

# 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 linked together such that actions in one view affect the others.

# Linked Views Options

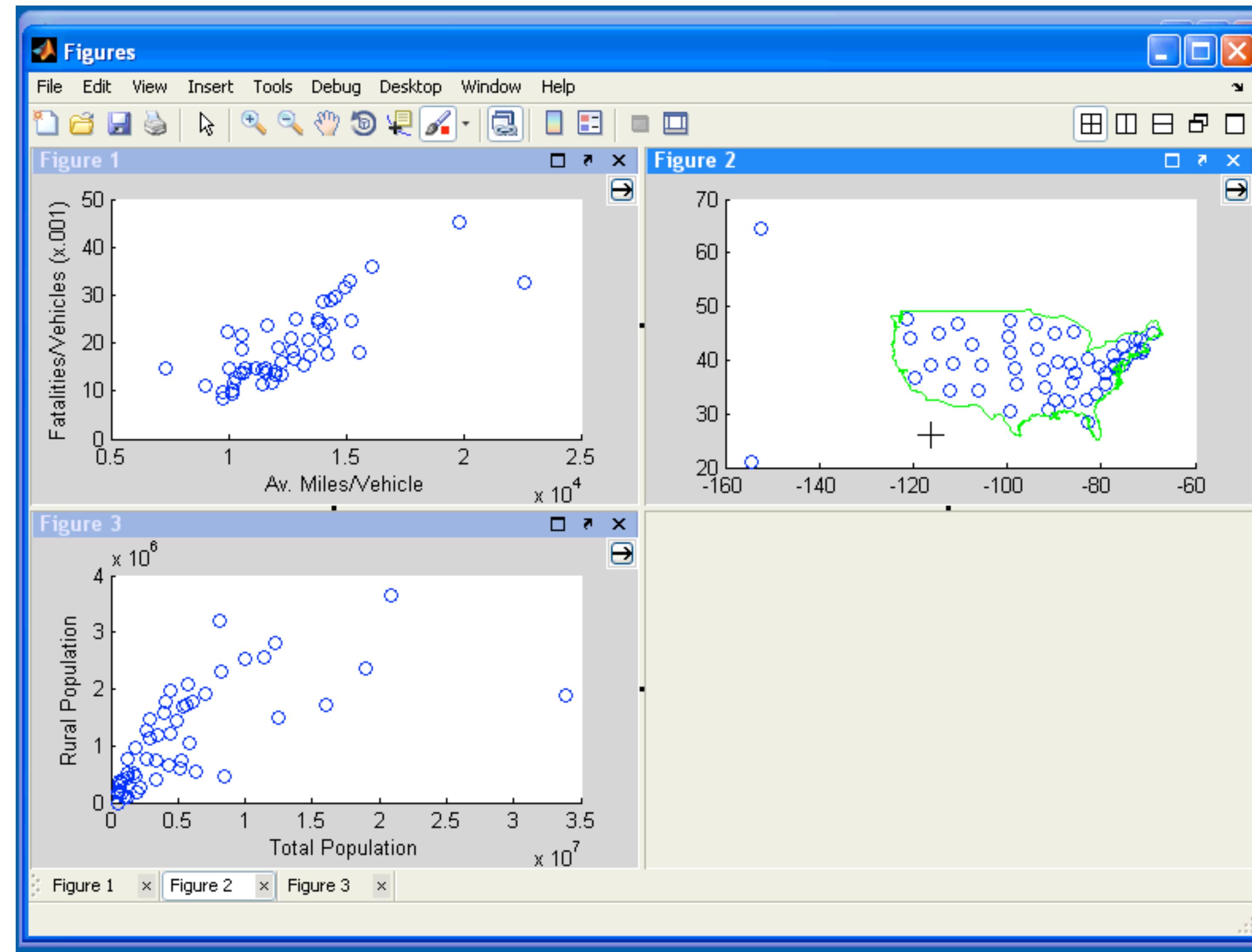
encoding: same or multiform

dataset: share all, subset, or none

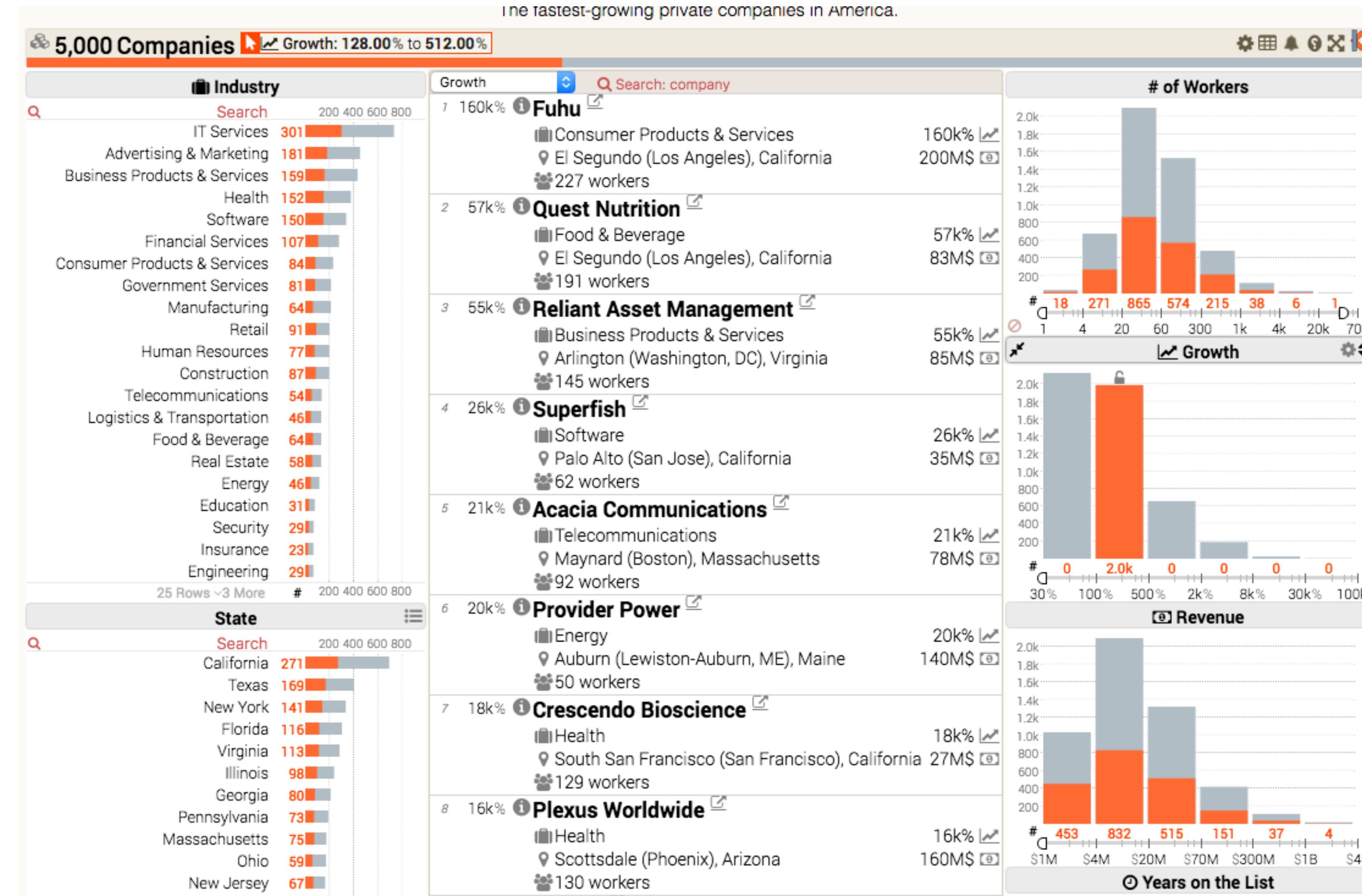
highlighting: to link, or not

navigation: to share, or not

# Linked Highlighting



# Linked Highlighting



# Multiform

difference visual encodings are used between the views

implies shared data

either all data

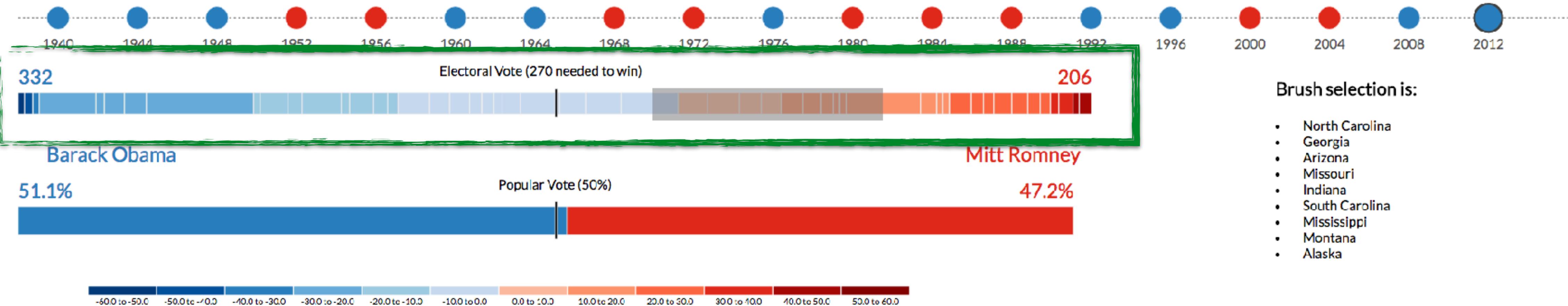
or subset of data (overview + detail)

**rational:**

single, monolithic view has strong limits on the number of attributes that can be shown simultaneously

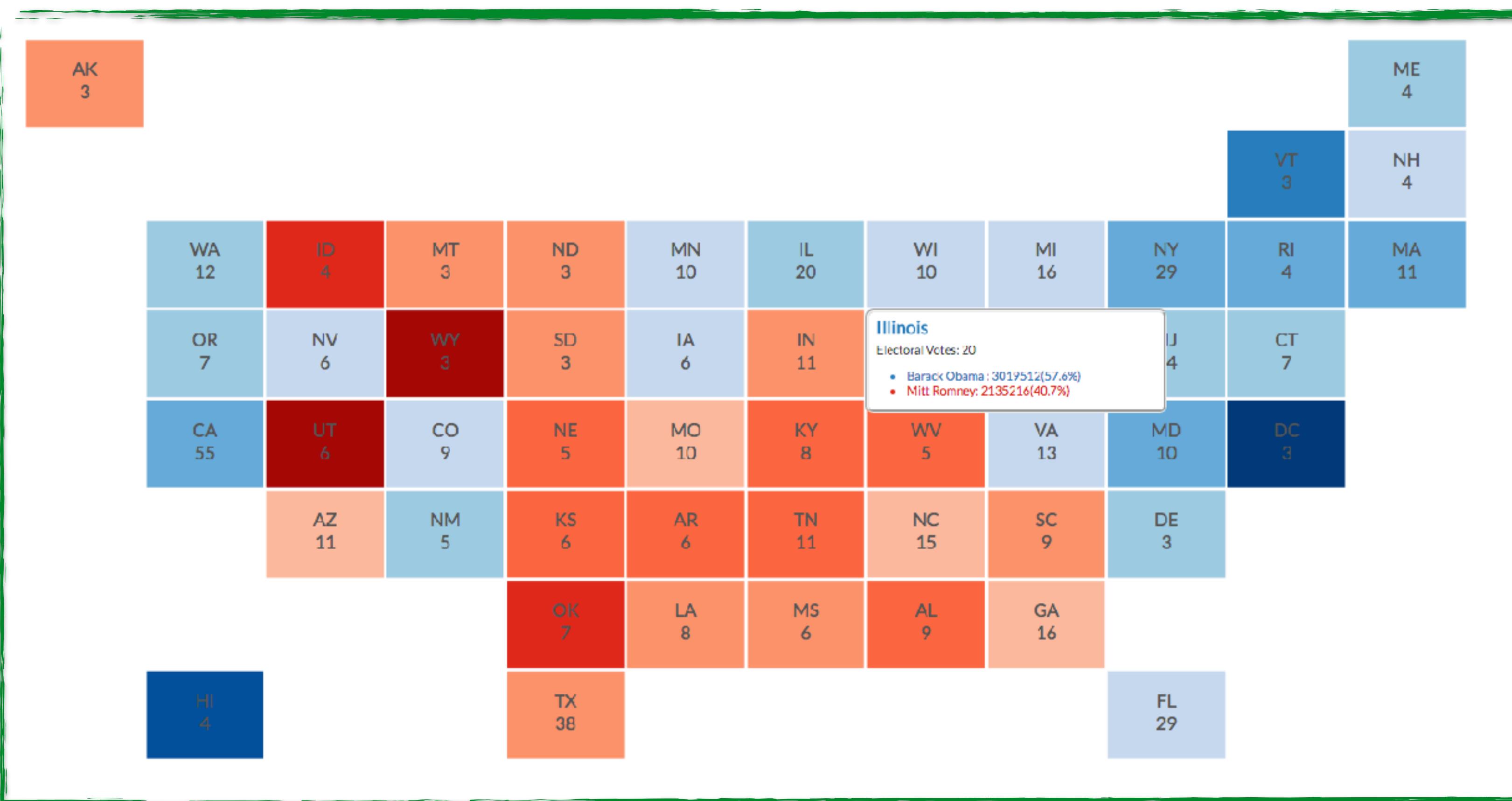
# US Presidential Elections from 1940 to 2012

