Elective in Software and Services (Complementi di software e servizi per la società dell'informazione)

Section Information Visualization

Numbers of credit: 3

Giuseppe Santucci

5 – Representation

Thanks to John Stasko, Robert Spence, Ross Ihaka, Marti Hearst, Kent Wittemburg

Outline

- Data types & data complexity
- Encoding of values
 - Univariate data
 - Bivariate data
 - Trivariate data
 - Multidimensional data
- Encoding of relations
- Lines
- Map & Diagrams
- Trees
- Support for design

Outline

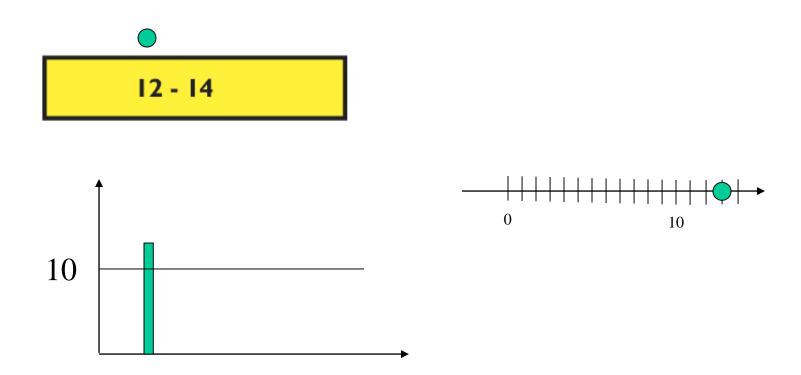
- Data types & data complexity
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Data types and complexity

- Attributes are just single values
- A single data item (e.g., a single car) has several attributes and a relation exists among them
- Attribute pairs may present some patterns (correlations)
- Visual representation of single values
- Visual representation of relations
- Visual representation of patterns / functions

Visual representation of a single value

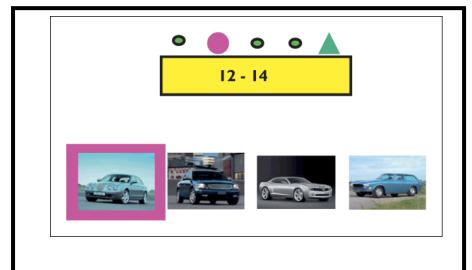
Representing the price of a car



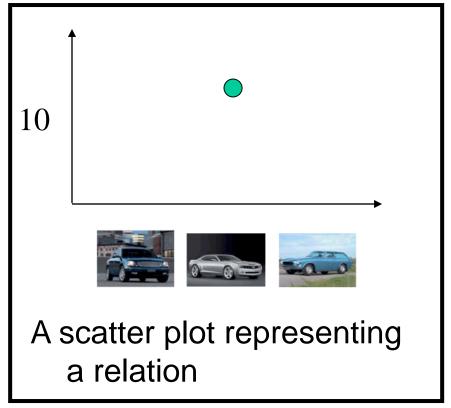
Relations

Make	Price (£)	MPG	Rating	Age (yrs)
Ford	15,450	31	****	3
Chevy	12,450	27	***	4

A table representing a relation

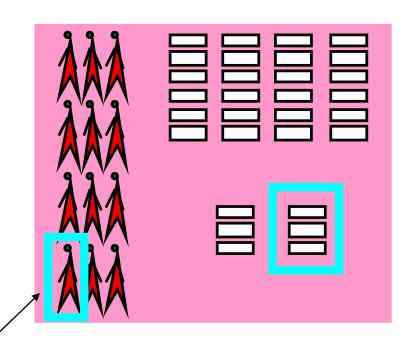


Color coding representing a relation



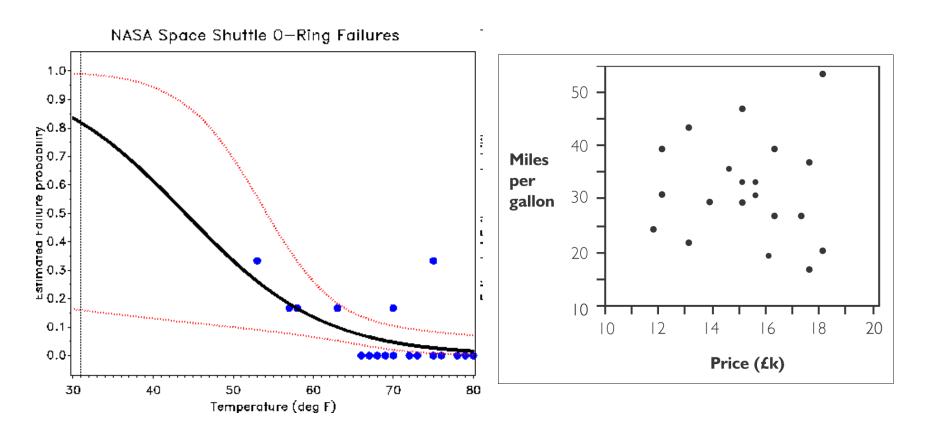
Brushing

 Brushing, a very useful interaction technique, can be used to visualize a relations



Interaction to identify a doctor highlights the hospital beds under his or her care, and *vice versa*

Function between two attributes



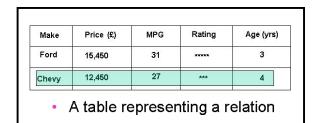
Scatterplot, correlation, regression, etc.

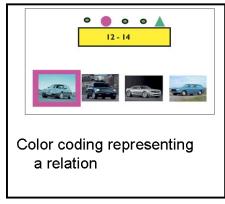
Outline

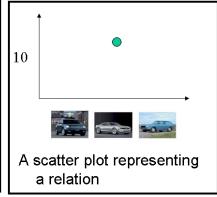
- Data types & data complexity
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Univariate data

 Representing single values seem quite easy



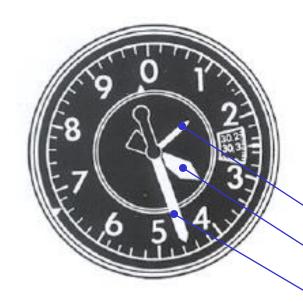




 Some human factors make, sometimes, this problem quite hard

An aircraft example

A basic measure: aircraft height (basic but very important...)



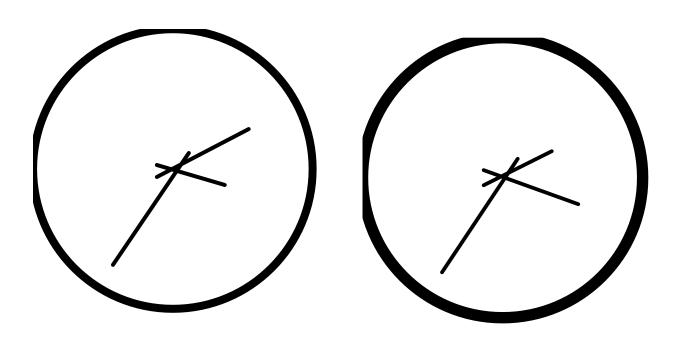
Typical altimeter 13.460 feet

Three problems with it:

- The unit: feet (too little), so aviators think in terms of hundreds of feet; however 100 feet are still not enough for real usage so altimeters use 3 hands
 - 10.000 feet
 - 1.000 feet
 - 100 feet

Change blindness

2. Pilots gaze moves away from altimeter quite often (piloting, looking at other instruments, etc.) and some, similar representations are sometimes confused (with very bad consequences...)



32.600 feet

24.600 feet (about 3km lower!)





Animation can help...

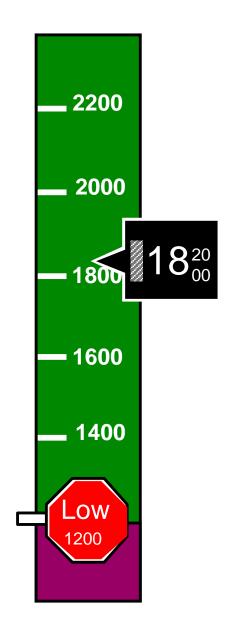
Stress and fatigue

3. During an emergency, a pilot has to control <u>several</u> <u>instruments</u> and reading the altimeter under stress can make change blindness more easy, or cause other errors





European glider pilots take less risks (only two hands and meters) but...



Modern solution

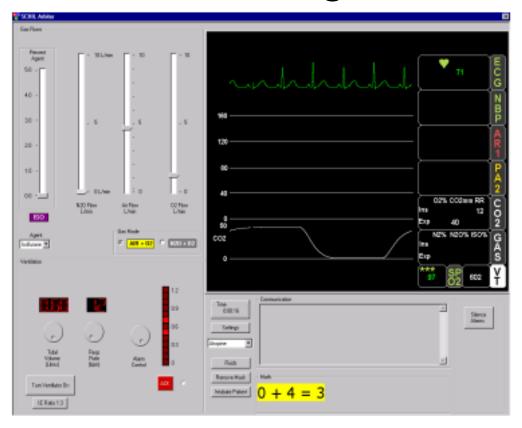
Overview

Details

Bigger digits reflect the pilot mind:

hundreds of feet

Stress and fatigue



Representations of the vital signs of a patient during an operation. The difficulty of paying constant attention to such a display throughout a long operation has led to the encoding of vital signs in the pitch of a frequently repeated 'beep'. A change in pitch is immediately noticed wherever the gaze of the anesthetists is directed

Note: sometimes aircraft pilots in emergency situations turn off distracting alarm noises...

Back to change blindness



What is the difference between these two picture (if any)?

I prefer the first one ...



If it is not a glider ... I like engines...

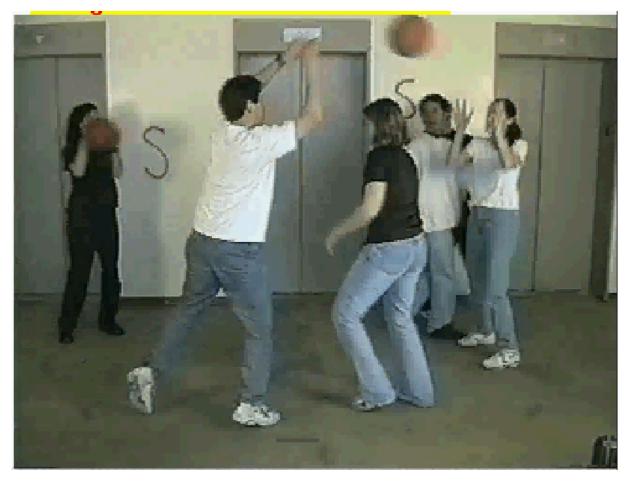


Animation can greatly help!!



Animation and brushing are very powerful tools

Another kind of blindness



In the next movie, the girl with the white t-shirt is going to receive the ball several times

Count how many times she receives the ball (disregarding knocking up)

Ready?



So...

- 6 times ?
- 7 times ?
- 8 times ?
- 9 times ?
- 10 times?

Fine... and now another question...

 How many gorillas were in the video ?

Inattentional blindness



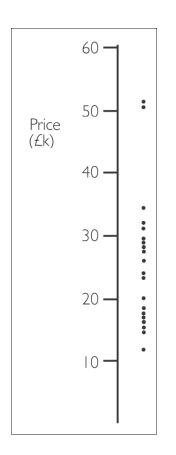
Inattentional blindness

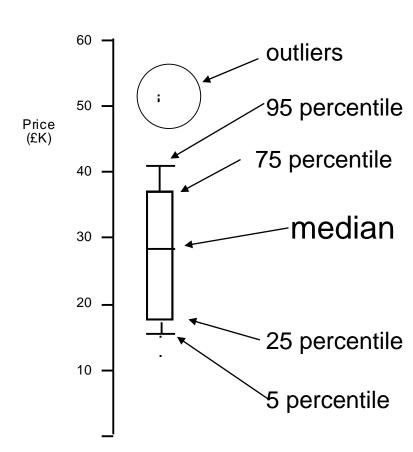
Just one gorilla...

Back to univariate data...

Collections of number

Very often the interest is about a collection of numbers



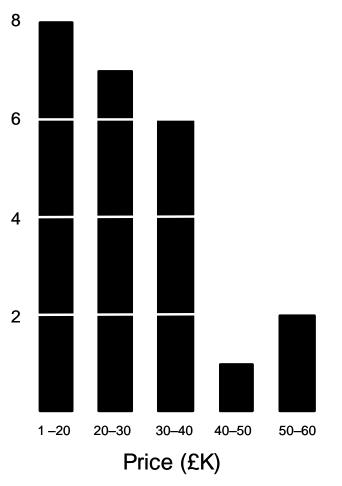


Each dot represents the price of a car

A Box Plot of the same data Derived value!!!

