

# CS-5630 / CS-6630 Visualization

## Views

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HOW LONG CAN YOU WORK ON MAKING A ROUTINE TASK MORE EFFICIENT BEFORE YOU'RE SPENDING MORE TIME THAN YOU SAVE?  
(ACROSS FIVE YEARS)

		HOW OFTEN YOU DO THE TASK					
		50/DAY	5/DAY	DAILY	WEEKLY	MONTHLY	YEARLY
HOW MUCH TIME YOU SHAVE OFF	1 SECOND	1 DAY	2 HOURS	30 MINUTES	4 MINUTES	1 MINUTE	5 SECONDS
	5 SECONDS	5 DAYS	12 HOURS	2 HOURS	21 MINUTES	5 MINUTES	25 SECONDS
	30 SECONDS	4 WEEKS	3 DAYS	12 HOURS	2 HOURS	30 MINUTES	2 MINUTES
	1 MINUTE	8 WEEKS	6 DAYS	1 DAY	4 HOURS	1 HOUR	5 MINUTES
	5 MINUTES	9 MONTHS	4 WEEKS	6 DAYS	21 HOURS	5 HOURS	25 MINUTES
	30 MINUTES		6 MONTHS	5 WEEKS	5 DAYS	1 DAY	2 HOURS
	1 HOUR		10 MONTHS	2 MONTHS	10 DAYS	2 DAYS	5 HOURS
	6 HOURS				2 MONTHS	2 WEEKS	1 DAY
	1 DAY					8 WEEKS	5 DAYS

# Multiple Views

Eyes over Memory:

Trade-off of display space and working memory

## ➔ Juxtapose and Coordinate Multiple Side-by-Side Views

➔ Share Encoding: Same/Different

➔ *Linked Highlighting*







➔ Share Data: All/Subset/None



➔ Share Navigation

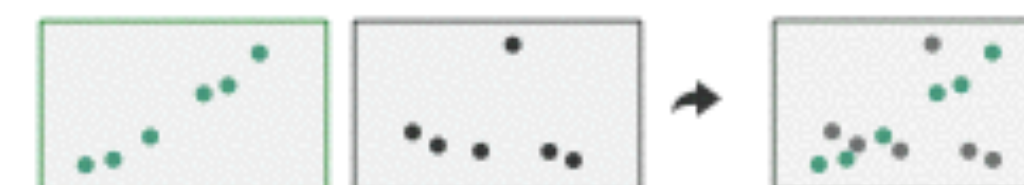


		Data		
		All	Subset	None
Encoding	Same	Redundant	 Overview/ Detail	 Small Multiples
	Different	 Multiform	 Multiform, Overview/ Detail	No Linkage

## ➔ Partition into Side-by-Side Views



## ➔ Superimpose Layers



# Linked Views

Multiple Views that are simultaneously visible and lined together such that actions in one view affect the others.

# Linked Views Options

encoding: same or multiform

dataset: share all, subset, or none

highlighting: to link, or not

navigation: to share, or not



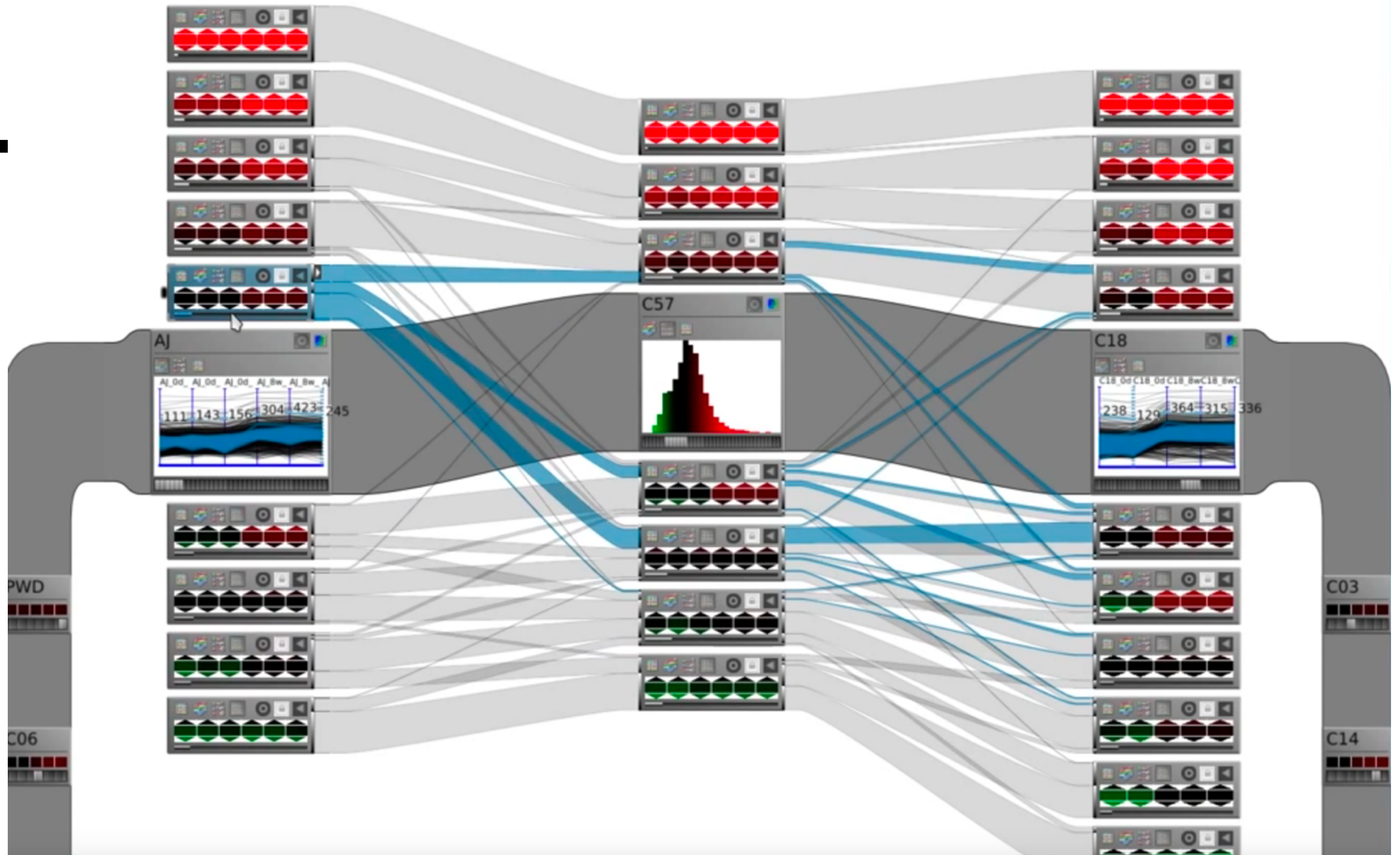
# Multiform

difference visual encodings are used between the views

**rational:**

single, monolithic view has strong limits on the number of attributes that can be shown simultaneously

L



# SHARED-DATA

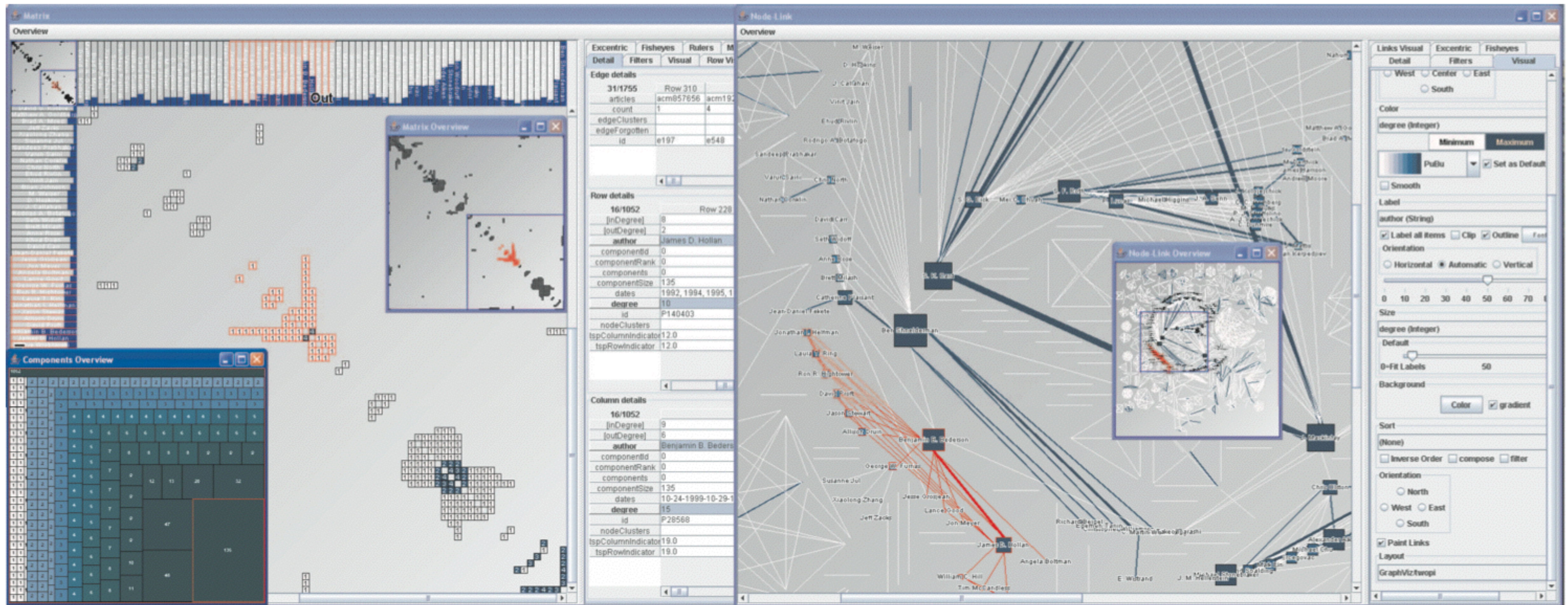
showing all data in each view, but with different encoding schemes

**rational**

different views support different tasks



# MatrixExplorer



Same Data - Different Idioms (Multiform)

