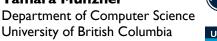
Developing Design Spaces for Visualization

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DESIGNING for PEOPLE

Stanford HCI Seminar 4 March 2022, virtual

http://www.cs.ubc.ca/~tmm/talks.html#stanf22

Design spaces: How to assess?

🔰 @tamaramunzner

Design spaces: How to create?

Design spaces: Continuing theme

The Structure of the Information Visualization

Design Space Stuart K. Card and Jock Mackinla

IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON VISUALIZATION AND COMPUTER GRAPHICS, VOL. 19, NO. 12, DECEMBER 2013

A Design Space of Vision Science Methods

for Visualization Research

Madison A. Elliott, Christine Nothelfer, Cindy Xiong, and Danielle Albers Szafir

A Design Space of Visualization Tasks

Hans-Jörg Schulz, Thomas Nocke, Magnus Heitzler, and Heidrun Schumann

-descriptive power: ability to describe significant range of existing examples

Henry Riche

- -evaluative power: ability to help assess multiple design alternatives

Michel Beaudoin-Lafon, Designing Interaction, not Interfaces. AVI 2004.

-generative power: ability to help designers create new designs

complex combinations...

Design space with three axes

open coding source material -grounded theory / thematic analysis / qualitative analysis literature review

- synthesize across existing theories, compare & contextualize
- personal reflection - reflective synthesis

ABSTRACT
We propose as a theoretic tiple views of visual representation to show he of a design stone in terminal representation to show he of a design stone in termination by the proposed for t

representation

scale

layout

ABSTRA Research place with been pro-discovers analyze of the diffi-possibilite informati-series of designing designs.

Combinations: Characterize narrative, perceptual

Design spaces: What are they?

-to capture the key variables at play

-axes / dimensions / categories

Design spaces: Multiple examples

domain agnostic: abstract tasks

datatype: temporal, timeline visual encoding

· domain: journalism, data wrangling activities

-to support reasoning about design choices

-cross-cutting / independent / orthogonal

problem

delineate

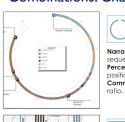
many names

• impose **systematic structure** on set of possibilities for specific

- design spaces, taxonomies, typologies, classifications, frameworks, models, ...

• domain: **genomic epidemiology**, paper figure visual encoding

- space within which to express design patterns [Javed/Elmqvist]



Narrative point: present a Perceptual task: arc Comment: square aspec





(<u>o</u>

• 20 out of 100

Viable combinations

Design spaces: What are they for?

reasoning about solutions [Elliott et al 2020]

[Card & Mackinlay 1997]

describe and analyze portions of design space to

understand differences among designs & suggest new possibilities

design spaces provide an actionable structure for systematically

taxonomies increase cognitive efficiency & support inferences

[Ralph.Toward Methodological Guidelines for Process Theories & Taxonomies in Software Engineering.

-by grouping similar instances together to facilitate **reasoning about classes**

Timelines

- criteria
- purposeful -interpretable
- generalizable

Process

- create design space
- -assemble source material corpus: 145 timeline visualizations & timeline tools
- open code group timelines together, select example for group, sketch alternatives
- result: 3-axis design space

https://timelinestoryteller.com

Timelines Revisited: A Design Space and Considerations for Expressive Storytelling Brehmer, Lee, Bach, Henry Riche, Munzner. IEEE TVCG 23(9):2151-2164

- analyze design space -24 unique combinations (of 100) found in corpus
- -20 we deemed viable

Timelines Revisited

A Design Space and Considerations for Expressive Storytelling

Assessment & adoption

- descriptive power
- -validated coverage through checking 118 additional timelines ("test set")

(multiple

(single

- all timelines can be described (263 total)
- 253 characterized as viable
- generative power
- -implemented sandbox authoring software for 20 viable designs • & transitions between them
- -created designs for 28 representative datasets
- 7 full story videos adoption
- -open sourced & distributed as Microsoft product • free browser version at https://timelinestoryteller.com/
- free add-on for PowerBI