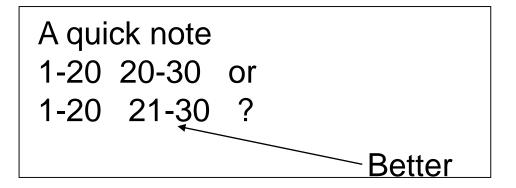
Collections of number

Histograms & bargrams (aggregate data)



10 - 12 12 - 14 16 - 18

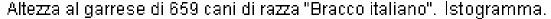
A bargram representation of univariate data, obtained by 'tipping over' the columns (bars) of a histogram and joining them end-to-end, ignoring any null bins

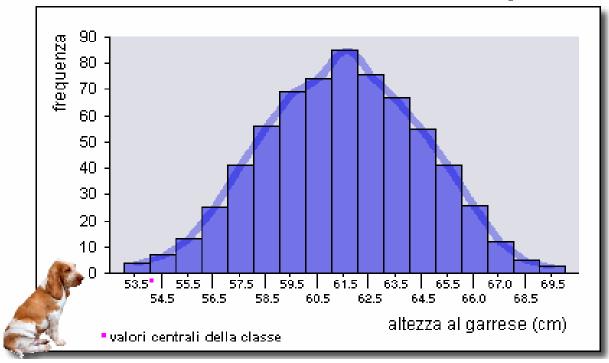


Collections of number

Nissan Ford Ferrari MG Cadillac

A bargram representation of univariate <u>categorical</u> data





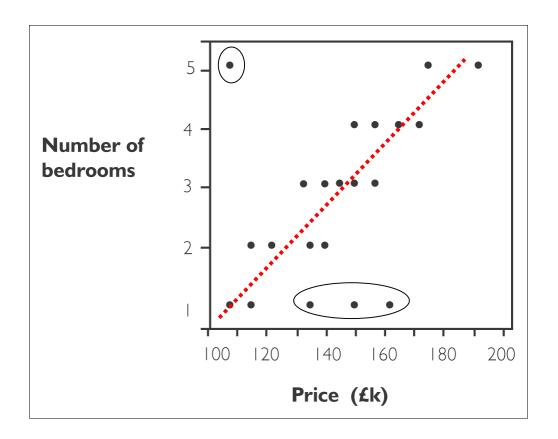
A frequency distribution

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Bivariate data

 The conventional approach to represent data with two attributes is the scatterplot

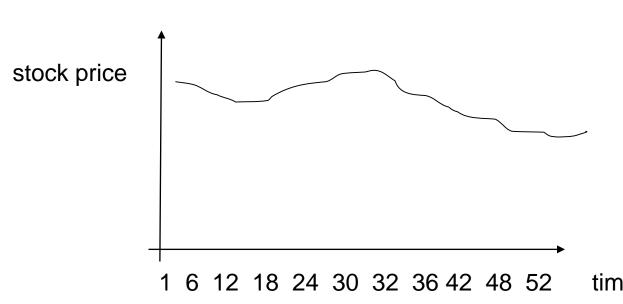


Price	n. of bedrooms
110	1
160	3
180	5
140	2
140	3
160	1
170	5
110	5

A scatterplot of bivariate data. Each point indicates the Price and Number of bedrooms associated with a house. denote outliers

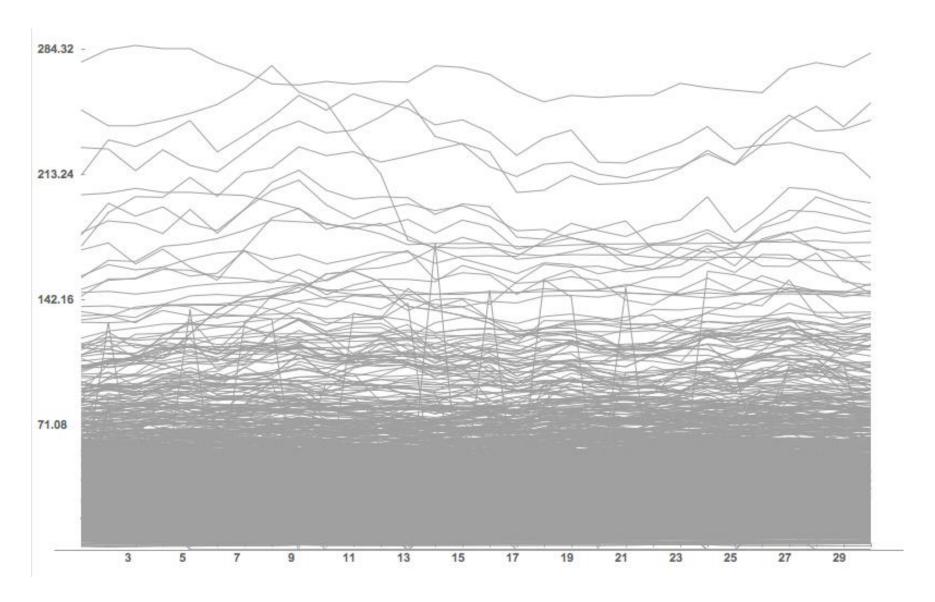
Time-series

- Special solutions are available when one of the attribute is the time
- Typical application are medical, climate studies, and market analysis

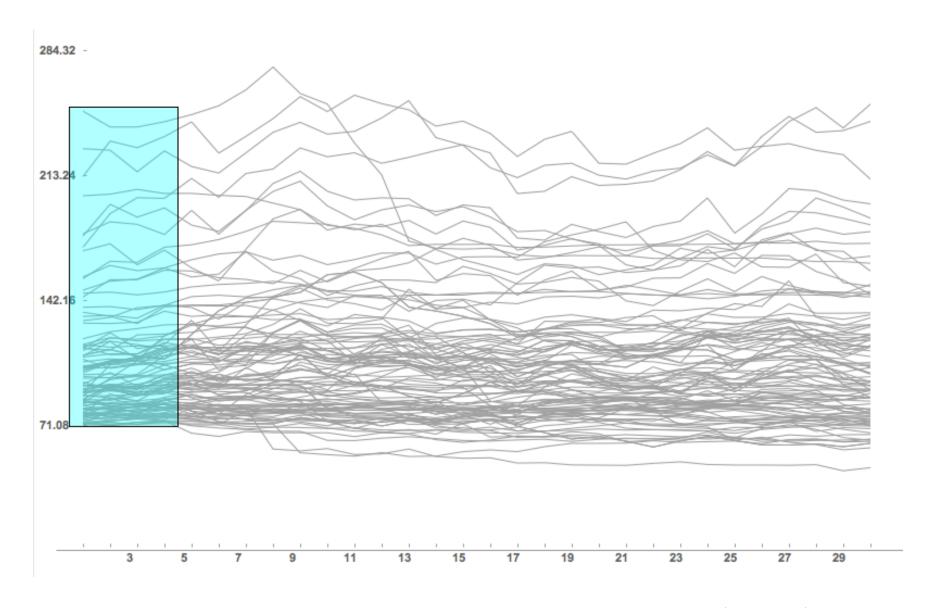


Example: weekly stock prices for 1430 stocks

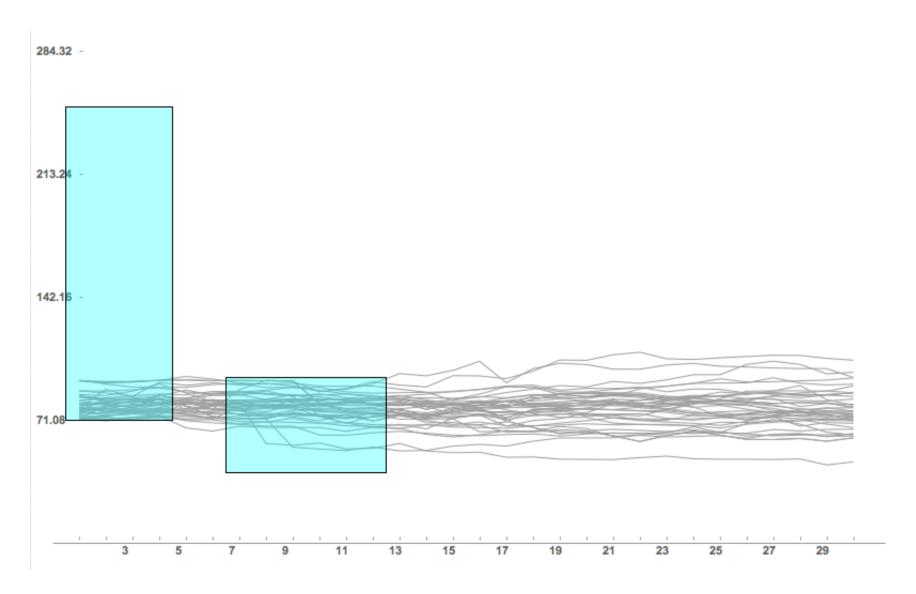
time, weeks of the year



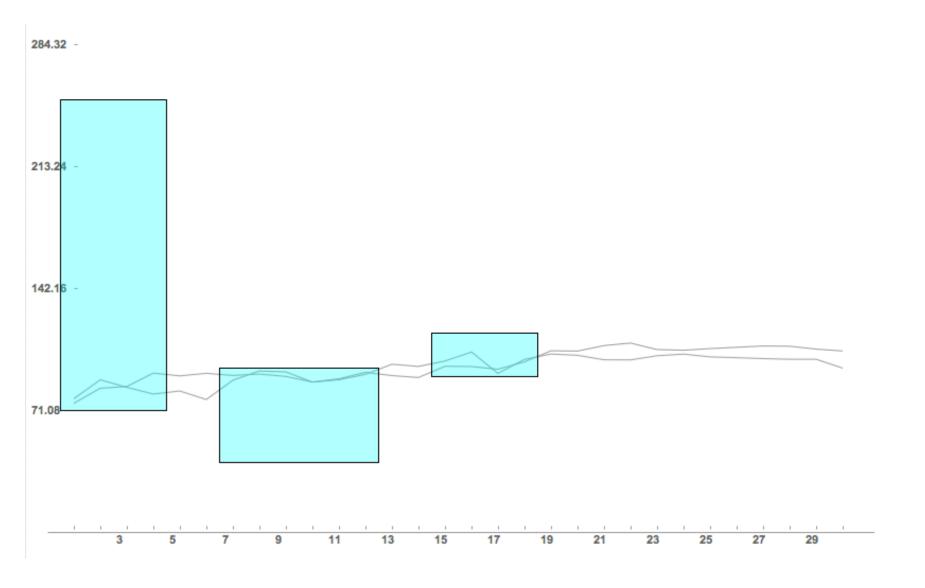
An overview of the entire data set



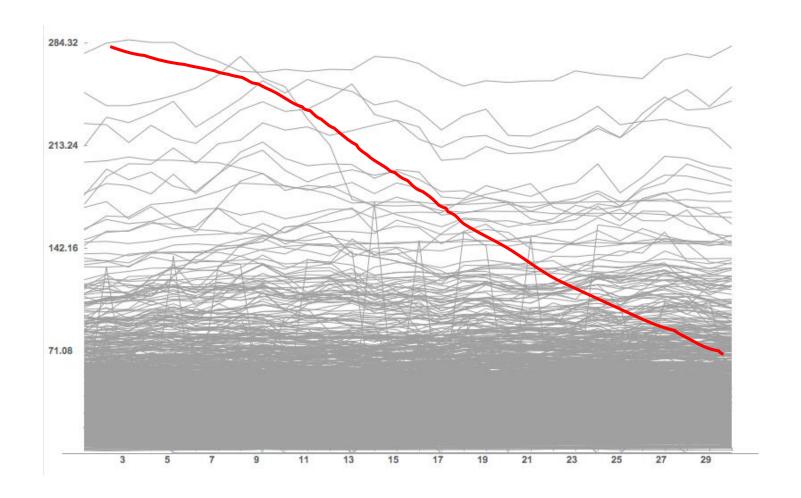
A single time-box limits the display to items with prices between \$70 an \$250



A additional constraint selects items with prices between \$70 and \$95 during weeks 7 to 12

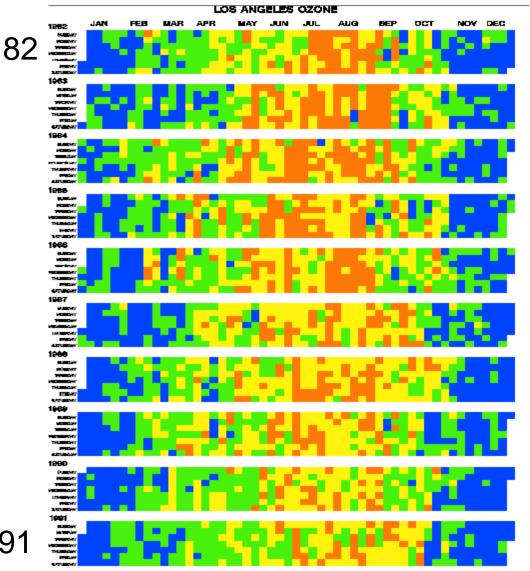


A constraint concerns prices between \$90 and \$115 for weeks 15 to 18



Or: give me stocks whose trend is "similar to that line"

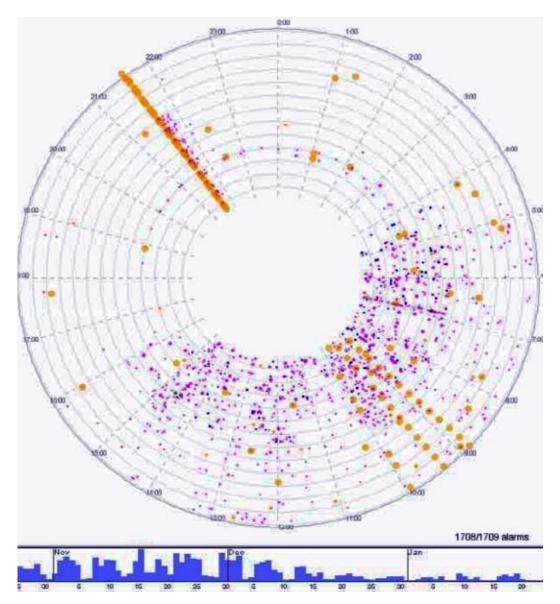
Time-series



When cyclic aspect of the time are relevant different visualizations may make evident repetitive patterns

