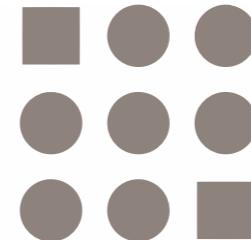
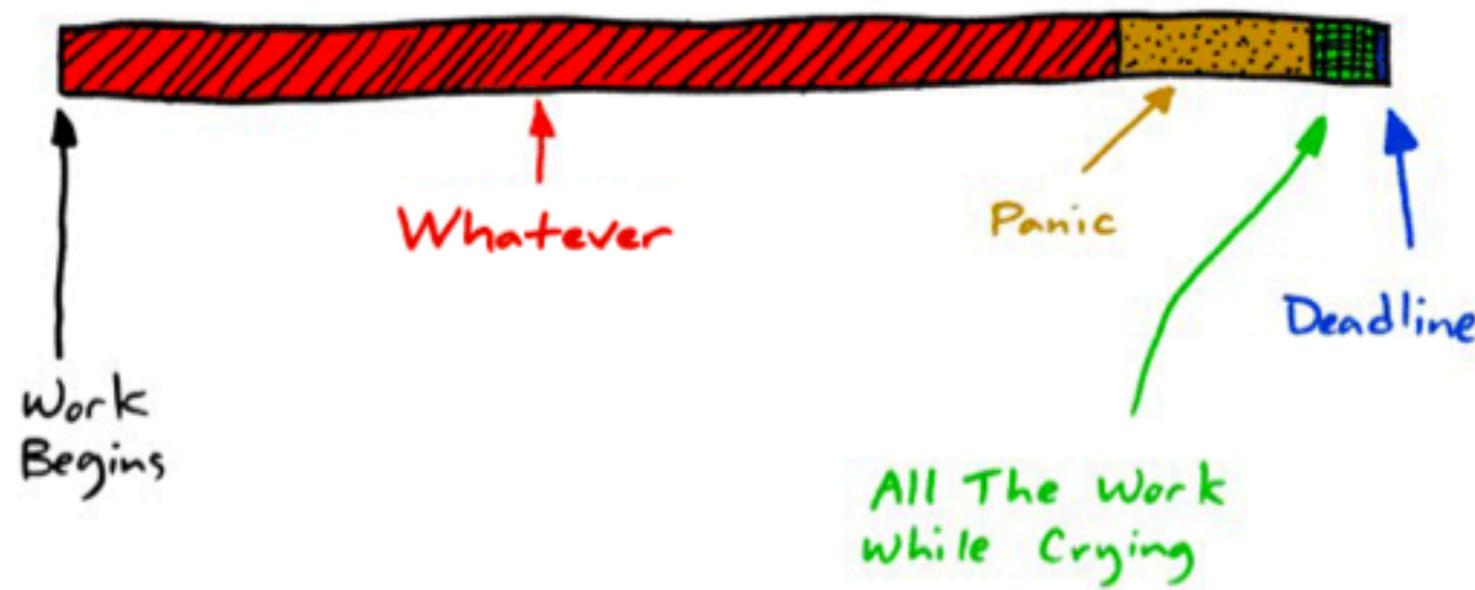


CS 171



Visualization Process

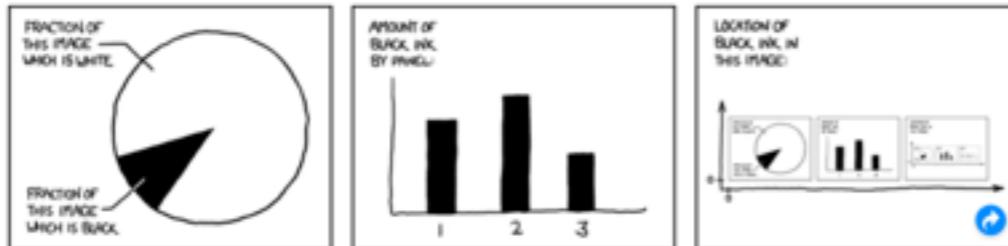
Hendrik Strobelt



CS 171

Design Principles

Hanspeter Pfister
pfister@seas.harvard.edu



CS 171

Perception

Hanspeter Pfister (pfister@g.harvard.edu)



CS 171

Cognition

Hendrik Strobelt



CS 171

Interaction for Visualization

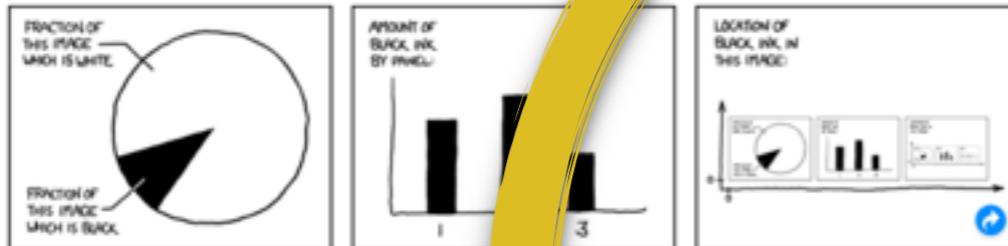
Hanspeter Pfister



CS 171

Design Principles

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CS 171

Perception

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CS 171

Cognition

Hendrik Strobelt



CS 171

Interaction for Visualization

Hanspeter Pfister



Feedback

- Is there a ranking on interaction methods similar to visual rankings?
- Should we always use a storyboard?
- What makes a good storyboard?
- How can I realize the ideas in D3?
- How does everything play together?

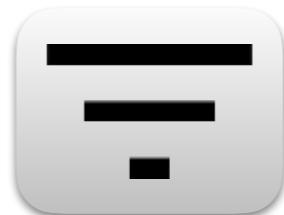
Is there a ranking on interaction methods similar to visual rankings?

- Interactions are learned
- Good interactions reduce amount of learning
- Rules of thumb:
 - use standards from digital world
 - use standards from the real world (direct manipulation)
 - rank interactions w.r.t. likelihood of use and importance (reduce ‘click count’ for high ranks)
 - use known alphabets as labels
 - golden goal: be intuitive

Is there a ranking on interaction
methods similar to visual rankings?



intuition



vs



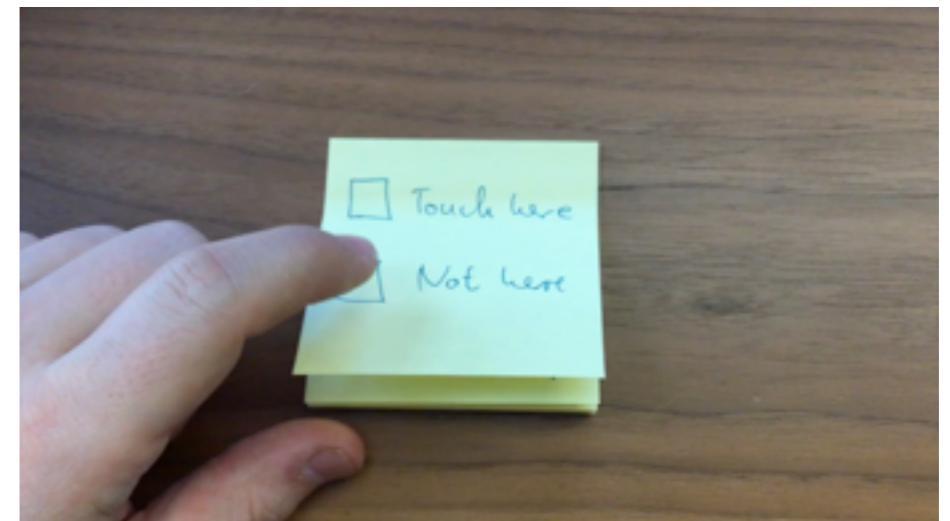
alphabet

Should we always use a storyboard?

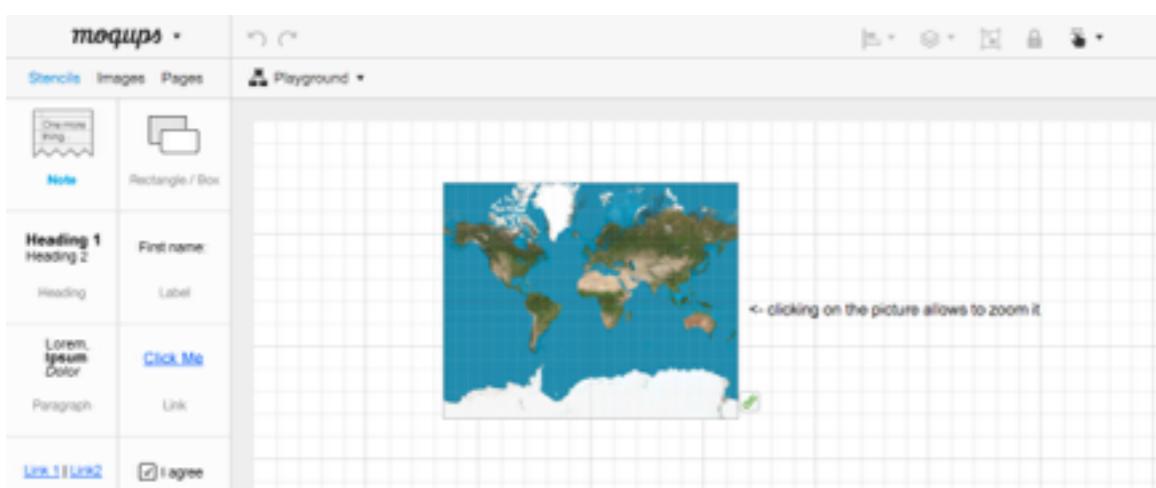
No, BUT always use **low-fidelity** prototypes



Paper Prototyping



Video Prototyping



Use Mockup Tools

Rapid Code Prototype

Feedback

- ✓ Is there a ranking on interaction methods similar to visual rankings?
- ✓ Should we always use a storyboard?
 - How can I realize the ideas in D3?
 - What makes a good storyboard?
 - How does everything play together?

Today

- Get an **Overview** of the Visualization Process
- Learn to **Abstract** Tasks
- Use your Visualization to **Tell a Story**

Overview of the Visualization Process

CS
171



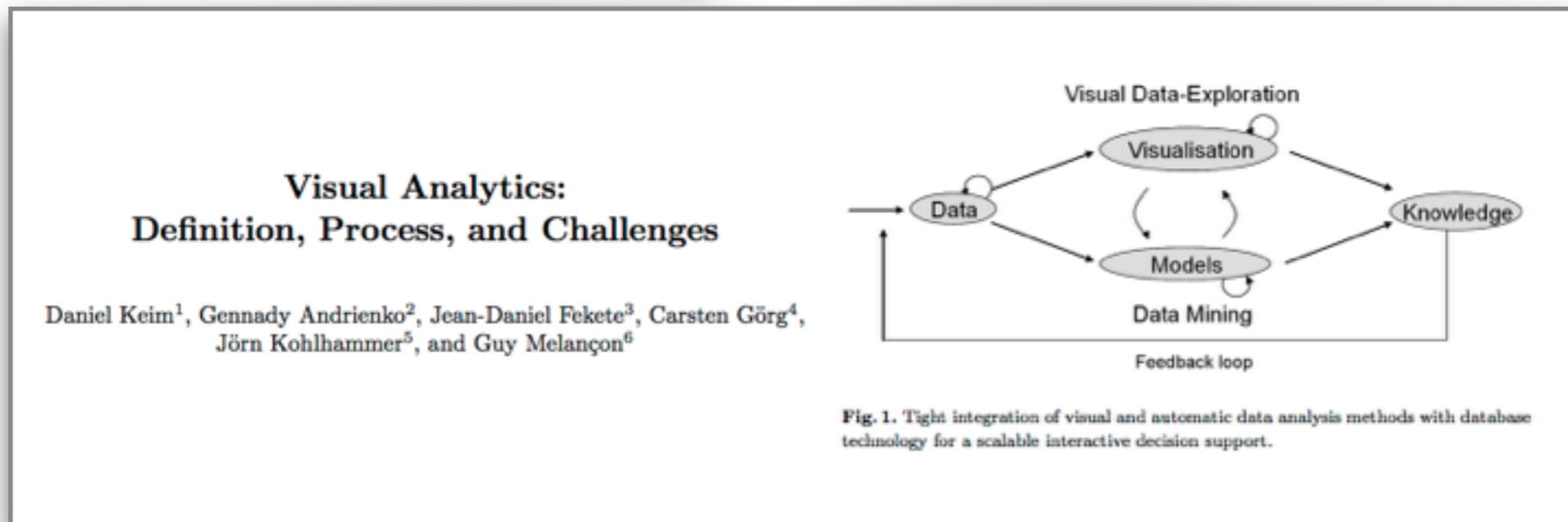
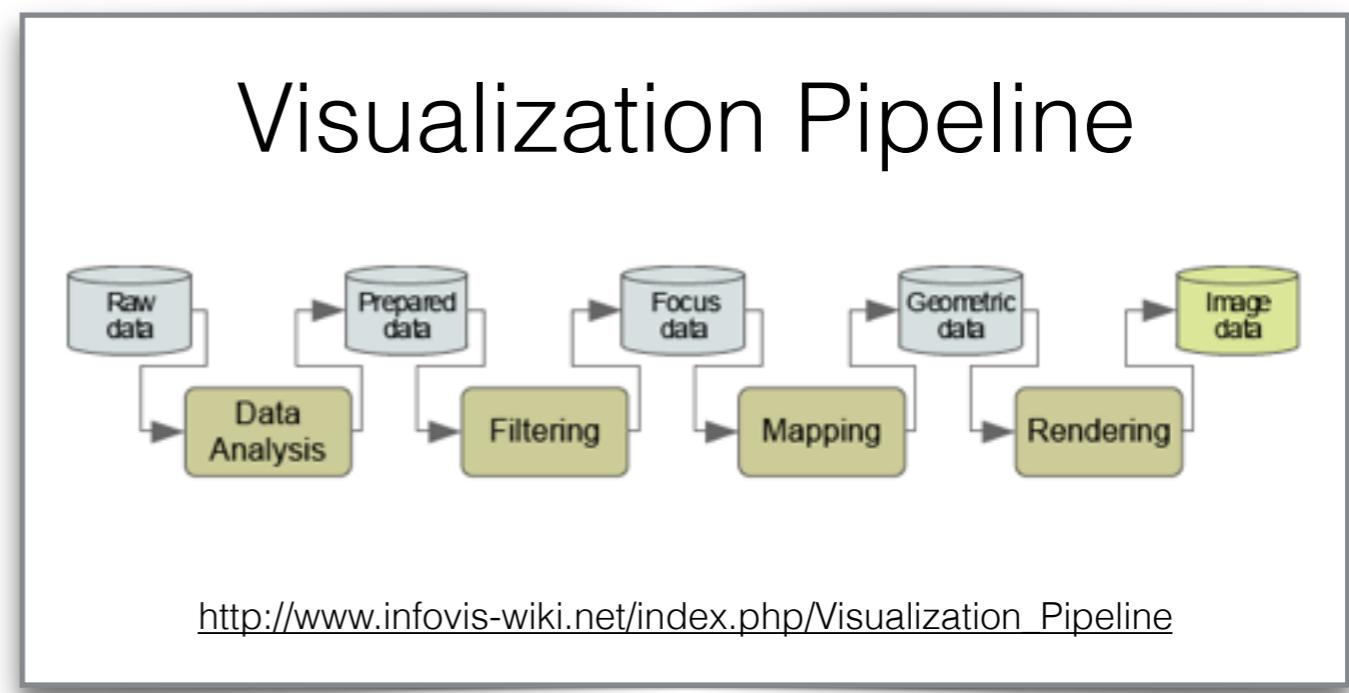
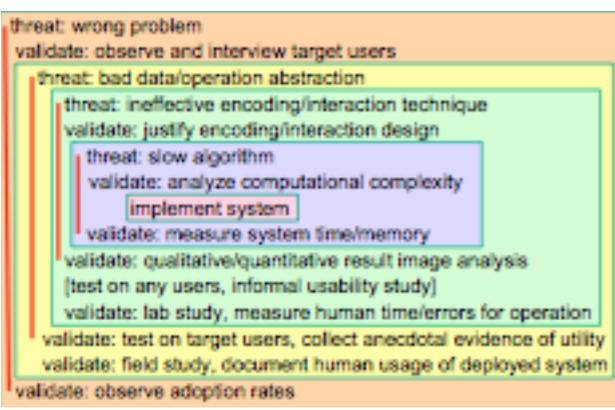
Several Models

