

# **Deconstructing Visualizations**

*Maneesh Agrawala*

**CS 448B: Visualization  
Fall 2018**

**Last Time: Visual  
Explainers**

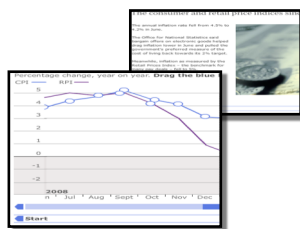
# Narrative Storytelling

narrative (n): An account of a series of events, facts, etc., given in order and with the establishing of connections between them

"... require[s] skills like those familiar to movie directors, beyond a technical expert's knowledge of computer engineering and science."

- Gershon & Page '01

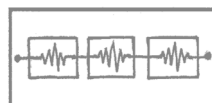
## Genres + Interactivity + Messaging = DESIGN SPACE



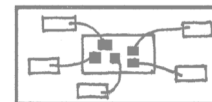
martini glass



interactive slideshow



drill-down story



# Announcements

## Final project

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### New visualization research or data analysis

- Pose problem, Implement creative solution
- Design studies/evaluations

### Deliverables

- Implementation of solution
- 6-8 page paper in format of conference paper submission
- Project progress presentations

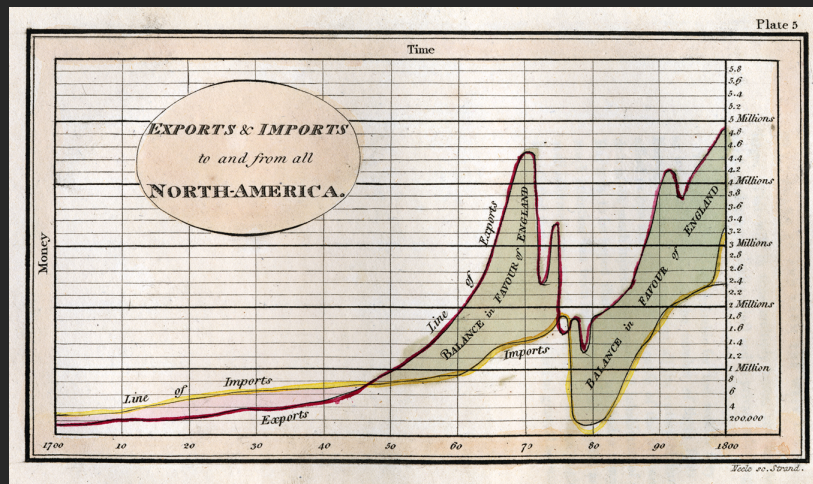
### Schedule

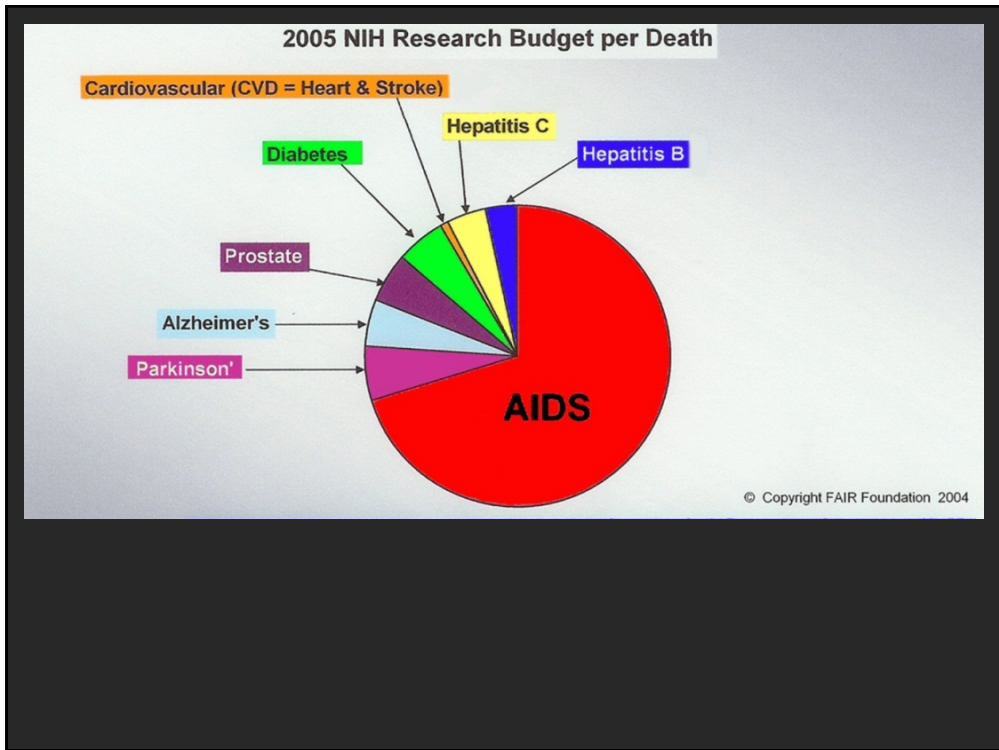
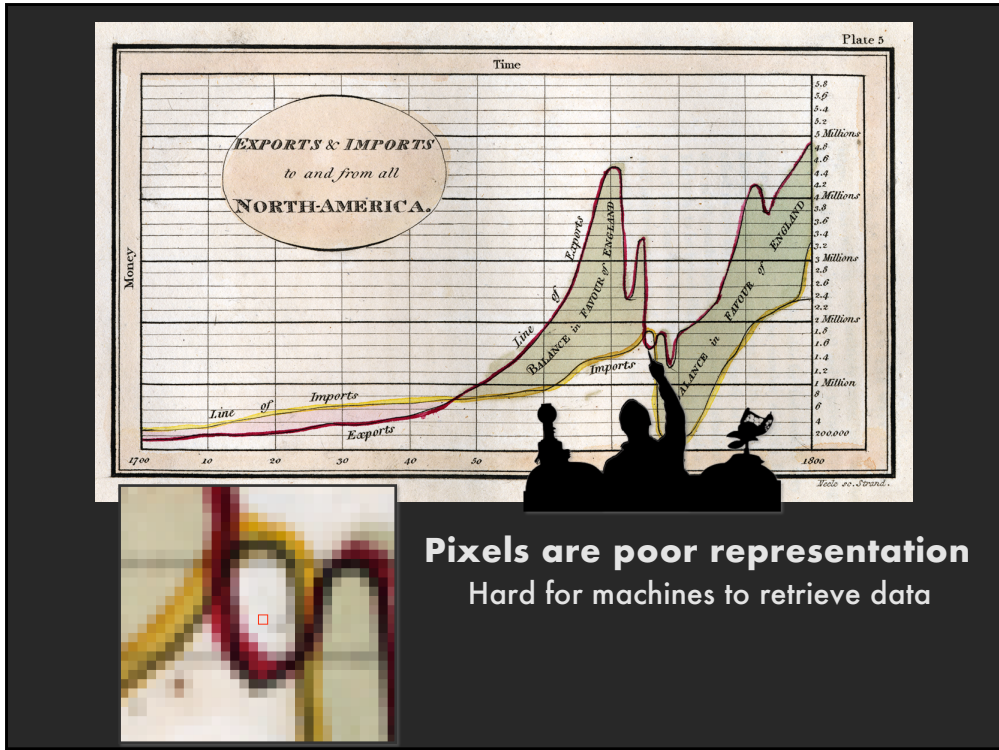
- Project proposal: **Mon 11/5**
- Project progress presentation: **11/12 and 11/14 in class (3-4 min)**
- Final poster presentation: **12/5 Location: Lathrop 282**
- Final paper: **12/9 11:59pm**

