

Mapping the Relationships among Data Visualization Types

by BO-YUAN CHEN



Despite the rapid growth of visualization research, the relationships among different visualization types have not been adequately and systematically explored. This thesis addresses this gap by analyzing these relationships using spatial reasoning on their visual encodings, introducing three representations to illustrate them, and evaluating respondents' comprehension and preferences through user testing.

CONSTRUCTING THE RELATIONSHIPS

To construct a relationship in the graph, two nodes and a link are required. In our case, nodes represent visualization types and visual encodings, and links indicate the use of a visual encoding by a visualization type. Visualization types are selected based on their popularity [1] and diversity [2]. For the visual encoding system, LangVIS [2] is chosen due to its systematic and rigorous framework, built on Bertin's foundational work [3]. These relationships are illustrated using a force-directed graph (similar to Fig. 1), where shorter distances between nodes indicate closer relationships.

REPRESENTING THE RELATIONSHIPS

Three representations illustrate these relationships, each following a different design principle [4]. The Node-Link Diagram (Fig. 1) uses edges, adapted from the force-directed graph. The redesigned Euler Diagram applies grouping by boundary. The UpSet plot [5] employs a matrix and bars to encode relationships.

USER TESTING AND CONCLUSION

User testing was conducted online to evaluate how the three representations support the understanding of the relationships. Each representation shows clear strengths and limitations: the Node-Link Diagram is familiar but can become cluttered; the redesigned Euler Diagram is visually appealing but may overload information; and the UpSet plot provides an overview and detailed insights but requires user training. Results also indicate that the most frequently used encodings are *Positioning along a coordinate axis*, *Proportional space-filling*, *Extending along a coordinate axis*, *Connecting*, *Sizing*, and their combinations.

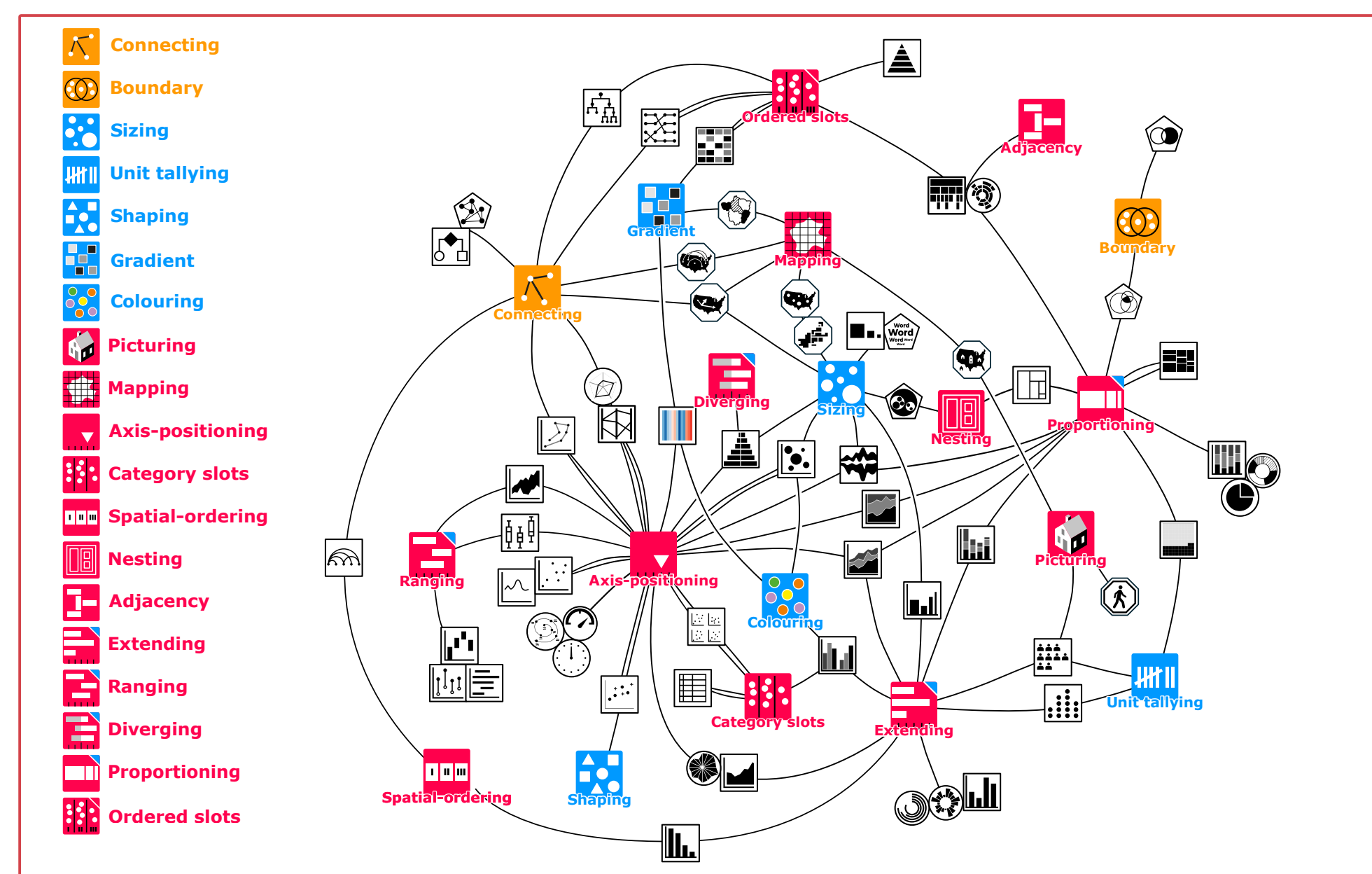


Fig. 1: A Node-Link Diagram representing the relationships of visualization types

