

# Information Visualization

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## Agenda

- Why visualization?
- Definitions
- Examples



## Exercise

- House directions



## Data Explosion

- Society is more complex
  - There simply is more “stuff”
- Computers, internet and web give people access to an incredible amount of data
  - news, sports, financial, purchases, etc...



## Data Overload

- Confound: How to make use of the data
  - How do we make sense of the data?
  - How do we harness this data in decision-making processes?
  - How do we avoid being overwhelmed?



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## The Problem

Web,  
Books,  
Papers,  
Game scores,  
Scientific data,  
Biotech,  
Shopping  
People  
Stock/finance  
News



Data Transfer →

### How?

Vision: 100 MB/s  
Ears: <100 b/s  
Telepathy  
Haptic/tactile  
Smell  
Taste



Two slides courtesy  
of Chris North

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# Human Vision

- Highest bandwidth sense
- Fast, parallel
- Pattern recognition
- Pre-attentive
- Extends memory and cognitive capacity
- People think visually

Impressive. Lets use it!



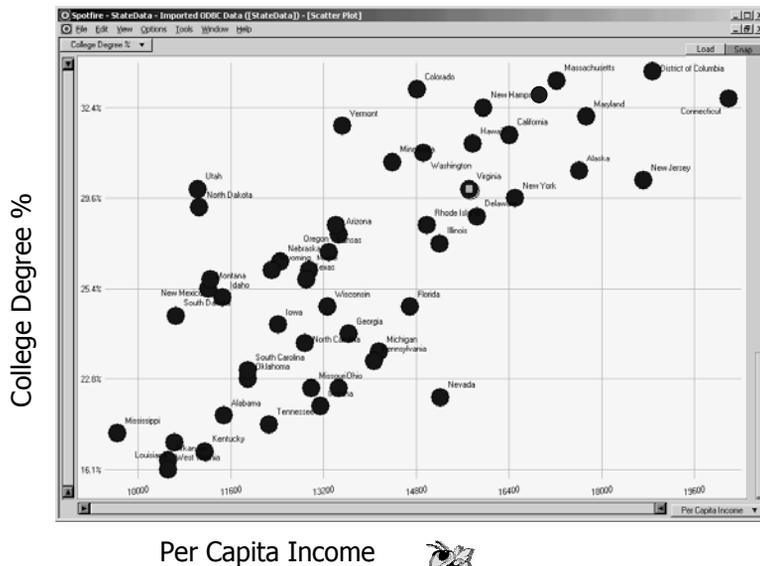
# Want More Evidence?

Questions: Which state has the highest income?  
 Is there a relationship between income and education?  
 Are there any outliers?

| State                | College Degree % | Per Capita Income |
|----------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Alabama              | 20.6%            | 11486             |
| Alaska               | 30.3%            | 17610             |
| Arizona              | 27.1%            | 13461             |
| Arkansas             | 17.0%            | 10520             |
| California           | 31.3%            | 16409             |
| Colorado             | 33.9%            | 14821             |
| Connecticut          | 33.8%            | 20189             |
| Delaware             | 27.9%            | 15854             |
| District of Columbia | 36.4%            | 18881             |
| Florida              | 24.9%            | 14698             |
| Georgia              | 24.3%            | 13631             |
| Hawaii               | 31.2%            | 15770             |
| Idaho                | 25.2%            | 11457             |
| Illinois             | 26.8%            | 15201             |
| Indiana              | 20.9%            | 13149             |
| Iowa                 | 24.5%            | 12422             |
| Kansas               | 26.5%            | 13300             |
| Kentucky             | 17.7%            | 11153             |
| Louisiana            | 19.4%            | 10635             |
| Maine                | 25.7%            | 12957             |
| Maryland             | 31.7%            | 17730             |
| Massachusetts        | 34.5%            | 17224             |
| Michigan             | 24.1%            | 14154             |
| Minnesota            | 30.4%            | 14389             |
| Mississippi          | 19.9%            | 9648              |
| Missouri             | 22.3%            | 12989             |
| Montana              | 25.4%            | 11213             |
| Nebraska             | 26.0%            | 12452             |
| Nevada               | 21.5%            | 15214             |
| New Hampshire        | 32.4%            | 15959             |
| New Jersey           | 30.1%            | 18714             |
| New Mexico           | 25.5%            | 11246             |
| New York             | 33.6%            | 16501             |
| North Carolina       | 24.2%            | 12995             |
| North Dakota         | 28.1%            | 11051             |
| Ohio                 | 22.3%            | 13461             |
| Oklahoma             | 22.8%            | 11893             |
| Oregon               | 27.5%            | 13418             |
| Pennsylvania         | 23.2%            | 14068             |
| Rhode Island         | 27.5%            | 14981             |
| South Carolina       | 23.0%            | 11897             |
| South Dakota         | 24.6%            | 10661             |
| Tennessee            | 20.1%            | 12255             |
| Texas                | 25.5%            | 12904             |
| Utah                 | 30.0%            | 11929             |
| Vermont              | 31.5%            | 13527             |
| Virginia             | 30.0%            | 15713             |
| Washington           | 30.9%            | 14923             |
| West Virginia        | 16.1%            | 10520             |
| Wisconsin            | 24.9%            | 13276             |
| Wyoming              | 25.7%            | 12311             |



