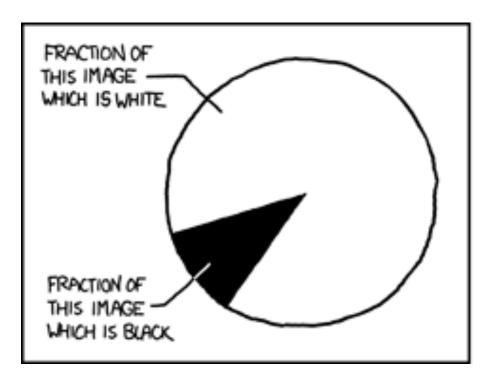
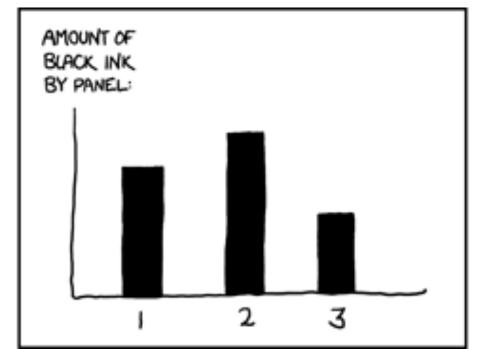
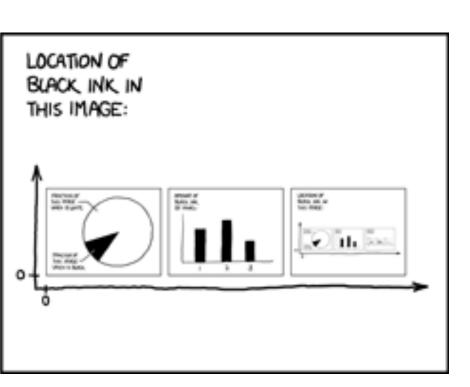
CS-5630 / CS-6630 Visualization for Data Science The Visualization Alphabet: Marks and Channels

Alexander Lex alex@sci.utah.edu









How can I visually represent two numbers, e.g., **4 and 8**

Marks & Channels

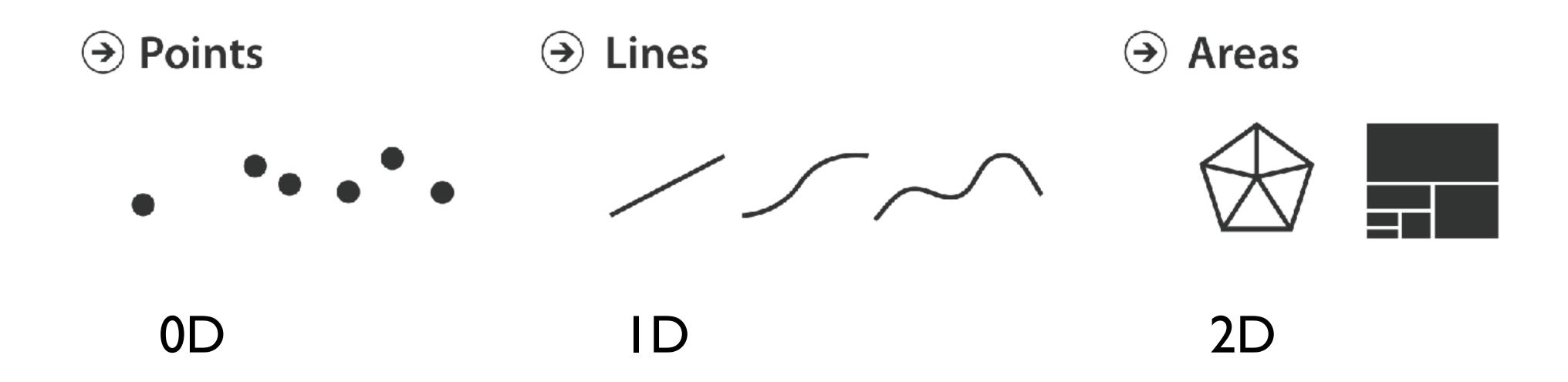
Marks: represent items or links

Channels: change appearance based on attribute

Channel = Visual Variable

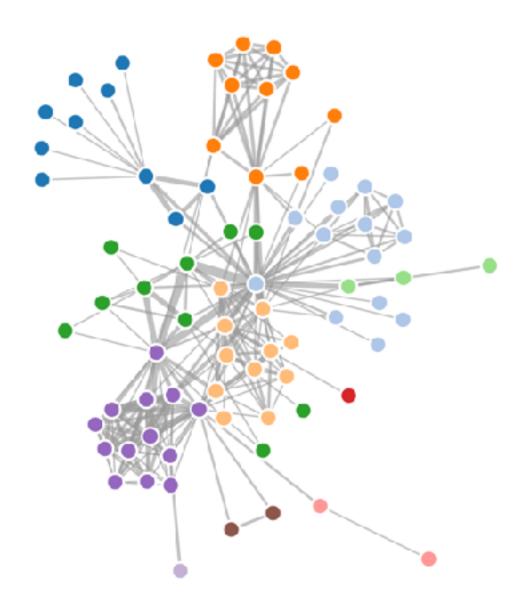
Marks for Items

Basic geometric elements

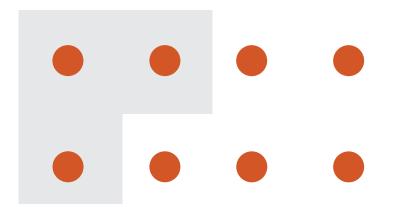


3D mark: Volume, but rarely used

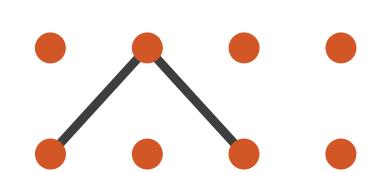
Marks for Links

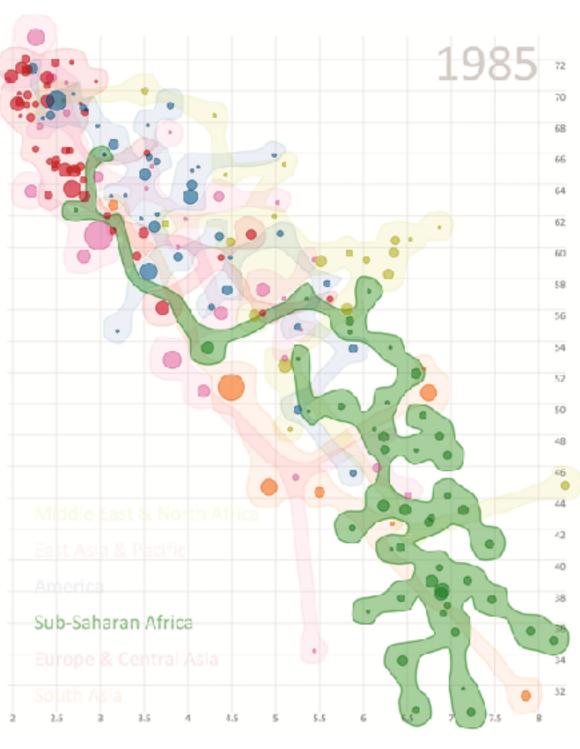




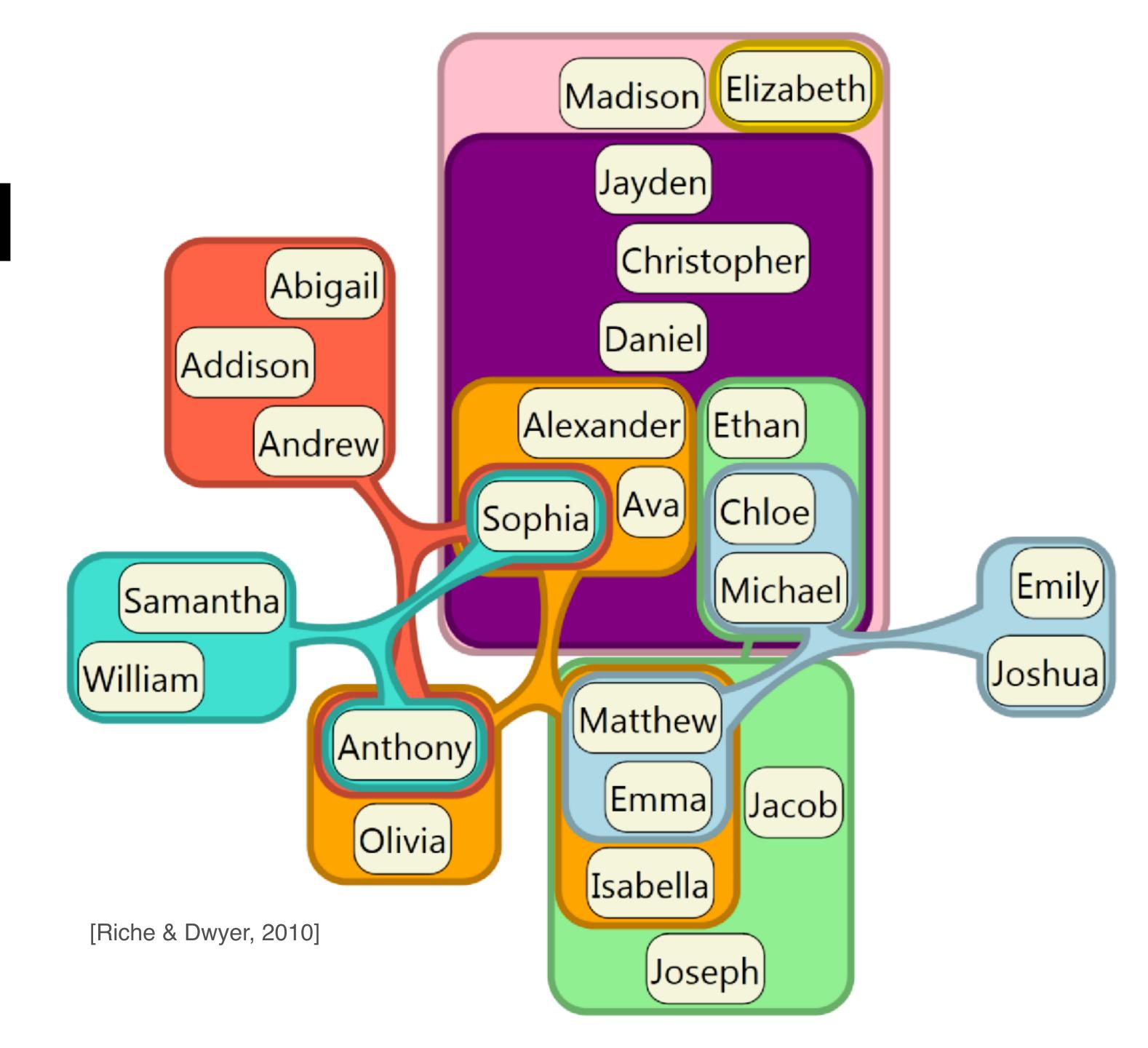






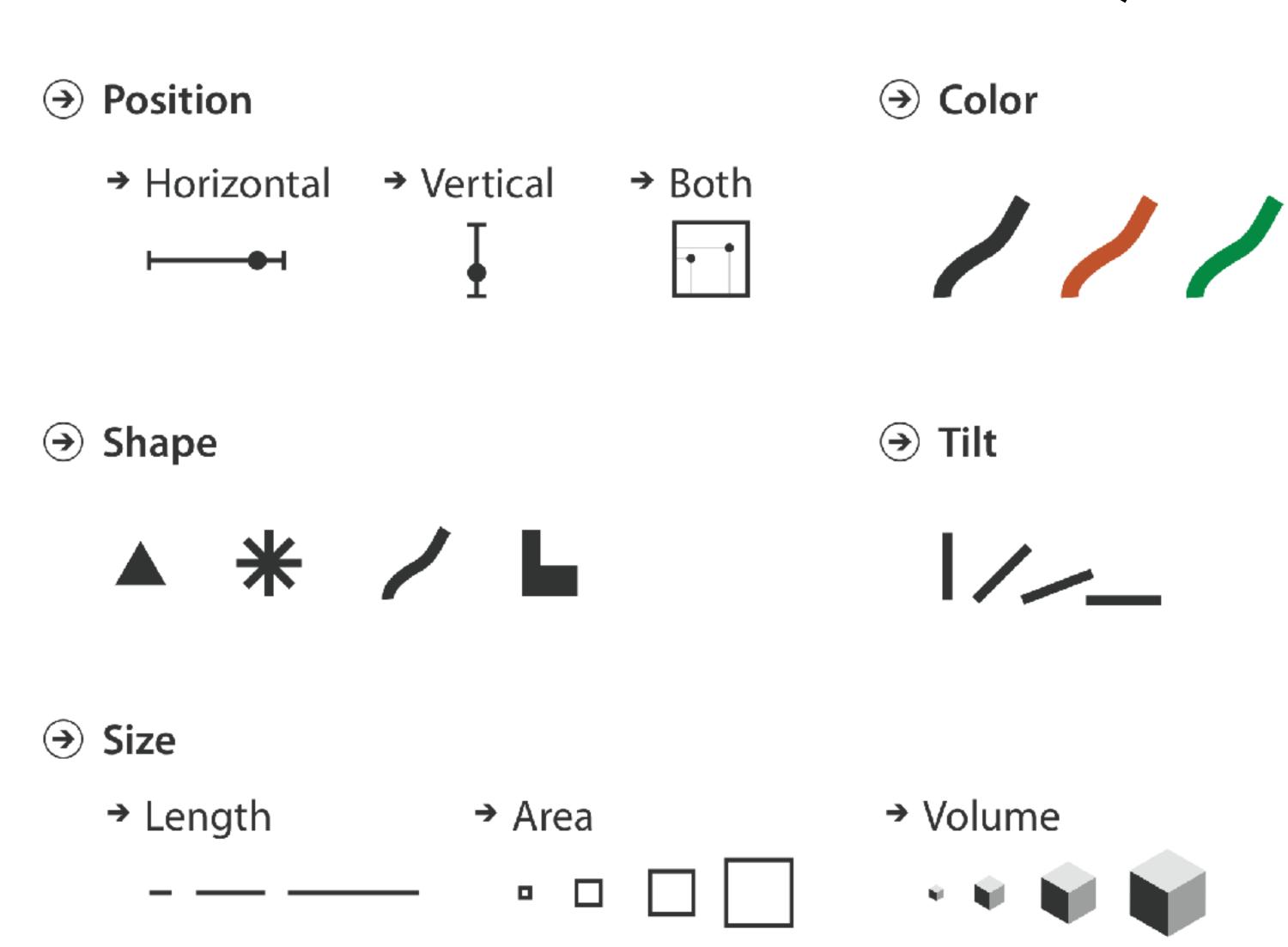


Containment can be nested



Channels (aka Visual Variables)