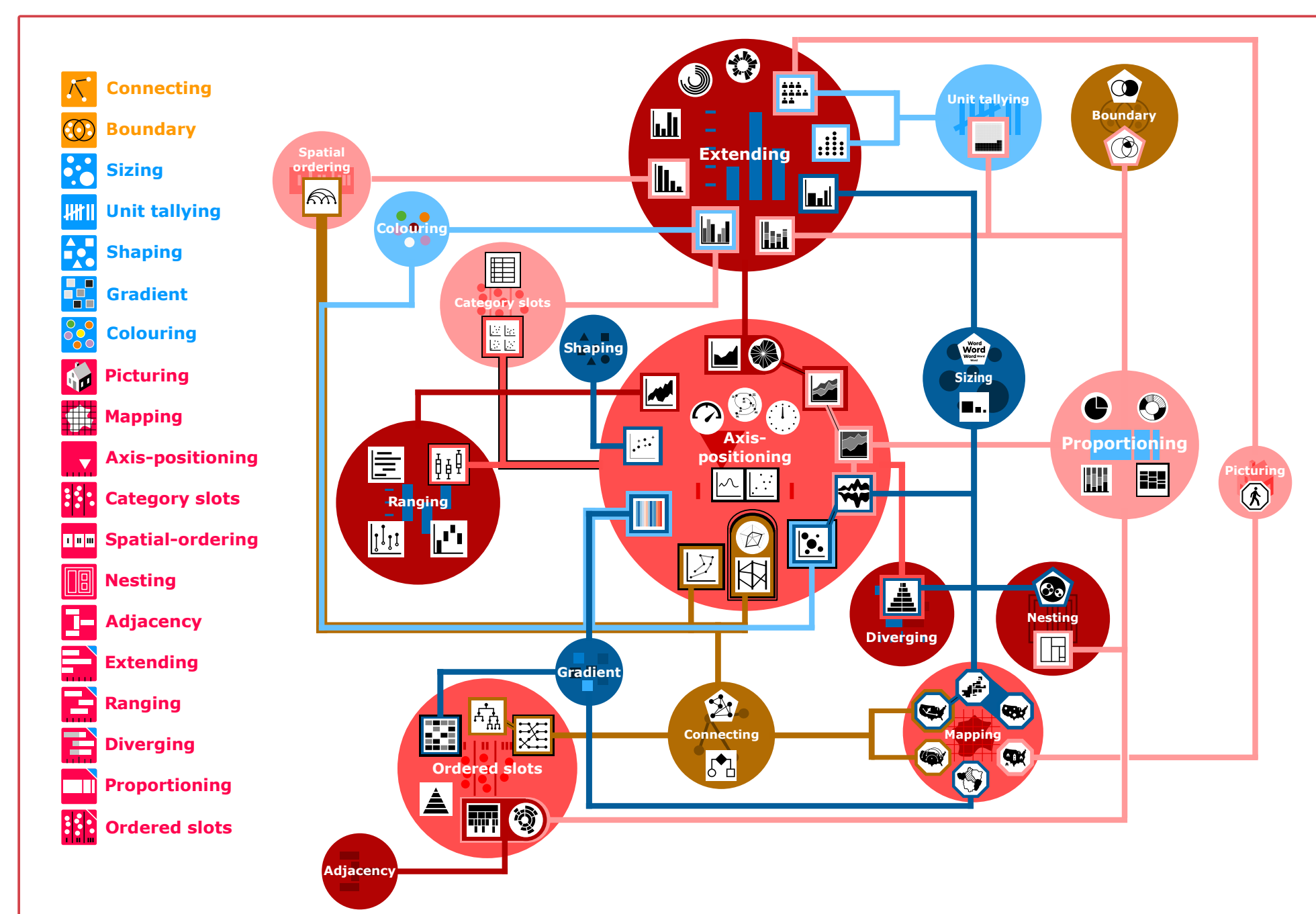


Fig. 2: A redesigned Euler Diagram representing the relationships of visualization types

