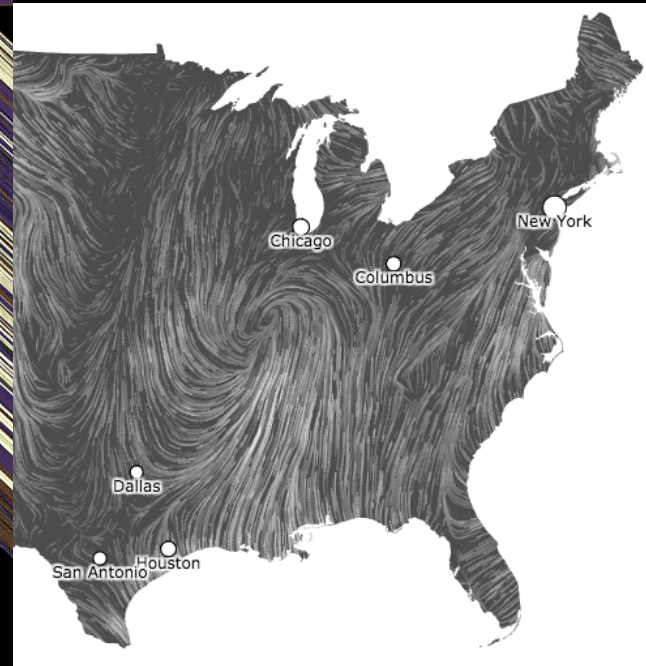
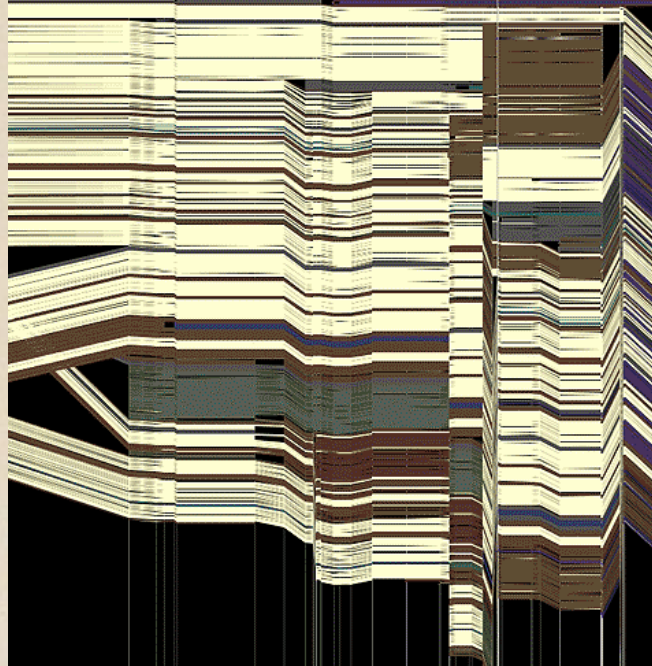
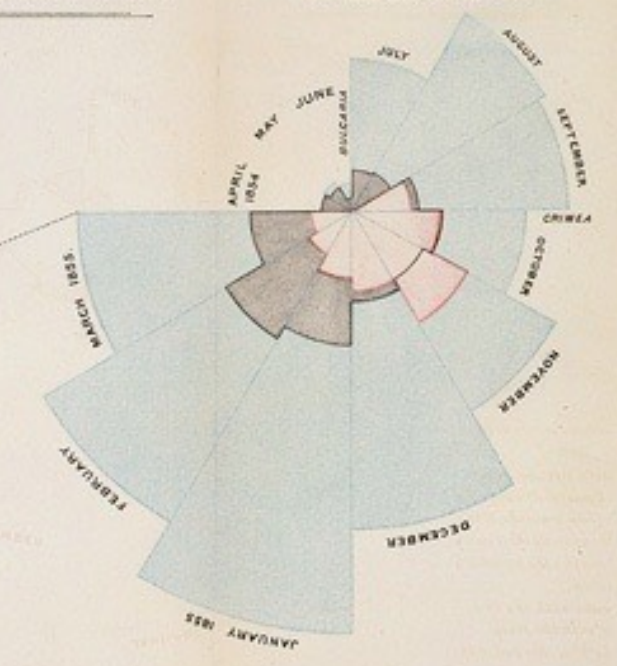


