

# Visualising Data

Brian Suda  
suda.co.uk  
June 8th

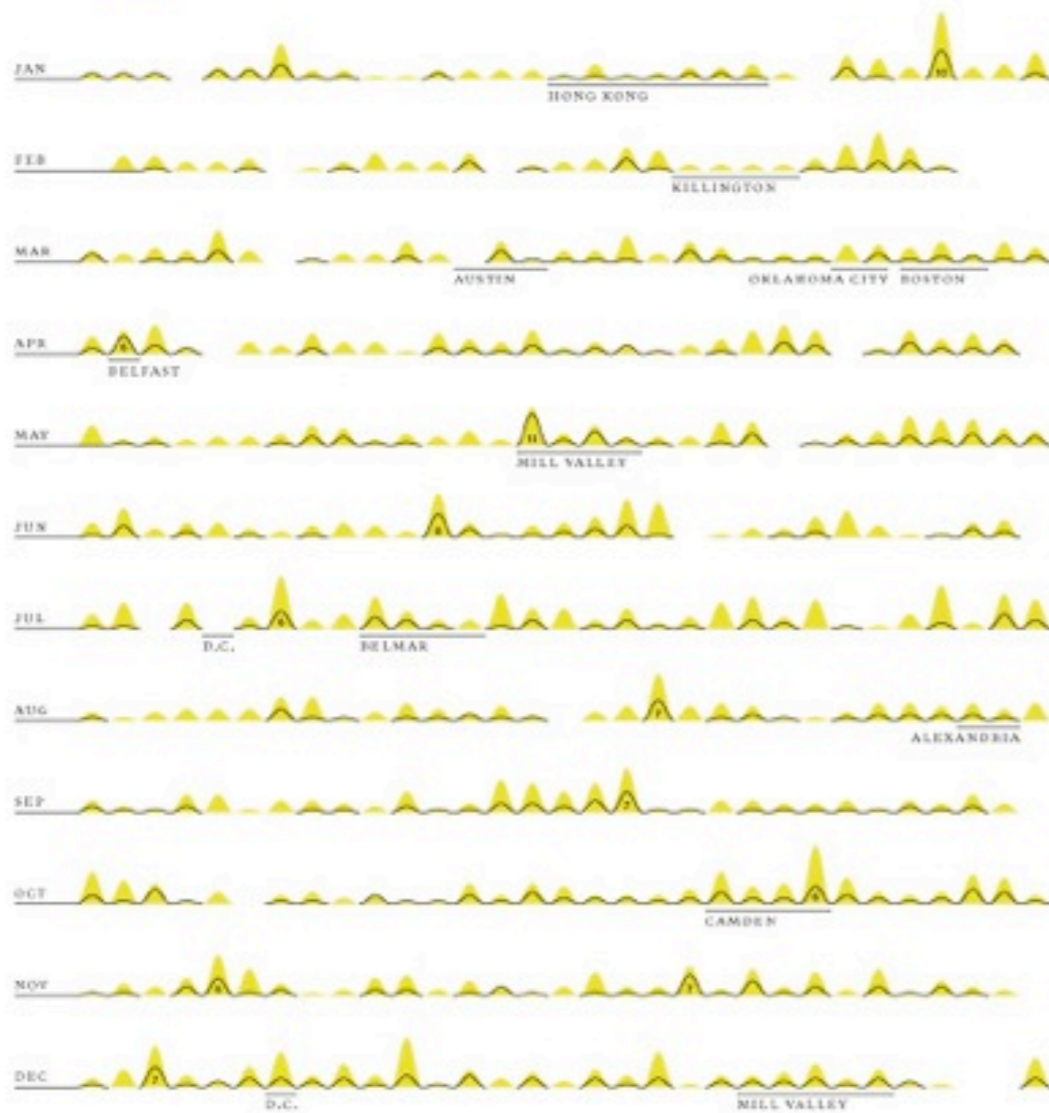
Newcastle, England  
 $54^{\circ} 58' 2.7876''$   
 $-1^{\circ} 36' 9.9324''$



# Distribution

Date and location of encounters.

FIGURE 1. ENCOUNTERS / RESPONSES



TOTAL ENCOUNTERS

**1,761**

COUNTRIES INCLUDED

**Three**

U.S.A., HONG KONG AND NORTHERN IRELAND

AVERAGE ENCOUNTERS PER DAY

**4.8**

STATES INCLUDED

**Nine**

CALIFORNIA, MAINE, MASSACHUSETTS, NEW JERSEY, NEW YORK, OKLAHOMA, TEXAS, VERMONT, VIRGINIA, PLUS WASHINGTON D.C.

SURVEYS COMPLETED

**560**

DAYS WITH REPORTS

**254**

70% OF THE YEAR

CUMULATIVE RESPONSE RATE

**32%**

CONTRIBUTORS

**210**

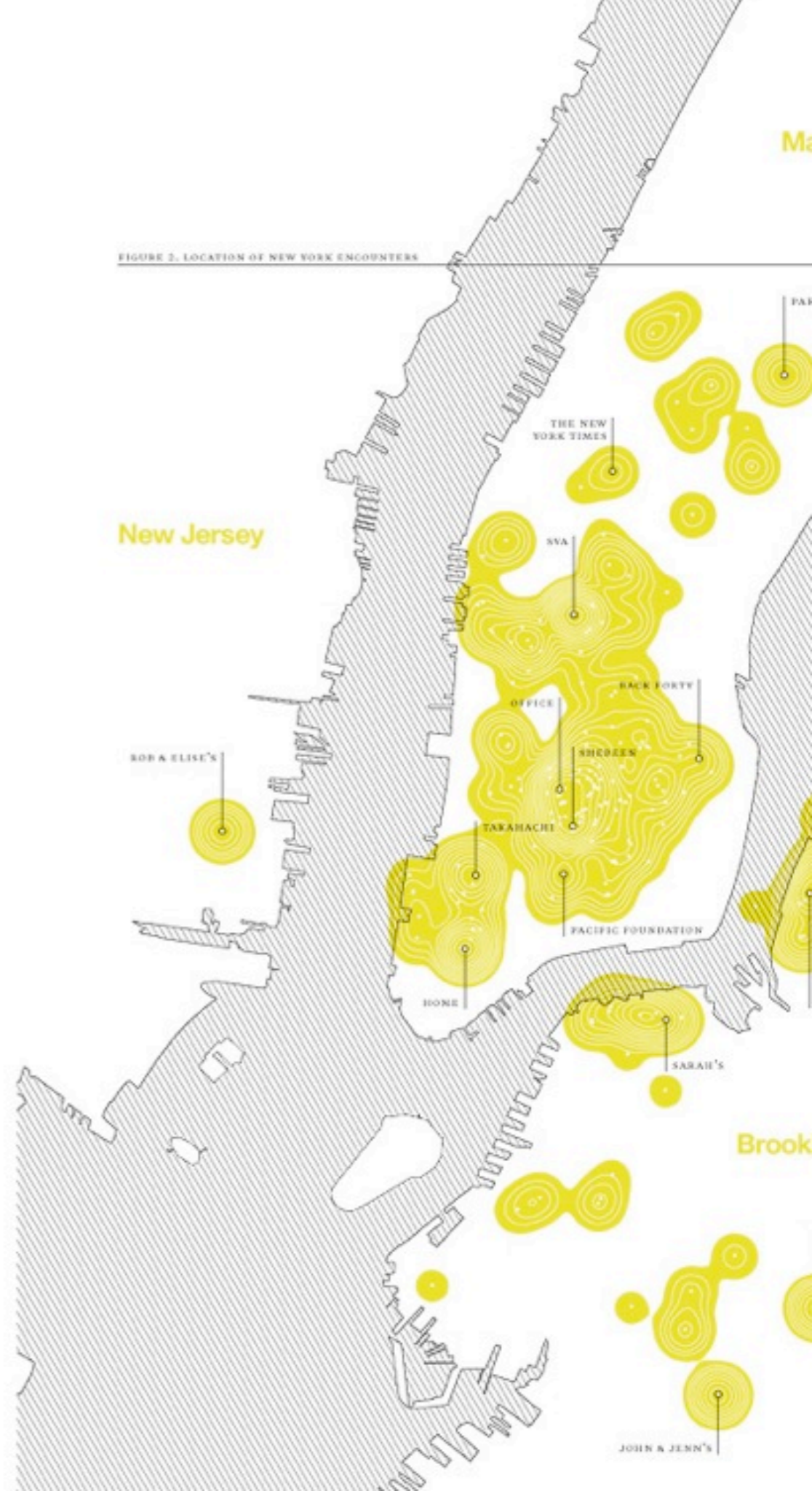
AVERAGE 2.66 REPORTS PER PERSON

## METHODOLOGY

Throughout 2009, friends, family, co-workers and acquaintances of Nicholas Felton were asked to report on his activities whenever they met.

All data on the following pages was compiled from the responses of these participants to a variety of questions concerning their encounter.

FIGURE 2. LOCATION OF NEW YORK ENCOUNTERS



**Today's focus**



MON

TUE

WED

THU

FRI

SAT

SUN

JANUARY

03

2010  
January  
First  
Weeks

Line  
Design  
Moment

363

MON

TUE

WED

THU

FRI

SAT

SUN

JANUARY

02

2010  
January  
First  
Weeks

Line  
Design  
Moment

364

MON

TUE

WED

JANUARY

365

jan	f	s	s	m	t	w	t	
feb	m	t	w	t	f	s	s	■
mar	m	t	w	t	f	s	s	
apr	t	f	s	s	m	t	w	●
may	s	s	m	t	w	t	f	
jun	t	w	t	f	s	s	m	●
jul	t	f	s	s	m	t	w	
aug	s	m	t	w	t	f	s	
sept	w	t	f	s	s	m	t	●
oct	f	s	s	m	t	w	t	
nov	m	t	w	t	f	s	s	●
dec	w	t	f	s	s	m	t	

jan	s	s	m	t	w	t	f	
feb	t	w	t	f	s	m	s	■
mar	t	w	t	f	s	m	s	
apr	f	s	s	m	t	t	w	●
may	s	m	t	w	t	f	s	
jun	w	t	f	s	s	t	m	●
jul	f	s	s	m	t	t	w	
aug	m	t	w	t	f	s	s	
sept	t	f	s	s	m	w	t	●
oct	s	s	m	t	w	f	t	
nov	t	w	t	f	s	m	s	●
dec	t	f	s	s	m	w	t	

**02010**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				(optional.is)

**02011**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				(optional.is)



jan	s	m	t	w	t	f	s
feb	w	t	f	s	s	m	t
mar	t	f	s	s	m	t	w
apr	s	m	t	w	t	f	s
may	t	w	t	f	s	s	m
jun	f	s	s	m	t	w	t
jul	s	m	t	w	t	f	s
aug	w	t	f	s	s	m	t
sept	s	s	m	t	w	t	f
oct	m	t	w	t	f	s	s
nov	t	f	s	s	m	t	w
dec	s	s	m	t	w	t	f

02012

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

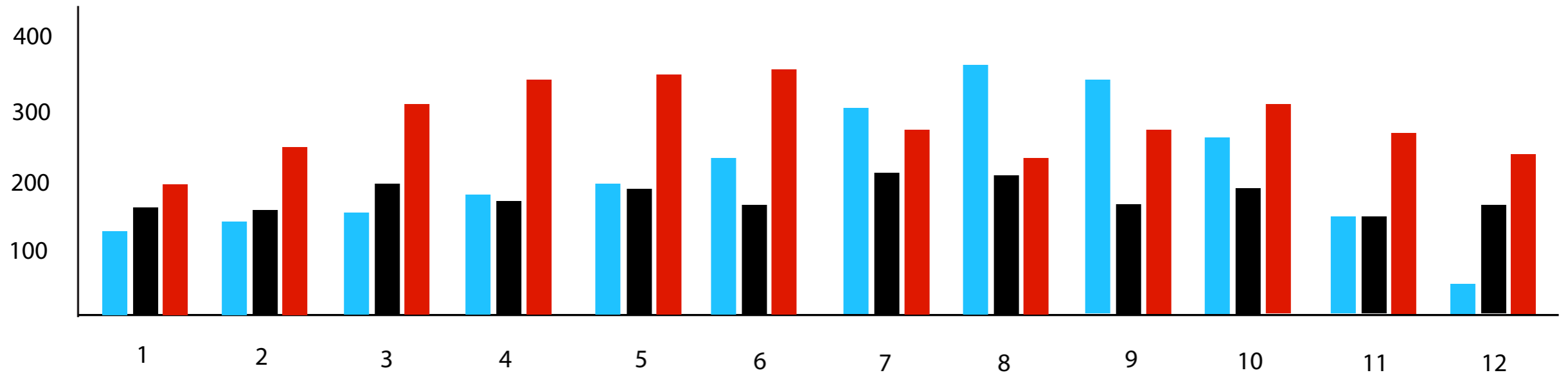
(optional.is)

optional.is

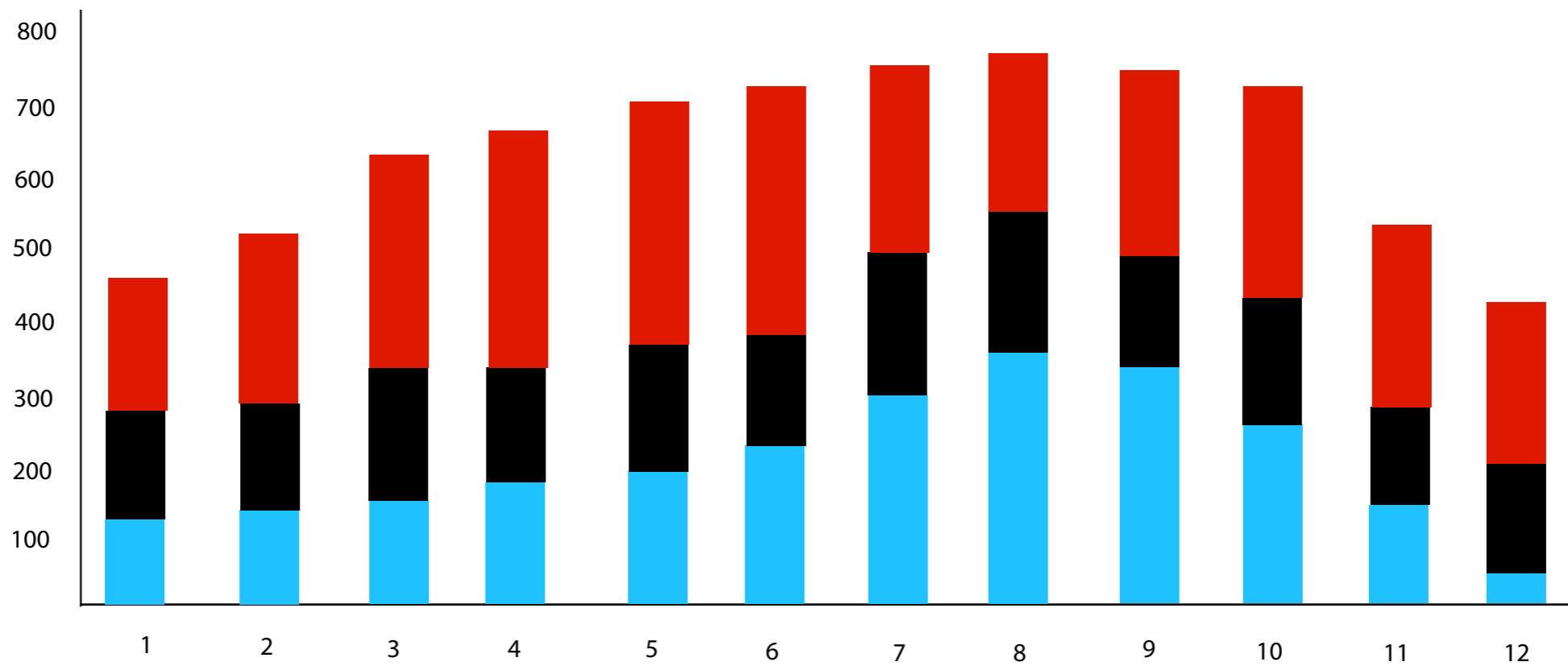
**Each Chart and  
Graph type tells a  
different story**



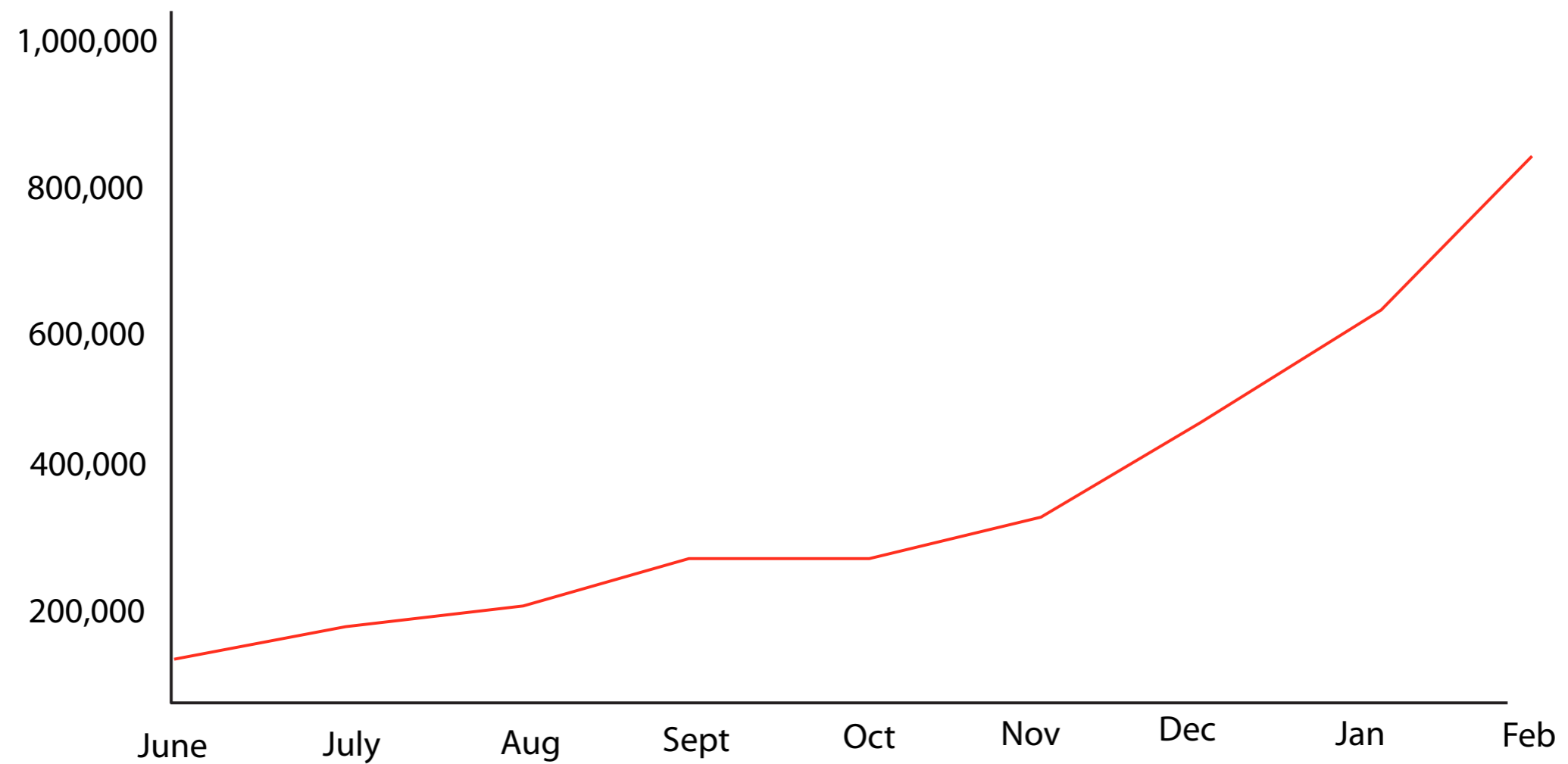
# Bar Charts



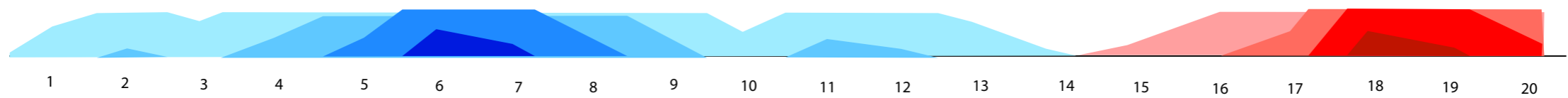
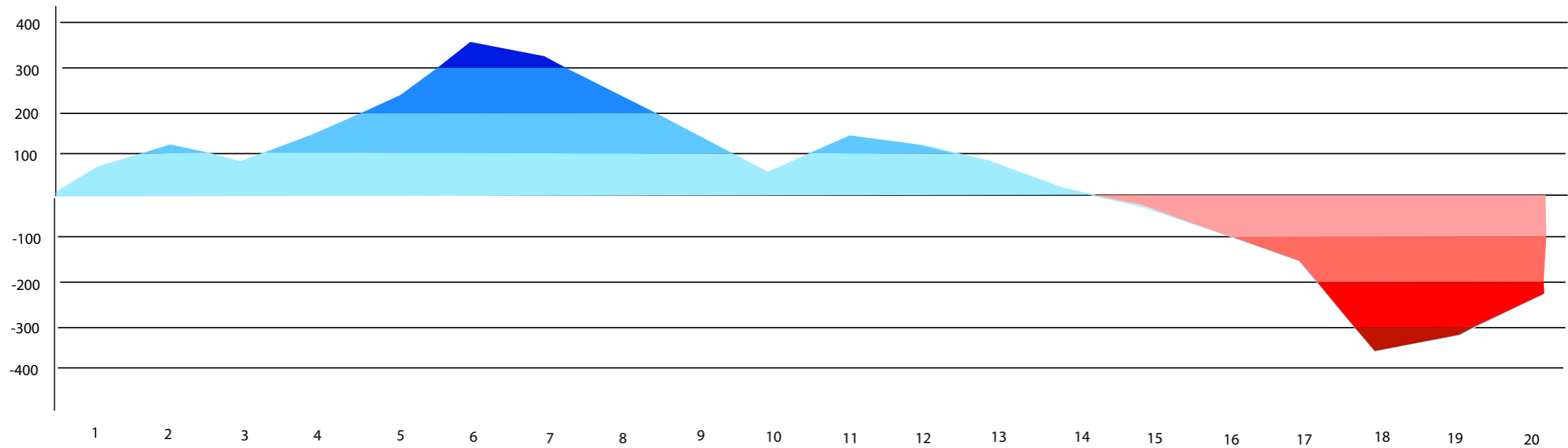
# Area Charts



