

## Design Studies

Lecture 3 CPSC 533C, Fall 2004

Mon Sep 20 2004

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## Papers Covered

Cluster and Calendar based Visualization of Time Series Data.  
Jarke J. van Wijk and Edward R. van Selow, pp 4–9  
Proc. InfoVis 99.

Using Multilevel Call Matrices in Large Software Projects.  
Frank van Ham,  
Proc. InfoVis 2003, pp 227–232

Constellation: Linguistic Semantic Networks  
Tamara Munzner,  
Interactive Visualization of Large Graphs and Networks (PhD  
thesis) Chapter 5, Stanford University, 2000, pp 87–122

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## Design Study

describe task

justify solution

refine until satisfied

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## Design Study Definition

Design study papers explore the choices made when applying infovis techniques in an application area, for example relating the visual encodings and interaction techniques to the requirements of the target task. Although a limited amount of application domain background information can be useful to provide a framing context in which to discuss the specifics of the target task, the primary focus of the case study must be the infovis content. Describing new techniques and algorithms developed to solve the target problem will strengthen a design study paper, but the requirements for novelty are less stringent than in a Technique paper.

InfoVis03 CFP, [[infovis.org/infovis2003/CFP](http://infovis.org/infovis2003/CFP)]

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## Time-series Data Analysis

data: N pairs of (value, time)

· N large: 50K

tasks

- find standard day patterns
- find how patterns distributed over year, week, season
- find outliers from standard daily patterns
- want overview first, then detail on demand

possibilities

- predictive mathematical models
  - details lost, multiscale not addressed
- scale-space approaches (wavelet, fourier, fractal)
  - hard to interpret, known scales lost
- 3D mountain: x hours, y value, z days

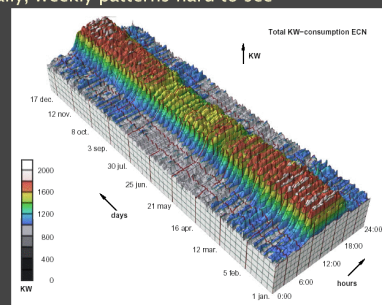
excellent example, emulate for project writeups!

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## 3D Time-series Data

3D extrusion pretty but not useful

- daily, weekly patterns hard to see

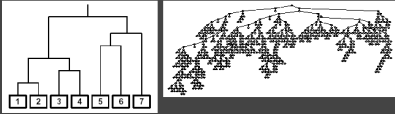


[van Wijk and van Selow, Cluster and Calendar based Visualization of Time Series Data, InfoVis99, [citeseer.nj.nec.com/vanwijk99cluster.html](http://citeseer.nj.nec.com/vanwijk99cluster.html)]

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## Hierarchical Clustering

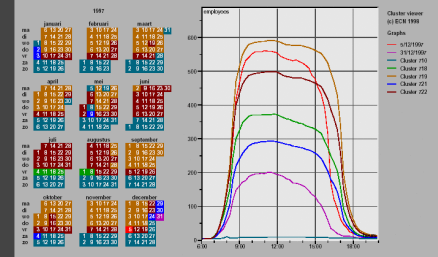
- start with all M day patterns
- compute mutual differences, merge most similar: M-1
- continue up to 1 root cluster
- result: binary hierarchy of clusters
- choice of distance metrics
- dendrogram display common
- but shows structure of hierarchy, not time distribution



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## Link Clusters and Calendar

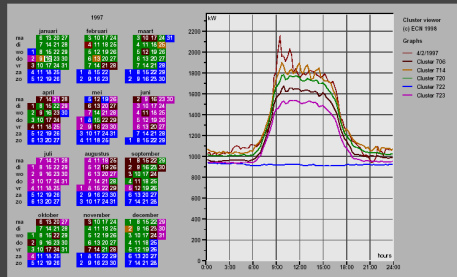
- 2D linked clusters–calendars shows patterns
- number of employees:
- office hours, Fridays in/and summer, school break
- weekend/holidays, post–holiday, santa claus



[van Wijk and van Selow, Cluster and Calendar based Visualization of Time Series Data, InfoVis99, Figure 4, citeseer.nj.nec.com/vanwijk99cluster.html]

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## Power Consumption



[van Wijk and van Selow, Cluster and Calendar based Visualization of Time Series Data, InfoVis99, Figure 5, citeseer.nj.nec.com/vanwijk99cluster.html]

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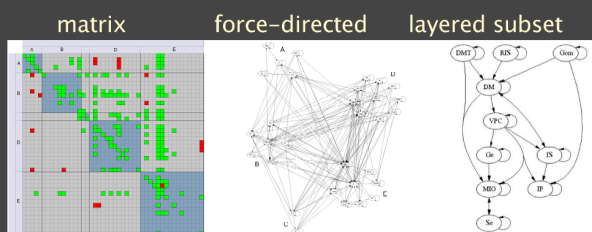
## van Wijk Lessons

