

Visualising Data

Brian Suda
suda.co.uk
April 13th

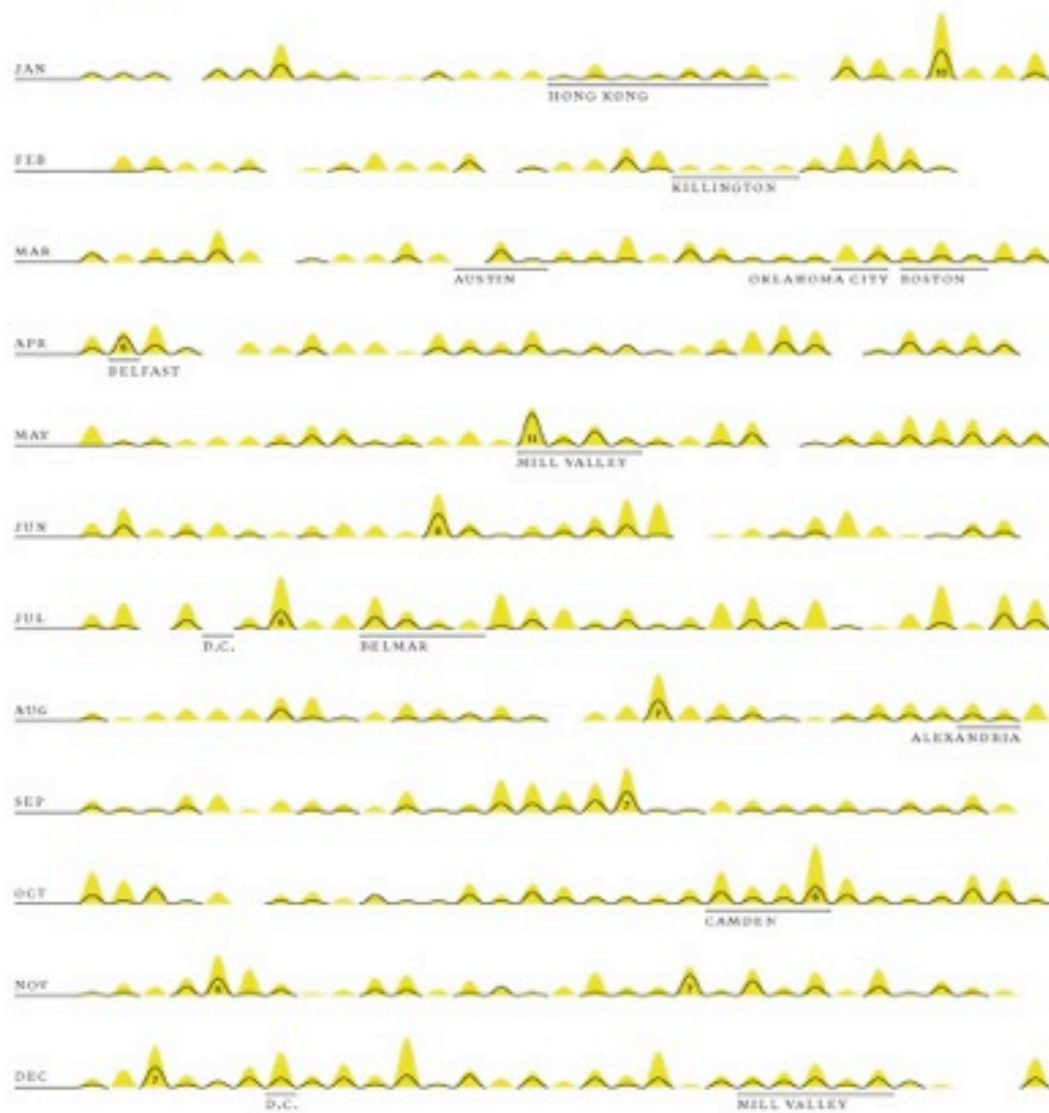
Edinburgh, Scotland
55°57'11"N
3°11'20"W



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

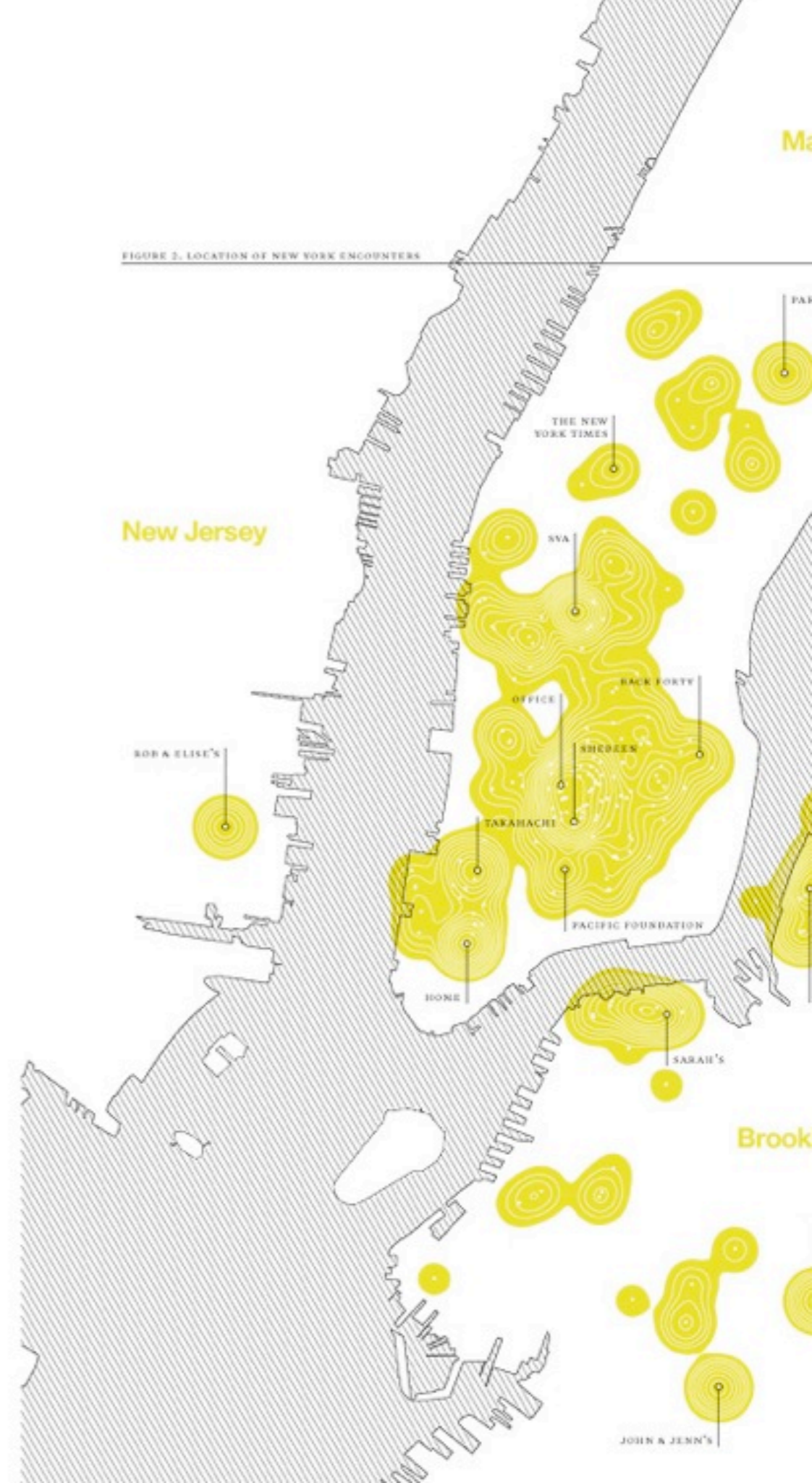
AVERAGE 2.66 REPORTS PER PERSON

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





(optional.is)

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{k}{(k+i\mu)(k-i\mu)} e^{ikr} dk = 2\pi i \frac{i\mu e^{-\mu r}}{i\mu}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{k}{(k+i\mu)(k-i\mu)} e^{ikr} dk = 2\pi i \frac{i\mu e^{-\mu r}}{i\mu}$$

$$\frac{1}{(k-i\mu)} e^{ikr} dk + \int_0^{\infty} \frac{k}{(k+i\mu)(k-i\mu)} e^{ikr} dk = \dots$$

science

wonder

art

$$-\int_0^{\infty} \frac{k'}{k'^2 + \mu^2} e^{-ik'r} dk' + \int_0^{\infty} \frac{k}{k^2 + \mu^2} e^{ikr} dk = \dots$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{k}{k^2 + \mu^2} e^{-ikr} dk + \int_0^{\infty} \frac{k}{k^2 + \mu^2} e^{ikr} dk = \pi i e^{-\mu r}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{k}{k^2 + \mu^2} e^{ikr} dk - \int_0^{\infty} \frac{k}{k^2 + \mu^2} e^{-ikr} dk = \pi i e^{-\mu r}$$

[Back](#)[Library](#)

A Practical Guide to Designing with Data

**\$9.99**

SAMPLE DOWNLOADED

Published: Aug 01, 2010
Publisher: Five Simple Steps
Seller: BookBaby
Category: Internet
Print Length: 223 Pages
Language: English

Brian Suda[Author Page >](#)

A Practical Guide to Designing with Data

[Alert Me >](#)[Tell a Friend >](#)

Description

In recent years, the terms Visualization, Infographic and others have been bantered around with almost no regard to their use or meaning. There is a new vernacular emerging in the realms of data representations, but that doesn't mean we can ignore the much simpler origins and best practices of charts and graphs. Brian Suda takes you on a journey through the basics and makes it easy to produce beautiful looking, accurate representations of data. He'll walk you through how to visualize and design data in such a way that it engages the reader and tells a story rather than just being flashy, cluttered and confusing. Foreword by Jeremy Keith

Customer Ratings

Tap to rate ☆☆☆☆

We have not received enough ratings to display an average for this book.

Customer Reviews

[Be the first to write a review >](#)

Featured



NYTimes



Top Charts



Categories



Browse



Purchased

Today's focus



MON

TUE

WED

THU

FRI
1
2

SAT
2

SUN
3

JANUARY

03

2010
January
First
Weeks



Line
Design
Moment

363

MON

TUE

WED

THU

FRI
1
2

SAT
2

SUN
3

JANUARY

02

2010
January
First
Weeks



Line
Design
Moment

364

MON

TUE

WED

JANUARY

365

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	

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

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)

02013

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

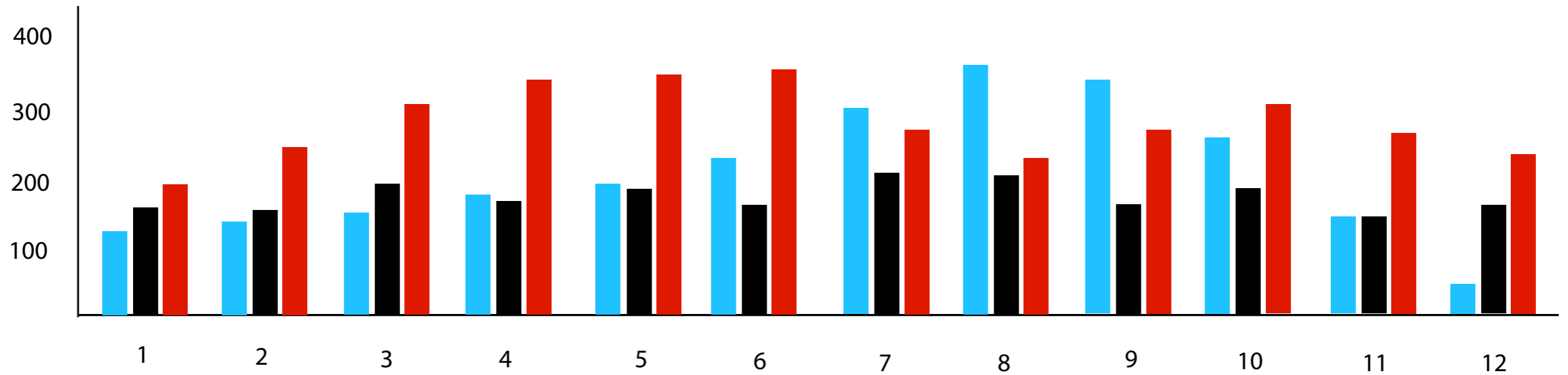
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

(optional.is)

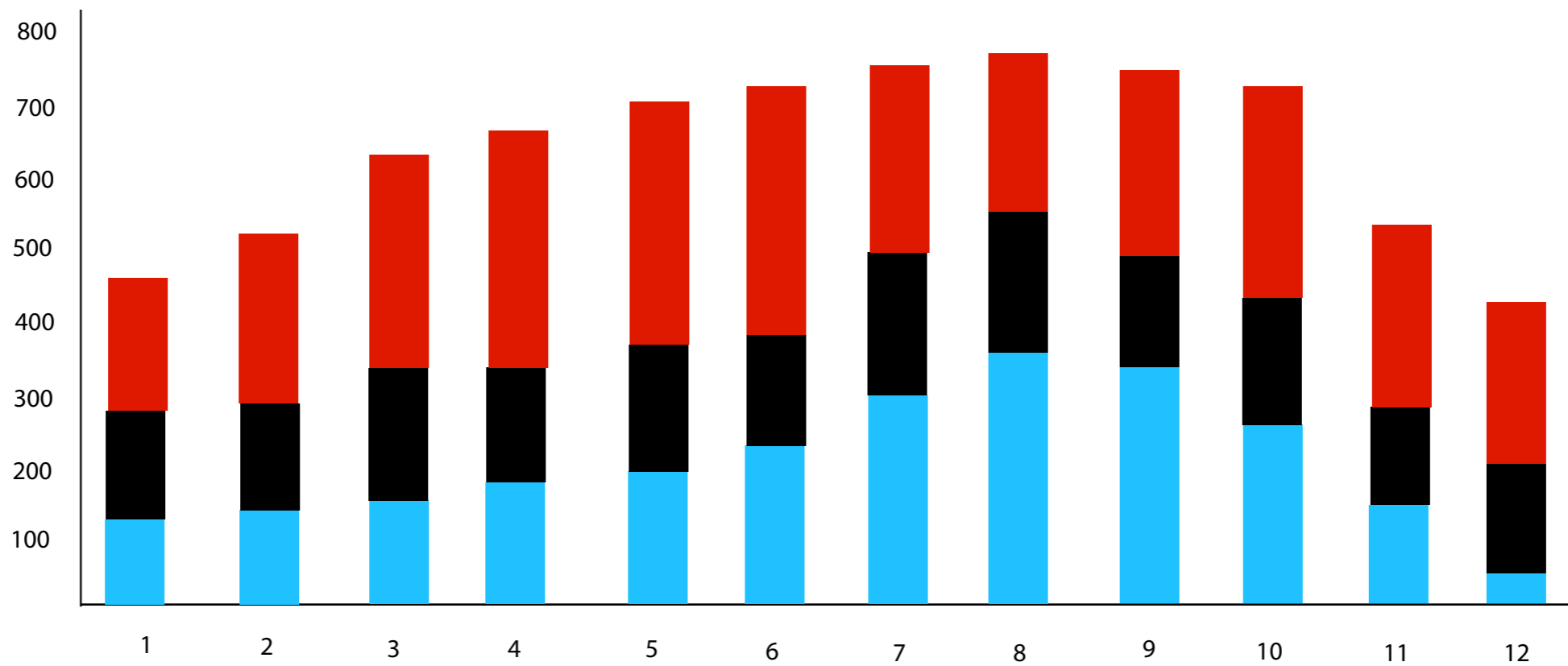
optional.is

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

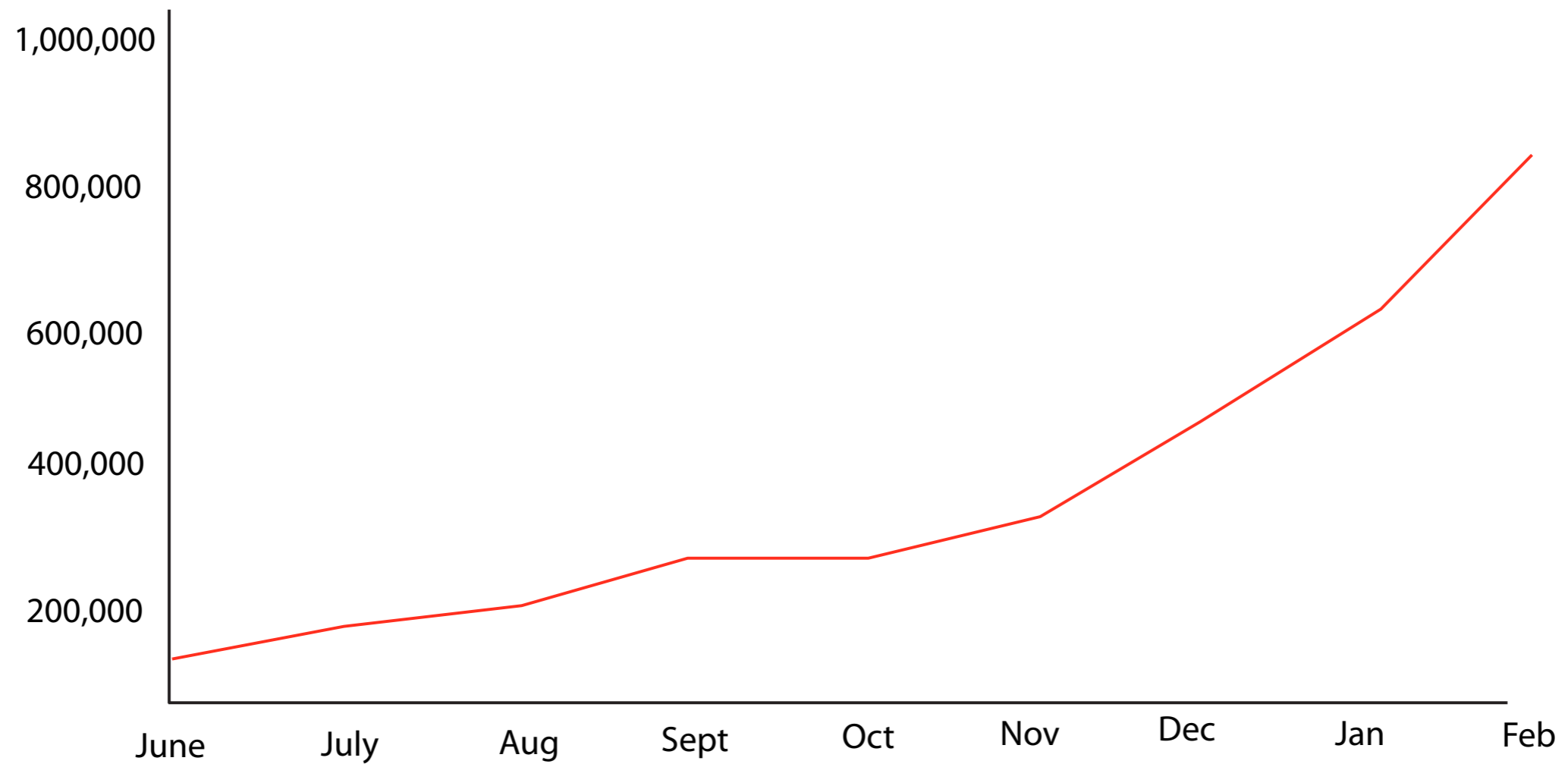
Bar Charts



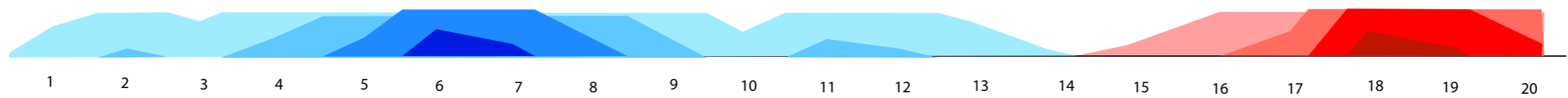
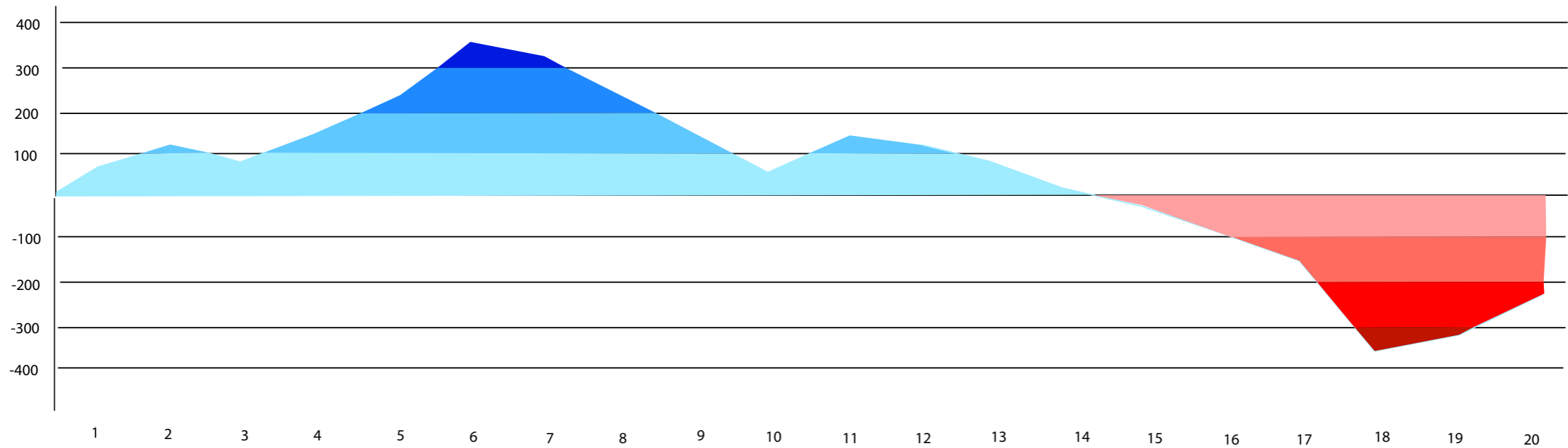
Area Charts