Control appearance proportional to or based on attributes



Jacques Bertin

French cartographer [1918-2010]

Semiology of Graphics [1967]

Theoretical principles for visual encodings

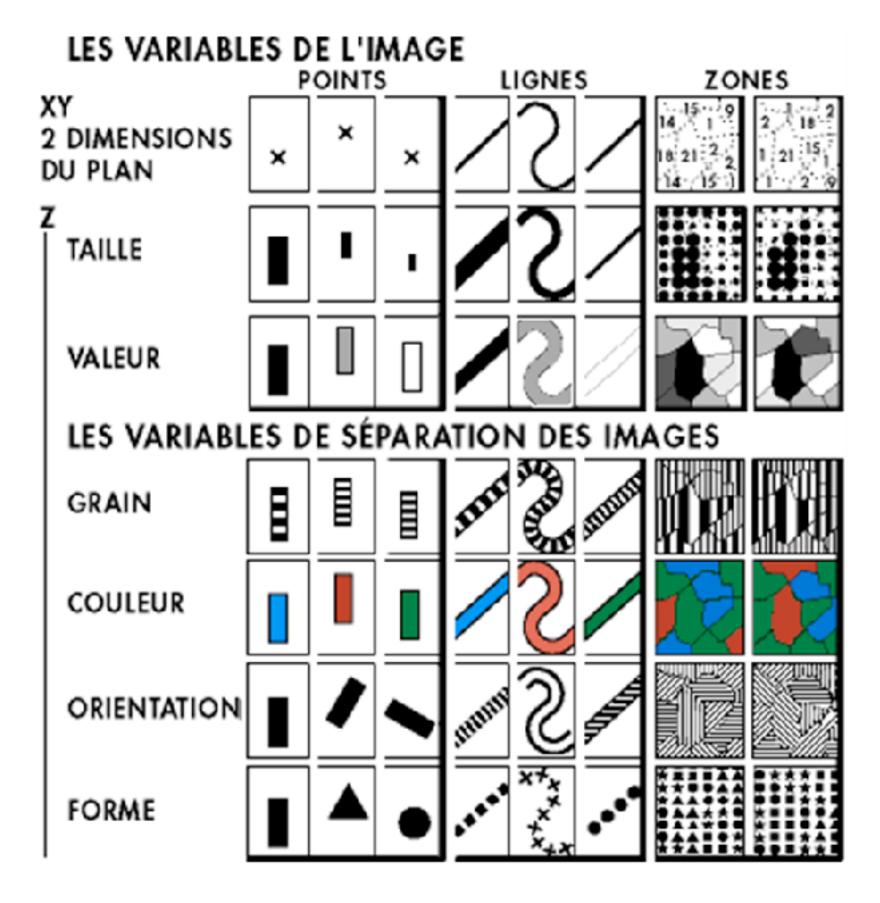


Bertin's Visual Variables

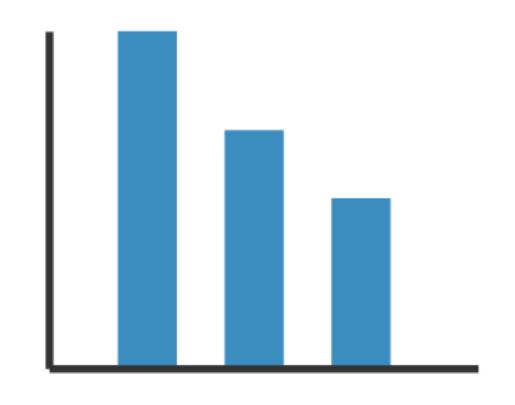
Marks: Points Lines Areas

Position
Size
(Grey) Value

Texture
Color
Orientation
Shape



Using Marks and Channels

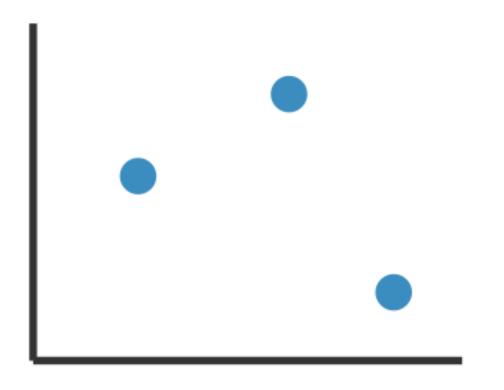




Channel: Length/Position Channel: Position

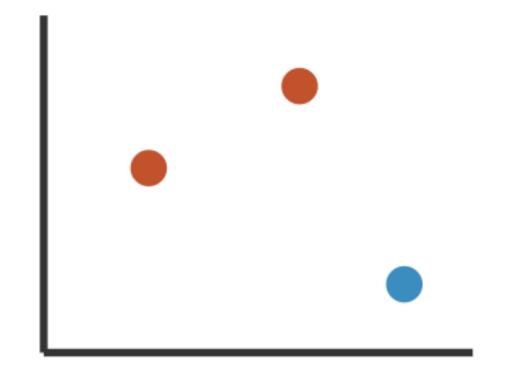
1 quantitative attribute

1 categorical attribute



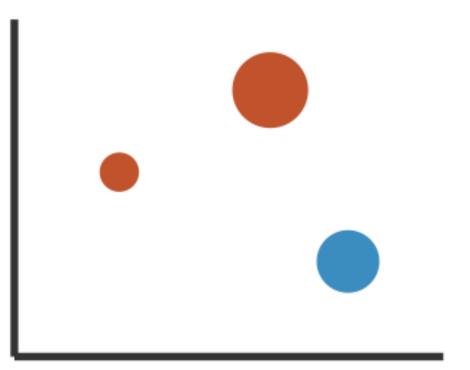
Mark: Point

2 quantitative attr.



Adding Hue

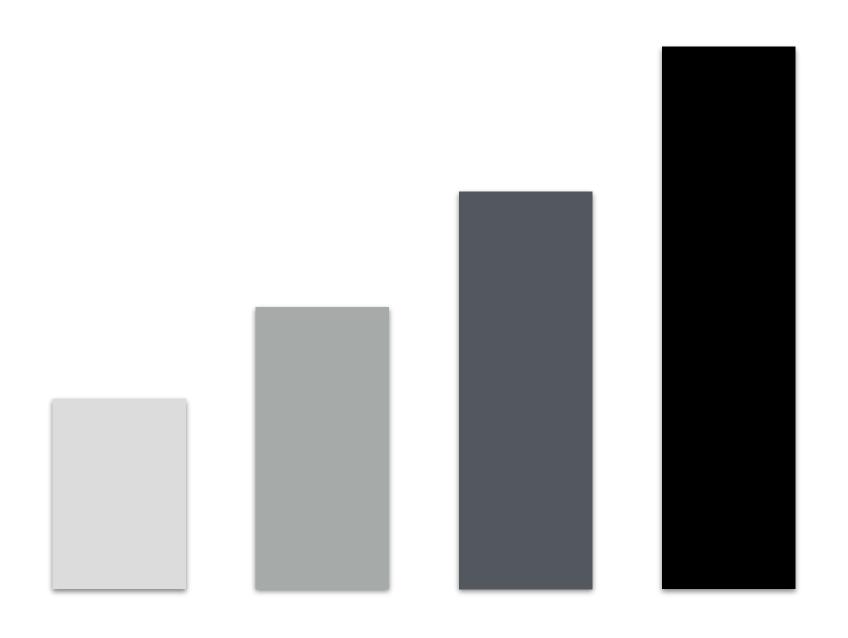
+1 categorical attr.



Adding Size

+1 quantitative attr.

Redundant encoding



Length, Position and Value

Good bar chart?



Rule: Use channel proportional to data!

Types of Channels

Magnitude Channels

How much?

Position

Length

Saturation ...

Identity Channels

What? Where?

Shape

Color (hue)

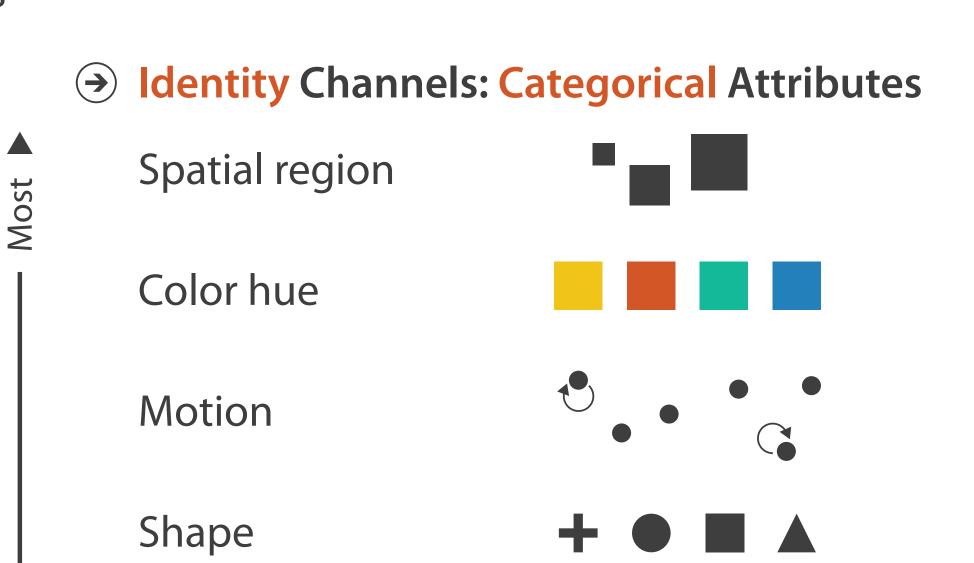
Spatial region ...

Ordinal & Quantitative Data

Categorical Data

Channels: Expressiveness Types and Effectiveness Ranks

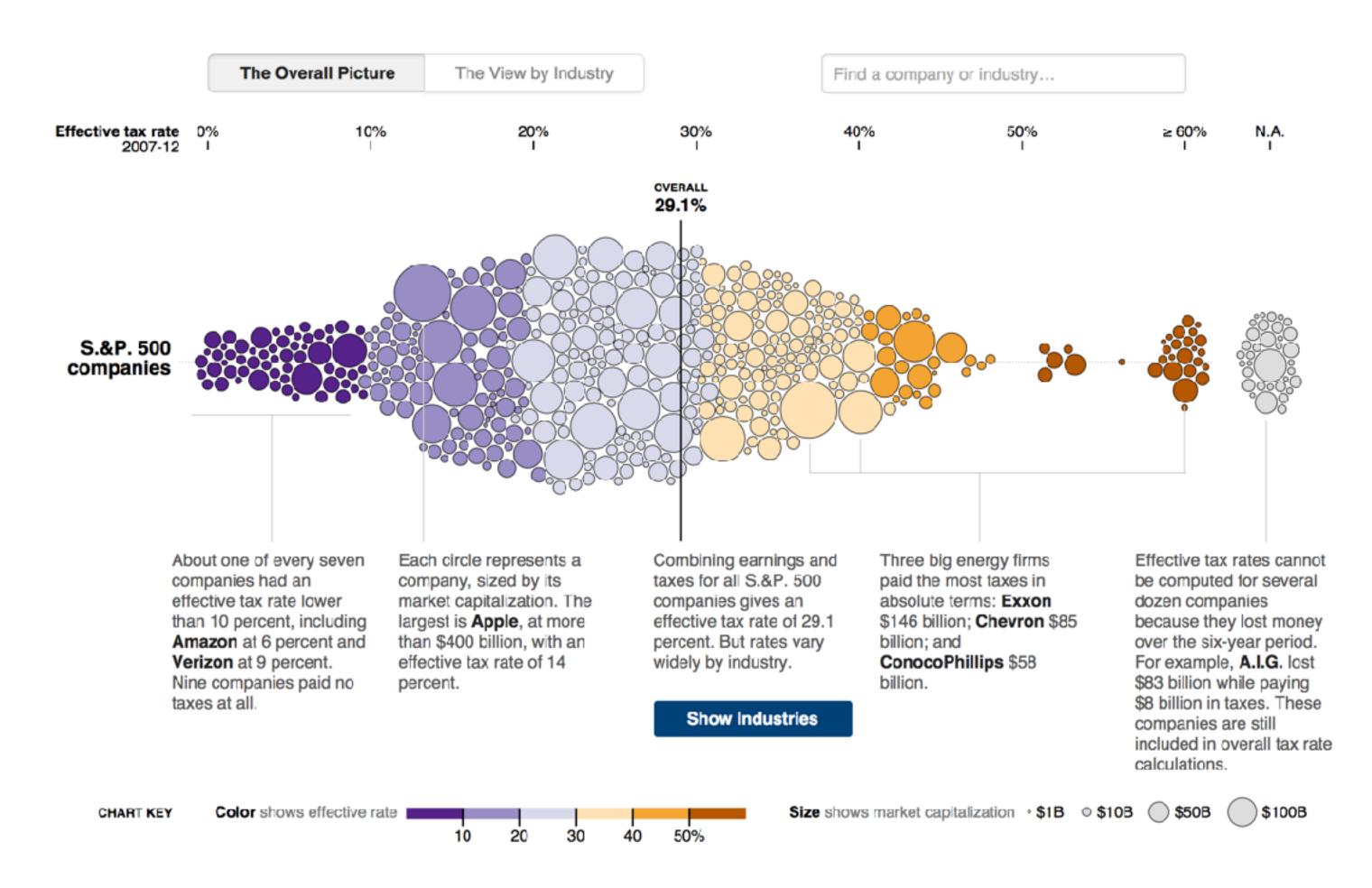
Magnitude Channels: Ordered Attributes Position on common scale Position on unaligned scale Length (1D size) Tilt/angle Area (2D size) Depth (3D position) Color luminance Color saturation Curvature Volume (3D size)



What visual variables are used?

Across U.S. Companies, Tax Rates Vary Greatly

Last week, in a Congressional hearing, Apple got grilled for its low-tax strategy. But not every business can copy that approach. Here is a look at what S.&P. 500 companies paid in corporate income taxes — federal, state, local and foreign — from 2007 to 2012, according to S&P Capital IQ. Related Article »



Characteristics of Channels

Selective

Is a mark distinct from other marks?

Can we make out the difference between two marks?

Associative

Does it support grouping?

Quantitative (Magnitude vs Identity Channels)

Can we quantify the difference between two marks?

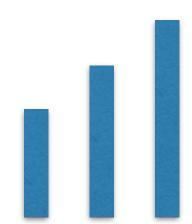
Characteristics of Channels

Order (Magnitude vs Identity)

Can we see a change in order?

Length

How many unique marks can we make?



