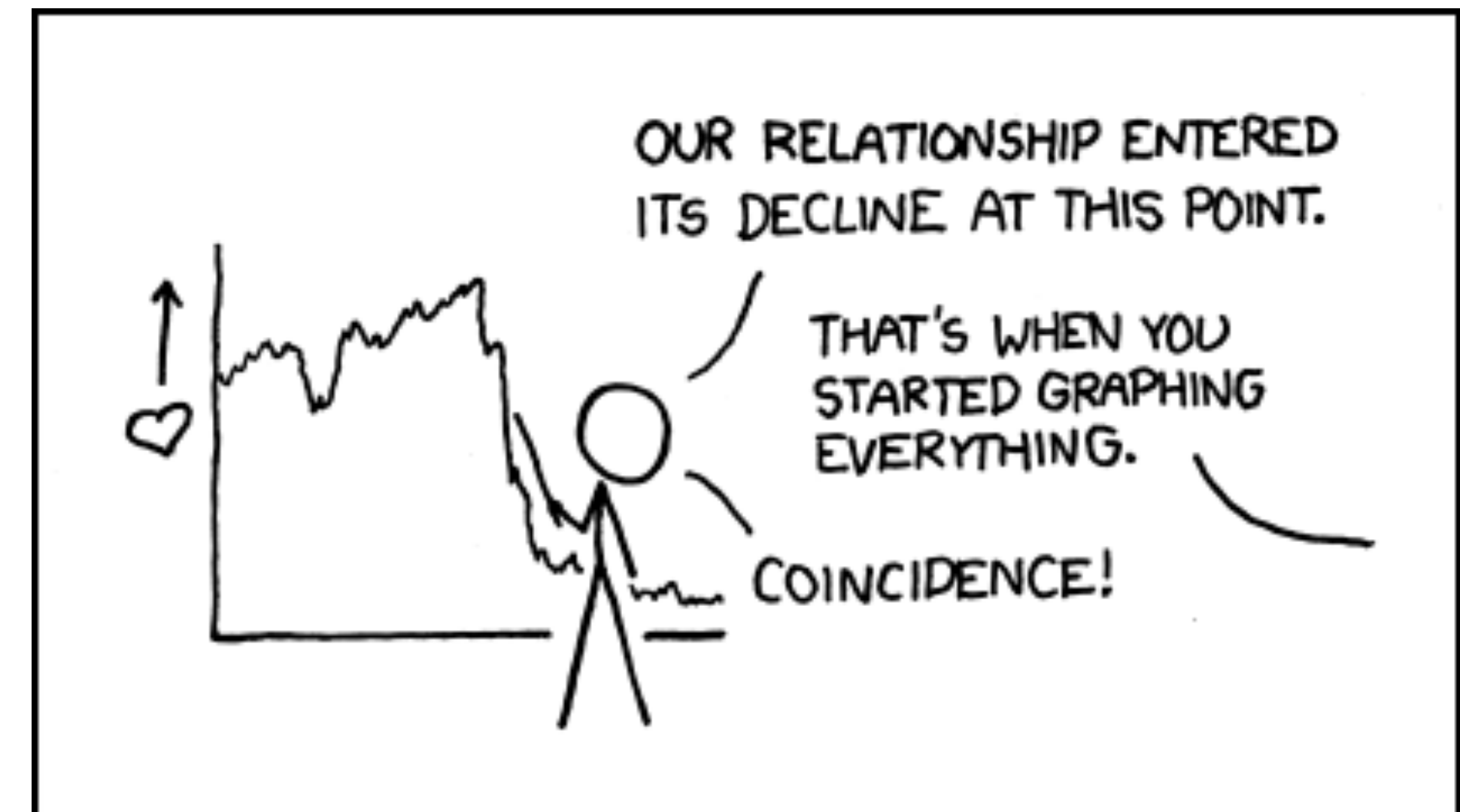


# CS-5630 / CS-6630 Visualization for Data Science Design Guidelines; Tasks

Alexander Lex  
[alex@sci.utah.edu](mailto:alex@sci.utah.edu)



# Exam

## Theory Questions

What's bad about a rainbow color scale?

Which channels are good for quantitative data?

## Design Critique

Given a vis, analyze what's good/bad and redesign.

## Conceptual questions about HTML/D3/JavaScript

How does data binding work? How do you access data? Where is the bound data stored in the DOM? What is the DOM?

Find the bug question.

# Next Week

Tuesday: D3 Maps

Thursday: Interaction

Mandatory Reading

Heer, J., & Shneiderman, B. (2012). Interactive dynamics for visual analysis. <https://doi.org/10.1145/2133806.2133821>

DOI:10.1145/2133806.2133821

Article development led by [queue.acm.org](https://queue.acm.org)

**A taxonomy of tools that support the fluent and flexible use of visualizations.**

BY JEFFREY HEER AND BEN SHNEIDERMAN

## Interactive Dynamics for Visual Analysis

THE INCREASING SCALE and availability of digital data provides an extraordinary resource for informing public policy, scientific discovery, business strategy, and even our personal lives. To get the most out of such data, however, users must be able to make sense of it: To pursue questions, uncover patterns of interest, and

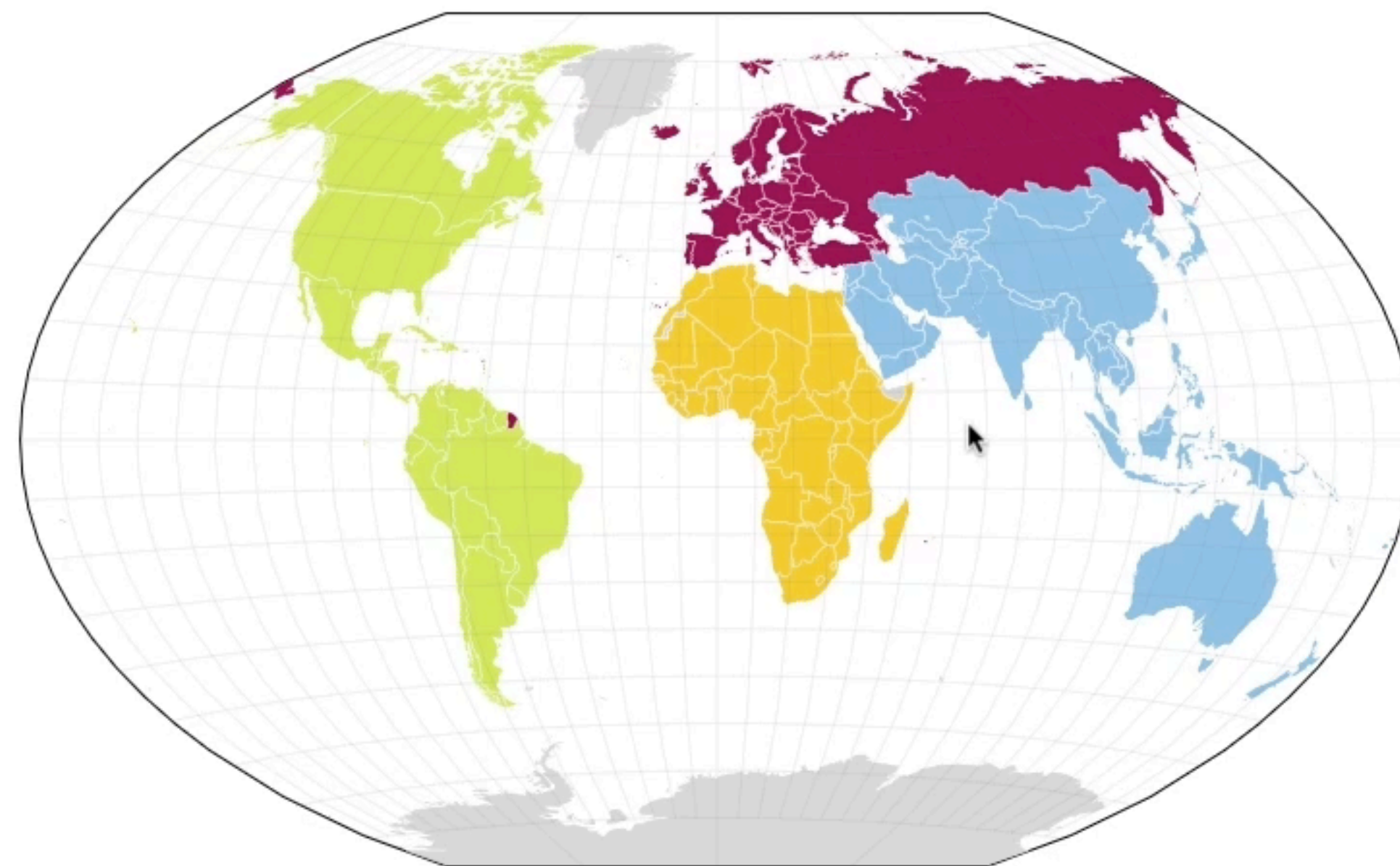
identify (and potentially correct) errors. In concert with data-management systems and statistical algorithms, analysis requires contextualized human judgments regarding the domain. analysis consists of repeated explorations as users develop insights about significant relationships, domain-specific contextual influences, and causal patterns. Confusing widgets, complex



# Next Homework

## Gap Minder Inspired World Health Data

Name: Your Name; E-Mail: Your E-Mail; UID: Your UID



 **Singapore**

**Asia**

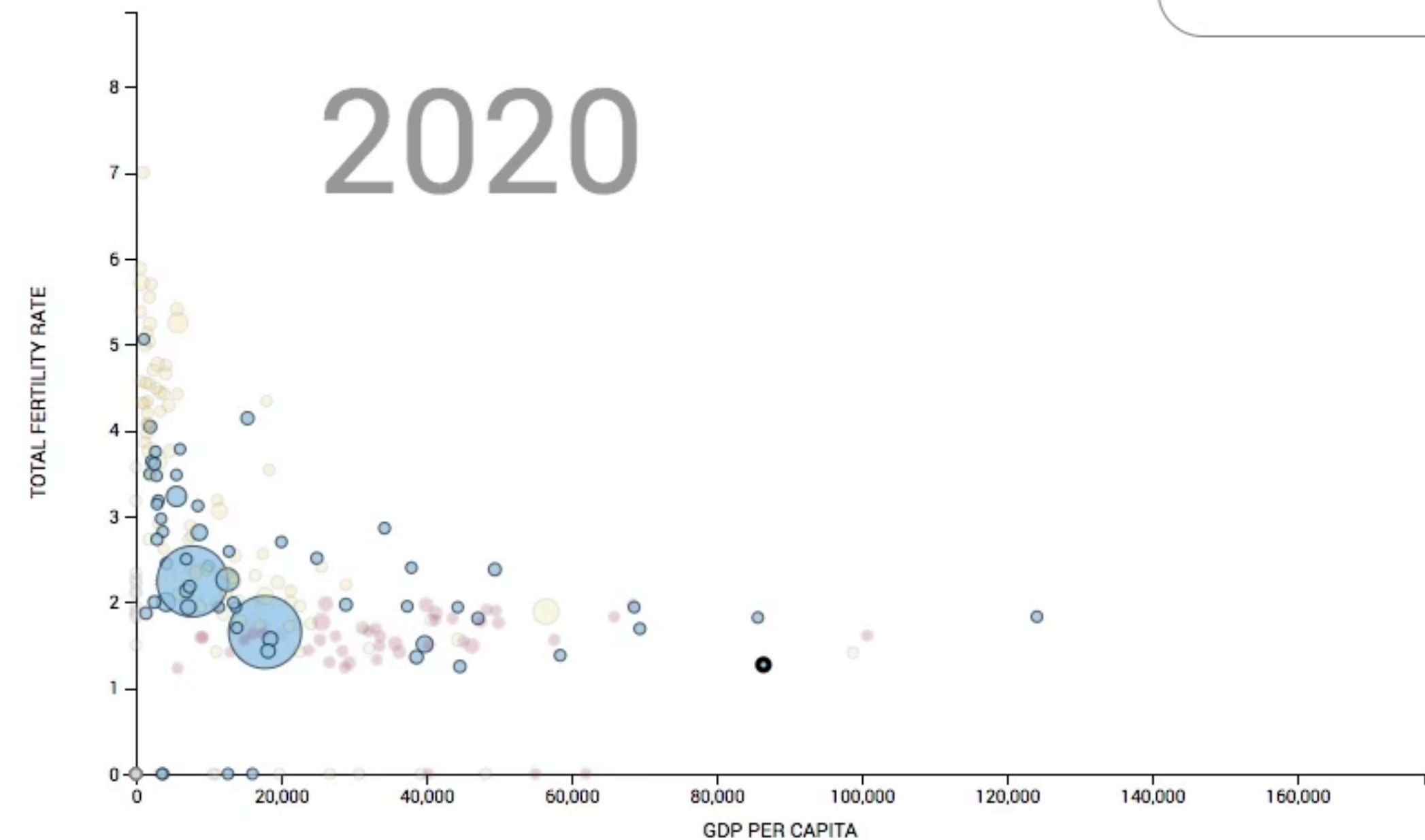
Population: 5,935,053

GDP per capita: 86,473

Total fertility rate: 1.27

Child mortality (under age five): 2.424

Life expectancy: 84.37



Circle Radius

X Axis Data

Y Axis Data

Circle Radius: population

642



1,424,548,266

2020



# Design Guidelines

Rule #1: Use the Best Visual  
Channel Available  
for the Most Important  
Aspect of your Data

Effectiveness Principle

Rule #2: The visualization  
should show all of the data,  
and only the data

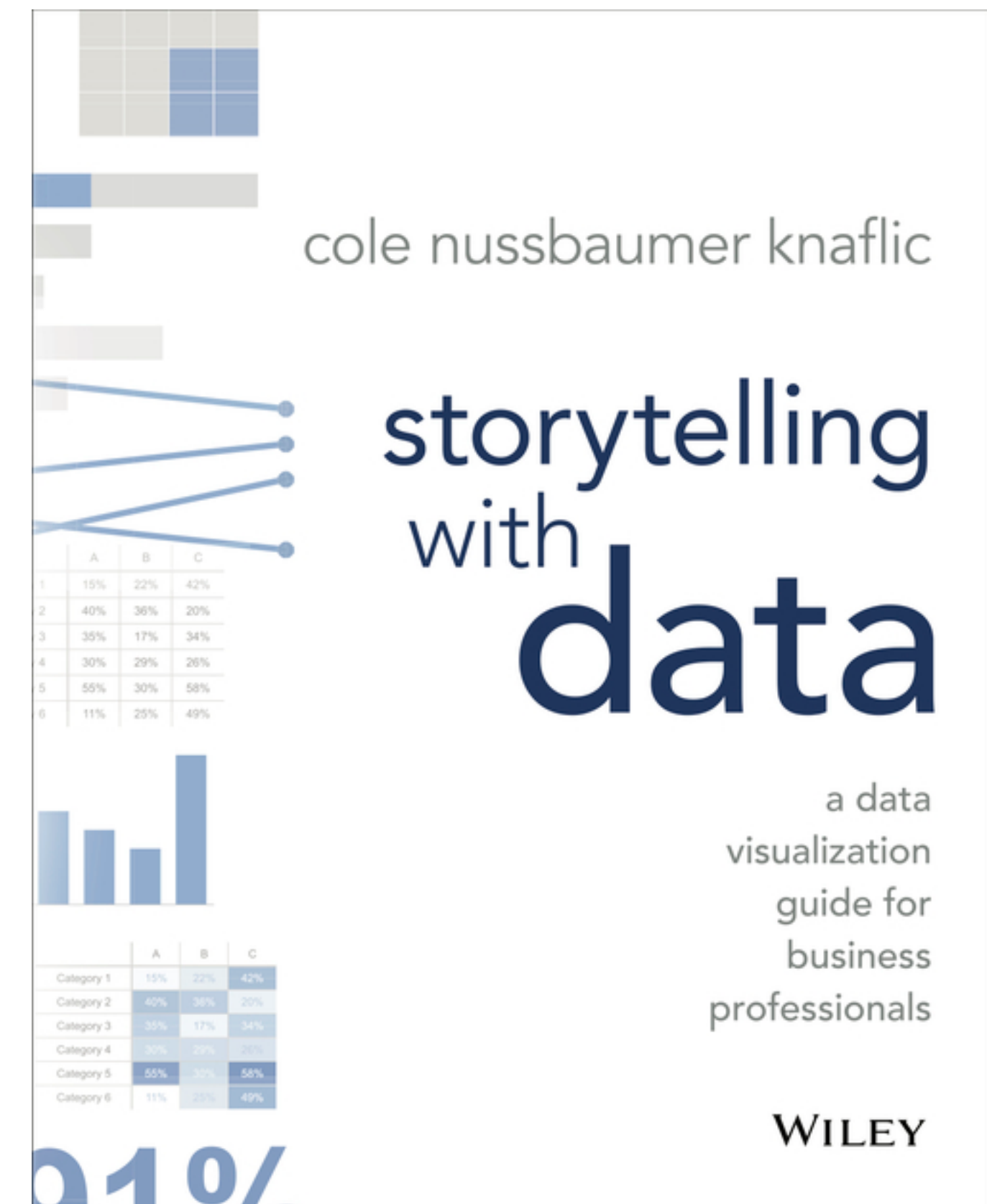
Expressiveness Principle



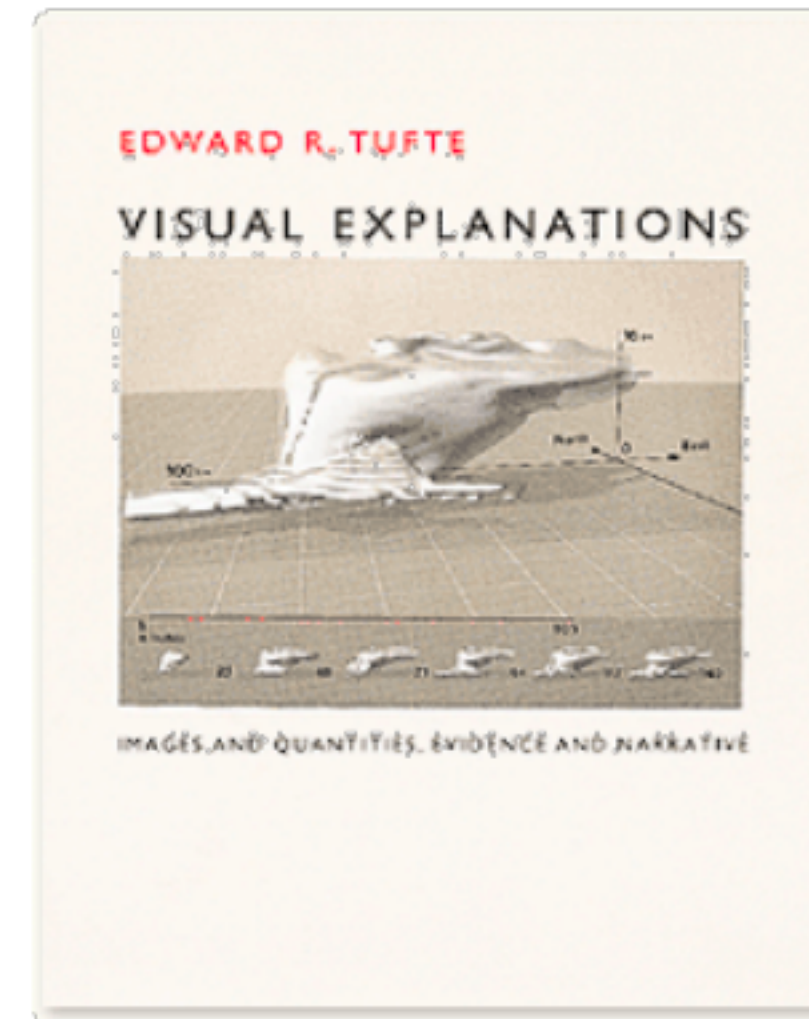
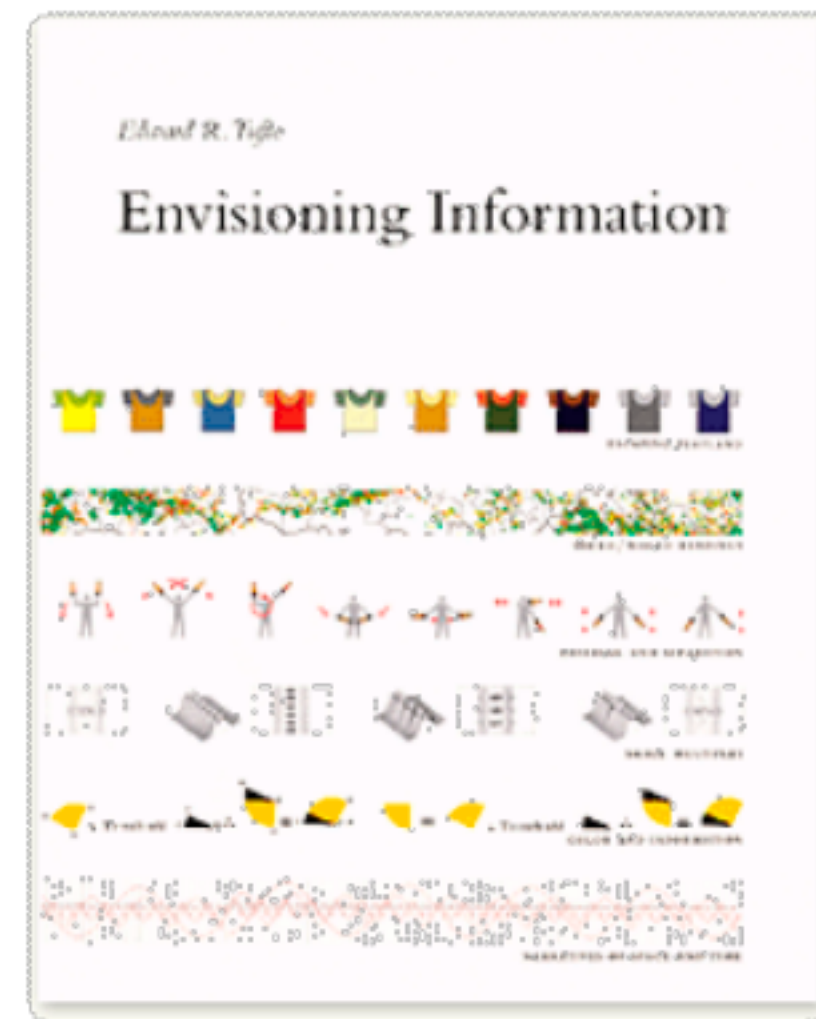
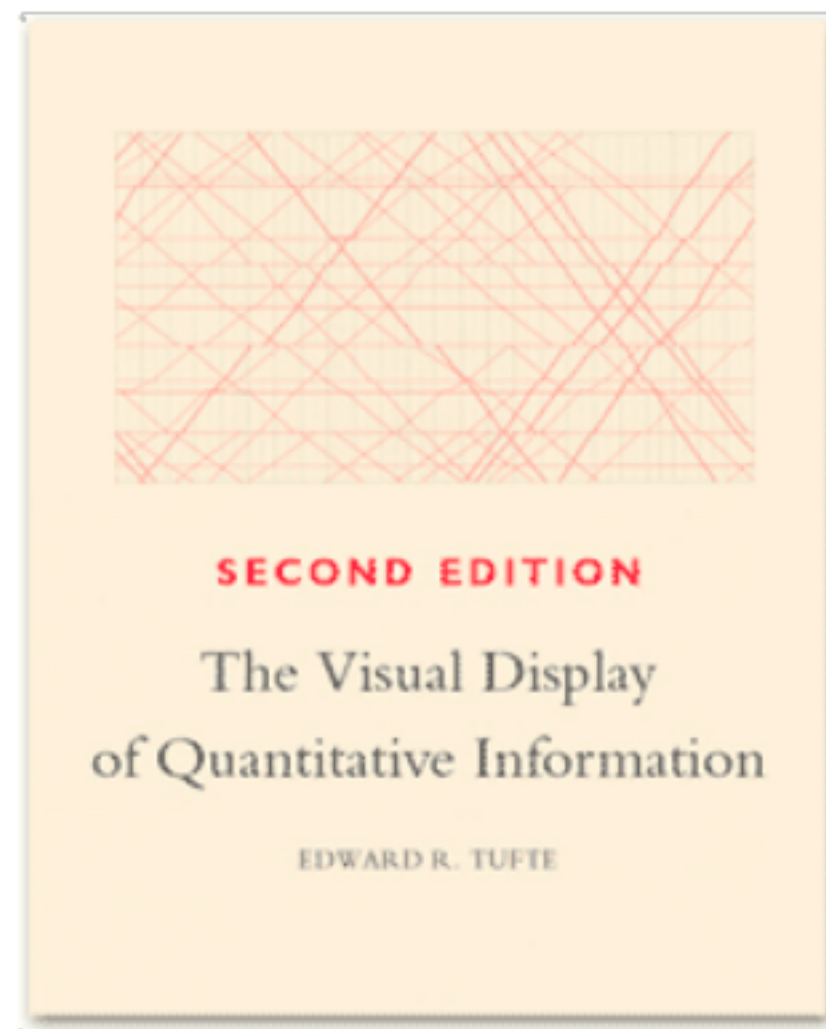
# Book Recommendation

Great book with simple design guidelines

Not a “Visualization” book, but a “charting” book



# Edward Tufte



graphical integrity and excellence

# Design Excellence

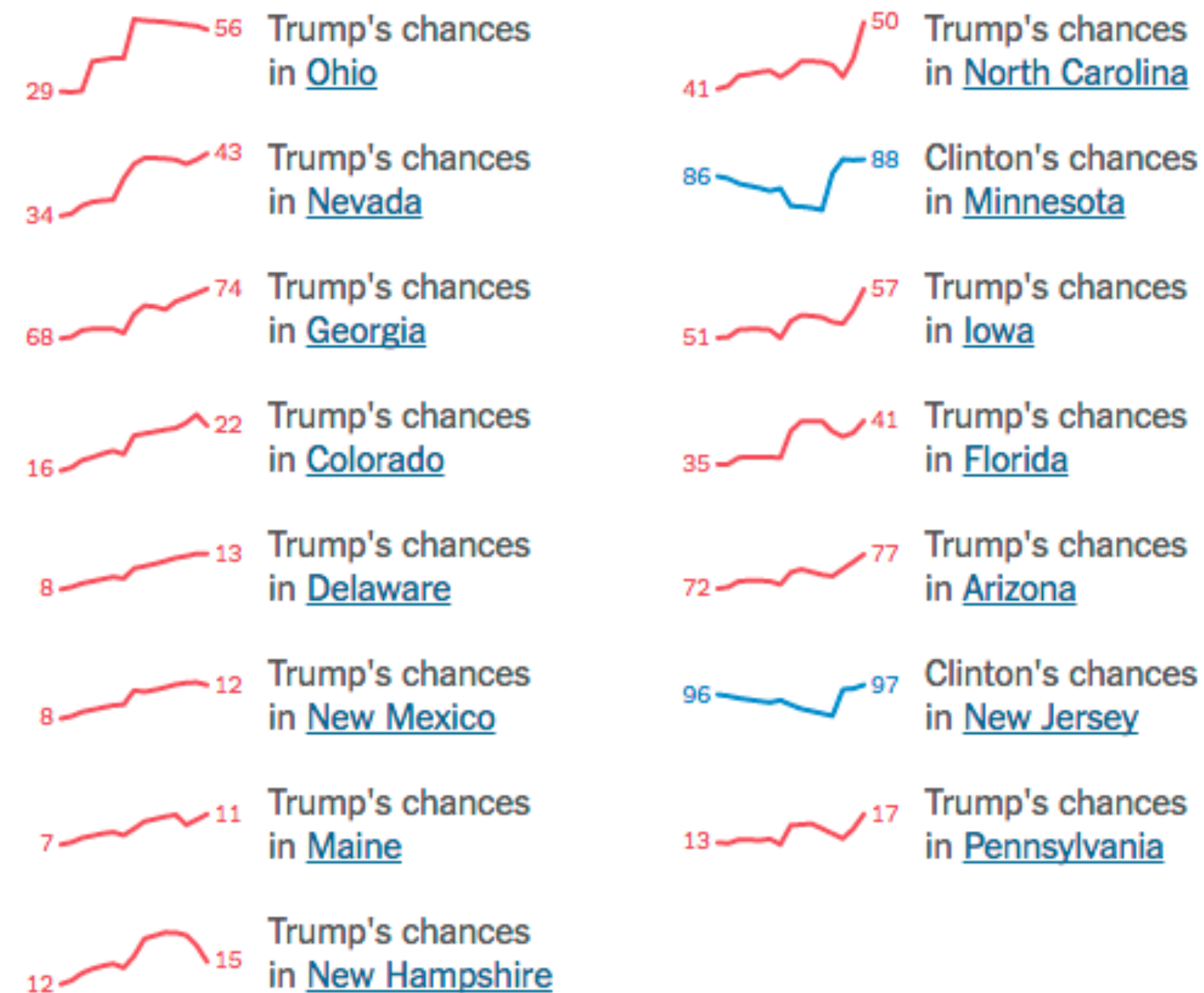
“Well-designed presentations of interesting data are a matter of substance, of statistics, and of design.”



