Visualization: **Abstractions & Idioms**

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http://www.cs.ubc.ca/~tmm/talks.html#coimbra22

Visualization defined & motivated

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

- suitable when human in the loop needs details
- interplay between human judgement and automatic computation

Anscombe's Quartet x variance 7.5 y variance x/v correlation 0.816

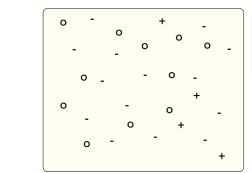
Datasaurus Dozen

asets with Varied Appearance and Identical

Why focus on tasks and effectiveness?

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

- effectiveness requires match between data/task and representation
- set of representations is huge
- -many are ineffective mismatch for specific data/task combo
- -increases chance of finding good solutions if you understand full space of possibilities

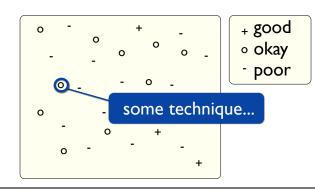


+ good okay poor

Metaphor: Design space

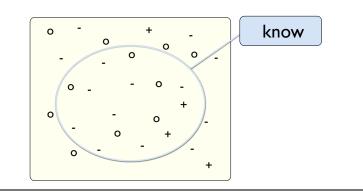
University of Coimbra Guest Lecture

9 Mar 2022, virtual / Coimbra, Portugal

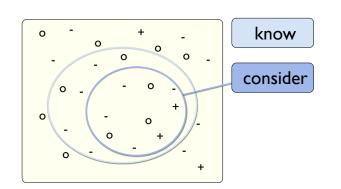


Metaphor: Design space

x mean

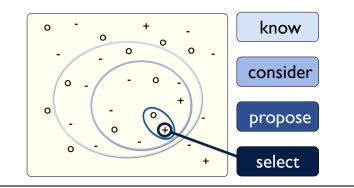


Metaphor: Design space

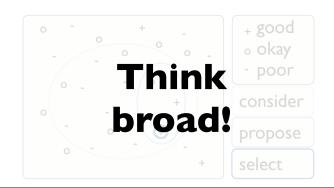


Metaphor: Design space

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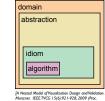


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- many are ineffective mismatch for specific data/task combo
- -increases chance of finding good solutions if you understand full space of possibilities
- · what counts as effective?
- novel: enable entirely new kinds of analysis
- -faster: speed up existing workflows
- · how to validate effectiveness
- many methods, must pick appropriate one for your context

Nested model: Four levels of visualization concerns

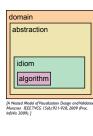


· domain situation

-who are the target users?

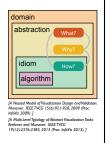
Nested model: Four levels of visualization concerns

- domain situation
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- abstraction
- translate from specifics of domain to vocabulary of vis



