

InfoVis Systems & Toolkits



CS 7450 - Information Visualization
September 24, 2012
John Stasko

Background



- In previous classes, we have examined different techniques for presenting multivariate data
 - We'll continue to show more later too
- Today we look at systems that implement these ideas and provide some of their own new visualization techniques

Agenda



- Systems providing a view or views
 - Improvise, ILOG Discovery, Many Eyes, Polaris
- Toolkits that can be used to build systems
 - prefuse, Piccolo, protovis, D3, ...
- Commercial systems (to come in a future class)
 - Spotfire, InfoZoom, InfoScope, Tableau, ...

Systems/Tools



- Primarily examining academic systems that provide preexisting views
 - Commercial systems next time

Improvise



- System used to build visualization tool
- Modular library of visualization components
- Multiple views key
- Coordination model coupled with data processing language at its heart

Weaver
InfoVis '04

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Improvise



- Visualization authoring
 - Put together combinations of well-known views and coordinations
 - Designed for people to build these combinations, but that process is non-trivial (Chris admits)

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Key Components



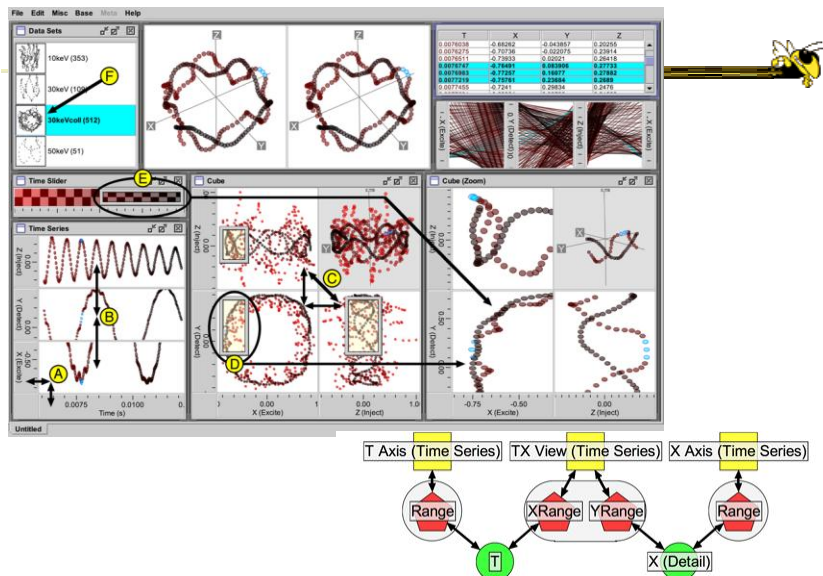
- Live Properties
 - For coordinating controls (eg, views, sliders)
 - Control defines live properties that bind to variables
- Coordinated Queries
 - Visual abstraction language
 - Visually encode data records into graphical attributes

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<http://www.cs.ou.edu/~weaver/improvise/>



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Application



- Understand spatial and temporal patterns of movements of people and groups of people, understand commerce and travel patterns
- Focus: Social networks of people and historical data
- Alternate: Understand actions and movements of people in terrorist groups

Particulars

- Who – Historical geographers, geneologists
- Problem – Provide platform where these people can do research and more easily understand the movement patterns
- Data – Old hotel records & registers



Figure 1 The National Hotel in Roaring Spring, PA.

Data Collection



Figure 2 The Rebersburg Hotel Register.

- Two hotel registers in PA
 - ~10k guest entries
 - Hundreds of place of origin (mostly NE)
- Transcribed into spreadsheets (400 hours)
- Many repeat visitors

- 6% of dataset not legible/usable

Preliminary Data Analysis



- Simple tables generated
- GIS software for mapping geographic locations

Visualization

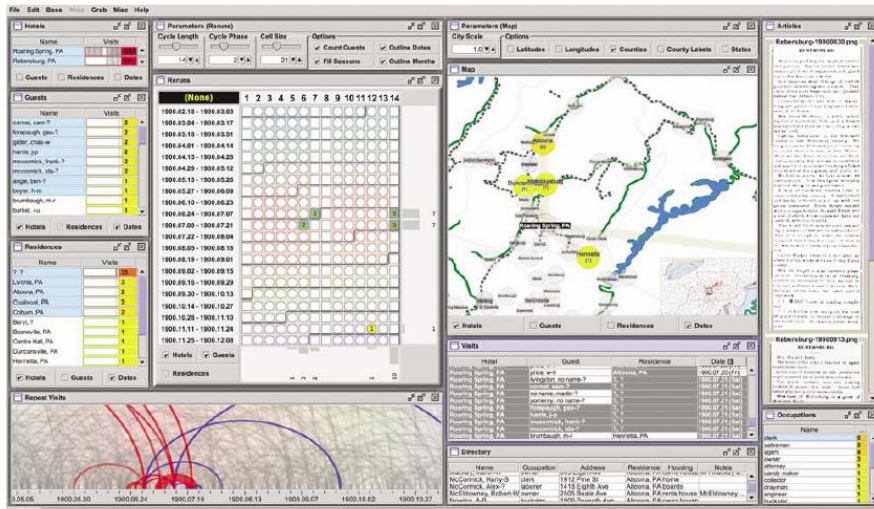


- How?
 - Consult with historical geographers
 - Iterative design
- Multiple, coordinated views

