

Visualization Design and Redesign

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**CS 448B: Visualization
Winter 2020**

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**Last Time:
Data and Image Models**

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The big picture

task

questions, goals,
assumptions

data

physical type
int, float, etc.
abstract type
nominal, ordinal, etc.

domain

metadata
semantics
conceptual model
conventions

processing algorithms

mapping
visual encoding

image

graphical marks
visual channel

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Nominal, ordinal and quantitative



On the theory of scales of measurements
S. S. Stevens, 1946

N - Nominal (labels)

Fruits: Apples, oranges, ...

Operations: =, ≠

O - Ordered

Quality of meat: Grade A, AA, AAA

Operations: =, ≠, <, >

Q - Interval (location of zero arbitrary)

Dates: Jan, 19, 2016; Loc.: (LAT 33.98, LON -118.45)

Like a geometric point. Cannot compare directly

Only differences (i.e. intervals) may be compared

Operations: =, ≠, <, >, -

Q - Ratio (location of zero fixed)

Physical measurement: Length, Mass, Temp, ...

Counts and amounts

Like a geometric vector, origin is meaningful

Operations: =, ≠, <, >, -, ÷

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Marks and Visual Variables



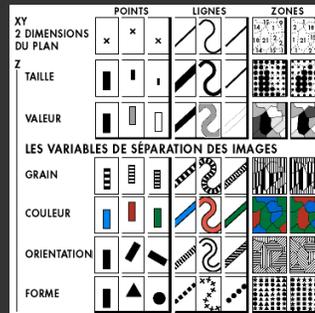
Semiology of Graphics
J. Bertin, 1967

Marks: geometric primitives



Visual Variables: control mark appearance

- Position (2x)
- Size
- Value
- Texture
- Color
- Orientation
- Shape



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Bertins' "Levels of Organization"

Position	N	O	Q	N Nominal O Ordered Q Quantitative Note: Q < O < N
Size	N	O	Q	
Value	N	O	q	
Texture	N	o		
Color	N			
Orientation	N			
Shape	N			

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Automated design

Jock Mackinlay's APT 86



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Principles

Challenge:

Assume 8 visual encodings and n data fields

Pick the best encoding from the exponential number of possibilities $(n+1)^8$

Principle of Consistency:

The properties of the image (visual variables) should match the properties of the data

Principle of Importance Ordering:

Encode the most important information in the most effective way

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Mackinlay's expressiveness criteria

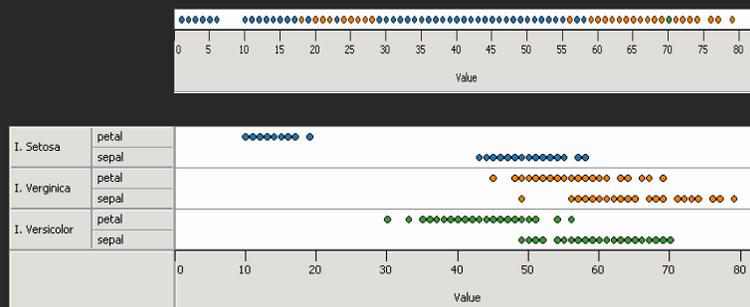
Expressiveness

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.

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Cannot express the facts

A one-to-many ($1 \rightarrow N$) relation cannot be expressed in a single horizontal dot plot because multiple tuples are mapped to the same position



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Expresses facts not in the data

A length is interpreted as a quantitative value;

∴ Length of bar says something untrue about N data

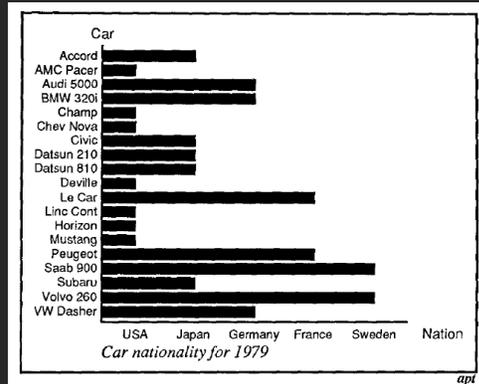


Fig. 11. Incorrect use of a bar chart for the *Nation* relation. The lengths of the bars suggest an ordering on the vertical axis, as if the USA cars were longer or better than the other cars, which is not true for the *Nation* relation.

