



# Scatterplots:

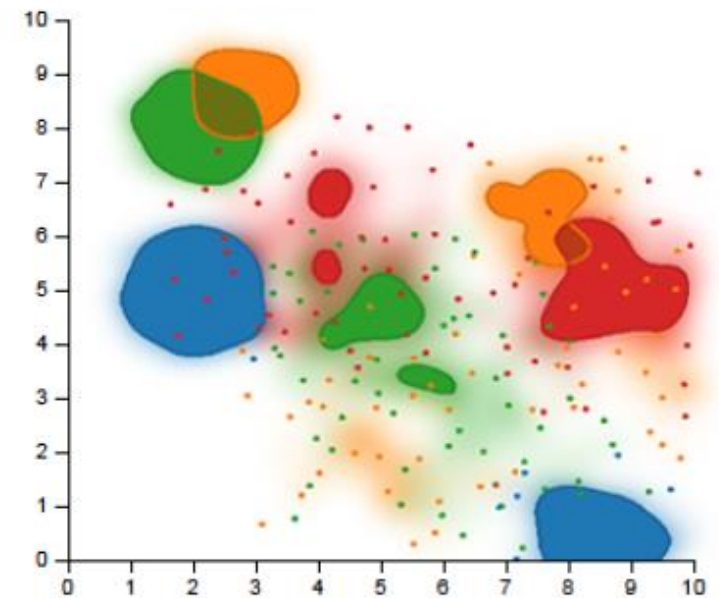
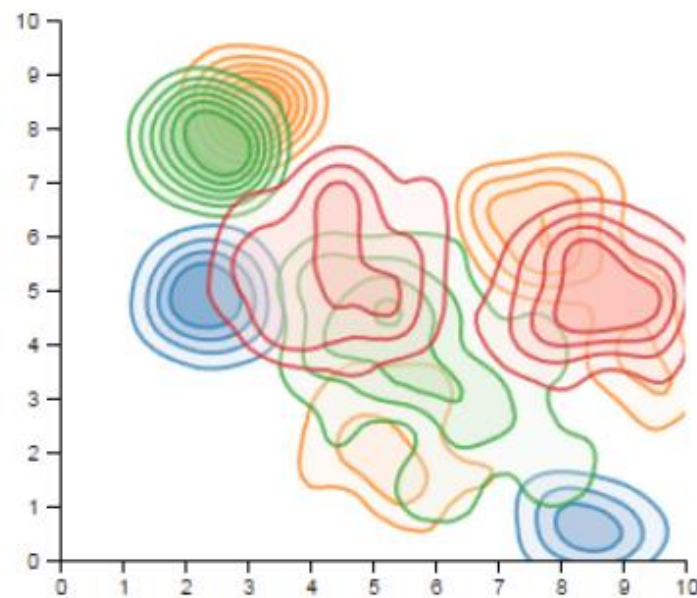
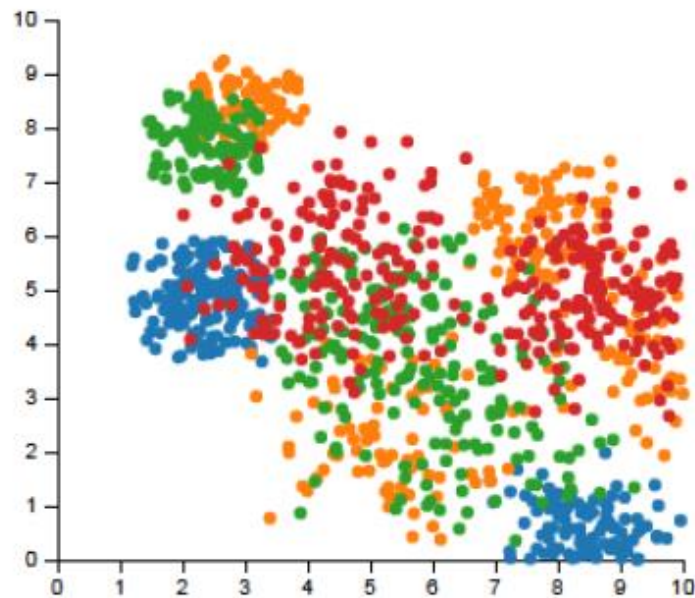
## Tasks, Data, and Designs

