

# Visualization: Why It's Tricky, Where To Start

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*ProK Workshop*

*20 Feb 2014, Bellairs Barbados*

<http://www.cs.ubc.ca/~tmm/talks.html#bellairs14>

# Vis Definition: Why It's Tricky

- vis systems provide visual representations of datasets designed to help people carry out tasks more effectively
- augment human capabilities
  - not replace people with computational decision-making
- design space of possible visualization idioms is huge
  - most possibilities ineffective
  - validating effectiveness of a design is both necessary and difficult
- three very different kinds of resource limitations
  - computers
  - humans
  - displays

# Questions Answered Elsewhere *(VAD Ch 1)*

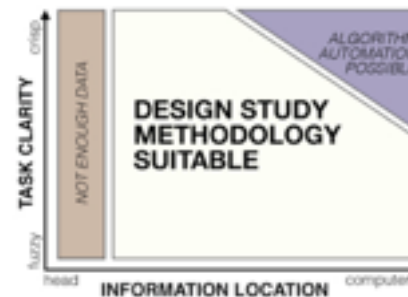
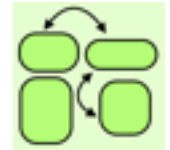
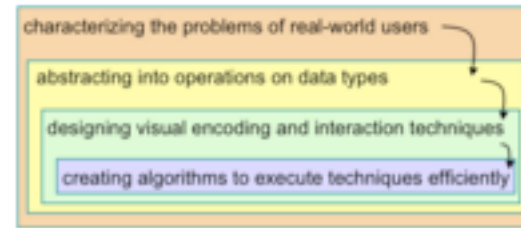
- why have a human in the decision-making loop?
- why have a computer in the loop?
- why use an external representation?
- why depend on vision?
- why show the data in detail?
- why use interactivity?
- what is the design space of visualization idioms?
- why focus on tasks?
- why are most designs ineffective?
- why care about effectiveness?
- why is validation difficult?

# Where To Start: Five Flavors of Paper Types

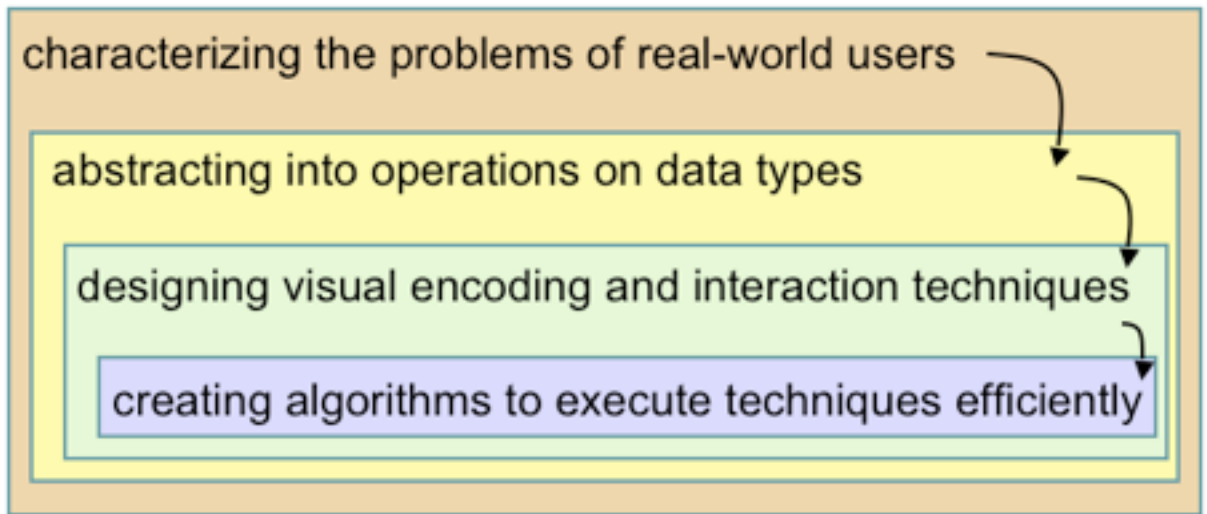
- Problem-driven work
  - design studies
- Technique-driven work
  - algorithms, idioms
- Systems
  - (as in other fields)
- Evaluation
  - lab/field/data studies
- Theoretical foundations
  - models

# Theory/Models

- nested model for vis design and validation
  - revisited: blocks and guidelines
- multi-level typology of abstract visualization tasks
- design study methodology
- papers process and pitfalls



- Type Pitfalls
  - + Design in Technician's Clothing
  - + Application Bingo versus Design Study
  - + All That Coding Means I Deserve A Systems Paper
  - + Neither Fish Nor Fowl
- Visual Encoding Pitfalls
  - + Unjustified Visual Encoding
  - + Hammer In Search Of Nail
  - + 2D Good, 3D Better
  - + Color Cacophony
- Results Pitfalls
  - + Undersized By Time
  - + Fear and Loathing of Complexity
  - + Scatter Plot Comparison
  - + Tiny Tiny Datasets
  - + But My Friends Liked It
  - + Unjustified Tasks
- Writing Style Pitfalls
  - + Deathly Detail Dump



