



Welcome to DS363

Wan Fang

Southern University of Science and Technology

Agenda

- Data Storytelling
 - Data Visualizations in Your Everyday Life and Examples
 - Data Storytelling
 - Case Study with Sun Bingtian by Shu Ju Di
- Course Introduction
 - About This Course
 - The Instructor Team
 - Grading Structure
 - Module Syllabus
 - Assignment Overview
 - Project Overview



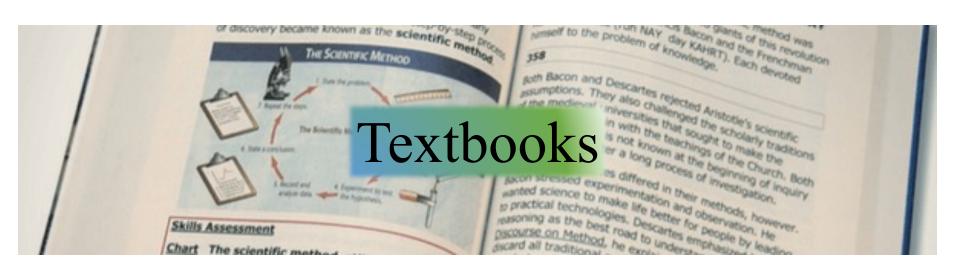




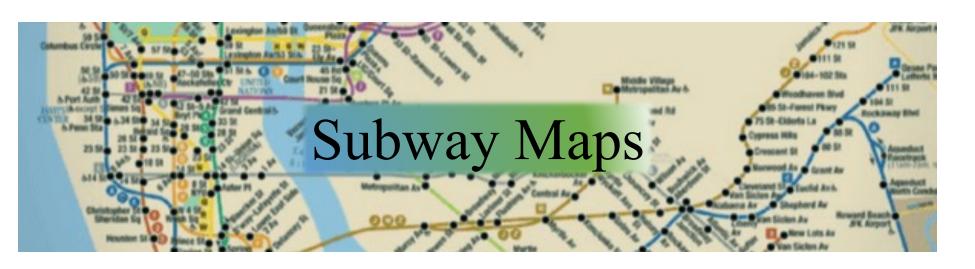
Let's begin with a simple question

• Can you share an example of data in your everyday life and explain how it is presented in front of you?

Data Visualizations in Your Everyday Life





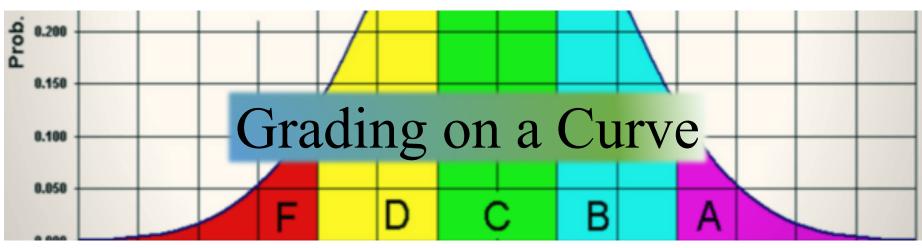




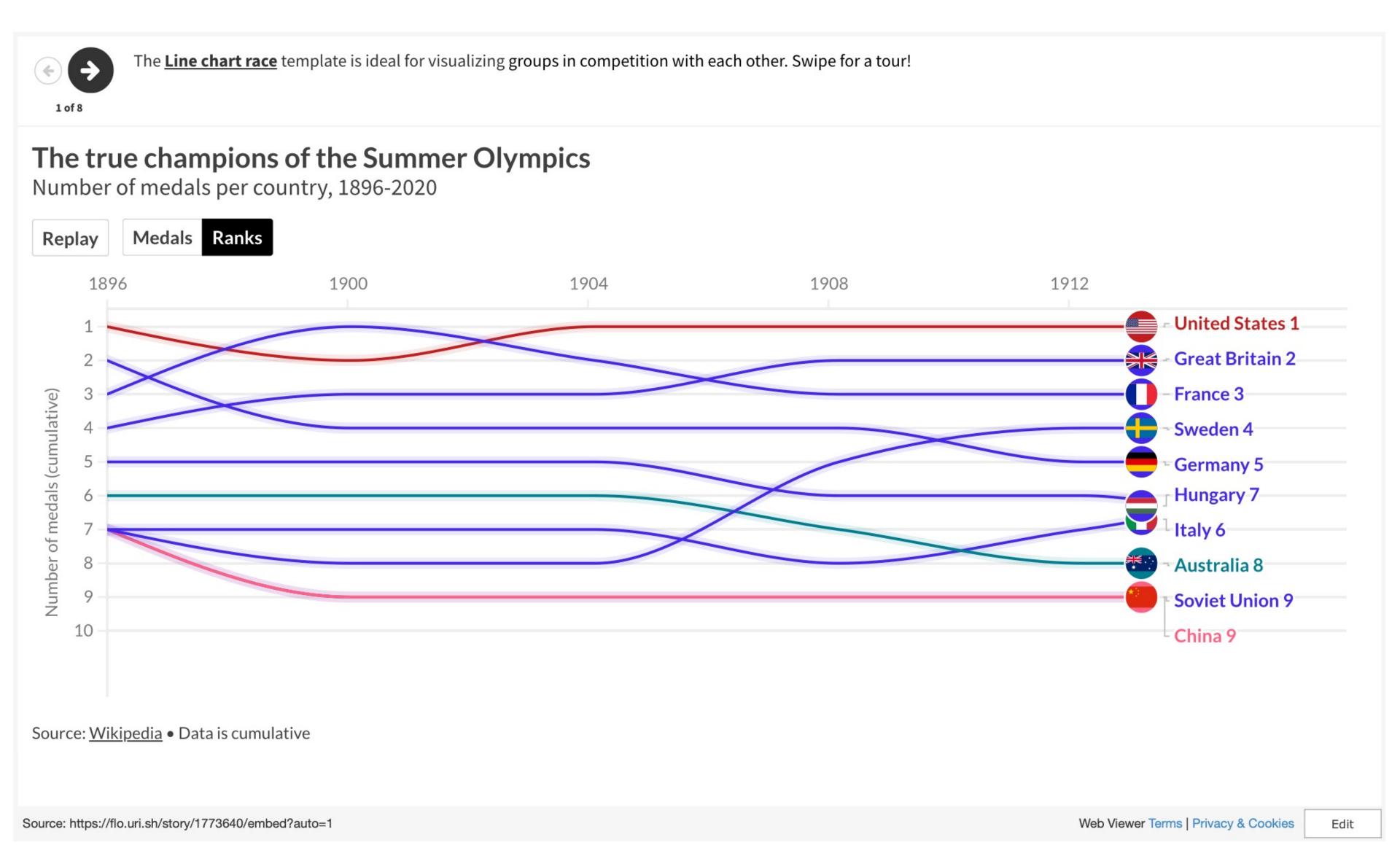
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A.M 2									
6:20	6:30	6:35	6:45	7:00	7:05	7:25	7:35	7:45	7:55
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P.M 1									
1:30	1:40	1:45	1:55	2:10	2:15	2:35	2:45	2:55	3:05
3:30	3:40	3:45	3:55	4:10	4:15	4:35	4:45	4:55	5:05
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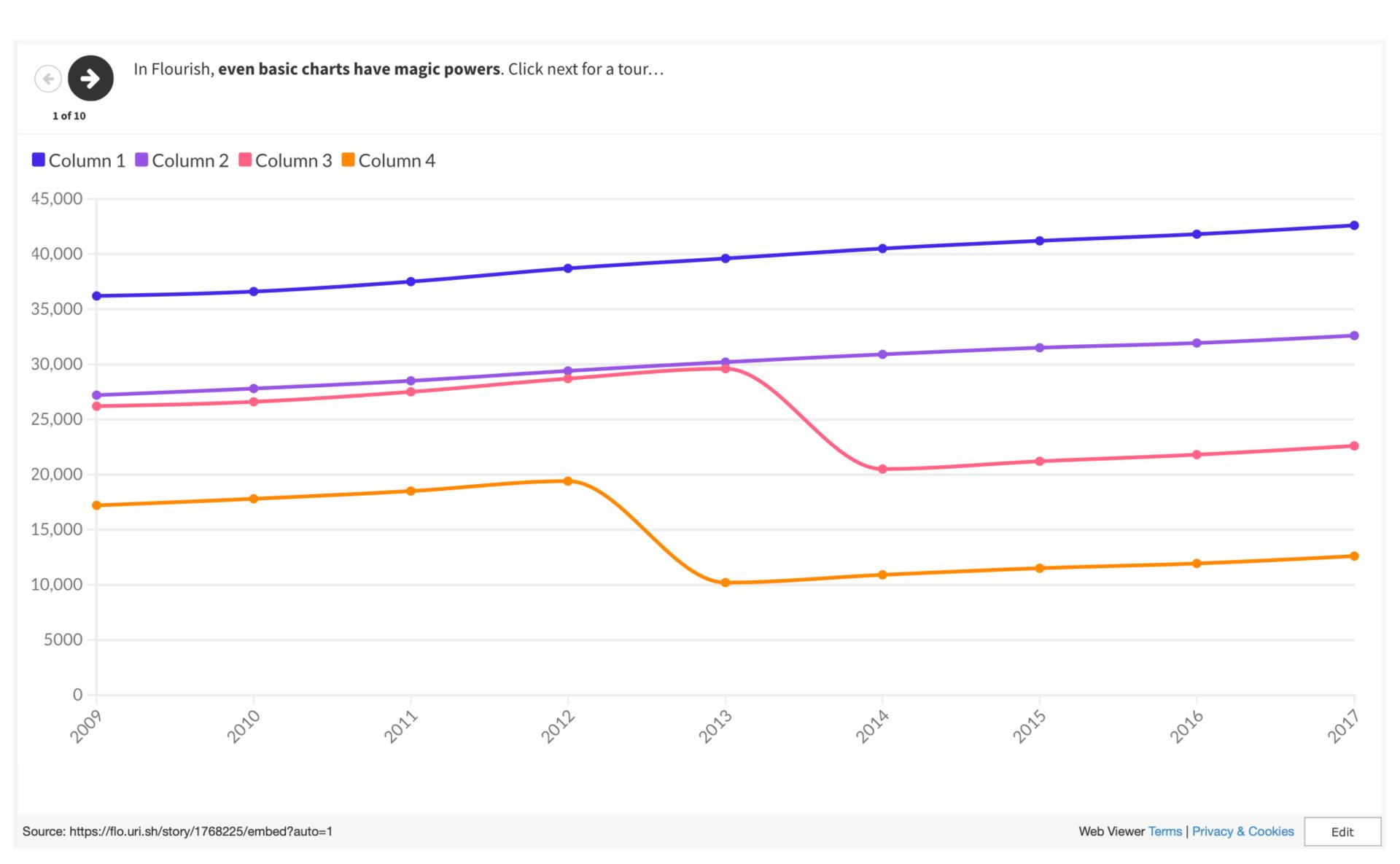




