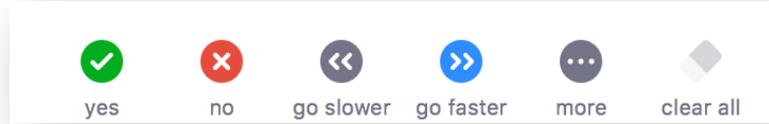
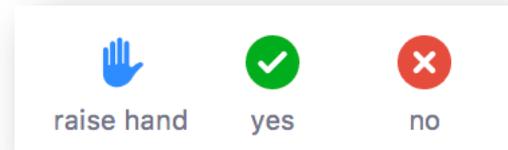
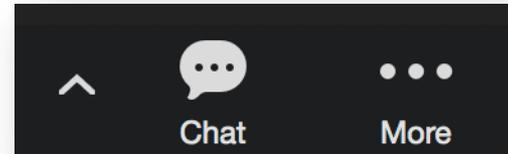


How we're using Zoom

- Declare you're finished with activities with "yes" notice in participant list.



- When you have a question or answer, either:
 - Write it in the chat
 - Use the "raise hand" feature
 - Direct chat helper Alex Bigelow
 - Add to HackMD file



Some Data Terminology

Data Tables

A	B	C	S	T	U
Order ID	Order Date	Order Priority	Product Container	Product Base Margin	Ship Date
3	10/14/06	5-Low	Large Box	0.8	10/21/06
6	2/21/08	4-Not Specified	Small Pack	0.55	2/22/08
32	7/16/07	2-High	Small Pack	0.79	7/17/07
32	7/16/07	2-High	Jumbo Box		7/17/07
32	7/16/07	2-High	Medium Box		7/18/07
32	7/16/07	2-High	Medium Box	0.65	7/18/07
35	10/23/07	4-Not Specified	Wrap Bag	0.52	10/24/07
35	10/23/07	4-Not Specified	Small Box	0.58	10/25/07
36	11/3/07	1-Urgent	Small Box	0.55	11/3/07
65	3/18/07	1-Urgent	Small Pack	0.49	3/19/07
66	1/20/05	5-Low	Wrap Bag	0.56	1/20/05
69		4-Not Specified	Small Pack	0.44	6/6/05
69		4-Not Specified	Wrap Bag	0.6	6/6/05
70	12/18/06	5-Low	Small Box	0.59	12/23/06
70	12/18/06	5-Low	Wrap Bag	0.82	12/23/06
96	4/17/05	2-High	Small Box	0.55	4/19/05
97	1/29/06	3-Medium	Small Box	0.38	1/30/06
129	11/19/08	5-Low	Small Box	0.37	11/28/08
130	5/8/08	2-High	Small Box	0.37	5/9/08
130	5/8/08	2-High	Medium Box	0.38	5/10/08
130	5/8/08	2-High	Small Box	0.6	5/11/08
132	6/11/06	3-Medium	Medium Box	0.6	6/12/06
132	6/11/06	3-Medium	Jumbo Box	0.69	6/14/06

Each data point is an **item** (or *records*), usually represented as a row.

Columns contain values of a particular **attribute** (or *field*).

The value of an attribute for a particular item is a **cell** (or *attribute value*).

Types of Attributes

Quantitative data has order and allows mathematical operations

Ordinal data has order but not mathematical relationships

Nominal (a.k.a. Categorical) data has neither order nor mathematical relationships

→ *Quantitative*



→ *Ordinal*



→ *Nominal*



Examples

→ *Quantitative*



- *Lengths*
- *Counts*
- *Pressure*
- *Temperature*
- *Weights*
- *Distances*
- *Dates*
- *Coordinates*

→ *Ordinal*



- *S, M, L sizes*
- *Letter grades*
- *Rankings*
- *Likert scales (e.g., rate from very satisfied to very dissatisfied)*

→ *Nominal*



- *Shapes*
- *Colors*
- *Names*
- *Blood types*
- *Countries*
- *Event types*

What operations can you do?

→ *Quantitative*



Compare:

$=, \neq, <, >, +, -$

Ratio Only:

$\times, \div, \text{ratios, proportions}$

→ *Ordinal*



Compare:

$=, \neq, <, >$

→ *Nominal*



Compare:

$=, \neq$

Quantitative, Ordinal, or Nominal?

A	B	C	S	T	U
Order ID	Order Date	Order Priority	Product Container	Product Base Margin	Ship Date
3	10/14/06	5-Low	Large Box	0.8	10/21/06
6	2/21/08	4-Not Specified	Small Pack	0.55	2/22/08
32	7/16/07	2-High	Small Pack	0.79	7/17/07
32	7/16/07	2-High	Jumbo Box		7/17/07
32	7/16/07	2-High	Medium Box		7/18/07
32	7/16/07	2-High	Medium Box	0.63	7/18/07
35	10/23/07	4-Not Specified	Wrap Bag	0.52	10/24/07
35	10/23/07	4-Not Specified	Small Box	0.58	10/25/07
36	11/3/07	1-Urgent	Small Box	0.55	11/3/07
65	3/18/07	1-Urgent	Small Pack	0.49	3/19/07
66	1/20/05	5-Low	Wrap Bag	0.56	1/20/05
69	5	4-Not Specified	Small Pack	0.44	6/6/05
69	5	4-Not Specified	Wrap Bag	0.6	6/6/05
70	12/18/06	5-Low	Small Box	0.59	12/23/06
70	12/18/06	5-Low	Wrap Bag	0.82	12/23/06
96	4/17/05	2-High	Small Box	0.55	4/19/05
97	1/29/06	3-Medium	Small Box	0.38	1/30/06
129	11/19/08	5-Low	Small Box	0.37	11/28/08
130	5/8/08	2-High	Small Box	0.37	5/9/08
130	5/8/08	2-High	Medium Box	0.38	5/10/08
130	5/8/08	2-High	Small Box	0.6	5/11/08
132	6/11/06	3-Medium	Medium Box	0.6	6/12/06
132	6/11/06	3-Medium	Jumbo Box	0.69	6/14/06

attribute

item

cell

Quantitative, Ordinal, or Nominal?

