CSE 332
Introduction to Visualization

Interaction & Information Navigation

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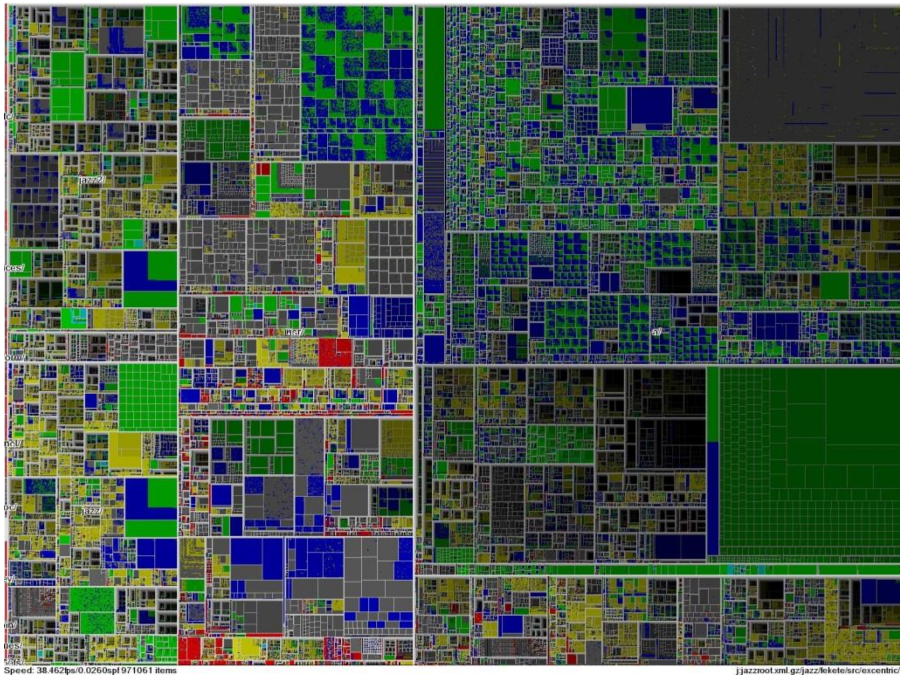
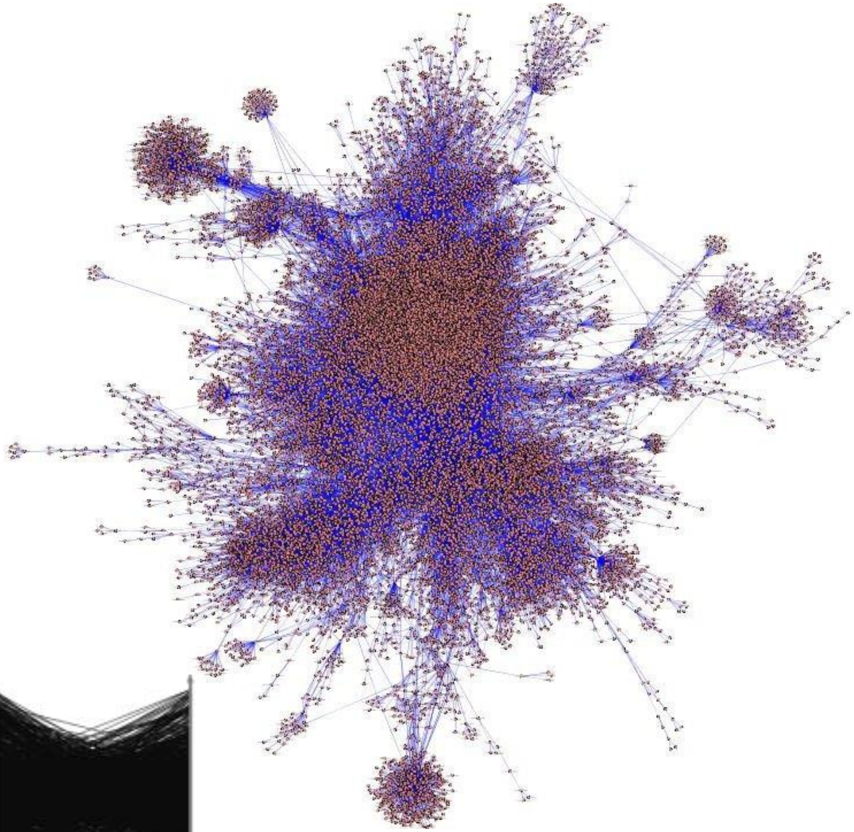
Lecture	Topic	Projects
1	Intro, schedule, and logistics	
2	Applications of visual analytics, data types	
3	Data sources and preparation	Project 1 out
4	Data reduction, similarity & distance, data augmentation	
5	Dimension reduction	
6	Introduction to D3	
7	Visual communication using infographics	
8	Visual perception and cognition	Project 2 out
9	Visual design and aesthetic	
10	D3 hands-on presentation	
11	Cluster analysis	
12	Visual analytics tasks and design	
13	High-dimensional data VIS: linear projections	Project 3 out
14	High-dimensional data VIS: optimized layouts	
15	Visualization of spatial data	
16	Midterm	
17	Visualization of spatial data	
18	Illumination and isosurface rendering	
19	Scientific visualization	
20	Midterm discussion	Project 4 out
21	Principles of interaction	
22	Visual analytics and the visual sense making process	
23	Visualization of graphs and hierarchies	
24	Visualization of time-varying and streaming data	Project 5 out
25	Maps	
26	Memorable visualizations, visual embellishments	
27	Evaluation and user studies	
28	Narrative visualization, storytelling, data journalism, XAI	

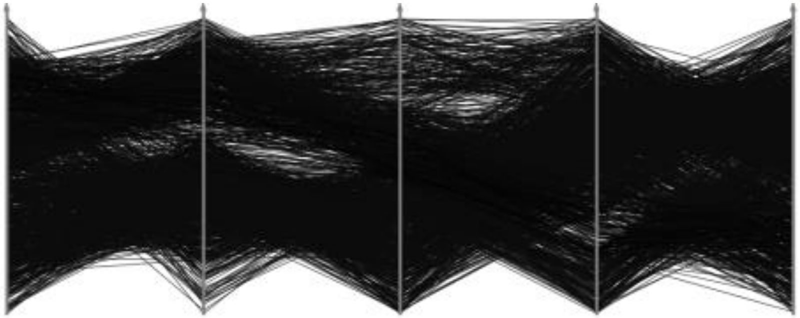
Too Much Data?

How can we deal with data overload

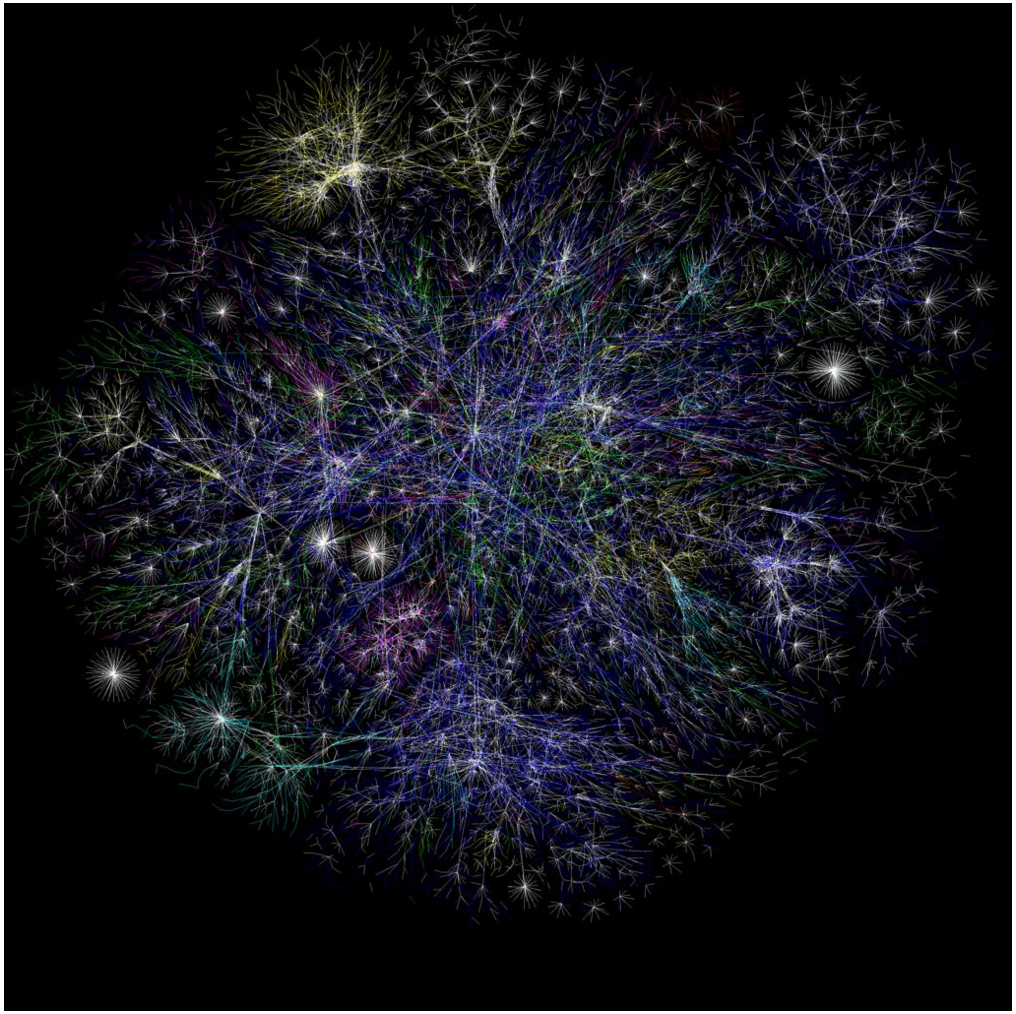
- see the forest for the trees (or the other way around)







Too Much Data?



Internet routes (1/15/2005)

(NY Museum of Modern Art)

The Key to Overcome the Data Deluge: Interaction

Allow users to control what is currently shown:

- level of detail
- extent of the data (spatial, values)
- aspects of the data (attributes)

But do not leave the user lost in the forest

- provide navigation hints

Two powerful paradigms:

- overview, and detail on demand (forest and trees)
- focus and context (trees and forest)

Interaction needs to be interactive (as in responsive)

- user needs get quick visual feedback on actions

Interaction: Key to Visual Analytics

Puts the human in the loop

- appeals to human's expertise and intuition

Requires a suitable human-computer interface

- recall the lectures on color and perception

Interaction can help with:

- making sense of it all
- putting things in proper context
- data overload (scalability)
- telling stories with data (explain findings to others)

Evaluate effectiveness

- do human users actually benefit?
- user studies!

A Taxonomy of Fundamental Interaction Types

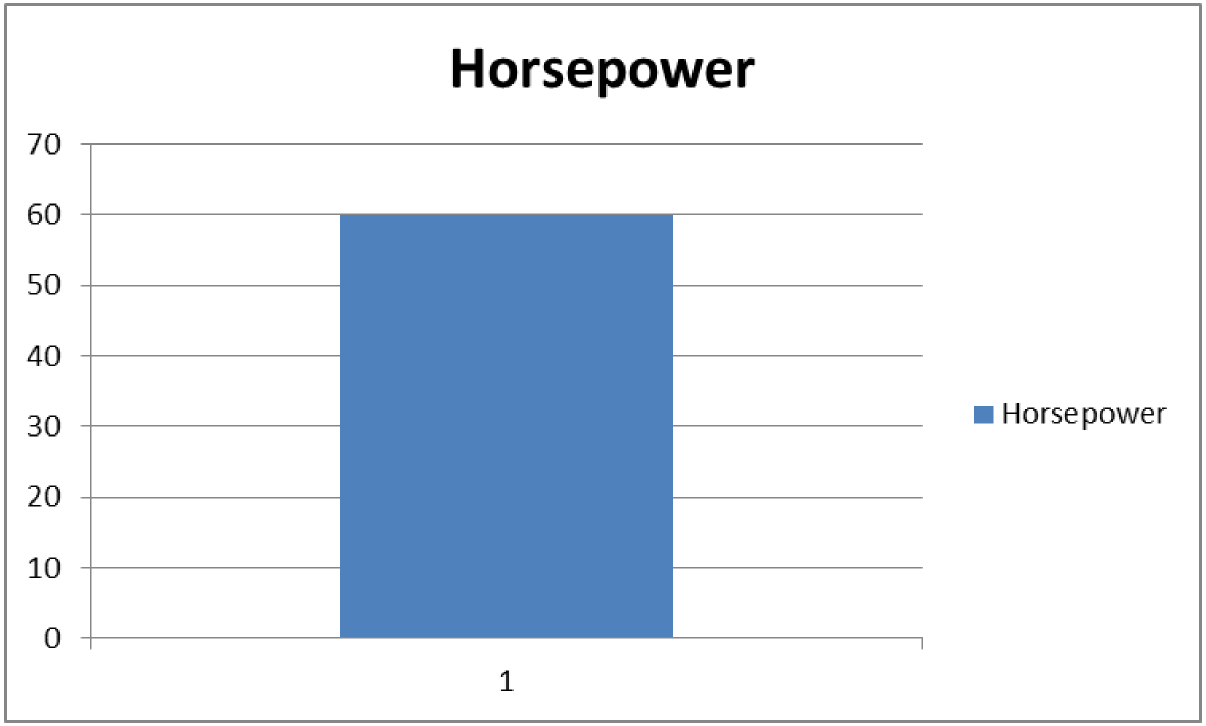
Stephen Few (chapter 4):

- compare
- sort
- add variables
- re-scale
- re-express
- filter
- highlight
- annotate
- bookmark
- aggregate
- re-visualize
- zoom and pan
- details on demand

