

Library Training Series
SESSION 10:

Better Data Visualizations

Jess Newman, MSIS

DATA



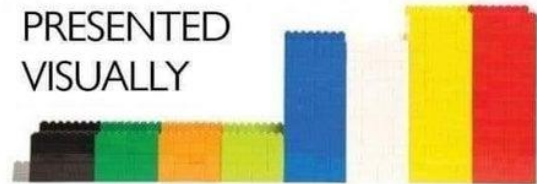
SORTED



ARRANGED



PRESENTED VISUALLY



EXPLAINED WITH A STORY



“By visualizing information, we turn it into a landscape that you can explore with your eyes. A sort of information map. And when you’re lost in information, an information map is kind of useful.”

– David McCandless

Learning Objectives

- Recognize common data visualizations, their best uses, and their limitations
- Understand the importance of effective visualizations for communicating research results
- Become familiar with software and tools for data visualization available to researchers

What is data visualization?

Anything that converts data into a visual representation

```

1 >K00136:63:H3LCNBBXX:5:1101:1304:1439#0/1 ·t0000001
2 GTTCCGTAGTGTAGTGGTTATCACGTTTCGCCT
3 >K00136:63:H3LCNBBXX:5:1101:2603:1439#0/1 ·t0000003
4 GCATTGGTGGTTCAGTGGTAGAATTCTCGCCT
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6 TACCCTGTAGAACCGAATTTGTGA
7 >K00136:63:H3LCNBBXX:5:1101:5831:1439#0/1 ·t0000002
8 TACCCTGTAGAACCGAATTTGT
9 >K00136:63:H3LCNBBXX:5:1101:7496:1439#0/1 ·t0000001
10 GTTCCGTAGTGTAGTGGTTATCACGTTTCGCCT
11 >K00136:63:H3LCNBBXX:5:1101:9221:1439#0/1 ·t0000010
12 GCTTCTGTAGTGTAGTGGTTATCACGTTTCGCCT
13 >K00136:63:H3LCNBBXX:5:1101:9830:1439#0/1 ·t0000002
14 TACCCTGTAGAACCGAATTTGT
15 >K00136:63:H3LCNBBXX:5:1101:9850:1439#0/1 ·t0000001
16 GTTCCGTAGTGTAGTGGTTATCACGTTTCGCCT
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18 TCGGGCCTGGTTAGTACTTGGATGGGAGACCGCC
19 >K00136:63:H3LCNBBXX:5:1101:10317:1439#0/1 ·t0000004
20 GCATTGGTGGTTCAGTGGTAGAATTCTCGCC
    
```

		Second letter								
		U	C	A	G					
U	UUU	Phe	UCU	Ser	UAU	Tyr	UGU	Cys	U C A G	
	UUC		UCC		UAC		UGC			
	UUA	Leu	UCA		UAA	STOP	UGA			STOP
	UUG		UCG		UAG	STOP	UGG			Trp
C	CUU	Leu	CCU	Pro	CAU	His	CGU	Arg	U C A G	
	CUC		CCC		CAC		CGC			
	CUA		CCA		CAA	Gln	CGA			
	CUG		CCG		CAG		CGG			
A	AUU	Ile	ACU	Thr	AAU	Asn	AGU	Ser	U C A G	
	AUC		ACC		AAC		AGC			
	AUA		ACA		AAA	Lys	AGA			Arg
	AUG	Met	ACG		AAG		AGG			
G	GUU	Val	GCU	Ala	GAU	Asp	GGU	Gly	U C A G	
	GUC		GCC		GAC		GGC			
	GUA		GCA		GAA	Glu	GGA			
	GUG		GCG		GAG		GGG			

Including tables!

Why visualize?

(Anscombe's Quartet)

These groups have almost identical summary statistics at first glance.

X & Y mean

X & Y variance

X-Y correlation

X-Y linear regression

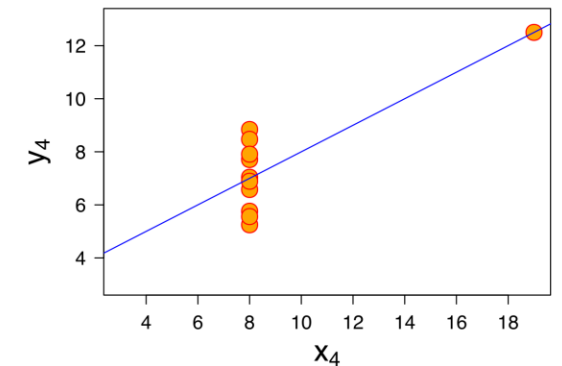
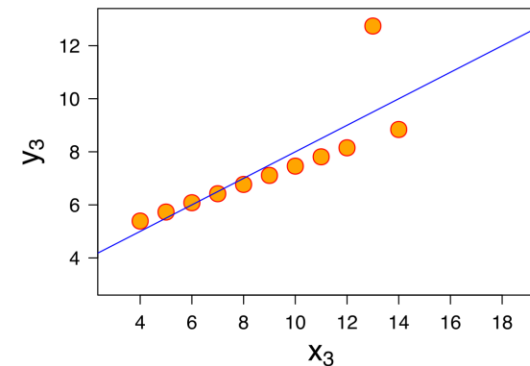
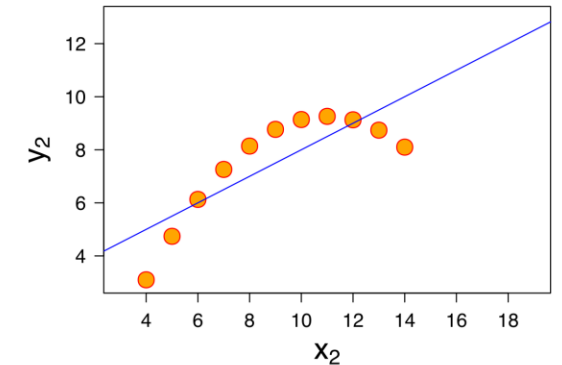
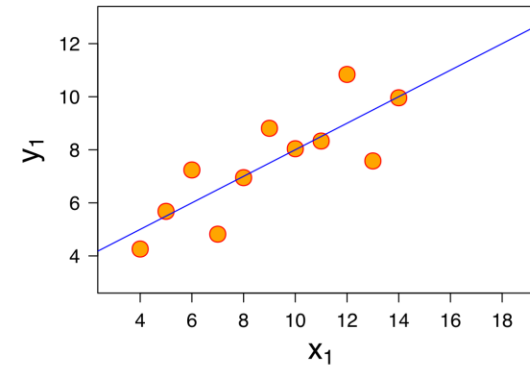
	1		2		3		4	
	x	y	x	y	x	y	x	y
	10.0	8.04	10.0	9.14	10.0	7.46	8.0	6.58
	8.0	6.95	8.0	8.14	8.0	6.77	8.0	5.76
	13.0	7.58	13.0	8.74	13.0	12.74	8.0	7.71
	9.0	8.81	9.0	8.77	9.0	7.11	8.0	8.84
	11.0	8.33	11.0	9.26	11.0	7.81	8.0	8.47
	14.0	9.96	14.0	8.10	14.0	8.84	8.0	7.04
	6.0	7.24	6.0	6.13	6.0	6.08	8.0	5.25
	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

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anscombe's_quartet

But when plotted, we see patterns

1		2		3		4	
x	y	x	y	x	y	x	y
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

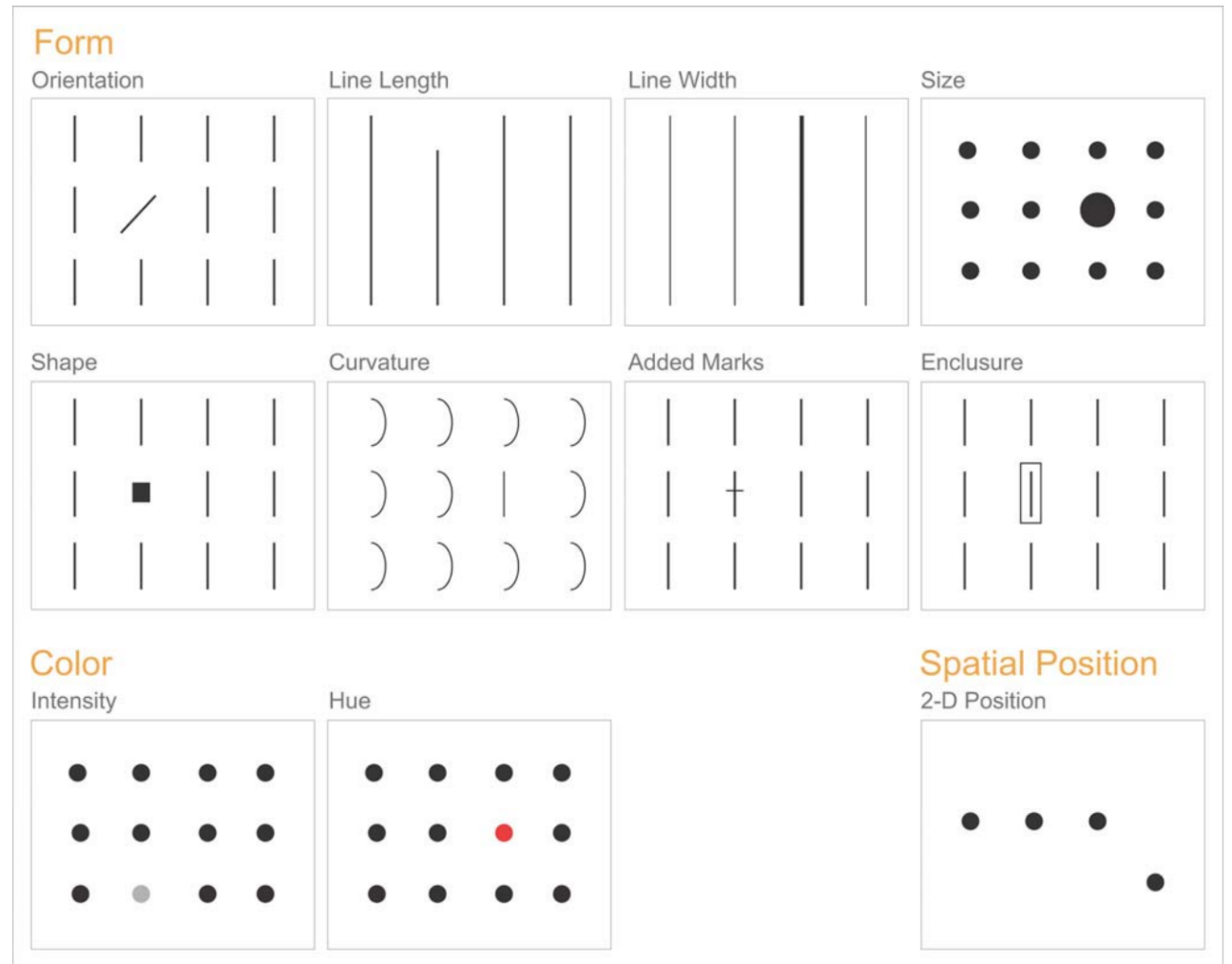
vs



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anscombe's_quartet

<https://flat.io/score/60a8d8653374193bc2aa3633-anscombe-s-quartet>

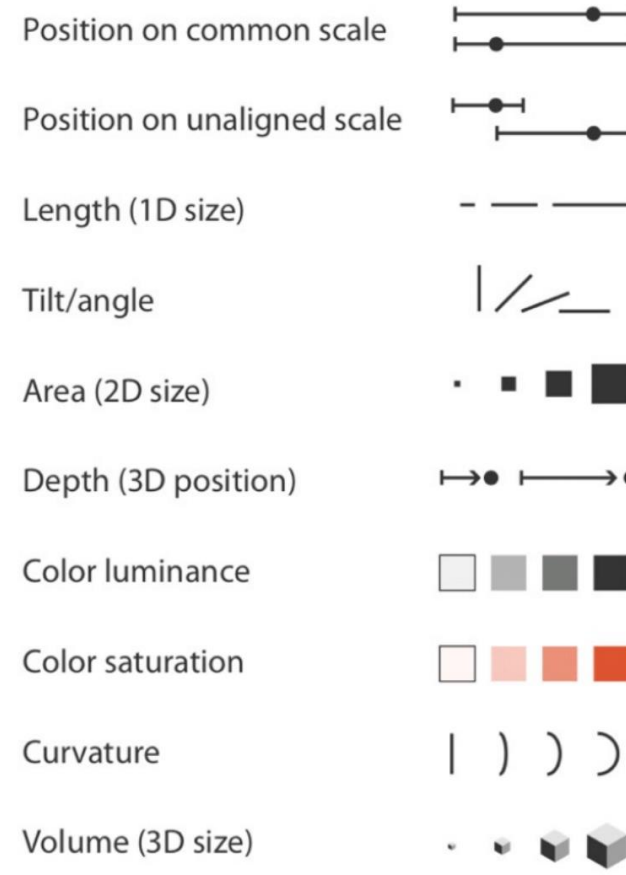
Visual cues used in data visualization make interpretation even quicker



https://www.perceptualedge.com/articles/ie/visual_perception.pdf

Some cues are more effective than others

Magnitude (numerical)



Identity (categorical)



