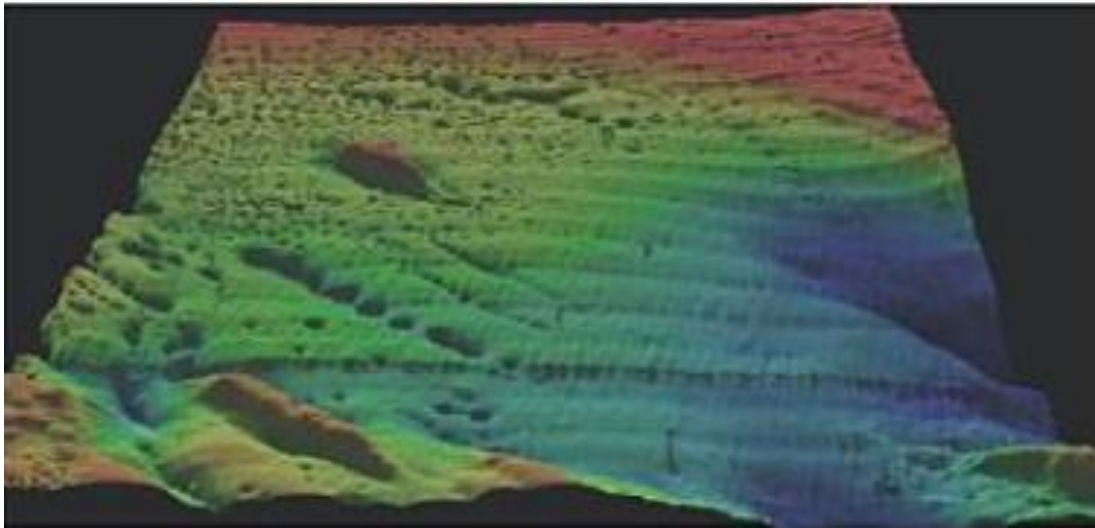


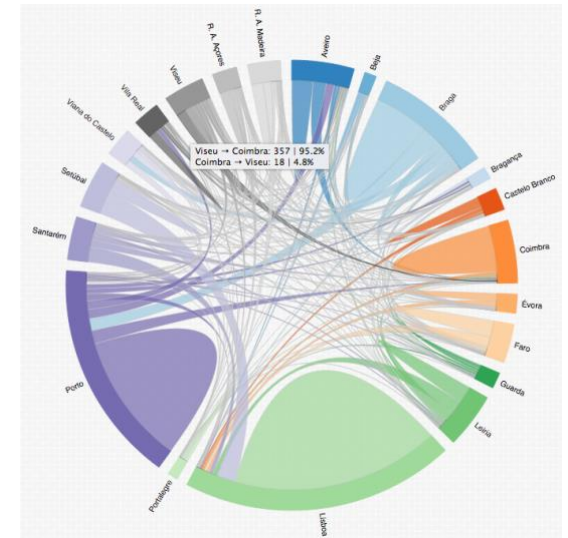


What is Visualization?

Is the process of exploring, transforming and **representing data** as images to **gain insight into phenomena**



Passamoquoddy Bay
(10^6 measures)
(Ware 2019)



Portuguese Higher Education
(data from 120 000 candidates)

Why and how to represent data visually?

- The human visual system is a most powerful pattern seeker

“seeing is understanding...”

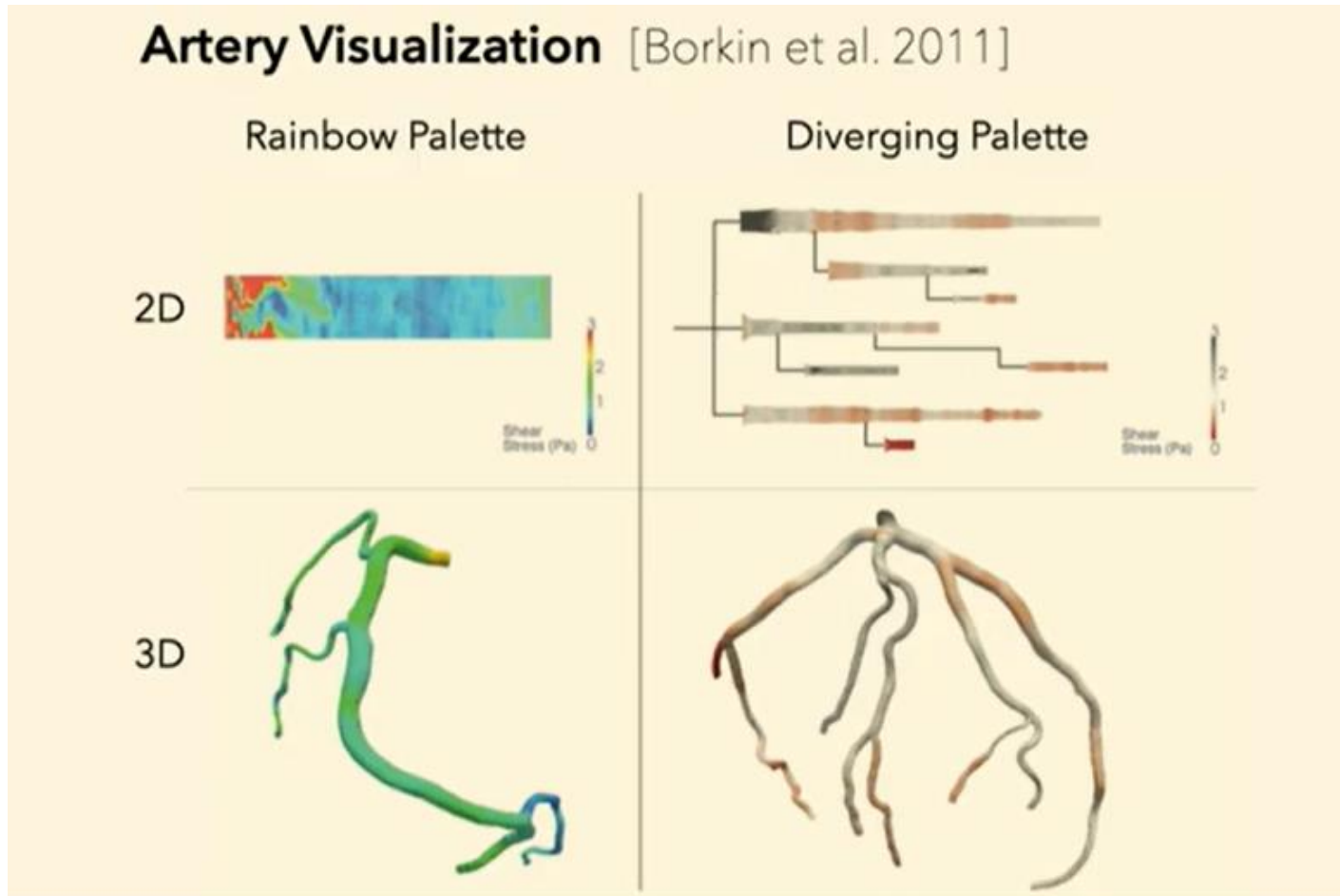
- We see patterns displayed in certain ways more easily

than in others ...

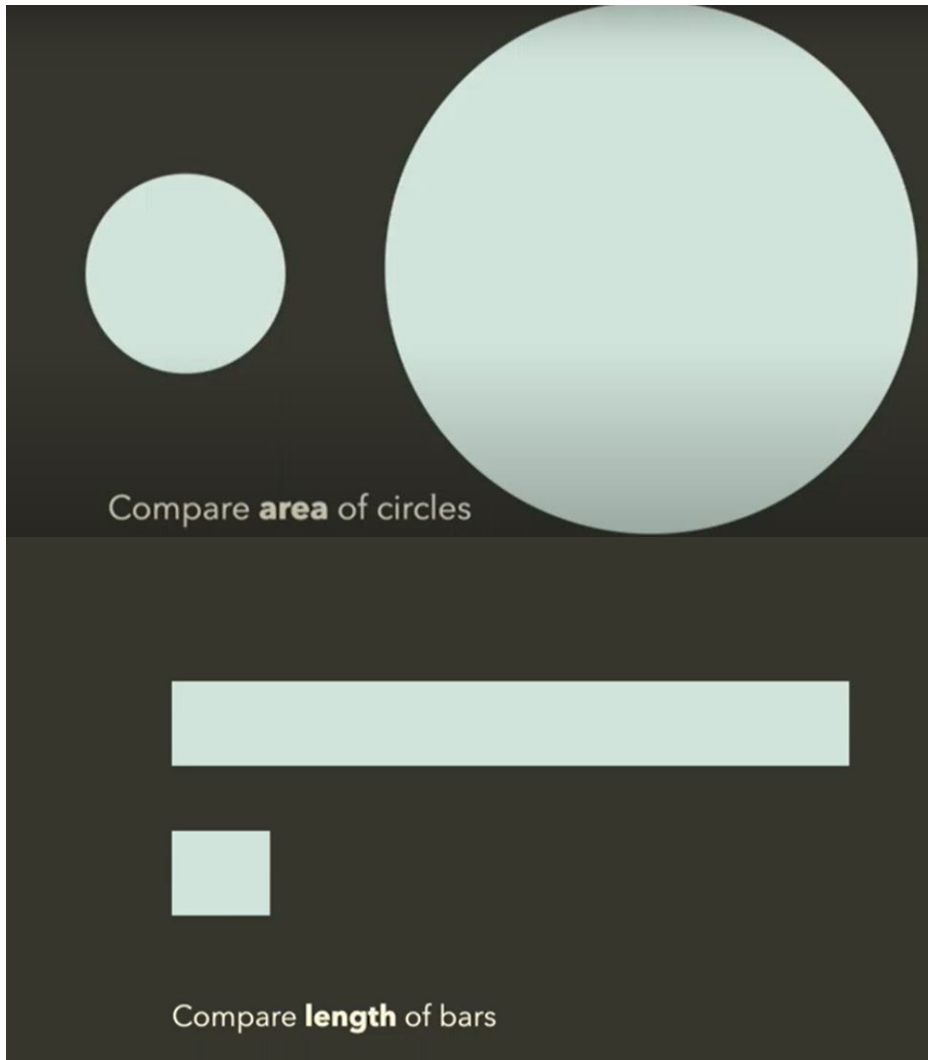


Some visual encodings are better than others...

Visualization is not just “intellectual curiosity, but potentially saves lives, depending on the decisions...” (Heer, 2023)



Some visual encodings are better than others...



How many times is the largest circle larger?

How many times is the largest rectangle larger?

(Heer, 2023)

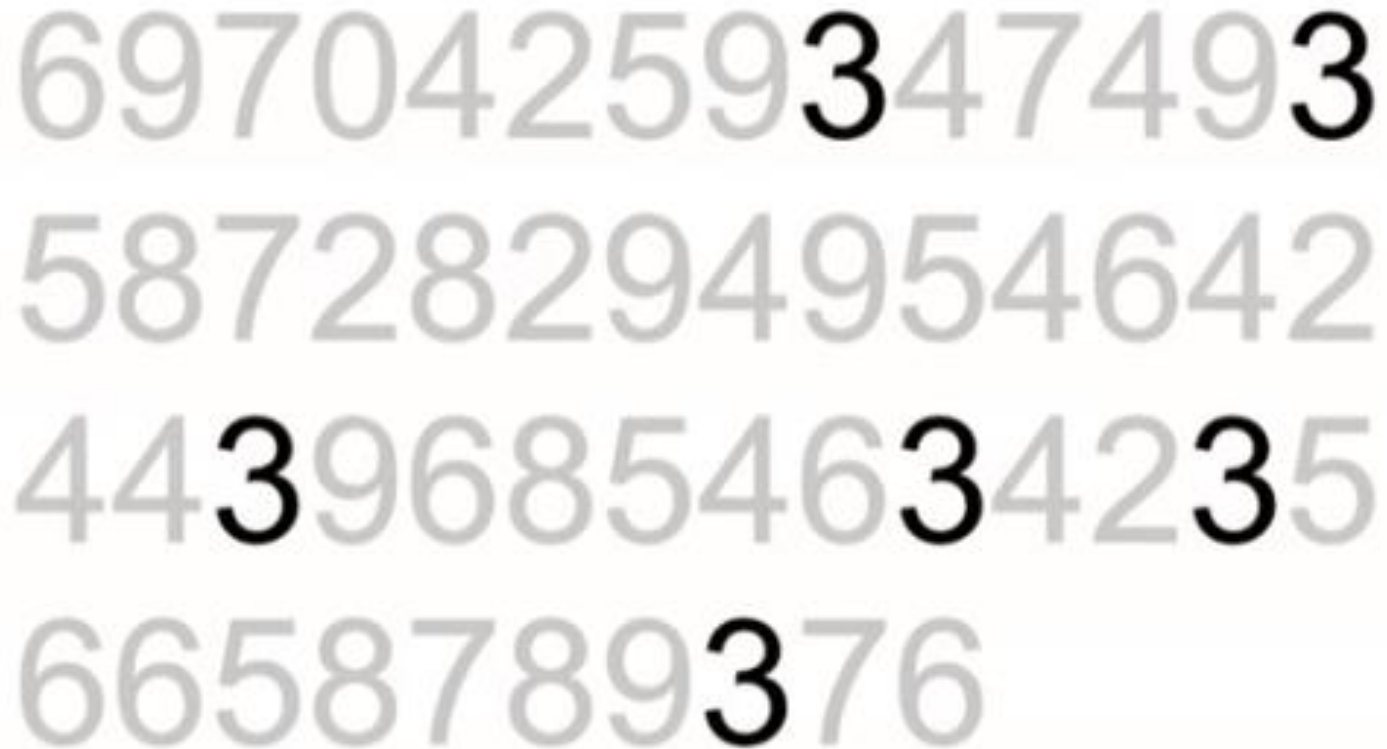
[Jeff Heer on Augmenting Data Scientists: The Promise and Peril of AI-Assisted Analysis \(youtube.com\)](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=...)

An exercise in preattentive processing: how many “3”?

69704259347493
58728294954642
44396854634235
6658789376

(Nussbaumer Knaflitz, 2015)

The best encodings depend on the user's tasks...



A visualization of a 4x10 grid of numbers. The numbers are arranged in four rows and ten columns. The numbers are: Row 1: 6, 9, 7, 0, 4, 2, 5, 9, 3, 4, 7, 4, 9, 3. Row 2: 5, 8, 7, 2, 8, 2, 9, 4, 9, 5, 4, 6, 4, 2. Row 3: 4, 4, 3, 9, 6, 8, 5, 4, 6, 3, 4, 2, 3, 5. Row 4: 6, 6, 5, 8, 7, 8, 9, 3, 7, 6. In each row, the 8th number is bolded: 3, 9, 3, 3.

