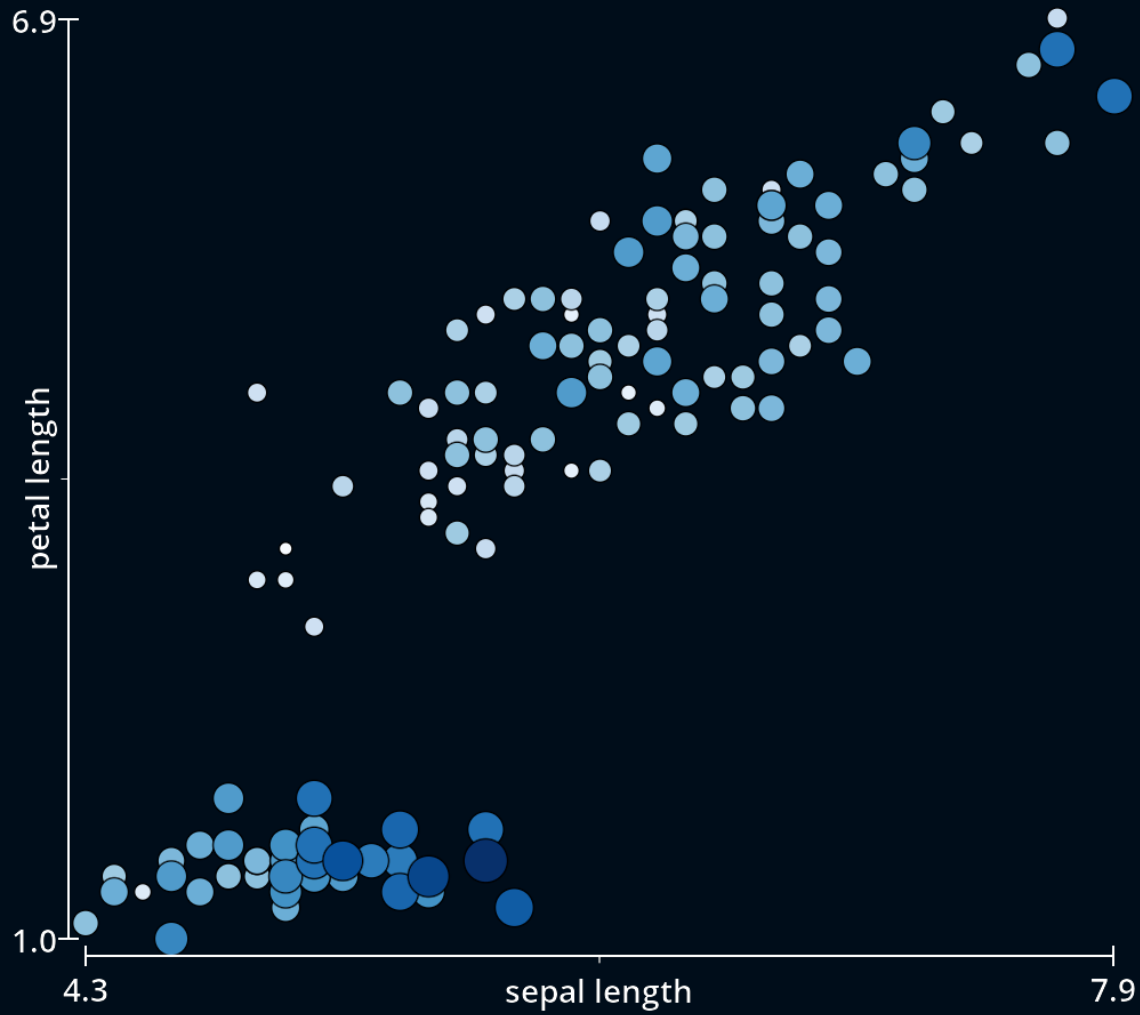


Data Visualization – an introduction –

Martin Falk, Daniel Jönsson, Alexander Bock
Scientific Visualization @ LiU


What is visualization?



Plume from cigar, © Hunter Miller [flowvis.org]

What is visualization?

visualization noun

vi·su·al·i·za·tion | \ ˌvi-zhə-wə-lə-ˈzā-shən , ˌvi-zhə-lə-, ˌvɪz-hə-wə-lə- \

Definition of *visualization*

- 1 : formation of mental visual images
- 2 : the act or process of interpreting in visual terms or of putting into visible form
- 3 : the process of making an internal organ or part visible by the introduction (as by swallowing) of a radiopaque substance followed by radiography

[\[merriam-webster.com\]](https://www.merriam-webster.com)



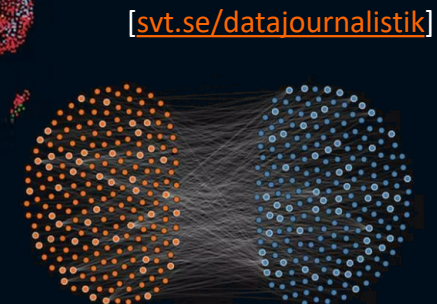
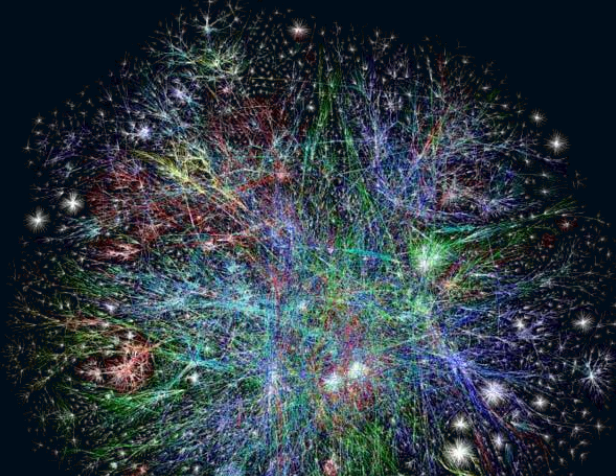
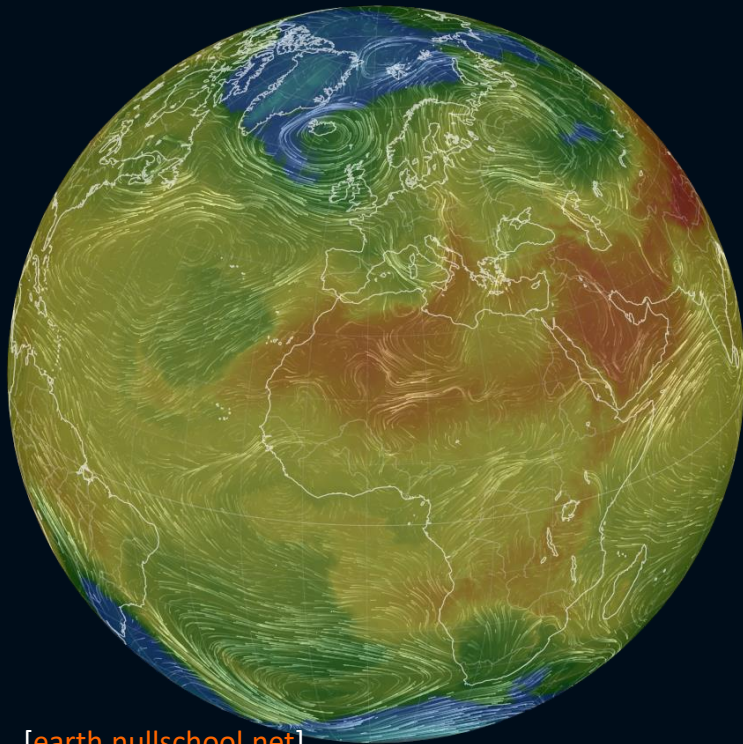
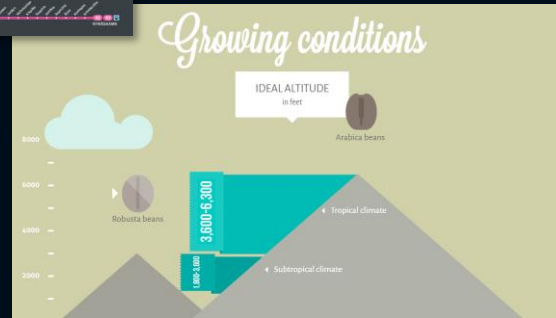
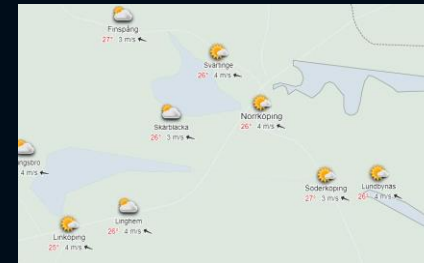
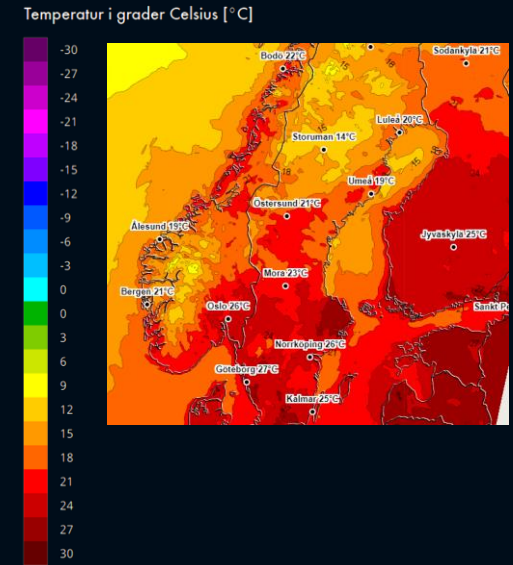
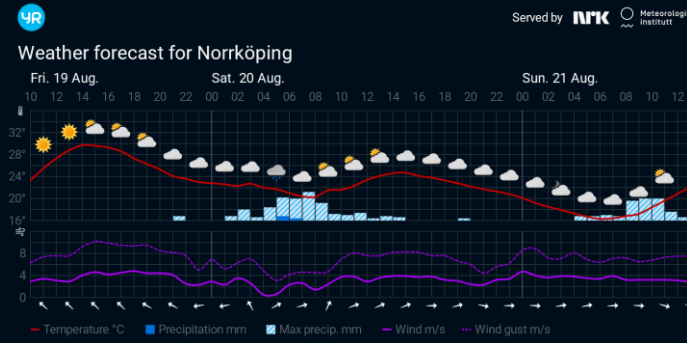
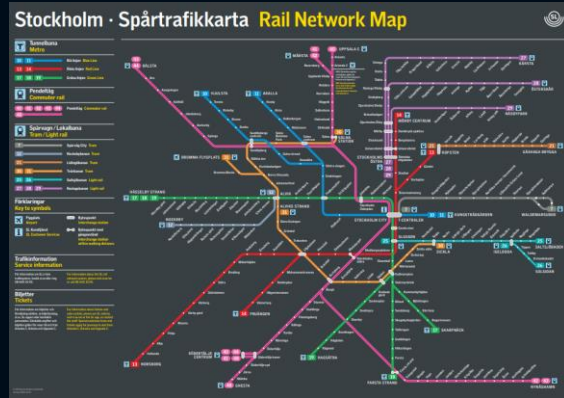
Plume from cigar, © Hunter Miller [flowvis.org]

Have you been in touch with visualization?

Think of examples in

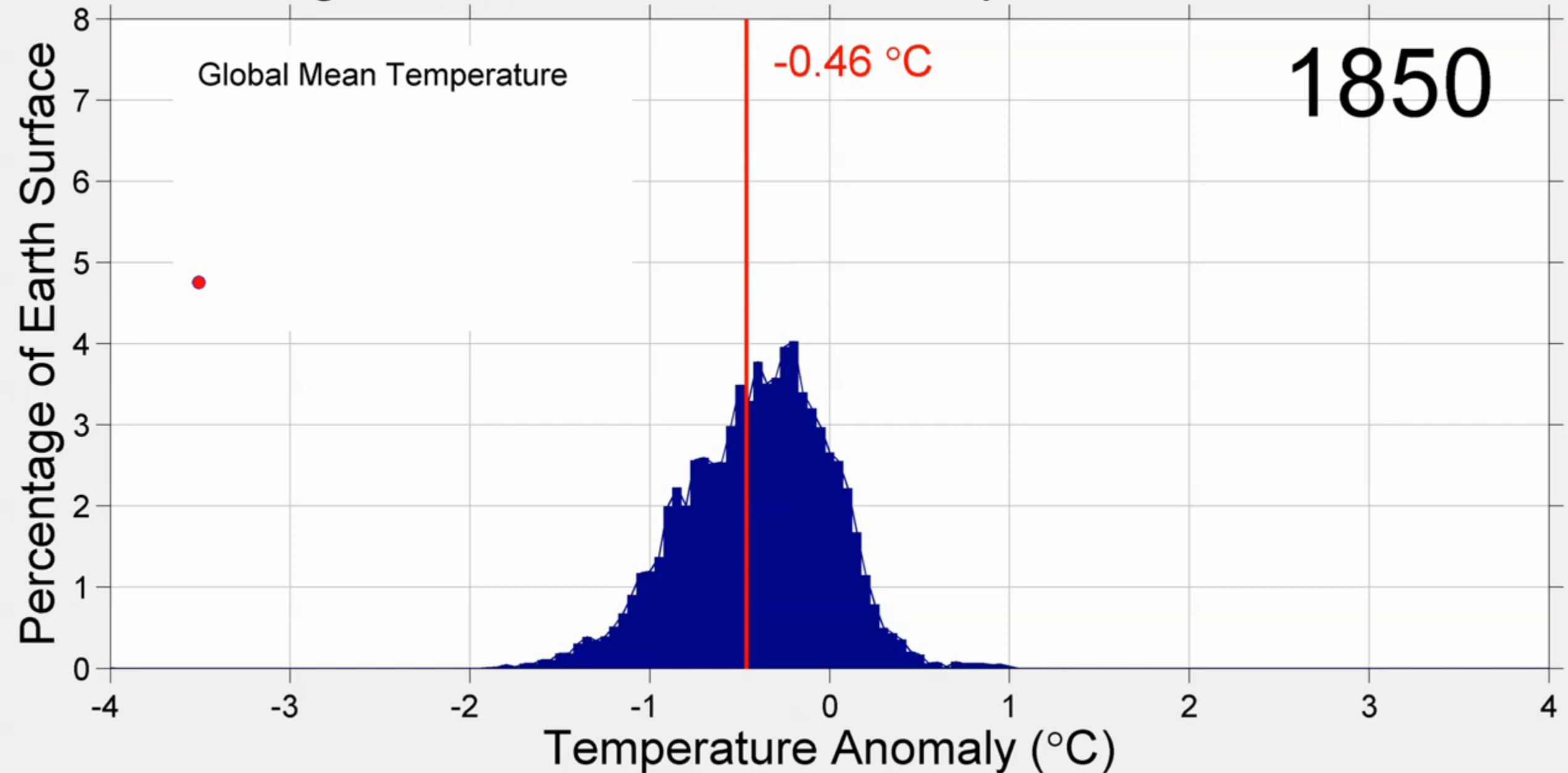
- Your everyday life
- Your work
- Around you

Examples



[svt.se/datajournalistik]

Changes in Earth's Surface Temperature Distribution



Data Source: 12-month surface temperature anomaly distributions from Berkeley Earth, relative to 1951-1980 average.

Carte Figurative des pertes successives en hommes de l'Armée Française dans la campagne de Russie 1812-1813.

Dressée par M. Minard, Inspecteur Général des Ponts et Chaussées en retraite. Paris, le 20 Novembre 1869.

Les nombres d'hommes présents sont représentés par les largeurs des zones colorées à raison d'un millimètre pour dix mille hommes; ils sont de plus écrits en travers des zones. Le rouge désigne les hommes qui ont été en Russie, le noir ceux qui en sont sortis. — Les renseignements qui ont servi à dresser la carte ont été puisés dans les ouvrages de M. M. Thiers, de Ségur, de Fezensac, de Chambray et le journal inédit de Jacob, pharmacien de l'Armée depuis le 28 Octobre.

Pour mieux faire juger à l'œil la diminution de l'armée, j'ai supposé que les corps du Prince Jérôme et du Maréchal Davoust qui avaient été détachés sur Minsk et Mohilow et ont rejoint vers Orscha et Witebsk, avaient toujours marché avec l'armée.

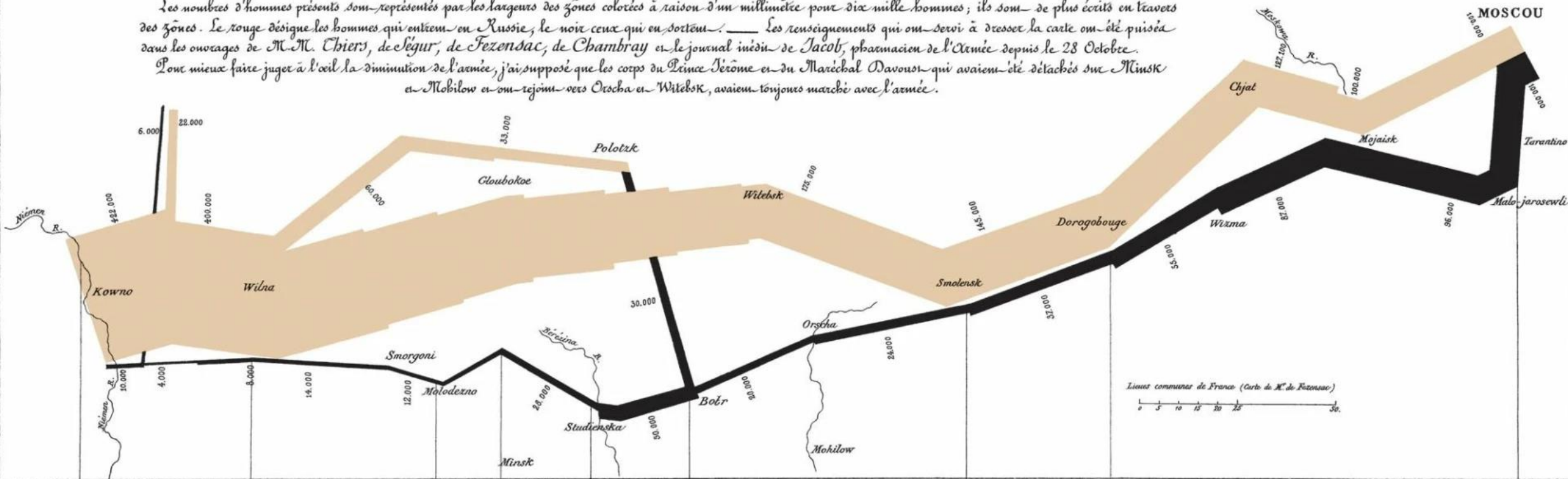
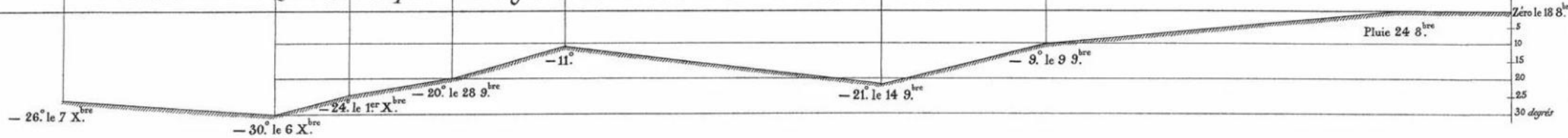
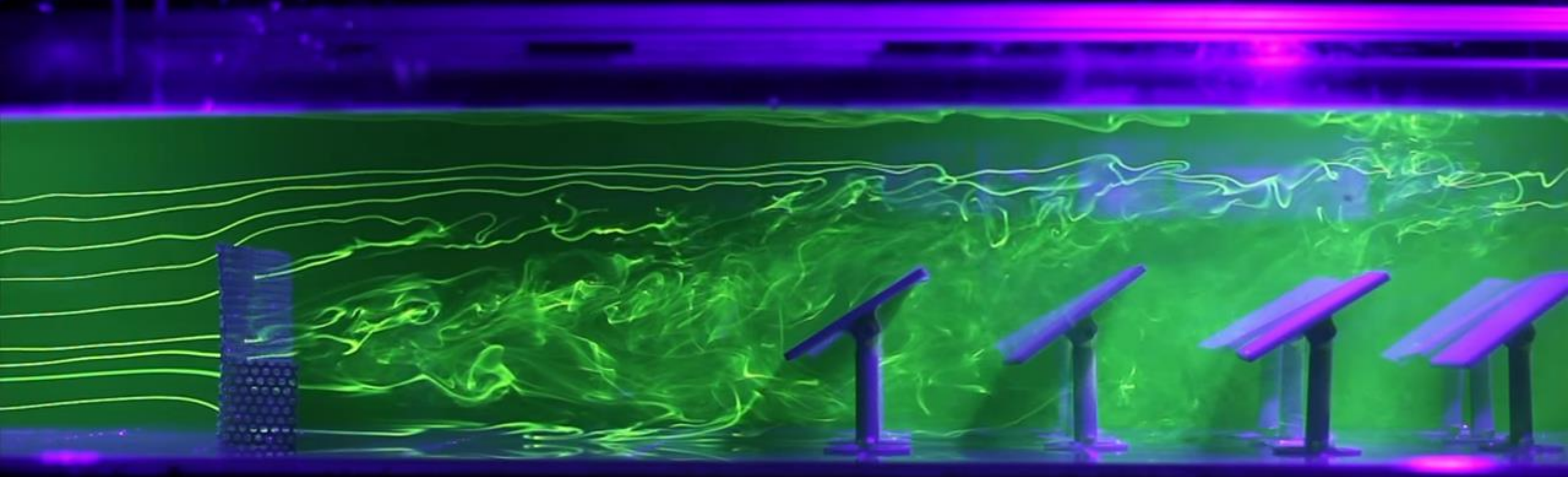


TABLEAU GRAPHIQUE de la température en degrés du thermomètre de Réaumur au dessous de zéro.

Les Cosaques passent au galop le Niémen gelé.



Laser flow visualization



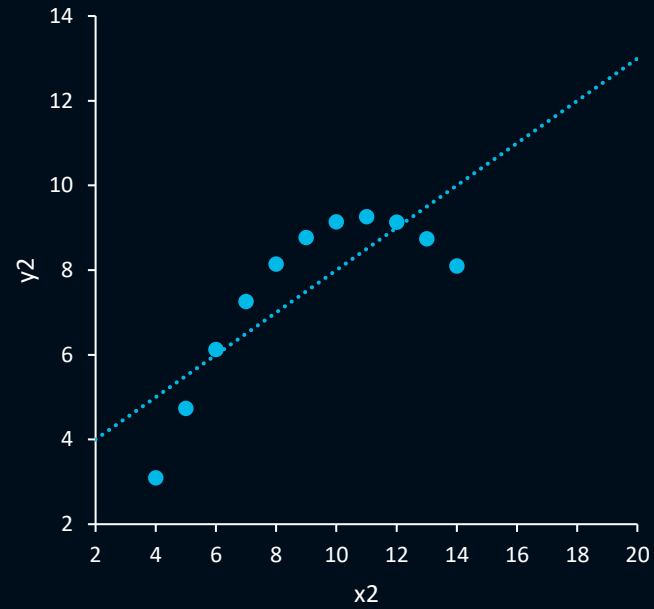
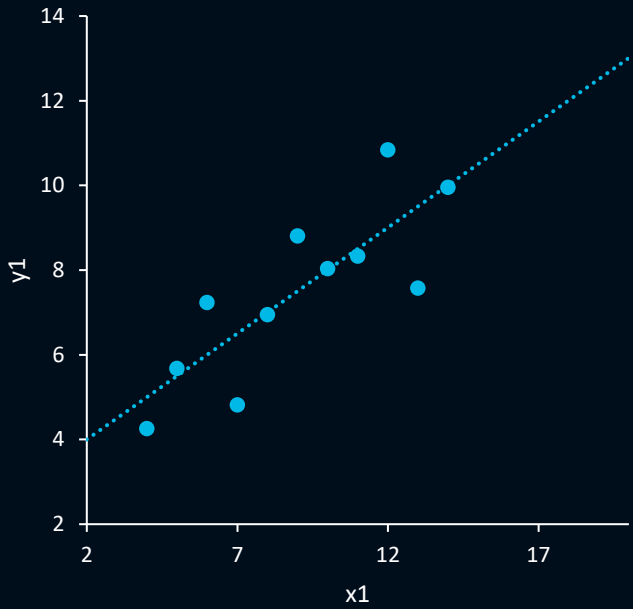
Why visualization?

I		II		III		IV	
x_1	y_1	x_2	y_2	x_3	y_3	x_4	y_4
10.0	8.04	10.0	9.14	10.0	7.46	8.0	6.58
8.0	6.95	8.0	8.14	8.0	6.77	8.0	5.76
13.0	7.58	13.0	8.74	13.0	12.74	8.0	7.71
9.0	8.81	9.0	8.77	9.0	7.11	8.0	8.84
11.0	8.33	11.0	9.26	11.0	7.81	8.0	8.47
14.0	9.96	14.0	8.10	14.0	8.84	8.0	7.04
6.0	7.24	6.0	6.13	6.0	6.08	8.0	5.25
4.0	4.26	4.0	3.10	4.0	5.39	19.0	12.50
12.0	10.84	12.0	9.13	12.0	8.15	8.0	5.56
7.0	4.82	7.0	7.26	7.0	6.42	8.0	7.91
5.0	5.68	5.0	4.74	5.0	5.73	8.0	6.89

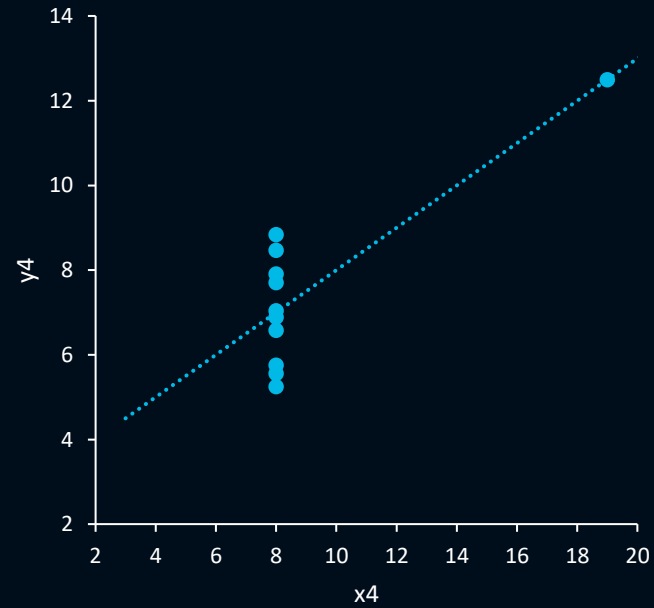
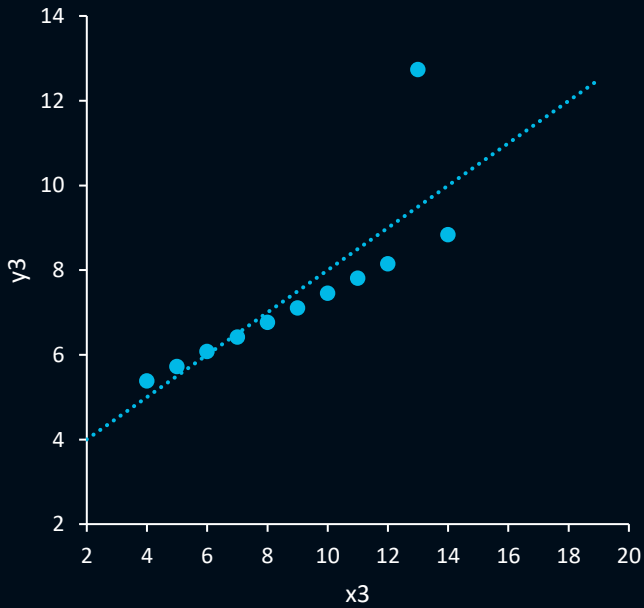
Why visualization?