A Nested Model for Visualization Design and Validation

Tamara Munzner, Member, IEEE

Abstract—We present a nested model for the visualization design and validation with four layers: characterize the task and data in the vocabulary of the problem domain, abstract into operations and data types, design visual encoding and interaction techniques, and create algorithms to execute techniques efficiently. The output from a level above is input to the level below, bringing attention to the design challenge that an upstream error inevitably cascades to all downstream levels. This model provides prescriptive guidance for determining appropriate evaluation approaches by identifying threats to validity unique to each level. We also provide three recommendations motivated by this model: authors should distinguish between these levels when claiming contributions at more than one of them, authors should explicitly state upstream assumptions at levels above the focus of a paper, and visualization venues should accept more papers on domain characterization.

Index Terms—Models, frameworks, design, evaluation.



Our Model

Target

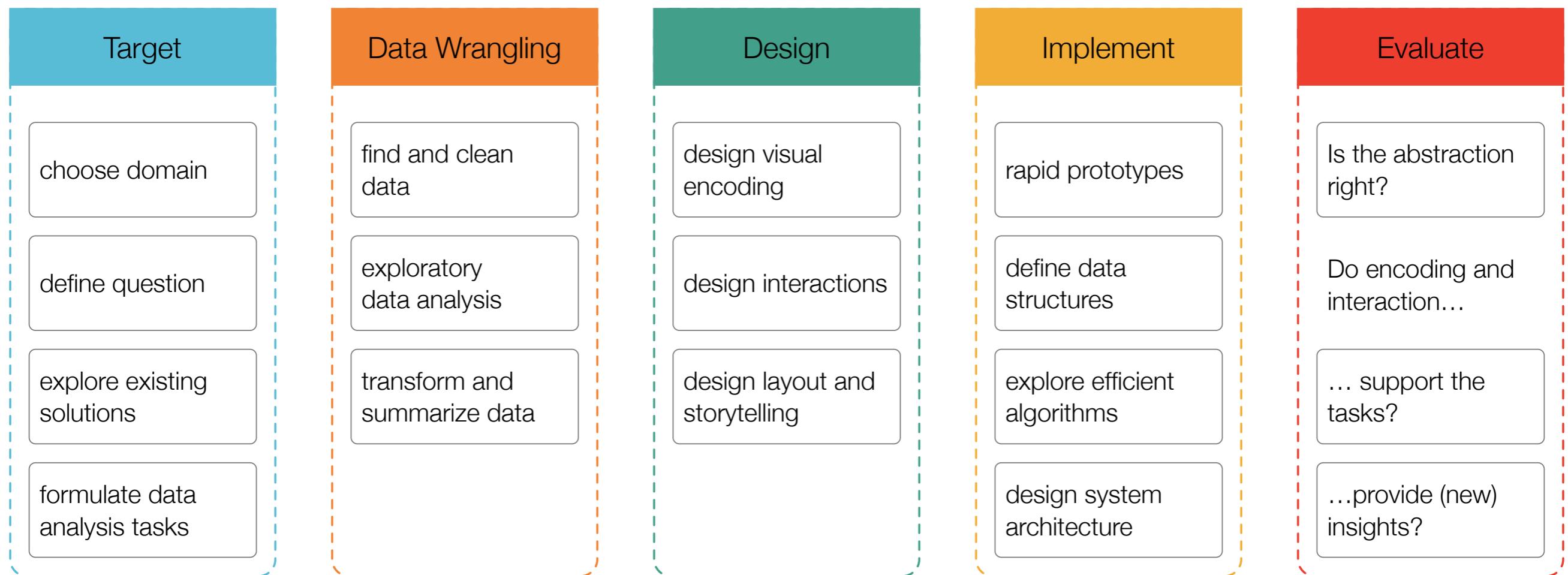
Data Wrangling

Design

Implement

Evaluate

Our Model



Target

choose domain

define question

explore existing
solutions

formulate data
analysis tasks

Data Wrangling

find and clean
data

exploratory
data analysis

transform and
summarize data

Design

design visual
encoding

design interactions

design layout and
storytelling

Implement

rapid prototypes

define data
structures

explore efficient
algorithms

design system
architecture

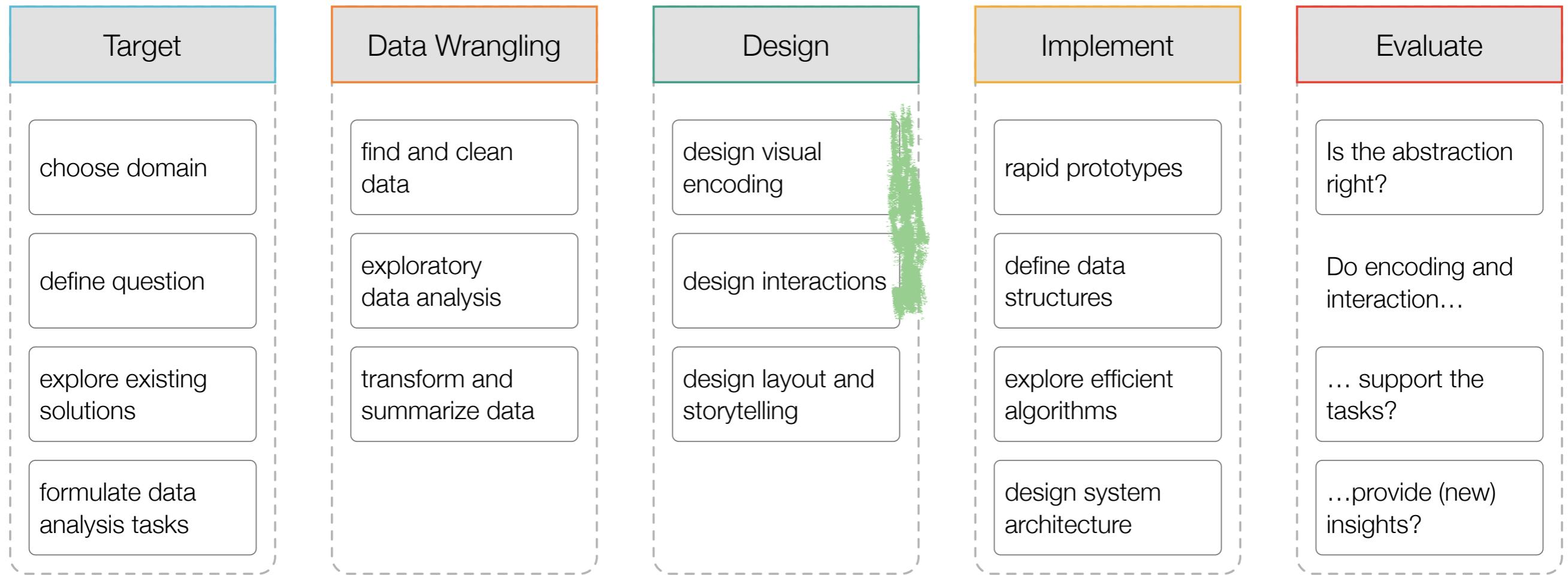
Evaluate

Is the abstraction
right?

Do encoding and
interaction...

... support the
tasks?

...provide (new)
insights?



lectures 1-5

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choose domain

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explore existing
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lectures 1-5



labs

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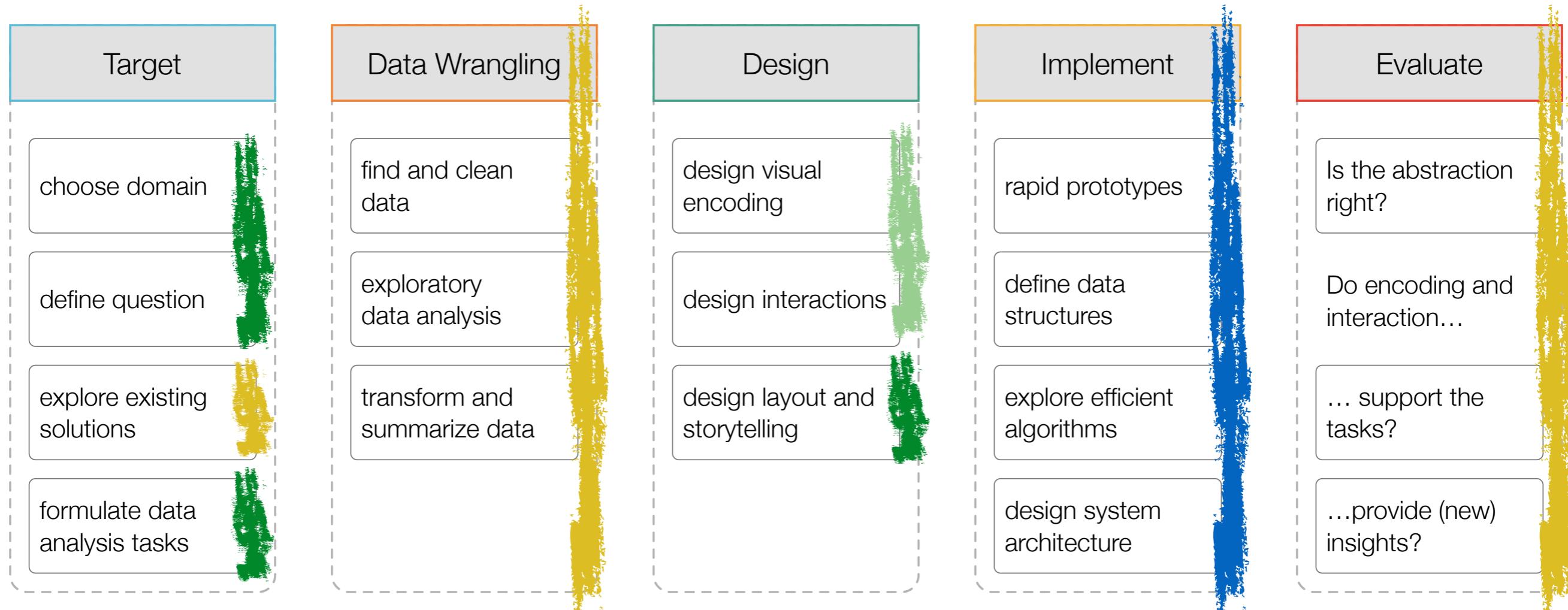
... support the
tasks?

