

Information Visualization

Visualization Motivation,

What: Data Abstraction

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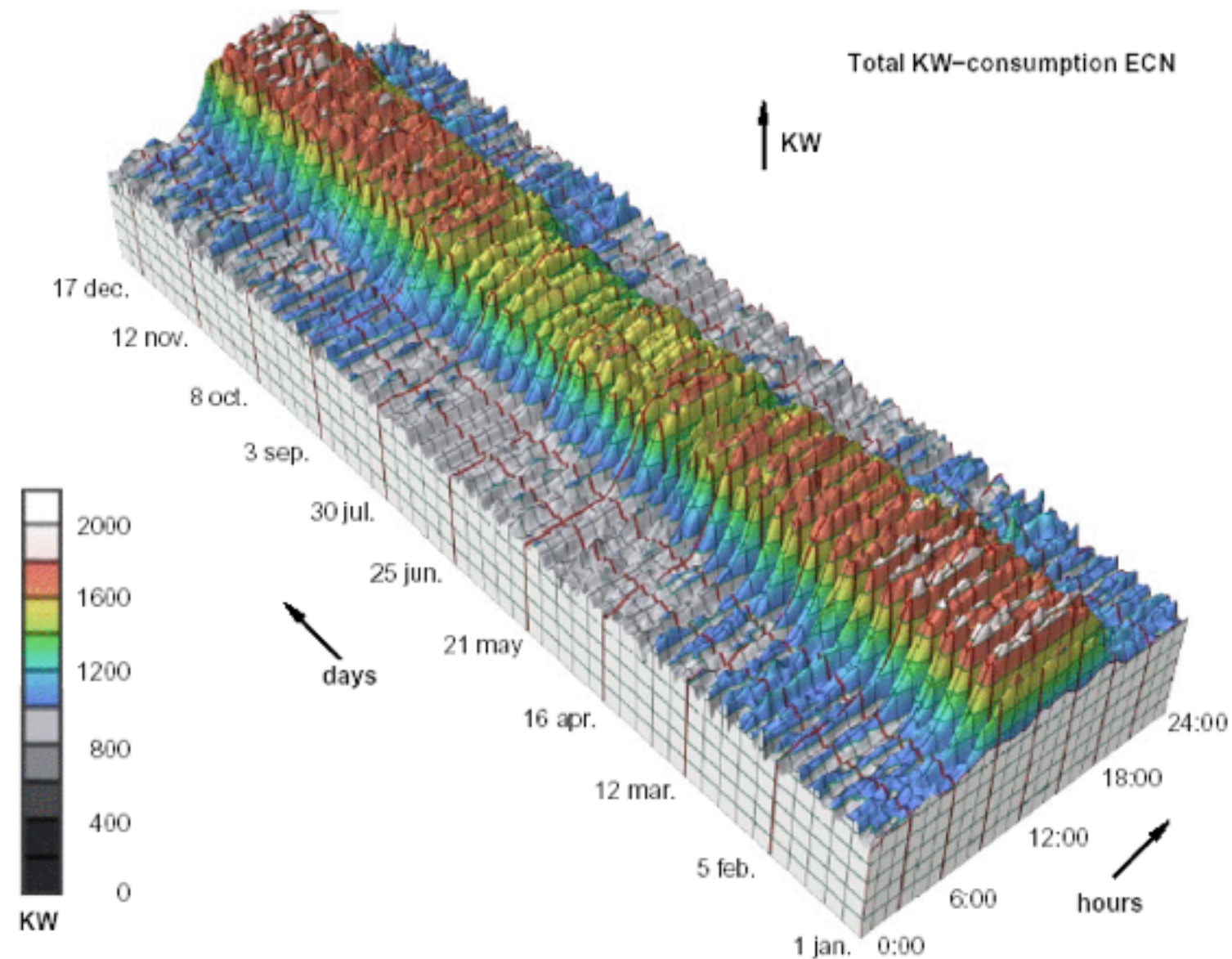
<http://www.cs.ubc.ca/~tmm/courses/547-17>

Before: In-class design exercise, in small groups

- Five time-series scenarios
 - A: every 5 min, duration 1 year, 1 thing: building occupancy rates
 - B: every 5 min, 1 year, 2 things: currency values (exchange rate)
 - C: several years and several things: 5 years, 10 currencies
 - D: 1 year, many things: CPU load across 1000 machines
 - E: 1 year, several parameters, many things: 10 params on each of 1000 machines
- Small-group exercise: 15-20 min
 - one group per table (3-4 people/group, 10 groups)
 - discuss/sketch possible visual encodings appropriate for your assigned scenario
- Reportback: 20-30 min
 - 3 min from each group
- Design space examples/discussion: 15-20 min

Case A: 3D Approach (Not Recommended)

