

Slides: <http://brosz.ca/slides/>

Mar 13, 2025

Data Visualization

JOHN BROSZ, PHD

LAND604

Slides: <http://brosz.ca/slides/>

Visualization Studio

Uses:

Analysis



Presentation



34.5 million pixels

- Compare that to HD (2.07 million) or even 4K (8.3 million).

16' (4.9m) wide and
6' (1.8m) tall

- A standard IMAX screen is 22m X 16.1m.

Bookable by faculty &
grad students at

[https://library.ucalgary.ca/
services/visualization](https://library.ucalgary.ca/services/visualization)

Teaching



Events



Topics



What is data visualization?



How do we visualize data / data encoding
- Visual variables



Data visualization tools

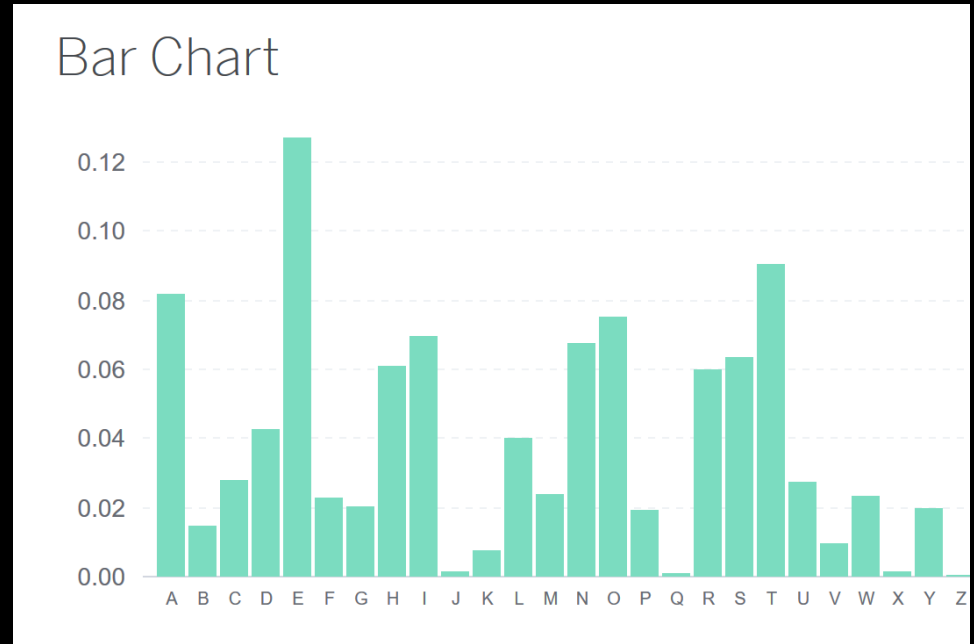


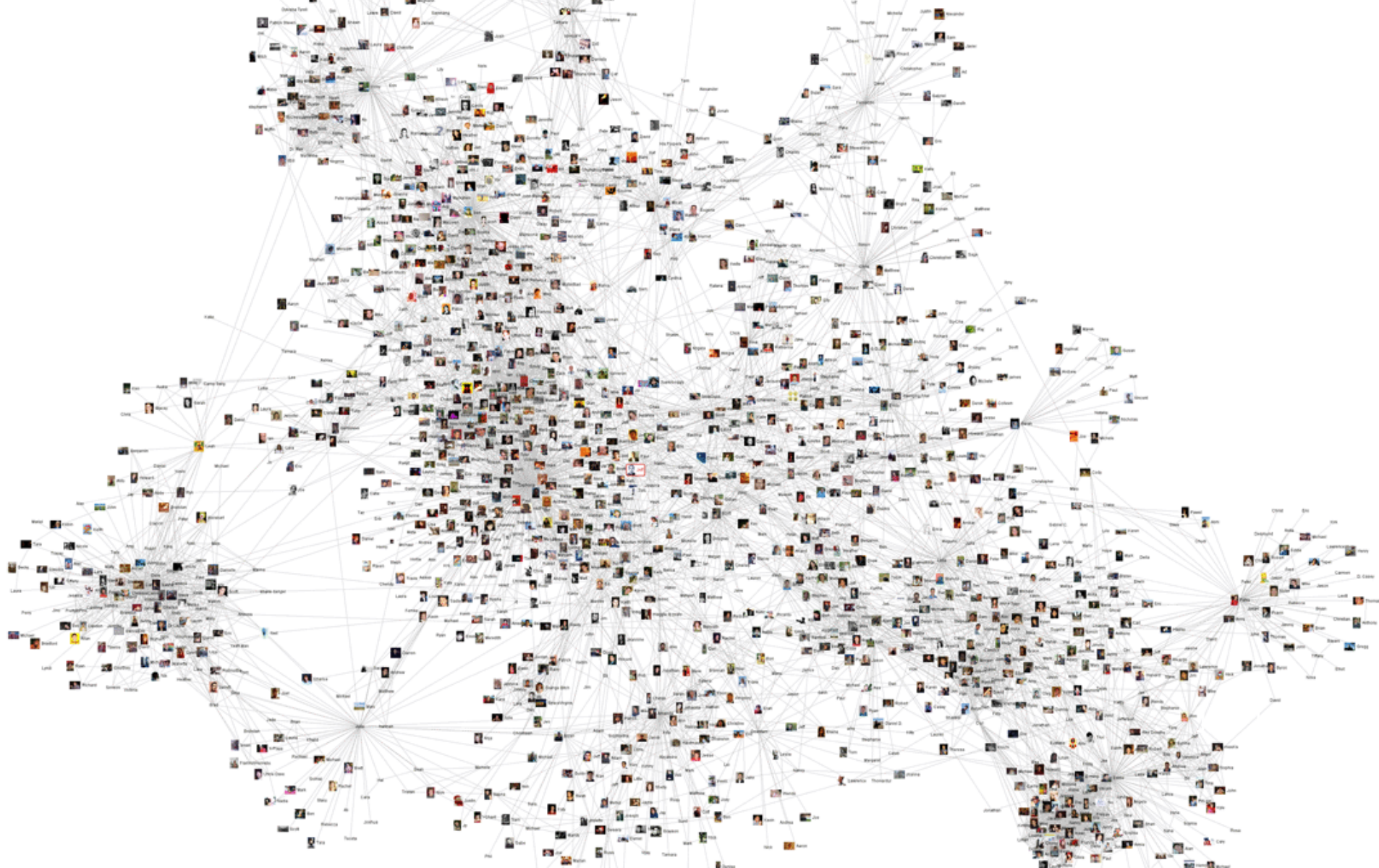
Resources (books & websites)



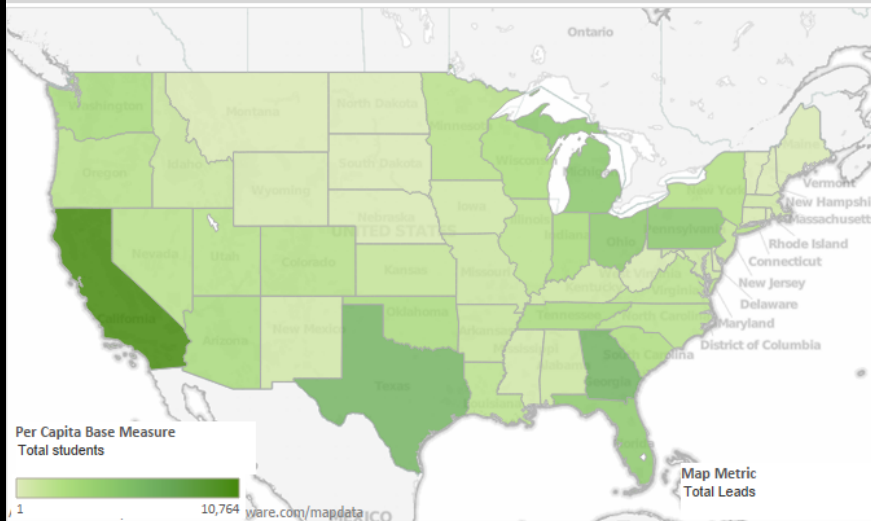
What Is Data
Visualization?

MORE THAN
JUST MAKING
CHARTS
OR PRETTY
PICTURES

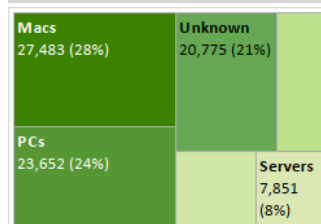




Leads by State

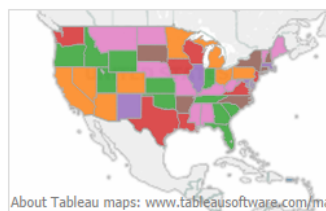


Product Area



Show Classifications Of

State Type



Response Time

Response Time	Convert %	Leads	Converted
< 2 Hrs	6.46%	5,310	343
< 1 Day	4.67%	9,556	446
Later	3.89%	84,134	3,270

Lead Volume Change

	Leads		WoW Change		YoY Change	
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
1	4,475	1,933				-57%
2	3,249	1,645	-27%	-15%		-49%
3	1,714	2,035	-47%	24%		19%
4	1,322	4,854	-23%	139%		267%
5	1,476	2,743	12%	-43%		86%
6	5,300	2,643	259%	-4%		-50%
7	3,624	2,420	-32%	-8%		-33%
8	360	1,888	-90%	-22%		424%
9		1,051	-100%	-44%		
10		1,113		6%		
11	1,196	2,639		137%		121%
12	4,418	2,345	269%	-11%		-47%
13	3,990	2,904	-10%	24%		-27%
14	1,155	2,358	-71%	-19%		104%
15		1,809	-100%	-23%		
16		1,086		-40%		
17		1,193		10%		
18		2,941		147%		
19		2,889		-2%		
20		2,616		-9%		
21		3,358		28%		
22		2,554		-24%		
23		1,188		-53%		
24		1,326		12%		
25		2,515		90%		
26		2,411		-4%		
27		2,166		-10%		
28		2,494		15%		
29		1,742		-30%		

Summary

Lead Gen Budget	\$3,226,785
Leads	99,000
Budget per Lead	\$32.59
Converted	4,059
Budget per Conversion	\$794.97
Convert %	4.10%

Filters

Region

State Type

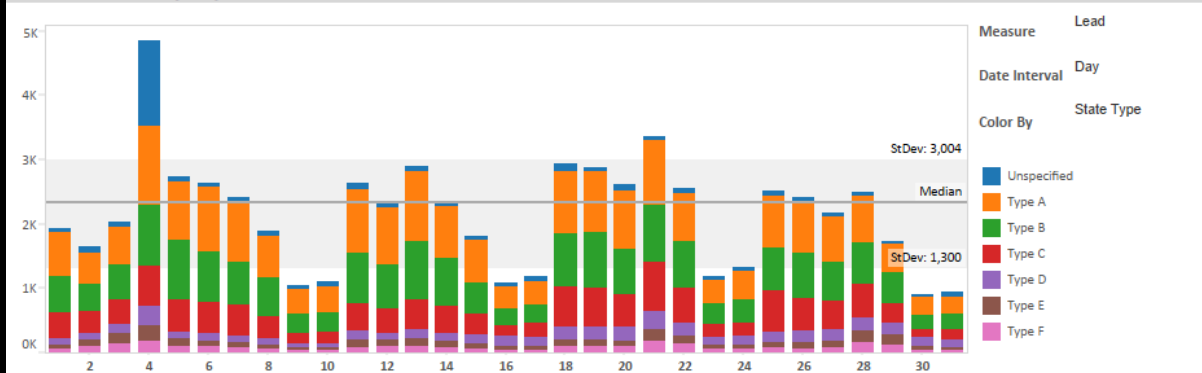
Lead Source

All

Generated By

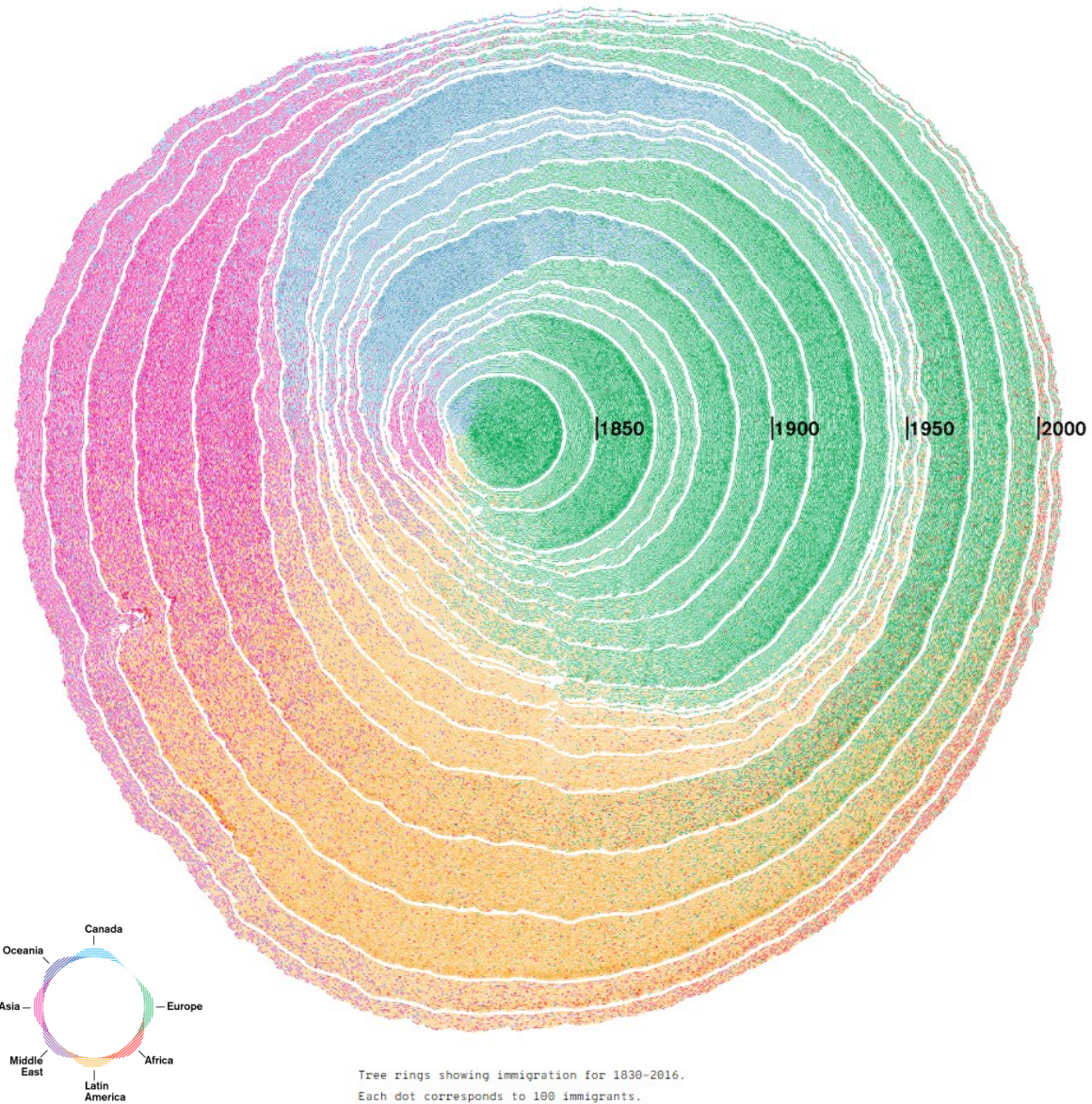
All

Breakdown Lead By Day



US Immigration Data

<https://web.northeastern.edu/naturalizing-immigration-dataviz/>



What is Data Visualization ?

Visual representation of data

“Transformation of the symbolic into the geometric” [McCormick et al, 1987]

“... artificial memory that best supports our natural means of perception” [Bertin, 1967]

“Use of computer-generated, interactive, visual representations of data to amplify cognition” [Card, Mackinlay, & Shneidermann, 1999]

Why Data Visualization?

“The ability to take data –

to be able to **understand** it,

to **visualize** it,

to **communicate** it –

that’s going to be a hugely important skill in the next decades,

... because now we really do have essentially free and ubiquitous data.

So the complimentary **scarce factor is the ability to understand** the data and extract value from it.”

Hal Varian, Google’s Chief Economist
The McKinsey Quarterly, Jan 2009

Set A		Set B		Set C		Set D	
X	Y	X	Y	X	Y	X	Y
10	8.08	10	9.14	10	7.47	8	6.58
8	6.95	8	8.14	8	6.77	8	5.76
13	7.58	13	8.74	13	12.74	8	7.71
9	8.81	9	8.77	9	7.11	8	8.84
11	8.33	11	9.26	11	7.81	8	8.47
14	9.96	14	8.1	14	8.84	8	7.04
6	7.24	6	6.13	6	6.08	8	5.25
4	4.26	4	3.1	4	5.39	19	12.5
12	10.84	12	9.11	12	8.15	8	5.56
7	4.82	7	7.26	7	6.42	8	7.91
5	5.68	5	4.74	5	5.73	8	6.89

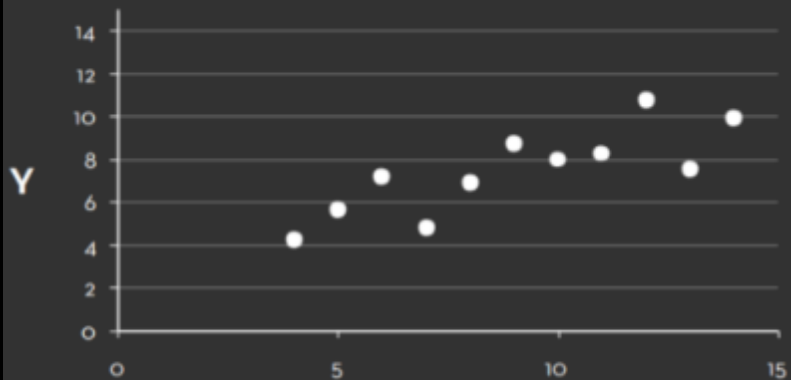
Summary Statistics

$\mu_X = 9.0$ $\sigma_X = 3.317$

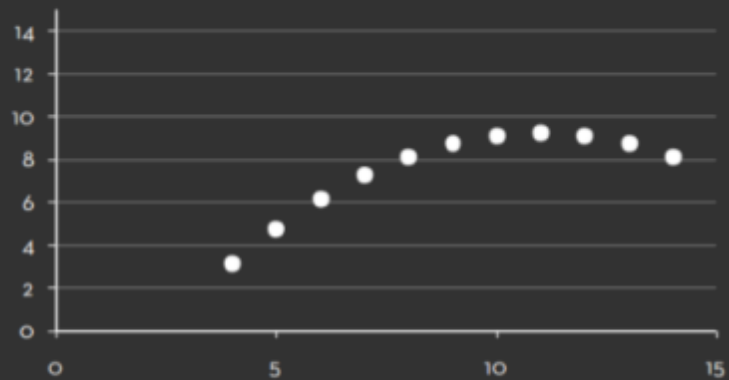
$\mu_Y = 7.5$ $\sigma_Y = 2.03$

Anscombe's Quartet (Anscombe, Francis J., 1973)

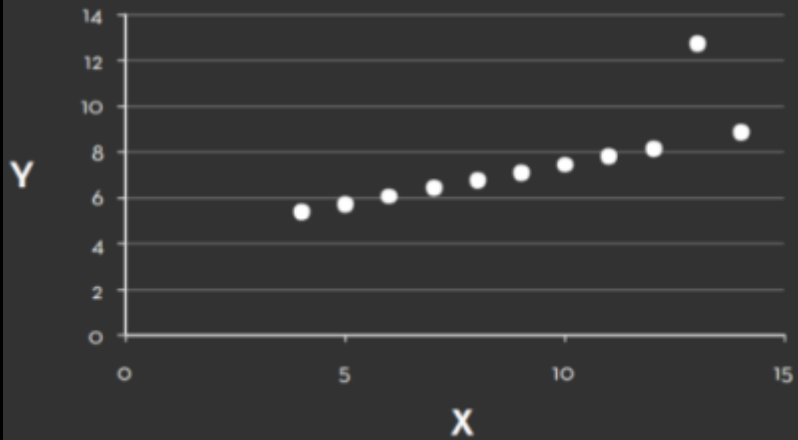
Set A



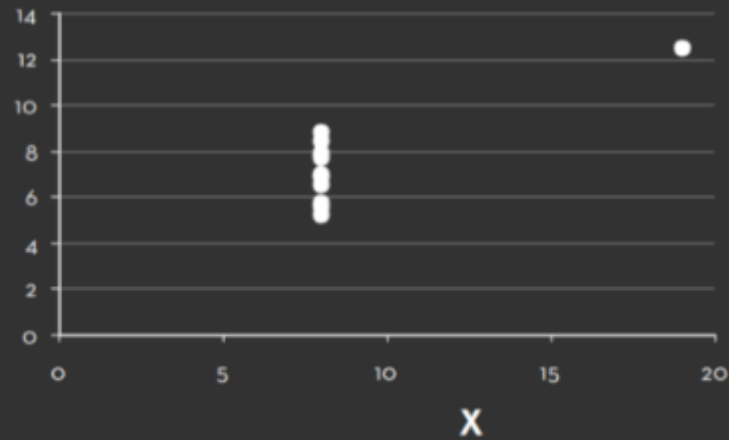
Set B



Set C



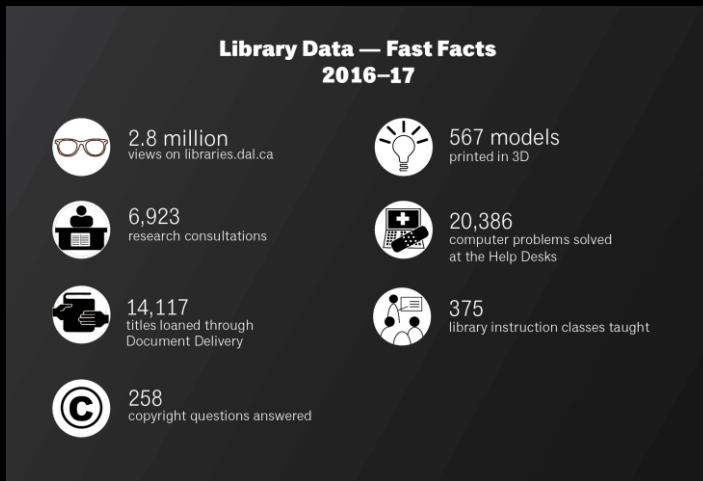
Set D



InfoGraphics vs DataGraphics

DataGraphic

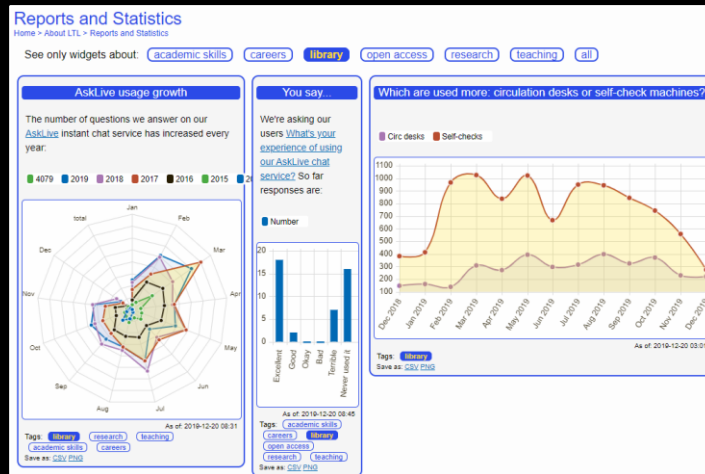
Uses words and numbers to represent quantitative data. Icon-like graphical elements for visual appeal



<https://libraries.dal.ca/about/library-assessment/library-data.html>

InfoGraphic

Visually encodes quantitative and/or qualitative data into marks, shapes, sizes, colours, etc.



<https://library2.lincoln.ac.nz/dashboard/#library>

InfoGraphic vs Data Visualizations

Infographics tell a premeditated story to guide the audience (subjective).

Data Visualizations leave the audience their own conclusions (objective).

