

## DATA VISUALIZATION IS COMMUNICATION

### Principles of Graphical Excellence

Clarity

Precision

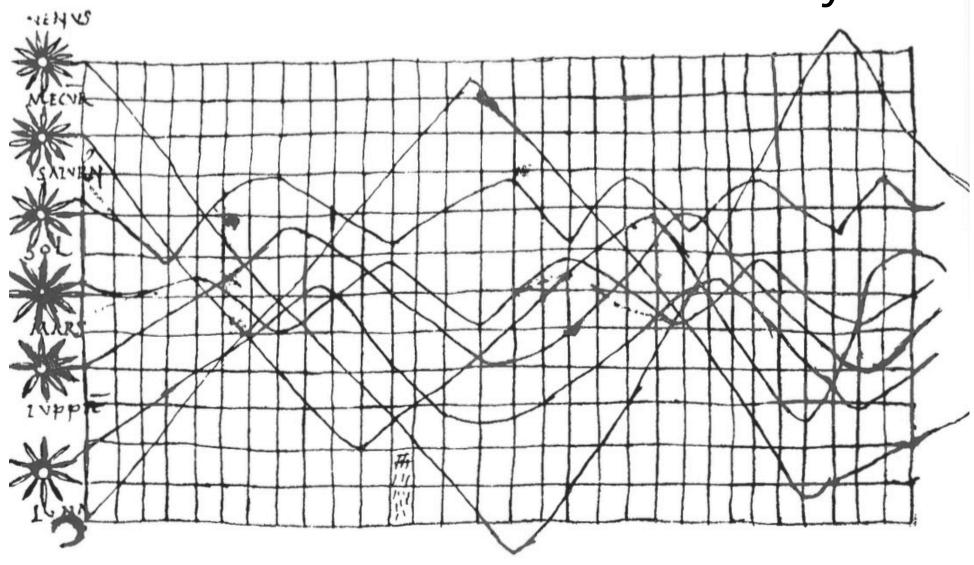
Efficiency

• Maximize ideas, minimize ink

#### Data Viz in a Nutshell

- 1. History
- 2. Graphical Basics
- 3. Minimalist principles

Data Viz in the 10<sup>th</sup> Century



### Ecce formulam, vlum, atque

structuram Tabularum Prolomai, cum quibus dam locis, in quibus studiosus Geographia se satis exercere potest.



## Maps as Rich Information Source

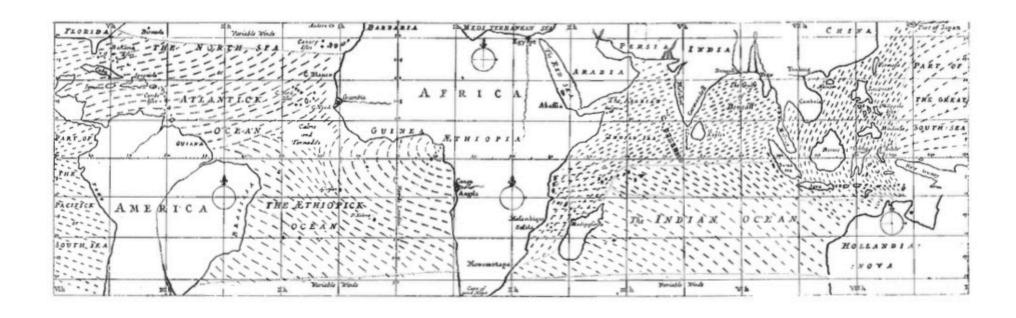
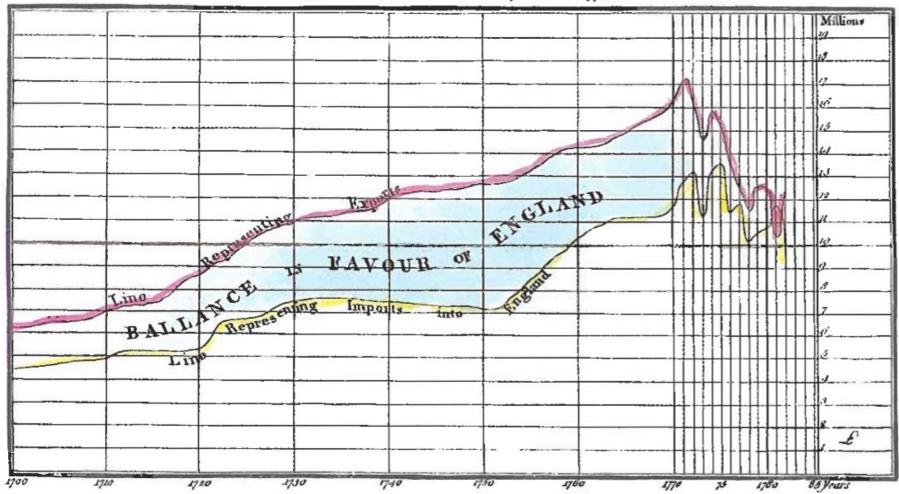


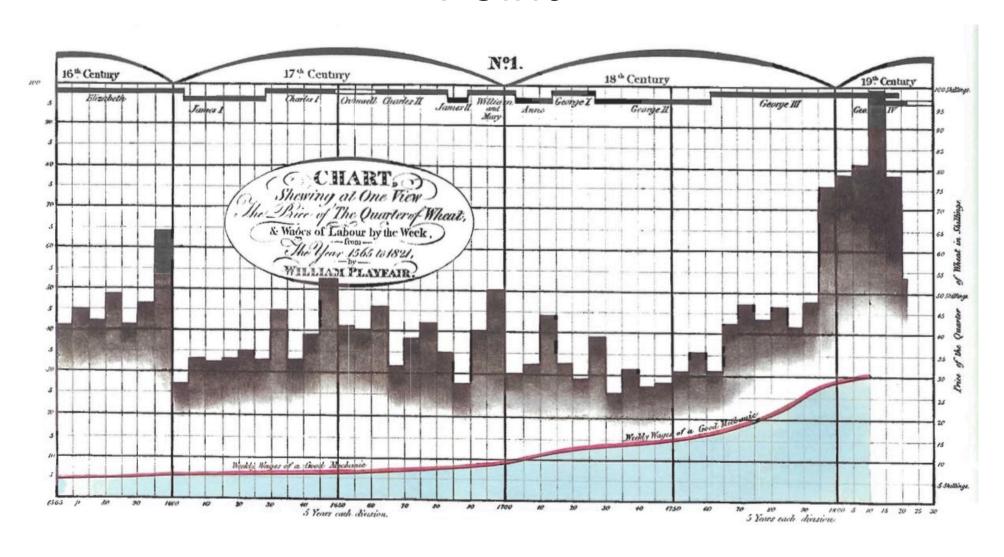


CHART of all the IMPORTS and EXPORTS to and from ENGLAND
From the Year 1700 to 1782 by W. Playfair

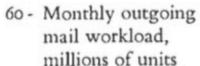


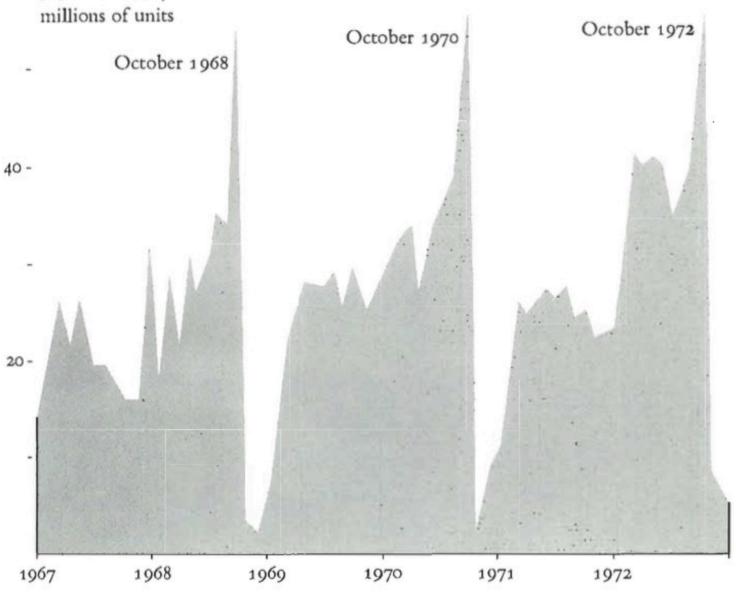
The Divisions at the Bottom, express YEARS, & those on the Right hand, MILLIONS of POUNDS