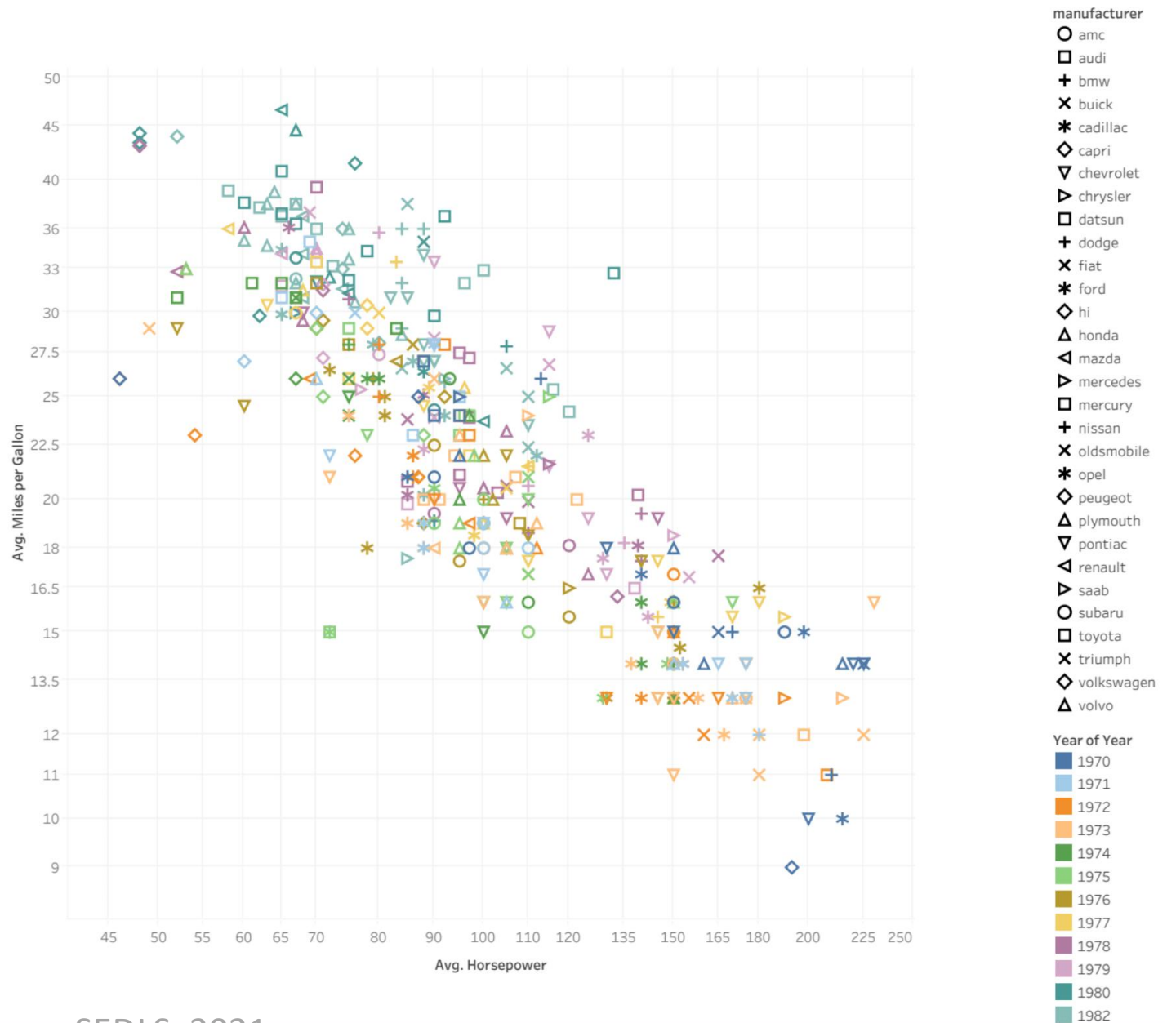
Most

Effectiveness

Least

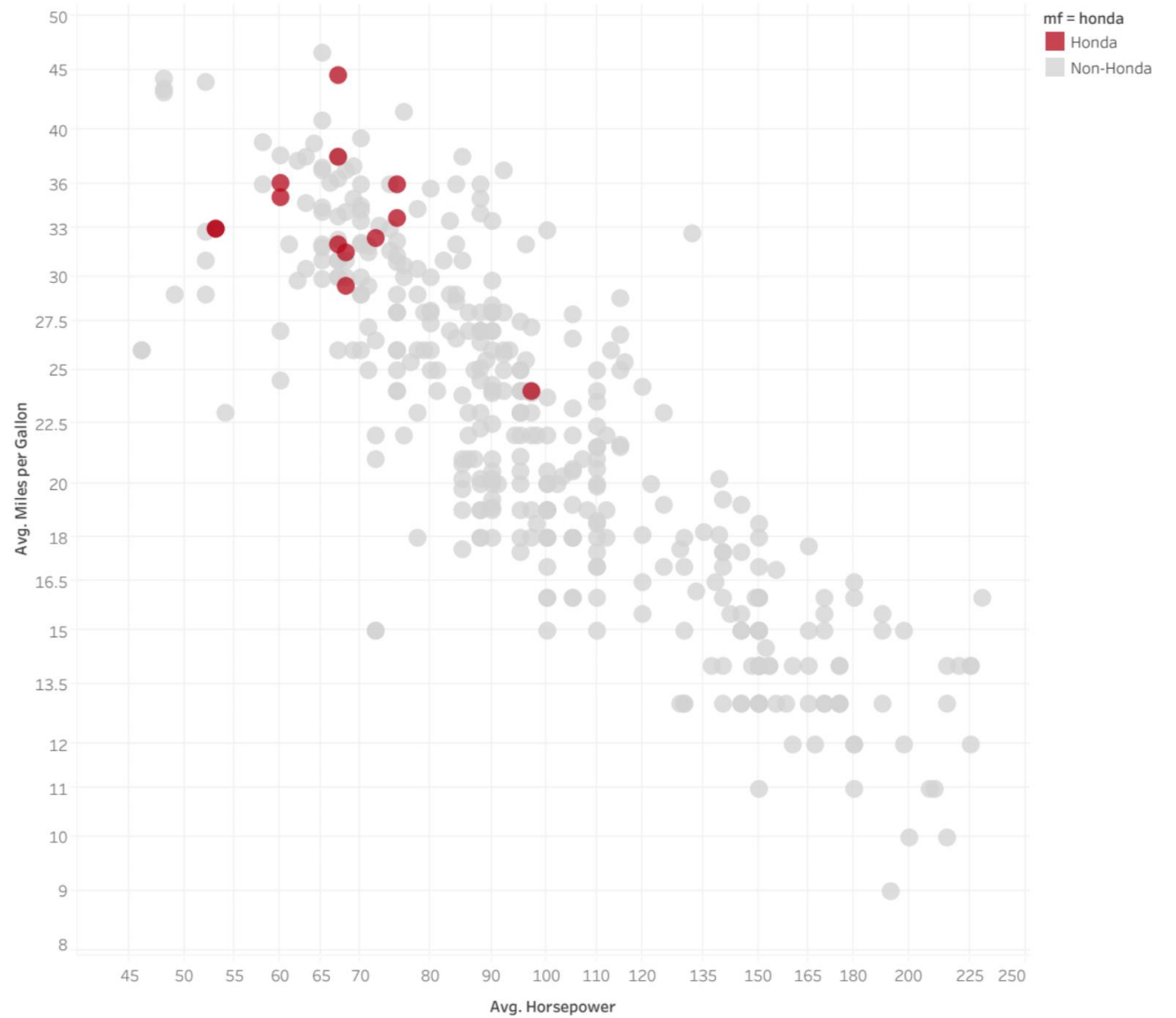
<https://www.cs.ubc.ca/~tmm/vadbook/eamonn-figs/fig5.1.pdf>

Too many cues
=
Visual overload



"Tips for Effective Data Visualization." Eric E Monson. SEDLS, 2021.

Picking a story
or focus is
much more
effective

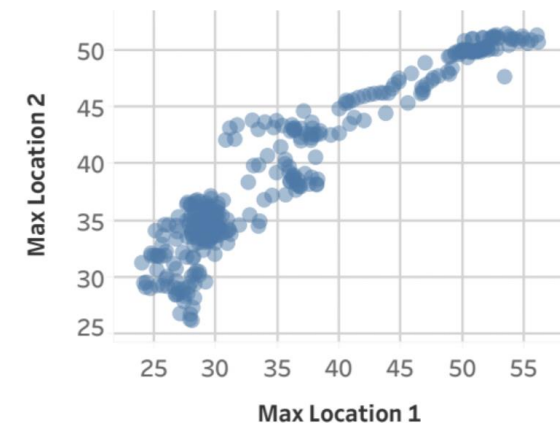
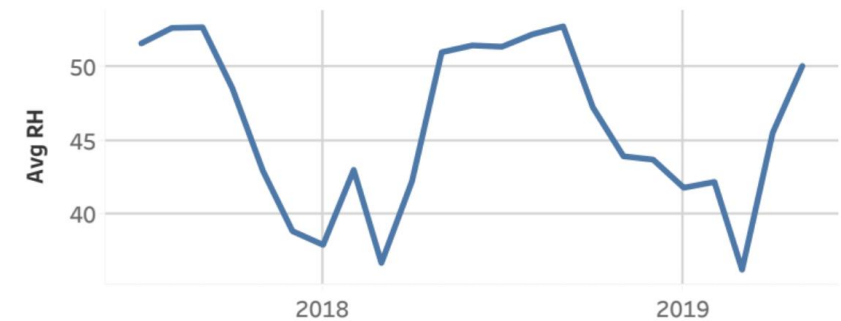
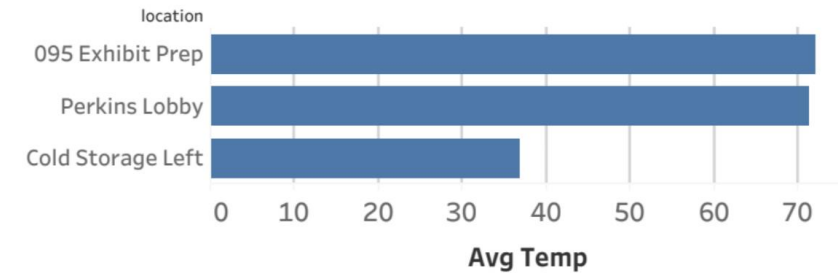


"Tips for Effective Data Visualization." Eric E Monson. SEDLS, 2021.

You have your data, now what?

Start here with your visualization:

- Category + Number = Bar
- Date/Time + Number = Line
- Number + Number (correlation) = Scatter

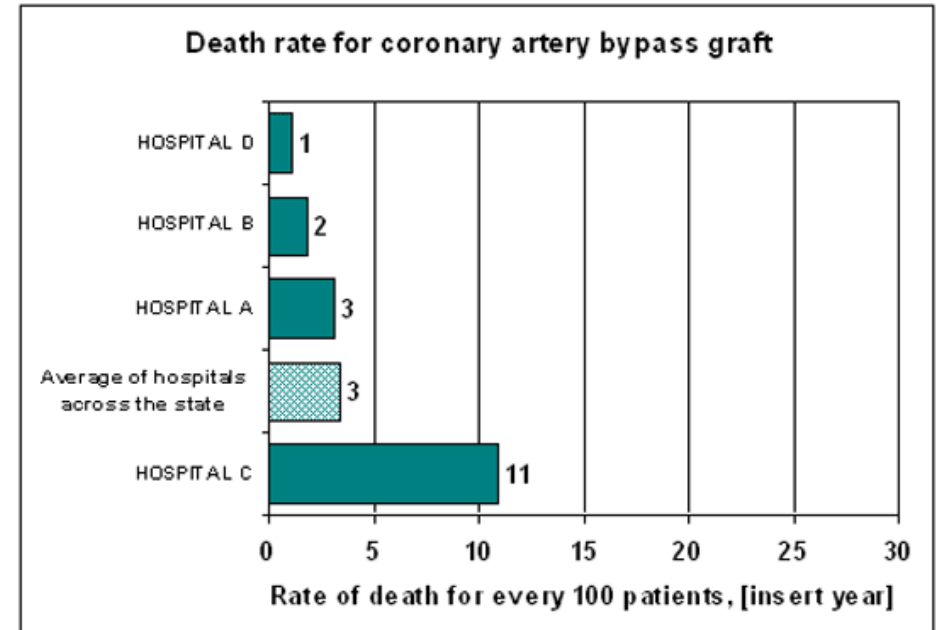


"Tips for Effective Data Visualization." Eric E Monson. SEDLS, 2021.

