

Introduction to information visualizations

CS698Y – Human AI Interaction

Logistics

- Friday (tomorrow) → Attendance is compulsory
- Next assignment coming soon:
 - Conduct a user evaluation of your interface, based on assignment-6
 - Pick a method that suits you → user study (N=3 participants), heuristics evaluation (on your own, for all heuristics, systematically)
 - Have results done, for the final presentations.
 - Final presentations on: 22/23Nov -- report due by 21st.
- Quiz → 8th November, Saturday.

So far..

- User aspects:
 - Principles
 - Design Processes
 - Explainability
 - Evaluation Techniques
 - Ethics in human studies
- Today & tomorrow → information visualizations

What is visualization?

- Representing data graphically using charts, graphs, and maps to find patterns, trends, and insights that are hard to see in raw data
- Condenses a lot of individual data points, so dense.
- Very common when building ML systems.
- Useful for:
 - Deriving insights
 - Improve communication
 - Helps make decisions

What all do we visualize?

- Data quality
- Model performance
- Explanations

What makes good visualizations

- Accurate
- Clear
- Aesthetically pleasing
- Avoids misleading / miscommunication
- Not too hard to understand
- Hard to do right, but easy to do good enough!

How do you go about visualizing stuff?

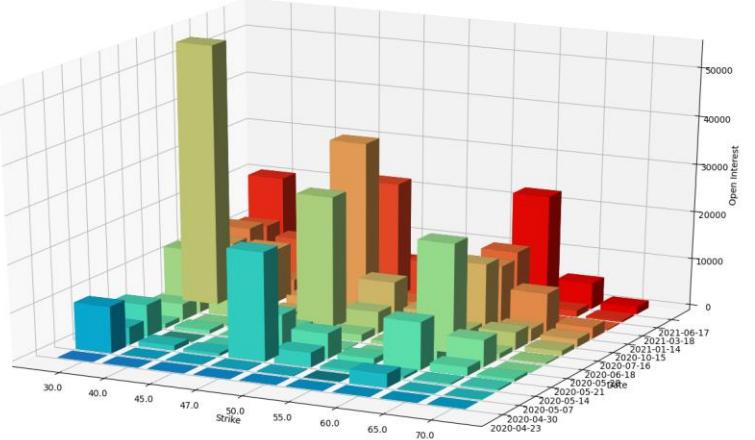
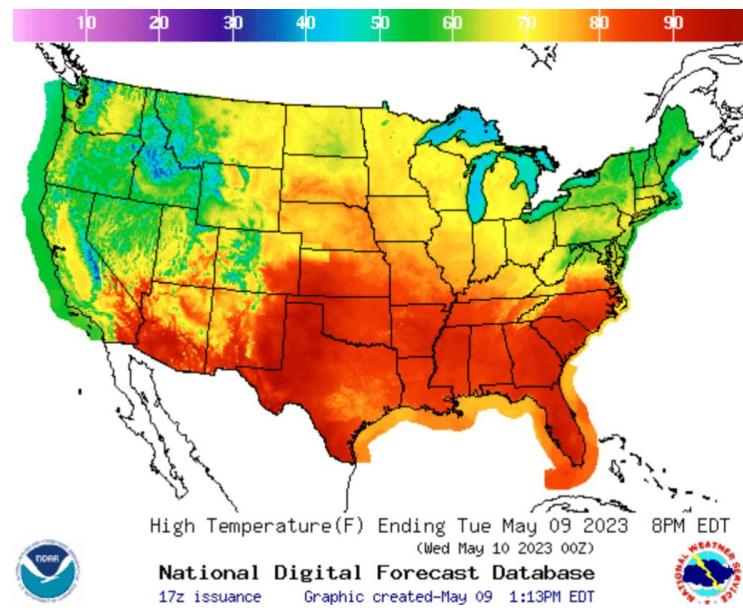
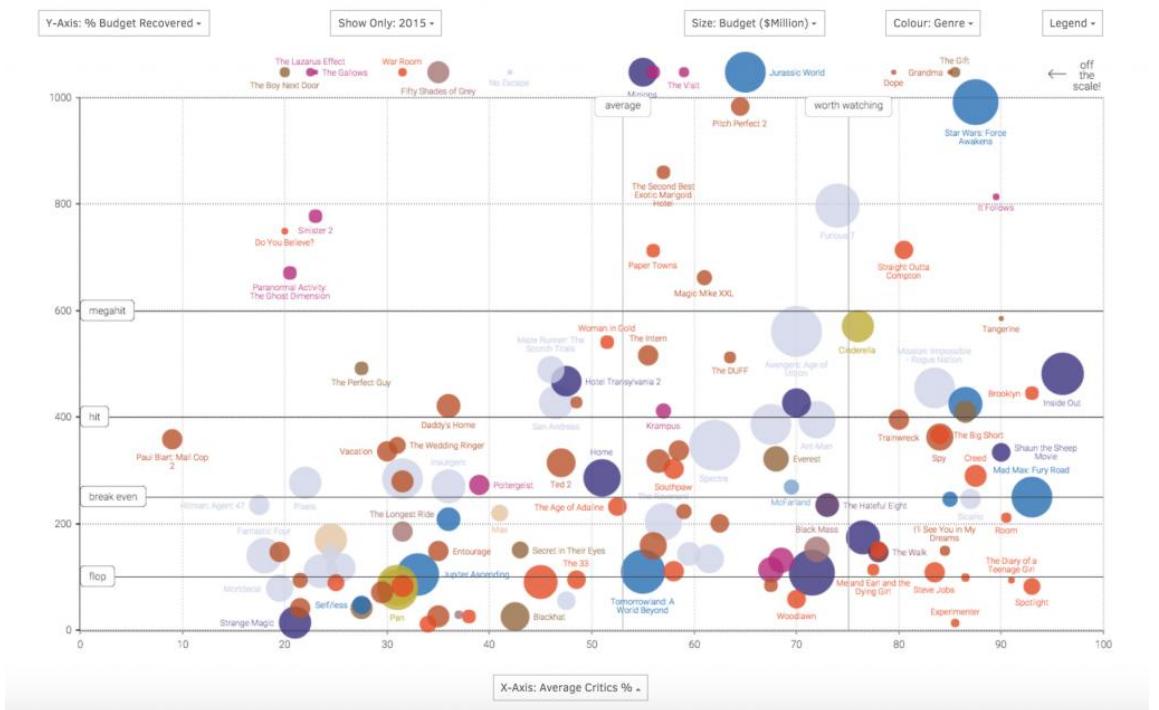
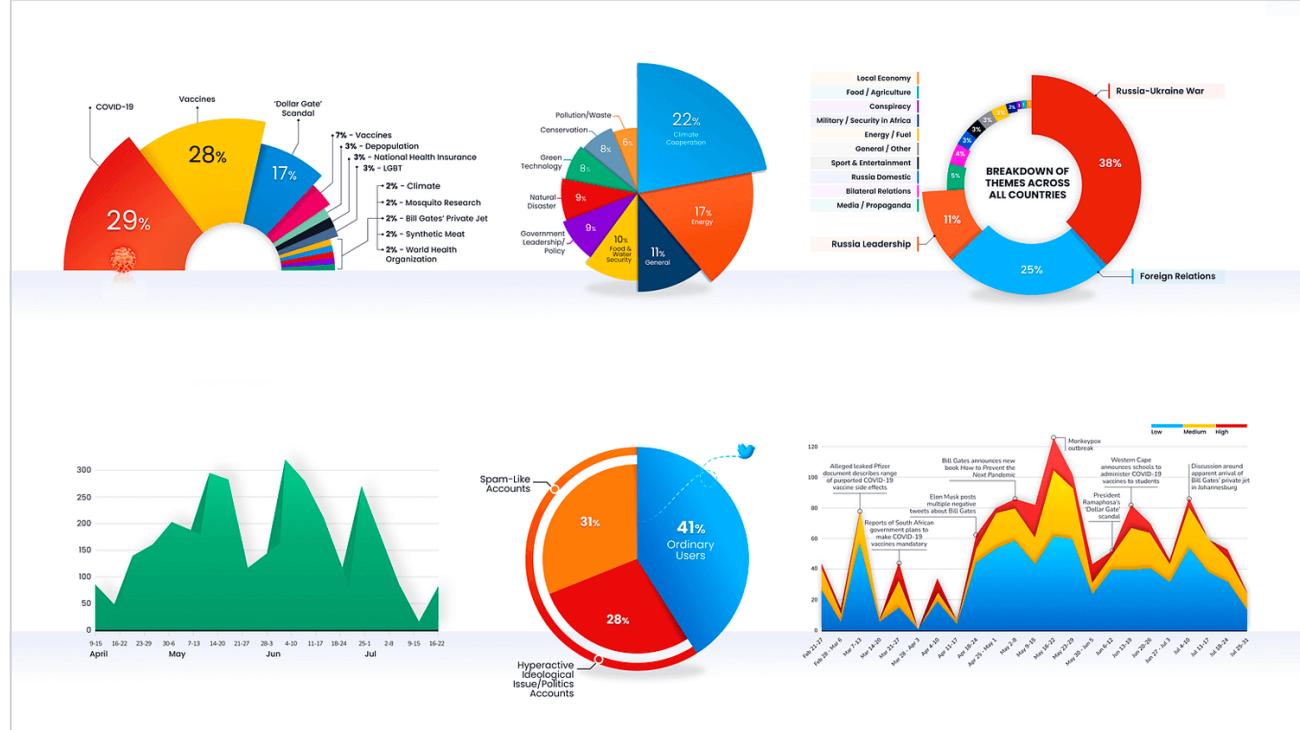
- Here, stuff = numerical/text data, useful for ML
- Start with purpose
- Know your user
- Keep it simple / avoid clutter / too much info. in one visual
- Choice of visualization
- Provide context – in terms of source of data, model parameters, etc. not just labels and titles.
- Use design elements (colors, labels, icons) carefully.