# Multiple Data Sources to Make a Point

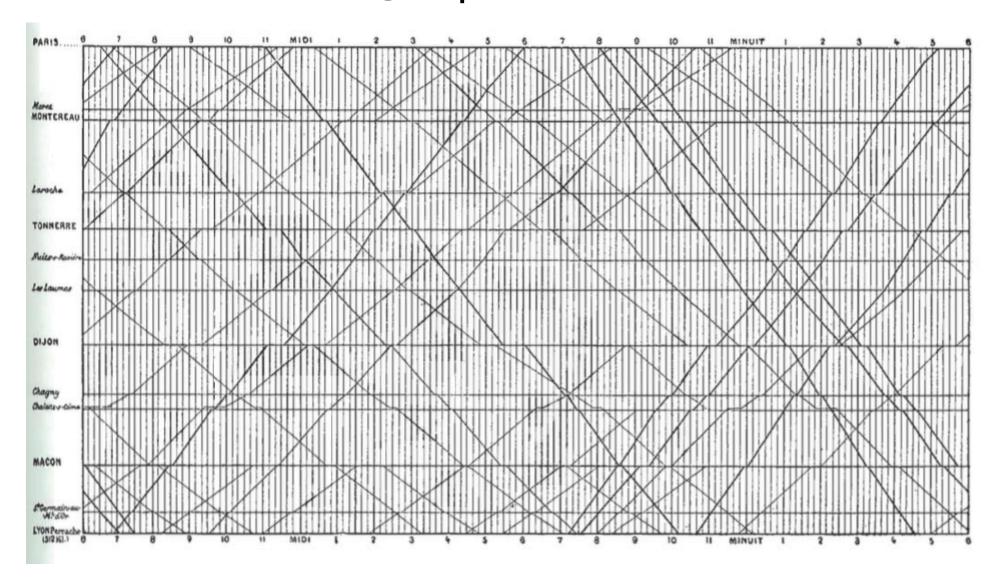


### Sometimes One Variable is Enough

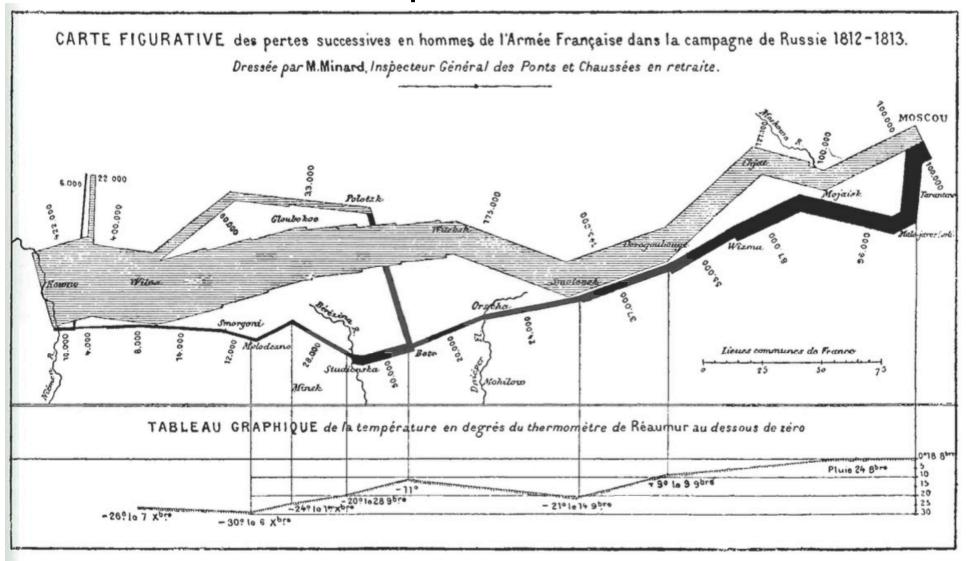




## Adding Space to Time



## Unifying Maps and Timeseries

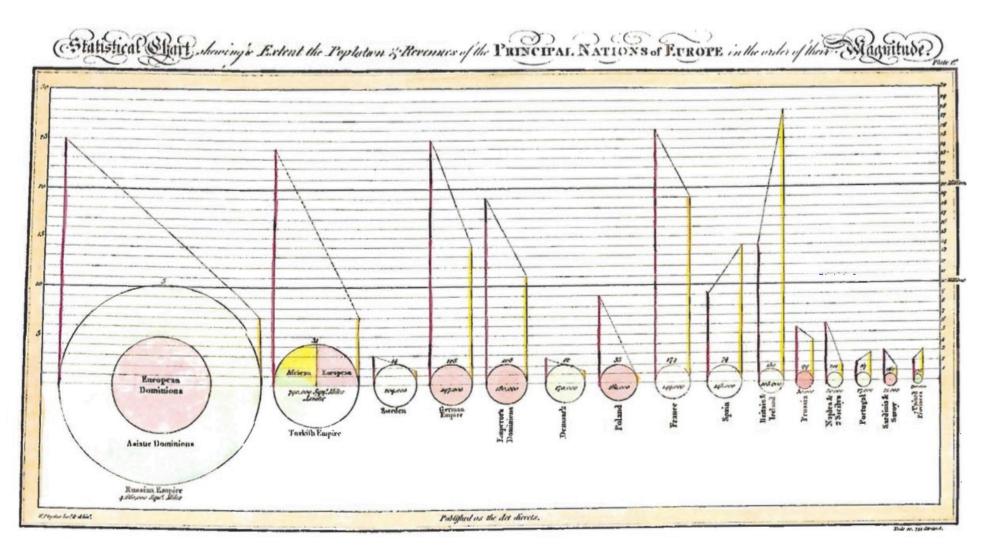


9bre = November

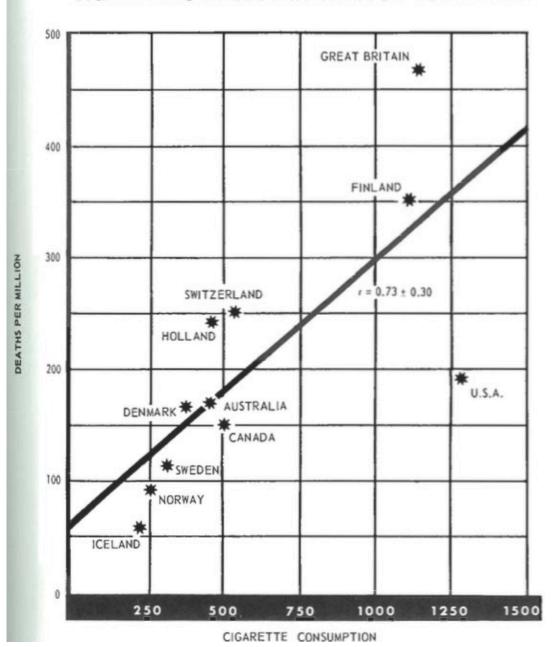
8bre = October

Xbre = December

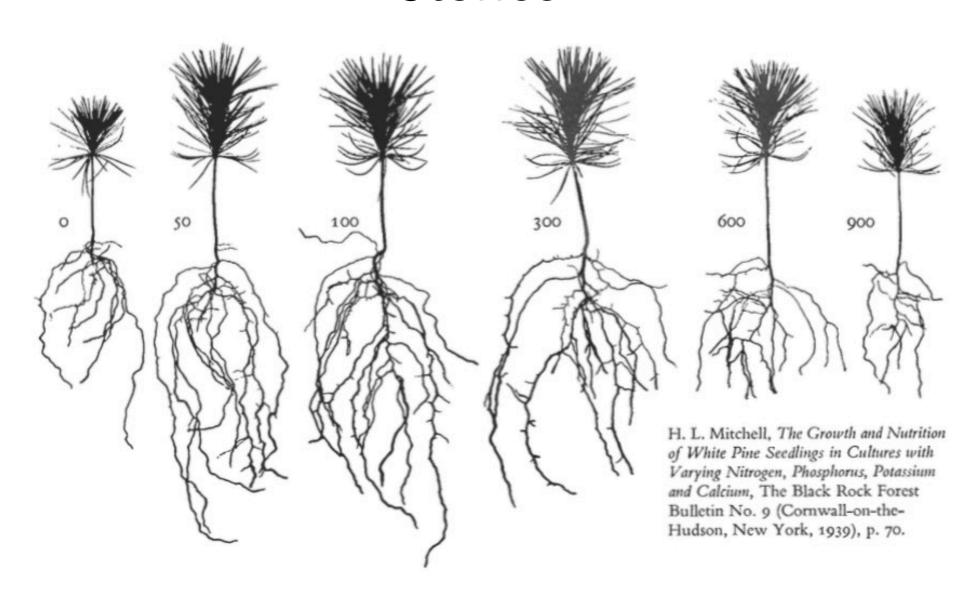
## Abstracting Variables to Make a Point



## CRUDE MALE DEATH RATE FOR LUNG CANCER IN 1950 AND PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF CIGARETTES IN 1930 IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.



