

# 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

④ 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

④ Partition into Side-by-Side Views



④ 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

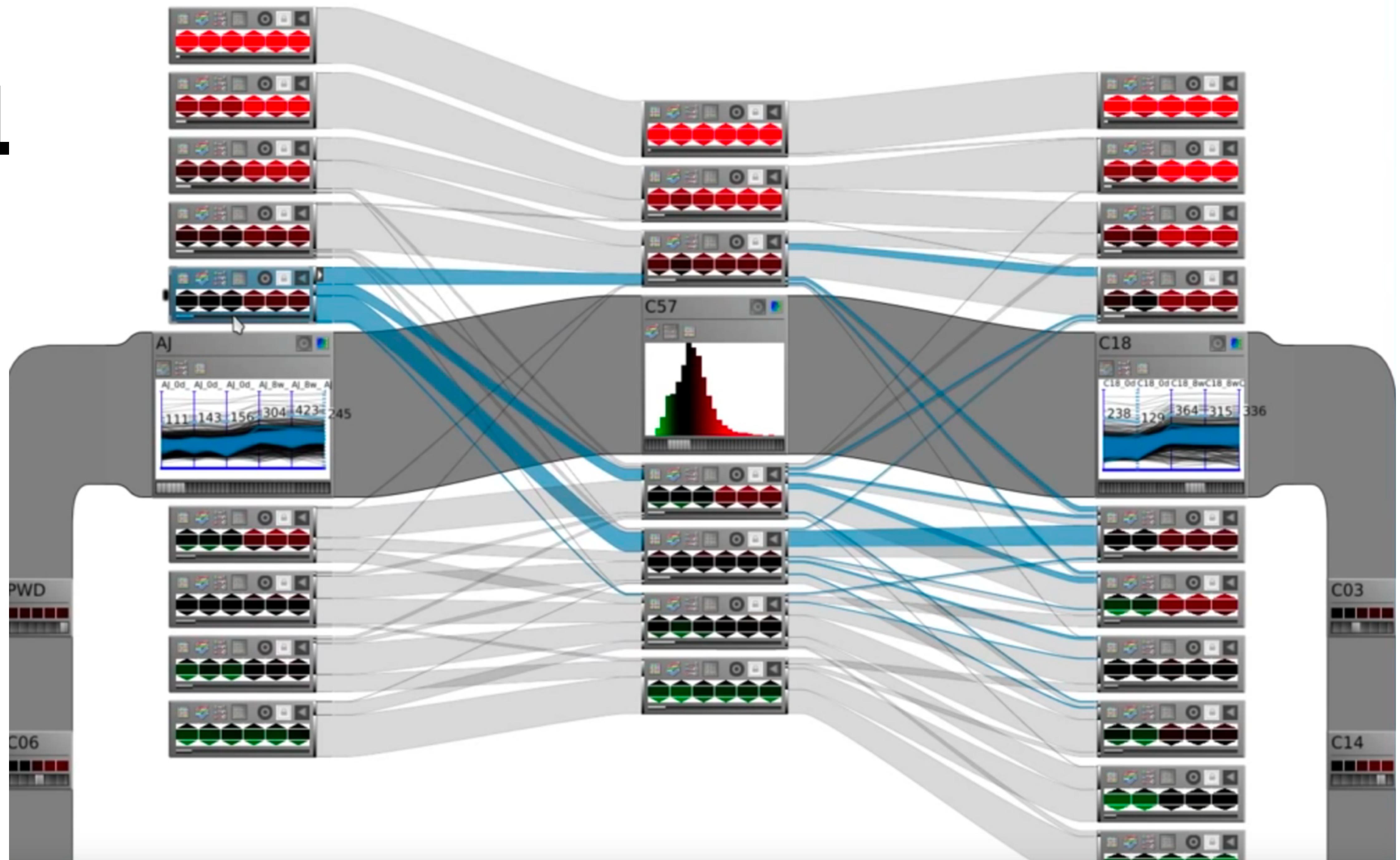
navigation: to share, or not

# 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



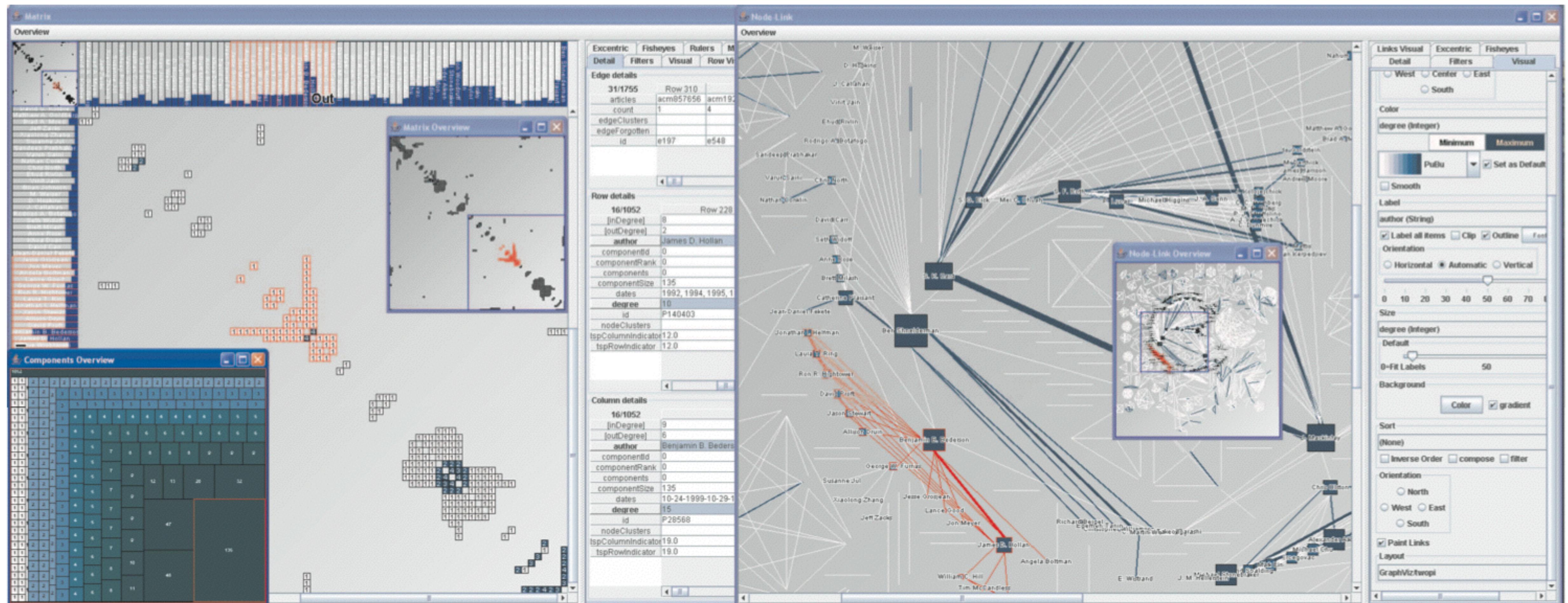
# **SHARED-DATA**

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

**rational**

different views support different tasks