What kinds of visualizations?

- Plots
 - Scatters, lines/distributions, bars, box plots, pie charts, time series
- Trees, graphs, etc.
 - Nodes and edges

Choice depends on:

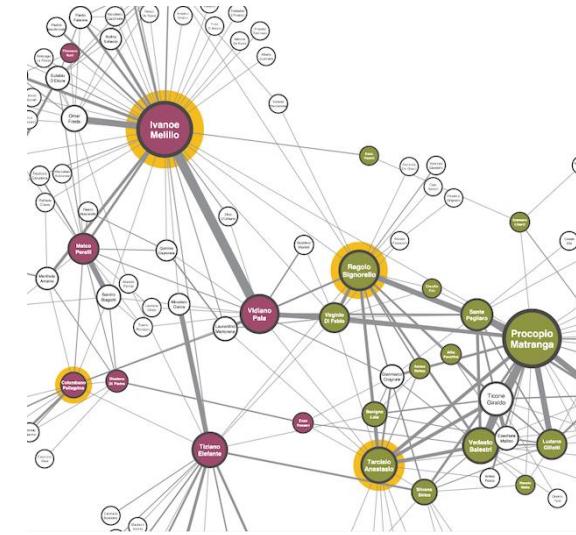
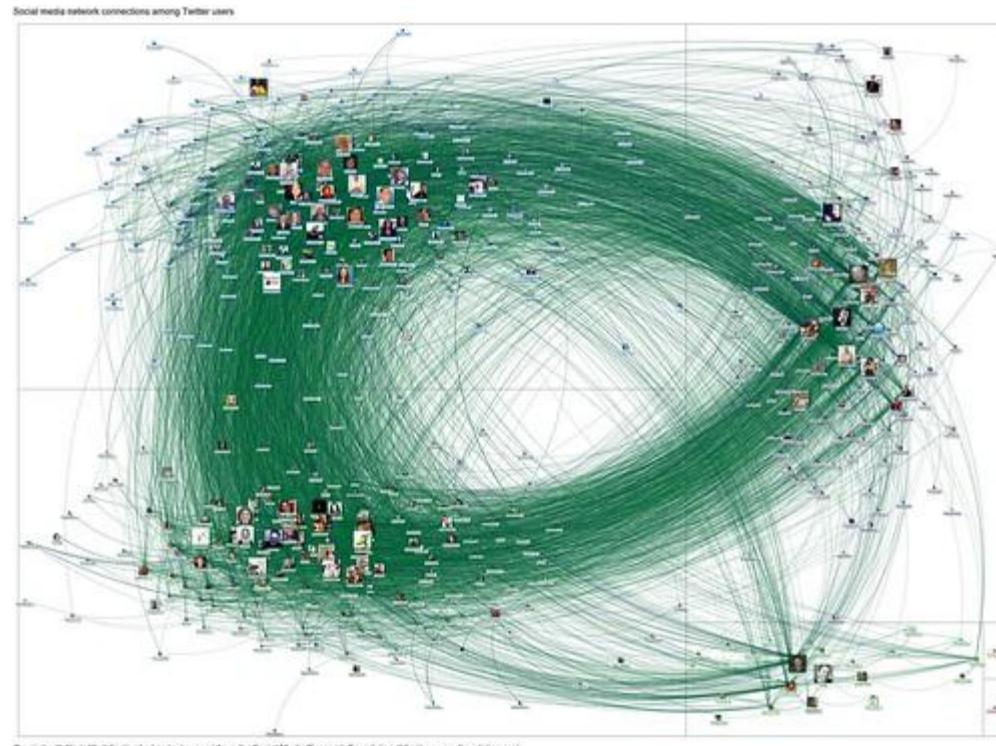
 - Nature of data
 - Nature of insights a person wants to derive
- Geospatial
 - Maps, areas, etc.
- Fields, wordclouds, bubbles, etc.