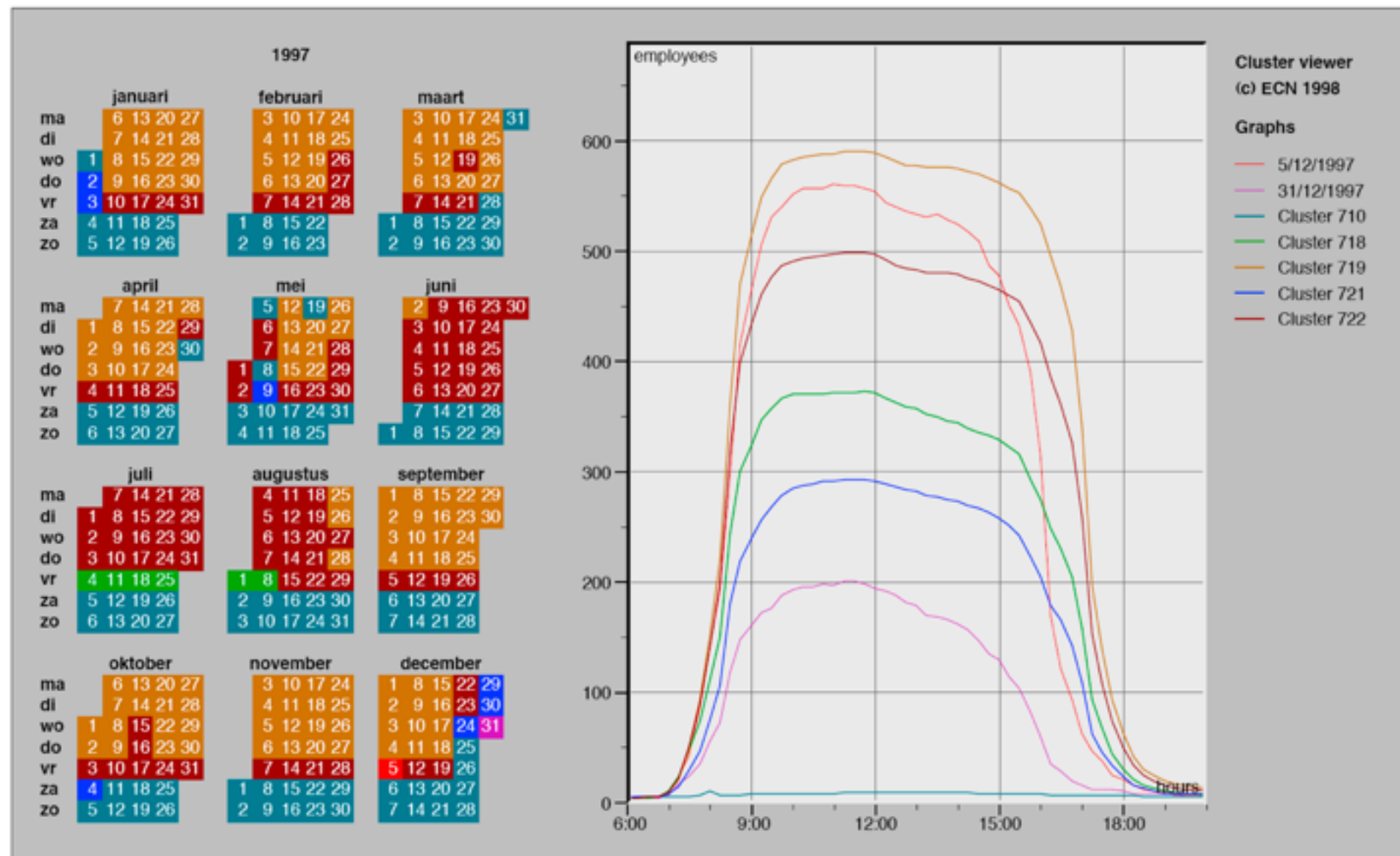
- extruded curves: detailed comparisons impossible



[Cluster and Calendar based Visualization of Time Series Data. van Wijk and van Selow, Proc. InfoVis 99.]