I		II		III		IV	
x_1	y_1	x_2	y_2	x_3	y_3	x_4	y_4
10.0	8.04	10.0	9.14	10.0	7.46	8.0	6.58
8.0	6.95	8.0	8.14	8.0	6.77	8.0	5.76
13.0	7.58	13.0	8.74	13.0	12.74	8.0	7.71
9.0	8.81	9.0	8.77	9.0	7.11	8.0	8.84
11.0	8.33	11.0	9.26	11.0	7.81	8.0	8.47
14.0	9.96	14.0	8.10	14.0	8.84	8.0	7.04
6.0	7.24	6.0	6.13	6.0	6.08	8.0	5.25
4.0	4.26	4.0	3.10	4.0	5.39	19.0	12.50
12.0	10.84	12.0	9.13	12.0	8.15	8.0	5.56
7.0	4.82	7.0	7.26	7.0	6.42	8.0	7.91
5.0	5.68	5.0	4.74	5.0	5.73	8.0	6.89
Mean x_1 : 9 Mean y_1 : 7.5 Var x_1 : 11 Var y_1 : 4.1 Corr(x_1, y_1): 0.8 Linear regression: $3.0 + 0.5x_1$		Mean x_2 : 9 Mean y_2 : 7.5 Var x_2 : 11 Var y_2 : 4.1 Corr(x_2, y_2): 0.8 Linear regression: $3.0 + 0.5x_2$		Mean x_3 : 9 Mean y_3 : 7.5 Var x_3 : 11 Var y_3 : 4.1 Corr(x_3, y_3): 0.8 Linear regression: $3.0 + 0.5x_3$		Mean x_4 : 9 Mean y_4 : 7.5 Var x_4 : 11 Var y_4 : 4.1 Corr(x_4, y_4): 0.8 Linear regression: $3.0 + 0.5x_4$	

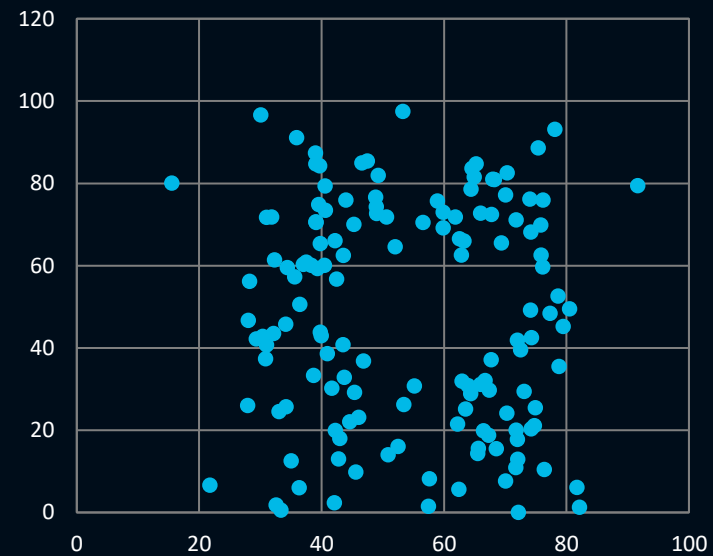
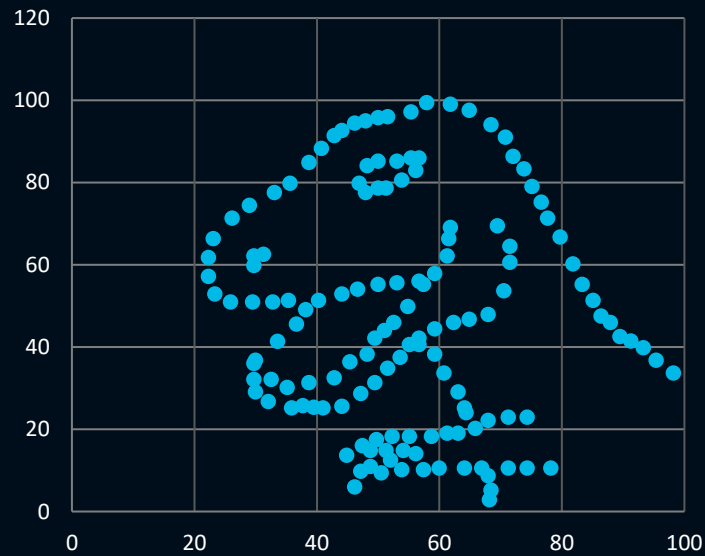
I II



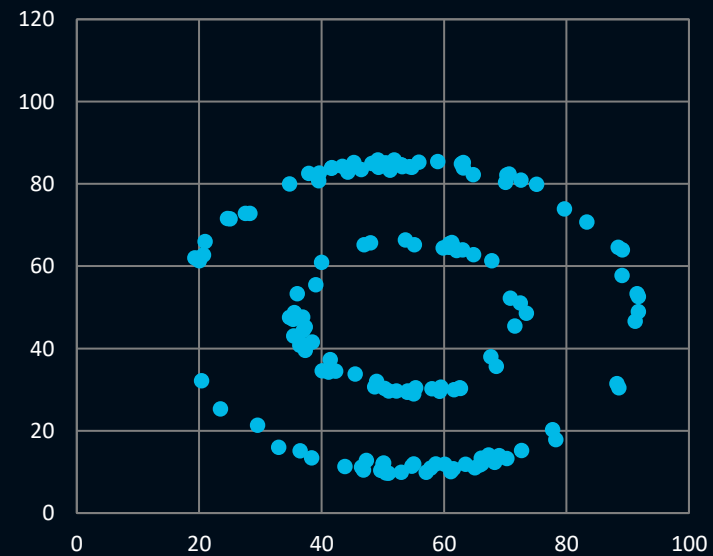
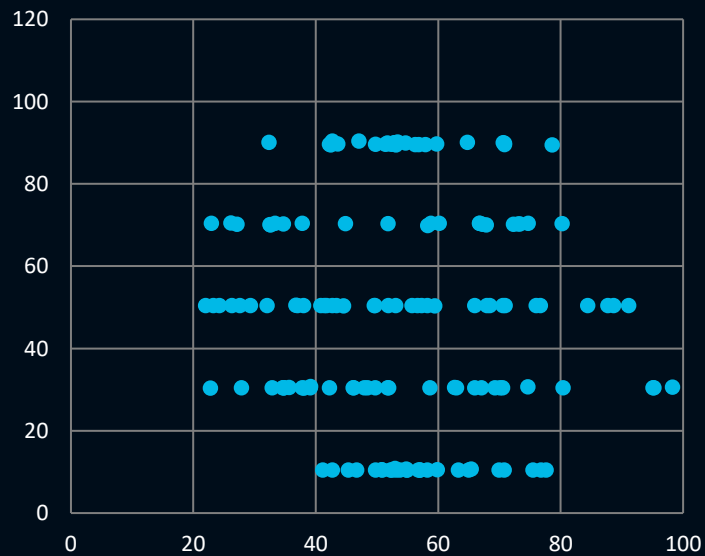
III IV

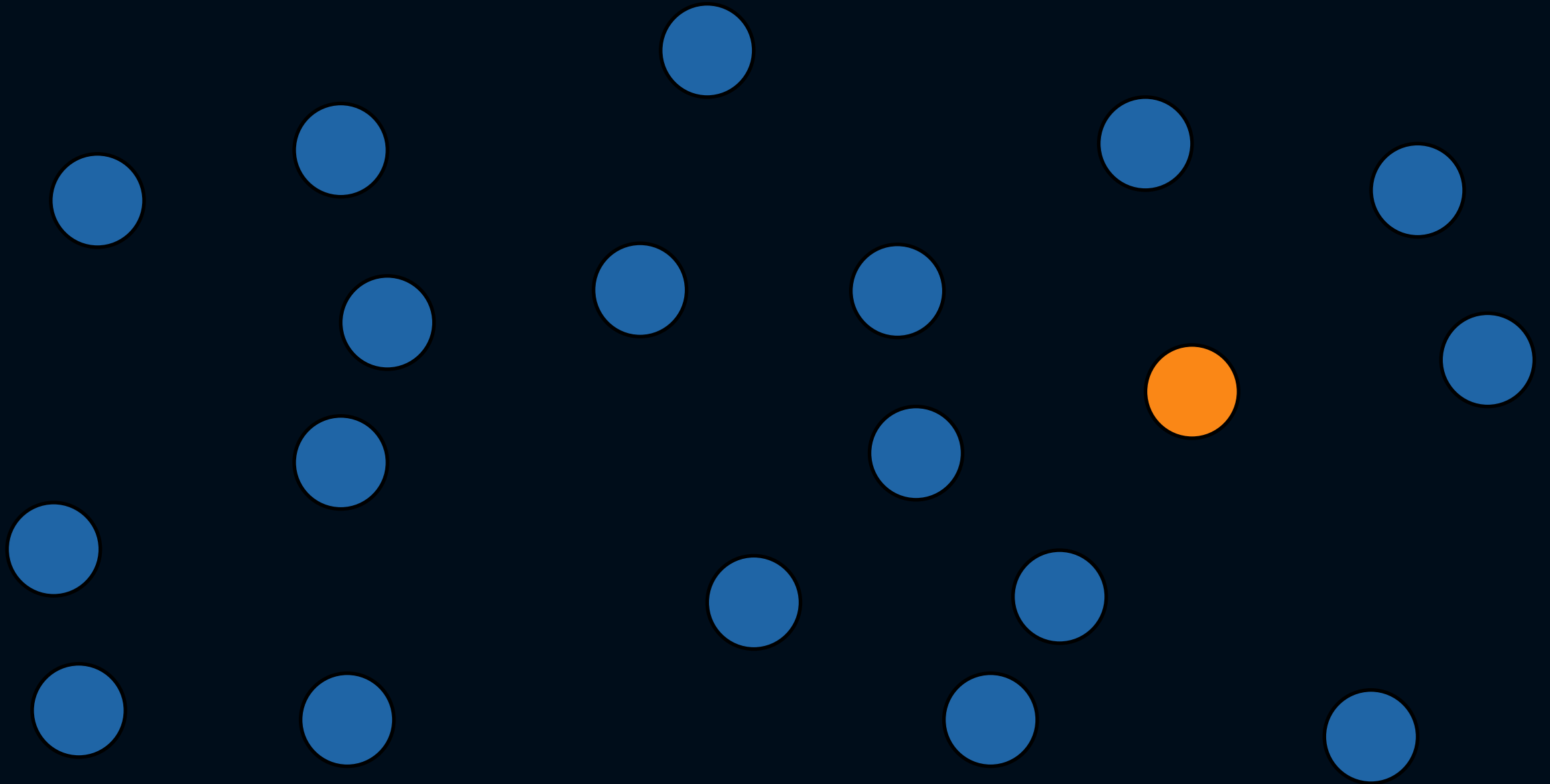


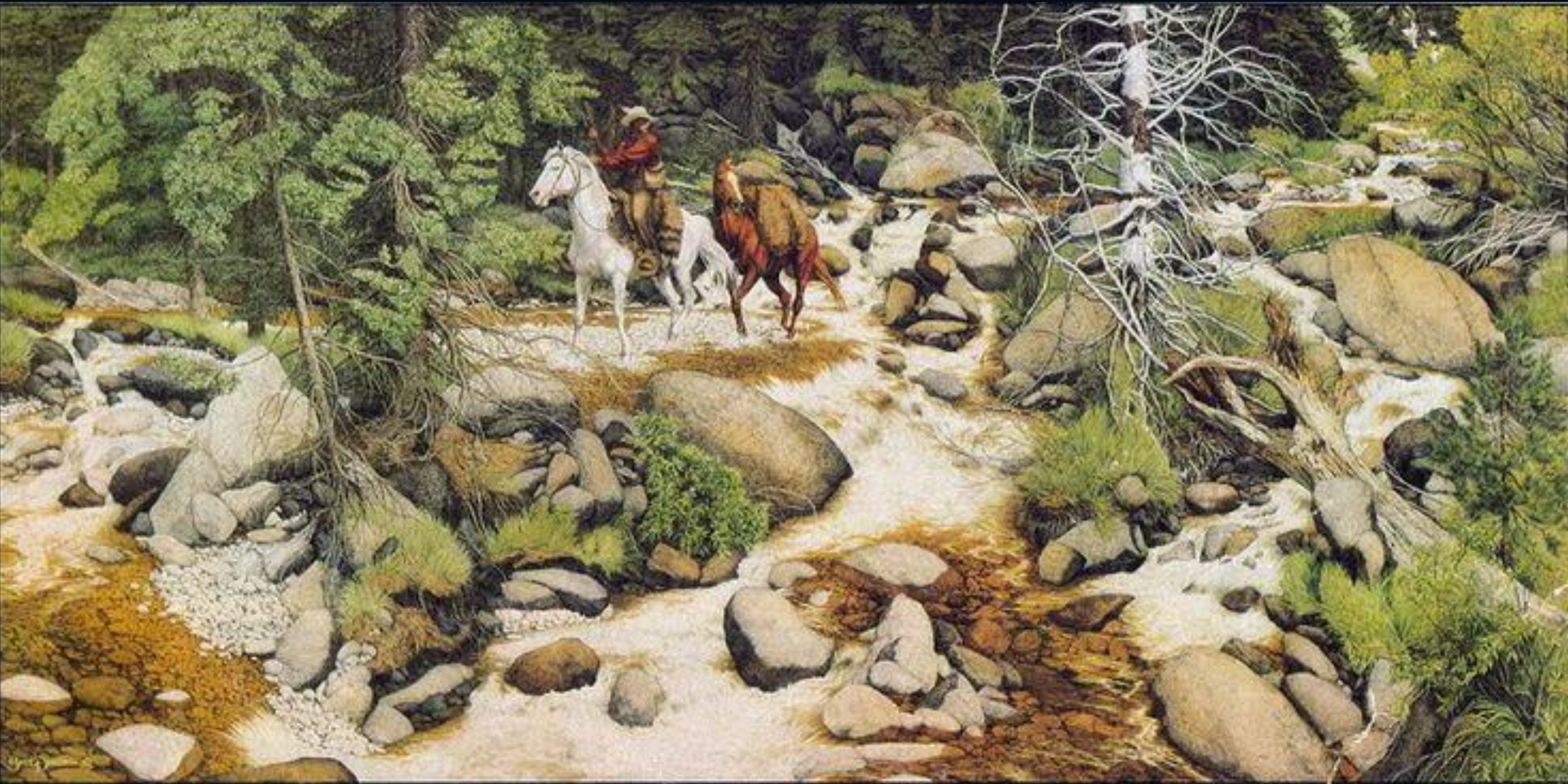
Never trust summary statistics alone; visualize your data!



X Mean: 54.26
Y Mean: 47.83
X SD: 16.76
Y SD: 26.93
Corr.: -0.06







"The Forest Has Eyes" by Bev Doolittle

GPS track

Extracted from lat/long columns



What data do you have?

What are the types of your data?

Categories		Ordered Categories		Continuous Metrics		
City	Airline	Class	PriceBracket	Distance	FlightTime	Price
Linköping	KLM	First	\$\$\$	300	90	1600
Nyköping	Ryan Air	Economy	\$	500	120	250
...

What is your goal?

Categories		Ordered Categories		Continuous Metrics		
City	Airline	Class	PriceBracket	Distance	FlightTime	Price
Linköping	KLM	First	\$\$\$	300	90	1600
Nyköping	Ryan Air	Economy	\$	500	120	250
...



or



Types of visualizations

Charts (line chart, bar chart, ...)

Scatter plots

Heatmaps

Graphs and diagrams

Glyphs and shapes

Line rendering

Spatial visualization

...



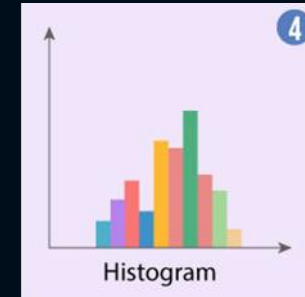
Display trends over time



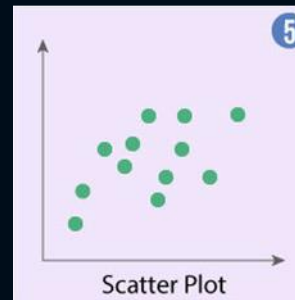
A line chart with areas below the lines filled with colors



Display trends with multiple variables



Display the shape and spread of continuous dataset samples



Show correlation in a dataset



Show and compare the relations between the labelled circles



Show the contribution of data point inside a whole dataset



Visualize the distance between intervals



Show data with location as variable

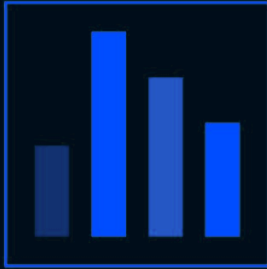


Show magnitude of a phenomenon

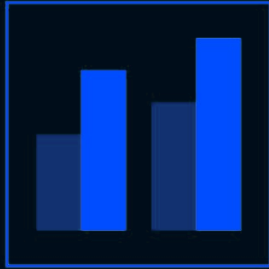
Comparison



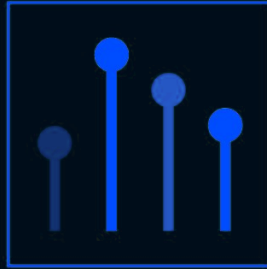
BAR CHART



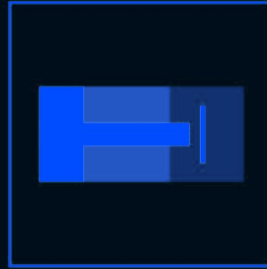
COLUMN CHART



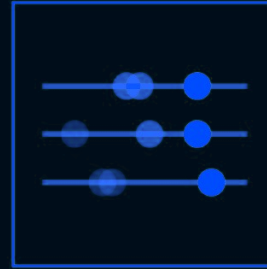
GROUPED
BAR/COLUMN CHART



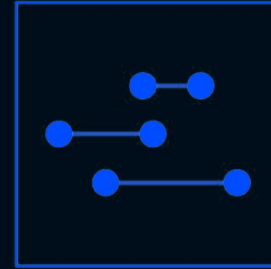
LOLLIPOP CHART



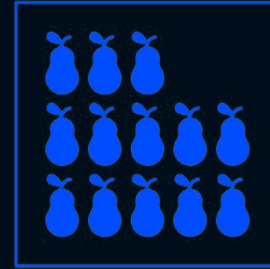
BULLET CHART



DOT PLOT



DUMBBELL



PICTOGRAM



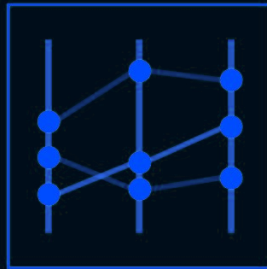
ICON CHART



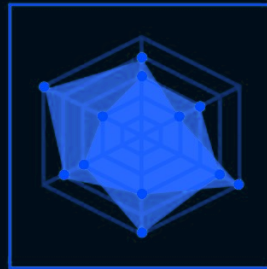
RANGE CHART



RADIAL BAR CHART



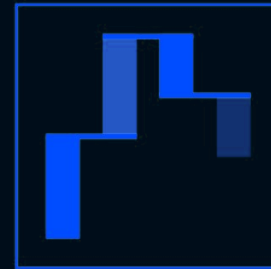
PARALLEL
COORDINATES



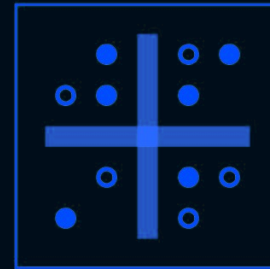
RADAR CHART



NIGHTINGALE CHART



WATERFALL CHART



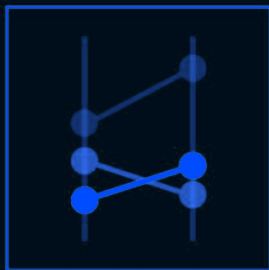
MATRIX CHART



SMALL MULTIPLES



WORD CLOUD



SLOPE CHART

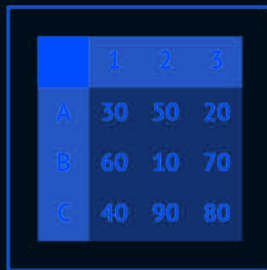
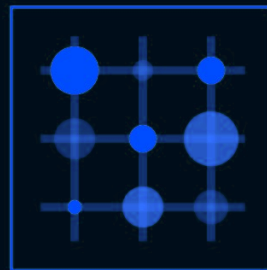
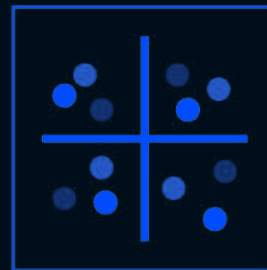


TABLE CHART



CATEGORICAL
SCATTER PLOT

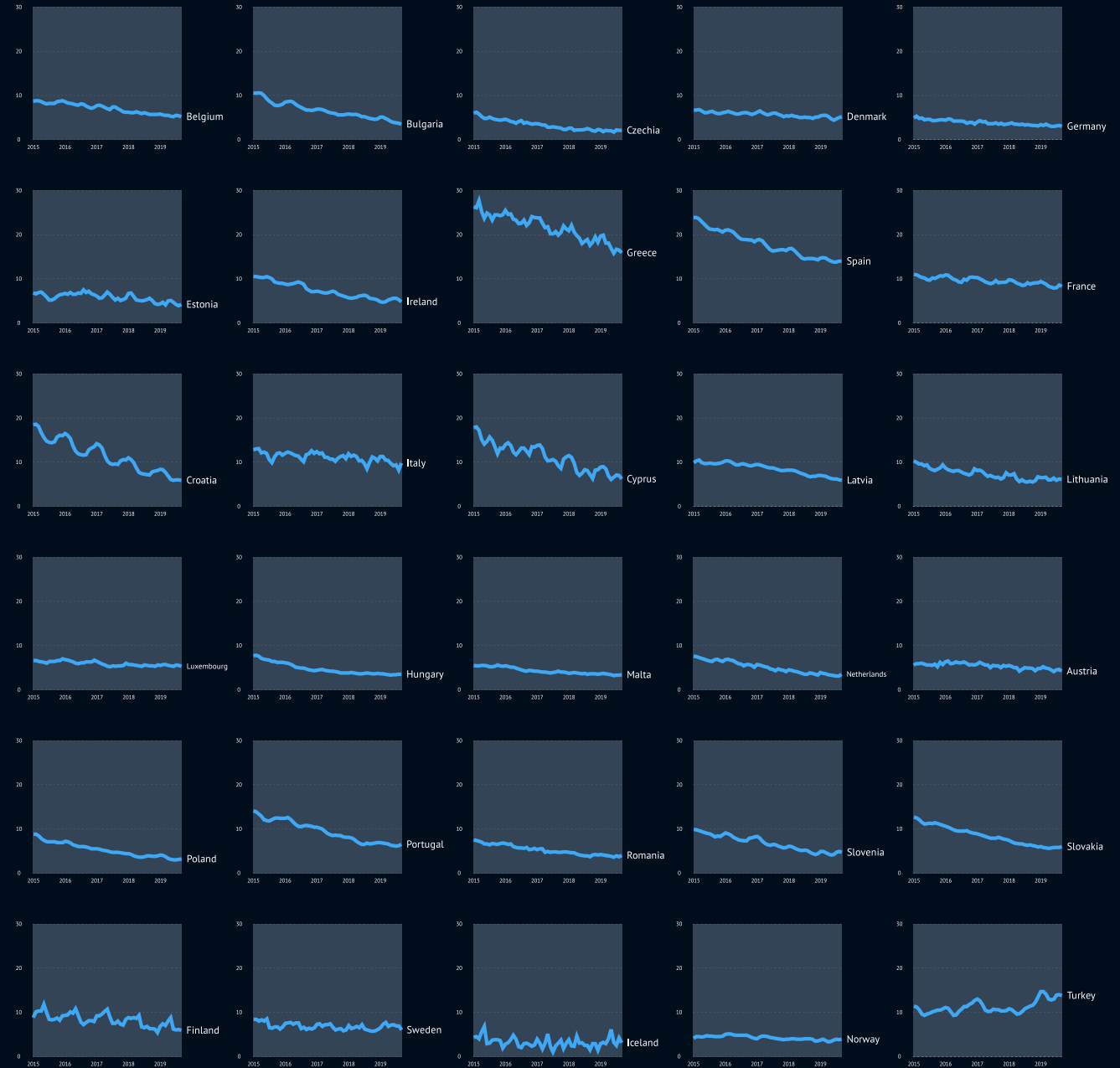


QUADRANT CHART

European Union Countries Unemployment Rate

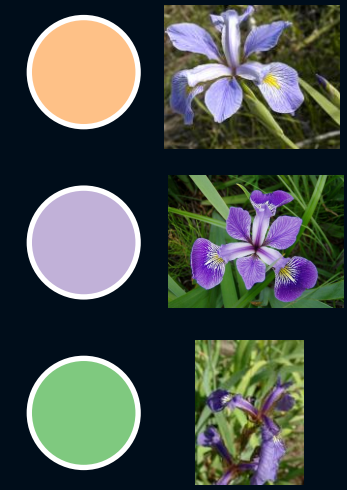
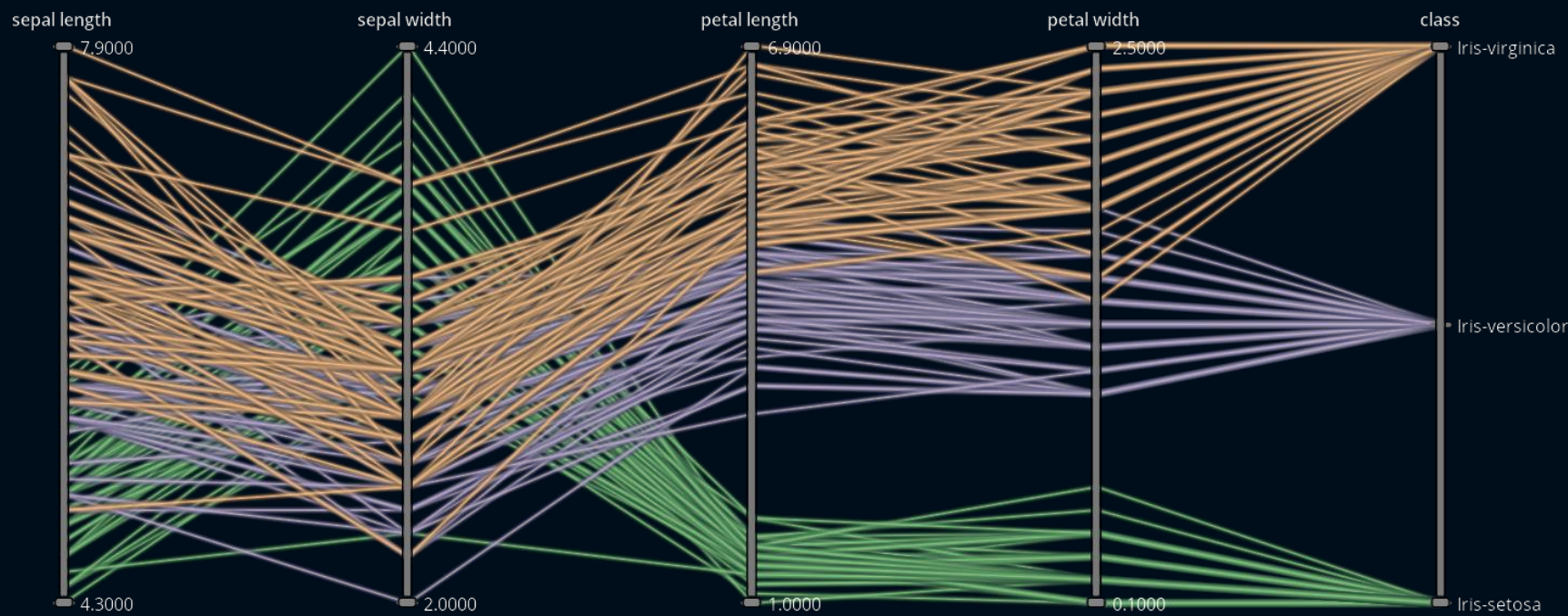
Small multiples

Avoids cluttering in a single plot



Parallel coordinates

Allows for comparison of many attributes



Correlation



HEATMAP



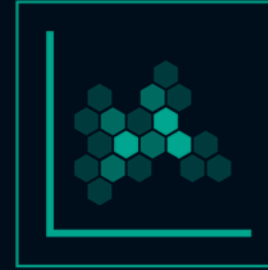
BUBBLE CHART



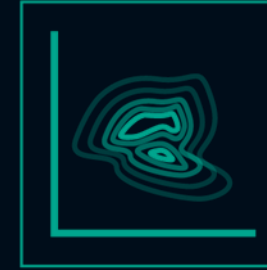
SCATTER PLOT



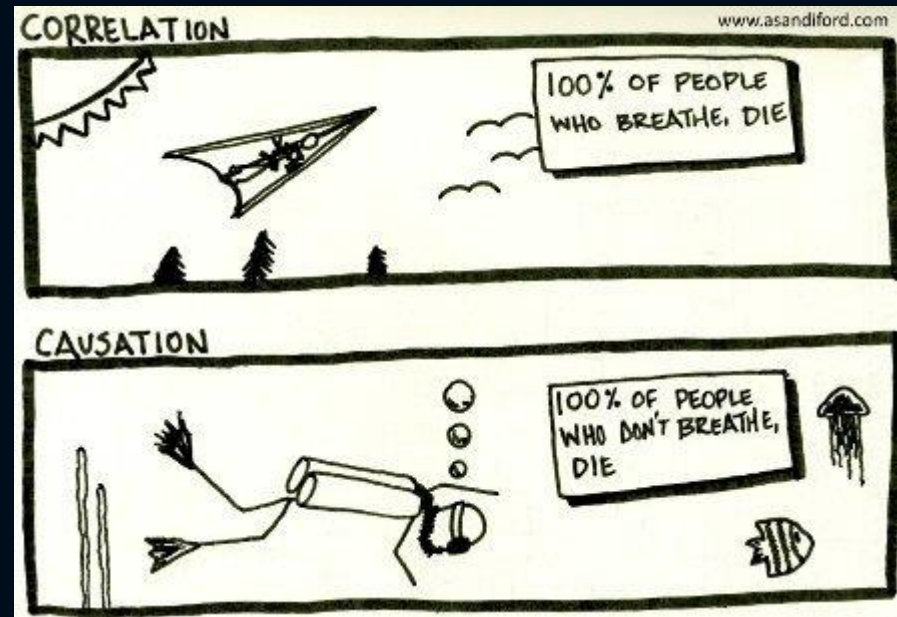
CONNECTED
SCATTER PLOT



HEXAGONAL BINNING



CONTOUR PLOT



Can you buy happiness for money ?