# CSE 442 - Data Visualization

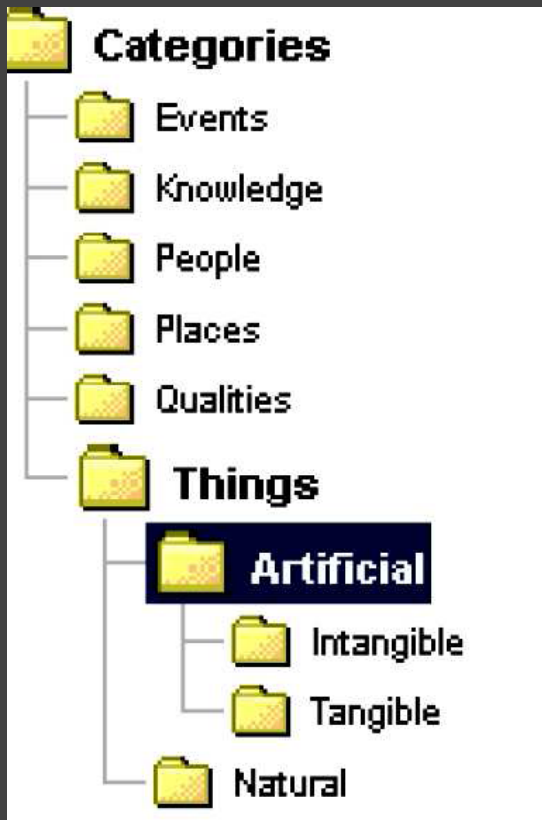
# Evaluation



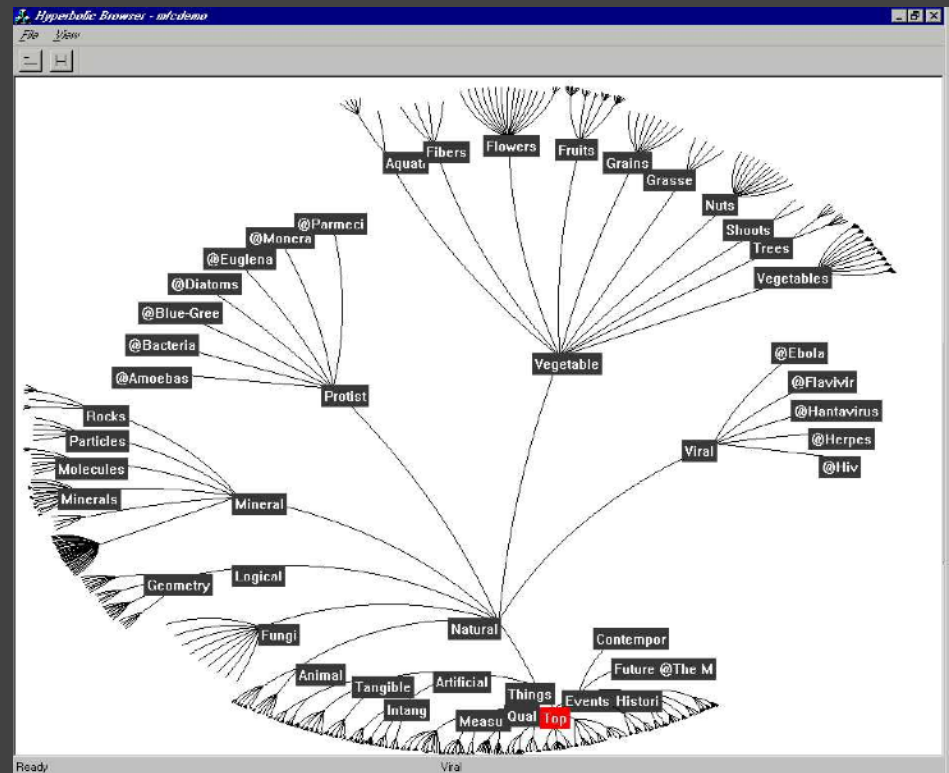
Jeffrey Heer University of Washington

How do we determine if a  
visualization is *effective*?

# Example: Tree Browsers



VS.



