

CSC2524 L0101—TOPICS IN INTERACTIVE COMPUTING

INFORMATION VISUALISATION

Fanny CHEVALIER



UNIVERSITY OF
TORONTO

inria
informatics mathematics

COURSE OBJECTIVES






After following this course, you will be able to:

- **know** the scientific foundation of Infovis;
- **analyze** data sets using visualization techniques;
- **build** visualizations that convey information and ideas.

CREDIT

- **Scientific research paper presentation** — 40%
- **Project** — 60%
 - implementation and demo : 40% (mid-term evaluation is worth 10 of the 40%)
 - project report (1-4 pages) and presentation: 20%

PLANNING

| | | |
|---------|---|---|
| WEEK 1 | WELCOME - INTRODUCTION | |
| WEEK 2 | VISUAL PERCEPTION, DATA MODELS / PROSPECTIVE PROJECTS | |
| WEEK 3 | NETWORKS / MULTIDIMENSIONAL DATA |  |
| WEEK 4 | INTERACTION / ANIMATION |  |
| WEEK 5 | ~HOLIDAY~ | |
| WEEK 6 | GUEST SPEAKER : CHRIS COLLINS — TEXT VISUALISATION | |
| WEEK 7 | MID-TERM REVIEW |  |
| WEEK 8 | GUEST SPEAKER : RICHARD BRATH — VISUALIZATION IN INDUSTRY | |
| WEEK 9 | STUDENTS PAPER PRESENTATION |  |
| WEEK 10 | GUEST SPEAKER : JUSTIN MATEJKA — VISUALIZATION AESTHETICS | |
| WEEK 11 | GUEST SPEAKER : ISABEL MEREILLES — DESIGN | |
| WEEK 12 | STUDENTS PAPER PRESENTATION |  |
| WEEK 13 | FINAL PRESENTATIONS + WRAP UP |  |

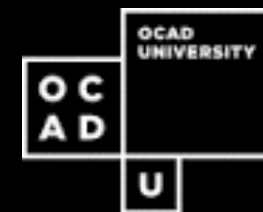
GUEST SPEAKERS



Christopher
COLLINS



Isabel
MEREILLES



Richard
BRATH

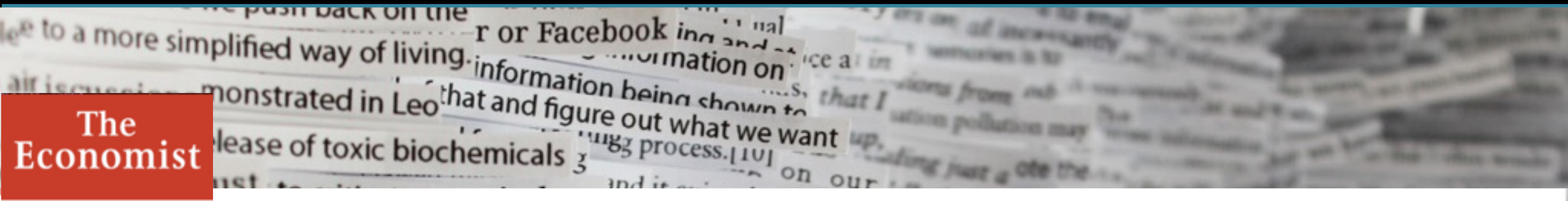


Justin
MATEJKA



INTRODUCTION

WHY VISUALIZATION?



A special report on managing information | February 27th 2010

Special Report | Data, data everywhere

Information has gone from scarce to superabundant. That brings huge new benefits, says Kenneth Cukier (interviewed here)—but also big headaches

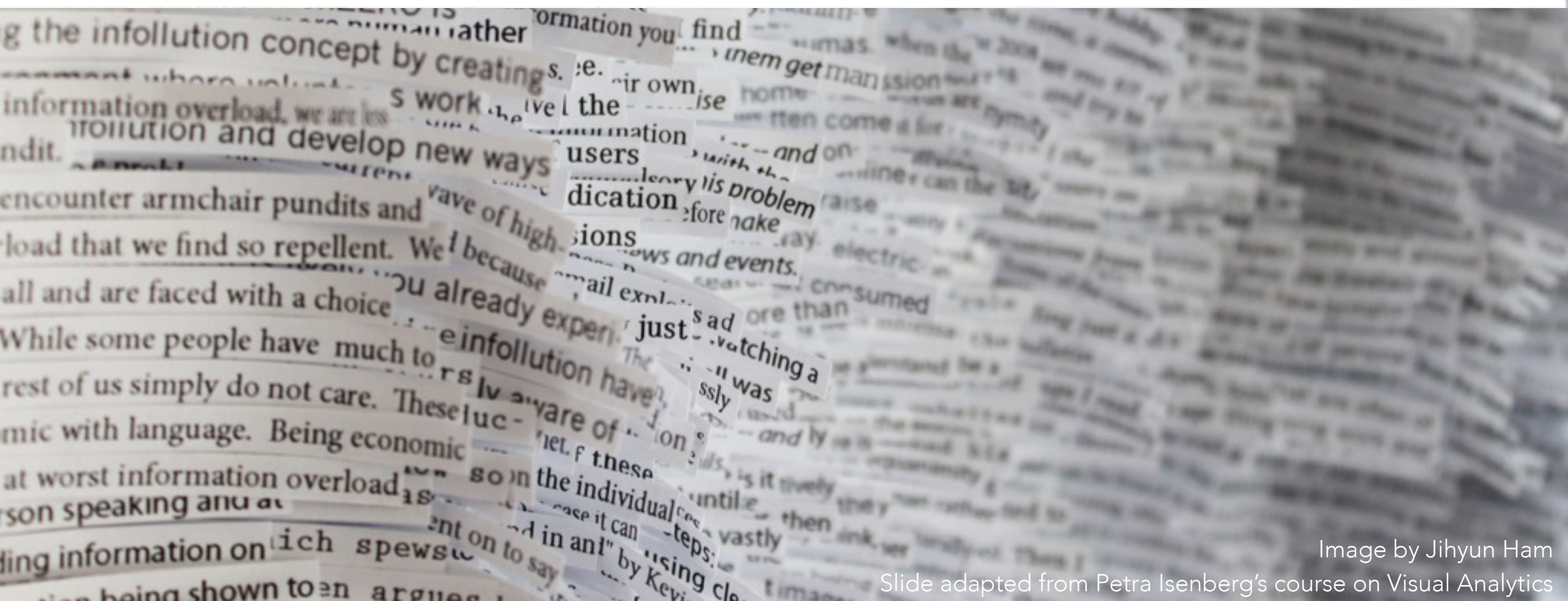
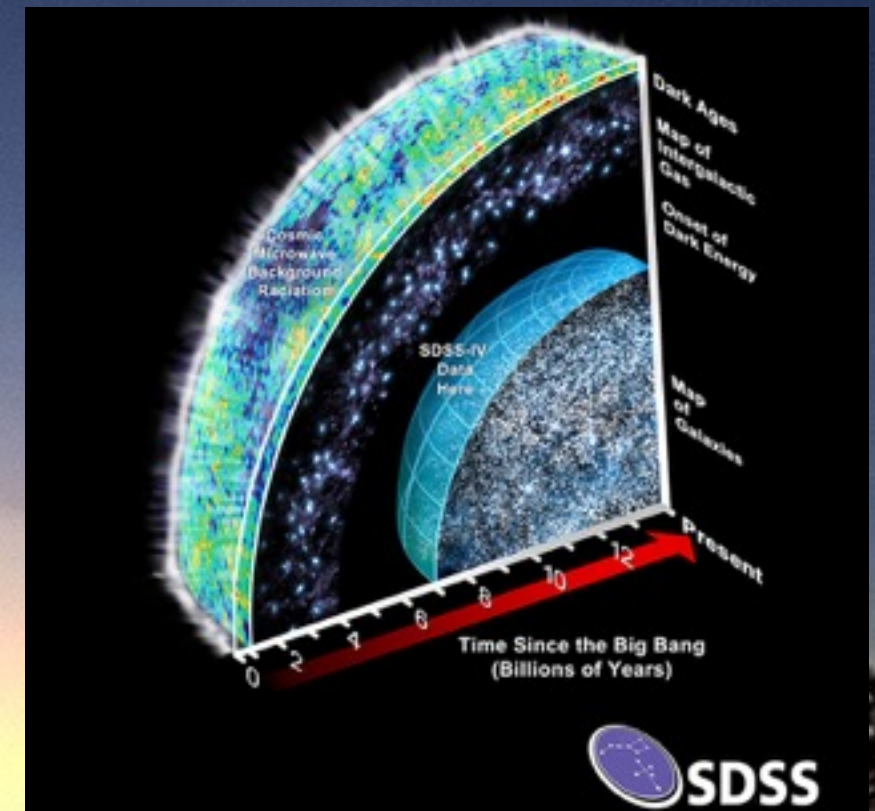


Image by Jihyun Ham

Slide adapted from Petra Isenberg's course on Visual Analytics

SLOAN DIGITAL SKY SURVEY

- started in 2000 <http://www.sdss.org/>
- in first weeks, collected more data than entire history of astronomy before



WALMART

- 1 million customer transactions per hour
- likely has information on >145 million Americans [1]



Image: <http://saultonline.com/2016/06/walmart-canada-to-stop-accepting-visa/>

[1] http://centerformediajustice.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/WALMART_PRIVACY_.pdf

Slide adapted from Petra Isenberg's course on Visual Analytics

AND MUCH MORE...

- Youtube users upload more than 100 hours of new video every minute

<https://youtube.googleblog.com/2013/05/heres-to-eight-great-years.html>

- Facebook has currently on average 1.13 billion active users daily

<http://newsroom.fb.com/company-info/>

- the Library of Congress adds 12,000 items to their collection every day

<https://www.loc.gov/about/fascinating-facts/>

CHALLENGES

- data \neq useful information
- you want insights

Analysis is needed

MAKING SENSE OF DATA

How can we ...

- effectively access to the information?
- understand the data structure?
- make comparisons?
- make decisions?
- discover new insights?
- communicate to others?
- convince?
- ...

Anascombe's Quartet

| I | | II | | III | | IV | |
|------|-------|------|------|------|-------|------|-------|
| x | y | x | y | x | y | x | y |
| 10.0 | 8.04 | 10.0 | 9.14 | 10.0 | 7.46 | 8.0 | 6.58 |
| 8.0 | 6.95 | 8.0 | 8.14 | 8.0 | 6.77 | 8.0 | 5.76 |
| 13.0 | 7.58 | 13.0 | 8.74 | 13.0 | 12.74 | 8.0 | 7.71 |
| 9.0 | 8.81 | 9.0 | 8.77 | 9.0 | 7.11 | 8.0 | 8.84 |
| 11.0 | 8.33 | 11.0 | 9.26 | 11.0 | 7.81 | 8.0 | 8.47 |
| 14.0 | 9.96 | 14.0 | 8.10 | 14.0 | 8.84 | 8.0 | 7.04 |
| 6.0 | 7.24 | 6.0 | 6.13 | 6.0 | 6.08 | 8.0 | 5.25 |
| 4.0 | 4.26 | 4.0 | 3.10 | 4.0 | 5.39 | 19.0 | 12.50 |
| 12.0 | 10.84 | 12.0 | 9.13 | 12.0 | 8.15 | 8.0 | 5.56 |
| 7.0 | 4.82 | 7.0 | 7.26 | 7.0 | 6.42 | 8.0 | 7.91 |
| 5.0 | 5.68 | 5.0 | 4.74 | 5.0 | 5.73 | 8.0 | 6.89 |

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

suggests that all datasets are equivalent w.r.t. some metrics

| I | | II | | III | | IV | |
|------|-------|------|------|------|-------|------|-------|
| x | y | x | y | x | y | x | y |
| 10.0 | 8.04 | 10.0 | 9.14 | 10.0 | 7.46 | 8.0 | 6.58 |
| 8.0 | 6.95 | 8.0 | 8.14 | 8.0 | 6.77 | 8.0 | 5.76 |
| 13.0 | 7.58 | 13.0 | 8.74 | 13.0 | 12.74 | 8.0 | 7.71 |
| 9.0 | 8.81 | 9.0 | 8.77 | 9.0 | 7.11 | 8.0 | 8.84 |
| 11.0 | 8.33 | 11.0 | 9.26 | 11.0 | 7.81 | 8.0 | 8.47 |
| 14.0 | 9.96 | 14.0 | 8.10 | 14.0 | 8.84 | 8.0 | 7.04 |
| 6.0 | 7.24 | 6.0 | 6.13 | 6.0 | 6.08 | 8.0 | 5.25 |
| 4.0 | 4.26 | 4.0 | 3.10 | 4.0 | 5.39 | 19.0 | 12.50 |
| 12.0 | 10.84 | 12.0 | 9.13 | 12.0 | 8.15 | 8.0 | 5.56 |
| 7.0 | 4.82 | 7.0 | 7.26 | 7.0 | 6.42 | 8.0 | 7.91 |
| 5.0 | 5.68 | 5.0 | 4.74 | 5.0 | 5.73 | 8.0 | 6.89 |