A	B	C	S	T	U
Order ID	Order Date	Order Priority	Product Container	Product Base Margin	Ship Date
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6	2/21/08	4-Not Specified	Small Pack	0.55	2/22/08
32	7/16/07	2-High	Small Pack	0.79	7/17/07
32	7/16/07	2-High	Medium Box	0.6	7/17/07
32	7/16/07	2-High	Medium Box	0.65	7/18/07
35	10/23/07	4-Not Specified	Wrap Bag	0.52	10/24/07
35	10/23/07	4-Not Specified	Small Box	0.58	10/25/07
36	11/3/07	1-Urgent	Small Box	0.55	11/3/07
65	3/18/07	1-Urgent	Small Pack	0.49	3/19/07
66	1/20/05	5-Low	Wrap Bag	0.56	1/20/05
69	6/4/05	4-Not Specified	Small Pack	0.44	6/6/05
69	6/4/05	4-Not Specified	Small Pack	0.6	6/6/05
70	12/18/06	5-Low	Small Pack	0.59	12/23/06
70	12/18/06	5-Low	Small Pack	0.82	12/23/06
96	4/17/05	2-High	Small Pack	0.55	4/19/05
97	1/29/06	3-Medium	Small Pack	0.38	1/30/06
129	11/19/08	5-Low	Small Pack	0.37	11/28/08
130	5/8/08	2-High	Small Box	0.37	5/9/08
130	5/8/08	2-High	Medium Box	0.38	5/10/08
130	5/8/08	2-High	Small Box	0.6	5/11/08
132	6/11/06	3-Medium	Medium Box	0.6	6/12/06
132	6/11/06	3-Medium	Jumbo Box	0.69	6/14/06

temporal

quantitative
ordinal
nominal

Encoding: Mapping Data to Visualization

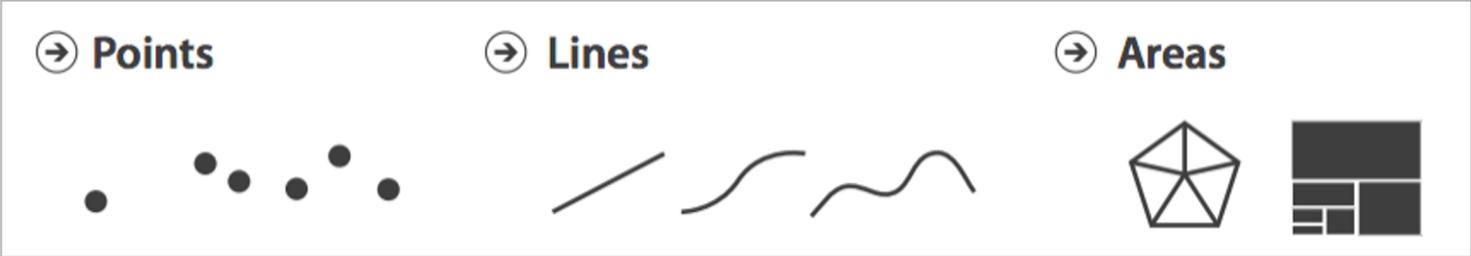
Marks, Channels, & Encoding

Encoding: Map data to visual structure

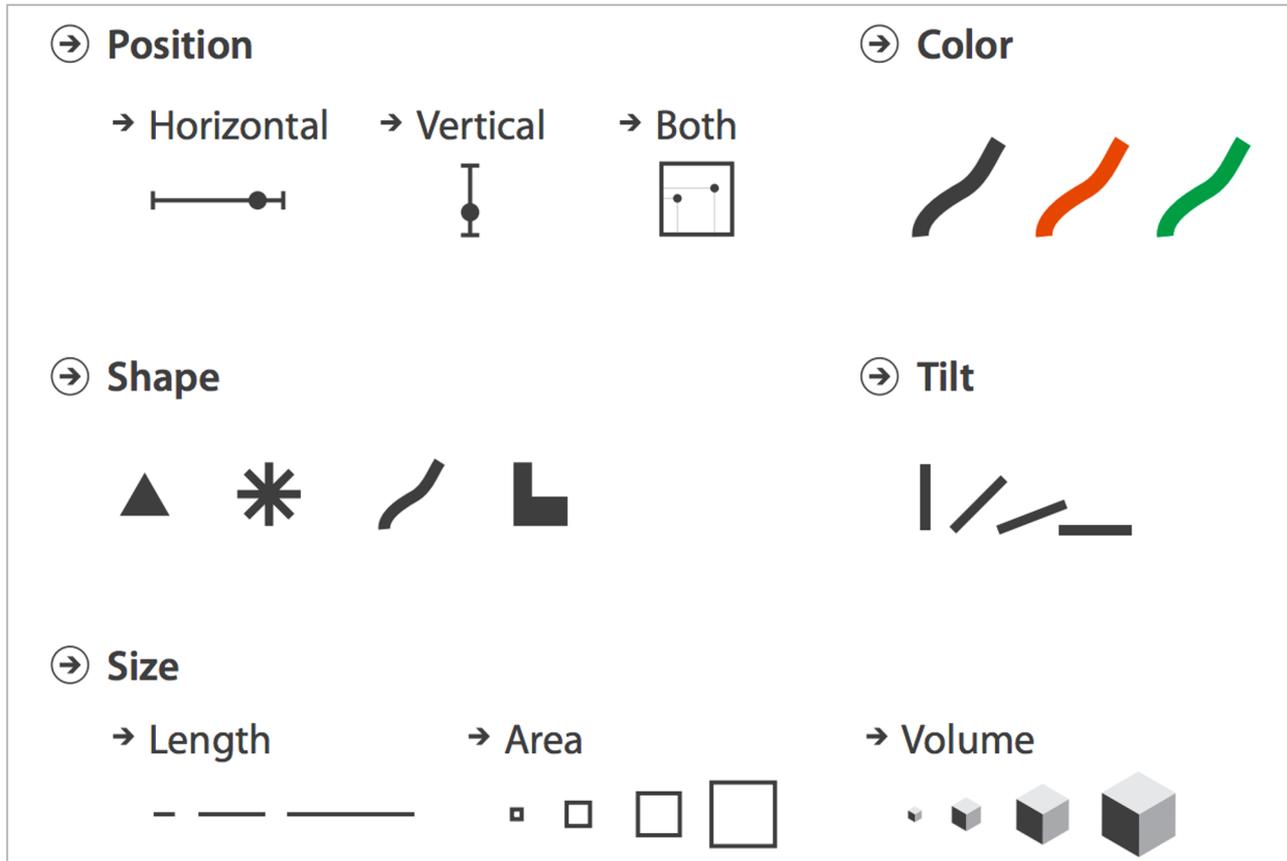
Marks: Graphical primitives that encode items / entities

Channels: Properties of mark appearance, often used to encode attributes or other information

Marks: Graphical primitives that encode items or entities



Channels: Properties of mark appearance, often used to encode attributes or other information