Name Your Name; E-Mail: Your E-Mail; UID: Your UID



Brush selection is:

- North Carolina
- Georgia
- Arizona
- Missouri
- Indiana
- South Carolina
- Mississippi
- Montana
- Alaska



**Multiform**  
**Different Views**  
here also same data

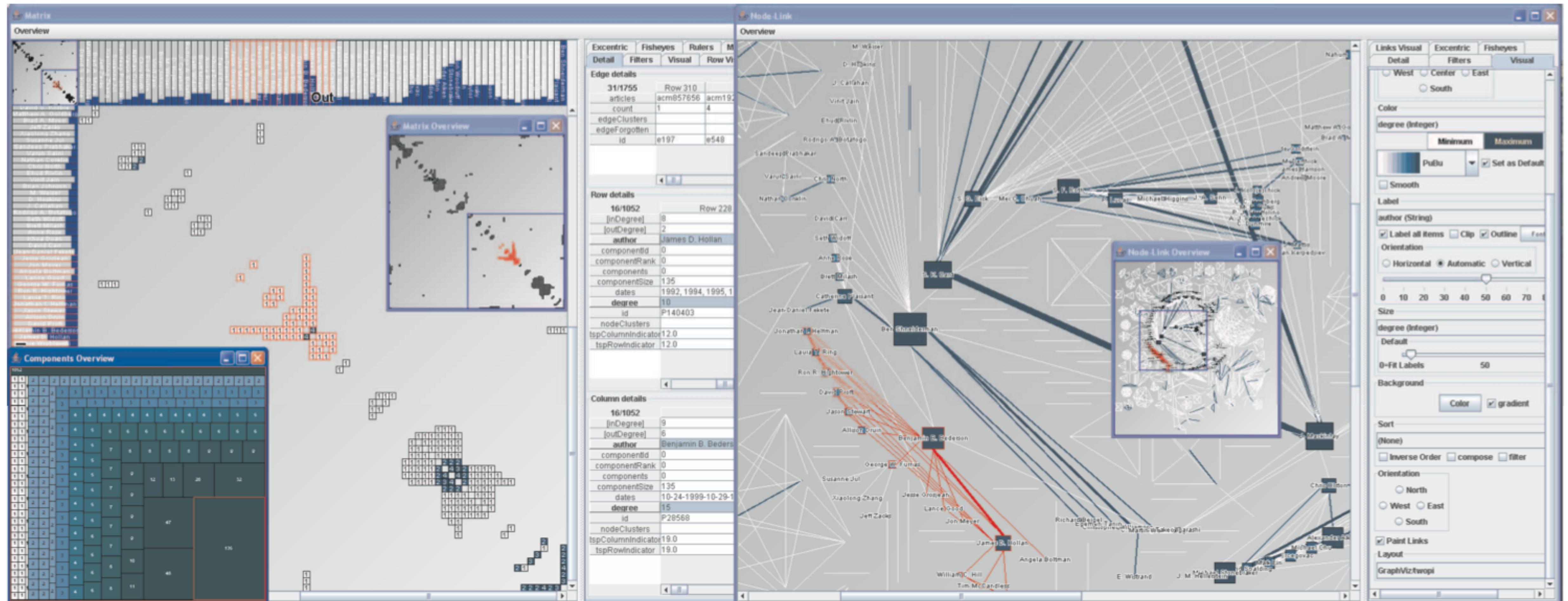
# **SHARED-DATA**

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

**rational**

different views support different tasks

# MatrixExplorer



Same Data - Different Idioms (Multiform)

Henry 2006

## Pathfinder

Start Hanspeter Pfist End Ben Shneiderma



Advanced Query

Length 0 1 2 3 4  
Paths 0 0 0 3 105

### Path List

1.	Hanspeter Pfiste → Frank van Ham → Adam Perer → Ben Shneiderma	3
▶ CHI		
▶ TVCG		
chi_publications	1	38
cited		
degree		
tvcg_publication		
1.	Hanspeter Pfiste → Krzysztof Z. Gajc → Desney S. Tan → Ben Shneiderma	3
▶ CHI		
▶ TVCG		
chi_publications		
cited		
degree		
tvcg_publication		
1.	Hanspeter Pfiste → Jean-Daniel Fekete → Catherine Plaisai → Ben Shneiderma	3
▶ CHI		
▶ TVCG		
chi_publications		
cited		
degree		
tvcg_publication		
4.	Hanspeter Pfiste → Jean-Daniel Fekete → Catherine Plaisai → Jennifer Golbeck → Ben Shneiderma	4
▶ CHI		
▶ TVCG		
chi_publications		
cited		
degree		
tvcg_publication		
4.	Hanspeter Pfiste → Jean-Daniel Fekete → Wendy E. Macka → Ed Hua-hsin Ch → Ben Shneiderma	4
▶ CHI		
▶ TVCG		
chi_publications		
cited		
degree		
tvcg_publication		
4.	Hanspeter Pfiste → Krzysztof Z. Gajc → Jeffrey Heer → Ed Hua-hsin Ch → Ben Shneiderma	4
▶ CHI		
▶ TVCG		
chi_publications		
cited		
degree		
tvcg_publication		
4.	Hanspeter Pfiste → Krzysztof Z. Gajc → Jeffrey Heer → Stuart K. Card → Ben Shneiderma	4
▶ CHI		
▶ TVCG		
chi_publications		
cited		
degree		
tvcg_publication		
4.	Hanspeter Pfiste → Jean-Daniel Fekete → Catherine Plaisai → Krist Wongsupha → Ben Shneiderma	4
▶ CHI		
▶ TVCG		
chi_publications		
cited		
degree		
tvcg_publication		

### Path Topology



Active Page All

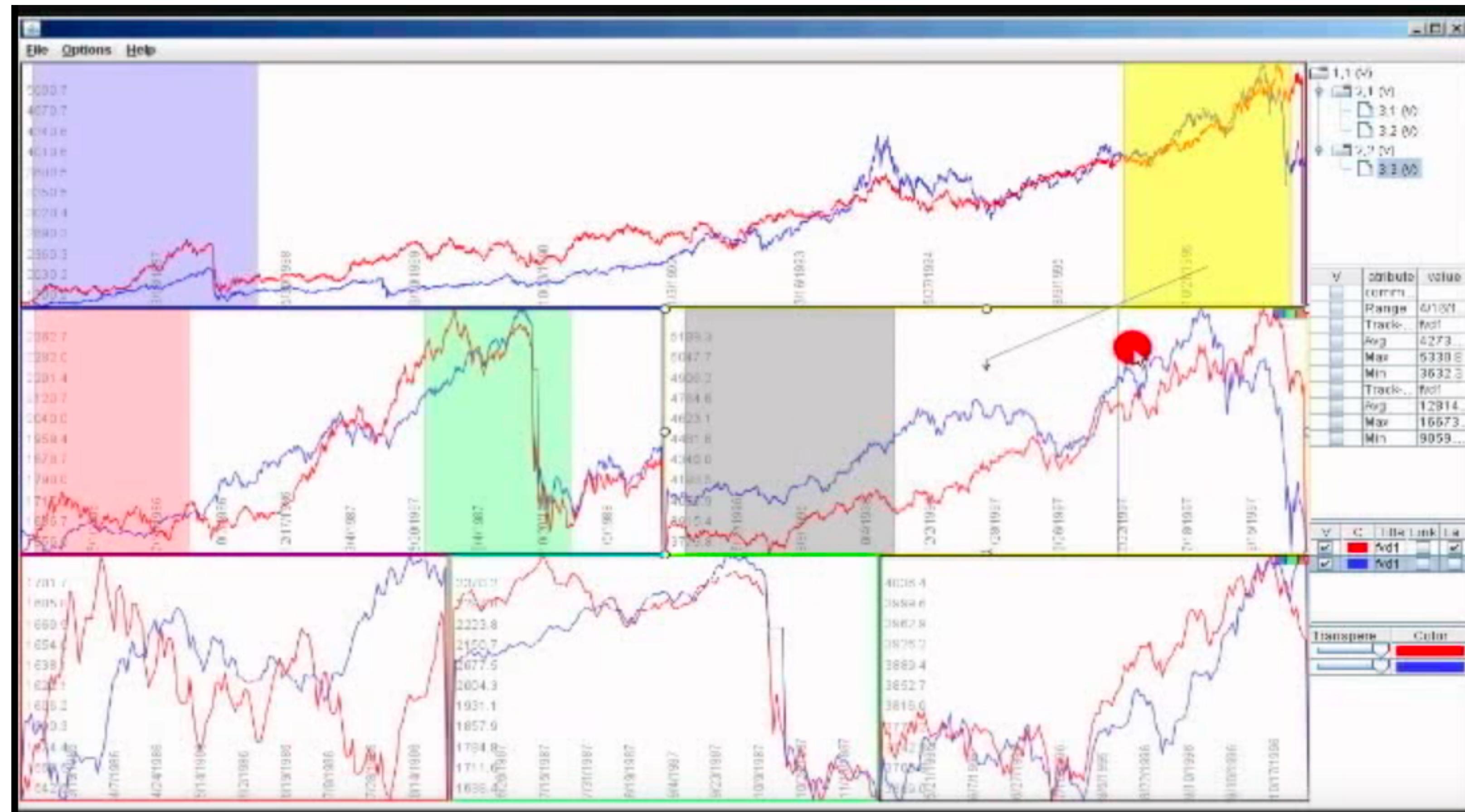
# **OVERVIEW + DETAIL**

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

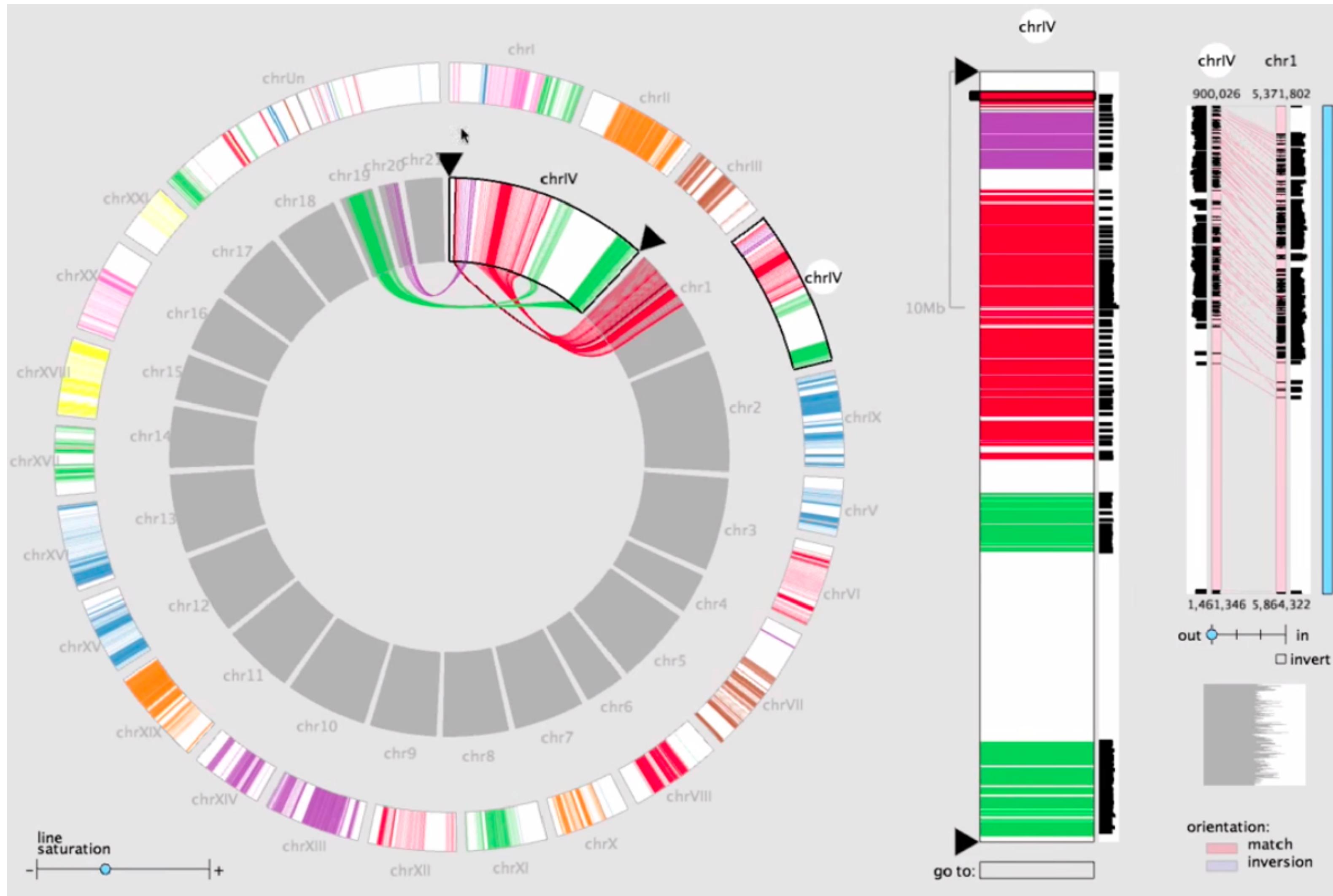
# Stack Zooming



Same Data - Same Encoding, Different Resolution

[Javed & Emlqvist, PacificVis, 2010]

