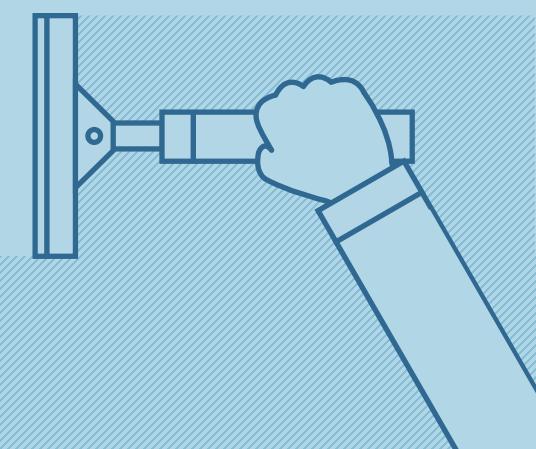
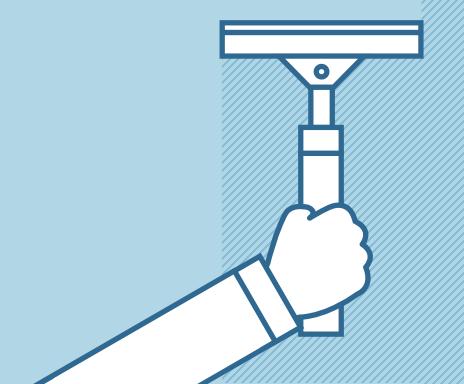
시각화이론



게슈탈트 이론 (Gestalt Principle)





등장 배경

과거

현재

데이터의 크기와 다양성이 문제가 되지 않음.

엄청나게 많은 양의 데이터가 존재하며, 시각화는 **사람이 정보를 인지하는** 데 도움을 줌.

-> 데이터 분석은 아주 간단한 과정

-> 데이터 시각화의 발전

데이터 시각화의 큰 장점 중 하나는 언어적 정보보다 시**각적 정보를 빠르게 처리하는 능력을 향상시키는** 것이다.

> -> 1920년대 독일 심리학자들은 지각 조직화를 연구했고, 그 첫번째 그룹이 "게슈탈트" 이론가들임.



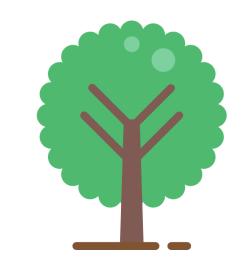
게슈탈트 이론

인지과정 중에 감각 자료가 갖는 조직과 의미를 강조 / 전체는 부분의 총합 이상이다

- 1. 근접성
- 2. 유사성

3. 단순성

- 4. 좋은 연속성
- 5. 폐쇄성













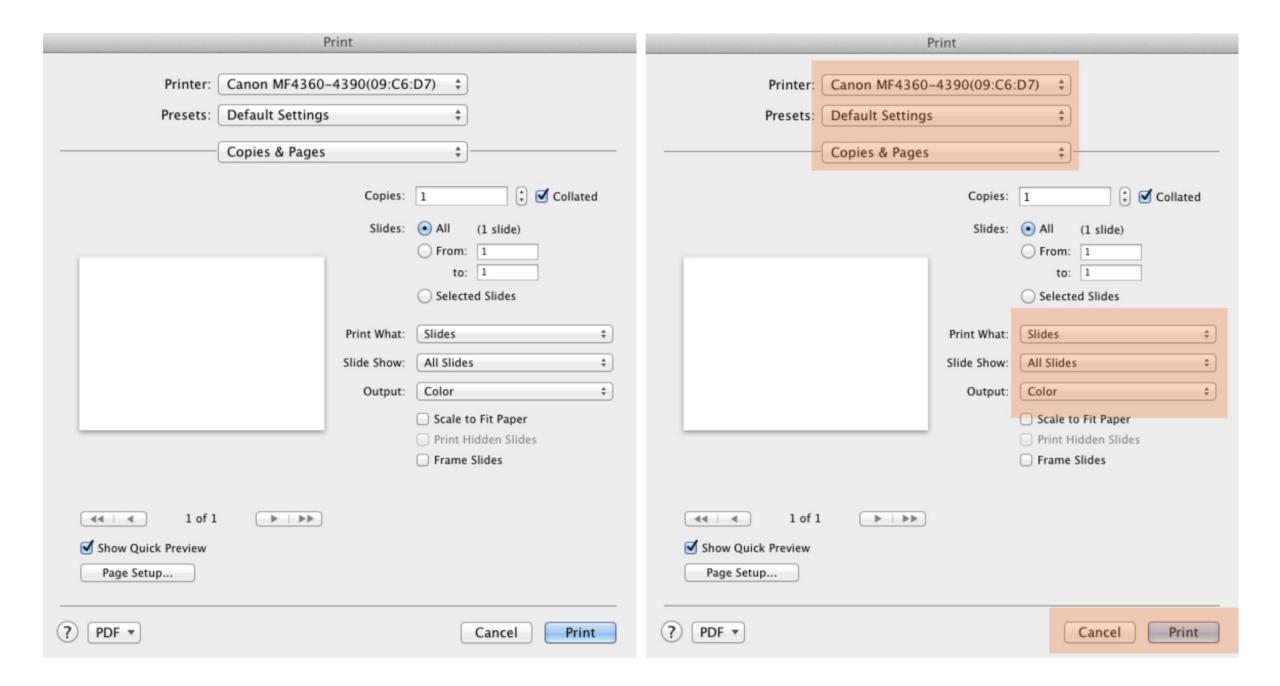
1. 근접성 (Proximity)

물체가 서로 가까이 있거나 서로 연결되어 있을 때, 그룹으로 인식해 물체들의 분리를 줄이려고 한다.



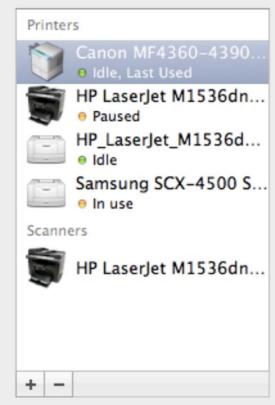


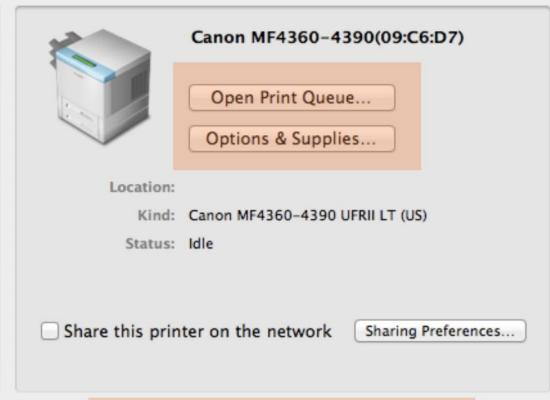
| Printer: Canon MF4360- | 4390(09:C6 | :D7) ‡ |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|---|
| Presets: Default Settings | | ‡ |
| Copies & Pages | | * |
| | Copies: | 1 |
| | Slides: | All (1 slide) From: 1 to: 1 Selected Slides |
| | Print What: | Slides ‡ |
| | Slide Show: | All Slides ‡ |
| | Output: | Color ‡ |
| | | Scale to Fit Paper Print Hidden Slides Frame Slides |
| 1 of 1 Show Quick Preview Page Setup | | |











Default printer: Last Printer Used \$

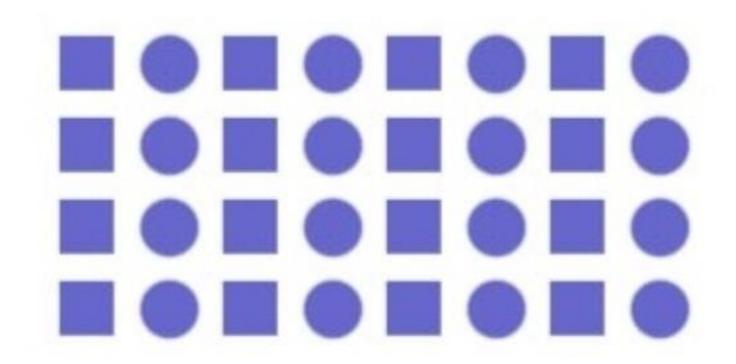
Default paper size: A4 \$



Click the lock to prevent further changes.