Example

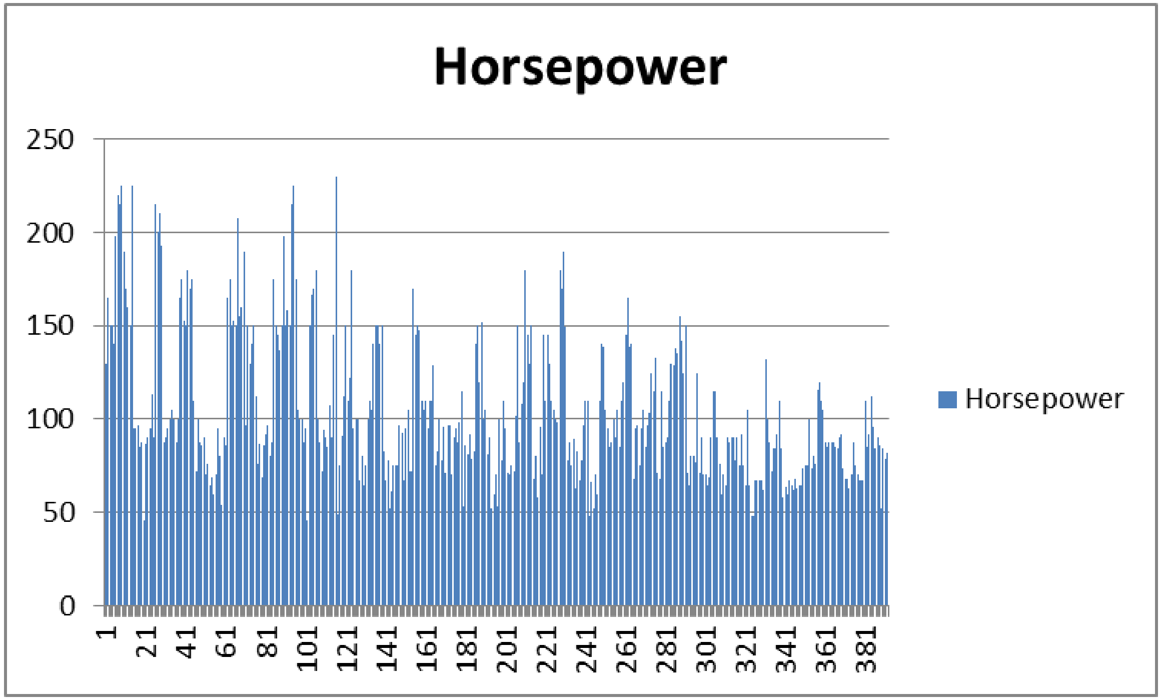
Assume you have been offered a car to buy

- assume you are mostly interested in horsepower, weight, acceleration
- the car you have been offered has 60 hp, 1834 kg, 8 s



Compare

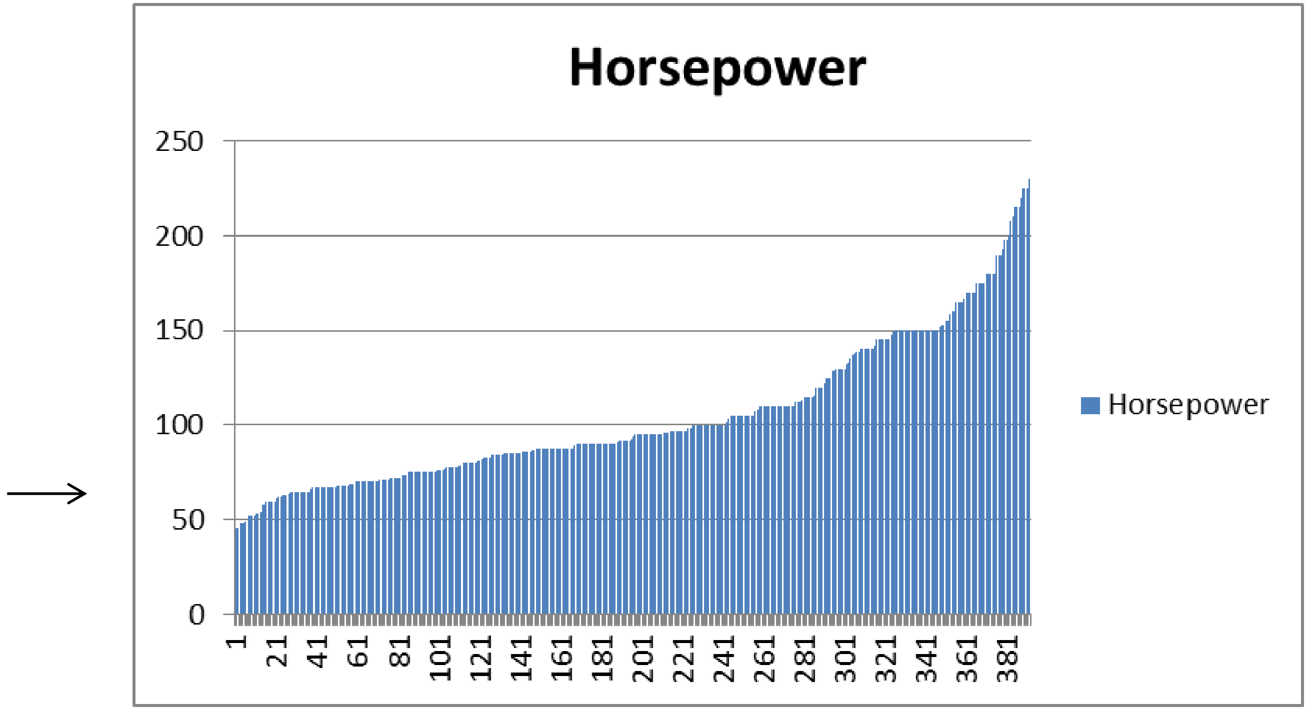
See the car with other available cars



hard to see how it really ranks

Sort

See the car in the context of other available cars

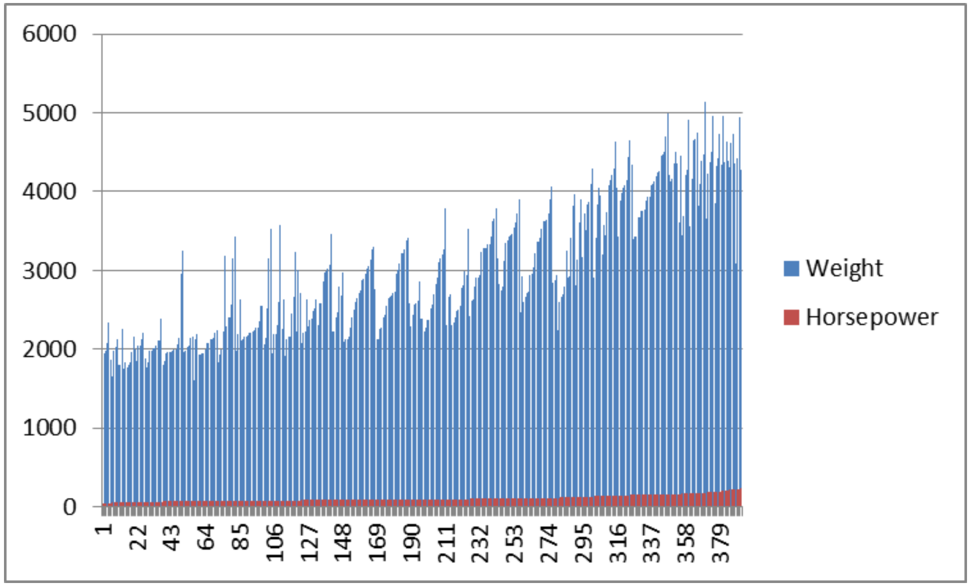


it is a low-horsepower car

Additional Variables

Is horsepower correlated to weight?

- are there trade-offs?

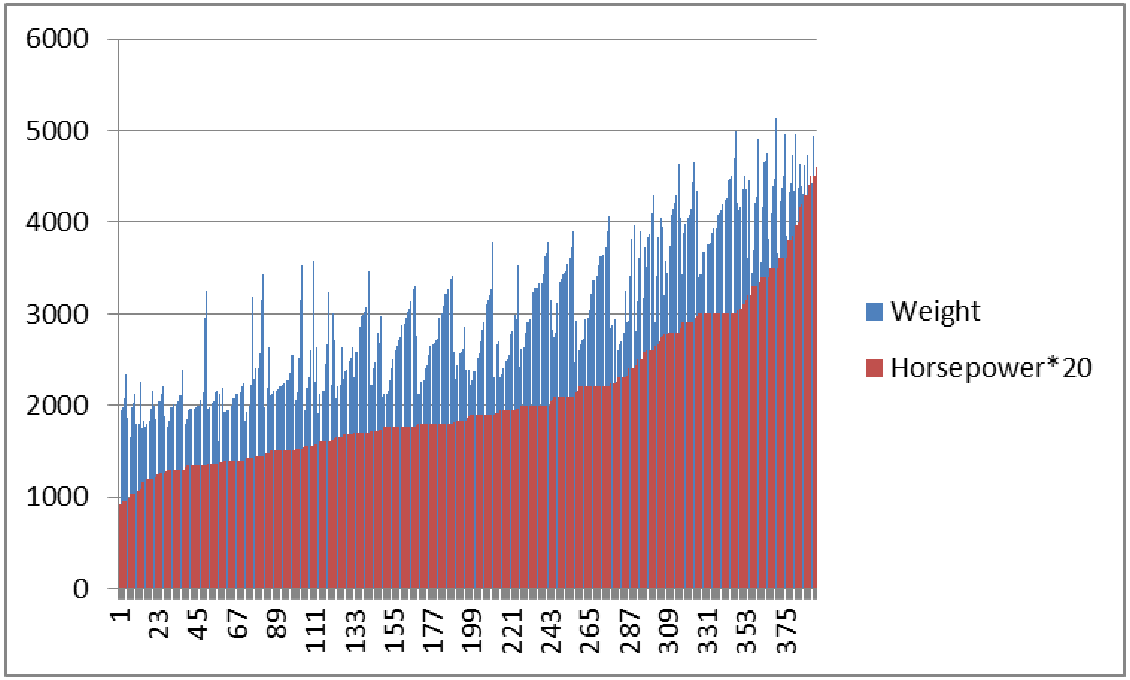


hard to see what is going on

Re-Scale

Scale horsepower into the same range than weight

- could also normalize each to (0.0, 1.0)

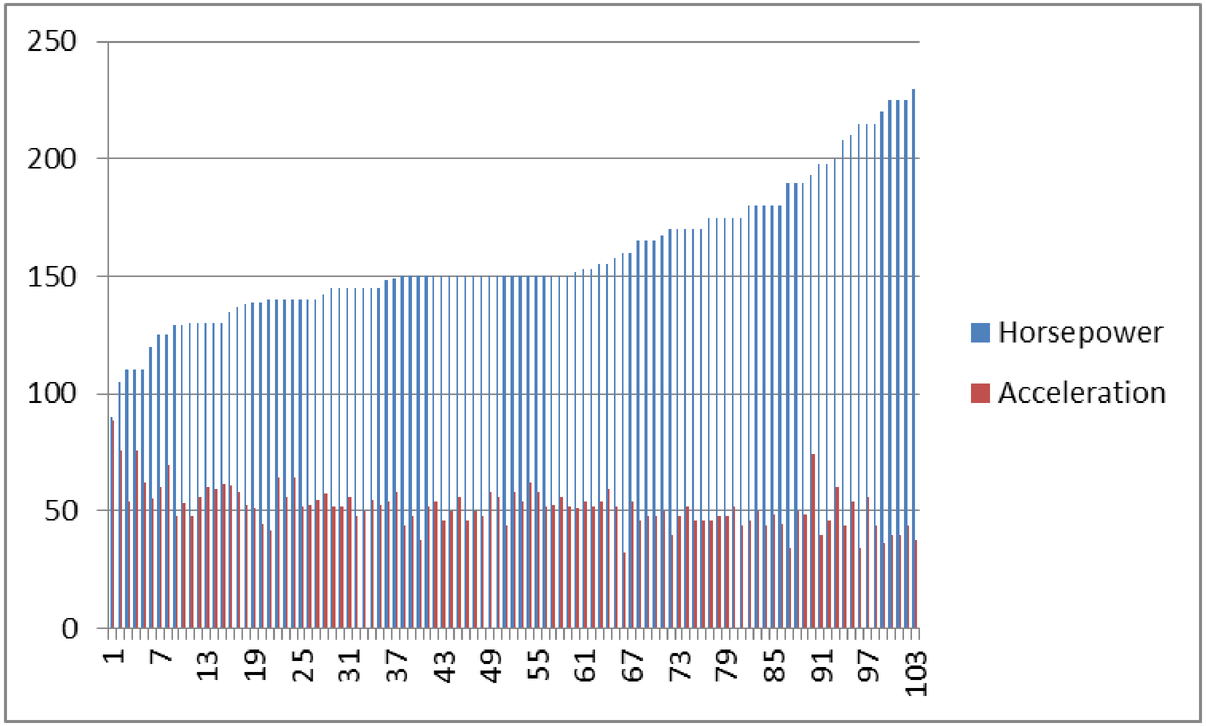


There seems to be a positive correlation

- cars with higher horsepower are also heavier

Another Variable

How does it relate to acceleration?

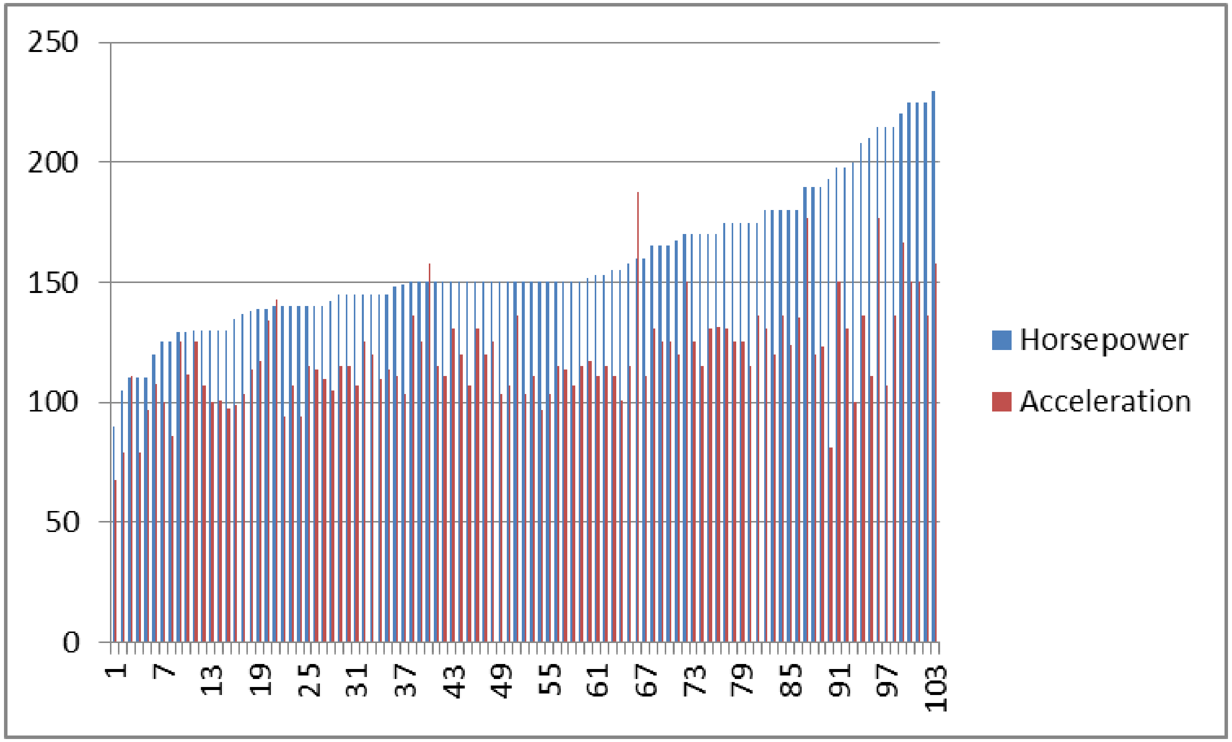


non-intuitive that acceleration is less for high horsepower cars

Re-Express

Acceleration should really be 1/acceleration

- should be measured in 1/sec (and not sec)