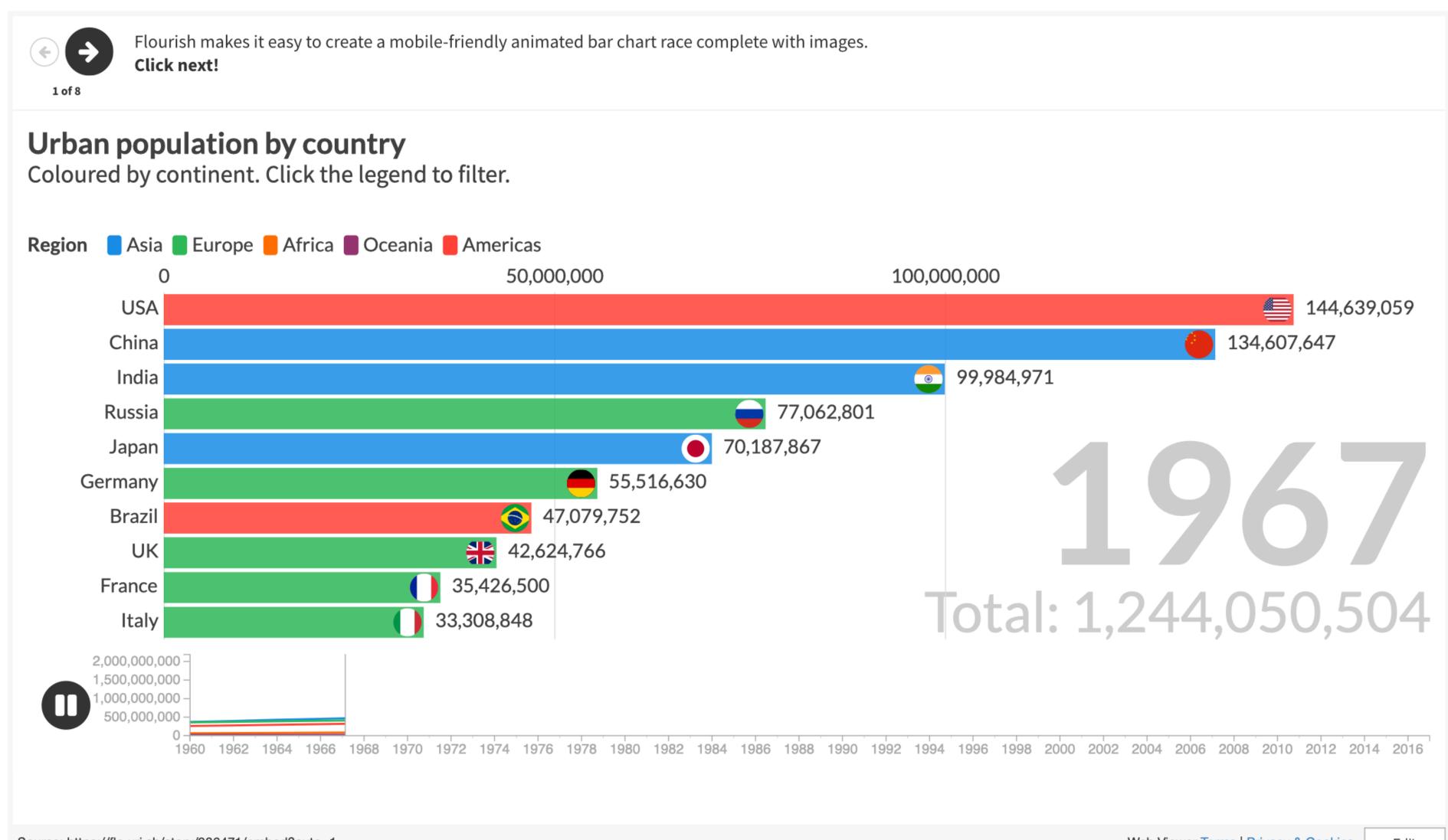
The Racing Line Charts of Summer Olympics



