

# Animation

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**DSC 106: Data Visualization**

Sam Lau  
UC San Diego

Join at  
**slido.com**  
**#4918**



# Announcements

Final project prototype due Friday.

All OHs are project OHs, starting this week.

## FAQs:

1. How does the final project grade breakdown work? 40% total:  
3% proposal, 7% prototype, 15% video, 15% final submission.

# Final Project Prototype

## **Requirements:**

Working web page with visualization, at least one interaction working, and basic descriptive text.

Graded on completion.

# **Implementing Interactions in D3 and Svelte**

# Example: Name Grapher

`js-lecture/name-grapher/components/NameGrapher01.svelte`

(demo)

# Example: Adding filtering to Name Grapher

`js-lecture/name-grapher/components/NameGrapher02.svelte`

(demo)

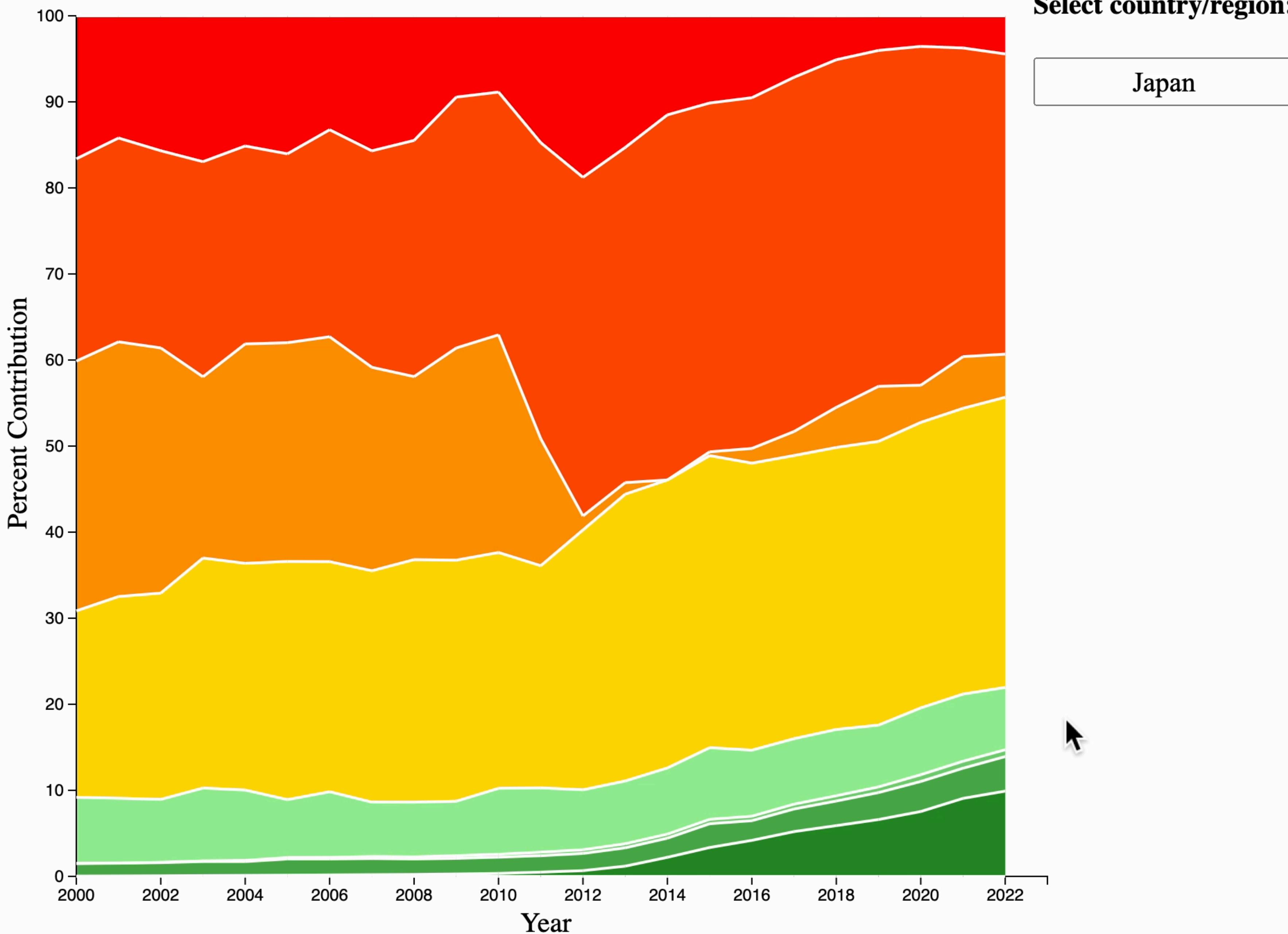
# Example: Adding a tooltip to Name Grapher

`js-lecture/name-grapher/components/NameGrapher03.svelte`

(demo)

# **Neat Project 3 submissions!**

# Where has Japan been getting its electricity from in the 21st century?



Saathvik Dirisala,  
Tyler Kurpanek

[https://saathvikpd.github.io/project3\\_1/](https://saathvikpd.github.io/project3_1/)

# College Majors in the U.S. Workforce by Demographic (2022)

[read more about this visualization](#)

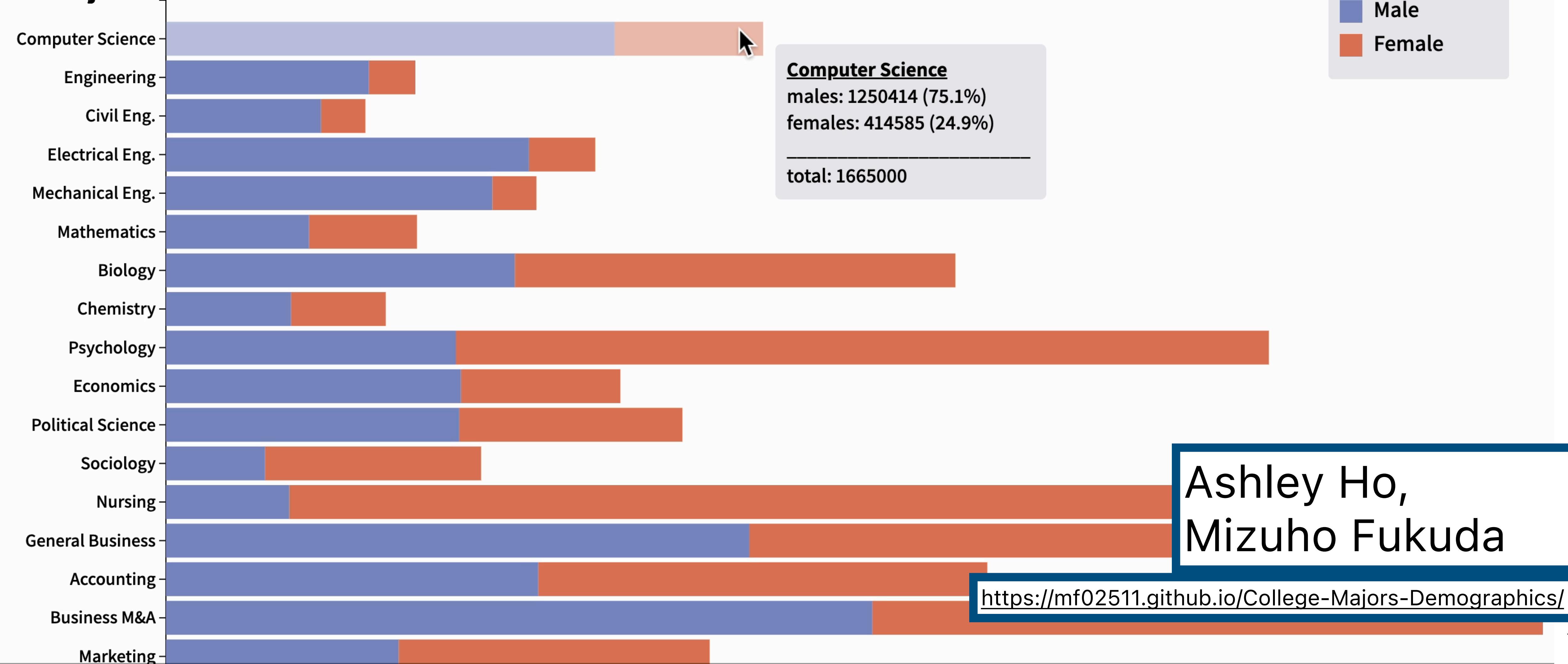
data source: [2022 ACS Detailed Field of Degree and Median Annual Earnings](#)

Gender

Race

Age

## Major



Male  
Female

## Computer Science

males: 1250414 (75.1%)  
females: 414585 (24.9%)

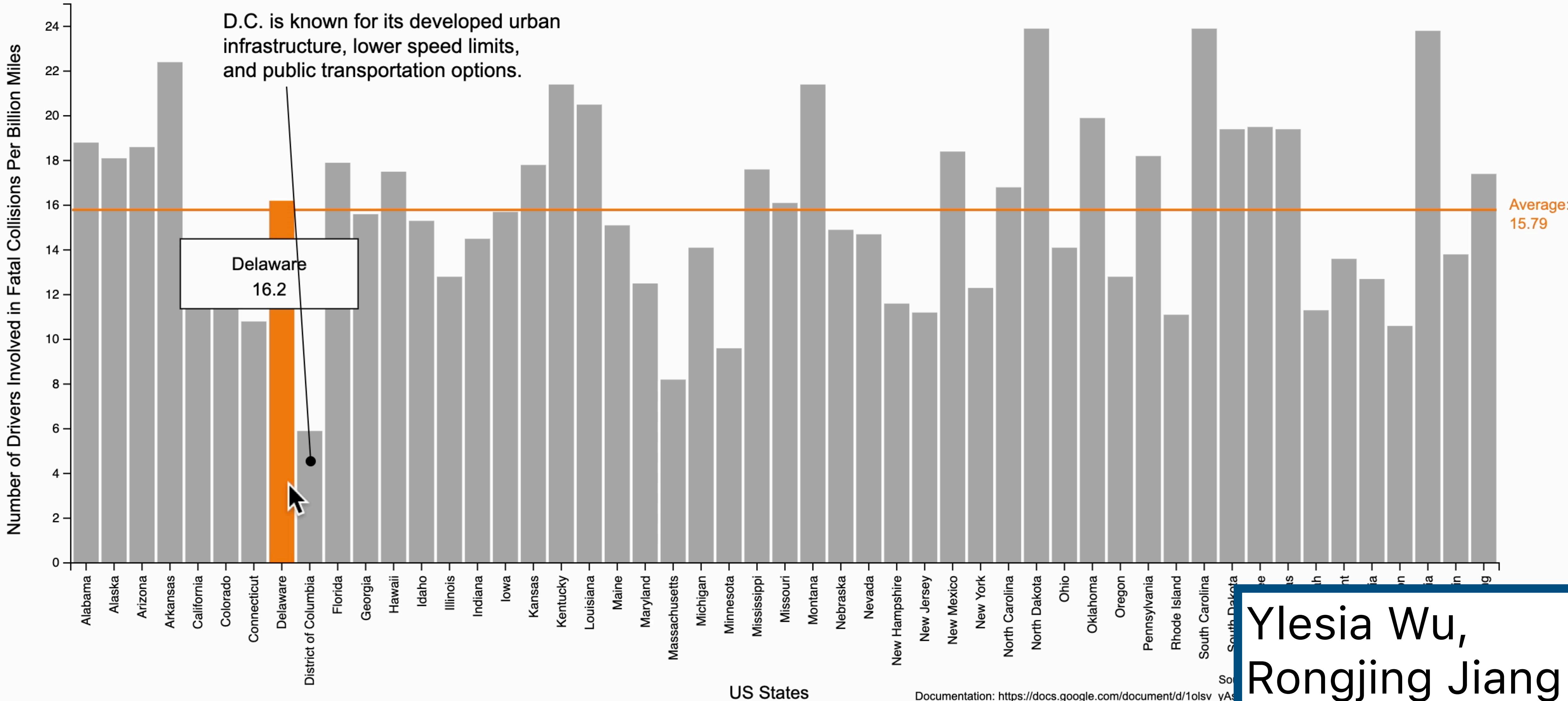
total: 1665000

Ashley Ho,  
Mizuho Fukuda

<https://mf02511.github.io/College-Majors-Demographics/>

# Good Drivers? Bad Drivers?

Number of Drivers Involved in Fatal Collisions Per Billion Miles in 50 US States



Ylesia Wu,  
Rongjing Jiang

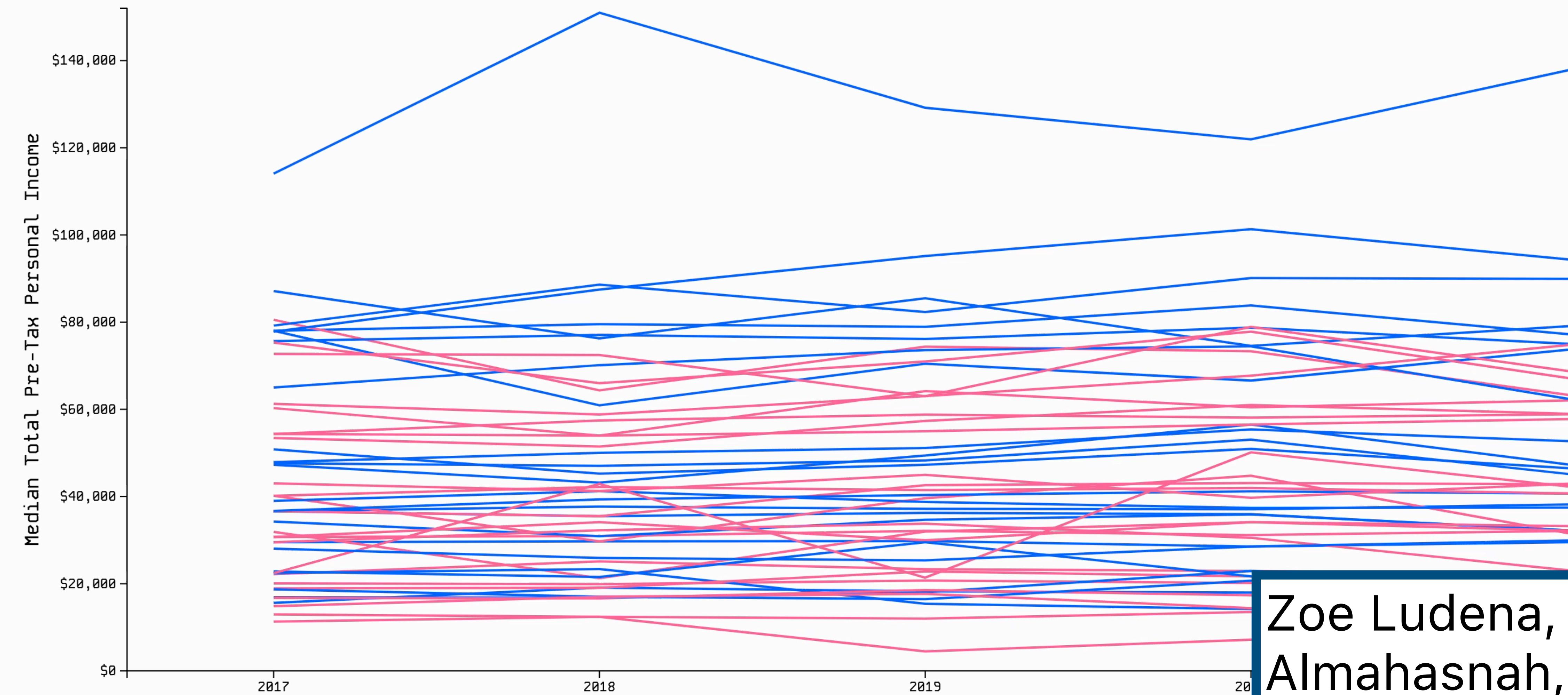
Documentation: [https://docs.google.com/document/d/1olsv\\_yAs](https://docs.google.com/document/d/1olsv_yAs)

All Occupations

Overlap? Try "Ctrl -"/"Ctrl +" or "Cmd -"/"Cmd +"

## Income Per Gender for All Occupations

Male  
Female



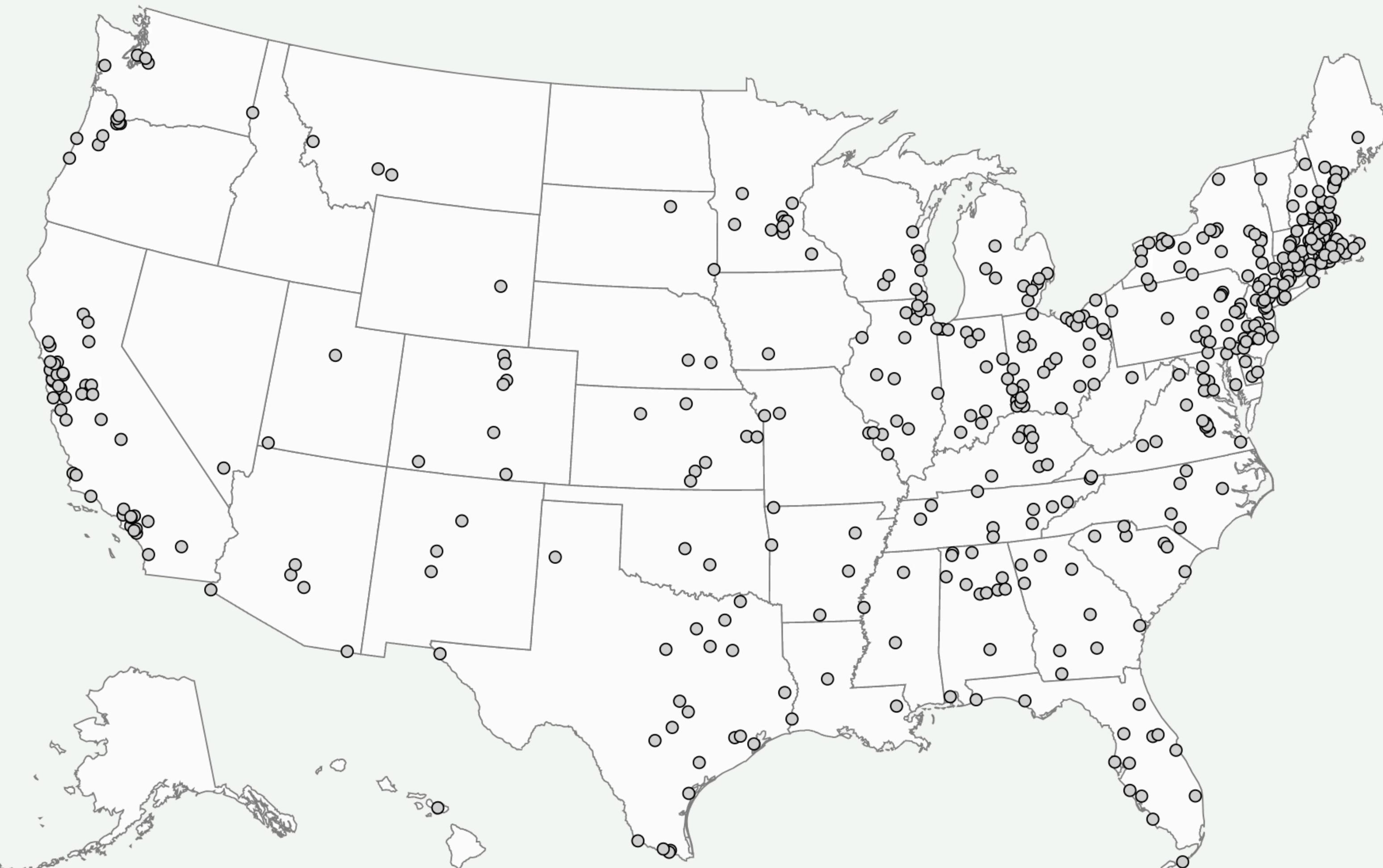
Zoe Ludena, Maryam  
Almahasnah,  
Anastasiya Markova

# Pattern of US City Names: Does it show pattern of culture migration and immigration in US history?

Explore the spread pattern of those US cities with names identical to cities in other cultures of the world.

Utilizing the checkbox and provided context to explore how the spread pattern of cities reflects the historical influence of different cultures.

Hover and zoom in on cities for more details.