## Visualize the Data



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## Even Tougher?

- What if you could only see 1 state's data at a time? (e.g. Census Bureau's website)
- What if I read the data to you?

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## Exercise Redux

- An interesting query...
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- People work differently



## Our Challenge

- Transform *data* into *information*  
(understanding, insight) thus making it  
useful to people



## Visualization

- Often thought of as process of making a graphic or an image
- Really is a cognitive process
  - Form a mental image of something
  - Internalize an understanding
- “The purpose of visualization is insight, not pictures”
  - Insight: discovery, decision making, explanation



## Main Idea

- Visuals help us think
  - Provide a frame of reference, a temporary storage area
  - “Seeing is believing”
  - “A picture is worth a thousand words”
- External cognition aid
  - Role of external world in thinking and reason
  - An illustrative example



## Examples

- Images
  - Are these static pictures information visualizations?



## Information Visualization

- What is "information"?
  - Items, entities, things which do not have a direct physical correspondence
  - Notion of abstractness of the entities is important too
  - Examples: baseball statistics, stock trends, connections between criminals, car attributes...



## Information Visualization

- What is “visualization”?
  - The use of computer-supported, interactive visual representations of data to amplify cognition.
    - From [Card, Mackinlay Shneiderman '98]



## Two Key Attributes

- Scale
  - Challenge often arises when data sets become very large
- Interactivity
  - Want to show multiple different perspectives on the data



## Domains for Info Vis

- Text
- Statistics
- Financial/business data
- Internet information
- Software
- ...



## Components of Study

- Data analysis
  - Data items with attributes or variables
  - Generate data tables
- Visual structures
  - Spatial substrate, marks, graphical properties of marks
- UI and interaction
- Analytic tasks to be performed
  - Browse, correlate, identify, associate...



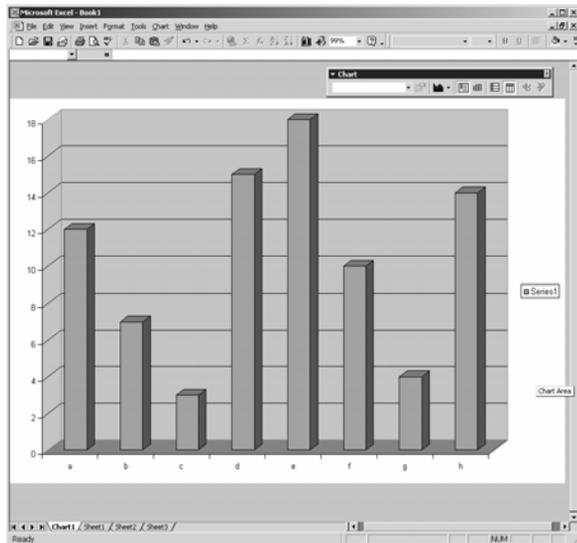
## More Examples

- Seeing is believing...



