

Lecture 7: Multiples/Interaction

Information Visualization CPSC 533C, Fall 2009

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Readings Covered

Ware, Chap 10: Interacting with Visualizations. first half, p 317-324
 Tufts, Chap 4: Small Multiples
 Building Highly-Coordinated Visualizations to Improve. Chris Weaver.
 Proc. InfoVis 2004
 The Visual Design and Control of Trellis Display. R. A. Becker, W. S. Cleveland, and M. J. Shyu. Journal of Computational and Statistical Graphics, 5:123-155. (1996).
 Exploring High-D Spaces with Multiform Matrices and Small Multiples. Alan MacEachern, Xiping Dai, Frank Hardisty, Dianzheng Guo, and Gene Lengstich. Proc. InfoVis 2003.

Further Readings

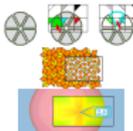
Toolglass and magic lenses: the see-through interface. Eric A. Bier, Maureen C. Stone, Ken Pier, William Buxton, and Tony D. DeRose. Proc. SIGGRAPH'93, pp. 73-76.
 State of the Art: Coordinated & Multiple Views in Exploratory Visualization. Jonathan C. Roberts. Proc. Conference on Coordinated & Multiple Views in Exploratory Visualization (CMV) 2007.
 The cognitive coprocessor architecture for interactive user interfaces. George Robertson, Stuart K. Card, and Jack D. Mackinlay. Proc. UIST '89, pp 10-18.
 Exocentric Labeling: Dynamic Neighborhood Labeling for Data Visualization. Jean-Daniel Fekete and Catherine Plaisant. Proc. CHI'90, pages 912-919.

Ware Interaction: Data Manipulation

- low-level control loops
 - choice reaction time
 - depends on number of choices
 - selection time: Fitts' Law
 - depends on distance, target size
 - path tracing
 - depends on width
 - heuristic: power law of practice
 - also subtask chunking

Two-Handed Interaction Example

- toolglass:
 - semi-transparent
 - click-through tool



[Toolglass and magic lenses: the see-through interface. Eric A. Bier, Maureen C. Stone, Ken Pier, William Buxton, and Tony D. DeRose. Proc. SIGGRAPH'93, pp. 73-76.]

Ware Interaction

- low-level control loops
- two-handed interaction: Gullard's theory
 - cursor vs. fine control e.g. paper vs. pen positioning
- vigilance
 - difficult, erodes with fatigue
- control compatibility
 - learning/transfer: adaption time depends
- hover/mouseover/tooltip
 - faster than explicit click

Small Multiples

- several small windows with
 - same visual encoding
 - different data
 - shown side by side

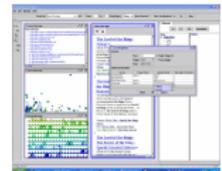


[Edward Tufts. The Visual Display of Quantitative Information, p 172]

Ware Interaction

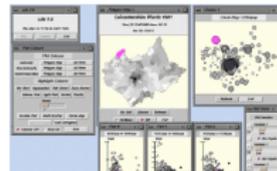
- low-level control loops
 - two-handed interaction: Gullard's theory
 - cursor vs. fine control e.g. paper vs. pen positioning

CMV Example: Visual Search Engine



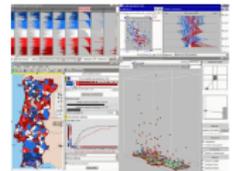
[NSE from Bisahalla, Roberts, and Rodgers, Figure 3 of State of the Art: Coordinated & Multiple Views in Exploratory Visualization. Roberts. Proc. CMV 2007]

CMV Example: cdv



[cdv from Dykes, Figure 2 of State of the Art: Coordinated & Multiple Views in Exploratory Visualization. Roberts. Proc. CMV 2007]

CMV Example: CommonGIS



[CommonGIS from Andrienko and Andrienko, Figure 4 of State of the Art: Coordinated & Multiple Views in Exploratory Visualization. Roberts. Proc. CMV 2007]

Coordinated Multiple Views (CMV)

- more general than small multiples
- multiple views
 - multiform
 - different visual encodings of same data
 - overview+detail
 - different resolutions of same encoding/data
 - small multiples
 - same visual encodings of different data
- power of linking
 - linked highlighting (brushing)
 - linked navigation
 - linked parameter changes

Replace, Replicate, Overlay

- when to do which
- design tradeoffs
 - always replace: too much reliance on memory
 - always replicate: too many windows
 - always overlay: too much clutter in single window

Architectural Issues

- must play nicely with other views
 - rendering, preprocessing, responding to commands
- most issues also true for scalability of single view
 - guaranteed response time independent of dataset size
- loose federation
 - multithreaded, each component can work in background
- tighter confederation: return control to master regularly (T, J, H3)
 - divide work into pieces, enqueue
 - continue serving queries when control is returned

Animated Transitions

- animated transitions vs. jump cuts
 - object constancy
 - guaranteed frame rate avoids slowdown with large data
- early PARC architectural solution: Cognitive Co-Processor
 - split work into small chunks
 - animation vs. idle states
 - governor controls frame rate

[The cognitive coprocessor architecture for interactive user interfaces. George Robertson, Stuart K. Card, and Jack D. Mackinlay. Proc. UIST '89, pp 10-18.]