# Tufte: Sparklines™

## Where the Race Has Shifted

To understand what is driving the national trend, it's worth taking a look at the states where the winning probabilities have changed most over the last two weeks:



every time you make a powerpoint



edward tufte kills a kitten

# Tufte's Integrity Principles

Show **data variation**, not design variation

Clear, detailed, and thorough **labeling** and **appropriate scales**

Size of the **graphic effect** should be **directly proportional to the numerical quantities** (“lie factor”)



# The Lie Factor

Size of effect shown in graphic

---

Size of effect in data

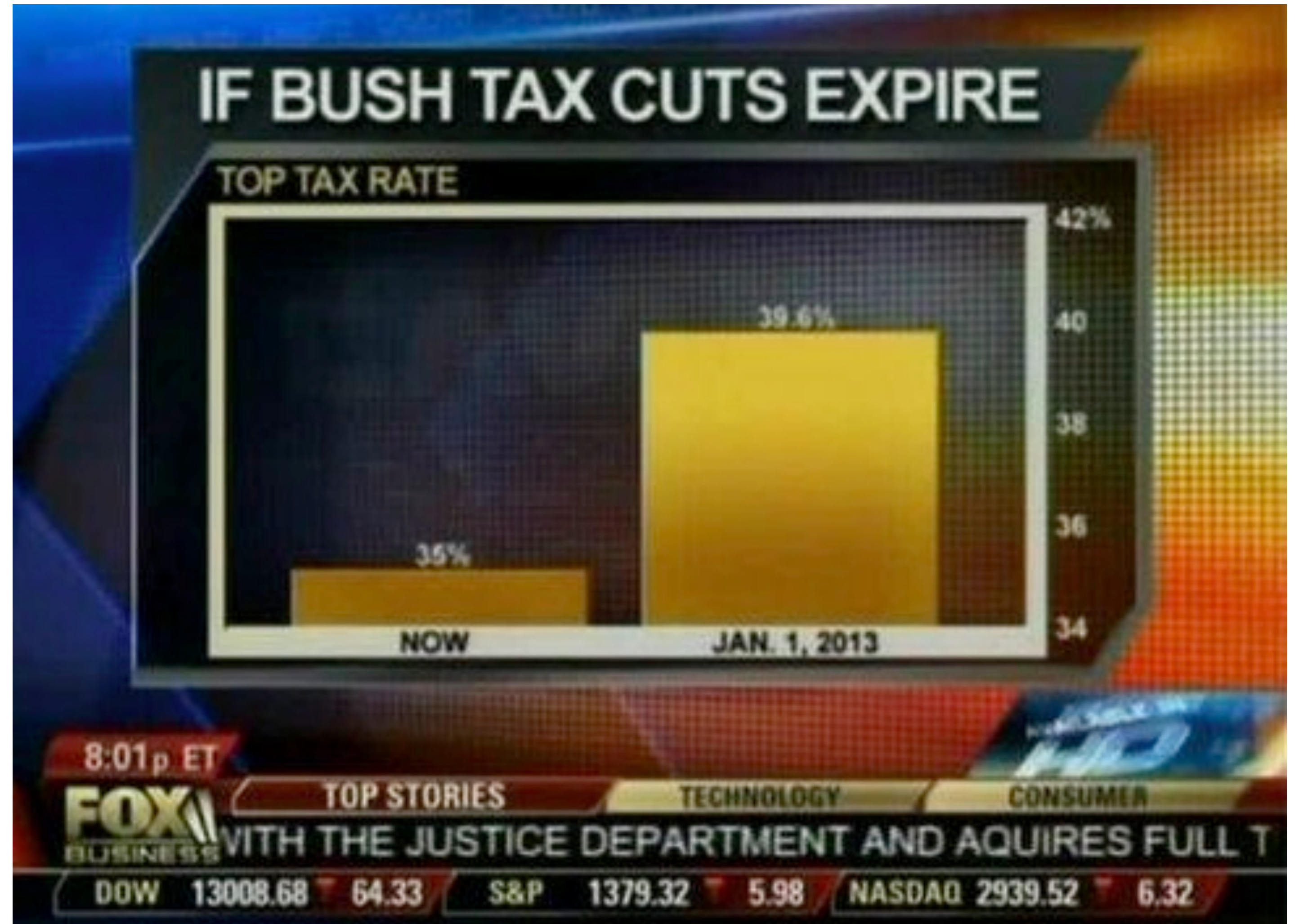
# Lie Factor - Graphical Integrity

Magnitude in data  
must correspond to  
magnitude of mark

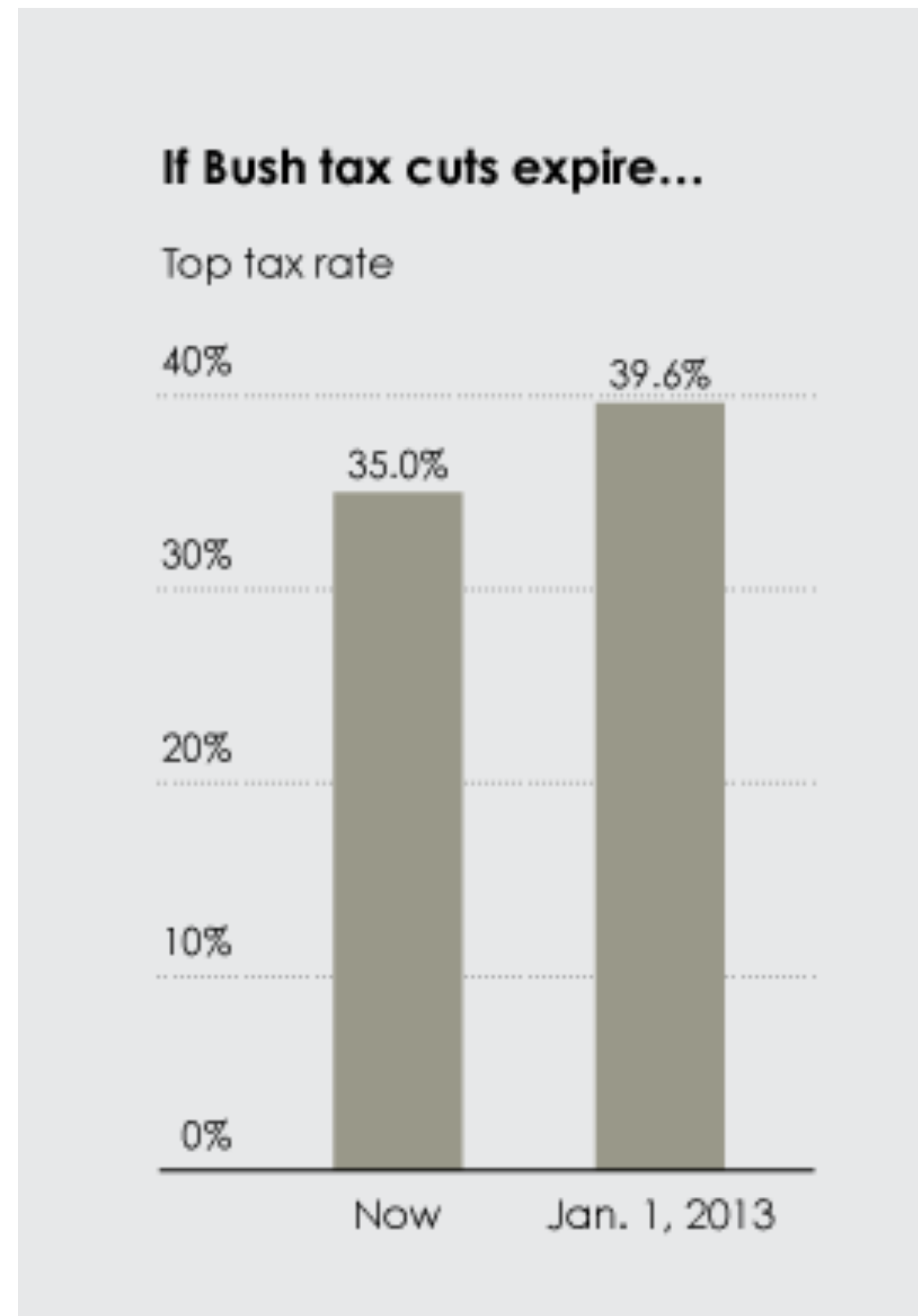
Effect in Data: factor 1.14

Effect in Graphic: factor 5

Lie Factor:  $5/1.14 = 4.38$



# Scale Distortions





# What's wrong?



Viele Bezieher mit "ungeklärter Staatsbürgerschaft"

Die größte Gruppe in der Liste der Mindestsicherungsbezieher ist aber jene der "ungeklärten Staatsbürgerschaft". Dass es sich bei den 16.712 Personen um



# What's wrong?



Viele Bezieher mit "ungeklärter Staatsbürgerschaft"  
Die größte Gruppe in der Liste der Mindestsicherungsbezieher ist aber jene der "ungeklärten Staatsbürgerschaft". Dass es sich bei den 16.712 Personen um



Viele Bezieher mit "ungeklärter Staatsbürgerschaft"  
Die größte Gruppe in der Liste der Mindestsicherungsbezieher ist aber jene der "ungeklärten Staatsbürgerschaft". Dass es sich bei den 16.712 Personen um



# What's wrong?

## Grafik der Kronenzeitung



Zusätzlich geht die Mindestsicherung in Wien auch an 1314 Deutsche, 369 Italiener, 66 Schweden, 59 Schweizer, zehn Kanadier, dazu an einen Liechtensteiner, einen Isländer sowie an einen Bürger von Andorra.



Viele Bezieher mit "ungeklärter Staatsbürgerschaft"  
Die größte Gruppe in der Liste der Mindestsicherungsbezieher ist aber jene der "ungeklärten Staatsbürgerschaft". Dass es sich bei den 16.712 Personen um

## Grafik in echt



Viele Bezieher mit "ungeklärter Staatsbürgerschaft"  
Die größte Gruppe in der Liste der Mindestsicherungsbezieher ist aber jene der "ungeklärten Staatsbürgerschaft". Dass es sich bei den 16.712 Personen um

# OBAMACARE ENROLLMENT



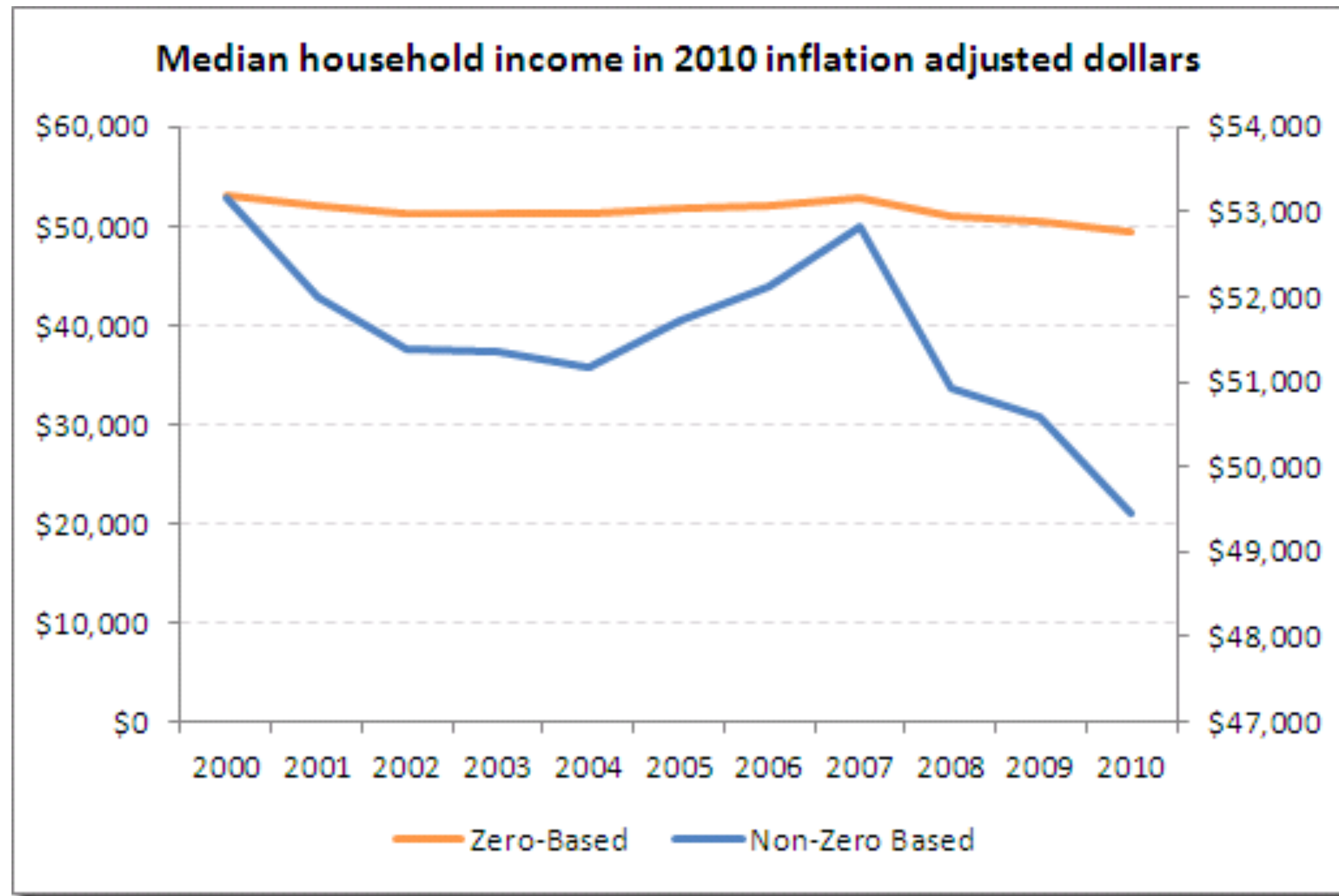
ACTUAL  
ENROLLMENT

GOAL





# Start Scales at 0?



# Scales at 0

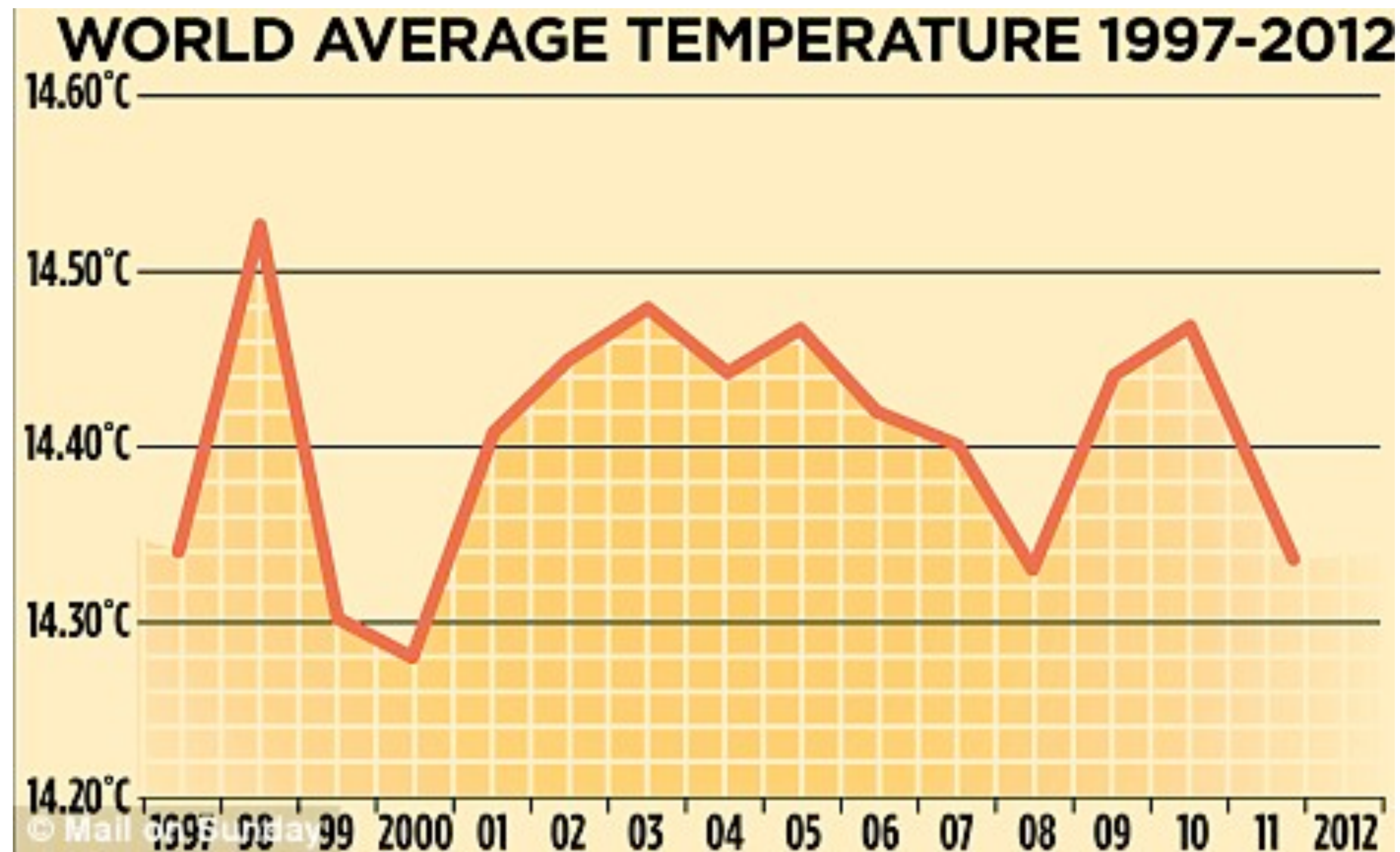




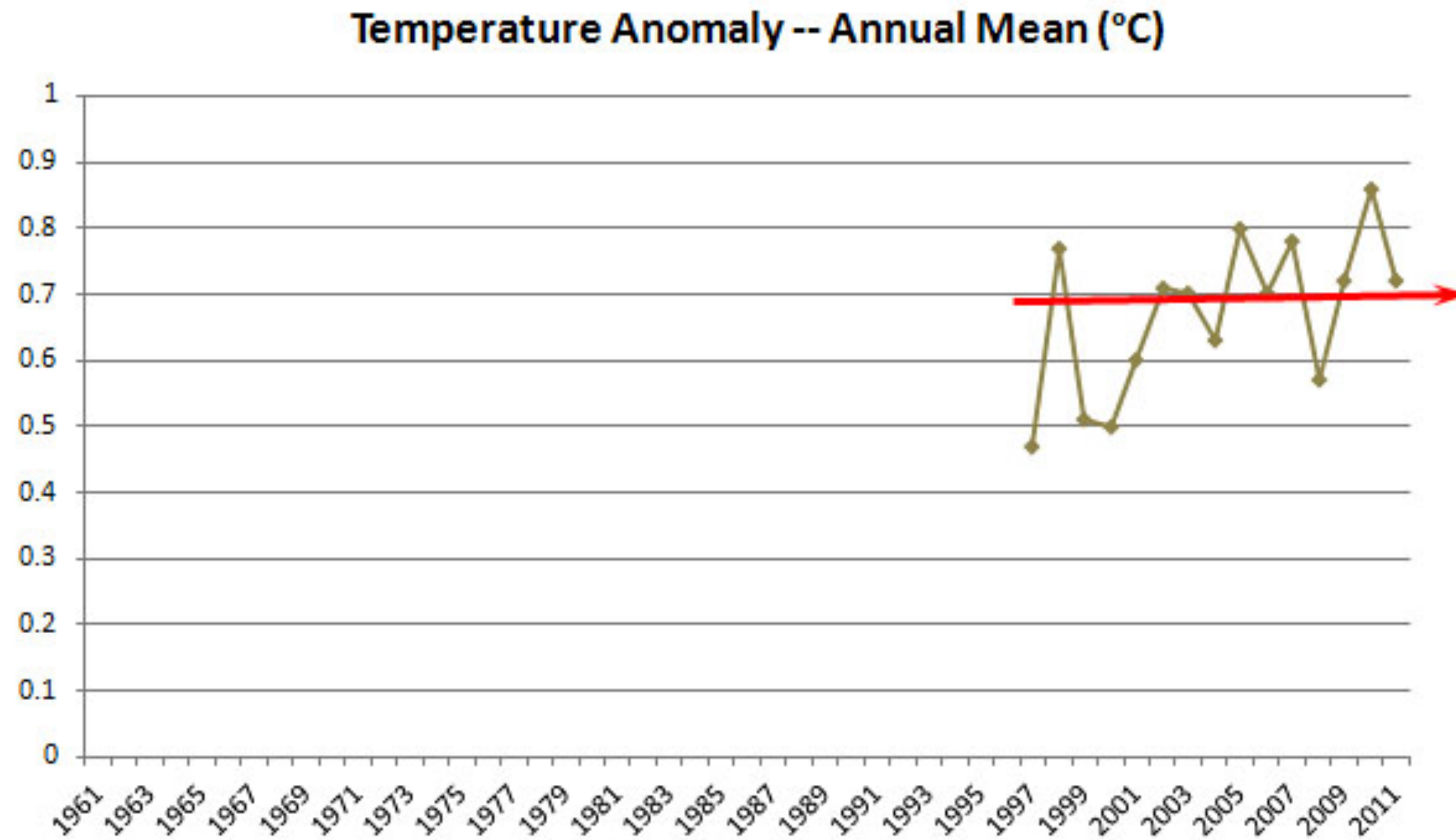
Use a baseline that shows  
the data, not the zero-point.

Think about: what is a meaningful baseline?

# Global Warming?

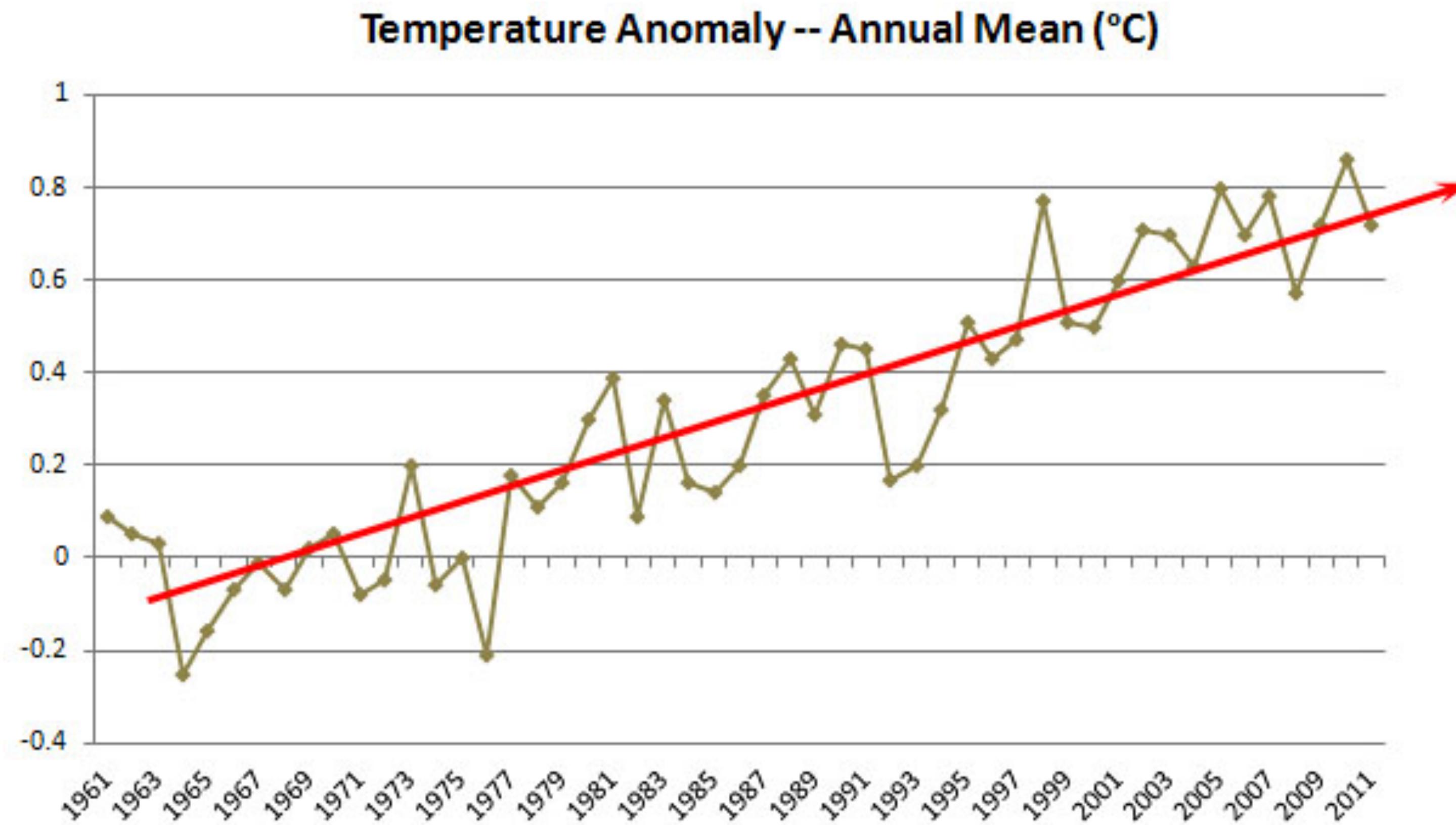


# Global Warming?





# Global Warming - Frame the Data





# What's wrong?

## HOW 2012 STACKS UP

THE WARMEST YEARS ON RECORD  
CONTIGUOUS U.S.



Source: NOAA's National Climatic Data Center - State of the Climate National Overview

CLIMATE  CENTRAL

# Scale Distortions

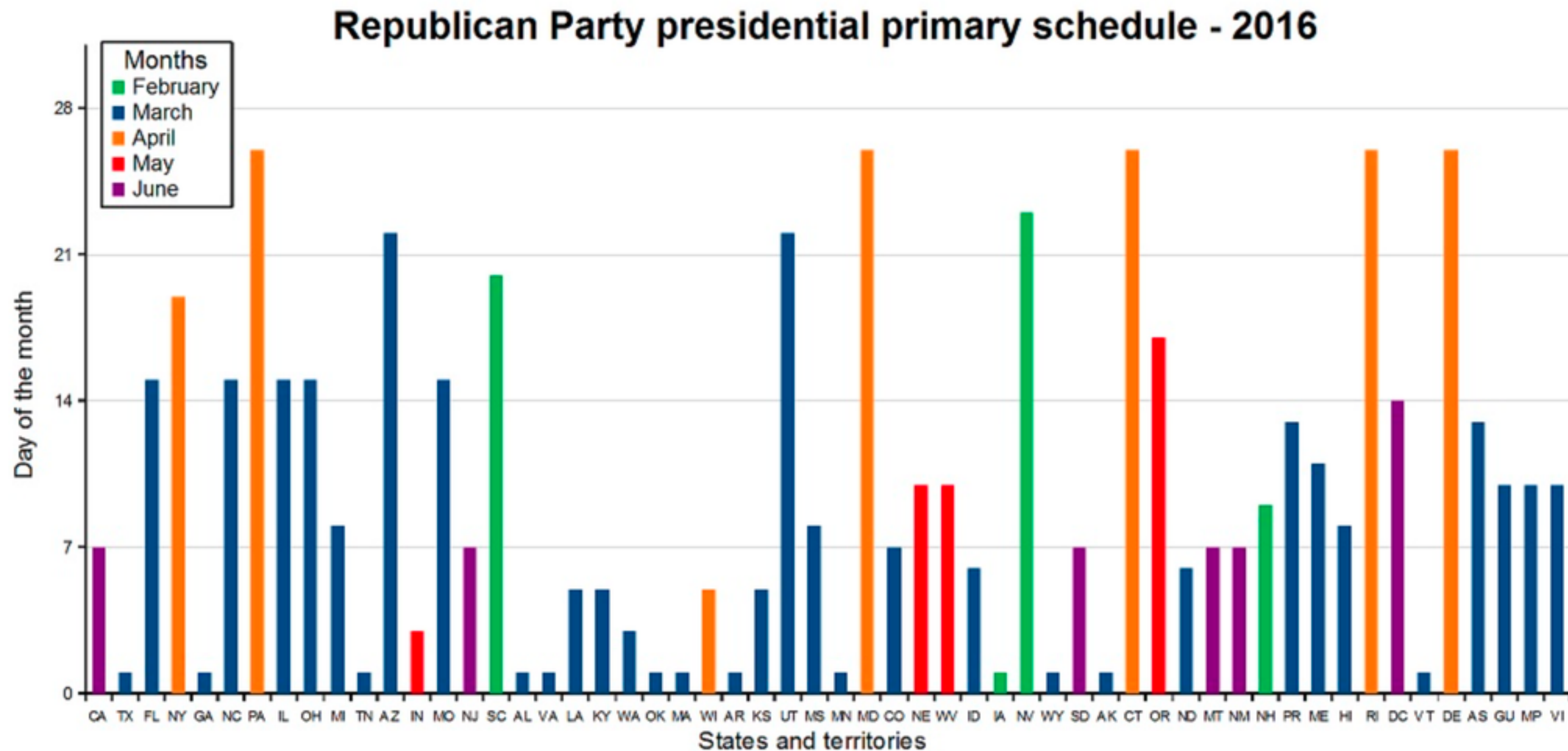




# Temporal Data



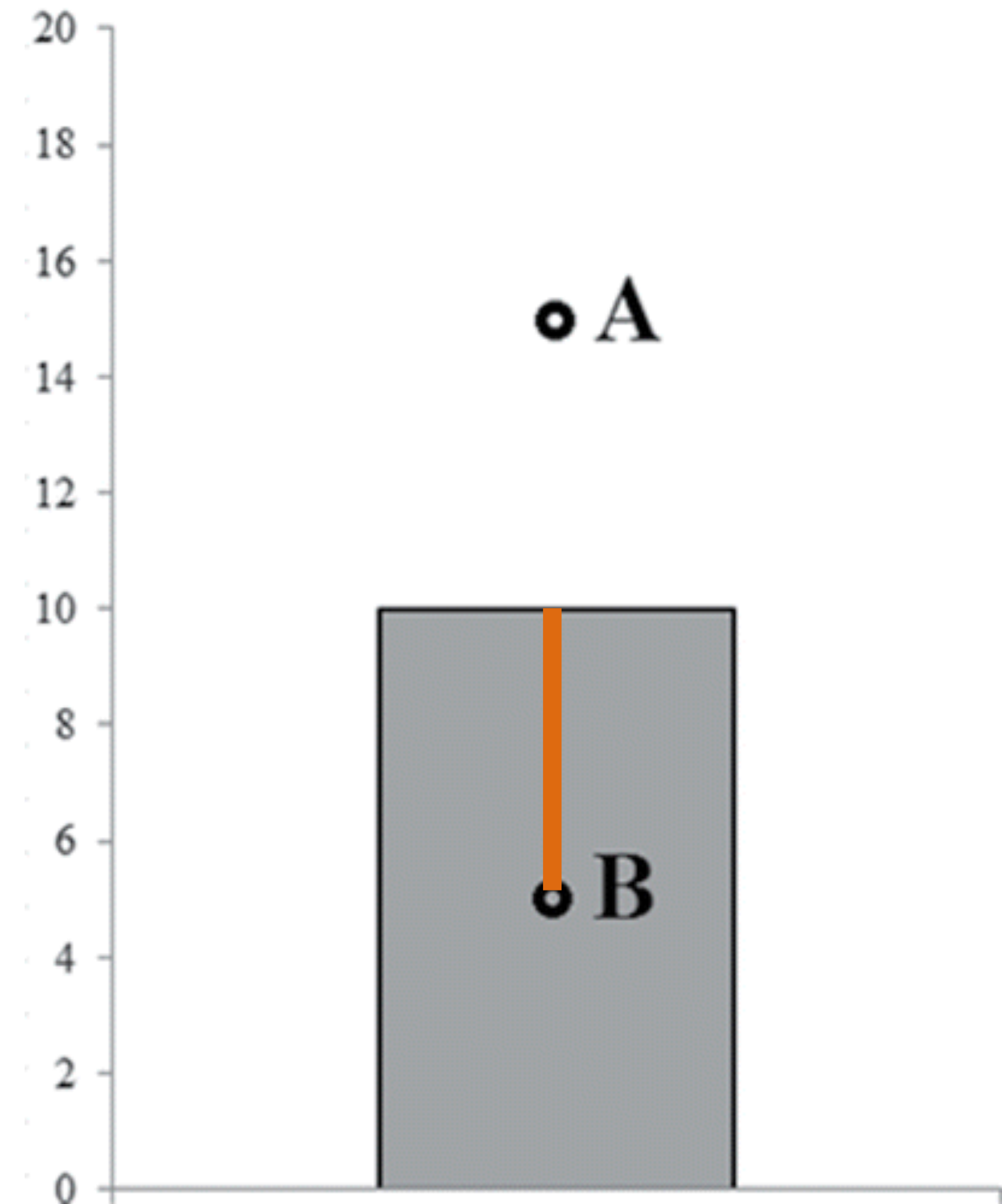
# What's wrong?





Height of the Bar encodes  
mean of a distribution

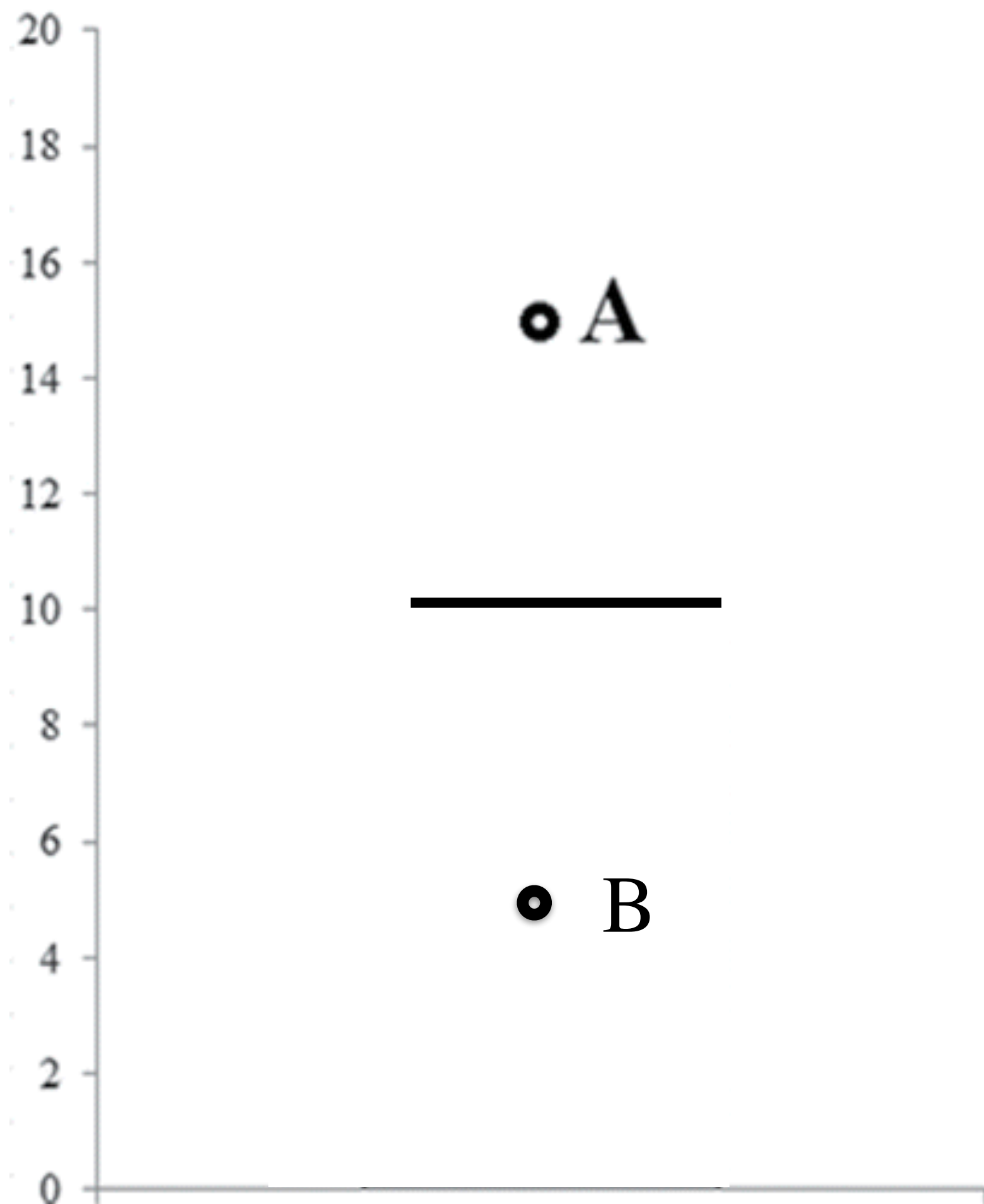
Which value is more likely to  
belong to the distribution?  
A or B?



