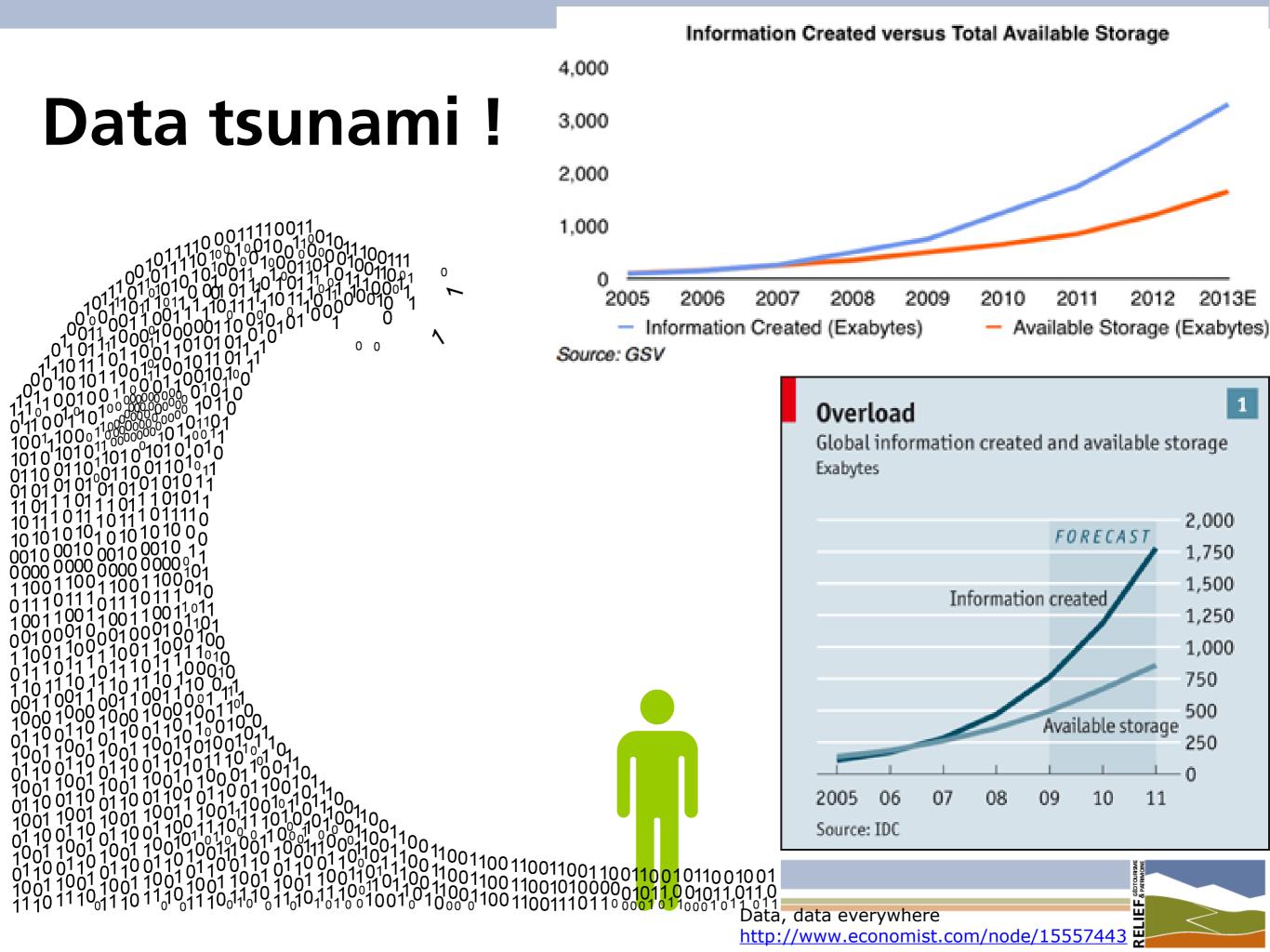
Visualization

Forms. Functions. Uses.





Geovisualization and big data

- Find patterns and relationships in complex geospatial data
- Discovery of patterns and knowledge creation might be difficult, patterns might stay hidden
- Visuals stimulate pattern recognition and hypothesis generation