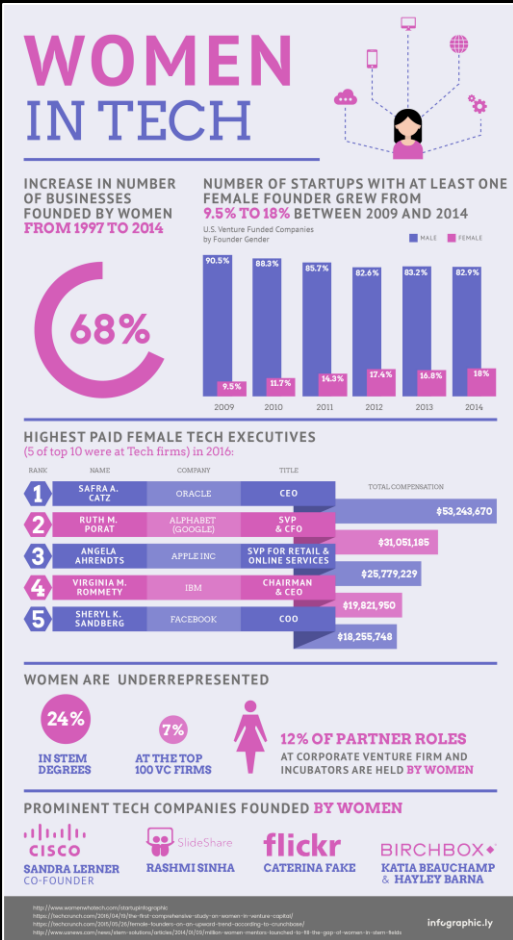
InfoGraphic

- Best for telling a **premeditated story** and offer **subjectivity**
- Best for **guiding the audience** to conclusions and **point out relationships**
- Created **manually** for one **specific dataset**

Data Visualization

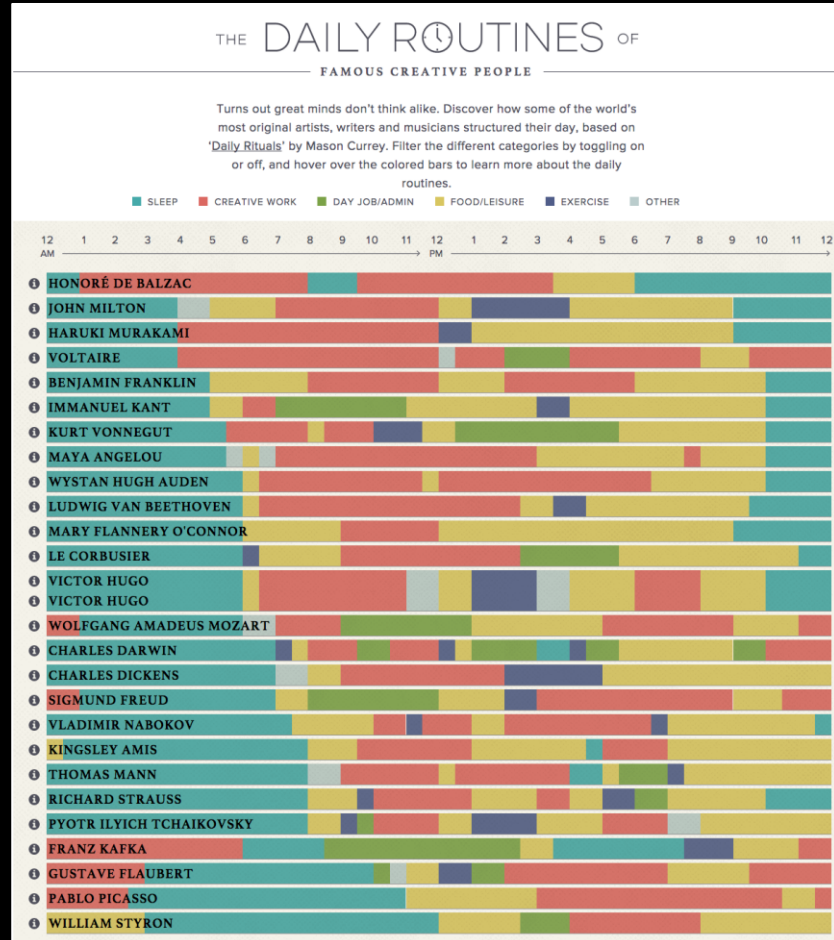
- Best for allowing the audience to **draw their own conclusions**, and offer **objectivity**
- Ideal for understanding **data at a glance**
- **May not** be designed for a **specific data**

InfoGraphic



From <https://www.entrepreneur.com/article/289932>

Data Visualization



From <https://podio.com/site/creative-routines>

How Do We Make a Good Data Visualization?

- **Know the Data**

- Number of attributes
- Date types: ordinal vs ordered (ordinal or quantitative)
- Trustworthiness: bad fields, inaccuracies, missing values

- **Know your purpose (& audience)**

- What do you/they want to see?
- What might you/they want to focus on?

- **Decide how encode the data**

- Ensure information can be decoded accurately
- Human perceptual system
- Display capacity
- Characteristics of data (size, type)
- Task

Data

Categorical



Ordered

Small Medium Large

Quantitative

1 2 5.29 42 101

How Do We Make a Good Data Visualization?

- **Know the Data**

- Number of attributes
- Date types: ordinal vs ordered (ordinal or quantitative)
- Trustworthiness: bad fields, inaccuracies, missing values

- **Know your purpose (& audience)**

- What do you/they want to see?
- What might you/they want to focus on?

- **Decide how encode the data**

- Ensure information can be decoded accurately
- Human perceptual system
- Display capacity
- Characteristics of data (size, type)
- Task

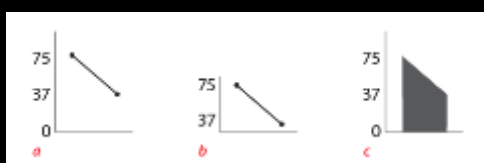
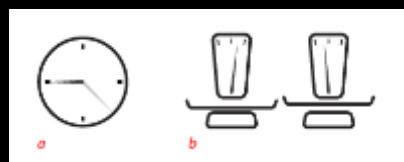
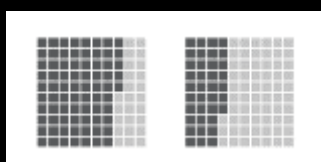
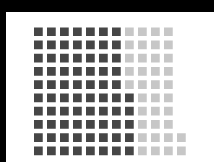
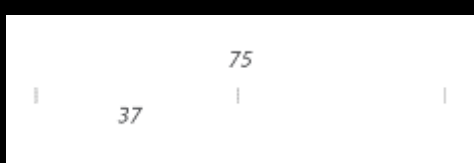
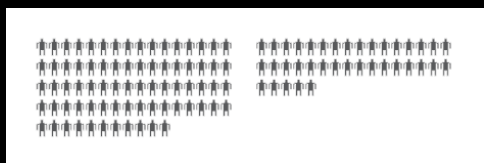
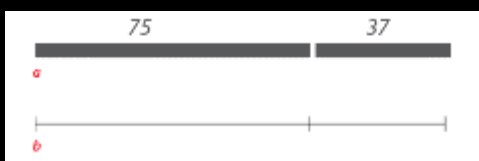
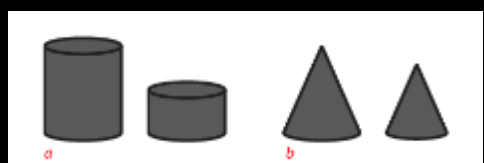
*How do we
change data symbols
into geometry?*

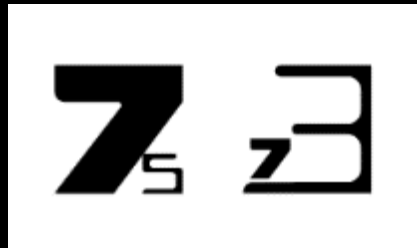
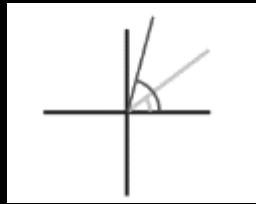
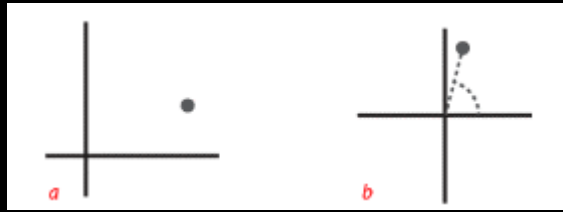
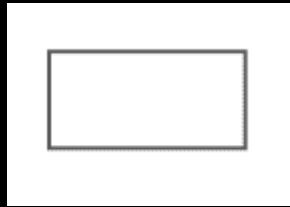
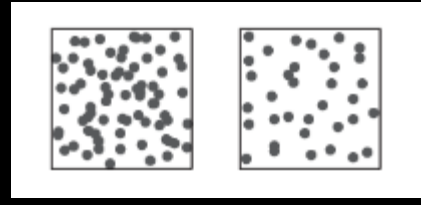
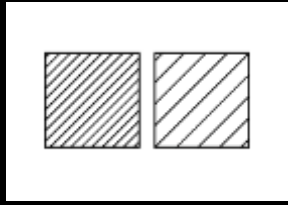
Exercise:

How many ways can you communicate two quantities?

75 and **37**

<http://blog.visual.ly/45-ways-to-communicate-two-quantities/>





Visual Encoding

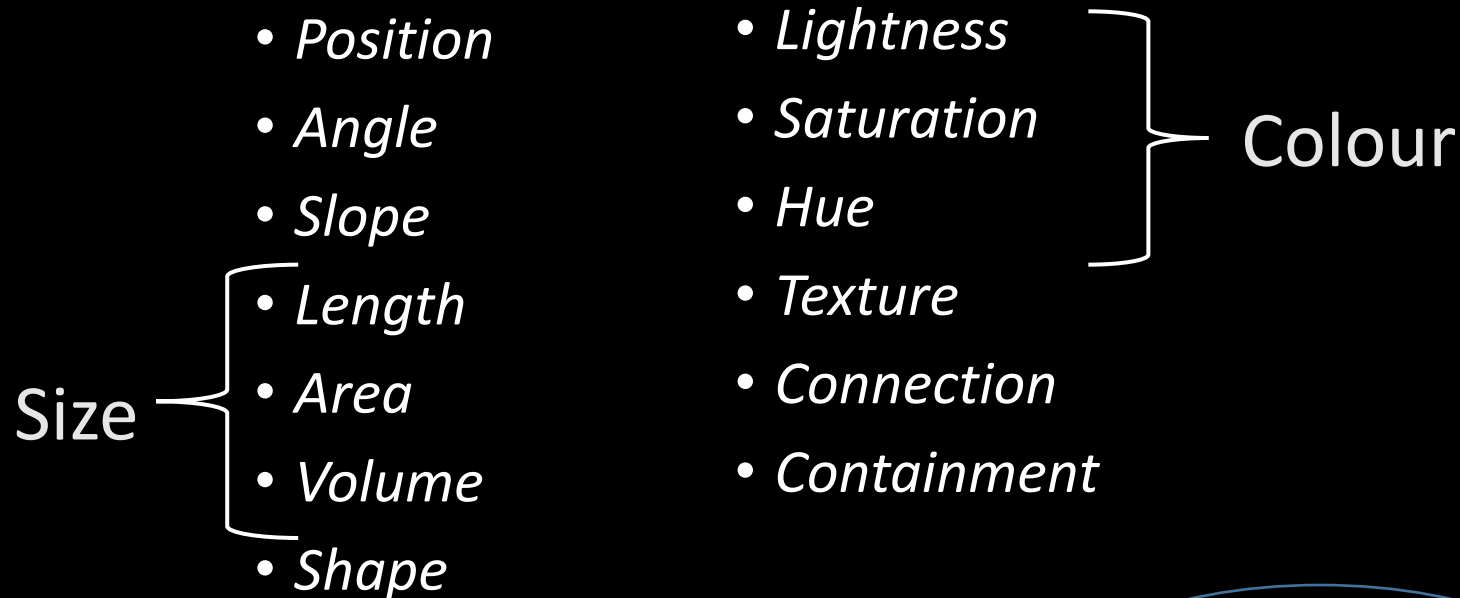
- Marks



- What can we change about a mark?

Visual Encoding With Visual Variables

Visual Variables:

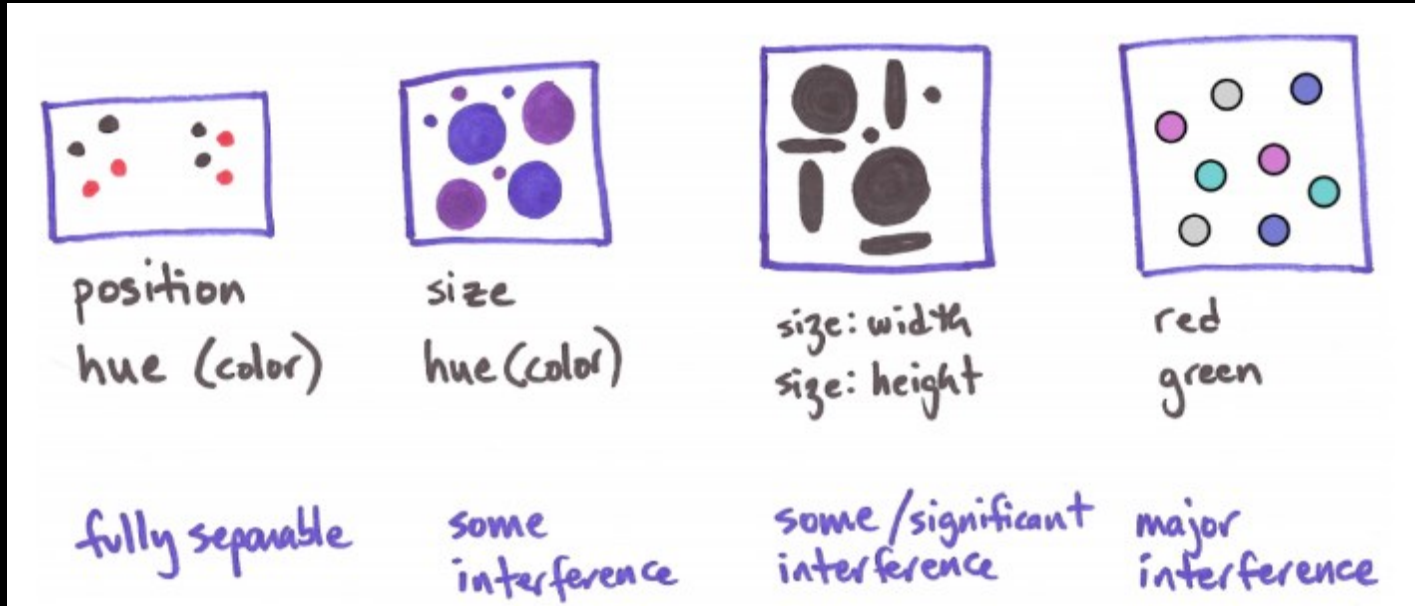


Independent?

? : *Opacity*
? : *"Sketchiness"*

Visual Encoding

- Are differences perceivable?
- How many bins?
- Ideally all channels would be independent (not so)
 - Interactions between channels



Perception



Brain

Visual Cortex: fast & efficient – pre-attentive processing

Cerebral Cortex: slower, less efficient

Goal: do as much as possible with Visual Cortex as possible

Perception

How many 3s?

1 8 4 7 9 5 3 2 1 2 4 6 7 8 9 5 6 4 3
4 8 0 6 4 8 0 3 2 8 8 7 9 6 2 3 1 0 6
9 9 6 3 4 4 2 6 8 1 5 6 8 7 9 0 3 2 1
1 5 6 8 7 9 6 5 1 2 3 5 9 9 7 8 9 6 5
4 3 2 1 3 2 1 5 4 9 8 3 4 2 5 8 4 8 9
2 2 1 5 6 7 8 6 5 6 3 1 4 5 1 3 4 5 1

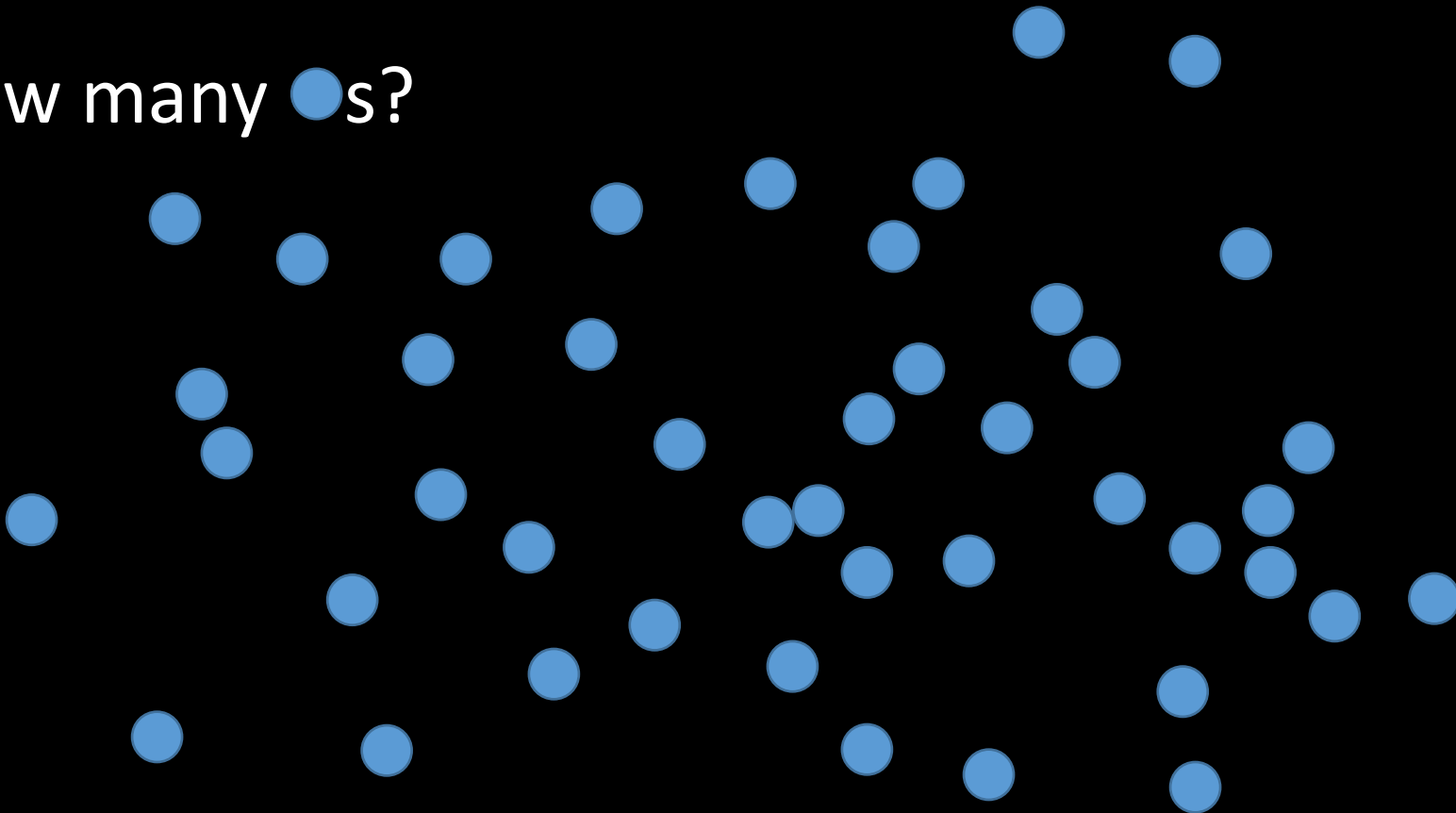
Perception

How many 3s?

1 8 4 7 9 5 3 2 1 2 4 6 7 8 9 5 6 4 3
4 8 0 6 4 8 0 3 2 8 8 7 9 6 2 3 1 0 6
9 9 6 3 4 4 2 6 8 1 5 6 8 7 9 0 3 2 1
1 5 6 8 7 9 6 5 1 2 3 5 9 9 7 8 9 6 5
4 3 2 1 3 2 1 5 4 9 8 3 4 2 5 8 4 8 9
2 2 1 5 6 7 8 6 5 6 3 1 4 5 1 3 4 5 1

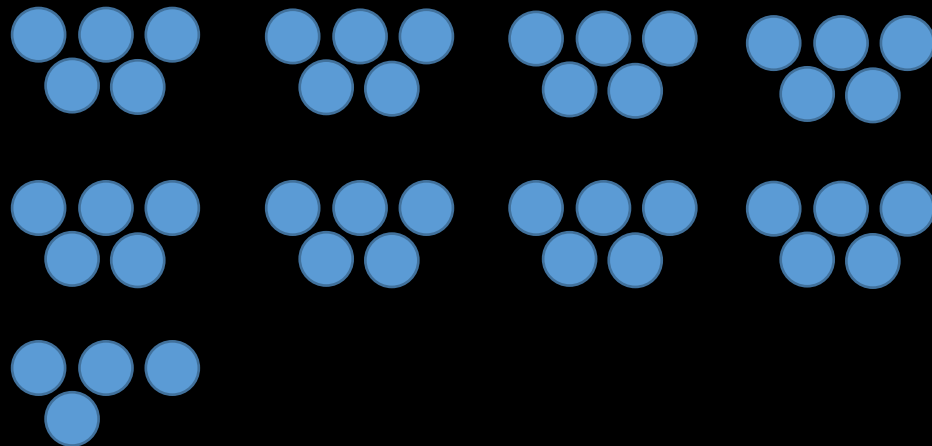
Perception

How many ●s?

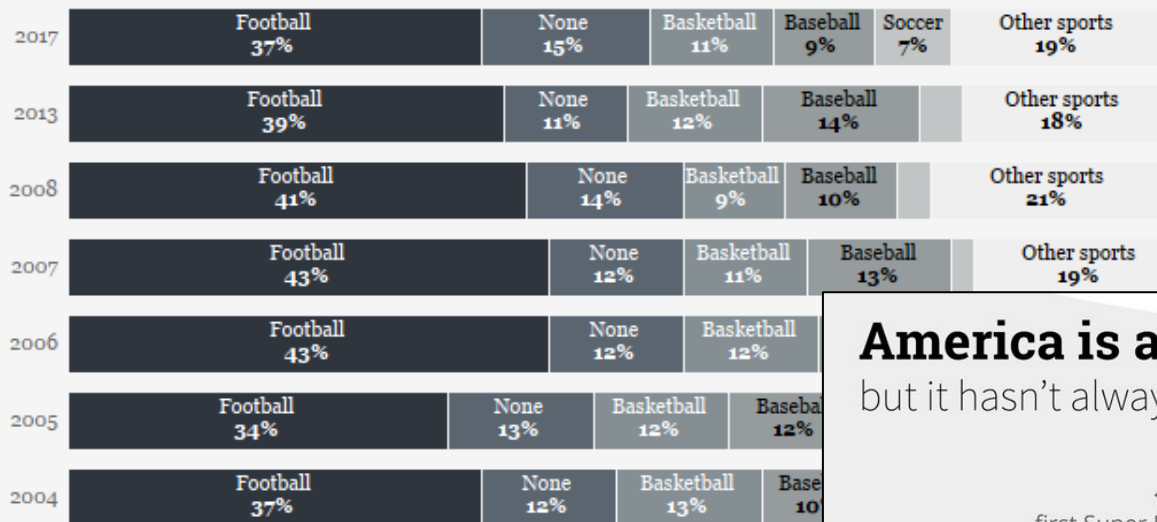


Perception

How many ●s?



