

Lecture 10: Focus+Context

Information Visualization
CPSC 533C, Fall 2009

Tamara Munzner

UBC Computer Science

Mon, 19 October 2009

News

- project meetings due this Fri 10/23
- written proposals due next Fri 10/30

Papers Covered

A review of overview+detail, zooming, and focus+context interfaces. Andy Cockburn, Amy Karlson, and Benjamin B. Bederson. ACM Computing Surveys 41(1), 2008.
(continued)

SpaceTree: Supporting Exploration in Large Node Link Tree, Design Evolution and Empirical Evaluation. Catherine Plaisant, Jesse Grosjean, and Ben B. Bederson. Proc. InfoVis 2002. <ftp://ftp.cs.umd.edu/pub/hcil/Reports-Abstracts-Bibliography/2002-05html/2002-05.pdf>

The Hyperbolic Browser: A Focus + Context Technique for Visualizing Large Hierarchies. John Lamping and Ramana Rao, Proc SIGCHI '95.
<http://citeseer.nj.nec.com/lamping95focuscontext.html>

A Fisheye Follow-up: Further Reflection on Focus + Context. George W. Furnas. SIGCHI 2006.

Untangling the Usability of Fisheye Menus. Kaspar Hornbaek and Morton Hertzum, ACM Transactions on Human-Computer Interaction 14(2), 2007.

TreeJuxtaposer: Scalable Tree Comparison using Focus+Context with Guaranteed Visibility. Munzner, Guimbretiere, Tasiran, Zhang, and Zhou. SIGGRAPH 2003.
<http://www.cs.ubc.ca/~tmm/papers/tj>

More Reading

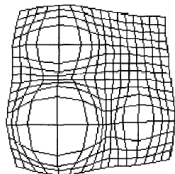
A Review and Taxonomy of Distortion-Oriented Presentation Techniques. Y.K. Leung and M.D. Apperley, ACM Transactions on Computer-Human Interaction, Vol. 1, No. 2, June 1994, pp. 126-160.

<http://www.ai.mit.edu/people/jimmylin/papers/Leung94.pdf>

H3: Laying Out Large Directed Graphs in 3D Hyperbolic Space. Tamara Munzner, Proc InfoVis 97.

Focus+Context: Cockburn

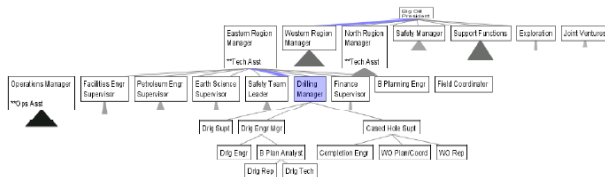
- DOI: $API(x) - D(x,y)$
 - API: a priori interest
 - D: distance, semantic or spatial
 - x: data element
 - y: current focus
- DOI for selective presentation vs. distortion
- infer DOI through interaction vs. explicit selection
- single vs. multiple foci



[A Review and Taxonomy of Distortion-Oriented Presentation Techniques. Leung and Apperley, ACM ToCHI 1(2):126-160, Jun 1994.]

SpaceTree

- focus+context tree: filtering, not geometric distortion
 - animated transitions



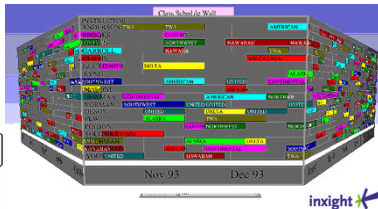
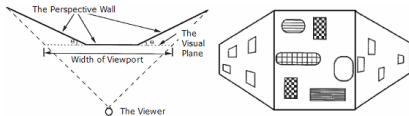
- semantic zooming



- demo

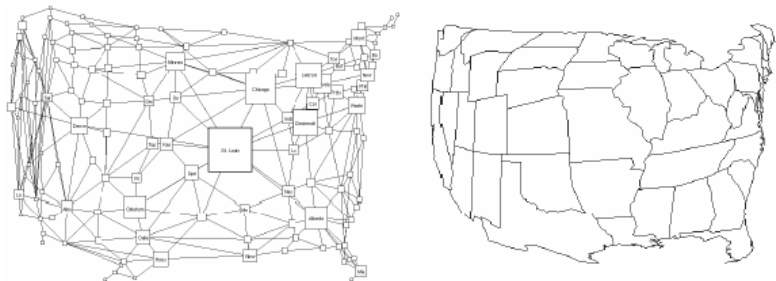
Focus+Context Distortion Intuition

- move part of surface closer to eye
 - Perspective Wall example



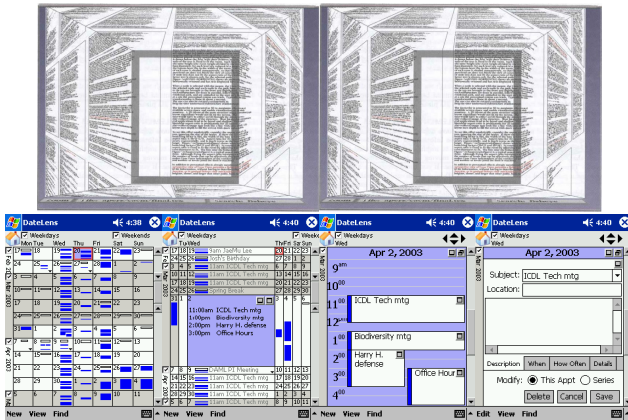
[A review of overview+detail, zooming, and focus+context interfaces. Cockburn, Karlson, and Bederson. ACM Computing Surveys 41(1), 2008. From Perspective Wall, Mackinlay Robertson and Card 1991]

Graphical Fisheye Views



[A review of overview+detail, zooming, and focus+context interfaces. Cockburn, Karlson, and Bederson. ACM Computing Surveys 41(1), 2008. From Graphical Fisheye Views, Sarkar and Brown 1992]

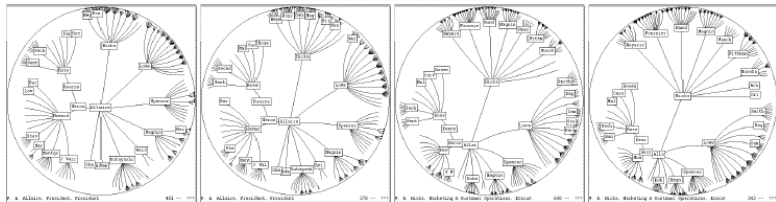
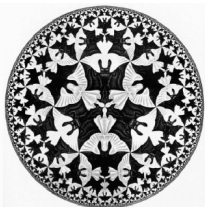
Document Lens, Table Lens



[A review of overview+detail, zooming, and focus+context interfaces. Cockburn, Karlson, and Bederson. ACM Computing Surveys 41(1), 2008. From: Document Lens, Robertson and Mackinlay 1993. Table Lens, Rao and Card 1994.]

2D Hyperbolic Trees

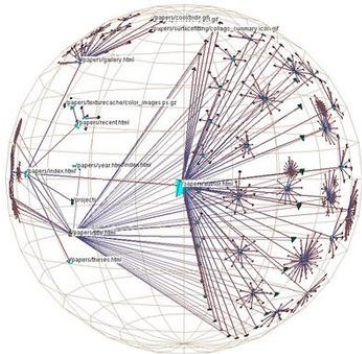
- fisheye effect from hyperbolic geometry
 - video: open-video.org/details.php?videoid=4567



[The Hyperbolic Browser: A Focus + Context Technique for Visualizing Large Hierarchies. John Lamping and Ramana Rao, Proc SIGCHI '95.]

3D Hyperbolic Trees/Graphs

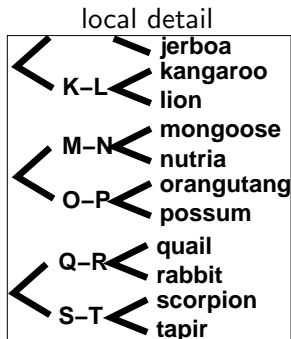
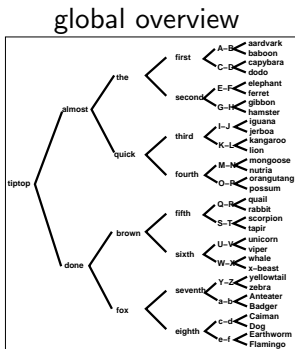
- scalability argument: information density at periphery



[H3: Laying Out Large Directed Graphs in 3D Hyperbolic Space. Tamara Munzner, Proc InfoVis 97.]

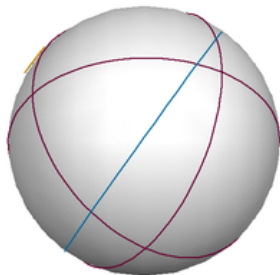
Avoiding Disorientation

- problem
 - maintain user orientation when showing detail
 - hard for big datasets
- exponential in depth
 - node count, space needed



Noneuclidean Geometry

- Euclid's 5th Postulate
 - exactly 1 parallel line
- spherical
 - geodesic = great circle
 - no parallels
- hyperbolic
 - infinite parallels



(torus.math.uiuc.edu/jms/java/dragosphere)

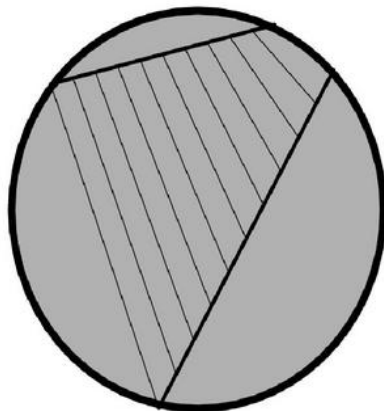
Parallel vs. Equidistant

- euclidean: inseparable
- hyperbolic: different

Euclidean



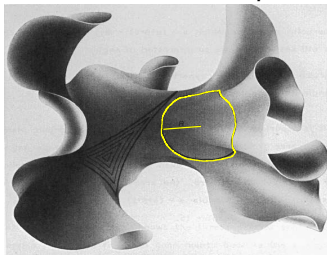
Hyperbolic



Exponential Amount Of Room

room for exponential number of tree nodes

2D hyperbolic plane
embedded in 3D space



[Thurston and Weeks 84]

hemisphere area

hyperbolic: **exponential**

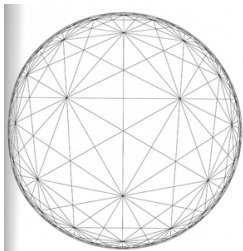
$$2\pi \sinh^2 r$$

euclidean: **polynomial**

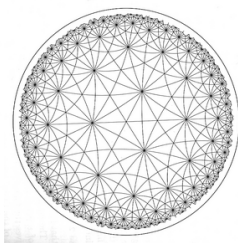
$$2\pi r^2$$

2D Hyperbolic Models

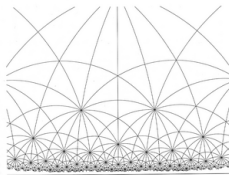
Klein/projective



Poincare/conformal

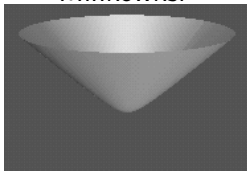


Upper Half Space



[Three Dimensional Geometry and Topology, William Thurston, Princeton University Press]

Minkowski



Distortion Challenges

- how to visually communicate distortion
 - gridlines, shading
- target acquisition problem
 - lens displacing items away from screen location
- unsuitable if must make relative spatial judgements
- mixed results comparing to O+D, pan/zoom

Untangling Usability of Fisheye Menus

- compare fisheye, overview, multifocus, hierarchical
- measurements
 - performance time, errors
 - preferences
 - eyetracking
- design issues
 - distortion vs. O+D vs. hierarchical temporal
 - landmarks
 - fine-grained navigation: focus-lock when needed

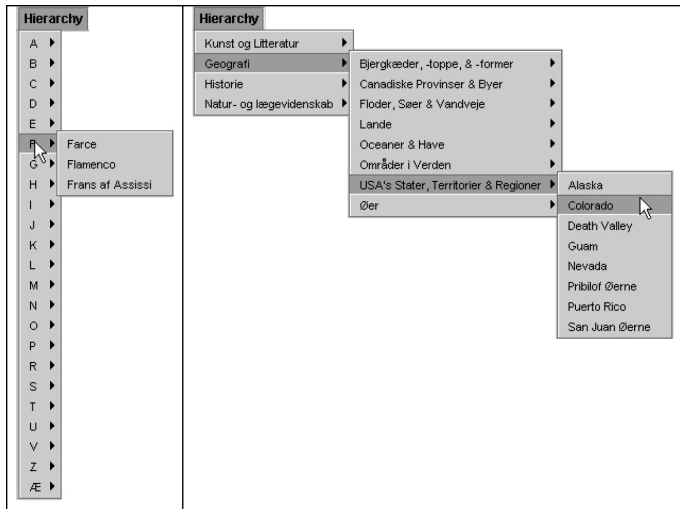
[Untangling the Usability of Fisheye Menus. Kaspar Hornbaek and Morton Hertzum, ACM Transactions on Human-Computer Interaction 14(2), 2007. Fig 2.]