# Line Charts

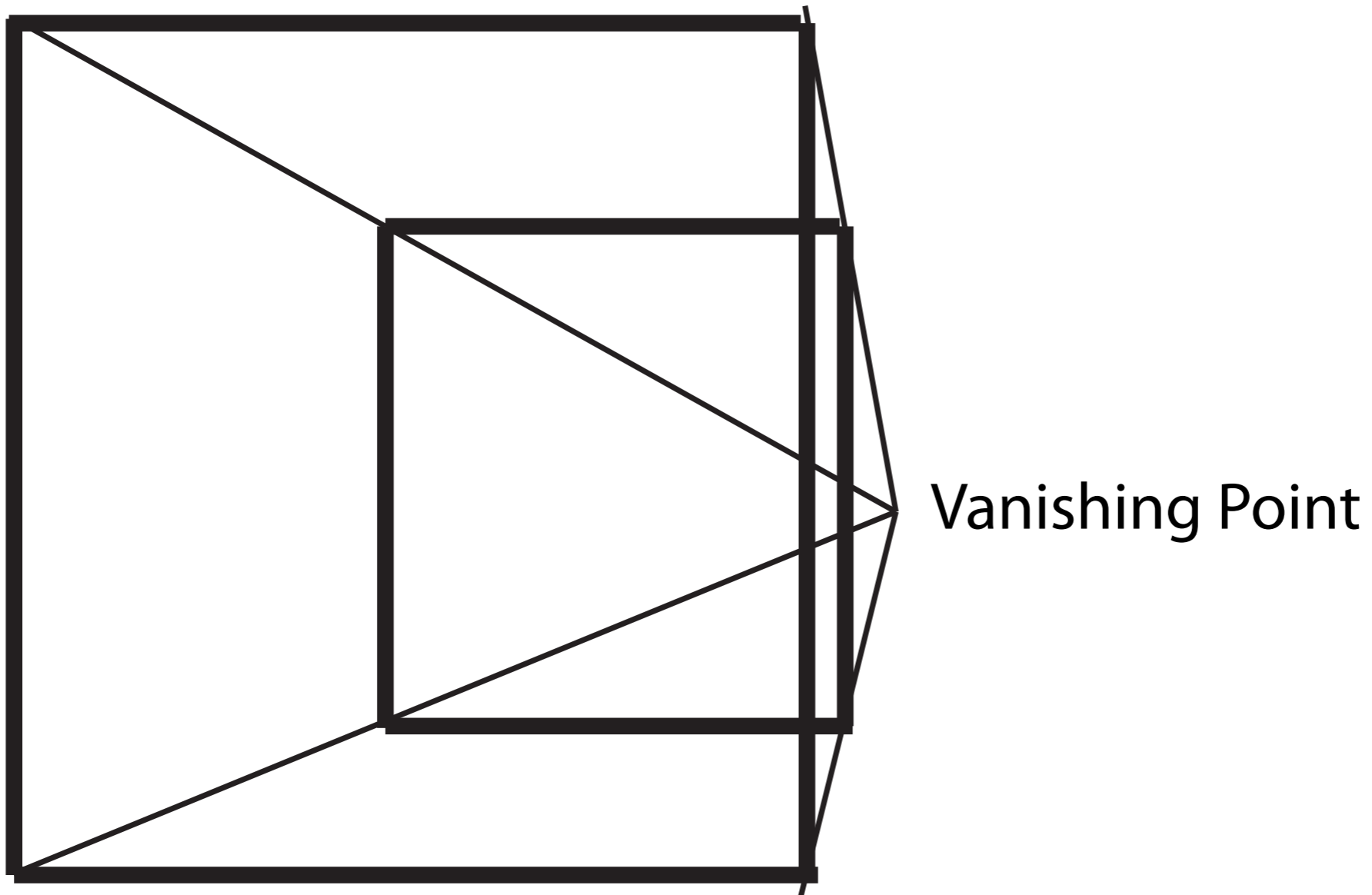


# Horizon Graphs

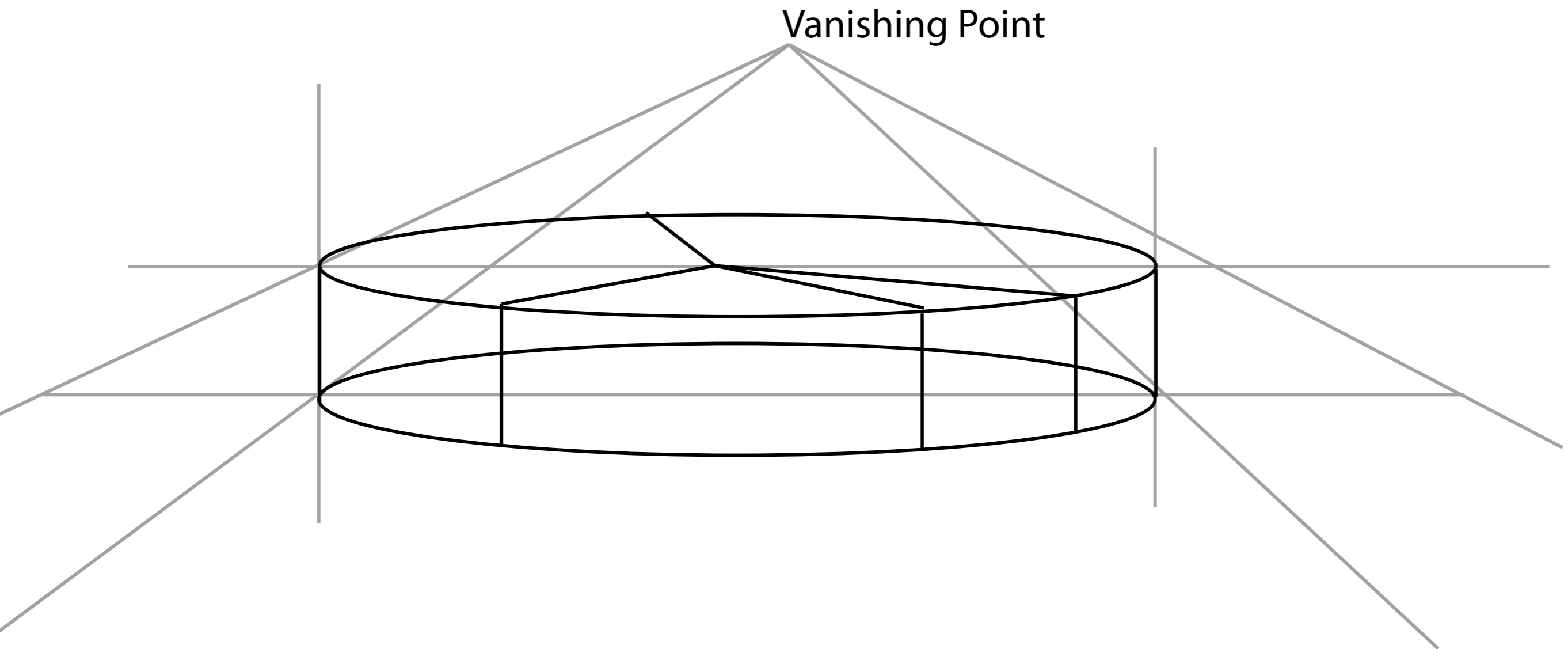


3D

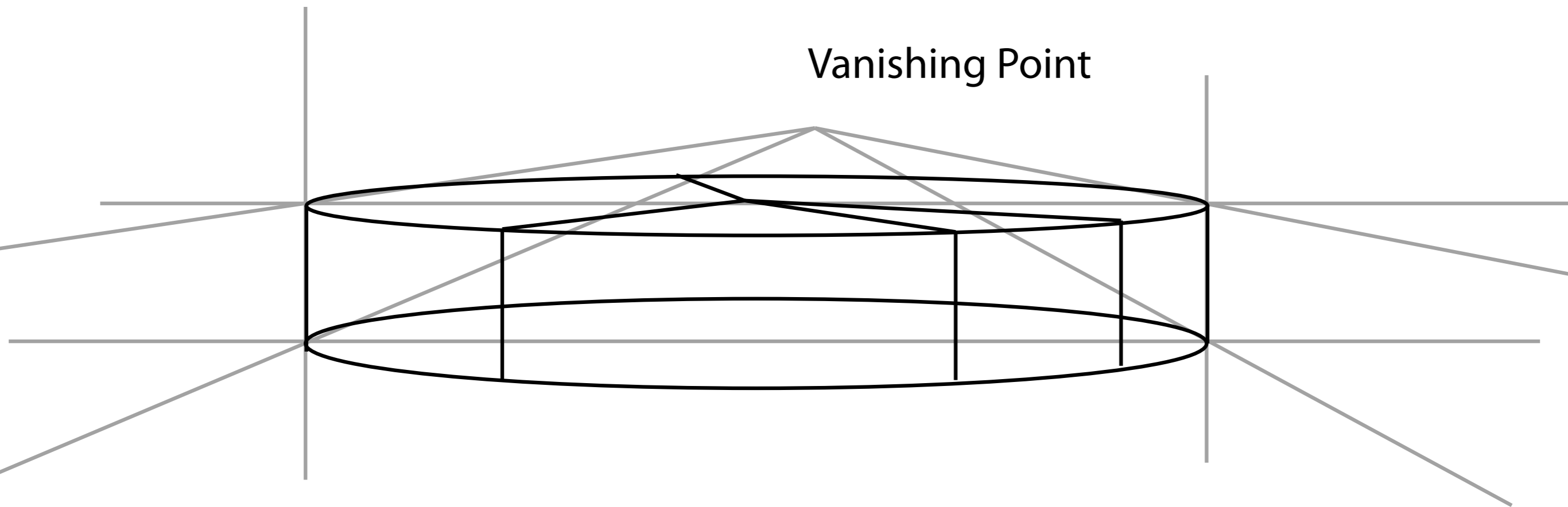
# 3D Charts!



# 3D Charts!

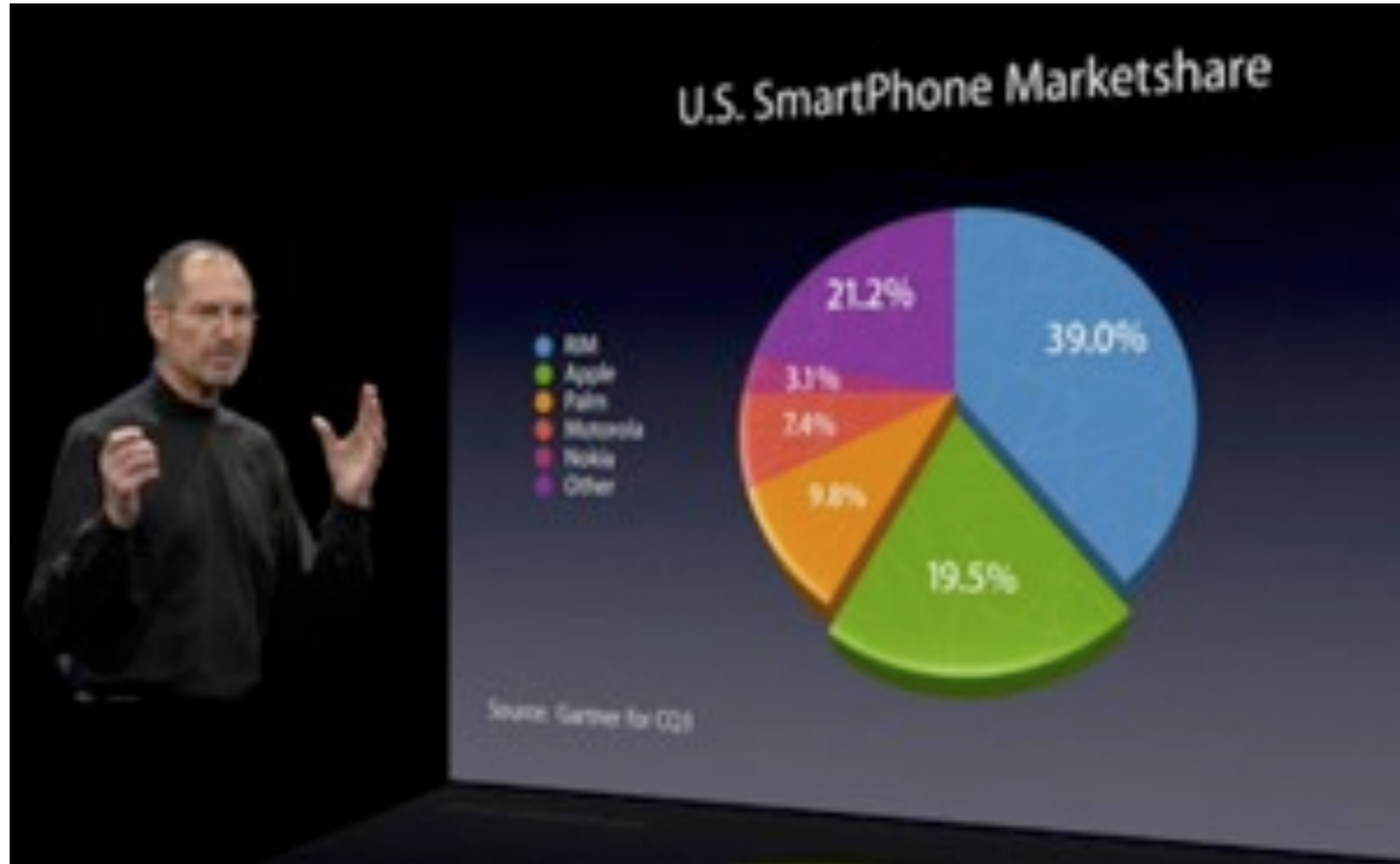


# 3D Charts!

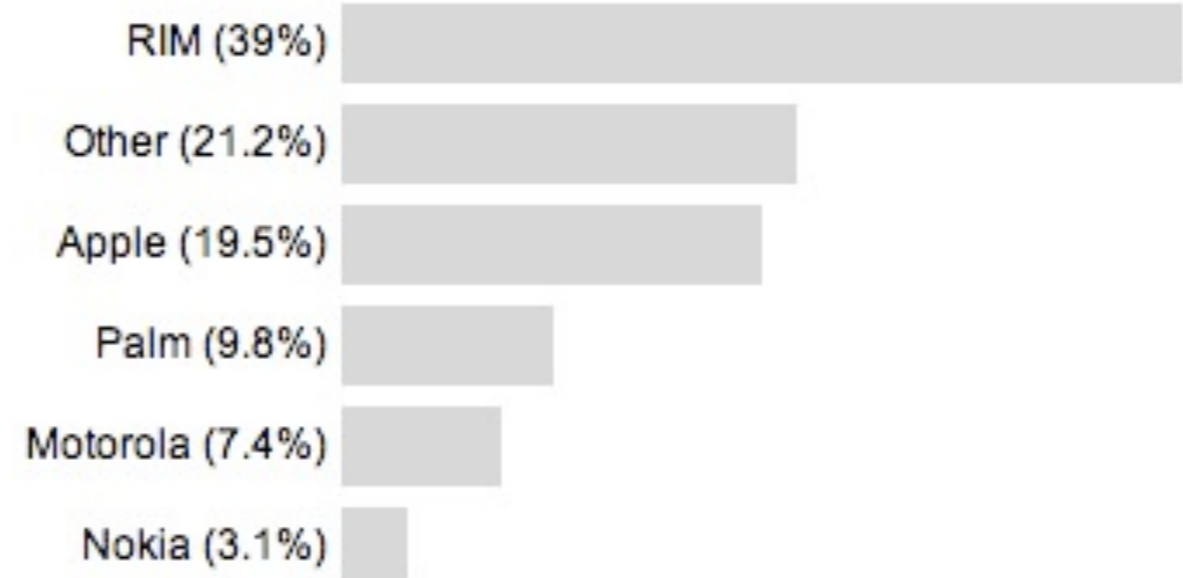
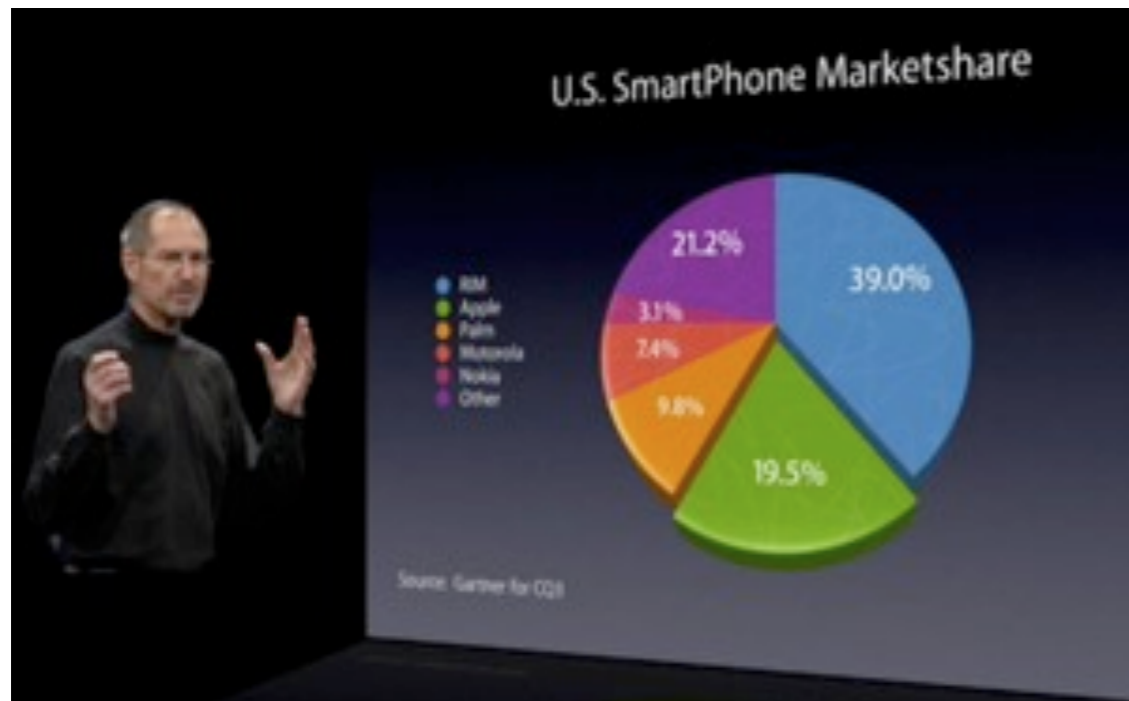