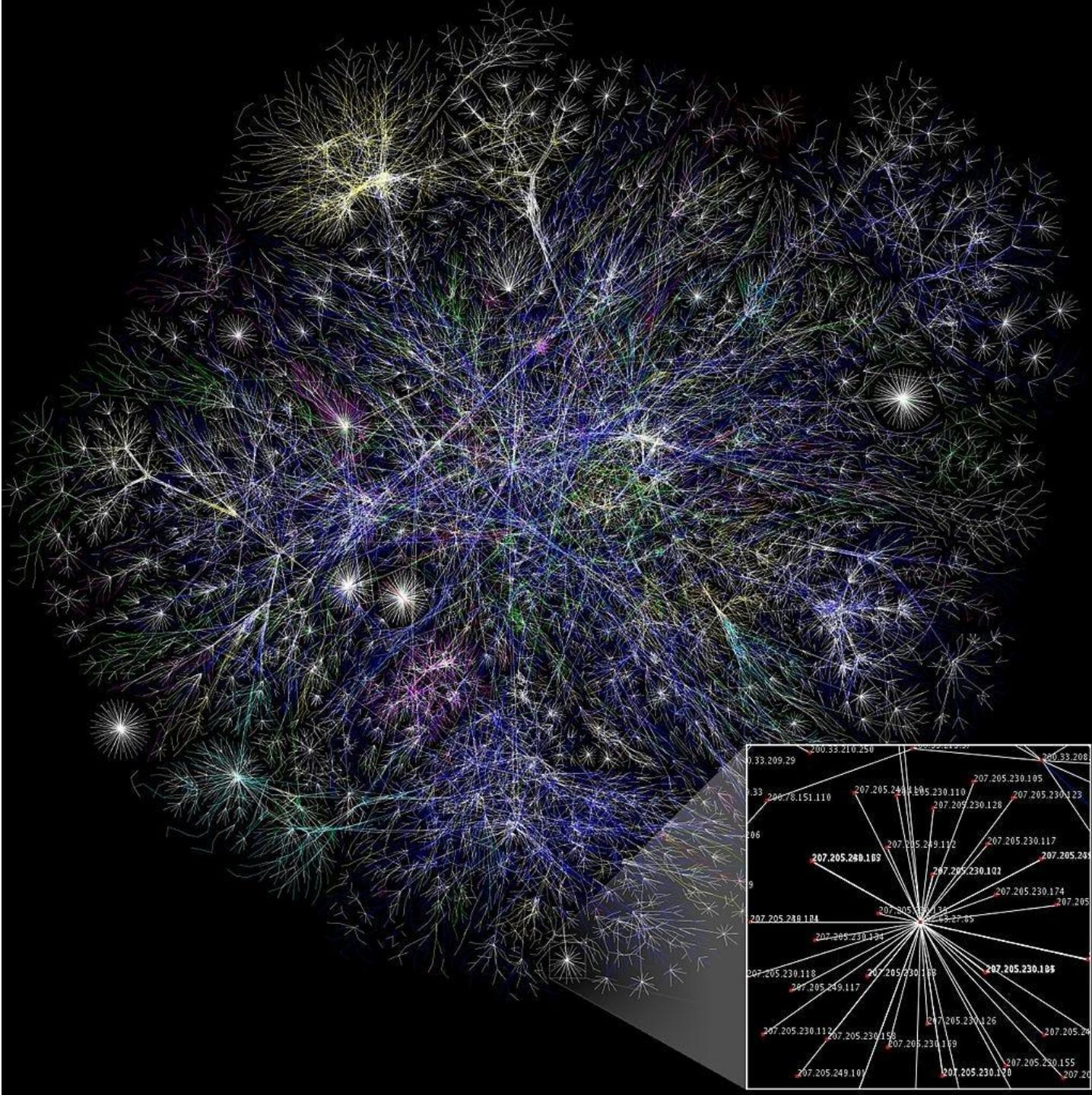


How do you go about designing visualizations

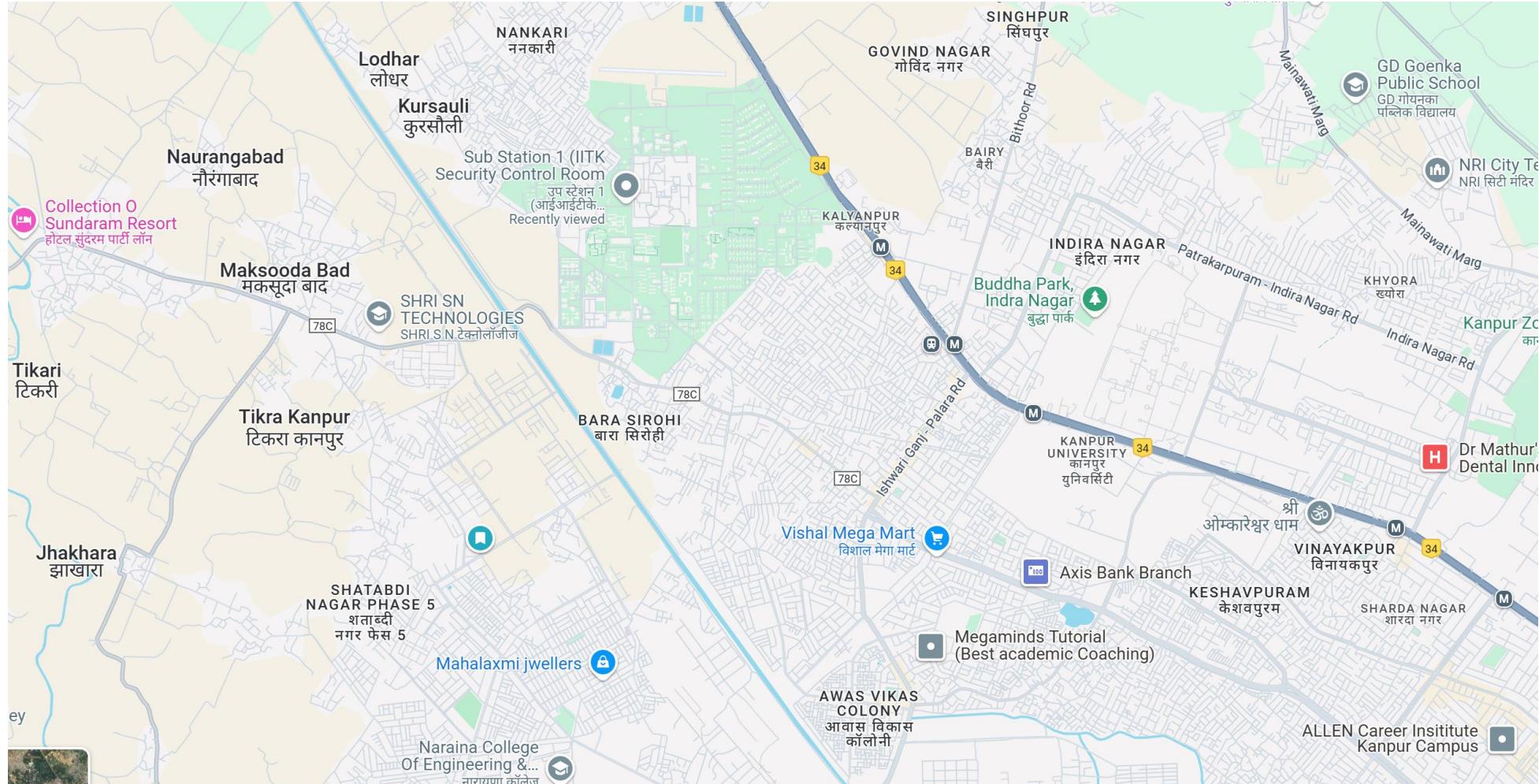
- Start with data
- What do people want out of the data?
 - And who are the people?
- E.g., Train locations and movements
 - What a traveller wants vs. traffic management wants
- Pick visualizations that communicate that insight to users
- Set of techniques to break down complexity

Some strategies: Micro vs. Macro level views

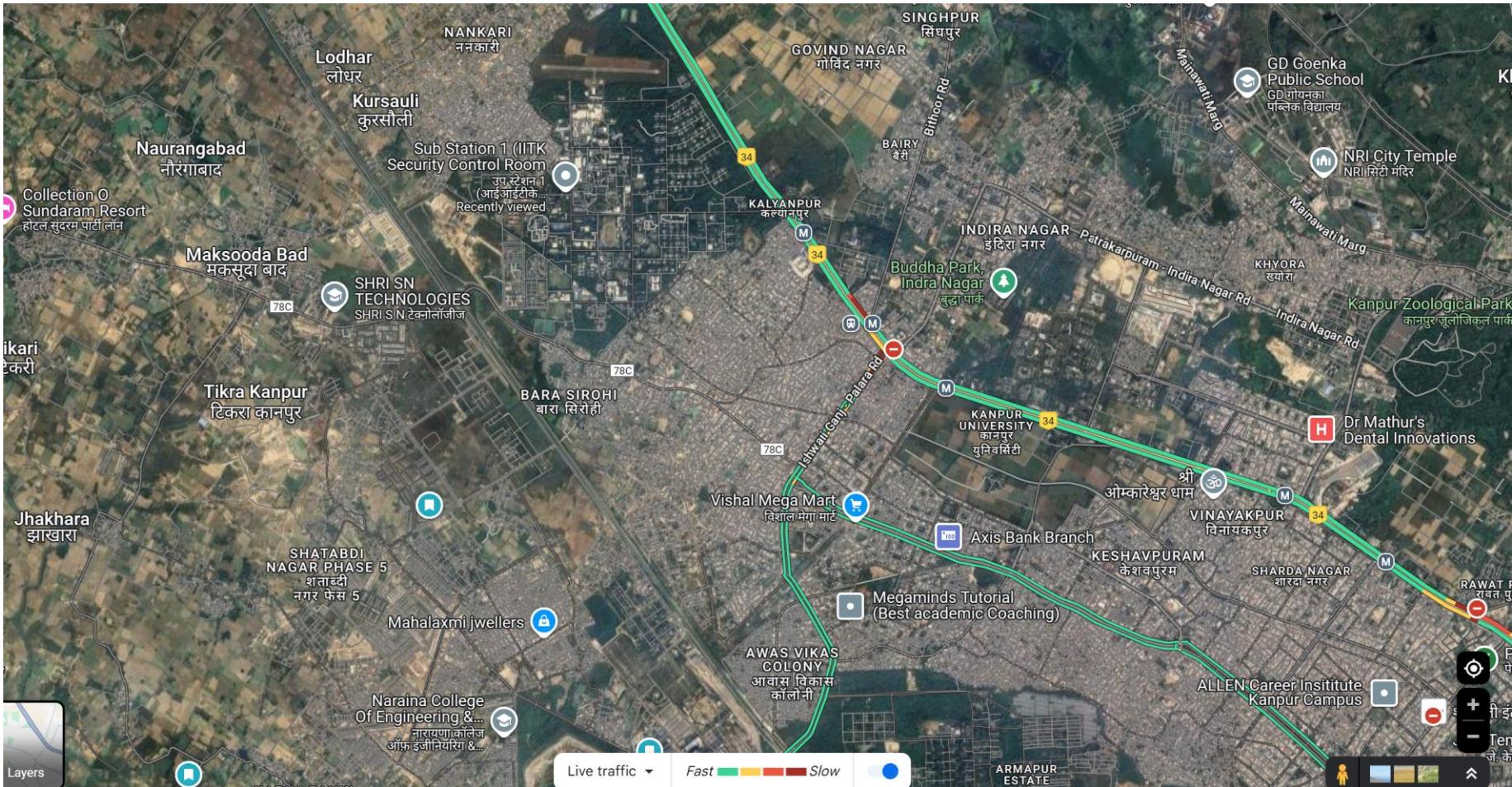




Some strategies: Layering



Some strategies: Layering



Some strategies: Separation

- Show one route at a time
 - Show only between one source and destination
 - All routes from/to a station
 - Only no toll roads
 - Etc.