Menus: Fisheye, Overview, Multifocus



[Untangling the Usability of Fisheye Menus. Kaspar Hornbaek and Morton Hertzum, ACM Transactions on Human-Computer Interaction 14(2), 2007. Fig 2.]

Menus: Hierarchical



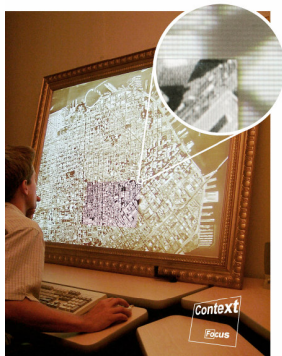
[Untangling the Usability of Fisheye Menus. Kaspar Hornbaek and Morton Hertzum, ACM Transactions on Human-Computer Interaction 14(2), 2007. Fig 5.]

Results

- troubles with focus-lock mode
 - demo: www.cs.umd.edu/hcil/fisheyemenu
- hierarchical (baseline) outperformed for known-item task
 - faster, more accurate
 - smaller screen footprint
- no differences for browsing tasks
- eyetrack: transition and context regions not used much for fisheye
 - readability important - multifocus
 - give up on showing entire context?
 - less space for transition regions?

F+C Without Distortion

- specialized hardware



[A review of overview+detail, zooming, and focus+context interfaces. Cockburn, Karlson, and Bederson. ACM Computing Surveys 41(1), 2008. From: Baudisch 1992.]

Fisheye Followup

- degree of interest (DOI): a priori importance (API), distance (D)
 - distance can be semantic or spatial
 - distortion vs. selection
 - agnostic to geometry
- DOI for selective presentation vs. distortion
 - what to shown vs. how it is shown
- how shown
 - geometric distortion: TrueSize as implicit API
 - ZUIs: temporal/memory harder than side by side
 - multiple views: topological discontinuity at edges
 - multires displays: big and heavy...

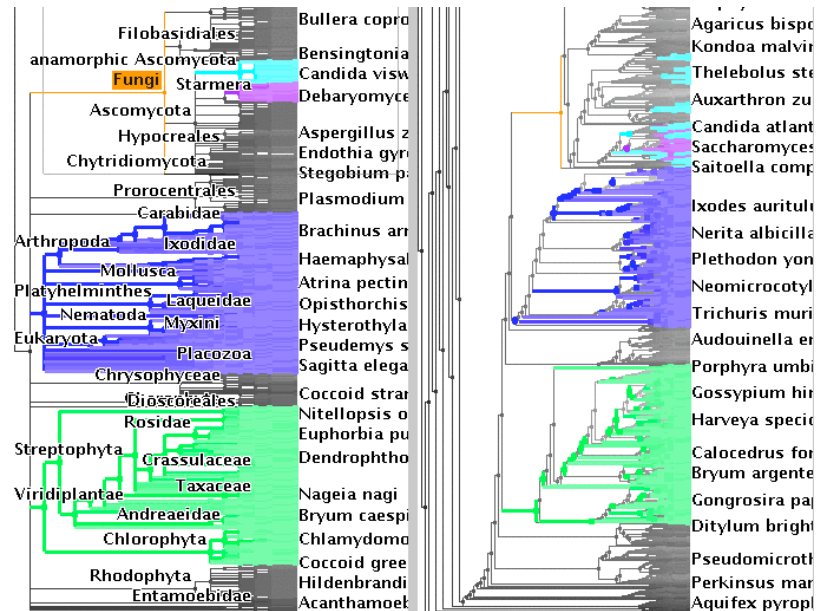
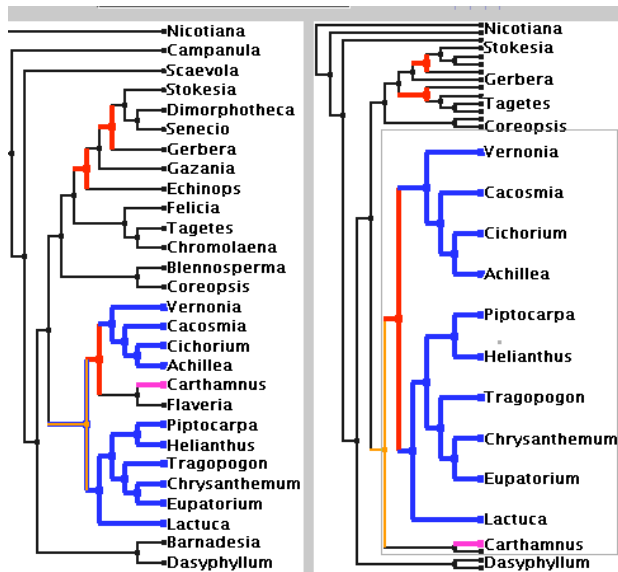
[A Fisheye Follow-up: Further Reflection on Focus + Context. George W. Furnas. SIGCHI 2006.]

Generalized Fisheye Requirements

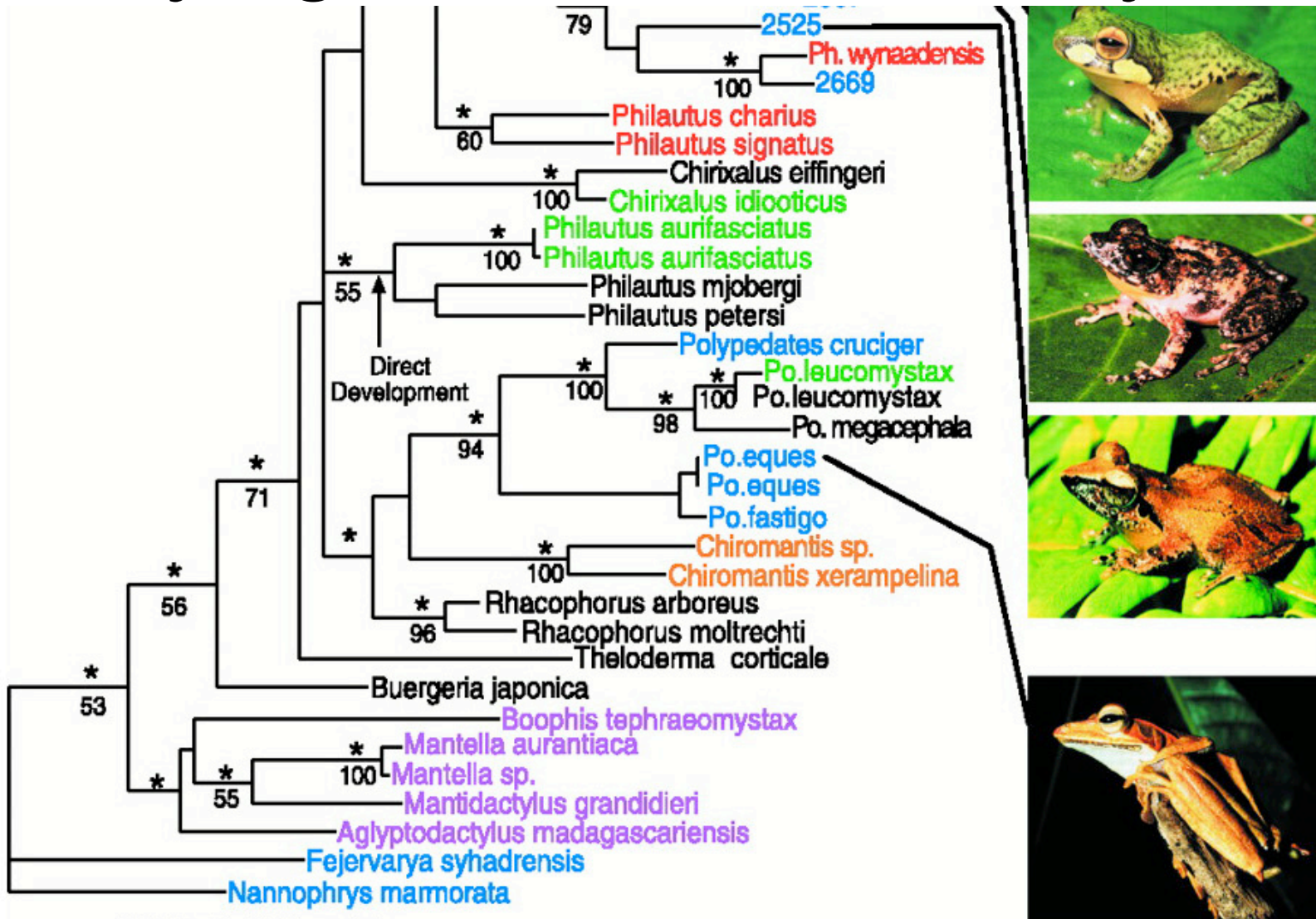
- static structure, allowing distance defn
- LOD/API at points within structure
- interaction focused at point/region