Mean of x9

Sample variance of x11

Mean of y7.50

Sample variance of y4.12

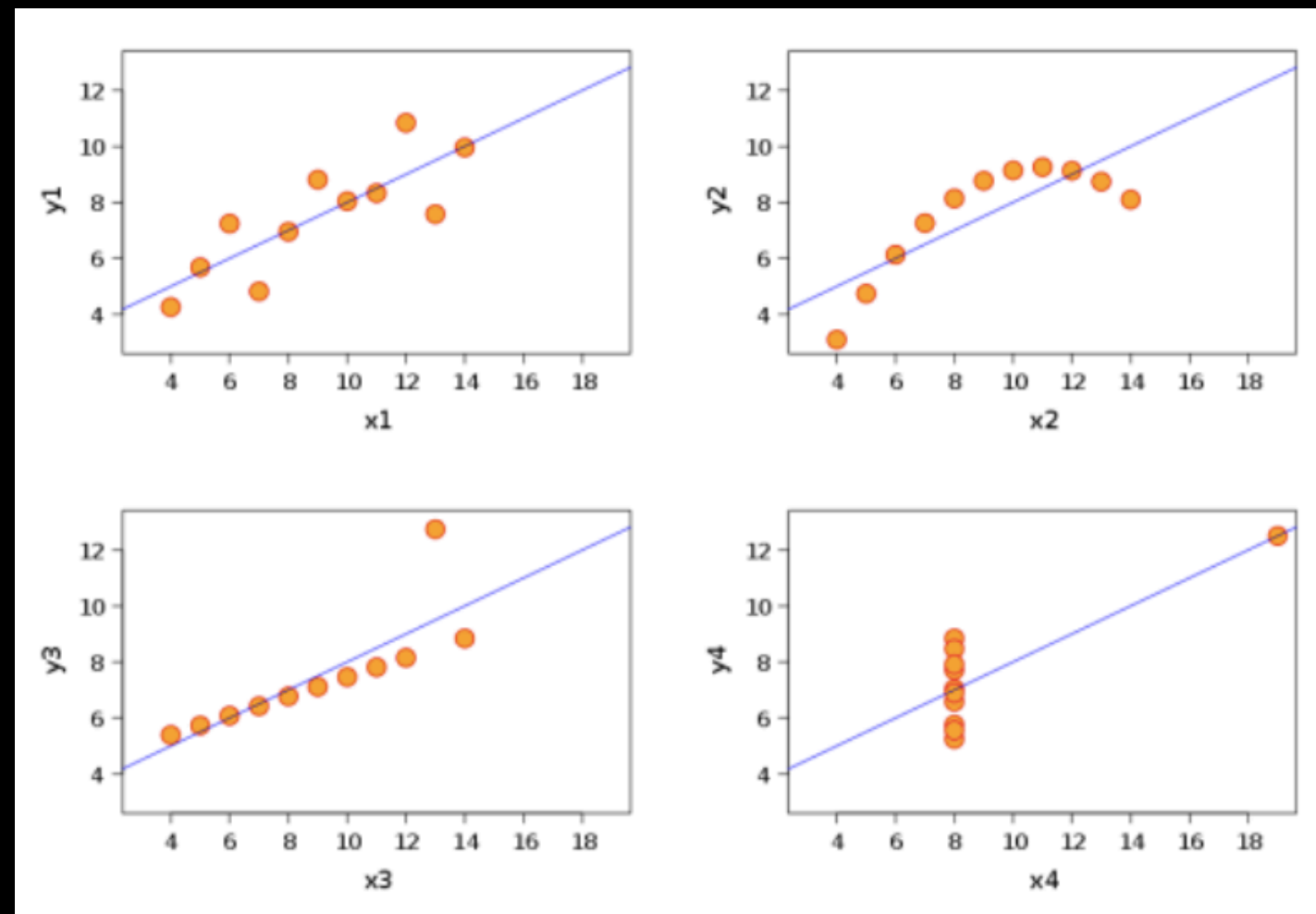
Correlation between x and y0.816

Linear regression line $y = 3.00 + 0.500x$

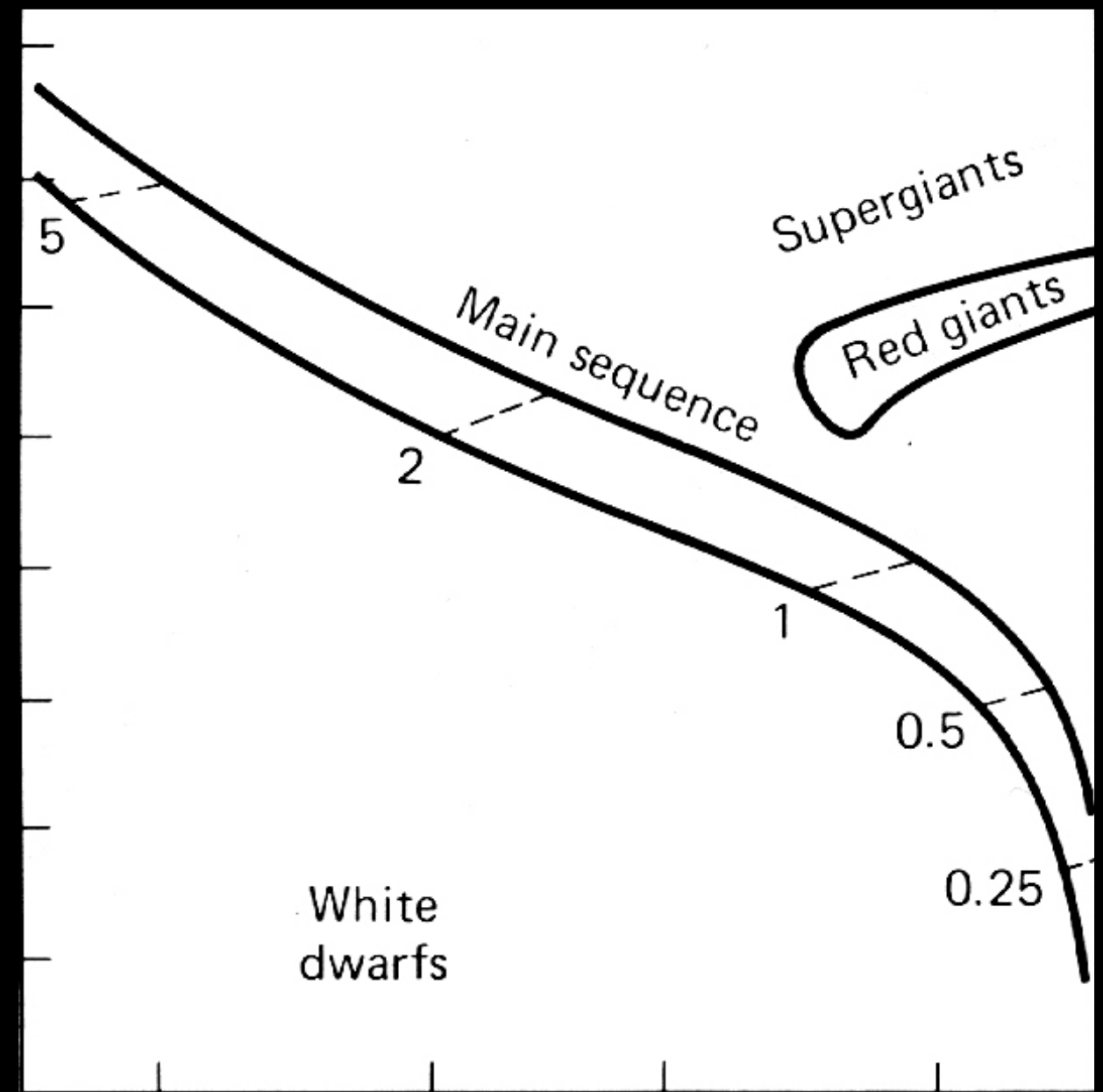
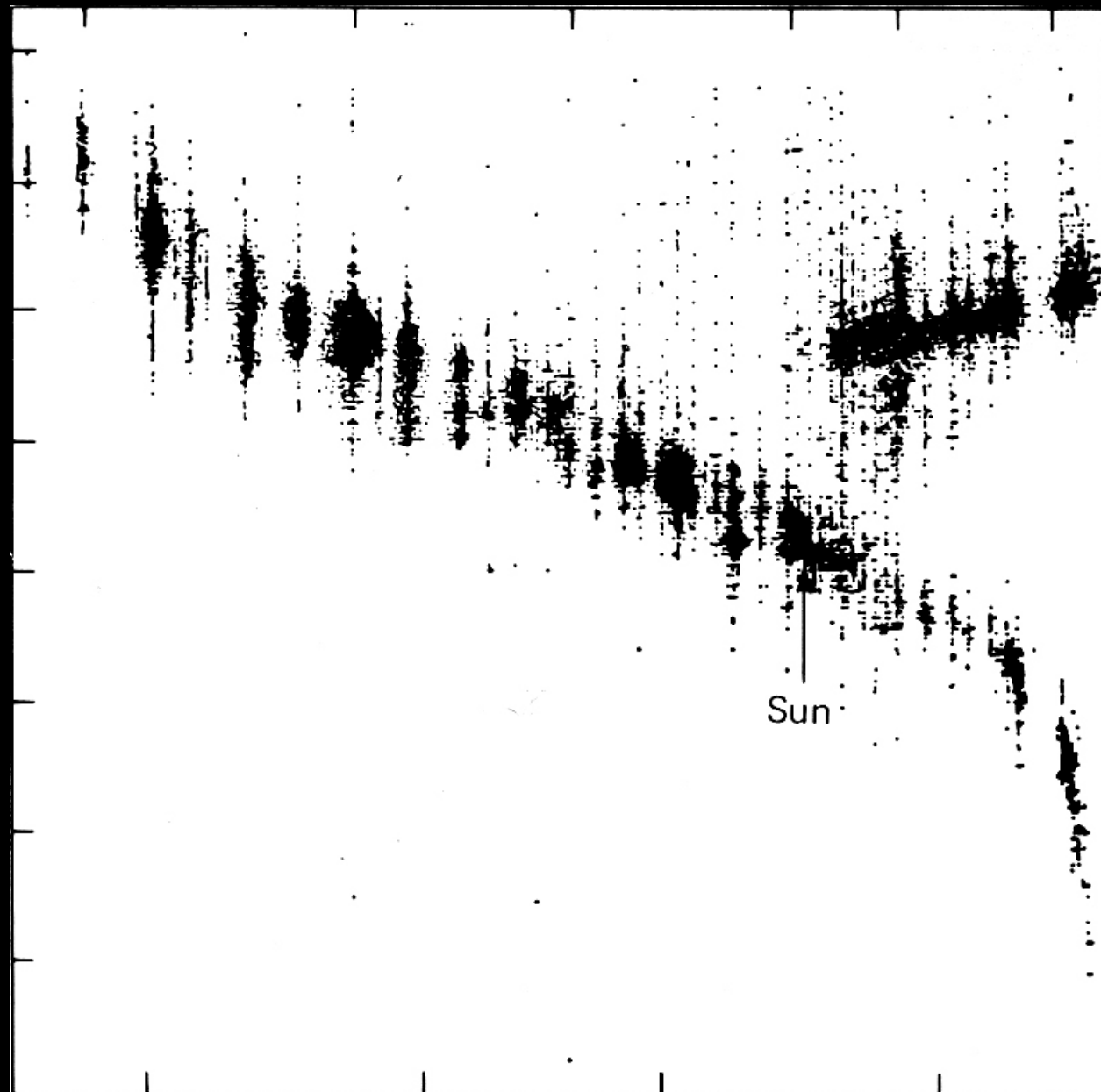
VISUALIZATION

the visual representations tell a complete different story...

| I | | II | | III | | IV | |
|------|-------|------|------|------|-------|------|-------|
| x | y | x | y | x | y | x | y |
| 10.0 | 8.04 | 10.0 | 9.14 | 10.0 | 7.46 | 8.0 | 6.58 |
| 8.0 | 6.95 | 8.0 | 8.14 | 8.0 | 6.77 | 8.0 | 5.76 |
| 13.0 | 7.58 | 13.0 | 8.74 | 13.0 | 12.74 | 8.0 | 7.71 |
| 9.0 | 8.81 | 9.0 | 8.77 | 9.0 | 7.11 | 8.0 | 8.84 |
| 11.0 | 8.33 | 11.0 | 9.26 | 11.0 | 7.81 | 8.0 | 8.47 |
| 14.0 | 9.96 | 14.0 | 8.10 | 14.0 | 8.84 | 8.0 | 7.04 |
| 6.0 | 7.24 | 6.0 | 6.13 | 6.0 | 6.08 | 8.0 | 5.25 |
| 4.0 | 4.26 | 4.0 | 3.10 | 4.0 | 5.39 | 19.0 | 12.50 |
| 12.0 | 10.84 | 12.0 | 9.13 | 12.0 | 8.15 | 8.0 | 5.56 |
| 7.0 | 4.82 | 7.0 | 7.26 | 7.0 | 6.42 | 8.0 | 7.91 |
| 5.0 | 5.68 | 5.0 | 4.74 | 5.0 | 5.73 | 8.0 | 6.89 |



AUTOMATIC ABSTRACTION CAPABILITY



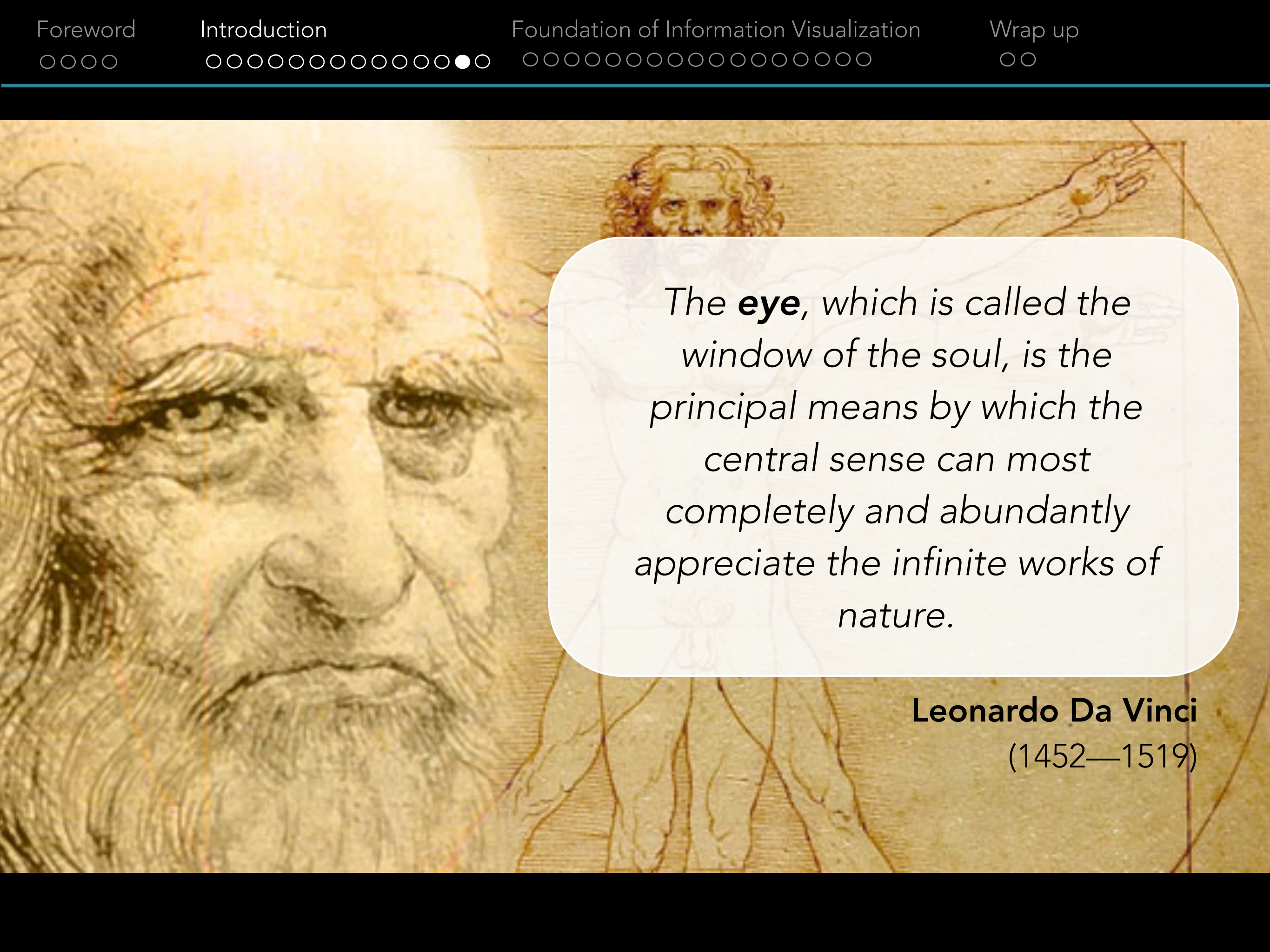
Hertzprung Russell Diagram and its interpretation

WHY VISUAL REPRESENTATIONS?

- **Vision** is the sense with the **highest bandwidth** ($\approx 100\text{MB/s}$, then ears $< 100\text{b/s}$);
- **Vision extends** memory and cognition
- people **think visually**

HUMAN IN THE LOOP

- it is sometimes dangerous to rely on purely automated analyses
- **human judgment** and **intervention** often needed
 - for: background information, flexible analysis (unintended directions), creativity
 - because: data can be incomplete, inconsistent, or deceptive

The background of the slide features Leonardo da Vinci's anatomical sketches. On the left is a detailed drawing of a human eye, showing the iris, pupil, and surrounding structures. To the right and slightly behind is a sketch of a human face, focusing on the eyes and the bridge of the nose. The sketches are rendered in a fine, detailed style characteristic of da Vinci's work.

*The **eye**, which is called the window of the soul, is the principal means by which the central sense can most completely and abundantly appreciate the infinite works of nature.*

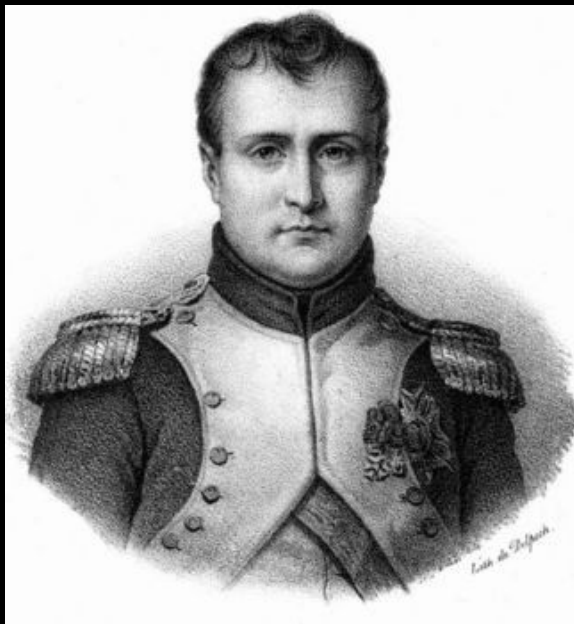
Leonardo Da Vinci
(1452—1519)

"A PICTURE IS WORTH A THOUSAND WORDS"
(Anonymous, 1911)

百聞不如一見

"One hundred rumors are not comparable to one look."

An Old Chinese Inscription



Napoleon Bonaparte (18xx)

"Un petit dessin vaut mieux qu'un long discours"

FOUNDATION OF INFORMATION VISUALISATION

DEFINITION & HISTORICAL

EXAMPLES

WHAT IS VISUALIZATION?



1. The representation of an object, situation, or set of information as a chart or other image.
2. The formation of a mental image of something.

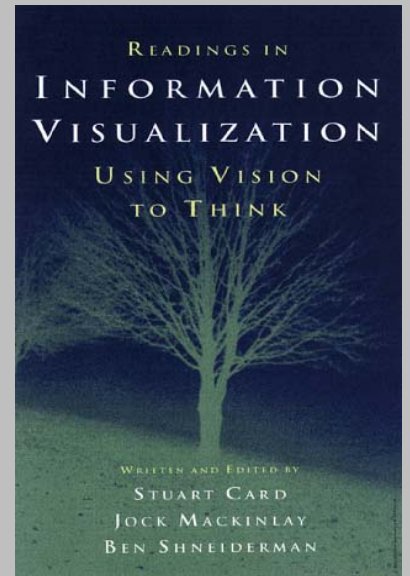
INFORMATION VISUALIZATION : Infovis

- Design **visual representations**
- Concerns **abstract data**
- Includes **interaction**

Official definition:

The use of computer-supported, interactive, visual representations of abstract data to amplify cognition.

[Card Mackinlay & Shneiderman, 1998]



Involves many fields:

- **graphics** (millenniums of history)
- **cognitive psychology** (centuries of history)
- **Human-computer interaction** (decades of history)

SCIENTIFIC VISUALIZATION : SciViz

Visualization of data sets captured from real world,
having a **given spatialization**.

Key differences with Information Visualization:

- concern data with a physical existence in the world
- limited set of application domains
- smaller design space

VISUAL ANALYTICS

Visual Analytics combines **automated analysis** techniques with **interactive visualizations** for an effective understanding, reasoning and decision making on the basis of **very large and complex data** sets.

Key differences with Information Visualization:

- involves automated data mining, information retrieval, data retrieval

WHY VISUAL REPRESENTATIONS?

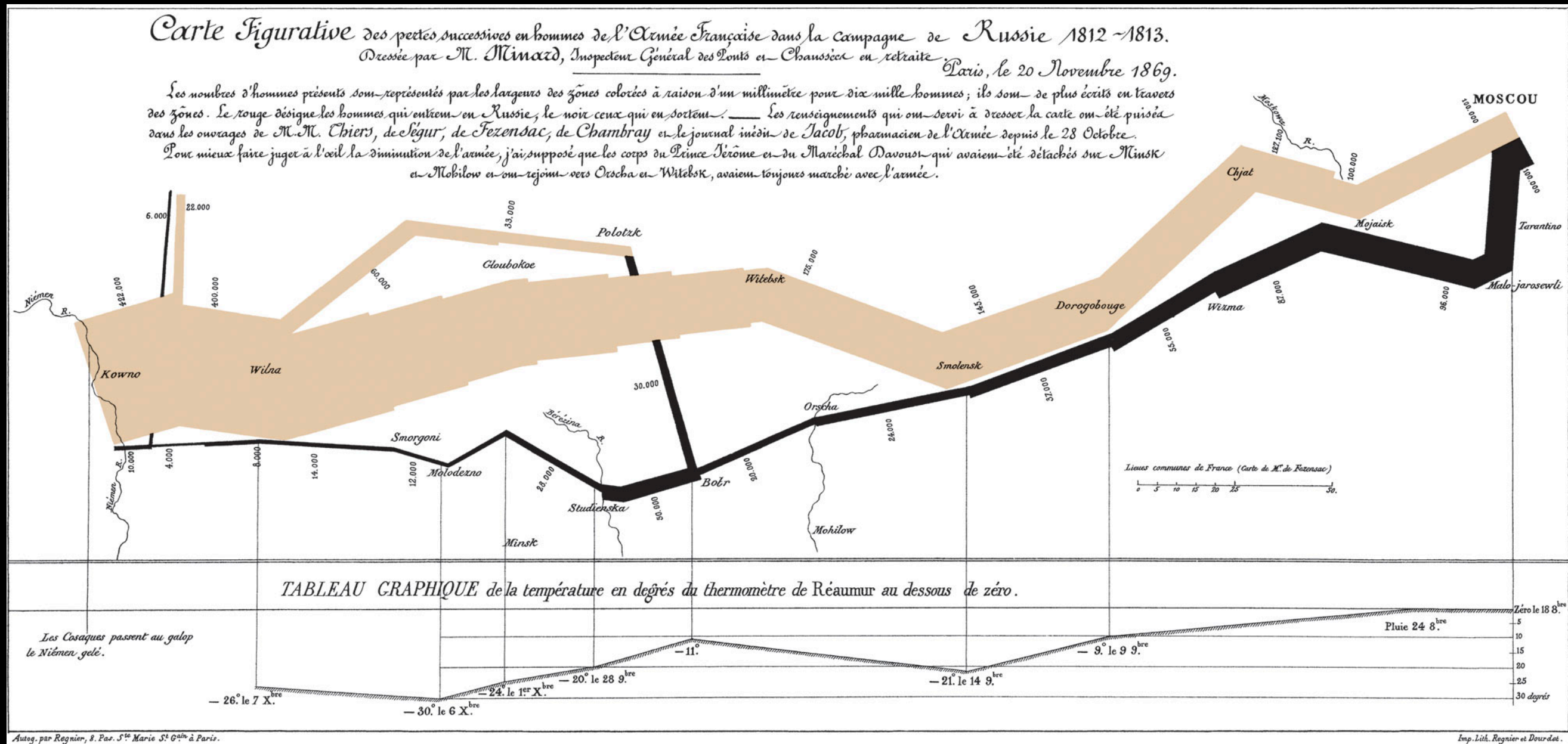
- **Vision** is the sense with the **highest bandwidth** ($\approx 100\text{MB/s}$, then ears $< 100\text{b/s}$);
- **Vision extends** memory and cognition
- people **think visually**

VISUAL THINKING: NAPOLEON'S MOSCOW MARCH

Qualified by Edward Tufte as the best statistical representation ever.



Charles Minard, 1869



More about this: The Visual Display of Quantitative Information (Tufte)

VISUAL THINKING: BROAD STREET CHOLERA OUTBREAK (1854)

“The most terrible outbreak of cholera which ever occurred in the kingdom”

– John Snow

Major cholera outbreak in London in 1854

- 127 deaths within 3 days, close to Broad Street
- 616 deaths within 30 days

Dr. John Snow was the first to make the link between contaminated water pumps and the disease propagation

How did he do?