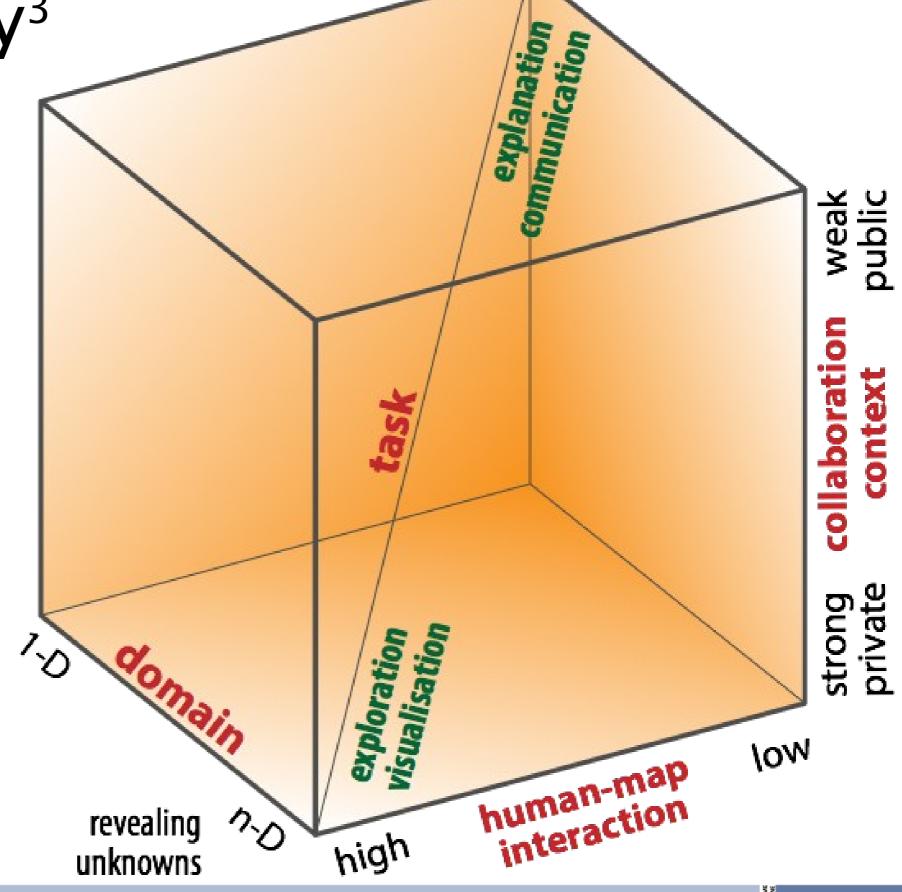
RELIEF GEOTOURSME

Cartography³

presenting

knowns

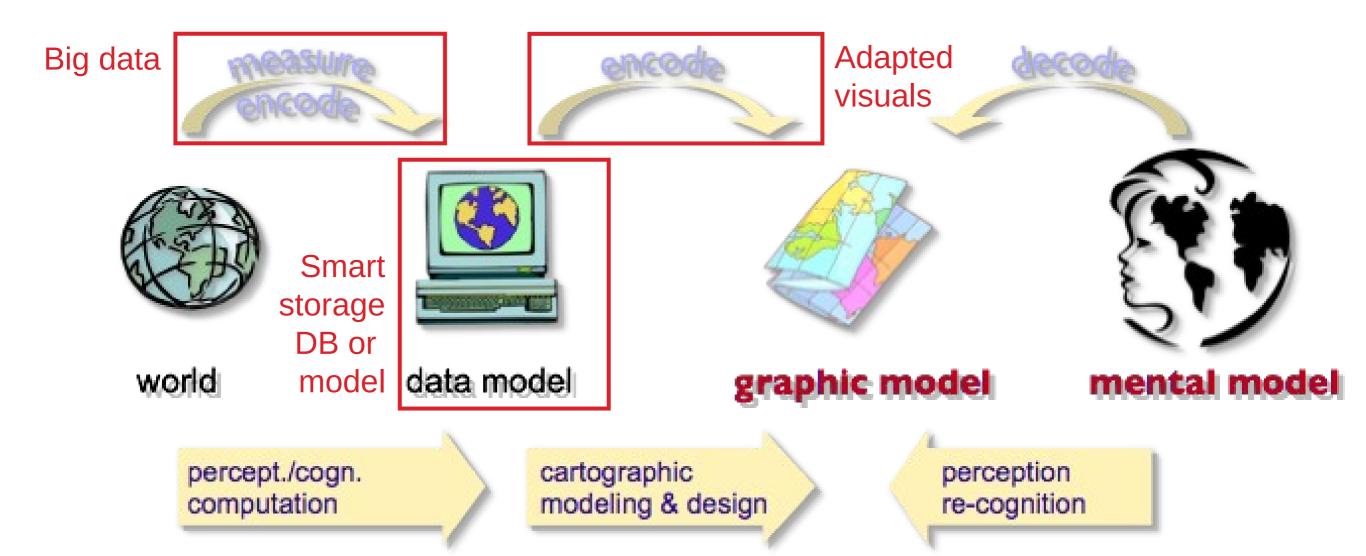
MacEachren's geovisualisation cube



Big data in Geovis

Putting big data in visual form...