Alper Sarikaya - Michael Gleicher

Hailey Báez  
CIS6930 - Data Visualization  
University of South Florida

# Problem Definition

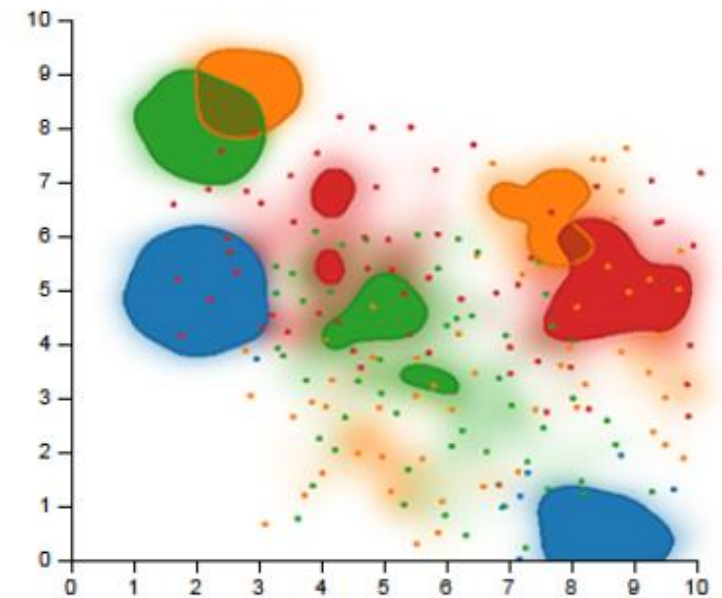
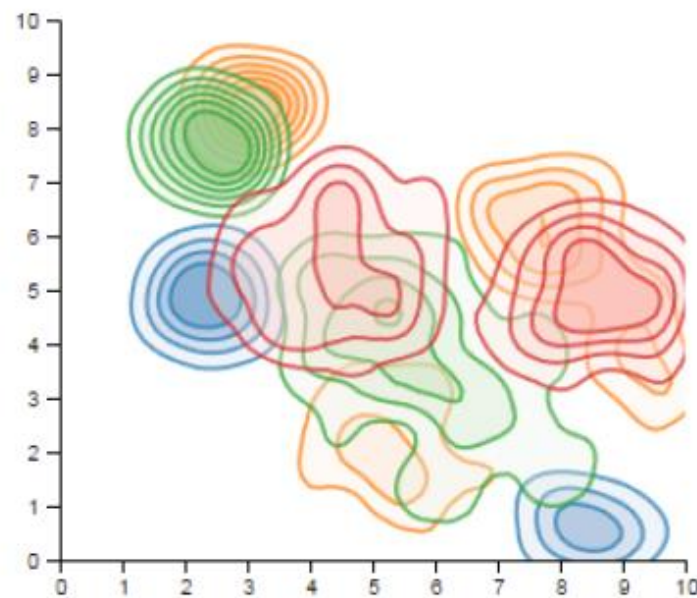
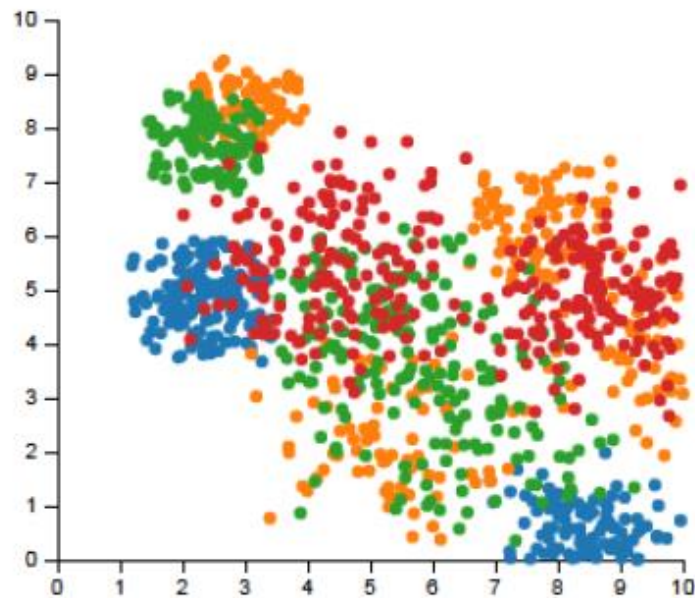
- Scatterplots are a very popular form of visualization designed to emphasize spatial distribution of data in two dimensions.
- Scatterplots can rapidly fail as data grows in scale and complexity.
- Designs presented to address this complexity are specific to the data characteristics and task of that plot.