6	9	7	0	4	2	5	9	3	4	7	4	9	3
5	8	7	2	8	2	9	4	9	5	4	6	4	2
4	4	3	9	6	8	5	4	6	3	4	2	3	5
6	6	5	8	7	8	9	3	7	6				

[Storytelling with Data | Cole Nussbaumer Knaflig | Talks at Google](#)

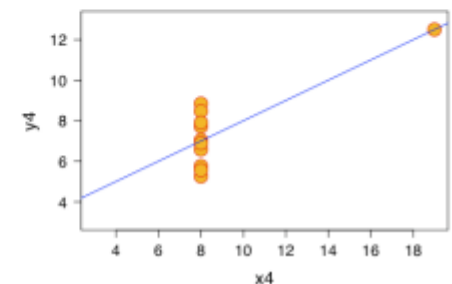
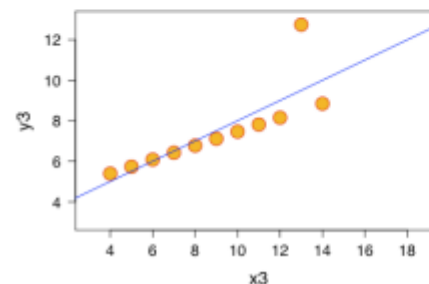
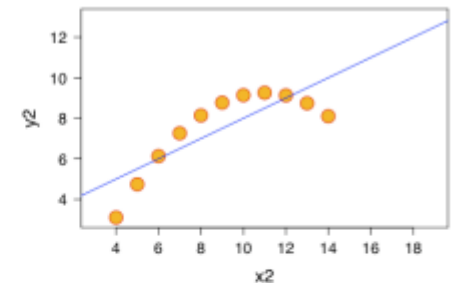
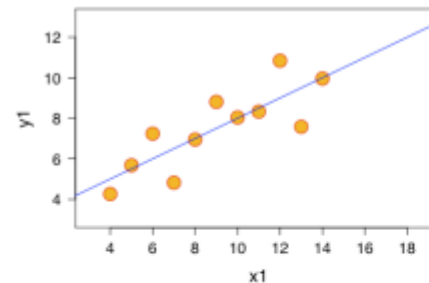
Why show the data in detail? and not only aggregated parameters

Visualization helps in situations where seeing the dataset structure in detail is better than seeing only a brief summary of it (loosing information). (Munzner, 2014)

Anscombe quartet: data sets with same simple statistical properties (Tuft, 1983)

Anscombe's Quartet: Raw Data

	I		II		III		IV	
	x	y	x	y	x	y	x	y
	10.0	8.04	10.0	9.14	10.0	7.46	8.0	6.58
	8.0	6.95	8.0	8.14	8.0	6.77	8.0	5.76
	13.0	7.58	13.0	8.74	13.0	12.74	8.0	7.71
	9.0	8.81	9.0	8.77	9.0	7.11	8.0	8.84
	11.0	8.33	11.0	9.26	11.0	7.81	8.0	8.47
	14.0	9.96	14.0	8.10	14.0	8.84	8.0	7.04
	6.0	7.24	6.0	6.13	6.0	6.08	8.0	5.25
	4.0	4.26	4.0	3.10	4.0	5.39	19.0	12.50
	12.0	10.84	12.0	9.13	12.0	8.15	8.0	5.56
	7.0	4.82	7.0	7.26	7.0	6.42	8.0	7.91
	5.0	5.68	5.0	4.74	5.0	5.73	8.0	6.89
mean	9.0	7.5	9.0	7.5	9.0	7.5	9.0	7.5
var.	10.0	3.75	10.0	3.75	10.0	3.75	10.0	3.75
corr.	0.816		0.816		0.816		0.816	



[Anscombe's quartet - Wikipedia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anscombe%27s_quartet)

Outline of the lectures:

Data and Information Visualization: Introduction



Information Visualization:

- Creating a visusalization
- Data characteristics
- Representation
- Presentation
- Interaction
- Evaluation

Computer graphics:

- Interactive graphics systems; Primitives and attributes
- Geometric transformations and projections
- Visualization pipeline, visibility, illumination and surface rendering, geometric transformations and projections

Definition

Objectives

History

Applications

Model

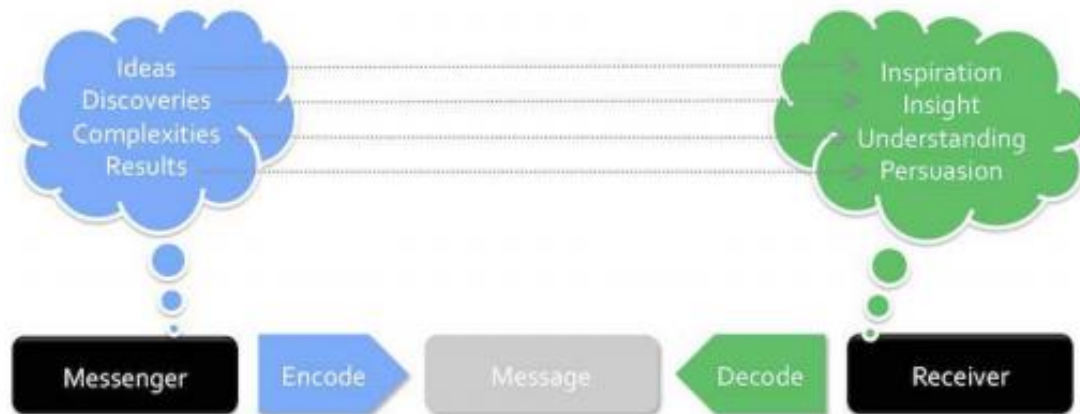
How to obtain and evaluate a Visualization?

Definition

- Visualization is the process of exploring, transforming and representing data as images (or other sensorial forms) to gain insight into phenomena
- There are several expressions used to designate different areas of Visualization:
 - Scientific Visualization
 - Data Visualization
 - Information Visualization
- The differences among these areas are not completely clear
- Industry uses mainly Data Visualization ...

Definition (yet another)

- “The representation and presentation of data that exploits our visual perception abilities in order to amplify cognition” *(Kirk, 2012)*

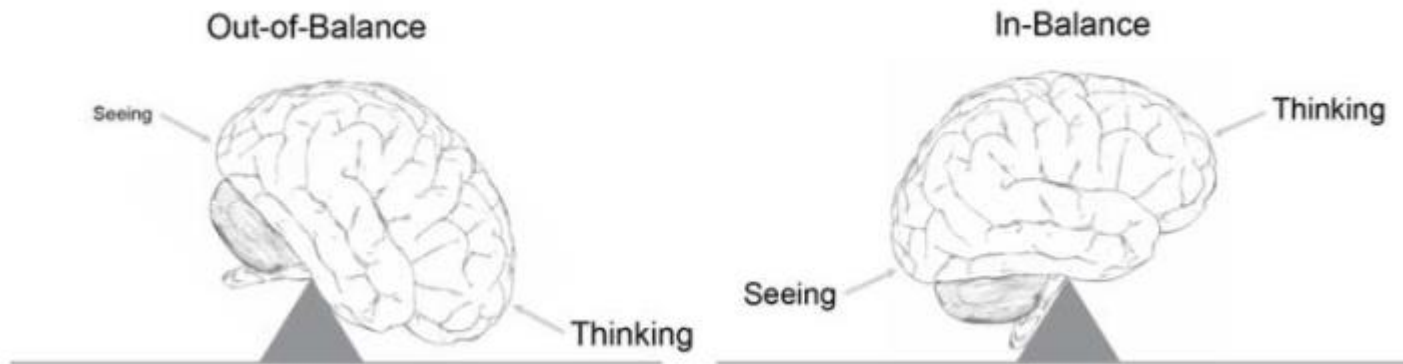


(Kirk, 2012)

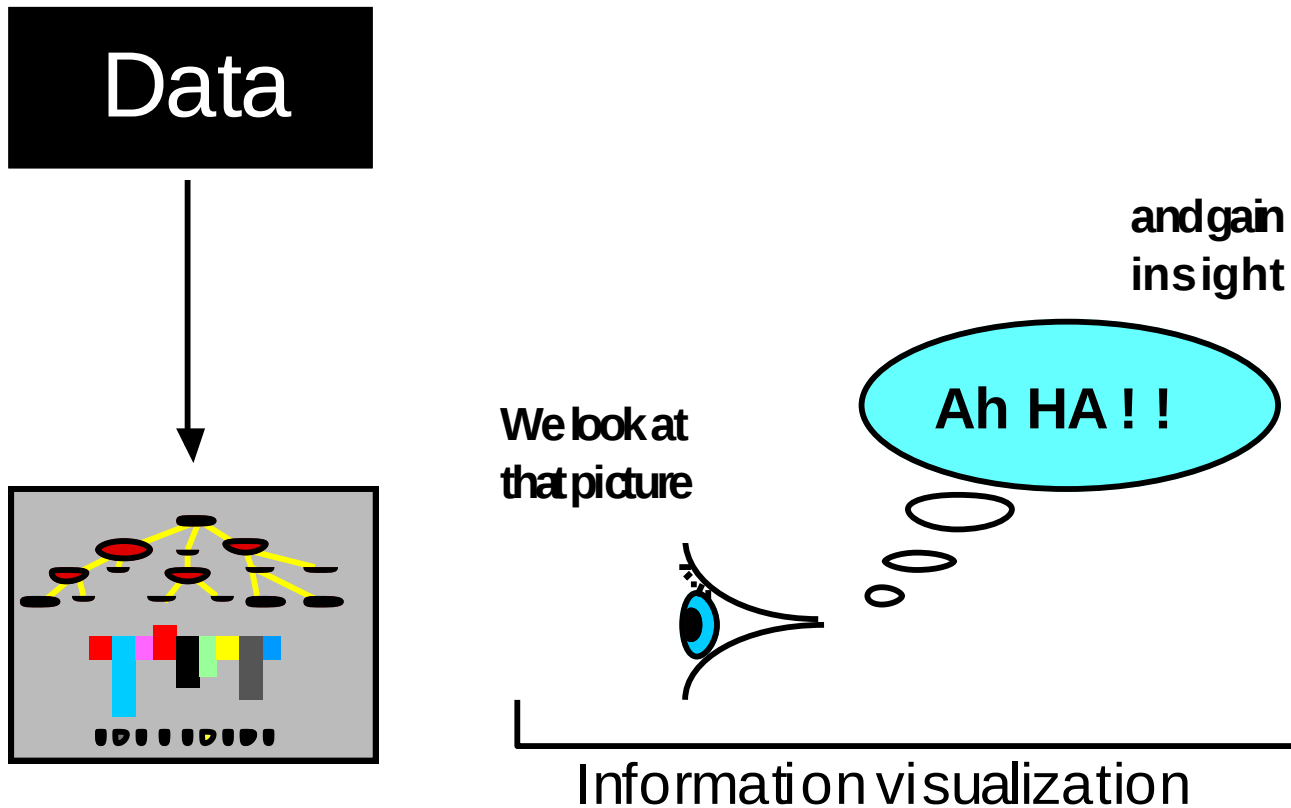
- Visualization is different from Computer Graphics and Image Processing since:
 - 1- it deals mainly with **multi-dimensional data**
($\geq$ 3D, time varying)
 - 2- **data transformation** is fundamental
(may be changed to increase insight)
 - 3- it is essentially **interactive**,
(including the user in the process of data creation,
transformation and visualization)
- However, there is some overlap:
 - The output of a visualization process is images
 - In general uses much CG

Visualization benefits

- Helps us think
- Reduces load on working memory
- Offloads cognition
- Uses the power of human perception

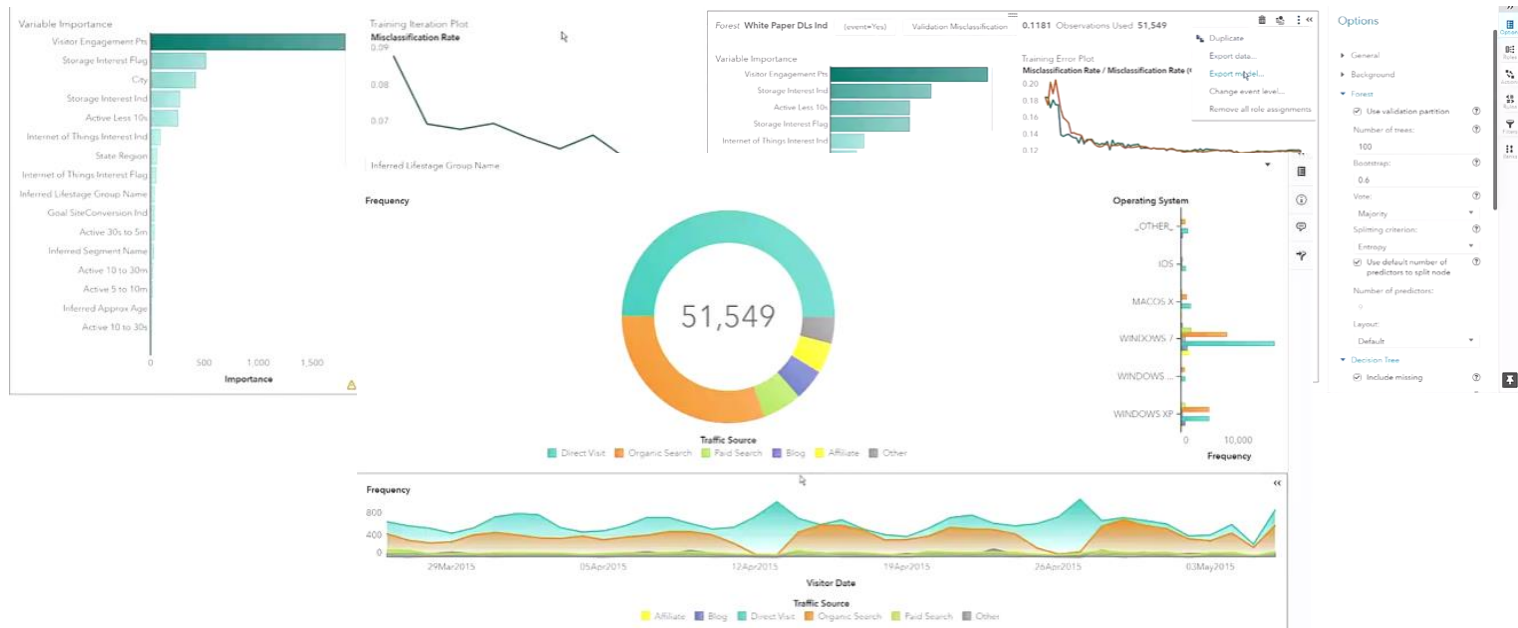


[Data Visualization for Human Perception | The Encyclopedia of Human-Computer Interaction, 2nd Ed.](#)



The process of information visualization: graphically encoded data is viewed in order to form a mental model of that data ([Spence, 2007](#))

Visualization, Visual Data Mining, and related fields



Visualization and Visual Data Mining

- Visualization is a field of Computing focused on how to **visually explore, transform and represent large amounts of data to gain insight into phenomena**
- **Visual representations take advantage of the human eye's broad bandwidth** pathway into the mind
- **Visual Data Mining uses visualization** in decision support to facilitate data exploration and understanding; it involves
 - Selecting data,
 - Transforming,
 - Representing visually

Visualization and Visual Data Mining

- Visualization as a scientific field is the process of **exploring, transforming and representing data as images** (or other sensorial forms) **to gain insight into phenomena**
- Visual data mining techniques are of high value in **exploratory data analysis** (Keim, 2002)
- Specially when **little is known about the data** and the exploration **goals are vague**
- Since the **user is directly involved**, shifting and adjusting the exploration goals is automatically done if necessary

- **Main advantages** of visual over automatic data mining techniques (statistics or machine learning):
 - can easily deal with highly inhomogeneous and noisy data
 - is intuitive and requires no understanding of complex mathematical or statistical algorithms or parameters.
- Visual data exploration techniques provide a much higher degree of confidence in the findings of the exploration.
- This makes them indispensable in conjunction with automatic exploration techniques.

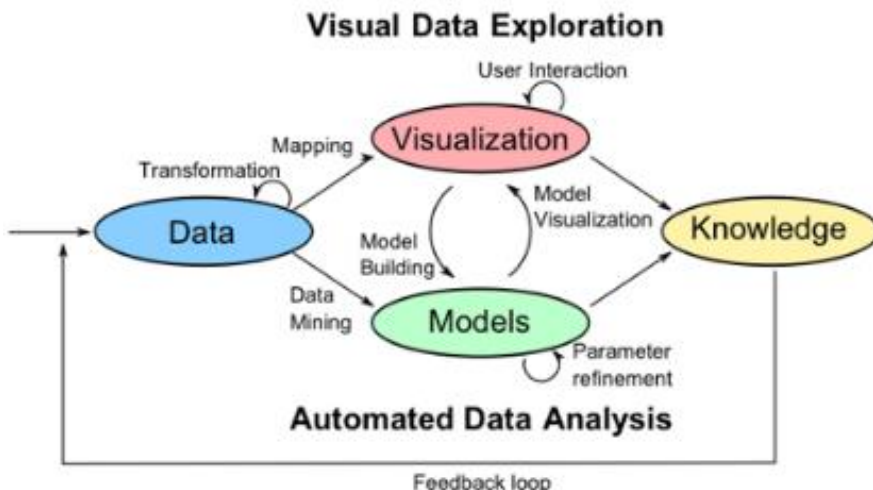
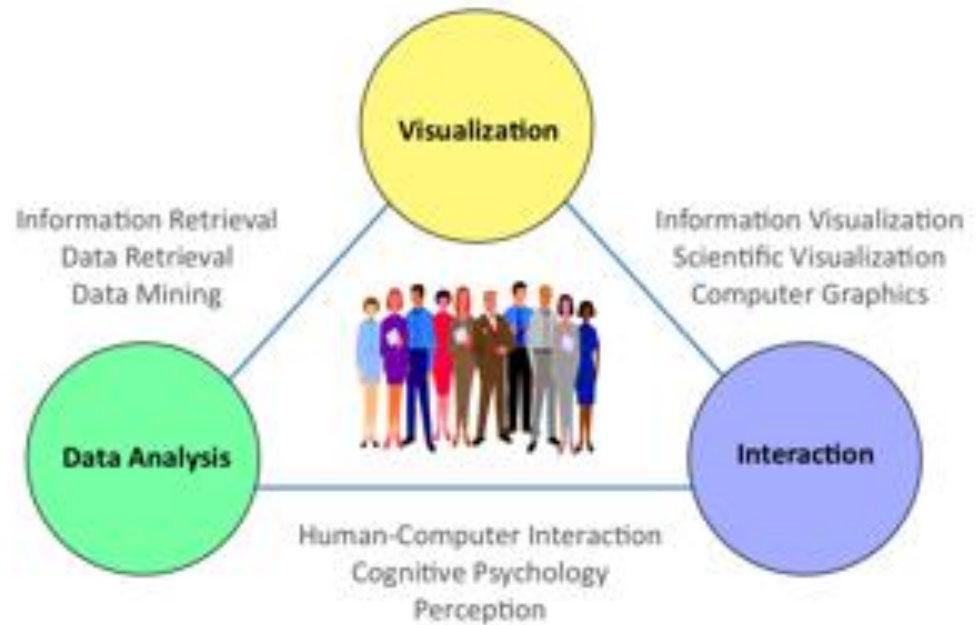
Visual Analytics