## Abstraction Can Tell Wonderful Stories



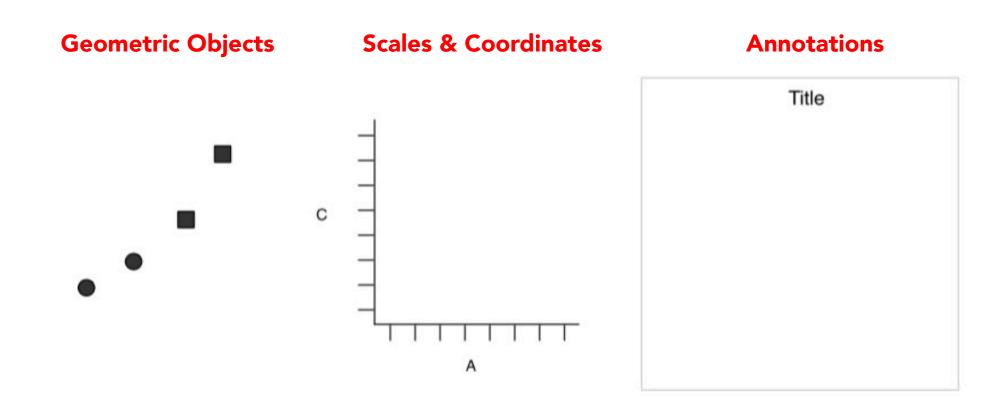
#### Data Viz in a Nutshell

1. History

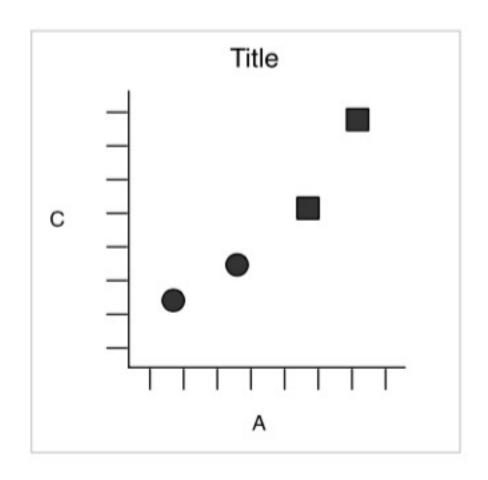
2. Graphical Basics

3. Minimalist principles

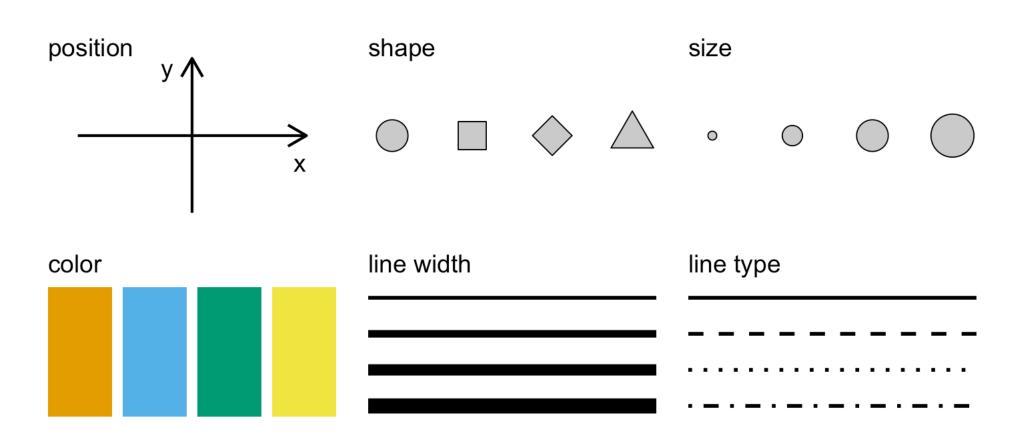
#### Elements of a Plot



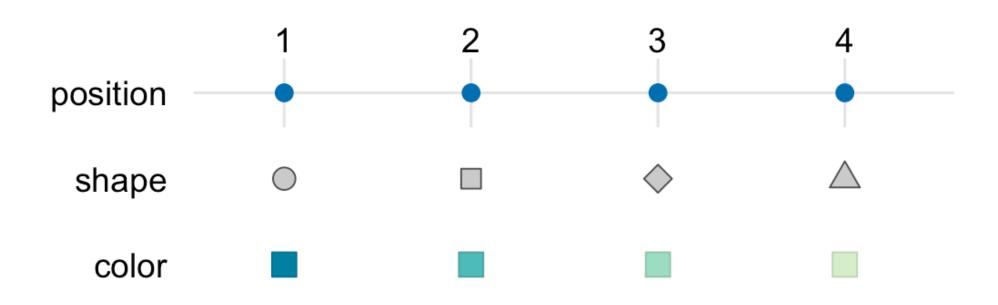
### Elements of a Plot



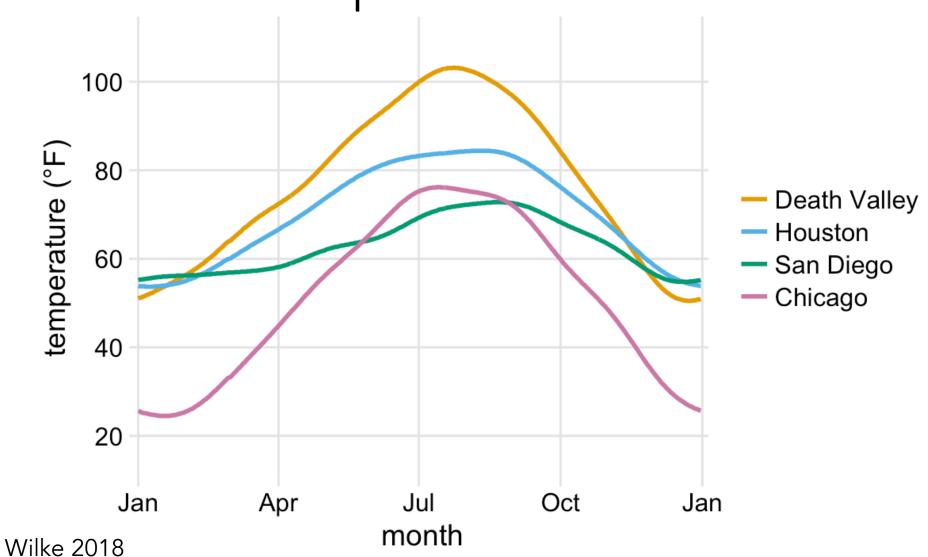
#### Aesthetics of a Plot



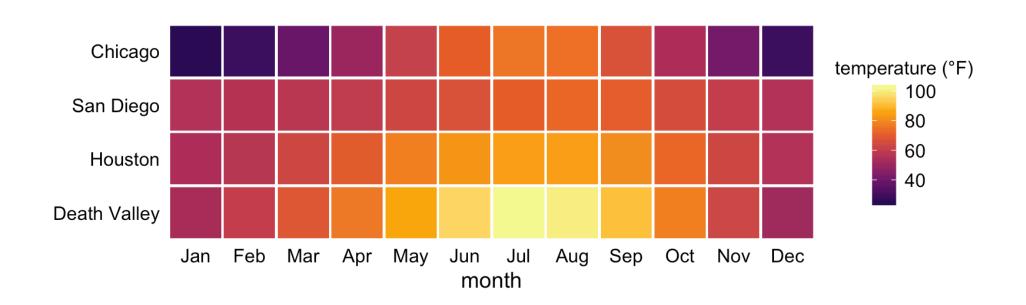
# Aesthetics Map Data to Visual Representation



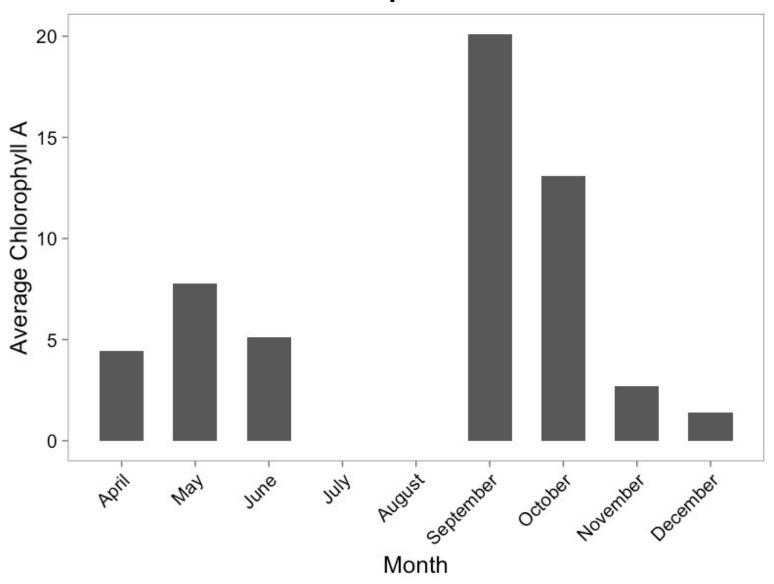
# Aesthetics Map Data to Visual Representation



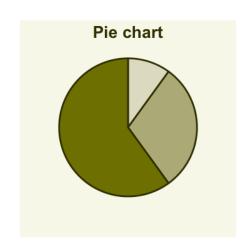
# Aesthetics Map Data to Visual Representation

