

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO  
VISUALIZATION DISCUSSION GROUP

# MULTIFUNCTIONING DATA ELEMENTS

*Mubdi Rahman*

*Dunlap Institute for Astronomy & Astrophysics*



# MAXIMIZING DATA-INK RATIO

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Data-ink ratio} &= \frac{\text{data-ink}}{\text{total ink used to print the graphic}} \\ &= \text{proportion of a graphic's ink devoted to the} \\ &\quad \text{non-redundant display of data-information} \\ &= 1.0 - \text{proportion of a graphic that can be erased} \\ &\quad \text{without loss of data-information.}\end{aligned}$$

# MAXIMIZING DATA-INK RATIO

Mobilize every graphical element, perhaps several times over, to show the data.

# MULTIFUNCTIONING DATA ELEMENTS

*What are the pros and cons of using them?*

## Pros

- Less reliance on other elements
- Conveying more information
- Adding data elements that reinforce the story

## Cons

- More reliance if you can't decode it
- Being too complicated
- Possibility of adding data elements that contradict the story

# MAXIMIZING DATA-INK RATIO

The Danger: Creating Graphical Puzzles

Tufte: *The Visual Display of Quantitative Information*

0 | 9 = 900 feet

Stem-and-leaf displays:  
heights of 218 volcanoes, unit 100 feet.

19 | 3 = 19,300 feet

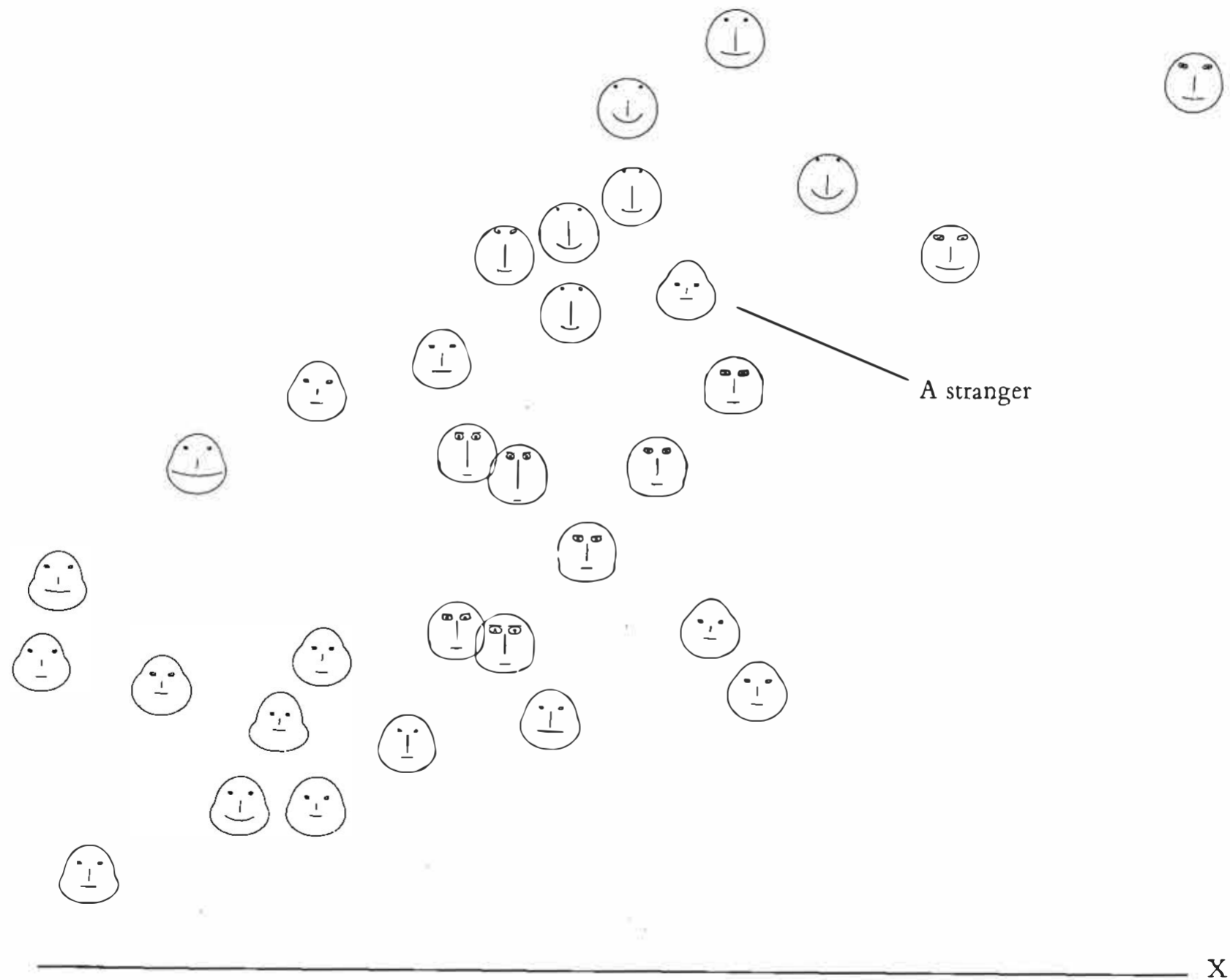
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6	898665441077761065
7	98855431100652108073
8	653322122937
9	377655421000493
10	0984433165212
11	4963201631
12	45421164
13	47830
14	00
15	676
16	52
17	92
18	5
19	39730