# MatrixExplorer



# Same Data - Different Idioms (Multiform)

Henry 200

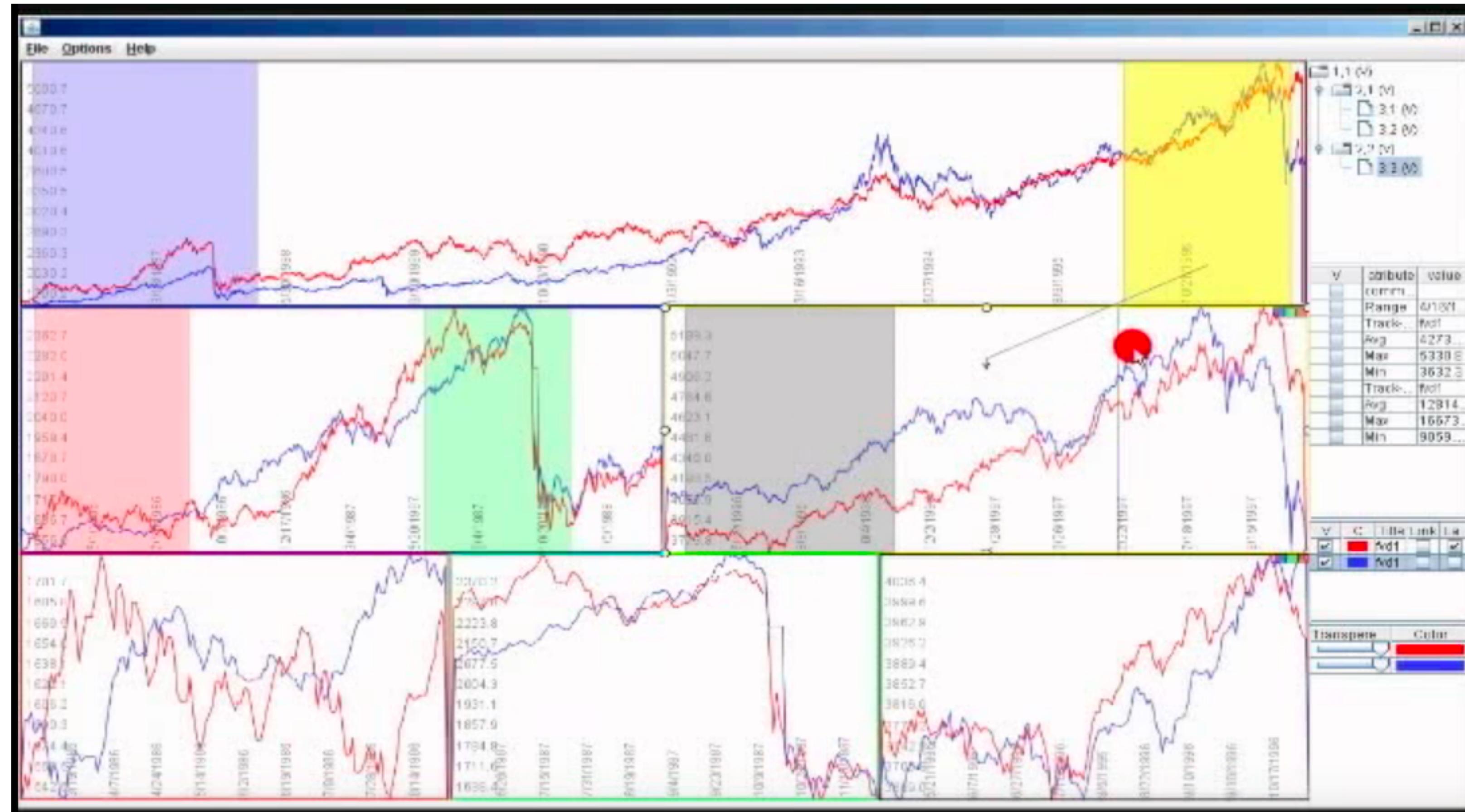
# **OVERVIEW + DETAIL**

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

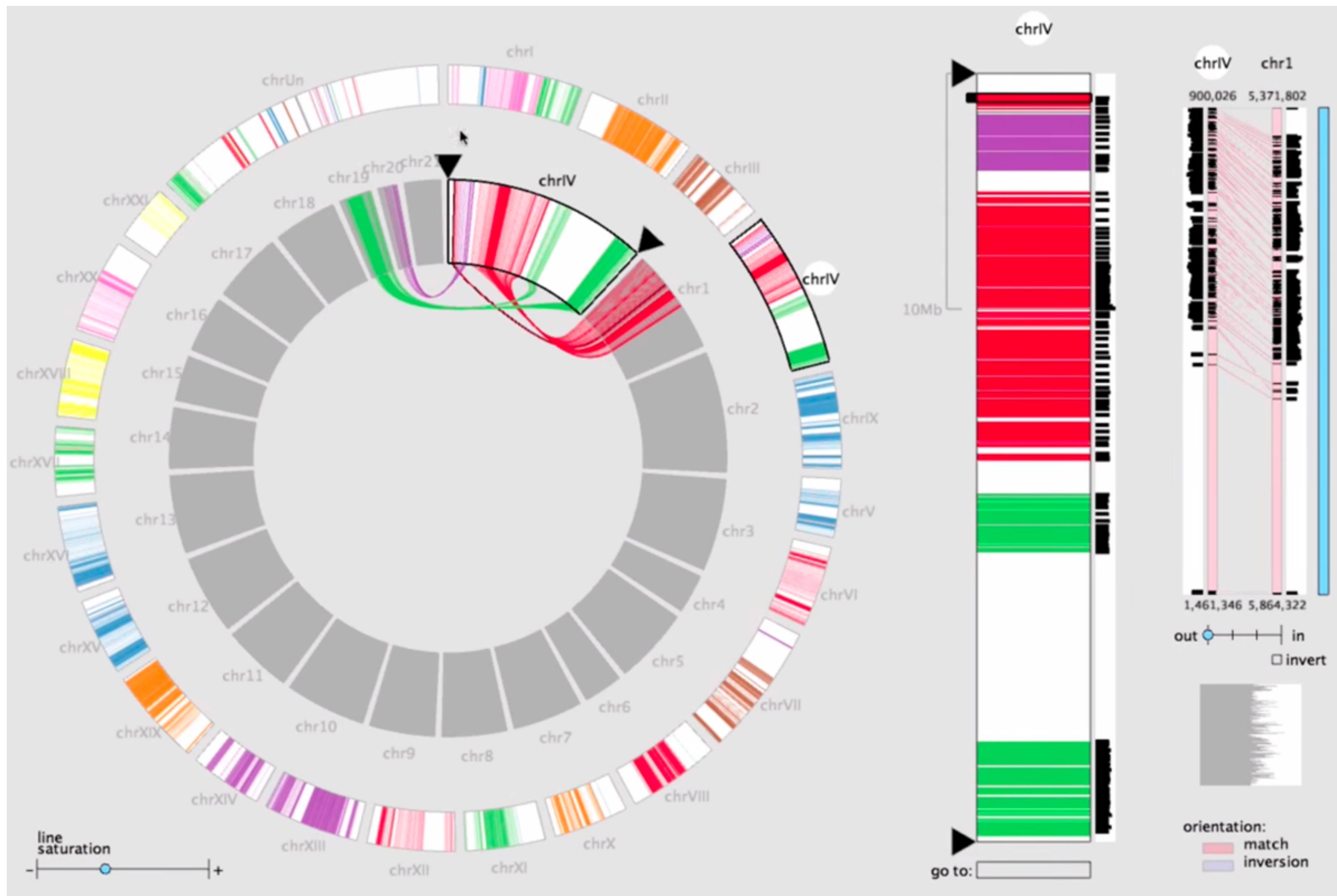
# Stack Zooming



Same Data - Same Encoding, Different Resolution

[Javed & Emlqvist, PacificVis, 2010]

# MizBee



[Meyer 2009]

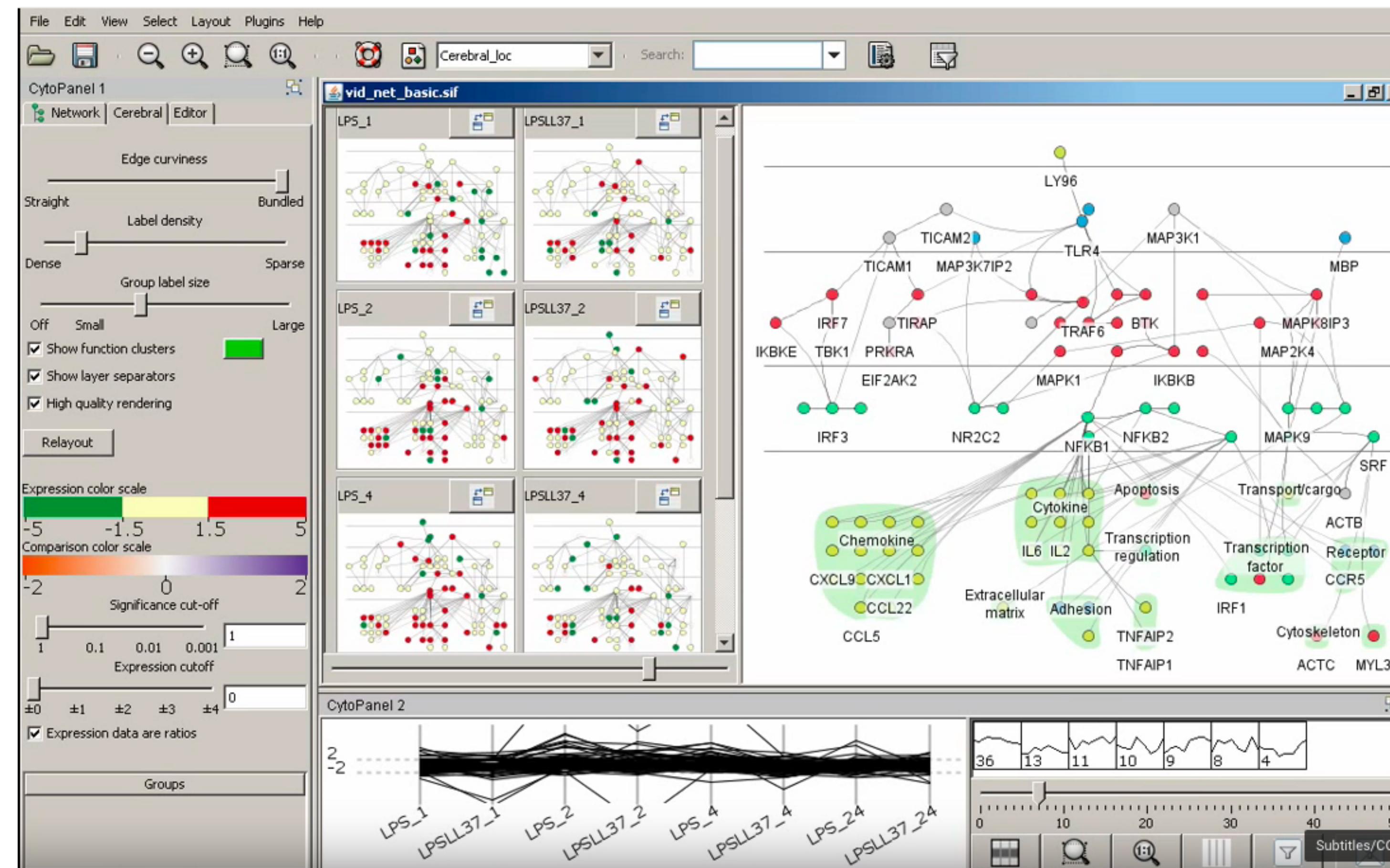
# SMALL MULTIPLES

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	Redundant	Overview/ Detail
	Different	Multiform	Multiform, Overview/ Detail

