Visualization Analysis & Design

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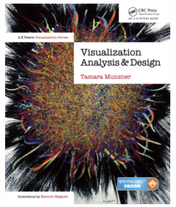

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Defining visualization (vis)

Computer-based visualization systems provide visual representations of datasets designed to help people carry out tasks more effectively.

Why?...

Why have a human in the loop?

Computer-based visualization systems provide visual representations of datasets designed to help people carry out tasks more effectively.

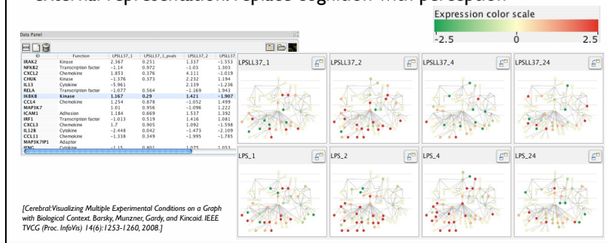
Visualization is suitable when there is a need to augment human capabilities rather than replace people with computational decision-making methods.

- don't need vis when fully automatic solution exists and is trusted
- many analysis problems ill-specified
  - don't know exactly what questions to ask in advance
- possibilities
  - long-term use for end users (e.g. exploratory analysis of scientific data)
  - presentation of known results
  - stepping stone to better understanding of requirements before developing models
  - help developers of automatic solution refine/debug, determine parameters
  - help end users of automatic solutions verify, build trust

Why use an external representation?

Computer-based visualization systems provide visual representations of datasets designed to help people carry out tasks more effectively.

- external representation: replace cognition with perception



[Cerebral Visualizing Multiple Experimental Conditions on a Graph with Biological Context, Barsky, Munzner, Gardy, and Kincaid. IEEE TVCG (Proc. InfoVis) 14(6):1253–1260, 2008]

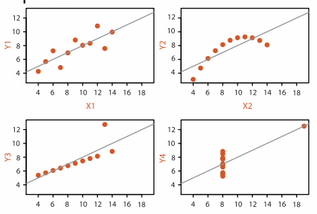
Why represent all the data?

Computer-based visualization systems provide visual representations of datasets designed to help people carry out tasks more effectively.

- summaries lose information, details matter
  - confirm expected and find unexpected patterns
  - assess validity of statistical model

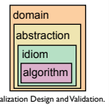
Anscombe's Quartet

Identical statistics	
x mean	9
x variance	10
y mean	8
y variance	4
x/y correlation	1

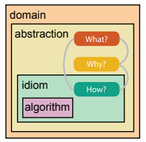


Analysis framework: Four levels, three questions

- *domain* situation
  - who are the target users?
- *abstraction*
  - translate from specifics of domain to vocabulary of vis
    - **what** is shown? **data abstraction**
    - **why** is the user looking at it? **task abstraction**
- *idiom*
  - **how** is it shown?
    - **visual encoding idiom**: how to draw
    - **interaction idiom**: how to manipulate
- *algorithm*
  - efficient computation

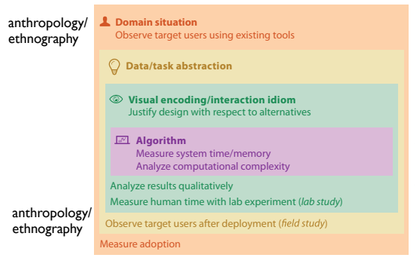


[A Nested Model of Visualization Design and Validation. Munzner. IEEE TVCG 15(6):921-928, 2009 (Proc. InfoVis 2009).]



[A Multi-Level Typology of Abstract Visualization Tasks Brehmer and Munzner. IEEE TVCG 19(12):2376-2385, 2013 (Proc. InfoVis 2013).]

Validation methods from different fields for each level



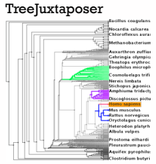
- mismatch: cannot show idiom good with system timings
- mismatch: cannot show abstraction good with lab study

Why analyze?