# Evaluation Methods

## Inspection or Principled Rationale

Apply design heuristics, perceptual principles

## Informal User Study

Have people use visualization, observe results

## Controlled Experiment

Choose appropriate tasks / users to compare

Choose metrics (time, error, **what else?**)

# Evaluation Methods

## Field Deployment or Case Studies

Observation and Interview

Document effects on work practices

## Theoretical Analysis

Algorithm time and space complexity

## Benchmarks

Performance (e.g., interactive frame rates)

Scalability to larger data sets

# Topics

Focus+Context (Trees, Spatial Navigation)

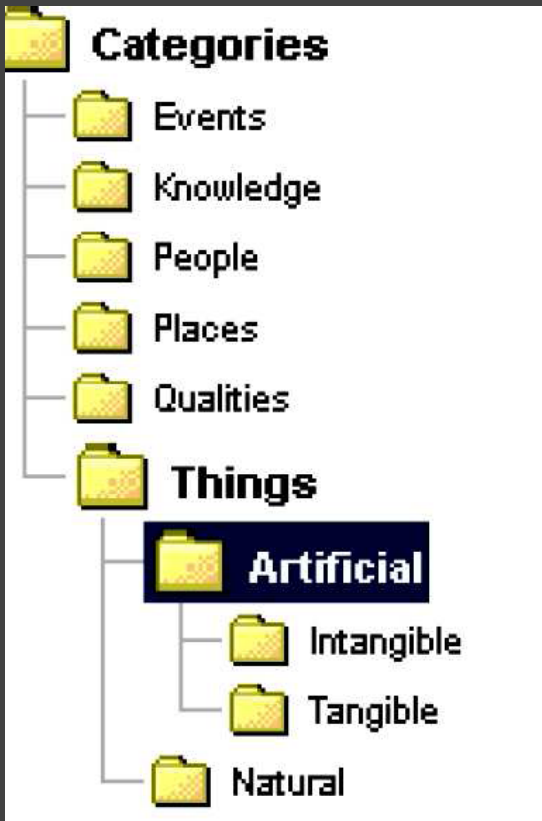
Data Density of Time Series

Perceptual Organization of Graphs

Discussion and Course Evaluation

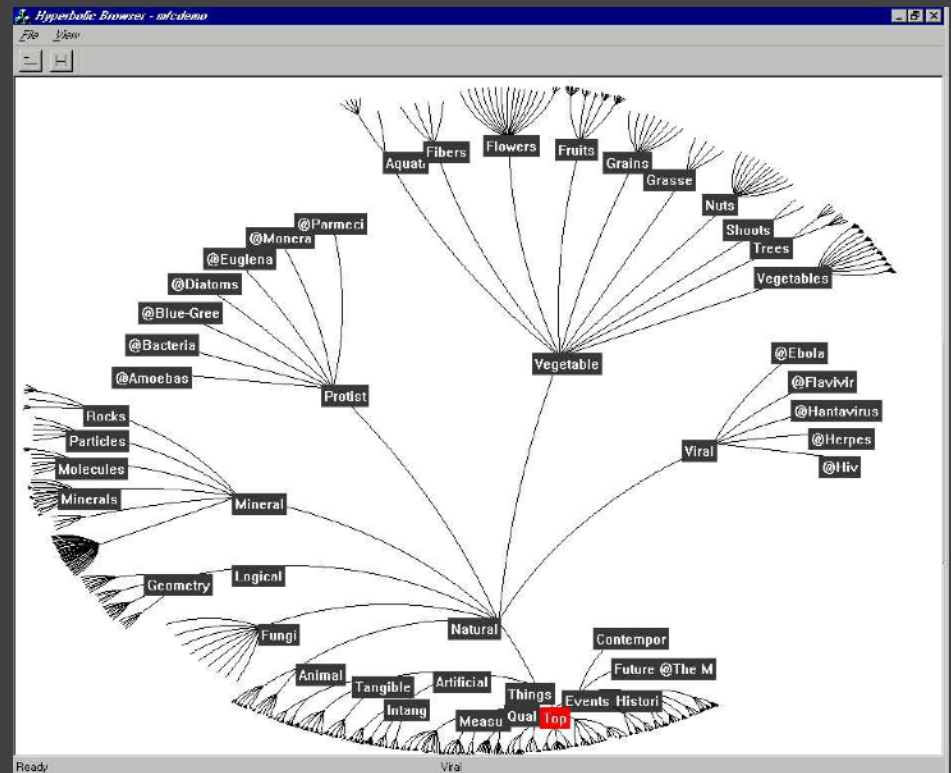
**Trees**

# The Great Browse-Off! [CHI 97]



Microsoft File Explorer

VS.