Line Charts

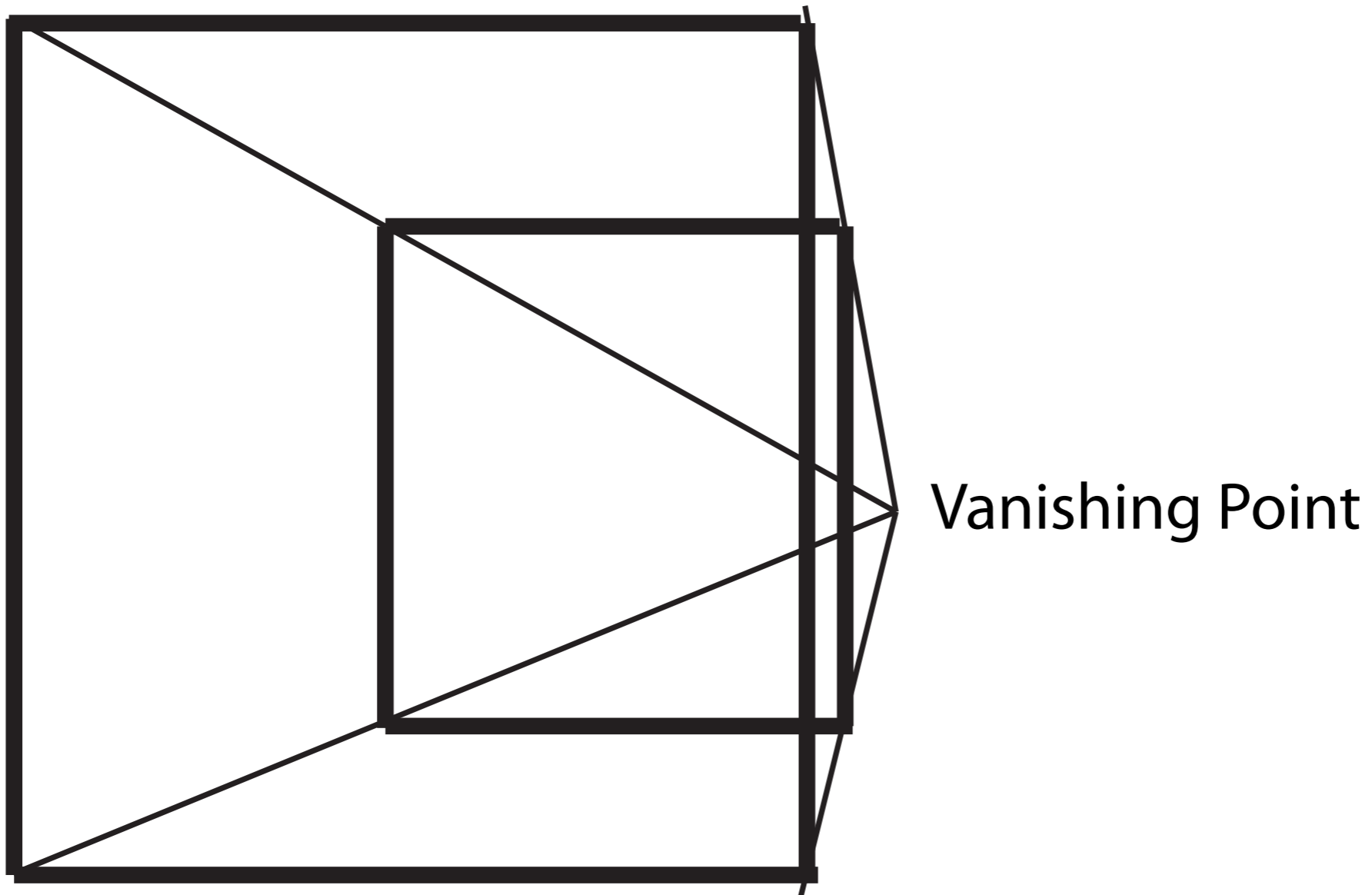


Horizon Graphs

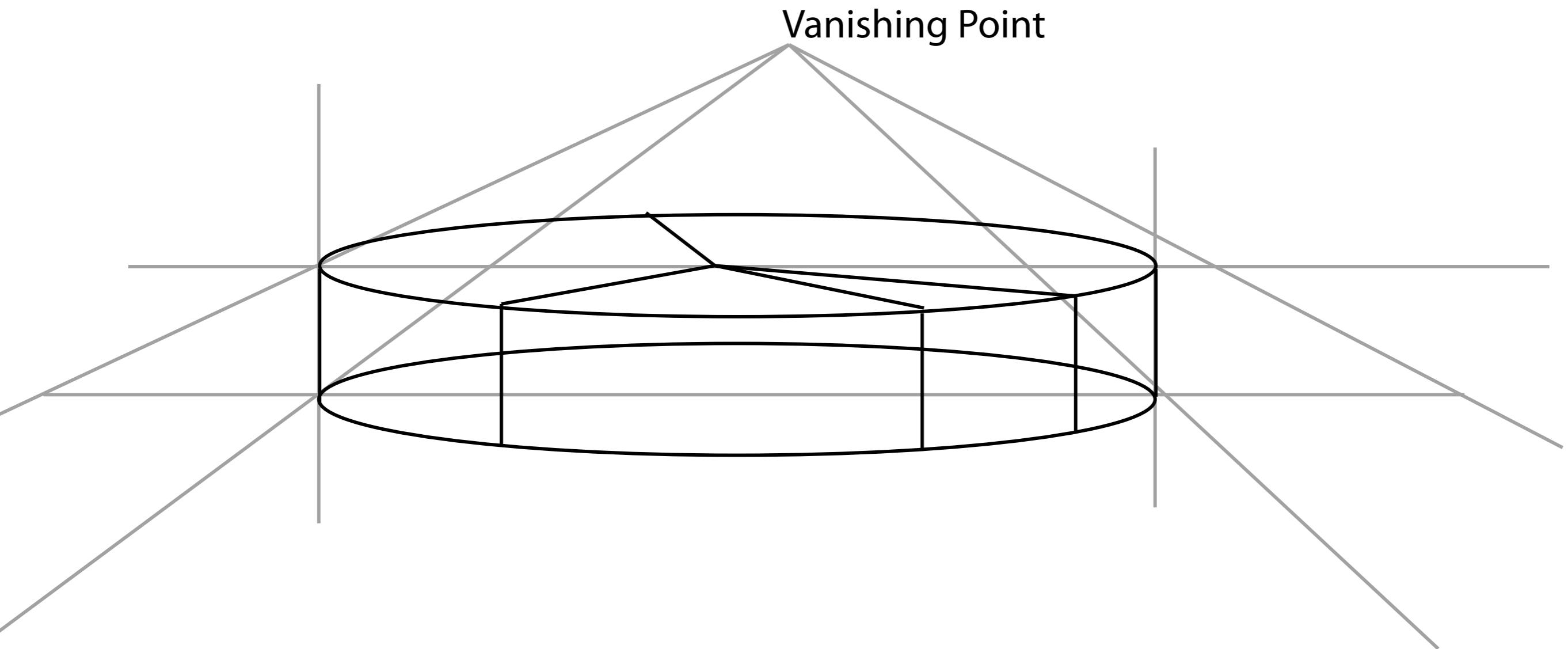


3D

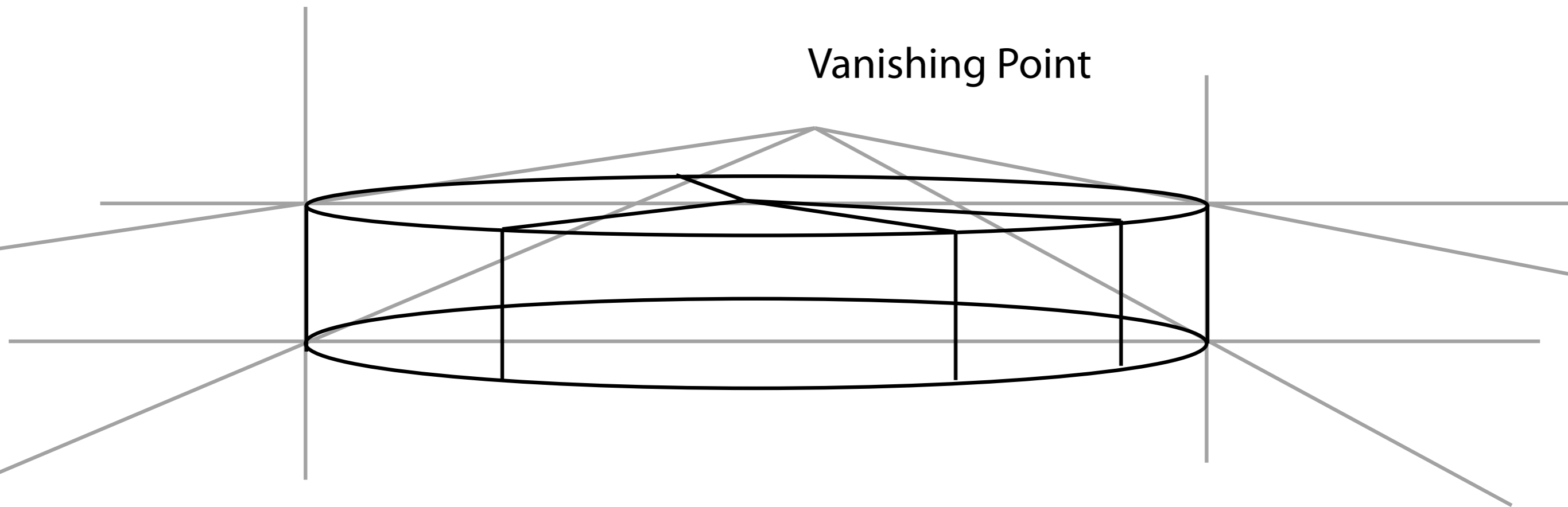
3D Charts!



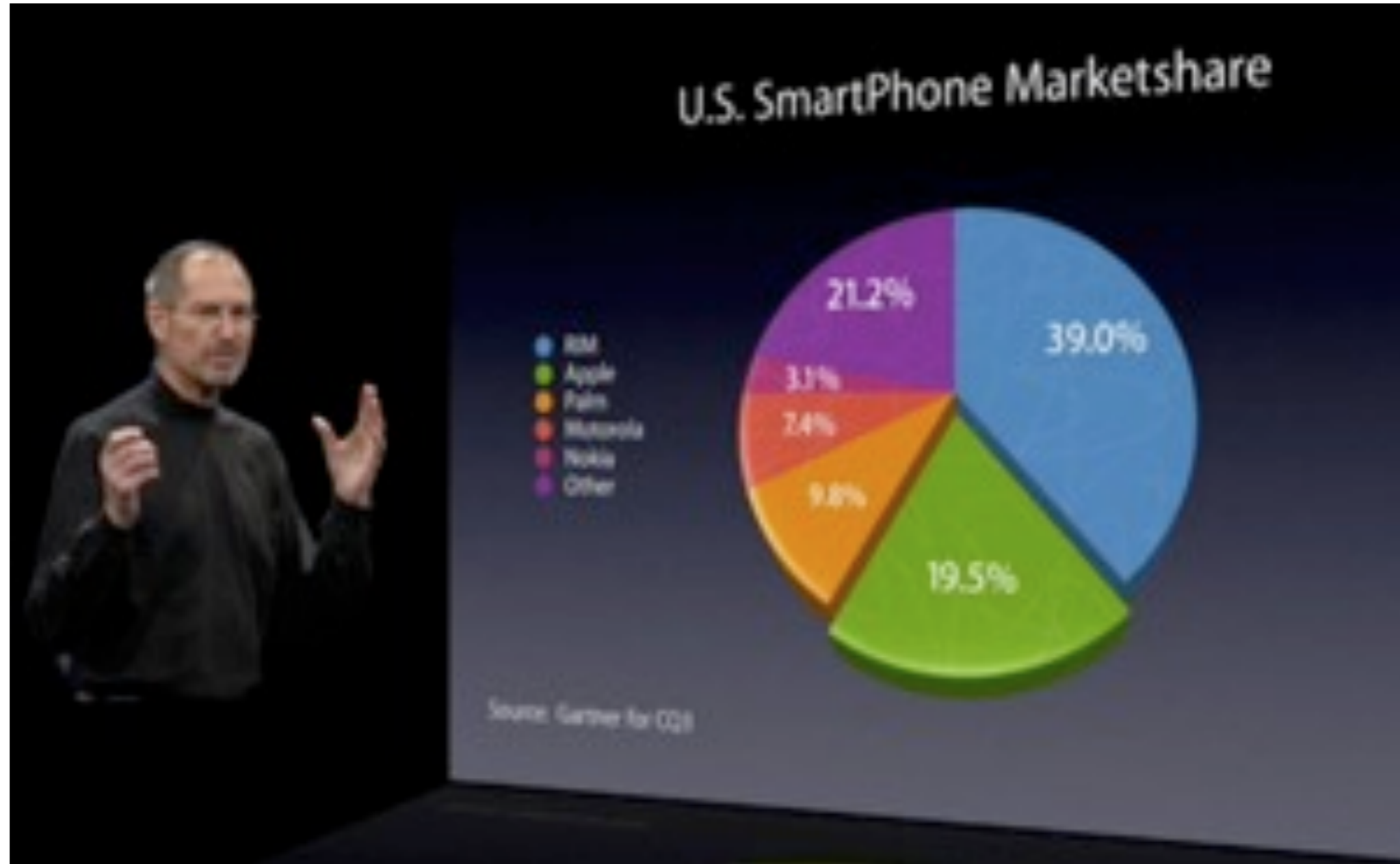
3D Charts!



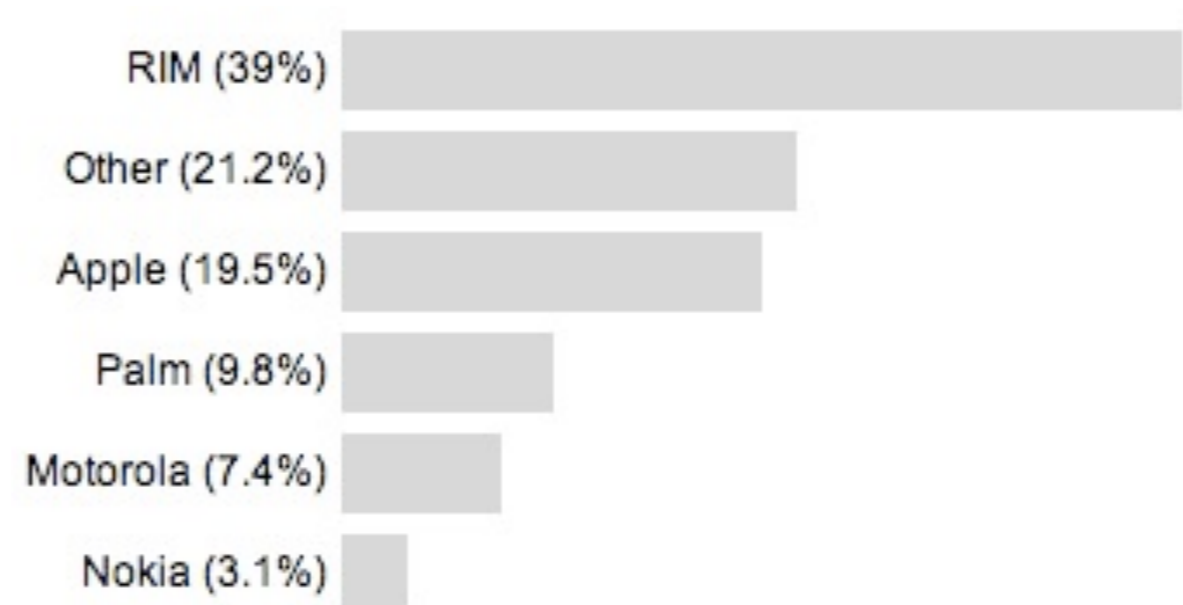
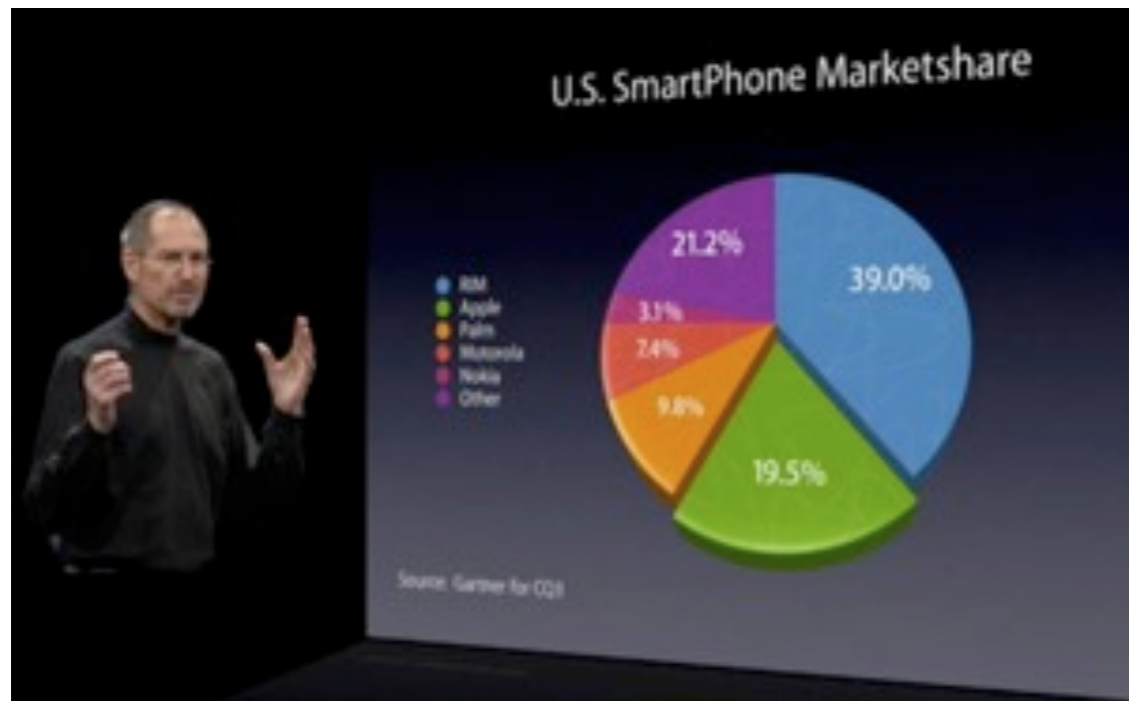
3D Charts!



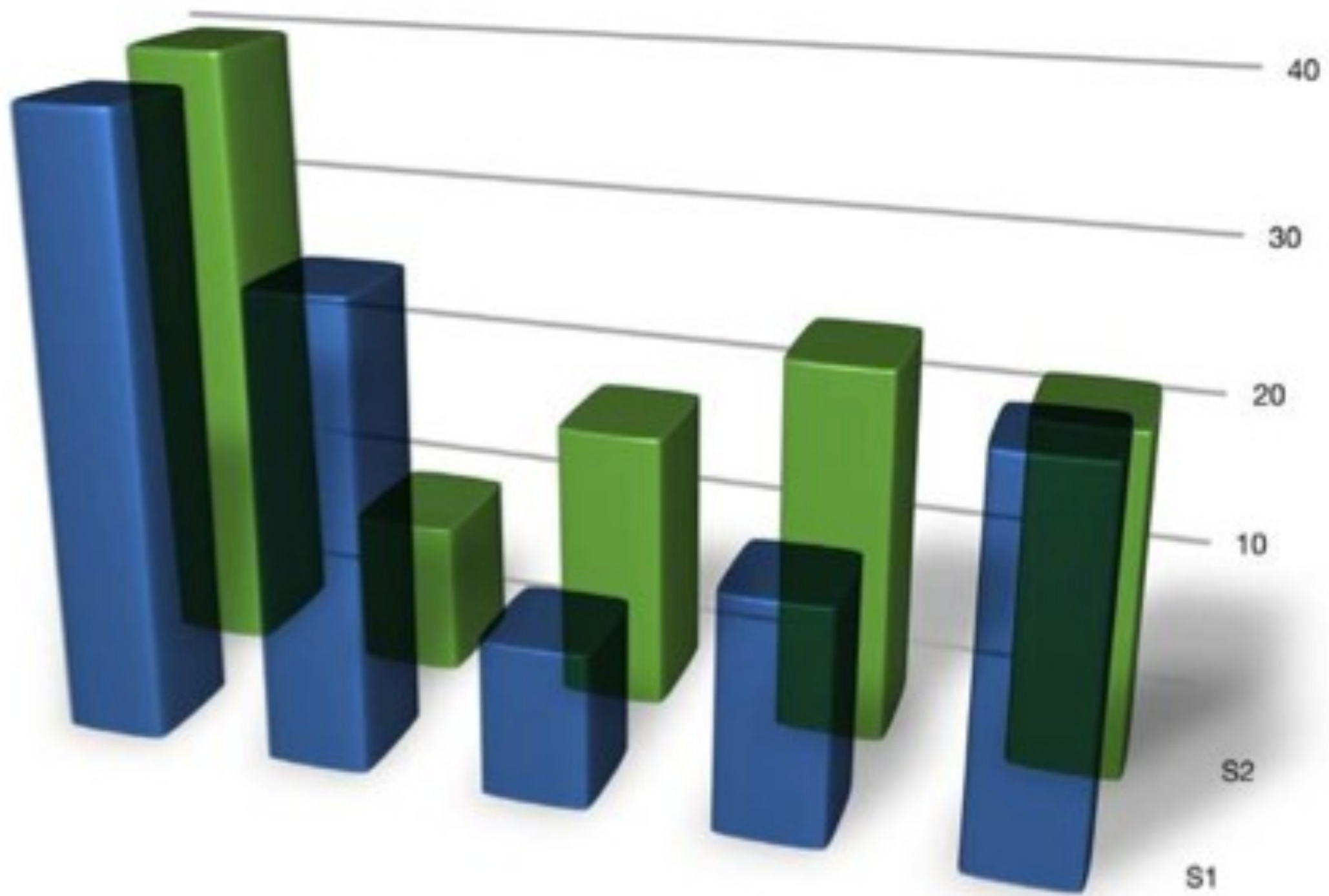
3D Charts!