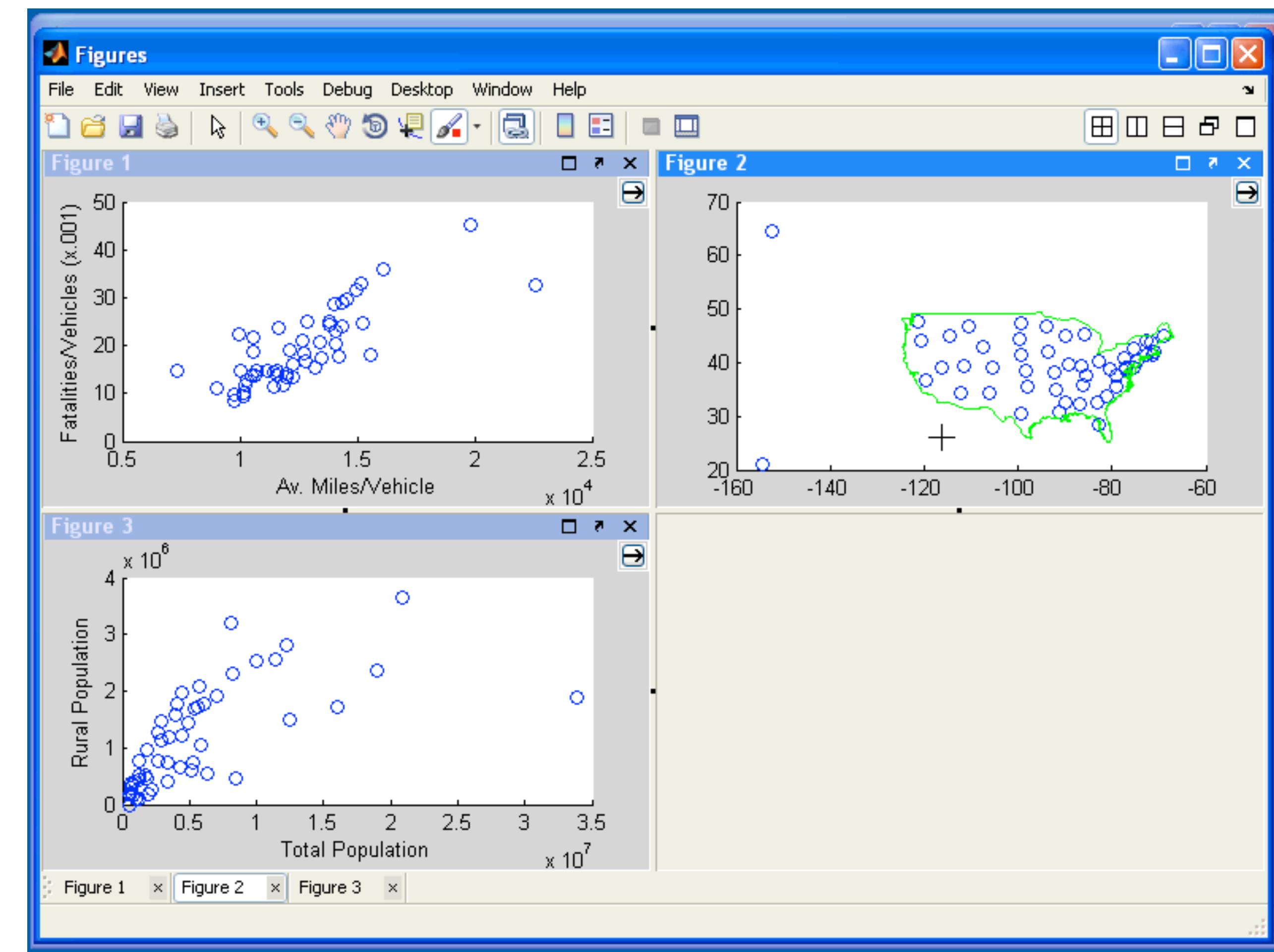
The diagram illustrates four visualization paradigms based on the relationship between the data displayed and the data being encoded:

- All / Same Encoding:** Represented by a diagonal line from top-left to bottom-right. It includes "Redundant" (multiple visual encodings for the same data) and "Overview/Detail" (multiple visual encodings showing both an overview and detailed data).
- Subset / Same Encoding:** Represented by the top-right quadrant. It shows "Small Multiples" where multiple small visual encodings are used for different subsets of the data.
- None / Same Encoding:** Represented by the top-right quadrant. It shows "No Linkage" where no linkage exists between the visual encodings.
- Different / Different Encoding:** Represented by the bottom-left quadrant. It shows "Multiform" where multiple visual encodings are used, but they encode different data.

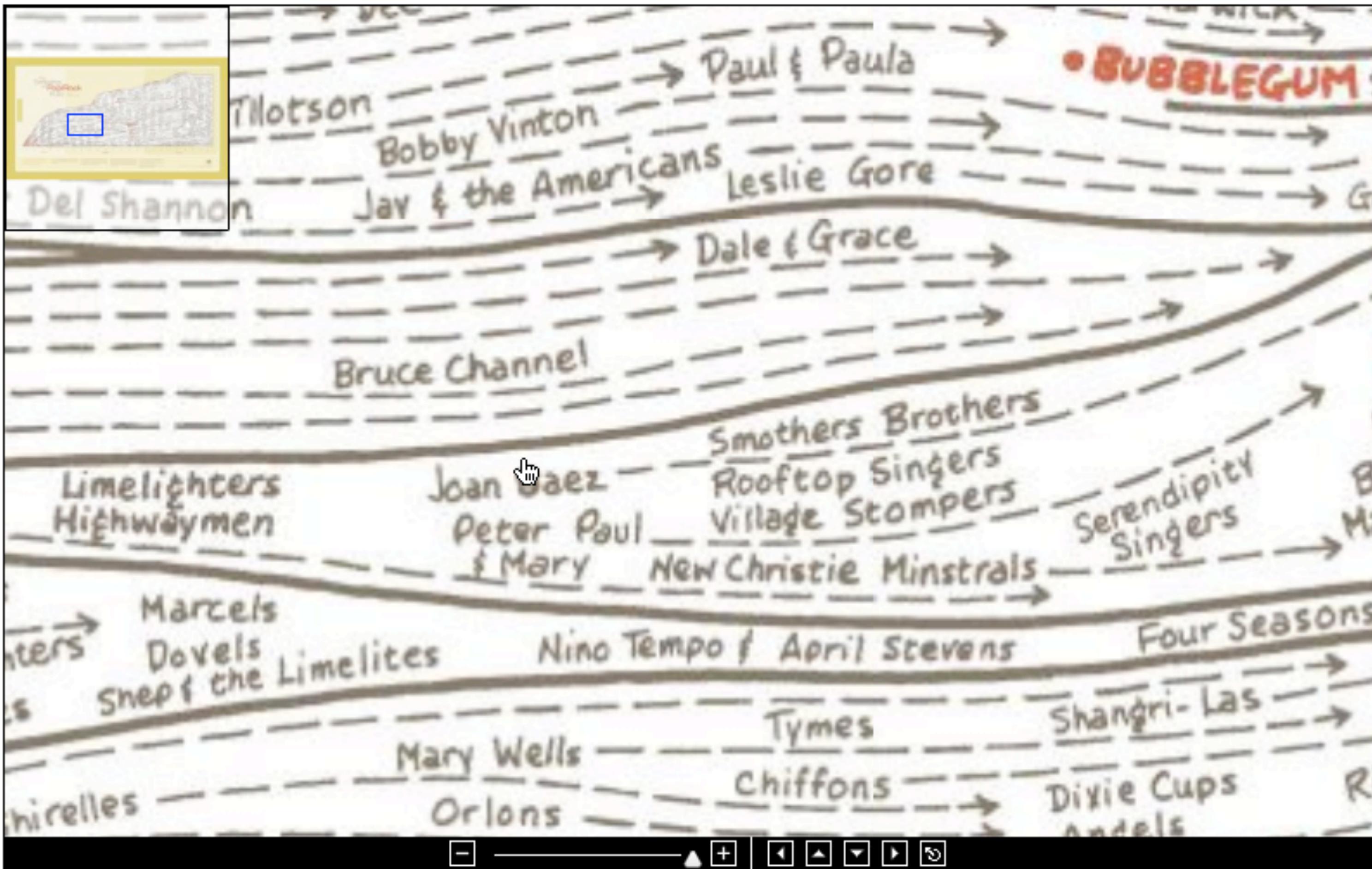
Icons in each quadrant represent the visual encodings:

- All / Same Encoding:** Bar charts and line graphs.
- Subset / Same Encoding:** Dot plots.
- None / Same Encoding:** Dot plots.
- Different / Different Encoding:** Bar charts and dot plots.