## Excel

Get rid of  
those darn 3D  
bars!



# USA Today Graphics

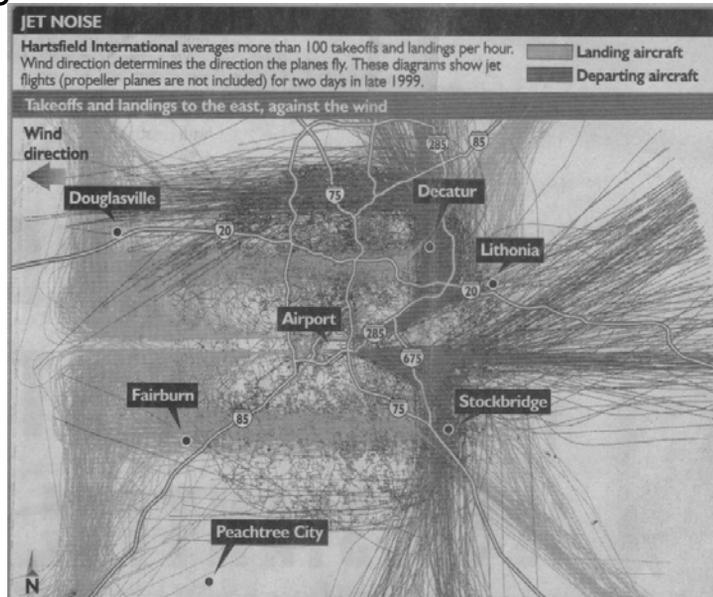


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# Atlanta Flight Traffic



Atlanta Journal  
April 30, 2000

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# In Living Color

Maxim Magazine, July '01

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## WIDE WORLD OF WAYANS

Whatever happened to...the cut-ups of In Living Color?

**1991** Keenen Ivory Wayans... **1992** Damon Wayans... **1993** Damon Wayans... **1994** Damon Wayans... **1995** Damon Wayans... **1996** Damon Wayans... **1997** Damon Wayans... **1998** Damon Wayans... **1999** Damon Wayans... **2000** Damon Wayans...