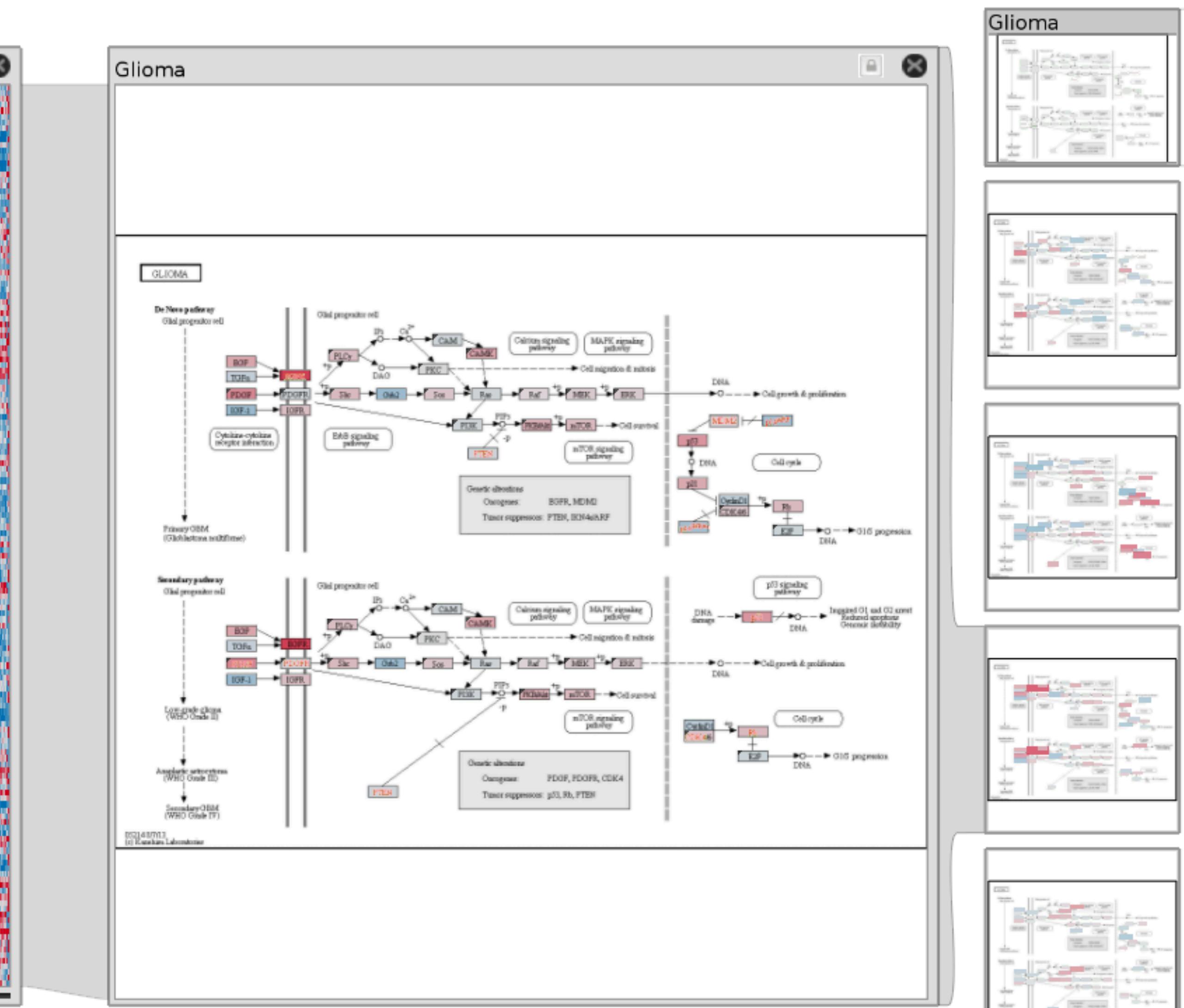
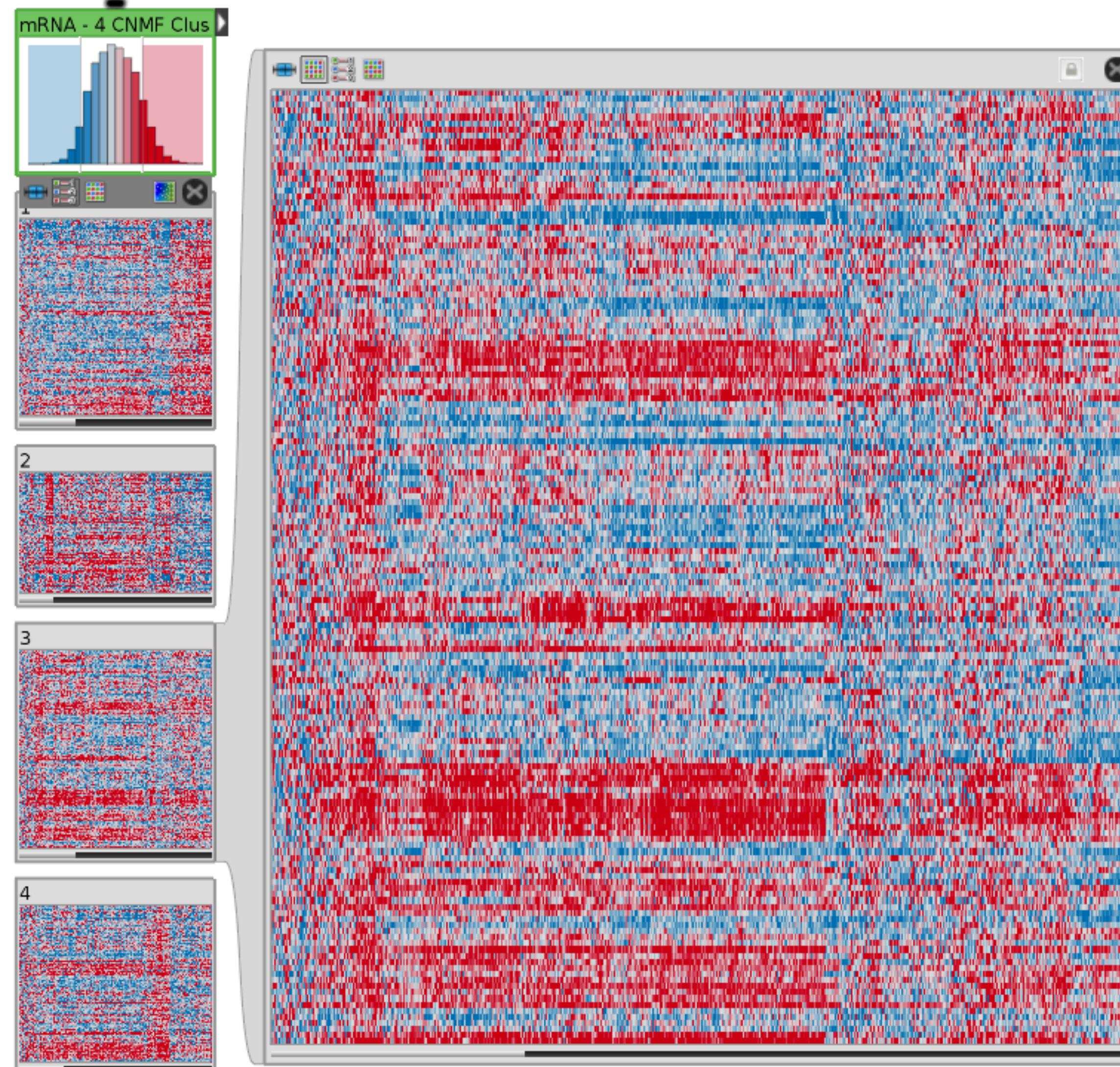
# MizBee



## Multiform Overview & Detail

[Meyer 2009]

# Stratomex



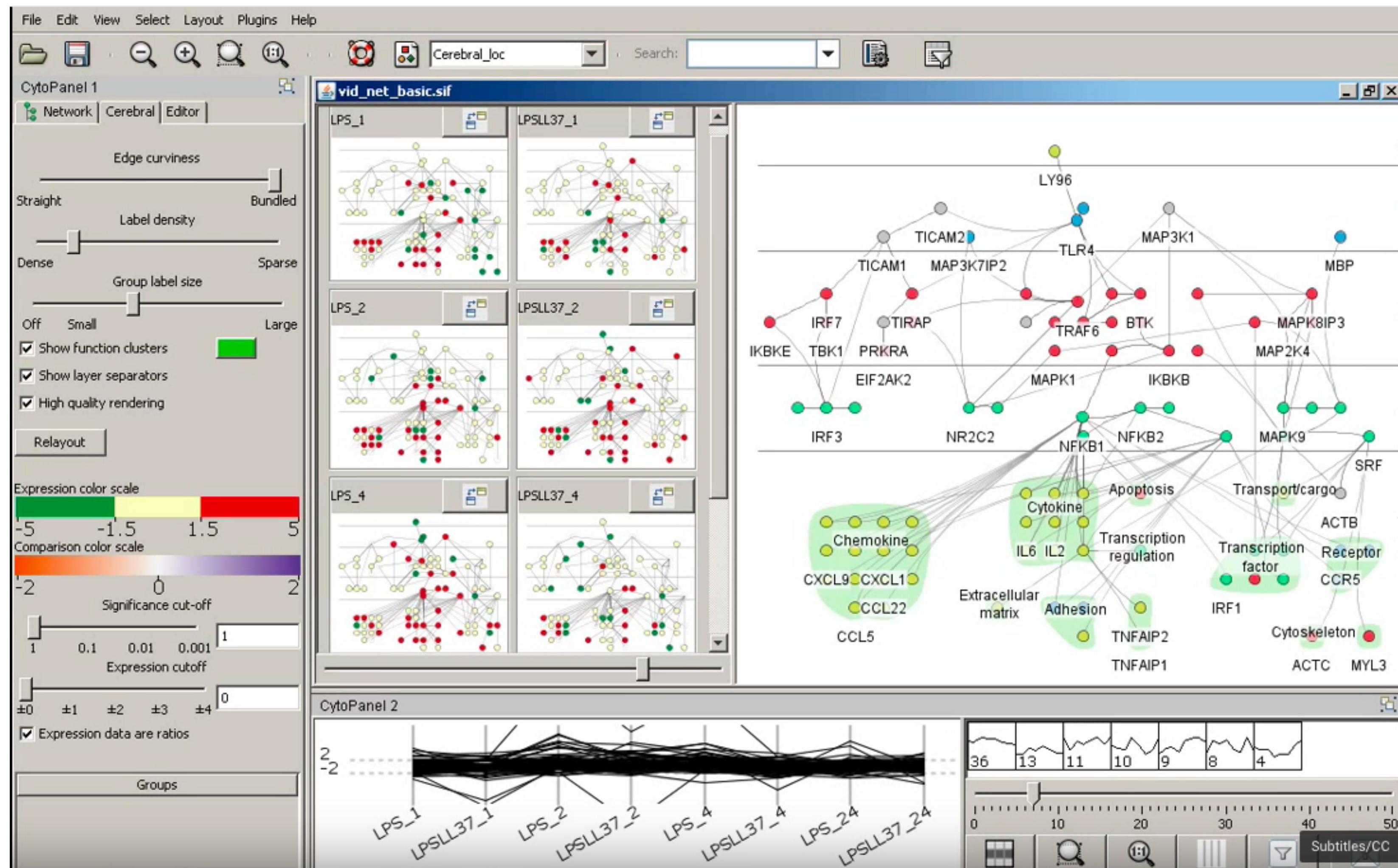
# **SMALL MULTIPLES**

each view uses the same visual encoding, but shows a different subset of the data