[View Project Writeup Here](#)

## Frequently Seen Immigrating Culture Languages

Please select the checkbox on the right side to see cities in the US that have their name from a specific foreign language origin. For ease of pattern recognition, please select the box one at a time first.

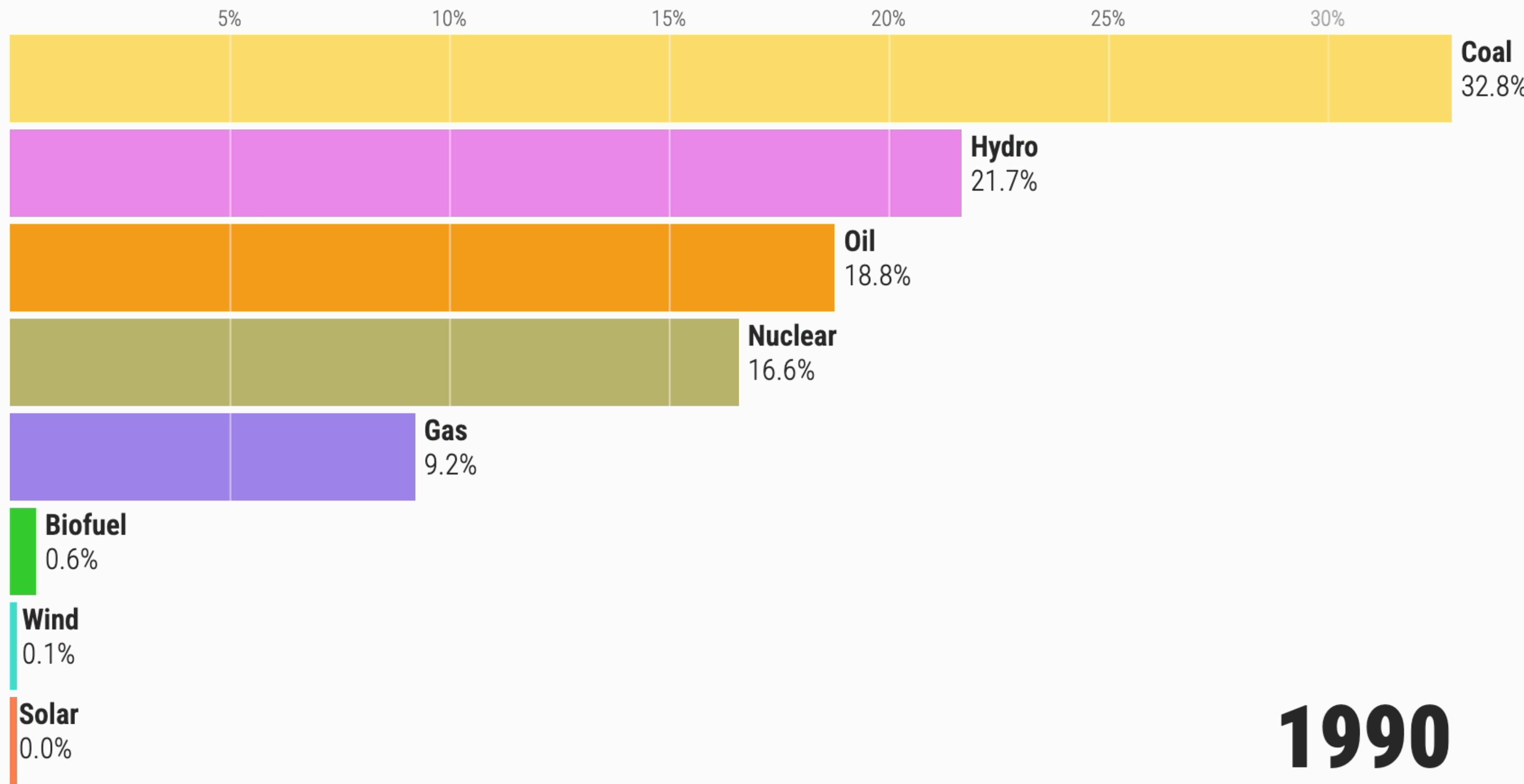
- Show English
- Show Spanish
- Show French
- Show Arabic
- Show German
- Show Italian
- Show Dutch
- Show Portuguese

Evelyn Huang,  
Feiyang Jiang

<https://fjiang316.github.io/dsc106-project3/>

# Sources of Electricity

Percentage breakdown of different energy sources utilized for electricity production throughout the world between 1989 and 2021. Check out the design overview [here](#).



1990



Replay

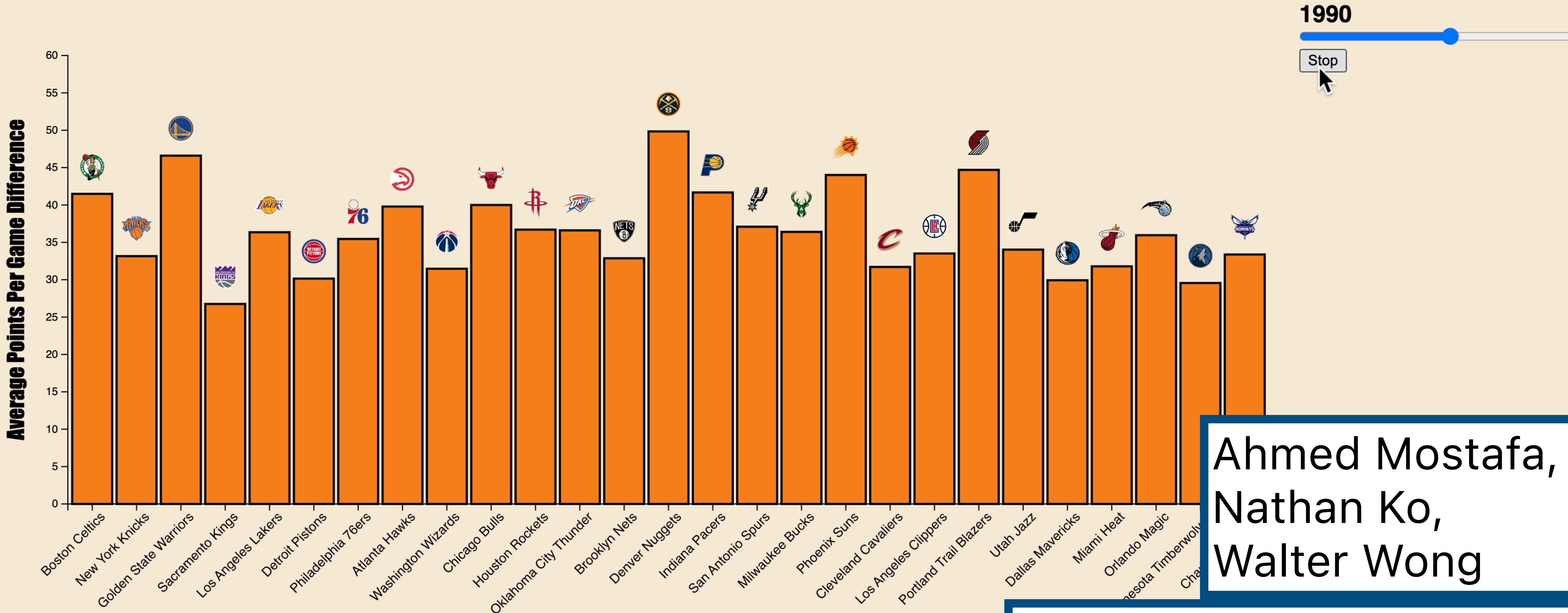
Naga Shivani Katta,  
Saloni Patnaik,  
Shreya Pakala

<https://shreya2031.github.io/Bar-chart-race/>



# Is Defense Dying in the NBA?

NBA Teams Difference in Average Points per Game in 1990 From All Time Lowest Average



Ahmed Mostafa,  
Nathan Ko,  
Walter Wong



Choose Energy Type:

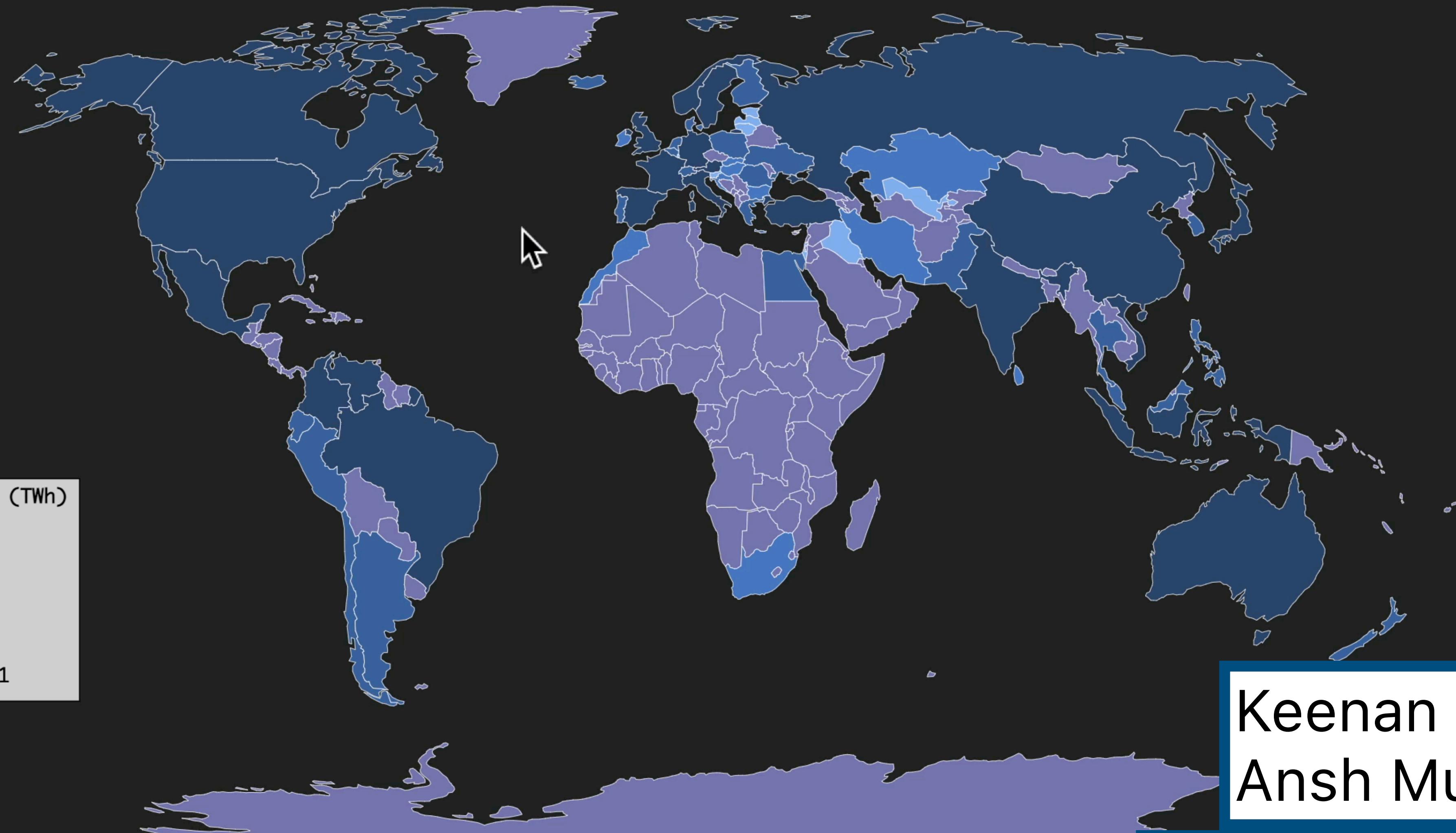
Renewables Consumption

YEAR: 2021

Highlight Country:

Type a country name

Hover over each country to see the % change in that countries energy consumption



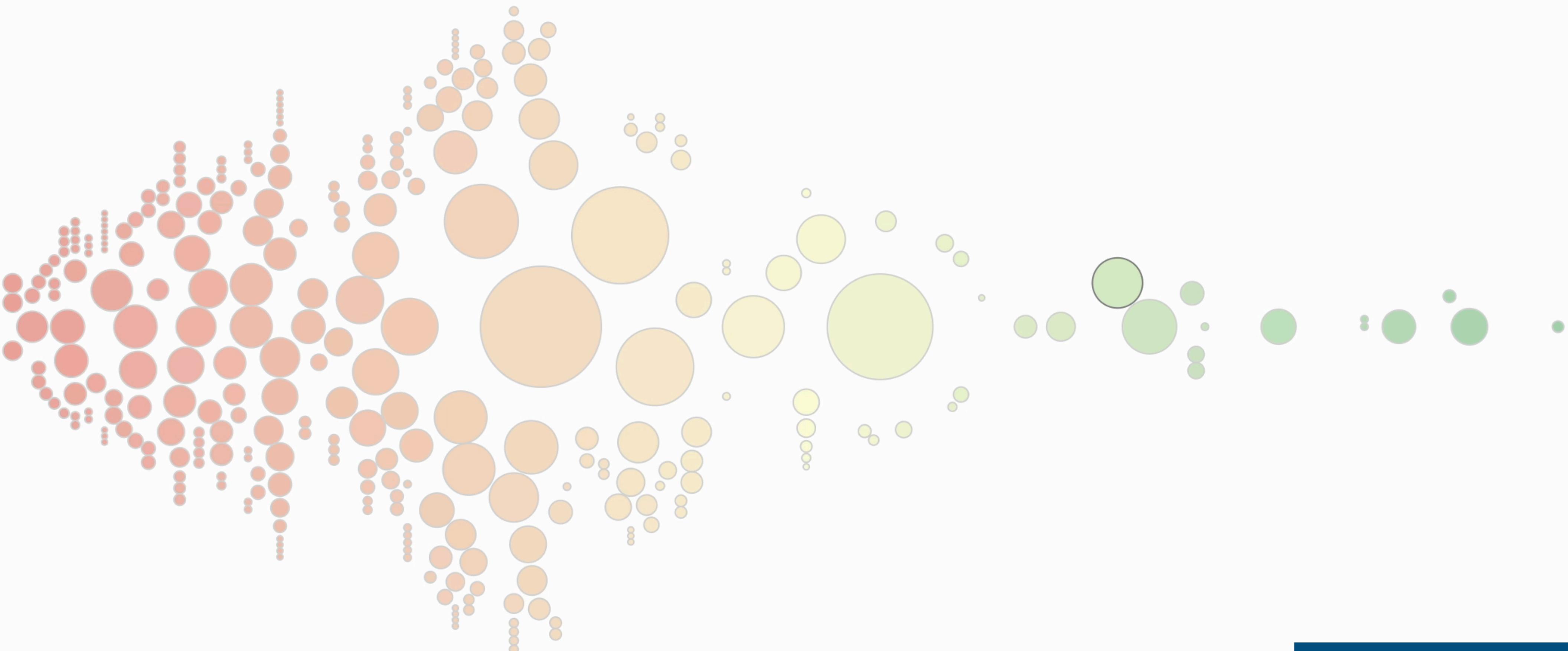
Keenan Serrao,  
Ansh Mujral

<https://keenans04.github.io/PowerAtlas/>

# When our words are used

Hover, click, search, and scroll through the vocabulary of 1360 Facebook comments on a POTUS post announcing the creation of 14 million jobs. Only includes words that appear in 10 or more comments.

great



Gino Angelici,  
Christopher Lum

<https://ch-lum.github.io/proj3>

# What inspired you from these examples?

Join at  
[slido.com](https://slido.com)  
#4918



# **Animation**

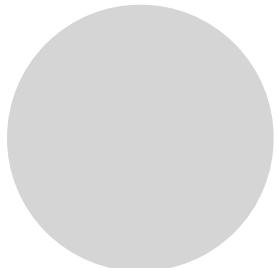
# Animation Goals

Direct attention

Increase Engagement

Explain a Process

Understand a State Transition



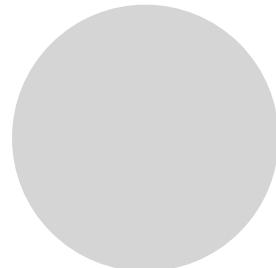
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# Animation Goals

**Direct attention**

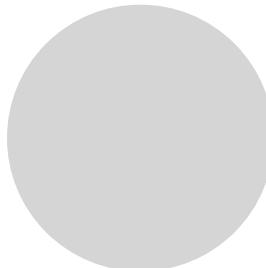
Increase Engagement

Explain a Process

Understand a State Transition

**Motion as a visual cue**

Smooth motion is perceived at ~10 frames / sec (1 frame every 100ms).



**7.5 fps**



**15 fps**



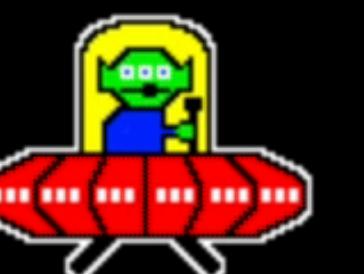
**30 fps**



**60 fps**



**60 fps**



**30 fps**



**15 fps**



**7.5 fps**



# Animation Goals

**Direct attention**

Increase Engagement

Explain a Process

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**Motion as a visual cue**

Smooth motion is perceived at ~10 frames / sec (1 frame every 100ms).

# Animation Goals



**Direct attention**

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## Motion as a visual cue

Smooth motion is perceived at ~10 frames / sec (1 frame every 100ms).

Pre-attentive, stronger than color, shape, etc.

More sensitive to motion at our periphery.

Similar motions perceived as a group (gestalt principle of common fate).

