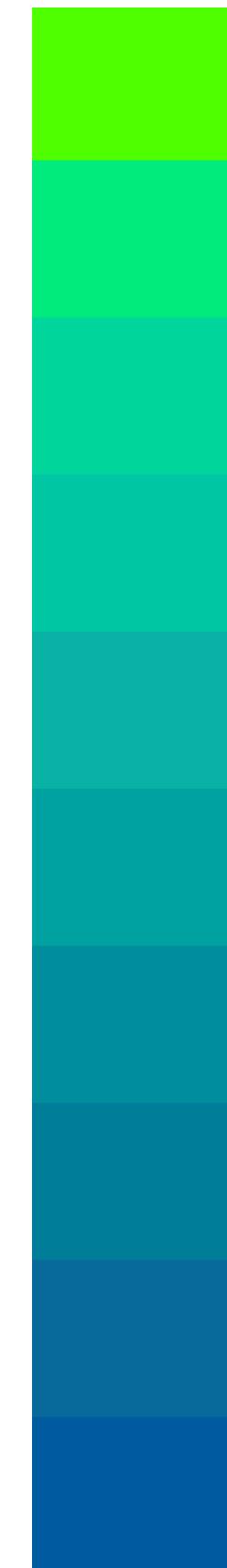
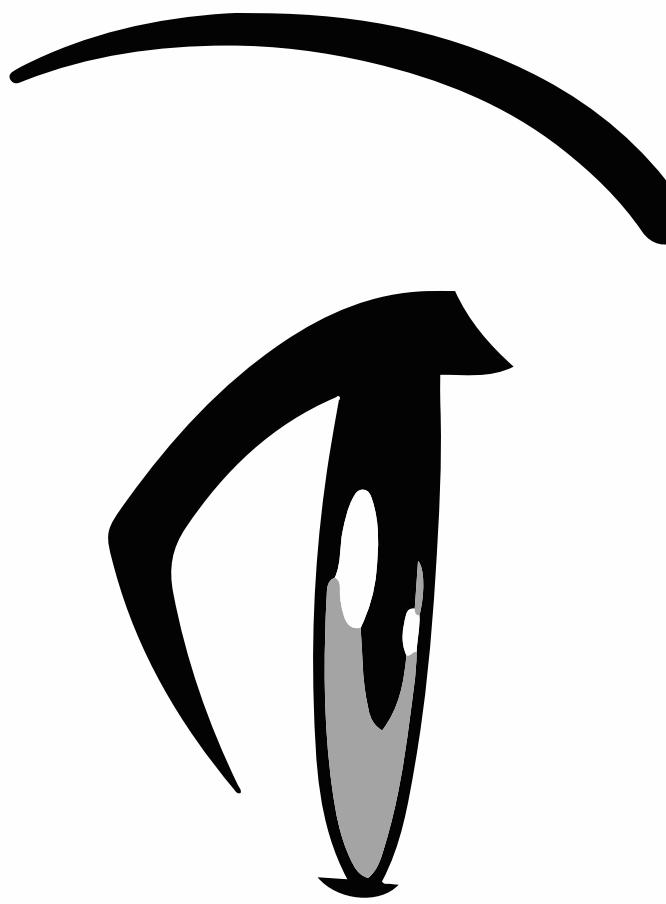
default conversion HSL colorspace to RGB



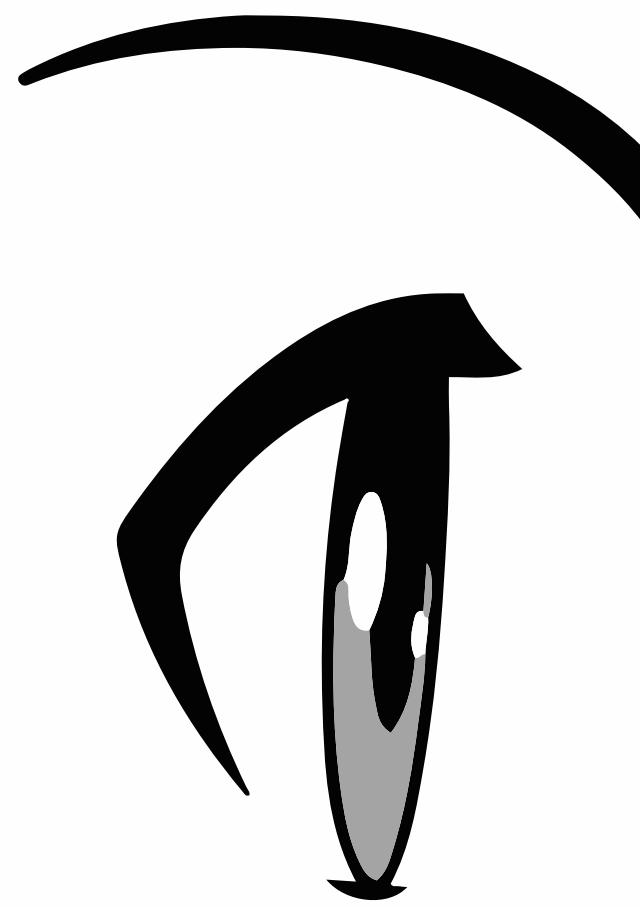
perceptually uniform conversion HSLuv colorspace to RGB



color, perceptually uniform color spaces better represent quantity

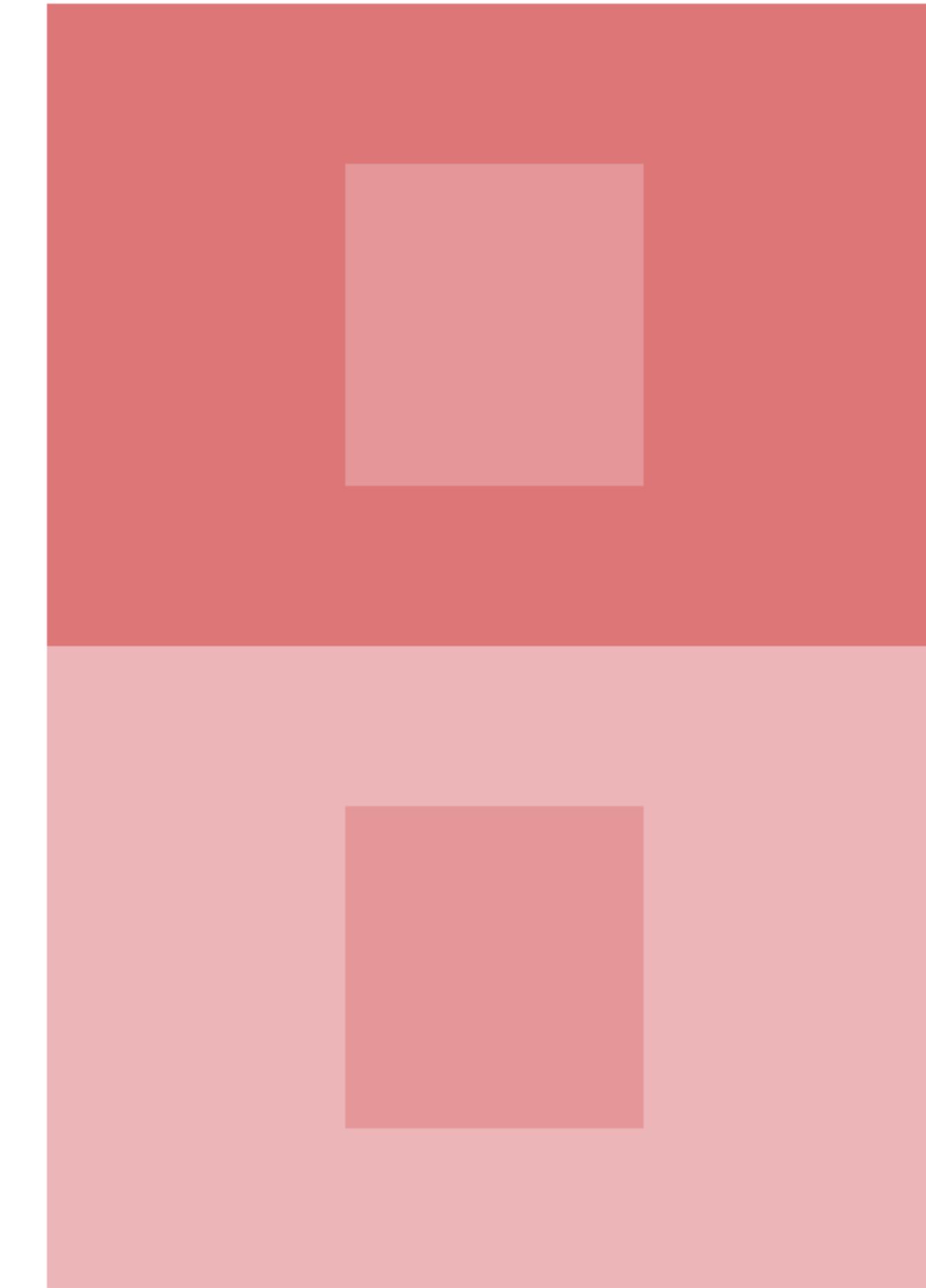
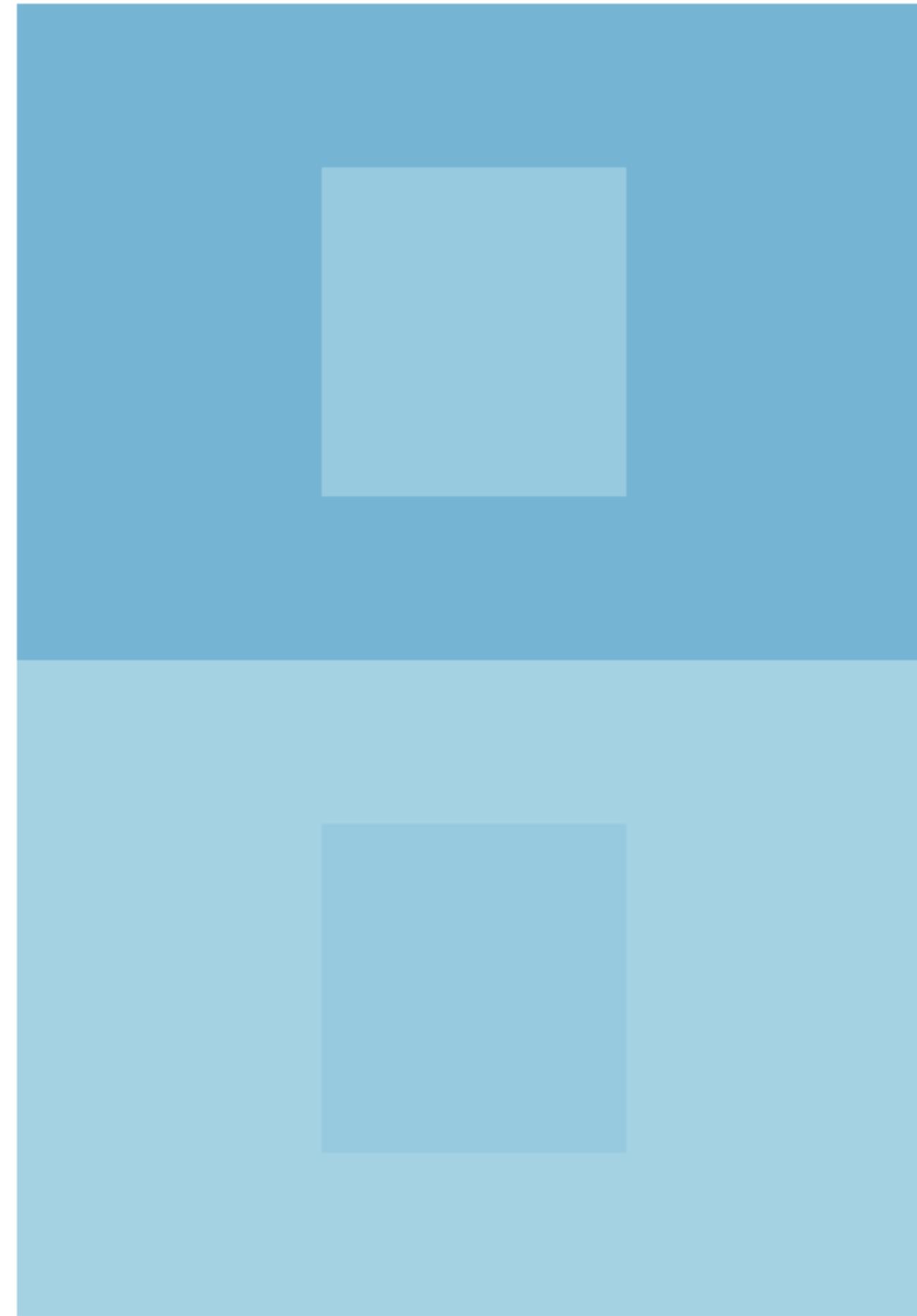


color, perceptually uniform color spaces also help in distinguishing categorical data



interaction of color

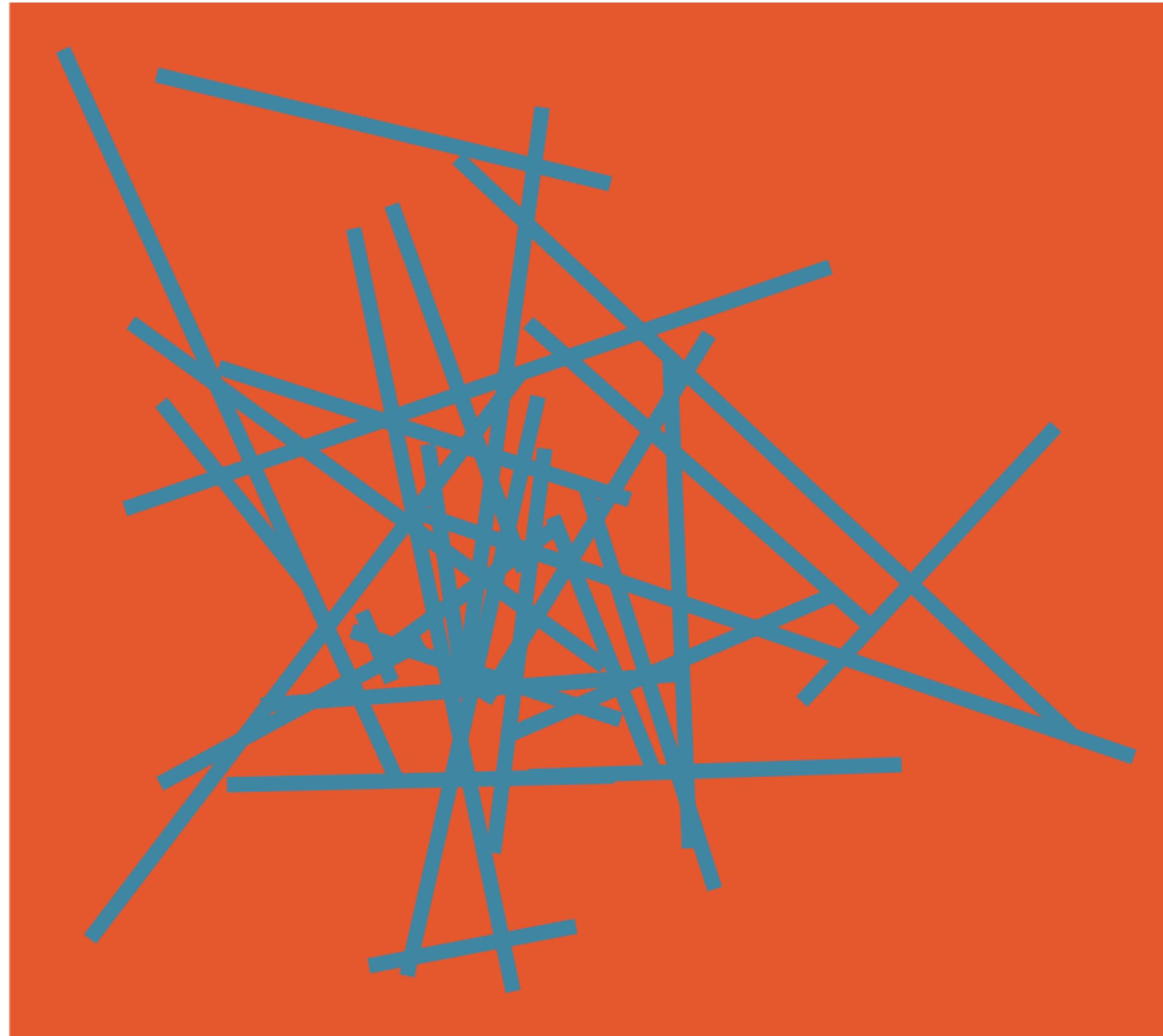
interaction of color, one color appearing as two