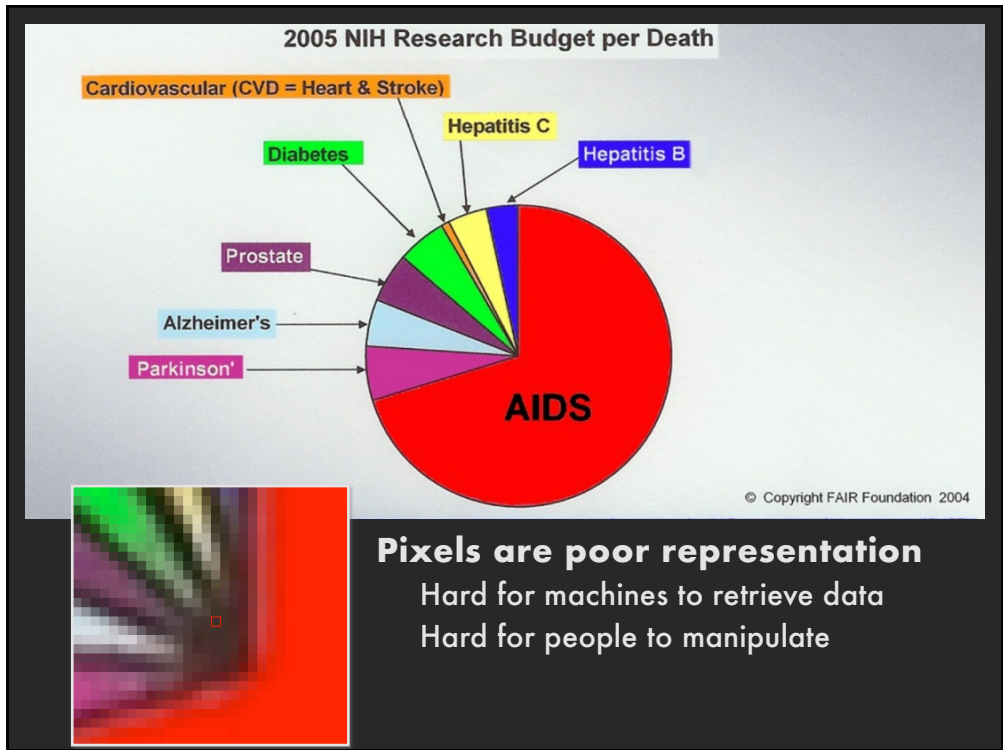
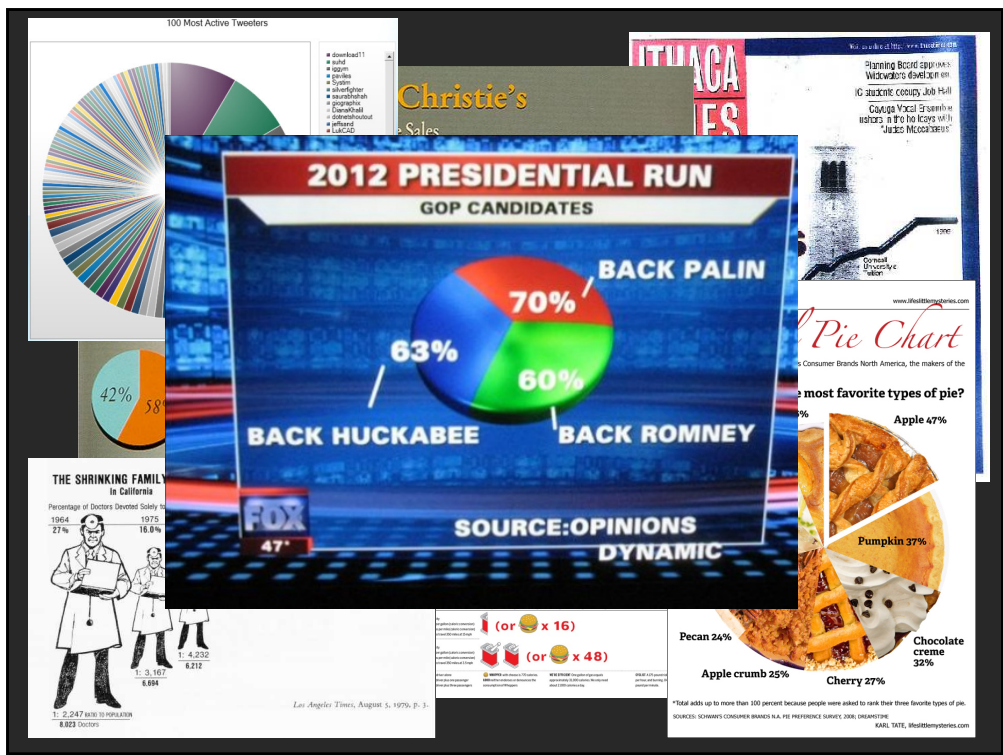
### Grading

- Groups of **up to 3 people**, graded individually
- Clearly report responsibilities of each member

# Deconstructing Visualizations







**Exports & Imports in and from all NORTH-AMERICA.**

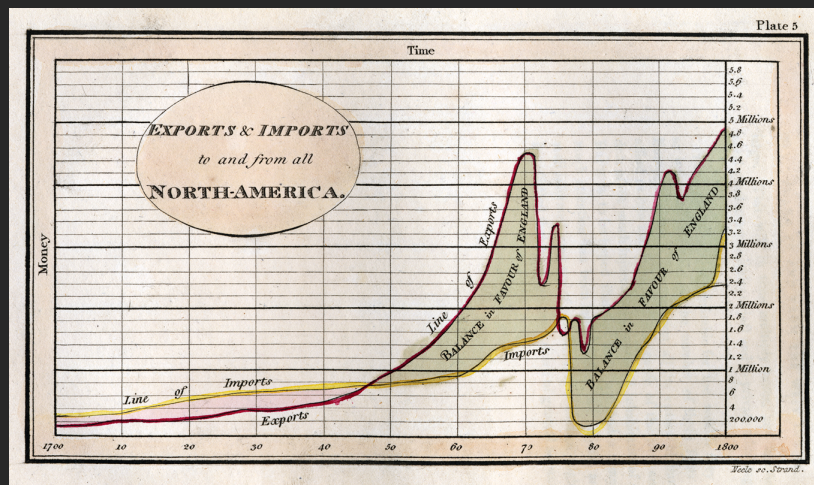
**2005 NIH Research Budget per Death**

Cardiovascular (CVD = Heart & Stroke)  
Diabetes  
Hepatitis C  
Hepatitis B  
Prostate  
Alzheimer's  
Parkinson's  
AID

**Pixels are a poor representation of charts and graphs**  
Cannot index, search, manipulate or interact with the data

**Goal: *Reconstruct higher-level representation* of charts and graphs that lets machines and people *redesign, reuse* and *revitalize* them**

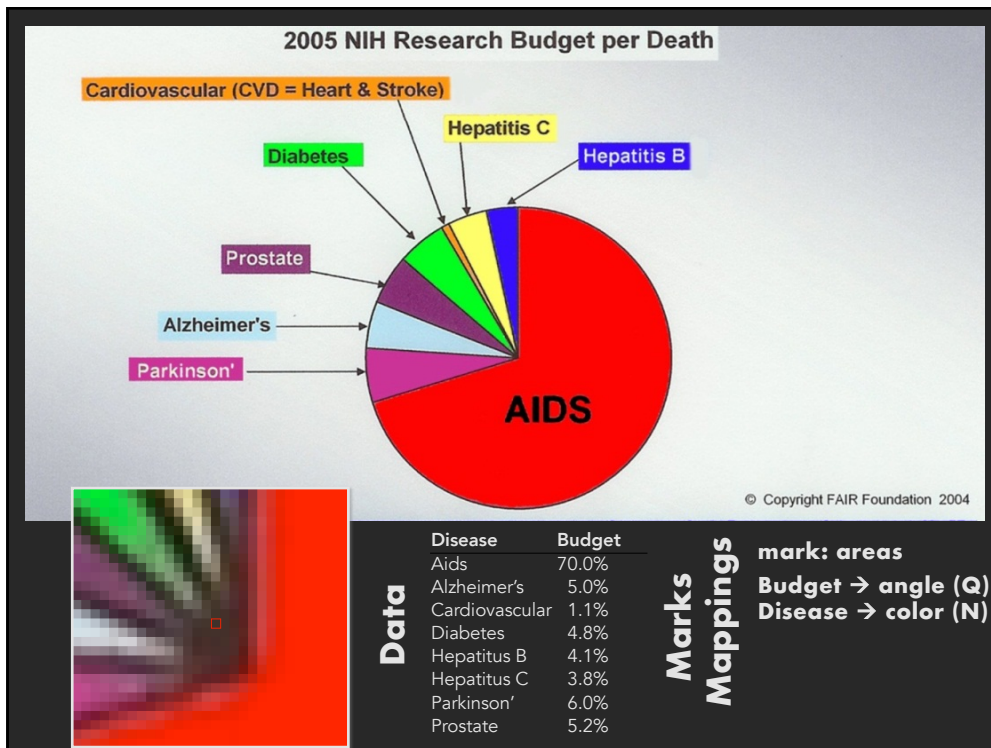
**What is a good representation?**



**Data**

Year	Exports	Imports
1700	170,000	300,000
1701	171,000	302,000
1702	176,000	303,000
1703	180,000	312,000
1704	187,000	319,000
...	...	...

**Marks** mark: lines  
**Mappings** Year → x-pos (Q)  
 Exports → y-pos (Q)  
 Imports → y-pos (Q)  
 Exports → color (N)  
 Imports → color (N)