# Problem Definition

- There is little guidance in how to select among different scatterplot design choices.

**“The goal is to design a framework that helps designers select scatterplot designs appropriate for their scenario by identifying the factors that affect the appropriateness of scatterplot designs”**





# Abstractions













**Scatterplot Tasks:** Specific task analysis made for scatterplots compiled from a variety of sources of data visualization literature.





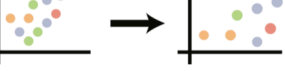




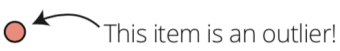
**Data Characteristics:** Which characteristics influence the design of a scatterplot?

Data Attribute	Possible Values	Relevant Work
Class label	No class label, 2-4 classes, 5+ classes	Elliott and Rensink [2015], Gramazio et al. [2014], Sips et al. [2009]
Num. of points	Small (<10), medium (10–100), large (100–1000), very large (>1000)	Cottam et al. [2013], Gleicher et al. [2013], Keim et al. [2010], Mayorga and Gleicher [2013], Tory et al. [2007]
Num. of dimensions	Two continuous, two derived, or >2 dimensions	Best et al. [2006], Chan et al. [2010], Sedlmair et al. [2013]
Spatial nature	Dimensions do/do not map to spatial position	MacEachren [1995], Montello et al. [2003]
Data distribution	Random, linear correlation, overlap, manifolds, clusters	Bertini et al. [2011], Li et al. [2008], Rensink and Baldrige [2010], Sedlmair et al. [2013], Sips et al. [2009], Tatu et al. [2010], Dang and Wilkinson [2014], Wilkinson et al. [2005]