- imposes a structure on huge design space
  - scaffold to help you think systematically about choices
  - analyzing existing as stepping stone to designing new

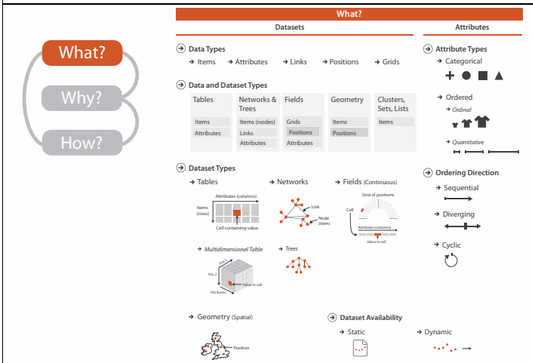
SpaceTree

TreeJuxtaposer



[SpaceTree: Supporting Exploration in Large Node Link Tree, Design Evolution and Empirical Evaluation. Grosjean, Plaisant, and Bederson. Proc. InfoVis 2002, p. 57–64]

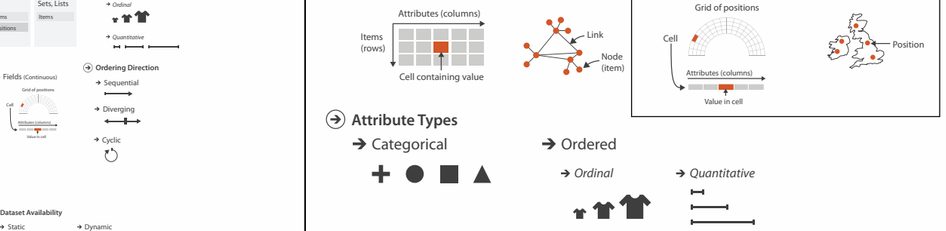
[TreeJuxtaposer: Scalable Tree Comparison Using Focus +Context With Guaranteed Visibility. ACM Trans. on Graphics (Proc. SIGGRAPH) 22:453– 462, 2003.]



Dataset and data types

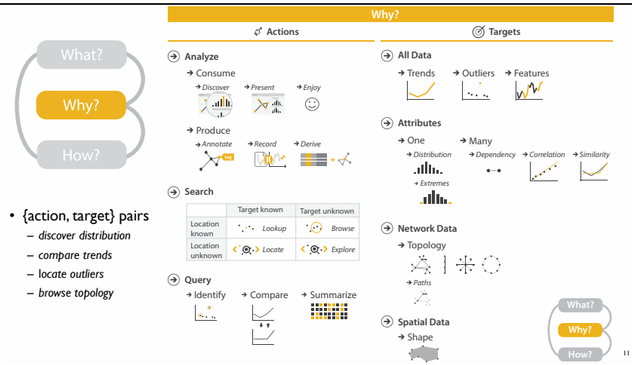
Dataset Types

- Tables
- Networks
- Spatial
  - Fields (Continuous)
  - Geometry (Spatial)



Attribute Types

- Categorical
- Ordered
  - Ordinal
  - Quantitative



- {action, target} pairs
  - *discover distribution*
  - *compare trends*
  - *locate outliers*
  - *browse topology*

Actions 1: Analyze

- consume
  - discover vs present
    - classic split
    - aka explore vs explain
  - enjoy
    - newcomer
    - aka casual, social
- produce
  - annotate, record
  - derive
    - crucial design choice

Actions II: Search

- what does user know?
  - target, location

Search

	Target known	Target unknown
Location known	Lookup	Browse
Location unknown	Locate	Explore

Actions III: Query

- what does user know?
  - target, location
- how much of the data matters?
  - one, some, all

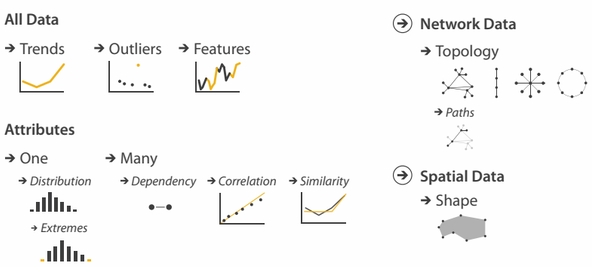
Search

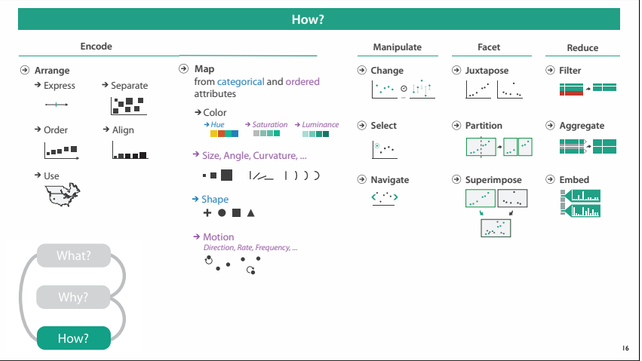
	Target known	Target unknown
Location known	Lookup	Browse
Location unknown	Locate	Explore

Query

- Identify
- Compare
- Summarize

Targets





How to encode: Arrange space, map channels

Encode

- Arrange
  - Express
  - Separate
  - Order
  - Align
  - Use
- Map from categorical and ordered attributes
  - Color
    - Hue
    - Saturation
    - Luminance
  - Size, Angle, Curvature, ...
  - Shape
  - Motion
    Direction, Rate, Frequency, ...