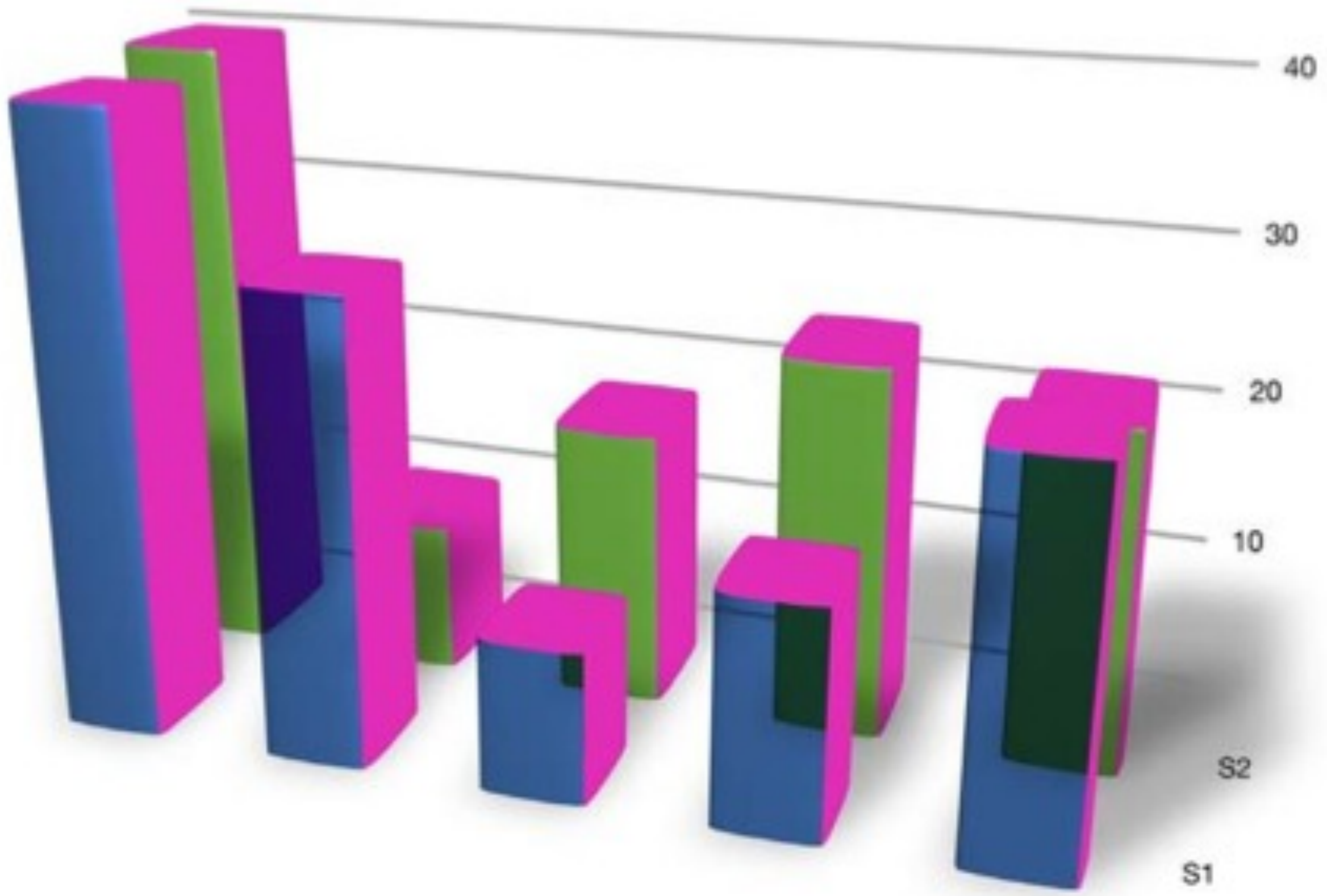


3D Charts!



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





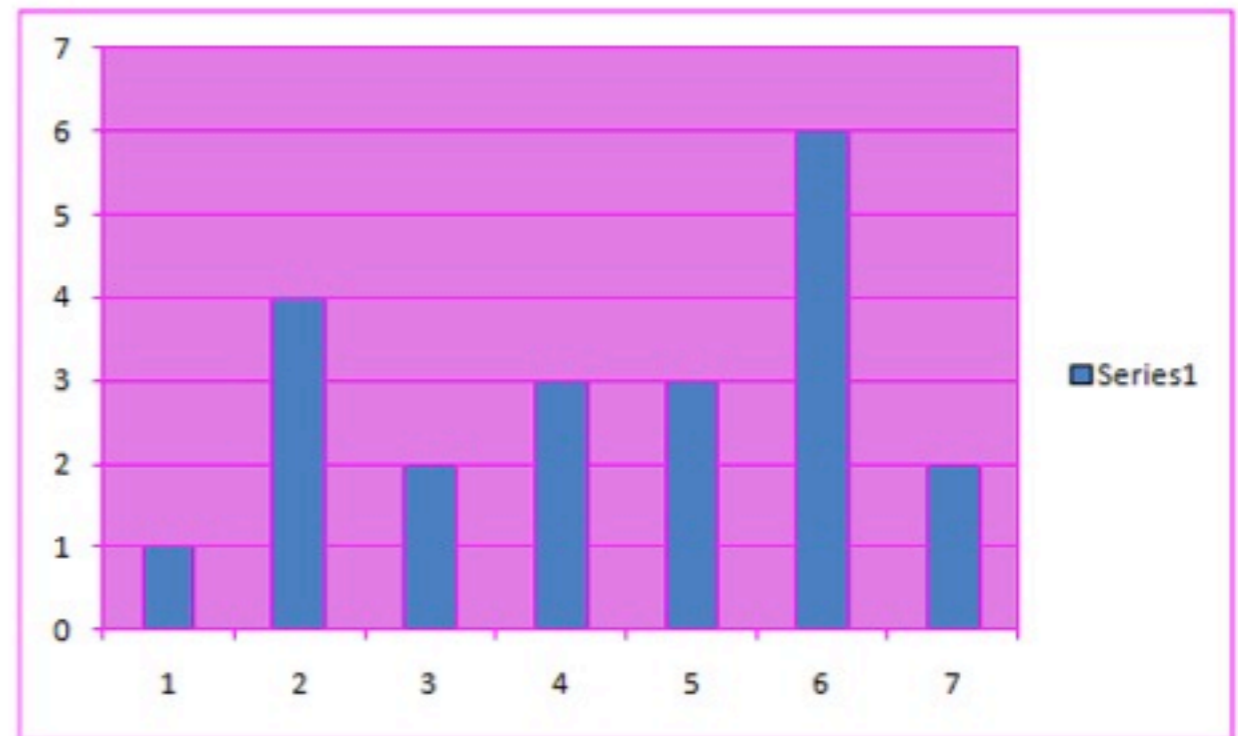
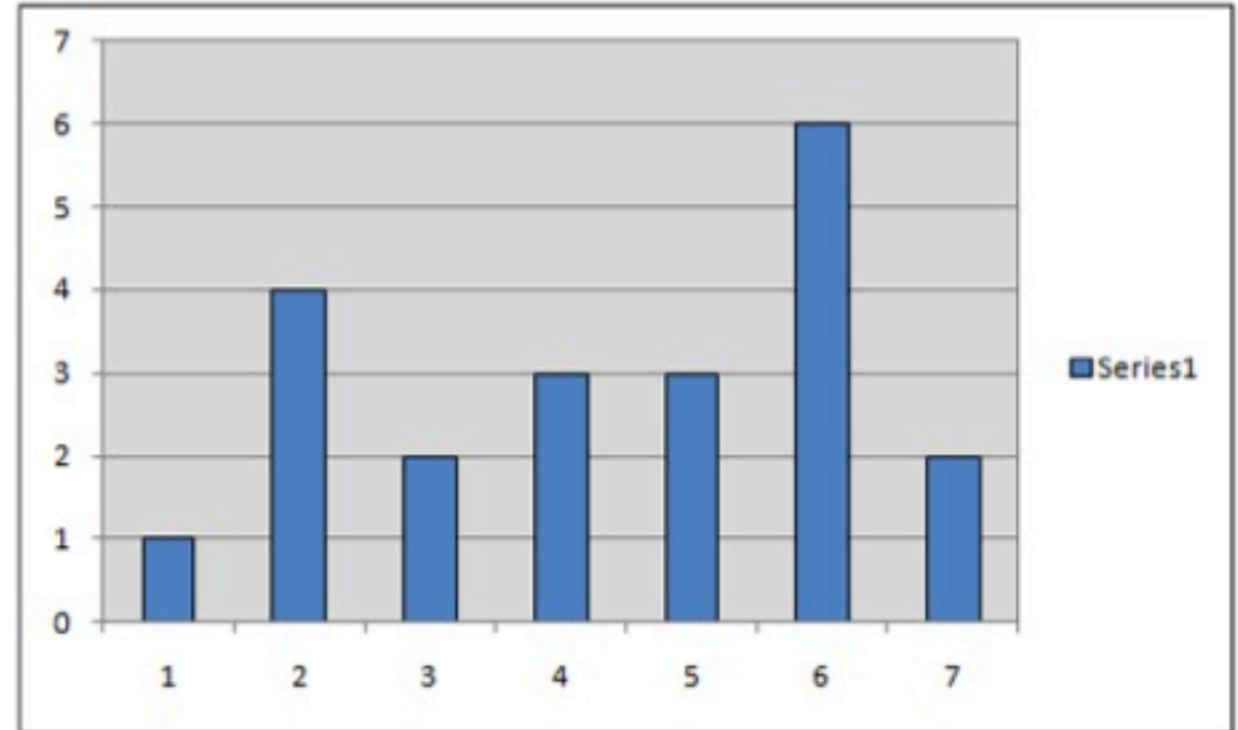
Data to Ink Ratio

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

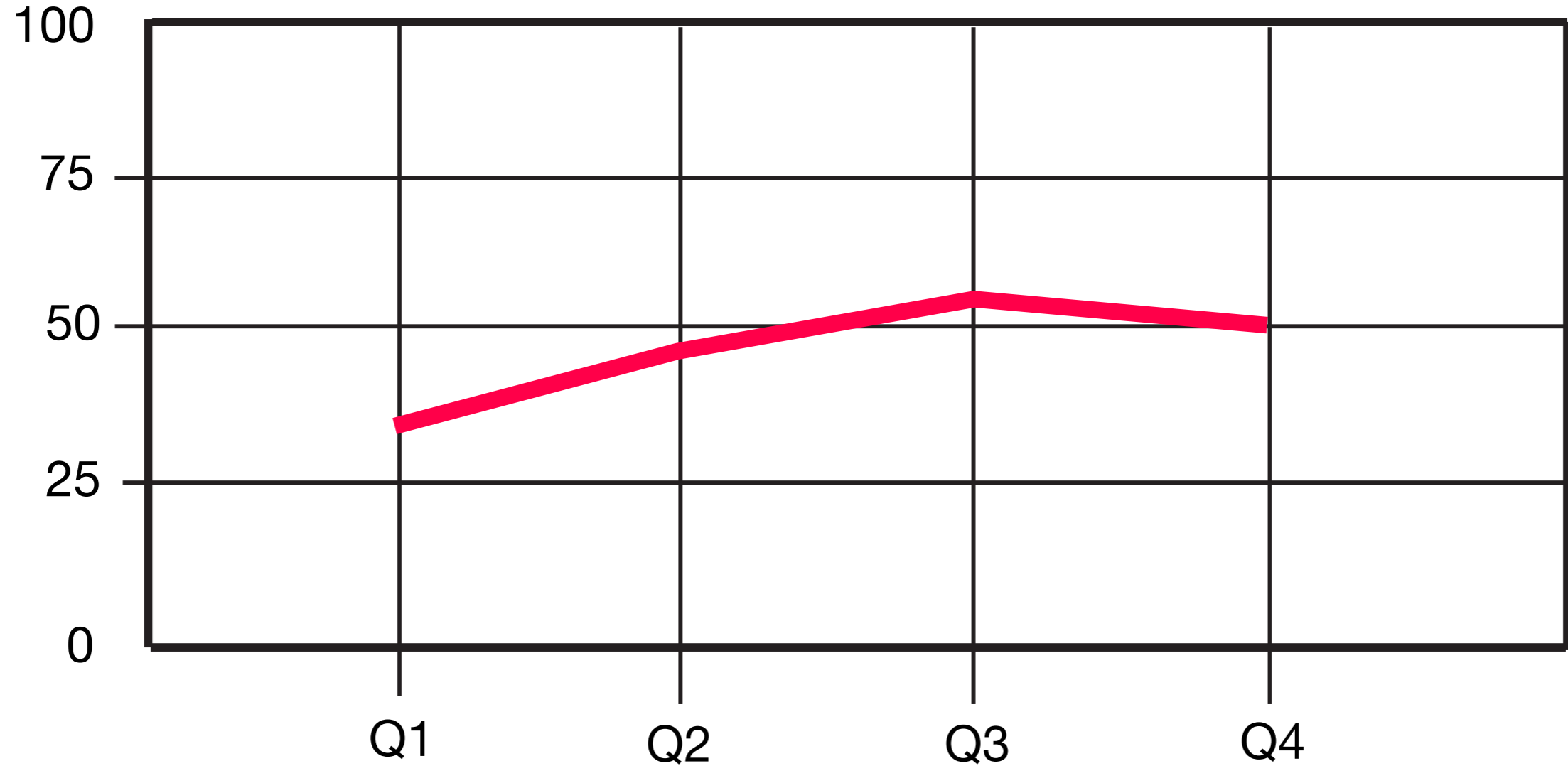
Data to Ink Ratio

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

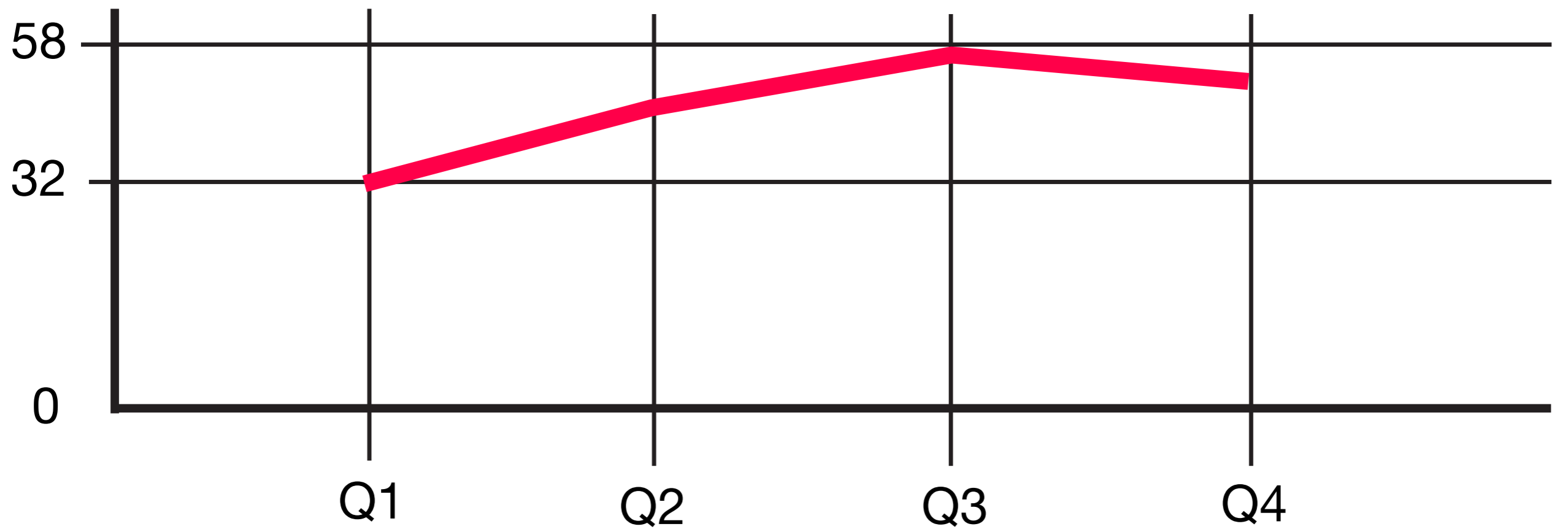


Reduce!!!

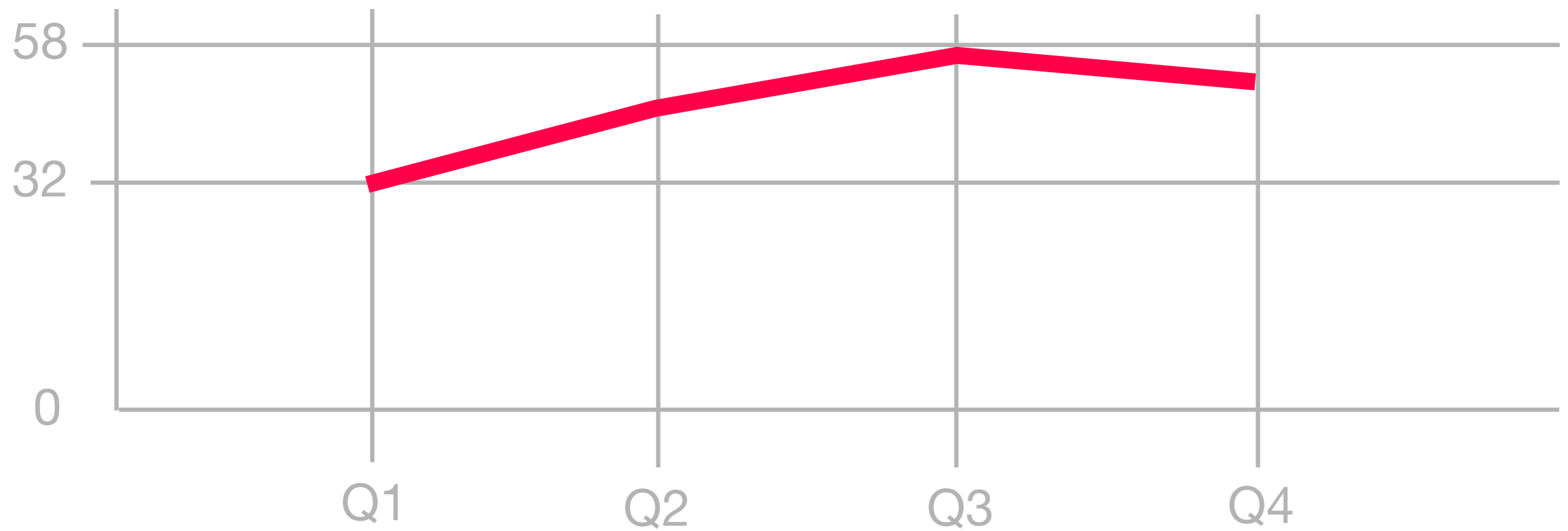
Reduce!!!



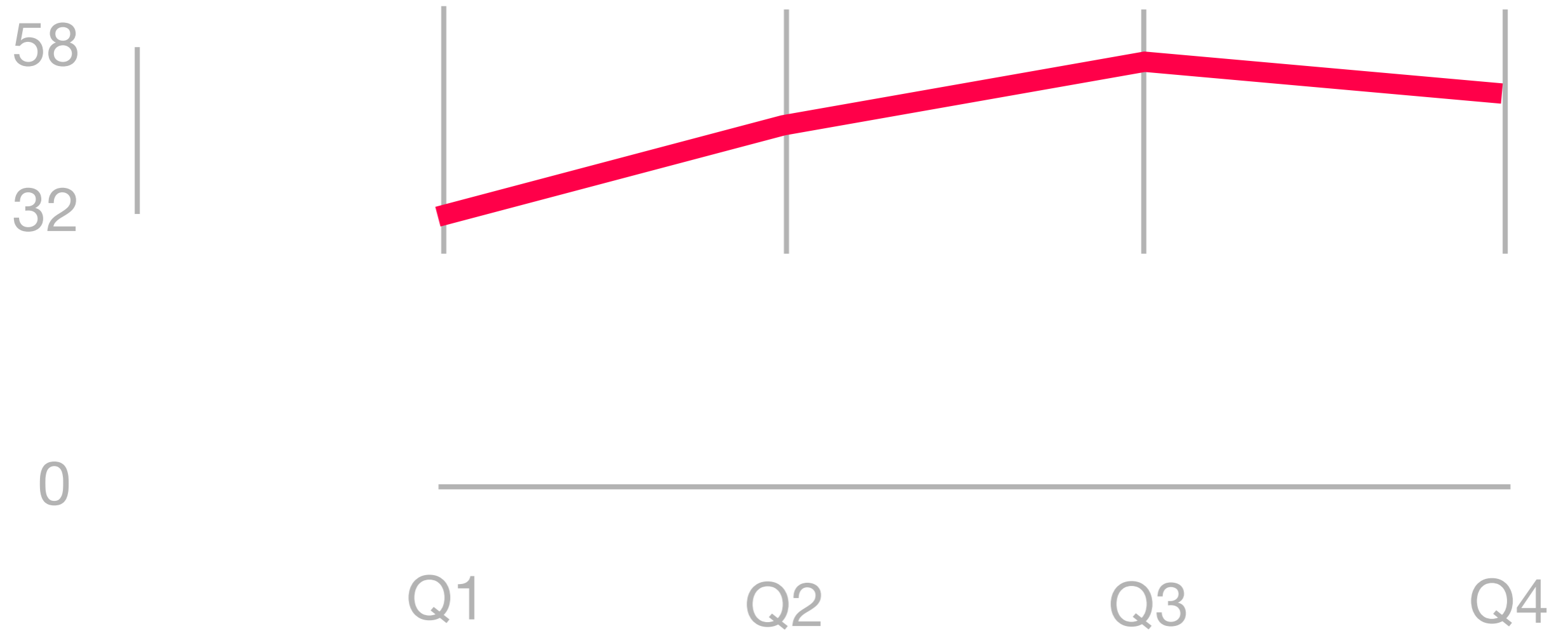
Reduce!!!