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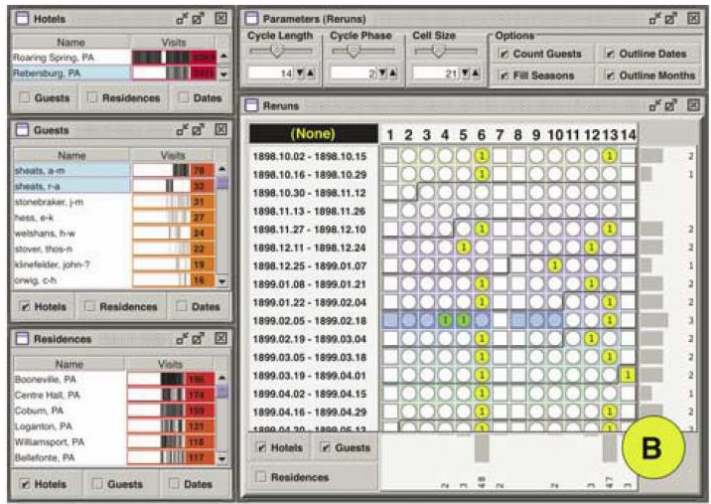


User interface

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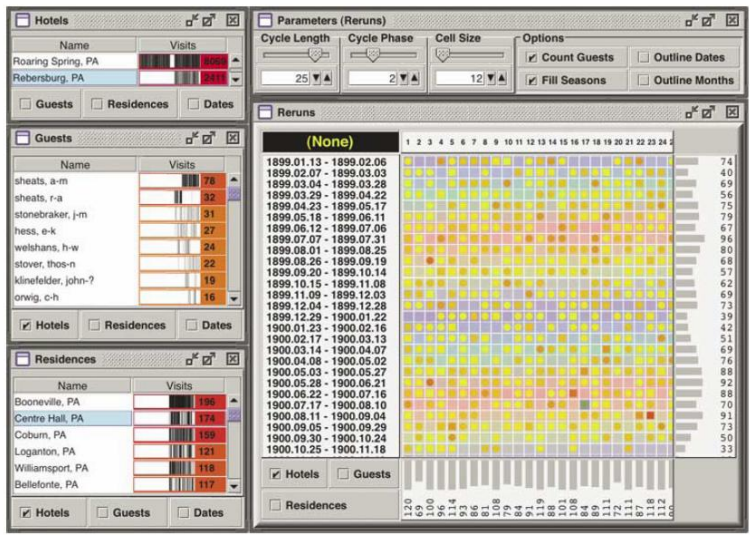


Looking for patterns of visitation

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Showing time of year of visits

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Video



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Data Analysis



- Through interaction with views, analysts can pose queries and look for answers
- “For these people on this date, did they ever meet prior to that?”
- Can also ask questions for unknown people (match a ?)

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Data Attributes Explored



- Weekly circuits
- Weather effects
- Biweekly circuits
- Particular hotel characteristics
- Groups & gatherings
- Non-periodic regular visits

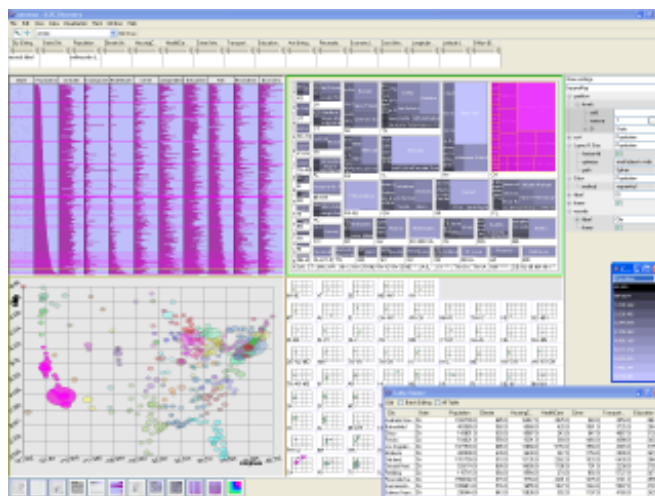
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<http://www2.ilog.com/preview/Discovery/>

ILOG Discovery



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Characteristics



- Large collection of views including scatterplots, parallel coordinates, treemaps, heatmaps, bar charts, ...