- Talked to local residents
- Hypothesized water pumps as potential source
- Used annotated maps to illustrate his theory
- Convinced authorities to condemn pumps



VISUAL THINKING: BROAD STREET CHOLERA OUTBREAK (1854)



VISUAL THINKING: CHALLENGER SPACE SHUTTLE (1986)



VISUAL THINKING: CHALLENGER SPACE SHUTTLE (1986)



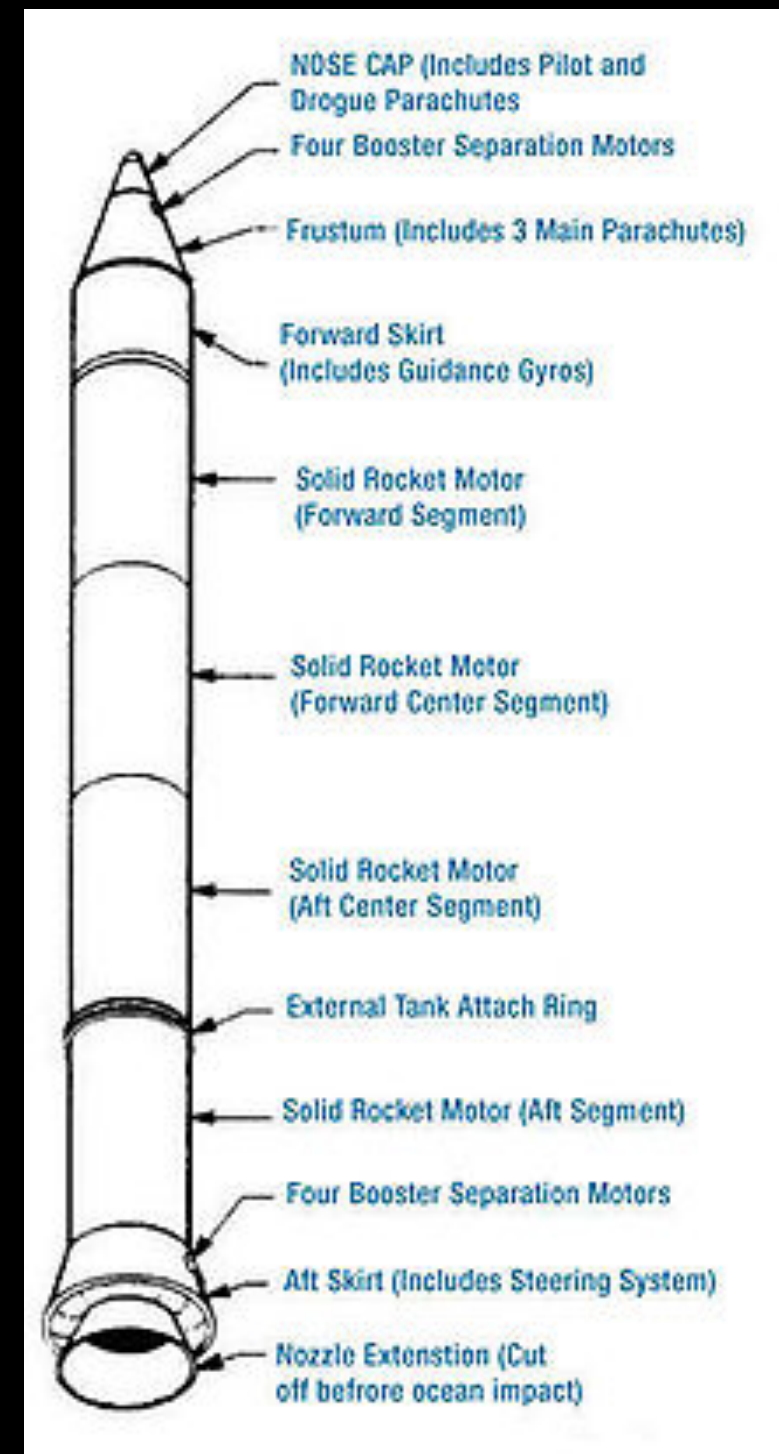
ice on the launch tower, hours before
Challenger launch

7 crew members died during the explosion

The disaster could have been avoided

- Weather forecast for Jan. 28th announced exceptionally cold morning, with temperatures close to -0.5°C
- Morton Thiokol engineers, in charge of the solid rocket booster (SRB), were concerned about low temperatures
- Engineers feared the effect of low temperature on the joint resistance

Solid rocket booster provides thrust during the first two minutes of flight space shuttle



VISUAL THINKING: CHALLENGER SPACE SHUTTLE (1986)

| HISTORY OF O-RING DAMAGE ON SRM FIELD JOINTS | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | SRM No. | Cross Sectional View | | | Top View | | Clocking Location (deg) |
| | | Erosion Depth (in.) | Perimeter Affected (deg) | Nonleak Dia. (in.) | Length Of Max Erosion (in.) | Total Heat Affected Length (in.) | |
| Oct 30, 1985 | 61A LH Center Field** | 22A | None | None | 0.280 | None | 36° -- 66° |
| | 61A LH Center Field** | 22A | NONE | NONE | 0.280 | NONE | 338° - 18° |
| | 51C LH Forward Field** | 15A | 0.010 | 154.0 | 0.280 | 5.25 | 163 |
| | 51C RH Center Field (prim)*** | 15B | 0.038 | 130.0 | 0.280 | 58.75 | 354 |
| | 51C RH Center Field (sec)*** | 15B | None | 45.0 | 0.280 | 29.50 | 354 |
| | 41D RH Forward Field | 13B | 0.028 | 110.0 | 0.280 | 3.00 | 275 |
| | 41C LH Aft Field* | 11A | None | None | None | None | -- |
| | 41B LH Forward Field | 10A | 0.040 | 217.0 | 0.280 | 14.50 | 351 |
| July | STS-2 RH Aft Field | 2B | 0.053 | 116.0 | 0.280 | -- | 90 |

*Hot gas path detected in putty. Indication of heat on O-ring, but no damage.
 **Soot behind primary O-ring.
 ***Soot behind primary O-ring, heat affected secondary O-ring.

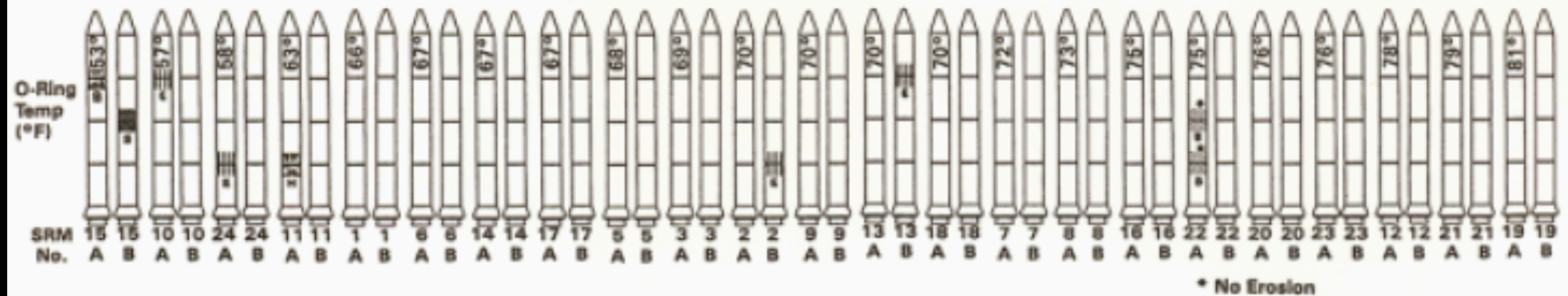
Clocking location of leak check port - 0 deg.

OTHER SRM-15 FIELD JOINTS HAD NO BLOWHOLES IN PUTTY AND NO SOOT NEAR OR BEYOND THE PRIMARY O-RING.

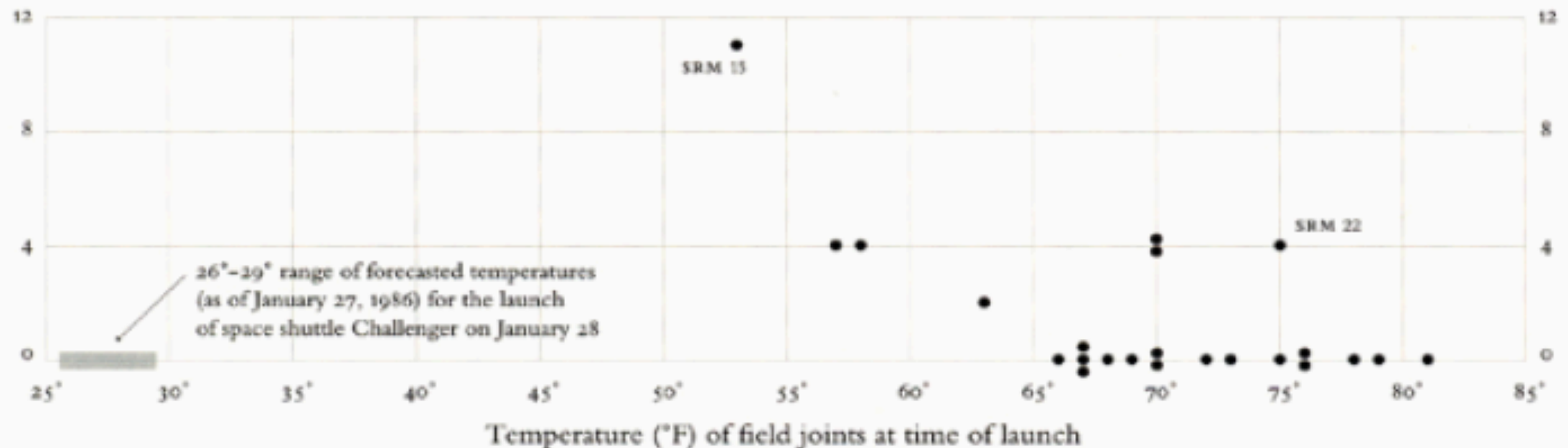
SRM-22 FORWARD FIELD JOINT HAD PUTTY PATH TO PRIMARY O-RING, BUT NO O-RING EROSION AND NO SOOT BLOWBY. OTHER SRM-22 FIELD JOINTS HAD NO BLOWHOLES IN PUTTY.

| BLOW BY HISTORY | HISTORY OF O-RING TEMPERATURES (DEGREES - F) | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|------------|------------|---------------|-------------|
| SRM-15 WORST BLOW-BY | <u>MOTOR</u> | <u>MET</u> | <u>AMB</u> | <u>O-RING</u> | <u>WIND</u> |
| ○ 2 CASE JOINTS (80°), (110°) ARE | DM-1 | 68 | 36 | 47 | 10 MPH |
| ○ MUCH WORSE VISUALLY THAN SRM-22 | DM-2 | 76 | 45 | 52 | 10 MPH |
| | QM-3 | 72.5 | 40 | 48 | 10 MPH |
| SRM 12 BLOW-BY | QM-4 | 76 | 48 | 51 | 10 MPH |
| ○ 2 CASE JOINTS (30-40°) | SRM-15 | 52 | 64 | 53 | 10 MPH |
| | SRM-22 | 77 | 78 | 75 | 10 MPH |
| SRM-13A, 15, 16A, 18, 23A 24A | SRM-25 | 55 | 26 | 29 | 10 MPH |
| ○ NOZZLE BLOW-BY | | | | 27 | 25 MPH |

VISUAL THINKING: CHALLENGER SPACE SHUTTLE (1986)

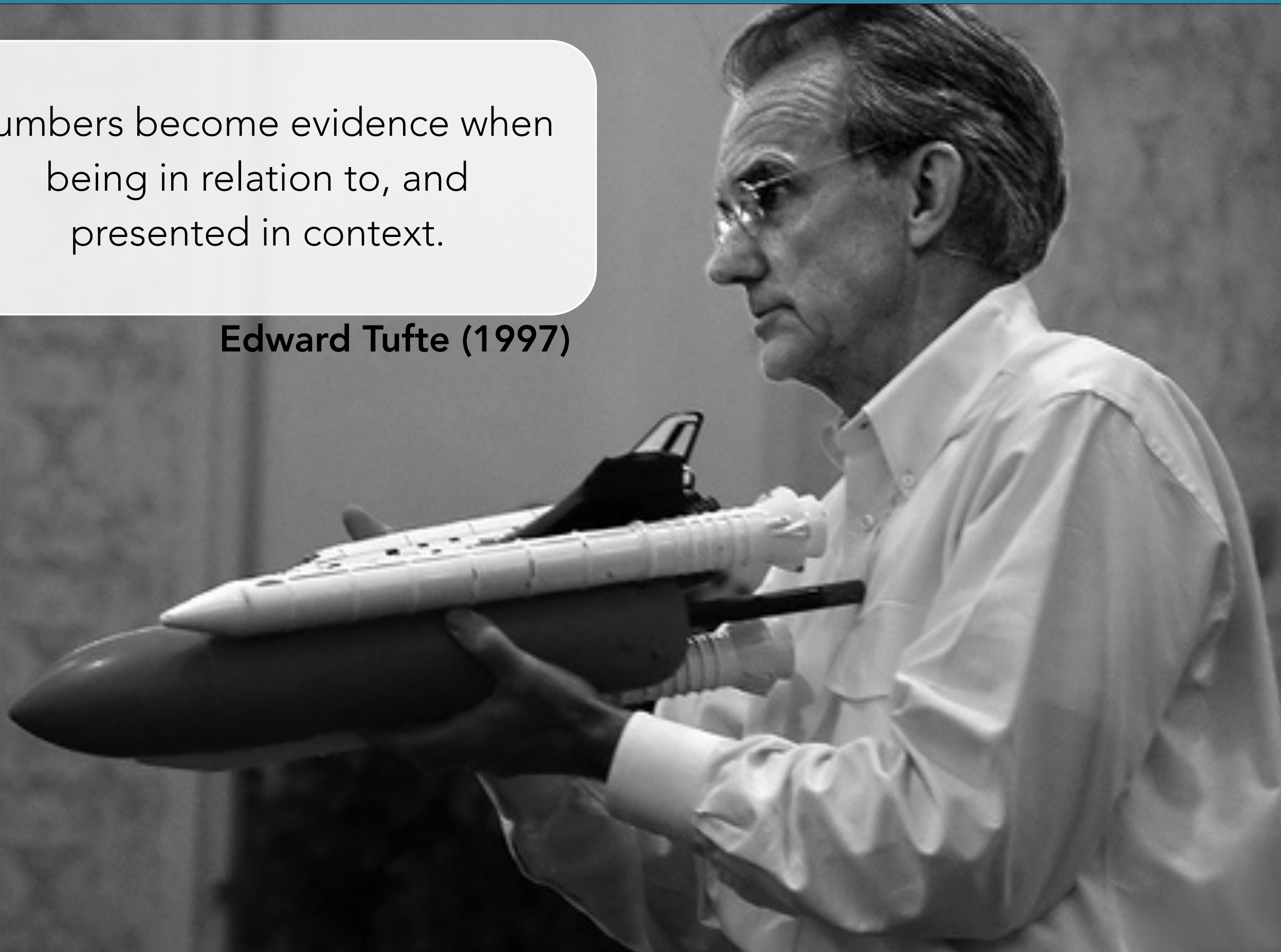


O-ring damage index, each launch



Numbers become evidence when
being in relation to, and
presented in context.

Edward Tufte (1997)



CHALLENGES

data

- quantity (e.g. large and streaming data)
- quality of data is often low
- dealing with uncertainty in the data

CHALLENGES

human perception and reasoning

- understanding and supporting how humans perceive and reason about data
- create representations that are fair to the data
- create interfaces that are meaningful, clear, effective, and efficient

CHALLENGES

evaluation

- develop methods to compare novel techniques / tools to existing ones
- assess how good (effective, efficient, etc.) a technique / tool is
 - very difficult for measures other than time & error, e.g. how many insights a technique / tool generates

WRAP UP

AGENDA

- We will pick a theme every week and go over representative papers in the area.
- Potential papers and themes and a schedule is on the course webpage.
- Students will present one or two such papers at one such session (decided by the second week).
- Students should also define groups and pick a project in consultation with the instructor. (decided by the third week).

RESOURCES

Blogs

<http://flowingdata.com/>

<http://fellinglovewithdata.com/>

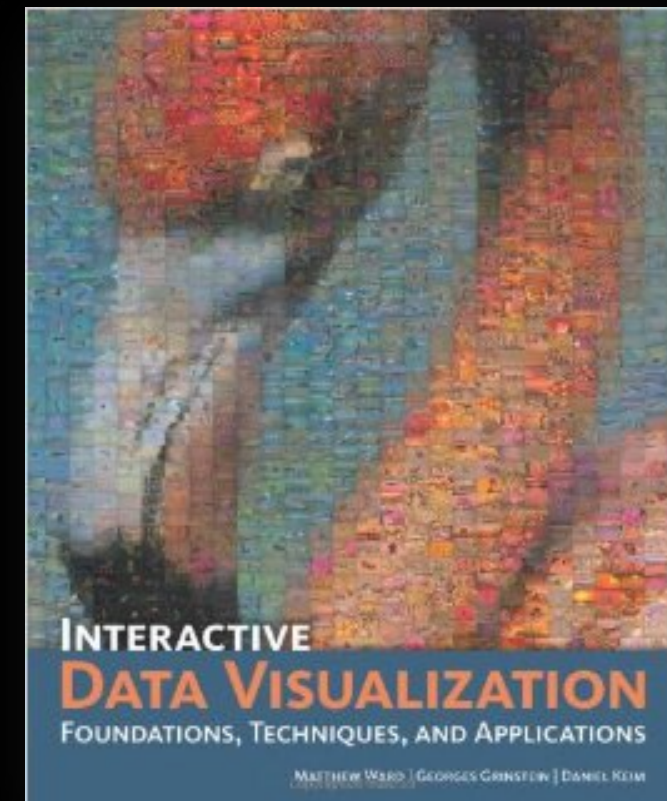
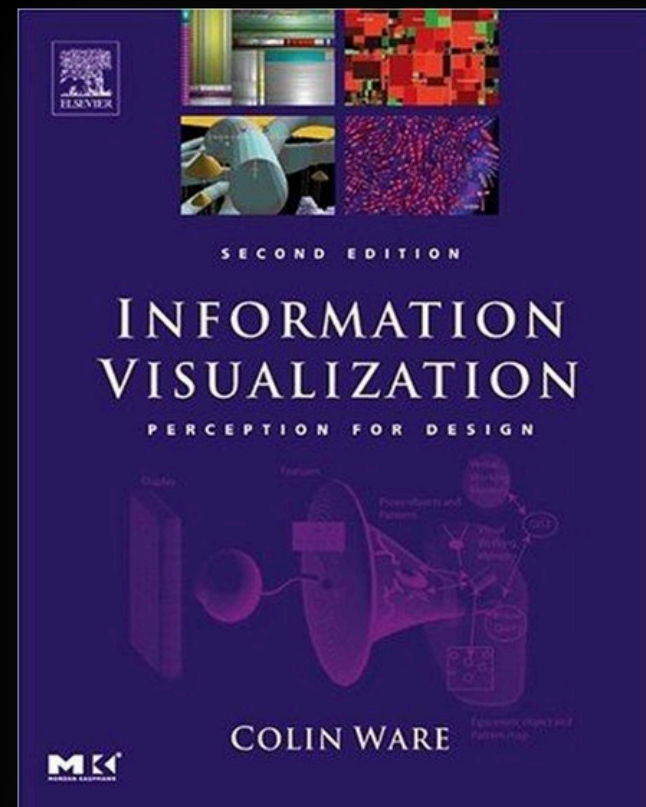
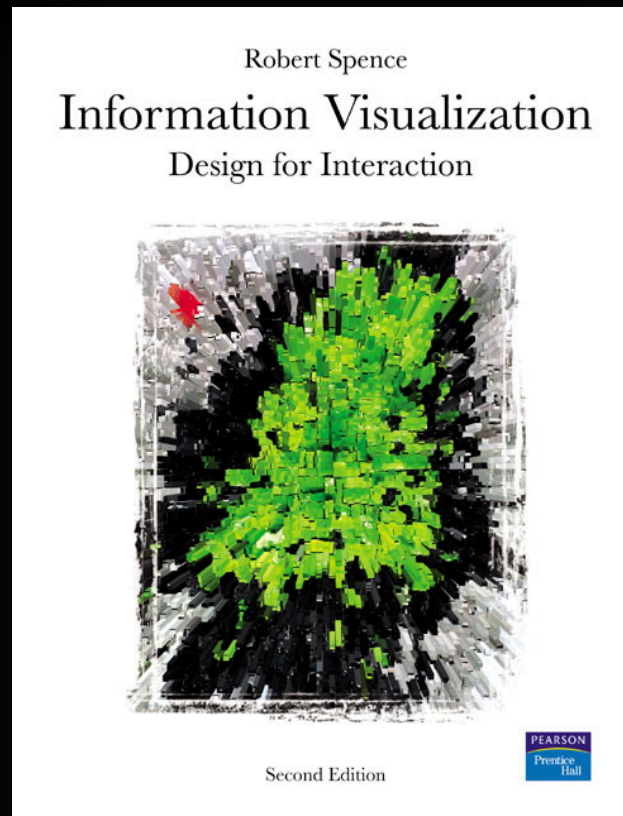
<http://eagereyes.org/>