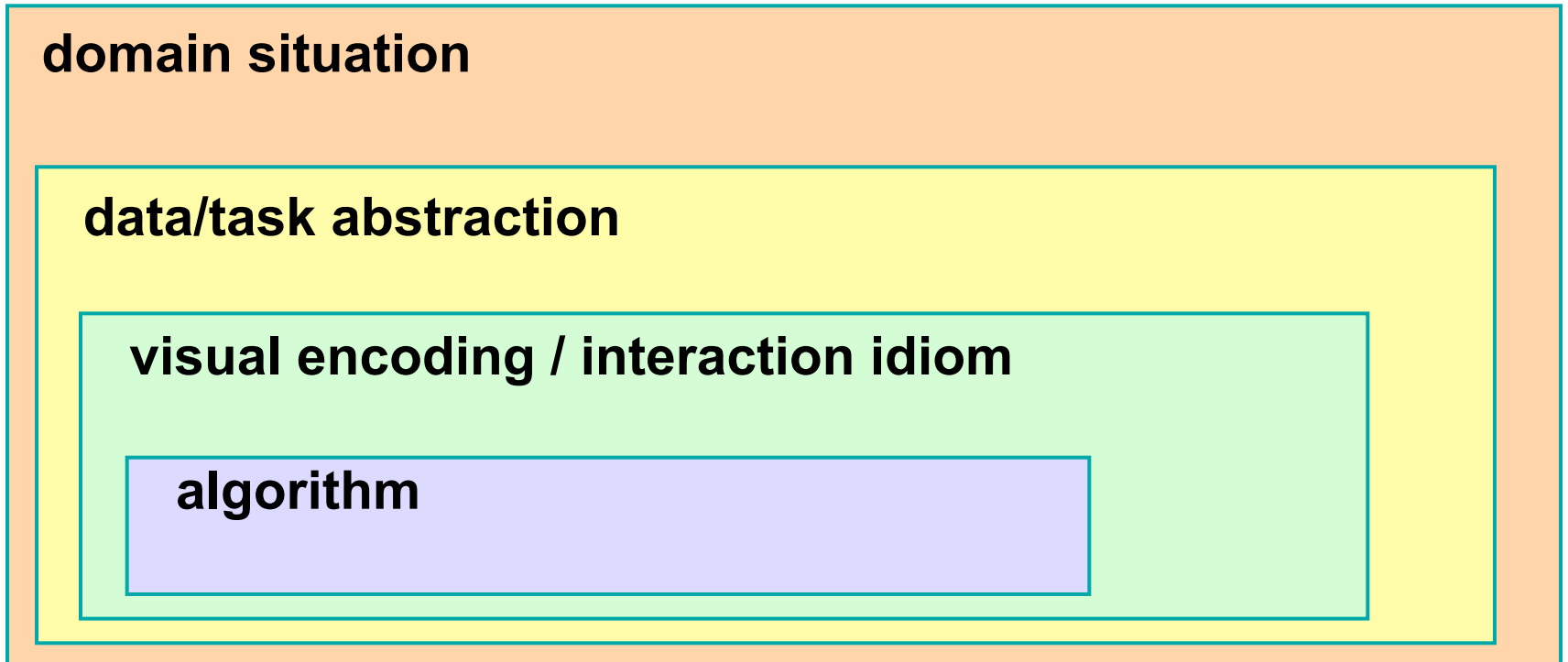
# A Nested Model

## *of Visualization Design and Validation*

<http://www.cs.ubc.ca/labs/imager/tr/2009/NestedModel/>

# Nested Levels of Design

- four levels of design problems



# Nested Levels of Design

- four levels of design problems
  - different threats to validity at each level

**domain situation:**

you misunderstood their needs

**data/task abstraction:**

you're showing them the wrong thing

**visual encoding / interaction idiom:**

the way you show it doesn't work

**algorithm:**

your code is too slow

- data abstraction: don't just use what you're given, derive the right thing!



# Nested Levels of Design and Validation

domain situation:

*observe target users using existing tools*

data/task abstraction:

encoding/interaction idiom:

*justify design wrt alternatives*

algorithm:

*measure system time*

*analyze computational complexity*

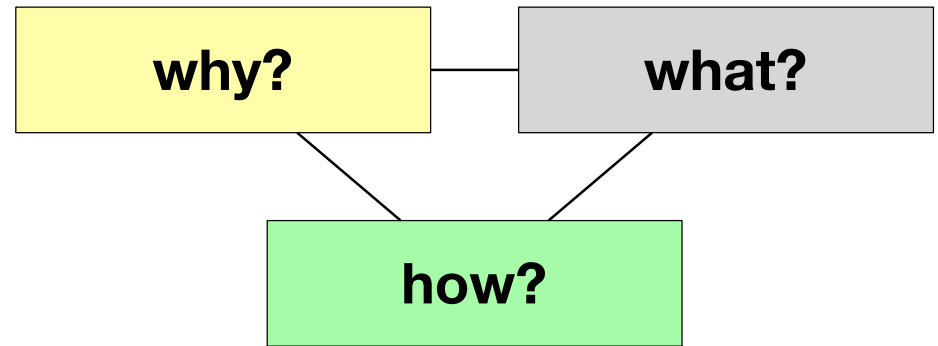
*analyze results qualitatively*

*measure human time with lab experiment (“user study”)*

*observe target users post-deployment (“field study”)*

*measure adoption*

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



# A Multi-Level Typology of Abstract Visualization Tasks

**joint work with:**

Matt Brehmer

<http://www.cs.ubc.ca/labs/imager/tr/2013/MultiLevelTaskTypology/>

A Multi-Level Typology of Abstract Visualization Tasks

Brehmer, Munzner. *IEEE TVCG* 19(12): 2376-2385, 2013 (Proc. InfoVis 2013).