Raw data > data model > visual form > mental model



Framework for visual forms

- Systematically organise visual domain
- Understand functions and uses for different visual forms
- Informed decisions on why, when and where to apply which visual
- Based on the aims / task / problem



Range of visual forms

Visual forms can be classified:

- By type: photography, graph, diagramm, map
- By production type / display : printed, digital, 2D/3D...
- Realistic <> Abstract
- Discrete <> Continuous
- Static <> Interactive
- Pre-defined <> Dynamic (on-demand)



Functions of visual forms

Demonstrate

- > photography, video, virtual environment
- Give a context
 - > map, system scheme
- Help to mental construction (concept, structure, links)
 - > text, map, scheme, abstract animation
- Motivate (catch attention, mindfullness)
 - > animation, video, interactive application



Range of visual forms

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Realistic <> Abstract

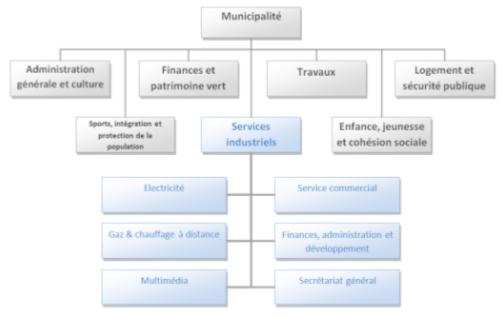


2D image

2D symbol

10

Realistic <> Abstract



Organigramme des Services industriels de Lausanne

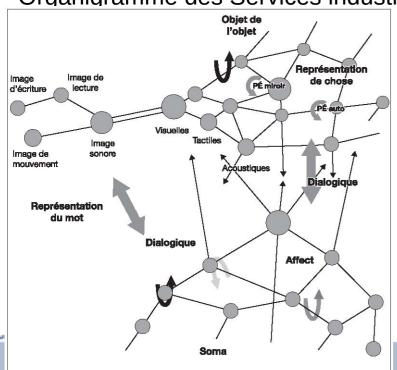


Schéma de la représentation de chose dans ses dialogiques avec la représentation de mot et l'affect.
In Roussillon (2007)
La représentance et l'actualisation pulsionnelle.

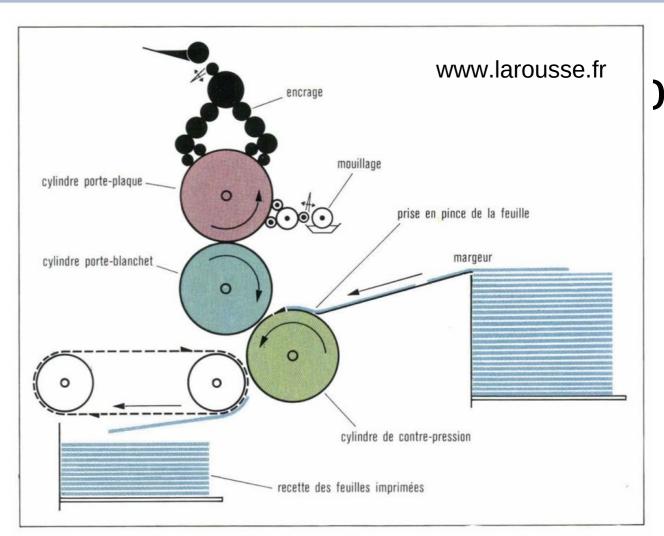
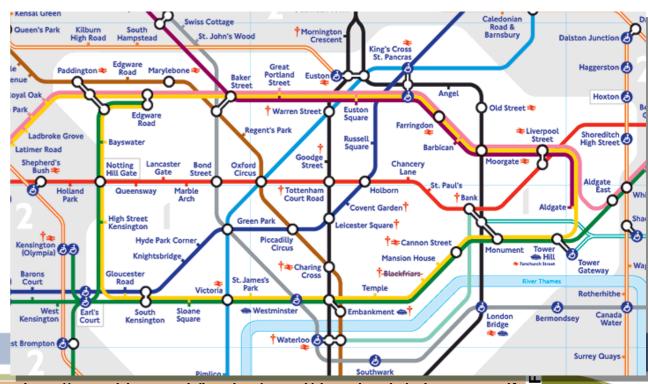
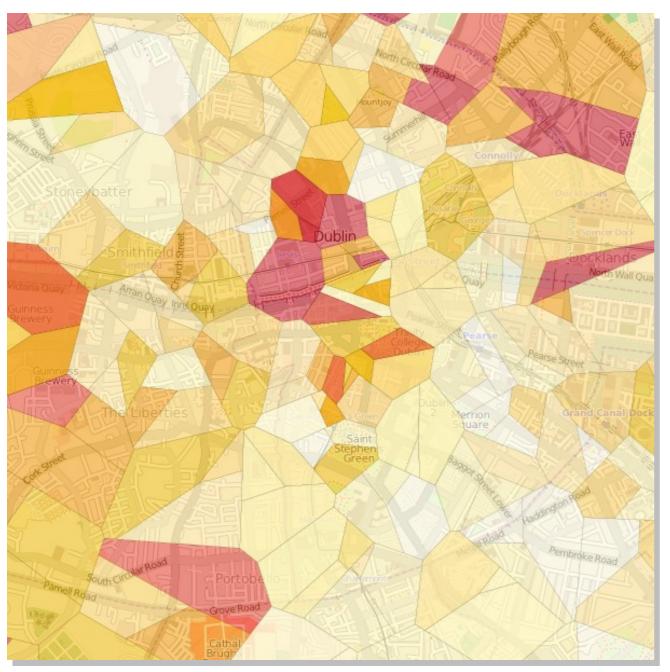
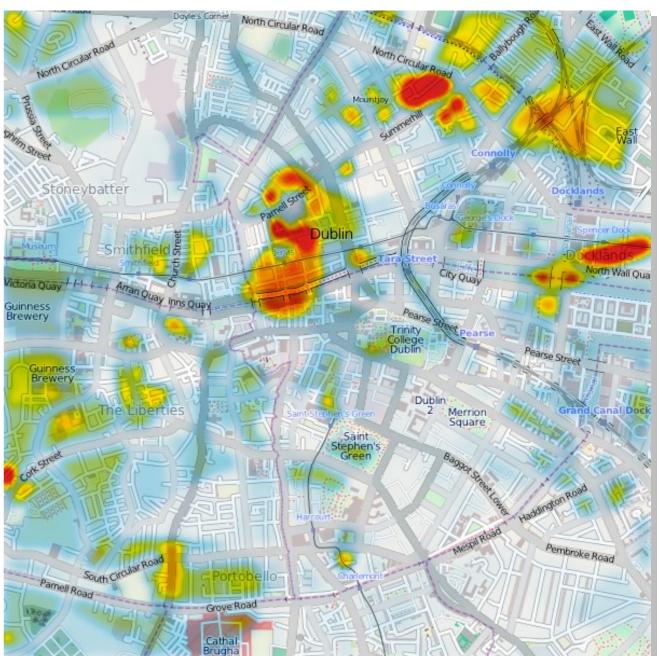