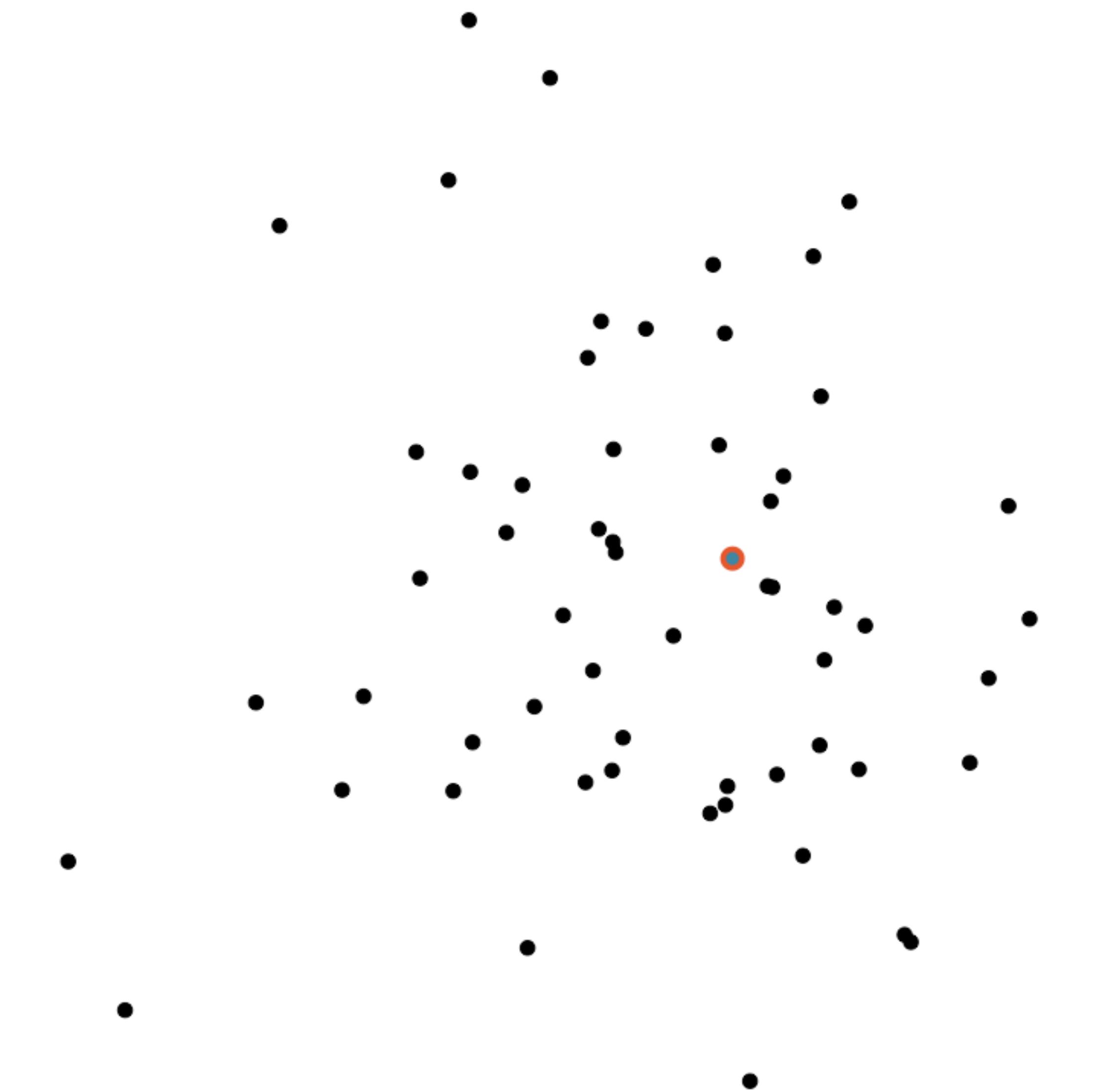
interaction of color, two different colors look alike



interaction of color, vibrating boundaries, occurs with contrasting hues of similar luminance



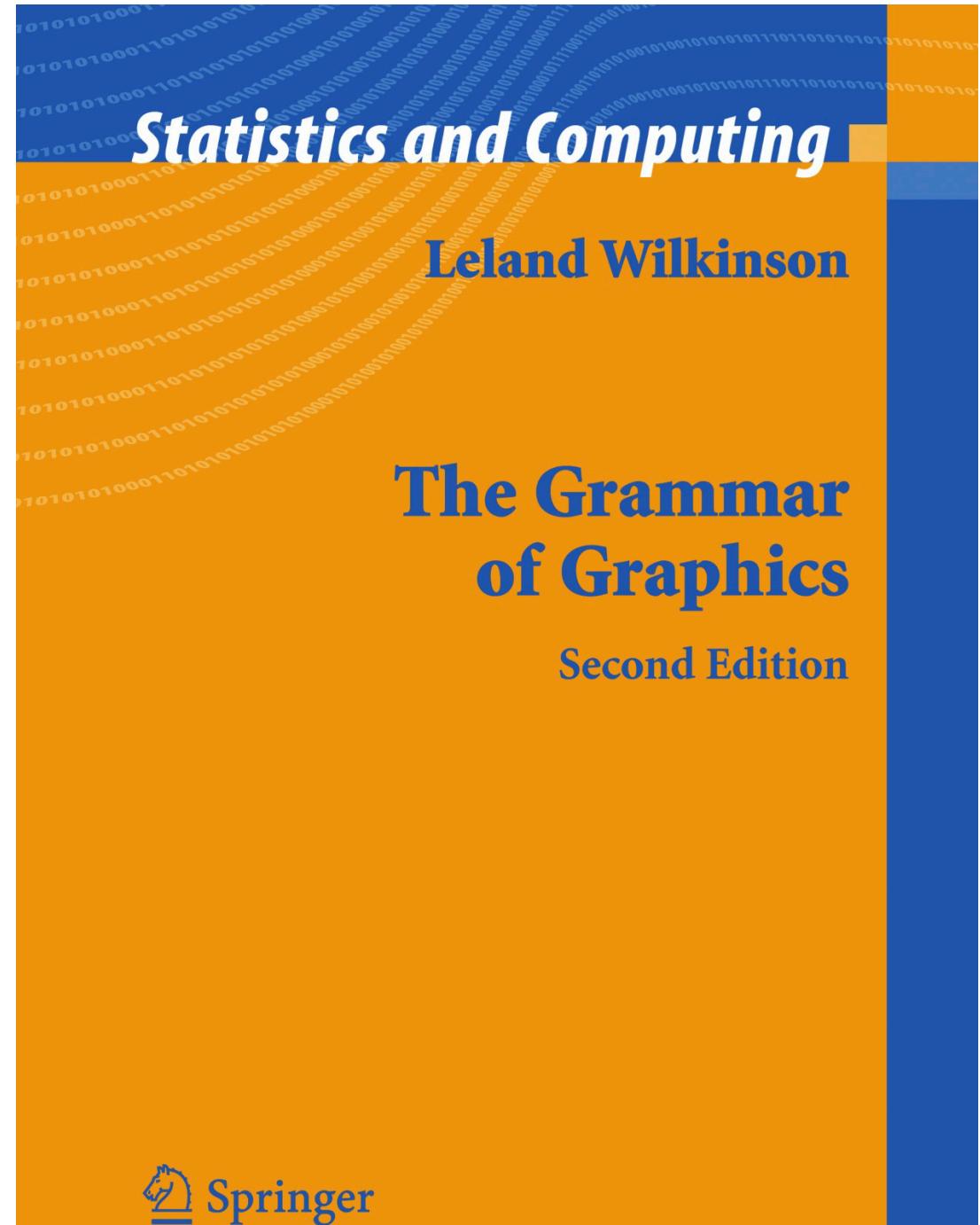
interaction of color, experimentation with vibrating boundaries to focus attention



charts are *mere typologies* of graphics — don't limit yourself

think data encodings, *not* charts ...

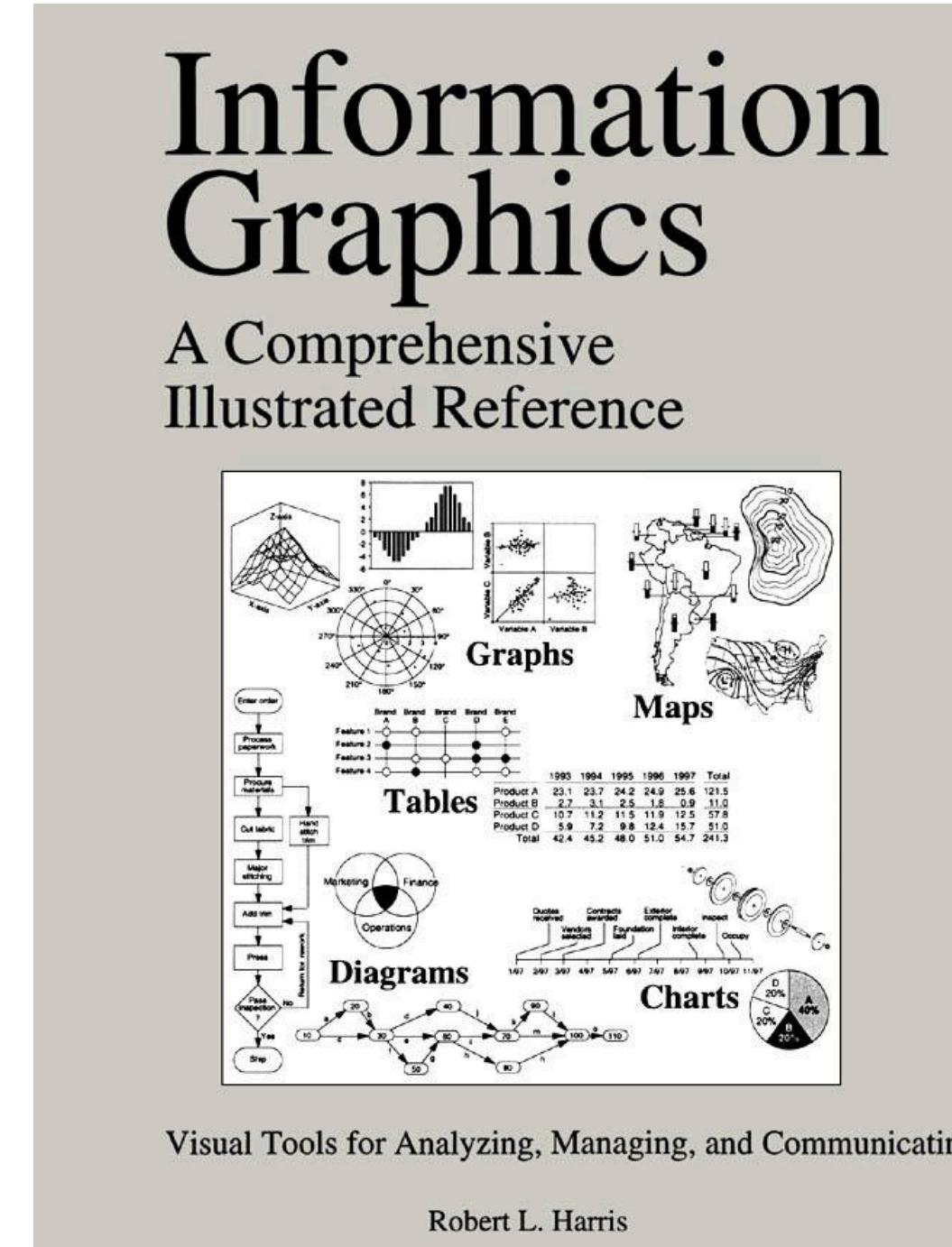
but chart typologies *can* help us learn and discuss encodings



“We often call graphics charts. There are pie charts, bar charts, line charts, and so on. [We should] shun chart typologies. Charts are usually instances of much more general objects.

Once we understand that a pie is a divided bar in polar coordinates, we can construct other polar graphics that are less well known. We will also come to realize why a histogram is not a bar chart and why many other graphics that look similar nevertheless have different grammars.... Elegant design requires us to think about a theory of graphics, not charts.”

— Leland Wilkinson, *The Grammar of Graphics*, Second.