Exploring a link between countries' happiness score and GDP per capita value.



Source: World Happiness Report 2021, The World Bank

Part-to-whole and hierarchical



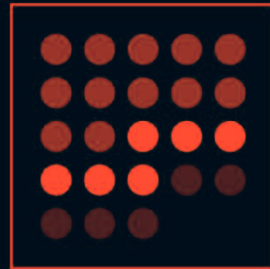
STACKED
BAR/COLUMN CHART



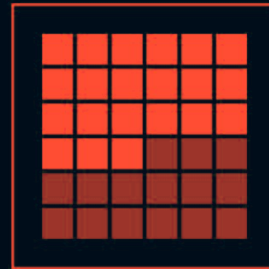
DIVERGING
BAR CHART



POPULATION PYRAMID



ICON ARRAY



WAFFLE CHART



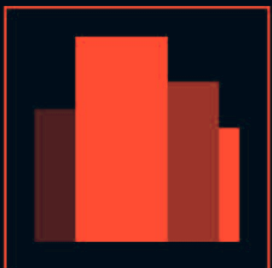
PIE CHART



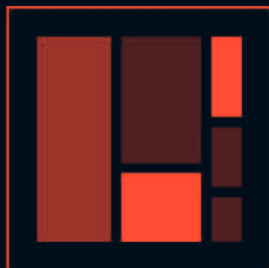
DONUT CHART



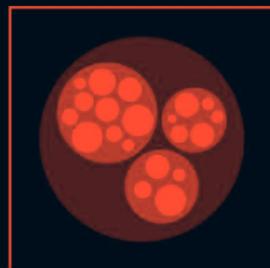
SEMI-CIRCLE
DONUT CHART



MARIMEKKO CHART



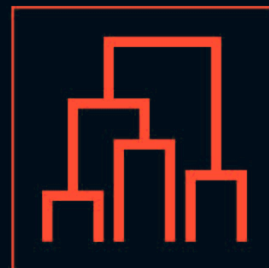
TREEMAP



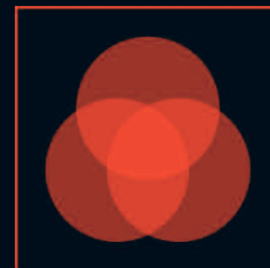
CIRCULAR TREEMAP



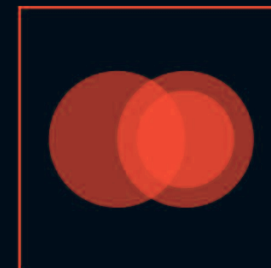
CONVEX TREEMAP



DENDROGRAM



VENN DIAGRAM



EULER DIAGRAM



CIRCULAR GAUGE



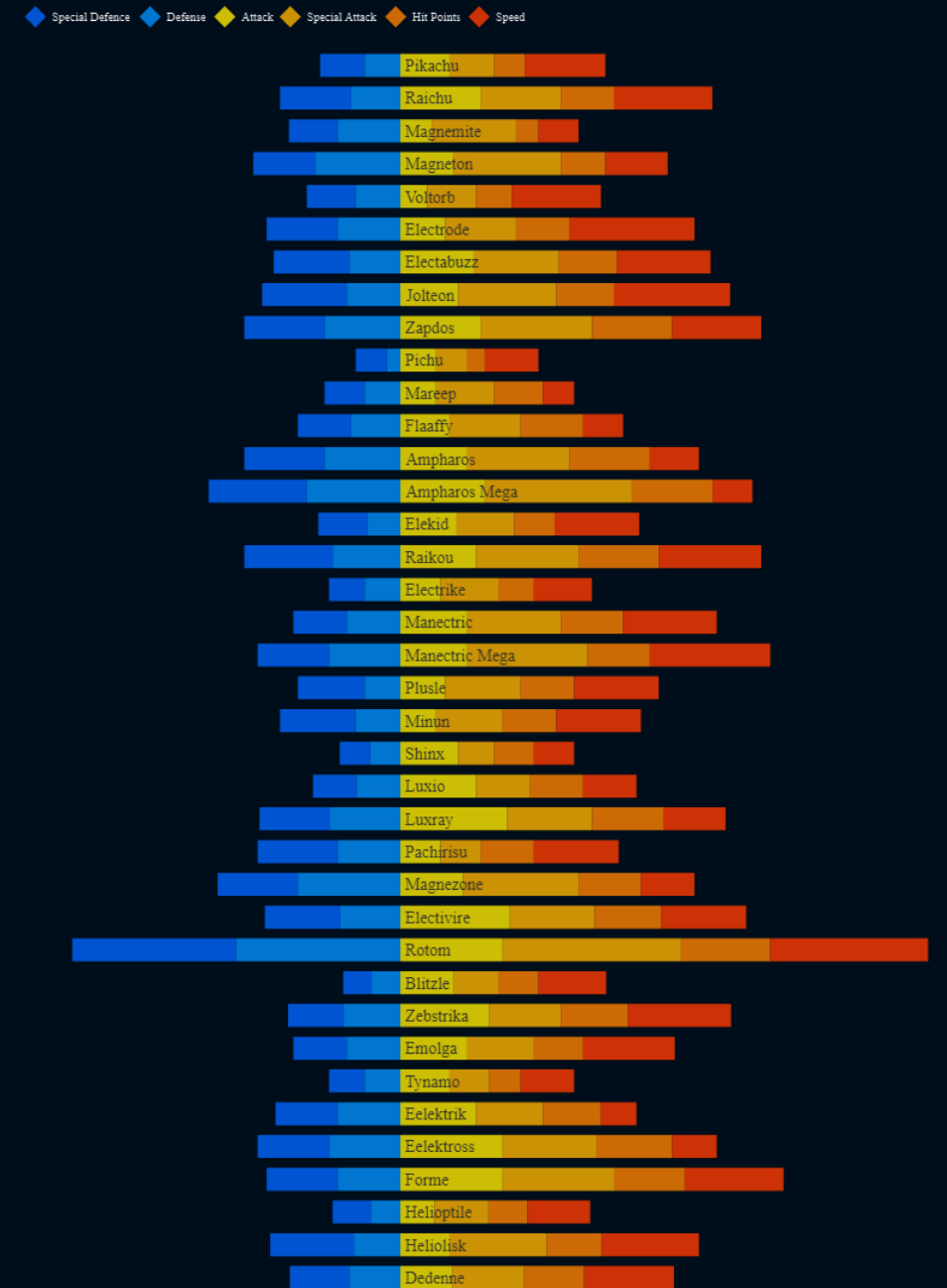
SUNBURST CHART



FUNNEL & PYRAMID
CHART

Diverging stacked bar chart

Electric Pokemons' Skill Rating



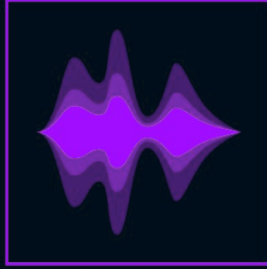
Data over time (temporal)



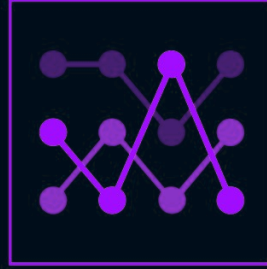
AREA CHART



STACKED AREA CHART



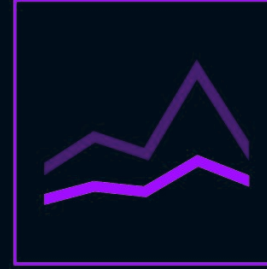
STREAM GRAPH



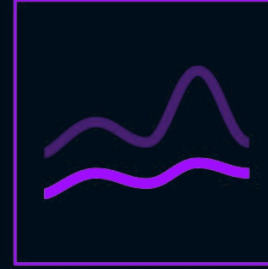
BUMP CHART



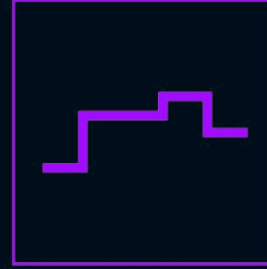
BUMP AREA CHART



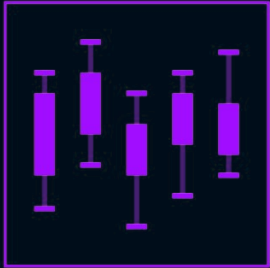
LINE CHART



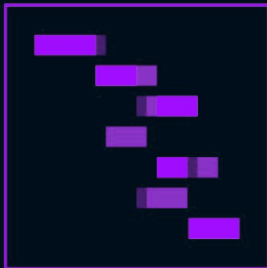
SPLINE CHART



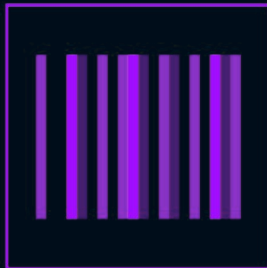
STEP LINE CHART



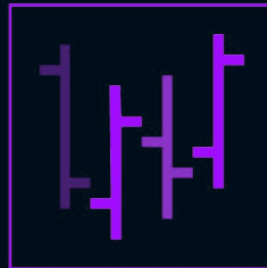
CANDLESTICK CHART



GANTT CHART



BARCODE CHART

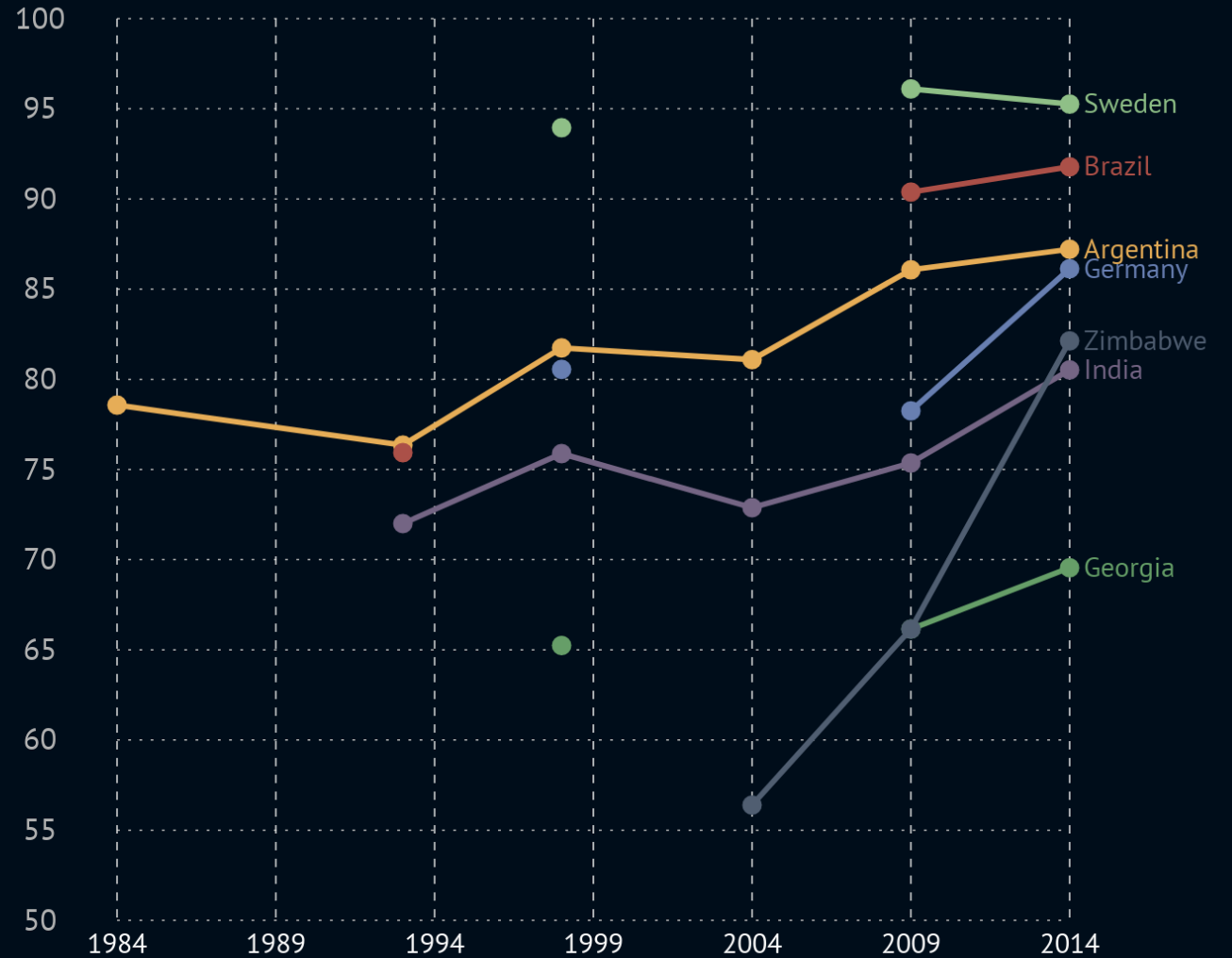


OHLC CHART

Line chart

Share of people who say they are happy

Share of people who say they are “very happy” or “rather happy”.



Source: World Value Survey (2014)

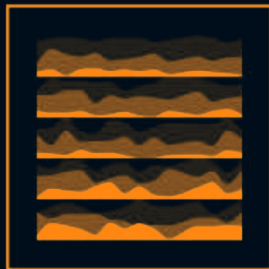
Distributions



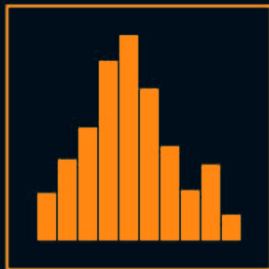
DENSITY PLOT



RIDGELINE PLOT



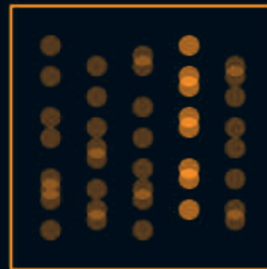
HORIZON CHART



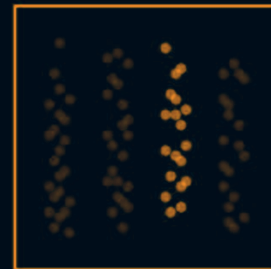
HISTOGRAM



RADIAL HISTOGRAM



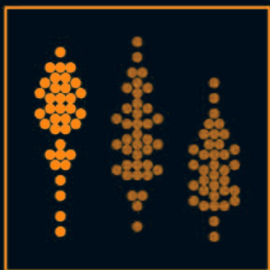
STRIP PLOT



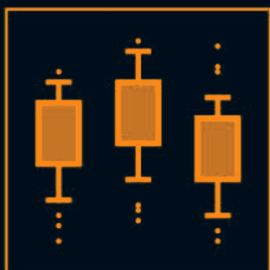
JITTER PLOT



ONE-DIMENSIONAL
HEATMAP



BEESWARM CHART



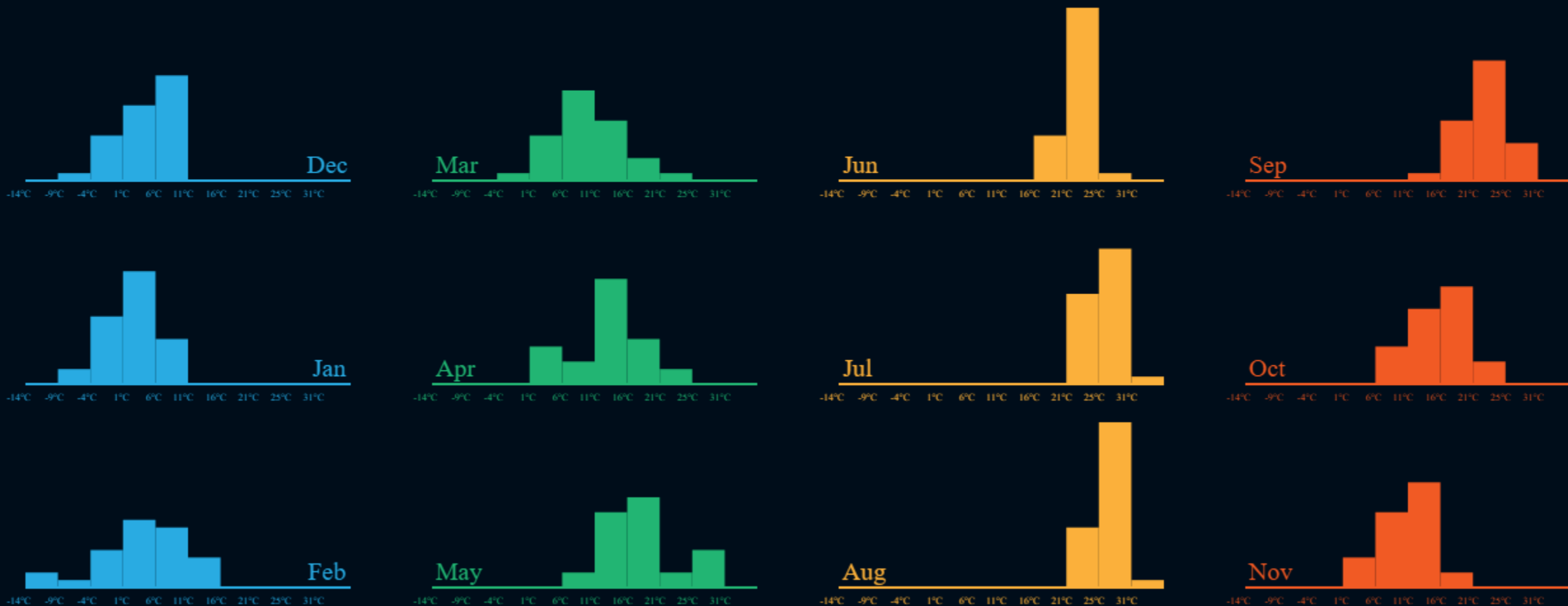
BOX CHART



VIOLIN PLOT

Seasons in New York City

Showing distribution of days with a certain temperature range



Geospatial and connectivity



GEOGRAPHIC
HEATMAP



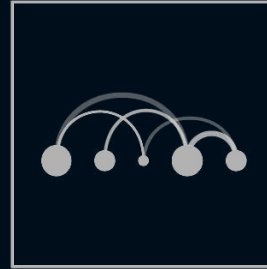
CHOROPLETH MAP



TILE MAP



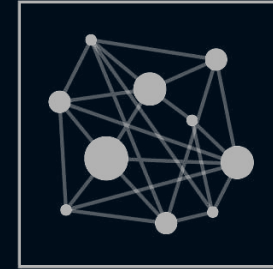
CHORD DIAGRAM



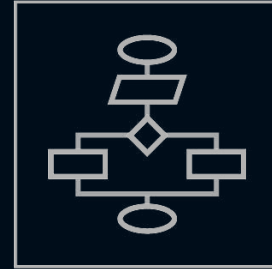
ARC DIAGRAM



SANKEY

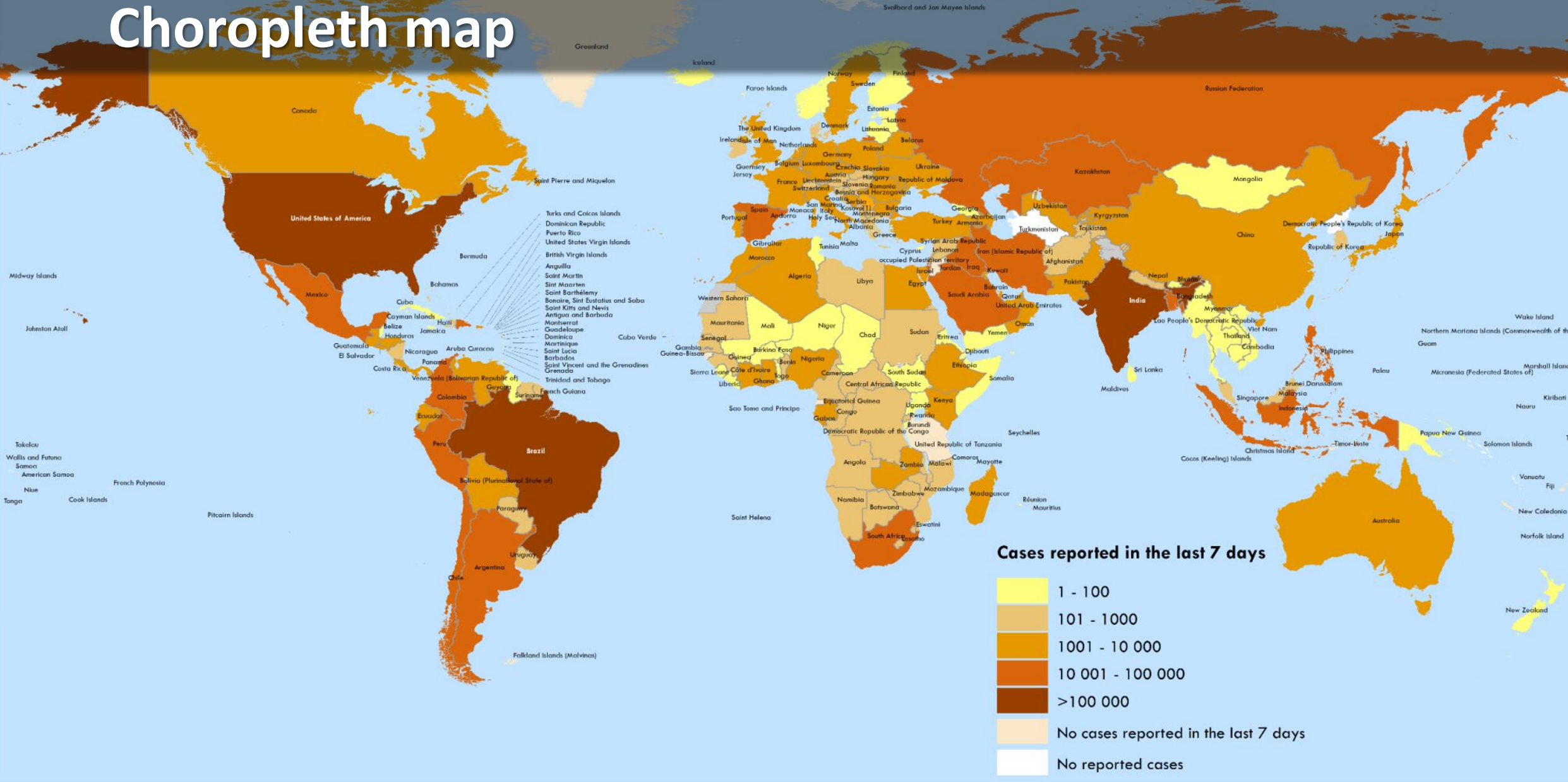


NETWORK DIAGRAM



FLOWCHART

Choropleth map



Cases reported in the last 7 days

	1 - 100
	101 - 1000
	1001 - 10 000
	10 001 - 100 000
	>100 000
	No cases reported in the last 7 days
	No reported cases

Data Source: World Health Organization
 Map Production: WHO Health Emergencies Programme

Not applicable

0 2,500 5,000 km
 © World Health Organization 2020, All rights reserved.

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted and dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.



Two Variables per Item Many Categories Many Items Few Items Cyclical Data Non-Cyclical Data Single or Few Categories Many Categories

One Variable per Item Many Periods Few Periods

Among Items

Over Time

Comparison

What would you like to show?

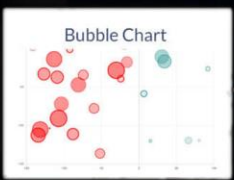
Relationship

Distribution

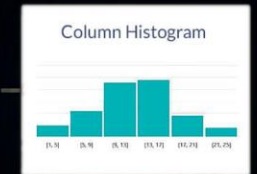
Composition



Two Variables



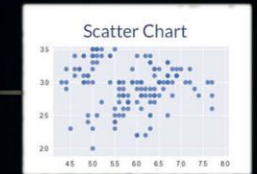
Three Variables



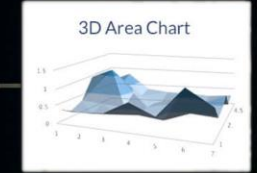
Few Data Points



Many Data Points



Two Variables



Three Variables

Changing Over Time

Static

Few Periods

Many Periods

Only Relative Differences Matter

Relative and Absolute Differences Matter

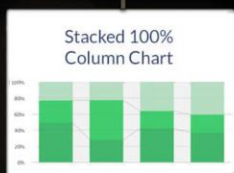
Only Relative Differences Matter

Relative and Absolute Differences Matter

Simple Share of Total

Accumulation or Subtraction to Total

Components of Components



What do you want to tell with your data?

Categories		Ordered Categories		Continuous Metrics		
City	Airline	Class	PriceBracket	Distance	FlightTime	Price
Linköping	KLM	First	\$\$\$	300	90	1600
Nyköping	Ryan Air	Economy	\$	500	120	250
...

Color?