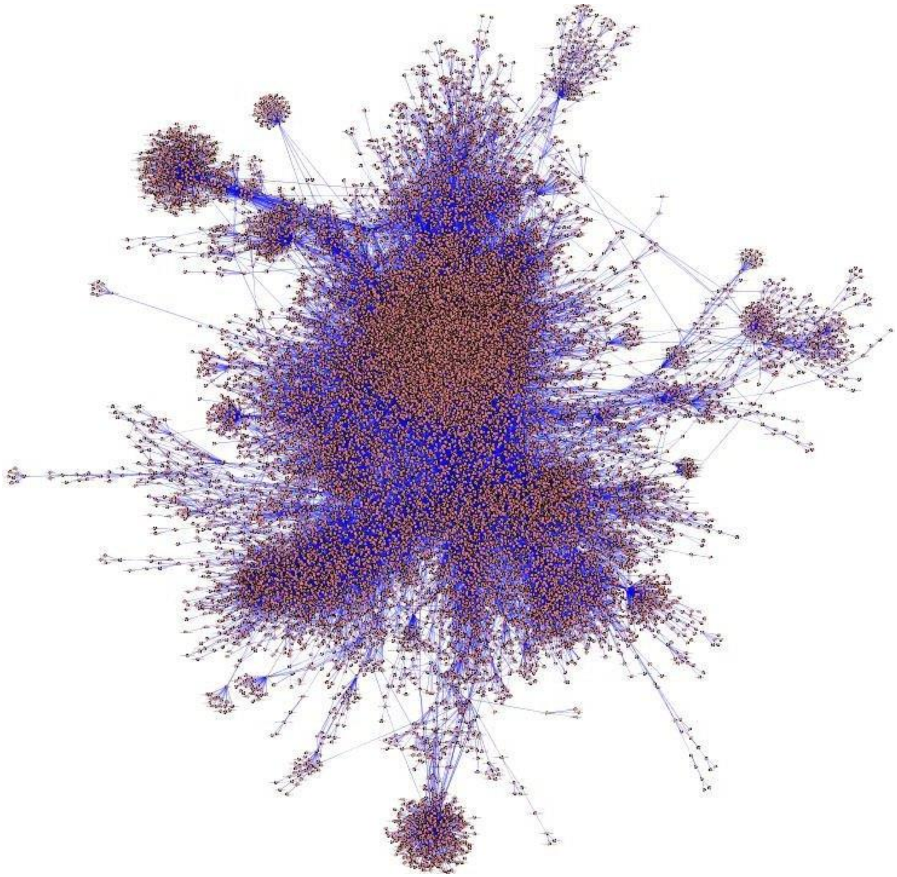


- now higher horsepower cars also seem to have higher acceleration (but the influence is quite minor) → is there a higher-D relationship?