The **science of analytical reasoning supported by interactive visual interfaces.**

“Detect the expected and discover the unexpected”

[Illuminating the Path - The Research and Development Agenda for Visual Analytics](#)

(Thomas and Cook, 2006)

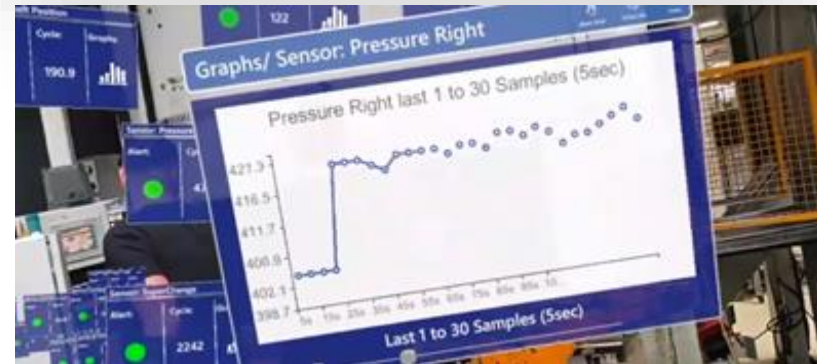
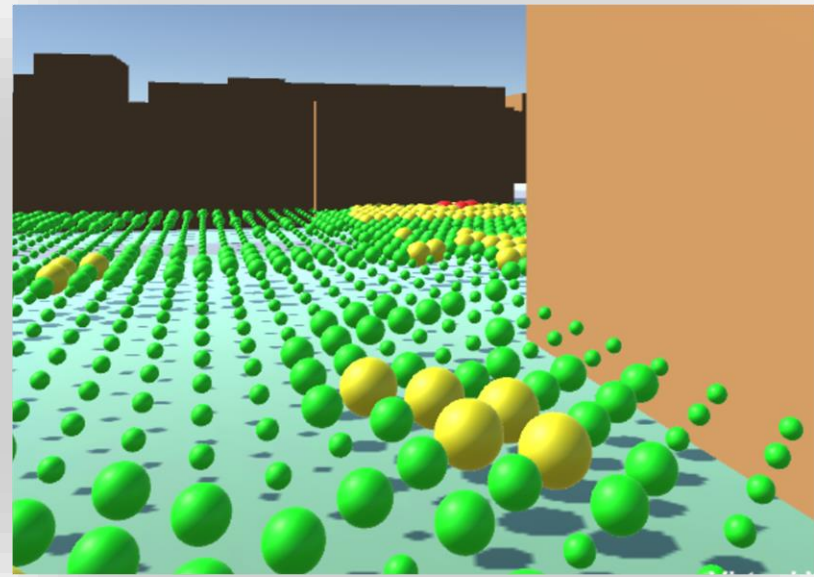


“The Visual Analytics Process **combines automatic and visual analysis methods** with a tight coupling through **human interaction** in order to gain knowledge from data.”

<http://www.visual-analytics.eu/faq/>

Situated Visualization

Examples in industry and pollution awareness combining Visualization & Augmented Reality



Immersive Visual Analytics



(Skarbez et al., 2019)

<https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/frobt.2019.00082/full>

Visualization Meets Immersive Computing

Visualization and Machine Learning

- Information Visualization and Visual Data Mining **leverage the human visual system to provide insight** and understanding of unorganized data
- Machine Learning and Visualization **share a focus on data** and information
- **The main difference is the role of the user** in the data exploration and modeling:
 - Machine Learning -> has as ultimate goal to get rid of the user
 - Information Visualization -> allows the user to discover patterns and adjust models (Keim et al., 2012)

http://drops.dagstuhl.de/opus/volltexte/2012/3506/pdf/dagrep_v002_i002_p058_s12081.pdf

Interviews with Netflix Data Scientists:

How important is Visualization in your job?

- One of the most critical aspects of being a data scientist is to visualize what you are actually trying to make sense of
- ...
- it is impossible to build a model unless I understand what the data means
- You may do some boxplots, scatterplots, trend analysis ...
- Domain scientists play a very important role



<https://classroom.udacity.com/courses/ud404/lessons/9239573934/concepts/92387205290923>

When are Visualization solutions most appropriate?

- to analyze data when people **don't know exactly what questions** they need to ask in advance
- for long-term use, where a **human intends to stay in the loop indefinitely** (e.g. in scientific discovery, medical diagnosis)
- for long-term use to **monitor a system**, so that people can take action if they spot unreasonable behavior (e.g. in stock market)
- for transitional use where the goal is to “**work itself out of a job**”, by helping the designers of future purely computational solutions, etc.

Visualization in the Data Science Process

Information Visualization may be useful in several stages:

- Exploring the data
- Selecting the automatic models to use
- Monitoring the performance of the models
- Detecting when they need to be updated
- Explaining the models  XAI – Explainable AI:
recent active trend in AI
- Analyzing the results ...

Brief history

- The usefulness of graphical representations of large amounts of data has been recognized long ago:

XVIII e XIX centuries- use of graphics in statistics and science:

W. Playfair, C. J. Minard

XX century- J. Bertin, E. Tufte

- The use of the computer made Visualization a more practicable discipline:

1987 - Identification of Visualization as an autonomous discipline

Visualization in Scientific Computing

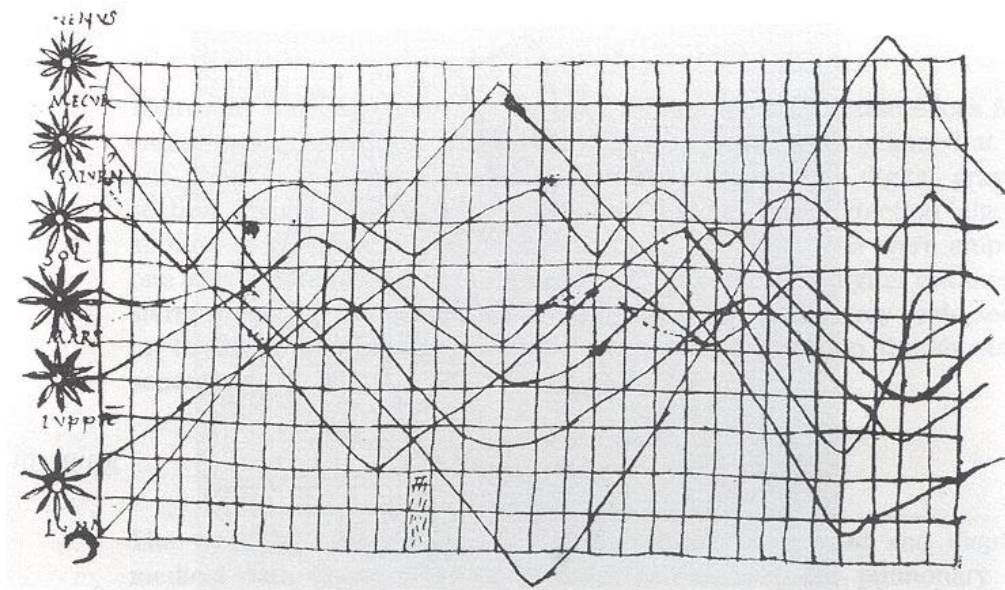
(McCormick, de Fanti and Brown – 1987)

Brief history

- Plenty of Visualization examples of the “pre-computer age”:
 - Inclination of planetary orbits – Xth century
 - Import/ export (Playfair) – XVIIIth century
 - Magnetic declination (Halley) – XVIIIth century
 - Russia campaign of Napoleon (Minard) –XIXth century
 - Cholera out-brake in London (Dr. Snow) – XIXth century

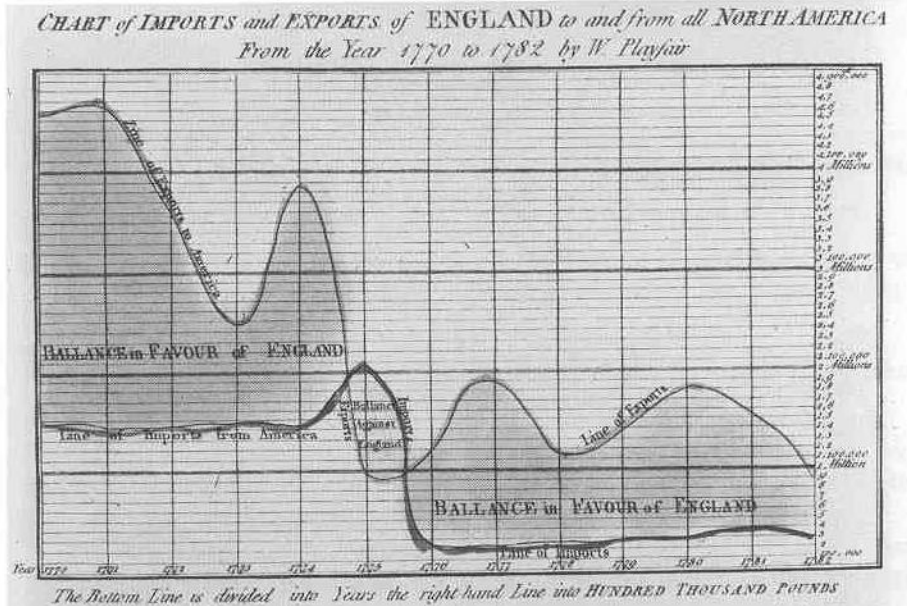
“Pre-computer” Visualization:

One of the oldest known Visualizations



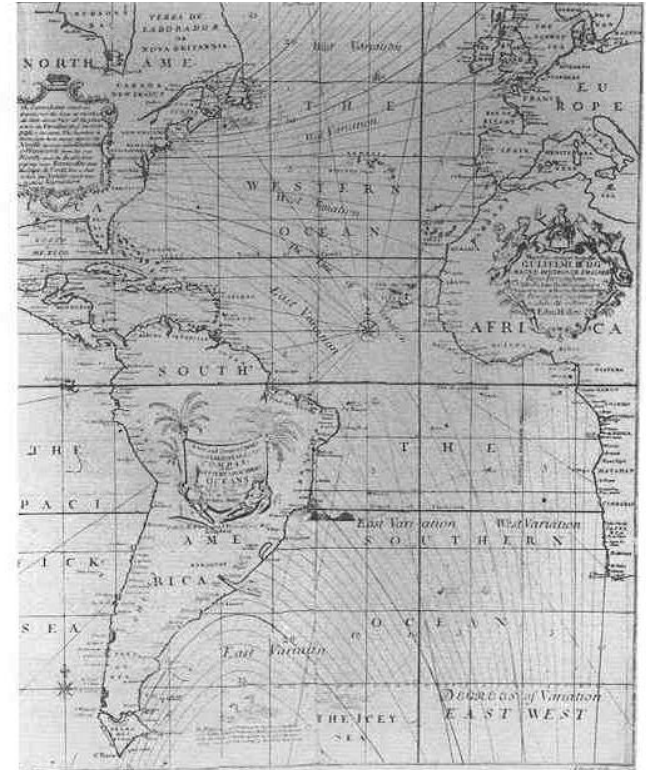
Inclination of orbits along the time - Xth century (Tufte,1983)

One of the first Visualizations used in “business”



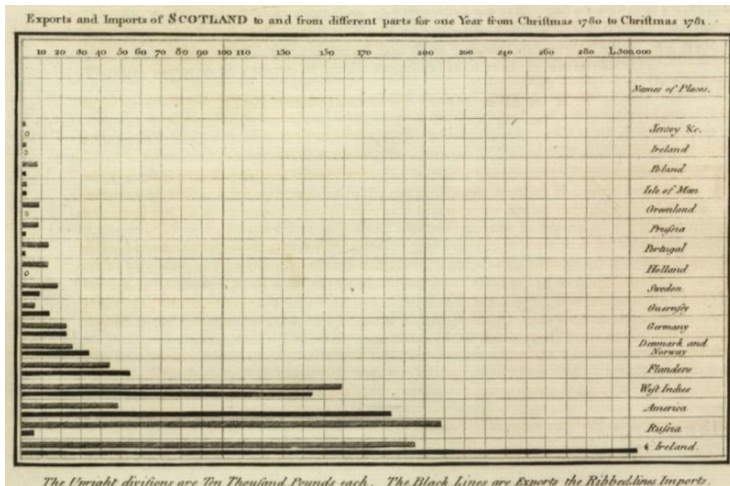
Import/export during the period from 1770 to 1782
by William Playfair (Tufte, 1983)

One of the first visualizations
using contours (isolines)



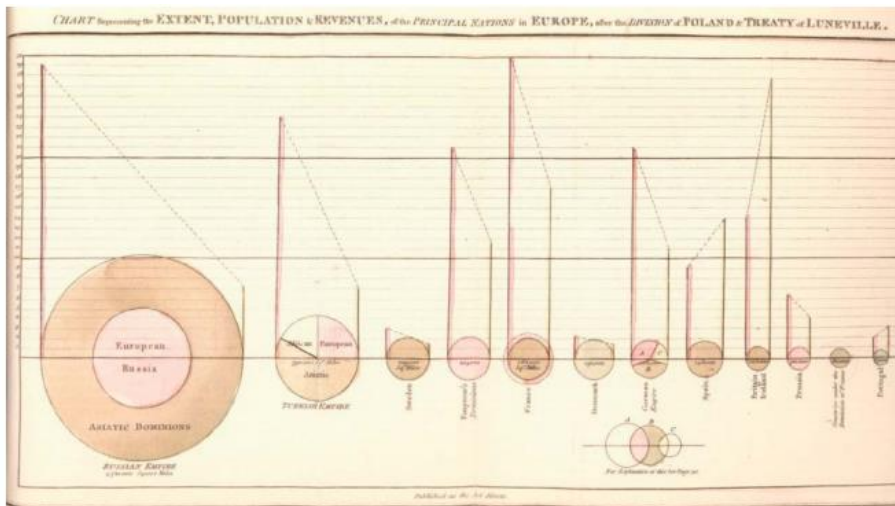
Magnetic declination 1701
Edmund Halley (Tufte, 1983)

“Ancestors” of simple representations of univariate data

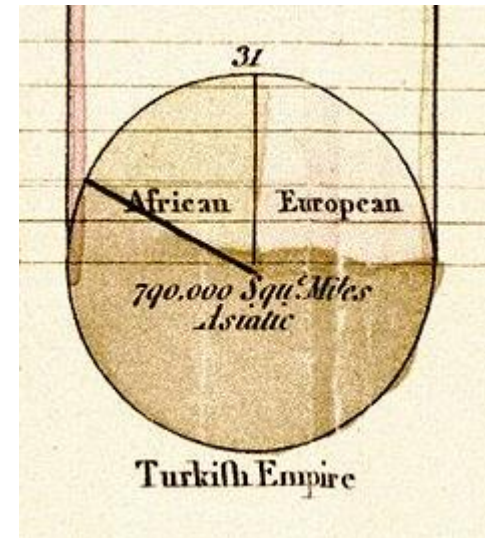


Exports and Imports of Scotland to and from different parts for one
W. Playfair's *The Commercial and Political Atlas*, 1871

