

Visualising Data

Brian Suda
suda.co.uk
October 12th

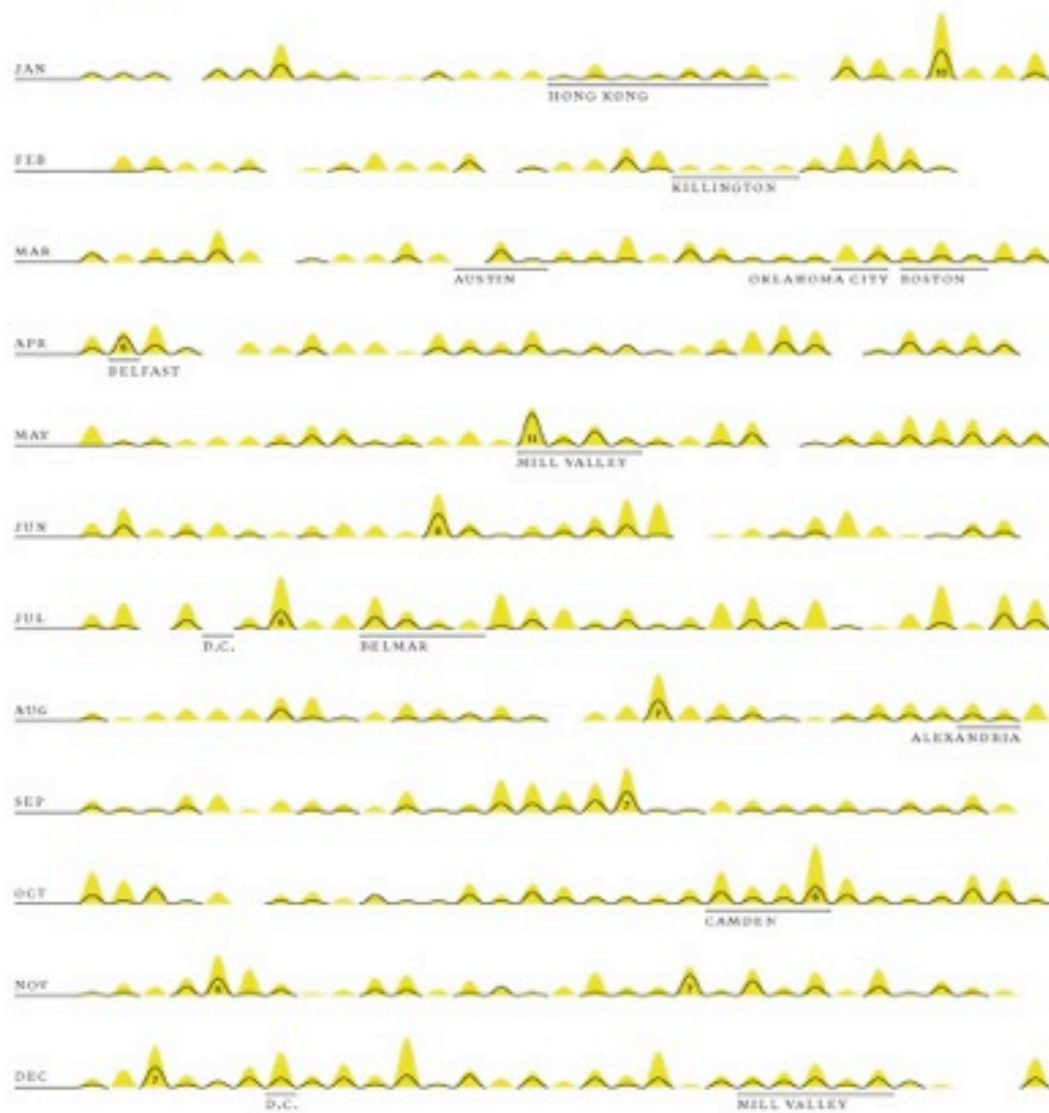
Guildford, England
51° 14' 18.762"
0° 33' 59.4534"



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

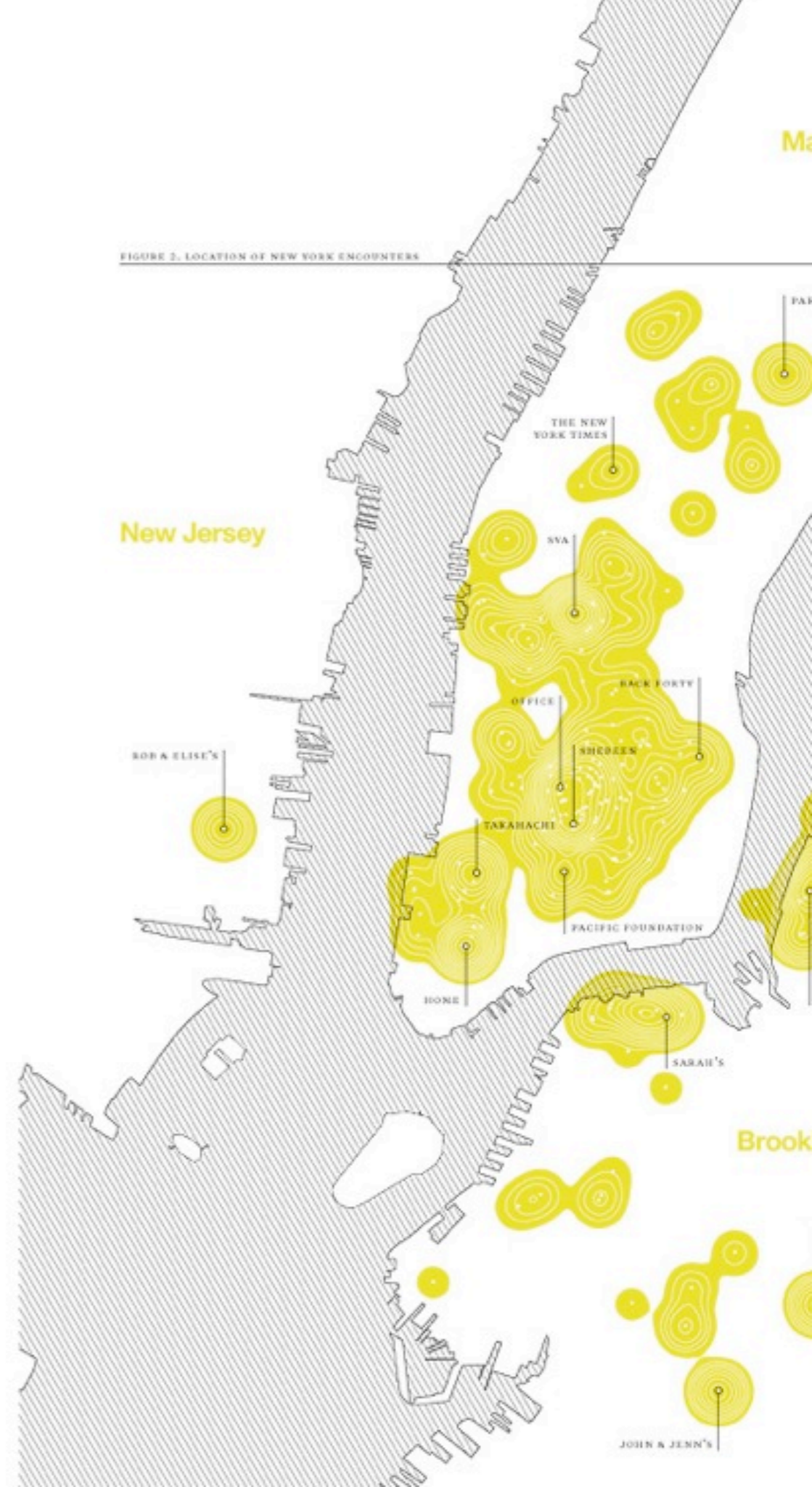
AVERAGE 2.66 REPORTS PER PERSON

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
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

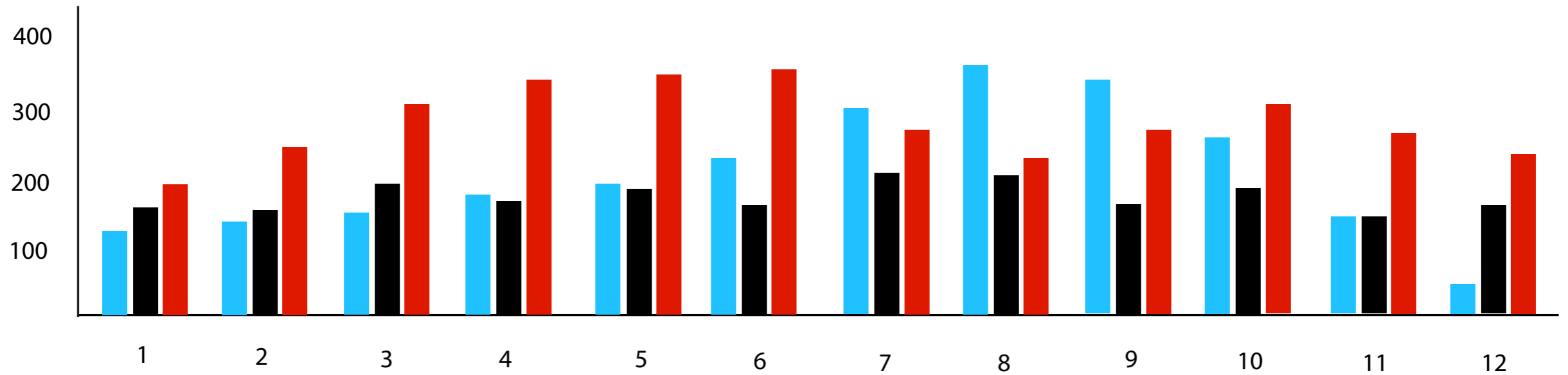
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

(optional.is)

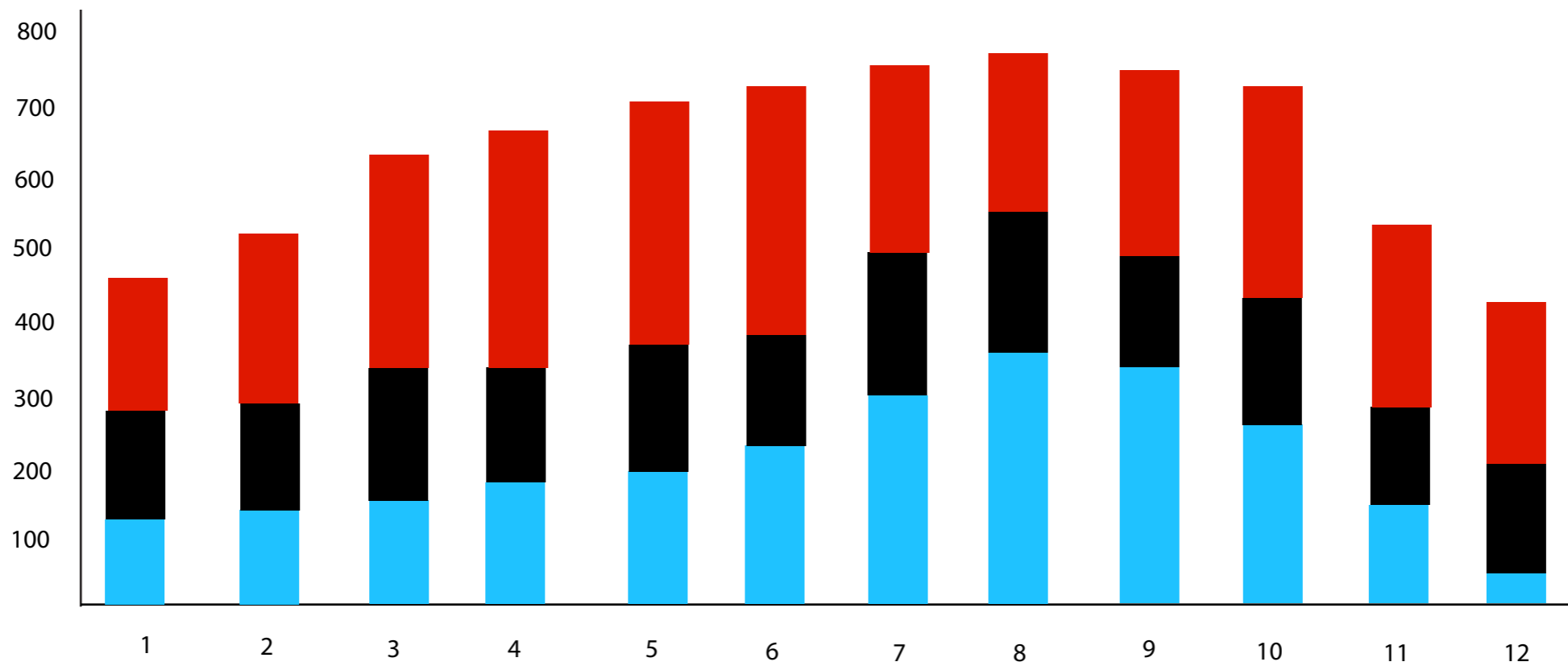
optional.is

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

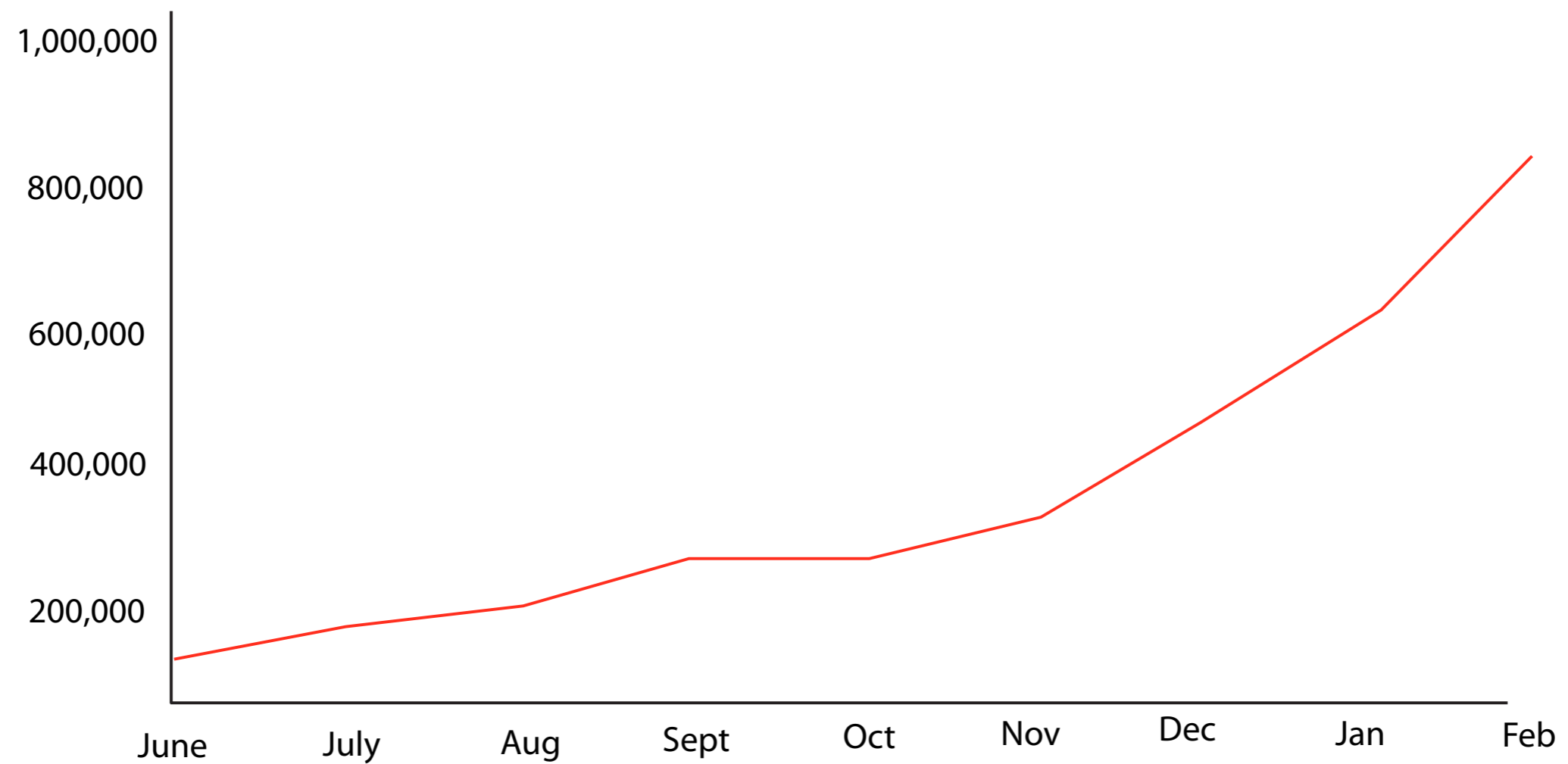
Bar Charts



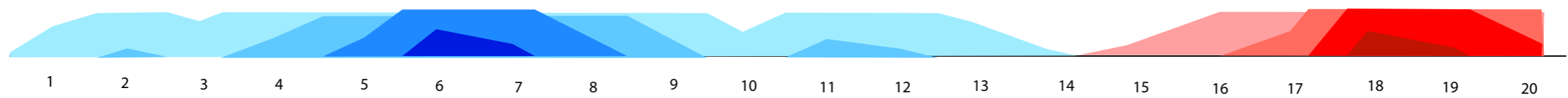
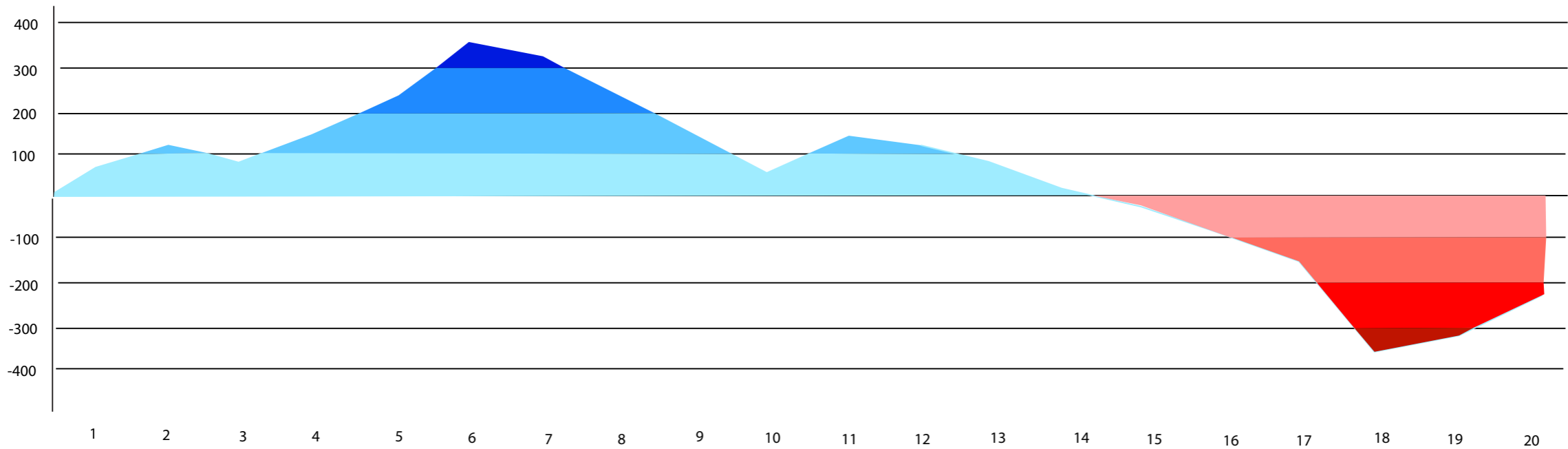
Area Charts