<http://infosthetics.com/>

Tufte's collection

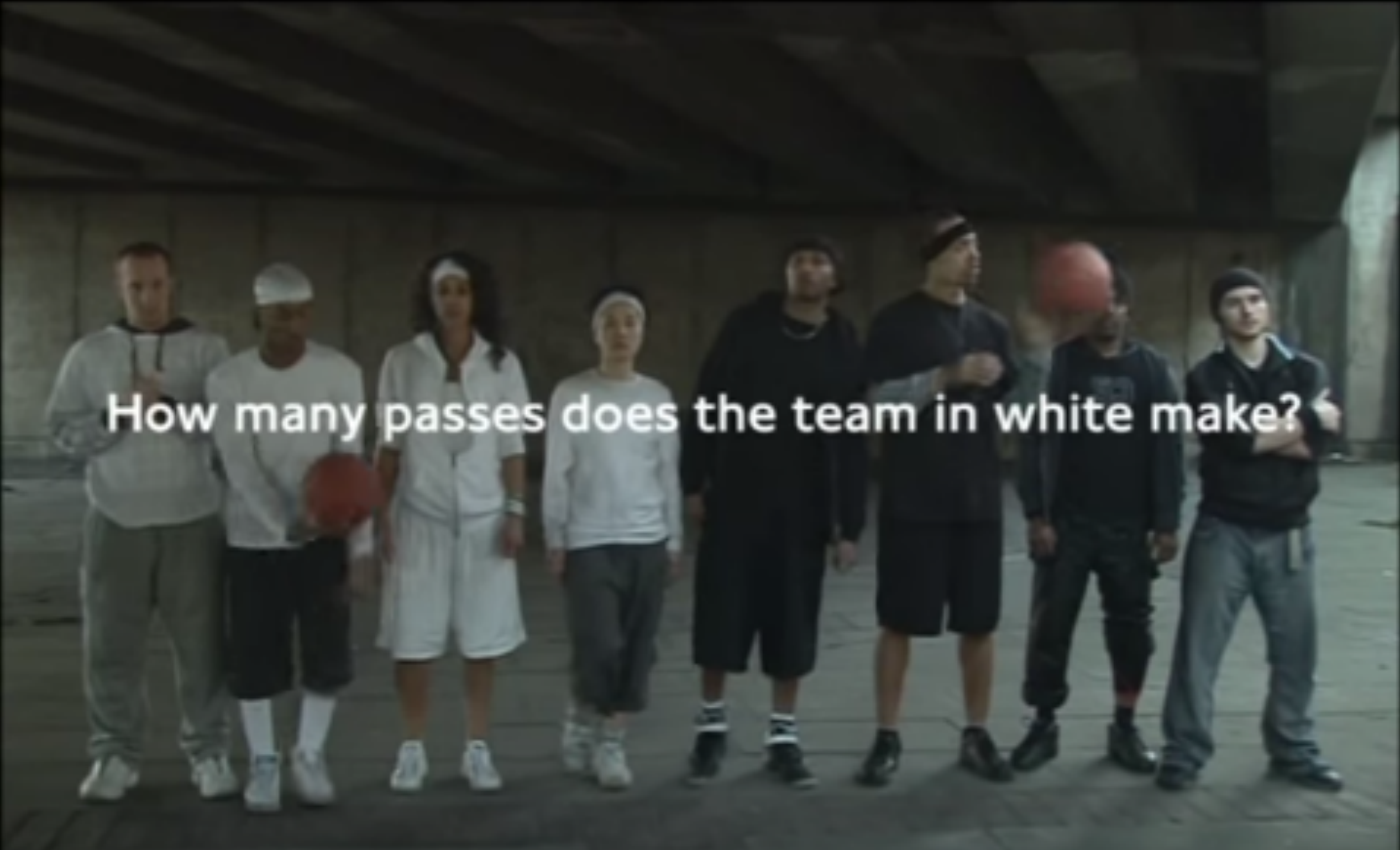


Books

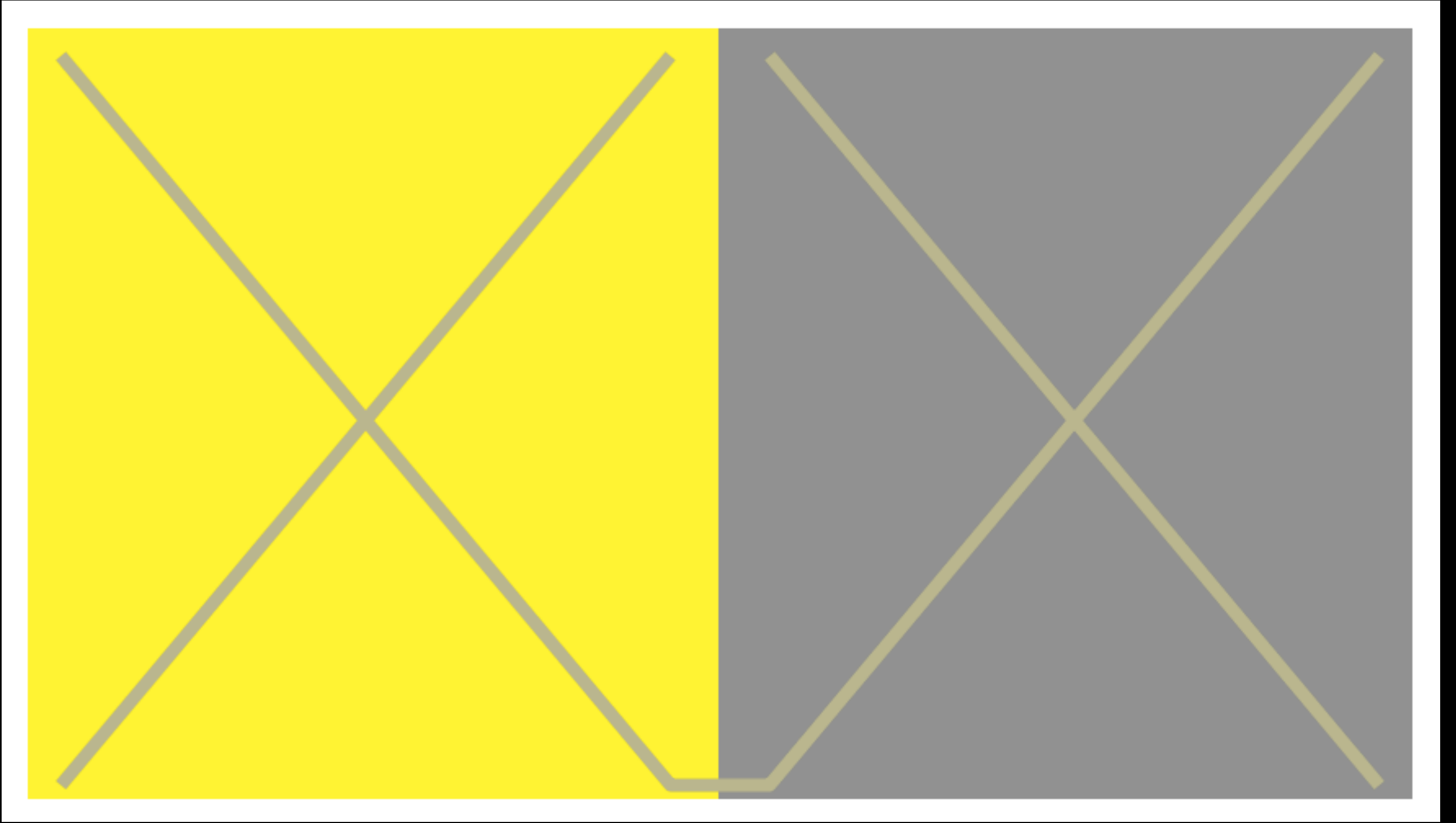


"I ONLY BELIEVE IN WHAT I SEE WITH MY OWN EYES"

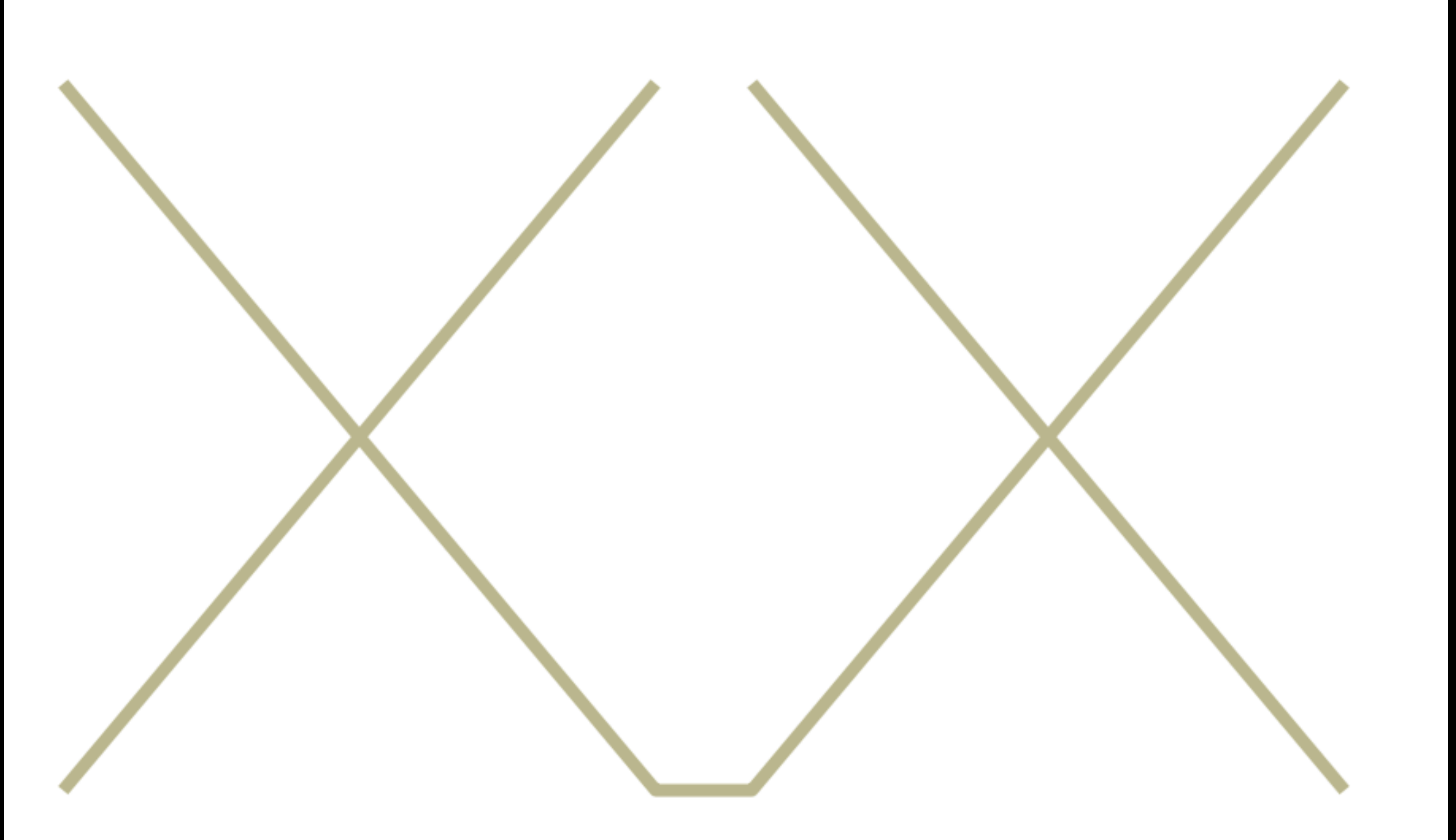
BRAIN BUGS



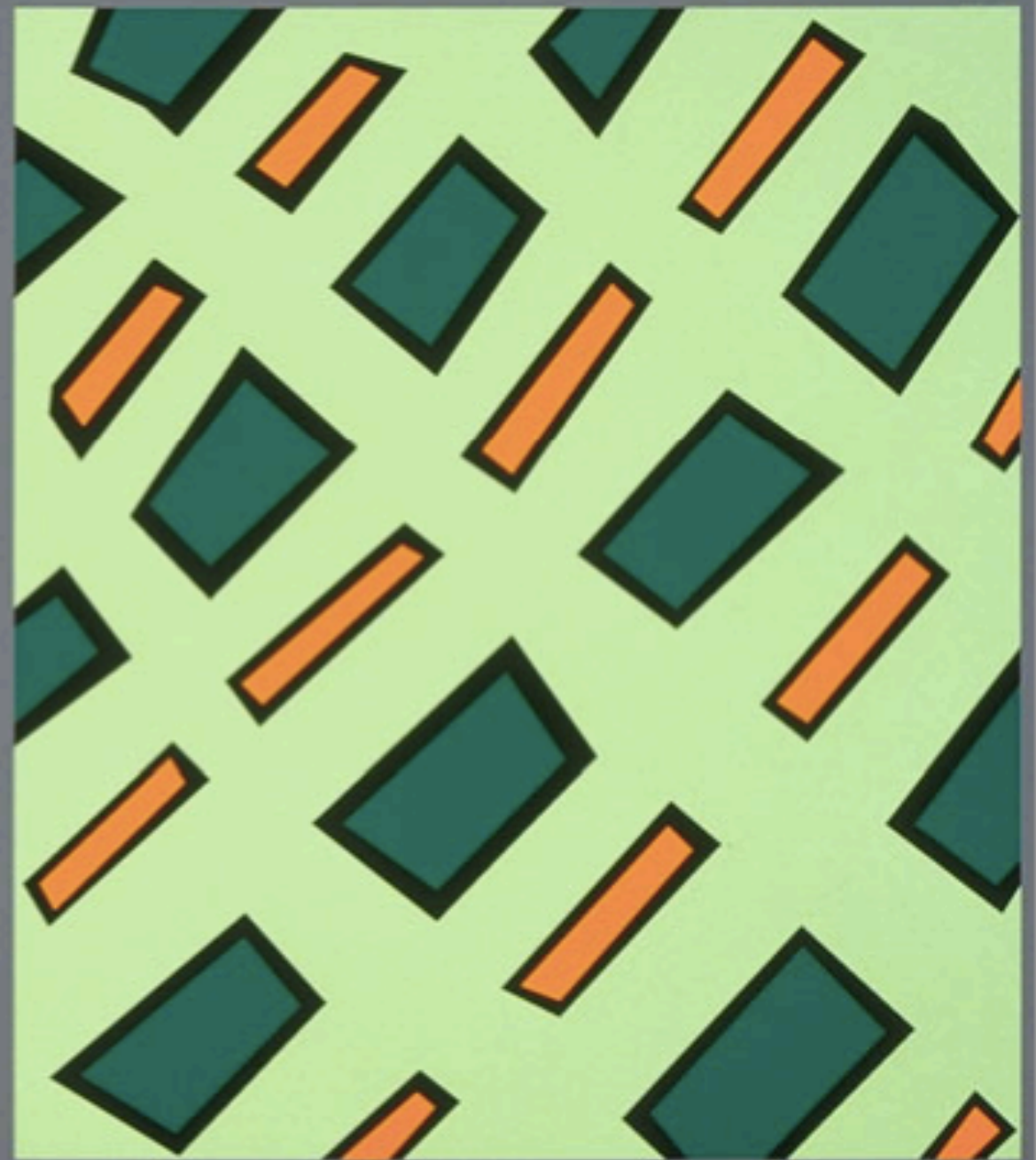
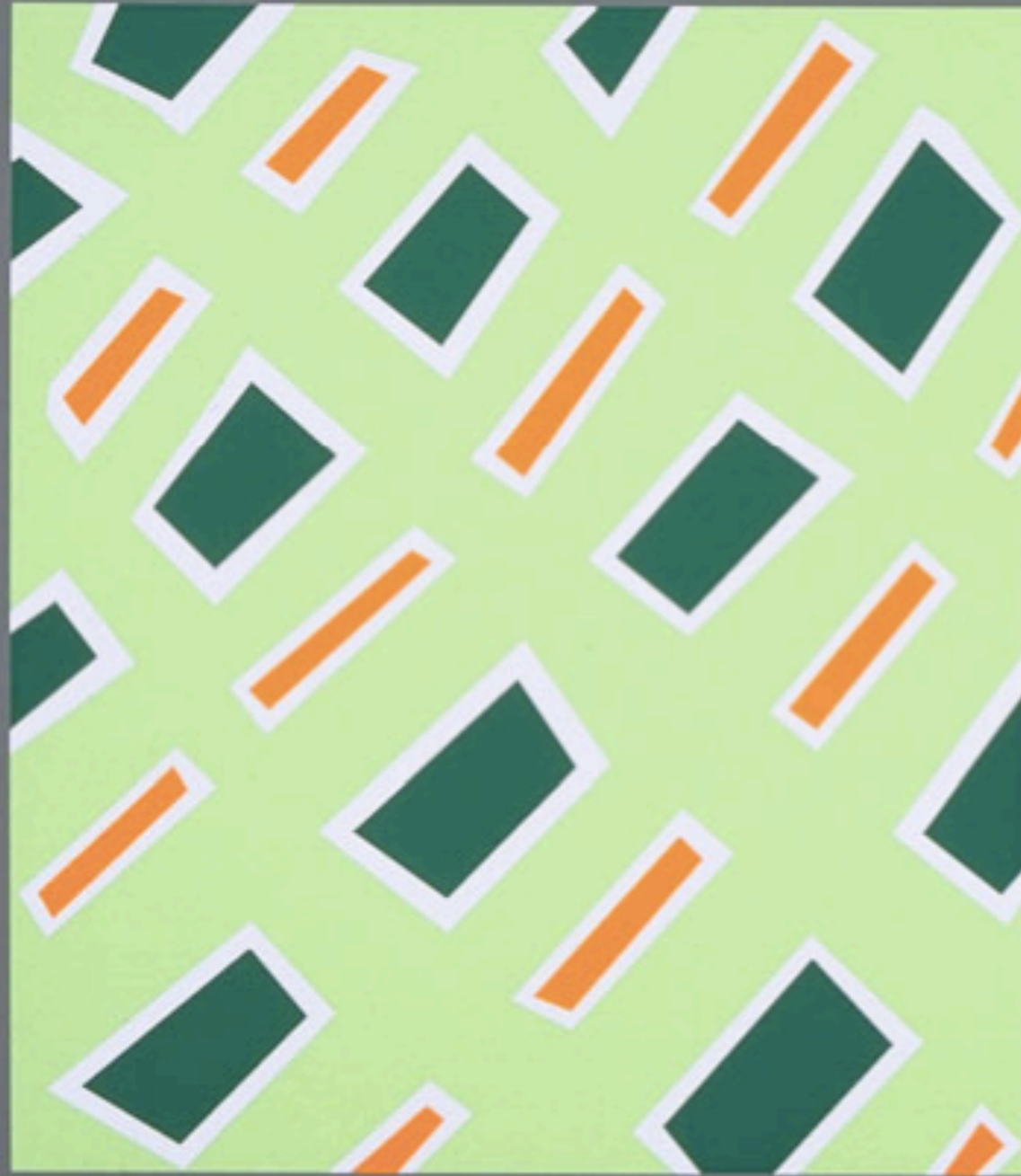
How many passes does the team in white make? ↵



