State of the Field: InfoVis

Visualization Research Challenges Fall Workshop, NSF/NIH

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Nomenclature

infovis, scivis

foovis, barvis

names are unfortunate historical accidents
- but too late to change

- infovis not unscientific
- scivis not uninformative

not scivis iff data generated by scientists

Infovis/Scivis Distinction

is spatialization given (scivis) or chosen (infovis)

my infovis definition
- interactive visual representation to help person do a particular task

infovis: not just how, also which
- huge space of possibilities: random walk ineffective
- strive to create design guidelines, prescriptive advice

separation
- now judged by somewhat different criteria
  InfoVis Symposium vs. IEEE Visualization
- funding bases different
  intelligence vs. simulation

Stages

invention
- invent new visual metaphors

characterization
- when is which metaphor useful: design guidelines

automation
- automatically detemine which to use

scaling
- handling big datasets

State of the Field

conveniently, considerable analysis lately!
- 10th InfoVis symposium in 2004
- InfoVis Contest 04 data: history of the field

influential authors and themes
- extracted from
  www.cs.ubc.ca/~tmm/papers/contest04

Influential Themes

Focus+Context
- Mackinlay/Robertson/Card (PARC), Furnas (Bellcore)

graphic design
- Tufte (Yale)

sensemaking
- PARC [including Rao, Pirolli]

linked views
- Cleveland/Becker (Bell Labs)

high dimensionality
- Worlds within Worlds, Feiner
- dimensionality reduction, Chalmers, (PNNL)

dynamic queries
- Shneiderman (Maryland)

zoomable user interfaces [ZUIs]
- Pad/Pad++, Bederson
- space-scale diagrams, Furnas

Theme: Focus+Context

merge overview and detail into single view

many names
- Focus+Context [Rao 94]
- nonlinear magnification [Keahey 97]
- fisheye views [Furnas 86, Sarkar 94]
- pliable surfaces [Carpendale 95]
- hyperbolic methods [Lamping 95, Munzner 97]
- stretchable rubber sheets [Sarkar 93, Munzner 03]

navigation/layout technique
- not tied to particular dataset or application

F+C: Generalized Fisheye Views

Furnas (Bellcore), CHI 86
- source code, calendars

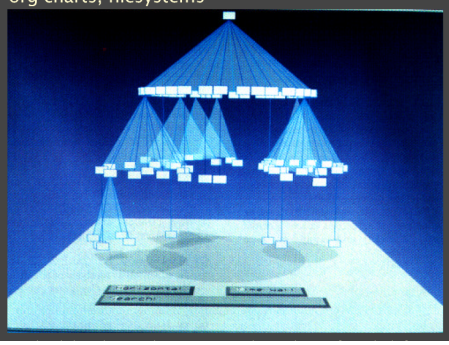
```
  1 #define DIG 40
  2 #include <stdio.h>
...4 main()
  5 {
  6       int c, i, x[DIG/4], t[DIG/4], k = DIG/4, noprint = 0;
...8       while((c=getchar()) != EOF){
  9             if(c >= '0' && c <= '9'){
...16            } else {
 17                  switch(c){
 18                        case '+':
...27                     case '-':
...38                     case 'e':
 >>39                           for(i=0;i<k;i++) t[i] = x[i];
 40                            break;
 41                        case 'q':
...43                     default:
...46                  }
 47                  if(!noprint){
...57                  }
 58            }
 59            noprint = 0;
 60      }
 61 }
```

Figure 4. A fisheye view of the C program. Line numbers are in the left margin. "..." indicates missing lines.

[George W. Furnas, Generalized Fisheye Views. SIGCHI 86, www.si.umich.edu/~furnas/Papers/FisheyeCHI86.pdf]

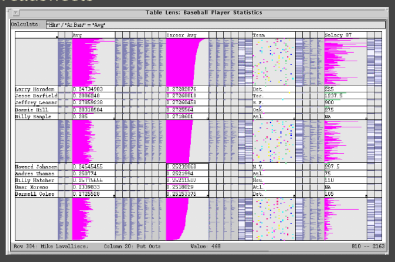
F+C: Cone Trees

Robertson, Mackinlay, and Card (PARC), CHI 91
- org charts, filesystems



F+C: Table Lens

Rao and Card (PARC), CHI 94
- spreadsheets



[The Table Lens: Merging Graphical and Symbolic Representations in an Interactive Focus + Context Visualization for Tabular Information. Ramana Rao and Stuart Card, SIGCHI 94, citeseer.nj.nec.com/545353.html]