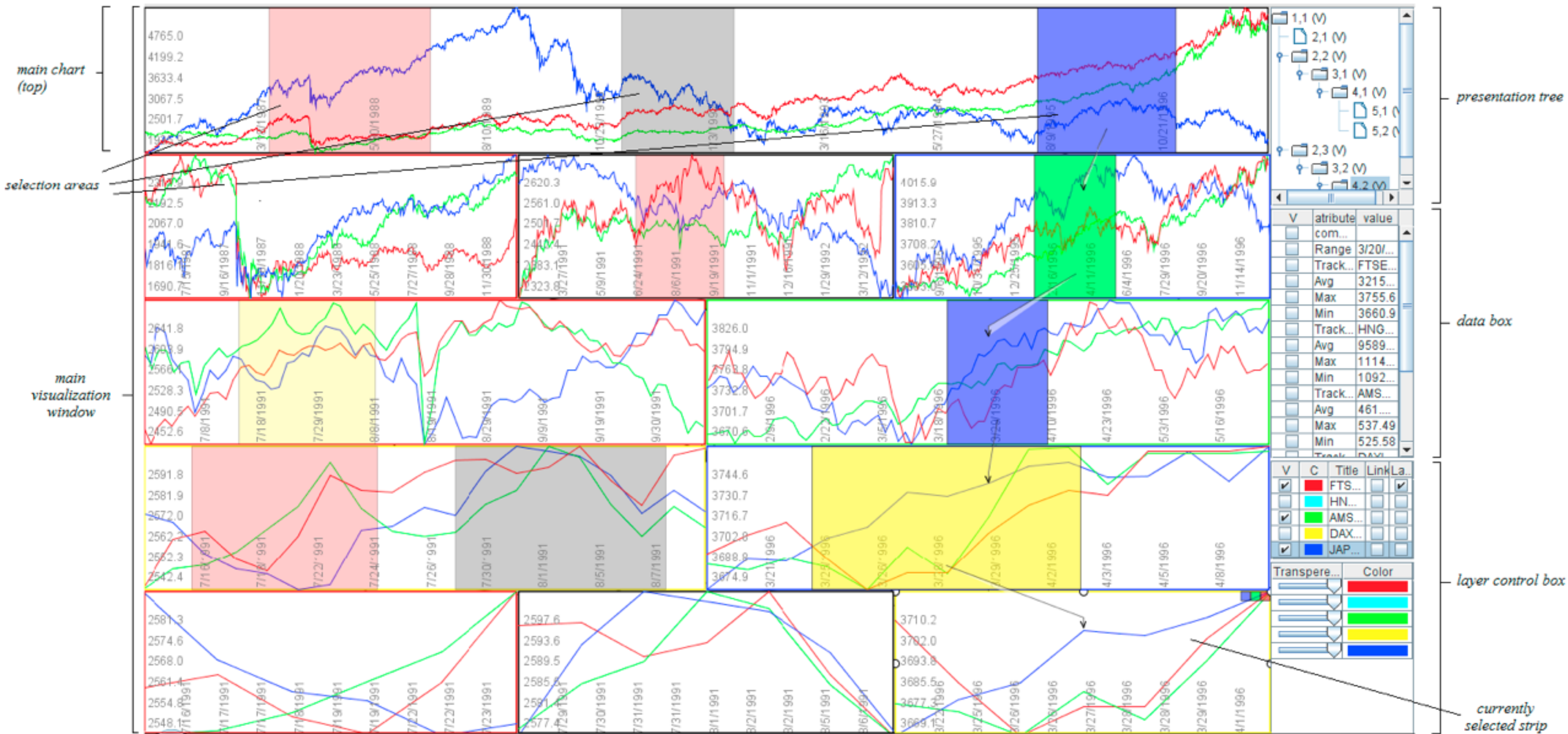
Case A: Cluster-Calendar Solution

- derived data: cluster hierarchy
- juxtapose multiple views: calendar, superimposed 2D curves



Case B: Stack Zooming

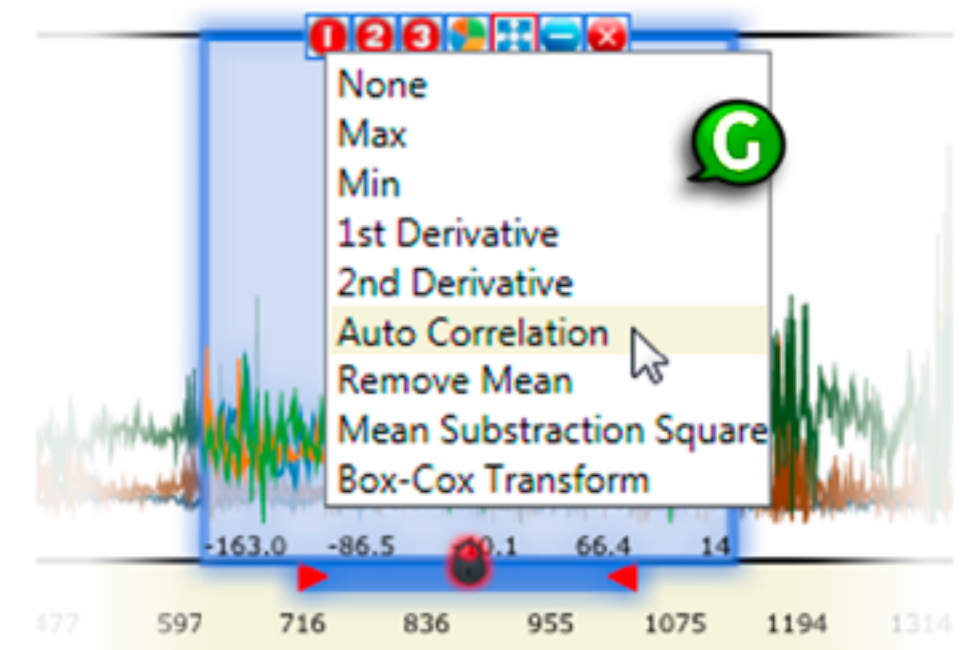
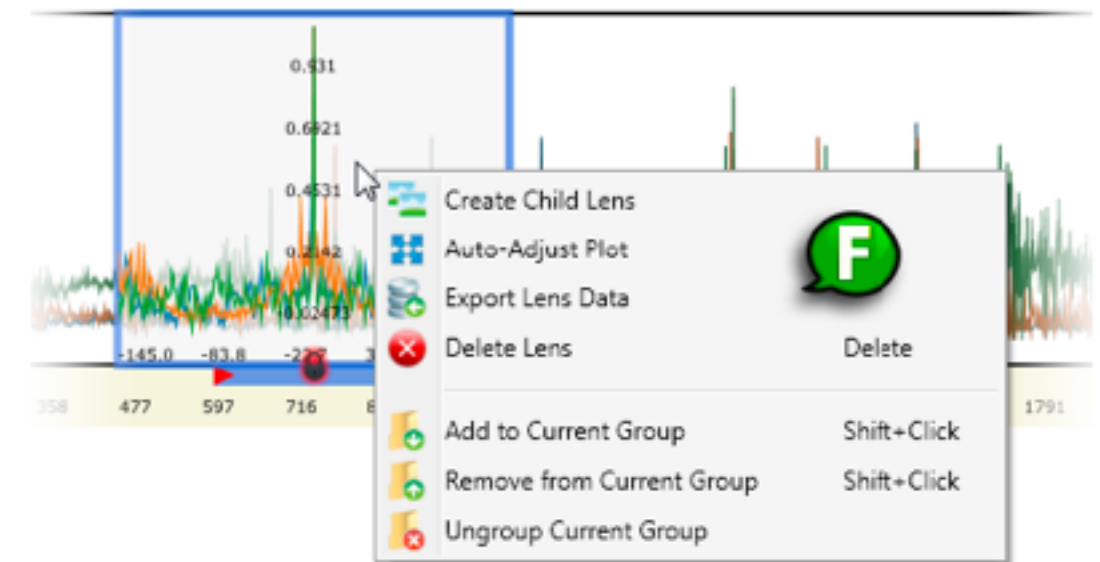
<https://youtu.be/dK0De4XPm5Y>