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<http://www.graphics.stanford.edu/projects//polaris/>

Polaris

<http://www.tableausoftware.com>



Database Schema: The user drags fields from the database schema to shelves to define the visual specification.

Layer Tabs: Each layer has its own tab; different transformations and mappings can be specified for each layer.

Axis Shelves: The fields placed here determine the structure of the table and the types of graphs in each table pane.

Context Menu: The context menu provides access to the data transformation and interaction capabilities of Polaris such as sorting, filtering, and aggregation.

Layer Shelf: The fields placed here determine how records are partitioned into layers.

Grouping and Sorting Shelves: The fields placed here determine how records are grouped and sorted within the table panes.

Mark Pull-downs: Relations in each pane are mapped to marks of the selected type.

Retinal Property Shelves: The fields placed here determine how data is encoded in the retinal properties of the marks.

Legends: Legends enable the user to see and modify the mappings from data to retinal properties.

Video

Stolte et al
TVCG '02

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Basis



- Relational databases
- Pivot tables from spreadsheets
- N-dimensional data cubes

- Analytic approach is fundamental
- Provides visual representations of these concepts

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Visualization



- Table of data (rows, columns)
- Each axis may have nested dimensions
- Table entry is a pane, and has visual marks to represent data

- Analyst drags and drops fields from database schema onto shelves of display
- Much interaction supported

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Graphics



- Formal table algebra provided to describe data
- Visual mappings established from data types to appropriate (good) markings and encodings

Interaction



- Four main types
 - Deriving additional fields
 - Sorting and filtering
 - Brushing and tooltips
 - Undo and redo

Many Eyes



- InfoVis on the web
- Website developed from IBM's infovis group
- Motivating infovis challenges:
 - Difficulty of creating new visualizations
 - How do you discuss the visualizations?
- Project goals:
 - Enable end-user creation of visualizations
 - Foster large-scale collaborative usage

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Features

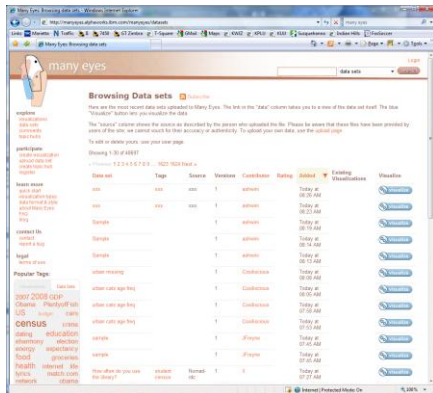


- Provides data upload capabilities and choice from library of visualizations
- Includes
 - Gallery of recently uploaded visualizations for browsing
 - Chosen highlighted visualizations
 - Attached discussion forums for each vis

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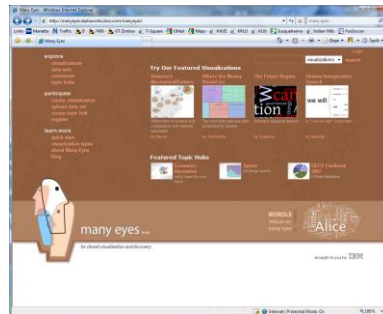
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Recent gallery

Featured visualizations



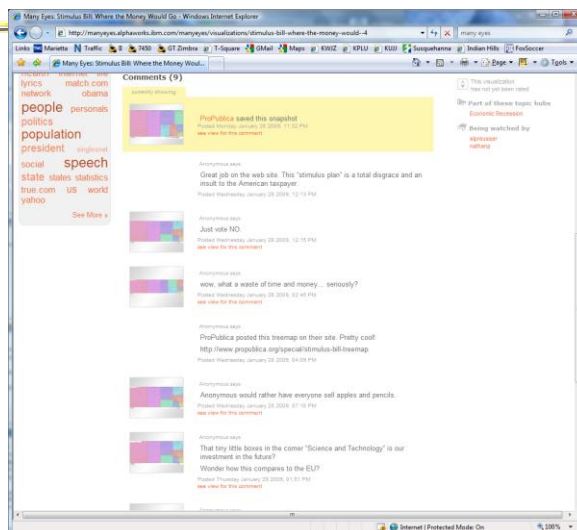
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Discussion forums



