

Feedback for
Visualization Part Only

Visualization Q&A

The Human Factor

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April 2019

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Outline

1. Foundations
2. Task and Scenarios > **TUTORIAL I**
3. Visualization Techniques I
4. Visualization Techniques II
5. Design > **TUTORIAL II**
6. Sketching session (bring data)
7. Presentation and Storytelling > **TUTORIAL III**
8. Interaction
9. Vis tools
10. Evaluation
11. general Q&A

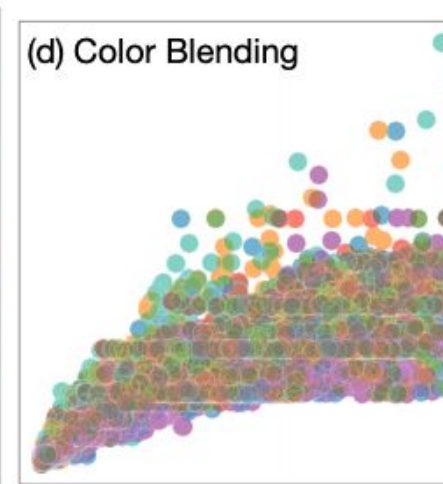
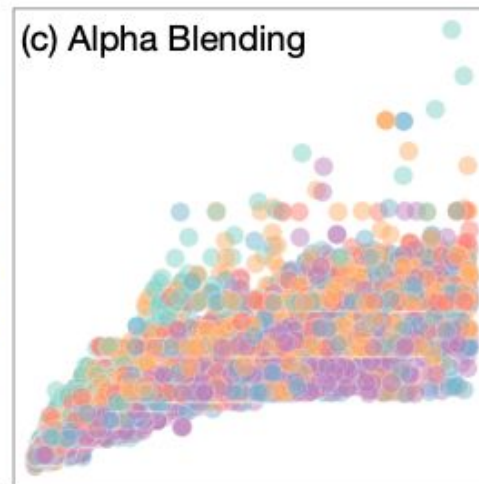
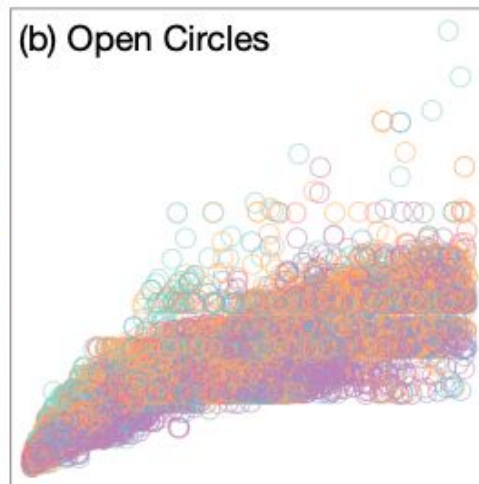
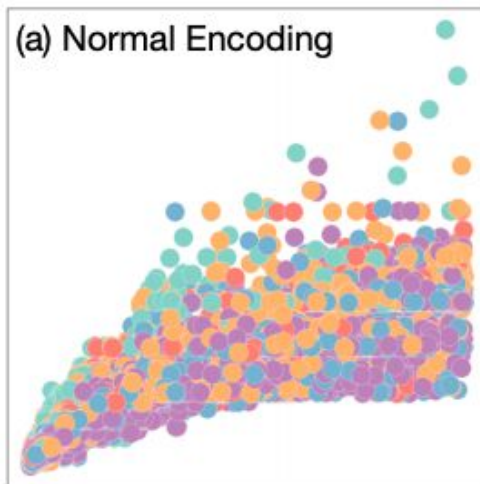
Feedback for
Visualization Part Only

- 1. Are we allowed to use infographic template websites such as canvas or vengage for the project?**

2. Can we use data from kaggle.com?

<https://www.kaggle.com/datasets>

Overplotting + big data



Best practises for large data sets

1. Brute-force
2. Chose the important
 - a. Exploratory data analysis
 - b. Multiple views
3. Interaction
4. Animation
5. Aggregation

What is big data?

1. Volume
2. Variety
3. Velocity
4. Veracity

| PASSING STATS | | | | | |
|---------------|--|-----|-------|-------|------|
| SEASON | TEAM | GP | CMP | ATT | CMP% |
| 2005 |  GB | 3 | 9 | 16 | 56.3 |
| 2006 |  GB | 2 | 6 | 15 | 40.0 |
| 2007 |  GB | 2 | 20 | 28 | 71.4 |
| 2008 |  GB | 16 | 341 | 536 | 63.6 |
| 2009 |  GB | 16 | 350 | 541 | 64.7 |
| 2010 |  GB | 15 | 312 | 475 | 65.7 |
| 2011 |  GB | 15 | 343 | 502 | 68.3 |
| 2012 |  GB | 16 | 371 | 552 | 67.2 |
| 2013 |  GB | 9 | 193 | 290 | 66.6 |
| 2014 |  GB | 16 | 341 | 520 | 65.6 |
| 2015 |  GB | 16 | 347 | 572 | 60.7 |
| 2016 |  GB | 16 | 401 | 610 | 65.7 |
| 2017 |  GB | 6 | 128 | 193 | 66.3 |
| Career | | 148 | 3,162 | 4,850 | 65.2 |