F+C: Stretchable Rubber Sheets

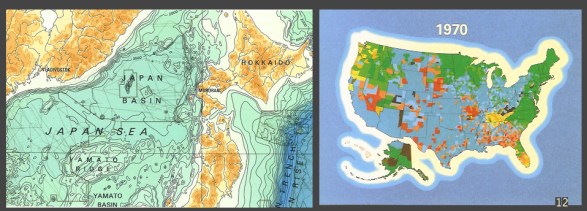
Sarkar et al (Brown), UIST 93
- maps

[Stretching the Rubber Sheet: A Metaphor for Viewing Large Layouts on Small Screens. Manojit Sarkar, Scott S. Snibbe, Oren J. Tversky, Steven P. Reiss. UIST 93, citeseer.ist.psu.edu/sarkar93stretching.html]

Theme: Graphic Design

Tufte trilogy (Yale): curated design gallery
- The Visual Display of Quantitative Information
- Envisioning Information
- Visual Explanations

guidelines only for explanatory, not exploratory!



[Edward Tufte, Envisioning Information, p 91 & 82]

Theme: Big Picture

PARC (including Pirolli)

sensemaking
- understand large document collections
- very high-level task
- information foraging

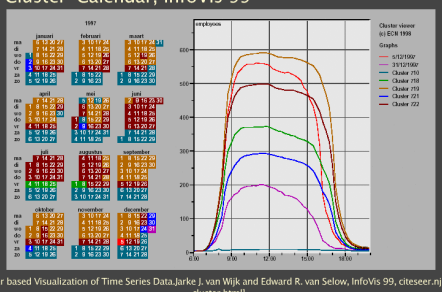
cognitive co-processor
- architecture for interactivity

big picture, beyond single visual metaphor

Theme: Linked Views

Cleveland and Becker (Bell Labs)
- Brushing Scatterplots, 1988.

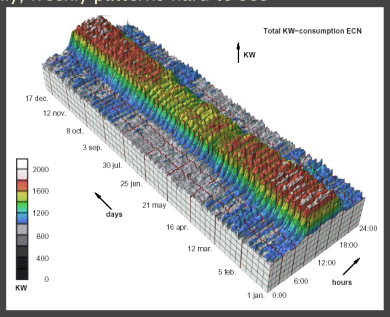
van Wijk and van Selow (Eindhoven)
- Cluster-Calendar, InfoVis 99



[Cluster and Calender based Visualization of Time Series Data.Jarke J. van Wijk and Edward R. van Selow, InfoVis 99, citeseer.nj.nec.com/vanwijk99

Issue: 3D vs. 2D

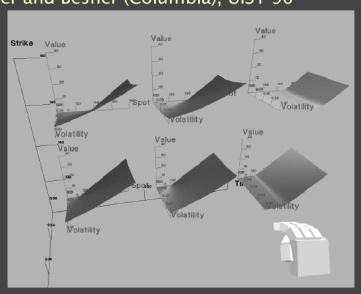
3D extrusion pretty but not useful
- daily, weekly patterns hard to see



[Cluster and Calender based Visualization of Time Series Data.Jarke J. van Wijk and Edward R. van Selow, InfoVis 99, citeseer.nj.nec.com/vanwijk99 cluster.html]

Theme: High Dimensionality

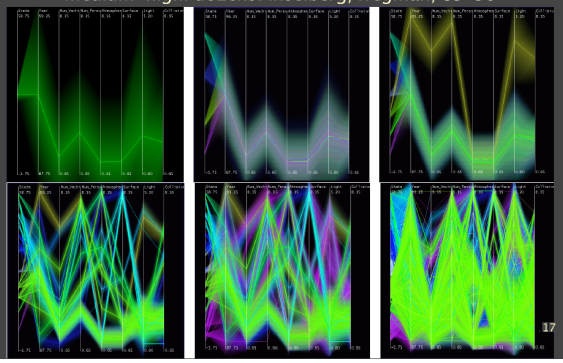
low-high: 4-10 dimensions
- Worlds within Worlds, n-Vision
- Feiner and Besher (Columbia), UIST 90



[Worlds within Worlds: Metaphors for Exploring n-Dimensional Virtual Worlds. Steven Feiner and Clifford Beshers, UIST 90]