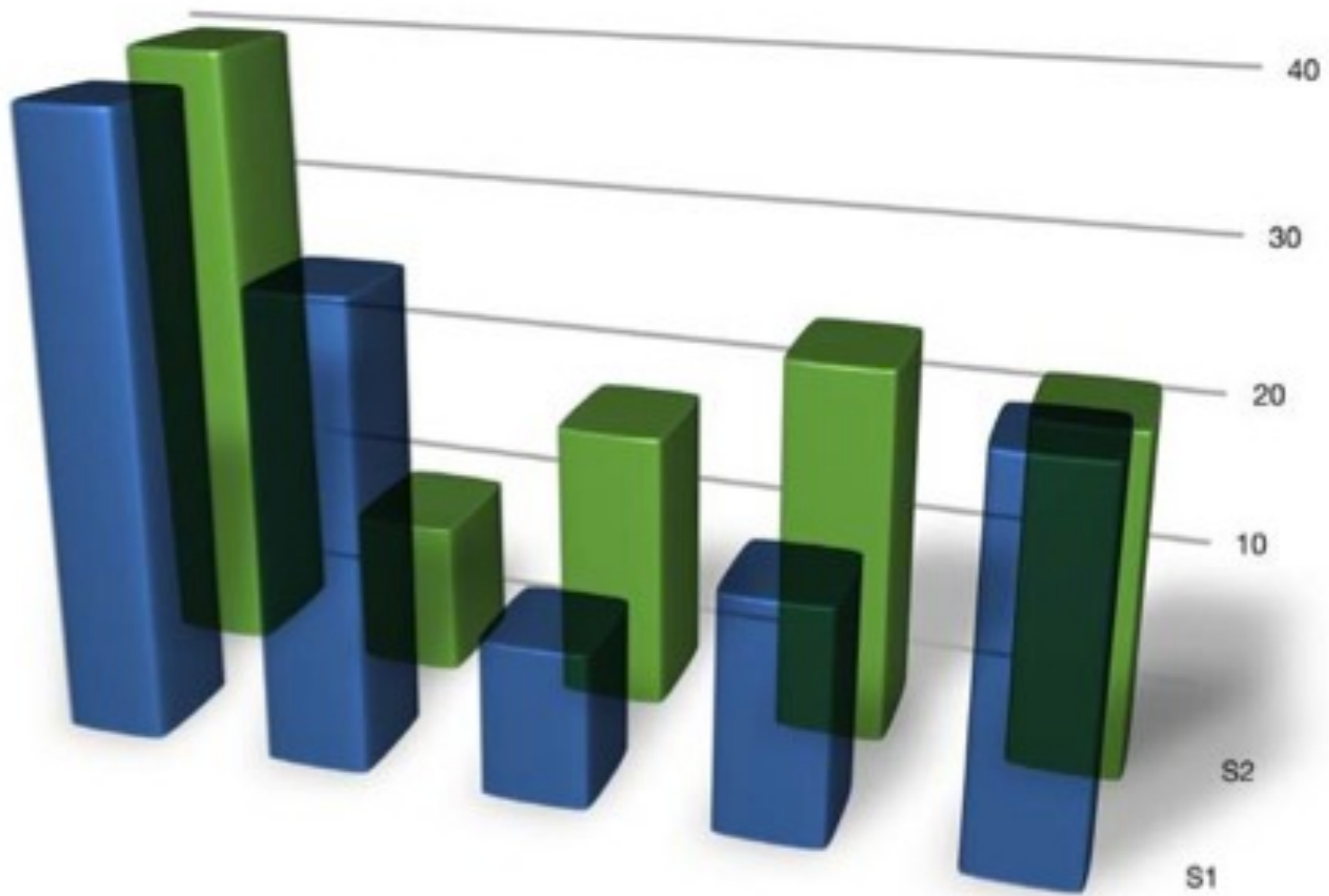
# 3D Charts!

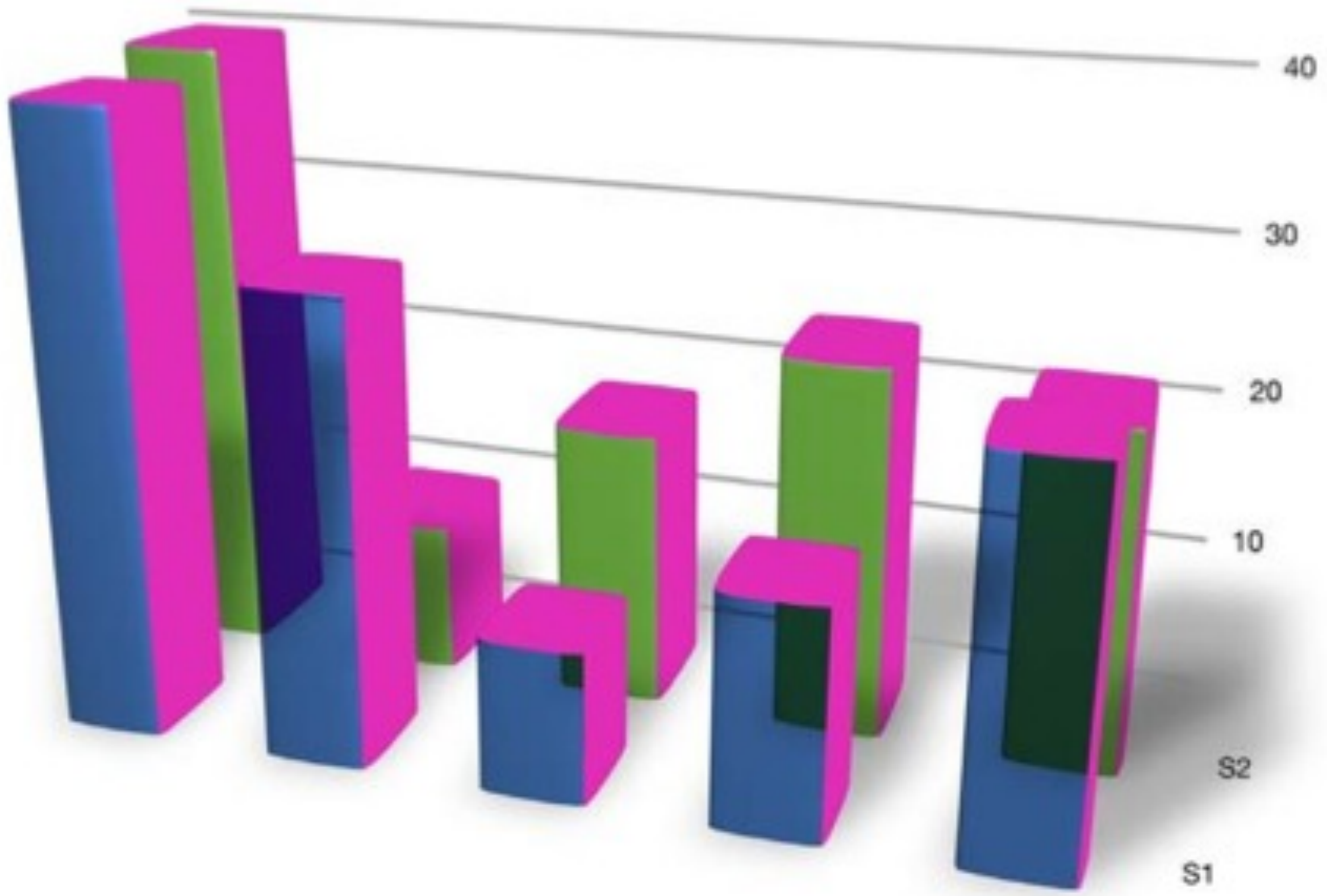


# 3D Charts!



<http://www.guardian.co.uk/technology/blog/2008/jan/21/liesdamnliesandstevejobs>





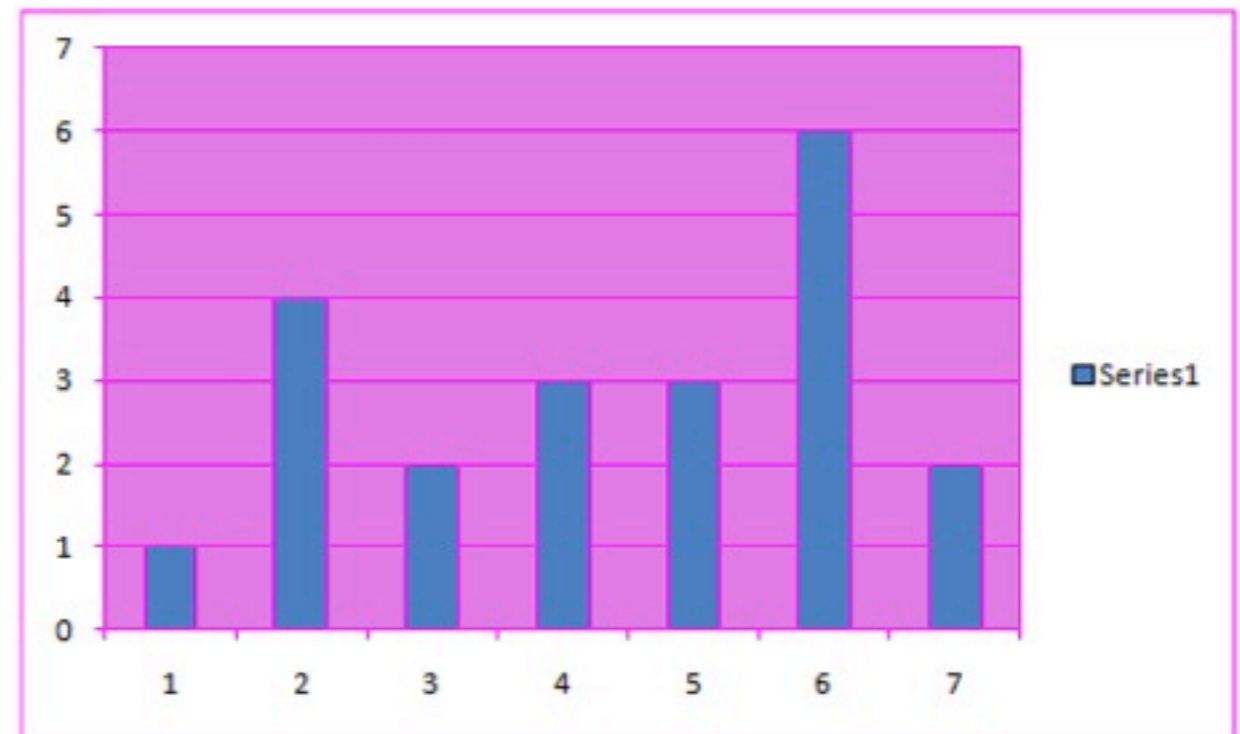
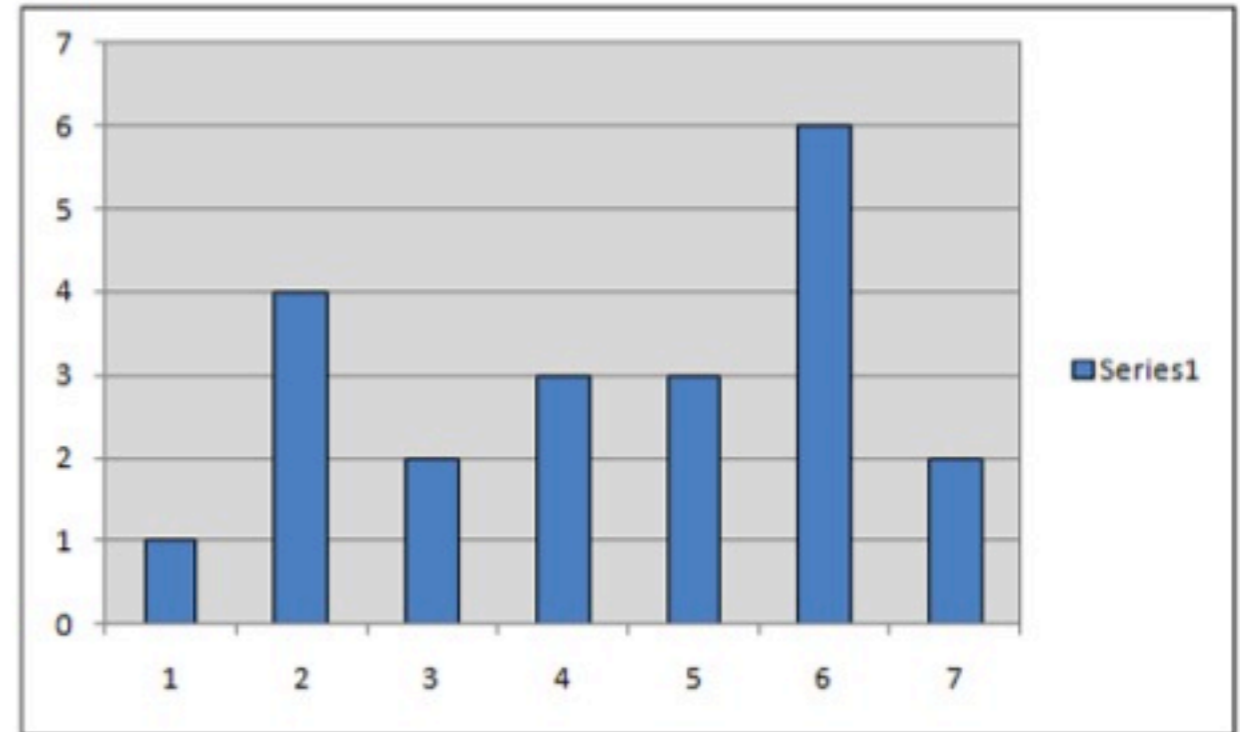
# Data to Ink Ratio

A large share of ink on a graphic should present data-information, the ink changing as the data change. Data-ink is the non-erasable core of a graphic, the non-redundant ink arranged in response to variation in the numbers represented.

Tufte, 1983

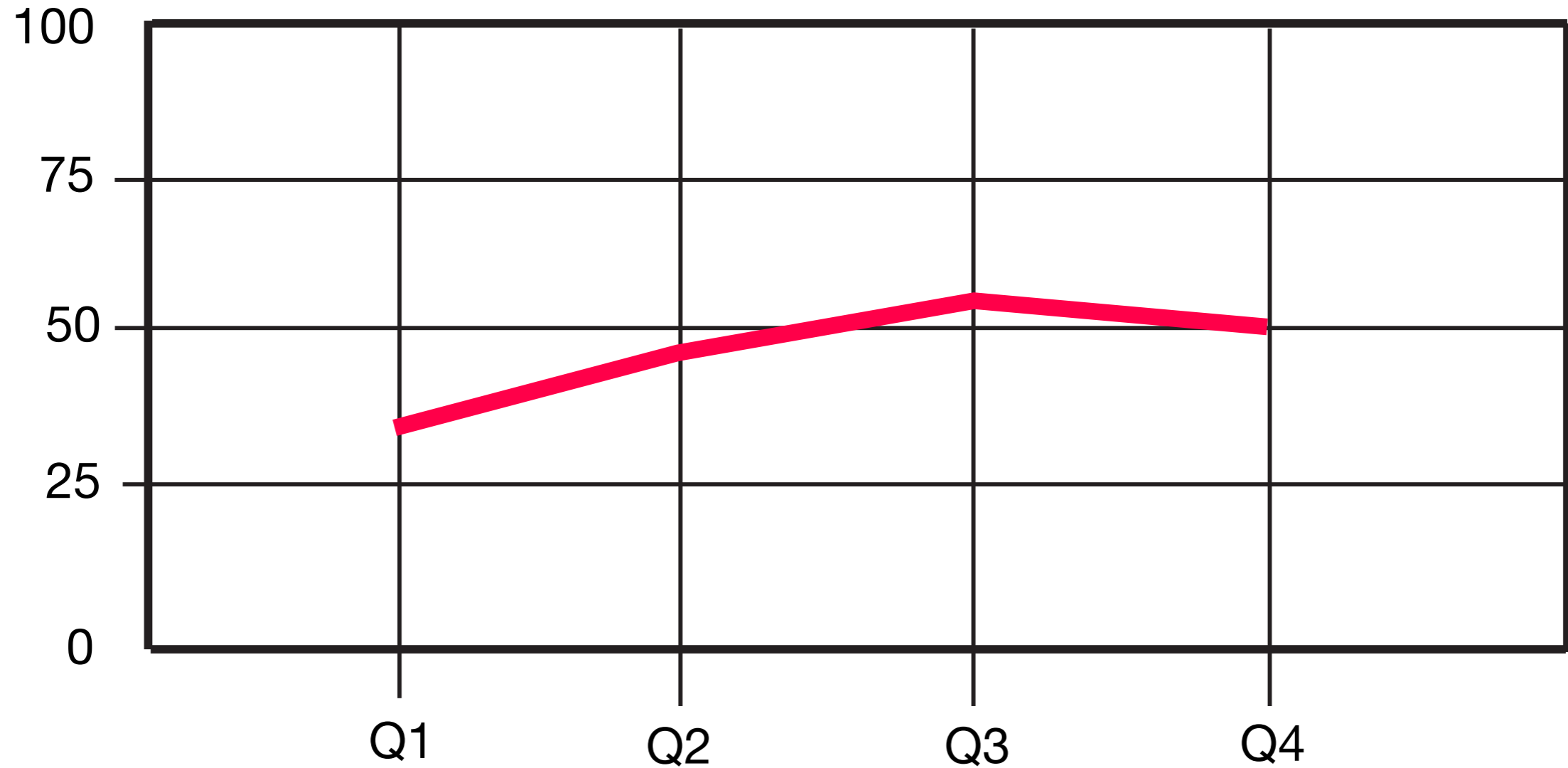
# Data to Ink Ratio

$$\text{Data to ink Ratio} = \frac{\text{Data Ink}}{\text{Total Ink}}$$



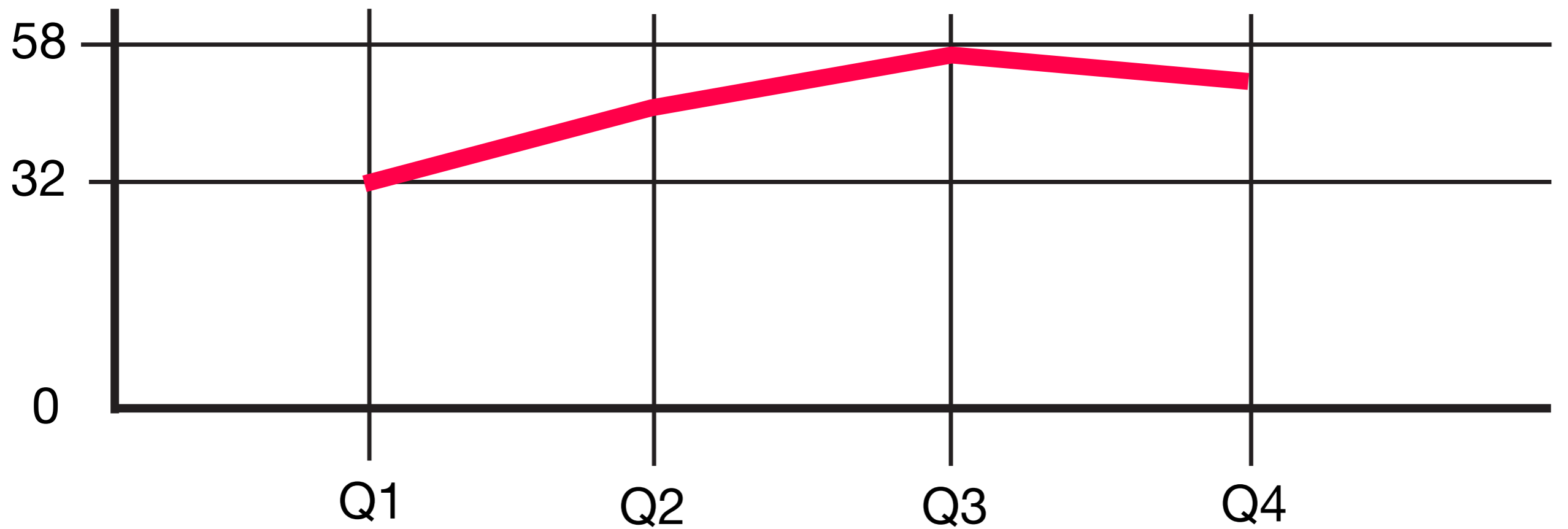
Reduce!!!