Improvise

- tightly integrated coordination approach
 - components with many external control capabilities
- live properties
 - value slots, ports
 - change in response to user action
 - naive approaches fall into cycles
- coordinated queries
 - filters, projections

<h3>Coordinating Axes</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ scatterplot from components <p>[Building Highly-Coordinated Visualizations to Improve. Chris Weaver. Proc. InfoVis 2004]</p>	<h3>Coordinating Multiple Scatterplots</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ sync horizontal but not vertical scrolling <p>[Building Highly-Coordinated Visualizations to Improve. Chris Weaver. Proc. InfoVis 2004]</p>	<h3>Example: Complex Application</h3> <p>[Building Highly-Coordinated Visualizations to Improve. Chris Weaver. Proc. InfoVis 2005]</p>	<h3>Selection</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ selection decoupled from data ■ selection-dependent loading, filtering, projection ■ highlighting: user-customizable differentiation of selected vs. unselected items ■ video
<h3>Critique</h3>	<h3>Critique</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ sophisticated and powerful approach to coordination ■ but very large learning curve to build new apps <p>[Building Highly-Coordinated Visualizations to Improve. Chris Weaver. Proc. InfoVis 2004]</p>	<h3>Automatic Dotplot Ordering: Trellis</h3> <p>alphabetical site, variety use group median</p> <p>[The Visual Design and Control of Trellis Display. Becker, Cleveland, and Shyu. JCSG 5:123-155 1996]</p>	<h3>Trellis Structure</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ conditioning/trellising: choose structure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ pick low to subdivide into panels ■ pick x/y axis for indiv panels ■ explore spaces with different choices ■ multiple conditioning ■ ordering <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ large-scale: between panels ■ small-scale: within panels ■ main-effects: sort by group median <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ derived space, from categorical to ordered
<h3>Confirming Hypothesis</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ dataset error with Morris switched? ■ old trellis: yield against variety given year/site ■ new trellis: yield against site and year given variety <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ exploration suggested by previous main-effects ordering <p>[The Visual Design and Control of Trellis Display. Becker, Cleveland, and Shyu. JCSG 5:123-155 1996]</p>	<h3>Partial Residuals</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ fixed dataset, Morris data switched ■ explicitly show differences <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ take means into account ■ line is 10% trimmed mean (toss outliers) <p>[The Visual Design and Control of Trellis Display. Becker, Cleveland, and Shyu. JCSG 5:123-155 1996]</p>	<h3>Critique</h3>	<h3>Critique</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ careful attention to statistics and perception ■ finding signals in noisy data <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ trends, outliers ■ exploratory data analysis (EDA) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Tukey work fundamental, Cleveland continues
<h3>Multiform Matrices and Small Multiples</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ matrices for bivariate exploration (SPLOM and other) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ vs. small multiples for univariate ■ uniform vs. multiform multiples ■ techniques <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ juxtaposition ■ sorting/encoding ■ manipulation ■ linking multiple bivariate views <p>[Exploring High-D Spaces with Multiform Matrices and Small Multiples. Alan MacEachren, Xiping Dai, Frank Hardisty, Diansheng Guo, and Gene Leegnick. Proc. InfoVis 2003.]</p>	<h3>Multiform Bivariate Small Multiple</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ common variable: per capita income ■ per-column variables: type of cancer mortality ■ per-row forms: scatterplot, choropleth/thematic map ■ left: bright green: high income, low cervical cancer <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ hypo: not screened ■ right: dark green: low income, high breast cancer <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ hypo: late childbearing <p>[Exploring High-D Spaces with Multiform Matrices and Small Multiples. MacEachren et al. Proc. InfoVis 2003.]</p>	<h3>Multiform Bivariate Matrix</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ scatterplots/maps, histograms along diagonal ■ per-column vars: mortality, early detection, recent screening ■ univariate map var: screening facility availability <p>[Exploring High-D Spaces with Multiform Matrices and Small Multiples. MacEachren et al. Proc. InfoVis 2003.]</p>	<h3>Spacefill Form</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ linked highlight of low doctor ratio counties from scatterplot ■ spacefill shows it's roughly half the items <p>[Exploring High-D Spaces with Multiform Matrices and Small Multiples. MacEachren et al. Proc. InfoVis 2003.]</p>