② **Magnitude Channels: Ordered Attributes**

Position on common scale 

Position on unaligned scale 

Length (1D size) 

Tilt/angle 

Area (2D size) 

Depth (3D position) 

Color luminance 

Color saturation 

Curvature 

Volume (3D size) 

② **Identity Channels: Categorical Attributes**

Spatial region 

Color hue 

Motion 

Shape 

We can Construct a Mapping of Data Values to Perceptual Channels

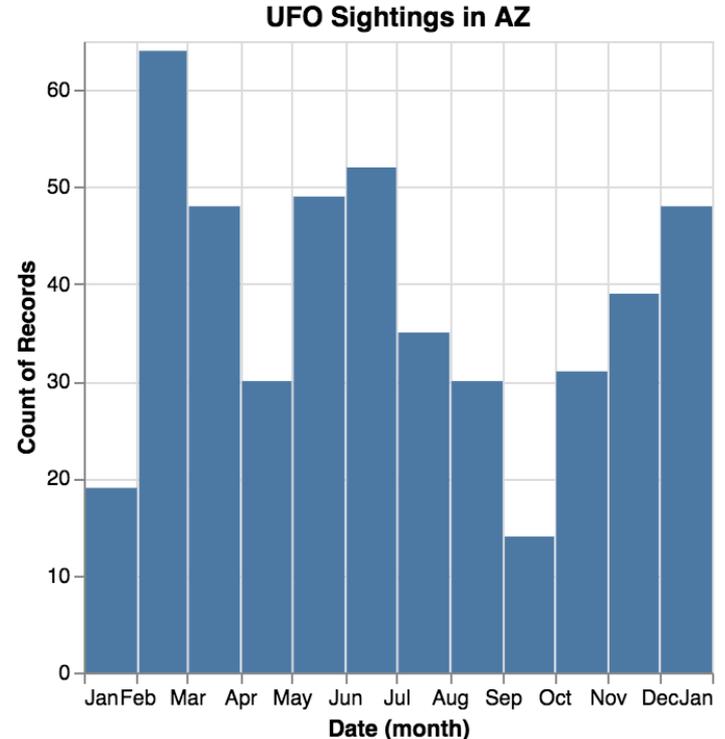
Encodings of Common Charts

Bar Chart: Show relative counts

Marks: rectangles

Encoding: quantitative value is mapped to height of rectangle on a common scale

Nominal value is mapped to x-position

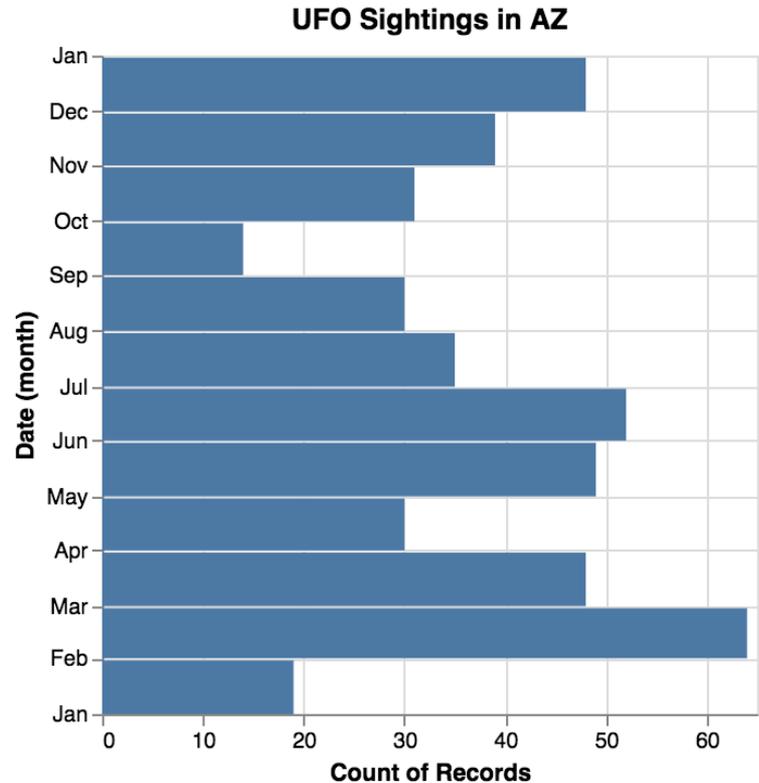


Consider rotating for text readability

Marks: rectangles

Encoding: quantitative value is mapped to width of rectangle on a common scale

Nominal value is mapped to y-position

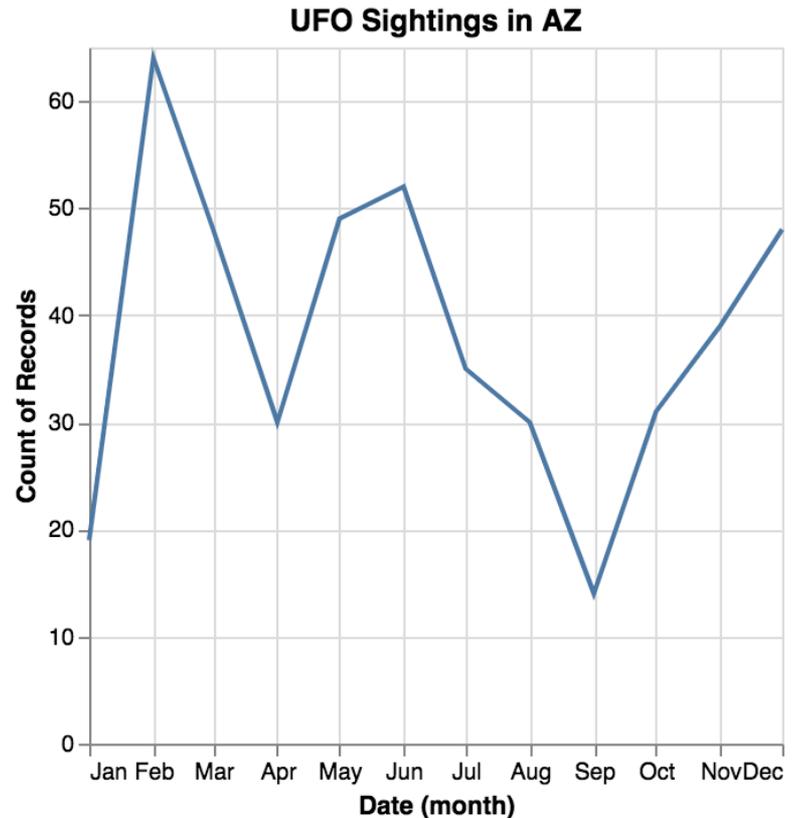


Line Charts: Show trends

Marks: lines

Encoding: quantitative value is mapped to y-position of line endpoint.