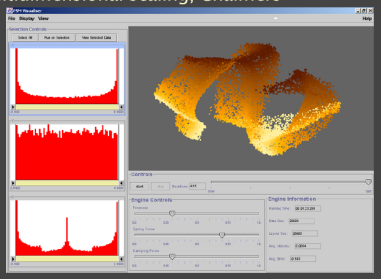
HighD: Parallel Coordinates

- medium-high: dozens. Inselberg/Wegman, 89-90



HighD: Dimensionality Reduction

high-high: dozens or hundreds of dimensions
- multidimensional scaling, Chalmers

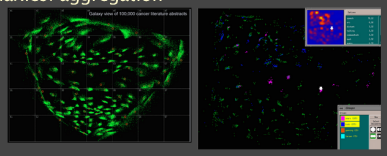


[Fast Multidimensional Scaling through Sampling, Springs and Interpolation. Alistair Morrison, Greg Ross, Matthew Chalmers, Information Visualization 2(1) March 2003]

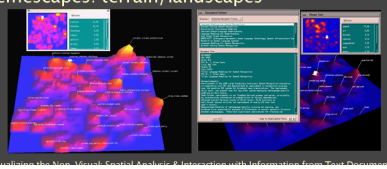
HighD: Themescapes/Galaxies

MDS output: beyond just drawing points (PNNL)

· galaxies: aggregation



· themescapes: terrain/landscapes

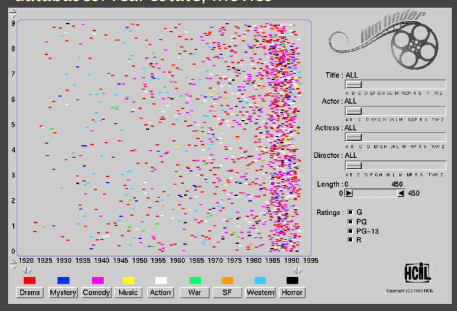


[Visualizing the Non-Visual: Spatial Analysis & Interaction with Information from Text Documents

Theme: Dynamic Queries

Ahlberg and Shneiderman (Maryland), CHI 94

· databases: real estate, movies



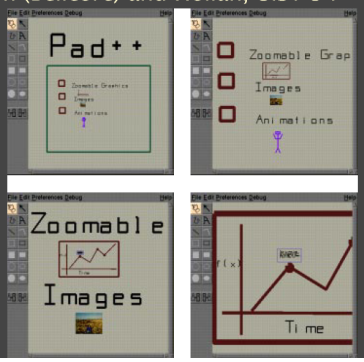
[Visual information seeking: Tight coupling of dynamic query filters with starfield displays. Chris Ahlberg and Ben Shneiderman, SIGCHI '94]

Theme: ZUI/Level of Detail

zoomable user interfaces
space-scale diagrams
navigation trajectories
multiscale views

ZUI/LOD: Pad++

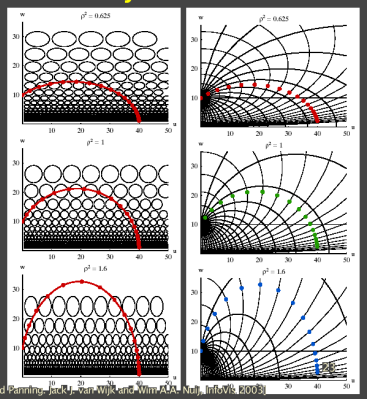
Bederson (Bellcore) and Hollan, UIST 94



ZUI/LOD: Navigation Trajectories

at each step, cross same number of ellipses

cross minimal number of ellipses total

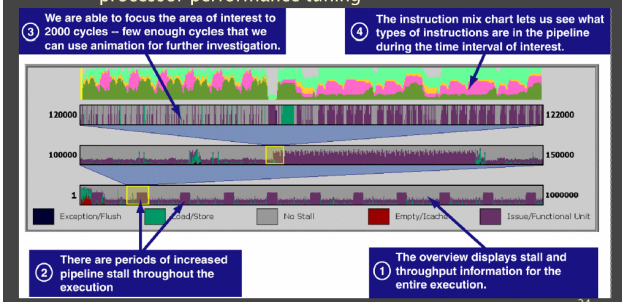


[Smooth and Efficient Zooming and Panning, Jarke J. van Wijk and Wim A.A. Nuij, InfoVis 2003]