[Stack Zooming for Multi-Focus Interaction in Time-Series Data Visualization. Javed and Elmqvist. Proc PacificVis 2010, p 33-40.]

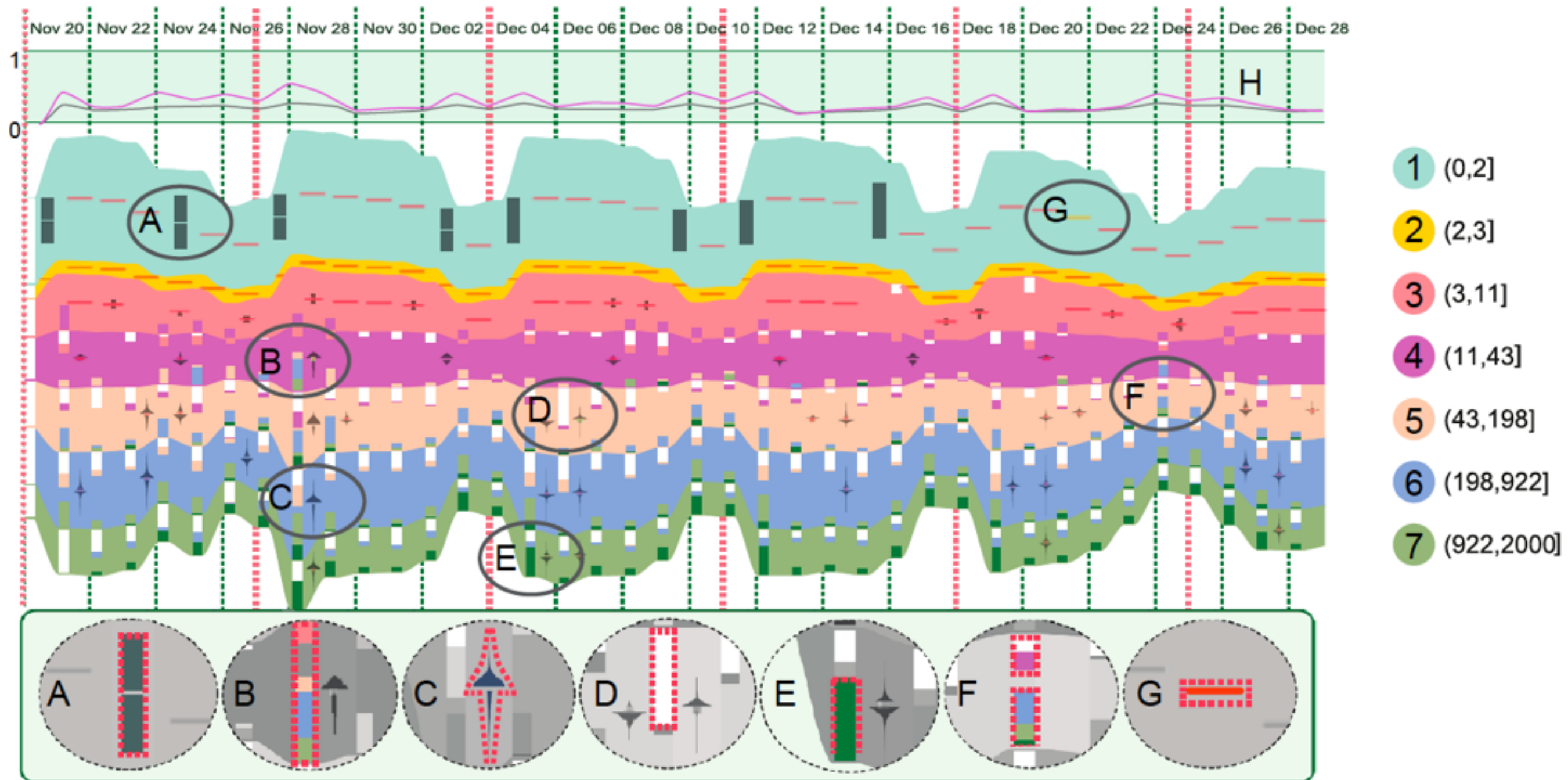
Case C: ChronoLenses

<https://youtu.be/k7pl8ikczqk>



Case D: RankExplorer

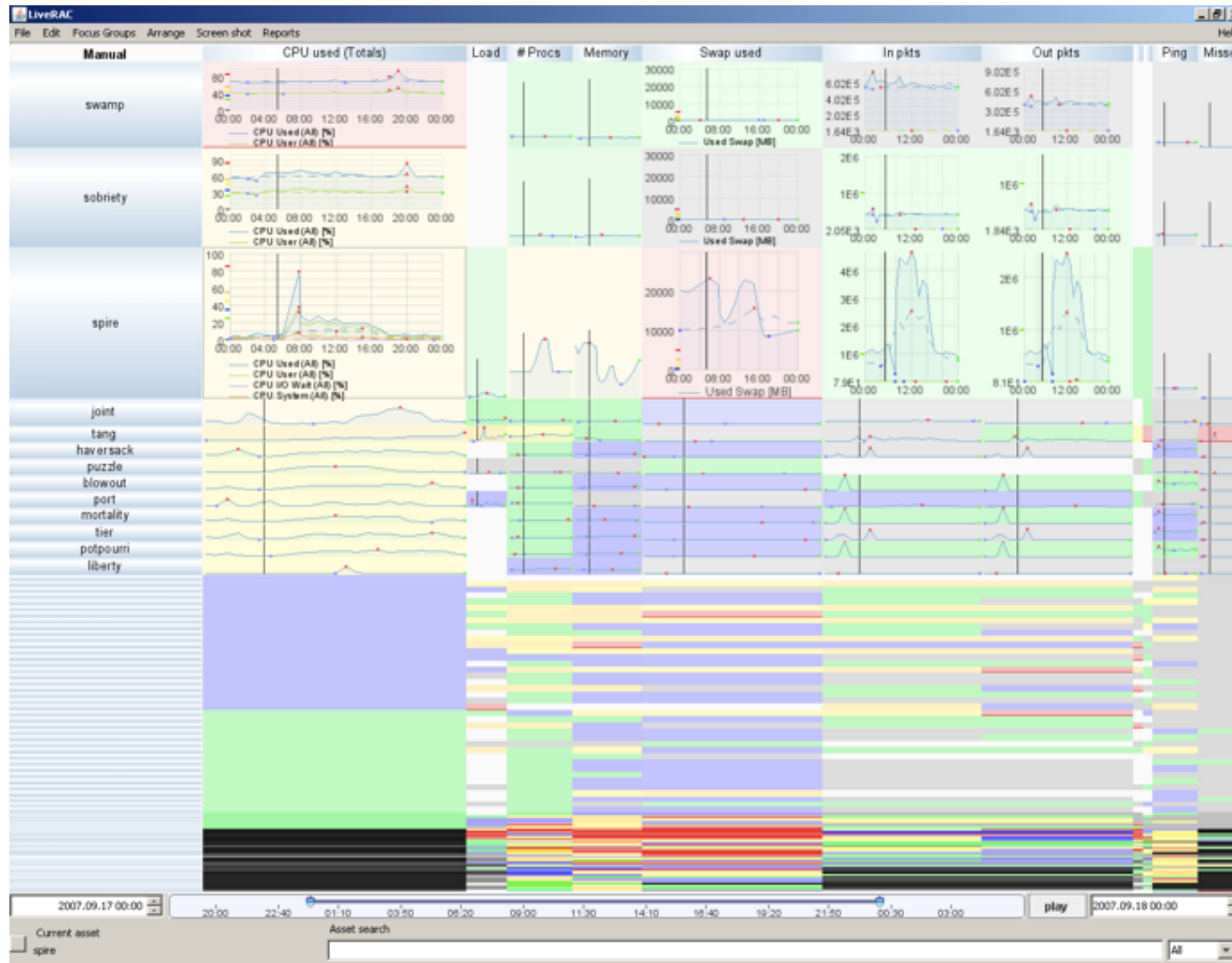
<https://youtu.be/rdgnlqcZ2A4>



[RankExplorer: Visualization of Ranking Changes in Large Time Series Data. Shi, Cui, Liu, Xu, Chen and Qu. IEEE TVCG 12(18):2669-2678 (Proc. InfoVis 2012)]

Case E: LiveRAC video

<http://youtu.be/Id0c3H0VSkw>



[LiveRAC - Interactive Visual Exploration of System Management Time-Series Data. McLachlan, Munzner, Koutsofios, and North. Proc. Conf. on Human Factors in Computing Systems (CHI) 2008, pp 1483-1492.]

Ch 1. What's Vis, and Why Do It?

VAD Ch 1: What's vis, and why do it?

