Visualization

DATA 201: Thinking With Data Winter 2022

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Tuesday, March 22, 2022



What is visualization?

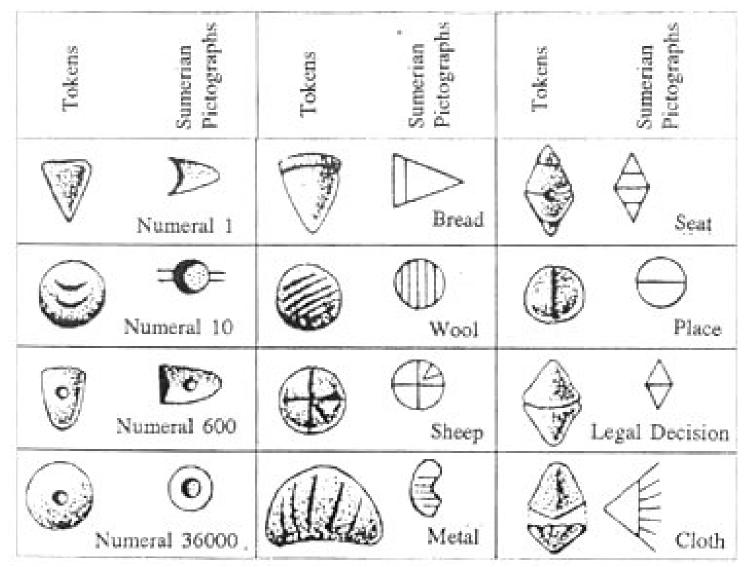


Scientific Visualization Information Visualization Data Visualization





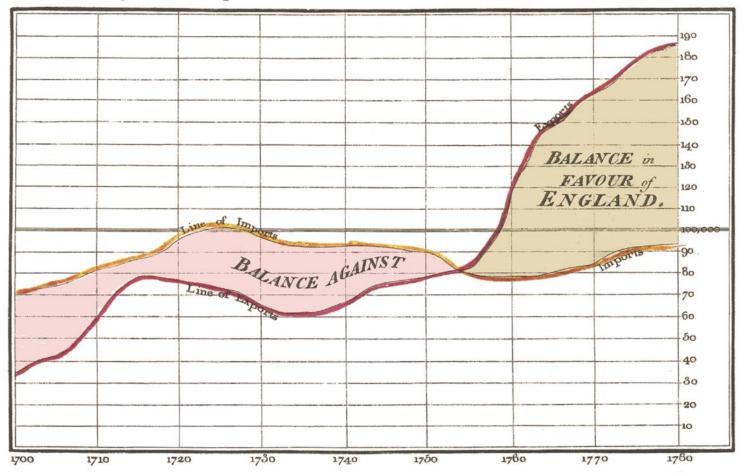
Size -> Quantity Shape -> Type





William Playfair 1786





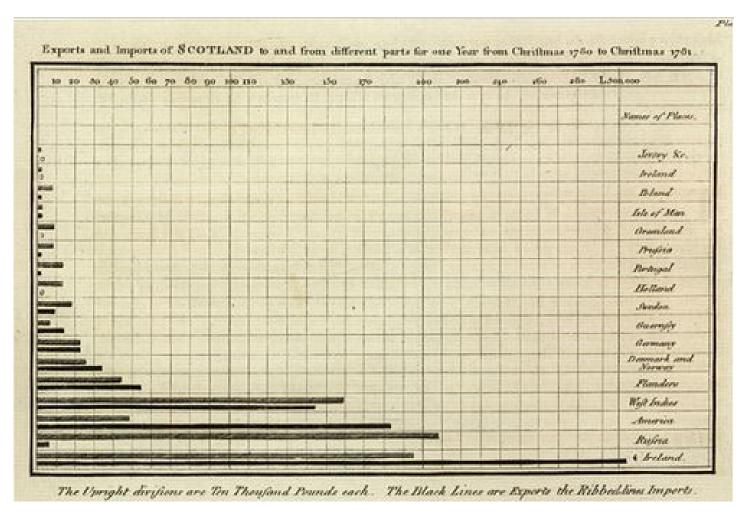
The Bottom line is divided into Years, the Right hand line into L10,000 each.

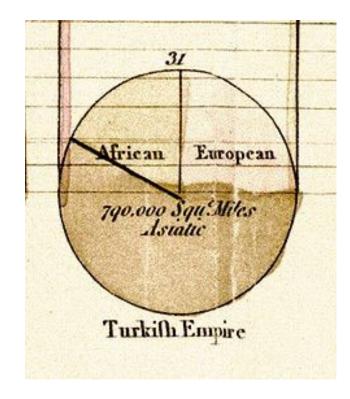
Published as the Act directs, 14t May 1766, by W. Playfair

Neele sculpt 302, Swand, London.



William Playfair - Founder of graphical methods of statistics, invented numerous common diagram types