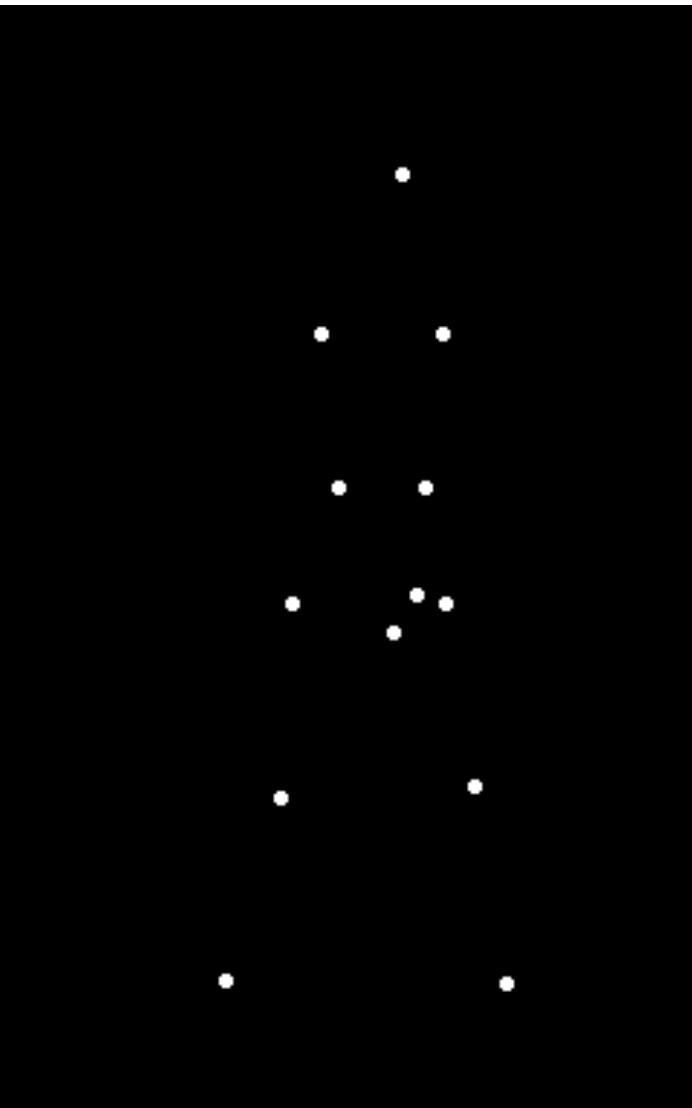
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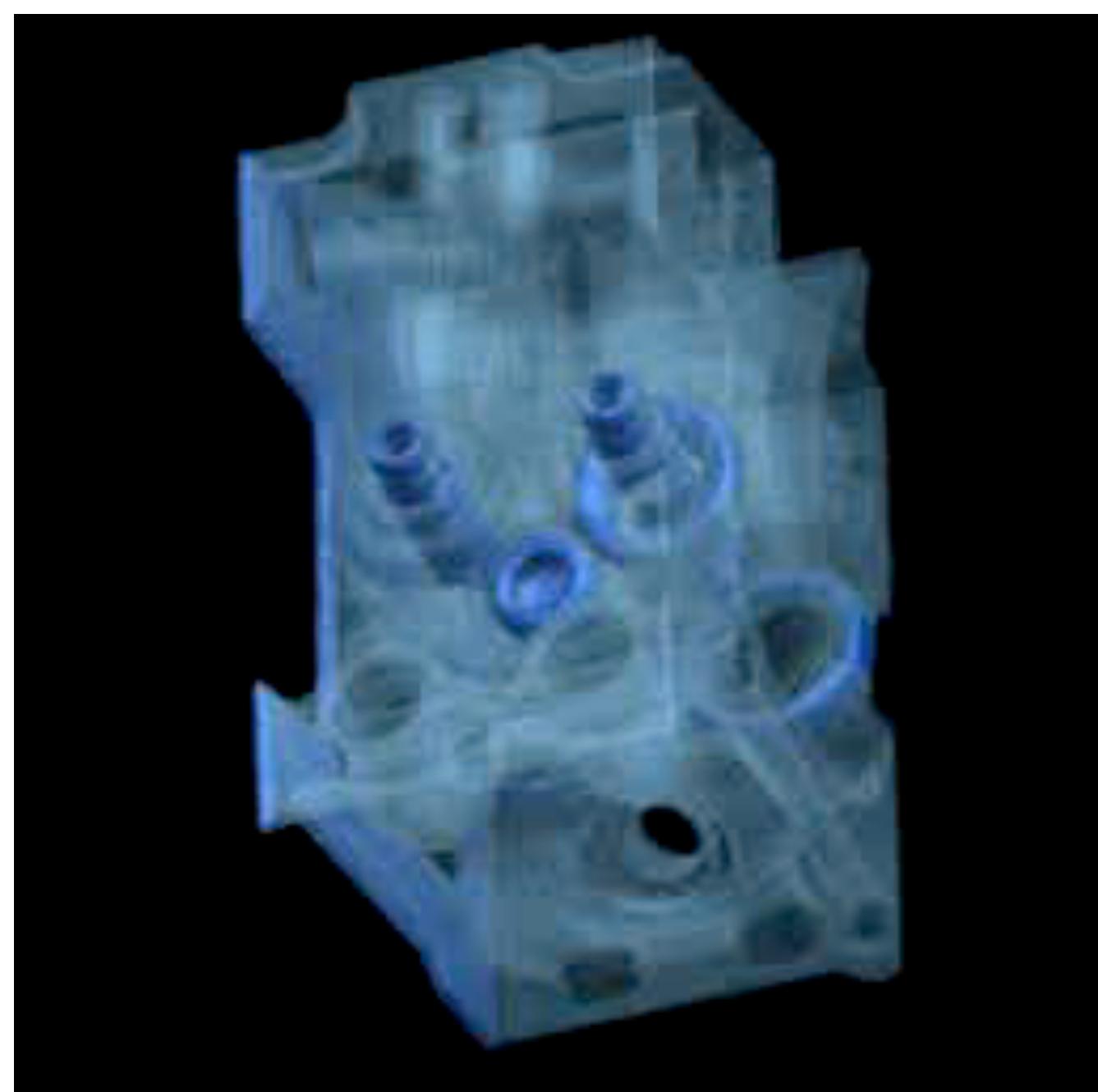
# Animation Goals

Direct attention



**Increase Engagement**

Explain a Process



Understand a State Transition

# Animation Goals

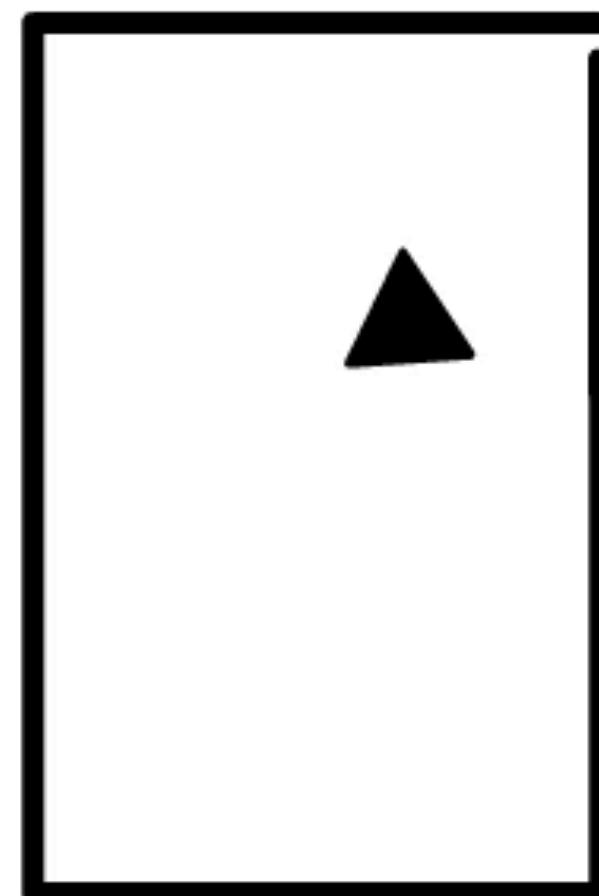
Constructing narratives & anthropomorphizing

Direct attention

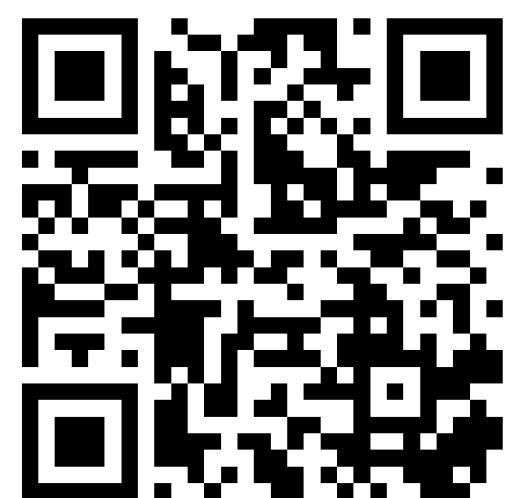
Increase Engagement

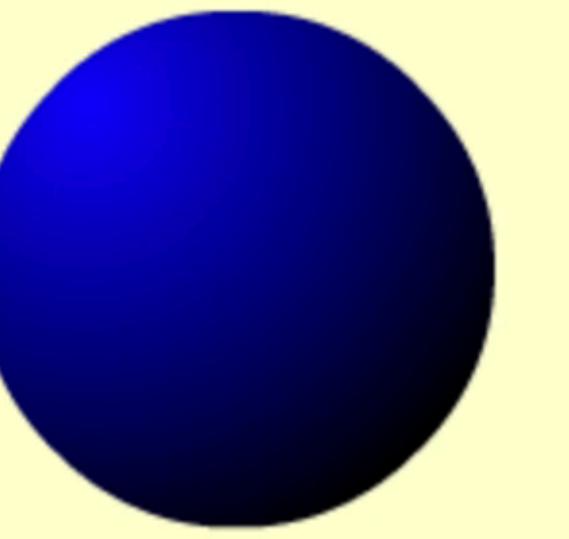
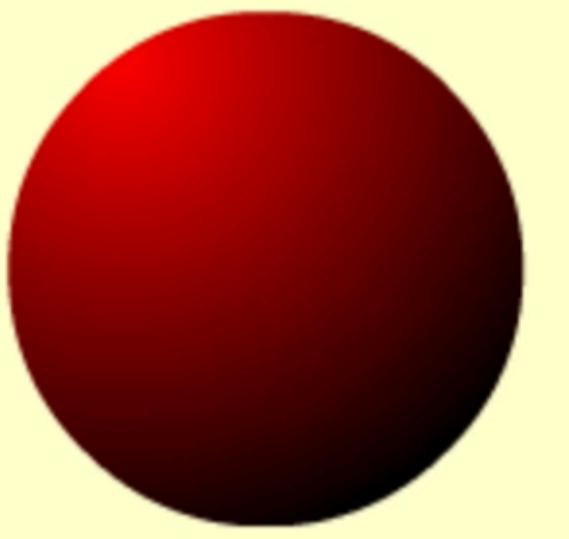
Explain a Process

Understand a State Transition

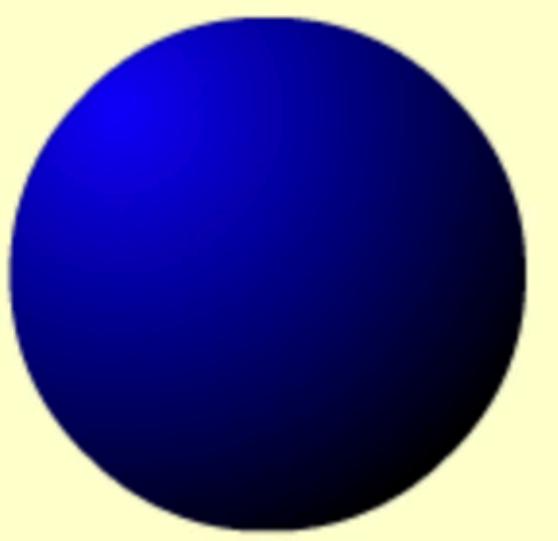
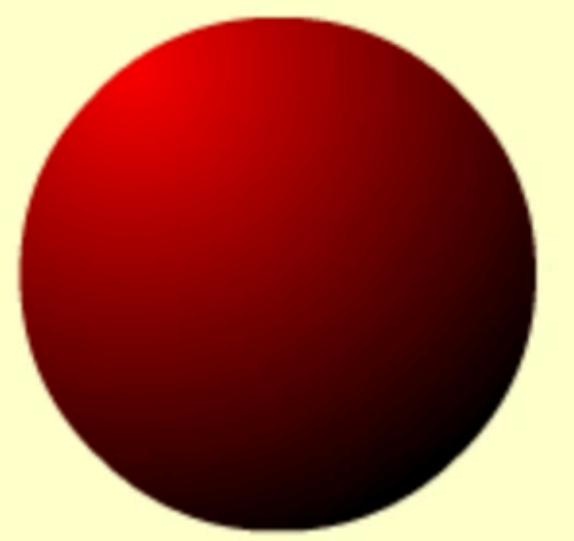


What's happening in this film?

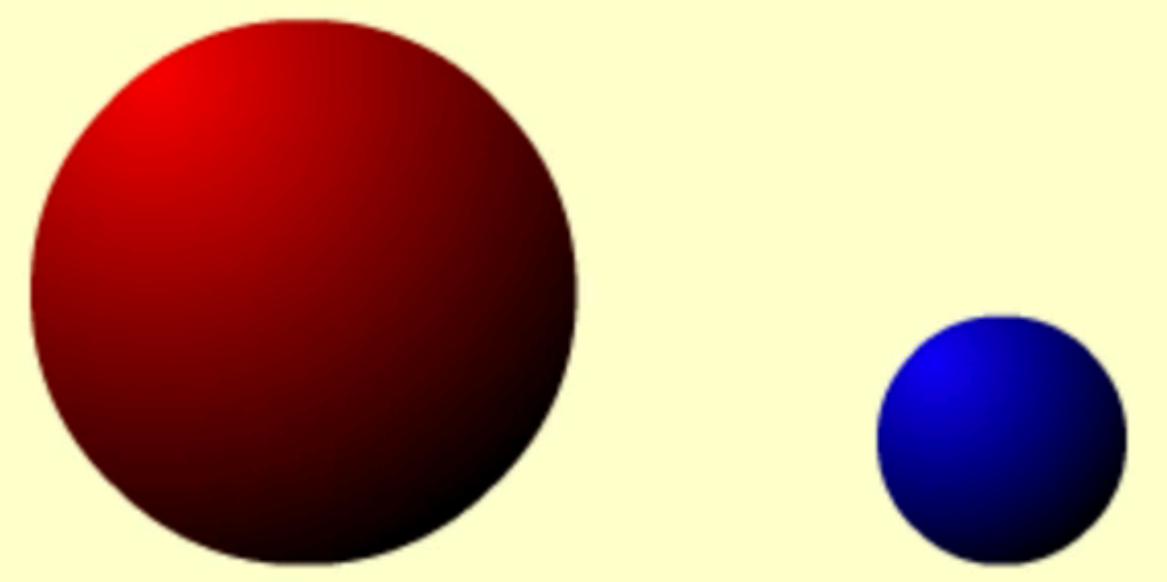




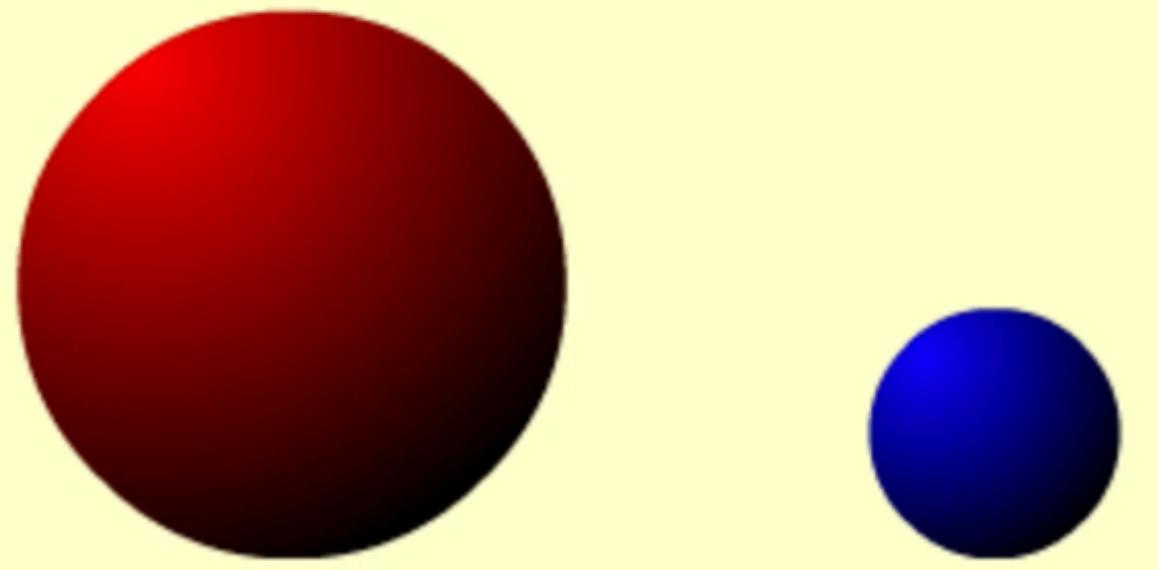
[Michotte 1946]



[Michotte 1946]



[Michotte 1946]



[Michotte 1946]

# Animation Goals

Direct attention

Increase Engagement

**Explain a Process** – the perception (or attribution) of causality.

Understand a State Transition

# Animation Goals

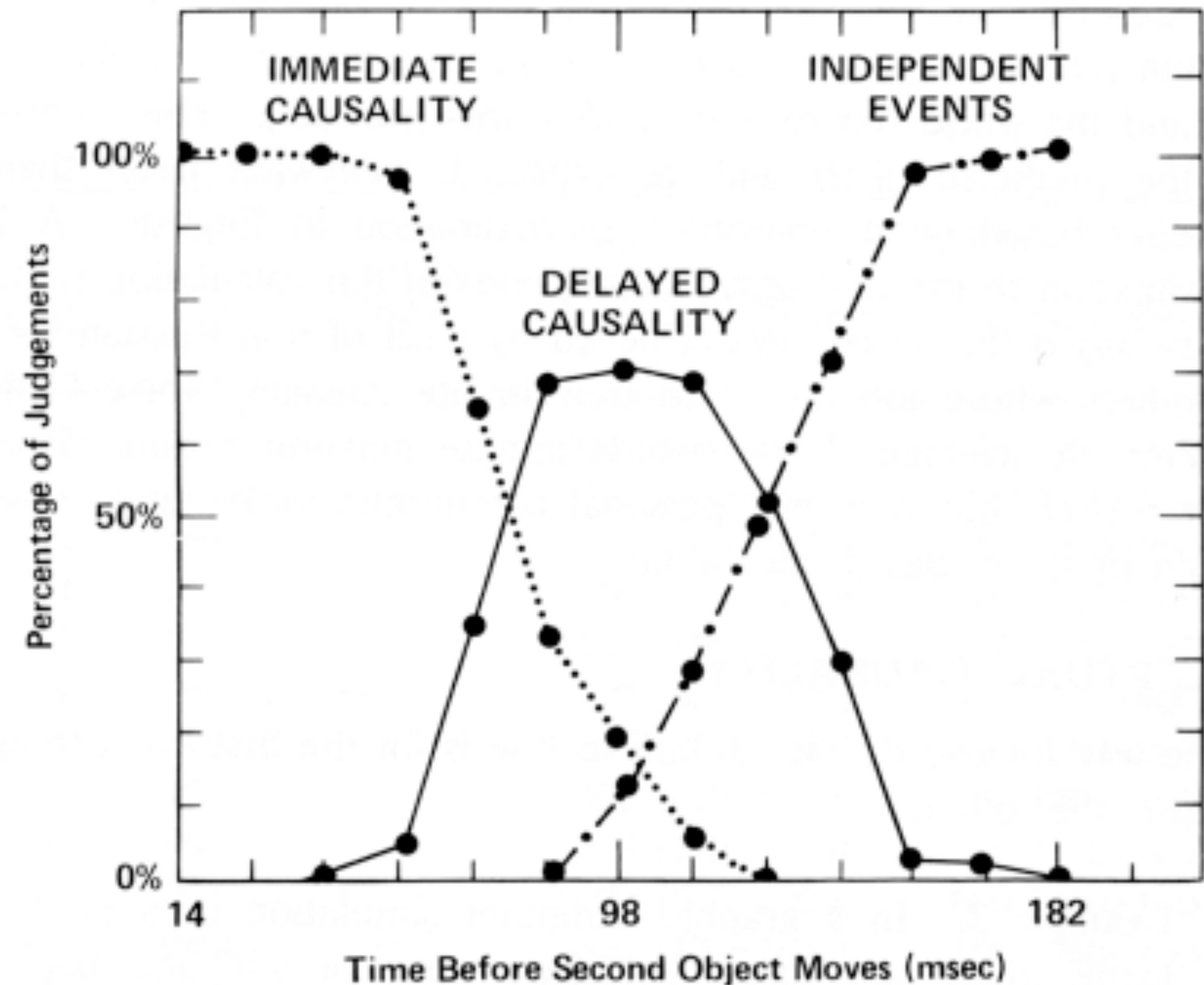
Direct attention

Increase Engagement

**Explain a Process**

Understand a State Transiti

Attribution of Causality.