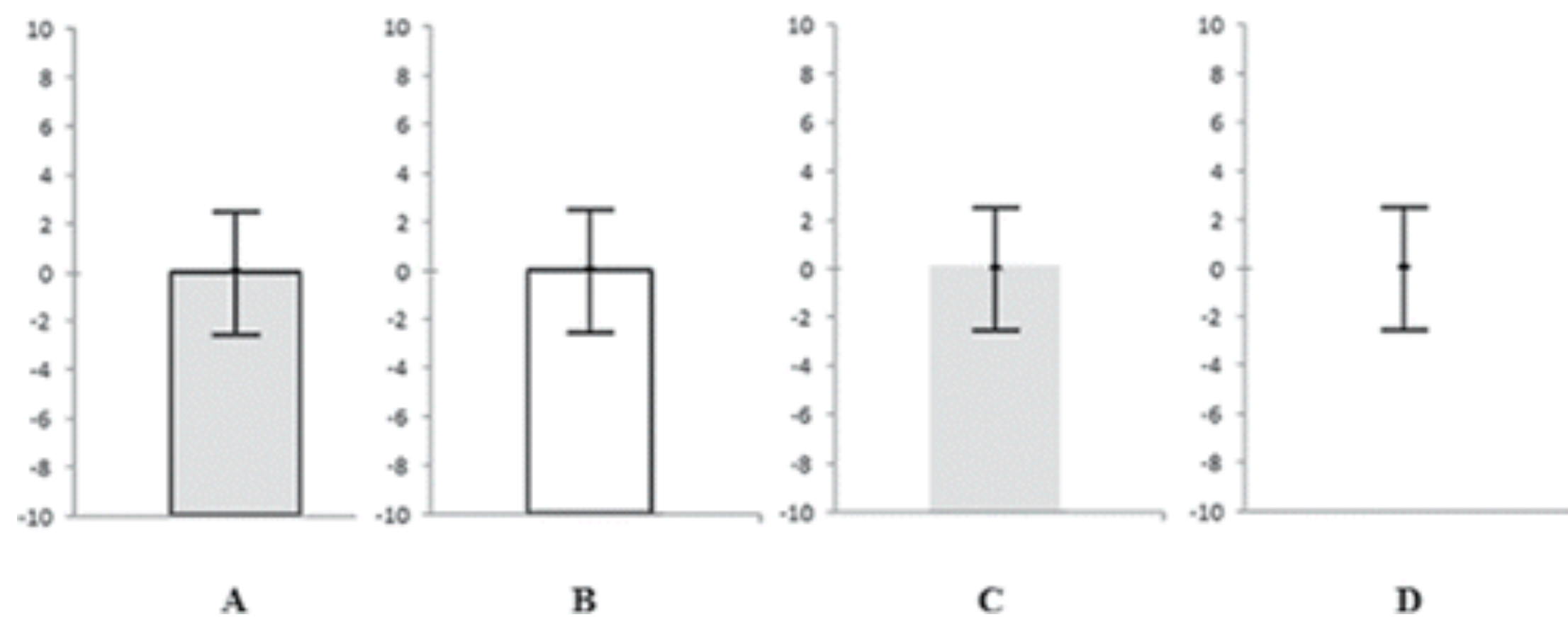
# Biases

We can plot the data faithfully, but still perceive it wrongly!

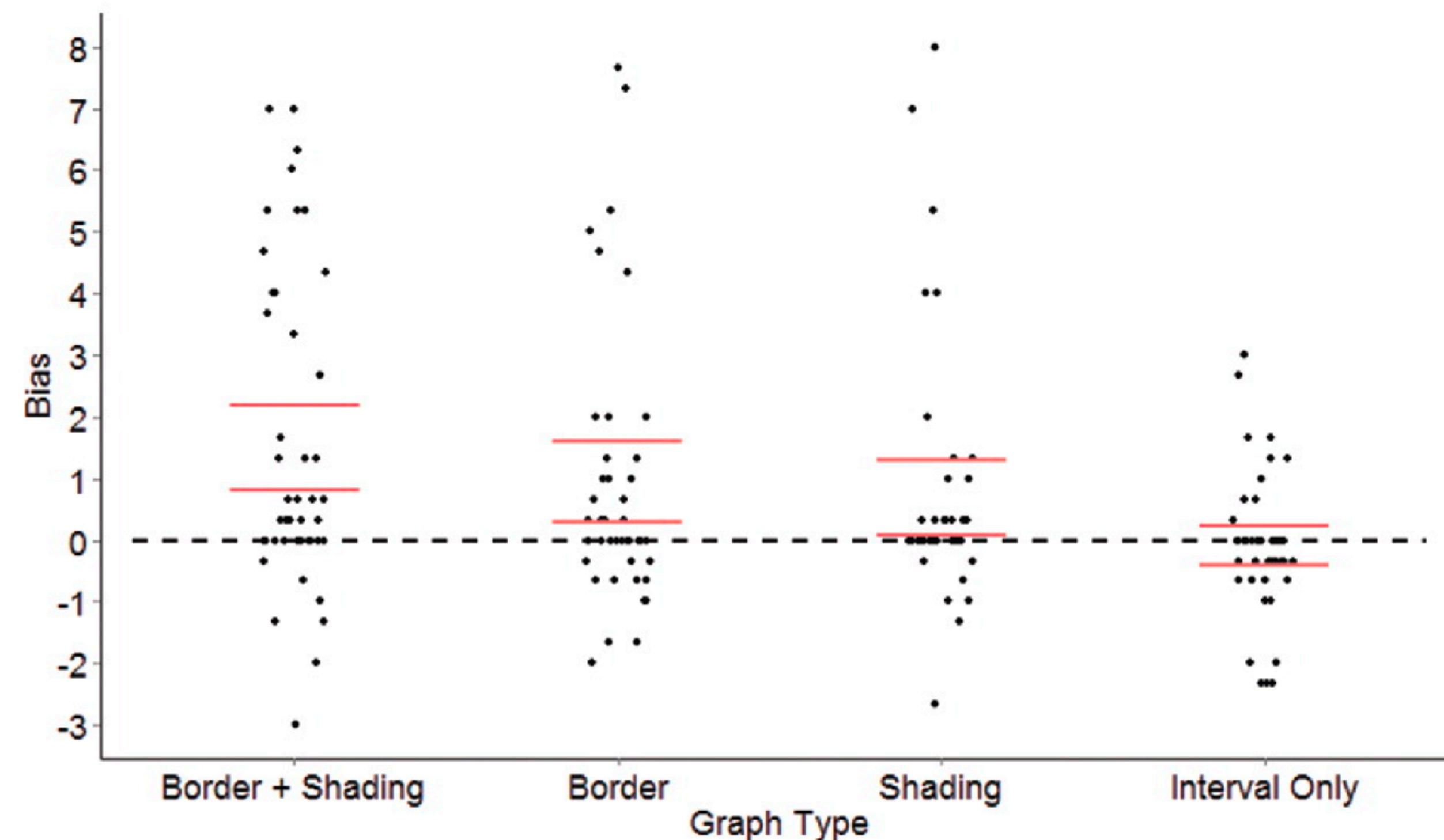
What about now?



# Within the Bar Bias



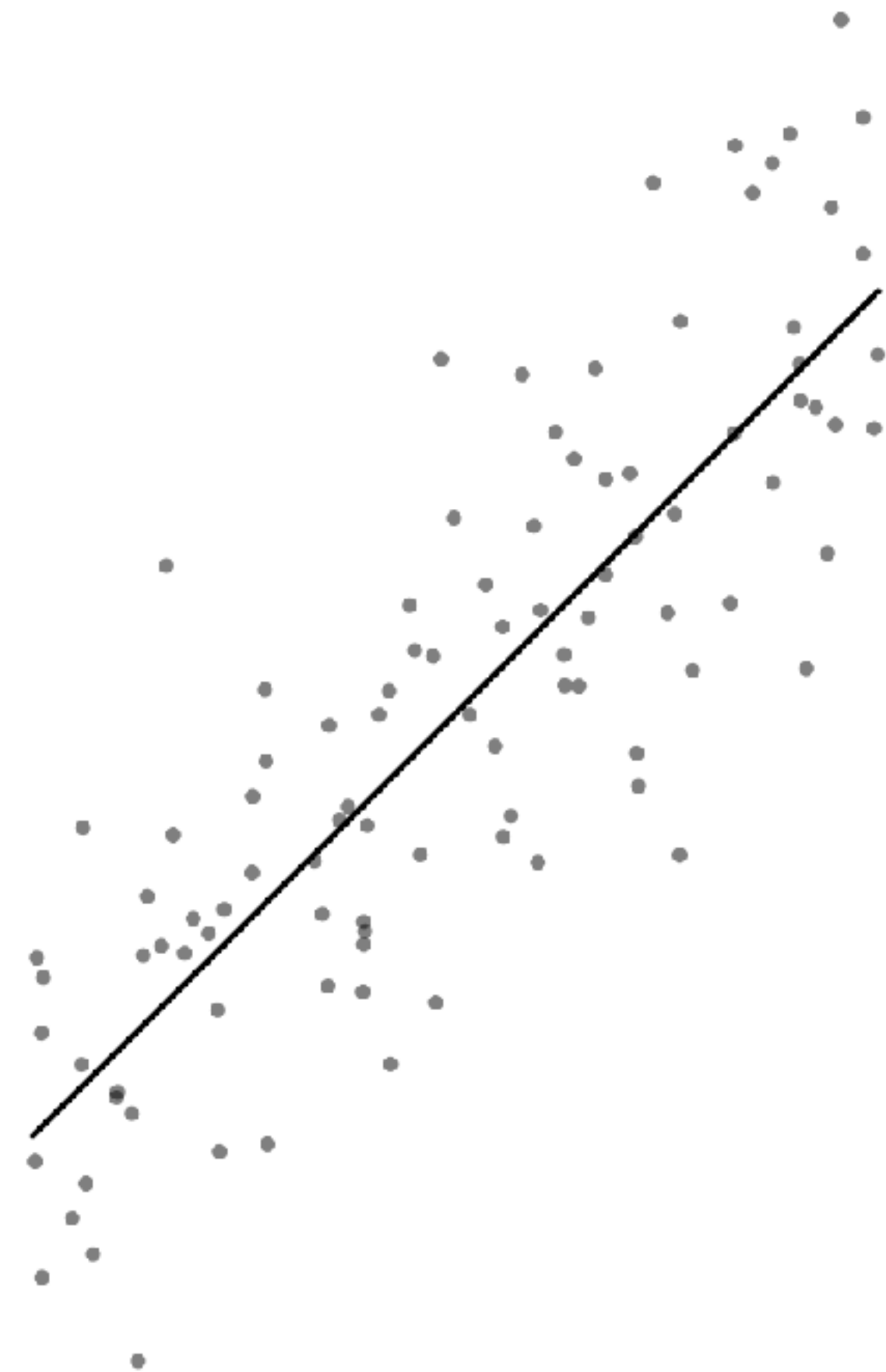
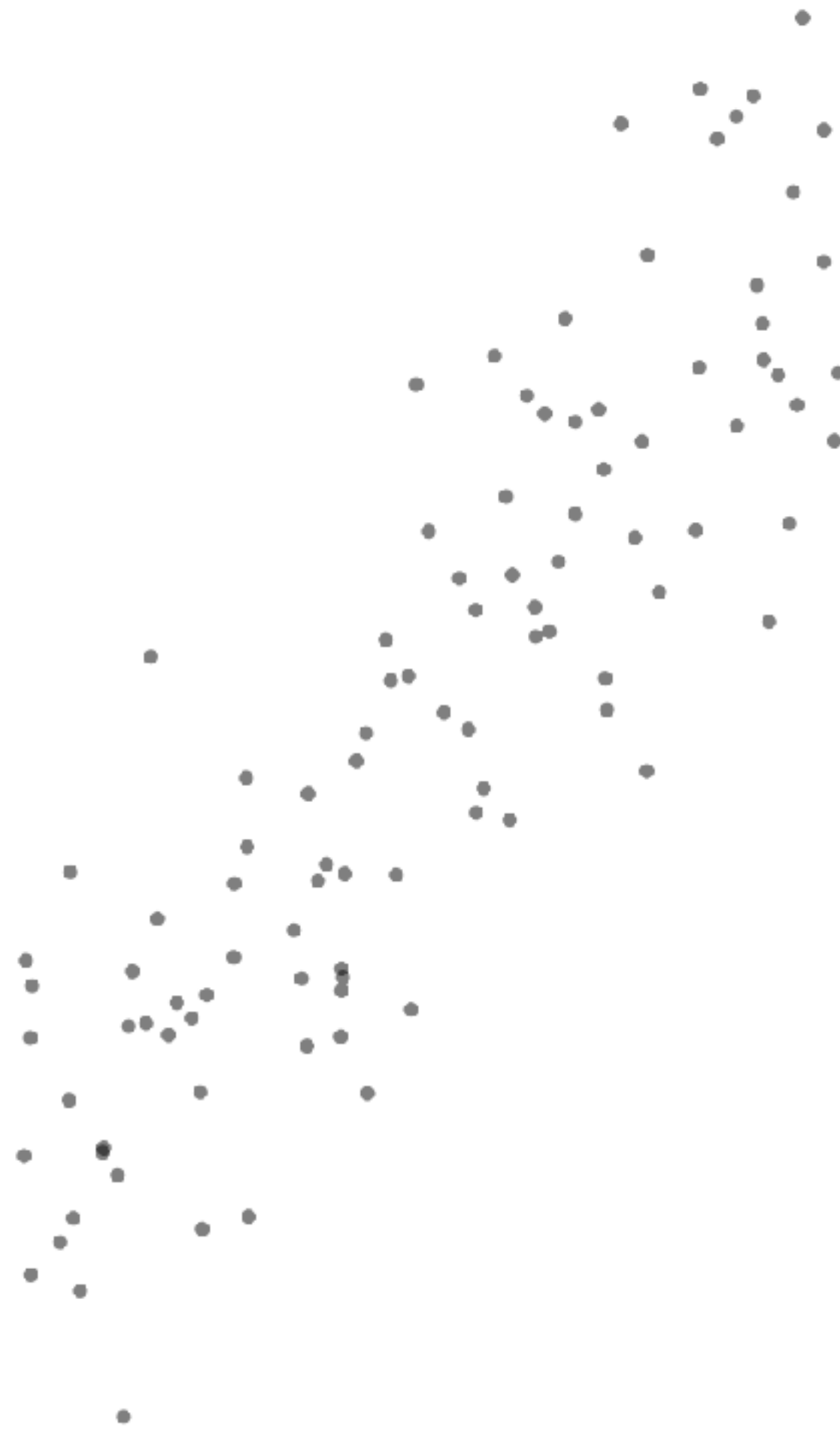
Experimental Conditions



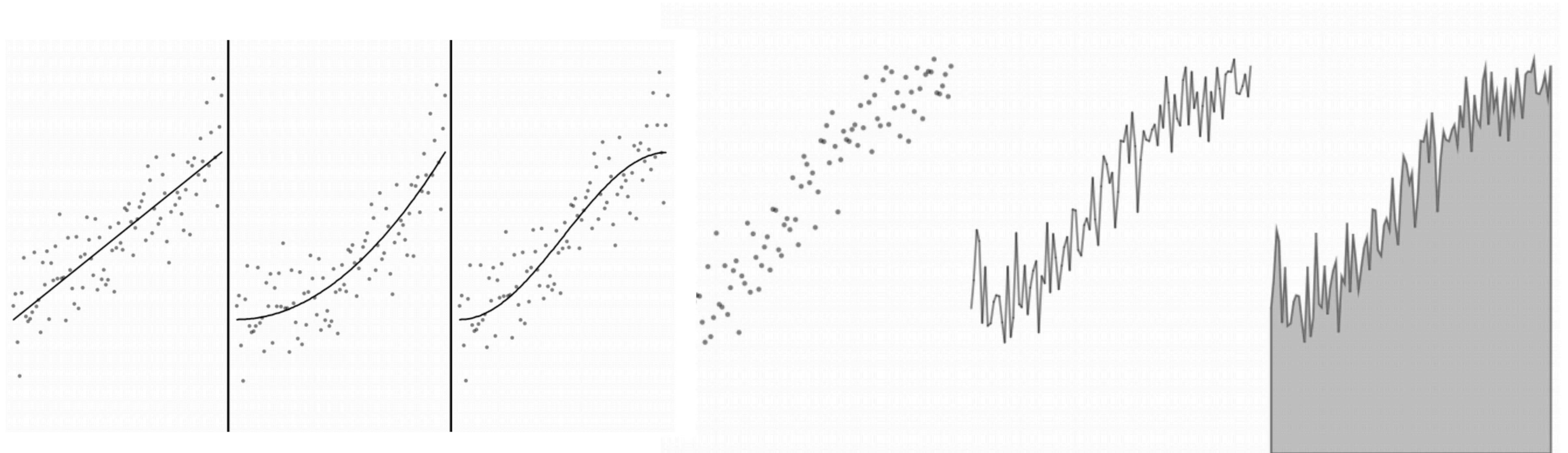
Results



# What's the Trendline?



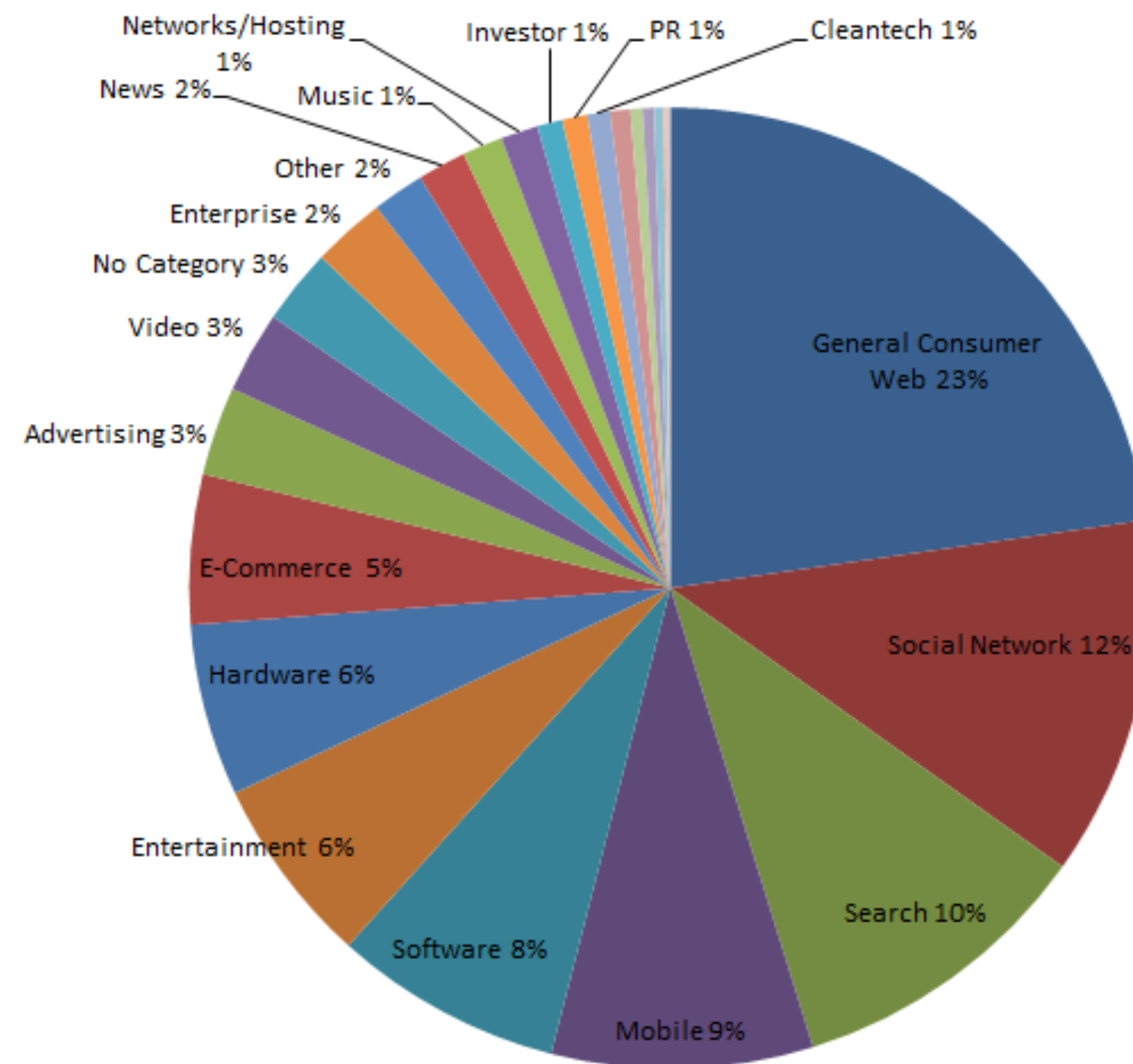
# Regression by eye



We're good at spotting trends

But the wrong vis technique can deceive us

# Death to Pie Charts



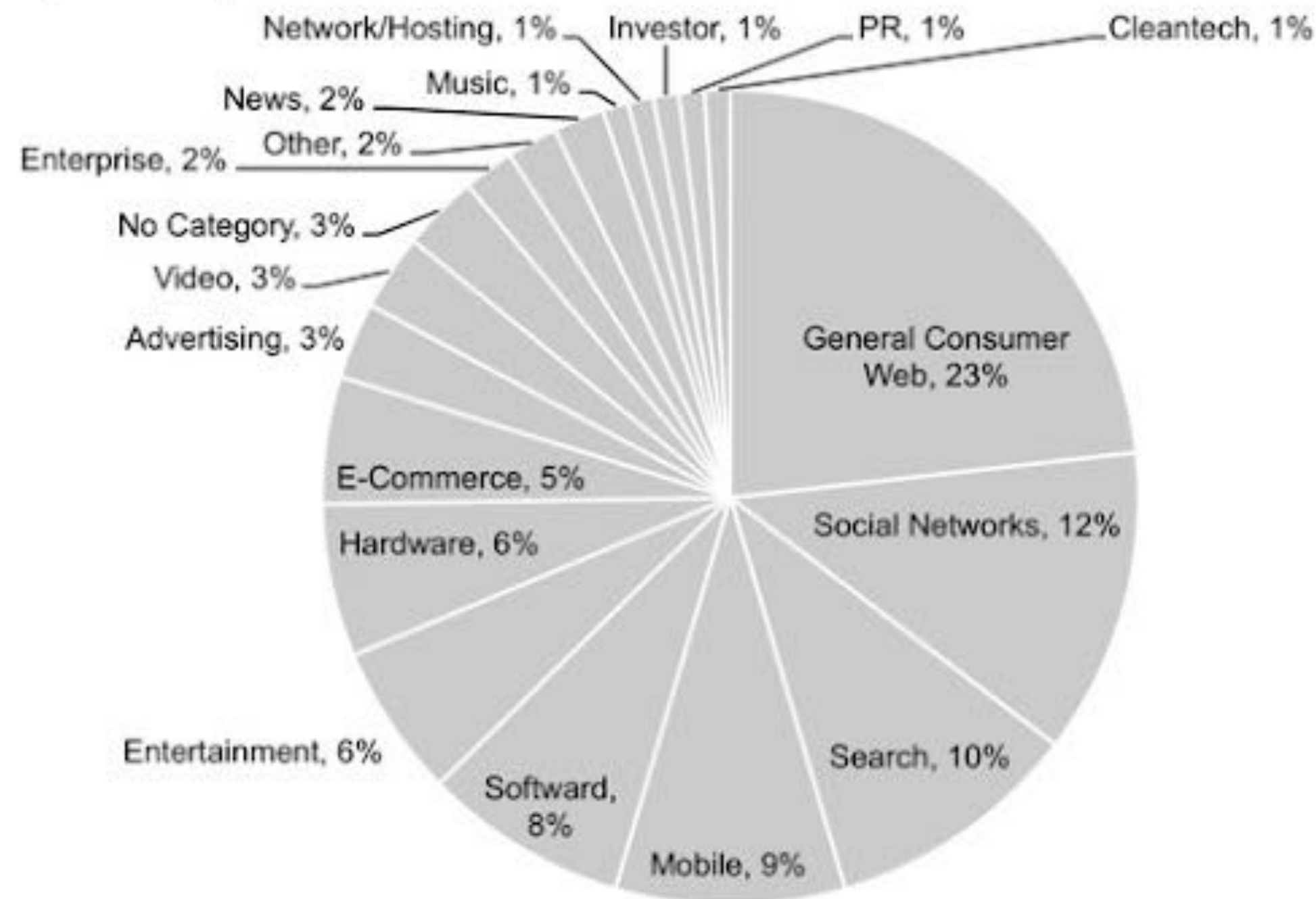
Share of coverage  
on TechCrunch

“I hate pie charts.  
I mean, really hate them.”