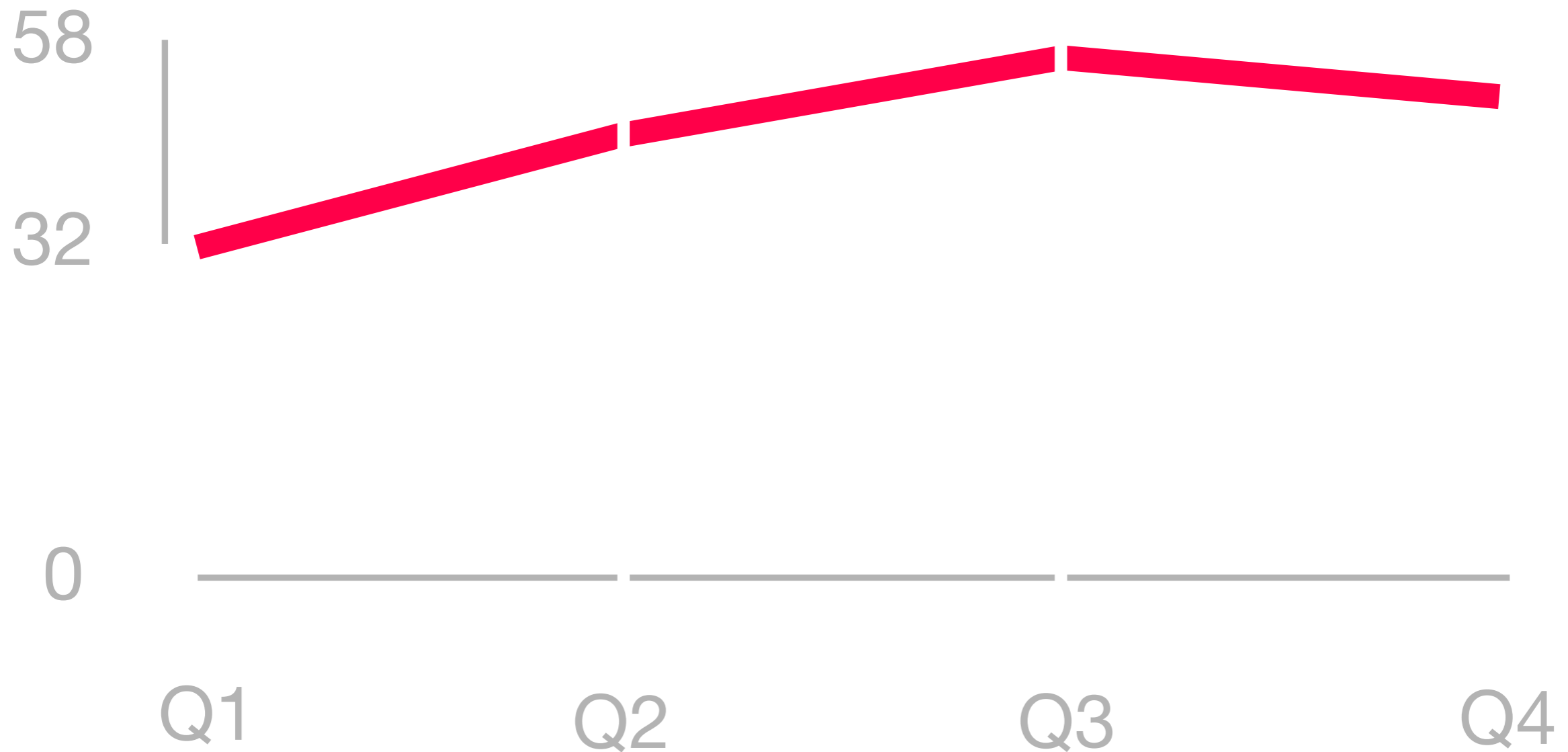
Reduce!!!



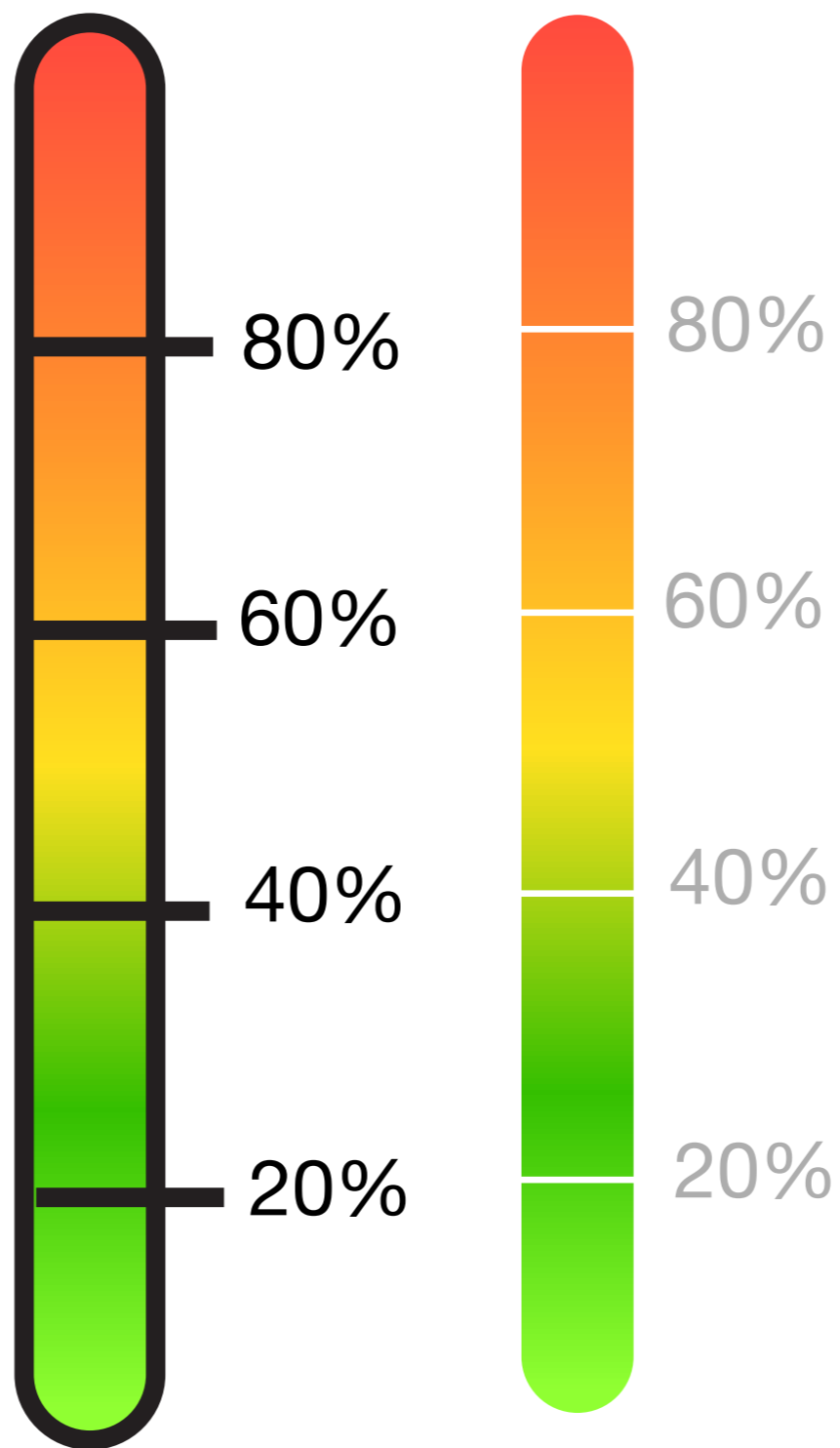
Reduce!!!



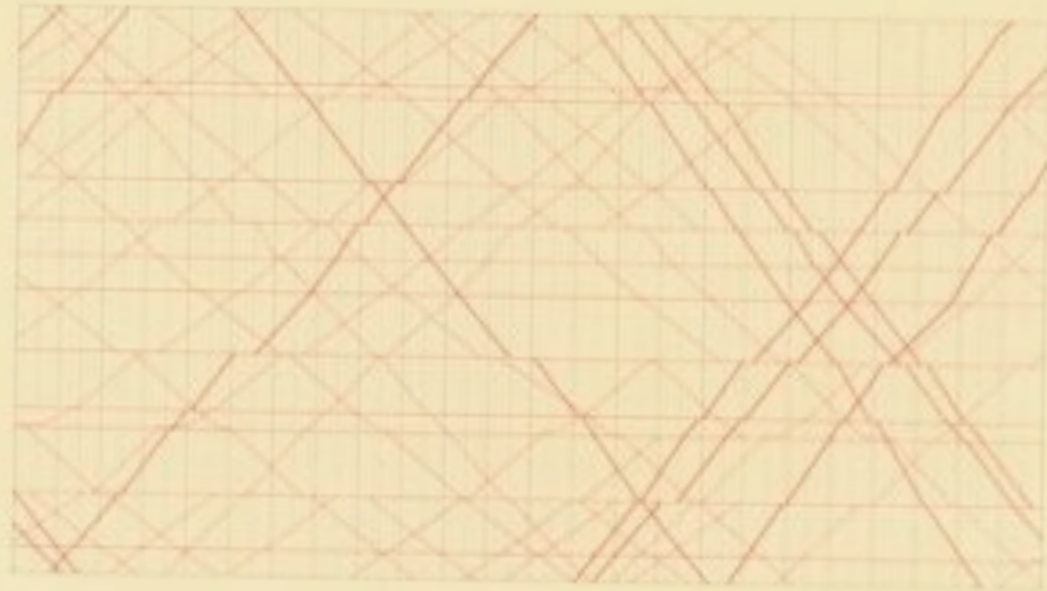
Reduce!!!



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

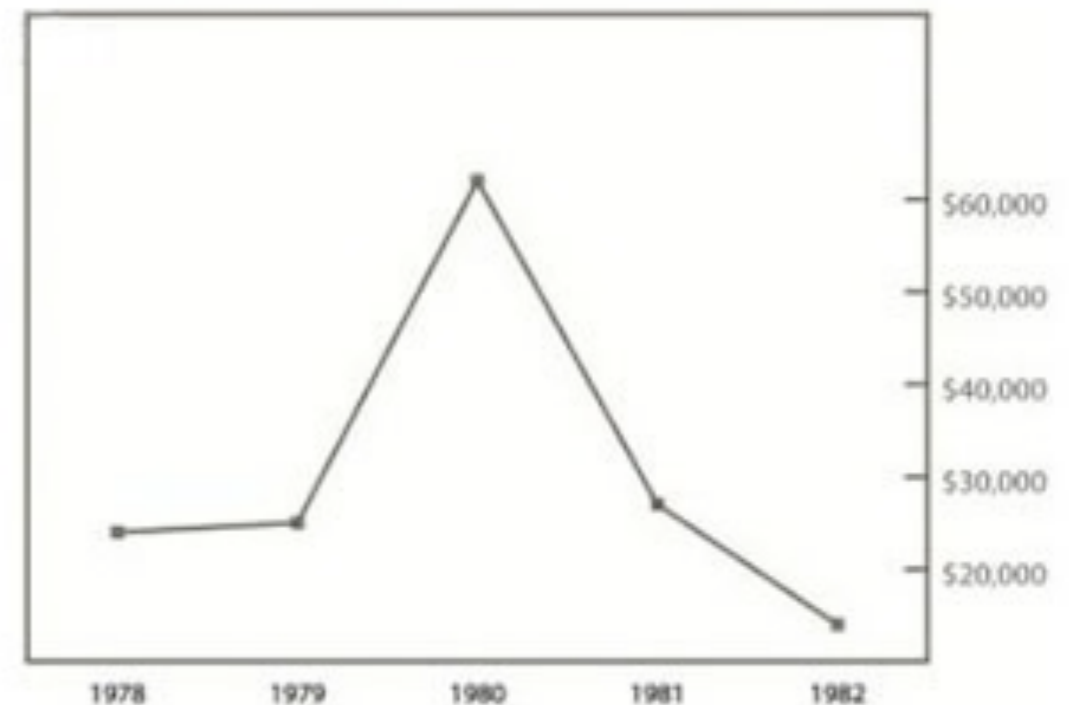
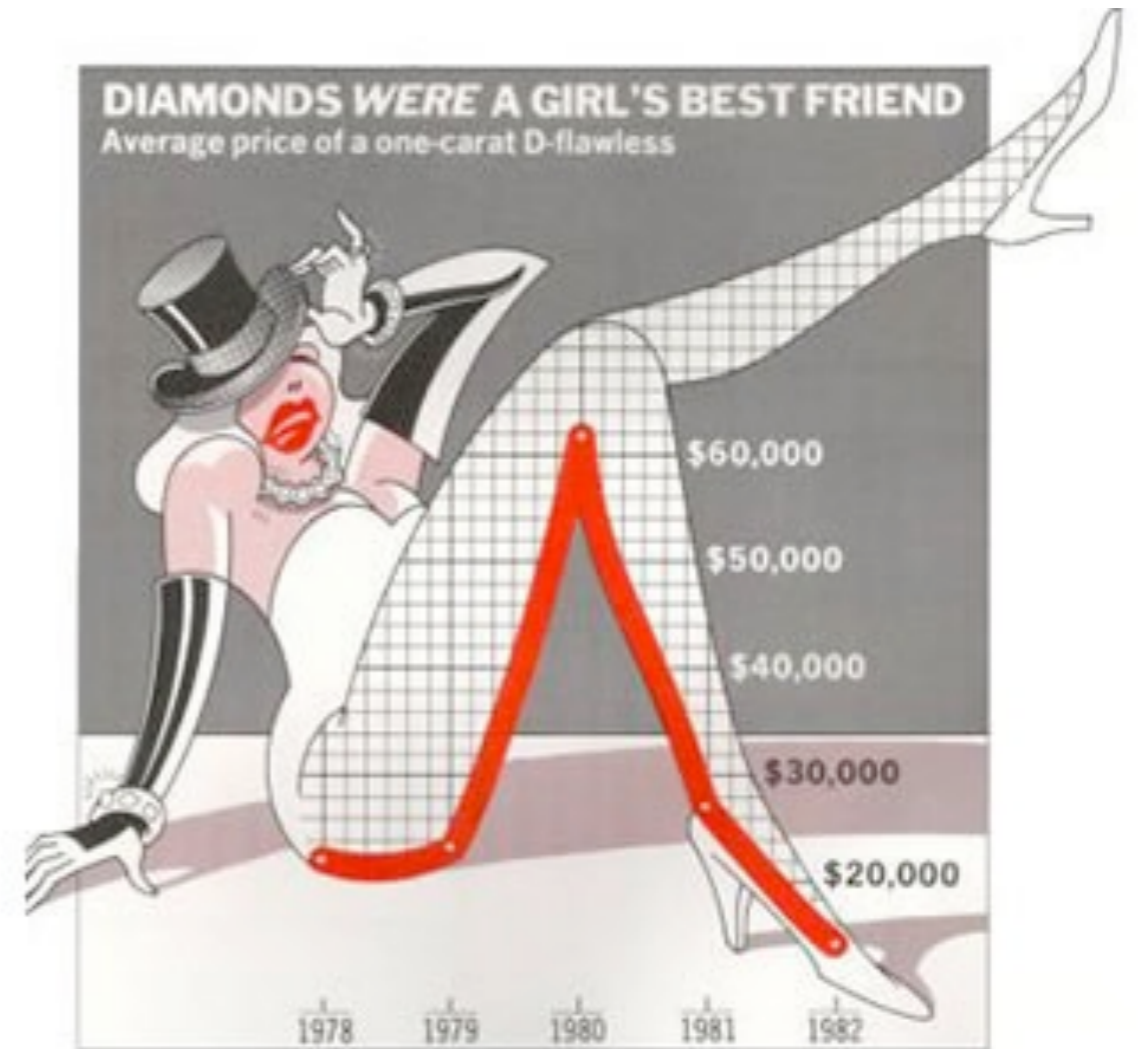
Pie
Charts

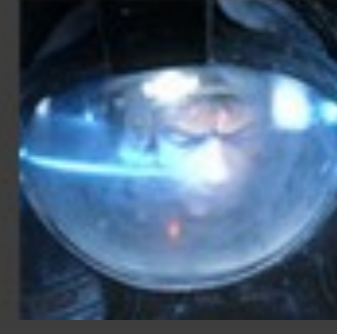
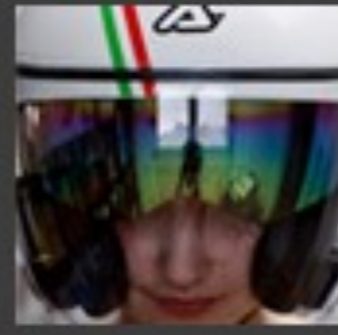
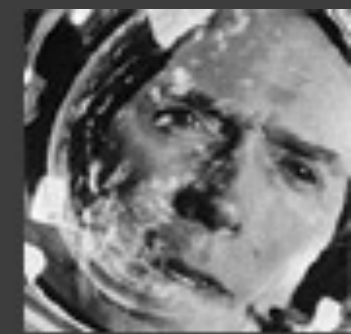
Tables



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);
```

April = #3fcf02

13:00 = #36b0cf

Edinburgh = #03cf54

WhiskyWeb = #7b315a

Scotland = #da5dd6

Needs a friend

24 WAYS to impress your friends

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Search...

[GO](#)

DAY

24

23

22

21

20

19

18

17

16

15

14

13

12



24

12/2010

Calculating Color Contrast

[ARTICLE](#)[COMMENTS](#) 23by [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.

```
/* http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/YIQ */
```

```
function yiq_contrast($hexcolor){  
    $r1 = hexdec(substr($hexcolor,0,2));  
    $g1 = hexdec(substr($hexcolor,2,2));  
    $b1 = hexdec(substr($hexcolor,4,2));  
  
    $yiq = (($r1*299)+($g1*587)+($b1*114))/1000;  
  