> **Example:** Ozone level in Los Angles over 10 years

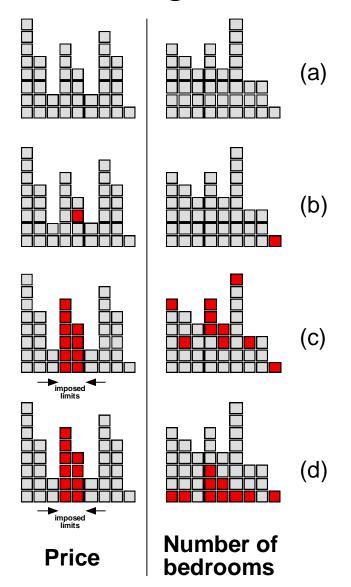
Time-series

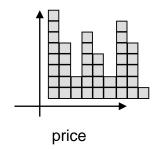


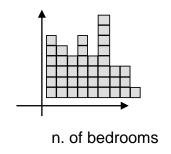
Or in a spiral /circle fashion

Example: Alarms in a network

Linked histograms & brushing

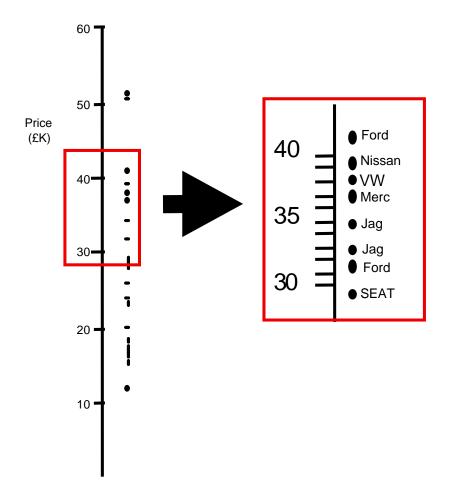






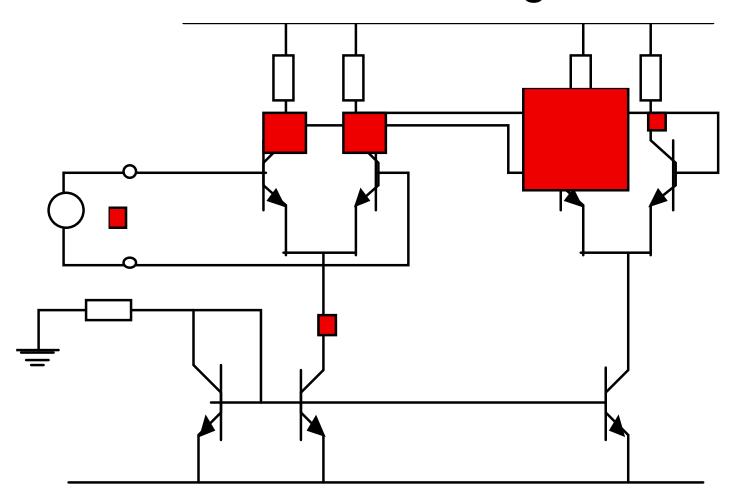
- (a) the price and number of bedrooms associated with a collection of houses are represented by separate histograms;
- (b) a single house is represented once on each histogram;
- (c) upper and lower limits placed on price define a subset of houses which are coded red on both histograms;
- (d) Interpretation is enhanced by 'ranging down' the colour-coded houses, especially if exploration involves the dynamic alteration of limits

Semantic zoom on a collection

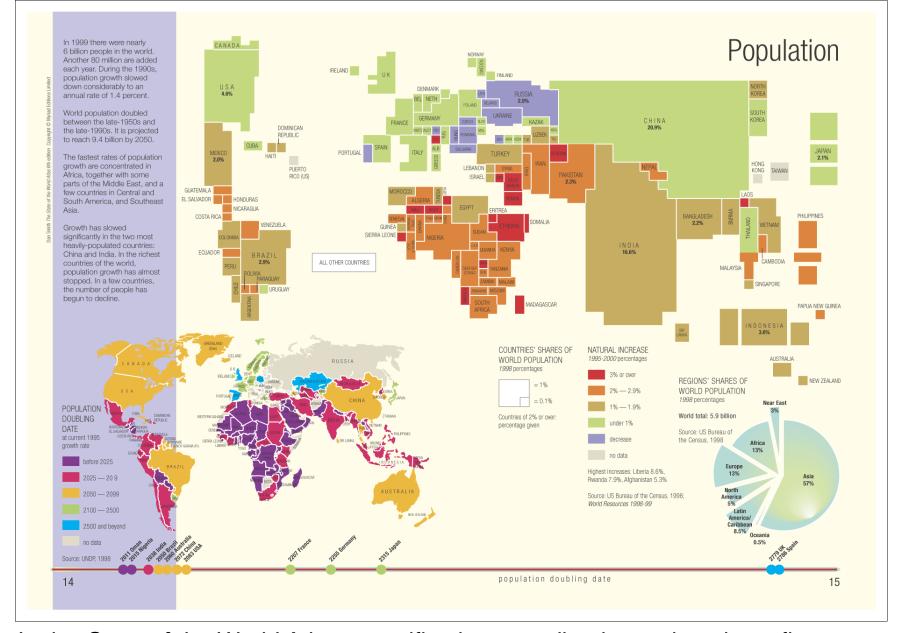


Semantic zoom reveals data about a second attribute

Qualitative understanding



The area of each red square encodes the value of the voltage occurring at the point in the circuit at which the square is located



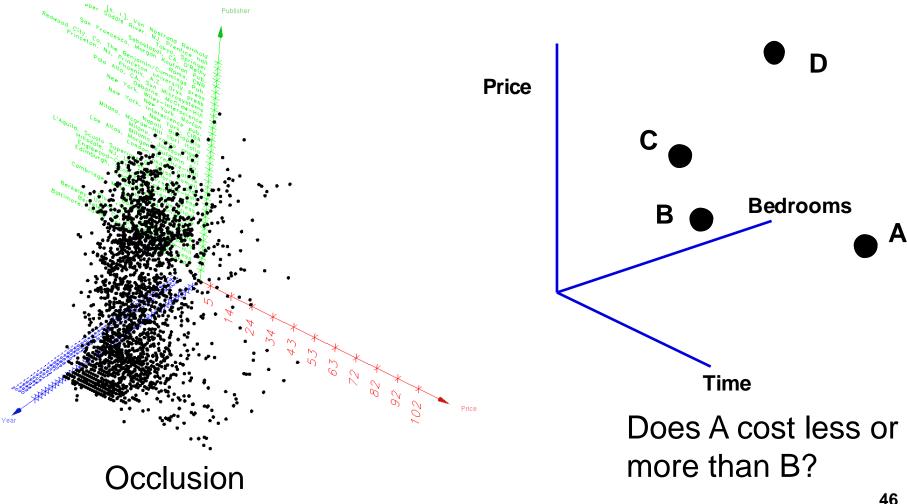
In the State of the World Atlas, magnification encoding is used to give a first impression of population densities. Note the reduced 'size' of Canada and Australia when compared with a conventional map

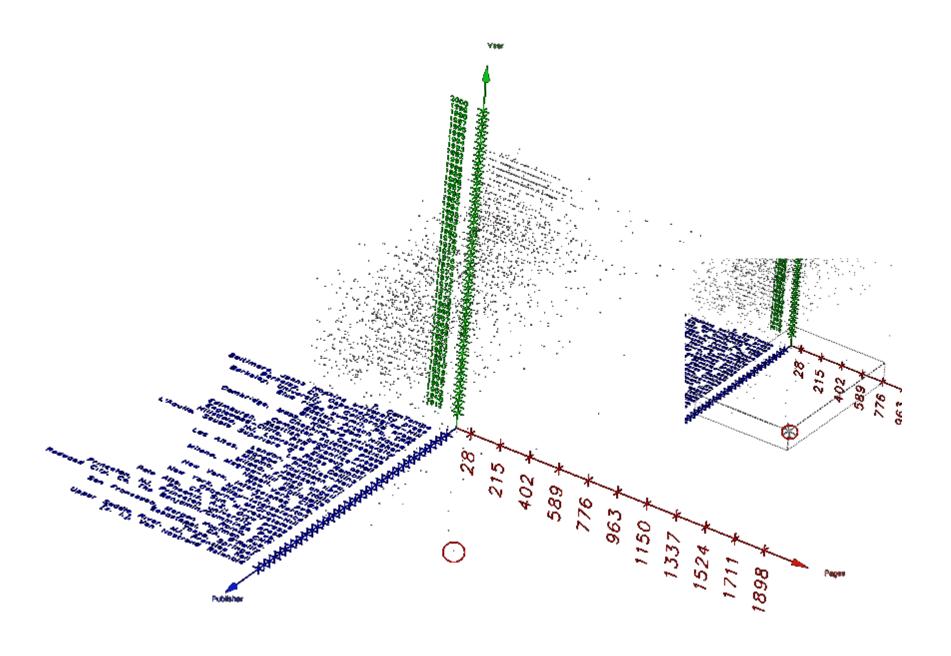
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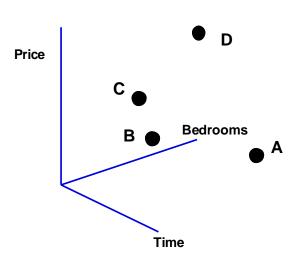
Trivariate data

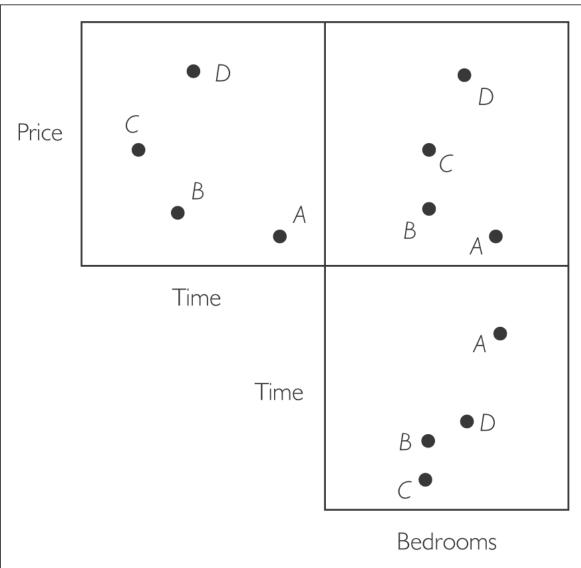
Extension of 2-dimensional scatterplot to 3dimensional is straightforward but not very effective