Schéma d'une presse offset à une couleur.



Realistic <> Abstract





Sunday, 28 November 2009 at 4PM in the Centre of Dublin

Geovisualization

12

Static <> Interactive
Pre-defined <> Dynamic (on-demand)

Typology of interactivity in Geovisualization

Interaction with the data representation

 Zoom, pan, changing view point (camera), changing orientation of the data, change of scale

Interacting with the temporal dimension

Navigation, fly-by or fly-throughs, toggling, sorting

Interaction with the data

 Database querying, data mining; geographic, statistical and temporal brushing; filtering, highlighting

Contextualising interaction

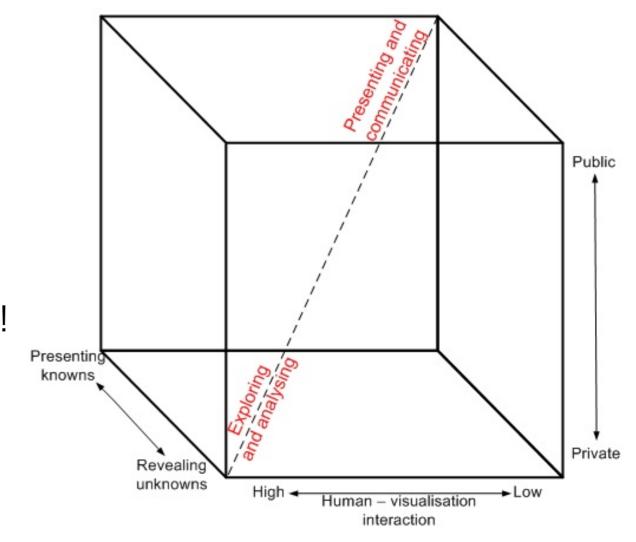
Multiple views, combining data layers, window juxtaposition, linking

(J. Crampton. Interactivity Types in Geographic Visualization, Cartography and Geographic Information . Science 29(2) 2002, p.85-98)



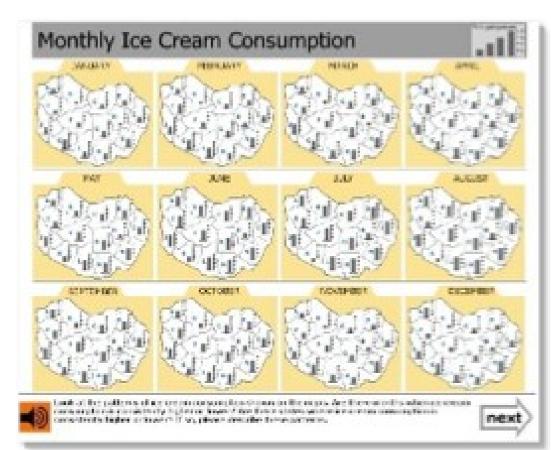
Levels of interactivity

- 5 levels of interactivity
- Continuum along
 one side of the map cube
- Which, when, where most appropriate?
 - Depends on purpose and audience!
- Goal: you should be able to select the appropriate level!