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Data



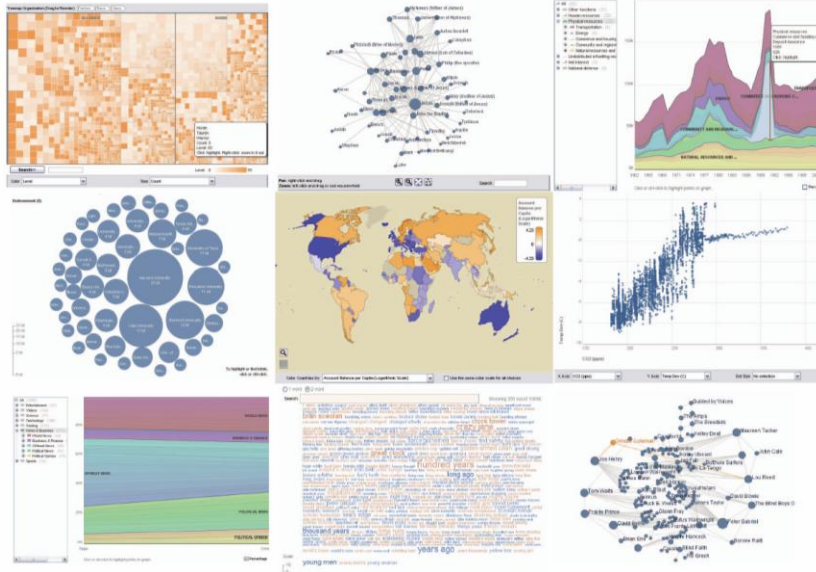
- Users upload their own data sets
 - All become public
- Format: table or unstructured text
 - Metadata allowed
- Immutable once uploaded

Visualizations



- Preloaded visualization types
 - Has grown over time
- User chooses one to combine with their data
- Provides named, typed slots that the user maps particular pieces of data to
 - System makes some reasonable guesses too

Originals

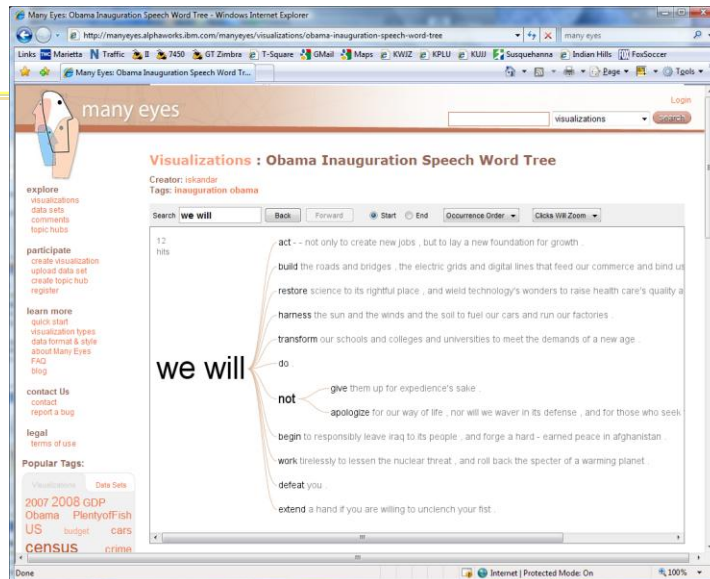


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WordTree



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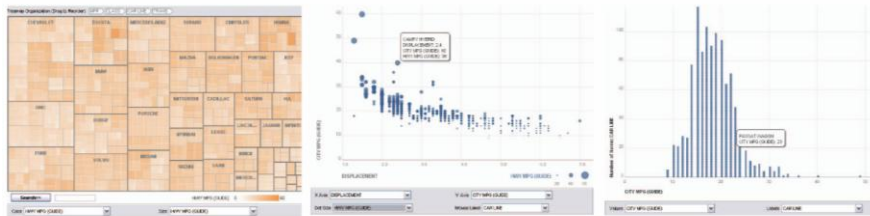


Fig. 3. Three user generated visualizations offering different perspectives on the same dataset on car fuel economy. The grey areas on the top and bottom are automatically generated by the application and allow the user to browse through different dimensions in the data.

Allows the user to control the mapping from data to image

Social Aspects



- Users identified by login ID
- Can leave comments about different visualizations
- Can take snapshot of visualization state
 - Unique URL
- “Blog this” button

Evaluation



- Quantitative, objective
- 1895 posts of March '07
- Wide variety of topics of visualizations and motivations for creating visualizations
- Does seem to be fostering discussion

Viégas et al
HICSS '08

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Evaluation



- Qualitative, subjective
- In-depth interviews with some ME users
- Visualizations used largely for communication and collaboration (not necessarily analysis)
 - Privacy and audience management a concern
- Highlights a number of interesting, non-expected uses of the technology

Danis et al
CHI '08

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Watch More



- Video of talk from Stanford HCI seminar
- <http://hci.stanford.edu/cs547/abstracts/07-08/080201-viegas-wattenberg.html>

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Thoughts?



- What do you think of the design choices they made?