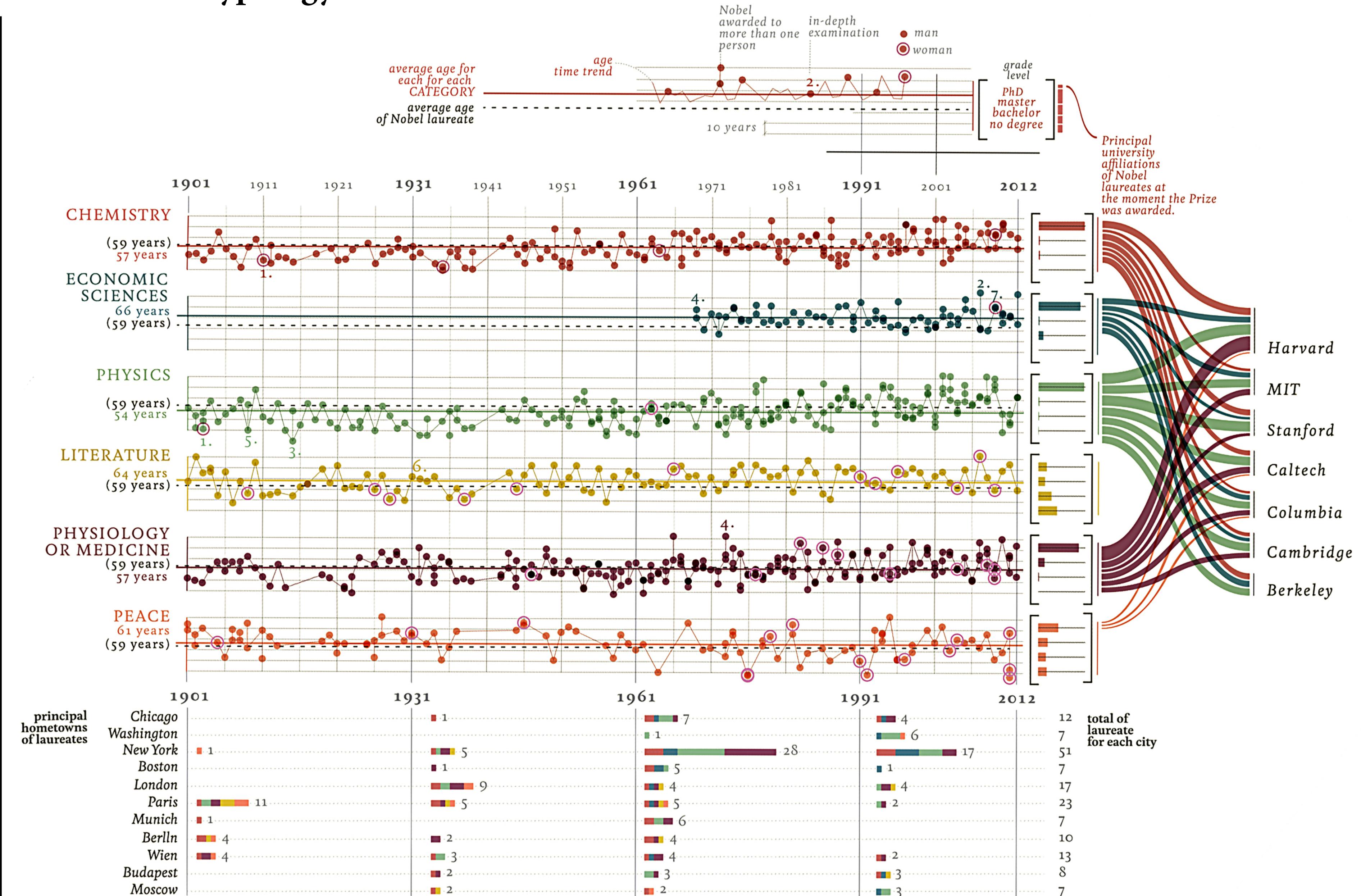
a graphics study — deconstructing Lupi's
Nobels, no degrees, identifying typologies

a graphics study through deconstruction and typology

If at first, this seems complex, Lupi's graphic is just organized groups of layered data encodings. These even follow typologies commonly used in business communications. We can make something complex like this by creating component parts and carefully arranging them.

Don't be intimidated! — Just methodically experiment with encodings for each data type, then organize them.

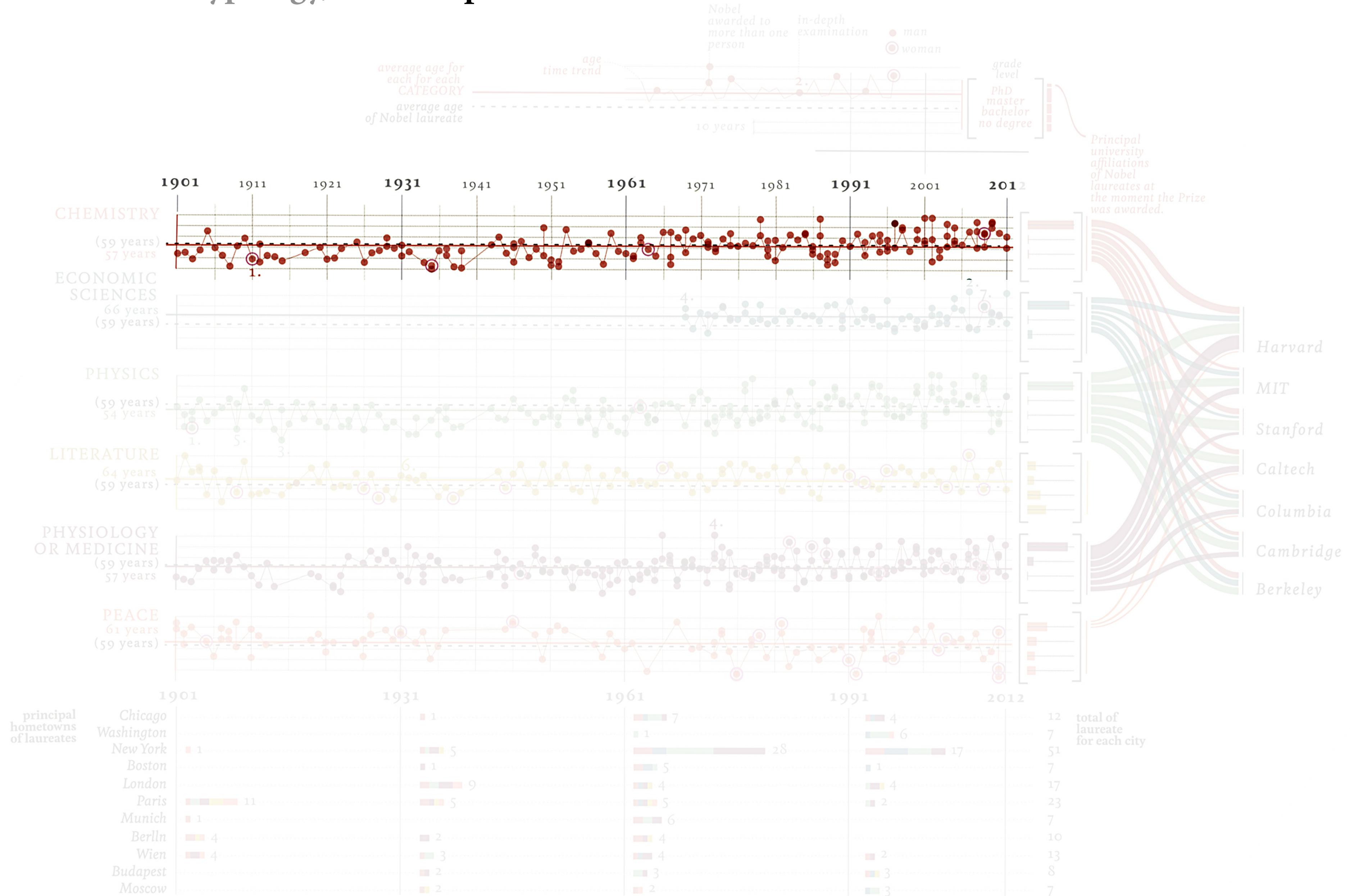
Of note: in Lupi's organization, she aligns graphics by common axis scales. We'll discuss this idea more later.



Lupi, Giorgia. 2016. *Visual Data - La Lettura*. <http://giorgialupi.com/lalettura>

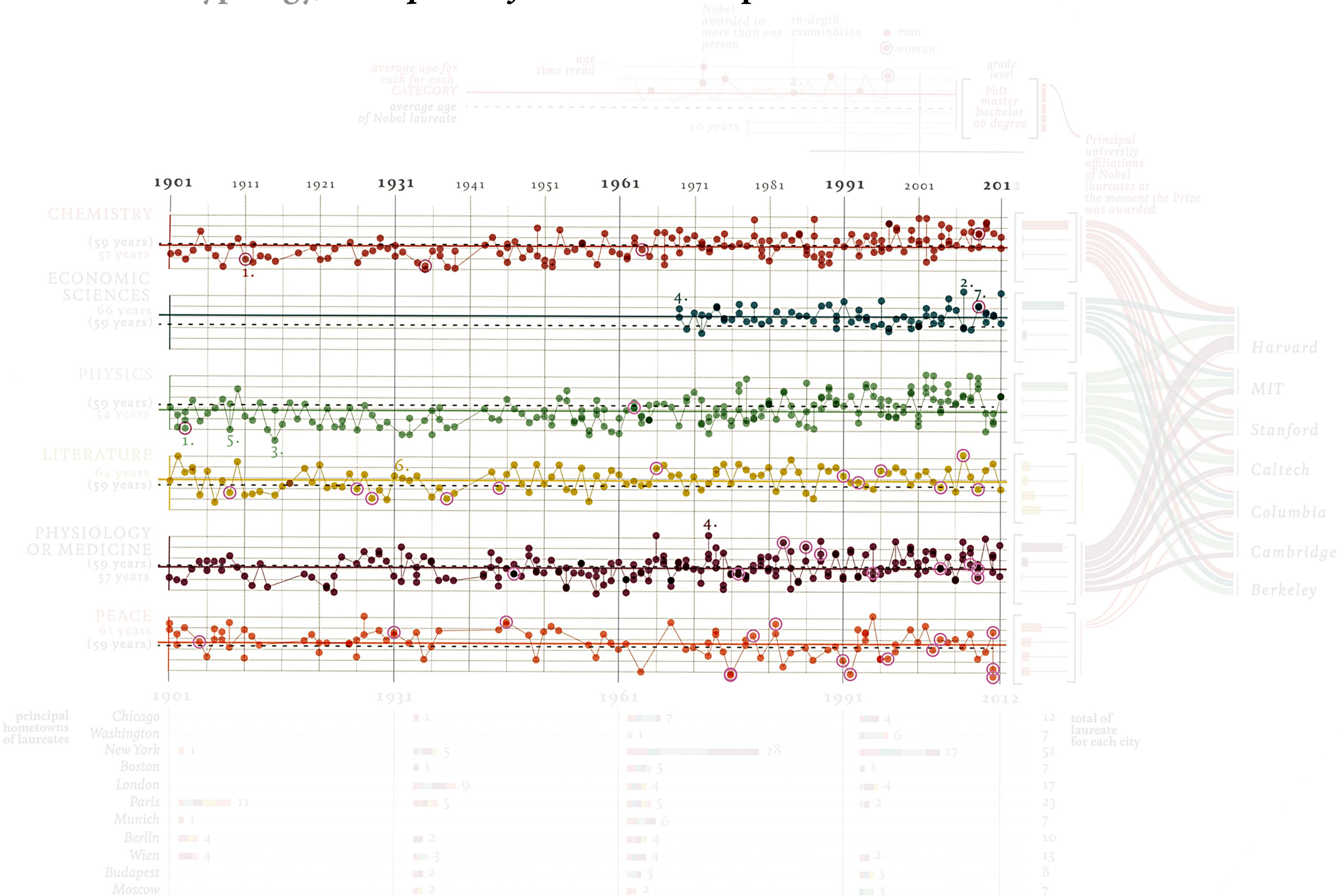
a graphics study through deconstruction and typology, a scatter plot and line charts

```
ggplot(filter(df, Category == "Chemistry")) +  
  
  scale_color_manual(  
    values = category_colors,  
    breaks = category_names) +  
  
  scale_alpha_manual(  
    values = c(1, 0),  
    breaks = c("Female", "Male")) +  
  
  scale_x_continuous(  
    breaks = seq(1901, 2016, by = 30),  
    minor_breaks = seq(1901, 2016, by = 10),  
    position = "top") +  
  
  geom_hline(  
    mapping = aes(  
      yintercept = mean(Age, na.rm = TRUE)),  
    lwd = 0.2,  
    color = "black",  
    linetype = "dashed") +  
  
  geom_hline(  
    mapping = aes(  
      yintercept = cat_avg_age,  
      color = Category)) +  
  
  geom_line(  
    mapping = aes(  
      x = Year,  
      y = Age,  
      color = Category),  
    lwd = 0.2) +  
  
  geom_point(  
    mapping = aes(  
      x = Year,  
      y = Age,  
      color = Category),  
    size = 1.5,  
    alpha = 0.5) +  
  
  geom_point(  
    mapping = aes(  
      x = Year,  
      y = Age,  
      alpha = Sex),  
    color = "pink",  
    shape = 21,  
    size = 4)
```



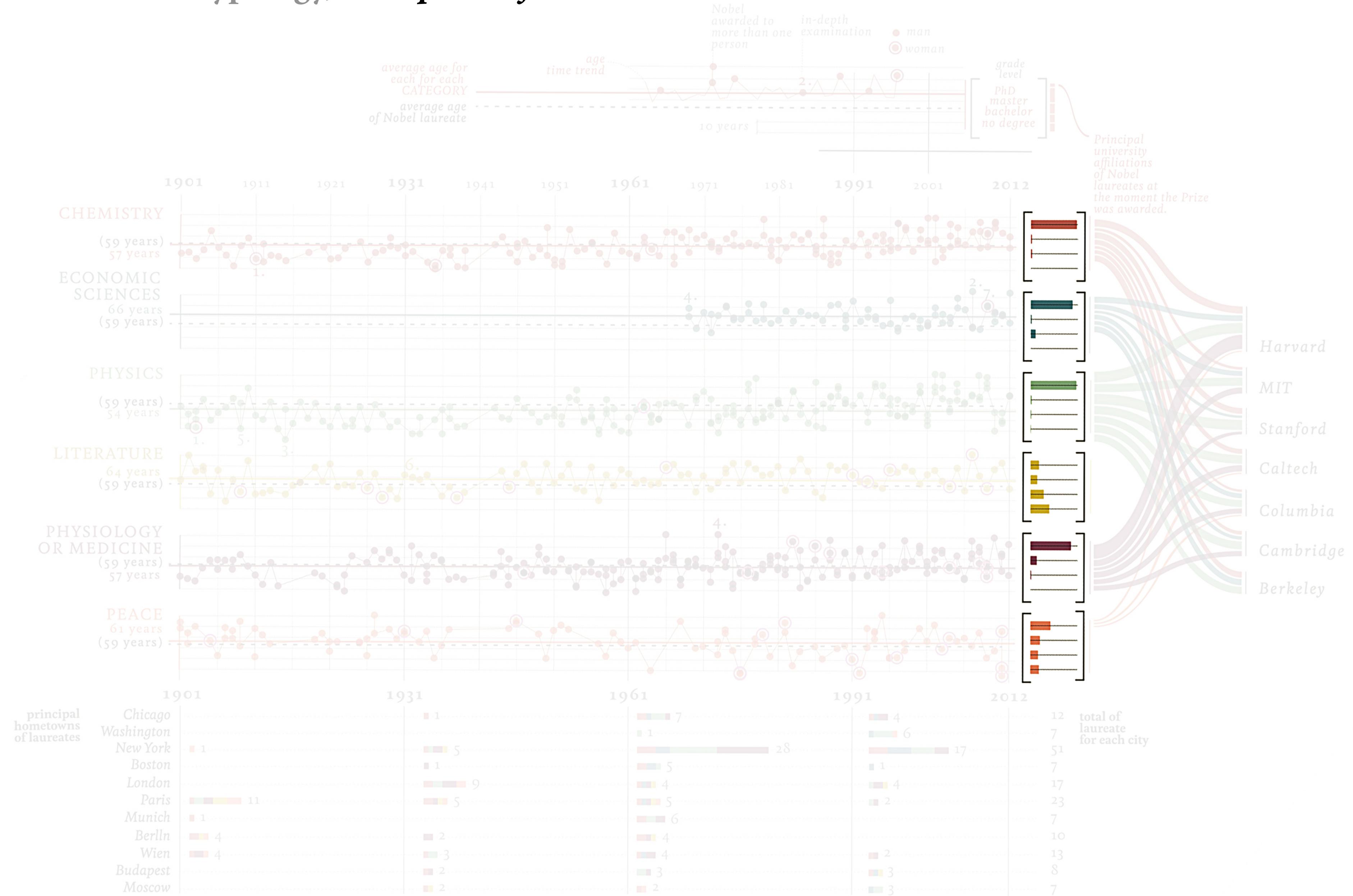
a graphics study through deconstruction and typology, *multiples or facets* of scatter plots and line charts

```
ggplot(df) +  
  facet_wrap(  
    Category ~ .,  
    nrow = 6,  
    strip.position = "left") +  
  
  scale_color_manual(  
    values = category_colors,  
    breaks = category_names) +  
  
  scale_alpha_manual(  
    values = c(1, 0),  
    breaks = c("Female", "Male")) +  
  
  scale_x_continuous(  
    breaks = seq(1901, 2016, by = 30),  
    minor_breaks = seq(1901, 2016, by = 10),  
    position = "top") +  
  
  geom_hline(  
    mapping = aes(  
      yintercept = mean(Age, na.rm = TRUE)),  
    lwd = 0.2,  
    color = "black",  
    linetype = "dashed") +  
  
  geom_hline(  
    mapping = aes(  
      yintercept = cat_avg_age,  
      color = Category)) +  
  
  geom_line(  
    mapping = aes(  
      x = Year,  
      y = Age,  
      color = Category),  
    lwd = 0.2) +  
  
  geom_point(  
    mapping = aes(  
      x = Year,  
      y = Age,  
      color = Category),  
    size = 1.5,  
    alpha = 0.5) +  
  
  geom_point(  
    mapping = aes(  
      x = Year,  
      y = Age,  
      alpha = Sex),  
    color = "pink",  
    shape = 21,  
    size = 4)
```



a graphics study through deconstruction and typology, *multiples or facets* of bar charts

```
ggplot(df) +  
  
  facet_wrap(~ Category,  
             ncol = 1) +  
  
  scale_fill_manual(  
    values = category_colors,  
    breaks = category_names) +  
  
  geom_bar(  
    mapping = aes(  
      x = Percent,  
      y = Education,  
      fill = Category),  
    stat = "identity")
```