    if($yiq >= 128)  
        { return 'black'; } else { return 'white'; }  
}
```

April = #3fcf02

13:00 = #36b0cf

Edinburgh = #03cf54

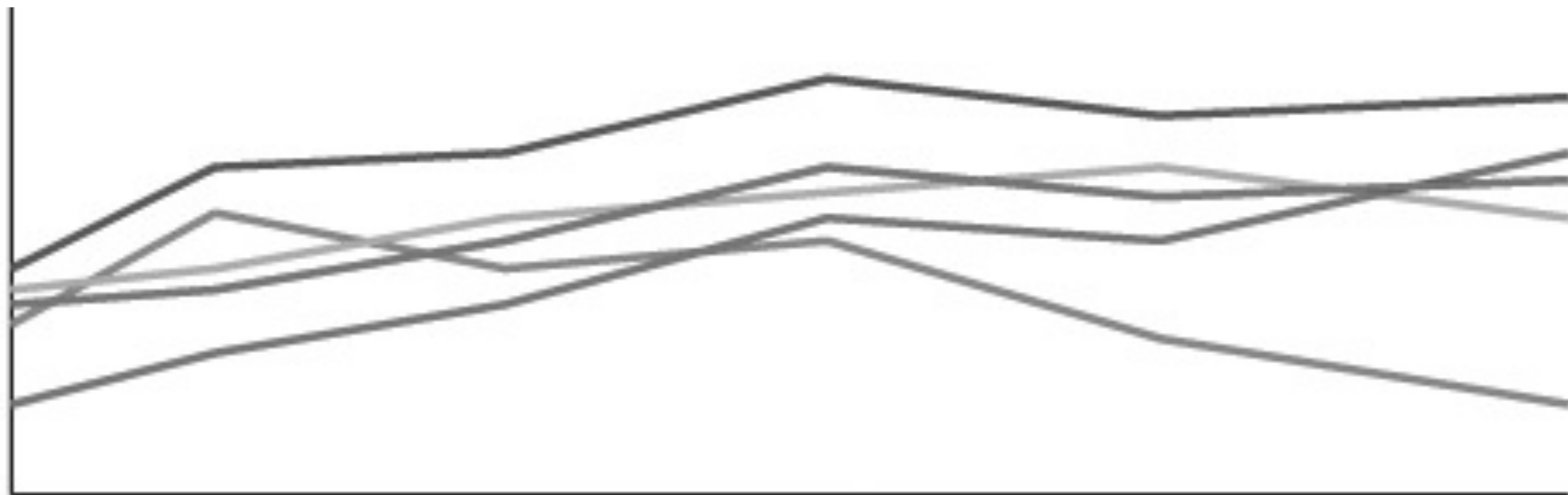
WhiskyWeb = #7b315a

Scotland = #da5dd6



Accessibility

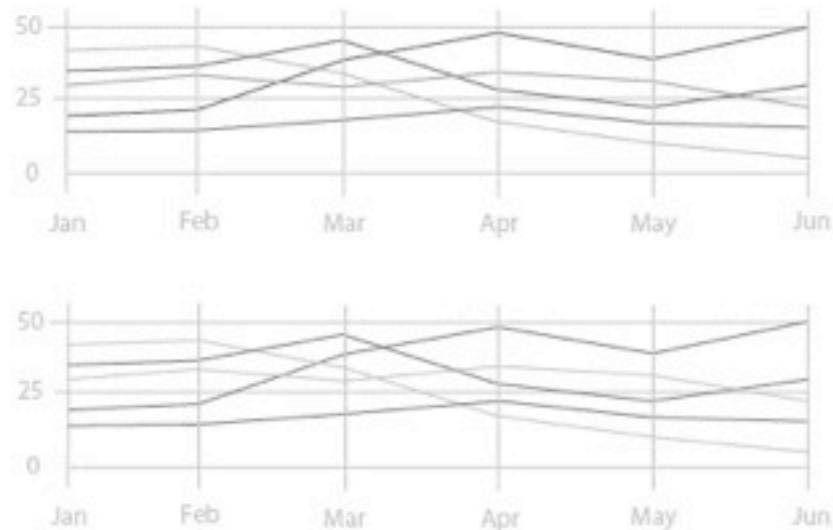






their ink (or paint) supplies.

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

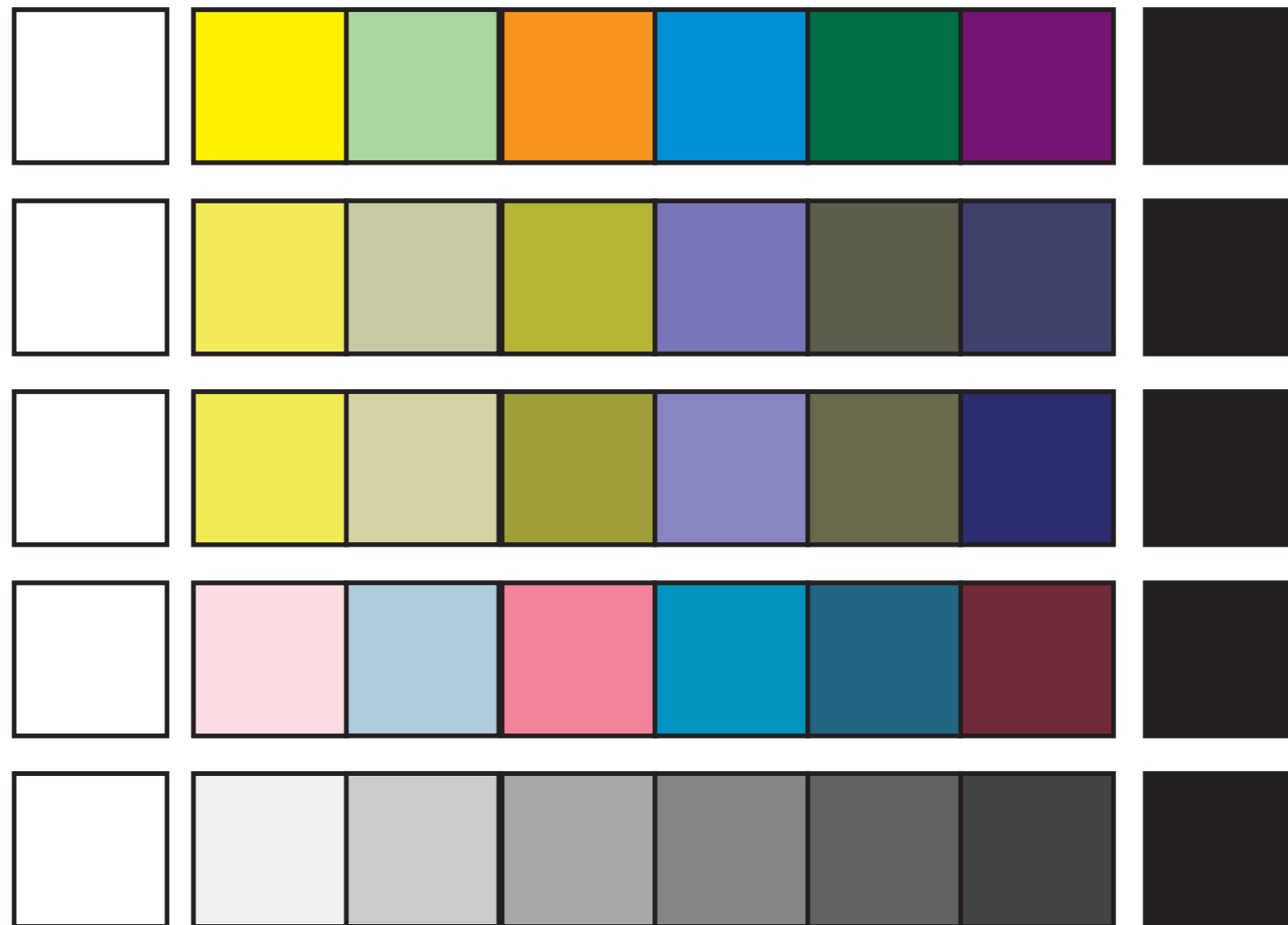
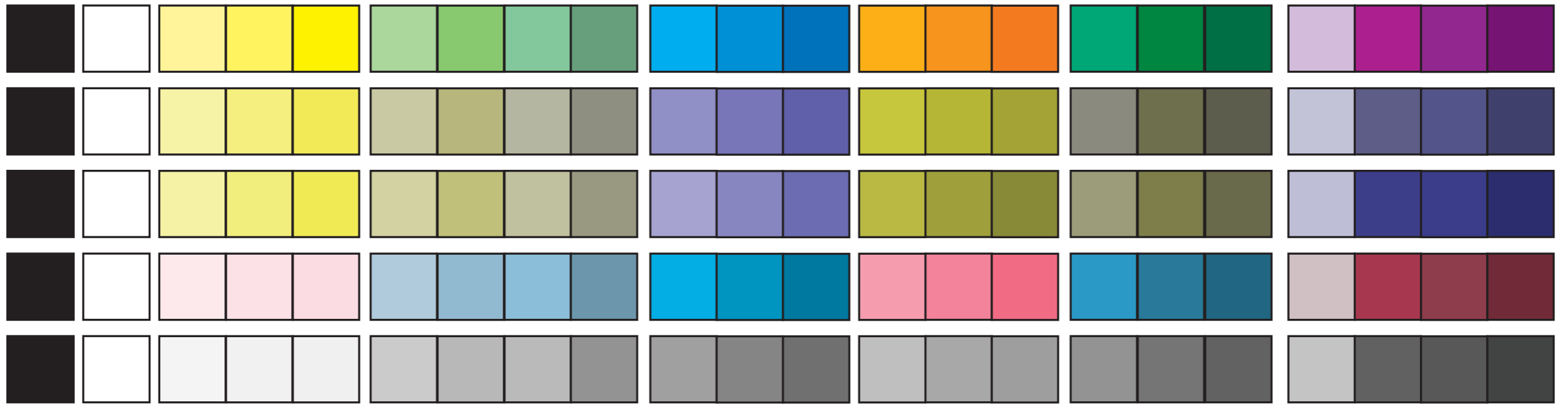


Protanopia



Tritanopia





(optional.is)



50

100

100

MONO

COPYRIGHT 1935 BY
PARKER BROTHERS INC.

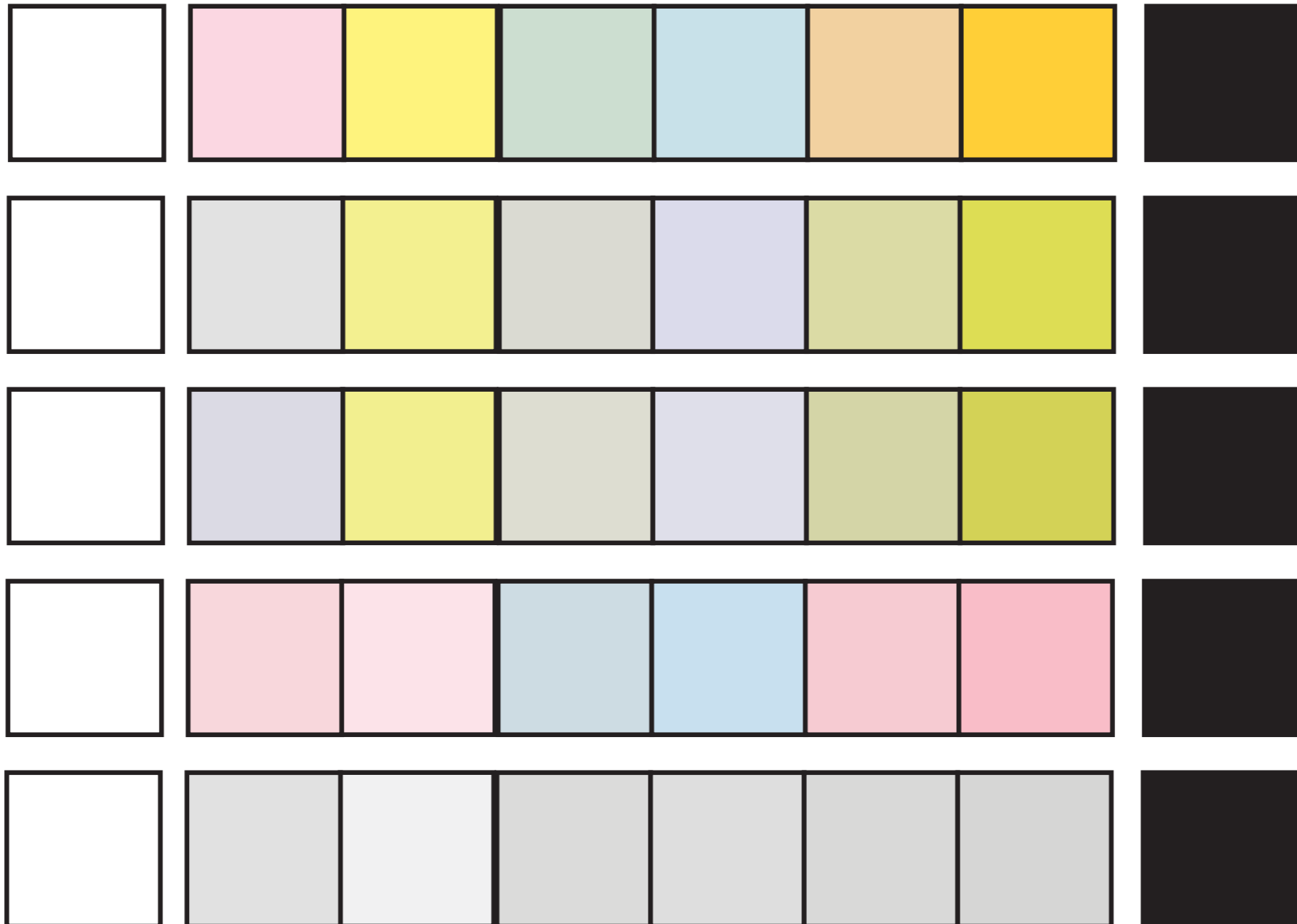
5

20

EURO

EURO

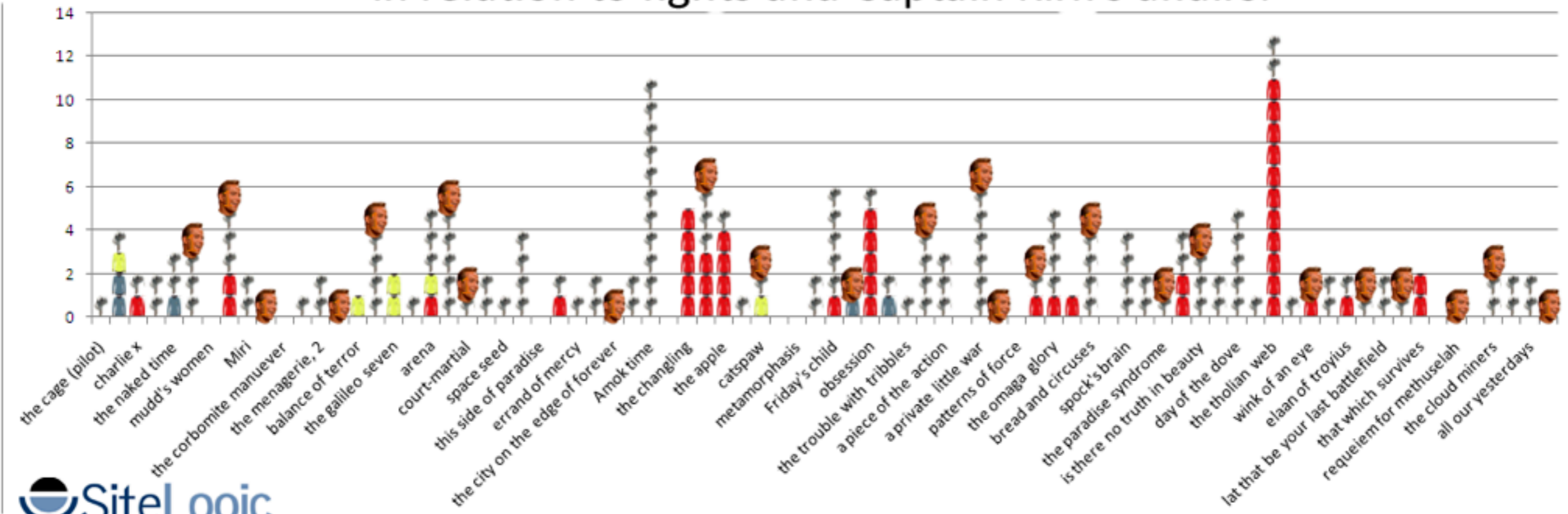
Monopoly Money



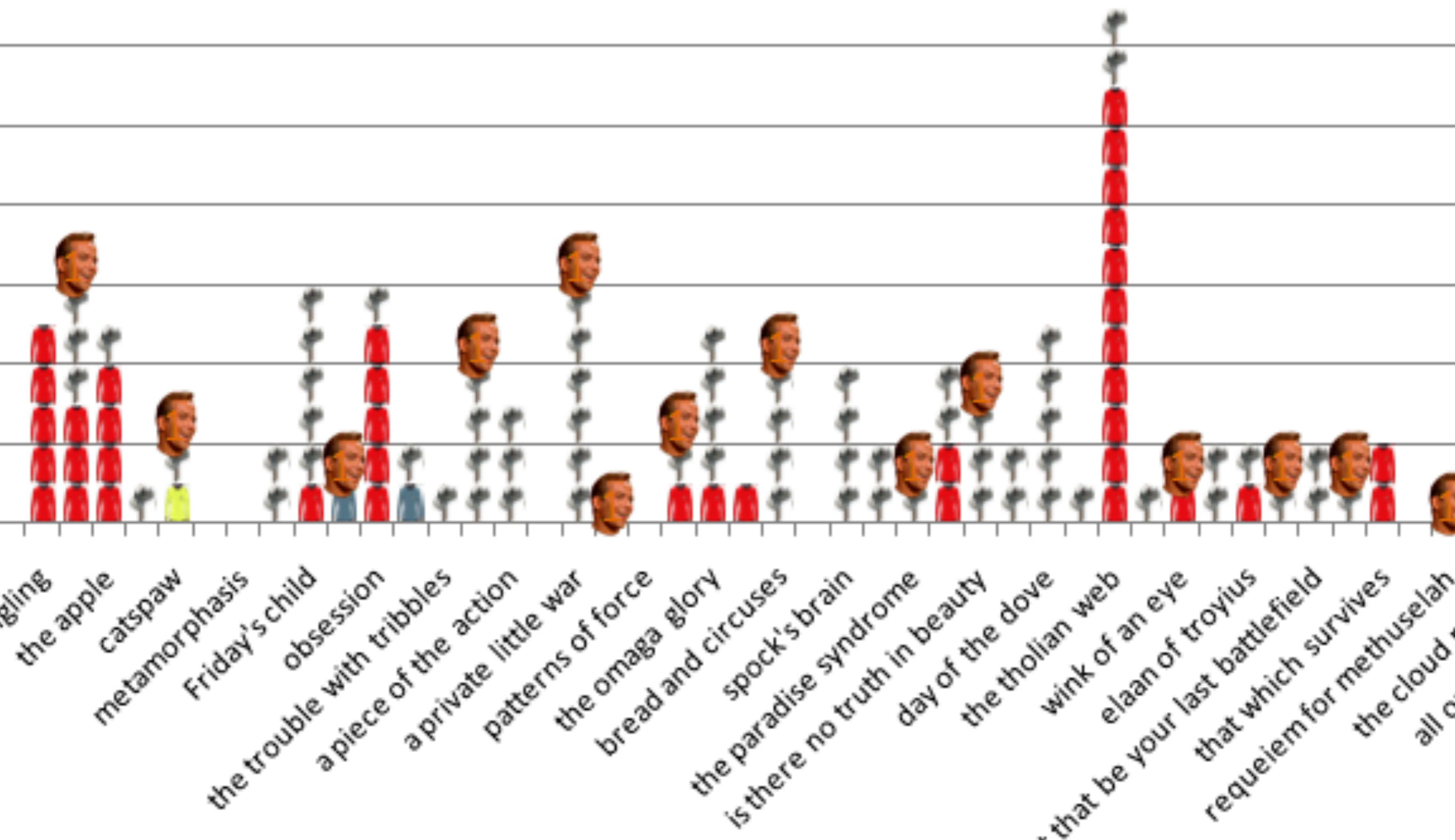
Red shirt theory



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

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
-9.8°



NORDKYN

04.02.09
E 13.4M/S
-4.5°



NORDKYN

05.02.09
WSW 8.8M/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 8.9M/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°

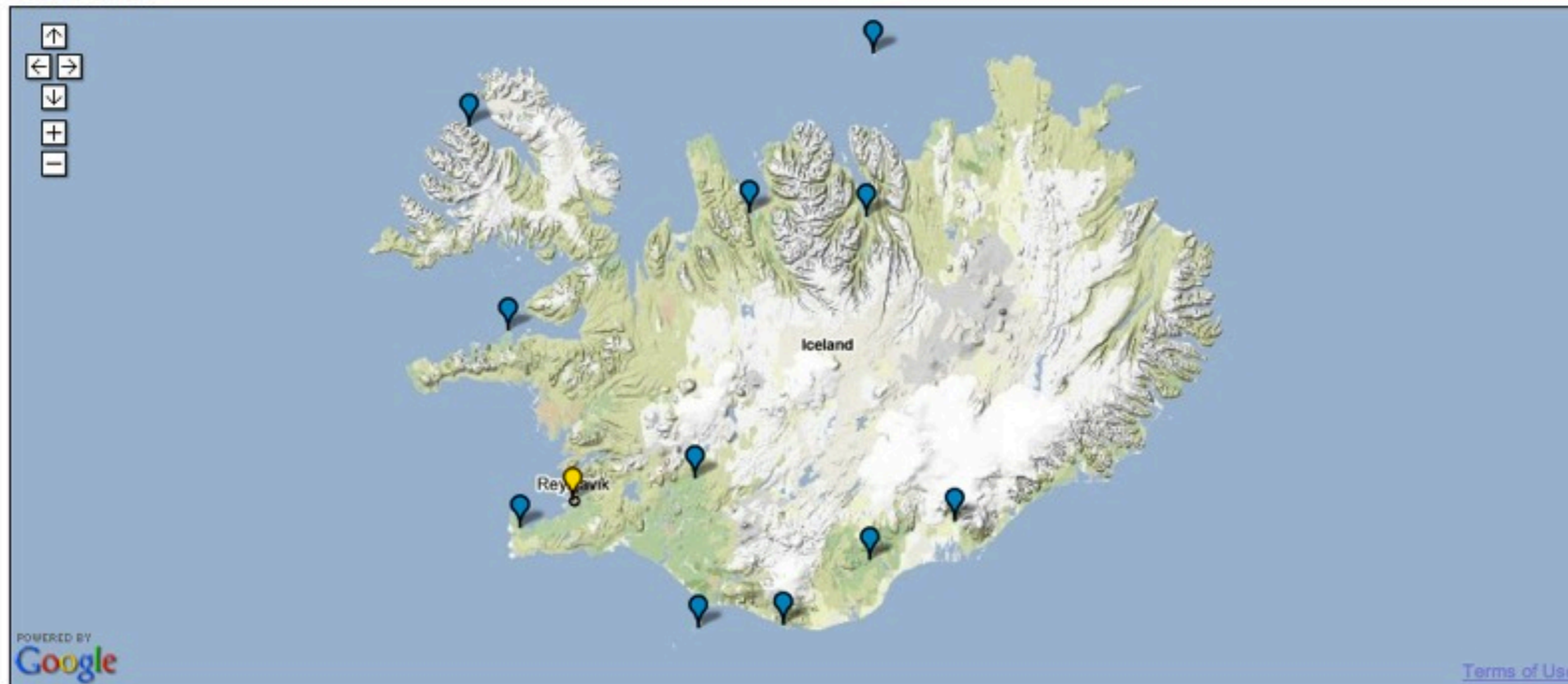


Gagnatorg veðurupplýsinga

Tímabil

• Frá 30. 10. 2009 • Tíðni Mánuður

Veðurstöðvar



- Reykjavík
- Kirkjubæjarskogar
- Stykkishólmur
- Bolungavík
- Vatnsskoogur
- 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">';
```