Xerox PARC Hyperbolic Tree



**Which visualization is better?**

# Which visualization is better?

Xerox PARC researchers ran eye-tracking studies to investigate... [Pirolli et al 00]

# Which visualization is better?

Xerox PARC researchers ran eye-tracking studies to investigate... [Pirolli et al 00]

Subjects performed both retrieval and comparison tasks of varying complexity.

# Which visualization is better?

Xerox PARC researchers ran eye-tracking studies to investigate... [Pirolli et al 00]

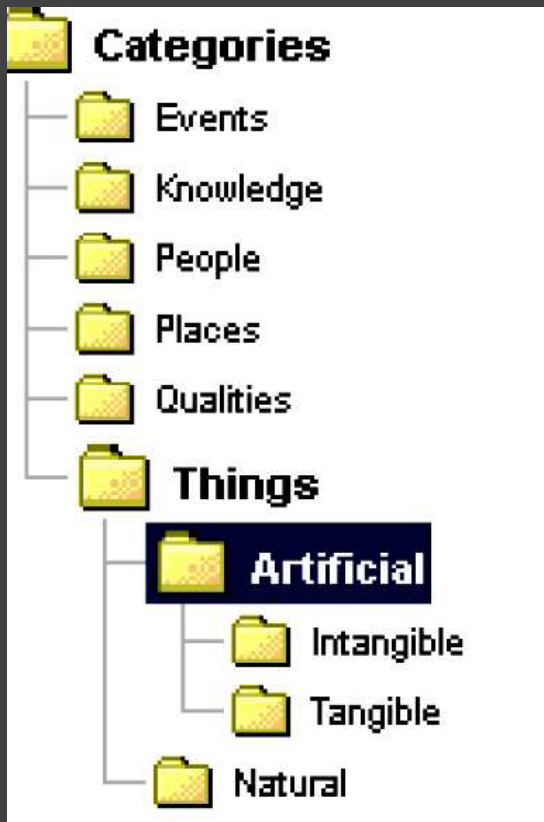
Subjects performed both retrieval and comparison tasks of varying complexity.

**No significant performance differences** were found across task conditions.

**How do users navigate the tree?**

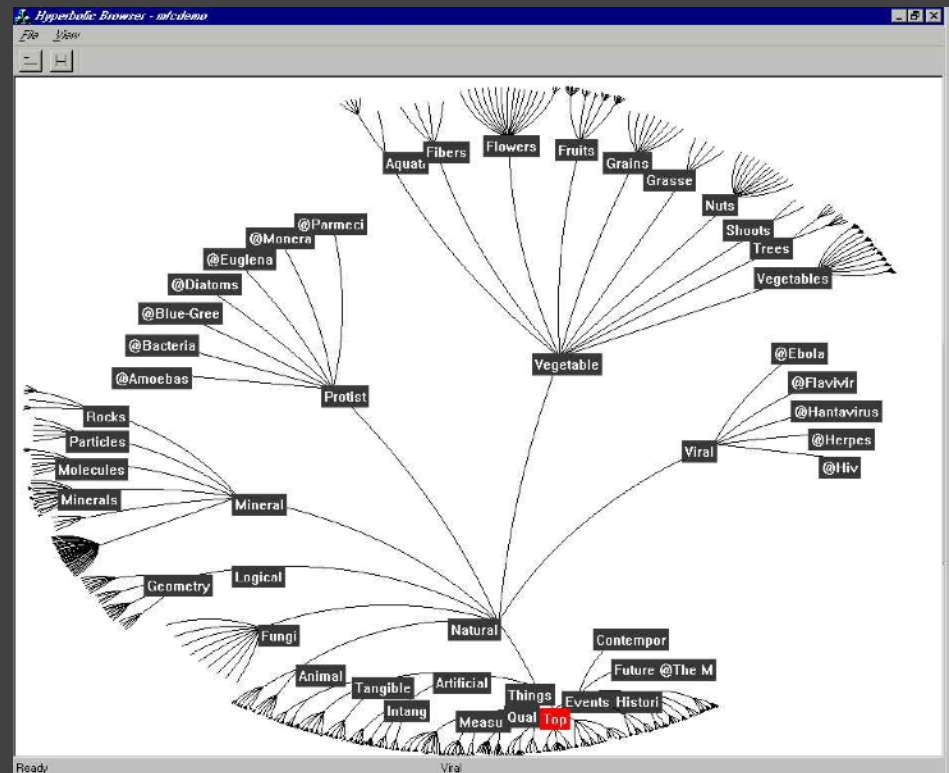
# How do users navigate the tree?