More separation

- <https://www.chartjs.org/docs/latest/samples/bar/border-radius.html>

Small multiples

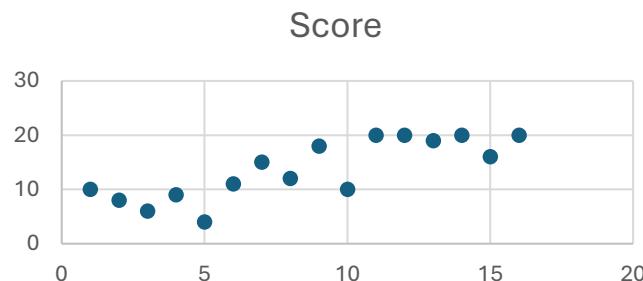


Summary of complexity taming strategies

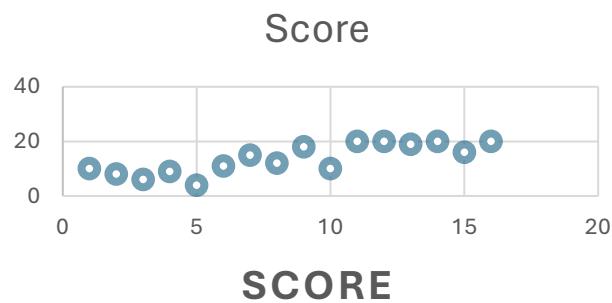
- Micro – macro views
- Layering
- Separation
- Small multiples

Designing visualizations: Primitives

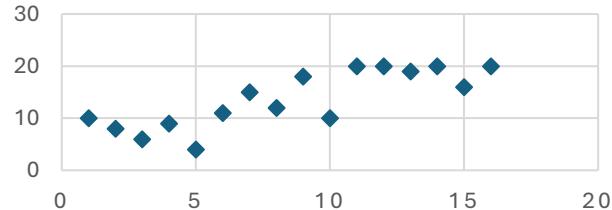
Points



Score

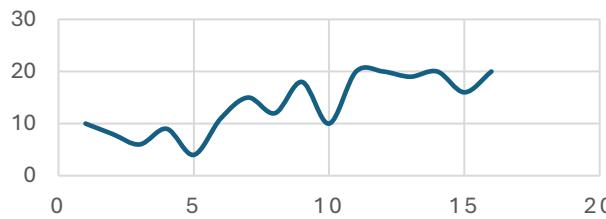


SCORE

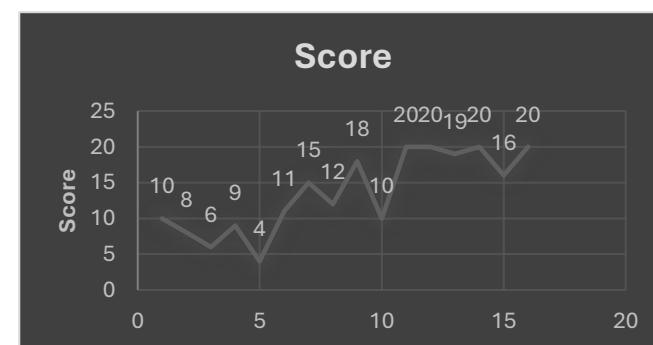


Lines

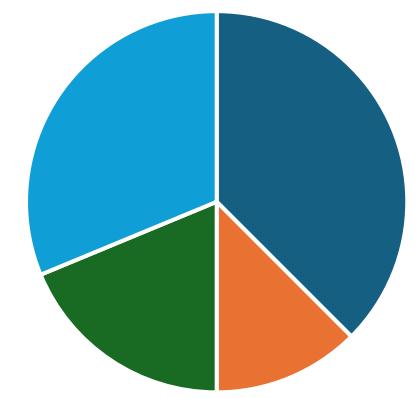
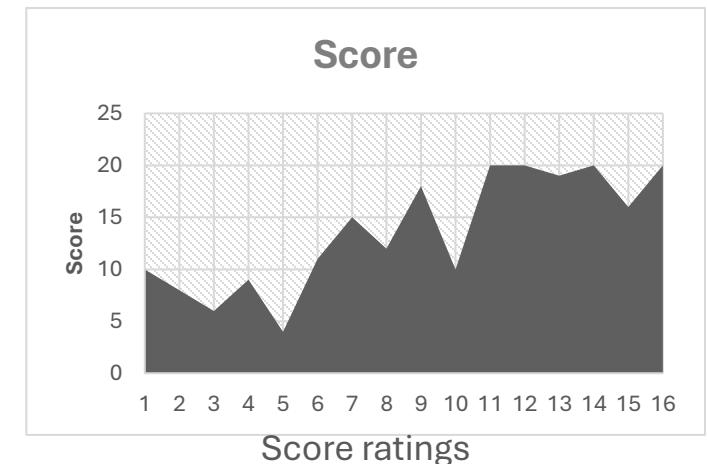
SCORE



Score



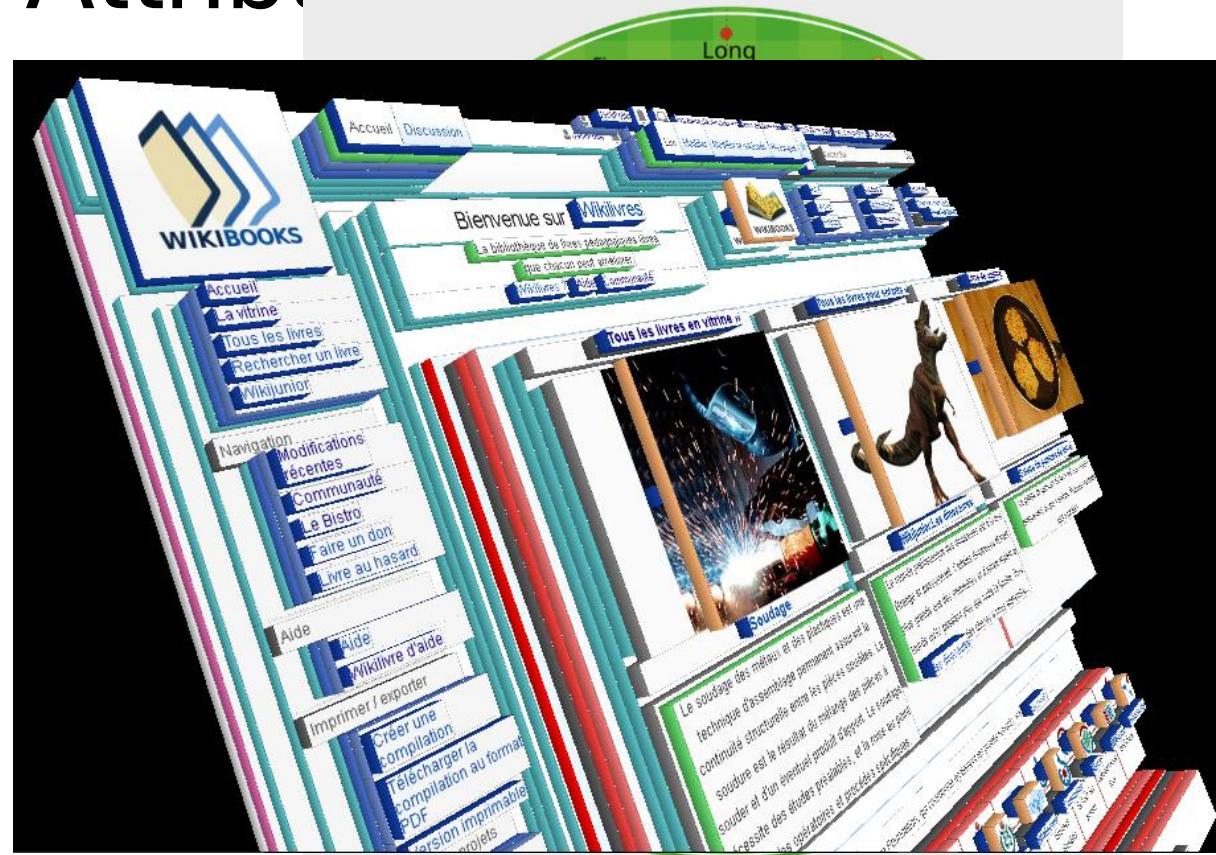
Area



Designing visualizations: Attributes

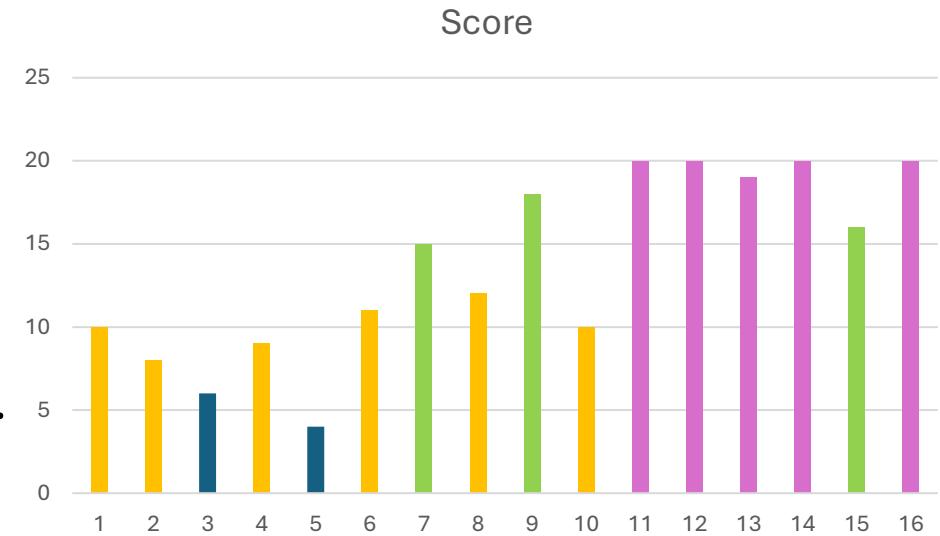
- Shape
- Size
- Position
- Color
- Thickness/weight
- Tilt
- Area/Volume
- Direction
- Additionally-labels, axes, titles

Options you see in “Insert chart” are some variations of these!