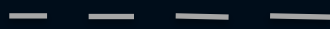
Data encoding

Ordered attributes

1. Position



2. Length



3. Orientation



4. Area



5. Color

• Color luminance



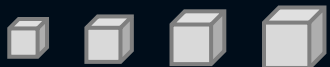
• Color saturation



6. Curvature



6. Volume



Best

Effectiveness

Least

Same

Same

Data encoding

Ordered attributes

1. Position



2. Length



3. Orientation



4. Area



5. Color

• Color luminance



• Color saturation



6. Curvature



6. Volume



Categorical attributes

1. Spatial region



2. Color hue



3. Motion



4. Shape



Best

Effectiveness

Least

Same

Same

Colormaps

Sequential



Diverging



Categorical



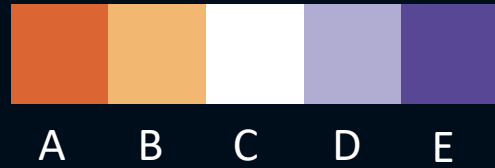
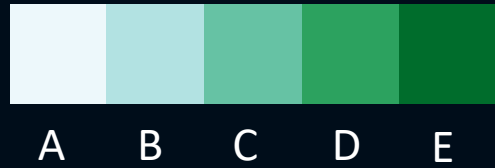
Colormaps

Sequential

Diverging

Categorical

Categorical



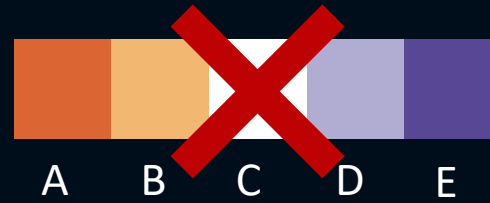
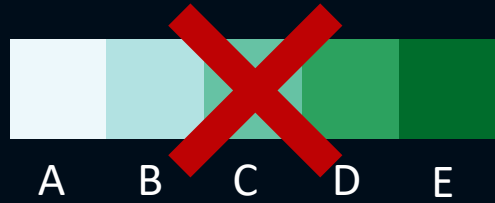
Colormaps

Sequential

Diverging

Categorical

Categorical



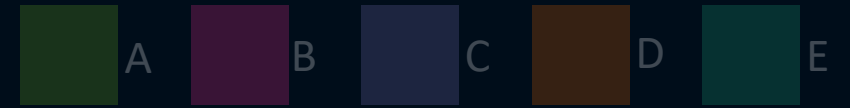
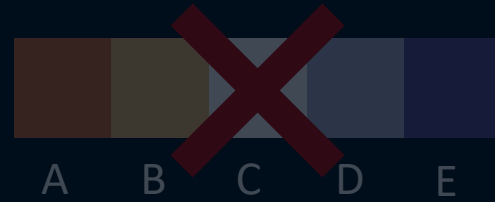
Colormaps

Sequential

Diverging

Categorical

Categorical



Ordered



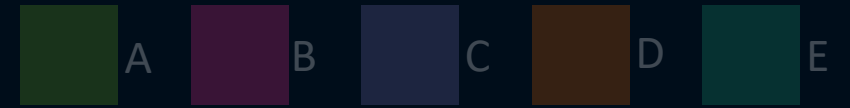
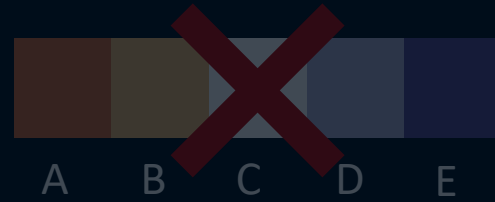
Colormaps

Sequential

Diverging

Categorical

Categorical



Ordered



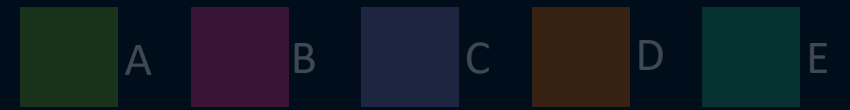
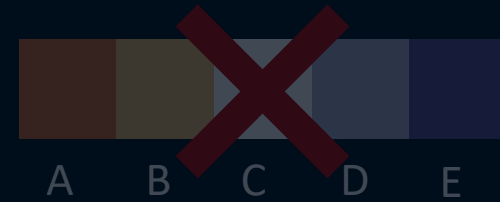
Colormaps

Sequential

Diverging

Categorical

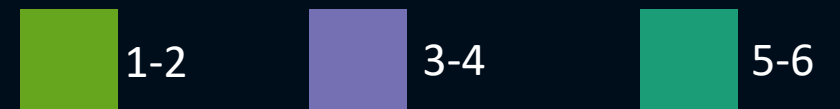
Categorical



Ordered



Interval



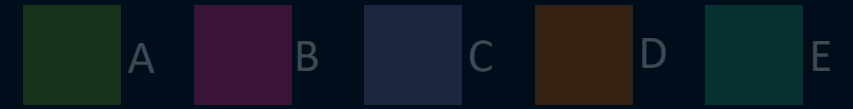
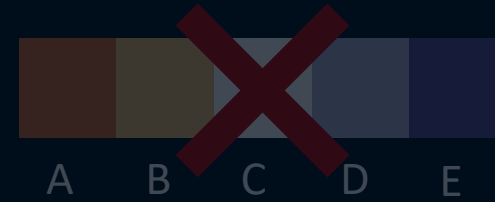
Colormaps

Sequential

Diverging

Categorical

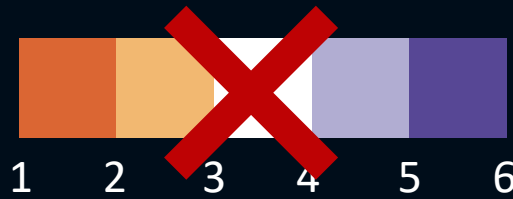
Categorical



Ordered



Interval



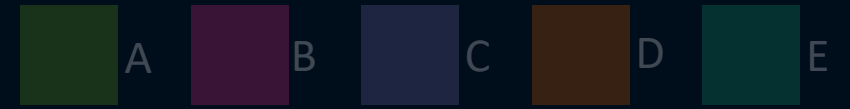
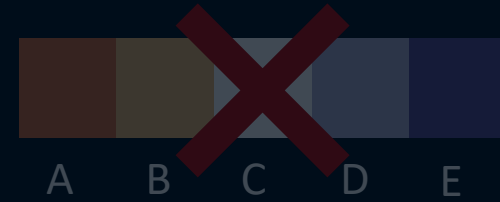
Colormaps

Sequential

Diverging

Categorical

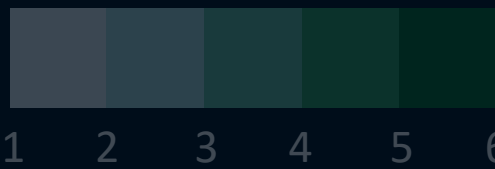
Categorical



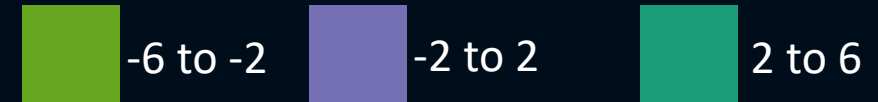
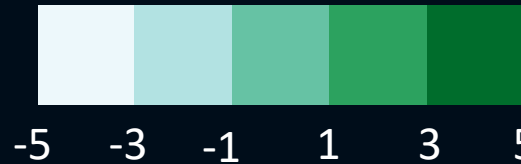
Ordered



Interval



Ratio



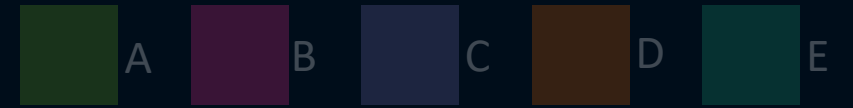
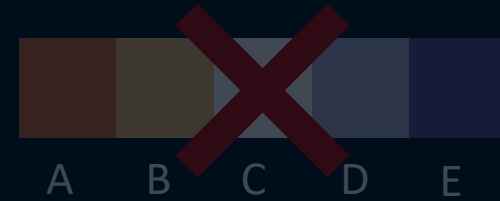
Colormaps

Sequential

Diverging

Categorical

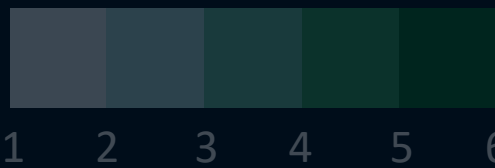
Categorical



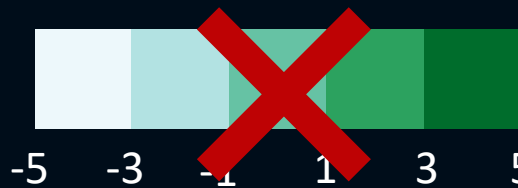
Ordered



Interval



Ratio



Colormaps

Sequential



Diverging

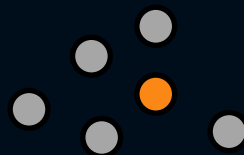


Categorical



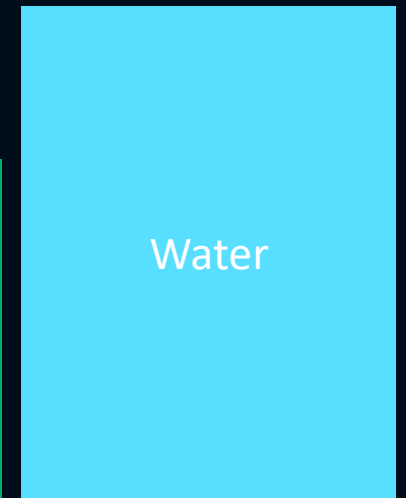
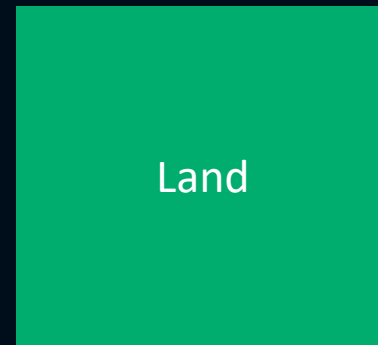
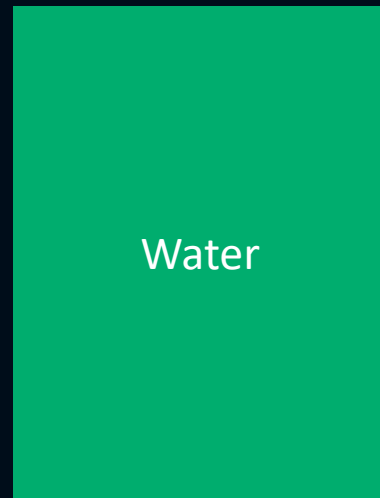
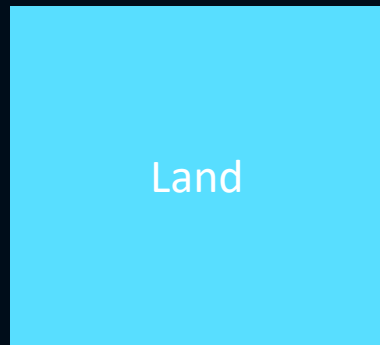
Pro tips:

- Gray is one of the most important colors!
- Think about cultural connotations: www.informationisbeautiful.net/visualizations/colours-in-cultures
- Choose colormaps that work for people with color deficiencies (color blind)

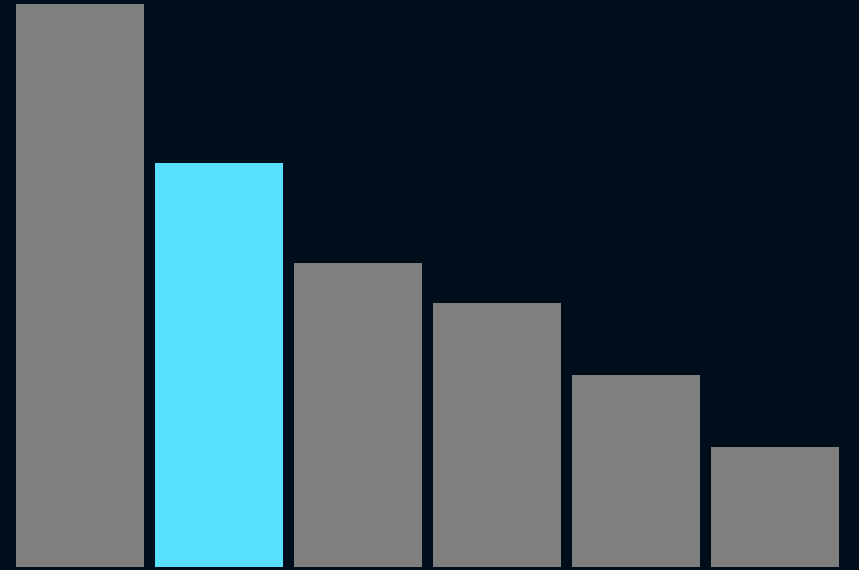
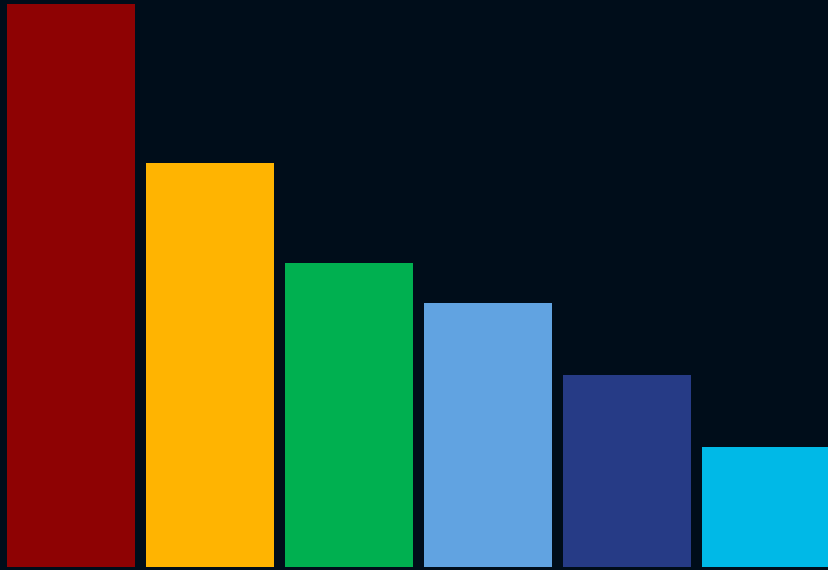


Recommendations & Pitfalls

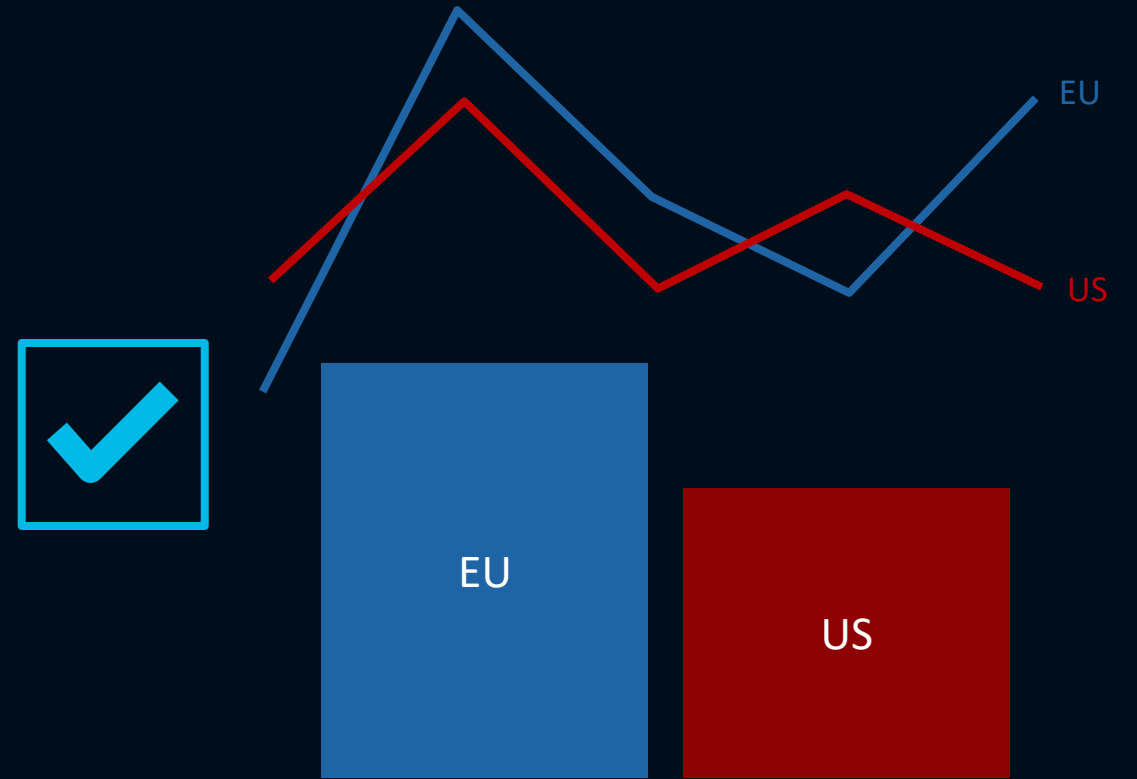
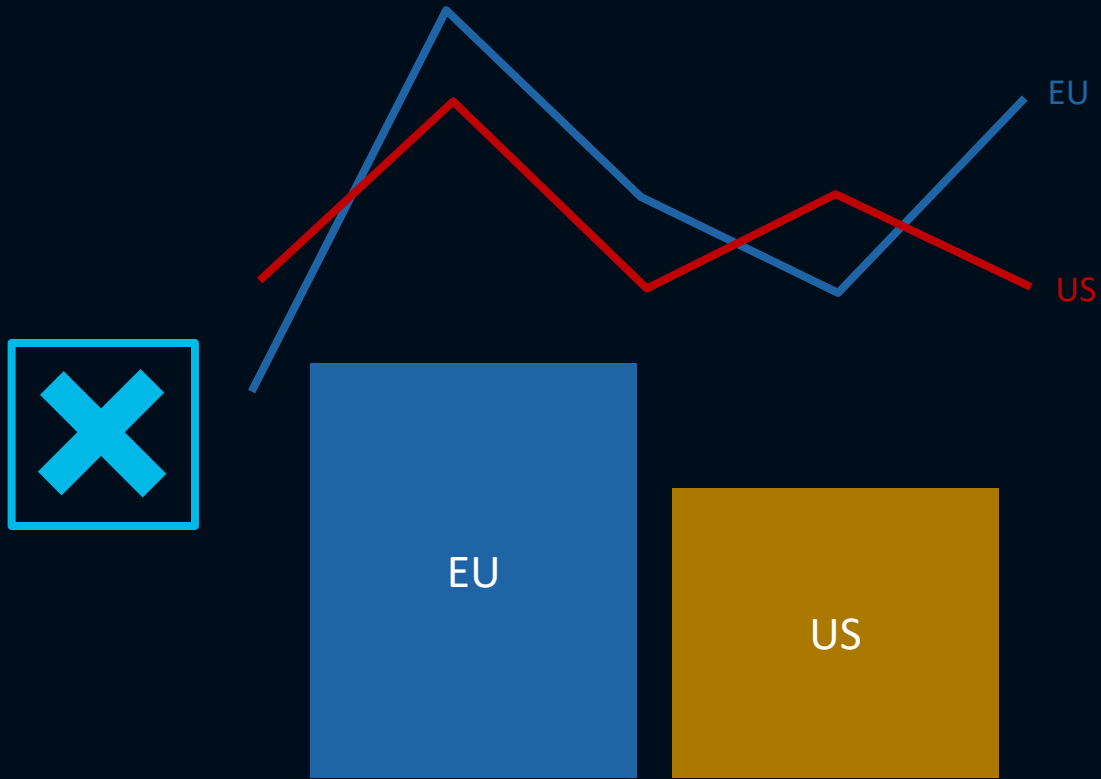
Intuitiveness



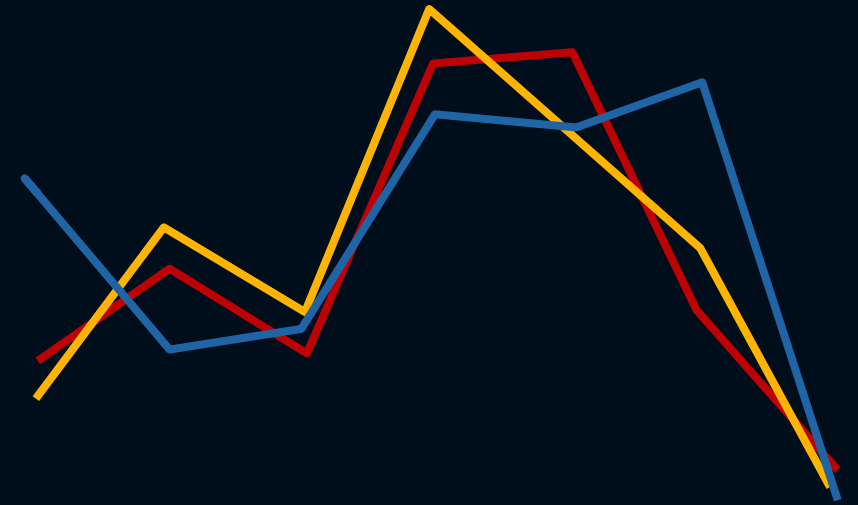
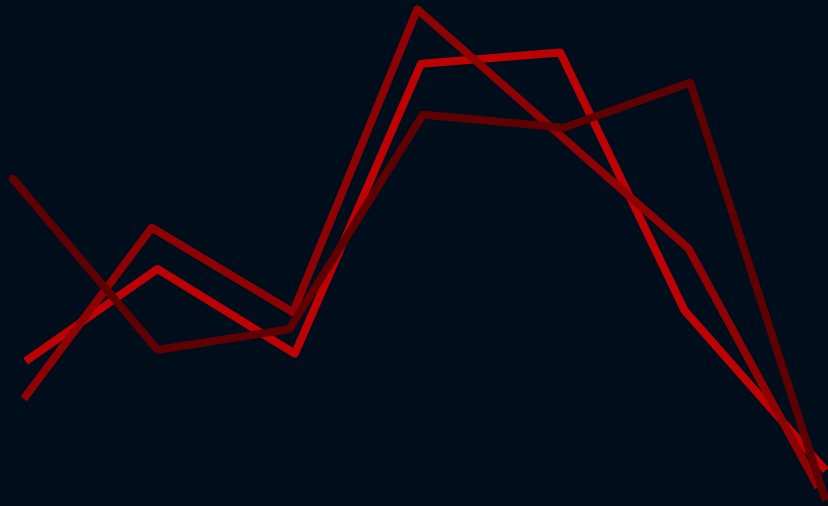
Moderation



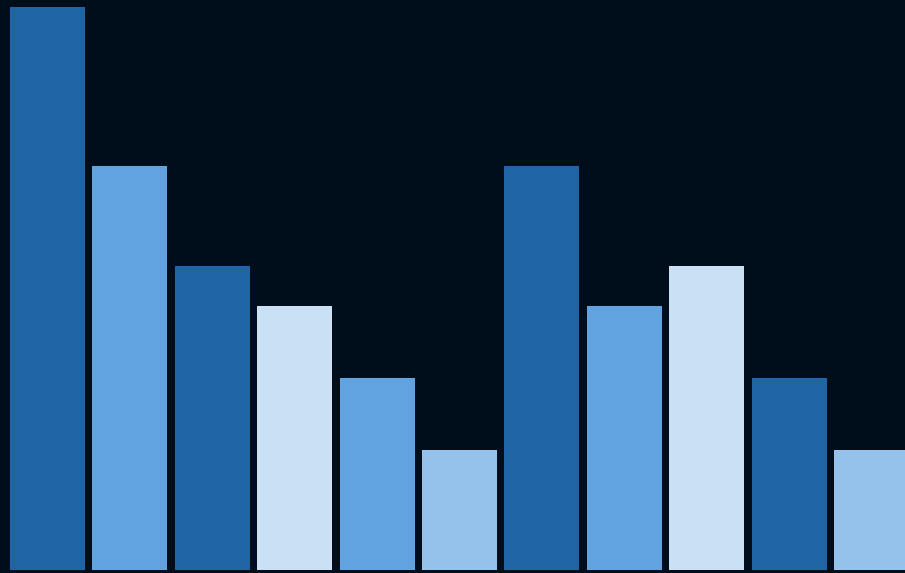
Consistency



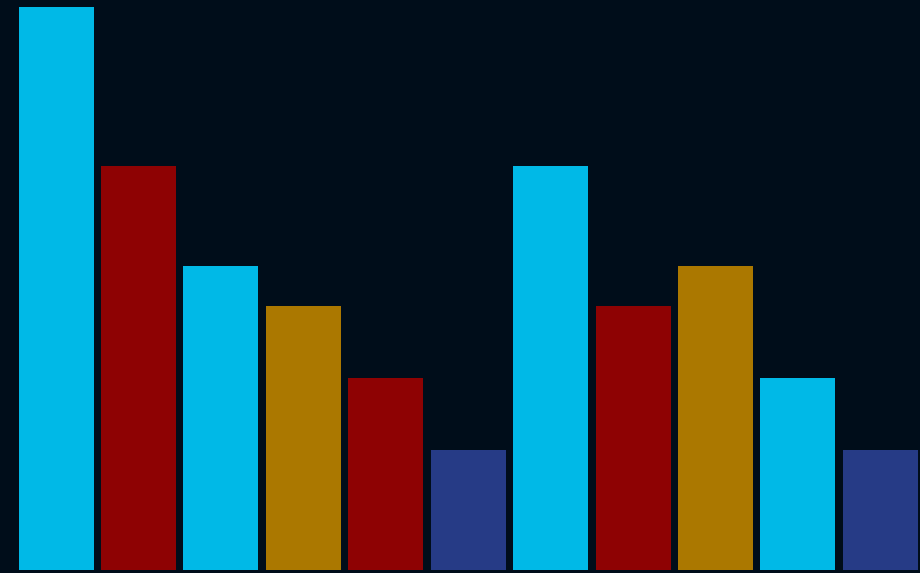
Clarity



Classification

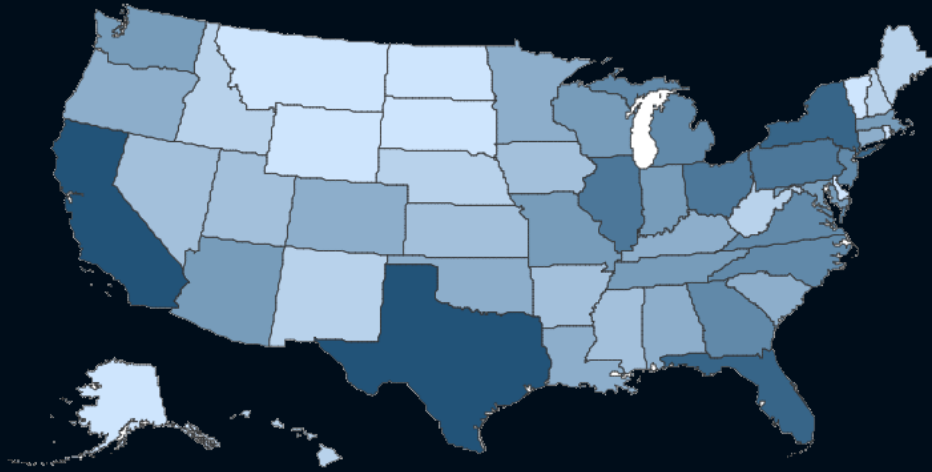


A B C D

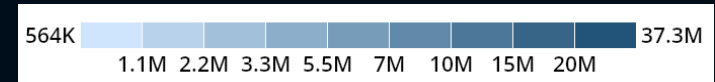
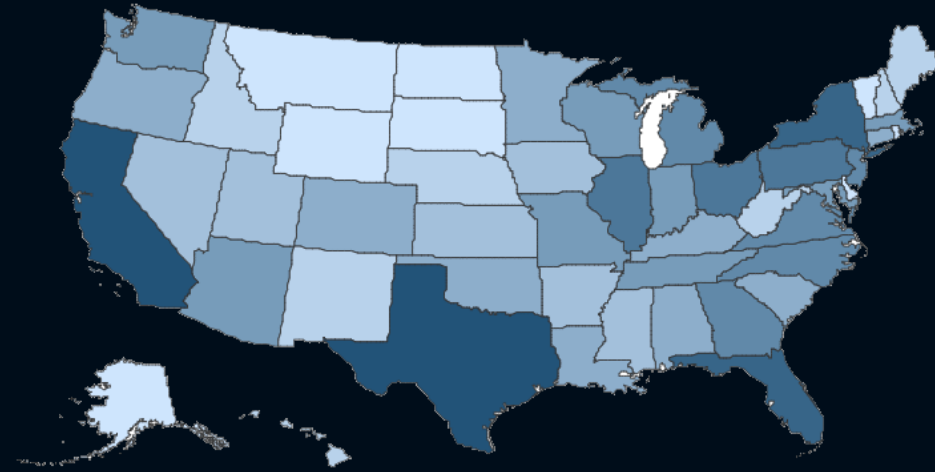


A B C D

Explainability



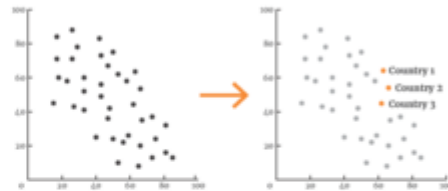
US Population 2010



Core Principles of Data Visualization

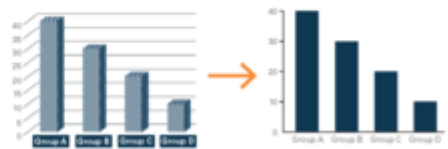
Show the data

People read graphs in a research report, article, or blog to understand the story being told. The data is the most important part of the graph and should be presented in the clearest way possible. But that does not mean that all of the data must be shown—indeed, many graphs show too much.



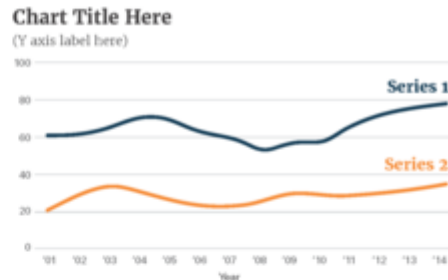
Reduce the clutter

Chart clutter, those unnecessary or distracting visual elements, will tend to reduce effectiveness. Clutter comes in the form of dark or heavy gridlines; unnecessary tick marks, labels, or text; unnecessary icons or pictures; ornamental shading and gradients; and unnecessary dimensions. Too often graphs use textured or filled gradients.



Integrate the text and the graph

Standard research reports often suffer from the **slideshow effect**, in which the writer narrates the text elements that appear in the graph. A better model is one in which visualizations are constructed to complement the text and at the same time to contain enough information to stand alone. As a simple example, legends that define or explain a line, bar, or point are often placed far from the content of the graph—off to the right or below the graph. Integrated legends—right below the title, directly on the chart, or at the end of a line—are more accessible.



Preattentive Processing

Effective data visualization taps into the brain's **preattentive visual processing**. Because our eyes detect a limited set of visual characteristics (such as shape and contrast), we combine various characteristics of an object and unconsciously perceive them as comprising an image. Preattentive processing refers to the cognitive operations that can be performed prior to focusing attention on any particular region of an image. In other words, it's the stuff you notice right away.



Core Principles of Data Visualization

Audience



Always consider your audience—whether they need a short, written report, a more in-depth paper, or an online exploratory data tool.

Use pie charts with care



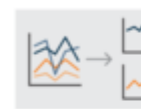
We are not very good at discerning quantities from the slices of the pie chart. Other chart types—for example, bars, stacked bars, treemaps, or slope charts—may be a better choice.

Start bar and column charts from zero



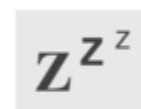
Bar and column charts that do not start at zero overemphasize the differences between the values. For small changes in quantities, consider visualizing the difference or the change in the values.

Try small multiples



Breaking up a complicated chart into smaller chunks can be an effective way to visualize your data.

Color and font considerations



Avoid default colors and fonts—they all look the same and don't stand out.

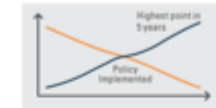


Consider color blindness—about 10% of people (mostly men) have some form of color blindness.