2. 유사성 (Similarity)

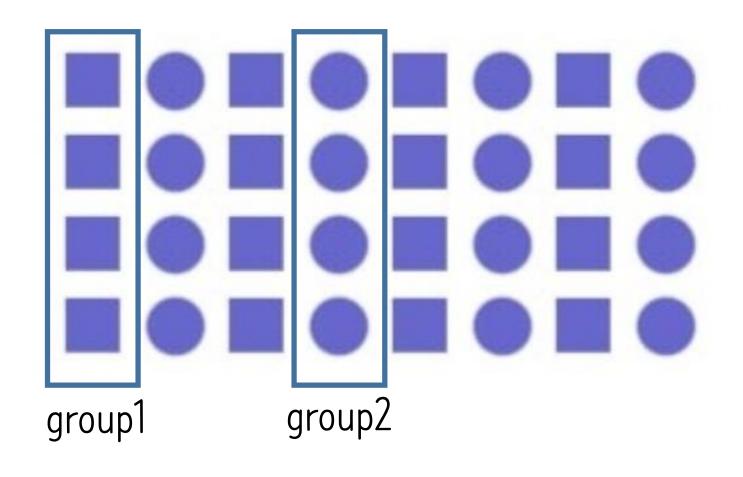
물체들이 비슷한 속성, 색, 형태를 가지면 같은 그룹으로 인식한다



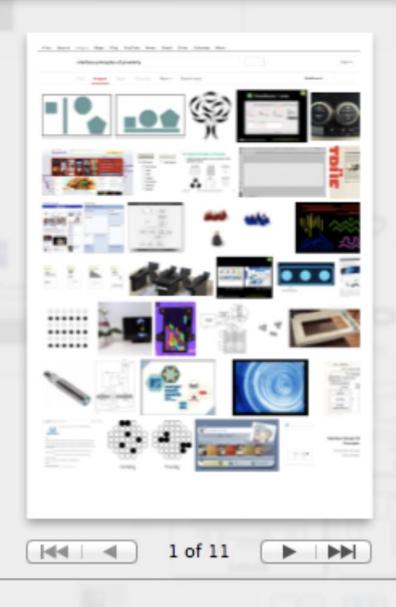


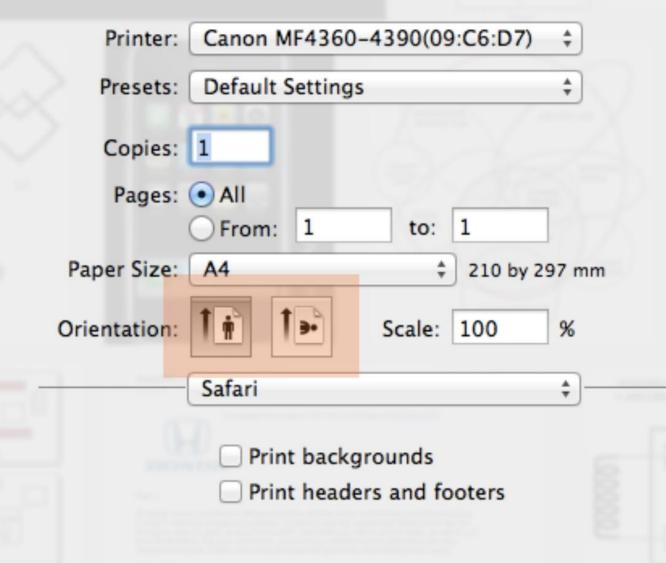
2. 유사성 (Similarity)

물체들이 비슷한 속성, 색, 형태를 가지면 같은 그룹으로 인식한다





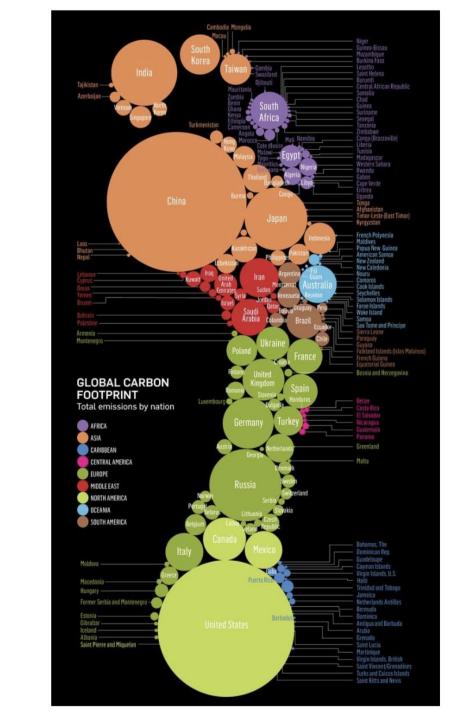




PDF ▼ Hide Details

Cancel

Print





PINTEREST



MICRO BLOGGING

THAT LIMITS EACH

CHARACTERS

POST TO

FACEBOOK

SOCIAL SHARING

SITE THAT HAS

COMMUNICATING WITH

IN A NON-OBTRUSIVE WAY

PIECES OF CONTENT EACH DAY

USERS

SHARE



INSTAGRAM



GOOGLE+

SOCIAL NETWORK

BUILT BY GOOGLE

THAT ALLOWS FOR

TO BUILD CIRCLES

GREAT FOLLOWING

GROWING RAPIDLY

***** NEW USERS

EVERY DAY

NOT AS MANY



SOCIAL NETWORKING SITE

A PLACE TO **NETWORK**





SOCIAL SITE THAT IS ALL ABOUT DISCOVERY

GES





BUT SPREADING SLOWLY AND STEADILY











MANY BRANDS THROUGH THE USE OF



AND POSTING



MOST FOLLOWED **BRAND IS**



MILLION

ACTIVE USERS



ACTIVE USERS





USERS ARE:

wedding



decer

becipes.