Line Charts

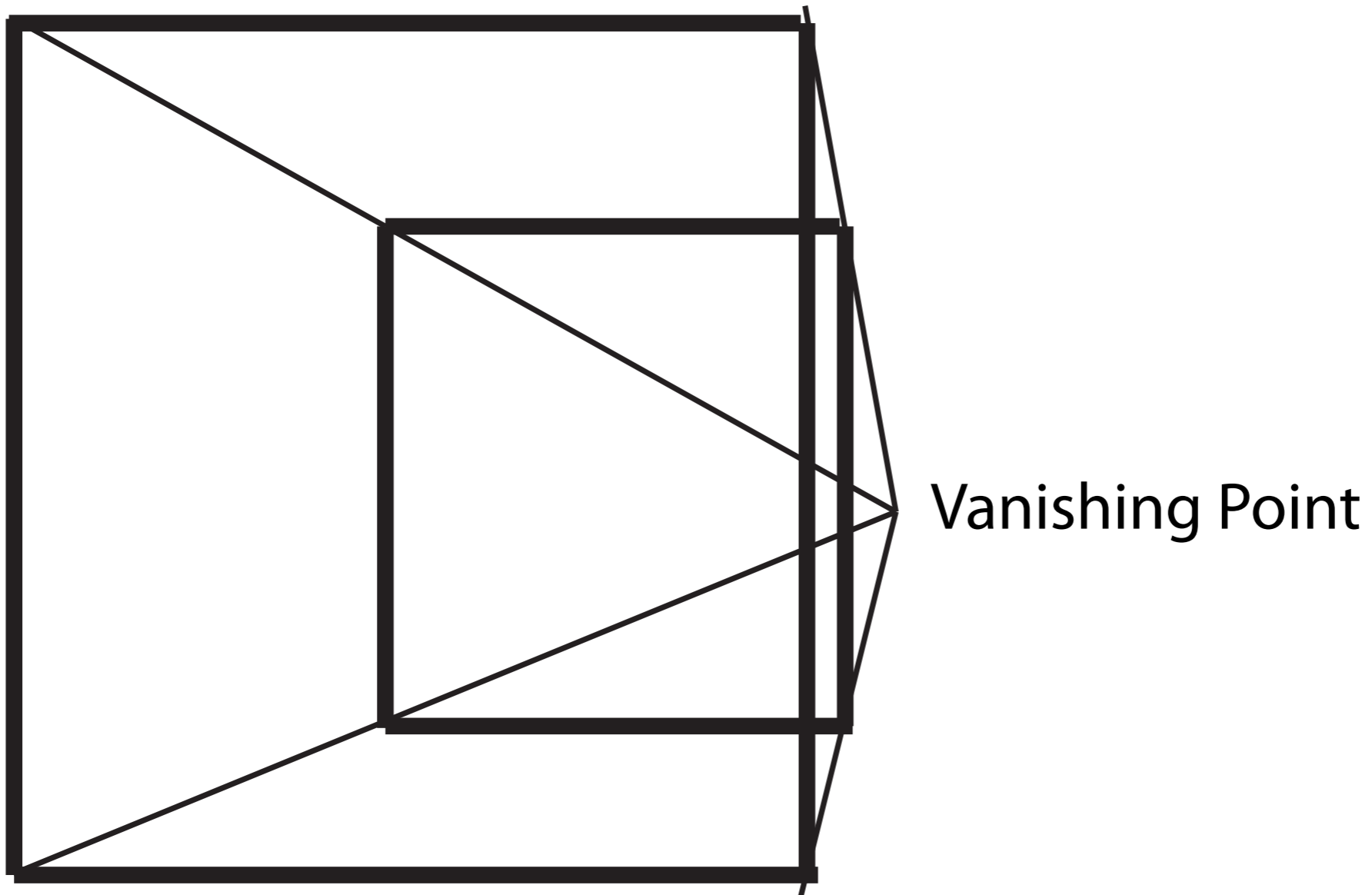


Horizon Graphs

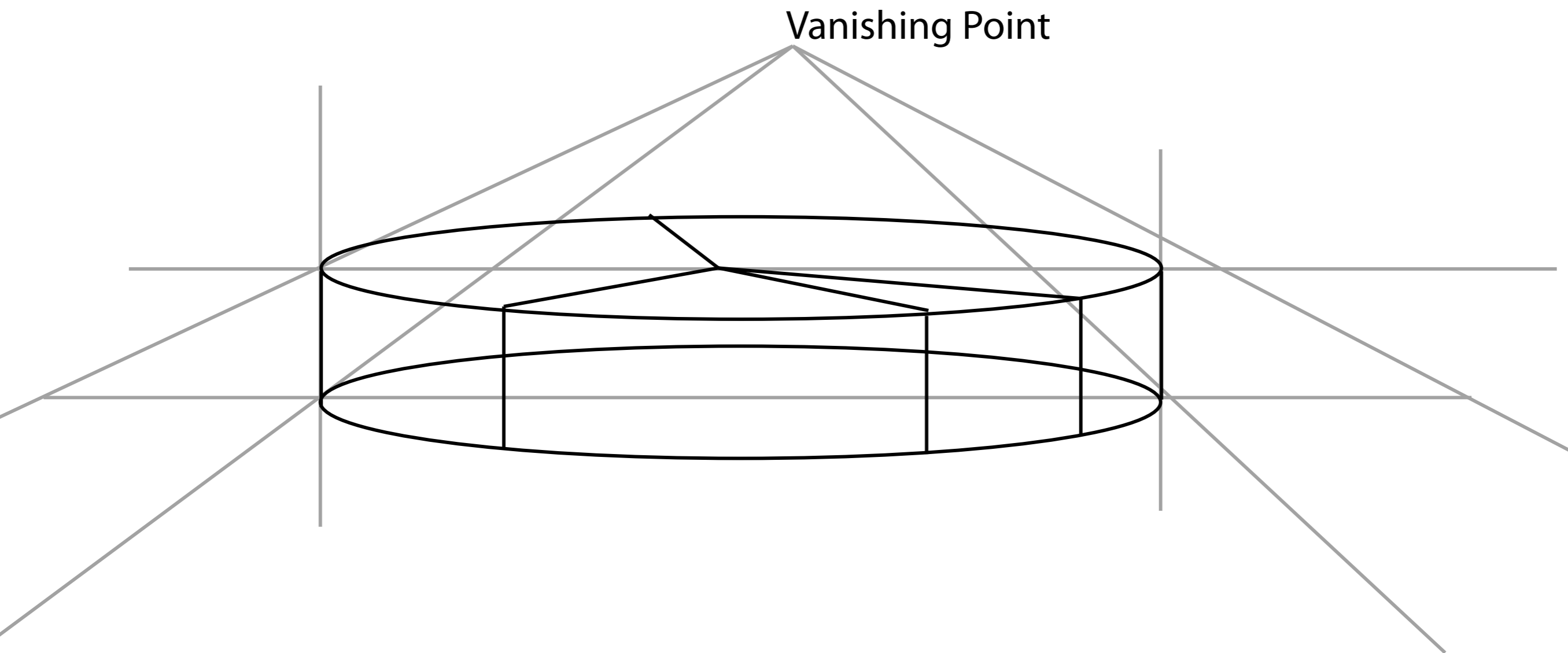


3D

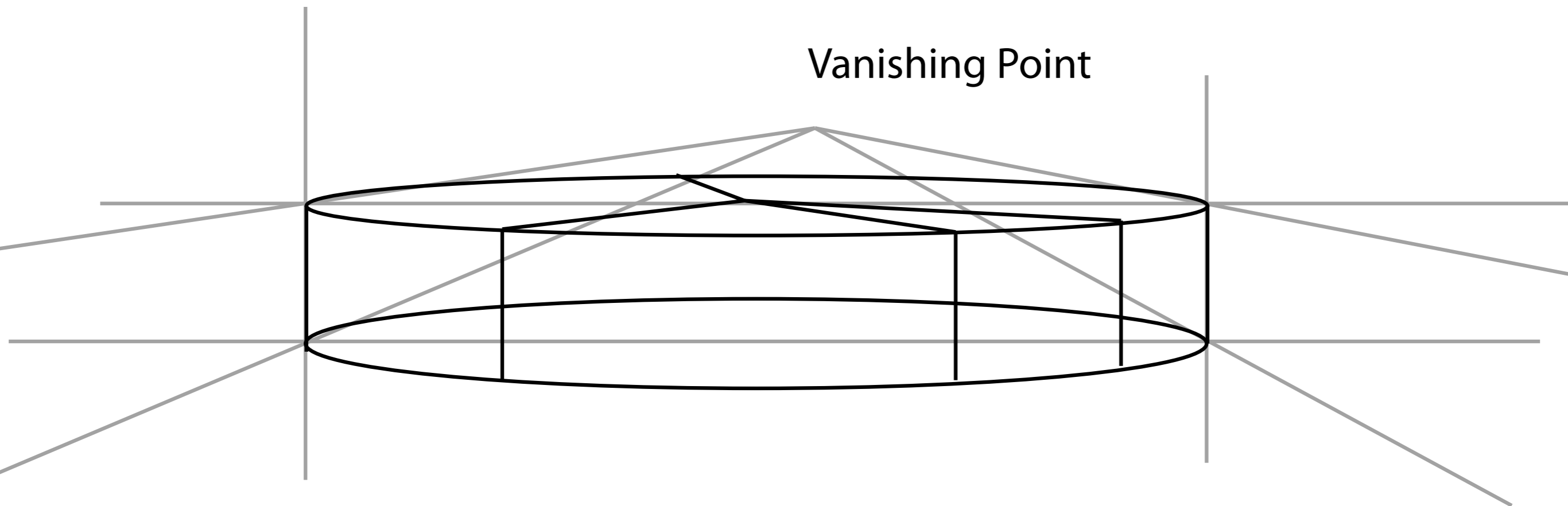
3D Charts!



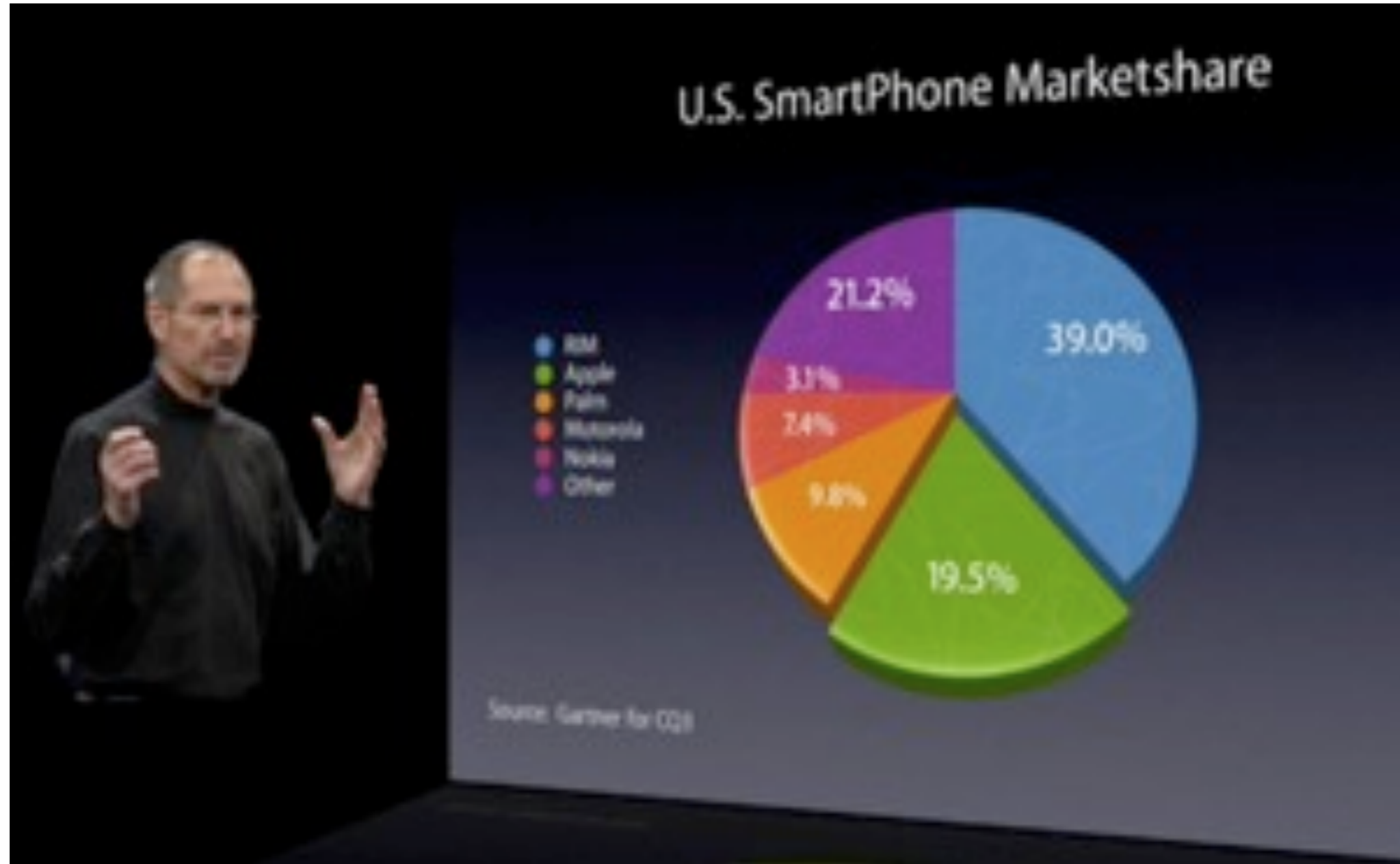
3D Charts!



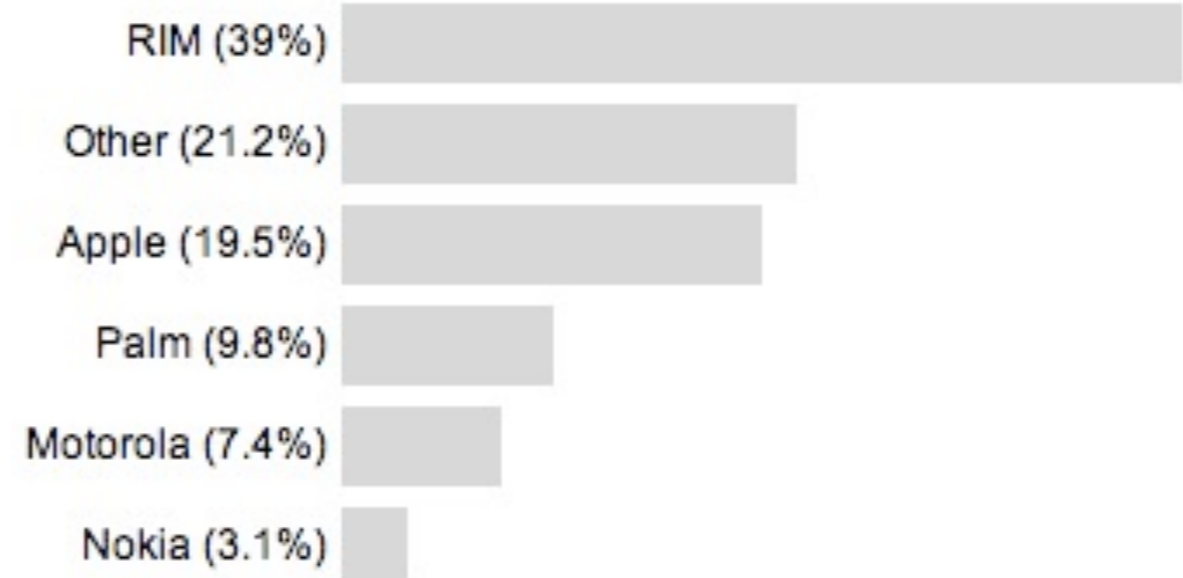
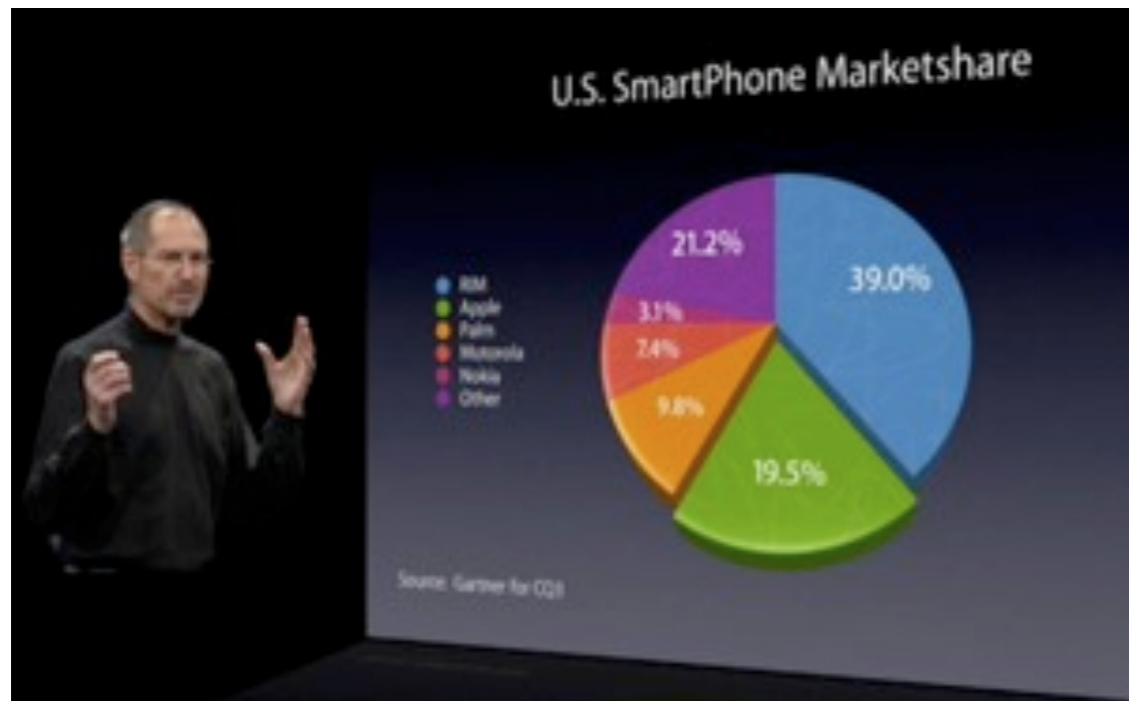
3D Charts!