# Country Music



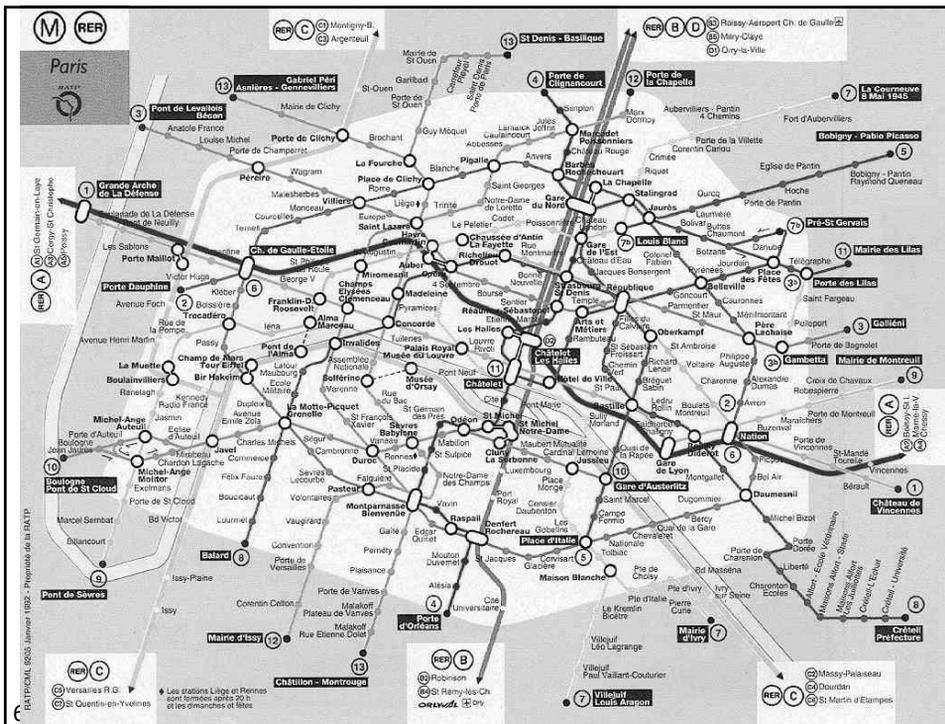
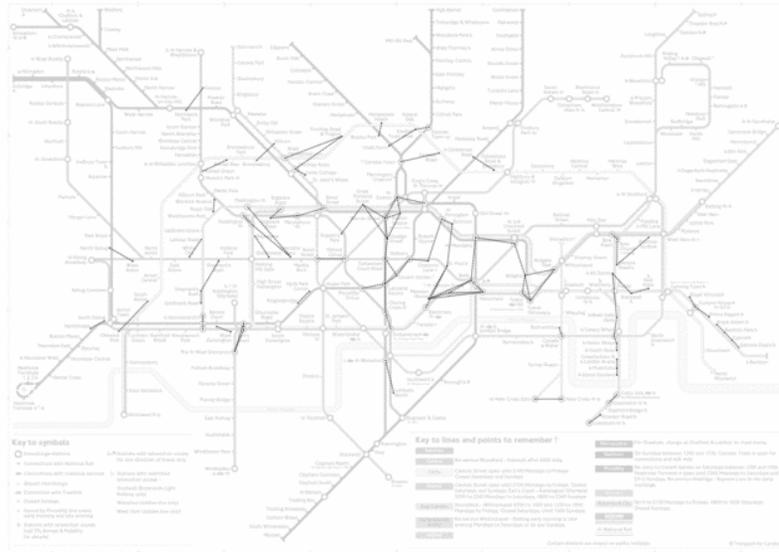
**Figure 14.** States Mentioned in Country-Music Lyrics  
 Source: Ben Marsh, "A Rose-Colored Map," *Harper's*, July 1977, 80. Used by permission.  
 Note: The size of each state is proportional to the number of times it is mentioned.

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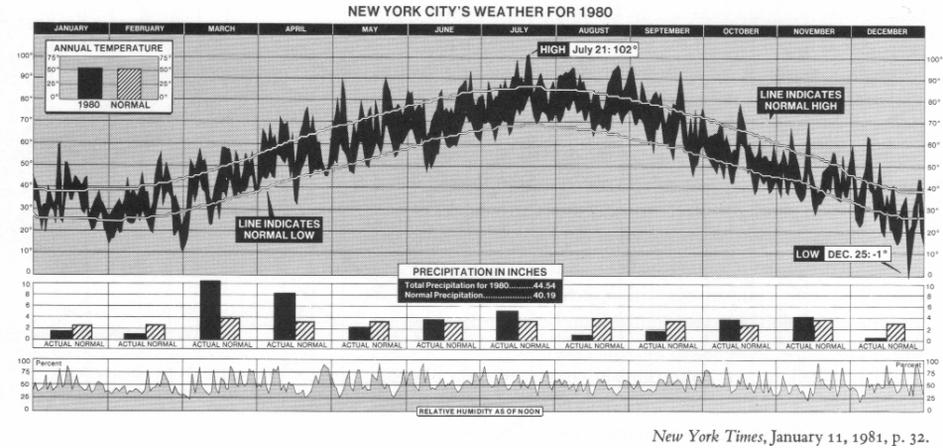
# Easy Walking Lines Added





# NYC Weather

2220 numbers



Tufte, Vol. 1



## Data Table Format

|  |                       |                     |                     |                     |     |
|--|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----|
| D<br>I<br>M<br>E<br>N<br>S<br>I<br>O<br>N<br>S |                       | Case <sub>1</sub>   | Case <sub>2</sub>   | Case <sub>3</sub>   | ... |
|  | Variable <sub>1</sub> | Value <sub>11</sub> | Value <sub>21</sub> | Value <sub>31</sub> |     |
|  | Variable <sub>2</sub> | Value <sub>12</sub> | Value <sub>22</sub> | Value <sub>32</sub> |     |
|  | Variable <sub>3</sub> | Value <sub>13</sub> | Value <sub>23</sub> | Value <sub>33</sub> |     |
|  | ...                   |                     |                     |                     |     |