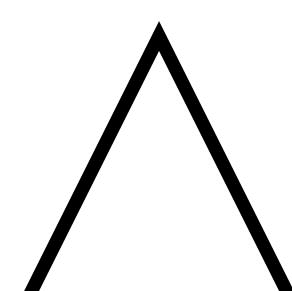
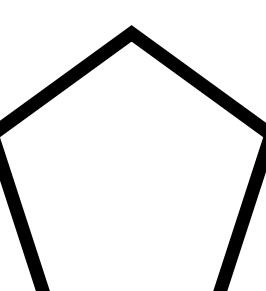
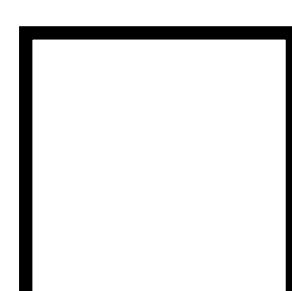
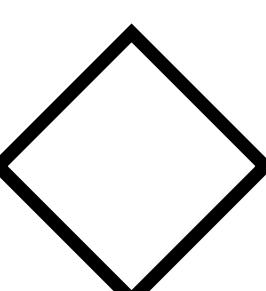
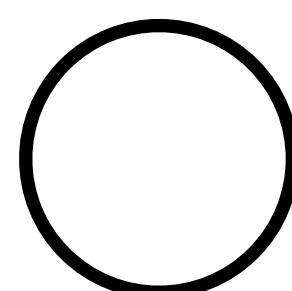
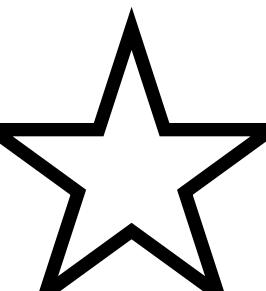
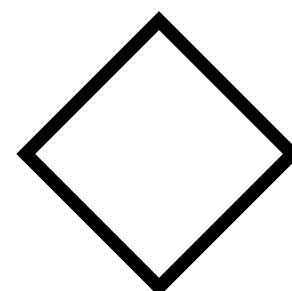
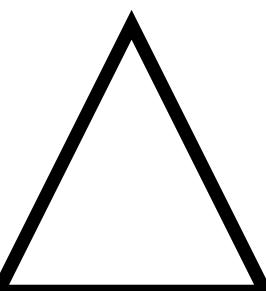
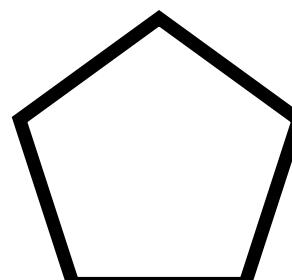
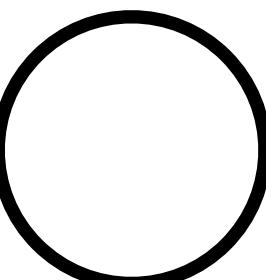
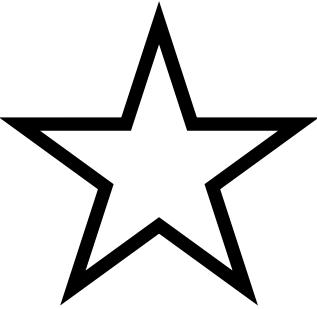
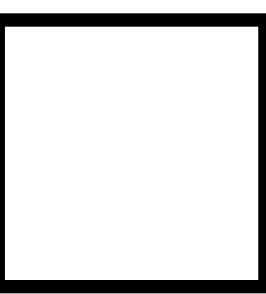
# Animation Goals

Direct attention

Increase Engagement

Explain a Process

**Understand a State Transition**



Start

End

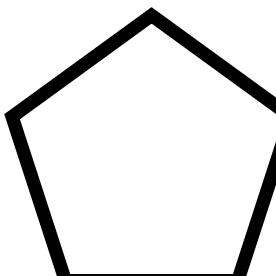
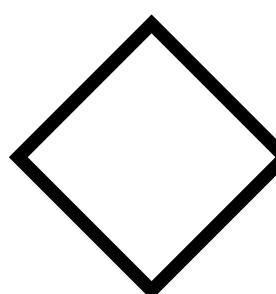
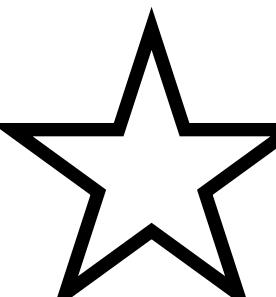
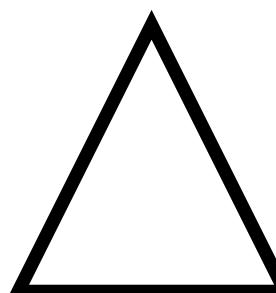
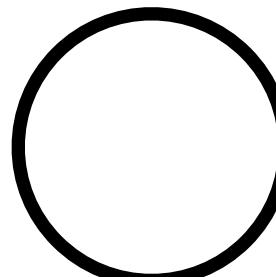
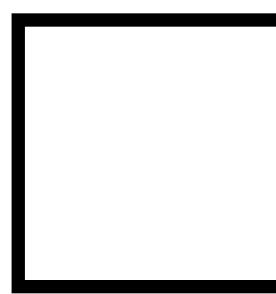
# Animation Goals

Direct attention

Increase Engagement

Explain a Process

**Understand a State Transition**

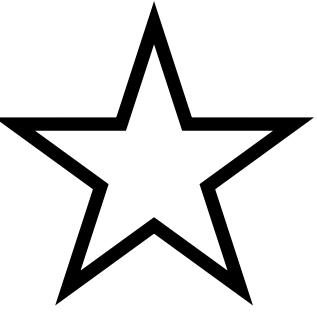


Start

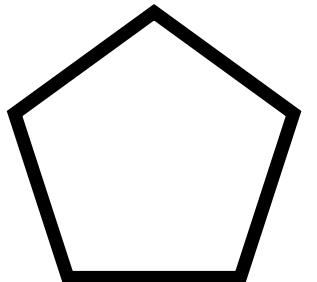
End

# Animation Goals

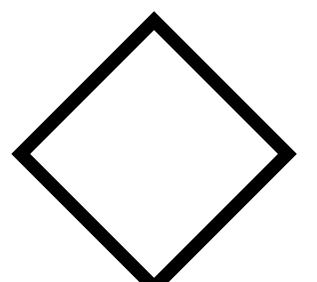
Direct attention



Increase Engagement



Explain a Process

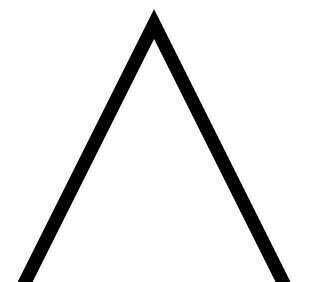
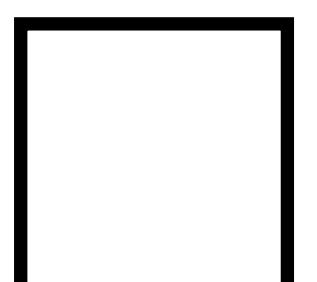
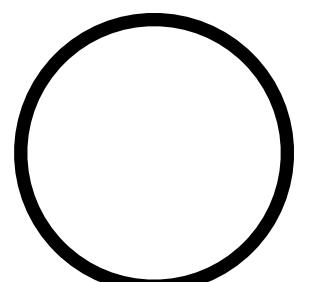


## Understand a State Transition

Animation can show transition better, but...

May be too fast or too slow.

Too many objects may move at once.



End

# Animation Goals

How many dots can we track at once?

Direct attention

Increase Engagement

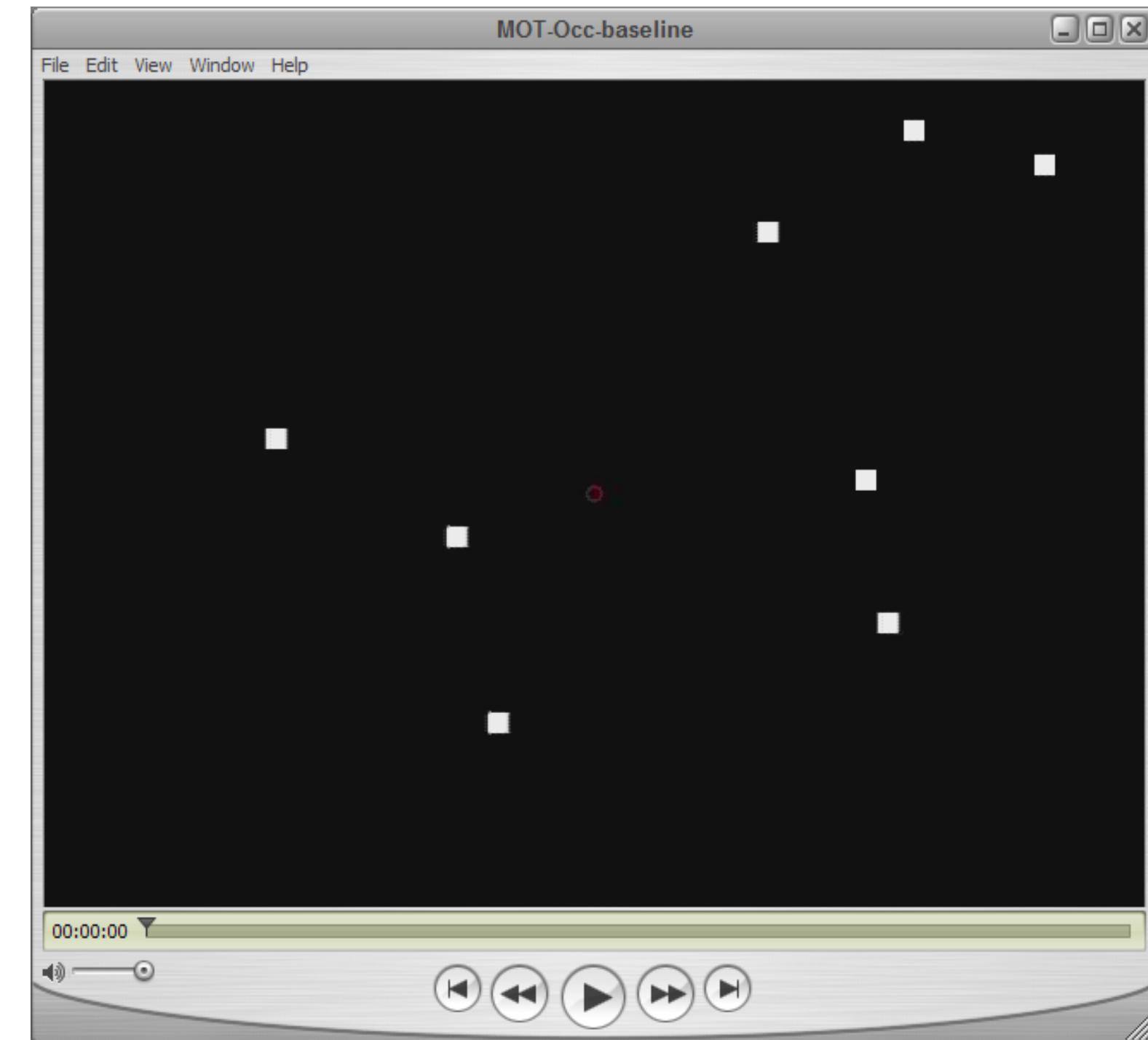
Explain a Process

**Understand a State Transition**

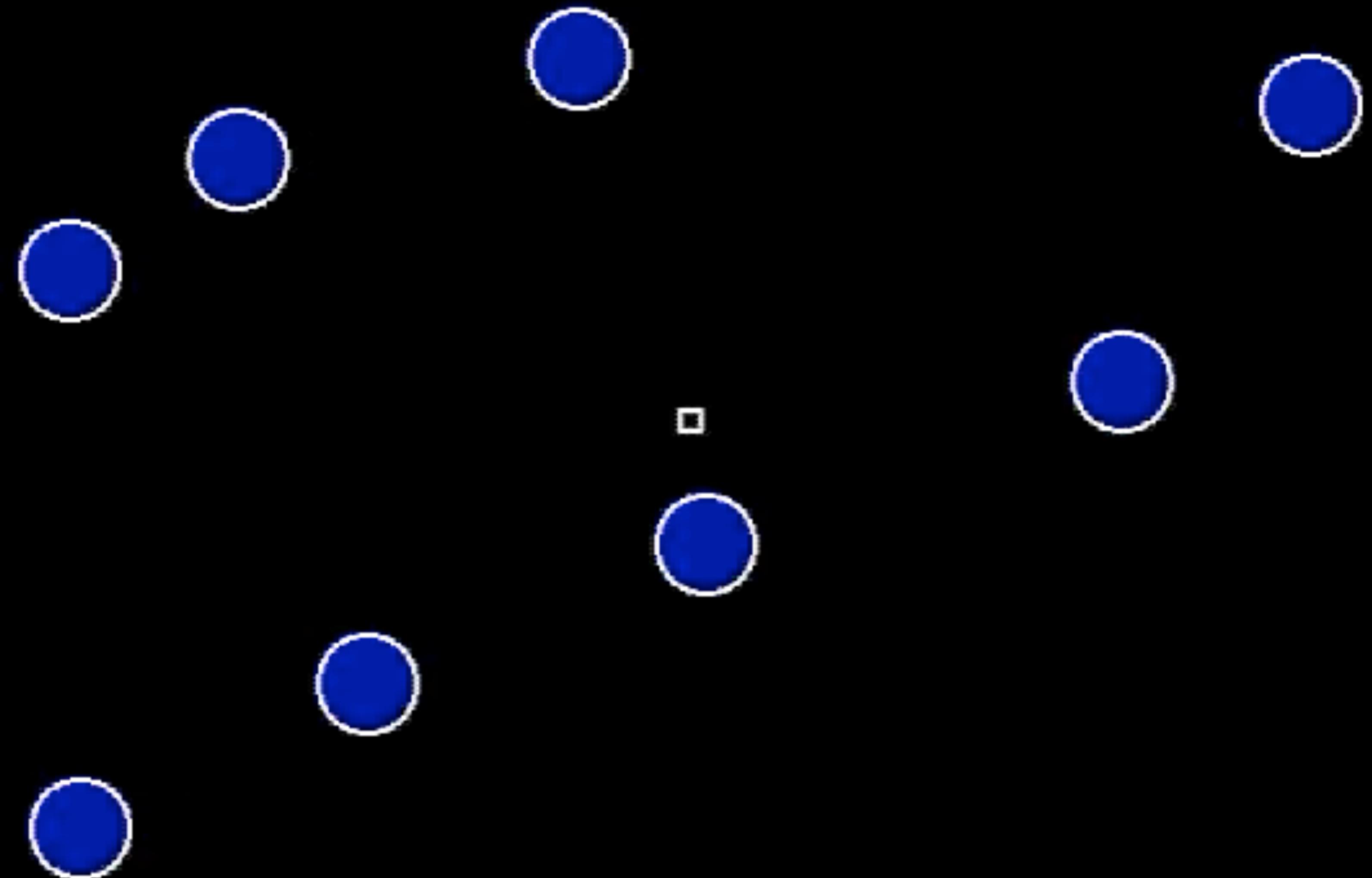
Animation can show transition better, but...

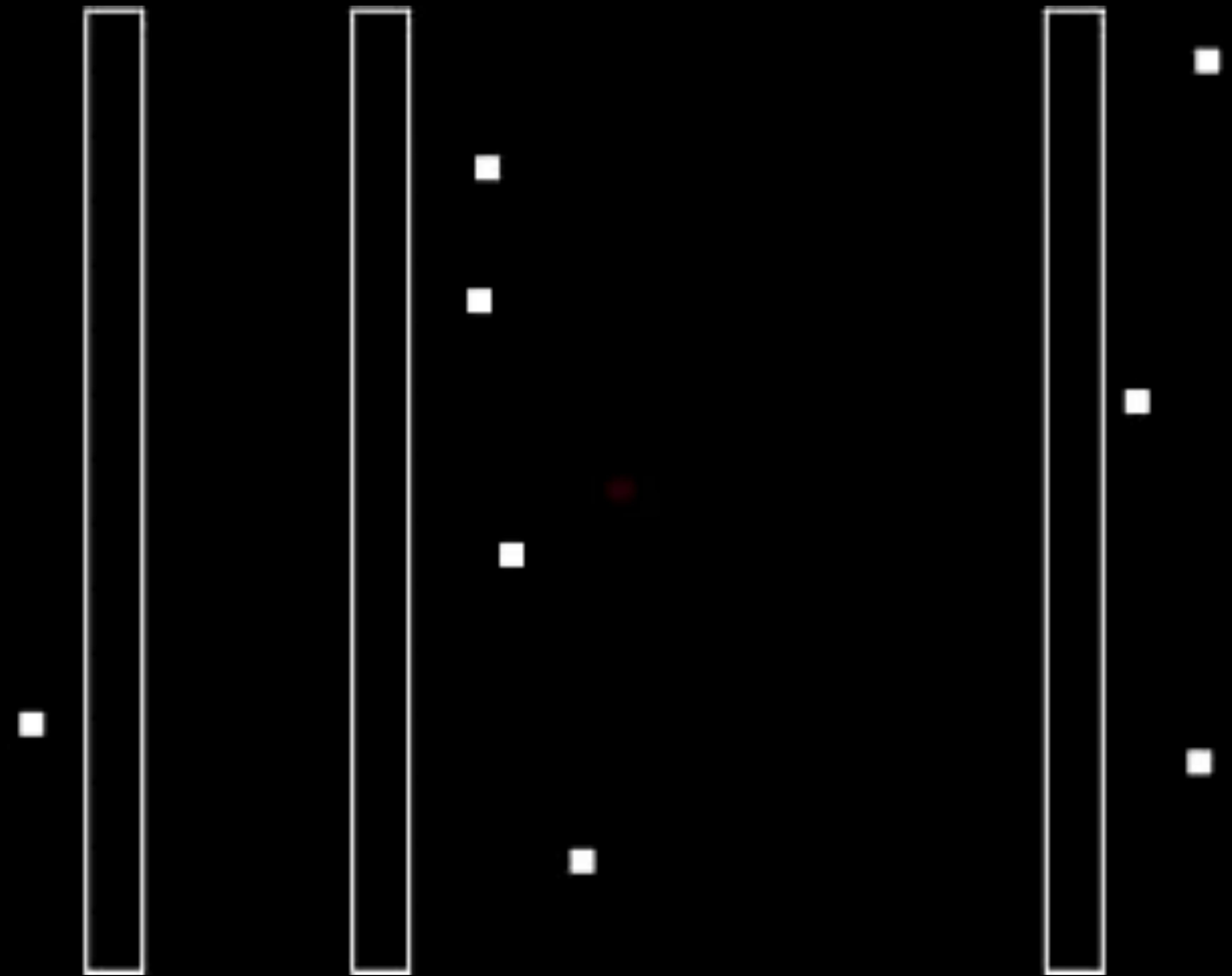
May be too fast or too slow.

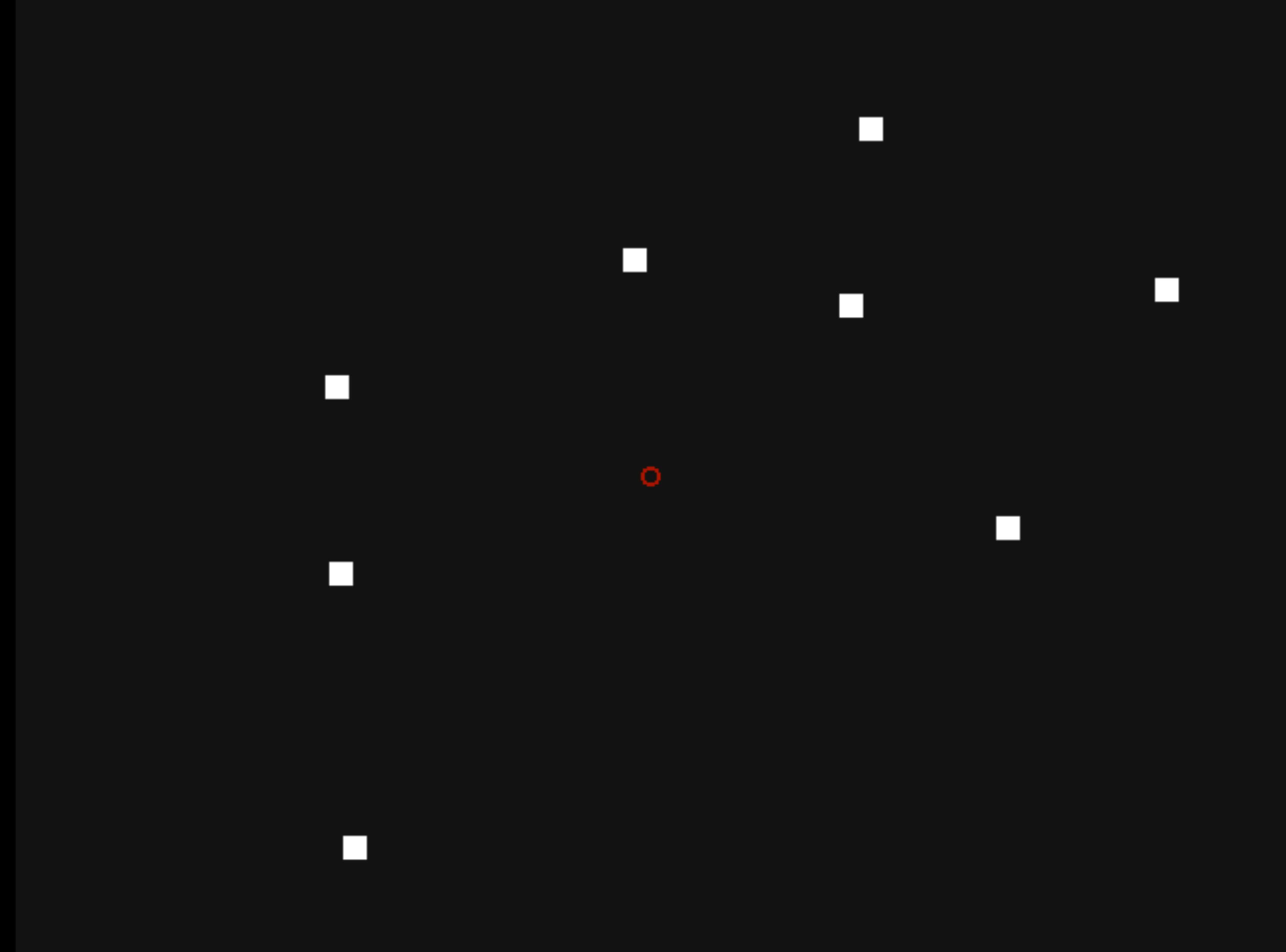
Too many objects may move at once.