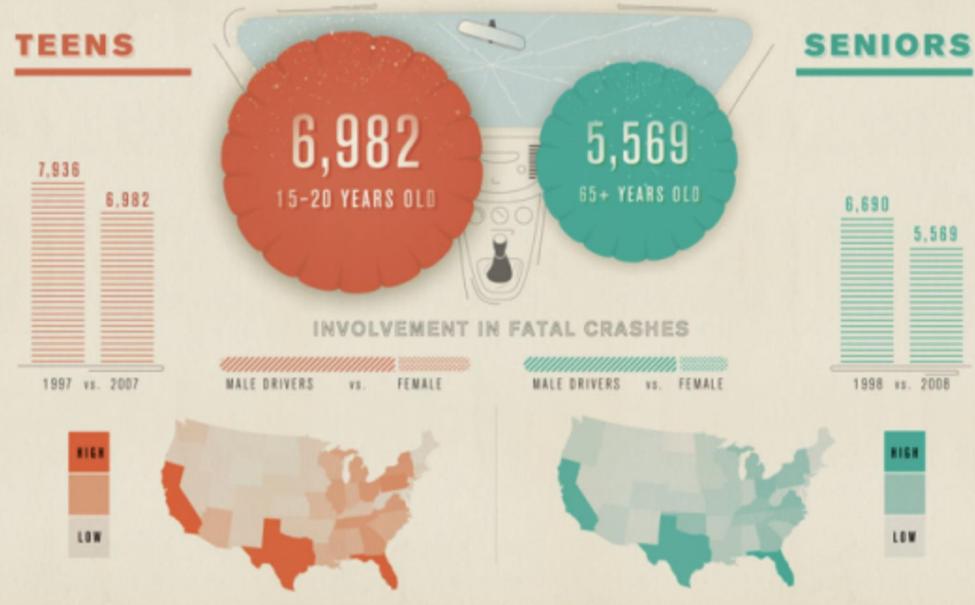
68% FEMALE





ACTIVE USERS

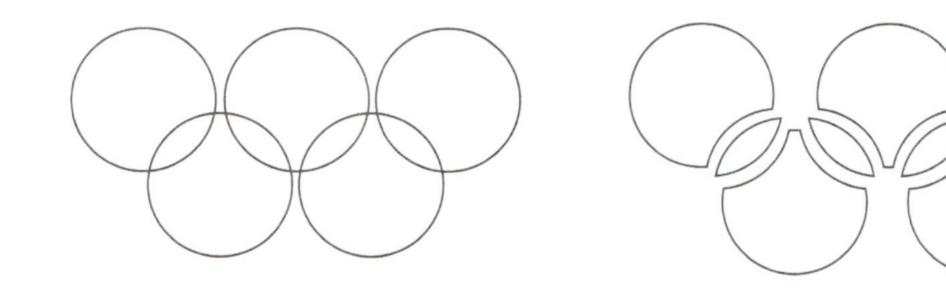
WHO ARE THE SAFER DRIVERS?



FATALITIES IN CRASHES BY STATE

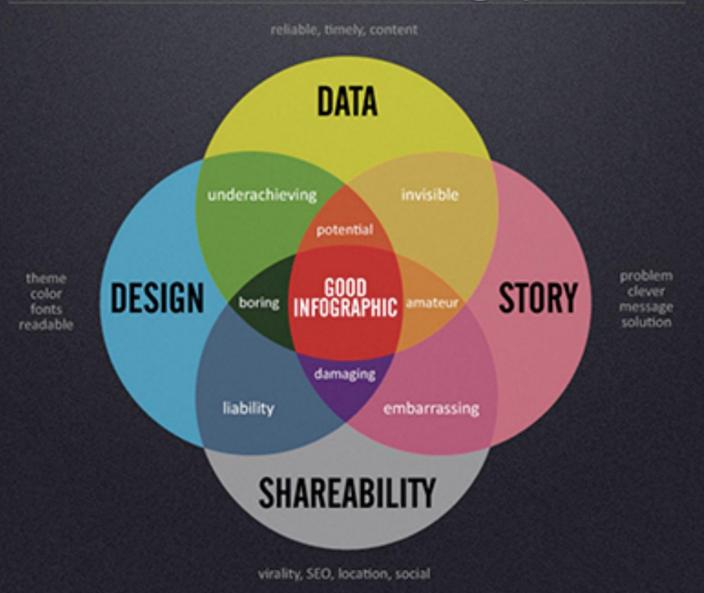
3. 단순성 (Simplicity)

물체들을 주어진 조건 하에서 최대한 단순하고 간결하게 인식한다





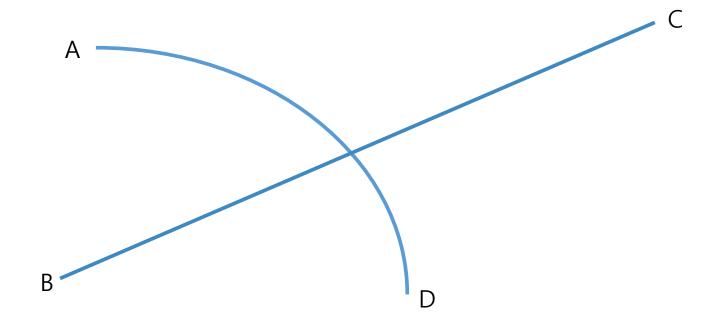
What Makes a Good Infographic?



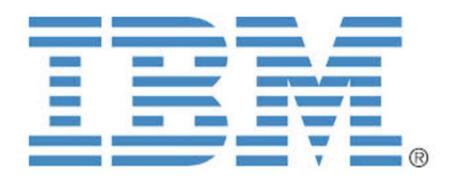
Daniel Zeevi DASHBURST

4. 좋은 연속성 (Continuity)

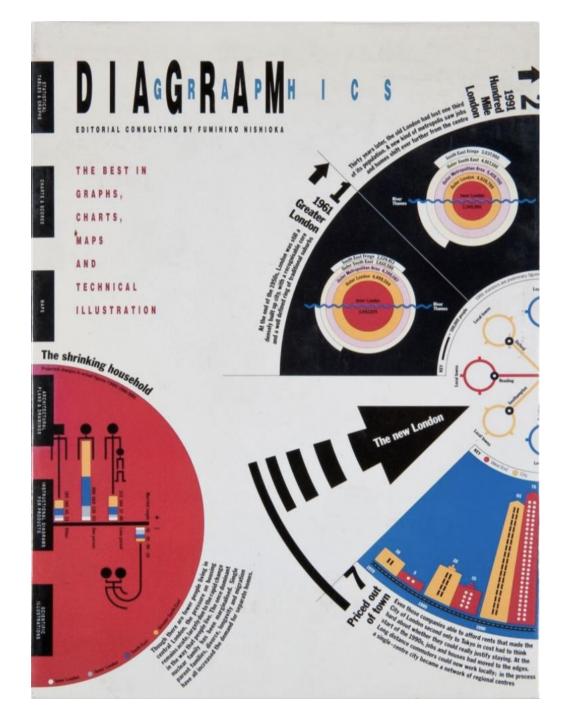
어떤 것들은 **전체로서 중요**하다. 만약 끊어진 부분이 있다면 직관적으로 이해한다. 다음 이미지의 경우, 우리는 4개의 선이 가운데서 만났다고 생각하지 않고, **2개의 선이 교차된다**고 인지한다





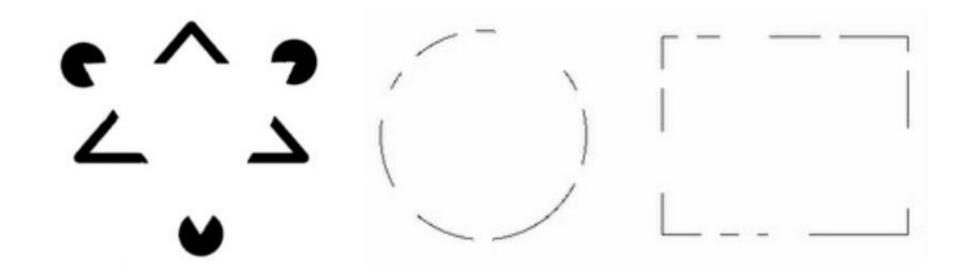






5. 폐쇄성 (Closure)

부분의 경계가 손실되더라도 우리는 **틈새를 무시하고** 경계가 연결된 하나의 모양으로 보려고 한다.