...provide (new)
insights?

today

lectures 1-5

labs



today



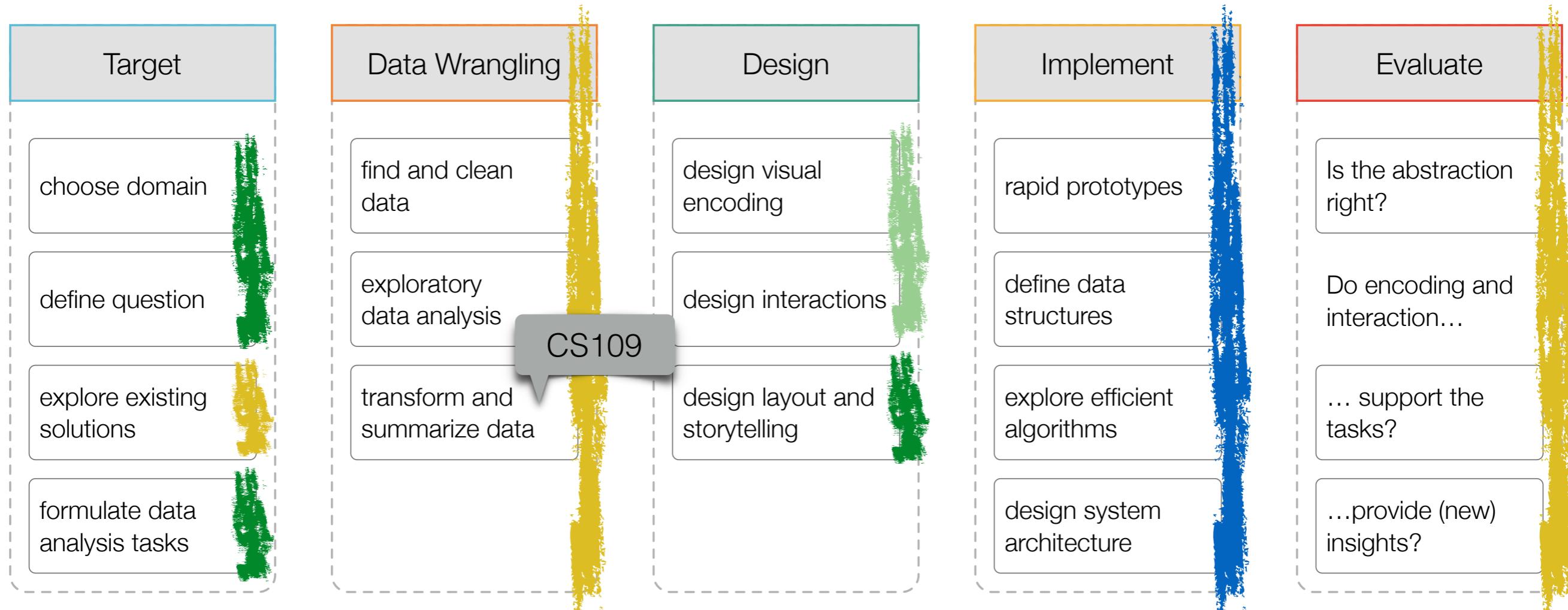
lectures 1-5



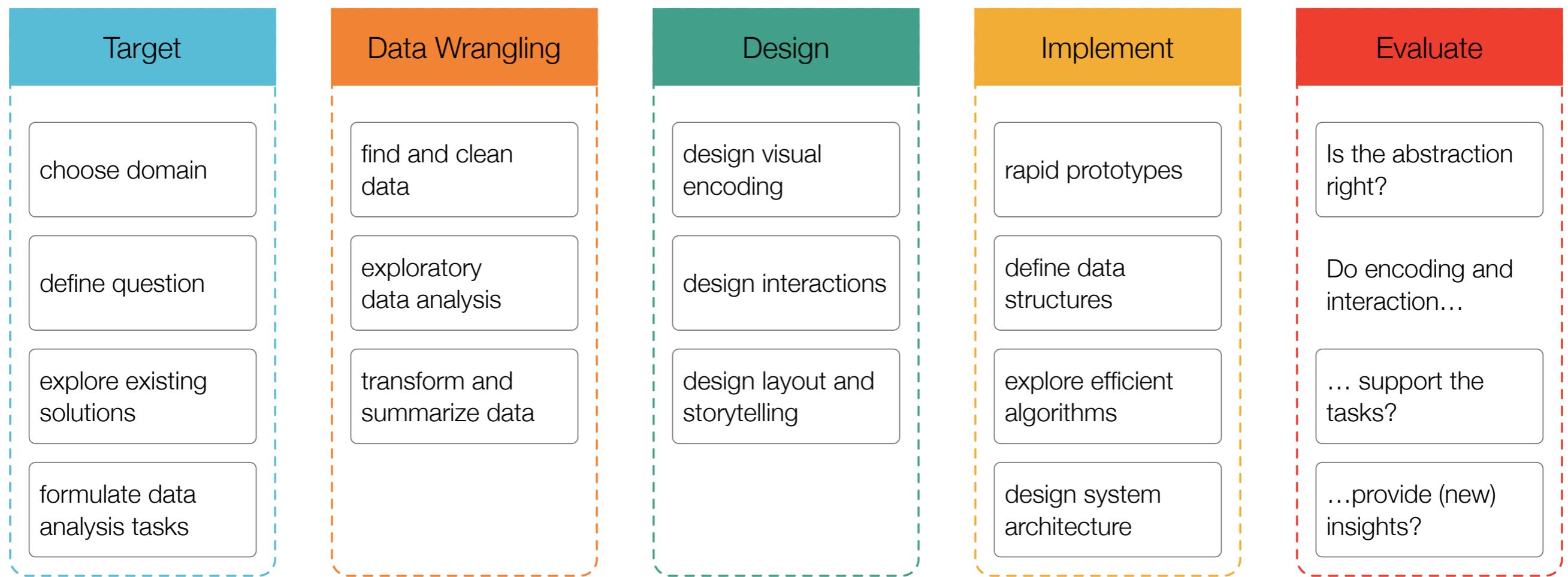
labs

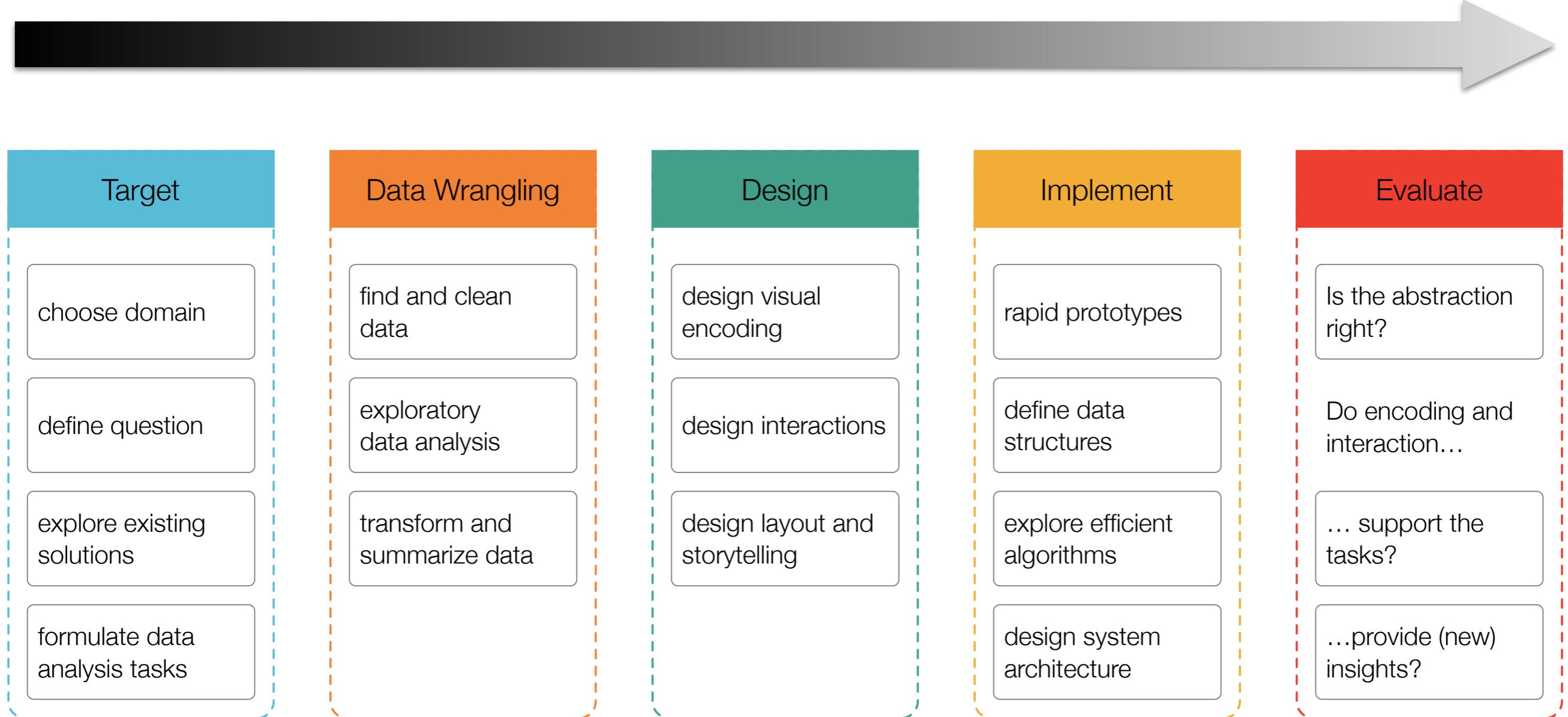


after spring break & project

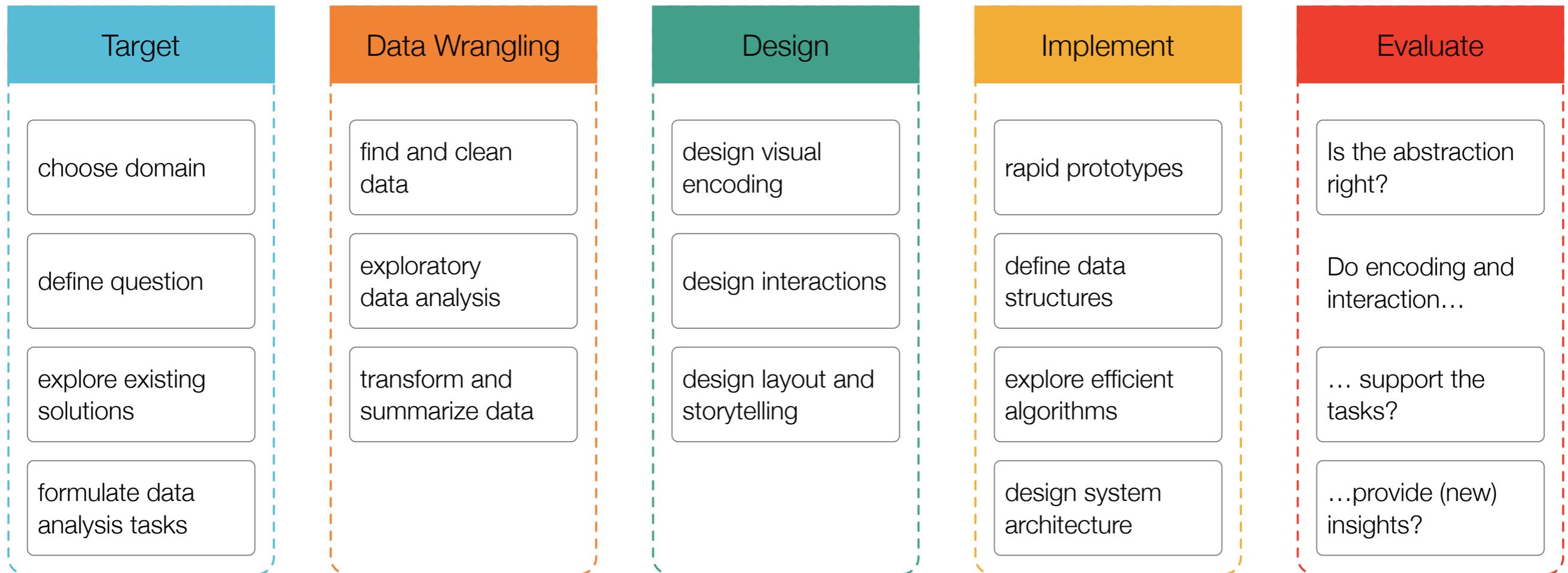


today lectures 1-5 labs
after spring break & project

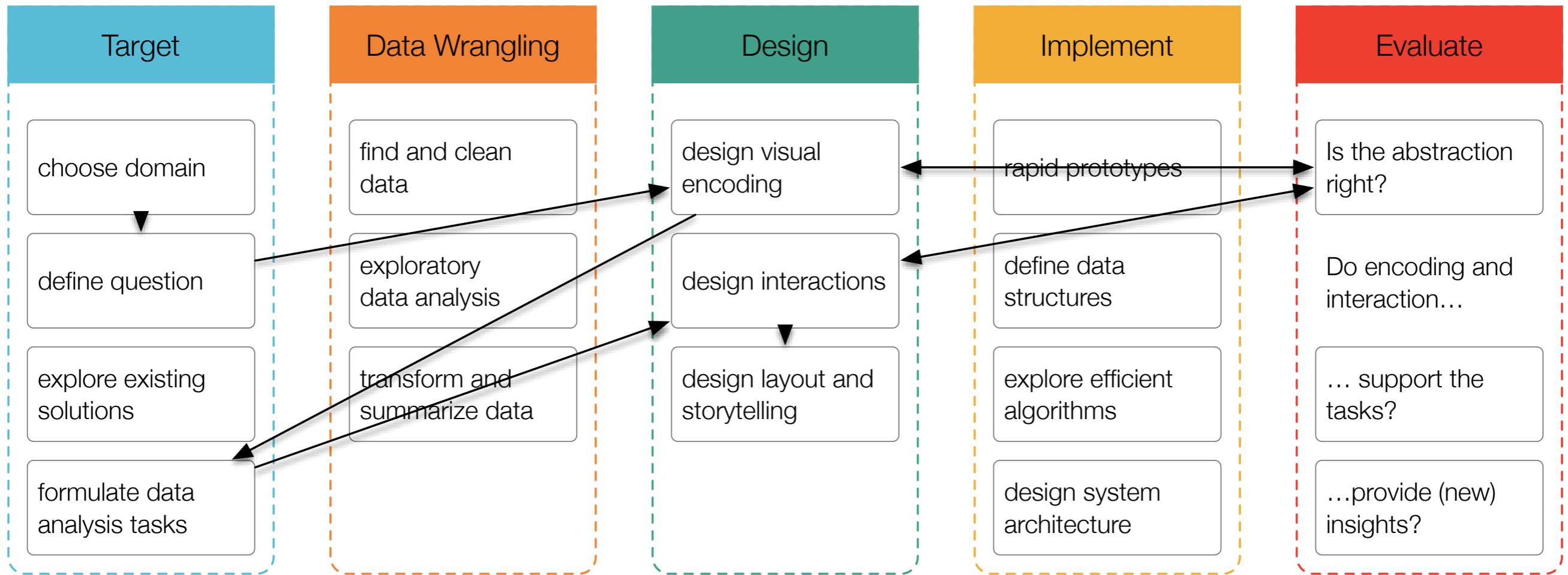




not necessarily !