A Few Basic Visualization of Data



The Racing Bar Charts of Urban Population

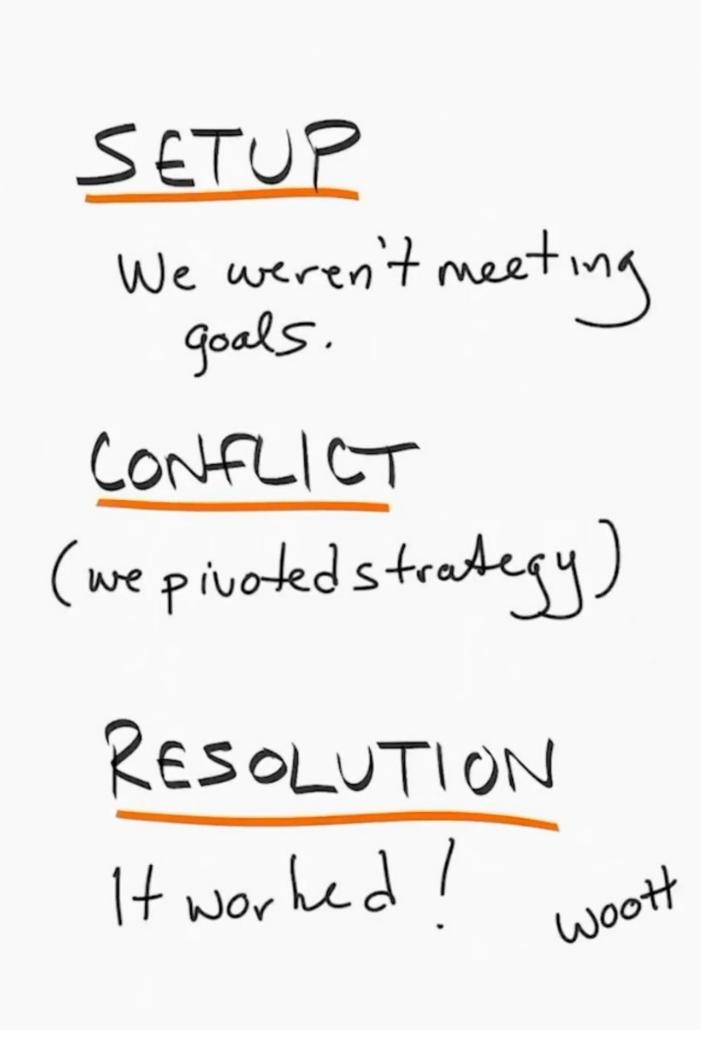


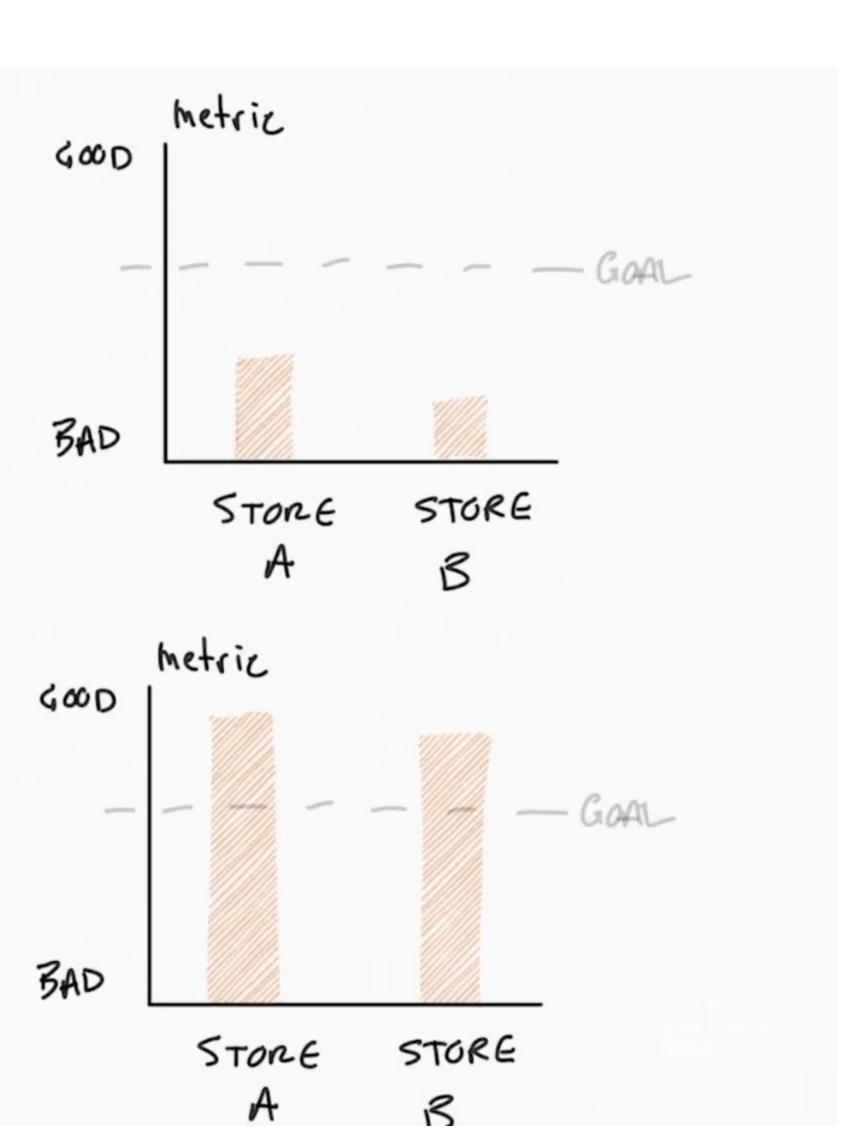
So, what is data storytelling

Data storytelling is the ability to effectively communicate insights from a dataset using narratives and visualizations.

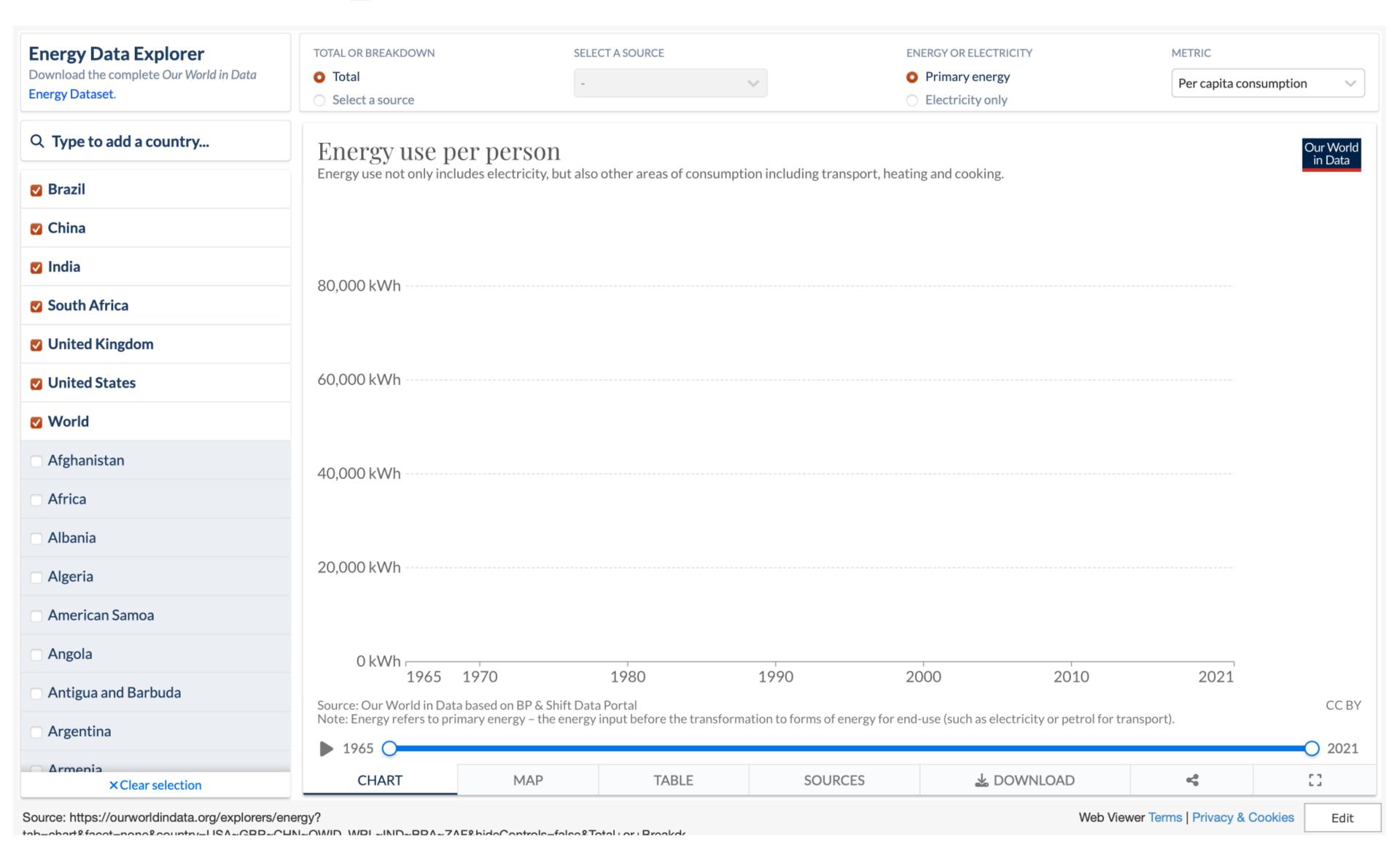
It can be used to put data insights into context for and inspire action from your audience.