Level 1: Static

- No explicit interactivity at all
- Look ⊠decode ⊠(hopefully) understand!
- Implicit interactivity
- Look at symbols and use legend to understand symbols
- Little to no manipulation
- When / why static level is useful?





Level 2: Animation

- Illustrative animation can tell a story
- Limited to pre-built sequence
 - Low interaction level: play, stop, loop, rewind
- Passive monitoring of a model
- Animation ≠ Interactivity
- When / why animation could be useful?

Geovisualization

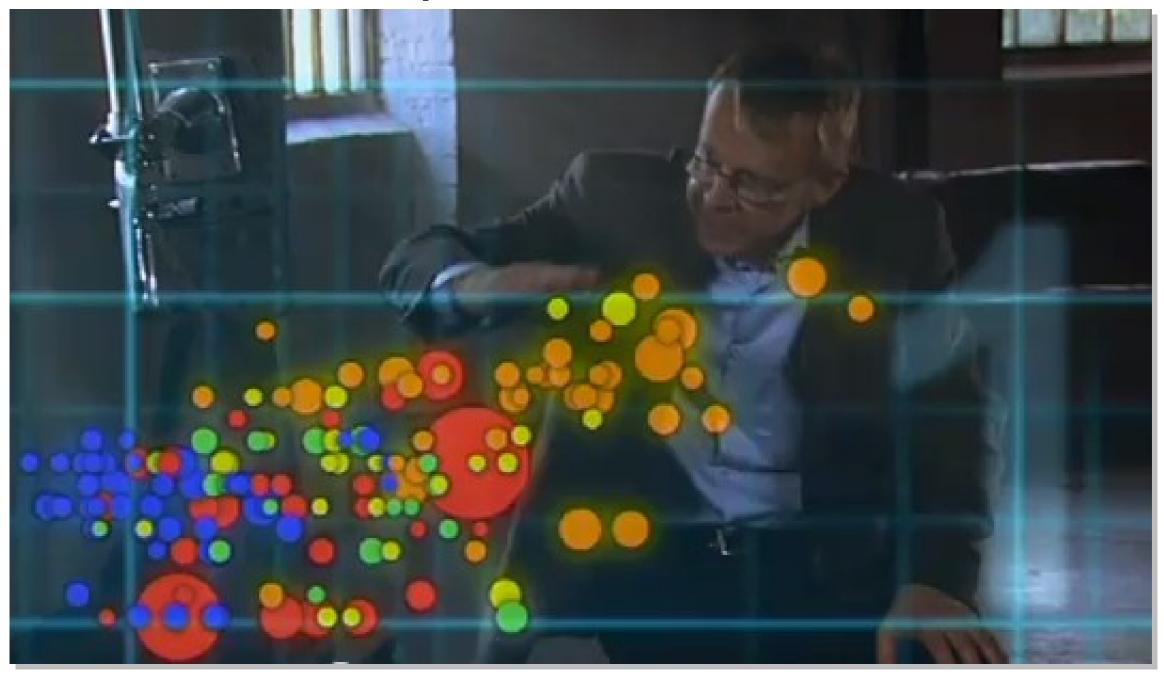
http://www.youtube.com/watcli?v=

Animation: example...



http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Qz3BF3Njx-k

Animation: example...



http://www.youtube.com/w

Level 3: Sequencing

- Controlled interaction of linear sequence
 - Modify speed and direction of animation
- Buttons provide some interactivity
 - Zoom in and out, select other view
- Geographic visualisation / ESDA
 - e.g. sequencing of choropleth maps (Slocum)