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John Snow 1854



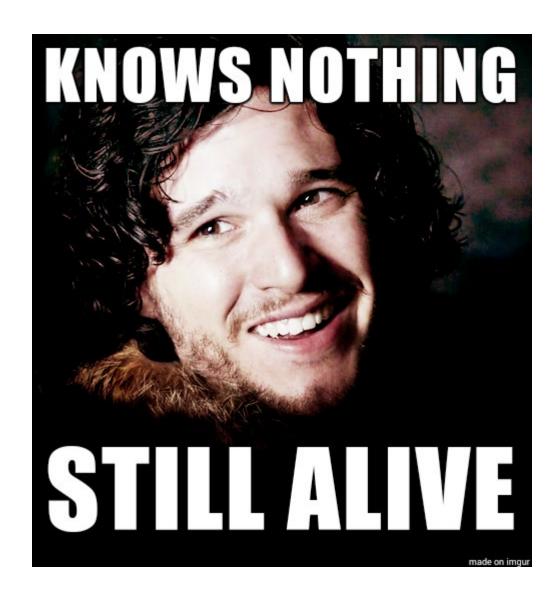


John Snow – dot chart

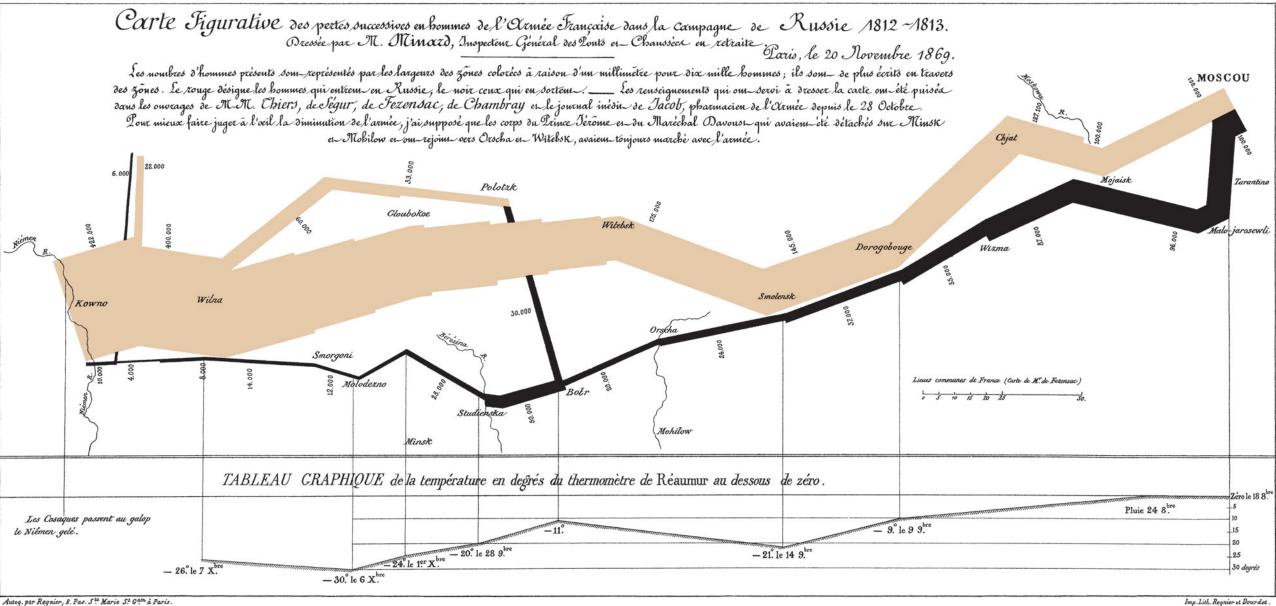
- Cholera in 1800s
- 'miasma theory' -> from 'bad air'
- Snow -> role of water supply
- Dot map to show cases around water pump
- 'Founding event of science of epidemiology'
- (pump dug 3 feet from old cesspit)



Jon Snow







Autog. par Regnier, 8. Pas. 5th Marie St Gain à Paris

This Photo by Unknown Author is licensed under CC BY-SA



Charles Minard

- Napoleon's losses during Russian campaign in 1812
- Six types of data
- Troop count, distance traveled, temperature, latitude, longitude, direction of travel, location relative to dates of events
- Later this type of diagram -> Sankey diagram



Everytime a foreign power tried to invade Russia in winter





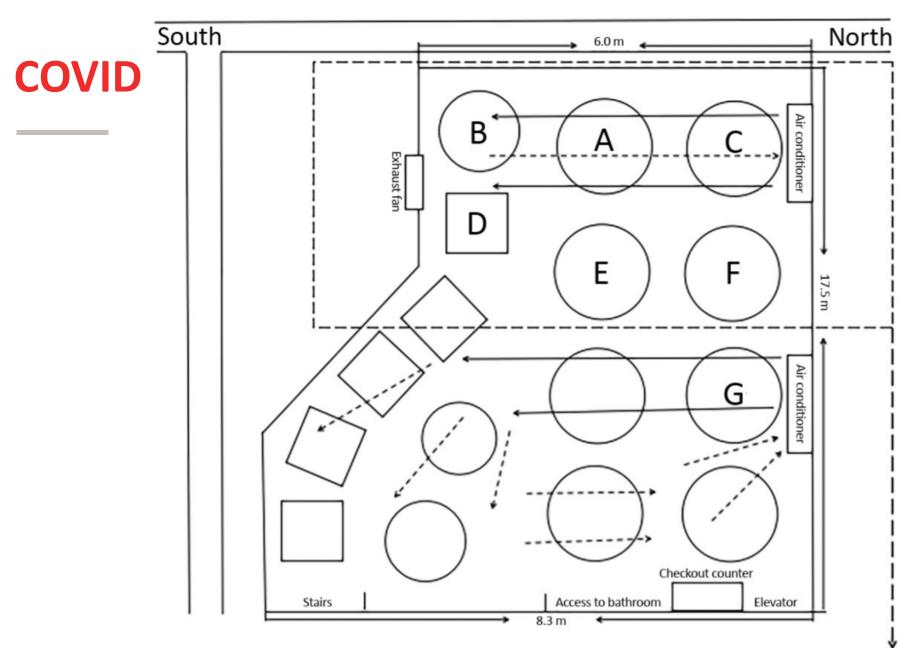


Figure. Sketch showing arrangement of restaurant tables and air conditioning airflow at site of outbreak of 2019 novel coronavirus disease, Guangzhou, China, 2020. Red circles indicate seating of future case-patients; yellow-filled red circle indicates index case-patient.