SIMULTANEOUS CONTRAST



BEZOLD EFFECT

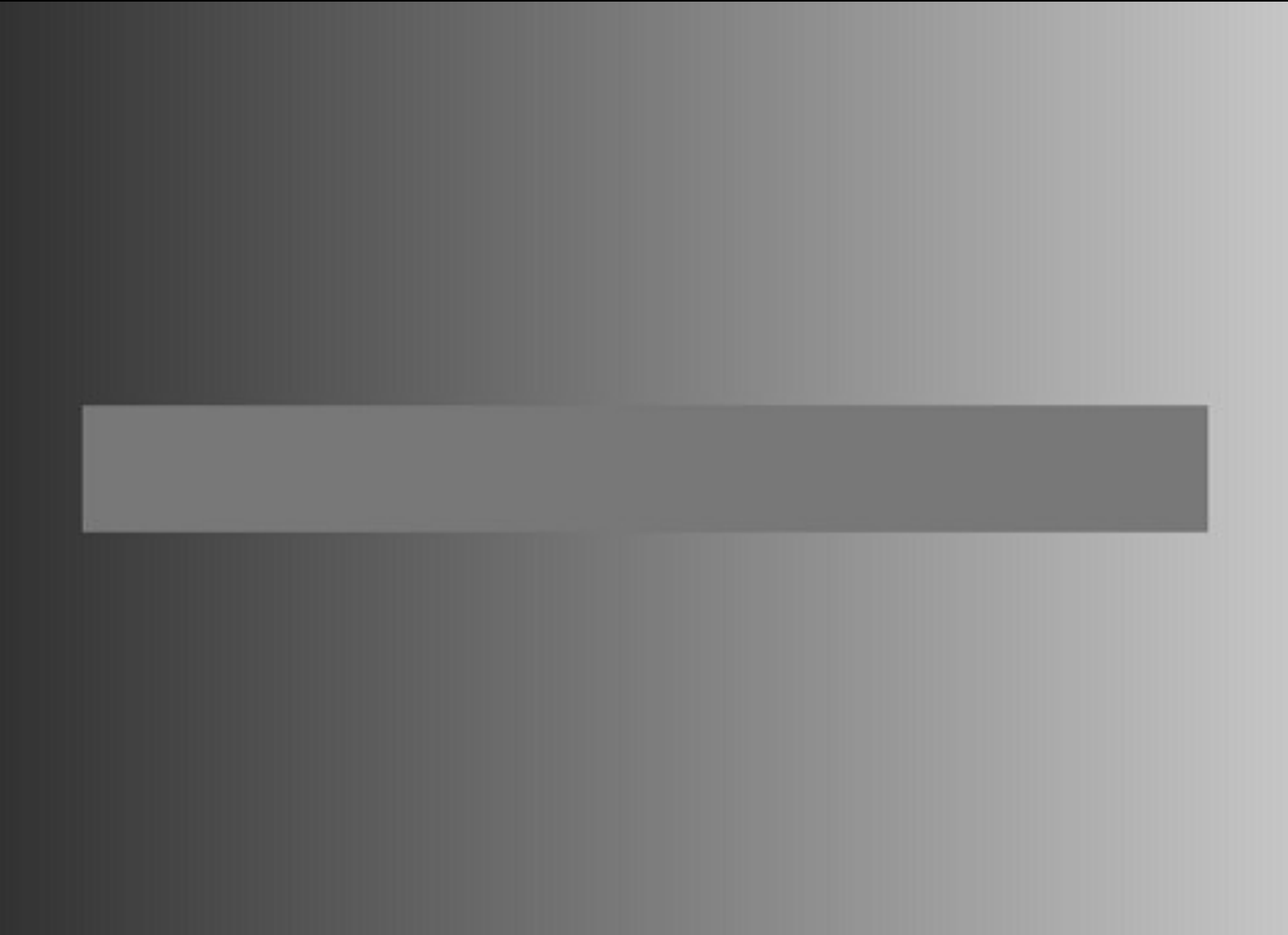


Foreword
○○○○

Introduction
○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○

Foundation of Information Visualization
○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○

Wrap up
○○

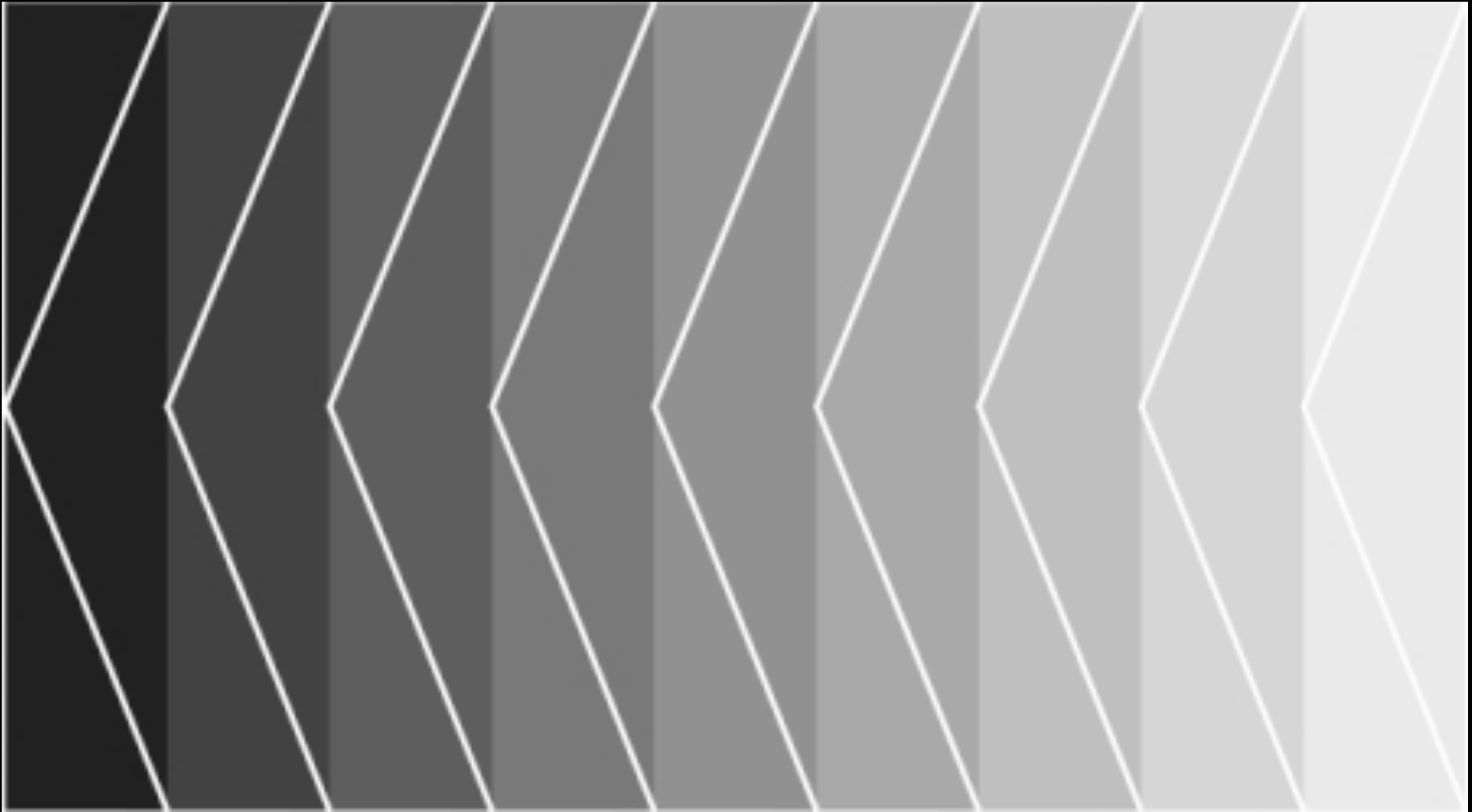


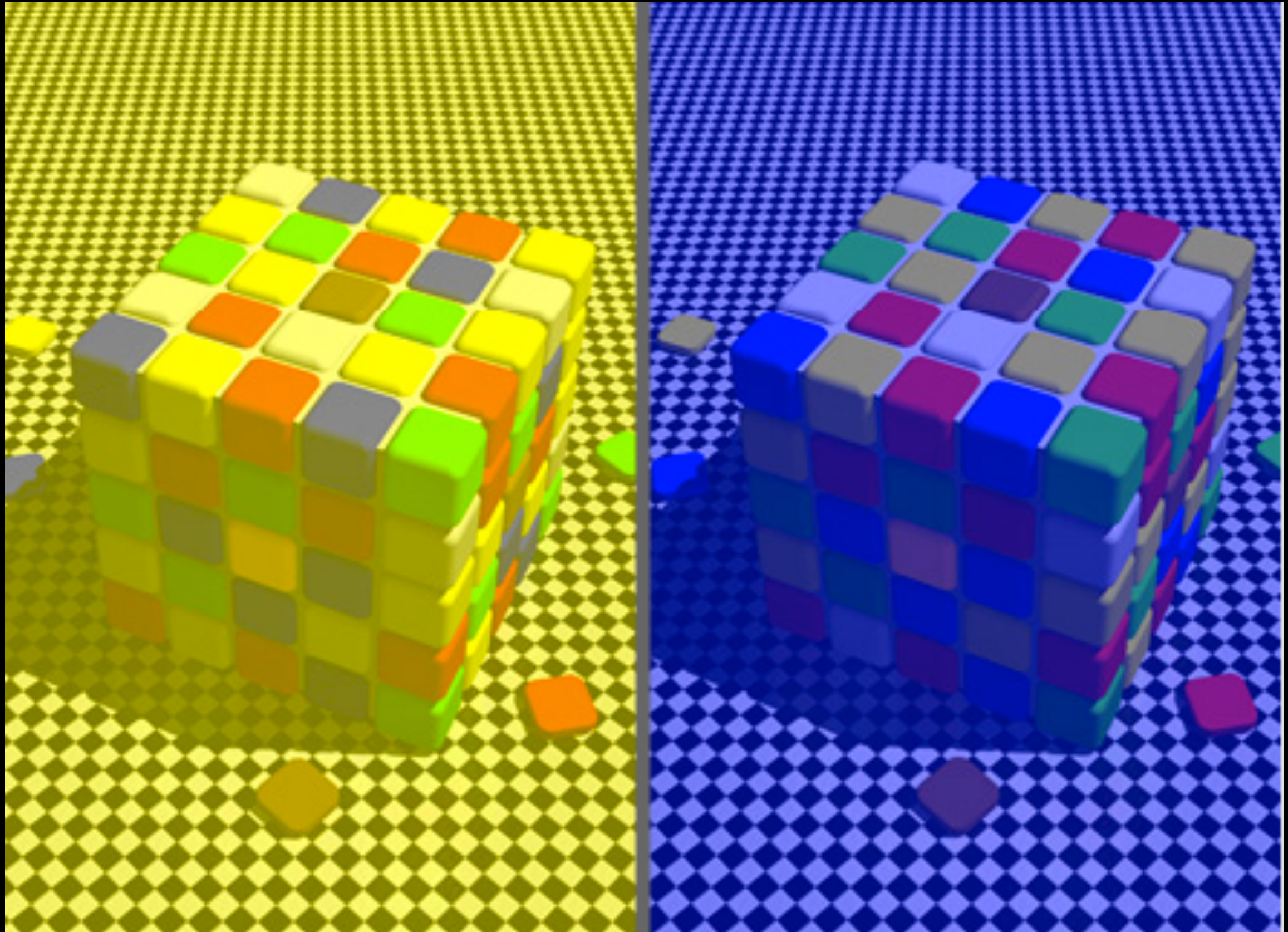
Foreword
○○○○

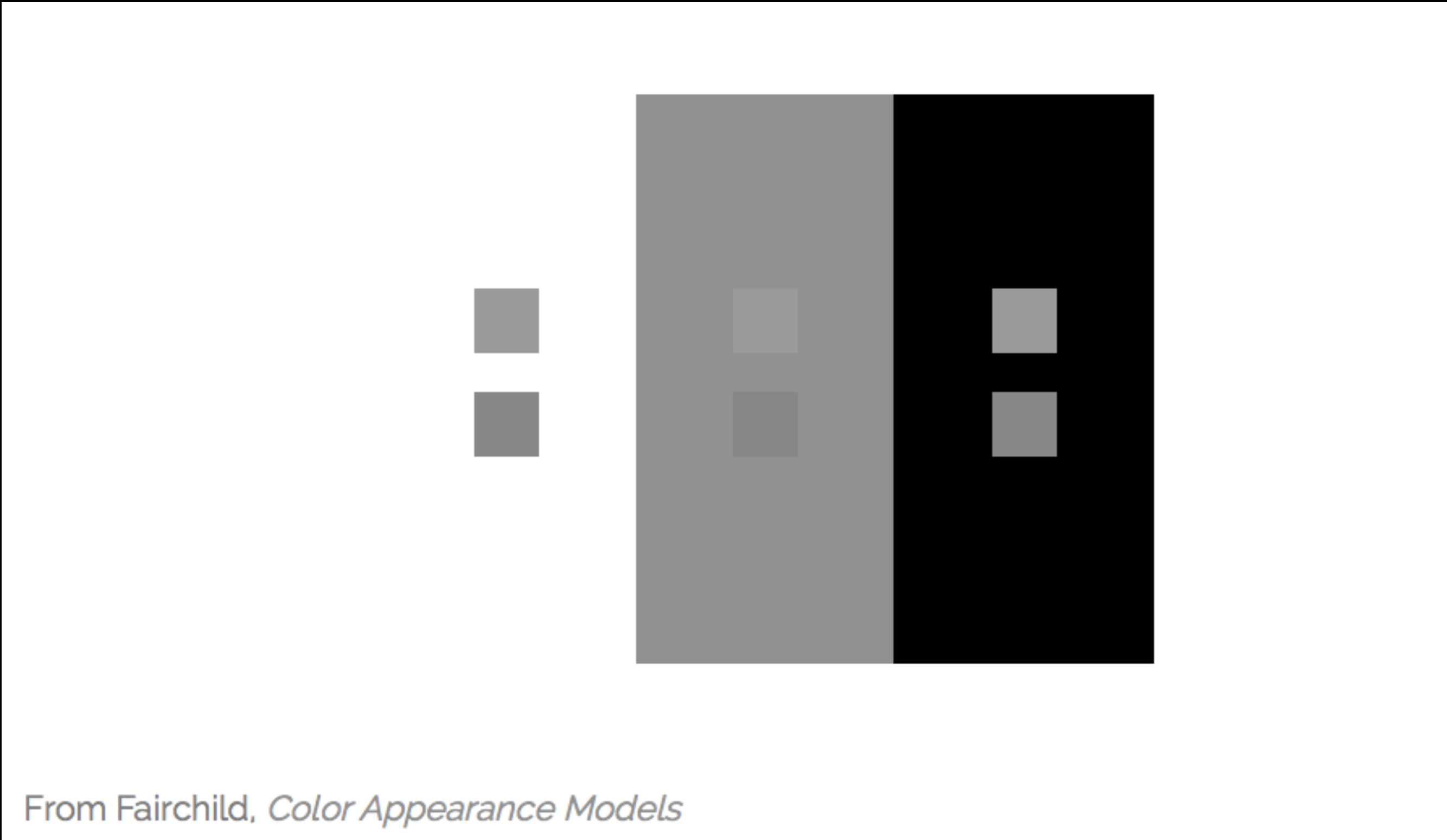
Introduction
○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○

Foundation of Information Visualization
○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○

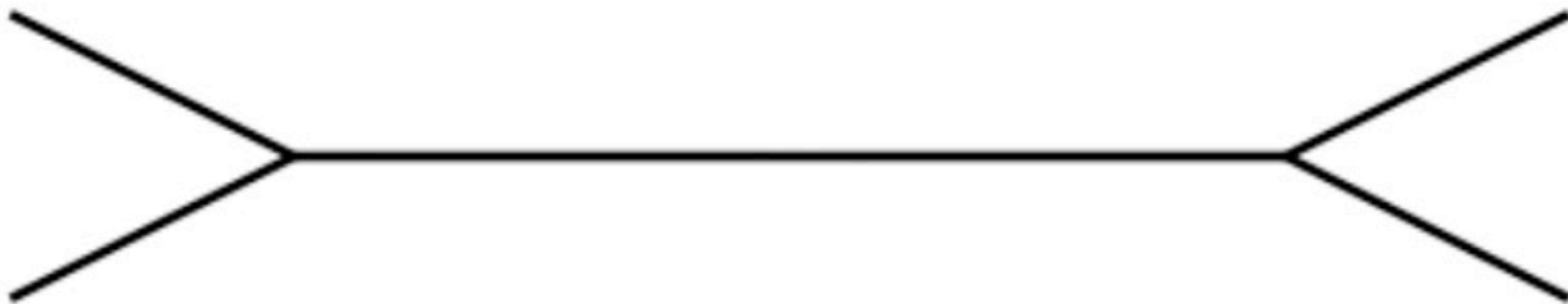
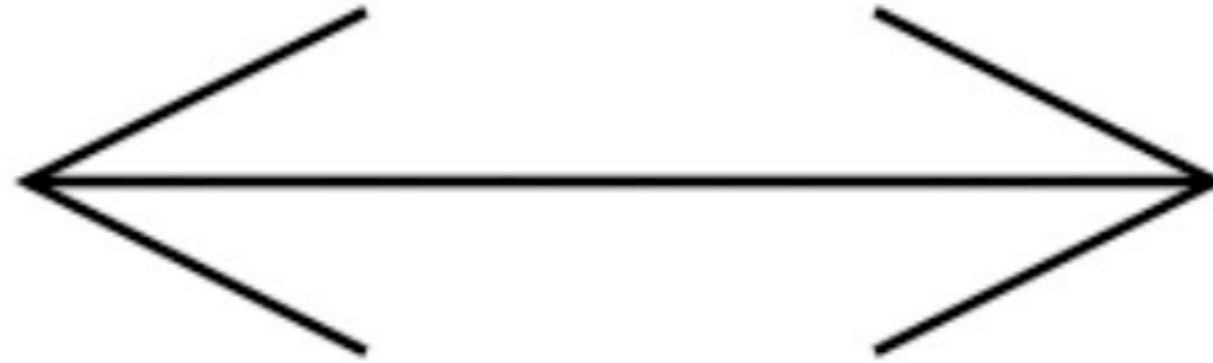
Wrap up
○○