Think of as a function  
 $f(\text{case}_1) = \langle \text{Val}_{11}, \text{Val}_{12}, \dots \rangle$

Time series data a special case



## Data Structure

- Sometimes the data has additional structure
  - Network/graph data
  - Hierarchical data
  - Important meta-data



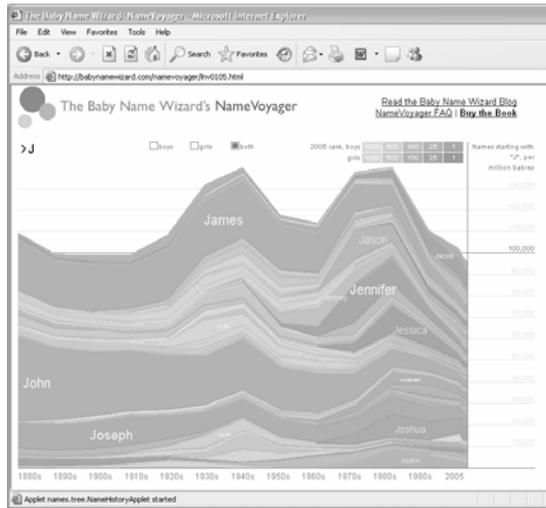
## True InfoVis Examples

- Systems – Key part of information visualization is the interactive capability (view different perspectives on data)



# Baby Names

Viewing historical trends in baby names

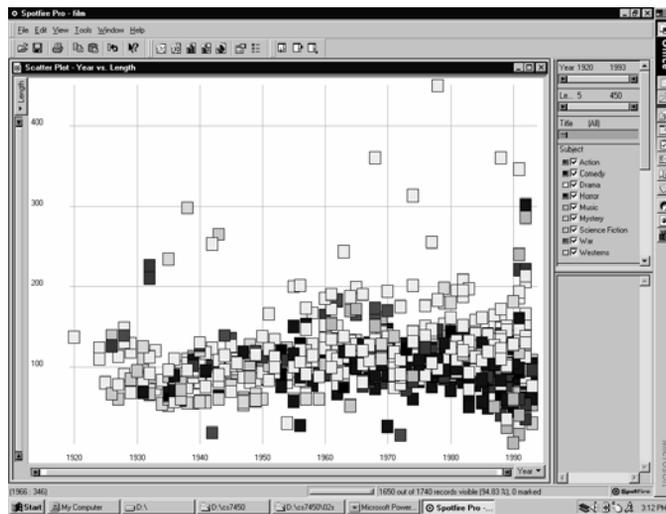


<http://babynamewizard.com/namevoyager/>



# Spotfire

[www.spotfire.com](http://www.spotfire.com)



# Table Lens

www.inxight.com



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## Tasks in Info Vis

- Search (not so much)
  - Finding a specific piece of information
    - How many games did the Braves win in 1995?
    - What novels did Ian Fleming author?
- Browsing (much more)
  - Look over or inspect something in a more casual manner, seek interesting information
    - How did the Falcons season go last year?
    - What's a good car to buy?

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## Tasks in Info Vis

- Analysis & exploration
  - Comparison-Difference
  - Outliers, Extremes
  - Patterns
- Assimilation
- Monitoring
- Awareness
- Presentation



## Case Study

- Understanding hierarchies
  
- Learn about some InfoVis techniques



## Hierarchies

- Definition
  - Data repository in which cases are related to subcases
  - Can be thought of as imposing an ordering in which cases are parents or ancestors of other cases