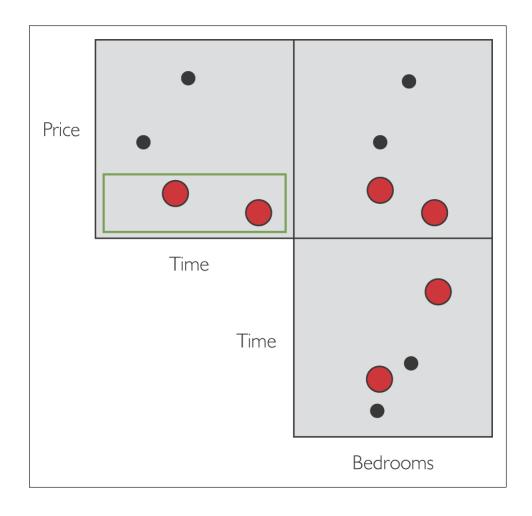


Scatterplot matrix



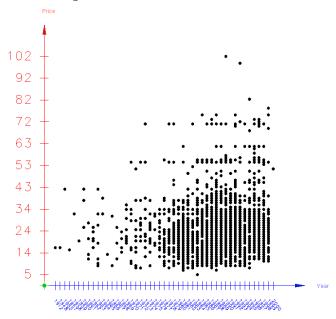


Scatterplot matrix & brushing

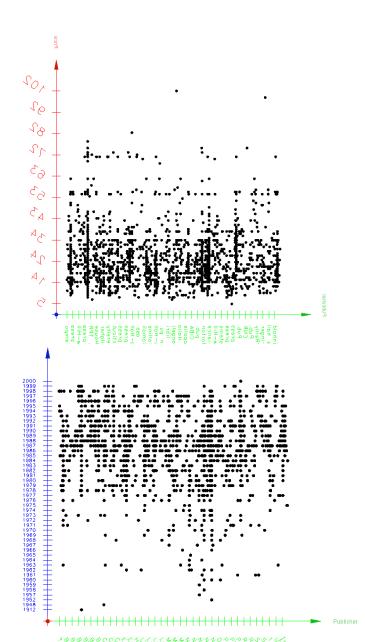


The highlighting of houses in one plane is brushed into the remaining planes

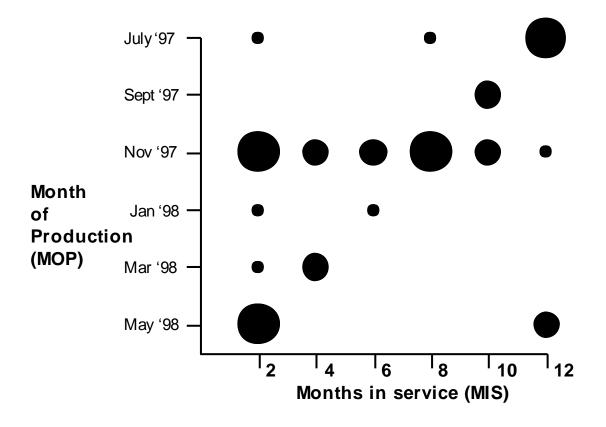
Scatterplot matrix



No brushing implemented \otimes

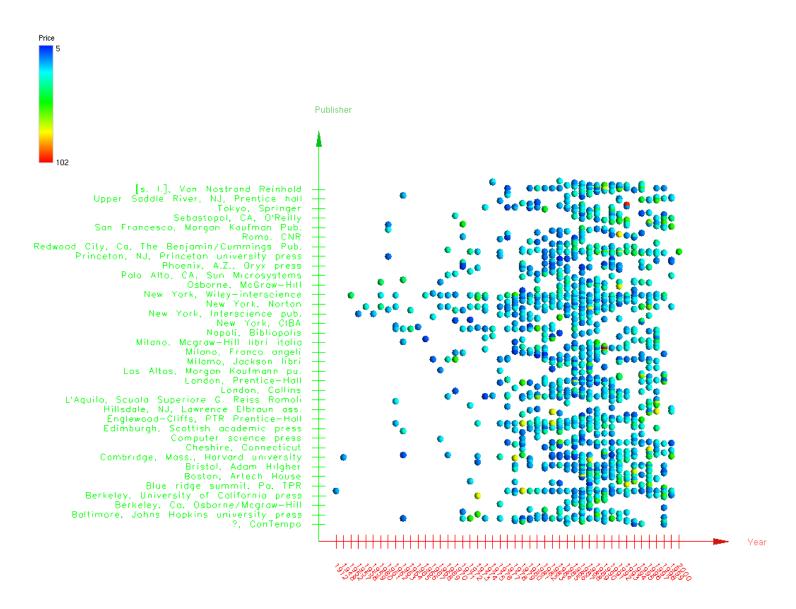


Scatterplot + dimension

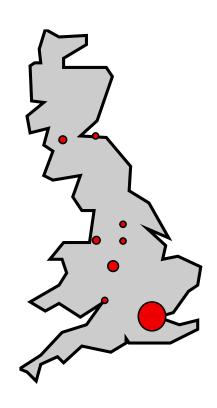


A representation of reported product failure, based on month of production (MOP) of the failed product, and total months in service (MIS) before the fault occurred. The radius of each circle indicates the number of faults reported for a given MOP and MIS

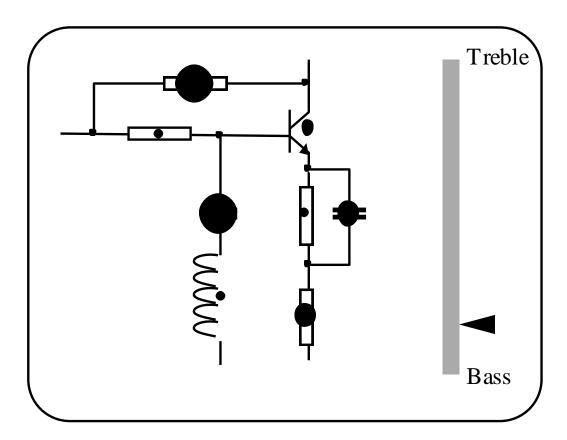
Scatterplot + color



2D drawing + visual attribute



A representation of the population of major cities in England, Wales and Scotland. Circle area is proportional to population



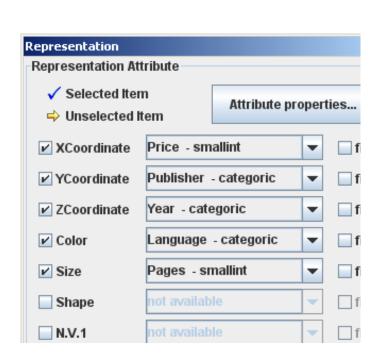
Circles indicate the extent of the effect of a component on some property of the circuit, and change in size as the frequency cycles up and down the range from bass to treble

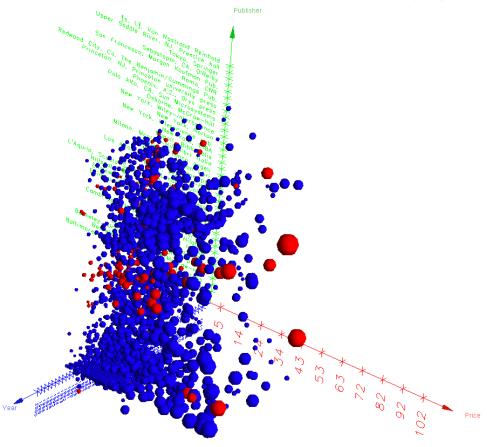
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Multidimensional data

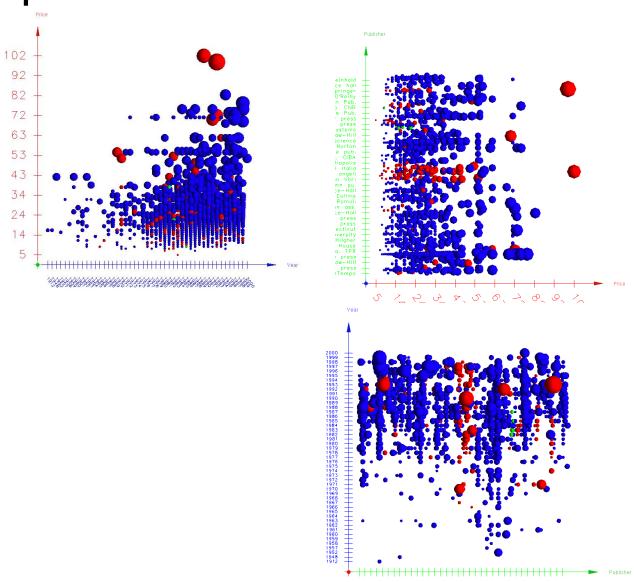
- Data attributes > 3
- We need to represent data attributes with other attributes than X,Y, Z



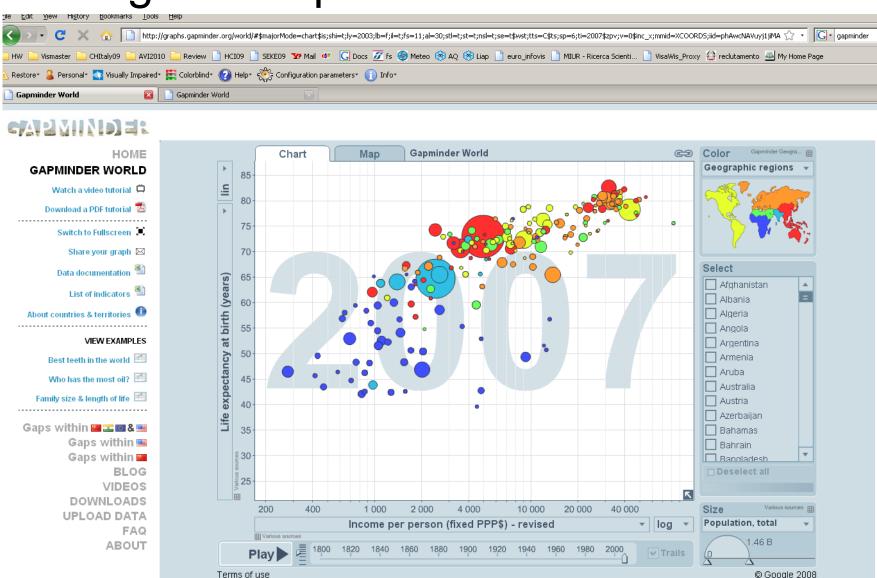


3D scatterplot+size+color

Scatterplot matrix + size+color



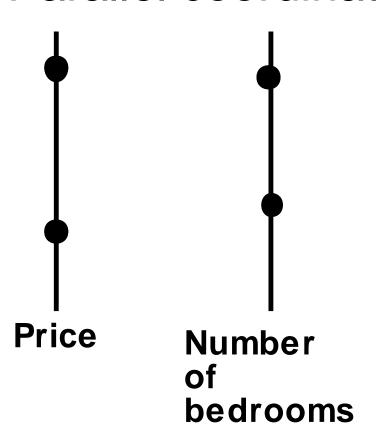
Google & Gapminder



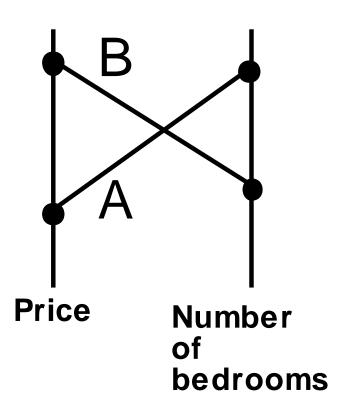
How far can we go?

- X,Y, Z+
- Color+
- Size +
- Shape +
- Pattern +
- Orientation +
- . . .
- It is clear that we cannot manage in efficient way more than 7, 8 attributes
- We need different approaches

Parallel coordinates

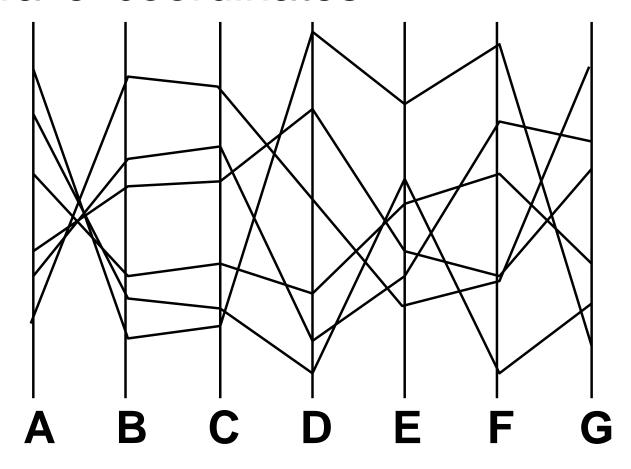


An alternative representation to the scatterplot in which the two attribute scales are presented in parallel, thereby requiring two points to represent each house



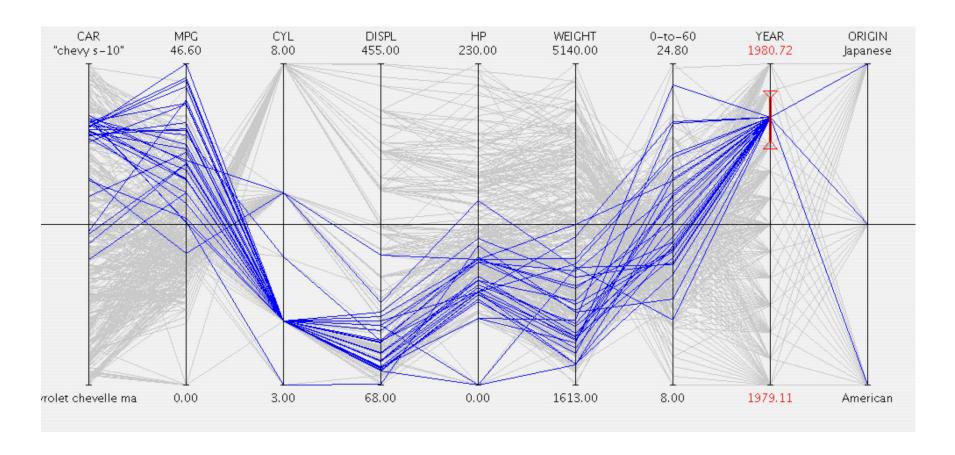
To avoid ambiguity the pair of points representing a house are joined and labelled

Parallel coordinates



A parallel coordinate plot for six objects, each characterised by seven attributes. The trade-off between A and B, and the correlation between B and C, are immediately apparent. The trade-off between B and E, and the correlation between C and G, are not

Parallel coordinates

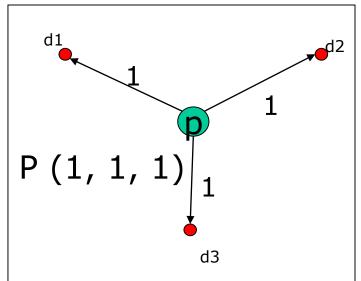


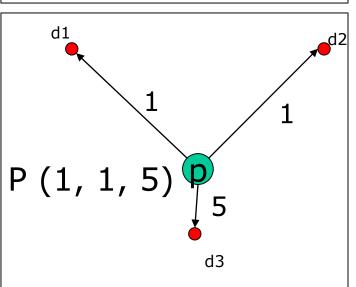
A parallel coordinate plot representation of a collection of cars, in which a range of the attribute *Year* has been selected to cause all those cars manufactured during that period to be highlighted

Radviz

- 7 dimensions (391 cars)
 - miles per gallon (M.P.G.)
 - number of cylinders
 - horsepower
 - weight
 - acceleration (time from 0 to 60 mph)
 - year
 - origin (USA, Europe, Japan)