[Mackinlay, APT, 1986]

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Mackinlay's effectiveness criteria

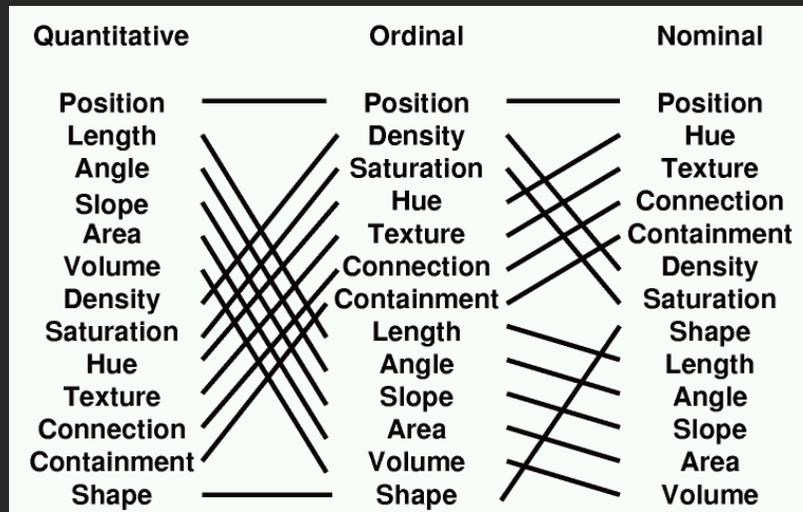
Effectiveness

A visualization is more effective than another visualization if the information conveyed by one visualization is more readily **perceived** than the information in the other visualization.

Subject of perception lecture

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Mackinlay's ranking



Conjectured *effectiveness* of the encoding

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Mackinlay's Design Algorithm

User formally specifies data model and type

Input: list of data variables ordered by importance

APT searches over design space

Tests expressiveness of each visual encoding (rule-based)

Generates encodings that pass test

Rank by perceptual effectiveness criteria

Outputs *most effective* visualization

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Automatic chart construction



Automating the design of graphical presentation of relational information
J. Mackinlay, 1986

Encode most important data using highest ranking visual variable for the data type

Year	Exports	Imports
1700	170,000	300,000
1701	171,000	302,000
1702	176,000	303,000
...

- 1. Year (Q)
- 2. Exports (Q)
- 3. Imports (Q)

Quantitative	Ordinal	Nominal
Position	Position	Position
Length	Density	Hue
Angle	Saturation	Texture
Slope	Hue	Connection
Area	Texture	Containment
Volume	Connection	Density
Density	Containment	Saturation
Saturation	Length	Shape
Hue	Angle	Length
Texture	Slope	Angle
Connection	Area	Slope
Containment	Volume	Area
Shape	Shape	Volume

mark: lines

- Year → x-pos (Q)
- Exports → y-pos (Q)
- Imports → y-pos (Q)

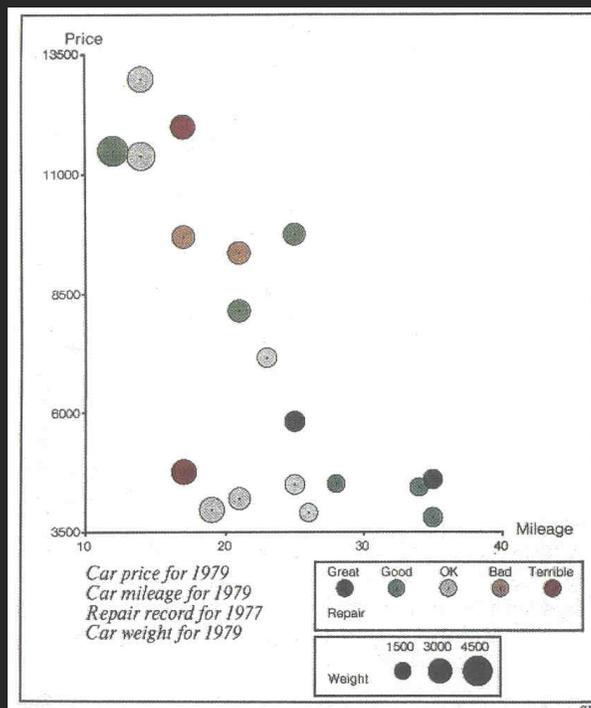
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Cars Data

1. Price (Q)
2. Mileage (Q)
3. Weight (Q)
4. Repair (O)

Quantitative
Position
Length
Angle
Slope
Area
Volume
Density
Saturation
Hue
Texture
Connection
Containment
Shape

[Mackinlay, APT, 1986]



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Limitations

Does not cover many visualization techniques

- Networks, maps, diagrams
- Also, 3D, animation, illustration, ...

Does not consider interaction

Does not consider semantics or conventions

Assumes single visualization as output

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Summary

Formal specification

- **Data model:** relational data, N,O,Q types
- **Image model:** marks, attributes, encodings
- **Encodings mapping data to image**

Choose expressive and effective encodings

- **Rule-based test of expressiveness**
- **Perceptual effectiveness rankings**

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Announcements

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Announcements

Class participation requirements

Complete readings and notebooks before class

In-class discussion

Post at least 1 discussion substantive comment/question per week.

1 pass for the quarter

Class website

<https://magrawala.github.io/cs448b-wi20>

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A2: Exploratory Data Analysis

Use **Tableau** to formulate & answer questions

First steps

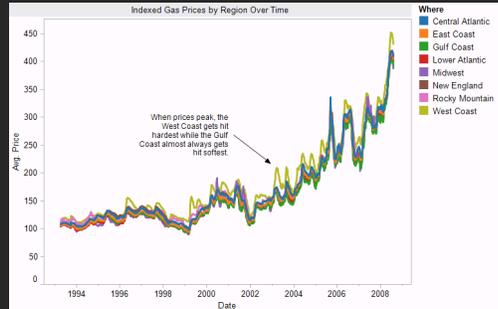
- Step 1: Pick domain & data
- Step 2: Pose questions
- Step 3: Profile data
- Iterate as needed

Create visualizations

- Interact with data
- Refine questions

Author a report

- Screenshots of most insightful views (10+)
- Include titles and captions for each view



Due before class on Jan 27, 2020

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A1 Review

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Design Considerations

Guides: Title, labels, legend, captions, source!