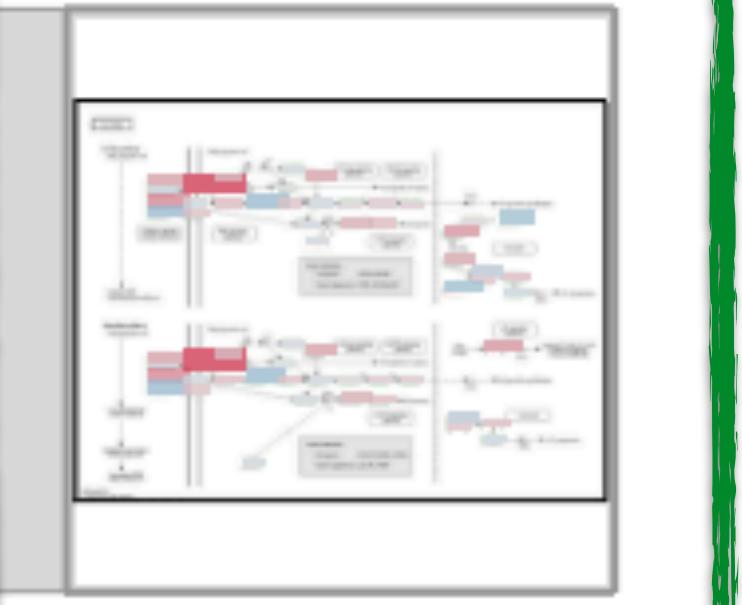
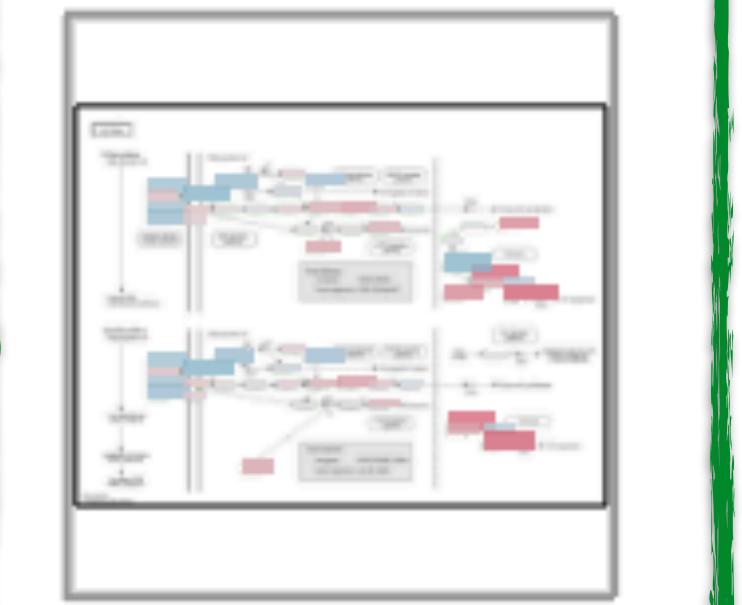
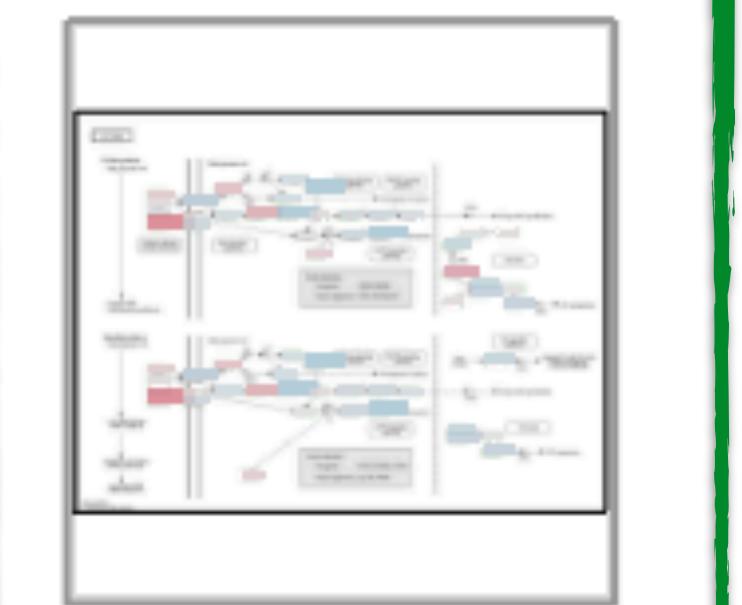
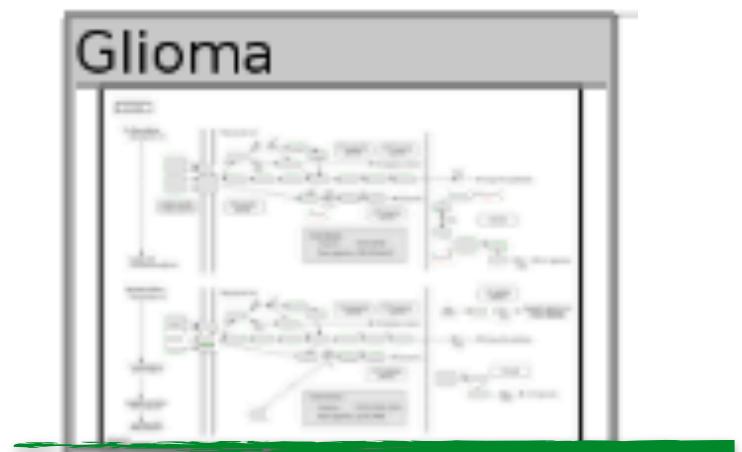
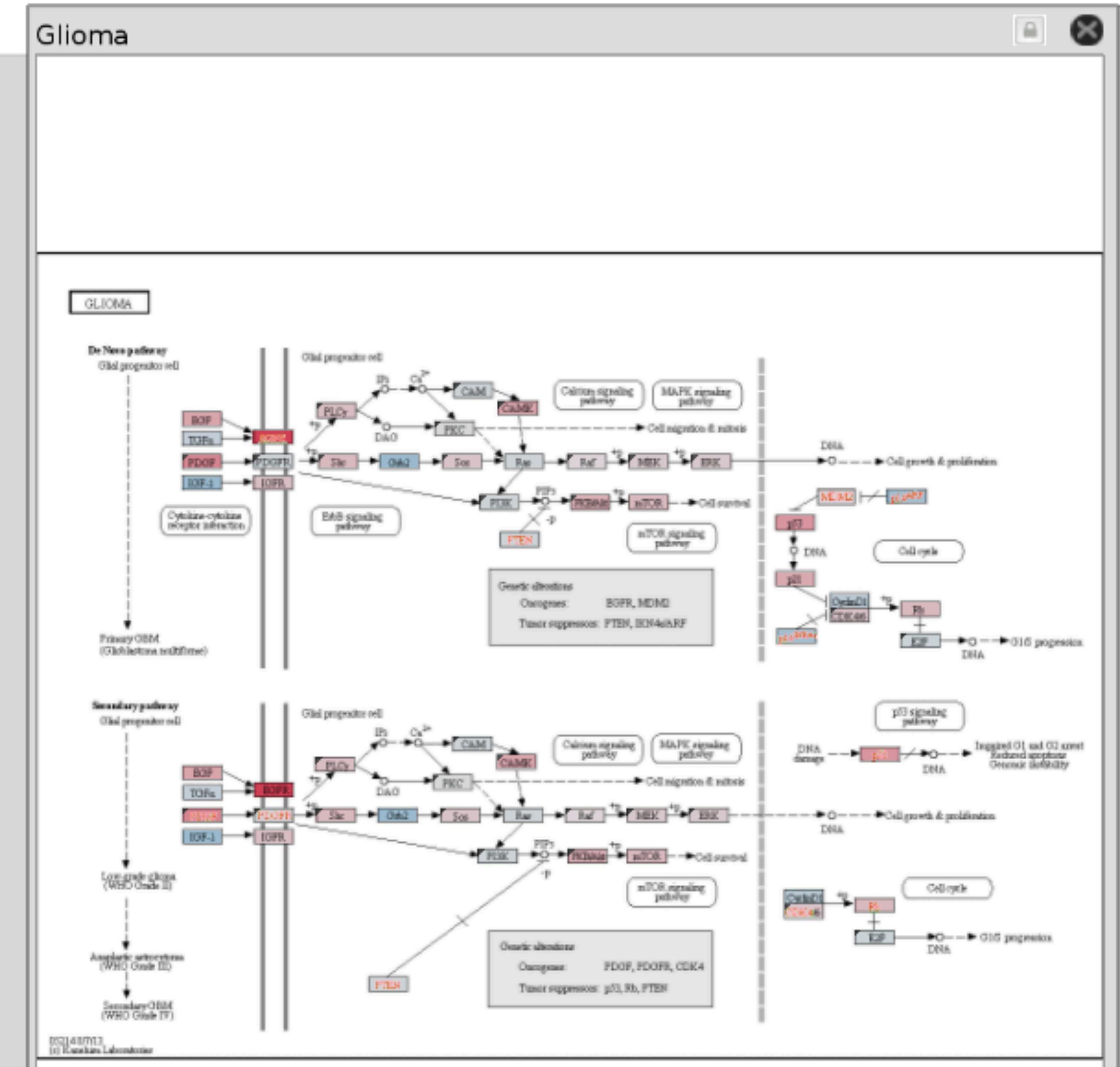
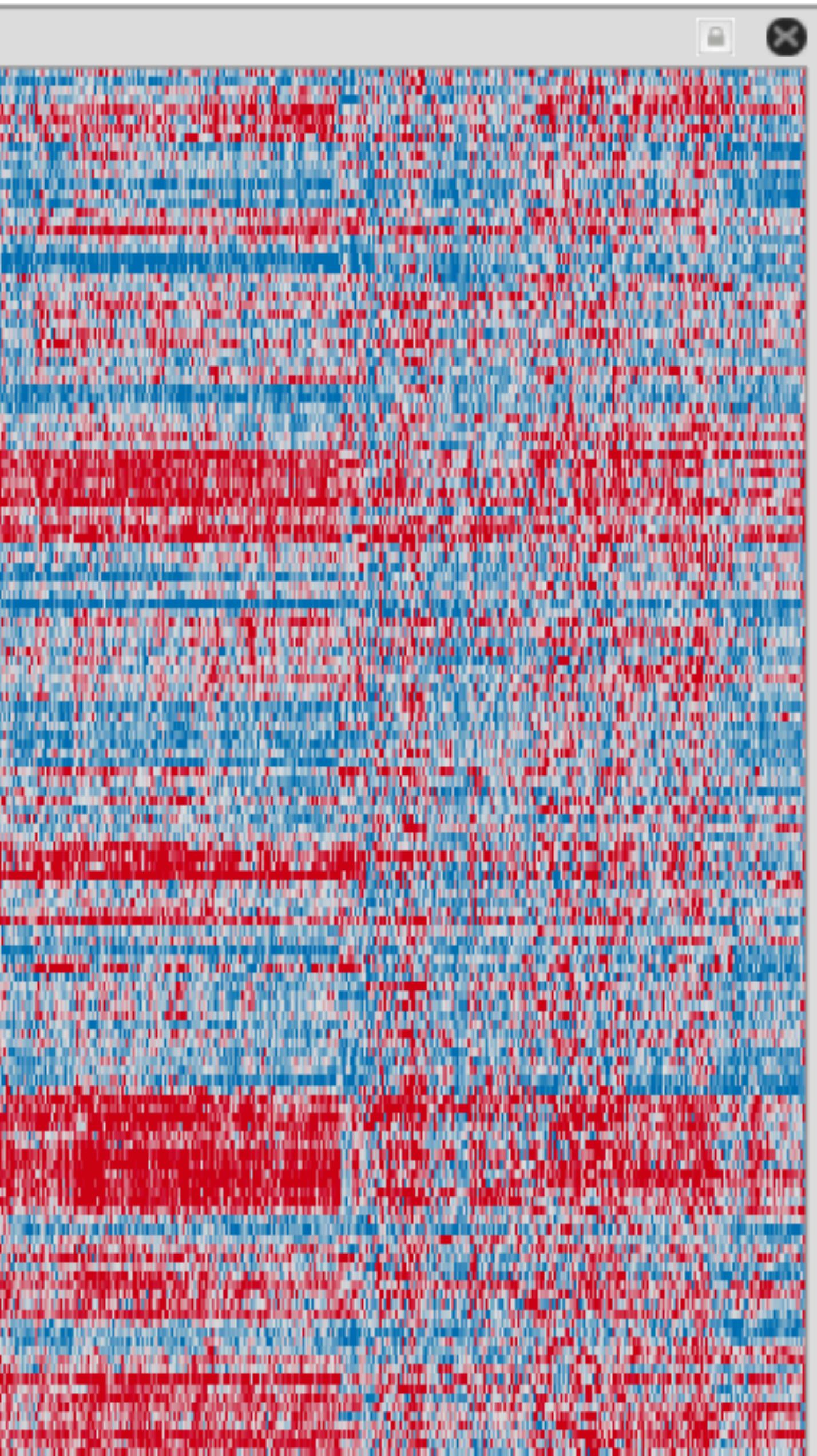
**rational**