They read the labels!



Microsoft File Explorer

VS.



Xerox PARC Hyperbolic Tree

# How do users navigate the tree?

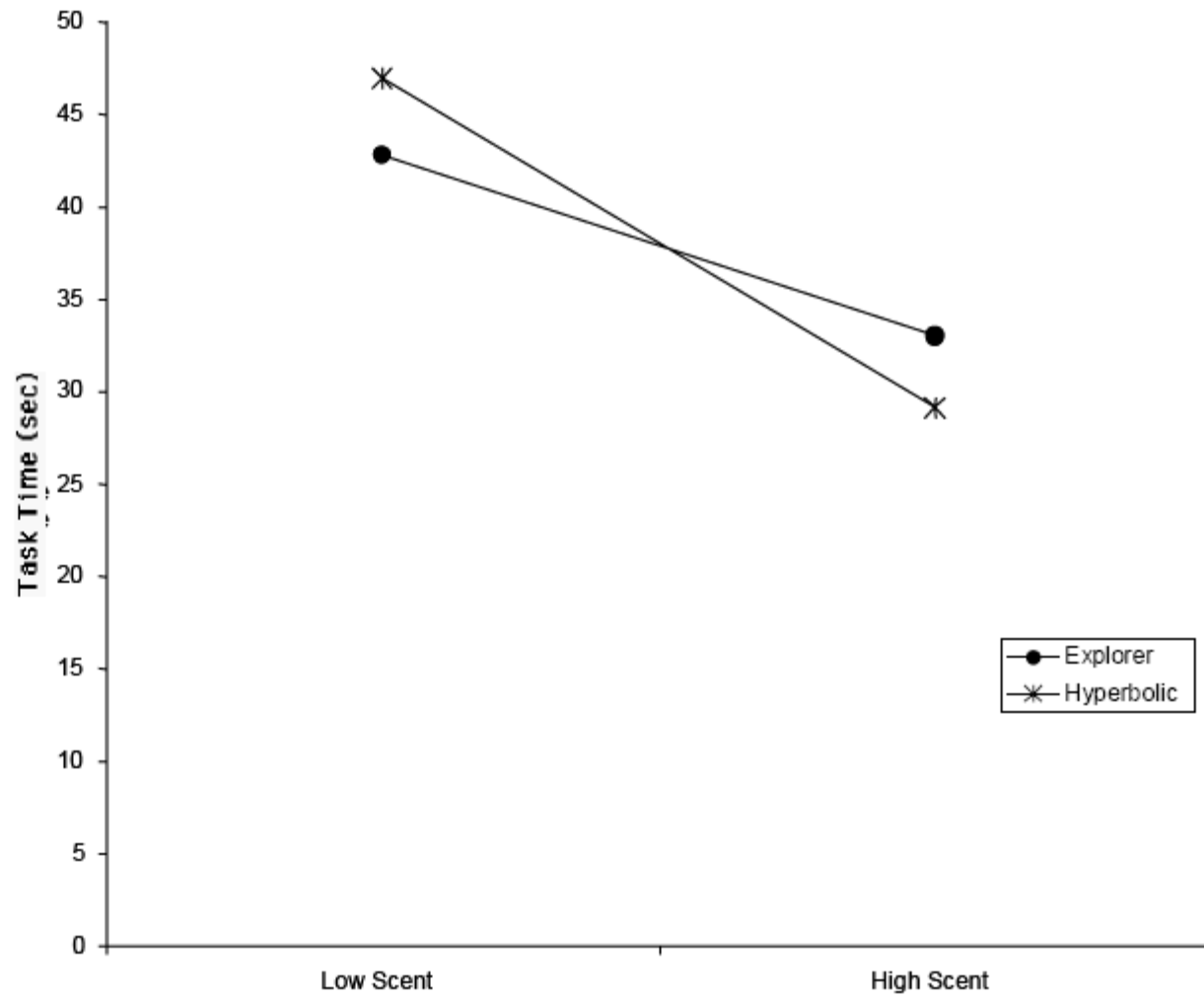
**Information Scent:** A user's (imperfect) perception of the value, cost, or access path of information sources obtained from proximal cues. [Pirolli & Card 99]

