



CANADIAN FOREIGN SERVICE INSTITUTE

L'INSTITUT CANADIEN DU SERVICE EXTÉRIEUR

Introduction to Data Analysis

DATA VISUALIZATION BASICS

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THE (MESSY) ANALYSIS PROCESS



[Personal dataset]



REPRESENTING OBSERVATIONS

2 variables can be represented by position in the plane.

Additional factors can be depicted through:

- size
- color
- value
- texture
- line orientation
- shape
- (motion?)





WORKHORSE VISUALIZATIONS



Table D 12: Final Trend Cycle

Petal.Length



FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF ANALYTICAL DESIGN

Reasoning and communicating our thoughts are intertwined with our lives in a causal and dynamic multivariate Universe.

Symmetry to visual displays of evidence: consumers should be seeking exactly what producers should be providing, namely

- meaningful comparisons
- causal networks and underlying structure
- multivariate links
- integrated and relevant data
- honest documentation
- primary focus on content

Is the point getting across? Is the message being conveyed?

A WORD ABOUT ACCESSIBILITY

Charts cannot usually be translated to Braille. Describing the features and emerging structures in a visualization is a possible solution... **if they can be spotted.**

Analysts must produce clear and meaningful visualizations, but they must also describe them and their features in a fashion that allows all to "see" the insights. This requires analysts to have "seen" all the insights, which is not always possible.

Conditions: colourblindness, low vision, motor impairment, cognitive disability, ADHD, etc.

Best Practices: high contrast text/elements, zoom/magnifications, keyboard navigation, assistive design, short summaries, undo/redo functionality, etc. [F. Elavsky]

A CLASSIFICATION OF CHART TYPES

Data comparison charts

Data reduction charts



CHART TYPES

Simple Text and Tables Scatterplot Line Chart **Bar Charts Stacked Bar Charts** 100% Bar Charts Area Charts Treemaps Gauge Charts Heatmaps and Choropleth Maps

Geographical Maps Parallel Coordinates **Chernoff Faces** Word Clouds Network Diagrams **Dendrograms and Trees Sparklines** Interactive Charts **Small Multiples** etc.



CHARTS TO AVOID

AVOID (?) anything with an arc (except gauge charts): pie, donut, etc: human brains have a hard time **comparing arcs** -- without labels, how different are Steve & Bob?

AVOID 3D charts: it is difficult to compare them visually (and they add **too much** clutter).

AVOID stacked area charts: way too confusing.





TAKE-AWAYS

Effective data visualizations provide insights and facilitate understanding.

The basic principles can guide your visualization design and consumption.

Be creative but keep your data and your representations honest.

Be mindful of attempts to distort trends and conclusions with flashy visuals.

Data and code should be made available along with the displays.

[P. Boily, S. Davies, J. Schellinck, The Practice of Data Visualization]

PRE-ATTENTIVE FEATURES



DECLUTTERING

CLUTTER IS THE ENEMY!

- every element on a page adds cognitive load
- identify anything that isn't adding value and remove
- think of cognitive load as mental effort required to process information (lower is better)
- Tufte refers to the data to ink ratio "the larger the share of a graphic's ink devoted to data, the better"
- in Resonate, Duarte refers to this as "maximizing the signal-to-noise ratio" where the signal is the information or the story we want to communicate.

DECLUTTERING

Use **Gestalt Principles** to organize/highlight data in a chart.

Align all the elements (graphs, text, lines, titles, etc.)

DON'T rely on eye, use position boxes and values

Charts:

- remove border, gridlines, data markers
- clean up axis labels
- label data directly



DECLUTTERING

Use **consistent** font, font size, colour and alignment.

Don't rotate text to anything other than 0 or 90 degrees.

Use white space:

- margins should remain free of text and visuals
- don't stretch visuals to edge of page or too close to other visuals
- think of white space as a border

CHART SIZES

Assuming that the chart has been decluttered:

- things of equal importance size similarly;
- other things scale to **importance**.

As one rarely puts more than 3-4 charts on a page, there are limited size options.

Perennial exception: **geographical maps** may require more space.



http://www.deanenettles.com/webexamples/colorexamples

COLOUR SCHEMES



COLOUR SCHEMES

When it comes to colour, **less is more**: use it sparingly (graphic designers are taught to "get it right, in black and white").

Based on the Gestalt Principles, monochrome schemes can be particularly effective.

When appropriate, pick scheme based on corporate identity (this maximizes buy in).

Create a template (and stick to it).

Upload images to see what charts look like in various flavours of colour-blindness:

<u>https://www.color-blindness.com/coblis-color-blindness-simulator</u> (there are other tools)