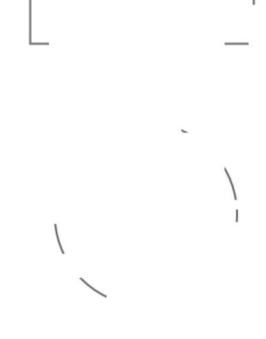








Designs with good closure requires minimal effort to understand. You can still see the panda even with its missing parts.



Designs with poor closure makes you struggle to identify the object

Since 1931

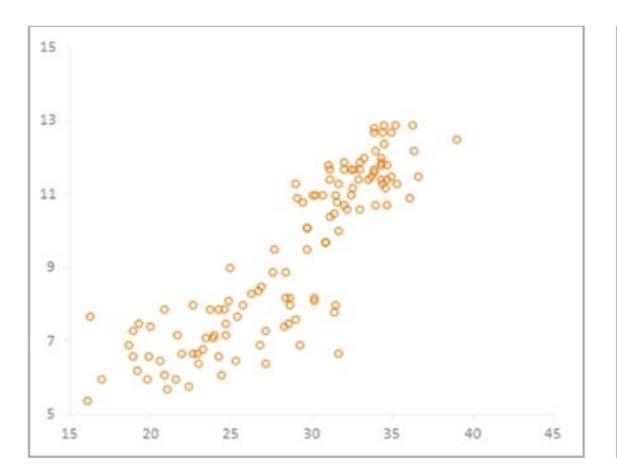
Therear and an rider that registed Planton as the house for the danger, shade no come as the legislate and the speek

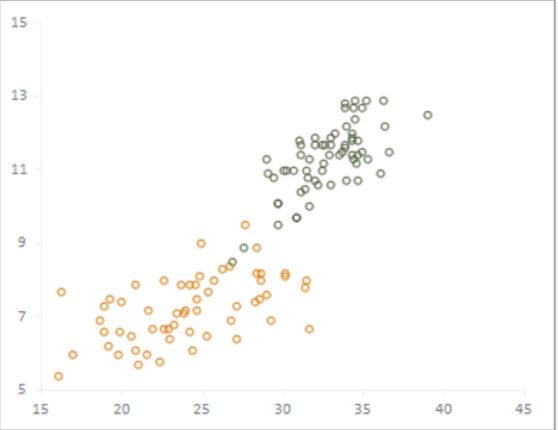
TANLEY MORISON No. 19 No. 19



Bedge for Francisco Setudios



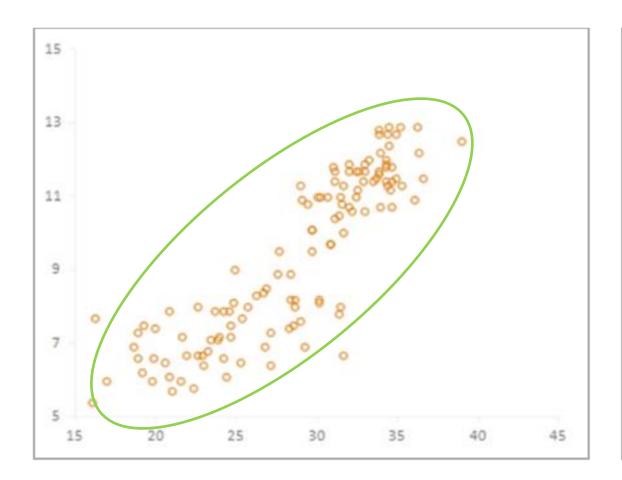




근접성(Proximity)

유사성(Similarity)



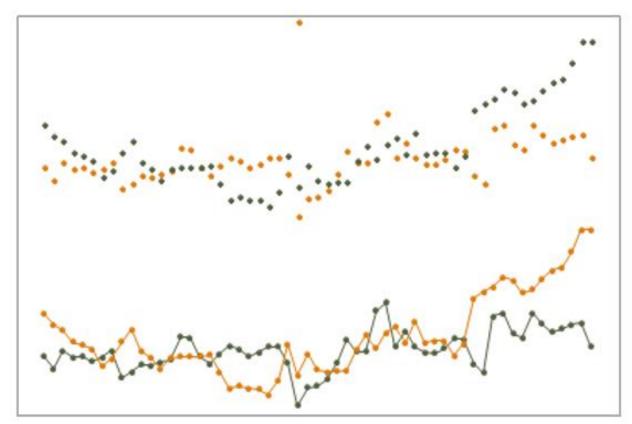


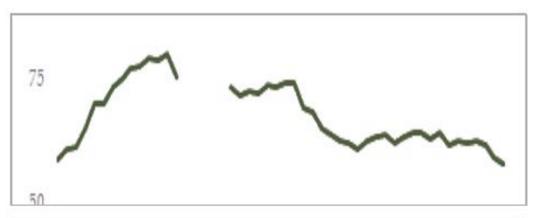
근접성(Proximity)

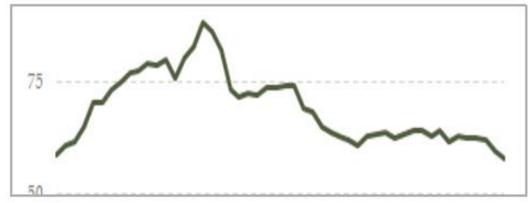
유사성(Similarity)



오류를 범하지 말자!





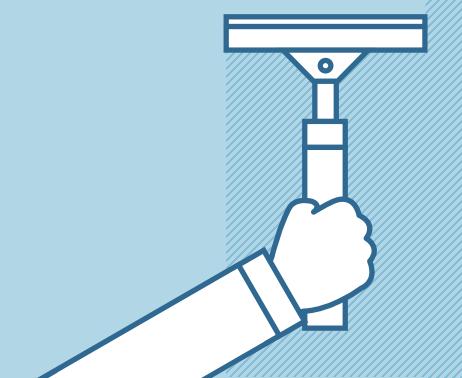


연속성(Continuity)

폐쇄성(Closure)