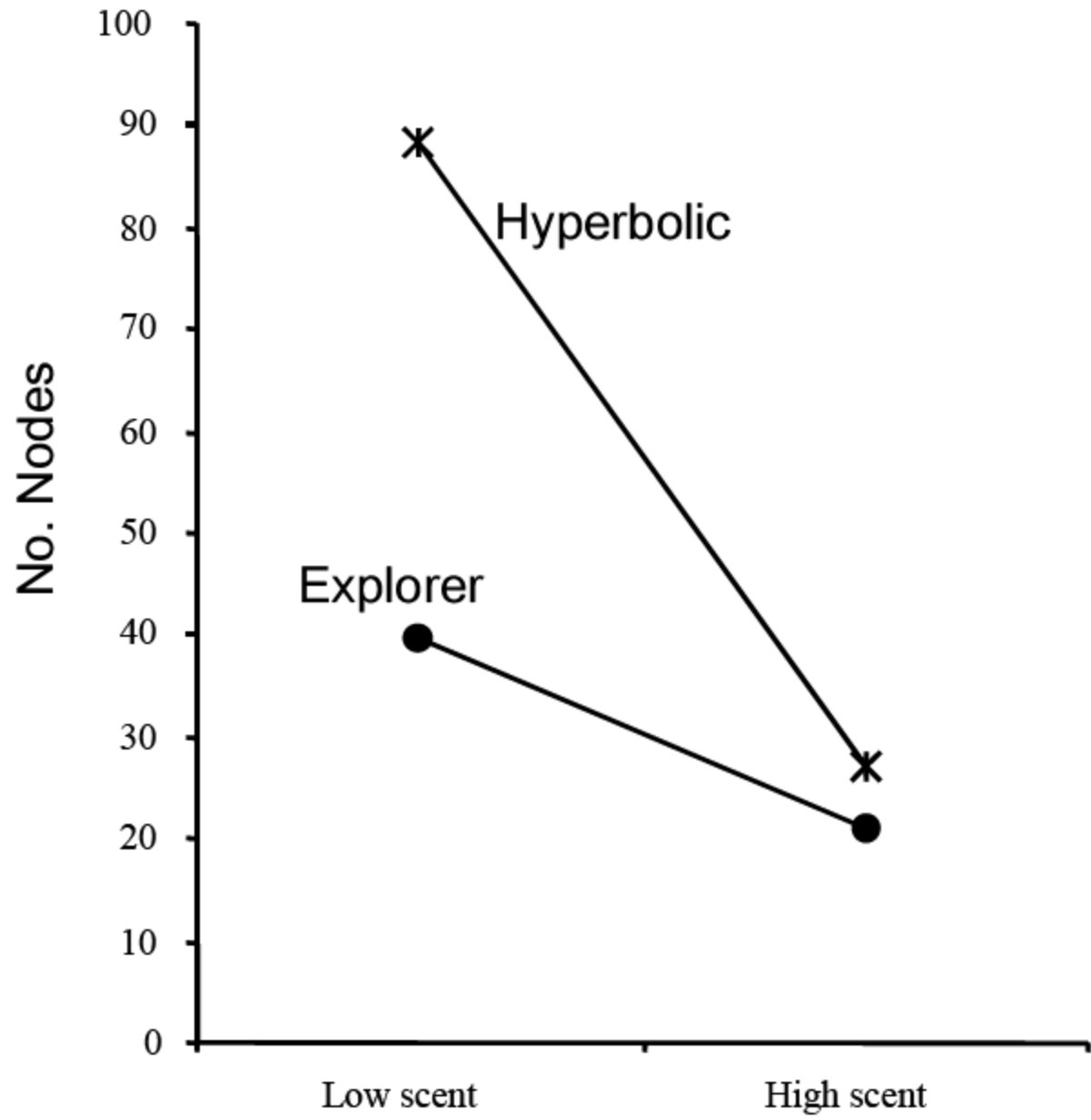
# How do users navigate the tree?