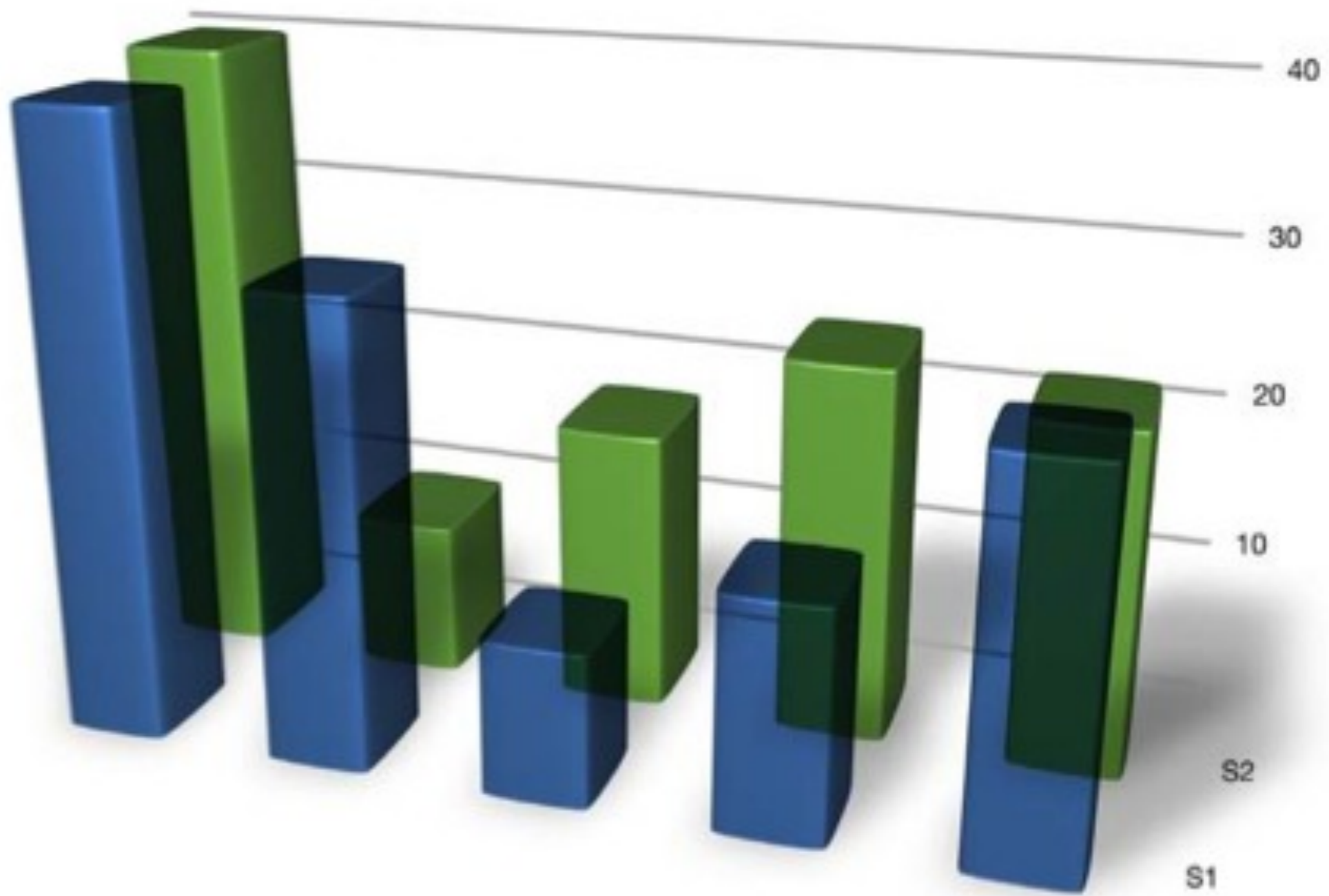
3D Charts!

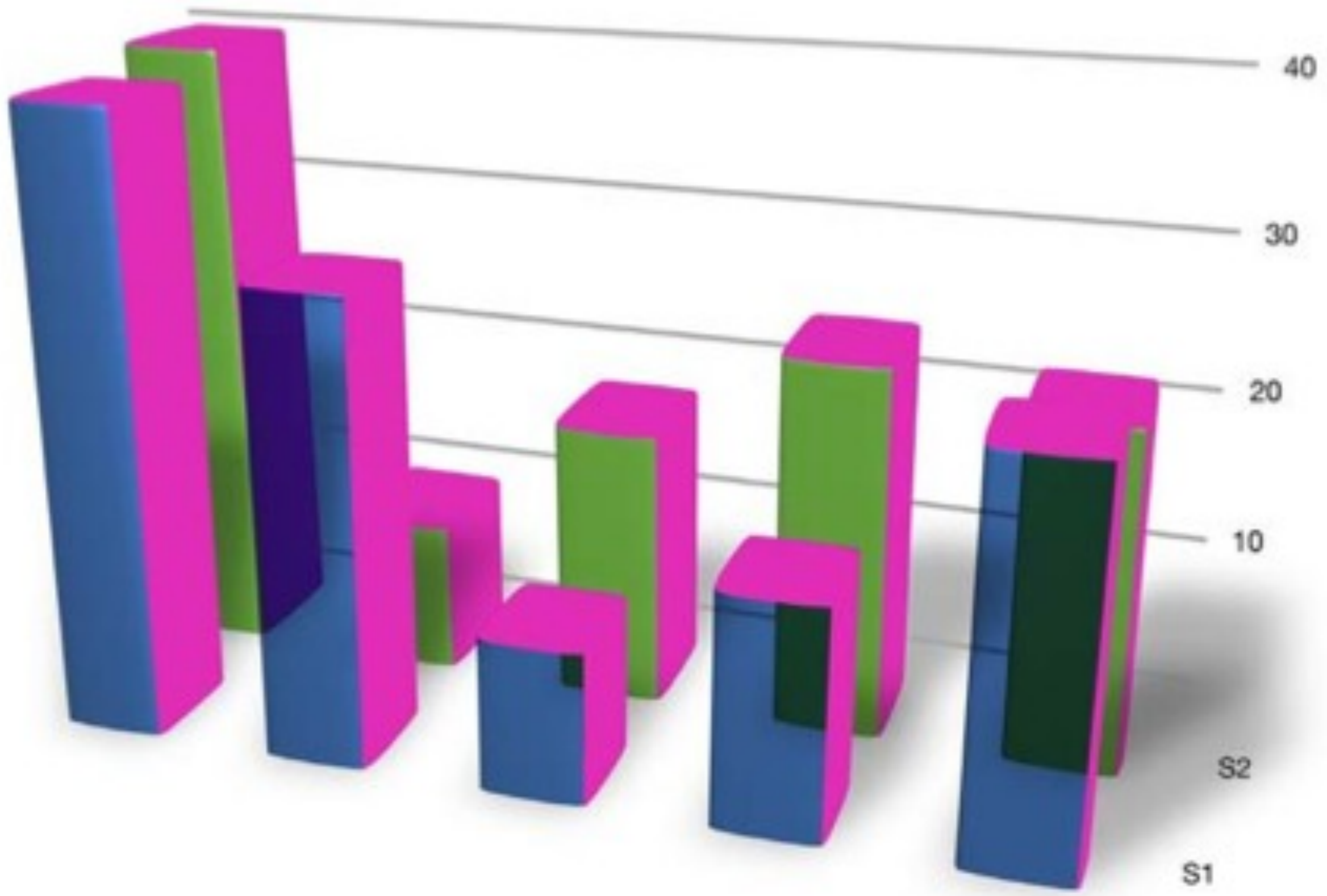


3D Charts!



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





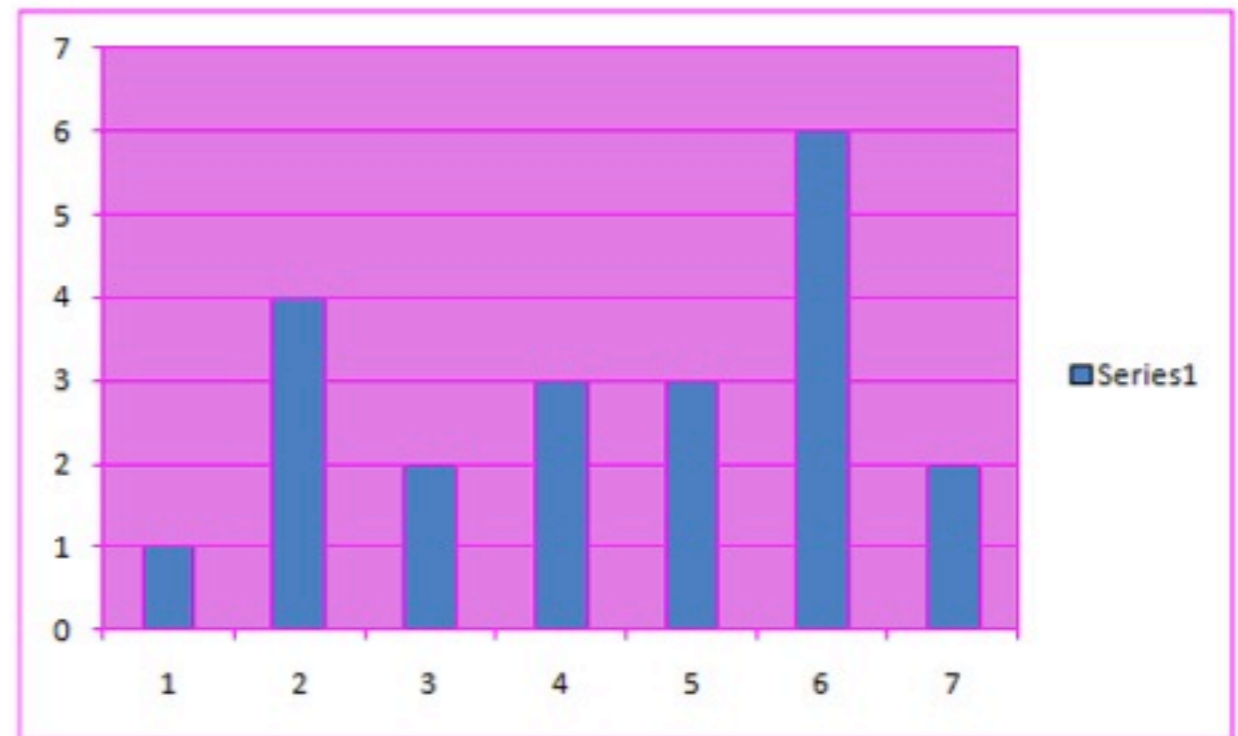
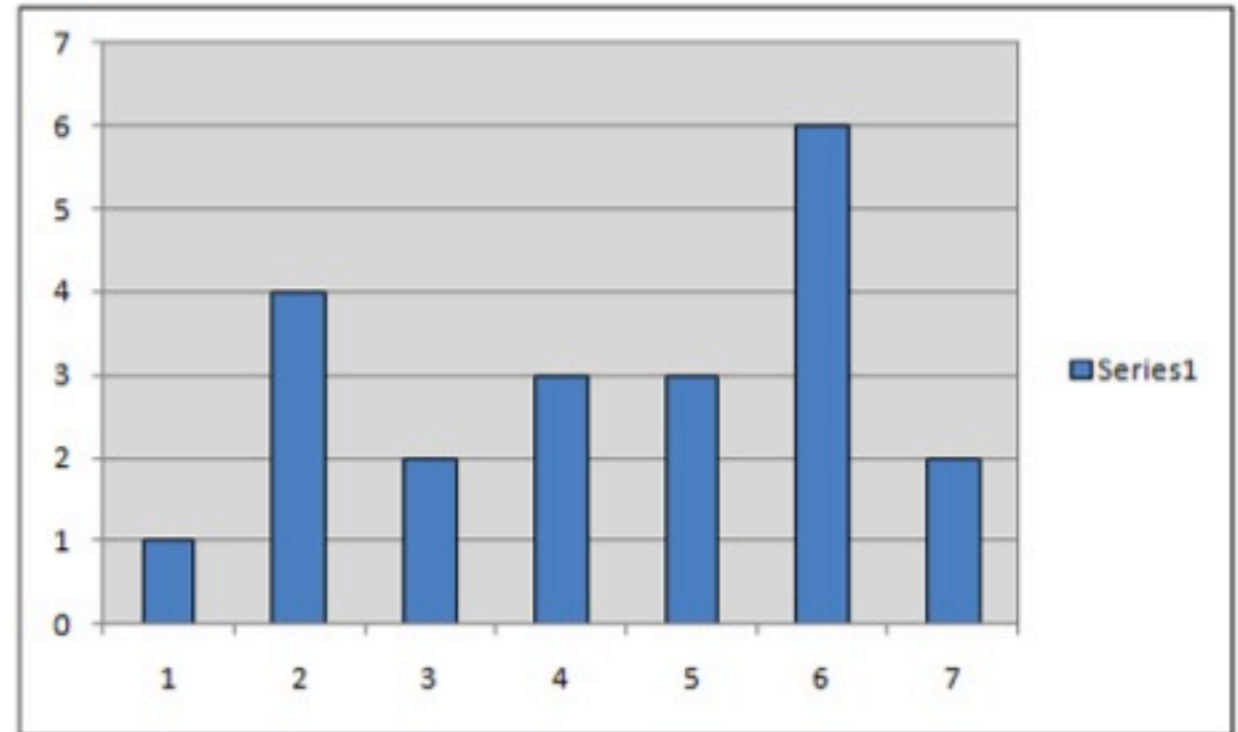
Data to Ink Ratio

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

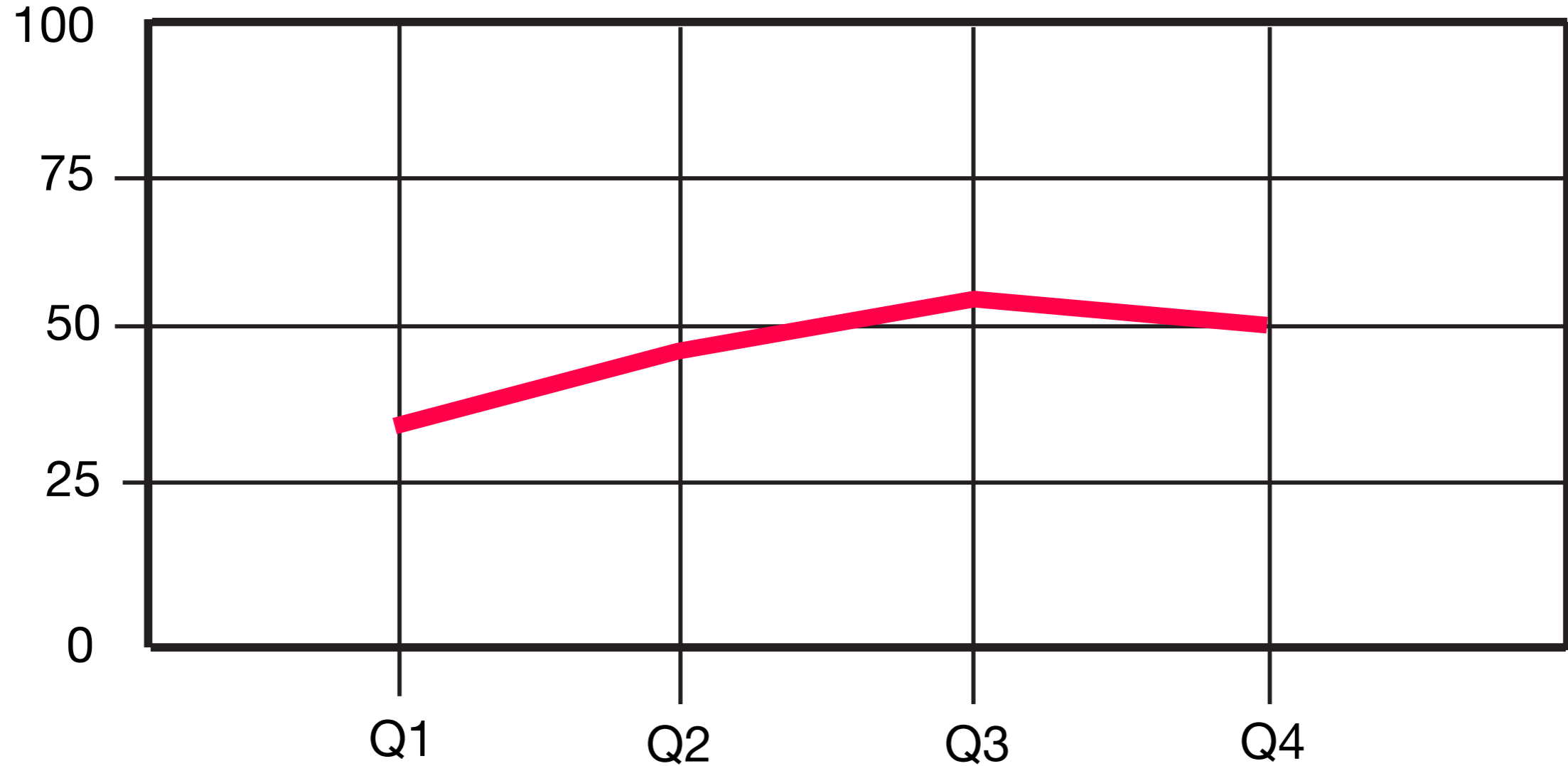
Data to Ink Ratio

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

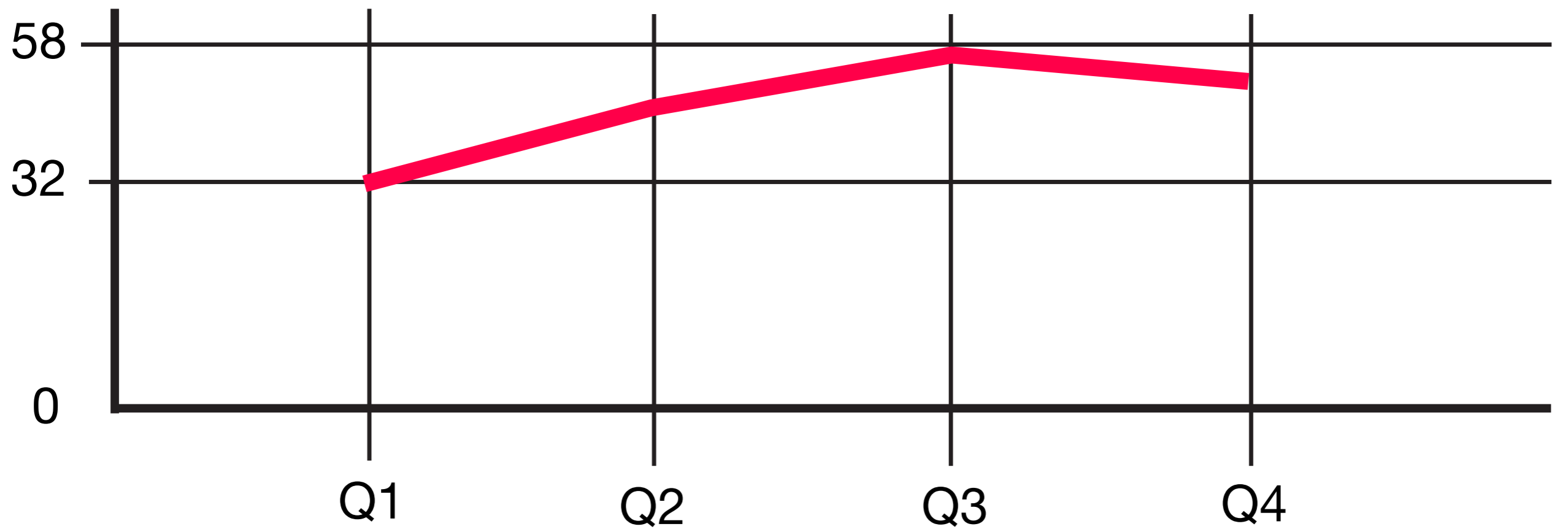


Reduce!!!

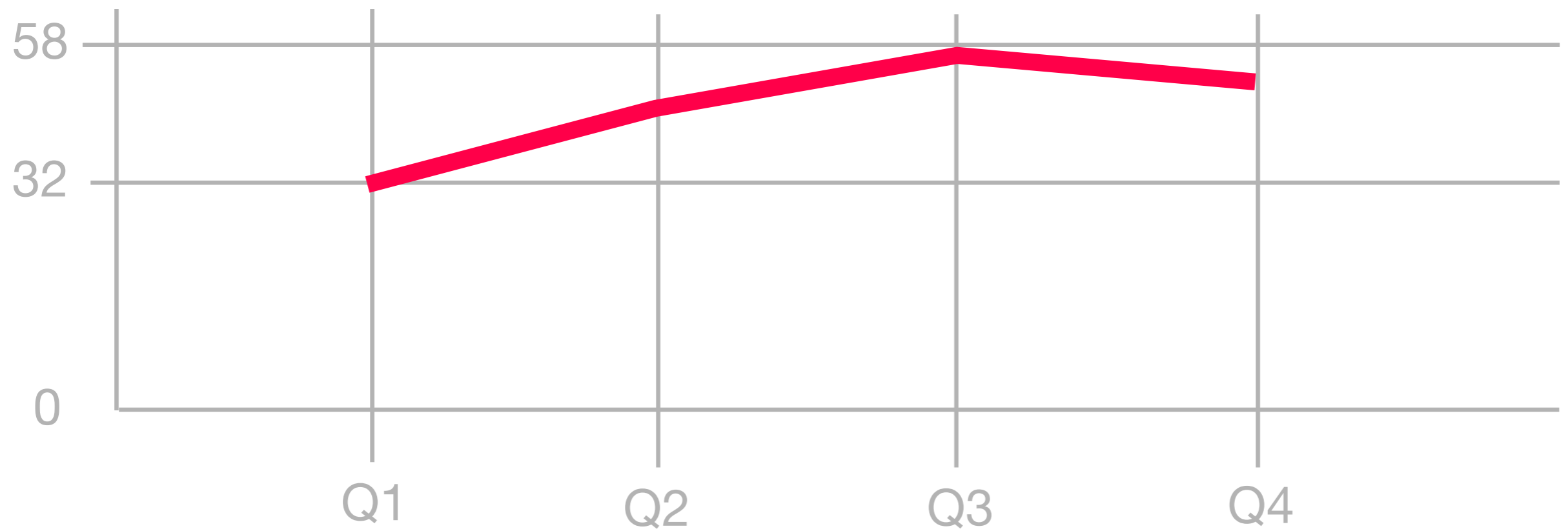
Reduce!!!



