FIT 3179: DATA VISUALISATION 2

Name: Thanh Trung Tran

Student No: 32446454

Title Page	3
GitHub URL	3
Document Word Count	3
Report	4
Domain	4
Why	4
Who	4
What	4
Why and How	4
Design	6
Layout	6
Colour	6
Figure-ground	6
Typography	6
Storytelling	6
Bibliography/list of references	7
Appendix	8

Title Page

GitHub URL

https://trung1411.github.io/Data-visualisation-2/

Document Word Count

This document has a total word count of 799 words

Report

Domain

Road transport crash fatalities in Australia in the past 5 years from Jan 2018 - July 2023

Why

Useful for all Australians to understand the frequency, causes and seriousness of road crashes in Australia

Who

Australian citizens in general, in particular those who regularly drive on the roads of Australia.

What

The dataset contains information about crashes that lead to fatalities in Australia from Jan 2018 - July 2023 including crash_id, state, month, year, date and time, gender, total of fatalities, etc.. . The dataset is collected by the Australian government and can be accessed here

The dataset is cleaned and collated using SQL to make it suitable for the Vega-Lite visualisation

Why and How

For my visualisation I use four types of idioms: choropleth map, stacked bar chart, time series graph and heatmap

The use of choropleth maps allow readers to visualise the information tied to geographical location - i.e being able to better understand the change in fatalities count in different states of Australia over the course of 5 years.

Time series graphs help in visualising the change in number of fatalities categorised by gender over the period of 5 years.

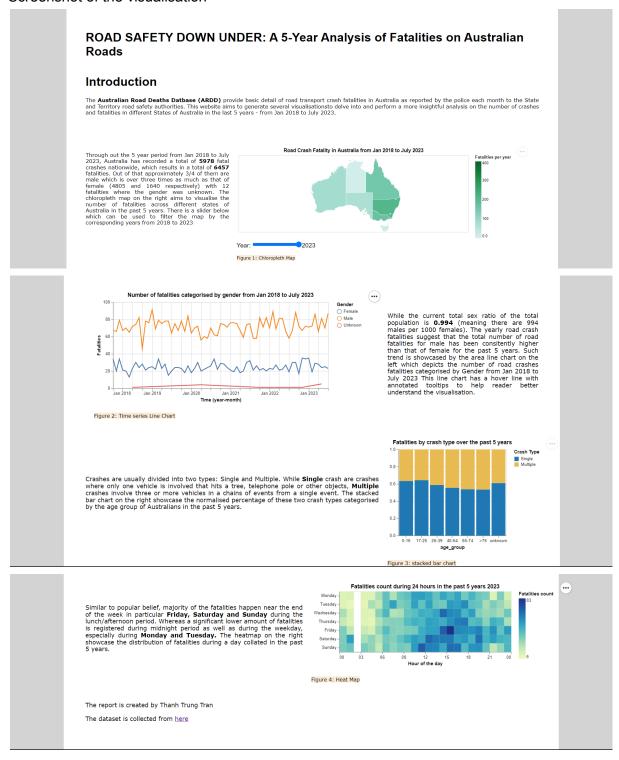
Stacked bar charts allow users to better make comparisons between different numbers of fatalities caused by either single or multiple crash types.

The primary purpose of using a heat map is to better visualise the volume of fatalities sorted by their respective hour in which it takes place (from 00:00 to 23:59) and also help direct readers towards areas on the heatmap that matters the most (either the most most or least highlighted area).

For my visualisation, there is a filtering legend for the choropleth map where the readers can see different fatalities counted aggregate by the respective years, starting from 2018 to 2023. On the other hand, for the time-series graph, there is an interactive tooltip to help

readers be able to identify the specific data on the graph for more accuracy and clarity. For the remaining visualisations, there are simple annotations to aid readers with obtaining the most vital information on the visualisation.

Screenshot of the visualisation



Design

Layout

As English reads from left to right, I implement the graphs and text in such a manner that they are read from left to right and from top to bottom I also try to keep the paragraphs so that information can easily be read by readers. As the choropleth map is the most important visualisation in my website, it is located near the centre of the website so the readers can easily focus on the map details. Symmetry and balance is achieved by using the pure.css framework which makes sure the elements of my website are symmetrically placed and create a more visually appealing website.

Colour

Throughout the website,I try to maintain a colour scheme consistency by having the entire website having a grey background, whereas the container containing the text and the visualisation will have a white background so that the colour contrast is high enough so that the readers will be able to read my website even in low light. Similarly, all the captions for the visualisation have an antique background to maintain sufficient colour contrast. For the heat maps as well as the choropleth maps, light colour is used for lower values in the scale and dark colours for higher values since it is more intuitive for readers.

Figure-ground

Important aspects of my website - title, header as well as important words in a paragraph are accentuated over less significant parts of the website by having them bolded. As a result, those text will stand out from the background and readers are more likely to remember those details which is the main thing that the visualisations and the website wanted to communicate with them.

Typography

Typography is also maintained consistently throughout the website by having only one typeface which is using the font-family: OpenSans and Sans-Serif. The remaining elements of the website are configured to be the default typeface in the css files.

Storytelling

The reader is guided through the visualisation by having a short introduction text box to provide them with the context needed to interpret the visualisation as well as background information regarding the dataset used. Then each of the next containers will always contain a text box positioned either to the left or right of a corresponding visualisation, in ratio 1:2, 1:2 or 1:3 and 2:3 respectively. These text boxes will provide additional information regarding what the visualisation is trying to convey as well as filtering and tooltip information that will help guide the audience through the visualisations. The position of the text box and their respective visualisation are placed in an alternating layout to break monotony and enhance visual interest to my visualisation.

Bibliography/list of references

Muth, L. C. (2021). Retrieved from https://blog.datawrapper.de/colors/

Salazar, K. (2017). Retrieved from https://www.nngroup.com/articles/zigzag-page-layout/

Appendix