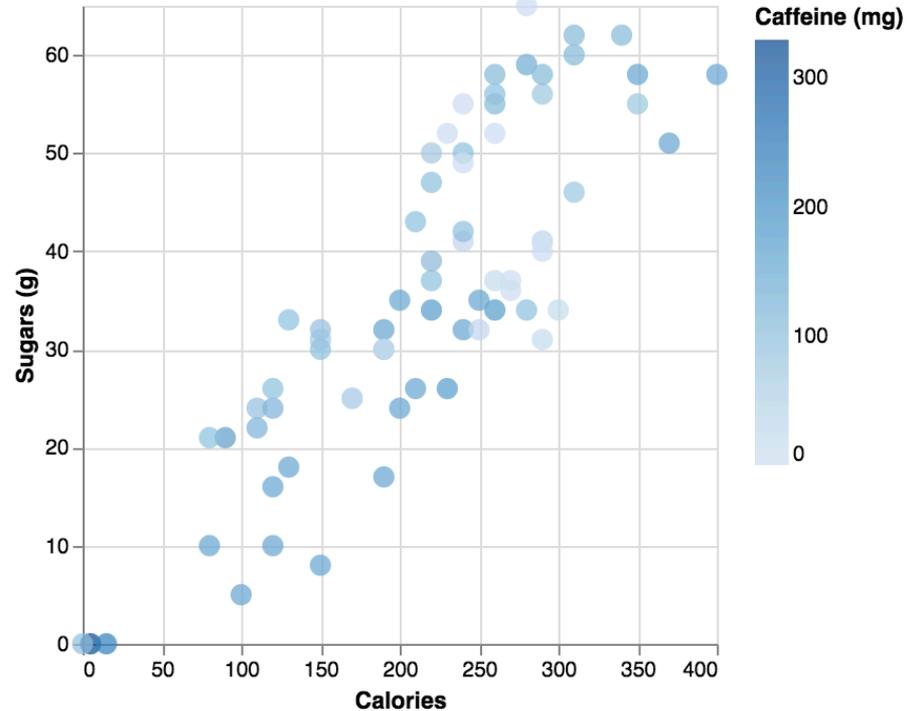
Temporal value is mapped to x-position



Scatter Plots: show correlation

Marks: points

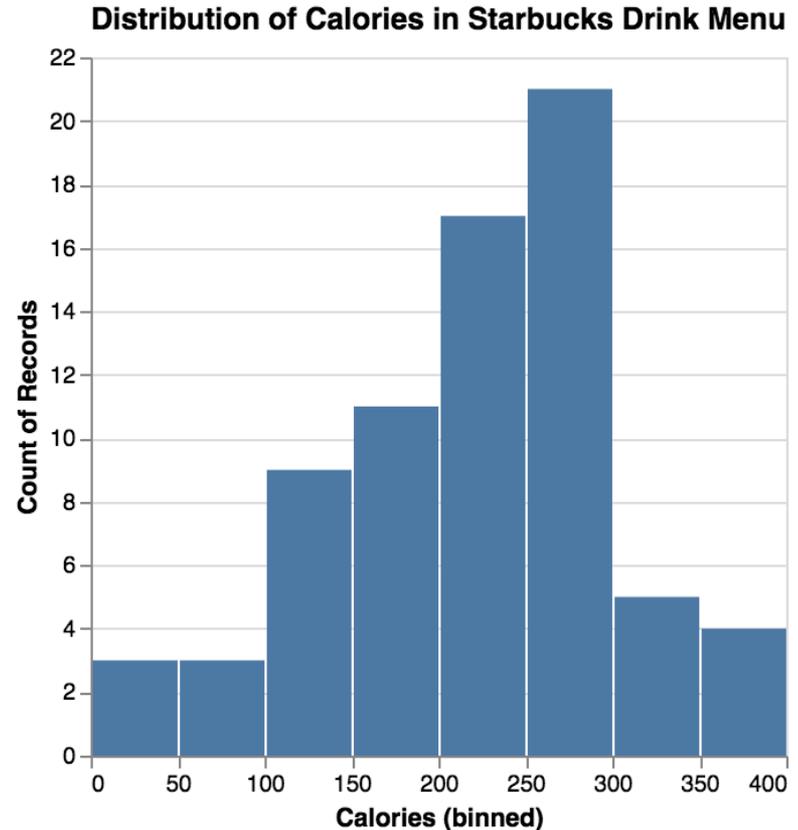
Encoding: two quantitative value is mapped to x and y position respectively



Histograms: show distribution

Marks: bars

Encoding: x position denotes range of calories, y position denotes number of drinks in that calorie range



Vega-Lite

Why Vega-Lite?

At Hackathons, I noticed most projects with visualization used basic charts and some projects had streaming data.

Vega-Lite is a lightweight, robust library when it comes to quickly creating basic charts from data.

Vega-Lite has support for streaming data (not covered in this workshop)

Let's go through this together!

If you have not already, download the workshop files:

<https://bit.ly/ResBazVisWorkshop>

Unzip the file and open "template.html" in a web browser

Veg—Lite can be embedded in a webpage

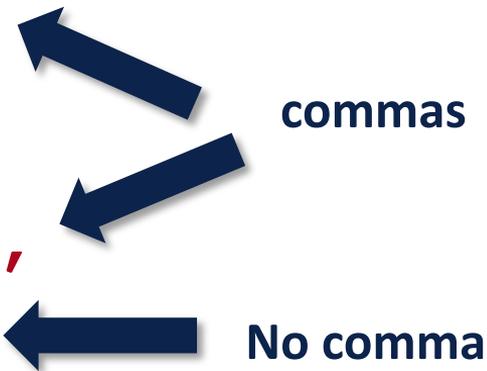
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>...</head>
  <body>
    <div id="vis"></div>
    <script>
      var spec = { ...JSON specification here... };
      vegaEmbed('#vis', spec);
    </script>
  </body>
</html>
```

General JSON Syntax: Lists

JSON has two structures, an unordered **object** `{}` of key-value pairs and an ordered **list** `[]` of items, both are comma separated

List Example

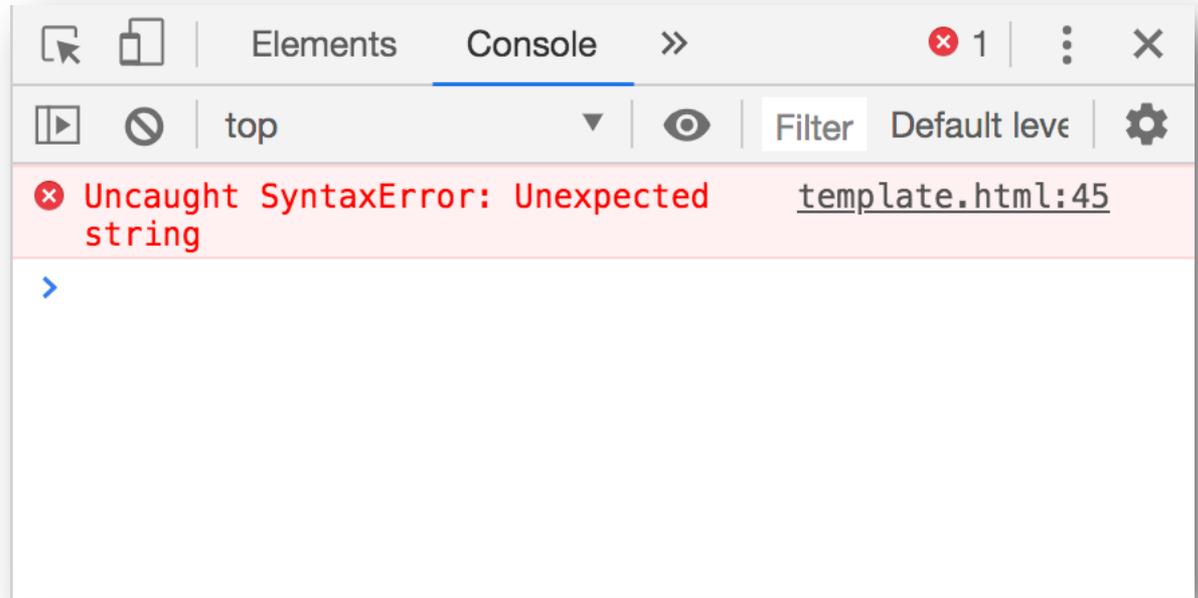
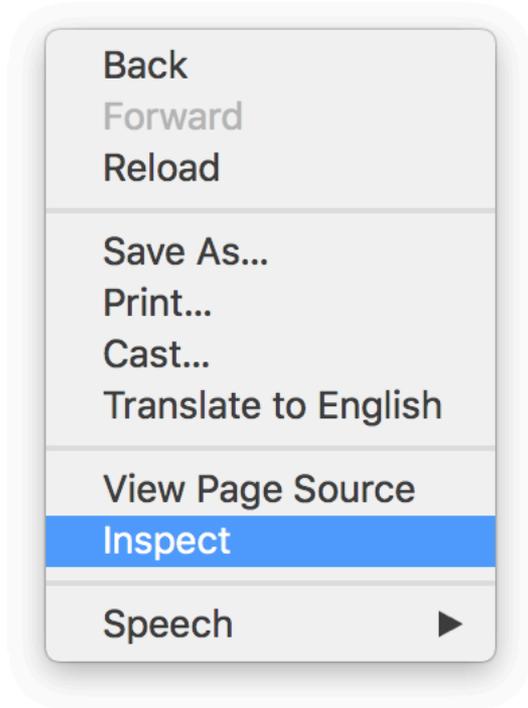
```
[  
  "zero",  
  "one",  
  "two",  
  "three",  
  "four"  
]
```



commas

No comma

Missing commas often lead to strange error messages



General JSON Syntax: Objects

JSON has two structures, an unordered **object** `{}` of key-value pairs and an ordered **list** `[]` of items, both are comma separated

Object Example

```
{  
  "key1": 12.2, ← number  
  "key2": "text here", ← text (needs quotes)  
  "key3": [1, 2, 3], ← list  
  "key4": {"key1": 0.0 }, ← another object  
  "key5": true ← true or false  
}
```

General JSON Syntax

JSON has two structures, an unordered **object** `{}` of key-value pairs and an ordered **list** `[]` of items, both are comma separated

Object Example

```
{  
  "key1": 12.2,  
  "key2": "text here",  
  "key3": [1, 2, 3],  
  "key4": { "key1": 0.0 },  
  "key5": true  
}
```

List of Objects Example

```
[  
  { "id": 0,  
    "name": "foo"  
  }, ← comma  
  { "id": 1,  
    "name": "bar"  
  }  
]
```

Anatomy of a Vega-Lite specification

```
{  
  data → { "url": "dir/data.csv" },  
  mark → "point",  
  encoding: {  
    "x": {  
      "field": "column_name",  
      "type": "quantitative"  
    }  
  }  
}
```

Data can be a URL/file, variable name, or inline

```
"data": { "url": "data/mydata.json" }
```

```
"data": { "values": variable_name }
```

```
"data": {  
  "values": [  
    { "id": 0, "foo": 7, "bar": "peas" },  
    { "id": 1, "foo": 3, "bar": "carrots" },  
    { "id": 2, "foo": 6, "bar": "carrots" },  
    { "id": 3, "foo": 5.5, "bar": "peas" }  
  ]  
}
```

Several marks available

{

```
"mark": "point",
```

}

area

bar

circle

line

point

rule

square

tick

rect

text

geoshape

boxplot

errorbar

errorband

Tooltips

From encodings:

```
{  
  "mark": { "type": "point", "tooltip": true }  
}
```

From data:

```
{  
  "mark": { "type": "point",  
            "tooltip": { "content": "data" }  
  }  
}
```

Small Example

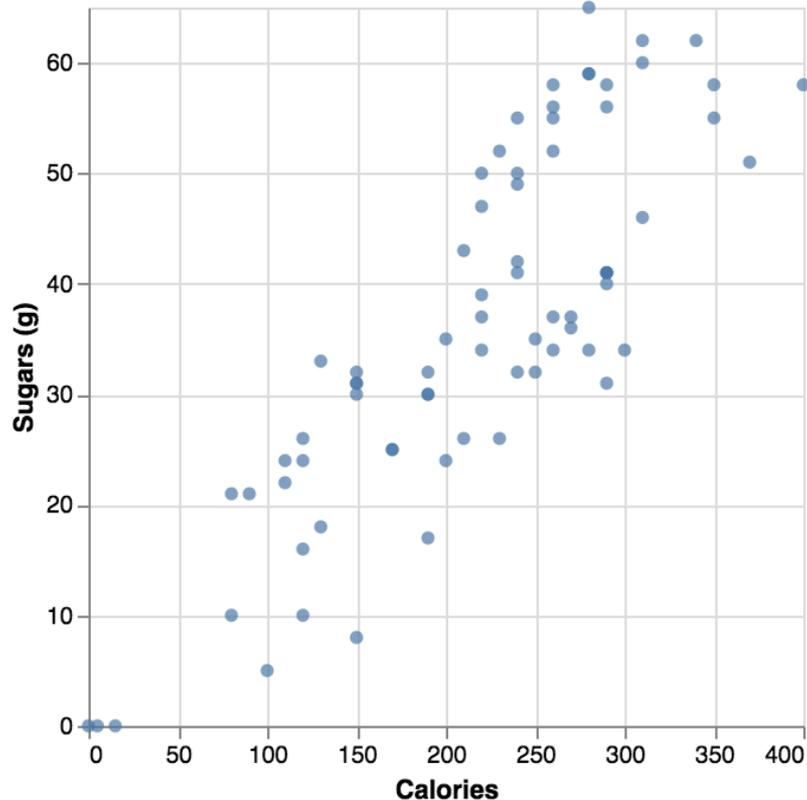
```
var small = [  
  { "weather": "sunny", "temp": 35 },  
  { "weather": "sunny", "temp": 38 },  
  { "weather": "sunny", "temp": 41 },  
  { "weather": "partially sunny", "temp": 29 },  
  { "weather": "partially sunny", "temp": 34 },  
  { "weather": "rainy", "temp": 30 },  
];
```

This data is in `resbaz_az.js`

Exercise: Now that we've seen the small dataset, try a larger one

Replicate this plot with the Kaggle Starbucks nutritional information data. Don't forget to add a tooltip!