[illegible]



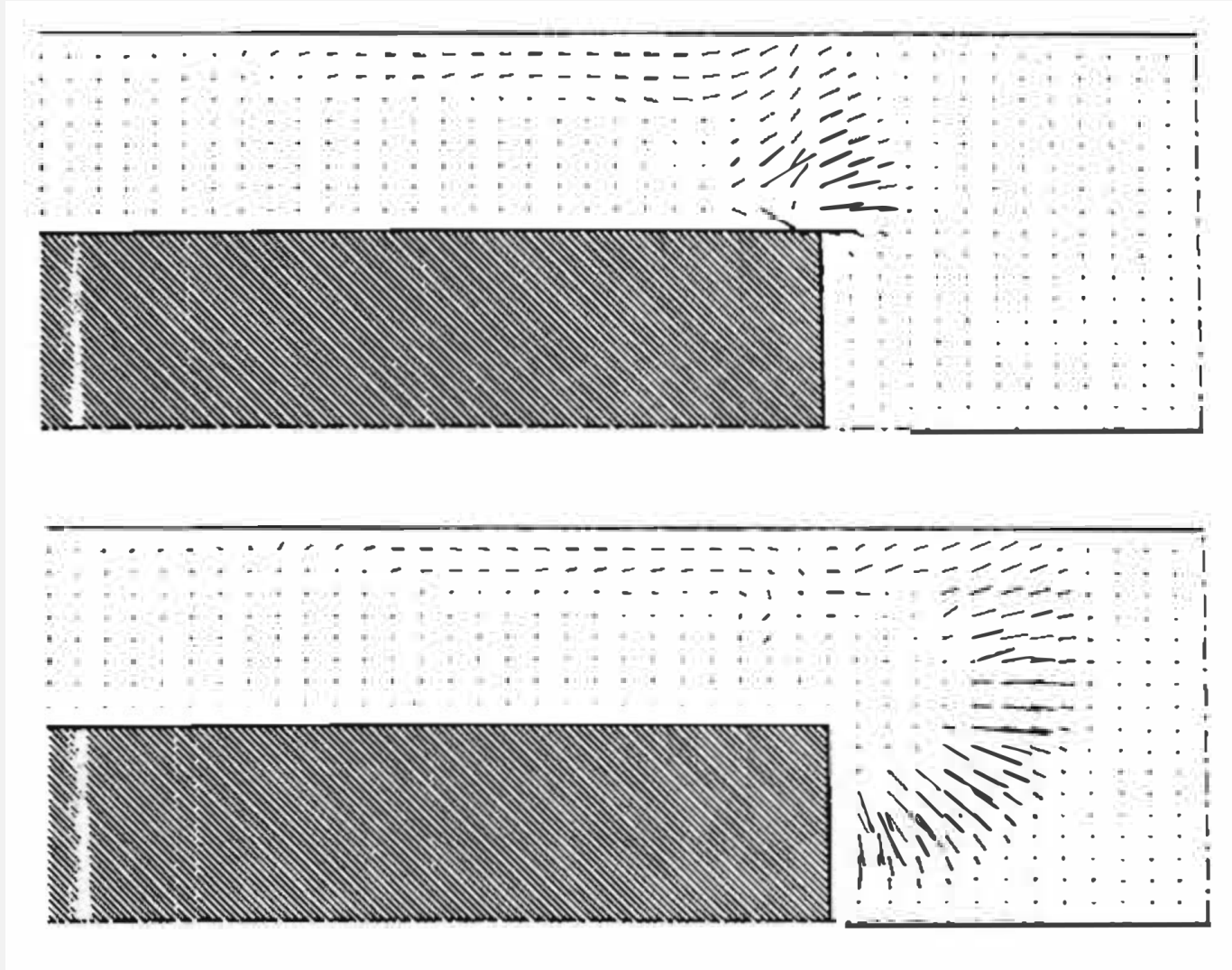
Y



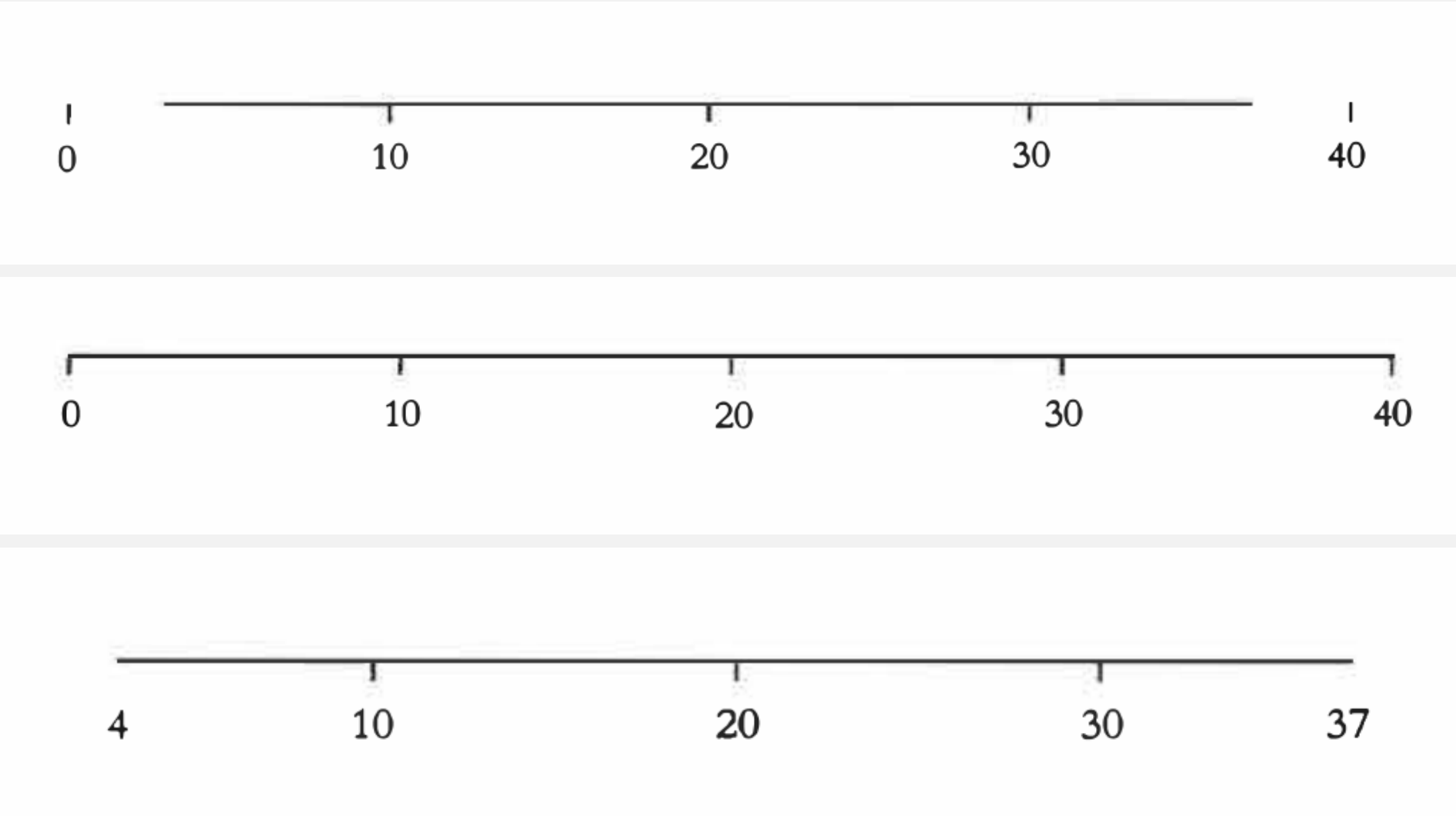
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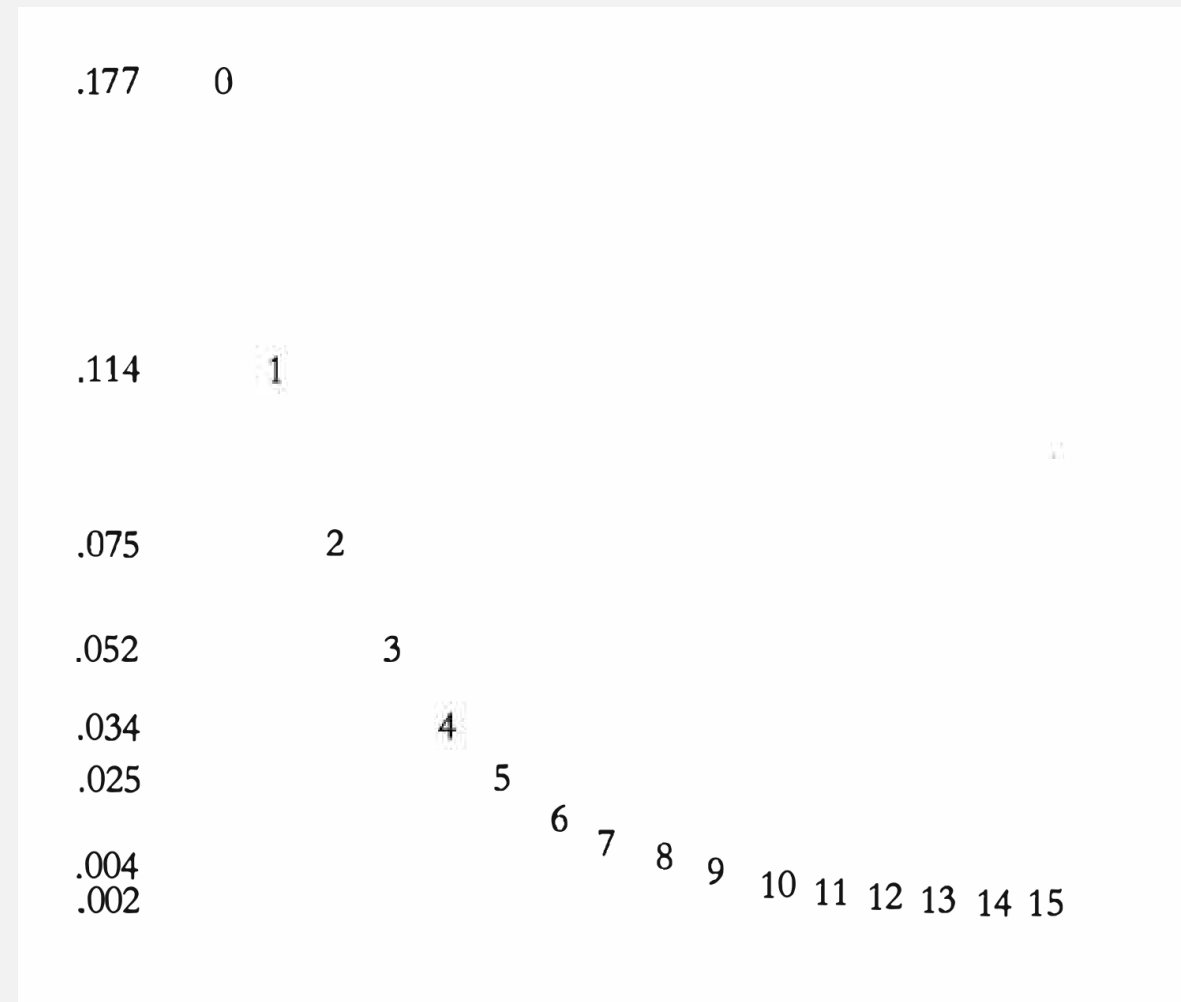