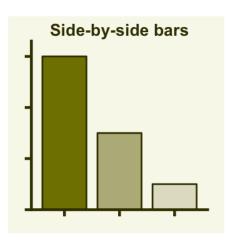


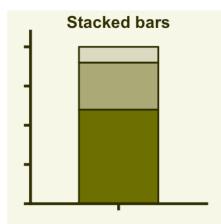
## Barplots

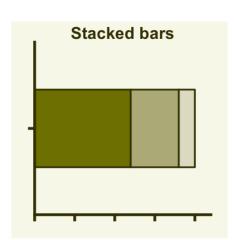


### Types of Visualizations: Proportions

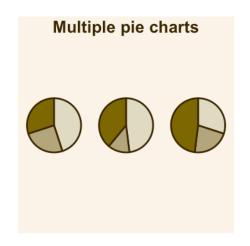


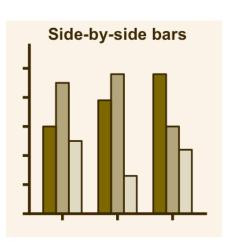


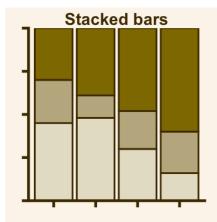


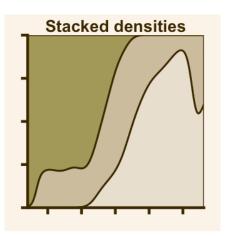


# Types of Visualizations: Multiple Proportions

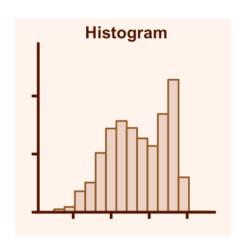


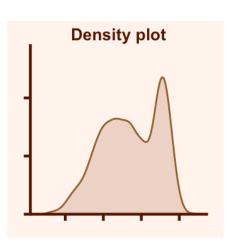


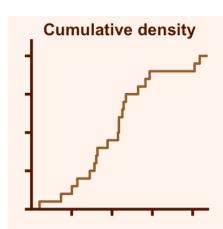


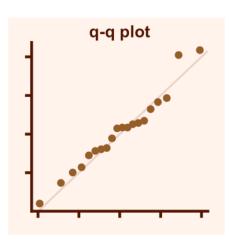


# Types of Visualizations: Distributions

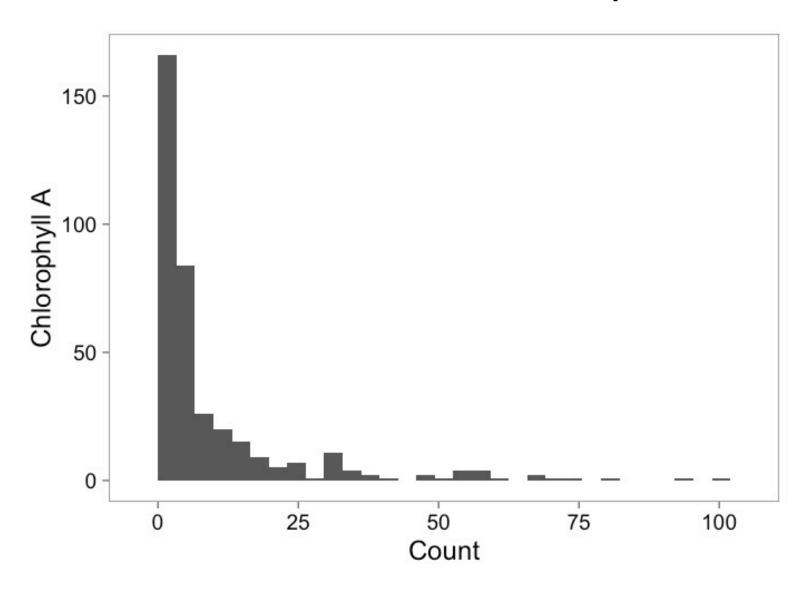




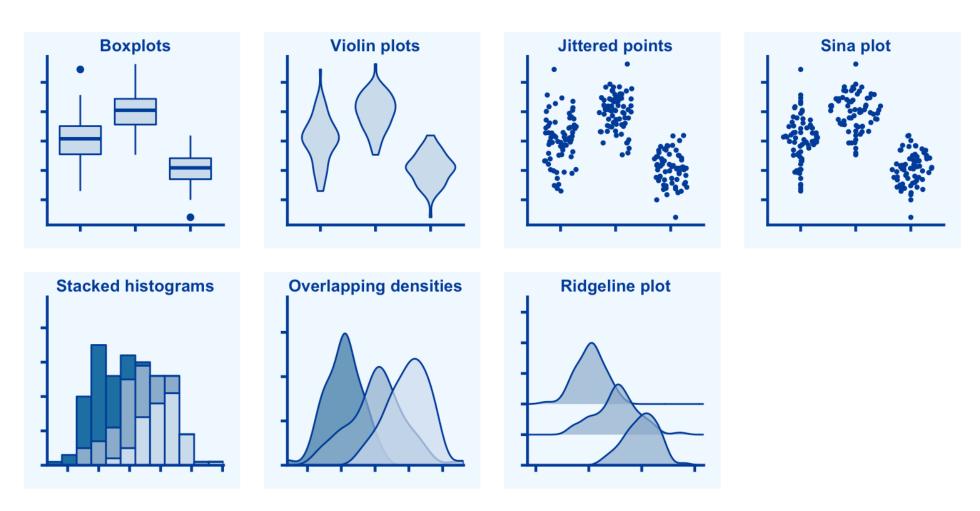




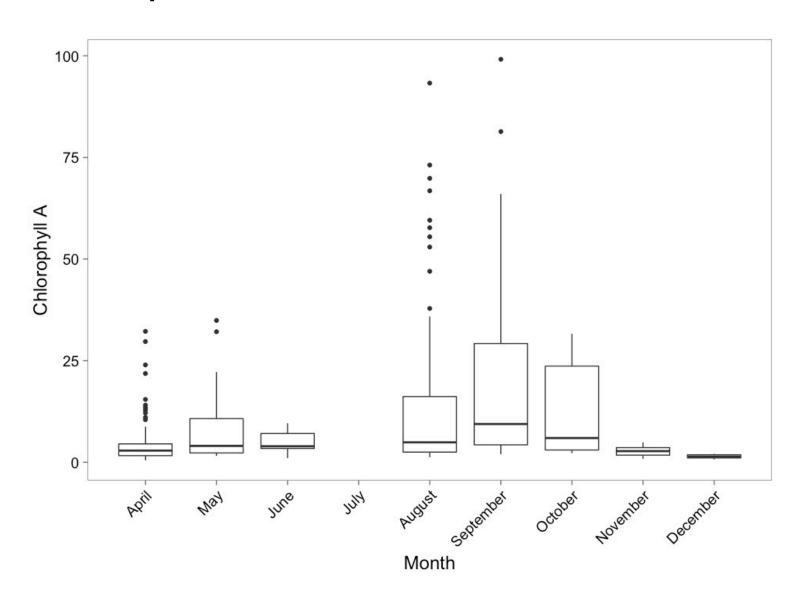
## Histograms Show Frequency



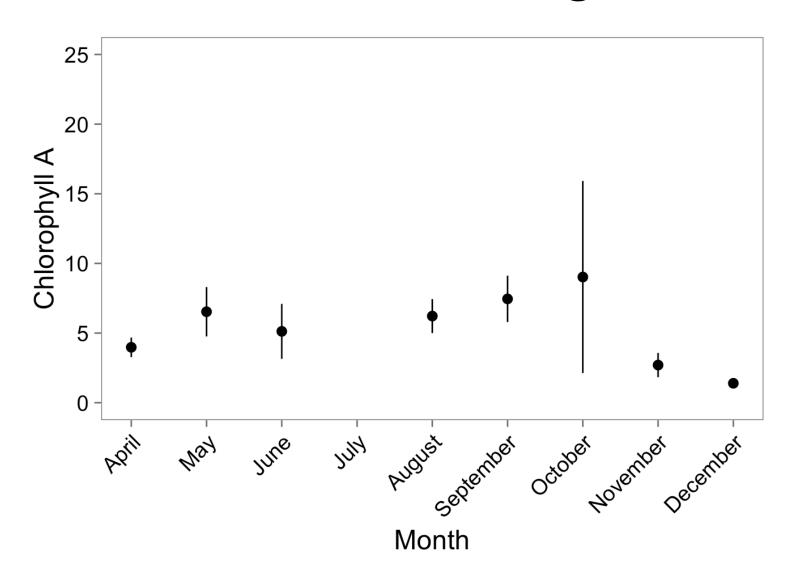
# Types of Visualizations: Multiple Distributions