Expressiveness and Effectiveness

Express the facts and only the facts

Avoid unexpressive marks (lines? gradients?)

Use perceptually effective encodings that match data type

Don't distract: faint gridlines, pastel highlights/fills

The "elimination diet" approach – start minimal

Support comparison and pattern perception

Between elements, to a reference line, or to counts

Use reader-friendly units and labels

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Design Considerations

Group / sort data by meaningful dimensions

Transform data (e.g., filter, log, normalize)

Are model choices (regression lines) appropriate?

Reduce cognitive overhead

Minimize visual search, minimize ambiguity

Appropriate size, aspect ratio, legible text

Avoid legend lookups if direct labeling works

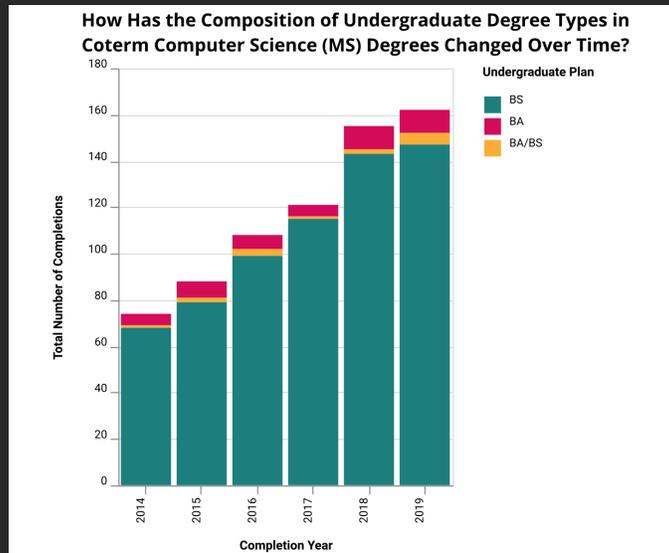
Avoid color mappings with indiscernible colors

Be consistent! Visual inferences should consistently support data inferences

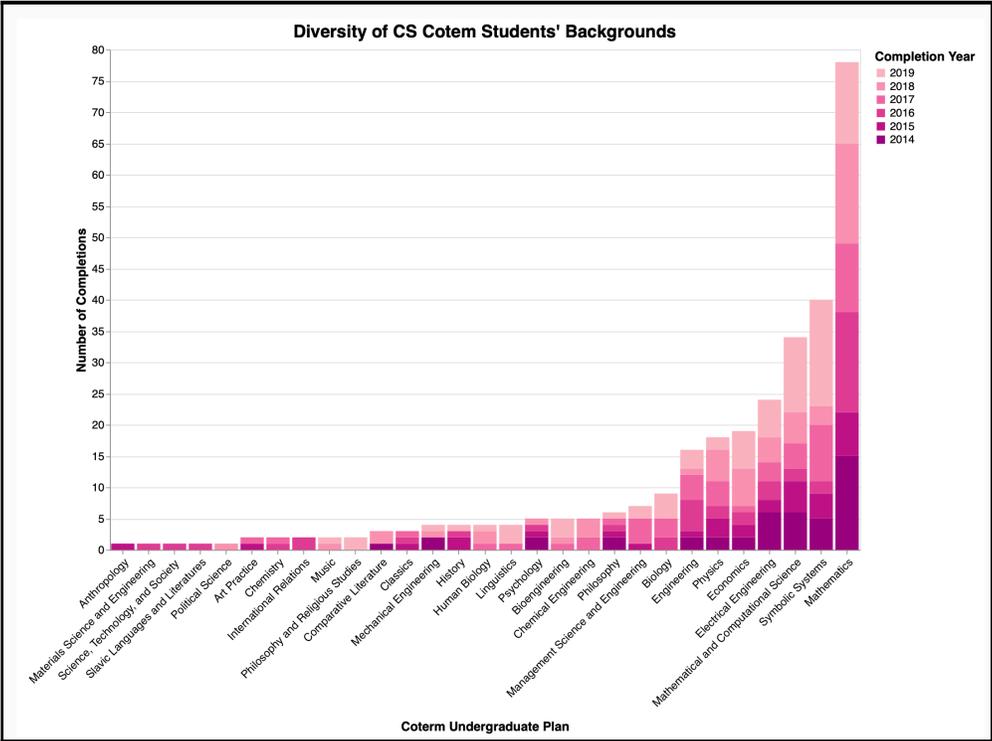
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Stacked bar charts (most common)