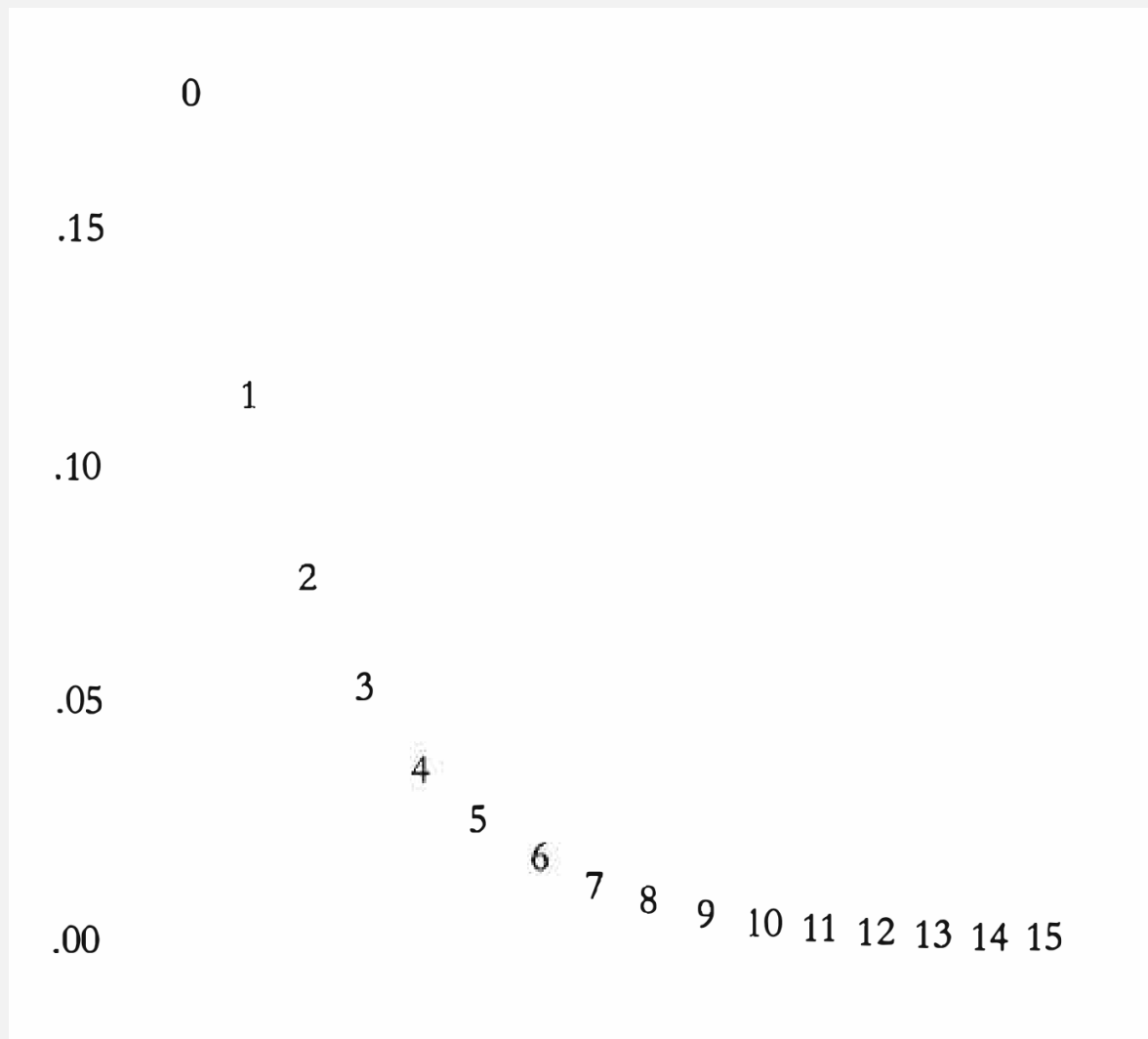
**THE  
NORMAL  
LAW OF ERROR  
STANDS OUT IN THE  
EXPERIENCE OF MANKIND  
AS ONE OF THE BROADEST  
GENERALIZATIONS OF NATURAL  
PHILOSOPHY ♦ IT SERVES AS THE  
GUIDING INSTRUMENT IN RESEARCHES  
IN THE PHYSICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCES AND  
IN MEDICINE AGRICULTURE AND ENGINEERING ♦  
IT IS AN INDISPENSABLE TOOL FOR THE ANALYSIS AND THE  
INTERPRETATION OF THE BASIC DATA OBTAINED BY OBSERVATION AND EXPERIMENT**