Let's learn about bar graphs

Bar graphs are great for categorical data

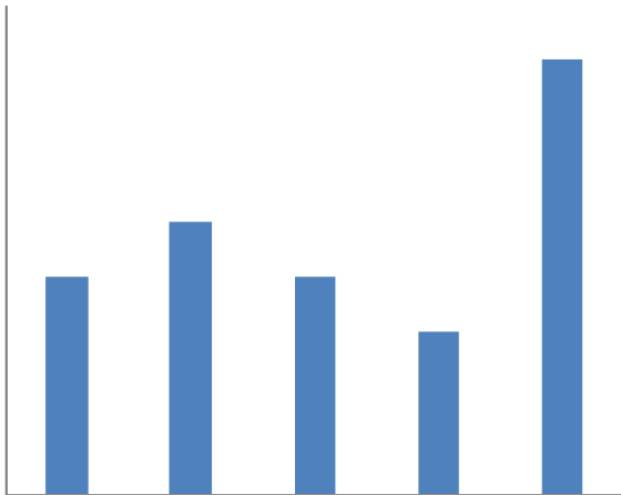
- Useful for comparing values across categories (categorical data)
- Easily understood
- Don't use with paired or non-independent data



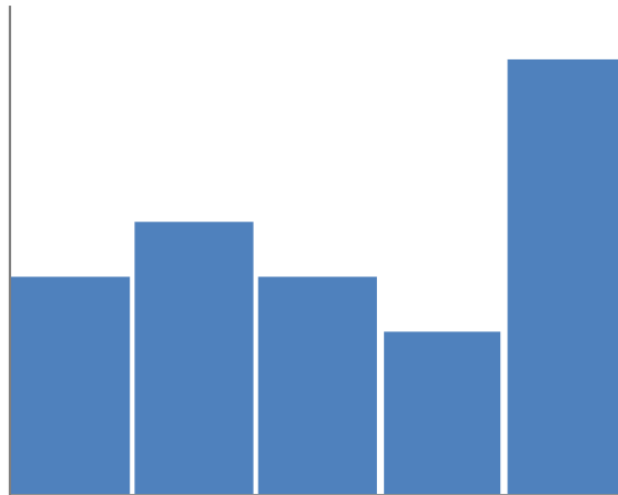
<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/28974579/>

Tip: Mind the spacing between bars

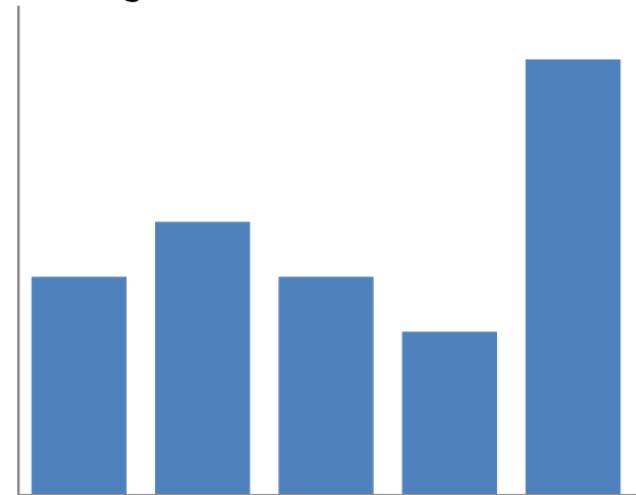
Too thin



Too thick



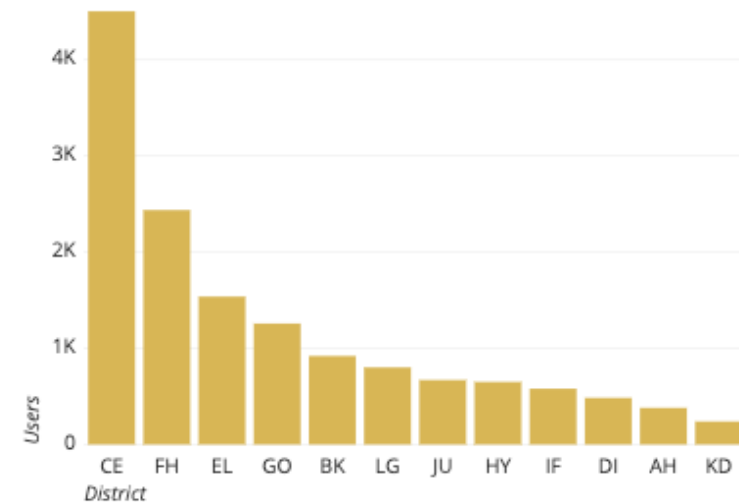
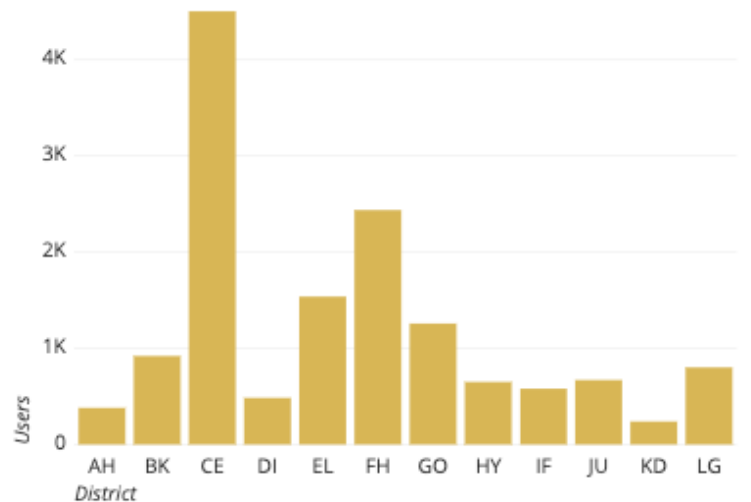
Just right



<https://www.storytellingwithdata.com/blog/2020/2/19/what-is-a-bar-chart>

Tip: Add order if possible

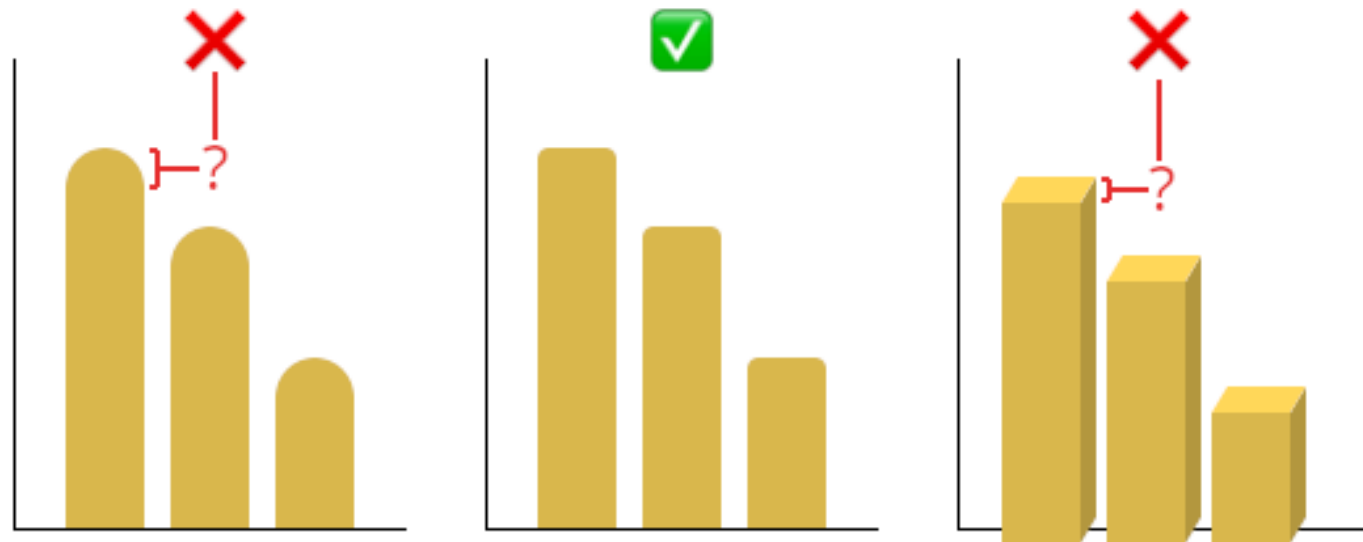
- If variables are not inherently ordered (e.g. date), consider ordering by value



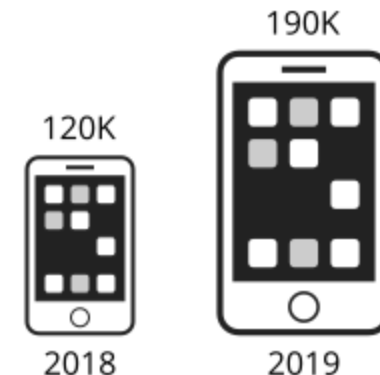
<https://chartio.com/learn/charts/bar-chart-complete-guide/>

Tip: Use rectangular bars

- 3D bars, rounded bars, and other shapes can make it difficult to accurately assess height and may imply volume

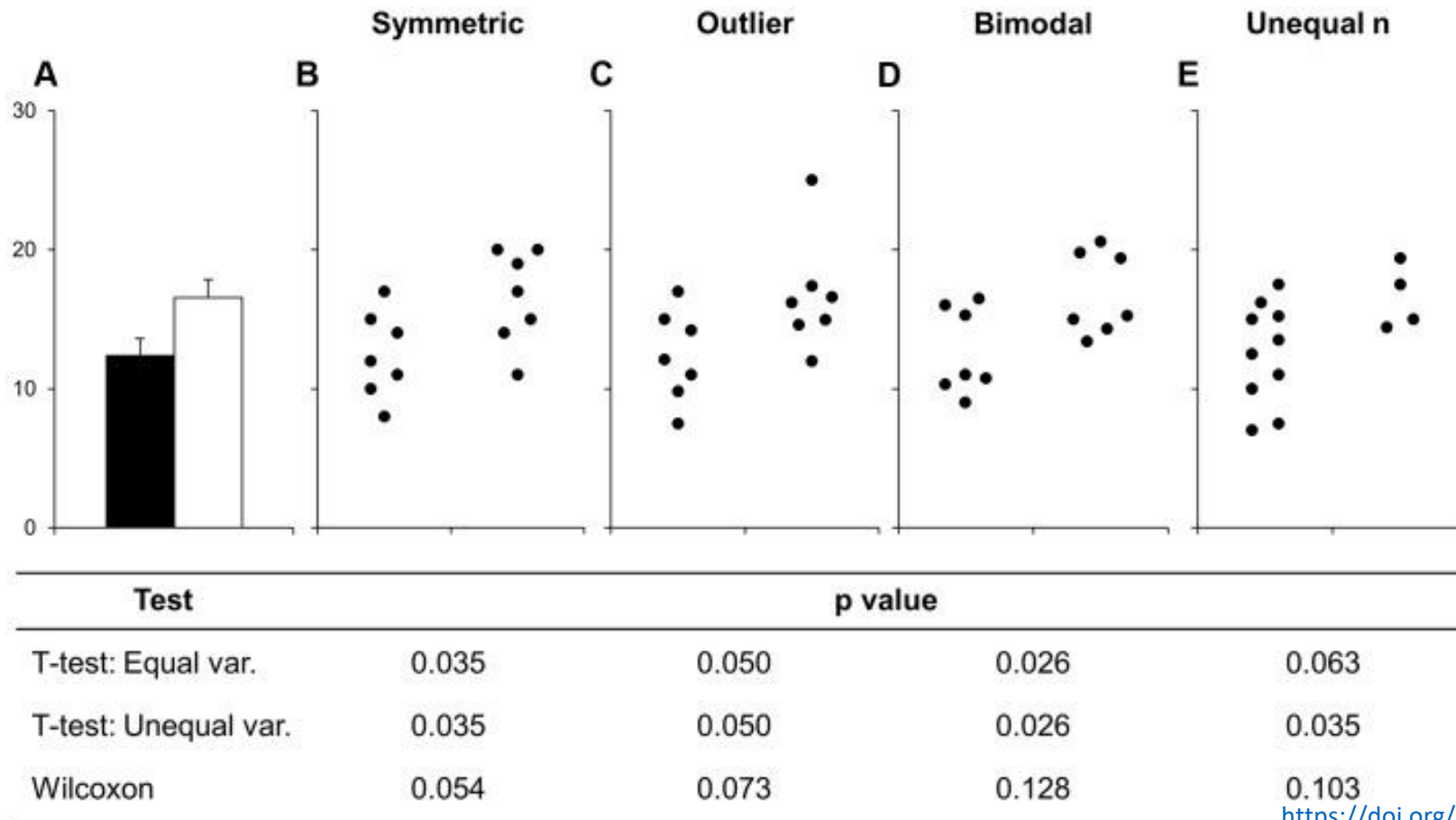


Yearly App Downloads



<https://chartio.com/learn/charts/bar-chart-complete-guide/>

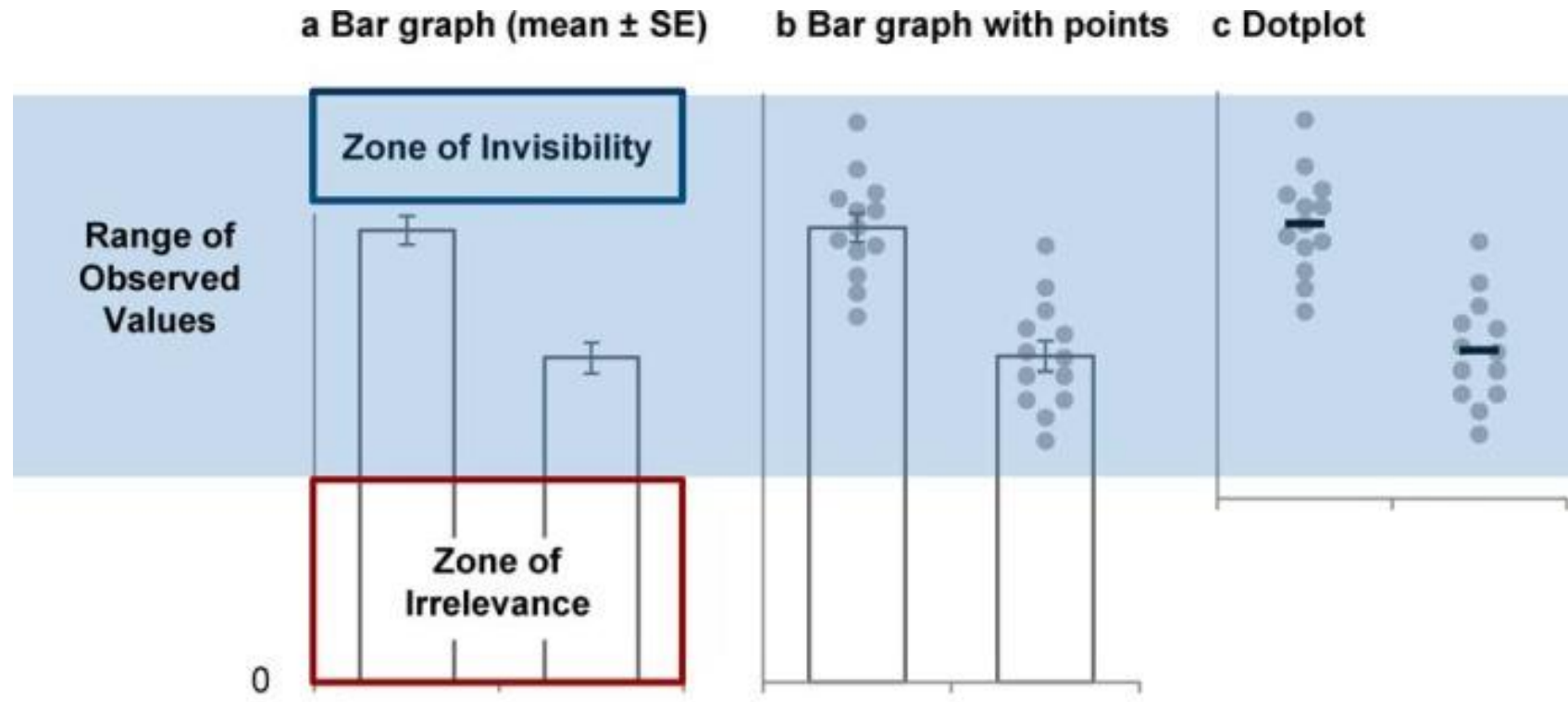
Caution: Many datasets can lead to the same bar graph