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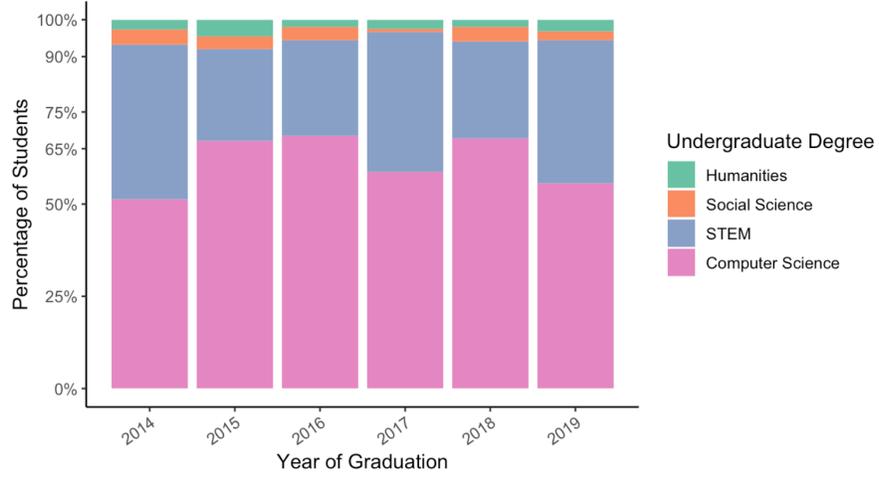
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**Stacked bar charts –
for percentages**

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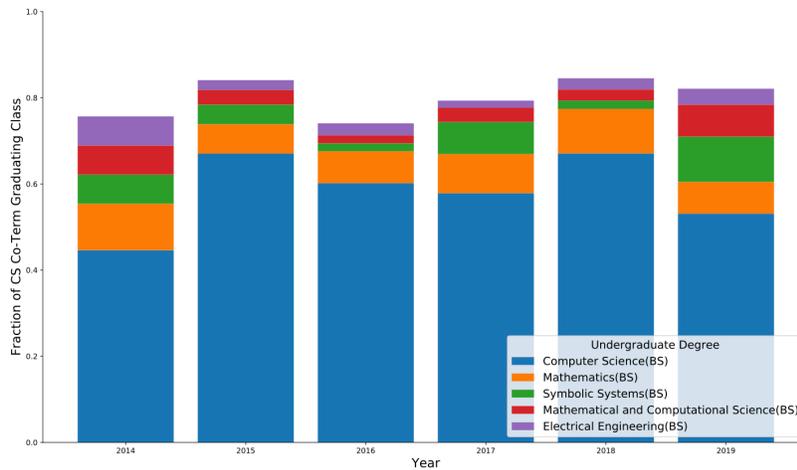
Coterminal Computer Science Master's Degrees at Stanford

Are coterminal computer science master students coming from only STEM fields?



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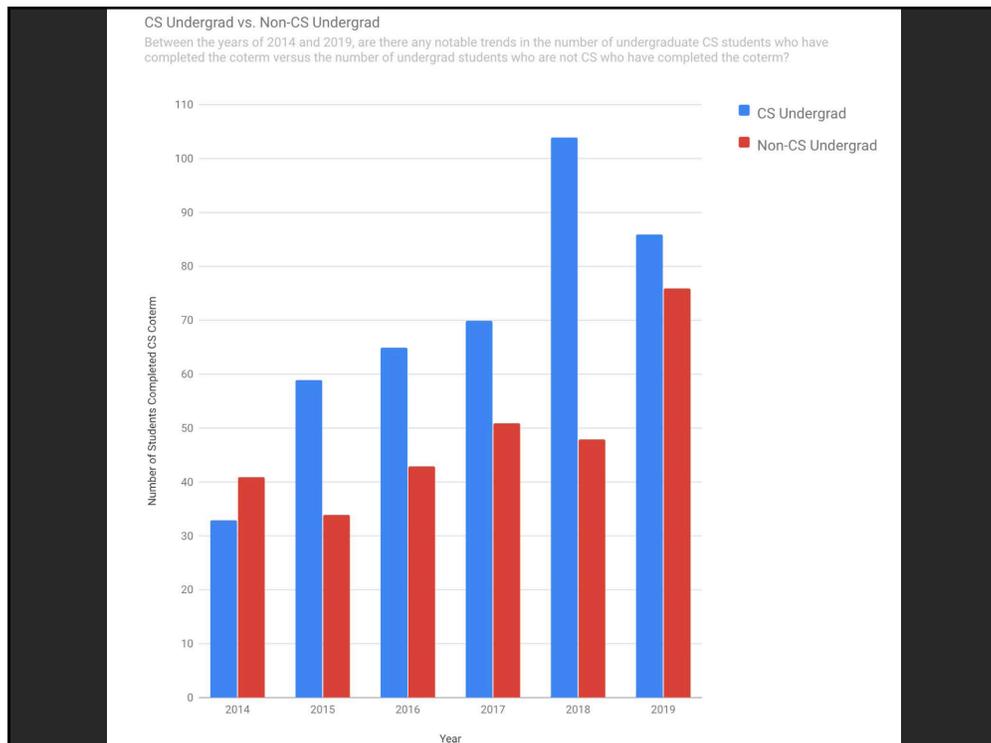
How has the breakdown of the most popular undergraduate degrees of the graduating class of CS Co-Term students changed over the past 5 years?