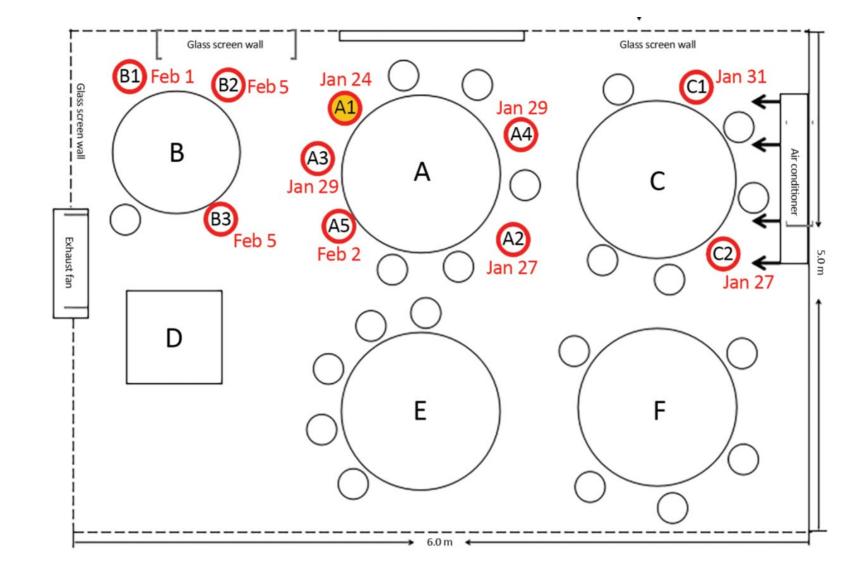
South North 6.0 m **COVID** B1 Feb 1 B2 Feb 5 (1) Jan 31 Jan 24 Jan 29 В A3 Jan 29 Α C Exhaust fan A2 Jan 27 D Ε G Checkout counter Stairs Access to bathroom Elevator

Figure. Sketch showing arrangement of restaurant tables and air conditioning airflow at site of outbreak of 2019 novel coronavirus disease, Guangzhou, China, 2020. Red circles indicate seating of future case-patients; yellow-filled red circle indicates index case-patient.



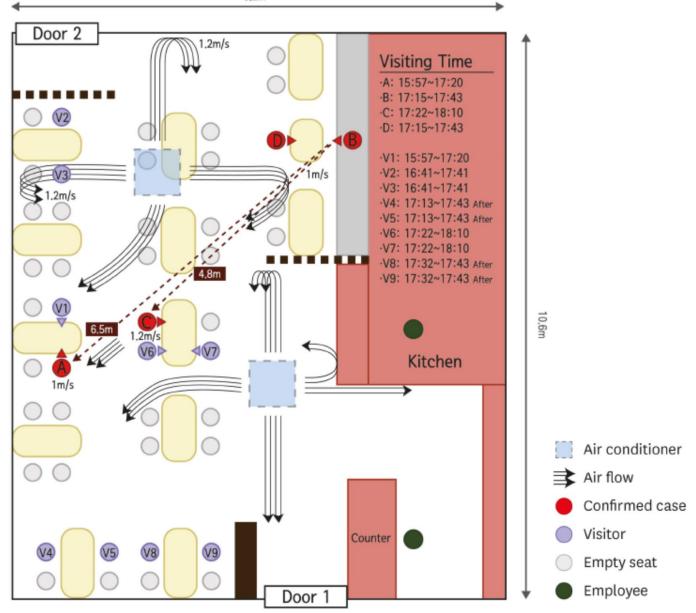
8.3 m

COVID





6 Feet Not Enough





COVID

 https://informationisbeautiful.net/visualizations/covid-19-coronavirusinfographic-datapack/



Visual Language



Encode Communicates

Data ====> Images/Signs ====> Information



Nominal

Ordinal

Interval



Nominal — categories, labels.

Ordinal

Interval



- Nominal categories, labels.
 - E.g., fruits: apples, oranges, bananas, etc.
- Ordinal
- Interval



- Nominal categories, labels.
 - E.g., fruits: apples, oranges, bananas, etc.
- Ordinal meaningful order.
- Interval



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 - E.g., medals: gold, silver, bronze
- Interval



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 - E.g., medals: gold, silver, bronze
- Interval degree of difference, arbitrary origin or arbitrary 0.



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- Interval degree of difference, arbitrary origin or arbitrary 0.
 - E.g., temperature in C° or F°
- Ratio



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 - E.g., medals: gold, silver, bronze
- Interval degree of difference, arbitrary origin or arbitrary 0.
 - E.g., temperature in C° or F°
- Ratio unique (non-arbitrary) 0 value. Zero indicates the absence of the quantity.



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 - E.g., fruits: apples, oranges, bananas, etc.
- Ordinal meaningful order.
 - E.g., medals: gold, silver, bronze
- Interval degree of difference, arbitrary origin or arbitrary 0.
 - E.g., temperature in C° or F°
- Ratio unique (non-arbitrary) 0 value. Zero indicates the absence of the quantity.
 - E.g., length



- Nominal categories, labels.
 - E.g., fruits: apples, oranges, bananas, etc.
- Ordinal meaningful order.
 - E.g., medals: gold, silver, bronze
- Quantitative Interval degree of difference, arbitrary origin or arbitrary 0.
 - E.g., temperature in C° or F°
- Quantitative Ratio unique (non-arbitrary) 0 value. Zero indicates the absence of the quantity.
 - E.g., length



Levels of Measurement – Tour de France

- Nominal categories, labels.
 - Team Sky, sprinter/climber/etc.
- Ordinal meaningful order.
 - Podium finish (maybe quantitative but height often arbitrary on podium)
- Quantitative Interval degree of difference, arbitrary origin or arbitrary 0.
 - Rank ordering. 1st to cross finish line, 2nd to cross finish line (not a quantity where 0th means anything)
- Quantitative Ratio unique (non-arbitrary) 0 value. Zero indicates the absence of the quantity.
 - Time back of leader (leader at 0, second place 33s back, third place 1:33 back)



Relational Data Model

- Relation (Table)
- Tuple (Row) Attribute (Column)
- Schema (Blueprint / table structure)
 Database (A collection of relation)

Month	Treatment	Pressure
March	Control	165
March	Placebo	163
March	300 mg	166
March	450 mg	168
April	Control	162
April	Placebo	159
April	300 mg	161
April	450 mg	163
May	Control	164