# Previous Work

# Classifying Tasks, Goals, Intentions, Objectives, Activities, Interactions

**low level of abstraction**  
e.g. "retrieve value"

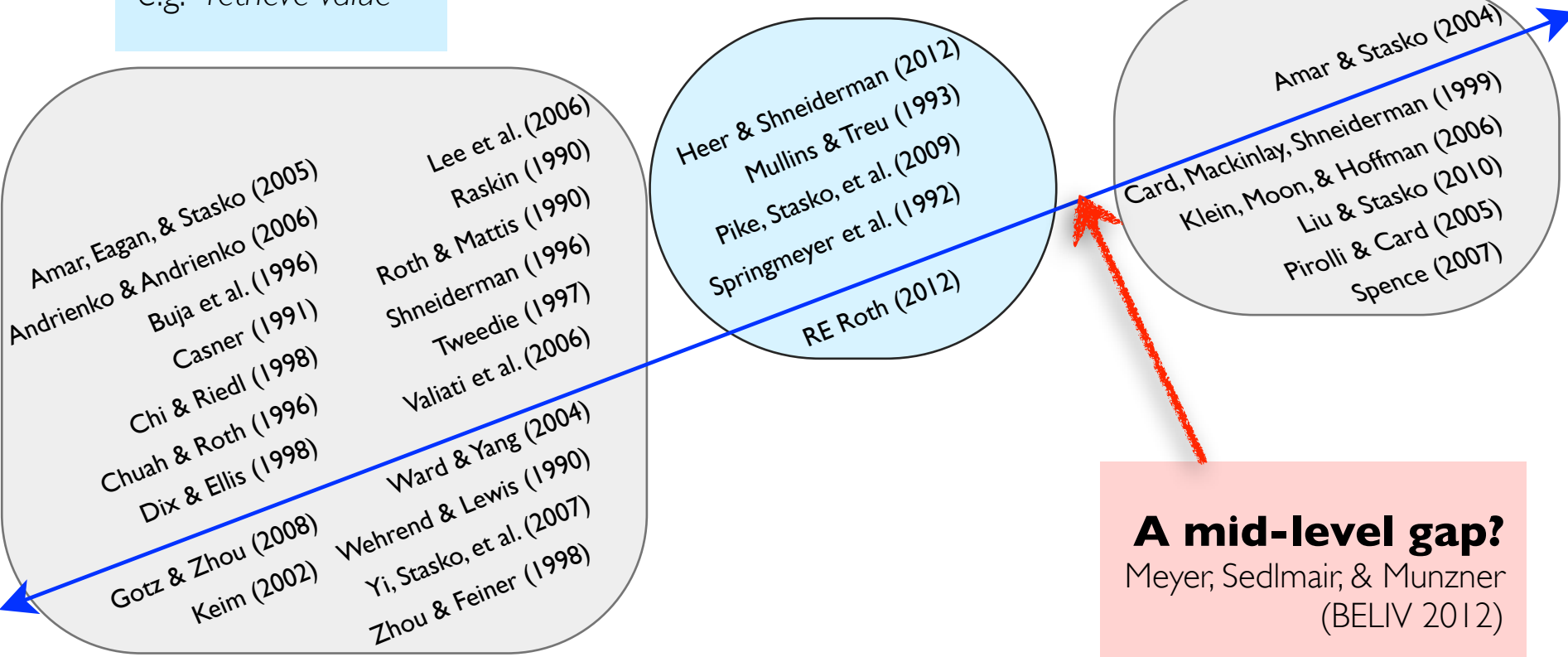
**high level of abstraction**  
e.g. "integration of insight"

Amar, Eagan, & Stasko (2005)  
Andrienko & Andrienko (2006)  
Buja et al. (1996)  
Casner (1991)  
Chi & Riedl (1998)  
Chuah & Roth (1996)  
Dix & Ellis (1998)  
Gotz & Zhou (2008)  
Keim (2002)  
Lee et al. (2006)  
Raskin (1990)  
Roth & Mattis (1990)  
Shneiderman (1996)  
Tweedie (1997)  
Valiati et al. (2006)  
Ward & Yang (2004)  
Wehrend & Lewis (1990)  
Yi, Stasko, et al. (2007)  
Zhou & Feiner (1998)

Heer & Shneiderman (2012)  
Mullins & Treu (1993)  
Pike, Stasko, et al. (2009)  
Springmeyer et al. (1992)  
RE Roth (2012)

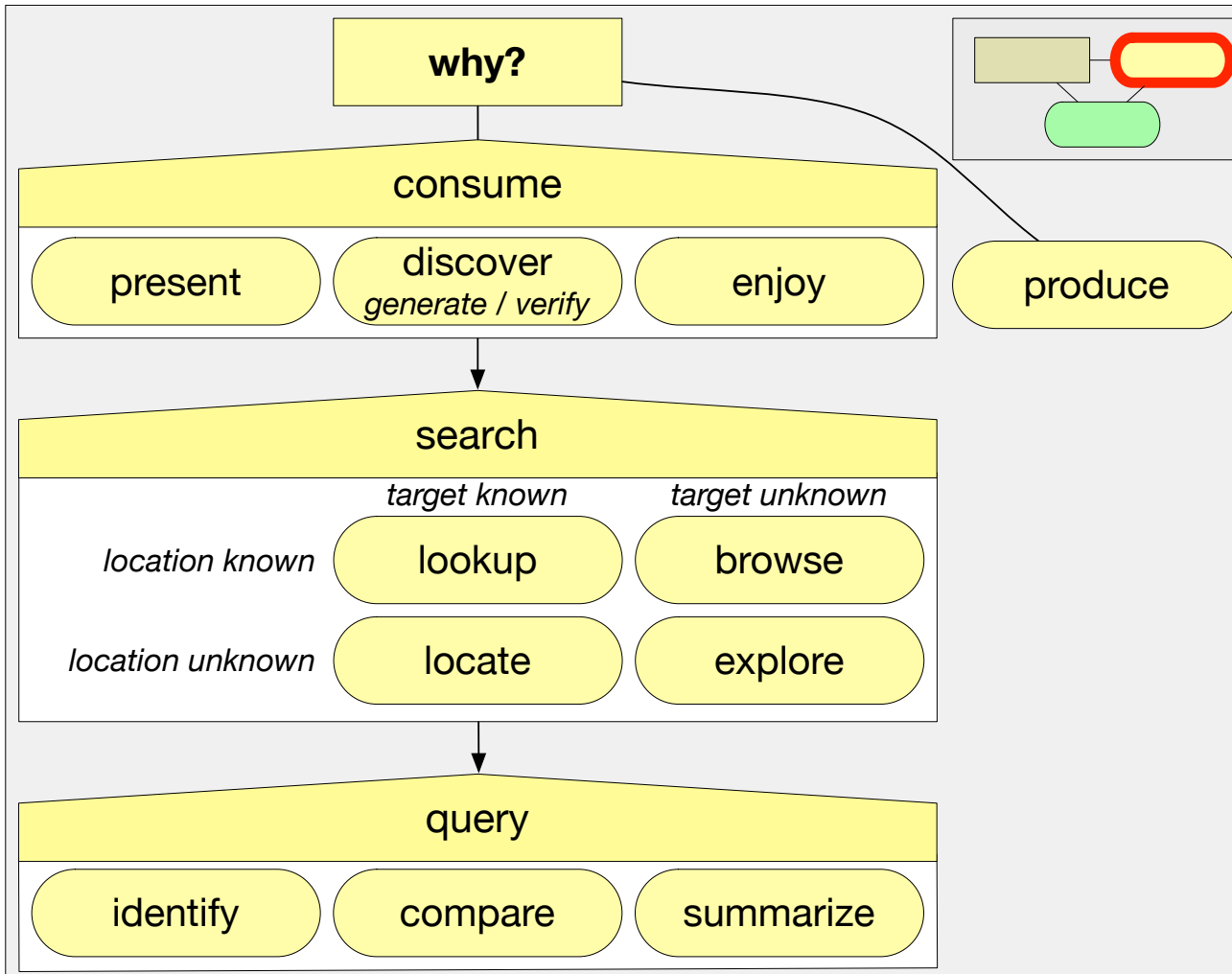
Amar & Stasko (2004)  
Card, Mackinlay, Shneiderman (1999)  
Klein, Moon, & Hoffman (2006)  
Liu & Stasko (2010)  
Pirolli & Card (2005)  
Spence (2007)