# Reduce!!!

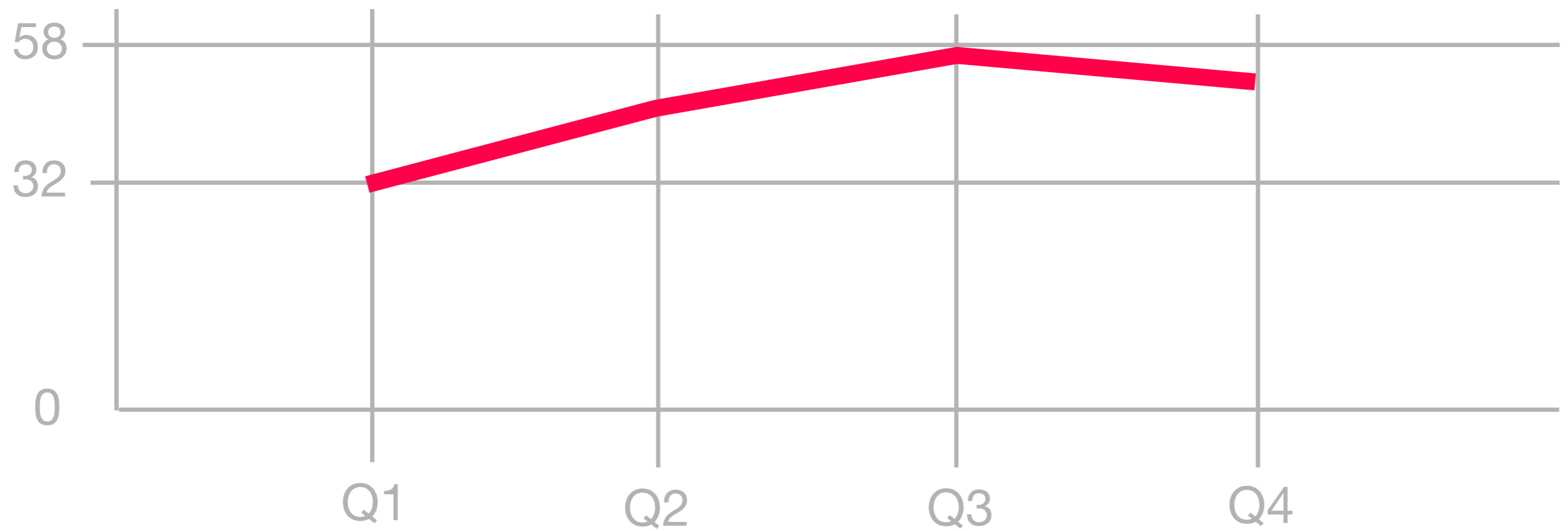




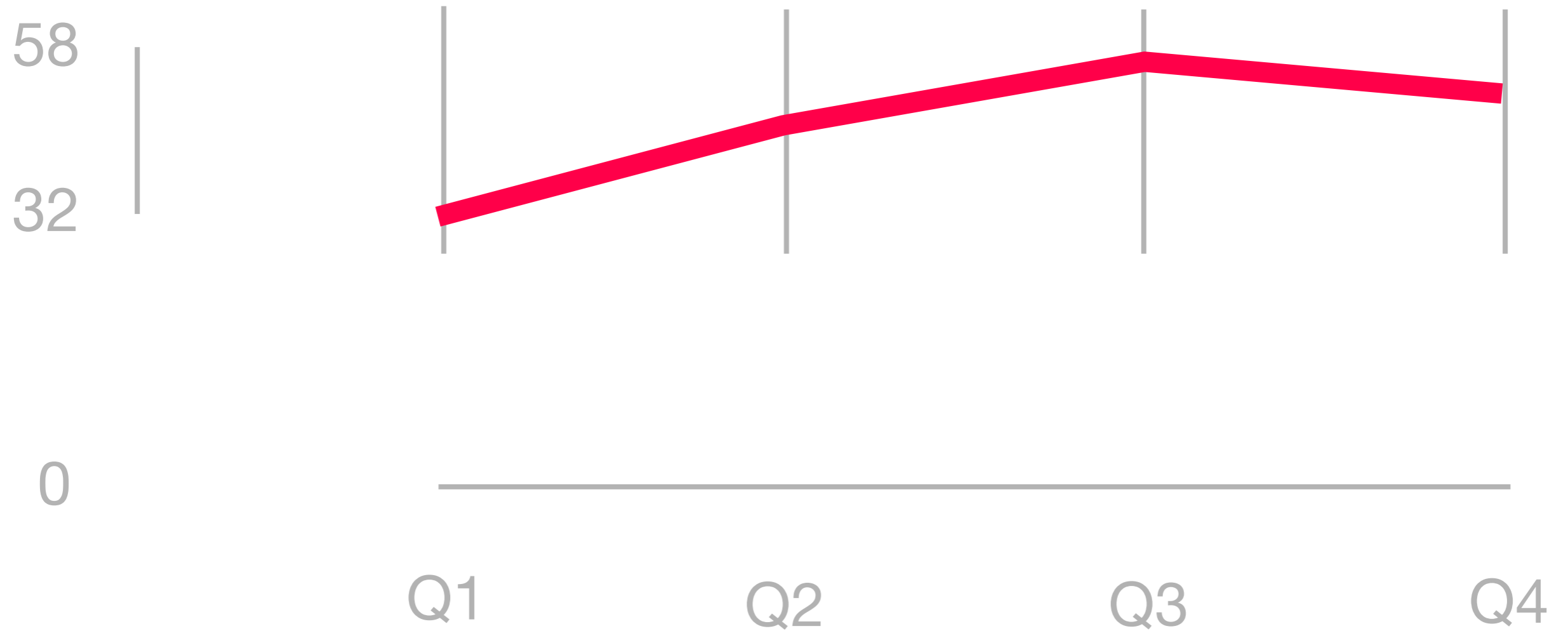
# Reduce!!!



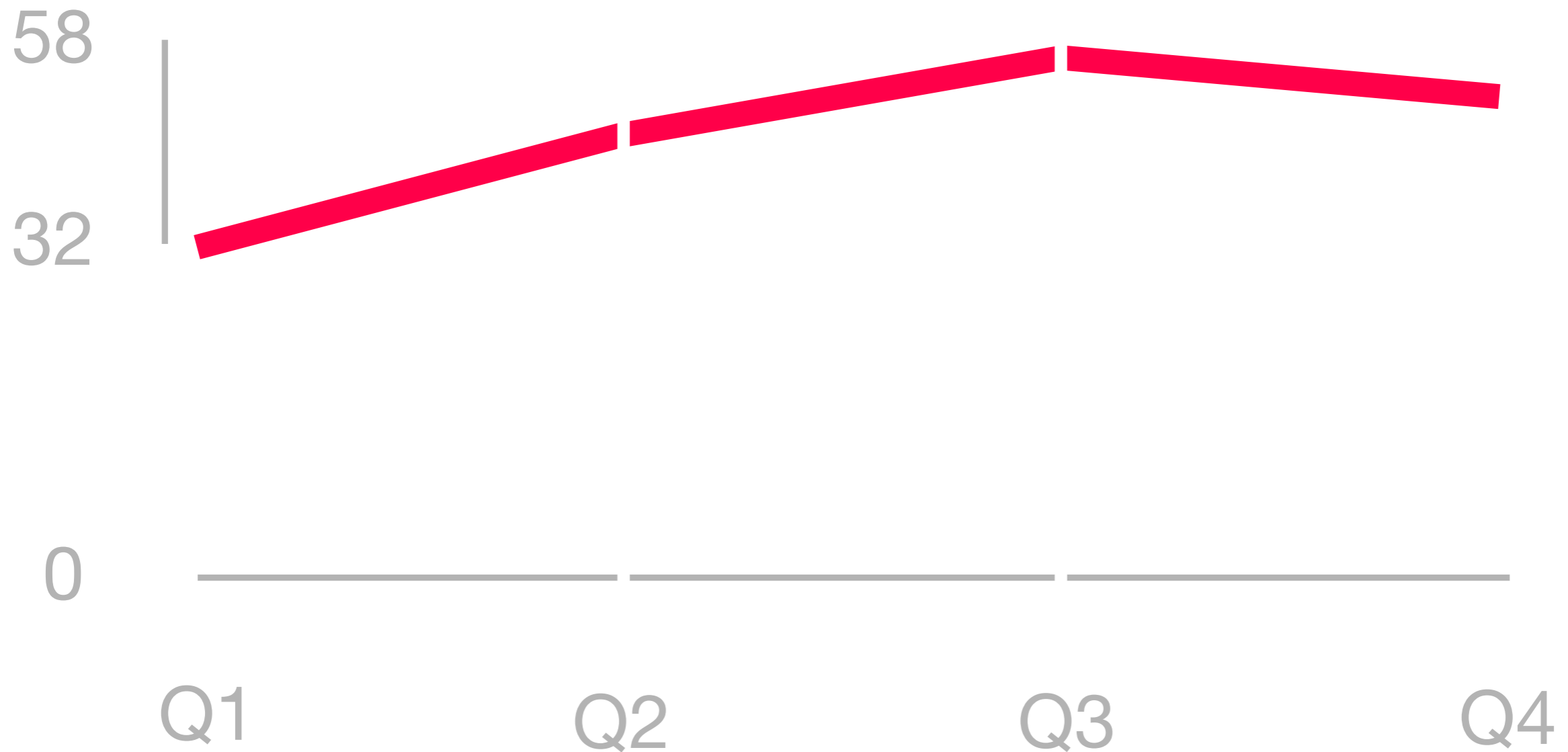
# Reduce!!!



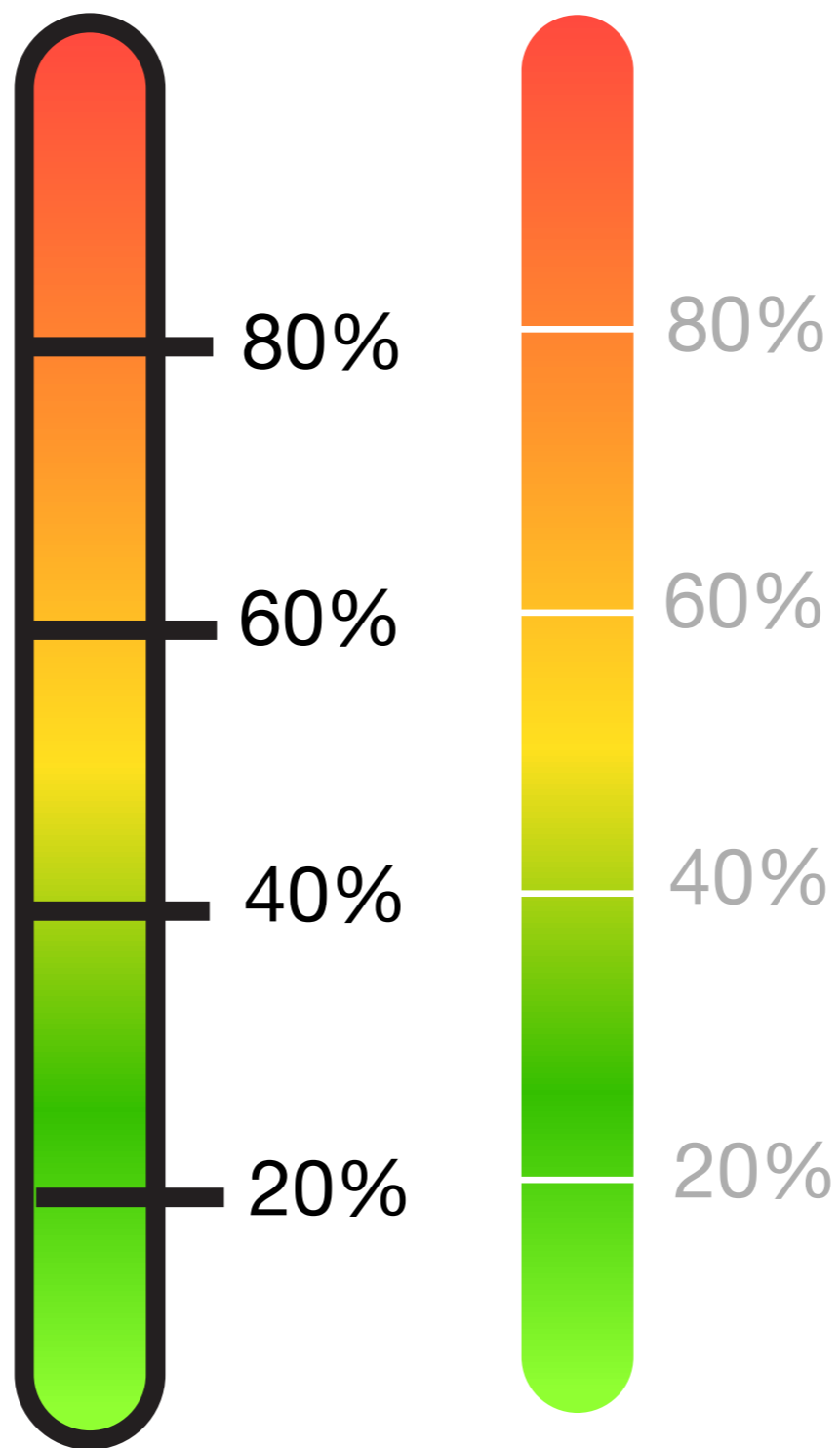
# Reduce!!!



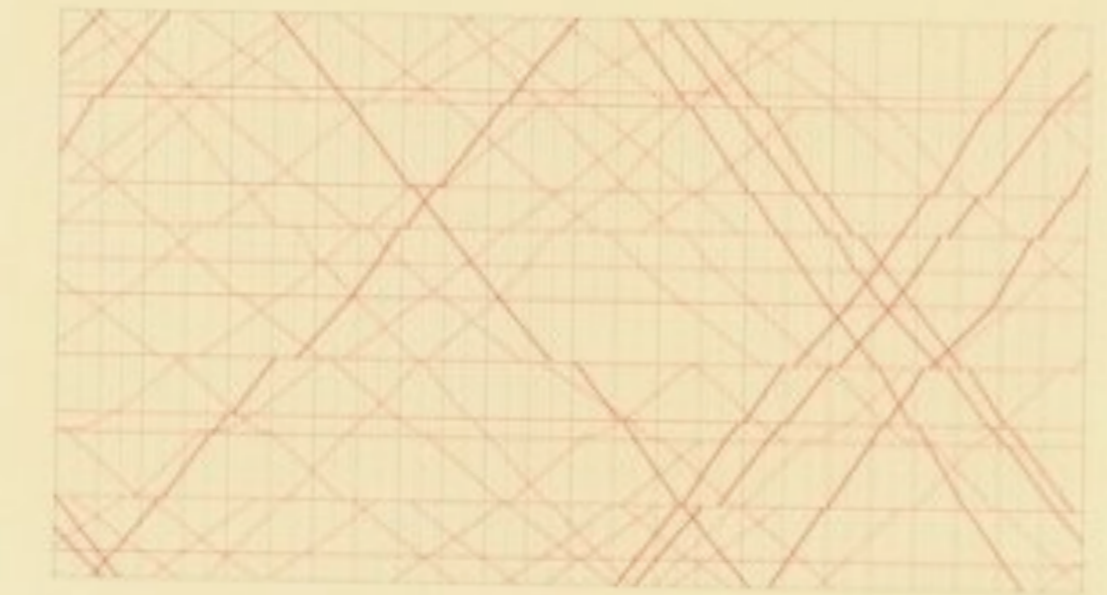
# Reduce!!!



# Reduce!!!



# Two Camps



SECOND EDITION

## The Visual Display of Quantitative Information

EDWARD R. TUFTE

## Designer's Guide to Creating Charts & Diagrams by Nigel Holmes



Bar  
Charts

Fever  
Graphs

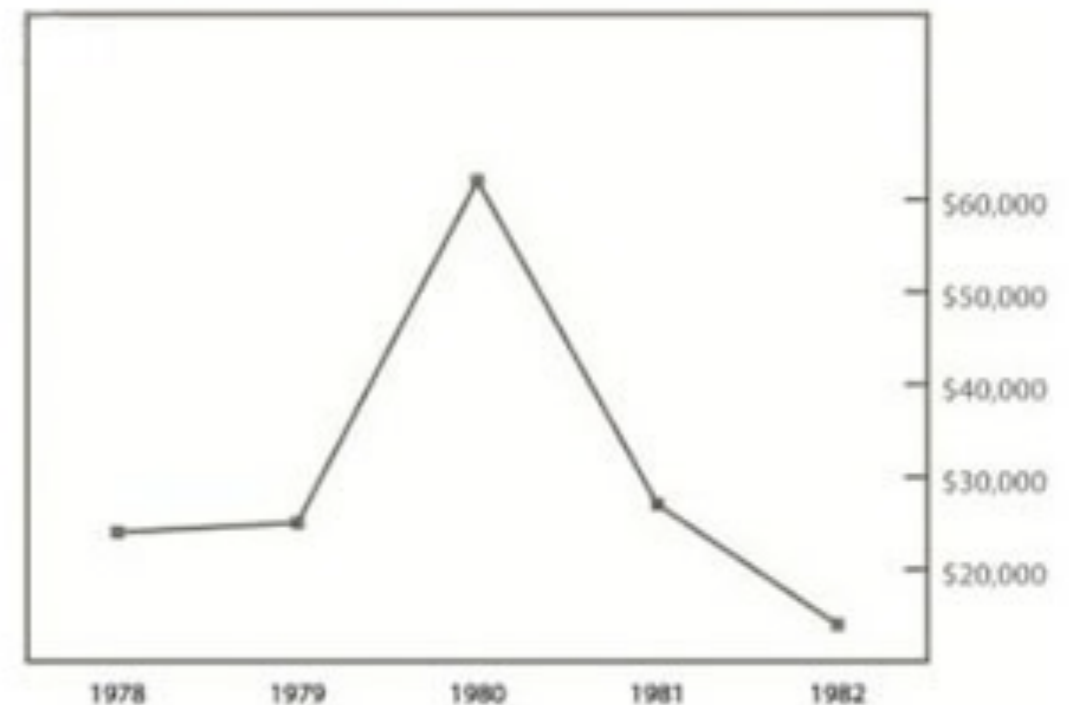
Pie  
Charts

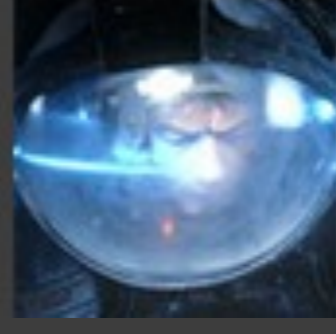
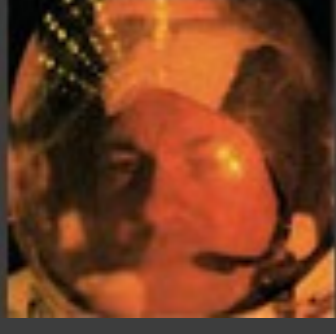
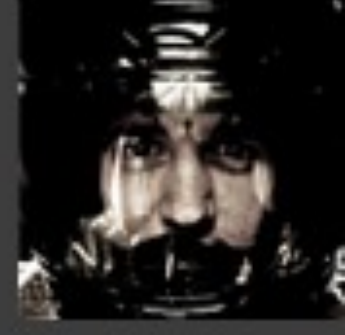
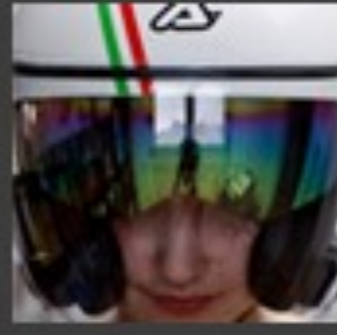
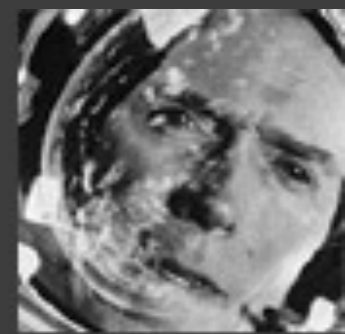
Tables



# Chart Junk isn't as bad as you think

<http://52weeksofux.com/post/963764999/chart-junk-isnt-as-bad-as-you-think>







**GetColor()**



**#36b0cf**

```
$hex = substr(md5("13:00"),0,6);
```

**June = #688937**

**12:00 = #18940d**

**Newcastle = #78e926**

**@dibiconf = #ac744f**

**England = #64f607**

**Needs a friend**

# 24 WAYS to impress your friends

HOME

ARCHIVES

AUTHORS

RSS

TWITTER

Search...

GO

DAY

24

23

22

21

20

19

18

17

16

15

14

13

12



24

12/2010

## Calculating Color Contrast

ARTICLE

COMMENTS 23

by [Brian Suda](#)

### About the author

**Brian Suda** is a master informatician working to make the web a better place little by little everyday. Since discovering the Internet in the mid-90s, Brian Suda has spent a good portion of each day connected to it. His own little patch of Internet is <http://suda.co.uk>, where many of his past projects and crazy ideas can be found.

Photo: Jeremy Keith

Some websites and services allow you to customize your profile by uploading pictures, changing the background color or other aspects of the design. As a customer, this personalization turns a web app into your little nest where you store your data. As a designer, letting your customers have free rein over the layout and design is a scary prospect. So what happens to all the stock text and images that are designed to work on nice white backgrounds? Even the Mac only lets you choose between two colors for the OS, blue or graphite! Opening up the ability to customize your site's color scheme can be a recipe for disaster unless you are flexible and understand how to find maximum color contrasts.

In this article I will walk you through two simple equations to determine if you should be using white or black text depending on the color of the background. The equations are both easy to implement and produce similar results. It isn't a matter of which is better, but more the fact that you are using one at all! That way, even with the craziest of Geocities color schemes that your customers choose, at least your text will still be readable.

Let's have a look at a range of various possible colors. Maybe these are pre-made color schemes, corporate colors, or plucked from an image.