# Redesign

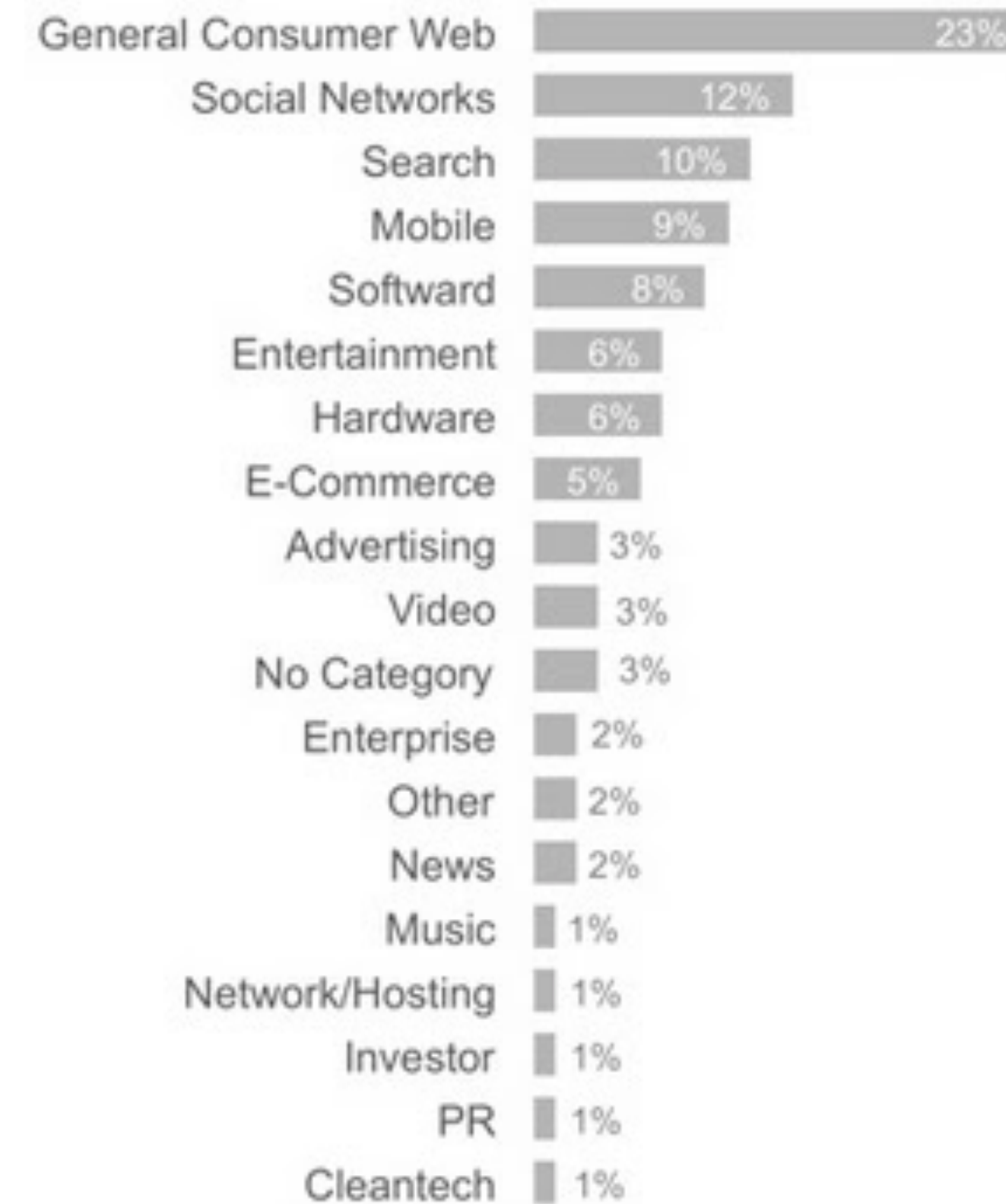
**TechCrunch Coverage: 2005 - 2011**

*A slightly better pie?*

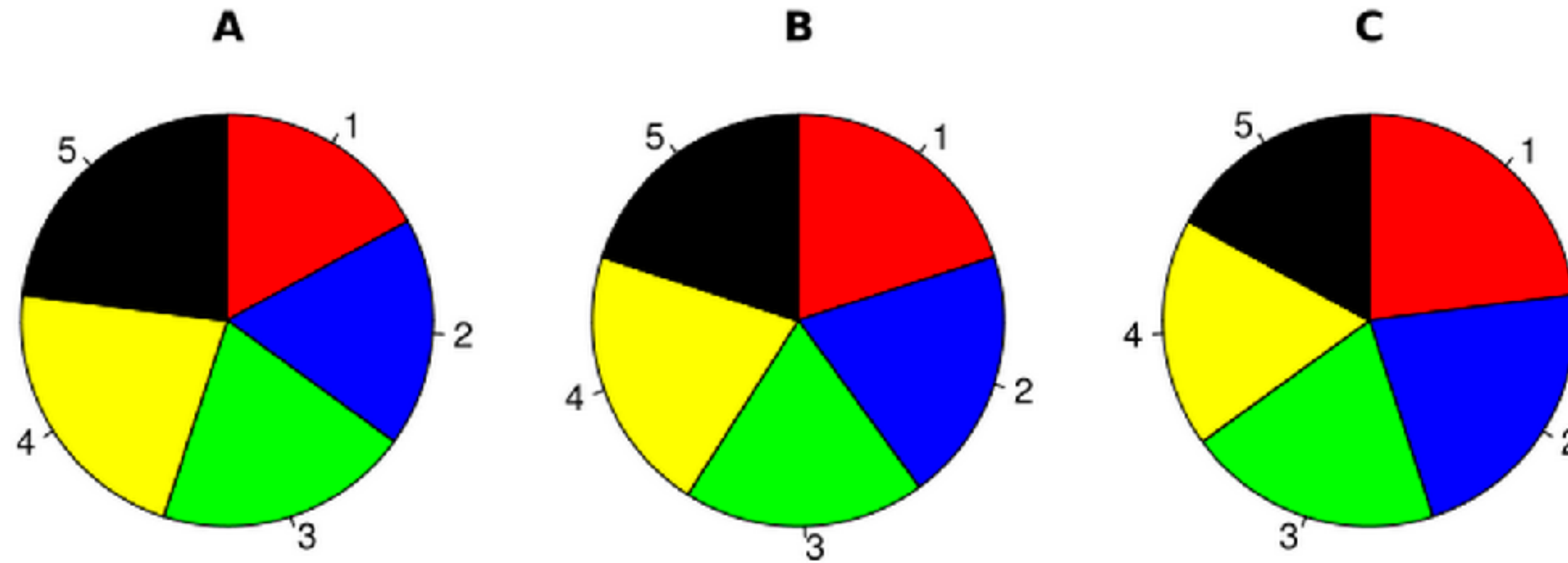


**TechCrunch Coverage: 2005 - 2011**

*Bars are best!*

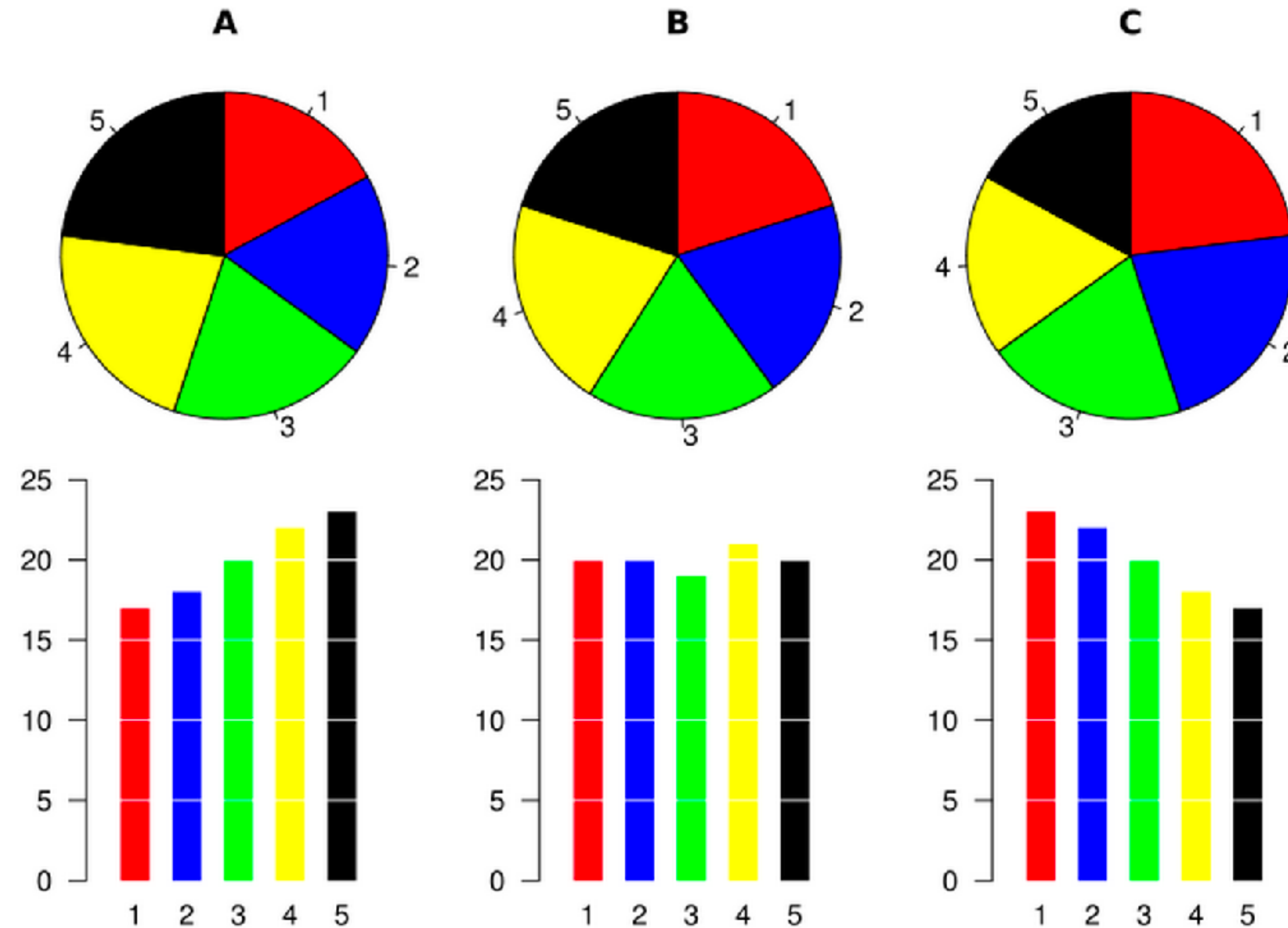


# Can you spot the differences?

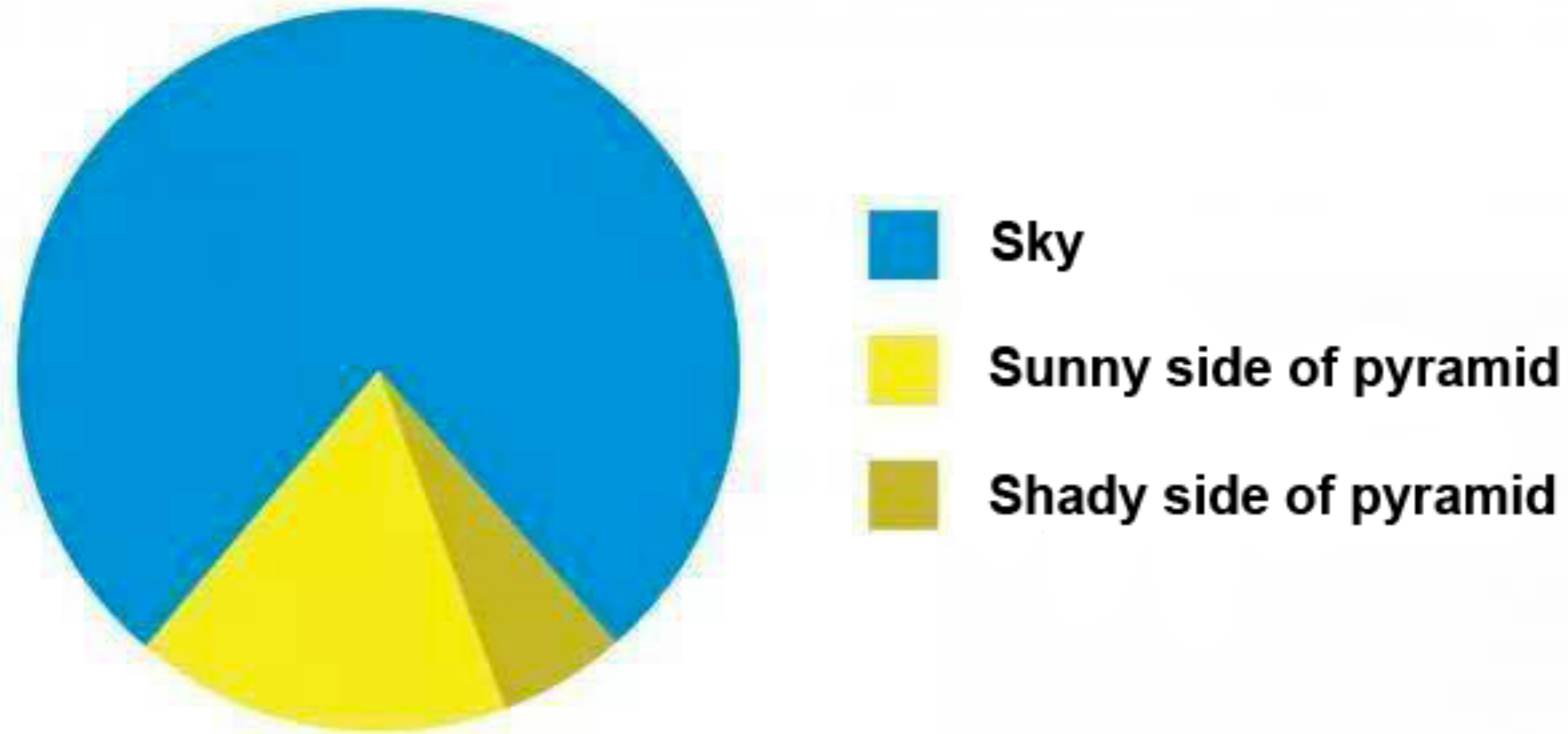




# Can you spot the differences?



# My favorite pie chart



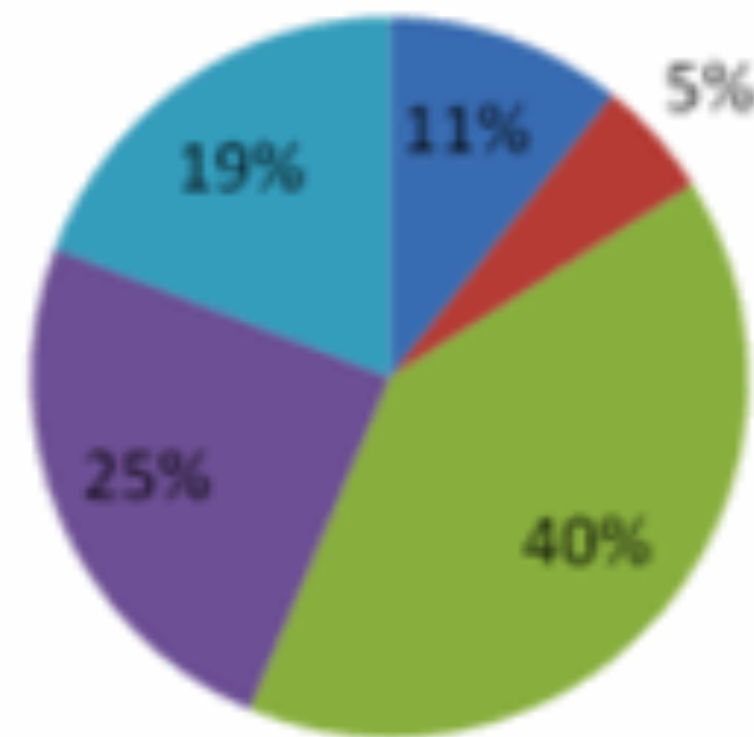
# My second favorite pie chart



# So, what to use instead?

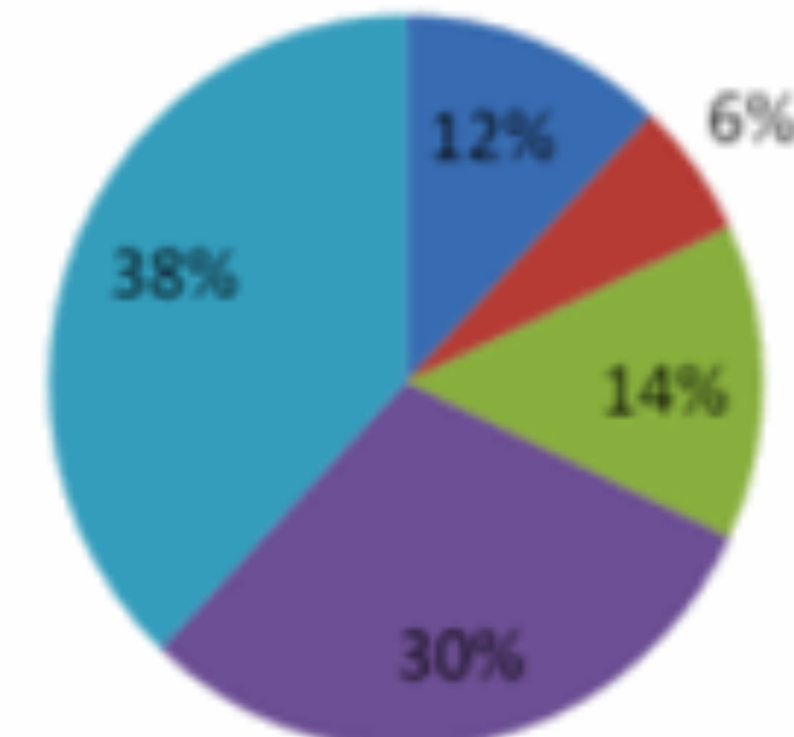
**PRE: How do you feel about doing science?**

■ Bored ■ Not great ■ OK ■ Kind of interested ■ Excited



**POST: How do you feel about doing science?**

■ Bored ■ Not great ■ OK ■ Kind of interested ■ Excited



imagine you just completed a pilot summer learning program on science aimed at improving perceptions of the field among 2nd and 3rd grade elementary children



# Alternative #1: Show the Number(s) Directly

After the pilot program,

**68%**

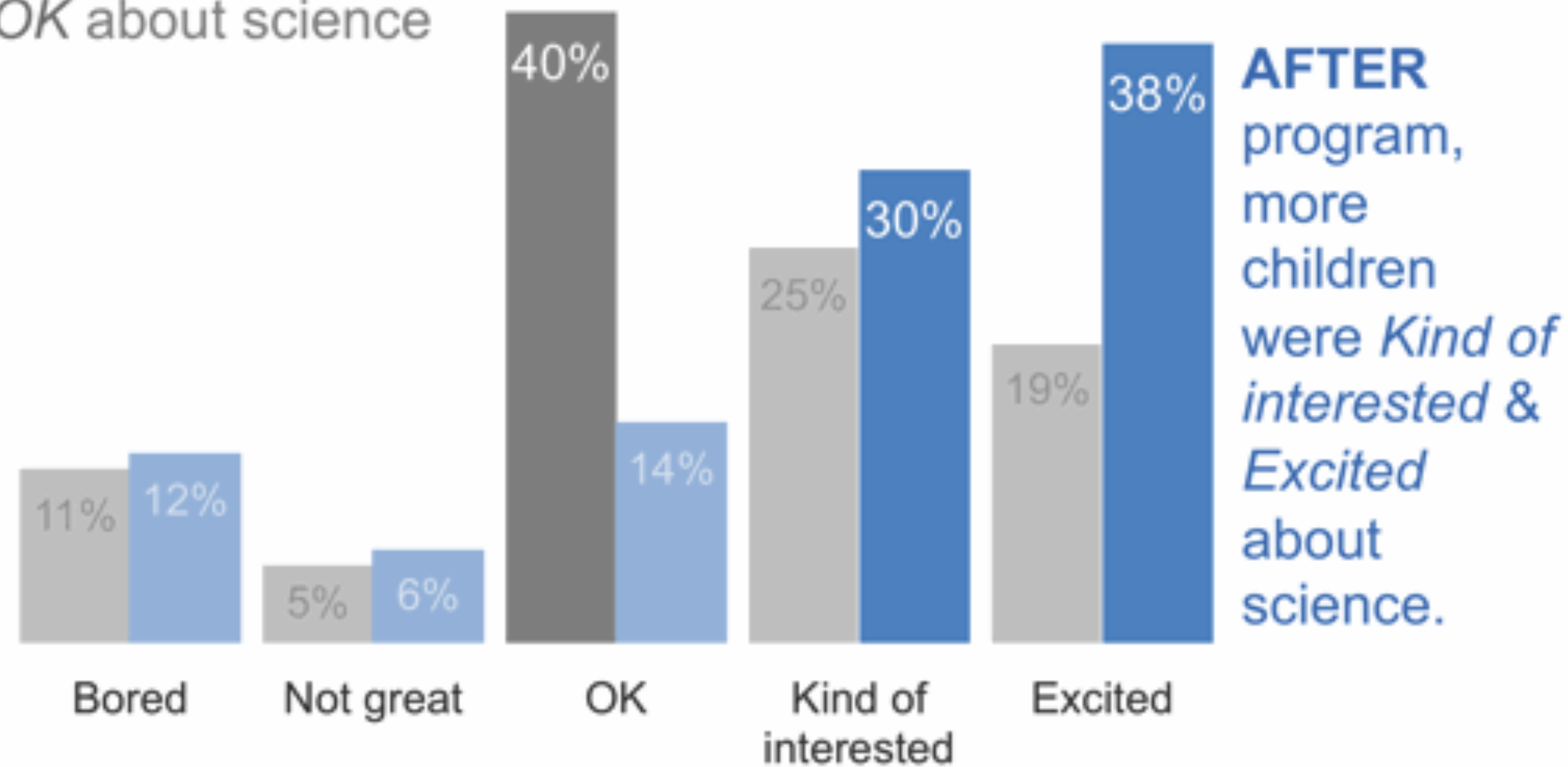
of kids expressed interest towards science,  
compared to 44% going into the program.



# Alternative #2: Simple Bar Graph

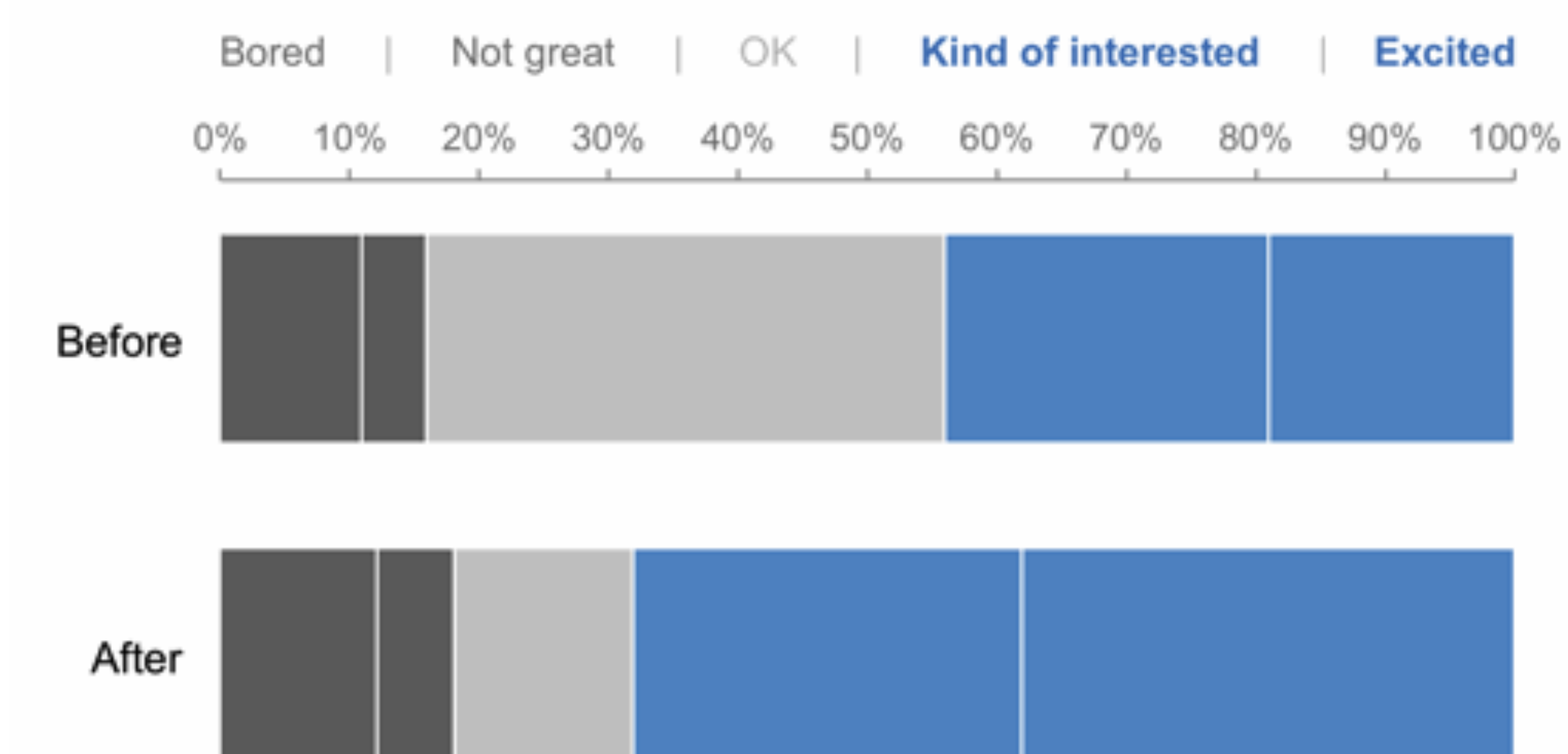
How do you feel about science?

**BEFORE** program, the majority of children felt just  
*OK* about science



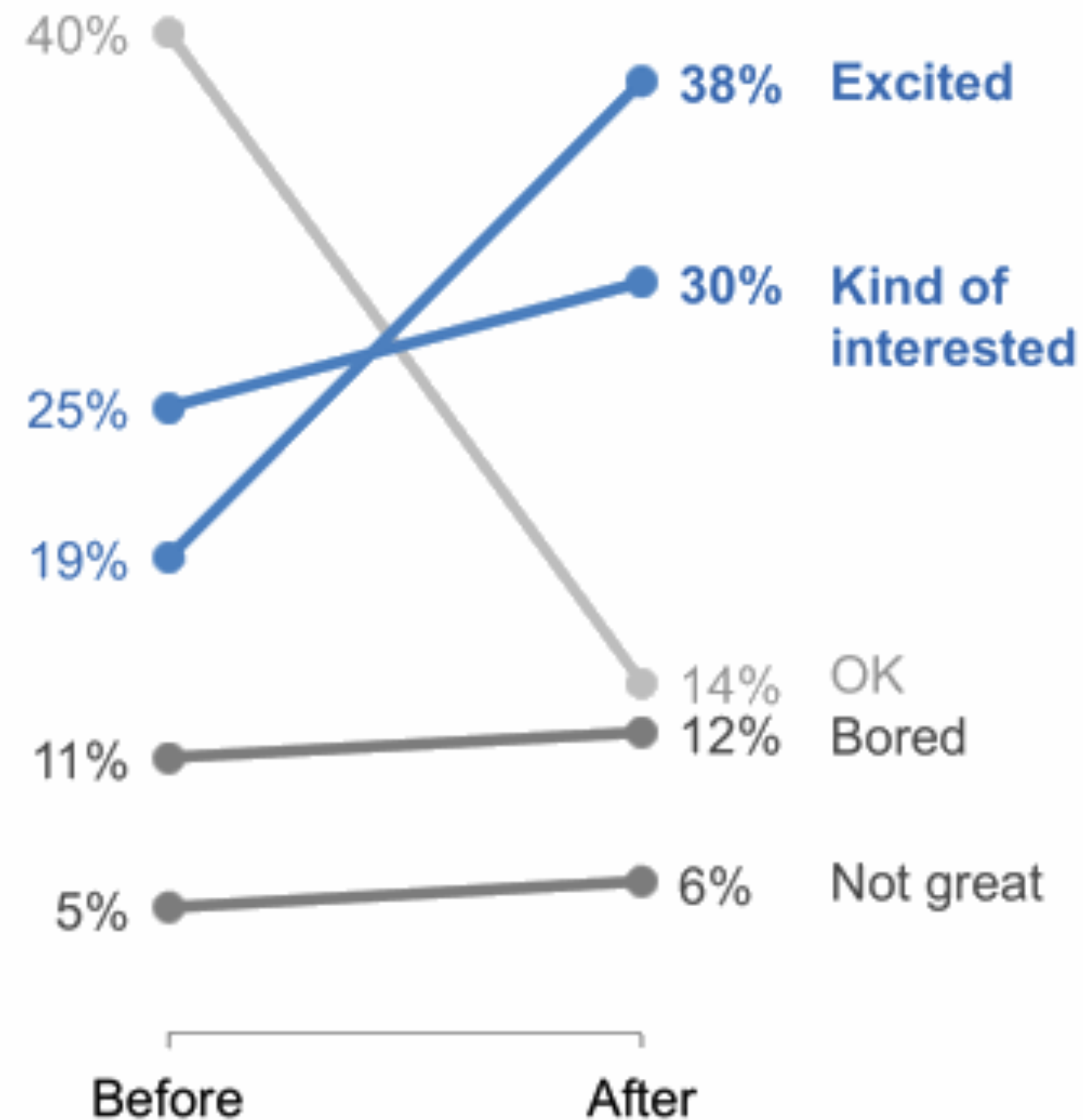
# Alternative #3: 100% Stacked Horizontal Bar Graph

How do you feel about science?



# Alternative #4: Slopegraph

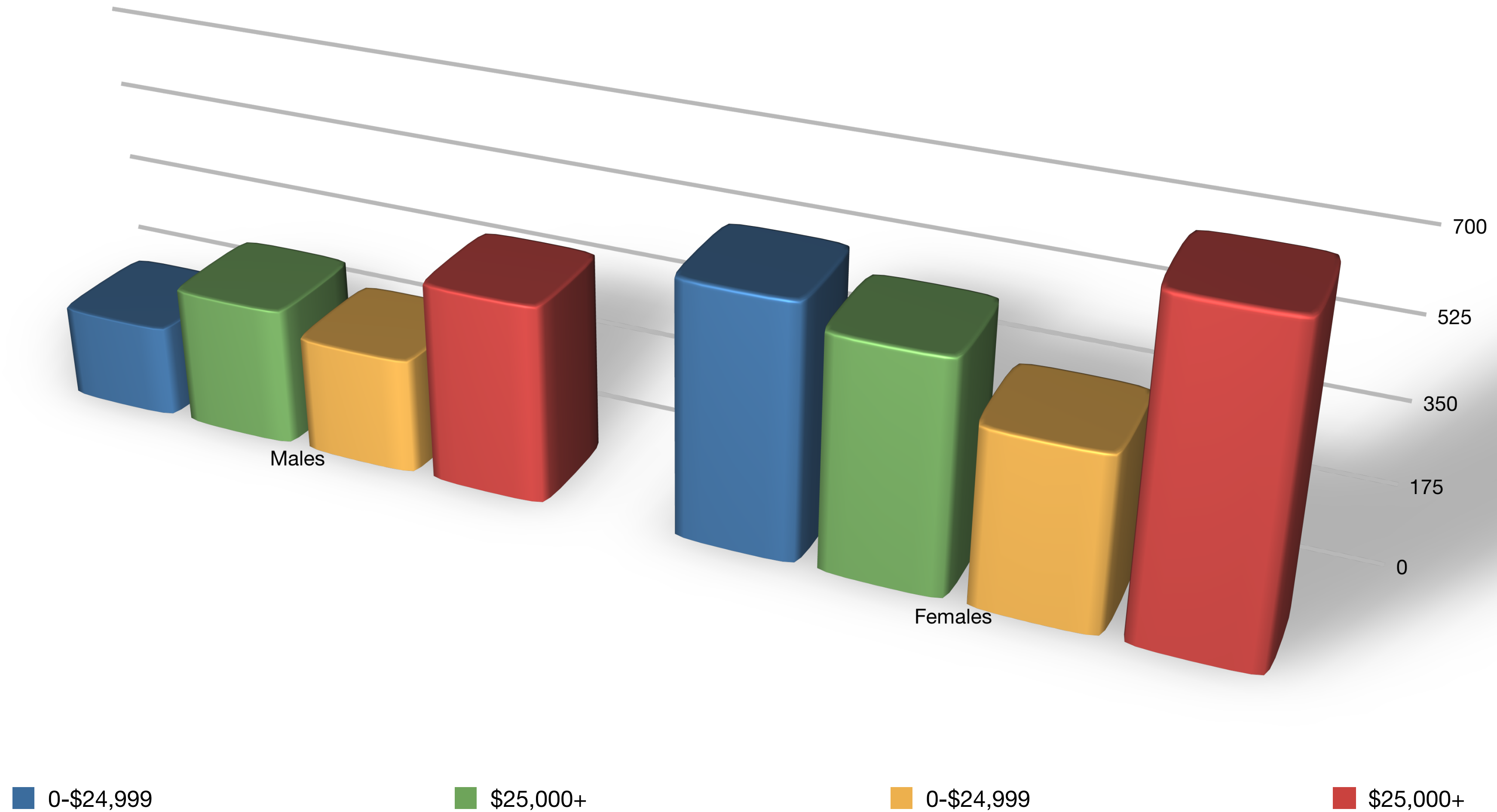
How do you feel about science?