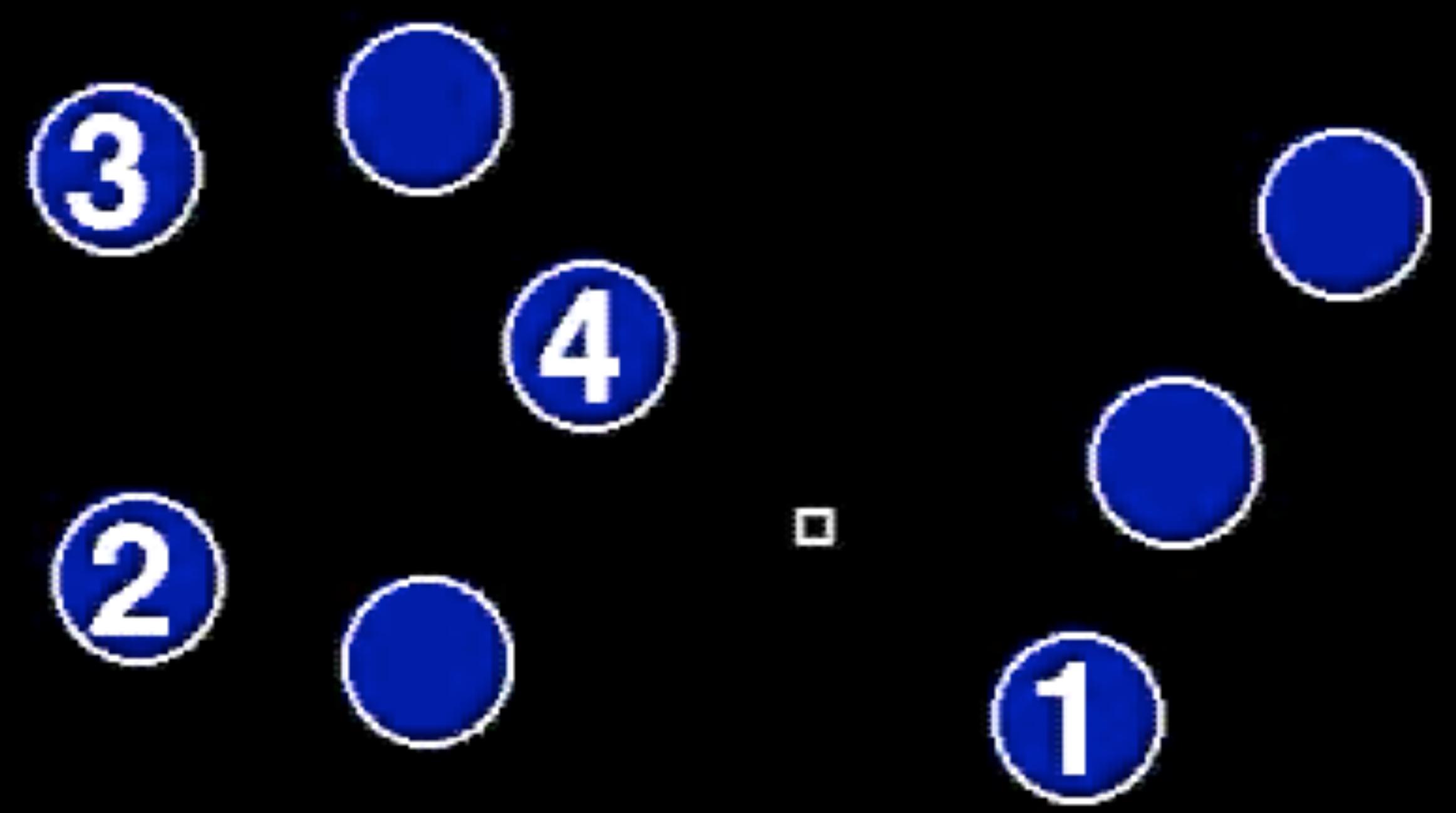












# Animation Goals

Direct attention

Increase Engagement

Explain a Process

**Understand a State Transition**

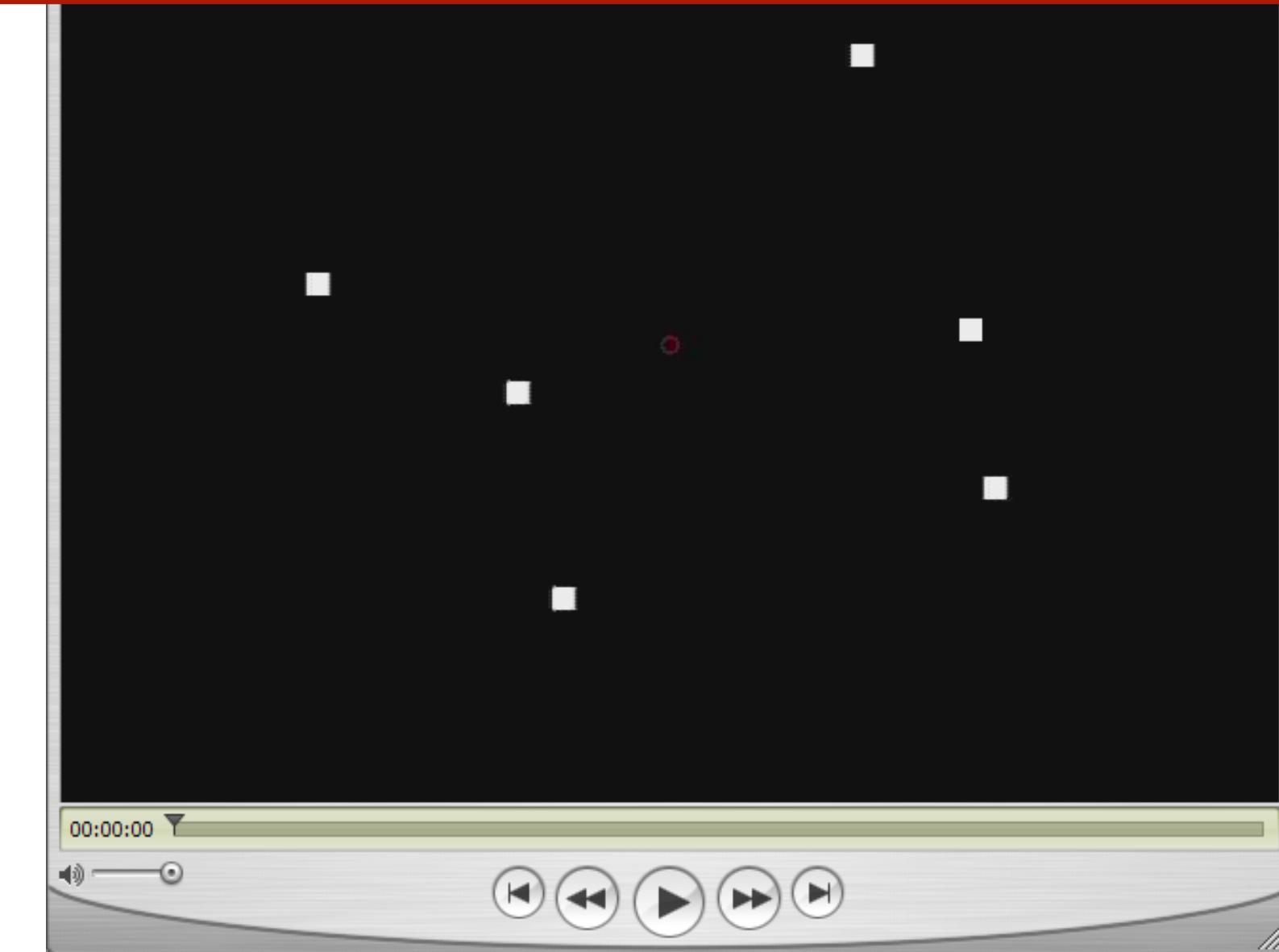
Animation can show transition better, but...

May be too fast or too slow.

**Too many objects may move at once.**

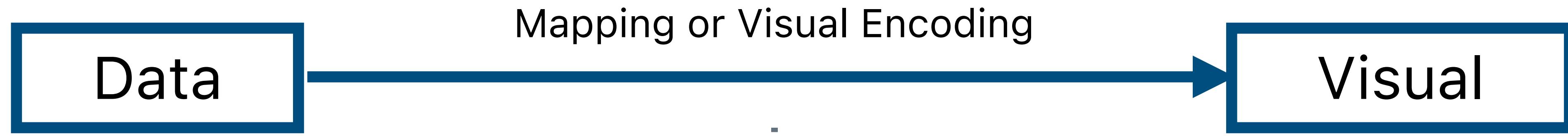
How many dots can we track at once?

**4-6. Difficulty increases significantly at 6.**



# **Effective Animations**





## Expressiveness

A set of facts is *expressible* in a visual language if the sentences (i.e. the visualizations) in the language express *all the facts in the set of data, and only the facts in the data.*

## Effectiveness

A visualization is more *effective* than another if the information it conveys *is more readily perceived* than the information in the other visualization

# Principles of Visualization

## Expressiveness

A set of facts is *expressible* in a visual language if the sentences (i.e. the visualizations) in the language express *all the facts in the set of data, and only the facts in the data.*

# Principles of Animation

## Congruence

The structure and content of the external representation should correspond to the desired structure and content of the internal representation.

## Effectiveness

A visualization is more *effective* than another if the information it conveys *is more readily perceived* than the information in the other visualization

## Apprehension

The structure and content of the external representation should be readily and accurately perceived and comprehended

# Principles of Animation

## Congruence

The structure and content of the external representation should correspond to the desired structure and content of the internal representation.

## Apprehension

The structure and content of the external representation should be readily and accurately perceived and comprehended

Maintain **valid data graphics during transitions**

Respect **semantic correspondence**

Marks should always represent the same data tuples.

Avoid **ambiguity**

Different operations should have distinct animations.

# Experiments

# **Experiment 2**

# **Study Conclusions / Principle of Apprehension**

Appropriate animation **improves** graphical perception.

**Simple transitions** beat “do one thing at a time”

**Simple staging** was preferred and showed benefits  
**but timing** important and in need of study.

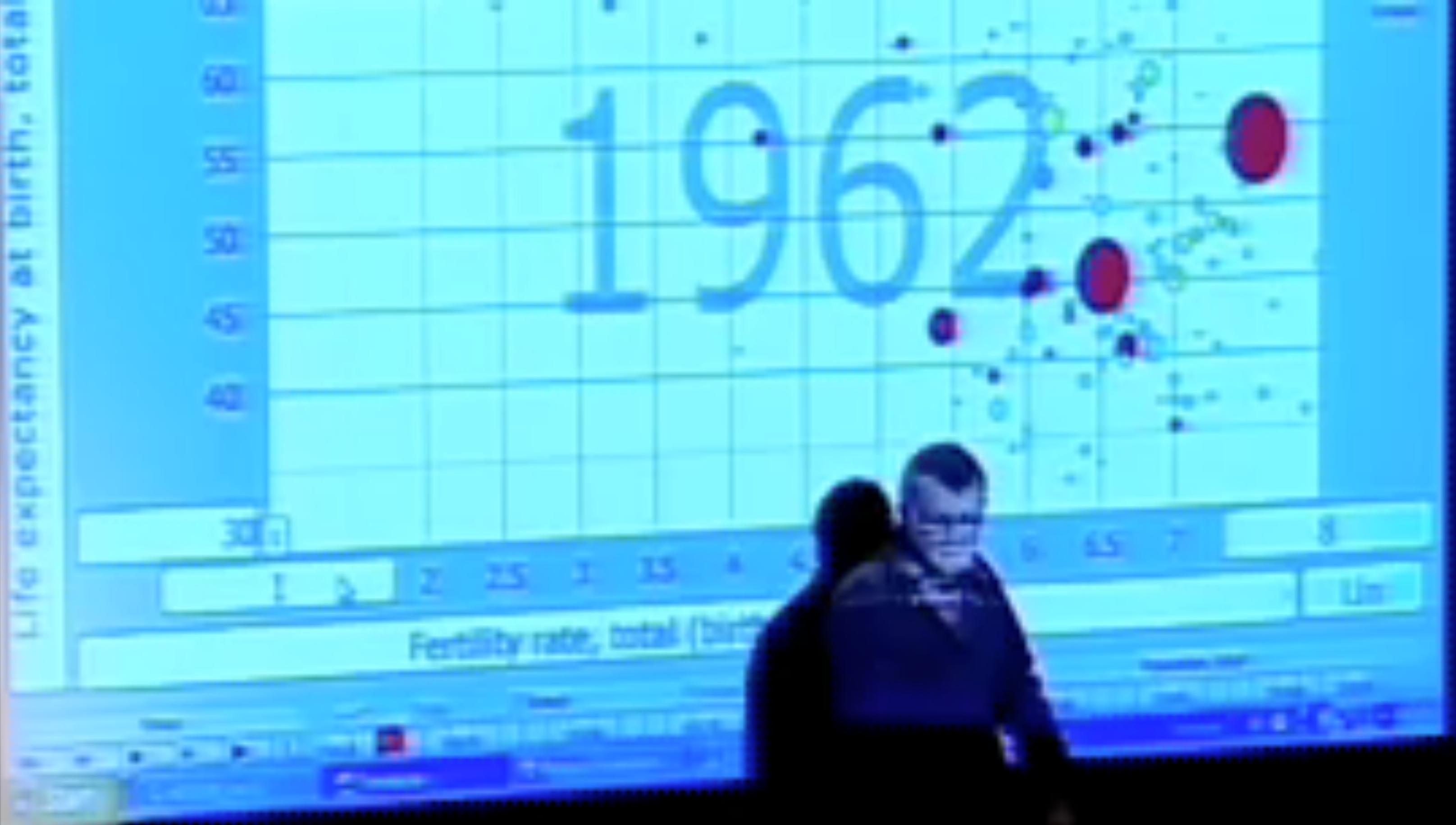
**Axis re-scaling hampers perception**

Avoid if possible (use common scale)

Maintain landmarks better (delay fade out of lines)

Subjects preferred animated transitions





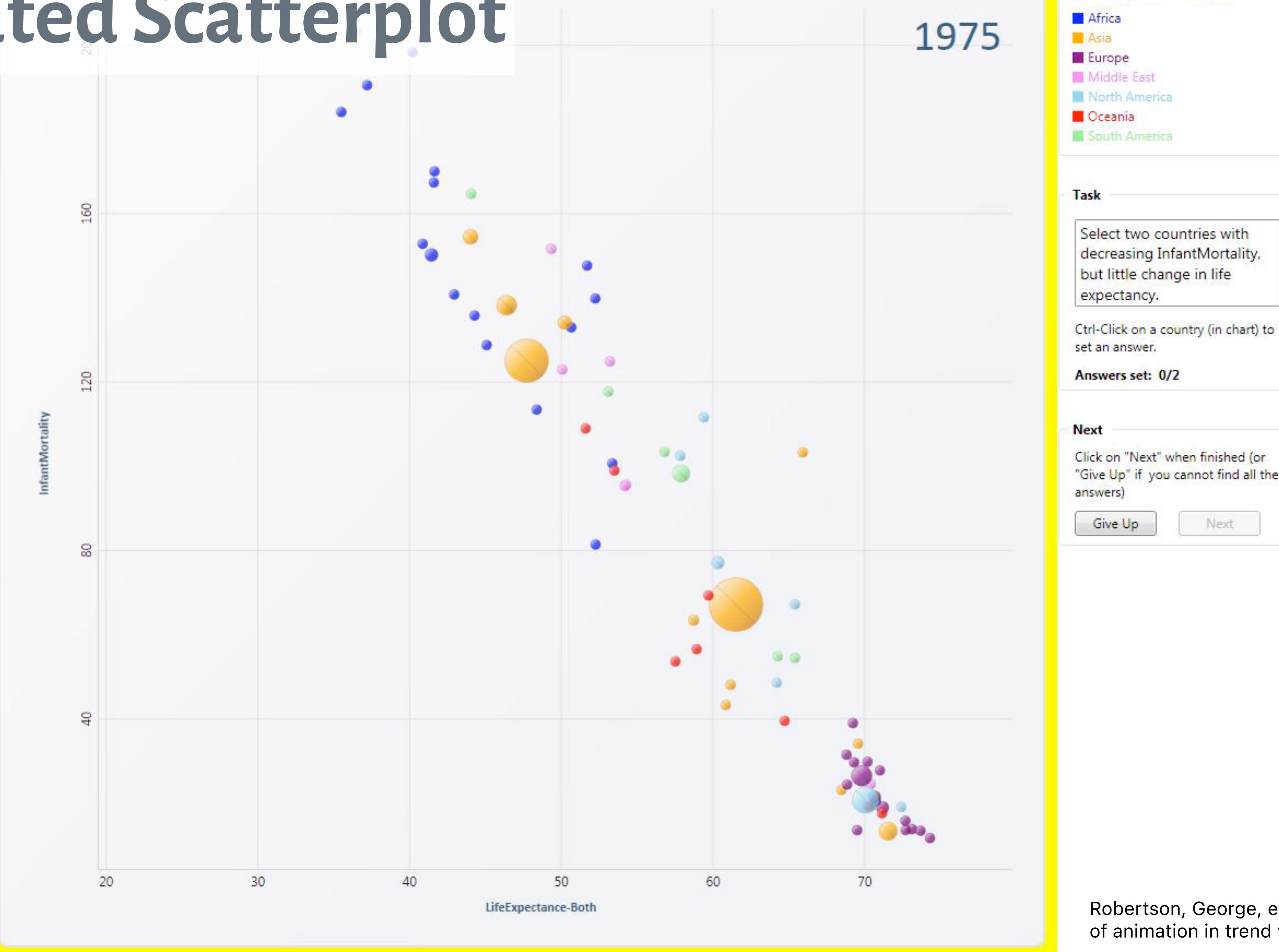
1962

TED



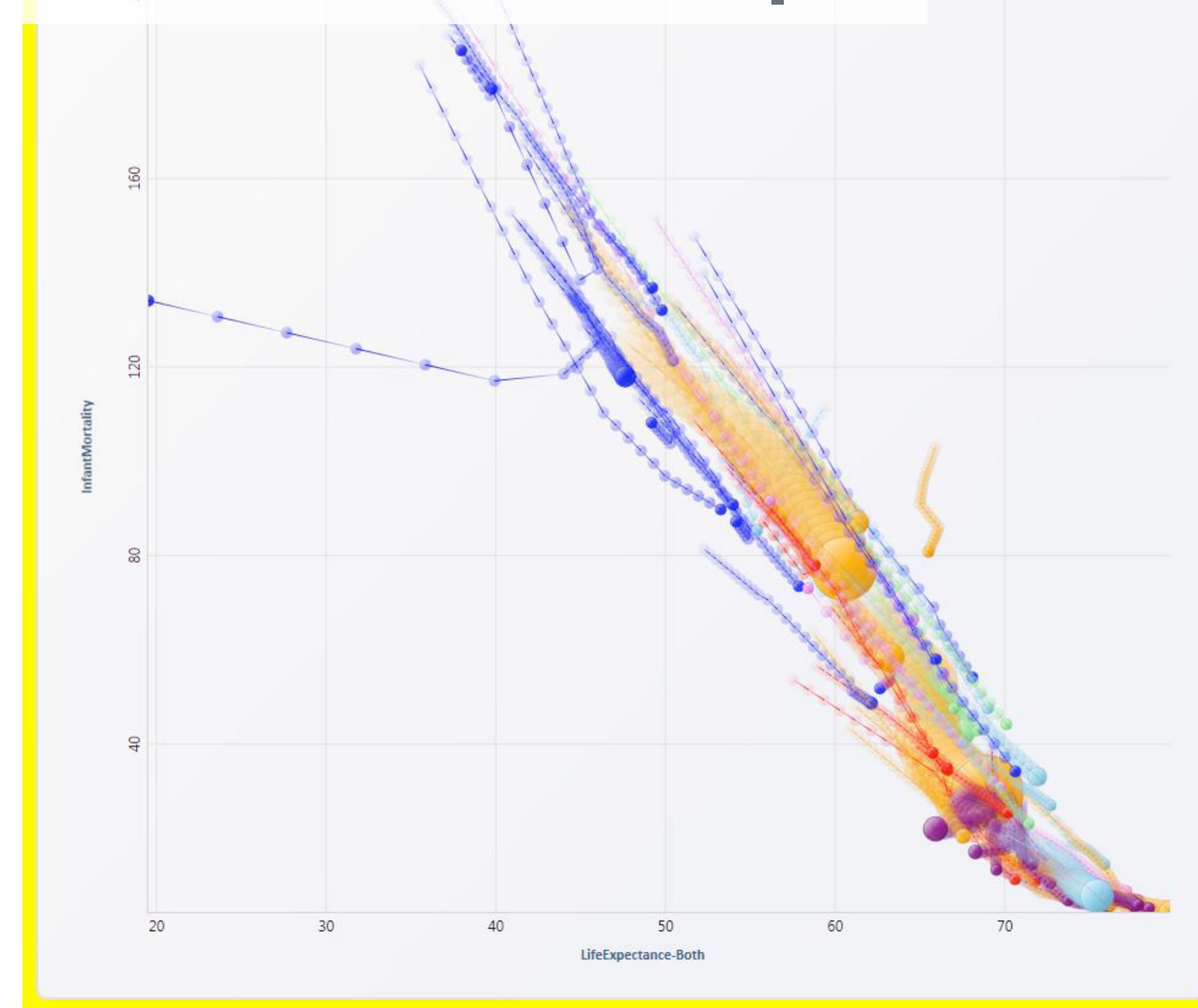
# Animated Scatterplot

1975



Robertson, George, et al. "Effectiveness of animation in trend visualization." 2008

# Traces / Connected Scatterplot



## Color Legend (continent)

- Africa
- Asia
- Europe
- Middle East
- North America
- Oceania
- South America

## Task

Select two countries whose InfantMortality dropped first, then increased later.