Avoid the rainbow color palette—it doesn't map to our number system and there is no logical ordering.

Include annotation



Add explanatory text to help the reader understand how to read or use the visualization (if necessary) and also to guide them through the content.

Avoid 3D



Using 3D when you don't have a third variable will usually distort the perception of the data and should thus be avoided.

Make labels easy to read



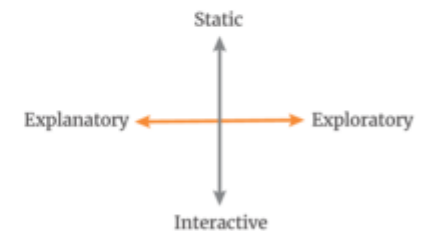
When applicable, rotate bar and column charts to make the labels horizontal. If possible, make vertical axis labels horizontal, possibly below the title. In general, make labels clear, concise, and easy for your reader to understand.

Use maps carefully

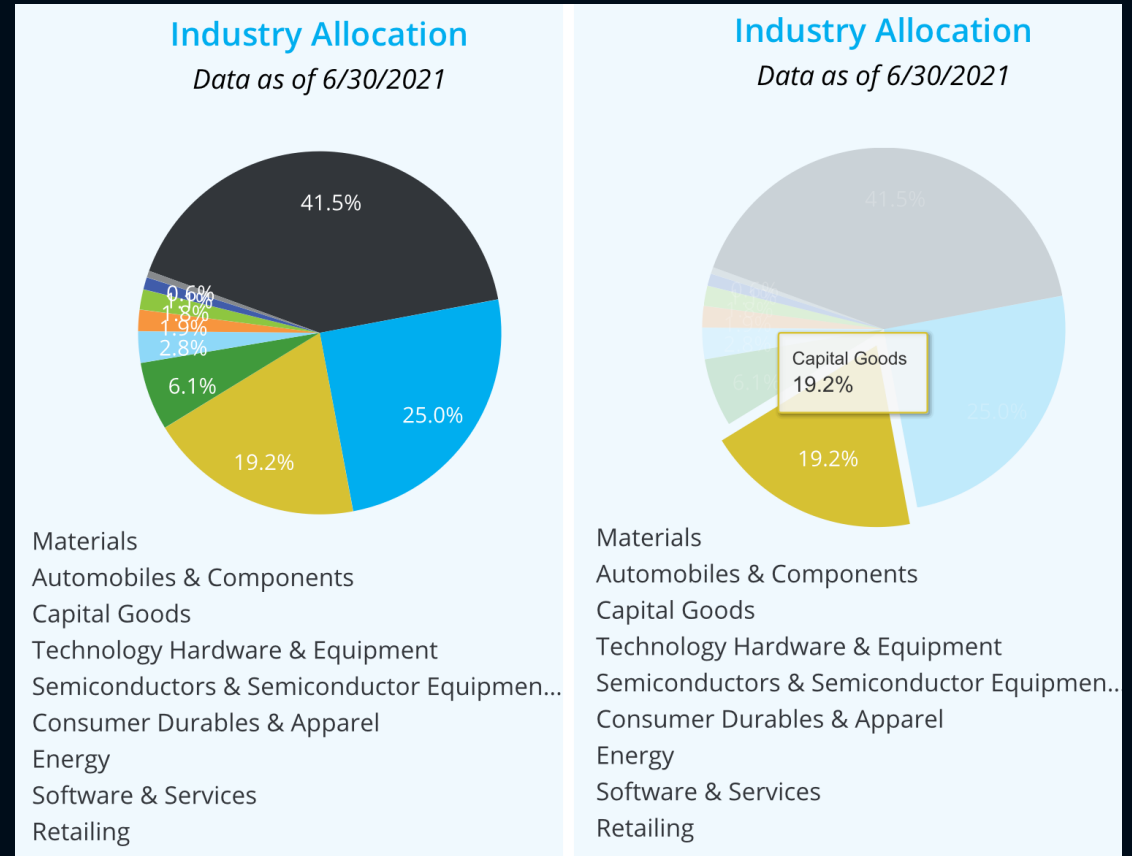
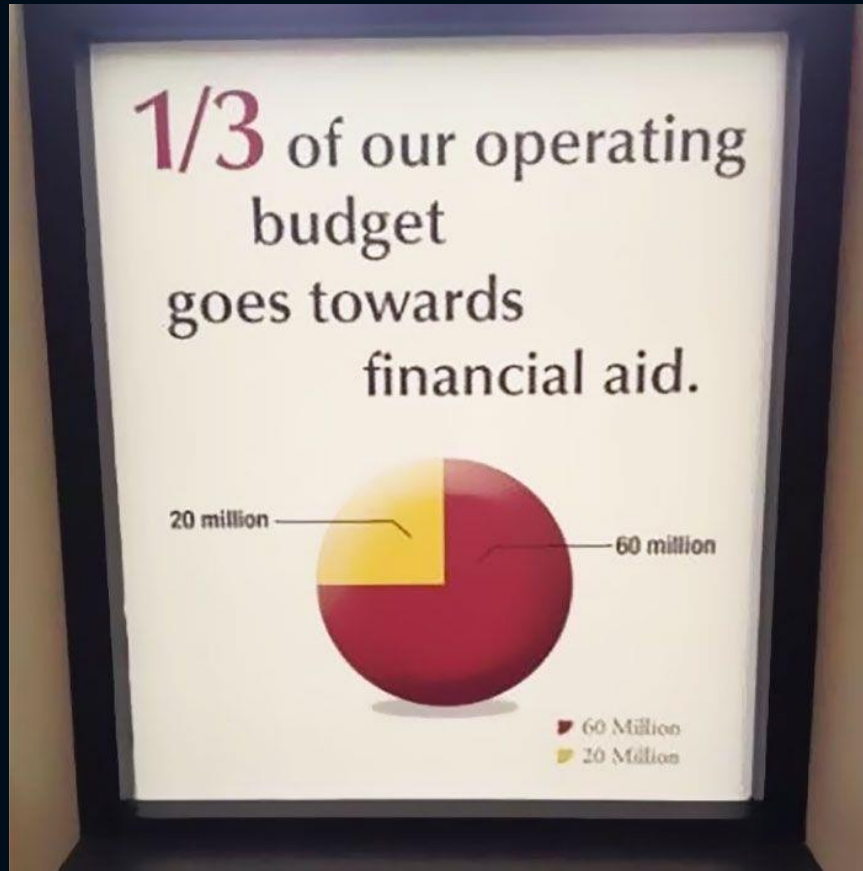


Use maps carefully, always being sure it is the geographic point you are trying to make. Column and bar charts, for example, are often better at enabling comparisons between geographic units.

Visualization Mapping: Form and Function



Pitfalls: missing/wrong labels



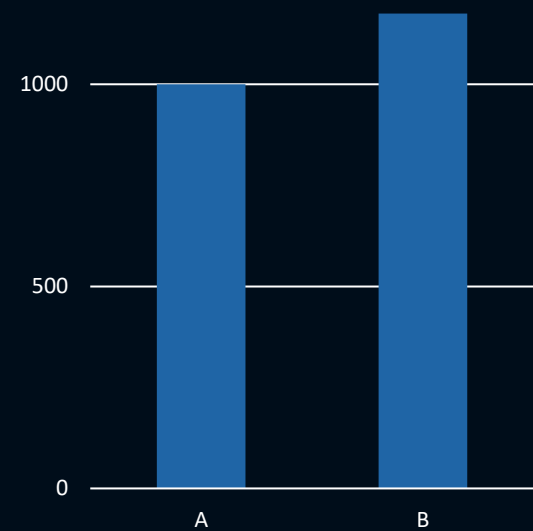
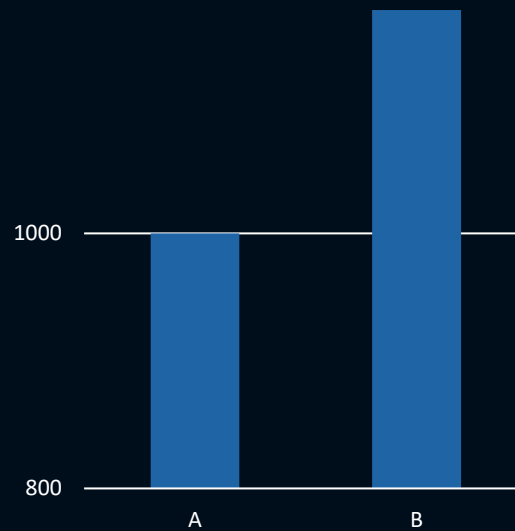
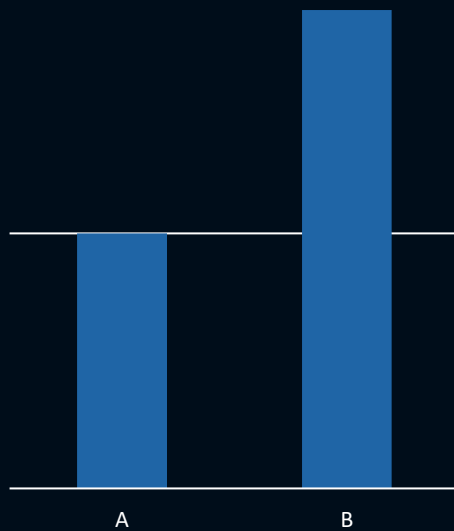
Pitfalls: axis labels

Missing axis labels

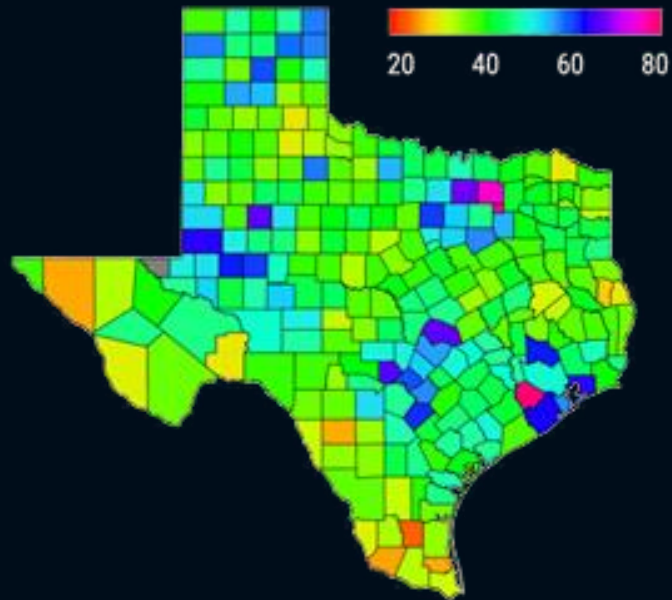
Misleading labels

- Not zero-based
- Using different scales in multiple plots

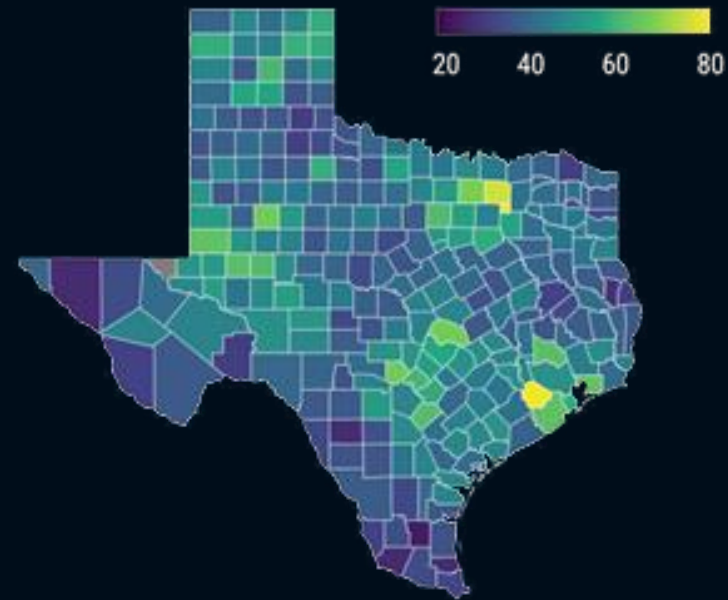
Missing units



Pitfalls: Colormaps



Rainbow color map

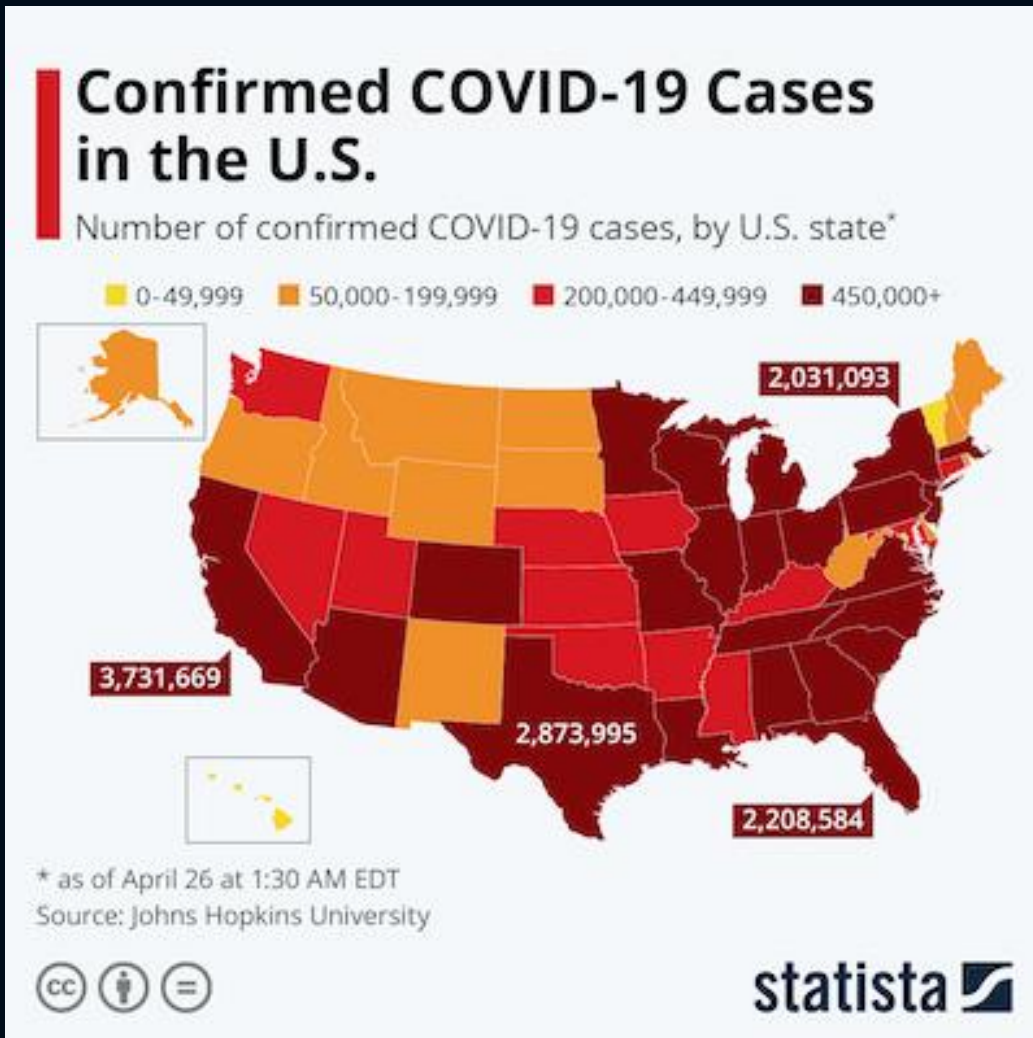


Perceptually uniform color map

Perception distorted by colorful graphics [phys.org]

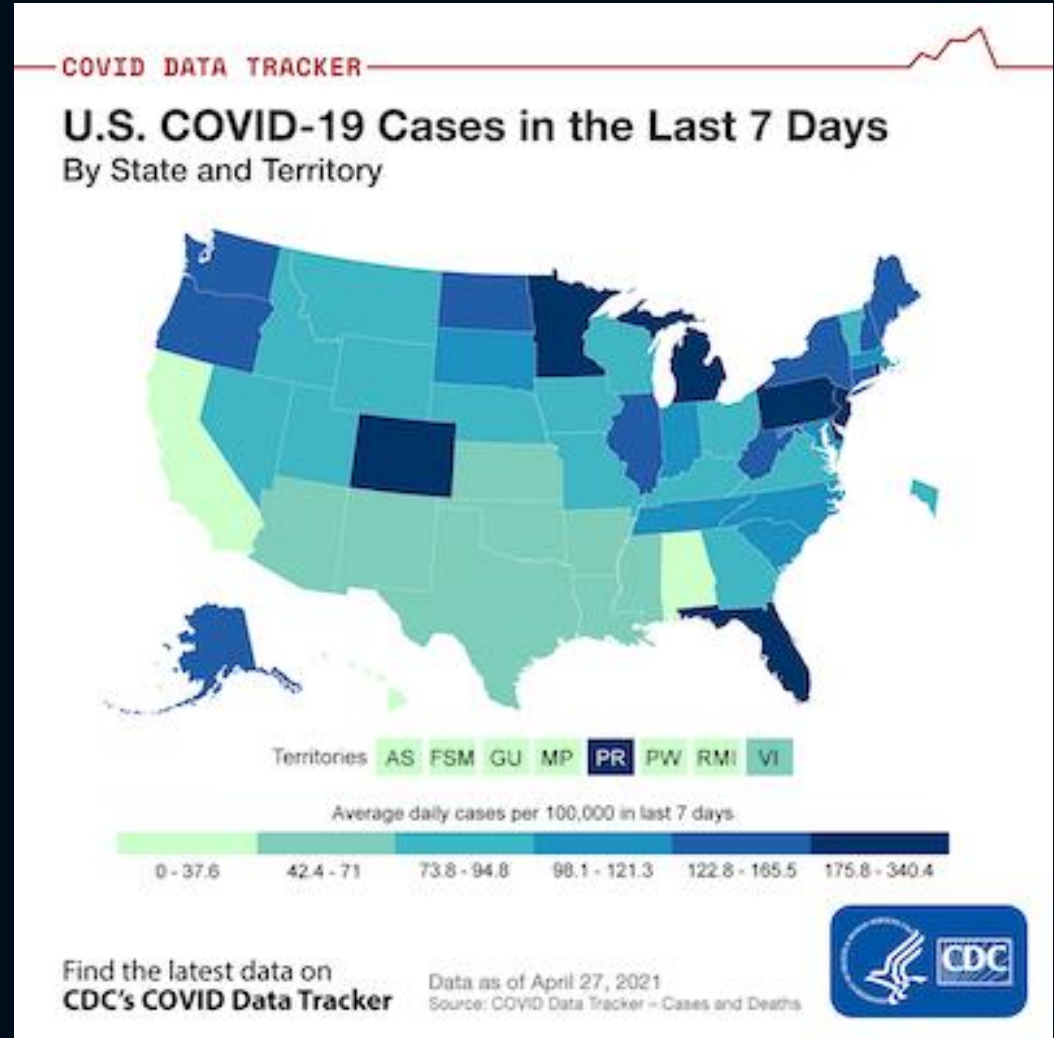
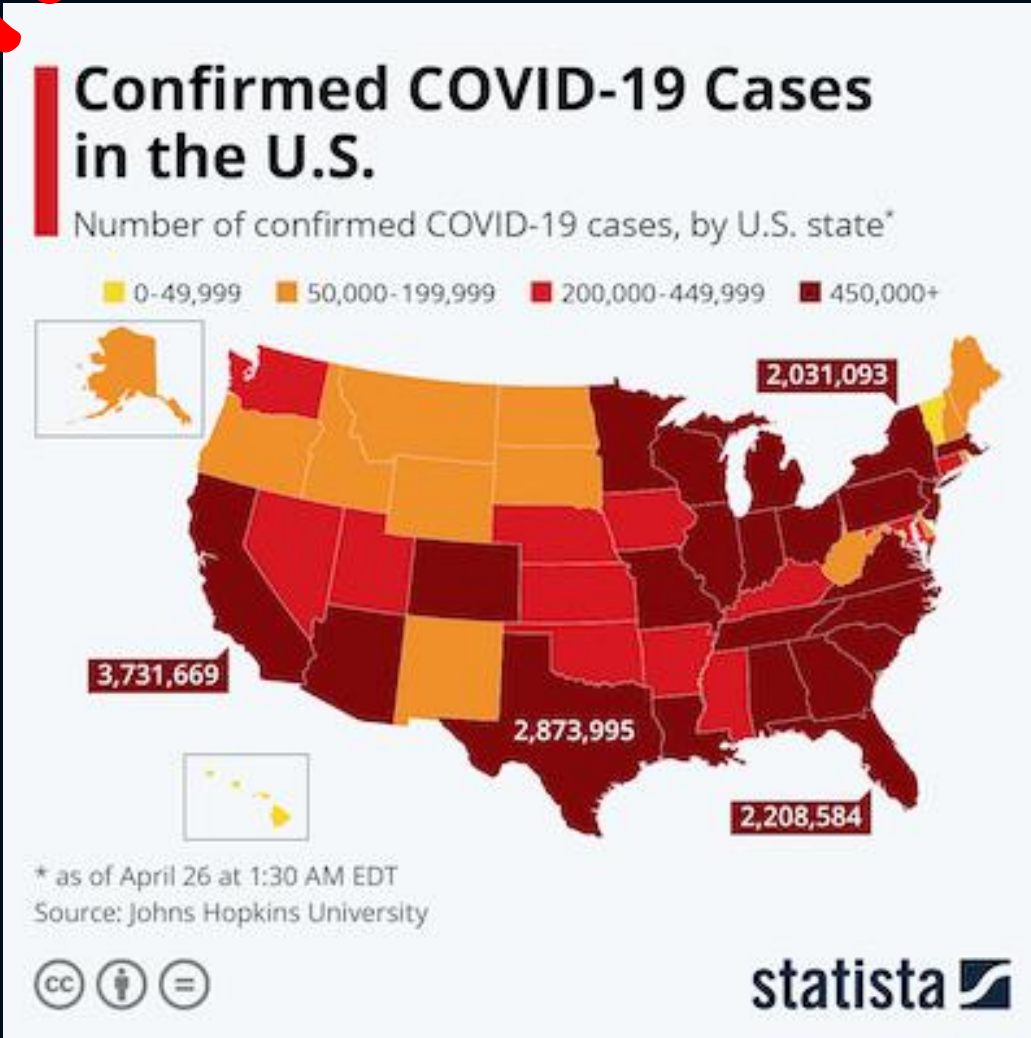
Choice of colormap can distort perception of data values

Pitfalls: absolute numbers



Pitfalls: biased visualization

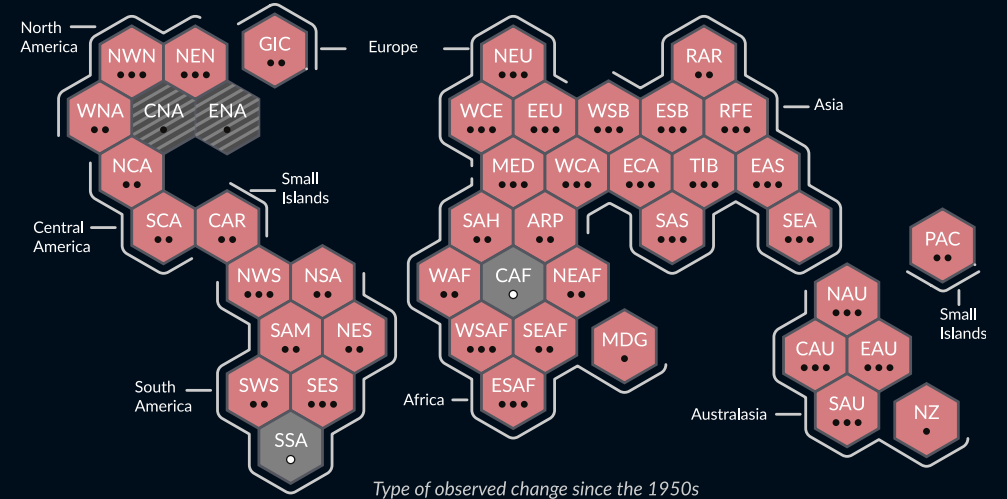
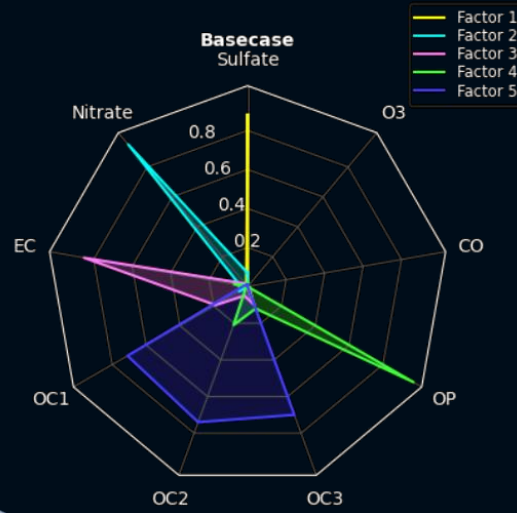
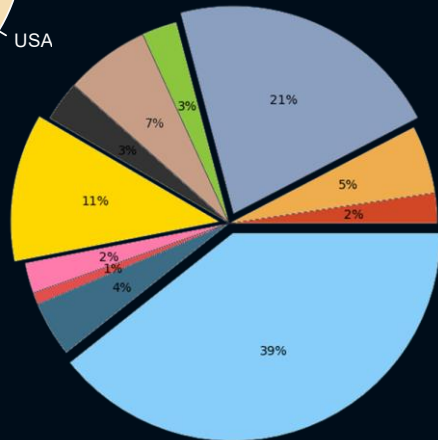
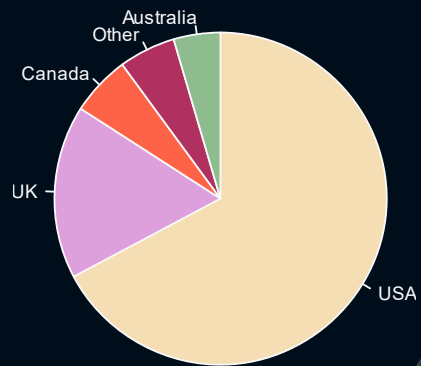
LIE



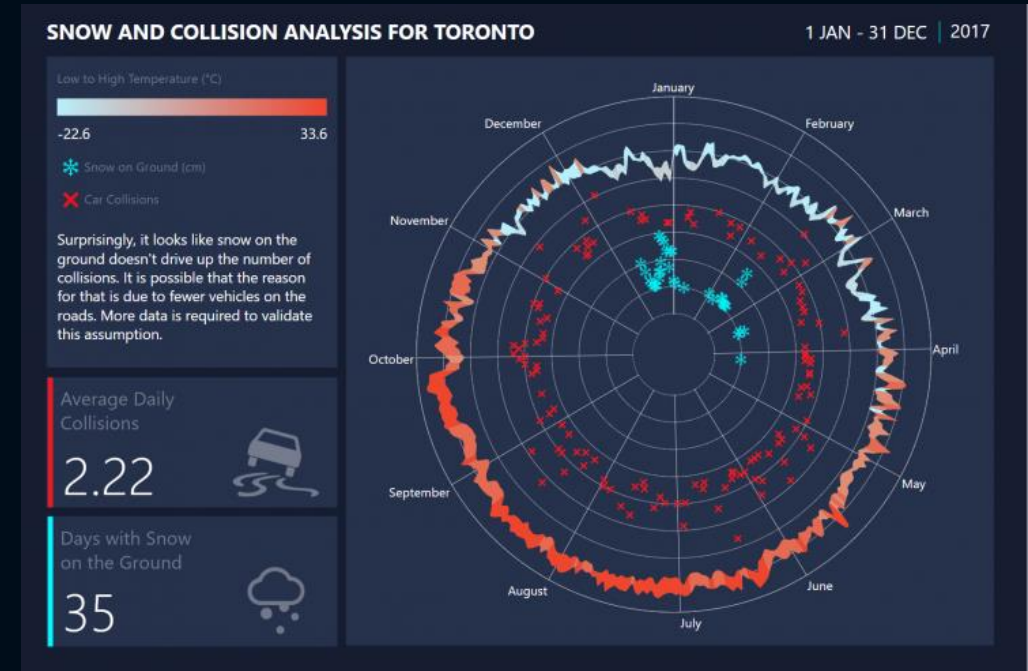
Pitfalls: area effects

Data often not mapped to area

- Intrinsic part of the visualization
- Can mislead
- Affects comparison

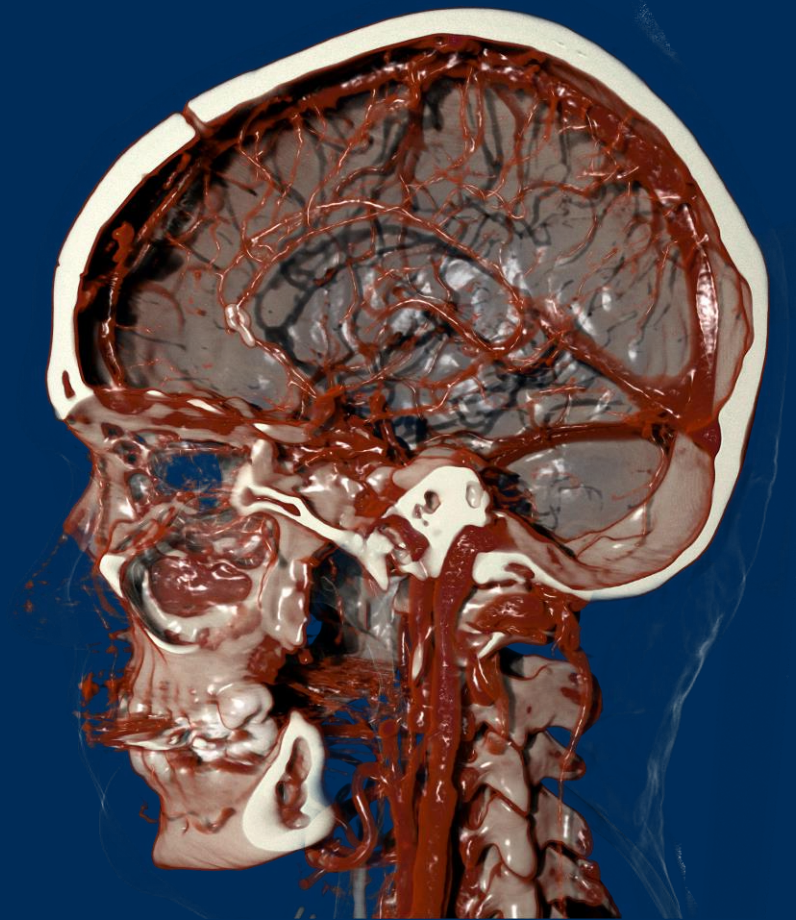


IPCC report summary [ipcc.ch]