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Grouped bar charts

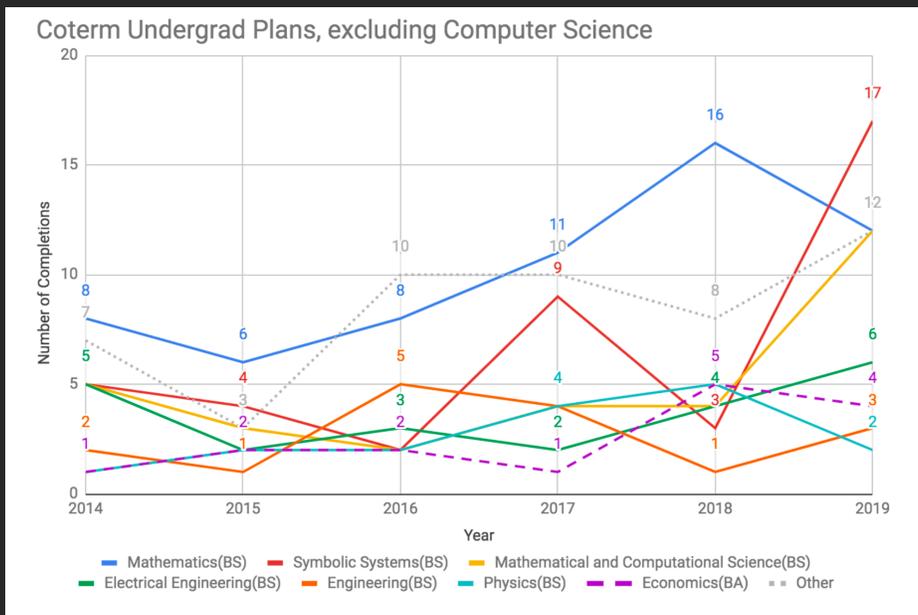
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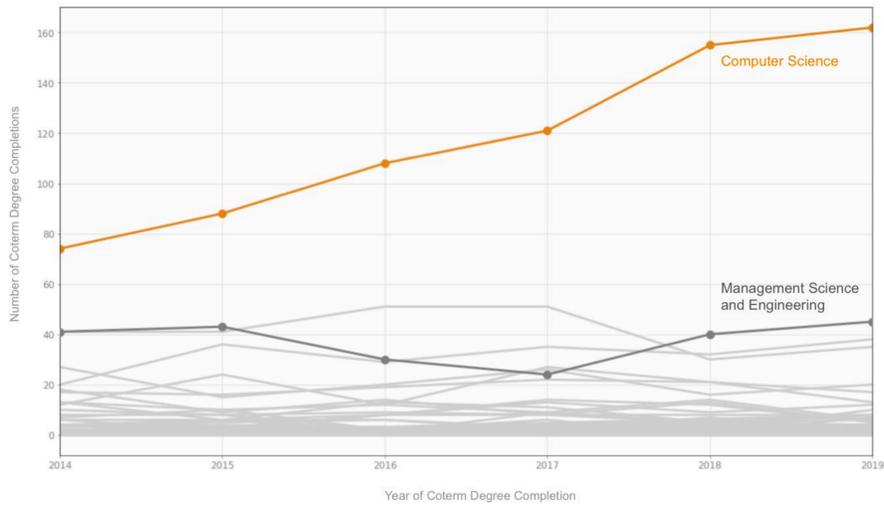
Line charts

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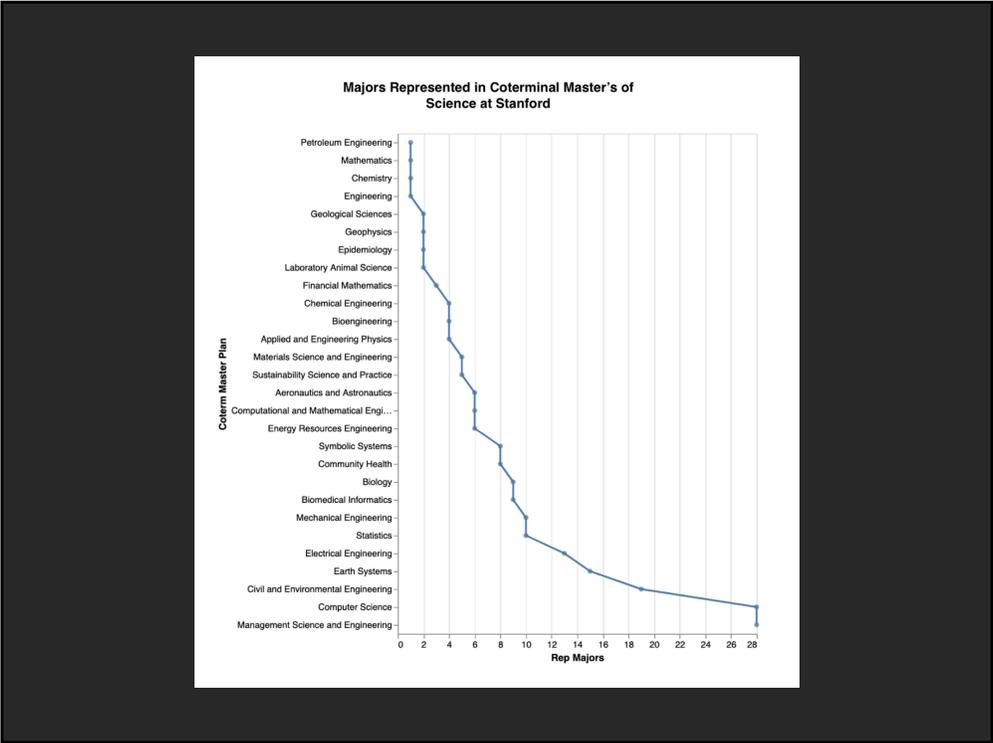
Q: How has the popularity of the computer science cotermin program grown over time compared to other cotermin programs at Stanford?