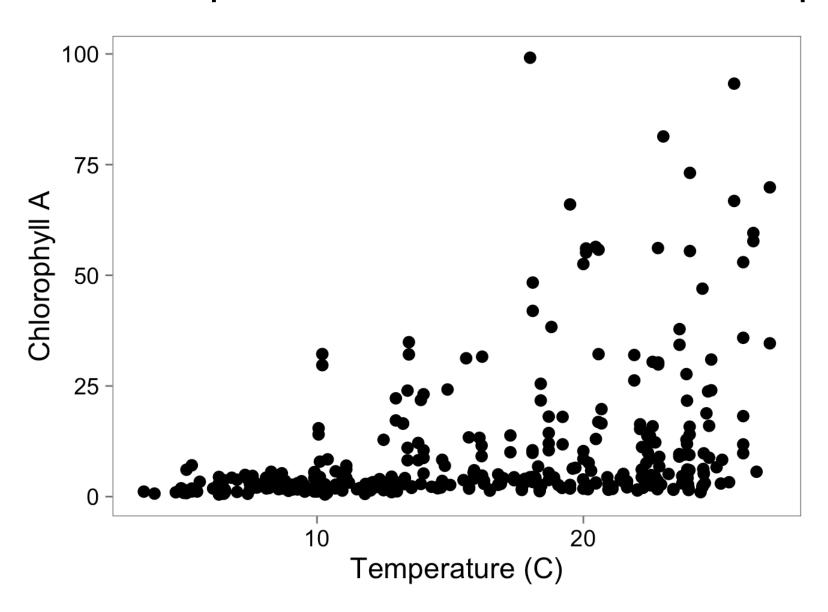
### Boxplots to Show Variation



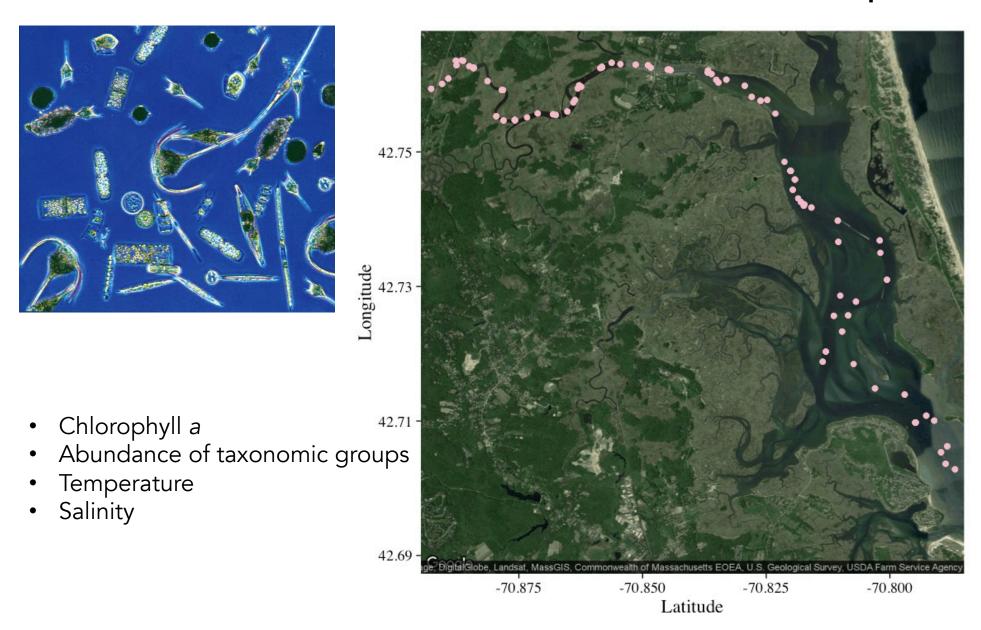
### ...Or Point-Ranges



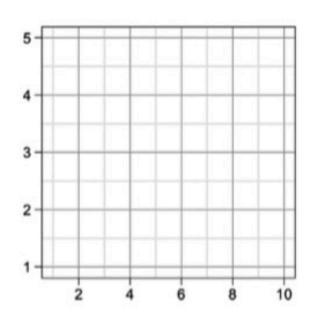
## Scatterplots Show Relationships

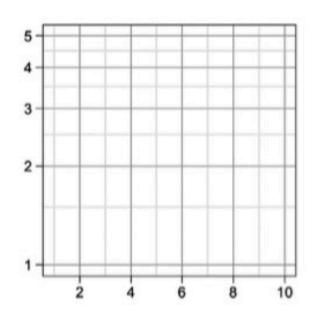


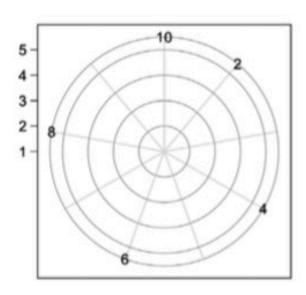