TreeJuxtaposer

- side by side comparison of evolutionary trees

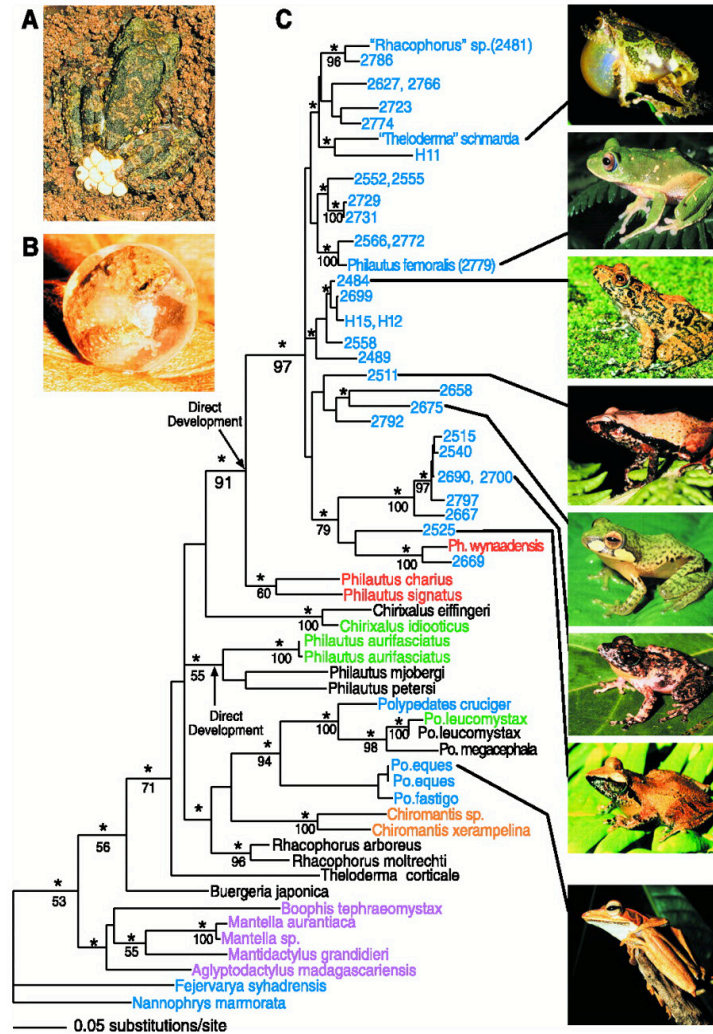


Phylogenetic/Evolutionary Tree

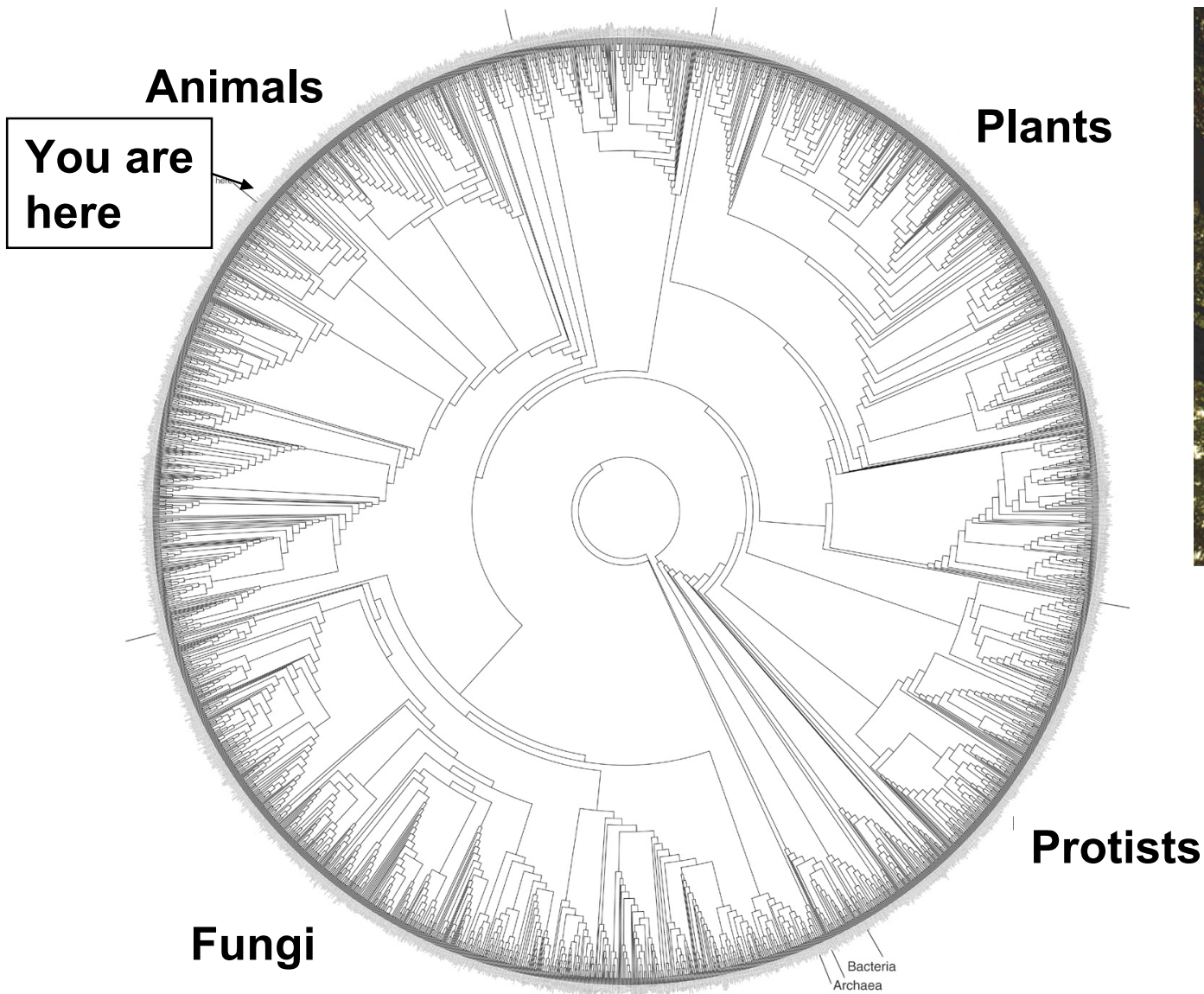


M Meegaskumbura et al., Science 298:379 (2002)

Common Dataset Size Today

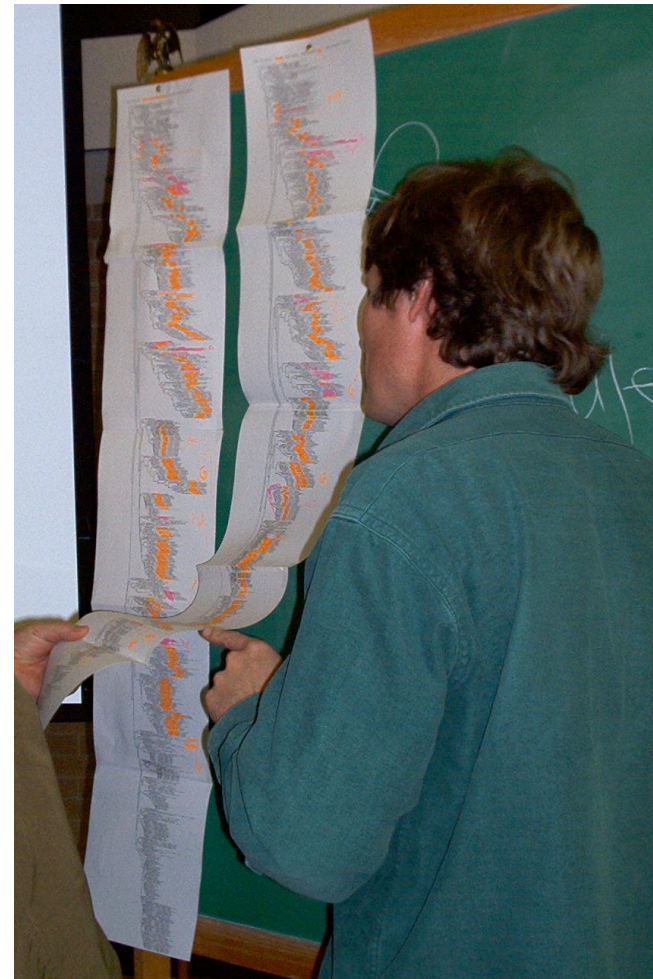
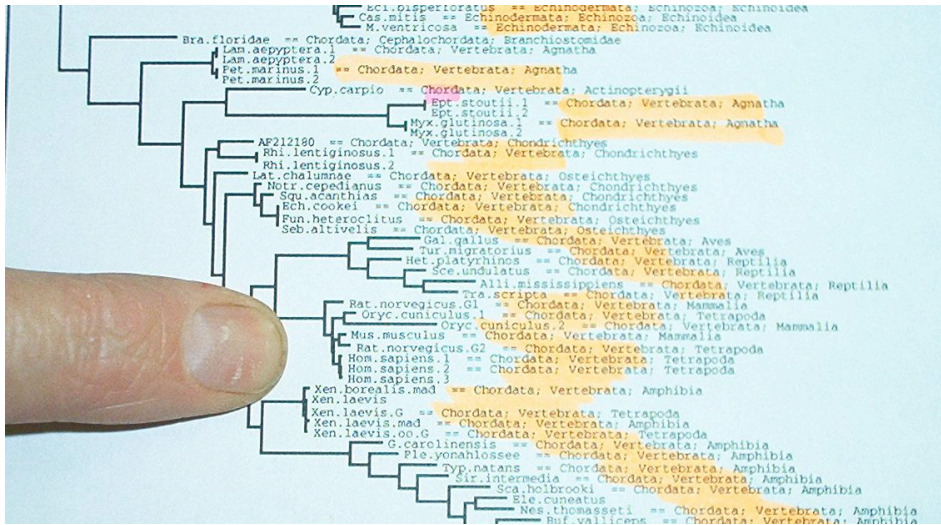