**June = #688937**

**12:00 = #18940d**

**Newcastle = #78e926**

**Dibi = #ac744f**

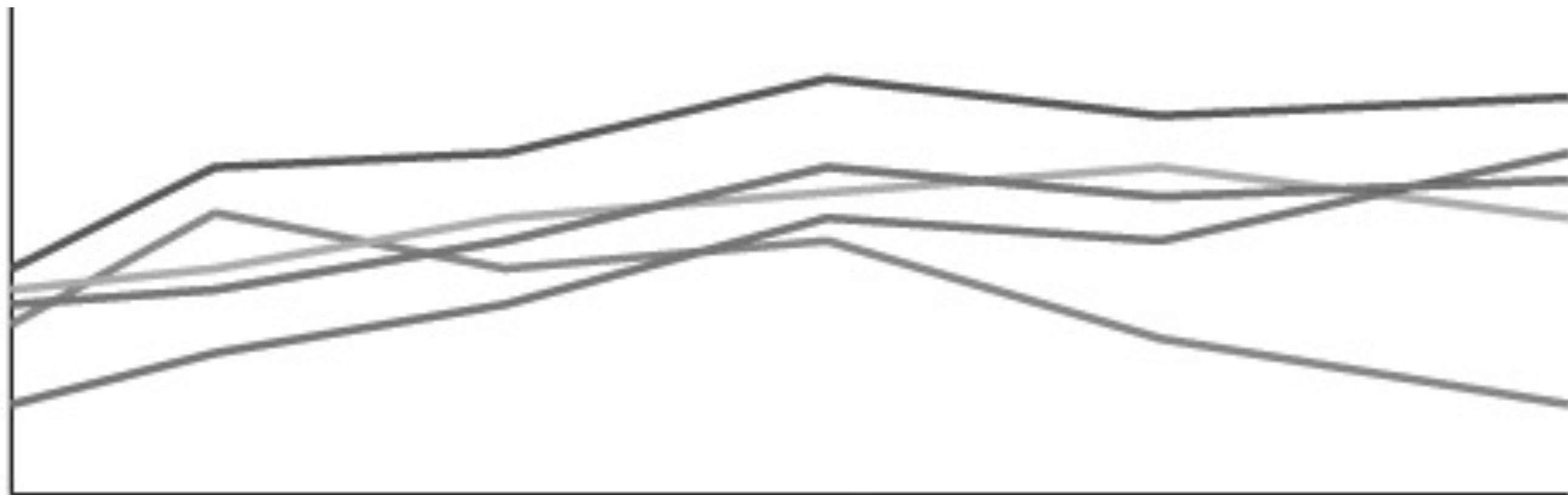
**England = #64f607**



**Accessibility**



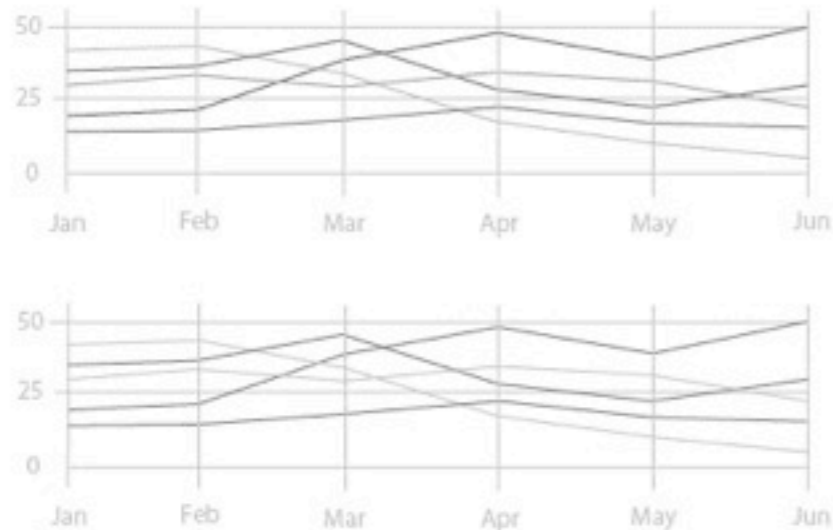






their ink (or paint) supplies.

With graphs and charts, we should take into account that each new colour introduced costs someone money. Knowing this, we also need to make sure that our visualizations work for the lowest common denominator: poor quality black and white inkjet printers. The information needs to convey the same story with or



We've all seen ugly faxes that are so poor in

28%

Locations 579-83

2054



If your projects revolve around a large set of values that need to be shown in relation to one another, then this algorithm might be a useful tool for you.

35%

Locations 723-24

2054

# Types of color blindness



RINA  
**Cat**  
Crow

ER DER EN BIEKEN  
KÖNIGIN U

DAN



Deuteranopia



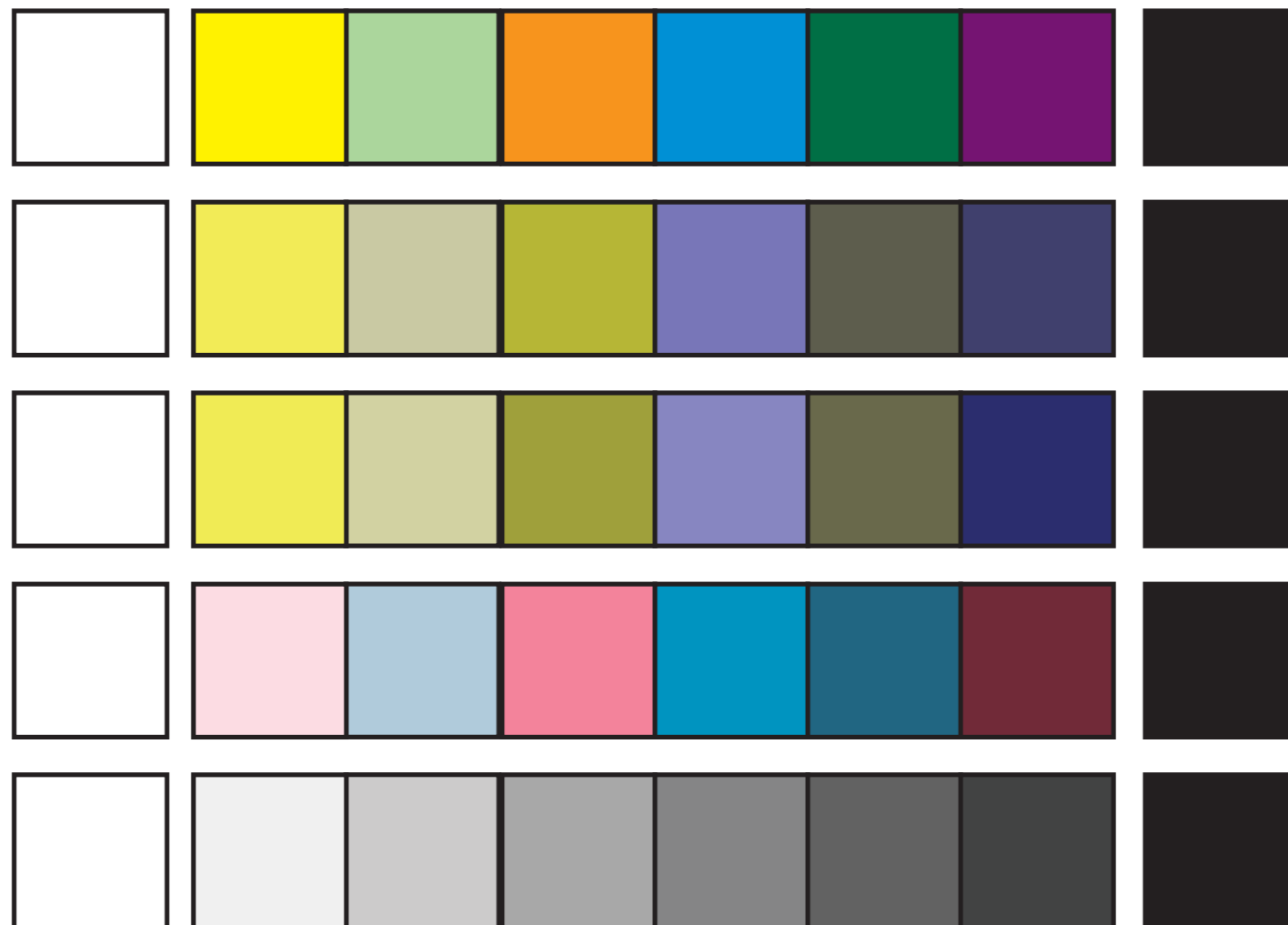
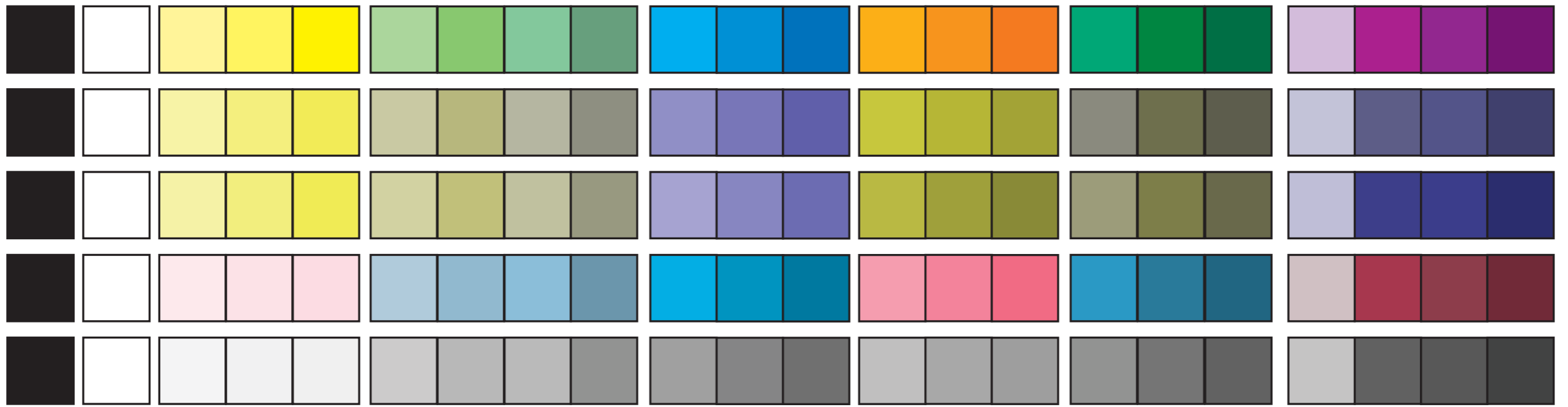
Protanopia





Tritanopia





(optional.is)



50

100

100

MONO

COPYRIGHT 1935 BY  
PARKER BROTHERS INC.

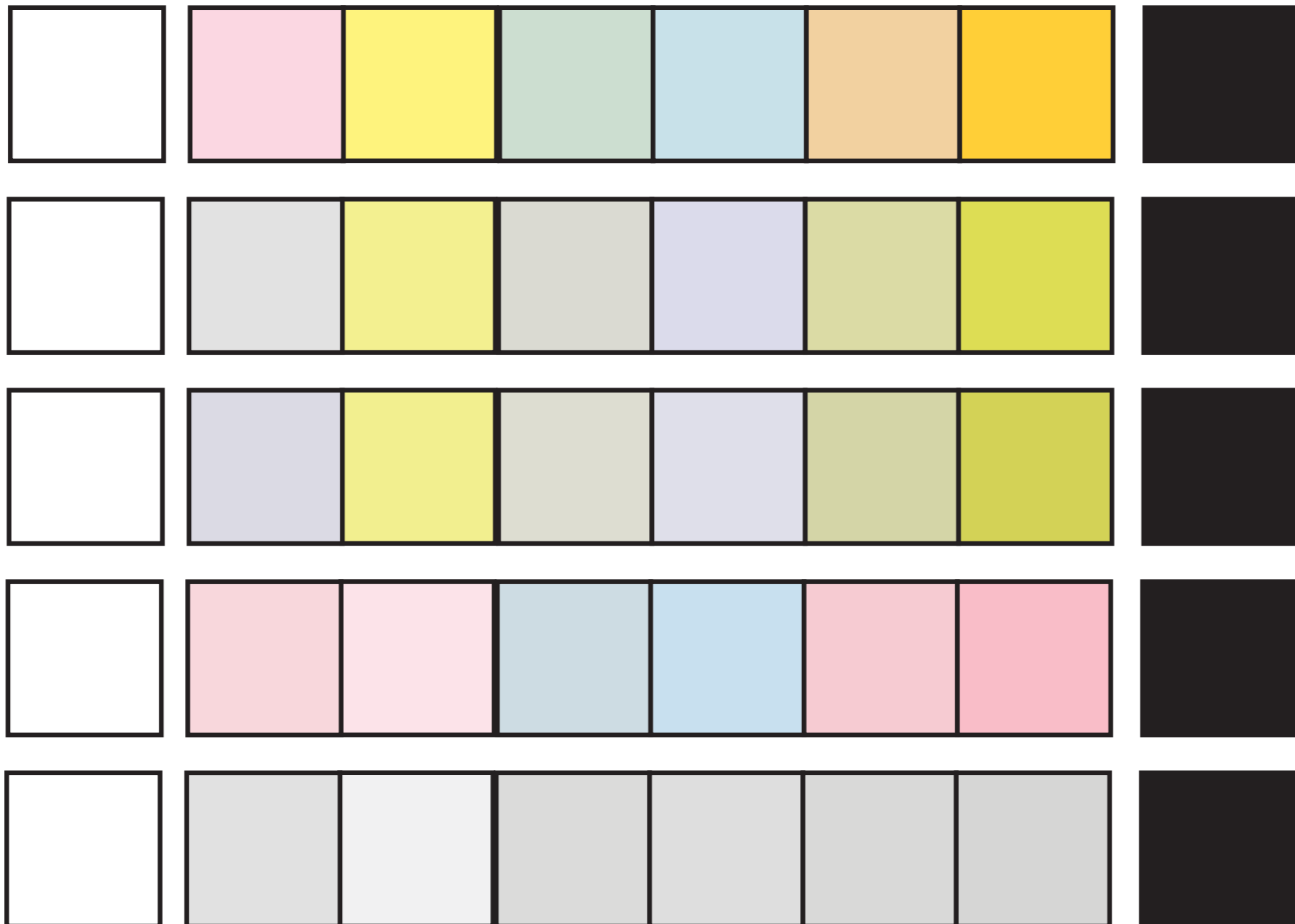
5

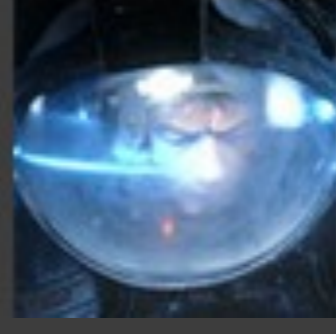
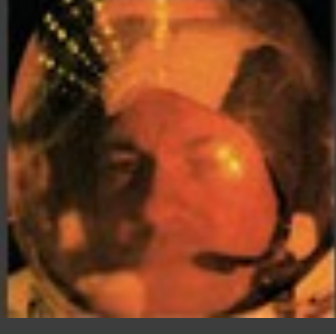
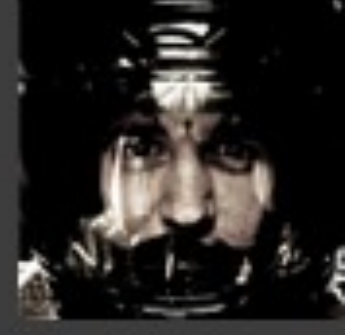
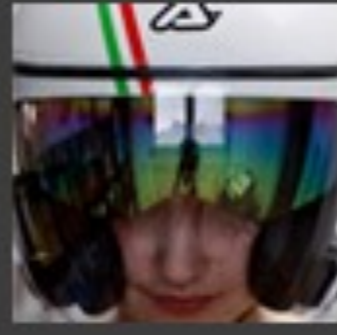
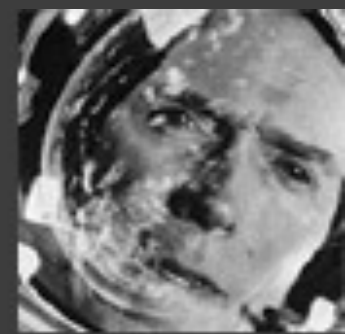
20

EURO

EURO

# Monopoly Money



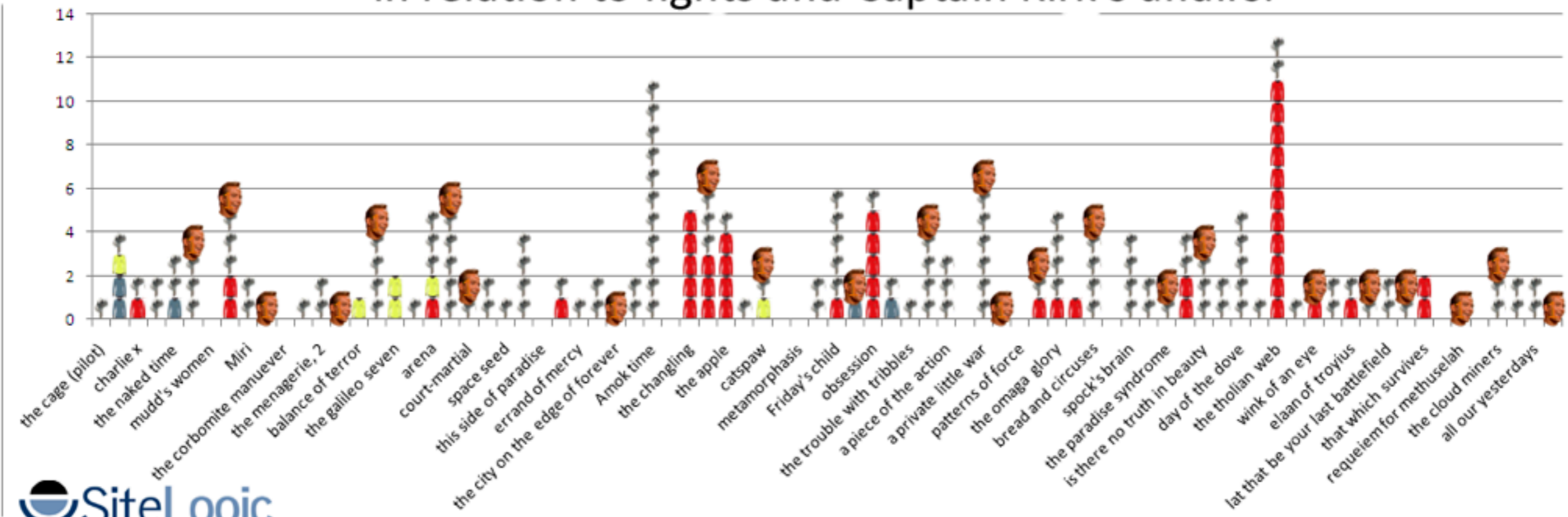


Red shirt theory

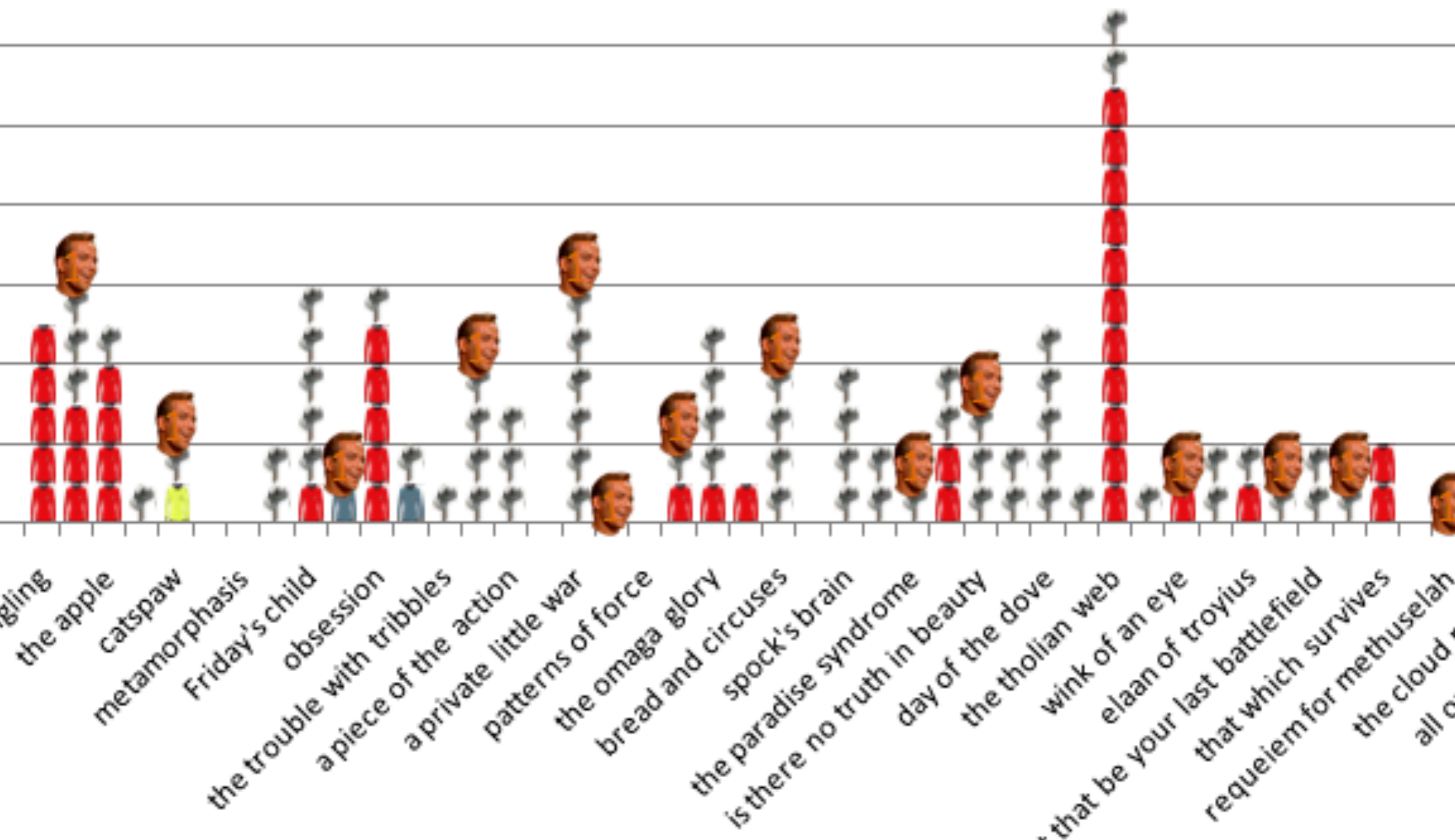




## Crewmember Deaths; by shirt color, by episode, in relation to fights and Captain Kirk's affairs.



deaths; by shirt color, by episode,  
ights and Captain Kirk's affairs.