Relational Data Model

- Dimensions
 - discrete variables
 - e.g., categories, names
- Measures
 - can be aggregated usually continuous
 - e.g., weight, height

Month	Treatment	Pressure
March	Control	165
March	Placebo	163
March	300 mg	166
March	450 mg	168
April	Control	162
April	Placebo	159
April	300 mg	161
April	450 mg	163
May	Control	164



Keys

Primary key

- A column
- Each row value unique in this table of data
- Each record uniquely connected to this
- Used by program to identify row
- Only one

Secondary key

- A column
- Each row value unique in this table of data
- Each record uniquely connected to this
- Not used by program to identify row
- Can me zero, one, or more

No	ID	Name
1	3012143	Jon
2	3002243	Jon
3	3102143	Jonathan
4	3002144	John
5	3002121	Dr. J
6	3006143	John
7	3802142	Jonathan
8	3402143	Jon
9	3003243	Johnathan



Keys

- Foreign Key
 - A primary key in another table

No	ID	Name
1	3012143	Jon
2	3002243	Jon
3	3102143	Jonathan

No	ID	Course	Grade
1	3012143	DATA 201	Α
2	3012143	DATA 211	A-
3	3012143	DATA 311	B+



Keys

Foreign Key

• A primary key in another table

No	, ID	Name
1	3012143	Jon
2	3002243	Jon
3	3102143	Jonathan

No	ID	Course	Grade
1	3012143	DATA 201	Α
2	3012143	DATA 211	A-
3	3012143	DATA 311	B+



Keys

Foreign Key

- A primary key in another table
- Used to join tables together
- (Note that we didn't have to store 'Jon' as a name for every single grade)

No	ID	Course	Grade	Name
1	3012143	DATA 201	Α	Jon
2	3012143	DATA 211	A-	Jon
3	3012143	DATA 311	B+	Jon



Example (Census)

- Levels of Measurement (nominal, ordinal, interval, or ratio)
- Types of Attribute (dimension or measure)
- Year: 1901 2016 (every 5 years)
- Age: 0 90+
- Marital Status: Single, Married, Divorced,...
- People: # of people in group



Dimensions and Measures are important concepts in many analysis tools.

Data with different levels of measurement are best to encode in different ways.