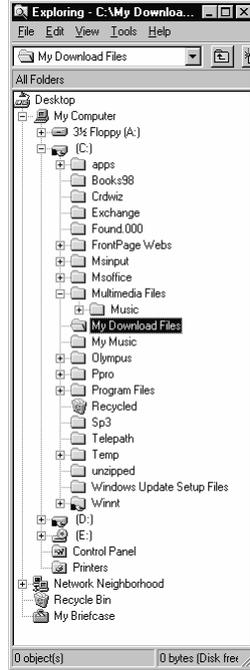
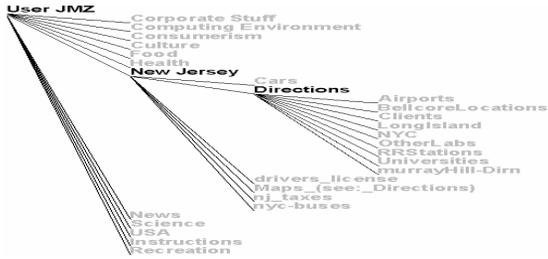
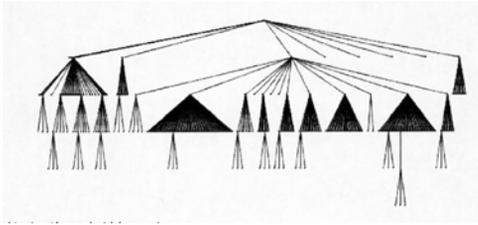


## Hierarchies in the World

- Pervasive
  - Family histories, ancestries
  - File/directory systems on computers
  - Organization charts
  - Animal kingdom: Phylum, ..., genus, ...
  - Object-oriented software classes
  - ...
- Hierarchies often represented as trees



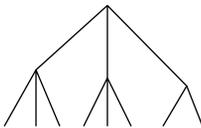
# Representations



# Space-Filling Representation

Each item occupies an area

Children are "contained" under parent



One example

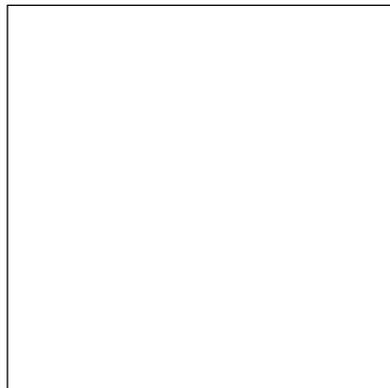
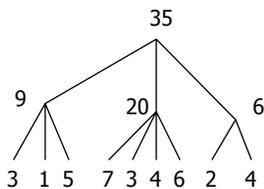


## Treemap

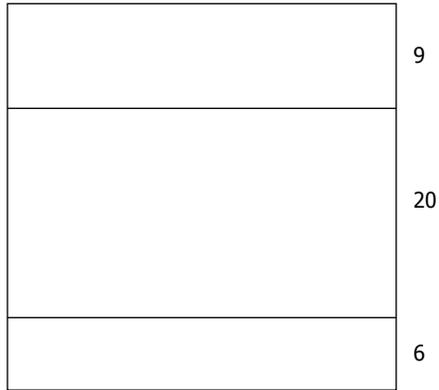
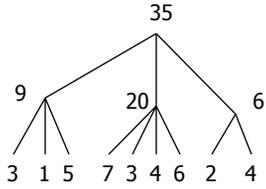
- Space-filling representation developed by Shneiderman and Johnson, Vis '91
- Children are drawn inside their parent
- Alternate horizontal and vertical slicing at each successive level
- Use area to encode other variable of data items



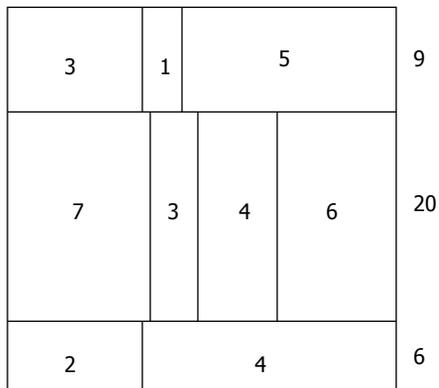
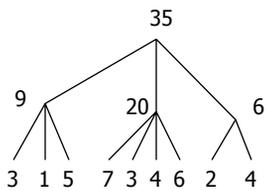
## Example