- derived space: clusters
- visual representation of time: calendar
- linked display
- interactive exploration
- clear task analysis guided choices
- reject standard 3D extrusion
- reject standard dendrogram
- critique
- color choice not so discriminable especially legend

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## Multilevel Call Matrices, van Ham

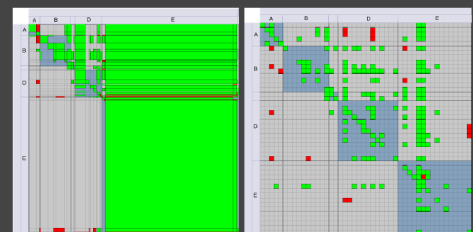
- large software project, implementation vs. spec
- link matrix vs. node network



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## Matrices

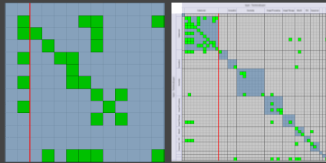
- uniform, recursive, stable
- subdivide by
- total component count
- visible subcomponent count



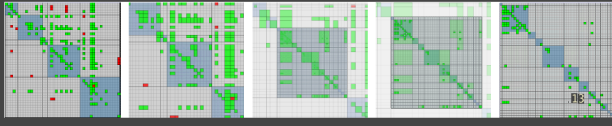
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## Zooming

abstraction levels



linear interpolation plus crossfade trajectories: will read van Wijk 03 in week 6

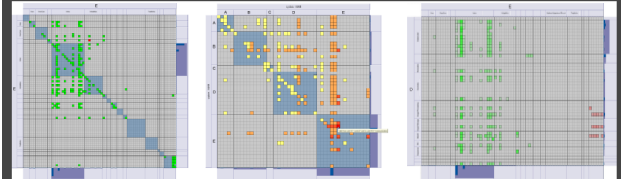


## Additional Encoding

color: call allowed by spec

color: local region closest red

transparency: call density



histograms: size distribution

## Tasks Successfully Supported

visual categorization

- i.e. libraries with mostly incoming calls

previous summary shown to be incomplete

spotting unwanted calls

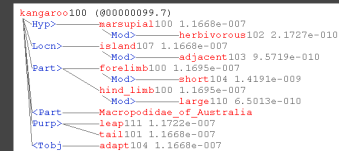
determining component dependencies

## Linguistic Networks, Munzner

data: MindNet query results

definition graph

- dictionary entry sentence
- nodes: word senses
- links: relation types



## Semantic Network

definition graphs used as building blocks

unify shared words

large network

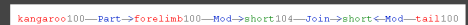
- millions of nodes
- grammar checking now, translation future
- global structure known: dense

probes return local info

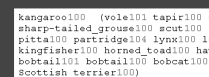
## Path Query

best N paths between two words

words on path itself



definition graphs used in computation



## Task: Plausibility Checking

paths ordered by computed plausibility

researcher hand-checks results

- high-ranking paths believable?
- believable paths high-ranked?
- are stop words all filtered out?

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## Top 10 Paths Kangaroo->Tail

```

Microsoft Windows [Version 6.0.6002.18004] Copyright (c) 2009 Microsoft Corporation
C:\> cd "C:\Program Files\Microsoft Research\WordNet\bin"
C:\Program Files\Microsoft Research\WordNet\bin> java -jar WordNet.jar kangaroo tail

Number of paths: 10

Similarity score: 0.0068368 ( < 0.0015 - the words are not similar)
1 1.1668e-007 kangaroo100->Hyp->Tail101 kangaroo100
2 0.4417e-014 kangaroo100->Hyp->Macropod100->Hyp->Tasmanian_Devil100->Part->Tail101 kangaroo100
3 0.5955e-014 kangaroo100->Hyp->Macropod100->Part->Tail101 kangaroo100
4 0.2954e-014 kangaroo100->Hyp->Macropod100->Hyp->Cuscus100->Part->Tail101 kangaroo100
5 1.2972e-014 kangaroo100->Part->Forelimb100->Mod->Short104->Din->Shorte-Mod->Tail101 kangaroo100
6 0.623e-013 kangaroo100 (000000099,7) phalanger100
7 2.477e-013 kangaroo100 (000000099,7) wombat100
8 1.5540e-015 kangaroo100 (000000099,7) mod->herbivorous102 2.1727e-010 kangaroo100
9 1.5488e-015 kangaroo100 (000000099,7) locn->island107 1.1668e-007 kangaroo100
10 1.1220e-015 kangaroo100 (000000099,7) part->adjacent103 9.5719e-010 kangaroo100
    
```

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## Goal

create a unified view of relationships between paths and definition graphs

- shared words are key
- thousands of words (not millions)

special purpose algorithm debugging tools

- not understand structure of English

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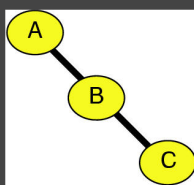
## Constellation Video