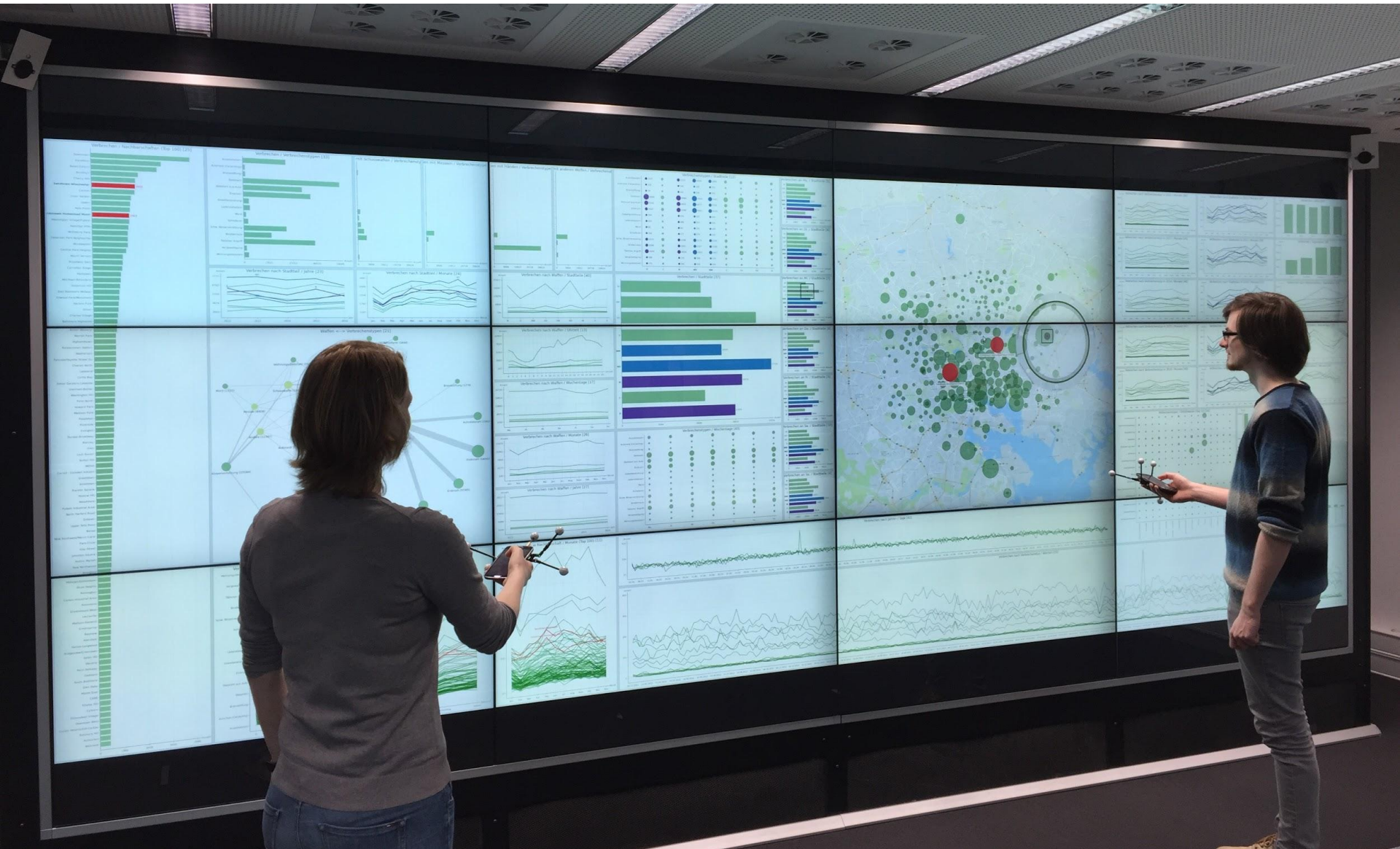
Brute force



Brute force

1. Toolkits (deck.gl, mapbox, processing)
2. OpenGL (Unity)
3. Large screens

Multi-resolution walls

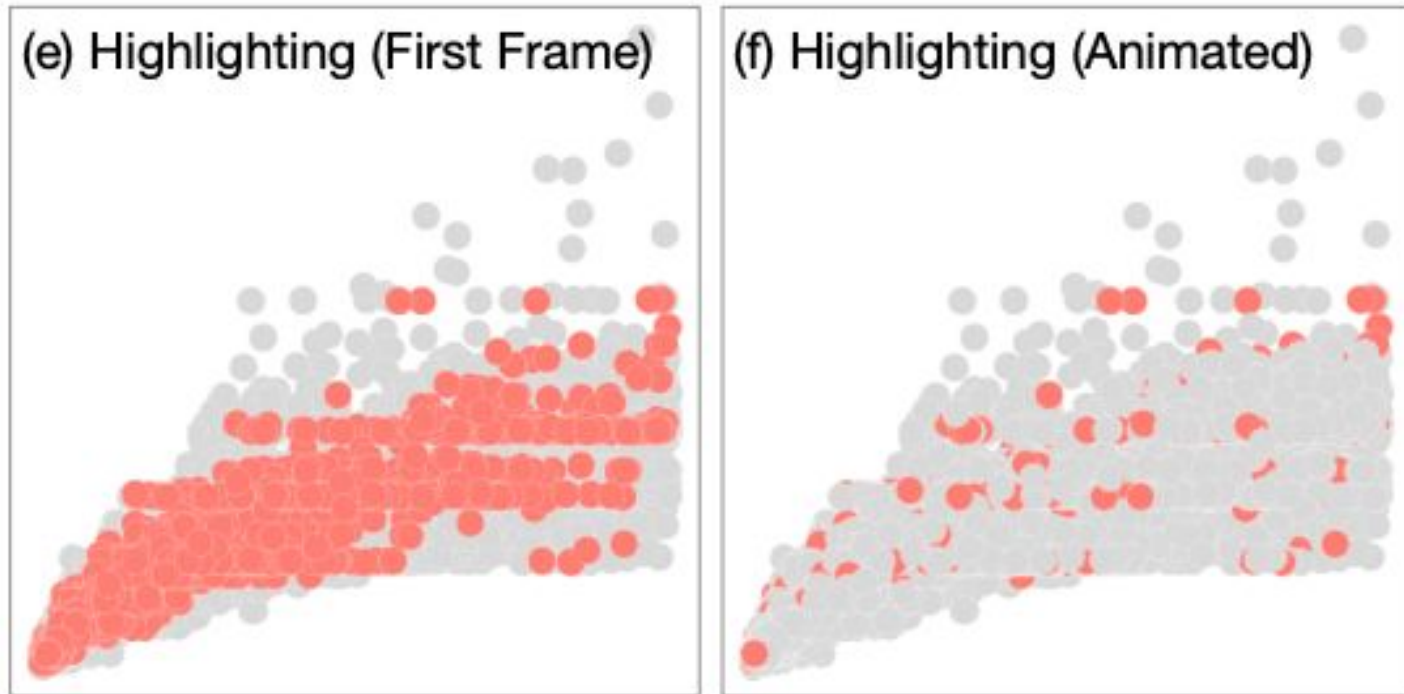


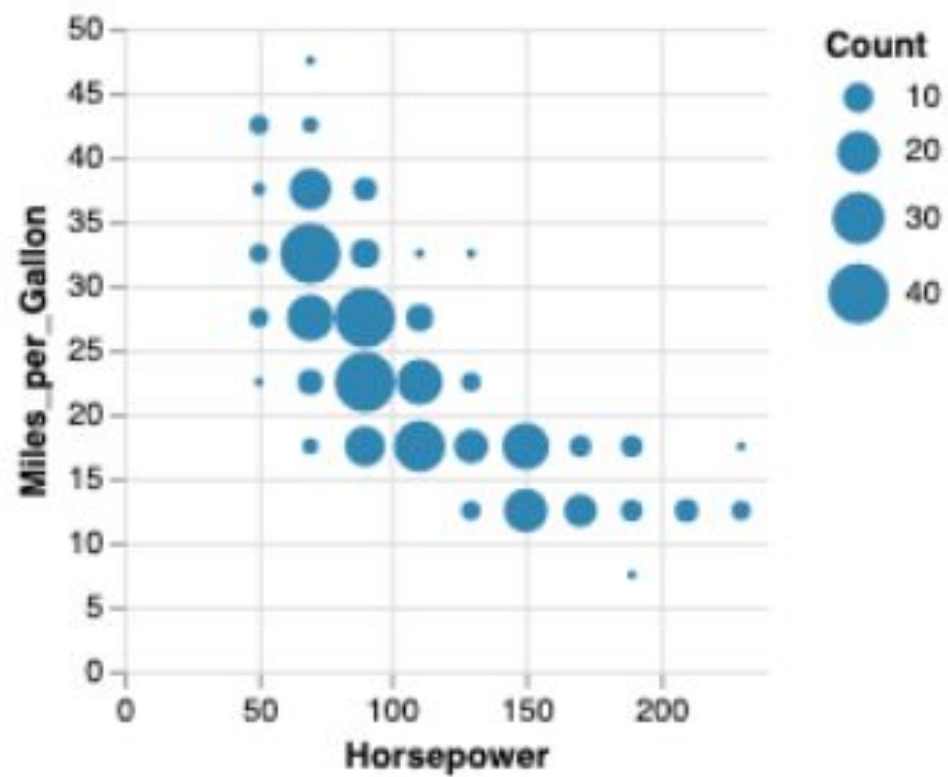
Interaction + Animation

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

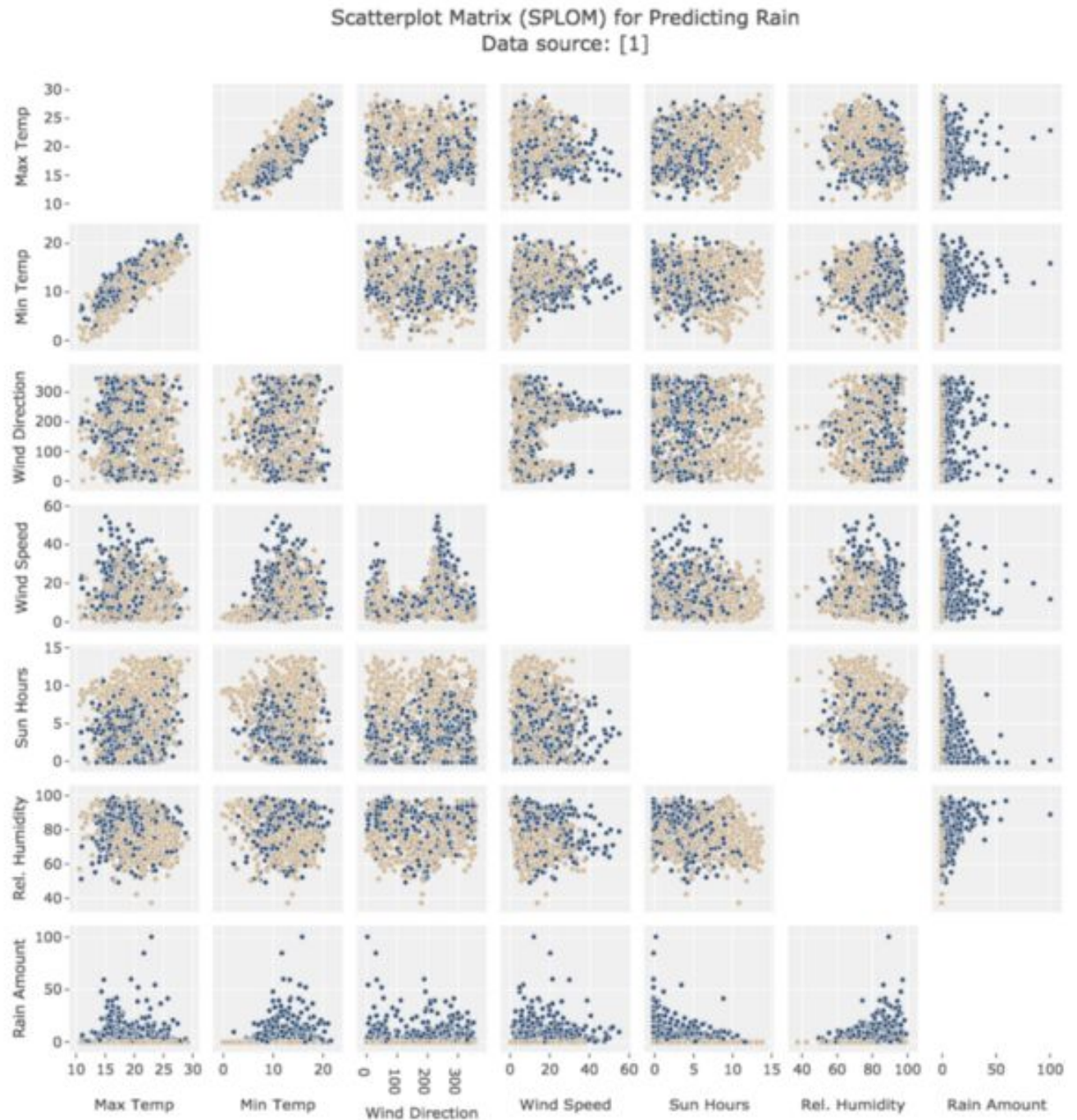
<http://vistorian.net>

Interaction + animation





Multiple views



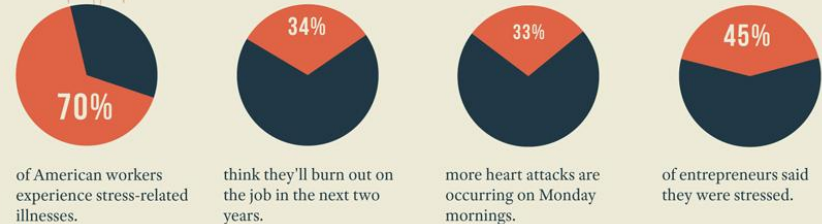
Examples

Infographic

The Time We Spend on the Internet



Stress in the Workplace



The Average Work Week



SMS

PARTICIPANTS

87

2% of all communication participants

TOP PARTICIPANTS:

| | |
|----------------------|--------|
| Olga Bell | 40,662 |
| Joshua Gorchoy | 458 |
| Ryan Case | 368 |
| Twitter | 348 |
| Michael L. Orenstein | 292 |
| Matthew Grzywinski | 222 |