Filtering

Example: Graph of concepts

- related concepts group closer

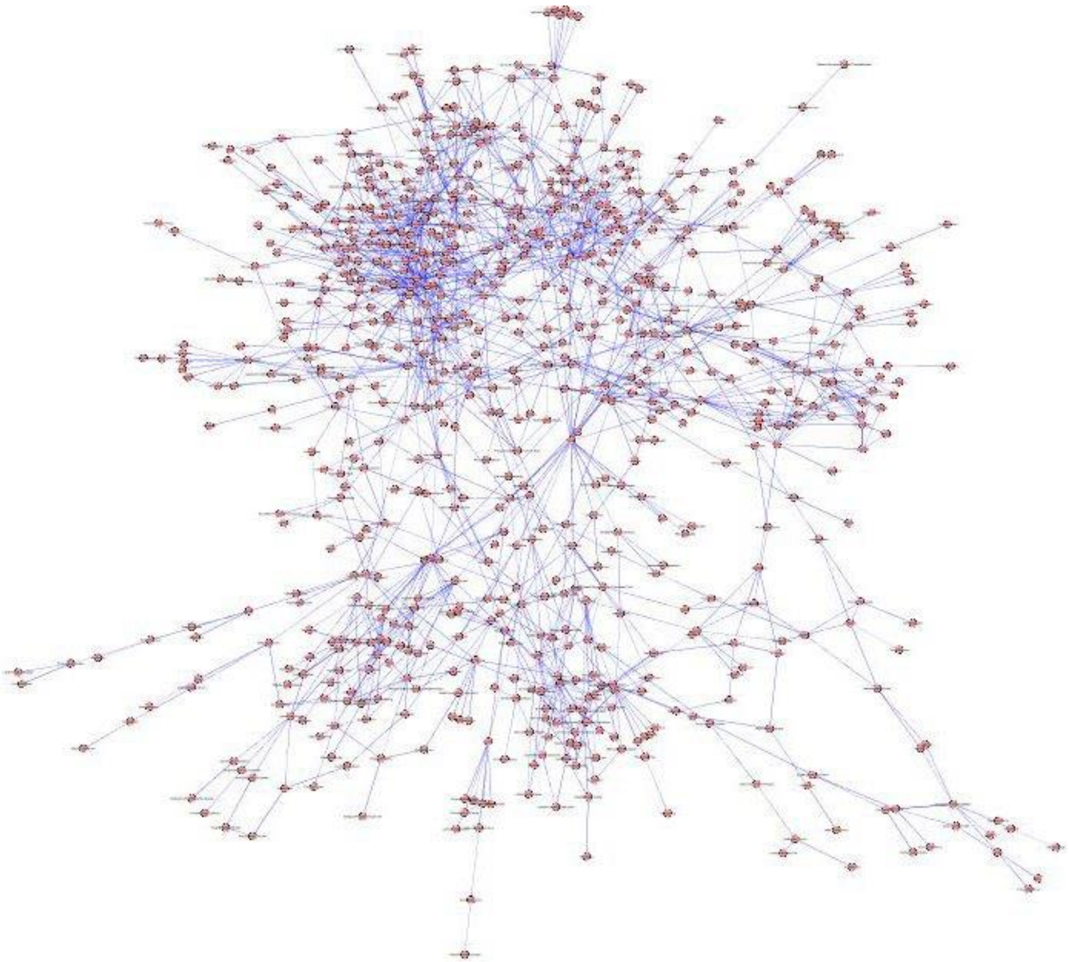


from: http://www.mkbergman.com/date/2008/02/

Filtering

Example: Graph of concepts

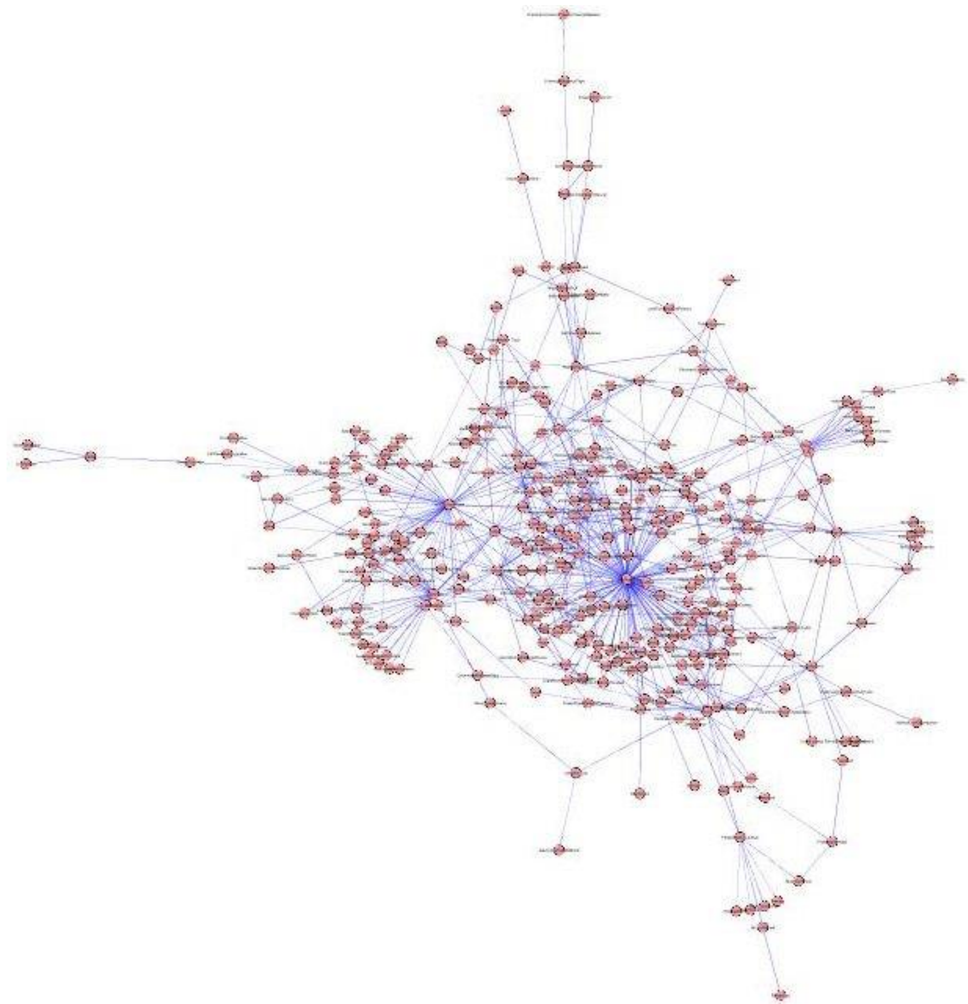
- only keep top 750 connected nodes



Filtering

Example: Graph of concepts

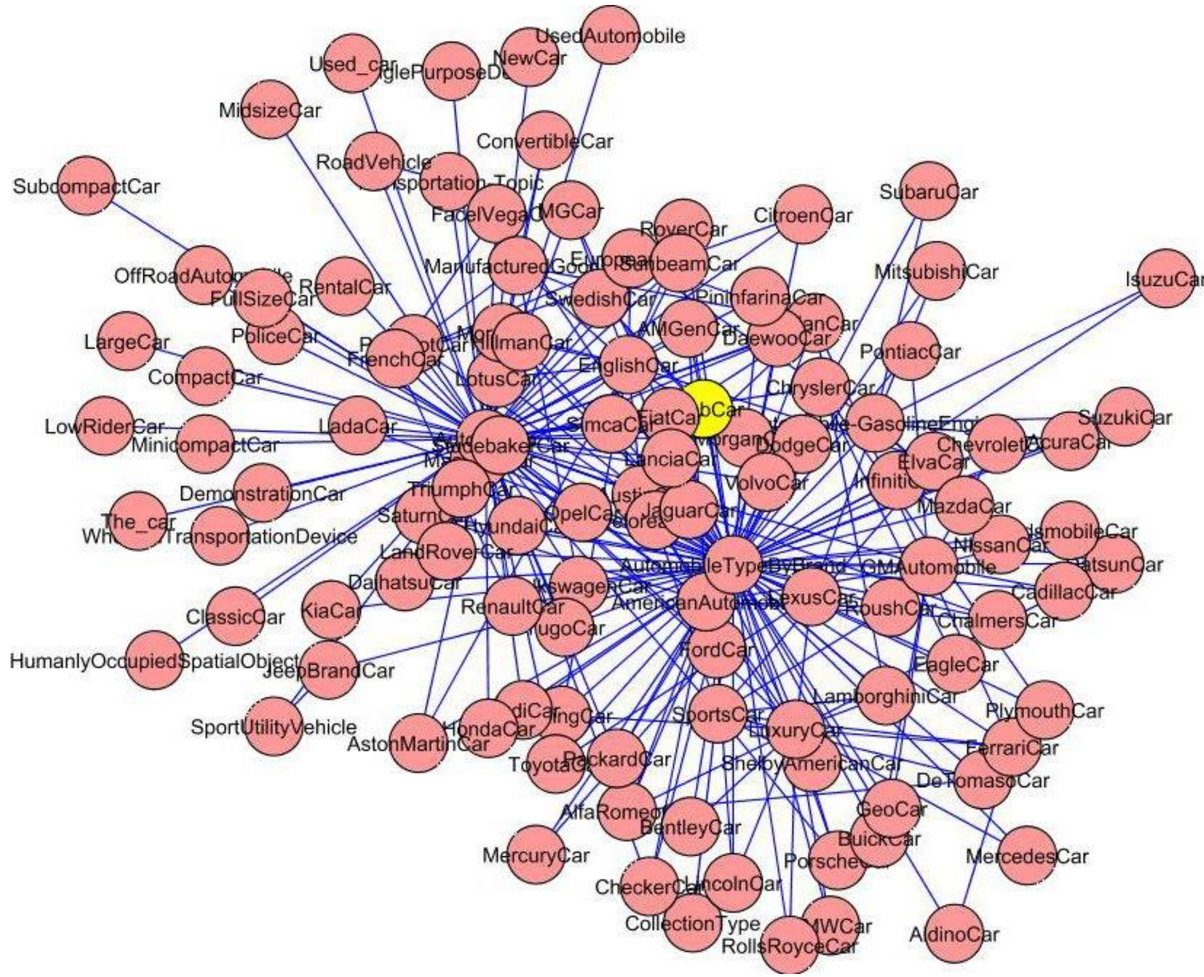
- only keep top 350 connected nodes



Zooming

Example: Graph of concepts

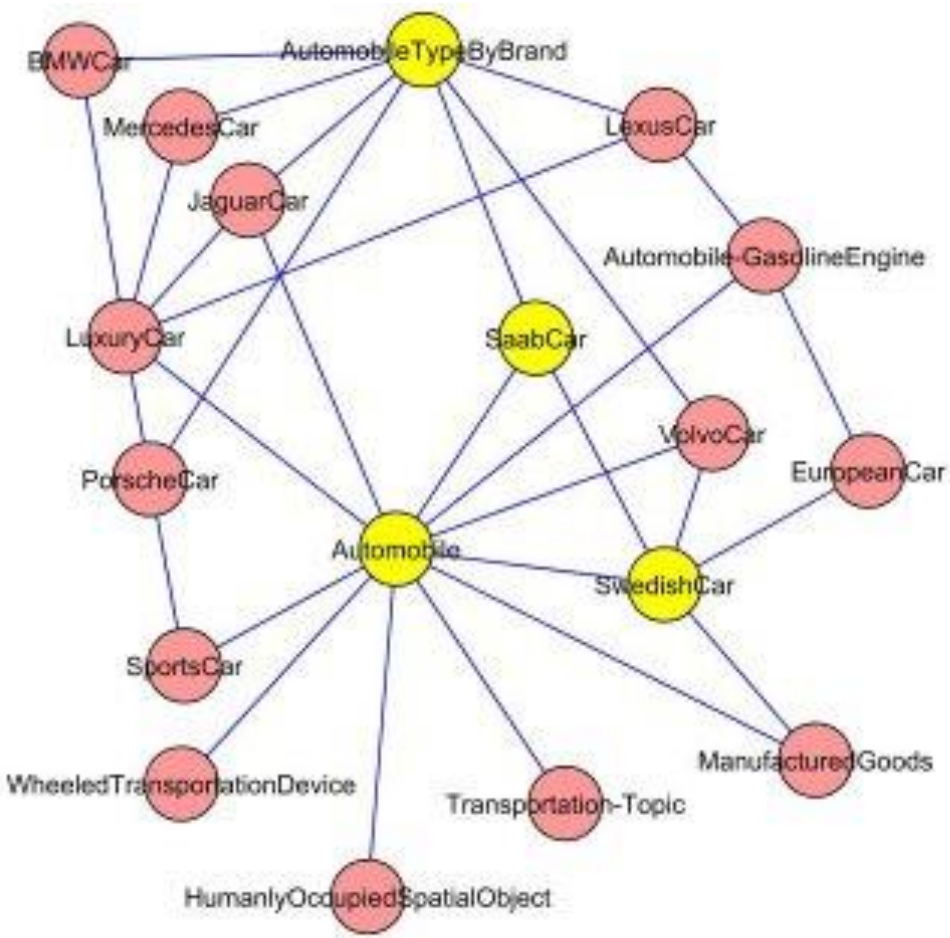
- only keep Saab neighborhood



Zooming

Example: Graph of concepts

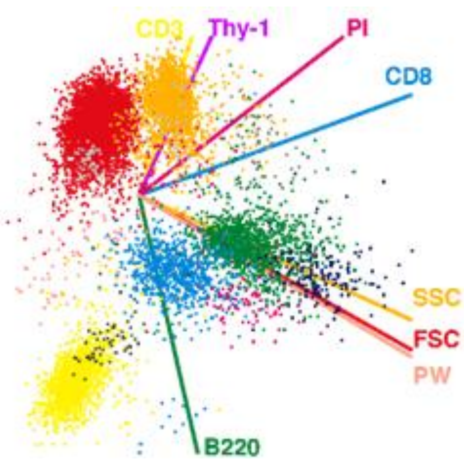
- only keep Saab neighborhood, zoom in more



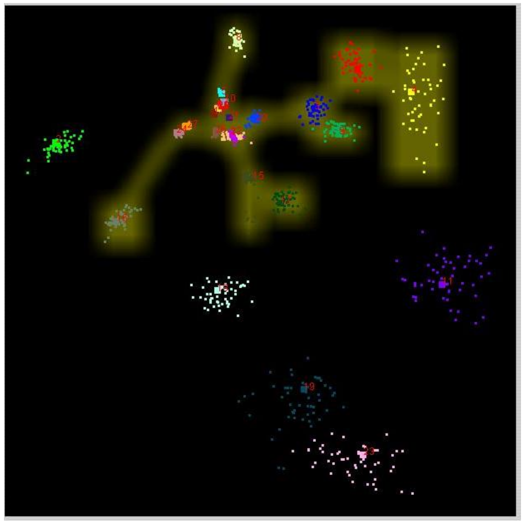
Aggregate

As discussed, good ways to aggregate all data into a single display are:

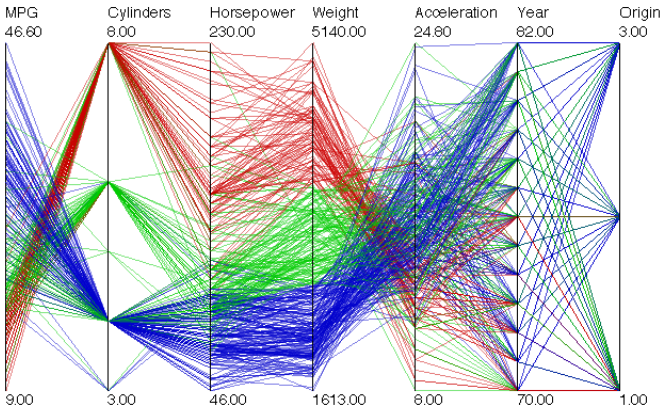
- biplots (project all data into a PCA vector basis)
- multidimensional Scaling (MDS)
- parallel coordinates



biplot



MDS



parallel coordinates

Overview and Detail

The Visual Information-Seeking Mantra

- devised 1996 by Ben Shneiderman
  (U Maryland, College Park)
- summarizes many visual design guidelines
- in some ways inspired by human vision/behavior
- provides an excellent framework for designing
  Information visualization applications.

Overview, zoom and filter, then details-on-demand

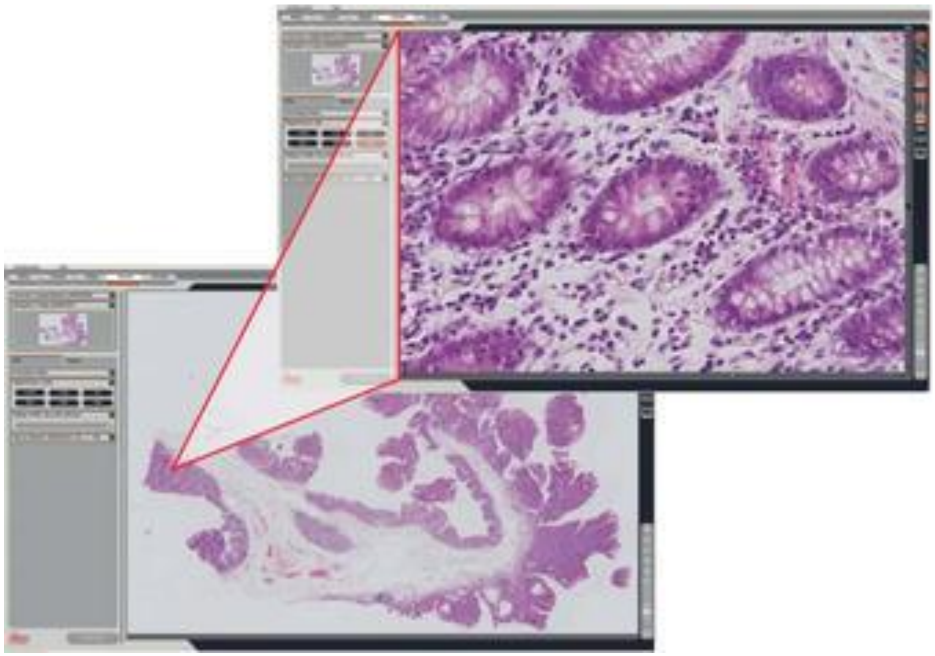
....

Overview, zoom and filter, then details-on-demand
Overview, zoom and filter, then details-on-demand
Overview, zoom and filter, then details-on-demand
Overview, zoom and filter, then details-on-demand

Overview and Detail

Information space overview plus some detail

- maintains (some) context with the detail currently focused on



Leica Microsystems

WikiViz

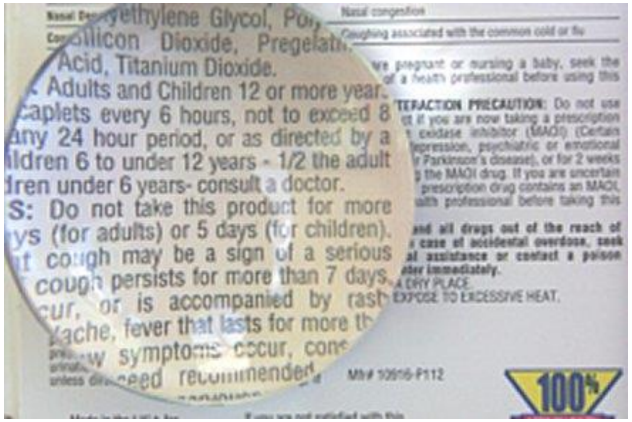
Focus + Context

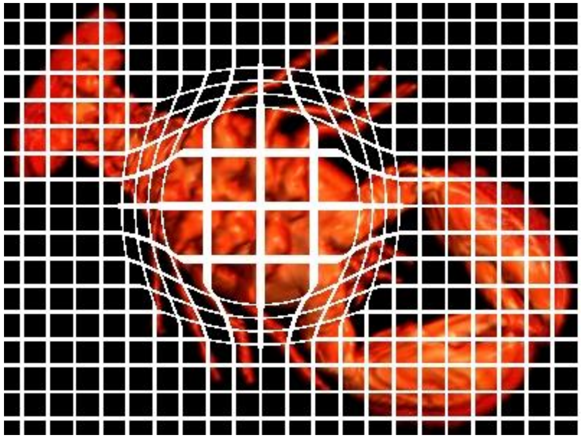
Overview and detail

- disjoint views, maybe connected by a fan
- but: they simultaneously shows both overview and details
- require the viewer to consciously shift his/her focus of attention

Focus + context

- one single view which shows information in direct context
- maintains continuity across the display
- do not require viewer to shift back and forth
- a good F+C paradigm is the *lens*
- but: there will be distortion

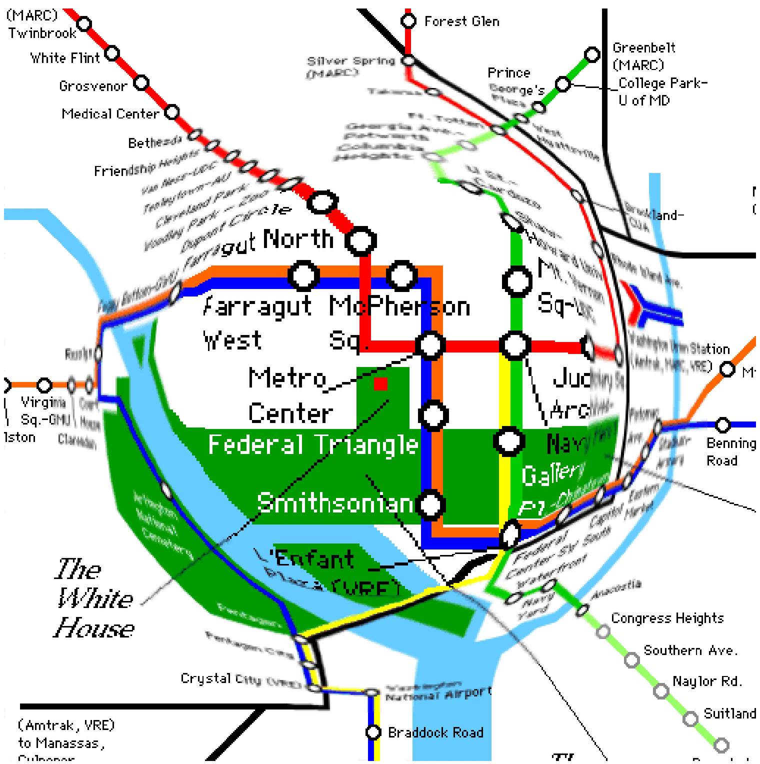




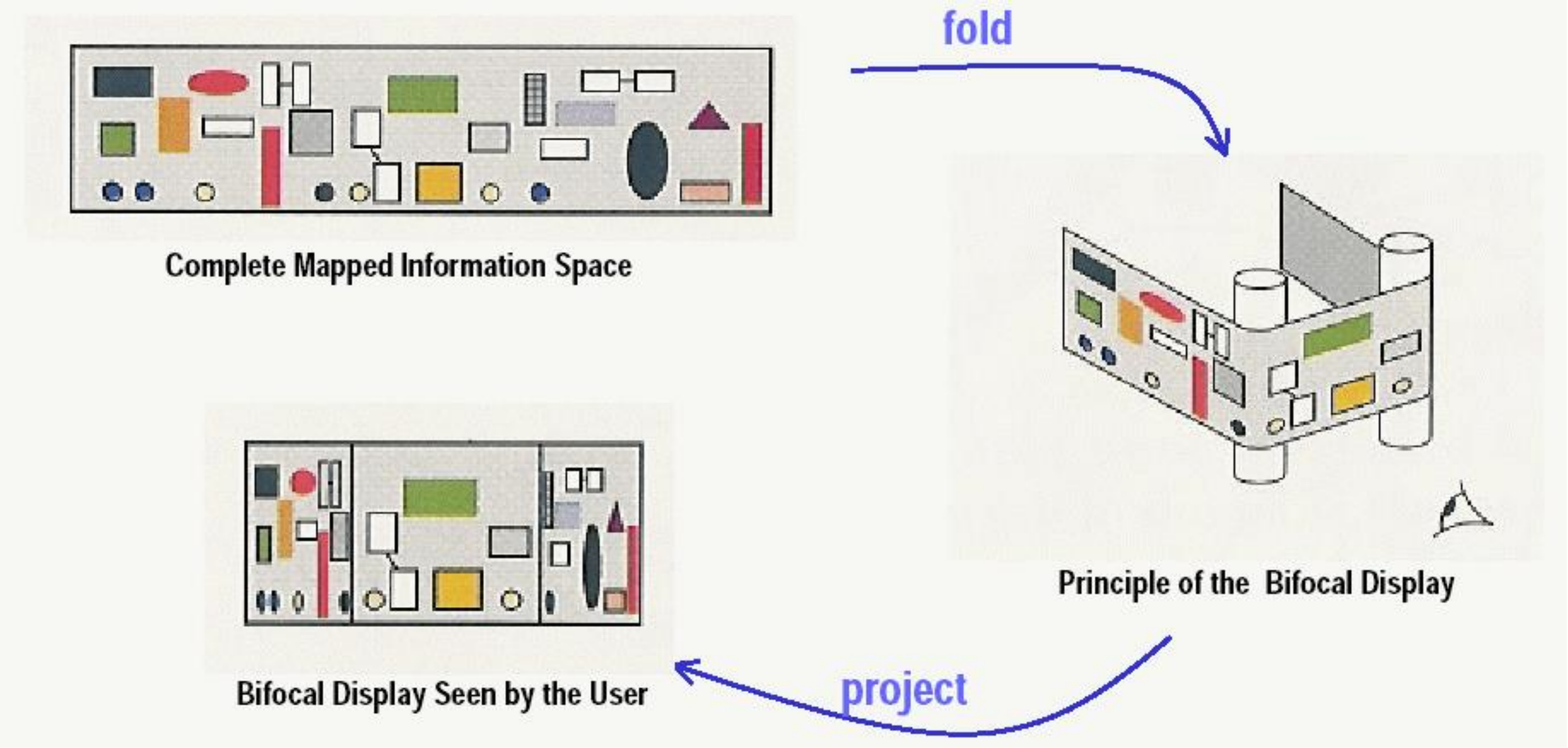
Fisheye Lenses

Fisheye lenses

- physically correct and therefore familiar
- keep target item in focus
- less relevant peripheral items are dropped or reduces in size
- distortion