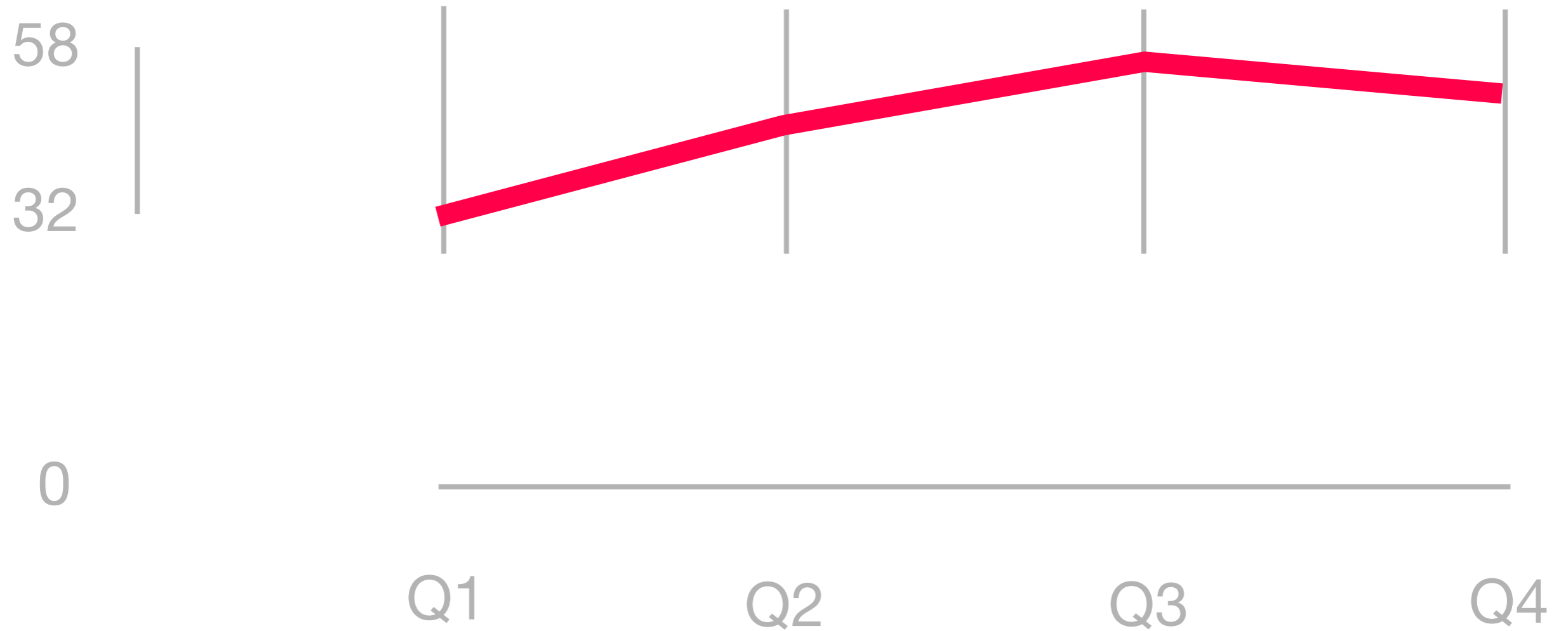
Reduce!!!



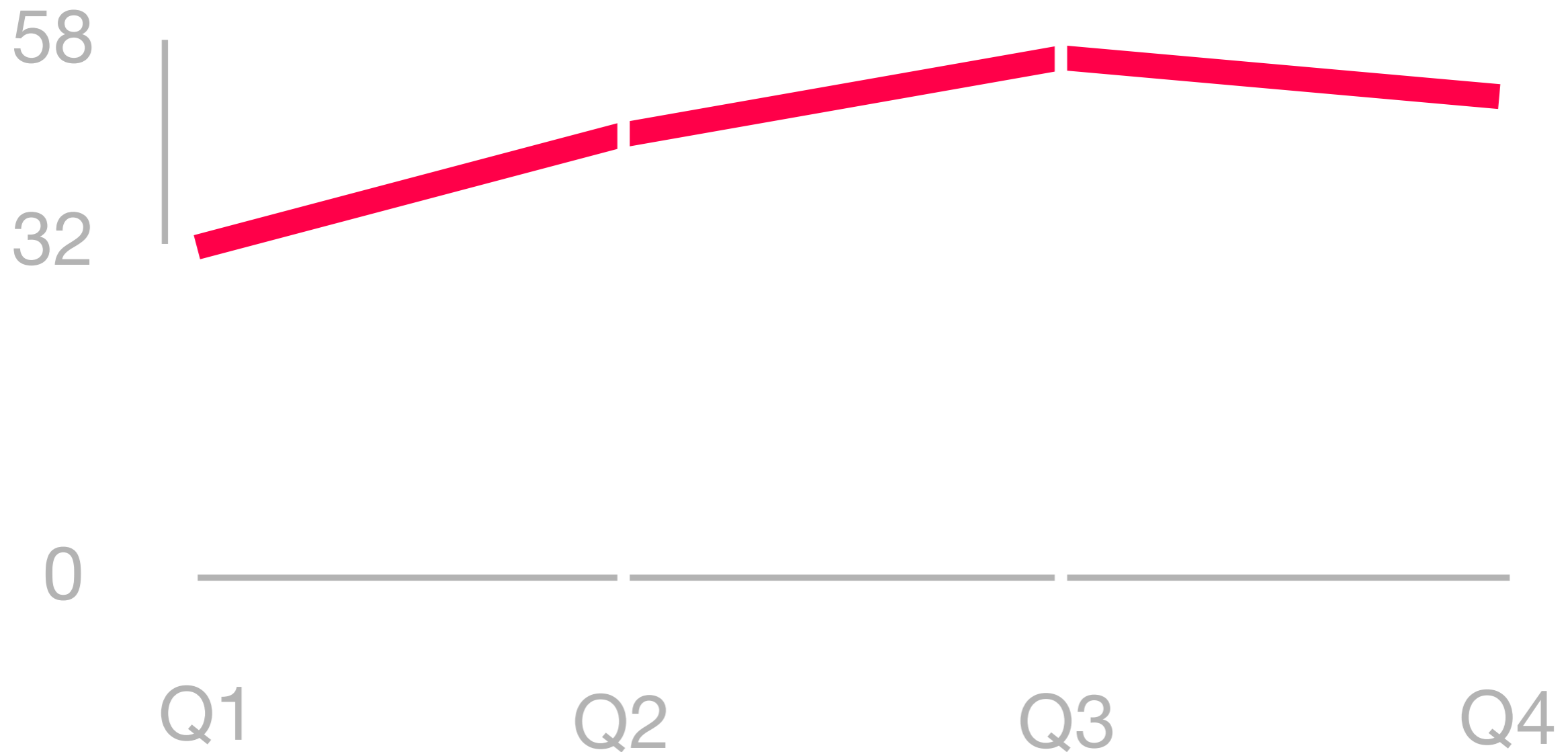
Reduce!!!



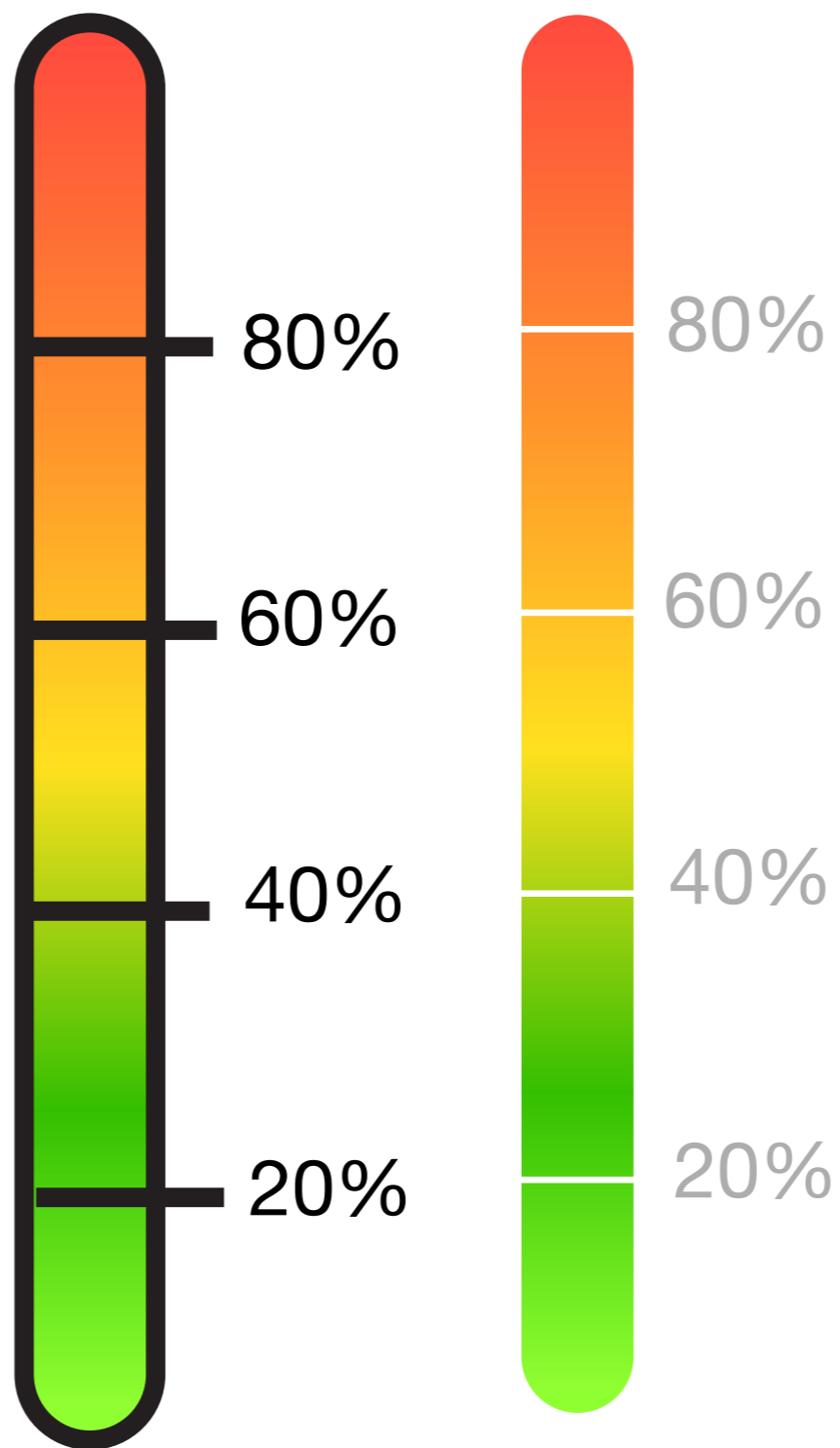
Reduce!!!



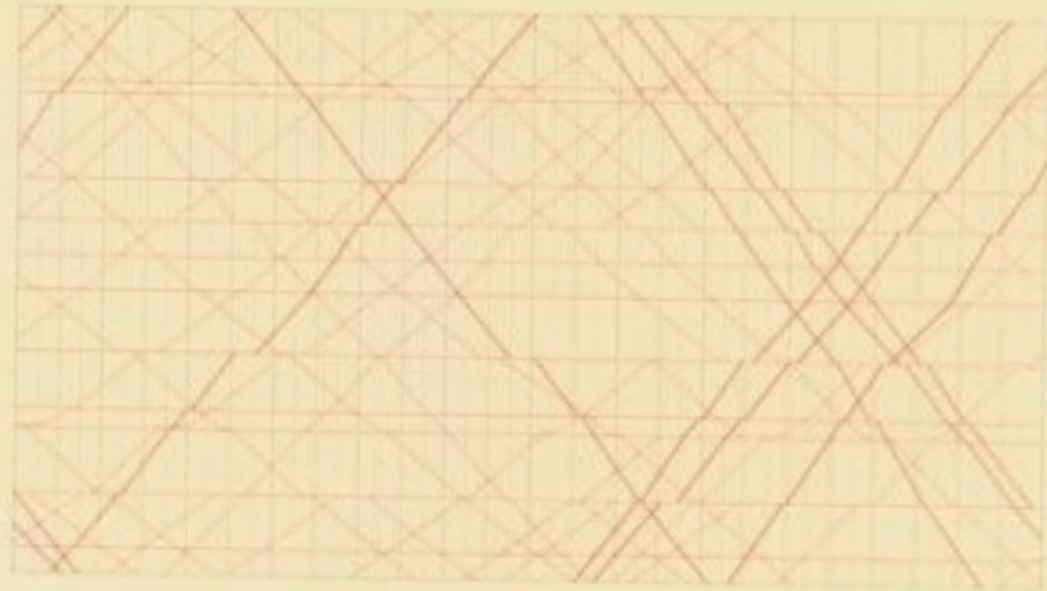
Reduce!!!



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

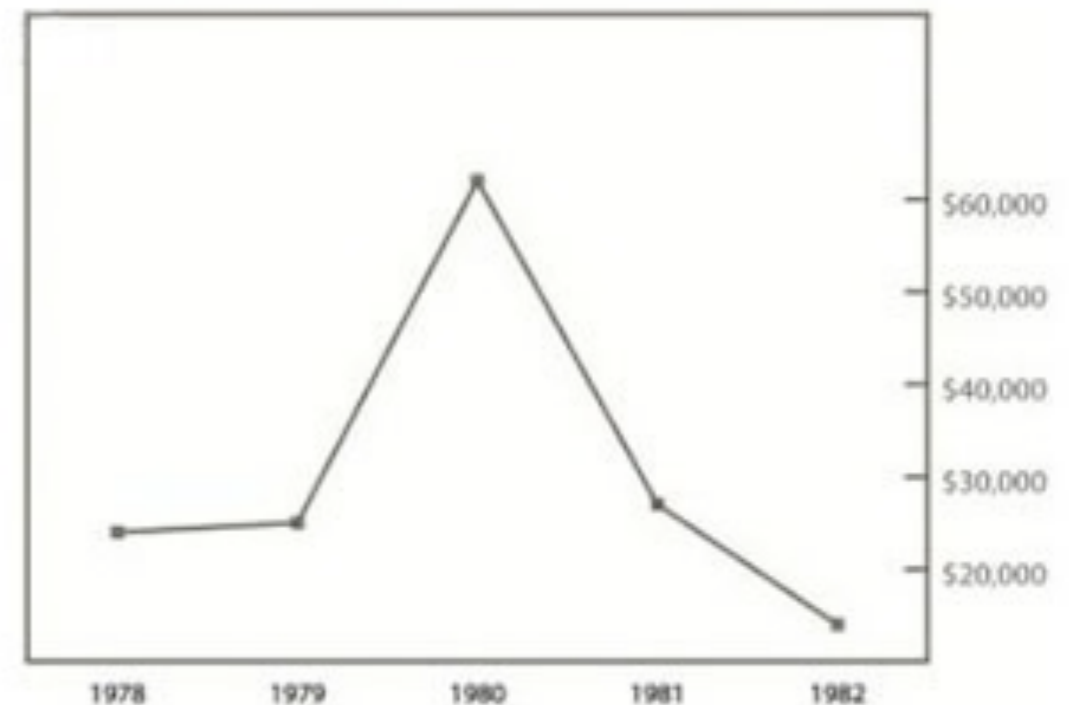
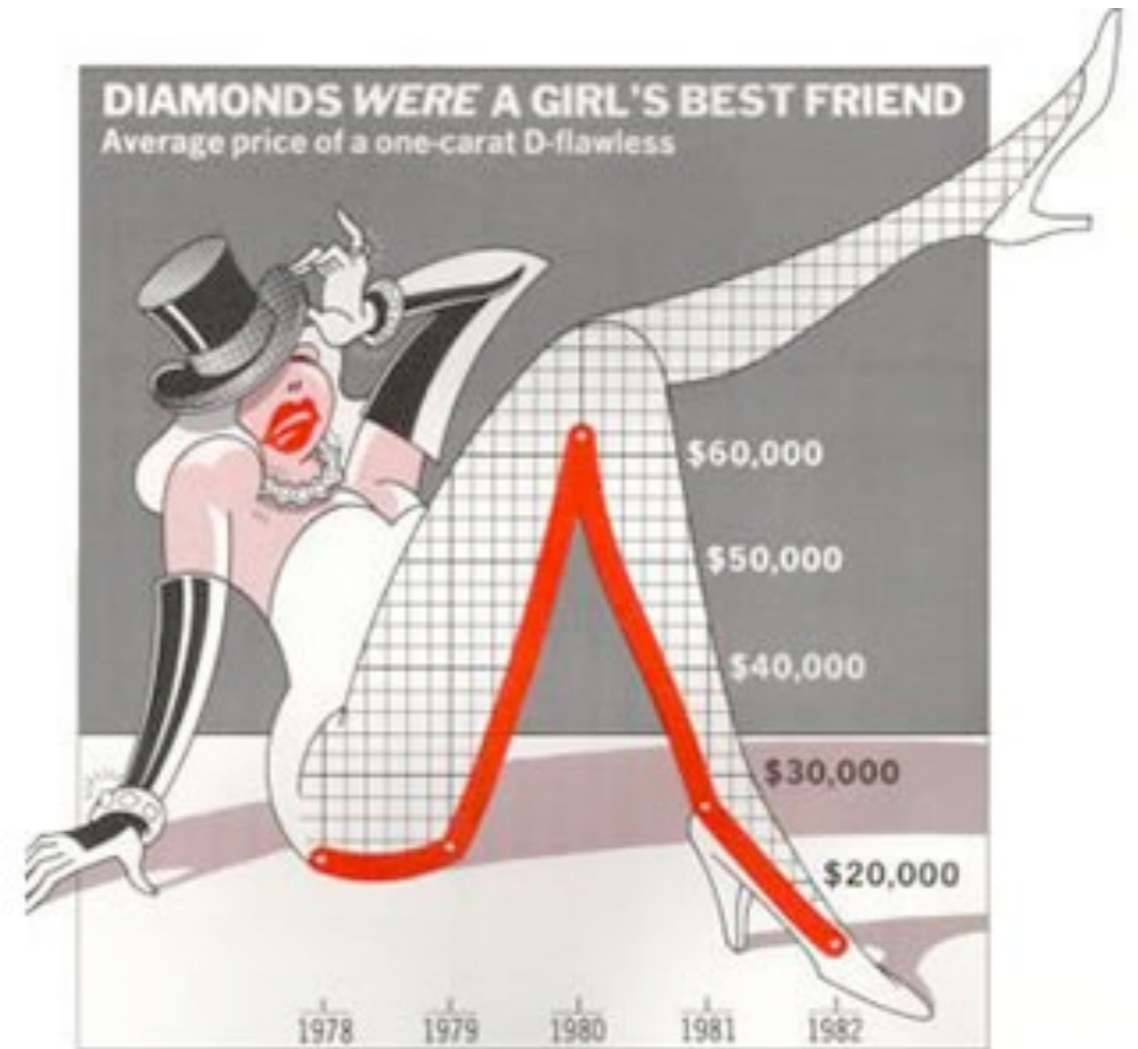
Pie
Charts

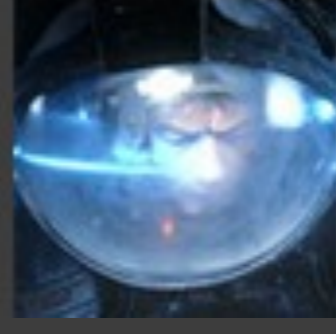
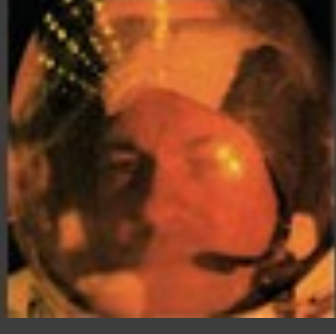
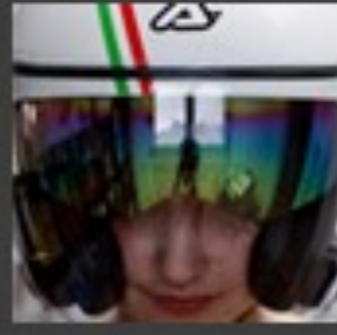
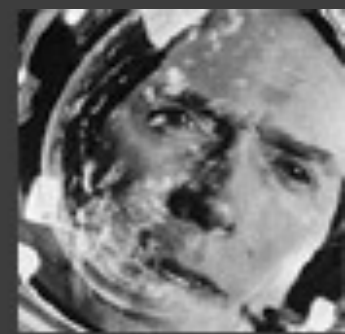
Tables



Chart Junk isn't as bad as you think

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





GetColour()

#36b0cf



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

October = #eca60a

14:00 = #13a07b

Guildford = #84f00f

WebExpo = #df1300

England = #64f607

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.