**A mid-level gap?**  
Meyer, Sedlmair, & Munzner  
(BELIV 2012)



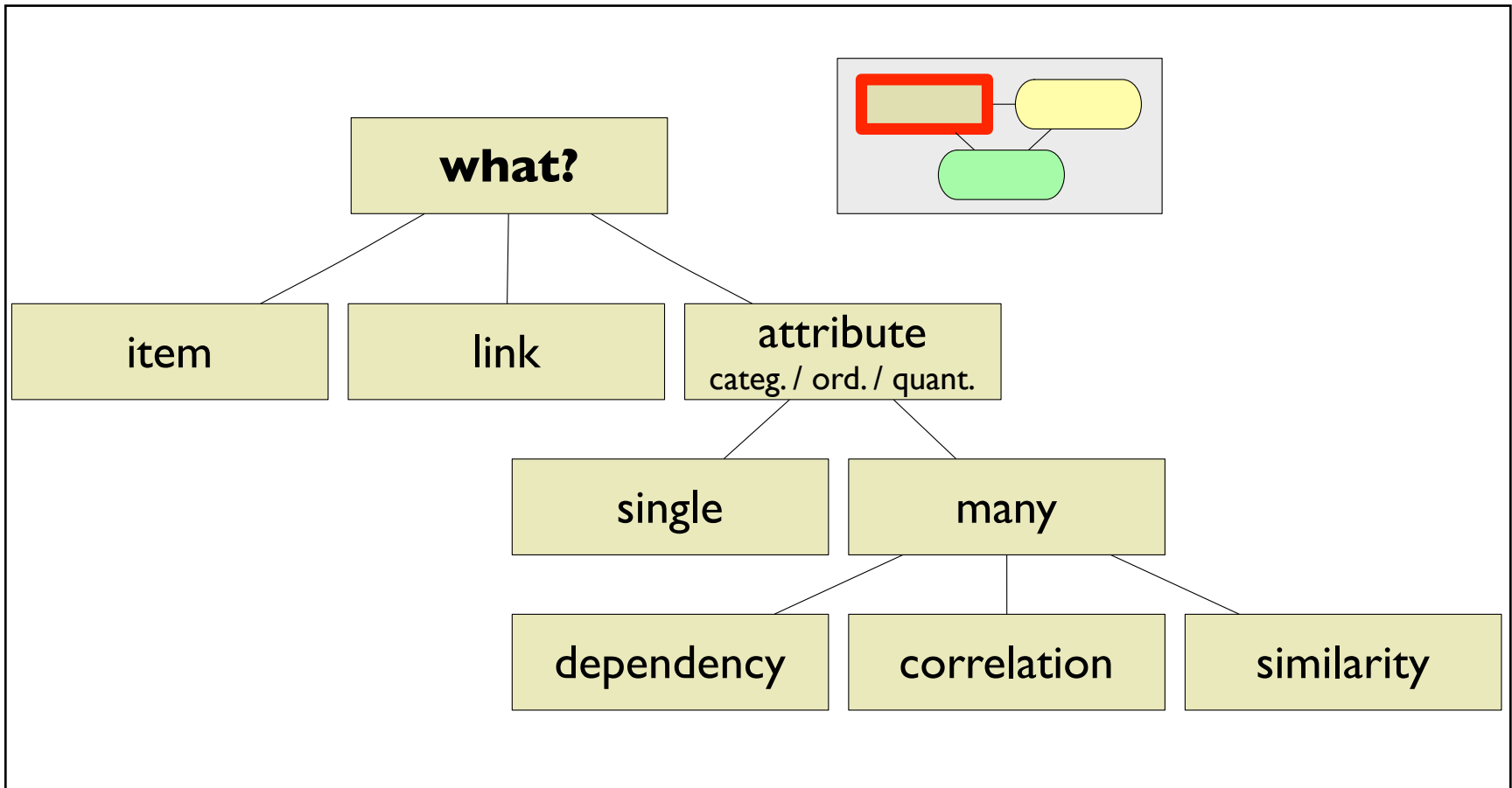
# Multi-Level Typology of Abstract Visualization Tasks