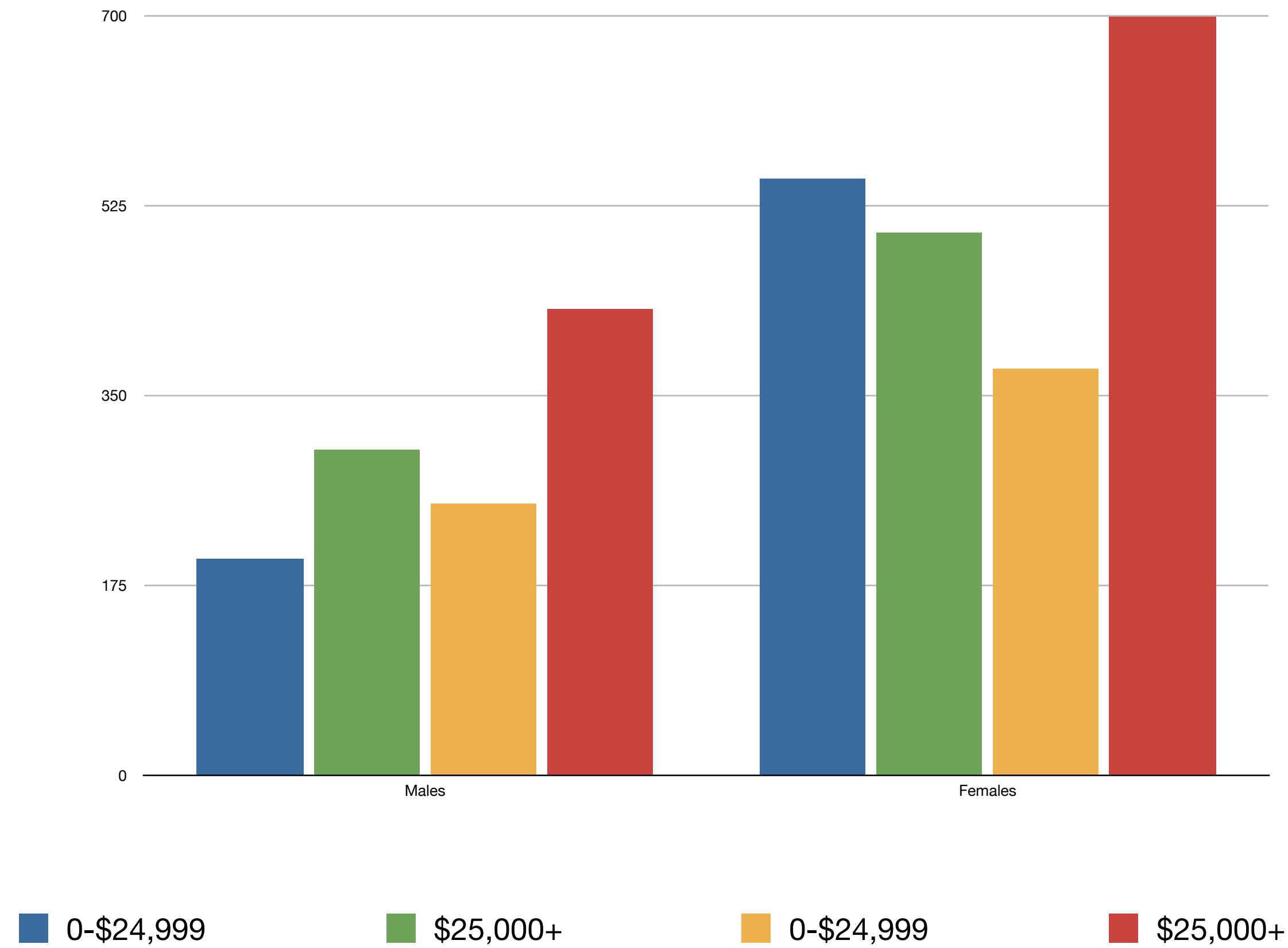
# Visualization Design Principles



# Maximize Data-Ink Ratio

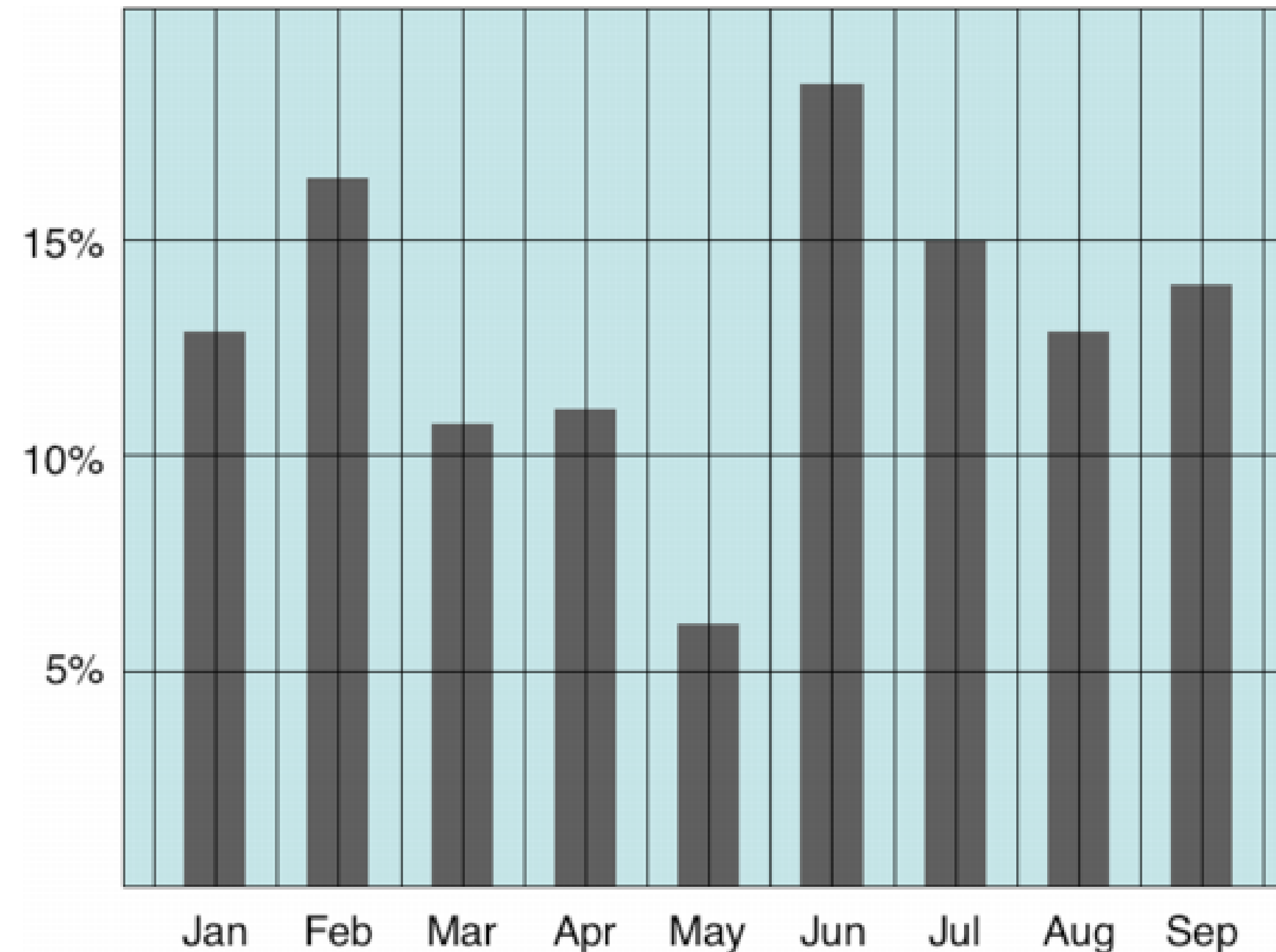


# Maximize Data-Ink Ratio



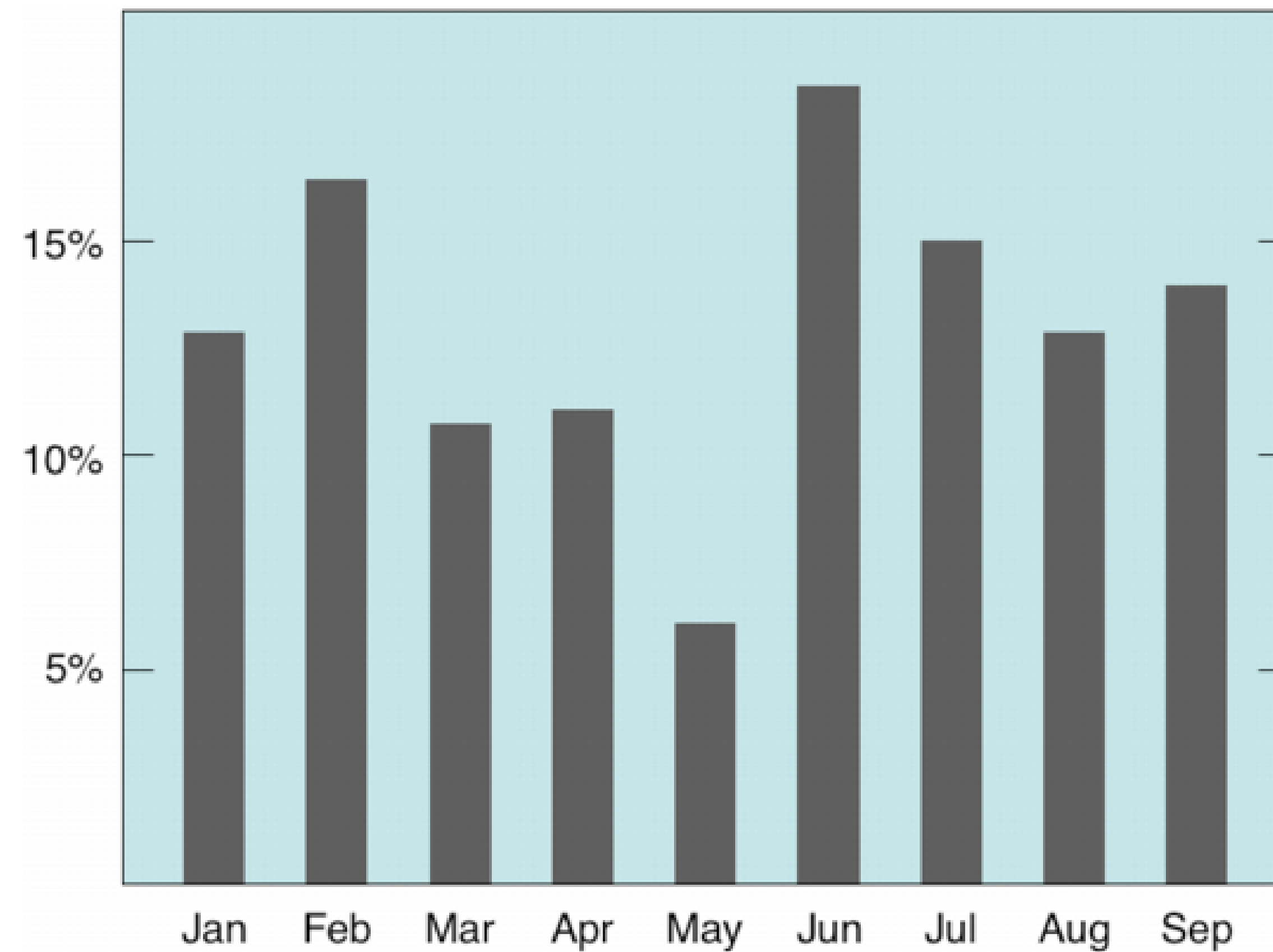
# Avoid Chart Junk

Extraneous visual elements that distract from the message

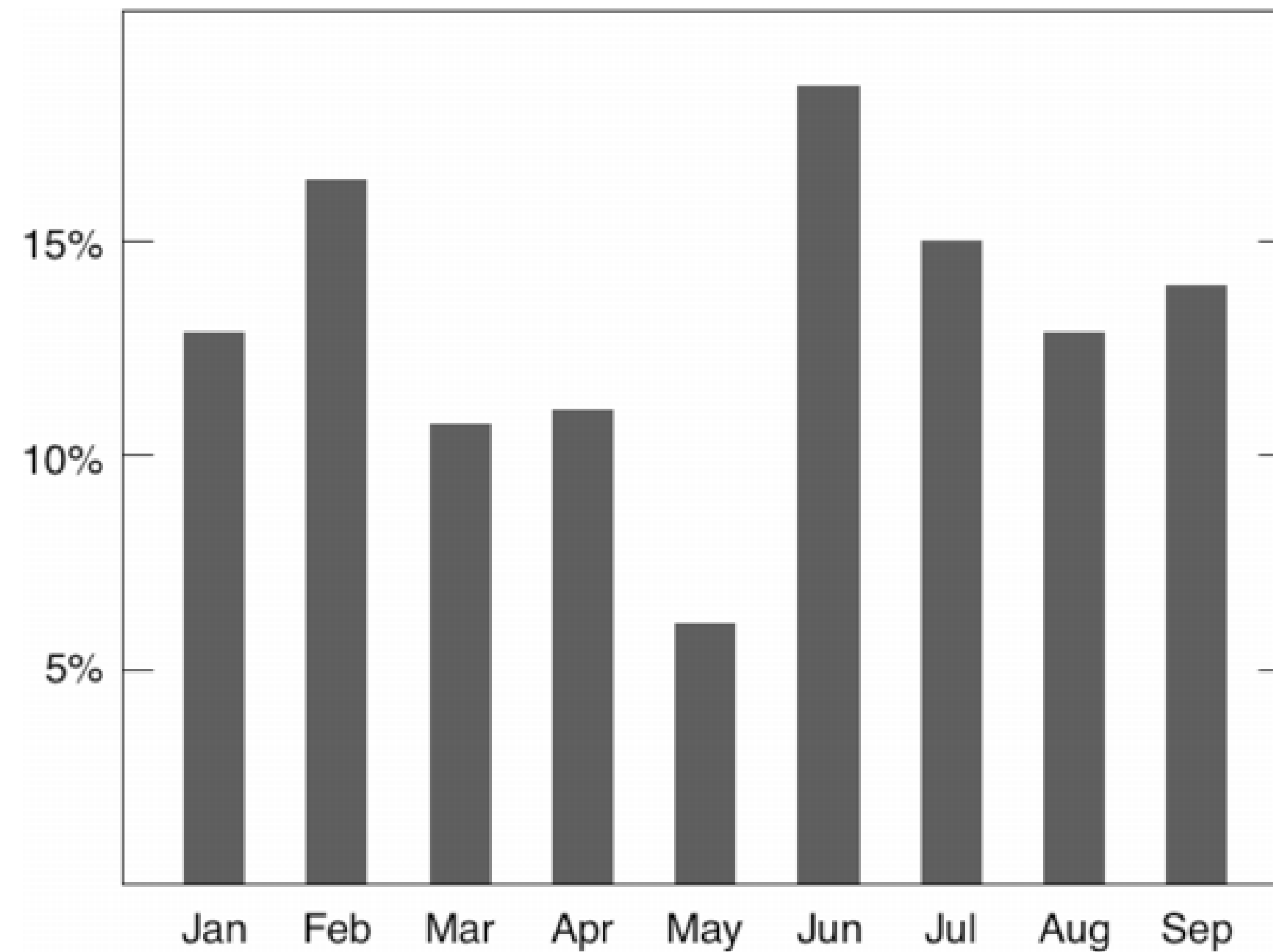




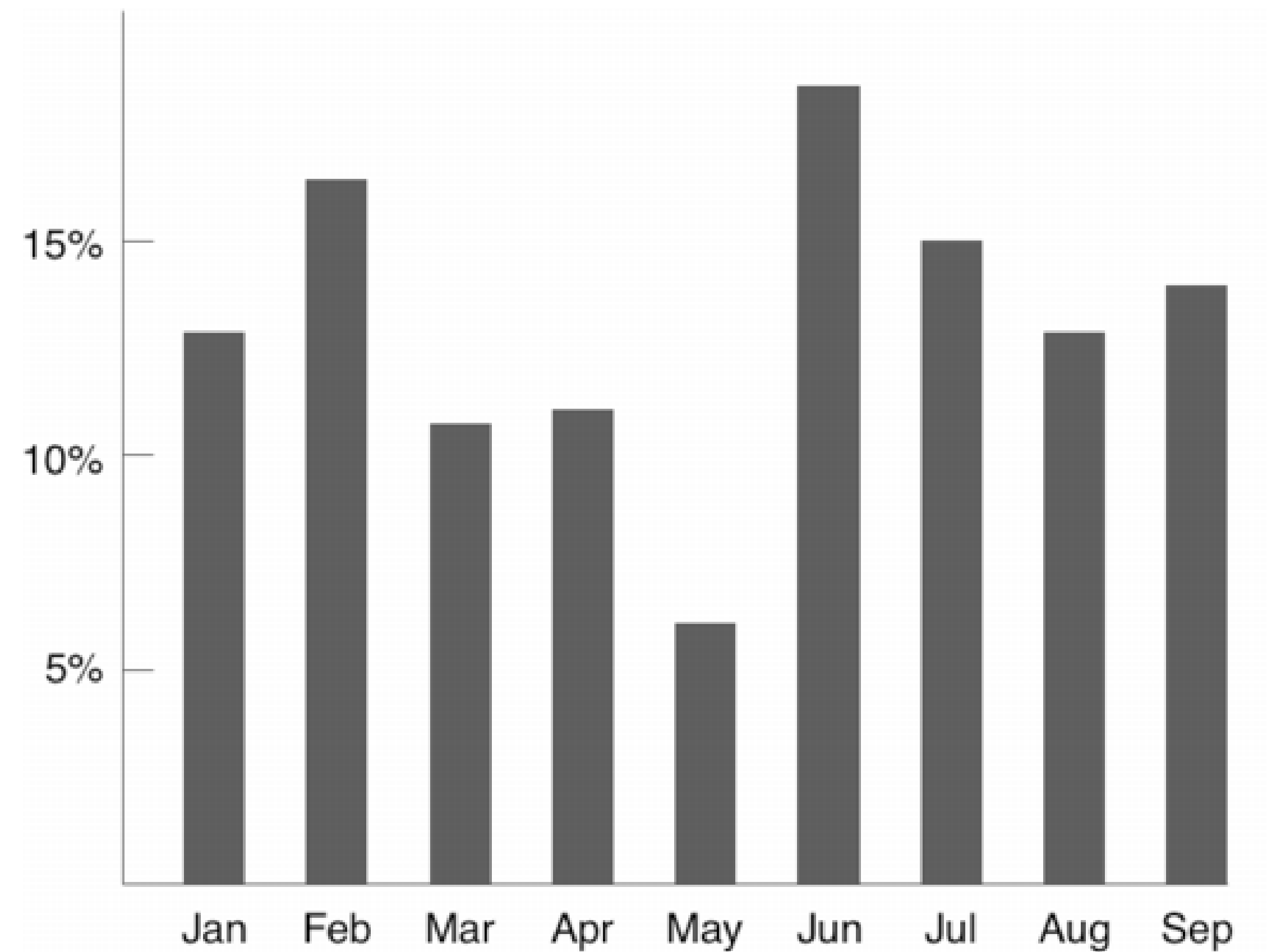
# Avoid Chart Junk



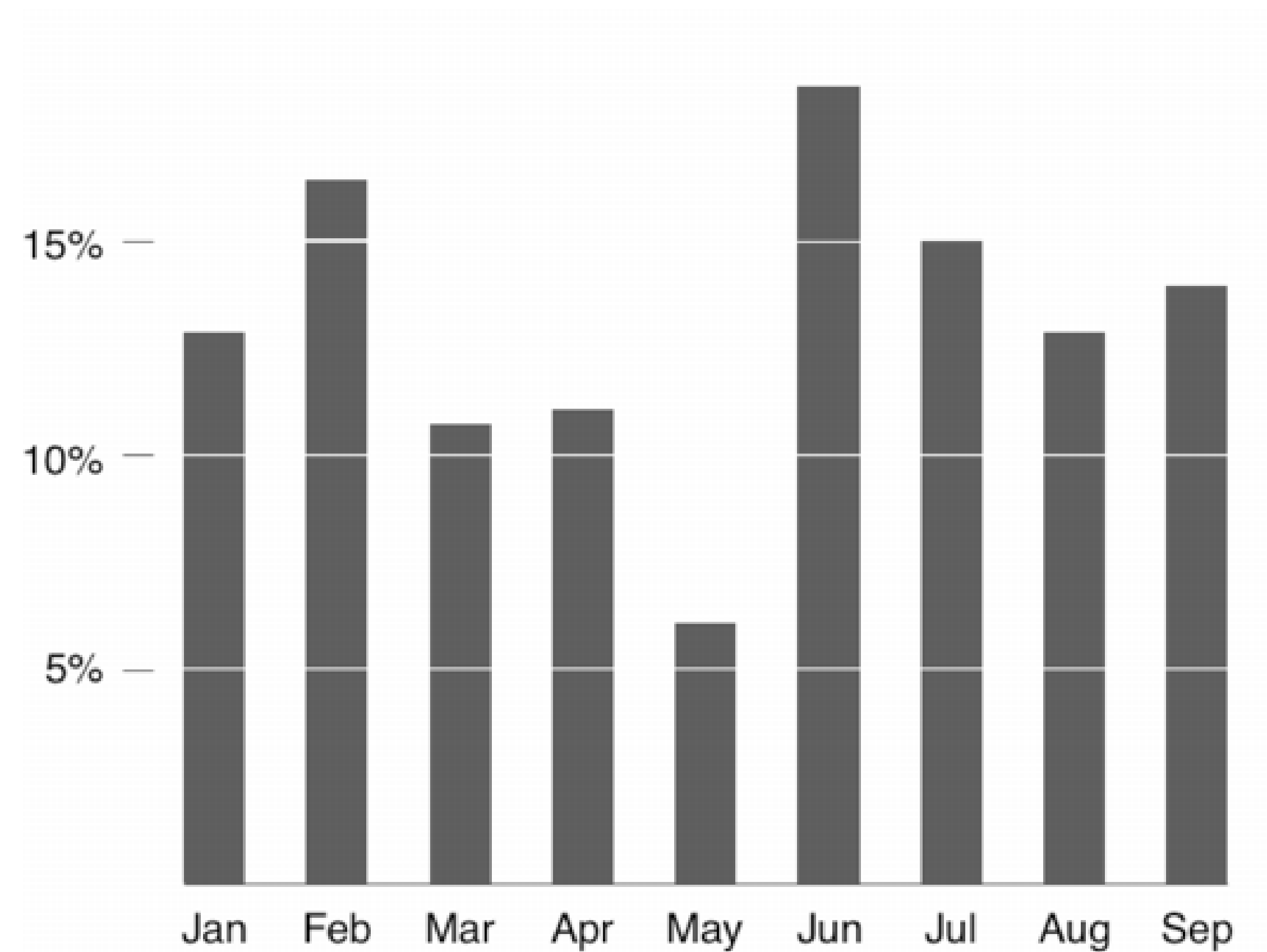
# Avoid Chart Junk



# Avoid Chart Junk

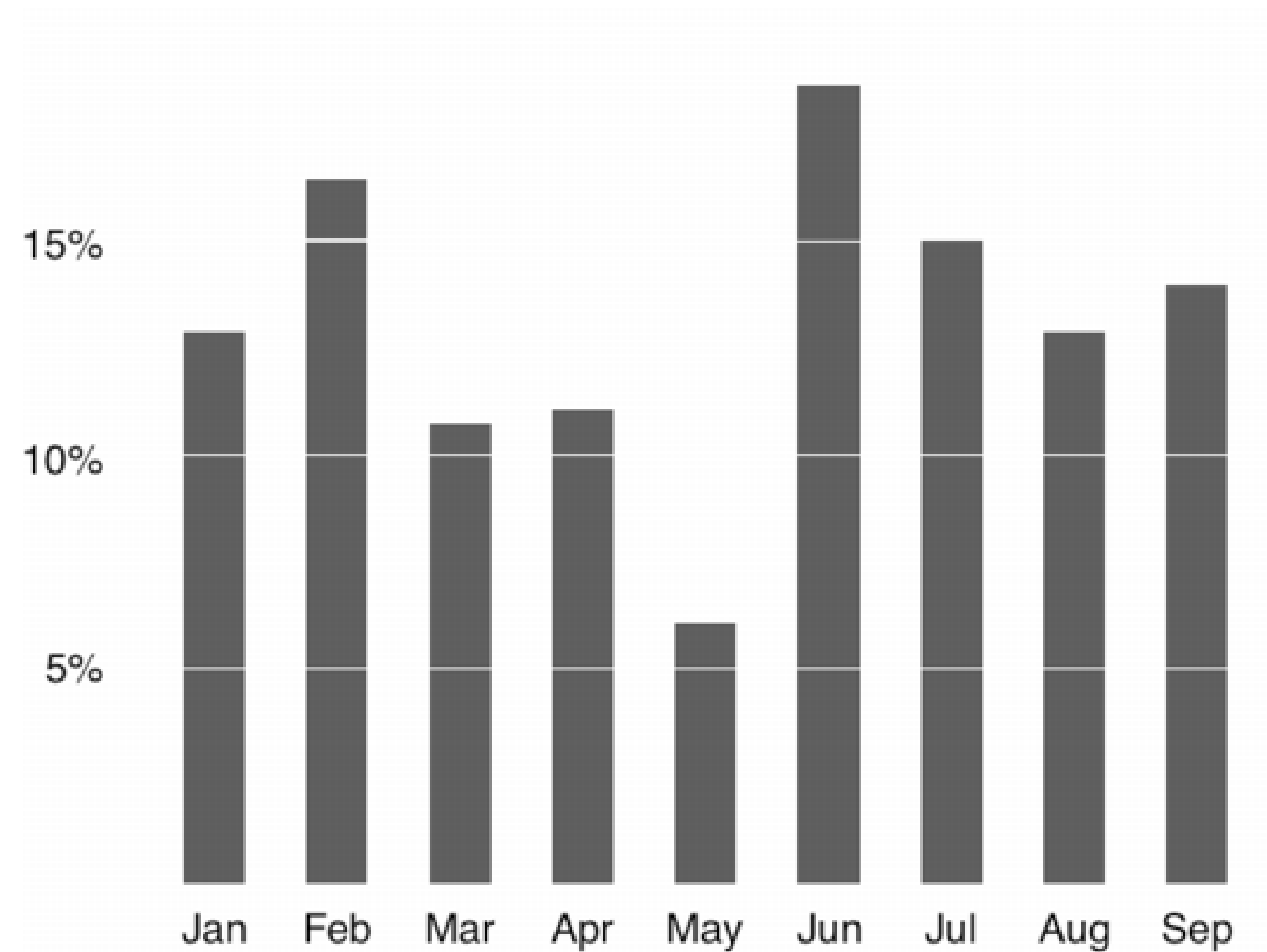


# Avoid Chart Junk

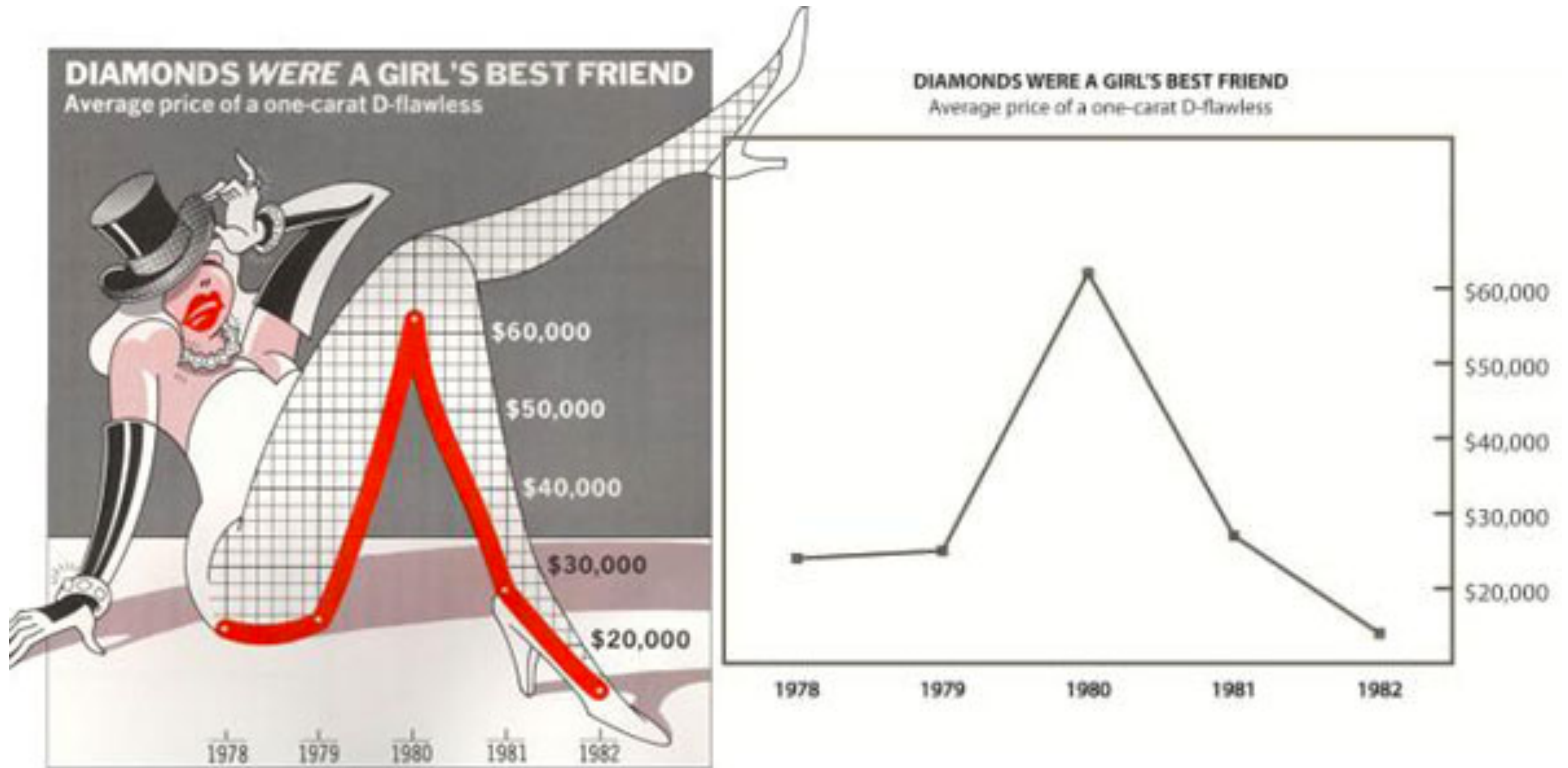




# Avoid Chart Junk



# Which is better?



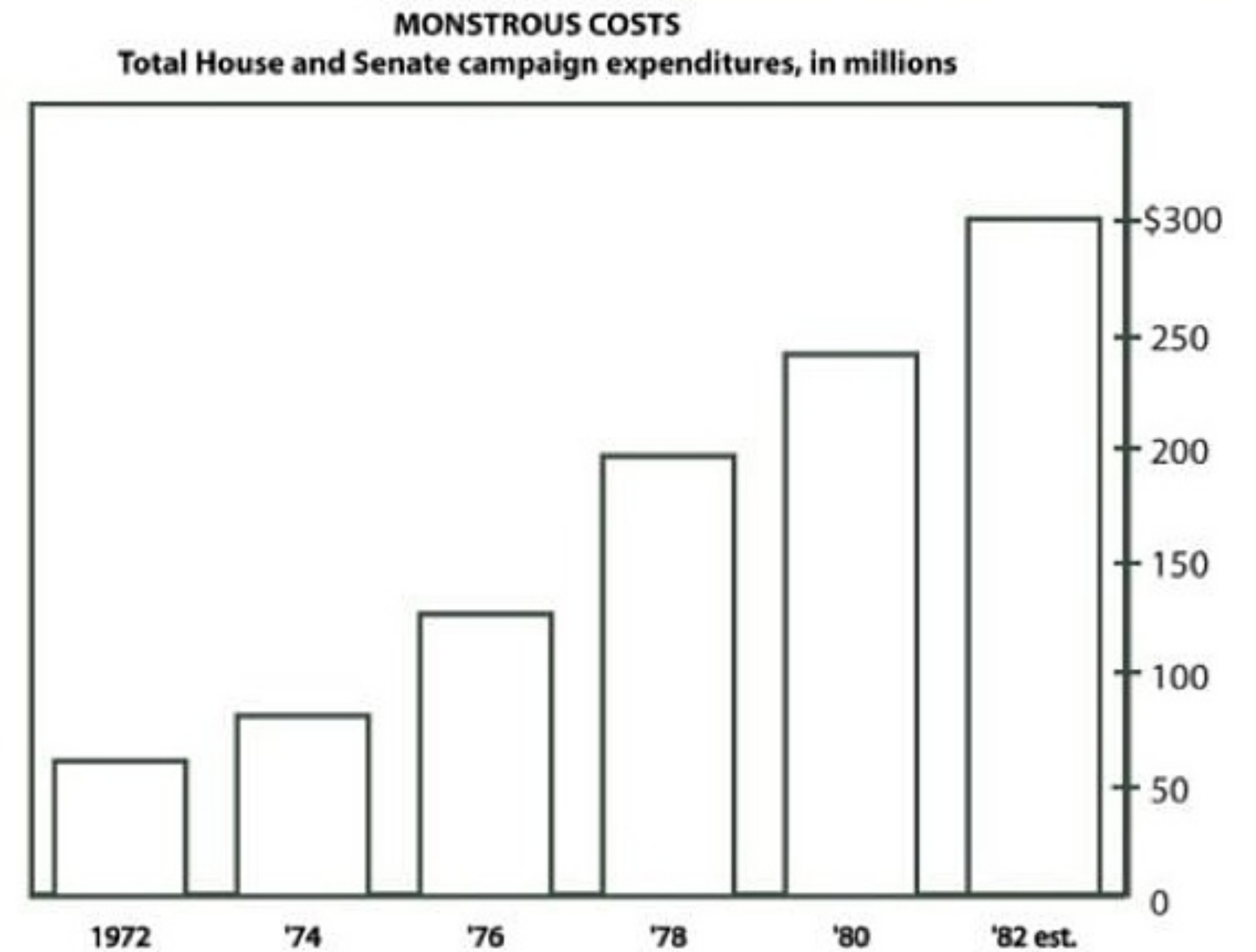
[Bateman et al. 2010]

# Chart Junk





# Which is better?





# 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

## ABSTRACT

Guidelines for designing information charts often state that the presentation should reduce ‘chart junk’ – visual embellishments that are not essential to understanding the data. In contrast, some popular chart designers wrap the presented data in detailed and elaborate imagery, raising the questions of whether this imagery is really as detrimental to understanding as has been proposed, and whether the visual embellishment may have other benefits. To investigate these issues, we conducted an experiment that compared embellished charts with plain ones, and measured both interpretation accuracy and long-term recall. We found that people’s accuracy in describing the embellished charts was no worse than for plain charts, and that their recall after a two-to-three-week gap was significantly better. Although we are cautious about recommending that all charts be produced in this style, our results question some of the premises of the minimalist approach to chart design.

## Author Keywords

Charts, information visualization, imagery, memorability.

## ACM Classification Keywords

H5.m. Information interfaces and presentation (e.g., HCI): Miscellaneous.

## General Terms

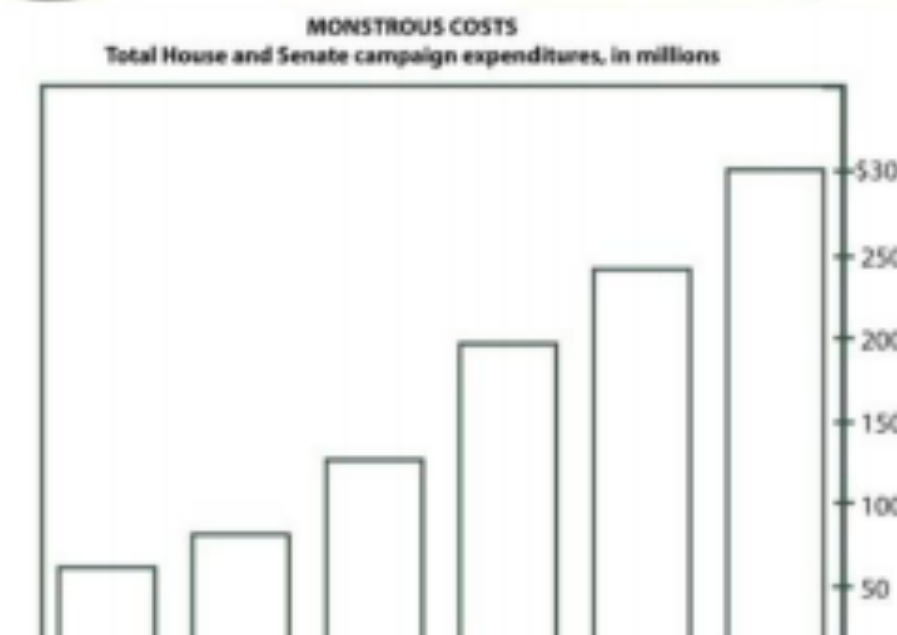
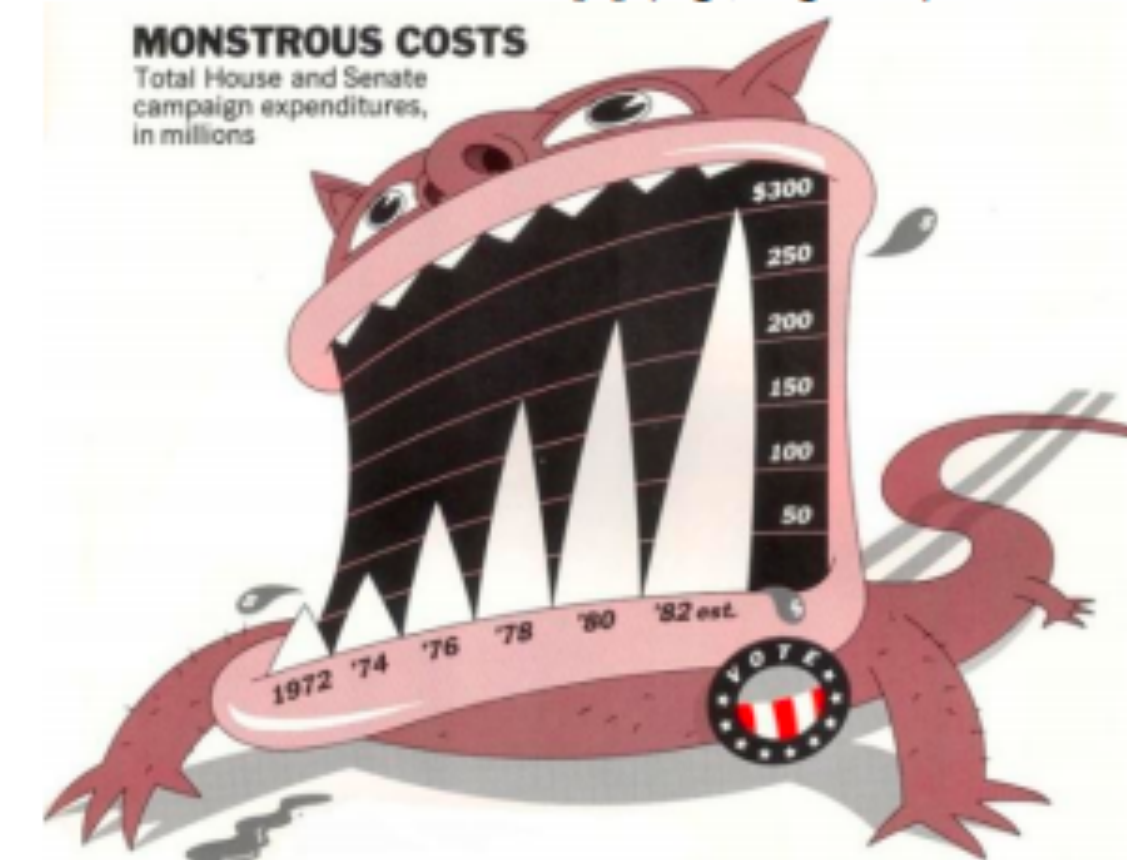
Design, Human Factors

## INTRODUCTION

Many experts in the area of chart design, such as Edward Tufte, criticize the inclusion of visual embellishment in charts and graphs; their guidelines for good chart design often suggest that the addition of *chart junk*, decorations and other kinds of non-essential imagery, to a chart can make interpretation more difficult and can distract readers from the data [22]. This *minimalist* perspective advocates

*data-ink* – or the ink in the chart used to represent data.