# Deterministic Design

A photograph of two elk with antlers in a grassy field. One elk is standing on the left, facing right. The other elk is standing on a gravel path on the right, facing away from the camera. The background shows a flat landscape under a bright sky.

# NORDKYN

WHERE  
NATURE  
RULES



# NORDKYN

10.01.09  
SSW 14.3M/S  
3.2°



# NORDKYN

11.01.09  
S 8.9M/S  
3.3°



# NORDKYN

12.01.09  
NW 12.1M/S  
-2.8°



# NORDKYN

13.01.09  
N 9.4M/S  
-6.8°



# NORDKYN

14.01.09  
NW 8.2M/S  
-5.8°



# NORDKYN

04.02.09  
E 13.4M/S  
-4.5°



# NORDKYN

05.02.09  
WSW 9.8M/S  
-8.5°



# NORDKYN

08.02.09  
ENE 11.1M/S  
-3.8°



# NORDKYN

07.02.09  
SW 7.2M/S  
-13.5°



# NORDKYN

08.02.09  
SSE 4.4M/S  
-13.3°



# NORDKYN

01.03.09  
SSW 7.9M/S  
-3.8°



# NORDKYN

02.03.09  
SSW 13.2M/S  
-8°



# NORDKYN

03.03.09  
SW 8.7M/S  
-0.7°



# NORDKYN

04.03.09  
SW 3M/S  
-2.2°



# NORDKYN

05.03.09  
WSW 4.1M/S  
-2.7°



# NORDKYN

26.03.09  
S 9.9M/S  
-6.1°



# NORDKYN

27.03.09  
SE 8.9M/S  
-5.4°



# NORDKYN

28.03.09  
SW 3.1M/S  
-3.6°



# NORDKYN

29.03.09  
SSE 3.4M/S  
-1.8°



# NORDKYN

30.03.09  
ESE 8.7M/S  
1.1°

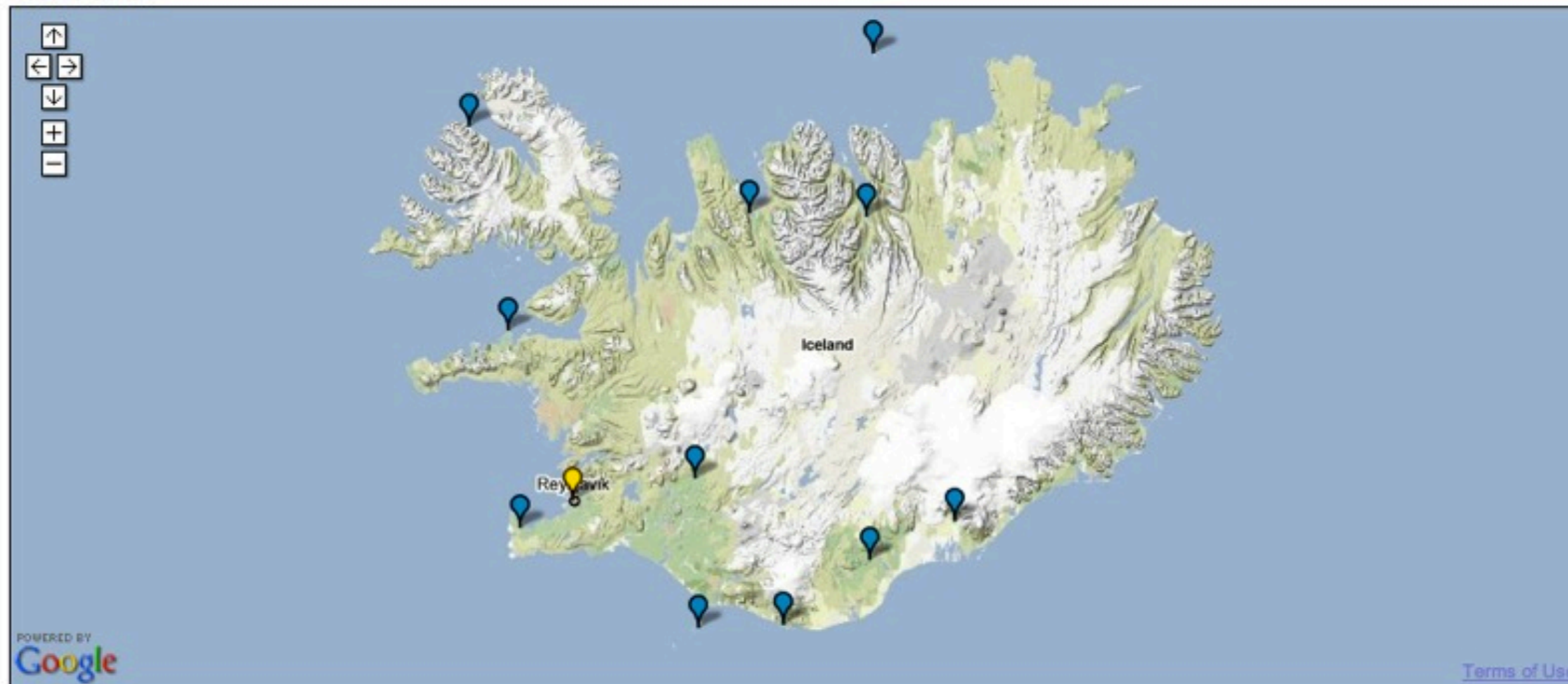


# Gagnatorg veðurupplýsinga

## Tímabil

• Frá   • Tíðni

## Veðurstöðvar



- Reykjavík
- Kirkjubæjarsjónar
- Stykkishólmur
- Bolungavík
- Vatnsskoog
- Stórhöfði
- Skaftafell
- Bergstaða
- Grímsey
- Hjarðarnes
- Akureyri
- Keflavík

Select

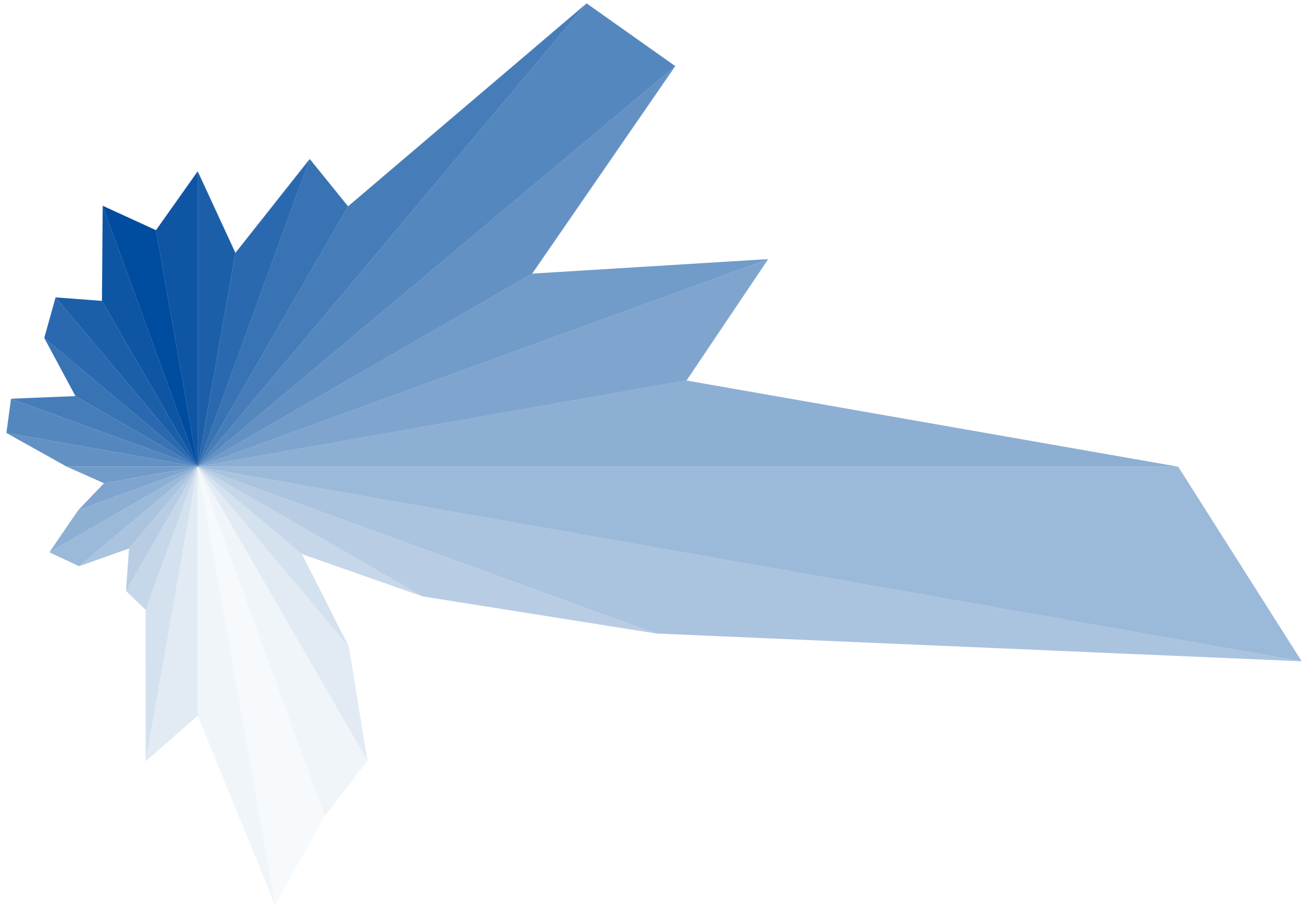
### ▼ Mæling

- Lofthiti
- Vindátt
- Rakastig
- 10 mín. meðalvindhraði
- Úrkoma

Select  Clear

### ► Upprunaleg gildi

### ► Gæðastimplar



```
echo '<!DOCTYPE svg PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD SVG 1.1//EN"  
"http://www.w3.org/Graphics/SVG/1.1/DTD/svg11.dtd">  
<svg xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2000/svg" version="1.1">;
```

```
$arm_pos = 0;  
foreach($dirs as $k=>$v){  
    $length = (($v/$counter)*$scaler);  
    $x = 100+(sin(deg2rad($k)) * $length);  
    $y = 100+(cos(deg2rad($k)) * $length);
```

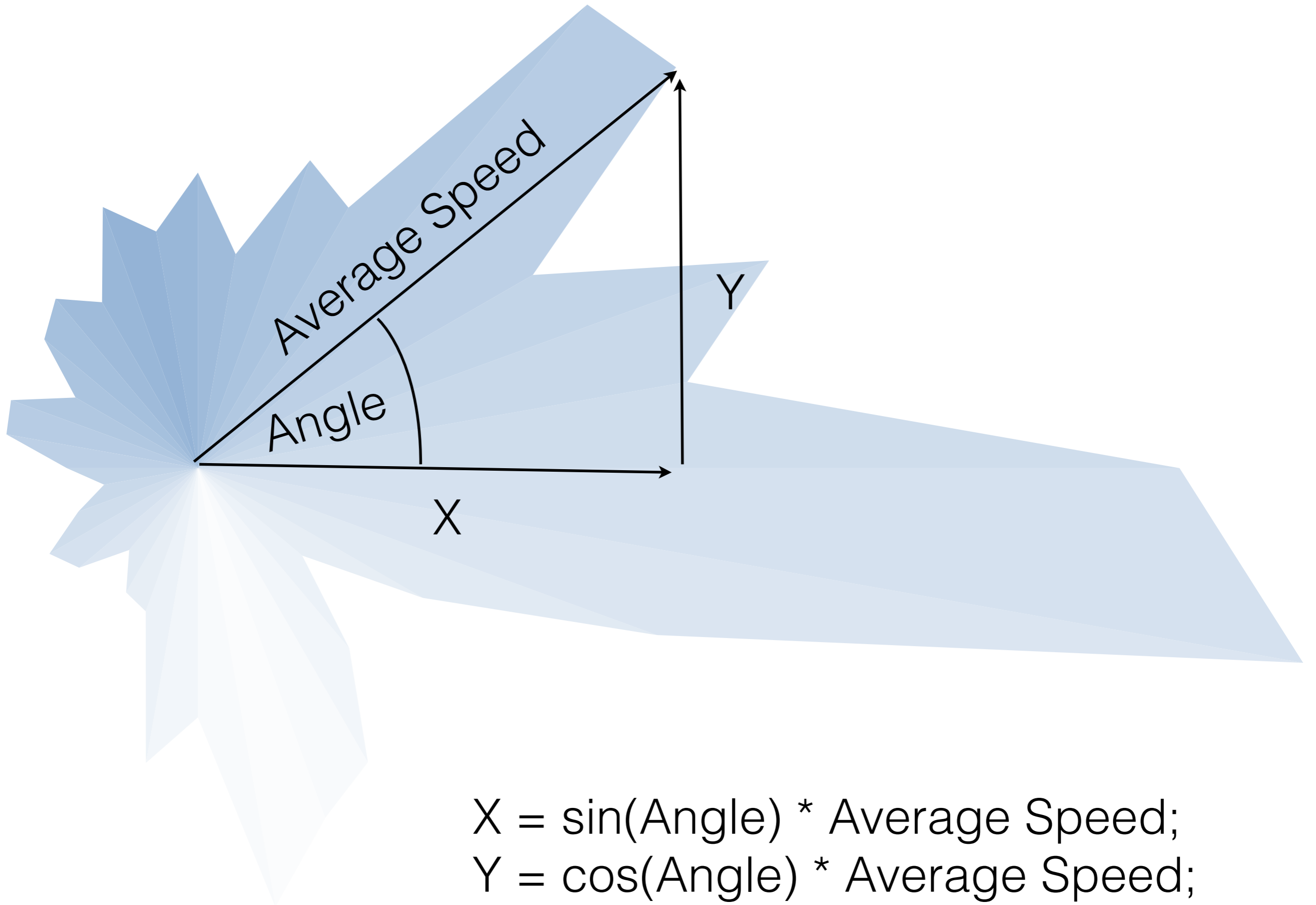
```
$arm_pos = $k+10;  
if($arm_pos > 360) { $arm_pos = 10; }
```

```
$length = (($dirs[$arm_pos]/$counter)*$scaler);
```

```
$x1 = 100+(sin(deg2rad($arm_pos)) * $length);  
$y1 = 100+(cos(deg2rad($arm_pos)) * $length);
```

```
echo '<polygon points="100,100 '.$x.', '.$y.' '.$x1.', '.$y1.'" fill="#'.stepper($k).'" />;  
}  
echo '</svg>';
```





$$X = \sin(\text{Angle}) * \text{Average Speed};$$
$$Y = \cos(\text{Angle}) * \text{Average Speed};$$



# NORDKYN

WHERE  
NATURE  
RULES



f Facebook

YR.NO Forecast from yr.no

ARCTIC WINTER

ARCTIC SUMMER

EVERYTHING ELSE

The distance is short between the coast and the mountain plain, and the seconds few between the calm and the storm. And when the hunting is successful and the fish are biting, it's easy to choose to travel up here. This is the top, as far north as you can get in mainland Europe and up here nature rules.

Welcome to Nordkyn!



AWARD FOR DESIGN EXCELLENCE  
NORWEGIAN DESIGN COUNCIL

<http://visitnordkyn.com>



**MIT MEDIA LAB**



MIT MEDIA LAB



MIT MEDIA LAB



MIT MEDIA LAB



MIT MEDIA LAB



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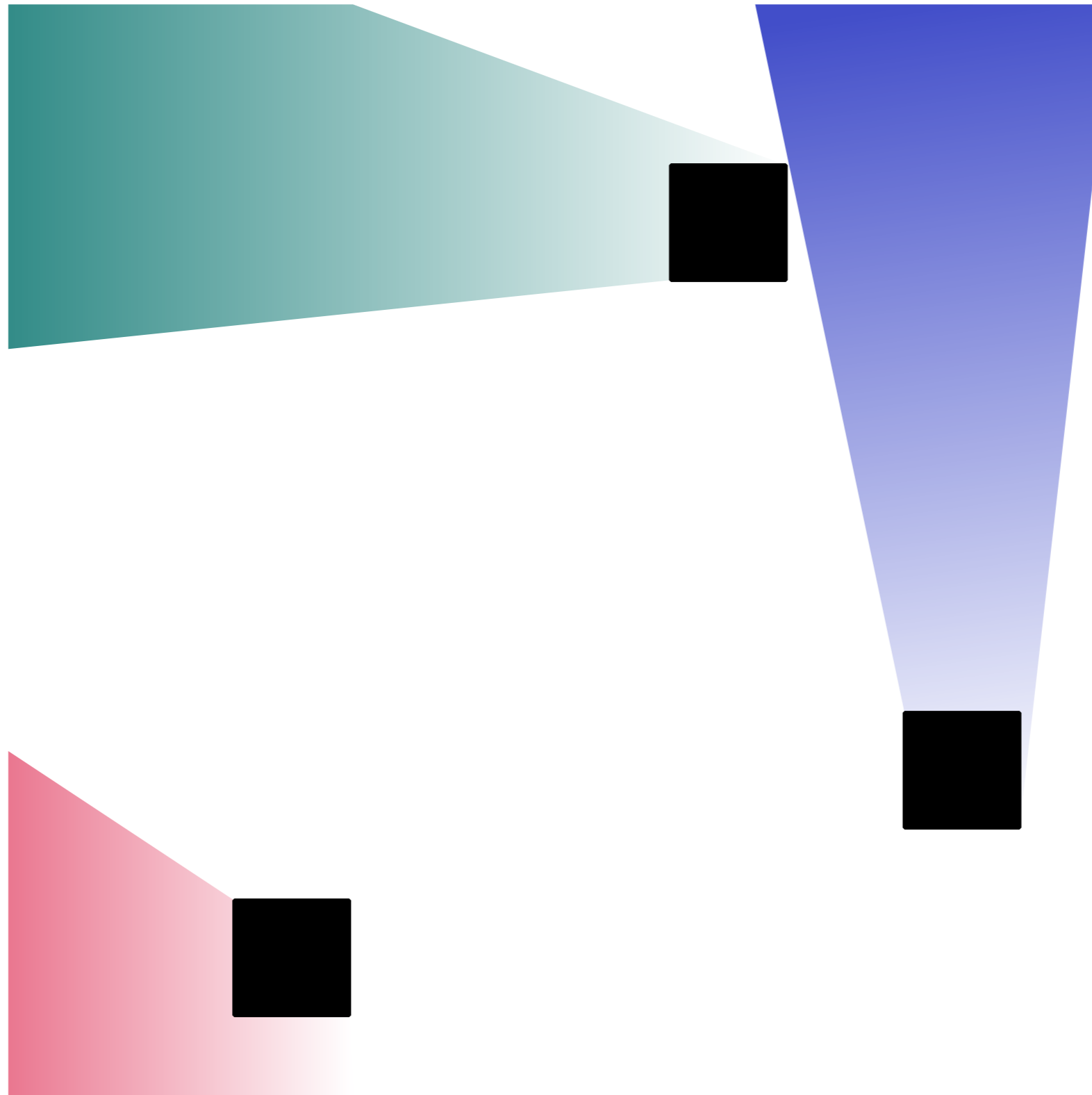
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<http://mitmedialab.herokuapp.com/logo?seed=Brian%20Suda>