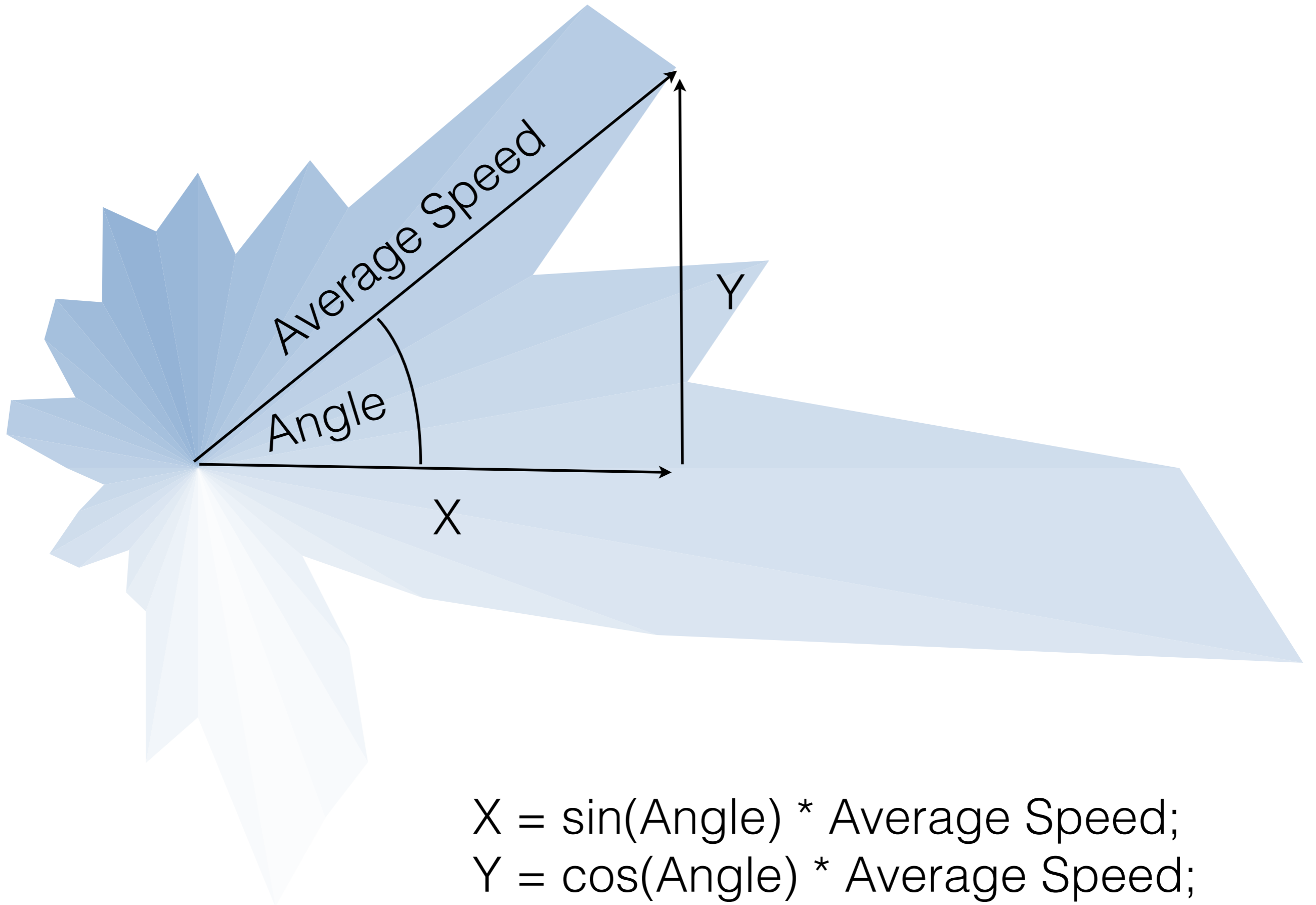
```
$arm_pos = 0;
foreach($dirs as $k=>$v){
    $length = (($v/$counter)*$scaler);
    $x = 100+(sin(deg2rad($k)) * $length);
    $y = 100+(cos(deg2rad($k)) * $length);
```

```
$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

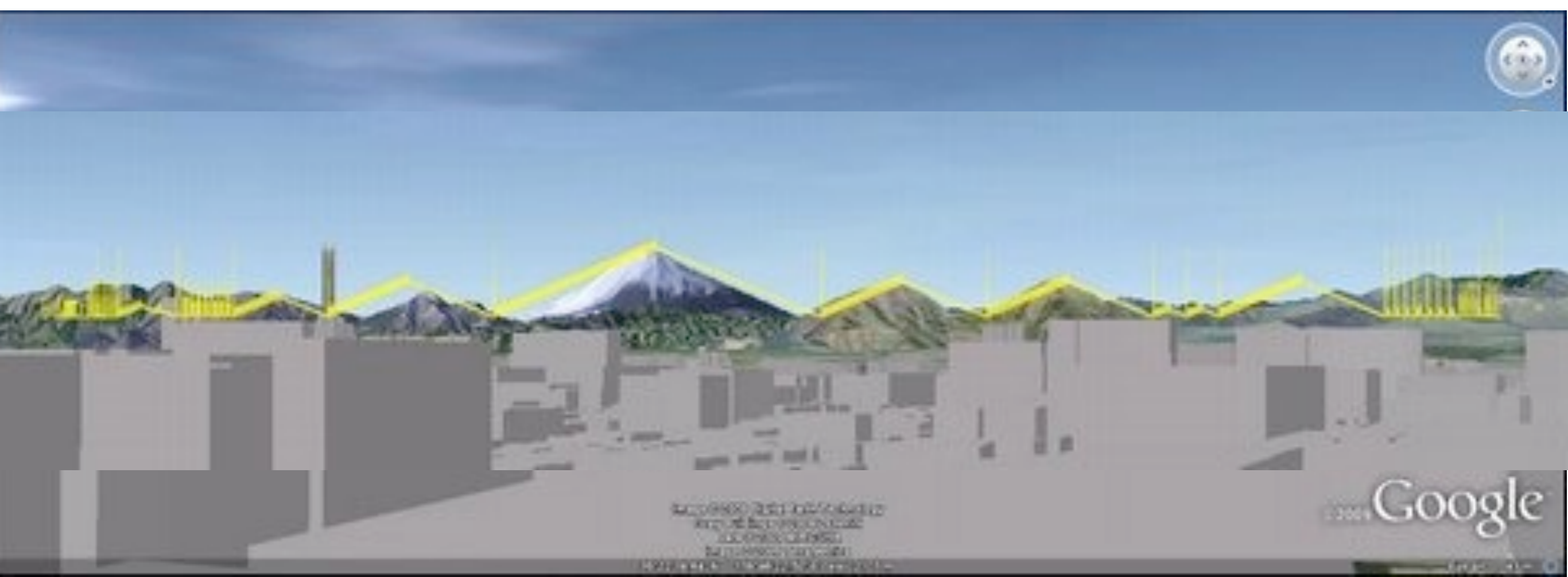
<http://visitnordkyn.com>

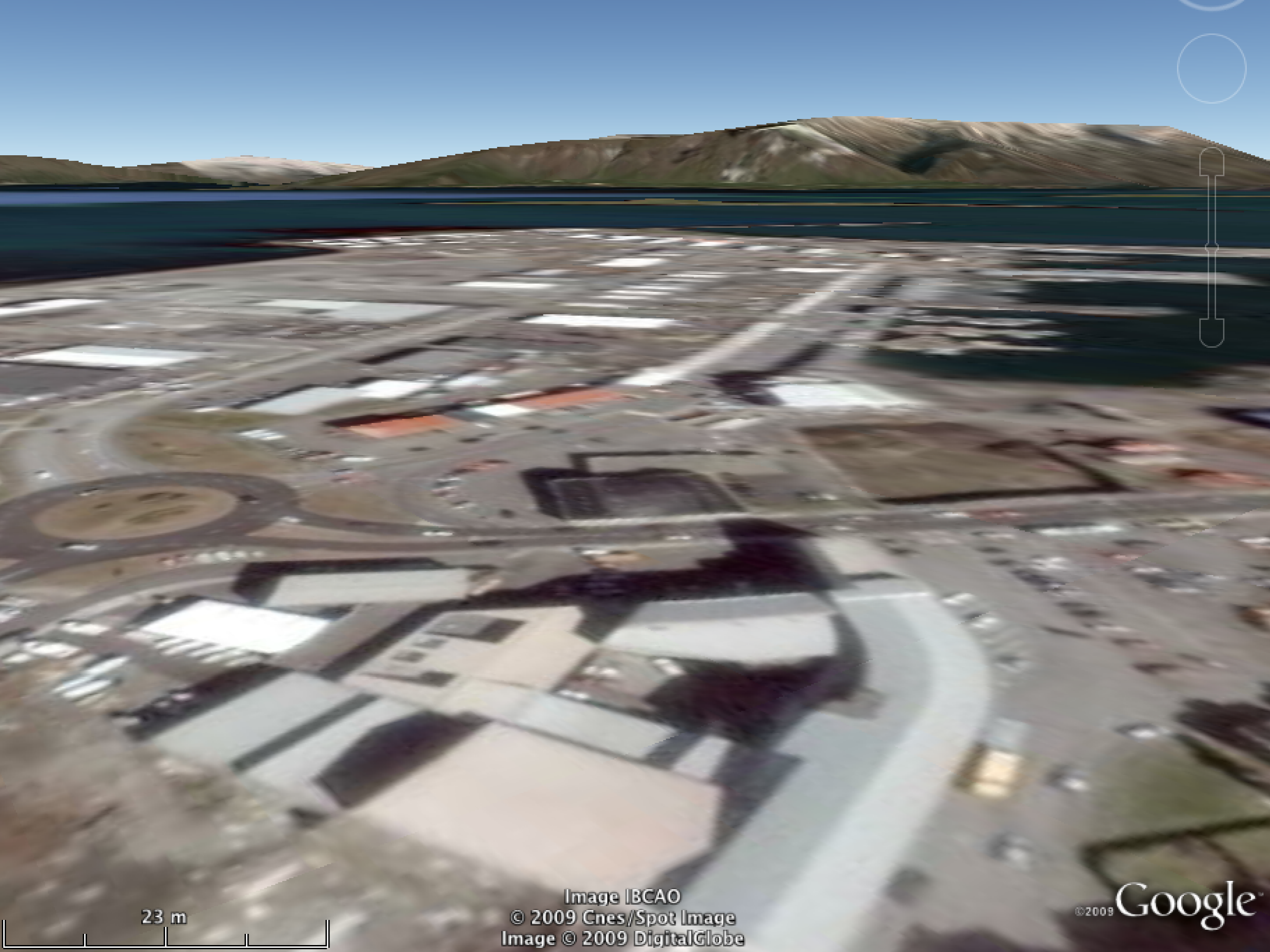
Little Delighters

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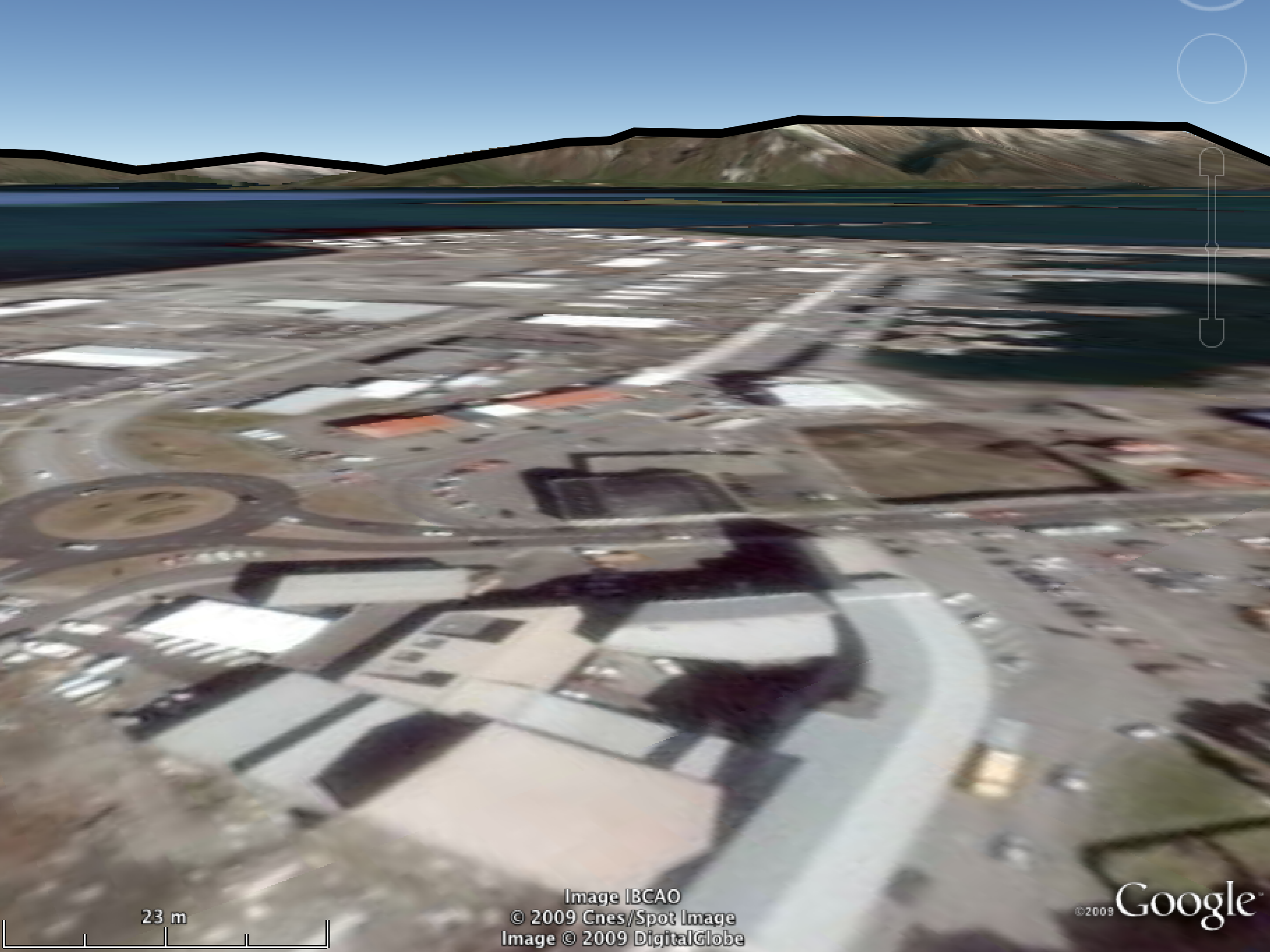





23 m

Image IBCAO
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Image © 2009 DigitalGlobe

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23 m



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Graphing Software Logo Here!

Little delighters for your customers



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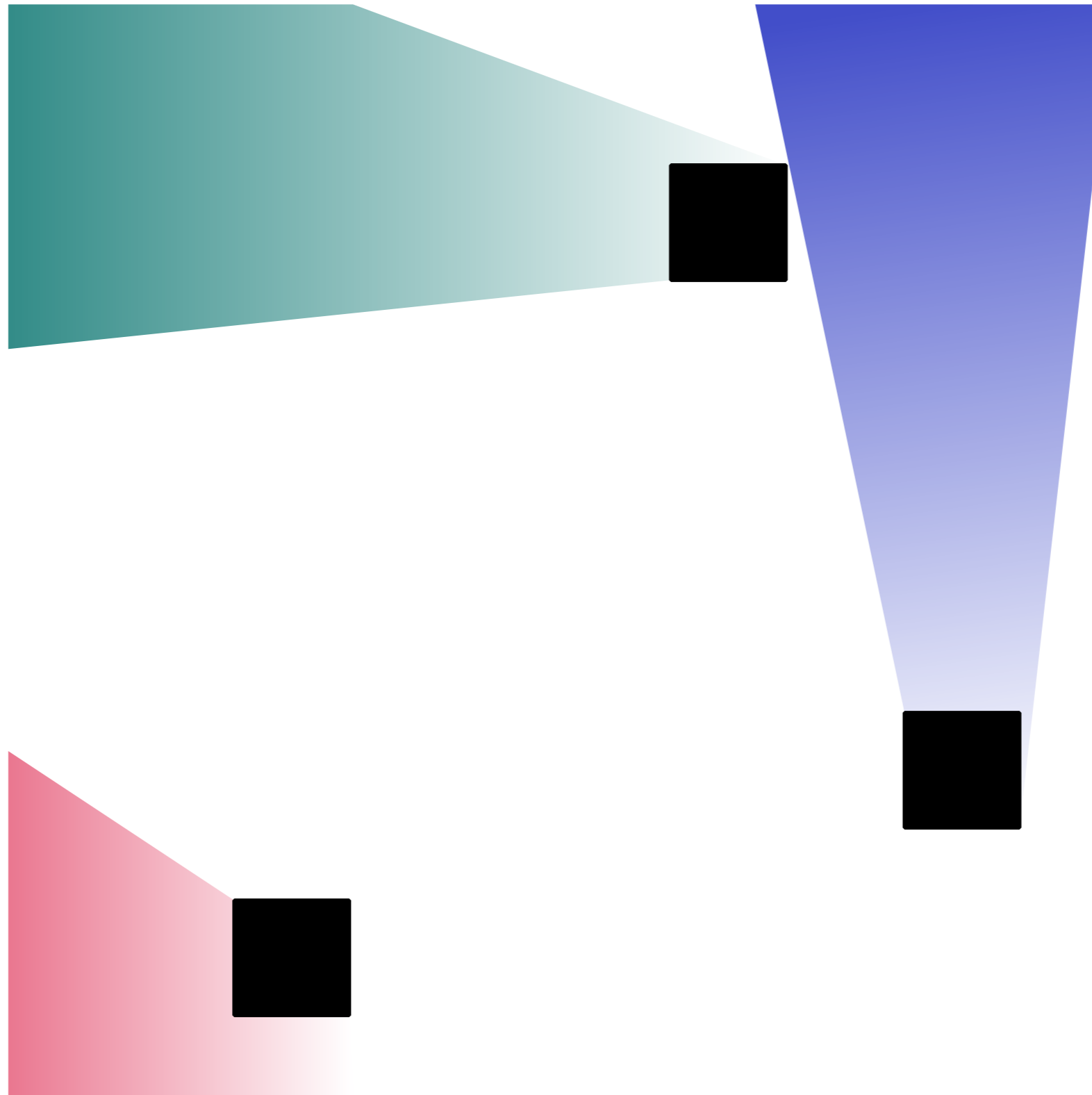
MIT MEDIA LAB



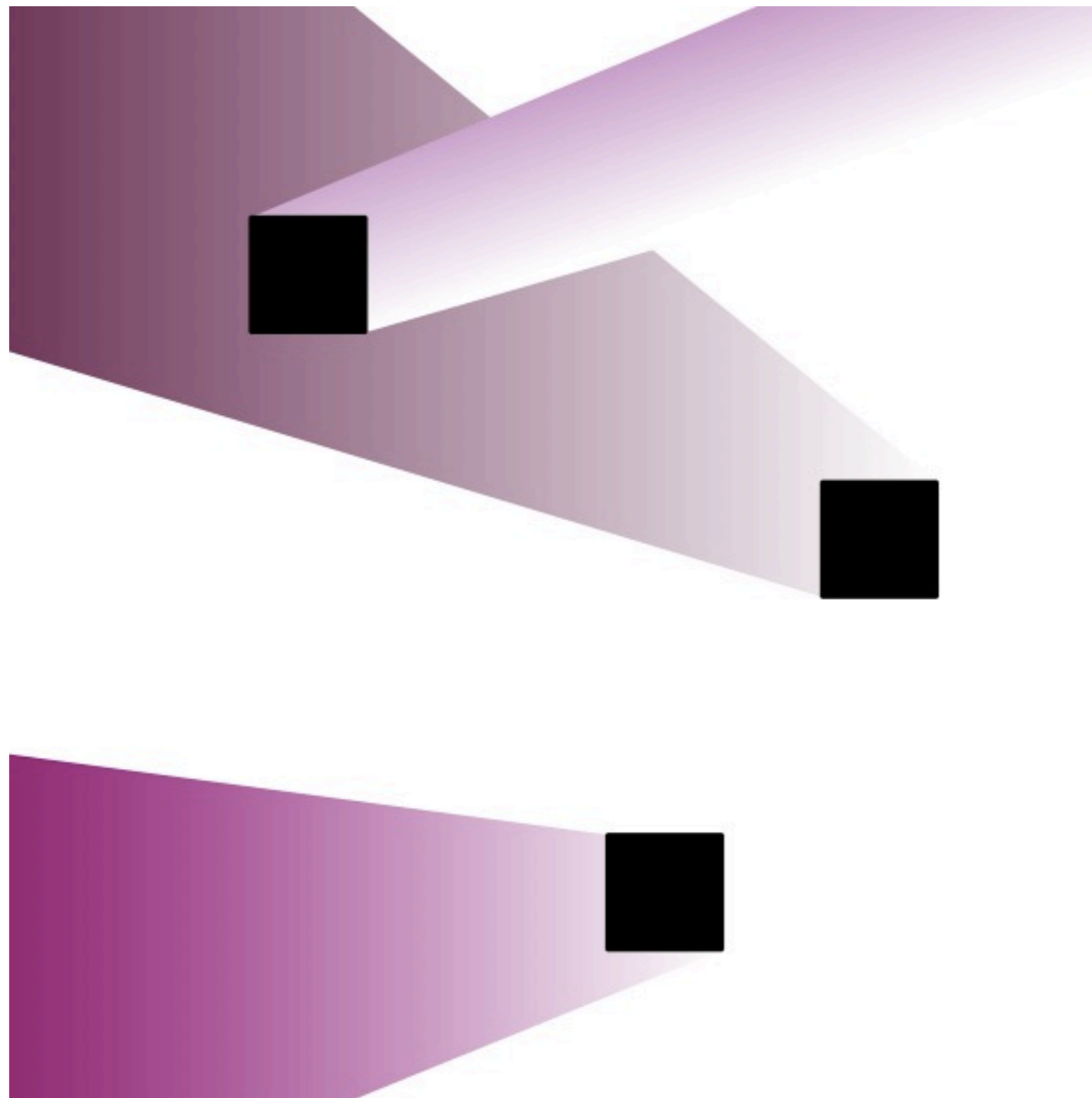
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<http://mitmedialab.herokuapp.com/logo?seed=Brian%20Suda>



<http://mitmedialab.herokuapp.com/logo?seed=WhiskyWeb>





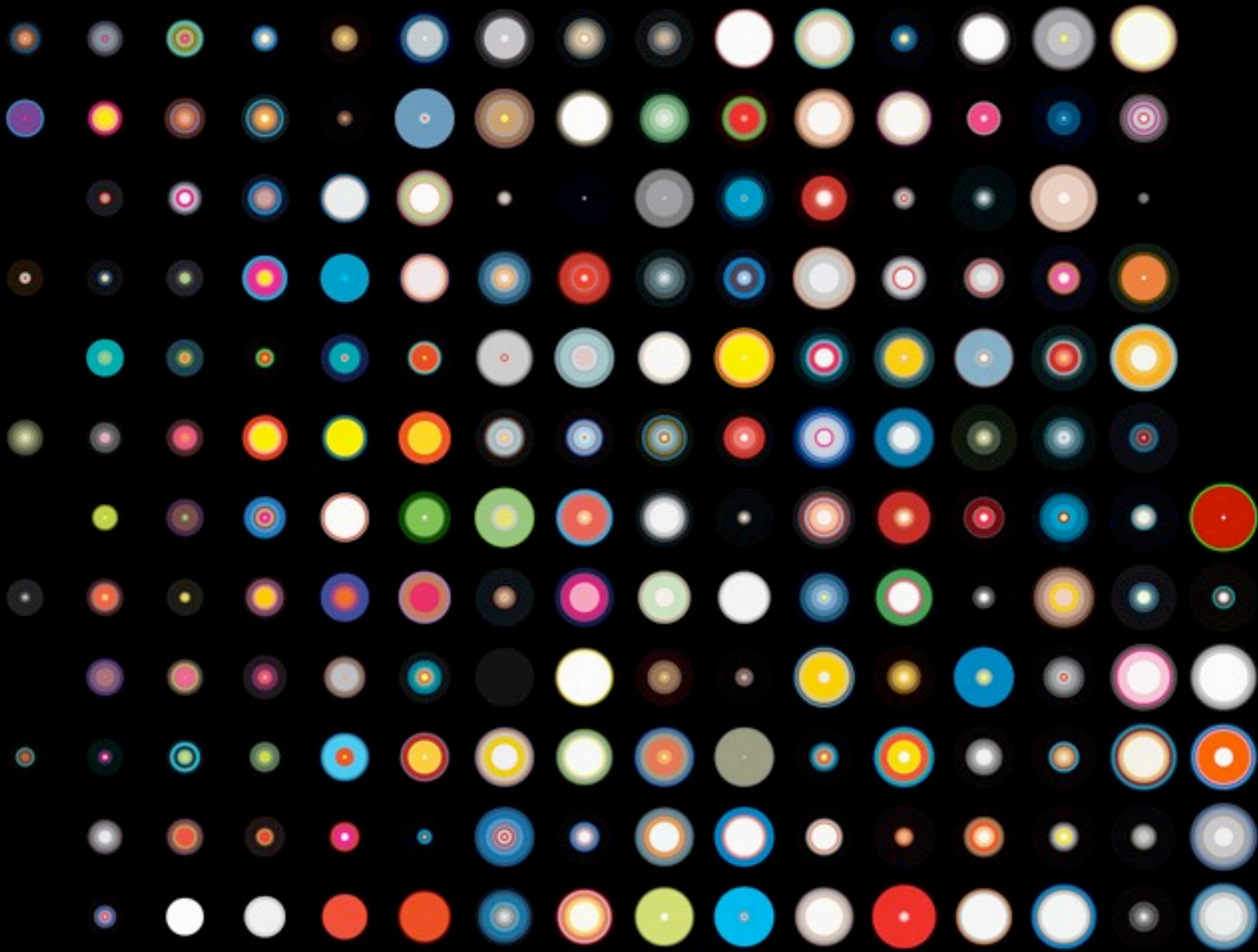


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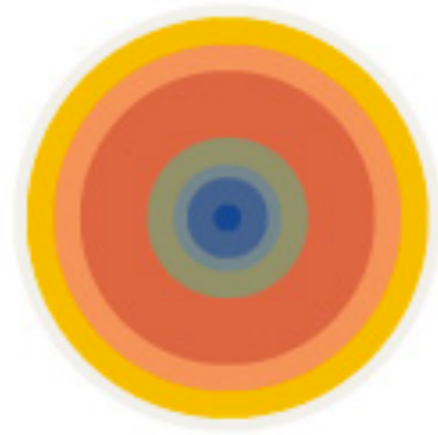
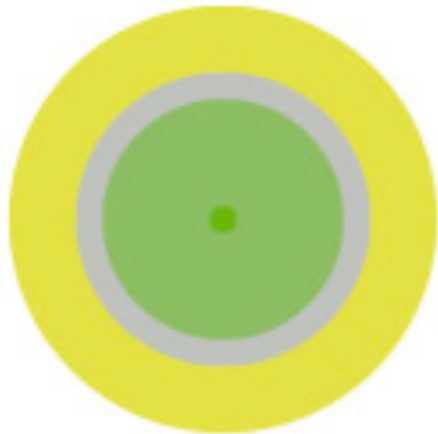




NOTES

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/>

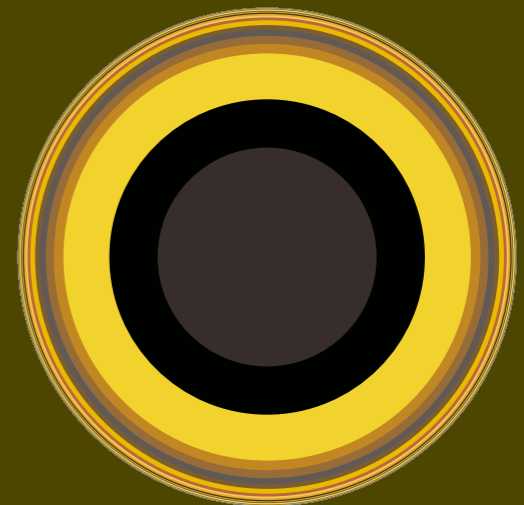
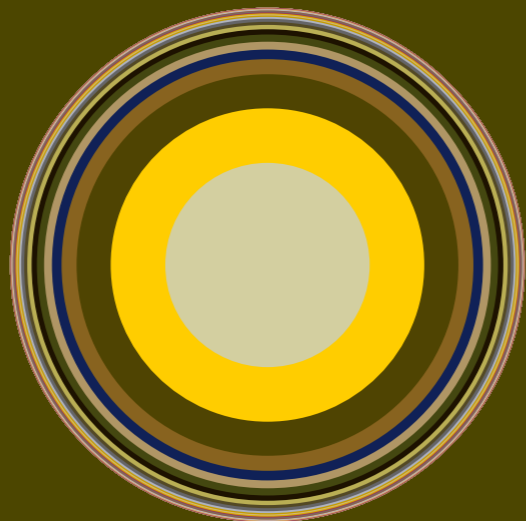
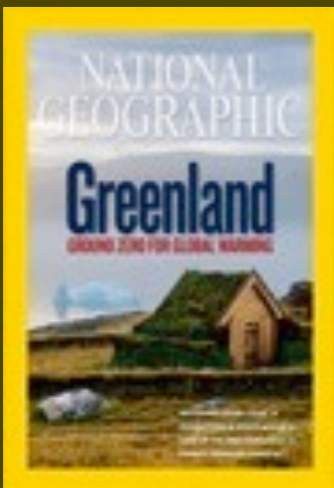
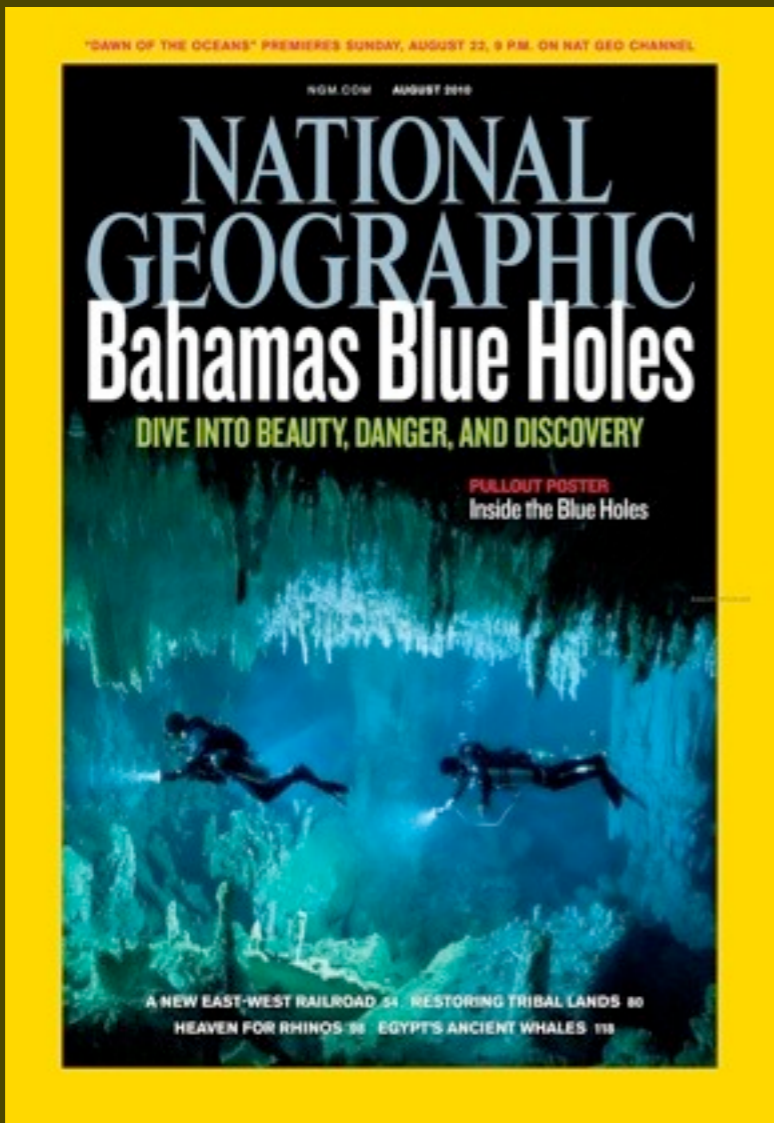