Encoding

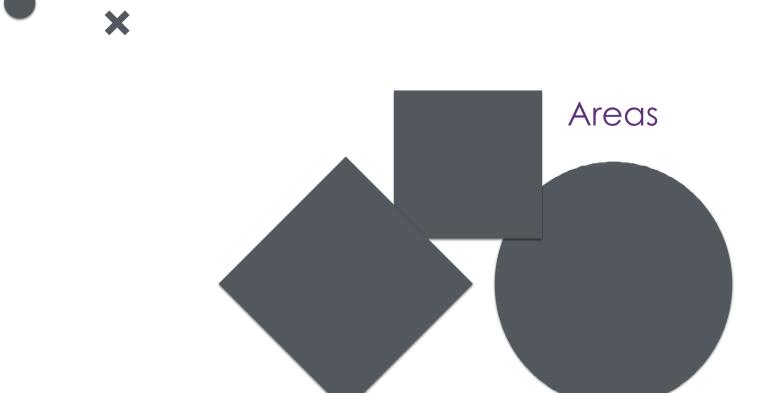


Marks



Marks

Points







Visual Variables

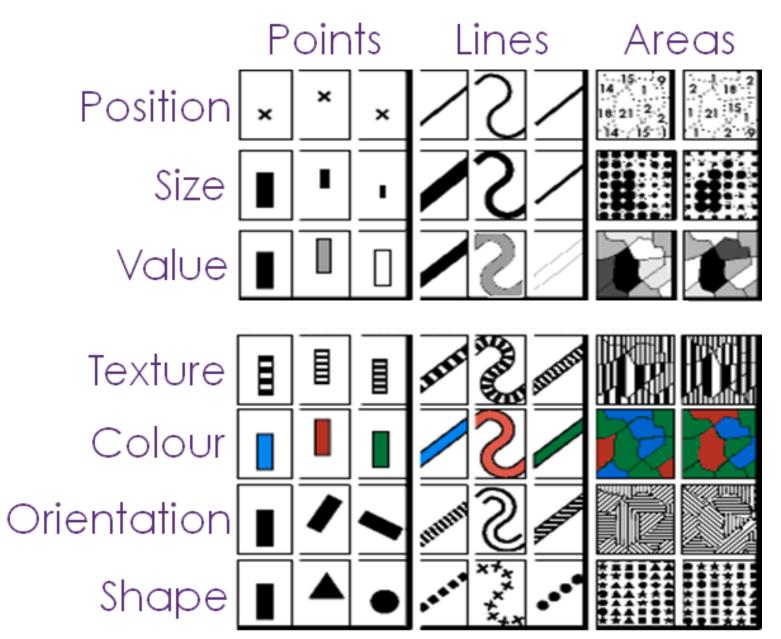


Visual Variables

- Position
- Size
- Value
- Texture
- Colour
- Orientation
- Shape



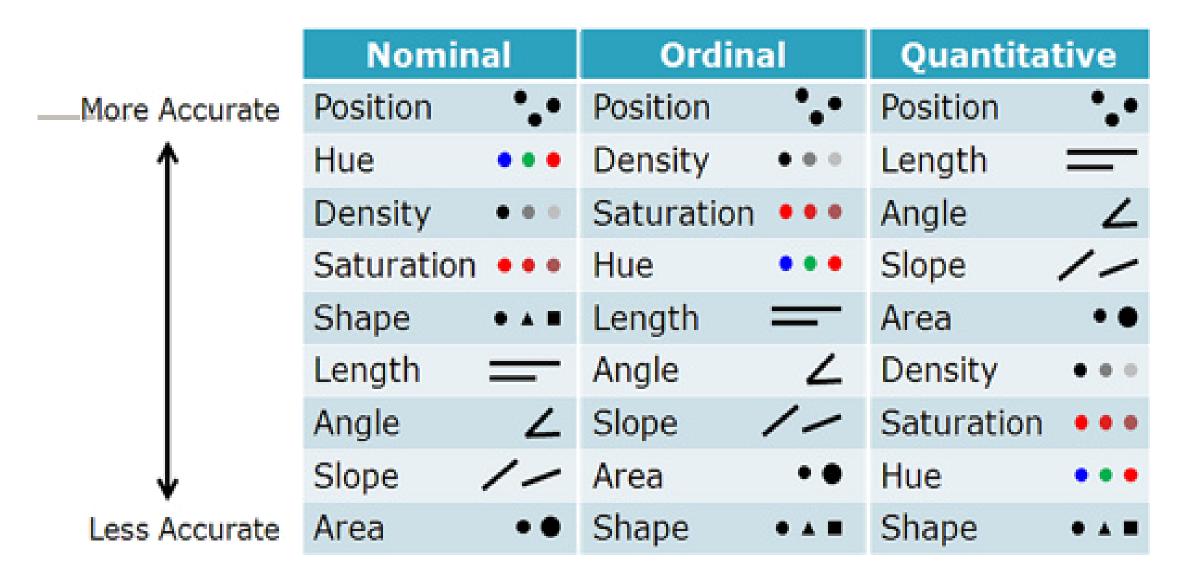
Bertin 1974





	Nominal	Ordinal	Quantitative
Position			
Size			*
Value			\Rightarrow
Texture		\Rightarrow	
Colour			
Orientation			
Shape			





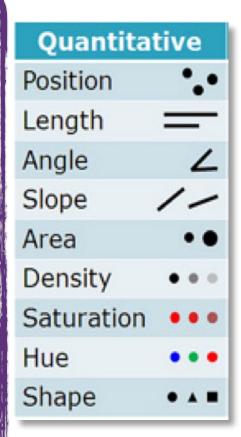
Jacques Bertin refined by Cleveland & McGill then by Card & Mackinlay



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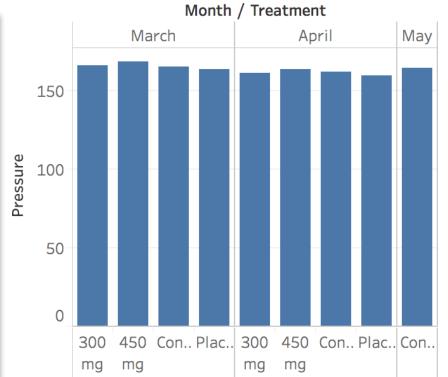
Month	Treatment	Pressure
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March	300 mg	166
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April	Control	162
April	Placebo	159
April	300 mg	161
April	450 mg	163
May	Control	164

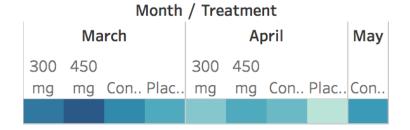




Month	Treatment	Pressure
March	Control	165
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April	Placebo	159
April	300 mg	161
April	450 mg	163
May	Control	164

Quantita	tive
Position	•••
Length	=
Angle	4
Slope	1-
Area	• •
Density	• • •
Saturation	• • •
Hue	• • •
Shape	• . =





Month / Treatment								
March			April May			May		
300	450			300	450			
mg	mg	Con	Plac	mg	mg	Con	Plac	Con
Δ	∇	\Diamond	×		×	+	0	*

O 159

+ 162

X 163

***** 164

165166

V 168

Month	Treatment	Pressure
March	Control	165
March	- Placebo	163
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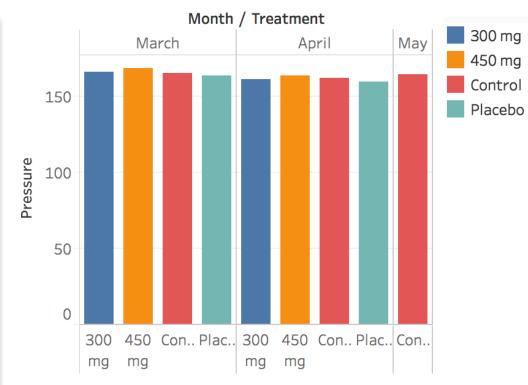
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Nominal		
Position	•••	
Hue	•••	
Density	• • •	
Saturation	•••	
Shape	• .	
Length	_	
Angle	4	
Slope	1-	
Area	• •	



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Nominal		
Position	•••	
Hue	•••	
Density	• • •	
Saturation	•••	
Shape	•	
Length	_	
Angle	4	
Slope	1-	
Area	• •	







Motion

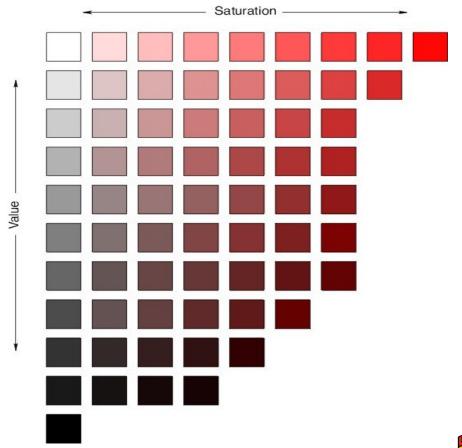




Motion



Colour
Hue (actual colour)
Value (brightness)
Saturation (intensity)





Flicker Frequency, rhythm





Flicker Frequency, rhythm

Depth







Flicker Frequency, rhythm

Depth

Transparency







- Selective
- Associative
- Quantitative
- Order
- Variations / Length / Resolution



- Selective differentiate items from groups
- Associative
- Quantitative
- Order
- Variations / Length / Resolution



- Selective differentiate items from groups
- Associative group items in a group
- Quantitative
- Order
- Variations / Length / Resolution



- Selective differentiate items from groups
- Associative group items in a group
- Quantitative changes in terms of numerical reading
- Order
- Variations / Length / Resolution



- Selective differentiate items from groups
- Associative group items in a group
- Quantitative changes in terms of numerical reading
- Order perceive an order
- Variations / Length / Resolution

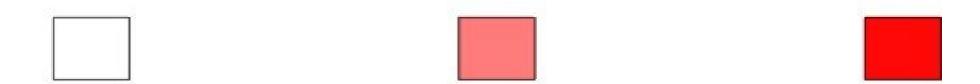


- Selective differentiate items from groups
- Associative group items in a group
- Quantitative changes in terms of numerical reading
- Order perceive an order
- Variations / Length / Resolution distinguishable variations (How many variations in the visual variable are distinctions recognizable?)