From Fairchild, *Color Appearance Models*

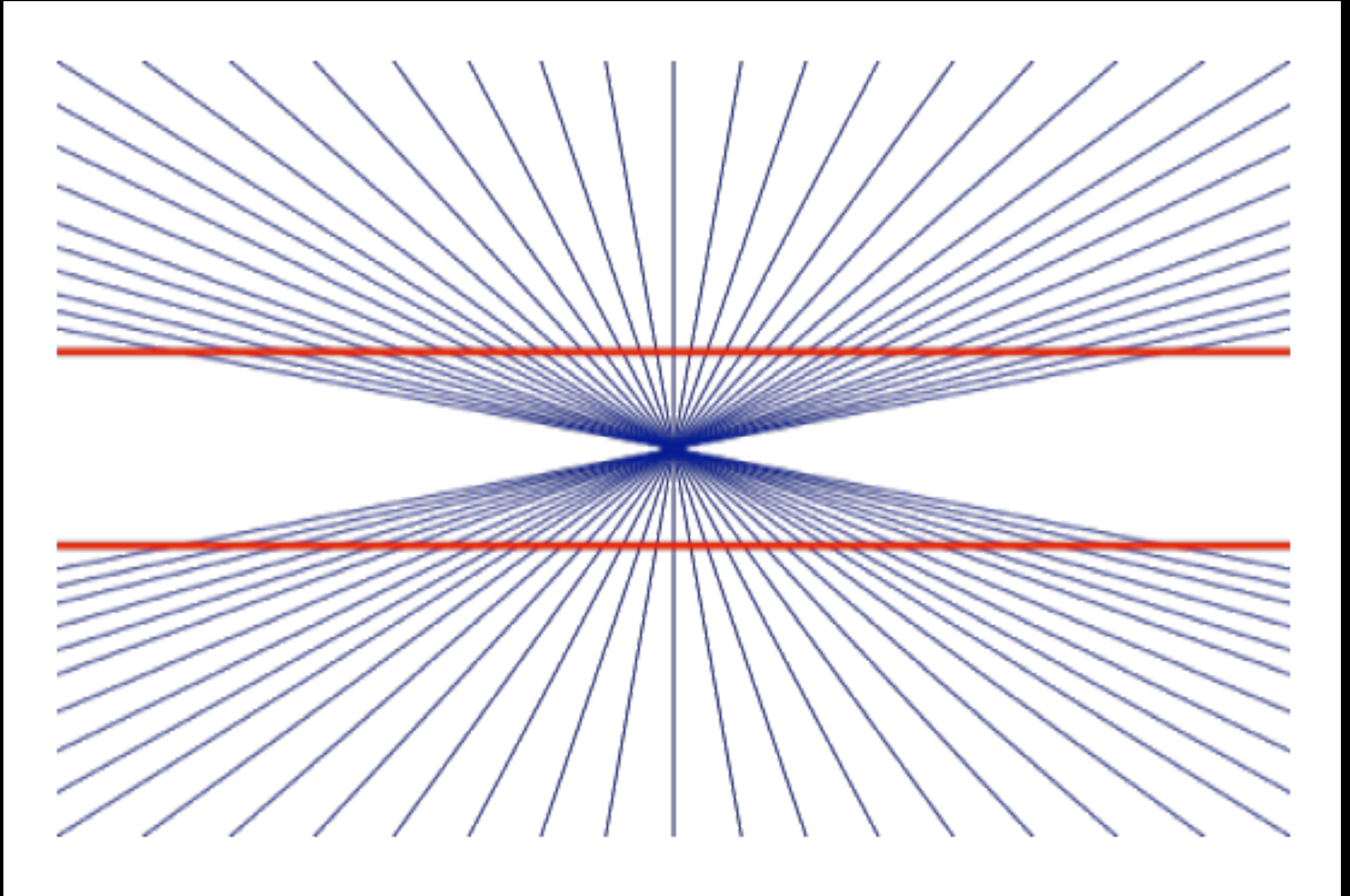


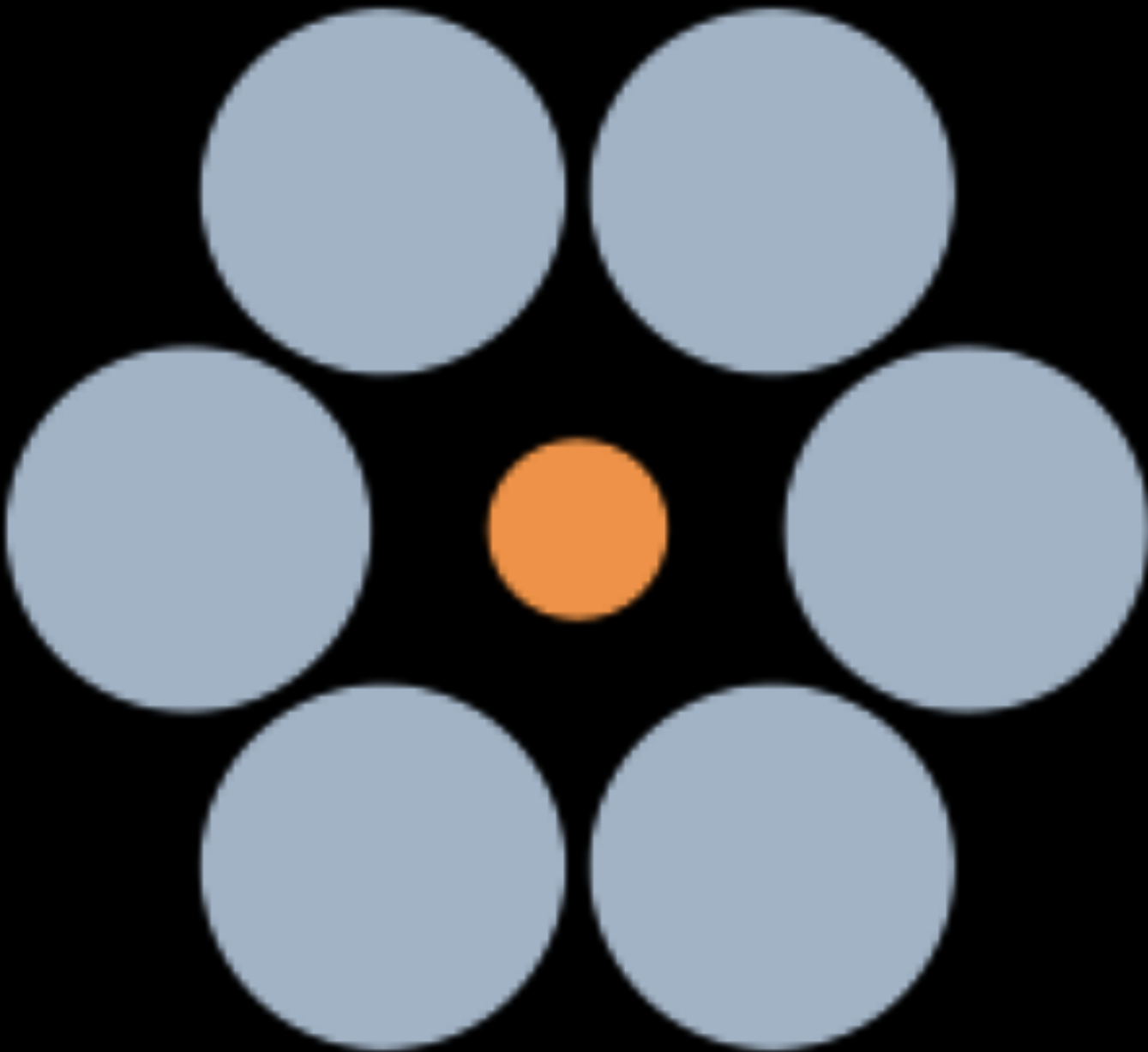
Foreword
○○○○

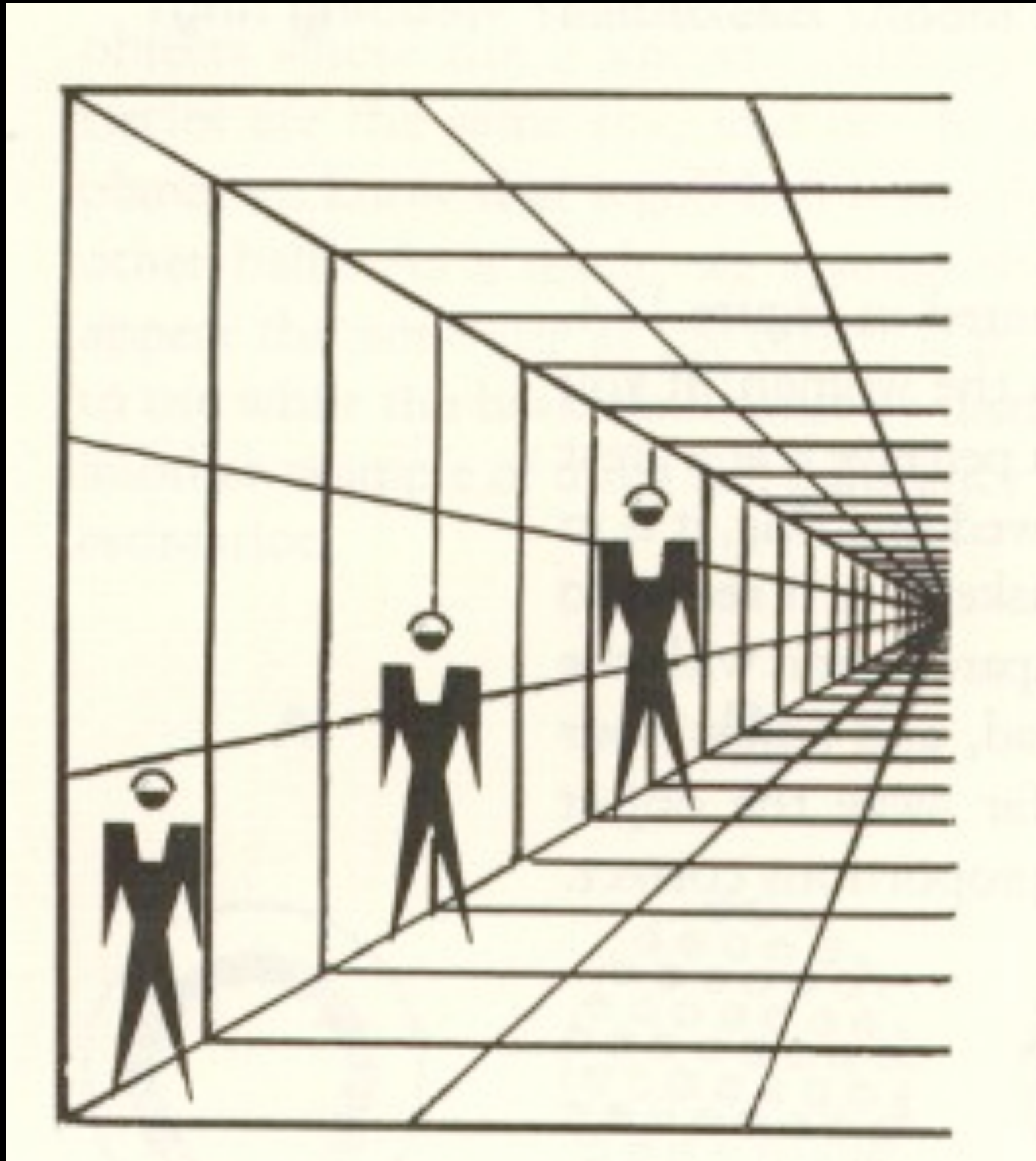
Introduction
○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○

Foundation of Information Visualization
○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○

Wrap up
○○







Foreword

○○○○

Introduction

○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○

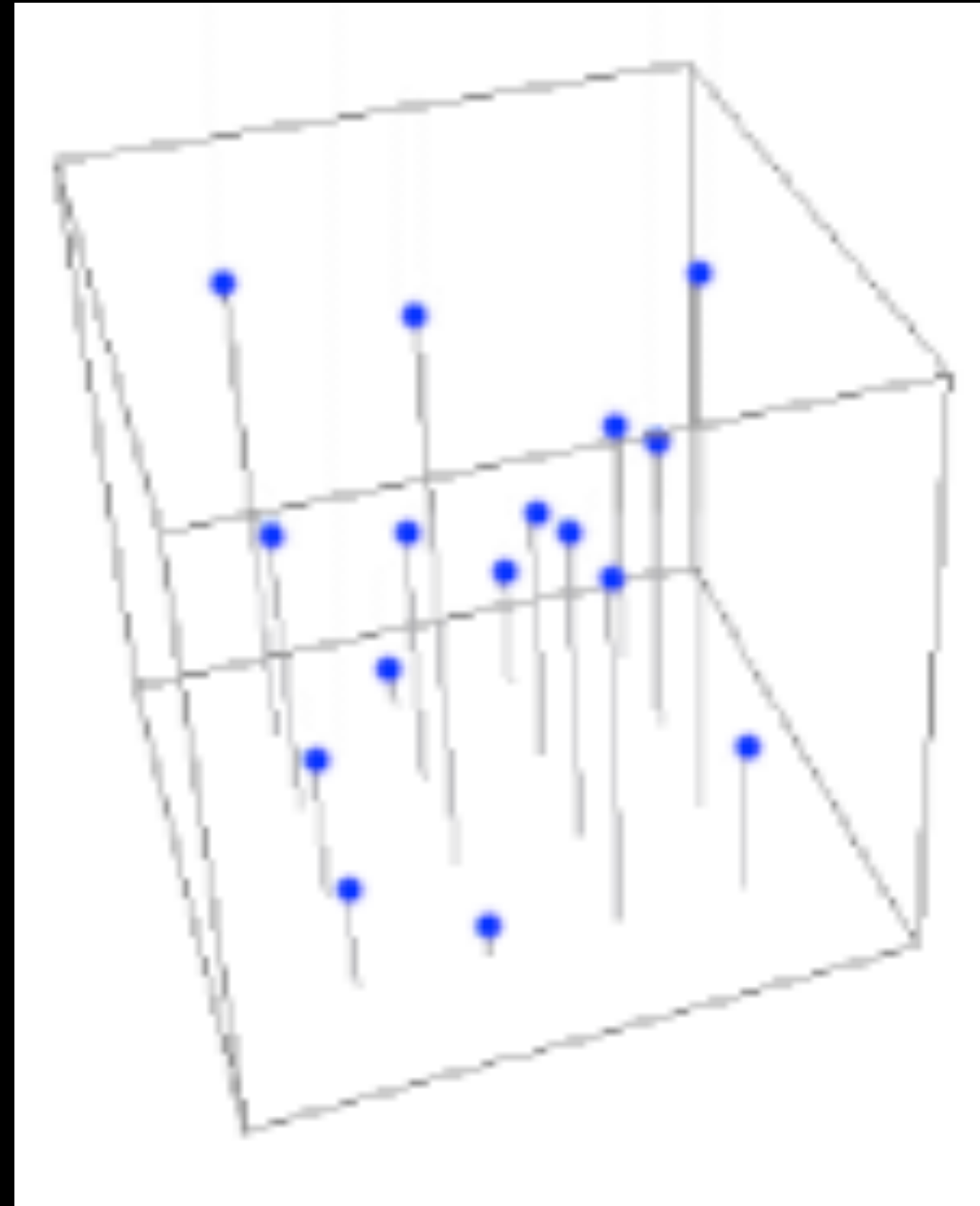
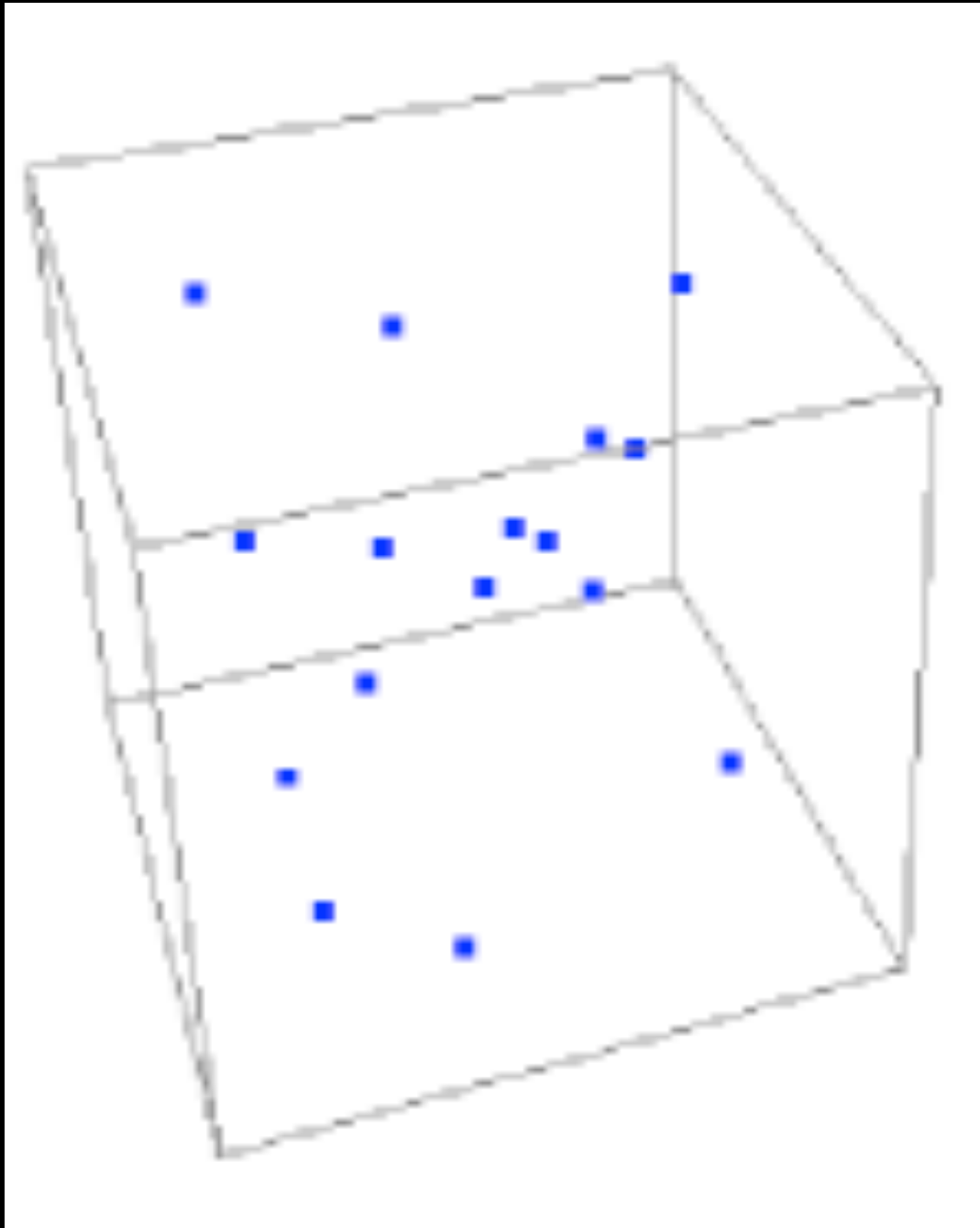
Foundation of Information Visualization

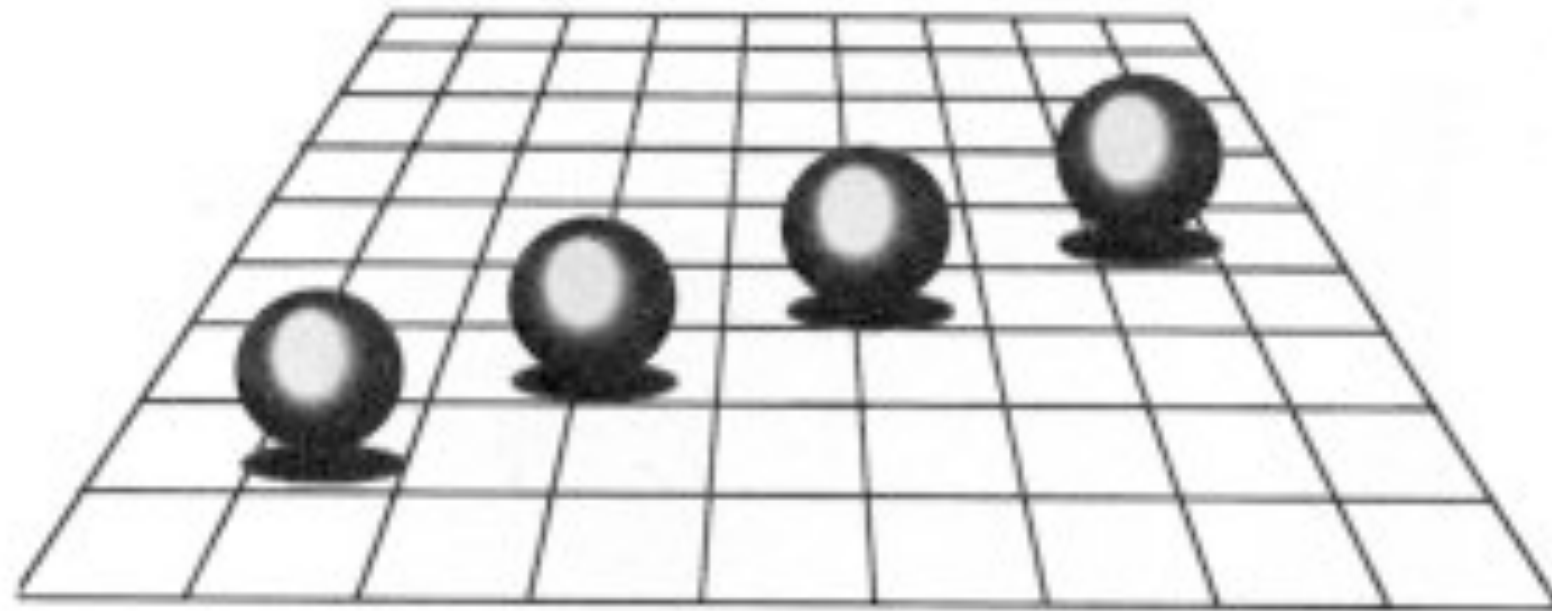
○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○