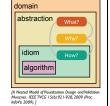
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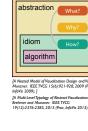
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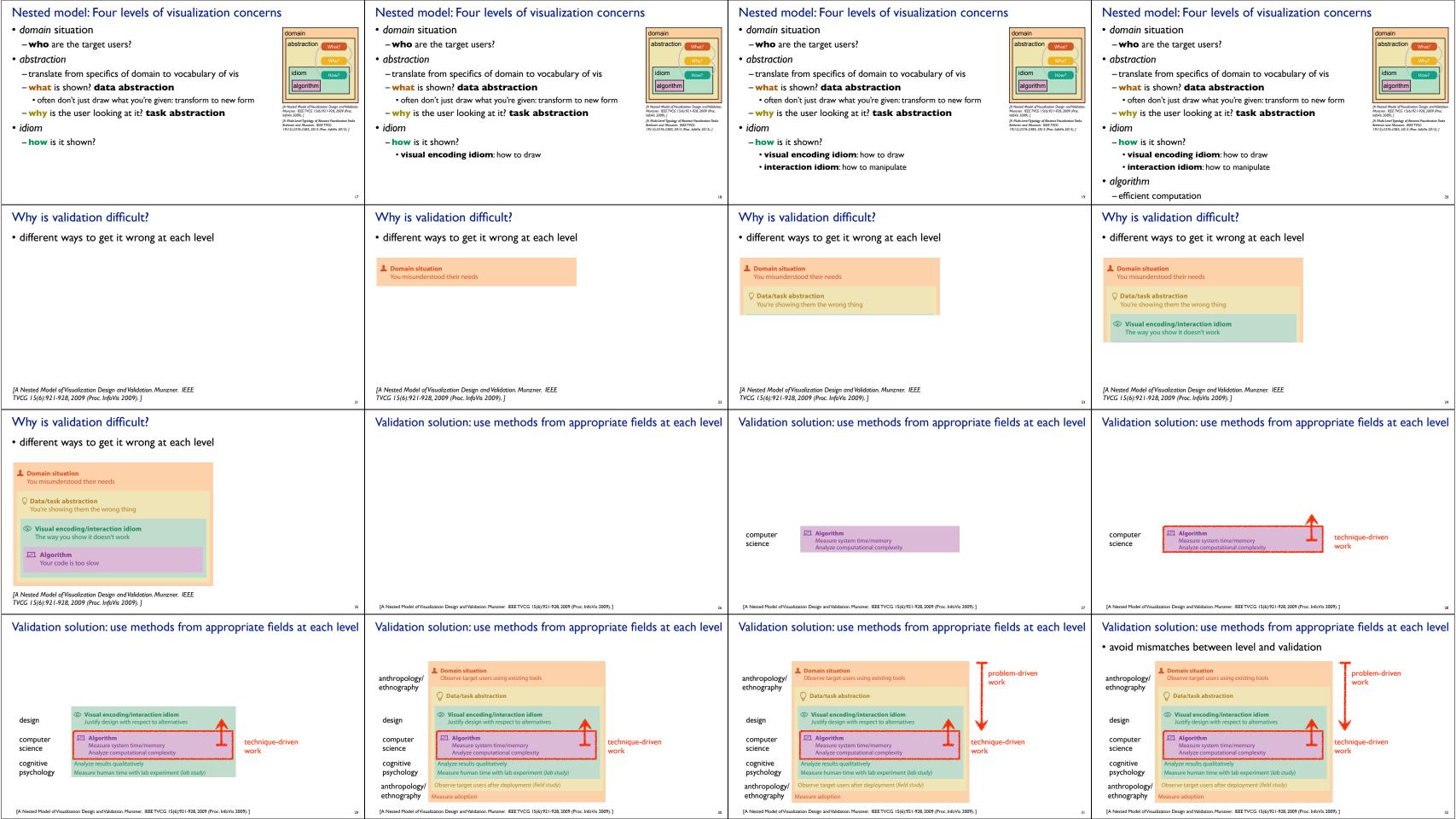