MOST SMS

February 17

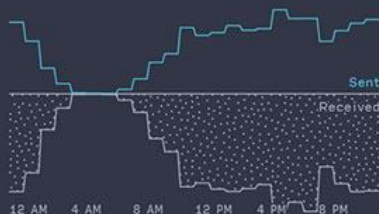
586 messages

DAYS W/O SMS

7

2% of year

HOURLY SMS



SENT SMS

18,131

Average 50/day

RECEIVED SMS

25,895

Average 71/day

TOTAL MONTHLY SMS

x1,000



SENDERS

84

97% of participants

RECIPIENTS

59

68% of participants

FAILED SMS

FIFTEEN

LONGEST GAP IN SMS

2 days, 18 hours

Beginning February 8 at 6:12 PM

Email

PARTICIPANTS

3,744

66% of all communication participants

TOP PARTICIPANTS:

| | |
|-----------------|-------|
| Authorize.net | 1,899 |
| Big Cartel | 1,185 |
| Nicholas Felton | 916 |
| Olga Bell | 735 |
| Trulia | 661 |
| Flickr | 481 |

MOST EMAIL

March 13

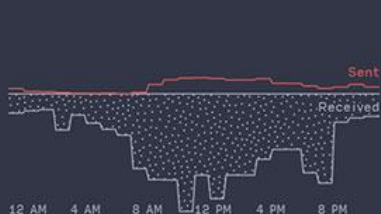
1,074 emails

LEAST EMAIL

August 4

23 emails

HOURLY EMAIL



SENT EMAIL

3,852

Average 11/day

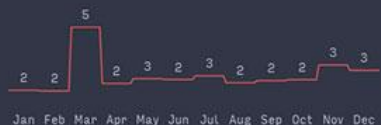
RECEIVED EMAIL

27,917

Average 76/day

TOTAL MONTHLY EMAIL

x1,000



SENDERS

3,657

98% of participants

RECIPIENTS

950

25% of participants

EMAIL ADDRESS ANALYZED

NICHOLAS@FELTRON.COM

LONGEST GAP IN EMAIL

7 hours, 8 minutes

Beginning August 23 at 8:22 PM

Facebook Messages

PARTICIPANTS

336

6% of all communication participants

TOP PARTICIPANTS:

| | |
|--------------------|-----|
| Justin Shaffer | 289 |
| Cooper Liska-Smith | 279 |
| Edan Rosenberg | 225 |
| Roddy Lindsay | 212 |
| Joey Flynn | 147 |
| Ryan Case | 137 |

MOST MESSAGES

November 7

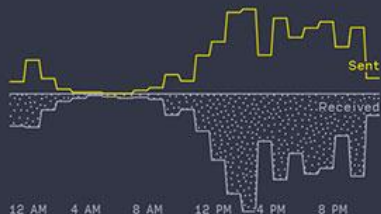
225 messages

DAYS W/O MESSAGE

92

25% of year

HOURLY FACEBOOK MESSAGES



SENT MESSAGES

2,057

Average 6/day

RECEIVED MESSAGES

2,454

Average 7/day

TOTAL MONTHLY FACEBOOK MESSAGES

x100



SENDERS

326

97% of participants

RECIPIENTS

190

57% of participants

PARTICIPANTS FROM "OTHER" INBOX

FIFTY-FOUR

LONGEST GAP IN MESSAGES

7 days, 20 hours

Beginning May 15 at 11:33 PM

Mail

PARTICIPANTS

1,397

25% of all communication participants

TOP PARTICIPANTS:

| | |
|---------------|----|
| New Yorker | 48 |
| Merrill Edge | 25 |
| Merrill Lynch | 17 |
| Facebook | 14 |
| Wired | 13 |
| Con Edison | 12 |

MOST MAIL

June

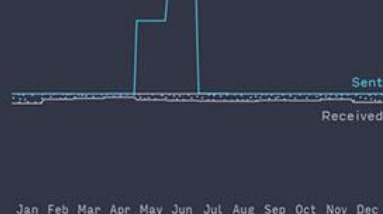
732 pieces of mail

LEAST MAIL

April

24 pieces of mail

MONTHLY MAIL



SENT MAIL

1,192

Average 3/day

RECEIVED MAIL

527

Average 1/day

DAILY MAIL



SENDERS

218

16% of participants

RECIPIENTS

1,188

85% of participants

ADDRESSES USED TO RECEIVE MAIL

SIX

LONGEST GAP IN MAIL

8 days

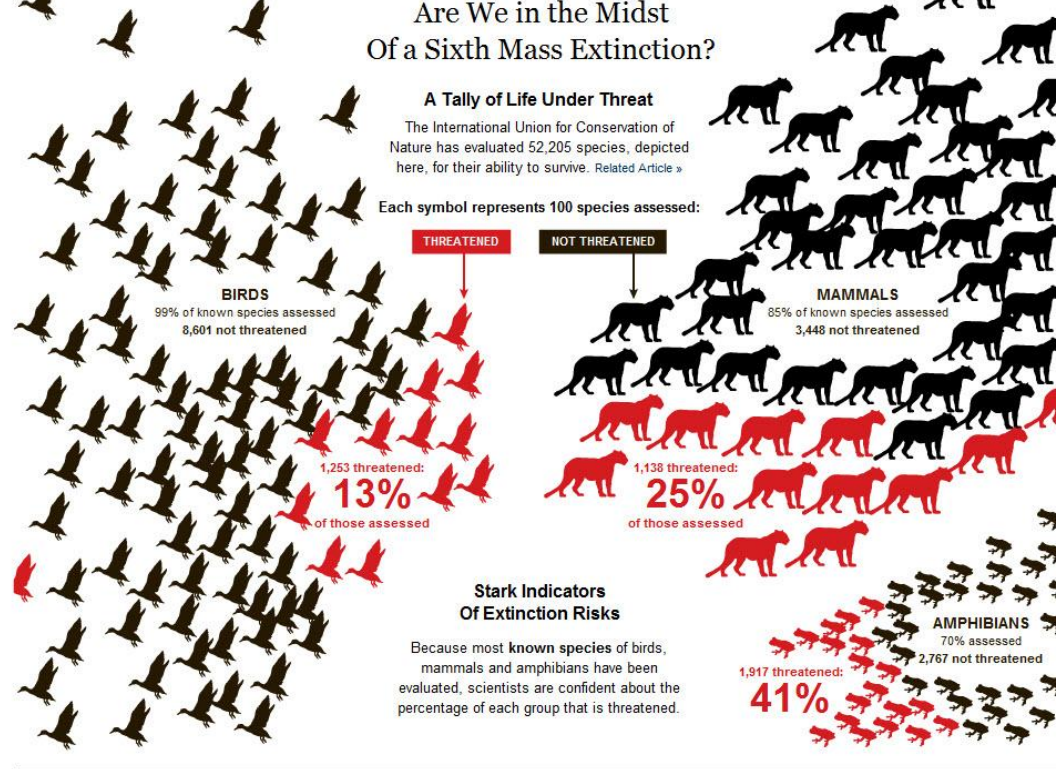
Beginning April 13

Are We in the Midst Of a Sixth Mass Extinction?

A Tally of Life Under Threat

The International Union for Conservation of Nature has evaluated 52,205 species, depicted here, for their ability to survive. [Related Article »](#)

Each symbol represents 100 species assessed:



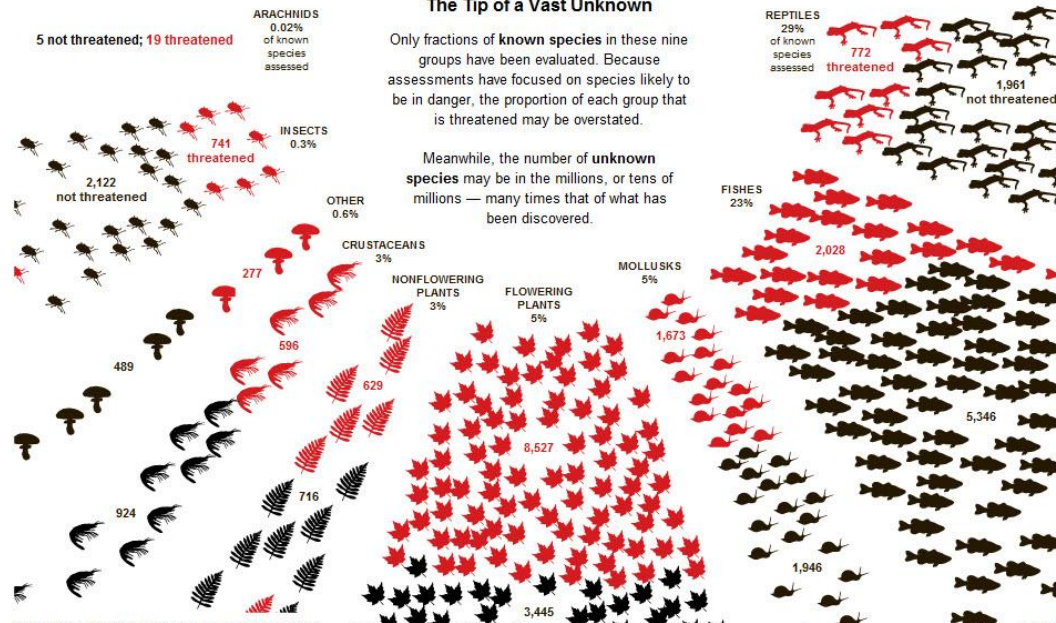
Stark Indicators Of Extinction Risks

Because most known species of birds, mammals and amphibians have been evaluated, scientists are confident about the percentage of each group that is threatened.