Setup, Conflict, and Resolution





Setup? Conflict? Resolution?



Let's try a different example

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田径比赛

博尔特

苏炳添

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苏炳添和博尔特差距还有多远?

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32,552 人赞同了该回答

从有电子计时器^Q开始算起,在有记录且风速不超标的比赛中,全世界共有多少运动员,多少次跑进了10.2秒?

940人,共10411次。即便把阈值拦在10.2秒,而非10秒,世界上能达到这一速度的人仍然没有达到 一千。我们将这940人的10411次比赛,按照他们的年龄画成一张散点图。



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奧林匹克运动会

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苏炳添和博尔特差距还有多远?

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▲ 好问题 155

chenqin 🔇 🗘 2021年度新知答主

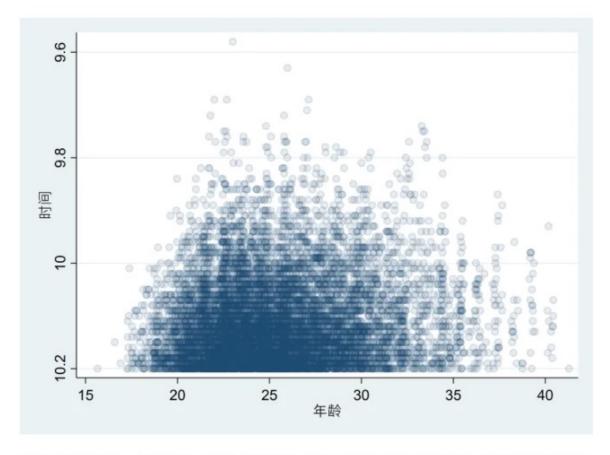
十关注

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32,518 人赞同了该回答

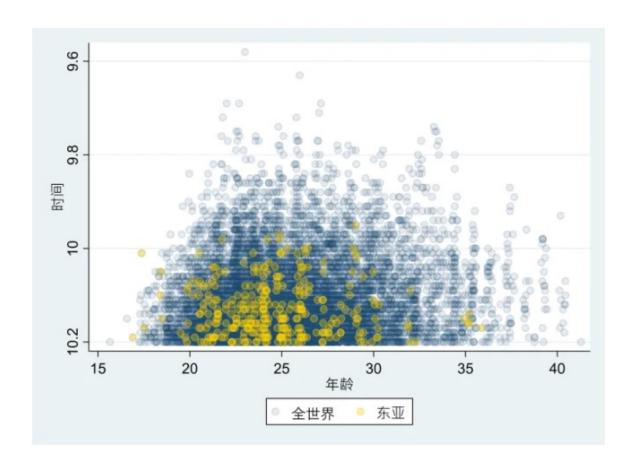
从有电子计时器^Q开始算起,在有记录且风速不超标的比赛中,全世界共有多少运动员,多少次跑 进了10.2秒?

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这张图看起来像是一座小山丘。从17、18岁开始,速度快速提高;在26岁左右,山丘达到顶峰;在 30岁后,速度逐渐下降。山丘内侧的点非常密集,代表着很多运动员曾经达到过这里,而越外层的 点越稀疏,那是最优秀的运动员才能达到的区域。

我们在这张图上,把除了苏炳添以外,其他所有东亚地区跑进10.2秒的比赛(同时去掉了归化运动 员和混血儿)数据给高亮出来:



东亚运动员的记录用黄色高亮出来后,给人的第一印象就是,黄色的点缩在蓝色山丘的中间,完全 被包围,几乎完全到不了外层。

当然,你可能会注意到上图的左侧有几个处于外圈的点,尤其是在17岁达到10.01的那一点,看起来 分外出挑。

这几个成绩来自同一名日本运动员——桐生祥秀^Q。桐生祥秀至今保有着世界青少年100米赛跑世界 纪录,当时也曾成为希望之星,人们看好他在世锦赛和奥运会上能有上佳表现,突破人种的限制。

但事与愿违,桐生祥秀后期不仅一到大赛就让人大跌眼镜,还越跑越差,现在连奥运会标准都无法 达到了。在一次苏炳添的访谈中还专门提到了桐生祥秀:

程:明白了,就是说冬训的两三个月,每一个训练单元跑的次数,是阶段性变化的,开始时次数 多,速度要求不高;第二、第三阶段后,一个训练单元跑的次数减少,要求运动员上速度。有一 个例子,日本短跑运动员桐生祥秀,你跟他多次比赛过的。我在《参考消息^Q》上看到报道,说 他是日本第一^Q个进10秒的百米跑运动员,是吧?

程: 桐生祥秀进10秒以后呢, 他的训练积极性更加强盛, 报道说他酷爱训练, 他对训练有一种发 自内心的那种追求,所以他自己不停地加量,每天的训练单元时间很长,跑的次数也增多。除了

苏:对。

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教练员给他制定的训练计划以外,他自己还自觉地拼命练,那么结果是什么呢,就是近两年他的 成绩一直在下滑, 就是训练不光没有奏效, 反而产生了副作用。

苏: 我跟他一起比赛比得挺多。

程: 我印象很深, 去年钻石联赛^Q上海站比赛, 你跟他同场, 他跑了最后一名, 10秒24, 你跑10

苏:我不受伤他跑不过我......桐生祥秀能跑进10秒,他运气也太好,那一趟遇到了大顺风,他是 1.8米/秒的风,天气多好,我从来都没跑过这个风速。呵呵。

接下来,我们把苏炳添的比赛用红色高亮在这张图上。



红色的点代表苏炳添在10.2秒以内的每一次比赛。像一把利剑一样,从中心向外捅出一个窟窿,一 下子把东亚地区的可及性向外拓展到了外圈。

在比苏炳添年龄更大的阶段跑出了更快速度的人,只剩两位,这两位同时也是世界上跑出十秒内次 数最多的运动员——贾斯汀·加特林和阿萨法·鲍威尔。

此外,苏炳添还有一个和其他运动员不一样的特点,那就是他的成绩竟然随着年龄有着非常明显的 上升趋势^Q,22岁到了10.16,24岁达到10.06,26岁首次突破10秒达到9.99,29岁达到9.91,然后 到现在, 32岁, 达到9.83。从这座山丘的下坡趋势就能看到, 苏炳添这样的上升, 在100米短跑运 动员中是极其罕有的。

在这种上升的背后,精密的训练安排提供了极好的助力。举一个例子,苏炳添在2018年国际田联钻 石联赛^Q上海站中,拿到了第二名,输给了Prescod Reece。这场比赛中,苏炳添前80米都是领先 的,最后才被超过。苏炳添在访谈中曾经提到过这次比赛

- 苏: 我当时和英国运动员是挨着的, 我俩在四道、五道。
- 程:对,两个人挨着的,这很重要,这正是你说"加速"的心理反应。在数据里也显示了这个事
- 实,后面10米你压线压得厉害,就是步子大了,我记得你在电视上也说过这个情形,我就想问
- 你,后边步子加大是你技术的一部分呢,还是你想冲刺的结果?
- 苏:是故意的,当时为什么呢,一般讲,比如你一直领先跑,突然旁边的人有赶超你的趋势,你 假如在乎他,跟他较上劲,这个时候你的节奏就乱了,你下地的每一步就会很用力,很用力的时 候你的速度就降了,降了呢,你的步幅就变大了,就是这样的。