```
echo '<?xml version="1.0" standalone="no"?>
<!DOCTYPE svg PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD SVG 1.1//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/Graphics/SVG/1.1/DTD/svg11.dtd">
```

```
<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>';
```





GeoNames

The GeoNames geographical database covers all countries and contains over eight million placenames that are available for download free of charge.

enter a location name, ex: "Paris", "Mount Everest", "New York"

Browse the names

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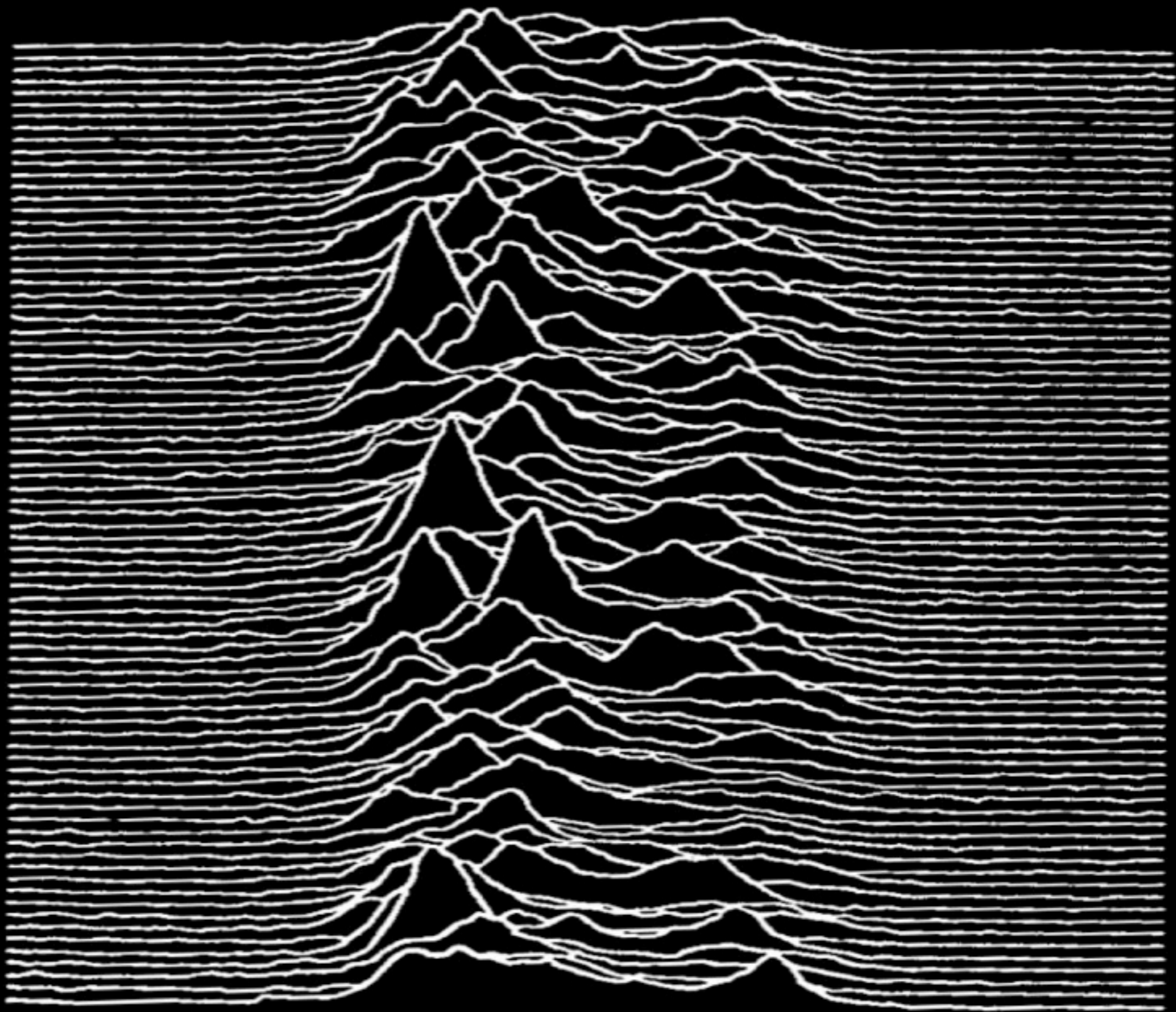
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Web Services

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- [Client libraries](#)
- [Premium Web Services](#)



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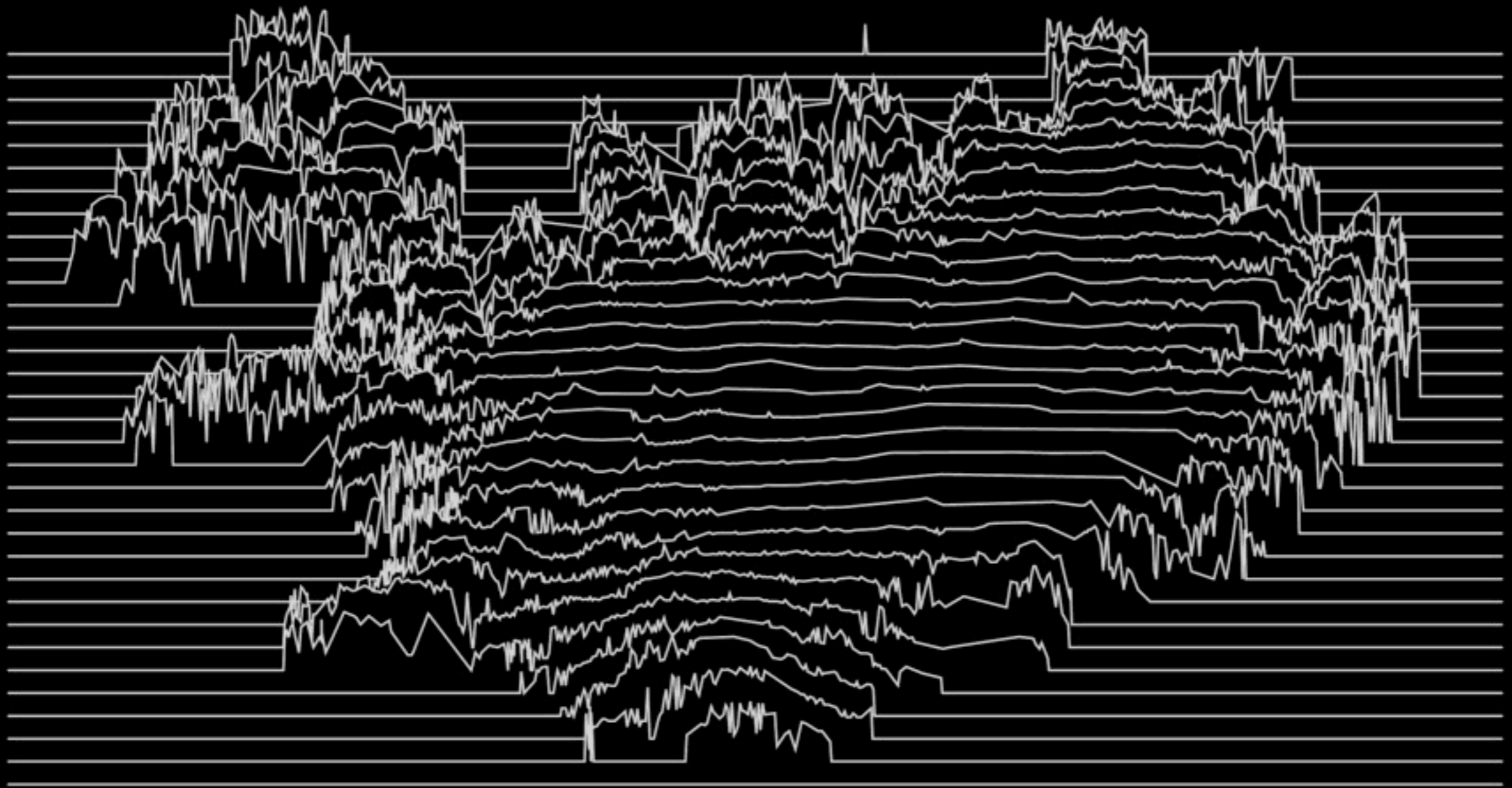






Chart Tools

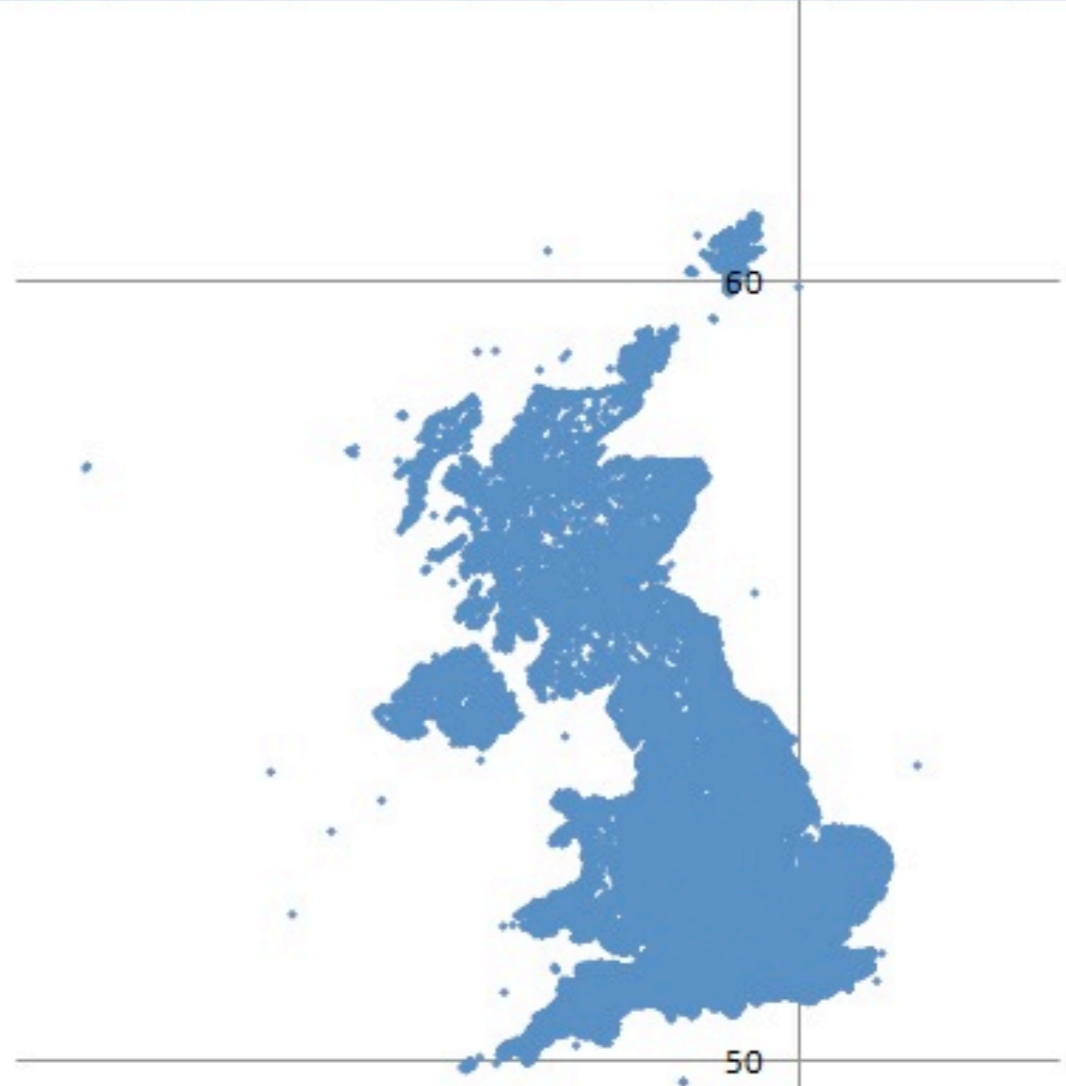
Home Insert Page Layout Formulas Data Review View Acrobat Design Layout Format

PivotTable Table Picture Clip Art Shapes SmartArt Column Line Pie Bar Area Scatter Other Charts Hyperlink Text Box Header & Footer WordArt Signature Line Object Symbol

Tables Illustrations Charts Links Text

Chart 2

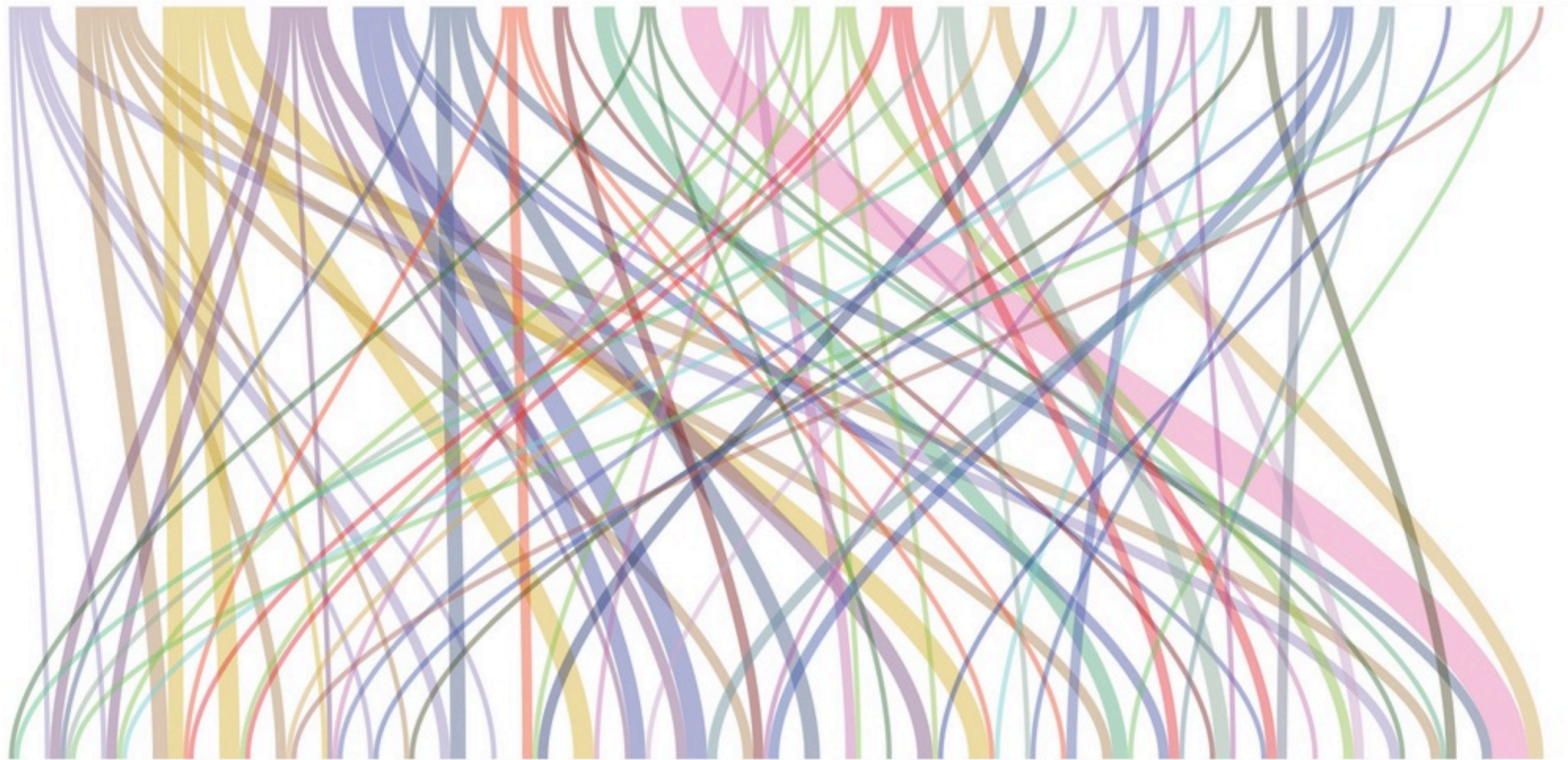
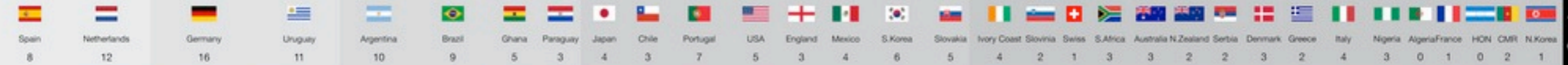
	A	B	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
38785	6296601	Southend-On-Sea	EGMC,SEN	51.57139	0.69556								
38786	6296602	Lydd Airport	EGMD	50.95611	0.93917								
38787	6296603	Manston, South East	EGMH,Ker	51.34194	1.34611								
38788	6296604	Carlisle	CAX,EGNC	54.9375	-2.80917								
38789	6296605	Blackpool Airport	BLK,EGNH	53.77167	-3.02861								
38790	6296606	Humberside International	EGNJ,HUY	53.57444	-0.35083								
38791	6296607	Walney Island	BWF,EGNI	54.13117	-3.26367								
38792	6296608	Leeds And Bradford	EGNM,LBA	53.8659	-1.66057								
38793	6296609	Hawarden	CEG,EGNR	53.17806	-2.97778								
38794	6296611	Newcastle International A	EGNT,NCL	55.0375	-1.69167								
38795	6296612	Tees-Side	EGNV,MM	54.50919	-1.42941								
38796	6296613	East Midlands	EGNX,EMA	52.83111	-1.32806								
38797	6296614	Llanbedr	EGOD	52.81174	-4.12358								
38798	6296615	Spadeadam	EGOM	55.05	-2.55								
38799	6296616	Pembrey Sands	EGOP	51.71667	-4.36667								
38800	6296617	Shawbury	EGOS	52.79817	-2.66804								
38801	6296618	Valley	EGOV	53.2481	-4.53534								