Wrap up

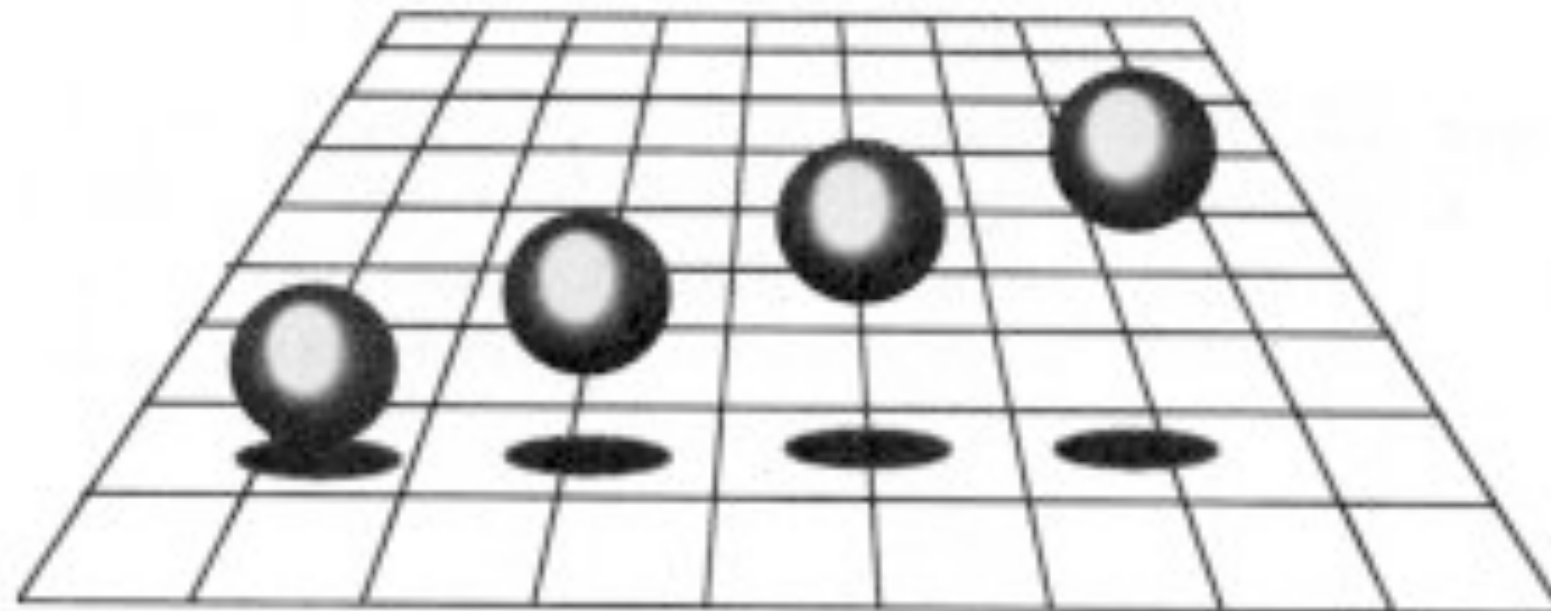
○○





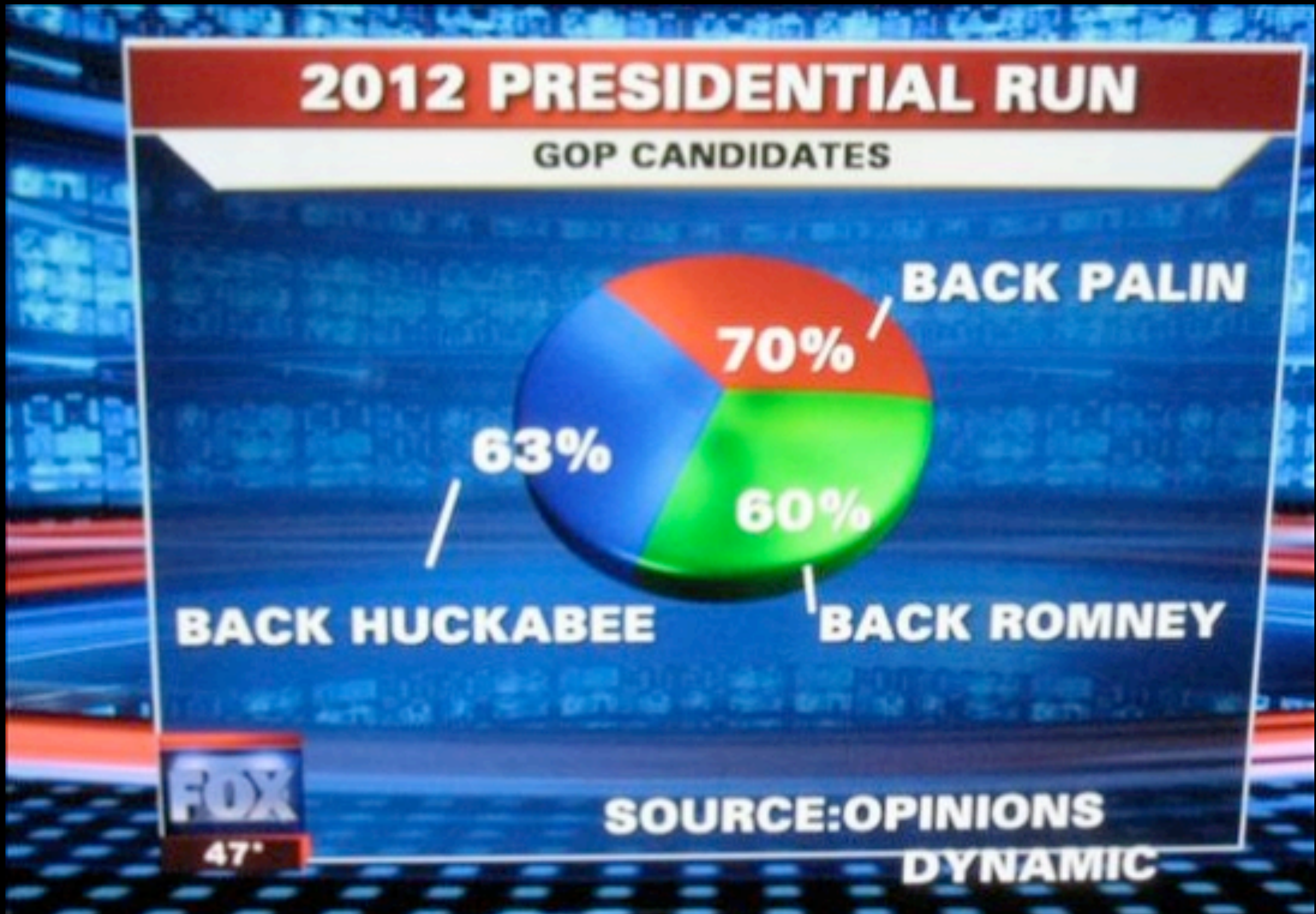


A

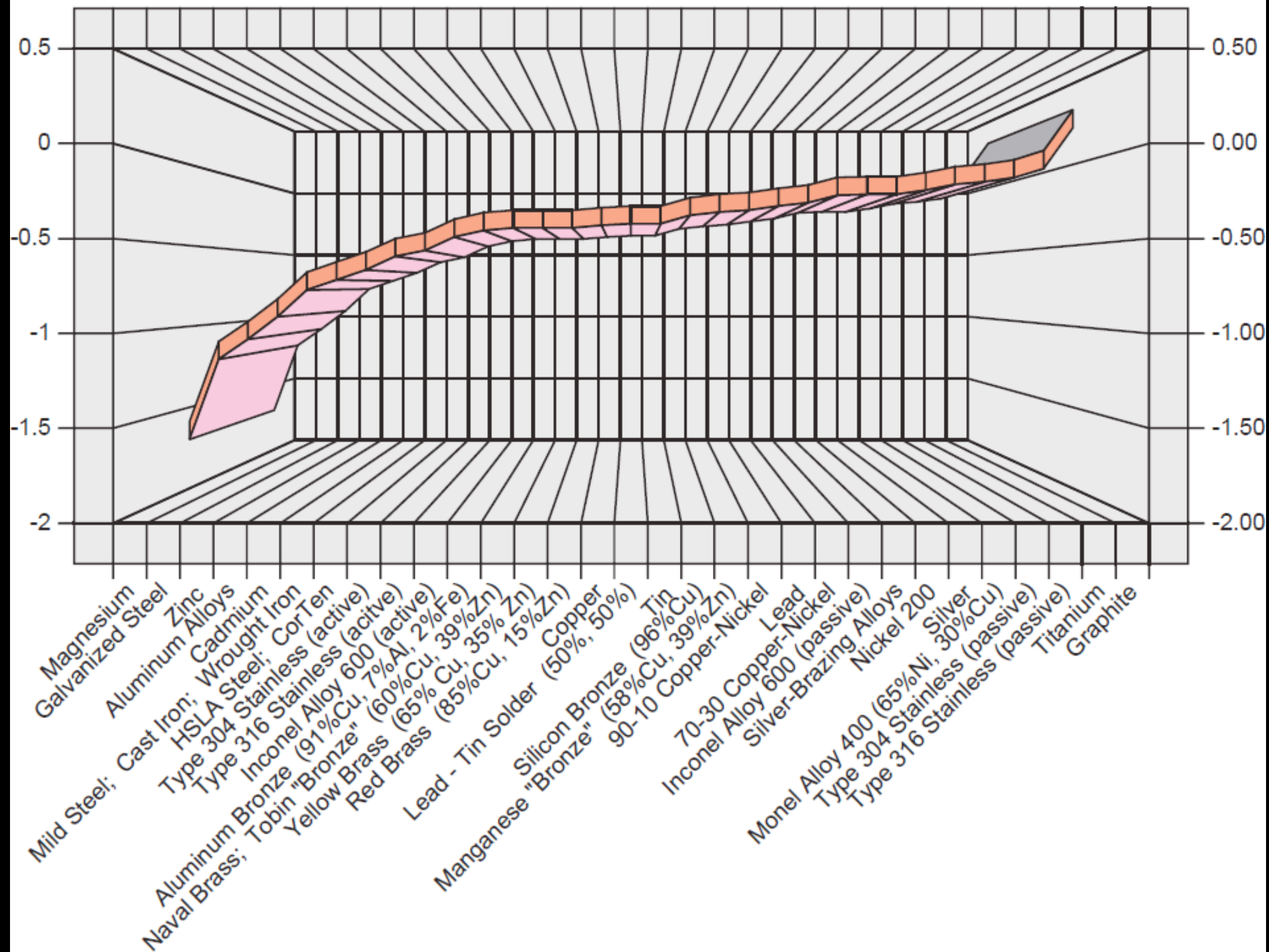


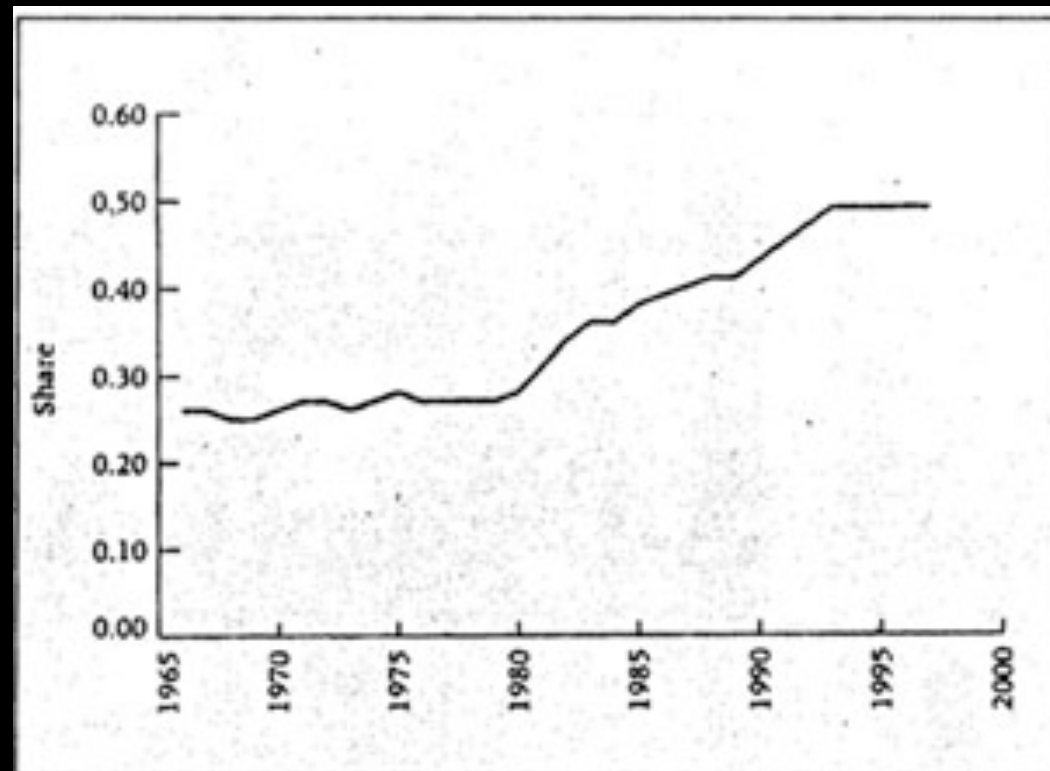
B

BAD VISUALISATIONS

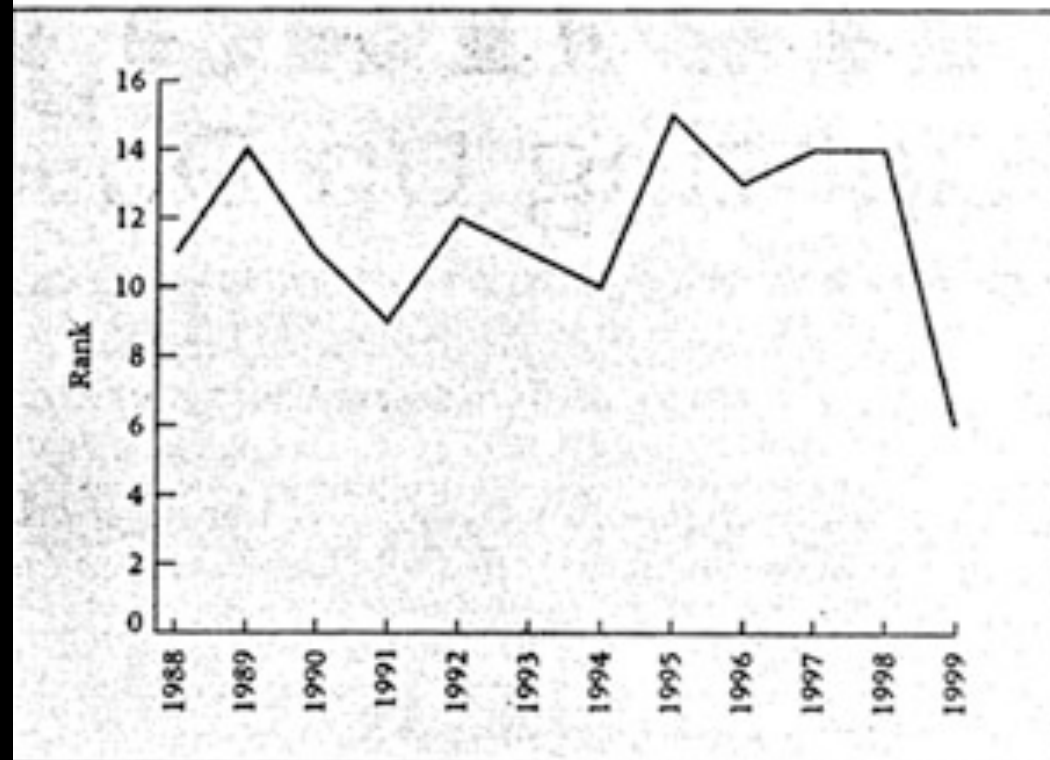


Average Voltage in Seawater



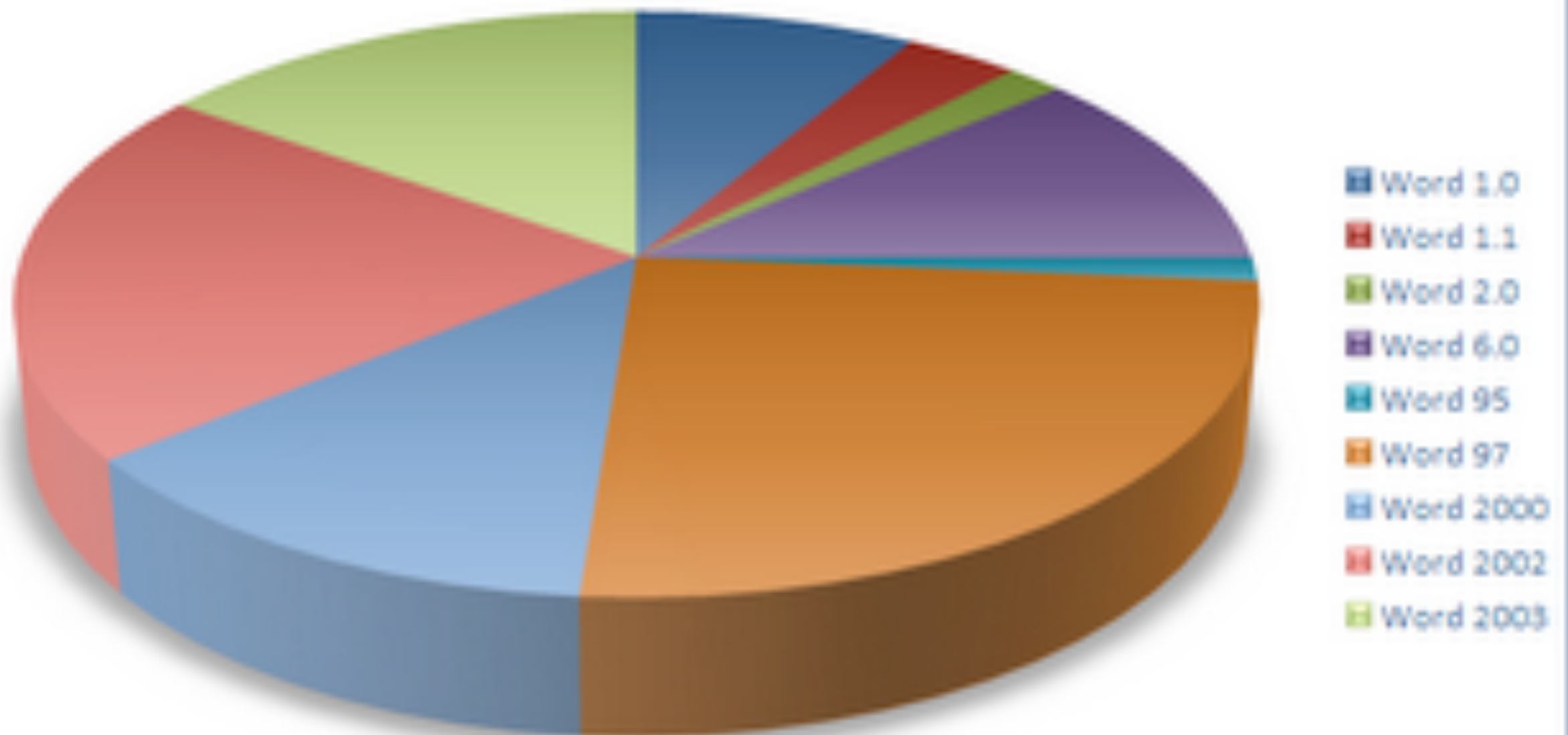


BY THE NUMBERS: OVER 35 YEARS, CORNELL'S TUITION HAS TAKEN AN INCREASINGLY LARGER SHARE OF ITS MEDIAN STUDENT FAMILY INCOME.



PECKING ORDER: OVER 12 YEARS, CORNELL'S RANKING IN *US NEWS & WORLD REPORT* HAS RISEN AND FALLEN ERRATICALLY.