RELIEF GETOURS

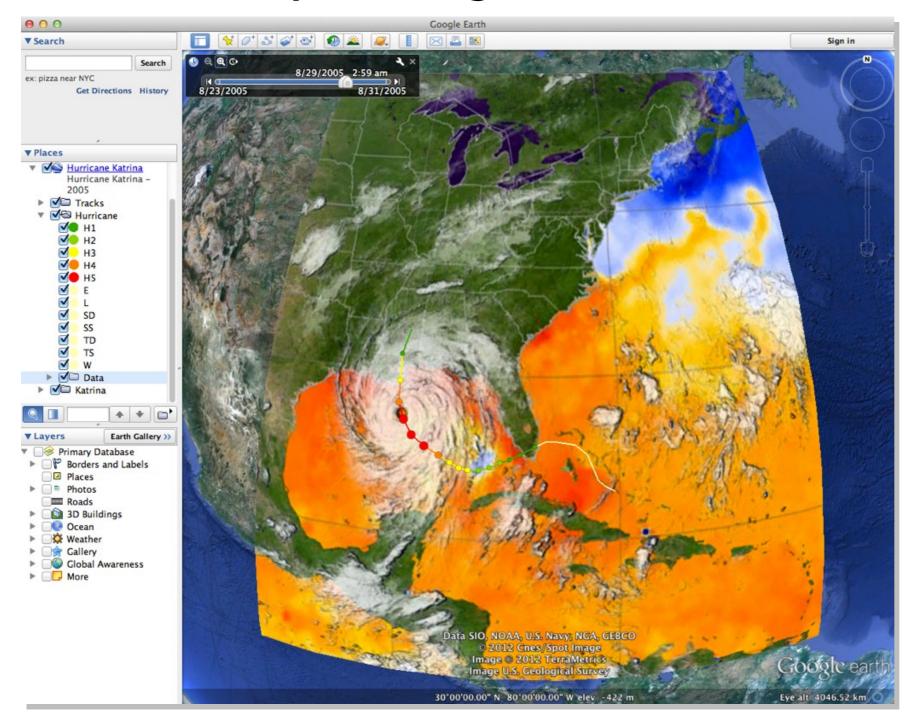
Animation: example...



http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Qz3BF3Njx-k

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Level 3: Sequencing



«The amazing things about Google Earth…»