Despite these minimalist guidelines, many designers include a wide variety of visual embellishments in their charts, from small decorations to large images and visual backgrounds. One well-known proponent of visual embellishment in charts is the graphic artist Nigel Holmes, whose work regularly incorporates strong visual imagery into the fabric of the chart [7] (e.g., Figure 1).





# EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

1. No difference for **interpretation accuracy**
2. No difference in **recall accuracy after a five-minute gap**
3. Significantly **better recall for Holmes charts** of both the chart topic and the details (categories and trend) **after long-term gap** (2-3 weeks).
4. Participants **saw value messages** in the Holmes charts significantly more often than in the plain charts.
5. Participants found the Holmes charts **more attractive, most enjoyed** them, and found that they were **easiest and fastest to remember**.

# Use Chart Junk? It depends!

## PROS

persuasion

memorability

engagement

## CONS

biased analysis

trustworthiness

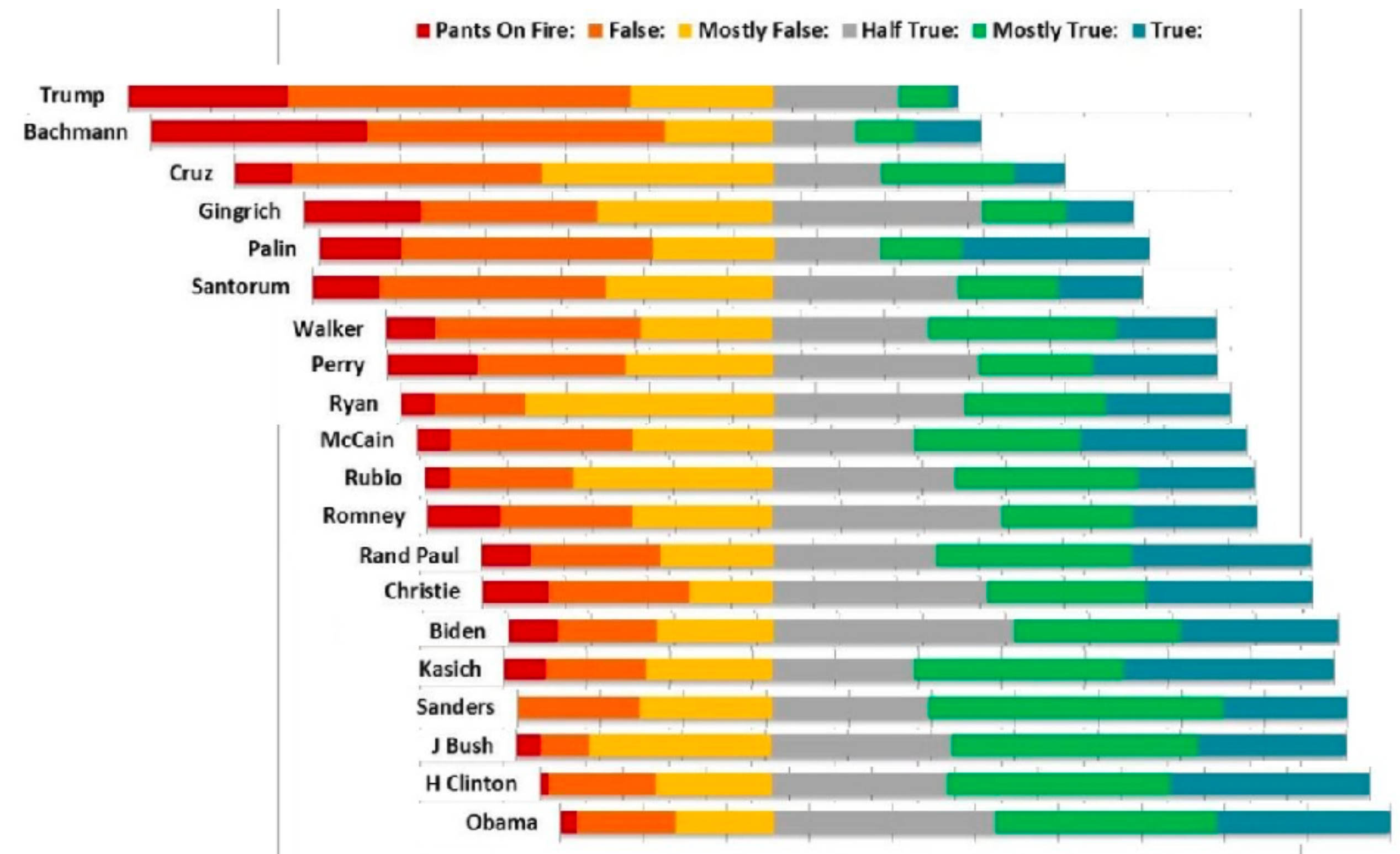
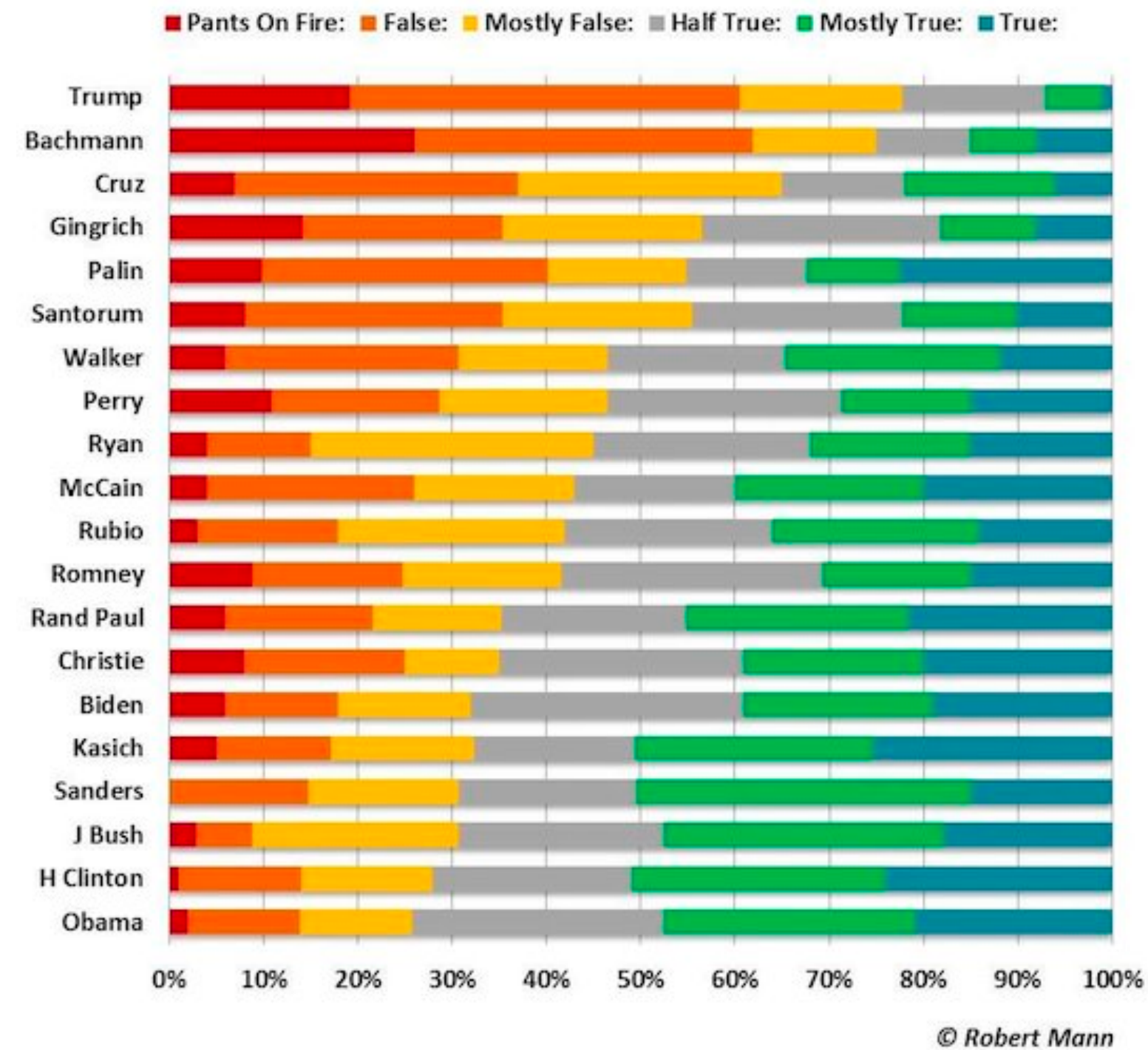
interpretability

space efficiency

# Alignment Matters

## Who Lies More: A Comparison

PolitiFact, an independent fact-checking website, has graded more than 50 statements since 2007 from each of these candidates. Here is how they rank.





# No Unjustified 3D

Depth judgment is bad

$$N = 0.67 \text{ Sensation} = \text{Intensity}^N$$

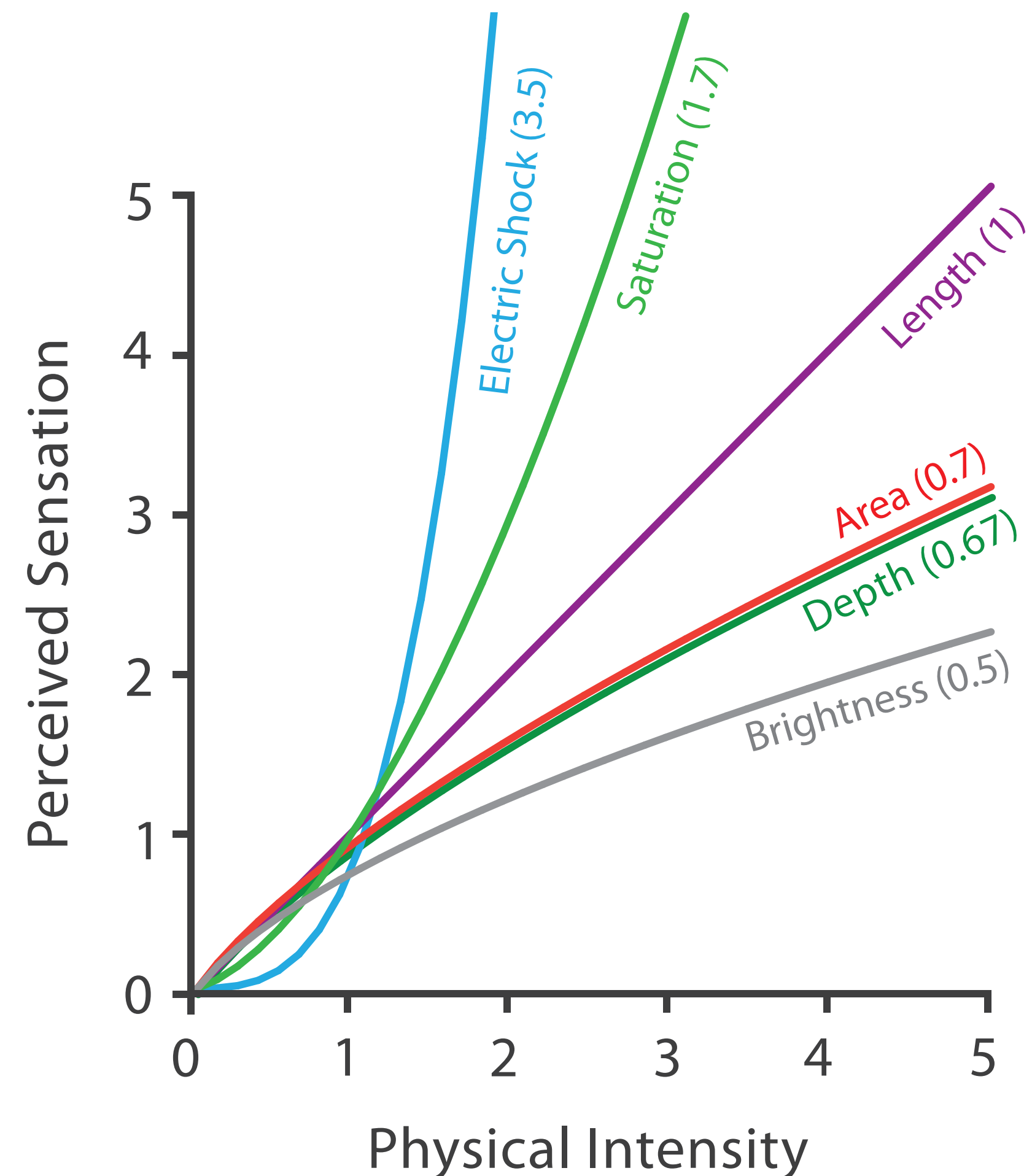
Occlusion

Perspective Distortion

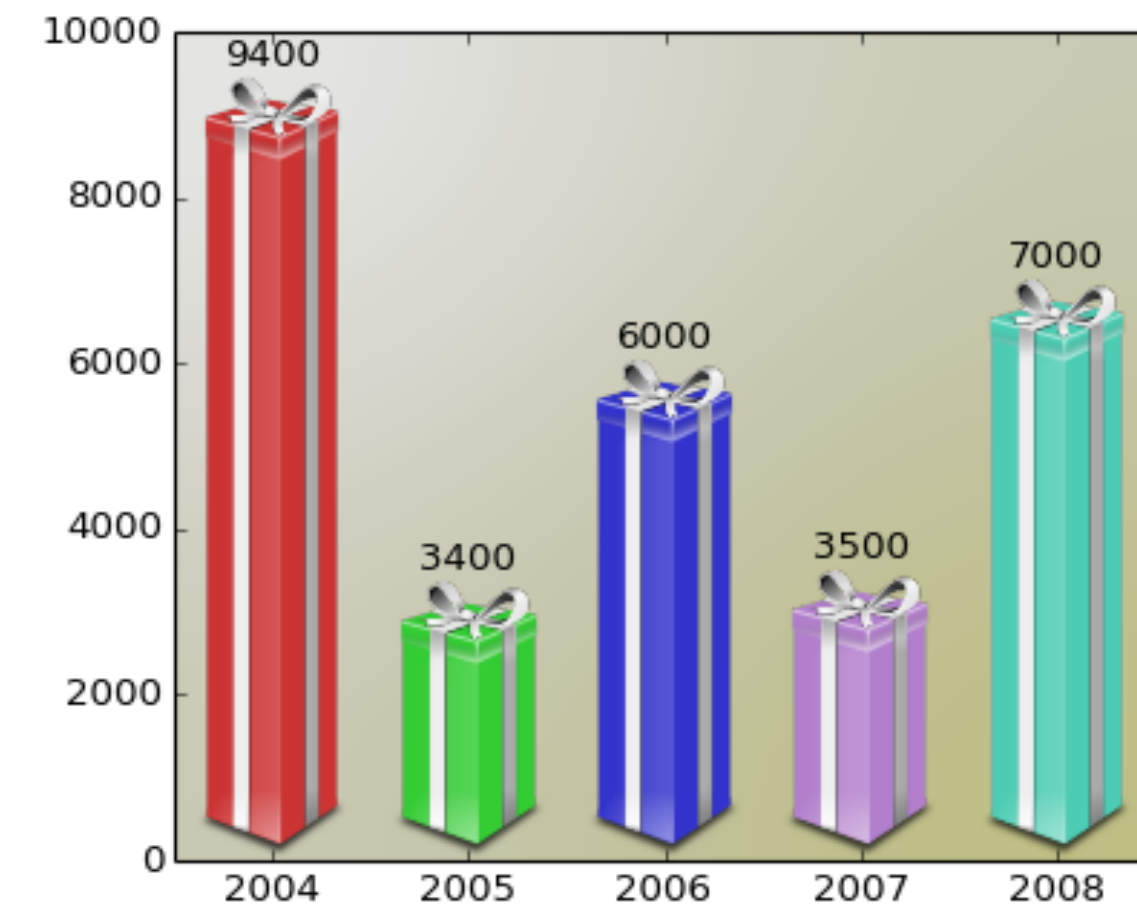
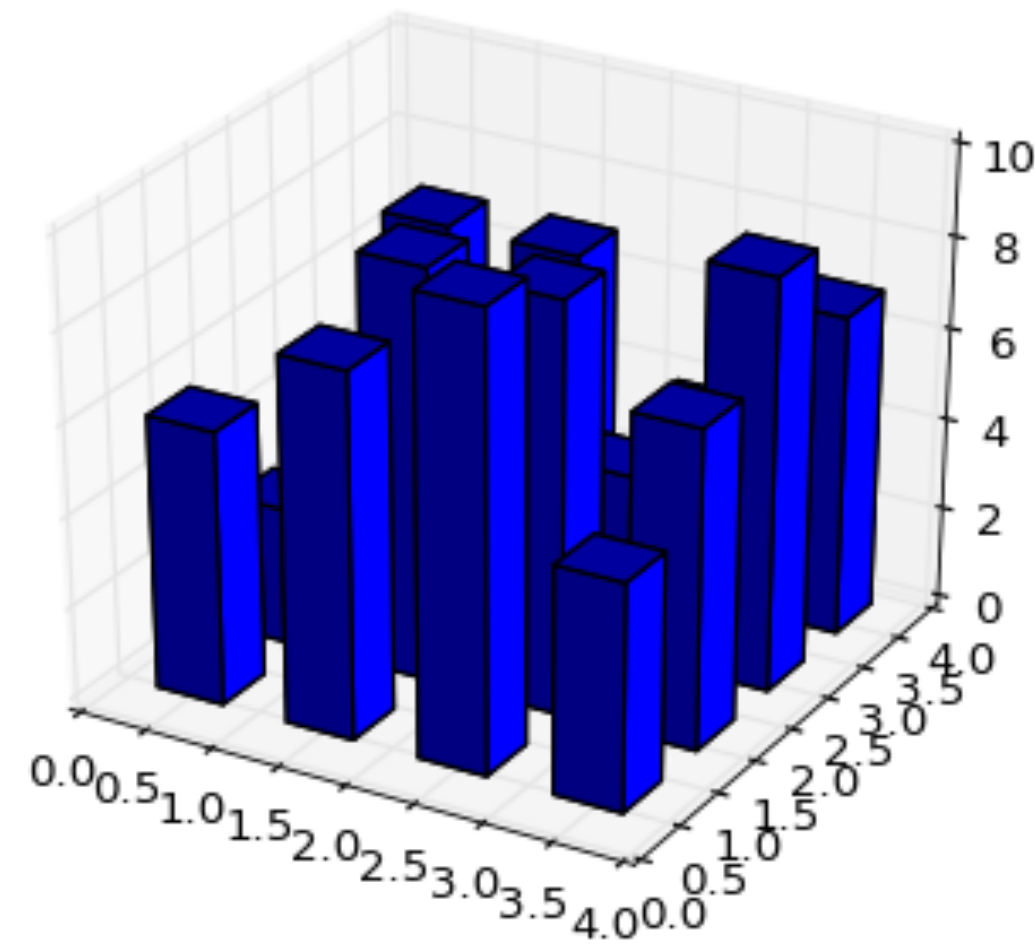
Color: Lighting / Shadows /  
Shading

Tilted Text illegible

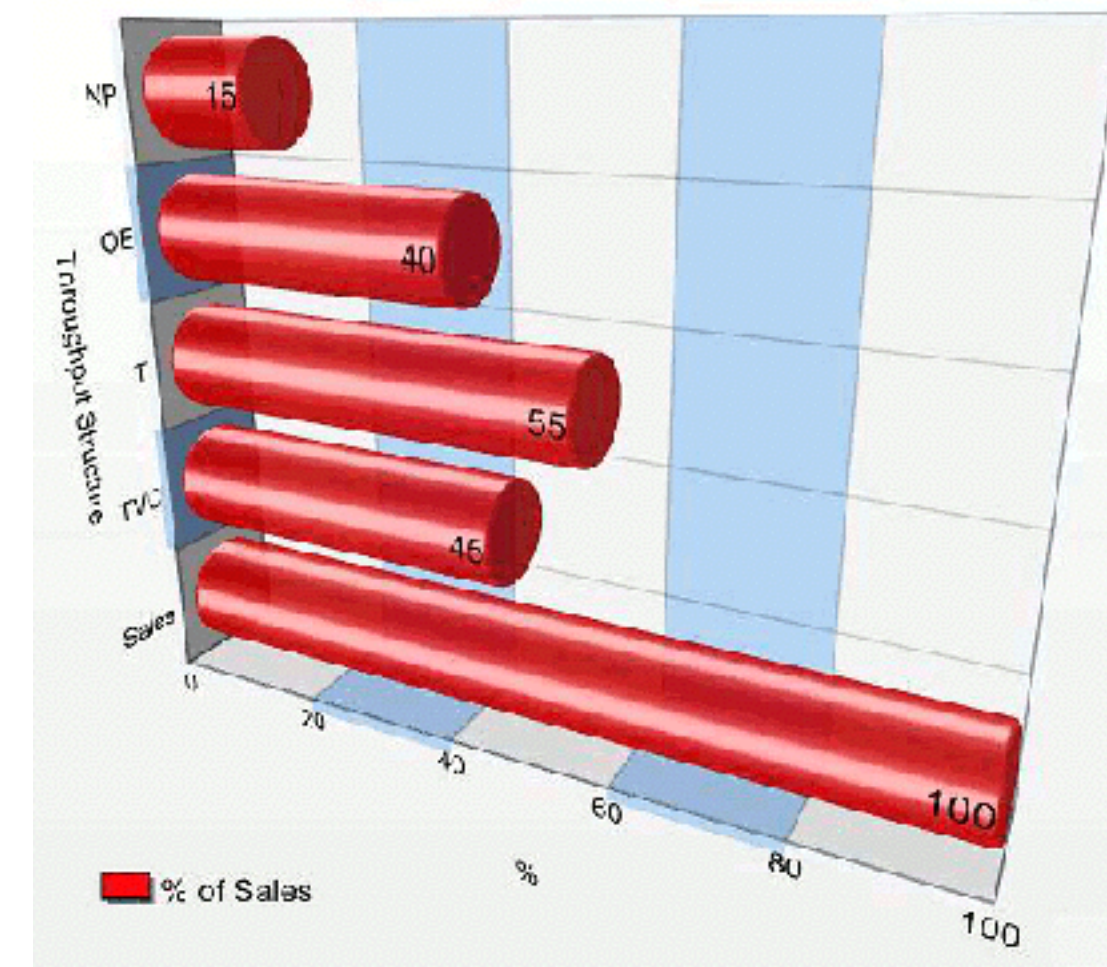
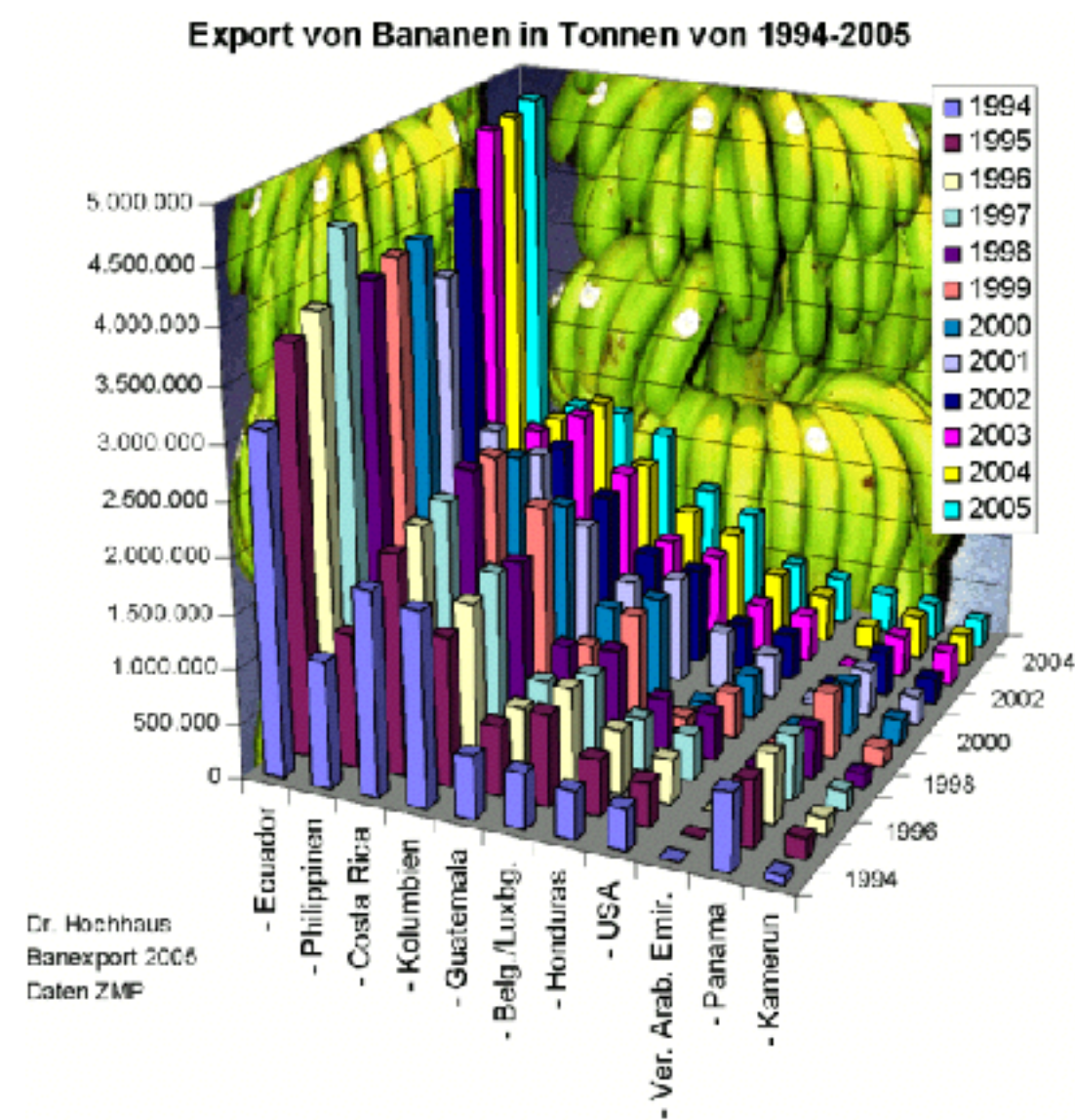
Steven's Psychophysical Power Law:  $S = I^N$