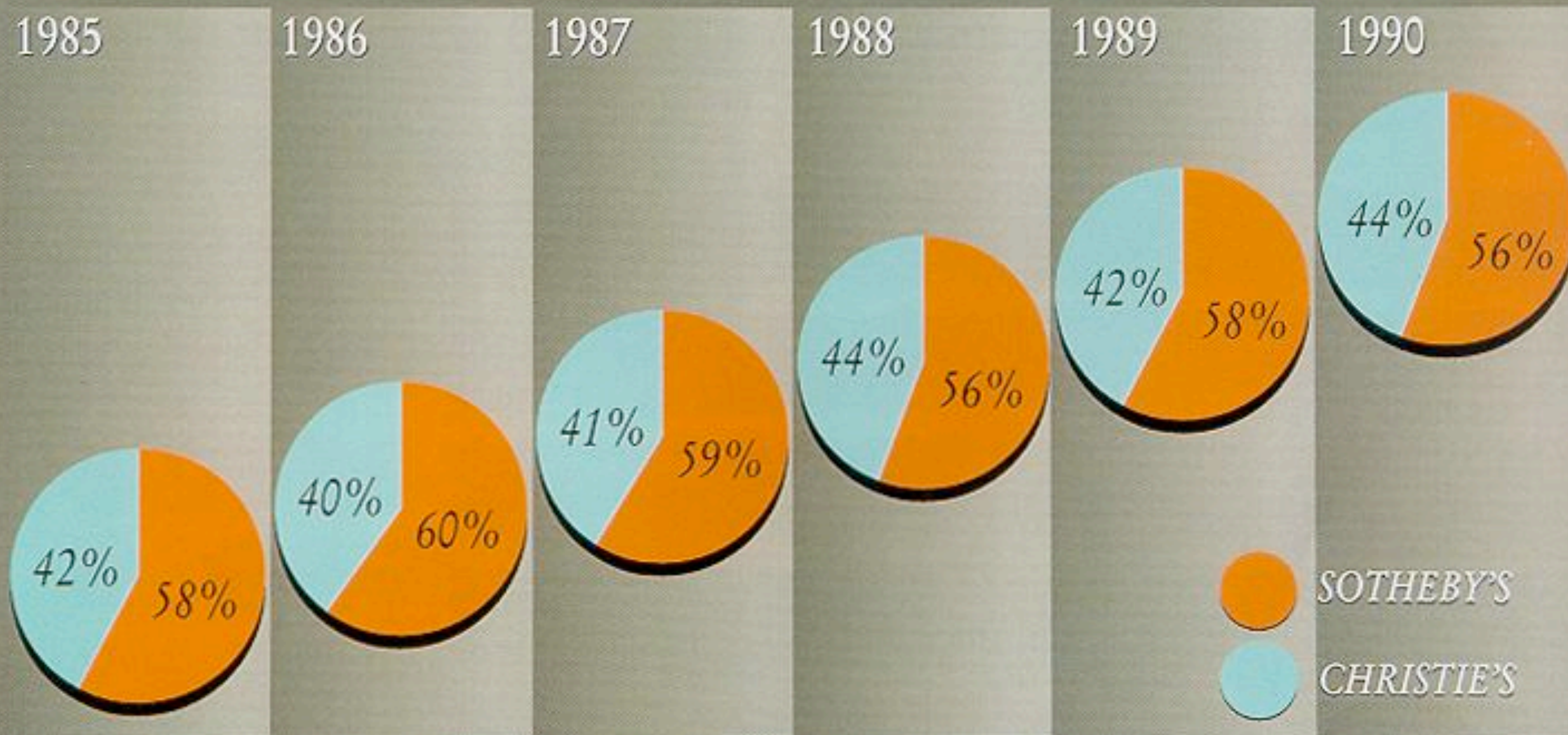
Microsoft Word Features By Version Added



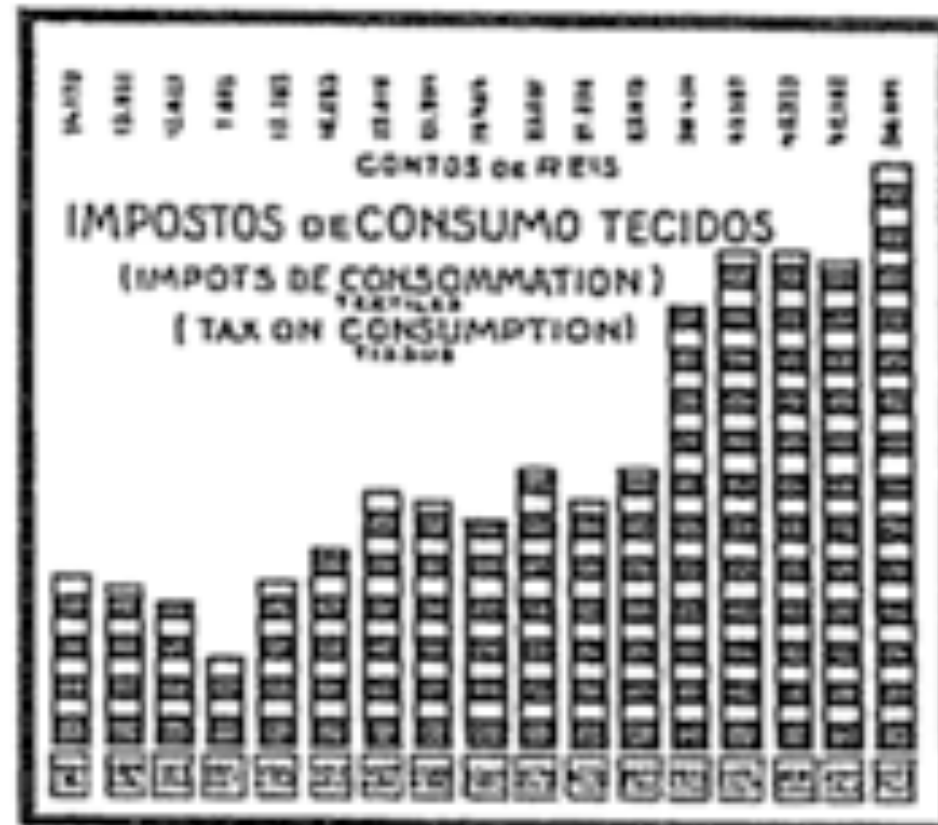
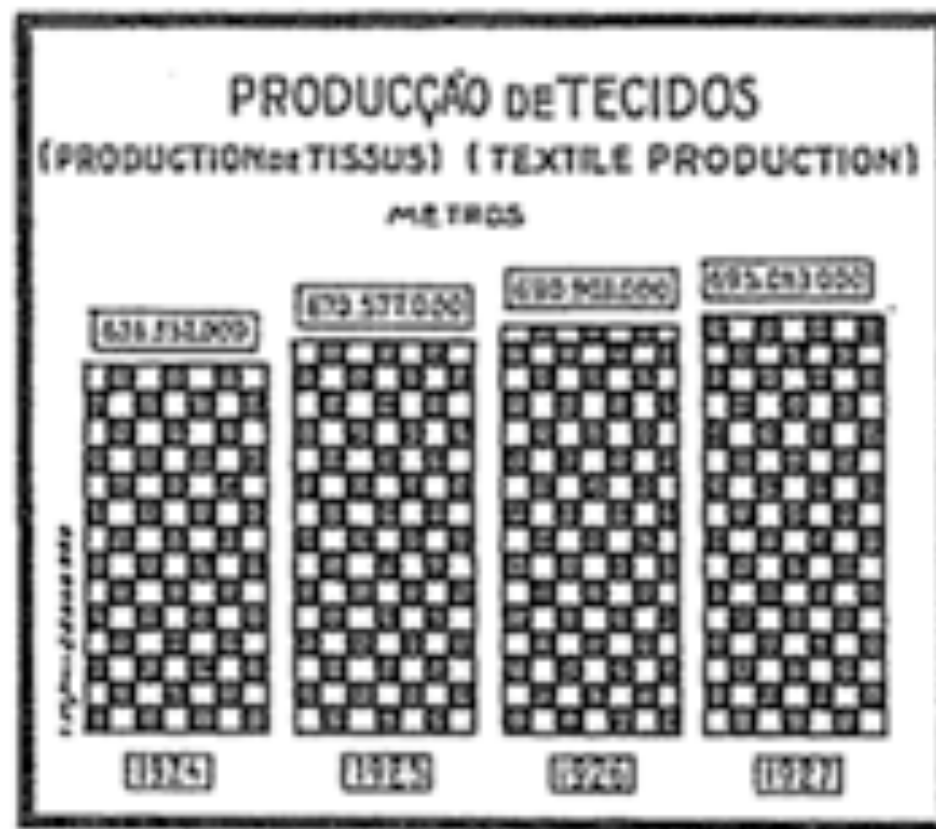
Sotheby's / Christie's

Worldwide Sales

Market Share Analysis

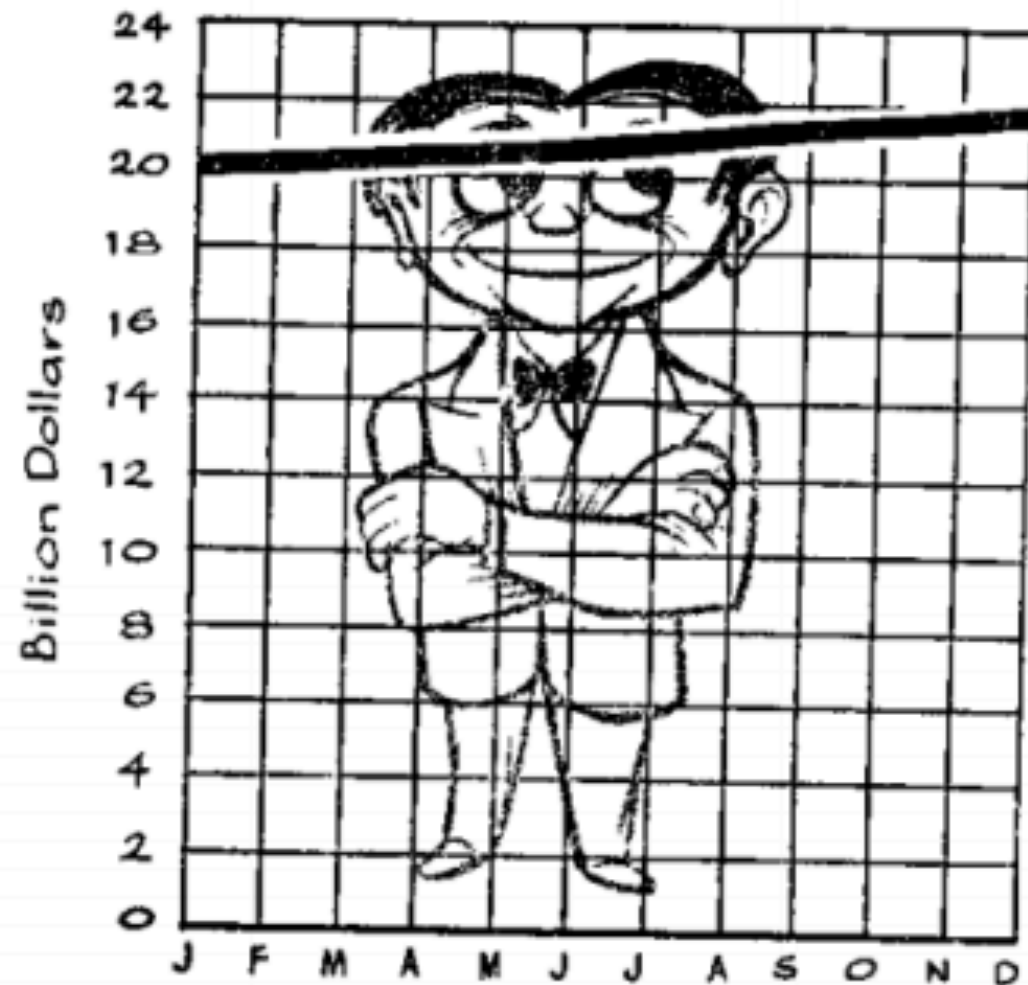


Market Share Analysis With Buyer's Premium



VISUALIZATION RULES

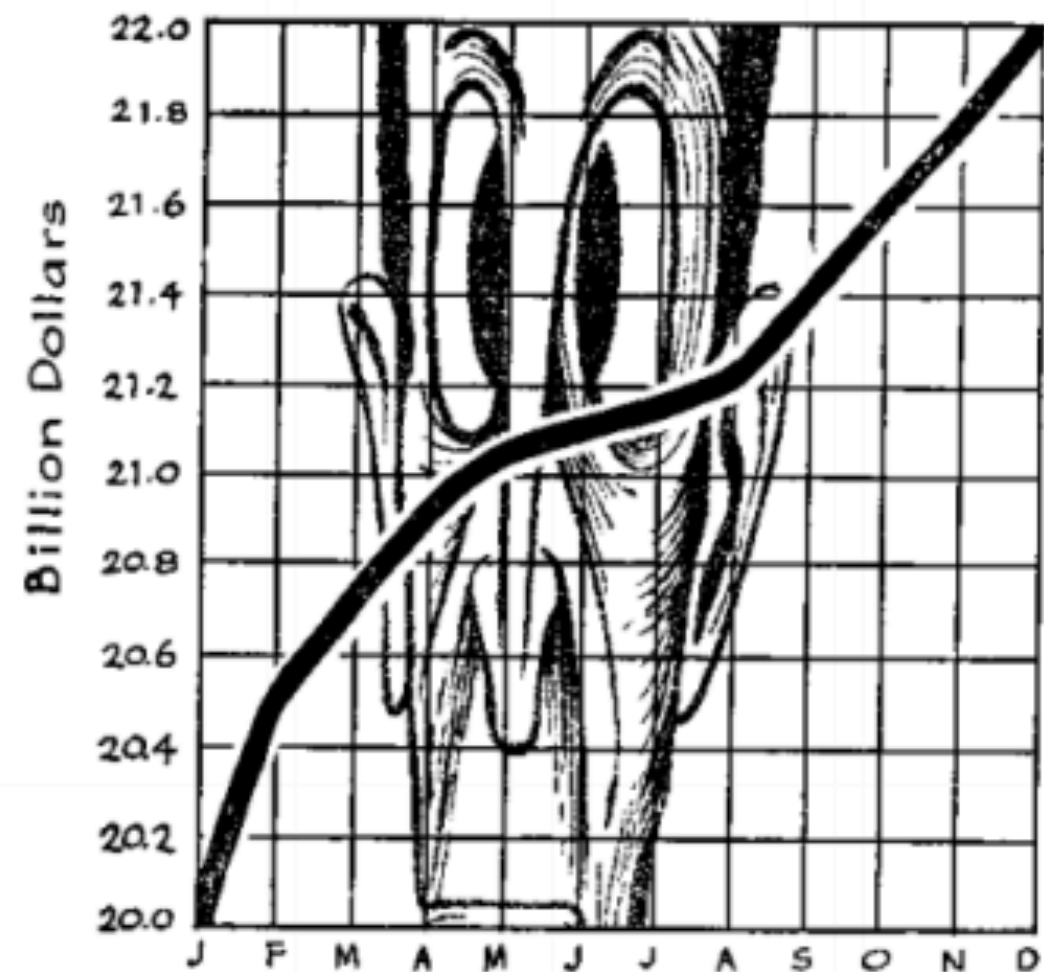
- Provide a proper baseline



A 10% increase. Good!

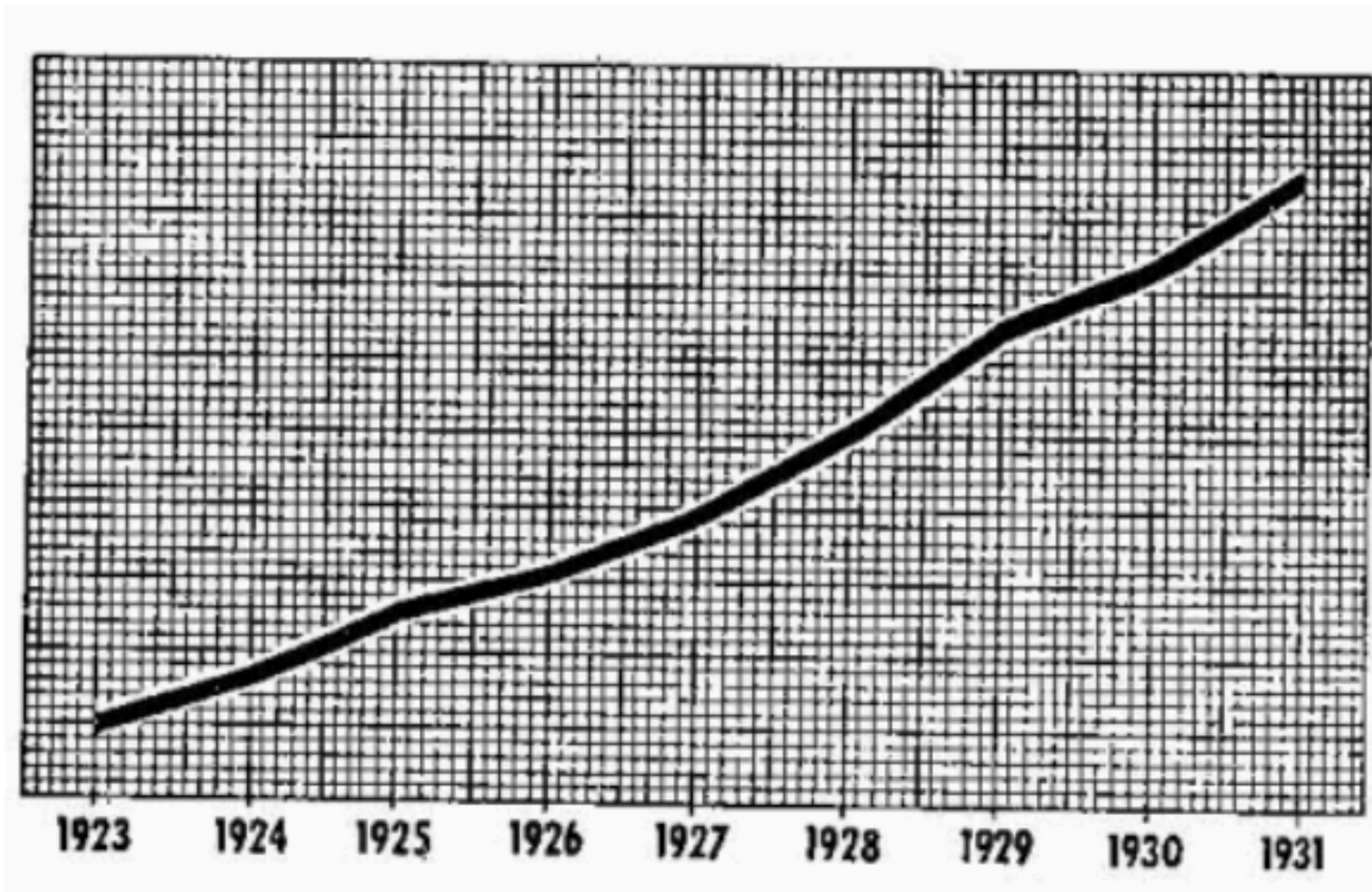


Already looks more impressive

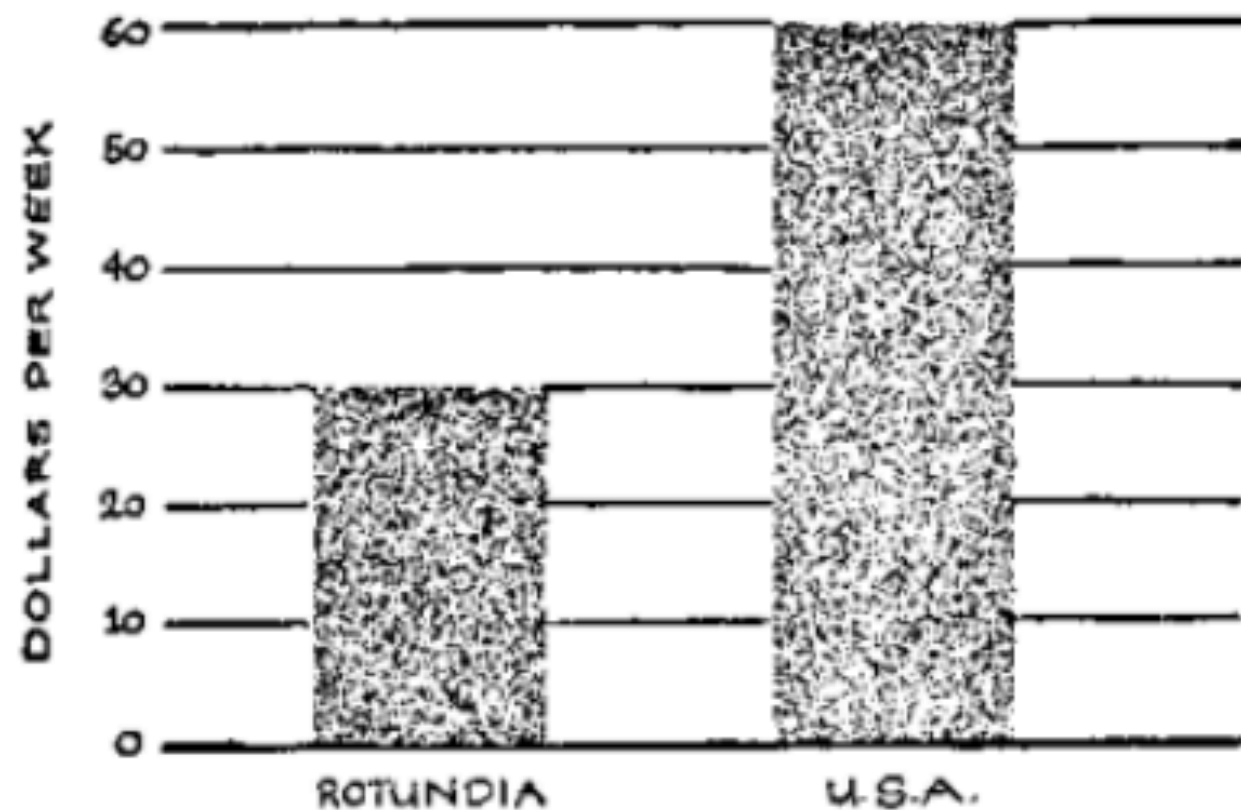


Wow!

- Provide a **proper baseline** & **label your axes**



- Provide a **proper baseline & label your axes**
- Avoid **eye-candy**



Actual data



The same data with eye-candy & no numbers ... but at least it tells the same general story.



Impressive, but a lie!

- Provide a **proper baseline** & **label your axes**
- Avoid **eye-candy**
- Avoid **area comparisons** whenever possible