Radviz















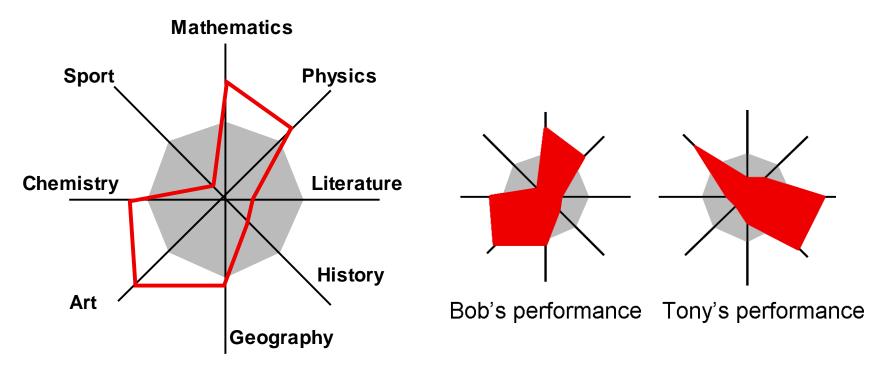
MR

Pylinders (2,10)

Cylind

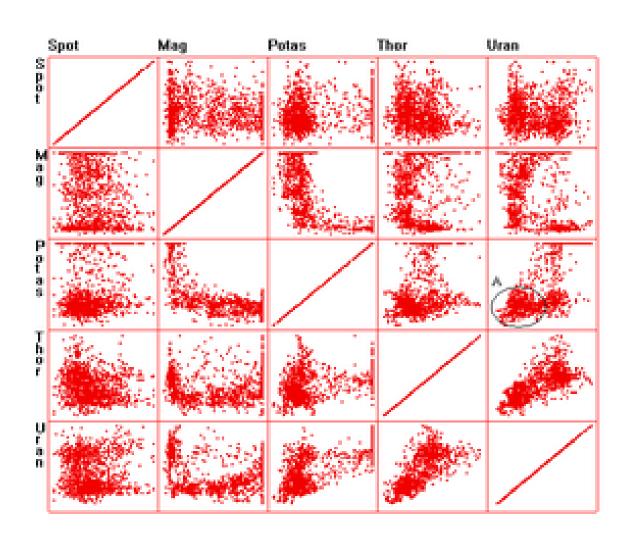
Horsepower
Horsep

Star plots (or radar diagrams)



In a star plot attribute scales radiate from a common origin. Because shape can often effectively represent the combined attribute values of a single object, the points on each attribute scale can usefully be joined. Other useful information such as average values or thresholds can be encoded on the star plot

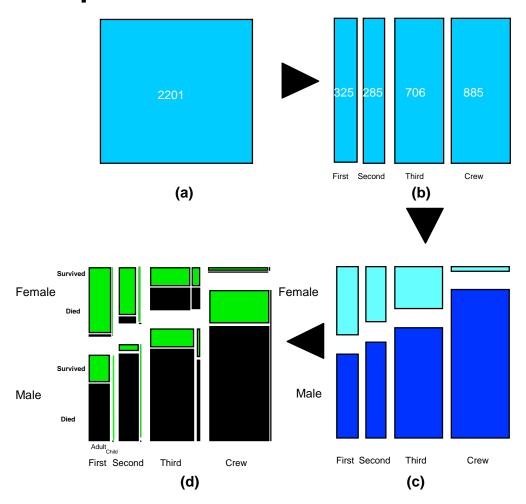
Scatterplot matrix (splom)



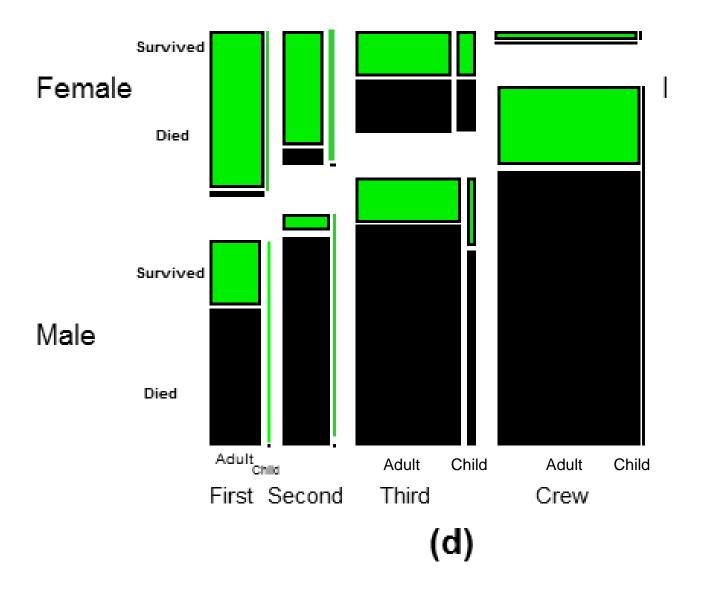
Mosaic plots

Survived	Age	Gender	Class			
			1st	2nd	3rd	Crew
No Yes No Yes No Yes No Yes	Adult Child Adult Child	Male Female	118 57 0 5 4 140 0	154 14 0 11 13 80 0 13	387 75 35 13 89 76 17	670 192 0 0 3 20 0

Mosaic plots



Steps in the creation of a mosaic plot representing the Titanic disaster



Outline

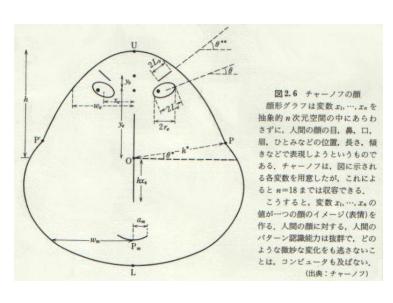
- Data types & data complexity
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 - Trivariate data
 - Multidimensional data
 - scatter plots + color /size...
 - scatter plot matrixes
 - parallel coordinates
 - radviz
 - star plots
 - mosaic plots
 - icons
- Encoding of relations
- Lines
- Map & Diagrams
- Trees
- Support for design

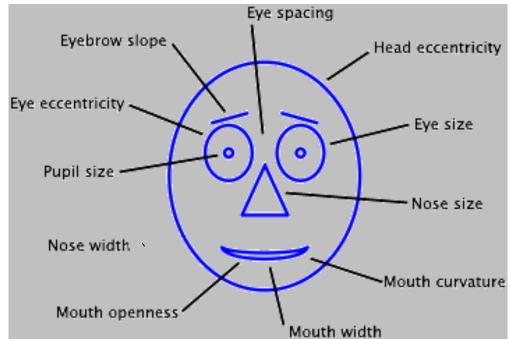
Icons

- Object visibility: representing single objects in a way that its attributes (or a subset) can easily be assimilated
- Some studies exist on icons, among them
 - Chernoff 's faces
 - Multidimensional icons

Chernoff's face

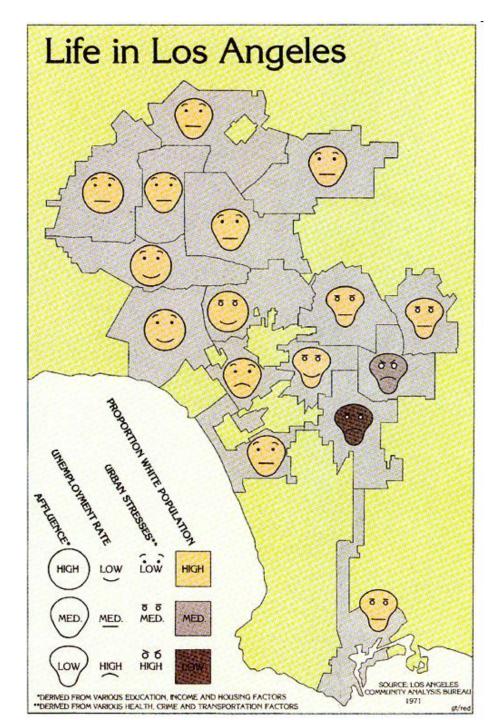
- We are very good in distinguishing faces
- Studies show that a stylized face can bare till 18 attributes





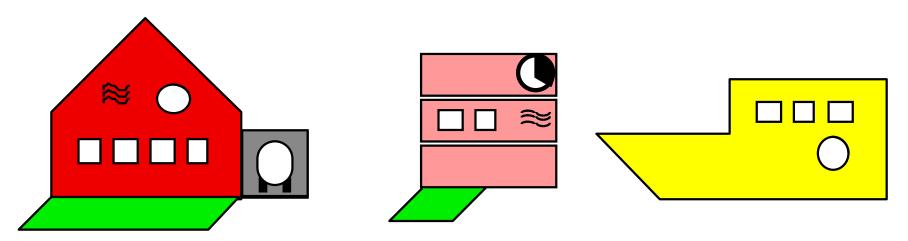
Chernoff's faces

Affluence= benessere



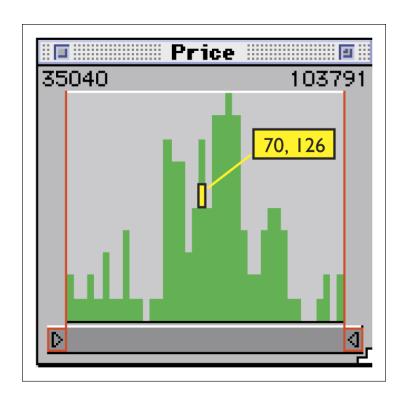
Multidimensional icons

- Looking for a place in which live ?
- Encoding eight attributes through an icon
- Searching on 56 dwellings was 200 % faster using icons...

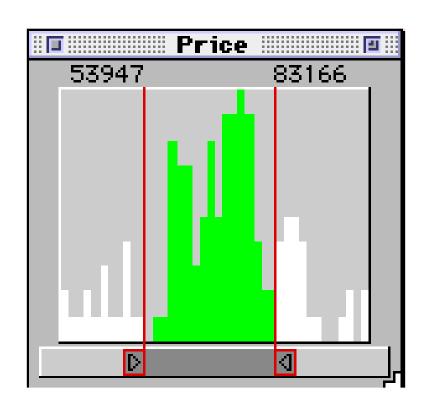


house £400,000 garage central heating four bedrooms good repair large garden Victoria 15 mins flat £300,000 no garage central heating two bedrooms poor repair small garden Victoria 20 mins

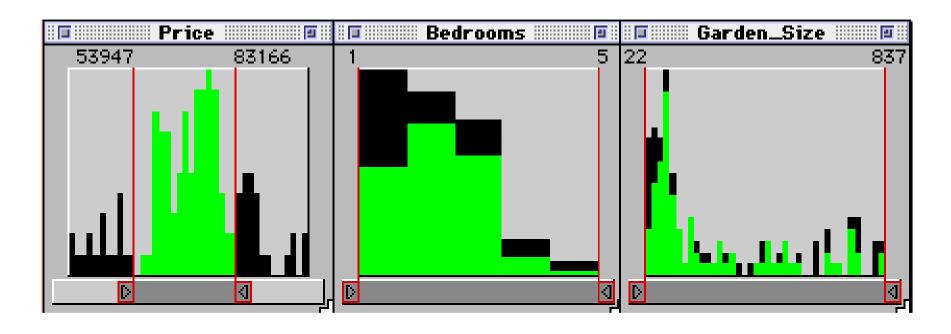
houseboat £200,000 no garage no central heating three bedrooms good repair no garden Victoria 15 mins



A histogram representing the prices of a collection of houses. The contribution of one house is shown in yellow



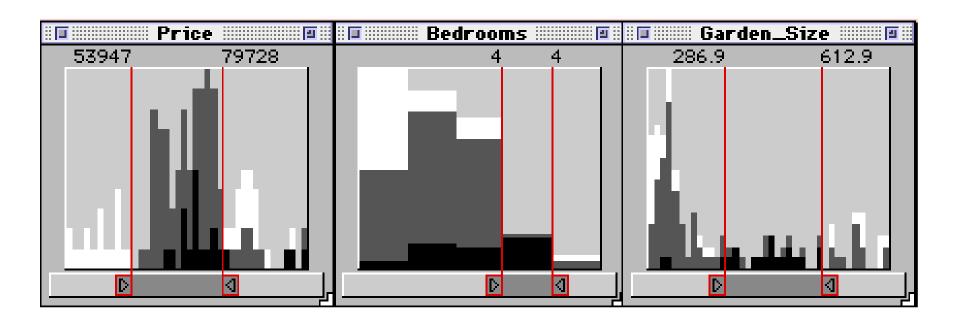
Limits on *Price* identify a subset of houses, coded green



Houses defined by the limits on *Price* are coded green in other attribute histograms



Green coding applies only to houses which satisfy all attribute limits. Houses which fail one limit are coded black, so if a black house is positioned outside a limit it will turn green if the limit is extended to include it



Even if no houses satisfy all attribute limits, black houses, which fail only one limit, provide guidance as to the effect of relaxing limits

Radviz + Parallel coordinates

Radviz Pros

- Traditional representation (scatter plot)
- Not data crossing
- Easy 2D interaction through a pointer (direct manipulation)