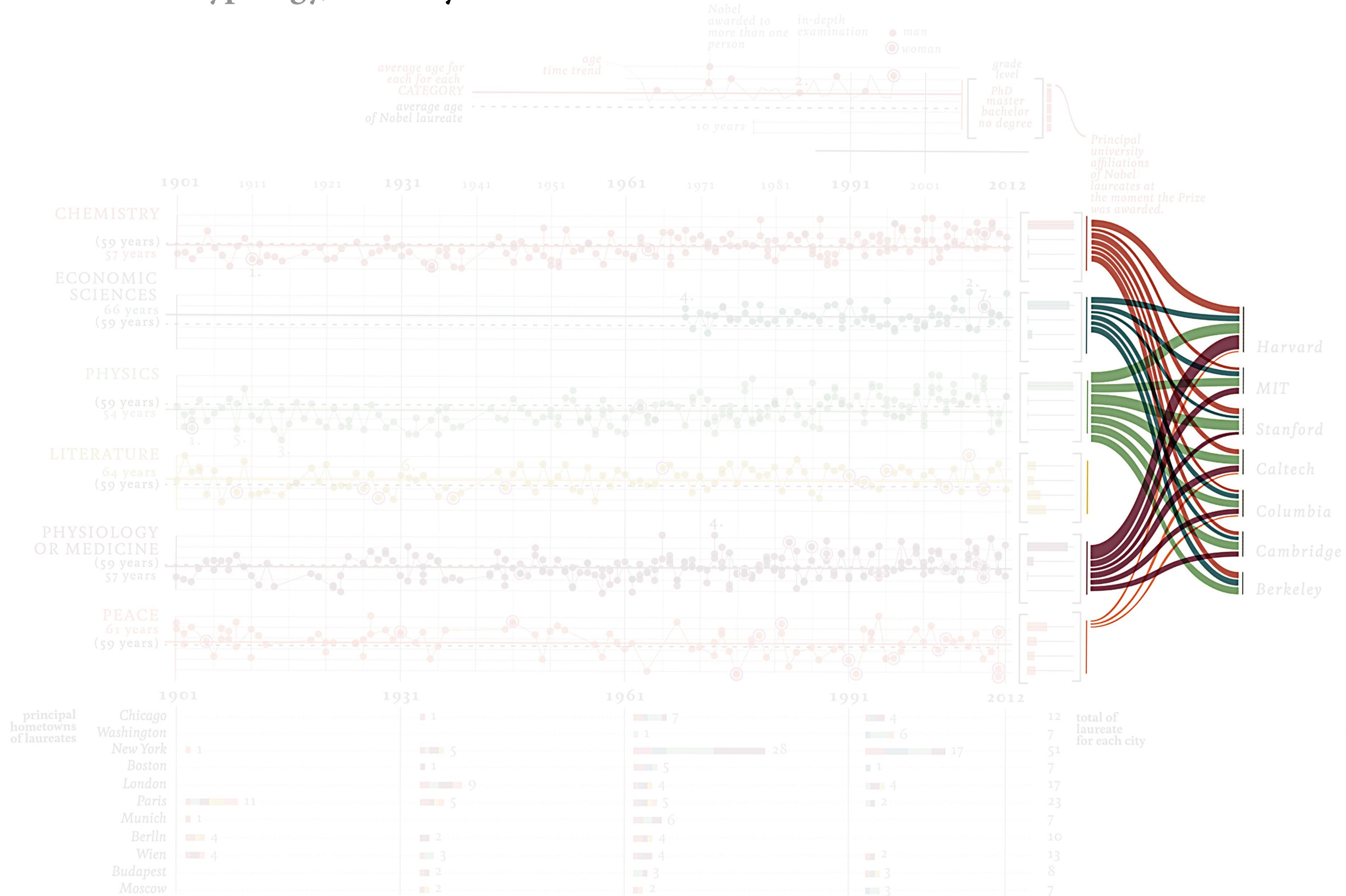
a graphics study through deconstruction and typology, *multiples or facets* of stacked bar charts

```
ggplot(df) +  
  
  facet_wrap(  
    era~,  
    nrow = 1) +  
  
  scale_fill_manual(  
    values = category_colors,  
    breaks = category_names) +  
  
  geom_bar(  
    mapping = aes(  
      x = n,  
      y = Birth.City,  
      fill = Category),  
    stat = 'identity',  
    width = 0.2) +  
  
  geom_text(  
    mapping = aes(  
      x = n_era_city + 2,  
      y = Birth.City,  
      label = n_era_city),  
    stat = 'identity',  
    width = 0.2)
```



a graphics study through deconstruction and typology, a sankey chart

```
ggplot(
  data = data,
  mapping = aes(
    x = x,
    id = id,
    split = y,
    value = n)) +
  scale_fill_manual(
    values = category_colors,
    breaks = category_names) +
  geom_parallel_sets(
    mapping = aes(
      fill = Category),
    alpha = 0.6,
    axis.width = 0.05,
    sep = 0.1) +
  geom_parallel_sets_axes(
    axis.width = 0.01,
    fill = "gray80",
    sep = 0.1)
```



resources

References

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Wickham, Hadley. “A Layered Grammar of Graphics.” *Journal of Computational and Graphical Statistics* 19, no. 1 (January 2010): 3–28.

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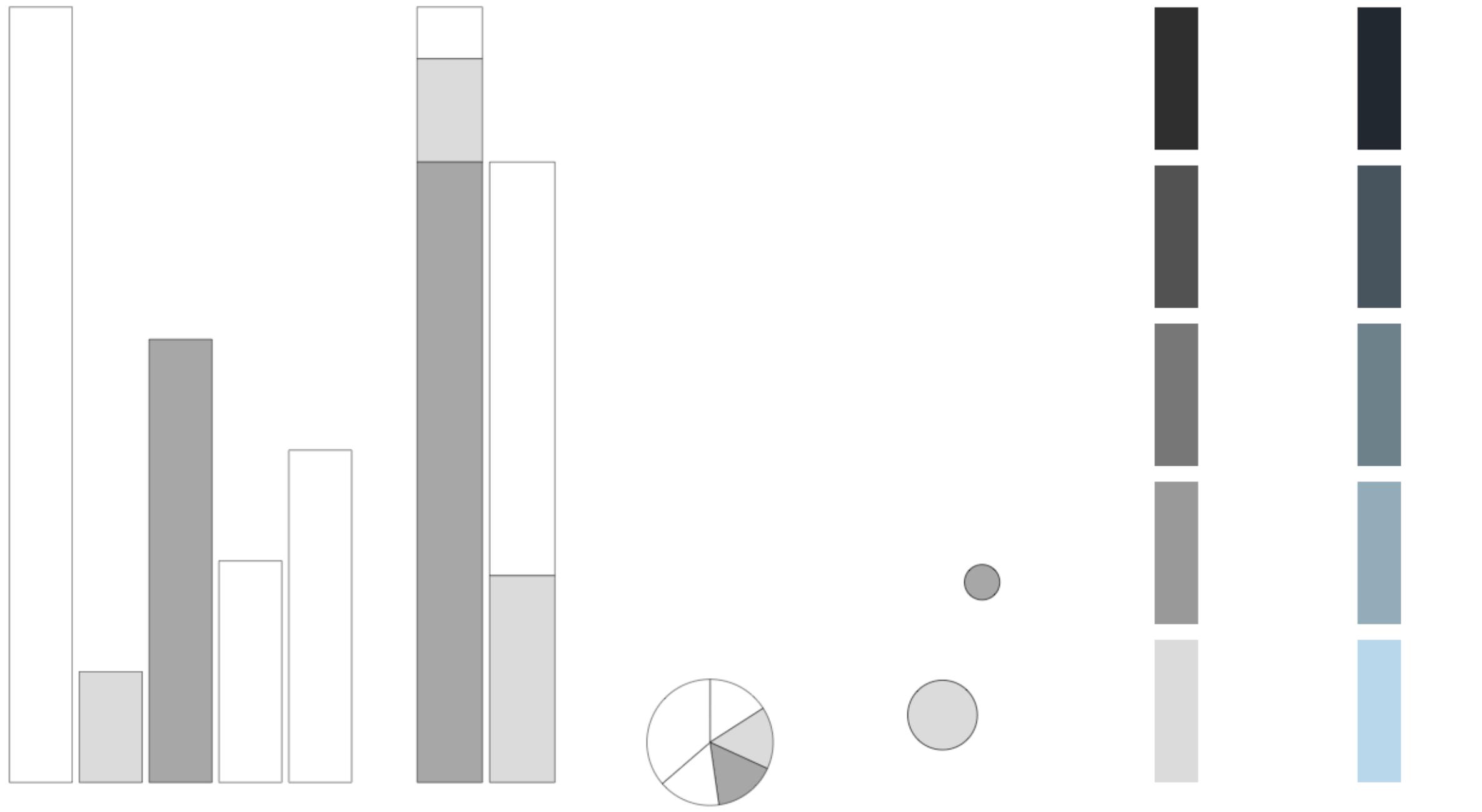
Wilkinson, Leland. *The Grammar of Graphics*. Second. Springer, 2005.

supplemental visuals

channel effectiveness for encoding data

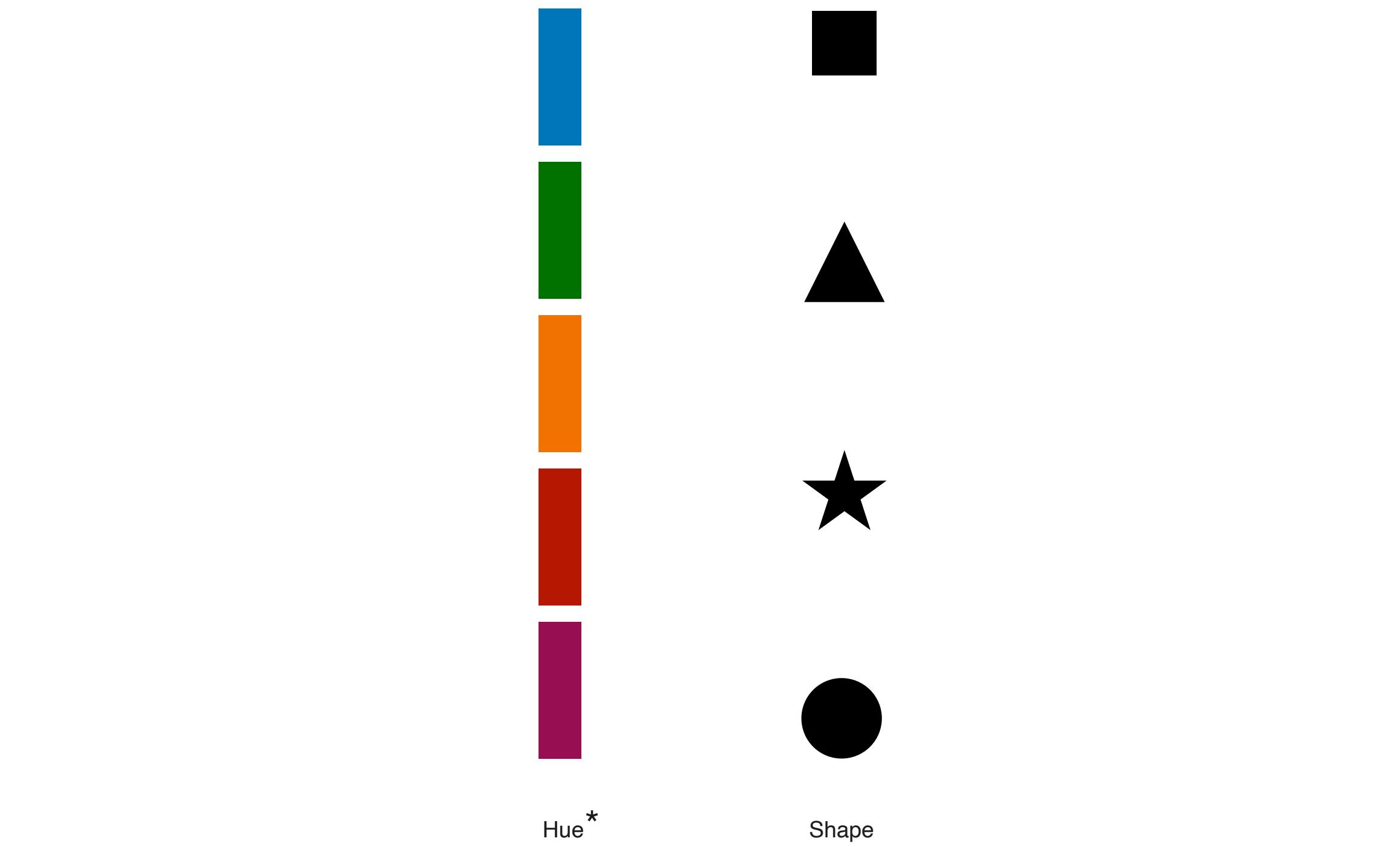
general channel effectiveness, encoding data