Position

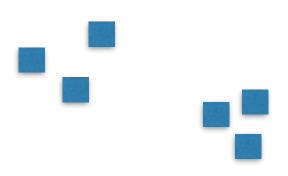
Strongest visual variable

Suitable for all data types

Problems:

Sometimes not available (spatial data)

Cluttering



Selective: yes

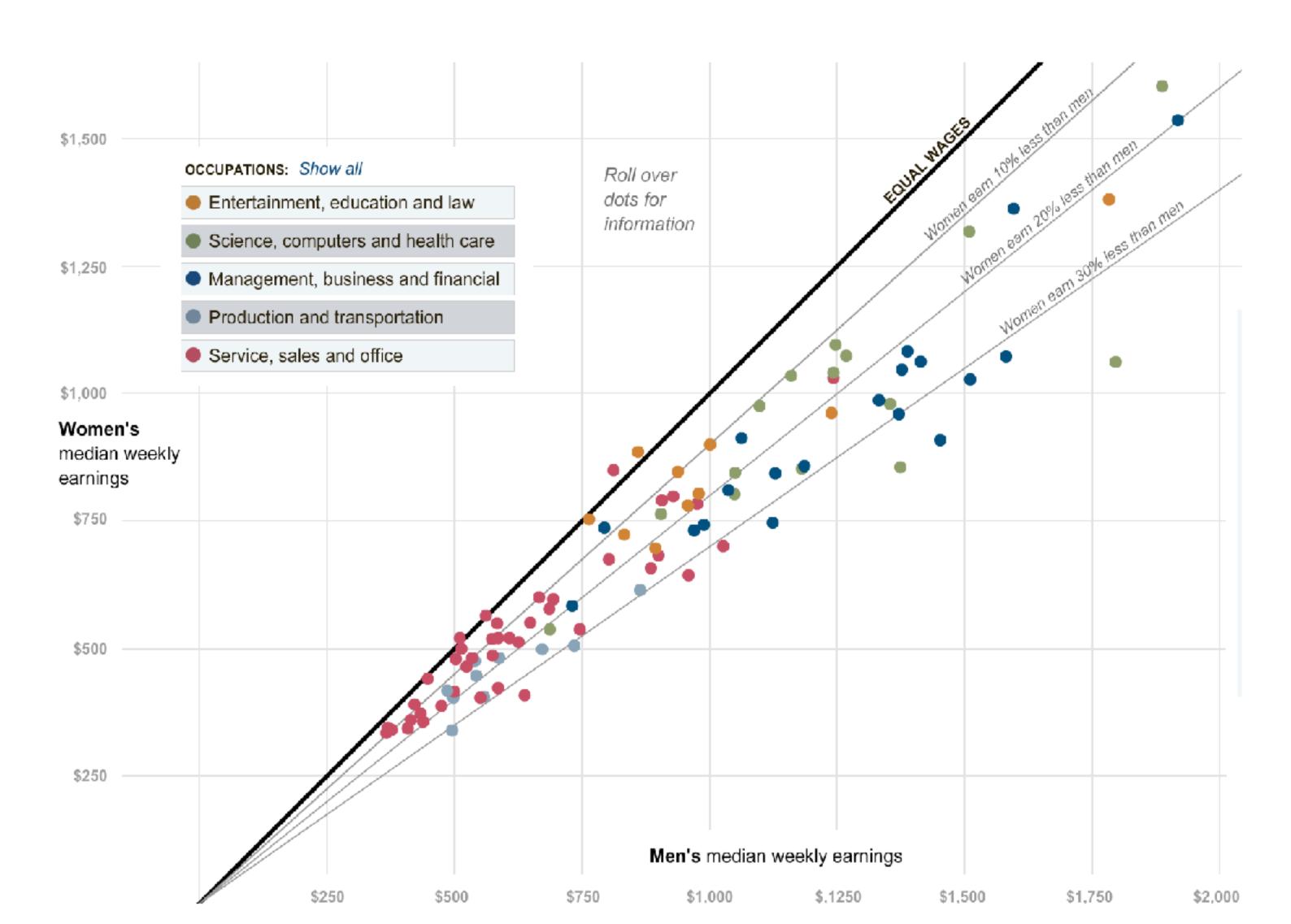
Associative: yes

Quantitative: yes

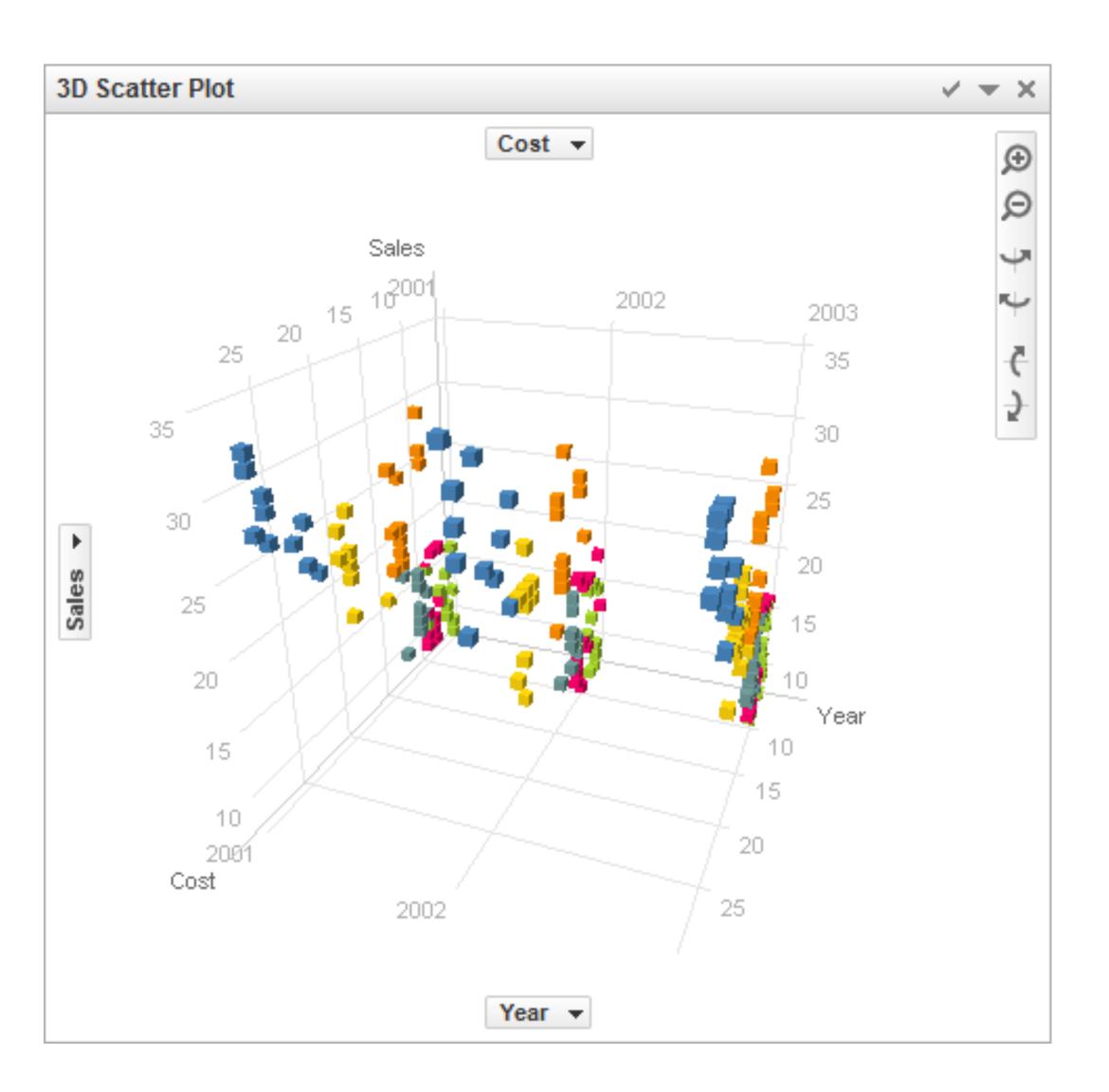
Order: yes

Length: fairly big

Example: Scatterplot



Position in 3D?



[Spotfire]

Length & Size

Good for 1D, OK for 2D, Bad for 3D

Easy to see whether one is bigger

Aligned bars use position redundantly

For 1D length:

Selective: yes

Associative: yes

Quantitative: yes

Order: yes

Length: high



Example 2D Size: Bubbles

Four Ways to Slice Obama's 2013 Budget Proposal

Explore every nook and cranny of President Obama's federal budget proposal.

All Spending	Types of Spending	Changes	Department Totals
--------------	-------------------	---------	-------------------

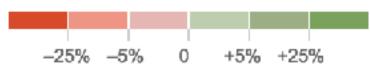
How \$3.7 Trillion Is Spent

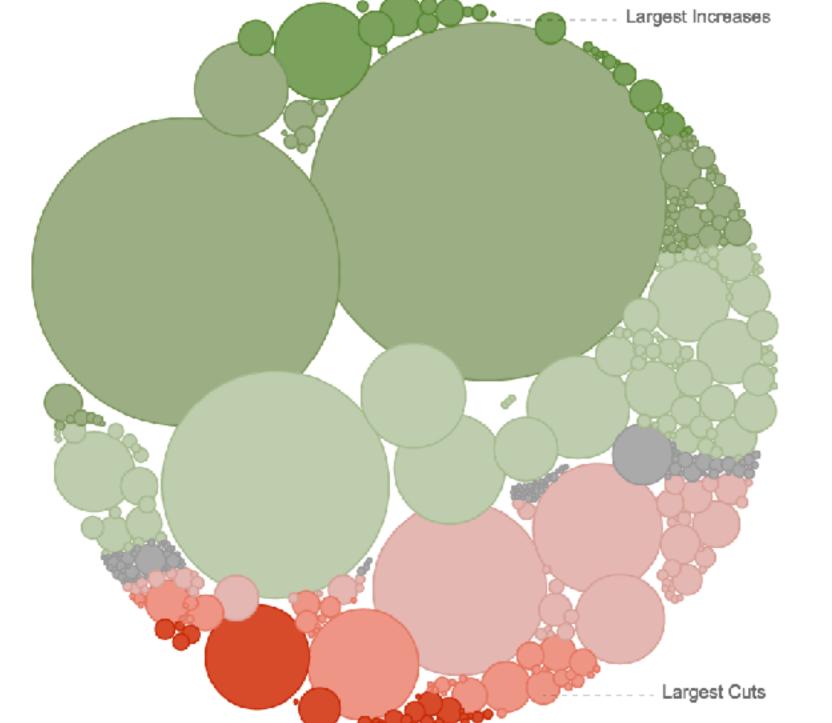
Mr. Obama's budget proposal includes \$3.7 trillion in spending in 2013, and forecasts a \$901 billion deficit.

Circles are sized according to the proposed spending.



Color shows amount of cut or increase from 2012.





Value/Luminance/Saturation

OK for quantitative data when length & size are used. Not very many shades recognizable

Selective: yes

Associative: yes

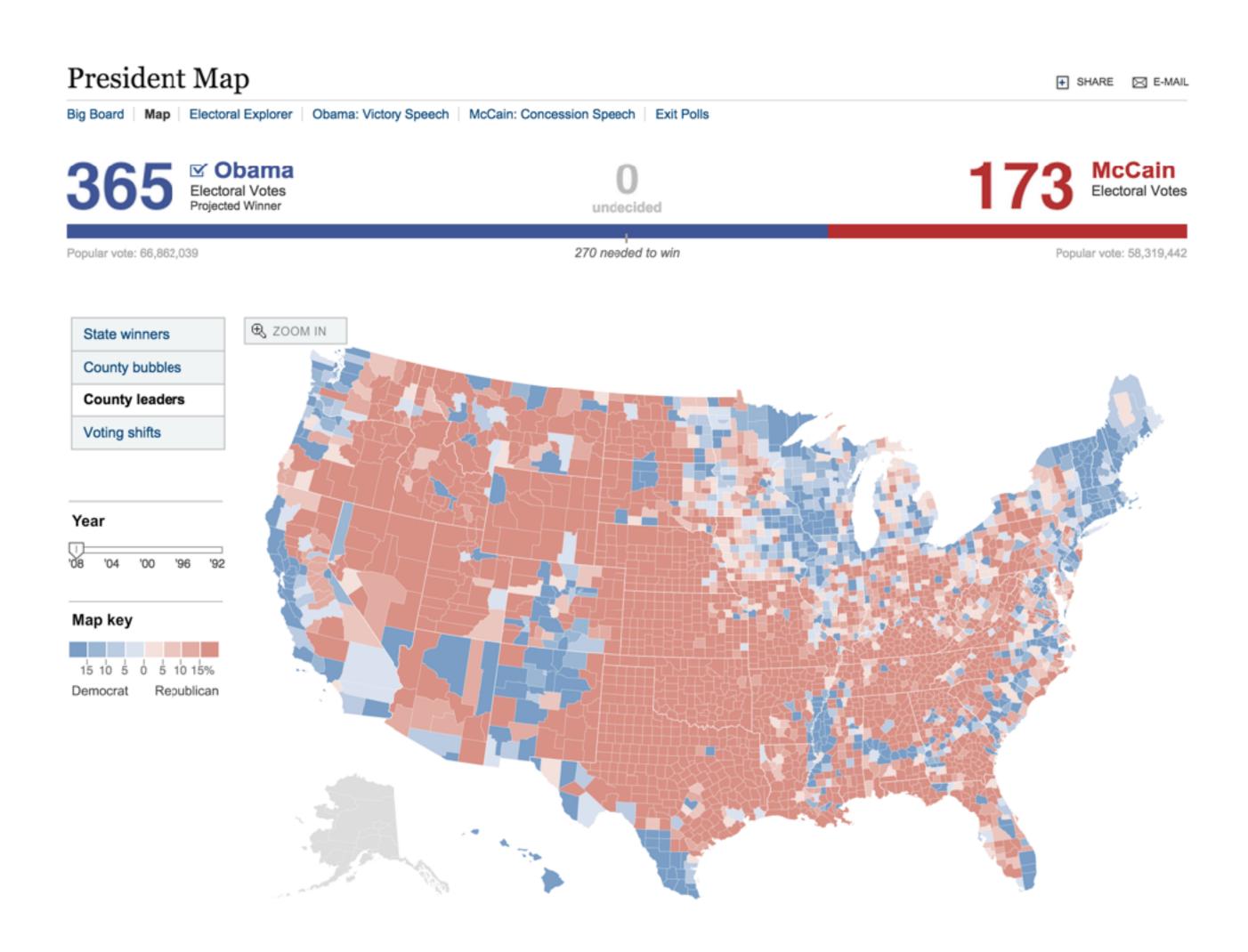
Quantitative: somewhat (with problems)

Order: yes

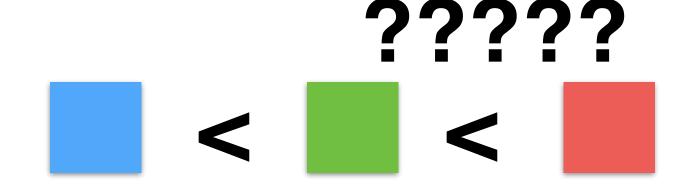
Length: limited



Example: Diverging Value-Scale



Color



Good for qualitative data (identity channel)

Limited number of classes/length (~7-10!)