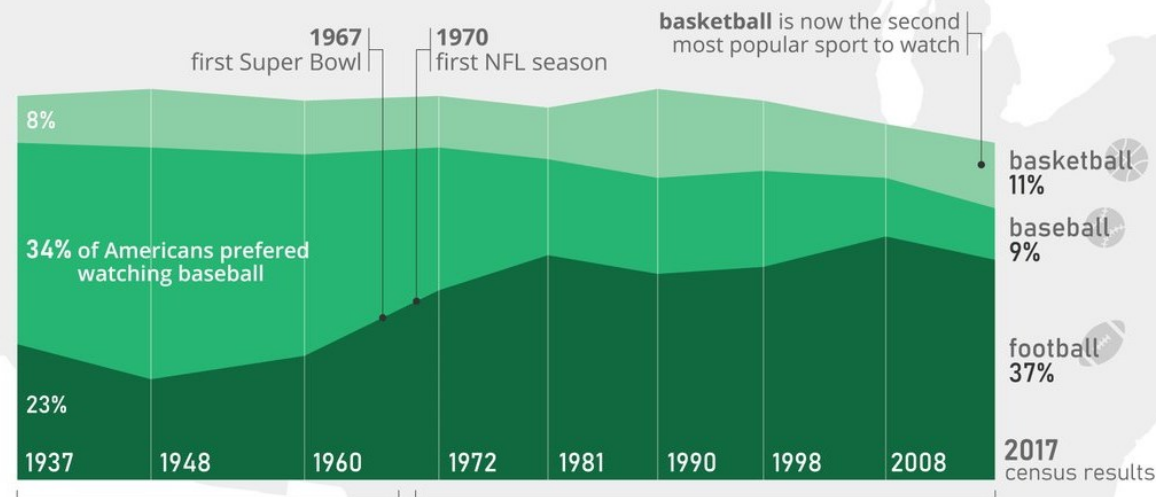
More than every 6th American has no favorite sport to watch



TOP 5 SPORTS TO WATCH - AND OTHERS

America is a football country

but it hasn't always been that way



up until the late sixties, **baseball** was the most popular sport to watch

for the past 50 years, football has been the favorite sport of **nearly 40% of Americans**

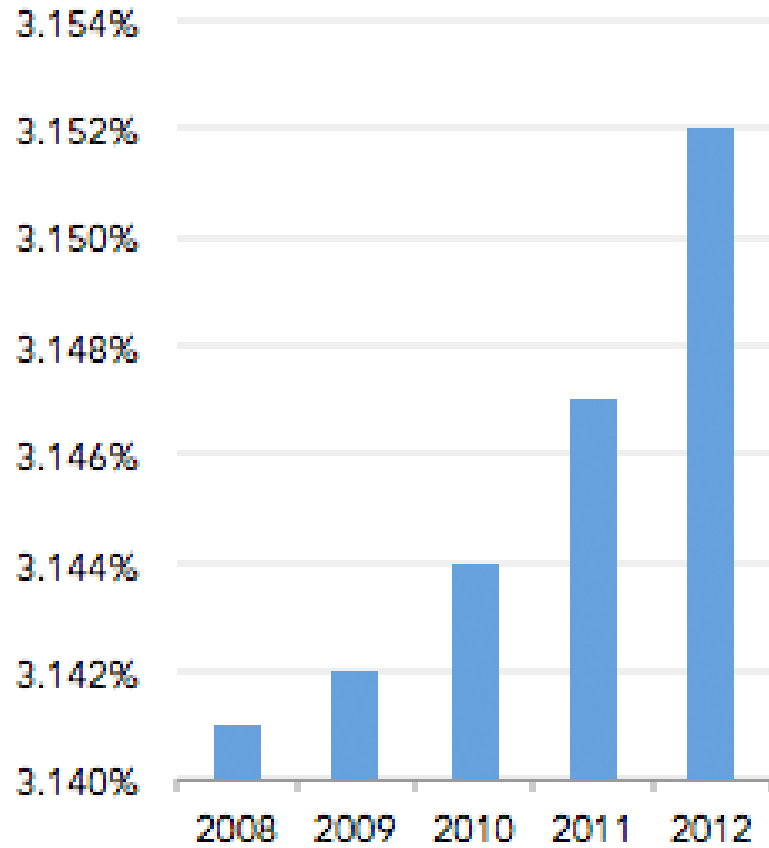
Visual Encoding works with a Sign System

Images are perceived as a set of signs

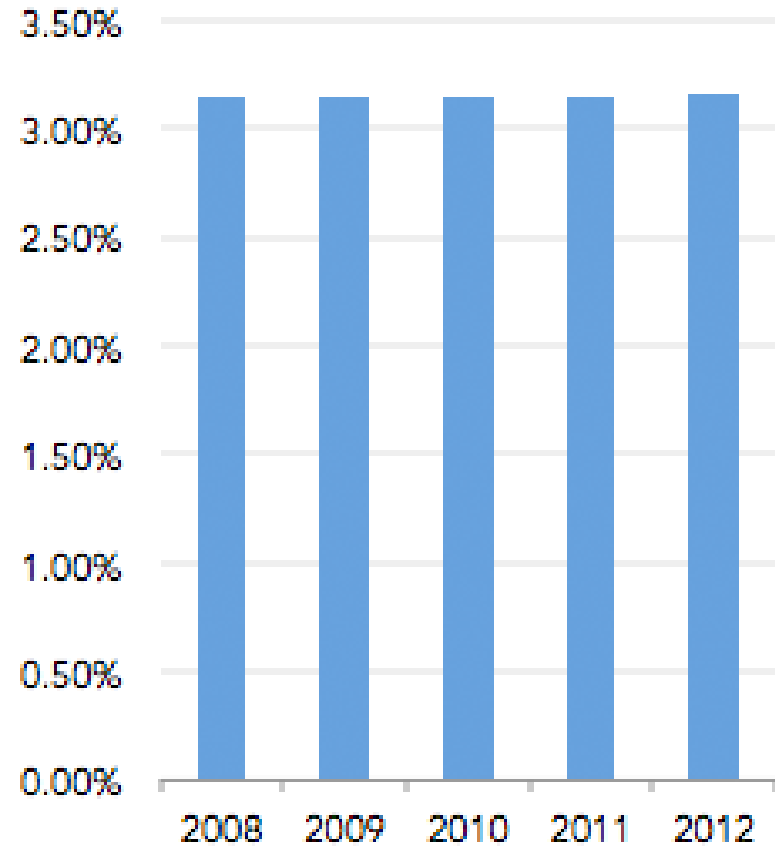
Designer encodes information in signs

Receiver decodes information from signs

Interest Rates



Interest Rates



Visualization ~~Rules~~ Advice

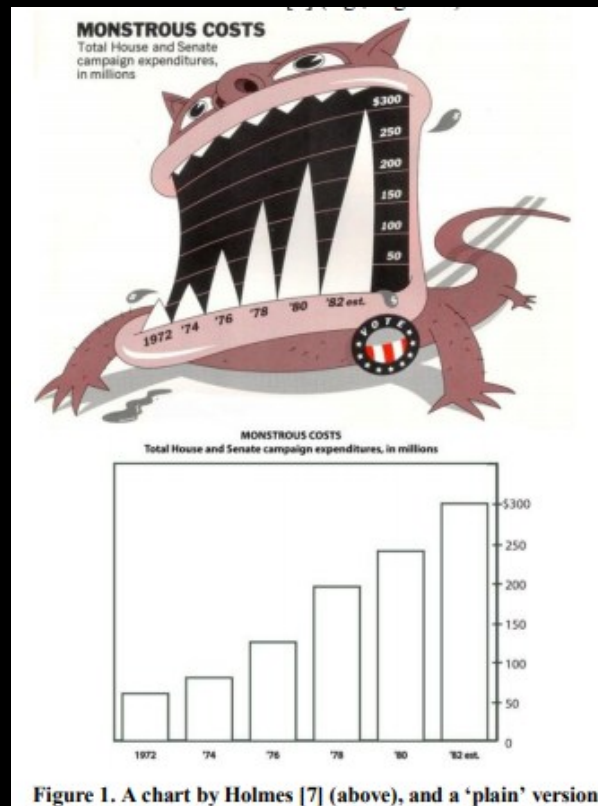
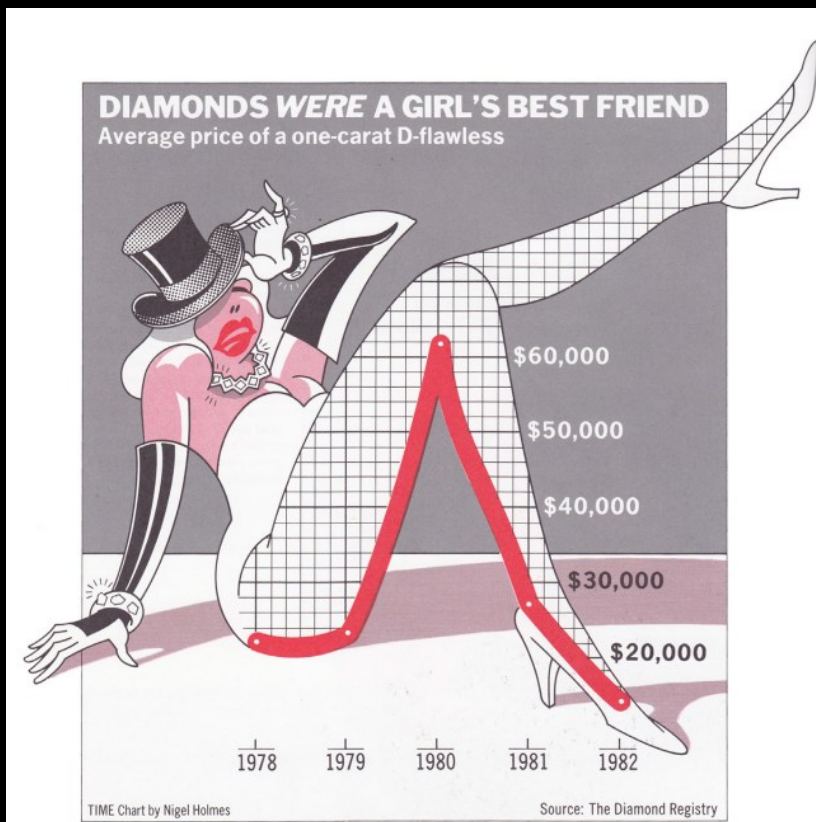
“Avoid chart junk at all costs”

“Bright colors don't work”

“Never use pie charts”

“No rainbow color-maps”

- These are all very situationally dependent
- Make sure you have reasons for breaking them



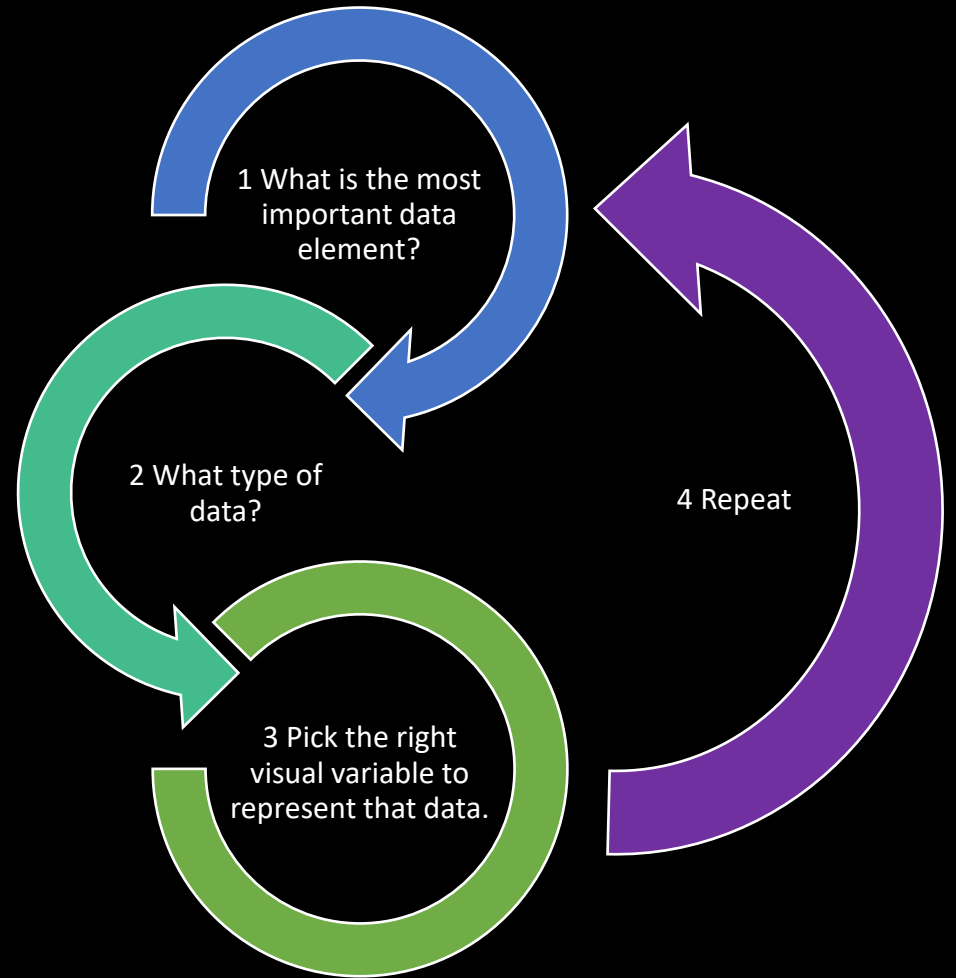
Useful Junk? The Effects of Visual Embellishment on Comprehension and Memorability of Charts

Scott Bateman, Regan L. Mandryk, Carl Gutwin,
Aaron Genest, David McDine, Christopher Brooks

Department of Computer Science, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada

scott.bateman@usask.ca, regan@cs.usask.ca, gutwin@cs.usask.ca,
aaron.genest@usask.ca, dam085@mail.usask.ca, cab938@mail.usask.ca

Bottom-Up Approach to Designing a Visualization



Visual Variable Properties

1. Selective

- Is a change of a mark in this variable alone enough to allow us to select it from other marks?

2. Associative

3. Quantitative

4. Order

5. Length

Is Size Selective?

Can you find the big & small Muppets?



Is Size Selective?

Can you find the big & small Muppets?



Visual Variable Properties

1. Selective

- Is a change of a mark in this variable alone enough to allow us to select it from other marks?

2. Associative

- Can we identify a group of marks by this variable?

3. Quantitative

4. Order

5. Length

Is Size Associative?

Can you find the small Muppets?



Is Size Associative?

Can you find the small Muppets?



Visual Variable Properties

1. Selective

- Is a change of a mark in this variable alone enough to allow us to select it from other marks?

2. Associative

- Can we identify a group of marks in this variable?

3. Quantitative

- Can the relation between two of these marks be seen as numeric? Can we tell if one is 3X another?

4. Order

5. Length

Is Size Quantitative?

What value is Kermit compared to Fozzie?

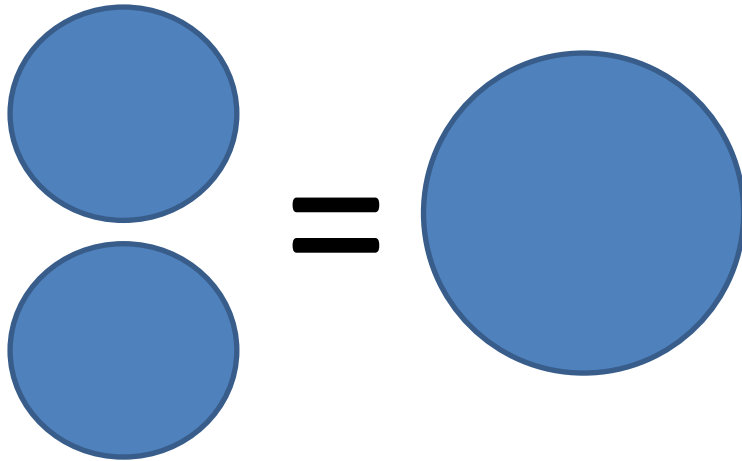
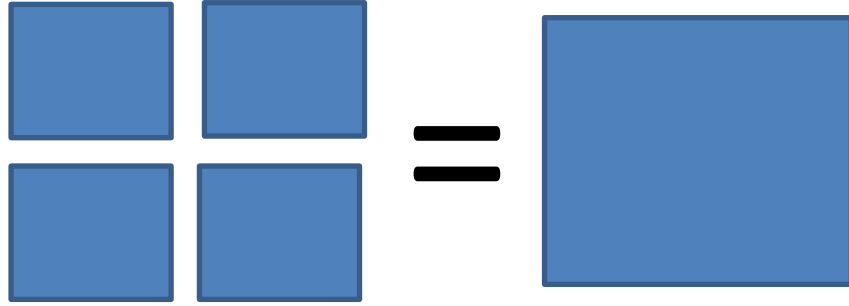


Is Size Quantitative?

What value is Kermit compared to Fozzy?



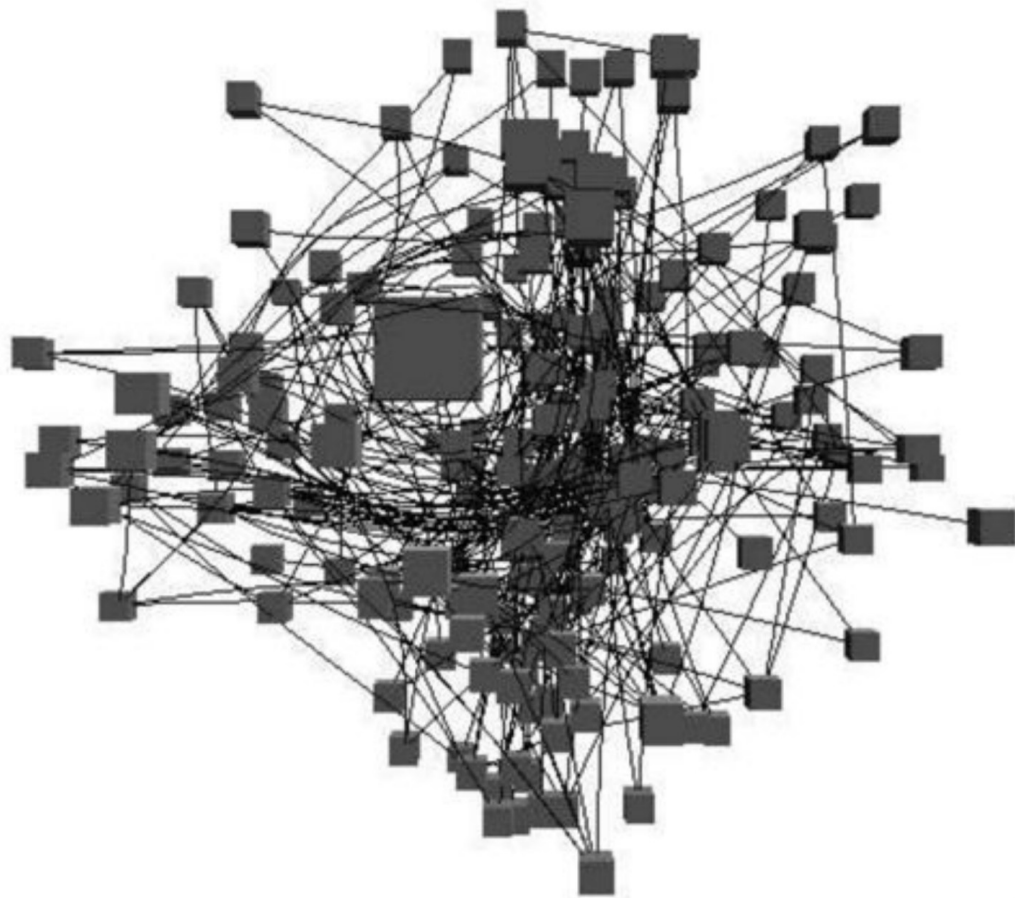
Is Size Quantitative?



3D

Problems

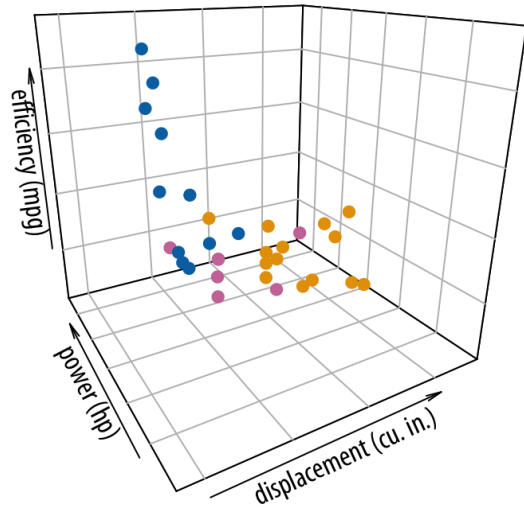
- Comparison
- Occlusion / viewpoint



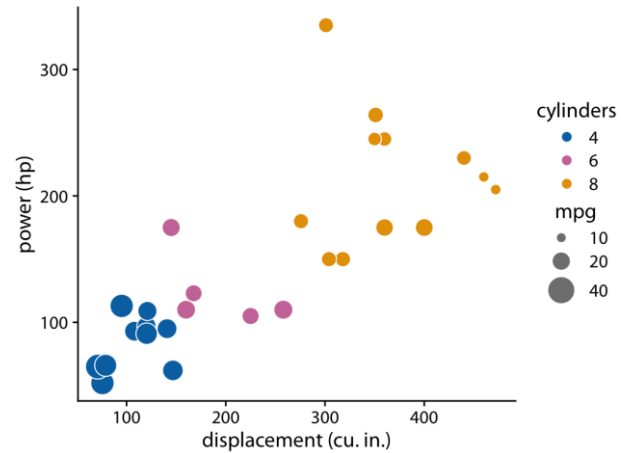
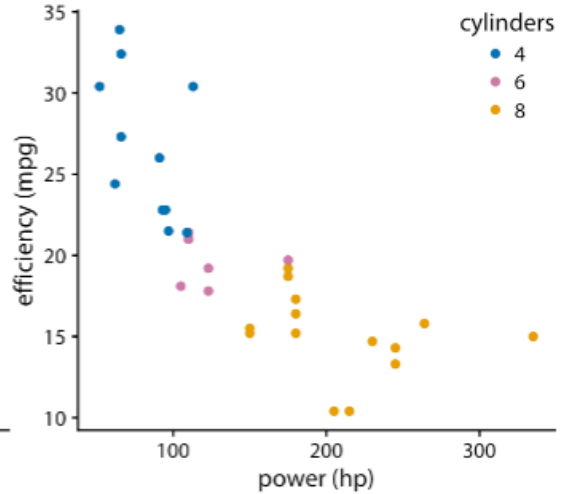
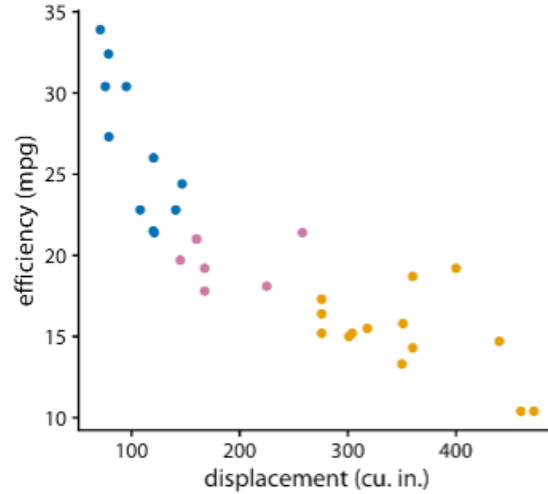
Avoid 3D

Look for a better solution

b

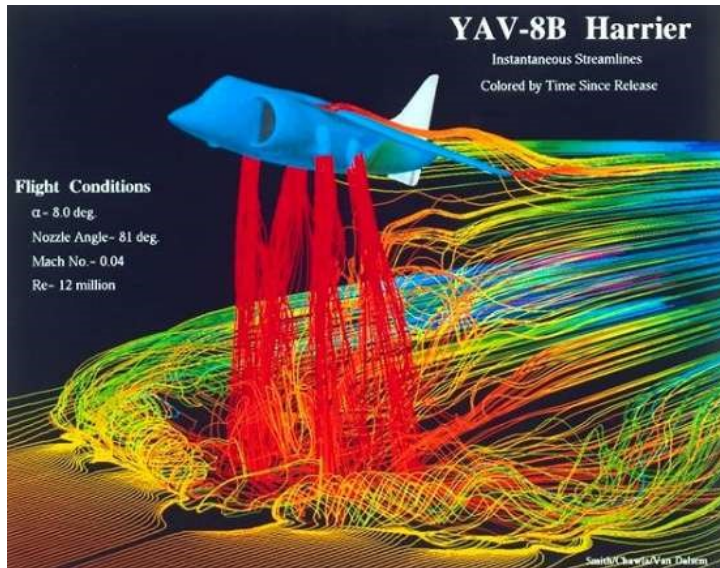


cylinders ● 4 ● 6 ● 8



When to use 3D?