ratio, interval, and ordered



more effective ← → less effective

categorical

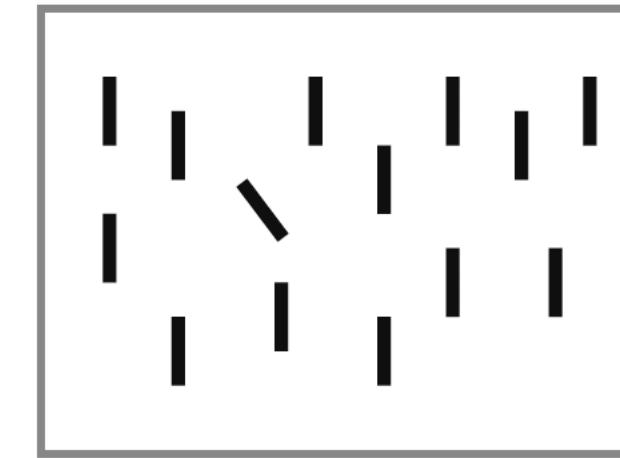


more effective ← → less effective

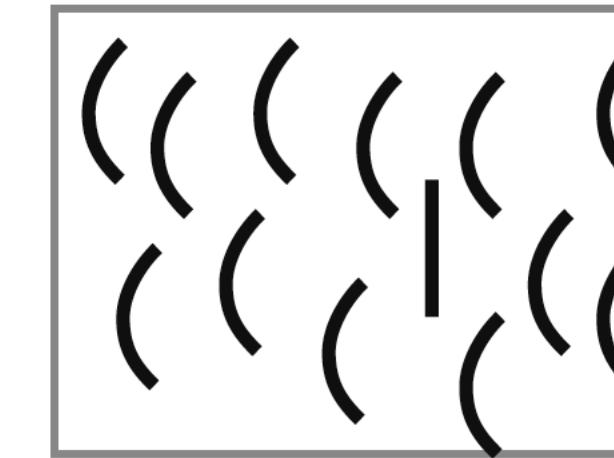
perceptual psychology

perceptual psychology, *pre-attentive attributes*

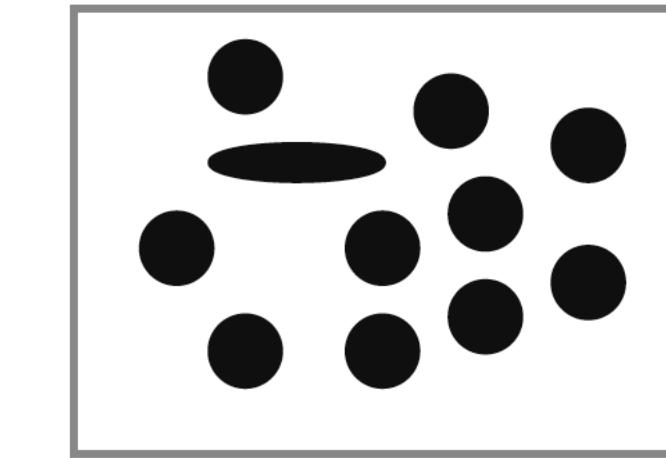
Orientation



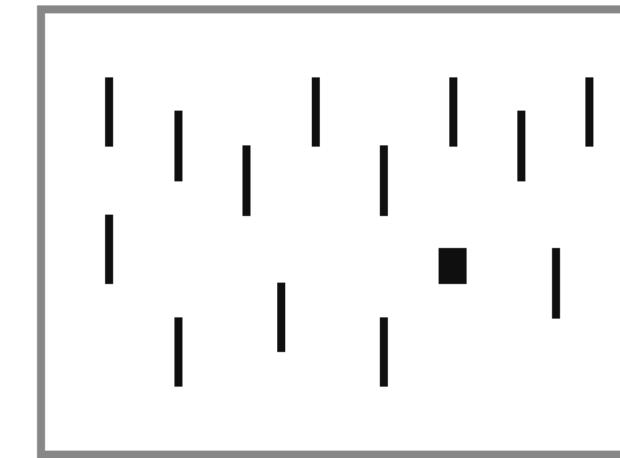
Curved straight



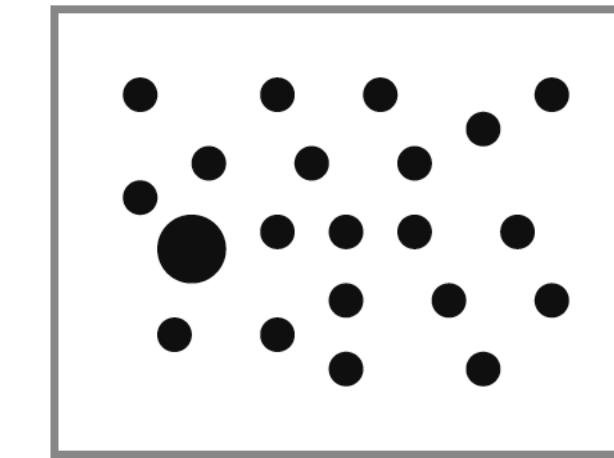
Shape



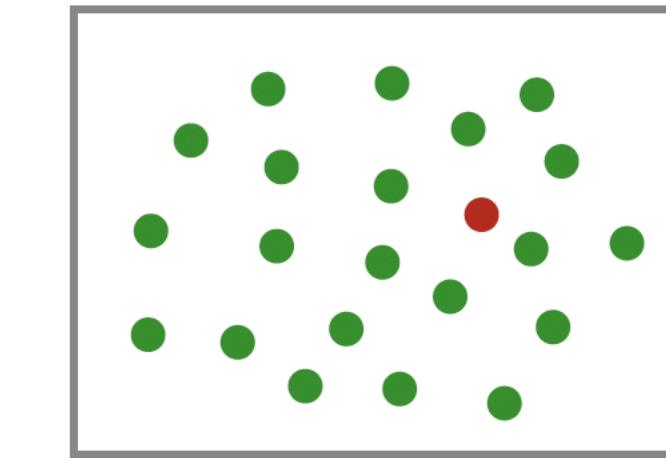
Shape



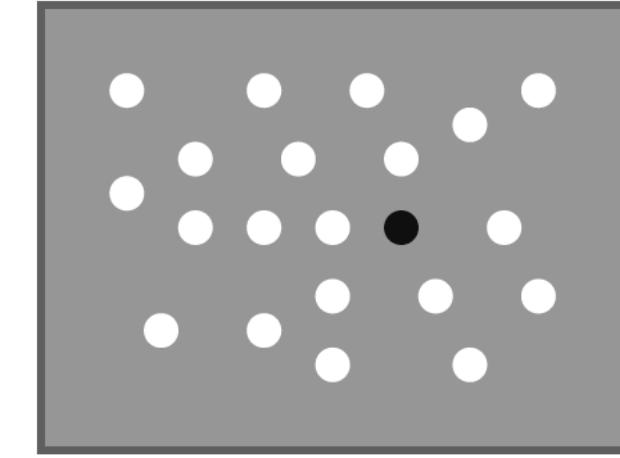
Size



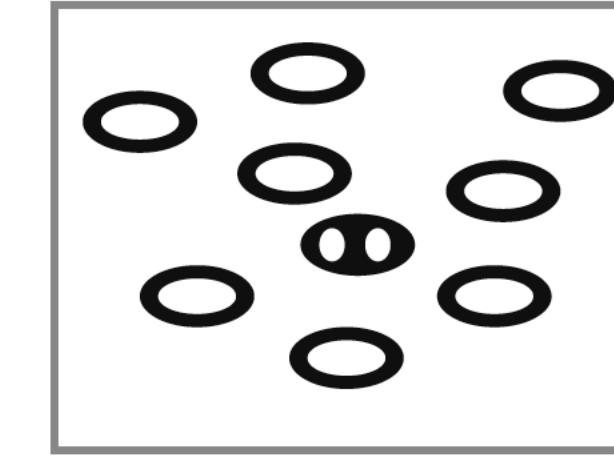
Color



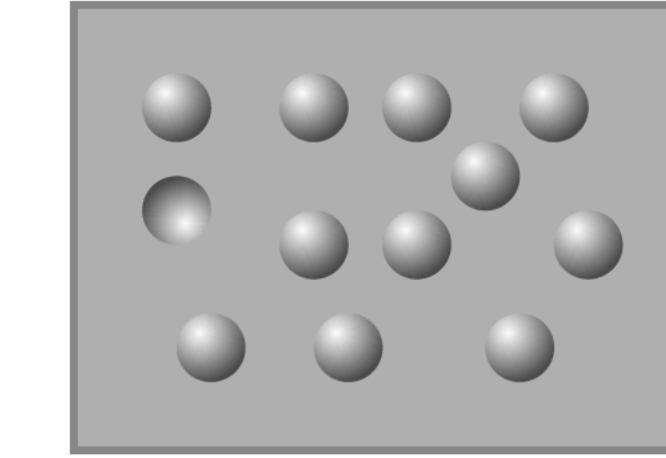
Light/dark



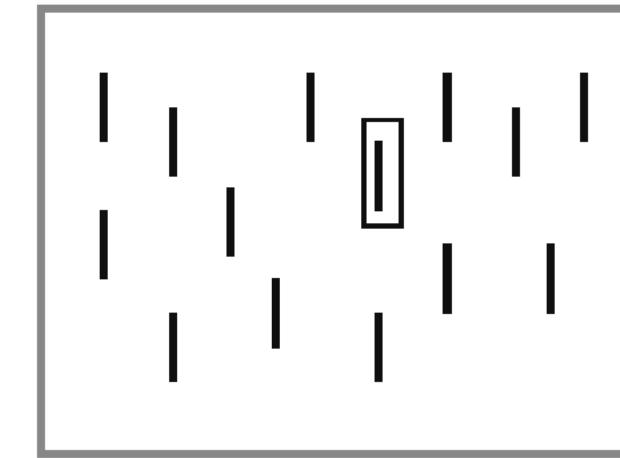
Topology (or count)



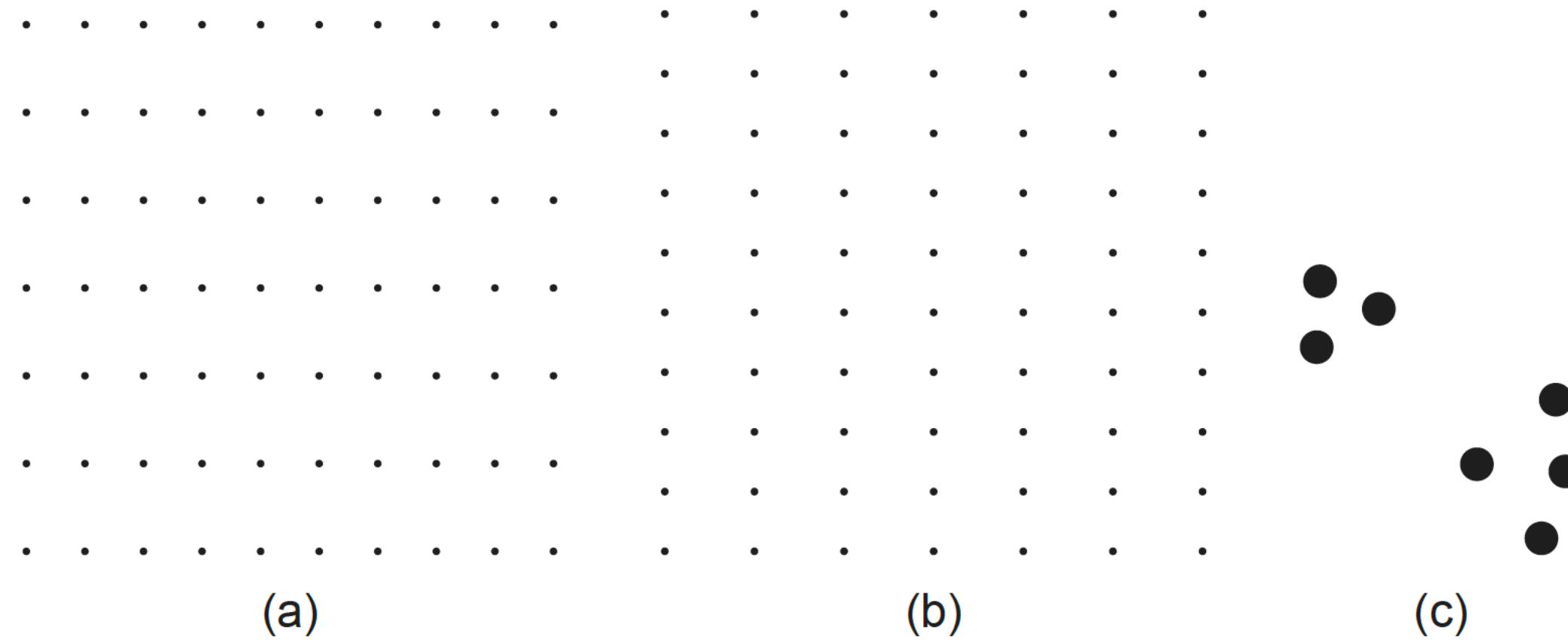
Convex/concave



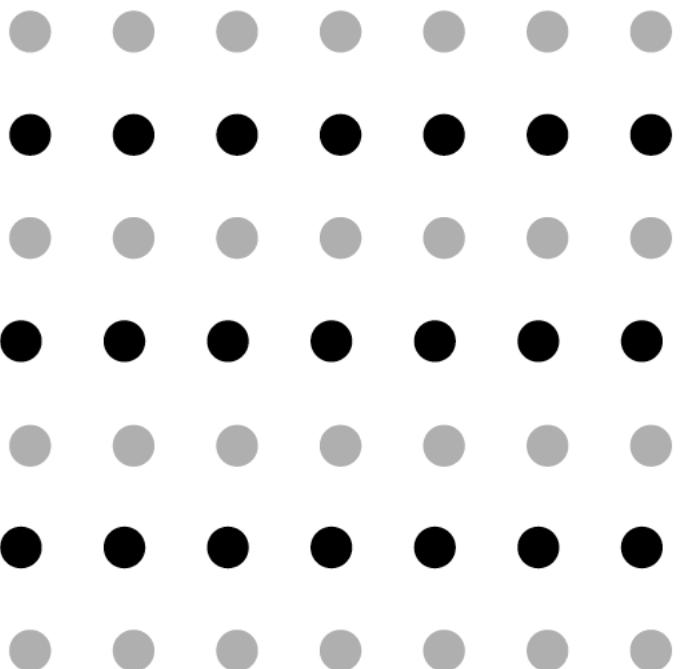
Addition



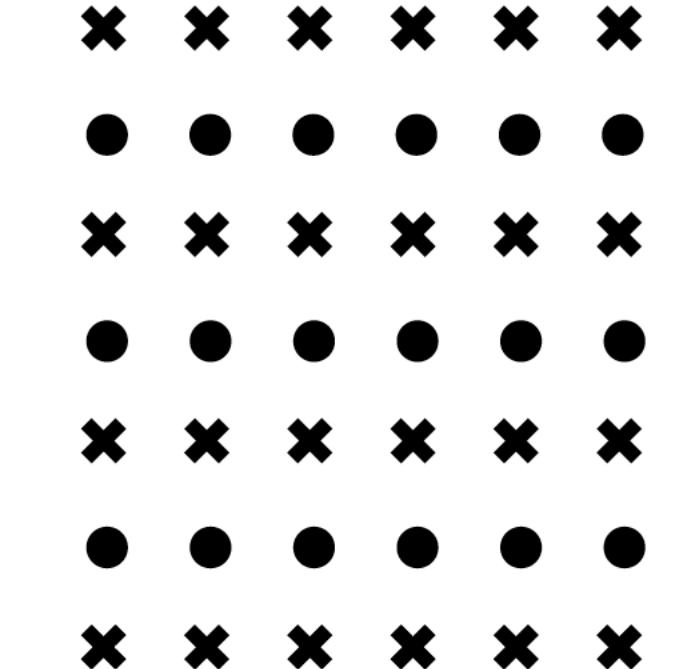
perceptual psychology, Gestalt principles, *proximity*