Does not work for quantitative data!

Lots of pitfalls! Be careful!

My rule:

minimize color use for encoding data use for brushing

Selective: yes

Associative: yes

Quantitative: no

Order: no

Length: limited



Color: Bad Example

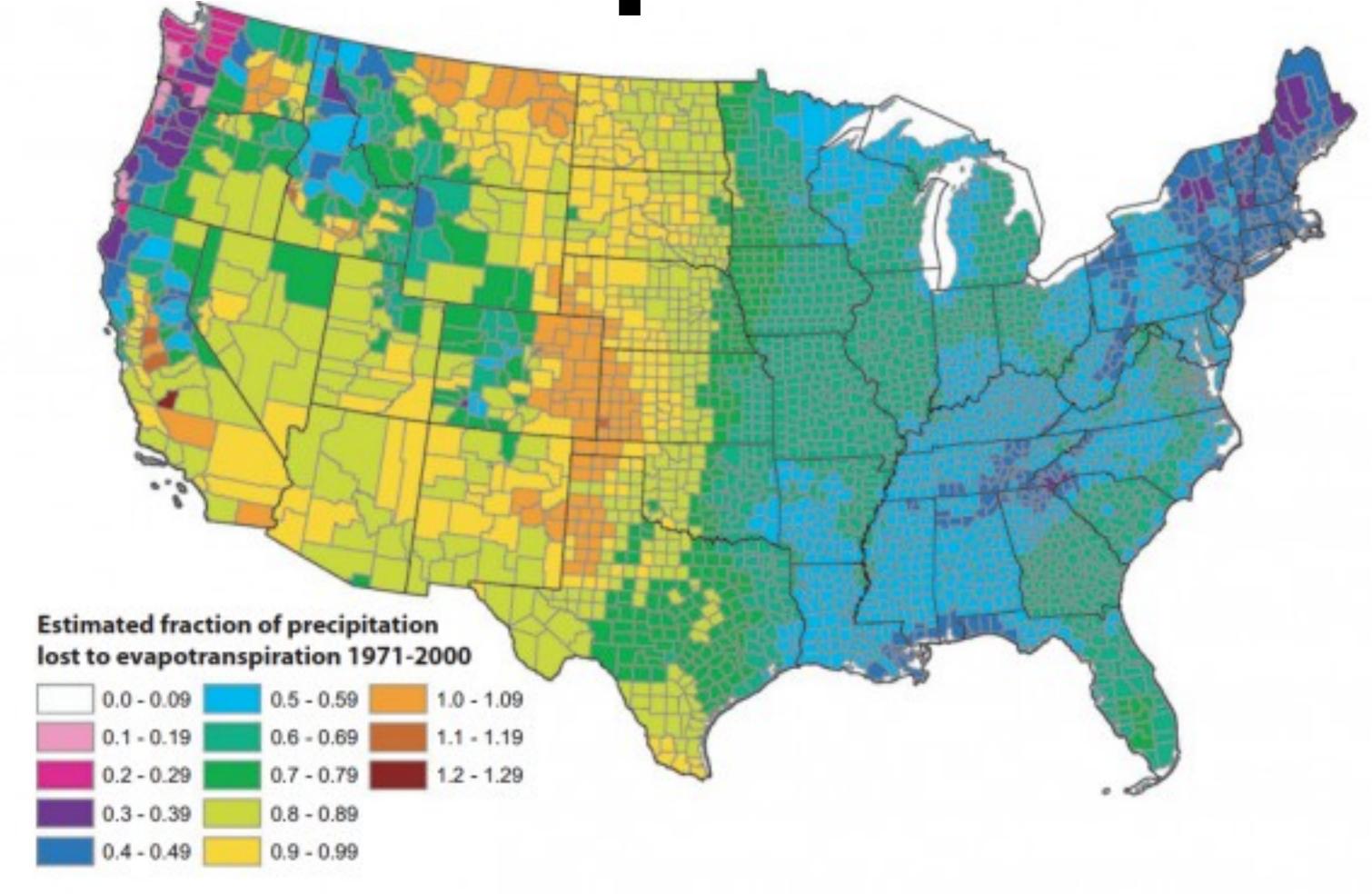
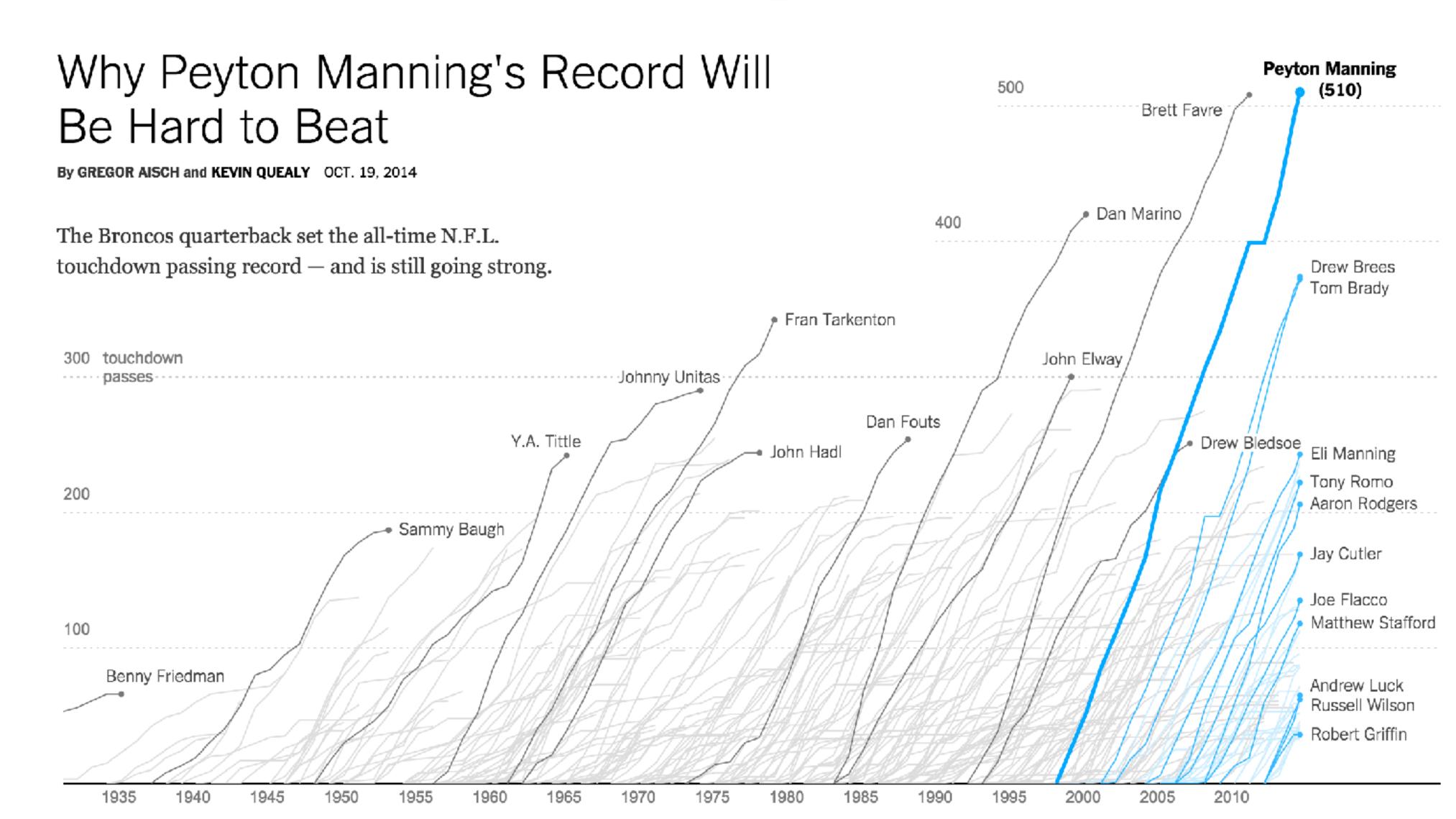


FIGURE 13. Estimated Mean Annual Ratio of Actual Evapotranspiration (ET) to Precipitation (P) for the Conterminous U.S. for the Period 1971-2000. Estimates are based on the regression equation in Table 1 that includes land cover. Calculations of ET/P were made first at the 800-m resolution of the PRISM climate data. The mean values for the counties (shown) were then calculated by averaging the 800-m values within each county. Areas with fractions >1 are agricultural counties that either import surface water or mine deep groundwater.

Cliff Mass

Color: Good Example



Shape

Great to recognize many classes. No grouping, ordering.