Today



Today

choose domain

define question

design visual
encoding

formulate data
analysis tasks

design interactions

design layout and
storytelling

Is the abstraction
right?

Is the abstraction
right?

Today

choose domain

define question

design visual
encoding

formulate data
analysis tasks

X
design interactions

design layout and
storytelling

Is the abstraction
right? **X**

Is the abstraction
right? **X**

Activity

Read the handout material and become a pancake expert. Formulate questions that a user might want to answer.
(3+2 min)



hs8.de/cs171/

Pancake Recipes

hs8.de/cs171/

Ingredients

1 1/2 cups all-purpose flour
3 1/2 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon white sugar
1 1/4 cups milk
1 egg
3 tablespoons butter, melted

allrecipes.com

Combine the dry ingredients in a bowl, whisk, set aside:

2 cups flour
2 tbsp sugar
4 tsp baking powder
1 tsp baking soda
1 tsp fine salt

Combine the wet ingredients in a second bowl, whisk:

2 cups buttermilk
4 tbsp melted butter
1 tsp vanilla extract
2 beaten eggs

kottke.org

Ingredients:

- 2 cups all-purpose flour, stirred or sifted before measuring
- 2 1/2 teaspoons baking powder
- 3 tablespoons granulated sugar
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 2 large eggs
- 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 cups milk
- 2 tablespoons melted butter

about.com

Ingredients:

1 ½ cups sifted flour
2 ½ tsp. baking powder
¾ tsp. salt
1 beaten egg
1 cup milk
3 tablespoons vegetable oil

makepancakes.com

Questions

- Given some ingredients, which pancake recipe can I make?
- Which is the most diet friendly recipe?
- How will pancakes turn out for the difference recipes?
Taste? Texture?
- What recipe will require the least amount of money?
- To what extent do quantities vary? How much deviation is there?
- What would be a good story to tell around Pancake recipes ?

Questions

Given some ingredients, which pancake recipe can I make?

Which is the most diet friendly recipe?

!!

How will pancakes turn out for the difference recipes?
Taste? Texture?

What recipe will require the least amount of money?

- To what extent do quantities vary? How much deviation is there?
- What would be a good story to tell around Pancake recipes ?

Activity

Sketch one visualization design. Think about what are the most important dimensions of the data you want to show and how you encode them. (4 min)

Given some ingredients, which pancake recipe can I make?

Which is the most diet friendly recipe?

!!

How will pancakes turn out for the difference recipes?
Taste? Texture?

What recipe will require the least amount of money?

Your Ideas

Activity

For the goals/questions you identified think of two interactions that would help the user to answer the questions (2 min).



Select
Sort
Filter
Navigate
Coordinate

Abstract Tasks

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Data Task Abstraction

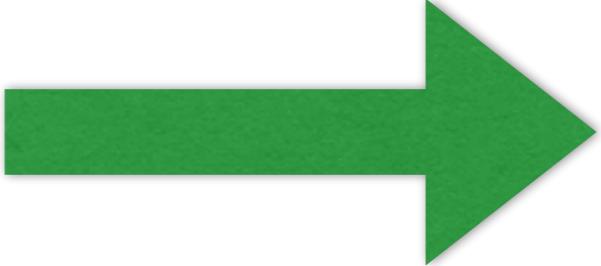
Abstract questions into data types and operations

- Retrieve Value
- Filter
- Compute Derived Value
- Find Extremum
- Sort
- Determine Range
- Characterize Distribution
- Find Anomalies
- Cluster
- Correlate
- Compare X vs. Y
- Identify Containments

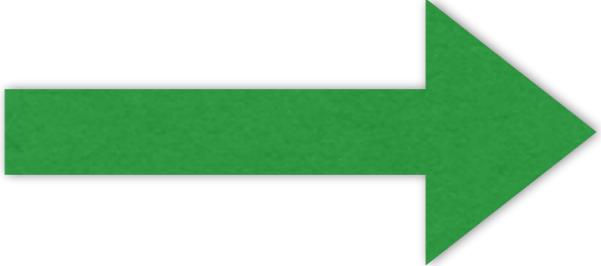
Goal - Task relationship

- Goal A:
 - Task 1
 - Task 2
- Goal B:
 - Task 3
 - Task 4

Goal - Task relationship

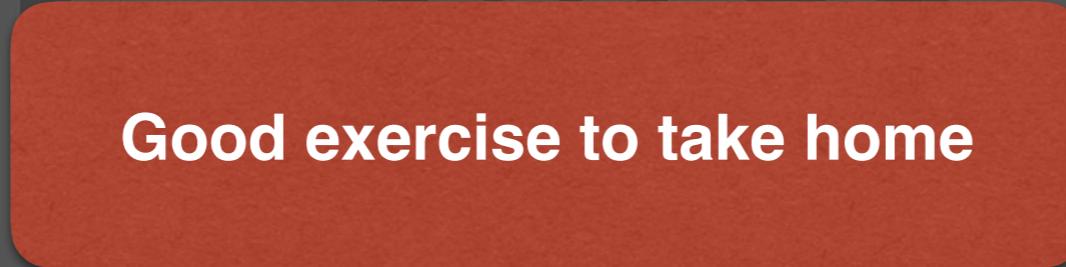
- Goal A:
 - Task 1
 - Task 2
 - Goal B:
 - Task 3
 - Task 4
- 
- more realistic

Goal - Task relationship

- Goal A:
 - Task 1
 - Task 2
 - Goal B:
 - Task 3
 - Task 4
- 
- more realistic
- Task 1:
 - Goal A
 - Task 2:
 - Goal A
 - Task 3:
 - Goal B
 - Task 4:
 - Goal A

Activity

Create a branching storyboard to explain two of the interactions you proposed. (7min)



Good exercise to take home

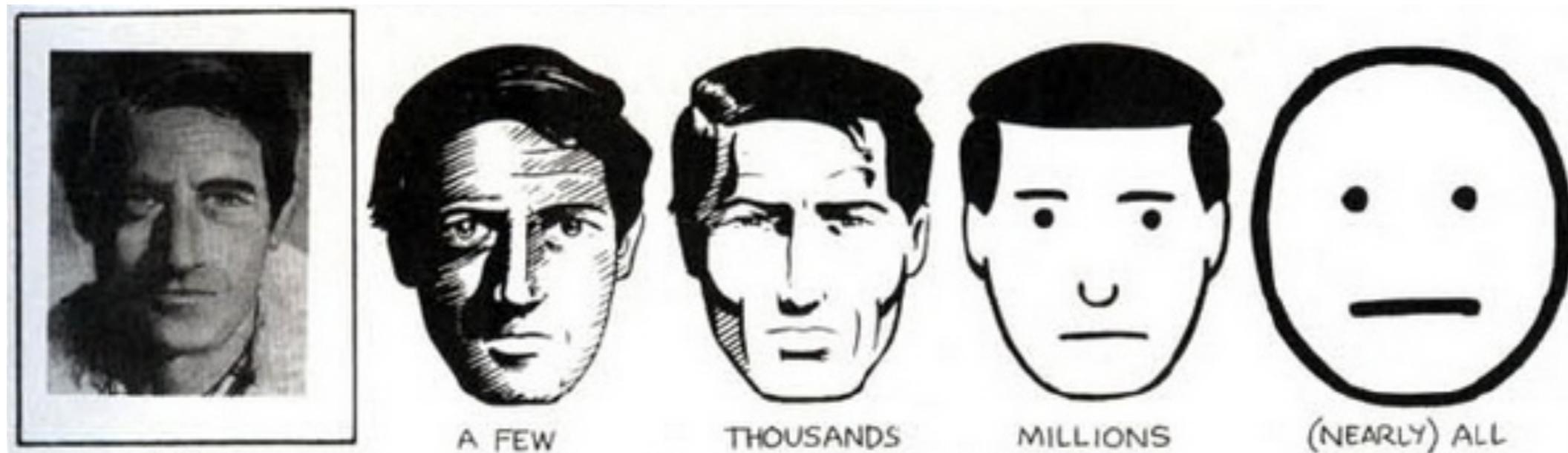
Visual Abstraction



→ Useful for Storyboards

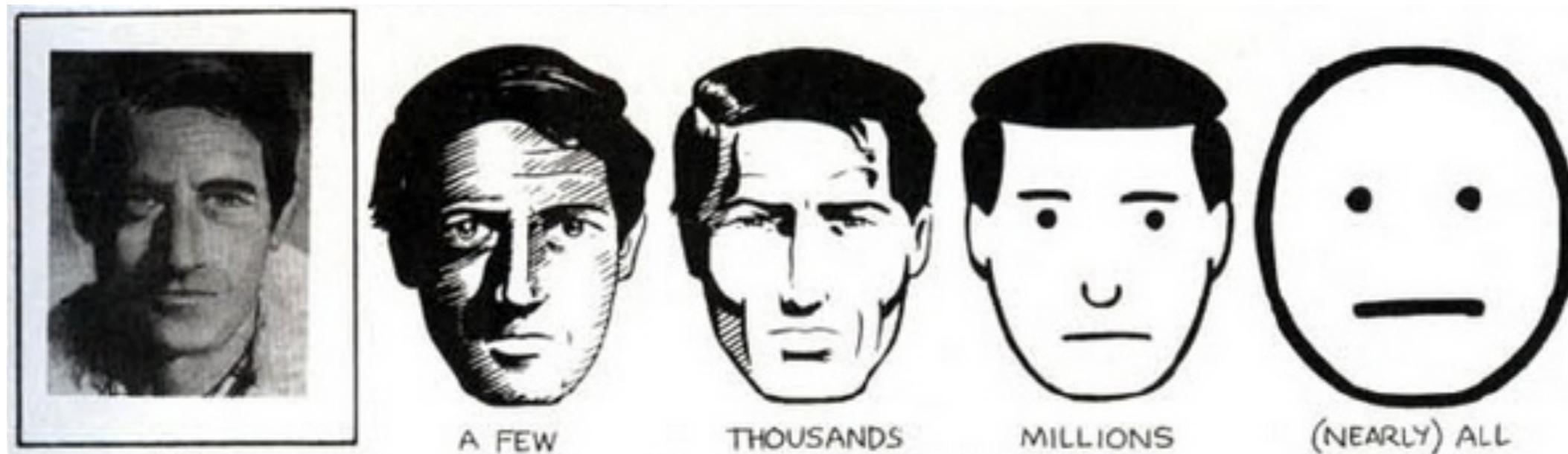
Scott McCloud: “Understanding Comics”