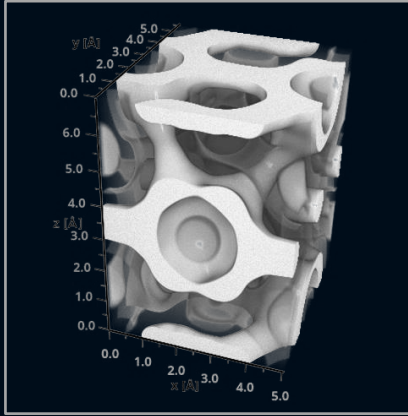
[Perception distorted by colorful graphics, phys.org]

Spatial data

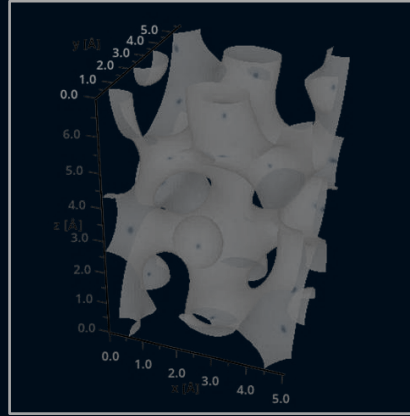


Spatial data (scalar and vector fields)

SCALAR FIELDS



VOLUME RENDERING



ISO-SURFACE

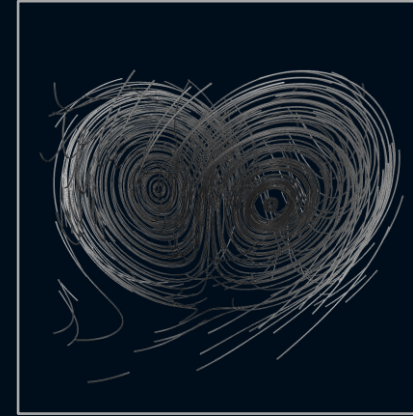
VECTOR FIELDS



LINE INTEGRAL
CONVOLUTION



STREAM PARTICLES



STREAM LINES

Volume rendering

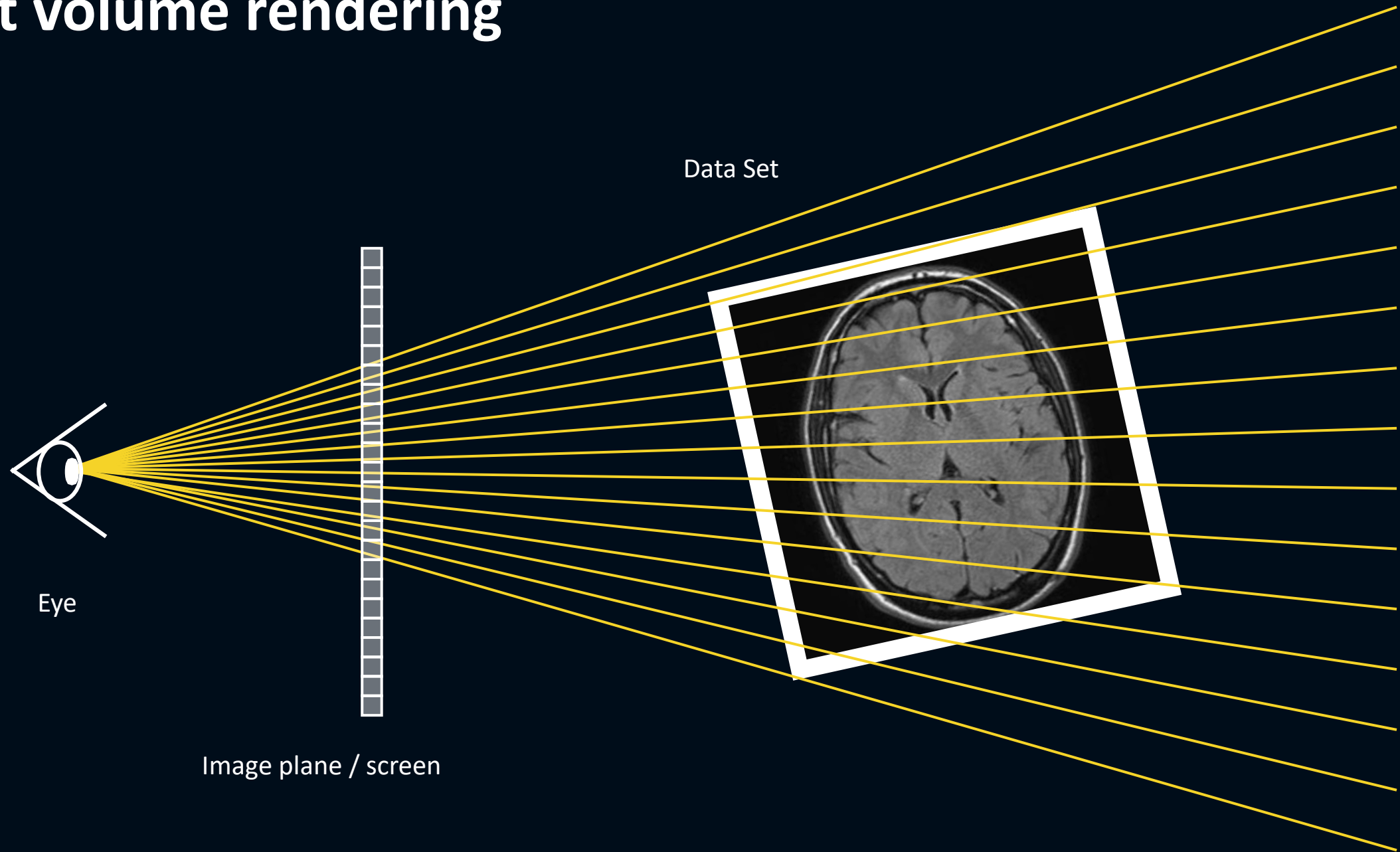
“Looking into a volumetric dataset”

Requires transparency

Scalar values describe optical properties

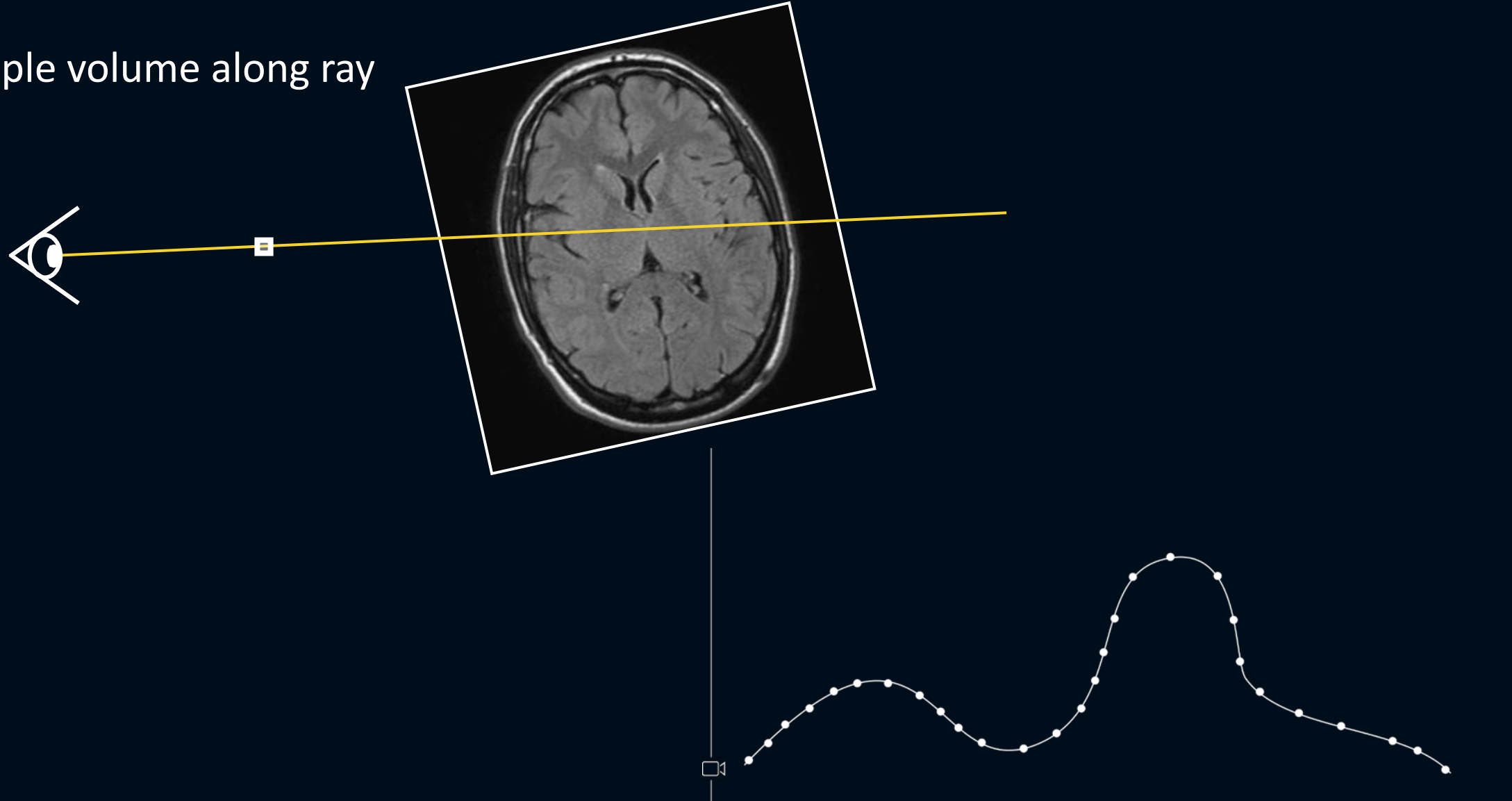


Direct volume rendering



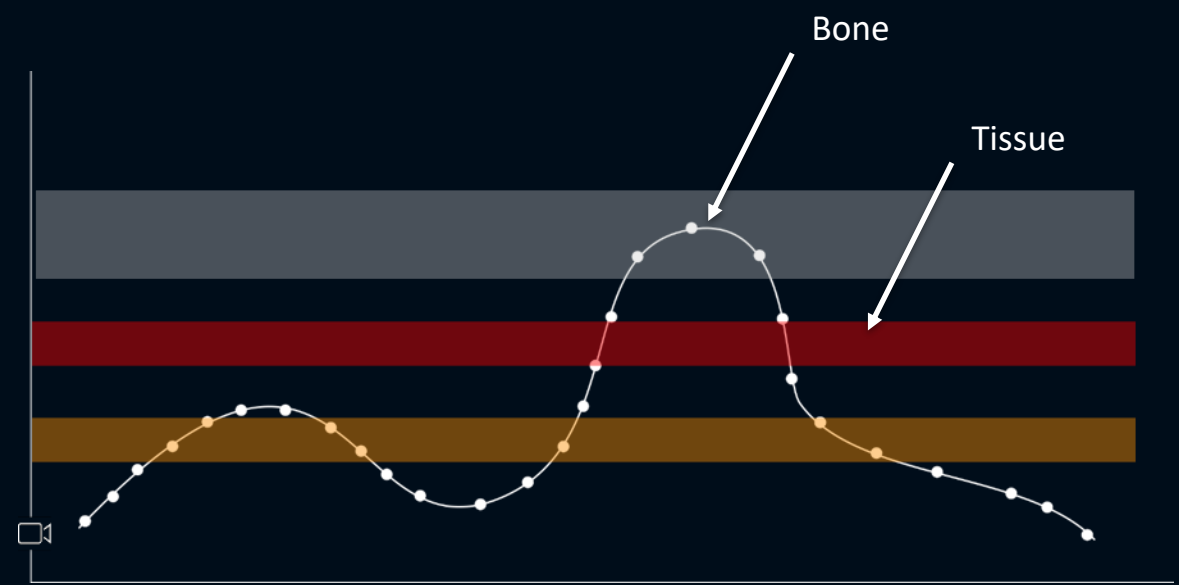
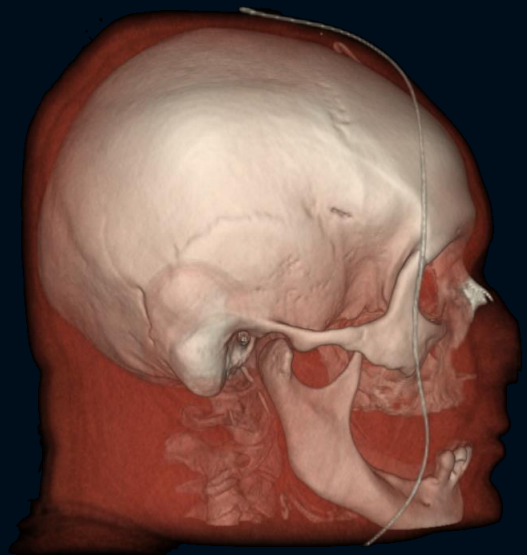
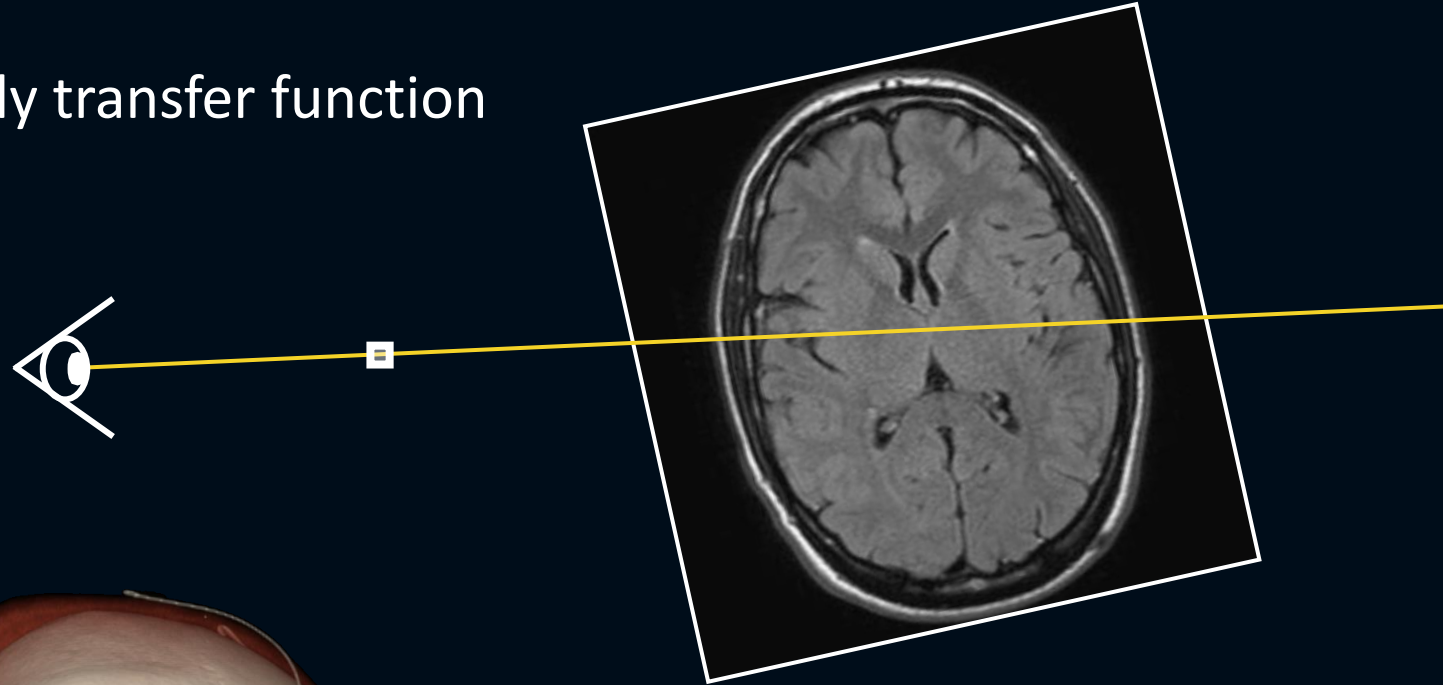
Ray casting

Sample volume along ray



Ray casting: color mapping

Apply transfer function

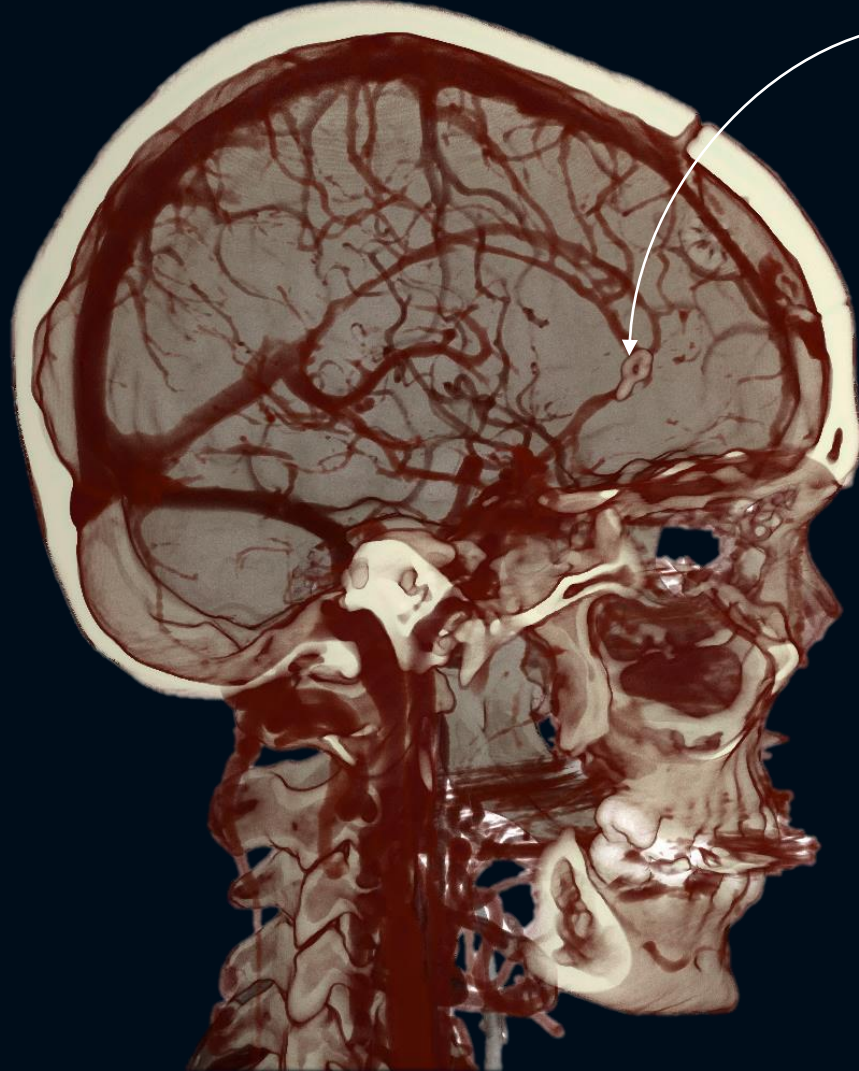


• stent

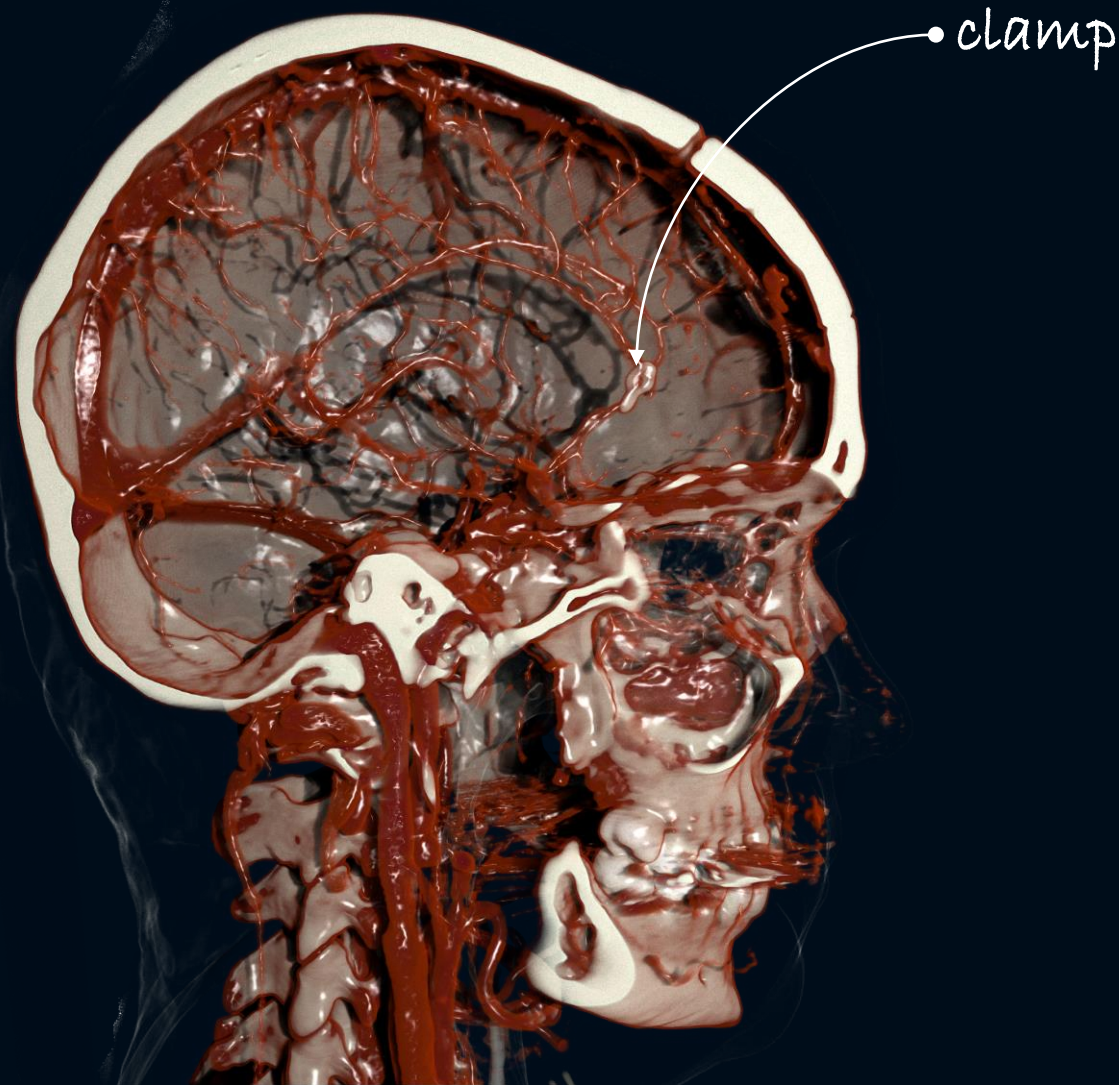
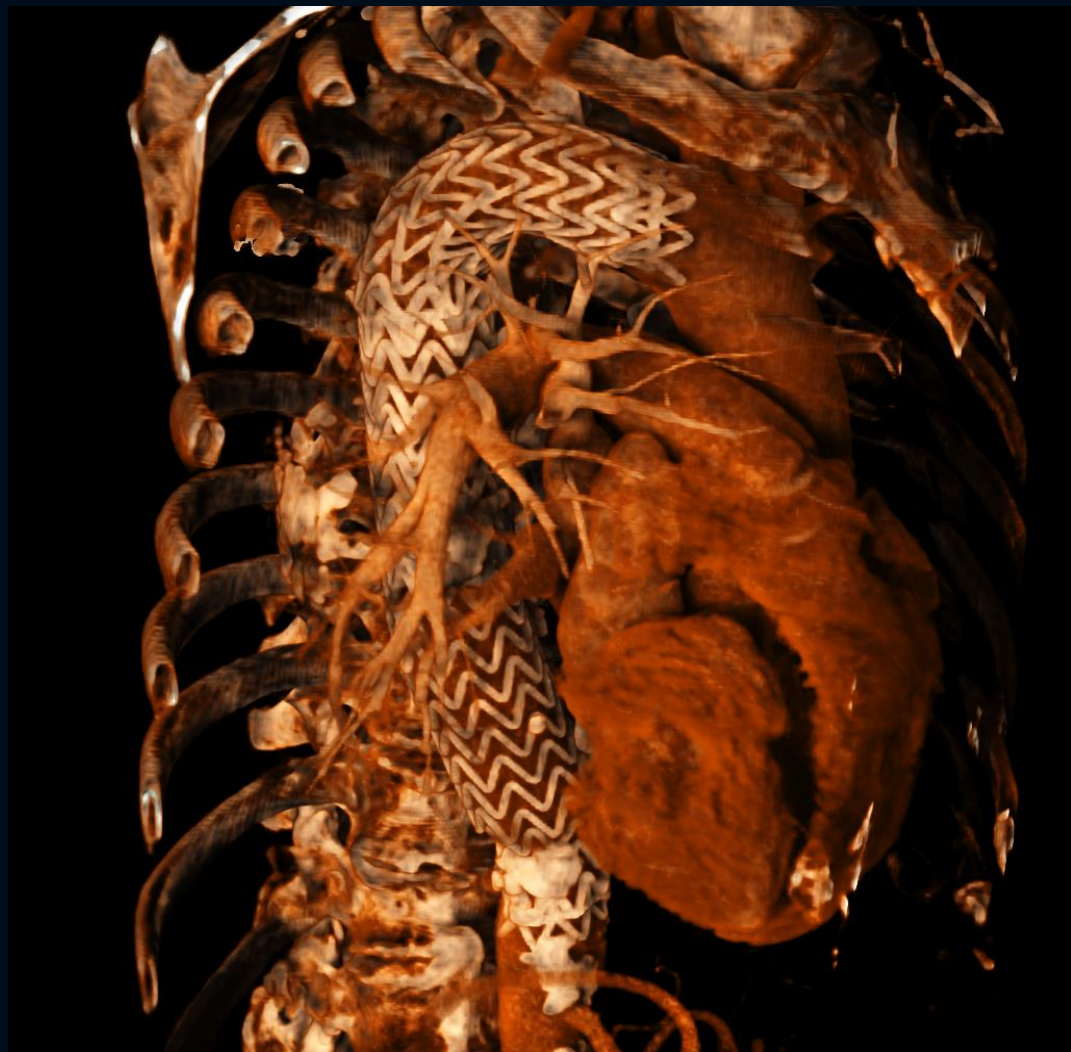
• aorta