{ *why* , *what* , *how* }



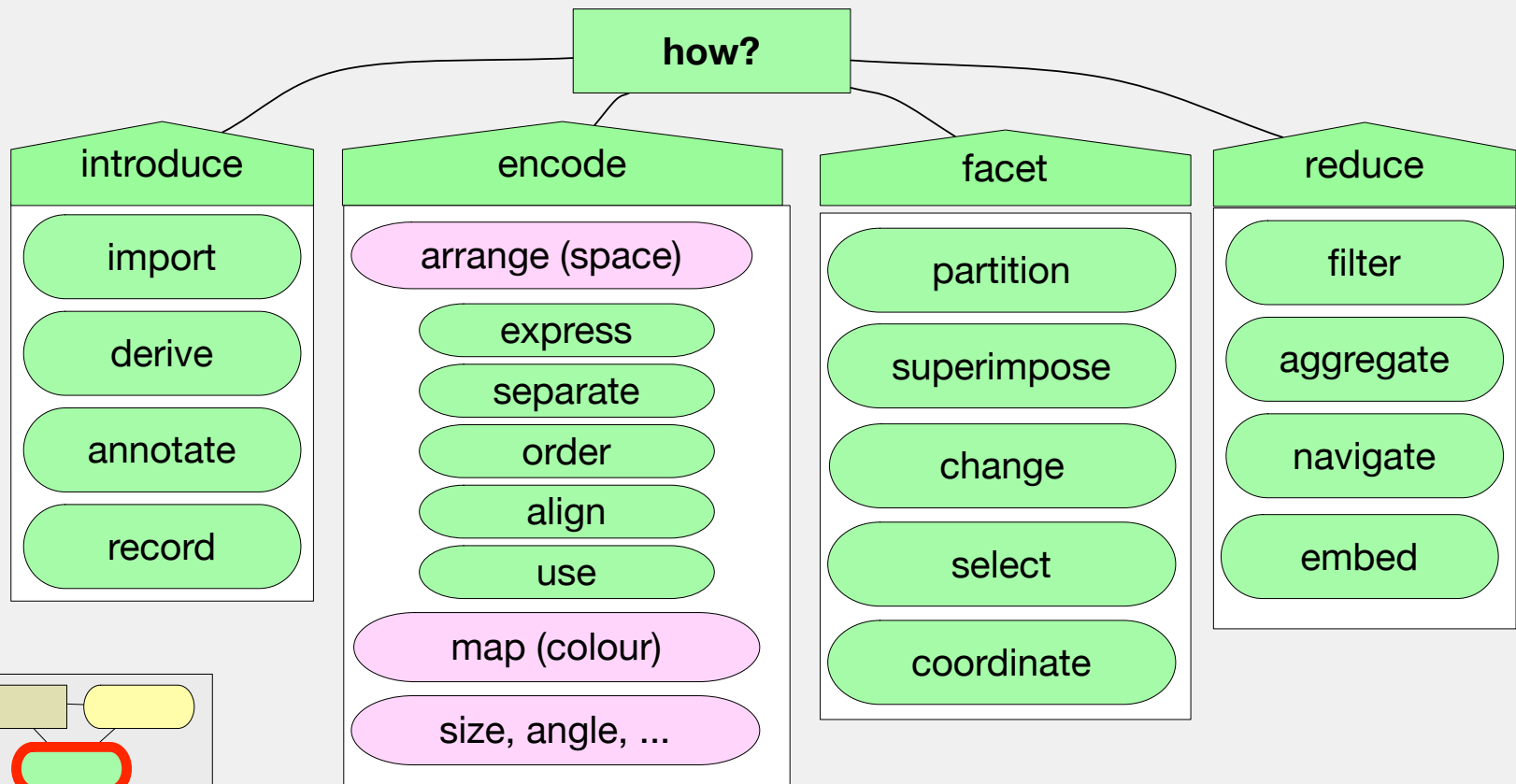
# Multi-Level Typology of Abstract Visualization Tasks (VAD version)

{ *why* , *what* , *how* }



# Multi-Level Typology of Abstract Visualization Tasks (VAD version)

{ *why* , *what* , *how* }



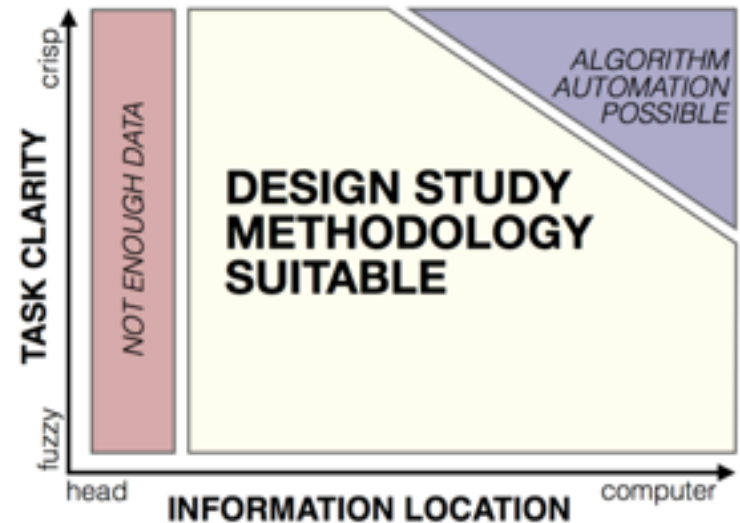
# Design Study Methodology

*Reflections from the Trenches and from the Stacks*

**joint work with:**

Michael Sedlmair, Miriah Meyer

<http://www.cs.ubc.ca/labs/imager/tr/2012/dsm/>



Design Study Methodology: Reflections from the Trenches and from the Stacks.