Henry 2006



# OVERVIEW + DETAIL

one view shows (often summarized) information about entire dataset, while additional view(s) shows more detailed information about a subset of the data

## **rational**

for large or complex data, a single view of the entire dataset cannot capture fine details



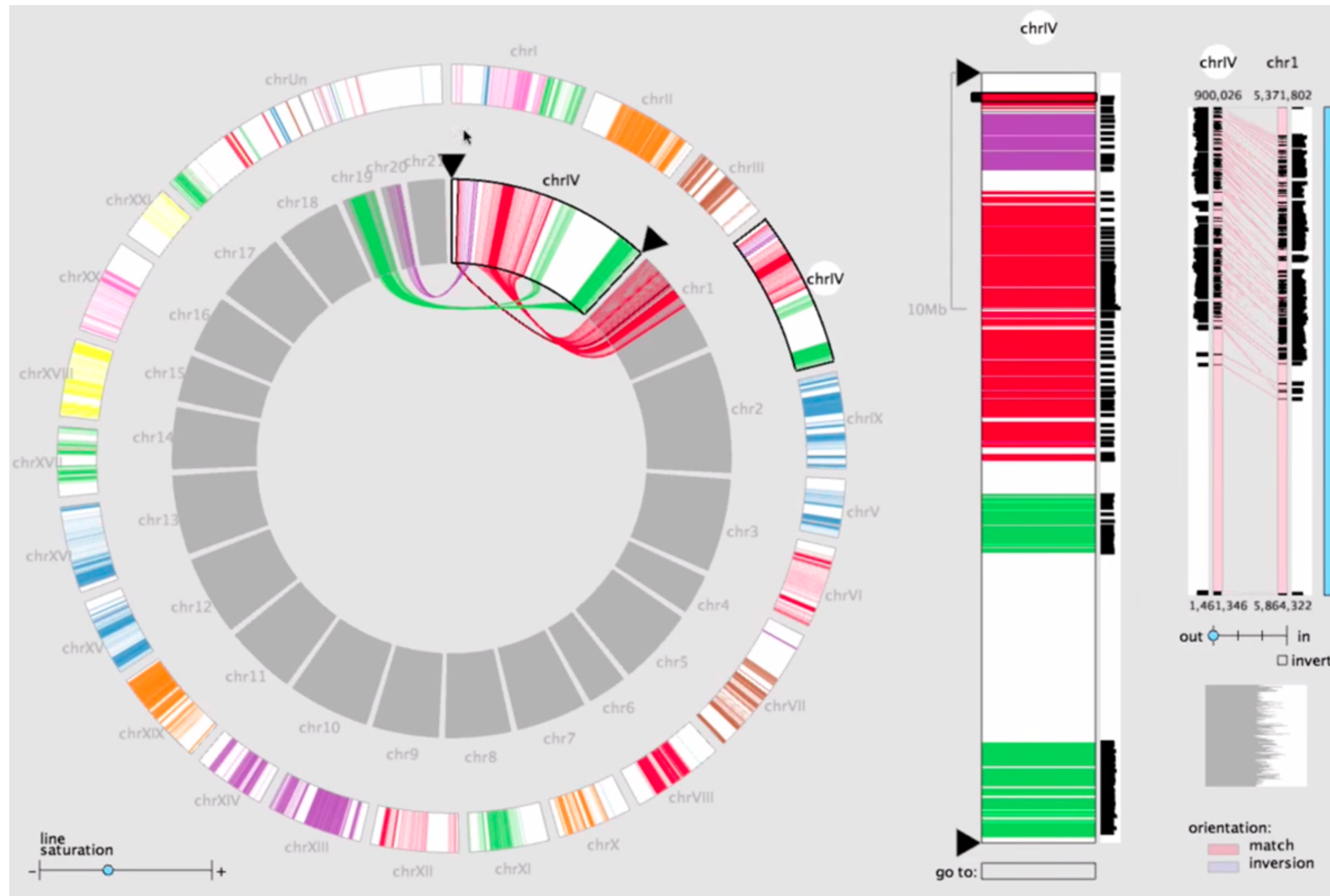
# Stack Zooming



Same Data - Same Encoding, Different Resolution



# MizBee



# SMALL MULTIPLES

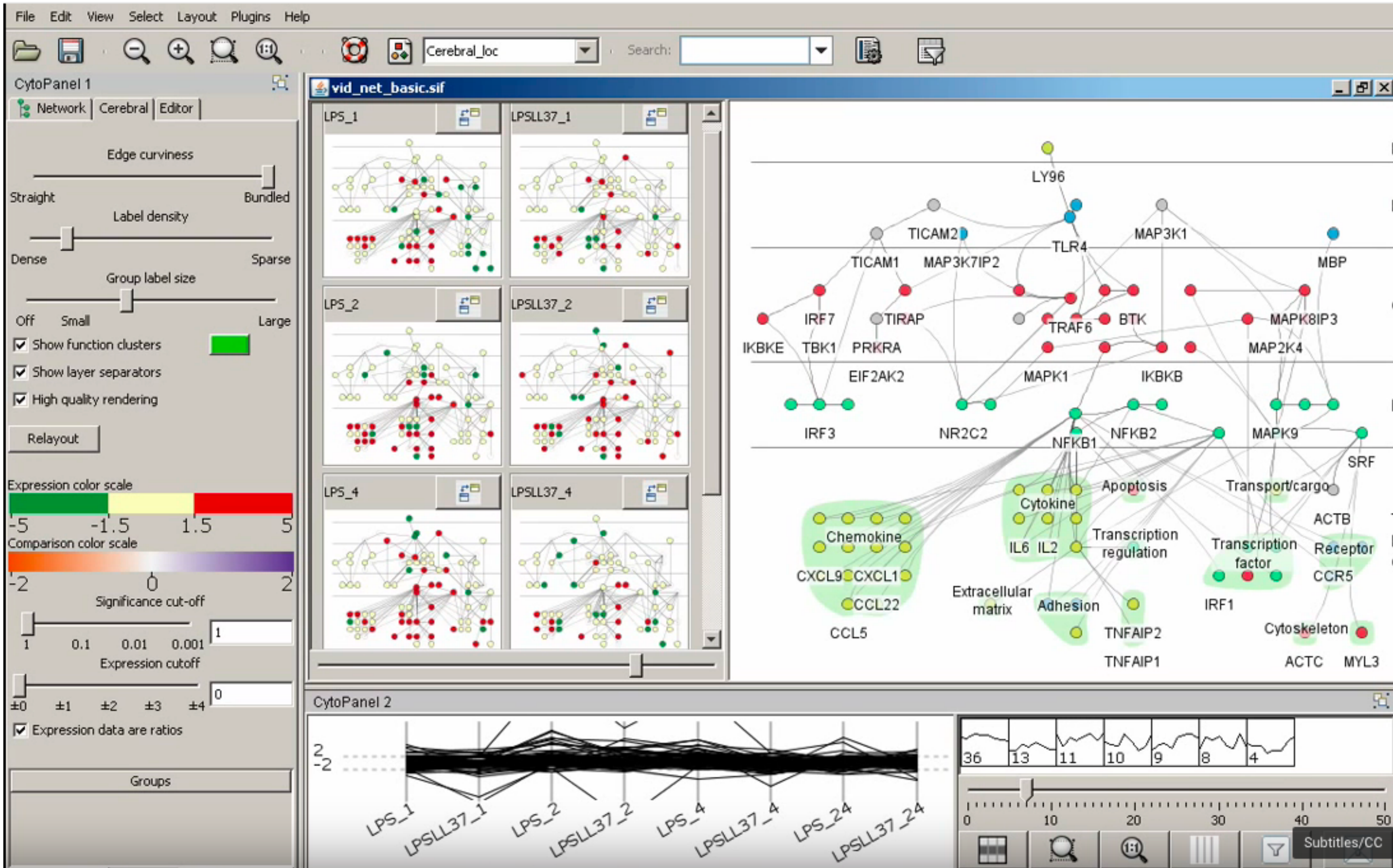
each view uses the same visual encoding, but shows a different subset of the data