<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pbio.1002128>

Scatter plots for numerical variables

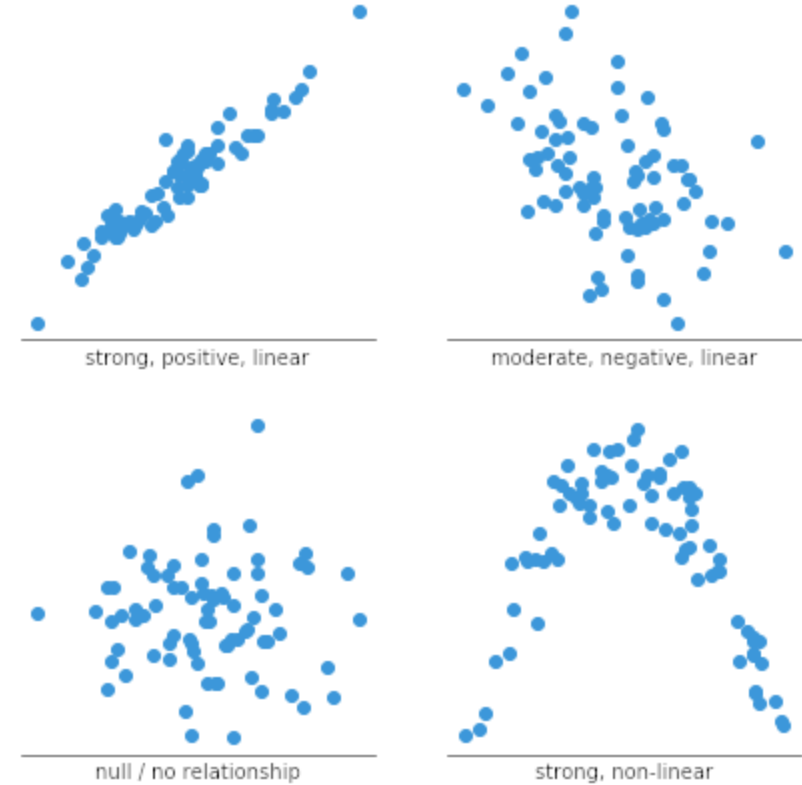
Scatter plots may reveal data that is hidden by bar charts



<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/28974579/>

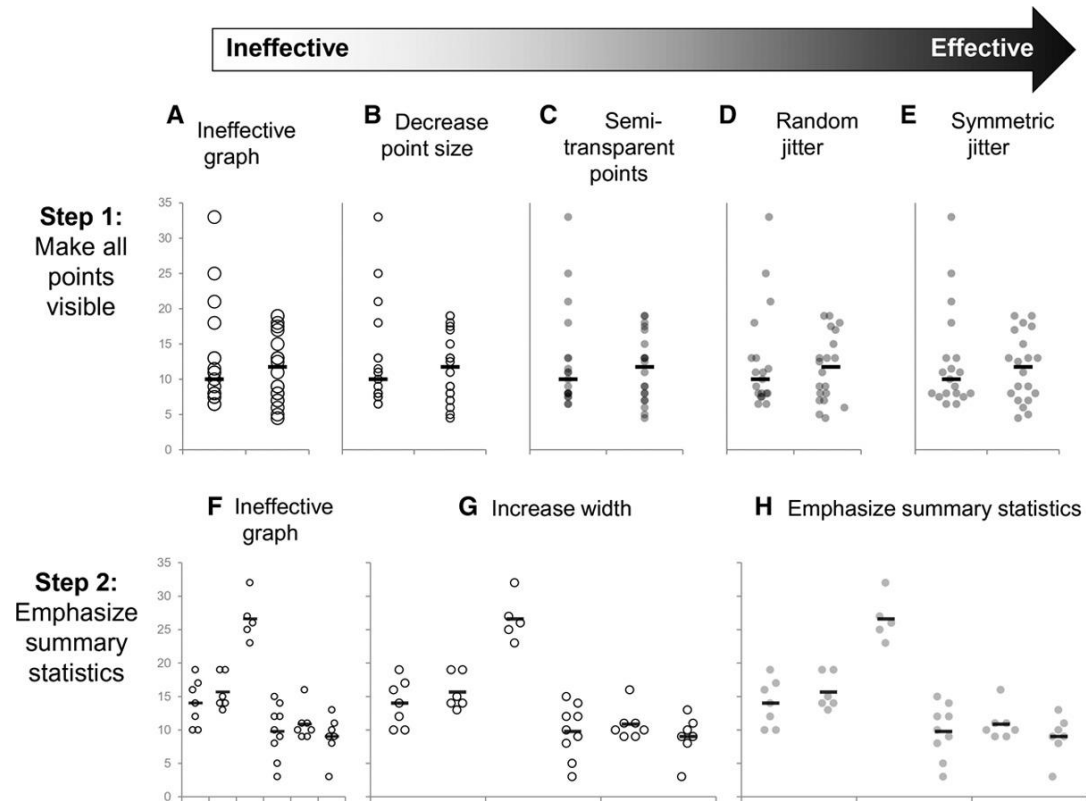
Scatter Plots

- Best Use
 - Identifying patterns in data (groups, gaps, outliers?)
 - Illustrate relationship(s) between two *numeric* variables
 - Continuous scale data
- Be Wary
 - With categorical data
 - Too few values in one variable



<https://chartio.com/learn/charts/what-is-a-scatter-plot/>

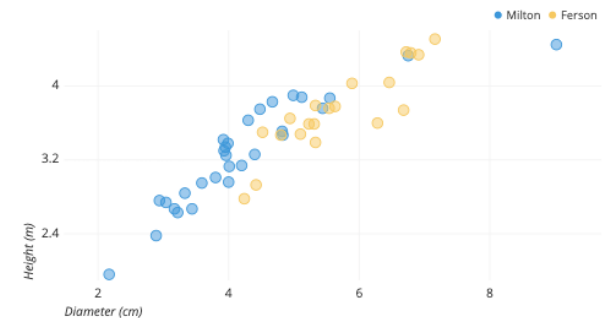
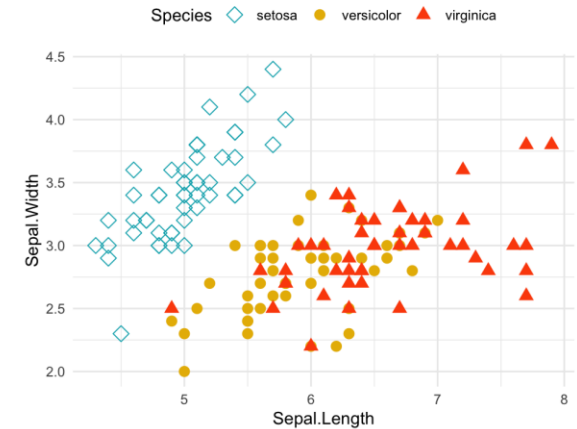
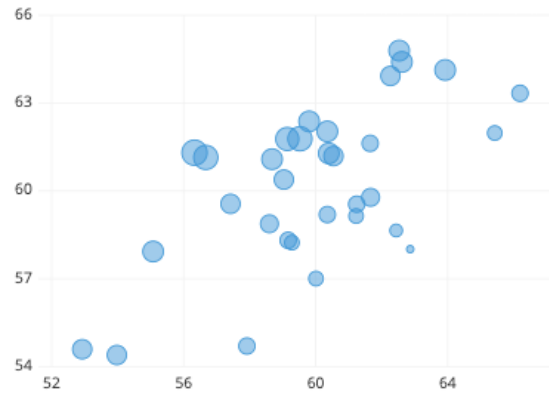
Caution: Too many values in one variable may lead to overplotting



<https://www.ahajournals.org/doi/10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.118.037777>

Scatter plots may have a categorical third variable

- You may use visual cues (color, shape, size) to encode a third variable, but be careful of becoming too busy



<https://chartio.com/learn/charts/what-is-a-scatter-plot/>

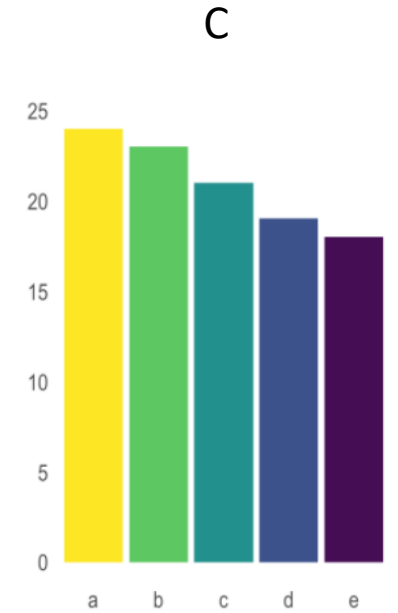
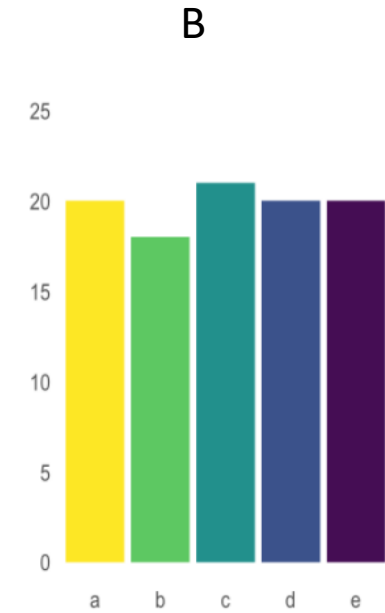
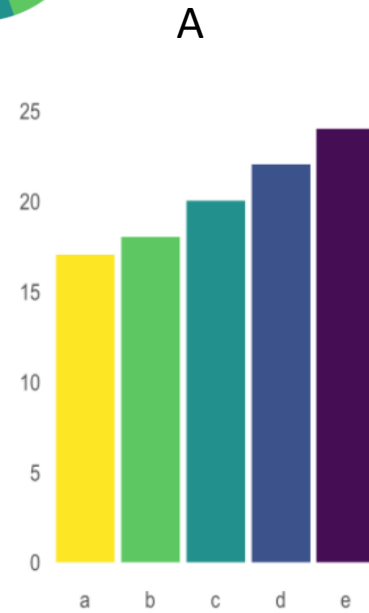
Quick note on pie charts

... Avoid them



<https://www.data-to-viz.com/caveat/pie.html>

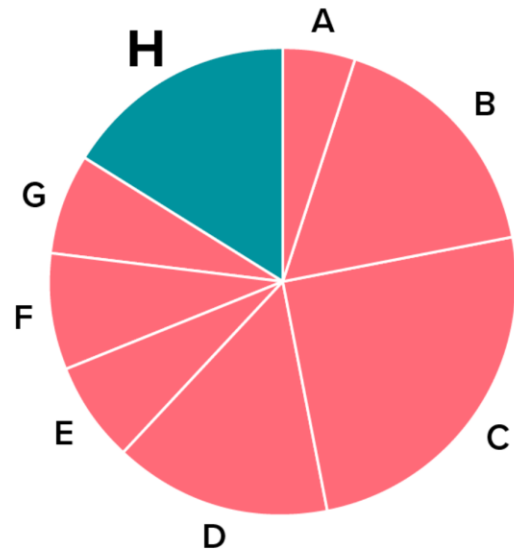
They might also be hiding patterns



<https://www.data-to-viz.com/caveat/pie.html>

We aren't great at estimating volume of a circle

(And they often aren't used for their intended purposes - to represent parts of a whole)



Which is the third largest segment in the pie chart?