Ctrl-Click on a country (in chart) to set an answer.

Answers set: 0/2

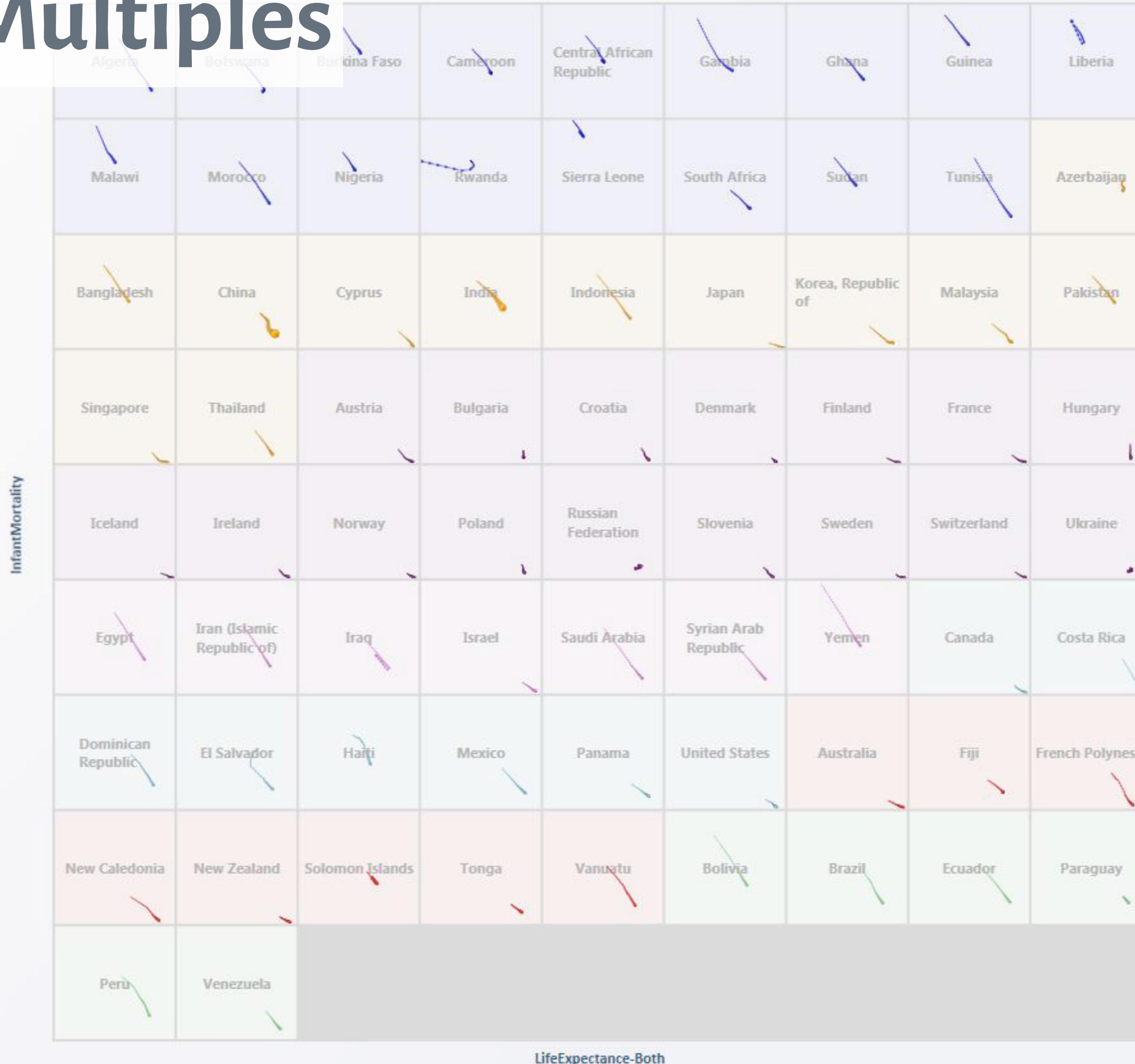
## Next

Click on "Next" when finished (or "Give Up" if you cannot find all the answers)

Give Up

Next

# Small Multiples



## Color Legend (continent)

- █ Africa
- █ Asia
- █ Europe
- █ Middle East
- █ North America
- █ Oceania
- █ South America

## Task

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## Next

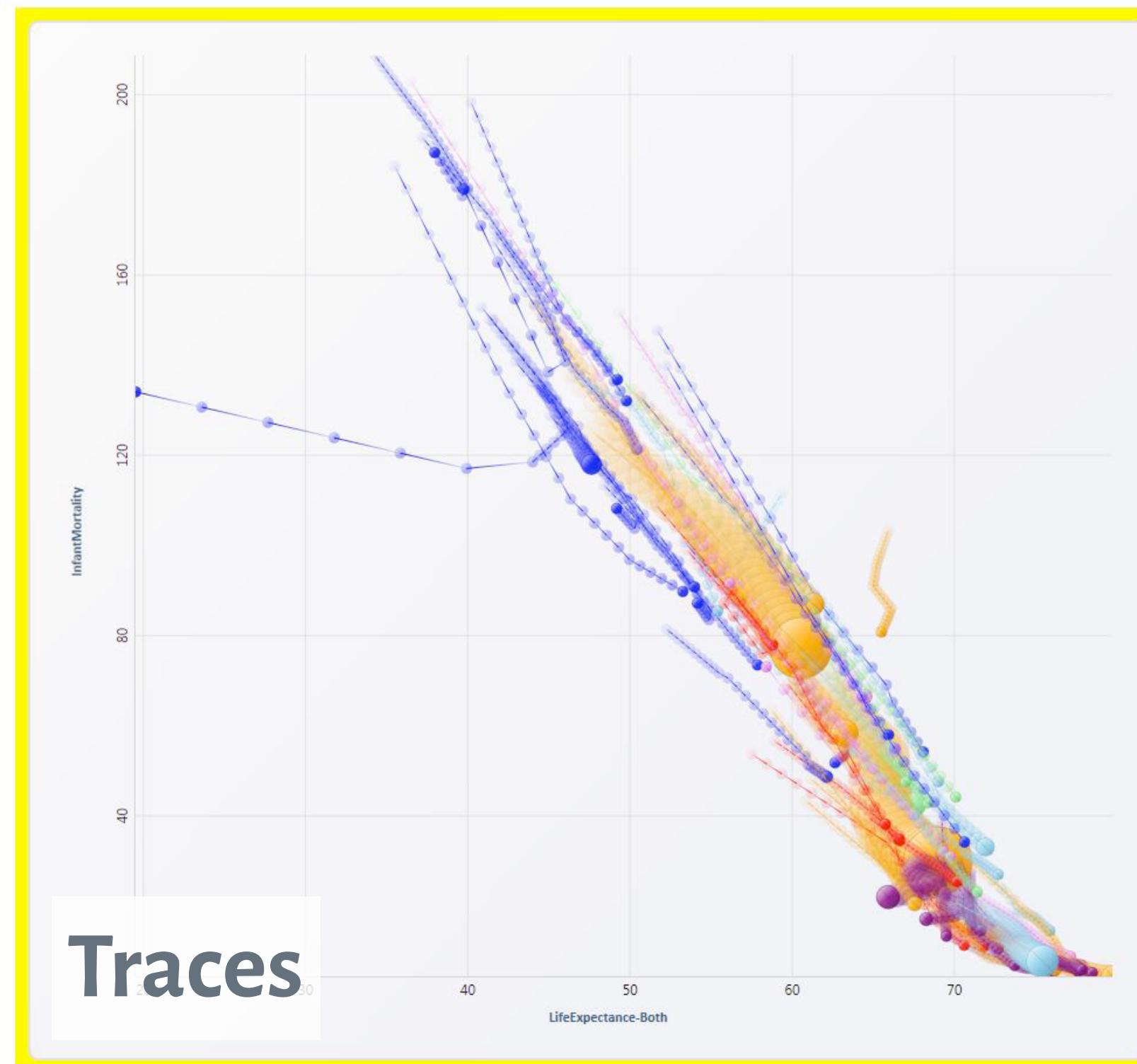
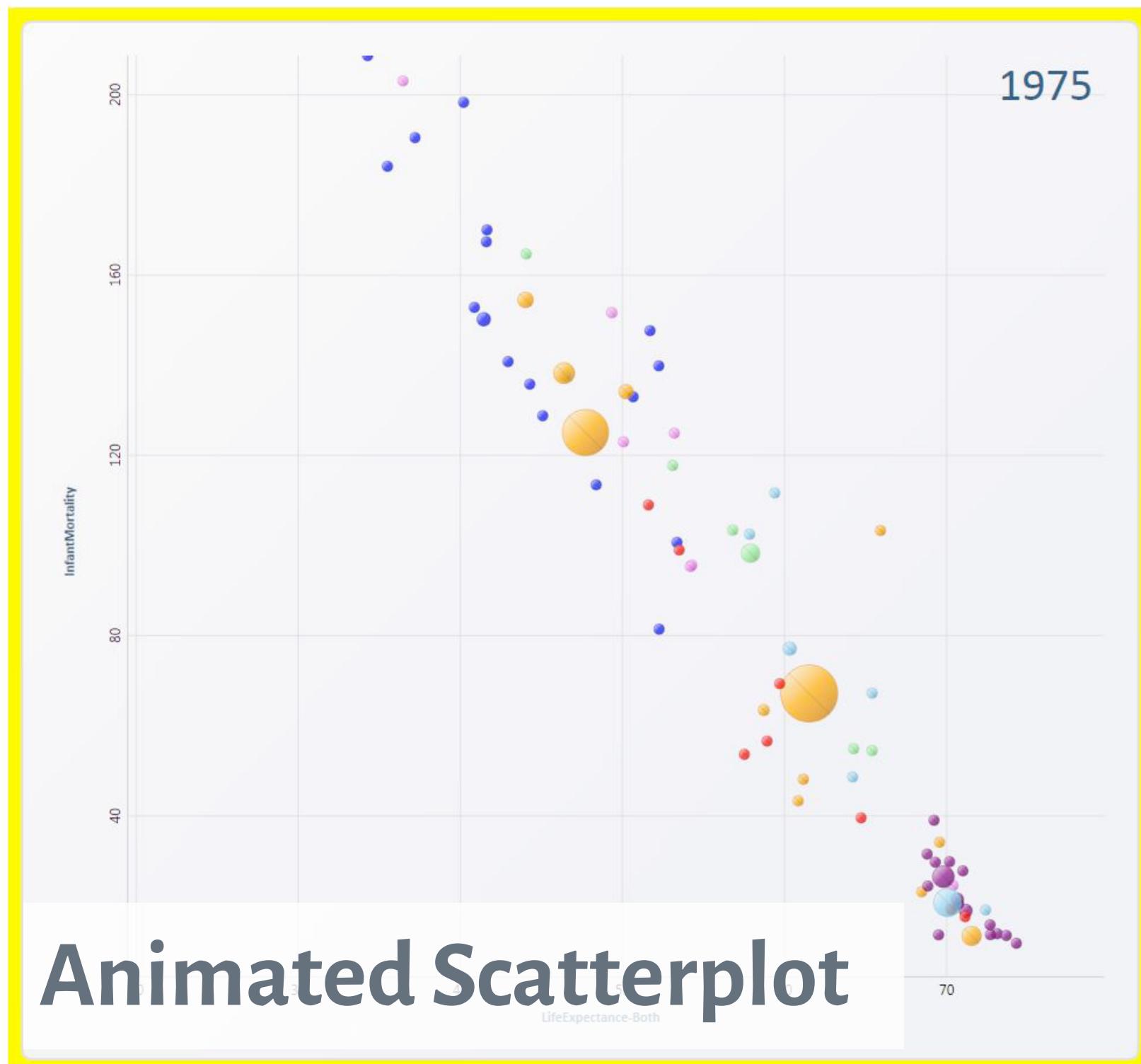
Click on "Next" when finished (or "Give Up" if you cannot find all the answers)

[Give Up](#)

[Next](#)

# Study Conclusions

Analysis Task and Presentation Task.  
Presentation condition included narration.  
Subjects asked comprehension questions.



Which condition would participants:  
be more **accurate**, be **faster**, and **prefer**?

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# Study Conclusions

Analysis Task and Presentation Task.  
Presentation condition included narration.  
Subjects asked comprehension questions.

Animations **10% less accurate** than small multiples.

**Presentation:** Animation **60% faster** than small multiples.

**Analysis:** Animation **82% slower** than small multiples.

User preferences favor animation  
(even though less accurate and slower for analysis!).

# Implementing Animation

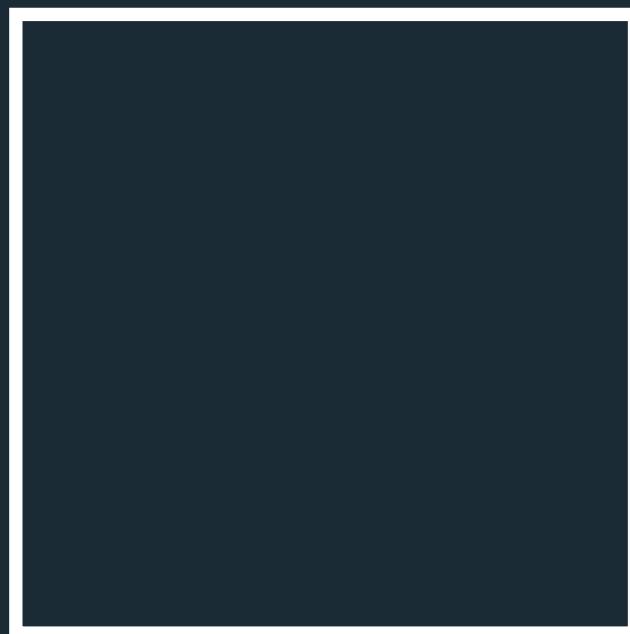
# Implementing Animation

## Frame-Based Animation

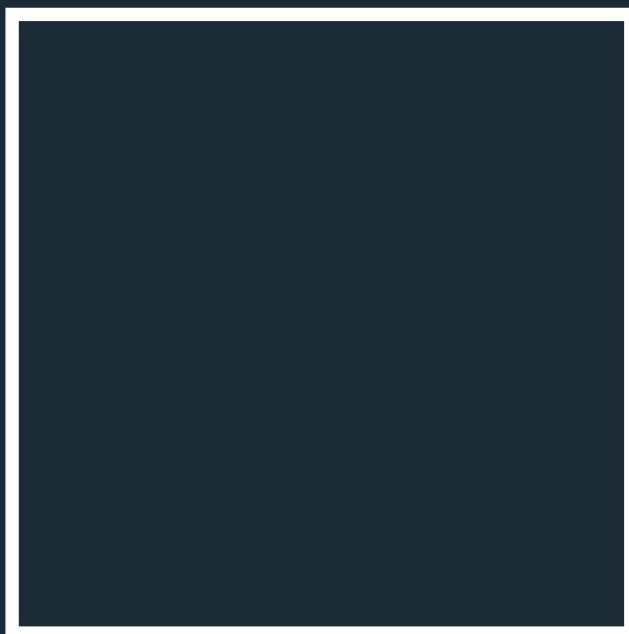
Redraw the scene at regular intervals (e.g., 16ms).