Perceptual task: count and

Genomic Epidemiology

than radial-seauential

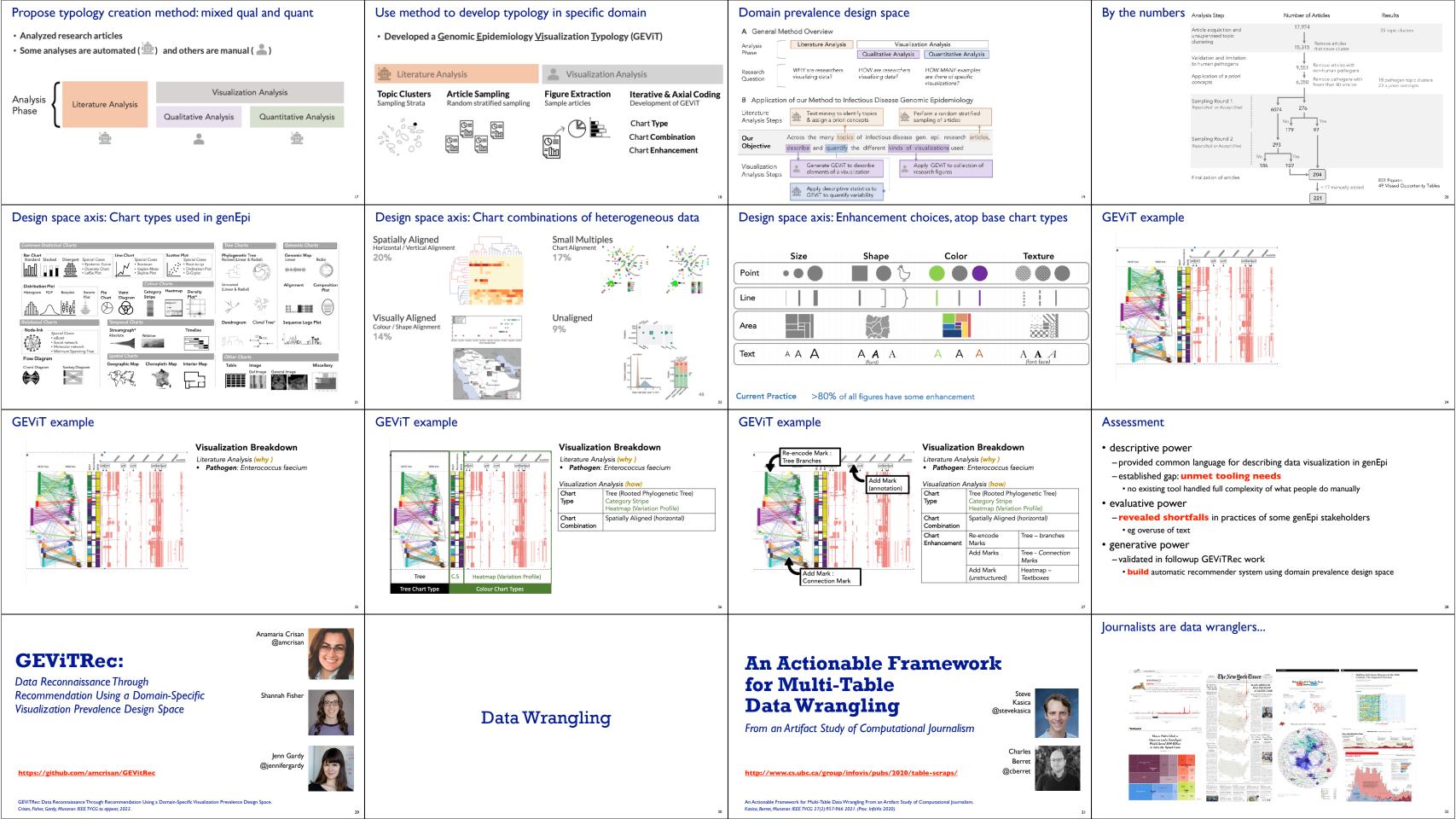
A systematic method for surveying data visualizations and a resulting genomic epidemiology visualization typology:

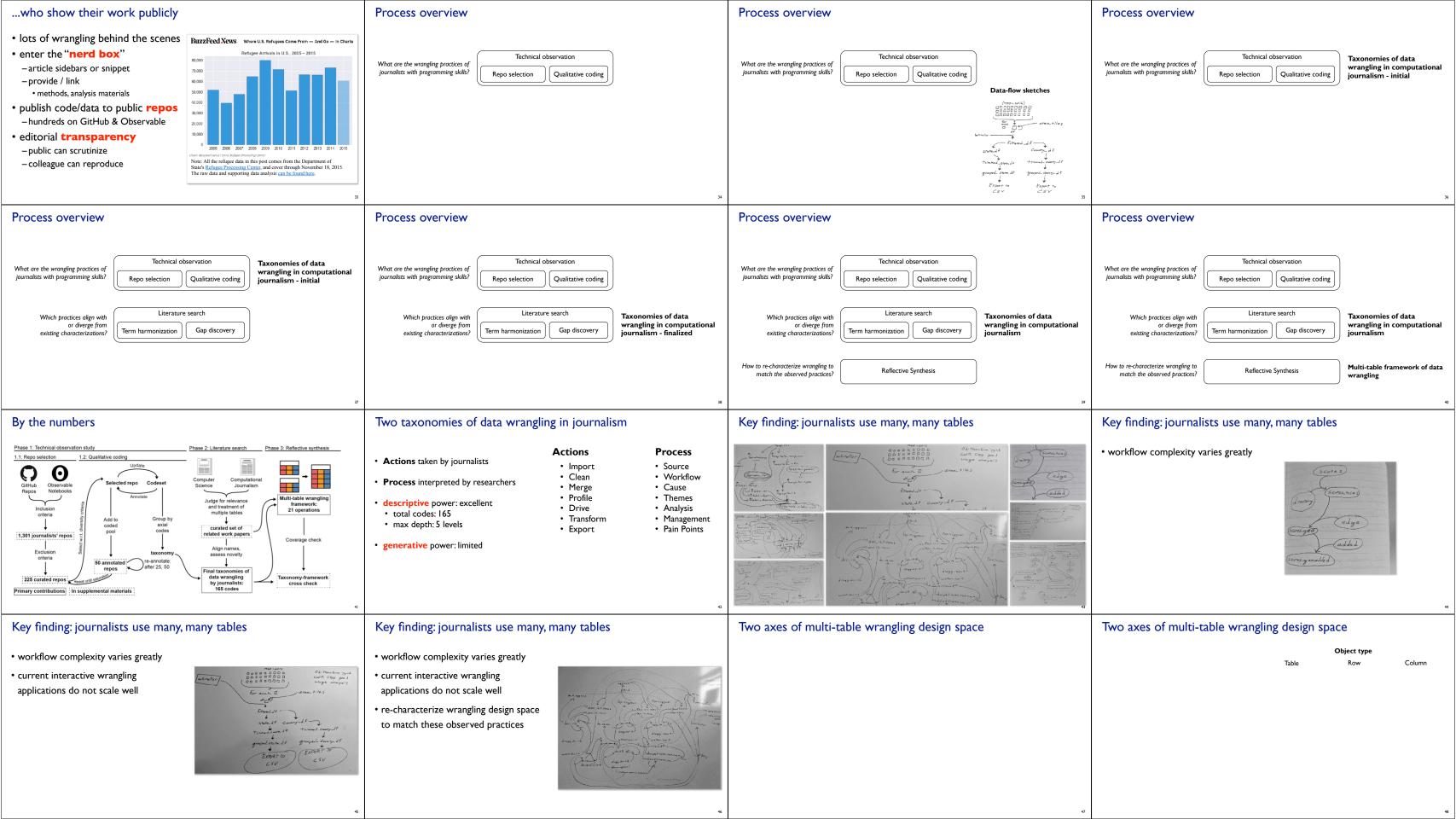
GEViT

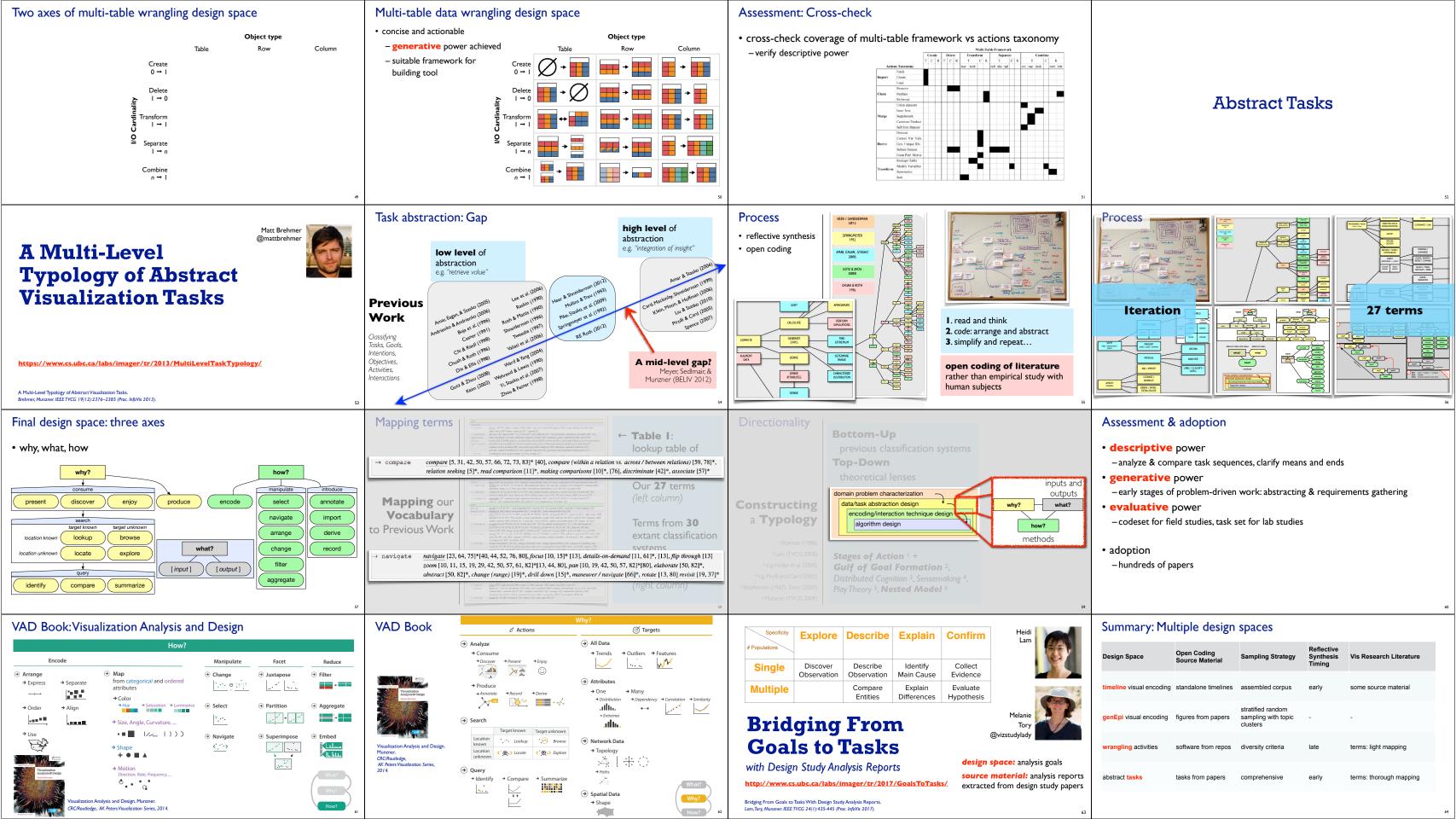


https://amcrisan.github.io/gevit

A systematic method for surveying data visualizations and a resulting genomic epidemiology visualization typology: GEViT. Crisan, Gardy, Munzner, Oxford Bioinformatics 35(10):1668-1676, 2018.







Summary: Multiple design spaces

| , | 1 0 1 | | | |
|--------------------------|--|--|--|------------------------|
| Design Space | Descriptive Power | Generative Power | Descriptive vs Generative | Evaluative Power |
| timeline visual encoding | validated against test set | software implementation of authoring system, used to create example gallery/videos | analysis to characterize viable subset | |
| genEpi visual encoding | systematic method yields comprehensive coverage | software implementation of automatic recommender (followup) | same (detailed) | |
| wrangling activities | high precision, gaps / divergence found for domain | concise framework (followup implementation TBD) | develop entirely new framework | |
| abstract tasks | widespread adoption | widespread adoption | same (concise) | widespread adoption |

Design spaces: How to assess? Larger context: theory types

- Ben Shneiderman, Designing the User Interface: descriptive, explanatory, prescriptive, predictive
- Paul Ralph,

Toward Methodological Guidelines for Process Theories & Taxonomies in Software Engineering, IEEE TSE 2020

- theory types
- theories for understanding: organizing what is happening into useful categories (taxonomies)
- process theories: how something happens (often taxonomies++)
- variance theories: why something happens, causal relationships between constructs

 predictive
- relevant criteria for taxonomies
- yes: parsimony, transferability, theoretical saturation
- sometimes: utility, originality, resonance/believability, testability
- no: statistical generalizability, construct validity, internal validity, conclusion validity

More information

• this talk http://www.cs.ubc.ca/~tmm/talks.html#stanf22



• book http://www.cs.ubc.ca/~tmm/vadbook

 full courses, papers, videos, software, talks http://www.cs.ubc.ca/~tmm Visualization Analysis and Design. Munzner. CRC Press, AK Peters Visualization Series, 2014.

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