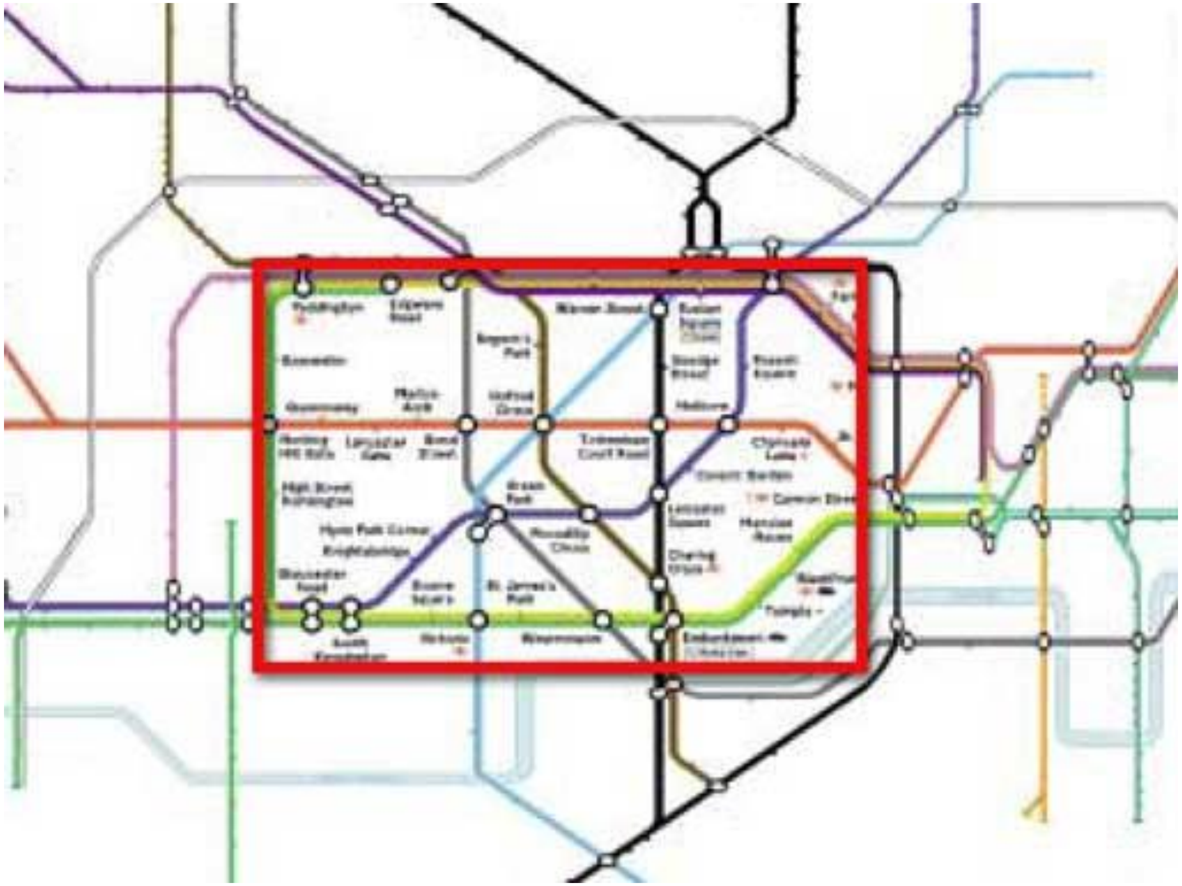


Bifocal Lens

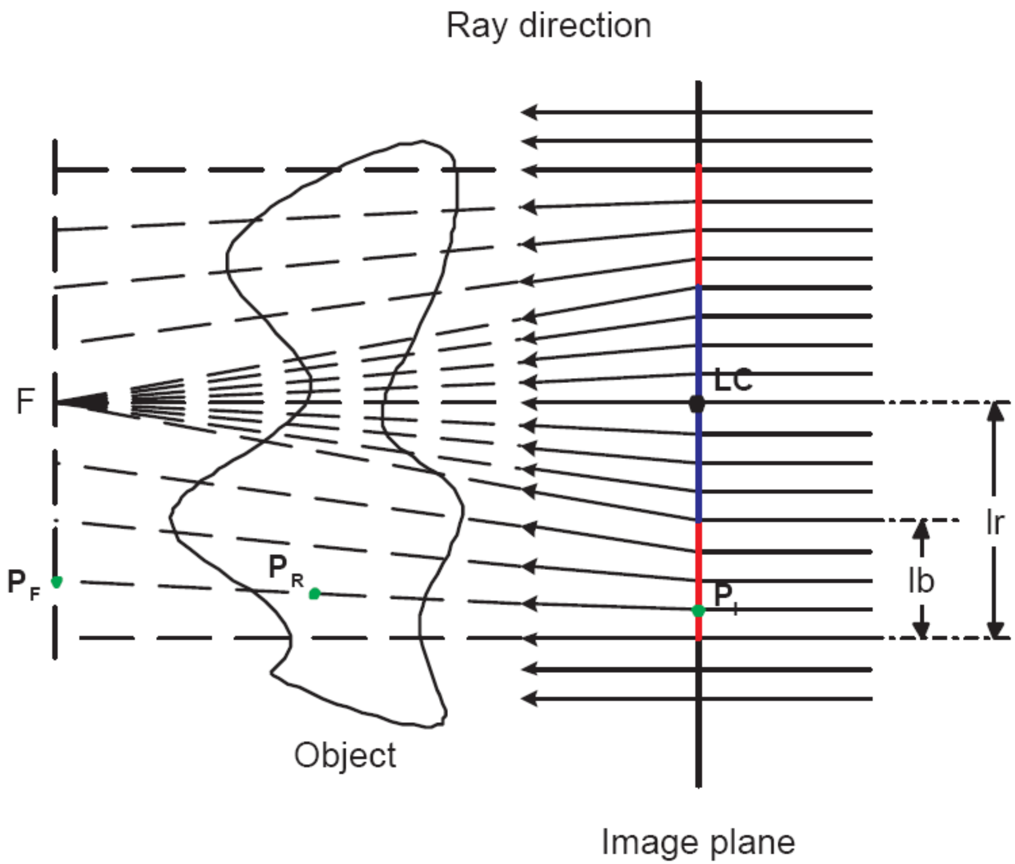


Bifocal Lens

London subway map



(Volumetric) Magnification Lenses



normal region

transition region

magnification region

transition region

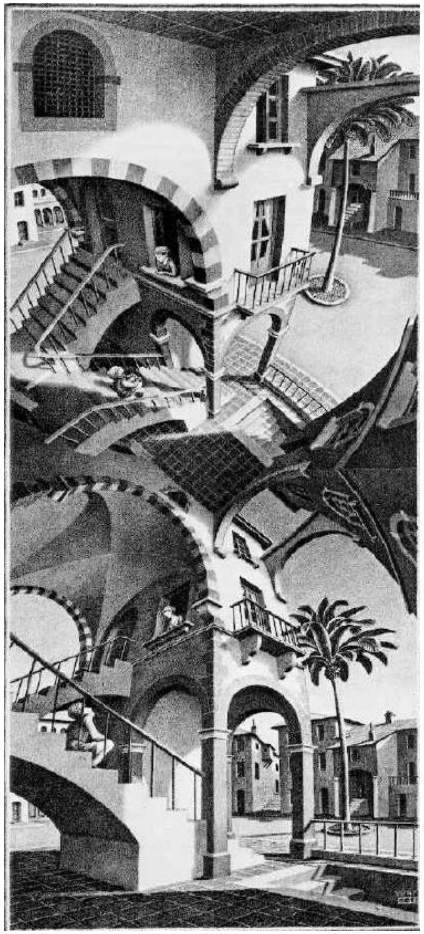
normal region

Avoid aliasing in transition regions by low-pass filtering

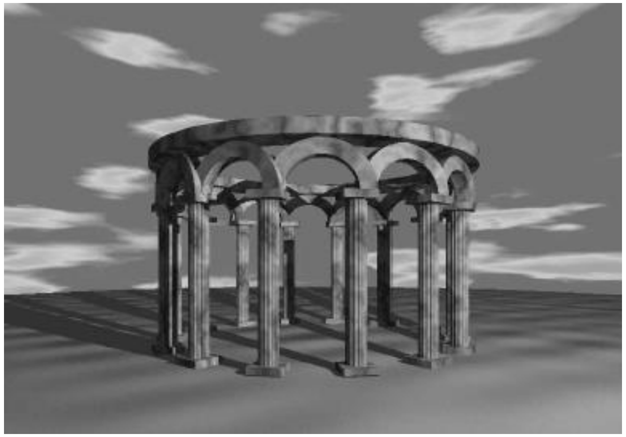
Generalized Lenses

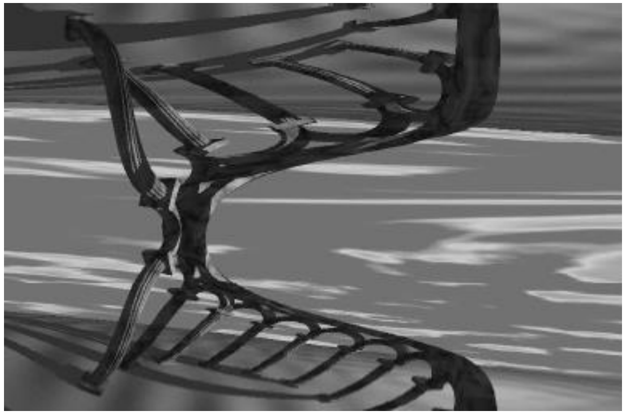
Computers can go beyond (stretch) the laws of physics