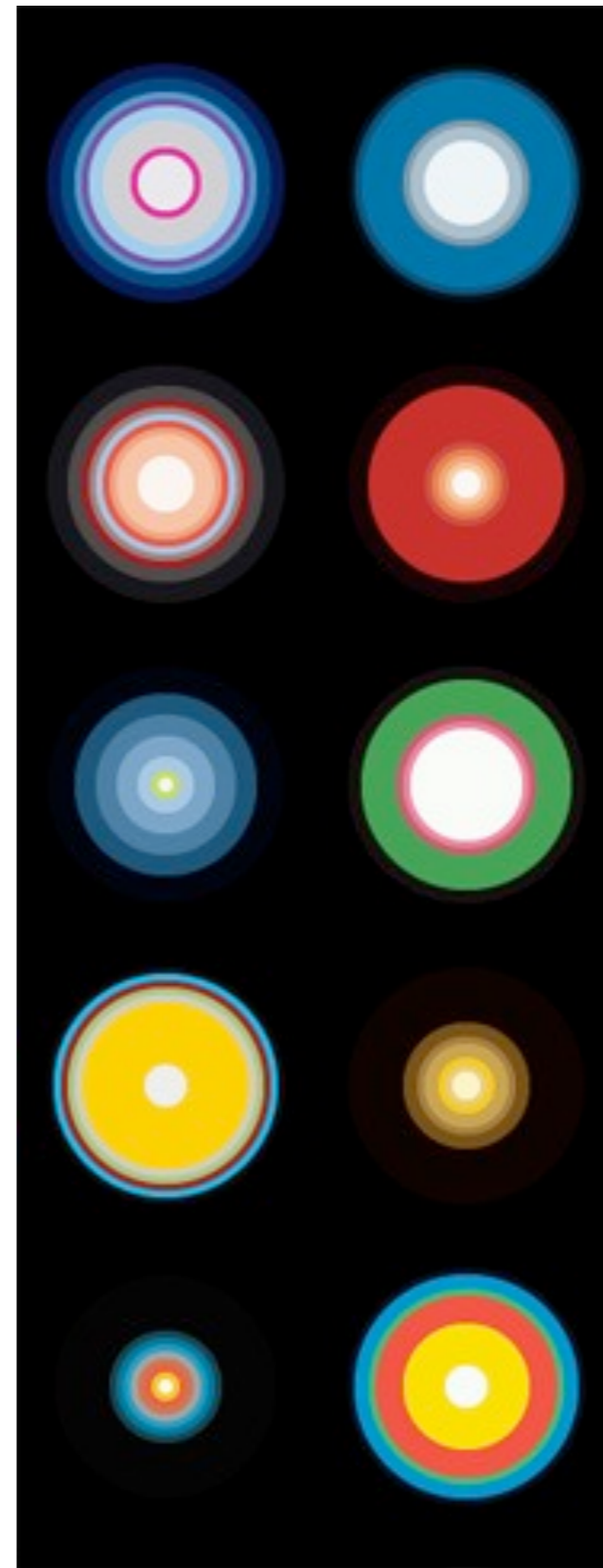
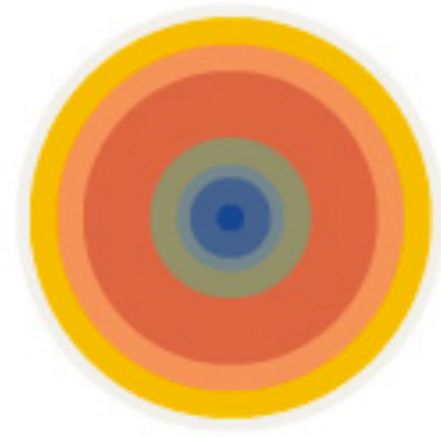
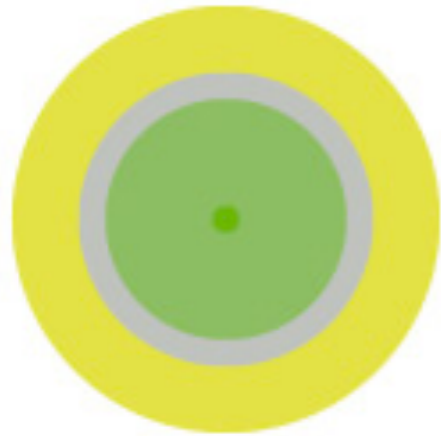




## NOTES

This visualization ran as a full page in the June 2008 issue of WIRED.

The custom algorithm in our visualization produces a signature "bull's-eye" pattern for each cover:



<http://hint.fm/projects/wired2008/>



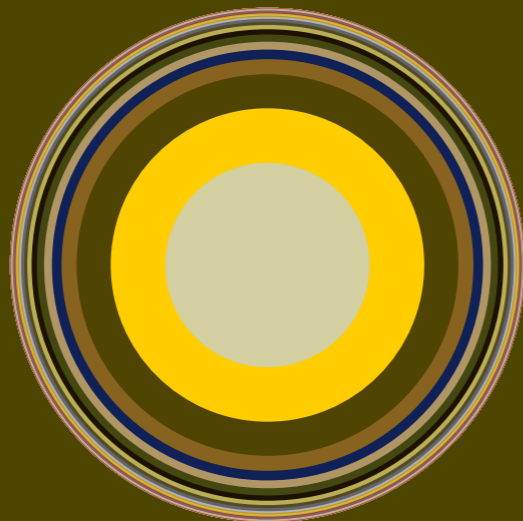
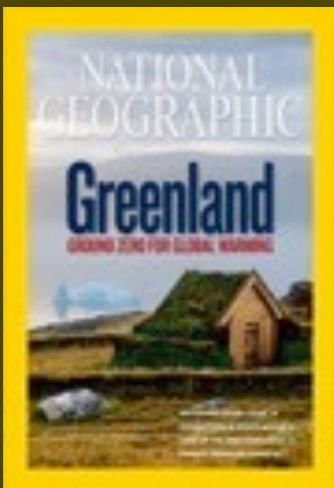
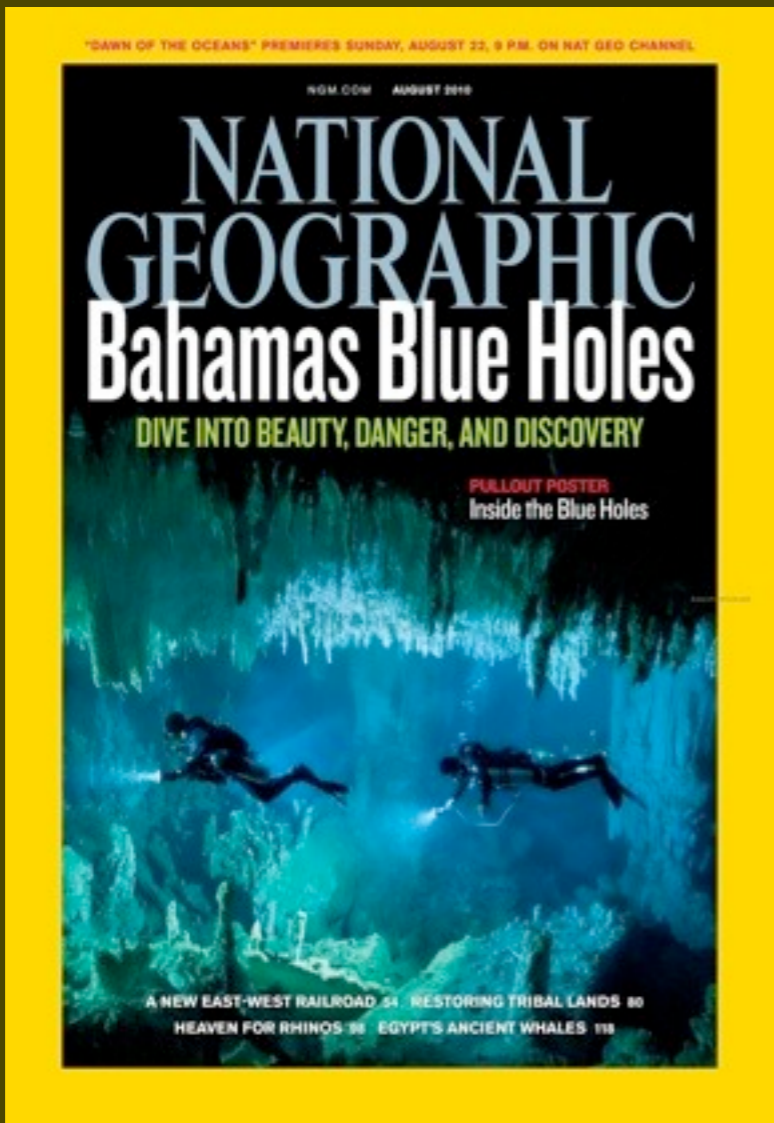
```
echo '<?xml version="1.0" standalone="no" ?>
<!DOCTYPE svg PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD SVG 1.1//EN"
" http://www.w3.org/Graphics/SVG/1.1/DTD/svg11.dtd">
```

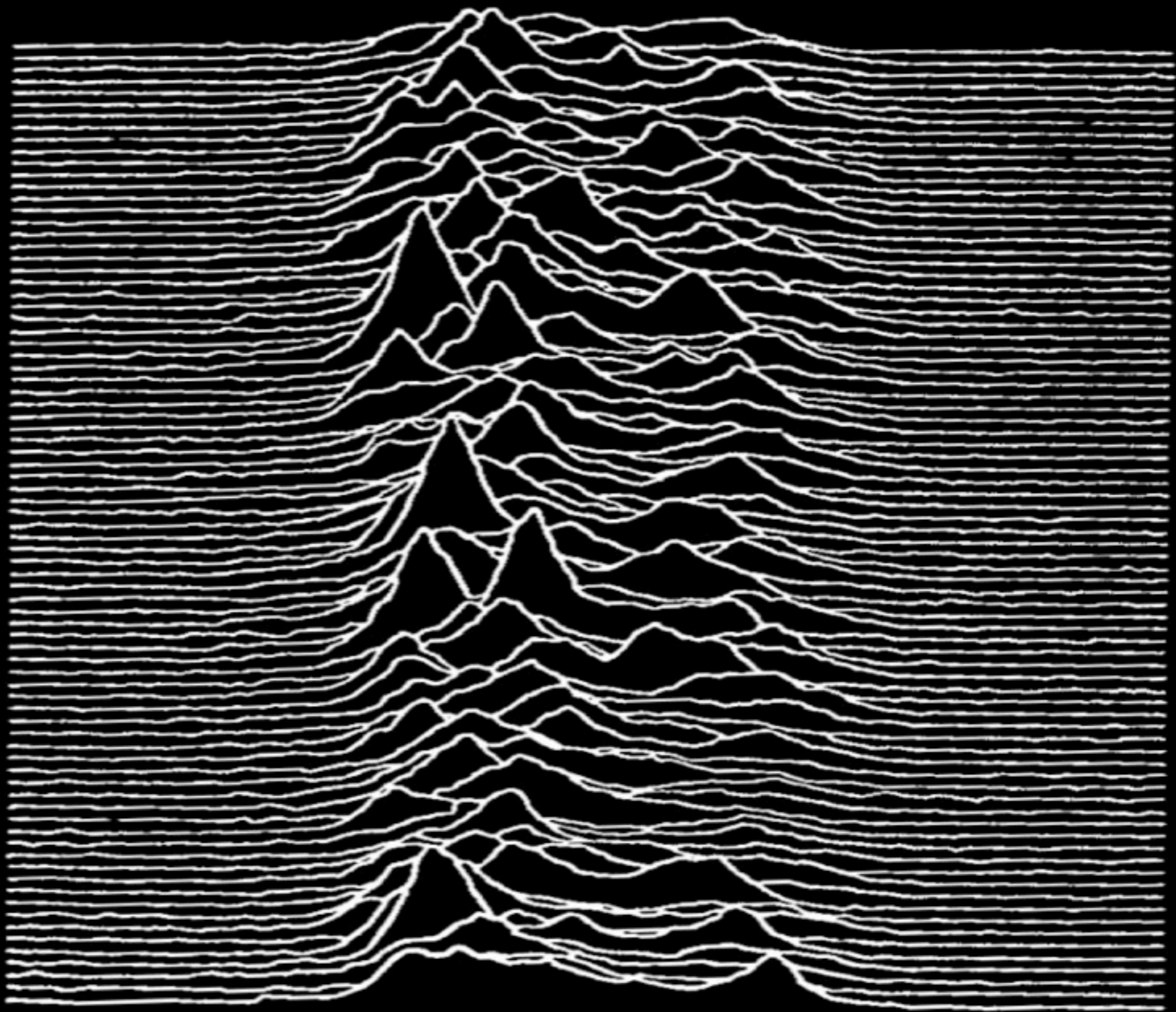
```
<svg width="100%" height="100%" version="1.1"
xmlns=" http://www.w3.org/2000/svg">
```

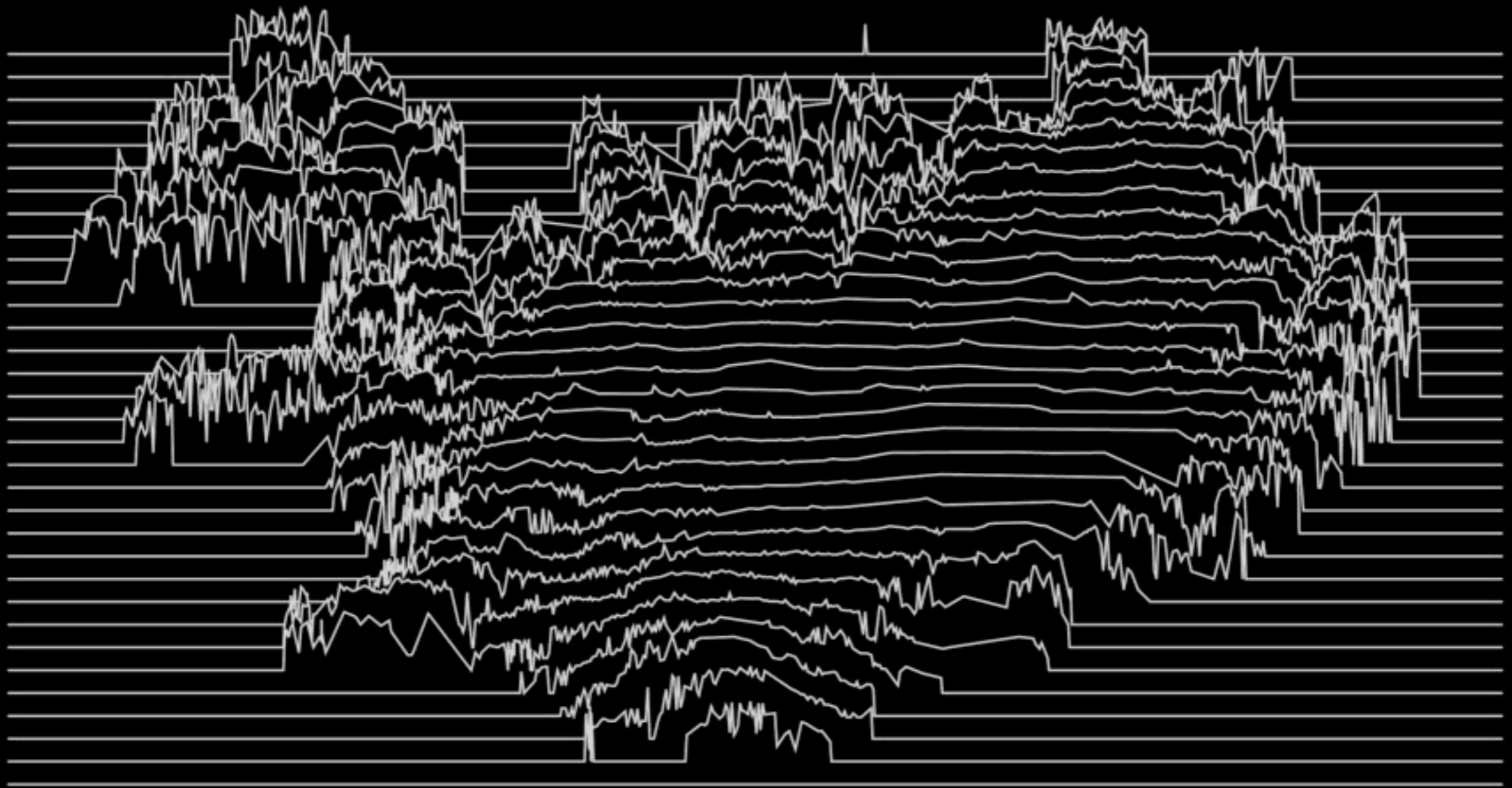
```
$c = (int)(($x*$y)/$scaler);
$prev = 0;
foreach($rgb as $k=>$v){
    if($v > 0) {
        $r = ($k >> 16) & 0xFF;
        $g = ($k >> 8) & 0xFF;
        $b = $k & 0xFF;

        $hex = str_pad(dechex($r),2,'0',STR_PAD_LEFT).str_pad(dechex($g),
2,'0',STR_PAD_LEFT).str_pad(dechex($b),2,'0',STR_PAD_LEFT);
        echo '<circle cx="".$c.'" cy="".$c.'" r="".$c-$prev.'" fill="#".$hex.'" />';
        echo "\n";
        $prev += (int)($v/$scaler);
    }
}

echo '</svg>';
```

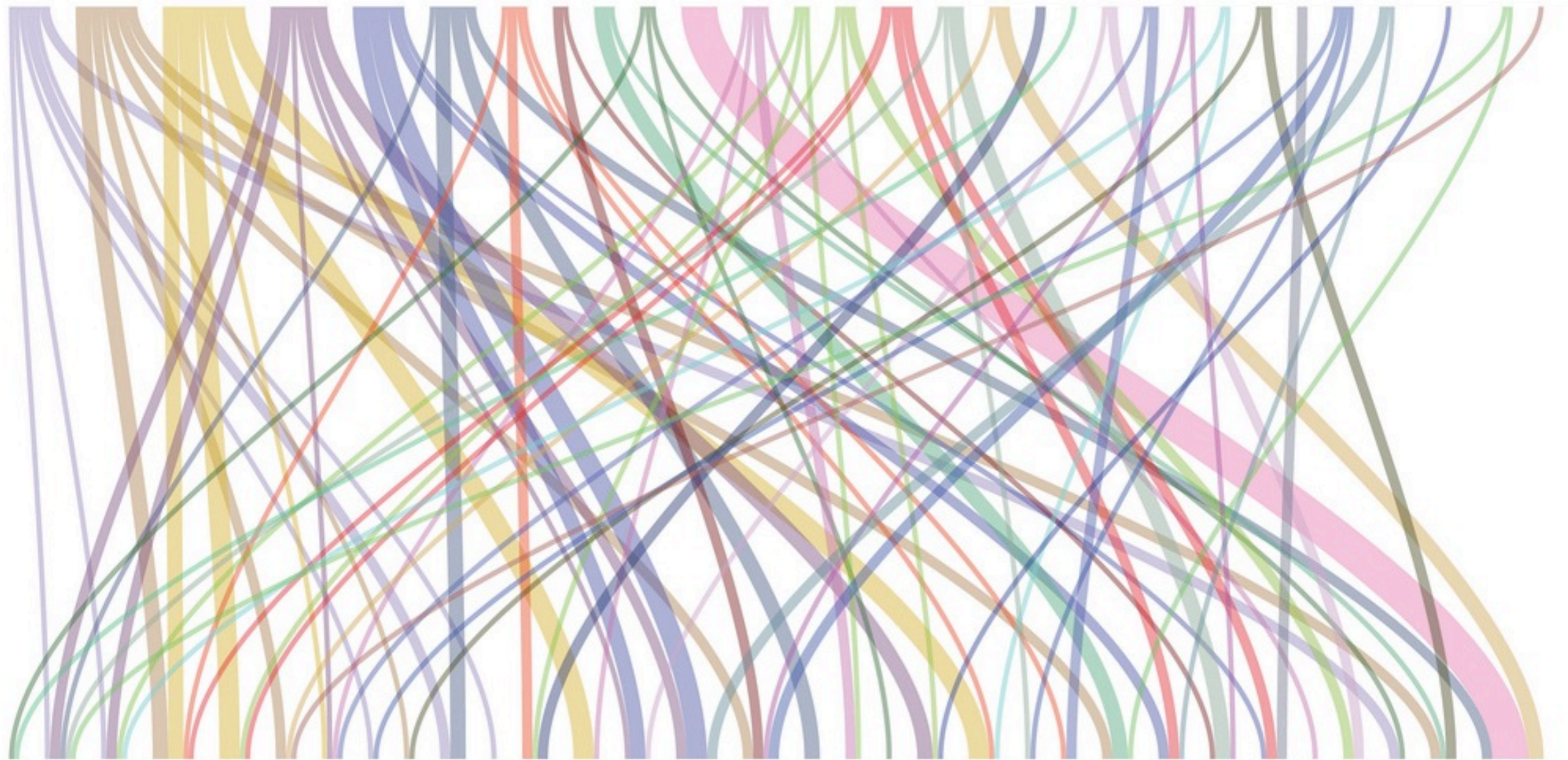
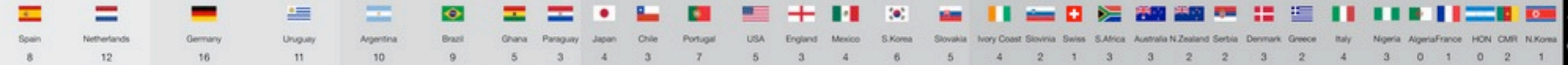