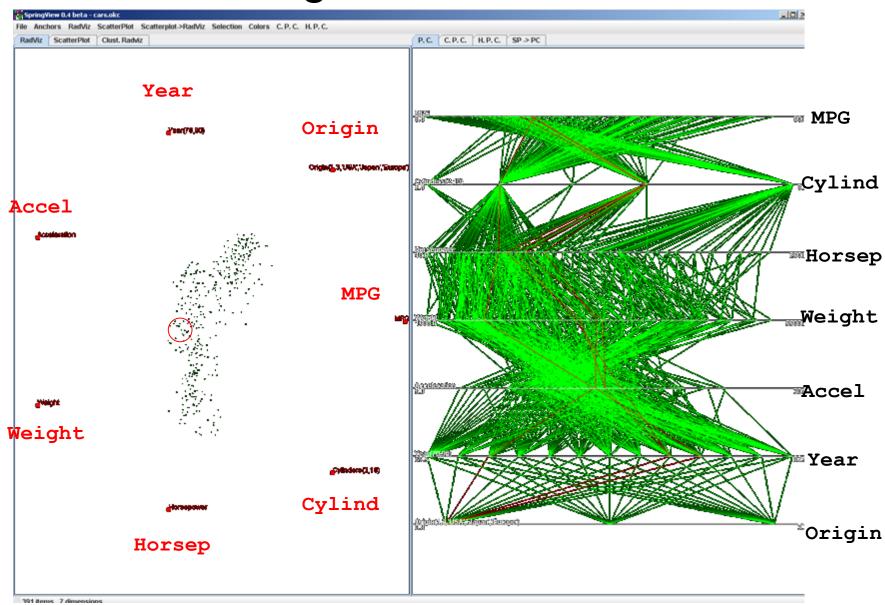
Radviz Cons

- No details about dimensions' values
- Not unique correspondence between data and screen points

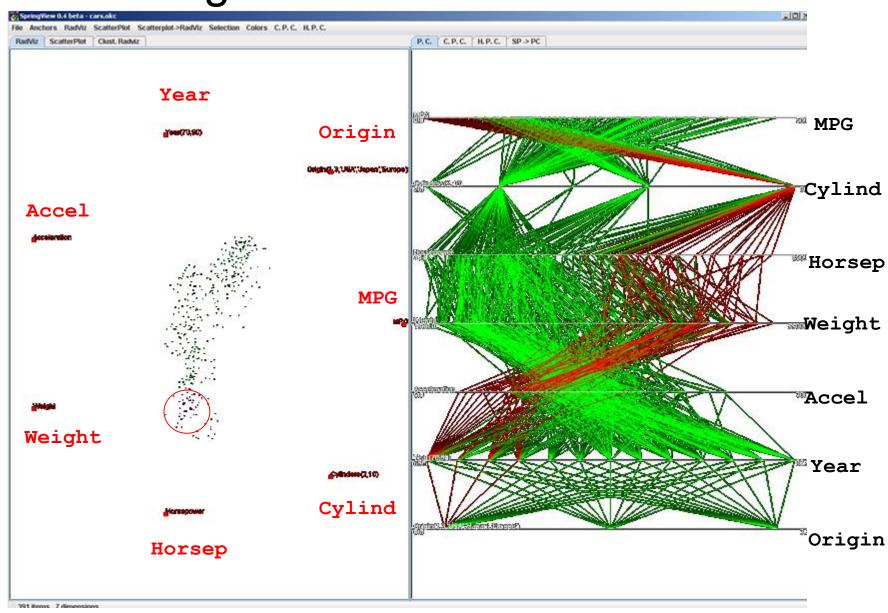
Radviz + Parallel coordinates

- Parallel coordinates Cons
 - Non traditional representation
 - Data crossing
 - Not easy interaction through a pointer
 - e.g., selecting a car subsets requires SEVEN range selections
- Parallel coordinates Pros
 - Details about dimensions' values
 - Unique correspondence between data and screen polylines

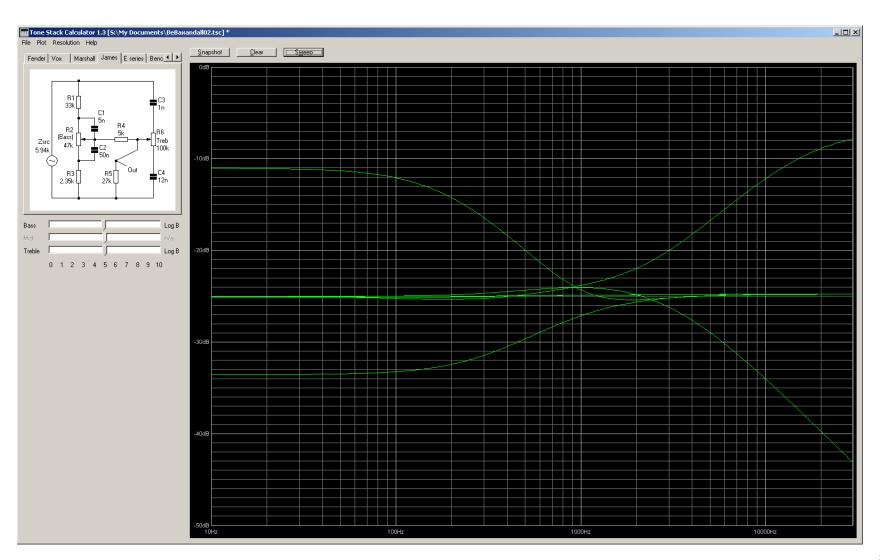
Understanding Radviz



Selecting data subsets



Other proposals...



Exercise (not evaluated)

- Connect to the http://graphs.gapminder.org
- Analyse the system
 - Data
 - Used visualization
 - Interaction techniques
- Top ten visualizations
 - 5 really expected
 - 5 really unexpected

Outline

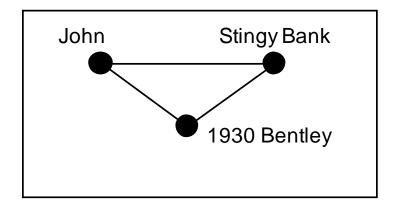
- Data types & data complexity
- Encoding of values
 - Univariate data
 - Bivariate data
 - Trivariate data
 - Multidimensional data
- Encoding of relations
- Lines
- Map & Diagrams
- Trees
- Support for design

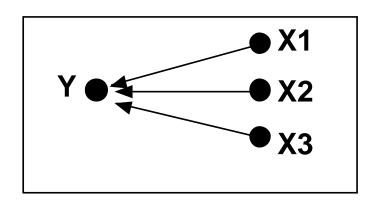
Encoding of relations

 Relation? A logical or natural association between two or more things; relevance of one to another; connection



Make	Price (£)	MPG	Rating	Age (yrs)
Ford	15,450	31	****	3
Chevy	12,450	27	***	4

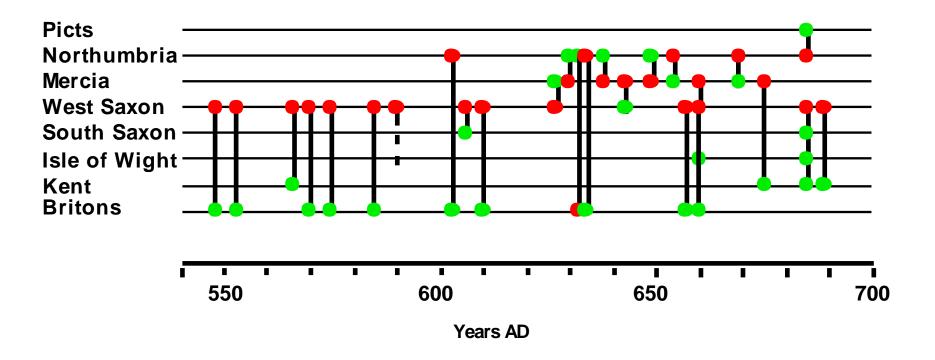




Outline

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Lines! (+ color + time)



The incidence of warfare in early Anglo-Saxon England between 550 AD and 700 AD. Red indicates the aggressor, green the attacked

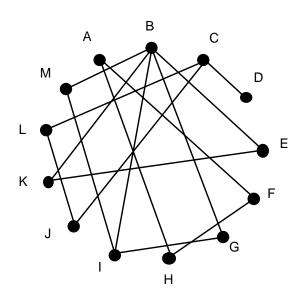
Lines!

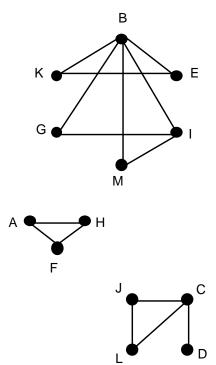
Originator Receiver

A H
C L
I M
B E
F H
G I
B B
M
K B
G B
K C
D C

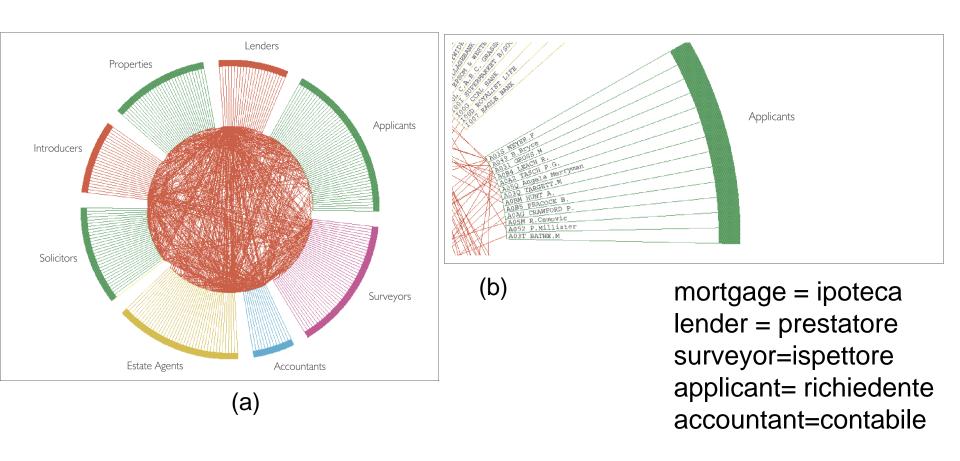
L M

Phone calls?



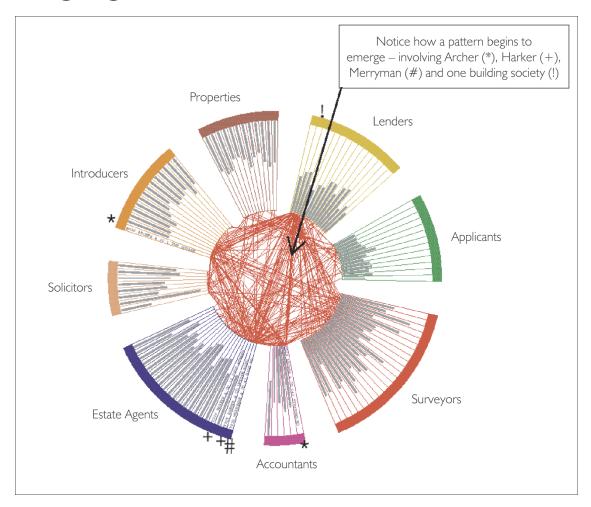


Lines + color + partitioning + semantic zoom



A representation of mortgage activity (a). Lenders, properties (houses), buyers, etc. are represented by small radial segments of an annulus as shown in (b), and their relationships denoted by straight lines

A mortgage fraud visualized & discovered



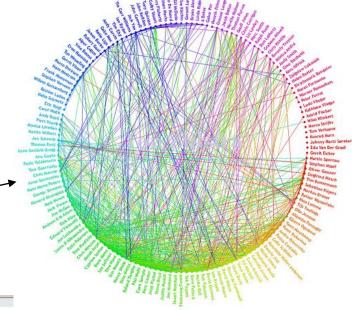
A threshold has been imposed to suppress the display of normal behavior. As a result, unusual behavior is revealed by the patterns formed by the lines

Representing connection between people

Increasing interest about the matter

intelligence analysis

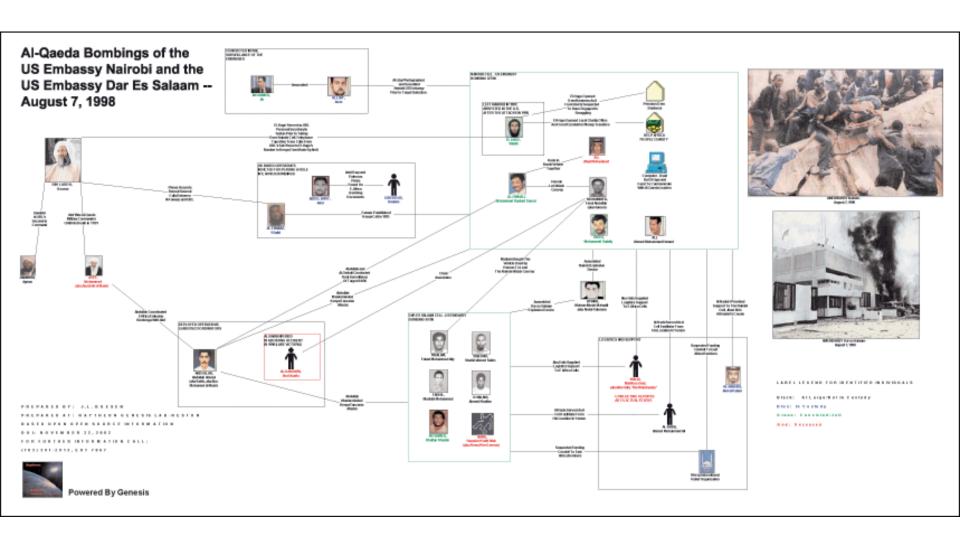
- associated with chart
- timeline chart
- for annotations
- for explaining
- social networks
 - facebook visualization