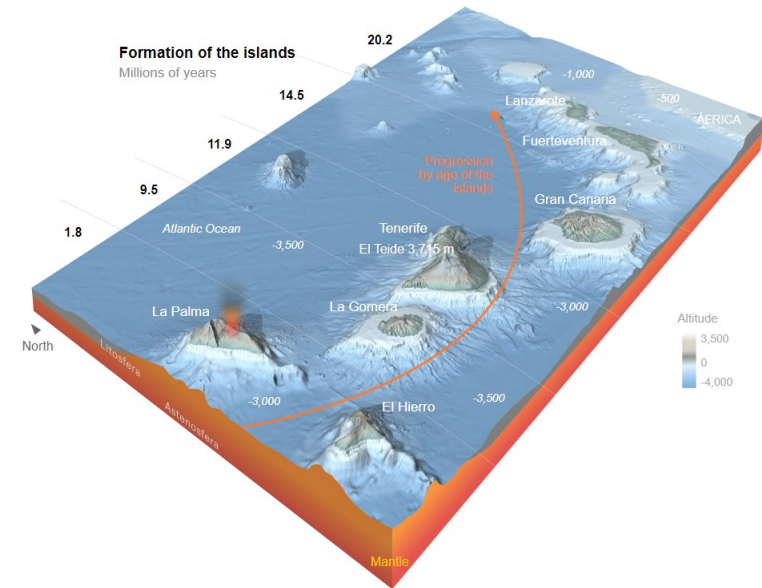
➤ When your data has 3D position



<https://aerospaceweb.org/question/planes/q0102a.shtml>



<https://www.kitware.com/new-in-paraview-5-9-volume-rendering-with-a-separate-opacity-array/>



<https://english.elpais.com/science-tech/2021-10-06/the-underwater-hotspot-feeding-la-palmas-volcano-will-create-new-islands.html>

Visual Variable Properties

1. Selective

- Is a change of a mark in this variable alone enough to allow us to select it from other marks?

2. Associative

- Can we identify a group of marks in this variable?

3. Quantitative

- Can the relation between two of these marks be seen as numeric? Can we tell if one is 3X another?

4. Order

- Does this variable support ordered reading (more/less)?

5. Length

Is Size Ordered?



Visual Variable Properties

1. Selective

- Is a change of a mark in this variable alone enough to allow us to select it from other marks?

2. Associative

- Can we identify a group of marks in this variable?

3. Quantitative

- Can the relation between two of these marks be seen as numeric? Can we tell if one is 3X another?

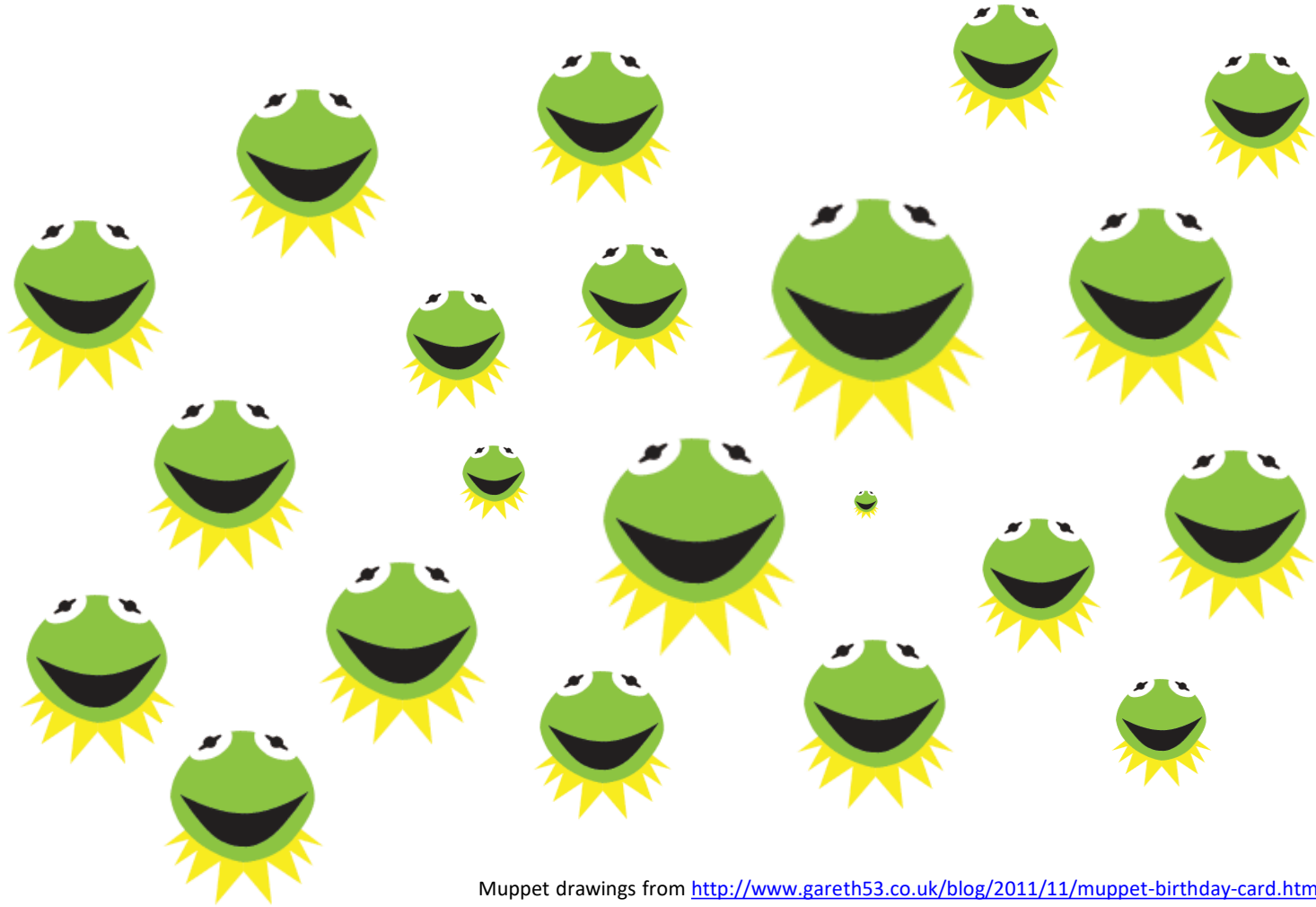
4. Order

- Does this variable support ordered reading (more/less)?

5. Length

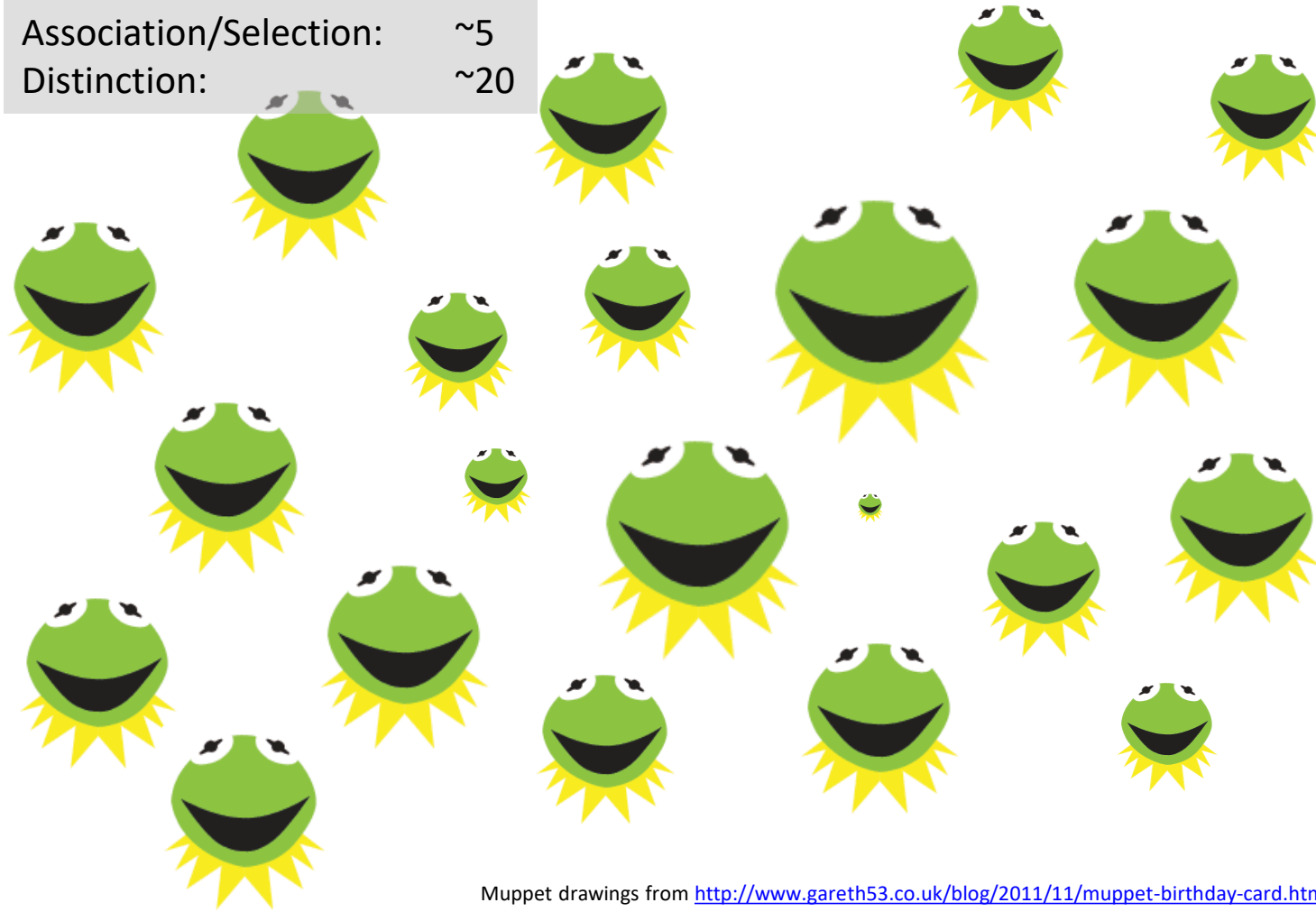
- How many differences in this variable can be discerned?

What Length Does Size Have?



What Length Does Size Have?

Association/Selection: ~5
Distinction: ~20



Visual Encoding Channel Properties

- **Selective**

- Is a change in this variable alone enough to allow us to select it from a group?

- **Associative**

- Can we identify a group of these marks?

- **Quantitative**

- Can the relation between two of these marks be seen as numeric? Can we tell if one is 3X as much as another?

- **Order**

- Does this variable support ordered reading (more/less)?

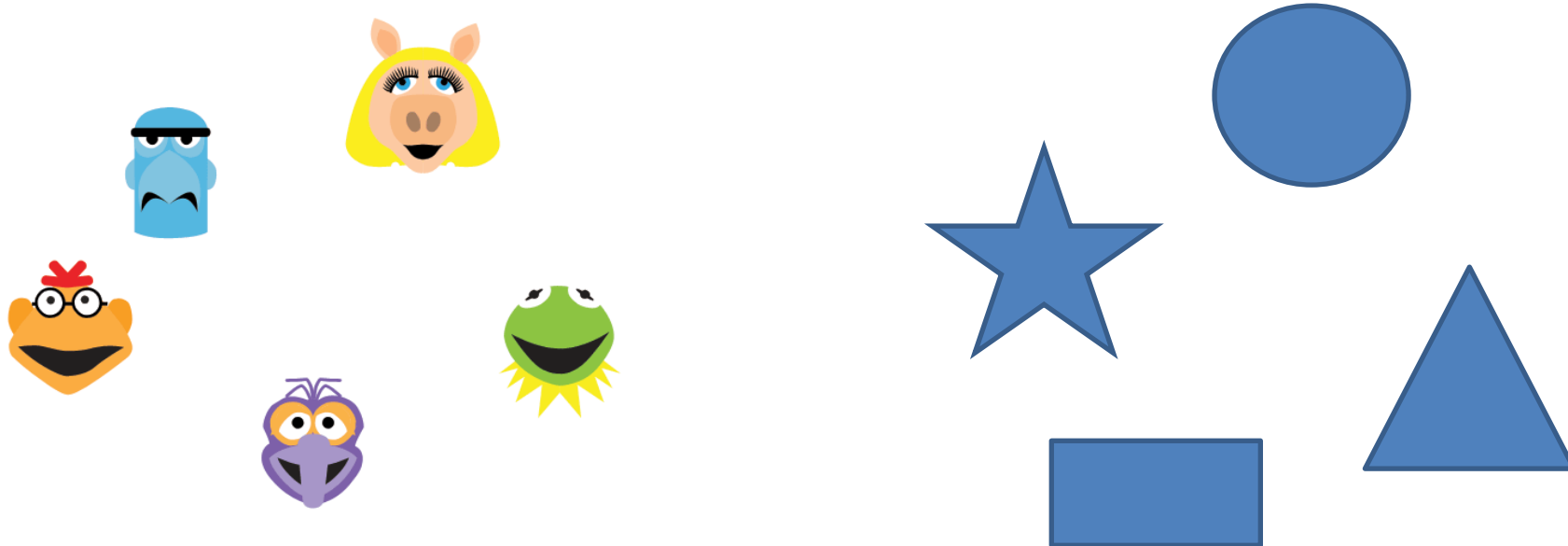
- **Length**

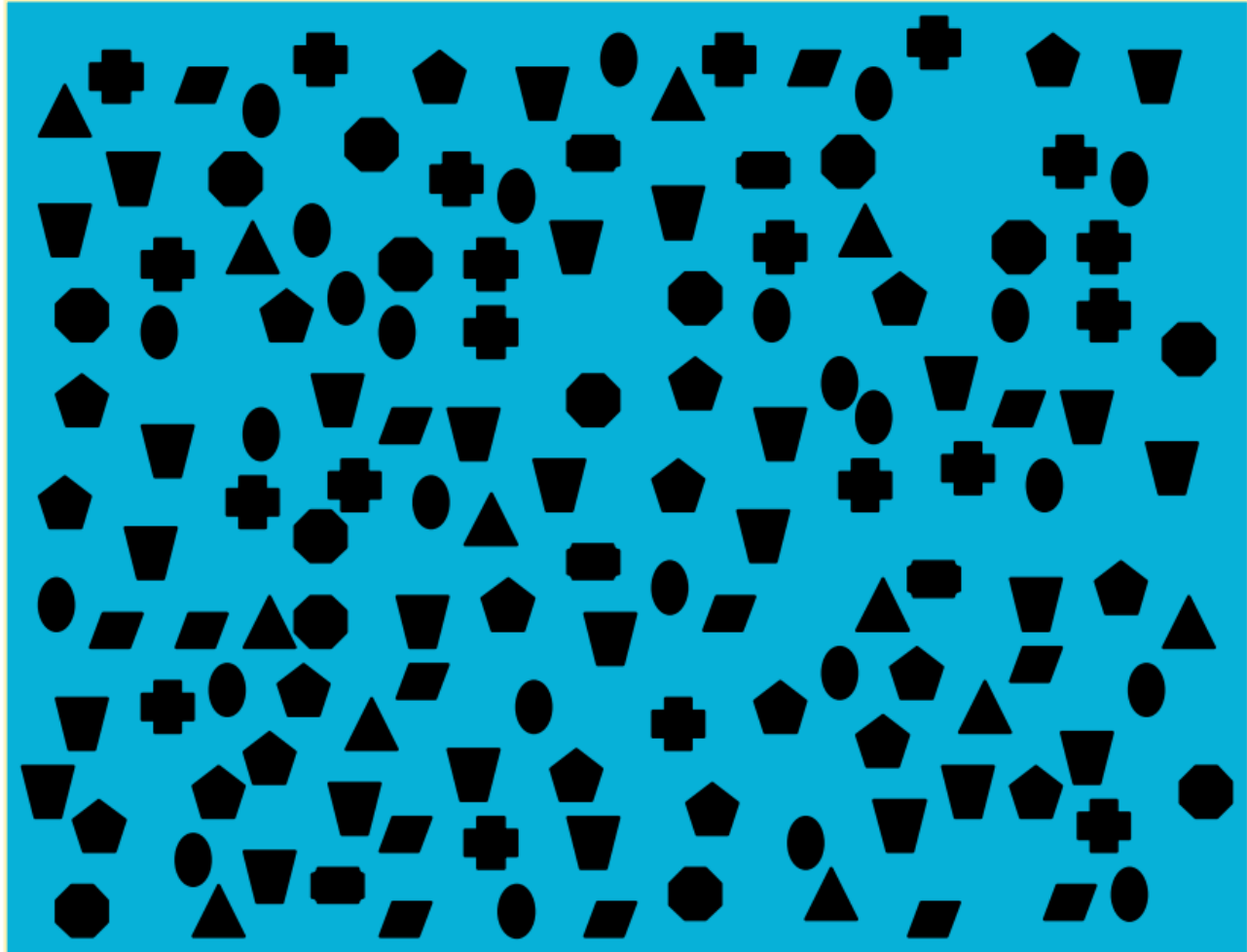
- How many differences in this variable can be discerned?

Variable	Selective	Associative	Quantitative	Order	Length
Size	Yes	Yes	Yes (1D), Mostly (2D), Not likely (3D)	Yes	5/20
Position	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Infinite
Shape					
Lightness					
Saturation					
Hue					
Angle					
Texture					

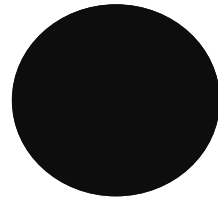
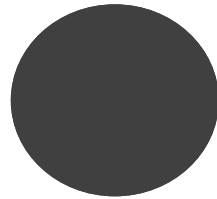
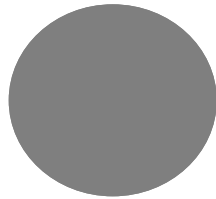
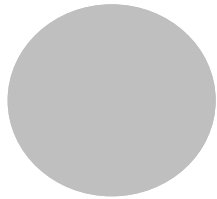


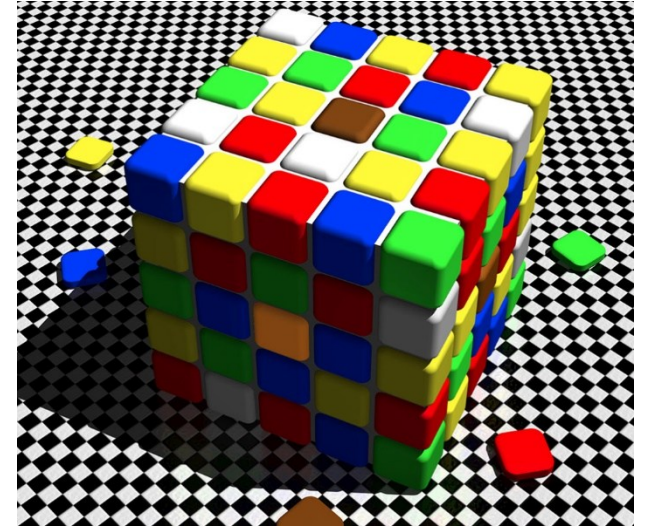
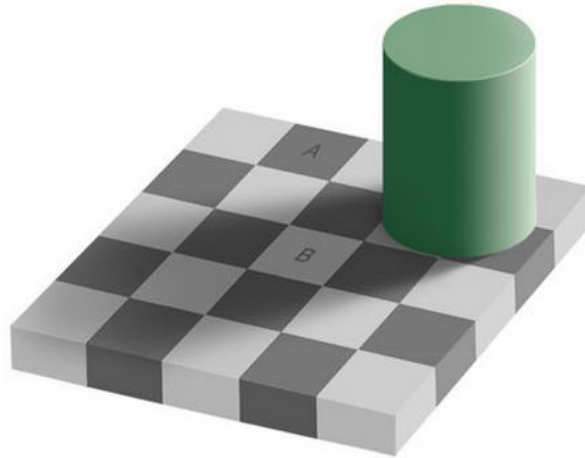
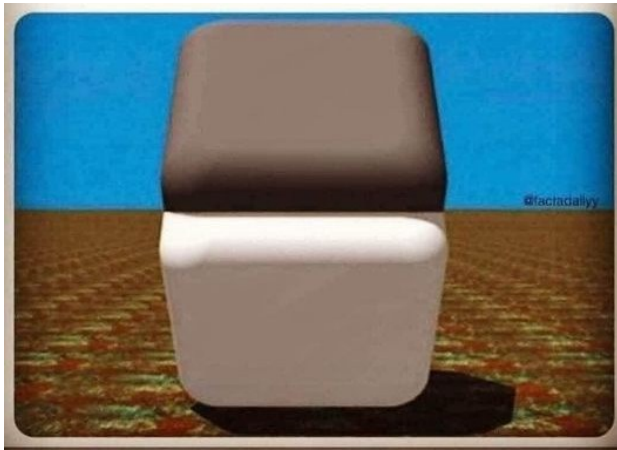
Variable	Selective	Associative	Quantitative	Order	Length
Size	Yes	Yes	Yes (1D), Mostly (2D), Not likely (3D)	Yes	5/20
Position	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Infinite
Shape	< 5	< 5	No	No	5 / Infinite
Lightness					
Saturation					
Hue					
Angle					
Texture					





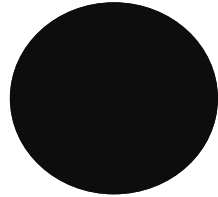
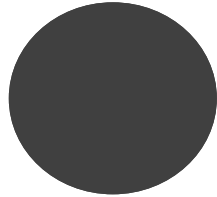
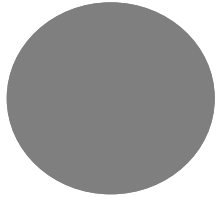
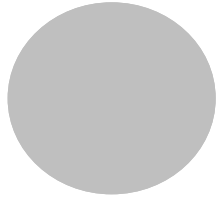
Variable	Selective	Associative	Quantitative	Order	Length
Size	Yes	Yes	Yes (1D), Mostly (2D), Not likely (3D)	Yes	5/20
Position	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Infinite
Shape	< 5	< 5	No	No	5 / Infinite
Lightness	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	7 / 10
Saturation	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	7 / 10
Hue					
Angle					
Texture					





Weber's Law: human perception is fundamentally based on relative judgments, not absolute values.