**Information Scent:** A user's (imperfect) perception of the value, cost, or access path of information sources obtained from proximal cues. [Pirolli & Card 99]

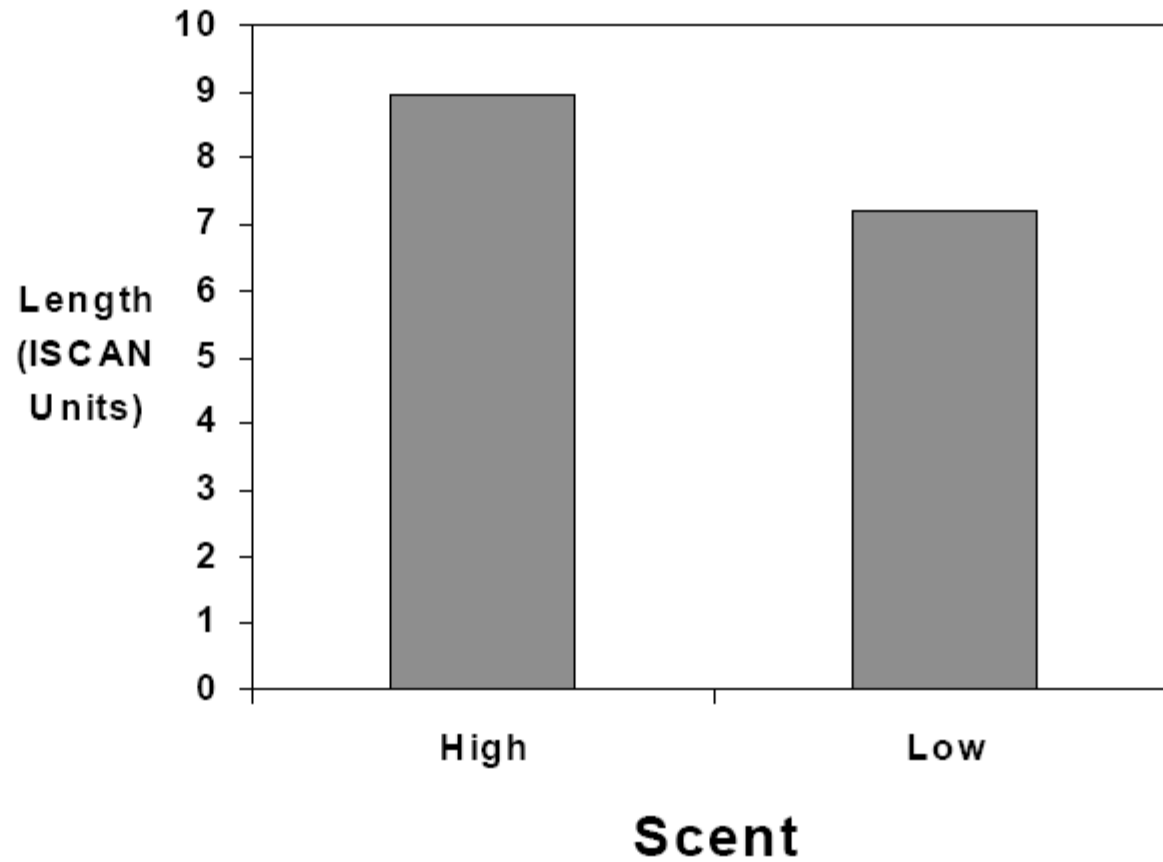
**Operationalize as:** the proportion of participants who correctly identified the location of the task answer from looking at upper branches in the tree.