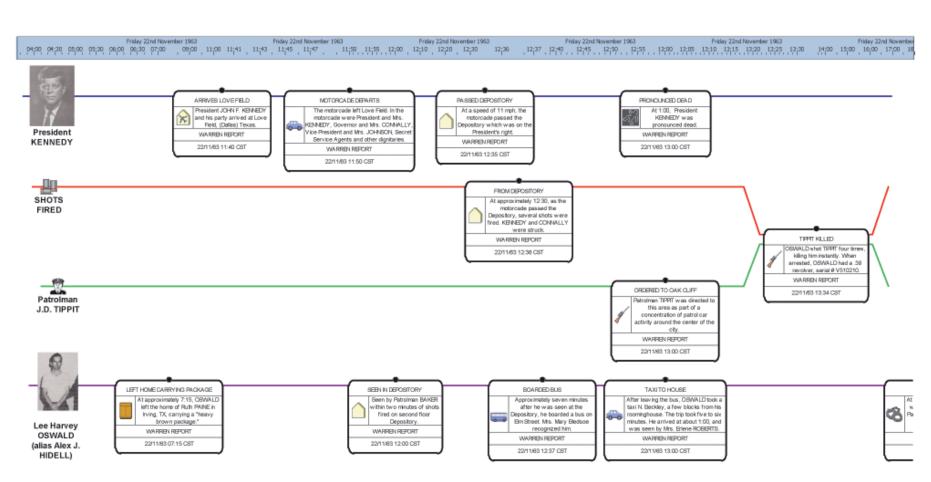


i2 Limited (2006) a successful story (now IBM)

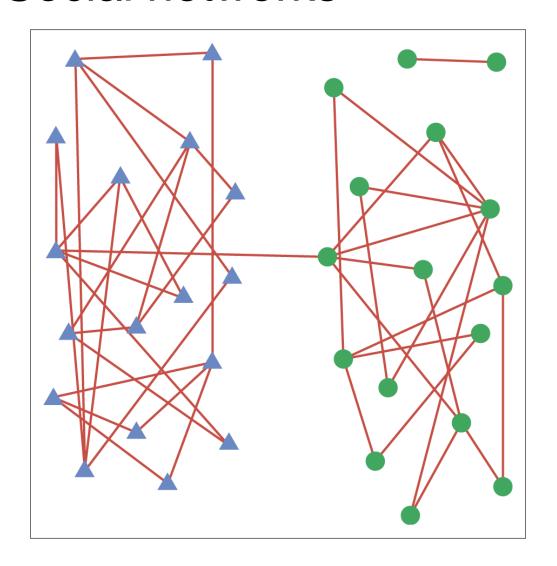
Association chart about African bombing



Timeline chart about Kennedy assassination



Social networks



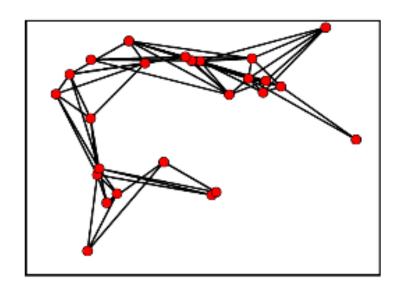
Social choices of fourth grade students in a school

boys chose boys

girls chose girls

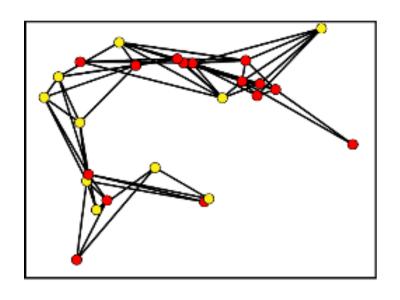
. . . .

Social networks



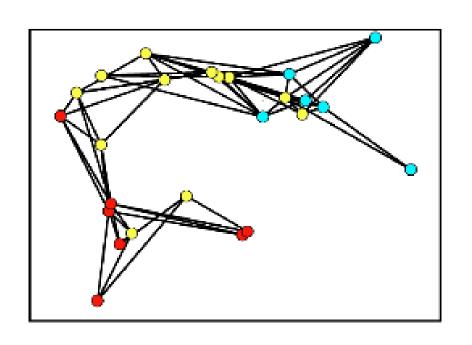
Social choices of employees in a department store during recreational activities (coffee break)

Social networks + color



gender, ethnicity, marital status? no...

Social networks + color

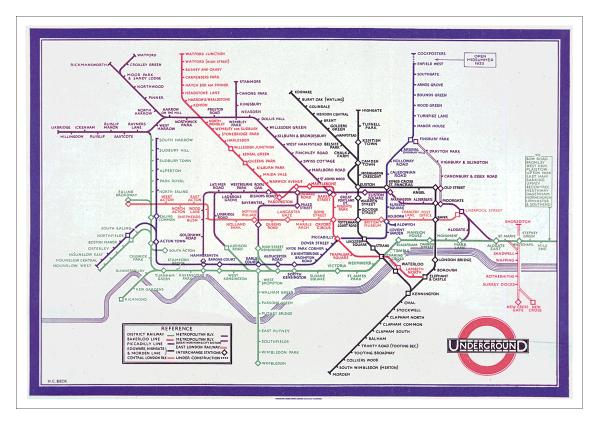


Age!

(blue <30, 30 <yellow <40, red >40)

Do not forget physical connection...

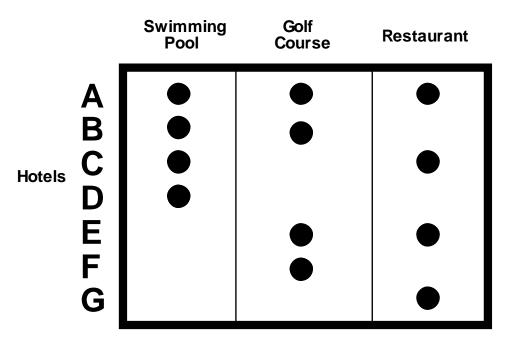


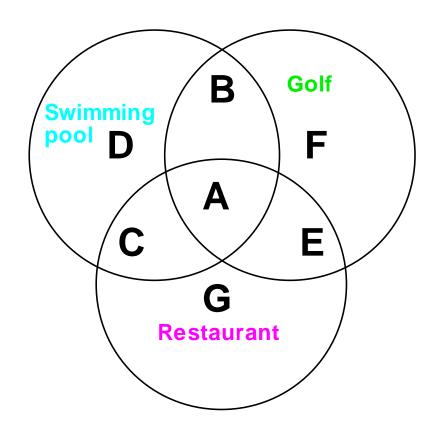


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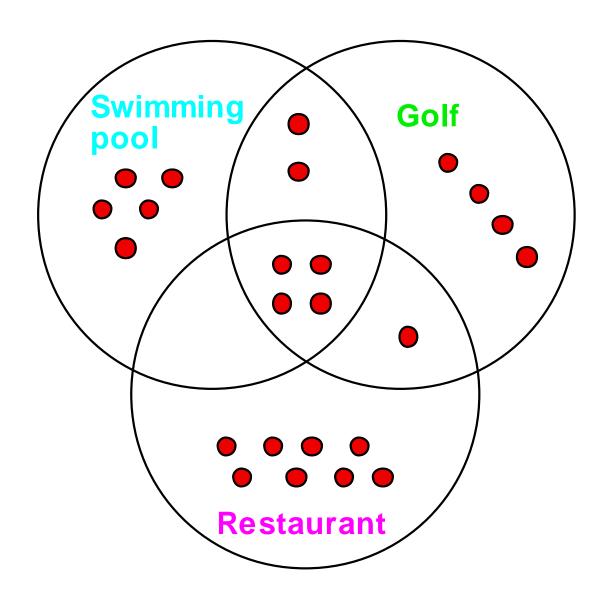
Maps & diagrams



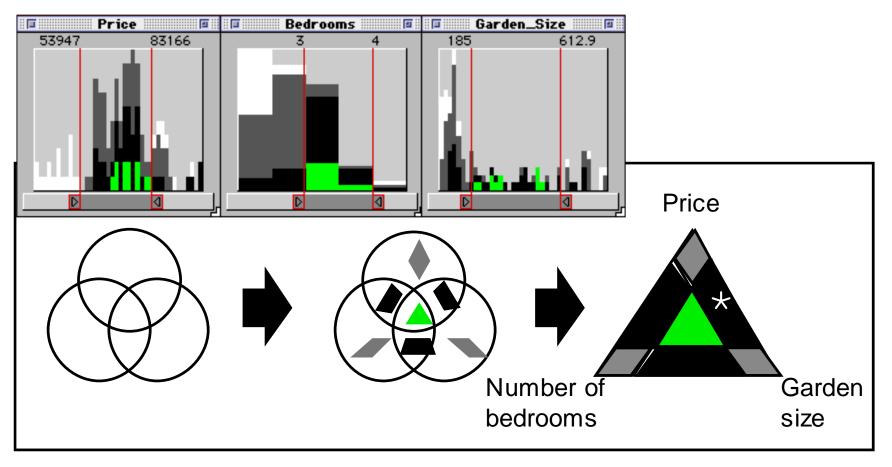


A Venn diagram might help

More hotels

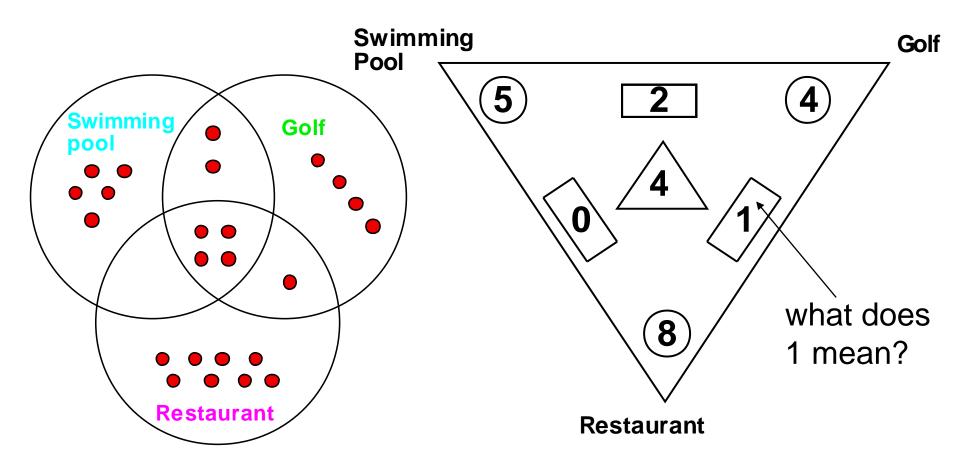


Representing Venn diagrams: InfoCrystal

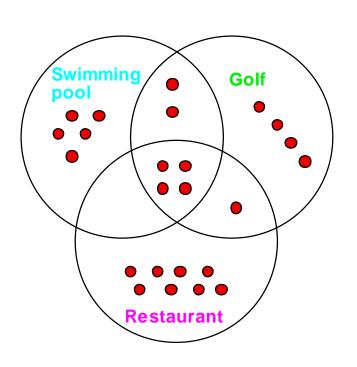


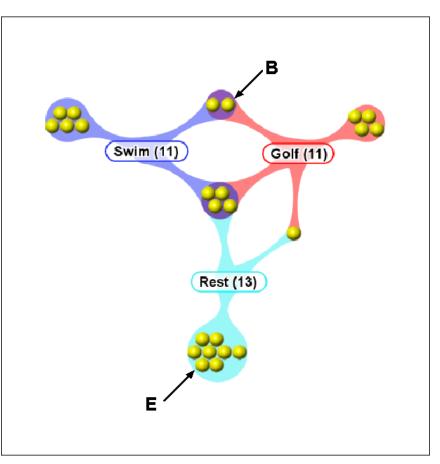
InfoCrystal allows visual queries to be made concerning price, garden size and number of bedrooms. The asterisk represents houses satisfying criteria on price and garden size but not number of bedrooms

Back to the hotels

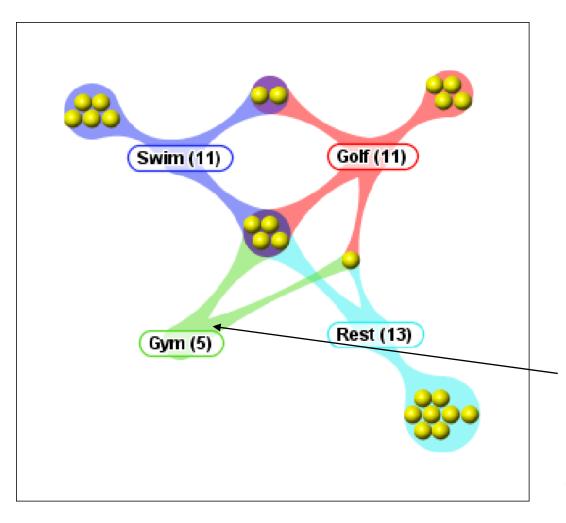


Cluster maps





Cluster maps



While Venn
diagrams and
InfoCrystal
do
not scale
Cluster Maps do!