Visual Abstraction



→ Useful for Storyboards

Visual Abstraction

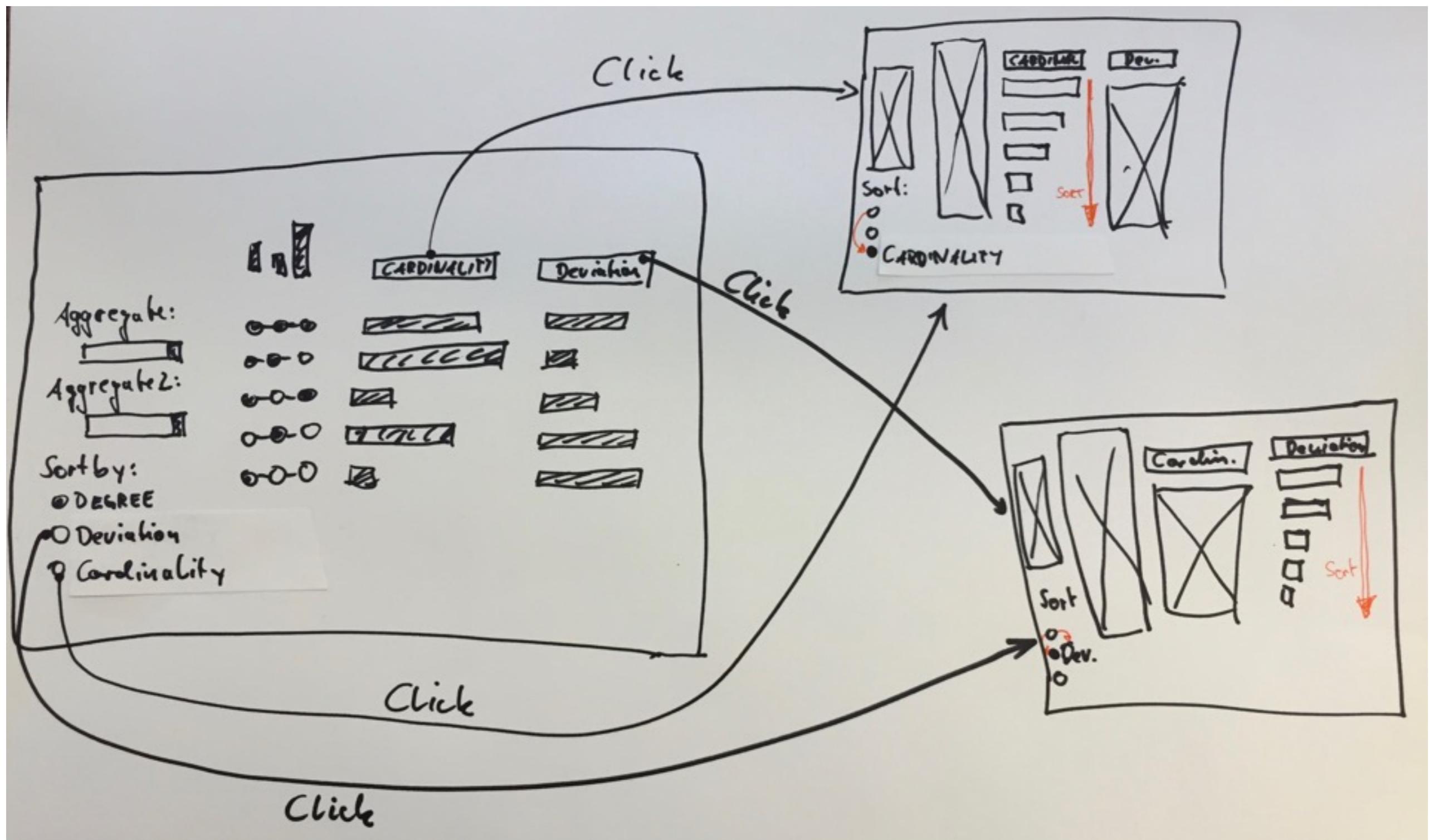


Face

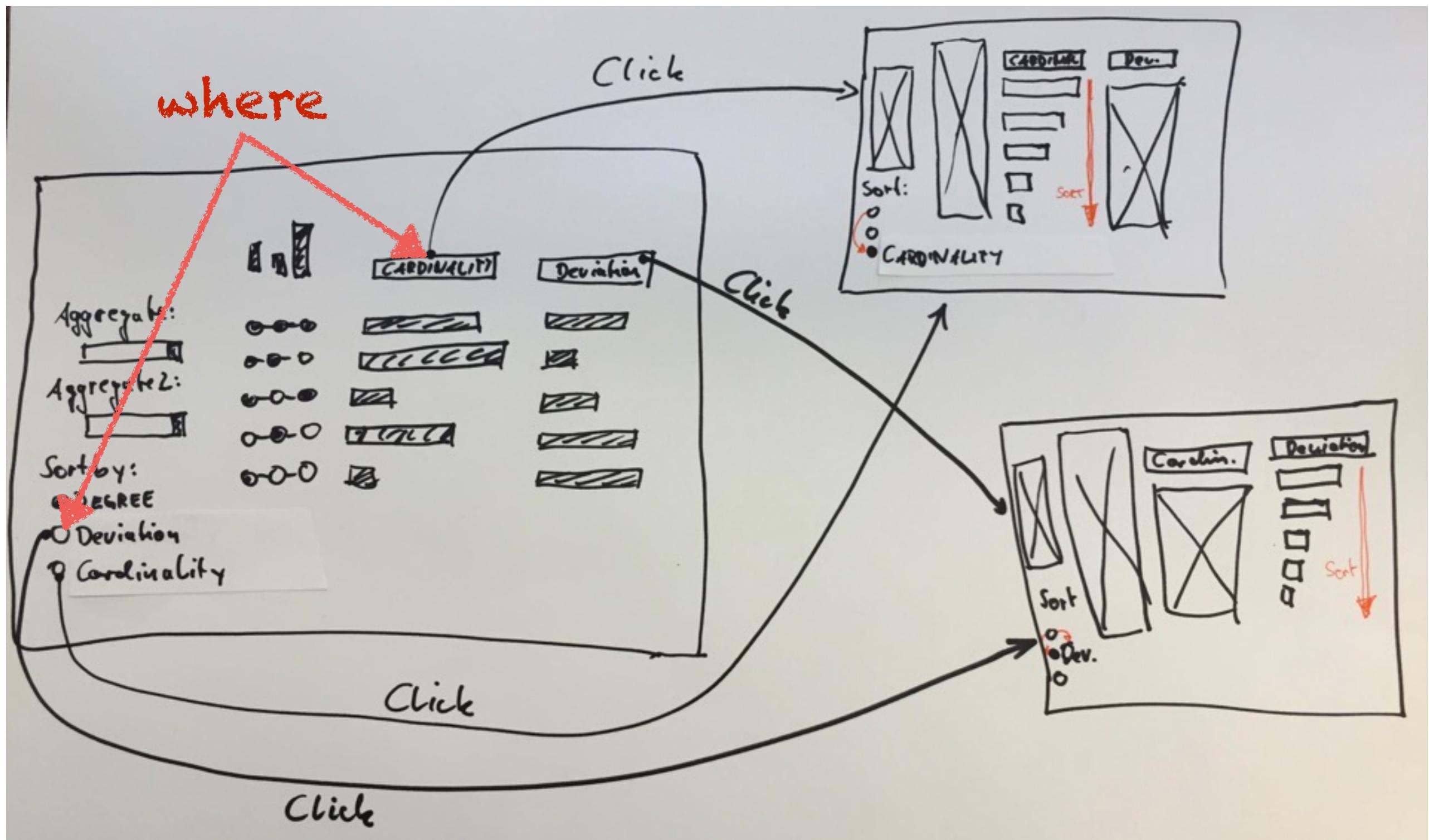
→ Useful for Storyboards

Scott McCloud: "Understanding Comics"

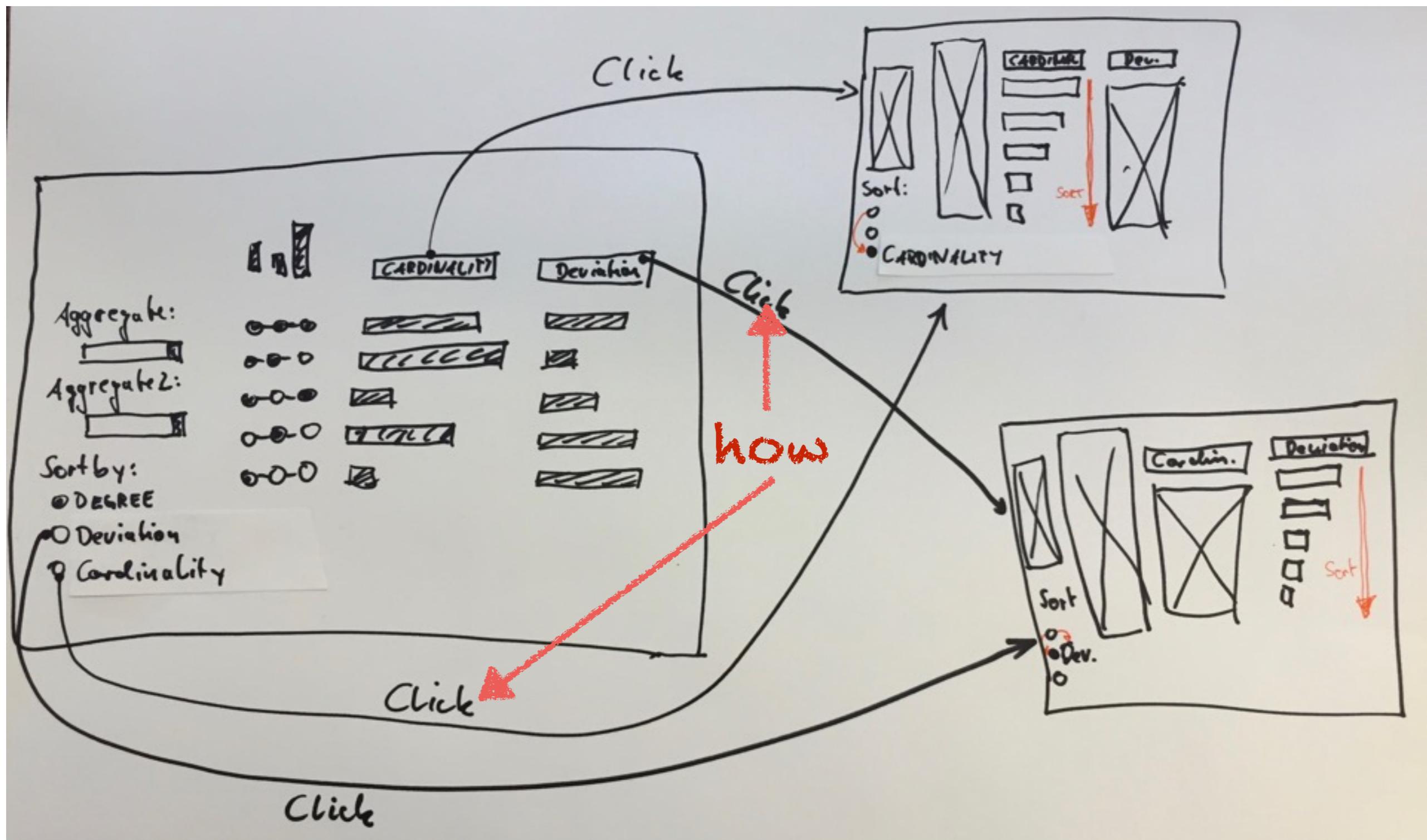
Where and how an action is triggered and what does change



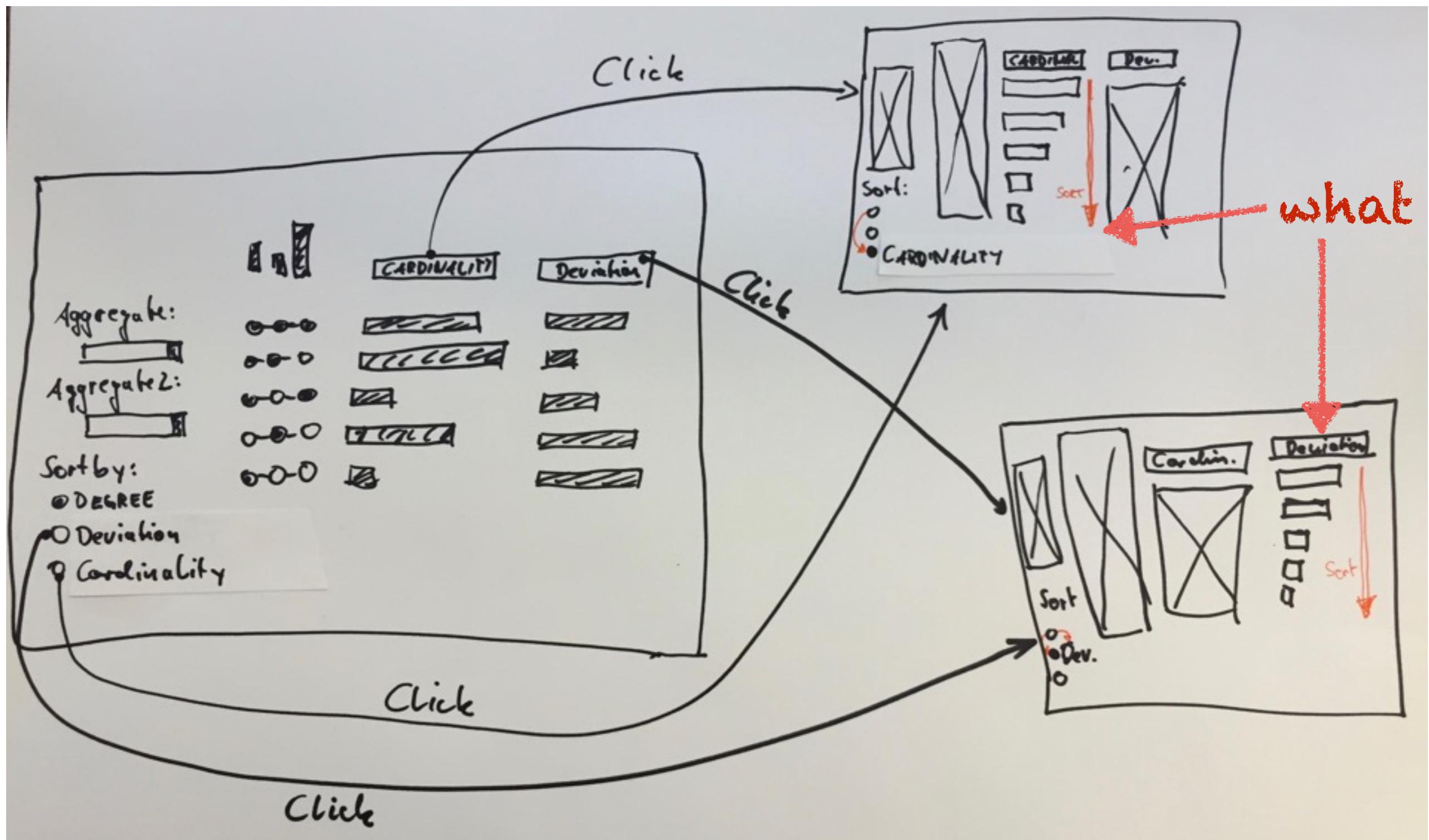
Where and how an action is triggered and what does change



Where and how an action is triggered and what does change



Where and how an action is triggered and **what** does change





“Do your viewers want to see the data presented as-is, or do they want you to cut to the chase and interpret the data?”

–Ann K. Emery

**Use your Visualization to
Tell a Story**

**CS
171**



Questions

- Given some ingredients, which pancake recipe can I make?
 - Which is the most diet friendly recipe?
 - How will pancakes turn out for the difference recipes?
Taste? Texture?
 - What recipe will require the least amount of money?
 - To what extent do quantities vary? How much deviation is there?
- What would be a good story to tell around Pancake recipes ?

Activity

Your visualization will be part of an online article in the Gotham Times. Create a sketch of a page layout. You can think of text snippets like (7 min):

- All pancake are (not) equal...
- The pancake in your diet...
- The pancake for small budgets...