也就是说,问题是在最后冲刺的10米。

怎么办呢?研究人员专门就这10米发了一篇文章、总结为何会在最后10米冲刺时出现问题。

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苑廷刚,王国杰,姜自立,等. 2018 年上海钻石联赛苏炳添最后 10 m 冲刺视频全景技术分析及苏炳添进步的启示 [1]. 北京体育大学学报,2019,42(1):147-156.

doi: 10.19582/j.cnki.11-3785/g8.2019.01.017

2018 年上海钻石联赛苏炳添最后 10 m 冲刺视频全景技术 分析及苏炳添进步的启示

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摘 要:目的:通过对苏炳添在 2018 年上海钻石联赛百米跑最后 10 m 冲刺技术的针对性研究,获得关键运动学参数指标,并给予苏炳添冲刺技术的正确评价和建议。以帮助他更好地提高百米跑最后冲刺技术能力。方法:采用实验法、视频全景图技术分析法、文献研究法和专家访谈法。结果:获得了苏炳添最后 10 m 冲刺的关键技术参数,并给出正确的冲刺技术建议,同时对苏炳添进步的启示进行了总结和评价。研究结论为:1) 苏炳添在 2018 年上海钻石联赛百米比赛最后 10 m 冲刺阶段压肩过早,导致步长加大,跑动节奏和技术改变,最终以 0.01 s 之差获得银牌。2) 苏炳添最后 10 m 冲刺跑的步长主要为 2.27 m、2.29 m、2.30 m 和 2.41 m,明显表现为步长节奏打乱,最后 10 m 助跑平均速度 11.11 m/s,慢于冠军 Prescod Reese 的 11.49 m/s。3) 运动视频全景图分析技术可以非常科学和准确地获得短跑运动员步长、时间、角度和平均速度参数,能真实展现运动员的运动技术结构特征,对田径项目的科学化研究具有较好的应用价值和指导意义。4) 苏炳添的进步给予我们的启示是:数字化和智能化的科学训练是未来竞技体育发展的必然趋势和方向;年龄较大的运动员也能取得较好的成绩和竞技能力;身高不是短跑项目成绩的决定因素;传统观念上的"人种论",或"黑人跑得更快"的观念是错误的,也是不科学的。



图 5 苏炳添提前约 4 m 的距离进行"压线"技术动作 (摄像机拍摄角度校正和距离测量)

Figure 5 Su Bingtian Conducts the Line-pressing Technique About 4 m in Advance (Normalization of Camera Shooting Angle and Distance Measurement)



图 7 苏炳添最后 10 m(4.7 步) 技术全景图示意图 Figure 7 Technical Panorama of the Last 10 m



图 8 苏炳添最后 10m(4.6 步) 技术全景图 示意图连续图像放大

Figure 8 Continuous Image Enlargement of the Last 10 m (4.6 steps) Technical Panorama of Su Bingtian



图 6 苏炳添提前约 4 m 的距离进行"压线"技术动作 (摄像机图像距离测量)

Figure 6 Su Bingtian Conducts the Line-pressing
Technique About 4 m in Advance
(Camera Image Distance Measurement)



图 9 苏炳添最后 4.6 步步长参数图像测量

Figure 9 Image Measurement of the Parameters of Step Length of Su Bingtian's Last 4.6 Steps

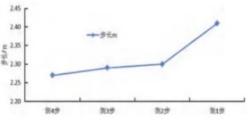


图 10 2018 年上海钻石联赛苏炳添最后 4 个完整步步长参数变化

Figure 10 Changes of Parameters of the Last

开始压肩时刻离终点还有 1.7 步左右,近 4 m 的距离开始做压肩动作(一般是在最后 1 步足底着地瞬间开始压肩),意识上的压肩造成技术和节奏的改变,也造成最后阶段的身体减速,步长加大改变节奏,最后一个完整步长的步长约为 2.41 m,比途中跑的正常步长(2.28 m 左右)提高了近 13 cm。从最后 4 步准备做"压肩"技术动作开始后的步长变化上看,节奏有点乱了,直接导致冲刺速度的下降。

视频全景图上的主要反映为苏炳添的上肢 双臂已经停止了摆动,出现上肢跑动技术的僵 硬现象(图7、图8)。

最后 4.7 步步长见下图 7 所示,最后 10 m 的步长参数(表 4 、图 9 、图 10)。

表 4 2018 年上海钻石联赛苏炳添冲刺跑 最后 4 步的步长参数

Table 4 Parameters of the Last Four Steps of Su Bingtianin 2018 Shanghai IAAF Diamond League

步数	倒4步	倒3步	倒2步	倒1步	最后 0.6步	最后 4.6 步总距离	
步长/m	2. 27	2. 29	2.30	2.41	1.65	10.90	

Figure 10 Changes of Parameters of the Last Four Steps of Su Bingtian in 2018 Shanghai IAAF Diamond League

2.4 最后 10 m 冲刺阶段苏炳添和 Prescod Reese 连续技术动作全景对比 2018 年上海钻石 联赛最终苏炳添成绩是 10.05 s, 而冠军 Prescod Reese 的最终成绩为 10.04 s, 二人在90 m 处苏炳添领先 0.02 s, 但在最后 10 m 冲刺跑中苏炳添输了 0.03 s。为了更加详细地分析二人在最后 10 m 冲刺跑的技术特征,特别制作出二人最后 10 m 冲刺跑的连续技术动作视频全景图对比图示(每张画面之间约为 0.02 s)(图 11)。

在 2018 年上海钻石联赛中,苏炳添的道次 为第 4 道,英国人 Prescod Reese 的道次为第 9 道,二人之间道次相隔较远。如果按正常比赛 过程来看,苏炳添不应该受到第 9 道的 Prescod Reese 的干扰。但在比赛跑到 90 m 处时苏炳添 明显观察到了 Prescod Reese 从后面追赶上来 了,为了尽快完成撞线的动作,苏炳添在最后约 4 m 处的地方开始压肩,并且停止了双臂的摆 动技术动作。但同时第 9 道的 Prescod Reese, 还在按照正常的跑动技术动作和节奏进行着最 后的冲刺,仅在接近 100 m 终点时有点轻微的 肩部前倾,没有明显的压肩撞线动作。

那么在对这10米进行针对性研究后,再发展出一套适用于苏炳添的"延缓撞线技术"

延缓终点跑"撞线"时机,减小终点跑前技术变化程度:运动员在接近终点时,体力下降较为明显,多会出现步长加大,步频下降和身体大幅度前倾以及骨盆前旋的问题,加大了摆动腿^Q上抬的难度,缩短了着地加速距离,减弱前蹬效果;此外,为了维持身体平衡,支撑腿通常会过早的着地,使着地点远离身体重心投影点,加大着地制动力。一般运动员甚至在刚进入最后一个10 m分段时就开始出现此种情况,而优秀运动员出现此种情况的时机相对较晚。鉴于此,保持终点前良好的身体姿态,延缓压线动作的时机也是苏炳添在训练中需要注意的细节。通过上海钻石联赛和马德里比赛终点前技术录像可见,马德里比赛终点压线动作出现的时机比上海钻石联赛晚1.5~2 m 左右,有利于终点前速度的保持,所以整体效果较好。

这只是技术细节的其中一小部分,整个短跑的技术细节和专项训练^Q,其参数之多数不胜数:

表 2 苏炳添不同技术训练手段条件下技术参数比较

Table 2 Su Bingtian's step parameter Index change in competition in 2017 - 2018

技术参数	优秀运动员	行进间 30 m 员	引助力跑 11 m/s 7	kg 小栏架跑 2.10 m	超速跑 11.7 m/s 5 kg
速度/(m/s)	12.55	11.02	11.40	9.60	11.33
步頻/Hz	4.76	4.88	5.13	4.46	4.88
步长/m	2.64	2.22	2.26	2.17	2.31
着地瞬间着地点距身体质心间距/m	0.380	0.319	0.312	0.379	0.336
着地瞬间两腿膝关节间距/m	0.070	0.003	0.003	0.020	-0.120
支撑时间/s	0.087	0.086	0.085	0.096	0.081
腾空时间/s	0.123	0.119	0.110	0.128	0.124
摆动腿着地瞬间足速度/(m/s)	8.470	9.094	8.723	8.434	9.150
着地瞬间躯干角/°	80	84. 284	85.335	86.294	88.024
离地瞬间支撑腿大腿角/°	157	156.786	159.66	164.083	165.020
摆动腿最大前摆瞬间摆动腿大腿角/°	259	256.252	261.802	269.576	265.339
摆动腿折叠前摆角速度/°	435	585.832	546.037	483.269	523.778
着地瞬间摆动腿角速度/(°/s)	465	900.386	960.478	547.105	659.814
摆动腿着地后蹬地角速度/(°/s)	580	561.179	546.037	409.213	517.983

注: 表中助力跑 11 m/s 7 kg 指的是助力跑速度为 11 m/s,牵引助力为 7 kg。

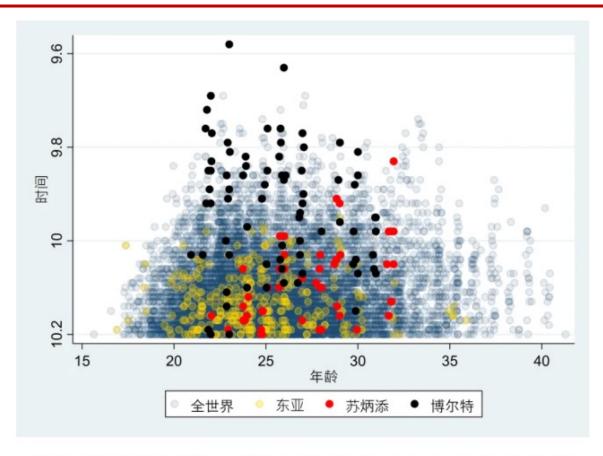
我们都知道,田径是运动之母^Q,短跑又是皇冠上的明珠,好像人人都会跑。

但在赛场上, 你真的确定自己会跑步吗?

光是一个最后十米的冲线技术,其细节也千变万化。适用于苏炳添这样1米72身高的技术,又和身高 1米95的博尔特相差甚远,需要研究人员通过大量的材料和实验来求证。

而在奥运会的赛场上,就是这样一个个的小细节,决定了最后的输赢。

再说回原题: 苏炳添和博尔特差距有多大? 我们在上图中再用黑色高亮出博尔特的比赛:



可以看到,博尔特的确是在山巅之人,人类在9.8秒以内的成绩一共有43次,其中有12次是由博尔特跑出来的。但博尔特是属于那种出场即巅峰的类型,在2009年(23岁)刷新世界纪录之后,博尔特的成绩随着年龄快速下滑。2017年(31岁),博尔特在伦敦世锦赛中获得第三名,只跑出9.95秒的成绩,随后便宣布退役。

博尔特为什么成绩出现下降呢?研究人员也专门写了一篇论文:

●体育科学与工程

袁晓毅, 胡忠忠, 苑廷刚, 等. 博尔特百米跑技术变化对比赛成绩影响的研究: 以 2009 年和 2017 年世界田径锦标赛为例[J]. 北京体育大学学报, 2021, 44(2): 71-79.

doi:10.19582/j.cnki.11-3785/g8.2021.02.008

博尔特百米跑技术变化对比赛成绩影响的研究

——以2009年和2017年世界田径锦标赛为例

袁晓毅',胡忠忠',苑廷刚',武文强

(1. 北京体育大学中国田径运动学院,北京 100084; 2. 国家体育总局体育科学研究所,北京 100061)

摘 要:目的:采用视频解析法获取百米世界纪录保持者尤塞恩·博尔特2009年柏林世锦赛和2017年伦敦世锦赛2次比赛的部分运动学参数并进行分析,旨在探究其成绩下降的主要原因,利于更加深入地探究博尔特过人的专项能力与100 m跑制胜因素。结果:相较于2009年柏林世锦赛,博尔特在2017年伦敦世锦赛100 m决赛中,起跑反应慢了0.037 s,蹬离起跑器的峰值功率下降了99.59 W,加速度减少了1.06 m/s²,步頻下降了0.16 Hz,步长增加了0.03 m,最高速度降低了0.50 m/s,冲刺跑速度下降了0.81 m/s。结论:1)博尔特因起跑反应慢和蹬离起跑器的峰值功率下降,出现提早加速,导致加速距离缩短;2)博尔特步长增加之利小于步频缩短之弊,导致最高速度的下降;3)博尔特呼吸节奏紊乱和过早做出"压肩"动作,导致冲刺速度下降。

上面只是摘要,具体原因很多,比如研究人员仔细计算了博尔特着地瞬间和垂直支撑阶段的支撑腿膝角,发现2009年为为 160.1°和140.8°,膝角变化幅度达到19.3°,而2017年变化幅度为14.4°。

为什么这两个角度很重要?因为「着地瞬间与垂直阶段膝角变化幅度大,说明肌肉退让工作更加积极,做功时间更充分,激活的横桥数量增多,肌肉储存的弹性势能更多,后续的蹬离速度也就越快。

呼吸频率、髋角、每秒步长、触地时间 Q 、腾空时间……每一个技术细节都被拿来研究,并内化到特定的训练中来,这才有了不断的提高。

如果我们将苏炳添和博尔特相比,那么在23岁刷新世界纪录后成绩不断下滑,并在31岁宣布退役的博尔特,固然是创造了更强的巅峰成绩,但22岁到32岁成绩仍在上升并达到了9.83秒的苏炳添,才更能让人看到希望。

这种希望,不止是中国人在黑人统治的短跑领域中撕开了一角——人种论之说,那是在出生时即告

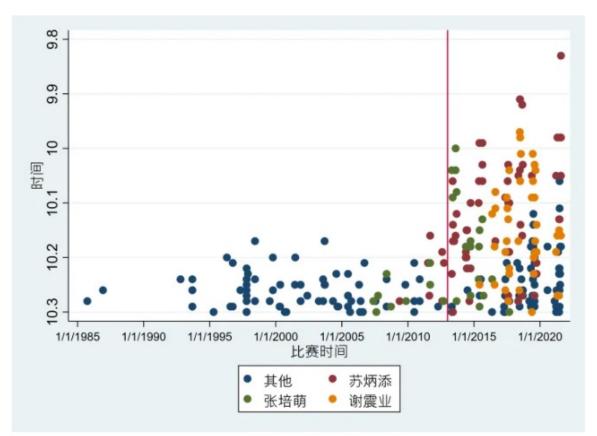
Data Storytelling

胜负。博尔特一出生就浑身上下适合短跑,那么我们是不是只能指望下一个浑身上下都适合短跑的运动员来破纪录呢?显然不是。

苏炳添走出的这一条在22岁之后逆势增长的速度曲线,更大的意义在于告诉我们另一个事实——短跑的技术,远没有达到至臻至善的程度,还有潜力可挖。

以往黄种人在短跑上始终难以在成绩上有大的突破。一些优秀的年轻运动员,比如给自己加量训练的桐生祥秀,却始终在十秒大关附近徘徊,偶尔破10秒,但又在许多比赛中拉胯。为什么?难道真的是因为人种吗?