```
"data": {  
  "values": drinks  
}
```



Encoding: Mapping Data to Channels

x

y

x2

y2

xError

yError

xError2

yError2

color

opacity

fillOpacity

strokeOpacity

strokeWidth

size

shape

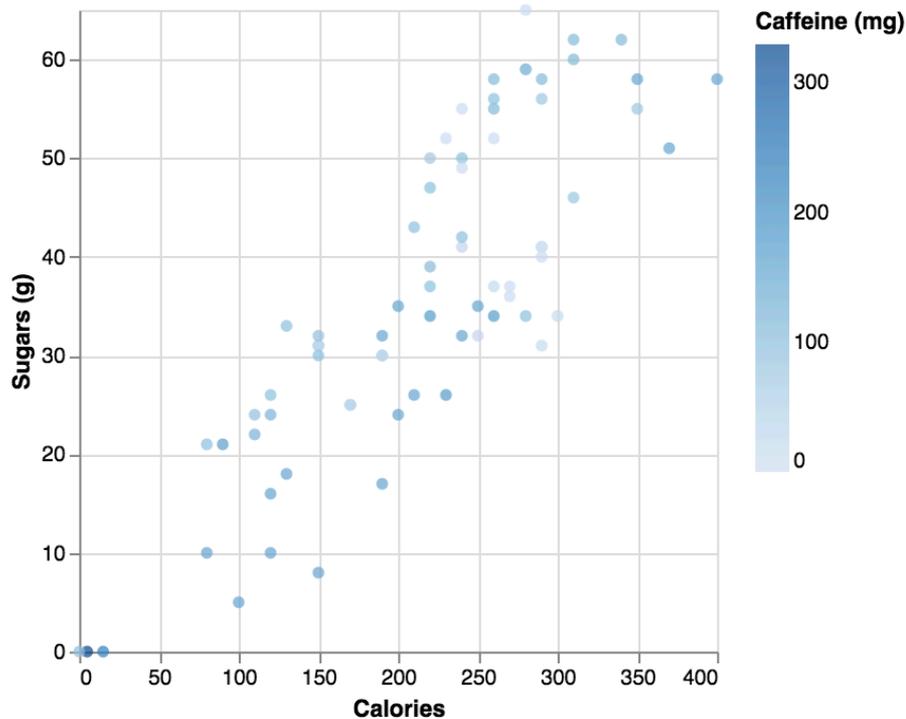
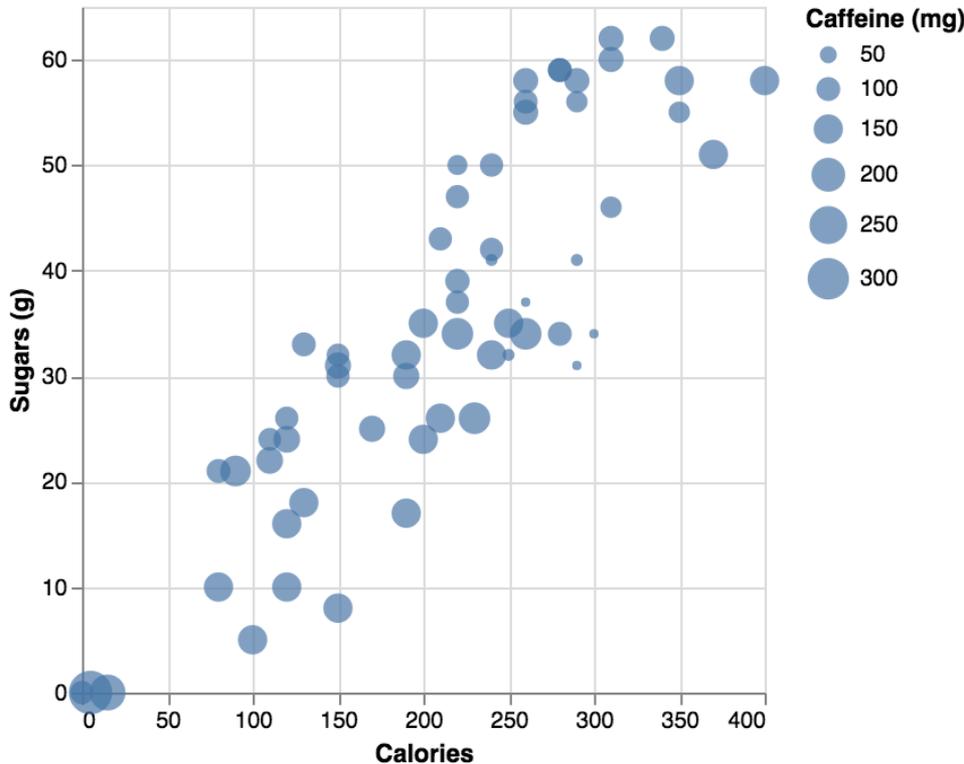
text

tooltip

href

...more...

Exercise: Let's encode **Caffeine (mg)** with size or color



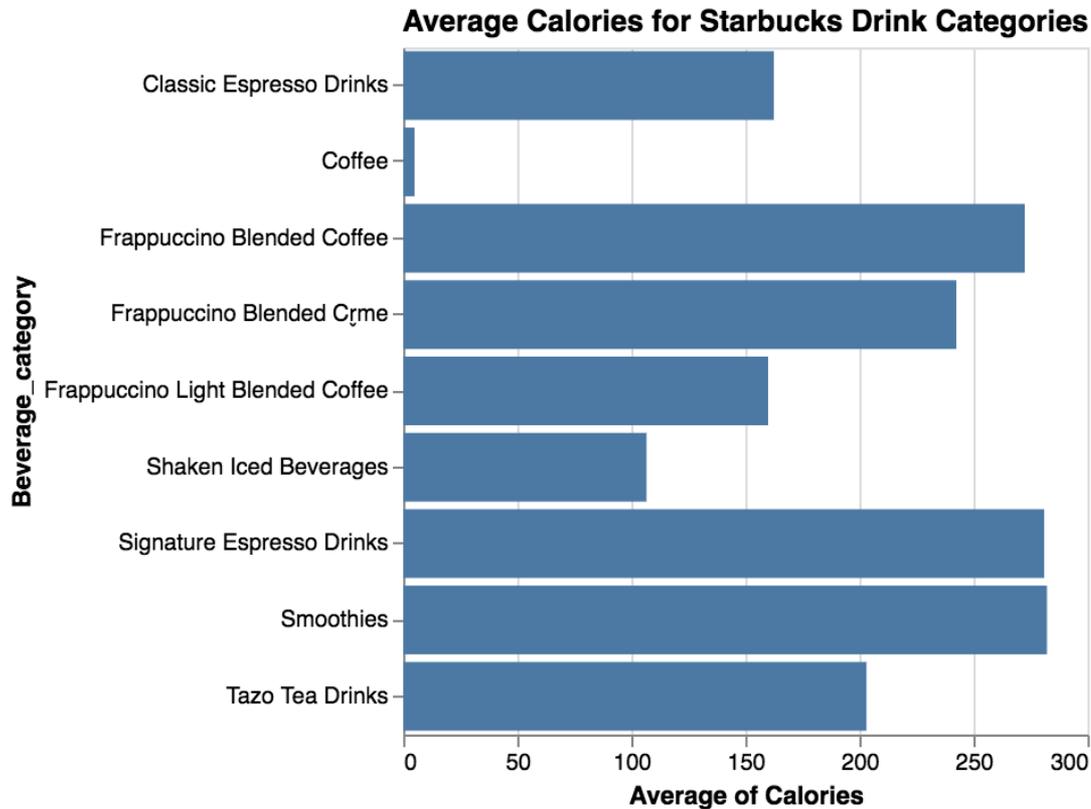
Aggregation of Data

count	min	<code>"encoding": {</code>
sum	max	<code> "x": {</code>
mean	valid	<code> "field": "column_name",</code>
average	missing	<code> "type": "quantitative",</code>
median	distinct	<code> "aggregate": "average"</code>
variance	...more...	<code> }</code>
stdev		<code>}</code>
stderr		

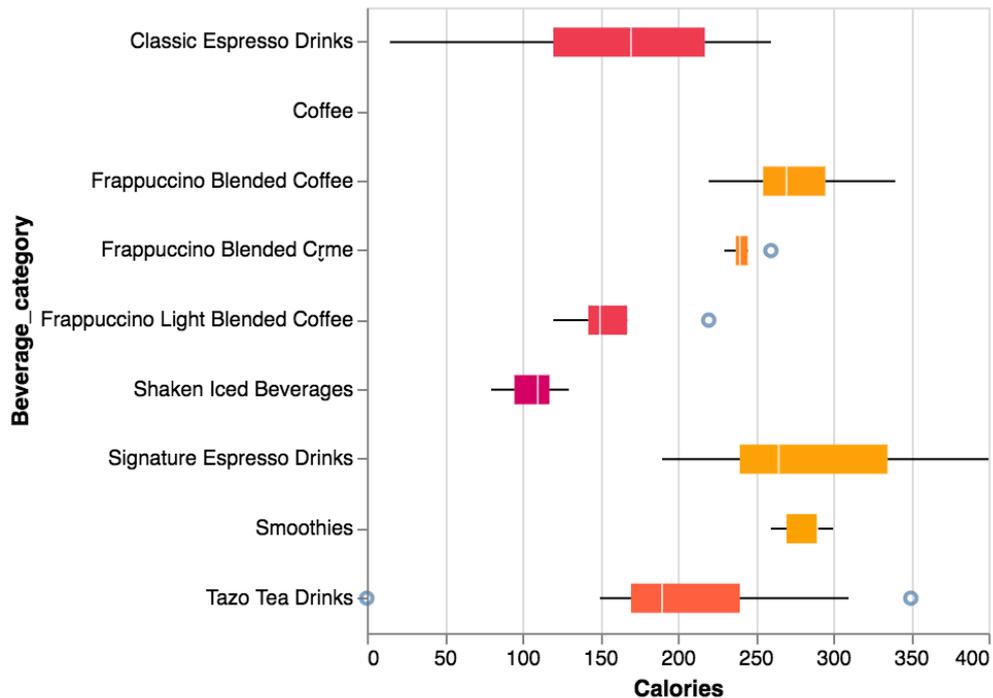
See also binning (histograms) and other transforms...

<https://vega.github.io/vega-lite/docs/encoding.html>

Exercise: Can you replicate the chart with the Starbucks Data?



Exercise: Replicate this chart



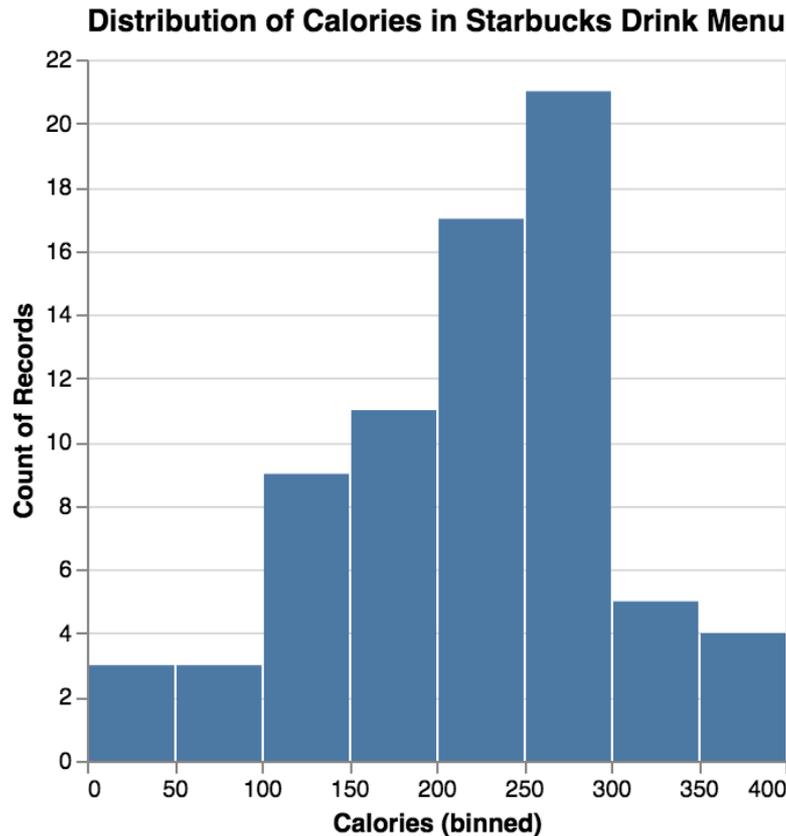
You can specify details on the scale of an encoding with the **scale** parameter. Here's a color example:

```
"color": {  
  "scale": {  
    "range": ["red", "blue"]  
  },  
  "field": "column_name",  
  "type": "quantitative"  
}
```

Aggregation of Data - Histograms

count	min	"encoding": {
sum	max	"x": {
mean	valid	"field": "column_name",
average	missing	"type": "quantitative",
median	distinct	"bin": true
variance	...more...	},
stdev		"y": {
stderr		"type": "quantitative",
		"aggregate": "count"
		},
		}

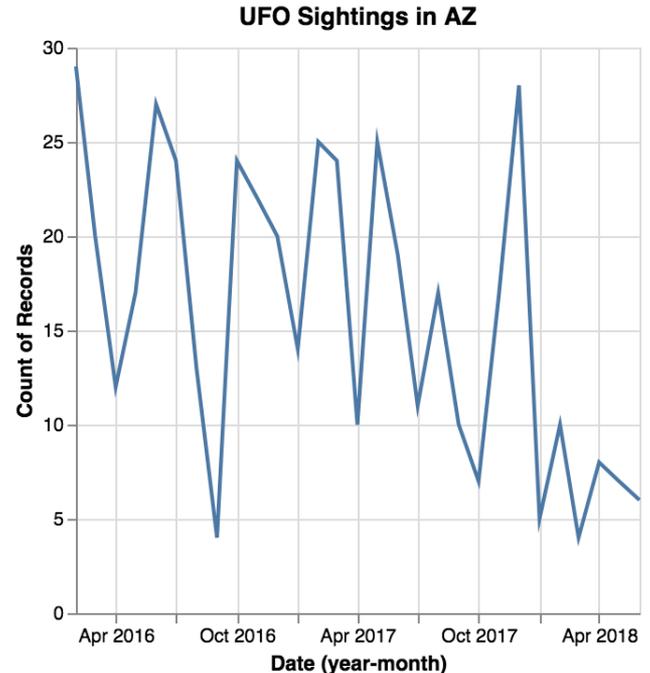
Exercise: Can you replicate this histogram with the Starbucks Data?



Temporal Data

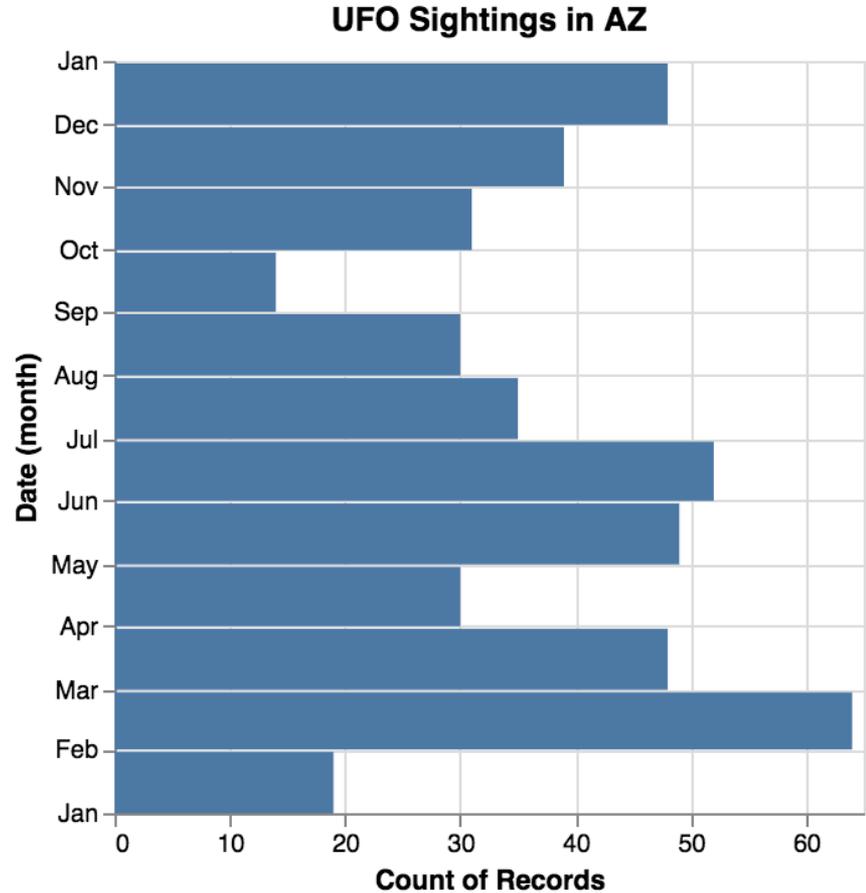
We can set a `timeUnit` in the encoding to group data and then represent its aggregate:

```
"x": {  
  "field": "Date",  
  "timeUnit": "yearmonth",  
  "type": "temporal"  
}  
"y": {  
  "aggregate": "count",  
  "type": "quantative"  
}
```



Exercise: Create this chart with the UFO Data

```
"data": {  
  "values": ufos  
}
```



Acknowledgements

This workshop is based on the tutorials and documentation at <https://vega.github.io>

Data Visualization basics are based on Visualization Analysis and Design, by Tamara Munzner

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