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Playfair

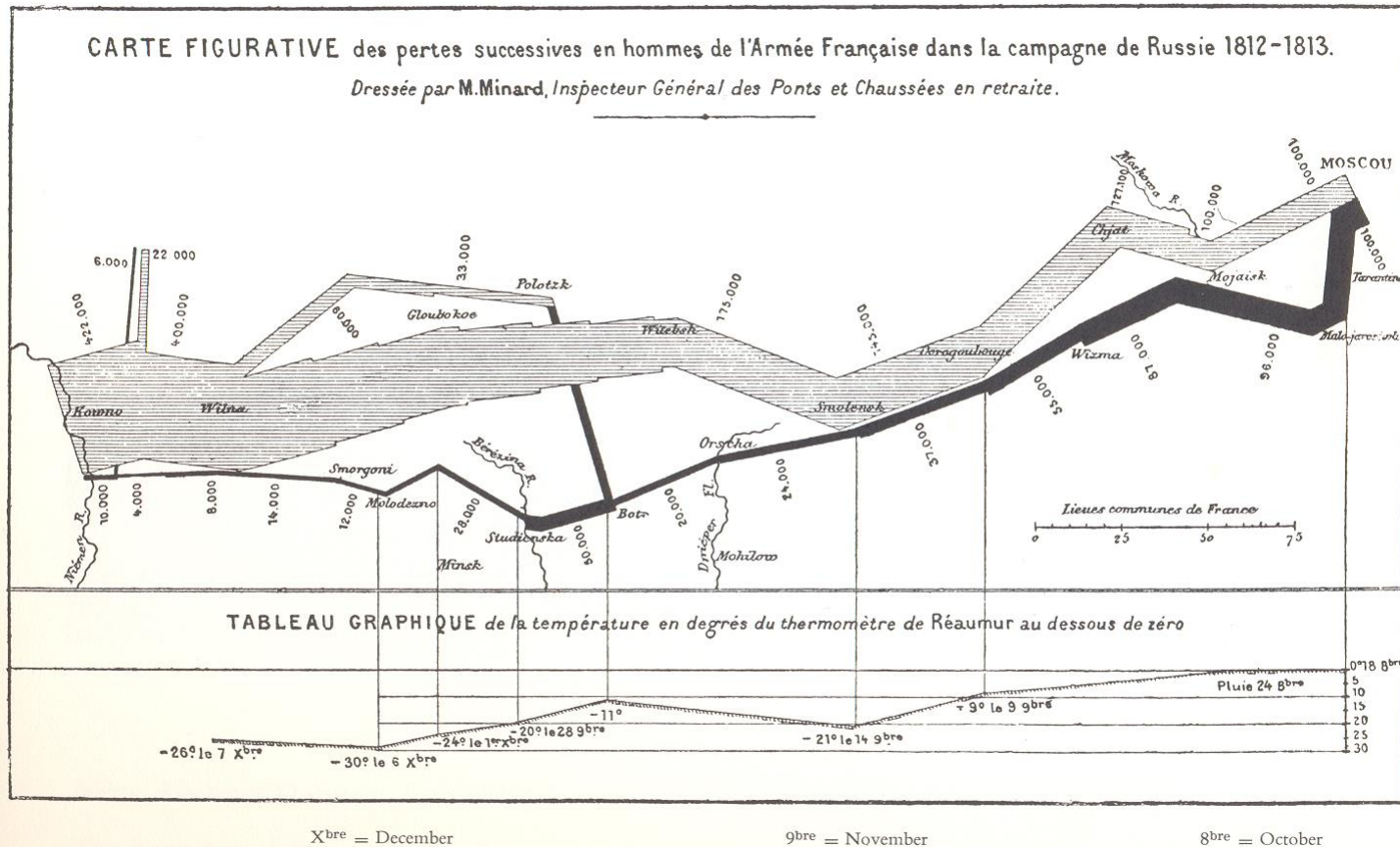


W. Playfair, *Statistical Breviary*, 1801



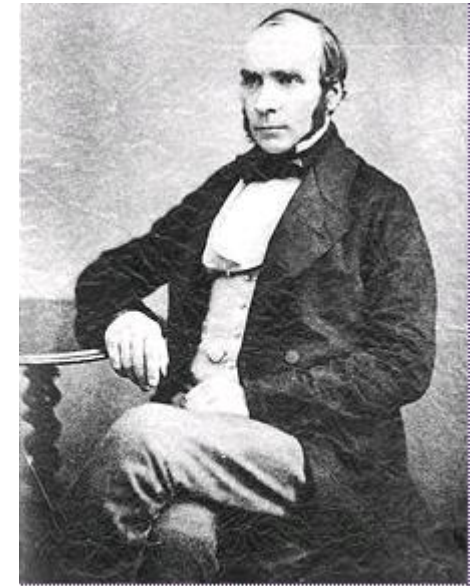
Multidimensional Visualization

6 dimensions: place (2), n. of men and direction of the army, date, temperature



Russia campaign of Napoleon 1861 by Charles Minard (Tufte,1983)

Visualization in scientific discovery



Dr. John Snow



Discovering the cause of the London cholera outbreak, 1853-54
([Wikipedia](#))

Data and Information Visualization

- In general:

Data (scientific) Visualization (DV) - Data having an inherent spatial structure

(e.g., CAT, MR, geophysical, meteorological, fluid dynamics data)

Information Visualization (IV) – “Abstract” data not having an inherent spatial structure (tabular data)

(e.g., stock exchange , S/W, Web usage patterns, text)

- These designations may be misleading; both DV and IV start with (raw) data and allow to extract information
- Borders between these areas are not well defined ...

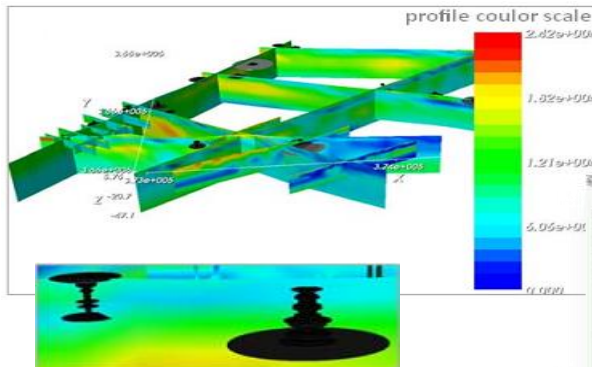
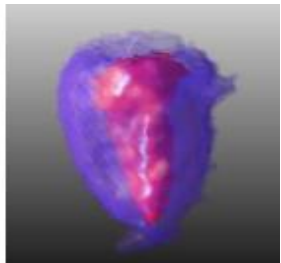
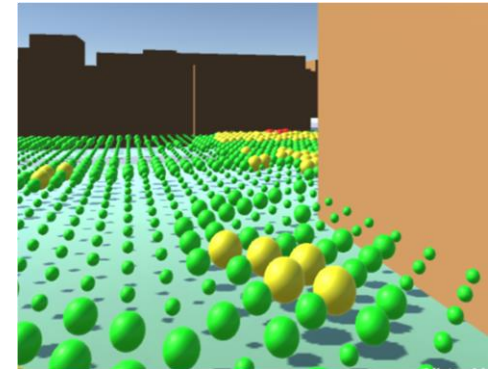
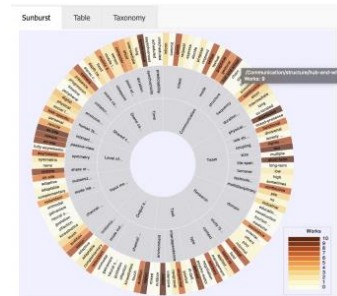
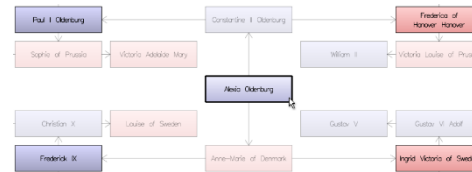
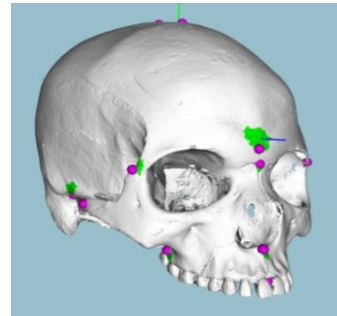
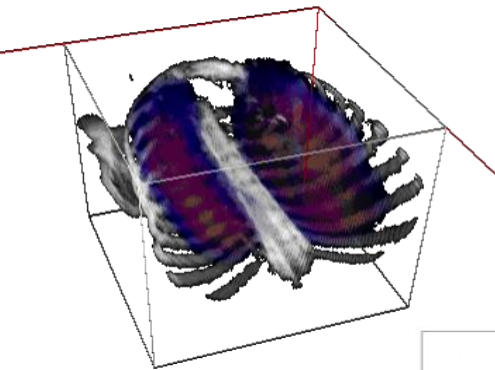
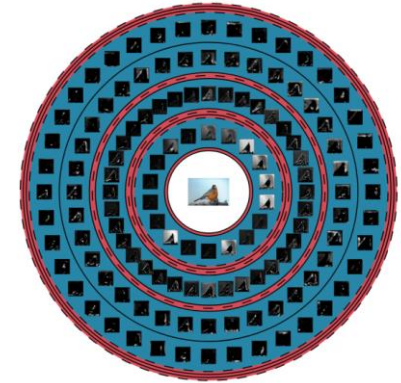
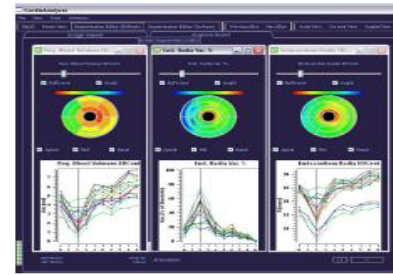
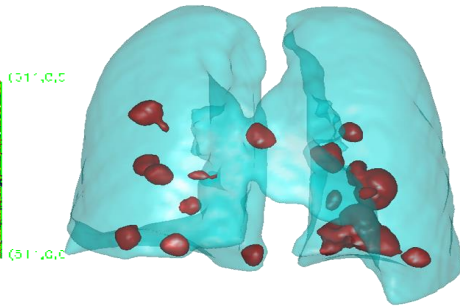
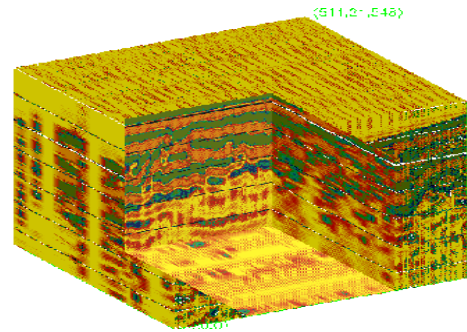
IEEE Visualization: evolution of names in a major conference

- Vis -> SciVis ~2015



T. Dang , H.N. Nguyen, and V. Pham, WordStream: Interactive Visualization for Topic Evolution
EUROVIS 2019

Our works: from Sci Vis to InfoVis to Sit Vis & XAI



1995

2024

t

Applications of Scientific Visualization

- **Scientific Visualization** is currently used in many scientific areas:
 - Medicine
 - Meteorology, climatology, oceanography
 - Fluid dynamics
 - Cosmology
 - etc., etc.
- Let us see some examples ...
- Can you think of an area where data visualization cannot be applied?

Medicine

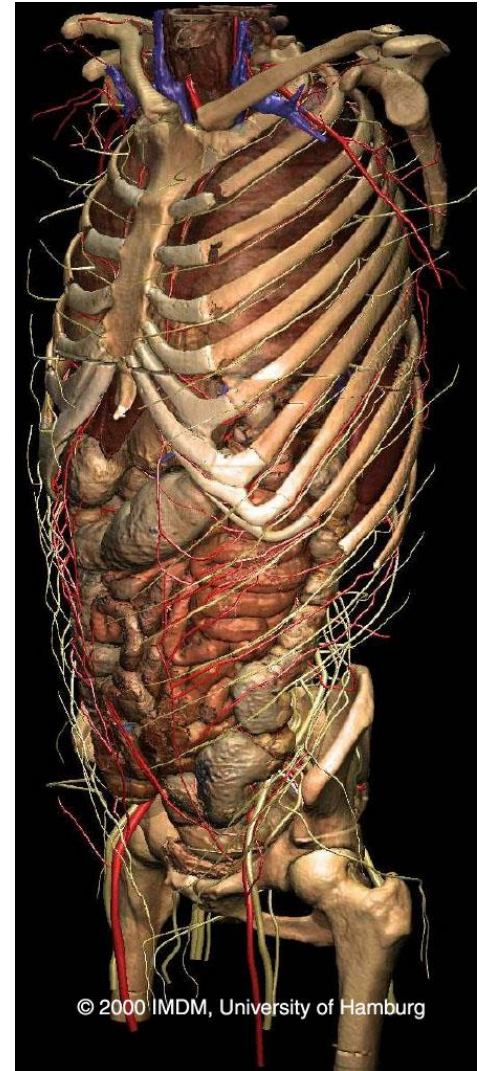
(education)

- Human anatomy
- using volume rendering
- VOXELman (University of Hamburg)
- Visible Human project (National Library of Medicine-USA)

[Visible Body - Virtual Anatomy to See Inside the Human Body](#)

[The National Library of Medicine's Visible Human Project](#)

[The Visible Human Project - Applications](#)



An example of Scientific Visualization: The visible Human Project (1994,1995)

The data sets were designed to serve as

- (1) a reference for the study of human anatomy,
- (2) public-domain data for testing medical imaging algorithms,
- (3) a test bed and model for the construction of network-accessible image libraries.

Have been applied to a wide range of educational, diagnostic, treatment planning, virtual reality, artistic, mathematical, and industrial uses.

About 4,000 licensees from 66 countries

As of 2019, a license is no longer required to access the VHP datasets.



Medicine

(e.g. surgery training)

VOXELman,
University of Hamburg

- Movement of the drill is controlled with a force feedback device



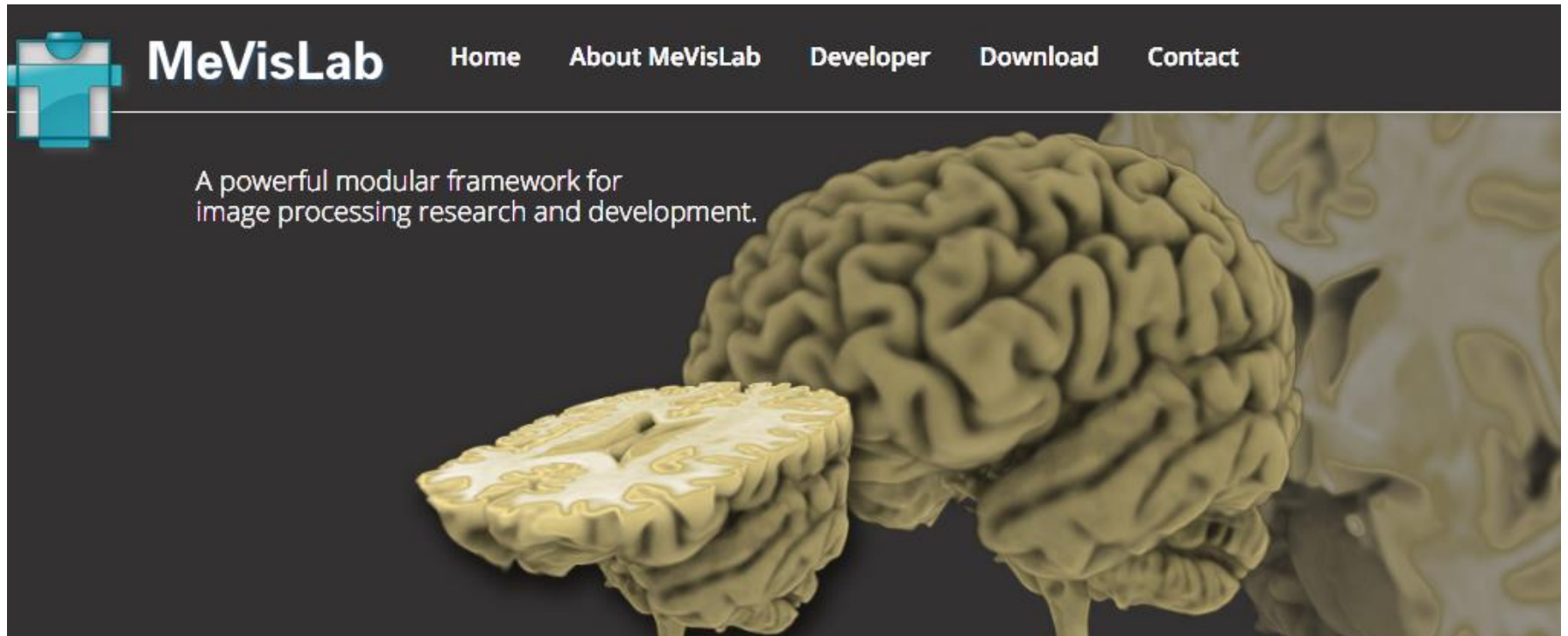
[UKE - Faculty of Medicine - VOXEL-MAN
Cavity Preparation with Voxel-Man Dental](#)

Combining imaging from MRIs, CT scans and angiograms to create a three-dimensional model that physicians and patients can see and manipulate — just like a virtual reality game – Stanford Medicine



[Virtual reality system helps surgeons, reassures patients | Medical Center Development | Stanford Medicine](#)
[Virtual reality, augmented reality can improve surgeons' training | STAT](#)

Medical Imaging



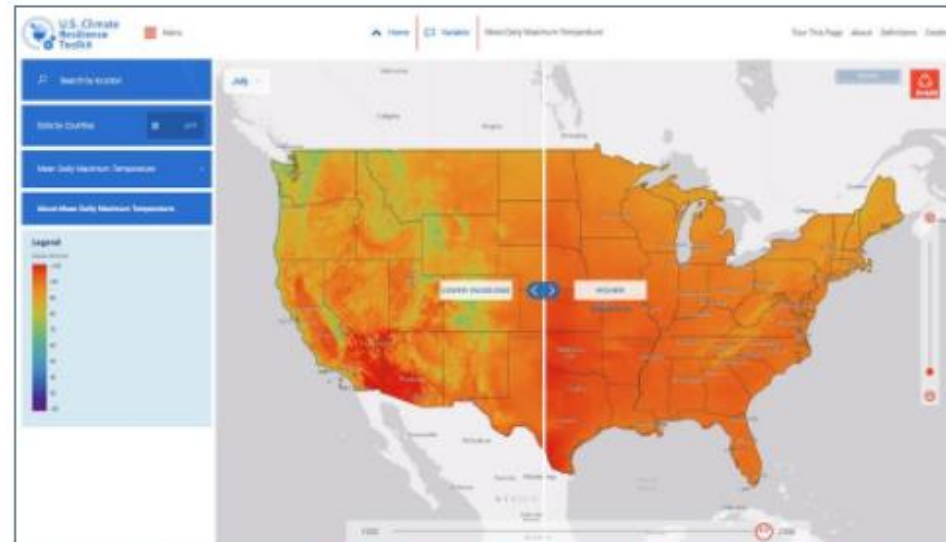
[MeVisLab: MeVisLab](http://www.mevislab.de/)

Climate research (by NOAA)

- The Climate Explorer offers graphs, maps, and data of observed and projected temperature, precipitation, and related climate variables for every county in the contiguous US
- The tool shows projected conditions for two possible futures:
 - one in which humans make a moderate attempt to reduce global emissions of heat-trapping gases,
 - one in which we go on conducting business as usual.