- example: multi-perspective lens rendering, gaze-directed, …



Rademacher/Bishop

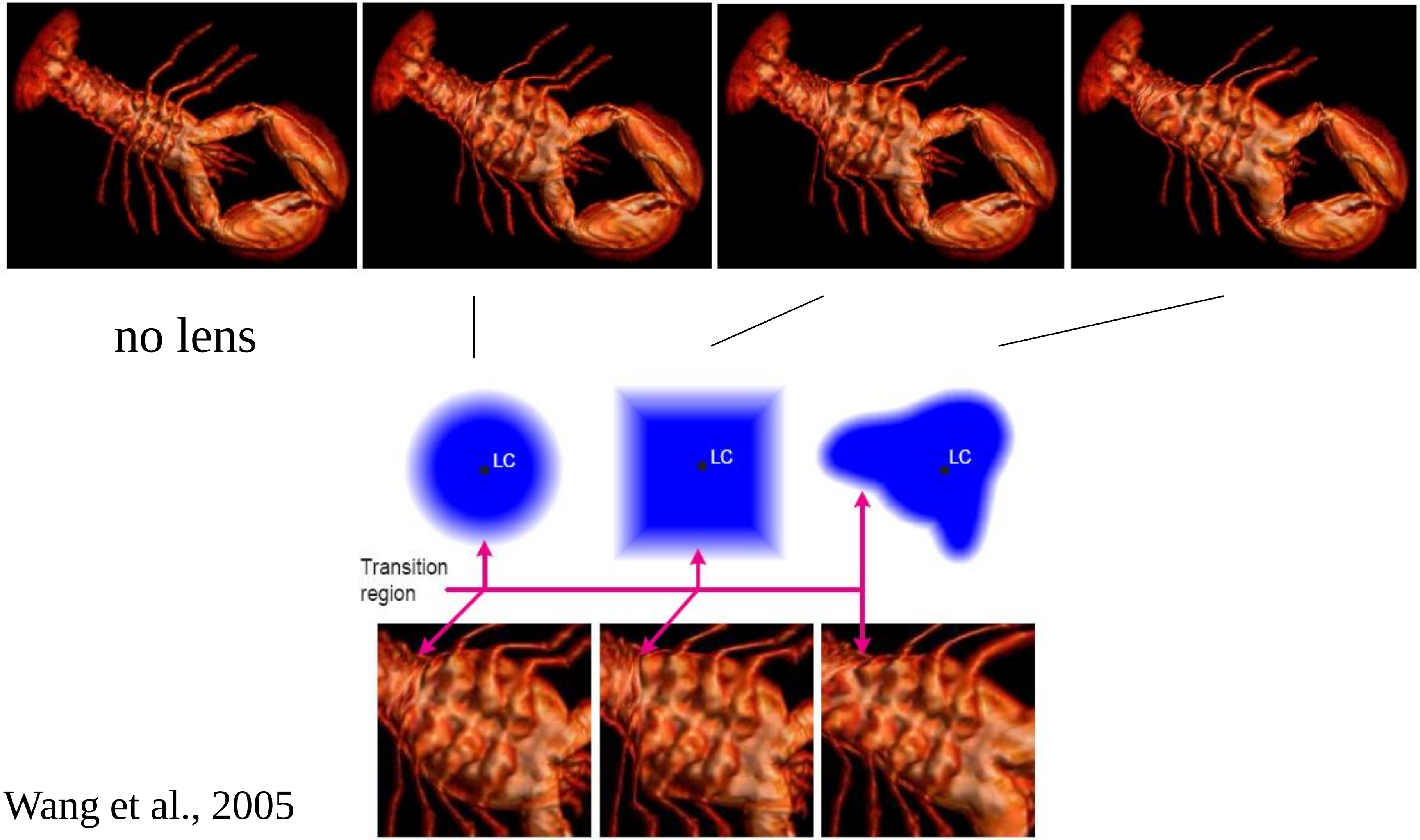




MC Escher

Loeffelmann/Groeller

Generalized Lenses

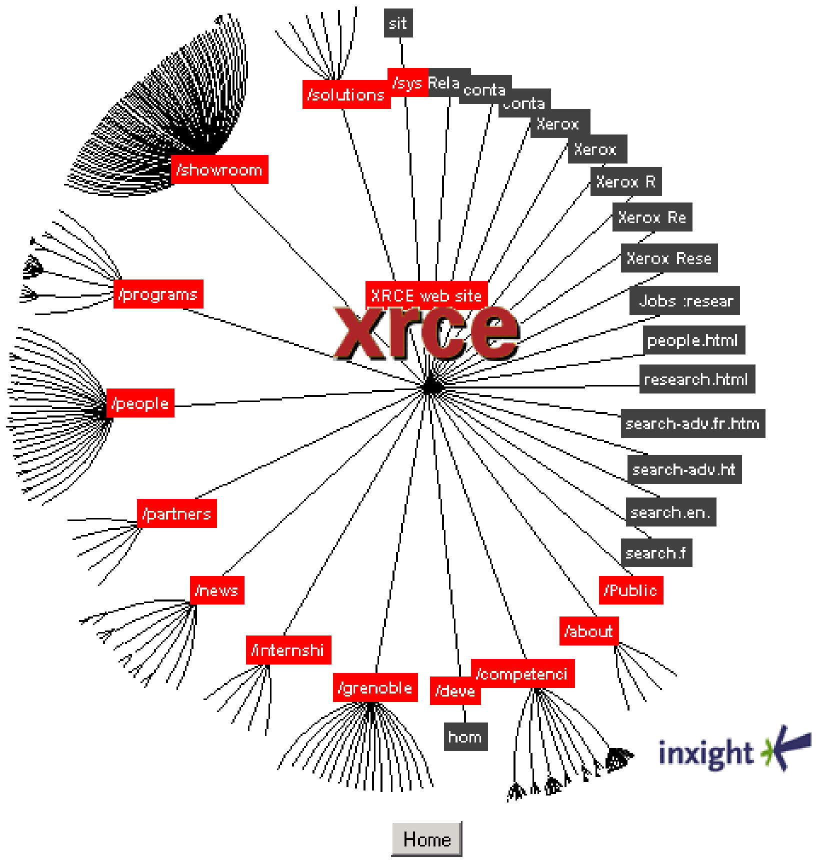


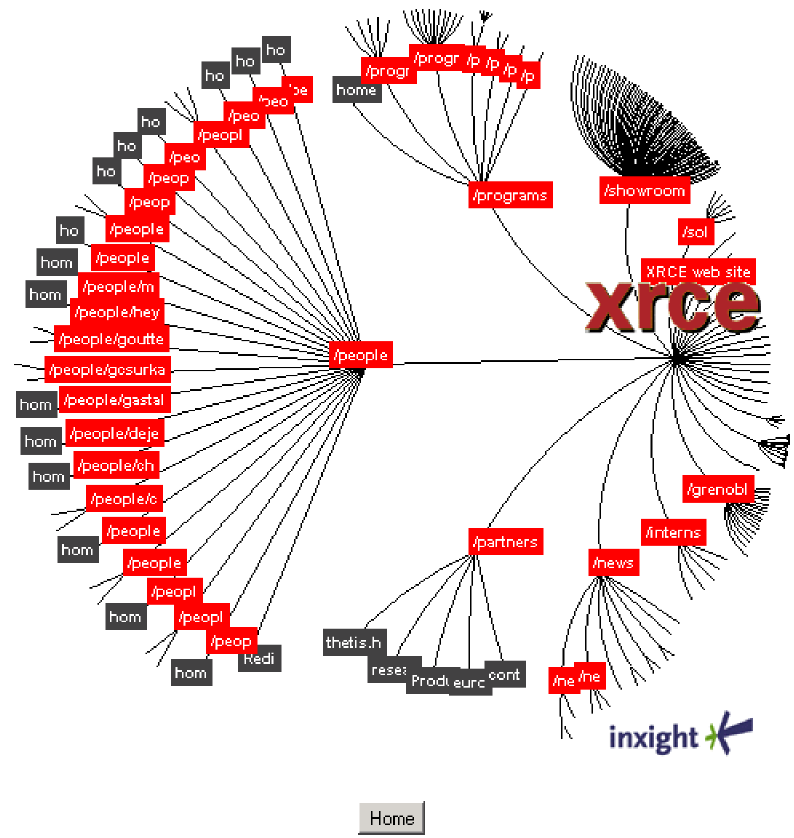
Wang et al., 2005

Lenses in Information Visualization

Hyperbolic Tree fisheye lens

- Xerox PARC/Inxight
- selectively and smoothly reduce complexity as user focus changes

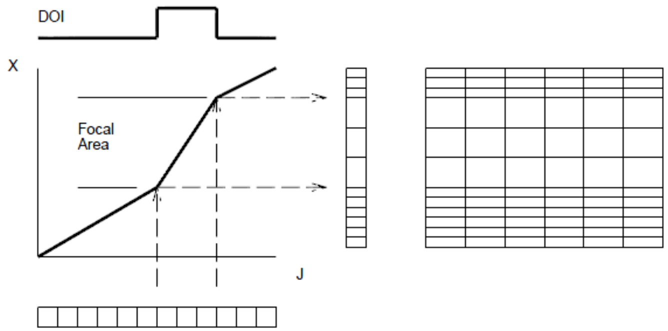


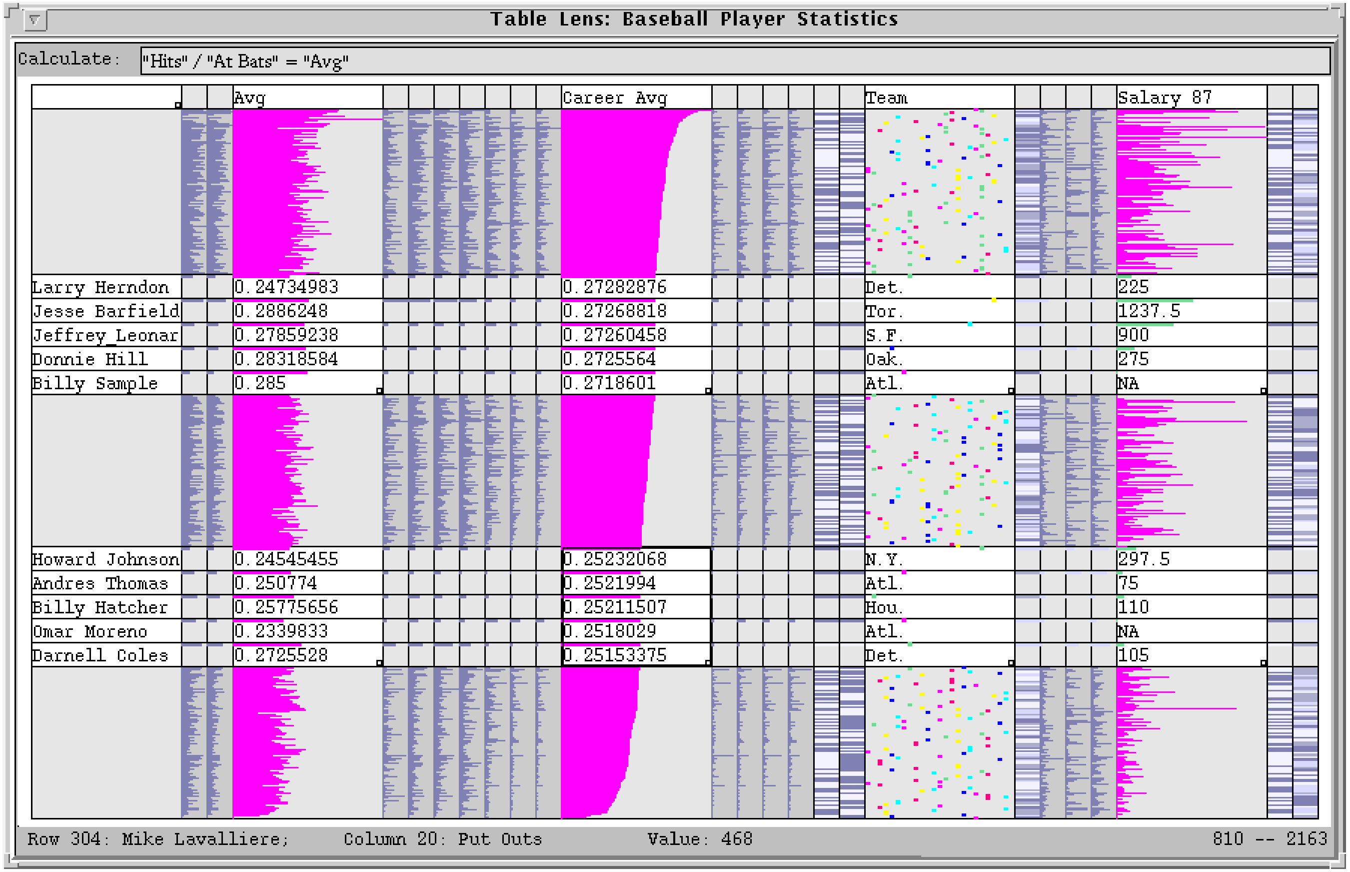


Lenses in Information Visualization

Table Lens (Rao and Card, 1994)

- uses a DOI (degree of interest) lens
- fuses symbolic and graphical detail driven by the DOI lens

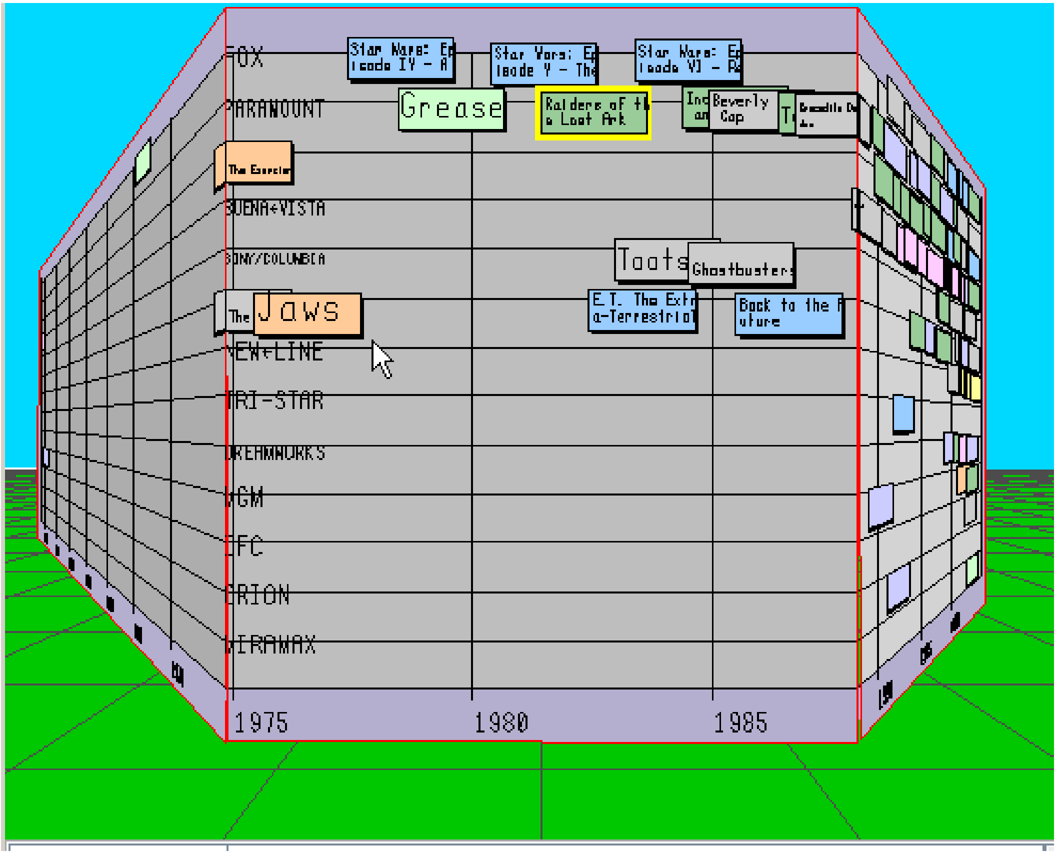




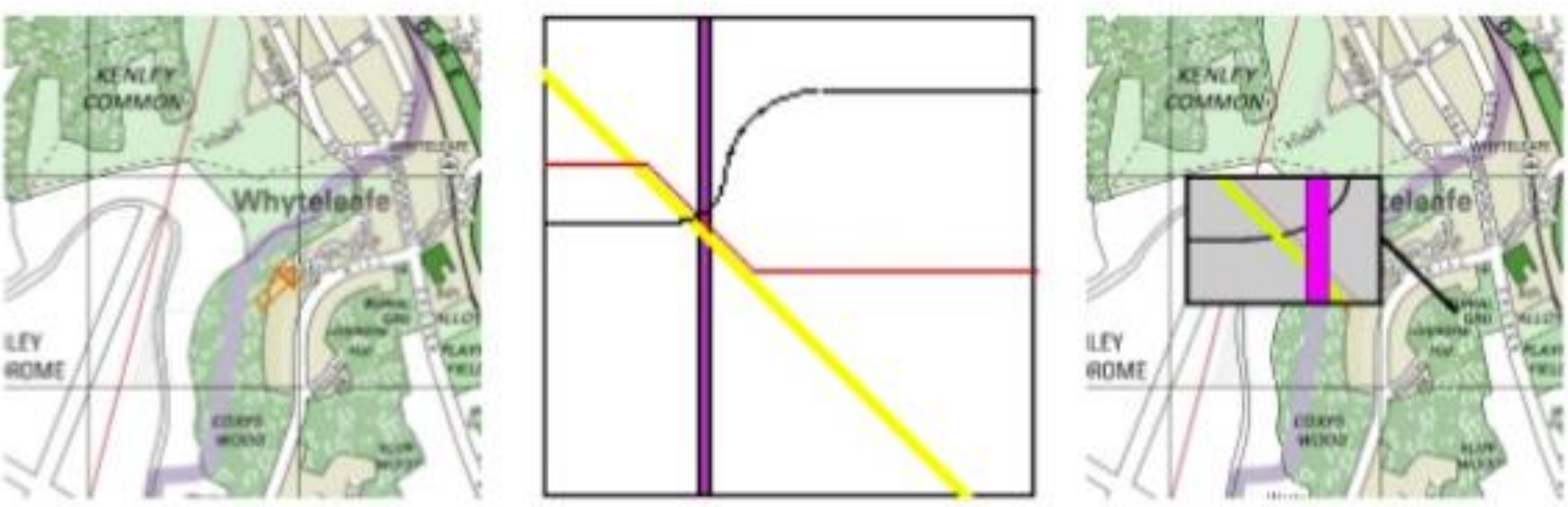
Lenses in Information Visualization

Perspective Wall

- Xerox PARC/Inxight
- details on the center panel are at least three times larger than the details on a flat wall that fits the field of view



Magic Lens



Illustrating the concept of a magic lens. (a) shows a conventional map of an area, (b) shows the location of services (gas, water and electricity pipes) in the same area, and (c) a (movable) magic lens shows services in an area of interest, in context