Sedlmair, Meyer, Munzner. *IEEE TVCG* 18(12): 2431-2440, 2012 (Proc. InfoVis 2012).

# Design Studies

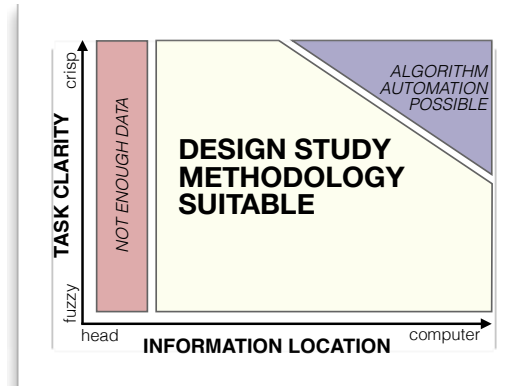
- long and winding road with many pitfalls
  - reflections after doing 21 of them
    - many successes, a few failures, many lessons learned





# How To Do Design Studies

- definitions



**TASK CLARITY**

fuzzy

crisp

*NOT ENOUGH DATA*

**DESIGN STUDY  
METHODOLOGY  
SUITABLE**

*ALGORITHM  
AUTOMATION  
POSSIBLE*

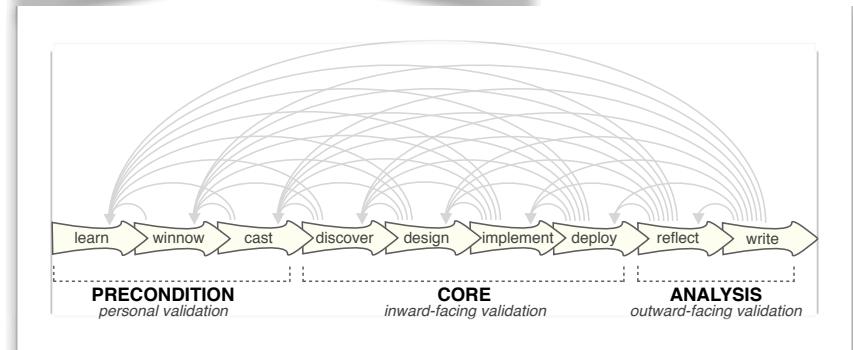
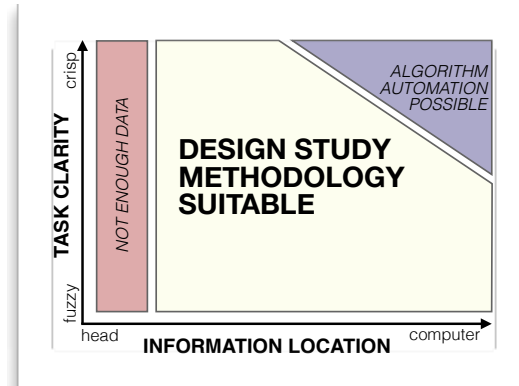
head