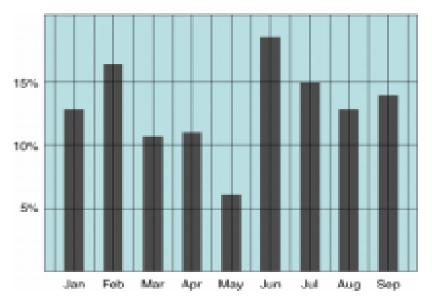
좋은 그래프 그리기



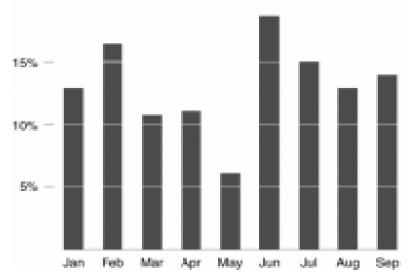
Data ink ratio =

Data-ink

Total ink used to print the graphic

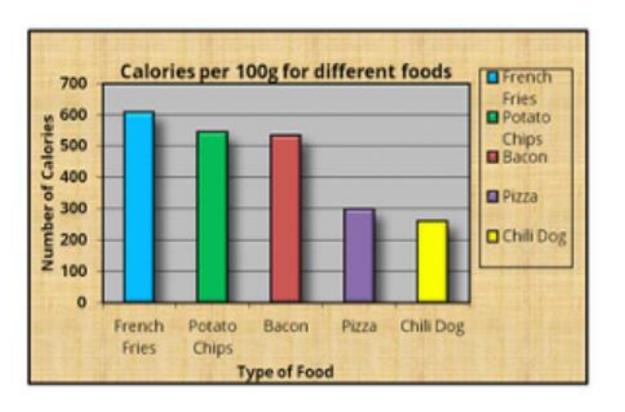


Low Data/Ink

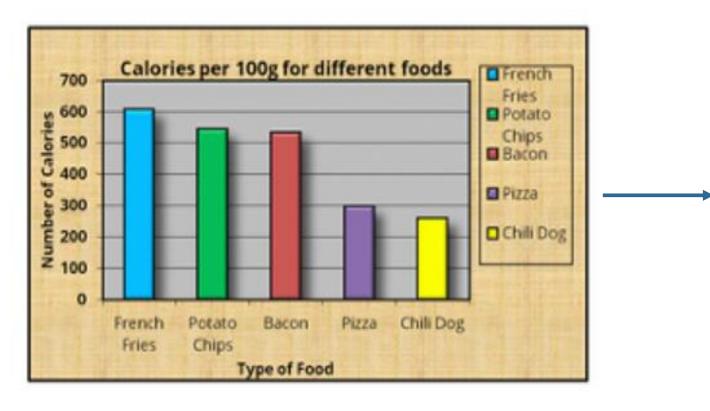


High Data/Ink

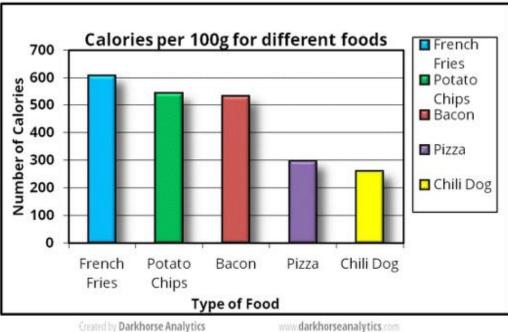








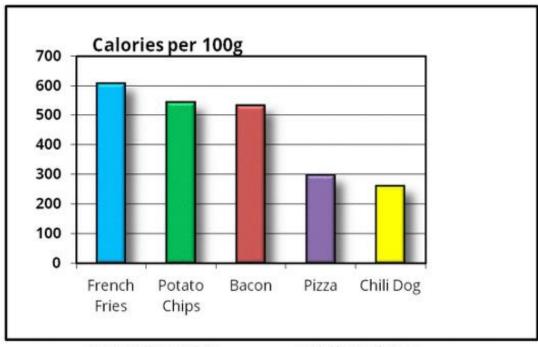
Remove backgrounds



Created by Darkhorse Analytics



Remove redundant labels

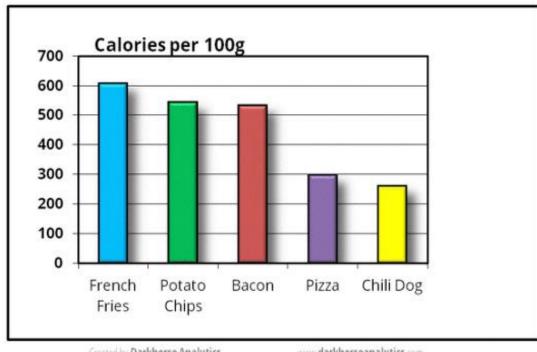


Created by Darkhorse Analytics

www.darkhorseanalytics.com



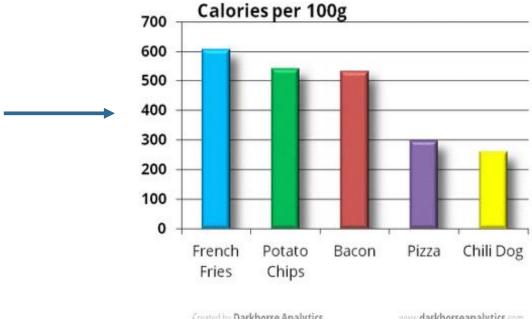
Remove redundant labels



Created by Darkhorse Analytics

www.darkhorseanalytics.com

Remove borders