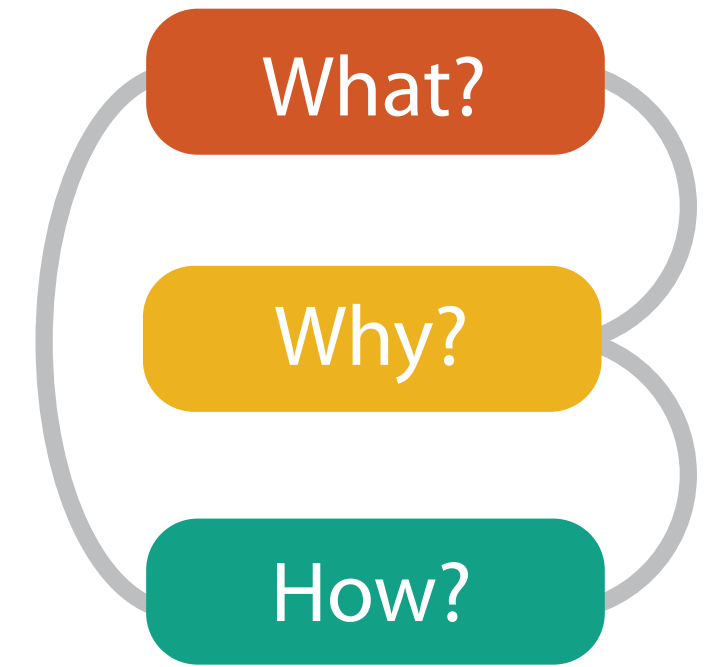
Computer-based visualization systems provide visual representations of datasets designed to help people carry out tasks more effectively.

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

- human in the loop needs the details
 - doesn't know exactly what questions to ask in advance
 - longterm exploratory analysis
 - presentation of known results
 - stepping stone towards automation: refining, trustbuilding
- external representation: perception vs cognition
- intended task, measurable definitions of effectiveness

Analysis: What, why, and how

- **what** is shown?
 - data abstraction
- **why** is the user looking at it?
 - task abstraction
- **how** is it shown?
 - idiom: visual encoding and interaction
- abstract vocabulary avoids domain-specific terms
 - translation process iterative, tricky
- what-why-how analysis framework as scaffold to think systematically about design space



How?

Encode

→ Arrange

→ Express



→ Separate



→ Order



→ Align



→ Use



→ Map

from **categorical** and **ordered** attributes

→ Color

→ Hue



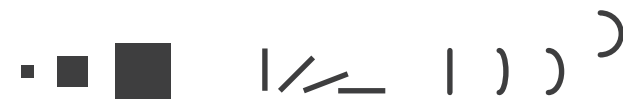
→ Saturation



→ Luminance



→ Size, Angle, Curvature, ...



→ Shape



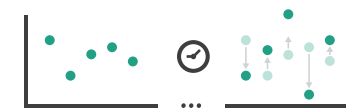
→ Motion

Direction, Rate, Frequency, ...