quickly compare different parts of a data set, relying on eyes instead of memory

# Small Multiples for Graph Attributes



# StratomeX



# Partitioning

# PARTITIONING

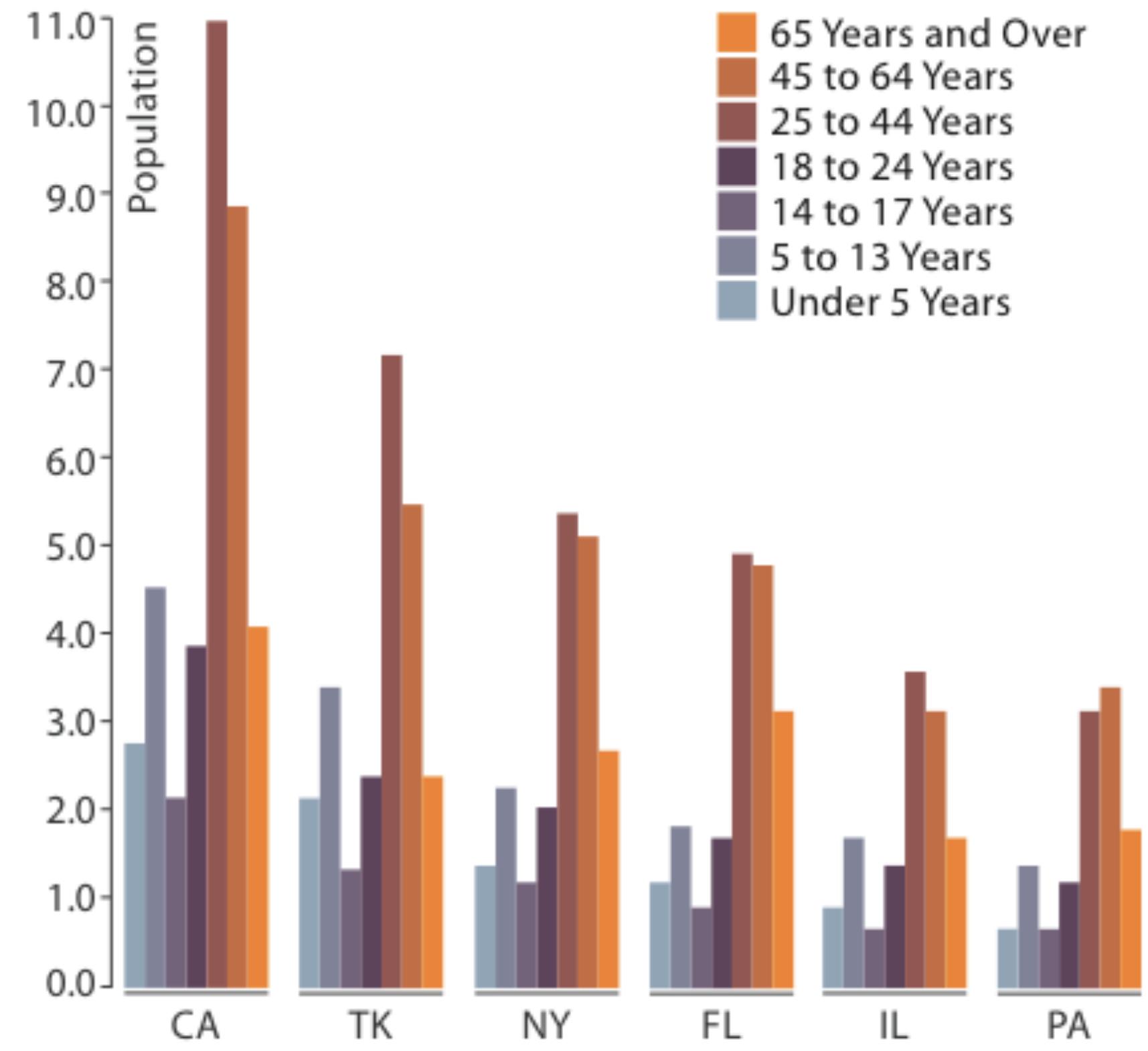
action on the dataset that **separates the data into groups**  
**design choices**

- 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)