Future Goal: 10M node Tree of Life



Paper Comparison: Multiple Trees

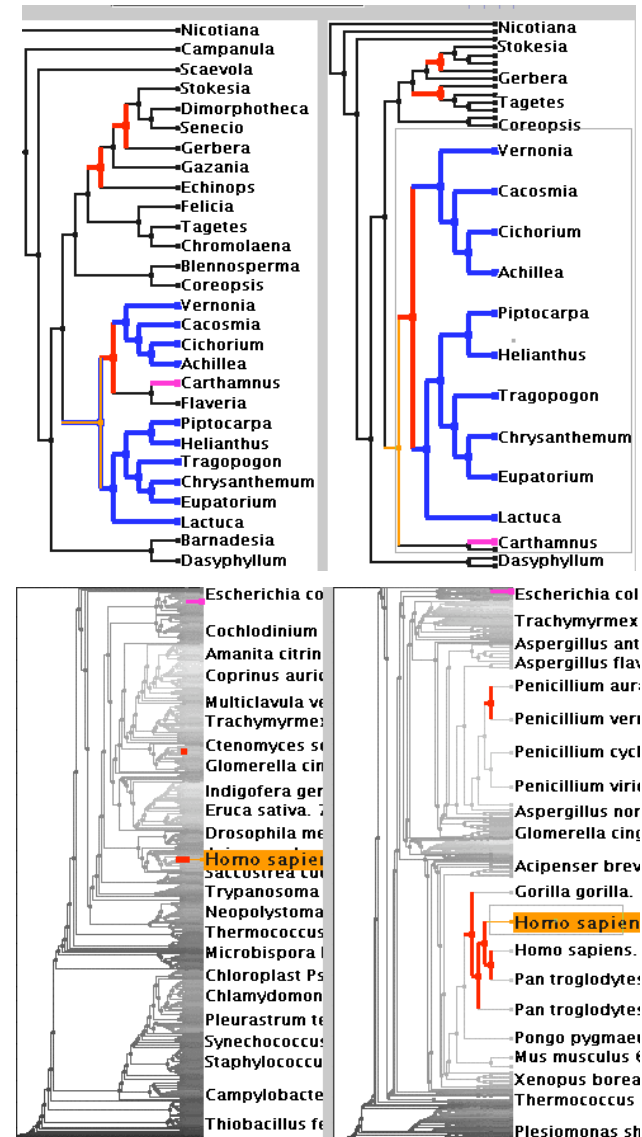
focus



context

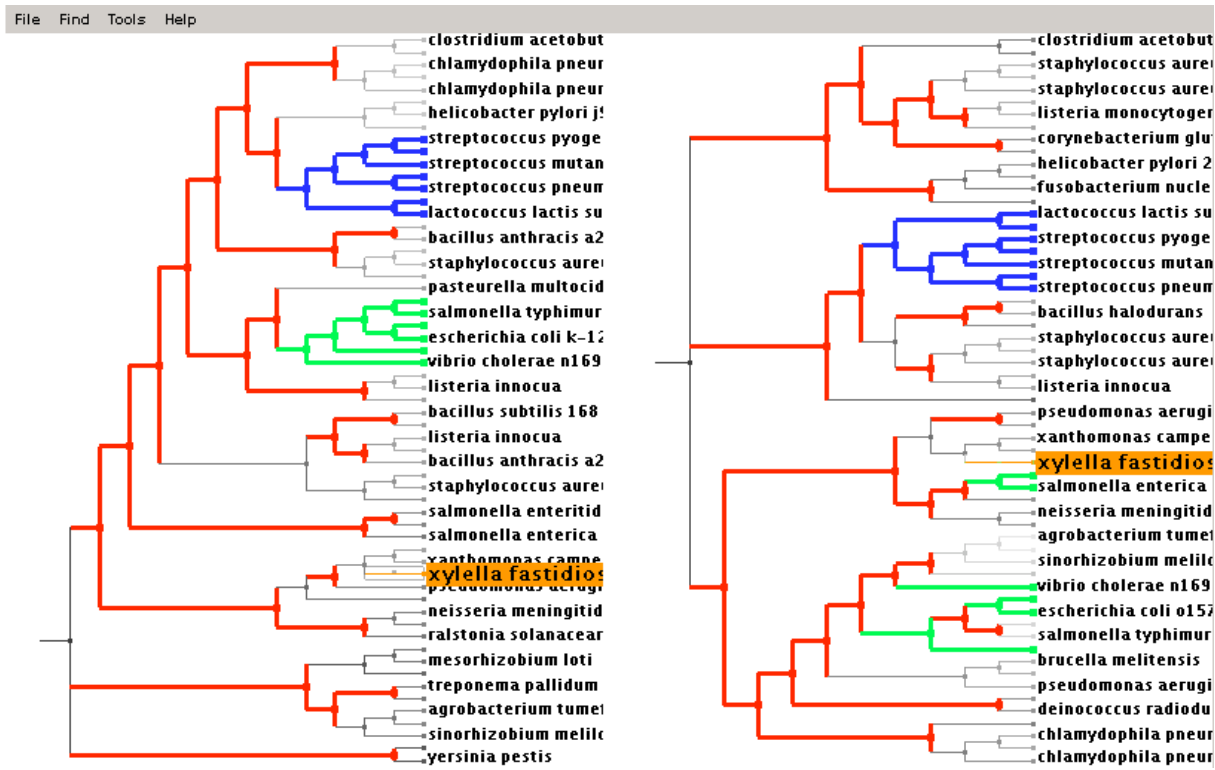
Accordion Drawing

- rubber-sheet navigation
 - stretch out part of surface, the rest squishes
 - borders nailed down
 - Focus+Context technique
 - integrated overview, details
 - old idea
 - [Sarkar et al 93], [Robertson et al 91]
- guaranteed visibility
 - marks always visible
 - important for scalability
 - new idea
 - [Munzner et al 03]



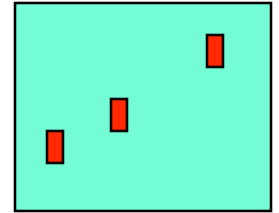
Guaranteed Visibility

- marks are always visible
- easy with small datasets



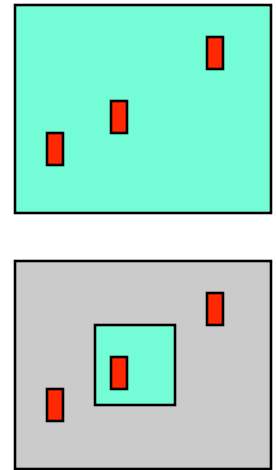
Guaranteed Visibility Challenges

- hard with larger datasets
- reasons a mark could be invisible



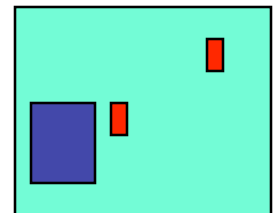
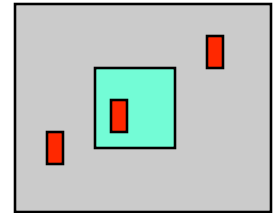
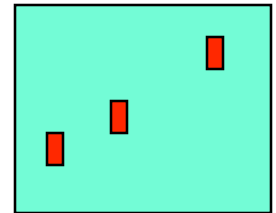
Guaranteed Visibility Challenges

- hard with larger datasets
- reasons a mark could be invisible
 - outside the window
 - AD solution: constrained navigation



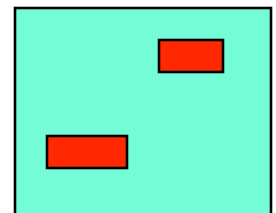
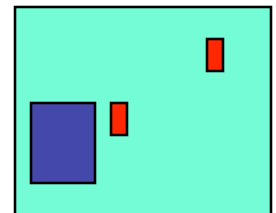
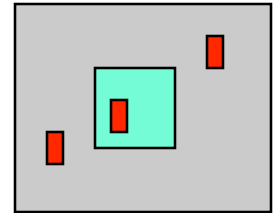
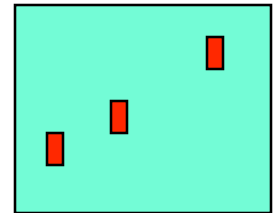
Guaranteed Visibility Challenges

- hard with larger datasets
- reasons a mark could be invisible
 - outside the window
 - AD solution: constrained navigation
 - underneath other marks
 - AD solution: avoid 3D



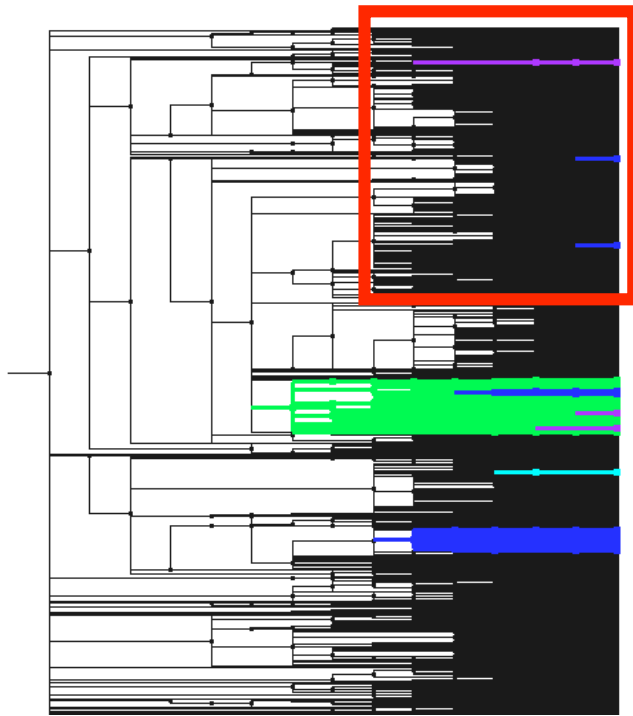
Guaranteed Visibility Challenges

- hard with larger datasets
- reasons a mark could be invisible
 - outside the window
 - AD solution: constrained navigation
 - underneath other marks
 - AD solution: avoid 3D
 - smaller than a pixel
 - AD solution: smart culling