## **rational**

quickly compare different parts of a data set, relying on eyes instead of memory



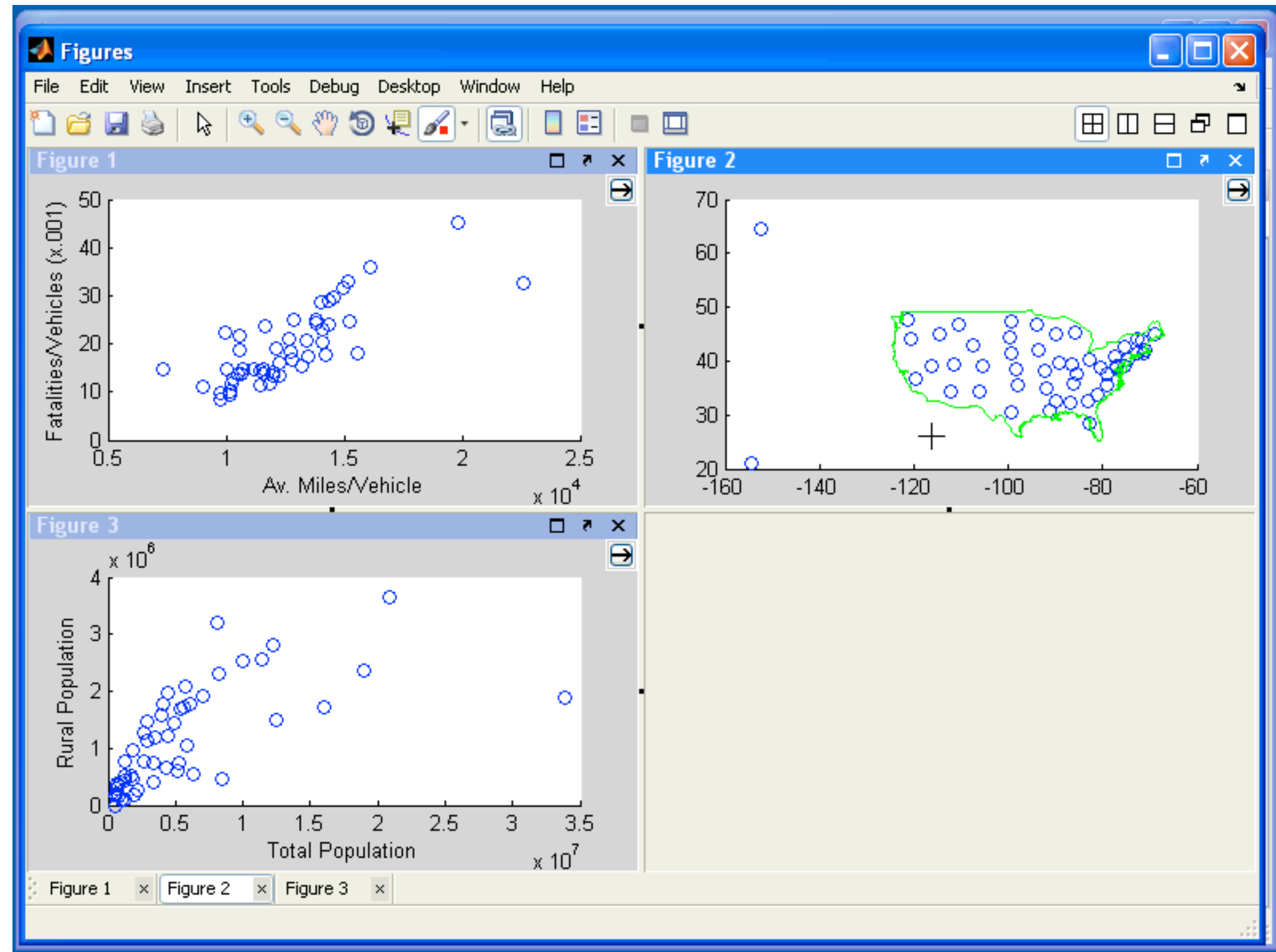
# Small Multiples for Graph Attributes



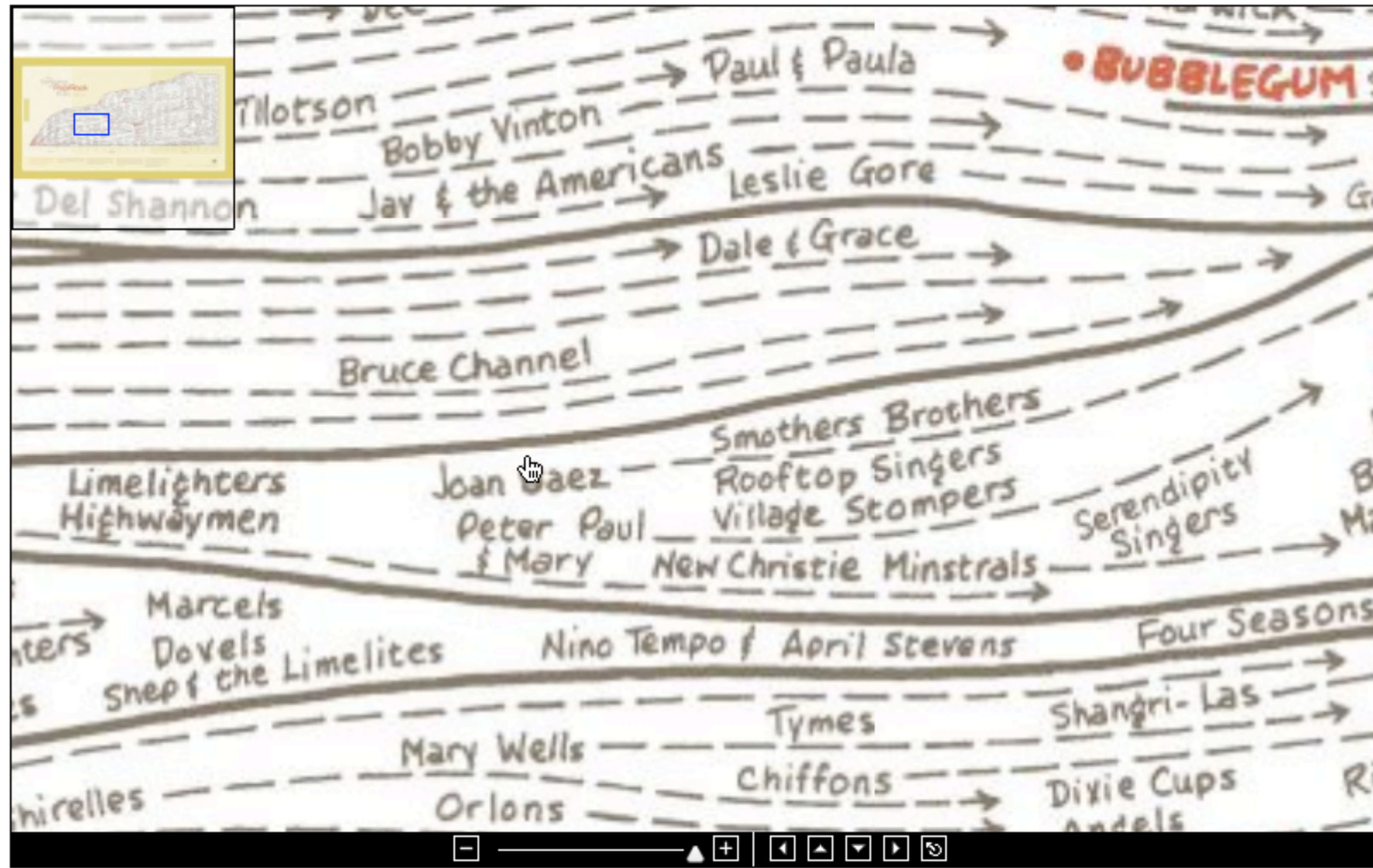
		Data		
		All	Subset	None
Encoding	Same	 <p>Redundant</p>	 <p>Overview/ Detail</p>	 <p>Small Multiples</p>
	Different	 <p>Multiform</p>	 <p>Multiform, Overview/ Detail</p>	 <p>No Linkage</p>



# LINKED HIGHLIGHTING



# LINKED NAVIGATION



# Partitioning



# PARTITIONING

action on the dataset that **separates the data into groups**

## **design choices**

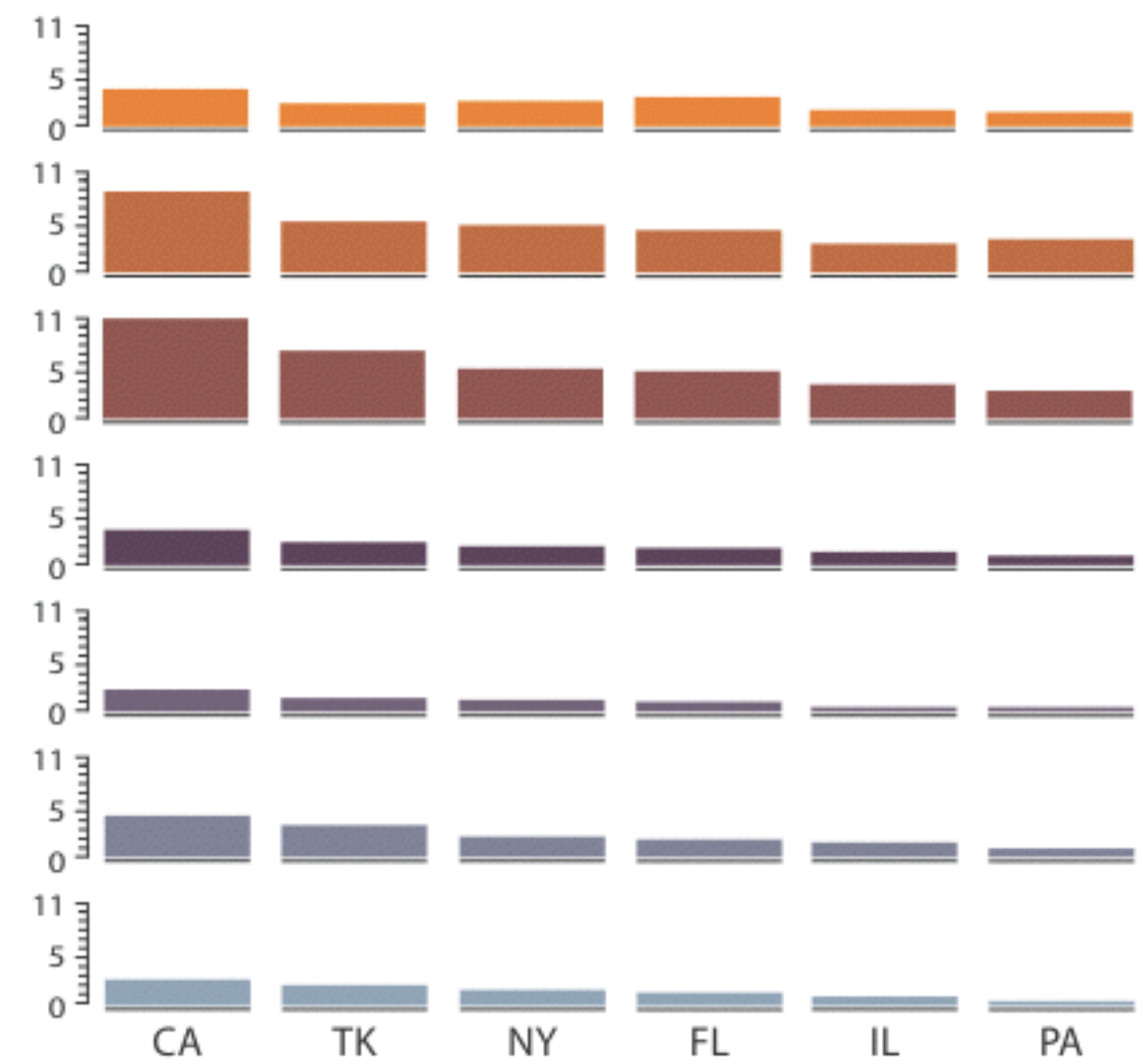
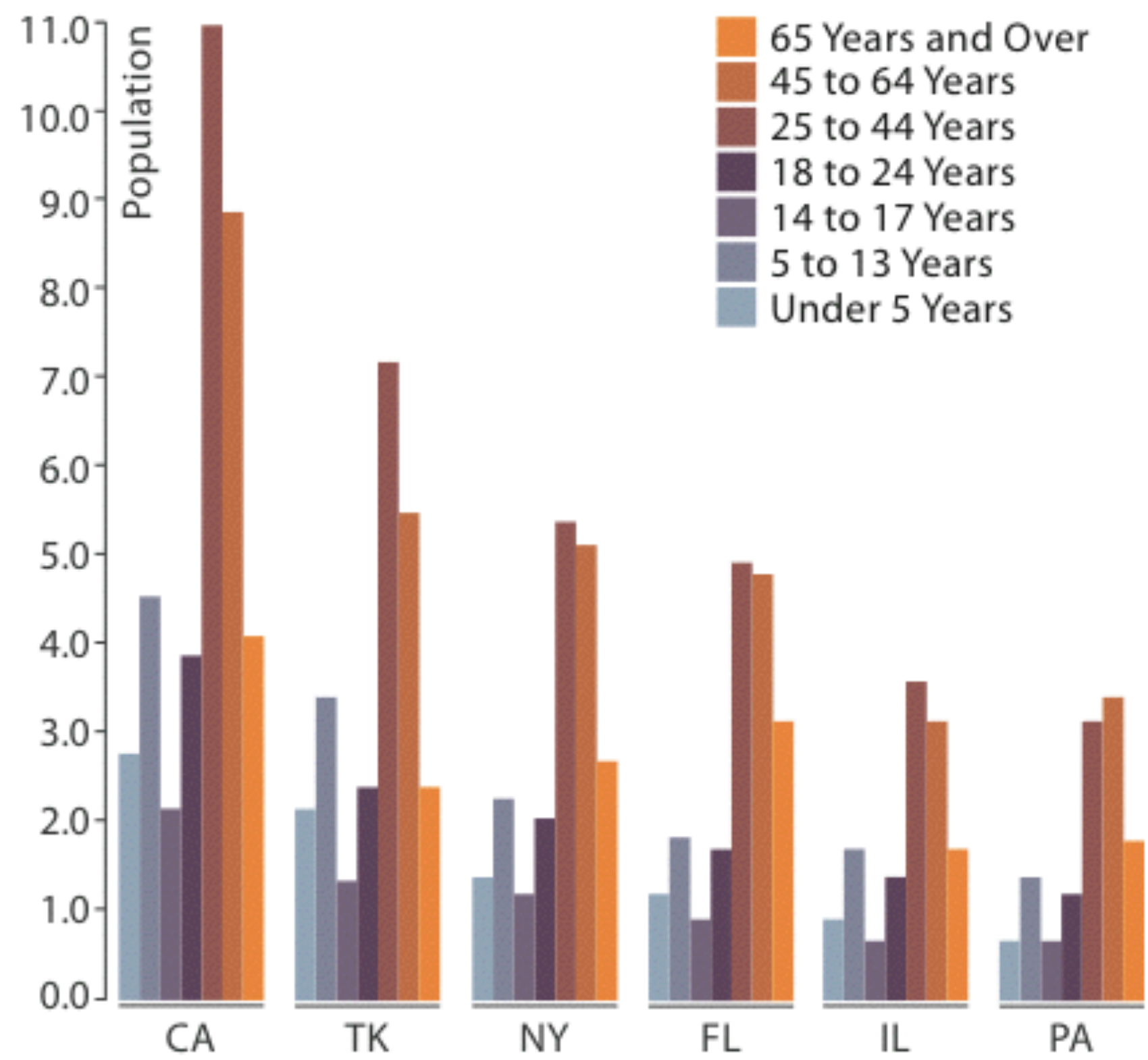
- how to divide data up between views, given a hierarchy of attributes