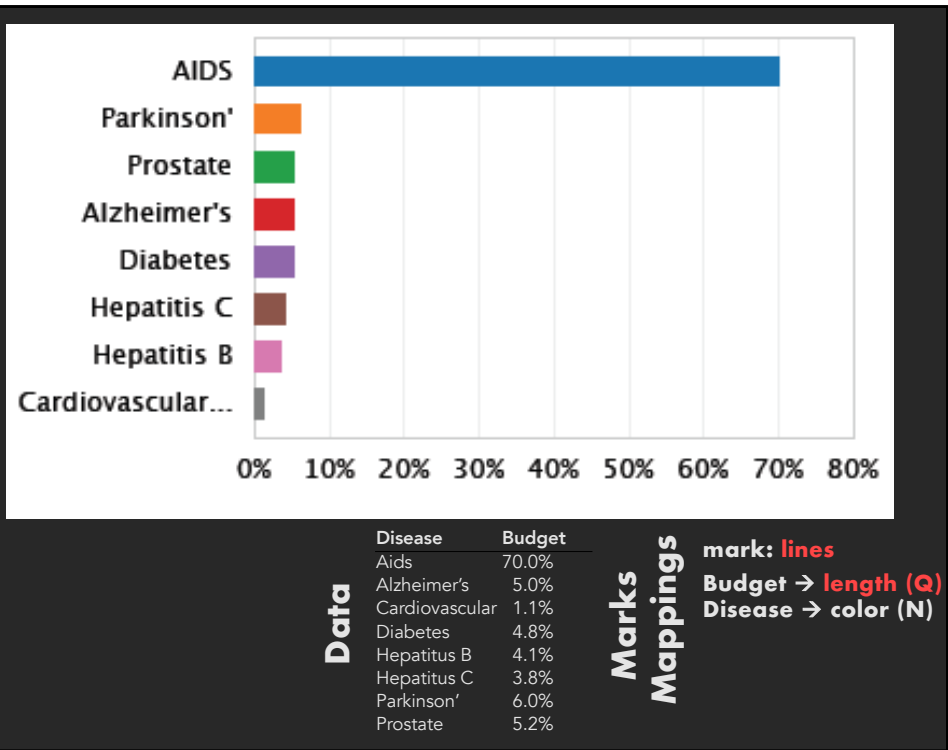


**Data**

Disease	Budget
Aids	70.0%
Alzheimer's	5.0%
Cardiovascular	1.1%
Diabetes	4.8%
Hepatitis B	4.1%
Hepatitis C	3.8%
Parkinson's	6.0%
Prostate	5.2%

**Marks** mark: areas  
**Mappings** Budget → angle (Q)  
 Disease → color (N)



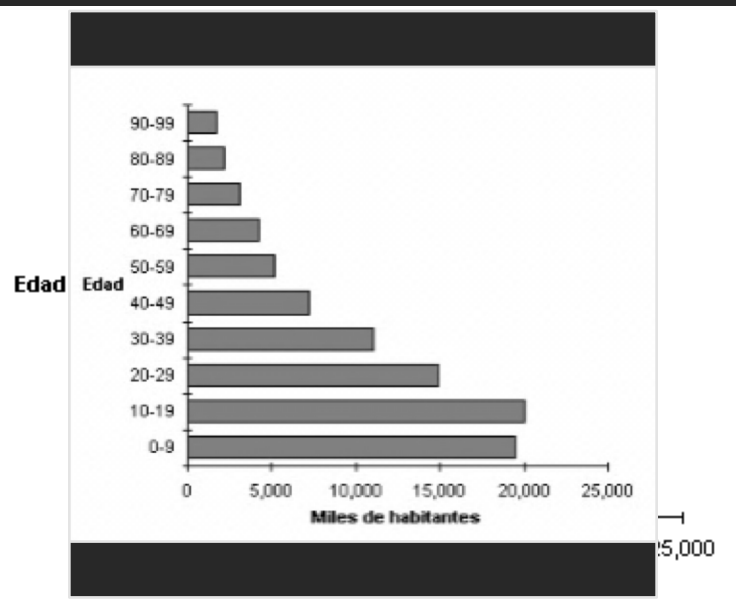


# Approach

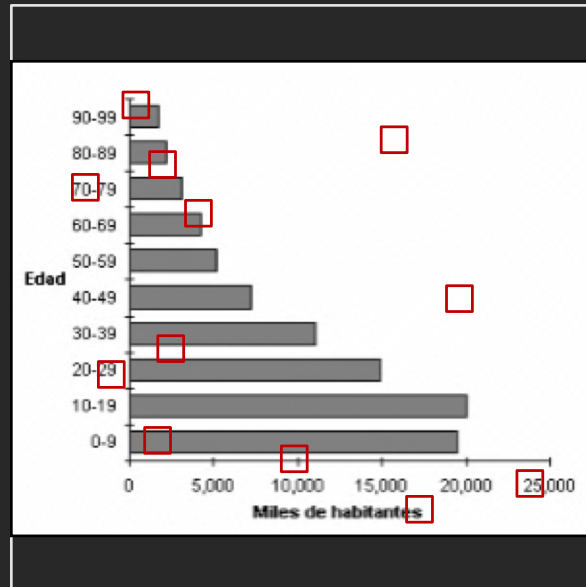
- Classification:** Determine chart type
- Mark extraction:** Retrieve graphical marks
- Data extraction:** Retrieve underlying data table

# Classification

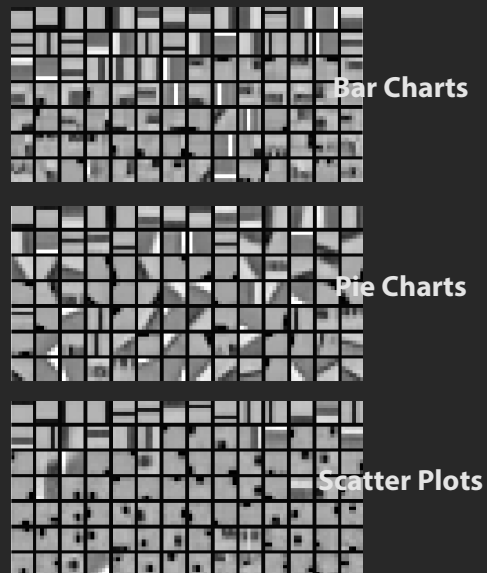
## Training the Classifier



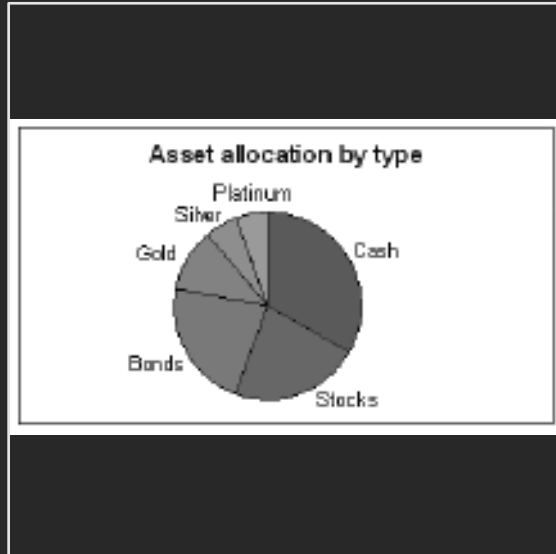
# Training the Classifier



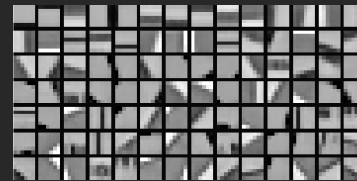
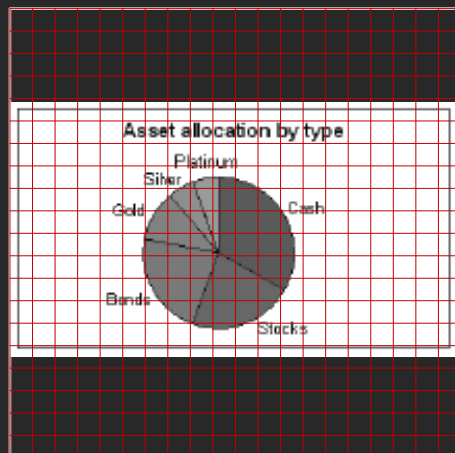
# Training the Classifier