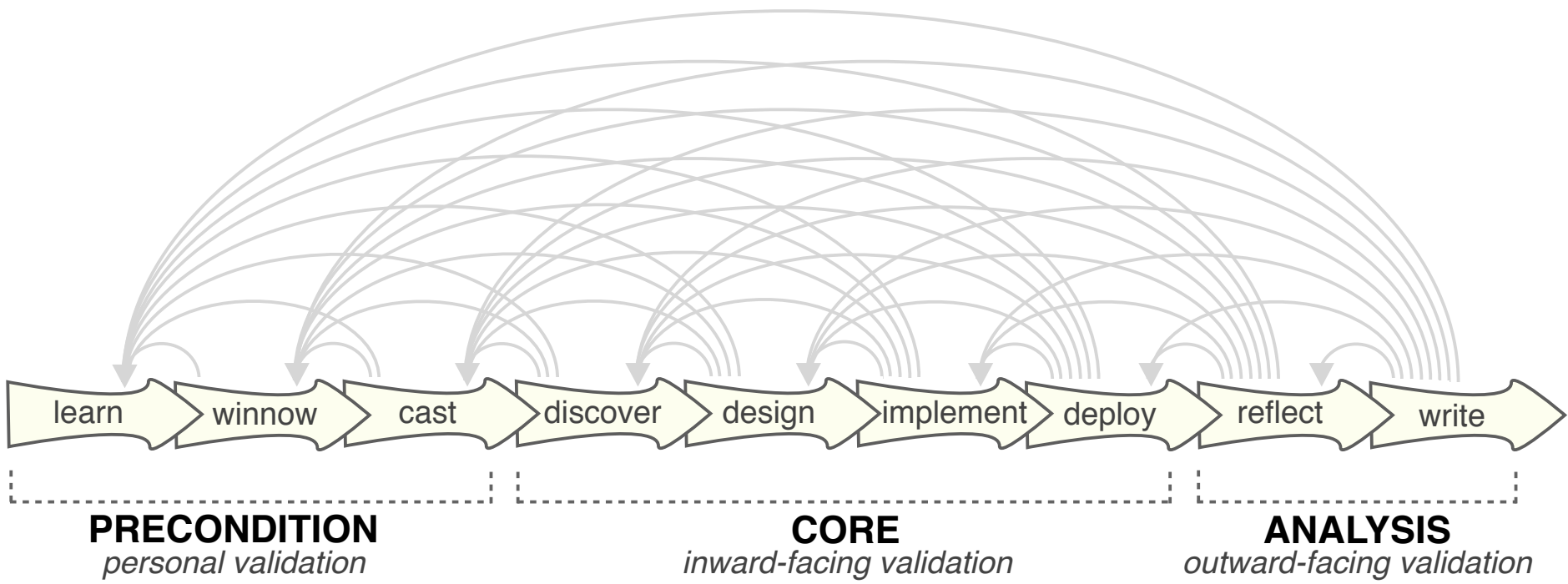
**INFORMATION LOCATION**

computer

# How To Do Design Studies

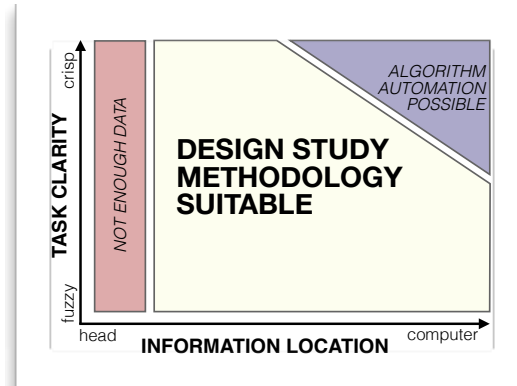
- definitions
- 9-stage framework



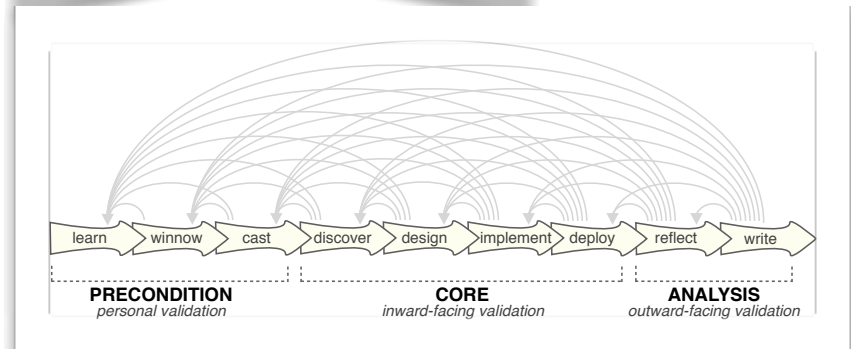


# How To Do Design Studies

- definitions



- 9-stage framework



- 32 pitfalls and how to avoid them

PF-1	premature advance: jumping forward over stages	general
PF-2	premature start: insufficient knowledge of vis literature	learn
PF-3	premature commitment: collaboration with wrong people	winnow
PF-4	no real data available (yet)	winnow
PF-5	insufficient time available from potential collaborators	winnow
PF-6	no need for visualization: problem can be automated	winnow
PF-7	researcher expertise does not match domain problem	winnow
PF-8	no need for research: engineering vs. research project	winnow
PF-9	no need for change: existing tools are good enough	winnow

# Pitfall Example: Premature Publishing

technique-driven

problem-driven

**Must be first!**

**Am I ready?**

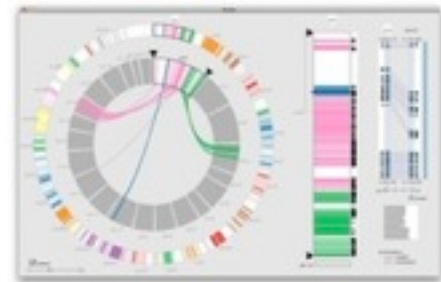
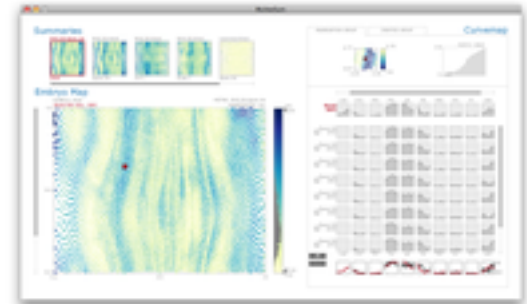
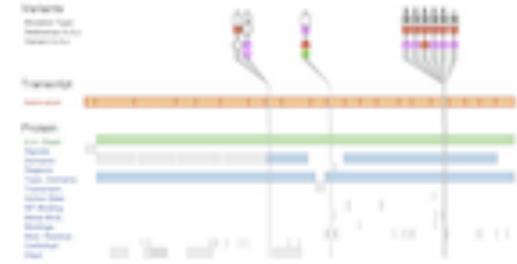


# Where To Start: Many Flavors of Work

- **Problem-driven work**
  - design studies
- **Technique-driven work**
  - algorithms, idioms
- **Evaluation**
  - lab/field/data studies
- **Theoretical foundations**
  - models

# Design Studies: Biology Domain

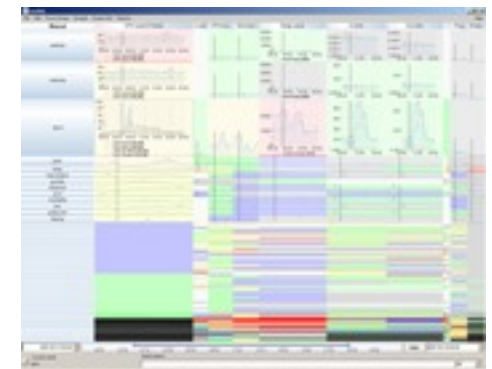
- Variant View: gene sequence variants
- MulteeSum, Pathline: comparative functional genomics
- MizBee: comparative genomics (synteny)
- Cerebral: gene expression + interaction network





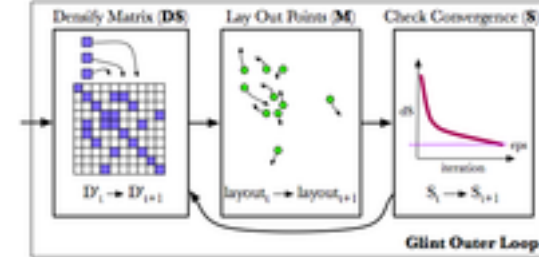
# Design Studies: Other Domains

- RelEx: automative networks
- Vismon: fisheries simulation/mgmt
- LiveRAC: large-scale system monitoring
- SessionViewer: web logs