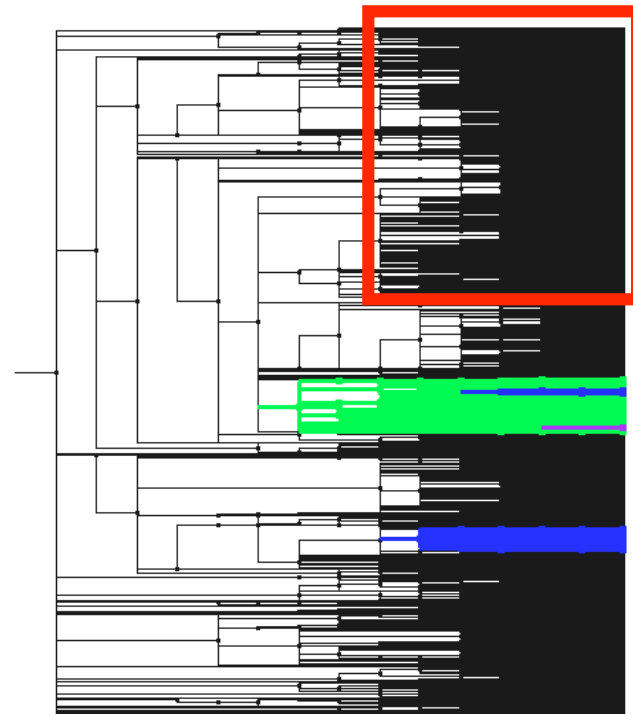


Guaranteed Visibility: Small Items

- Naïve culling may not draw all marked items



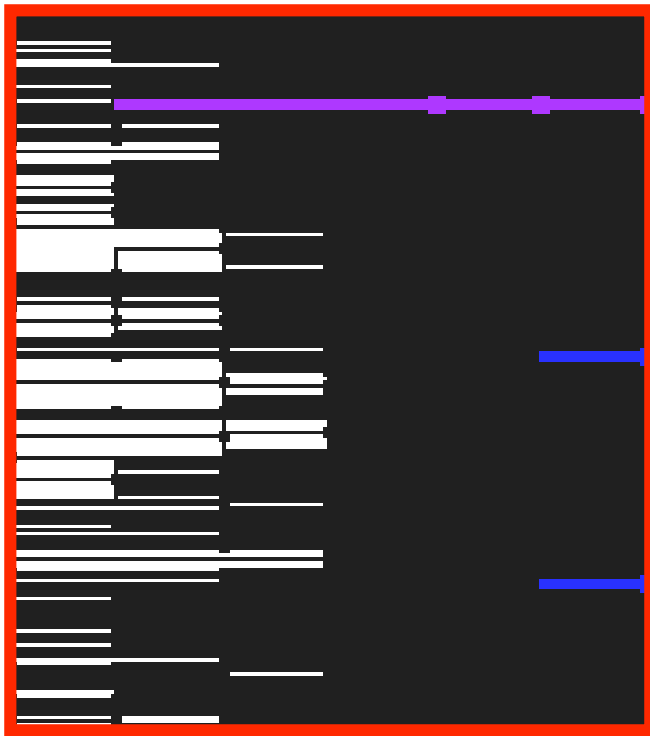
**Guaranteed visibility
of marks**



No guaranteed visibility

Guaranteed Visibility: Small Items

- Naïve culling may not draw all marked items

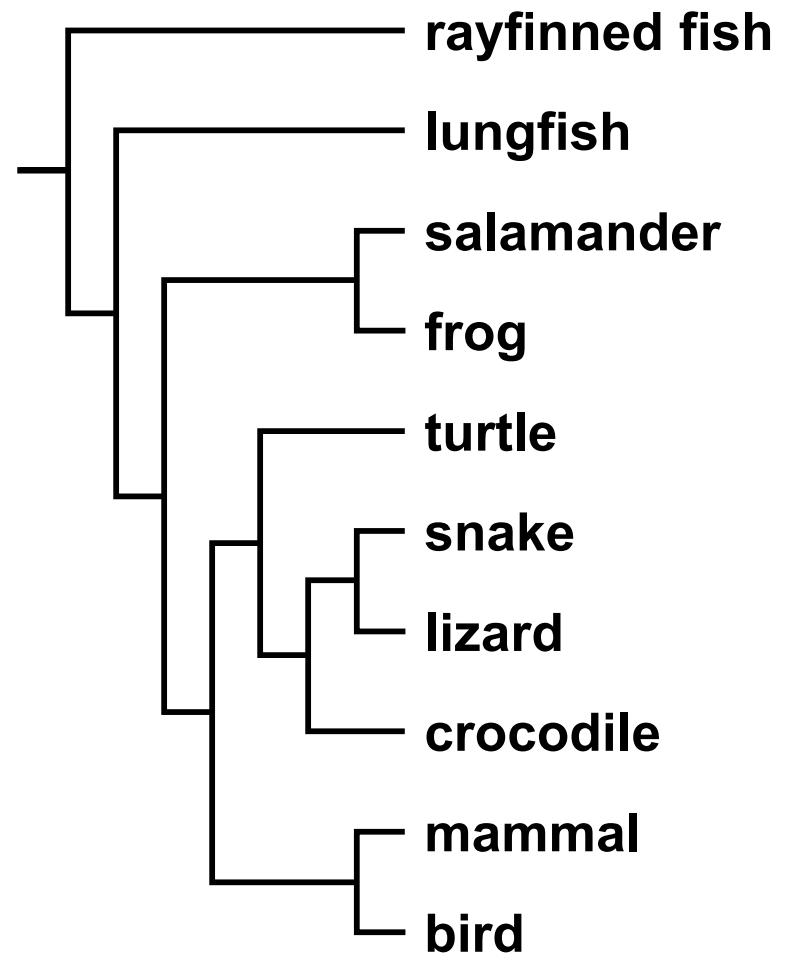
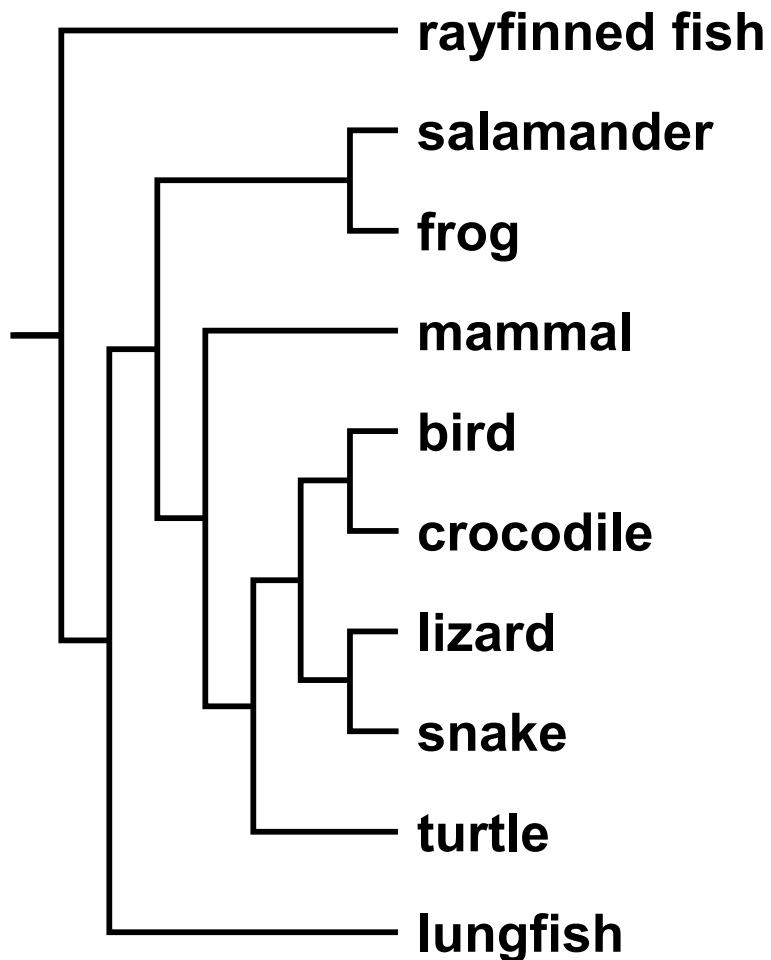


**Guaranteed visibility
of marks**

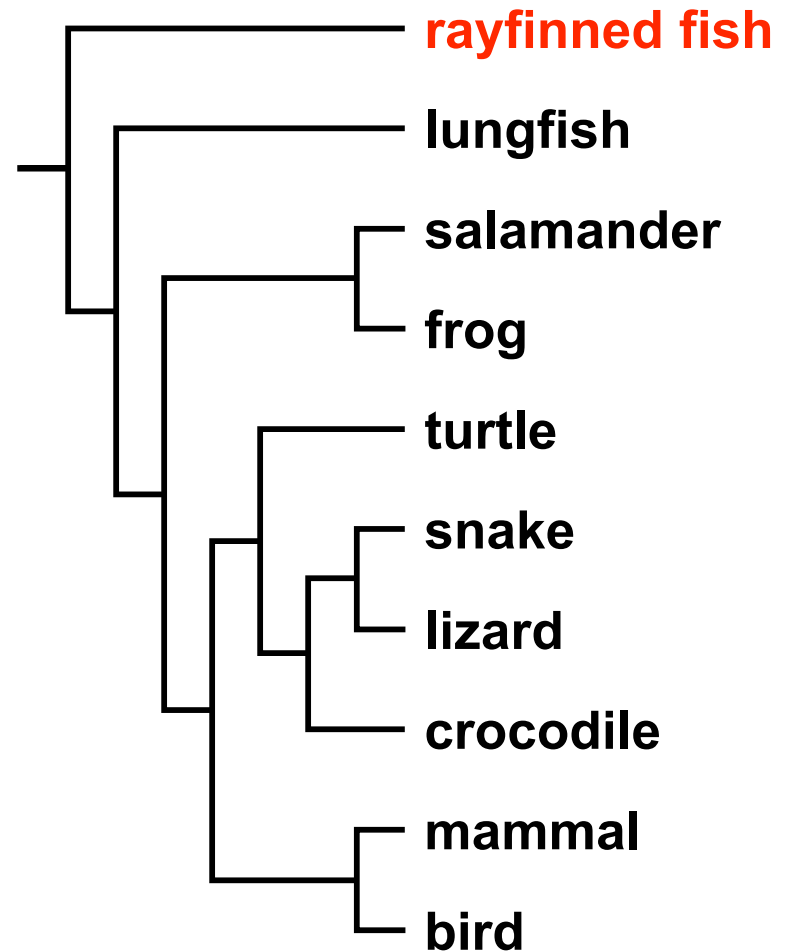
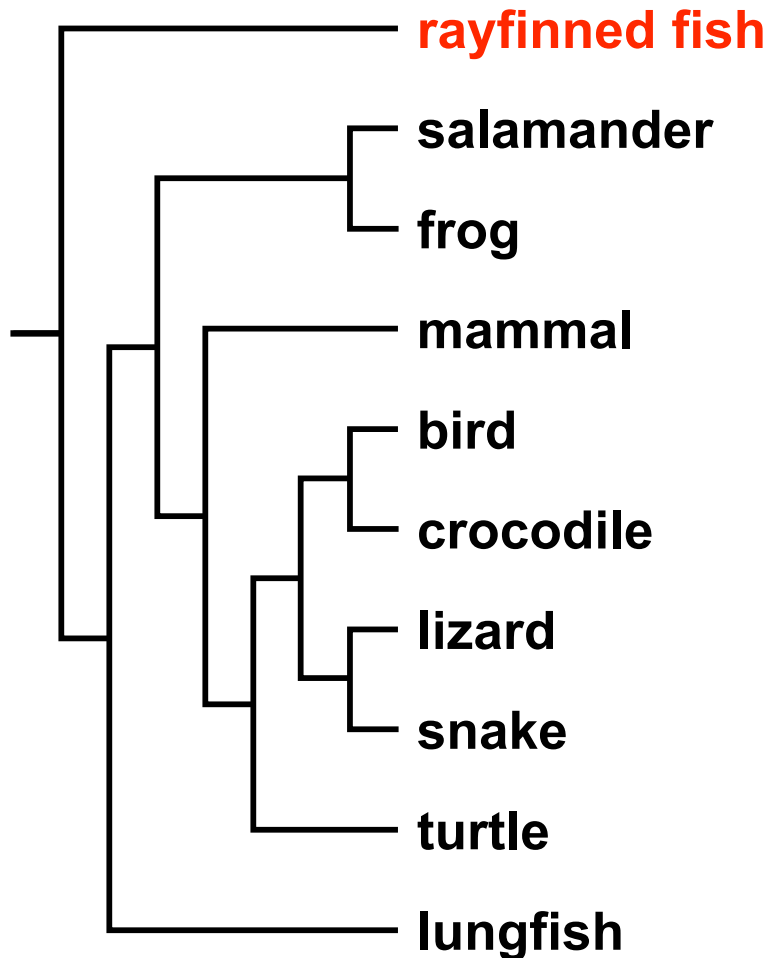


No guaranteed visibility

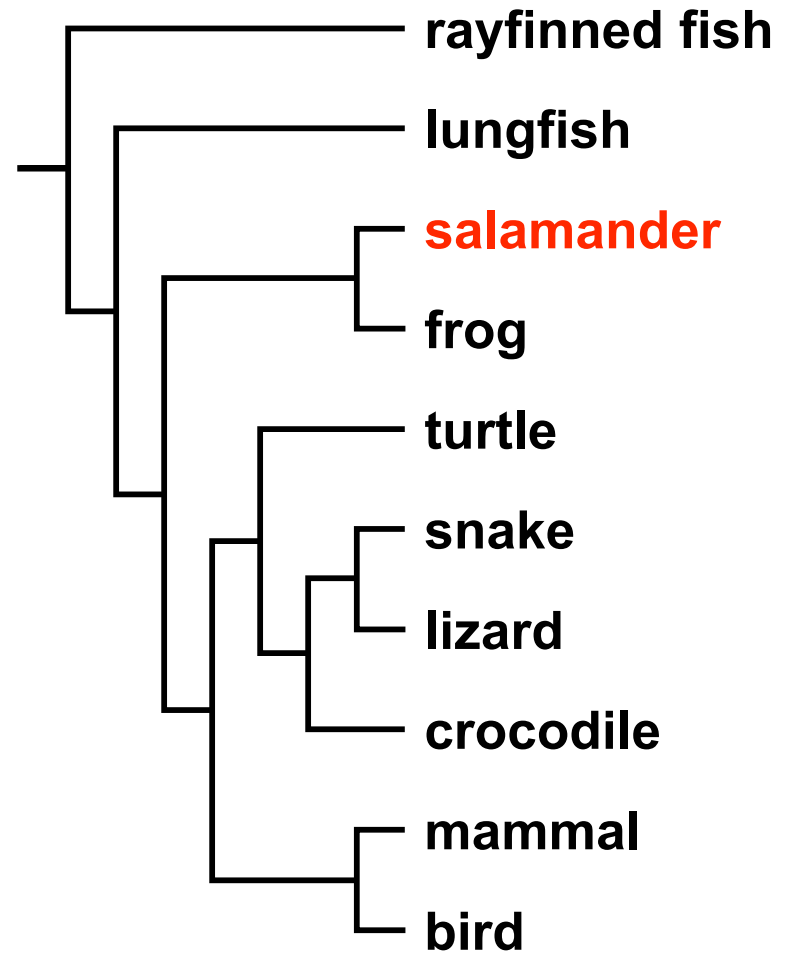
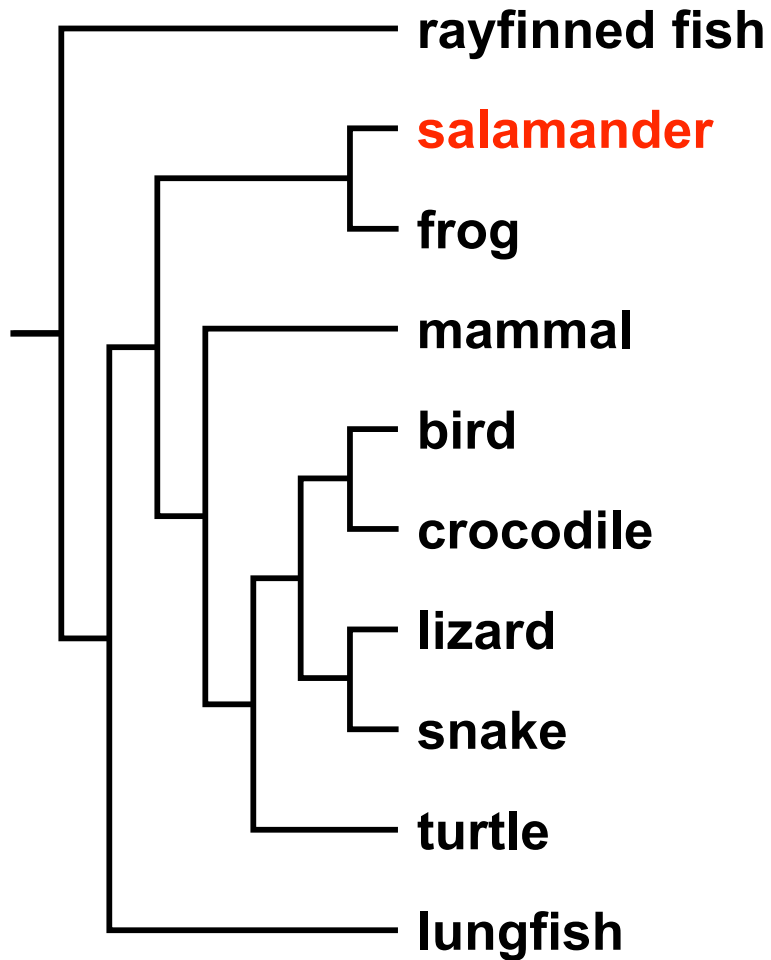
Structural Comparison