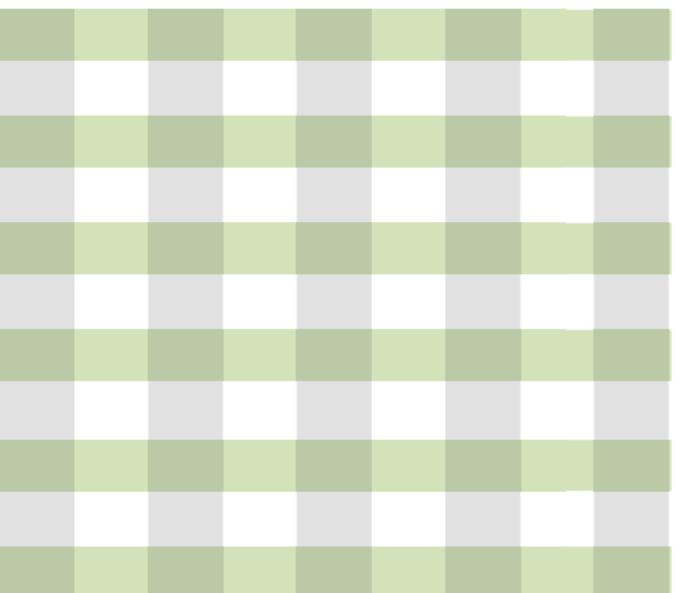
perceptual psychology, Gestalt principles, *similarity*



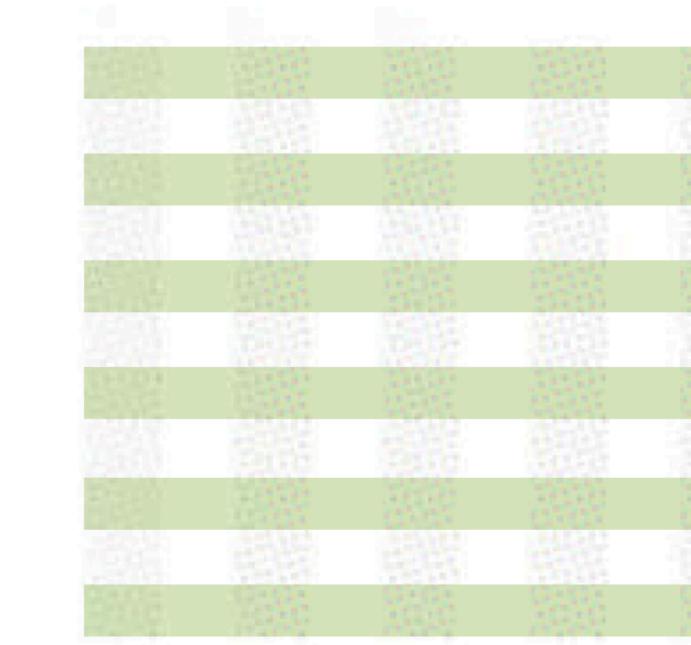
(a)



(b)

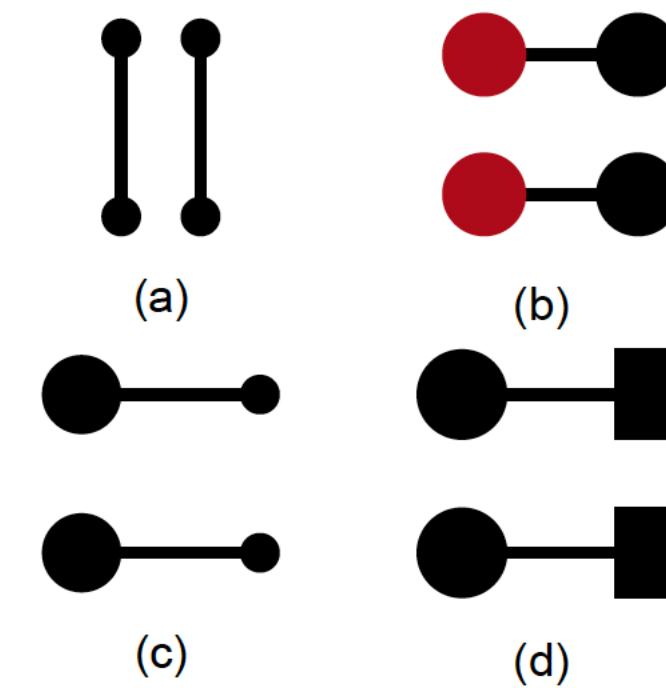


(c)

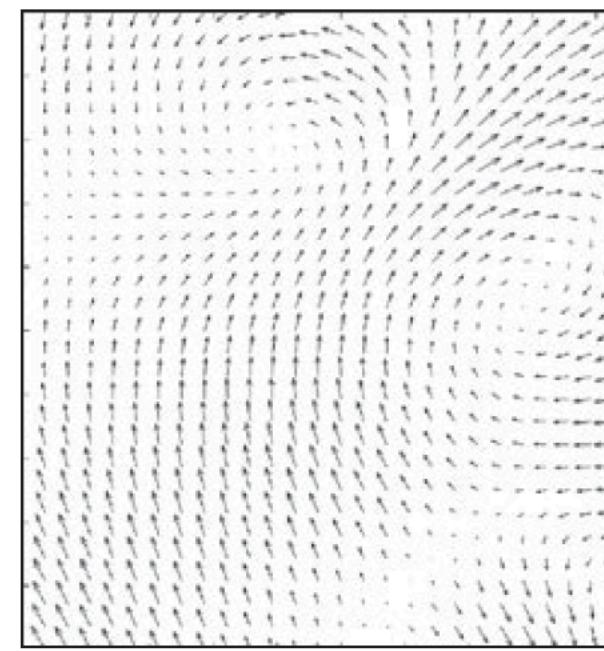


(d)

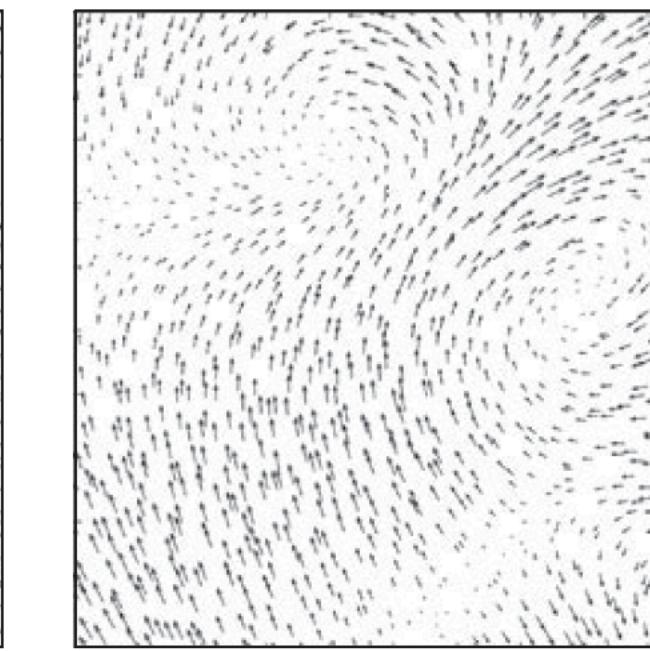
perceptual psychology, Gestalt principles, *connectedness*



perceptual psychology, Gestalt principles, *orientation, magnitude, direction*



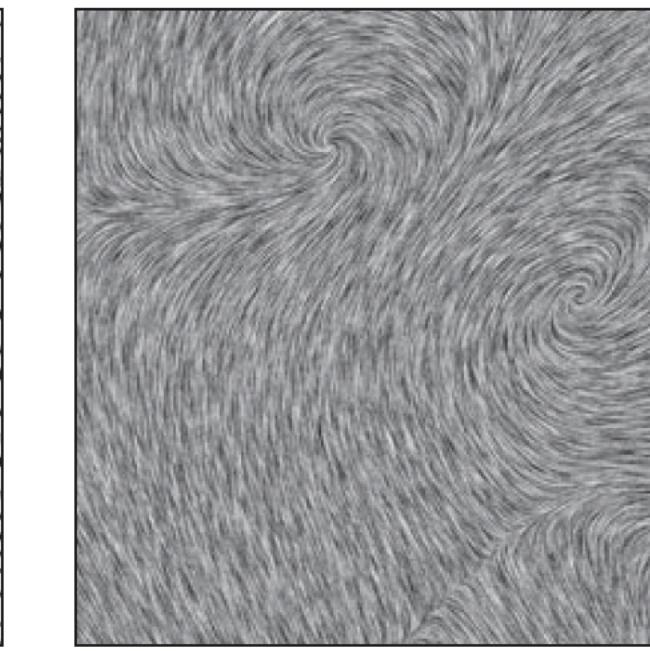
(a)



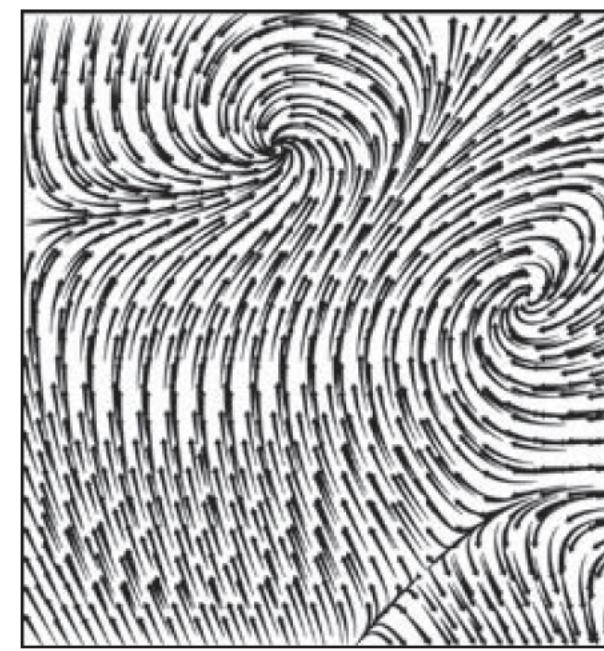
(b)



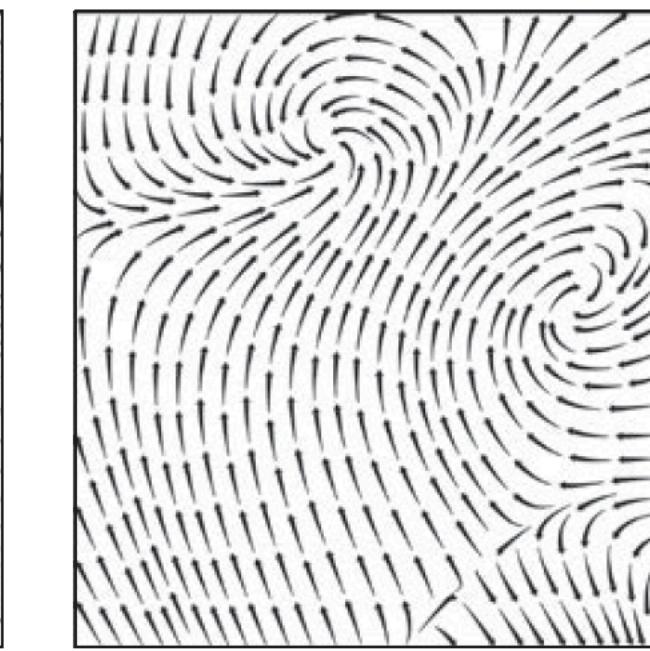
(c)



(d)



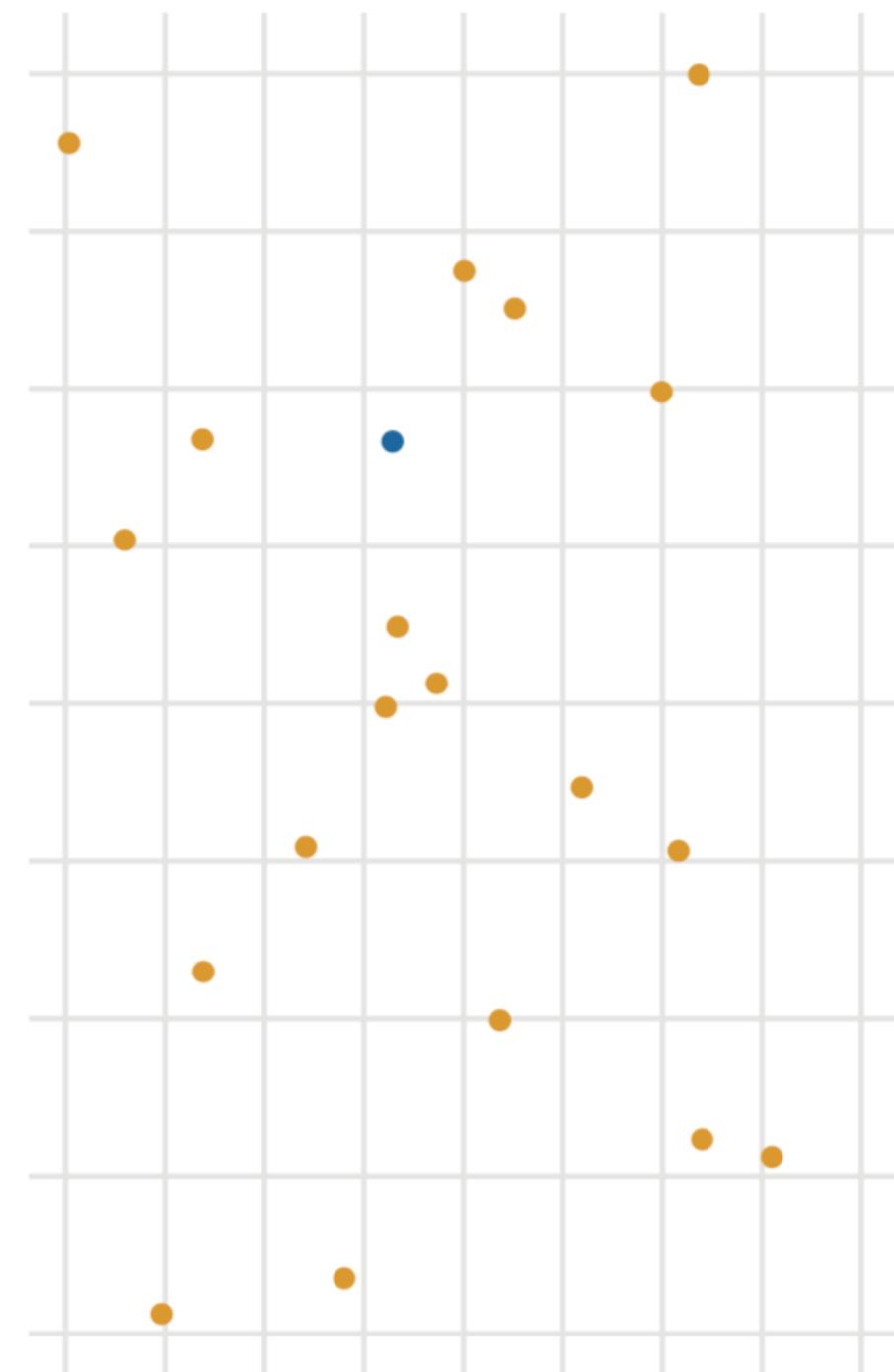
(e)