A

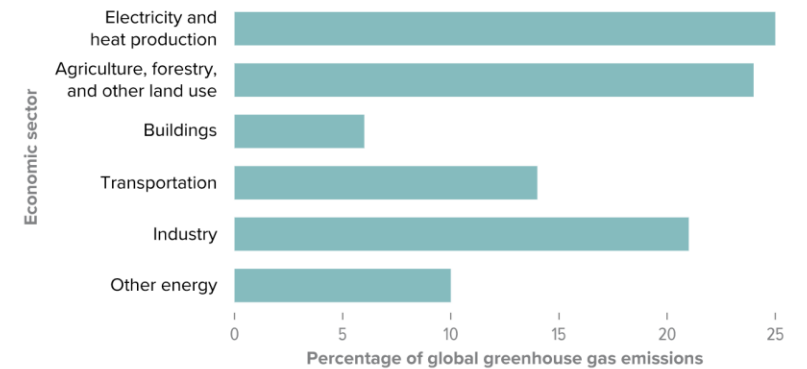
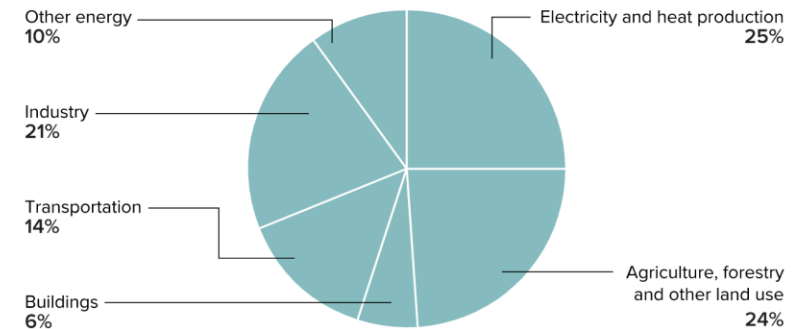
H

B

D

Pie vs bar

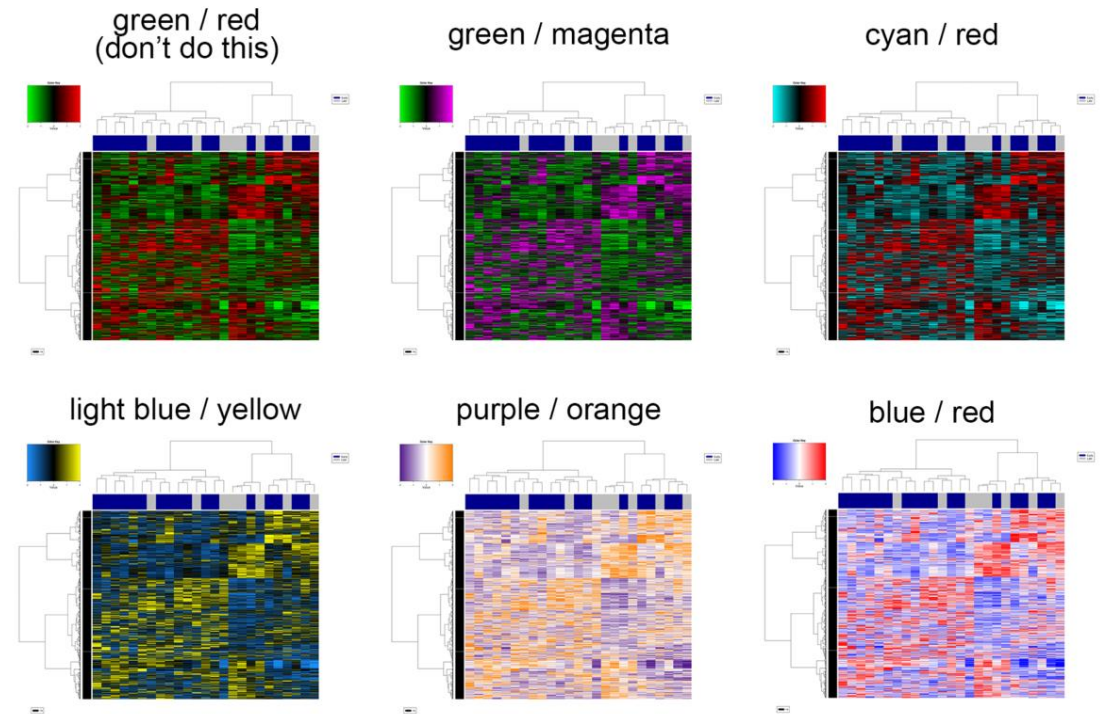
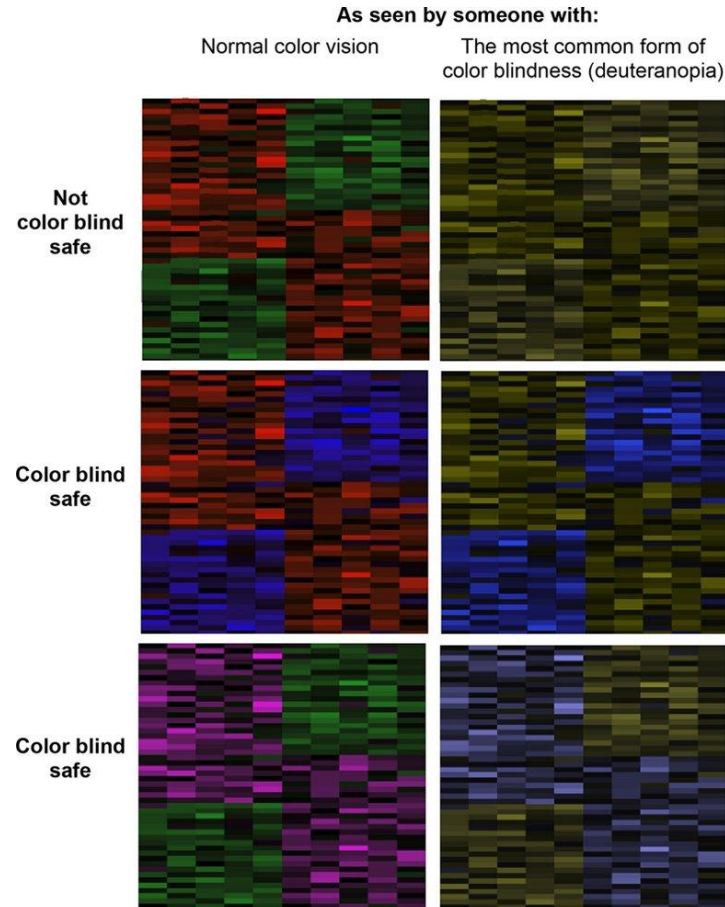
Global greenhouse emissions by economic sector



Try a bar chart instead!

Color and accessibility considerations

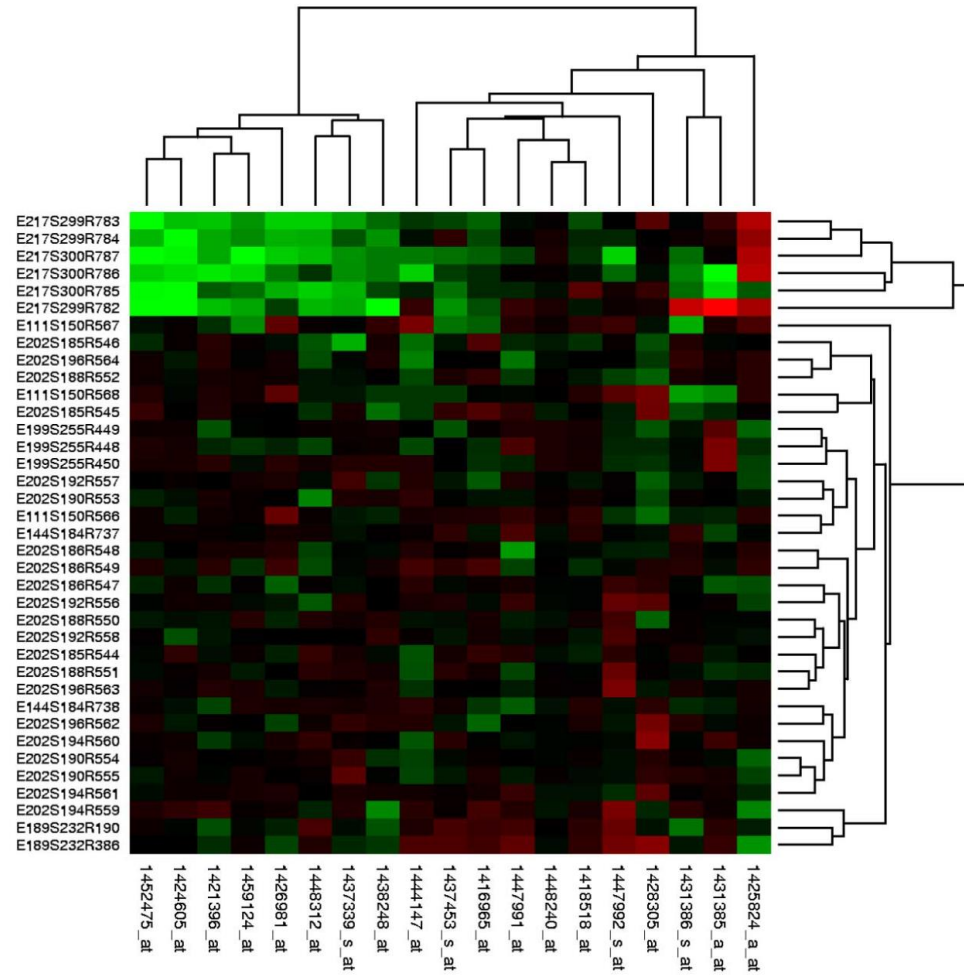
Colorblind safe: Avoid red and green



<https://www.ascb.org/science-news/how-to-make-scientific-figures-accessible-to-readers-with-color-blindness/>

Relative contrast can create distortion

Highlighting gene activity with heat maps



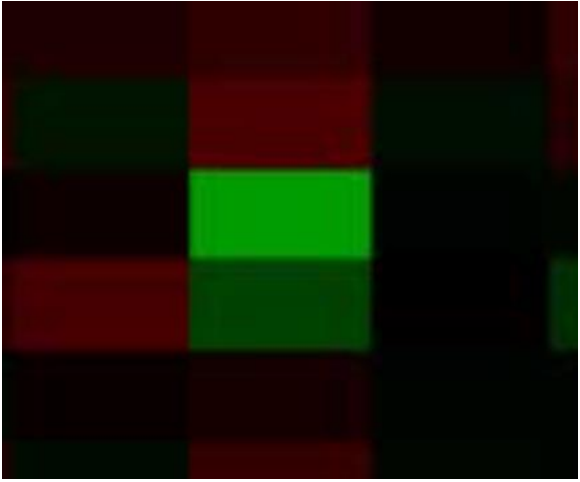
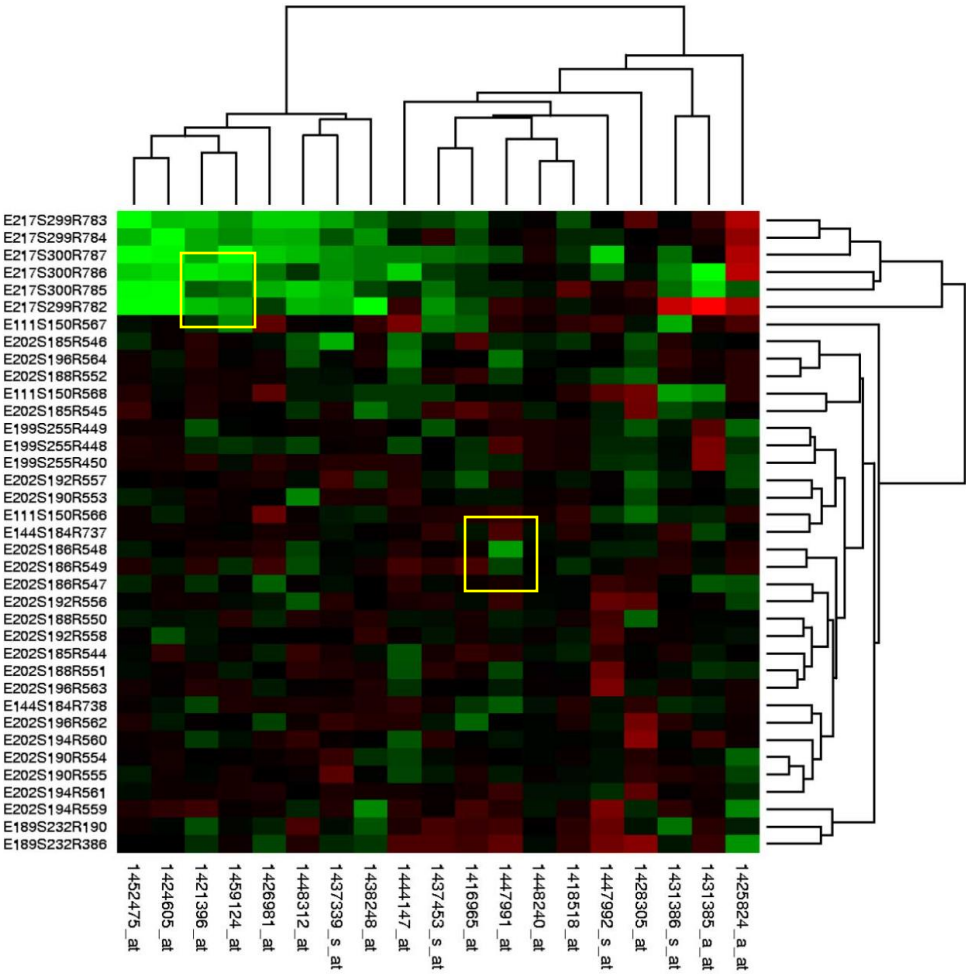
SOURCE: MIGUEL ANDRADE / WIKIMEDIA COMMONS

KNOWABLE MAGAZINE

<https://knowablemagazine.org/article/mind/2019/science-data-visualization>

Relative contrast can also create distortion

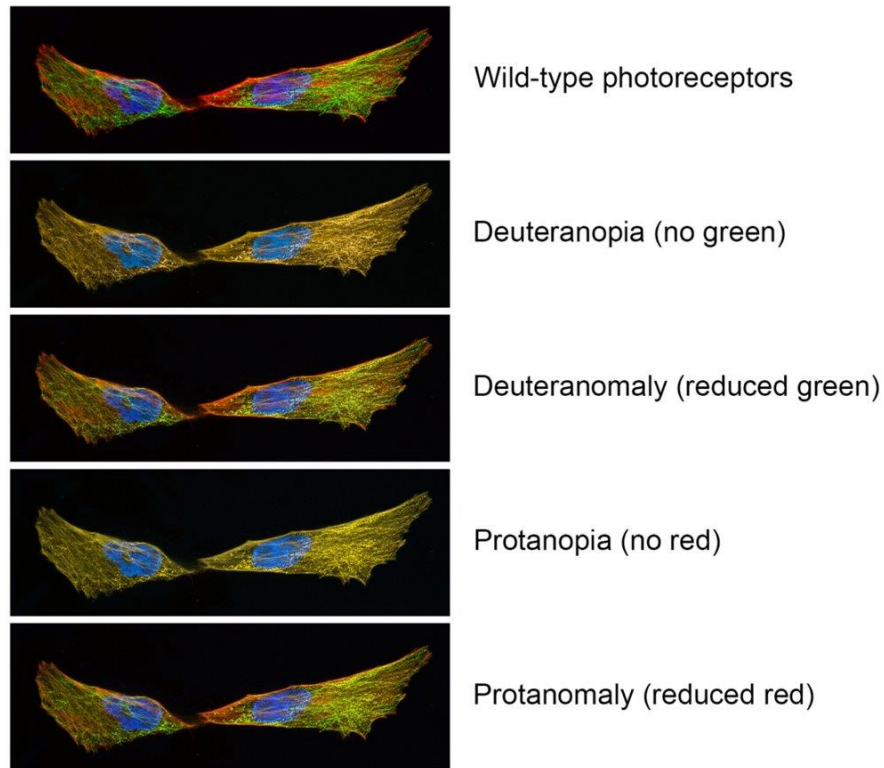
Highlighting gene activity with heat maps