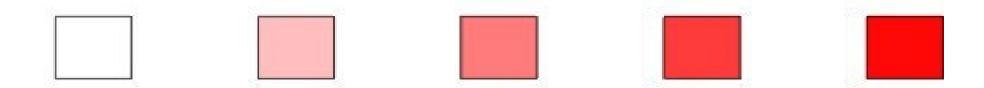




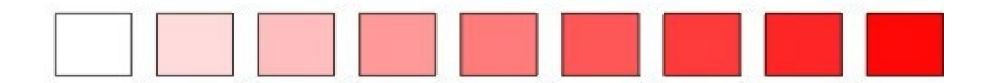












That's too many slices!



Position

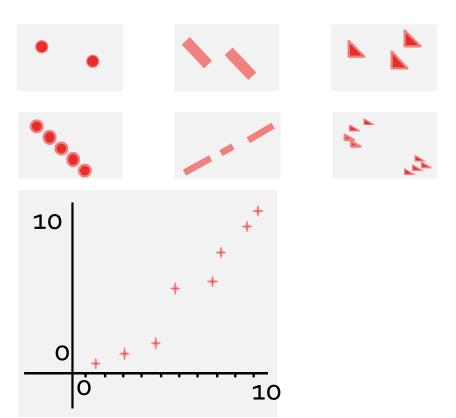
Selective

Associative

Quantitative

Order

Variations / Length / Resolution





Position

- + Selective
- + Associative
- + Quantitative
- + Order
- + Variations / Length / Resolution