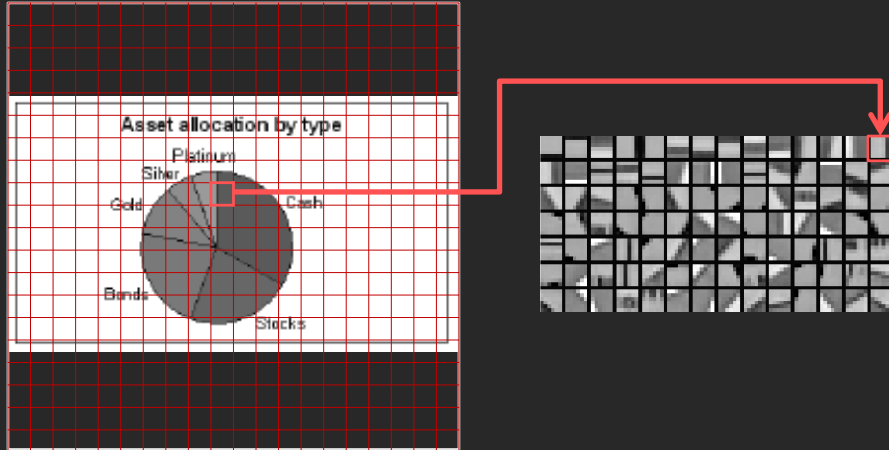
# Classifying an Input Image



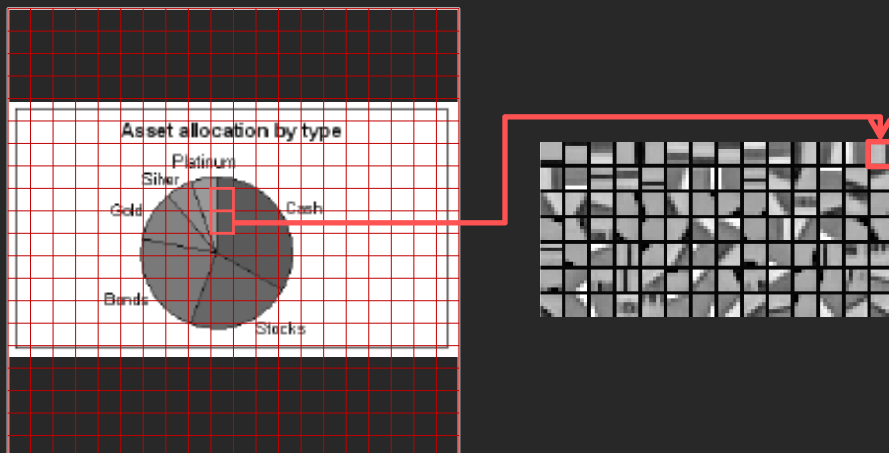
# Classifying an Input Image



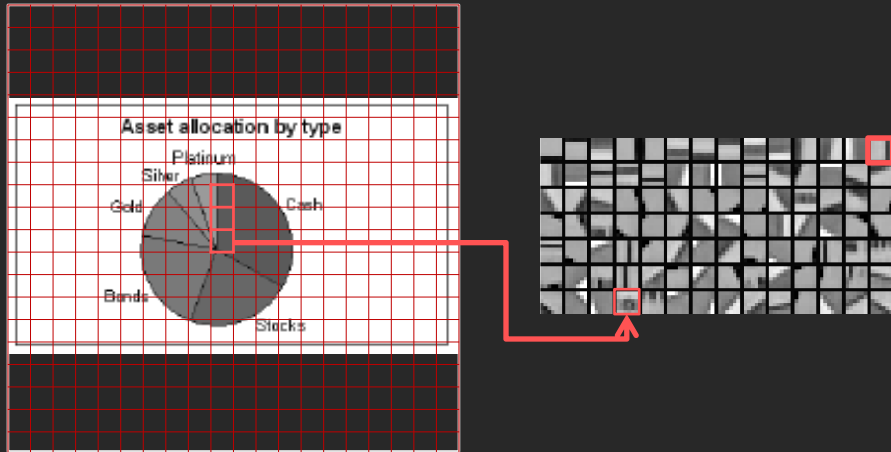
# Classifying an Input Image



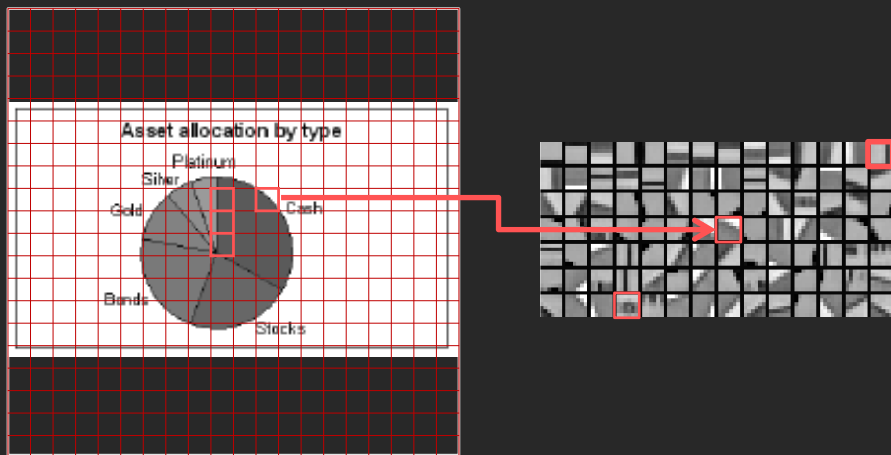
# Classifying an Input Image



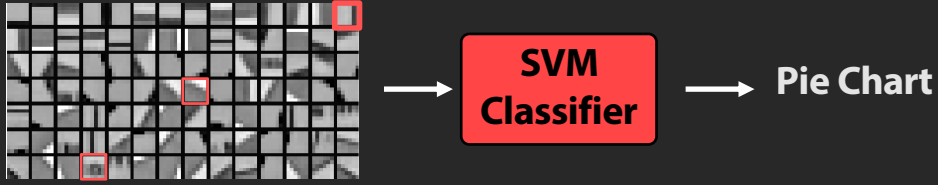
# Classifying an Input Image



# Classifying an Input Image



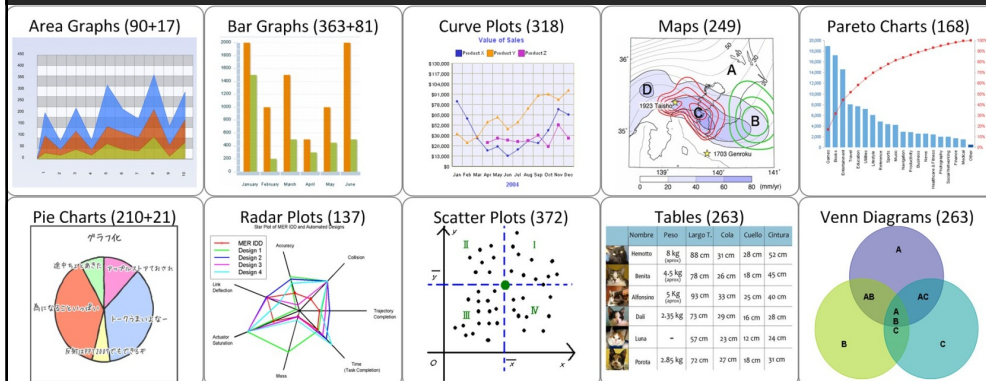
# Classifying an Input Image



Corpus: 667 charts, 5 chart types [Prasad 2007]	Average Accuracy
[Prasad 2007] Multi-class SVM	84%
ReVision: Multi-class SVM	88%
ReVision: Binary SVM (yes/no for each chart type)	96%

# Our Corpus

Over 2500 labeled images and 10 chart types



ReVision binary SVMs give 96% classification accuracy

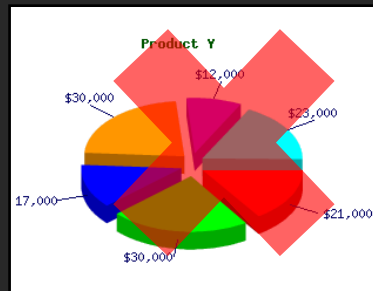
<http://vis.berkeley.edu/papers/revision>

# Mark and Data Extraction

## Assumptions

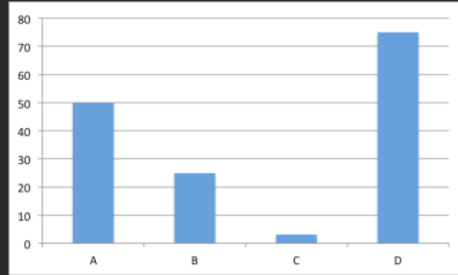
Bar charts and pie charts only

No shading or texture, 3D, stacked bars, or exploded pies

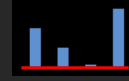




# Bar Charts

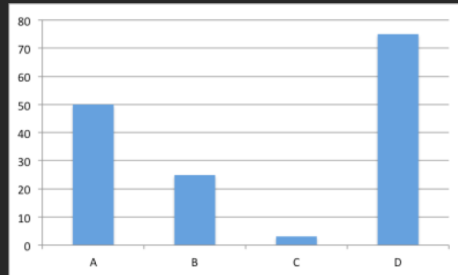


marks: lines



y-value	x-value
50	A
25	B
4	C
75	D

# Bar Charts



marks: lines

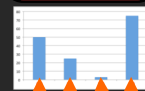
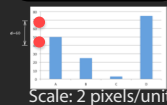
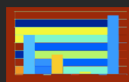
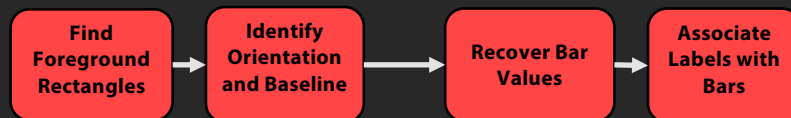


y-value	x-value
50	A
35	B
4	C
75	D

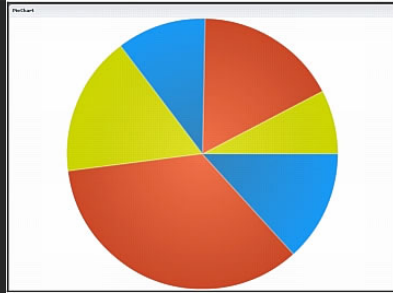


Extract Marks

Extract Data



# Pie Charts



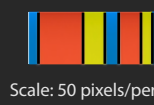
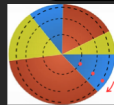
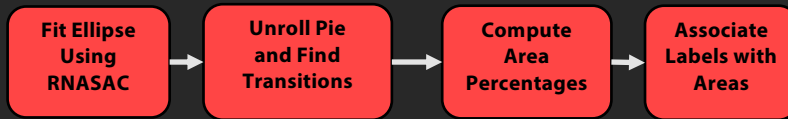
marks: areas