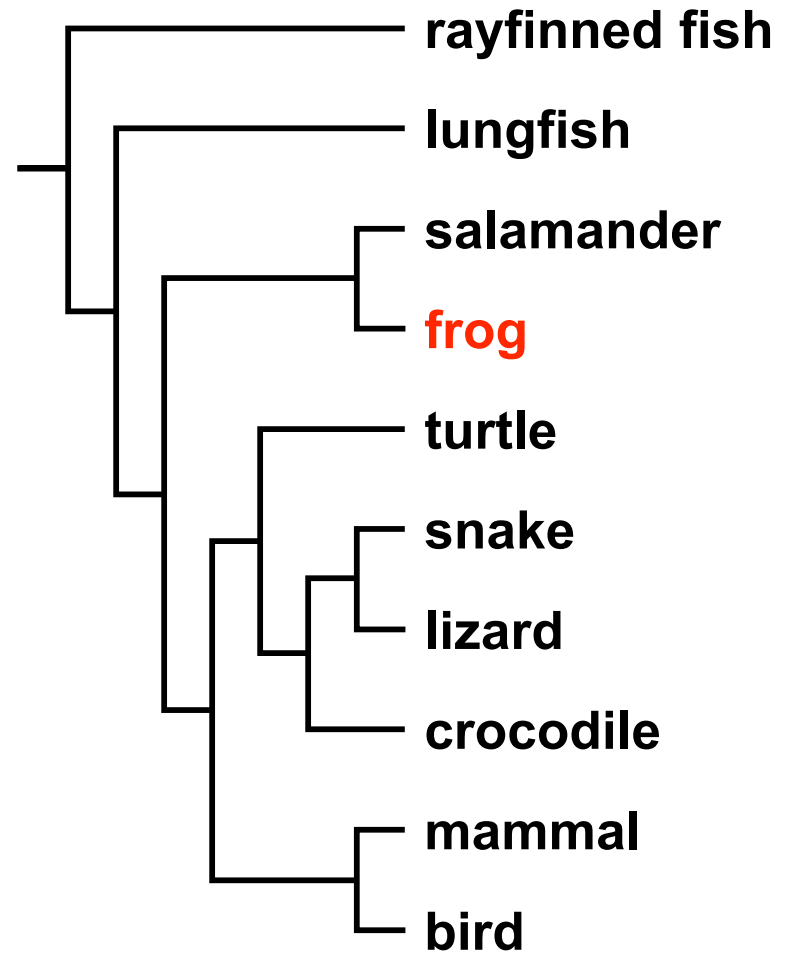
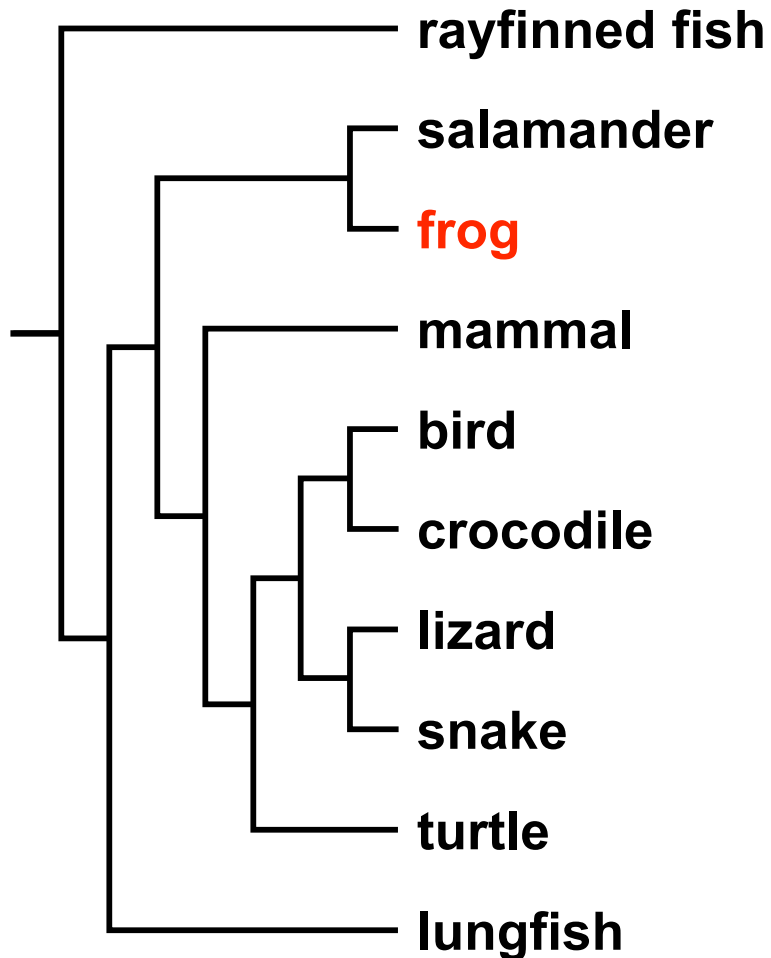
Matching Leaf Nodes



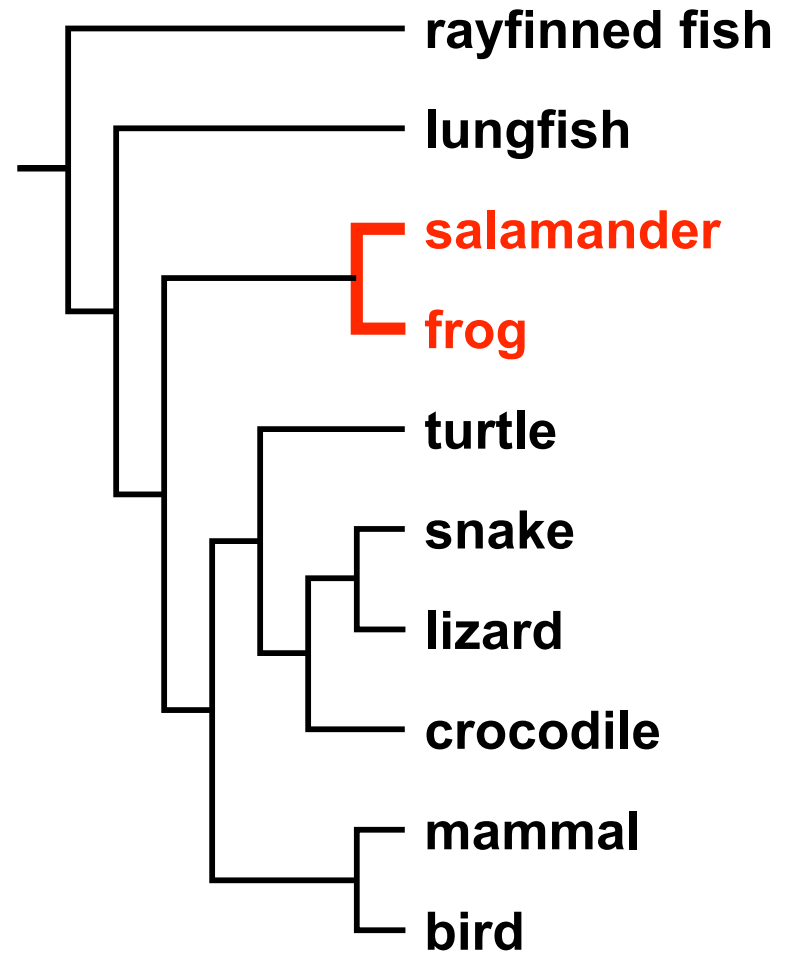
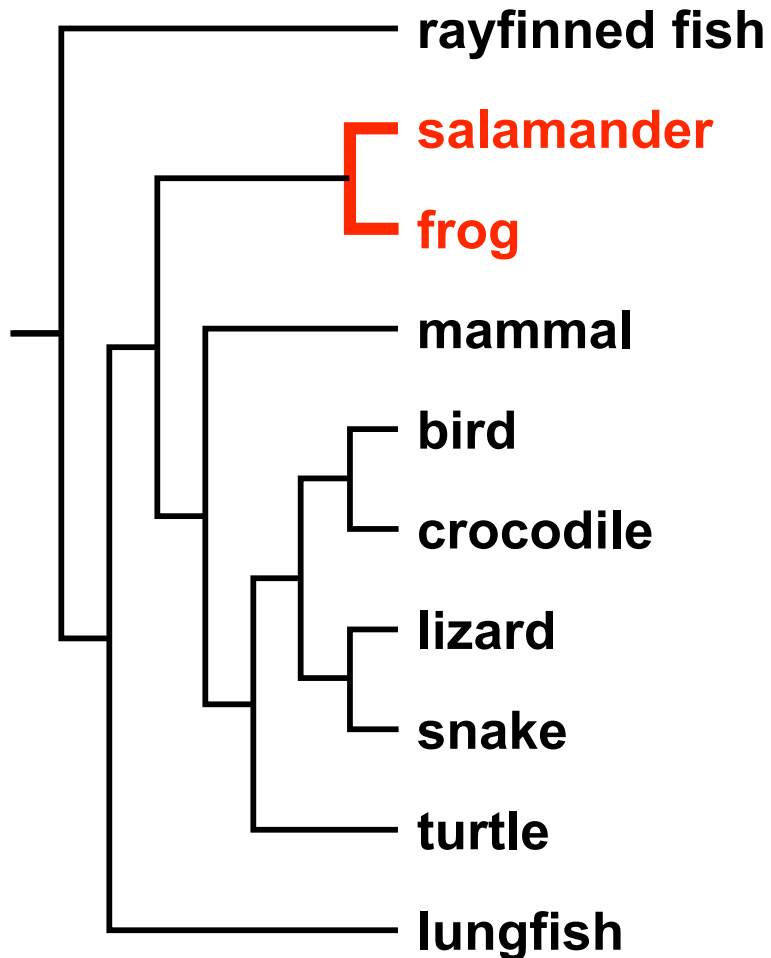
Matching Leaf Nodes