October = #eca60a

14:00 = #13a07b

Guildford = #84f00f

WebExpo = #df1300

England = #64f607



Lonely Planet
NEW YORK
ENCOUNTER

Lonely Planet
NEW YORK
ENCOUNTER

Lonely Planet
NEW YORK
ENCOUNTER

Lonely Planet
NEW YORK
ENCOUNTER

Lonely Planet
MILAN
ENCOUNTER

Lonely Planet
MILAN
ENCOUNTER

Lonely Planet
MADRID
ENCOUNTER

Lonely Planet
MADRID
ENCOUNTER

Lonely Planet
LONDON
ENCOUNTER

Lonely Planet
LONDON
ENCOUNTER

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LONDON
ENCOUNTER

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ENCOUNTER

Lonely Planet
LONDON
ENCOUNTER

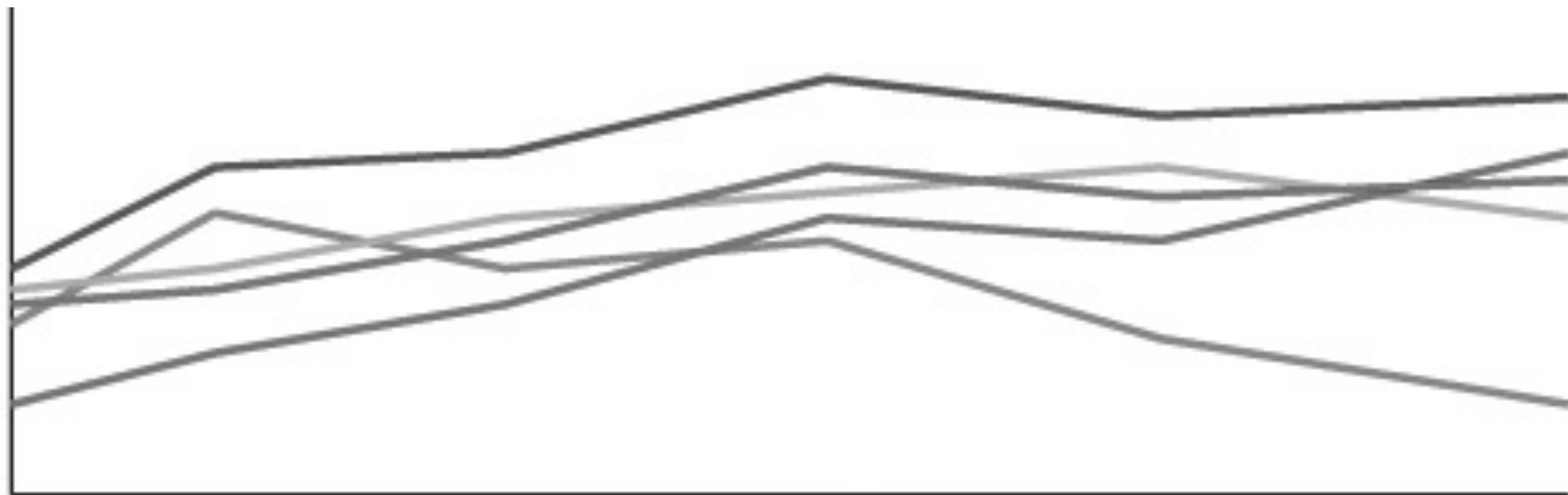
Lonely Planet
LONDON
ENCOUNTER

Lonely Planet
LONDON
ENCOUNTER

Lonely Planet
LONDON
ENCOUNTER

Accessibility

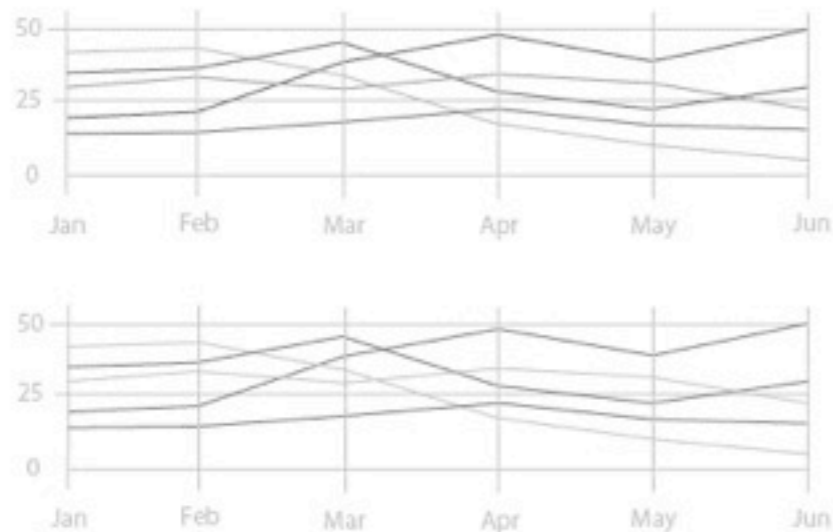






their ink (or paint) supplies.

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

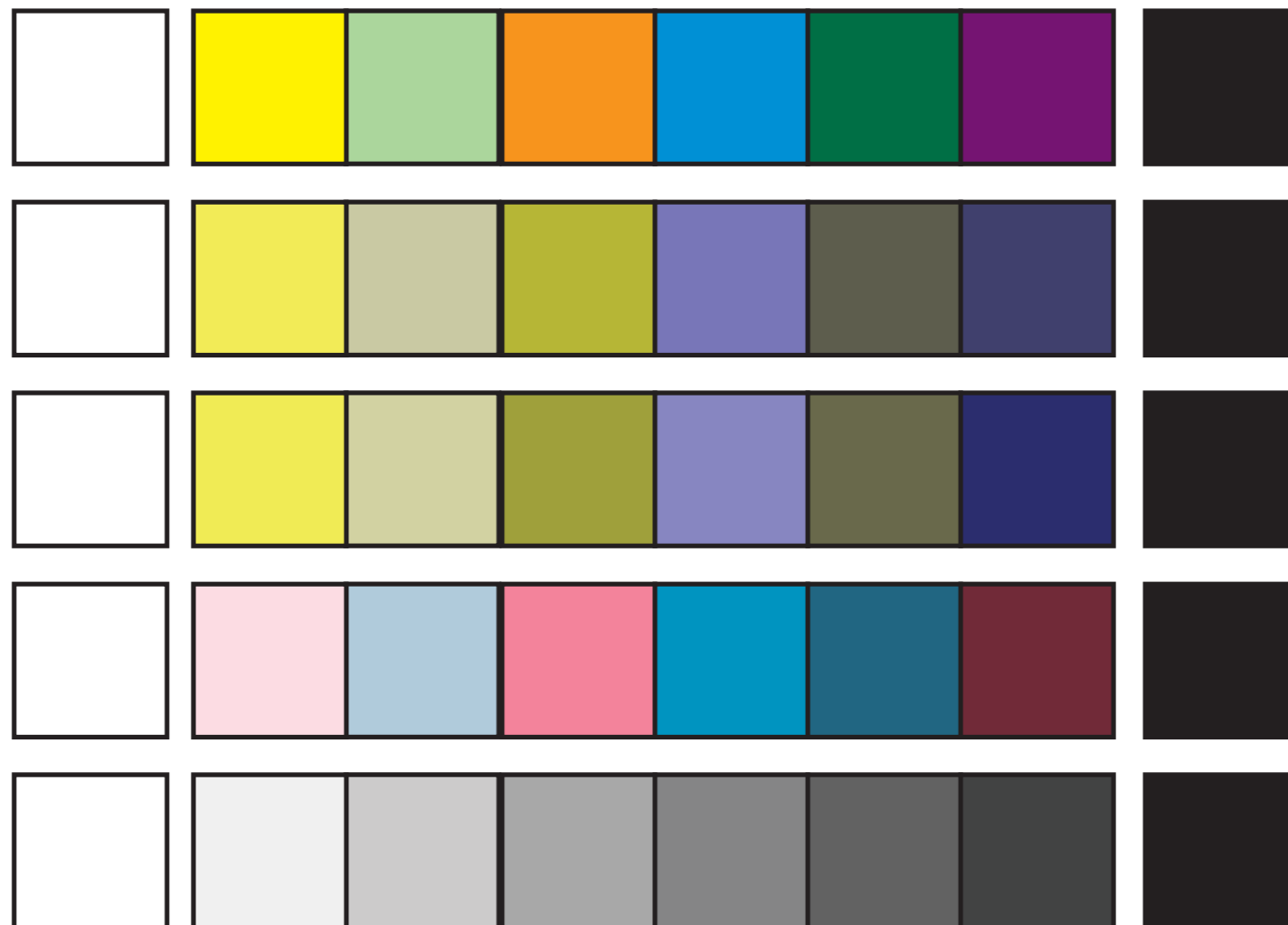
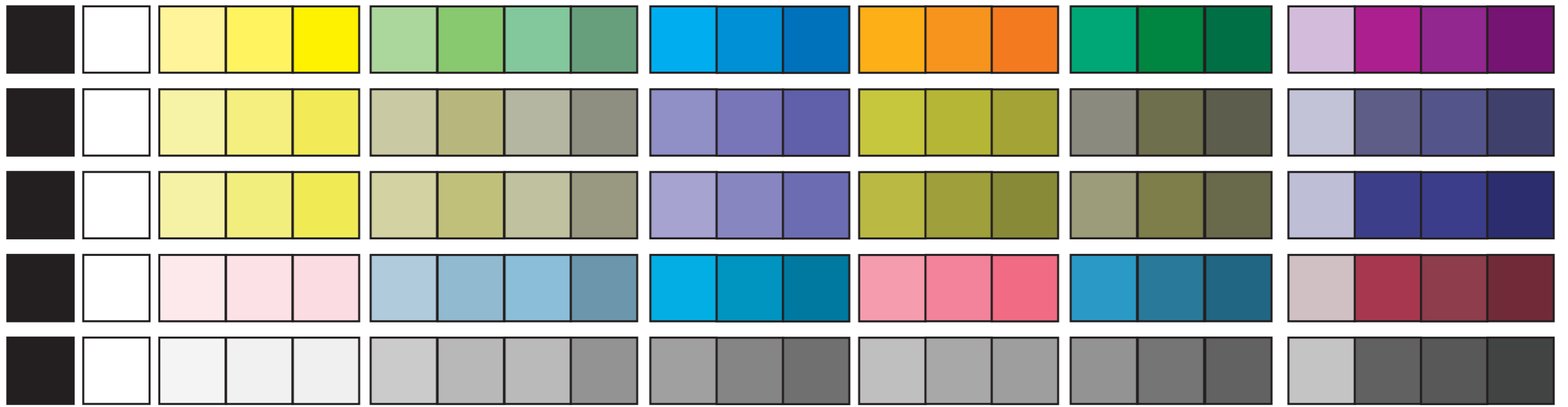


Protanopia



Tritanopia





(optional.is)



50

100

100

MONO

COPYRIGHT 1935 BY
PARKER BROTHERS INC.

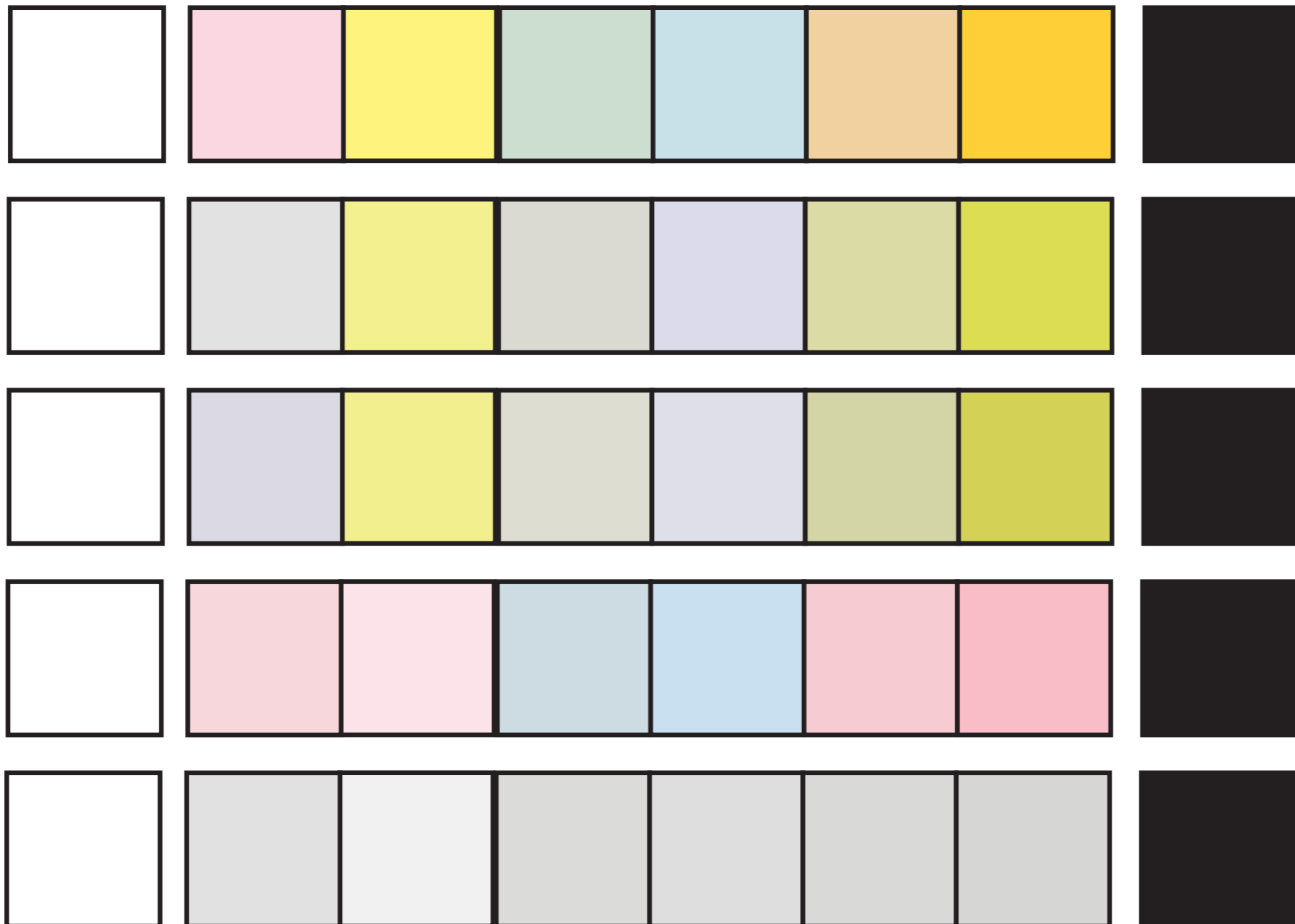
5

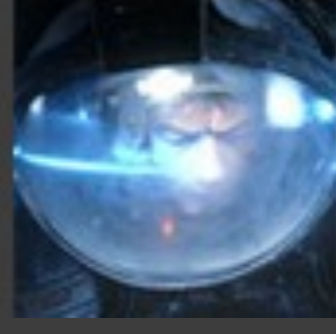
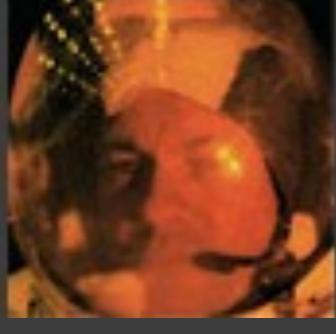
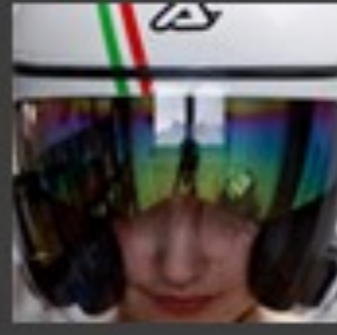
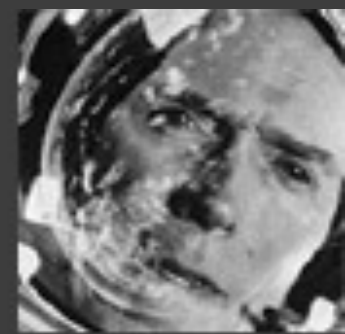
20