percentage	category
22.3	A
22.4	B
10.8	C
5.6	D
5.6	E
33.3	F

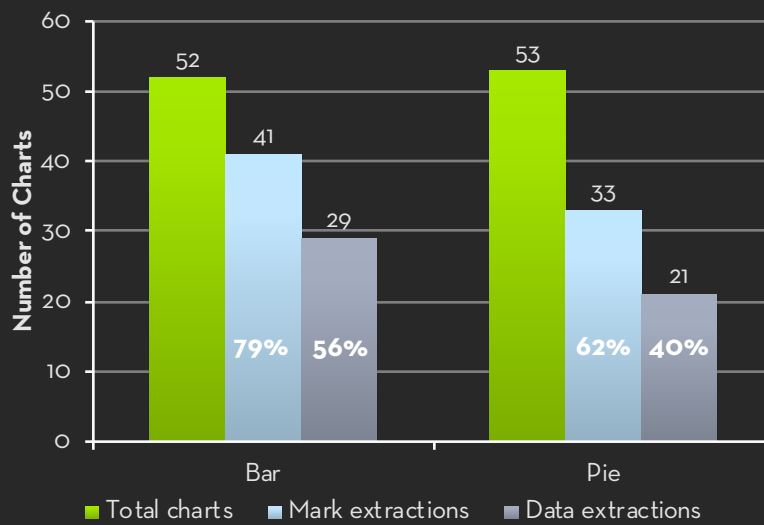
↓ Extract Marks

↑ Extract Data



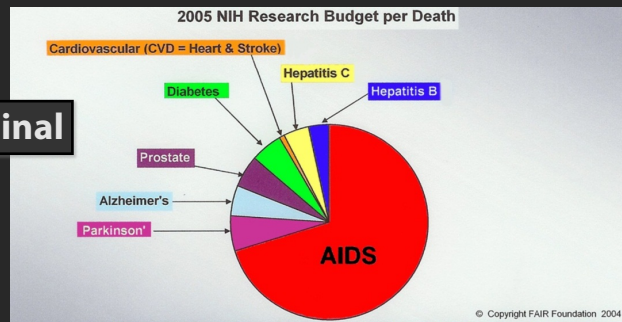
Scale: 50 pixels/percent

# Extraction Results

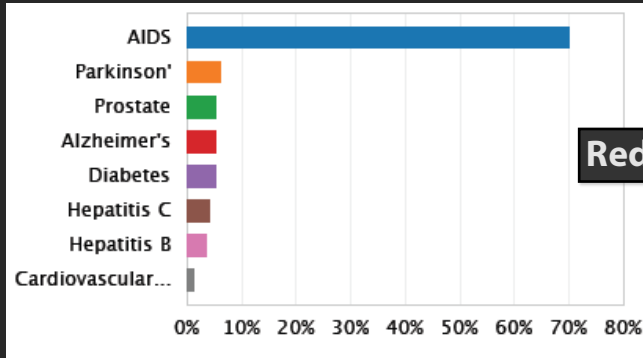


# Redesign

Original

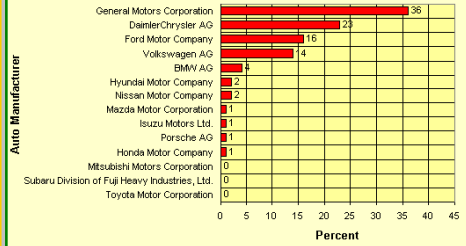


Redesign

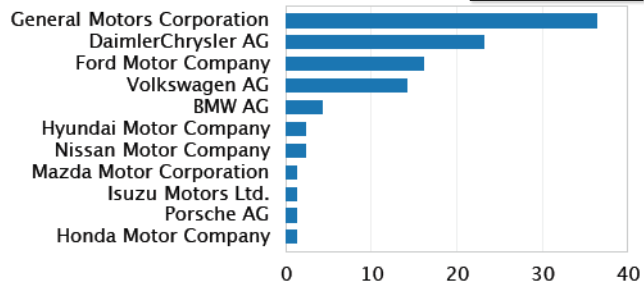


## Original

**Percentage of Entries in Consumer Reports' 2006 Used-Cars-to-Avoid List for Model Years 1998 to 2005, by Manufacturer**

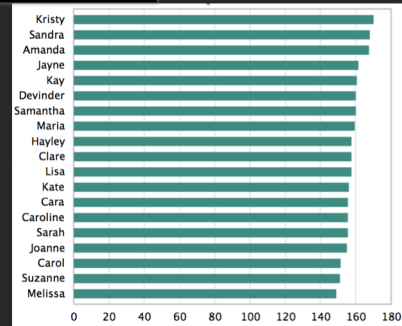


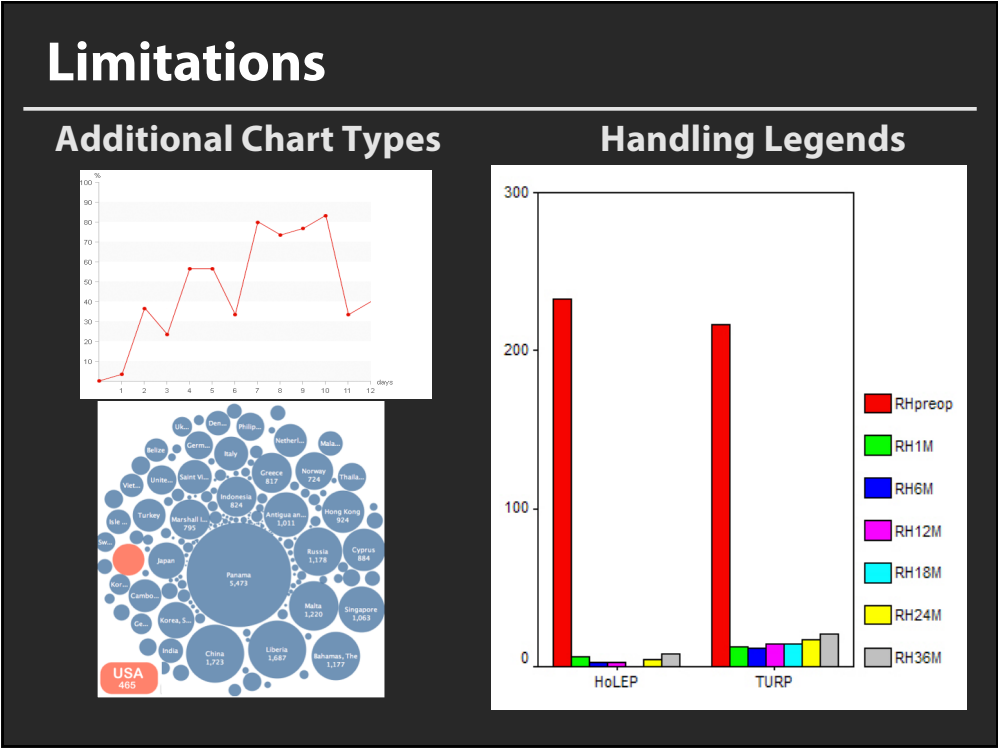
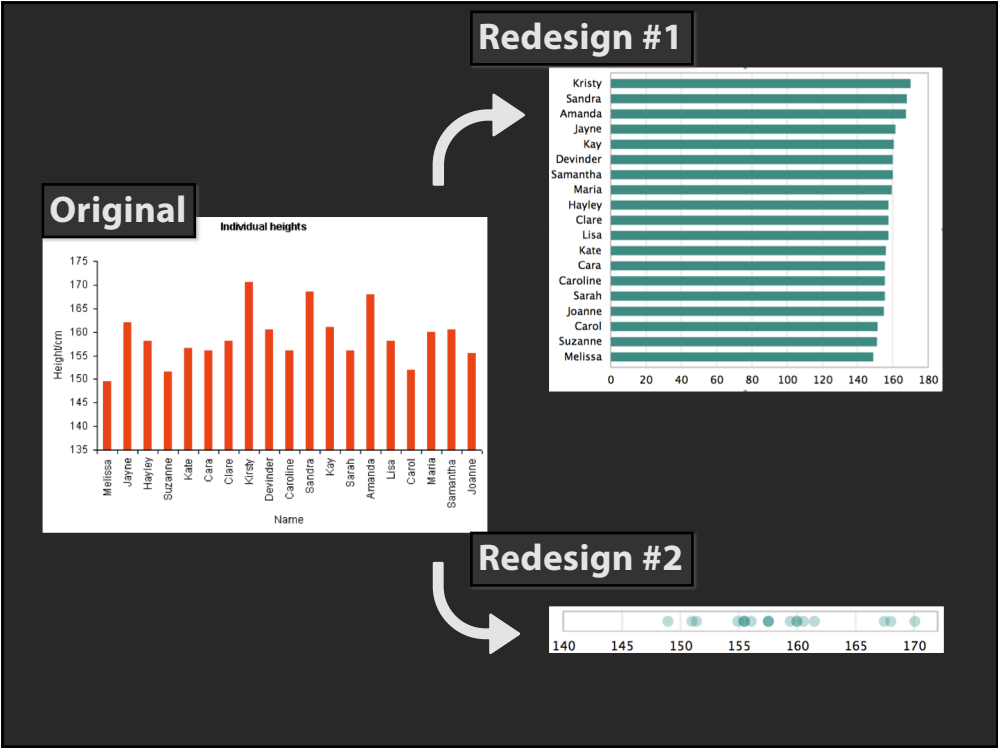
## Redesign