Video

Zoom and Pan

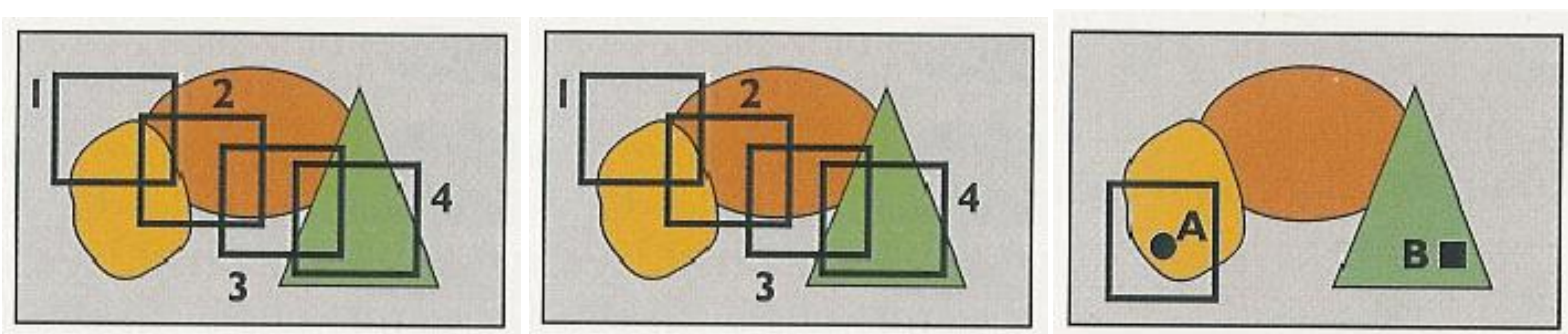
Panning

- smooth movement of a viewing frame over a 2D image of greater size

- Zooming
  - increasing magnification of a decreasing fraction (or vice-versa) of a 2D image under the constraint of a viewing frame of constant size

Transfer of the focus of attention:

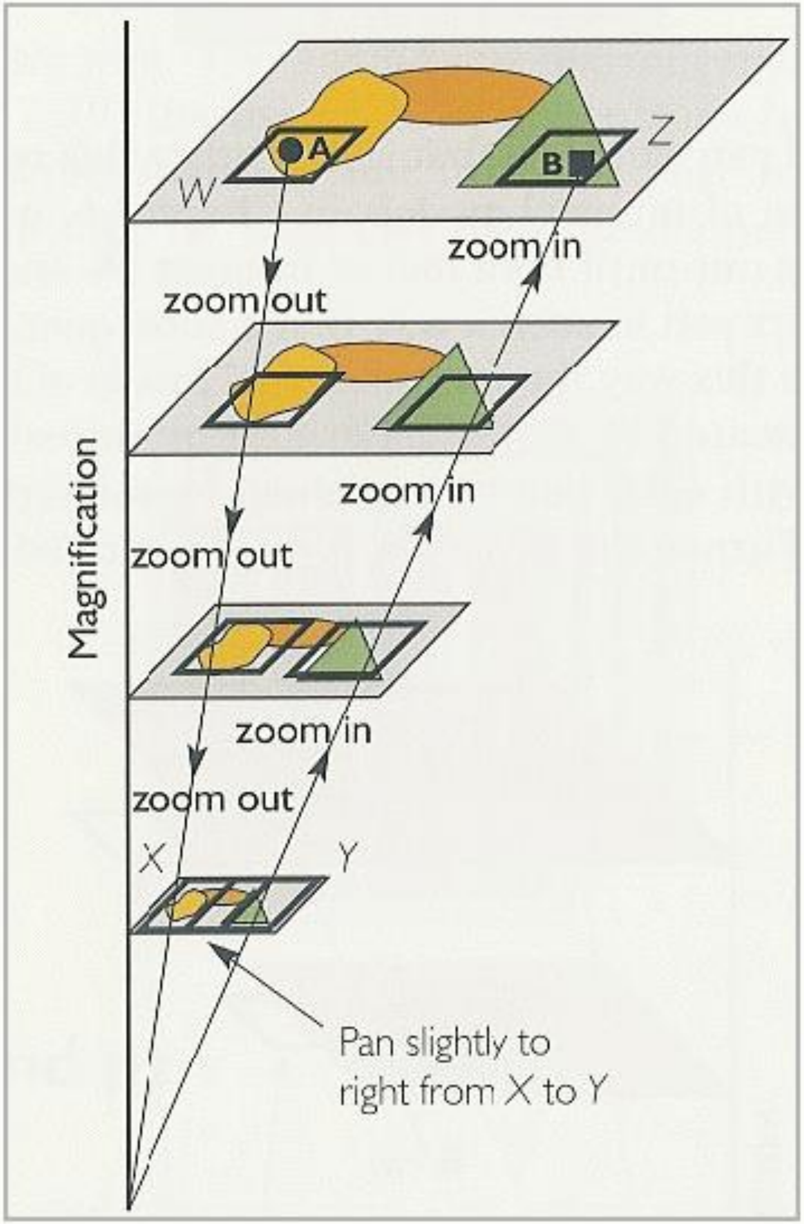
- zoom out → pan → zoom in



Scale-Space Diagrams

Efficient transfer of the focus of attention:

- zoom out → pan → zoom in

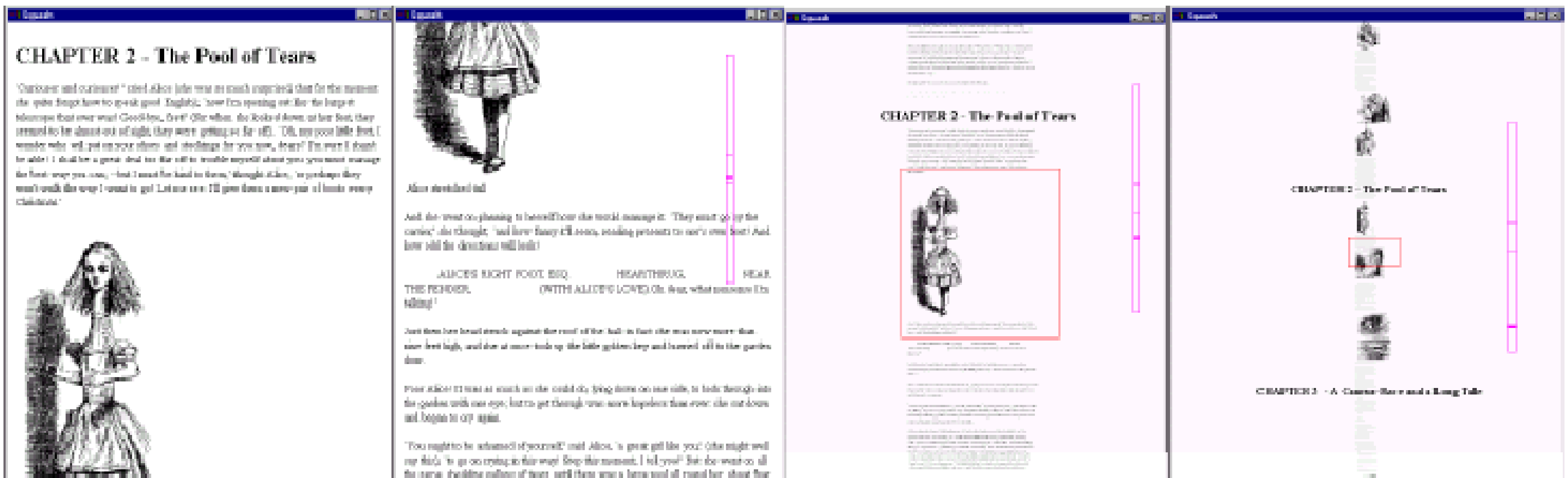


Furnas, Bederson, 1995

Intelligent Zooming

Depending on scrolling speed, zoom more or less

- allows efficient navigation of large documents
- employs semantic zooming



a) Static view b) Scrolling slowly c) Scrolling fast d) Scrolling very fast

Igarashi, Hinckley, 2000

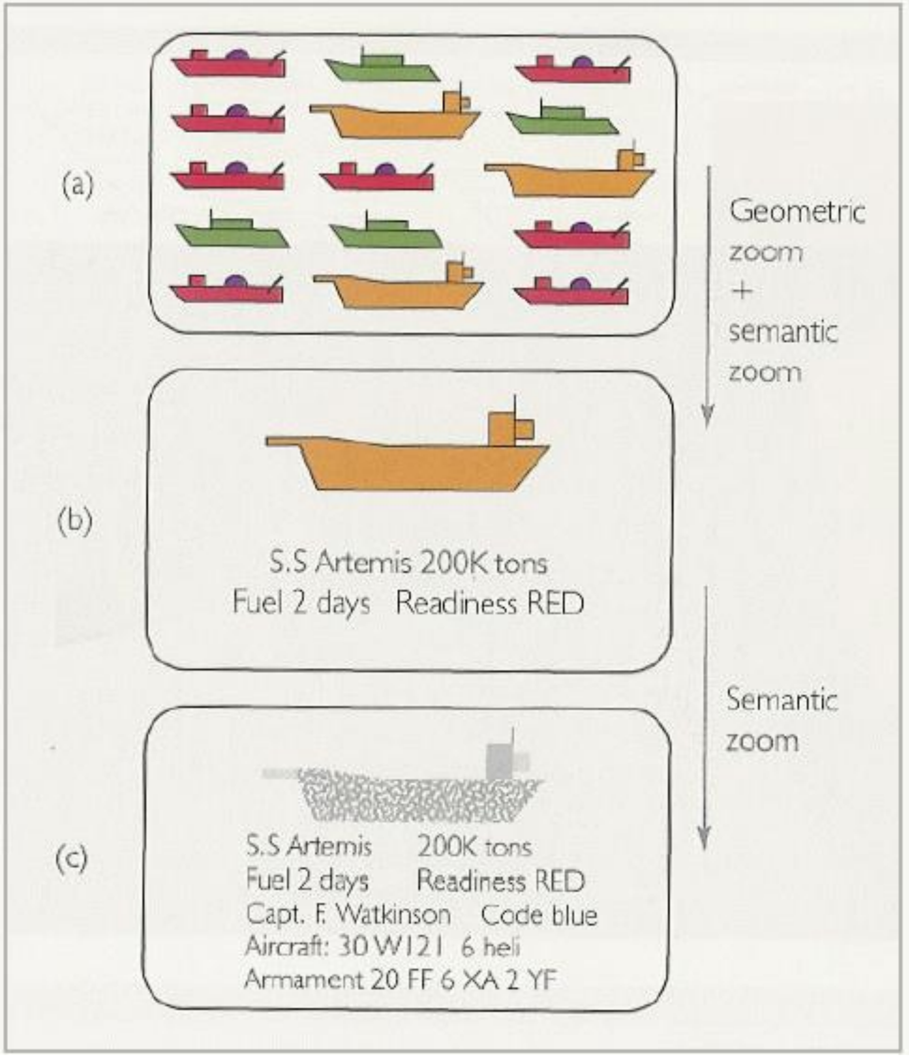
Semantic Zoom

Standard zoom:

shows a down/up scaled version of the object/image

Semantic zoom:

- shows a different representation determined by the space available



Semantic Zooms: Maps

Semantic Zooms: Information Visualization

Could show different levels/aspects of information

- on a map, show either parking lots, bars, or restaurants
- zoom in by price range (cheap first, then more expensive…)
- zoom in by preference (favorite food first, then less favorite…)
- may combine these criteria into a preference function

Semantic Zooms: Information Visualization

Could show different levels/aspects of information

- on a map, show either parking lots, bars, or restaurants
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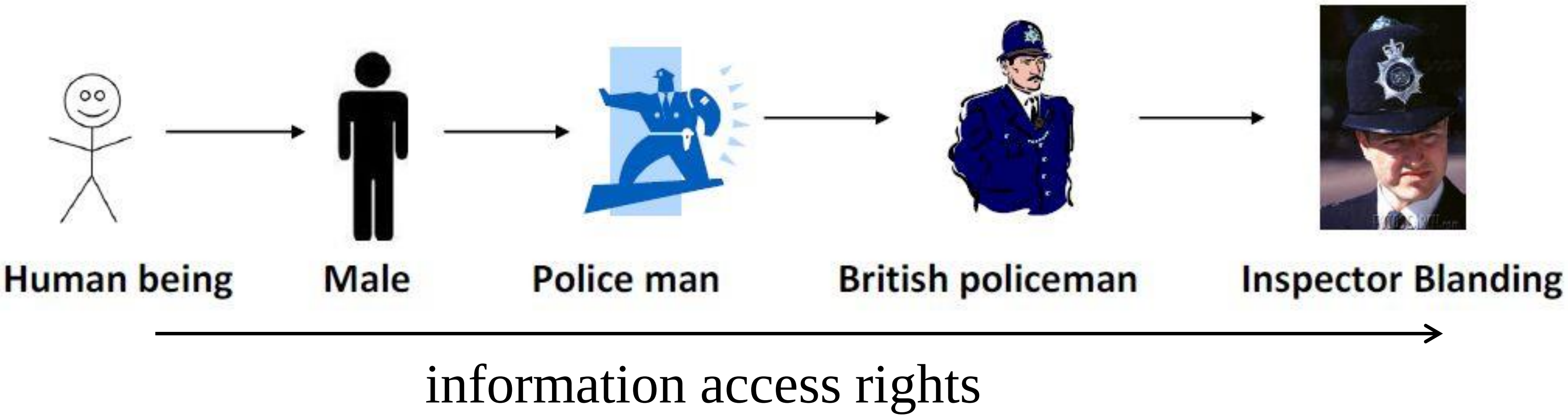
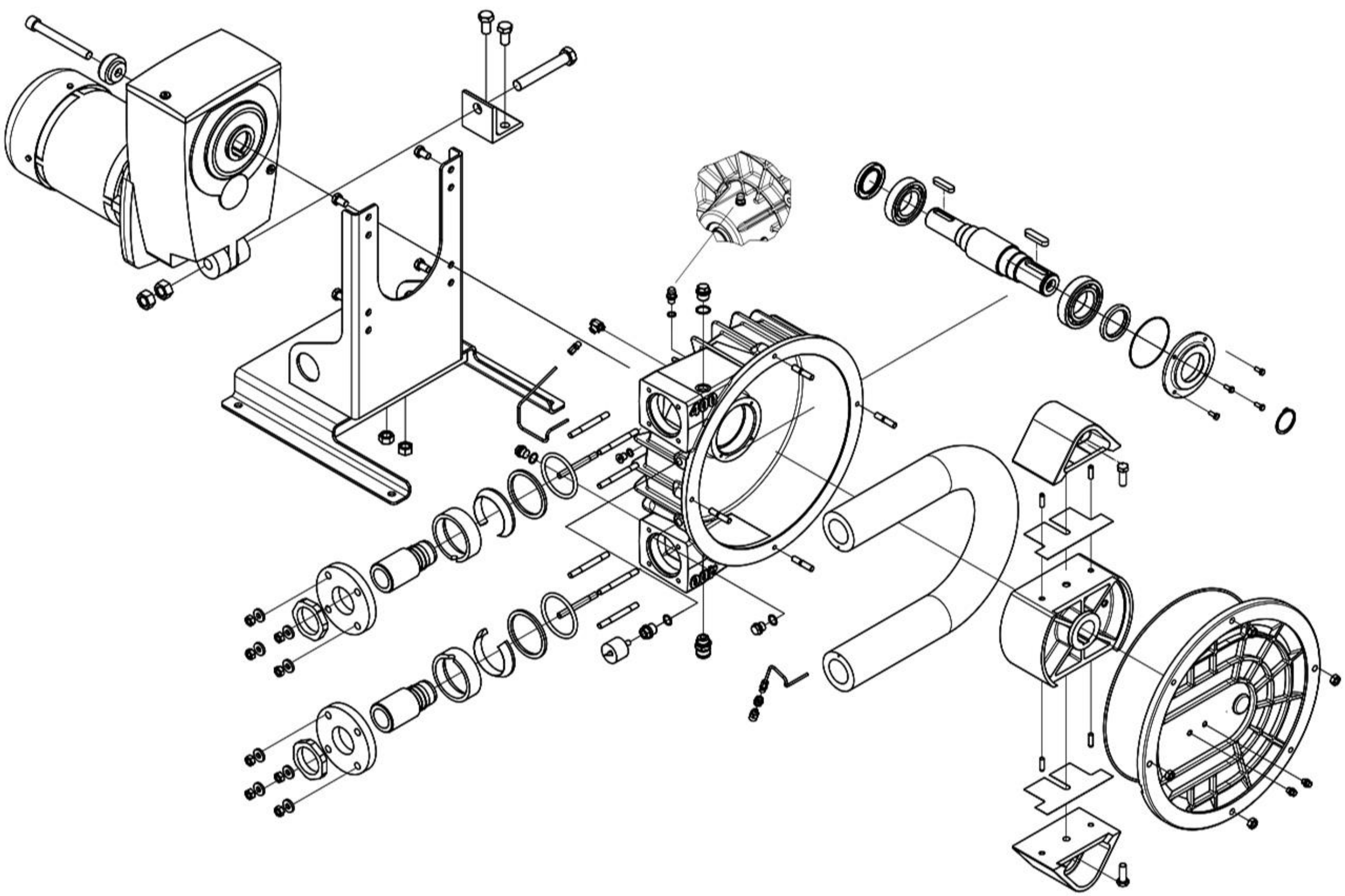
Zoom levels may require access rights