[Visualizing Climate Data | NOAA Climate.gov](https://climate.noaa.gov/)

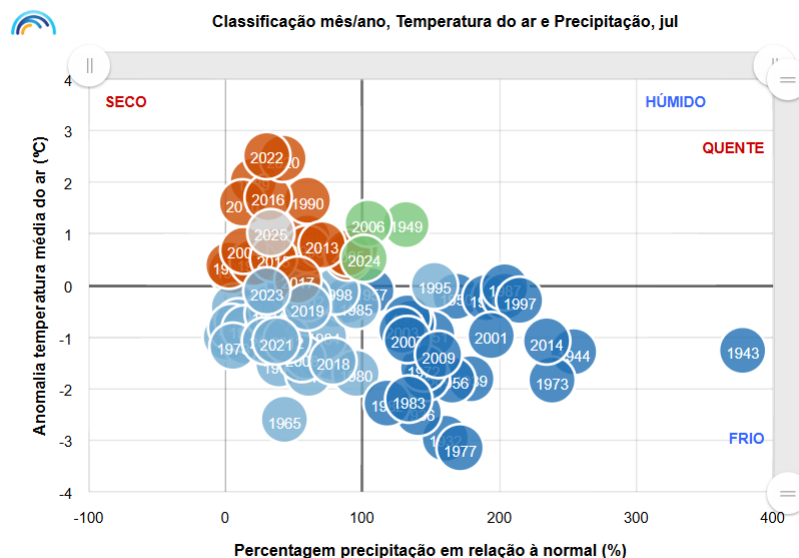


View by Variable interface. [View Maximum Daily Temperature variable in Climate Explorer.](#)

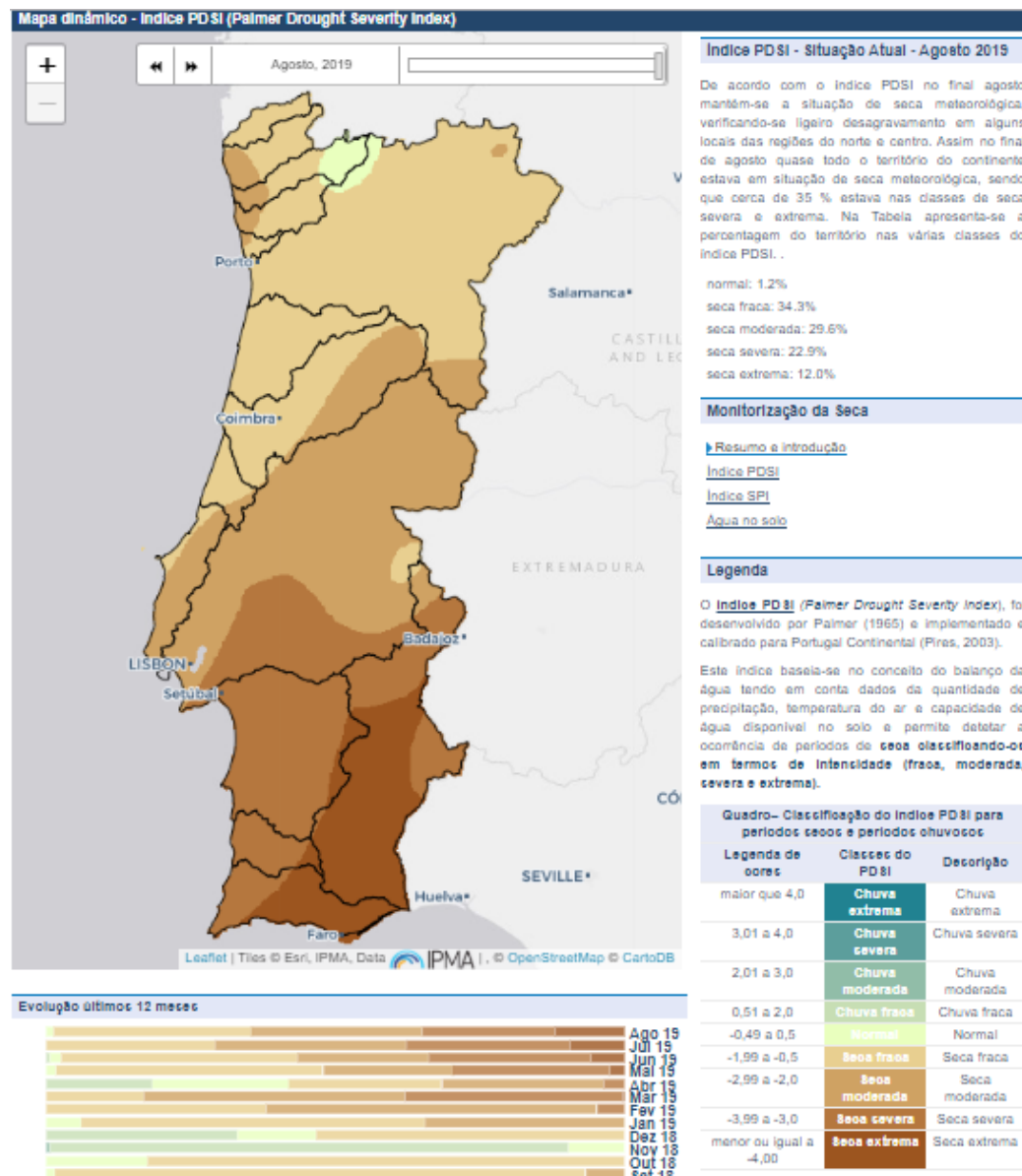
[Climate Explorer | U.S. Climate Resilience Toolkit](https://climate.noaa.gov/)

Climate monitoring:

Drought Severity Index Precipitation (by IPMA)

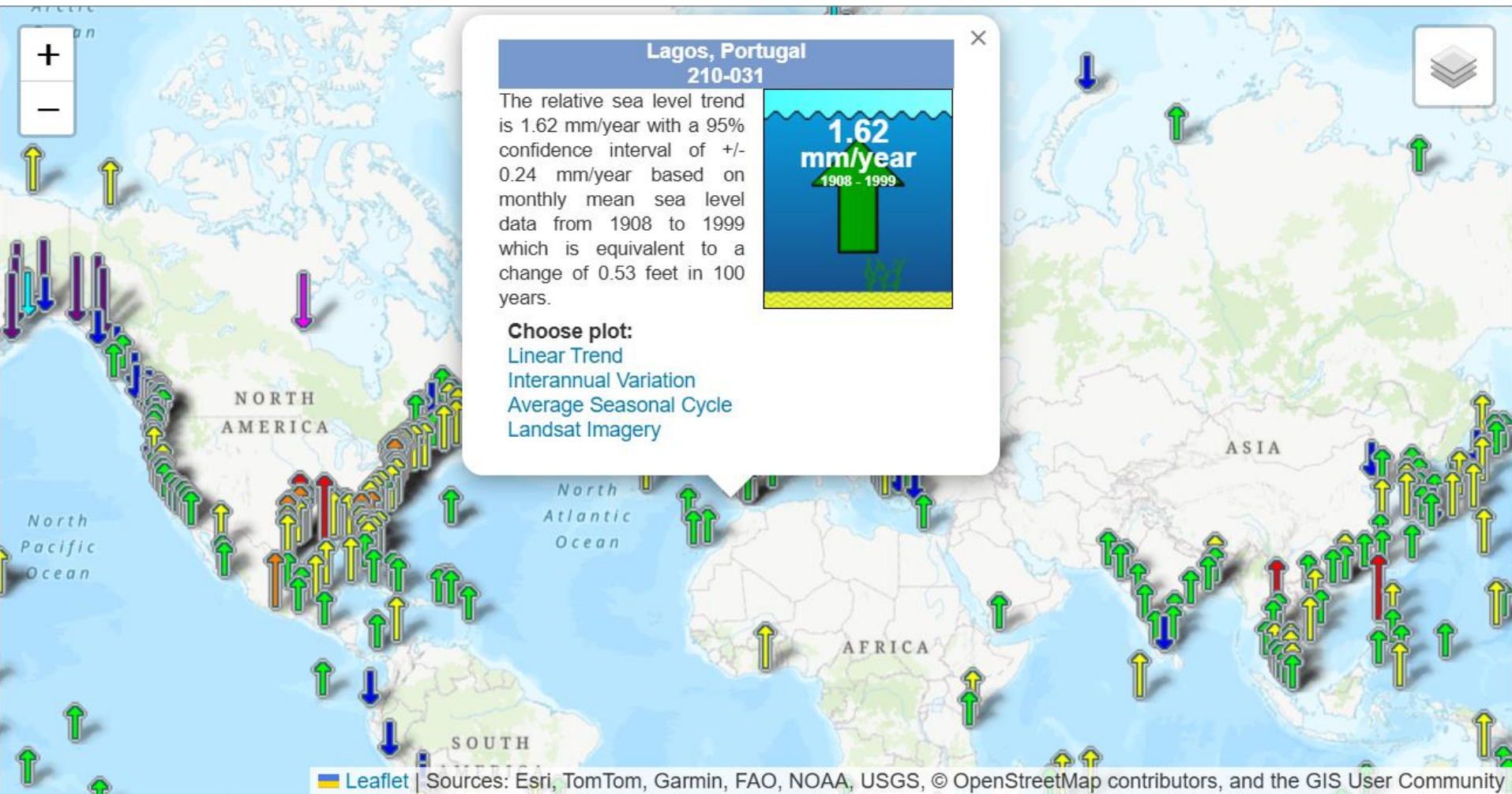


IPMA - Resumo boletim clima

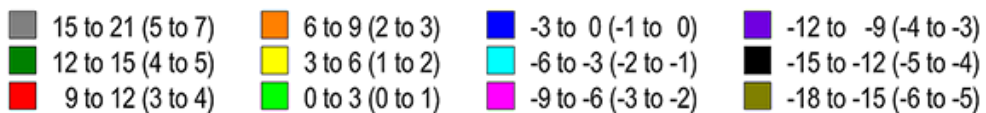


IPMA - Monitorização da Seca Meteorológica

See Level Trends



Sea Level Trends mm/yr (feet/century)



[Sea Level Trends - NOAA
Tides & Currents](#)

Visualization and Virtual Reality at the Automotive Industry

90% of the new Maserati M20 was digitally developed

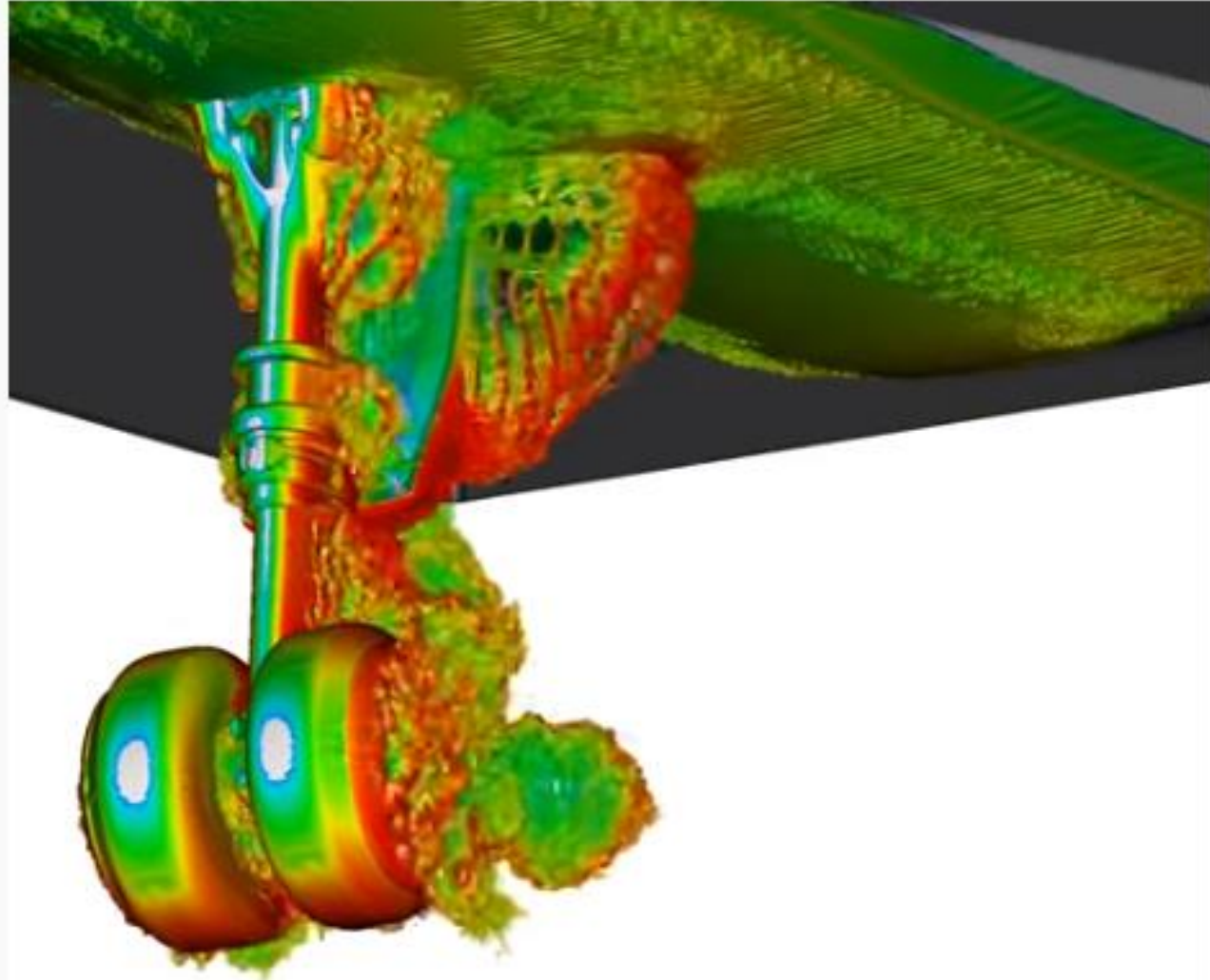
Tested in a VR simulator, improving results, reducing time and cost of development



[Maserati Innovation Lab LIVE TOUR | Motor Valley Fest Digital 2020](#)
- YouTube