# World Cup 2010



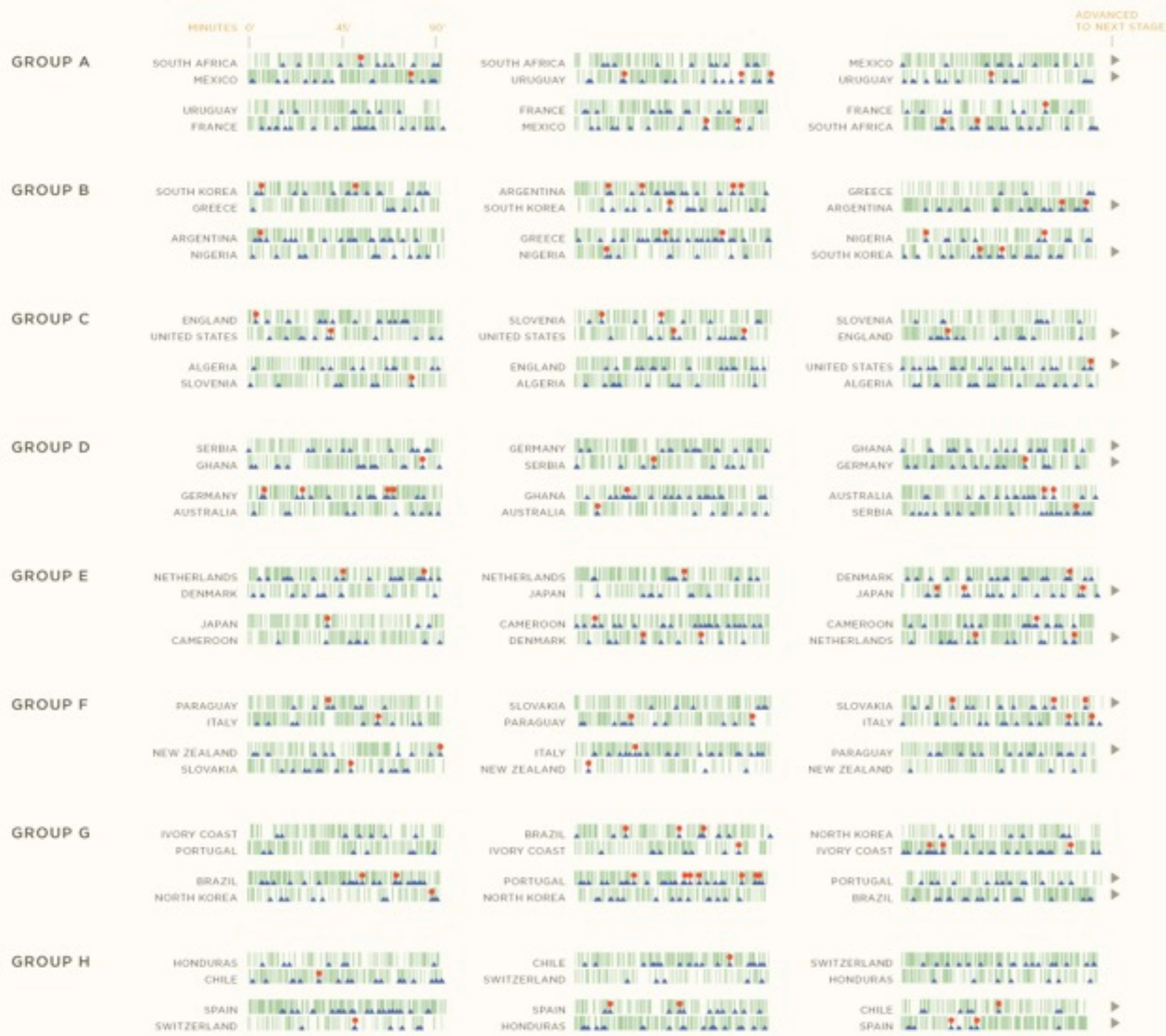
Goals Scored

Goals Conceded

# SOUTH AFRICA'S FOOTBALL WORLD CHAMPIONS OF 2010

COMPLETED PASS ▲ SHOT ● GOAL

## GROUP STAGE

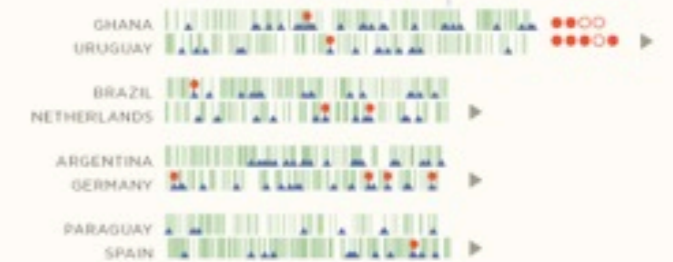


## KNOCKOUT STAGE

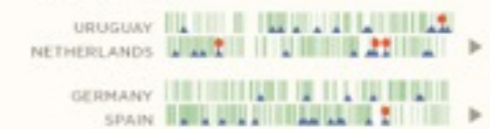
### ROUND OF 16



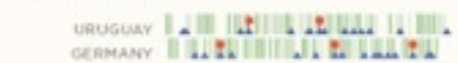
### QUARTER-FINALS



### SEMI-FINALS



### THIRD PLACE

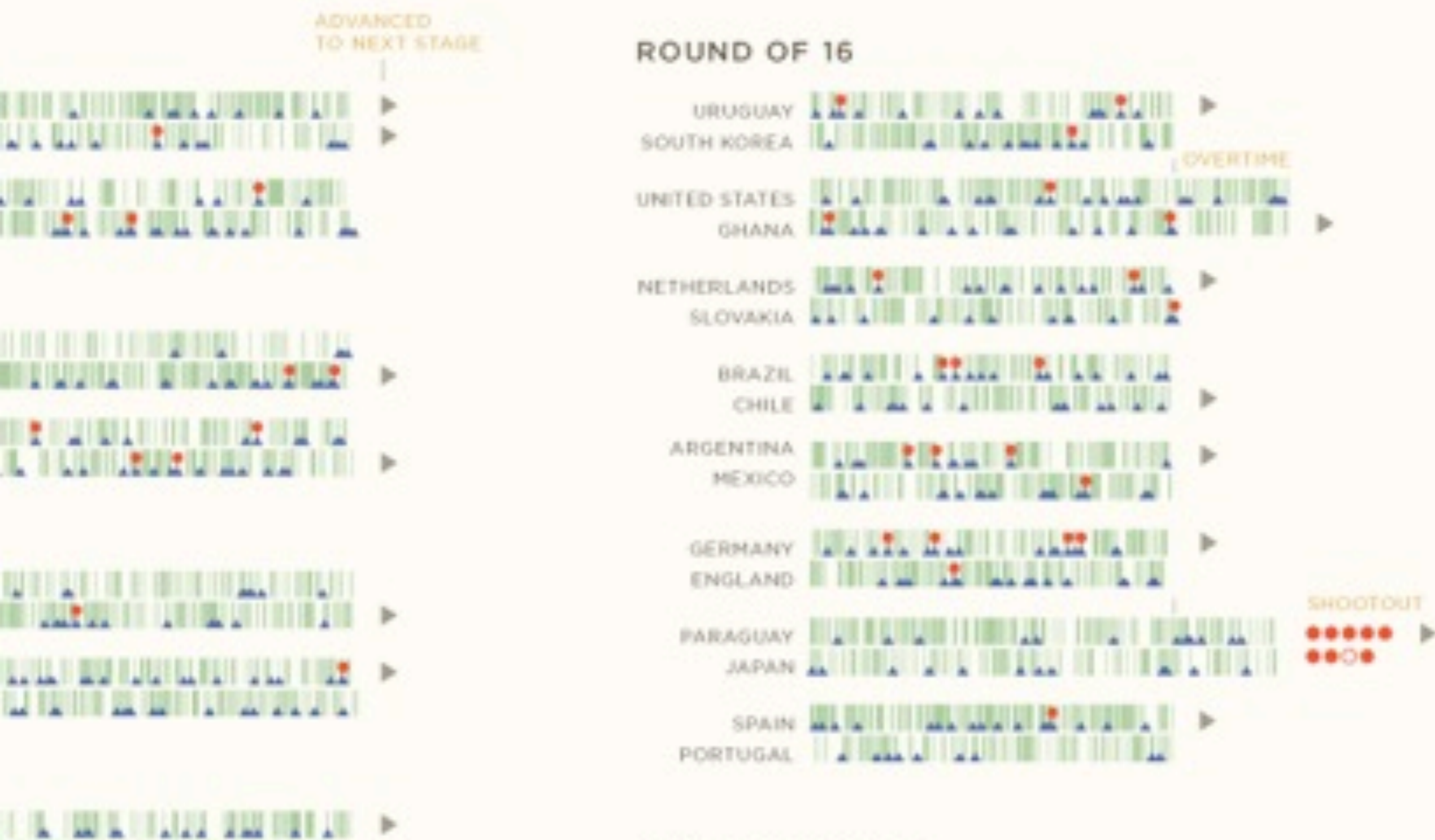


### FINAL



## KNOCKOUT STAGE

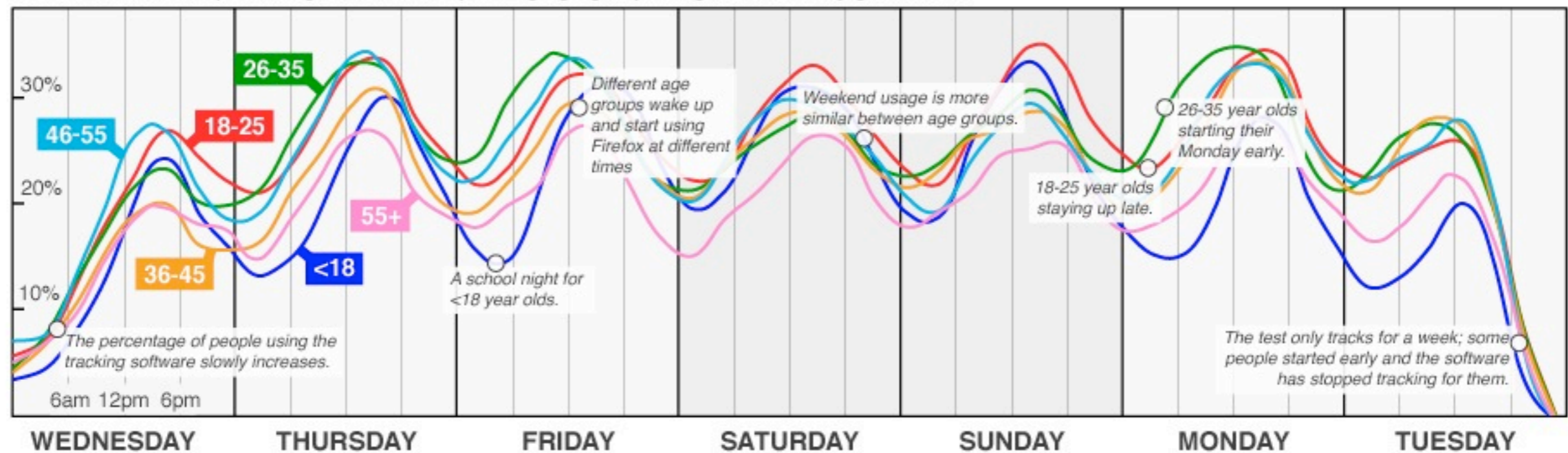
### ROUND OF 16





## Firefox usage by age Nov 3-9, 2010

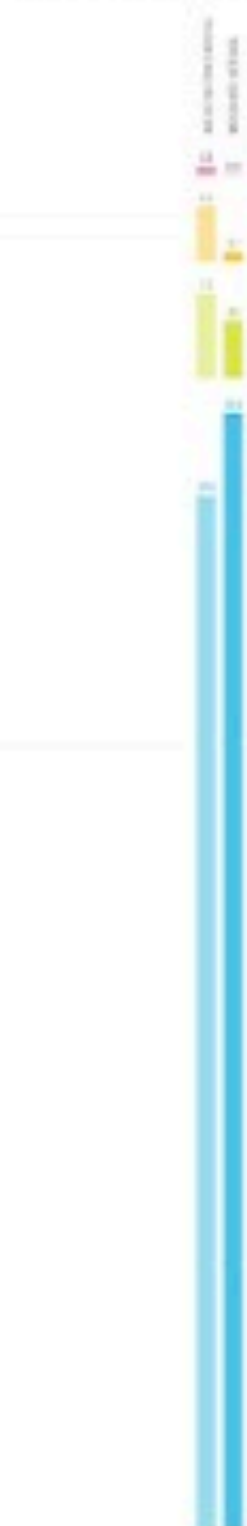
Each line shows the percentage of the corresponding age group using Firefox at any given time.



<http://mozillalabs.com/testpilot/>

# A brief look at Firefox users

Percentage of operating systems



Firefox OS, user data

Firefox OS users: 1

Mac OS X users: 124

Linux users: 121

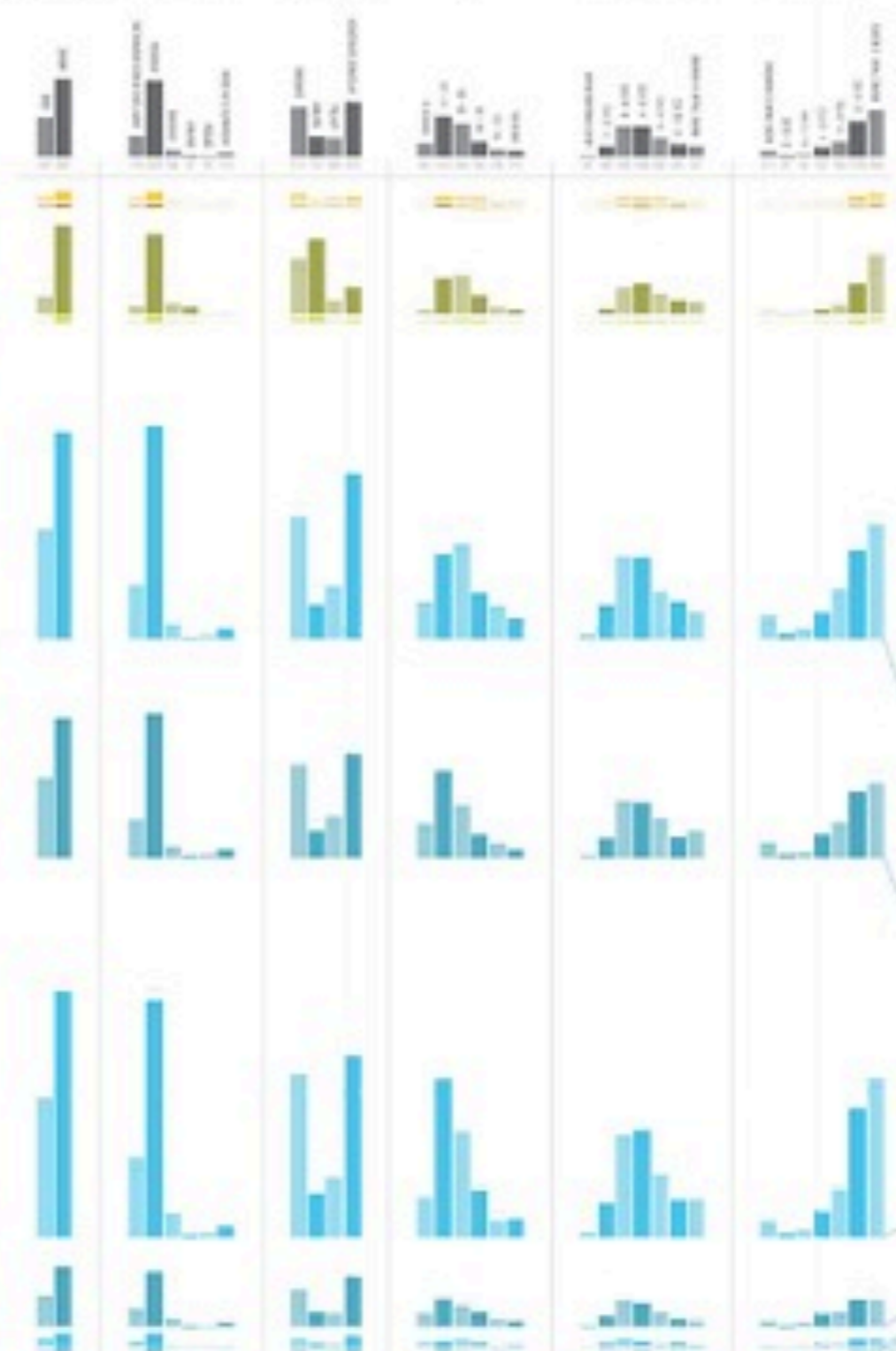
Windows XP users: 37



OS	Count	OS Version	Percentage
Mac OS X	124	Mac OS X	12%
Mac OS X	42	Mac OS X	4%
Mac OS X	17	Mac OS X	1%
Mac OS X	1	Mac OS X	0%
Mac OS X	110	Mac OS X	11%
Mac OS X	140	Mac OS X	14%
Mac OS X	4	Mac OS X	0%
Windows XP	1760	Windows XP	17%
Windows 7	5810	Windows 7	58%
Windows 7	6414	Windows 7	64%
Windows Vista	2010	Windows Vista	20%
Windows Vista	340	Windows Vista	3%
Windows XP	14	Windows XP	0%
Windows XP	20	Windows XP	0%
Windows XP	24	Windows XP	0%
Windows XP	11	Windows XP	0%
Windows 7	1	Windows 7	0%

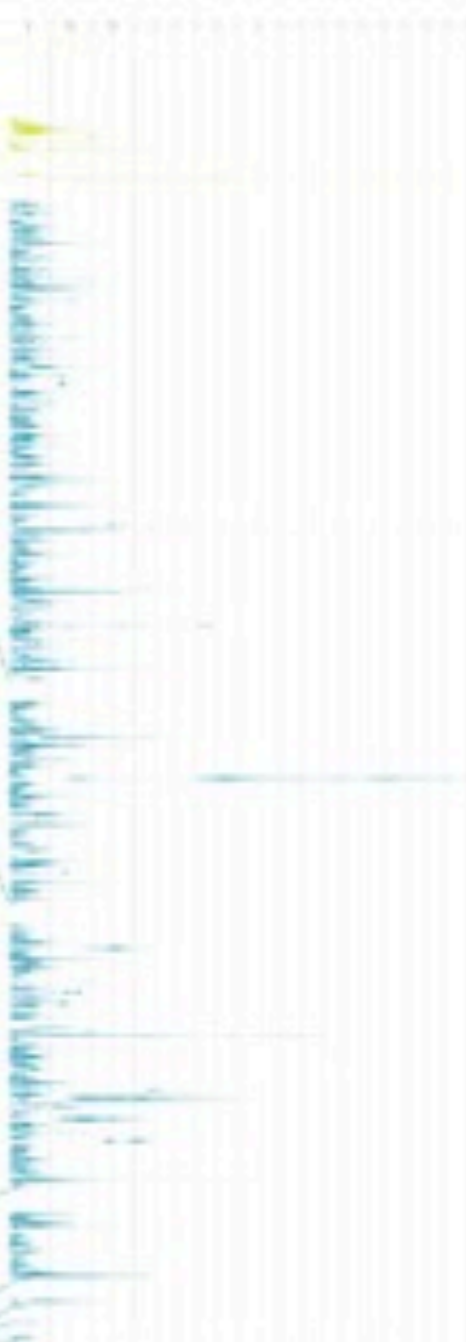
Firefox OS, Summary data

Browser version, Processor, Architecture, Age, Time of day, and Location



Firefox OS, User data

Number of operations with mouse





Tell one story and  
only one story!

# Thanks



@briansuda

<http://suda.co.uk>

<http://optional.is>

<http://designingwithdata.com>