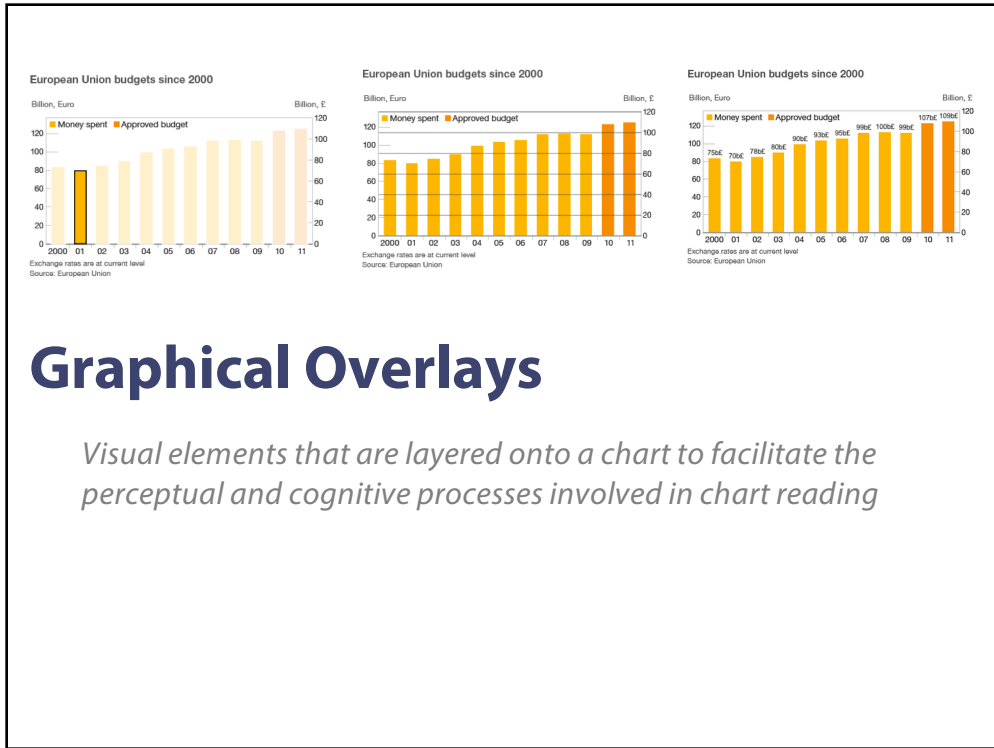


## Redesign #1

### Original







# Graphical Overlays

Visual elements that are layered onto a chart to facilitate the perceptual and cognitive processes involved in chart reading



## Graphical overlay gallery

This gallery contains examples of graphical overlays, described in our [paper](#). We have extracted marks and data from the charts using [ReVision](#) (for bars and pie charts) and [Datathief](#) (for line charts), but all of the overlays are generated in-browser. Try out some of the parameters, or click on an image thumbnail below the gallery to view some example overlays.

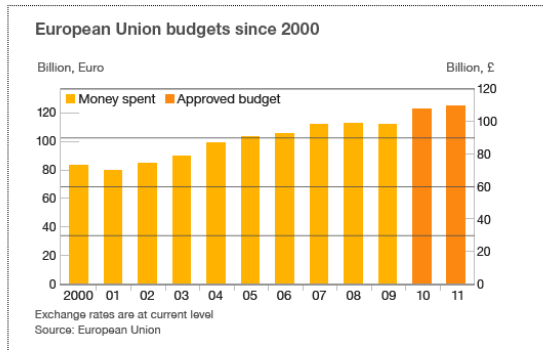


Chart type:

Chart:

Overlay type:

Regular gridlines

Lines emanating from marks

**Parameters**

Overlay  Underlay

Static  Interactive

Divisions:

Line thickness:

Places regular gridlines at user defined intervals.

# Demo

# Reference Structures

Reference Structures      Highlights      Redundant Encodings      Summary Statistics      Annotation

Bar Charts

■ Last Year    ■ This Year    ■ Next Year

Pie Charts

■ Blood (Bacteraemia)    6.2%

■ Urinary tract    23.2%

■ Surgical wound    10.7%

■ Lower respiratory tract    22.9%

■ Skin    9.6%

■ Other    27.4%

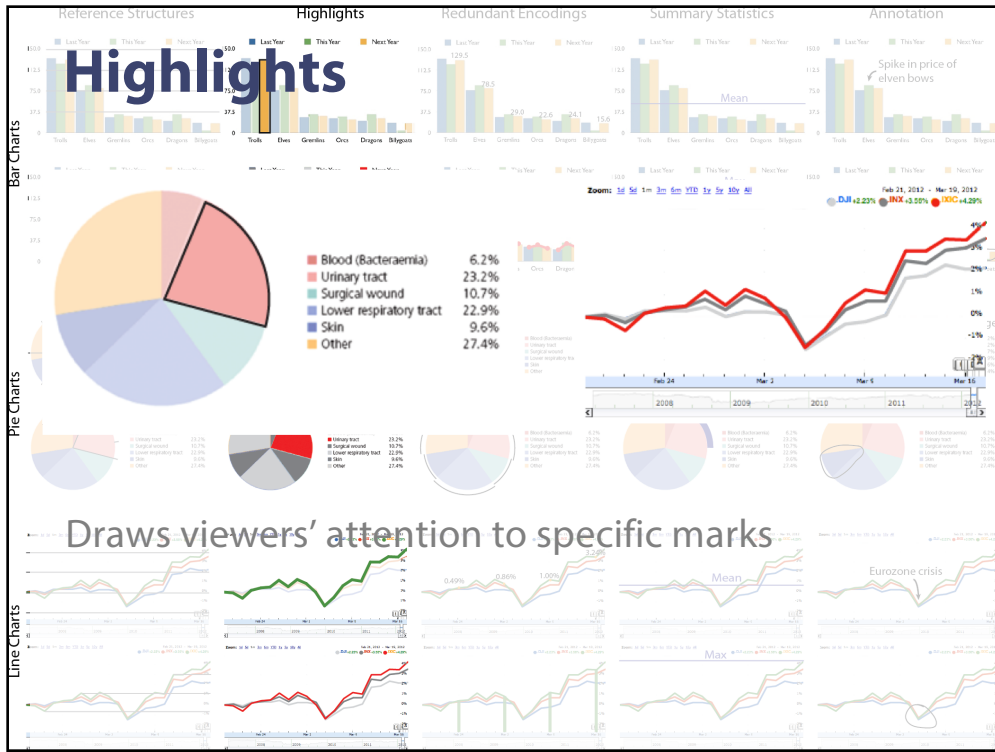
— Help by breaking marks into regular segments and aid reading axis values