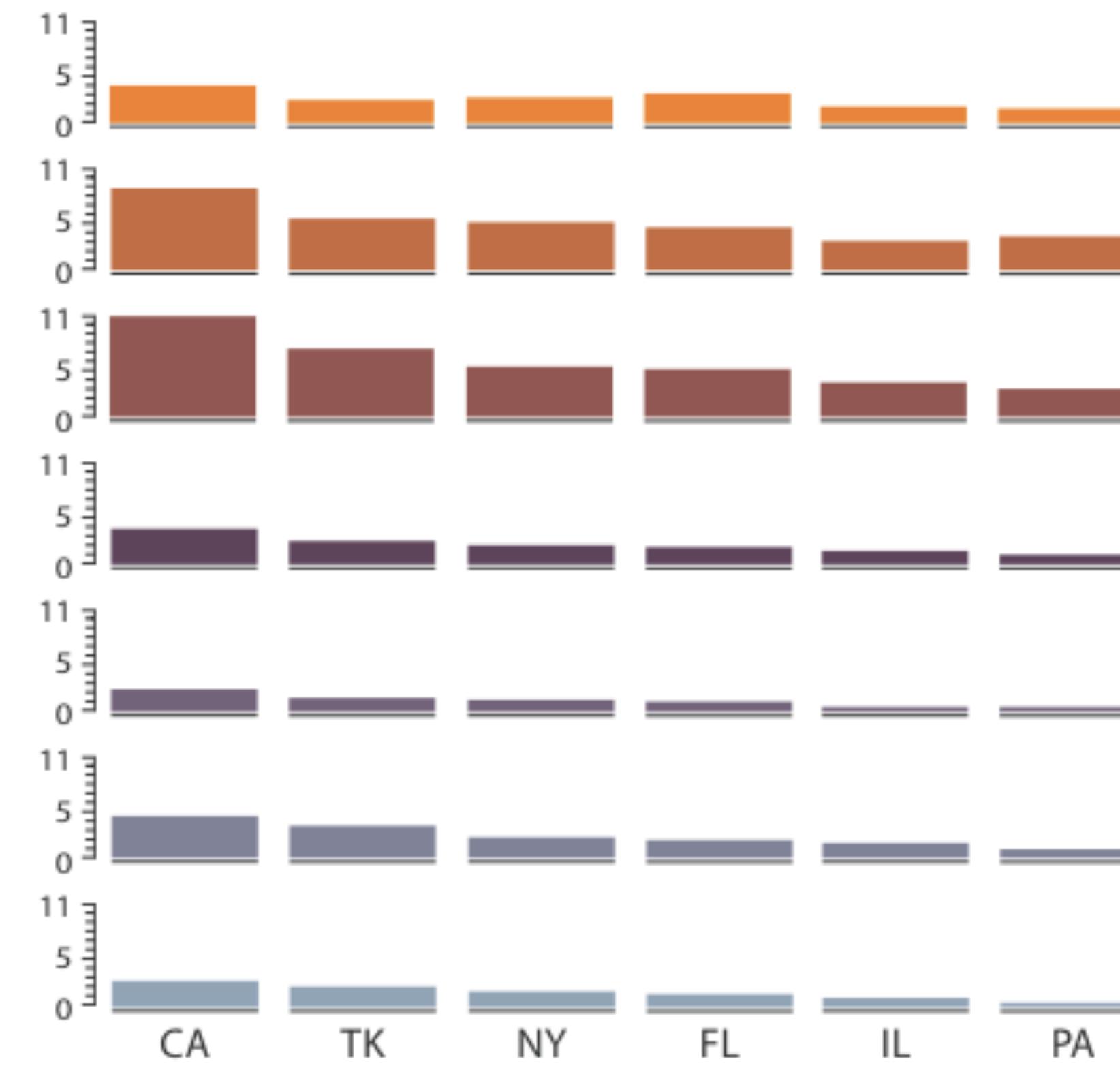
**partition attribute(s)**

- typically categorical

# Partitioning

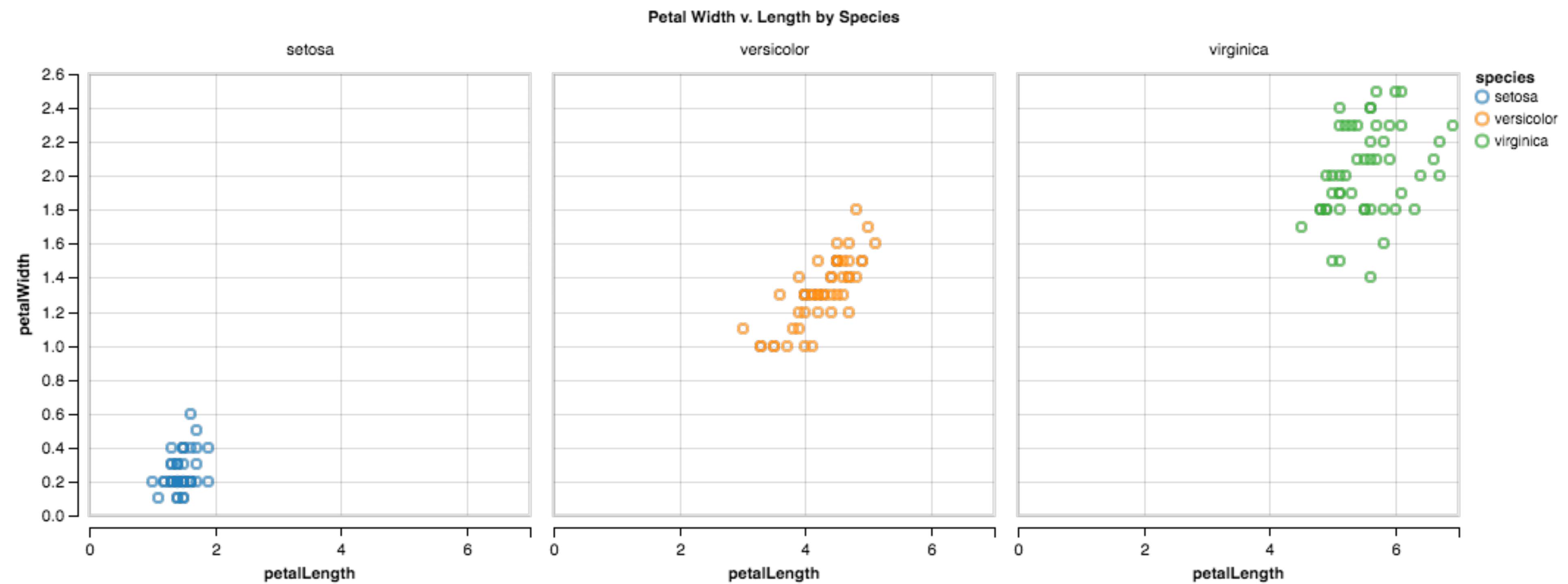


Partitioned by State



Partitioned by Age Group and State

# Partition by Category



# Trellis Plots

**panel variables**

attributes encoded in individual views

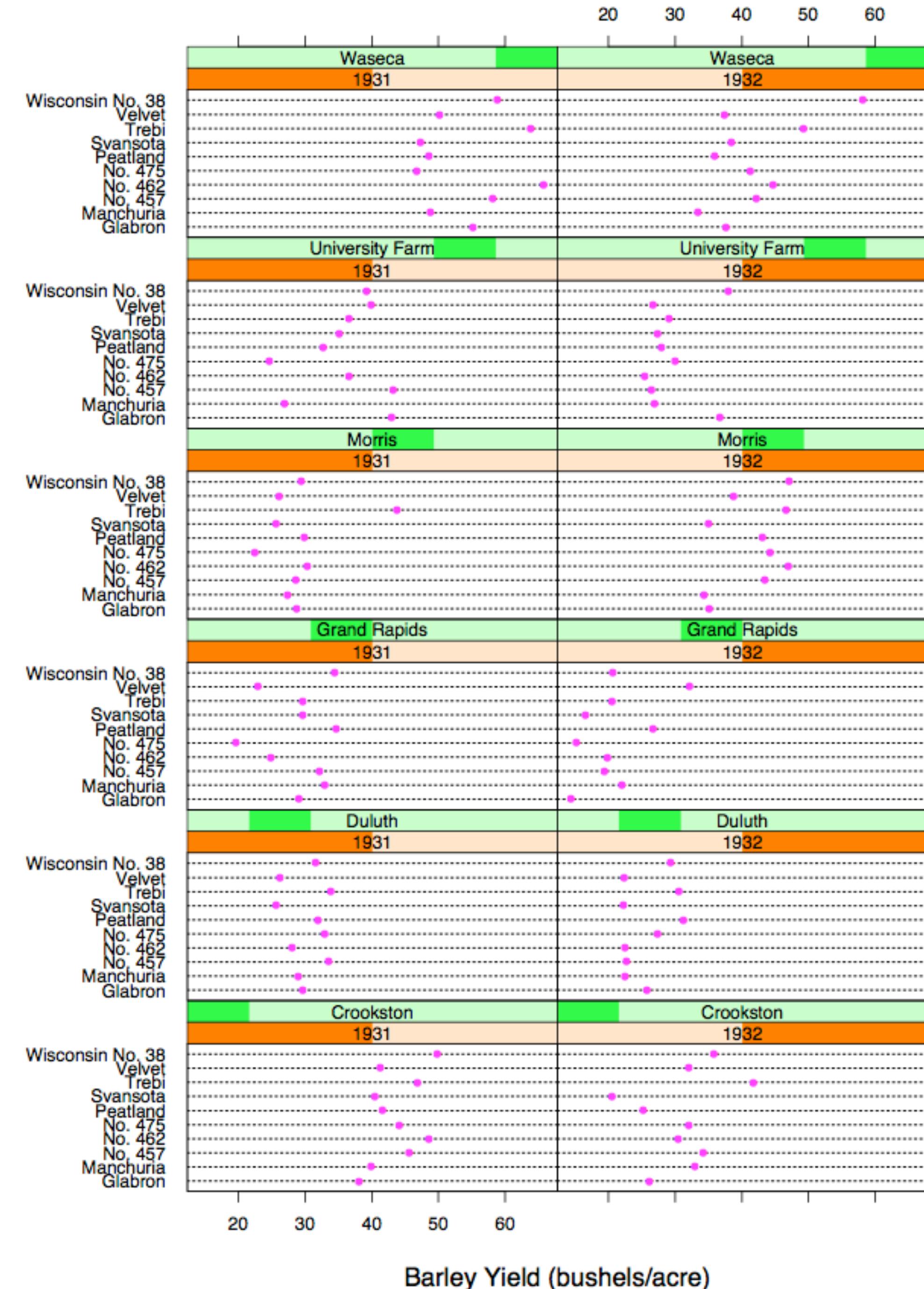
**partitioning variables**

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



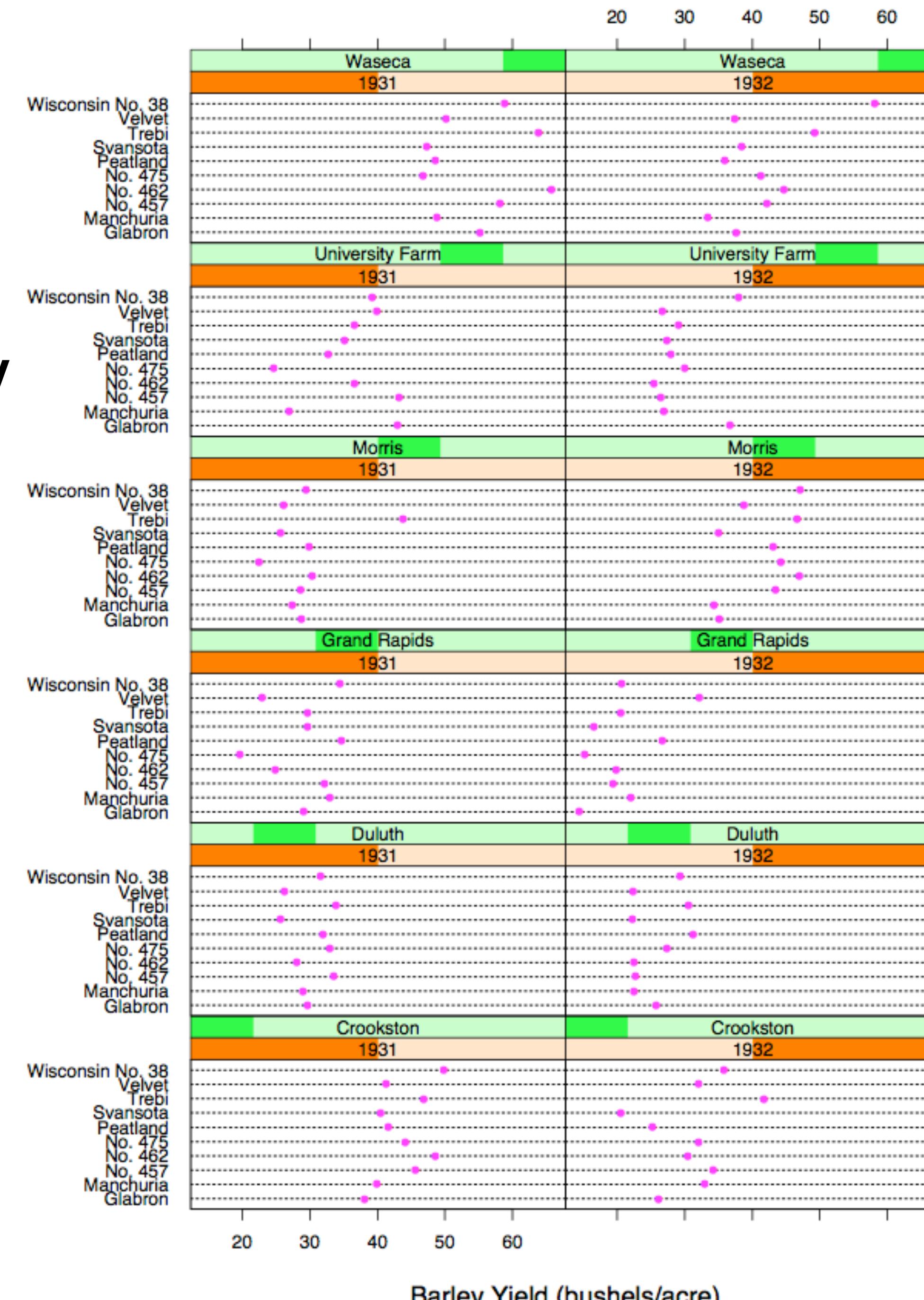
# Data

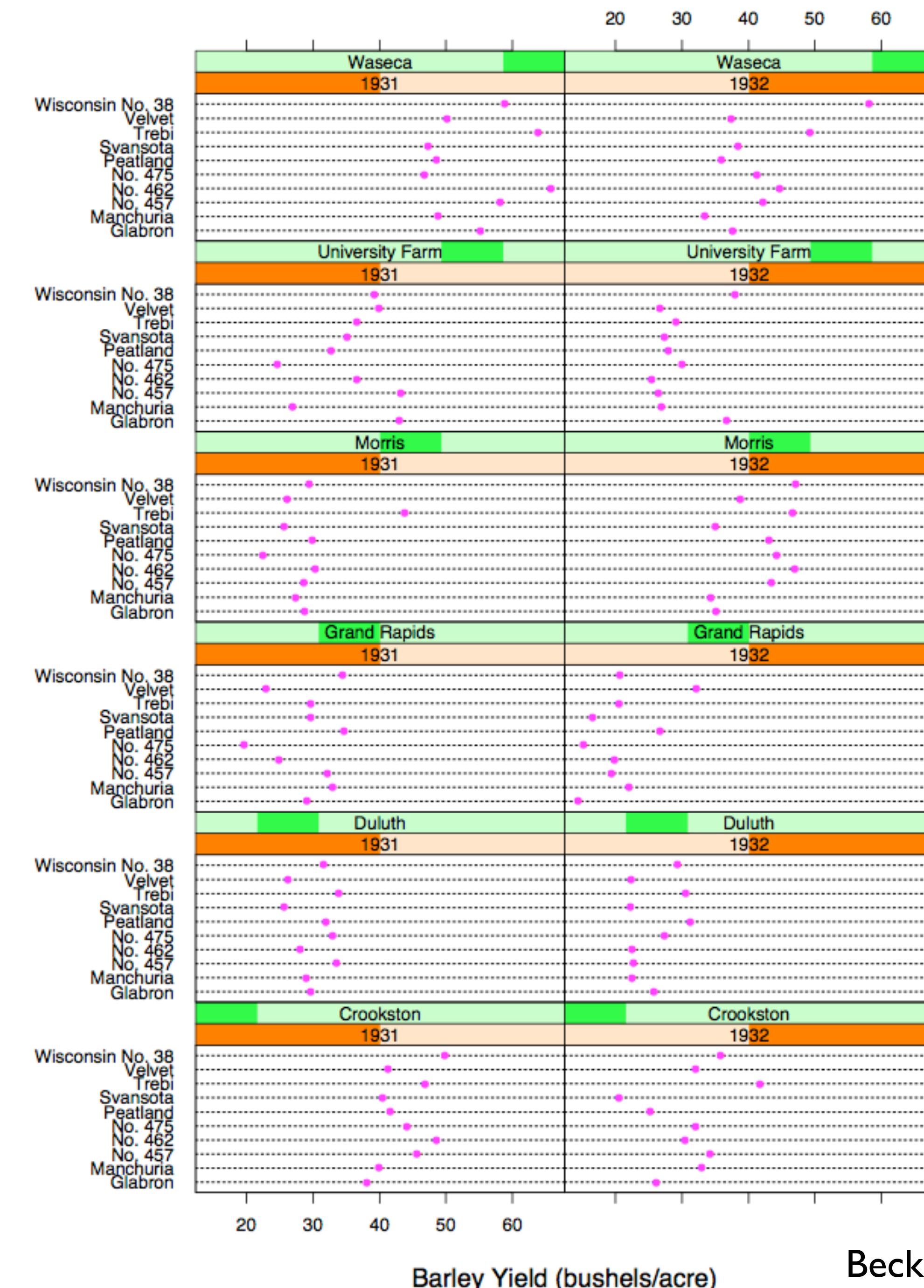
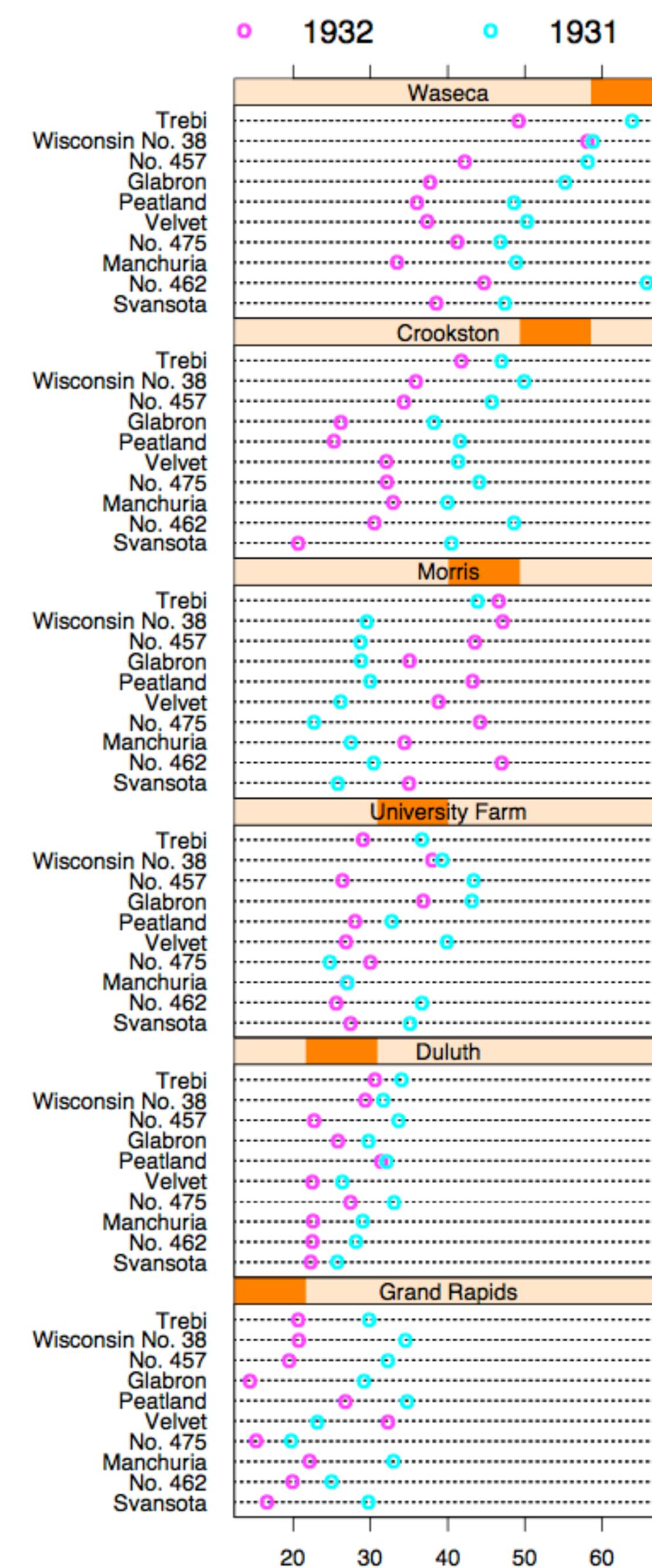
Barley Yields in two years across multiple farms for multiples barley strains