- members only
- big wallets only
- classified information



Exploded Views



Video

Brushing and Linking

Interactive technique

- Highlighting
- Brushing and Linking

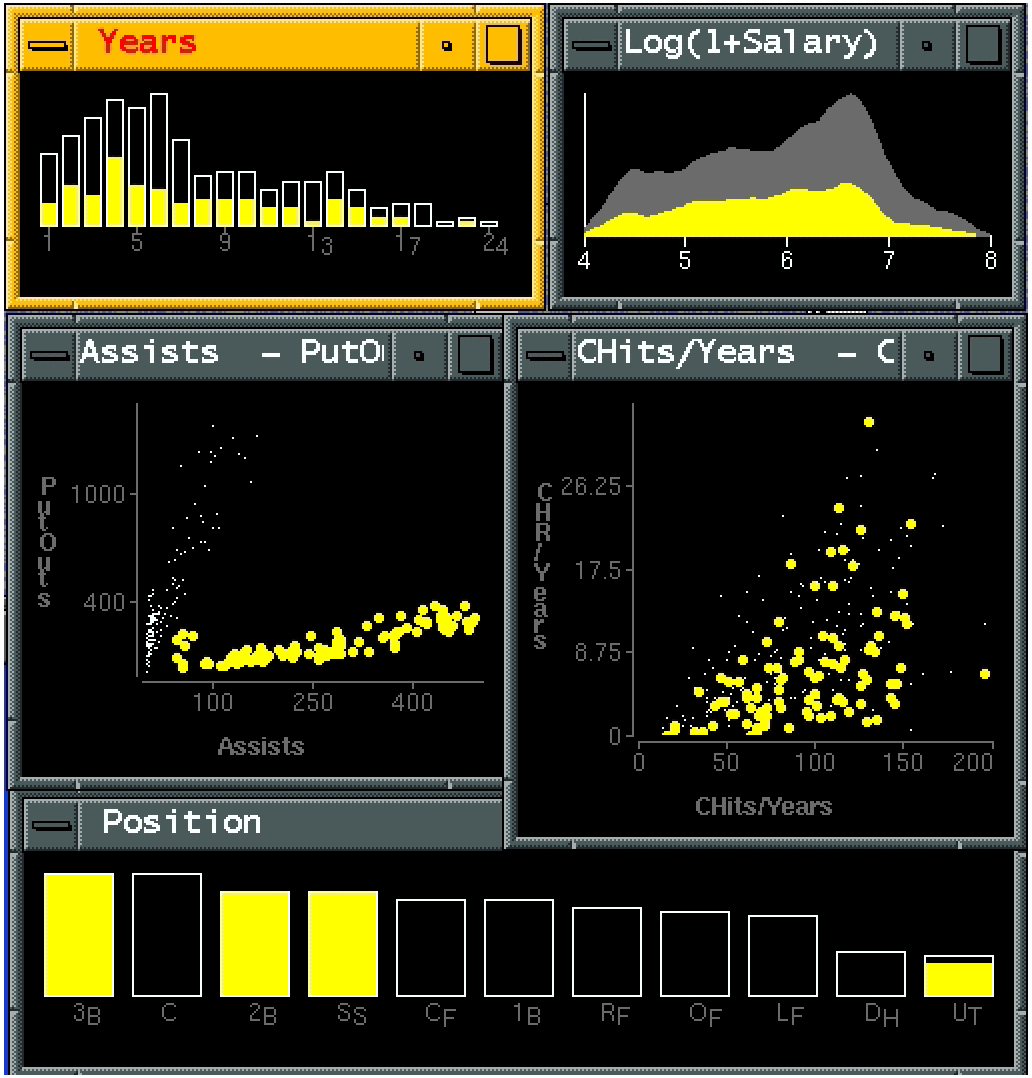
At least two things must be linked together to allow for brushing

- select a subset of points
- see the role played by this subset of points in one or more other views

Example systems

- Graham Will's EDV system
- Ahlberg & Sheiderman's IVEE (Spotfire)

Linking Types of Assist Behavior to Position Played

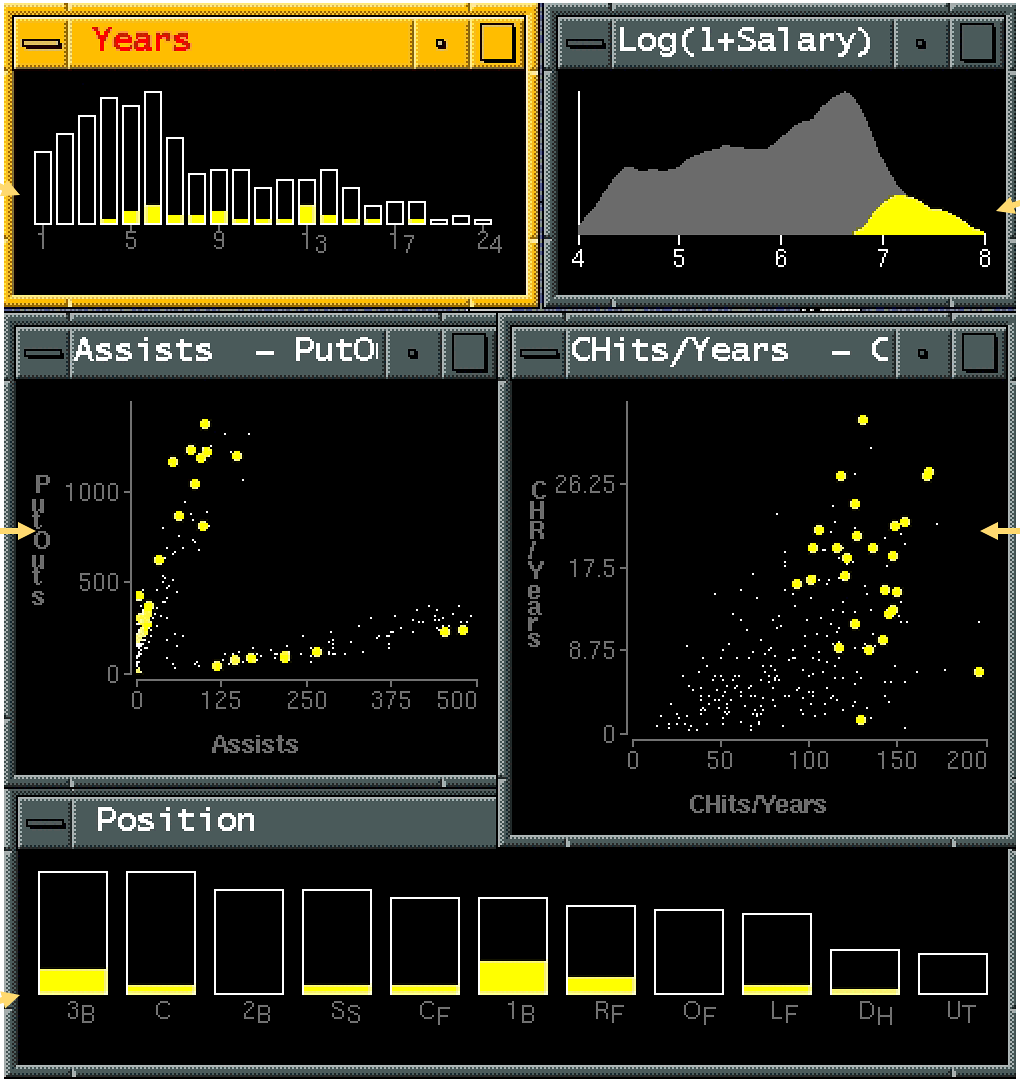


Baseball Data: Scatterplots and Histograms and Bars

how long in majors

avg. assists (x) vs. avg. putouts (y) (fielding ability)

distribution of positions played



select high salaries

avg. career home runs (y) vs. avg. career hits (x) (batting ability)

anything interesting?

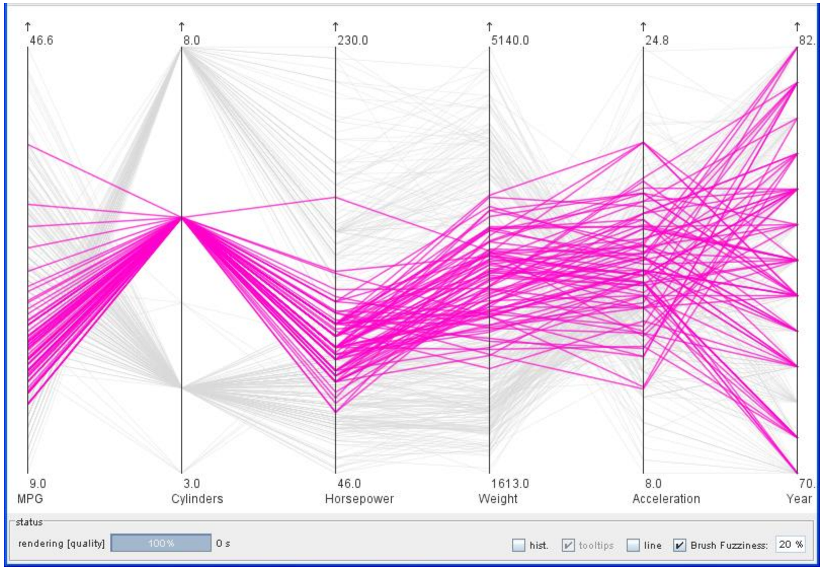
What was Learned from Interaction w/ the Baseball Data?

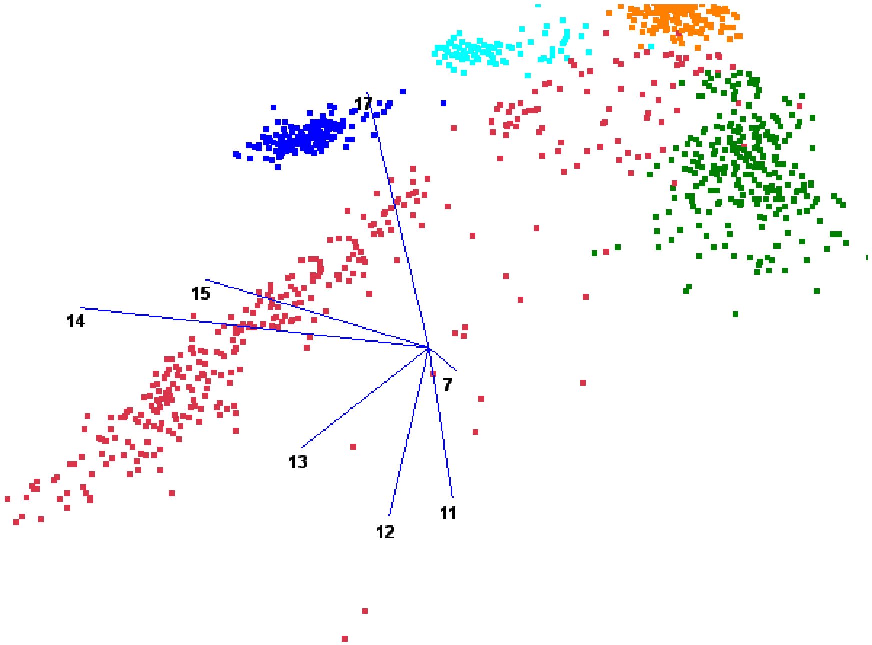
- Seems impossible to earn a high salary in the first three years
- High salaried players have a bimodal distribution (peaking around 7 & 13 yrs)
- Hits/Year a better indicator of salary than HR/Year
- High paid outlier with low HR and medium hits/year. Reason: person is player-coach
- There seem to be two differentiated groups in the put-outs/assists category (but not correlated with salary) Why?

Brushing: Highlighting

Use mouse interaction to highlight points and lines in

- parallel coordinates
- scatterplots





Interaction Video #1