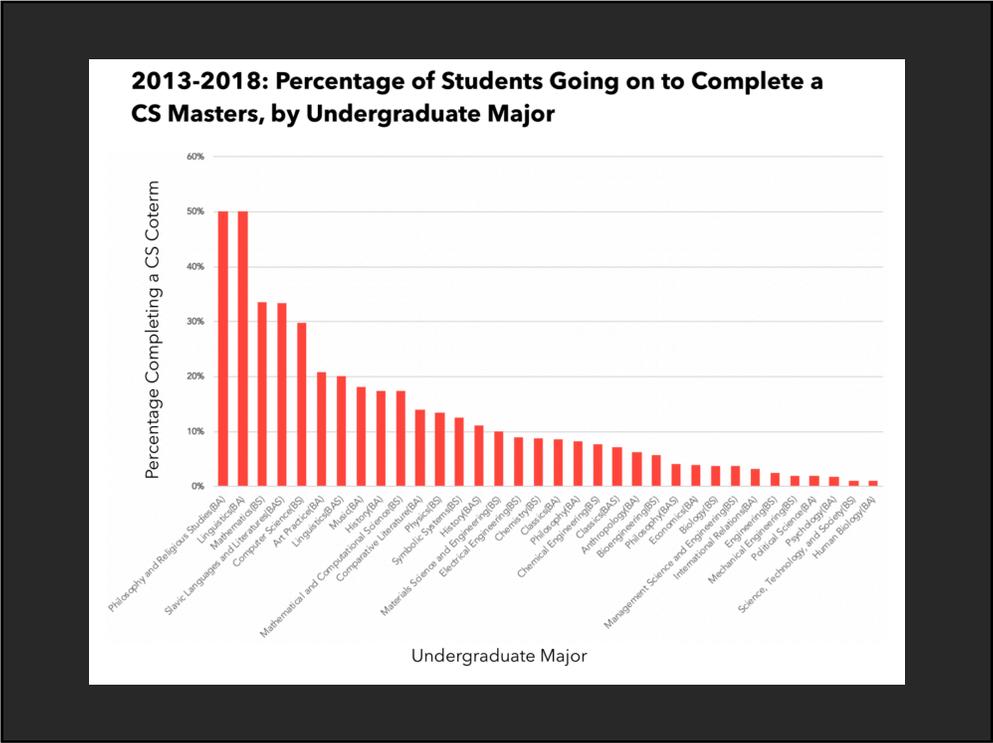
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Additional Data and Transformations