# LINKED HIGHLIGHTING



# LINKED NAVIGATION



# Partitioning

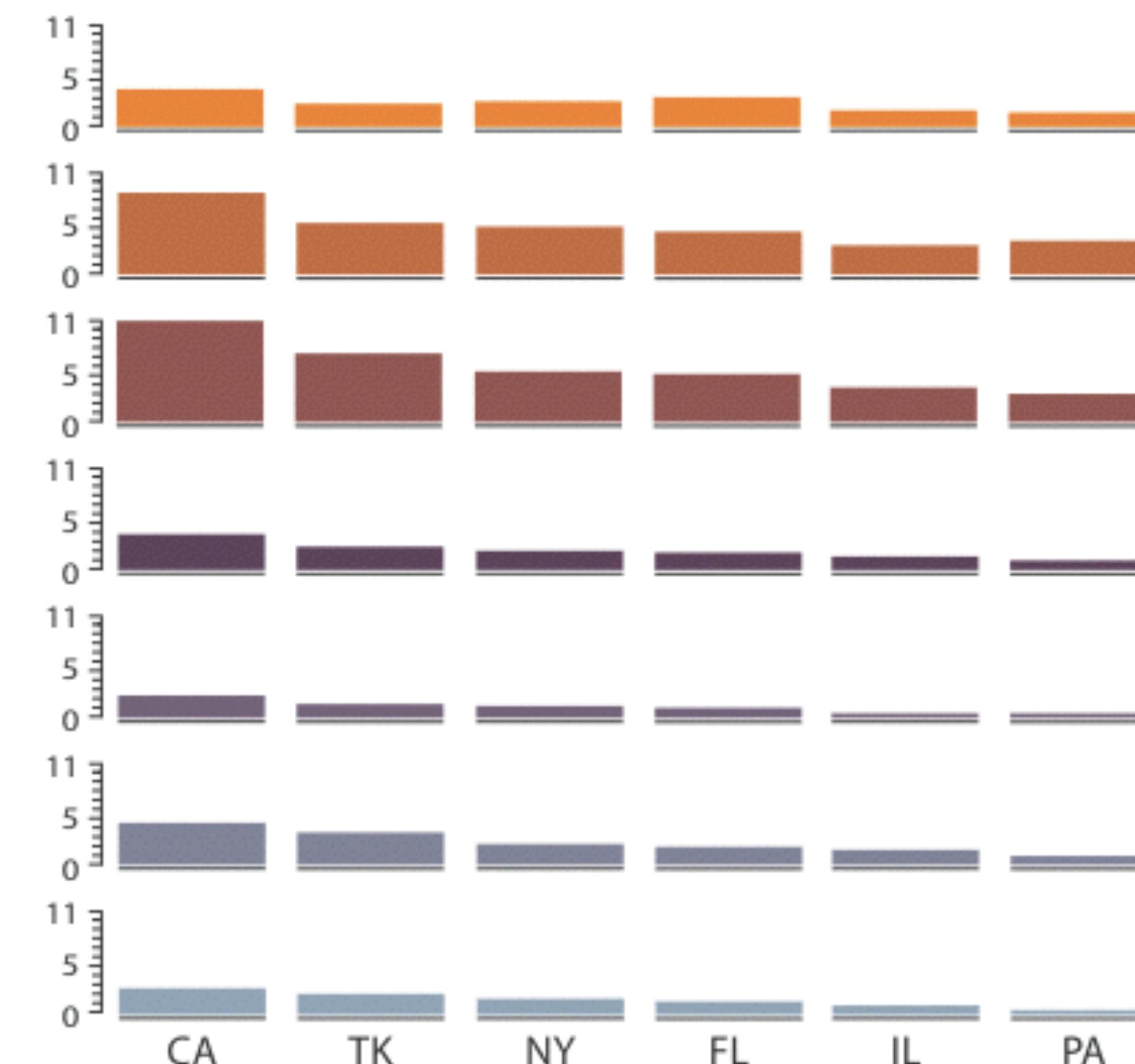
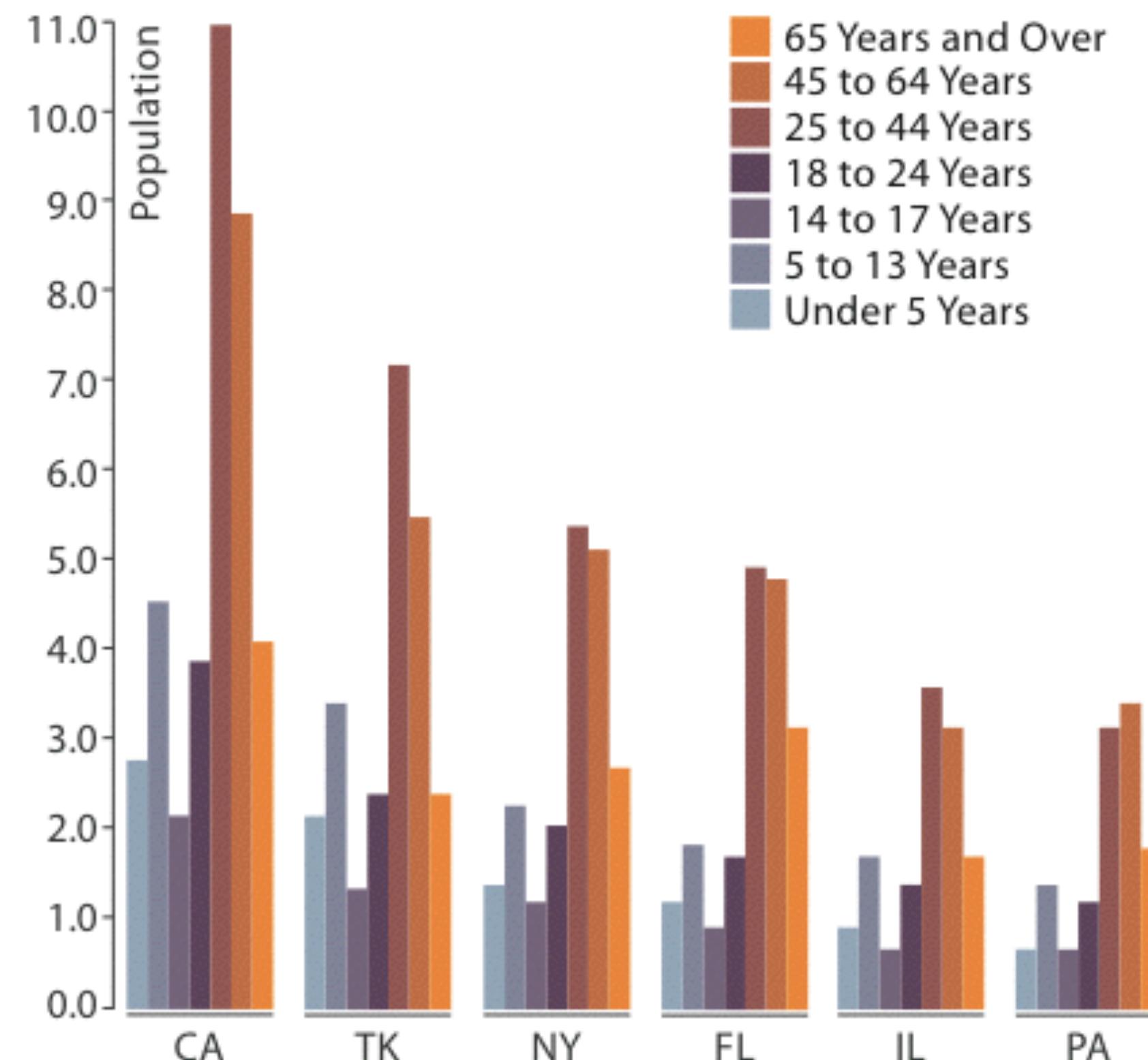
# PARTITIONING

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

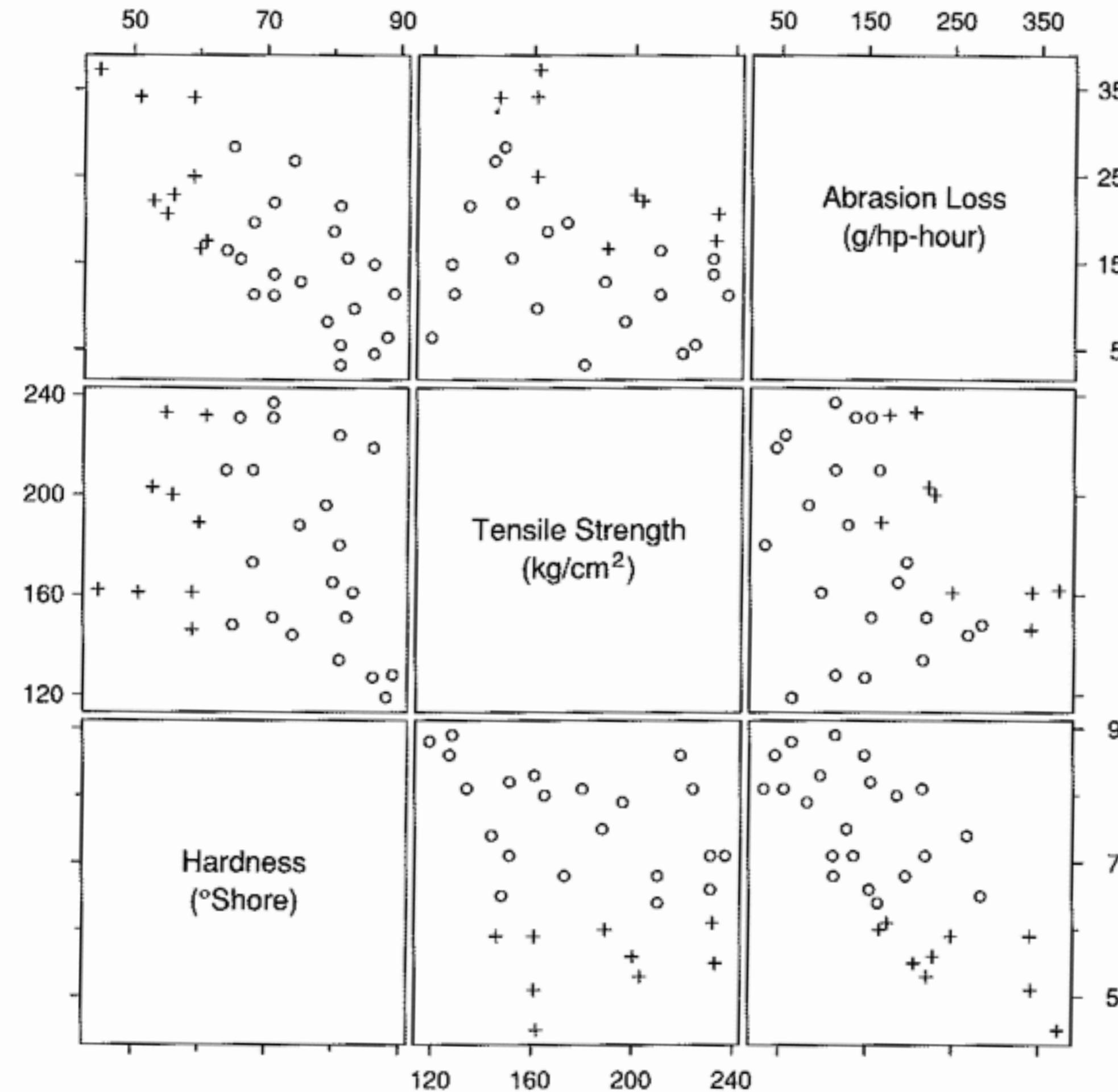
- how to divide data up between views, given a hierarchy of attributes
- how many splits, and order of splits
- how many views (usually data driven)