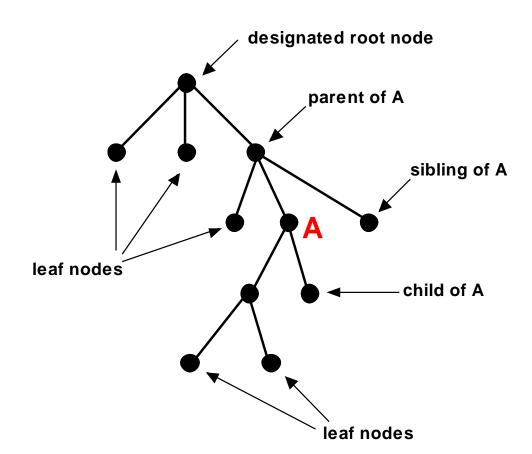
Empty?
If a hotel has Gym
it always has another
facility

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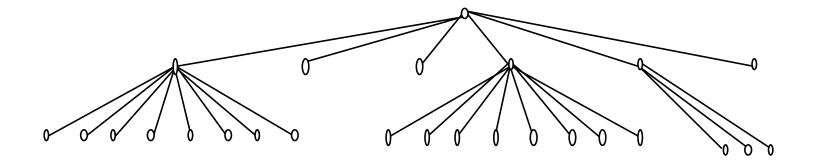
Tree representation

 Tree are a particularly interesting kind of graphs (a lot of data relations have a hierarchical structure)



Trees are hard to draw

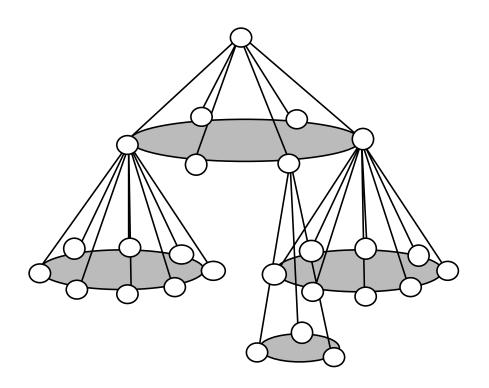
They require more horizontal then vertical space



 There exist a lot of proposals for automatically draw trees (and graphs)

3D trees

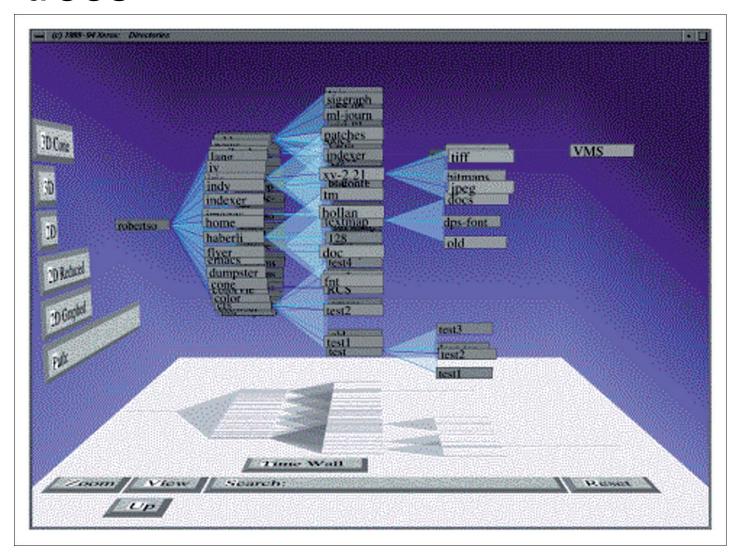
- All nodes subordinate to a given node are arranged into a 3D cone
- More compact
- Occlusions: it requires strong interaction support



Video 02

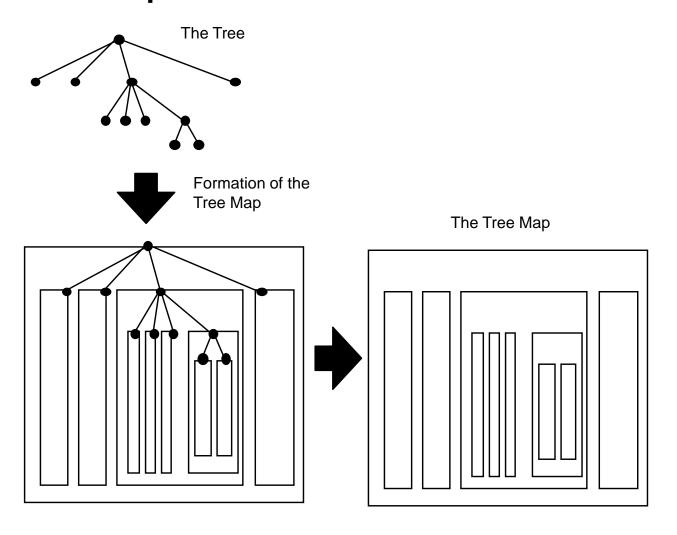
Note the animation

3D trees



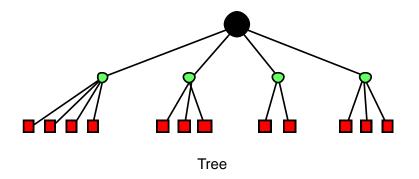
A reorientation, more convenient for the textual labelling

Tree maps

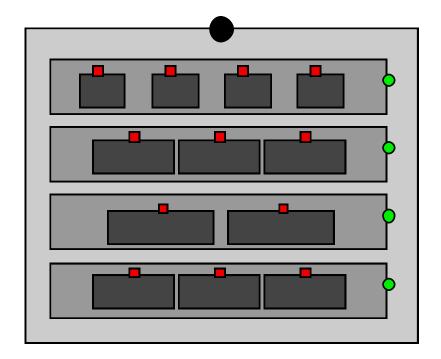


Tree maps

Slice-and-dice, more suited for including text and images

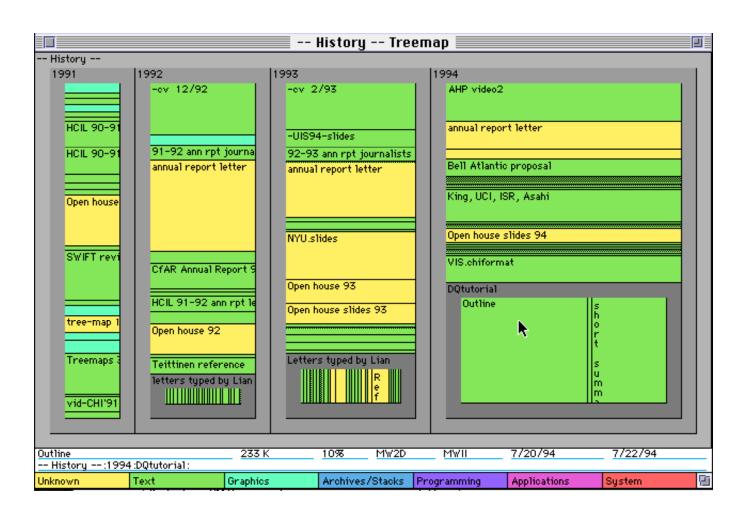


Tree Map



Tree maps

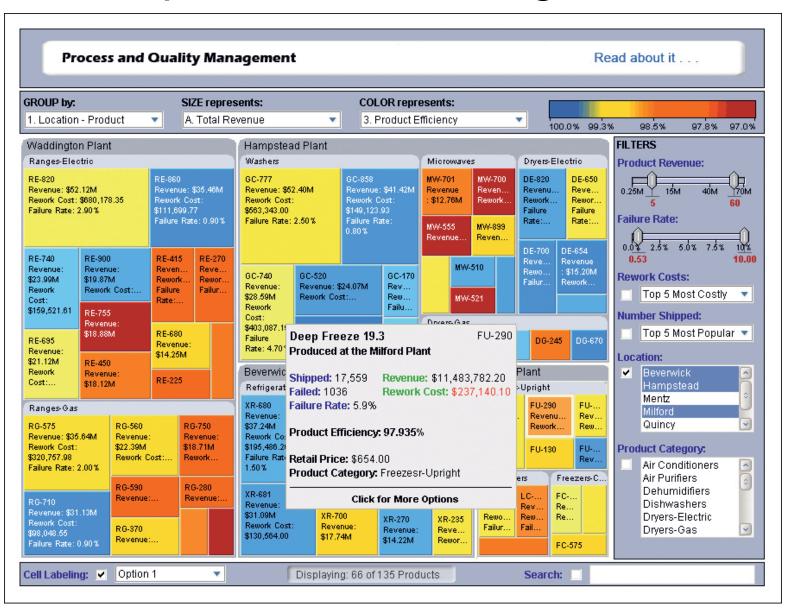
- Vertical and horizontal alternation
- Hierarchy is not easy to discern



Smartmoney

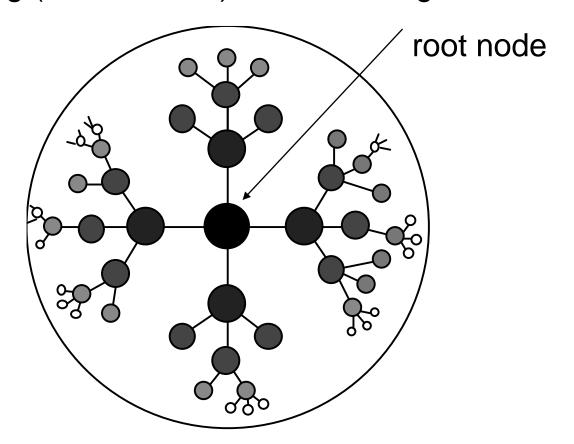


Treemap + color + filtering



Hyperbolic browser

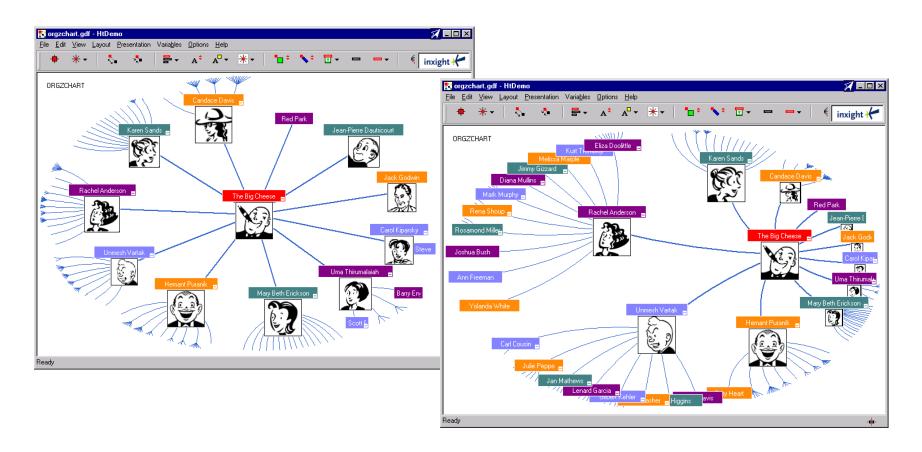
Rescuing (more or less) the tree design



The further away a node is from the root node, the closer it is to its superordinate node, and the area it occupies decreases

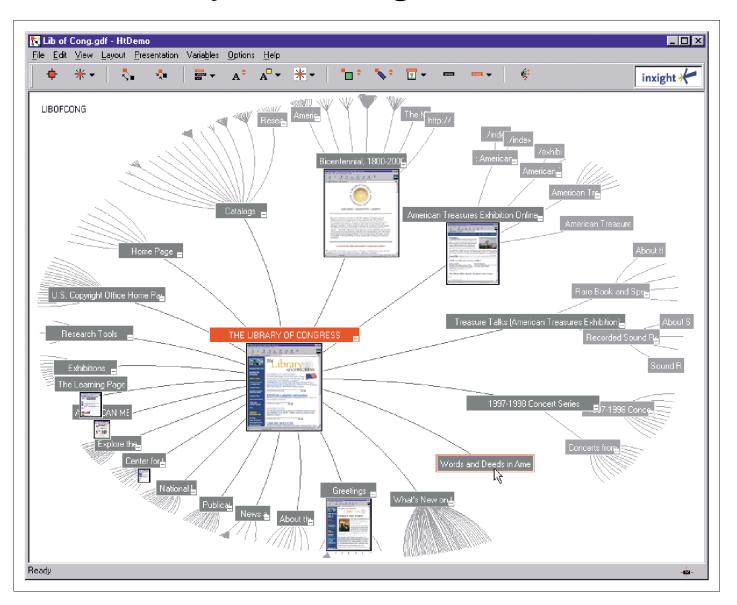
The limit is the pixel...

Interaction!



(a) The reporting structure of the employees of a company. (b) One employee of interest, Rachel Anderson, has been moved towards the centre, revealing her subordinates

The Library of Congress



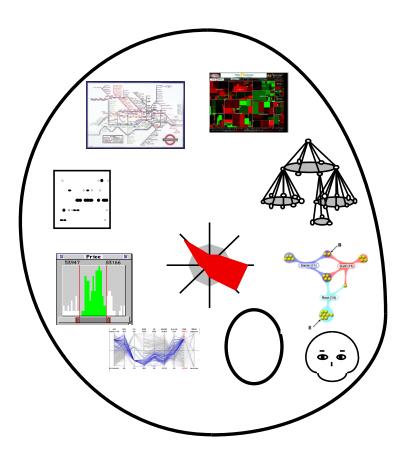
Hyperbolic browser demo

Video 04

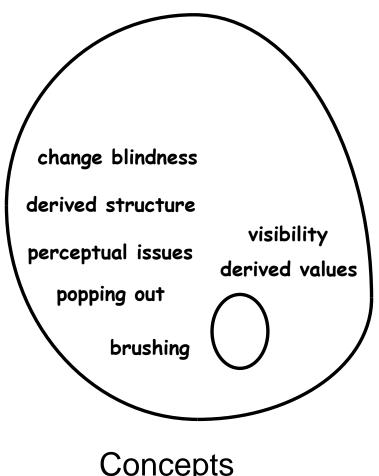
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Representation design



Techniques



Concepts