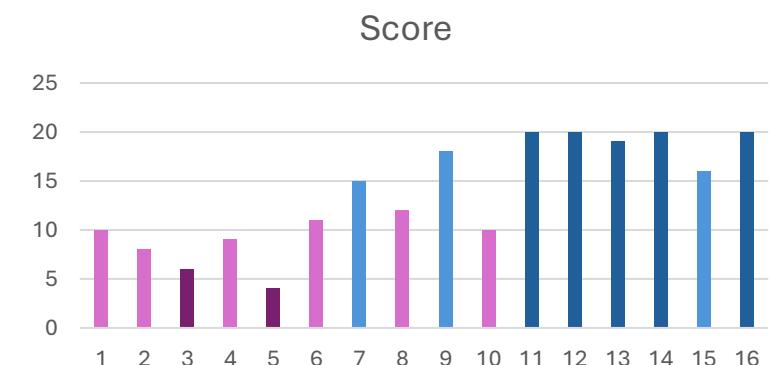
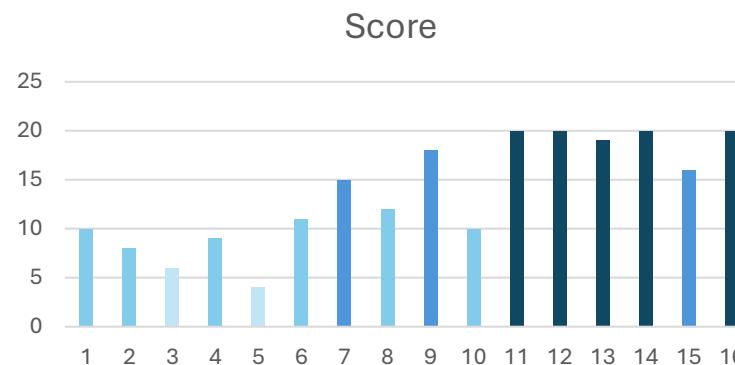
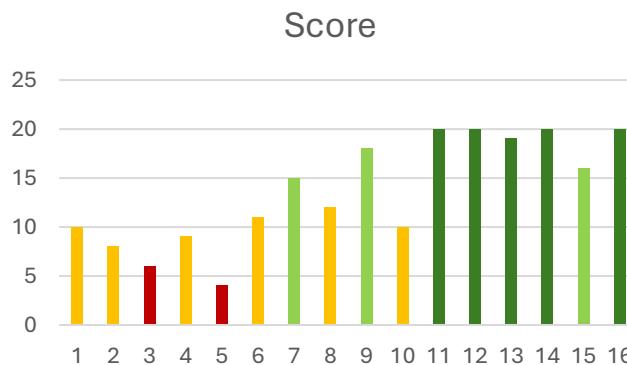
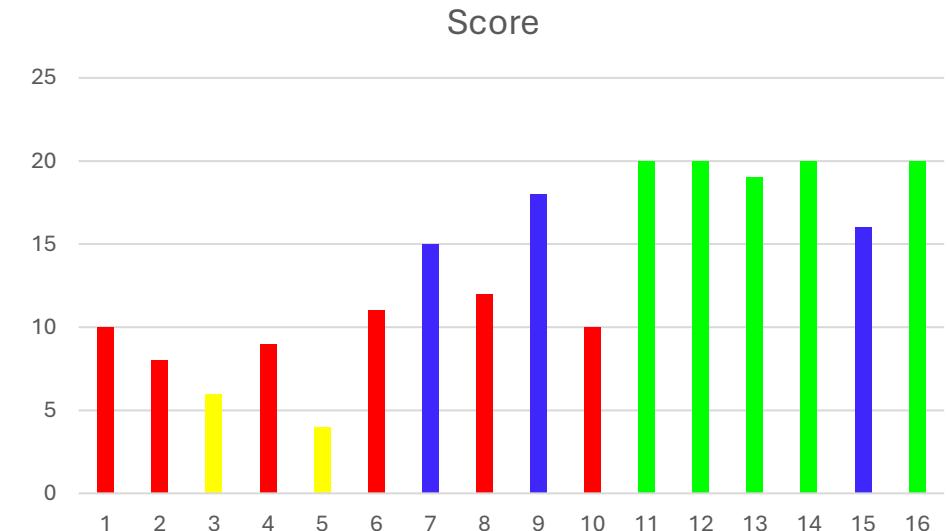
Rules of thumb

- One dimension, one notation
 - If you use colors to represent score...
 - Use only colors for scores
 - Use colors only for scores, and nothing else.
 - If you use height => use only height.
 - Using color and height is okay...
 - PROVIDED you don't need colors / heights for anything else.
 - Same with shape, thickness, etc.
- Also allows for comparison
 - E.g., if you use color category, and dots/dashes for gender, you could compare across categories and gender [same color different patterns, same pattern different color comparisons].



Rules of thumb

- No bright colors
 - Eyes are super sensitive to colors

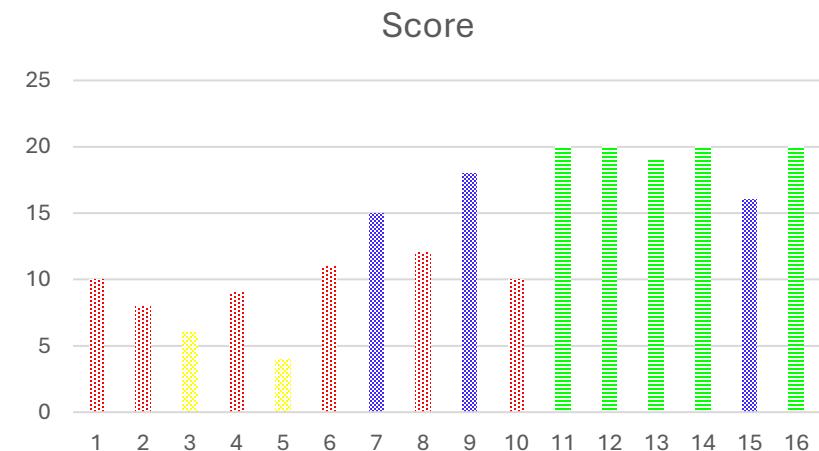
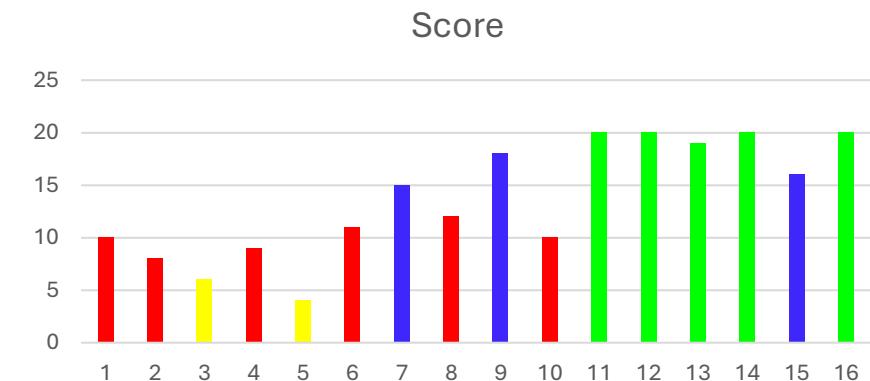
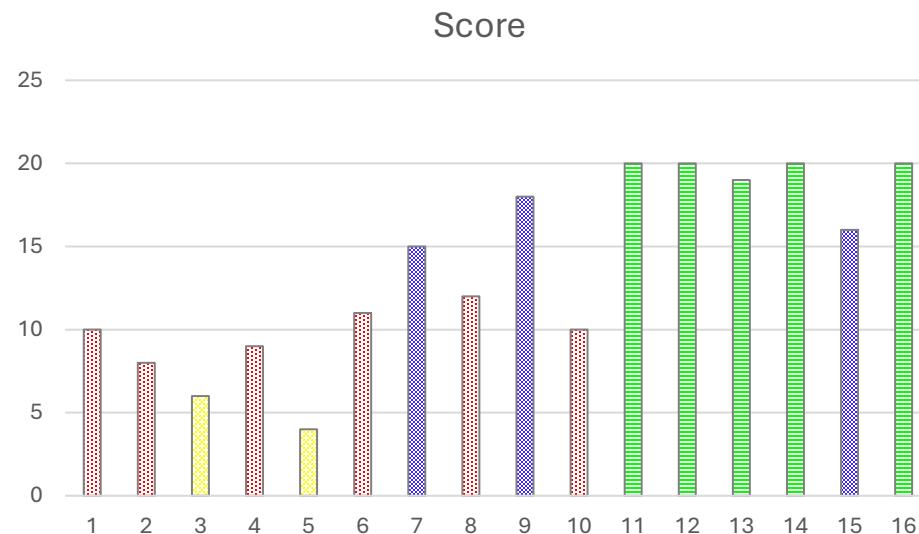