Developer defines the redraw function (e.g., Processing, p5.js)

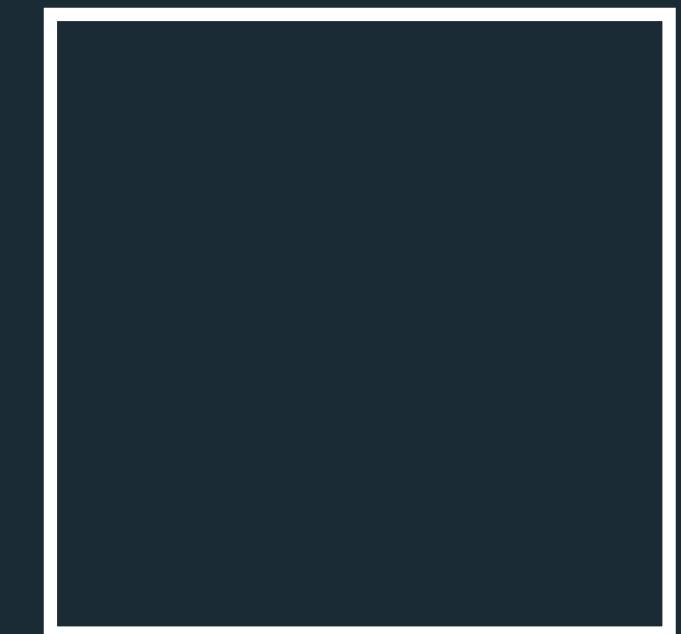
`circle(10, 10)`



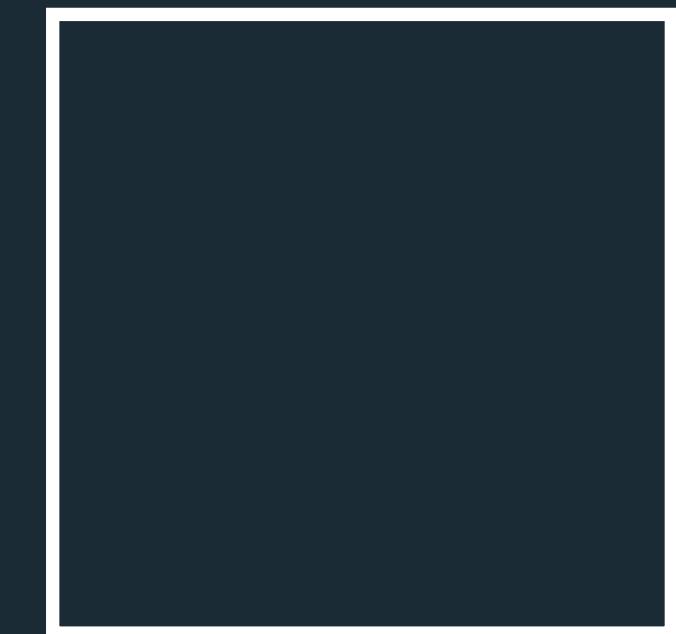
`circle(15, 15)`



`circle(20, 20)`



`circle(25, 25)`



1

2

3

4

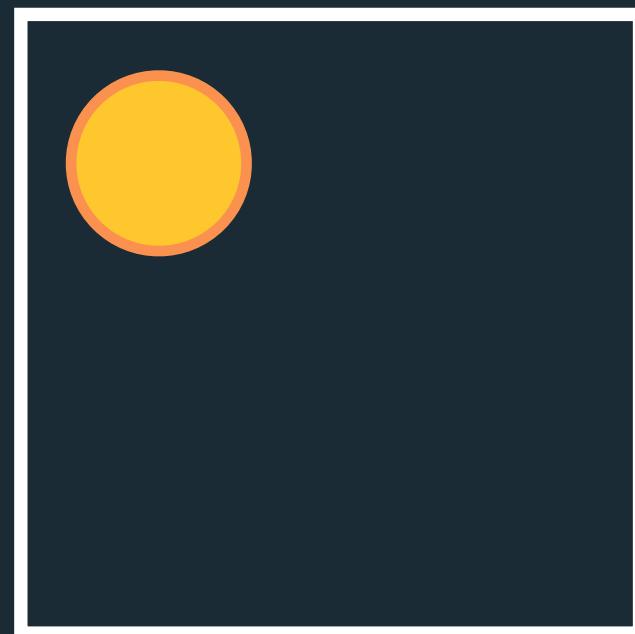
# Implementing Animation

## Frame-Based Animation

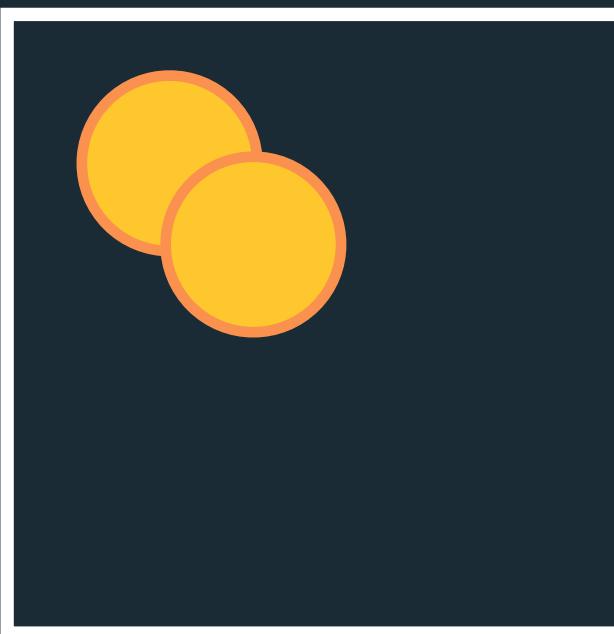
Redraw the scene at regular intervals (e.g., 16ms).

Developer defines the redraw function (e.g., Processing, p5.js)

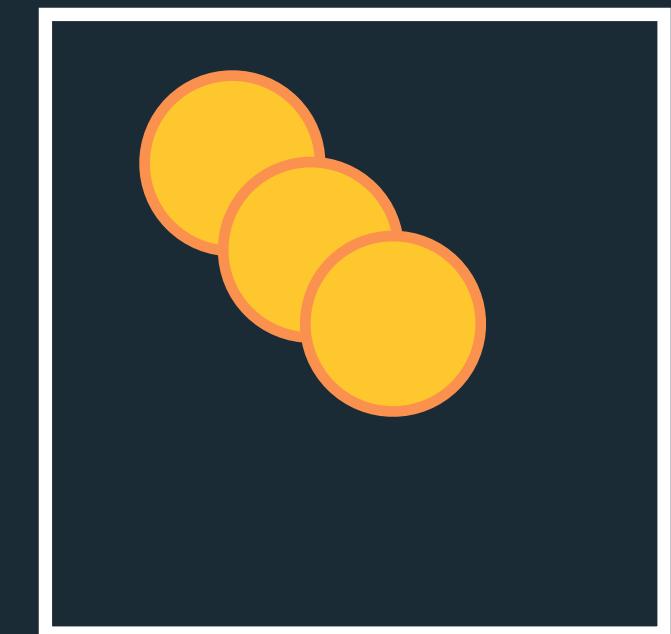
`circle(10, 10)`



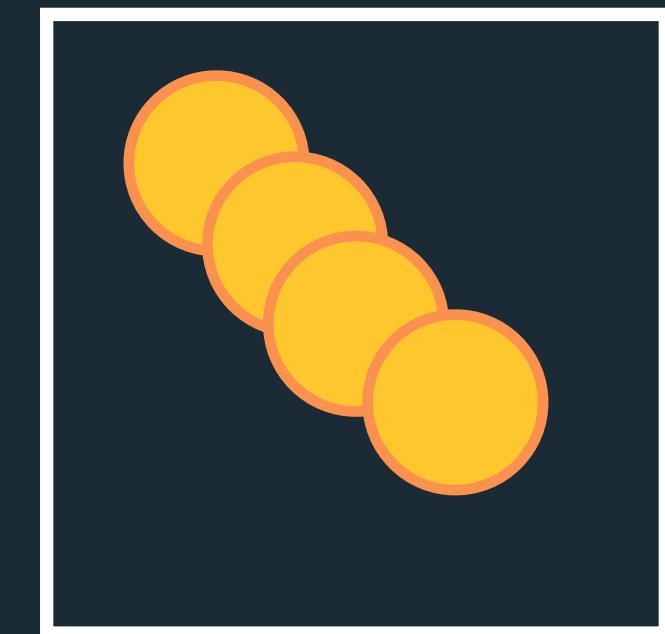
`circle(15, 15)`



`circle(20, 20)`



`circle(25, 25)`



1

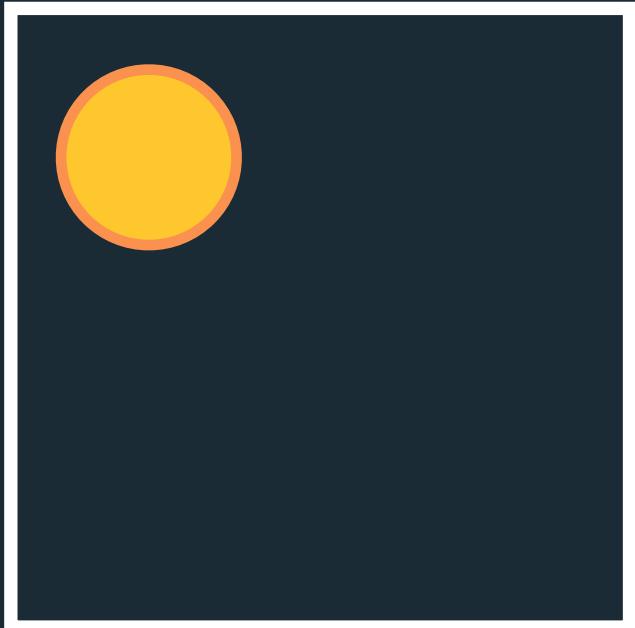
2

3

4

# Implementing Animation

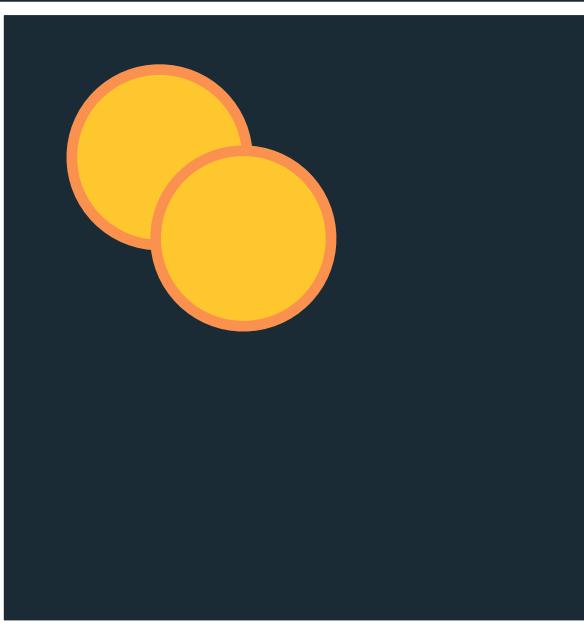
clear()  
circle(10, 10)



↓

1

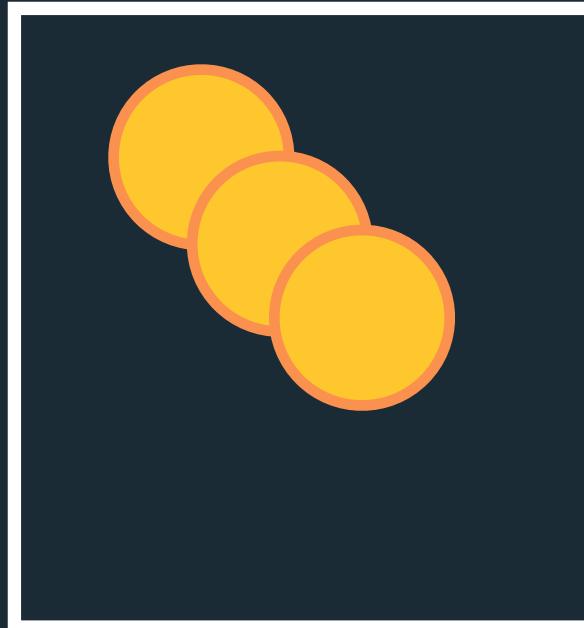
clear()  
circle(15, 15)



↓

2

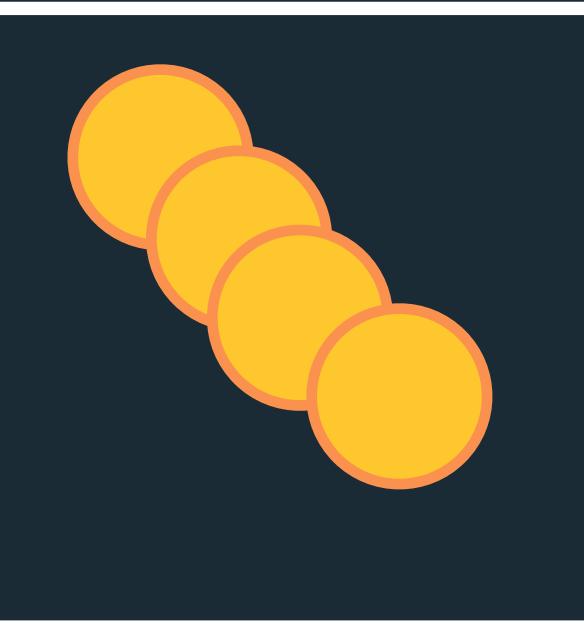
clear()  
circle(20, 20)



↓

3

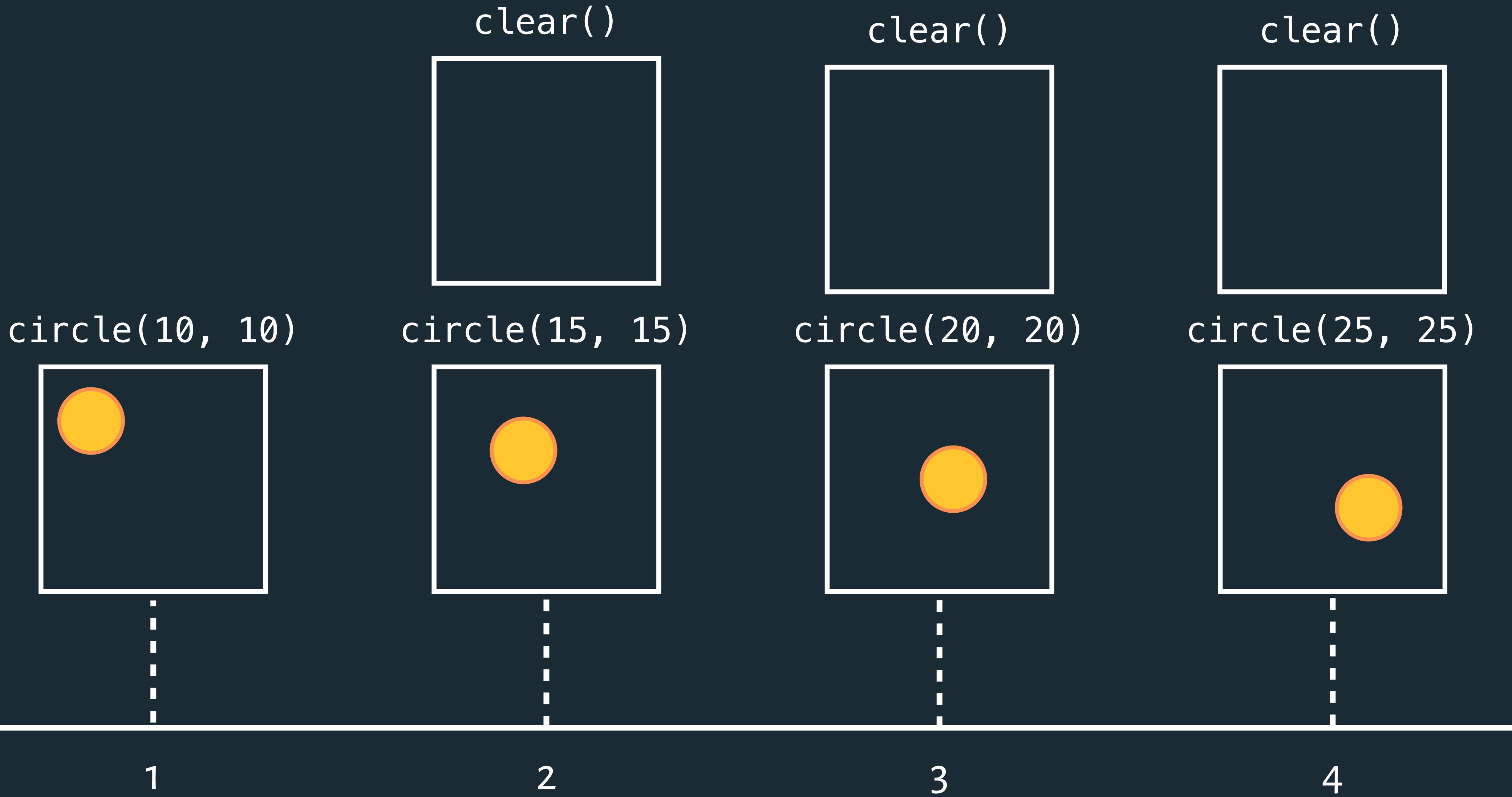
clear()  
circle(25, 25)



↓

4

# Implementing Animation



# Implementing Animation

## Frame-Based Animation

Redraw the scene at regular intervals (e.g., 16ms).

Developer defines the redraw function (e.g., Processing, p5.js)

## Transition-Based Animation [Hudson & Stasko, 1993]

Specify a property value, duration, and an “easing” function.

Also called **tweening** (for “in-betweens”).

Steps computed via **interpolation**

```
step (fraction) { valnow = valstart + fraction * (valend - valstart); }
```

Timing & redraw managed by UI toolkit.

# Implementing Animation

From: (10, 10).

To: (25, 25).

Duration: 3 seconds.

System handles the frame-by-frame updates!

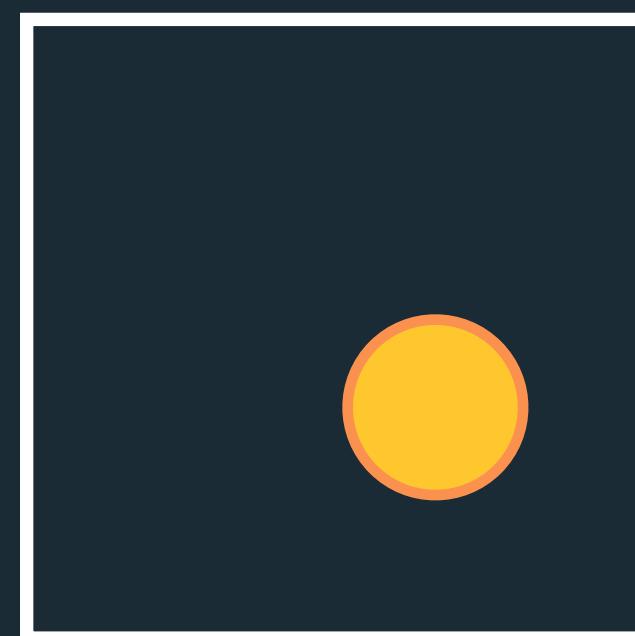
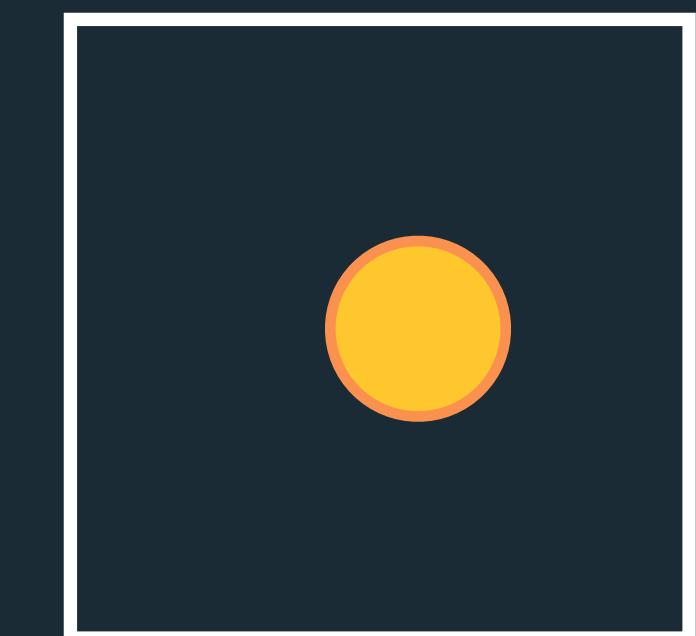
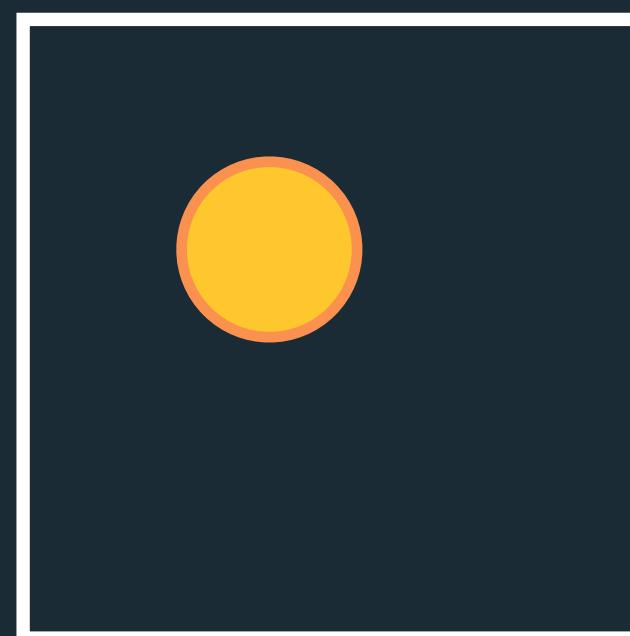
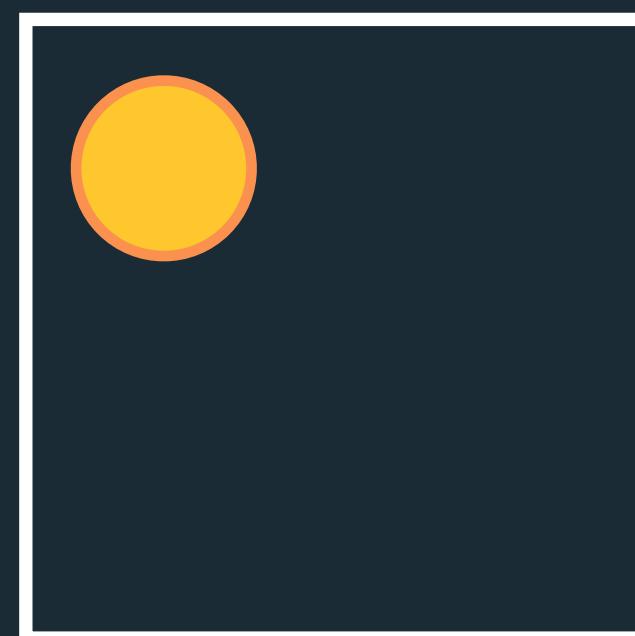
$$dx = 25 - 10$$