Hurricane Katrina

http://www.gearthblog.com/blog/archives/2006

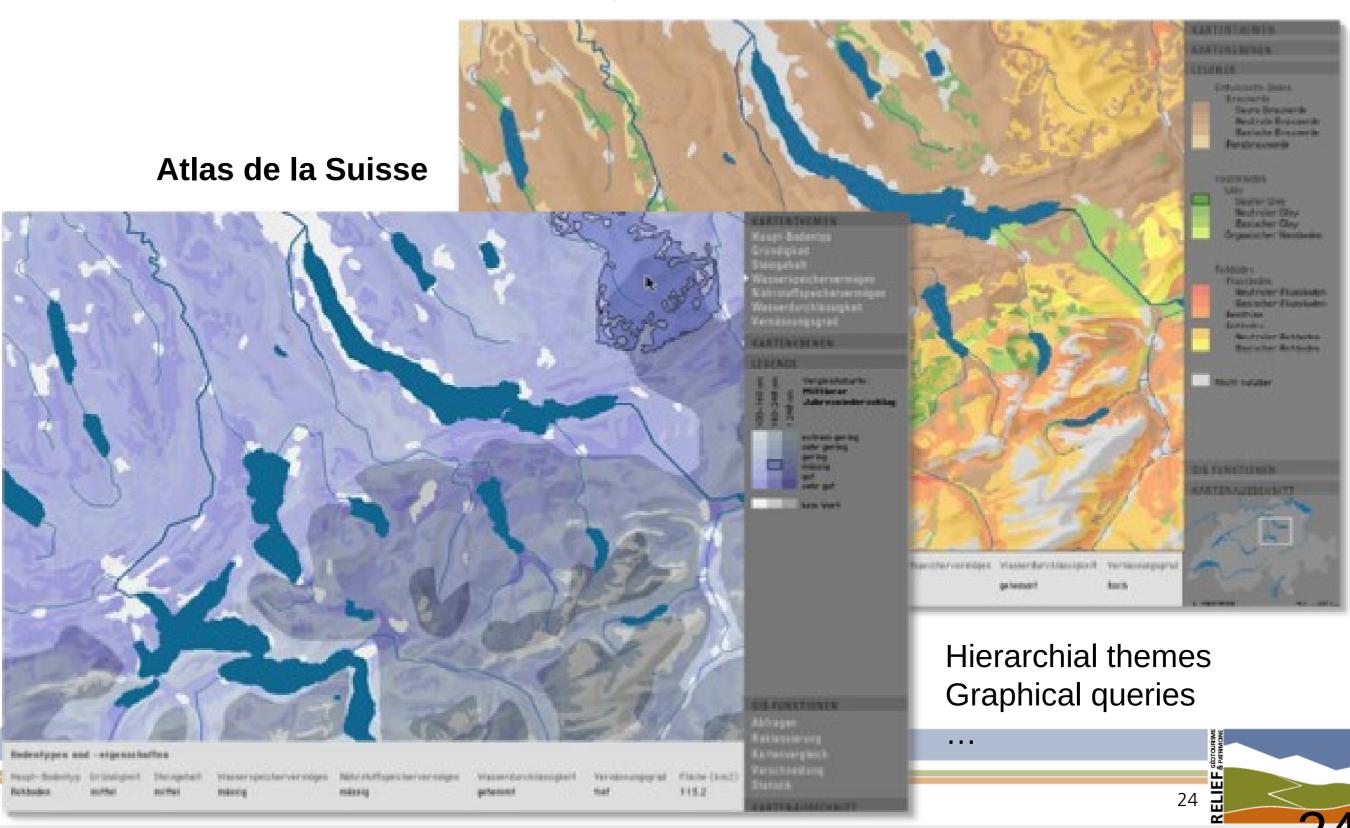
06.2017 Geovisualization

Level 4: Hierarchical interactivity

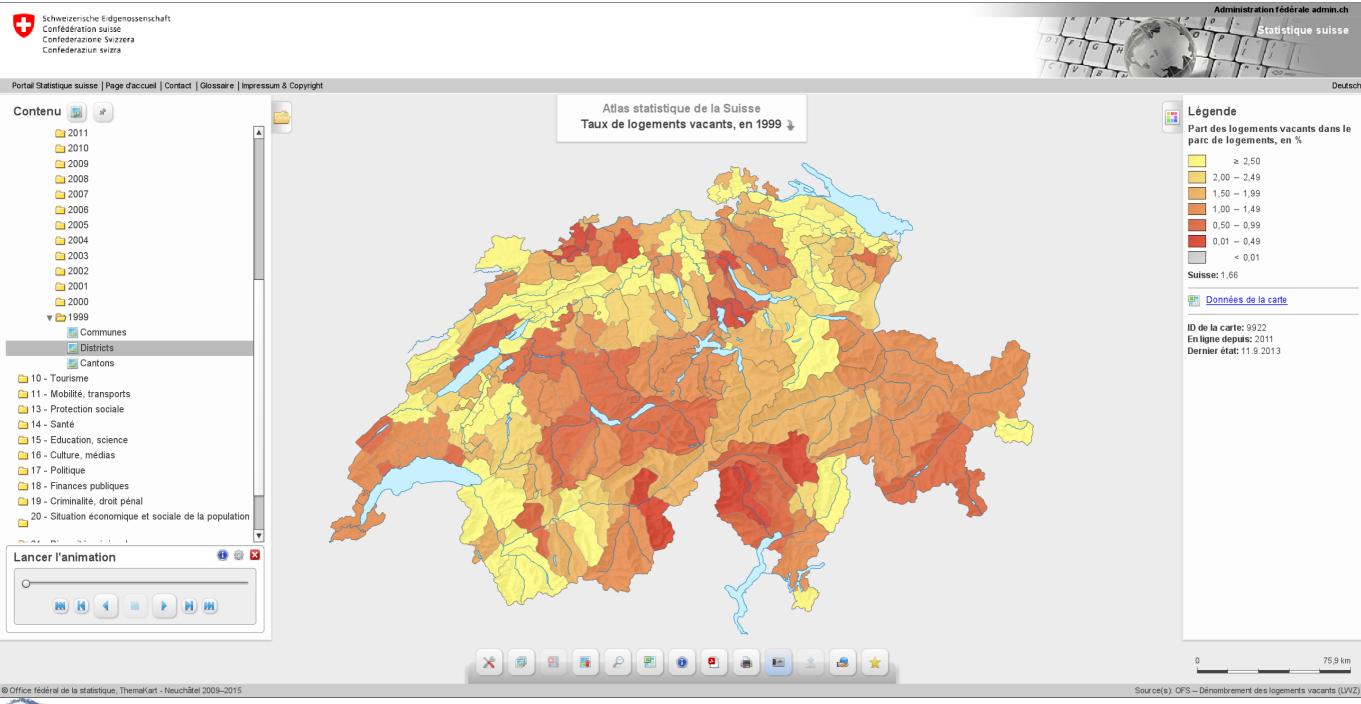
- Non-linear organisation principle of information
 - Still pre-defined by designer
- Information trees with links and nodes
 - E.g. library catalogs, file systems
- Interaction along links and nodes of hierarchy
 - E.g. hypermedia
- Interrogate depth and detail of information
- Reveal hierarchical connections and relationships



Hierarchical interactivity: example...



Hierarchical interactivity: example...