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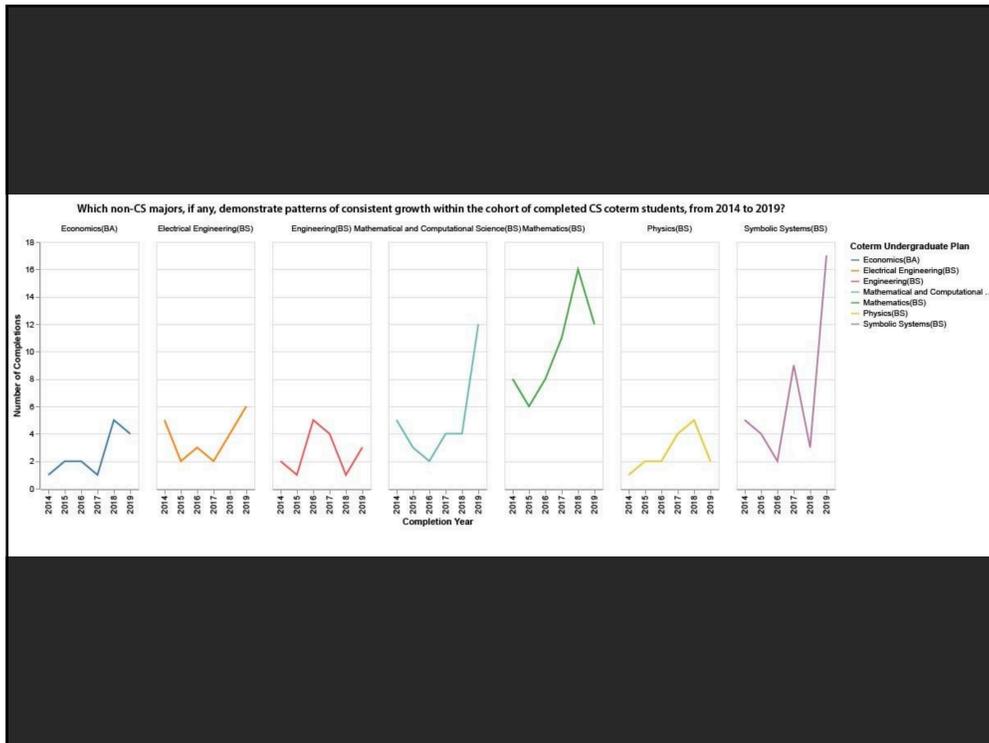
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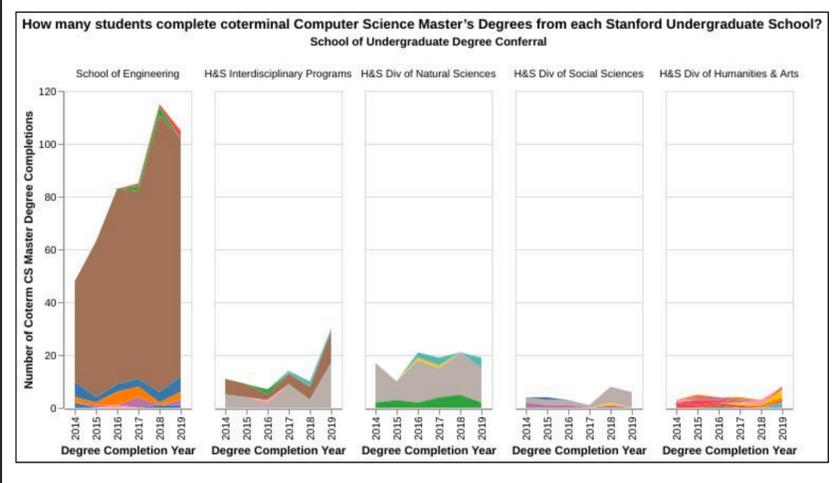
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Small Multiples

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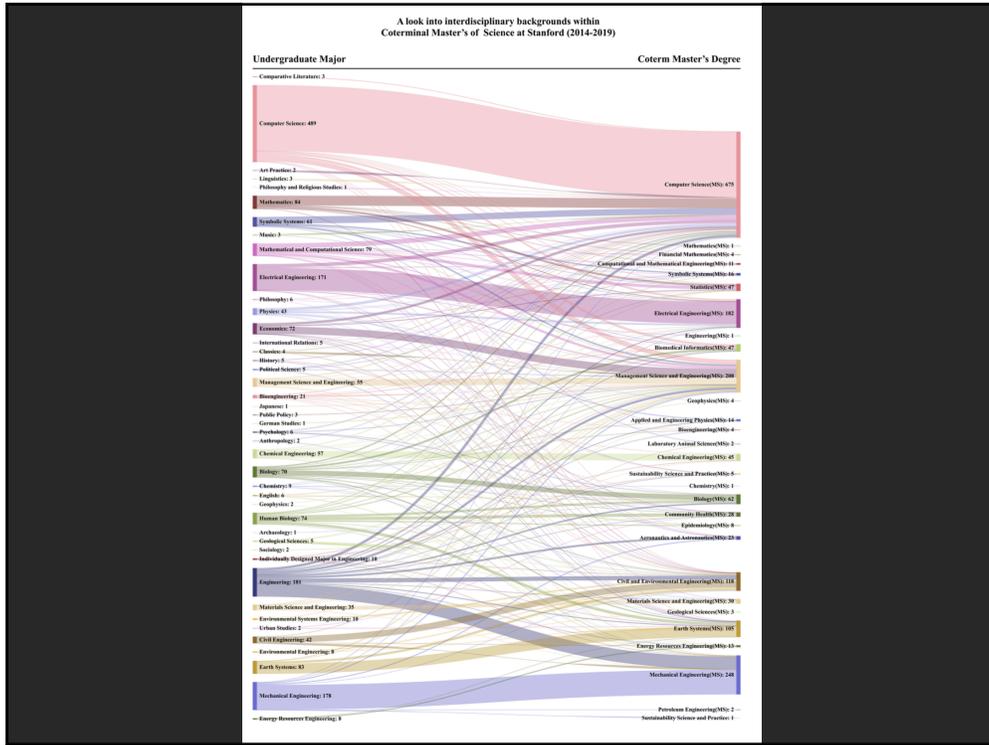
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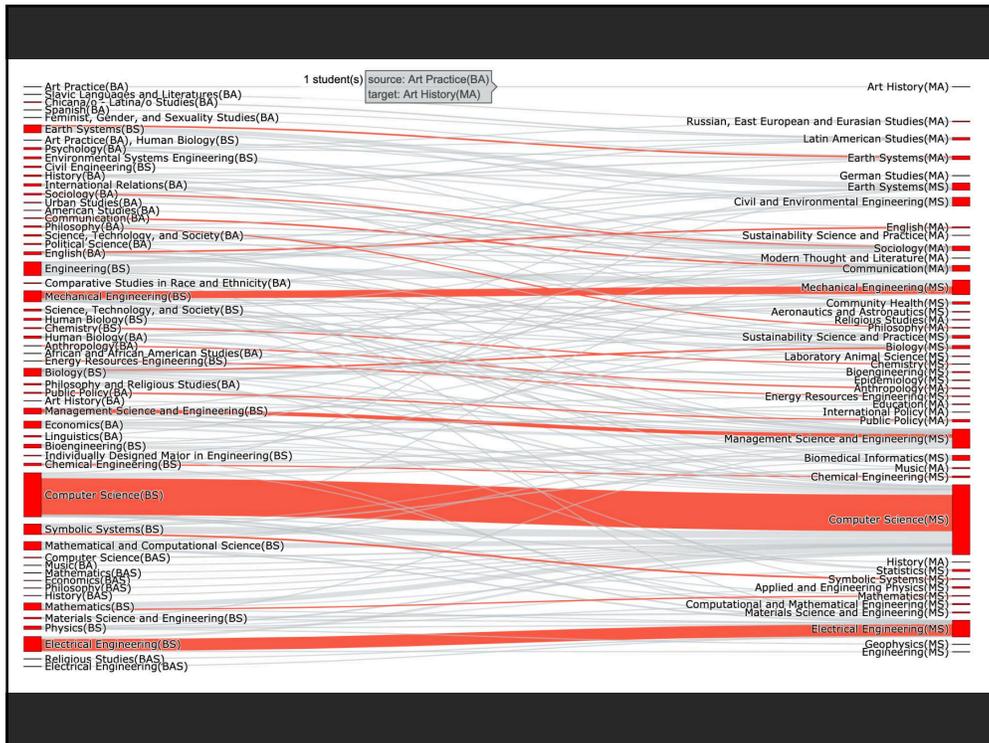
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Sankey diagrams