Encoding visually

- analyze idiom structure

Definitions: Marks and channels

- marks
  - geometric primitives
- channels
  - control appearance of marks

Points Lines Areas

Position
- Horizontal
- Vertical
- Both

Color

Shape

Tilt

Size
- Length
- Area
- Volume

Encoding visually with marks and channels

- analyze idiom structure
  - as combination of marks and channels

1:	2:	3:	4:
vertical position	vertical position horizontal position	vertical position horizontal position color hue	vertical position horizontal position color hue size (area)
mark: line	mark: point	mark: point	mark: point

Channels

Position on common scale		Spatial region	
Position on unaligned scale		Color hue	
Length (1D size)		Motion	
Tilt/angle		Shape	
Area (2D size)			
Depth (3D position)			
Color luminance	Same		
Color saturation	Same		
Curvature			
Volume (3D size)	Same		

Channels: Matching Types

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)

Identity Channels: Categorical Attributes

Spatial region
Color hue
Motion
Shape

- expressiveness principle
  - match channel and data characteristics

Channels: Rankings

Magnitude Channels: Ordered Attributes

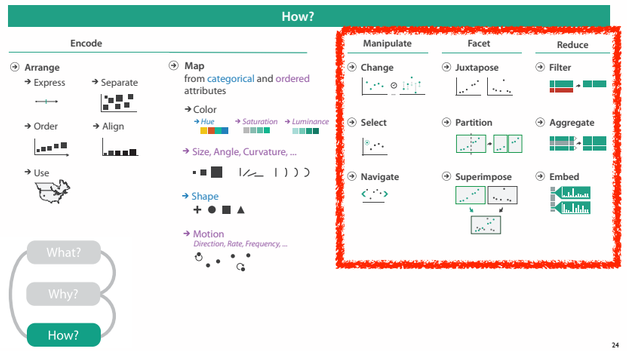
Position on common scale
Position on unaligned scale
Length (1D size)
Tilt/angle
Area (2D size)
Depth (3D position)
Color luminance
Color saturation
Curvature
Volume (3D size)

Best → Least effectiveness

Identity Channels: Categorical Attributes

Spatial region
Color hue
Motion
Shape

- expressiveness principle
  - match channel and data characteristics
- effectiveness principle
  - encode most important attributes with highest ranked channels



How to handle complexity: 3 more strategies + 1 previous

Manipulate	Facet	Reduce
Change	Juxtapose	Filter
Select	Partition	Aggregate
Navigate	Superimpose	Embed

Derive

- change view over time
- facet across multiple views
- reduce items/attributes within single view
- derive new data to show within view

How to handle complexity: 3 more strategies + 1 previous

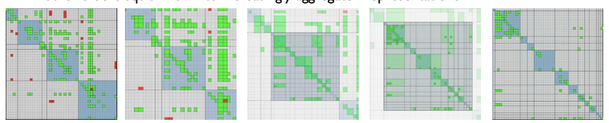
Manipulate	Facet	Reduce
Change	Juxtapose	Filter
Select	Partition	Aggregate
Navigate	Superimpose	Embed

Derive

- change over time
  - most obvious & flexible of the 4 strategies

Idiom: **Animated transitions**

- smooth transition from one state to another
  - alternative to jump cuts
  - support for item tracking when amount of change is limited
- example: multilevel matrix views
  - scope of what is shown narrows down
    - middle block stretches to fill space, additional structure appears within
    - other blocks squish down to increasingly aggregated representations



[Using Multilevel Call Matrices in Large Software Projects. van Ham. Proc. IEEE Symp. Information Visualization (InfoVis), pp. 227–232, 2003.]