**partition attribute(s)**

- typically categorical



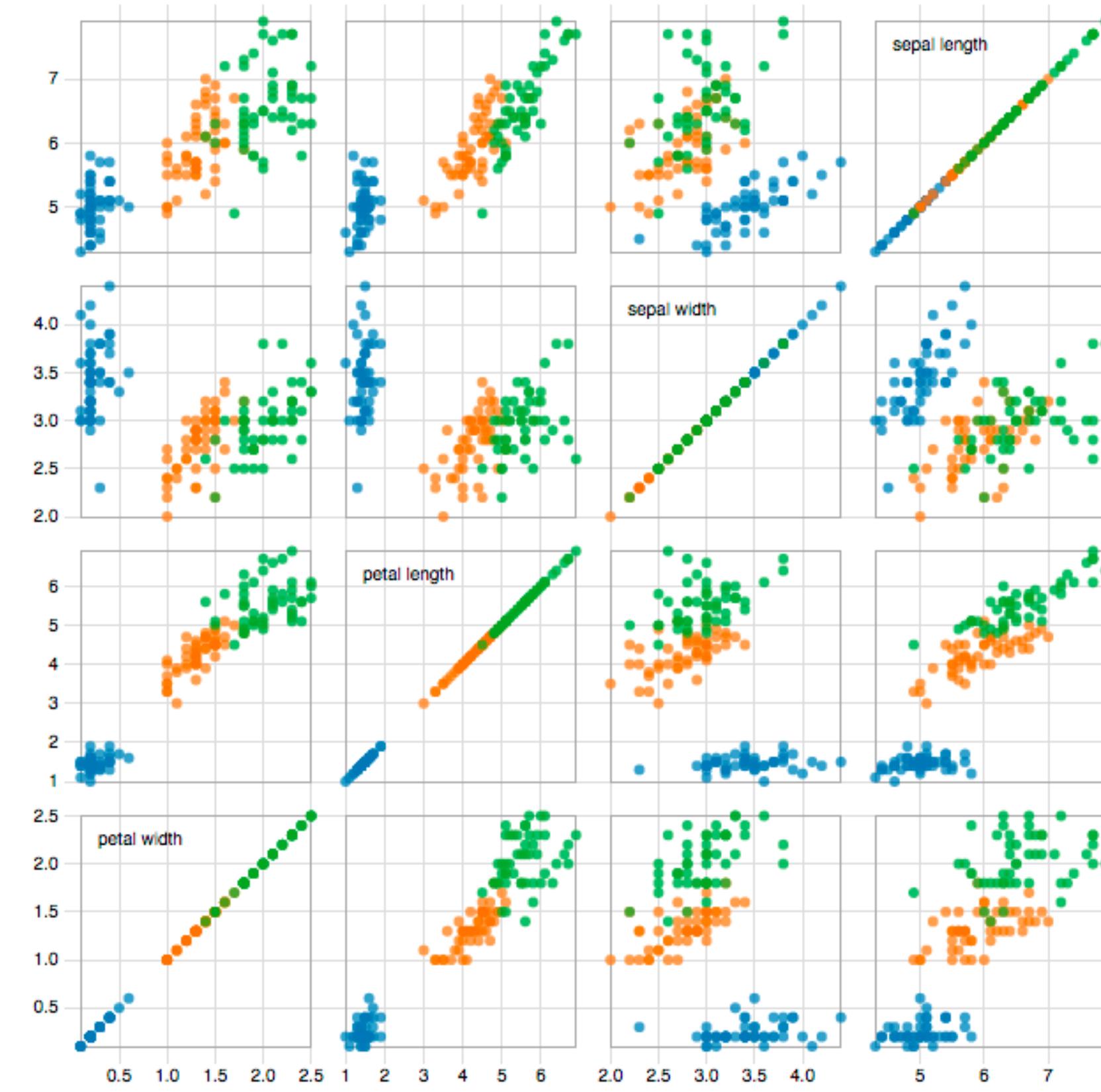
# SCATTERPILOT MATRIX (SPLOM)



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.

Cleveland 1994

# Linking & Brushing in SPLOM



# TRELLIS

## **panel variables**

attributes encoded in individual views

## **partitioning variables**

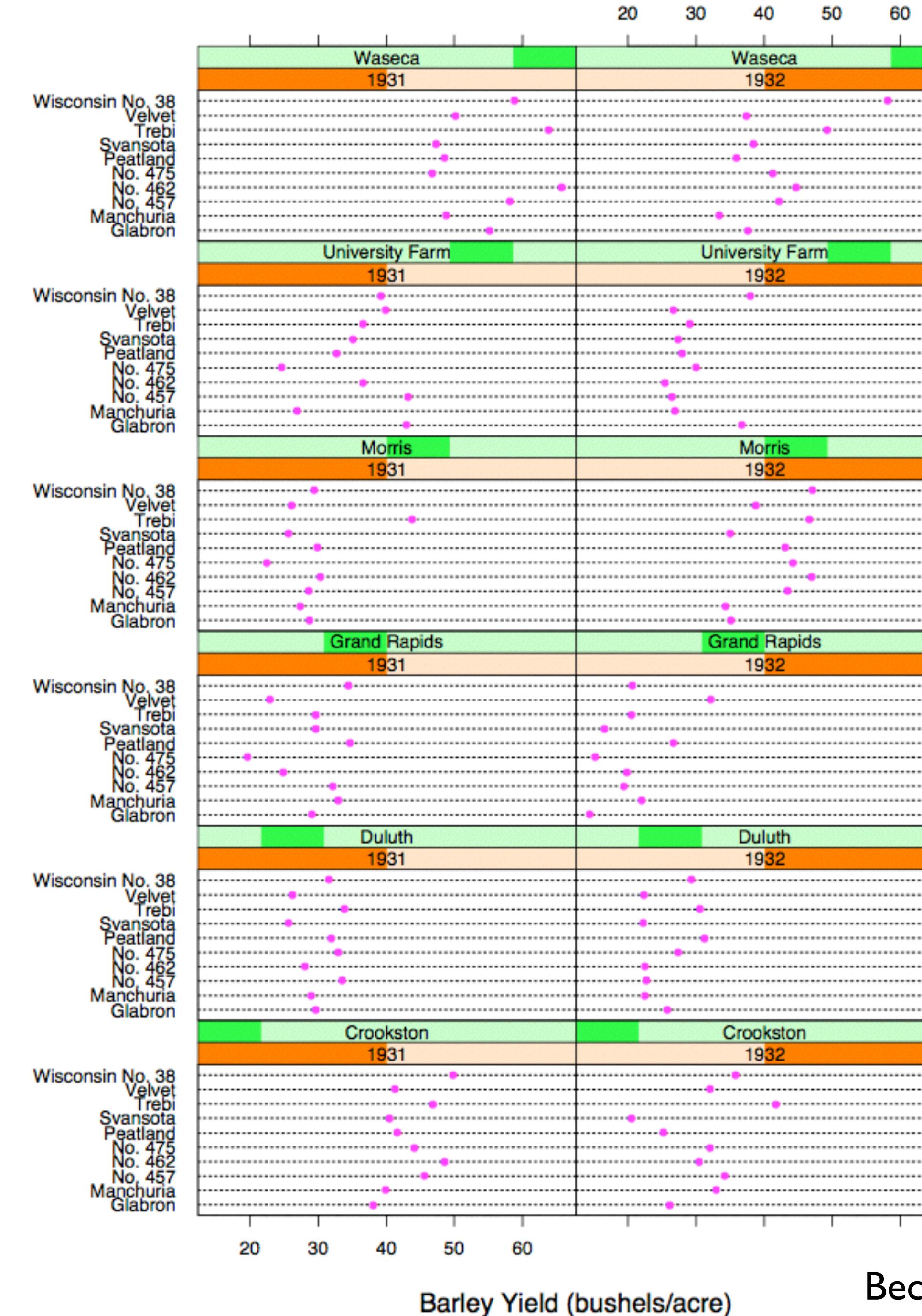
partitioning attributes assigned to columns,  
rows, and pages