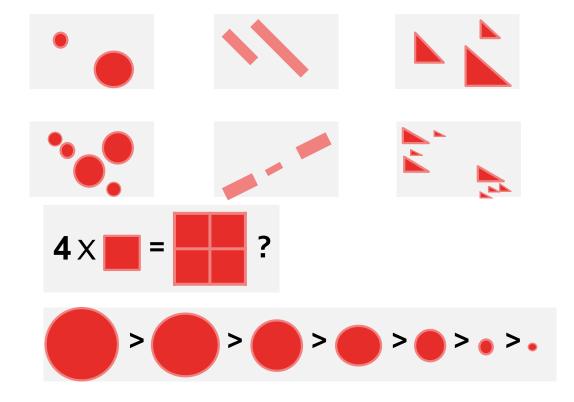
Size

Selective

Associative

Quantitative

Order



Variations / Length / Resolution

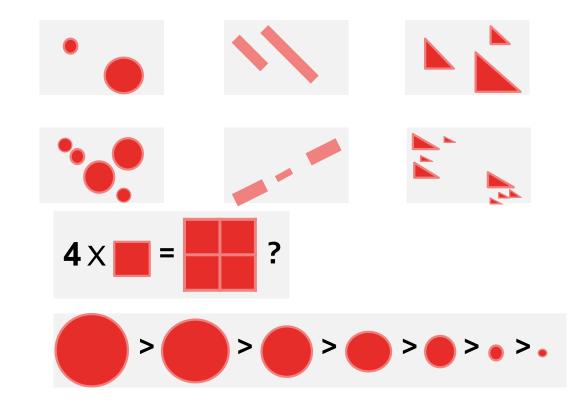


Size

- + Selective
- + Associative

+/- Quantitative

+ Order



+ Variations / Length / Resolution (theory inf) practically limited



Selective

Associative













Quantitative

Order

Variations / Length / Resolution 📮 🌘 🛕 🕂 🥒





























- +/- Selective



- Order



+ Variations / Length / Resolution + 🗸 🕒 🛕

























+/- Associative









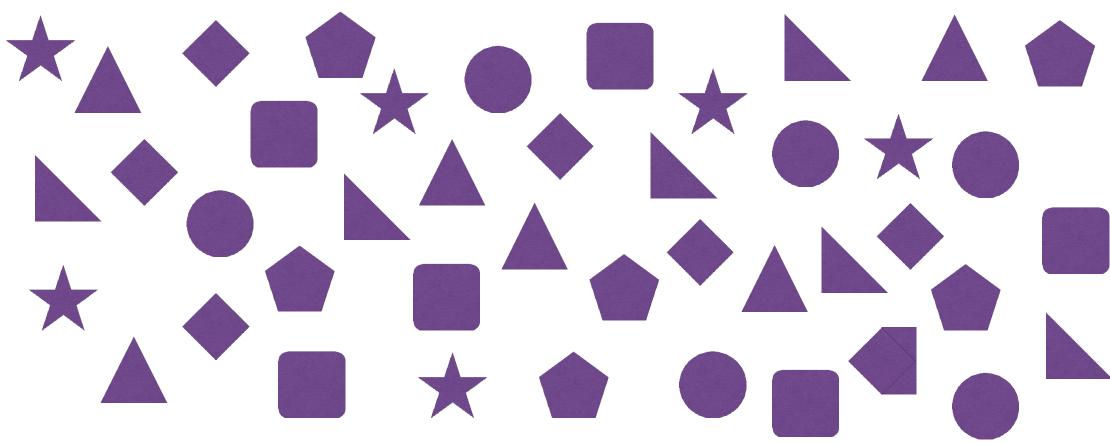




Find







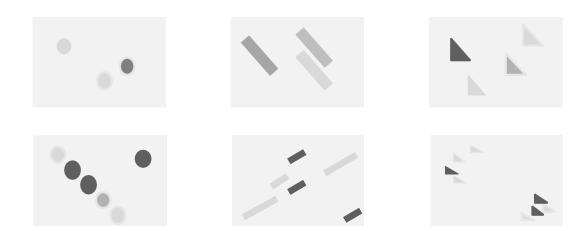


Selective

Associative

Quantitative

Order
Variations / Length / Resolution







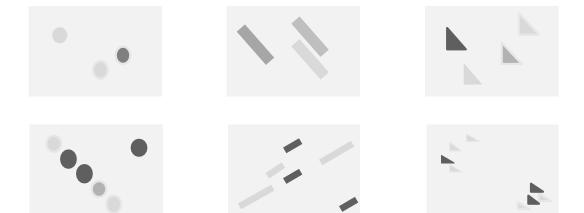
- + Selective
- + Associative

- Quantitative

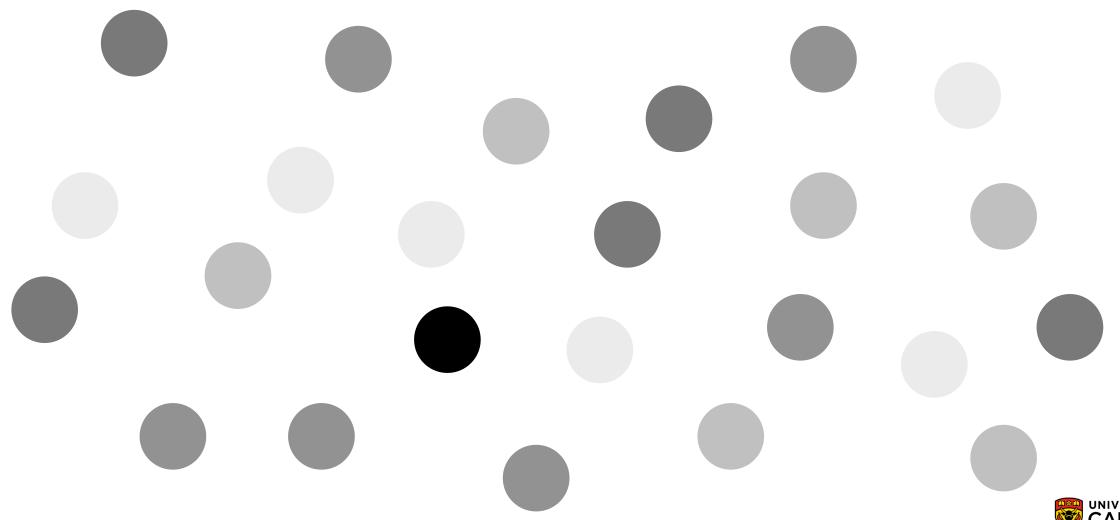


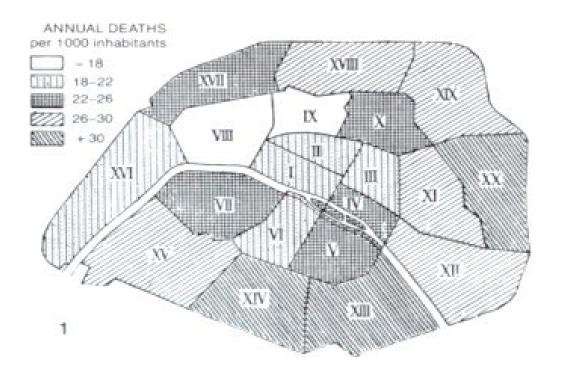


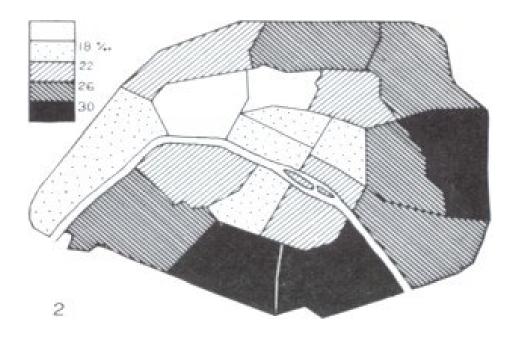














Colour

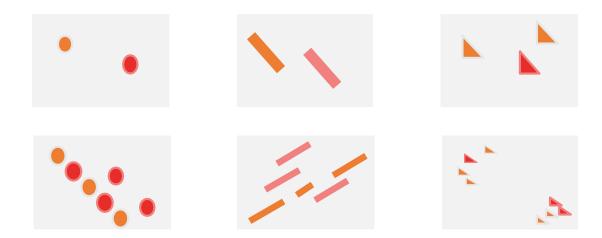
Selective

Associative



Order

Variations / Length / Resolution





Colour

- + Selective
- + Associative

- Quantitative



















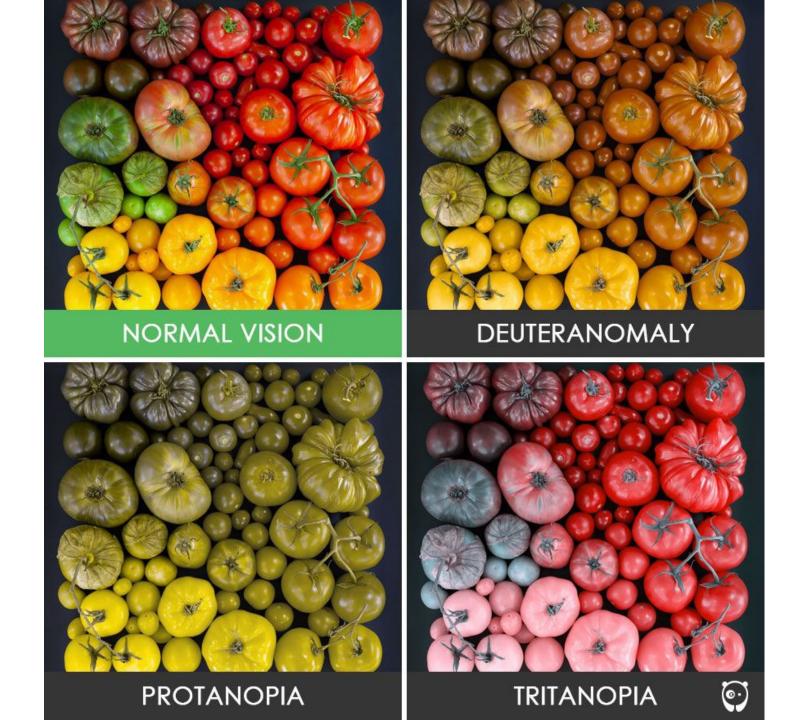








Colour-blind

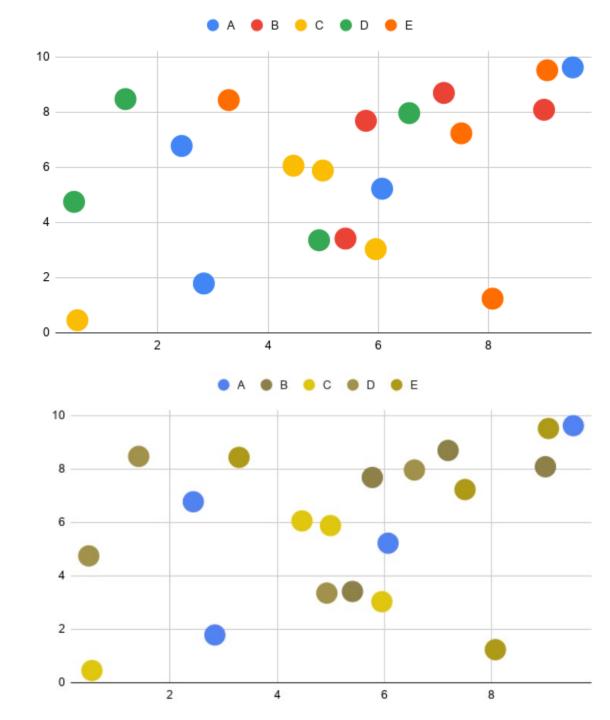




COLOR BLIND TEST Do you see a number inside each circle?

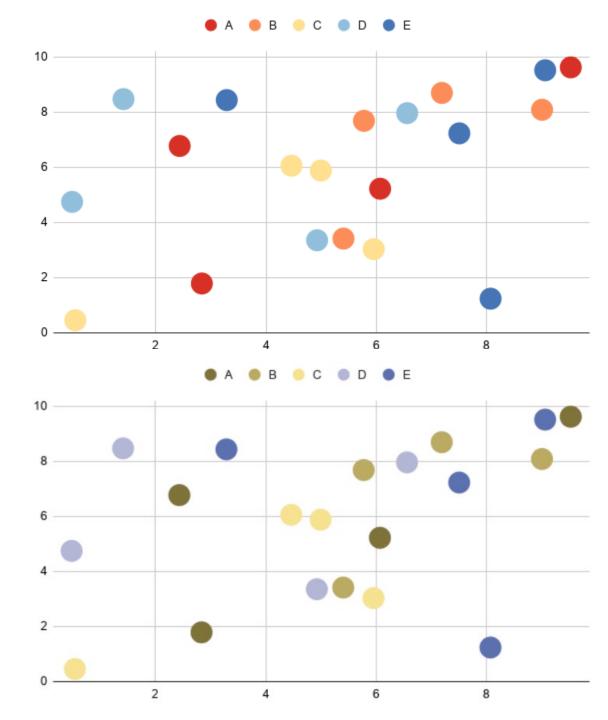
Colour-blind

- Selective
- Associative
- Quantitative
- Order
- Variations / Length /Resolution



Colour-blind adjusted scales

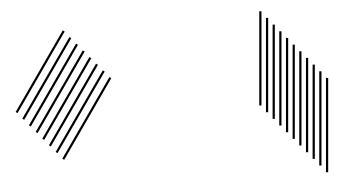