# Example

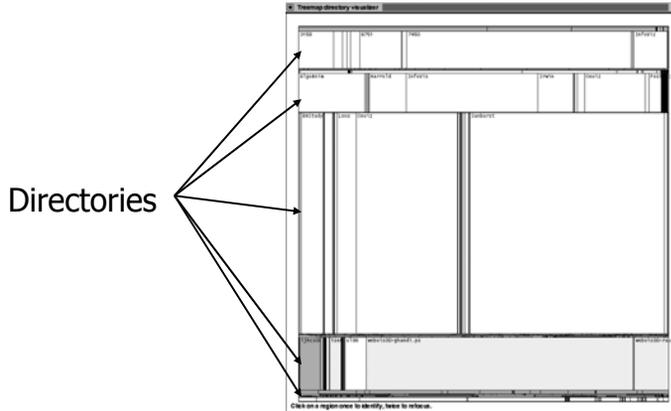


# Example



# Treemap

- Example

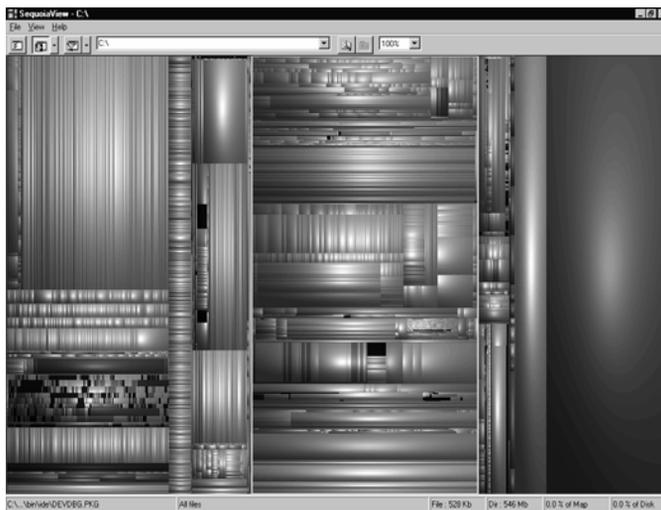


# SequoiaView

[www.win.tue.nl/sequoiaview/](http://www.win.tue.nl/sequoiaview/)

File visualizer  
built using  
cushion treemap  
notion

Demo





## InfoVis Techniques

- Aggregation
  - Accumulate individual elements into a larger unit to be presented as some whole
- Overview & Detail
  - Provide both global overview and detail zooming capabilities
- Focus + Context
  - Show details of one or more regions in a more global context (eg, fisheye)

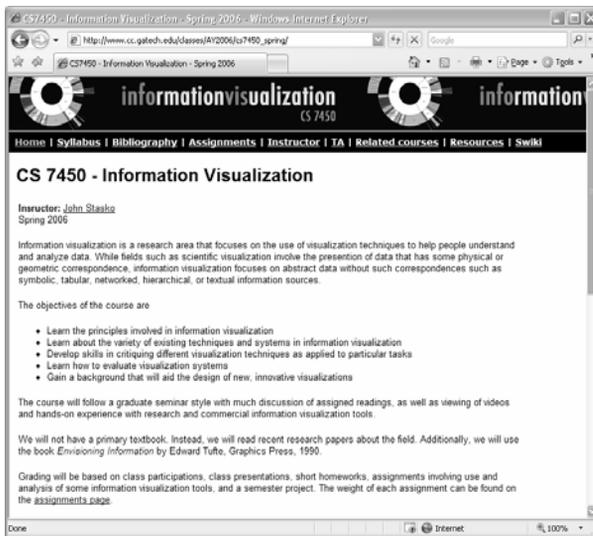


## InfoVis Techniques

- Drill-down
  - Select individual item or smaller set of items from a display for a more detailed view/analysis
- Brushing
  - Select or designate/specify value, then see pertinent items elsewhere on the display



## To Learn More



CS 7450  
Spring term

Course foci

- Examine research ideas
- Work with commercial systems
- Assignments and term project

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## HW 4

- Find an InfoVis-style graphic
- Critique the graphic (+/-) 1-page
- Due next Thursday

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## Upcoming

- WWW design and evaluation
- Embodied agents