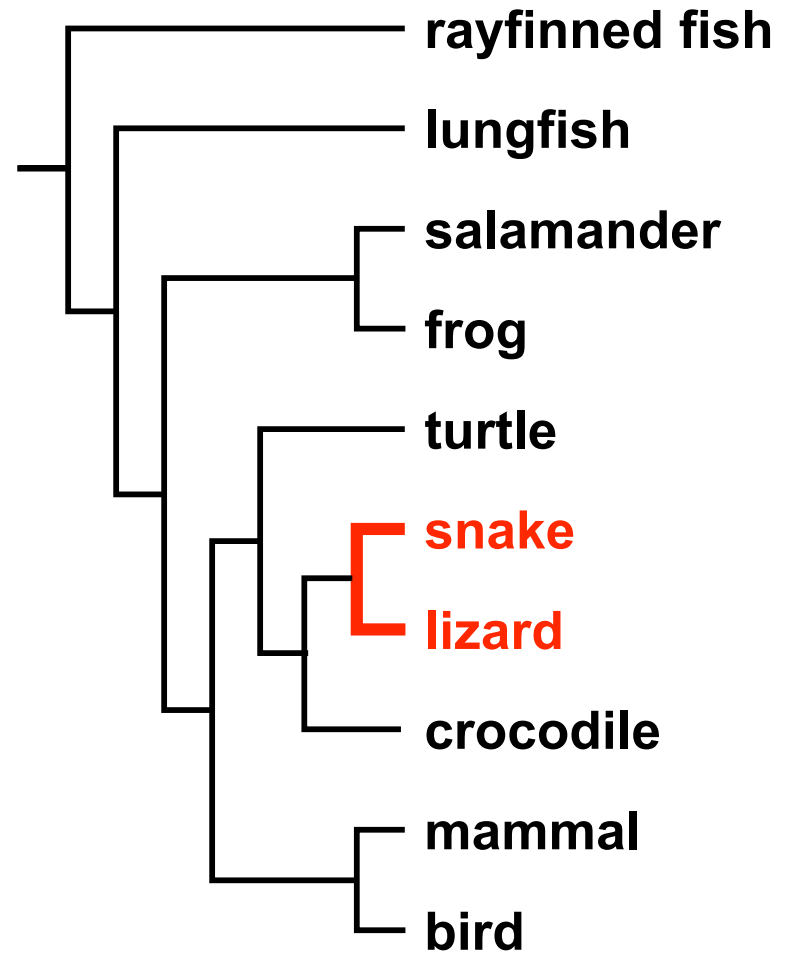
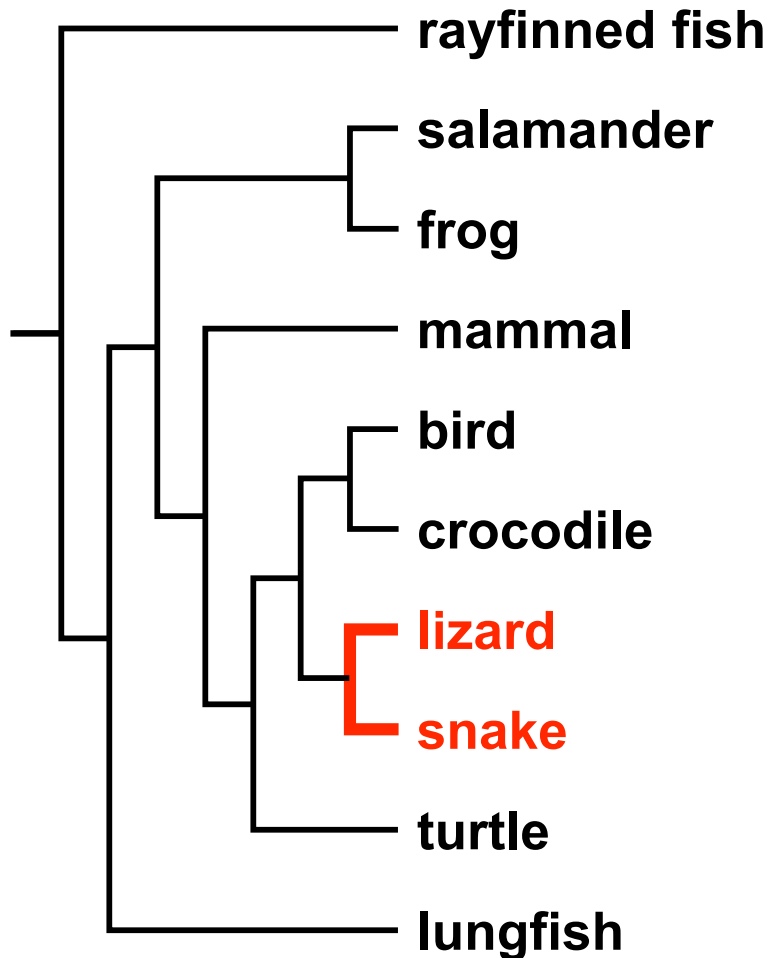
Matching Leaf Nodes



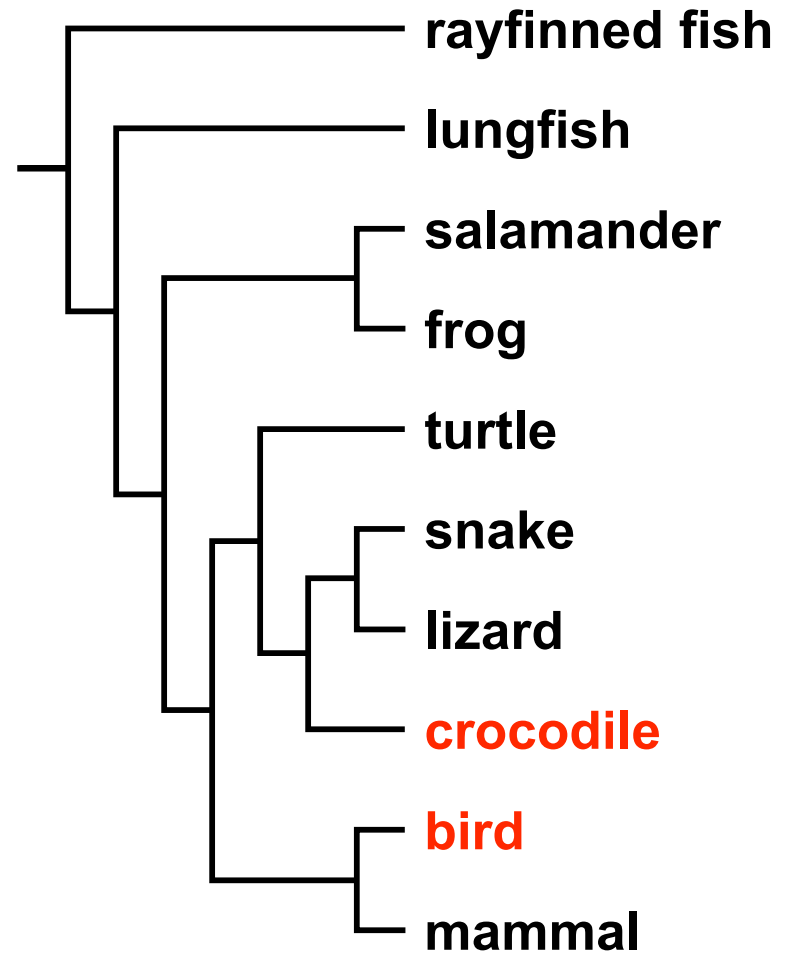
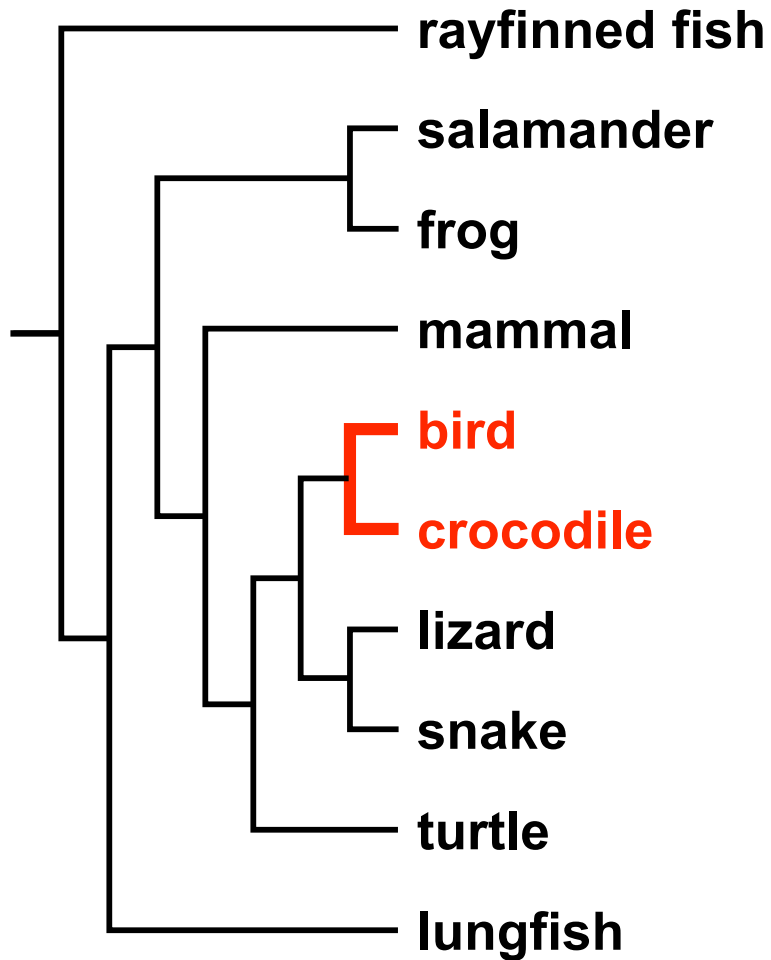
Matching Interior Nodes



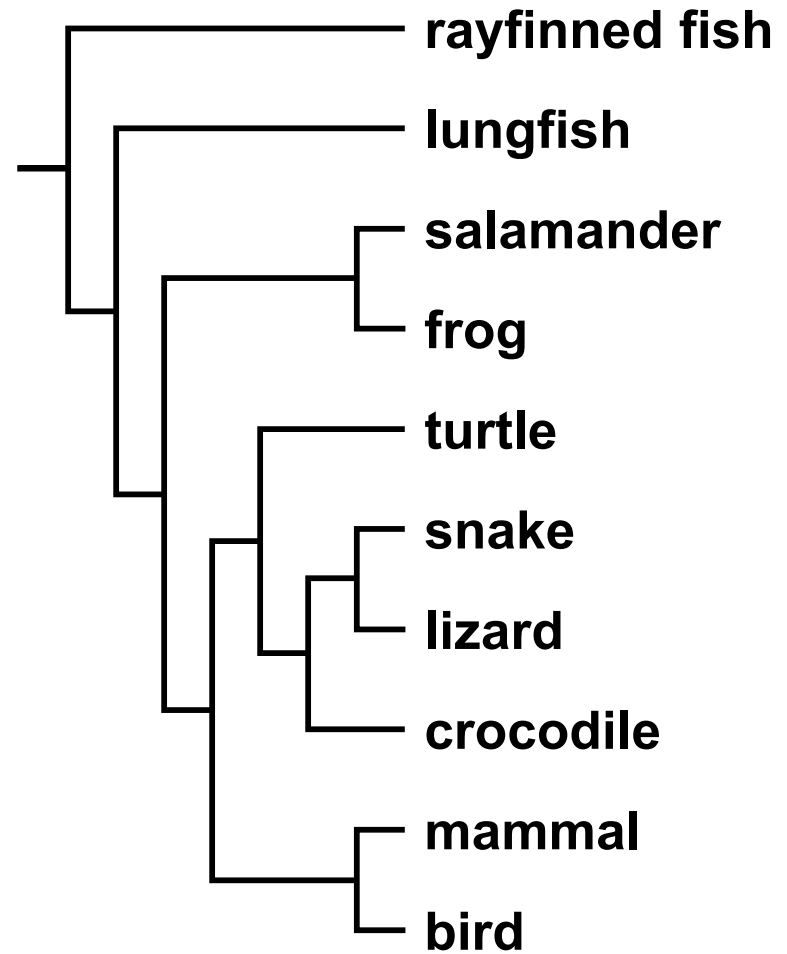
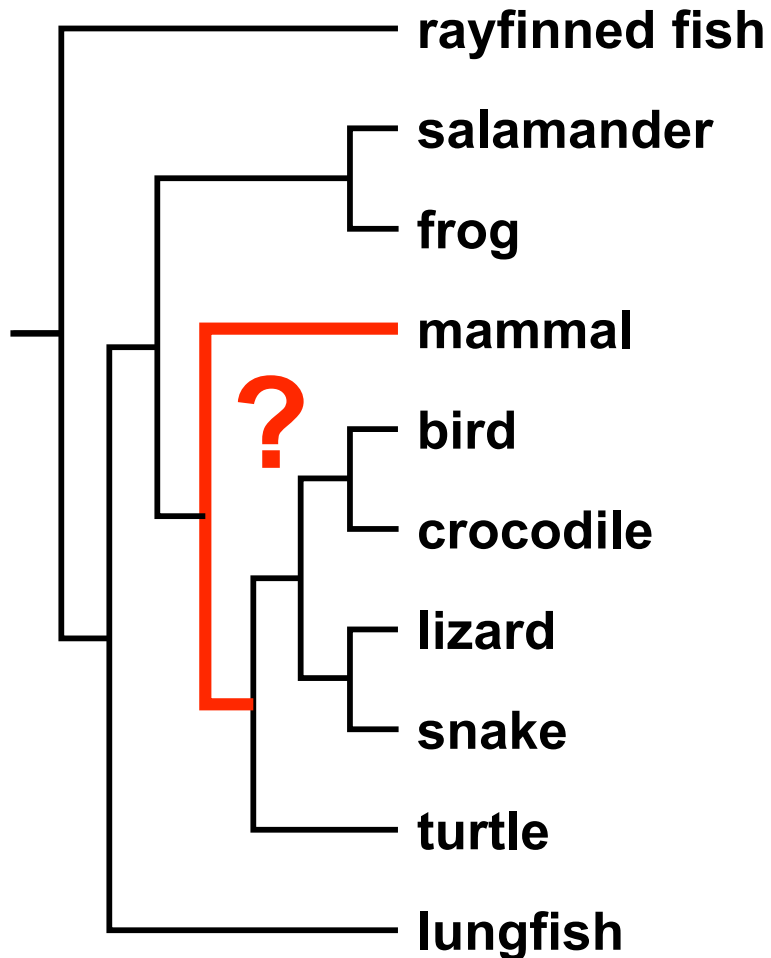
Matching Interior Nodes