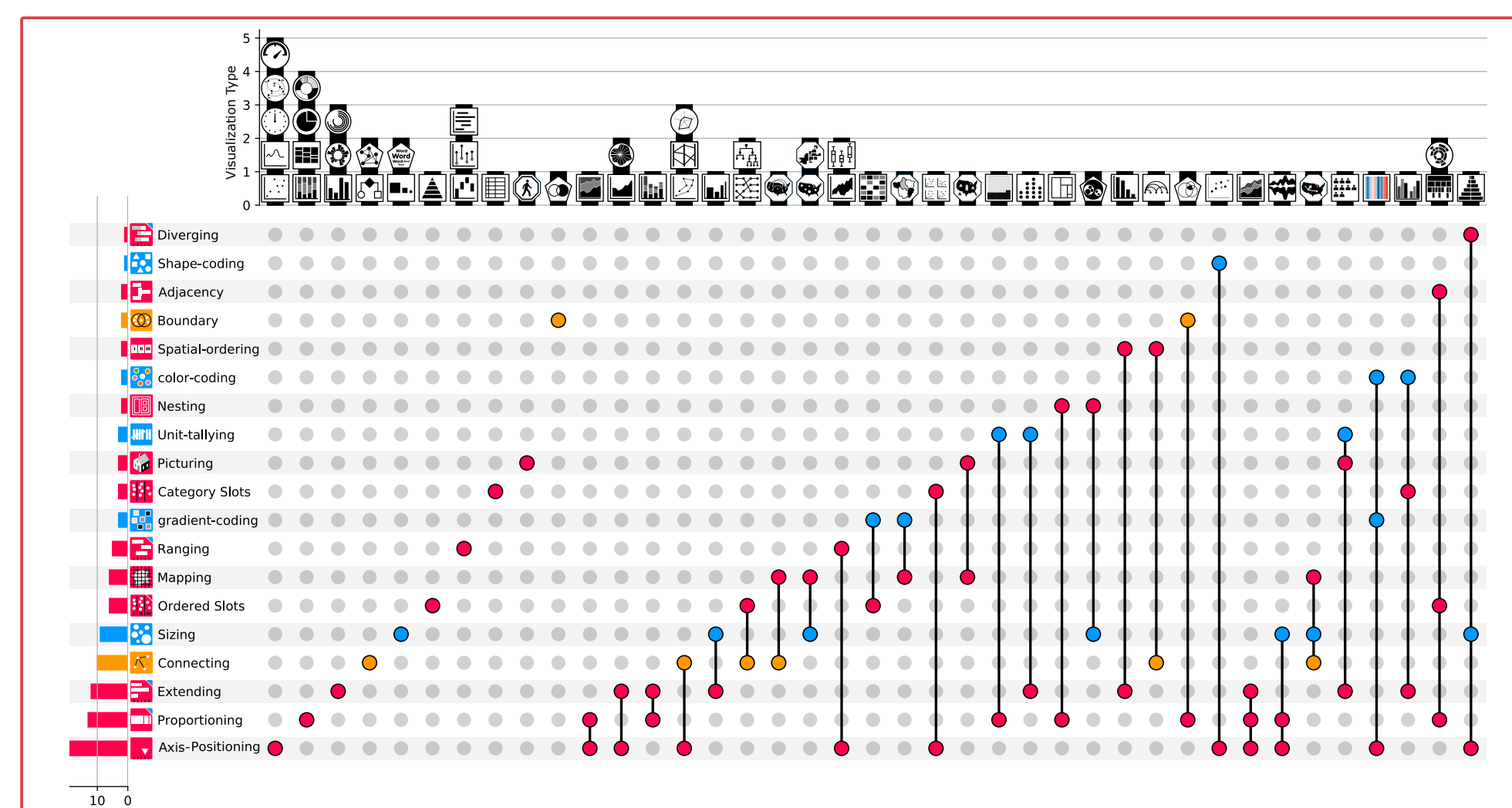


Fig. 3: An UpSet plot representing the relationships of visualization types

THESIS CONDUCTED AT

Department of Geo-Information Processing
Faculty of Geo-Information Science and Earth Observation
University of Twente (UTwente)



THESIS ASSESSMENT BOARD

Chair Professor: Prof. Dr. Raul Zurita Milla (UT)

Supervisor: Dr. Yuri Engelhardt (UT)

Reviewer: Dr.-Ing. habil. Eva Hauthal (TUD)

YEAR

2025

KEYWORDS

data visualization type, visual encoding, relationship, representation, user testing, LangVIS, force-directed graph, node-link diagram, Euler diagram, UpSet plot

REFERENCES

- [1] Battle, L., Duan, P., Miranda, Z., et al. (2018). Beagle: Automated extraction and interpretation of visualizations from the web. Proceedings of CHI 2018.
- [2] Engelhardt, Y., & Richards, C. (2024). A building-block approach to the diversity of visualization types. In Diagrammatic Representation and Inference (Diagrams 2024).
- [3] Bertin, J. (1983). Semiology of graphics (Trans. W. J. Berg).
- [4] Alsallakh, B., Micallef, L., et al. (2014). Visualizing sets and set-typed data: State-of-the-art and future challenges. EuroVis 2014.
- [5] Lex, A., Gehlenborg, N., et al. (2014). UpSet: Visualization of intersecting sets. IEEE Transactions on Visualization and Computer Graphics.