## partitioning variables

Columns partitioned by year

Rows partitioned by farm

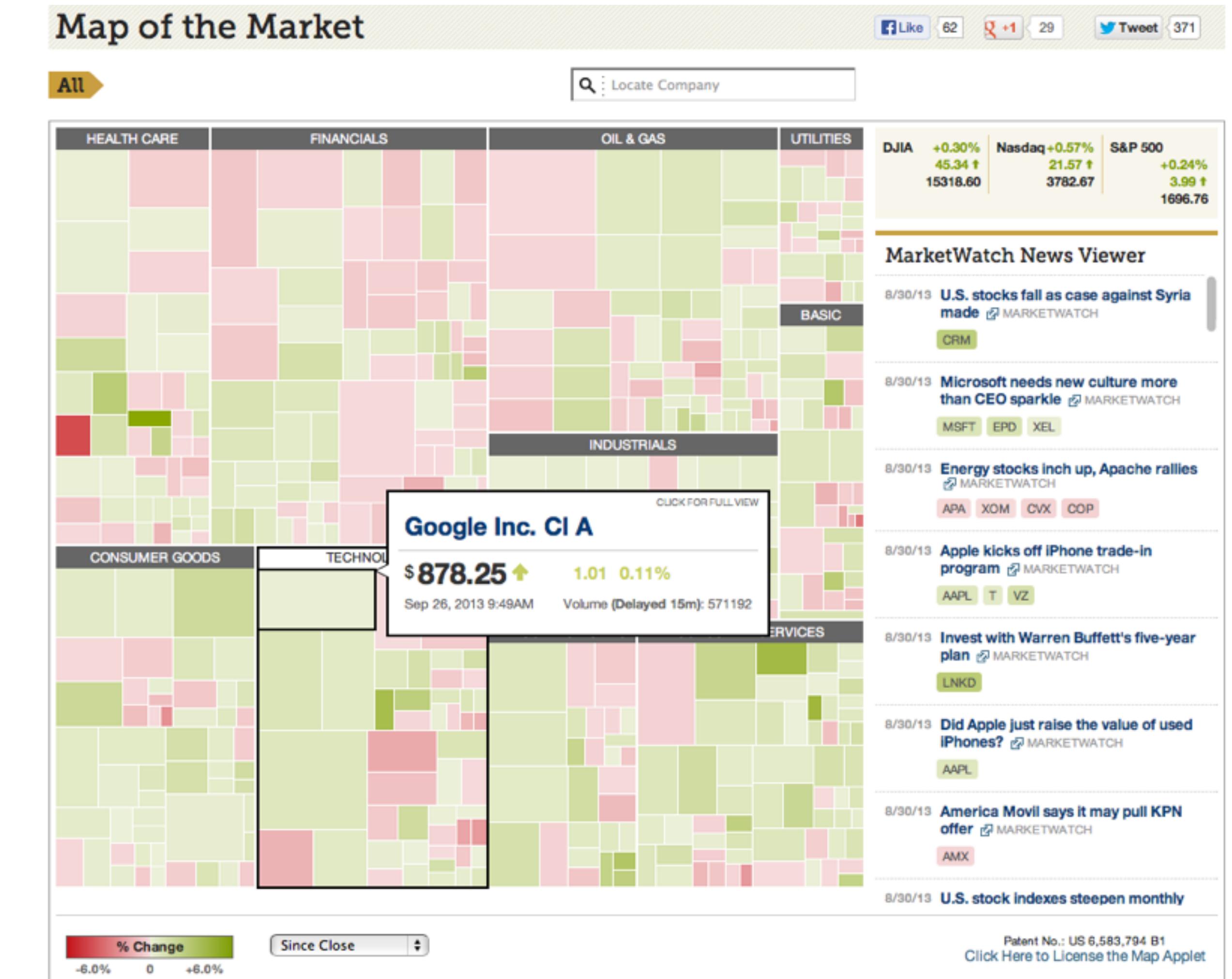




Becker 1996

# Recursive Subdivision

partitioning: flexibly transform data attributes into a hierarchy  
use treemaps as spacefilling rectangular layouts



# 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**

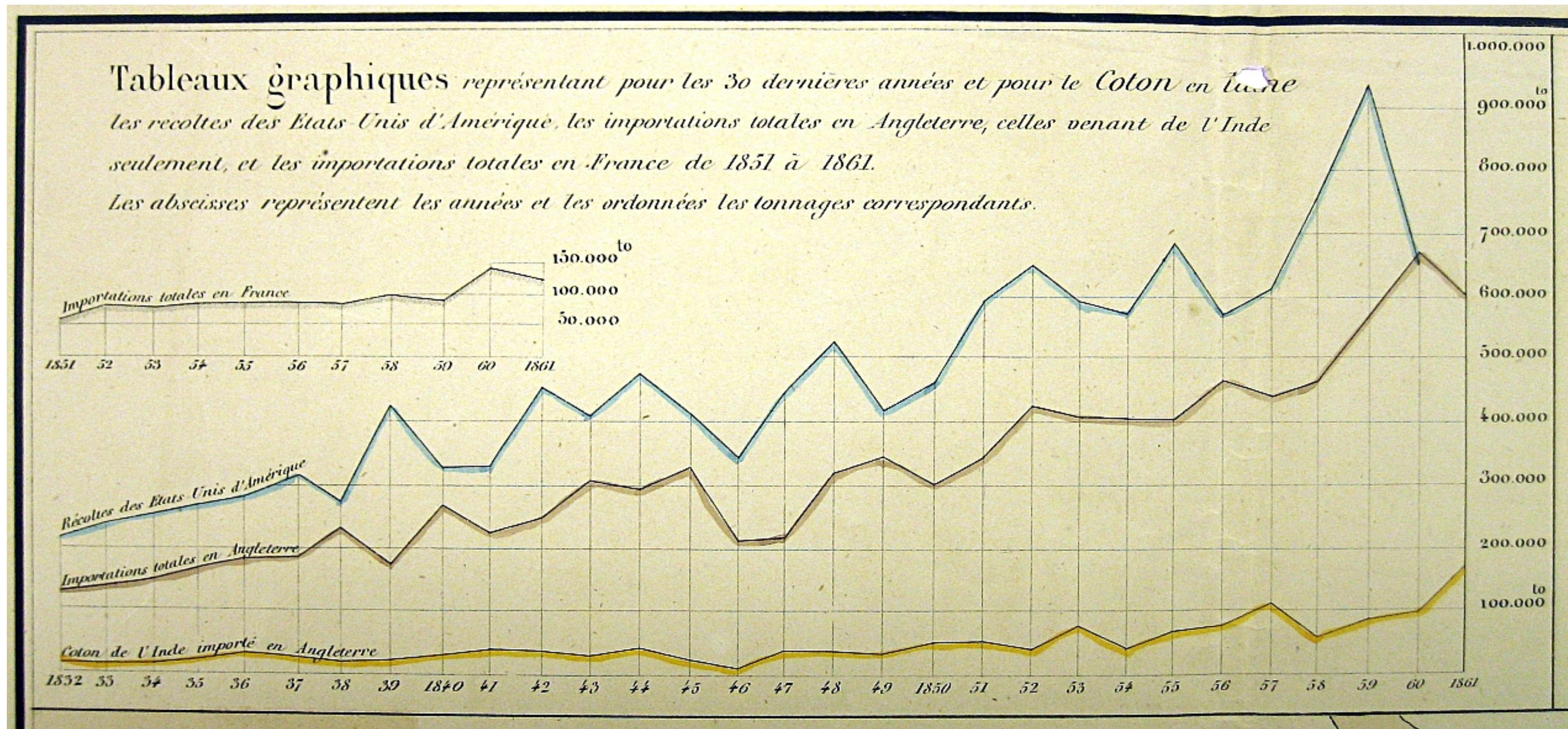
- supports a larger, more detailed view than using multiple views