Here are four design strategies you can use to **tell a story** in your graph:

Descriptive titles

Descriptive subtitles

Annotations

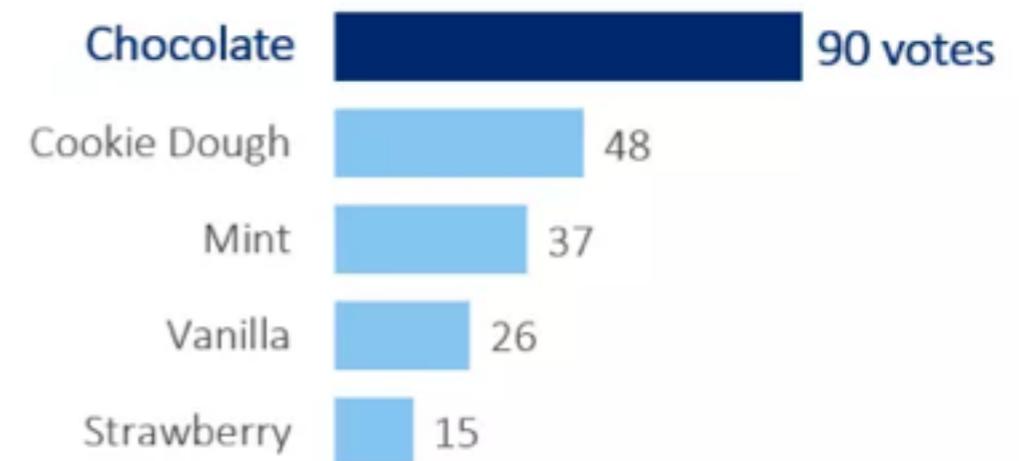
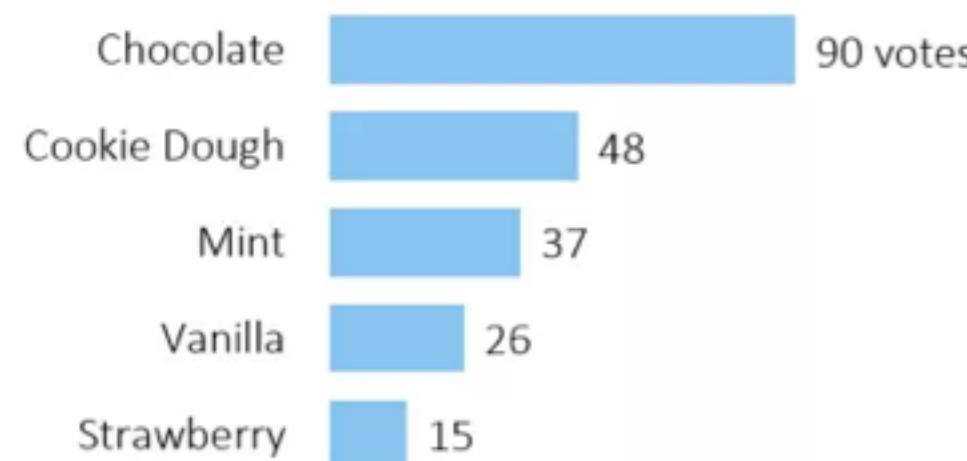
Saturation

Descriptive title and **saturation** to show how chocolate is the preferred ice cream flavor.

Ice cream flavor preferences based on 2014 survey of elementary school students (n=216)

or

Chocolate was most popular flavor among elementary students surveyed



Source: 2014 survey of elementary school students (n=216)

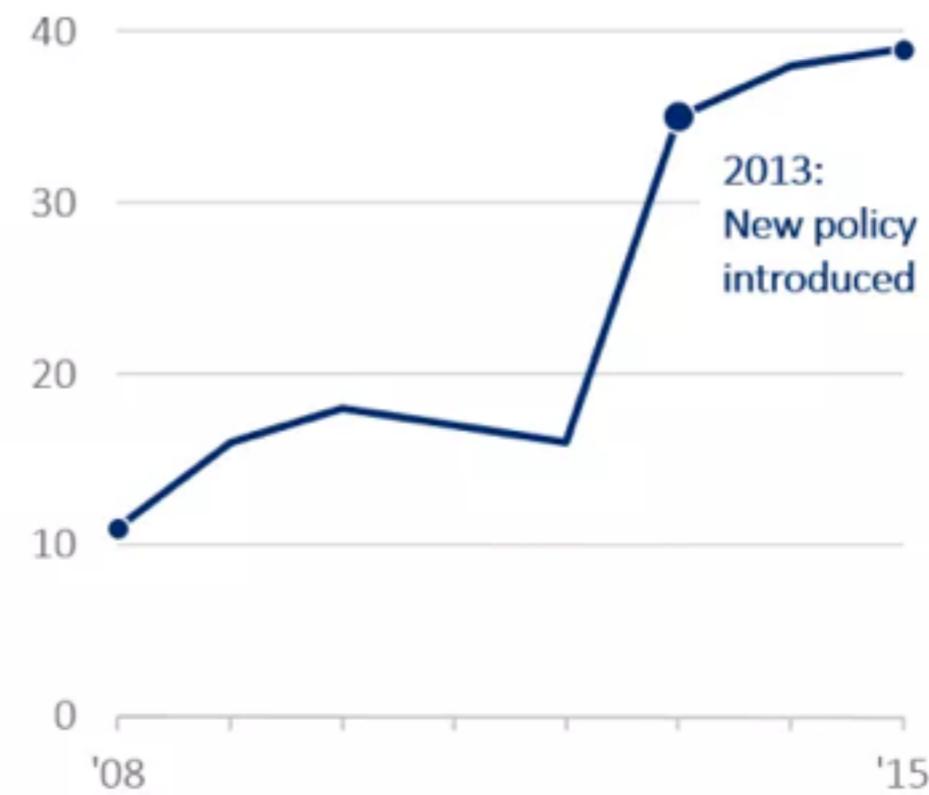
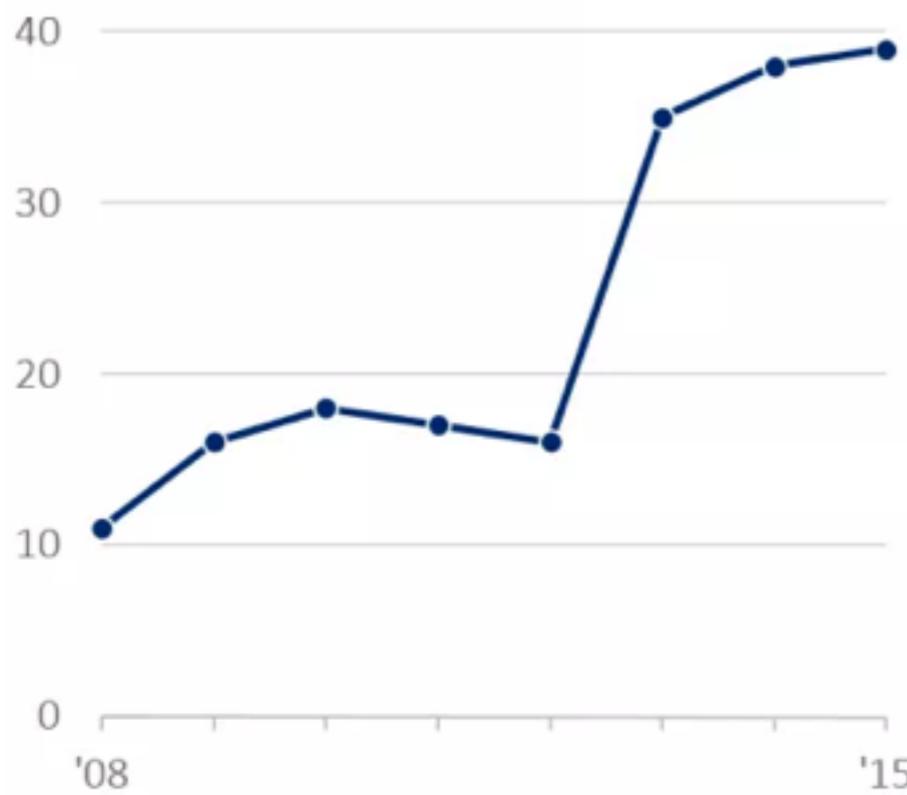
Descriptive title, descriptive subtitle and annotation

Number of studies funded each year

or

We're funding more studies each year

Beginning in 2013, we set aside new funding to measure the effectiveness of our initiatives – and we evaluated 39 of our programs in 2015 alone.



Contrast

Making elements different increases understanding.

Repetition

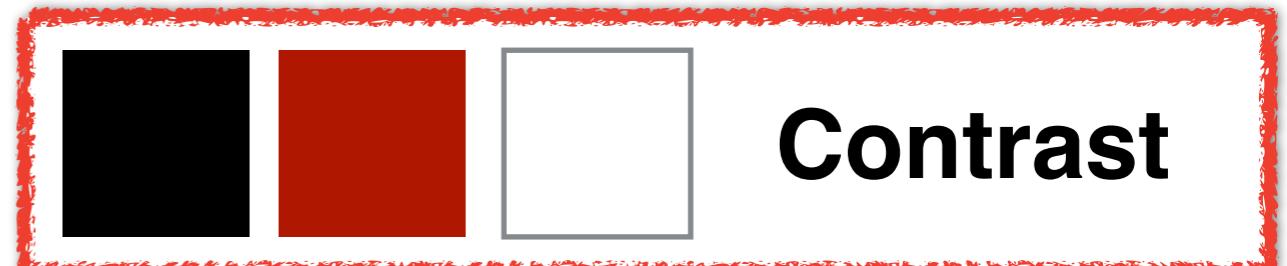
Repeat visual elements to create strong unity.

Alignment

Nothing should be placed arbitrarily. Placement illustrates relationships between elements.

Proximity

Related items should be placed together.



Contrast

Making elements different increases understanding.

Repetition

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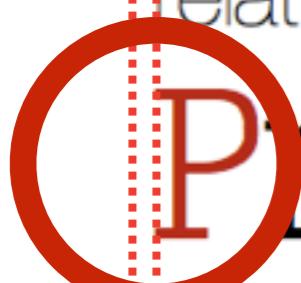
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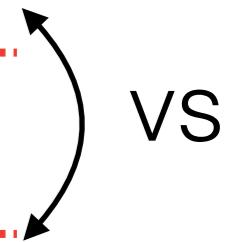


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Repeat visual elements to create strong unity.



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C.R.A.P. Design

- **Contrast** helps to highlight and focus attention.
- **Repetition** helps to unite a document so that it looks like a coherent whole.
- **Alignment** helps to organize information to make it clearer.
- **Proximity** helps to establish relationships between items.

C.R.A.P. Design

- **Contrast** helps to highlight and focus attention.
- **Repetition** helps to unite a document so that it looks like a coherent whole.
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- **Proximity** helps to establish relationships between items.

Perception lecture

GP: “Similarity”

Hierarchical design,
Similarity using
Position

GP: “Proximity”

Text should be readable and legible for your users

Es schlug mein Herz, geschwind zu Pferde!

 Es war getan fast eh gedacht.

 Der Abend wiegte schon
 die Erde,

 Und an den Bergen hing die Nacht;
 Schon stand im Nebelkleid die Eiche,

 Ein aufgetürmter Riese,
 da,

 Wo Finsternis aus dem Gesträuche
 Mit hundert schwarzen Augen sah.

VS

Es schlug mein Herz, geschwind zu Pferde!

 Es war getan fast eh gedacht.

 Der Abend wiegte schon die Erde,

 Und an den Bergen hing die Nacht;
 Schon stand im Nebelkleid die Eiche,

 Ein aufgetürmter Riese, da,

 Wo Finsternis aus dem Gesträuche
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Alignment

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Der Abend wiegte schon die Erde,
Und an den Bergen hing die Nacht;
Schon stand im Nebelkleid die Eiche,
Ein aufgetürmter Riese, da,
Wo Finsternis aus dem Gesträuche
Mit hundert schwarzen Augen sah.

Size

To horse! my pounding heart kept crying,
No sooner was it thought than done.
In evening's lap the earth was lying,
And on the peaks the night was spun;
Already clad in mist, the giant,
The oak, stood towering eerily,
Where darkness from the copse defiant
Turned many somber eyes on me.

Audience

Reduce the number of font variations whenever you can.

Terrible Use of Fonts:

Fancy Header Copy Here

Use Basic Font for Sub copy here

SECTION HEADER
~~LOREM IPSUM DOLOR SIT AMET, CONSETETUER ADIPISCING ELIT. FUSCE PURUS
NISI, CONGUE NON, SCLERISQUE NEC, PORTTITOR VEL, LOREM. ETIAM VITAE MAURIS
REC VELIT SCLERISQUE ADIPISCING. DONEC EGEST LECTUS REC ORCI INTERDUM
EUISMOD. PROIN VELIT. DONEC NISI. Praesent EST AUGUE, CONDIMENTUM A.~~

SECTION HEADER
~~LOREM IPSUM DOLOR SIT AMET, CONSETETUER ADIPISCING ELIT. FUSCE PURUS
NISI, CONGUE NON, SCLERISQUE NEC, PORTTITOR VEL, LOREM. ETIAM VITAE MAURIS
REC VELIT SCLERISQUE ADIPISCING. DONEC EGEST LECTUS REC ORCI INTERDUM
EUISMOD. PROIN VELIT. DONEC NISI. Praesent EST AUGUE, CONDIMENTUM A.~~

Fonts are too artistic for body copy.

Too Many Fancy Fonts

Good Use of Fonts:

Fancy Header Copy Here

Use Basic Font for Sub copy here

Section Header
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Fusce purus nisi, congue non, scelerisque nec, porttitor vel, lorem. Etiam vitae mauris nec velit scelerisque adipiscing. Donec eget lectus nec orci interdum euismod. Proin velit. Donec nisi. Praesent est augue, condimentum a.

Section Header
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Fusce purus nisi, congue non, scelerisque nec, porttitor vel, lorem. Etiam vitae mauris nec velit scelerisque adipiscing. Donec eget lectus nec orci interdum euismod. Proin velit. Donec nisi. Praesent est augue, condimentum a.

Basic Font

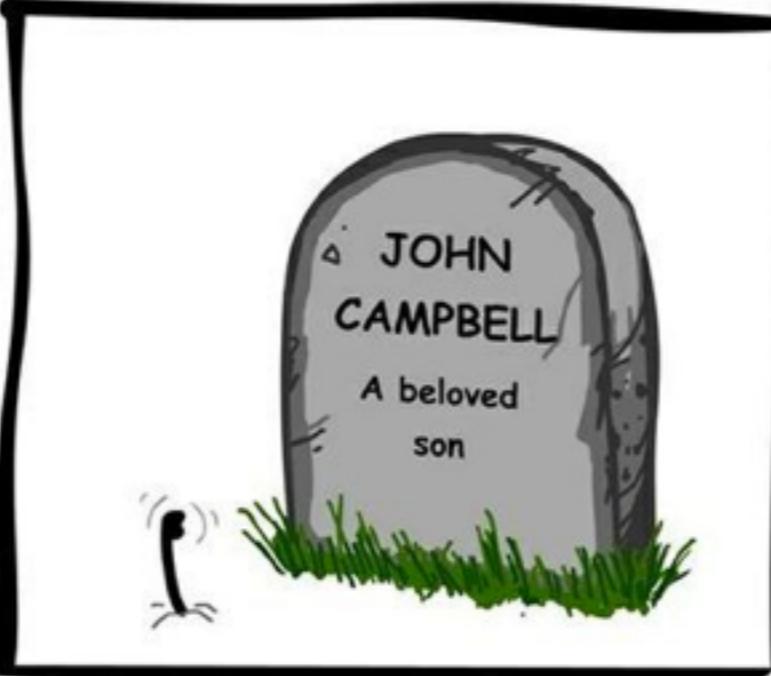
Fancy Font

THE COMIC SANS GAME! TRY IT!