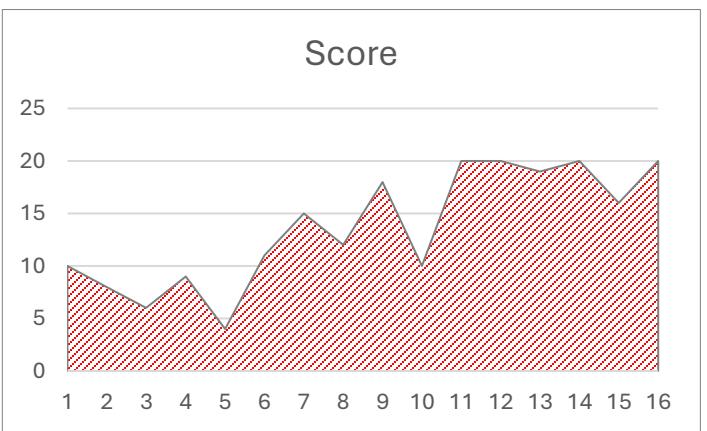
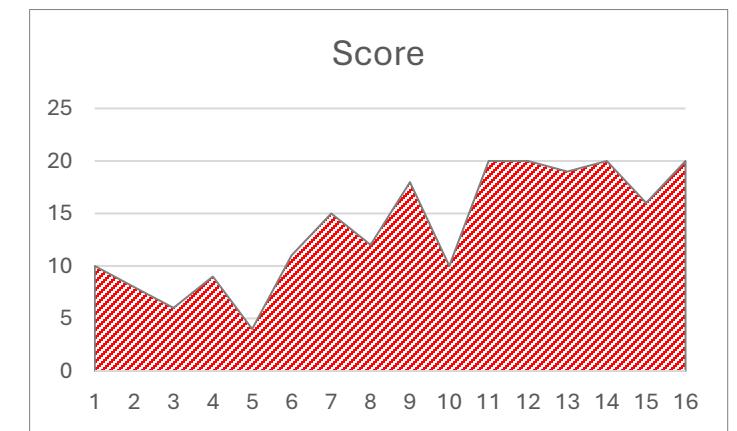
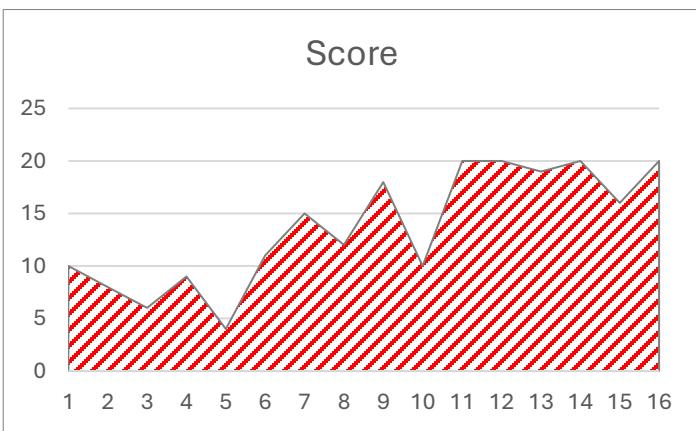
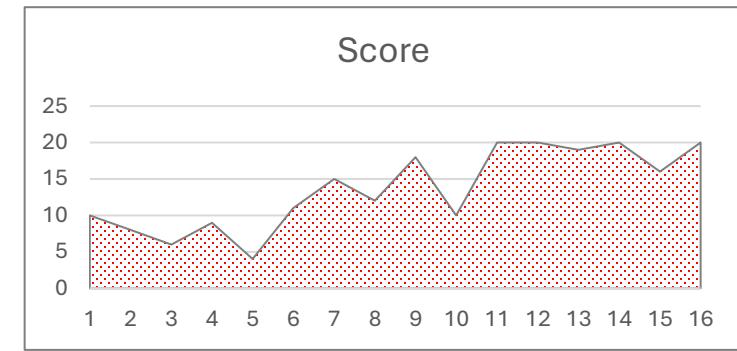
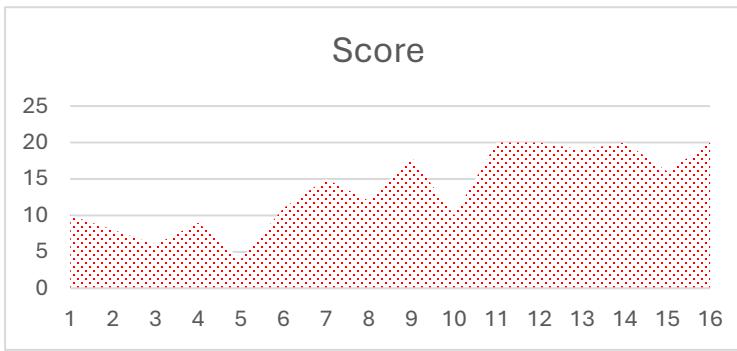
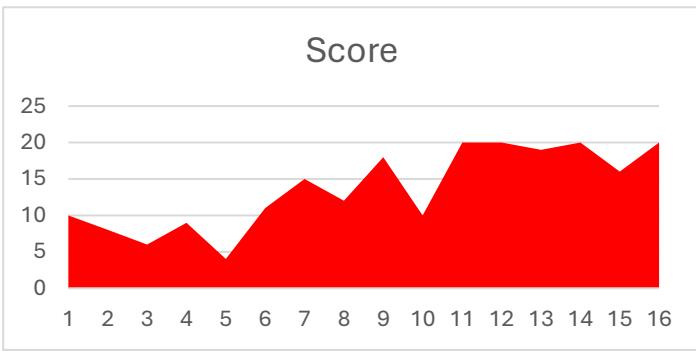
Rules of thumb

- When not enough colors, use bright colors judiciously:
 - Smaller areas
 - Draw attention
 - Reduce width/size
- Never put them next to white or black!
- More on color theory later!!

Rule of thumb

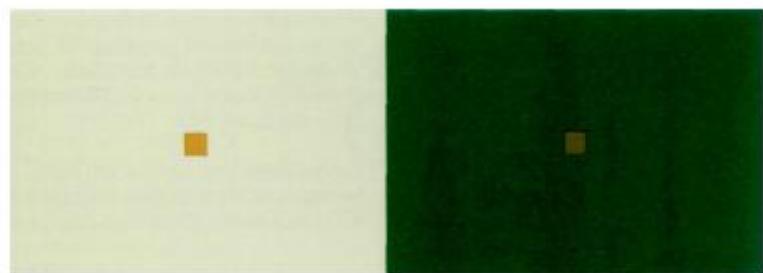
- Use shades, gradients to lessen/increase effects of colors



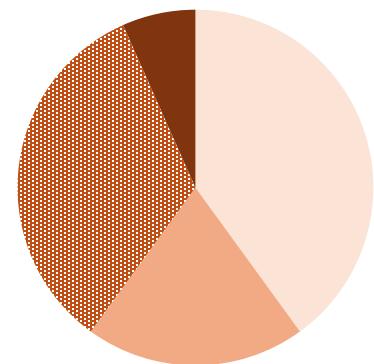


Rule of thumb

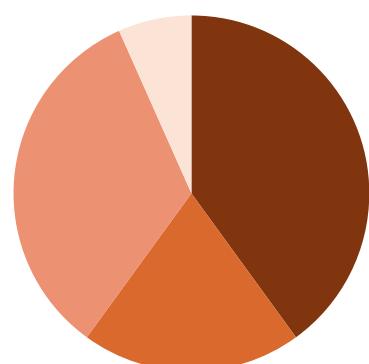
- Think of grayscale (for B/W printing) and contrasts always!
 - Which is better?