Facet

- Juxtapose
- Partition
- Superimpose
- Coordinate Multiple Side By Side Views
  - Share Encoding: Same/Different
    - *Linked Highlighting*
  - Share Data: All/Subset/None
  - Share Navigation

How to handle complexity: 3 more strategies + 1 previous

Manipulate	Facet	Reduce
Change	Juxtapose	Filter
Select	Partition	Aggregate
Navigate	Superimpose	Embed

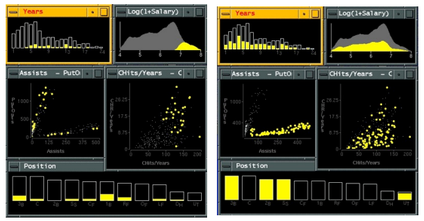
Derive

- facet data across multiple views

Idiom: **Linked highlighting**

System: **EDV**

- see how regions contiguous in one view are distributed within another
  - powerful and pervasive interaction idiom
- encoding: different
  - ***multiform***
- data: all shared



[Visual Exploration of Large Structured Datasets. Wills. Proc. New Techniques and Trends in Statistics (NTTS), pp. 237–246. IOS Press, 1995.]

Idiom: **bird's-eye maps**

System: **Google Maps**

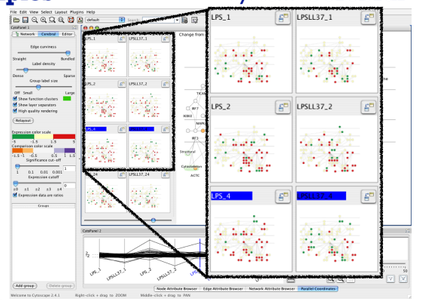
- encoding: same
- data: subset shared
- navigation: shared
  - bidirectional linking
- differences
  - viewpoint
  - (size)
- ***overview-detail***

[A Review of Overview+Detail, Zooming, and Focus+Context Interfaces. Cockburn, Karlson, and Bederson. ACM Computing Surveys 41:1 (2008), 1–31.]

Idiom: **Small multiples**

System: **Cerebral**

- encoding: same
- data: none shared
  - different attributes for node colors
  - (same network layout)
- navigation: shared



[Cerebral: Visualizing Multiple Experimental Conditions on a Graph with Biological Context. Barsky, Munzner, Gardy, and Kincaid. IEEE Trans. Visualization and Computer Graphics (Proc. InfoVis 2008) 14:6 (2008), 1253–1260.]

Coordinate views: Design choice interaction

Encoding	Data: All	Data: Subset	Data: None
Same	Redundant	Overview/ Detail	Small Multiples
Different	Multiform	Multiform, Overview/ Detail	No Linkage

- why juxtapose views?
  - benefits: eyes vs memory
    - lower cognitive load to move eyes between 2 views than remembering previous state with single changing view
  - costs: display area, 2 views side by side each have only half the area of one view

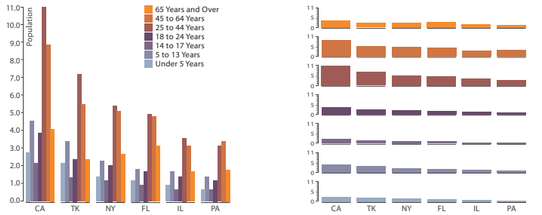
Partition into views

- how to divide data between views
  - encodes association between items using spatial proximity
  - major implications for what patterns are visible
  - split according to attributes
- design choices
  - how many splits
    - all the way down: one mark per region?
    - stop earlier, for more complex structure within region?
  - order in which attribs used to split
  - how many views

→ Partition into Side-by-Side Views

Partitioning: List alignment

- single bar chart with grouped bars
  - split by state into regions
    - complex glyph within each region showing all ages
  - compare: easy within state, hard across ages
- small-multiple bar charts
  - split by age into regions
    - one chart per region
  - compare: easy within age, harder across states



Partitioning: Recursive subdivision

System: **HIVE**

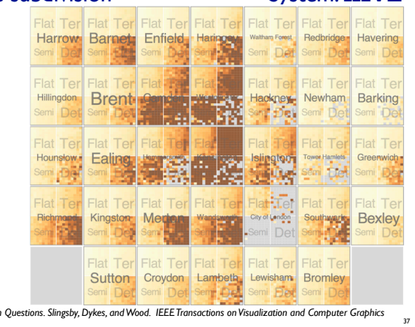
- split by type
- then by neighborhood
- then time
  - years as rows
  - months as columns

[Configuring Hierarchical Layouts to Address Research Questions. Slingsby, Dykes, and Wood. IEEE Transactions on Visualization and Computer Graphics (Proc. InfoVis 2009) 15:6 (2009), 977–984.]