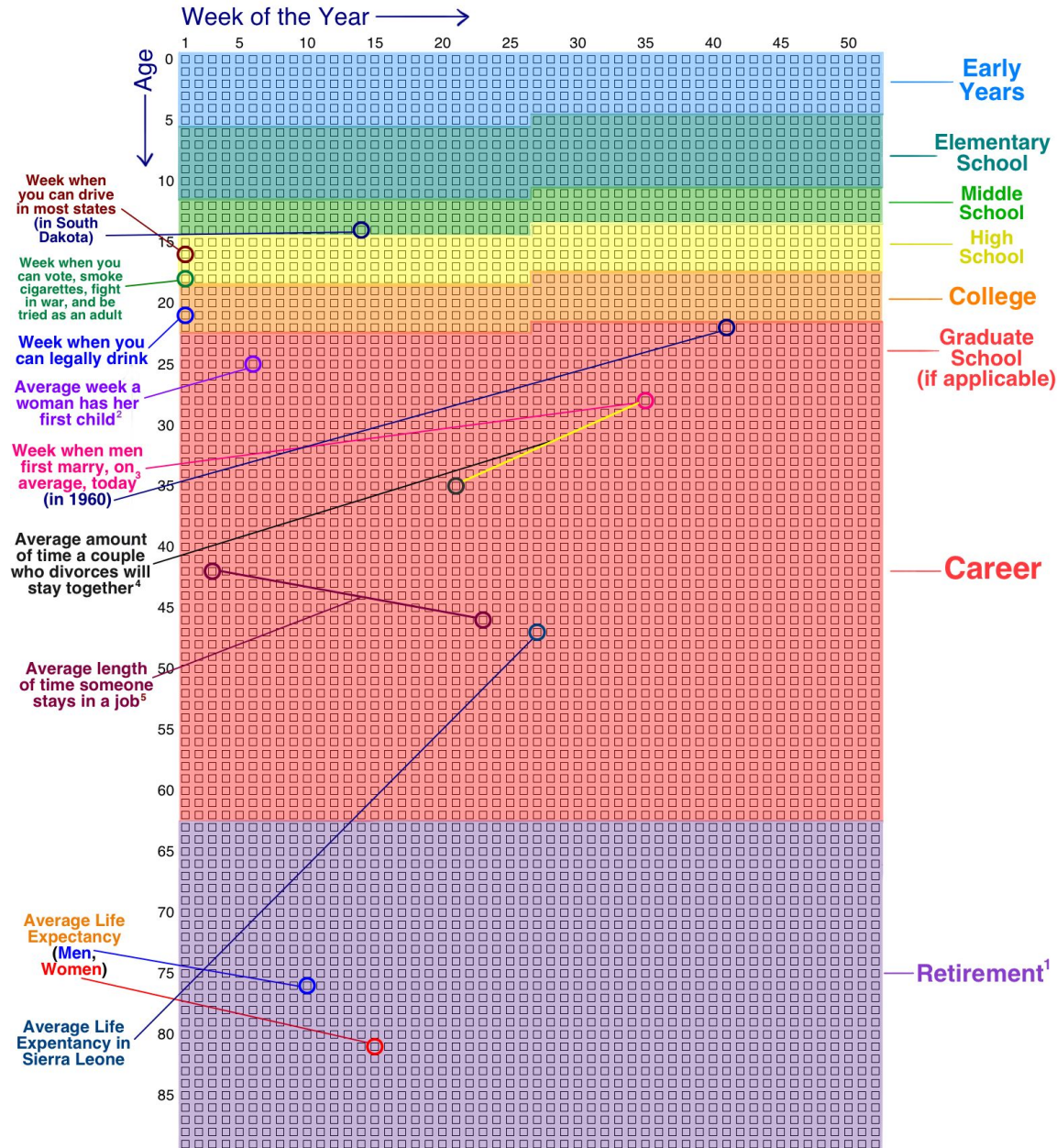
Other Threatened Life: The Tip of a Vast Unknown

Only fractions of known species in these nine groups have been evaluated. Because assessments have focused on species likely to be in danger, the proportion of each group that is threatened may be overstated.

Meanwhile, the number of **unknown** species may be in the millions, or tens of millions — many times that of what has been discovered.



The Life of a Typical American



EBOLA

BY THE NUMBERS

The Ebola outbreak in West Africa continues to rage, with the number of people infected roughly doubling every 3–4 weeks. More than 8,000 people are thought to have contracted the disease, and almost half of those have died, according to the World Health Organization. Although these estimates are already staggering, the situation on the ground means that not all cases and deaths are being reported, so the true extent is likely to be much greater.

Outside of Africa, a health-care worker in Texas has become infected while treating a patient who was hospitalized in Dallas after travelling from Liberia and who has now died. And a nurse in Madrid has contracted the virus after caring for a missionary who had become infected while caring for patients in West Africa. Health-care workers remain one of the groups at highest risk of exposure: by 8 October, 416 had become infected and 233 had died.

The spread beyond the epicentre of Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone remains limited. Apart from the people in Dallas and Spain, only two

other exported cases are known: one in Nigeria and one in Senegal. A man who travelled to Lagos from Liberia sparked a further 19 cases in Nigeria, but that outbreak was curbed by the swift actions of the authorities in tracing and monitoring those who had contact with the infected man. Similar public-health measures stopped further cases in Senegal after an infected man travelled from Guinea to Dakar.

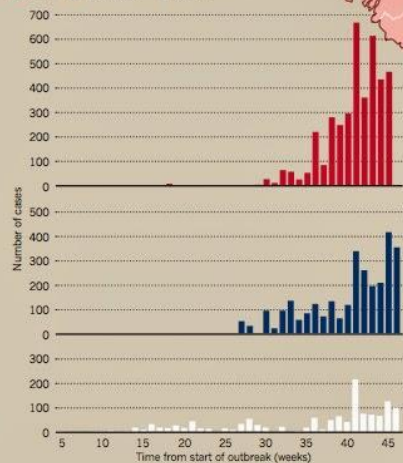
Within the epicentre, authorities have made some progress in slowing transmission — but the disease is resurgent in places where it had seemed under control, such as in Conakry, Guinea's capital.

Meanwhile, the estimated cost of fighting the disease is spiralling upward. UN secretary-general Ban Ki-moon warned on 9 October that "at least a 20-fold surge in assistance" was needed to confront the outbreak. But "things will get worse before they get better", he warned. Just how much worse will depend on the international community — which has been widely criticized for its belated response, and its slow translation of pledges into concrete action.

A RISING TOLL

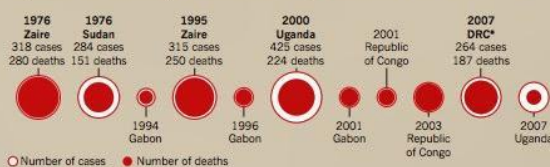
The number of Ebola cases continues to rise because control measures in the outbreak area are insufficient. But it could drop quickly if the international community and affected countries manage to implement an effective response.

■ Liberia ■ Sierra Leone ■ Guinea



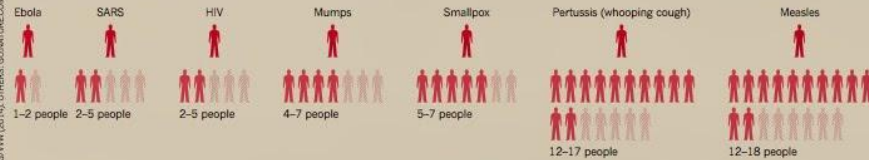
UNPRECEDENTED SIZE

The current outbreak dwarfs the largest historical outbreaks in Africa, which were rural and relatively easy to control. Ebola has now spread to dense urban areas, where control is harder to achieve.



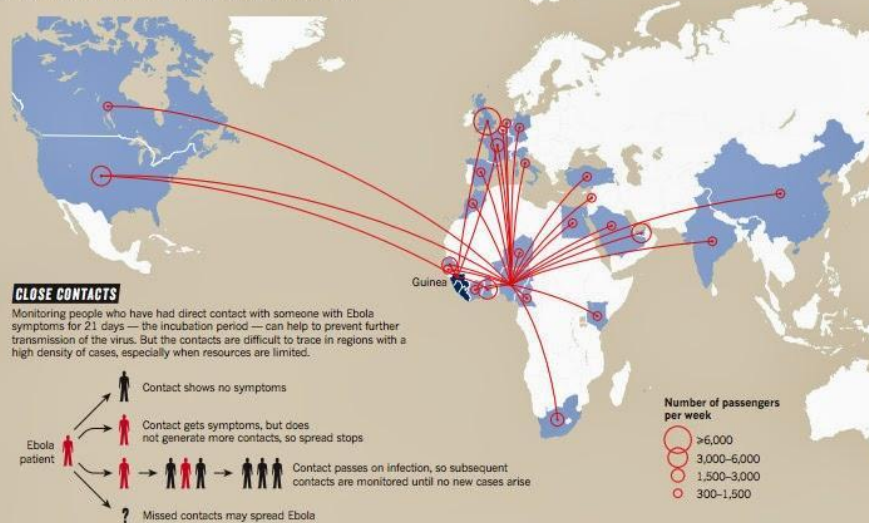
TRANSMITTING DISEASE

Ebola is spread by contact with an infected person's bodily fluids, but is less contagious than many common diseases, such as mumps and measles. In the current outbreak, each person with Ebola will infect 1–2 other people.



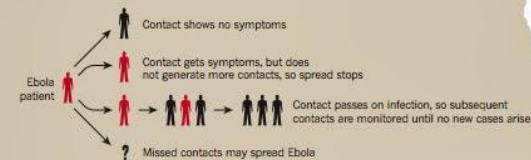
GLOBAL REACH

Modelling of historical air-passenger volumes and flight networks can point to international destinations where a traveller with Ebola might end up.



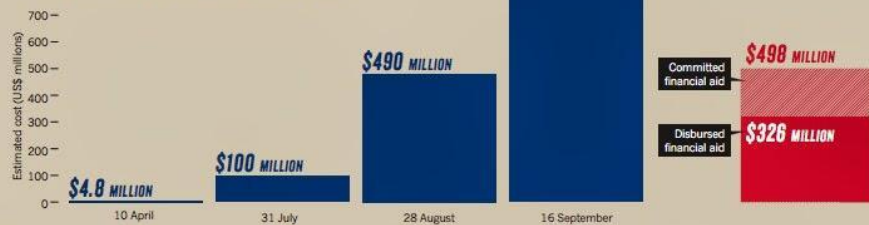
CLOSE CONTACTS

Monitoring people who have had direct contact with someone with Ebola symptoms for 21 days — the incubation period — can help to prevent further transmission of the virus. But the contacts are difficult to trace in regions with a high density of cases, especially when resources are limited.