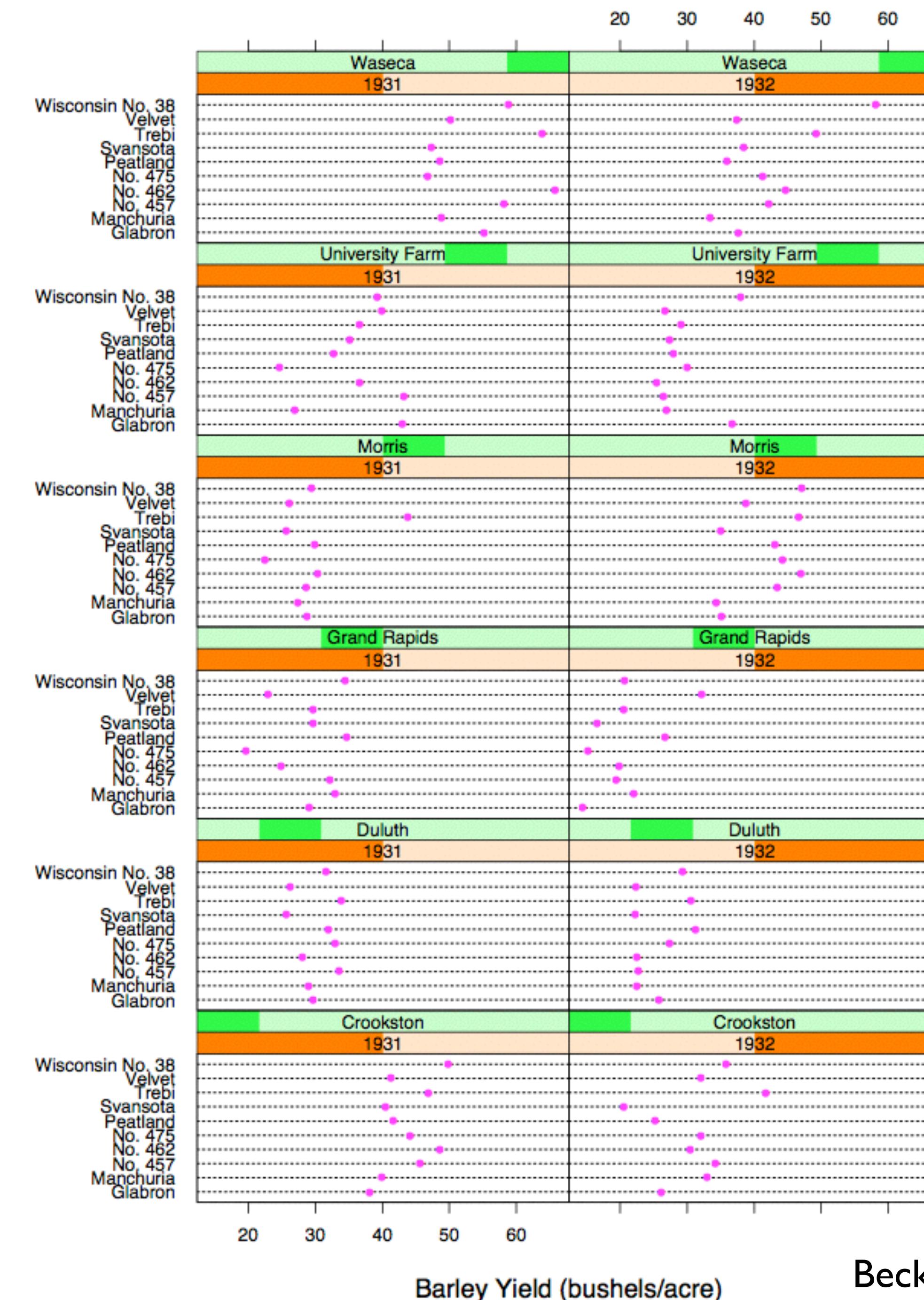
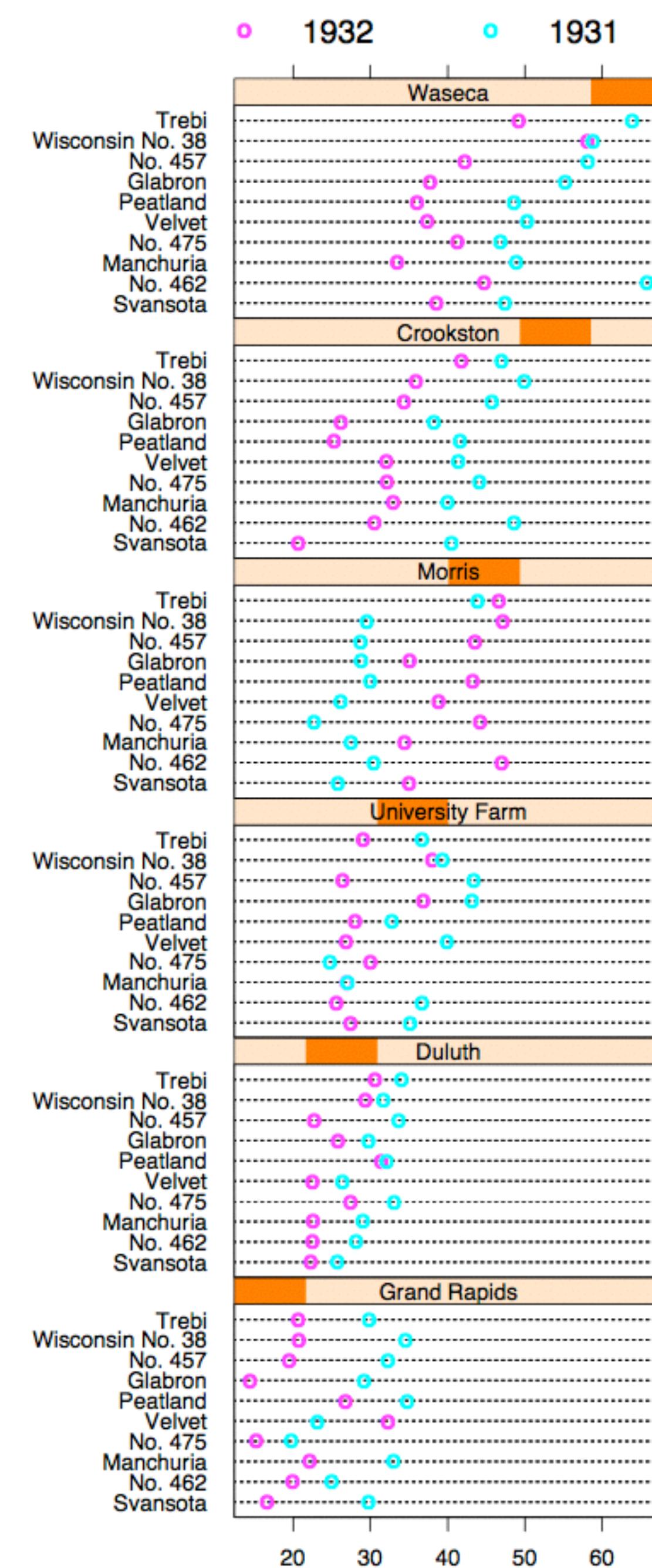
## **main-effects ordering**

order partitioning variable levels/states  
based on derived data

support perception of trends and structure in  
data

# sort by group medians





Barley Yield (bushels/acre)

Barley Yield (bushels/acre)

Becker 1996

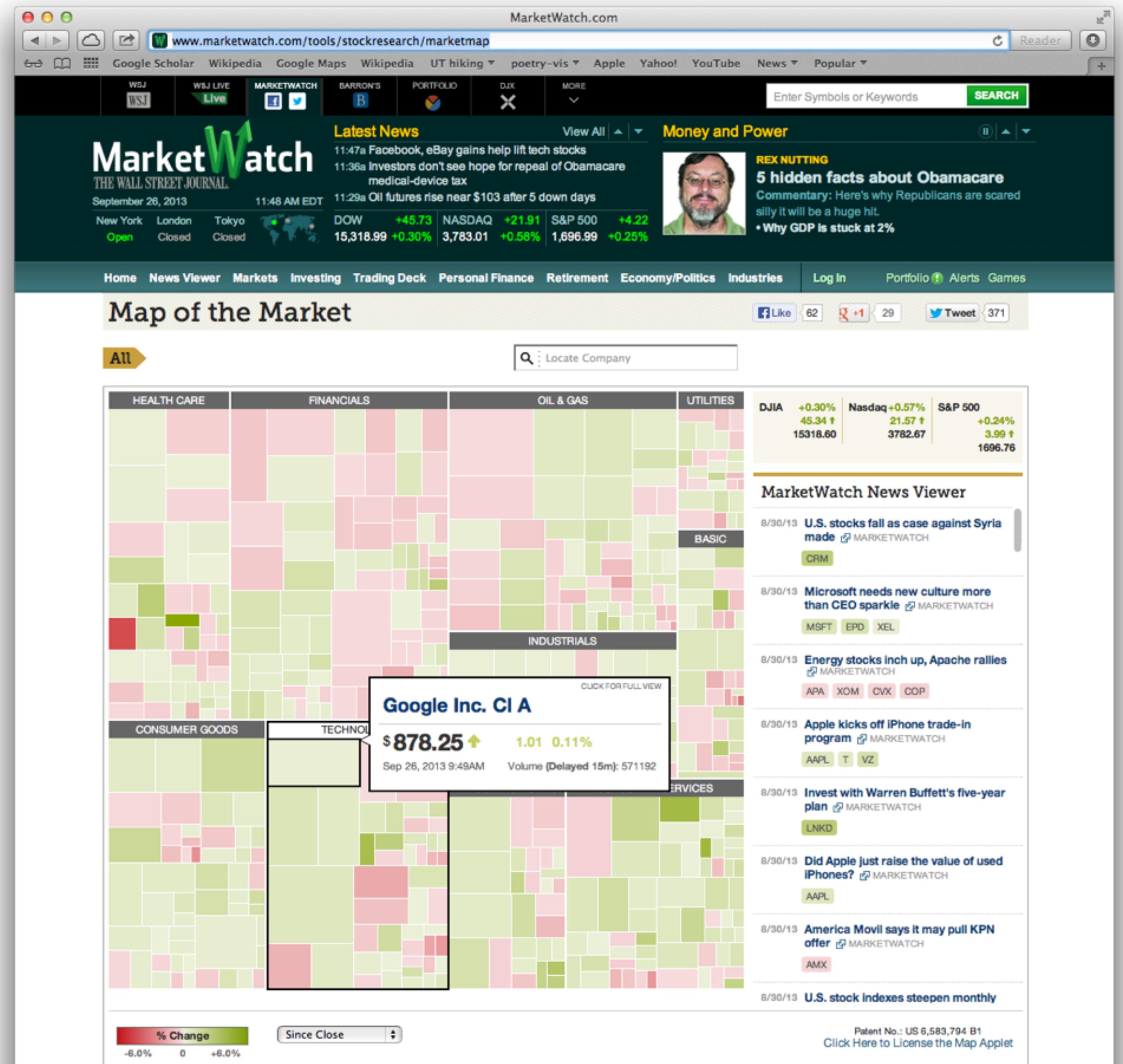
# HiVE: Hierarchical Visual Expression

**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

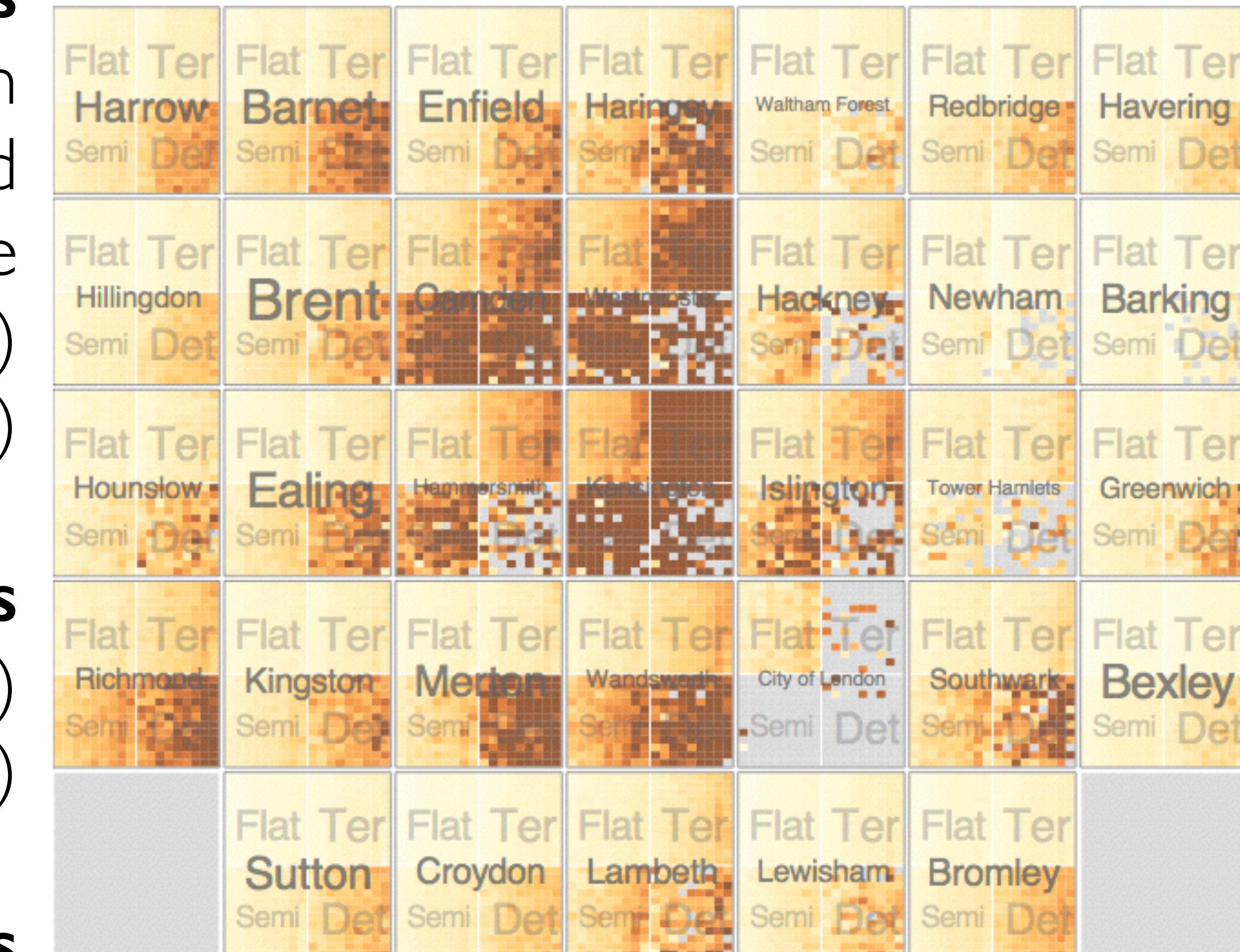
neighborhood location  
neighborhood  
house type  
sale time (year)  
sale time (month)