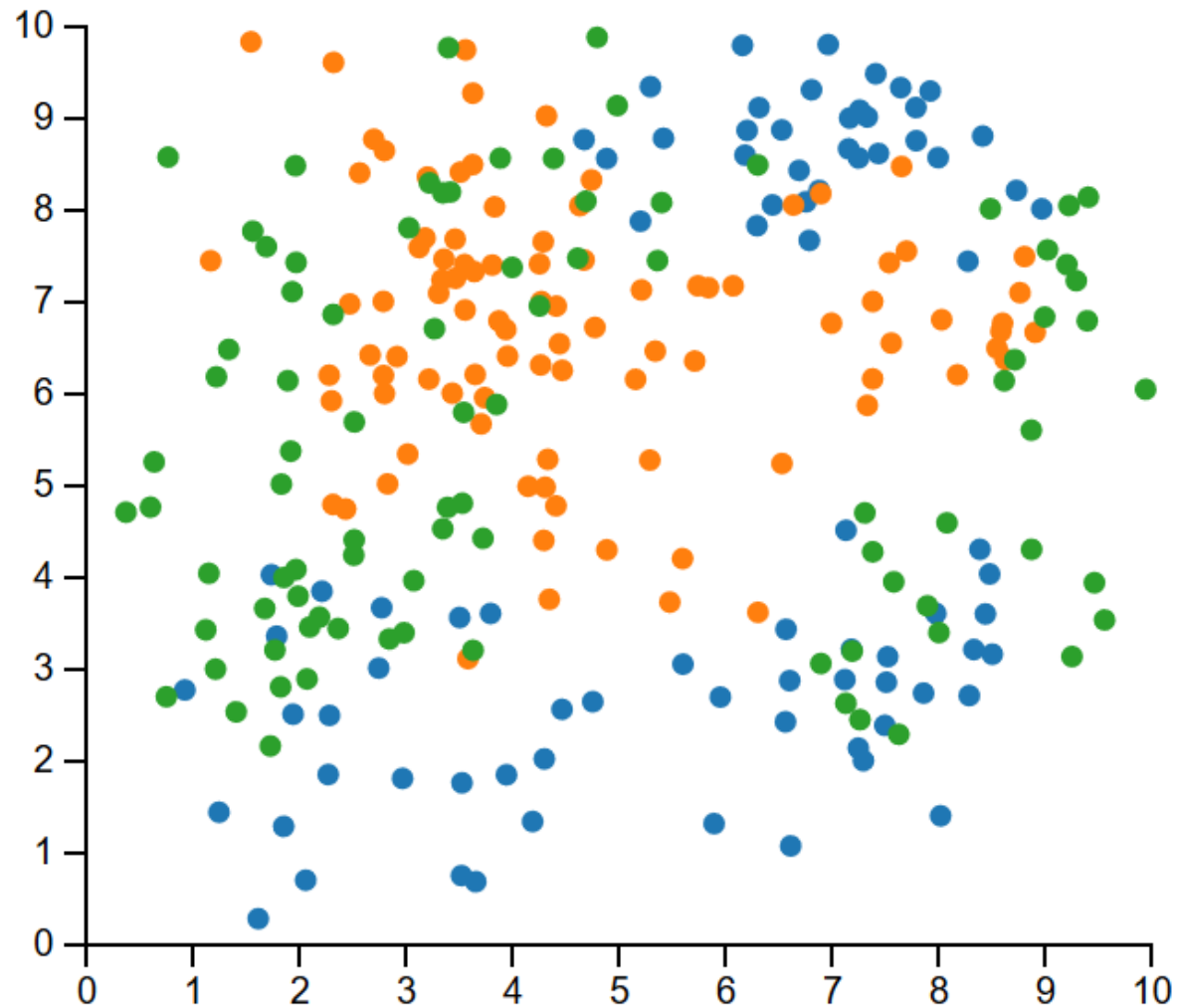
#	Task	Description
object-centric	1 Identify object	Identify the referent from the representation
	2 Locate object	Find a particular object in its new spatialization
	3 Verify object	Reconcile attribute of an object with its spatialization (or other encoding)
	4 Object comparison	Do objects have similar attributes? Are these objects similar in some way?
browsing	5 Explore neighborhood	Explore the properties of objects in a neighborhood
	6 Search for known motif	Find a particular known pattern (cluster, correlation)
	7 Explore data	Look for things that look unusual, global trends
aggregate-level	8 Characterize distribution	Do objects cluster? Part of a manifold? Range of values?
	9 Identify anomalies	Find objects that do not match the 'modal' distribution
	10 Identify correlation	Determine level of correlation
	11 Numerosity comparison	Compare the numerosity/density in different regions of the graph
	12 Understand distances	Understanding a given spatialization (e.g., relative distances)

# Design Decisions

Cluster	Design Choice	Example
Point Encoding	Color	
	Size	
	Symbols	
	Outline	
	Opacity	
	Texture	
	Depth of Field	
	Blurriness	
Point Grouping	Representation Type	
	Positional Binning	
	Polygon Enclosure	
	Shape Abstraction	

Cluster	Design Choice	Example
Point Position	Subsampling	
	Displacement	
	Animation	
	Projection	
	Zooming	
Graph Amenities	Grid Lines	
	Axis Ticks	
	Legend	
	Trend Lines	
	Annotations	