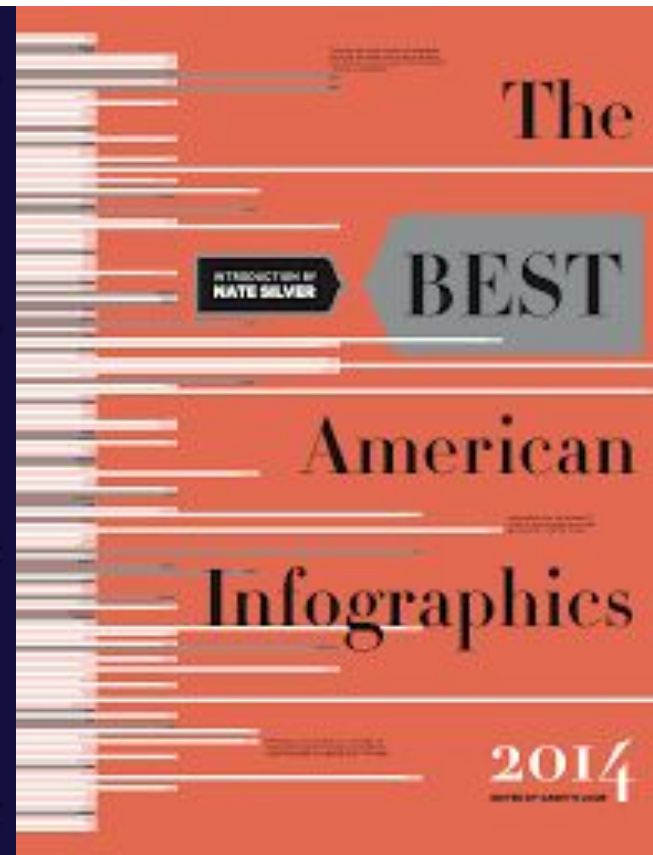
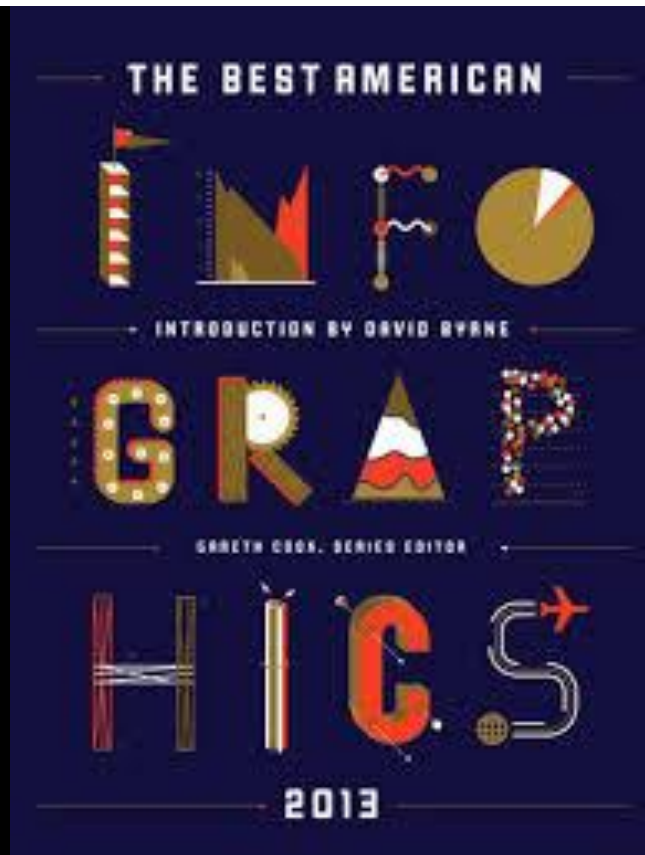
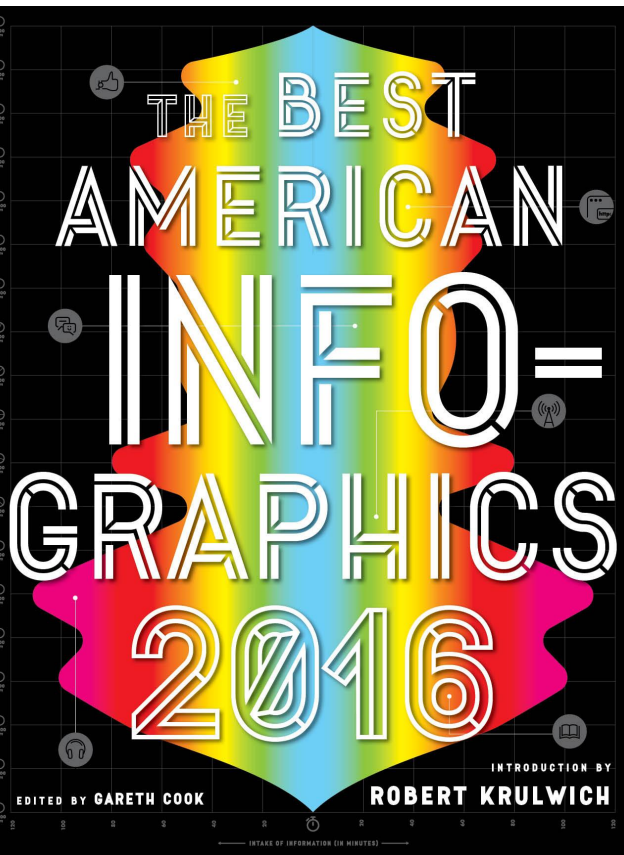


FINANCIAL AID

If outbreaks are allowed to grow, they become more difficult and costly to control. In April, the World Health Organization estimated that it would cost US\$4.8 million to contain the Ebola outbreak, but by September that figure had ballooned to almost \$1 billion. Experts say that the total cost of ending this outbreak is likely to be higher still.



Best American Infographics



Political Geography: Florida

Florida's primary is the fourth contest of the GOP nomination race and, with 50 delegates up for grabs and a diverse electorate, arguably the most important so far.

By Ted Mellnik, Bill Webster and Karen Yourish

Campaign events since June



CONSERVATIVE CENTRAL AND NORTH

Newt Gingrich spent his final days in Florida courting evangelical and tea party voters, many of whom live in the northern Panhandle, which borders his home state of Georgia and tends to be more socially conservative. Earlier, he made a bold play for votes along the "Space Coast," home to Cape Canaveral, which lost thousands of jobs with the shutdown of the space shuttle program, by vowing to have a colony on the moon by the end of his second term as president.



MCCAIN TERRAIN

Polls showed **Mitt Romney** ahead in every region, with the race closest in the conservative north. In 2008, Hispanic Republicans, mostly clustered in the southeastern part of the state, voted overwhelmingly for John McCain, helping to sink Romney. This time, Romney has strong support among the influential Cuban American establishment, which could help him win Miami-Dade County, Florida's most populous, where nearly three-quarters of Republican voters are Hispanic.

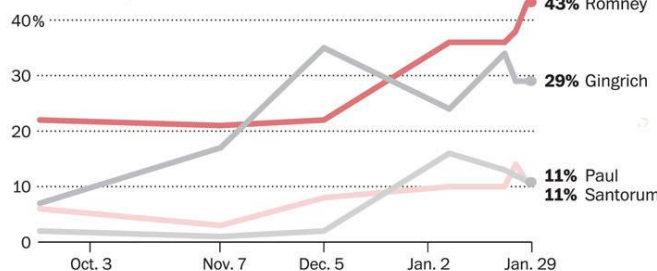


NOWHERE MAN

Rep. Ron Paul (Tex.) skipped Florida to focus on Maine and other states holding caucuses, where he can get more bang for his campaign buck than he can in the Sunshine State.

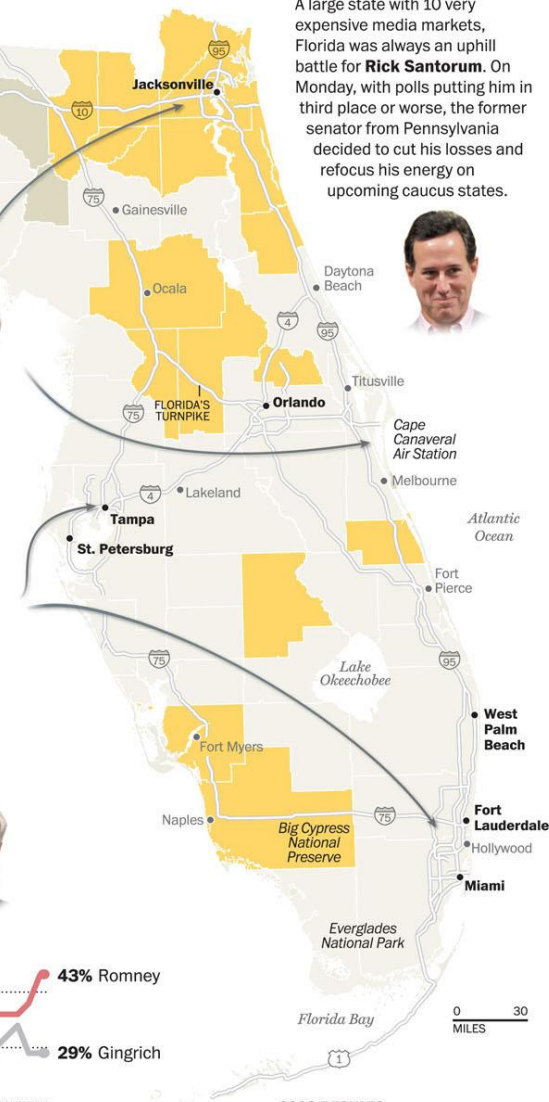


Florida polling



NOT SO SUNNY

A large state with 10 very expensive media markets, Florida was always an uphill battle for **Rick Santorum**. On Monday, with polls putting him in third place or worse, the former senator from Pennsylvania decided to cut his losses and refocus his energy on upcoming caucus states.