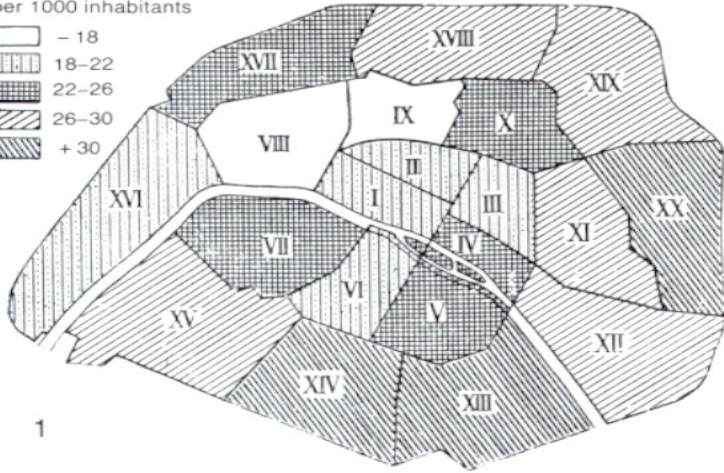
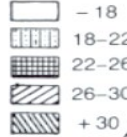
Variable	Selective	Associative	Quantitative	Order	Length
Size	Yes	Yes	Yes (1D), Mostly (2D), Not likely (3D)	Yes	5/20
Position	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Infinite
Shape	< 5	< 5	No	No	5 / Infinite
Lightness	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	7 / 10
Saturation	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	7 / 10
Hue					
Angle					
Texture					



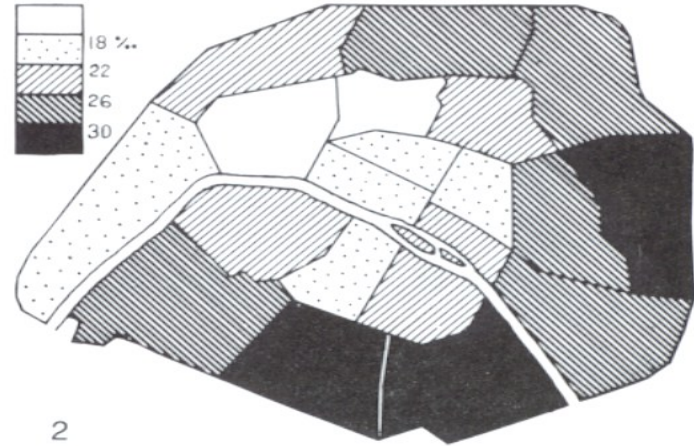
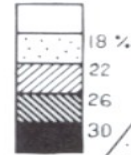
Lightness & Saturation Are ORDERED, cannot be REORDERED

ANNUAL DEATHS PER 1000 INHABITANTS, PARIS

ANNUAL DEATHS
per 1000 inhabitants

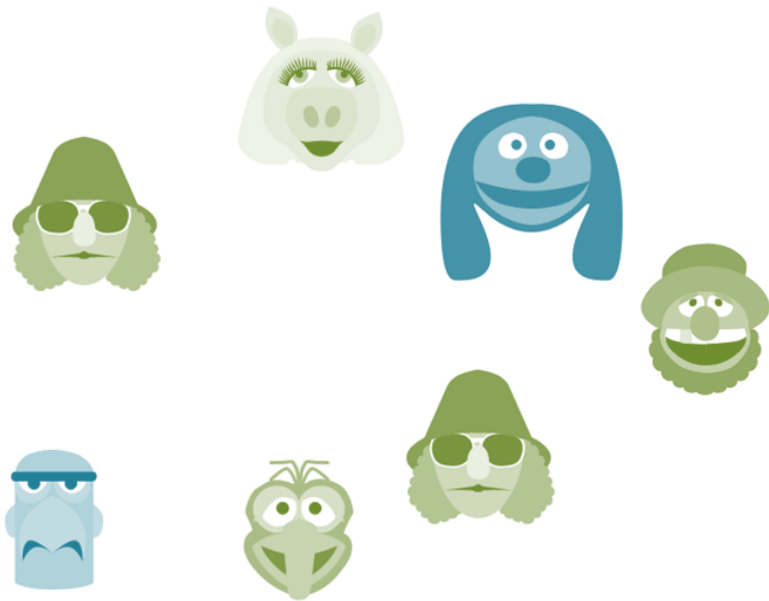


VALUES **NOT ORDERED CORRECTLY** ACCORDING TO SCALE
INFORMATION HAS TO BE READ POINT BY POINT



VALUES **ORDERED CORRECTLY** MAKE
THE IMAGE MUCH MORE USEFUL

Variable	Selective	Associative	Quantitative	Order	Length
Size	Yes	Yes	Yes (1D), Mostly (2D), Not likely (3D)	Yes	5/20
Position	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Infinite
Shape	< 5	< 5	No	No	5 / Infinite
Lightness	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	7 / 10
Saturation	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	7 / 10
Hue	Yes	Yes	Not advisable	Not advisable	7 / 10
Angle					
Texture					

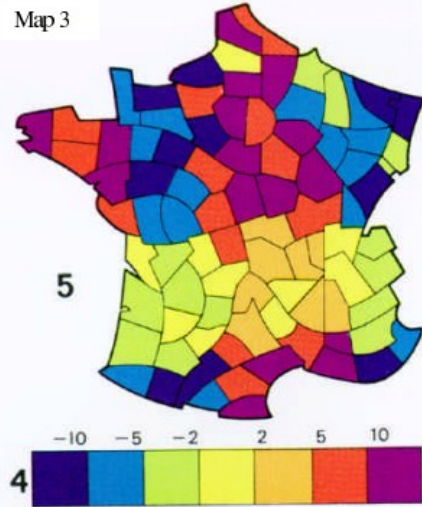


Rainbow Scale Considerations

Map 1



Map 3

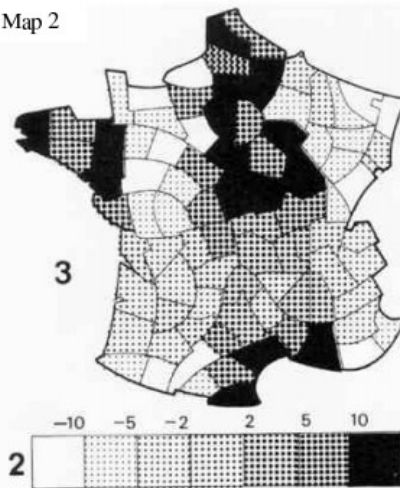


Rainbow Scale Considerations

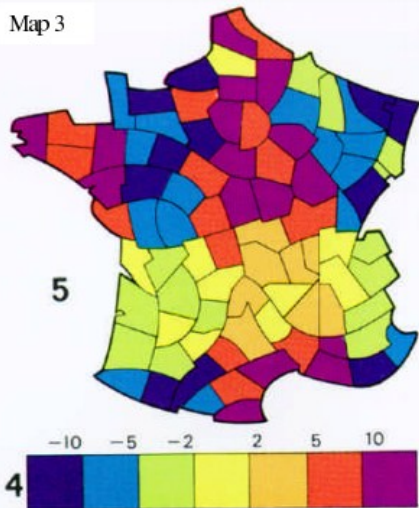
Map 1



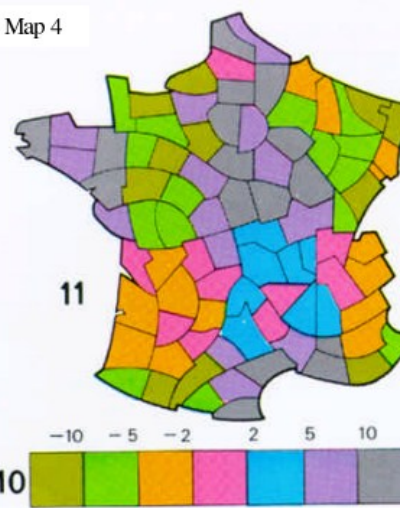
Map 2

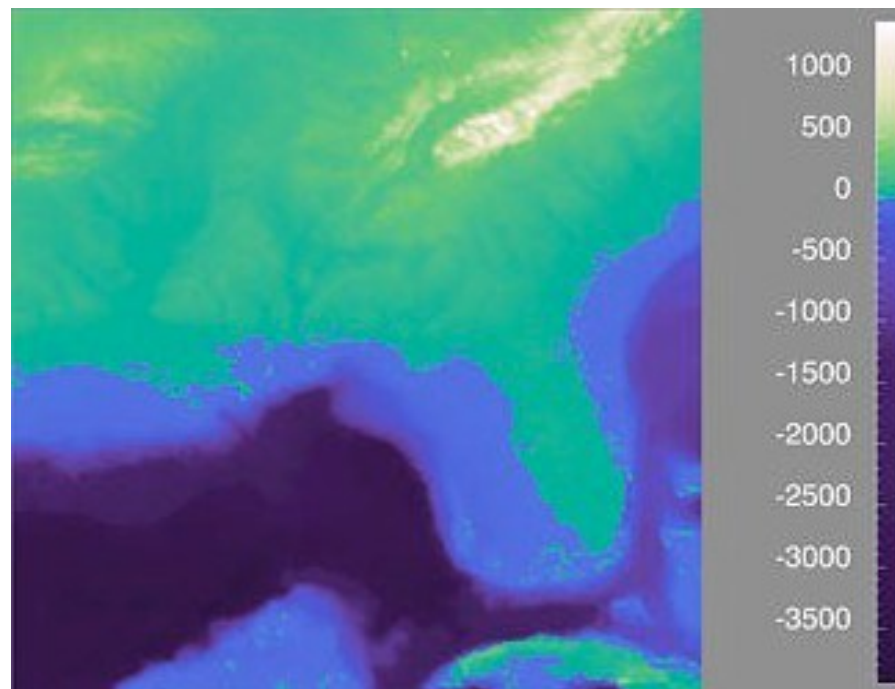
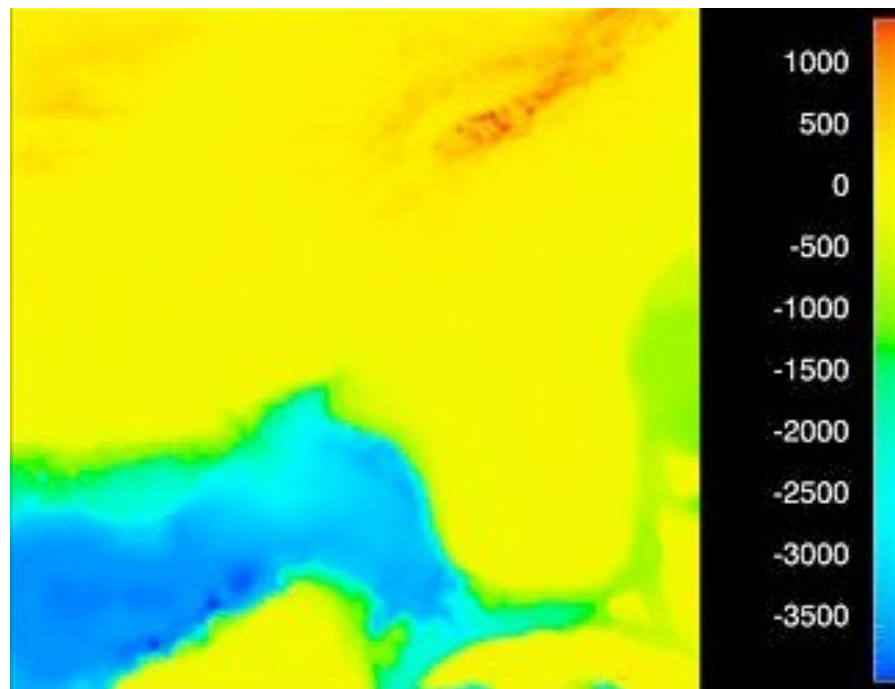


Map 3

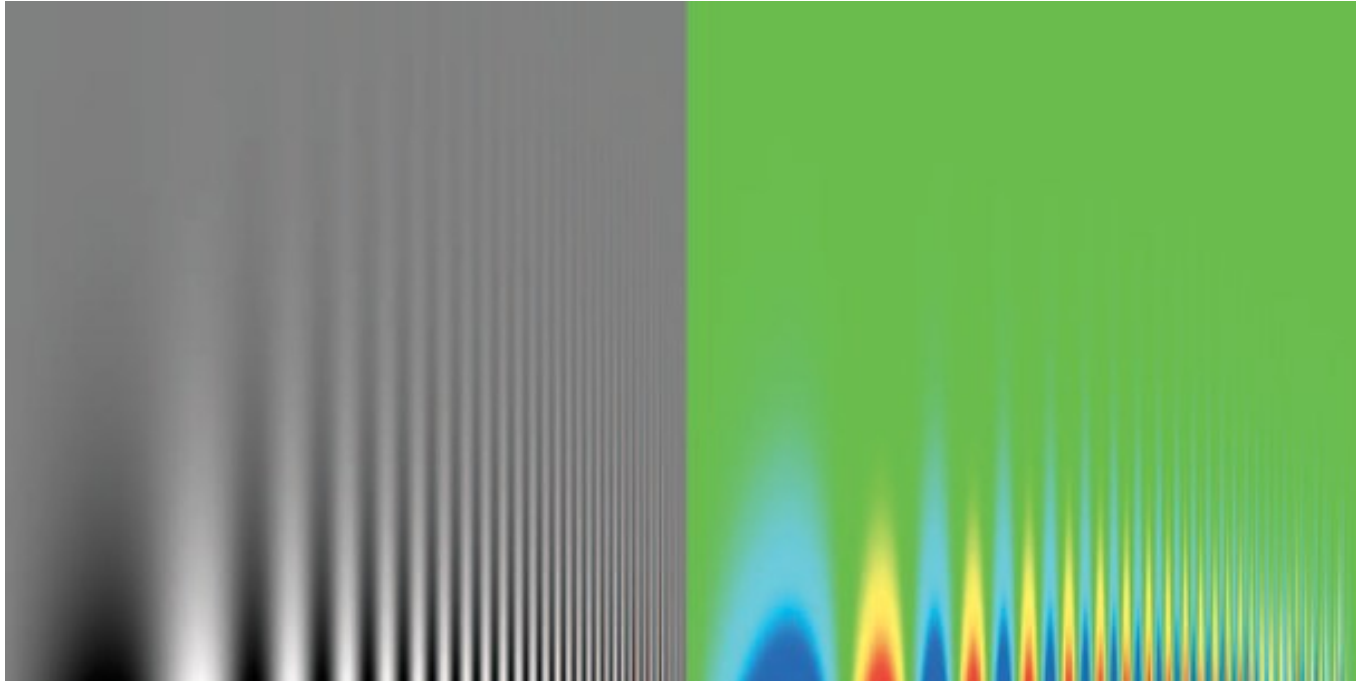


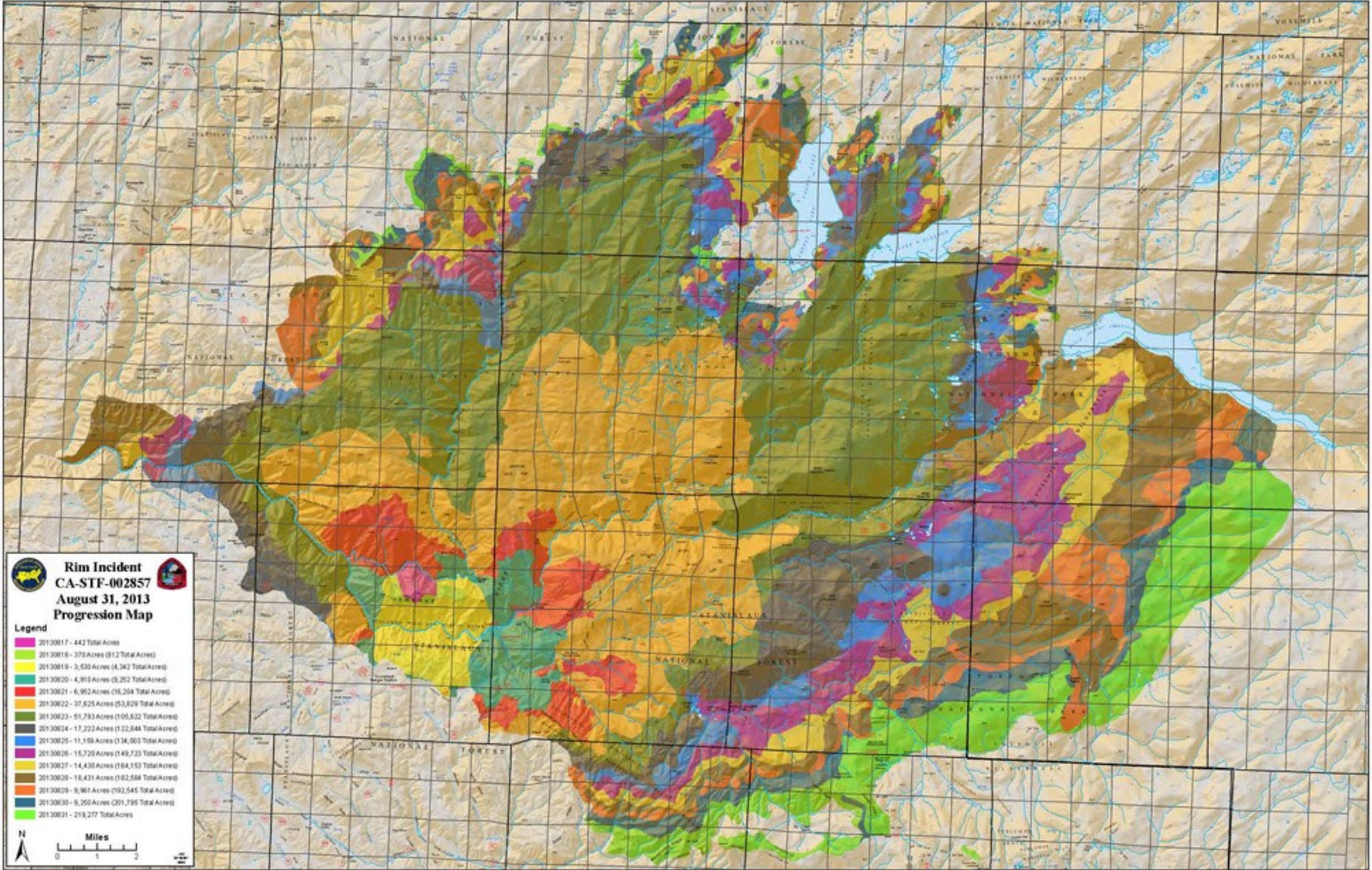
Map 4

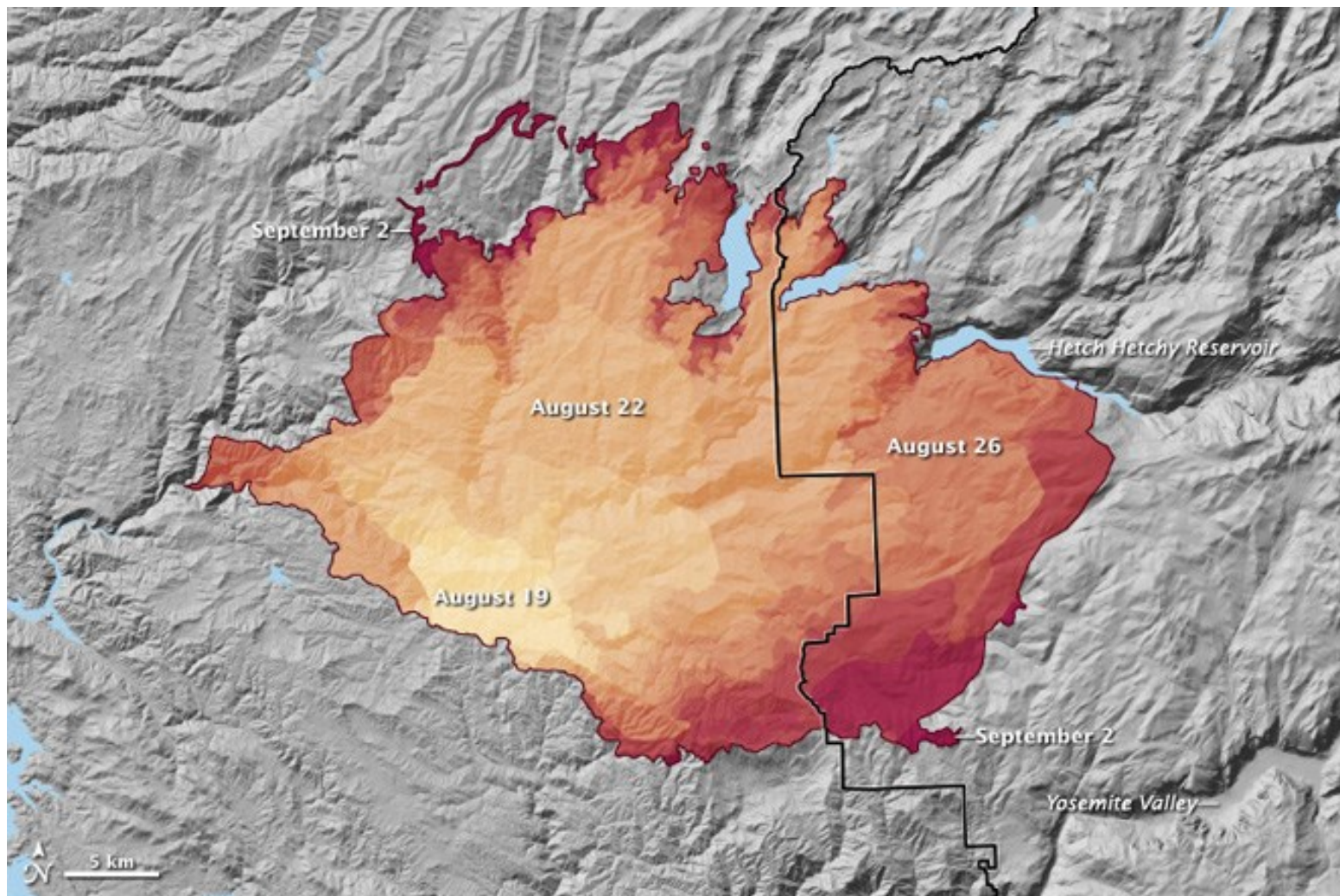




Destroys Detail

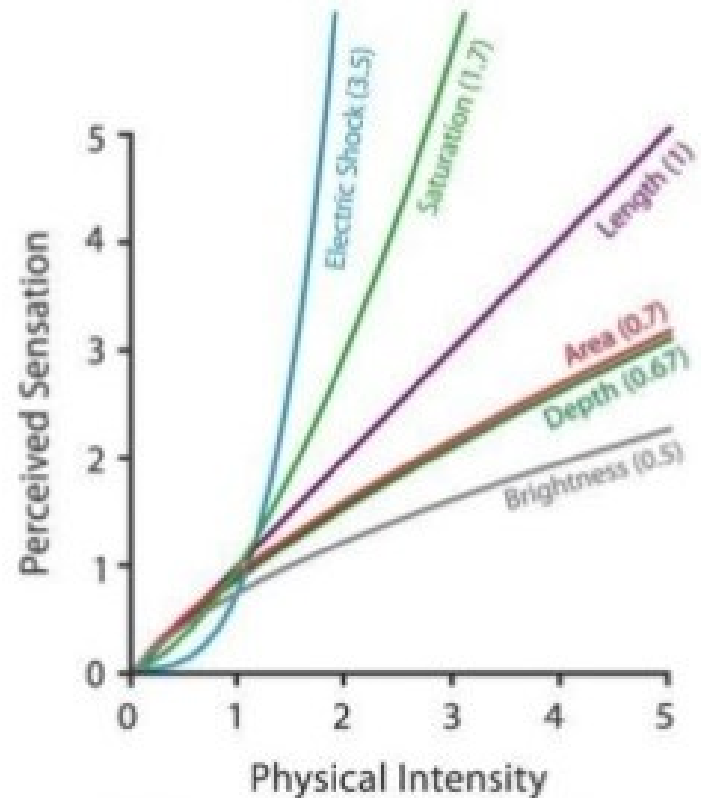




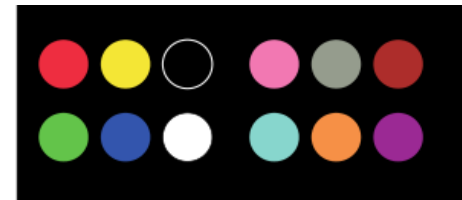


Colour

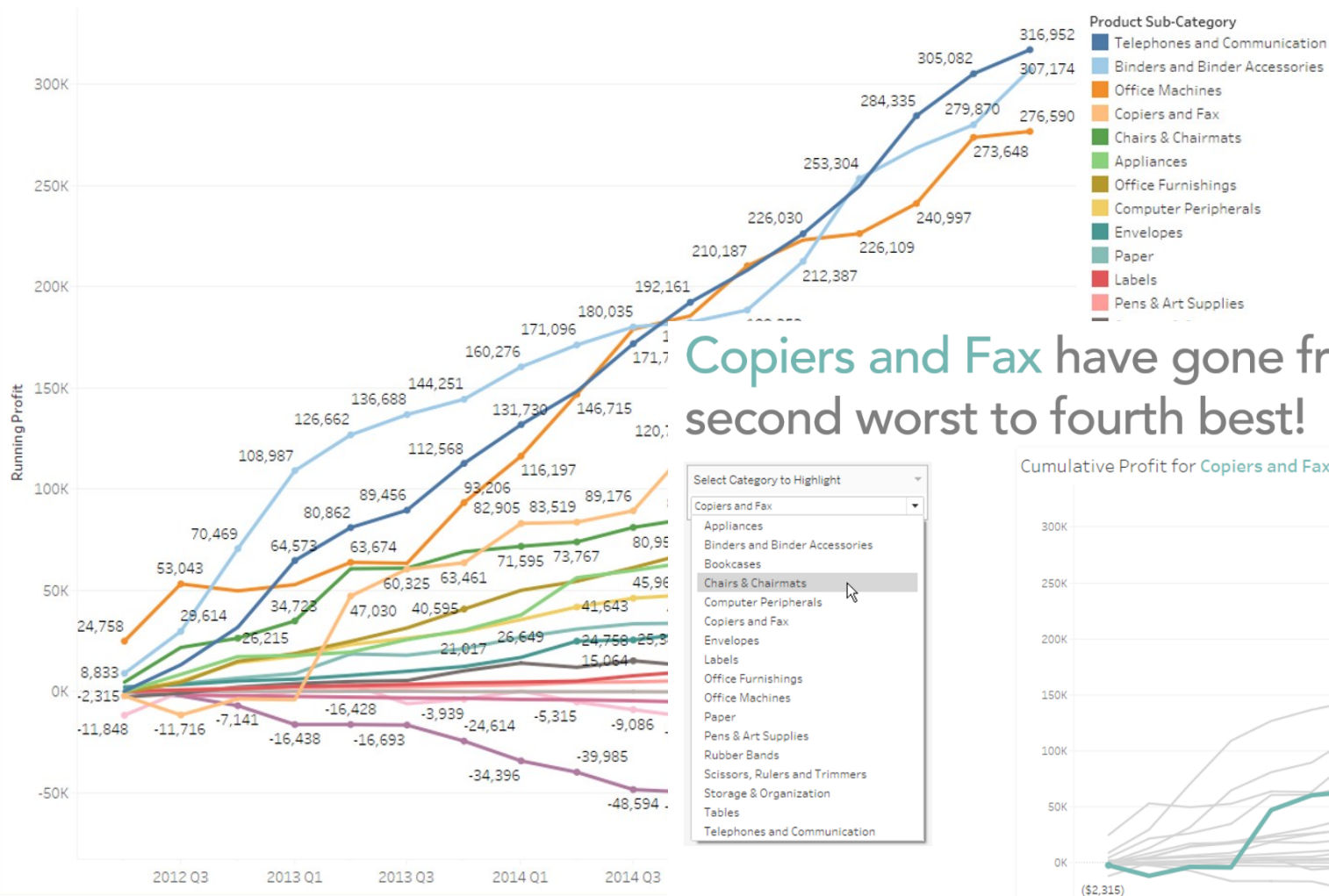
- Use Carefully! Less is more
- Stick to 5-8 colours (less is more)
 - Good contrast
 - Don't clash
 - Works in grayscale and for colour vision deficiencies (no red & green)