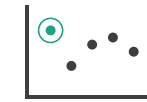


Manipulate

→ Change



→ Select



→ Navigate

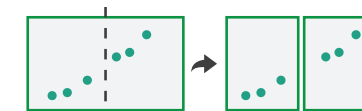


Facet

→ Juxtapose



→ Partition



→ Superimpose



Reduce

→ Filter



→ Aggregate



→ Embed

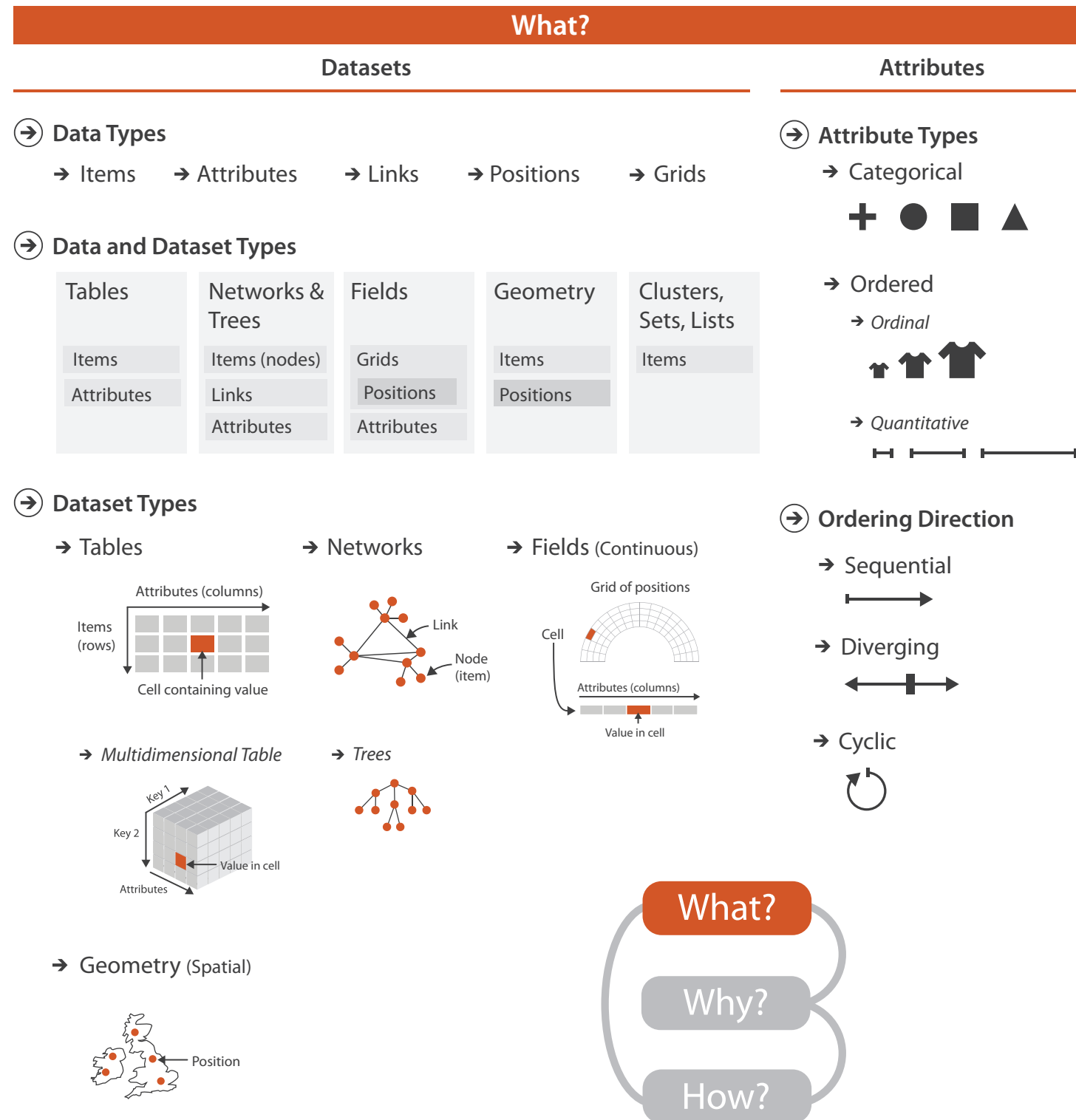


What?

Why?

How?

VAD Ch 2: Data Abstraction



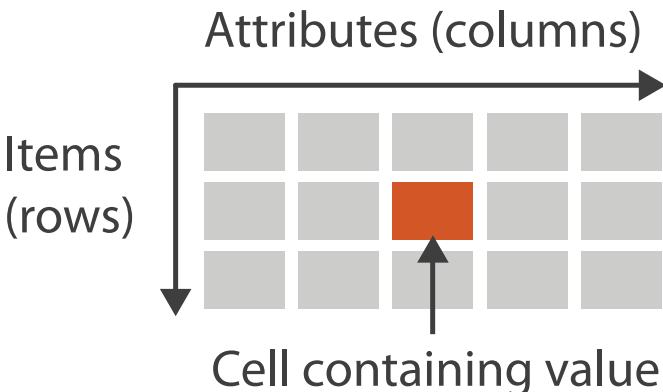
[VAD Fig 2.1]

Ch 2. What: Data Abstraction

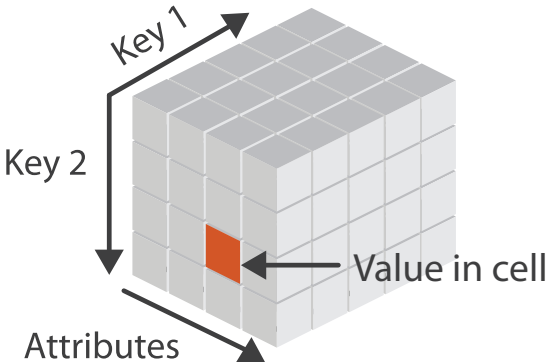
Three major datatypes

→ Dataset Types

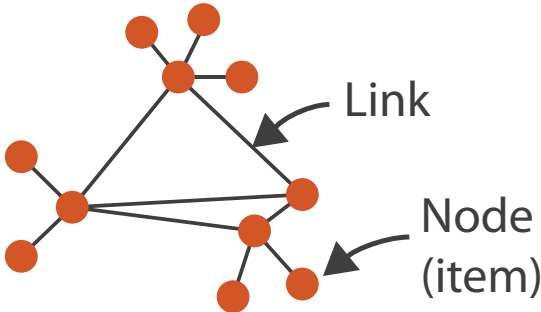
→ Tables



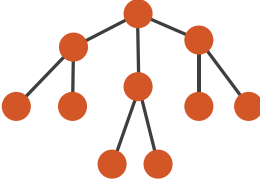
→ Multidimensional Table



→ Networks

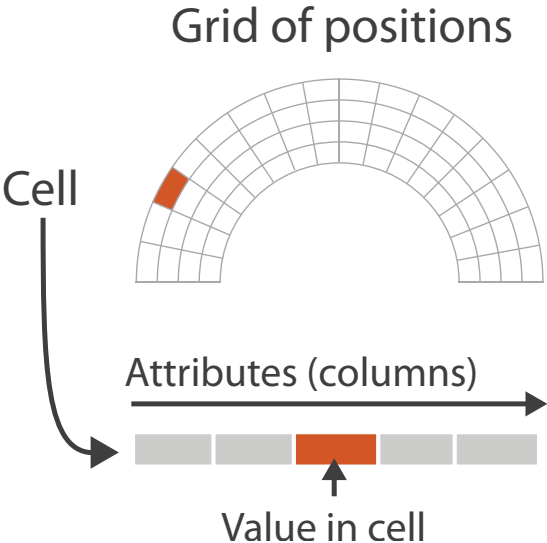


→ Trees

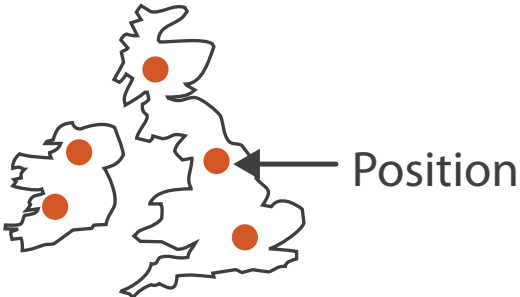


→ Spatial

→ Fields (Continuous)