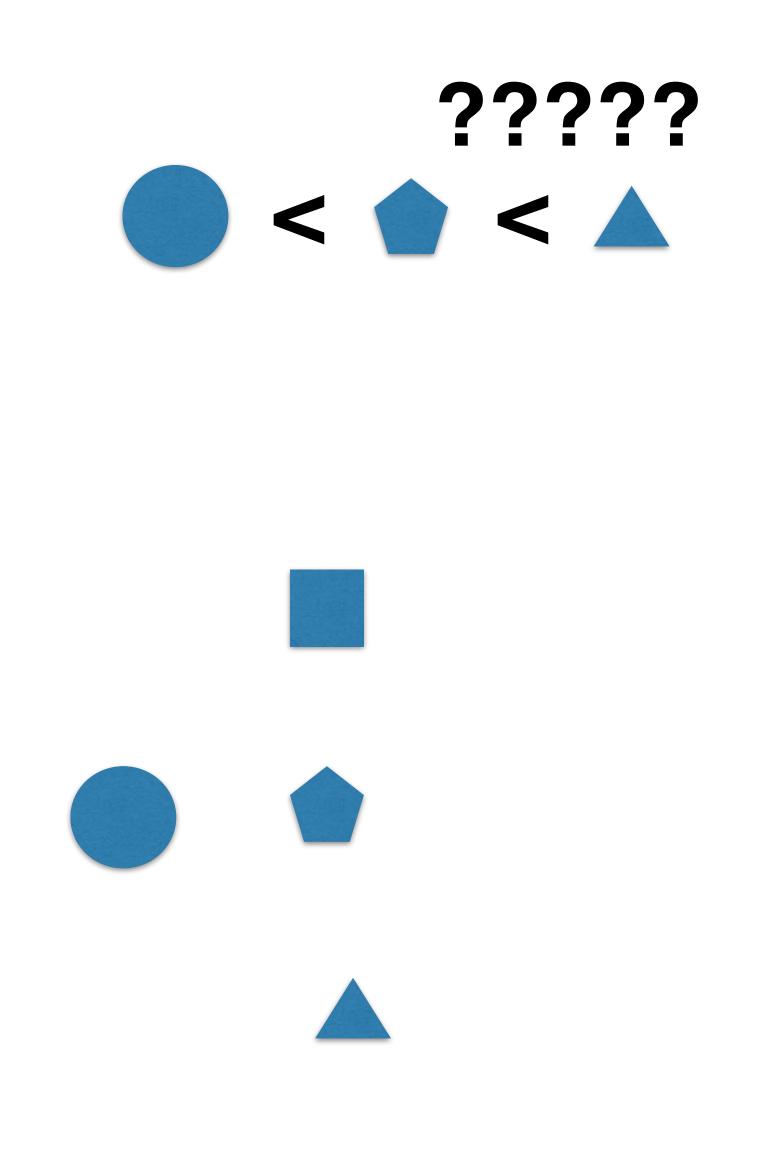
Selective: yes

Associative: limited

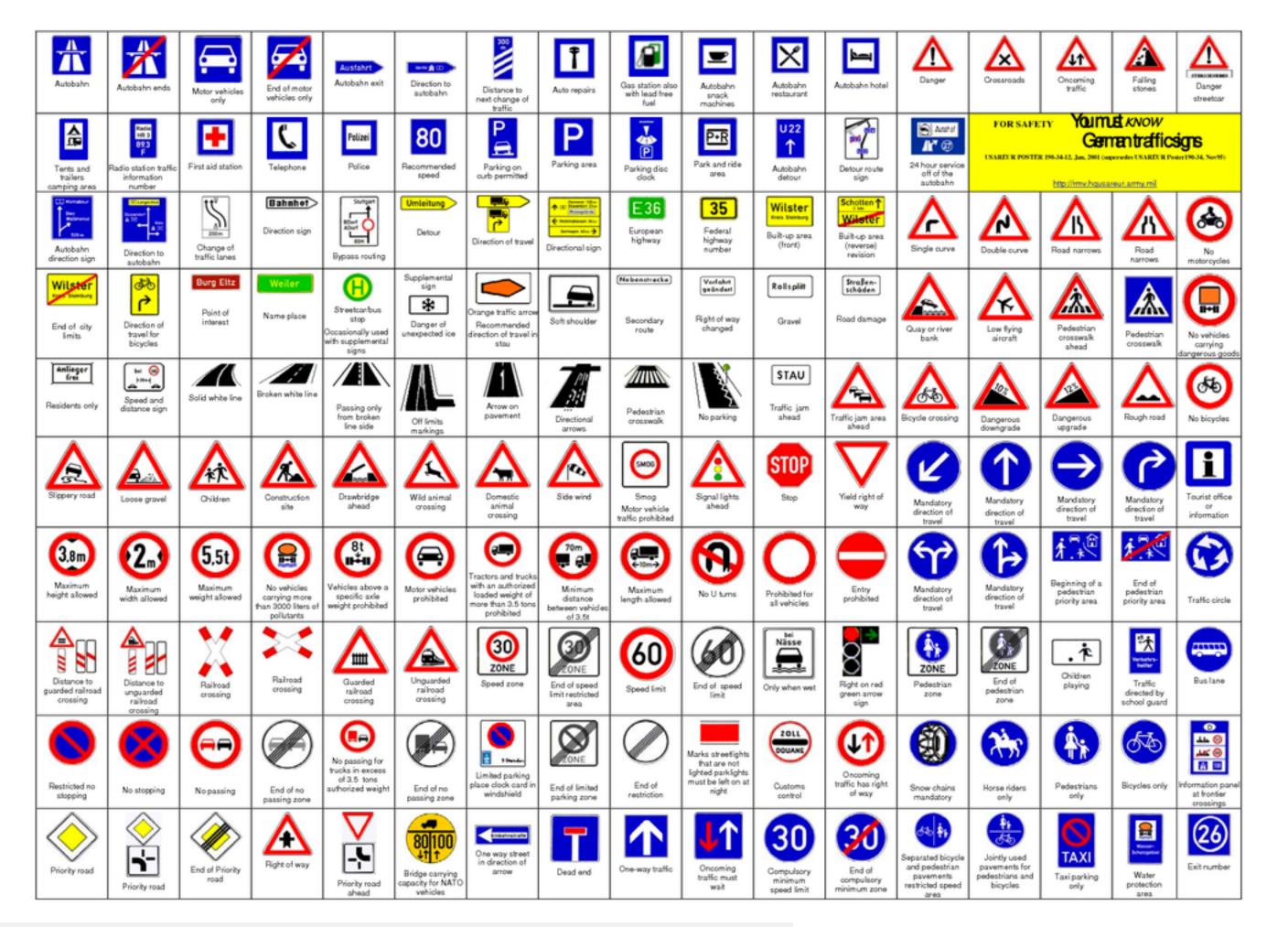
Quantitative: no

Order: no

Length: vast



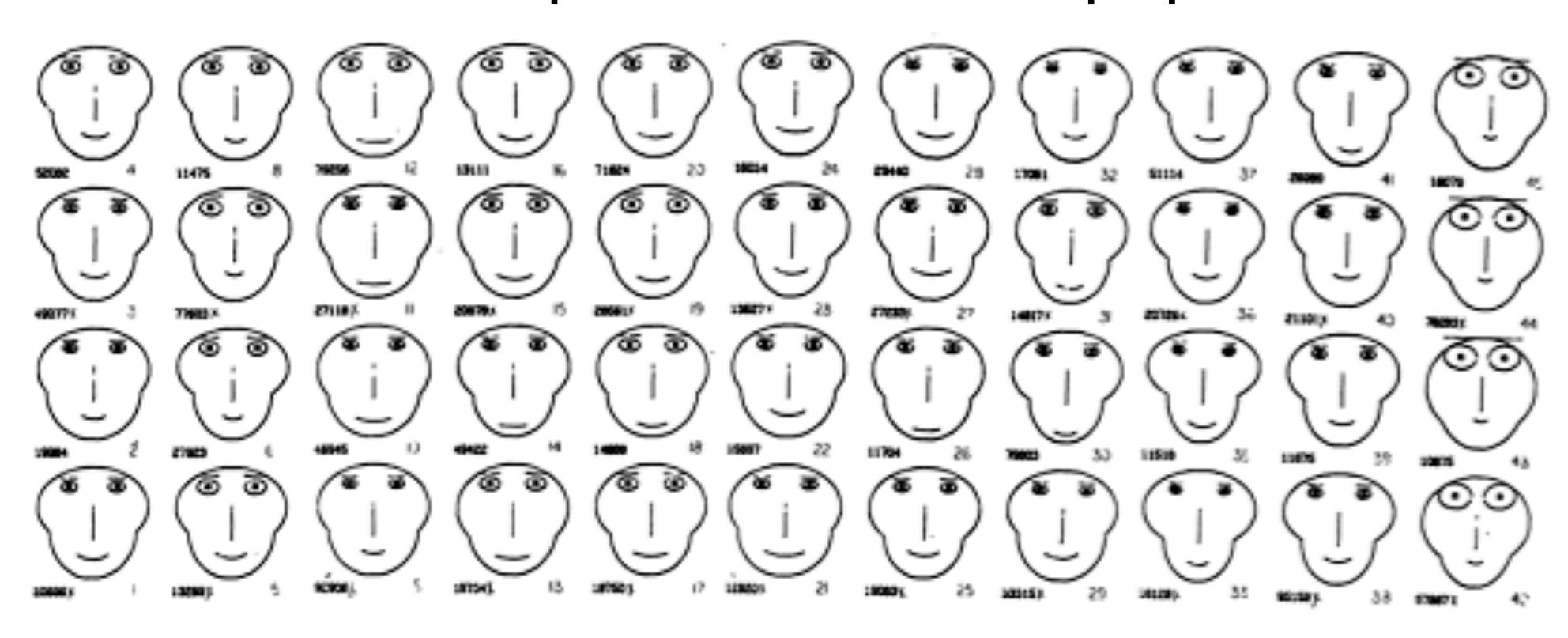






Chernoff Faces

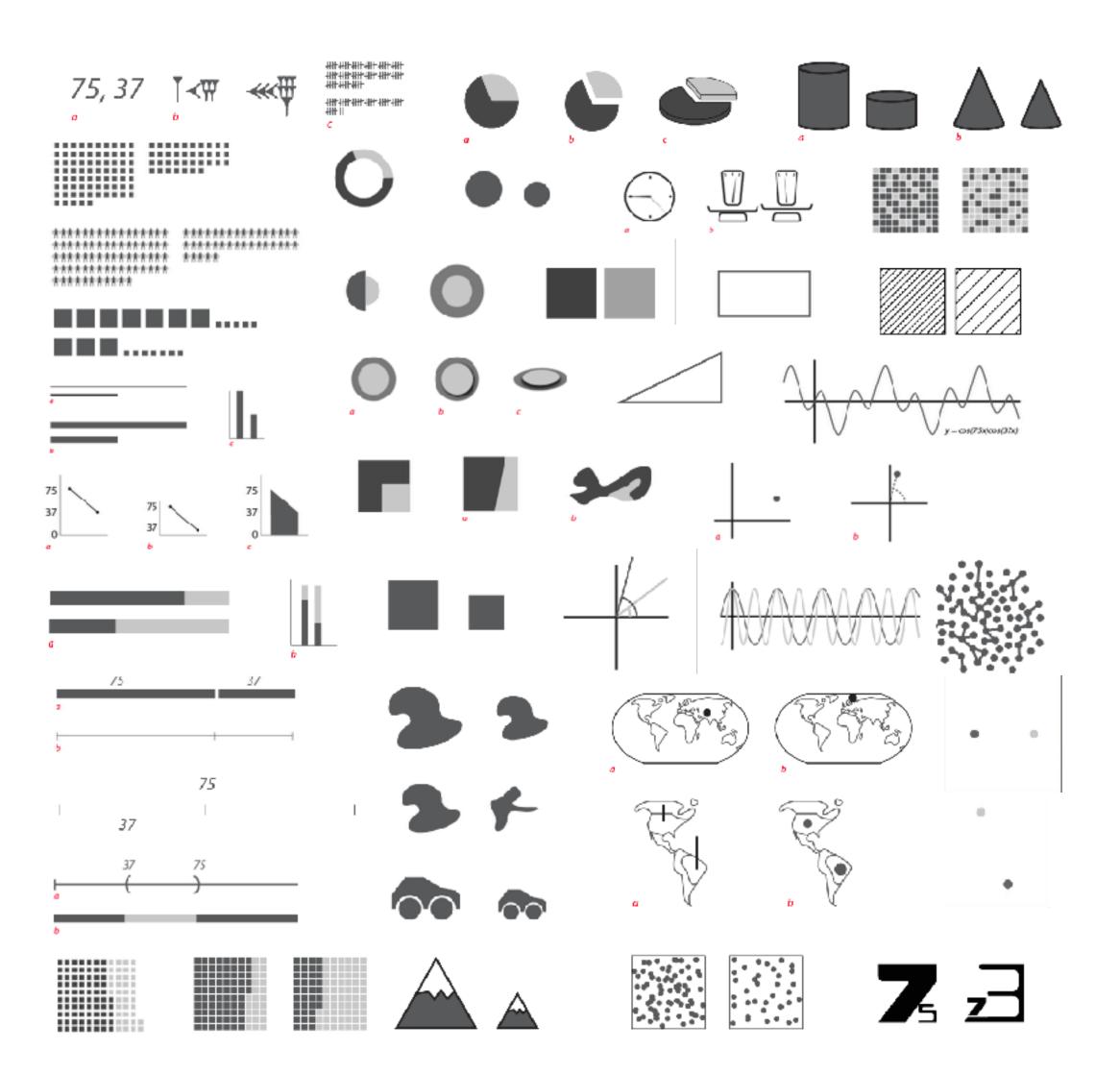
Idea: use facial parameters to map quantitative data



Does it work?
Not really!

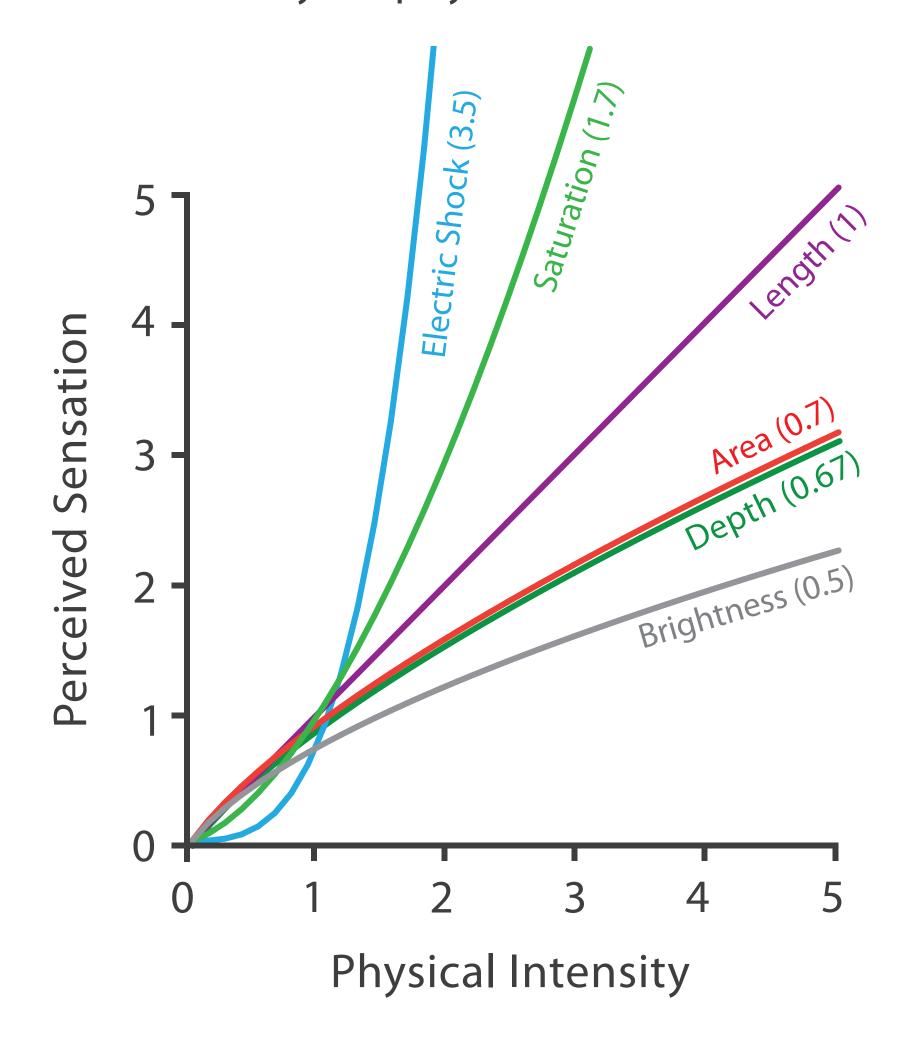
Critique: https://eagereyes.org/criticism/chernoff-faces

More Channels



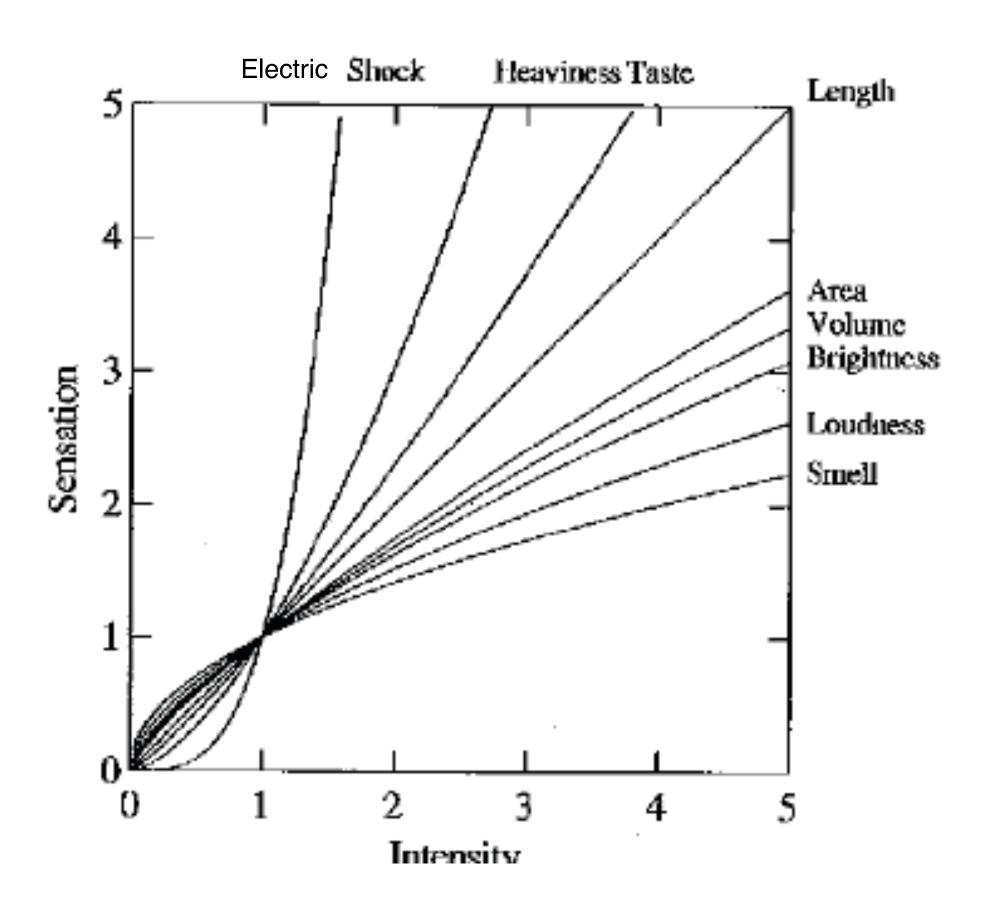
Why are quantitative channels different?