### Combining Data Sources and Maps



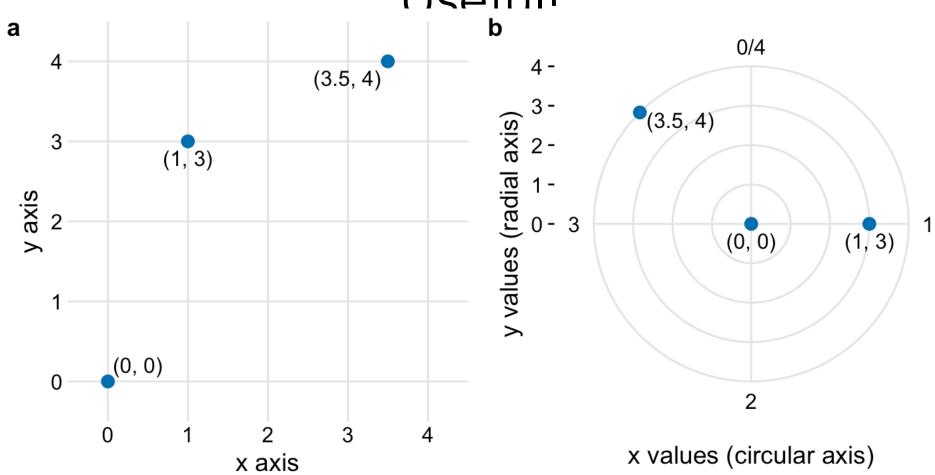
### Coordinate Systems Transform Relationships



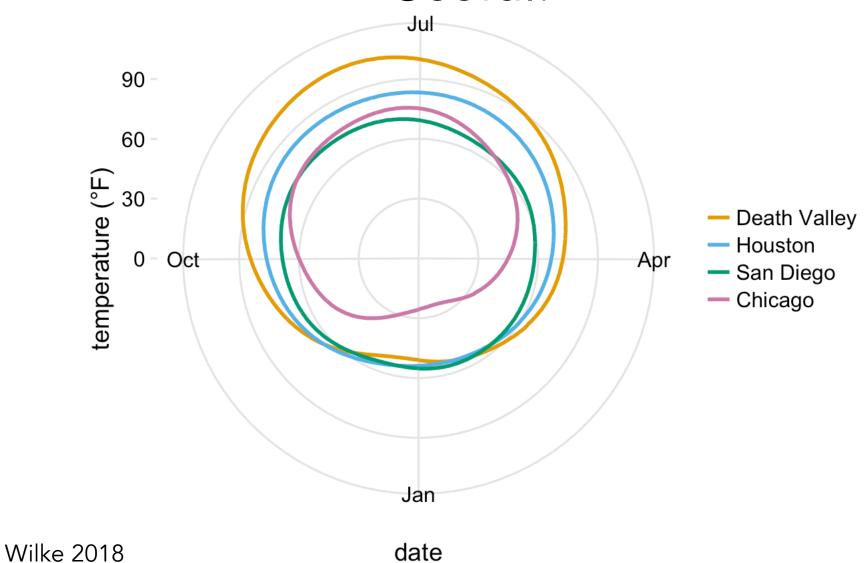




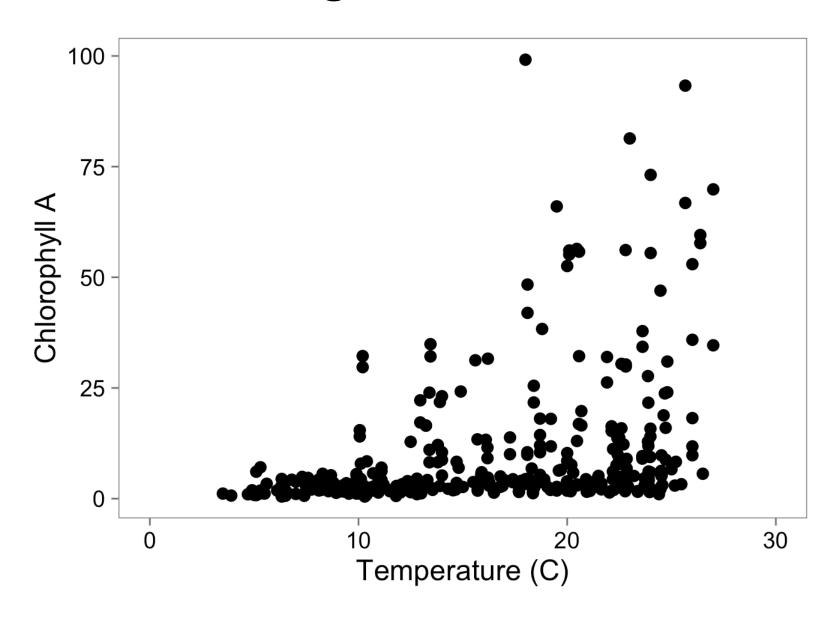
## The Polar Coordinate System is



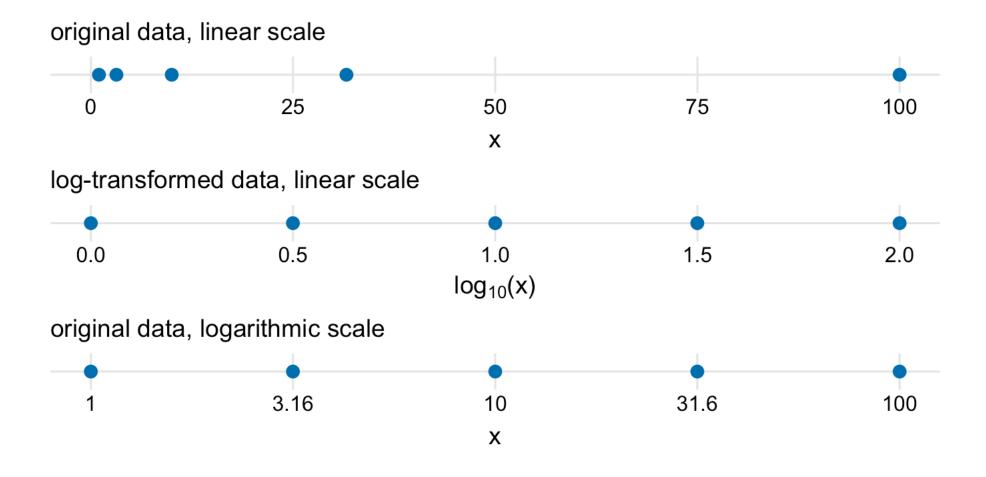
# The Polar Coordinate System is Useful!