Line Charts

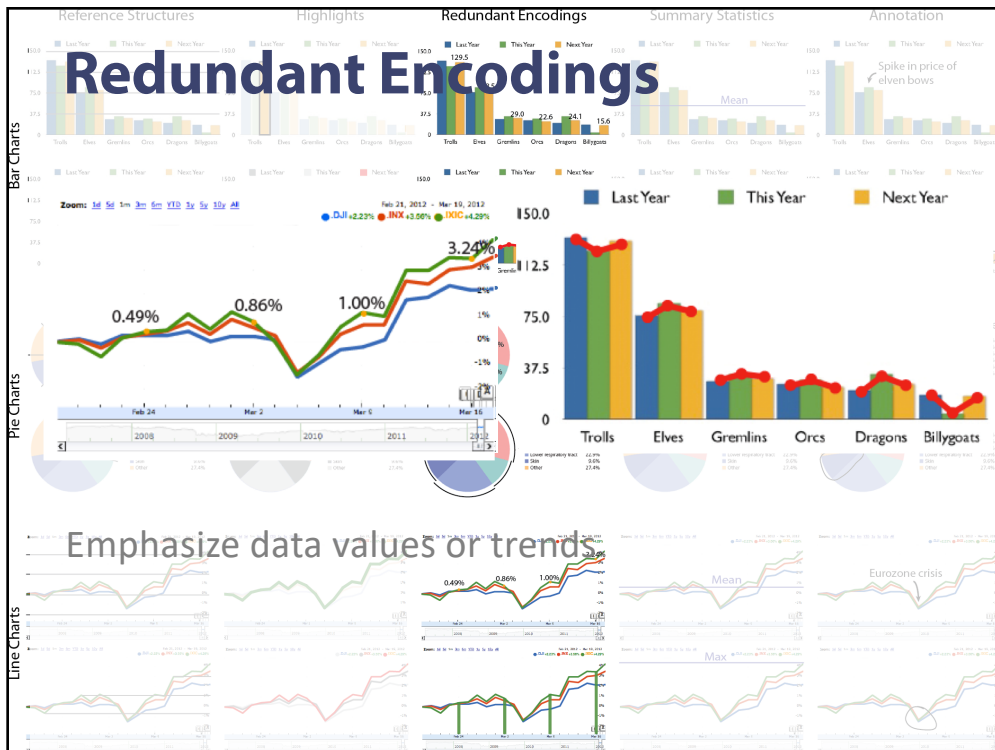
Mean

Max

Eurozone crisis

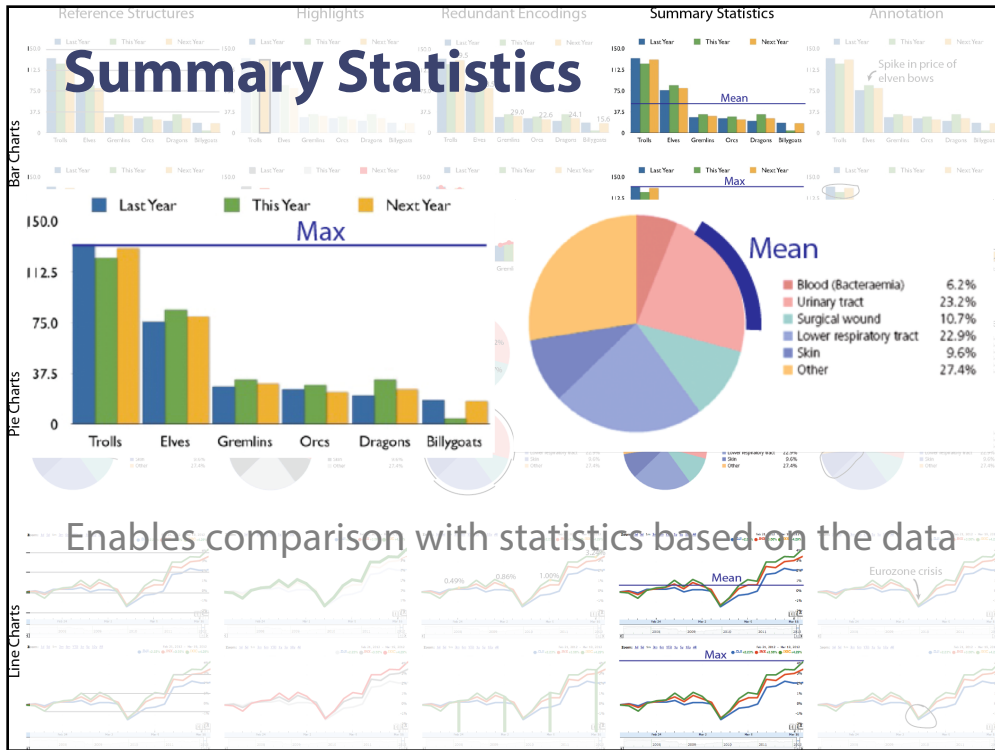


Draws viewers' attention to specific marks

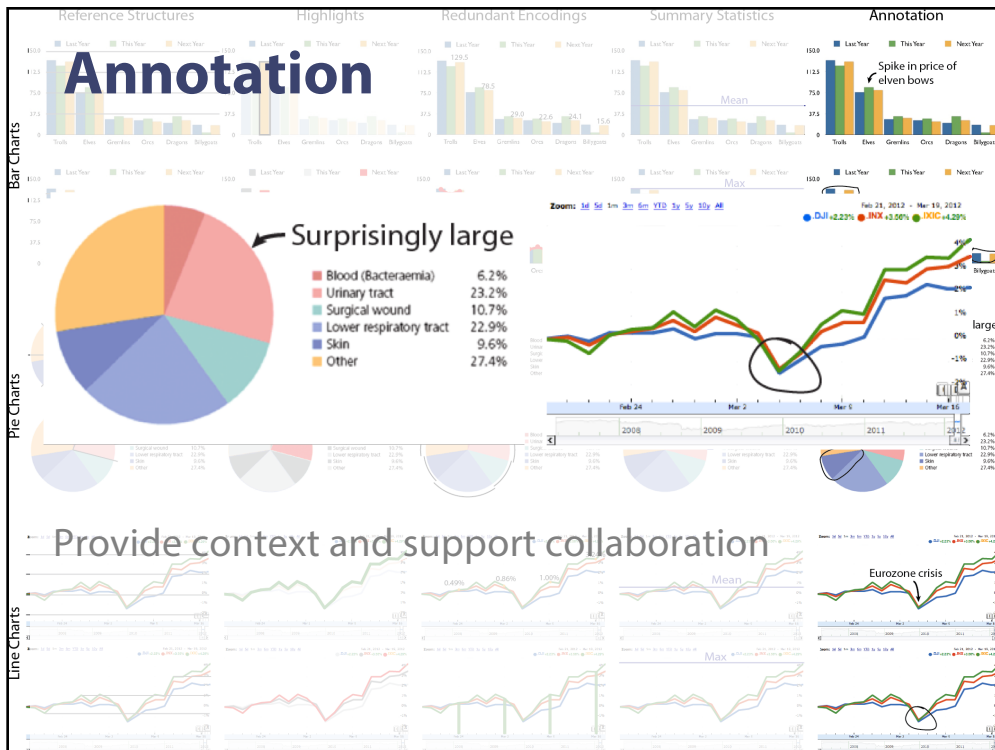


Emphasize data values or trends



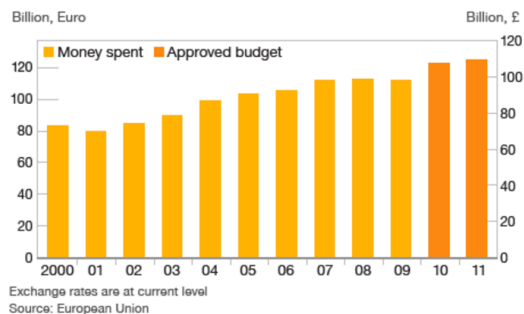


Enables comparison with statistics based on the data



Provide context and support collaboration

### European Union budgets since 2000



### mark: lines

year	money
2000	85
2001	78
2002	87
2003	90
2004	98
...	...

### Most overlays only require access to marks

- Reference structures (**marks**)
- Highlights (**marks**)
- Redundant encodings (**marks** and **data**)
- Summary statistics (**marks**)
- Annotations (**marks**)

## Interactive Documents

### How can we facilitate reading text and charts together?

#### Syrian refugees: how many are there and where are they?

The humanitarian fallout of the conflict in Syria reaches new proportions as the number of estimated refugees reaches one million

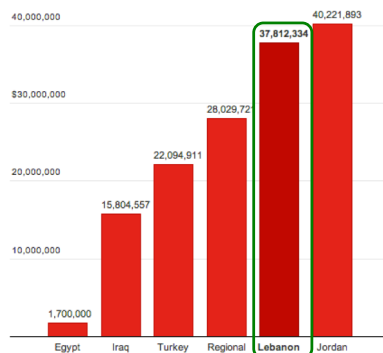
- Download the data
- More data journalism and data visualisations from the Guardian

Mona Chalabi & Simon Rogers  
theguardian.com, Wednesday 6 March 2013 13.03 GMT

Some contributions are made on a regional basis, but many donors prefer to contribute to efforts in a specific country. In line with the distribution of the refugees themselves, most funds are funnelled towards Jordan (28%), followed by Lebanon (26%), Turkey (15%) and Iraq (11%).

#### Where the money goes

Where the international community has donated to help Syria's refugees



SOURCE: UNHCR  
GET THE DATA EMBED FULLSCREEN

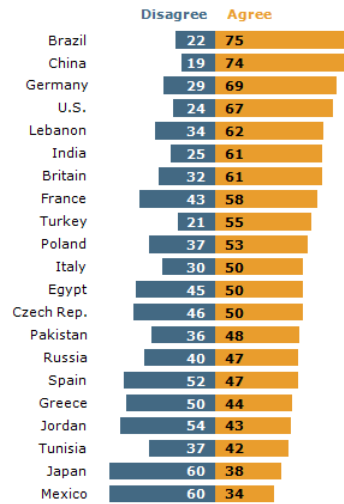
theguardian

**Goal:** Extract references between text and chart

**Problem:** Diversity of writing styles

## Example 1: Pew Research

### Are People Better Off in Free Market Economy?

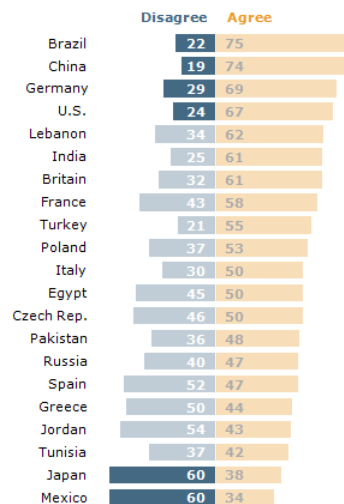


PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q26.

Skepticism for capitalism is lowest in Brazil (22%), China (19%), Germany (29%) (although East Germans are less supportive than West Germans) and the U.S. (24%). Skepticism for free markets is highest in Mexico (60%) and Japan (60%).

## Example 1: Pew Research

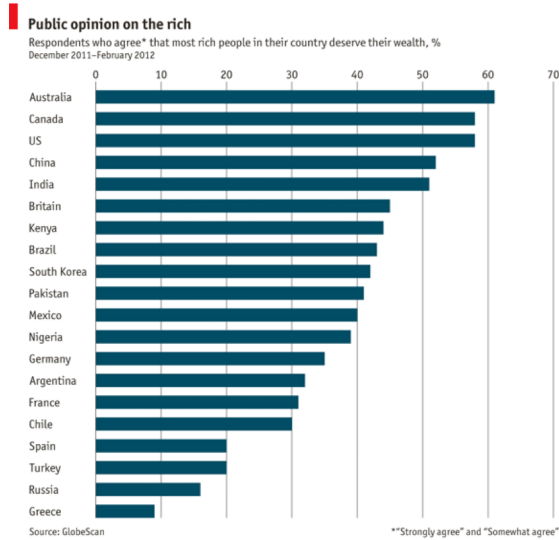
### Are People Better Off in Free Market Economy?