Steven's Psychophysical Power Law: S= I^N

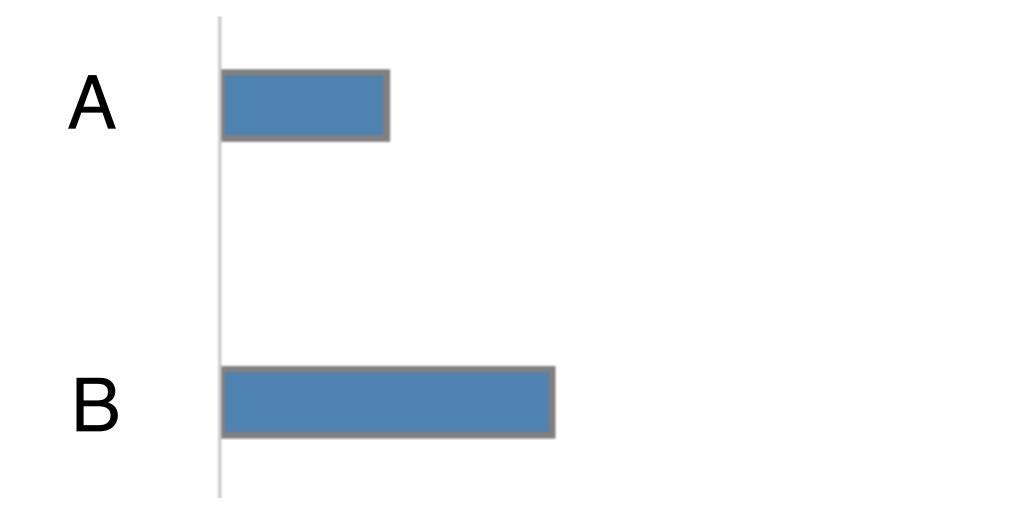


S = sensation I = intensity

Steven's Power Law, 1961

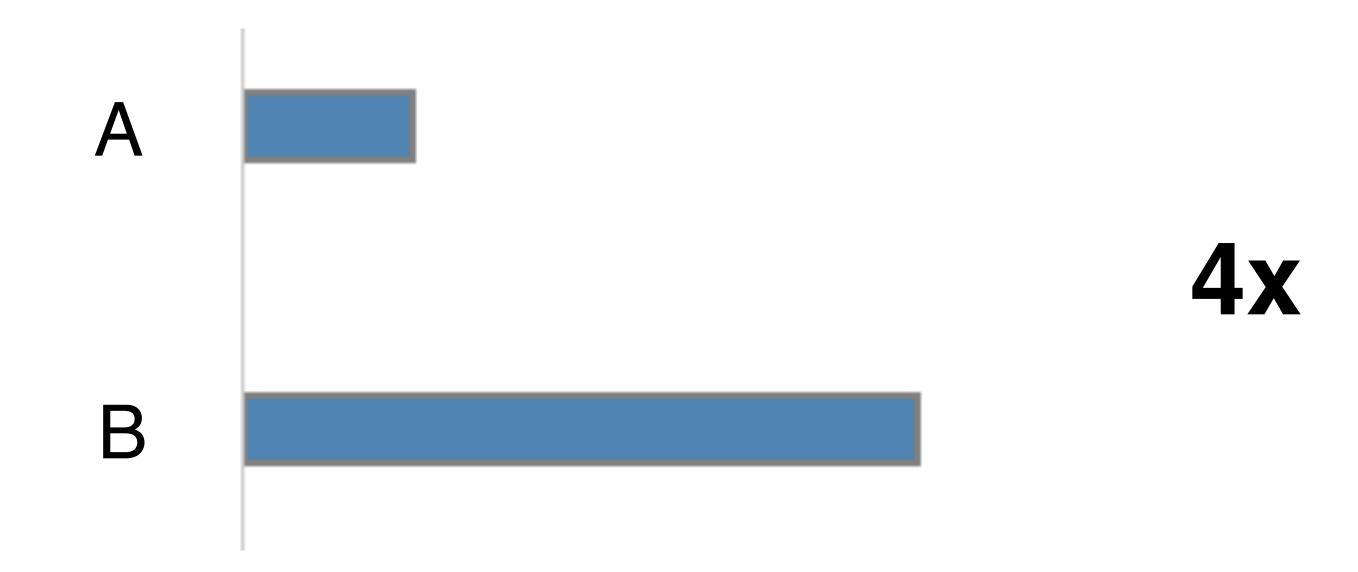


How much longer?

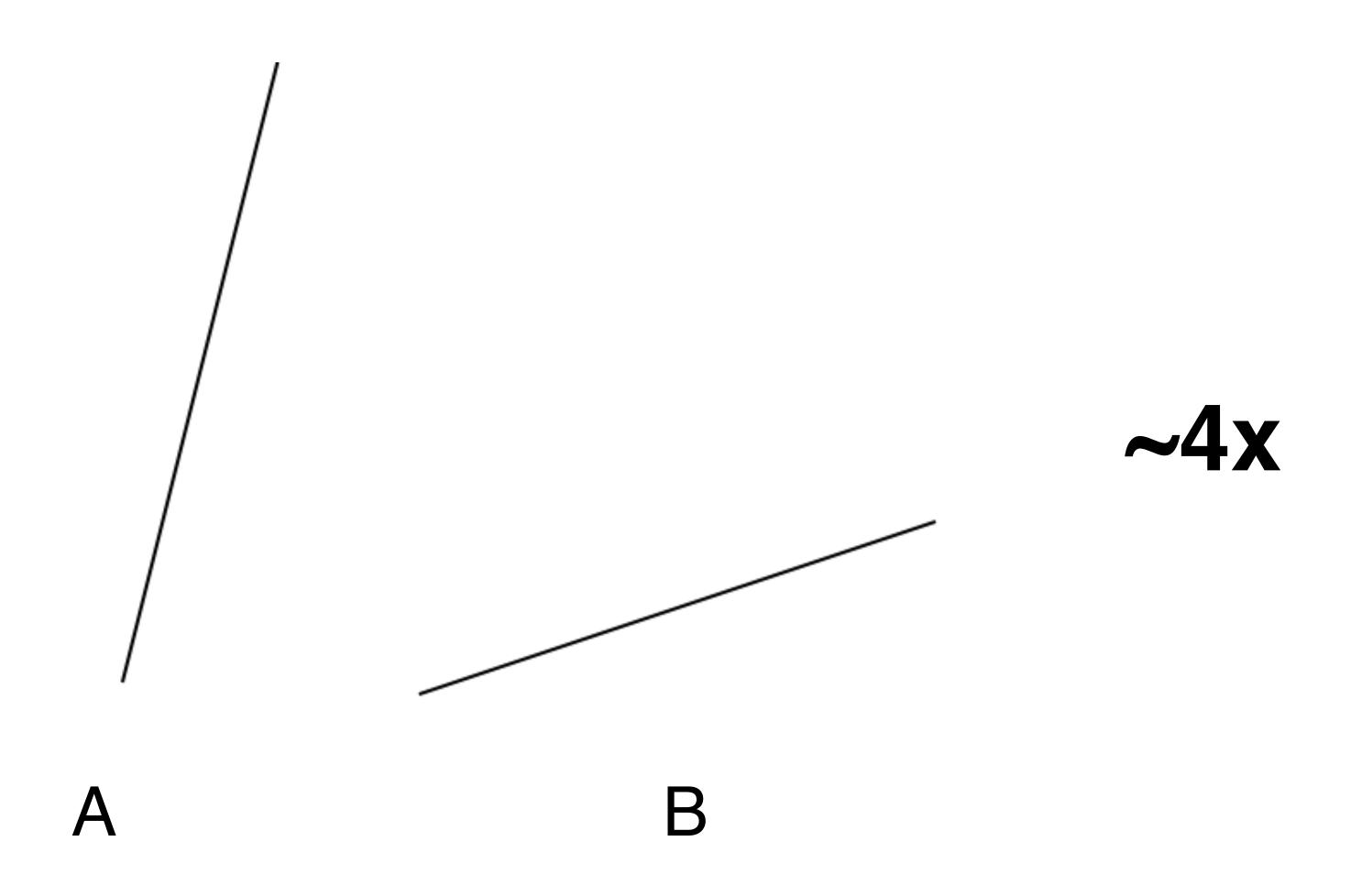


2x

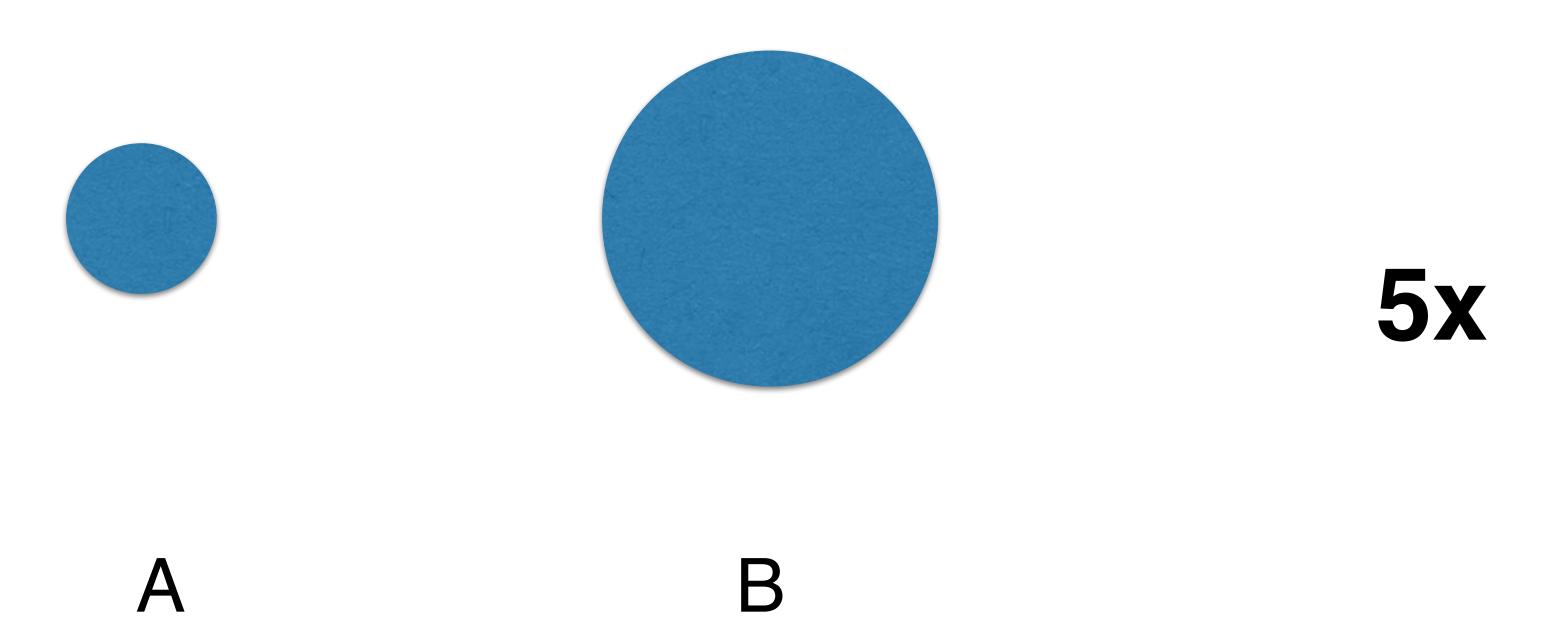
How much longer?



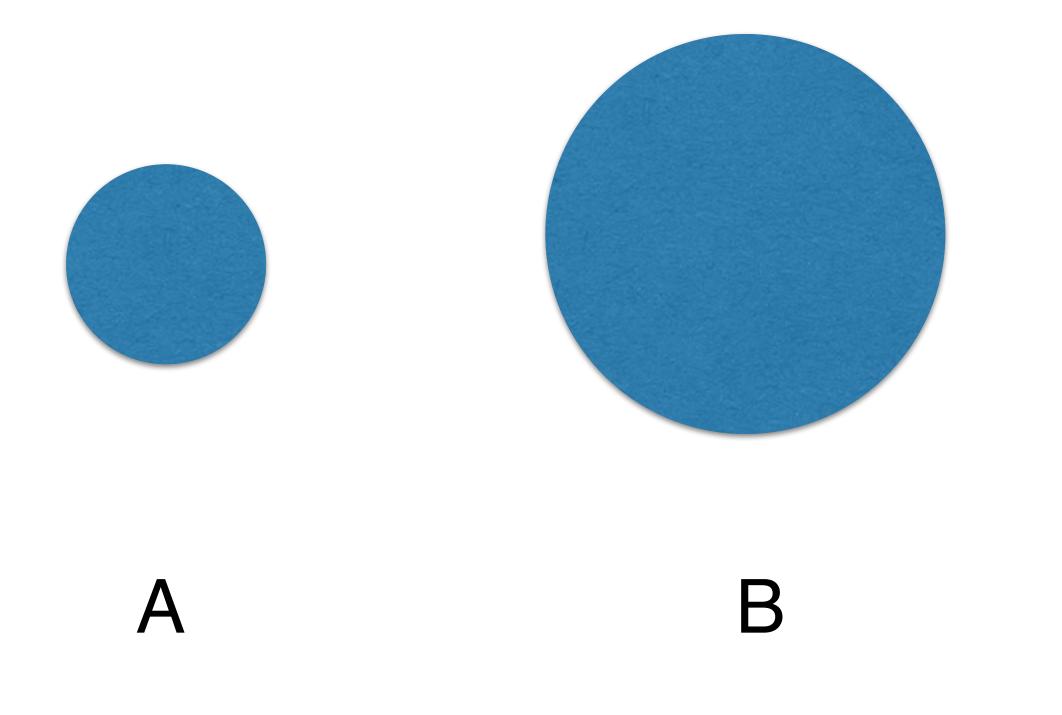
How much steeper?



How much larger?