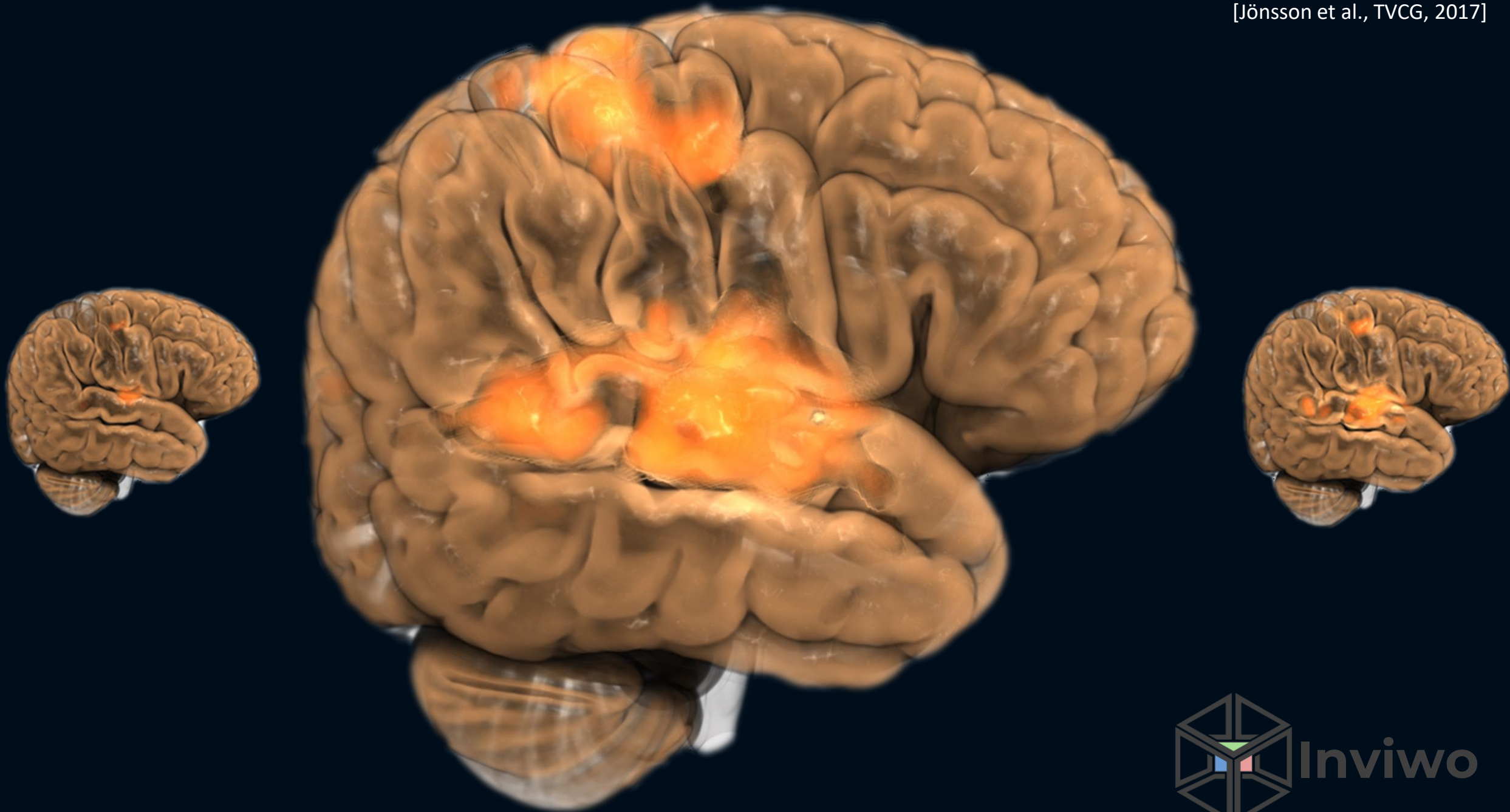


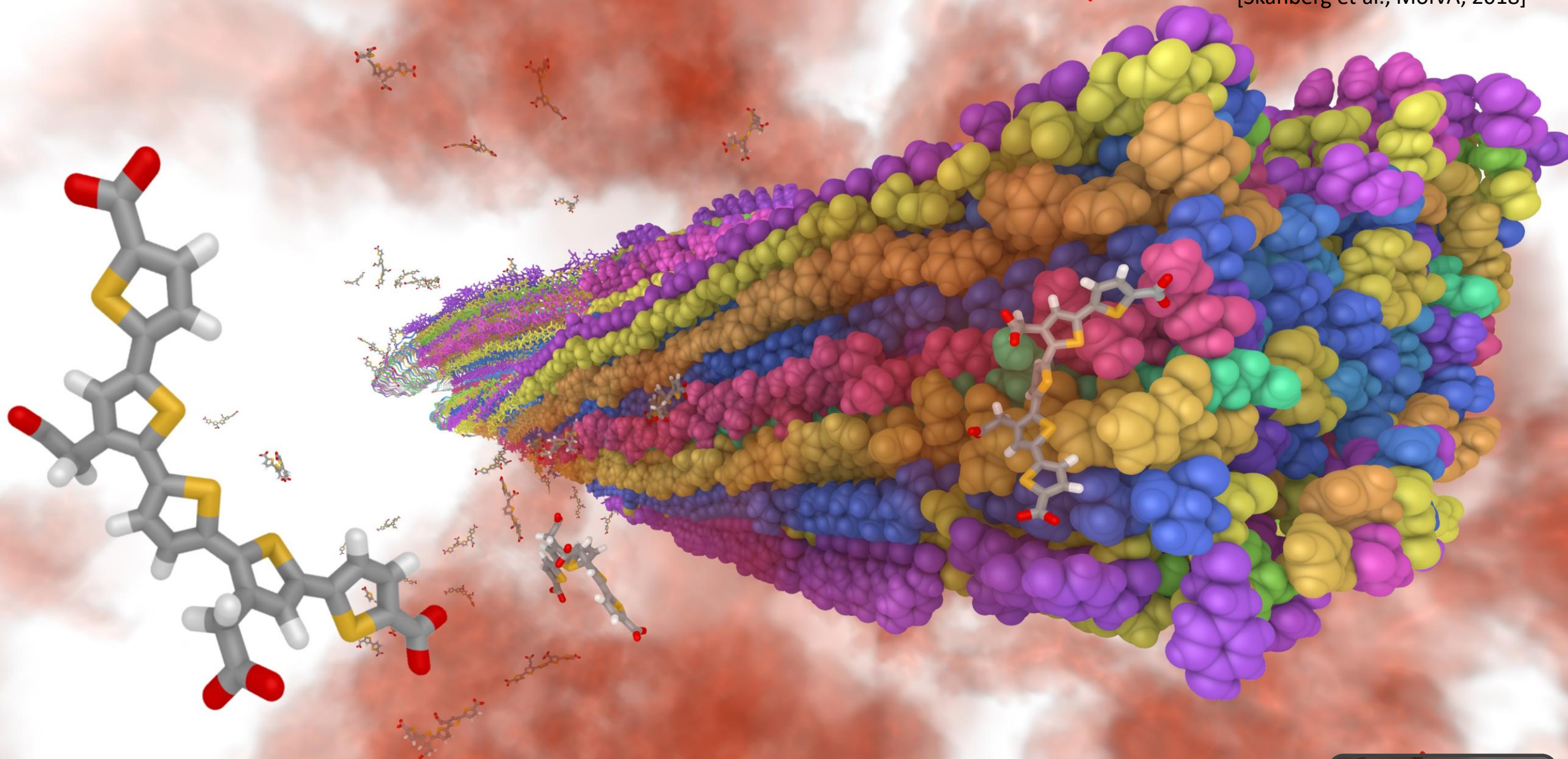
• clamp



Depth cue through lighting









Date: 2015 JUL 14T10:12:14.598

Simulation increment (s): 1

Avg. Frametime: 0.12427

Next instrument activity:

11 s |-----> | 76.2 %

Data acquisition time: 2015 JUL 14 10:12:25

Data acquisition adjacency: [00:13:53]

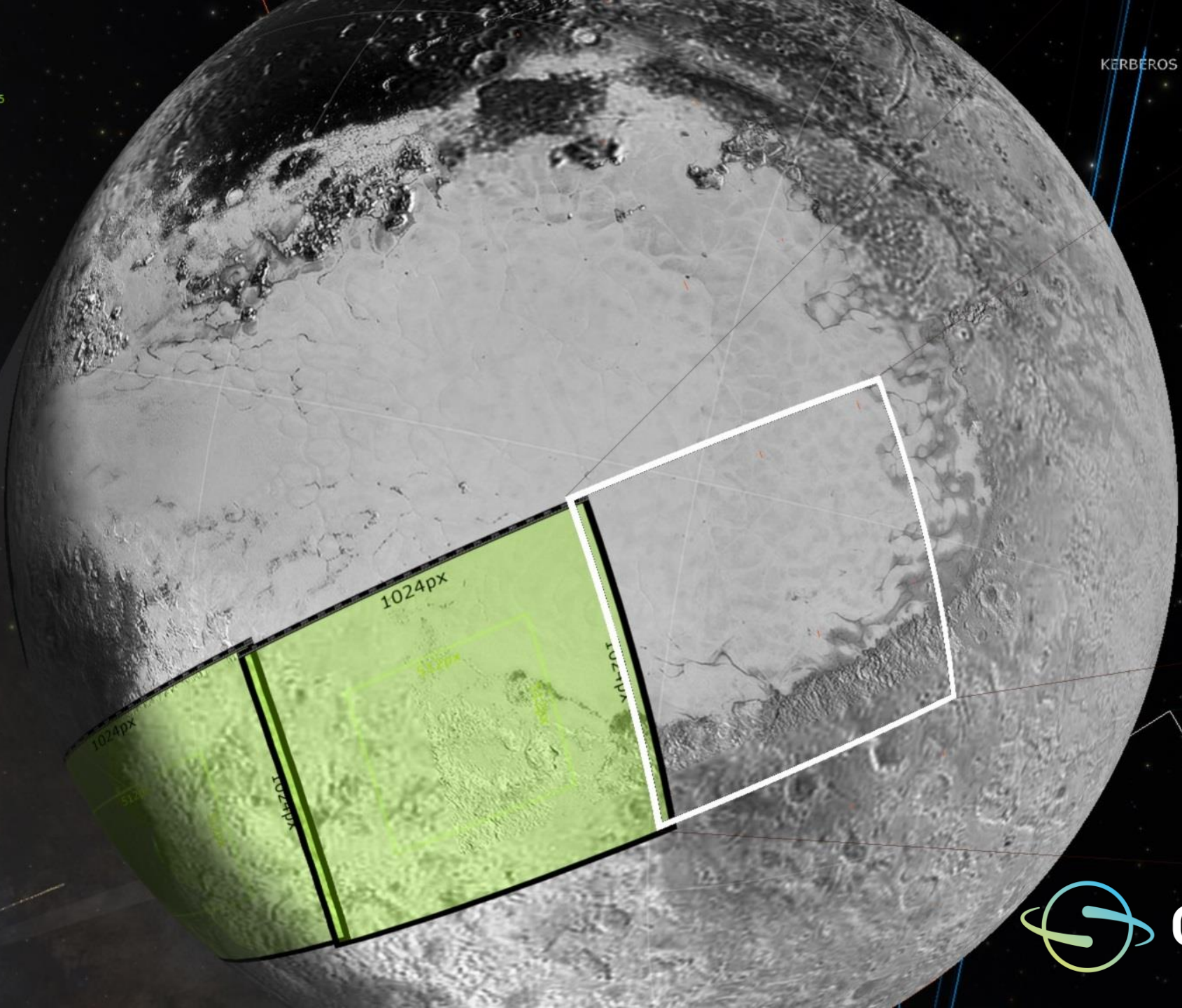
CHARON NIX PLUTO CHARON PLUTO

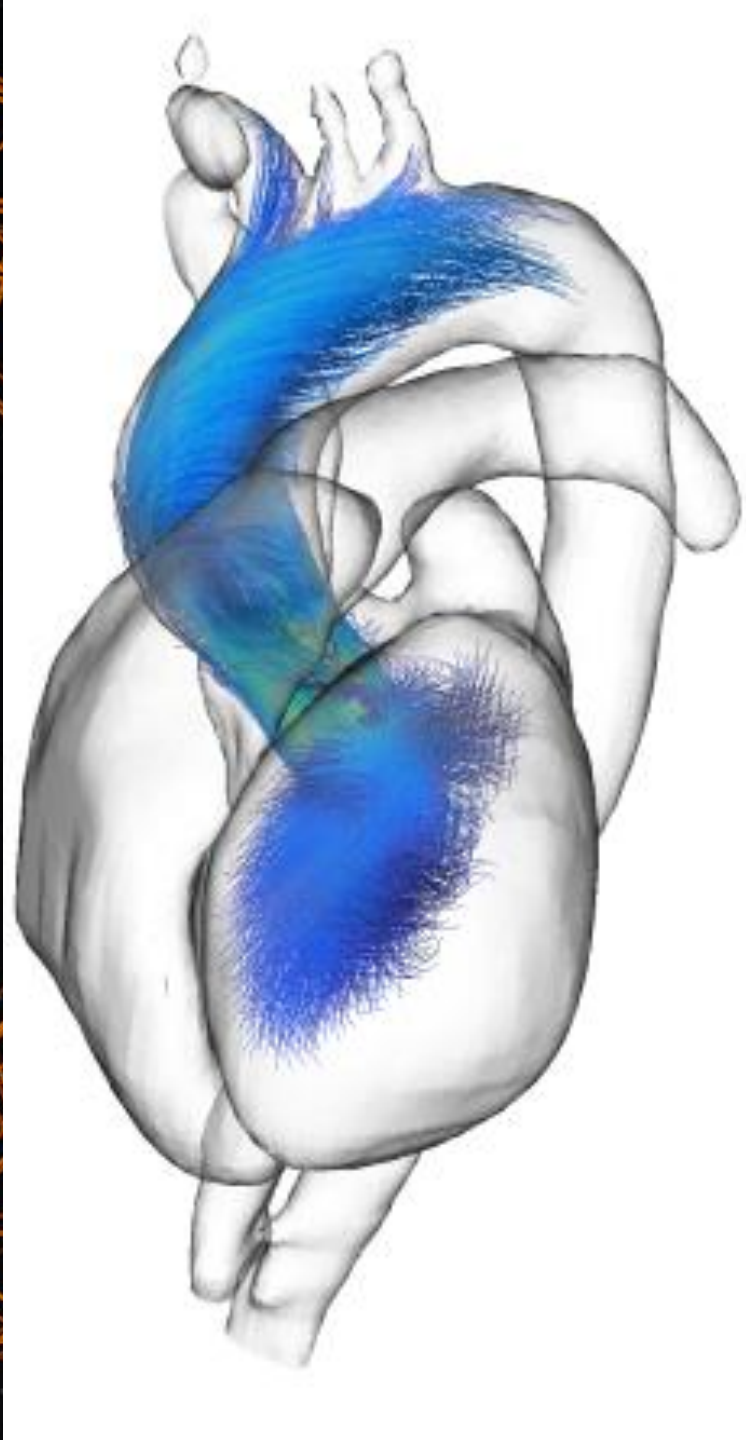
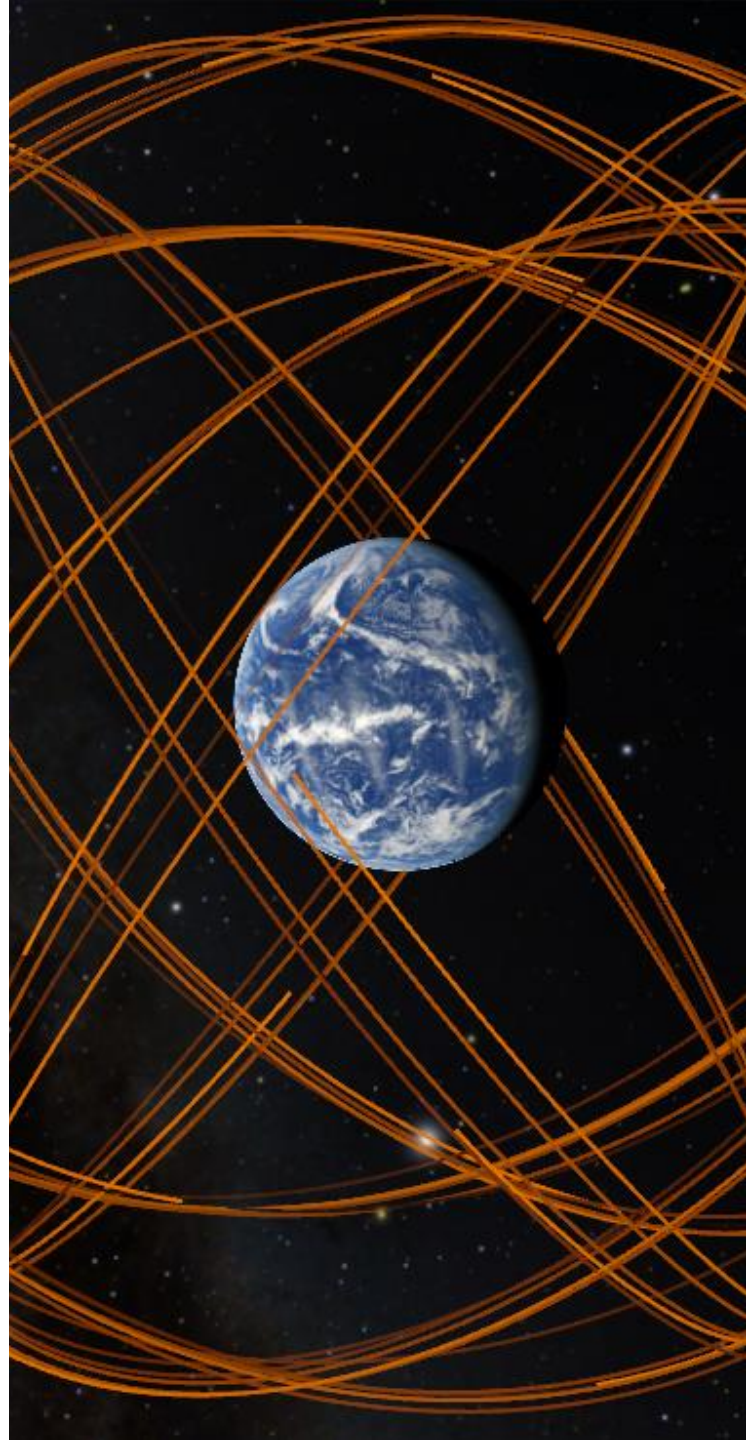
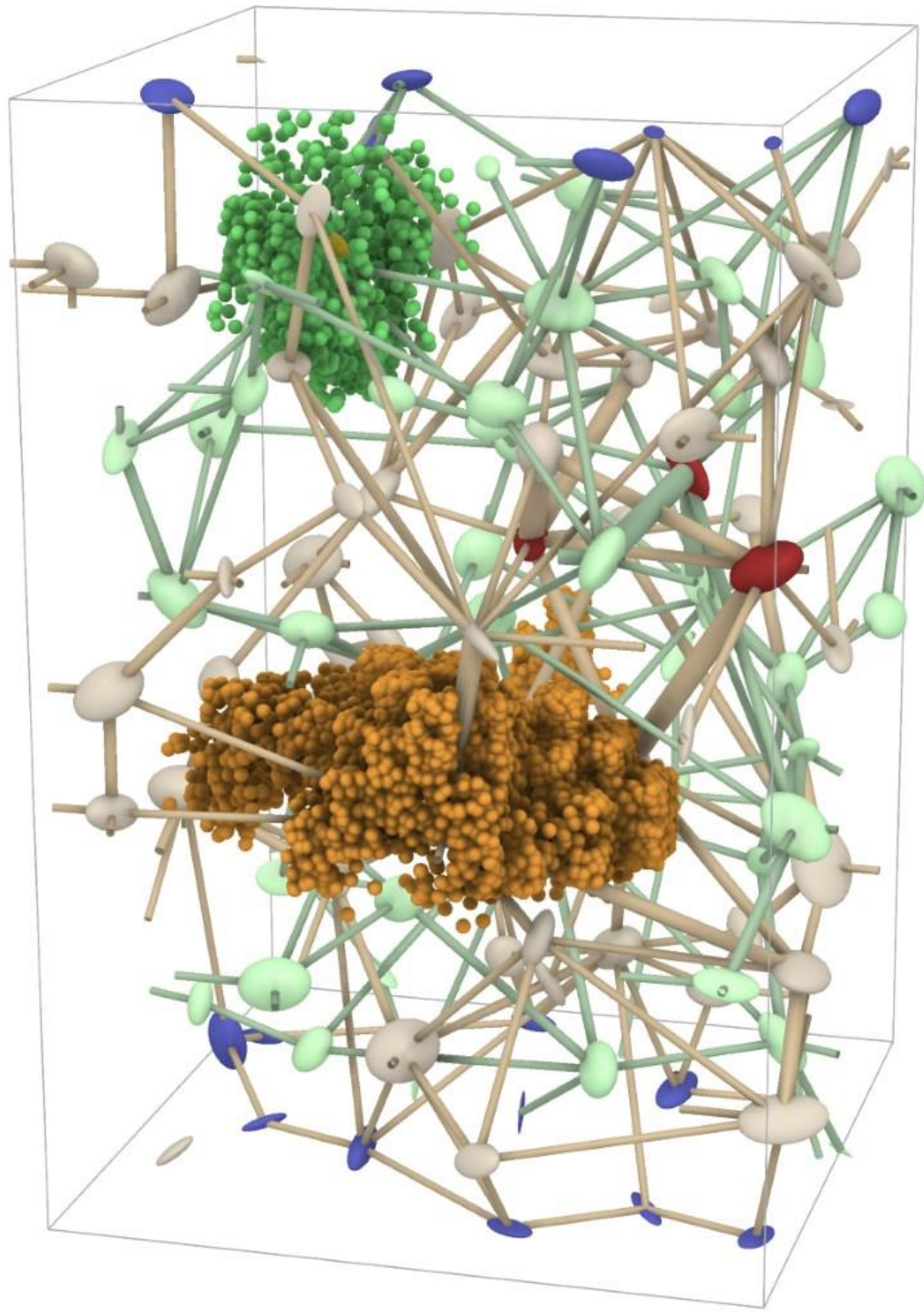
Active Instruments:

- | NH_ALICE_AIRGLOW
- | NH_ALICE_SOC
- | NH_LORRI
- | NH_RALPH_LEISA
- | NH_RALPH_MVIC_BLUE
- | NH_RALPH_MVIC_FT
- | NH_RALPH_MVIC_METHANE
- | NH_RALPH_MVIC_NIR
- | NH_RALPH_MVIC_PAN1
- | NH_RALPH_MVIC_PAN2
- | NH_RALPH_MVIC_RED
- | NH_REX

[Bock et al., TVCG, 2019]

KERBEROS





Use cases

Inviwo

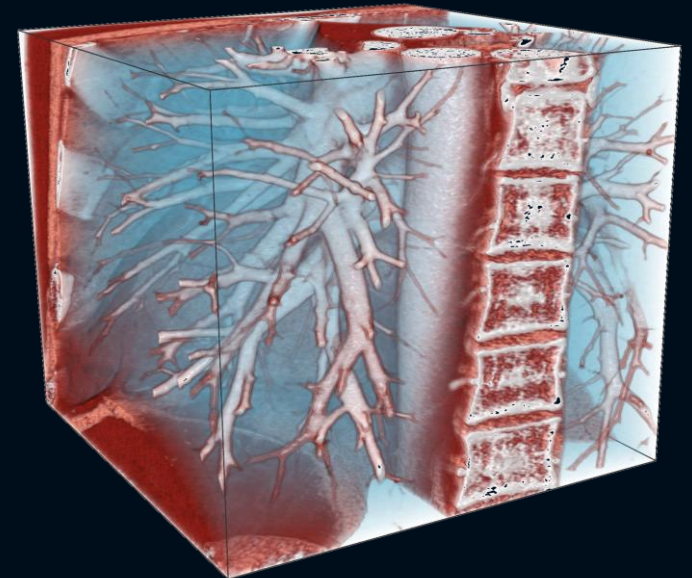
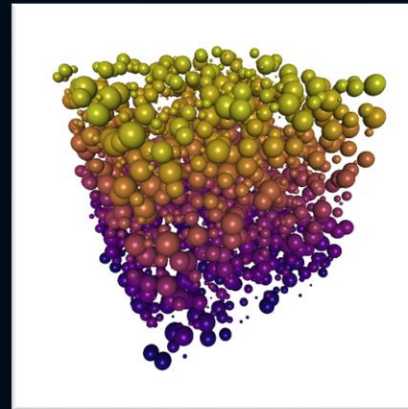
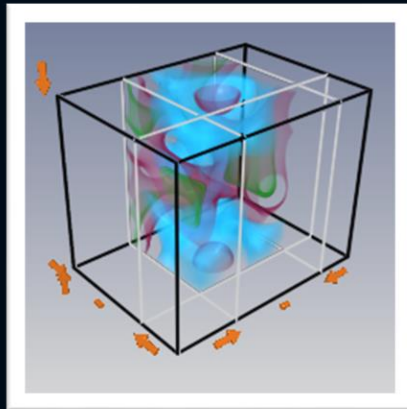
Interactive Visualization Workshop

Rapid prototyping

Developed in-house (LiU)