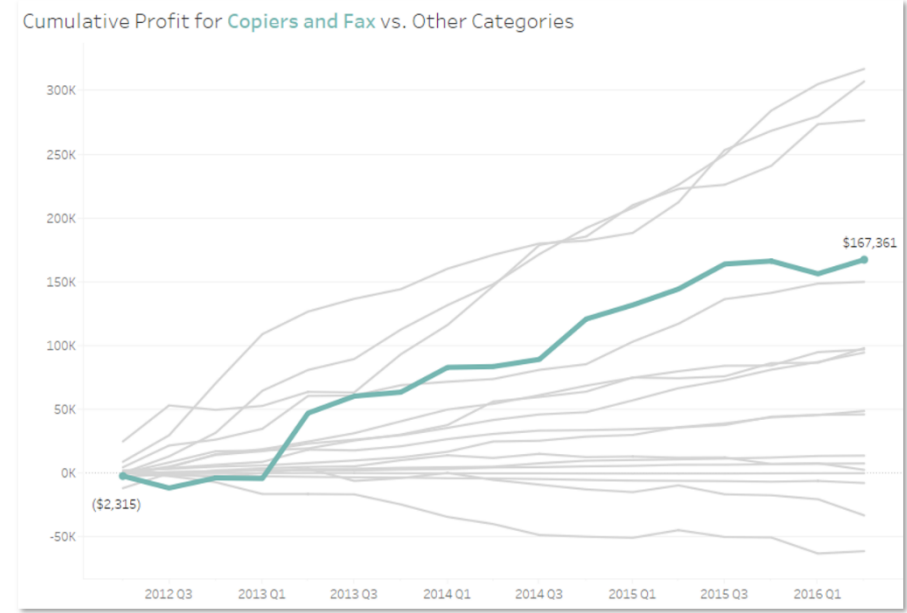
"On the psychophysical law", Stevens, 1957



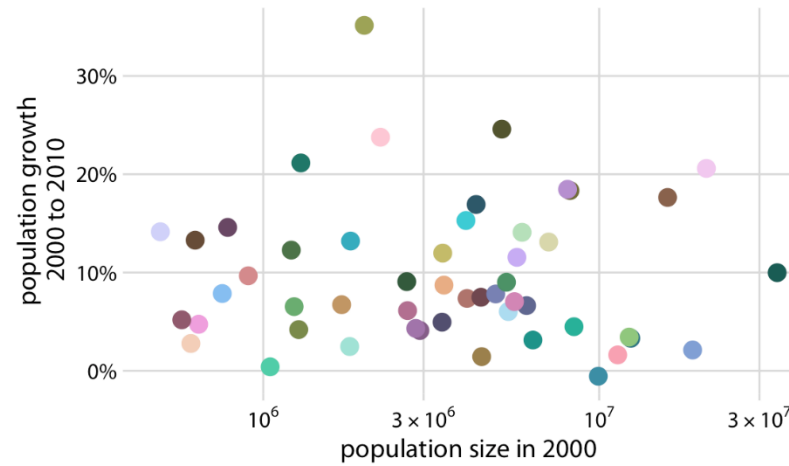
Too much colour



Copiers and Fax have gone from second worst to fourth best!

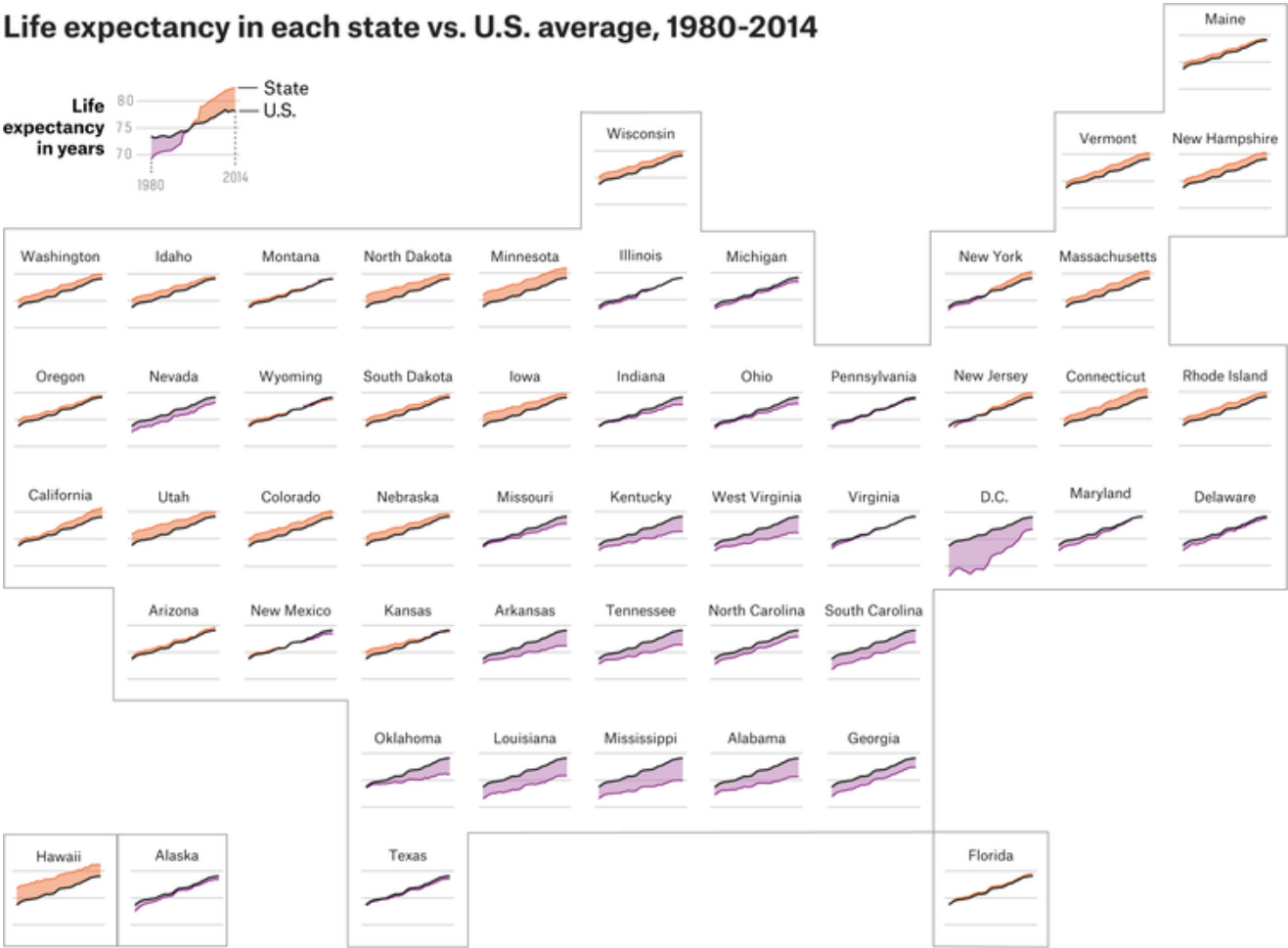
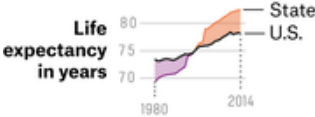


Too many colours



- state
- | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Alabama | Kentucky | North Dakota |
| Alaska | Louisiana | Ohio |
| Arizona | Maine | Oklahoma |
| Arkansas | Maryland | Oregon |
| California | Massachusetts | Pennsylvania |
| Colorado | Michigan | Rhode Island |
| Connecticut | Minnesota | South Carolina |
| Delaware | Mississippi | South Dakota |
| District of Columbia | Missouri | Tennessee |
| Florida | Montana | Texas |
| Georgia | Nebraska | Utah |
| Hawaii | Nevada | Vermont |
| Idaho | New Hampshire | Virginia |
| Illinois | New Jersey | Washington |
| Indiana | New Mexico | West Virginia |
| Iowa | New York | Wisconsin |

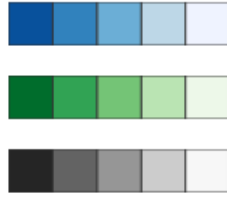
Life expectancy in each state vs. U.S. average, 1980-2014



Colour Scales

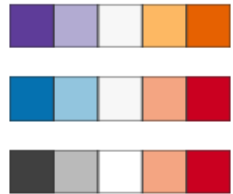
Sequential (dark to light or light to dark)

- Quantitative data or ordered qualitative data
- Single or multiple hues



Diverging (dark in 1 hue to light to dark in a different hue)

- Quantitative data or ordered qualitative data
- Use if there is a meaningful middle point



Categorical

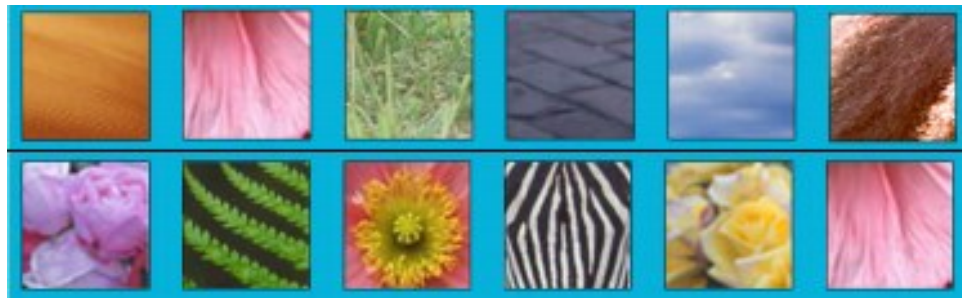
- Qualitative data
- Give hues different brightness so that they appear distinct in grayscale
- Be careful with red & green



Variable	Selective	Associative	Quantitative	Order	Length
Size	Yes	Yes	Yes (1D), Mostly (2D), Not likely (3D)	Yes	5/20
Position	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Infinite
Shape	< 5	< 5	No	No	5 / Infinite
Lightness	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	7 / 10
Saturation	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	7 / 10
Hue	Yes	Yes	Not advisable	Not advisable	7 / 10
Angle	Yes	Yes	No	No	4 / 8
Texture					



Variable	Selective	Associative	Quantitative	Order	Length
Size	Yes	Yes	Yes (1D), Mostly (2D), Not likely (3D)	Yes	5/20
Position	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Infinite
Shape	< 5	< 5	No	No	5 / Infinite
Lightness	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	7 / 10
Saturation	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	7 / 10
Hue	Yes	Yes	Not advisable	Not advisable	7 / 10
Angle	Yes	Yes	No	No	4 / 8
Texture	Yes	Yes	No	No	Infinite



Variable	Selective	Associative	Quantitative	Order	Length
Size	Yes	Yes	Yes (1D), Mostly (2D), Not likely (3D)	Yes	5/20
Position	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Infinite
Shape	< 5	< 5	No	No	5 / Infinite
Lightness	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	7 / 10
Saturation	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	7 / 10
Hue	Yes	Yes	Not advisable	Not advisable	7 / 10
Angle	Yes	Yes	No	No	4 / 8
Texture	Yes	Yes	No	No	Infinite


Semiology of Graphics by Jacques Bertin. 1967.

M.S.T. Carpendale. [Considering Visual Variables as a Basis for Information Visualisation.](#)

Research report 2001-693-16, Department of Computer science, University of Calgary, 2003.

➔ **Magnitude Channels: Ordered Attributes**

Position on common scale 

Position on unaligned scale 

Length (1D size) 

Tilt/angle 

Area (2D size) 

Depth (3D position) 

Color luminance 

Color saturation 

Curvature 

Volume (3D size) 

Same

Most
Effectiveness
Least

➔ **Identity Channels: Categorical Attributes**

Spatial region 

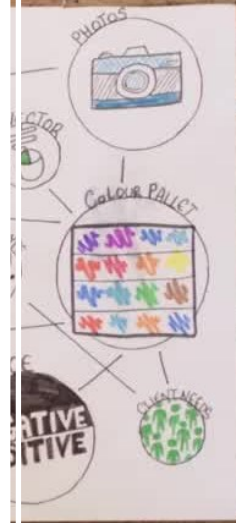
Color hue 

Motion 

Shape 

Sketching Exercise

- Create a visualization
- Pick a dataset and use this technique to create a visual representation of it
- *Challenge:* Try to encode as many properties as possible in your visualization.

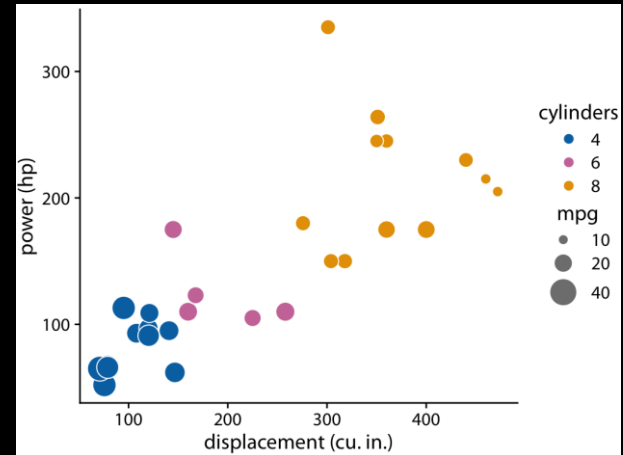
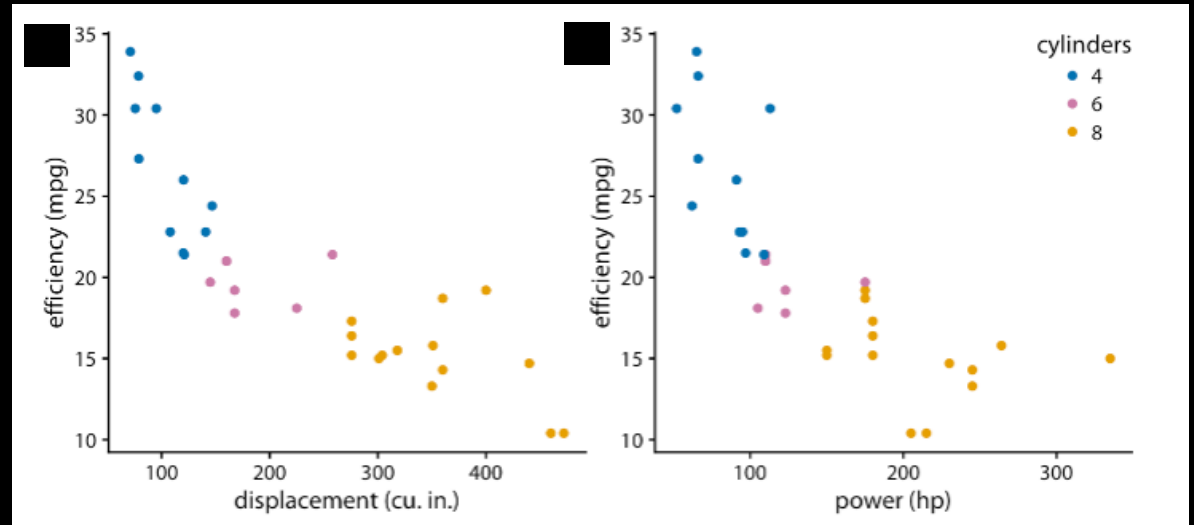
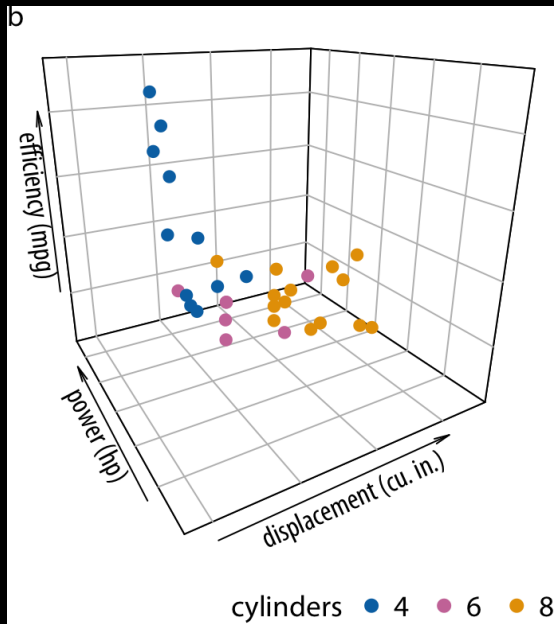


Efficiency
Communicate

Investment

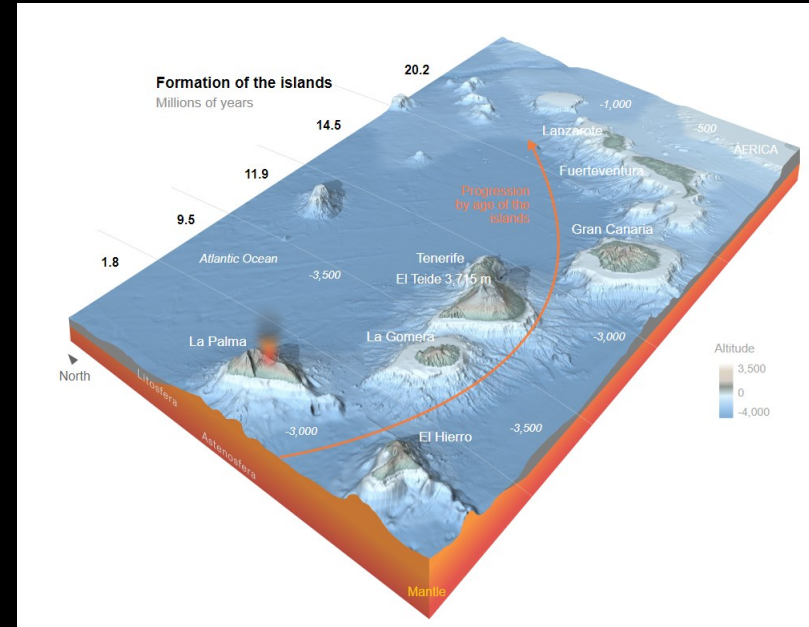
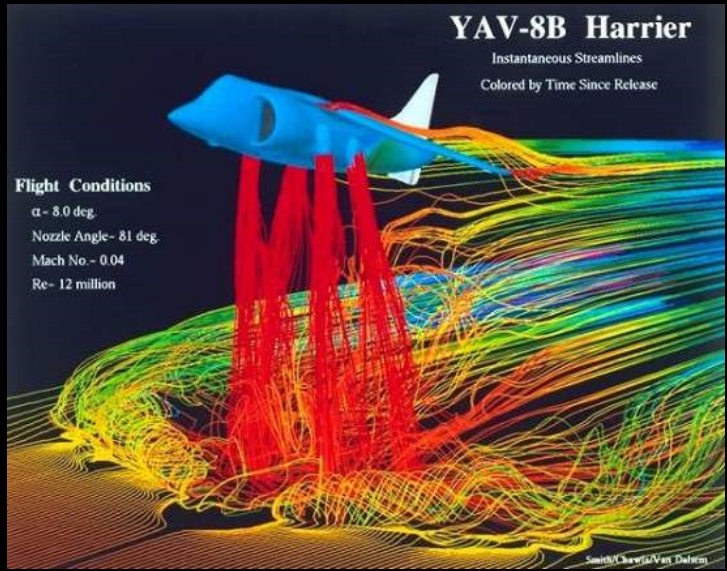
Quad.	Neighbourhood	Type	Rooms Available	# People at Residence	Rent	Dam. Dep.	Transit	Walking Time to Uni	Date Available	Pets	Furn-ished	Smok-ing	Gender	Private Entr.	Private Bath	Includes Utilities
NW	Dalhousie	Room	1	2	500	500	LRT	NA	01-May	No	Yes	No	Any	Yes	No	No
NW	Brentwood	House	4	4	1750	1750	LRT		01-Jul	No	Yes	No	Any	Yes	Yes	Yes
NW	Capitol Hill	Basemt	2	2	1150	1150	LRT	30	01-Apr	No	No	No	Any	Yes	Yes	Shared
NW	Varsity	Room	2	4	370	370	Bus	35	28-Mar	No	Yes	No	Any	Yes	No	Yes
NW	St Andrews	Condo	3	5	575	575	Bus	20	01-May	No	Yes	No	Male	No	No	Shared
NW	Ranchlands	Room	1	3	600	600	Bus	NA	01-May	No	Yes	No	Male	Yes	No	Yes
NW	Uni. Heights	Apt	1	1	1100	1100	Bus	10	01-May	No	No	No	Male	Yes	Yes	Heat+Water
NW	Varsity	Apt	1	1	919	699	Bus	40	01-Apr	Cats	No	No	Any	Yes	Yes	Heat+Water
NW	Varsity	Room	1	4	440	100	LRT	NA	01-May	No	Yes	No	Female	No	Yes	Yes
NW	Citadel	Room	1	3	550	550	Bus	NA	01-May	Other	No	Neg.	Any	No	No	Shared
NW	Brentwood	Basemt	1	1	500	500	LRT	7	01-Apr	No	Yes	No	Male	Yes	Yes	Yes
NW	Capitol Hill	Room	1	4	500	350	LRT	12	01-May	Cats	Yes	No	Female	Yes	Yes	Yes
NW	Briar Hill	House	1	3	500	200	LRT		01-May	No	Yes	No	Any	No	Yes	Yes
NW	Banff Trail	Room	1	2	450	460	LRT	14	01-May	No	Partial	No	Female	No	No	Yes
SW	Downtown	Apt	3	3	1989	699	LRT	60	18-Mar	Yes	No	No	Any	Yes	Yes	Yes
SW	Downtown	Apt	1	1	1209	499	LRT	60	18-Mar	No	No	No	Any	Yes	Yes	Yes
SW	Glamorgan	Apt	1	2	700	350	Bus	NA	01-Jun	No	No	No	Any	Yes	No	Yes

Avoid 3D Better solution



When to use 3D?