## encoding attributes

average price (color)  
n/a (size)

## results

expensive neighborhoods  
near center of city



# Configuring Hierarchical Layouts to Address Research Questions



CITY UNIVERSITY  
LONDON

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**

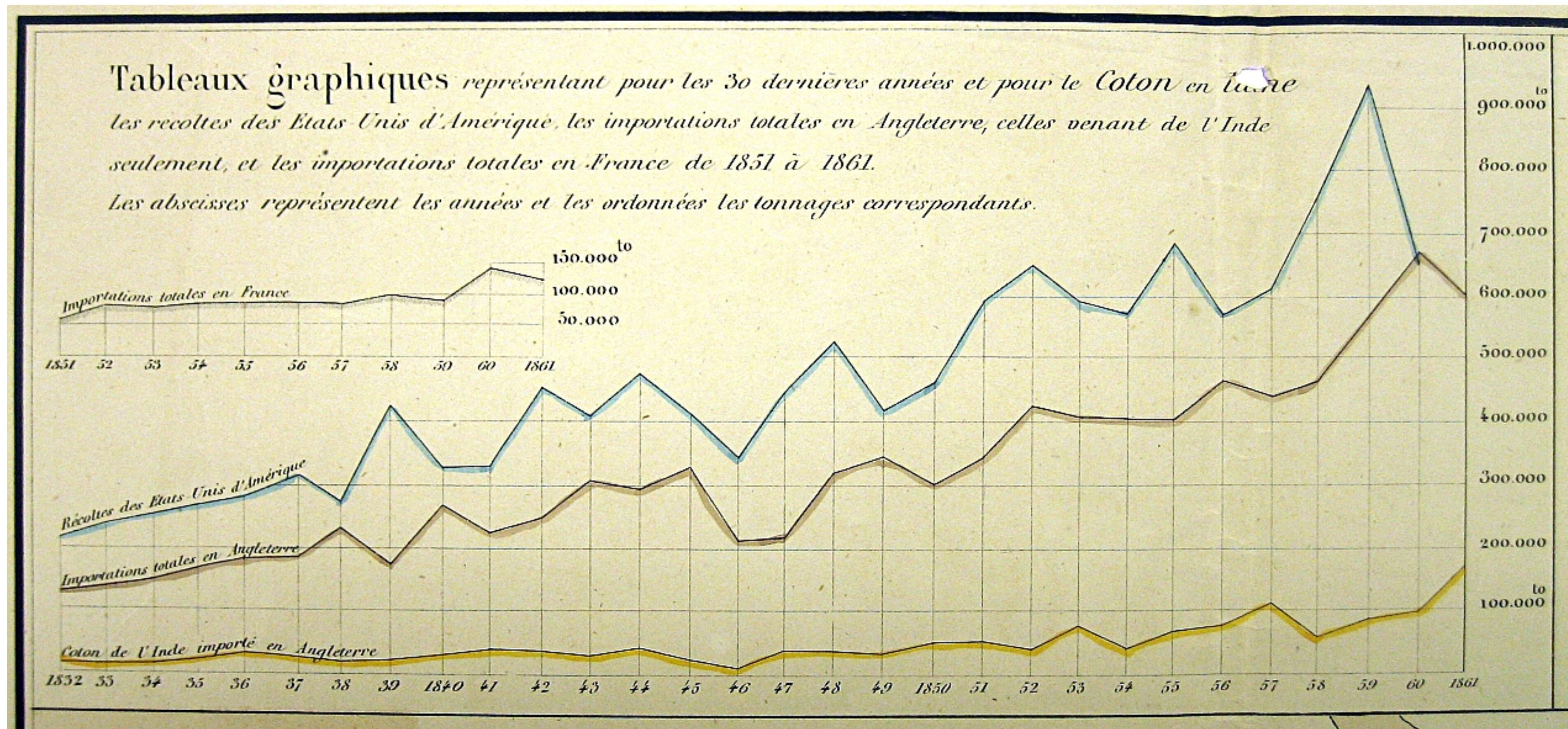
- supports a larger, more detailed view than using multiple views