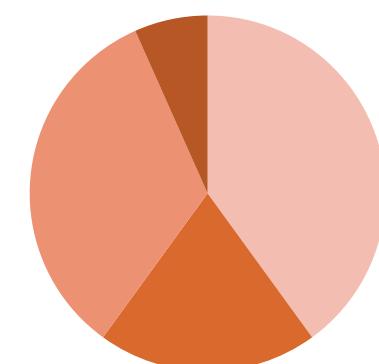
Score ratings



Score ratings



Score ratings



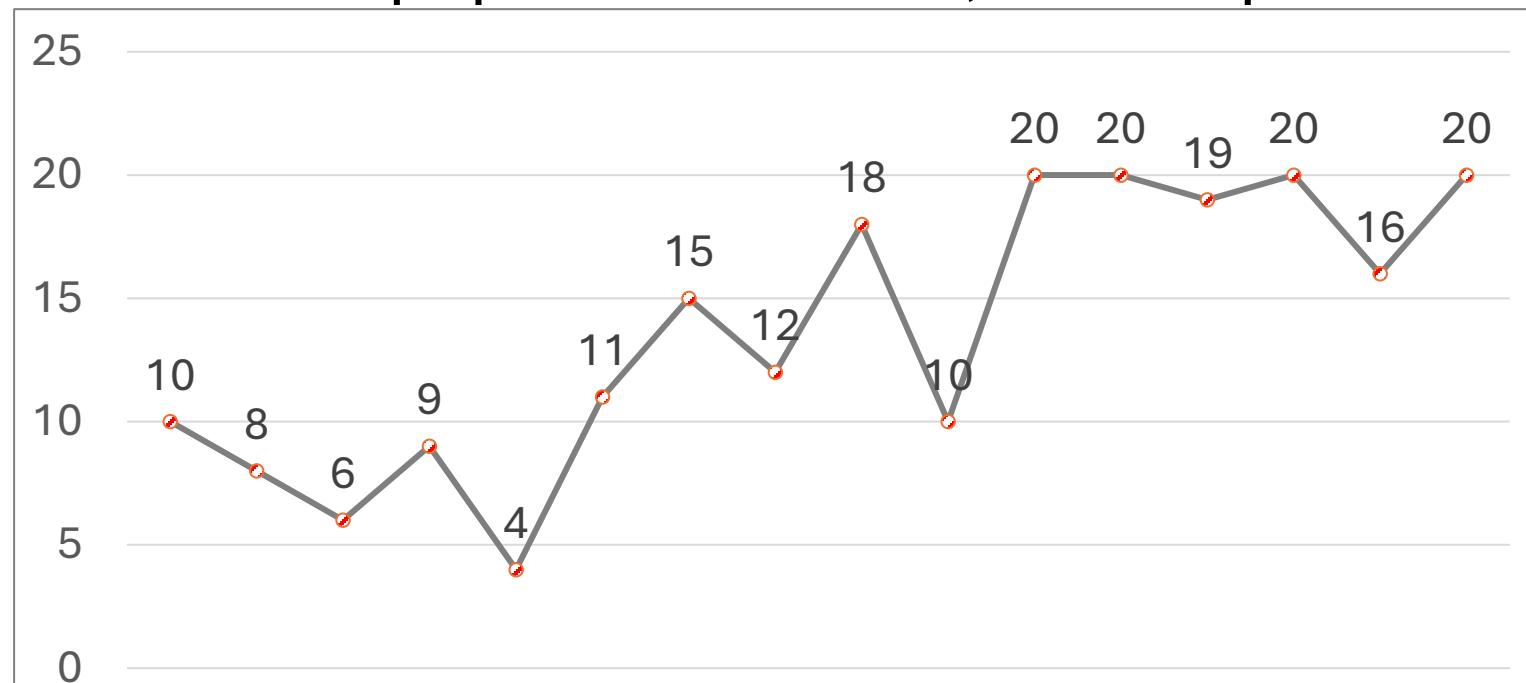
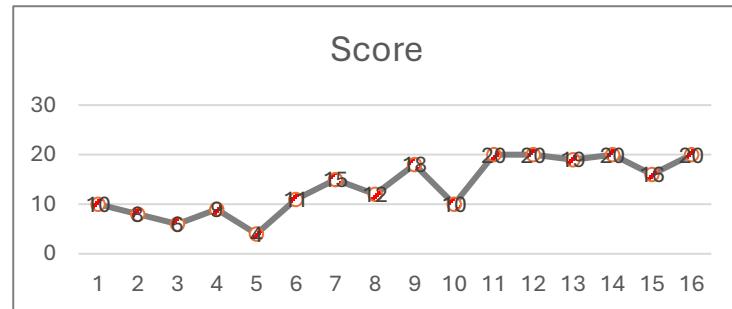
■ Average ■ Good ■ Excellent ■ Poor

■ Average ■ Good ■ Excellent ■ Poor

■ Average ■ Good ■ Excellent ■ Poor

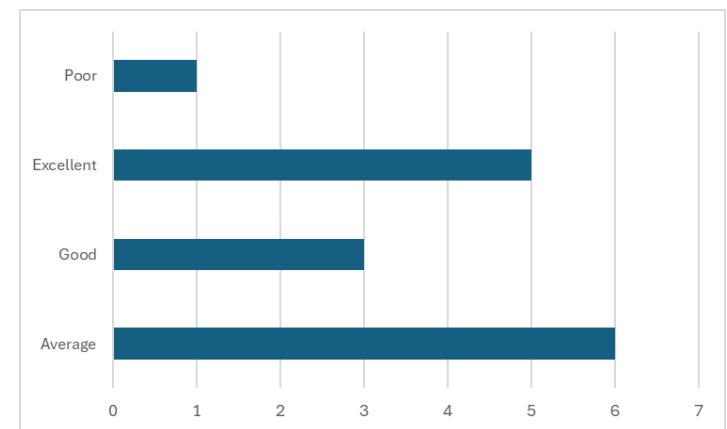
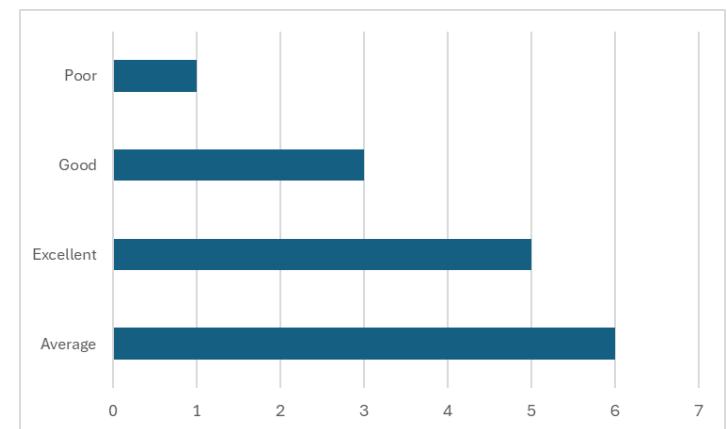
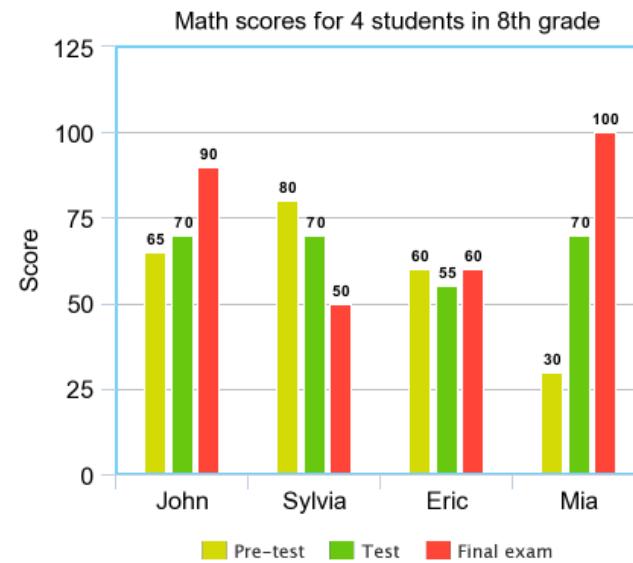
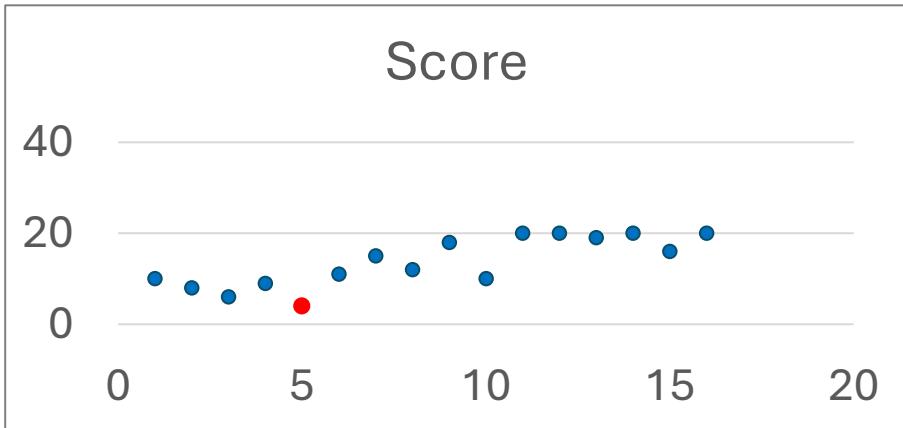
Rule of thumb

- Avoid overlaps
- Keep labels readable
- Reading size: 10-12 on paper/documents, 18+ for presentations