# DATA-BASED GRIDS

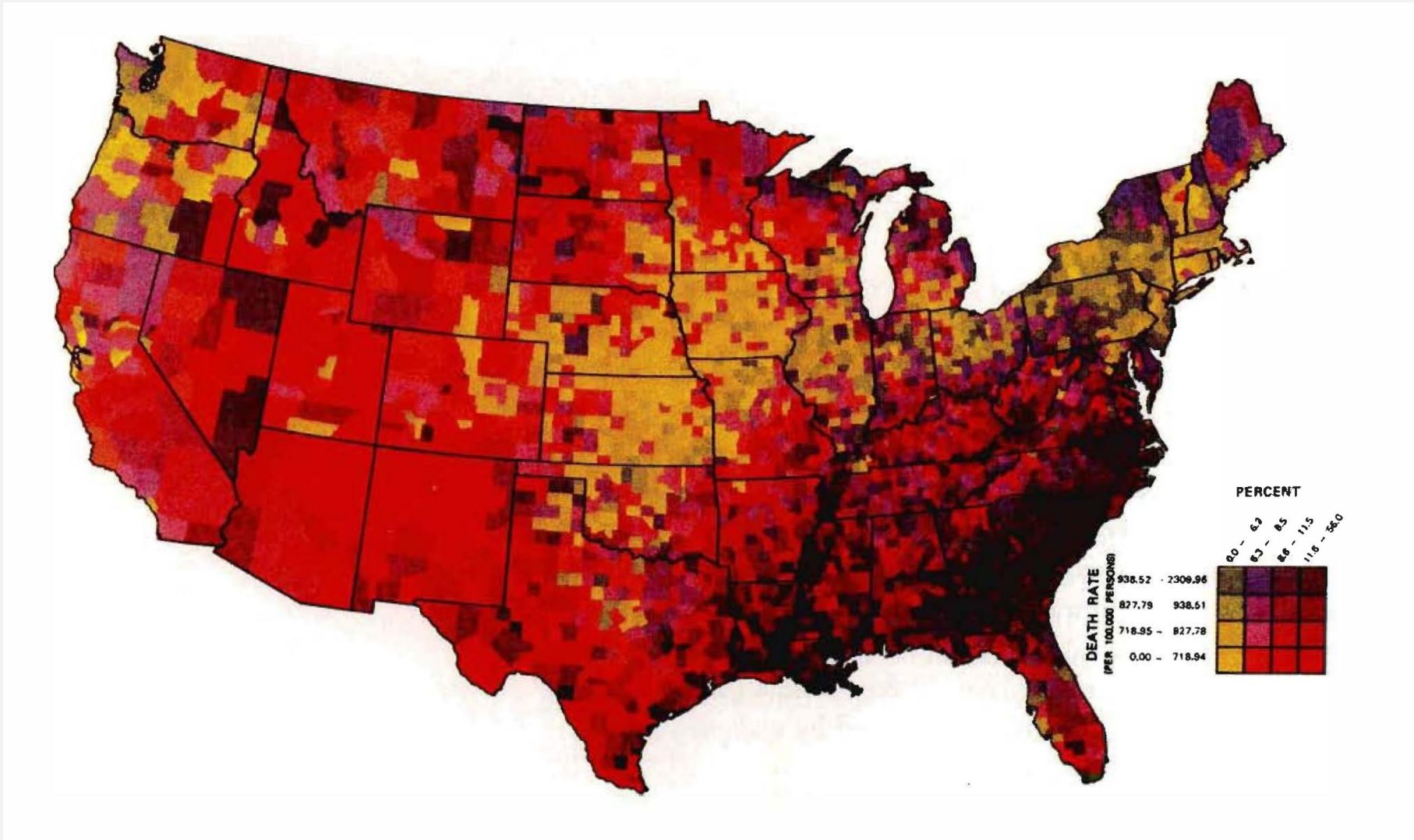


# DOUBLE FUNCTIONING LABELS





# GRAPHICAL PUZZLES



# MULTIPLE VIEWING DEPTHS

Graphics can be designed to have at least three viewing depths:

- (1) what is seen from a distance, an overall structure usually aggregated from an underlying microstructure;
- (2) what is seen up close and in detail, the fine structure of the data; and
- (3) what is seen implicitly, underlying the graphic-that which is behind the graphic.

# MULTIPLE VIEWING DEPTHS