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Sense.us



- Related, follow-up to Many Eyes
- Discussion and visualization of US Census data
- Go beyond Many Eyes in terms of annotation, collaboration, and discussion

Heer et al
CHI '07

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Components



- Doubly-linked discussion
 - Can go from visualization to threaded discussion items or vice-versa
- Graphical annotation
 - Simple graphics editor and comments (like transparent layer)
- Bookmark trail
 - Small strip of views
- Comment listings and social navigation
 - Searchable, sortable indices and links

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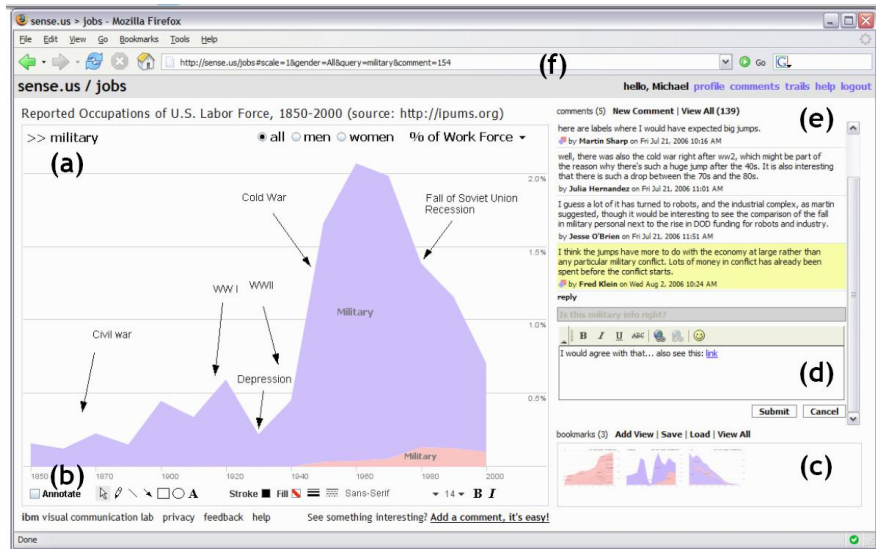


Figure 1. The sense.us collaborative visualization system. (a) An interactive visualization applet, with a graphical annotation for the currently selected comment. The visualization is a stacked time-series visualization of the U.S. labor force, broken down by gender. Here the percentage of the work force in military jobs is shown. (b) A set of graphical annotation tools. (c) A bookmark trail of saved views. (d) Text-entry field for adding comments. Bookmarks can be dragged onto the text field to add a link to that view in the comment. (e) Threaded comments attached to the current view. (f) URL for the current state of the application. The URL is updated automatically as the visualization state changes.

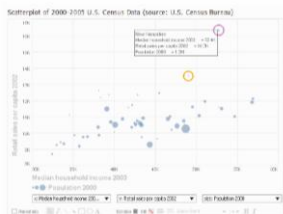


Figure 5. Scatterplot of U.S. states showing median household income (x-axis) vs. retail sales per capita (y-axis). New Hampshire and Delaware have the highest retail sales.

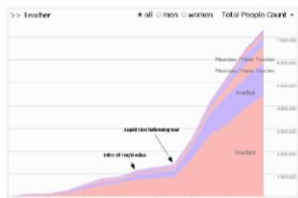


Figure 6. Visualization of the number of teachers. Annotations indicate the start of compulsory education and the rise of teachers in the post World War II era.



Figure 7. Annotated view of stock brokers. The attached comment reads "Great depression killed a lot of brokers".

Sample annotations

Microsoft Pivot



- System unveiled to great publicity from LiveLabs
 - After shut-down, has mostly disappeared
- Faceted browsing/ filtering with image-based UI

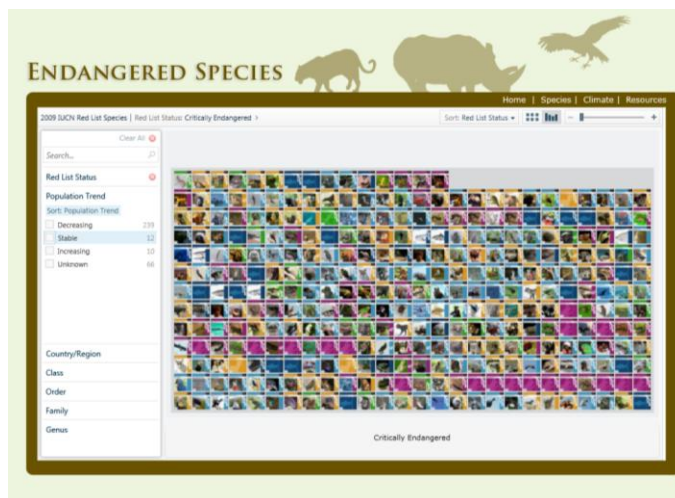


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Demo



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Toolkits & Infrastructures



- Set of components or capabilities that allow others to put together visualization systems
- Growing trend