- how many splits, and order of splits

- how many views (usually data driven)

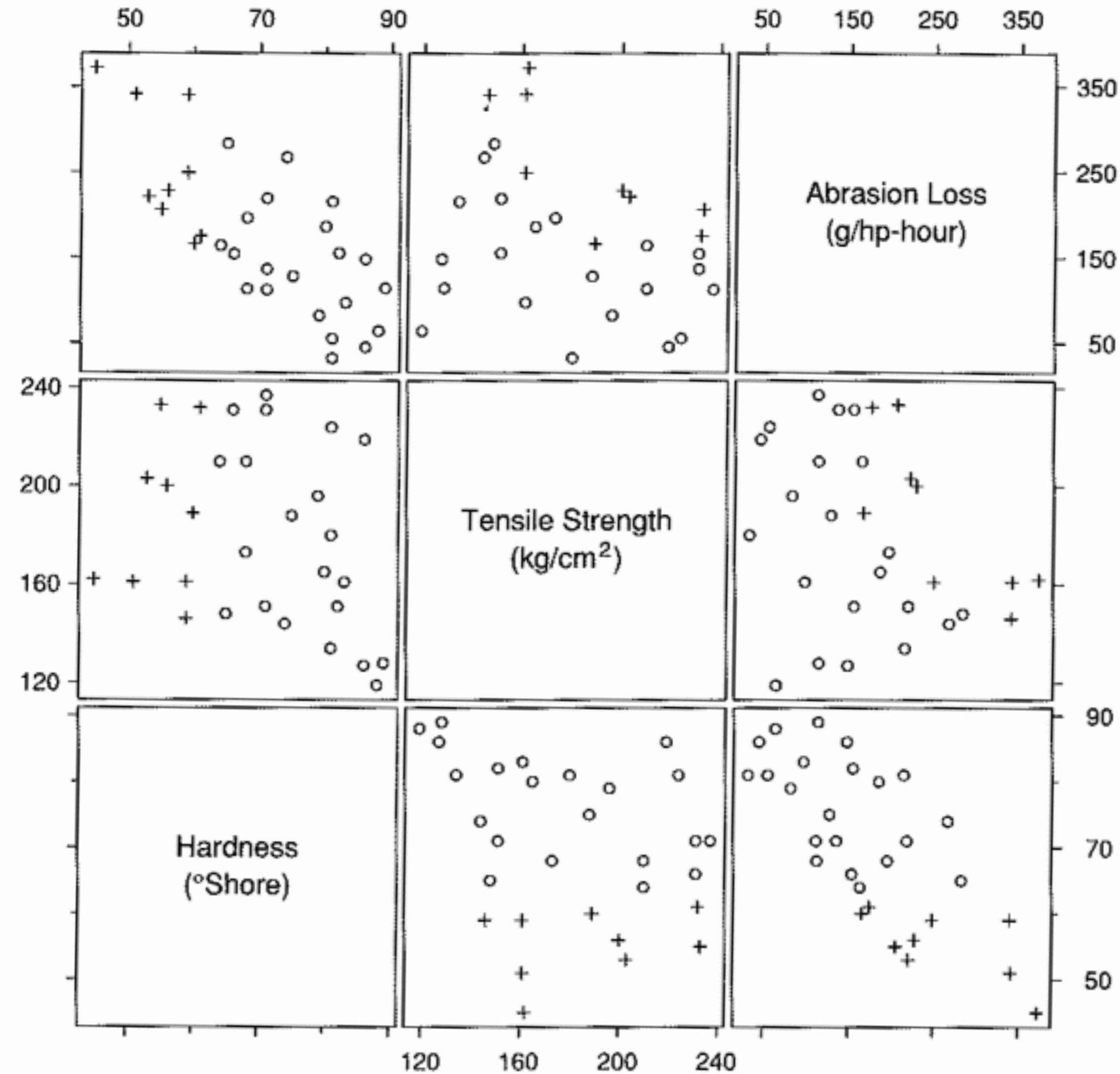
## **partition attribute(s)**

- typically categorical



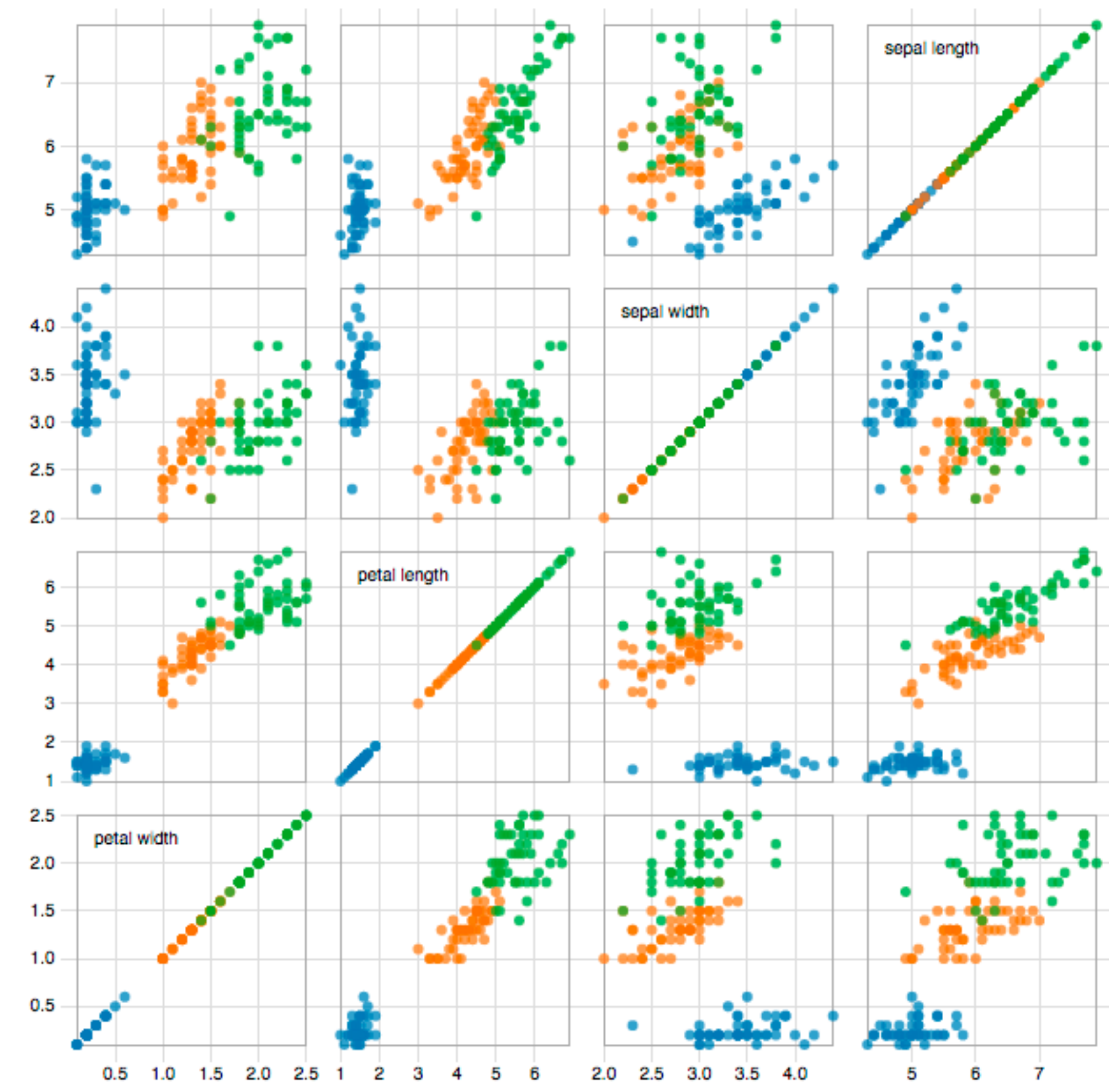


# SCATTERPLOT MATRIX (SPLOM)



3.65 CONDITIONING. A scatterplot matrix displays trivariate data: measurements of abrasion loss, hardness, and tensile strength for 30 rubber specimens. The "+" plotting symbols encode the data for those specimens with hardness less than 62 °Shore.