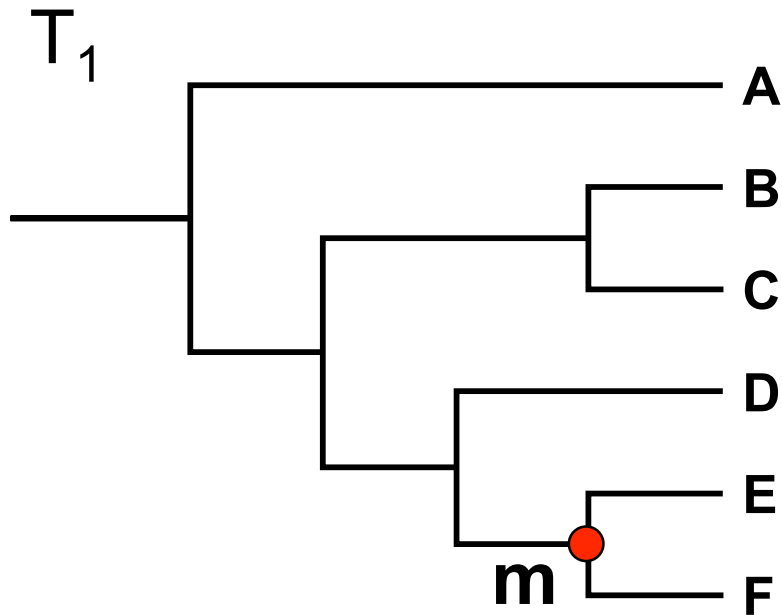
Matching Interior Nodes



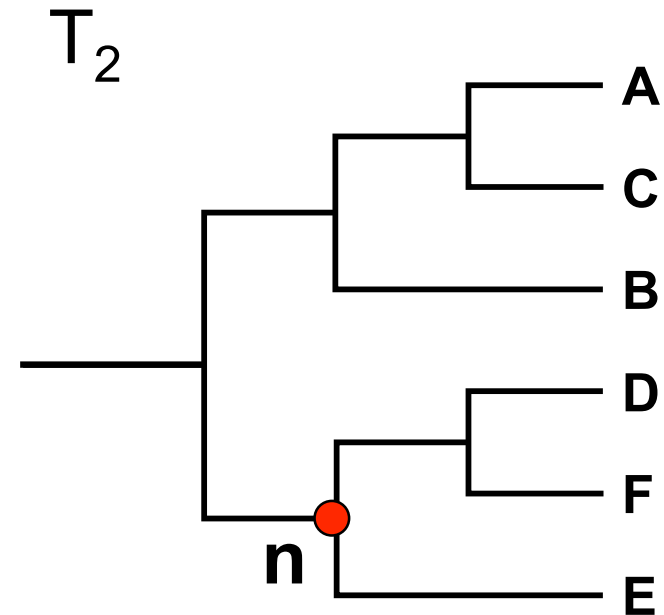
Matching Interior Nodes



Similarity Score: $S(m,n)$



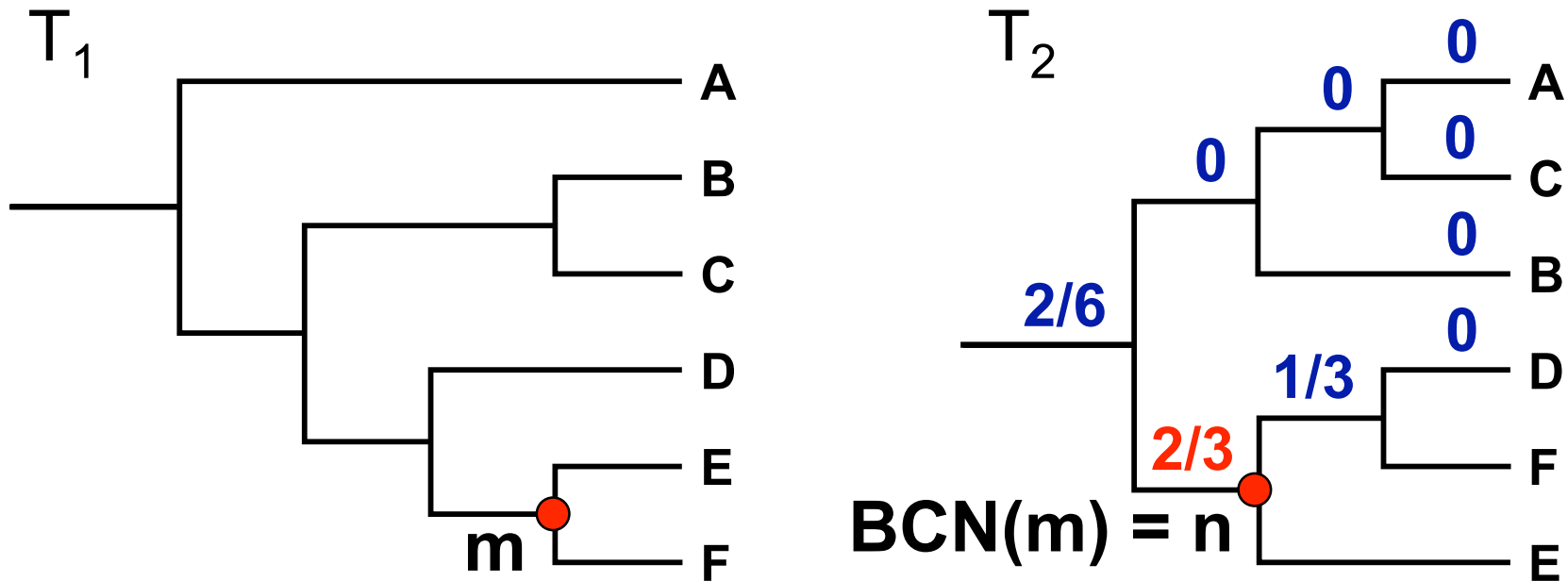
$$L(m) = \{E, F\}$$



$$L(n) = \{D, E, F\}$$

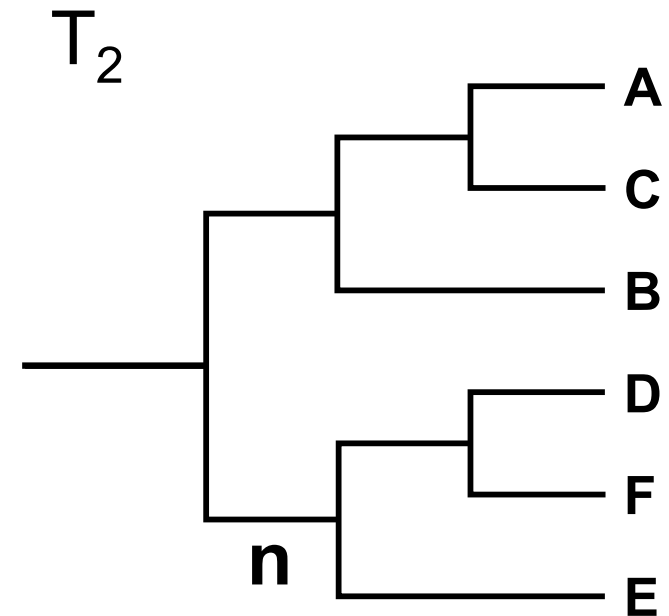
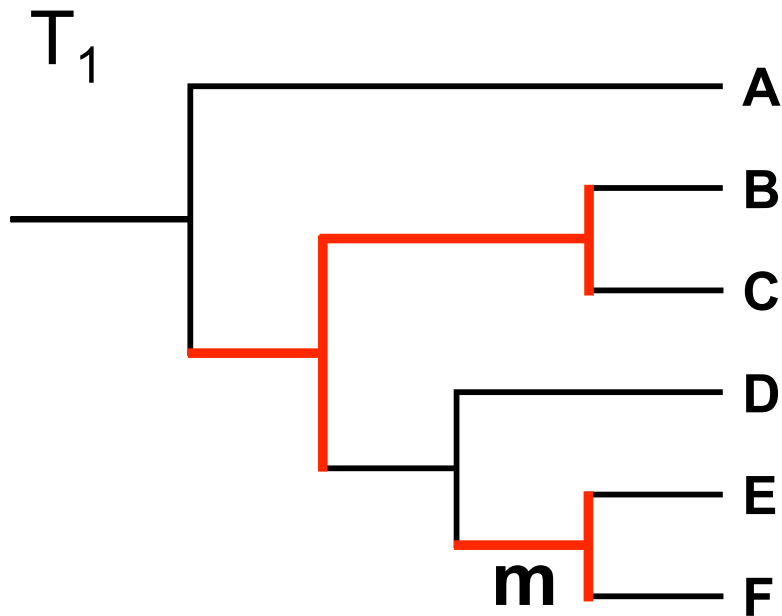
$$S(m,n) = \frac{|L(m) \cap L(n)|}{|L(m) \cup L(n)|} = \frac{|\{E, F\}|}{|\{D, E, F\}|} = \frac{2}{3}$$

Best Corresponding Node



- $BCN(m) = \operatorname{argmax}_{v \in T_2} (S(m, v))$
 - computable in $O(n \log^2 n)$
 - linked highlighting

Marking Structural Differences



- Nodes for which $S(v, \text{BCN}(v)) \neq 1$
 - Matches intuition

TreeJuxtaposer

- video, software from olduvai.sourceforge.net/tj