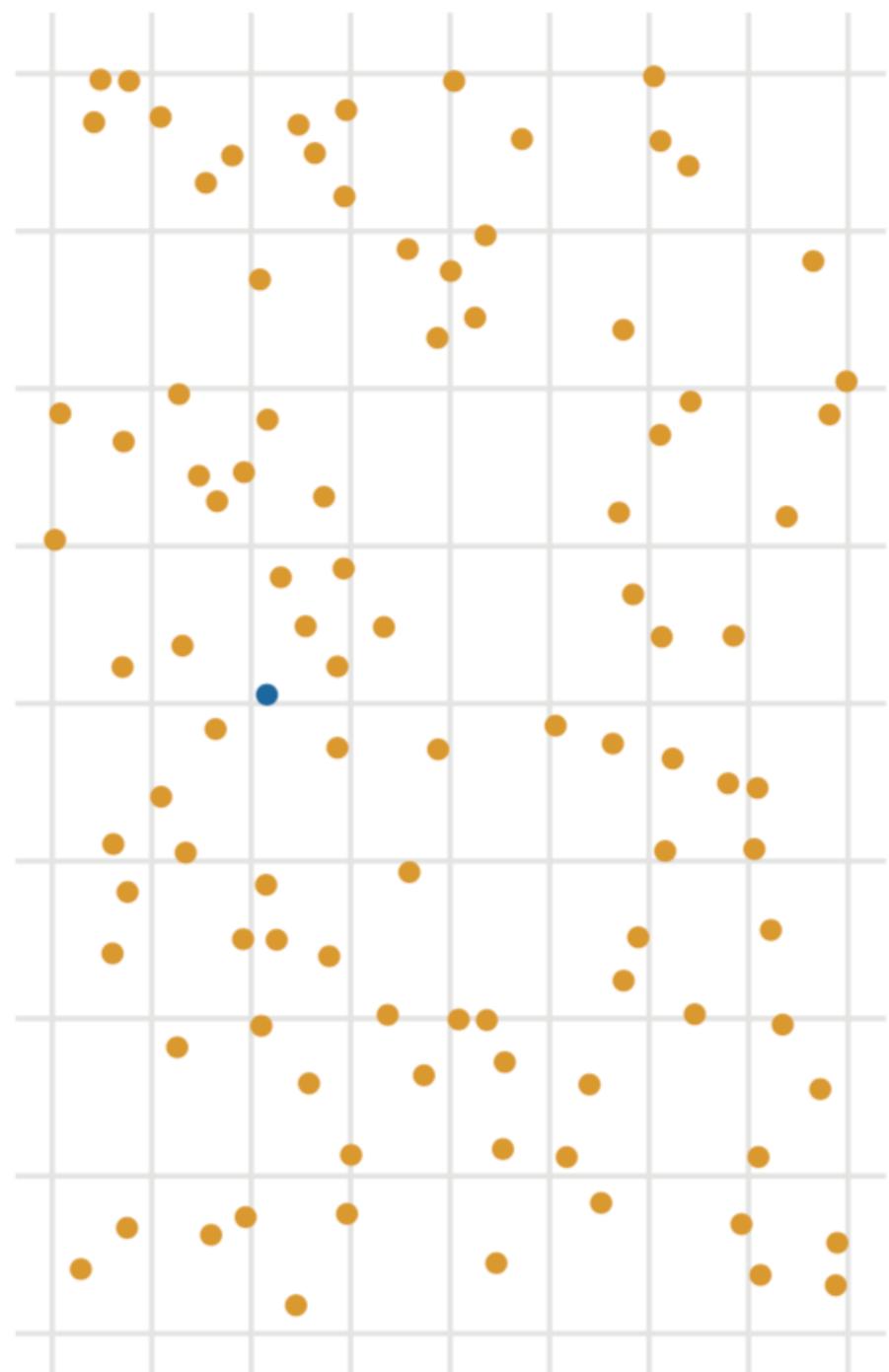
(f)