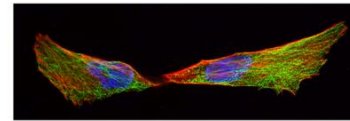
SOURCE: MIGUEL ANDRADE / WIKIMEDIA COMMONS

KNOWABLE MAGAZINE

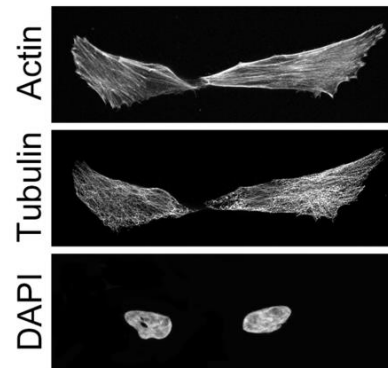
Alternatives to red and green in imaging



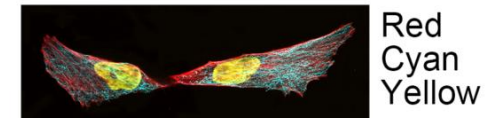
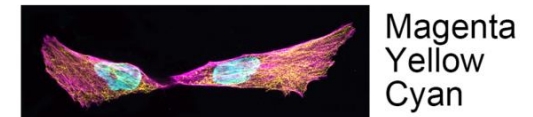
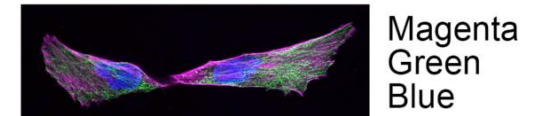
DON'T
Use red and green pseudocoloring
in the same image



DO
Show greyscale images
of each channel



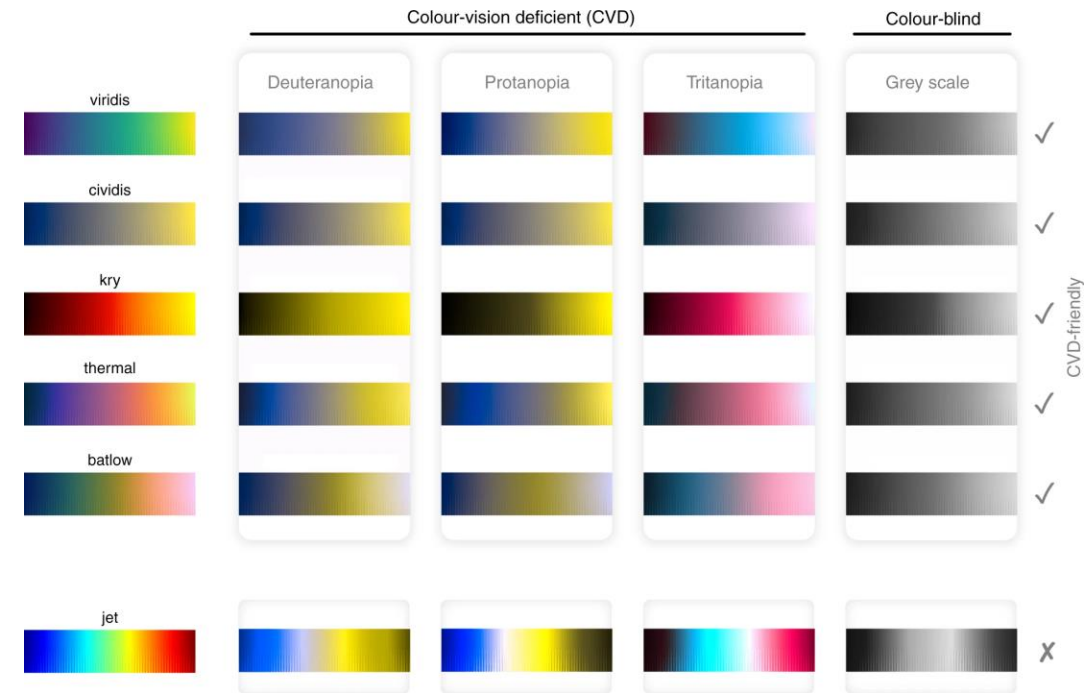
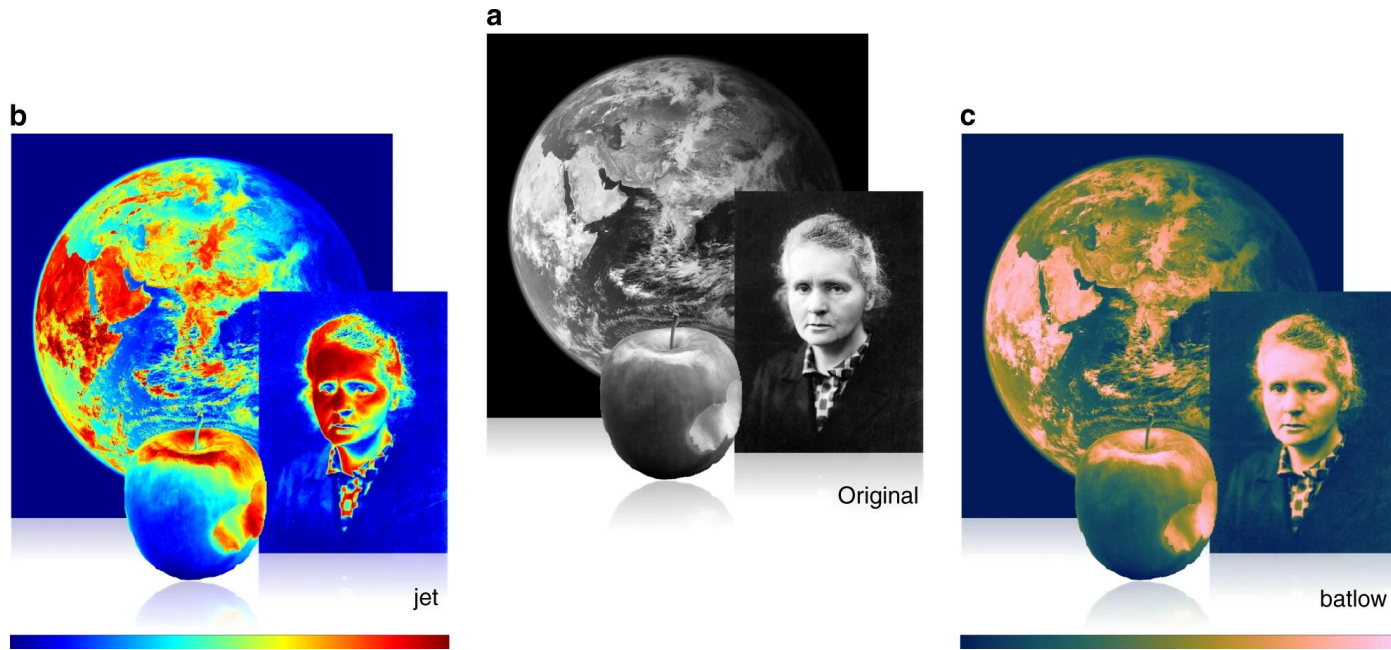
DO
Use colors in merged images that
can still be distinguished by people
with red/green color-blindness



[ColorBrewer:](#)
tool for picking color palettes

<https://www.ascb.org/science-news/how-to-make-scientific-figures-accessible-to-readers-with-color-blindness/>

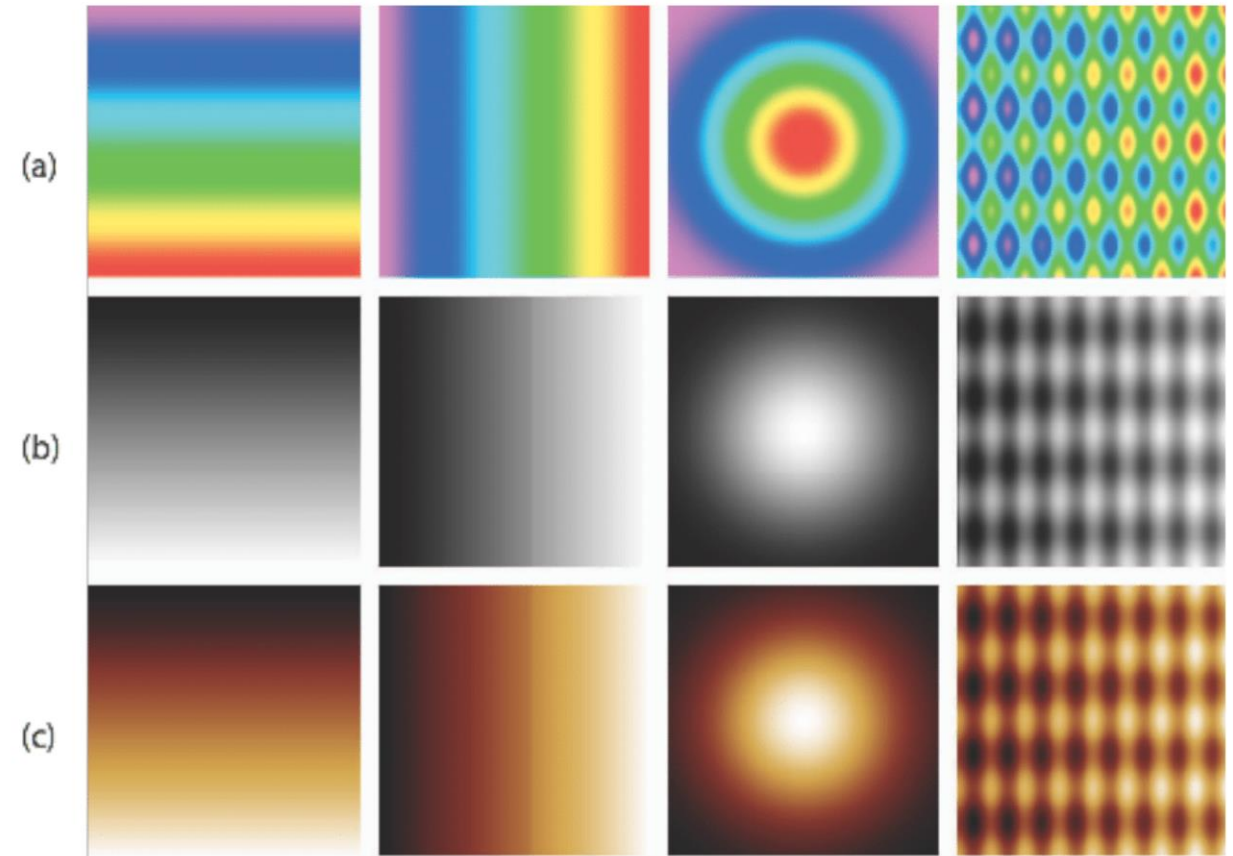
Jet ('Rainbow') colormaps also create distortion



<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-020-19160-7>

A bit more about rainbow maps...

- Have no intuitive color ordering
- Make data look striped / banded



Borland, David, and Russell M. Taylor li. "Rainbow color map (still) considered harmful." *IEEE computer graphics and applications* 27.2 (2007).
<https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/4118486>

Choose categorical colors carefully

- Only use gradient color for ordered categories (implies relation)
- Use the same color for the same variables if you have multiple visuals