38802	6296619	Woodvale	EGOW	53.58167	-3.05556								
38803	6296620	West Freugh	EGOY	54.85	-4.95								
38804	6296621	Kirkwall Airport	EGPA,KOI	58.95778	-2.905								
38805	6296622	Sumburgh Cape	EGPB,LSI	59.87889	-1.29556								
38806	6296623	Wick	EGPC,WIC	58.45889	-3.09306								
38807	6296624	Aberdeen / Dyce	ABZ,EGPD	57.20194	-2.19778								
38808	6296625	Inverness / Dalcross	EGPE,INV	57.5425	-4.0475								
38809	6296626	Glasgow Airport	EGPF,GLA	55.87194	-4.43306								
38810	6296627	Edinburgh Airport	EDI,EGPH	55.95	-3.3725								
38811	6296628	Islay	EGPI,ILY	55.68194	-6.25667								





<https://github.com/briansuda/Deterministic-Design/>

World Cup 2010



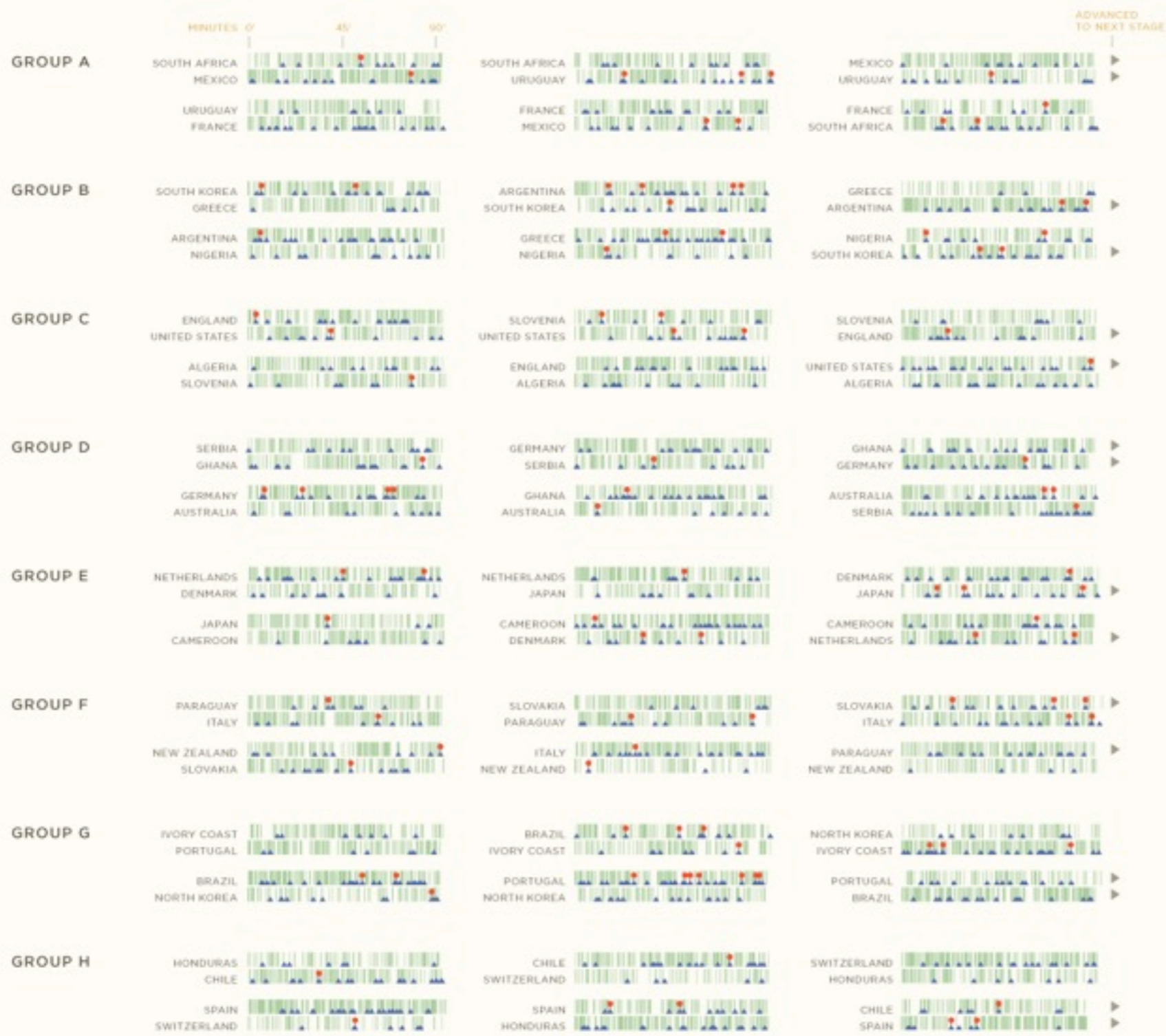
Goals Scored

Goals Conceded

SOUTH AFRICA'S FOOTBALL WORLD CHAMPIONS OF 2010

COMPLETED PASS ▲ SHOT ● GOAL

GROUP STAGE

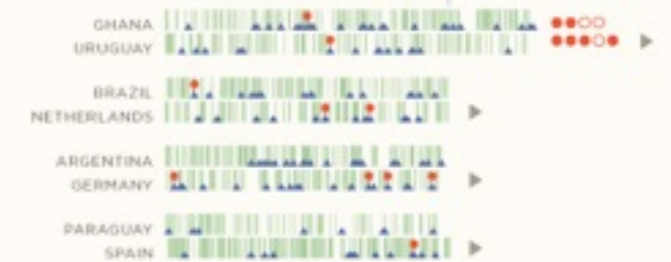


KNOCKOUT STAGE

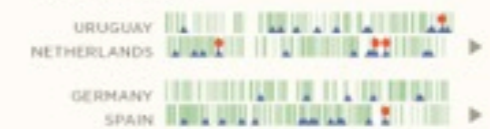
ROUND OF 16



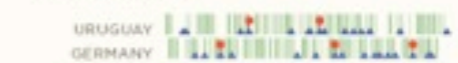
QUARTER-FINALS



SEMI-FINALS



THIRD PLACE

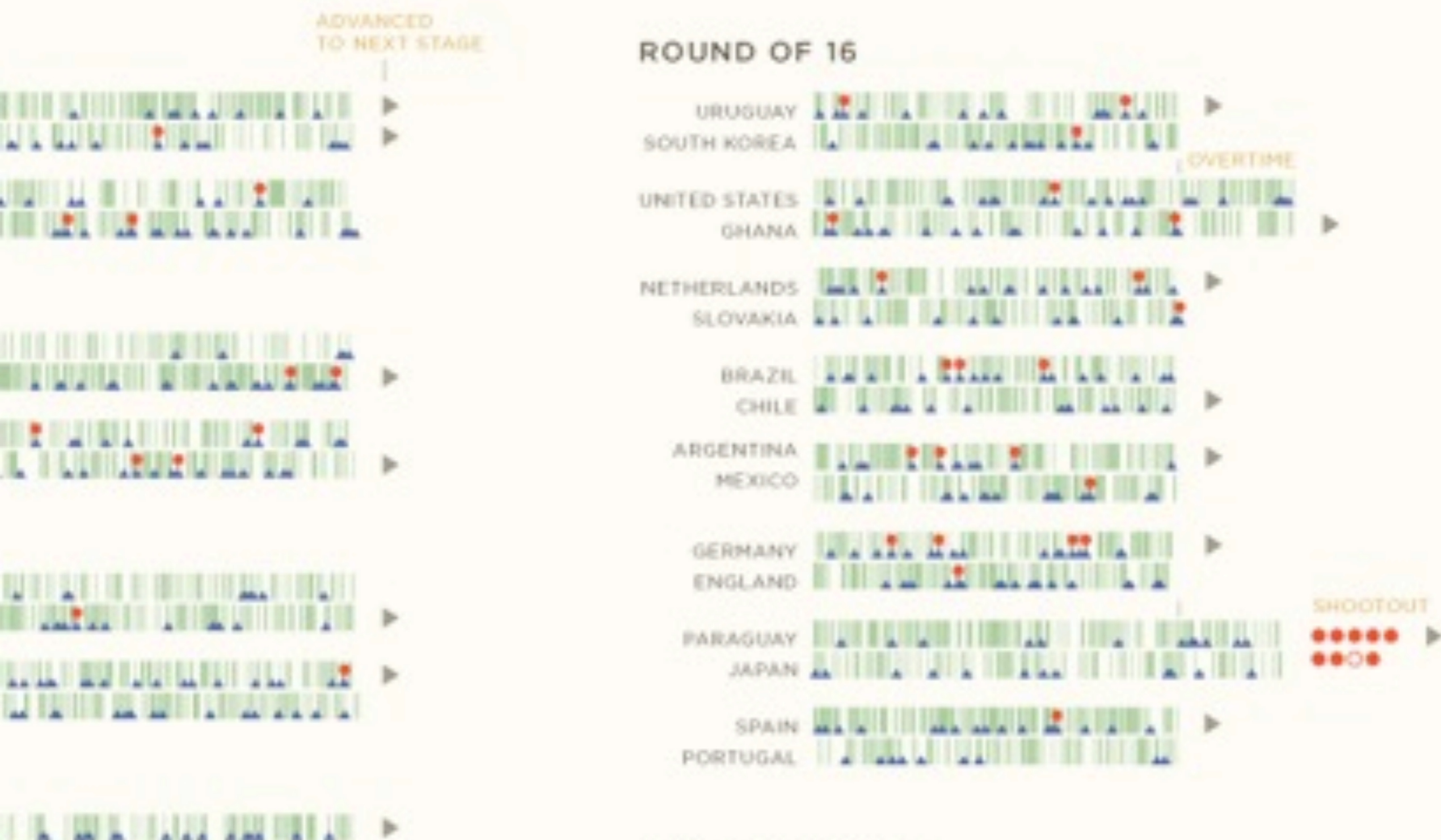


FINAL



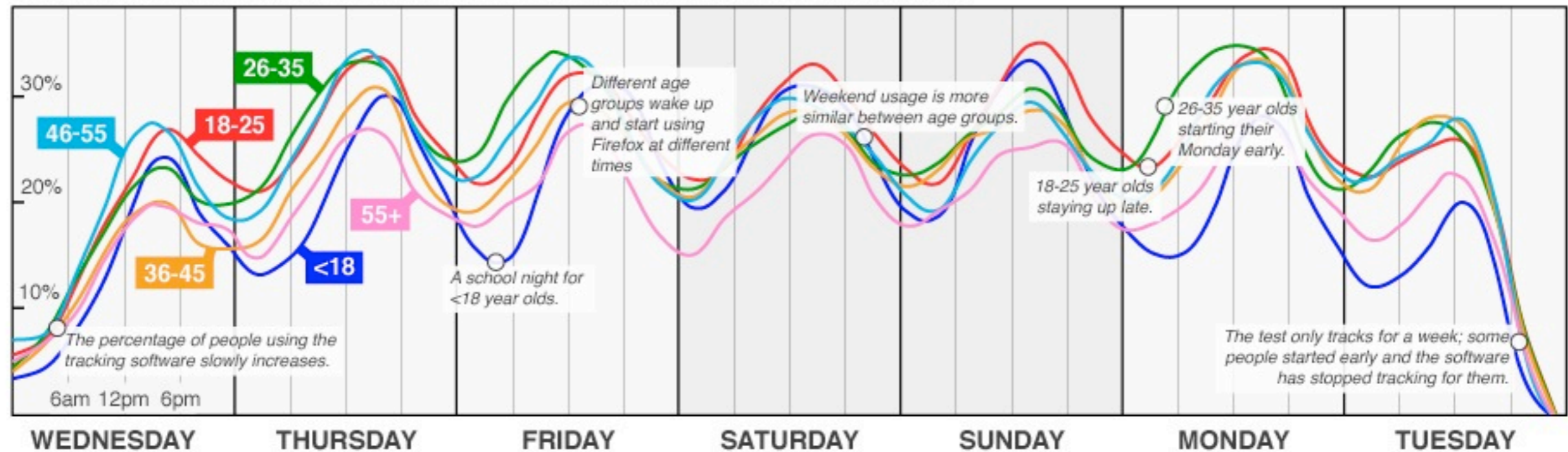
KNOCKOUT STAGE

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



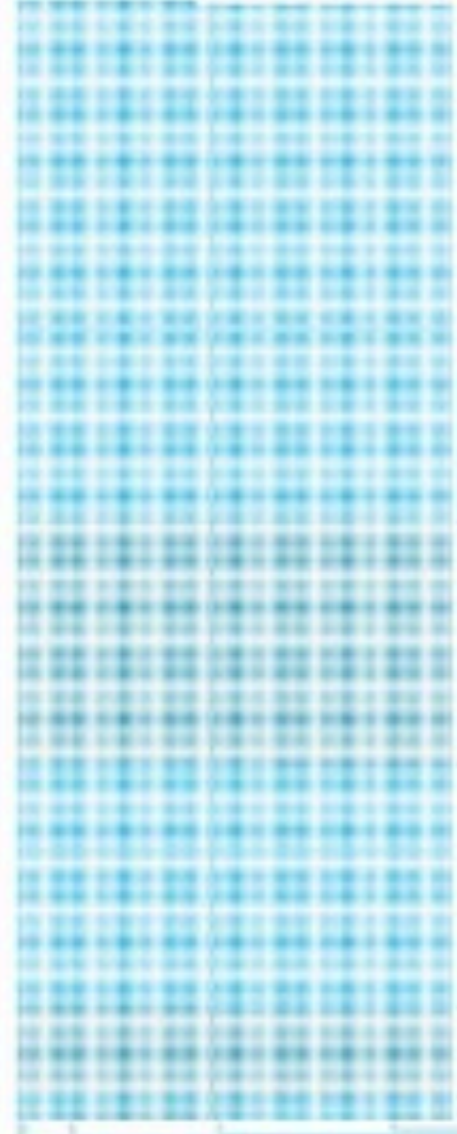
Firefox OS, 0 users

SunOS users, 1

Linux users, 144

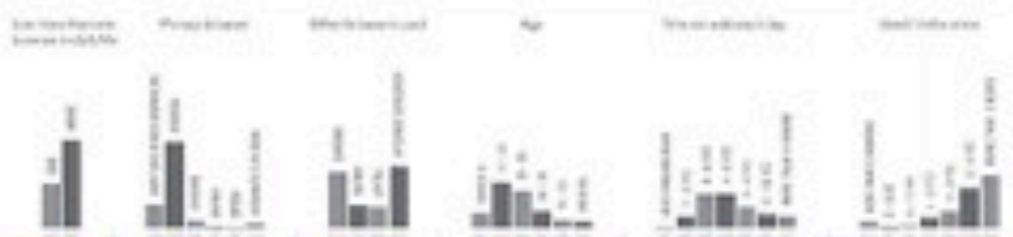
OS X users, 127

Windows users, 11767



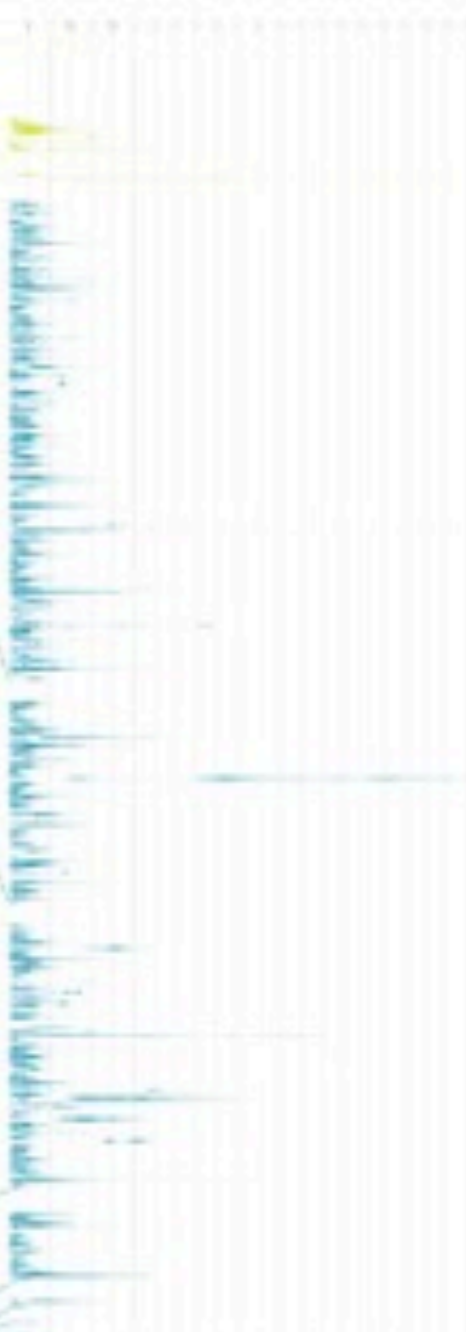
OS	Count	Percentage
Linux	144	1.2%
OS X	127	1.1%
Windows XP	11767	100.0%
Windows 7	5810	49.4%
Windows Vista	4814	41.0%
Windows XP	2018	17.2%
Windows Vista	840	7.2%
Windows XP	74	0.6%
Windows XP	40	0.3%
Windows 2000	24	0.2%
Windows XP	11	0.1%
Windows 7	1	0.0%

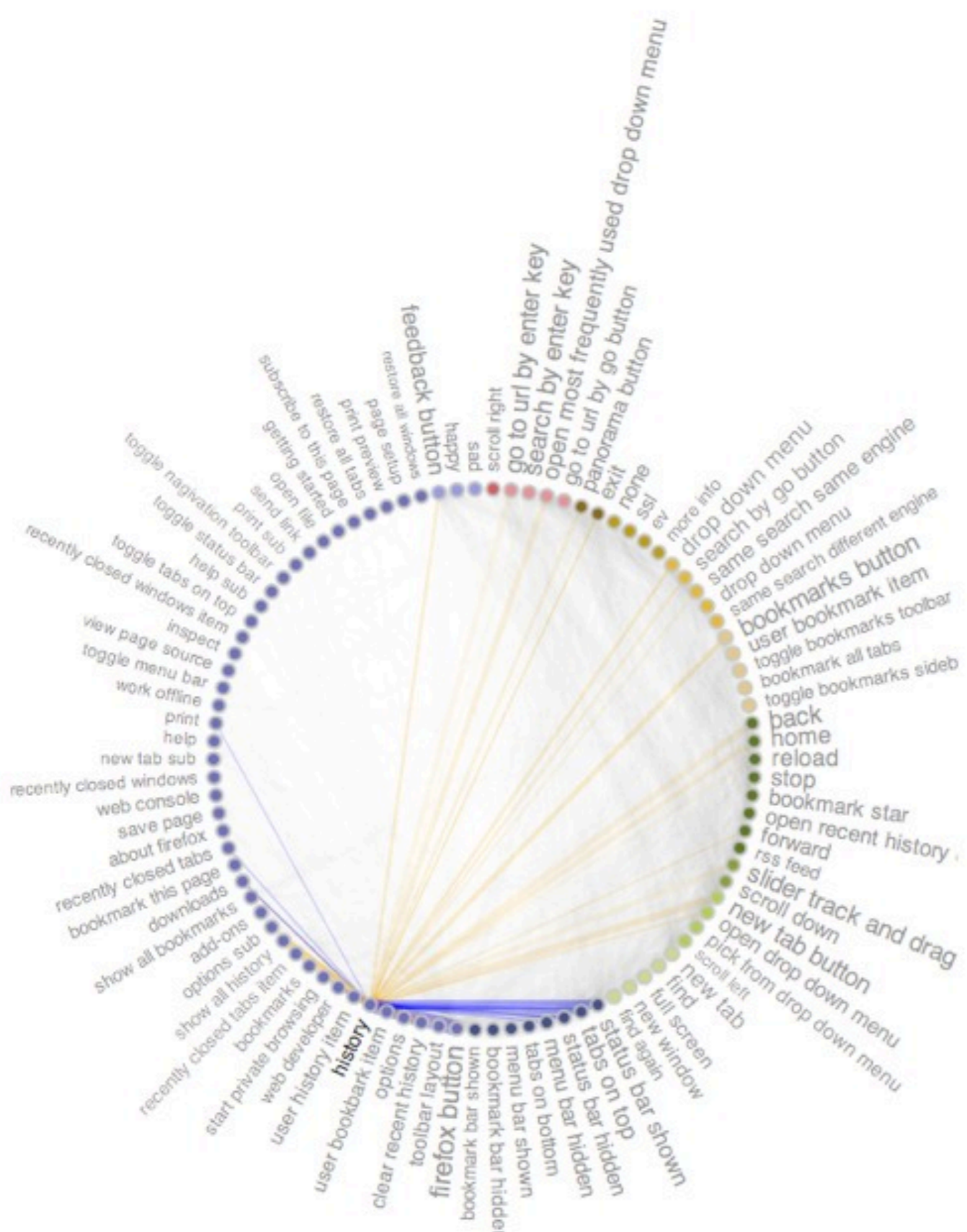
Firefox OS, Summary data



Firefox OS, Event data

Number of operations with error





Firefox browser - event sequences

- Click/hover event types.
- Event font size represents its relative frequency.
- Blue lines link this event to **preceding events**, orange lines to **following events** types.
- Line width represents the **frequency of such event sequence**, whereas line opacity represents **sequence average rapidity**.
- Only event sequences under 8secs were considered.

Submission to the Mozilla Open Data Analysis Competition (Fall 2010)

Visualization by B. Pointet, with [Protovis](#).

Tell one story and
only one story!



Thanks

@briansuda

<http://suda.co.uk>

<http://optional.is>

<http://designingwithdata.com>