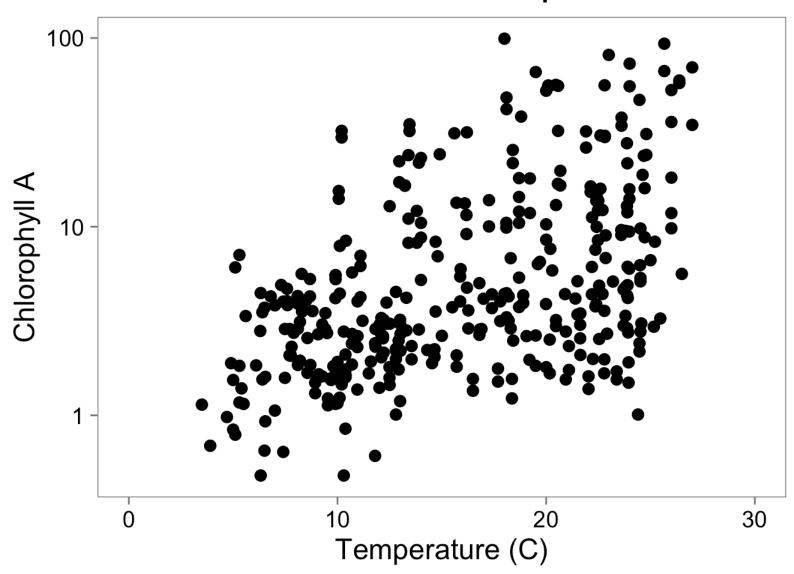
# Adding Full Scale to 0



# Why Transform?



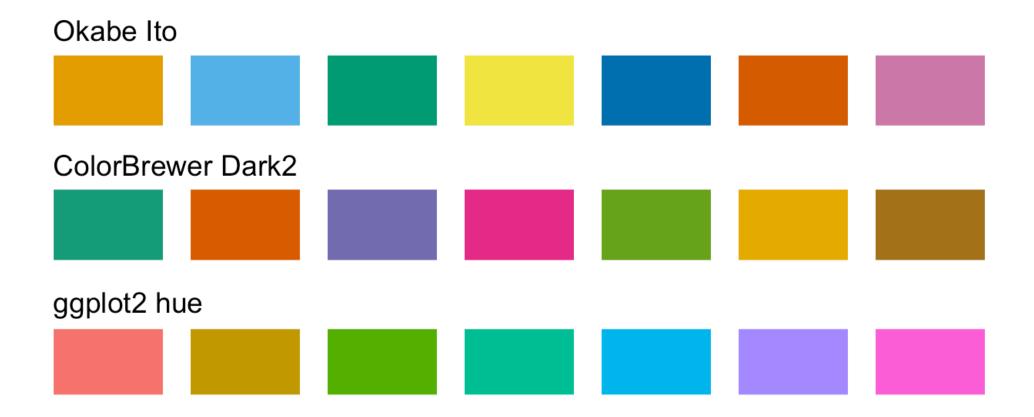
## Log-Transformation To See Relationship



#### Scales to Add Dimensions of Data



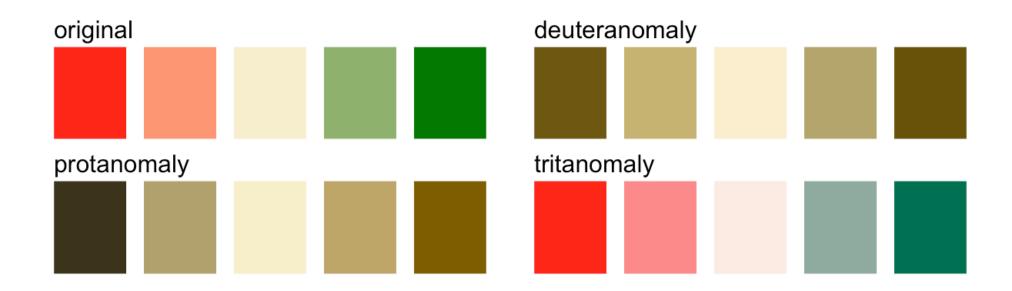
## Colors Can Distinguish Groups



#### Colors Can Show Data

# ColorBrewer Blues Heat Viridis

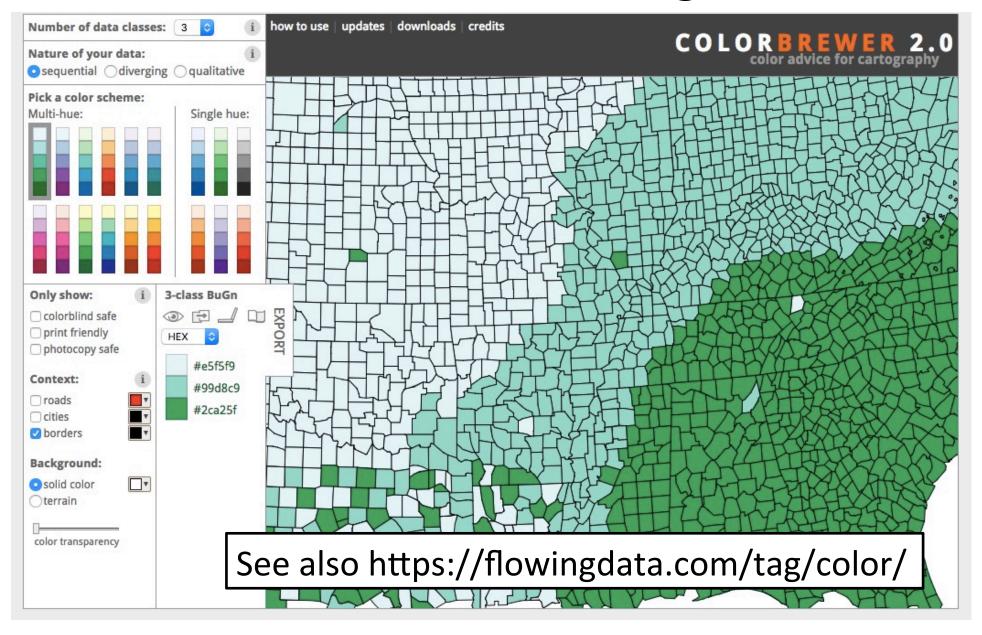
# Beware Not Thinking About Color Blindness



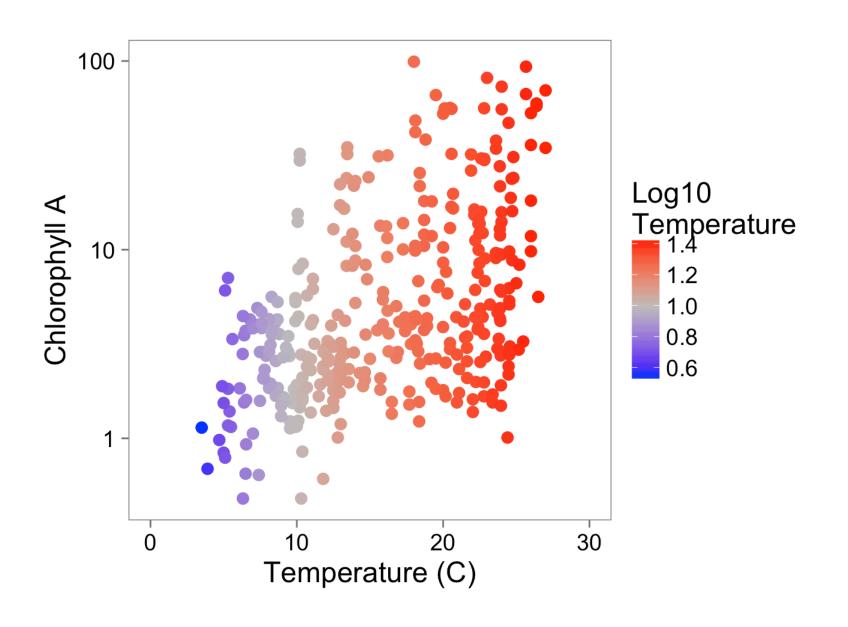
**Never use Red-Green!** 

Use redundant coding: shapes, sizes, etc.