➤ When your data has 3D position

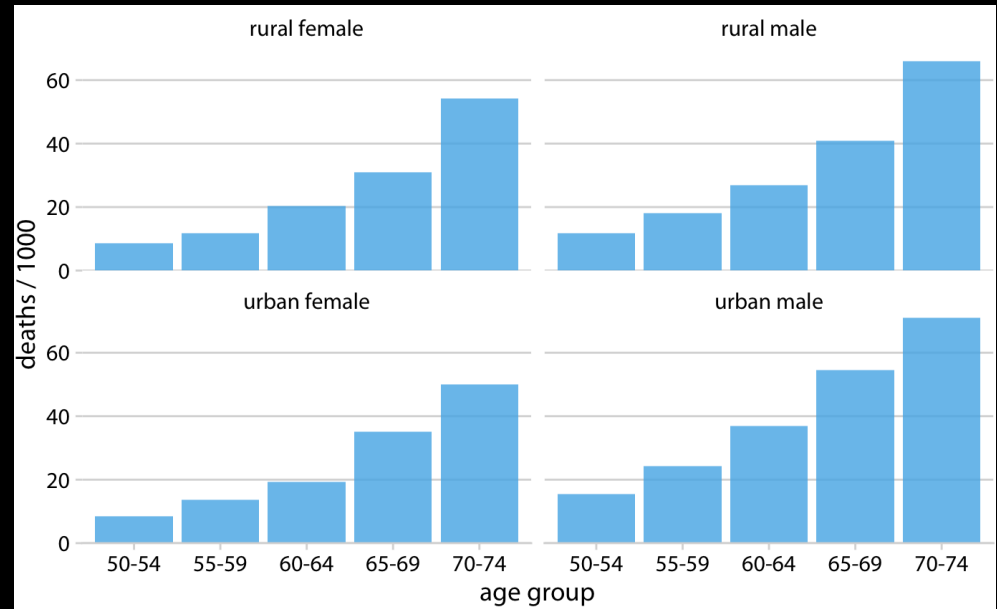
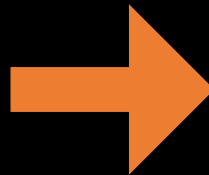
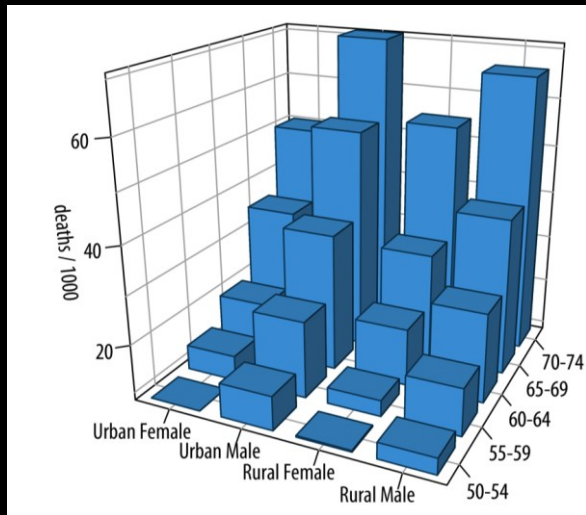


Small Multiples

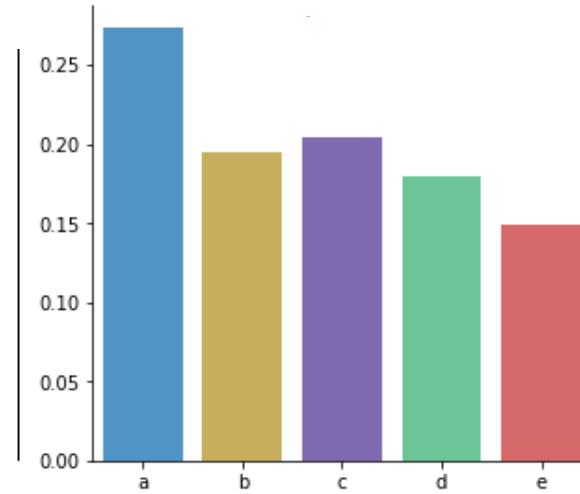
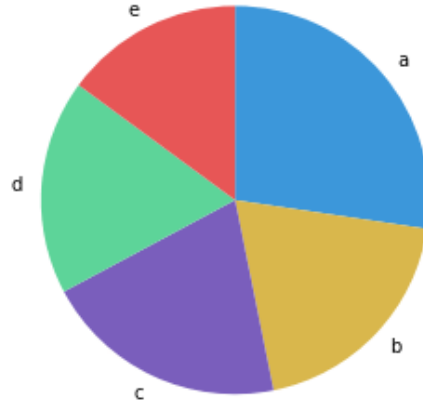
Break complicated charts into smaller, simplified charts

Use alignment and repetition to highlight differences

Needs appear in order and same scales, sizes, & shape



Pie Charts – Use Carefully



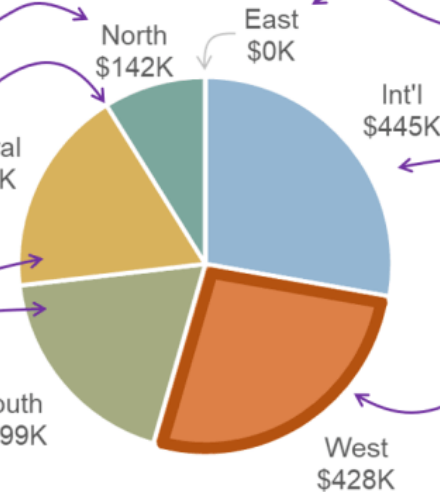
Donations by Region, 2022

Label slices directly whenever possible (avoid legends). Use leader lines if necessary.

Use thin gaps to separate slices, not border lines (reserve borders for highlighting).

Vary the colors of slices.

Locate labels outside of slices.



Label zero-value parts (unless you're certain that they're truly irrelevant).

Usually, sort the parts, usually from largest to smallest, starting at "12 o'clock," going clockwise.

Avoid highlighting individual slices by "exploding" them. Use borders, darker colors, etc. to highlight.

Chart Types

<https://datavizcatalogue.com/>

<https://flowingdata.com/chart-types/>



Arc Diagram



Area Graph



Bar Chart



Box & Whisker Plot



Brainstorm



Bubble Chart



Bubble Map



Bullet Graph



Calendar



Candlestick Chart



Chord Diagram



Choropleth Map



Circle Packing



Connection Map



Density Plot



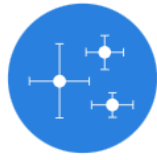
Donut Chart



Dot Map



Dot Matrix Chart



Error Bars



Flow Chart



Flow Map



Gantt Chart



Heatmap



Histogram

Data Vis Catalog

What do you want to show?

Here you can find a list of charts categorised by their data visualization functions or by what you want a chart to communicate to an audience. While the allocation of each chart into specific functions isn't a perfect system, it still works as a useful guide for selecting chart based on your analysis or communication needs.



Comparisons



Proportions



Relationships



Hierarchy



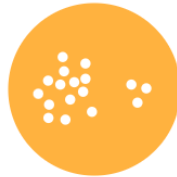
Concepts



Location



Part-to-a-whole



Distribution

Relationships

Relationships: Visualization methods that show relationships and connections between the data or show correlations between two or more variables.



Heatmap



Marimekko Chart



Parallel Coordinates Plot



Radar Chart



Venn Diagram

For showing connections



Arc Diagram



Brainstorm



Chord Diagram



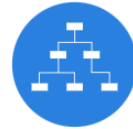
Connection Map



Network Diagram



Non-ribbon Chord Diagram



Tree Diagram

For finding correlations



Bubble Chart

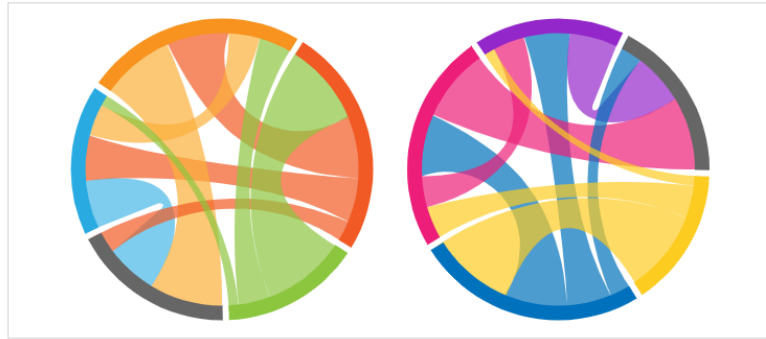


Heatmap



Scatterplot

Chord Diagram



Description

This type of diagram visualises the inter-relationships between entities. The connections between entities are used to display that they share something in common. This makes Chord Diagrams ideal for comparing the similarities within a dataset or between different groups of data.

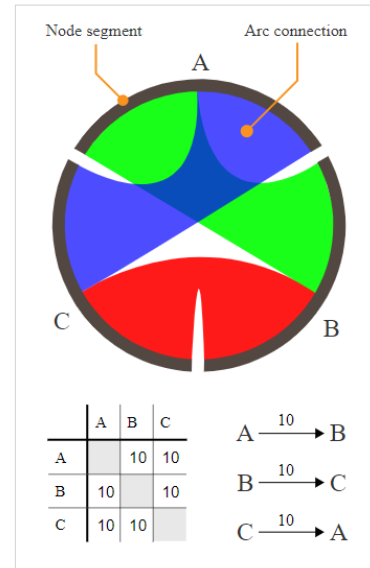
Nodes are arranged along a circle, with the relationships between points connected to each other either through the use of arcs or Bézier curves. Values are assigned to each connection, which is represented proportionally by the size of each arc. Colour can be used to group the data into different categories, which aids in making comparisons and distinguishing groups.

Over-cluttering becomes an issue with Chord Diagrams when there are too many connections displayed.

Functions

Comparisons Relationships

Anatomy



Data Visualization Tools

Mostly free

1. Preparing Data
2. Visualization



Data Tools:

Data Wrangler / Trifacta

<http://vis.stanford.edu/wrangler>

<https://www.trifacta.com>

- Interactive tool for cleaning & rearranging
- Suggests changes
- Wrangler: web tool – data to external site (1000 lines)
- Import: text, CSV, JSON
- Export: CSV, JSON, TDE (Tableau)

DataWrangler^{alpha}



Data Tools: Open Refine



<http://openrefine.org/>

- Consolidate spelling
- Auto-detect outliers
- Sorting & filtering
- Auto-suggests changes
- Import: Excel, XML, JSON, RDF, CSV
- Export: Excel, CSV, ODF, HTML

A screenshot of the Open Refine web interface. The browser address bar shows "Google Chrome" and "google.com". The page title is "Open Refine". The main content area displays a table with 10 columns: ID, Name, Address, City, State, Zip, Country, and several unlabeled columns. The table contains 10 rows of data. The first row has ID "100", Name "John Doe", Address "123 Main St", City "New York", State "NY", Zip "10001", and Country "USA". The second row has ID "101", Name "Jane Smith", Address "456 Elm St", City "Los Angeles", State "CA", Zip "90001", and Country "USA". The third row has ID "102", Name "Bob Johnson", Address "789 Oak St", City "Chicago", State "IL", Zip "60601", and Country "USA". The fourth row has ID "103", Name "Alice Brown", Address "101 Pine St", City "Houston", State "TX", Zip "77001", and Country "USA". The fifth row has ID "104", Name "Charlie Davis", Address "202 Cedar St", City "Phoenix", State "AZ", Zip "85001", and Country "USA". The sixth row has ID "105", Name "Diana White", Address "303 Birch St", City "Philadelphia", State "PA", Zip "19101", and Country "USA". The seventh row has ID "106", Name "Ethan Green", Address "404 Maple St", City "San Antonio", State "TX", Zip "78101", and Country "USA". The eighth row has ID "107", Name "Fiona Black", Address "505 Spruce St", City "San Diego", State "CA", Zip "92101", and Country "USA". The ninth row has ID "108", Name "George Gray", Address "606 Willow St", City "Dallas", State "TX", Zip "75201", and Country "USA". The tenth row has ID "109", Name "Helen Blue", Address "707 Ash St", City "San Jose", State "CA", Zip "95101", and Country "USA". The table is displayed in a grid view with a light blue header and a white body. The interface includes a sidebar on the left with "Using Facets and Filters" and a top navigation bar with "Home", "About", and "Help" links.

Data Tools: Tabula

<http://tabula.nerdpower.org/>

- Extract data from PDFs
- Stand-alone app for Windows/Mac
- Interactively select table
- Output: CSV, Excel



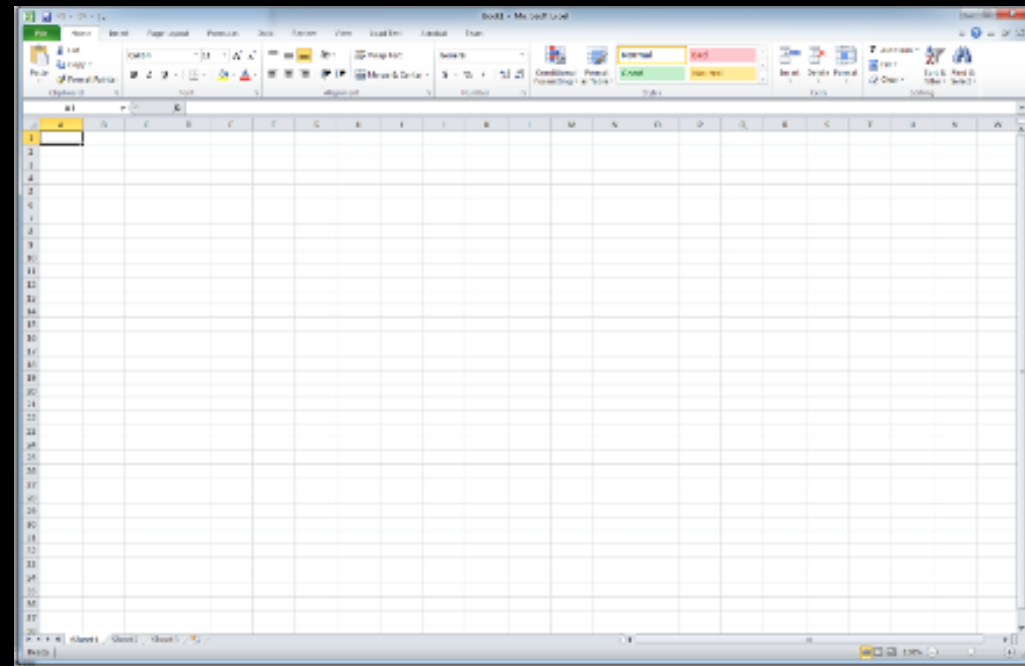


Visualization Tools

- General Purpose
- Special Purpose
 - Text Analysis
 - Sets
 - Maps
 - Networks / Graphs
- Bespoke
- Colour

Excel

- Simple charts
- Poor defaults (getting better)
- Hard to customize

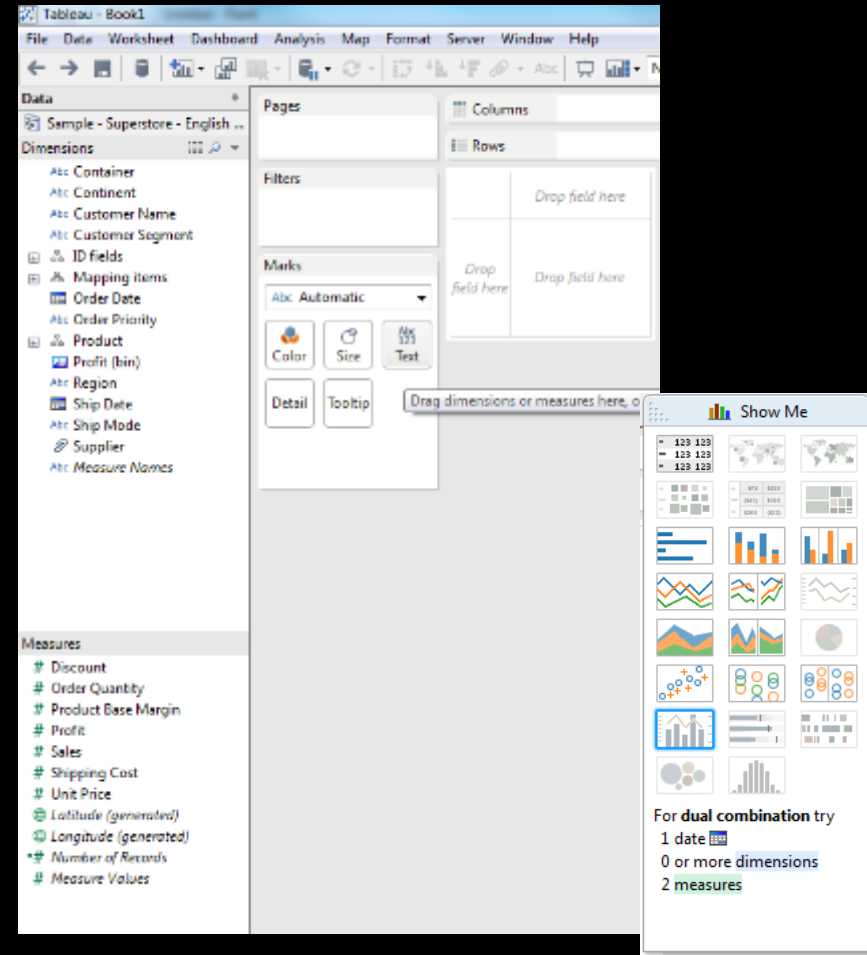


VIS Tools: Tableau

<http://www.tableau.com/>

Strengths:

- Many chart types
- Interactive web output
- Access to underlying data
- Many data sources (live)
- Drag & drop – easy to experiment
- Maps
- Good defaults
- Link visualizations
- R can plugin
- Academic Program - Free for students



Student Program

- Tableau desktop **free** for post-secondary students.
- <http://www.tableau.com/academic>

Academic Programs



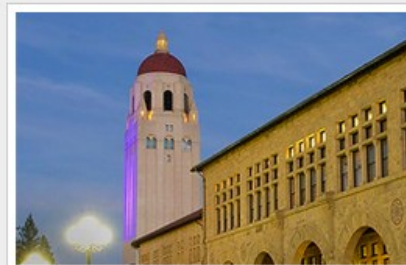
Tableau for Teaching

Learn more and get licenses



Tableau for Students

Free access to Tableau Desktop



Administration

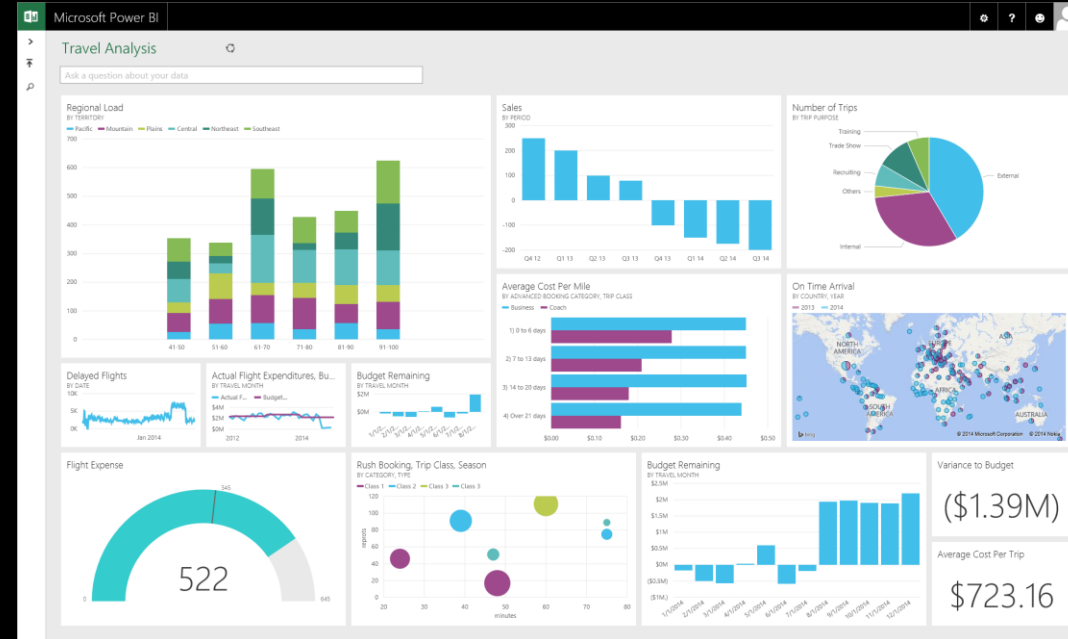
Learn more by visiting our solutions



VIS Tools : POWER BI

<https://powerbi.microsoft.com/en-us/>

- Similar capabilities as tableau
- Can build plugins
- Better data modeling
- Not as customizable
- Exploration not as easy
- Lots of menus
- Less data capacity than Tableau



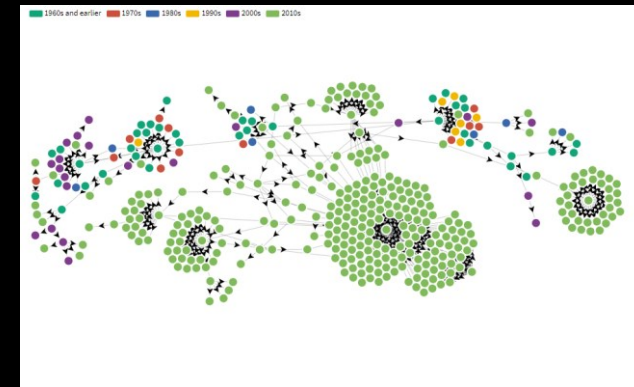
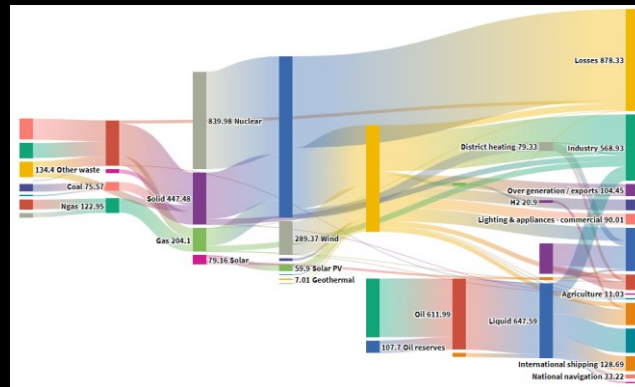
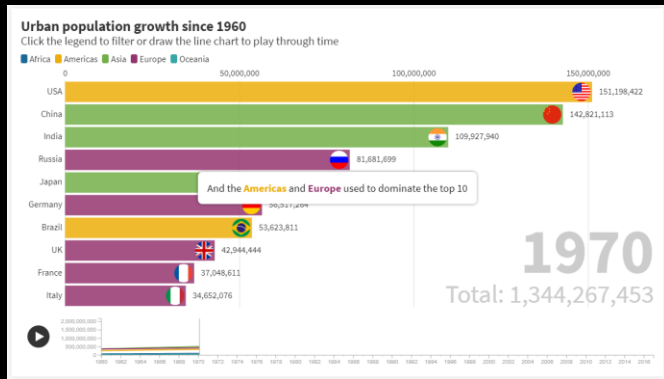
<https://www.em360tech.com/microsoft-power-by-dashboard/>

VIS Tools: Flourish



<https://flourish.studio/>

- From the data journalism community; focus on storytelling
- Interactive visualizations that can be embedded in website
- Free (data shared publicly), paid otherwise
- Stick to relatively small datasets

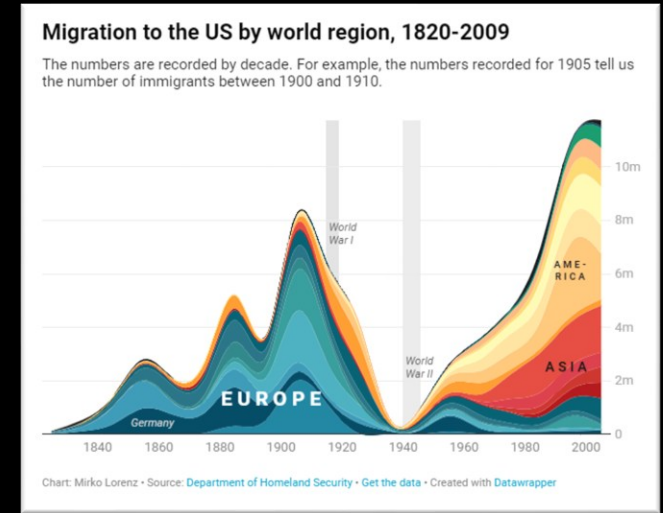
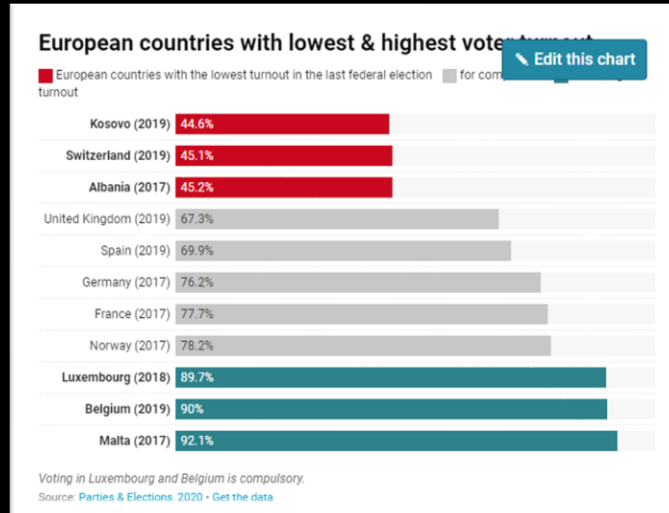
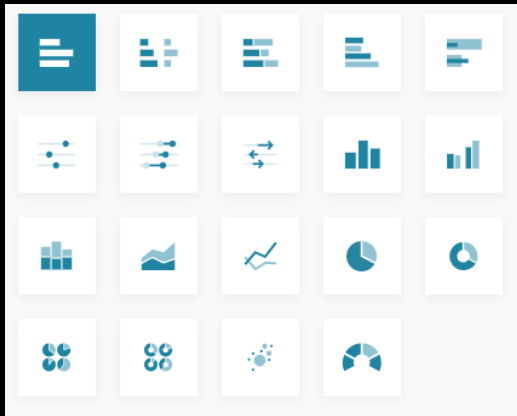


VIS Tools: Datawrapper

Datawrapper

<https://www.datawrapper.de/>

- 20+ chart types
- Variety of mapping types (choropleth, symbols, locator)
- Free, but results have “created with datawrapper watermark”.