- +/- Selective
- +/- Associative
- Quantitative
- Order
- +/- Variations / Length / Resolution



Orientation

Selective

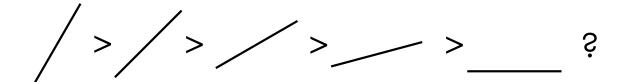
Associative



Quantitative

Order

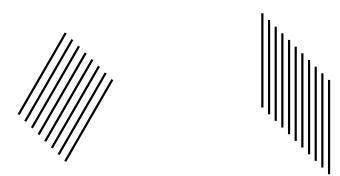
Variations / Length / Resolution





Orientation

- + Selective
- + Associative



Quantitative

- Order

+ Variations / Length / Resolution (~5 in 2D, ? In 3D)



Texture

Selective

Associative

Quantitative

Order

Variations / Length / Resolution















Texture

- + Selective
- + Associative
- Quantitative
- Order
- + Variations / Length / Resolution (theoretically infinite)















Carpendale 2003

Visual Variable	Selective	Associative	Quantitative	Order	Length
Position	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Dependant on resolution
Size	Yes	Yes	Approximate	Yes	Association: 5; Distinction: 20
Shape	With Effort	With Effort	No	No	Infinite
Value	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Association: 7; Distinction: 10
Hue	Yes	Yes	No	No	Association: 7; Distinction: 10
Orientation	Yes	Yes	No	No	4
Grain	Yes	Yes	No	No	5
Texture	Yes	Yes	No	No	Infinite
Motion	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Unknown



Visual Hierarchy

- 1. Reading patterns (many left->right, scan patterns F and Z)
- 2. Size dictates focus order
- 3. Space (texture) emphasis
- 4. Type-Face bold emphasis, italics supplemental
- 5. Colour colour important, b/w distance
- Direction grids common structure, but breaking grid can pull focus



Onward to ... Obtaining Data