Partitioning: Recursive subdivision

System: **HIVE**

- switch order of splits
  - neighborhood then type
- very different patterns

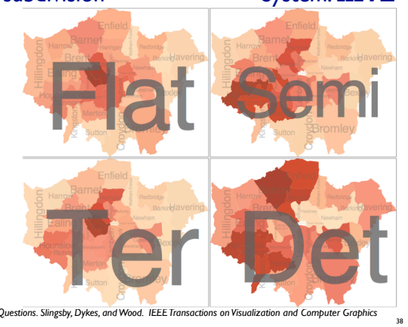


[Configuring Hierarchical Layouts to Address Research Questions. Slingsby, Dykes, and Wood. IEEE Transactions on Visualization and Computer Graphics (Proc. InfoVis 2009) 15:6 (2009), 977–984.]

Partitioning: Recursive subdivision

System: **HIVE**

- different encoding for second-level regions
  - choropleth maps



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How to handle complexity: 3 more strategies + 1 previous

Manipulate
- Change
- Select
- Navigate

Facet
- Juxtapose
- Partition
- Superimpose

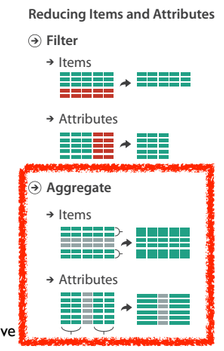
Reduce
- Filter
- Aggregate
- Embed

→ *Derive*

- reduce what is shown within single view

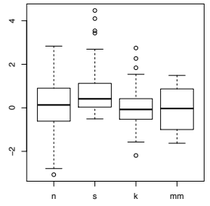
Reduce items and attributes

- reduce/increase: inverses
- filter
  - pro: straightforward and intuitive
    - to understand and compute
  - con: out of sight, out of mind
- aggregation
  - pro: inform about whole set
  - con: difficult to avoid losing signal
- not mutually exclusive
  - combine filter, aggregate
  - combine reduce, facet, change, derive



Idiom: **boxplot**

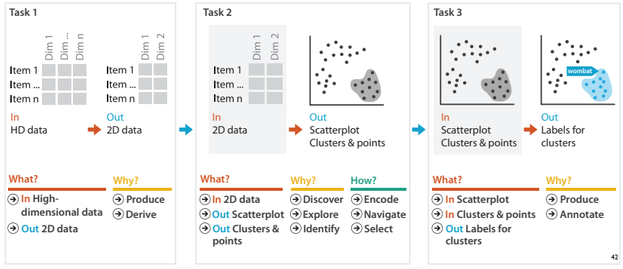
- static item aggregation
- task: find distribution
- data: table
- derived data
  - 5 quant attribs
    - median: central line
    - lower and upper quartile: boxes
    - lower upper fences: whiskers
      - values beyond which items are outliers
  - outliers beyond fence cutoffs explicitly shown

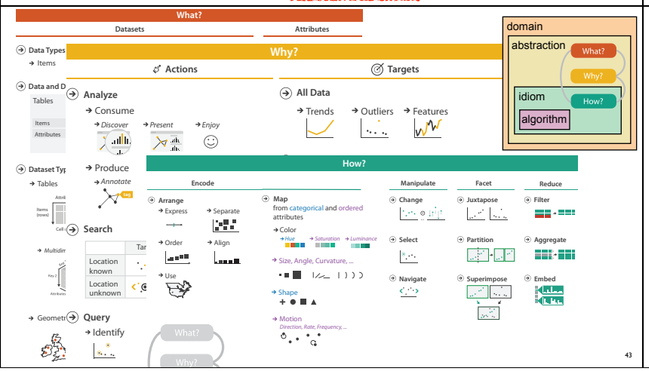


[40 years of boxplots. Wickham and Stryjewski. 2012. had.co.nz]

Idiom: **Dimensionality reduction for documents**

- attribute aggregation
  - derive low-dimensional target space from high-dimensional measured space





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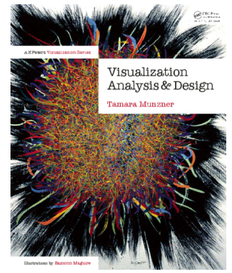

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Munzner. A K Peters Visualization Series, CRC Press, Visualization Series, 2014.