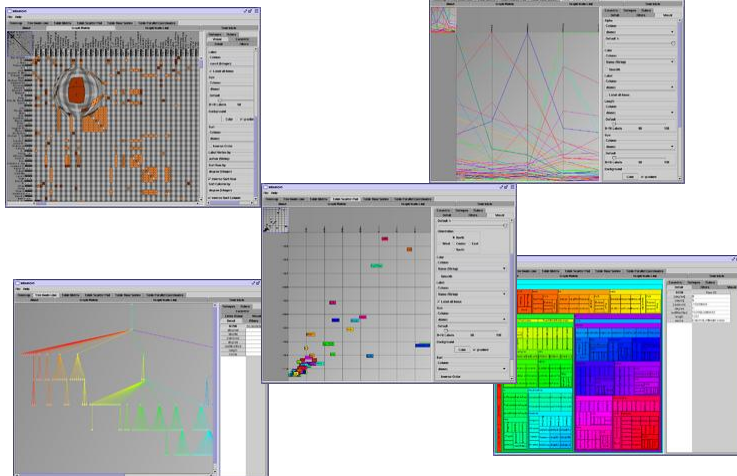
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InfoVis Toolkit

<http://ivtk.sourceforge.net>



Demo

Fekete
InfoVis '04

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Characteristics



- Coherent software architecture and set of Java components
 - Data structure is a table
 - Views: time series, parallel coordinates, scatterplots, node-link diagrams, treemaps
 - Added capabilities in color management, labeling, dynamic queries, ...

Critique



- Primarily limited to views it provides, but good & powerful support for them
- Documentation?

Prefuse



- Toolkit in Java for building information visualizations

Beginning in a series of toolkits from Jeff Heer and his research group



Heer et al
CHI '05

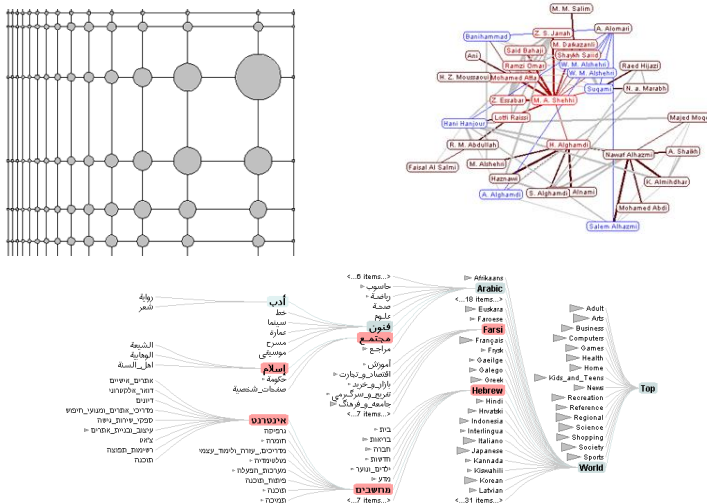
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Prefuse

<http://prefuse.org>



Demo
Video

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Applications



- DOI Trees (AVI '04)
- Vizster (InfoVis '05)
- Many more

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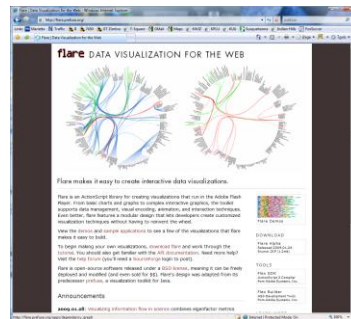
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<http://flare.prefuse.org>

Flare



- New version of prefuse implemented in ActionScript for running in Flash player



Demos

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Protovis



- New toolkit following a declarative model
 - Simple grammar of graphical primitives called *marks*
 - Marks are associated with data, using mapping to physical *properties*
 - Properties can be dynamic or static
 - Register *event handlers* to provide interactivity

Bostock & Heer
TVCG (InfoVis) '09

Heer & Bostock
TVCG (InfoVis) '10

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Built-in Mark Types

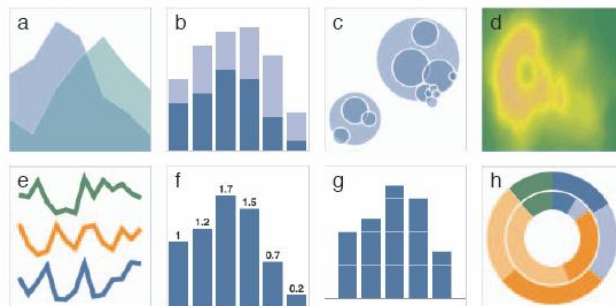


Fig. 5. Examples of built-in mark types. (a-h) Area; Bar; Dot; Image; Line; Label and Bar; Rule and Bar; Wedge.