Available on github.com/inviwo

inviwo.org



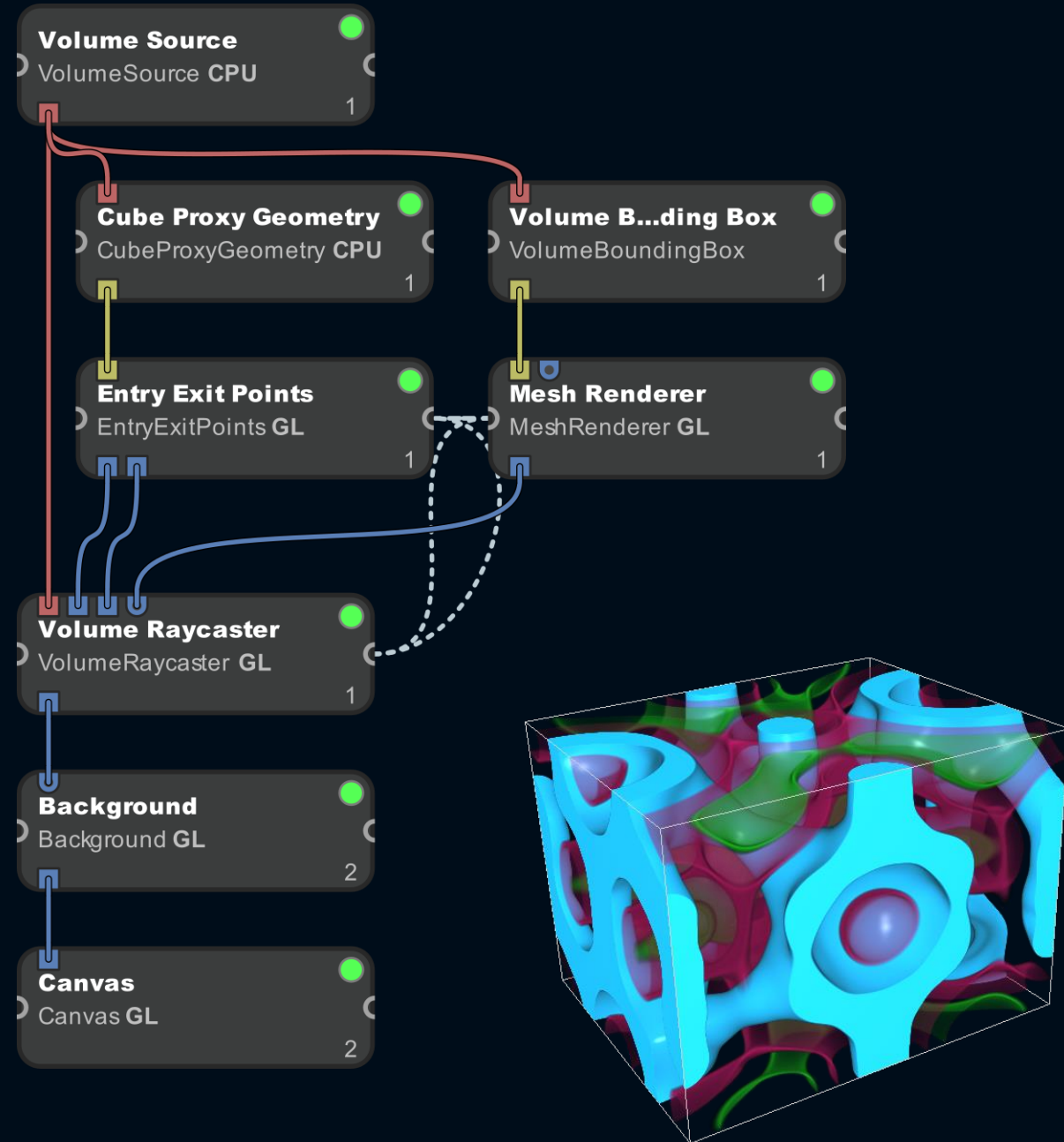
Inviwo

Models a visualization pipeline

- Data flows through graph

Result at the bottom

Blocks can be linked



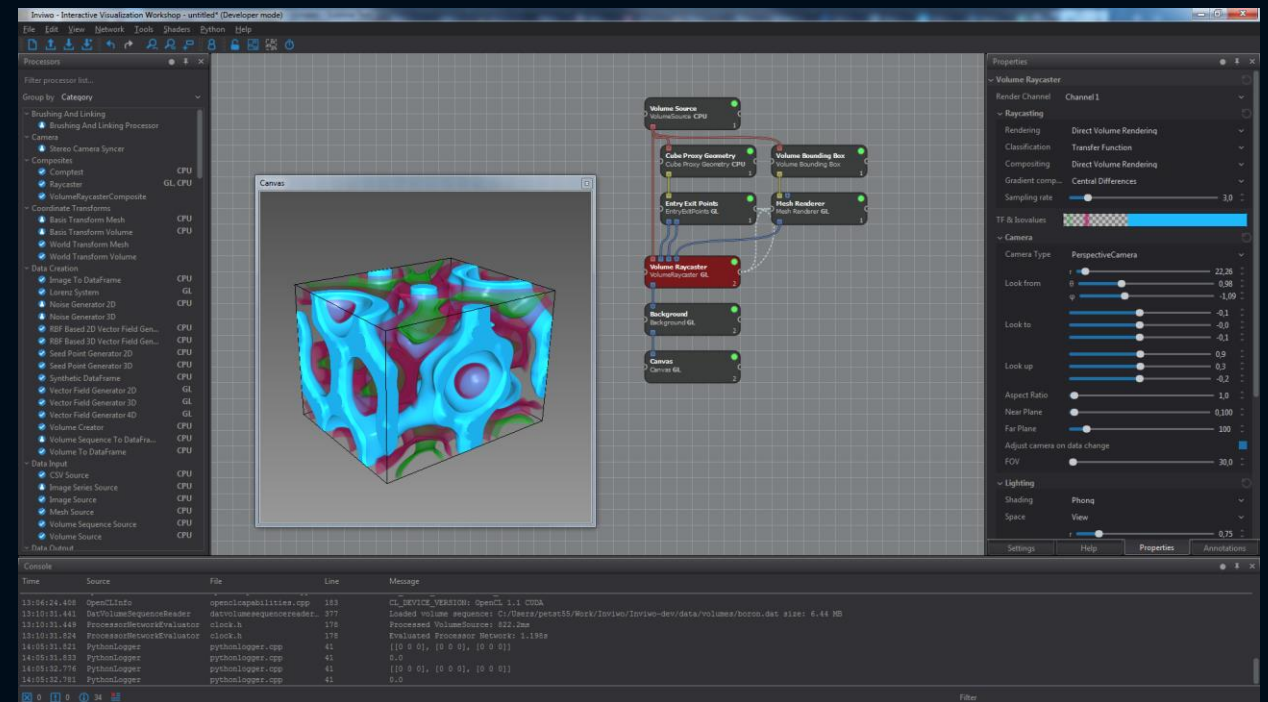
Visualizing data with Inviwo

Build visualization networks

Add your own Python processor

Add a C++ processor

Include web pages via HTML5/WebGL

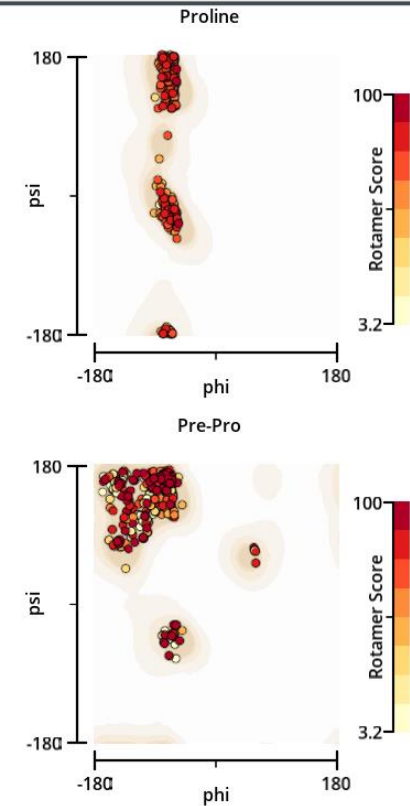
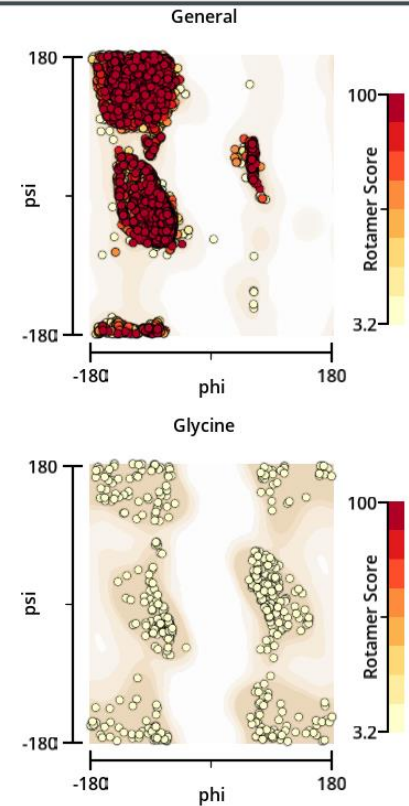
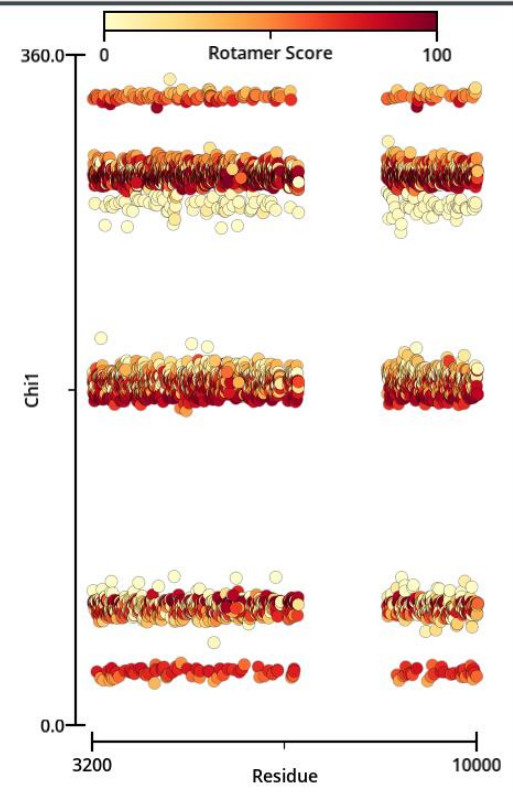
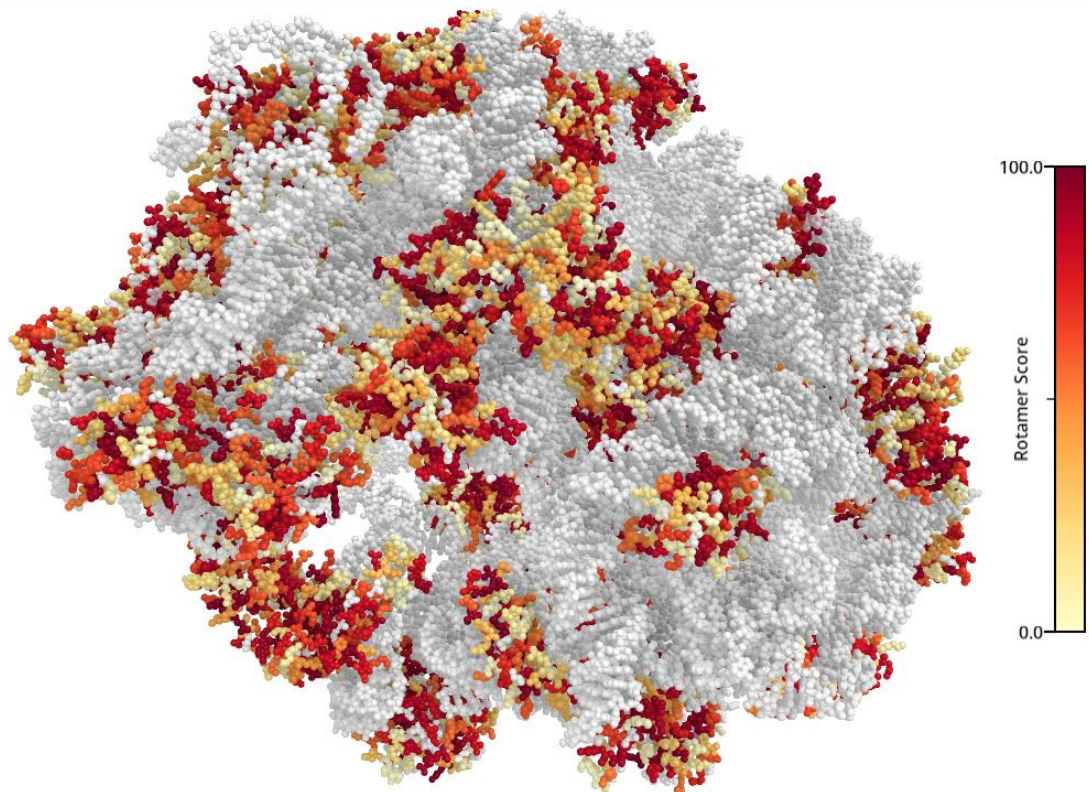
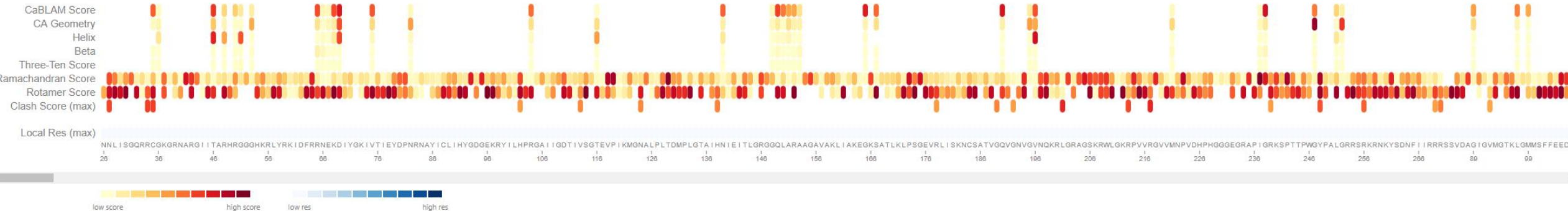


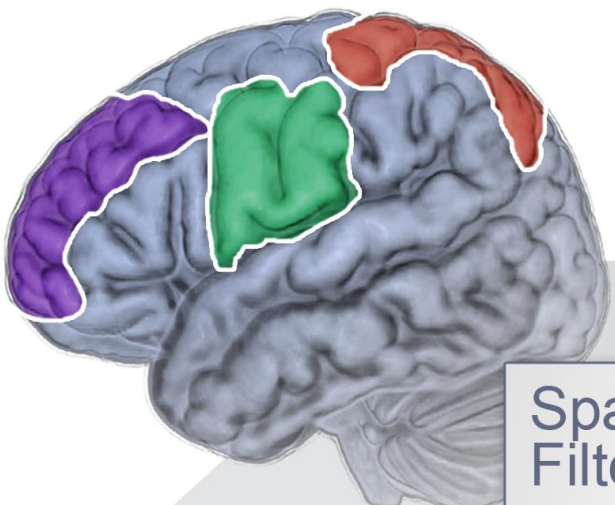
Cryo-EM map validation

Residue Quality Heatmap

Clear Selection 9 Metrics 54 Chains

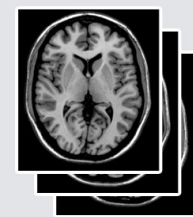
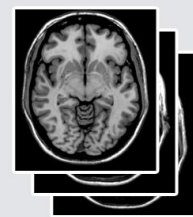
This visualization depicts various validation metrics for each residue.





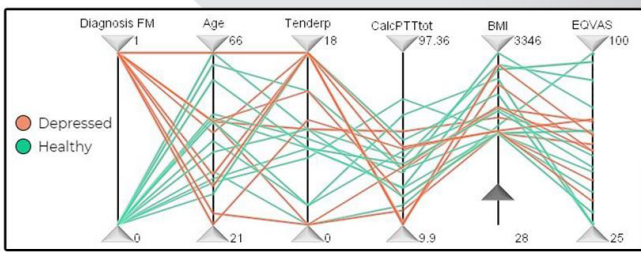
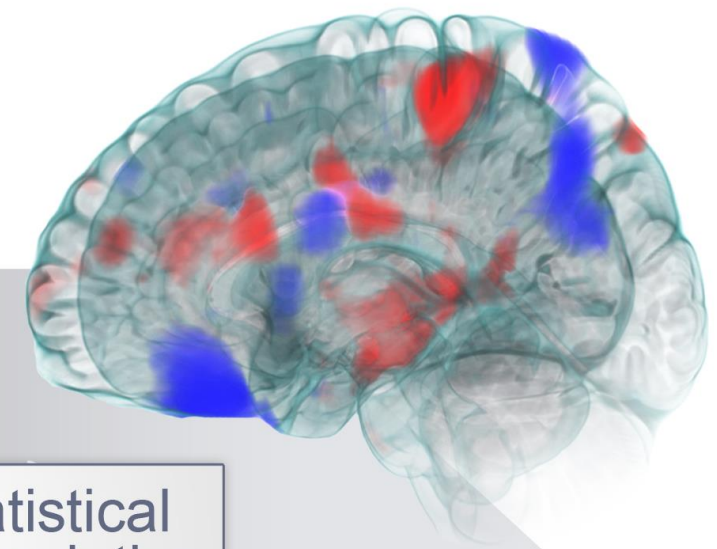
Spatial Filtering

Multivariate Filtering

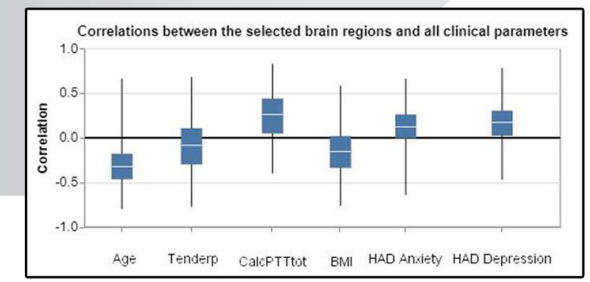


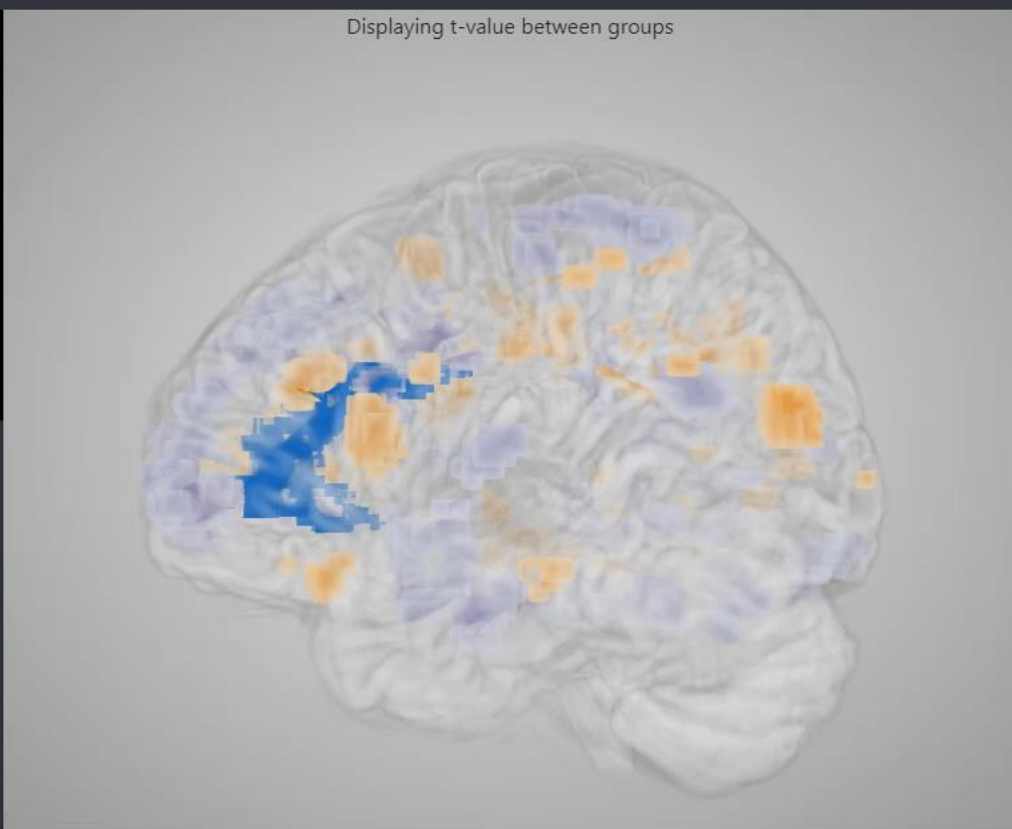
Hypothesis Formation and Reasoning

Statistical Correlation



	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
	BLTSYS	BLTDIAS	TENDERP	PVA1	PVA2	VAS1	VAS2	PTL1	PTL2	TVA1	TVA2
1	130	85	0	17	14.44	10	10	10	9.99	170	144.68
2	90	55	0	96.54	21.1	10.02	10	9.99	9.99	337	211
3	105	75	0	37.23	10.12	8.08	10.02	8.06	9.99	81.91	101.18
4	105	65	0	6.08	35.92	10.02	10.01	10.01	9.99	60.77	135.31
5	145	80	0	25.82	26.68	10	10	9.97	10	88.7	107.76
6	115	90	0	64.72	36.79	10.01	10.01	10.01	10	255.62	158.94
7	130	90	0	17.4	22.34	10	10	10	9.99	86.71	78.39
8	140	80	0	54.79	12.67	10	10	9.99	9.99	185.07	127.09
9	145	90	0	9.09	47.47	9.97	9.97	9.78	9.92	90.71	140.51





Group selection

A B

Reset selection

Comparison

Show: Group t-Test

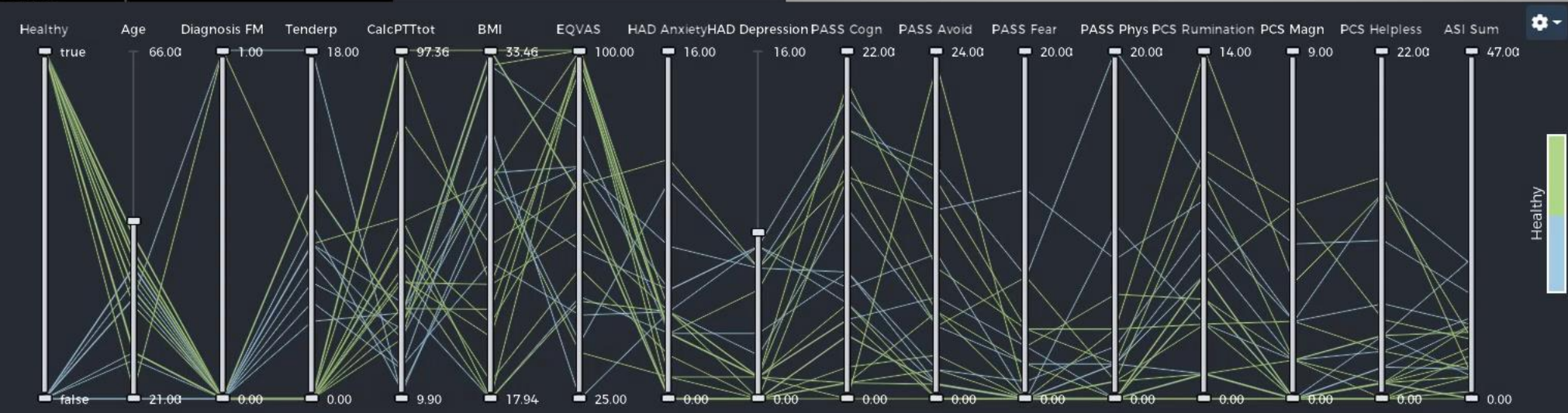
p-Value: 0.05

Visual properties

Threshold: 0.00 to 5.11

Opacity: 0.00 to 1.00

Camera: Side Front Top



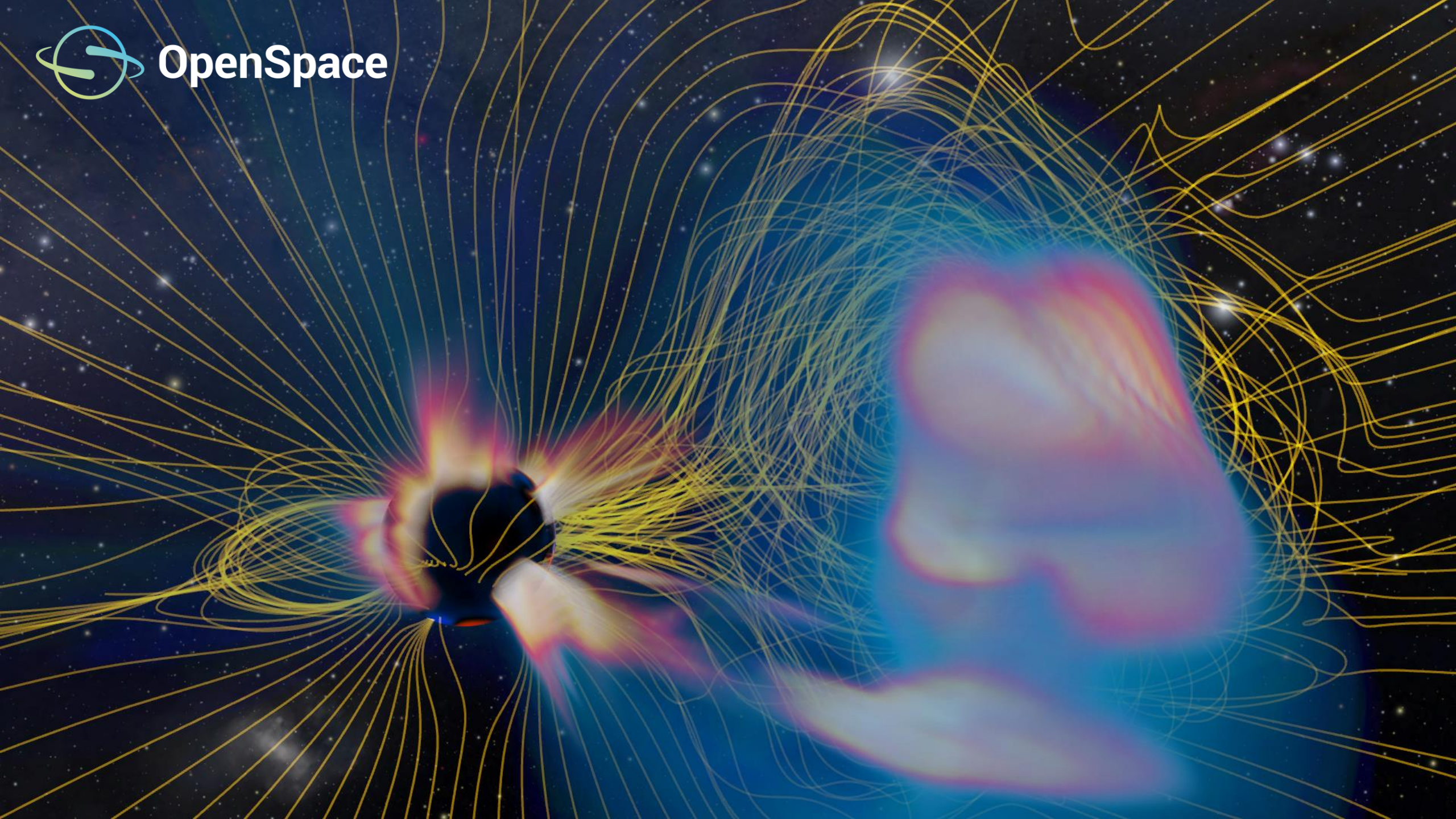
Brain atlas Show atlas

Id Region

Sea left anterior cin

31 Left anterior cingulate gyrus

Region analysis Deselect all



Conclusion

12 Basic Principles Of Data Visualization

Keep your Audience in Mind

Choose the Chart Wisely

Think Beyond the PowerPoint Templates

Form follows Function

Direct Attention to the Important Details

Use Tables and Graphs Appropriately

Provide Context

Align the Data and the Displays Right

Choose the Right Colors

Pay Careful Attention to Titles

Use Clear Axis Labels and Numbers

Leverage Interactivity When Appropriate

Tools & Libraries

General visualization

- Libraries:
 - Vega, plotly (high-level)
 - matplotlib, d3.js (low-level)
 - Voyager
- Matlab, Excel
- Tableau, Spotfire, MS Power BI, ...

Spatial Data

- Inviwo, inviwo.org
- OpenSpace, openspaceproject.com
- VTK / ParaView, paraview.org



Links

Colormaps colorbrewer2.org

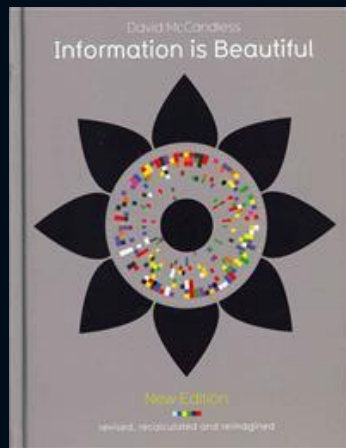
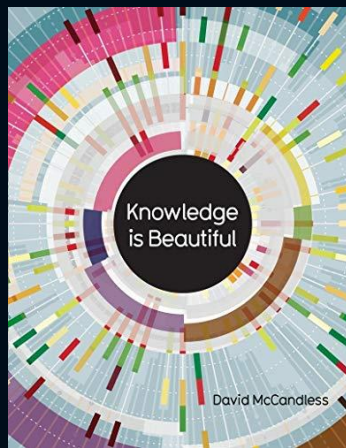
Interactive vis with explanations svt.se/datajournalistik

Examples of visual misinformation vislies.org

More examples visme.co, insights.datylon.com/stories

Data visualization cheat sheet policyviz.com

More inspirations informationisbeautiful.net



Core Principles of Data Visualization

Show the data
People read graphs in a research report, article, or blog to understand the story being told. The data is the most important part of the graph and should be presented in the clearest way possible. But that does not mean that all of the data must be shown—indeed, many graphs show too much.

Reduce the clutter
Chart clutter, those unnecessary or distracting visual elements, will tend to reduce effectiveness. Clutter comes in the form of dark or heavy gridlines; unnecessary tick marks, labels, or text; unnecessary icons or pictures; ornamental shading and gradients; and unnecessary dimensions. Too often graphs use textured or filled gradients.

Integrate the text and the graph
Standard research reports often suffer from the **slideshow effect**. In which the writer narrates the text elements that appear in the graph. A better model is one in which visualizations are constructed to complement the text and at the same time to contain enough information to stand alone. As a simple example, legends that define or explain a line, bar, or point are often placed far from the context of the graph—off to the right or below the graph. Integrated legends—right below the title, directly on the chart, or at the end of a line—are more accessible.

Preattentive Processing
Effective data visualization taps into the brain's **preattentive visual processing**. Because our eyes detect a limited set of visual characteristics (such as shape and contrast), we combine various characteristics of an object and unconsciously perceive them as comprising an image. Preattentive processing refers to the cognitive operations that can be performed prior to focusing attention on any particular region of an image. In other words, it's the stuff you notice right away.

Shape (Grids, Squares, Circles, Triangles, etc.)
Line Width (Thin, Medium, Thick)
Color (High Contrast, Low Contrast)
Size (Large, Small)
Markings (Dashed, Solid, Dotted)
Orientation (Horizontal, Vertical)
Position (Left, Right, Top, Bottom)
3D (Flat, 3D)
Length (Long, Short)
Curvature (Straight, Curved)
Density (Sparse, Dense)
Closure (Open, Closed)
Sharpness (Sharp, Blurred)

PolicyViz

Core Principles of Data Visualization

Audience
Always consider your audience—whether they need a short, written report, a more in-depth paper, or an online exploratory data tool.

Include annotation
Add explanatory text to help the reader understand how to read or use the visualization (if necessary) and also to guide them through the content.

Use pie charts with care
We are not very good at discerning quantities from the slices of the pie chart. Other chart types—for example, bars, stacked bars, treemaps, or slope charts—may be a better choice.

Avoid 3D
Using 3D when you don't have a third variable will usually distort the perception of the data and should thus be avoided.

Start bar and column charts at zero
Bar and column charts that do not start at zero overemphasize the differences between the values. For small changes in quantities, consider visualizing the difference or the change in the values.

Make labels easy to read
When applicable, rotate bar and column charts to make the labels horizontal. If possible, make vertical axis labels horizontal, possibly below the title. In general, make labels clear, concise, and easy for your reader to understand.

Try small multiples
Breaking up a complicated chart into smaller chunks can be an effective way to visualize your data.

Color and font considerations
Avoid default colors and fonts—they all look the same and don't stand out.
Consider color blindness—about 10% of people (mostly men) have some form of color blindness.
Avoid the rainbow color palette—it doesn't map to our number system and there is no logical ordering.

Use maps carefully
Use maps carefully, always being sure it is the geographic point you are trying to make. Column and bar charts, for example, are often better at enabling comparisons between geographic units.

Visualization Mapping: Form and Function

Static
Explanatory ← → Exploratory
Interactive

PolicyViz