Keep an eye out for everyone's favorite stylistically-awkward font in everyday life!

You'll notice it more often than you think!

If you see it, just raise your fist and shout "COMIC SAAAAAAAAANNS!!!"



choose fonts wisely

less fancy as fallback

Activity

Critique your neighbor's design w.r.t.
use of the C.R.A.P. principles. (1+1min)

Contrast

Making elements different increases understanding.

Repetition

Repeat visual elements to create strong unity.

Alignment

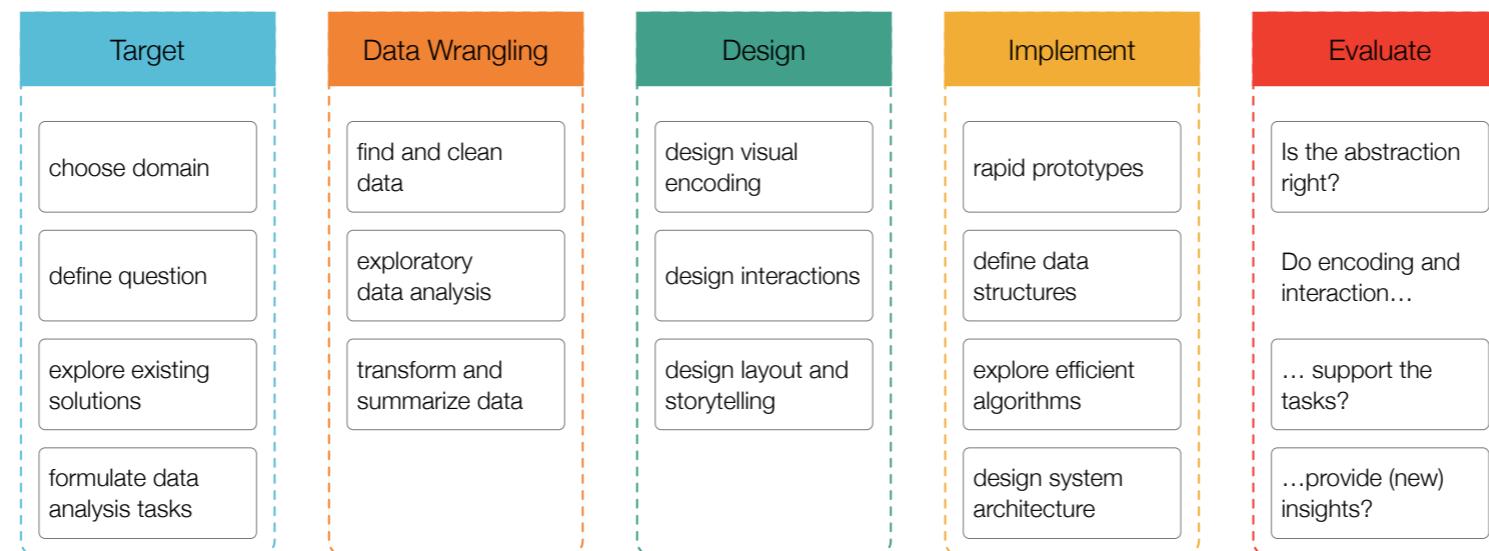
Nothing should be placed arbitrarily. Placement illustrates relationships between elements.

Proximity

Related items should be placed together.

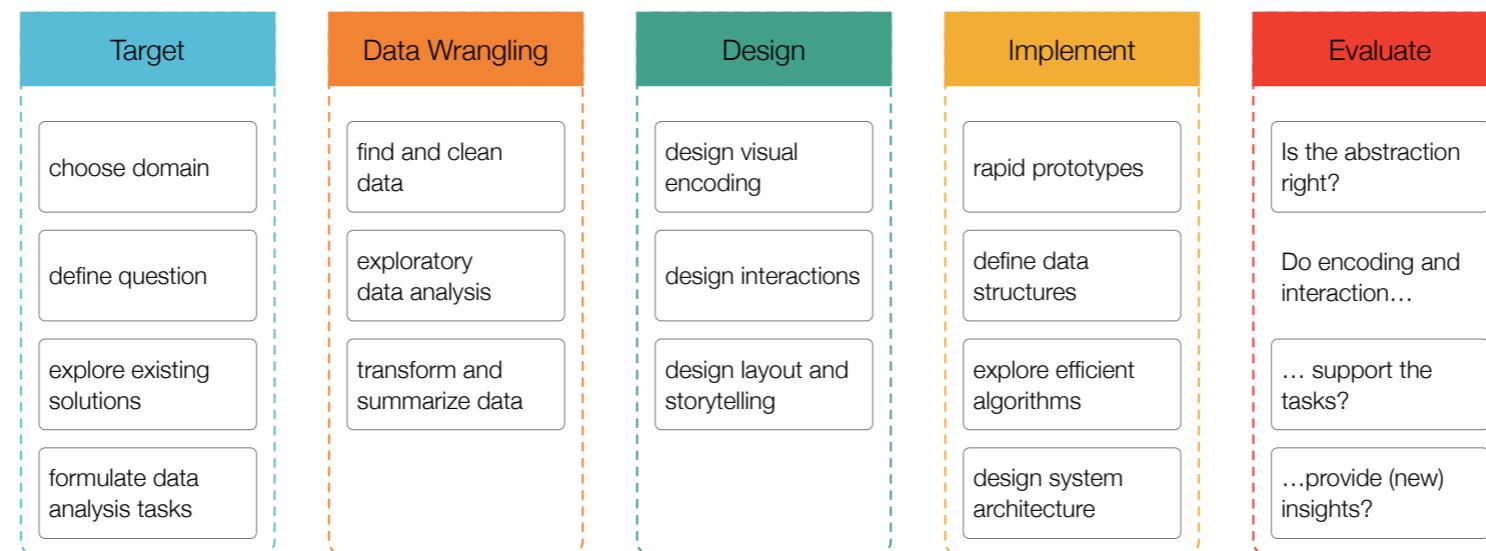
Potential Pitfalls

- Wrong problem - they don't do that
- Wrong abstraction - you're showing them the wrong thing
- Wrong encoding / interaction - the way you show it does not work
- Wrong algorithm - your code is too slow

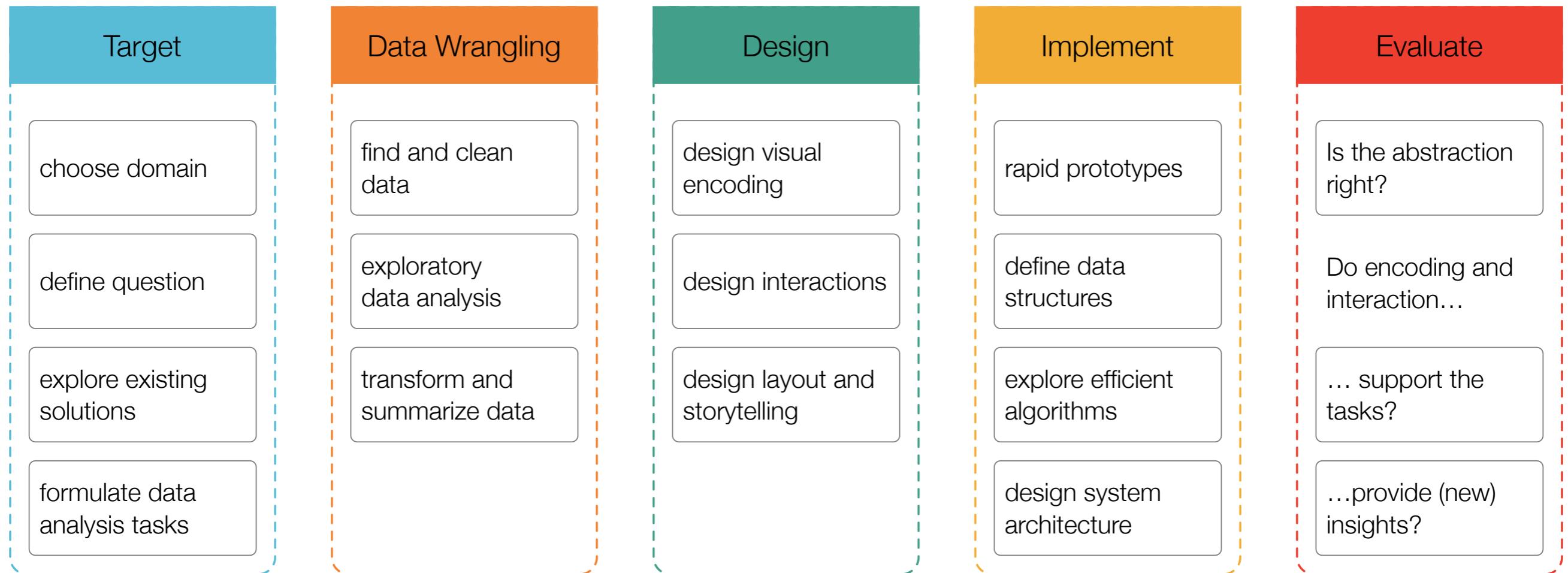


Potential Pitfalls

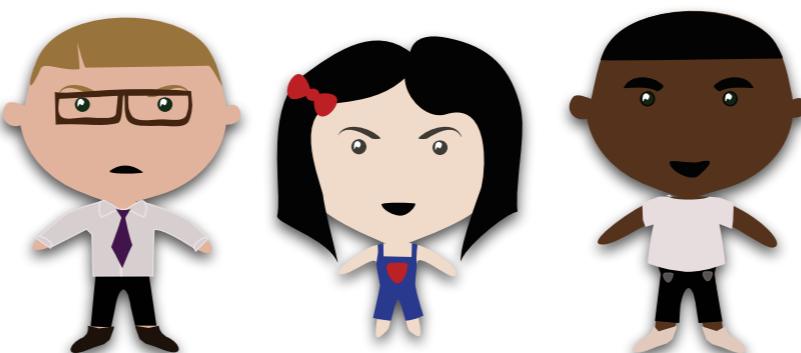
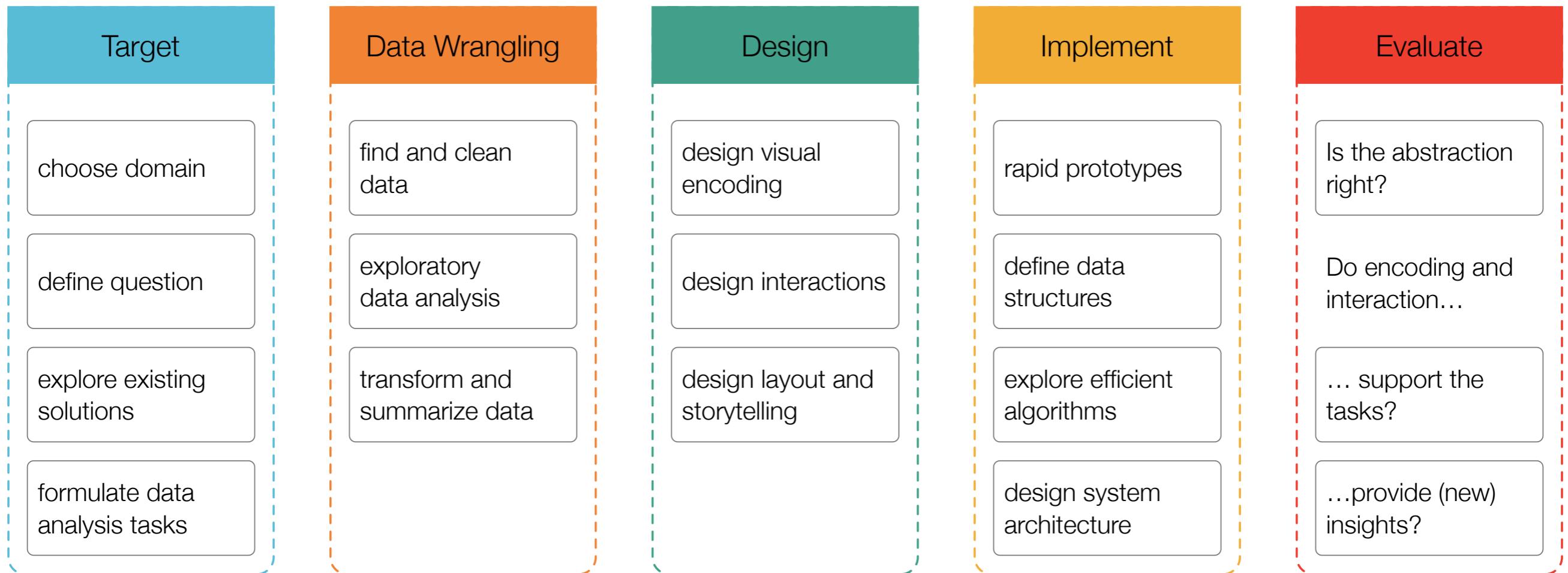
- Wrong problem - **they** don't do that
- Wrong abstraction - you're showing **them** the wrong thing
- Wrong encoding / interaction - the way you show it does not work
- Wrong algorithm - your code is too slow