2008 RESULTS



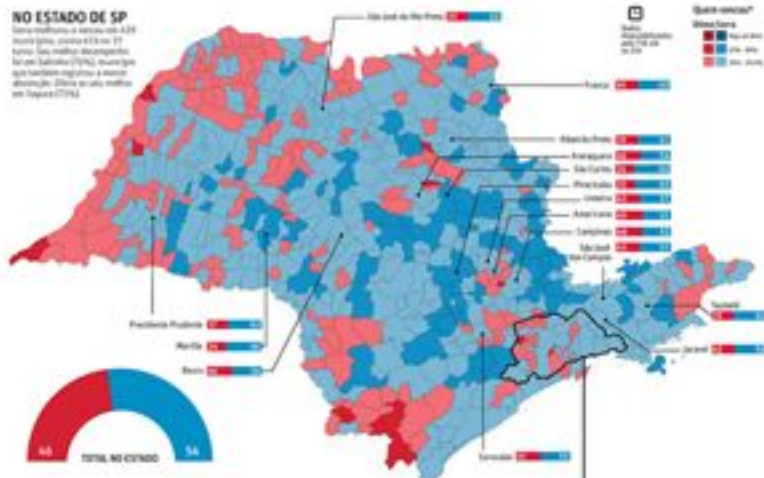
Romney lost to John McCain but had a fairly strong showing.

O voto no detalhe

Vitória de Serra em **São Paulo** pouco ajuda a minimizar vantagem de Dilma pelo país; petista repete **maioria no Rio**, onde vence em toda a região metropolitana, e ganha de novo em **Minas Gerais**

NO ESTADO DE SP

Em 2006, Dilma teve 44,2% dos votos no Estado de São Paulo, contra 43,5% de Serra. No segundo turno, ela venceu com 50,4% dos votos, contra 49,6% de Serra. No primeiro turno de 2010, ela venceu com 50,4% dos votos, contra 49,6% de Serra.



2º TURNO DE 2006

Dilma venceu com 50,4% dos votos, contra 49,6% de Serra.

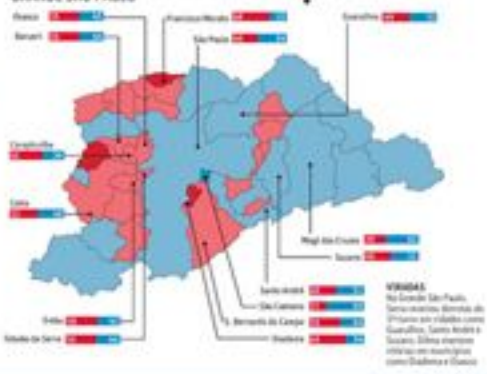


1º TURNO DE 2006

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GRANDE SÃO PAULO



Serra consegue viradas em cidades importantes de SP

Tacano ganha em Guarulhos, Campinas e Santo André; ele teve mais votos que a petista em 440 dos 645 municípios do Estado

DEBATE

em 2006

De acordo com a estatística dos dados, em 2006, Serra conseguiu viradas em Guarulhos, Campinas e Santo André. Ele teve mais votos que a petista em 440 dos 645 municípios do Estado.

O desempenho de Serra em 2006 foi surpreendente, especialmente em Guarulhos, Campinas e Santo André. Ele teve mais votos que a petista em 440 dos 645 municípios do Estado.

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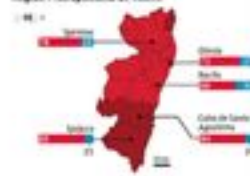
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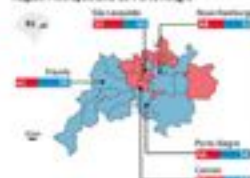
Região Metropolitana de Salvador



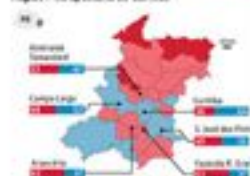
Região Metropolitana de Recife



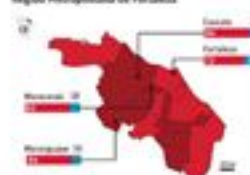
Região Metropolitana de Porto Alegre



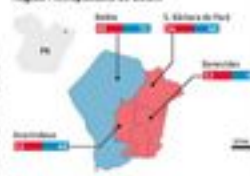
Região Metropolitana de Curitiba



Região Metropolitana de Fortaleza



Região Metropolitana de Belém

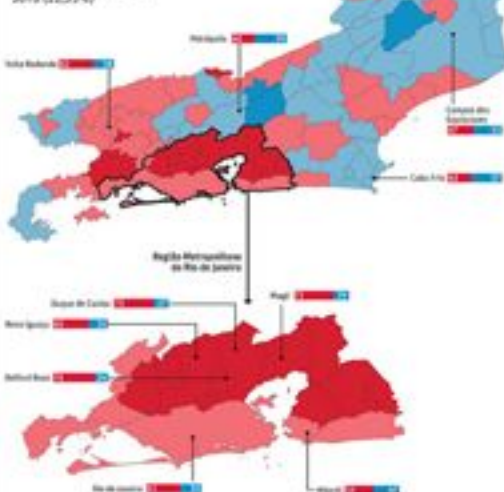


Votação no Rio de Janeiro

No Estado, Dilma teve 60,48% dos votos, contra 39,52% de Serra. No Rio, a vantagem foi maior: 64,4% para a petista e 35,6% para o candidato do PSDB.

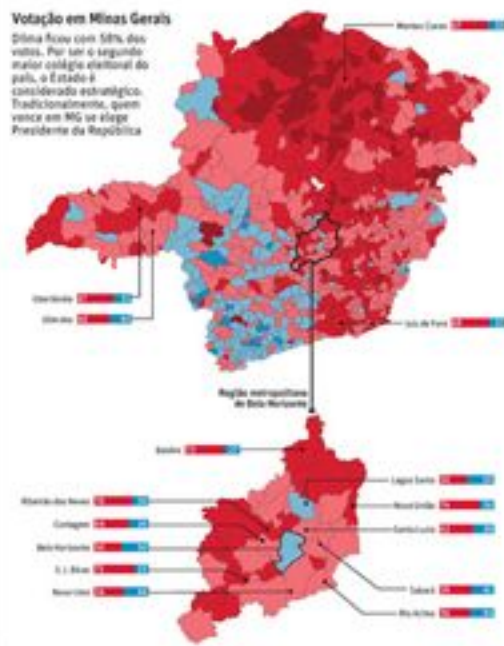
Quem venceu

Dilma Serra
60,48% dos votos
39,52% dos votos



Votação em Minas Gerais

Dilma ficou com 58% dos votos. Por ter o segundo maior colégio eleitoral do país, o Estado é considerado estratégico. Tradicionalmente, quem vence em MG se elegerá Presidente da República.



Infographic in a nutshell

- Image-driven / image first
- Detailed
- Labeling and annotation
- Story through picture
- Exploratory: reader-driven

Report

PRESIDENTE 40
ELEIÇÕES 2010

CÂMARA

Hoje cada Estado elege no mínimo 8 e no máximo 70 deputados. Em 1890, no início da República, cada Estado podia eleger no mínimo 2 e no máximo 37 deputados. O total de deputados era de 205, contra os atuais 513.

“O partido Verde em Minas é um partido que já está no governo. Tenho certeza que o PV em Minas terá uma posição favorável [a Serra]. Vamos conversar com eles, sempre com muita calma, para mostrar ao PV que a proposta do PSDB é a melhor para o Brasil” ANTONIO ANASTASIA (PSDB), governador reeleito de Minas

Dilma tem mais votos no interior, e Lula, no litoral

Em relação a 2006, ex-ministra supera o presidente em 63% dos municípios

José Serra teve votação inferior à de Aécio em 85% das cidades quando este perdeu a eleição para Lula

UIRÁ MACHADO
DE SÃO PAULO

Dilma Rousseff (PT) teve neste ano um percentual de votos mais baixo que o de Lula (PT) em 2006, mas a ex-ministra superou a votação do presidente em cerca de 63% dos municípios brasileiros.

A votação da ex-ministra no primeiro turno foi mais diluída e mais interiorizada que a de Lula. O presidente, no ano em que foi reeleito, teve mais apoio em praticamente todo o litoral.

Algumas capitais nordestinas mostram como o voto em Lula foi mais concentrado. Em Fortaleza (CE), ele teve 68% dos votos, e Dilma, 51%. Em Natal (RN), o placar foi de 47% a 36%, em Salvador (BA), 68% a 54%, e em João Pessoa (PB), 59% a 42%.

Dilma avançou em praticamente todo o Centro-Oeste. Com ela, o PT também reconquistou espaço no Sul do país e venceu em um Estado da região (Rio Grande do Sul), algo que não acontecia quatro anos atrás.

O desempenho do PSDB

nos municípios também tem diferenças significativas, embora os resultados por Estados não seja tão diferente.

Em 2006, Geraldo Aécio (PSDB) havia sido melhor que Lula em dez Estados. Neste ano, José Serra (PSDB) superou Dilma em oito — nenhum em que o partido já não tivesse vantagem.

Quando considerados os municípios, porém, vê-se que Serra teve votação inferior à de Aécio em cerca de 85% das cidades.

Em 2006, Aécio chegou a 41,6% dos votos, patamar acima do Serra, que ficou com 32,6%.

Serra neste ano, por outro lado, melhorou significativamente sua votação em relação a 2002, quando foi derrotado por Lula (o petista teve 46,4% dos votos).

Naquele ano, o tucano ficou com 23,2% dos votos. O crescimento de Serra em comparação com 2002 não ocorreu apenas em Estados que eram então governados por partidos da base aliada do ex-presidente Fernando Henrique Cardoso (PSDB).

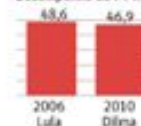
Rio Grande do Norte, Paraíba, Pernambuco e Piauí estavam nas mãos do PMDB (à época aliado do PSDB). Bahia, Tocantins, Maranhão e Amazonas tinham governadores do PFL (hoje, DEM), partido do vice de FHC.