EURO

EURO

Monopoly Money

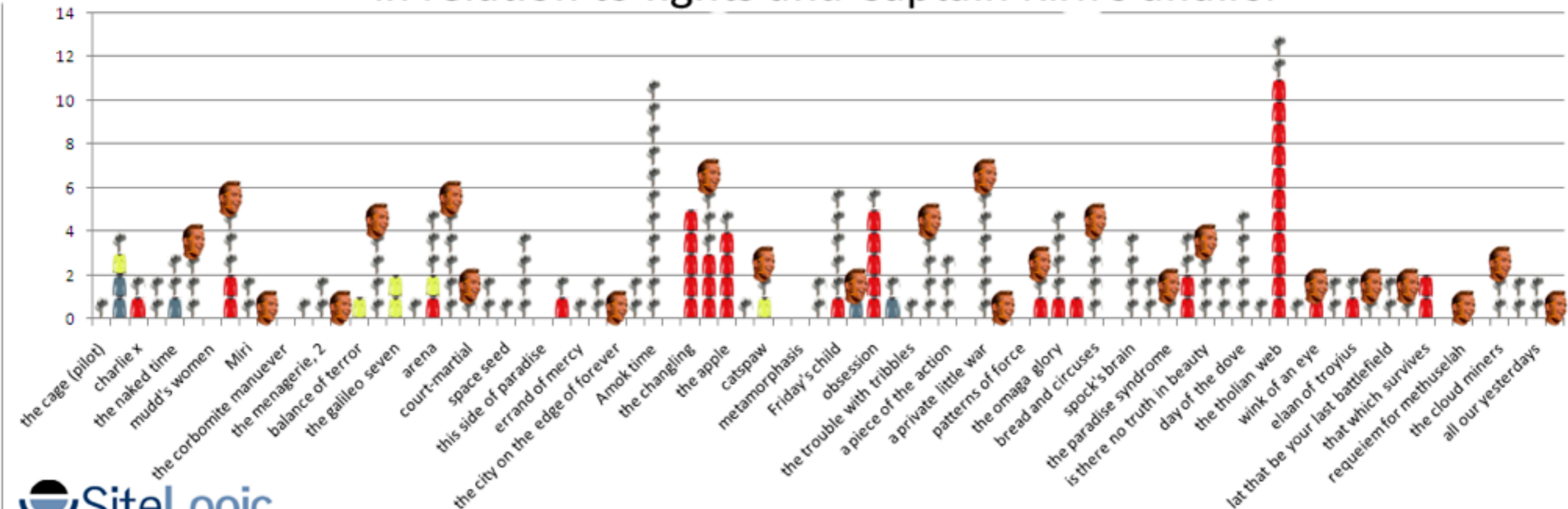




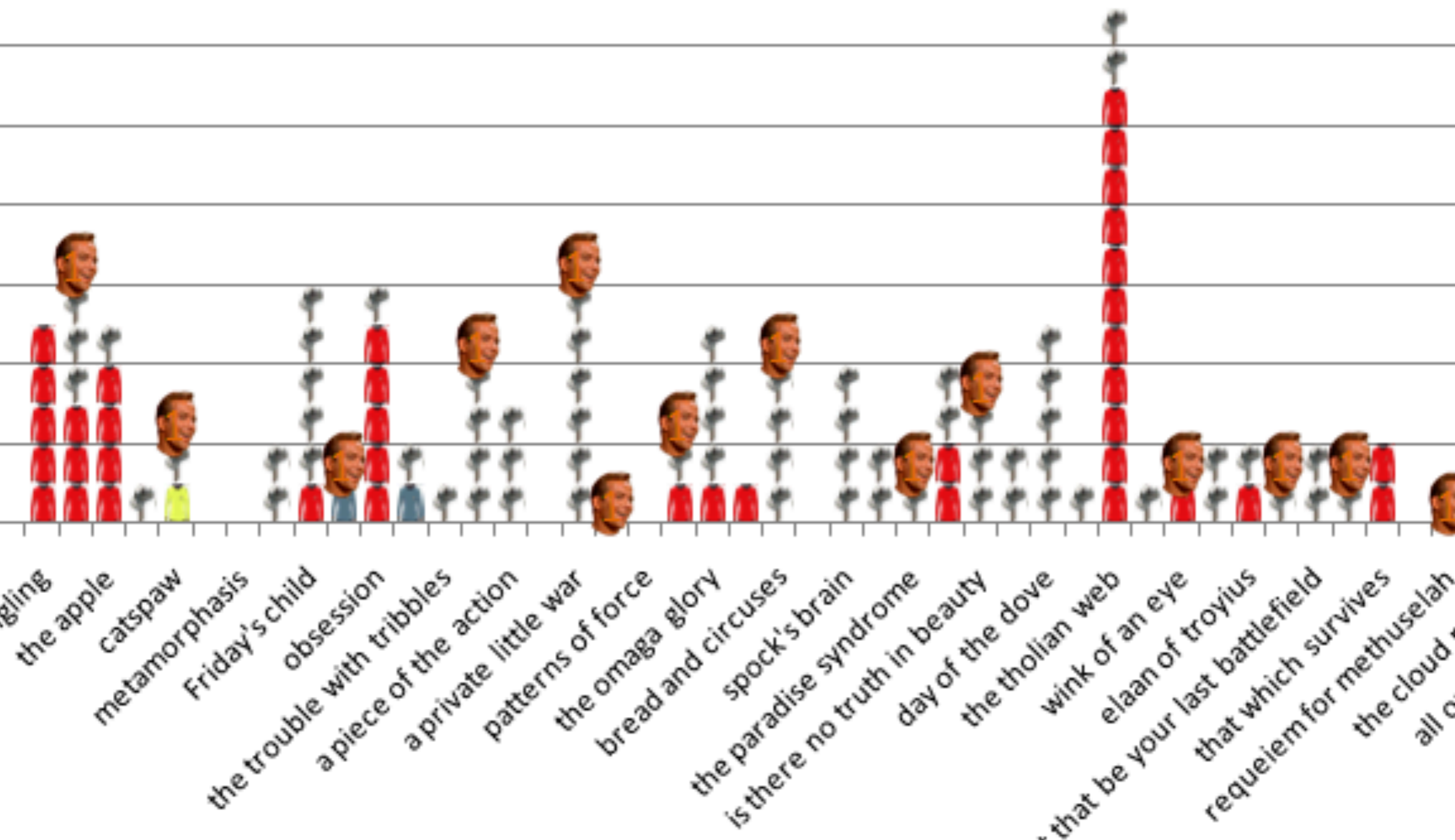
Red shirt theory



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
-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 6.9M/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 6.7M/S
1.1°

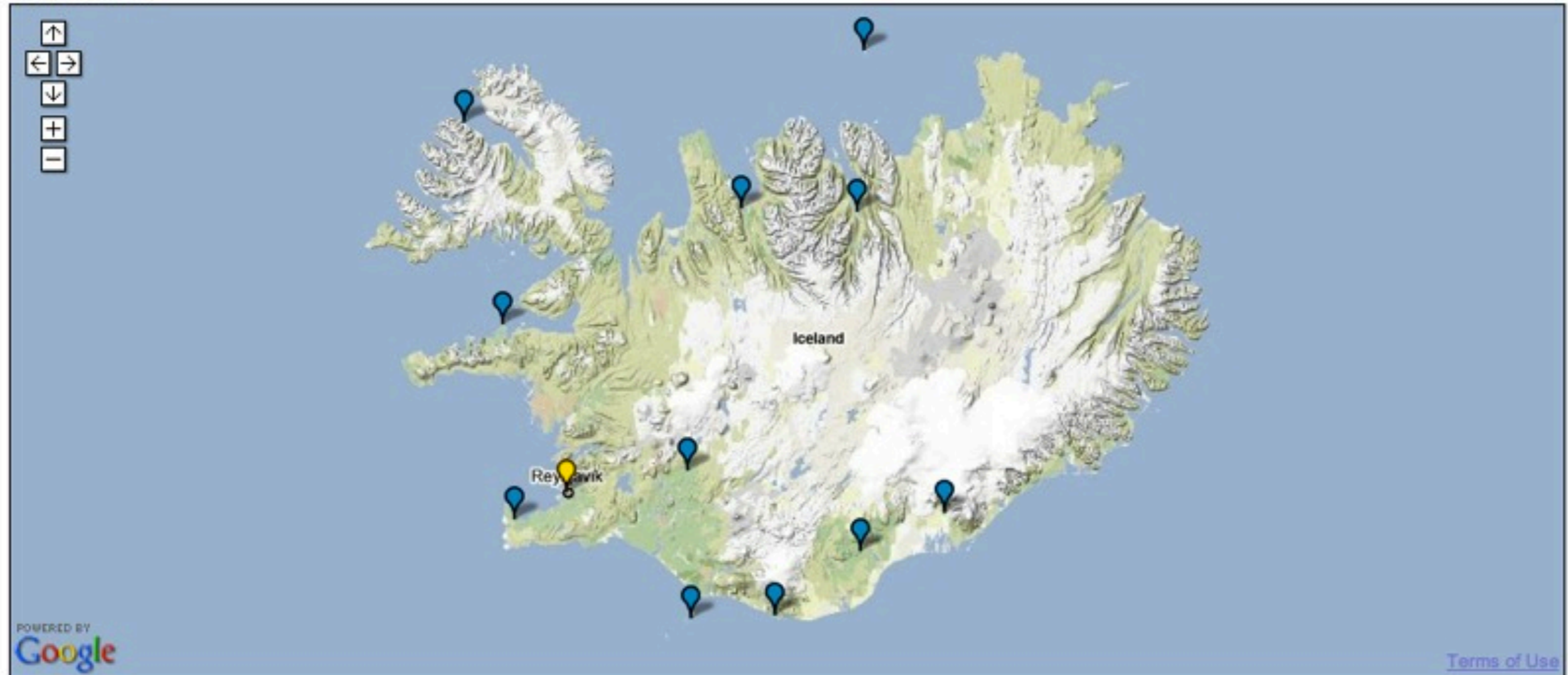


Gagnatorg veðurupplýsinga

Tímabil

• Frá 30. 10. 2009 • Tíðni Mánuður

Veðurstöðvar



- Reykjavík
- Kirkjubæjarskogar
- Stykkishólmur
- Bolungavík
- Vatnsskrofur
- Stórhöfði
- Skaftafell
- Bergstaða
- Grímsey
- Hjarðarnes
- Akureyrri
- Keflavík

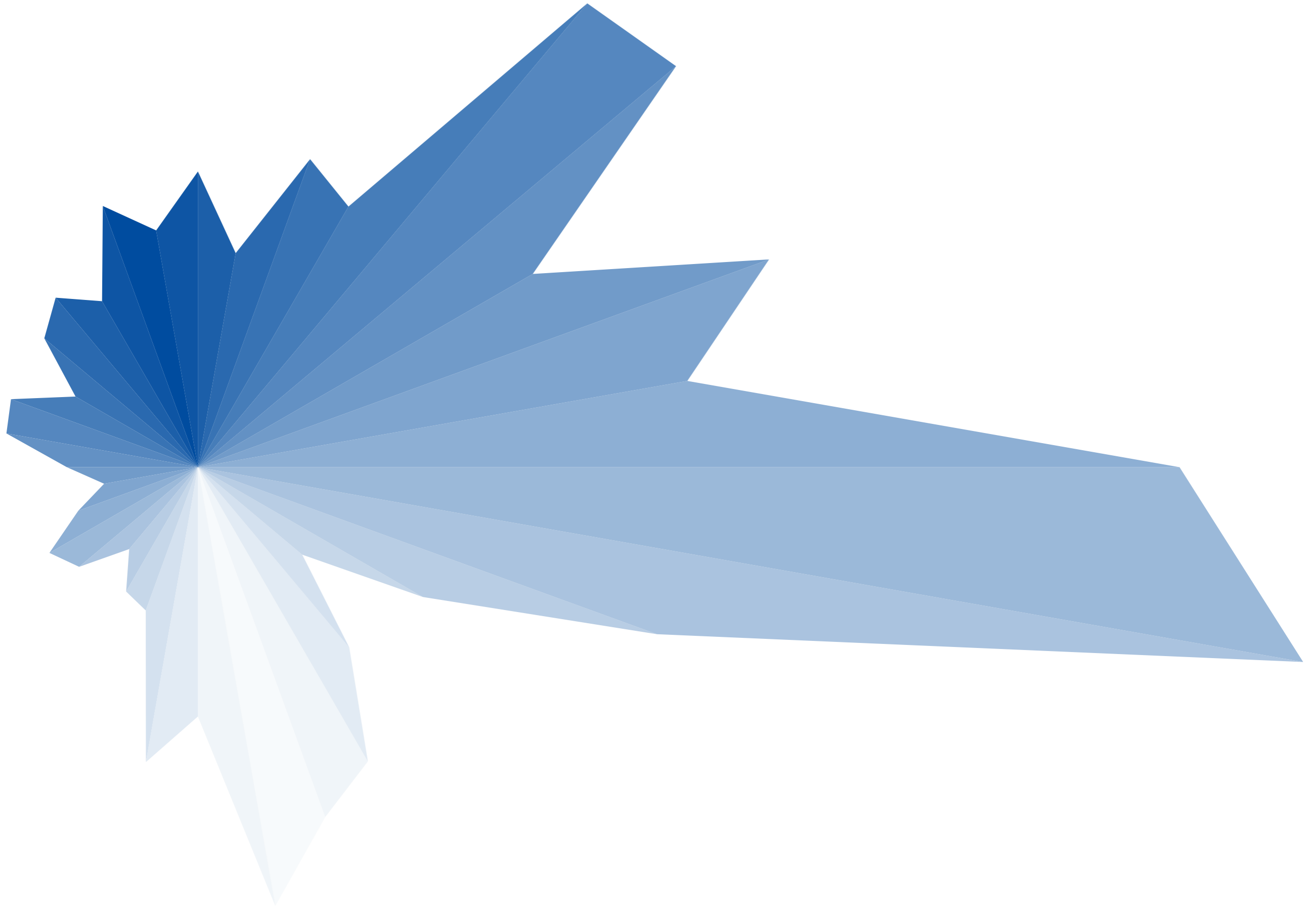
▼ Mæling

- 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">;
```

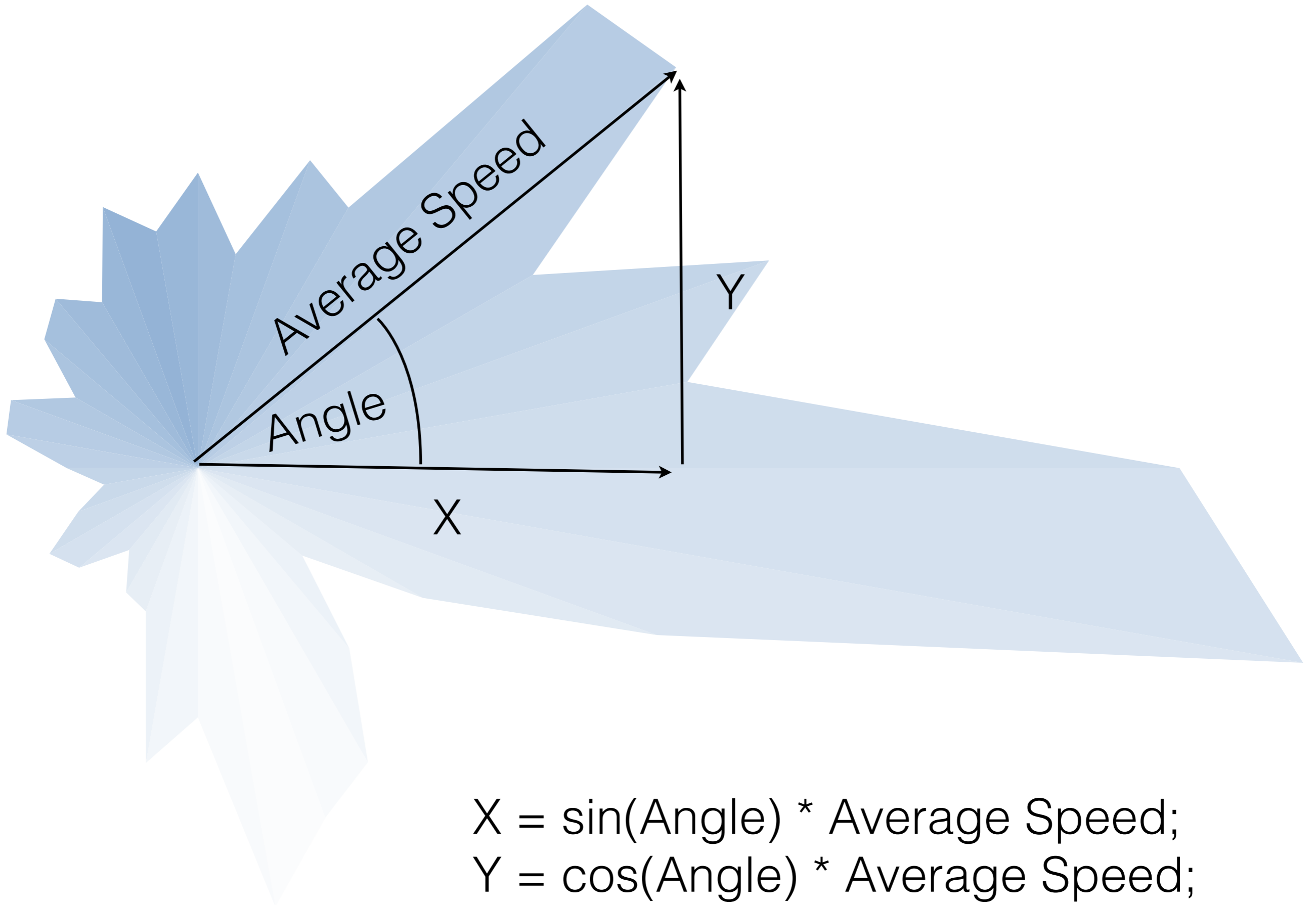
```
$arm_pos = 0;
foreach($dirs as $k=>$v){
    $length = (($v/$counter)*$scaler);
    $x = 100+(sin(deg2rad($k)) * $length);
    $y = 100+(cos(deg2rad($k)) * $length);
```

```
$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!



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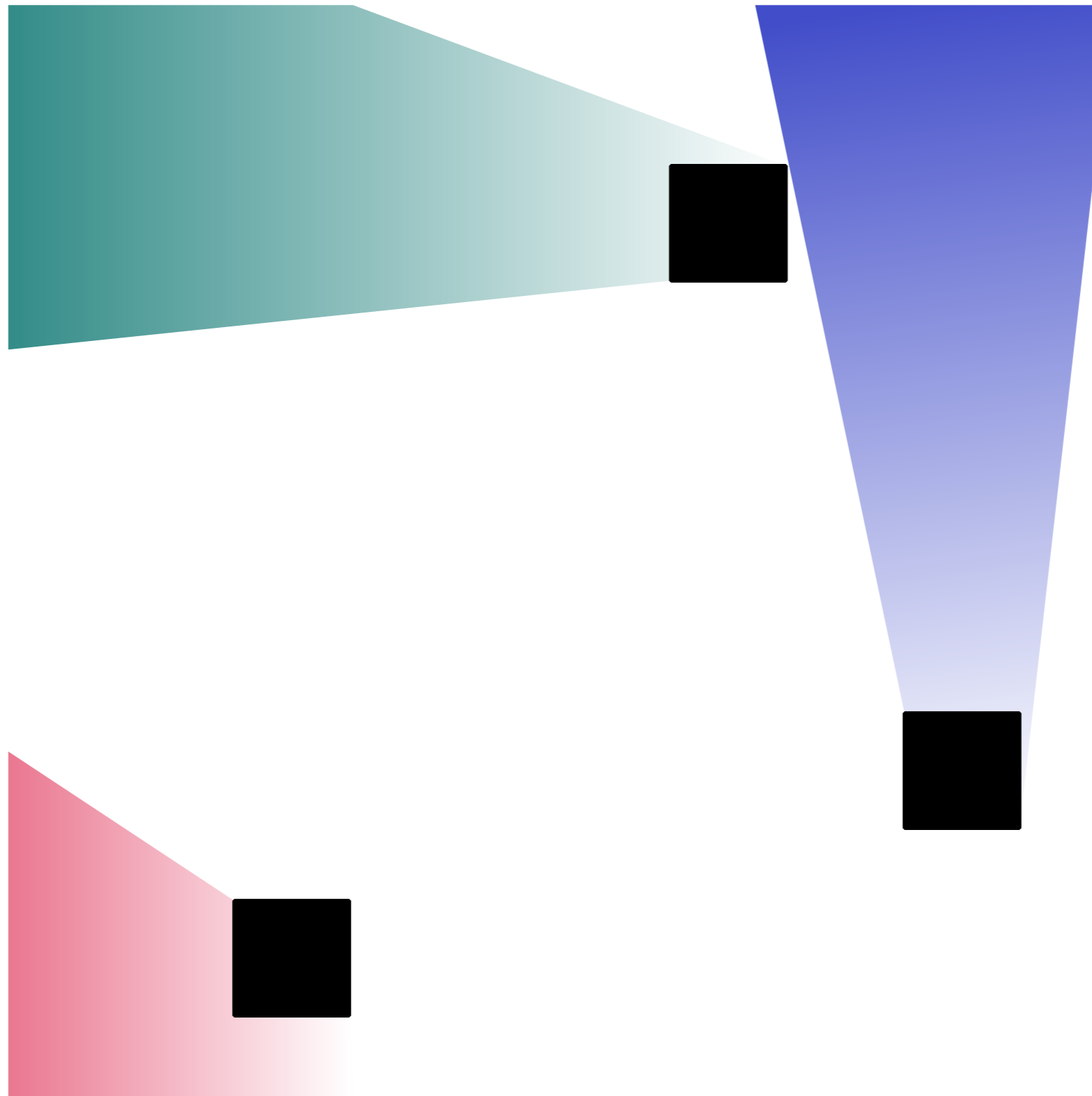