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Examples



```
new pv.Panel().canvas("fig3a")
  .add(pv.Bar)
  .data([1, 1.2, 1.7, 1.5, .7, .2])
  .bottom(0).width(20)
  .height(function(d) d * 80)
  .left(function() this.index * 25)
  .root.render();
```



```
new pv.Panel().canvas("fig3b")
  .data([[1, 1.2, 1.7, 1.5, .7],
        [1.5, 1, .8, 1.1, 1.3],
        [.2, .5, .8, .9, 1]])
  .add(pv.Area)
  .data(function(d) d)
  .fillStyle(pv.Colors.category19.parent)
  .bottom(function() let (c = this.cousin())
    c ? (c.bottom + c.height) : 0)
  .height(function(d) d * 40)
  .left(function() this.index * 35)
  .root.render();
```

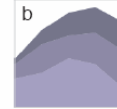
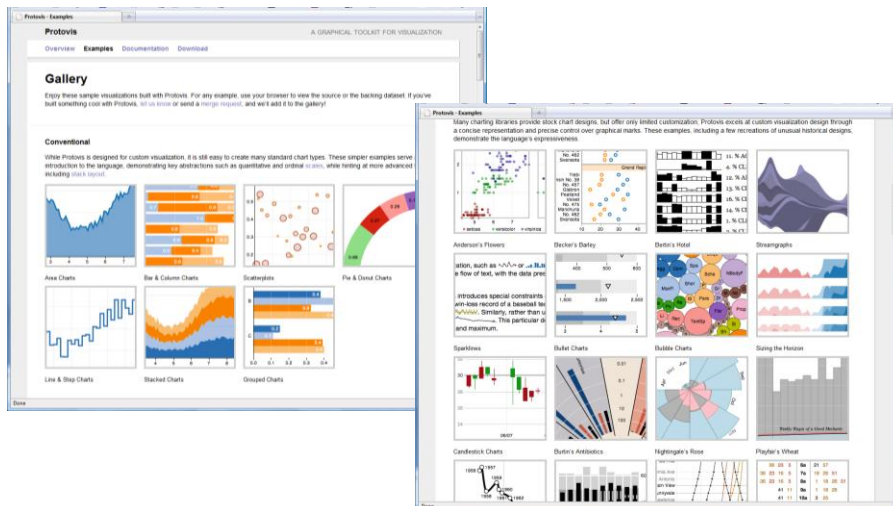


Fig. 2. Specifying two simple charts. (a) Bar. (b) Stacked area.

Gallery



D³: Data-Driven Documents



- Newest entry in the Heer-Bostock line of toolkits
- “Not just an infovis toolkit”
- Javascript-based
- Very similar to Protovis...
 - Except makes use explicitly of web standards such as Scalable Vector Graphics (SVG) rather than a proprietary “marks” graphics set

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D3 Design Pattern



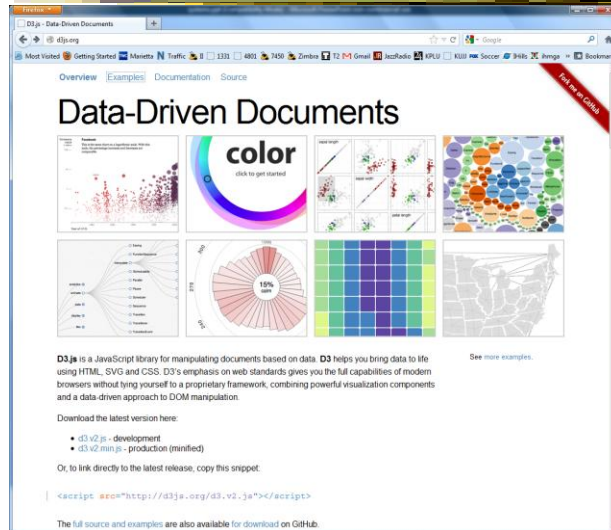
- Declarative Syntax like Protovis
- Creating/Modifying selections of the HTML DOM
- “An elegant for-loop with a bunch of useful helper functions”
- Excellent support for changing data
 - Taking advantage of CSS3 Transformations and Transitions
- Integrates seamlessly into any webpage

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D3 Website



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D3 Examples



- <https://github.com/mbostock/d3/wiki/Gallery>
- "Show Reel": <http://bl.ocks.org/1256572>
- Voronoi Diagram: <http://mbostock.github.com/d3/ex/voronoi.html>
- Force-Directed Graph: <http://mbostock.github.com/d3/ex/force.html>
- Box Plots: <http://mbostock.github.com/d3/ex/box.html>

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D3 Support



- Active community online
 - <https://github.com/mbostock/d3/wiki>
 - Including Mike Bostock often answering questions
- In active development
 - Though the critical features are unlikely to change
- Chad is GT's "D3-expert-in-residence"

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Design Patterns



- Heer used his experience with prefuse etc to describe common design patterns for infovis
 - Reference model
 - Data column
 - Cascaded table
 - Relational graph
 - Proxy tuple
 - Expression
 - Scheduler
 - Operator
 - Renderer
 - Production rule
 - Camera
 - Dynamic query binding