The Big Unknown

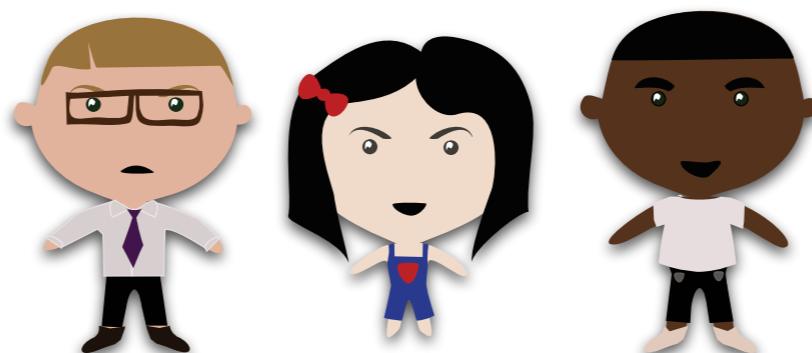
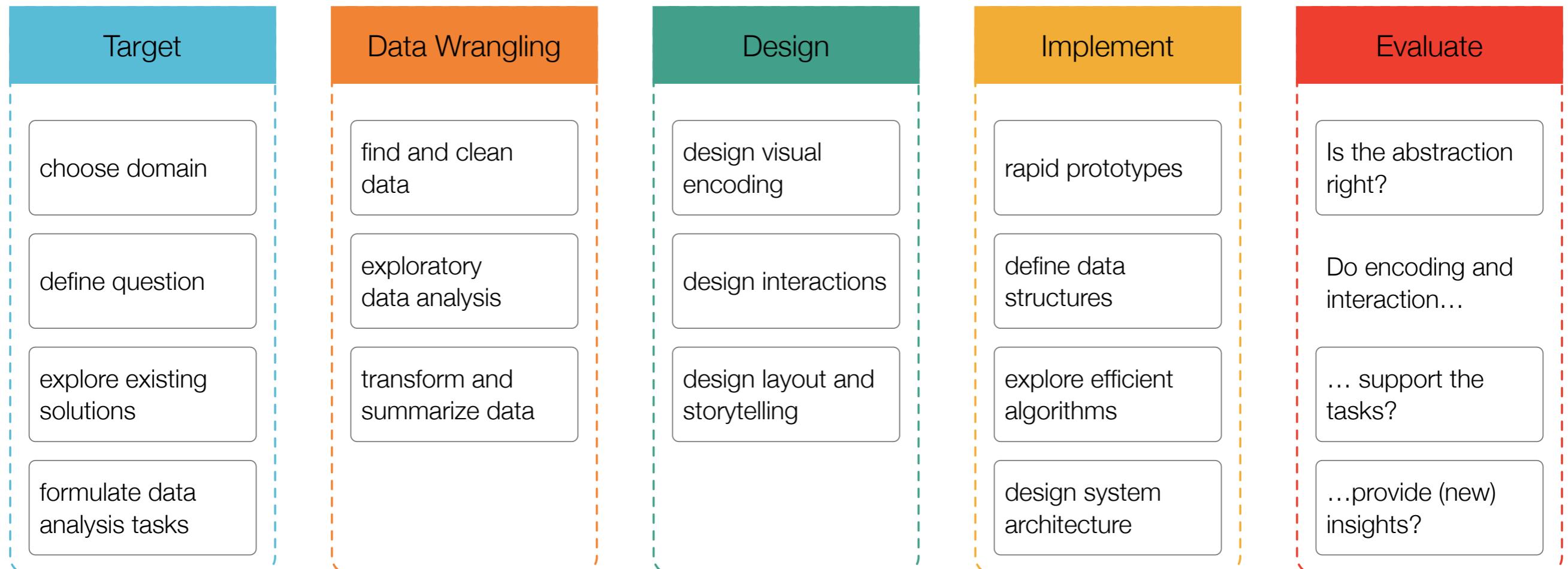


The Big Unknown



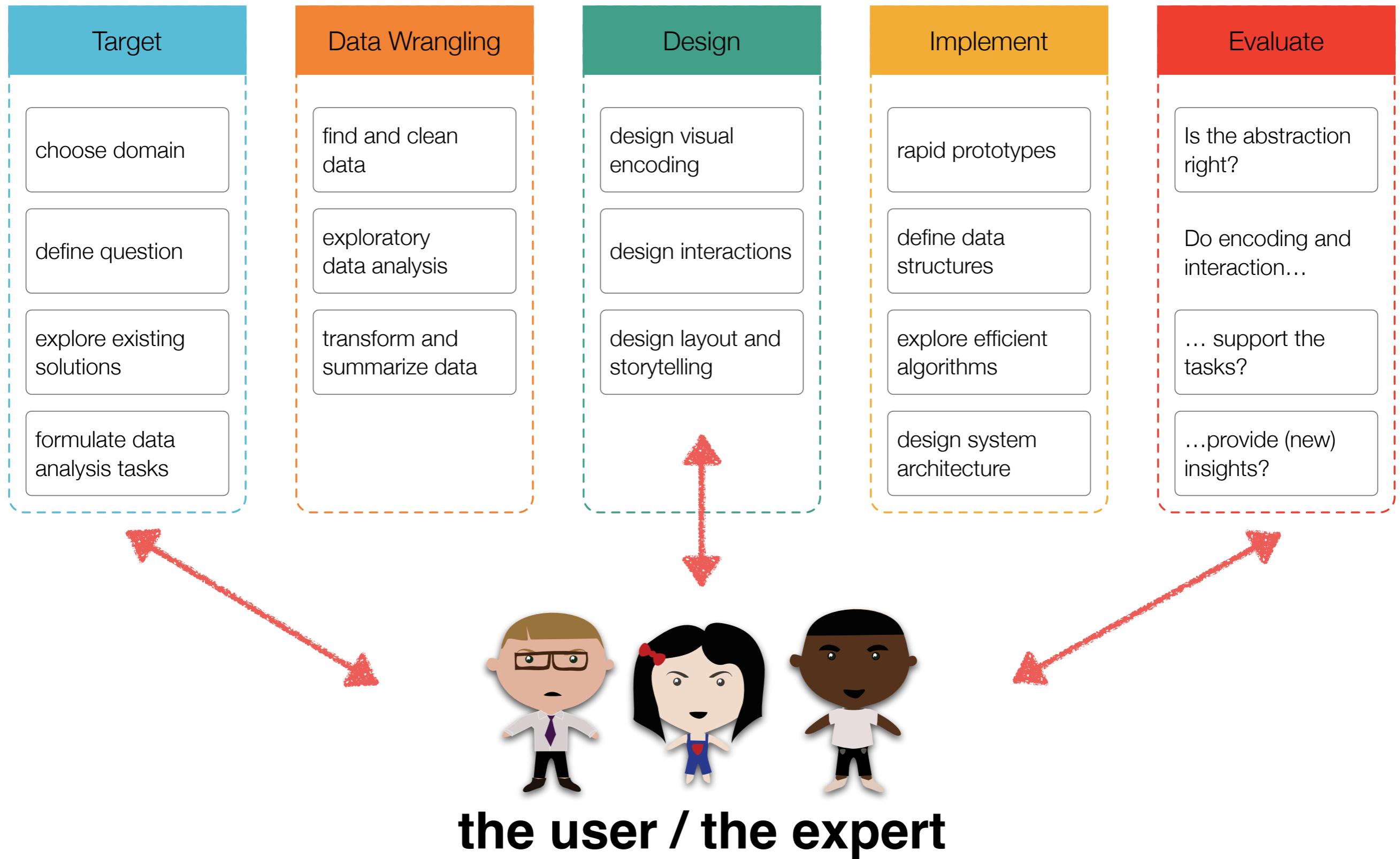
the user / the expert

The Big Unknown



the user / the expert

The Big Unknown





“What does the user want to see?
What does the data want to be?”

–Jarke van Wijk

Dealing with experts

- Use a user centered approach!

Dealing with experts

- Use a user centered approach!

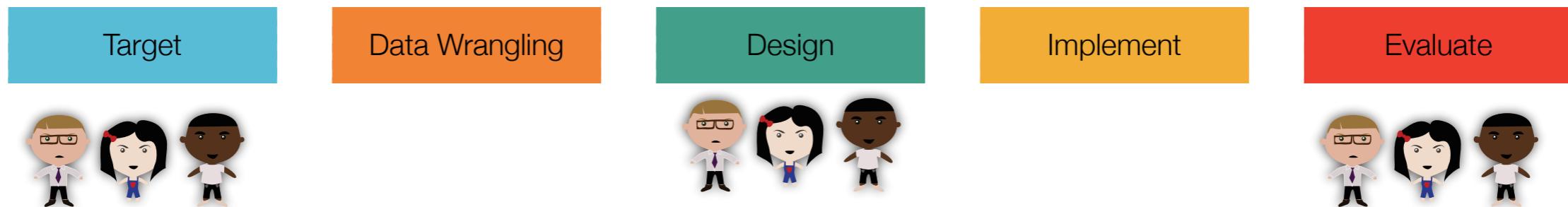
Your CS171 Project

- groups of three students
- assignment in **studios this week**
 - If you have already a project idea, please prepare a 1-min pitch
- project proposal:
 - Have the data at hand !
 - Come up with interesting questions:
 - Why is it interesting?
 - What do you want to see/communicate?
 - Have the data at hand :)

Today

1 min paper

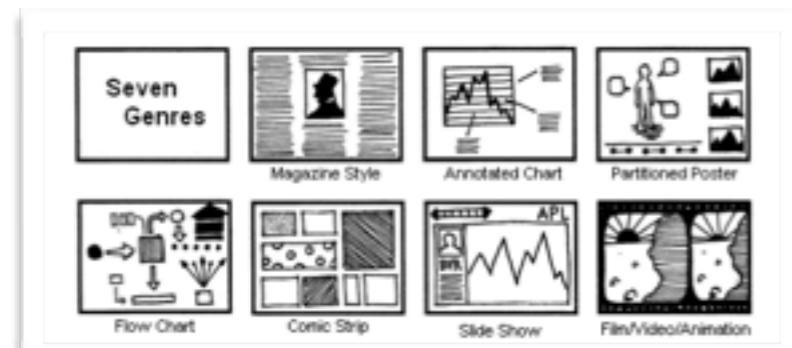
- Get an **Overview** of the Visualization Process



- Learn to **Abstract** Goals and Tasks

Analytic Task Taxonomy, Task-Goal Relationship

- Use your Visualization to **Tell a Story**



Descriptive titles

Descriptive subtitles

Annotations

Saturation

Contrast
Making elements different increases understanding.

Repetition
Repeat visual elements to create strong unity.

Alignment
Nothing should be placed arbitrarily. Placement illustrates relationships between elements.

Proximity
Related items should be placed together.



This Thursday...

- D3 layouts (graphs, trees,...), GeoVis, Multiple Data Files
- Reading: D3 book, Ch. 11 (p. 201-214) & Ch. 12 (p. 217-229)

!! important to attend !!



Next Tuesday...

- Midterm
- Reading: labs and lecture notes

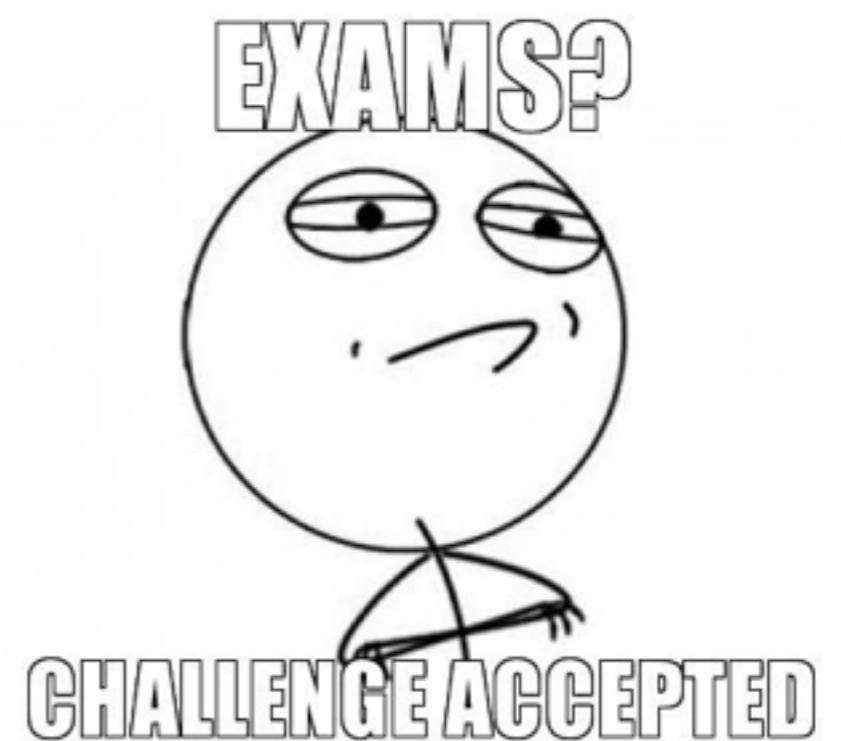


Homework (due Monday)...

- No HW - Please prepare for Midterm

Midterm

- two parts:
 - exam (50 points)
 - project (50 points)
- please be in time
- do not worry



Midterm - Exam

- please be in time - March 8, 2:30pm ET

Allowed:

- ✓ Interactive Data Visualization for the Web, Scott Murray
- ✓ Visual Thinking for Design, Colin Ware
- ✓ Your personal laptop or tablet (including google)
- ✓ Your own notes and materials from lecture, labs and homeworks
- ✓ Camera to scan your designs after the end of the midterm exam

Not allowed:

- ✗ Collaboration with your neighbors
- ✗ Smartphones
- ✗ Facebook, email or other messaging systems
- ✗ Piazza

Midterm - Exam (DCE)

- due on Wednesday, March 9th 2016 at 11:59 pm EST on Canvas)

Allowed:

- ✓ Interactive Data Visualization for the Web, Scott Murray
- ✓ Visual Thinking for Design, Colin Ware
- ✓ Your personal laptop or tablet (including google)
- ✓ Your own notes and materials from lecture, labs and homeworks
- ✓ Camera to scan your designs after the end of the midterm exam

Not allowed:

- ✗ Collaboration with your neighbors
- ✗ Smartphones
- ✗ Facebook, email or other messaging systems
- ✗ Piazza

Midterm - Project

- due on Sunday, March 13th 2016
at 11:59 pm EST on Vocareum
- similar to a homework assignment
- no studios in midterm week
- no lab (Thu) in midterm week
- no office hours in midterm week
- **no piazza**