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q26.

Skepticism for capitalism is lowest in **Brazil (22%), China (19%), Germany (29%)** (although East Germans are less supportive than West Germans) and the **U.S. (24%)**. Skepticism for free markets is highest in **Mexico (60%)** and **Japan (60%)**.

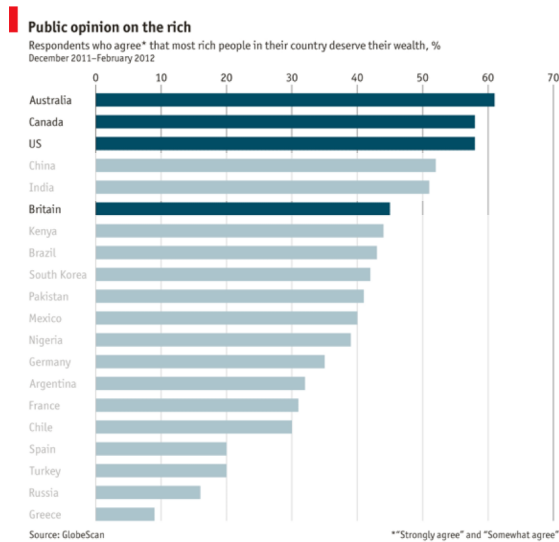
## Example 2: Economist



Top earners have attracted more opprobrium as their salaries and the performance of the economy have headed in opposite directions.

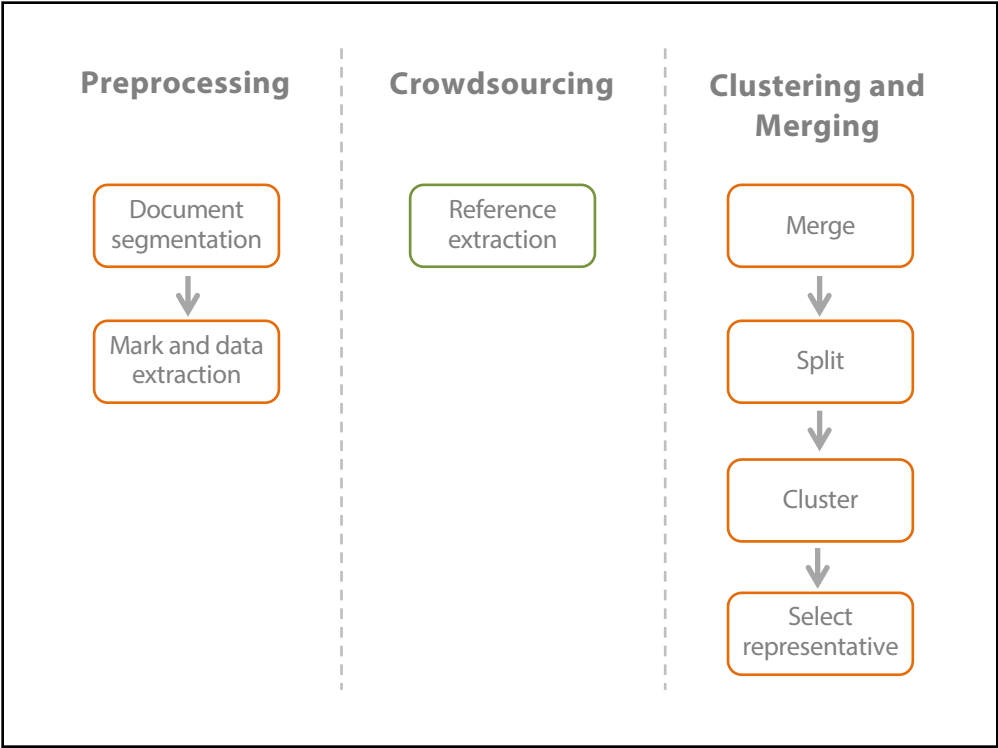
Europeans and Latin Americans tend to have similar attitudes to the rich; the Anglo-Saxon world is a bit more forgiving.

## Example 2: Economist



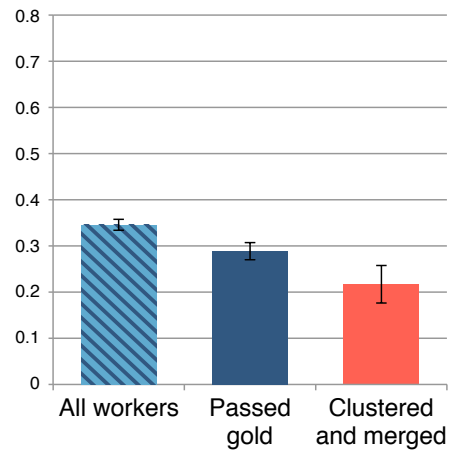
Top earners have attracted more opprobrium as their salaries and the performance of the economy have headed in opposite directions.

Europeans and Latin Americans tend to have similar attitudes to the rich; **the Anglo-Saxon world** is a bit more forgiving.



**Demo**

## Evaluation



**Avg. F<sub>1</sub> distance: expert specified references vs. crowd specified references**

## Ongoing and Future Work

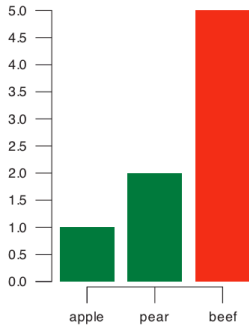
# Deconstructing D3 Charts

```

1 items = [{name: "apple", type: "fruit", cost: 1.00},
2           {name: "pear", type: "fruit", cost: 2.00},
3           {name: "beef", type: "meat", cost: 5.00}]
4 var bars = svg.selectAll("rect")
5               .data(items)
6               .enter()
7               .append("rect");
8 bars.attr("x", function(d, i)
9           {return i * 25;})
10        .attr("y", function(d)
11           {return h - d.price * 10;})
12        .attr("height", function(d)
13           {return d.price * 10;})
14        .attr("fill", function(d, i)
15           {if(d.type == "fruit"){return "green";}
16            else if (d.type == "meat"){return "red";}})
17        .attr("width", "20px")
18        .attr("stroke-width", 0);

```

D3 Code



D3 Chart

Data			
deconID	name	type	cost
2	apple	fruit	1.00
3	pear	fruit	2.00
4	beef	meat	5.00

Marks		
fill	xPosition	height
green	35 px	20 px
green	60 px	40 px
red	85 px	100 px

**Mappings**  
*type* ↪ *fill*  
*cost* ↪ *height*  
*cost* ↪ *yPos*  
*cost* ↪ *area*  
*deconID* ↪ *xPos*

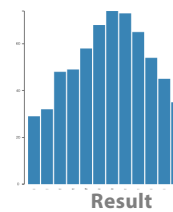
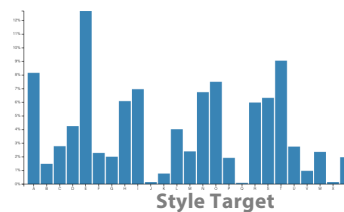
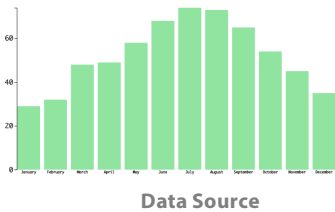
Our Deconstruction

Automatically convert D3 code into mapping based representation to enable redesign and style reuse

Deconstructing and Restyling D3 Visualizations. Jonathan Harper and Maneesh Agrawala. User Interface Software Technology (UIST) 2014.

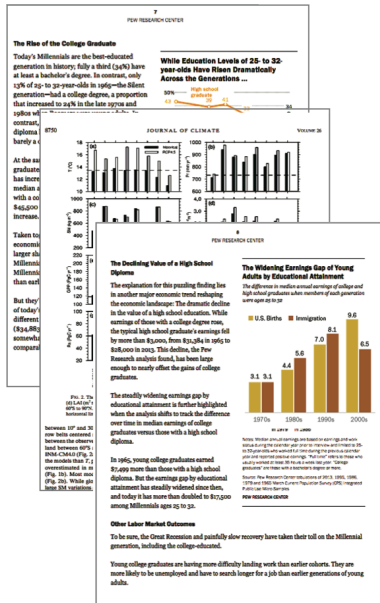
# Automatic Redesign

Can we automatically redesign charts to improve  
 Perceptual effectiveness?  
 Visual aesthetics?  
 Accessibility for vision impaired users?





# Document Collections



## Many specialized collections

Scientific: PLOS, JSTOR, ACM DL, ...  
Web visualizations: D3, Processing, ...  
News: New York Times, Pew research, ...

## How can deconstruction aid search?

Search by chart type, data type, marks, data, ...  
Similarity search with inexact matching  
Query expansion

# Takeaways

**A chart is a collection of mappings between data and marks**

**We can reconstruct this representation from chart bitmaps**

**Such reconstruction enables redesign, reuse and revitalization**