**trade-off**

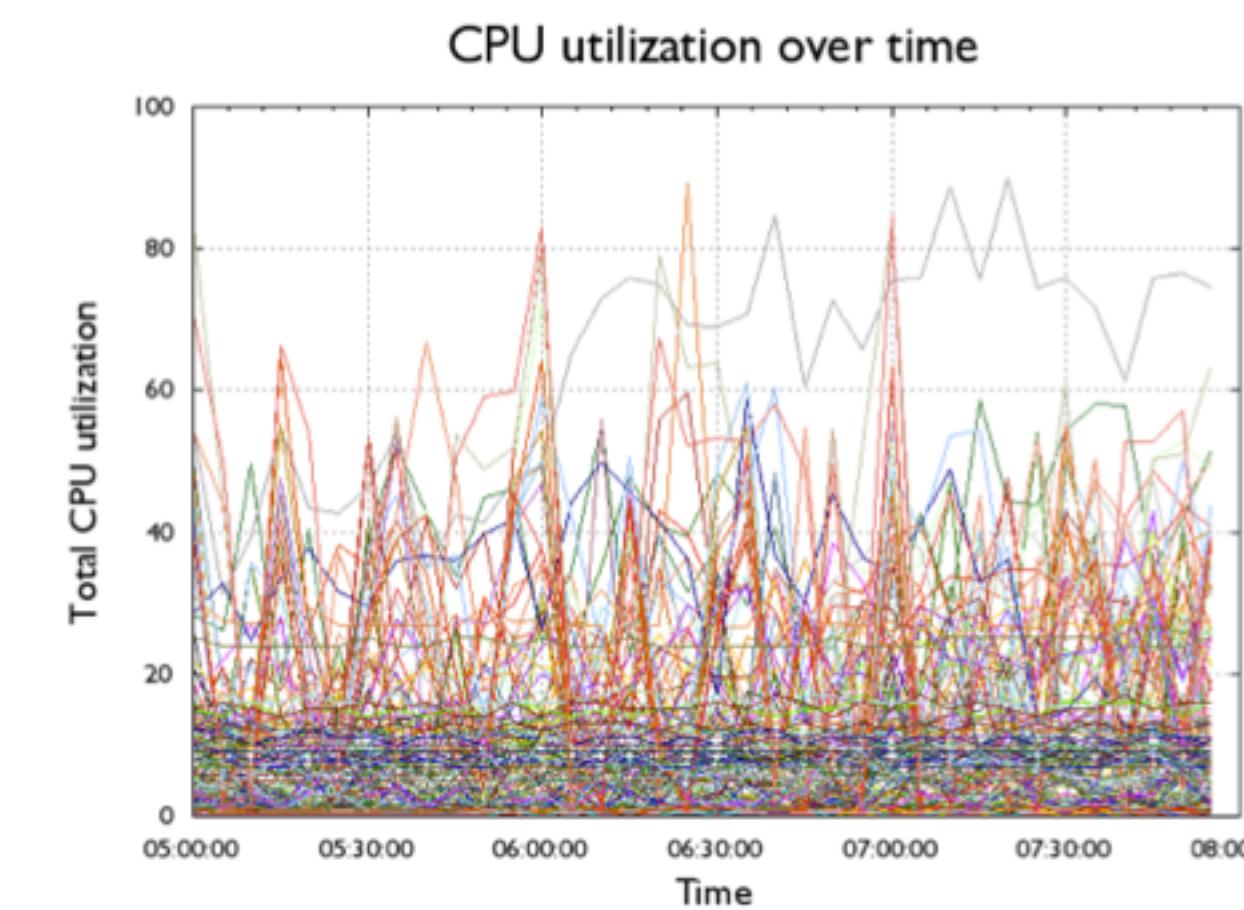
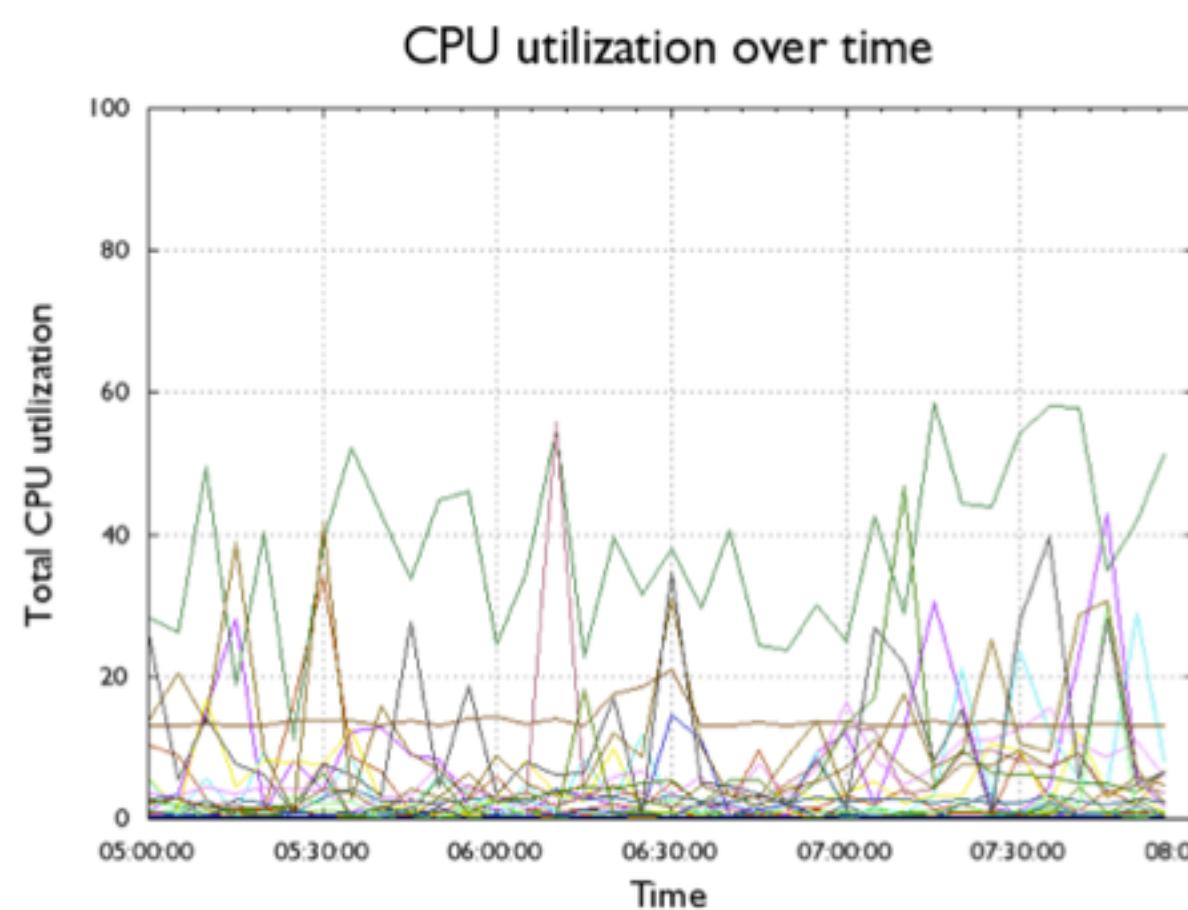
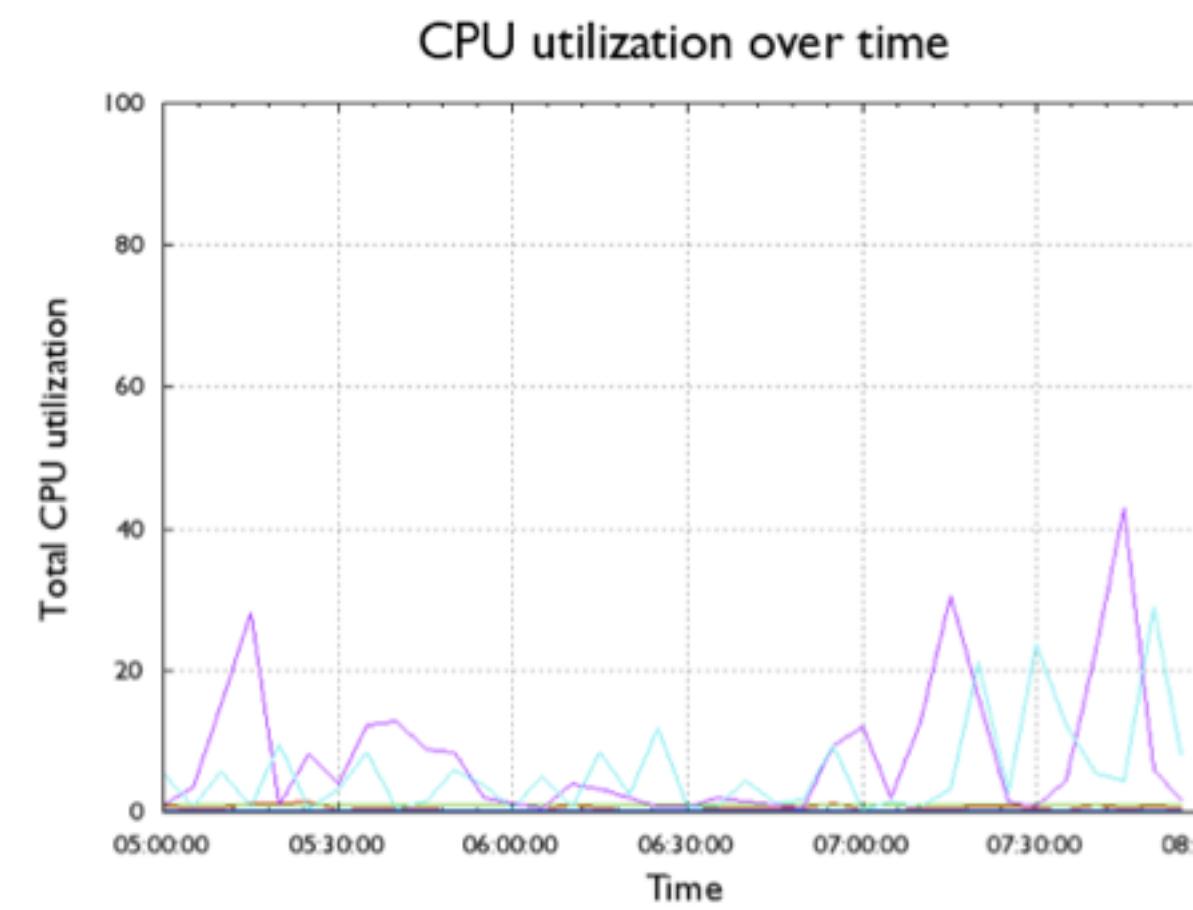
- layering imposes constraints on visual encoding choice as well as number of layers that can be shown

# JOSEPH MINARD

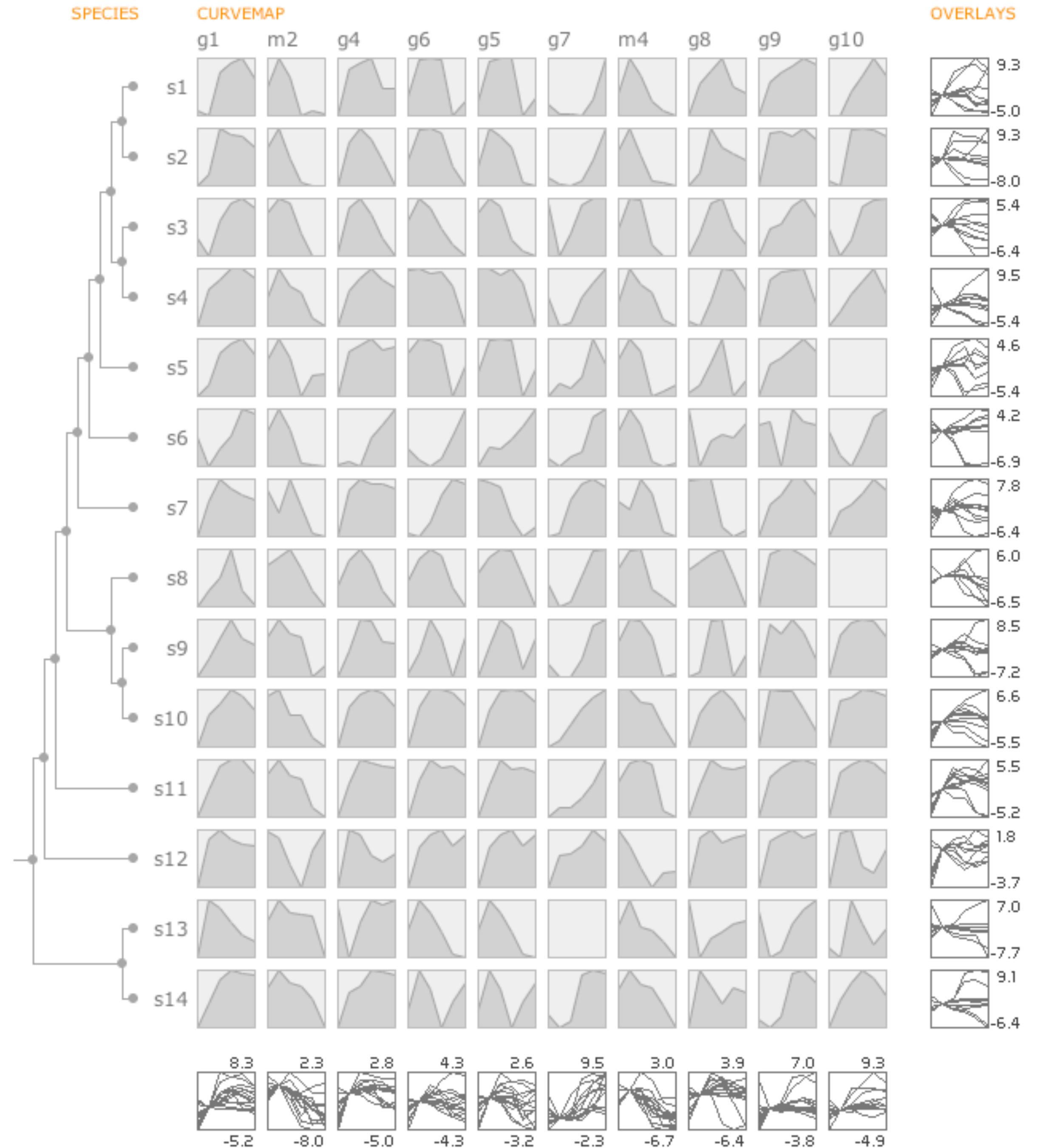
1781-1870



# overlays



# highlighting



# MCV to the Max