Not ideal



Better



Not ideal



Better



Not ideal

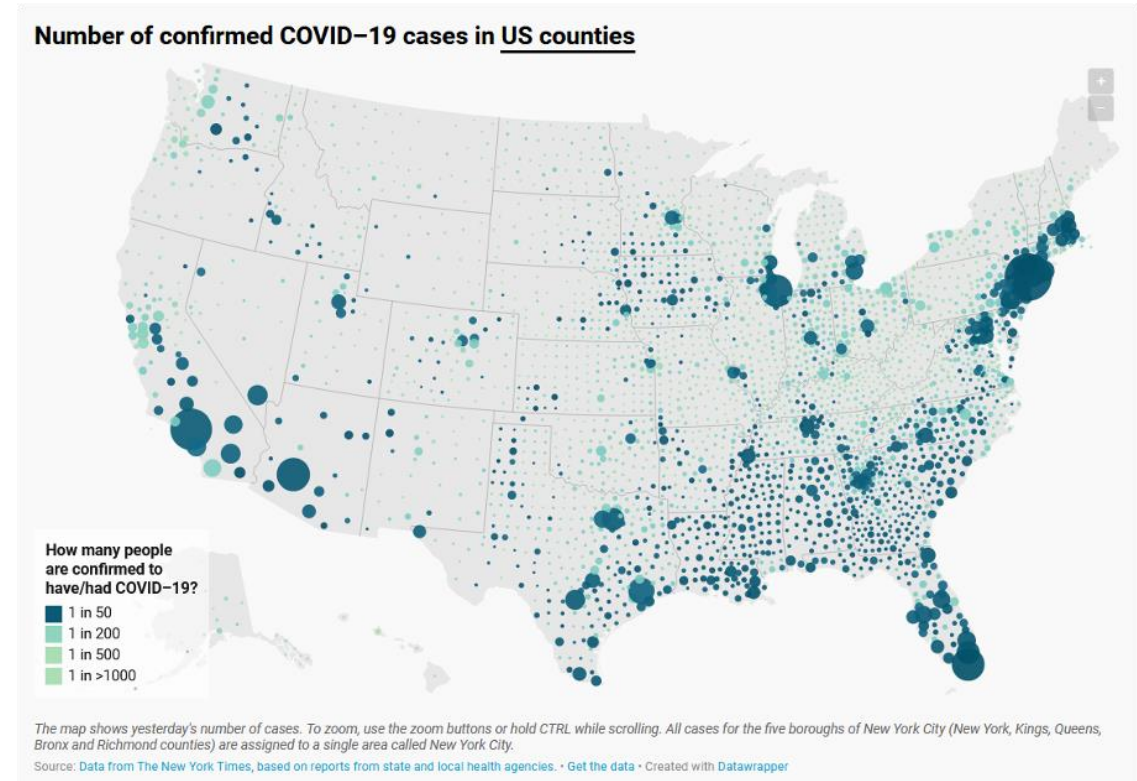
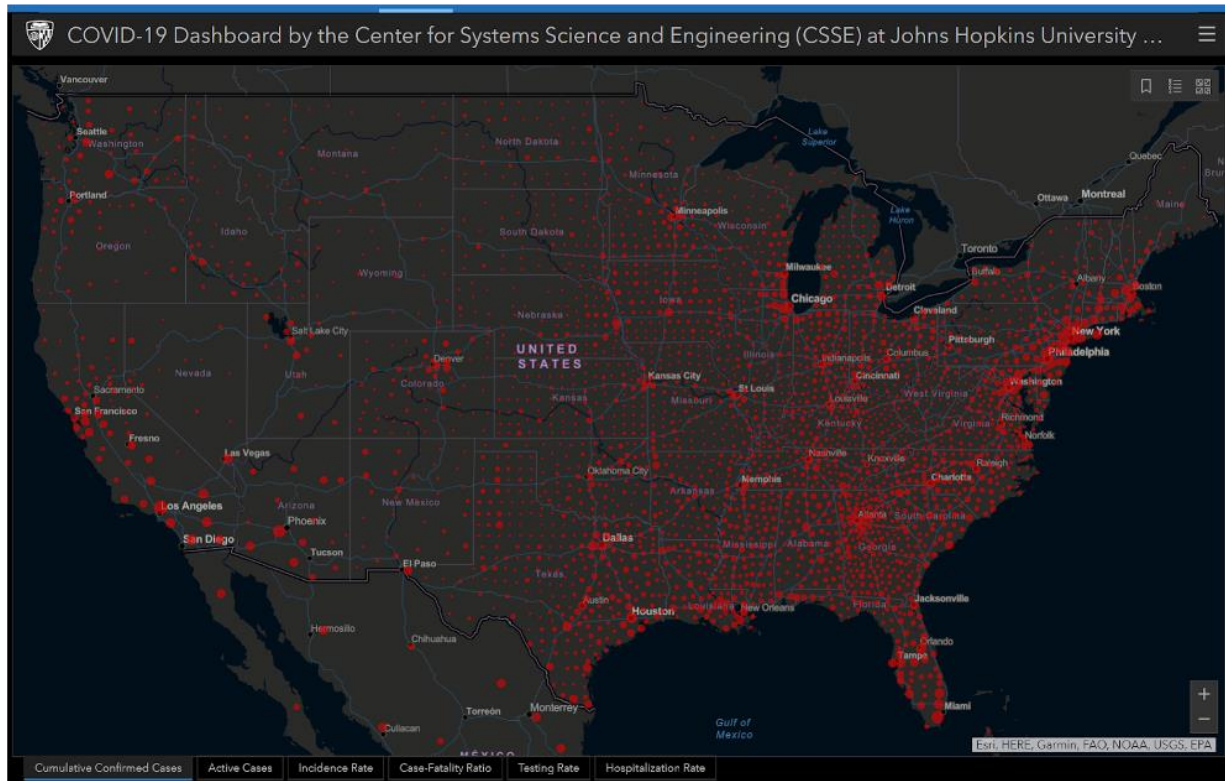


Better

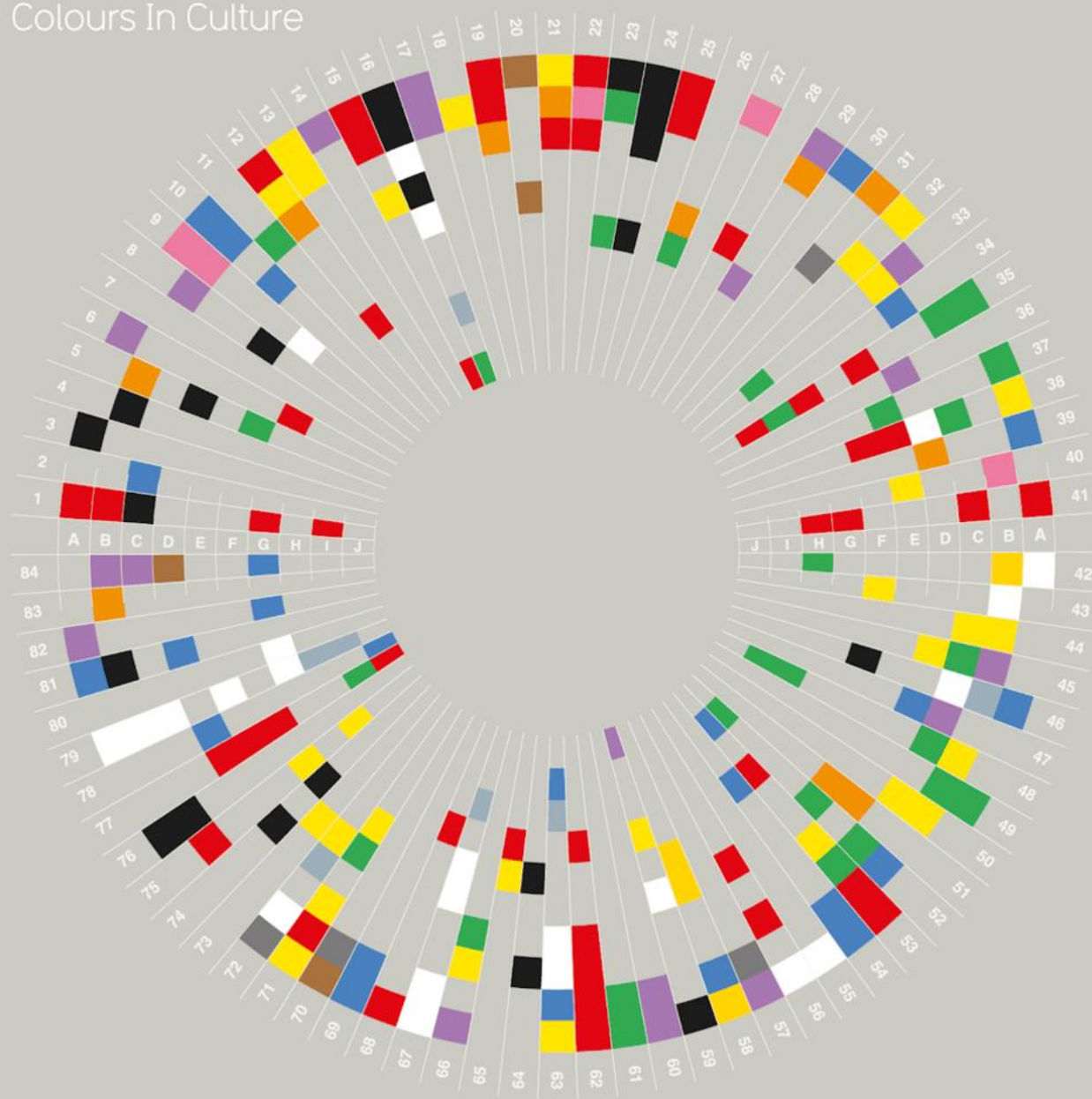
“Tips for Effective Data Visualization.” Eric Monson, SEDLS 2021.

Be aware of emotional affect of color

- Colors can have meaning, and our emotional response is culturally variable



Colours In Culture



- | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| A Western / American | 1 Anger | 19 Desire |
| B Japanese | 2 Art / Creativity | 20 Earthy |
| C Hindu | 3 Authority | 21 Energy |
| D Native American | 4 Bad Luck | 22 Erotic |
| E Chinese | 5 Balance | 23 Eternity |
| F Asian | 6 Beauty | 24 Evil |
| G Eastern European | 7 Calm | 25 Excitement |
| H Arab | 8 Celebration | 26 Family |
| I African | 9 Children | 27 Femininity |
| J South American | 10 Cold | 28 Fertility |
| | 11 Compassion | 29 Flamboyance |
| | 12 Courage | 30 Freedom |
| | 13 Cowardice | 31 Friendly |
| | 14 Cruelty | 32 Fun |
| | 15 Danger | 33 God |
| | 16 Death | 34 Gods |
| | 17 Decadence | 35 Good Luck |
| | 18 Deceit | 36 Gratitude |

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 37 Growth | 55 Luxury | 73 Royalty |
| 38 Happiness | 56 Marriage | 74 Self-cultivation |
| 39 Healing | 57 Modesty | 75 Strength |
| 40 Healthy | 58 Money | 76 Style |
| 41 Heat | 59 Mourning | 77 Success |
| 42 Heaven | 60 Mystery | 78 Trouble |
| 43 Holiness | 61 Nature | 79 Truce |
| 44 Illness | 62 Passion | 80 Trust |
| 45 Insight | 63 Peace | 81 Unhappiness |
| 46 Intelligence | 64 Penance | 82 Virtue |
| 47 Intuition | 65 Power | 83 Warmth |
| 48 Religion | 66 Personal power | 84 Wisdom |
| 49 Jealousy | 67 Purity | |
| 50 Joy | 68 Radicalism | |
| 51 Learning | 69 Rational | |
| 52 Life | 70 Reliable | |
| 53 Love | 71 Repels Evil | |
| 54 Loyalty | 72 Respect | |

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| Yellow | Grey |
| Gold | Silver |

David McCandless & AlwaysWithHonor.com // v1.0 // Apr 09 // InformationIsBeautiful.net

source: Pantone, ColorMatters & web sources

General tips for better data visualization

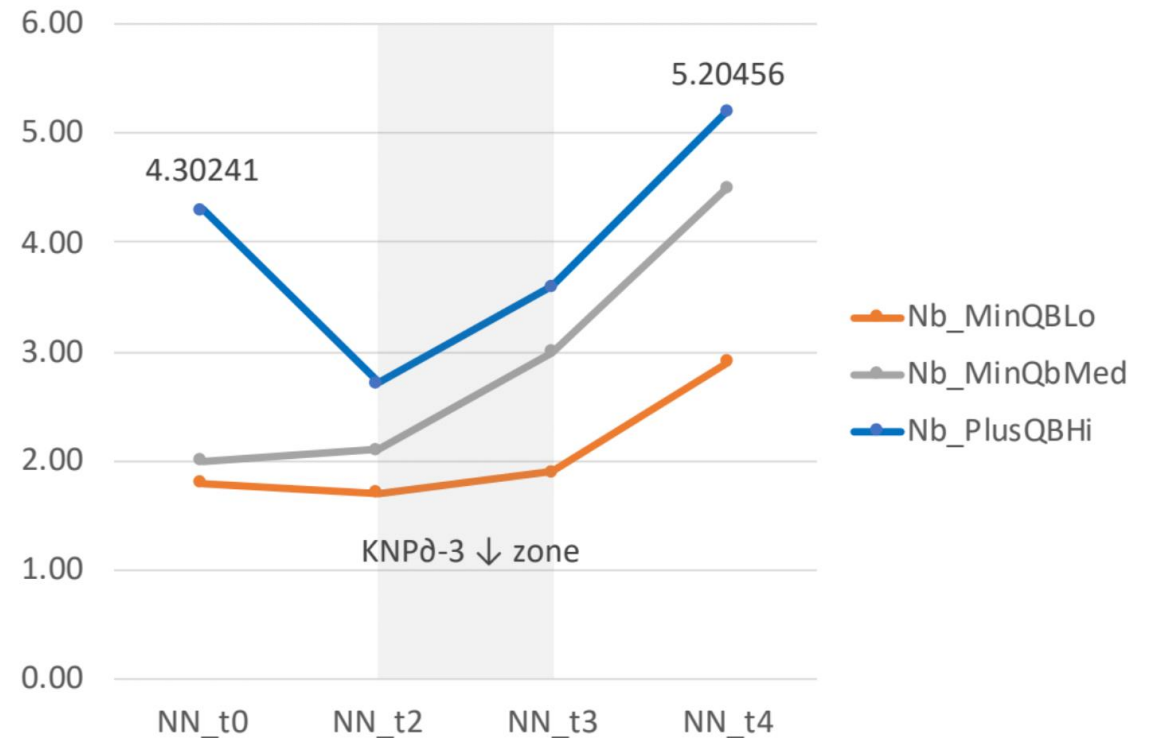
Remove unnecessary detail



Use human-readable labels

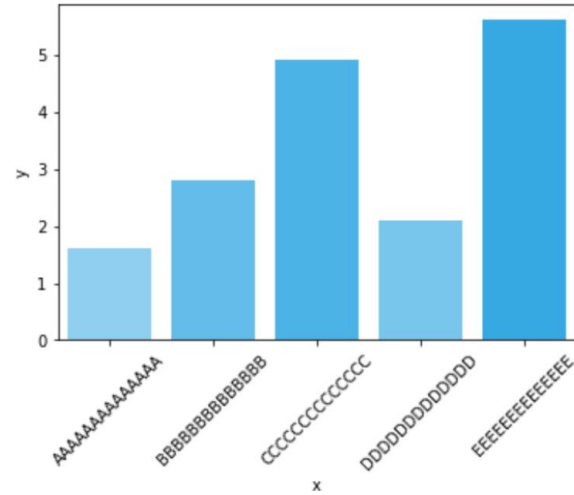
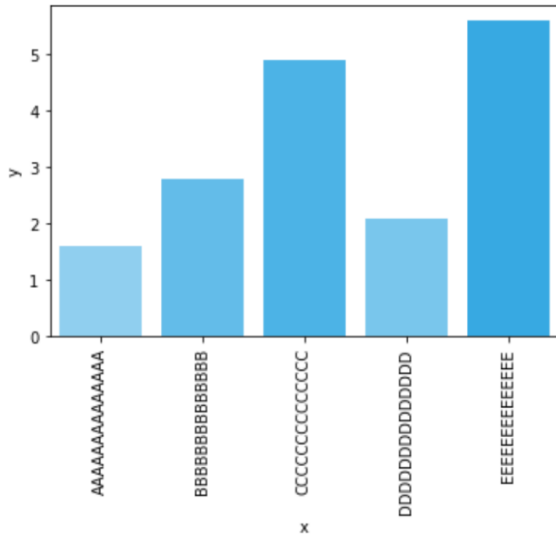
Avoid:

- Jargon
- Abbreviations
- Variable names
- Useless decimals
- Too many labels

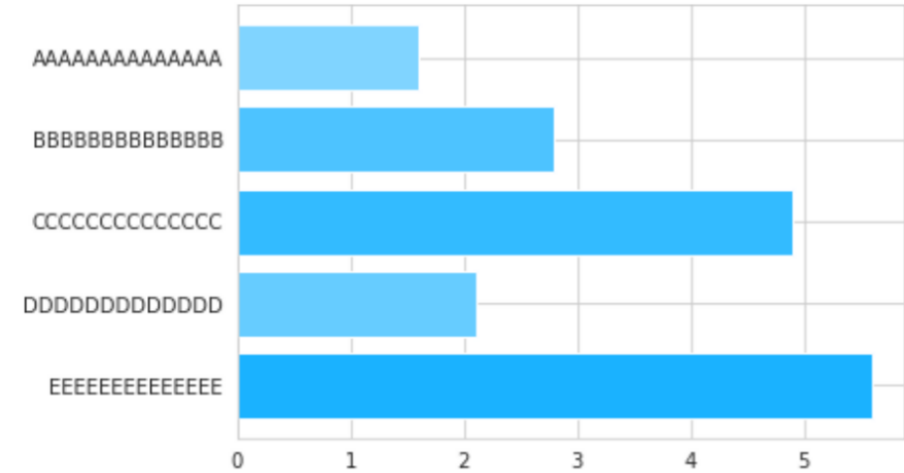


“Tips for Effective Data Visualization.” Eric Monson, SEDLS 2021.

Don't use vertical labels



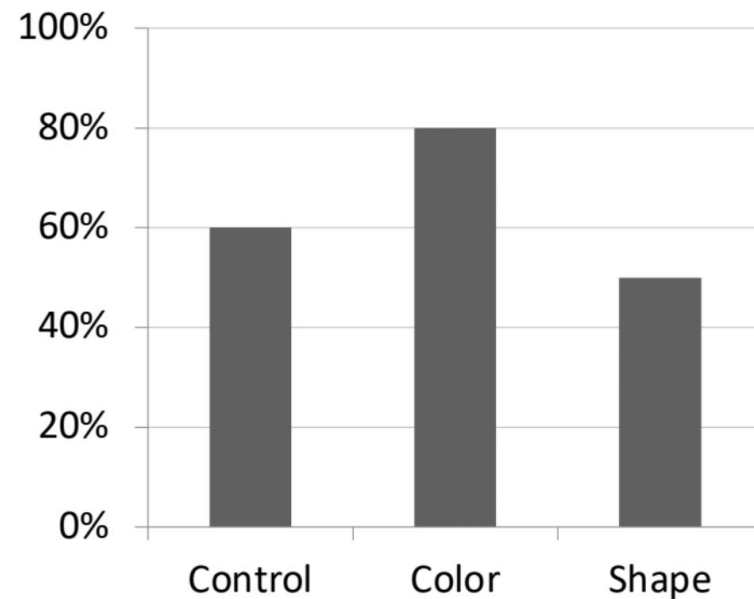
Better



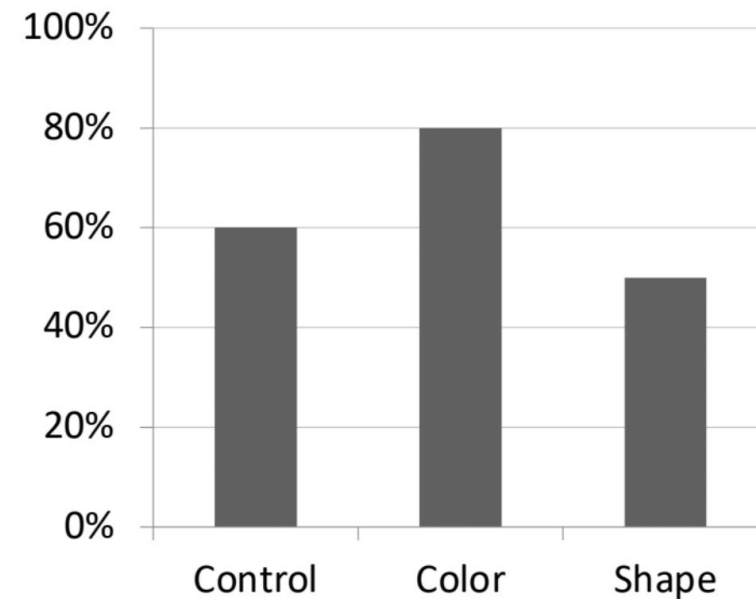
Best!

Use active titles

Accuracy versus Color and Shape



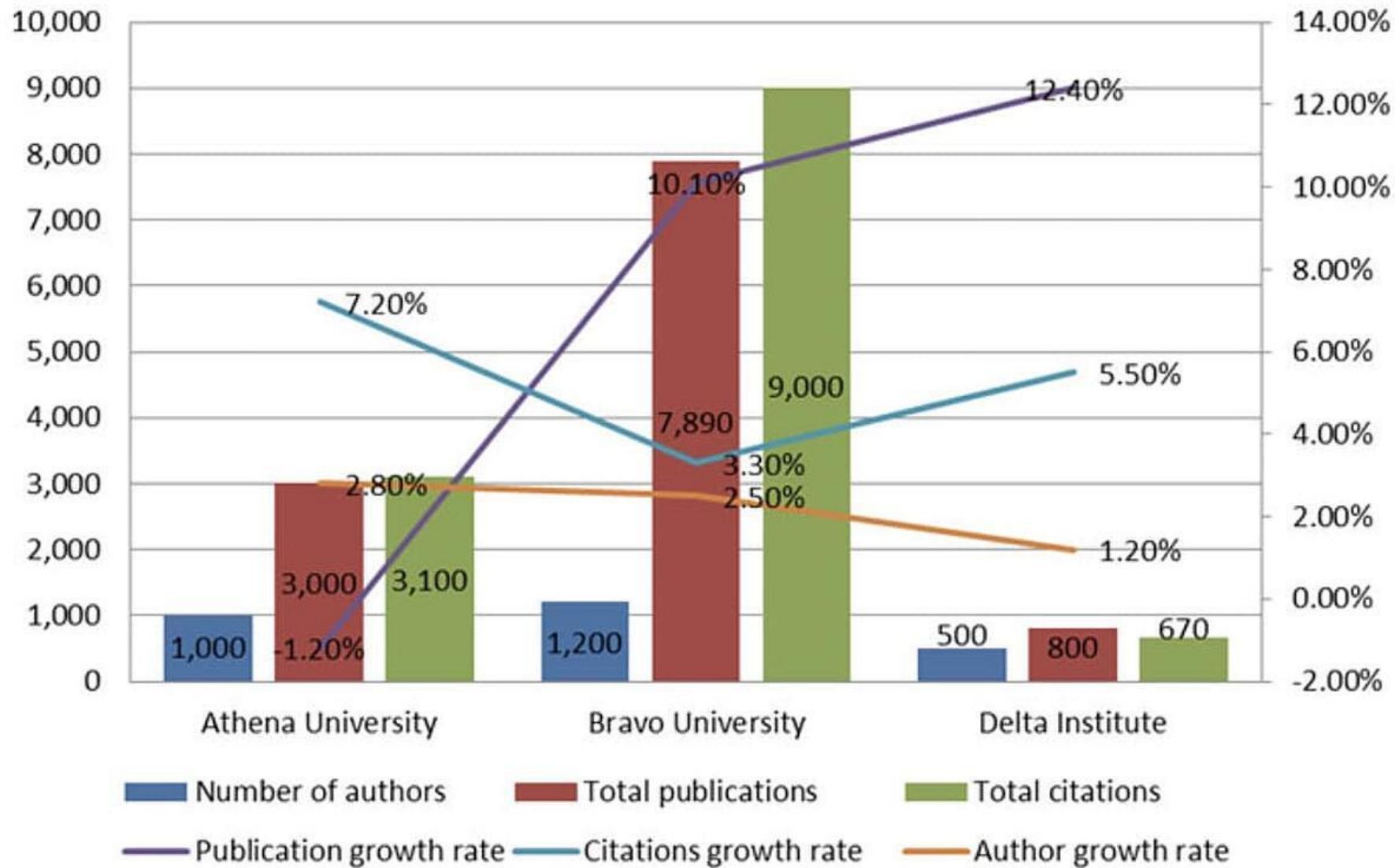
Accuracy Improved by Color, not by Shape



“Tips for Effective Data Visualization.” Eric Monson, SEDLS 2021.

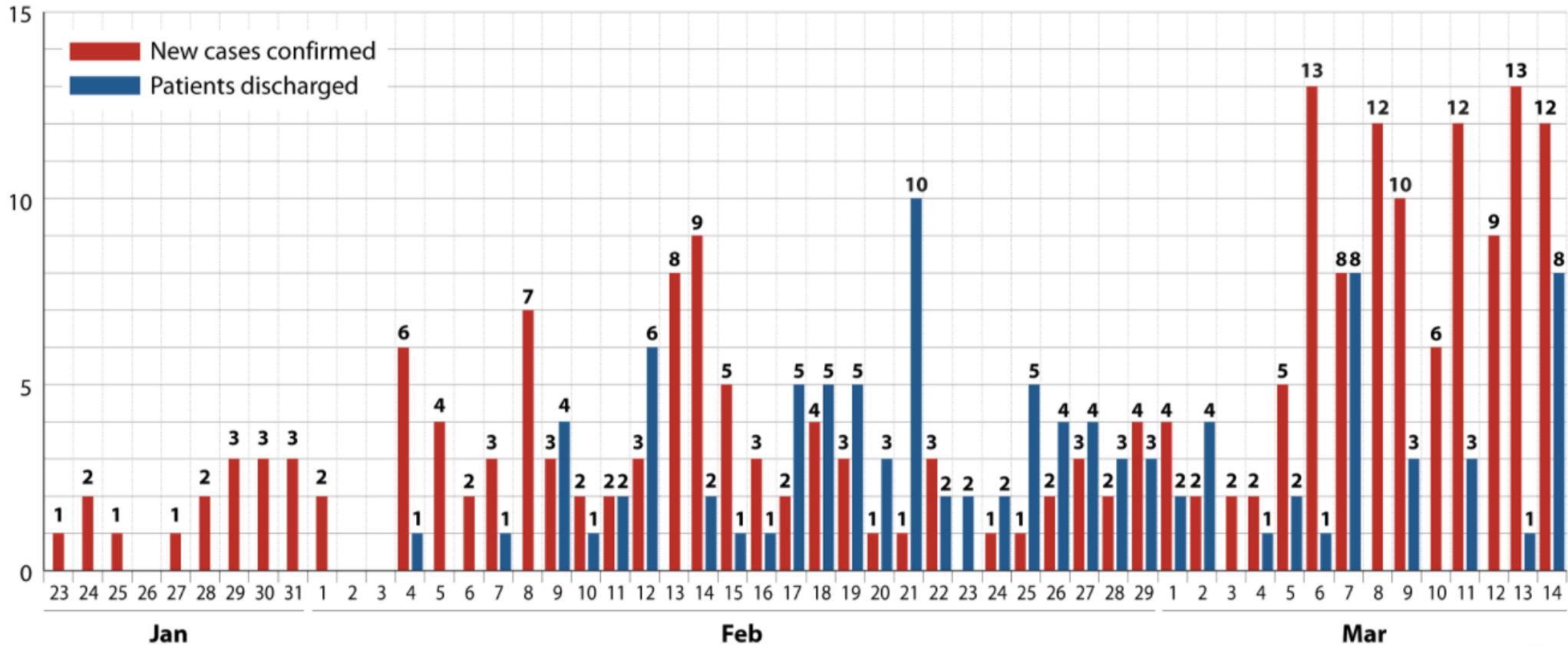
Let's give it a try!

What suggested edits do you have for these visualizations?



COVID-19 IN SINGAPORE

NEW CORONAVIRUS CASES AND NEWLY DISCHARGED



As of Mar 14

Infographic by Rafa Estrada Source: Ministry of Health



<https://analytical.com/blog/covid19-in-charts>

Data Visualization Tools

Tools: Access Through UTHSC

- [Excel](#)
- [Mathematica](#)
- [ArcGIS](#)
- [NVivo](#)

<https://libguides.uthsc.edu/data/tools>

Tools: Additional (Not UTHSC)

- [Tableau](#) (free 1 year educator and student licenses, renewable annually)
- [D3.js](#)
- [ggplot2](#)
- [NodeBox](#)
- [RAWGraphs](#)
- [Spotfire](#)
- [Plotly](#)

<https://libguides.uthsc.edu/data/tools>

Library Research Guide for Clinical Researchers

<https://libguides.uthsc.edu/clinicalresearchers>