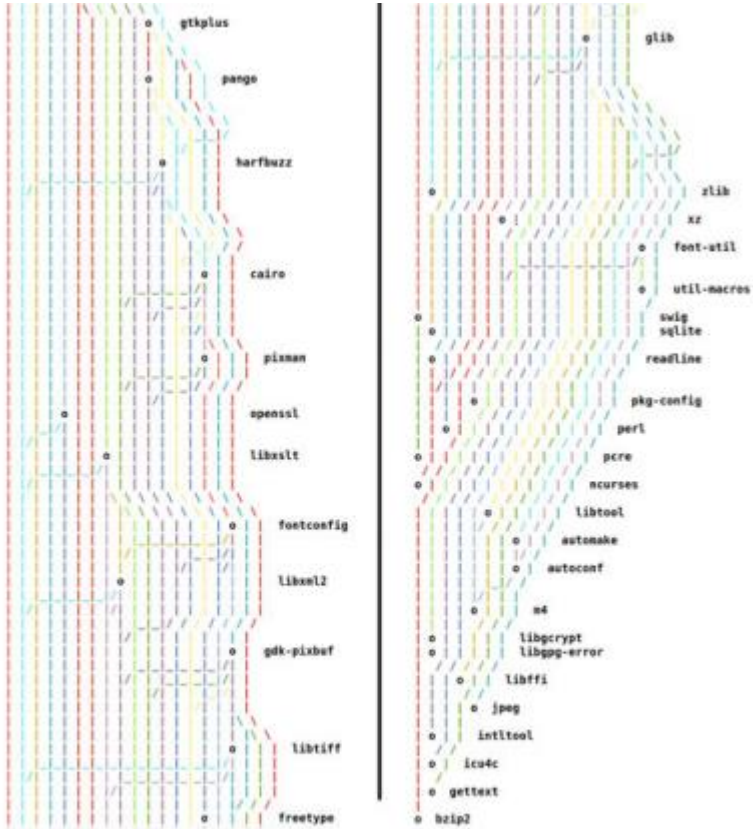
Example of fluid mechanics visualization

NASA/Boeing CFD
visualization of
vortices responsible
for the noise created
by the 777's noise
landing

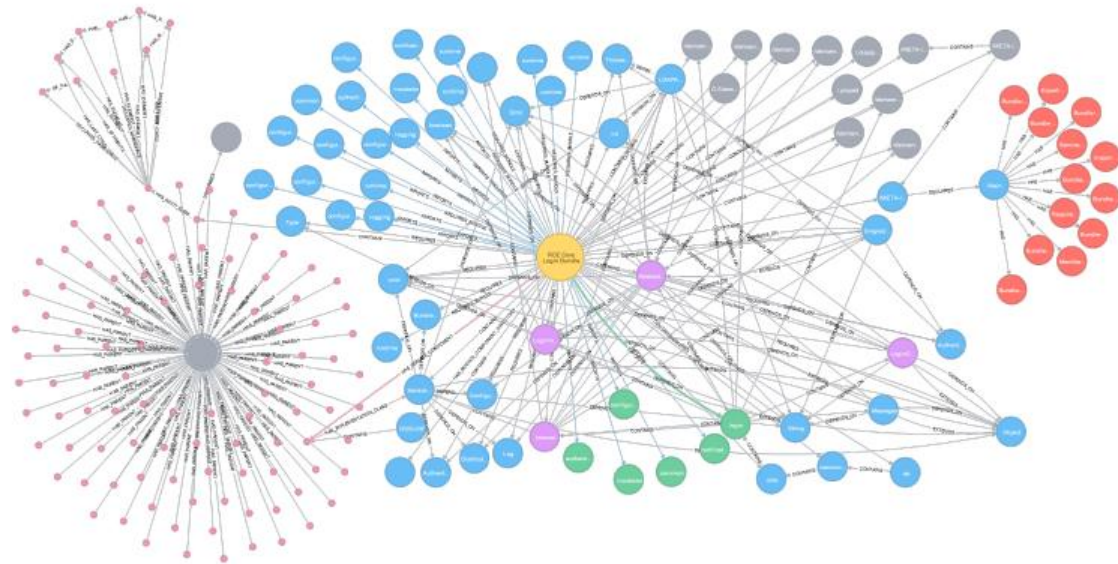


[NASA/Boeing 777 Nose Landing Gear Noise Flow Visualization](#)

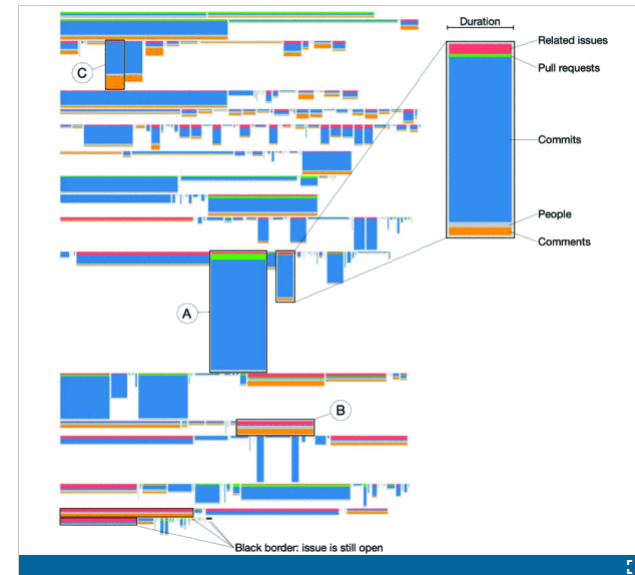
Software visualization



git-style package dependency graph of dia (also shown in Fig. 1). The freetype node has been duplicated to show alignment between the two halves.



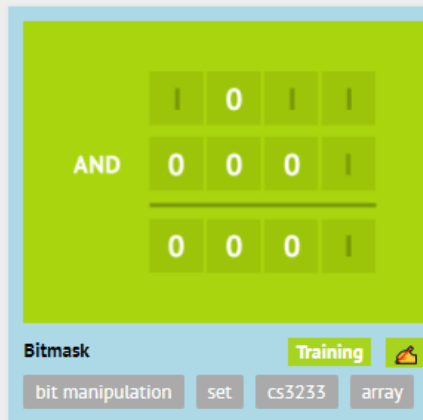
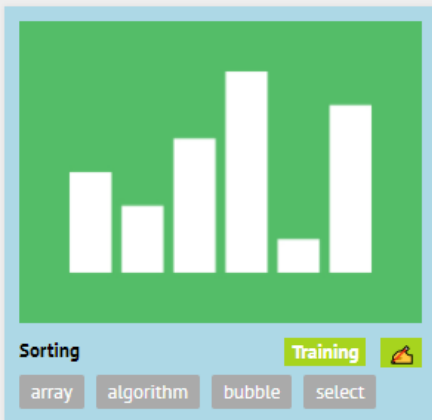
<https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/8742198>



<https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/9604892>

Algorithm visualization

- Beyond mathematical and empirical analyses of algorithms



Algorithm Visualizer

Algorithm Visualizer is an interactive online platform that visualizes algorithms from code.

contributors 23 license MIT

Learning an algorithm gets much easier with visualizing it. Don't get what we mean? Check it out:

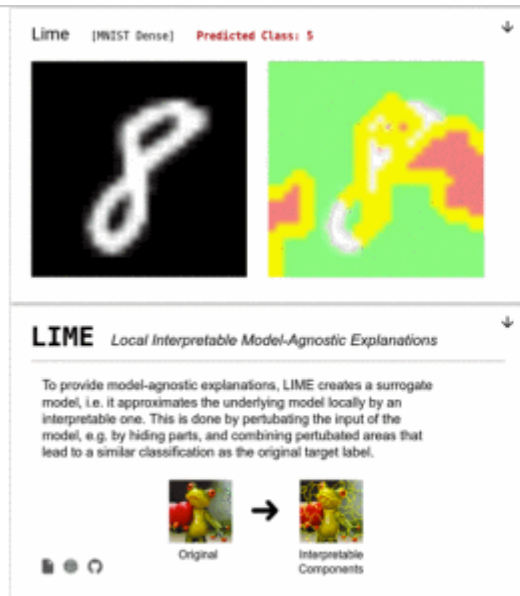
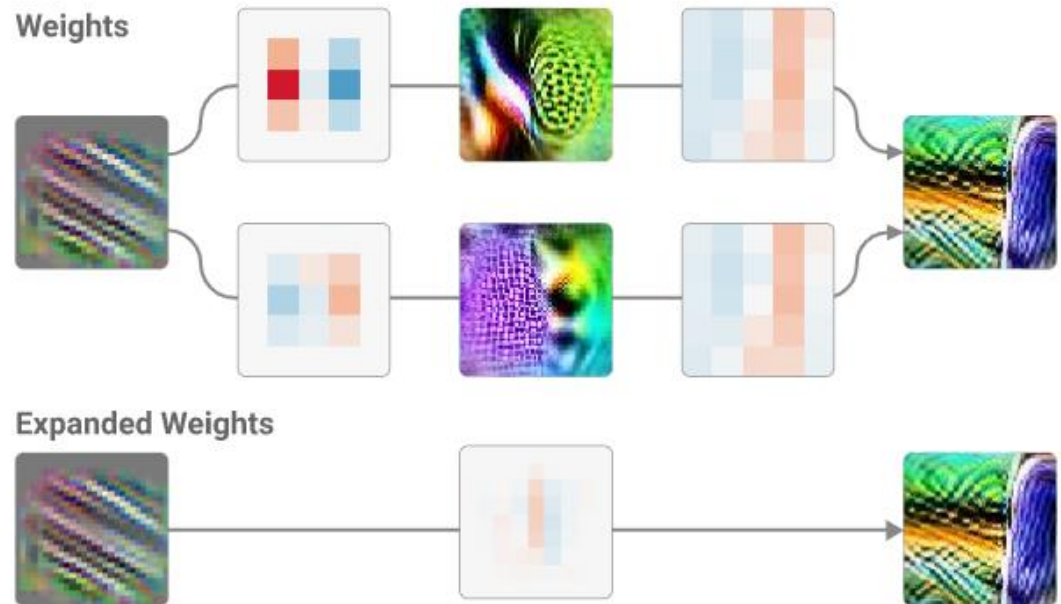
algorithm-visualizer.org

The screenshot shows the Algorithm Visualizer website. It features a dark theme with a sidebar on the left containing a list of algorithms: Backtracking, Cryptography, Dynamic Programming, Graph Search, Greedy, Minimum Spanning Tree, Number Theory, Search, Sorting, Bubble Sort, Insertion Sort, Merge Sort, Quick Sort, Counting Sort, Heap Sort, Radix Sort, Selection Sort, and Shell Sort. The main content area displays a bar chart with 10 bars of varying heights. Below the chart is a code editor showing JavaScript code for a sorting algorithm. The code includes comments and function definitions for visualizing the sorting process.

visualising data structures and algorithms through animation
- VisuAlgo

Machine Learning visualization

- To help understand the “inner workings” of neural networks and other AI methods



(a) LIME (high-abstraction explainer)



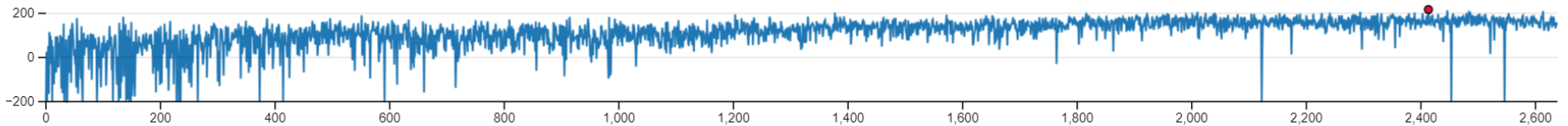
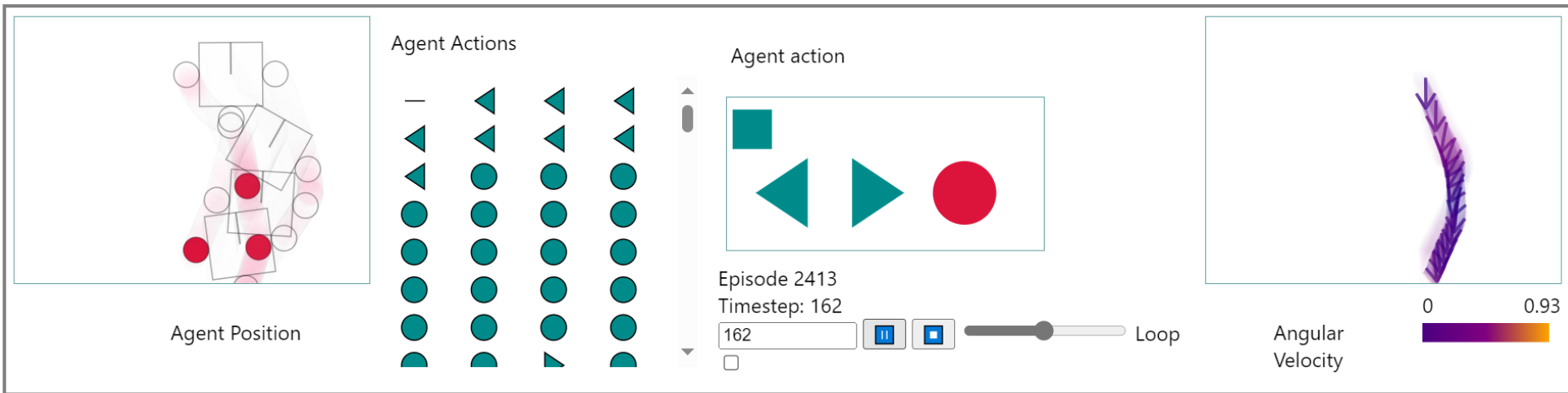
(b) HistoTrend (low-abstraction explainer)

[Visualizing Weights](#)

[Visualization Tools for Machine Learning Pipelines: A Review - 2025 | IEEE Xplore](#)

[A survey of surveys on the use of visualization for interpreting machine learning models - 2020](#)

Machine Learning visualization

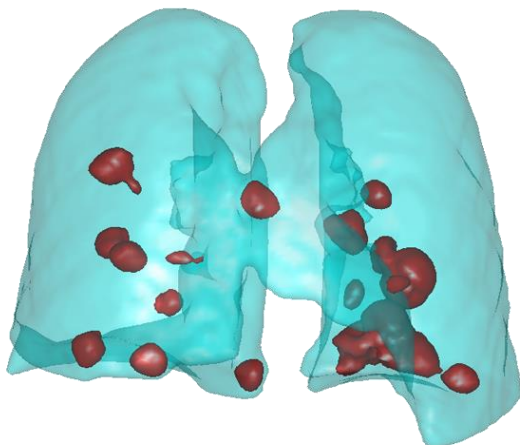


Episode 2413

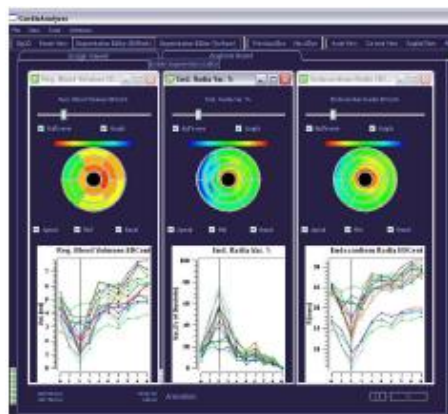
- Experiment with this Reinforcement Learning simple example:

[Main \(tiagodavi70.github.io\)](https://tiagodavi70.github.io)

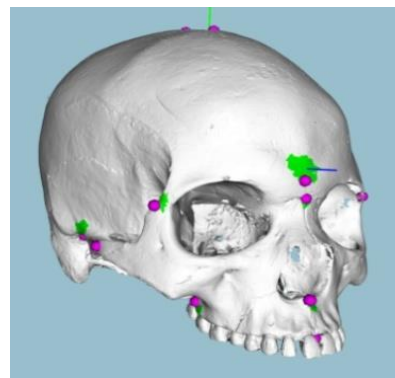
Scientific Visualization (examples “made in UA”)



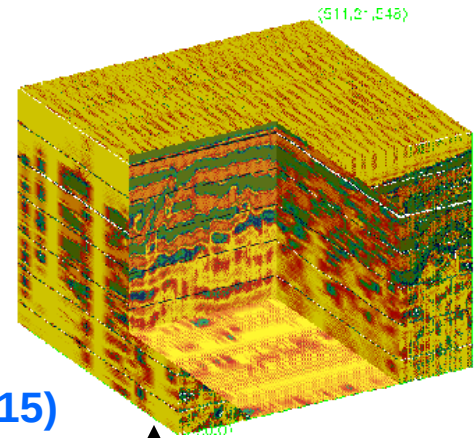
Tomography
(2004)



Tomography (2011)



Laser scanner (2015)