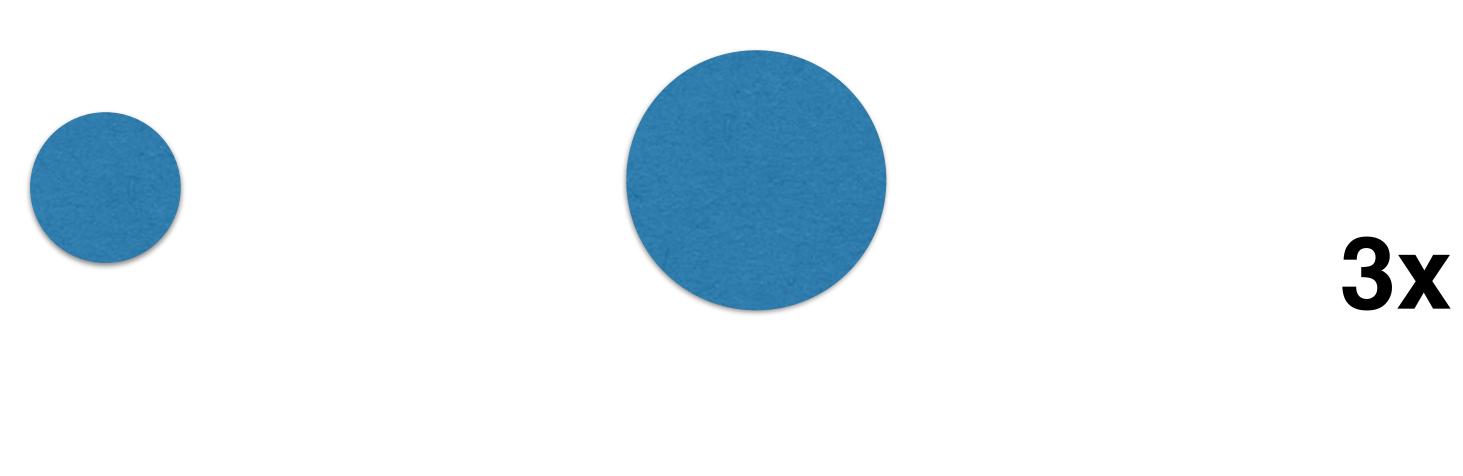
How much larger?



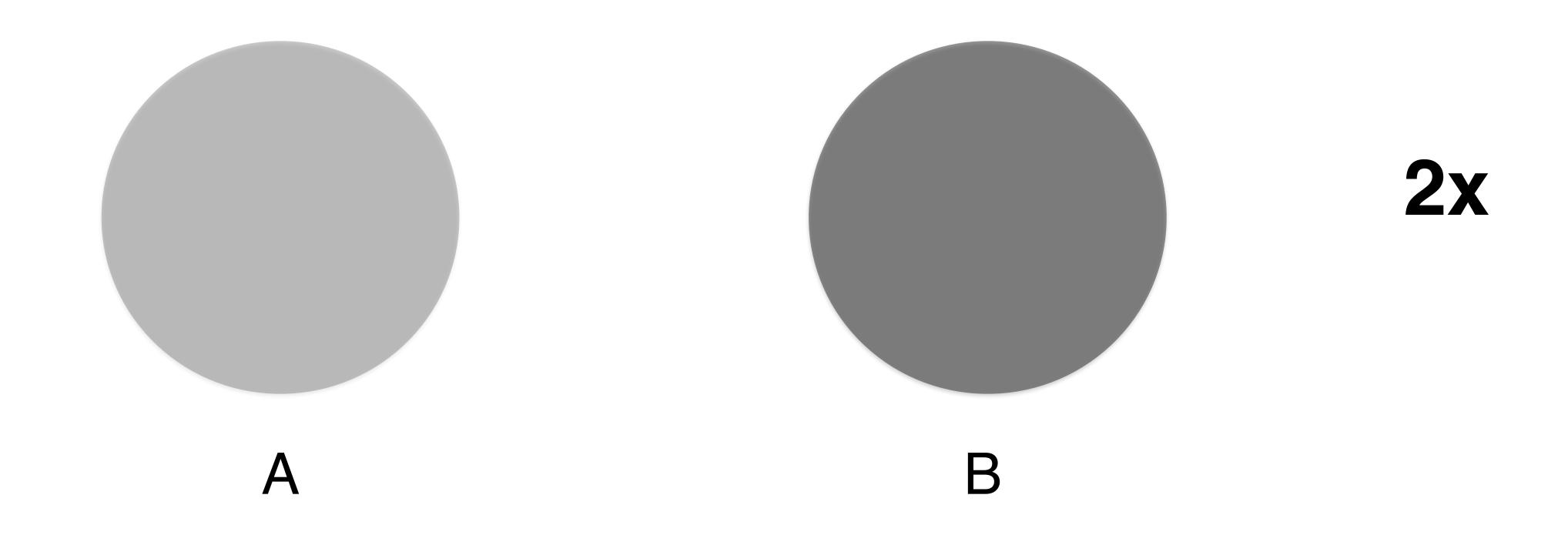
2x diameter 4x area

area is proportional to diameter squared

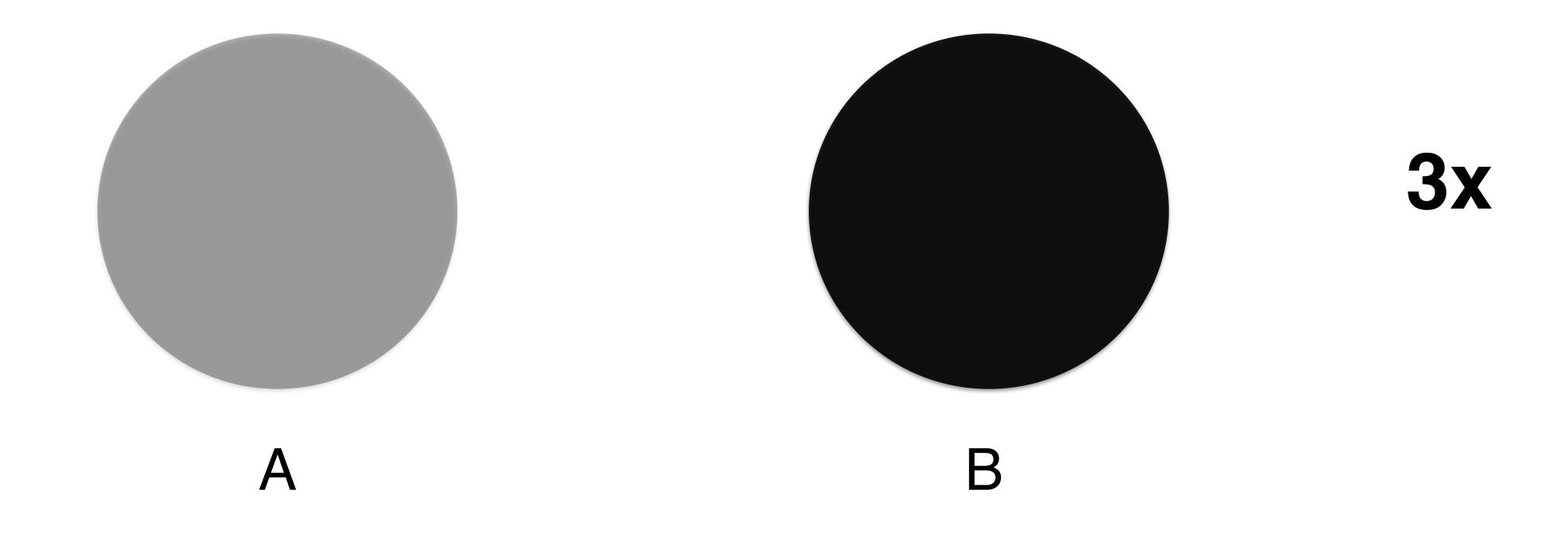
How much larger (area)?



How much darker?

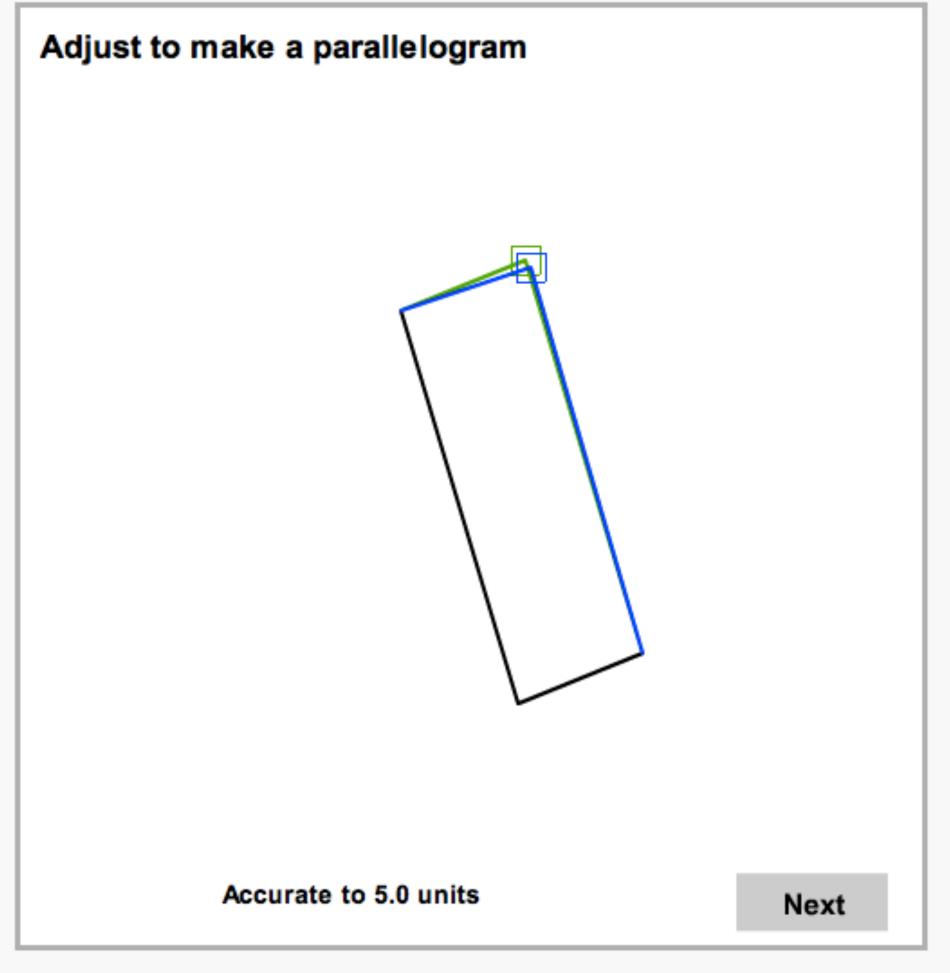


How much darker?



Position, Length & Angle

The eyeballing game



Your inaccuracy by category:

Parallelogram	5.0	
Midpoint		
Bisect angle		
Triangle center		
Circle center		
Right angle		
Convergence		

Average error: 5.00 (lower is better)

Time taken: 3.3

Best of last 500 score and time: (more)

1.32	250 s	Harabubakken sparkakar k
1.36	81 s	± rides saddle horn
1.39	110 s	have both-can f myself±
1.46	93 s	± is one kinky dude
1.50	95 s	no NTsample my taco? ±
1.55	114 s	
1.57	113 s	
1.65	85 s	± "come on funny feeling"
1.70	71 s	JSA
1.75	89 s	JSA

Best on this computer score and time:

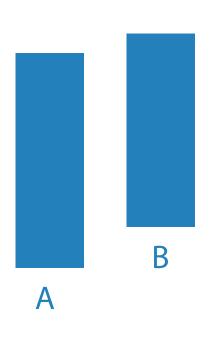
Other Factors Affecting Accuracy

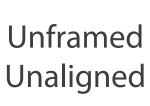
Alignment

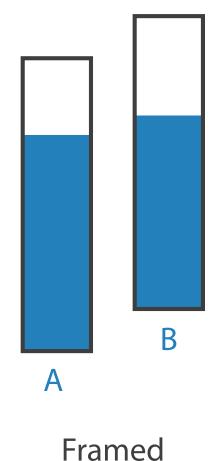
Distractors

Distance

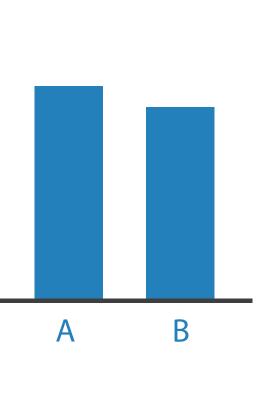
Common scale





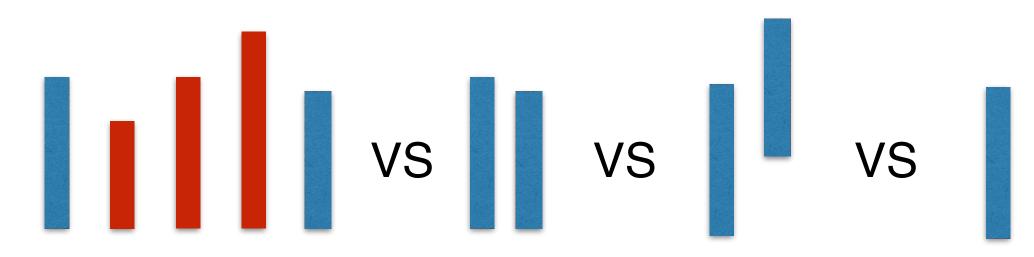


Unaligned



Unframed Aligned

. . .



Cleveland / McGill, 1984

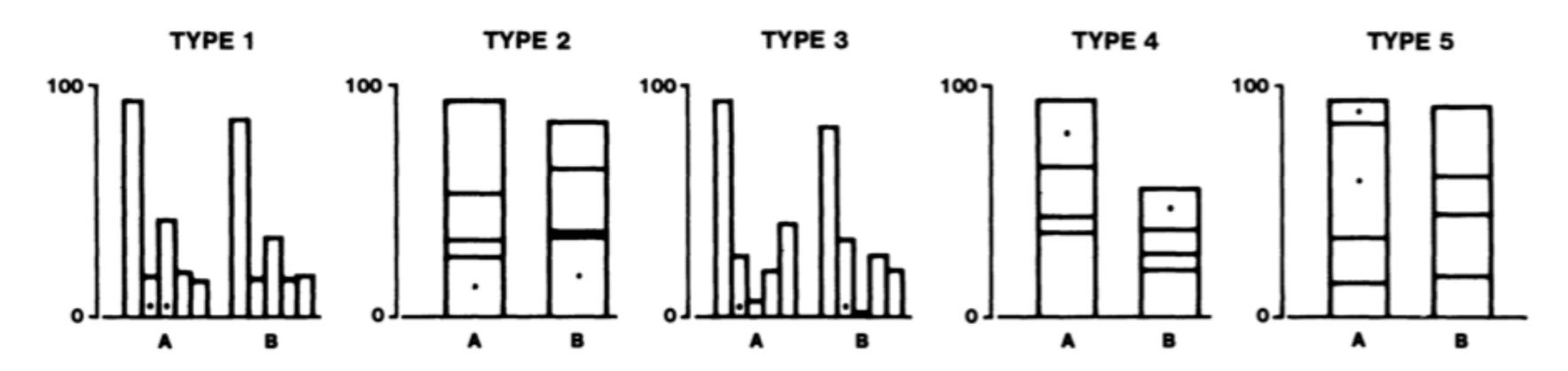


Figure 4. Graphs from position-length experiment.