# Techniques/Systems: Dimensionality Reduction

- Glint: costly distance functions



- DimStiller: visual dimensional analysis and reduction toolkit



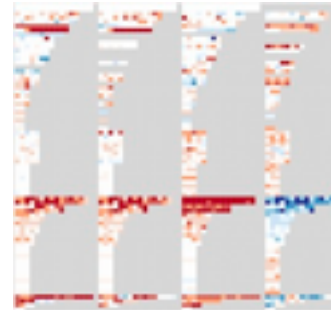
- Glimmer: GPU accelerated MDS



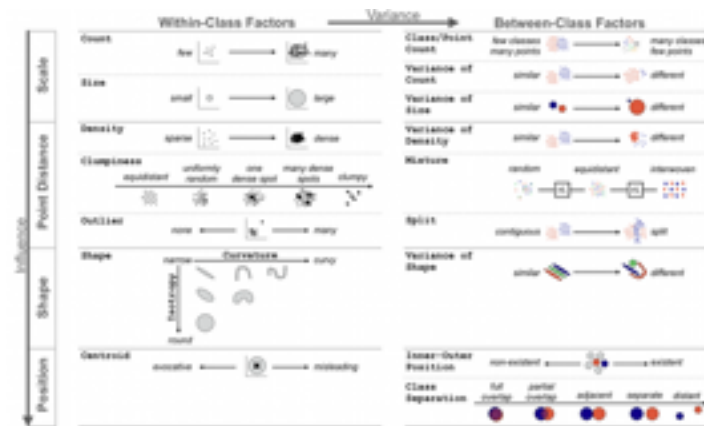


# Evaluation: Dimensionality Reduction

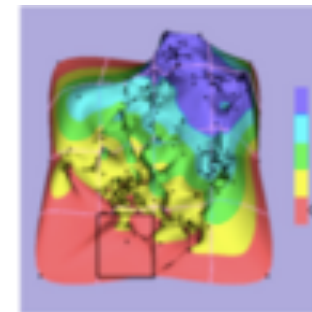
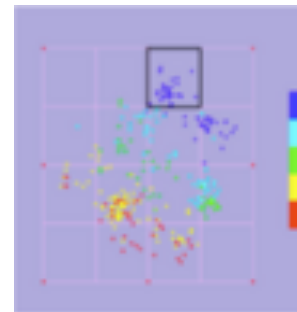
- guidance on scatterplot/DR choices



- taxonomy of cluster separation factors

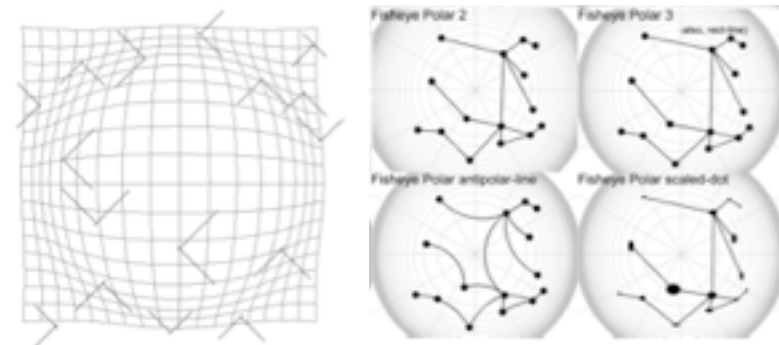
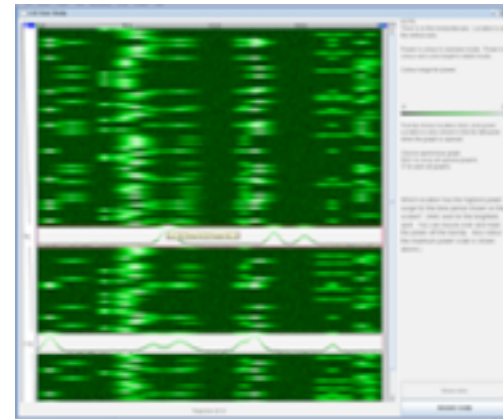


- 2D points vs 3D landscapes



# Evaluation: Focus+Context

- overviews: separate vs. integrated views
- navigation: stretch and squish vs. pan/zoom navigation
- impact of distortion on visual search, visual memory



# Evaluation, When and How

*(excerpt)*

Tamara Munzner  
University of British Columbia

Evaluation: How Much Evaluation Is Enough?  
Panel, VISI 3

# Victories and challenges: I

- evolving sophistication: the user study pendulum swings
- we've come a long way!



- no user studies at all
- a few dubious ones, lacking rigor
- some good ones appear
- rigorous studies are common



- but pushes to change culture often overshoot...
  - some reviewers expect all papers to have user studies
  - some authors do user studies without understanding why or how

# Victories and challenges: II

- significance testing with controlled experiments
  - we've moved beyond “my friends liked it”
  - new frontier: multiple regression for comparison

*[Cognitive measurements of graph aesthetics. Ware, Purchase, Colpoys, and McGill. Information Visualization, 2002. 1(2): p. 103-110.]*

- new frontier: thinking beyond time and error
  - qualitative vs quantitative
    - different axis from lab/field
  - BELIV workshops
    - 06 AVI, 08 CHI, 10 CHI, 12 VisWeek





# Victories and challenges: III

- post-deployment studies with target users
  - we've moved beyond “I'm the only one who's used it”
  - new frontier: post-adoption studies
    - Seven Scenarios: only 5 out of 800!

*[Empirical Studies in Information Visualization: Seven Scenarios.  
Lam, Bertini, Isenberg, Plaisant, and Carpendale.  
TVCG 18(9):1520-1536, 2012.]*

- what happens after you get that first paper out?...

# Of course...

- ... you should evaluate your work
  - use appropriate methods!
- ... you should **not** have a user study in every paper
  - avoid litmus test and cargo cult thinking



[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Litmus\\_paper.JPG](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Litmus_paper.JPG)



<http://blog.bhargreaves.com/wp-content/uploads/2010/04/cargo-cult.jpg>