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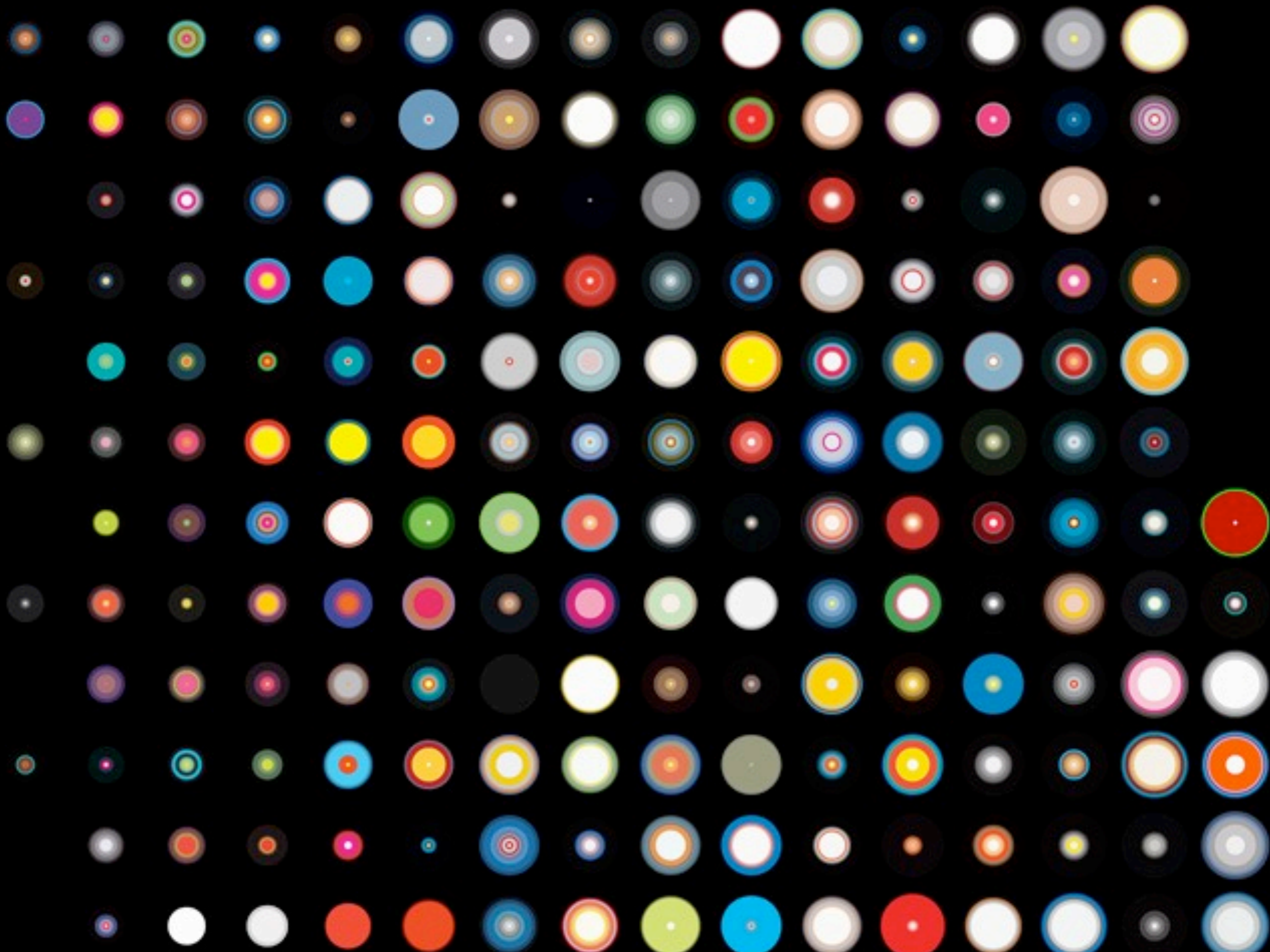
MIT MEDIA LAB

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





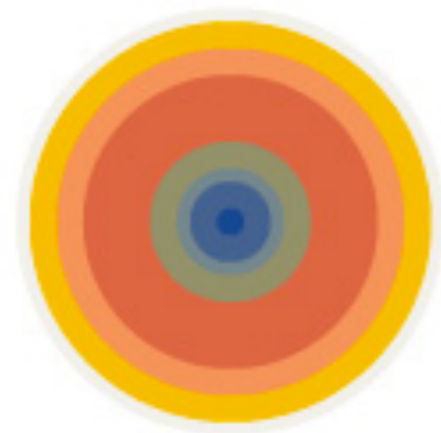
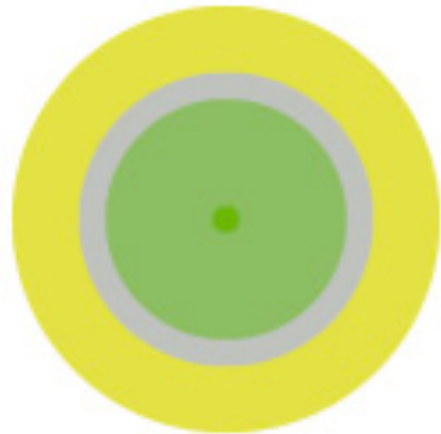




NOTES

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/>

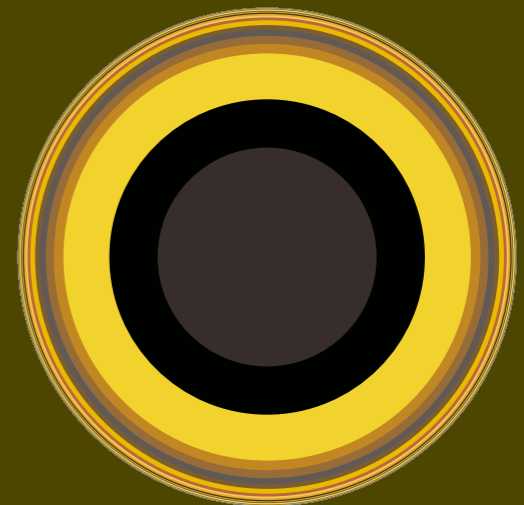
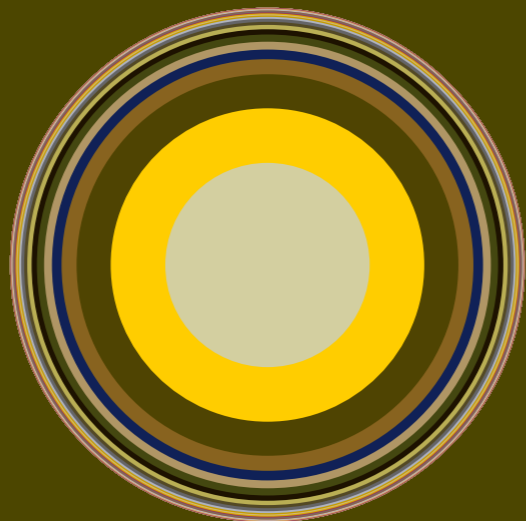
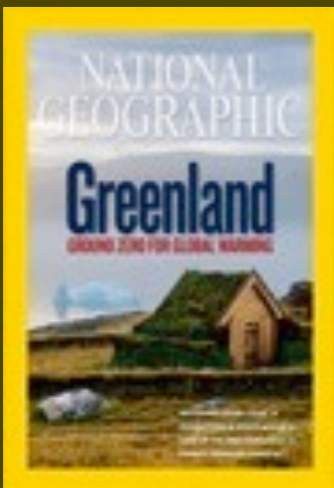
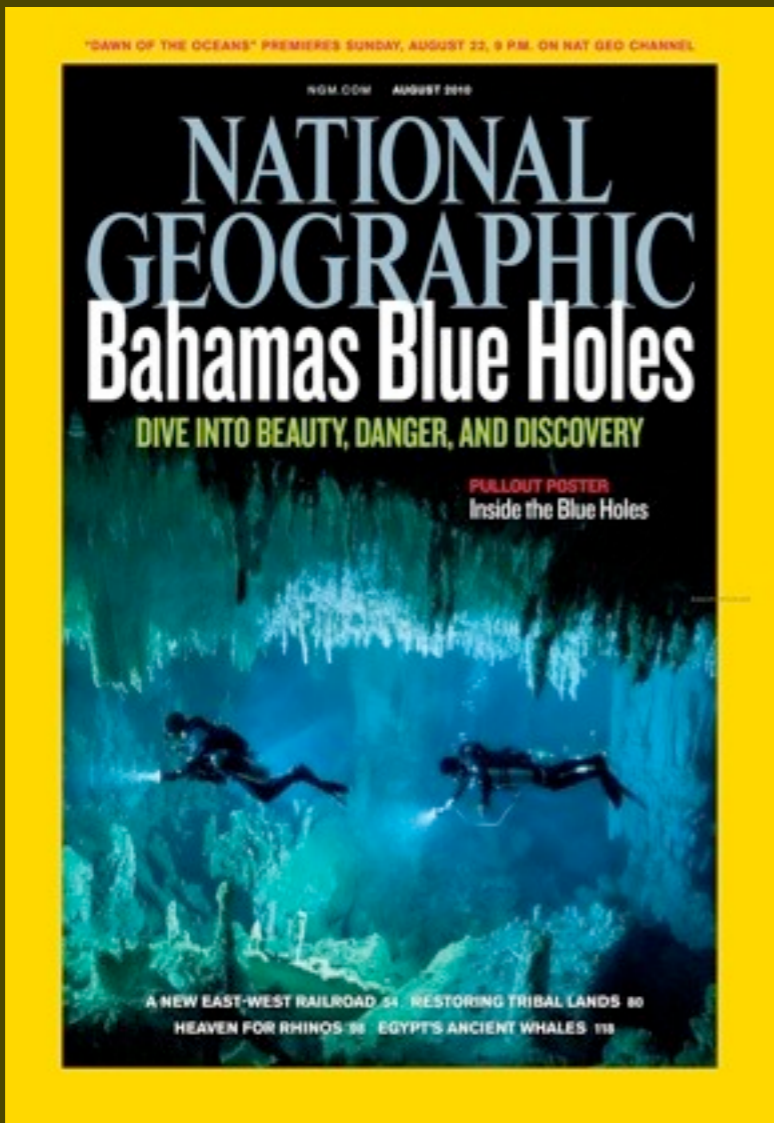

```
echo '<?xml version="1.0" standalone="no"?>
<!DOCTYPE svg PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD SVG 1.1//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/Graphics/SVG/1.1/DTD/svg11.dtd">
```

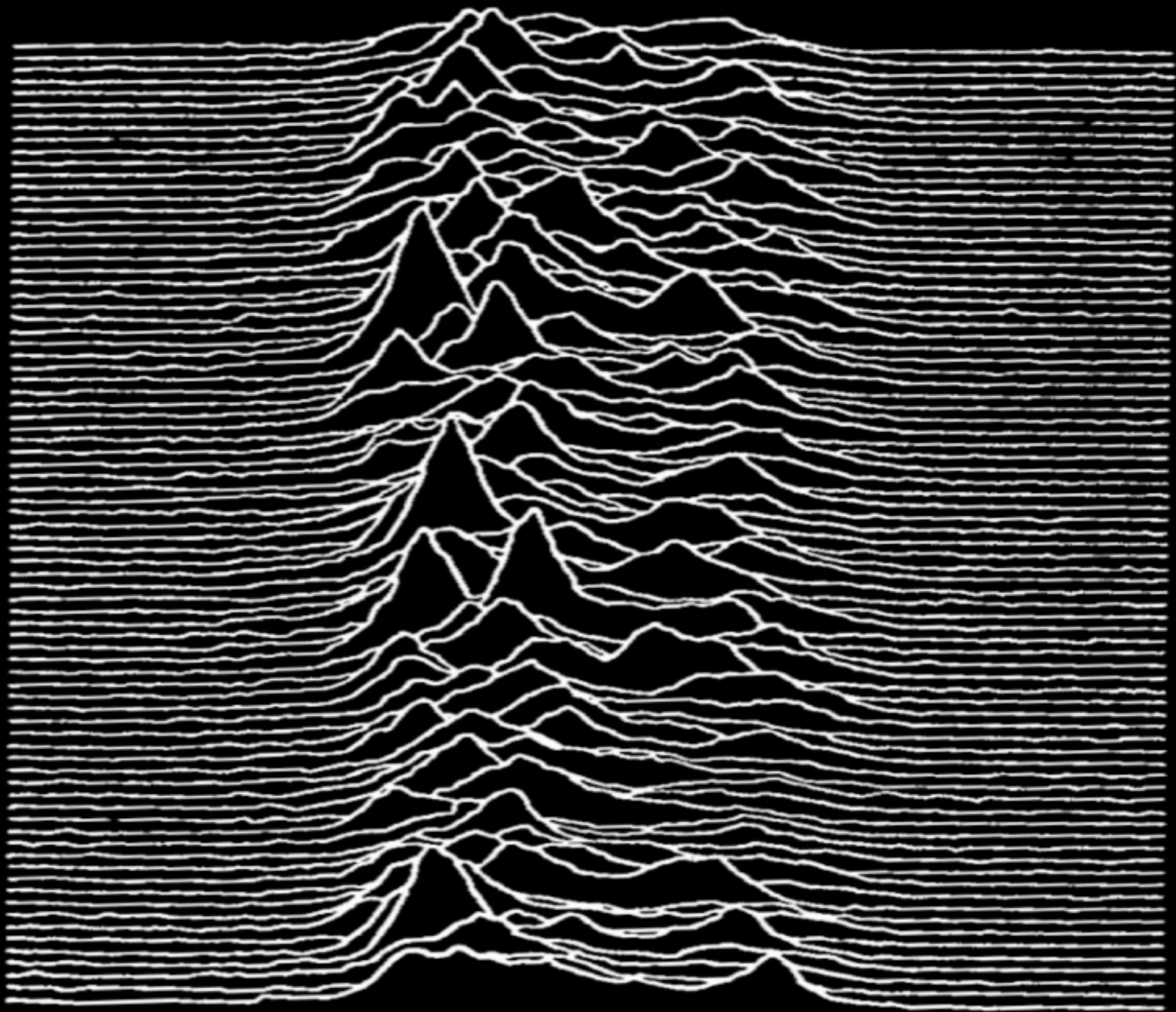
```
<svg width="100%" height="100%" version="1.1"
xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2000/svg">
```

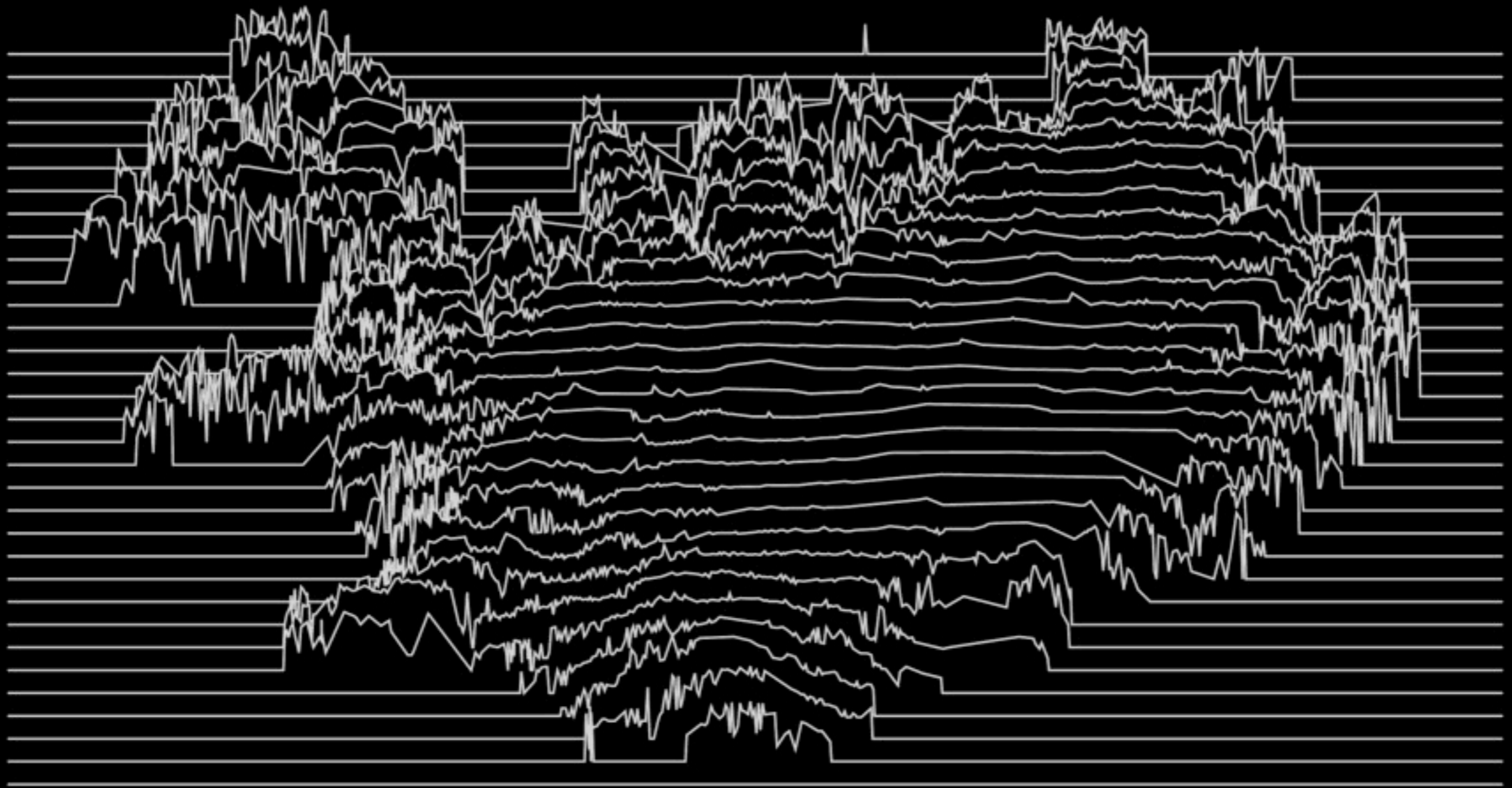
```
$c = (int)(($x*$y)/$scaler);
$prev = 0;
foreach($rgb as $k=>$v){
    if($v > 0) {
        $r = ($k >> 16) & 0xFF;
        $g = ($k >> 8) & 0xFF;
        $b = $k & 0xFF;

        $hex = str_pad(dechex($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>';
```