# Don't



matplotlib gallery

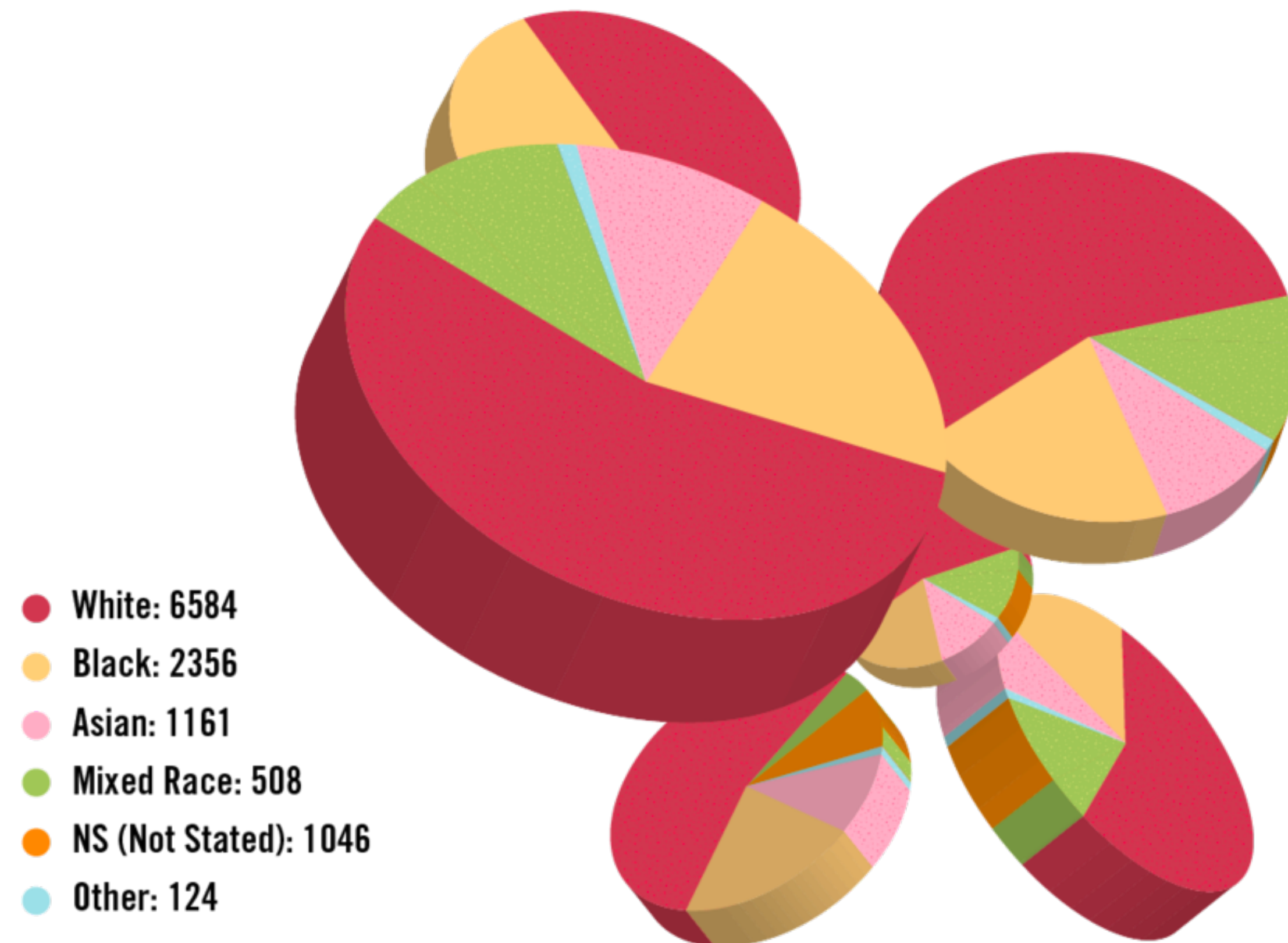


Excel Charts Blog

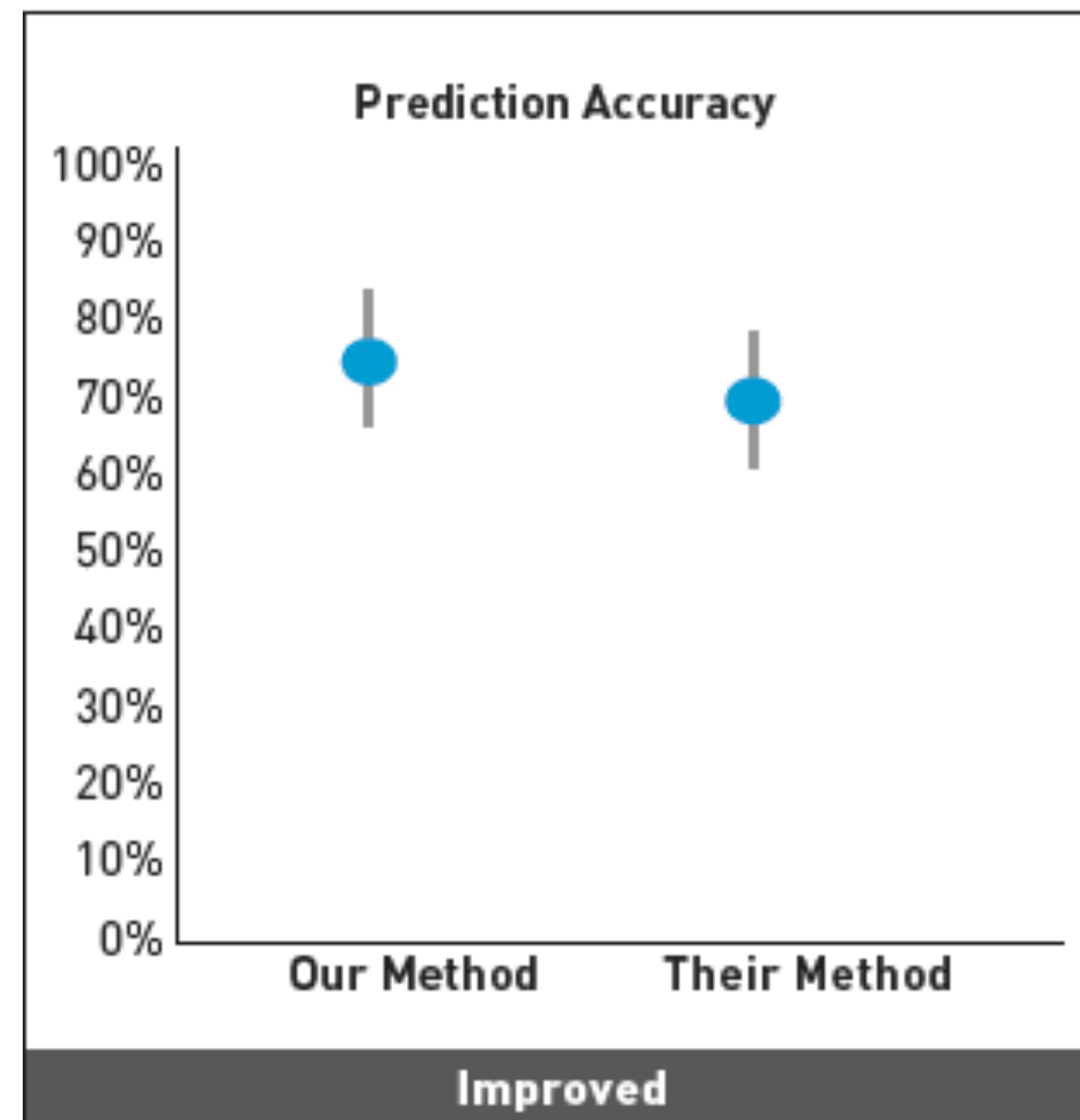
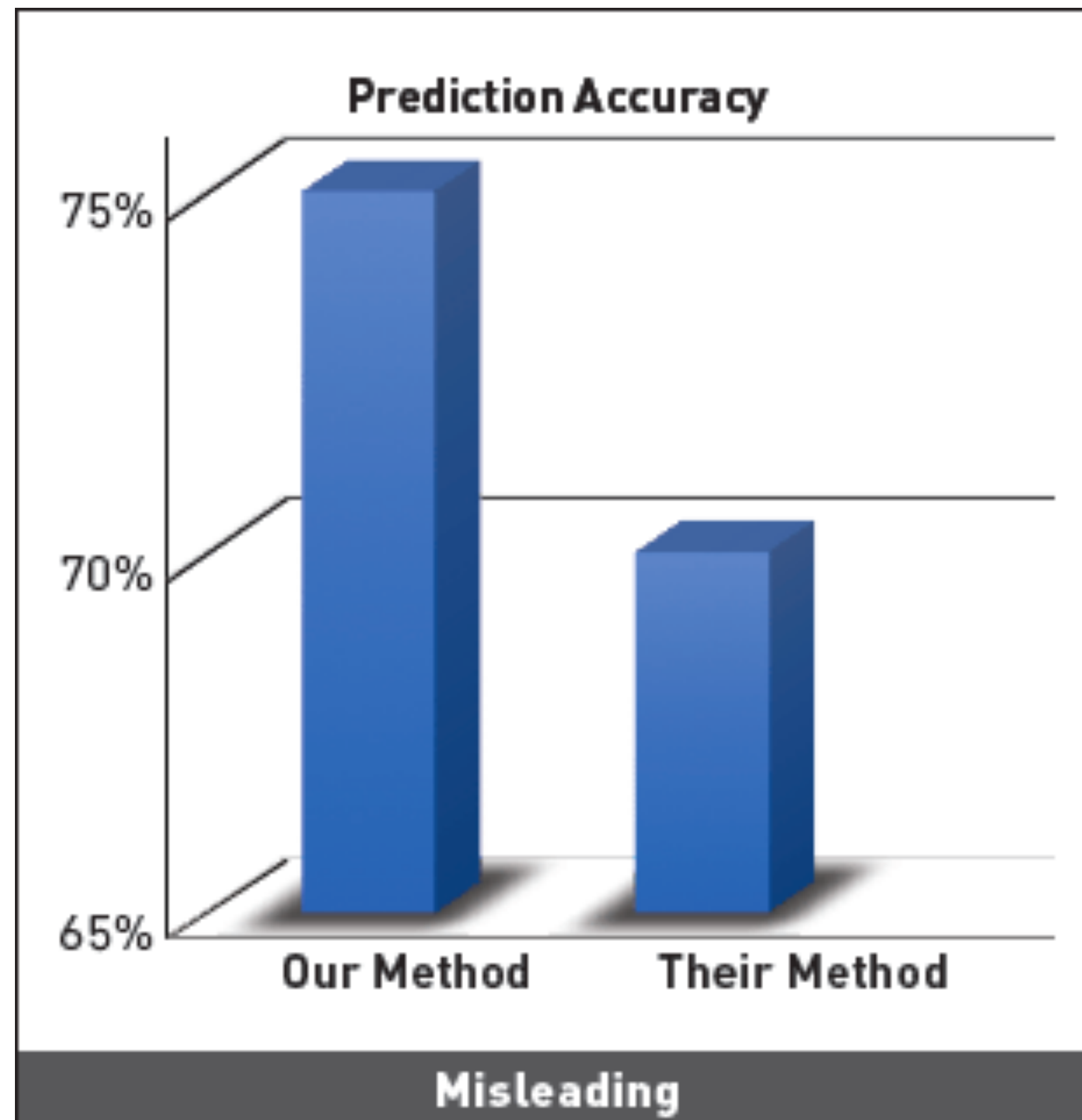


# Don't

Convictions in England and Wales for class A drug supply.

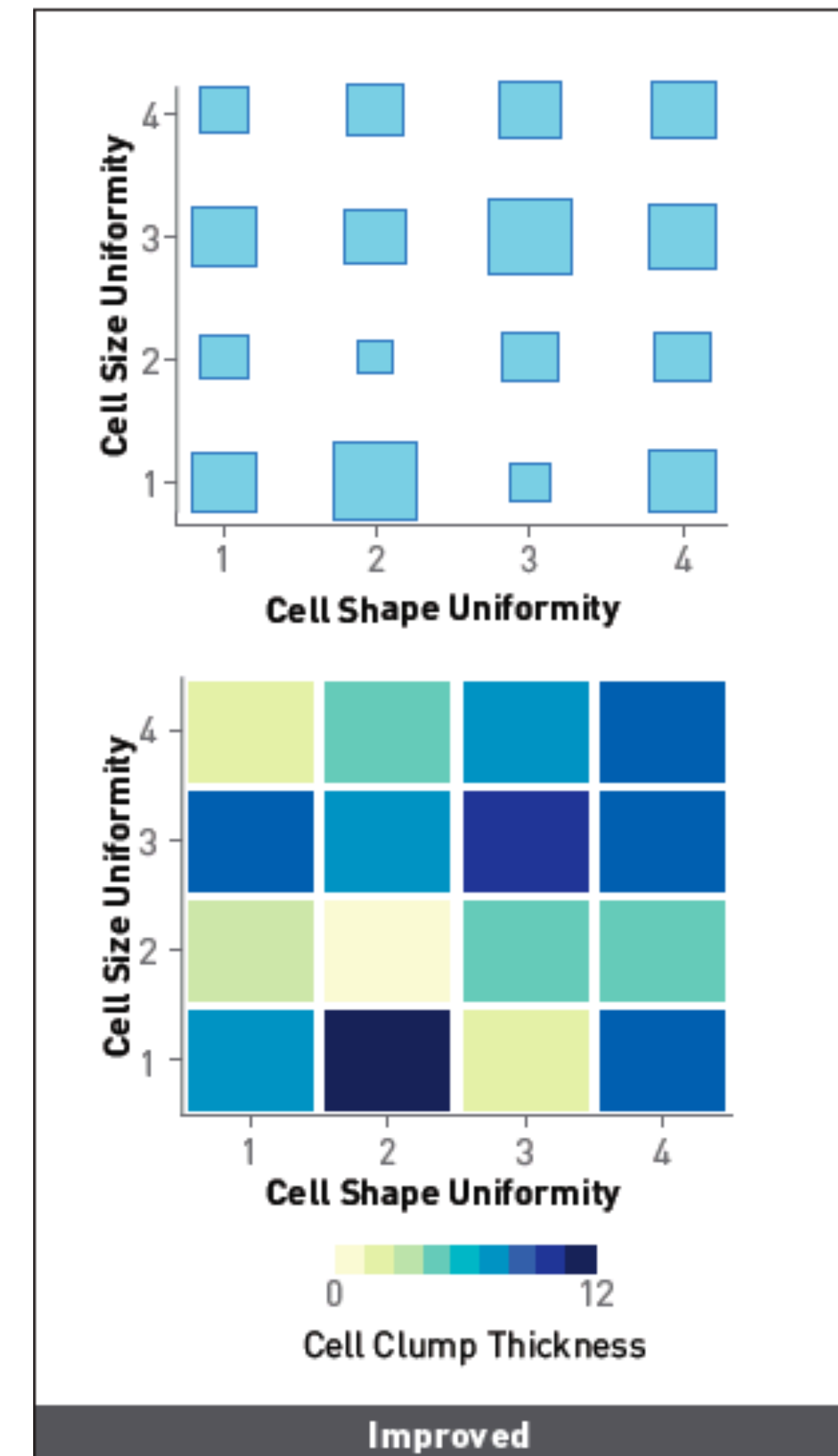
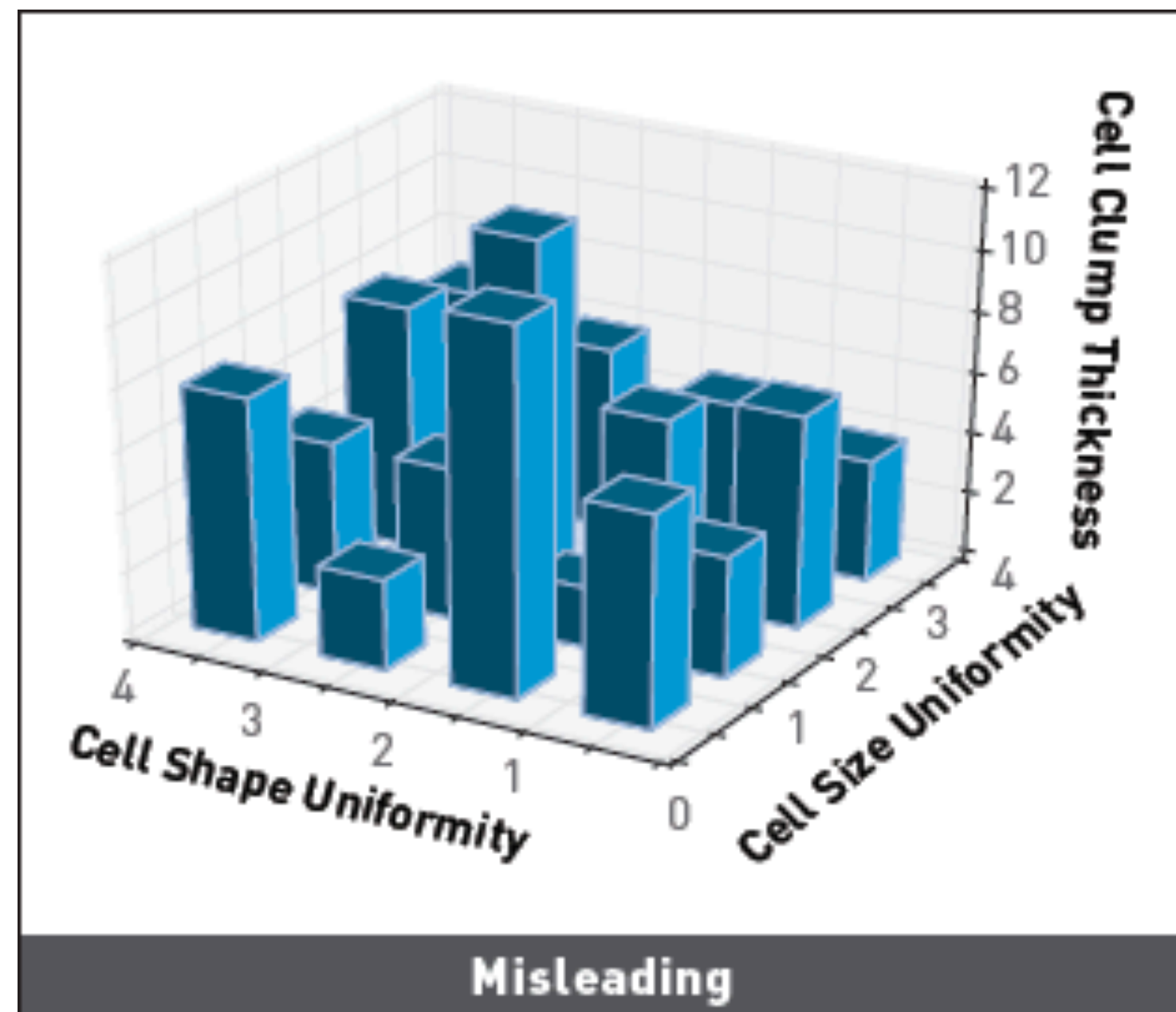


# 3D Design Alternatives

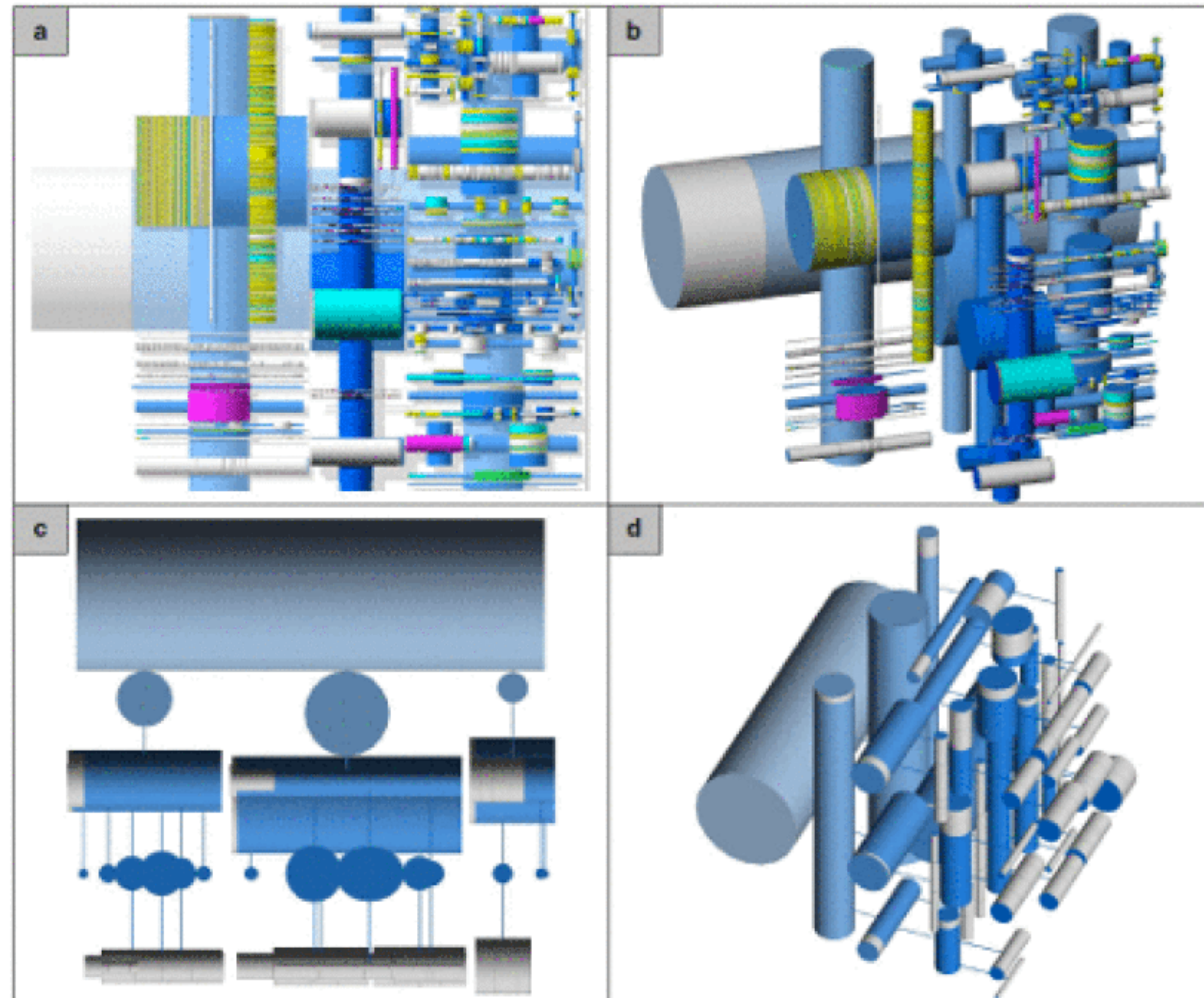




# 3D Design Alternatives



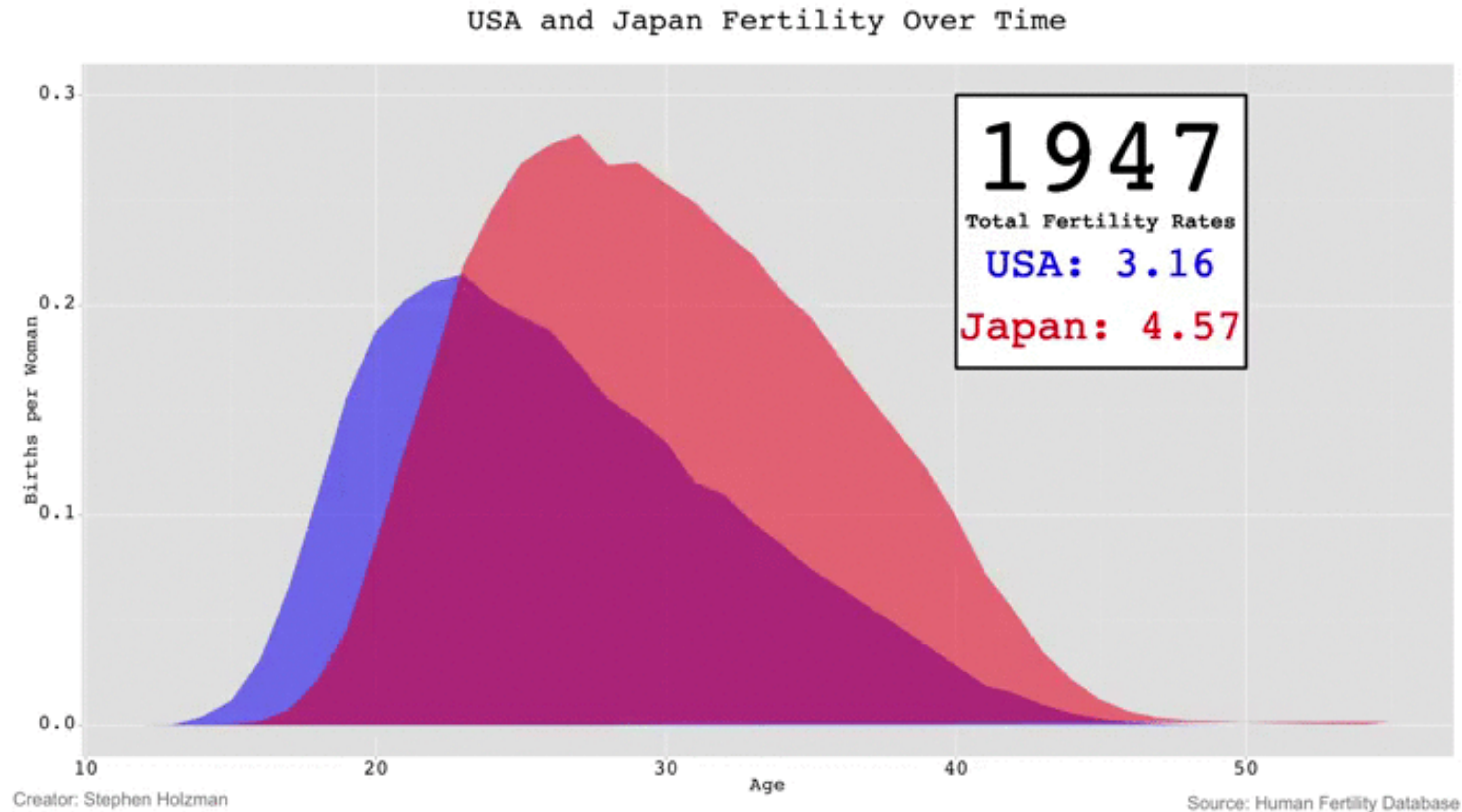
# Example: Hierarchy Visualization





# Eyes Beat Memory

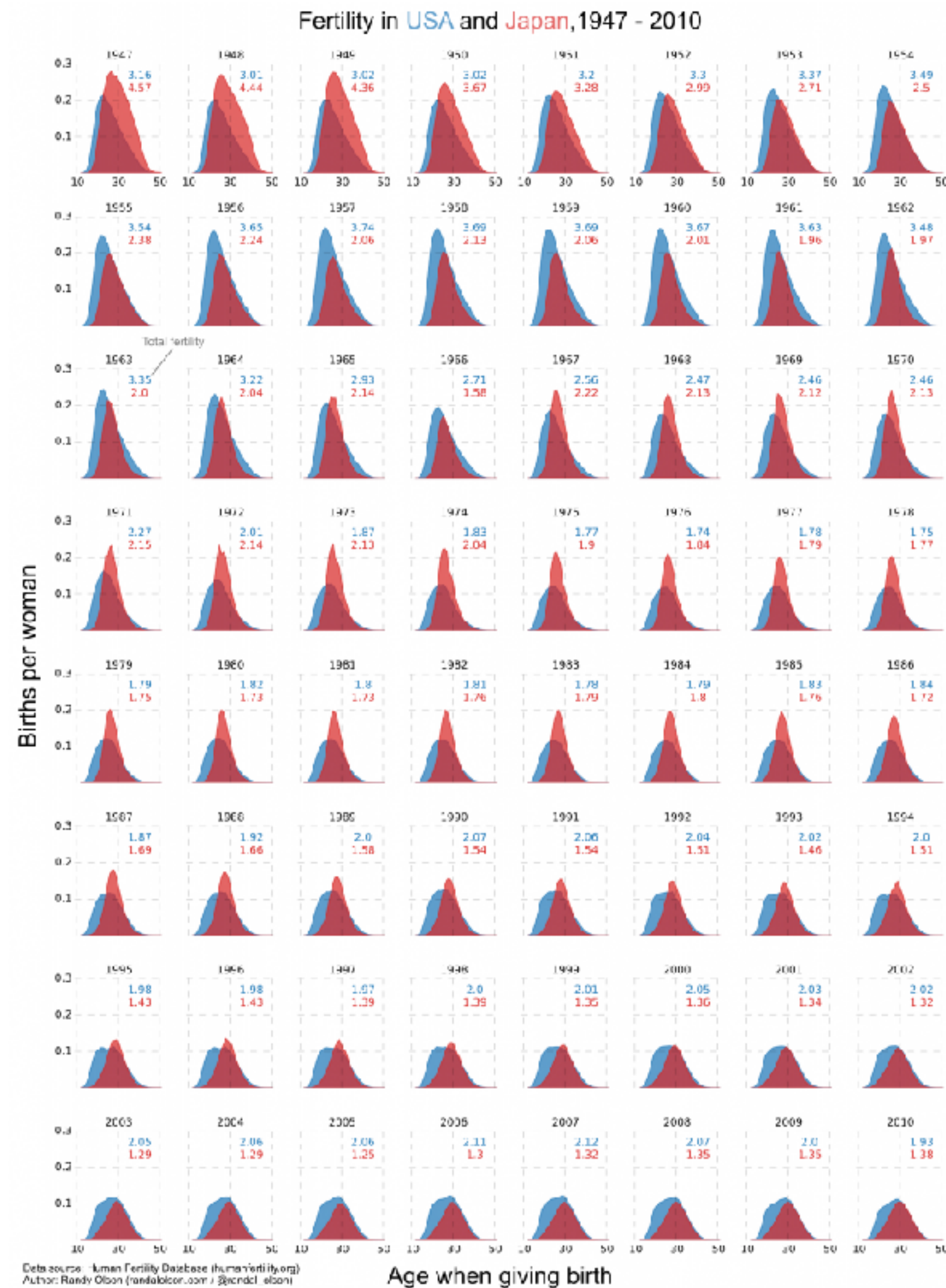
Don't make people memorize: Show them



What can we do  
differently?



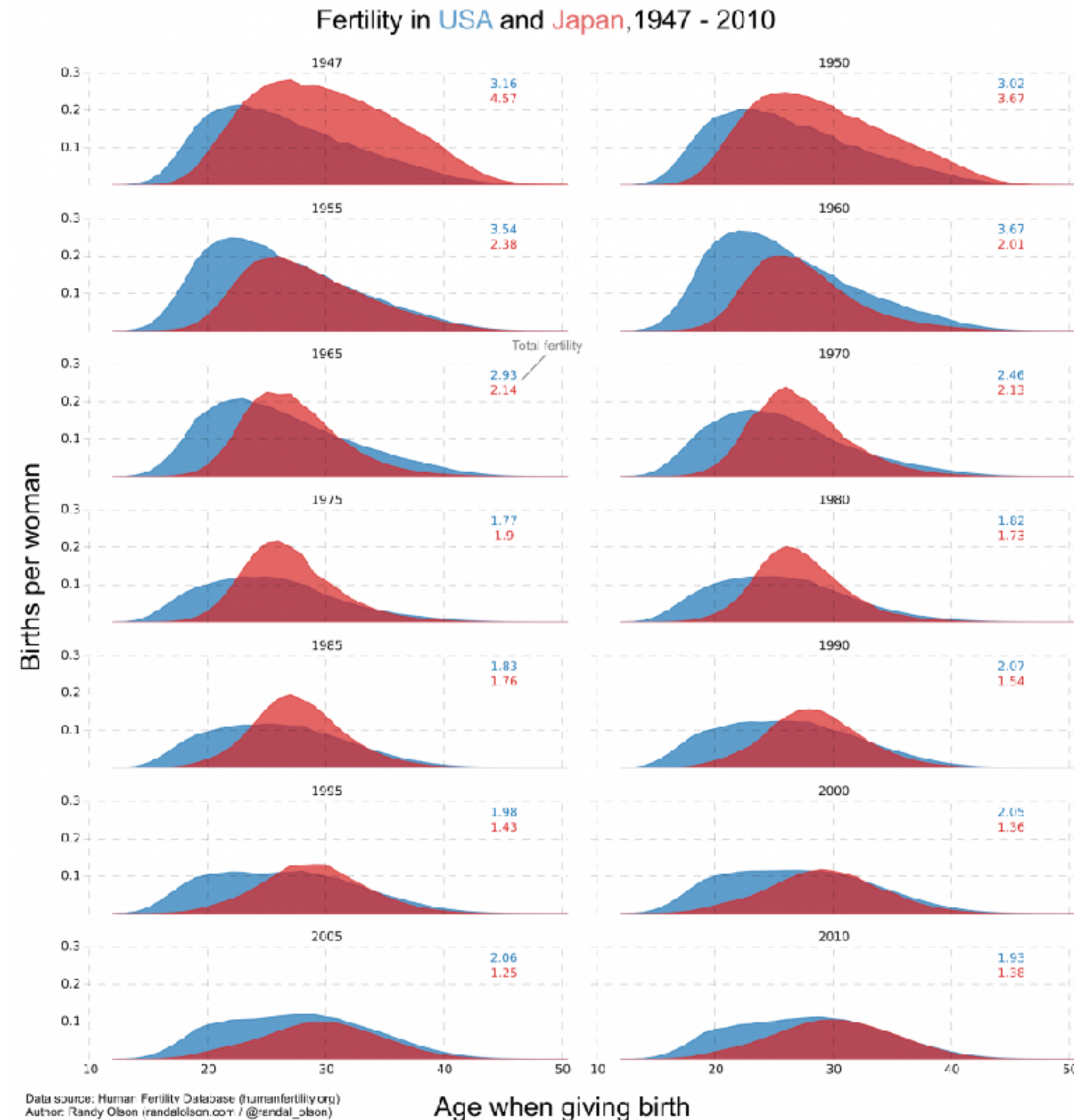
# Eyes Beat Memory: Small Multiples



A lot of charts

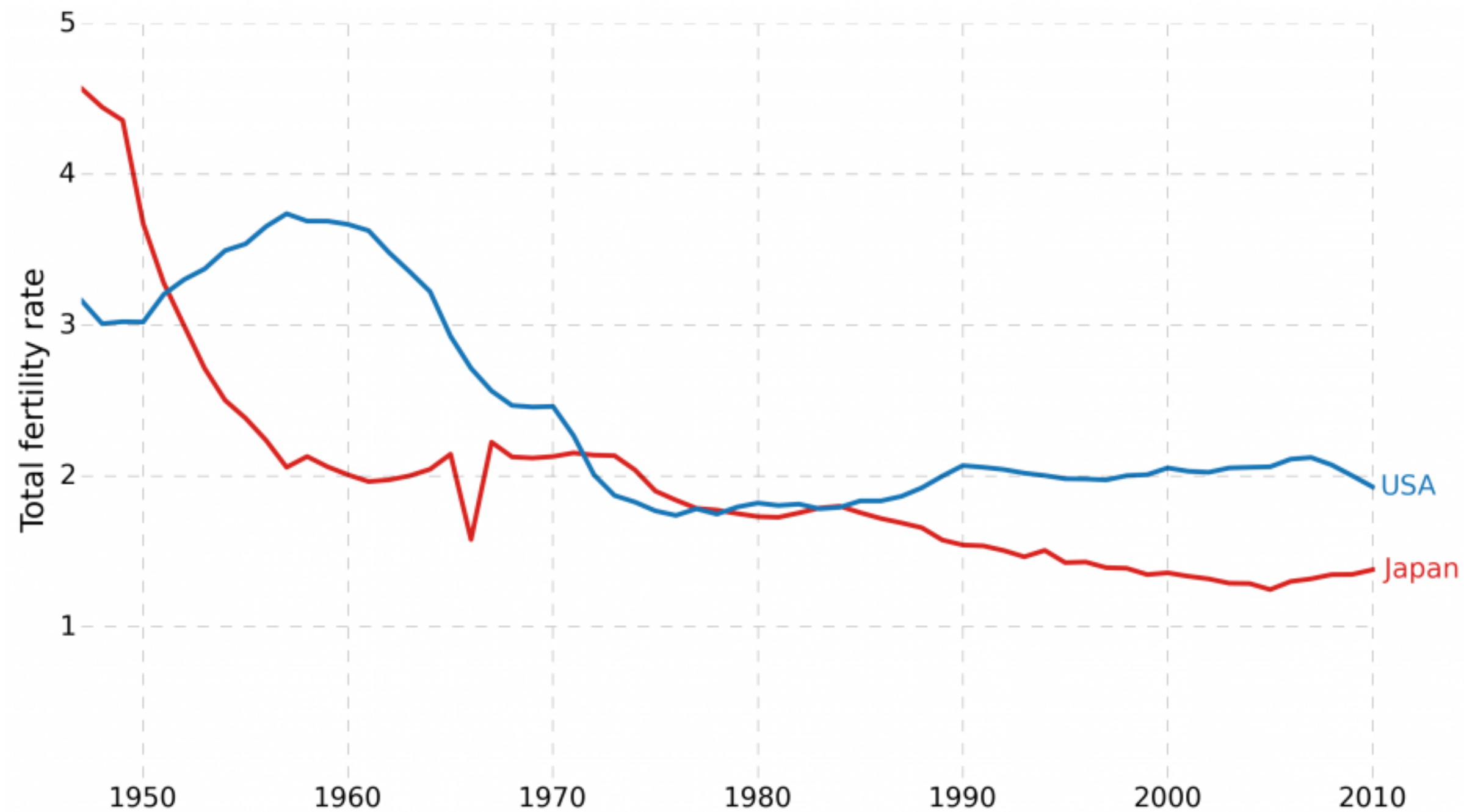
Do we need all of them?