Heer & Agrawala
TVCG (InfoVis) '06

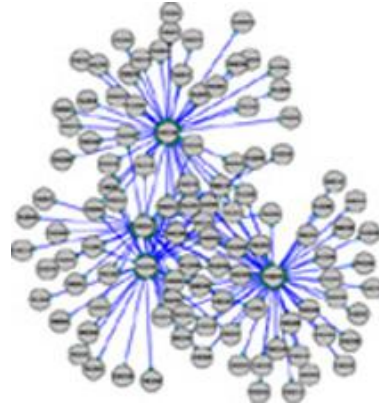
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Piccolo

<http://code.google.com/p/piccolo2d>



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Characteristics



- Graphics toolkit with built-in zooming and panning support
- Very nice for implementing infovis
- Will discuss more later in course...

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InfiView



- Environment for developing web-based data visualizations
- Maps, charts, graphs, ...
- Ajax-powered
- Focus on speed and connecting to large databases



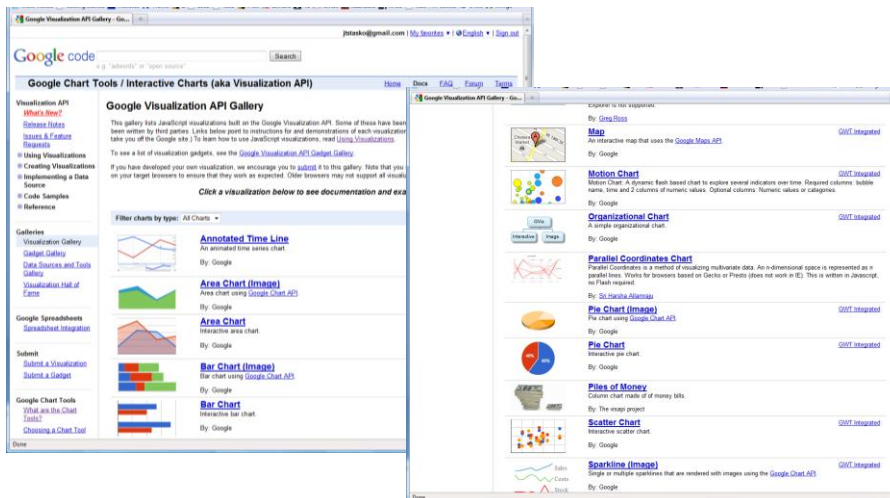
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http://code.google.com/apis/visualization/documentation/

Google Chart Tools



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Characteristics



- Javascript-based
- Gallery of contributed code segments
- Visualizations are interactive
- Evolving API

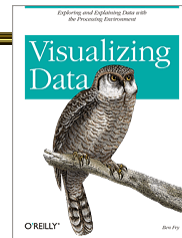
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Processing

<http://processing.org>



- Java based
- Unlike prefuse & flare, not specifically designed for InfoVis
 - Data Reader? Layout algorithm?
 - But can definitely be used to build visualizations!
- Well documented, lots of tutorials with contributions from many people and even books

Ben Fry

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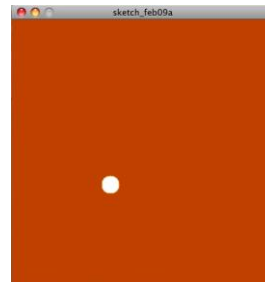
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Processing: the idea



- Programming as scripting
 - PDE: processing development environment
 - A program is called a *sketch*
 - written as a list of statements

```
sketch_feb09a $
size(400, 400);
background(192, 64, 0);
stroke(#FF0000);
ellipse(150, 250, 27, 27);
```



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The Pain of using Java2D



- Graphics repaint
- Animation
- ActionListener, EventListener ...
- Long-winded Java syntax

- Processing makes many of these things much easier

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Processing: Useful Functions



```
void setup() {  
  //your own code here  
}
```

```
void draw() {  
  //your own code here  
}
```

- These are built-in functions that are called automatically.
 - The setup() block runs once.
 - The draw() block runs repeatedly: good for animation

Reflection



- What would you seek in a good infovis system or toolkit?

Toolkit Tradeoffs



- InfoVis-focused
 - Many fundamental techniques built-in
 - Can be faster to get something going
 - Often more difficult to implement something “different”
 - Doc is often poor
- Generic graphics
 - More flexible
 - Can customize better
 - Big learning curve
 - Doc is often better
 - Can take a long time to (re)implement basic techniques

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More Next Time...



- Demos of commercial infovis systems
 - Spotfire
 - Table Lens/Eureka
 - SeeIt
 - InfoZoom
 - InfoScope
 - Tableau

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Project Topics Feedback



- Returning your proposals
- Get to work – Poster session is in less than a month

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Upcoming



- Commercial systems
 - Reading
Spenke & Beilken '00
- Interaction
 - Reading
Yi et al '07

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