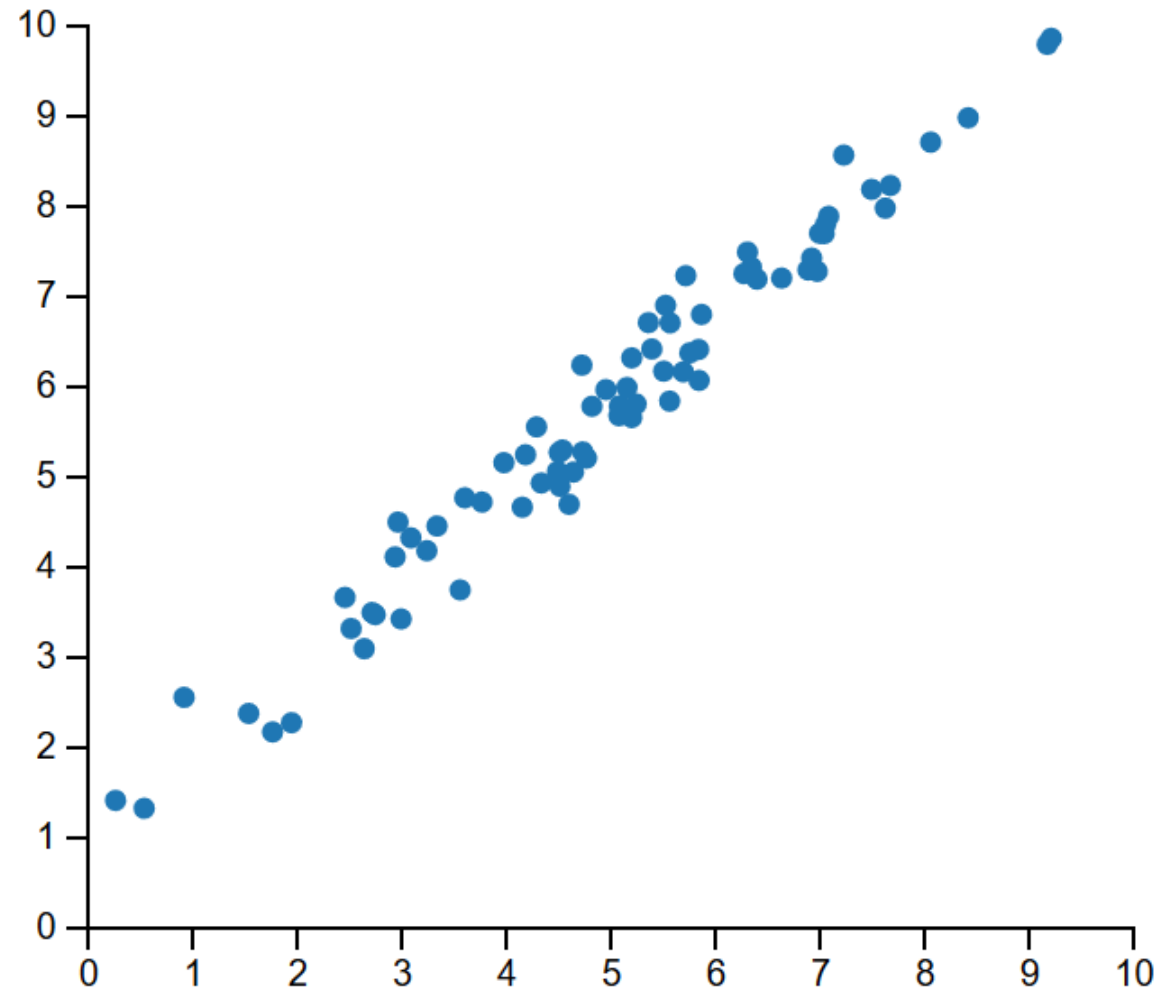
# Results



Identify anomalies ✓\*

Identify object ✗

Characterize numerosity ✓



Identify anomalies ✓

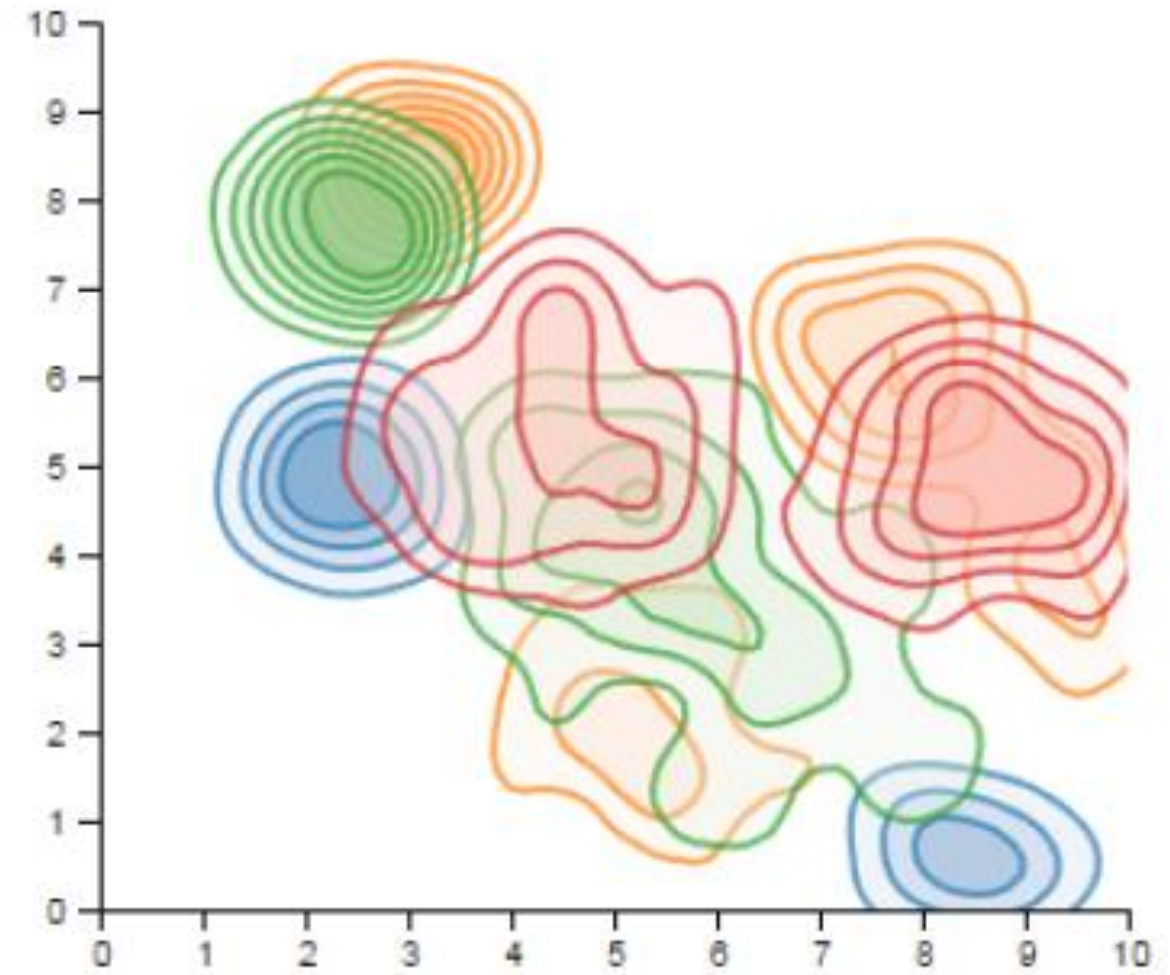
Identify object ✓

Characterize numerosity ✓

# Results (60 cells out of 4300)

Task	A Point encoding	B Point position	C Point grouping	D Interaction intent	E Graph amenities
1 Identify object	✓	✓	✧	✓	✓*
2 Locate object	✓	✧	✧	✓	✓
3 Verify object	✓	✓*	✧	✓	✓
4 Compare objects	✓	✓	✧	✓	✓
5 Explore neighborhood	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6 Search for motif	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓*
7 Explore data	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
8 Characterize distribution	✓	✓	✓	✧	✓
9 Find anomalies	✧	✓*	✧	✓*	✓
10 Identify correlation	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓
11 Characterize numerosity	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
12 Characterize distances	✓*	✓	✓*	✓*	✓

- ✓ general support
- ✓\* support in particular situations
- ✧ requires concurrent support from other encodings
- ✗ no improvement to task support