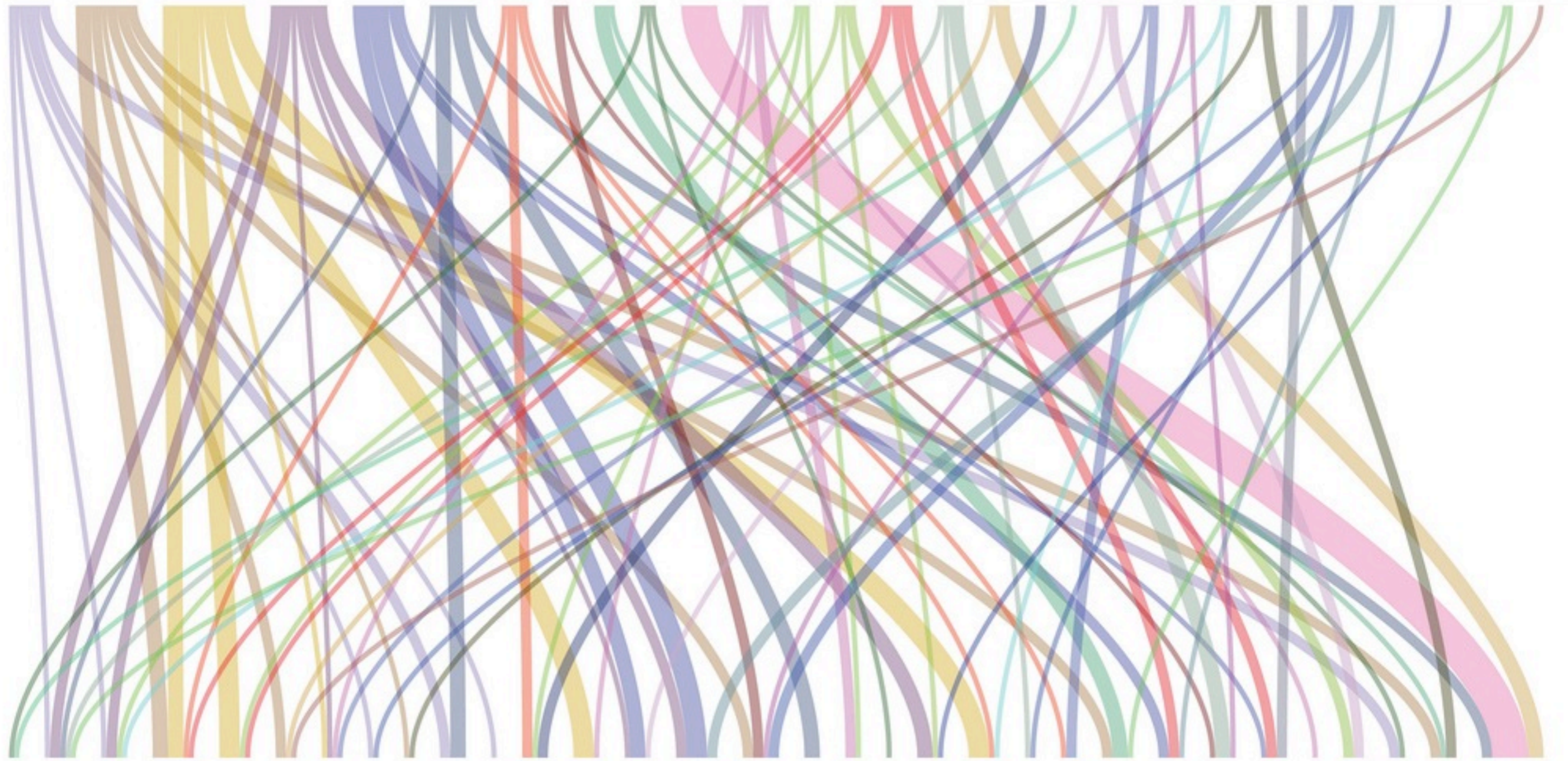
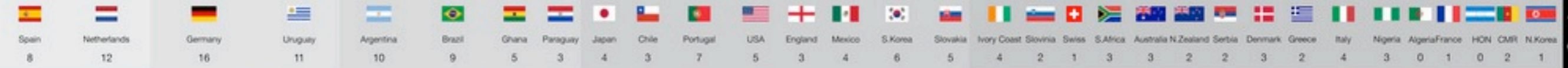








World Cup 2010



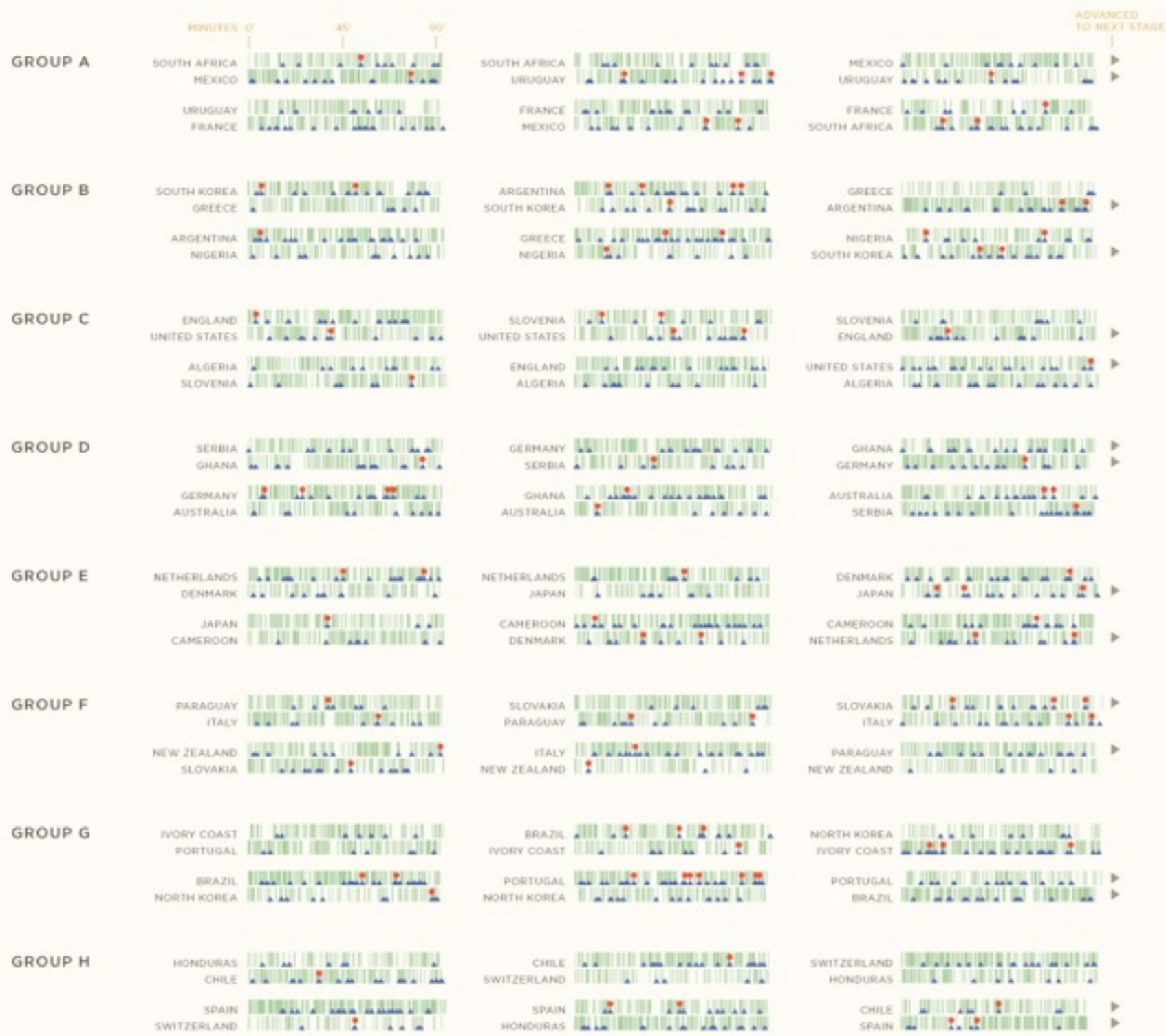
Goals Scored

Goals Conceded

SOUTH AFRICA'S FOOTBALL WORLD CHAMPIONS OF 2010

COMPLETED PASS ▲ SHOT ● GOAL

GROUP STAGE

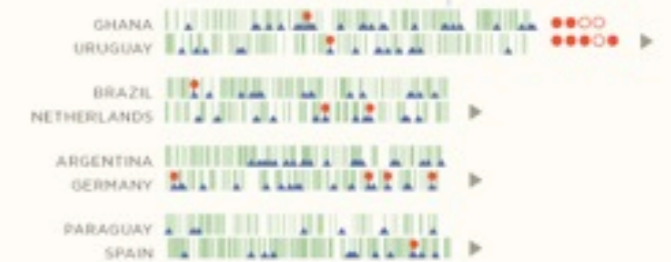


KNOCKOUT STAGE

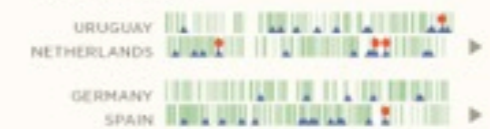
ROUND OF 16



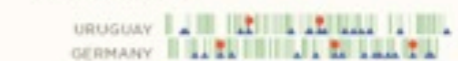
QUARTER-FINALS



SEMI-FINALS



THIRD PLACE

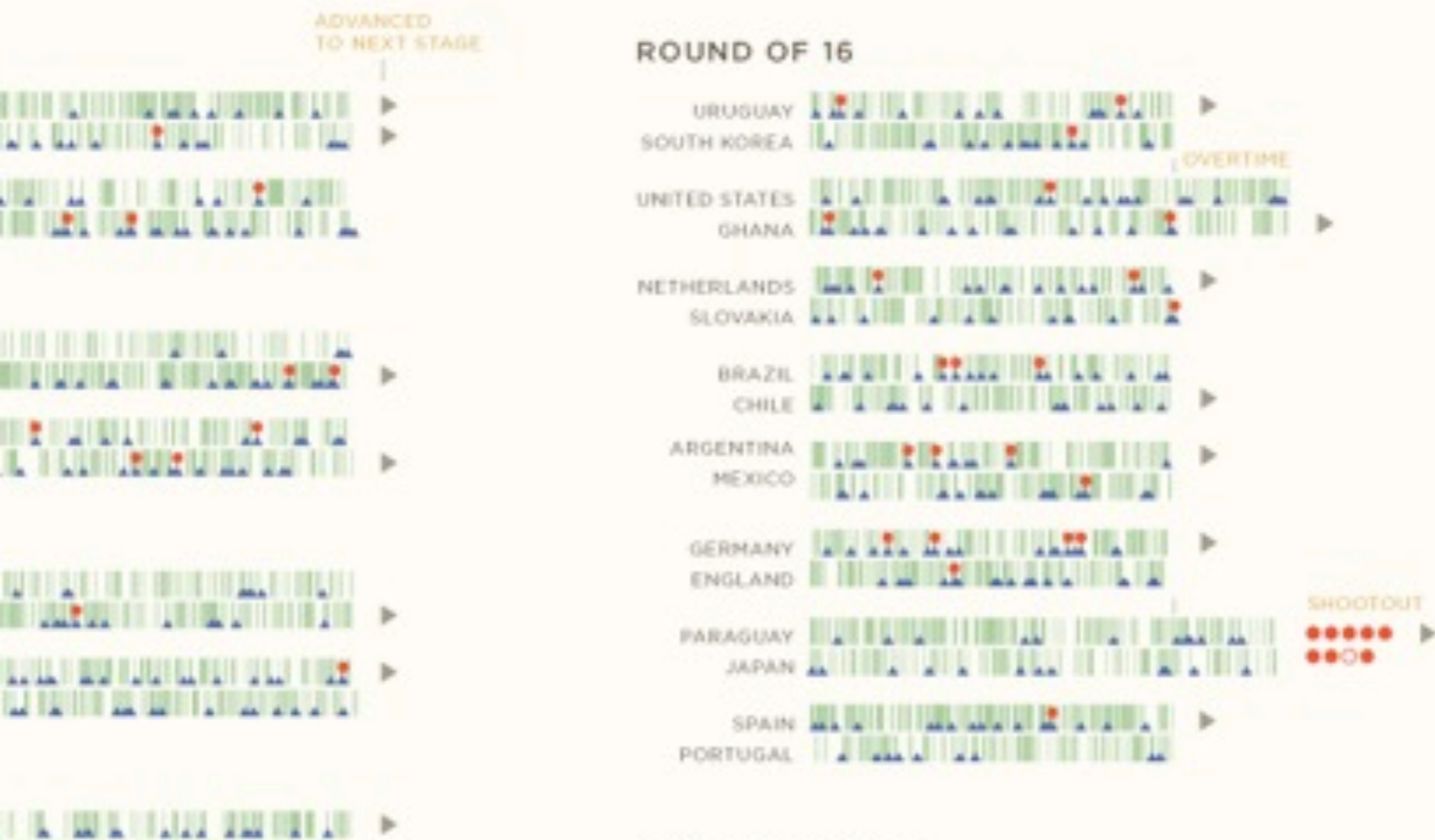


FINAL



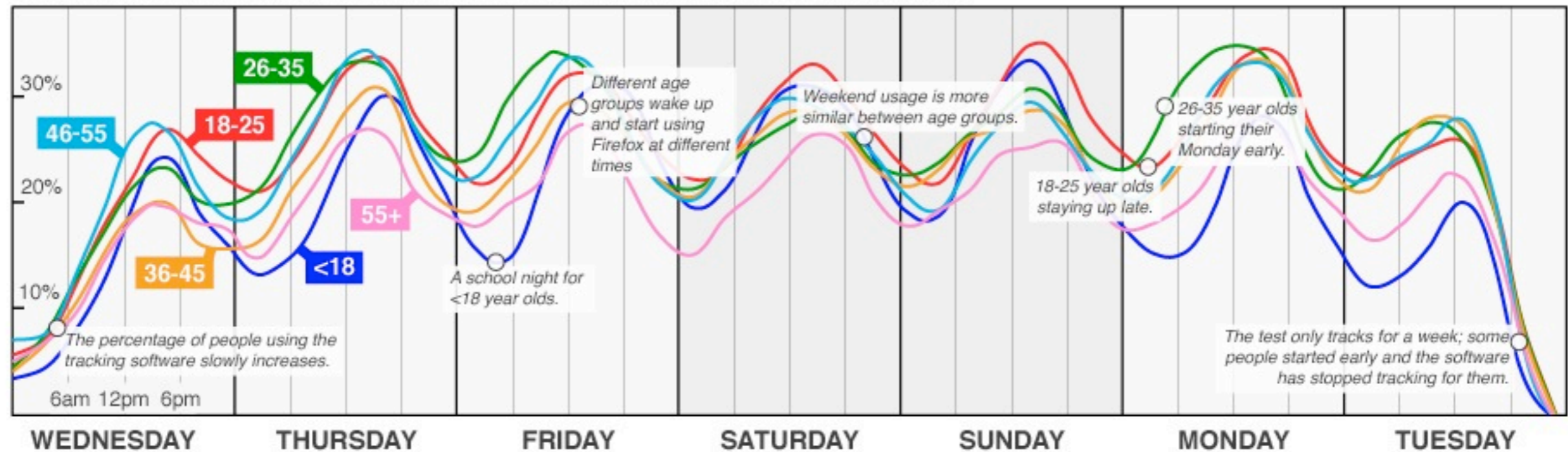
KNOCKOUT STAGE

ROUND OF 16



Firefox usage by age Nov 3-9, 2010

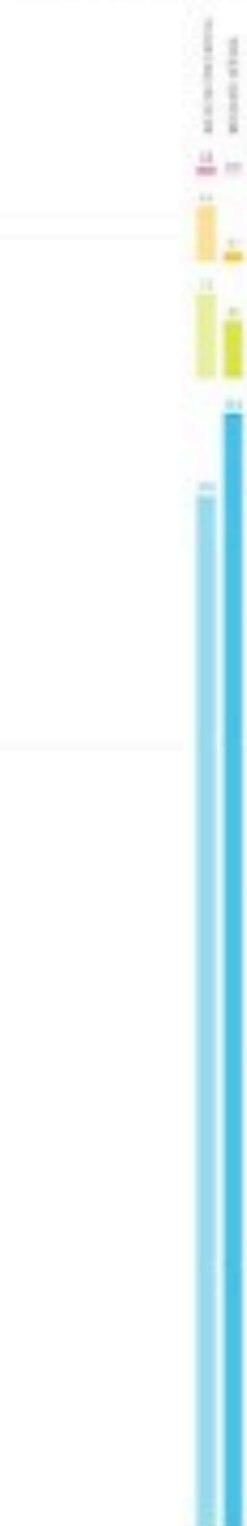
Each line shows the percentage of the corresponding age group using Firefox at any given time.



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

A brief look at Firefox users

Percentage of operating systems



Firefox OS, user data

Firefox OS users: 1

Linux users: 124

OS X users: 122

Windows users: 1197



OS	Version	Count
Linux	Linux	124
OS X	OS X	122
Windows	Windows XP	17
Windows	Windows 7	1
Windows	Windows Vista	112
Windows	Windows XP	142
Windows	Windows XP	4
Windows	Windows XP	1197
Windows	Windows 7	5810
Windows	Windows 7	6414
Windows	Windows Vista	2015
Windows	Windows Vista	340
Windows	Windows XP	14
Windows	Windows XP	40
Windows	Windows 2000	24
Windows	Windows XP	11
Windows	Windows 7	1

Firefox OS, Summary data

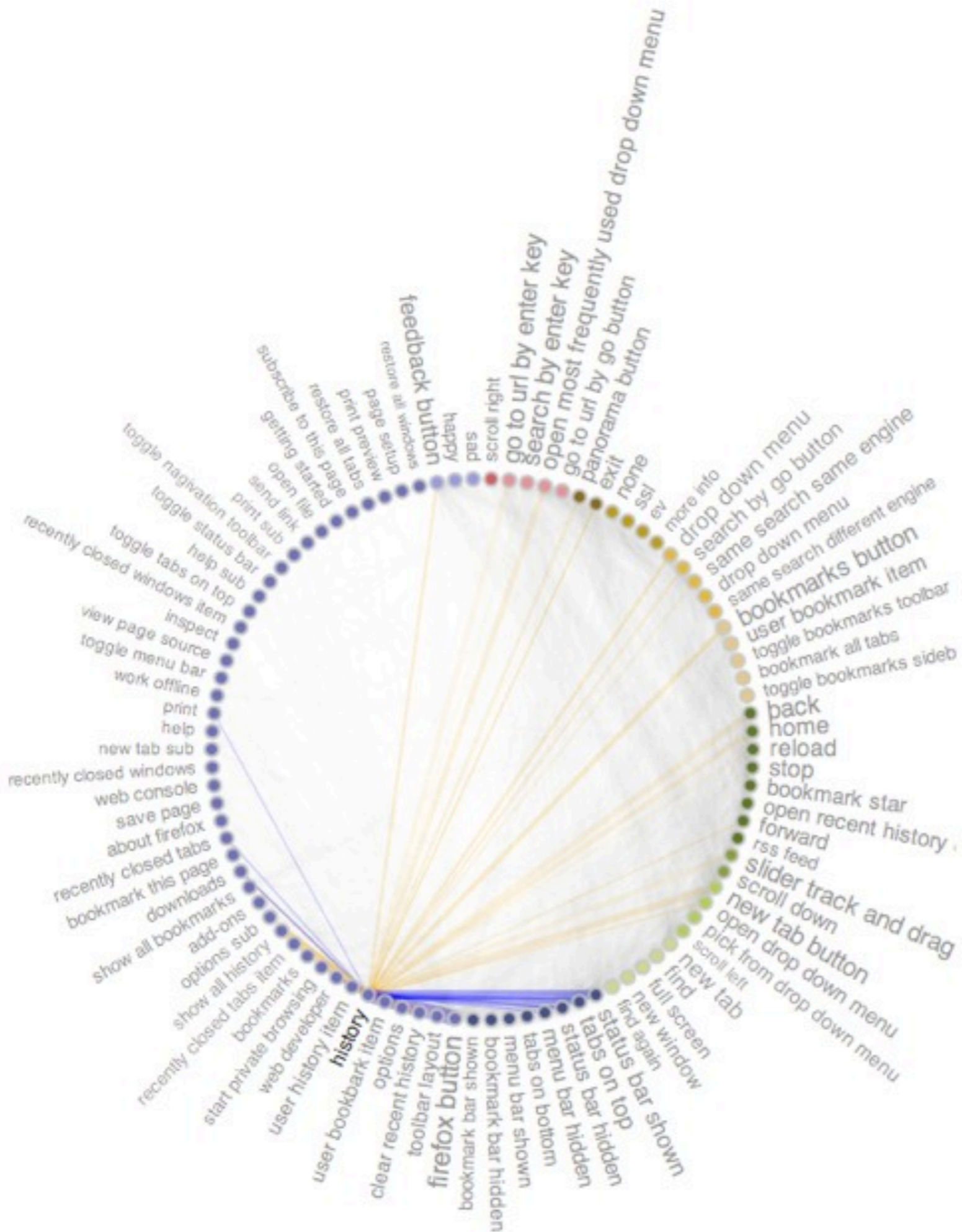
Browser version, Processor, Architecture, Age, Time of day, and Location



Firefox OS, Event data

Number of operations with mouse





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!

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Language: English

Brian Suda

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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

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Golden Ratio & Colour

1:1.618