# Linking & Brushing in SPLOM



# TRELLIS

## **panel variables**

attributes encoded in individual views

## **partitioning variables**

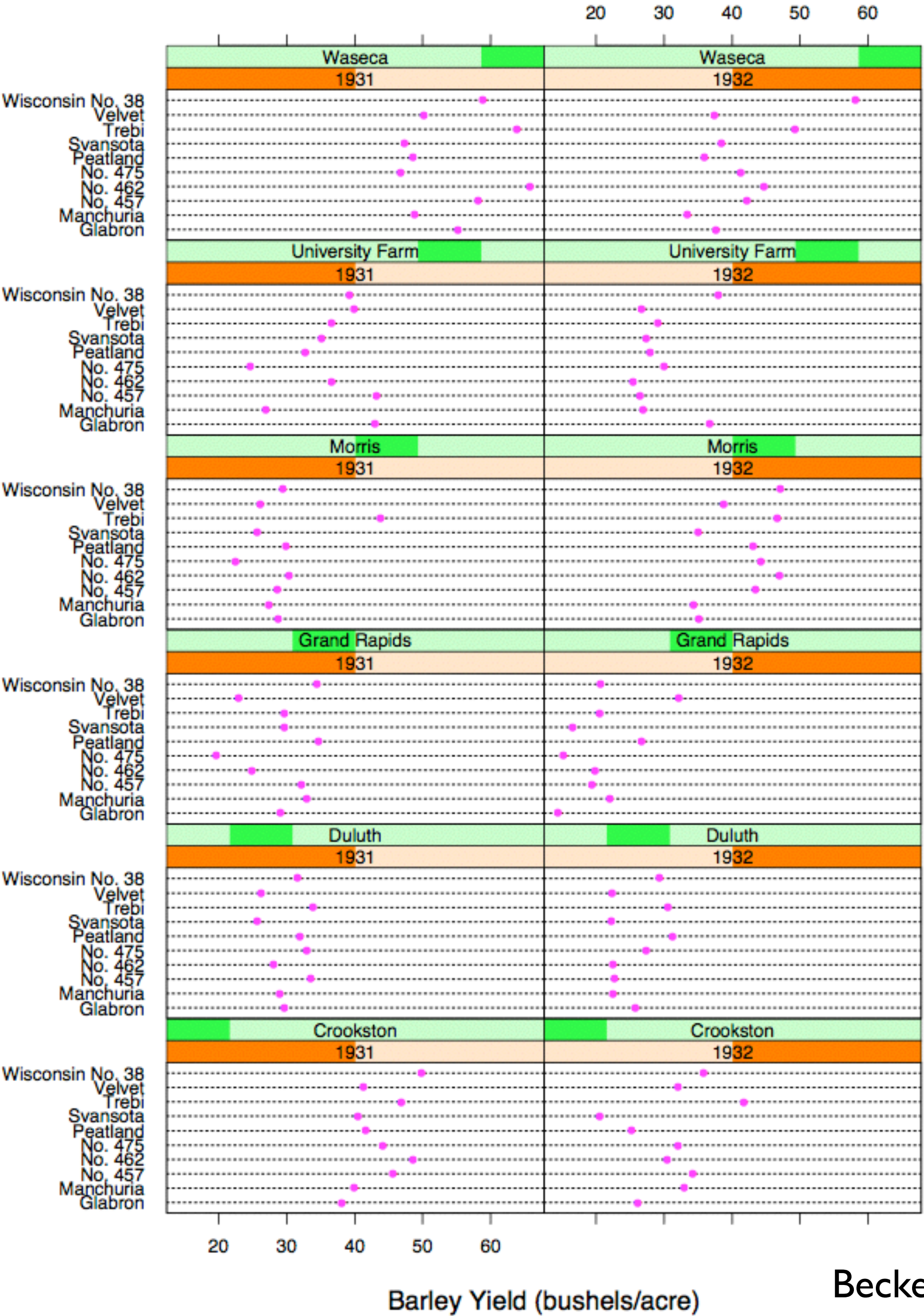
partitioning attributes assigned to columns,  
rows, and pages

## **main-effects ordering**

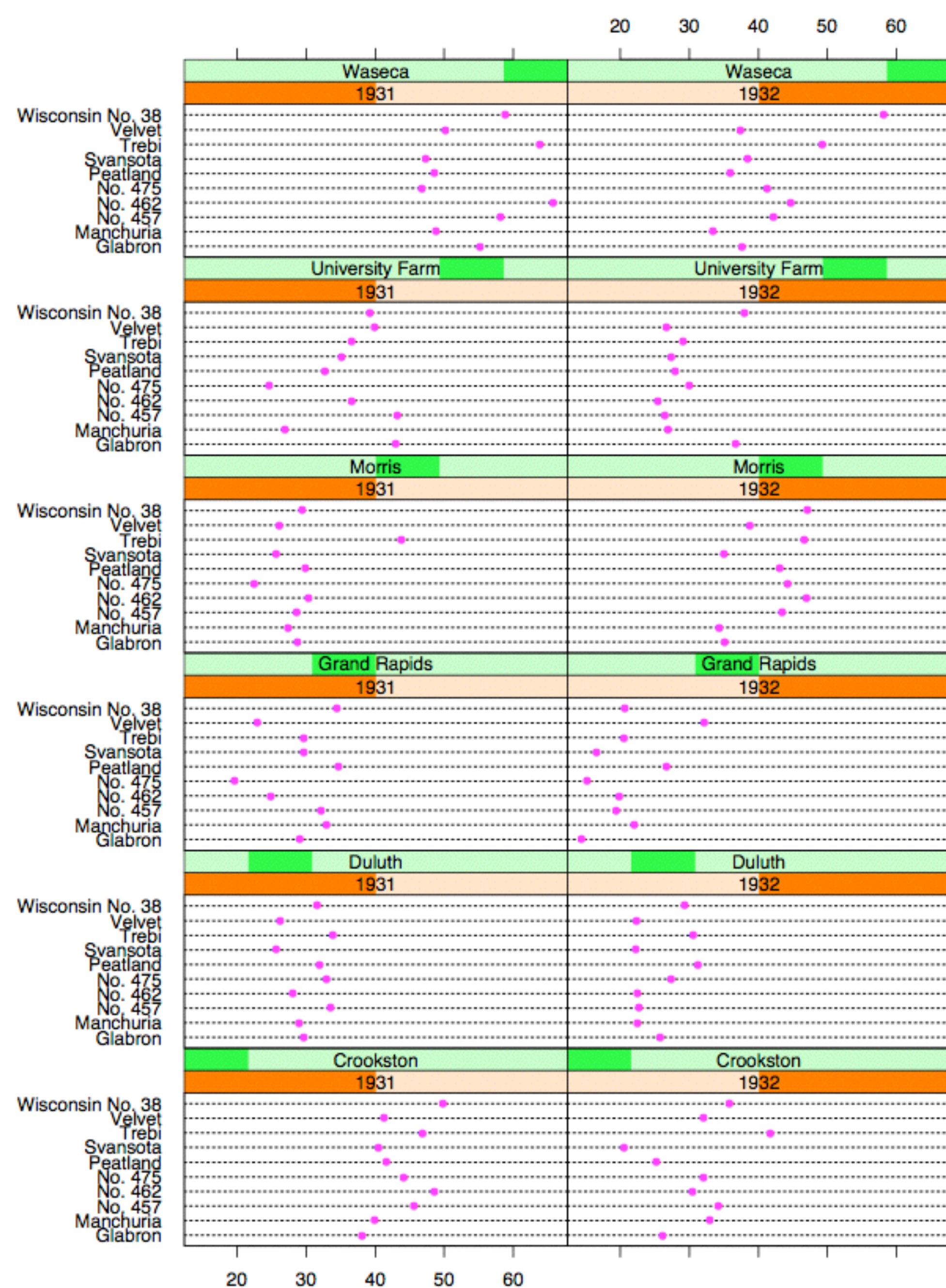
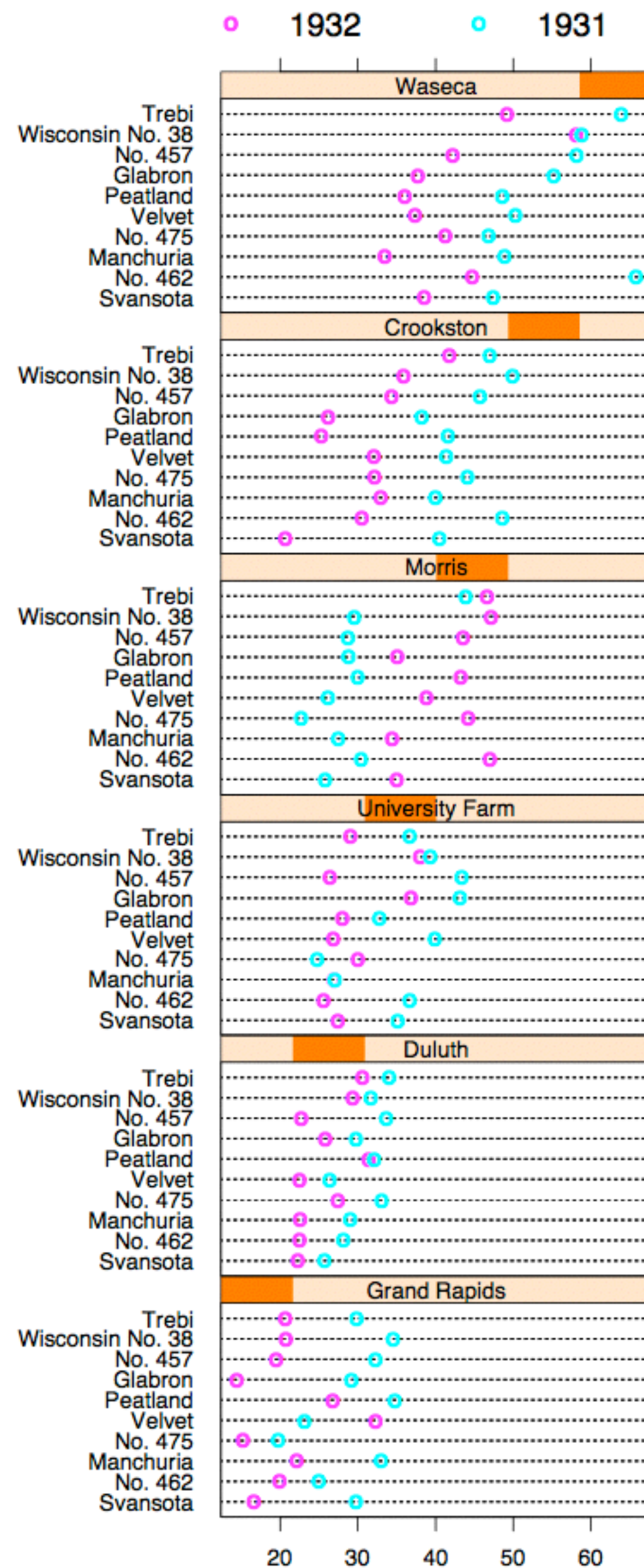
order partitioning variable levels/states  
based on derived data