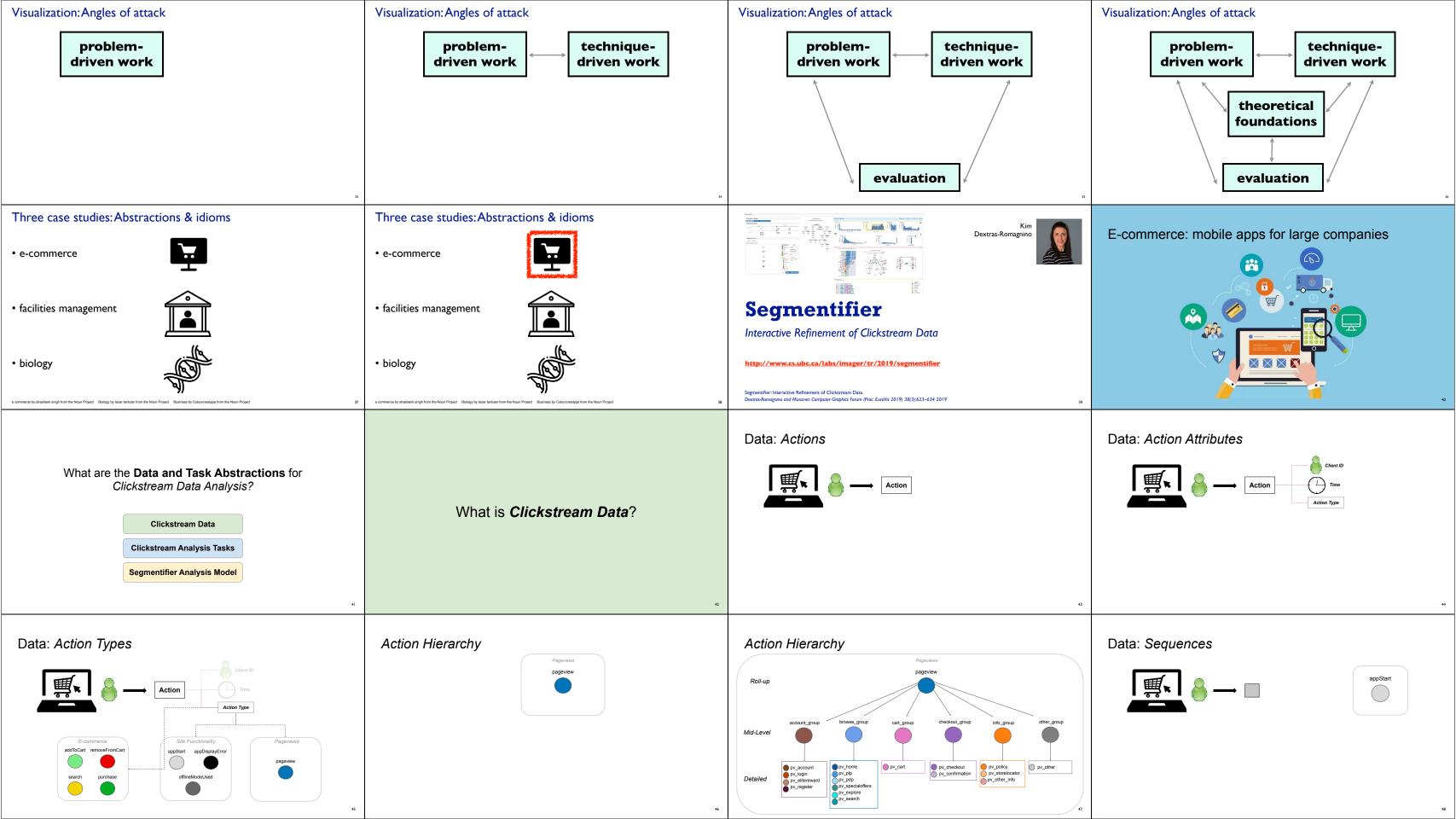
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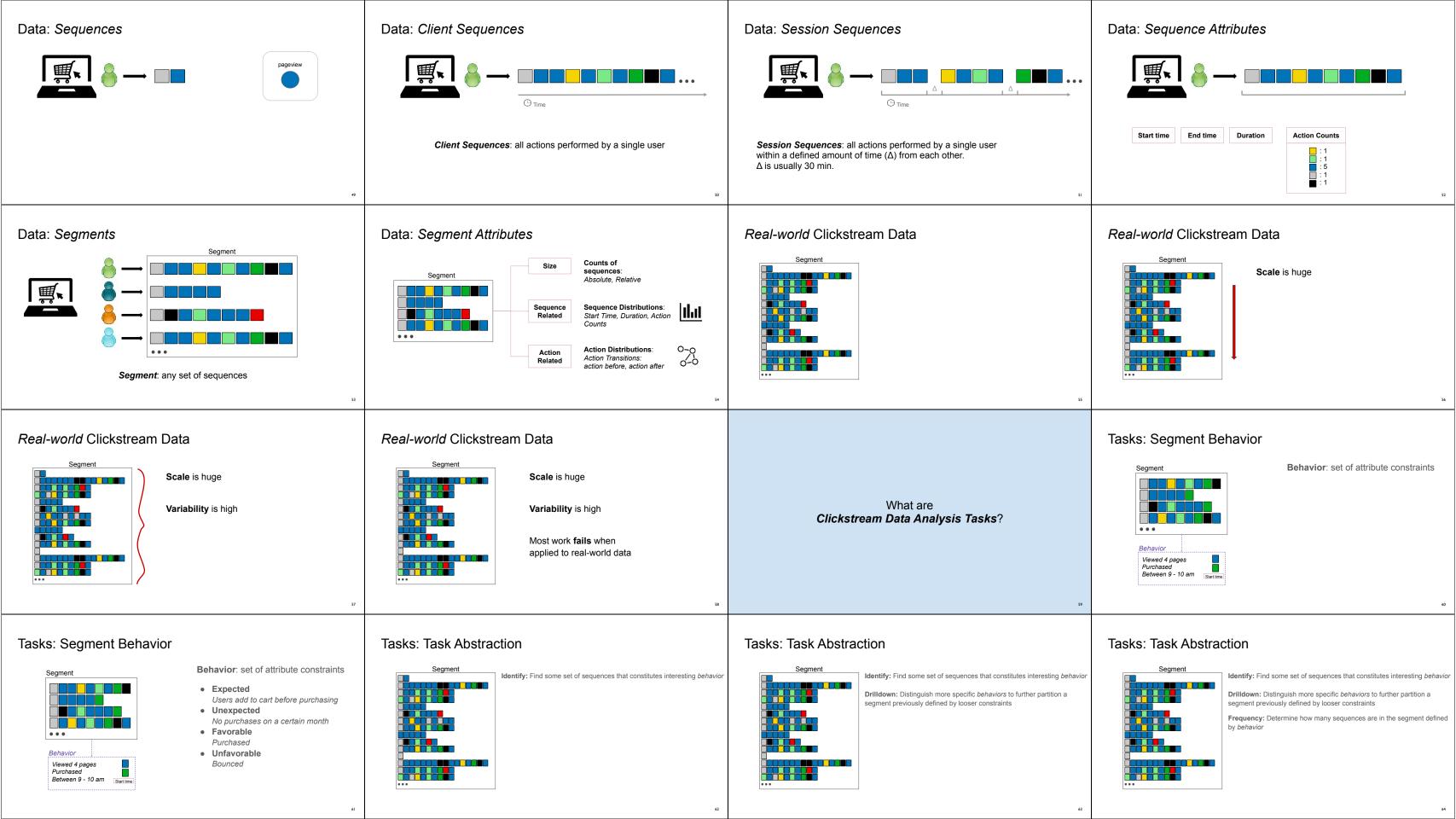
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