DESEMPENHO DOS CANDIDATOS A PRESIDENTE
Comparado com eleições anteriores

DILMA (2010) x LULA (2006)

- Dilma foi melhor e teve mais de 80% dos votos
- Dilma foi melhor e teve entre 50% e 80% dos votos
- Dilma foi melhor e teve menos de 50% dos votos
- Lula foi melhor em 2006

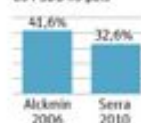
Desempenho do PT no país



SERRA (2010) x ALCÍO (2006)

- Serra foi melhor e teve mais de 50% dos votos
- Serra foi melhor e teve menos de 50% dos votos
- Serra foi pior que Aécio em 2006

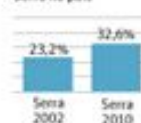
Desempenho do PSDB no país



SERRA (2010) x SERRA (2002)

- Foi melhor em 2010 e teve mais de 50% dos votos
- Foi melhor em 2010 e teve menos de 50% dos votos
- Teve desempenho pior que 2002

Desempenho de Serra no país



Lula foi melhor no litoral e Dilma no interior

Dilma foi melhor que Lula em toda a região Sul e derrotou o PSDB no RS. Em 2006, Lula havia perdido nos três Estados do Sul do país

Estados onde Serra foi melhor em 2002 eram governados por aliados do PSDB

Report in a nutshell

- Text driven
- Story and info in the text
- Beginning, middle, end
- Figures referenced (a,b,c...)
- Annotations and labels in figure
-

GUYS LET'S JUST HAVE A CHAT ABOUT MASS EXTINCTIONS.

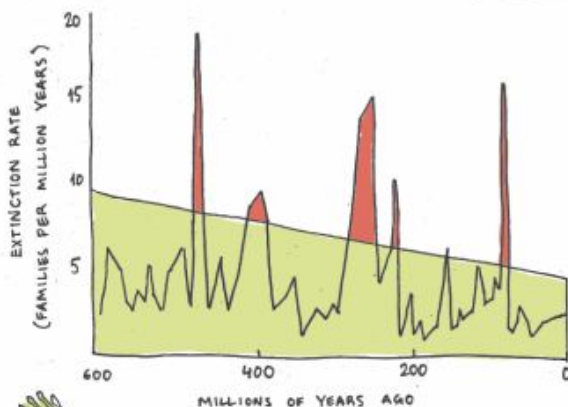
THERE'S GONNA BE A LOT OF GRAPHS AND TEXT AND SHIT SO JUST BE PREPARED TO FEEL LIKE THIS.

SERIOUSLY IF YOU DON'T NEED THIS IN YOUR LIFE YOU CAN SKIP TO PAGE 3.

LET'S START WITH A HISTORY LESSON.

HERE COMES THE FIRST GRAPH.

Source: University of California Museum of Paleontology's Understanding Evolution (<http://evolution.berkeley.edu>)



IT'S A BIT HARD TO READ BUT I'M GONNA TRY AND BREAK IT DOWN TO YOU. IT'S ABOUT MASS EXTINCTIONS IN THE PAST 600 MILLION YEARS.

THE Y-AXIS SHOWS THE AMOUNT OF DEATH BASICALLY.

THE X-AXIS IS THE TIMELINE.

WE'RE TALKING LONG TIME PERIODS. 600 000 000 - 0 YEARS AGO.

THE GREEN AREA IS BACKGROUND EXTINCTION. IT'S THE RATE AT WHICH SPECIES DIE OFF NORMALLY, LIKE IT'S NO BIG DEAL.

THIS IS FINE.
DON'T WORRY

THE BIG DEALS ARE THE SPIKES. I'VE MADE THEM RED SO YOU CAN FIND THEM MORE EASILY. THOSE ARE THE MASS EXTINCTION EVENTS.

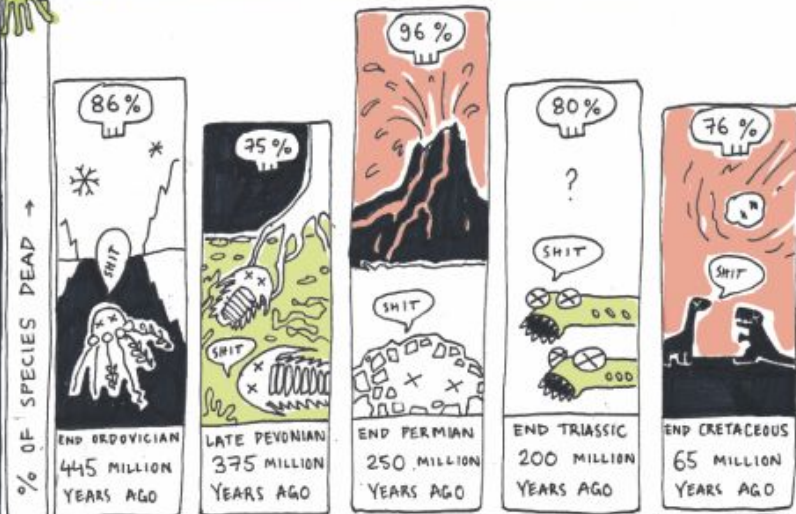
THAT'S WHEN MORE THAN 75% OF ALL SPECIES ON EARTH HAVE DIED OFF.

SO THAT'S HAPPENED 5 TIMES HERE.



LOOK HERE'S MY ATTEMPT TO VISUALISE THE BIG EXTINCTION EVENTS. YES I MADE IT MYSELF. AND I'M A FROG.

THERE ARE NUMBERS HERE THAT AREN'T FROM THE PREVIOUS GRAPH. DON'T FREAK OUT. I USED A DIFFERENT SOURCE: Viviane Richier: "The Big Five Mass Extinctions" <https://cosmosmagazine.com/paleontology/big-five-extinctions> ESSENTIALLY IT'S THE SAME THING THOUGH.



IT'S A DATA COMIC INSIDE A DATA COMIC! HAHAHA

I'M VERY EXCITED ABOUT DATA COMICS

ANYWAY

IMAGINE IF THIS PORTION



OF LIFE ON EARTH JUST DIED OFF.

THAT'S BAD, RIGHT???

WELL, A LOT OF SCIENTISTS SAY THAT WE'RE NOW ENTERING THE 6TH MASS EXTINCTION.

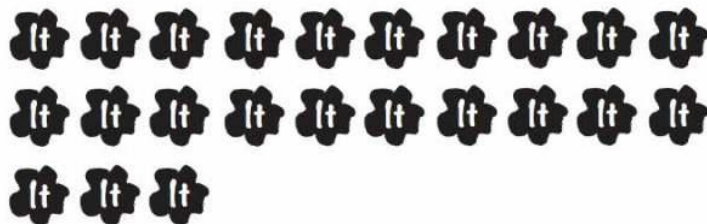
SEE THAT OMINOUS PANEL THERE? THAT'S WHERE WE ARE.

AND GUESS WHAT'S CAUSING IT THIS TIME? (TURN THE PAGE TO FIND OUT)

CO Footprint

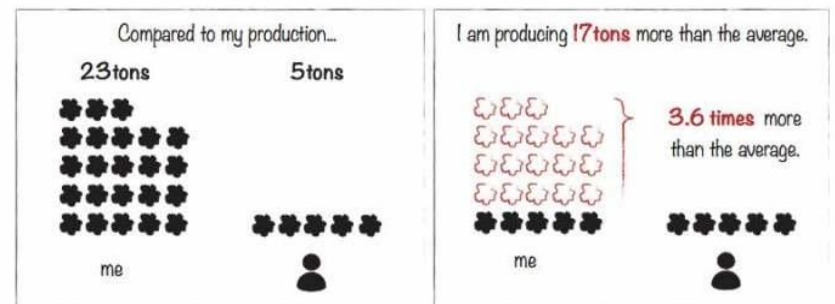
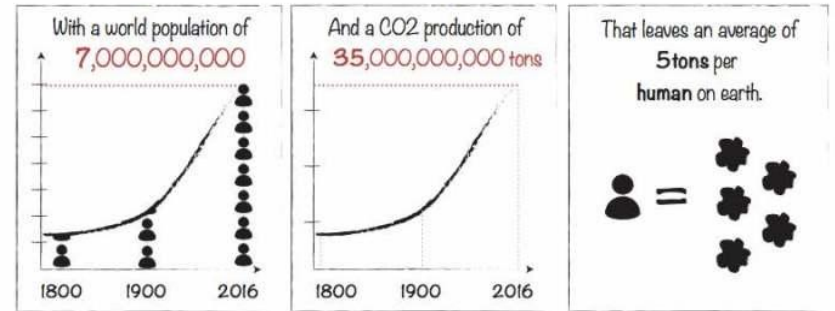


Which produced...

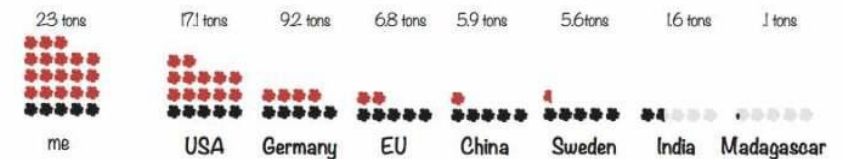


23 tons of CO₂.