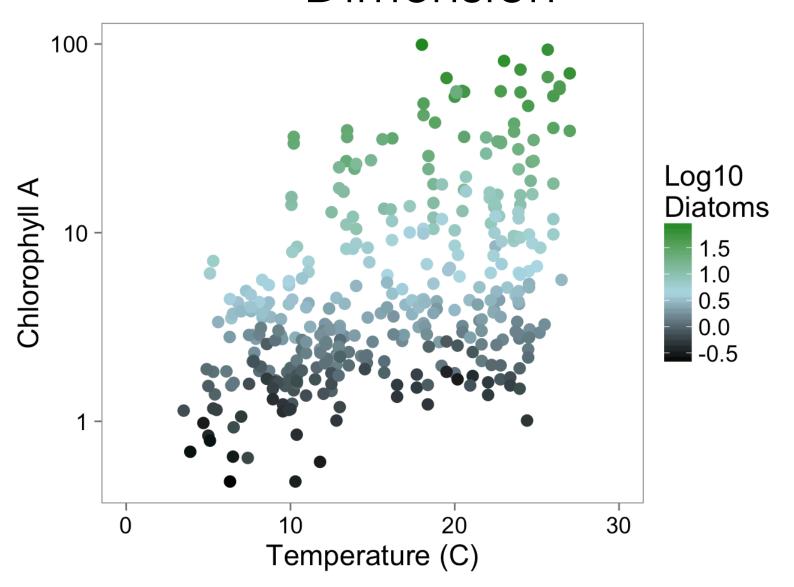
## Colorbrewer.org



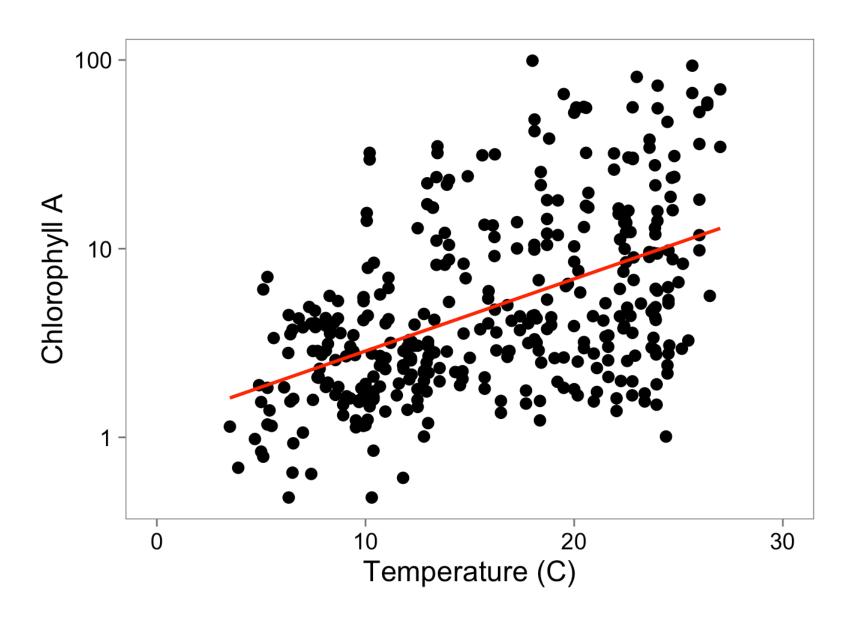
#### A Touch of Color!



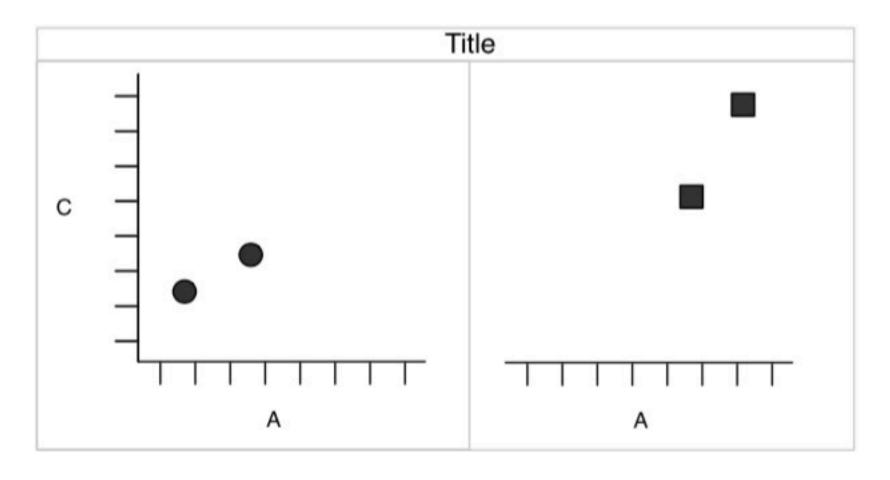
# Color Can Bring in Another Dimension



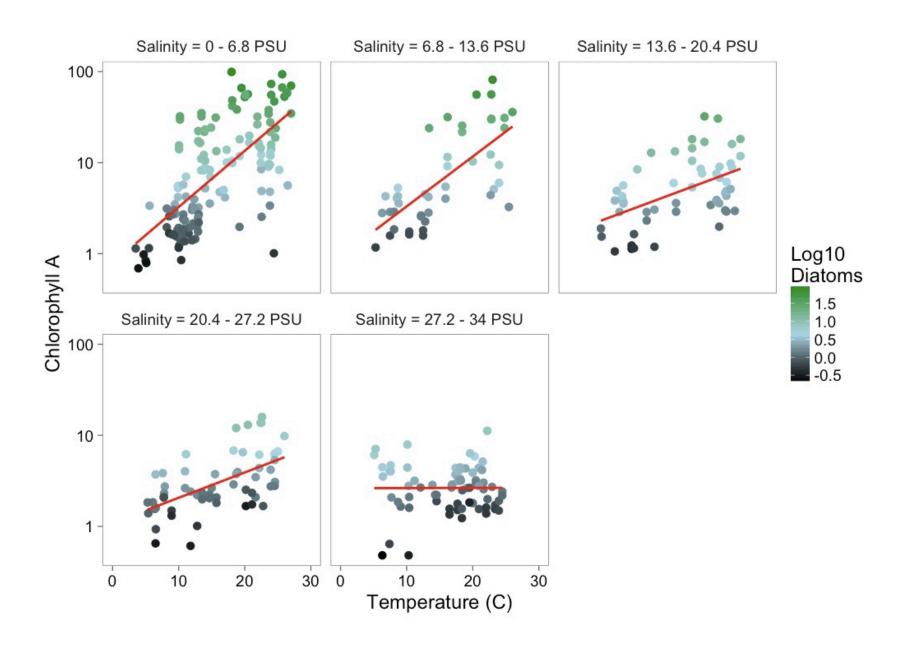
## Statistical Fit to Aid Understanding



# Facets to Add Fine-Grained Information or New Dimensions



#### Facets Add Information



#### Data Viz in a Nutshell

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#### Minimalist Presentation

1. Above all else show data.

2. Maximize the data-ink ratio

3. Erase non-data-ink.

4. Erase redundant data-ink.