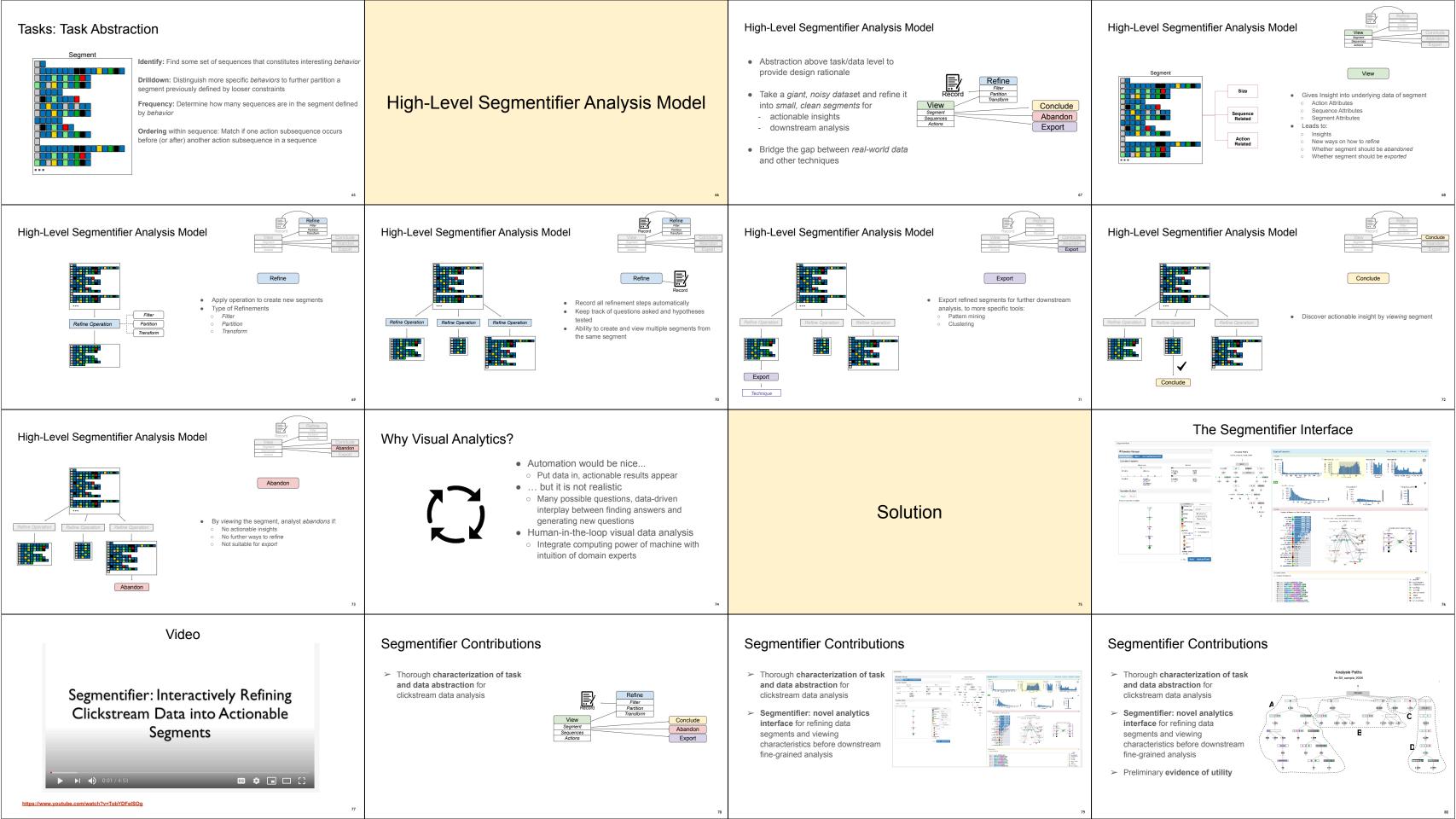
- · domain situation
- -who are the target users?
- abstraction
 - translate from specifics of domain to vocabulary of vis
- what is shown? data abstraction
- often don't just draw what you're given: transform to new form
- why is the user looking at it? task abstraction