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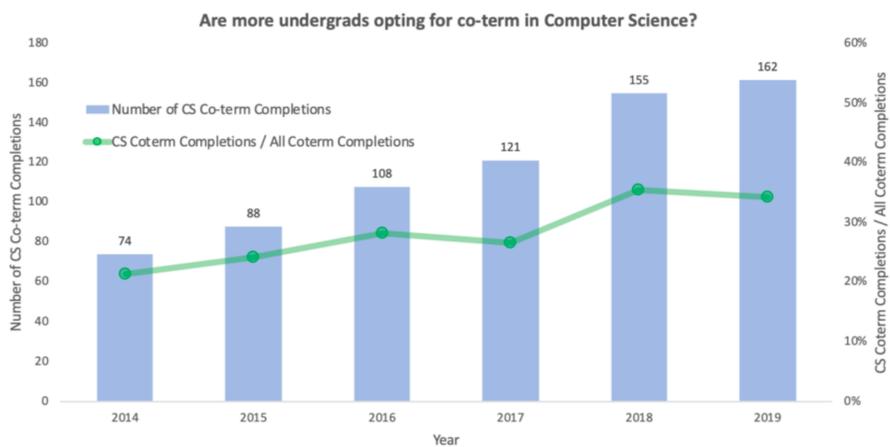


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Multiple Encodings

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Question: Are more undergrads opting for co-term in Computer Science?



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How does the Number of CS Coterm MS Degrees Awarded Change based on Coterm Undergraduate Plan?

by - January 13, 2020

Change in the Number of CS Coterm MS Degrees Awarded based on Undergraduate Plan

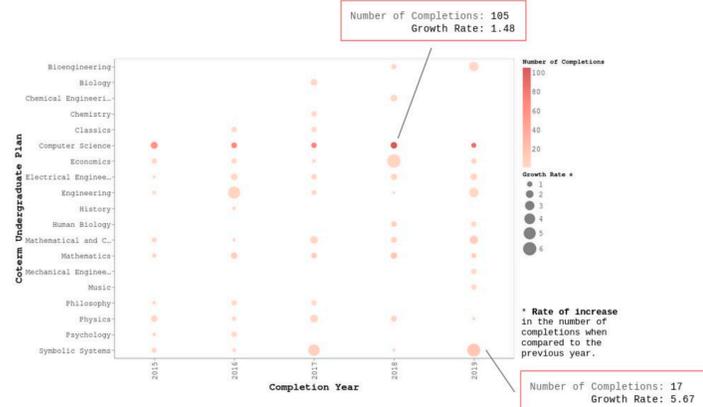


Figure 1. Visualization showing the change in the number of CS coterm MS degrees awarded based on undergraduate plan, from 2015 to 2019.