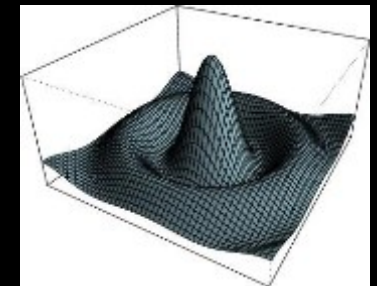
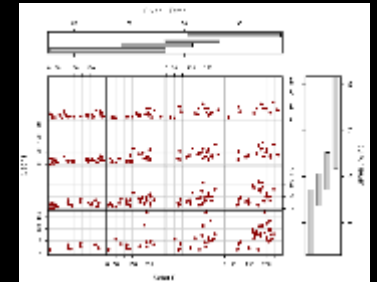
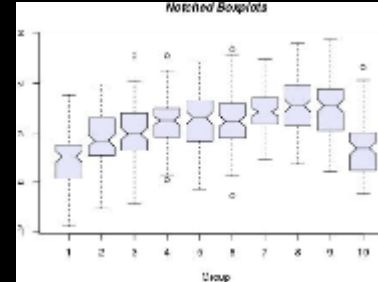


VIS Tools: R

<http://www.r-project.org/>

- Open-source software for statistics & graphics
- All sorts of advanced stats
 - Regression, linear/nonlinear models, time series analysis, clustering, nonparametric tests
- Data wrangling
- Charts & Plots
- Command line*
- Many add-ons (> 4400)
- 60+ Resources for R

<http://www.computerworld.com/article/2497464/business-intelligence/60-r-resources-to-improve-your-data-skills.html>

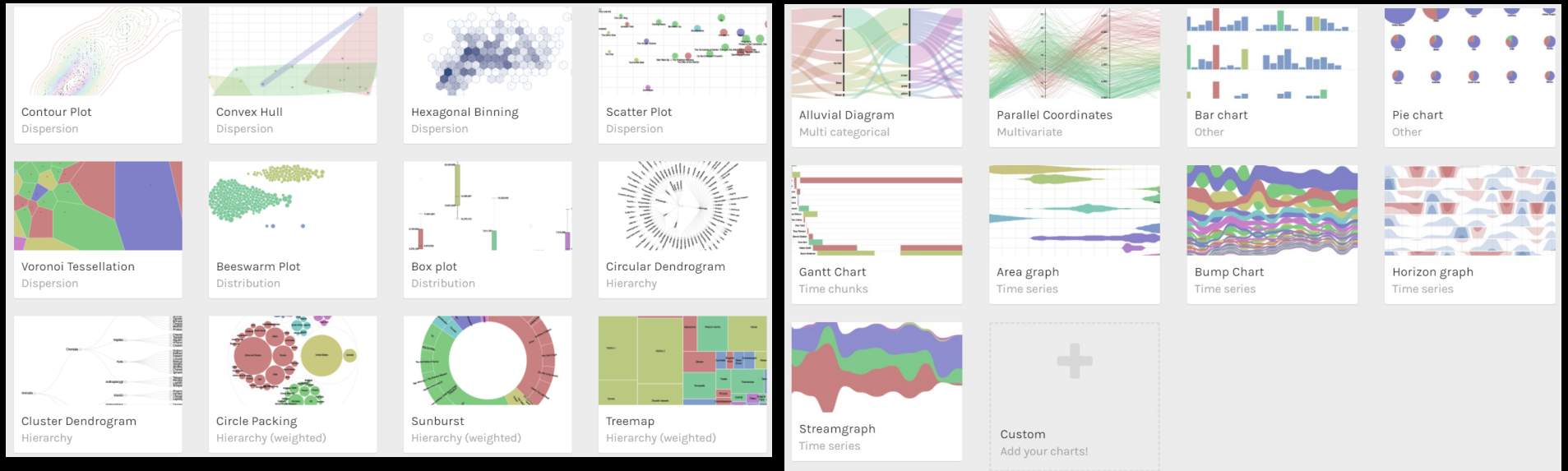


VIS Tools: RAWGraphs



<https://rawgraphs.io/>

- Create SVG graphics
- Data not uploaded (so remains private)
- 20+ chart types



Text Analysis: Voyant

<http://voyant-tools.org/>

- Import: txt, HTML, XML, PDF, RTF, & Word
- Lexical analysis
 - frequency and distribution
- Export: XML, tsv, html widgets



The screenshot displays the Voyant Tools interface with three main panels:

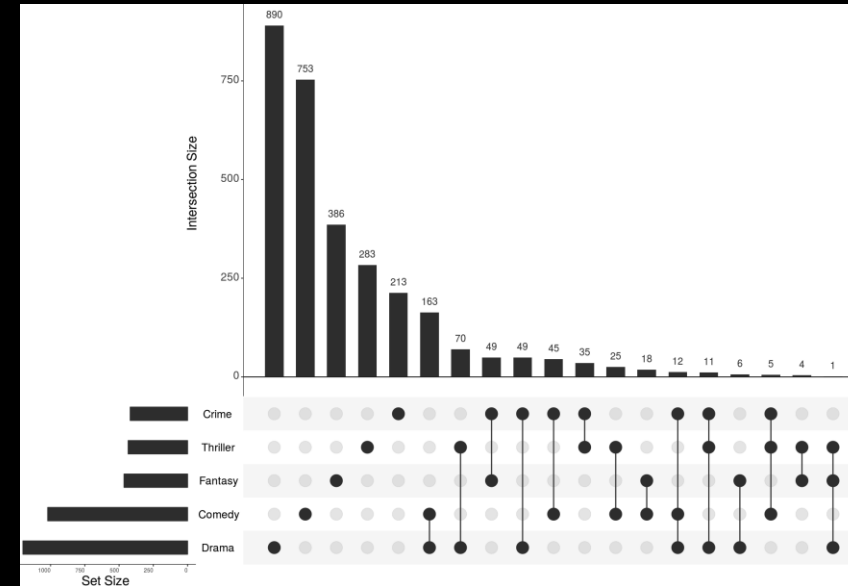
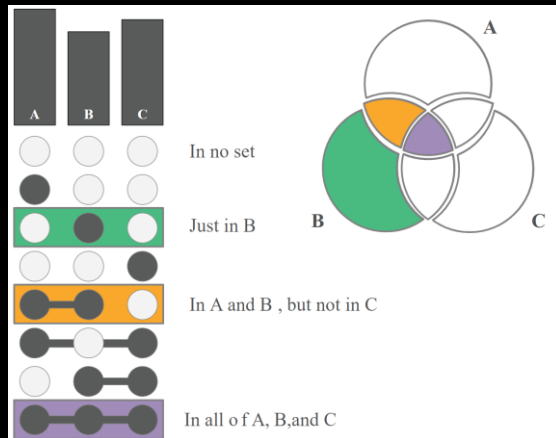
- Word Cloud:** A word cloud on the left side, where the most prominent words are "penfold", "donut", "history", "shops", "donut's", "experience", "franchise", "industry", "delicious", "book", "eating", "annual", "like", "good", "donut", "history", "shops", "donut's", "experience", "franchise", "industry", "delicious", "book", "eating", "annual", "like", "good", "donut".
- Text Preview:** The central panel shows a preview of the text being analyzed, titled "The strange thing about Univer...". The text discusses the history of donuts, mentioning Steve Penfold's book "The Donut: A Canadian History" and the evolution of donut shops and franchises.
- Word Frequency Chart:** The right panel shows a line graph titled "Word Frequency" for the word "donut". The x-axis represents the percentage of the text (0% to 100%), and the y-axis represents the frequency (0.0 to 100.0). The chart shows a fluctuating line with a peak at approximately 80%.

Sets: UpSet



<https://upset.app/implementations/>

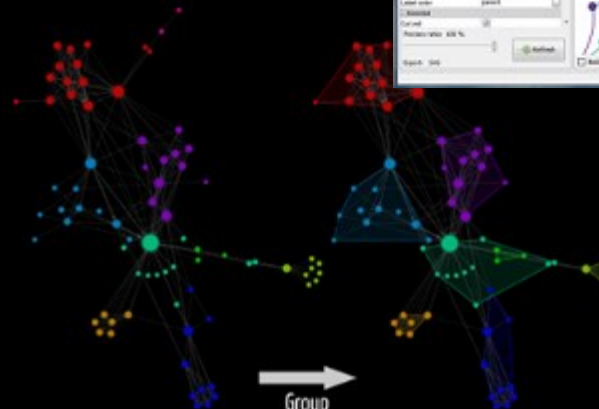
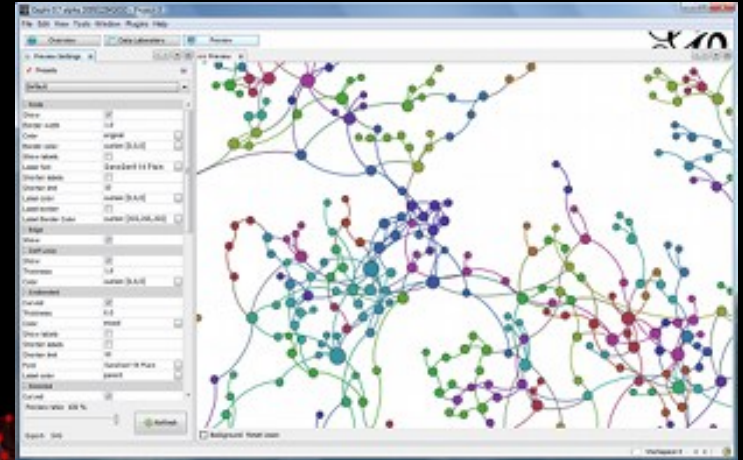
- Alternative to Venn diagram when you have 4-30 sets.
 - With fewer than 4, use a Venn diagram (e.g., <https://bioinfogp.cnb.csic.es/tools/venny/index.html>).
- Many implementations
 - Web tool, R library, javascript library, etc



Graphs/Networks: Gephi

<http://gephi.github.io>

- Windows/Linux/OS X
- Can handle 50K nodes & 1000K edges
- Interactive
 - Filter
 - Dynamic layout
 - Clustering/hierarchies

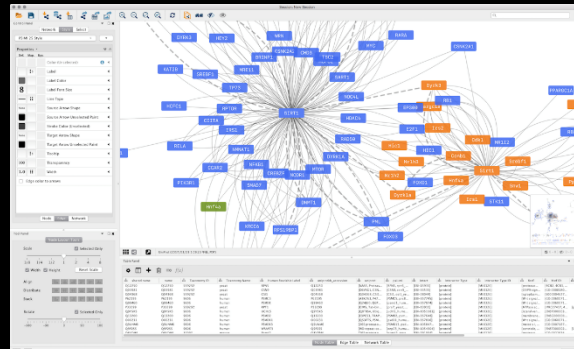
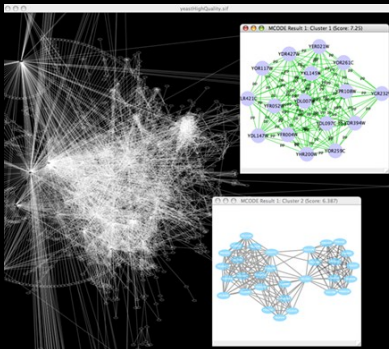
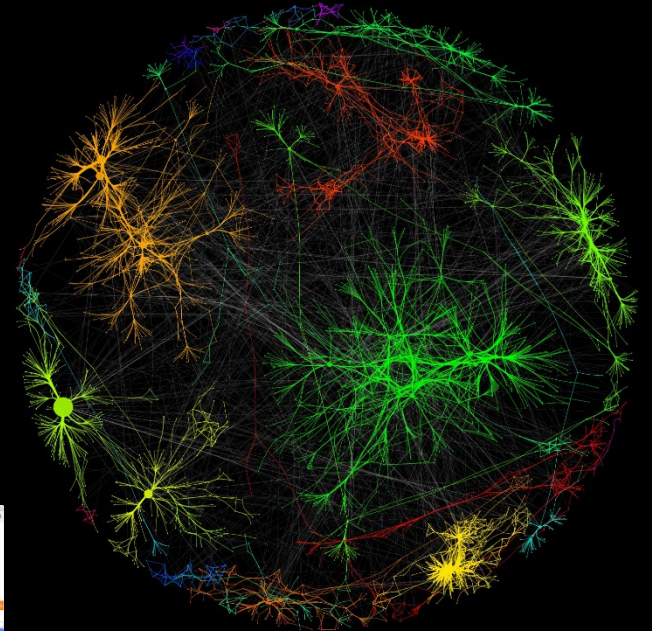


Graphs/Networks: Cytoscape



<https://cytoscape.org/>

- Windows/Linux/Mac OS/Unix
- Designed for biological research & molecular networks
- Many apps (aka plugins)
- Javascript library - cytoscape.js
- Export: PDF, PS, SVG, PNG, JPG



Time: Timeline JS

<http://timeline.knightlab.com>

- Interactive, web timelines
- Link in URLs and web resources
- Built upon Google spreadsheet
- Produces embeddable iframe widget



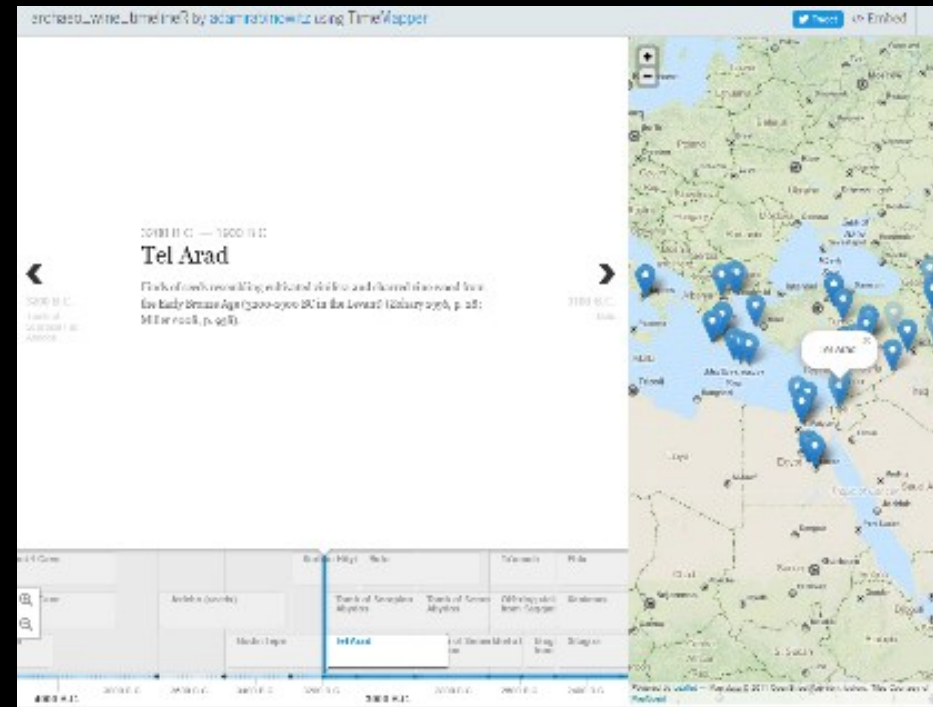
The screenshot displays a Timeline JS widget. The main view shows a central event on July 16, 2013, titled "Interim government". The event description reads: "An interim government without Islamist parties is sworn in." To the left of the event is a photograph of a person holding a white banner with the text "WE SEE EGYPT AS AN ISLAMIC STATE". Navigation arrows and dates for the previous and next events are visible. Below the main view is a detailed view of the timeline interface, showing a horizontal axis with dates from 2013 to 2014. A vertical blue line indicates the current date, July 16, 2013. A tooltip for the "Interim government" event is shown above the timeline. Below the timeline, there is a text box containing the following text: "The development is in Egypt since the army ousted President Mohamed Morsi six weeks ago." and "All services and train services".

Time: TimeMapper

<http://timemapper.okfnlabs.org>

- Interactive, web timelines
- Built on Google spreadsheet data
- Adds a map with identified locations
- Creates web page that can be embedded into other sites

TimeMapper Elegant timelines and maps created in seconds



Colour

Adobe Color

- <https://color.adobe.com/>
- Pick great colour palettes
- Given this colour pick complementary colours

ColorBrewer

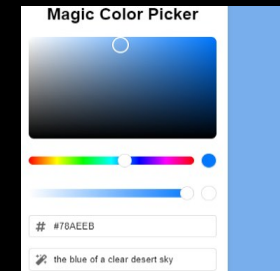
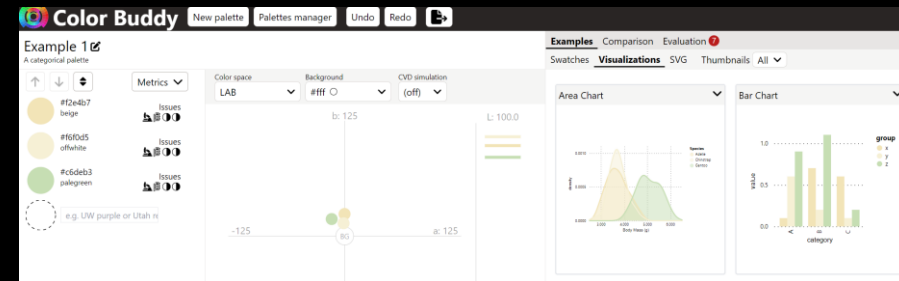
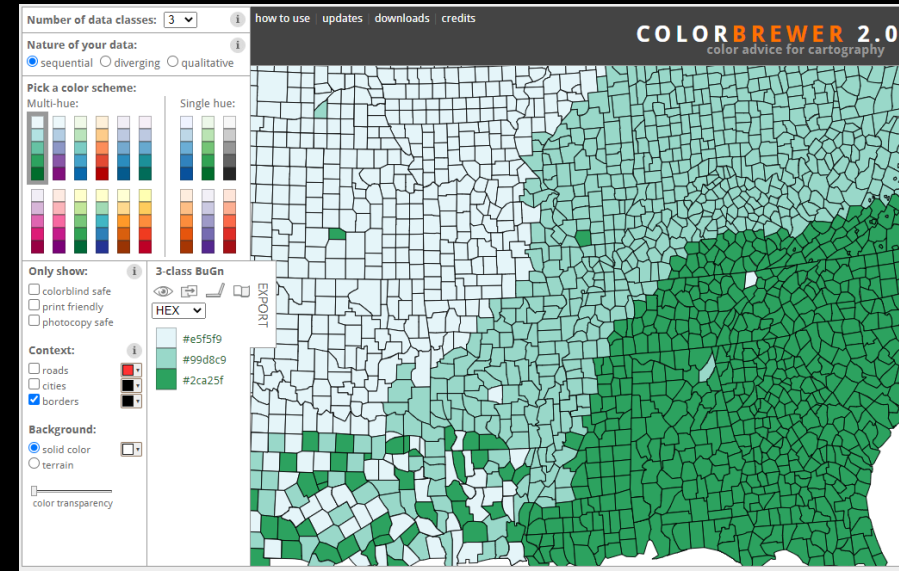
- <http://colorbrewer2.org/>
- Help in choosing colours for maps
- Colourblind, printing, etc.

Color Buddy

- <https://color-buddy.netlify.app/>
- More options, shows several different types of visualization

Magic Color Picker

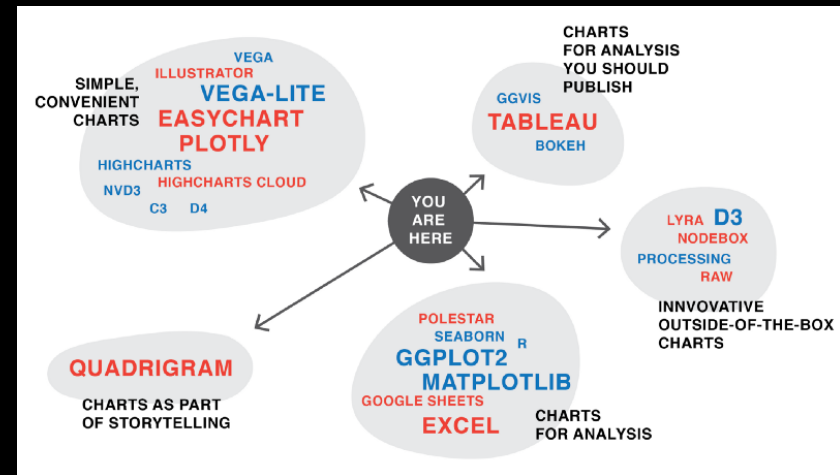
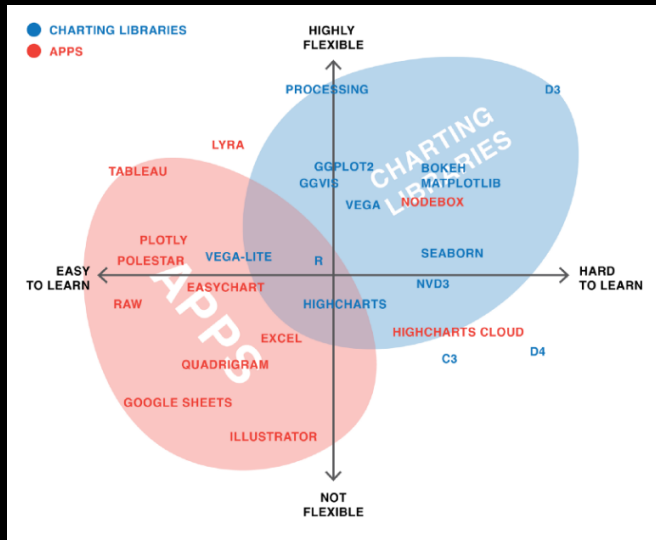
- <https://text2color.com/picker.html>
- AI that changes text to RGB colour codes



Resources – Data Vis Tools

Visualizing Data - <https://www.visualisingdata.com/resources/>
120+ visualization tools

Article on picking a vis tool –
<https://source.opennews.org/articles/what-i-learned-recreating-one-chart-using-24-tools/>



Visualization Resources: Books

Semiology of Graphics by Jacques Bertin

- *The book on visual variables*

Visual Display of Quantitative Information, Beautiful Evidence, Visual Explanations, or Envisioning Information by Edward Tufte

- *Beautiful examples of historic visualizations*

Visual Thinking for Design by Colin Ware

- Ties perception theory and design processes to visualization practices.

Beautiful Visualization by Steele & Iliinsky

- Combines techniques from artists, designers, scientists, and others.

Visual Analysis & Design by Tamara Munzner

- Good text book by long-time practitioner & prof

Visualization Resources: Websites

New York Times <https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2024/12/20/us/2024-year-in-graphics.html>

- Dedicated team producing exceptional work.

Gapminder <https://www.gapminder.org/>

- Hans Rosling's stat software & data.

Visualizing Data <https://www.visualisingdata.com/blog/>

- Quarterly best visualizations posts, the little of visualization design

Flowing Data <https://flowingdata.com/>

- Daily posts showing various visualizations created by the site author and elsewhere.

Questions?

John Brosz, PhD

Data and Visualization Curator

JDLBrosz@UCalgary.ca

Slides: <http://brosz.ca/slides/>