→ Geometry (Spatial)



- visualization vs computer graphics
 - geometry is design decision

Attribute types

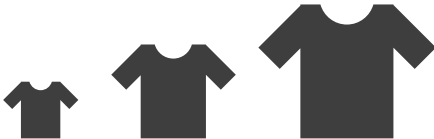
➔ Attribute Types

➔ Categorical

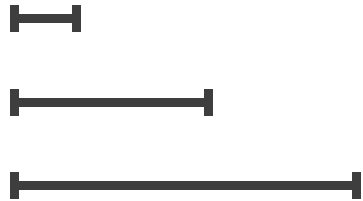


➔ Ordered

➔ *Ordinal*



➔ *Quantitative*



➔ Ordering Direction

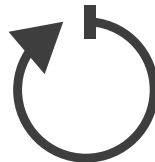
➔ Sequential



➔ Diverging

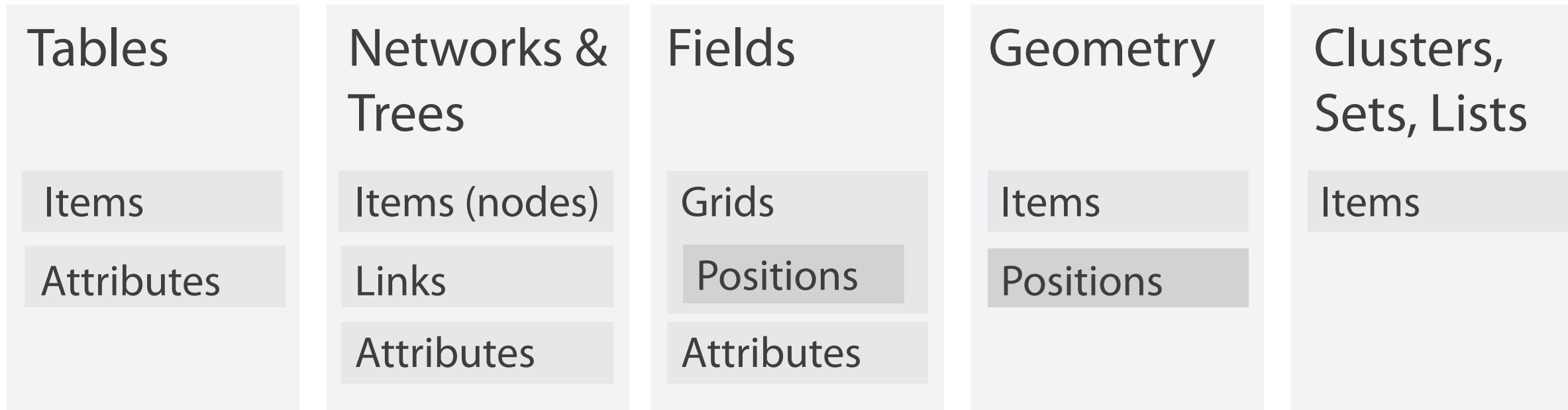


➔ Cyclic



Dataset and data types

→ Data and Dataset Types



→ Data Types

→ Items → Attributes → Links → Positions → Grids

→ Dataset Availability

→ Static



→ Dynamic



Further reading:Articles

- Mathematics and the Internet:A Source of Enormous Confusion and Great Potential. Walter Willinger, David Alderson, and John C. Doyle. Notices of the AMS 56(5):586-599, 2009.
- Rethinking Visualization:A High-Level Taxonomy. InfoVis 2004, p 151-158, 2004.
- The Eyes Have It:A Task by Data Type Taxonomy for Information Visualizations Ben Shneiderman, Proc. 1996 IEEE Visual Languages
- The Structure of the Information Visualization Design Space. Stuart Card and Jock Mackinlay, Proc. InfoVis 97.
- Polaris:A System for Query,Analysis and Visualization of Multi-dimensional Relational Databases. Chris Stolte, Diane Tang and Pat Hanrahan, IEEE TVCG 8(1): 52-65 2002.

Further reading: Books

- Visualization Analysis and Design. Munzner. CRC Press, 2014.
 - Chap 2: Data Abstraction
- Information Visualization: Using Vision to Think. Stuart Card, Jock Mackinlay, and Ben Shneiderman.
 - Chap 1
- Data Visualization: Principles and Practice, 2nd ed. Alexandru Telea, CRC Press, 2014.
- Interactive Data Visualization: Foundations, Techniques, and Applications, 2nd ed. Matthew O. Ward, Georges Grinstein, Daniel Keim. CRC Press, 2015.
- The Visualization Handbook. Charles Hansen and Chris Johnson, eds. Academic Press, 2004.
- Visualization Toolkit: An Object-Oriented Approach to 3D Graphics, 4th ed. Will Schroeder, Ken Martin, and Bill Lorensen. Kitware 2006.
- Visualization of Time-Oriented Data. Wolfgang Aigner, Silvia Miksch, Heidrun Schumann, Chris Tominski. Springer 2011.

Next Time

- to read
 - VAD book, Ch 3:Why:Task Abstraction
 - paper: Design Study Methodology