# Eyes Beat Memory: Small Multiples



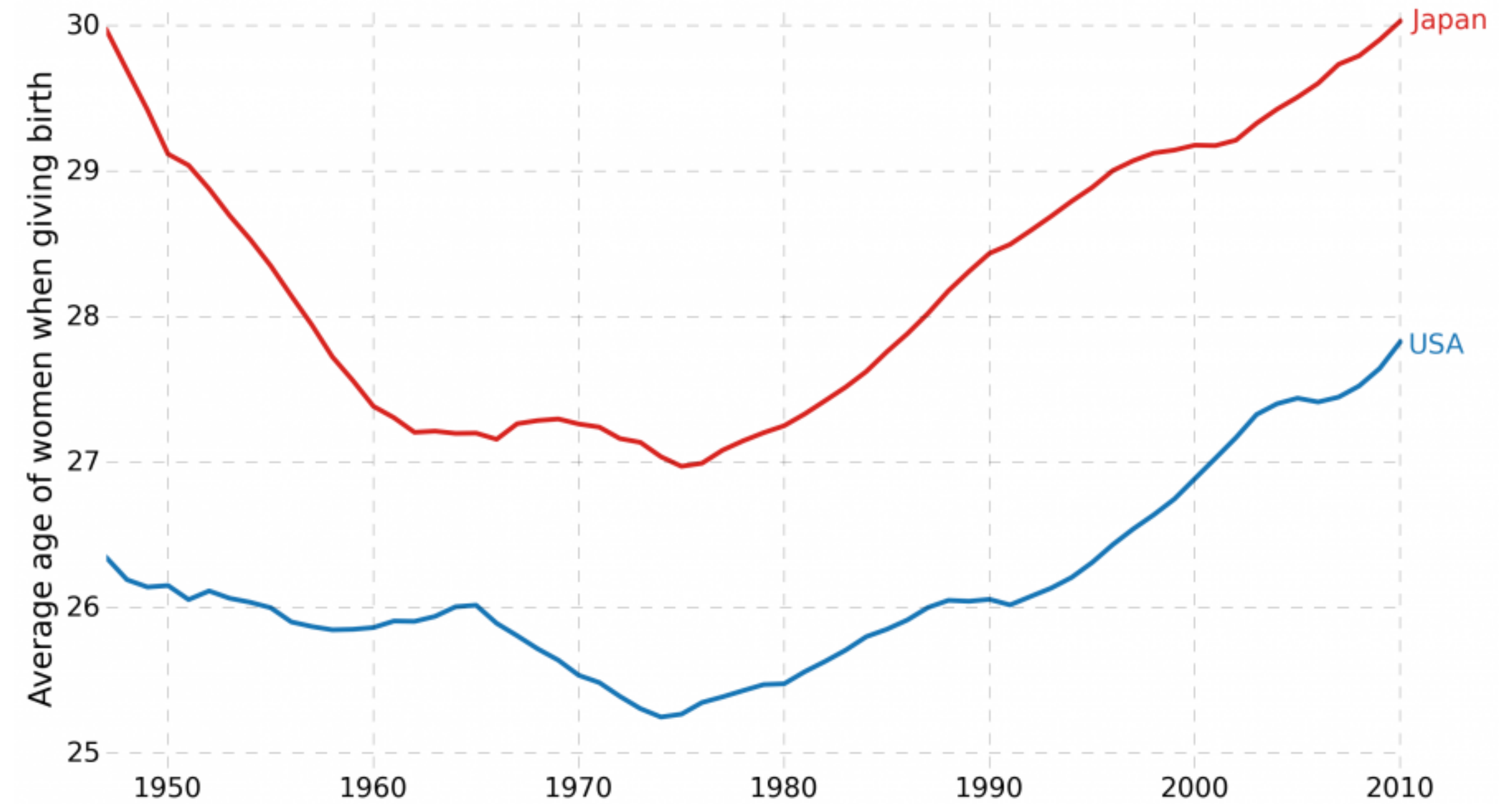
# Simplify!

Total fertility rate in USA and Japan, 1947 - 2010



Data source: Human Fertility Database ([humanfertility.org](http://humanfertility.org))  
Author: Randy Olson ([randalolson.com](http://randalolson.com) / @randal\_olson)

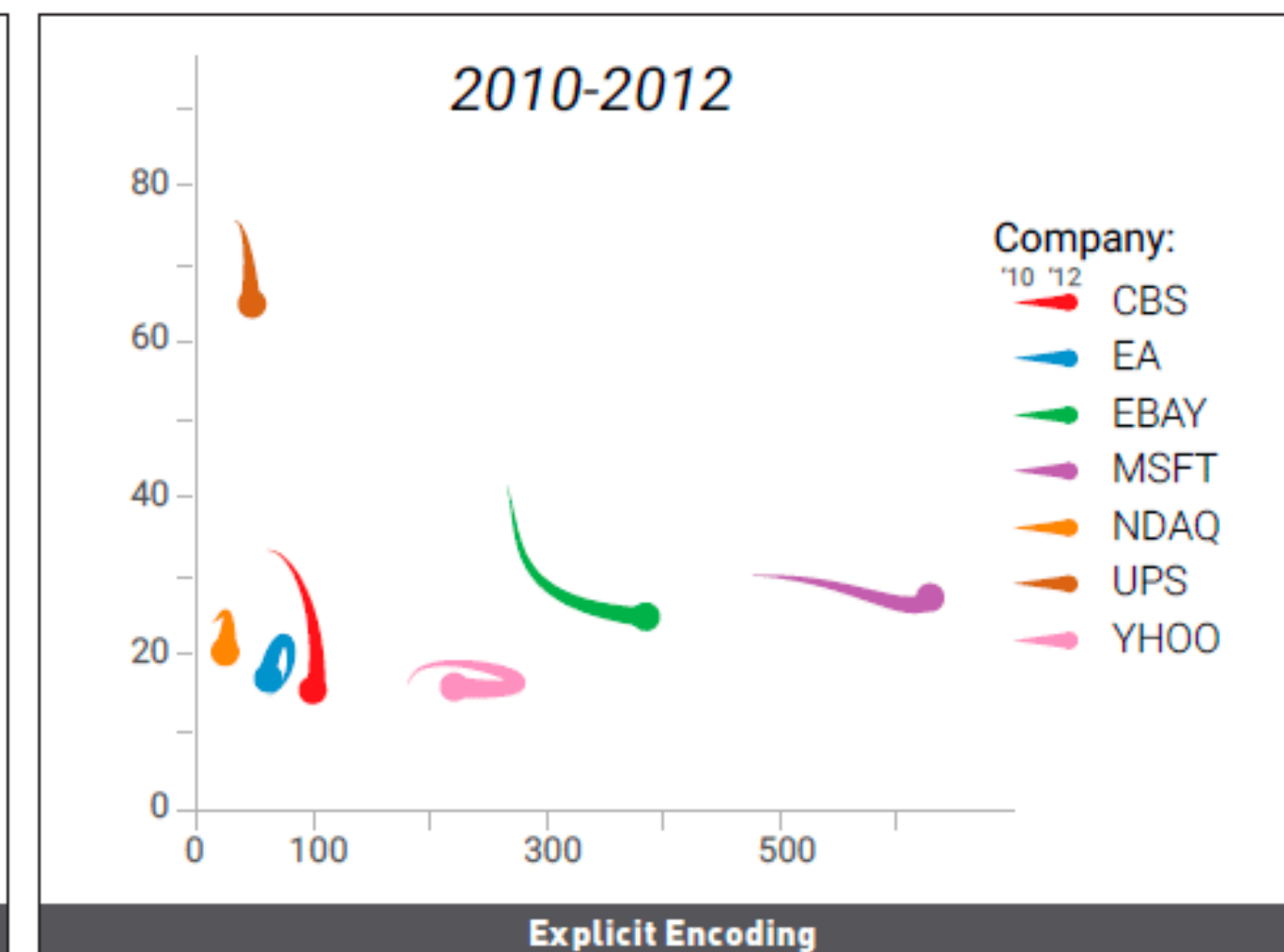
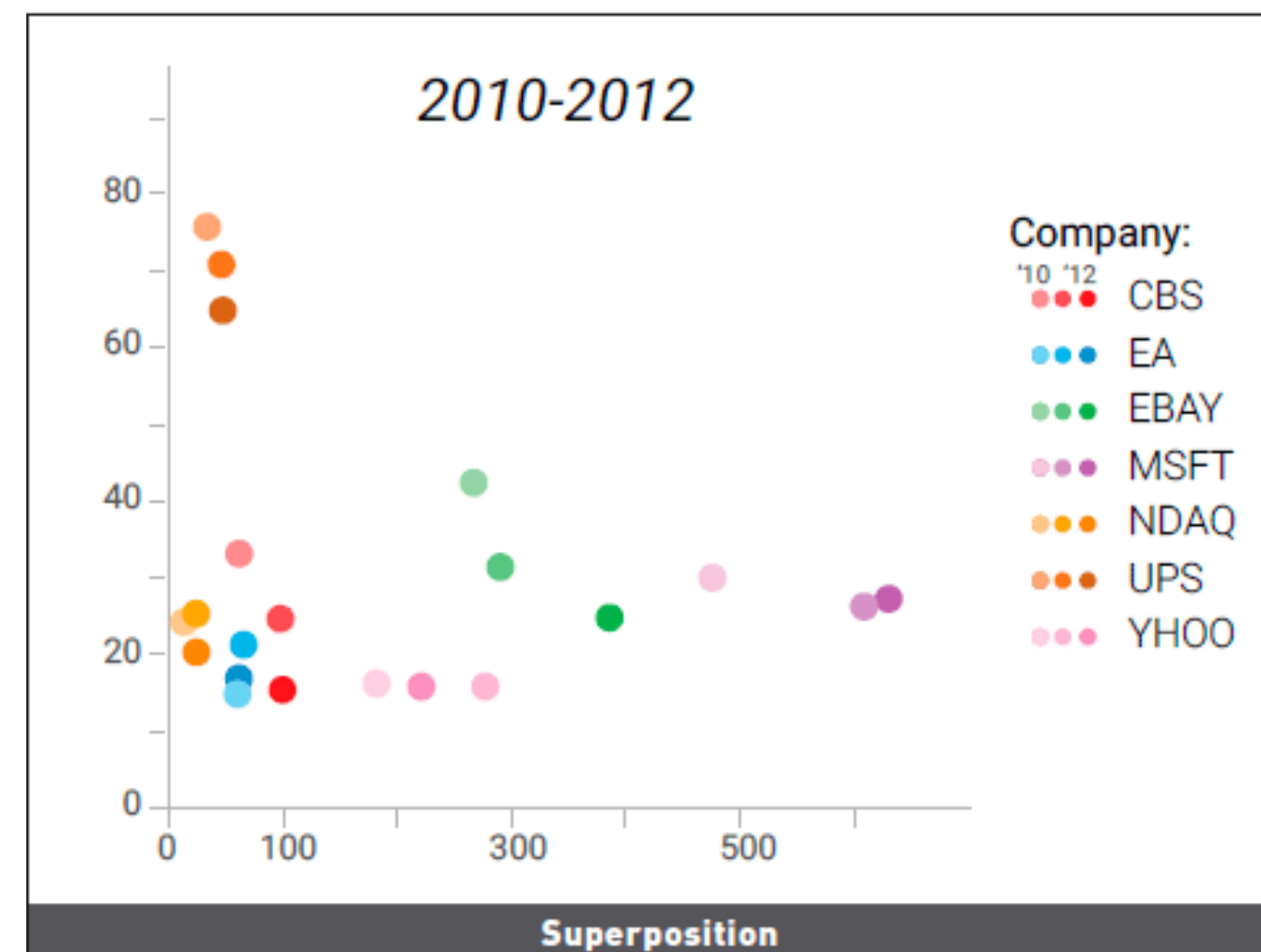
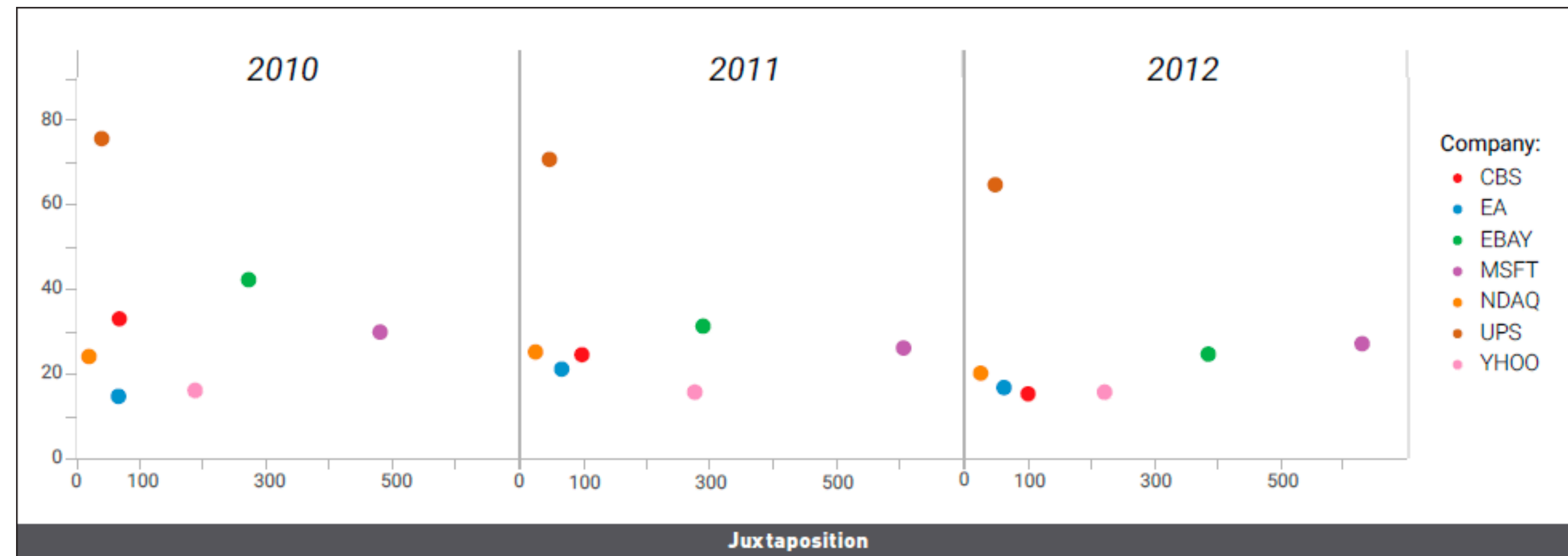
Average age when giving birth in USA and Japan, 1947 - 2010



Data source: Human Fertility Database ([humanfertility.org](http://humanfertility.org))  
Author: Randy Olson ([randalolson.com](http://randalolson.com) / @randal\_olson)



# Small Multiple Design Alternatives



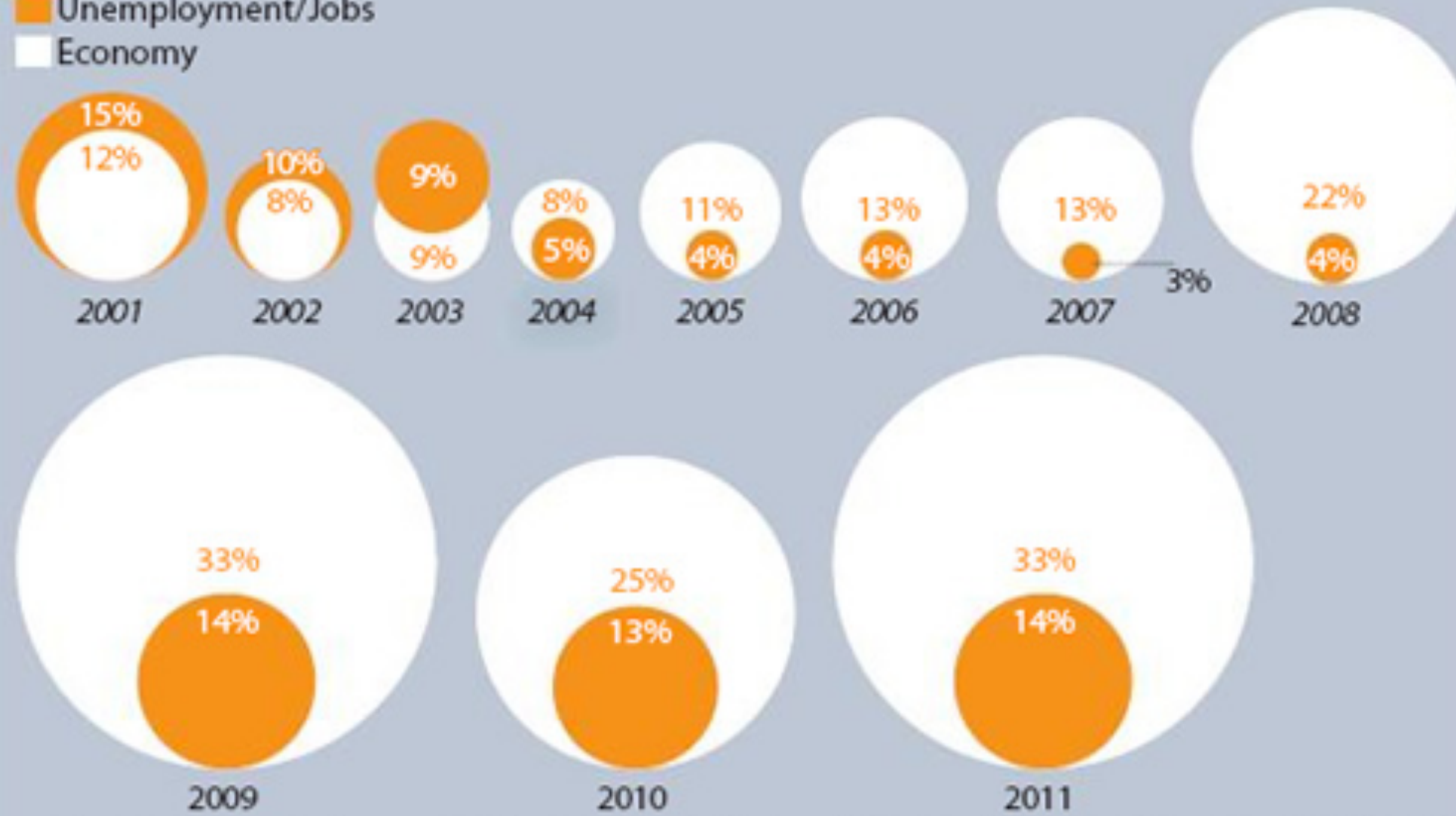


# Design Critique / Redesign

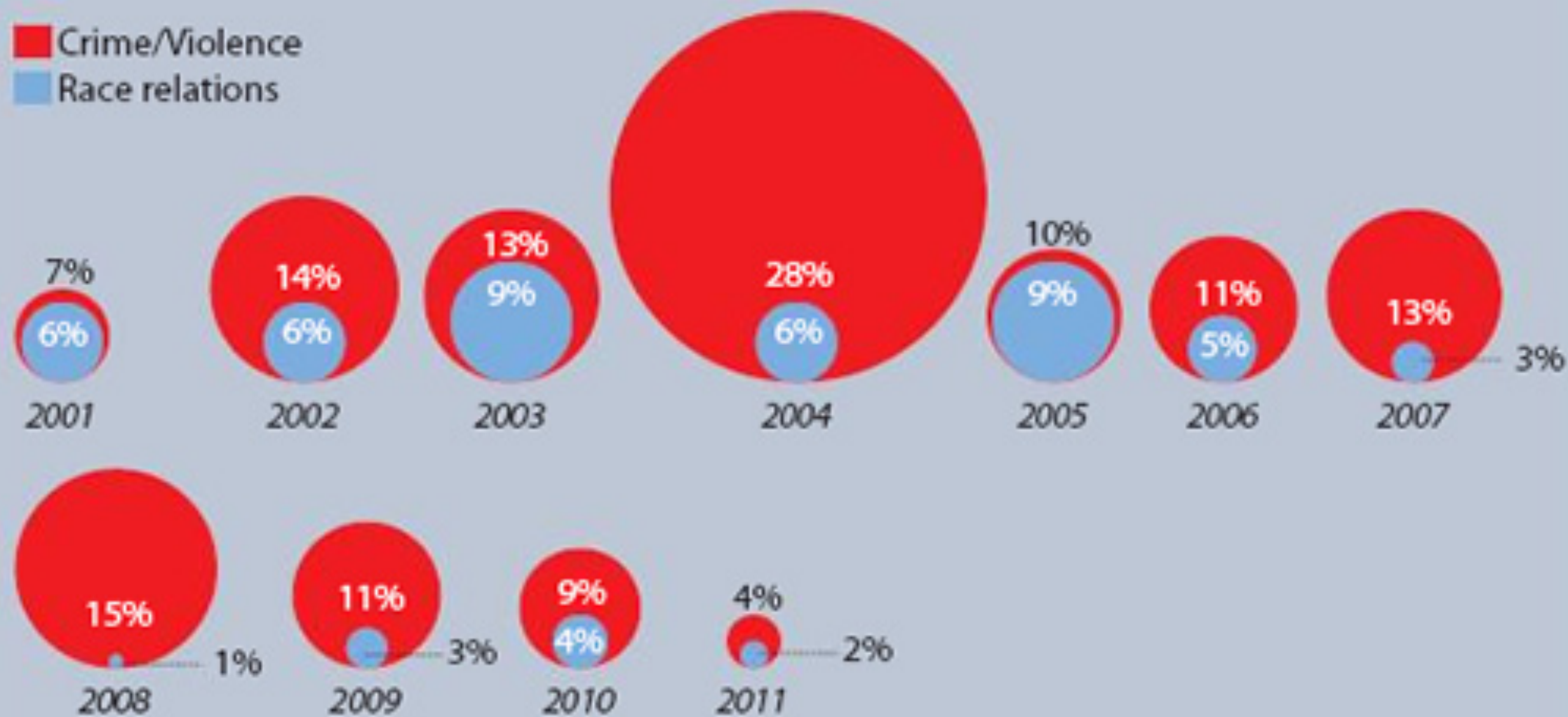
## Most important issues

What do you think is the most important problem facing New Zealand today?

Unemployment/Jobs  
Economy

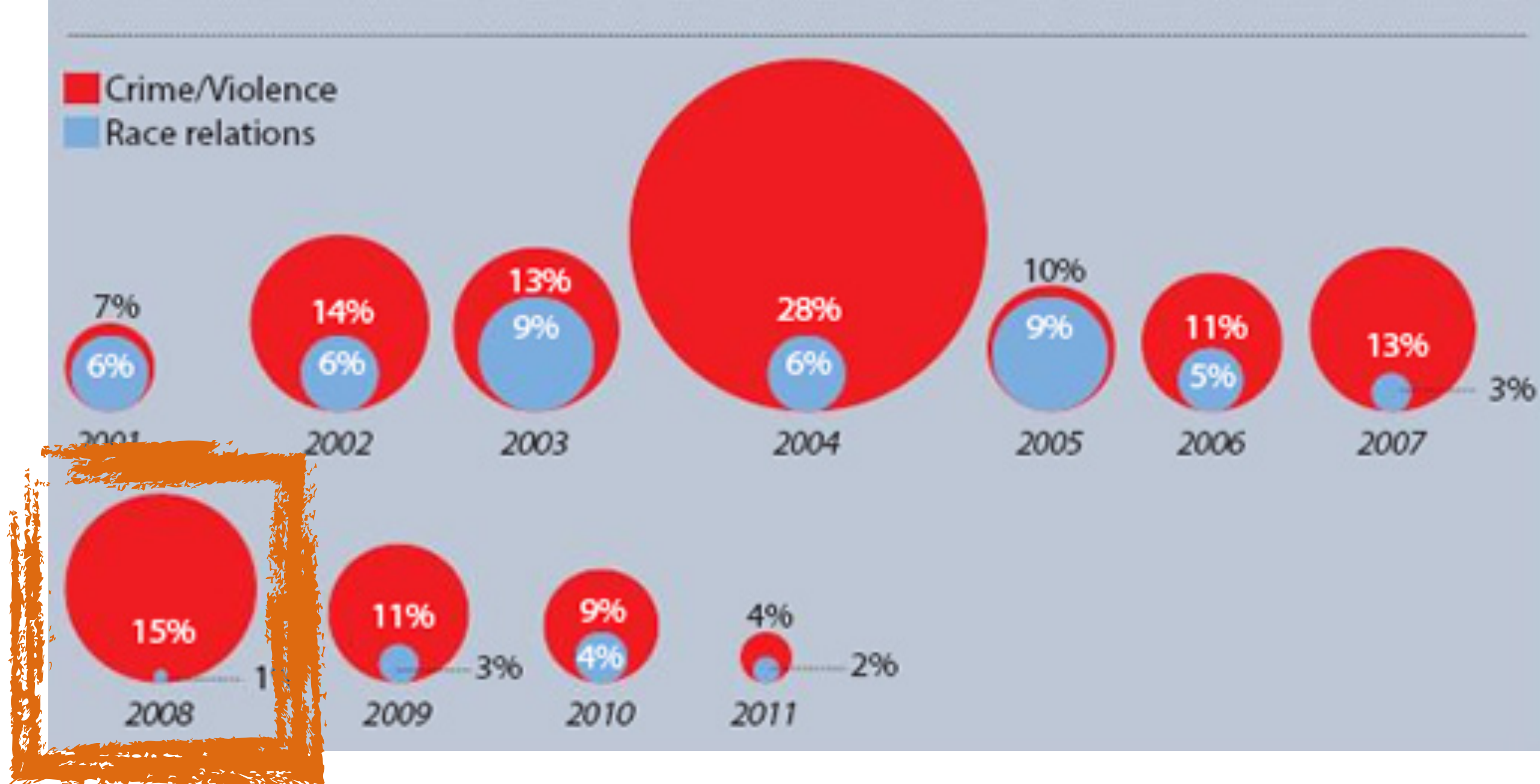


Crime/Violence  
Race relations



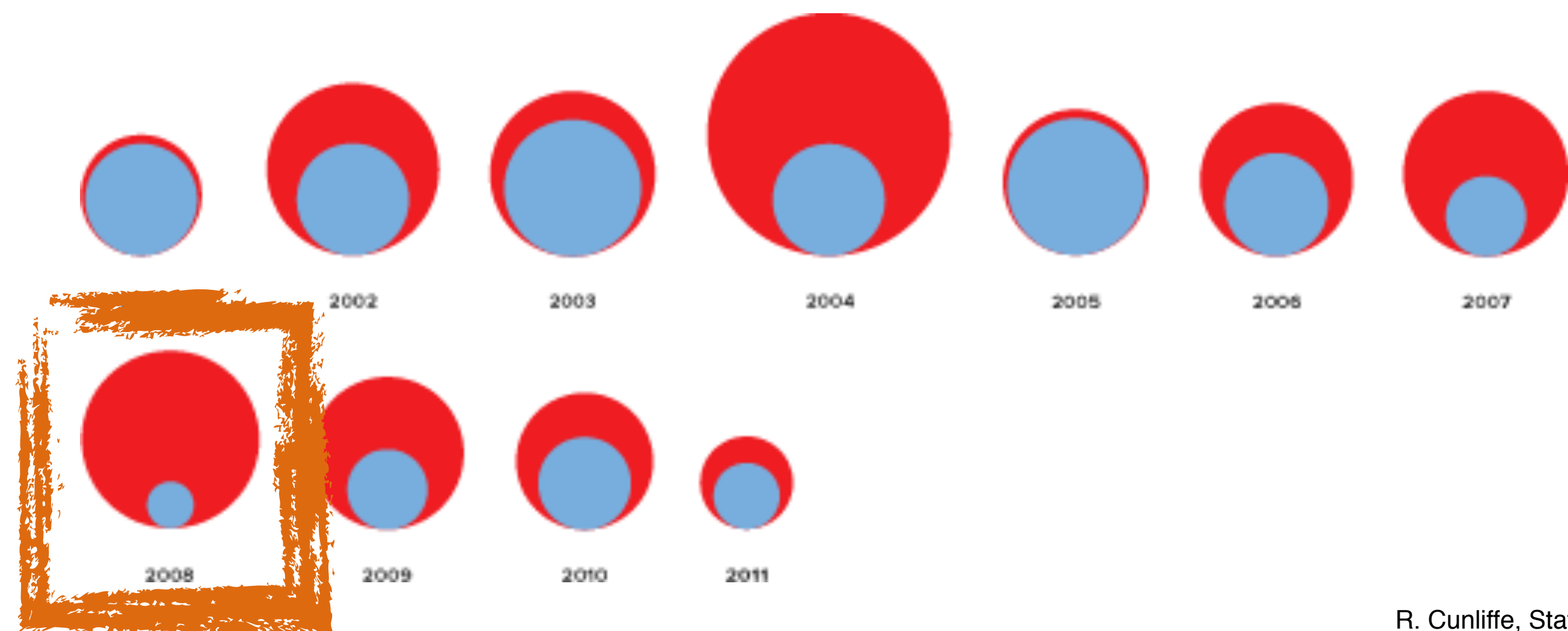
<https://goo.gl/IHWp4x>

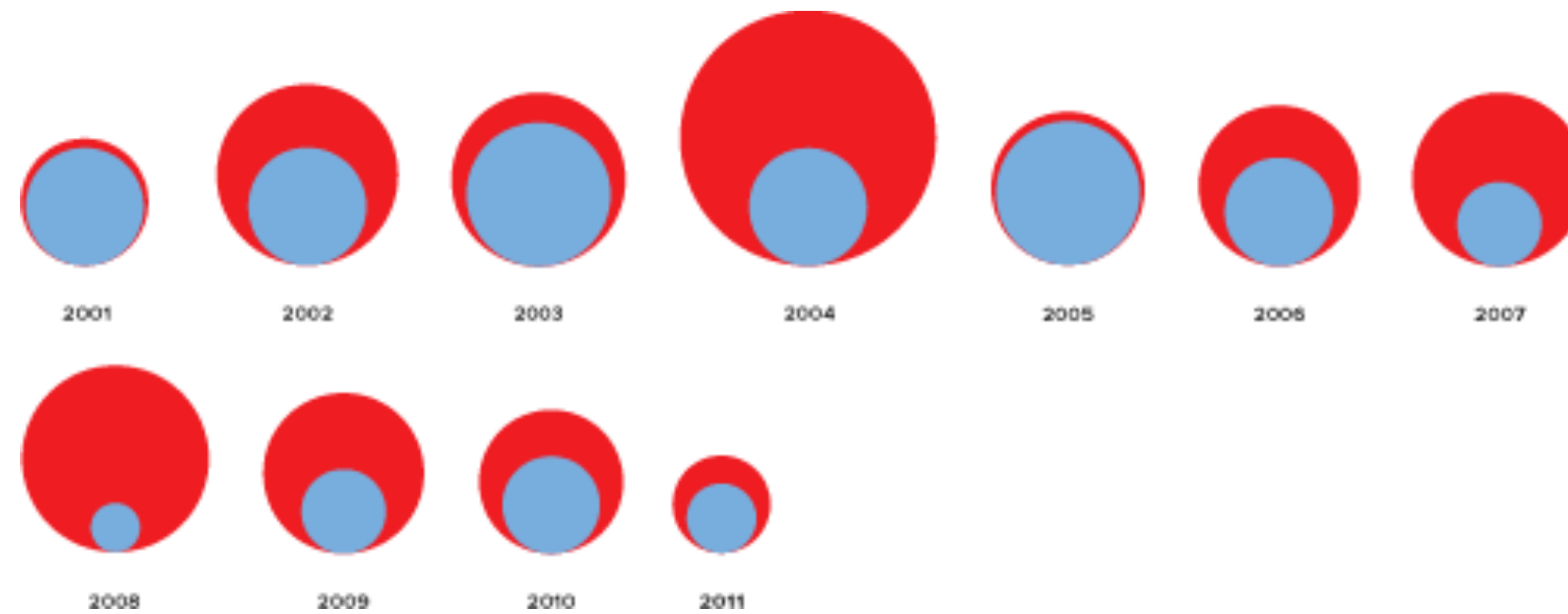




Quantity encoded by diameter, not area!

Fixing that:





But is this visual encoding appropriate in the first place?