support perception of trends and structure in  
data

sort by group  
medians









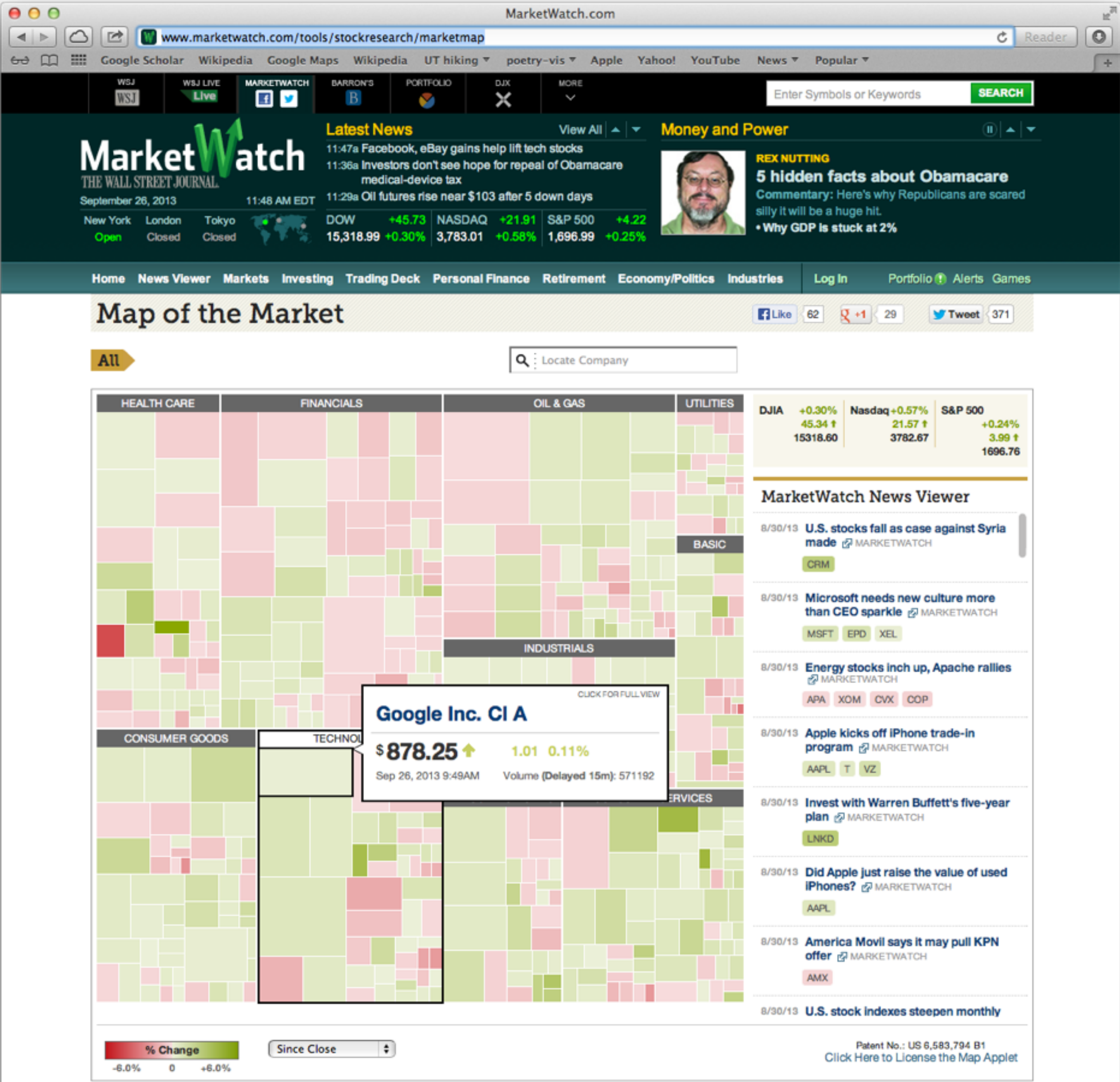
# HiVE: Hierarchical Visual Expression

**partitioning:** transform data attributes into a hierarchy

**reconfigure partitioning hierarchies** to explore data  
space

use treemaps as spacefilling rectangular layouts

# TREEMAP





# HiVE: Hierarchical Visual Expression

**partitioning:** transform multidimensional data into a hierarchy

reconfigure partitioning hierarchies to explore data space

use treemaps as spacefilling rectangular layouts

- each rectangle is a partitioned subset

- nested graphical summaries

  - size, shape, color used to show subset properties

  - containment ordering by partition variables



# HiVE example: London property

## partitioning attributes

house type  
neighborhood  
sale time

## encoding attributes

average price (color)  
number of sales (size)

## results

between neighborhoods,  
different housing distributions  
within neighborhoods,  
similar prices





# HiVE example: London property

## partitioning attributes

neighborhood location

neighborhood

house type

sale time (year)

sale time (month)

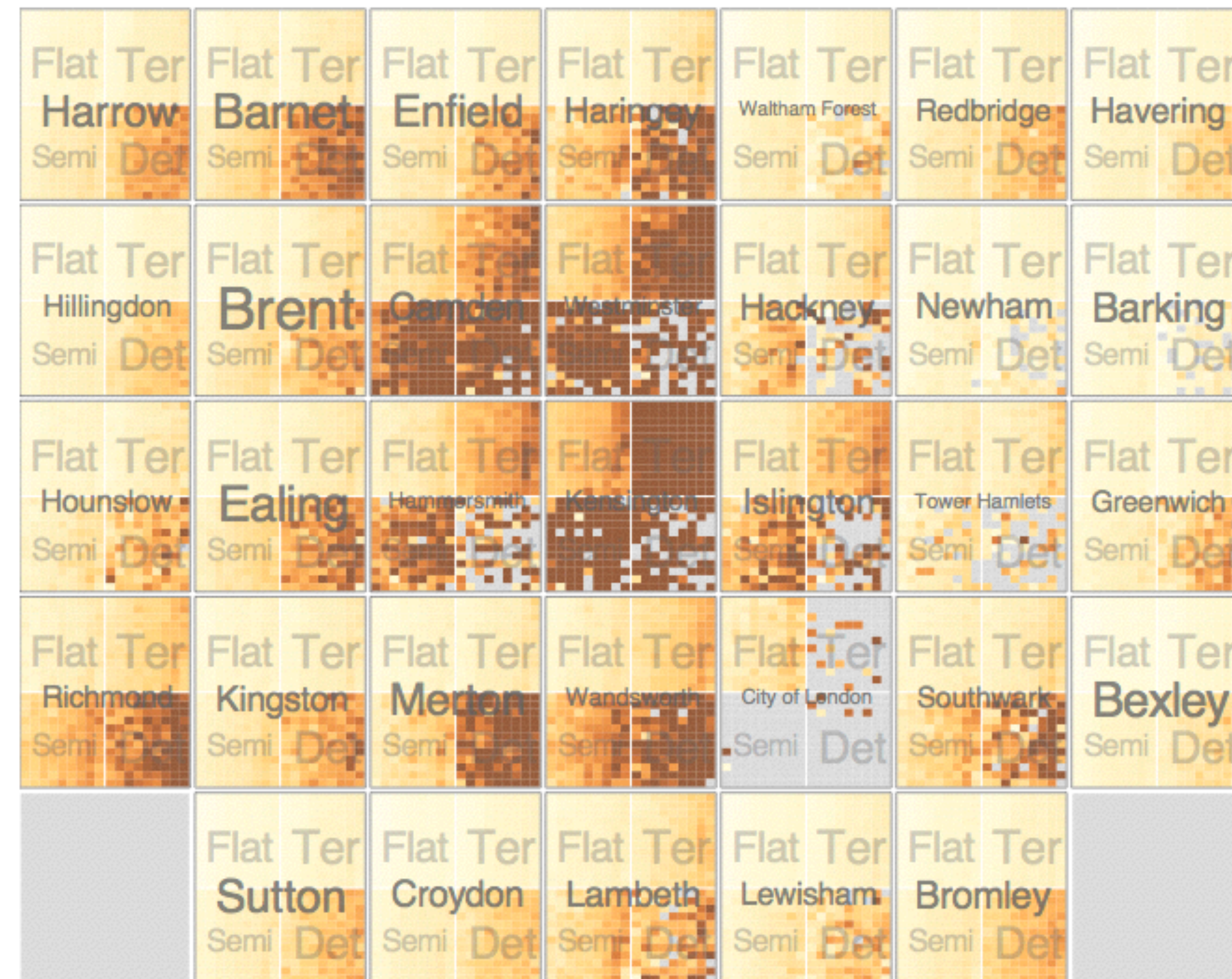
## encoding attributes

average price (color)