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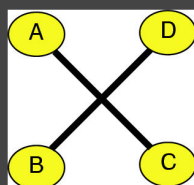
## Traditional Layout

avoid crossings

reason: avoid false attachments



ambiguity



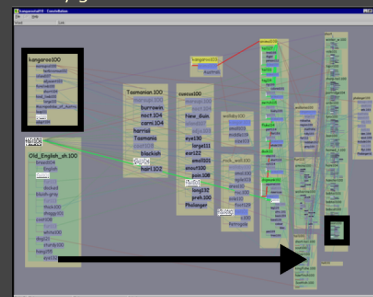
artifact salience

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## Information Visualization Approach

spatial position is strongest perceptual cue

- encode domain specific attribute
- plausibility gradient



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## Constellation Semantic Layout

novel layout algorithm

- paths as backbone, definition graphs attached
- curvilinear grid
- iterative design for maximum semantics with reasonable information density

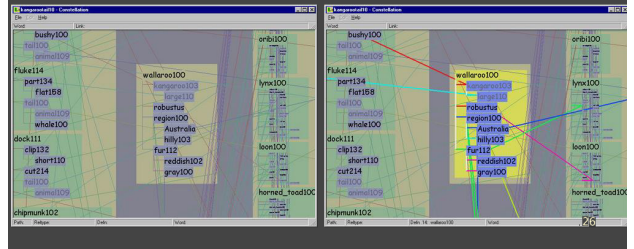
allow crossings for long-distance proxy links

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## Selective Emphasis

highlight sets of boxes and edges

- interaction
  - additional perceptual channels
- avoid **perception** of false attachments



## Hidden State

avoid hidden state

- change salience instead of toggle drawing

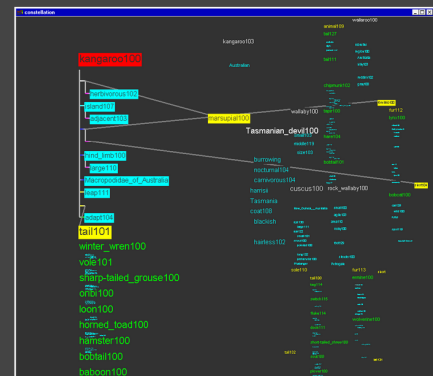
why? closed world assumption

- implicit assumption: if not visible, doesn't exist
- easy to forget previous actions

draw false negative conclusions

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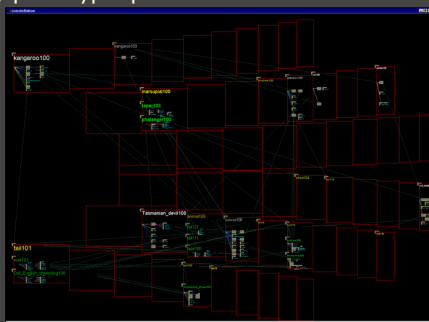
## Single vs. Multiple Word Instances



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## Information Density

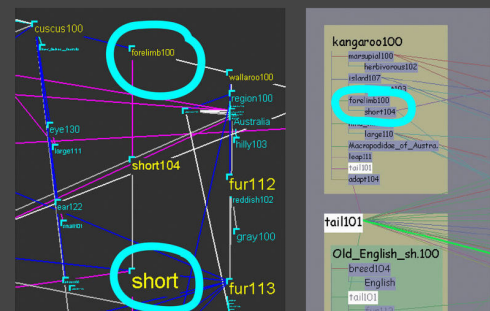
early prototype: poor



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## Information Density

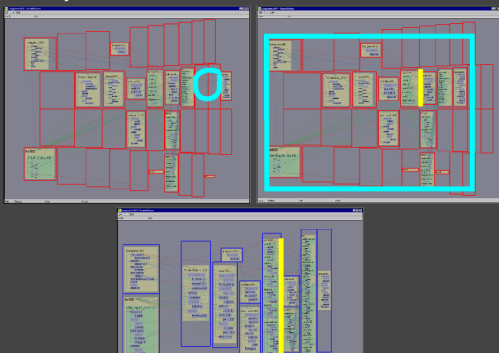
design tradeoff with visual salience



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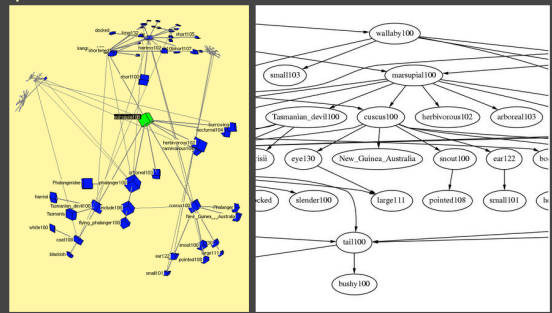
# Information Density

grid adjustment

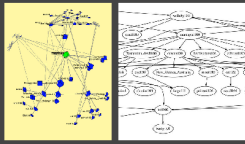


# Task-oriented design

previous methods



# Task-oriented design



task-specific methods