ZUI/LOD: Level of detail

Rivet: Stolte et al, InfoVis 99

· processor performance tuning



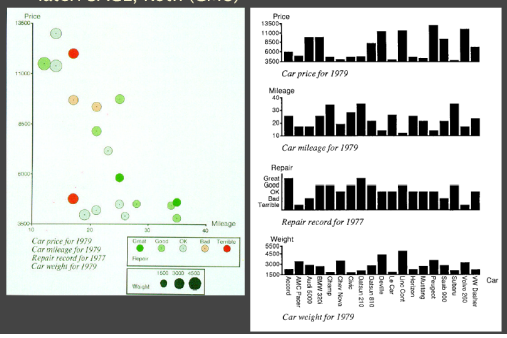
[Visualizing Application Behavior on Superscalar Processors. Stolte, Bosch, Hanrahan, Rosenblum. InfoVis 99, graphics.stanford.edu/papers/rivet_pipeline]

Other Important Ideas

automatic design
pixel-oriented techniques
scalability

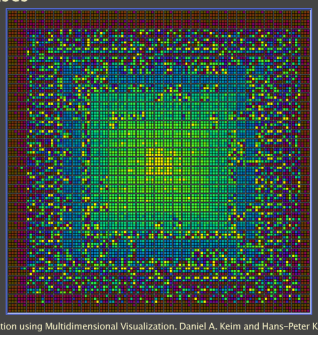
Automatic Design

APT, Jock Mackinlay PhD (Stanford), 1986
- later: SAGE, Roth (CMU)



Pixel-Oriented Techniquese: VisDB

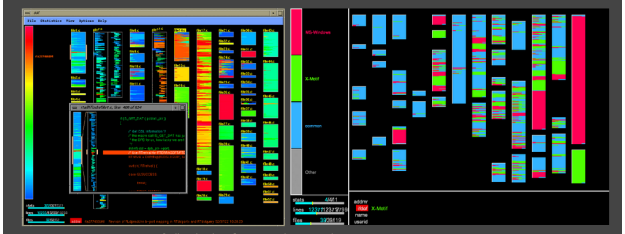
Keim and Kriegel, IEEE CG&A 1994
- databases



[VisDB: Database Exploration using Multidimensional Visualization. Daniel A. Keim and Hans-Peter Kriegel, IEEE CG&A, 1994]

Pixel-Oriented Techniquese: SeeSoft

Ball and Eick, Bell Labs, IEEE Computer 1996
- software engineering



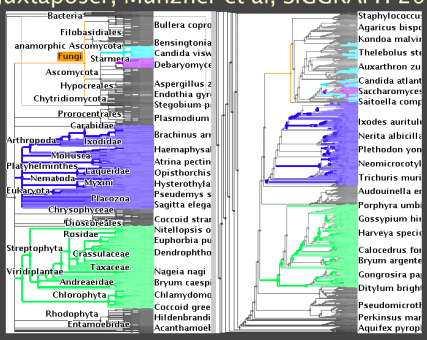
[Ball and Eick, Software Visualization in the Large, Computer 29:4, 1996
citeseer.nj.nec.com/ball96software.html]

Pixel-Oriented Techniques: displays

high resolution
- large size
- immersiveness

Scaling Up: Stretchable Rubber Sheets

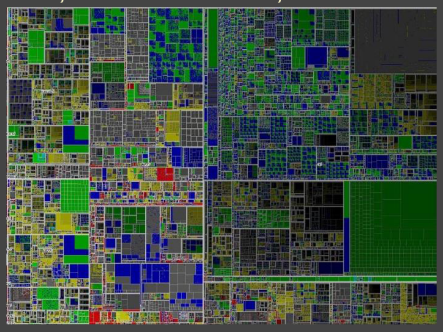
TreeJuxtaposer, Munzner et al, SIGGRAPH 2003



[TreeJuxtaposer: Scalable Tree Comparison using Focus+Context with Guaranteed Visibility.
Tamara Munzner, Francois Guimbretiere, Serdar Tasiran, Li Zhang, and Yunhong Zhou. SIGGRAPH 2003. www.cs.ubc.ca/~tmm/papers/tj]

Scaling Up: Treemaps

MillionVis, Fekete and Plaisant, InfoVis 2002



[Interactive Information Visualization of a Million Items. Jean-Daniel Fekete and Catherine Plaisant, InfoVis 2002]

State of Infovis (vs. Scivis)

strengths
- abstraction
- creating new visual metaphors
- design principles
- evaluation
- tasks, connection with users

weaknesses
- scalability
- adoption
- novelty for novelty's sake with visual metaphors
  need to characterize when effective
  hard to make effective ones

significant counterexamples both ways!