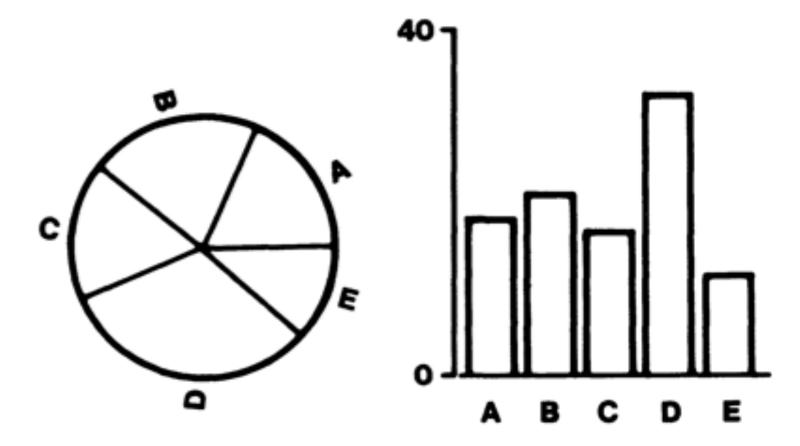
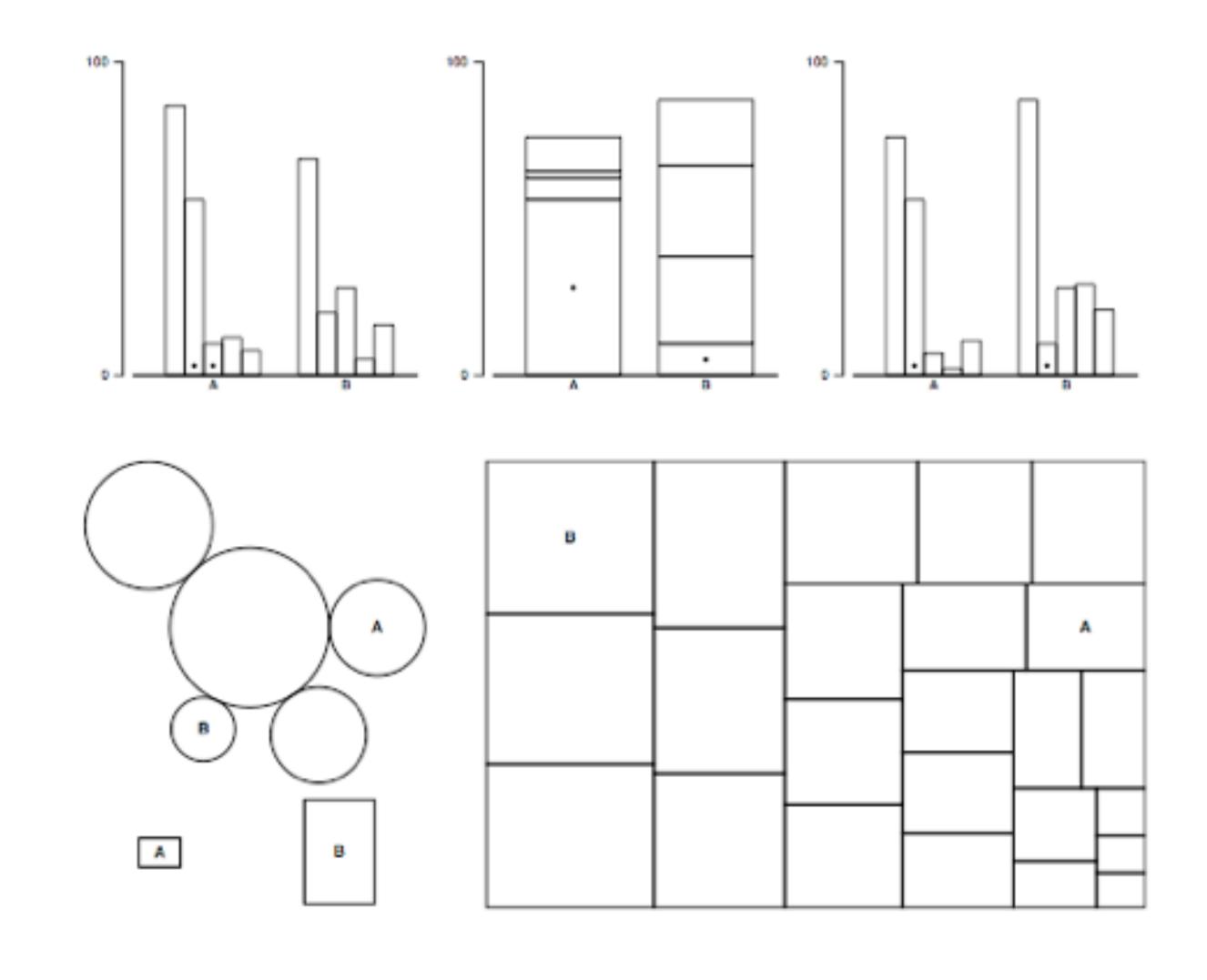


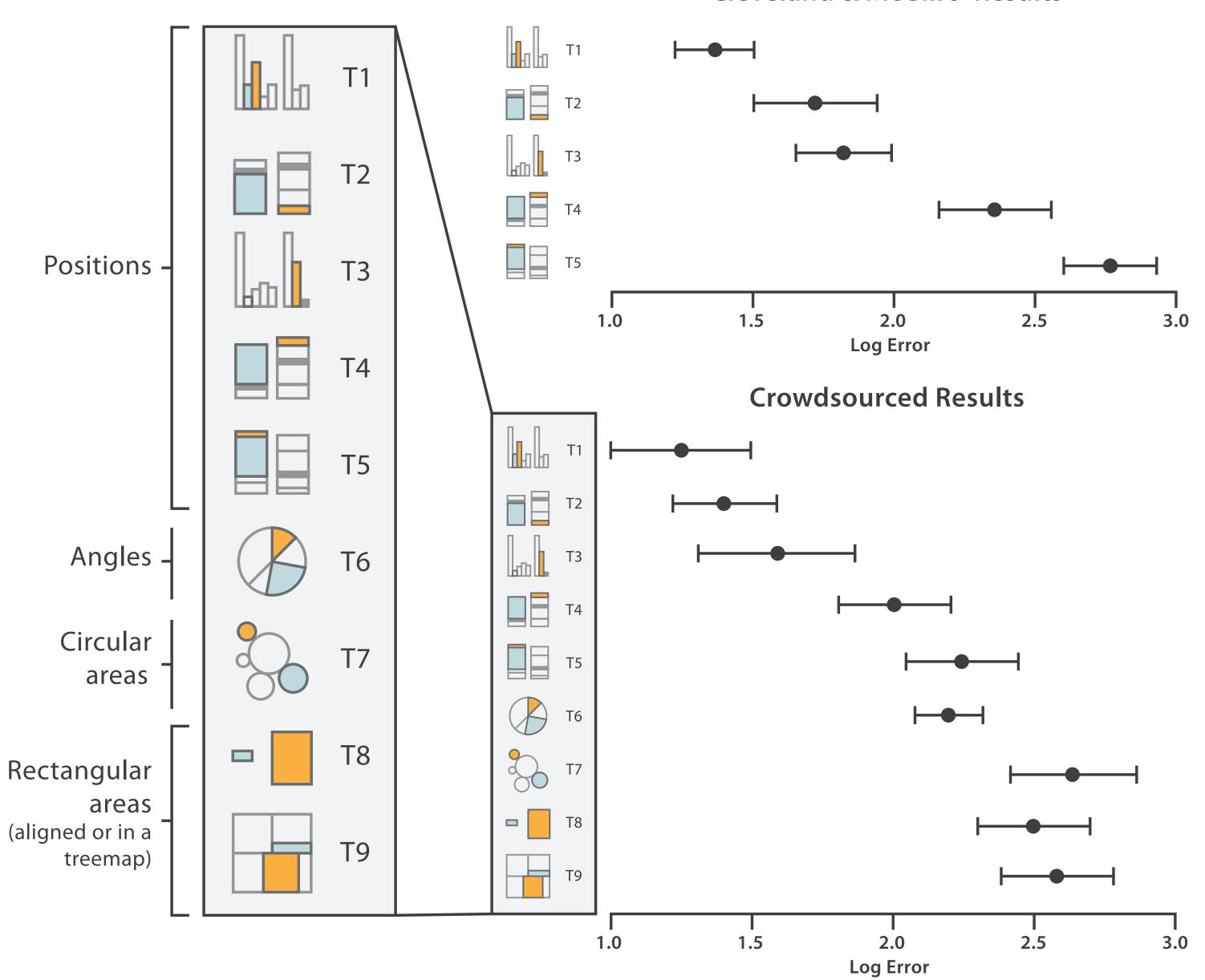
Figure 3. Graphs from position-angle experiment.

William S. Cleveland; Robert McGill, "Graphical Perception: Theory, Experimentation, and Application to the Development of Graphical Methods." 1984

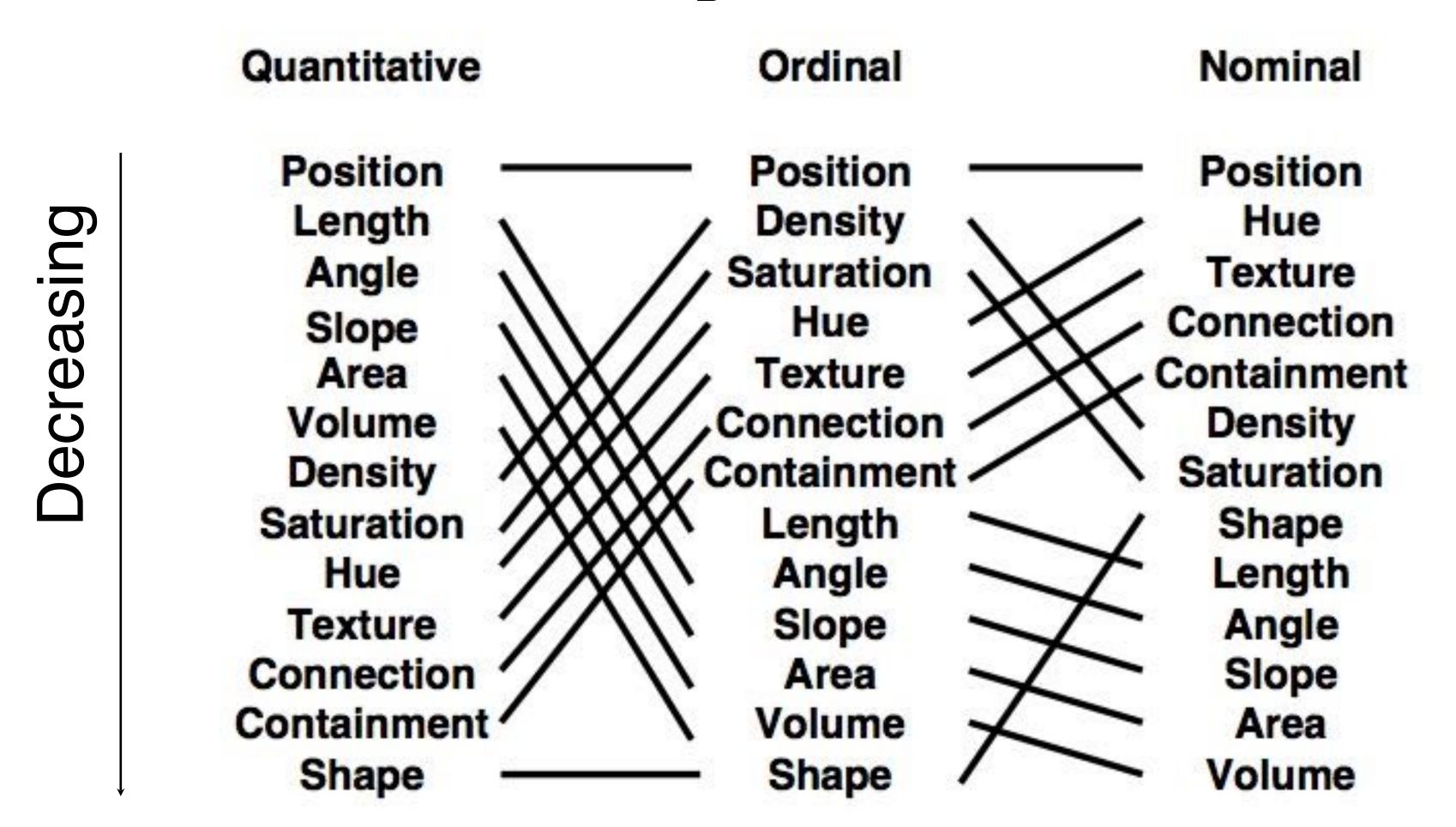
Heer & Bostock, 2010



Cleveland & McGill's Results

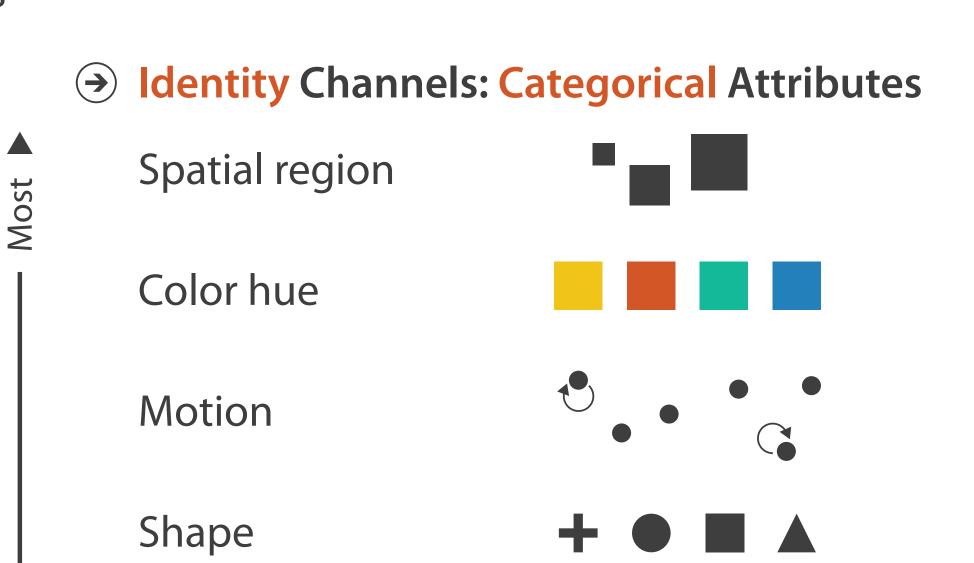


Jock Mackinlay, 1986



Channels: Expressiveness Types and Effectiveness Ranks

Magnitude Channels: Ordered Attributes Position on common scale Position on unaligned scale Length (1D size) Tilt/angle Area (2D size) Depth (3D position) Color luminance Color saturation Curvature Volume (3D size)



Separability of Attributes

Can we combine multiple visual variables?