*n/a* (size)

## results

expensive neighborhoods  
near center of city





# Configuring Hierarchical Layouts to Address Research Questions



Aidan Slingsby, Jason Dykes and Jo Wood

giCentre, Department of Information Science, City University London

[http://www.gicentre.org/hierarchical\\_layouts/](http://www.gicentre.org/hierarchical_layouts/)





# LAYERING

combining multiple views on top of one another to form a composite view

## **rational**

supports a larger, more detailed view than using multiple views

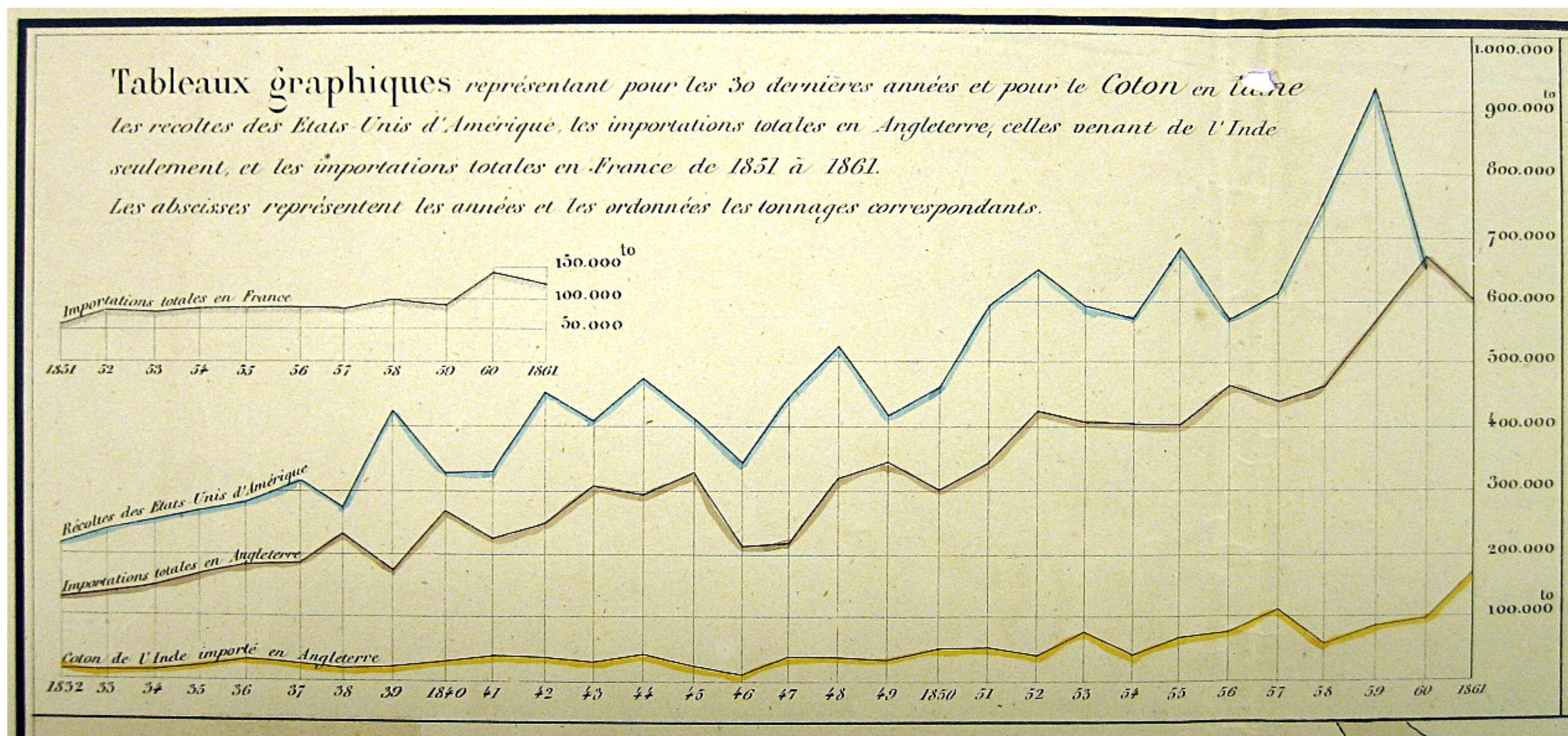
## **trade-off**

layering imposes constraints on visual encoding choice as well as number of layers that can be shown