**trade-off**

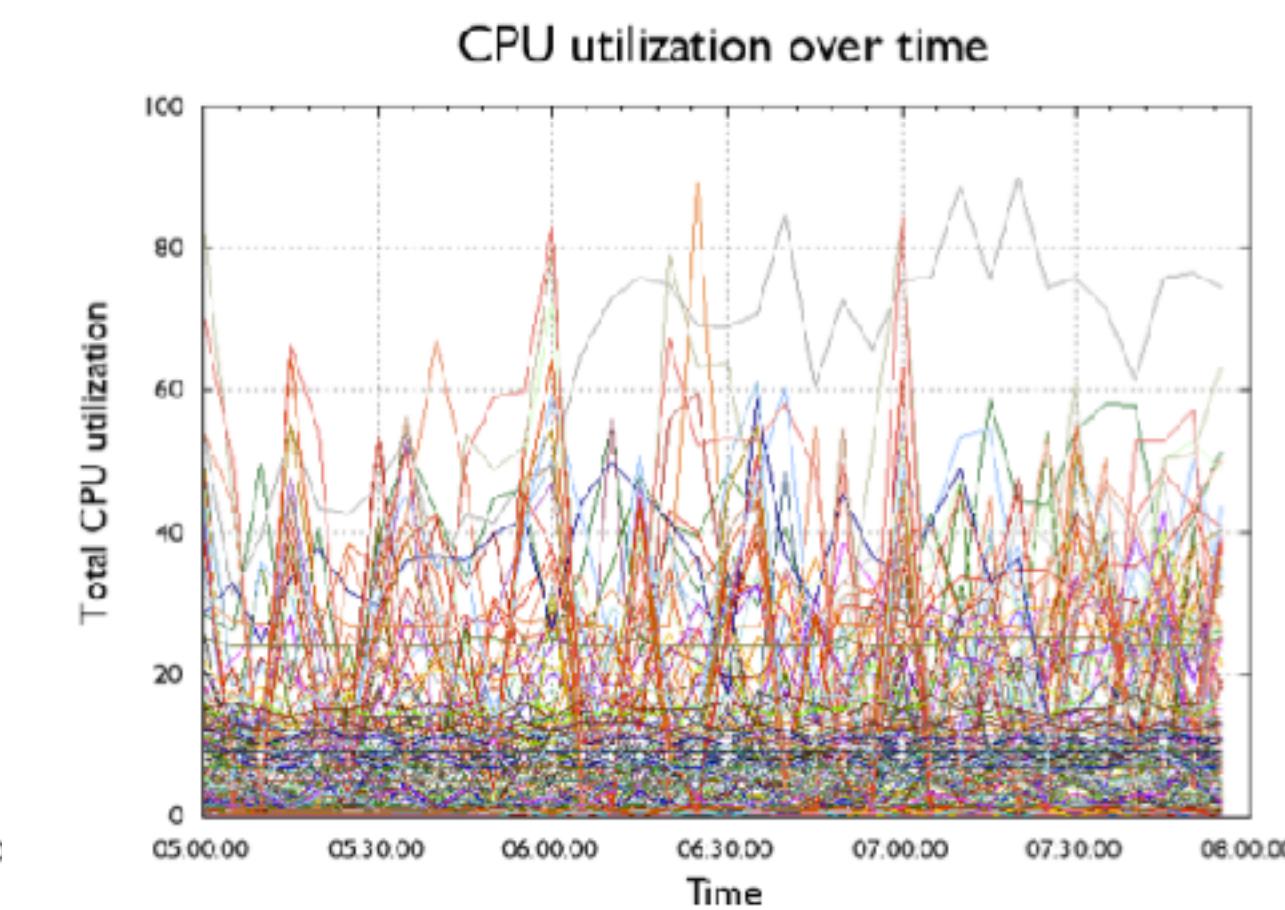
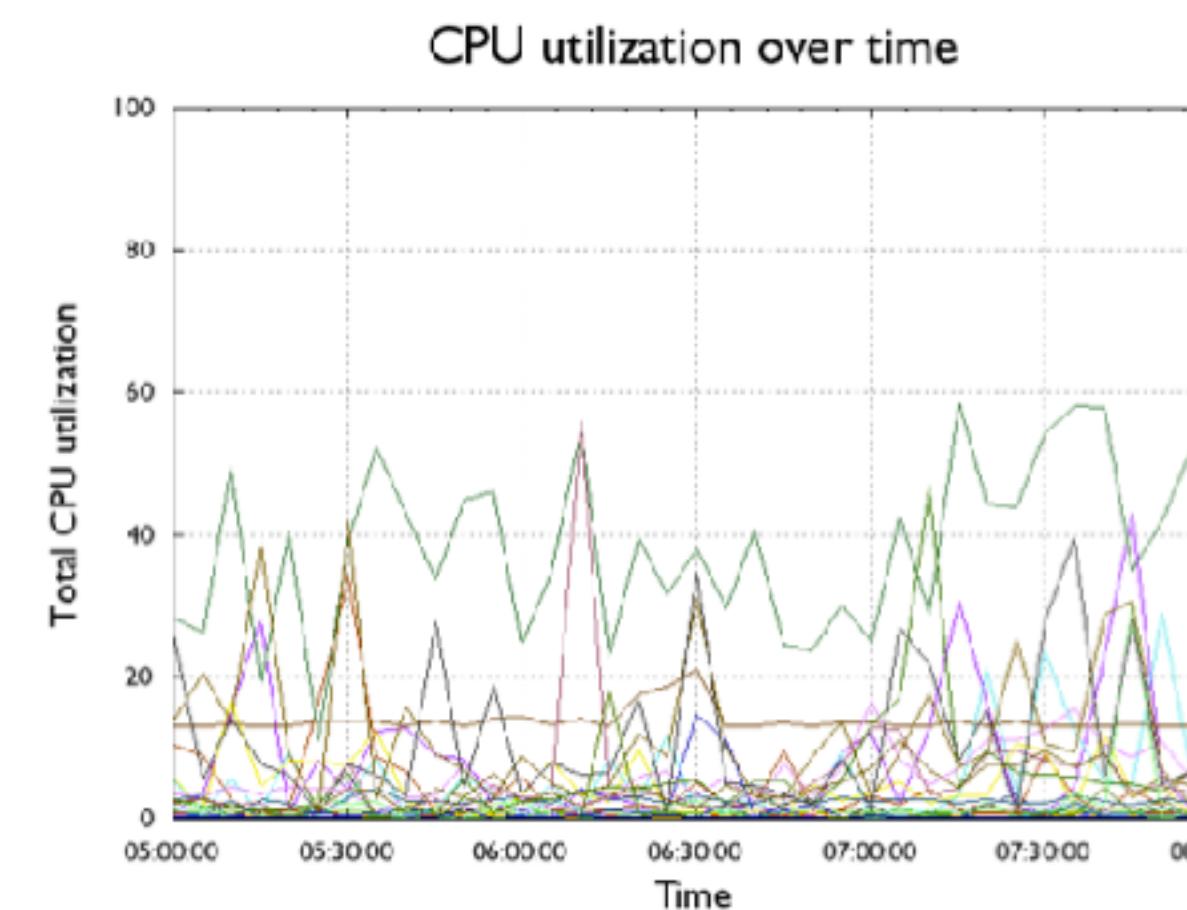
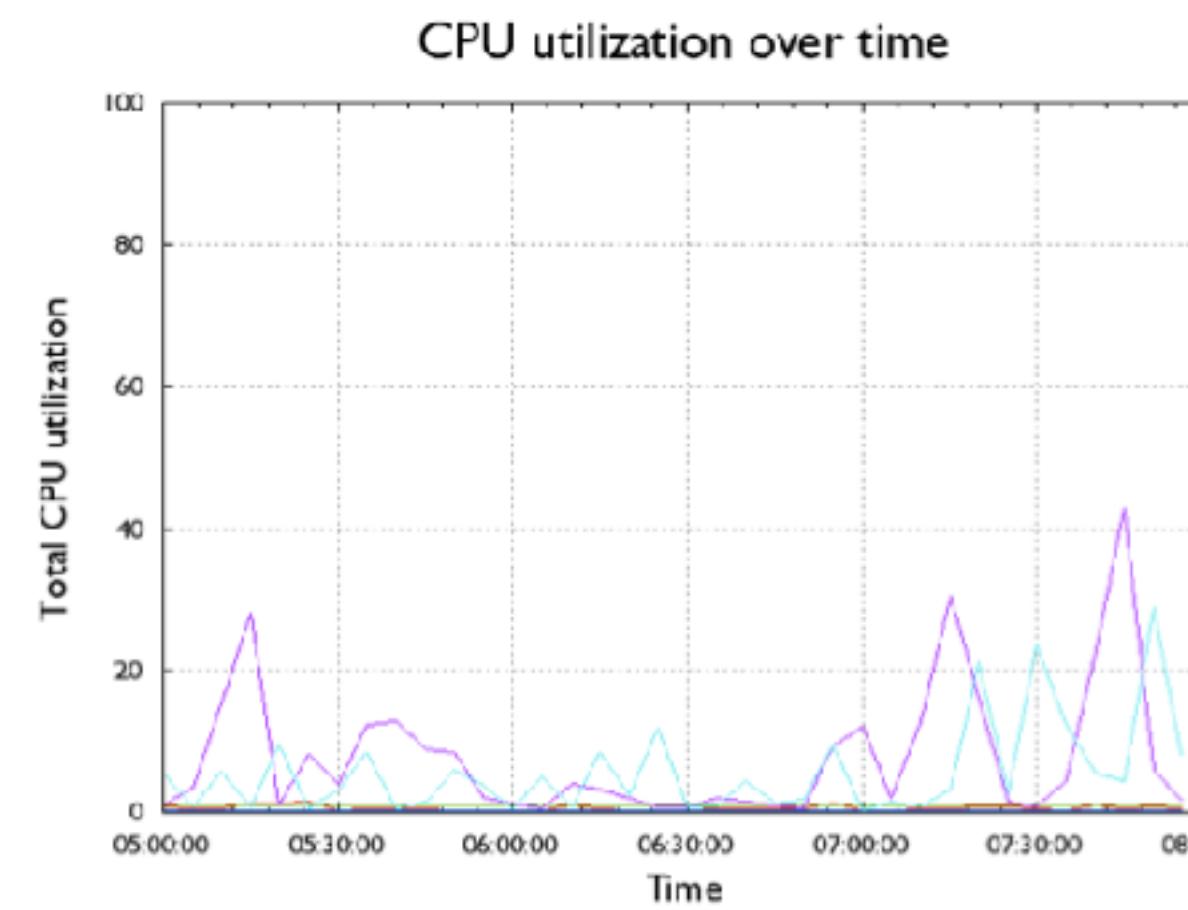
- layering imposes constraints on visual encoding choice as well as number of layers that can be shown

# JOSEPH MINARD

1781-1870

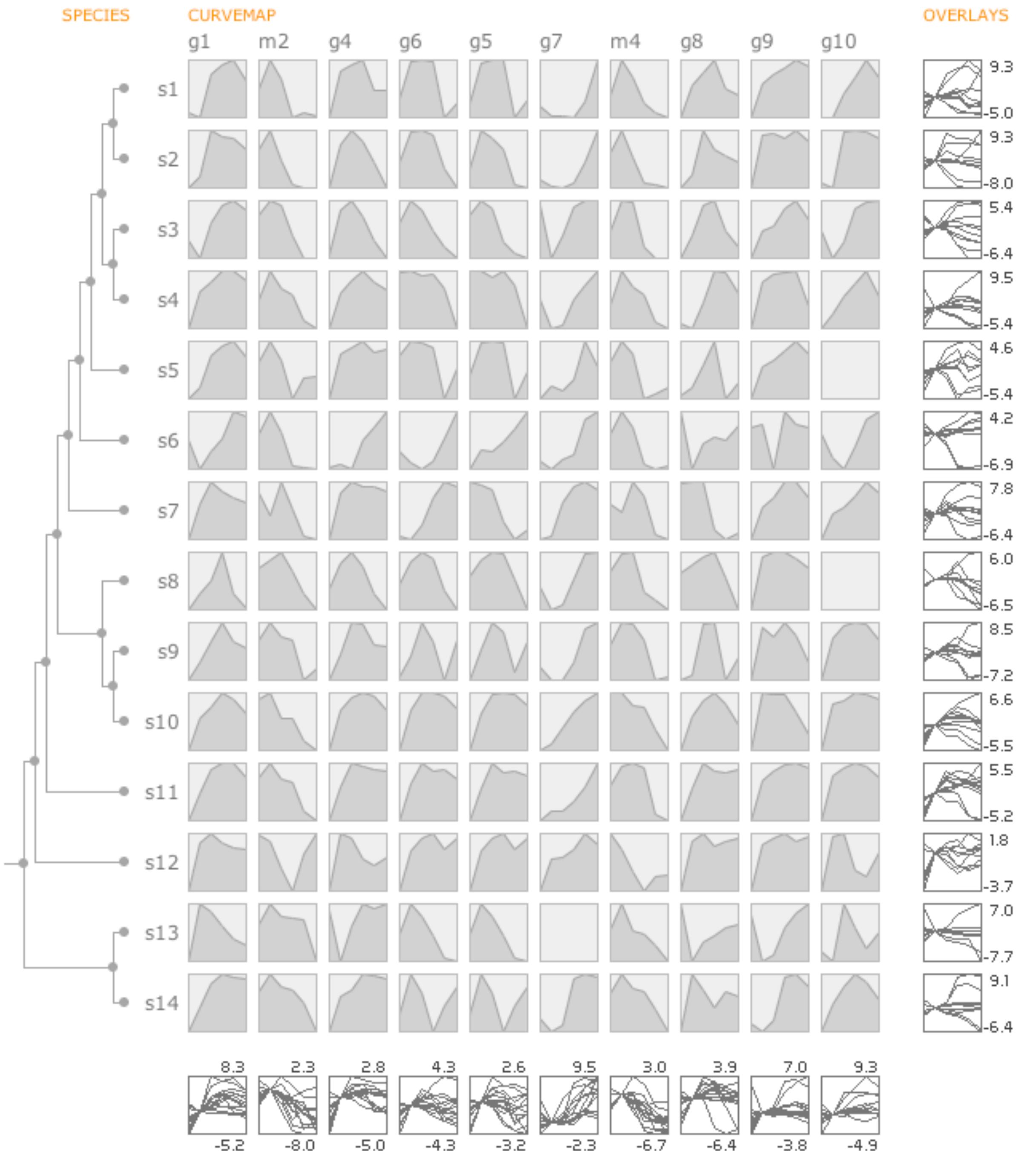


# overlays



# Combined

Partitioned + layered graph  
Synchronized through  
highlighting



# MCV to the Max