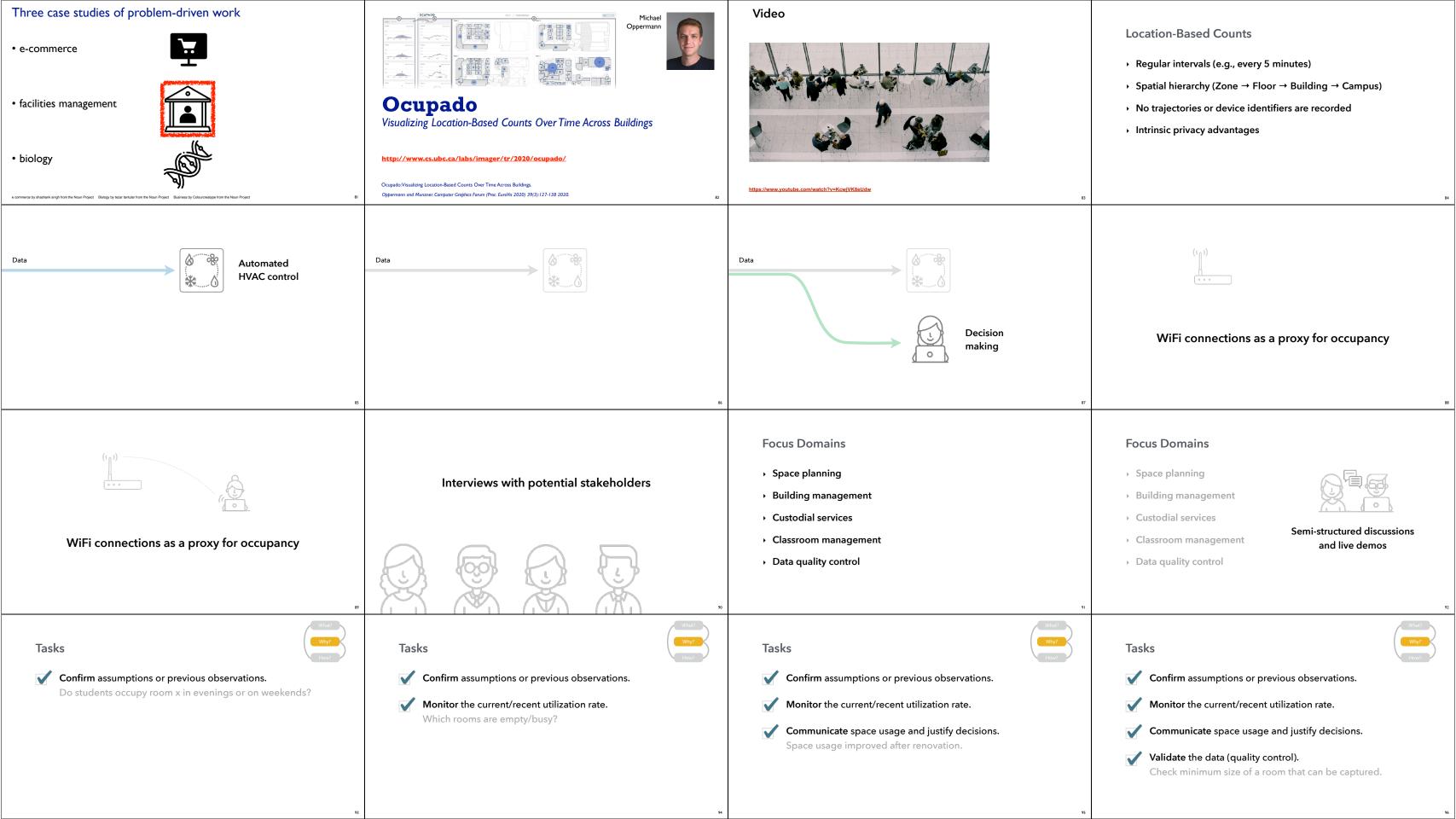


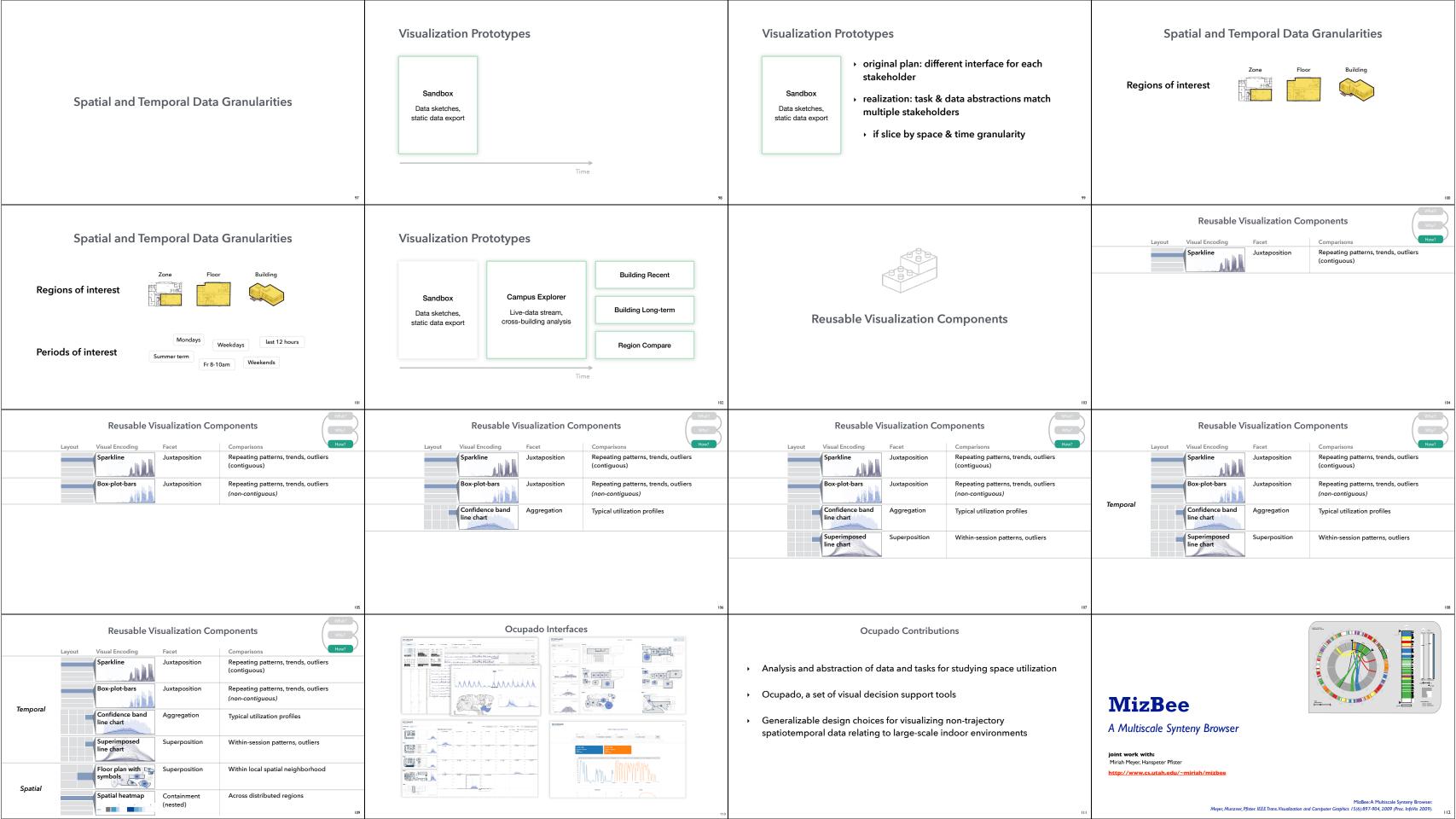


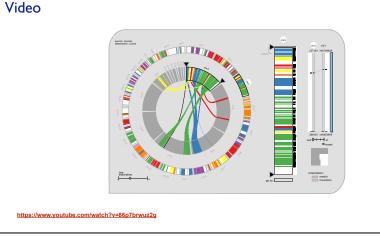












What: Data abstraction

- · data: multiscale lists
- -features: hundreds of thousands
 - ordered attribute: position in chromosome sequence coordinates
 - categorical attributes: orientation, chromosome of matching feature
 - quantitative attributes: length, similarity score
 - syntenic blocks: thousands
 - contiguous sets of features on same chromosome
 - · combine thresholded features if
 - destination chromosome and orientation match
 - close together
- -chromosomes: dozens

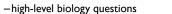
How: Arrange space

· design space of arrangements

-genomes: two

Why: Tasks in domain language

• analyze conservation (similarity) relationships between genomic features



- evolution
- how long ago did two species share common ancestor?
- which segment of the genome is responsible for specific function in the cell?

-low-level data-centric questions

- · algorithm refinement
- are paired features within a block contiguous?
- which chromosomes share conserved blocks?
- are similarity scores alike within block?

• three views: genome, chromosome, block

• different visual encoding in each

How: Idiom design choices

juxtapose linked views

- multiform overview-detail

MizBee contributions

-across the range of scales

How: Idiom design choices

How large is a feature relative to other genes within a block?

What are the sizes, locations, and names of features within a block?

Are the paired features within a block contiguous?

Why: Tasks abstraction

• relationship types: proximity, size, orientation, similarity

• topics: algorithm in/out, block reliability, high-level science

• data scales: genome, chromosome, block, feature

For one chromosome, how many other chromosomes does it share blocks with?

What is the density of coverage and where are the gaps on: chromosomes? blocks?