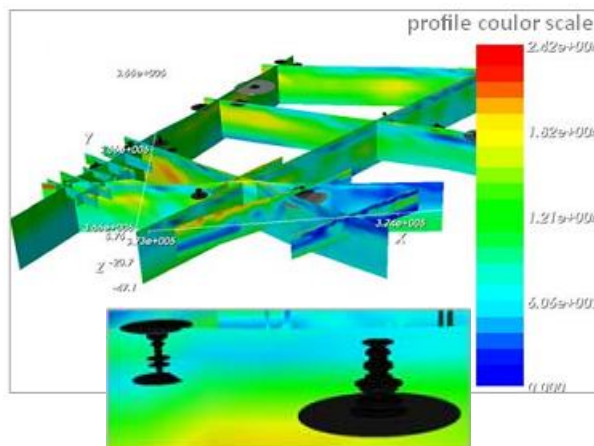
Ground Penetrating Radar (1999)



Tomography
(2008)



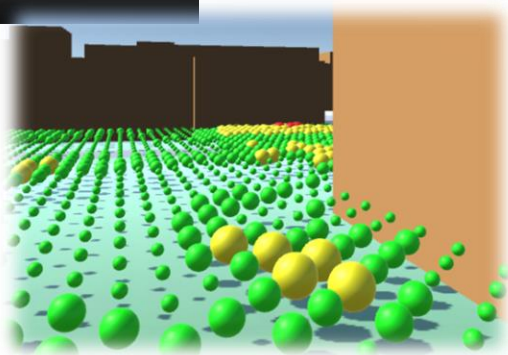
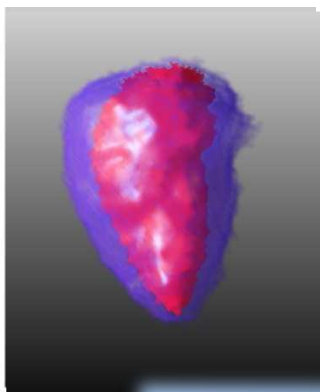
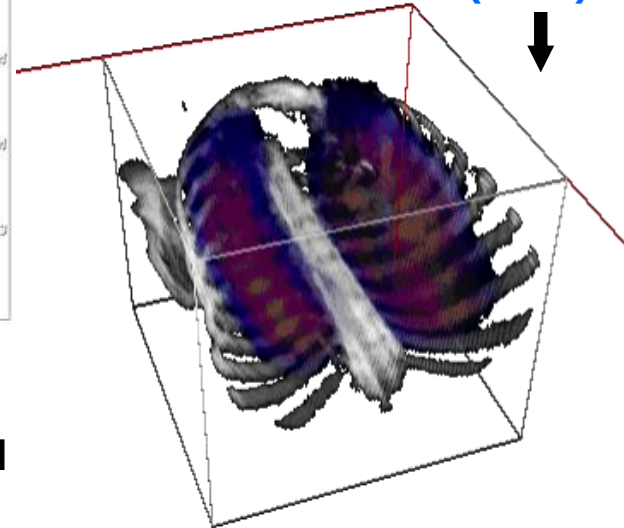
Pollution
(2022)



Electrical and mechanical
ground resistivity (2010)

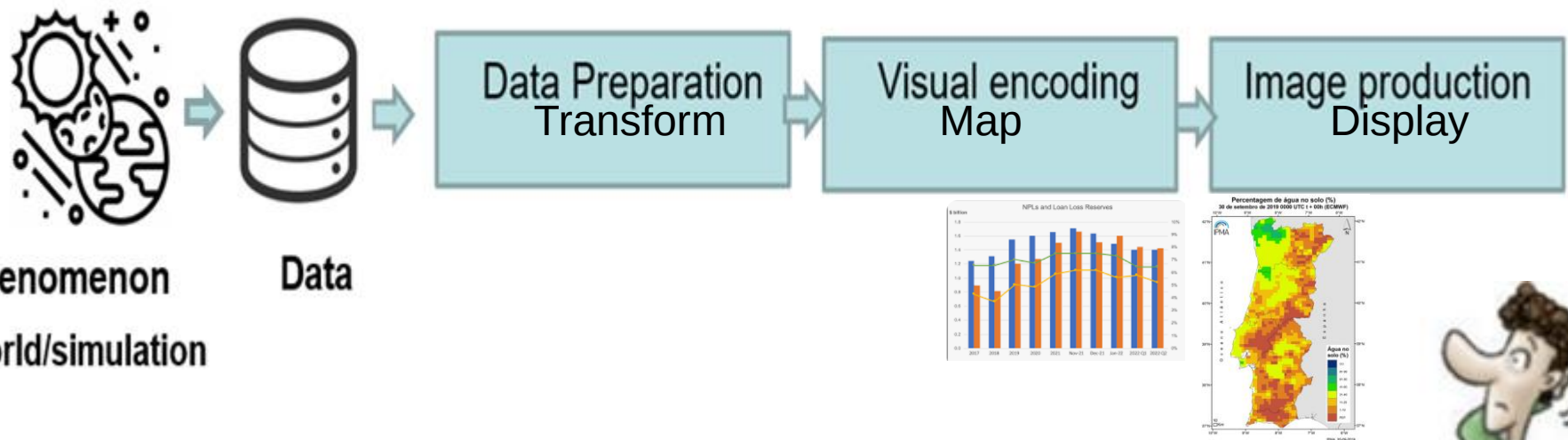


Tomography and SPECT
(1996)



The process of creating a (simple) Visualization

Data may be **acquired from the world** (e.g. sensors, questionnaires)
or **simulated** (e.g. Finite Element Analysis, weather models)



The users should be supported in their tasks (answer their questions) and get **insights** from analyzing the visualization

It is a **human-in-the-loop** process



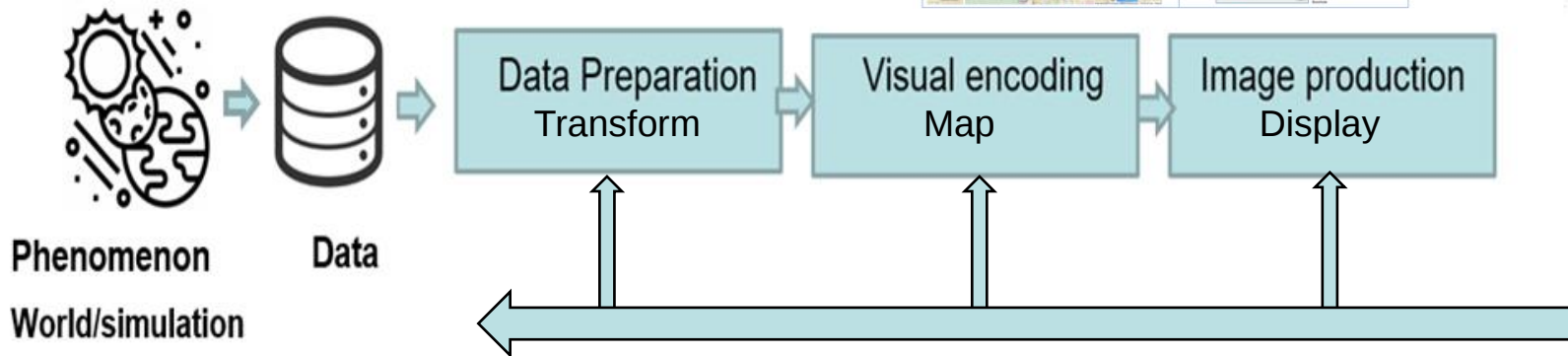
“***human-in-the-loop***” problems involve the user as a part

- They are **very complex** due to the facts that:
 - humans are very complex systems
 - not well known
 - in general we cannot change them
- Target users’ **profile, needs, and context of use** must be carefully considered whenever designing a visualization

Visual Data Exploration applications

To let the users visually and interactively explore data it is necessary to provide ways to interact along the process

[An overview of visualization and visual analytics applications in water resources management - ScienceDirect](#)



Developing this type of application implies a specific approach:

Human-centred design

- **Data can be**

- **simulated**

- (e.g. stress of a mechanical part,
phantom of the human body, etc.)

- **acquired** from the real world

- Then a **visualization technique** is applied, involving:

- data **transformation** through several methods

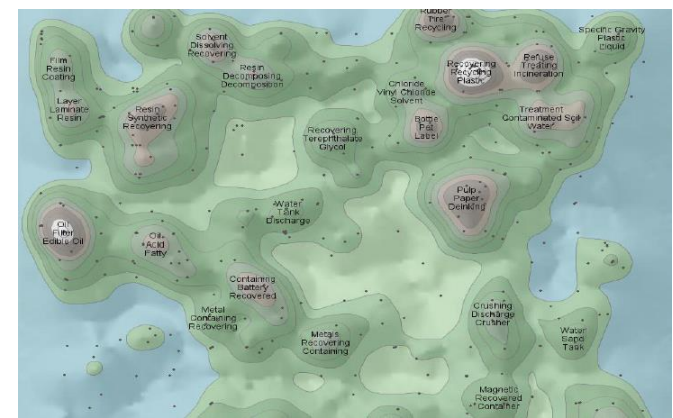
- (e.g. scale transformation, noise filtering, outlier elimination, changing resolution, etc.)

- **mapping** to an adequate form to represent data visually
(e.g. lines, points, color)

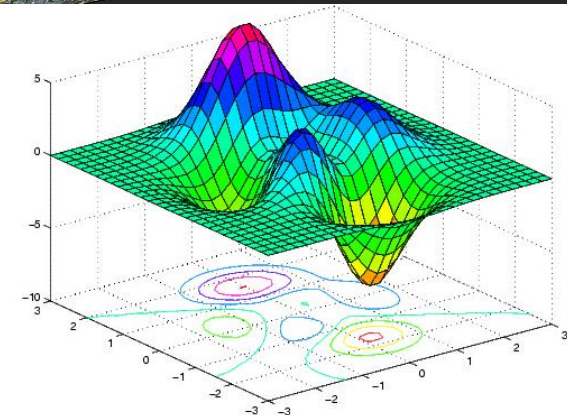
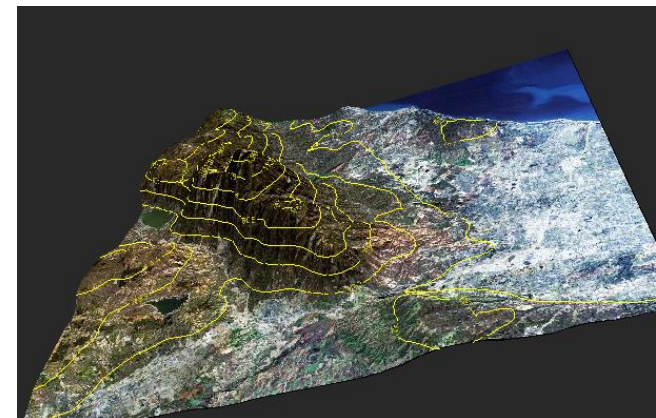
- producing an image or sequence of images (**display**)

- **This process is repeated as needed to provide insight**

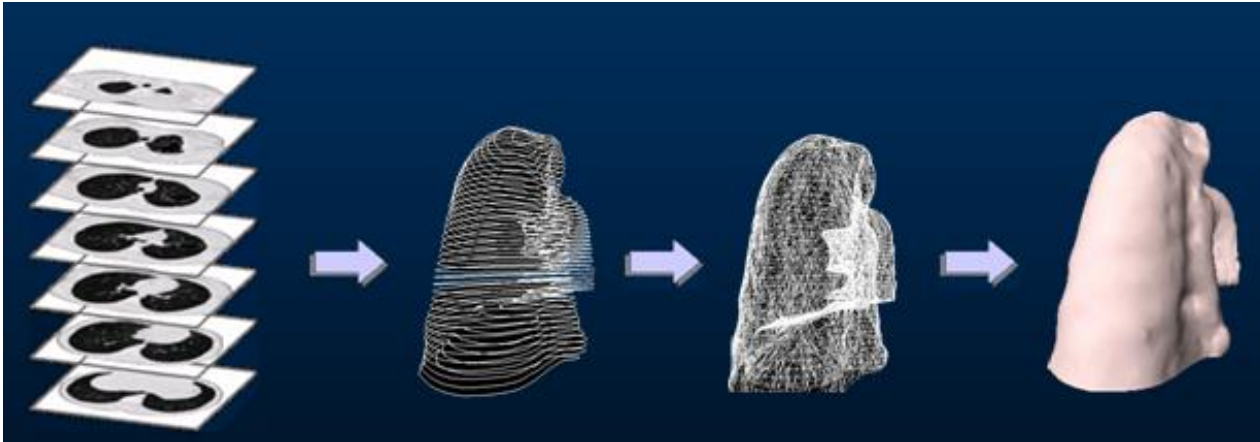
- The choice of the **right mapping is fundamental**, and is particularly difficult in InfoVis
- It's generally easier in Data Visualization, since the data are inherently spatial
- Consider terrain altitude data, sea depth or values of a function:
 - **different mappings** or abstract visualization objects can be used, e.g.
 - contours (iso-lines)
 - pseudo-color
 - three-dimensional surface



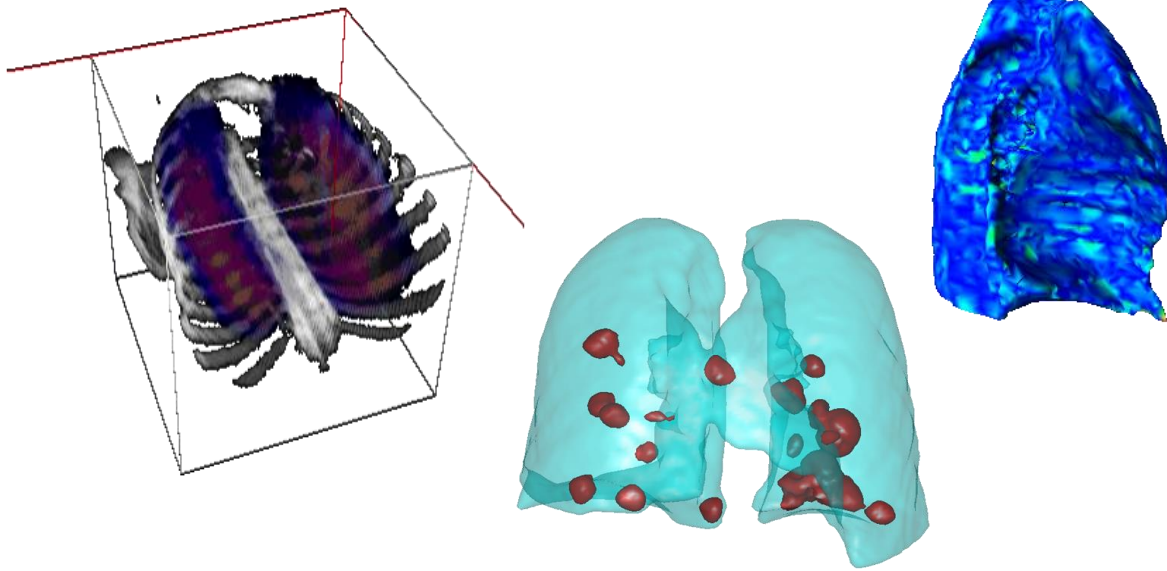
Patent landscape (*Cheng, 2003*)
<http://www.ipo.gov.uk/informatic-recycleseparate.pdf>



- E.g. medical data visualization, visualizations tend to be “literal” and thus the mapping phase does not vary as much as in other applications



- however, there are some possibility of variation



- In Visualization of abstract data there is no “natural metaphor”
- Making the visual mapping process more difficult

- Visualization may be used with different purposes:

- personal exploration

for

- explorative analysis

- discussion with colleagues

- confirmative analysis

- presentation to other people

Classical examples for:

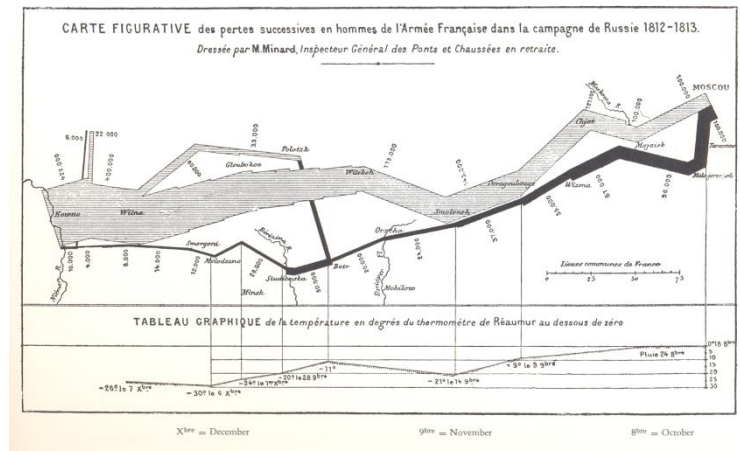
a) exploration

b) presentation

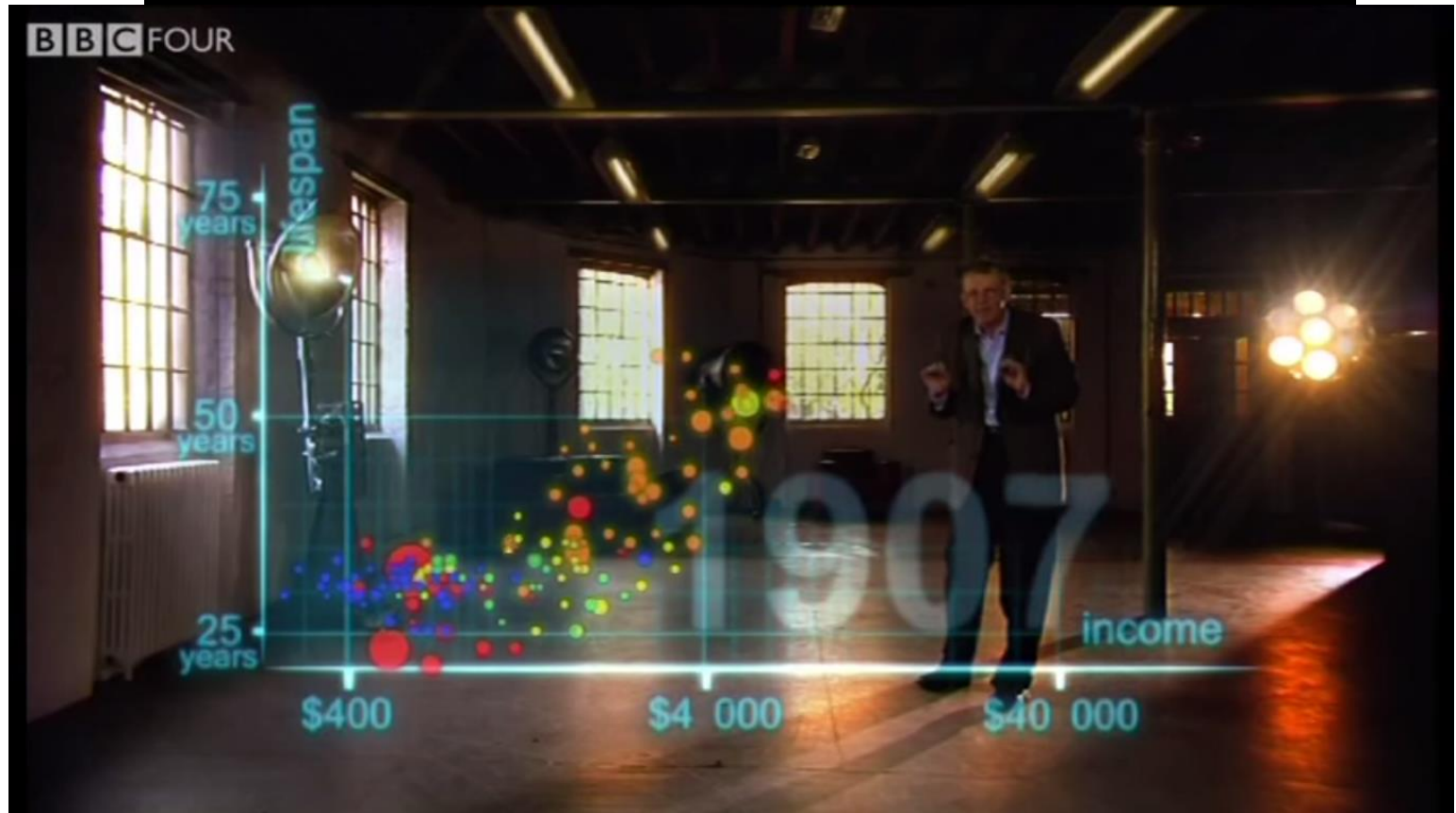
a)



b)



Presentation example: World health
by Hans Rosling: 200 years of health/income – 120 000 values in 4 min



[Hans Rosling's 200 Countries, 200 Years, 4 Minutes - The Joy of Stats - BBC](#)

Whatever the purpose, a visualization:

- Should allow **offload internal cognition and memory** usage to the **perceptual system**, using **carefully designed images** as a form of external representations (external memory)
- To **support users' tasks**

To design simple visualizations or visual data mining applications:

- Need to **find what are the questions** users will ask!

Example: how to select simple charts?

Max and Min temperatures along the month of February (in °C):

day	Max T	Min. T
1	15	7
2	14	8
3	13	6
4	13	6
5	12	6
6	13	7
7	13	7
8	14	8
9	15	5
10	12	5
11	13	6
12	12	7
13	11	8
14	11	8
15	12	8
16	12	9
17	13	9
18	14	9
19	14	8
20	13	8
21	13	8
22	12	7
23	12	7
24	11	7
25	11	6
26	11	7
27	13	6
28	14	6

Q1- What were the maximum and minimum values of MaxT?

Q2- What was the most frequent MaxT?

Q3- In how many days was that MaxT value attained?

Q4- How were the daily temperature ranges?

Q5 – What was the maximum temperature range?

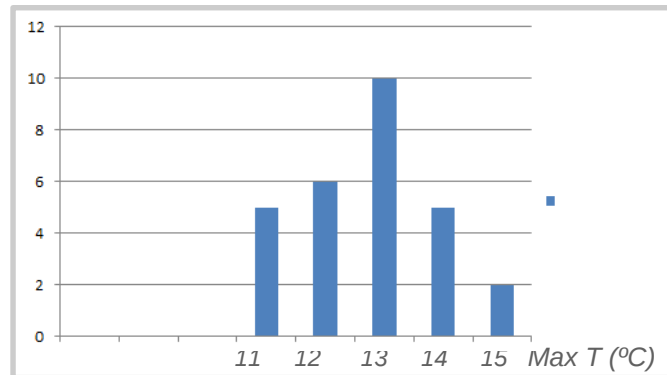
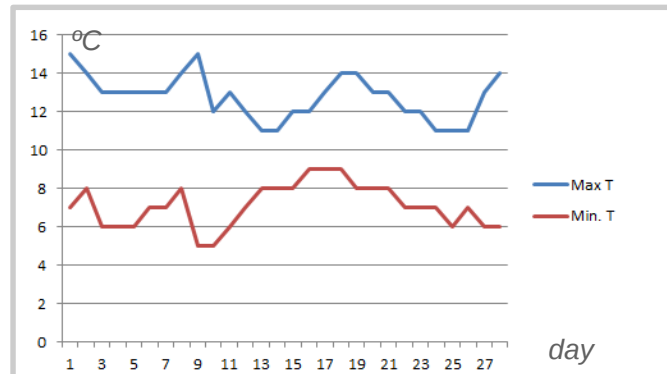
- What type of chart would you use to answer Q1?

- And the other questions?

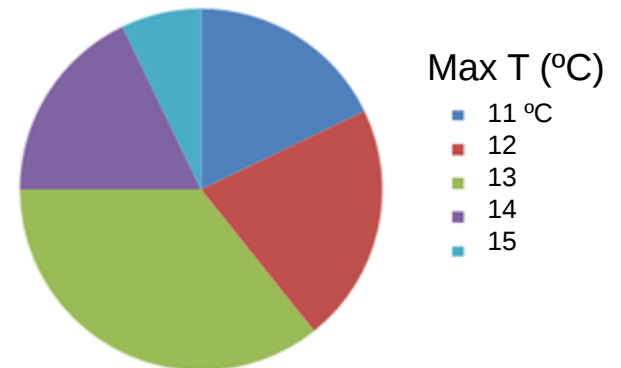
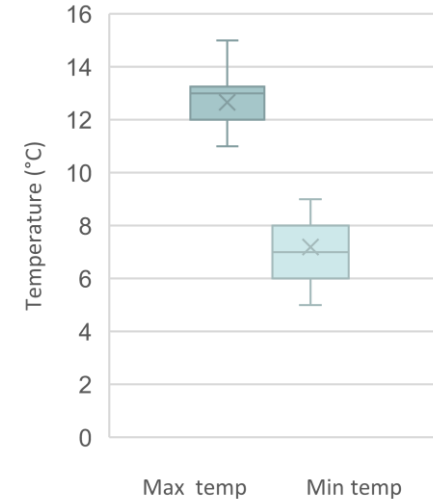
Example: how to select simple charts?

Temperatures along the month of February (in °C): a few possible charts

day	Max T	Min. T
1	15	7
2	14	8
3	13	6
4	13	6
5	12	6
6	13	7
7	13	7
8	14	8
9	15	5
10	12	5
11	13	6
12	12	7
13	11	8
14	11	8
15	12	8
16	12	9
17	13	9
18	14	9
19	14	8
20	13	8
21	13	8
22	12	7
23	12	7
24	11	7
25	11	6
26	11	7
27	13	6
28	14	6

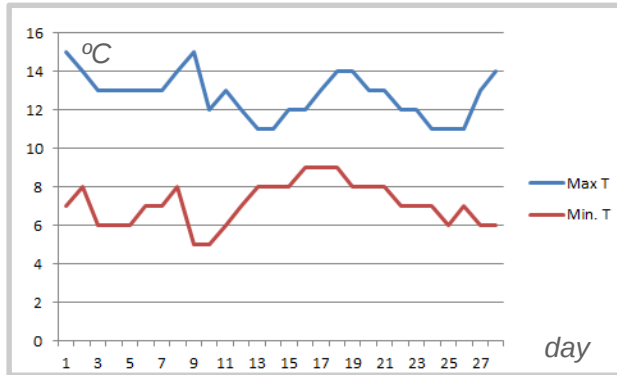


Max and Min Temperatures



Simple example

Temperatures along the month of February (in °C):

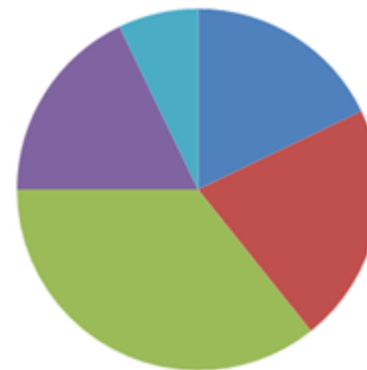
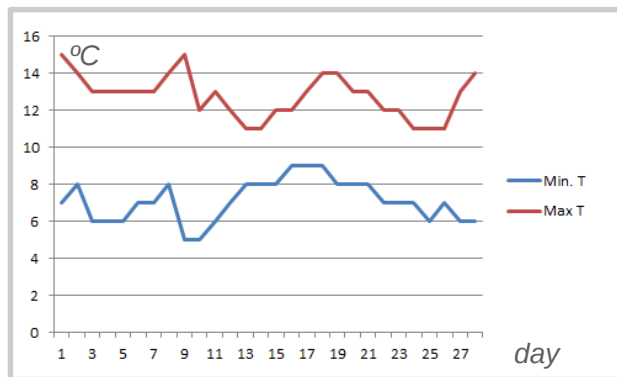


Anything “odd” about this chart?

What if the user is color-blind?

Test it using [Coblis — Color Blindness Simulator](#)
– [Colblindor/](#)

Would you prefer this one?



Max T (°C)

- 11 °C
- 12
- 13
- 14
- 15



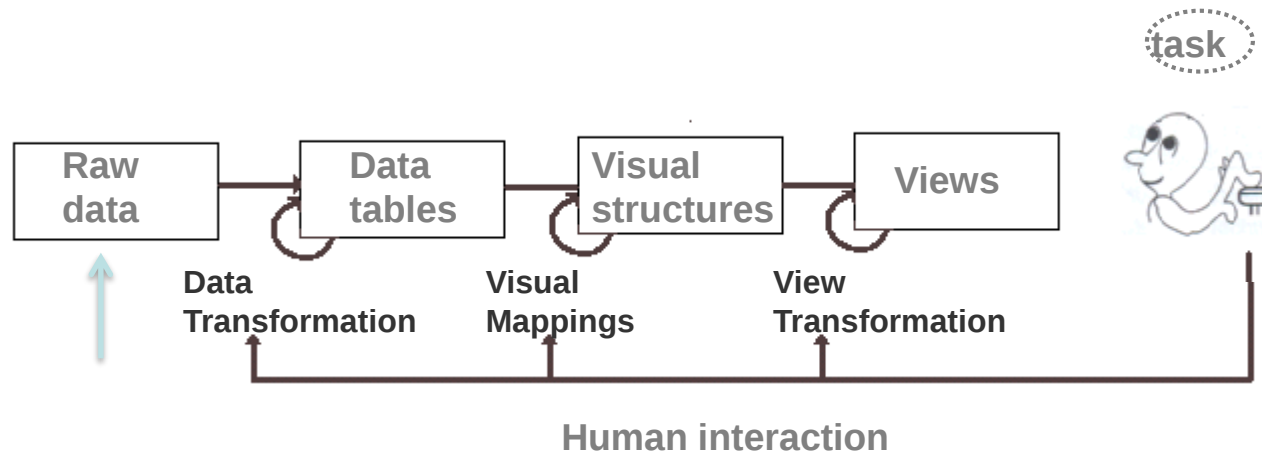
Max T (°C)

- 11 °C
- 12
- 13
- 14
- 15

Do not forget “cultural” aspects,
nor individual differences!

Information Visualization Reference Model (Card et al., 1999)

This course focus on Information Visualization



Visualization can be described as the mapping of data to visual form supporting human interaction for visual sense making

Remember:

Visualization is a **Human in the loop process!** ->
which calls for specific **methods**

What future?

- Visualization seems to have becoming and continuing to be:
 - More real-time
 - More interactive
 - More intelligent
 - More immersive
 - More collaborative
 - More multisensorial
 - More accessible and ethical
 - ...
 - Integrating more other technologies (edge and quantum computing...)

In a nut shell:
Do you have a lot of data?

- Visualization may be the solution (or at least part of it)
- But:
 - How to produce a visualization?
 - And evaluate it?

We will address these topics in the next lectures

...



Next sessions:

- Data characteristics
- Representations, presentation and interaction
- The process of developing a Visualization application
- Human characteristics fundamental for Visualization
- Evaluation
 - Important skills in the profile of “**Data Scientist**”

Books

- Spence, R., *Information Visualization, An Introduction*, Springer, 2014
- Munzner, T., *Visualization Analysis and Design*, A K Peters/CRC Press, 2014
- Kirk, A., *Data Visualisation: A Handbook for Data Driven Design*, 2nd. Ed., Sage, 2019
- Fisher, D., Meyer, M., *Making Data Visual: A Practical Guide to Using Visualization for Insight*, O'Reilly, 2018
- Ware, C., *Information Visualization, Perception to Design*, 3rd ed., Morgan Kaufmann, 2012
- Ward, M., Grinstein, G., Keim, D., *Interactive Data Visualization: Foundations, Techniques, and Applications*, 2nd ed., CRC Press, 2015
- Card, S., J. Mackinlay, B. Shneiderman, *Readings in Information Visualization: Using Vision to Think*, Academic Press, 1999
- Bederson, B. , B. Shneiderman, *The Craft of Information Visualization: Readings and Reflections*, Morgan Kaufmann, 2003
- Tufte, E., *The Visual Display of Quantitative Information*, Graphics Press, 1983
- Tufte, E., *Envisioning Information*, Graphics Press, 1990
- Friendly, M., ["Milestones in the history of thematic cartography, statistical graphics, and data visualization"](#), 2008

Interesting Talks

[Michael Friendly: History of Visualizations \(youtube.com\)](#)

[Jeff Heer on Augmenting Data Scientists: The Promise and Peril of AI-Assisted Analysis](#)

Study o x | SC Scopus x | SJR SJR - Jo x | Visualiz x | Institut x | ANEPC x | IPMA - x | Visualiz x | Jeff x

youtube.com/watch?v=GrVuvUs_V7c

VAR Lab | Formações DETI - G... | Perplexity | Personal Feed - Leo... | Playlists | Editorial Manager® | Power BI | Gencraft: AI art gen... | Fase 4 - Painei FCT -...

YouTubePT

data visualization for data science

The ability to take data—to be able to **understand** it, to **process** it, to **extract value** from it, to **visualize** it, to **communicate** it—that’s going to be a hugely important skill in the next decades, ... because now we really do have essentially free and ubiquitous data. So the complimentary **scarce factor** is the ability to **understand** that data and **extract value** from it.

Hal Varian, Google’s Chief Economist
The McKinsey Quarterly, Jan 2009

Jeff Heer on Augmenting Data Scientists: The Promise and Peril of AI-Assisted Analysis

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Association for Computing Ma...
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Jeffrey Heer - Interactive Data Analysis: Visualization and...
PyData
24K views • 7 years ago

Machine learning revolution
BBC NEWS | WORLD SERVICE
25:48

Michael I. Jordan: An Alternative View on AI...
Stanford Data Science
10K views • 1 year ago

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14/09/2024

25