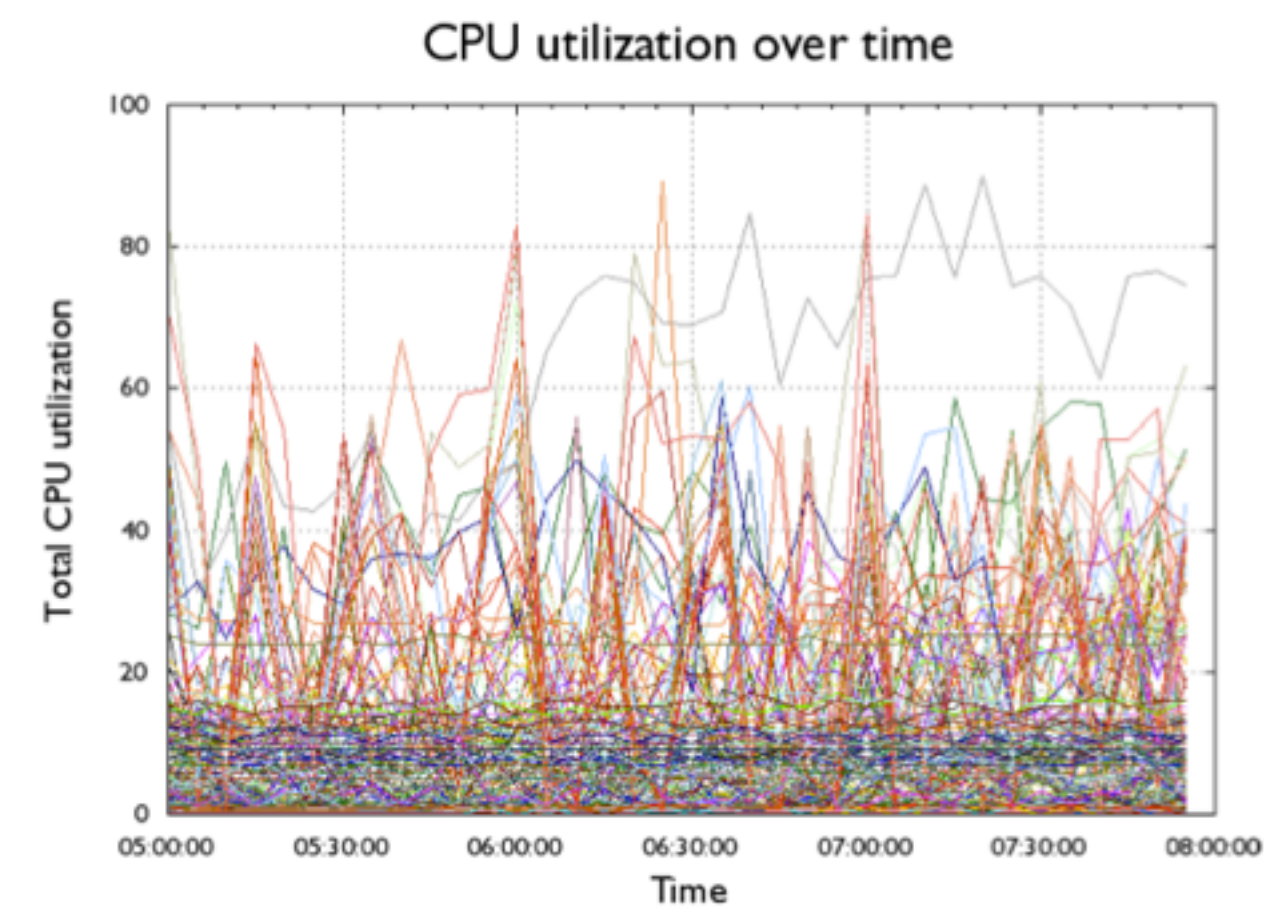
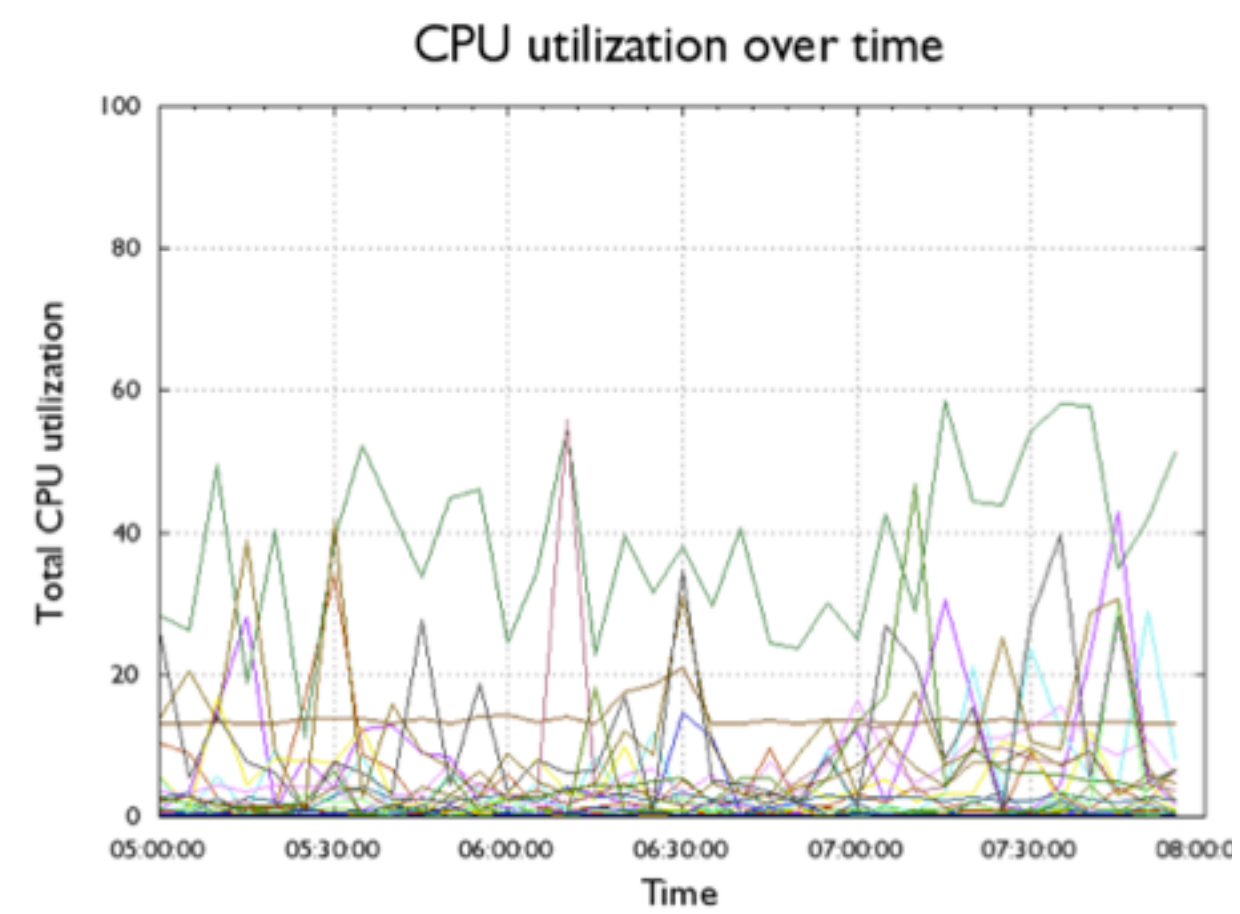
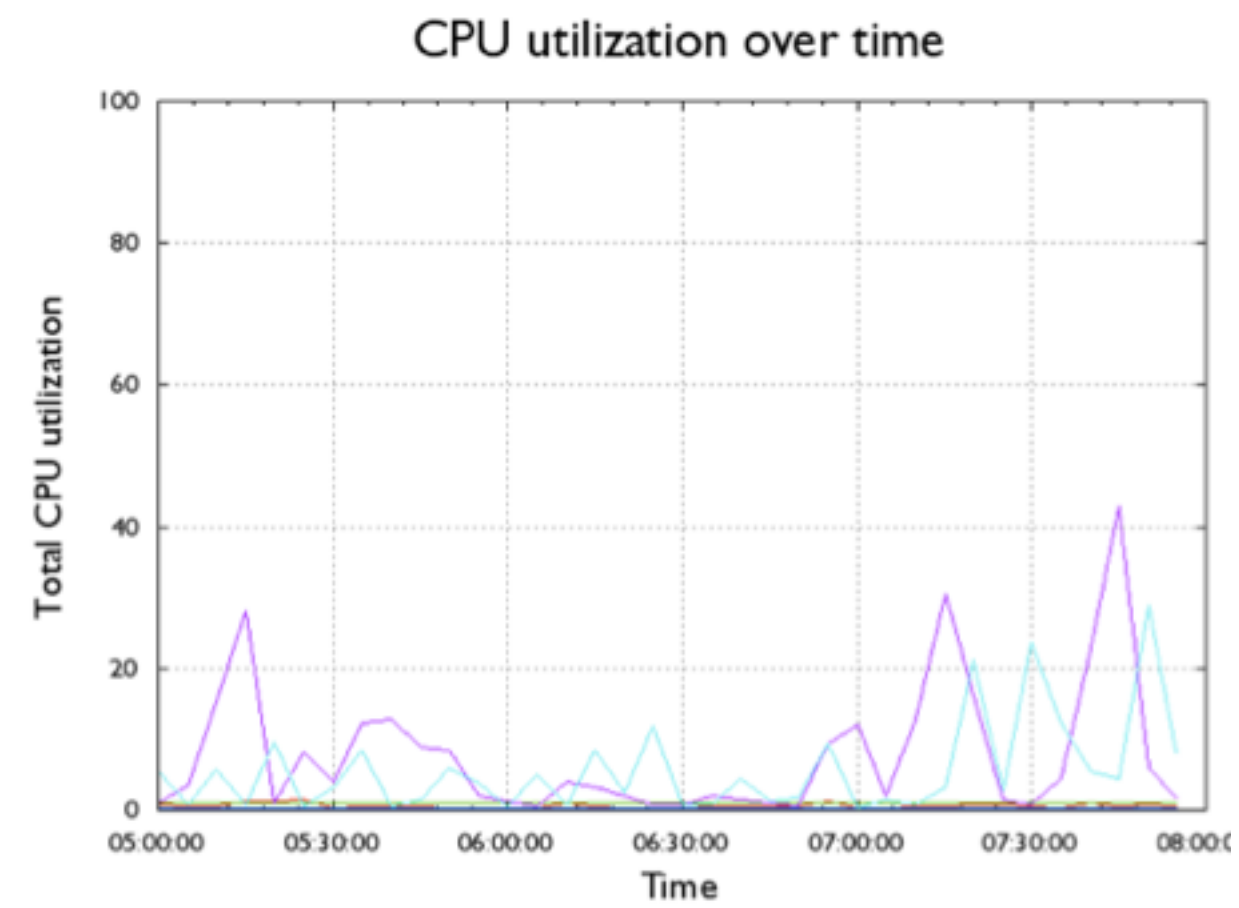
# JOSEPH MINARD

1781-1870

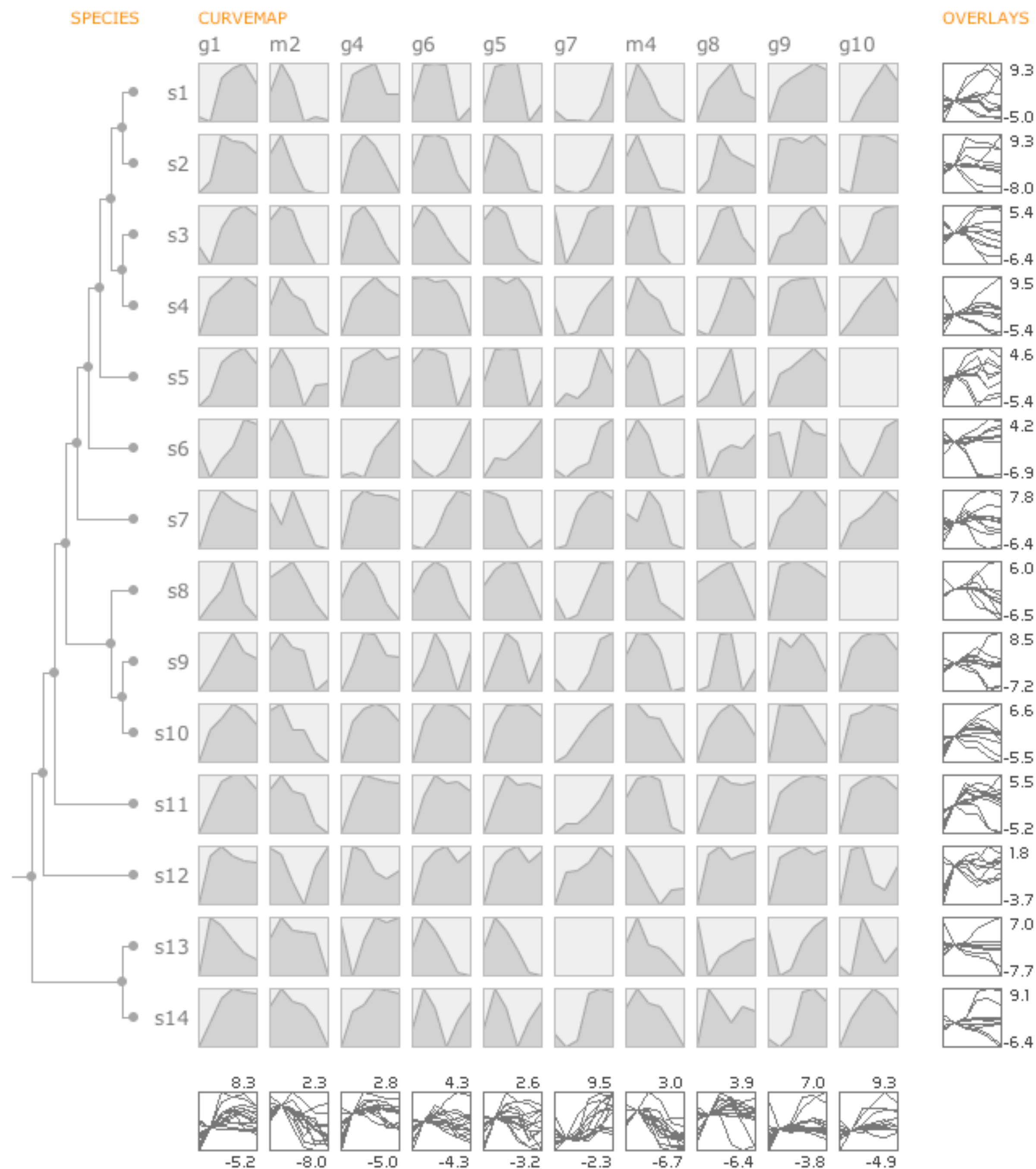




# overlays



# highlighting





# MCV to the Max