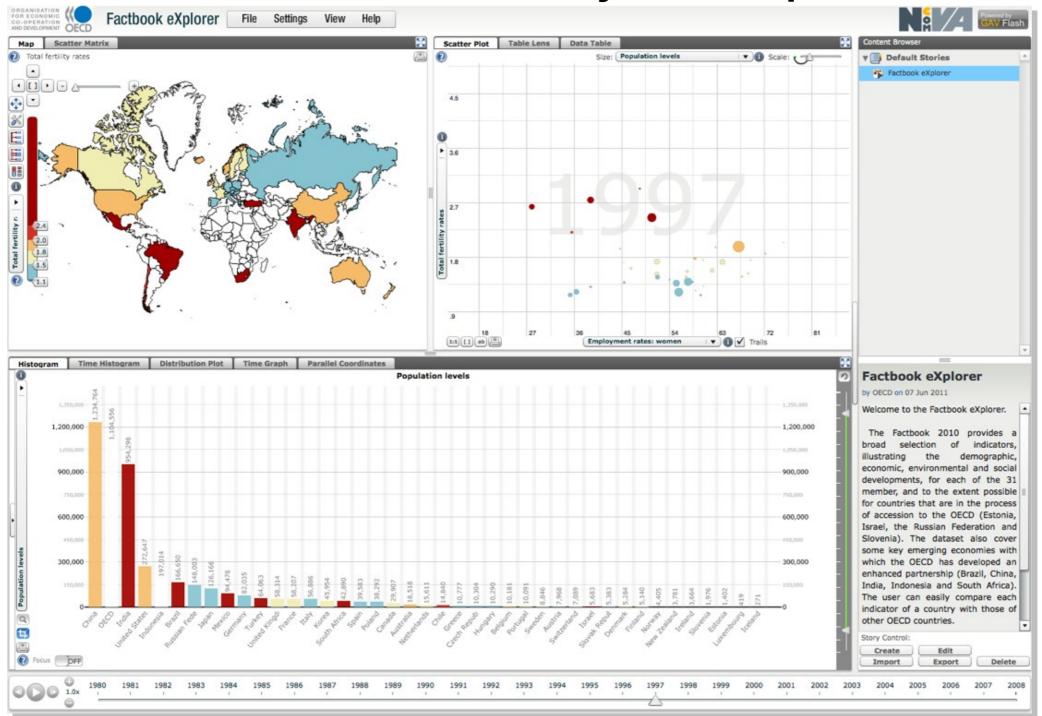


Level 5: Conditional interactivity

- As good as it get's until now!
- Real-time graphic solutions based on predefined rules
 - E.g. brushing, linked windows
- Event based
 - Unexpected outcomes possible based on starting conditions
 - E.g. geo-simulation, dynamic models, ...
- Real-time simulation or «what-if» modelling (scenarii)
 - Pro-active graphics (GViz: Buttenfield, 1993)
 - Steering, flow modelling (ViSc: Rosenblum, 1990)



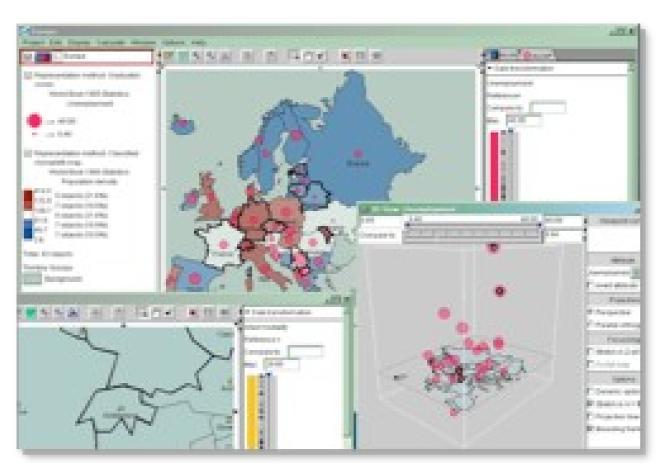
Conditional interactivity: example...

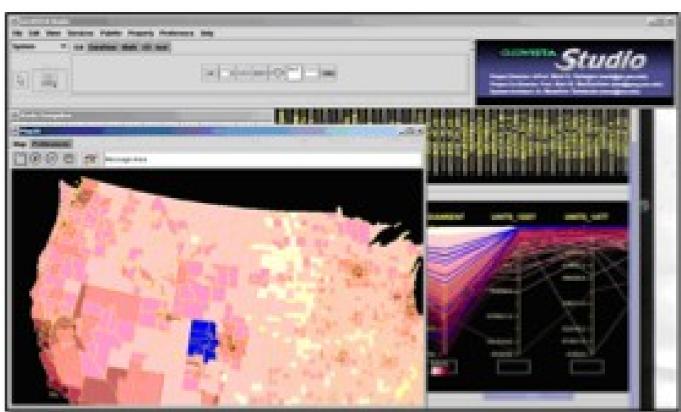


OECD Factbook eXplorer

http://stats.oecd.or g/oecdfactbook/

Conditional interactivity: example...





G. & N. Andrienko, CommonGIS

Gahegan et al., GeoVISTA Studio

Interactivity: wrap up

Interactivity in GeoVis is ...

What/how users can manipulate what they see

What/how users can manipulate to make visible what they do not see

Five levels ...

Determining appropriate interactivity level for context ... Task / problem at hand; Theme, Audience



Cartography³

presenting

knowns

MacEachren's geovisualisation cube