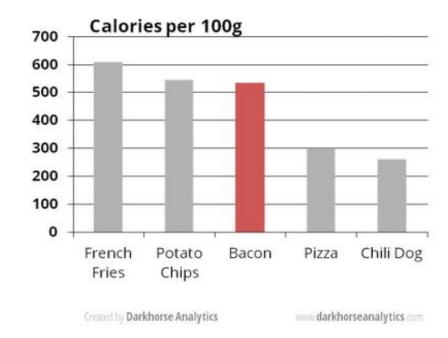


Created by Darkhorse Analytics

www.darkhorseanalytics.com

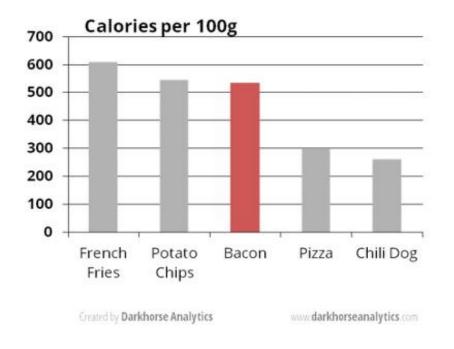


Remove special effects

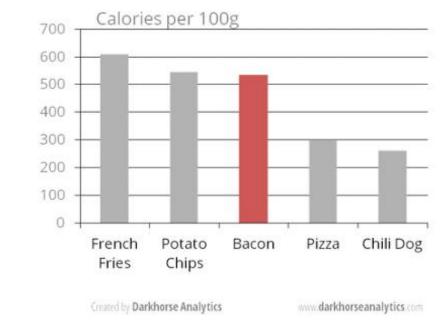




Remove special effects

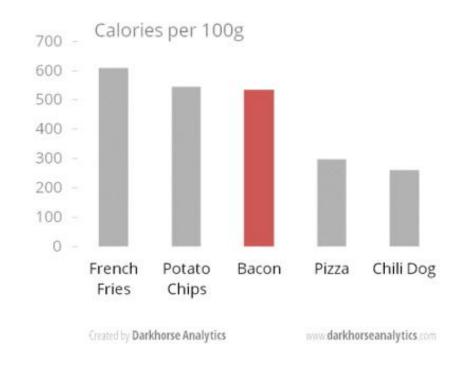


Lighten labels



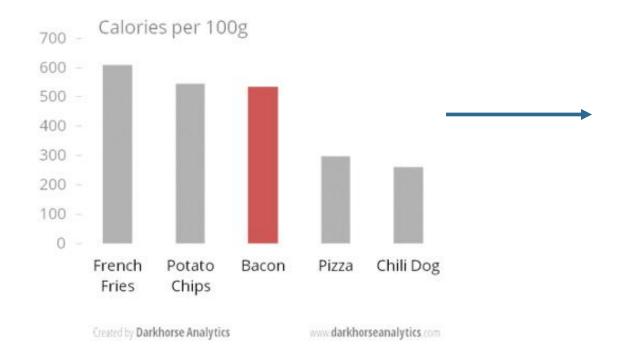


Or remove lines

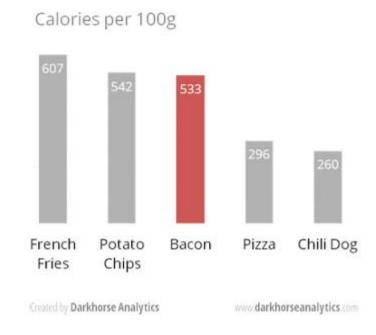




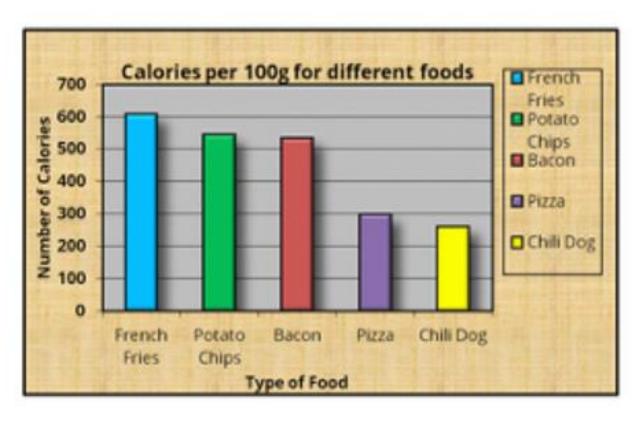
Or remove lines



Direct label

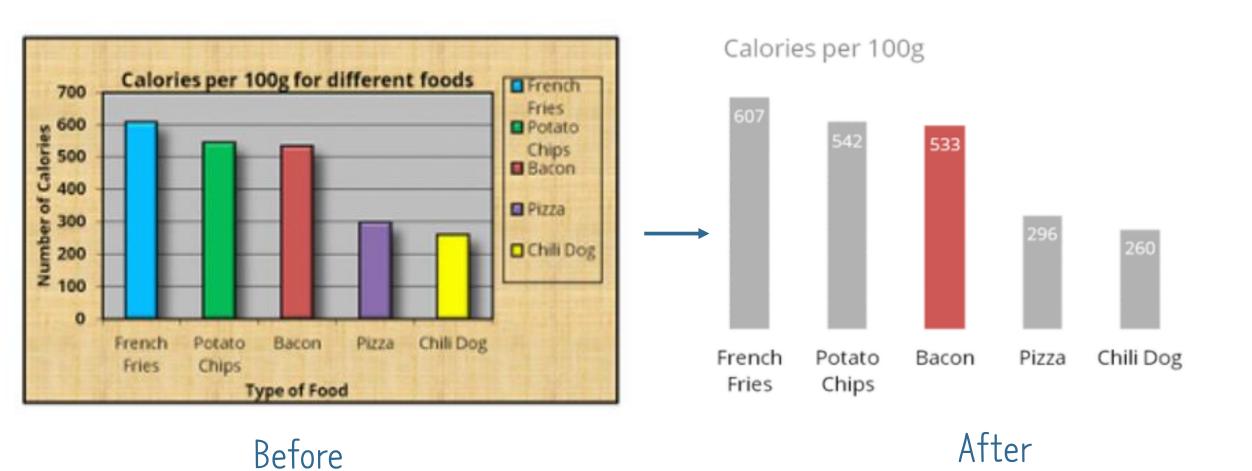




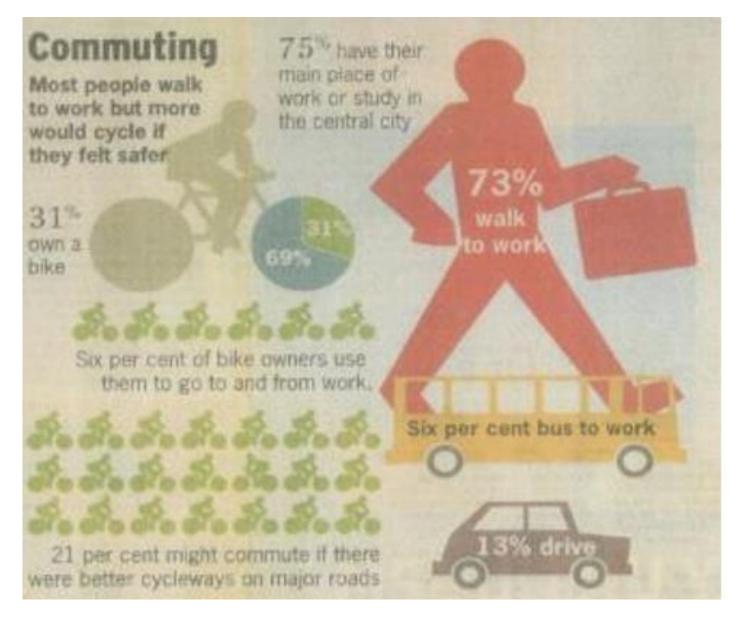


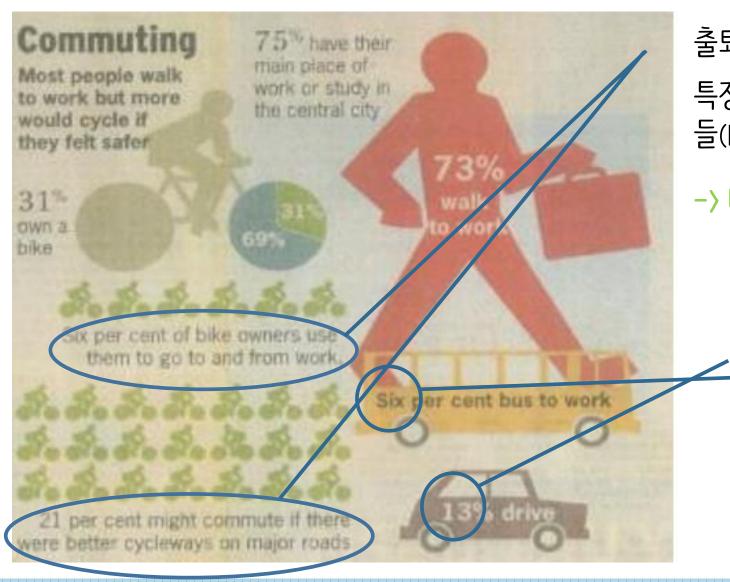
Before











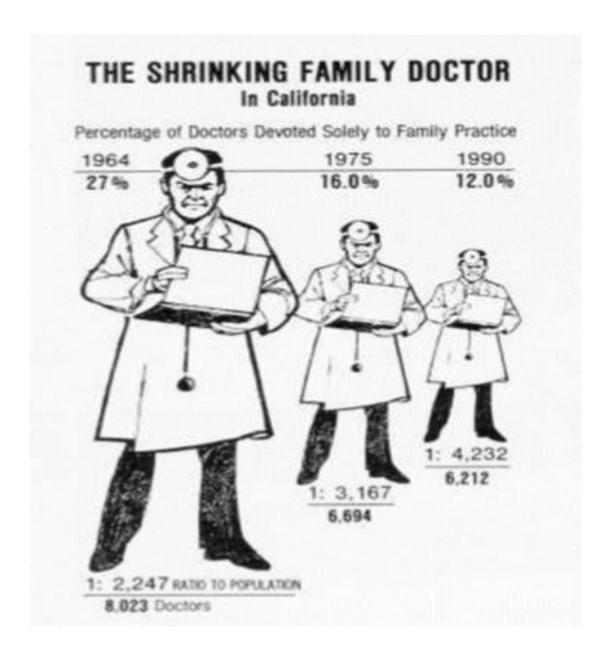
출퇴근시 자전거를 사용하는 사람들 특정 상황에서 출퇴근시 자전거를 사용하는 사람 들(better cycleway가 있는 경우)