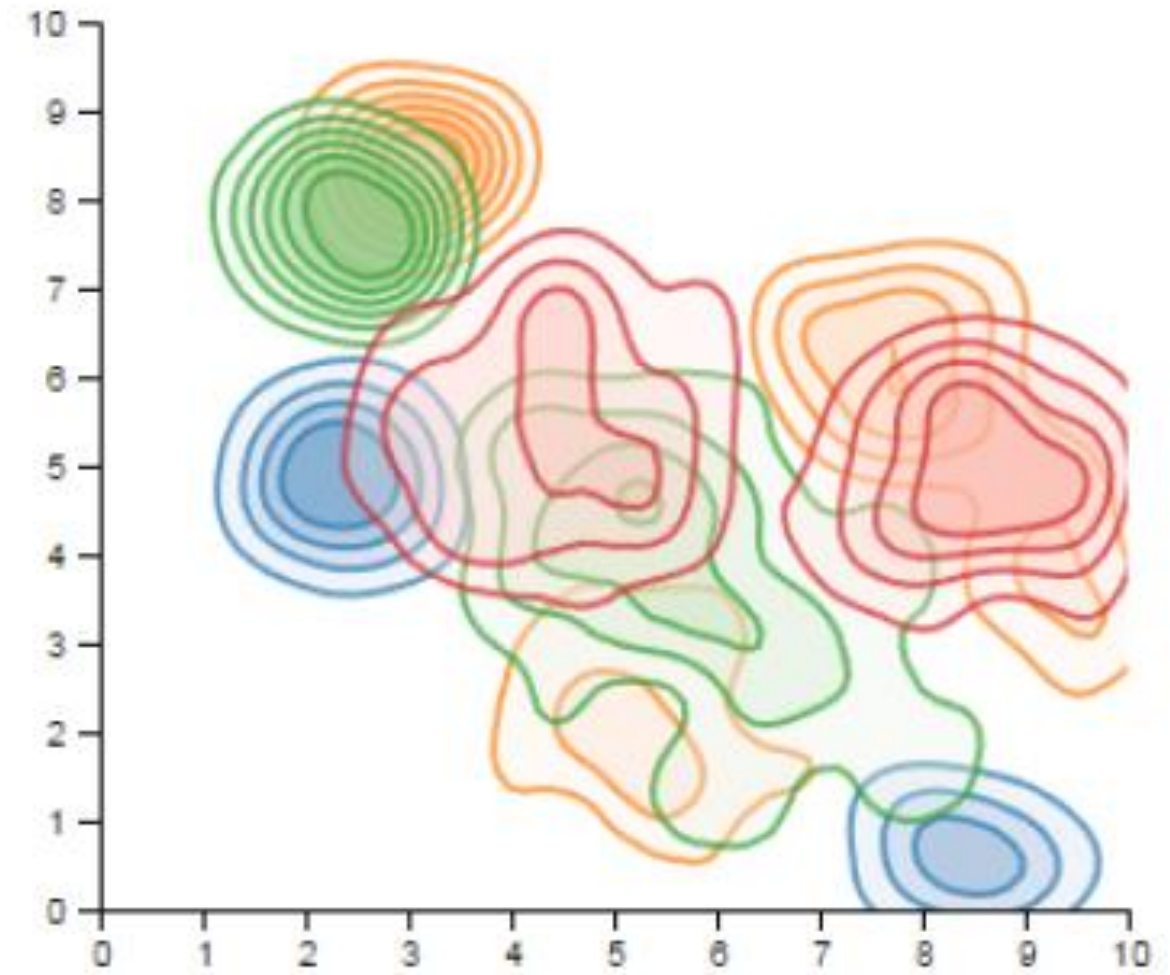




# Results (60 cells out of 4300)

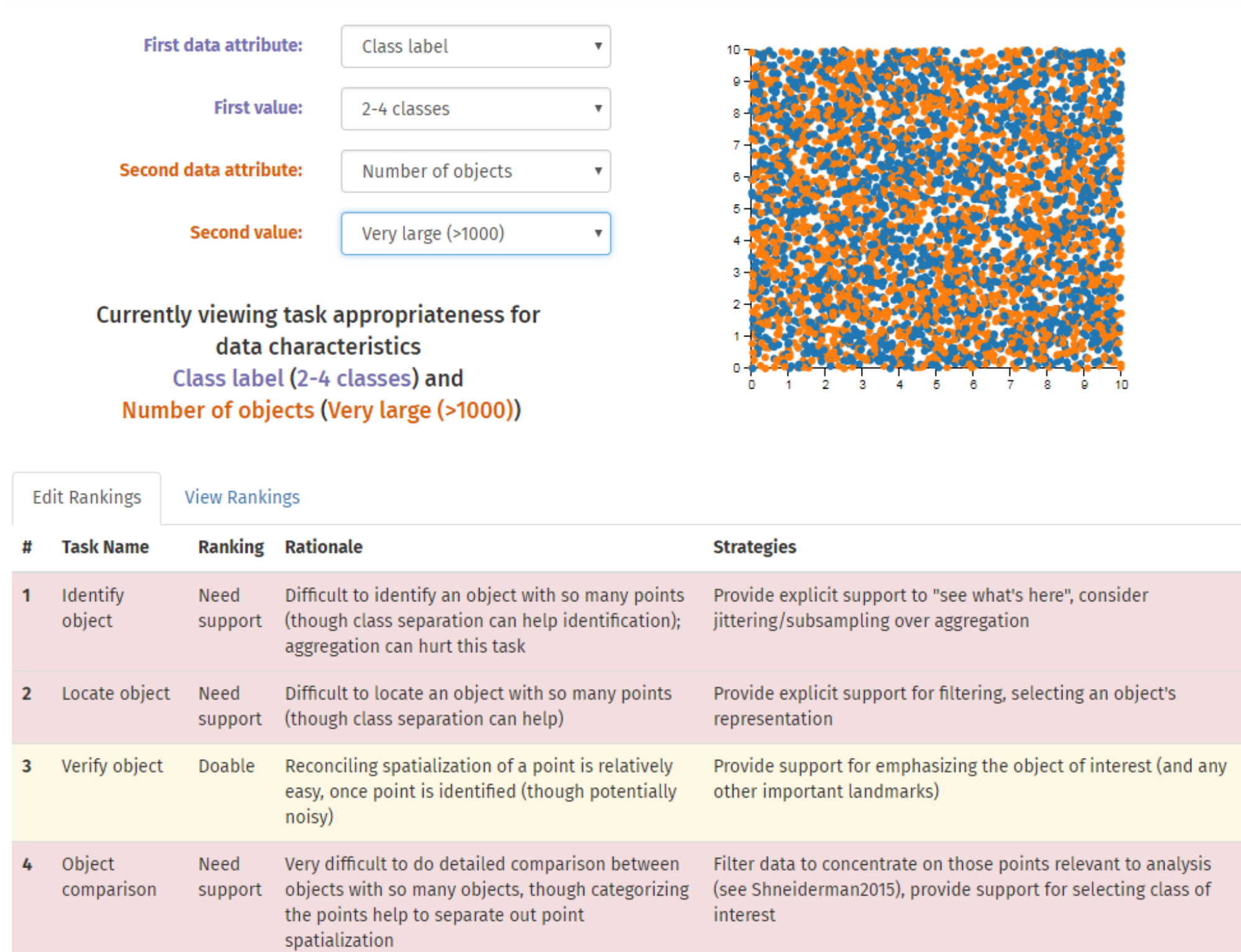
Task	A Point encoding	B Point position	C Point grouping	D Interaction intent	E Graph amenities
1 Identify object	✓	✓	✧	✓	✓*
2 Locate object	✓	✧	✧	✓	✓
3 Verify object	✓	✓*	✧	✓	✓
4 Compare objects	✓	✓	✧	✓	✓
5 Explore neighborhood	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6 Search for motif	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓*
7 Explore data	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
8 Characterize distribution	✓	✓	✓	✧	✓
9 Find anomalies	✧	✓*	✧	✓*	✓
10 Identify correlation	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓
11 Characterize numerosity	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
12 Characterize distances	✓*	✓	✓*	✓*	✓

- ✓ general support
- ✓\* support in particular situations
- ✧ requires concurrent support from other encodings
- ✗ no improvement to task support





# Results



# Scatterplots:

## Tasks, Data, and Designs

Alper Sarikaya - Michael Gleicher

Hailey Báez  
CIS6930 - Data Visualization  
University of South Florida