Where are the blocks: on chromosomes? around a specific location on a chromosome?

Do neighboring blocks go to the same: chromosomes? relative location on a chromosome!

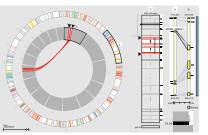
Do the orientations match for pairs of: neighboring blocks? features within a block

Are similarity scores alike: with respect to neighboring blocks? within a block?

Are the orientations matched or inverted for: block pairs? feature pairs?



- radial: genome
- rectilinear: chromosome, block



Visualization: Abstractions & idioms





relationship

x x x

x

x

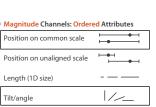
x

 $\xrightarrow{\searrow \uparrow \swarrow}$

x x

x x





Why?

- aligned position more accurate than angle

levels of design

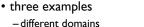
- -identify abstractions
- crucial & difficult, iterative process
- select appropriate idioms
- · or create new ones if necessary

- different abstractions
- different idioms



abstraction

idiom













How: Idiom design choices

- · outer ring: summarize relationships with color - select one chromosome from set of source
- inner ring:

chromosomes

- destination chromosomes around copy of selected source chromosome
- -show relationship details with connection marks as well as color



• proximity, size, orientation, similarity

 open source http://www.cs.utah.edu/~miriah/mizbee

• first synteny browser with side-by-side linked views

- encoding all four conservation relationship types

More information

 theoretical foundations: book (+ tutorial/course lecture slides) http://www.cs.ubc.ca/~tmm/vadbook

How: Idiom design choices

How: Idiom design choices

-color

-connection marks

encode match relationships between

chromosome segments with both



http://www.cs.ubc.ca/~tmm/talks.html#coimbra22



→ Identity Channels: Categorical Attributes

Color hue

Motion Shape

Marks As Links

Containment

. . . .

Reduce

*

→ Filter

+ • **=** A

Connection

Why?











→ Juxtapose