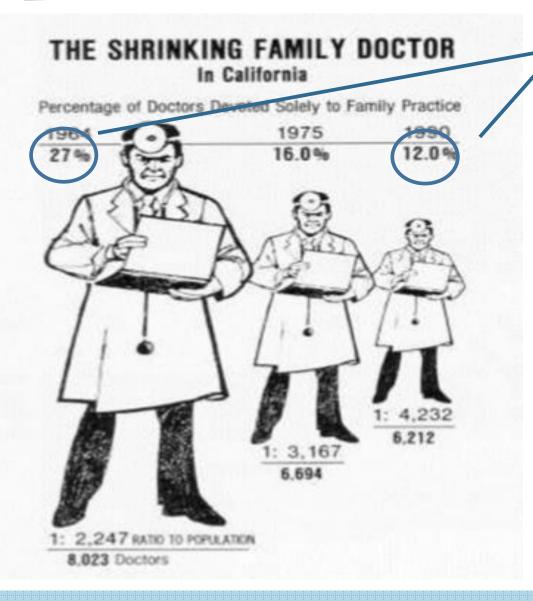
-> 다른 종류의 정보인데 같은 픽토그램 사용!

13% > 6%

하지만, 픽토그램의 크기!







Family Doctor: 27% -> 12%

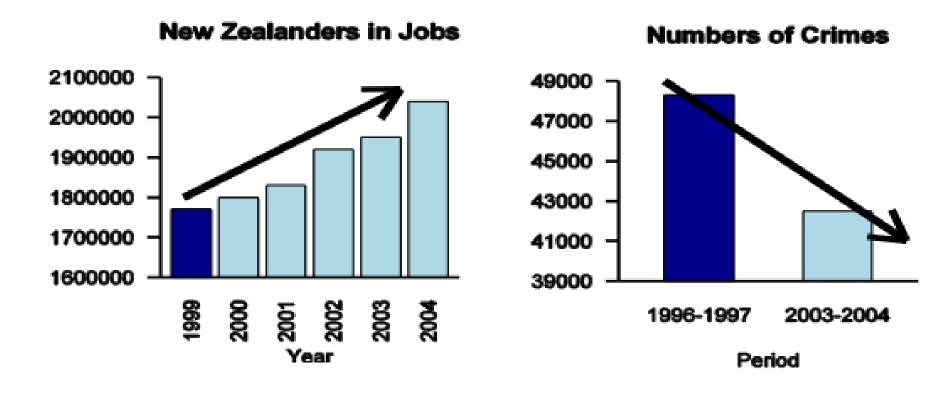
의사의 키 감소 = family doctor의 수 감소

그러나!

의사의 위치가 달라 마치 원근법처럼 보이는 문제가 생김.