苏炳添告诉我们,不是因为人种问题,而是训练方法的问题。



上图列出了中国选手在各项比赛中的成绩。可以看到,从1985年到2013年,中国的100米最好成绩 始终难以突破10秒2,10.16秒的全国记录竟然保持了17年。

而在2014年之后,运动员们的成绩却突然好转了,各项接近10秒、破十秒的成绩每年都在出现。直 到最近达到9.83秒。

2014年之后, 出现了什么? 显然变的并不是人种。在苏炳添的另一个访谈中, 可以找到答案:

当时很多人都不明白,为什么苏炳添你现在成绩都这么好了、技术已经很成熟了还要改变技术? 因为对他们来说可能想要保守的方式,但对我来说是想挑战个人的极限。所以哪怕是失败或成功 我都想尝试一下。

我是在2014年的5月份左右有了这个想法,也询问过很多人,最终让我决定改变的是李金哲的外教Landy。他给我做了个测试,在我没有防备的时候在我身后推了我一下。看到我迈出去的第一步是右脚,他就说我可以改过来。他说为什么我之前要把右脚放在前面,蹬出去的第一步是左脚呢?这是不符合规律的,改过来才是神经自然的反应。我听后觉得非常对,所以就决定改变过来。

这名外教Landy,也就是苏炳添现在的主管教练兰迪亨廷顿。

兰迪在2013年被聘请成为了中国田径队的教练,他同时也是其他多位短跑及跳远名将的指导教练,包括三级跳远银牌朱亚明和女子800米王春雨。兰迪,以及他背后的一系列研究团队,比如在上文引用的几篇文章的作者,一同改进了中国田径的训练方式。

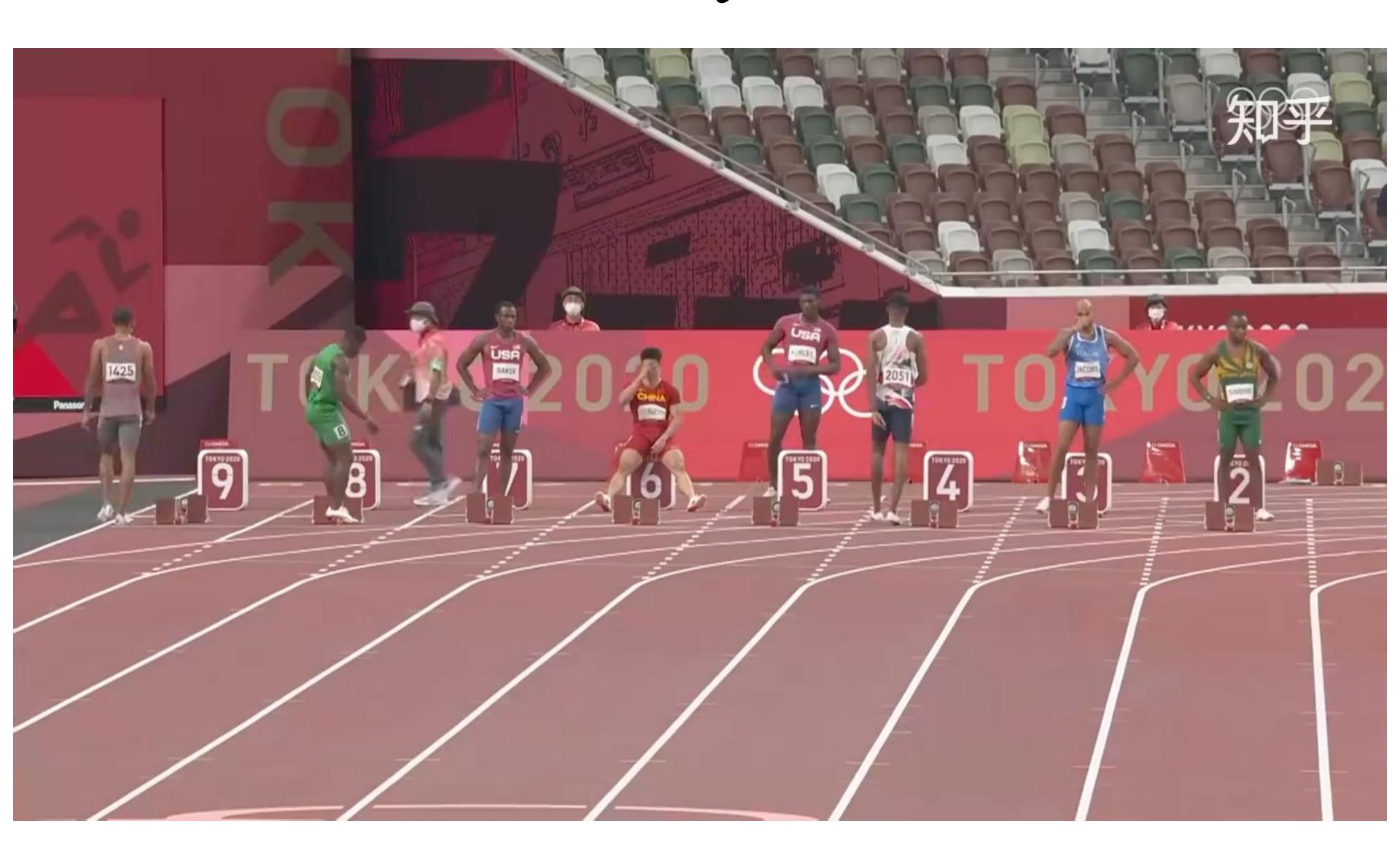
从内因上,首先是需要苏炳添的挑战,他不相信人种的限制,他想要挑战个人极限。

从外因上,针对苏炳添,以及和他一样的运动员们,研究人员和教练员找到了一套行之有效能够提 高成绩的训练手段。

虽然只是短短10秒不到的比赛,但这种技术的进步、对于特定顶尖运动员的专项训练,一样能够跨越人种和年龄的限制,突破自己的极限,甚至突破人类的极限。

- How much time does it take to read the blog?
- Do you enjoy reading this blog, why?
- What was this blog trying to express?
- Why do you agree/disagree with the author's opinion?
- What if, you were asked the same question, how would you respond ...

Now, let's try the Video



Once again, Welcome to DS363

Design and Learning with Data

About this course

Course Description

• Viewing design problems as a collection of decision-making processes, data has been one of the important foundations for making such decisions. This course introduces the basics of data-related methods and cutting-edge applications using a programming language for computational practice. Through examples of data generated from human activities and nature, students will learn techniques in the representation, processing, analysis, learning, and visualization of data to gain insights, communicate information, and create for the intersection of data and design.

Learning Outcomes

- 1. Conduct data analysis and gain insights within a given context.
- 2. Employ advanced techniques to visualize and communicate information.
- 3. Demonstrate ability to create for the intersection of data and design.

The Instructor Team

- Lead Instructor: Dr. Wan Fang
 - wanf@sustech.edu.cn
 - Office Address: Level 3, Block C1, Wisdom Park
 - Office Hours: Tuesdays between 1400 and 1600
- Teaching Assistant: Zhang Rongzheng
 - 12233197@mail.sustech.edu.cn
- Administrative Assistant: Ms. Fu Tian
 - fut@mail.sustech.edu.cn

Grading Structure (Letter Grading)

10% Attendance **Assignment 1 on practising Data Discovery** Submit before Mar 23 @ 23:30 20% Assignment **Assignment 2 on practising Visualizing Data** Submit before *Apr 20 @ 23:30* Project Milestone on 3-mintue story & Big Idea Submit before *Mar 09* @ 23:30 **Project Mid-term on Creating Information Art Project** 70% Submit before *Apr 06* @ 23:30 Final Project Presentation on Data Storytelling Submit before Jun 01 @ 23:30

... to be presented indivisually during the lecture session on Fridays.