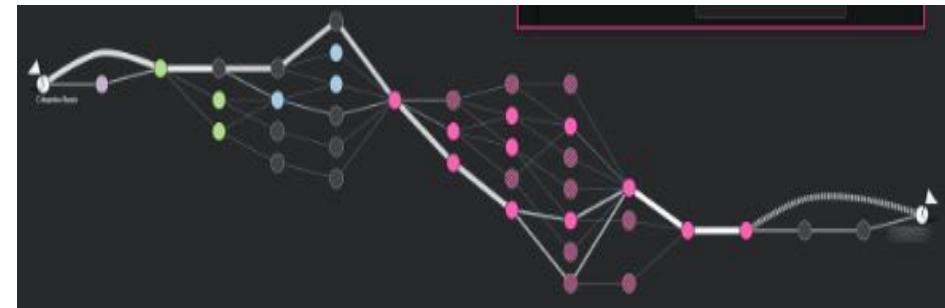
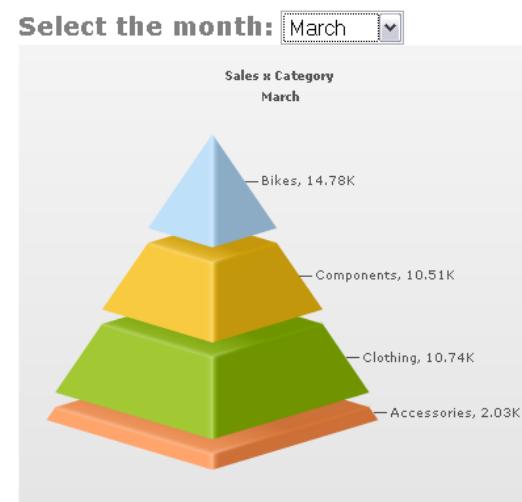
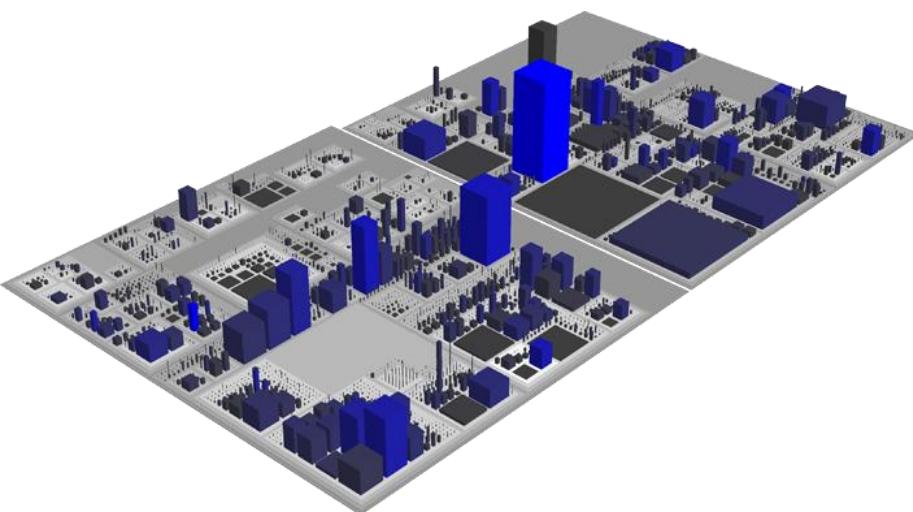
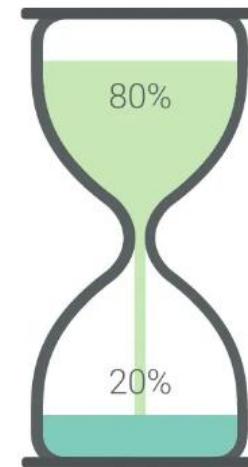
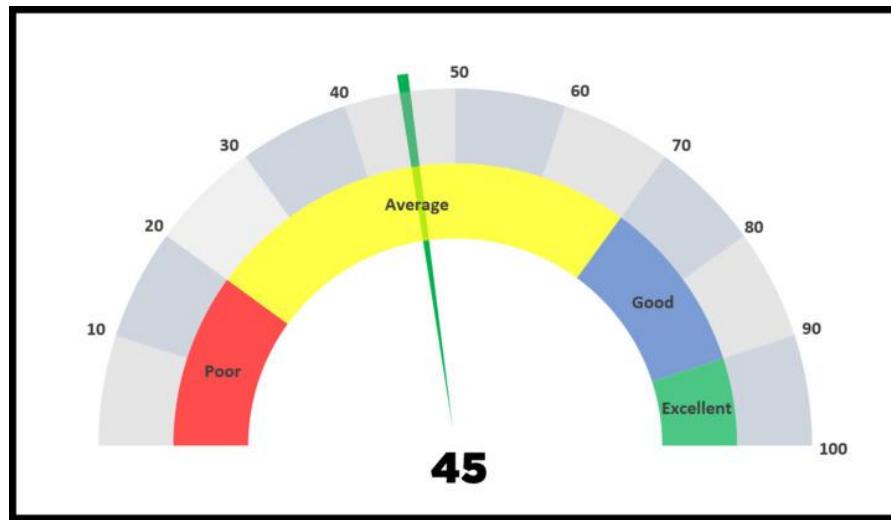


Rule of thumb

- Use groupings, sortings, popouts to your advantage



Look for natural mapping / familiar metaphors



Visualizations to reflect reality



```
Python 2.7
1 def listSum(numbers):
2     if not numbers:
3         return 0
4     else:
5         f, rest = numbers
6         return f + listSum(rest)
7
8 myList = (1, (2, (3, None)))
9 total = listSum(myList)
```

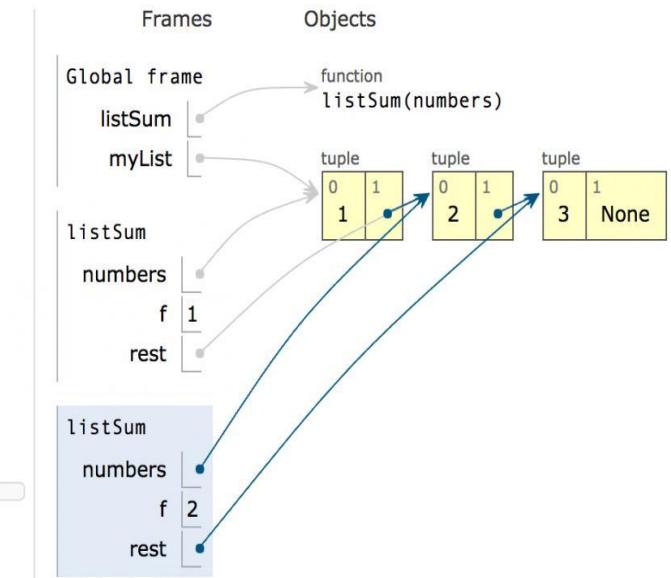
[Edit code](#)

→ line that has just executed

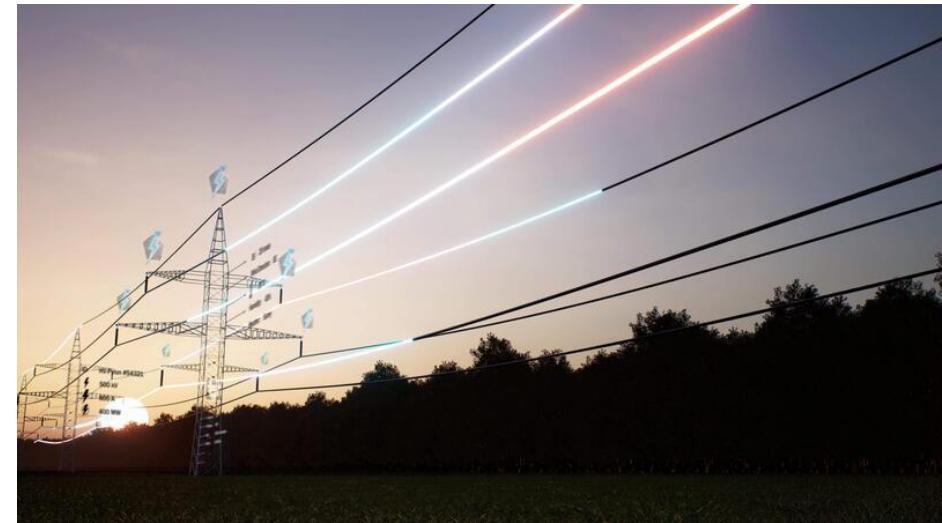
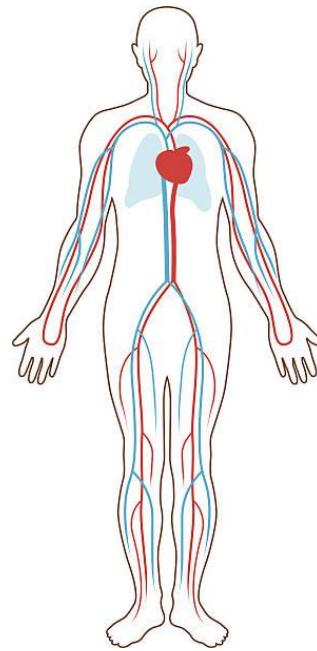
→ next line to execute

< Back Step 11 of 22 Forward >

Visualized using [Python Tutor](#) by Philip Guo



Visualizations to reflect reality



Additional Reading

Edward R. Tufte

Envisioning Information