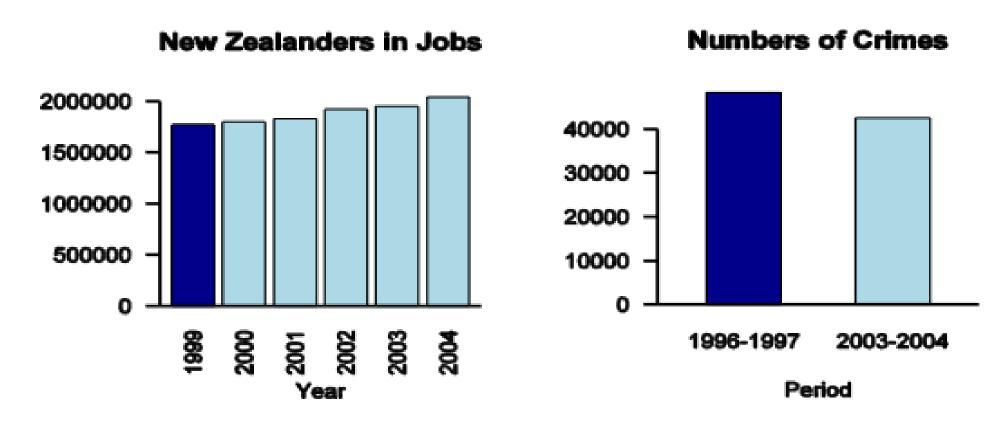


Wrong

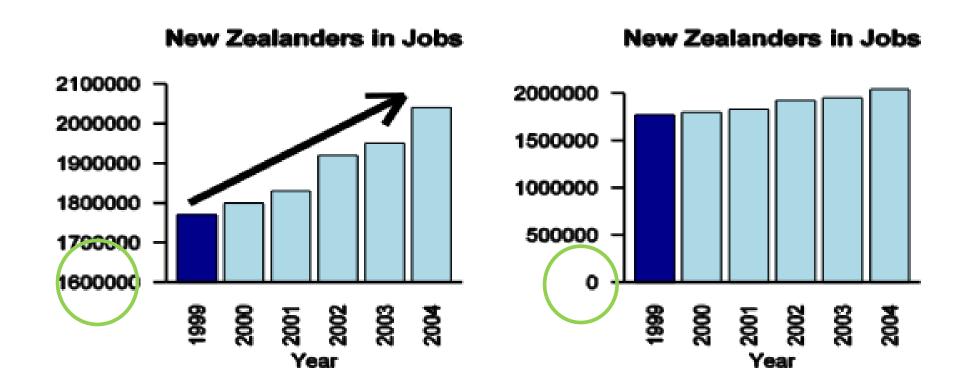




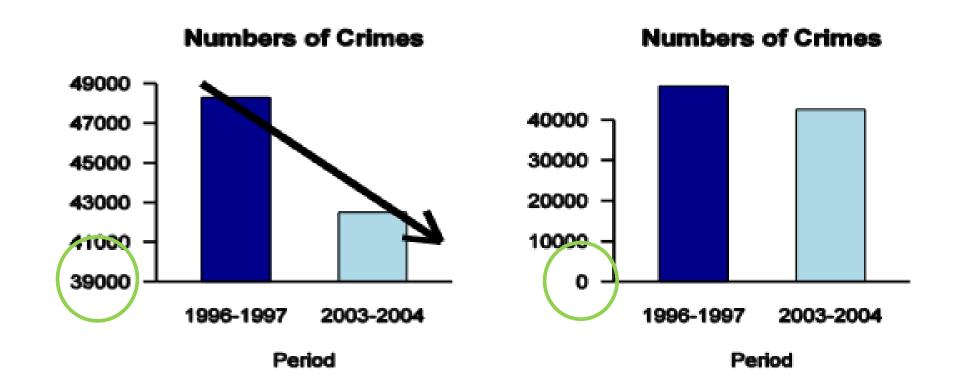
Right



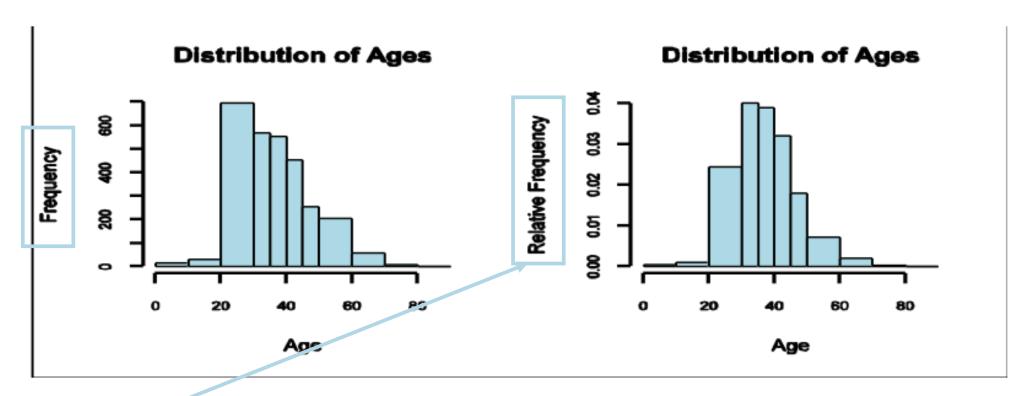












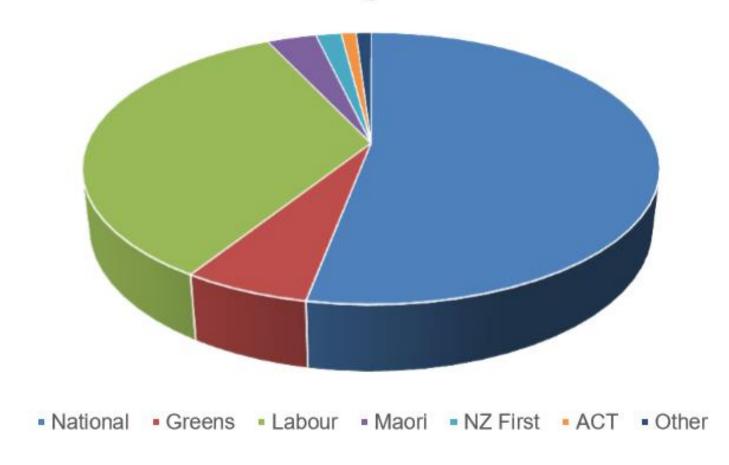
단순한 절댓값 사용의 문제!

상대도수: 각 계급의 도수를 전체도수로 나눈 값. *주로, 자료의 수가 다른 두 집단의 분포를 비교할 때 쓰임.



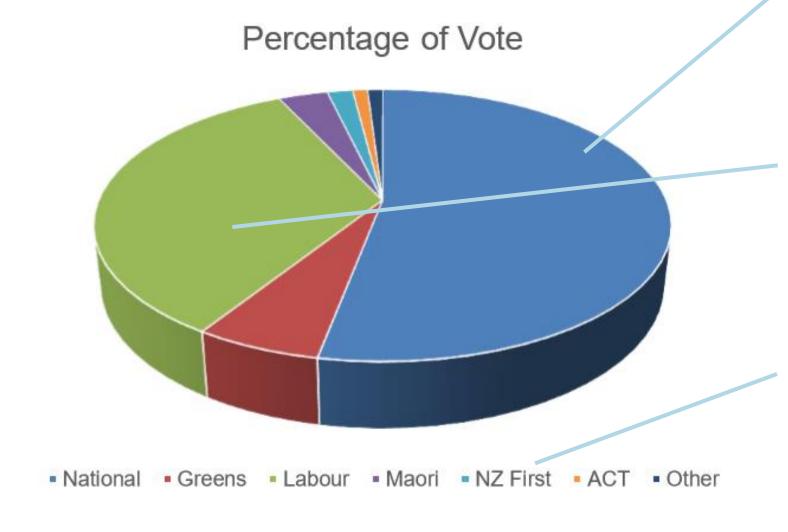
잘못된 그래프 (파이 차트)

Percentage of Vote





잘못된 그래프 (파이 차트)



가장 큰 비중을 차지하는 National이 앞에 위치해 **과도하** 게 큰 사이즈를 가지고 있다.

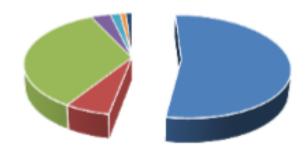
두번째로 큰 비중을 차지하는 Labour이 뒤에 있기 때문에 원래 보다 작아 보인다.

각 집단의 **퍼센티지**가 나와 있지 않다.



잘못된 그래프 (파이 차트)

Percentage of Vote



- National
 Greens
 Labour
- MaoriNZ FirstACT
- Other

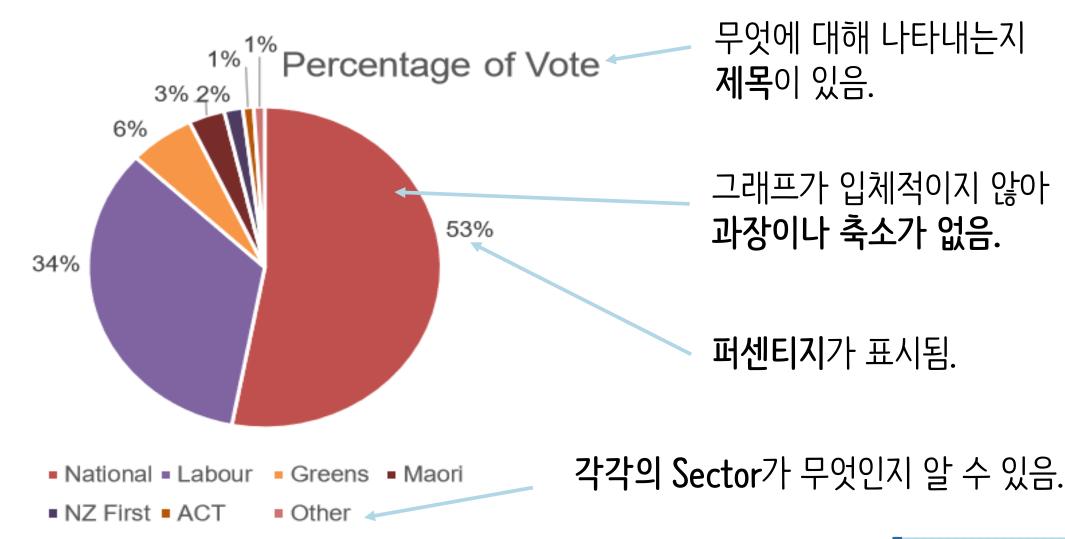
Percentage of Vote



'Explode' 기능(move apart)은 이전에 잘못 되었던 효과들을 오히려 강조하는 기능을 함.



바른 그래프 (파이 차트)





감사합니다