Module Syllabus

Each Module involves 3
Lectures
1 Lecture for Odd Weeks
2 Lectures for Even
Weeks

1. Data Literacy

2. Data Thinking

Project Milestone Presentation

- Ask
- Prepare

3. Data Discovery

Assignment 1
Presentation

4. Information Art

Project Mid-Term Presentation 5. Visualizing Data

Assignment 2
Presentation

- Process
- Analyze

6. Story Dashboard

7. Data Storytelling 8. Course Review

Final Project Presentation

- Share
- Act

Assignment 1 on practising Data Discovery

• Submit before Thu Mar 23 @ 23:30 | Present on Fri Mar 24 in-class

Tasks

- Pick a sample data from the resoure page of Tableau Public
- Identify at least three on-line analysis of this sample data
- Conduct an exploratary analysis of it on your own
- Summarize and present what you've explored from this sample data source

- Yes, you are not limited to the data sample from Tableau Public, but for the sake of this assignment, this would be the simplest choice to begin with.
- You can find any three in-depth analysis of your chosen data sample as long as you can identify a story that interest you, and you will need to explain why.
- Then, you are asked to conduct an exploratory analysis on your own to practice the skills, and you are encouraged to begin by reproducing one from the three.
- Finally, please present what you've found and what you've (re)produced and focus specially on how you (re)produced it using what platform/tool.

Assignment 2 on practising Visualizing Data

• Submit before Thu Apr 20 @ 23:30 | Present on Fri Apr 21 in-class

Tasks

- Find at least three visualized analysis of the same or similar data sample
- Analyze, compare, and explain how they visualized the data story
- Identify and reproduce a comprehensive example of the data visualization
- Present and explain the tool/graph you've used and how you visualized it

- Yes, you can choose the same data sample as Assignment 1, or another one, but please note that this time we focus on the visualization techniques
- The specific graph, technique, arrangement details of the visualization is your focus of analysis for this assignment, find them and explain
- Pick a comprehensive visualization example from what you've found and reproduce it as precisely as possible, use any tool/platform as you need
- Present and explain in detail how you reproduced the visualization and what feedback or comments do you have to share with the class after completing it

Course Project

- For this semester, the final project will involve three elements to be reflected in data-driven storytelling.
 - Theme: tù
 - Format: PacificVis Contest
 - Showcase: Week 16



- Course Project
 - Project Milestone on 3-mintue story & Big Idea
 - Submit before Thu Mar 09 @ 23:30 | Present on Fri Mar 10 in-class
 - Project Mid-term on Creating Information Art
 - Submit before Thu Apr 06 @ 23:30 | Present on Fri Apr 07 in-class
 - Final Project Presentation on Data Storytelling
 - Submit before Thu Jun 01 @ 23:30 | Present on Fri Jun 02 in-class

Course Project | Theme: tù

- You are free to choose any data or topic you would like to, as long as you can justify its relationship to the theme of tù. Provide a brief written justification of how your final project relates to the theme.
 - Based on the lunar calendar, the year 2023 is the year of rabbit, pronounced as tù in Chinese. It is a common animal that is sensitive to environmental changes. It is also a lovely pet that comforts the heart of many. It also presents unique economic values as a stock animal where people use its furs for production or its meat for food. They are the common characters in many Eastern and Western cultures that provide a rich collection of literature, mythical stories, and even holidays.
 - Three English words share a similar pronunciation: to, too, and two. You can choose anything with two exciting aspects, which is common in almost every corner of our lives. You can also choose any process of change from one state to another. Or you can choose to reflect something of similar features, too. The dictionary offers many meanings and inspirations, which is a good place to start.
 - You are expected to organize your perspective of a data-driven story related to the theme by providing a written justification within 250 words to elaborate on the idea. And then, use what you learn from this course to find the data, conduct the analysis, organize the logic, and visualize the story in your final project. If you have any questions, contact the Lead Instructor for a chat.



Course Project | Format: PacificVis Contest

- "PacificVis is an IEEE sponsored international visualization symposium held in the Asia-Pacific region, with the objective to foster greater exchange between visualization researchers and practitioners, and to draw more researchers in the Asia-Pacific region to enter this rapidly growing area of research." The full name is IEEE Pacific Visualization Symposium.
 - Conference Website: https://pvis2023.github.io/pvis2023/
- The PacificVis Contest is a special event during the conference. "This contest aims to encourage students, researchers, and visualization practitioners to demonstrate the value of data visualization through compelling visual data stories and to promote innovative and effective use of data visualization for communication and presentation."
 - Conference Website: https://visstory.github.io/
- For your final project, besides the theme of tù, you will follow the contest guidelines to better prepare your data-driven story in terms of detailed requirements, files, format, etc. It would be best if you went through the above link to learn more about it. And there is also a rich collection of winning examples of various formats from previous years for your reference.
 - Your <u>final submission</u> includes the same <u>required submission materials for the official contest</u>, which generally include:
 - 1) Your data-driven visualization file (Images, Video, Notebooks, Website, and others)
 - 2) a ~5 min recorded video explanation of your submission.
 - 3) all reproducible and shareable codes, data, and files to generate your final submission.
- Although we won't be able to join the contest for 2023, if you are keen to participate, you are encouraged to use this semester's learning as a preparation to help you better prepare for the contest, which you may consider participating in the January of 2024. For this course, each student is expected to form a team of your own for the final project. By completing this course, you may consider forming a bigger team to refine your data-driven visualization and storytelling for joining the contest. Your decision to participate or not will have no impact on your markings for the final project. If you have any interest or questions regarding participating in the contest, please also contact the Lead Instructor for a chat.



Course Project | Showcase

- Finally, you are expected to present your data-driven storytelling through visualization of your final project in Week 16.
 - For visualizing your final project, below are a few tools that you might find helpful. Please note that you are not limited to the specific tool for your final visualization, but you are expected to learn it on your own to be skilled at using them or enhance your final submission.
- The simple choice:
 - PowerPoint & Excel
- For code-intensive users:
 - Programming languages such as Julia and Python, where a wide range of packages could be helpful.
 - Pluto.jl Deepnote Plotly
- Visualization specific tools
 - Tableau Public Observable Power BI TouchDesigner

Course Project | Milestone Presentation

- Project Milestone on 3-mintue story & Big Idea
 - Submit before Thu Mar 09 @ 23:30 | Present on Fri Mar 10 in-class

Tasks

- Identify a data source of your interest with a reasonable quality
- Preliminarily explore a story from the data related to the theme
- Write a 3-minute story from the data to elaborate your project proposal
- Write a Big Idea story from the data to highlight your projet proposal

- Find, download, and explain the public source of your chosen data
- Justify how your intended data story is related to the theme
- Elaborate on the data quality, and list 2~3 back-up data of the same kind
- Prepare a main 3-minute story and a big-idea by referring to the template
- Prepare 1~2 backup stories, just in case, in a simpler manner

Course Project | Mid-Term Presentation

- Project Mid-term on Creating Information Art
 - Submit before Thu Apr 06 @ 23:30 | Present on Fri Apr 07 in-class

Tasks

- Conduct a preliminary exploration and analysis of your chosen data
- Use the basic visualization methods to clarify the validity of your story
- Prepare/Draw an outline for the dashboard of your data story
- Revisite the story against your chosen data to verify it makes sense

- Don't go for complex visualizations for now, focus on the basic ones
- Make sure your data story fits the theme and is based on the data itself
- You can draw a draft version of your data story dashboard for now
- Consider what tool/platform/software you will need for the final version

Course Project | Final Showcase

- Final Project Showcase on Data Storytelling
 - Submit before Thu Jun 01 @ 23:30 | Present on Fri Jun 02 in-class

Tasks

- Conduct a ~10 mins presentation regarding how your data-driven story is developed throughout this semester (will be omittef if # of projects.)
- Playing a ~5 mins video recording of your data story
- Live demonstration of your final project is crucial

- In this presentation, you are expected to
 - 1) in 1~2 mins, briefly explain how your final project is related to the theme of tù,
 - 2) in 8~9 mins, explain your iterative development and personal reflection,
 - 3) in \sim 5 mins, play the short video recording of your storytelling, and
 - 4) in 1~2 mins, present a live demonstration of your data-driven story visualization.



Course Website

http://ds363.ancorasir.com/



DS363: Design and Learning with Data

https://ds363.ancorasir.com/

Spring 2023

Thank you~

Wan Fang
Southern University of Science and Technology