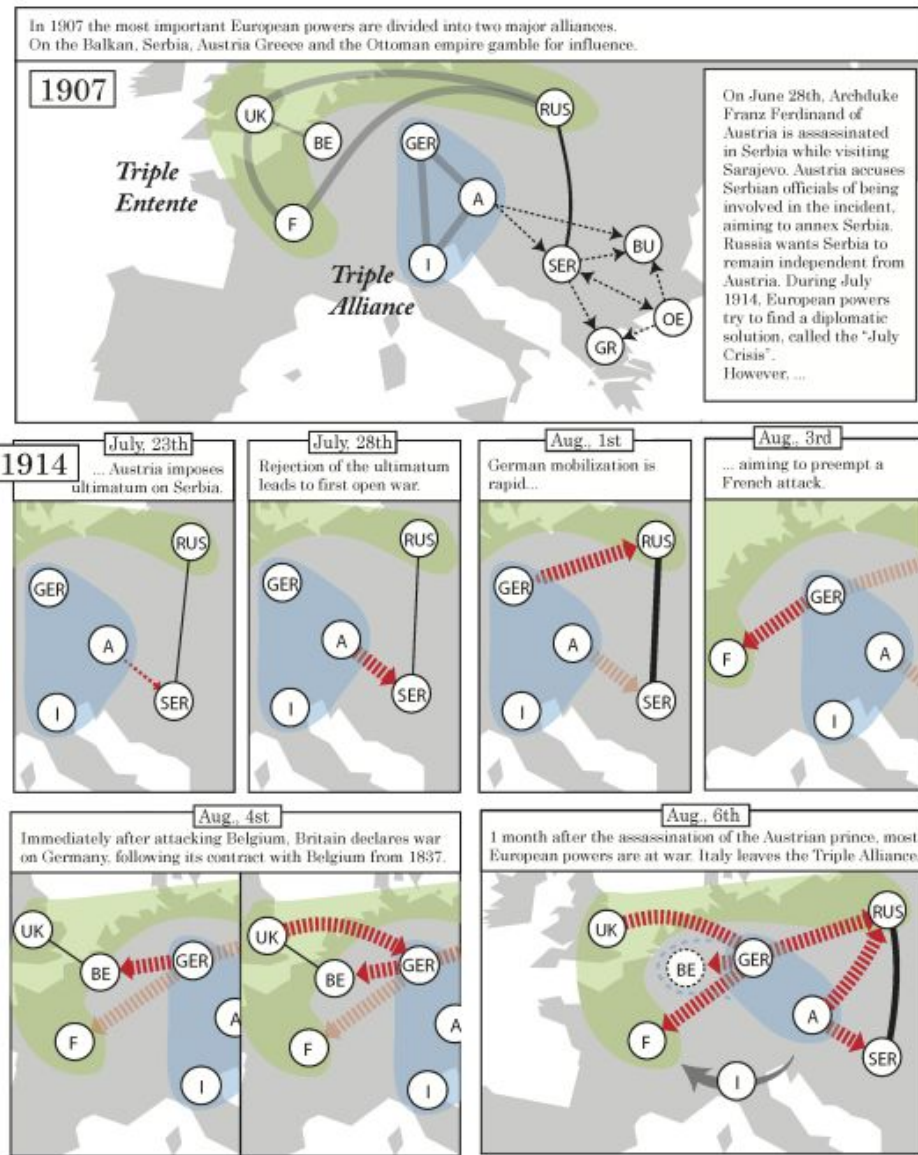
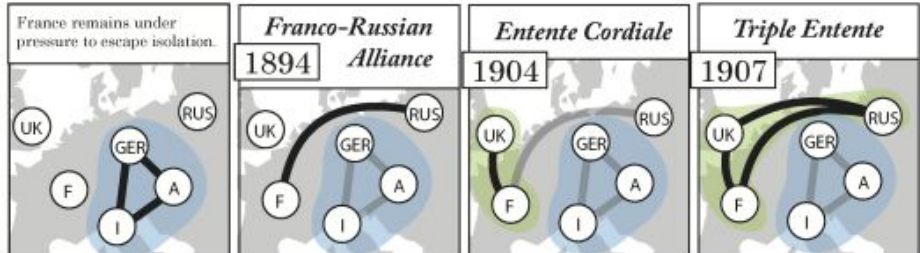
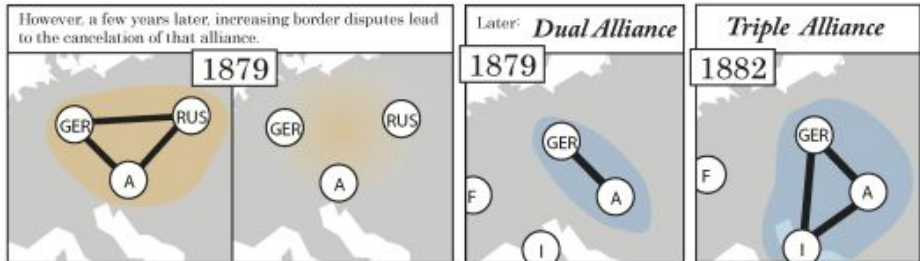
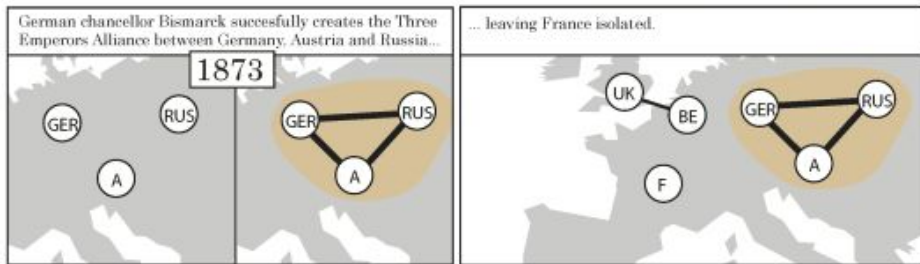
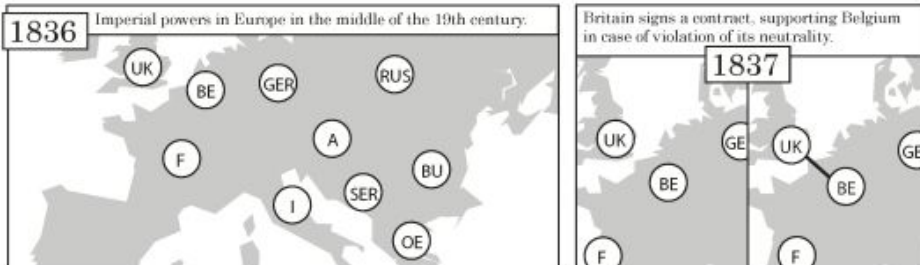
23 tons of CO₂.



Thus, my travels in 2016 alone produced more CO₂ than the average person in the most countries:

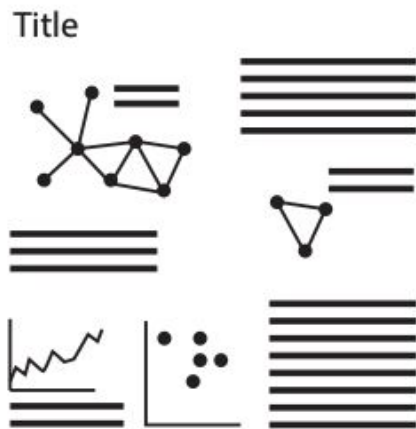


European Alliances before World War I (1836-1914)

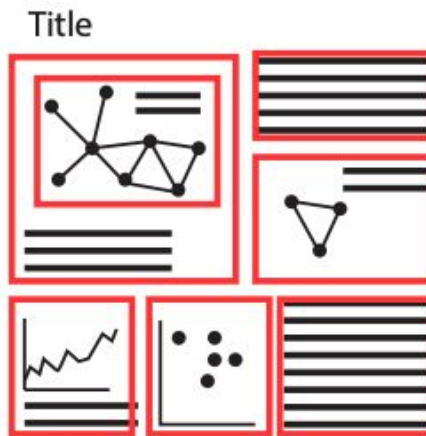


Data comic in a nutshell

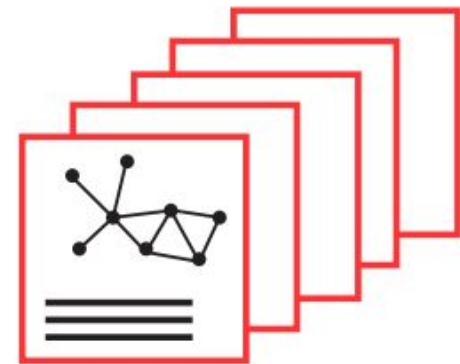
- Panel-driven
- Text and pictures are complementary
- One-panel, one-message
- Combines report + infographic



Infographic

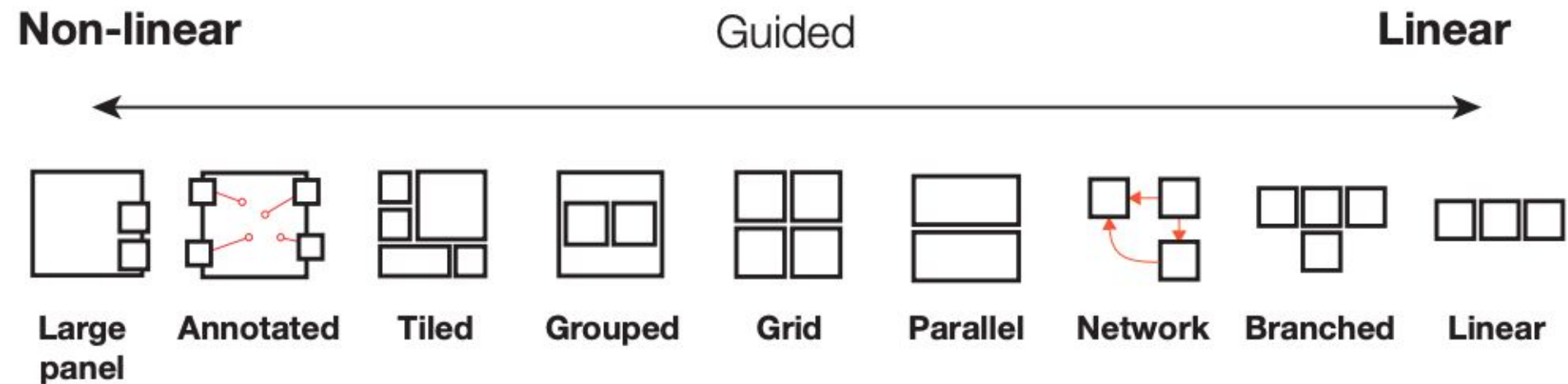


Panels on an infographic



Panels as frames (scenes) in a video/slideshow.

Data comic in a nutshell



Messages

- Take-home message
- Information insights
- Literacy messages
 - a. Visualization literacy
 - b. Data literacy
 - c. Numeracy
 - d.

Style

- Everyone can draw!
- Adobe Illustrator
- <https://vectr.com>
- Keynote
- Google draw
- Affinity (50% Student discount)

Visualization guidelines

<https://wp.inf.ed.ac.uk/thehumanfactor/core-textbook-readings-for-each-week/500-2/>