perceptual psychology, example — *focusing visual attention*

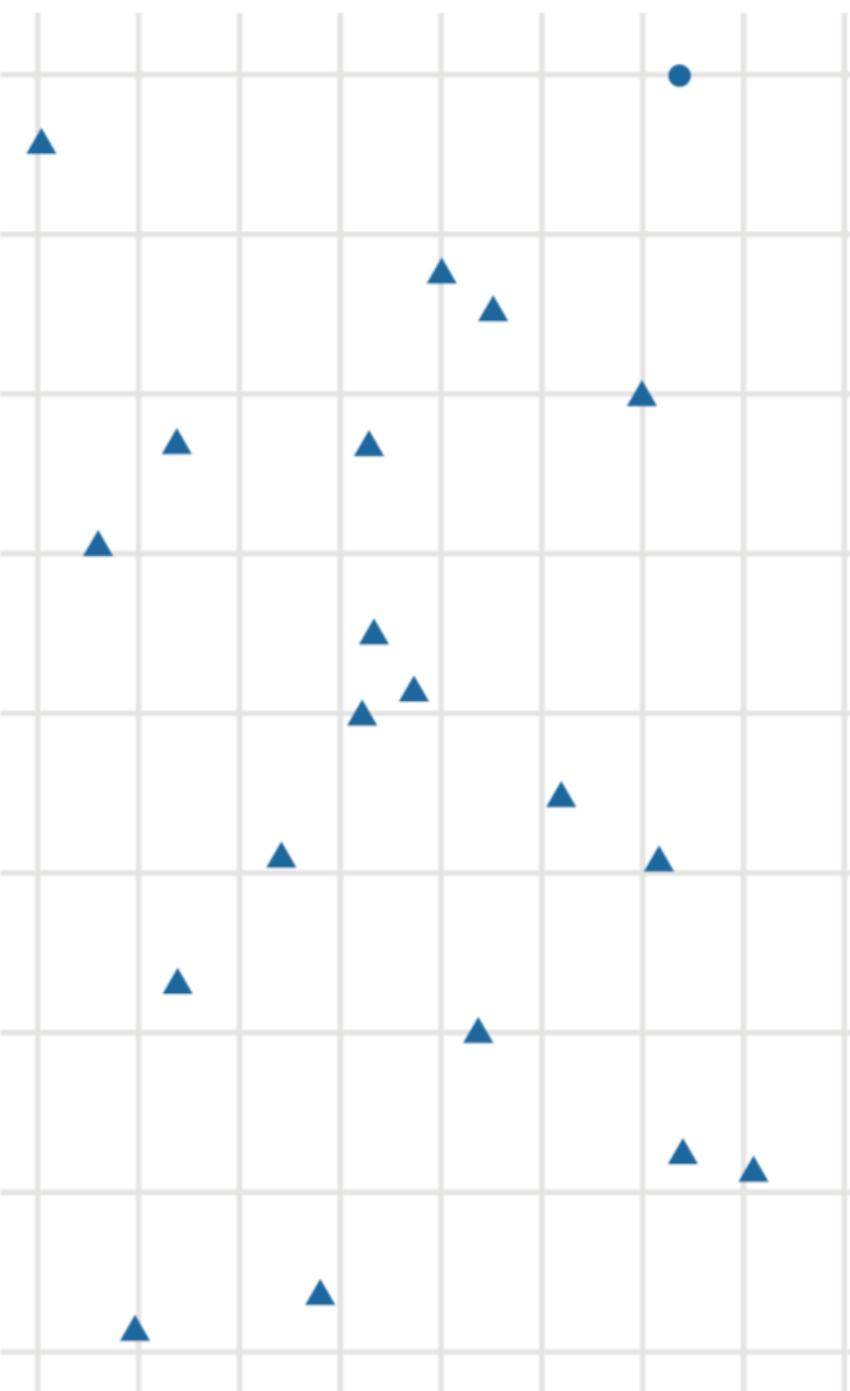
Color only, $N = 20$



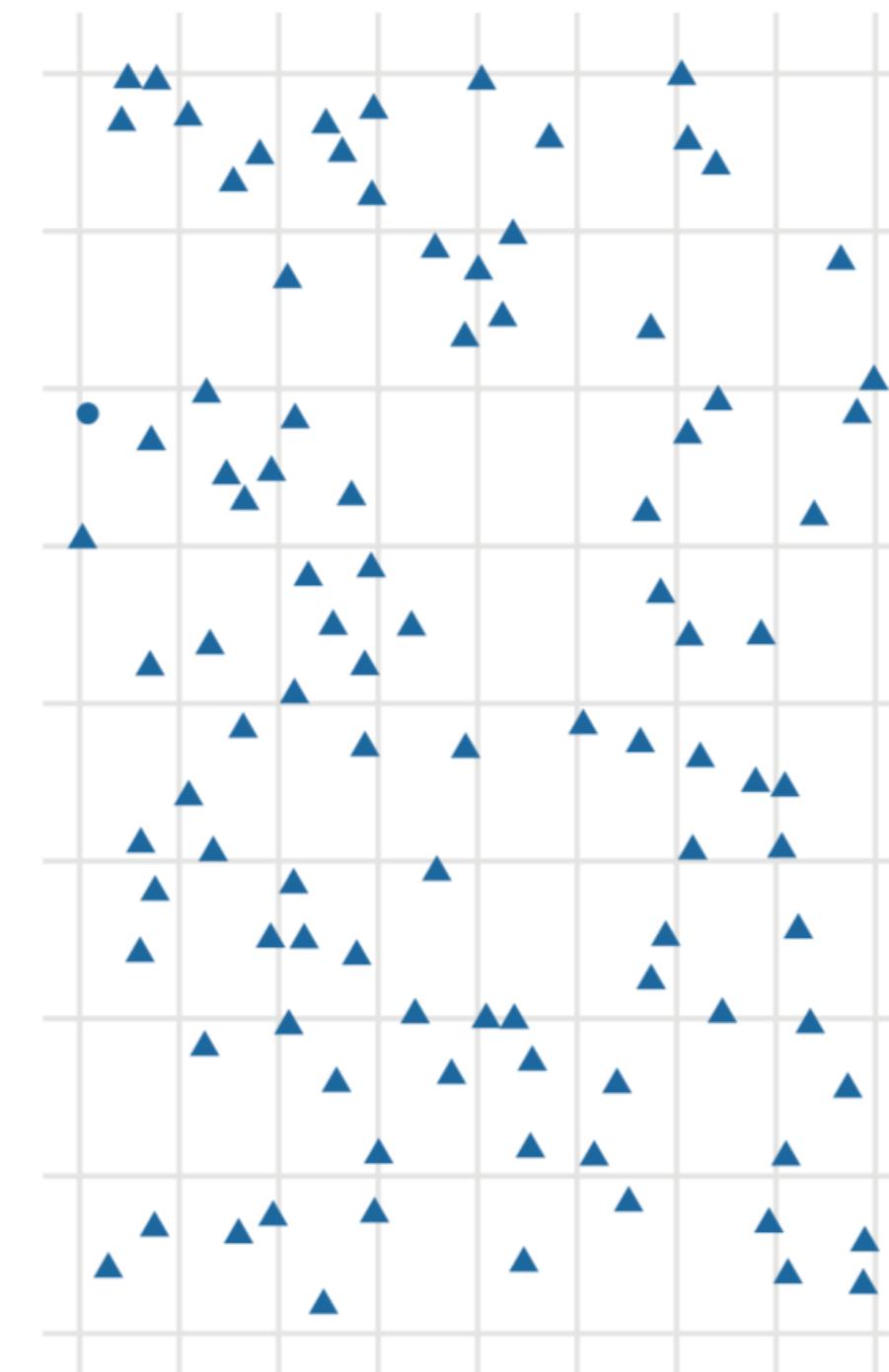
Color only, $N = 100$



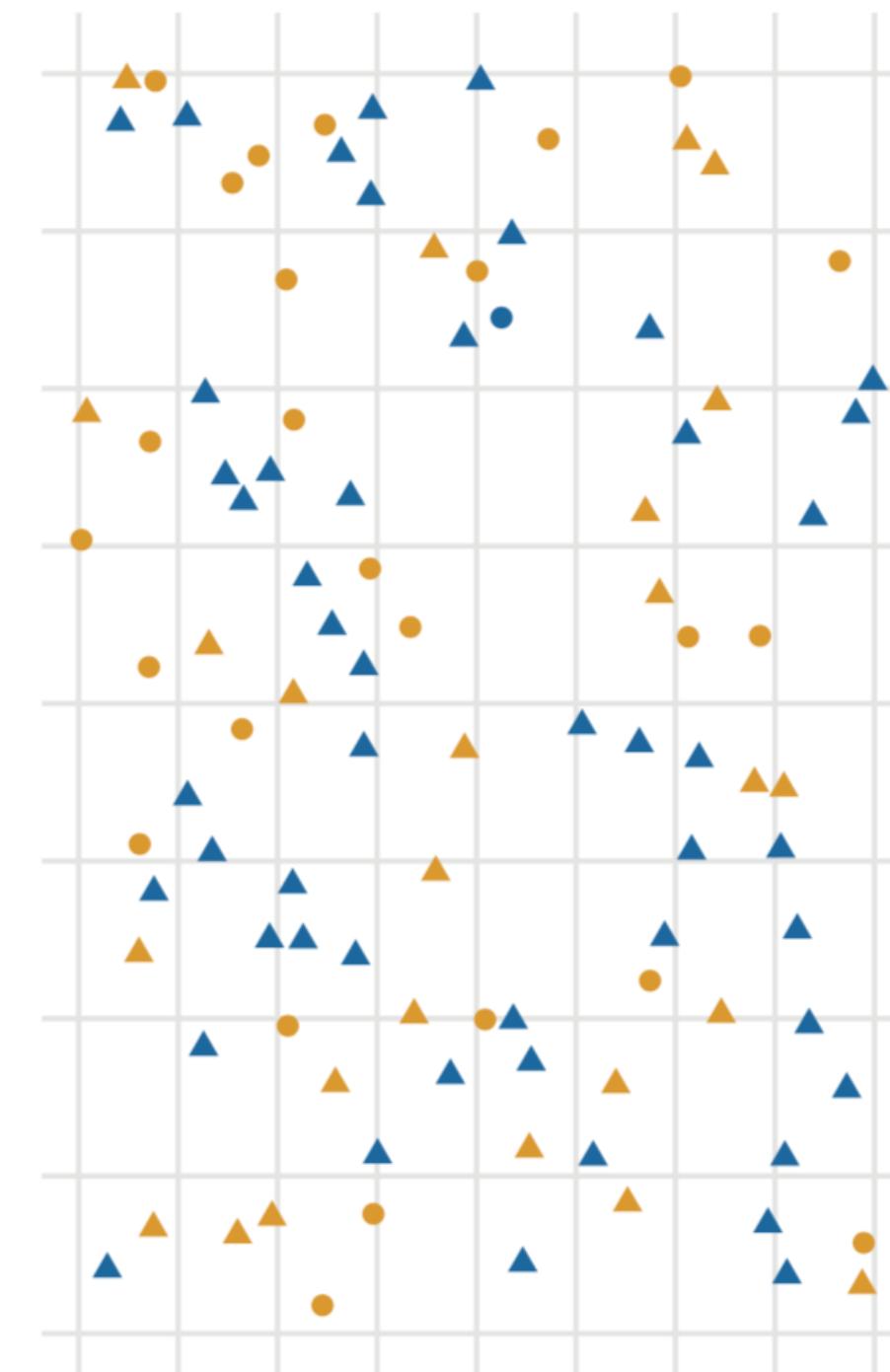
Shape only, $N = 20$



Shape only, $N = 100$

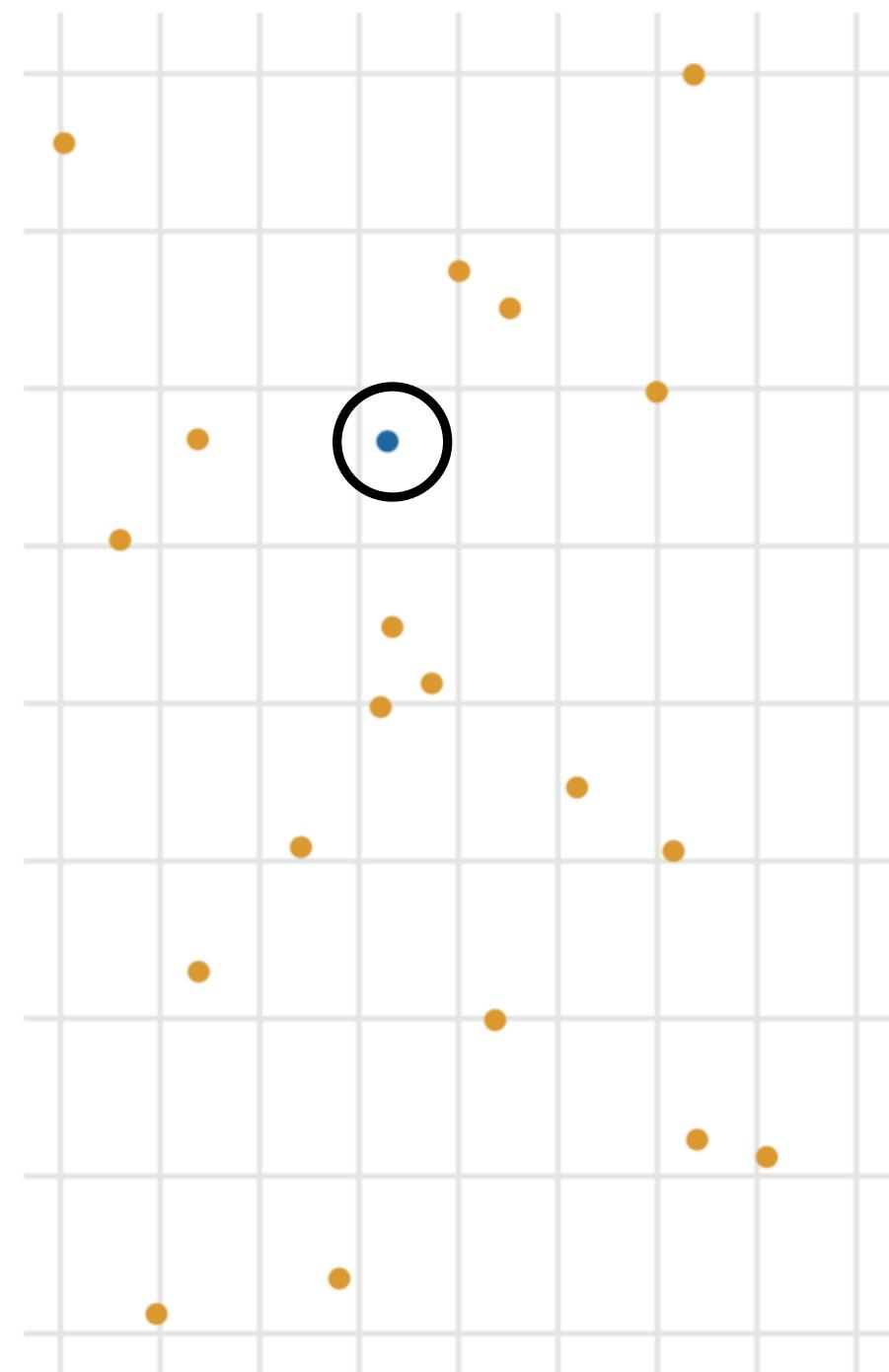


Color & shape, $N = 100$

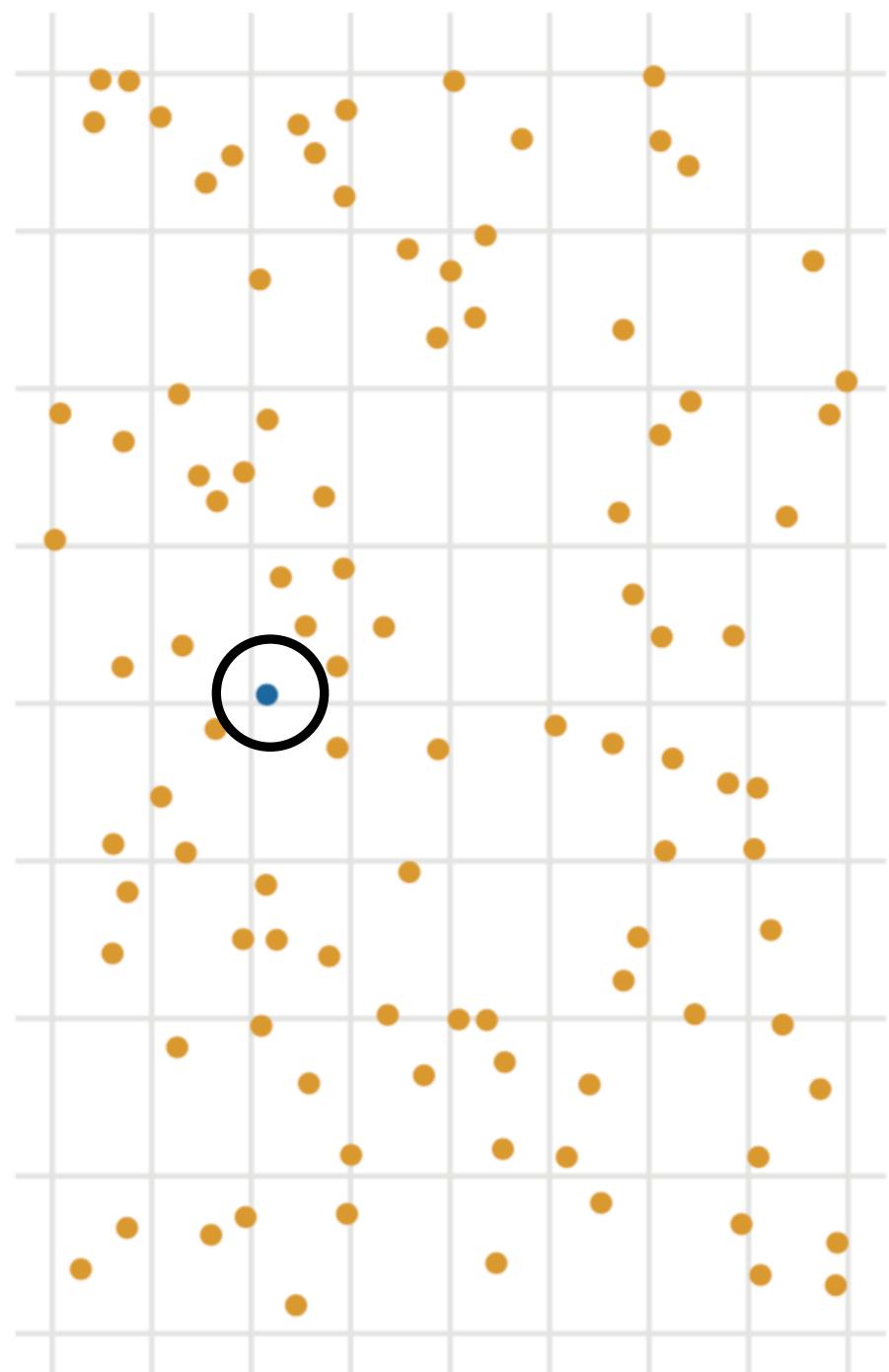


perceptual psychology, example — *focusing visual attention*

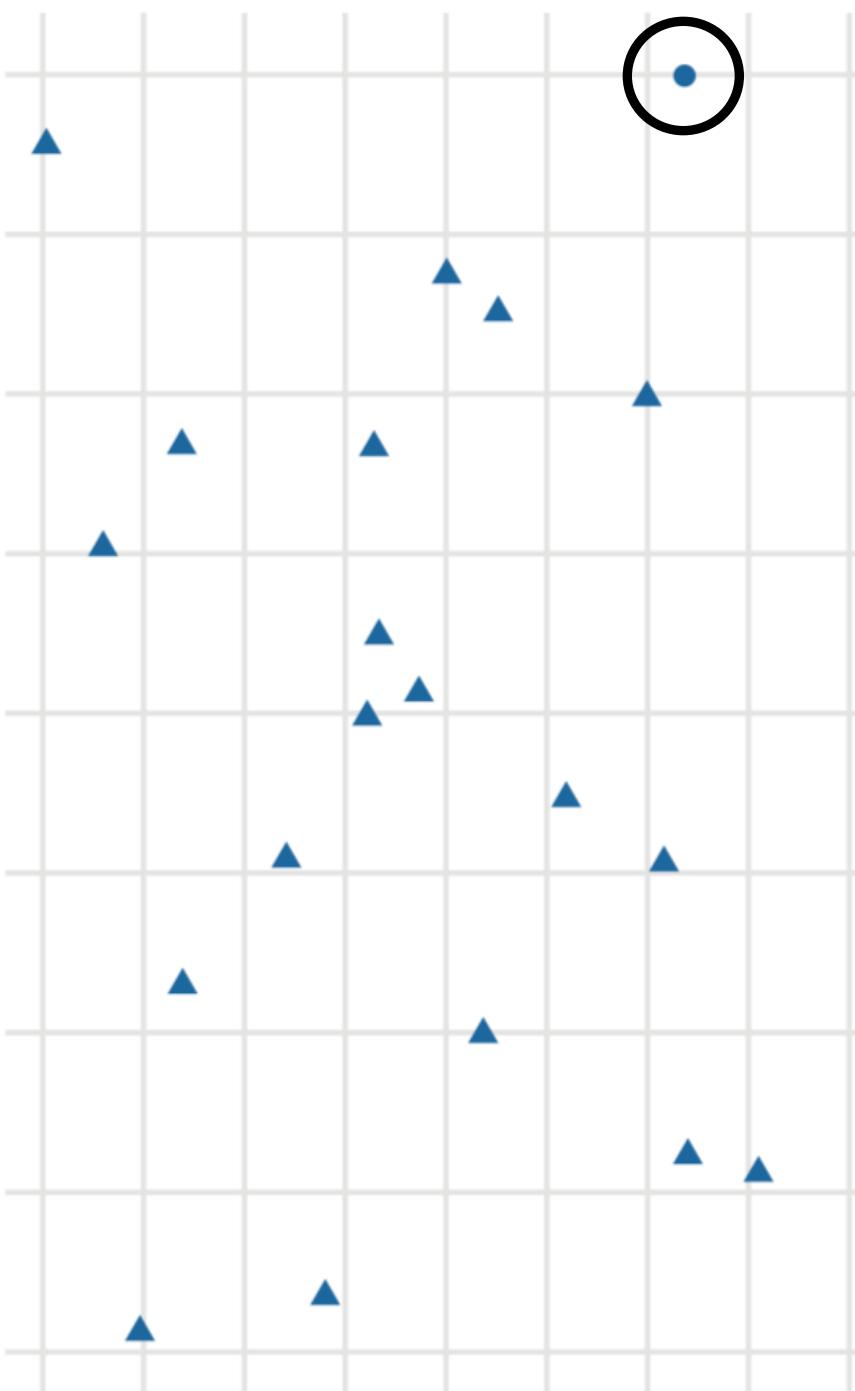
Color only, $N = 20$



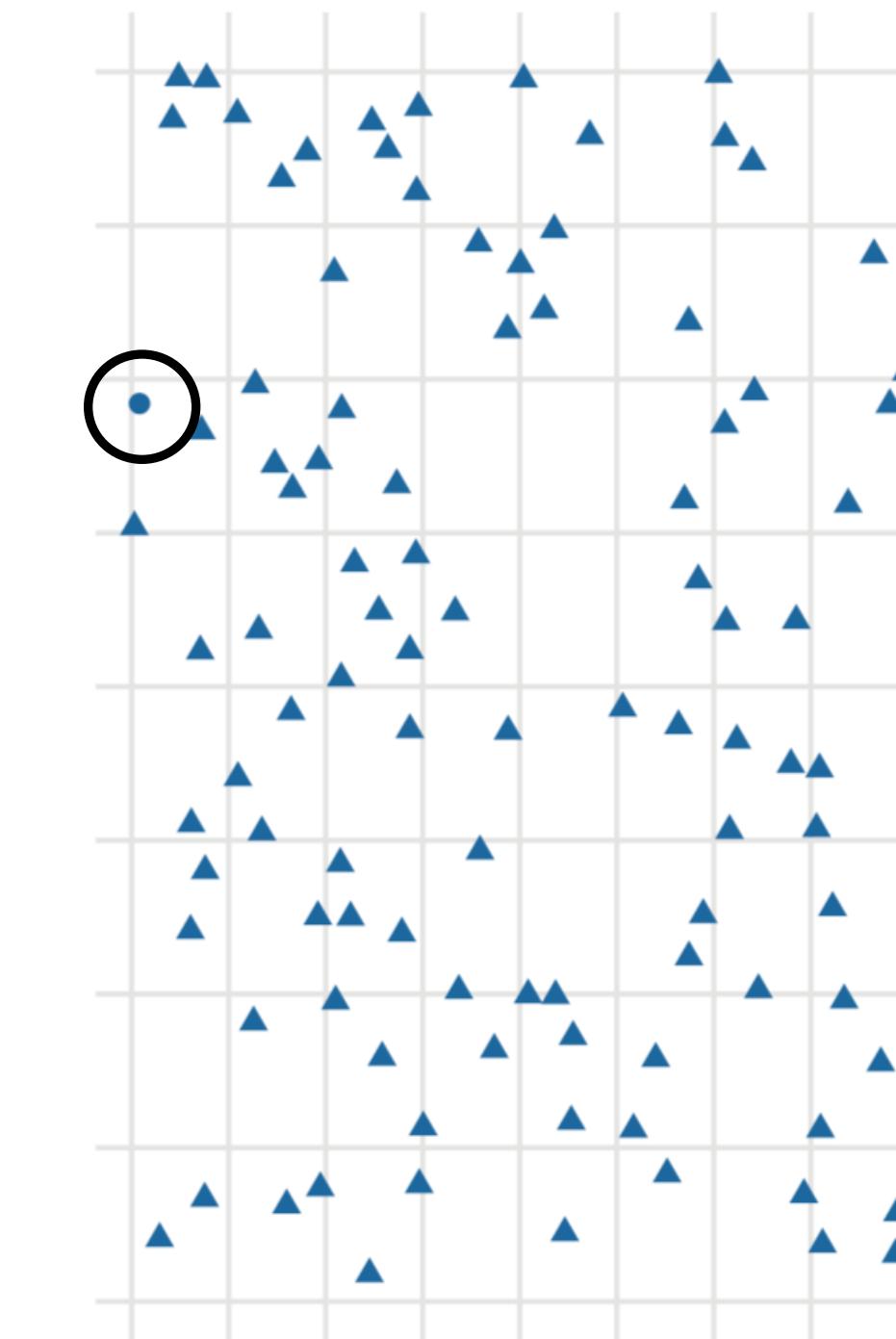
Color only, $N = 100$



Shape only, $N = 20$



Shape only, $N = 100$



Color & shape, $N = 100$