$$x = 10 + (0/3) * dx$$

$$x = 10 + (1/3) * dx$$

$$x = 10 + (2/3) * dx$$

$$x = 10 + (3/3) * dx$$



0ms

1ms

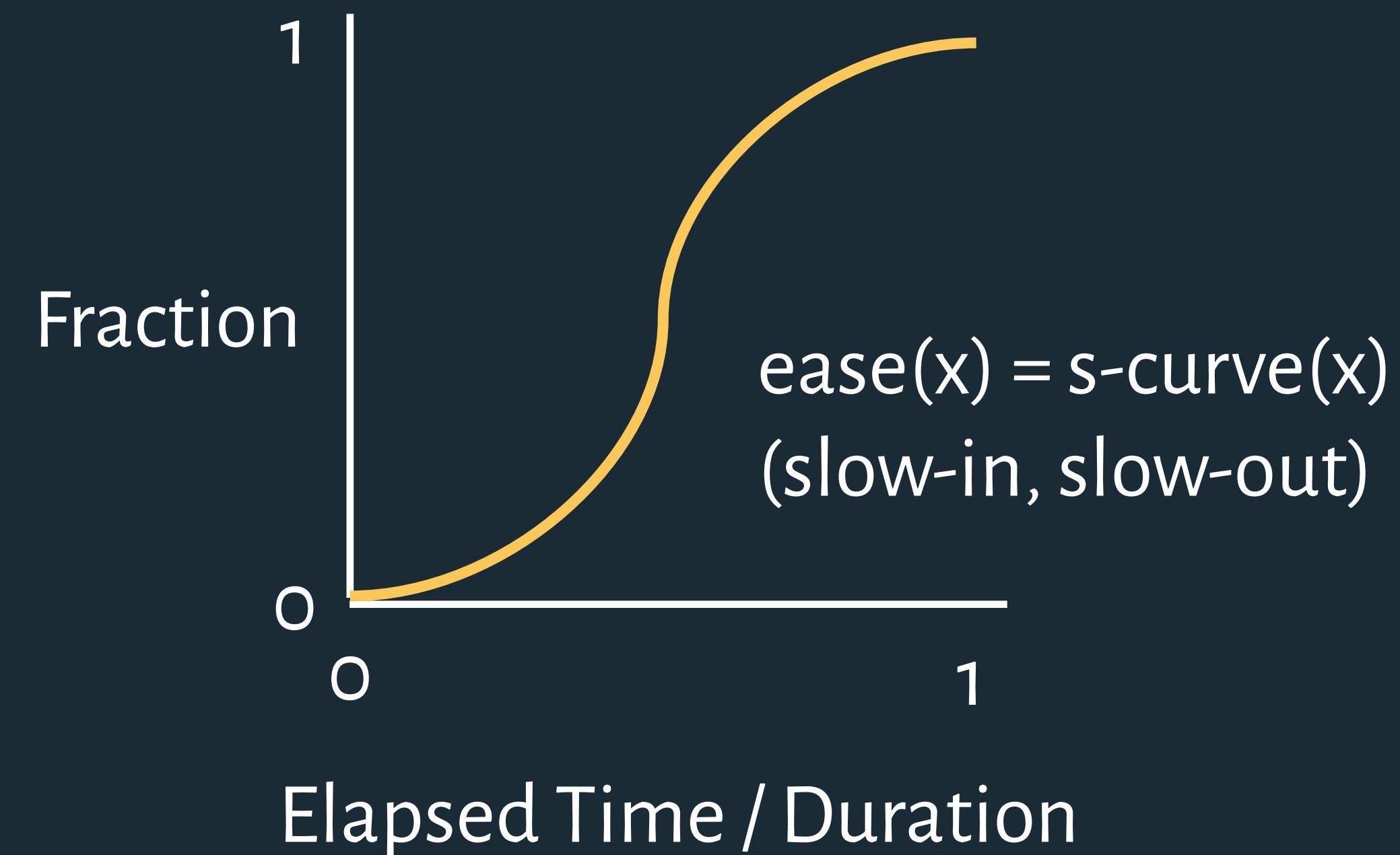
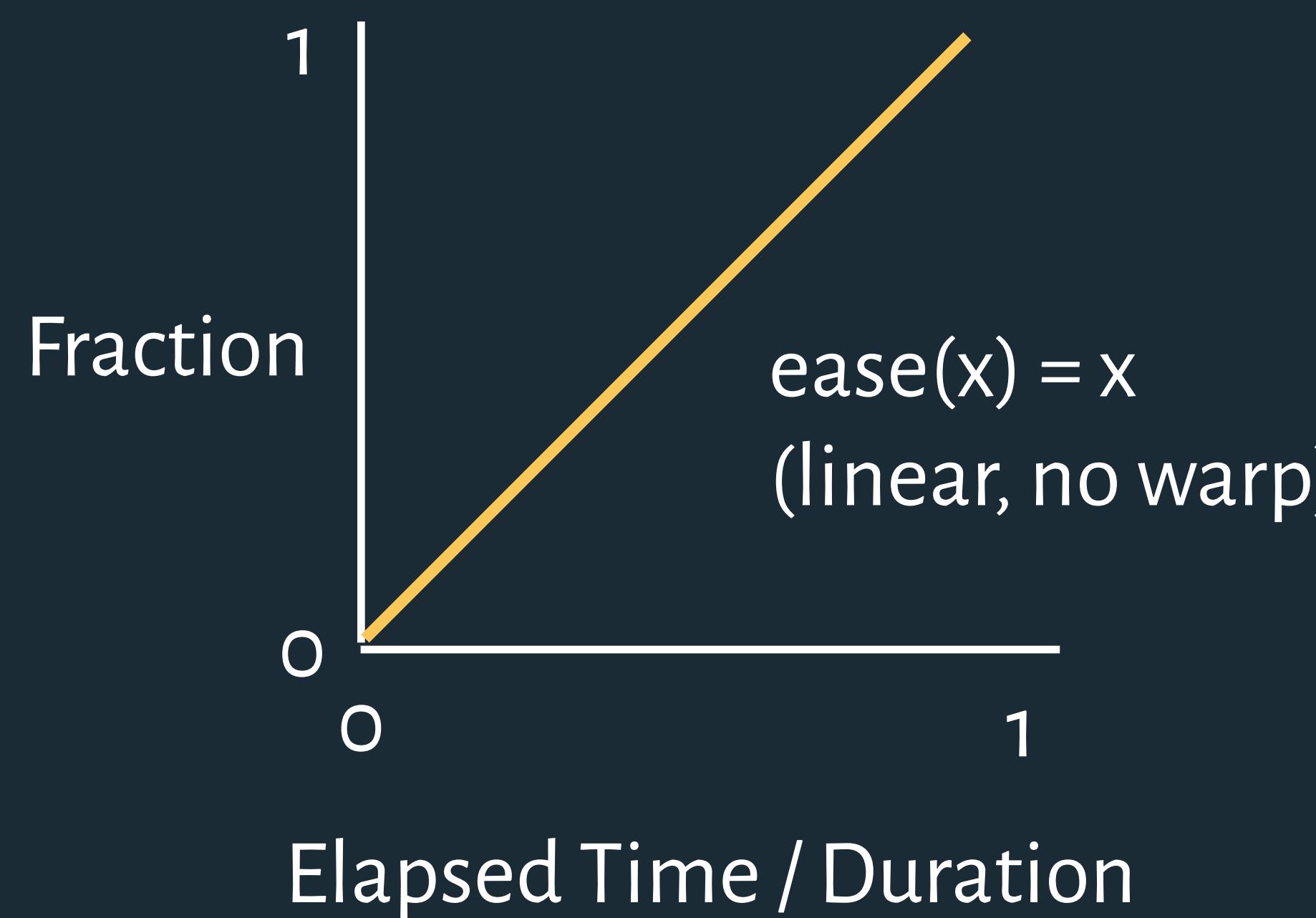
2ms

3ms

# Easing/Pacing Functions

Goals: Stylize animation, improve perception.

Basic idea is to **warp time**: as *duration* goes from start (0%) to end (100%), dynamically adjust the *interpolation fraction* using an easing function.



**Easing functions** specify the rate of change of a parameter over time.

Objects in real life don't just start and stop instantly, and almost never move at a constant speed. When we open a drawer, we first move slowly and then quickly. When you jump off the floor, and it will first accelerate and then slow down. It's something like this.

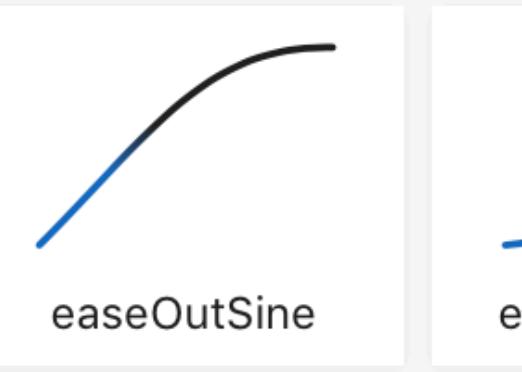
 Open Source

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site to your language

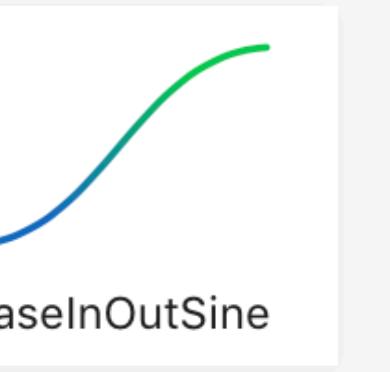
This page helps you choose the right easing function.



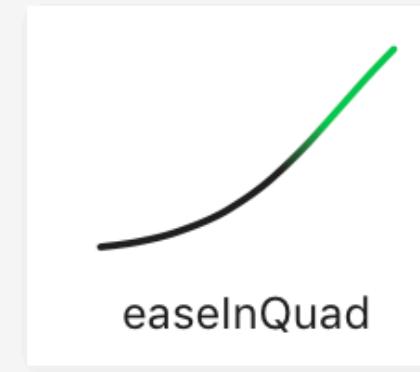
easeInSine



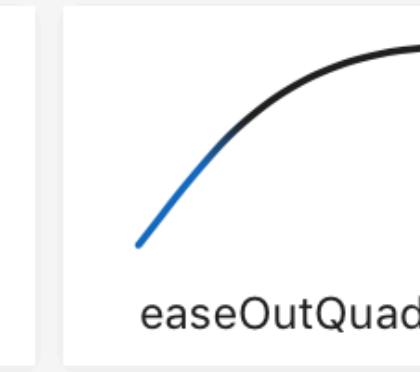
easeOutSine



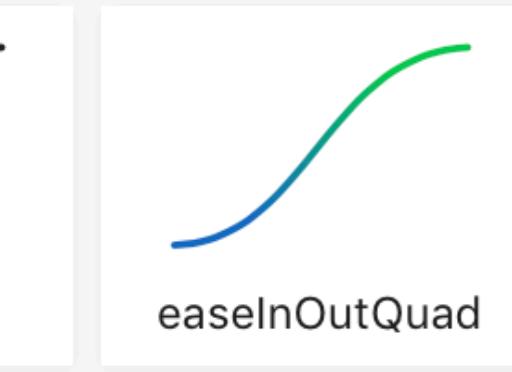
easeInOutSine



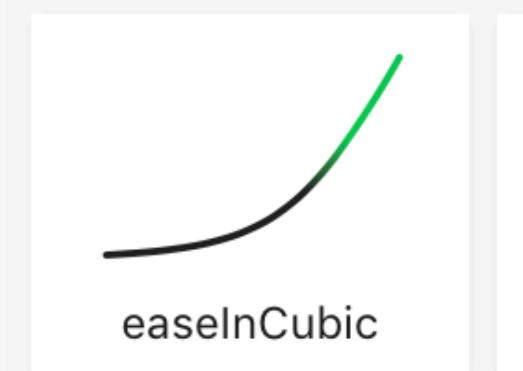
easeInQuad



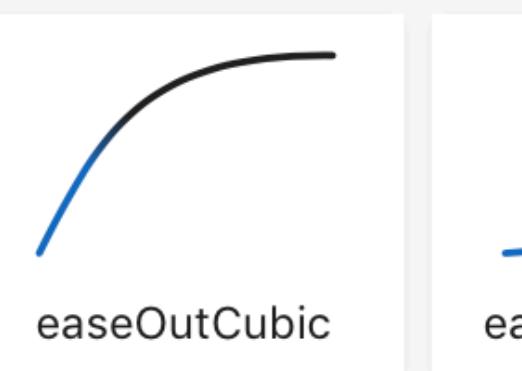
easeOutQuad



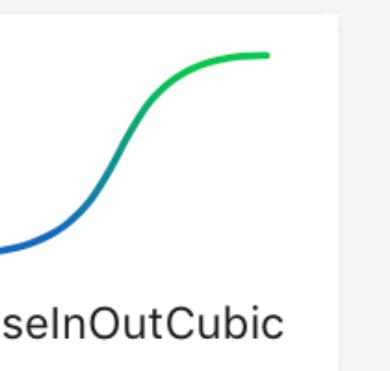
easeInOutQuad



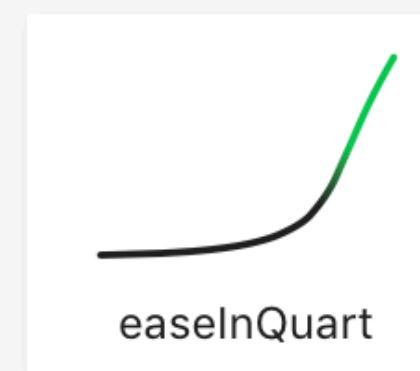
easeInCubic



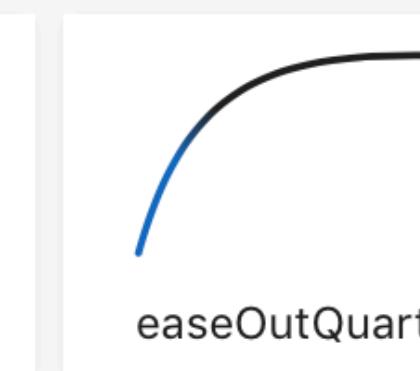
easeOutCubic



easeInOutCubic



easeInQuart



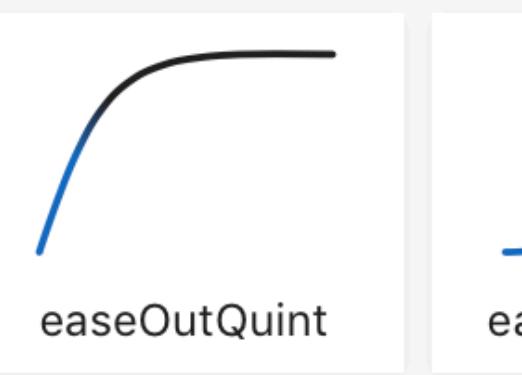
easeOutQuart



easeInOutQuart



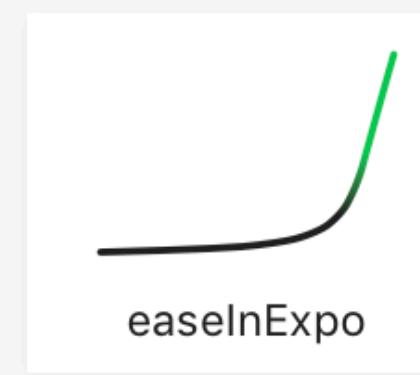
easeInQuint



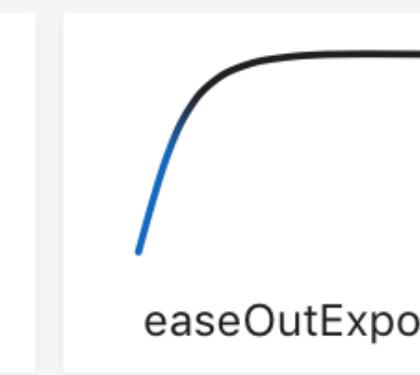
easeOutQuint



easeInOutQuint



easeInExpo



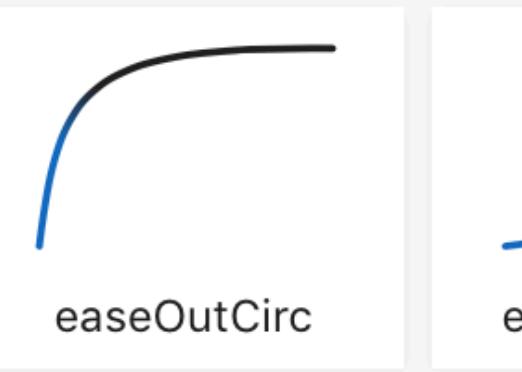
easeOutExpo



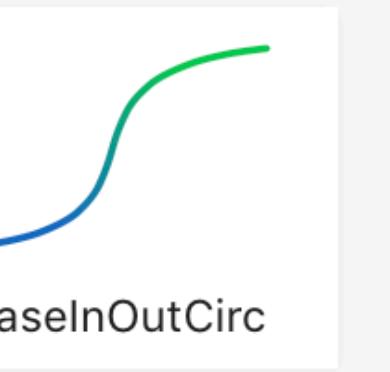
easeInOutExpo



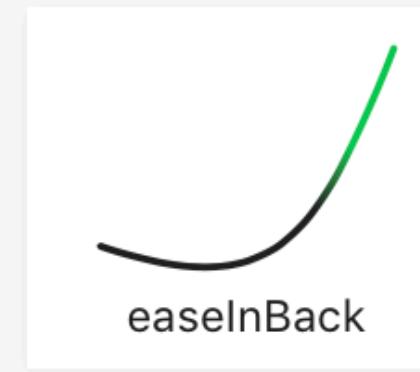
easeInCirc



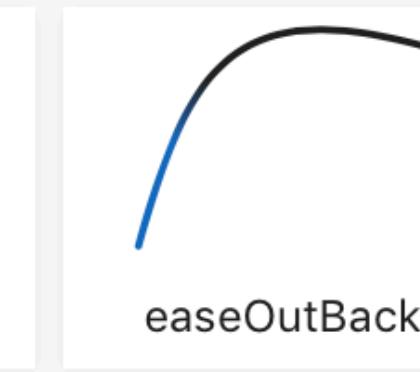
easeOutCirc



easeInOutCirc



easeInBack



easeOutBack



easeInOutBack



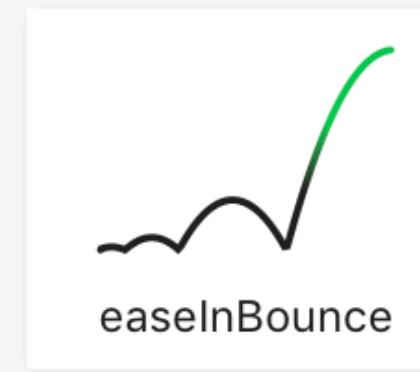
easeInElastic



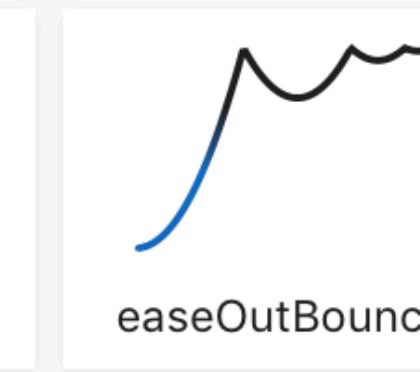
easeOutElastic



easeInOutElastic



easeInBounce



easeOutBounce



easeInOutBounce

# Animations in Svelte and D3

For a given element, decide whether you want Svelte to animate or D3 (not both!)

Svelte: <https://learn.svelte.dev/tutorial/tweens>

D3: <https://www.d3indepth.com/transitions/>