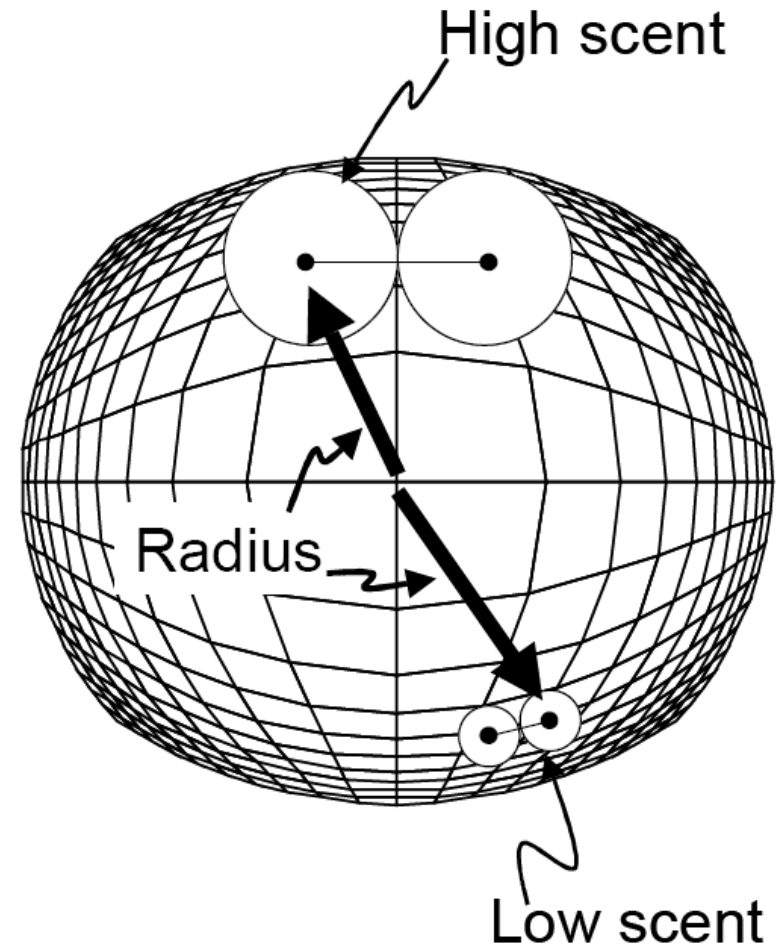
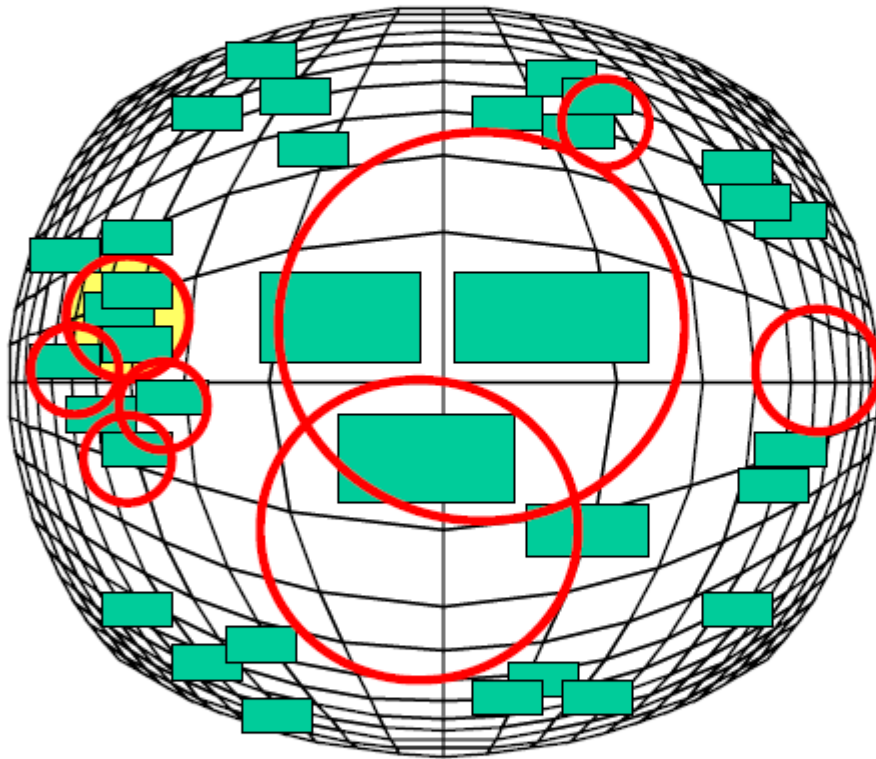




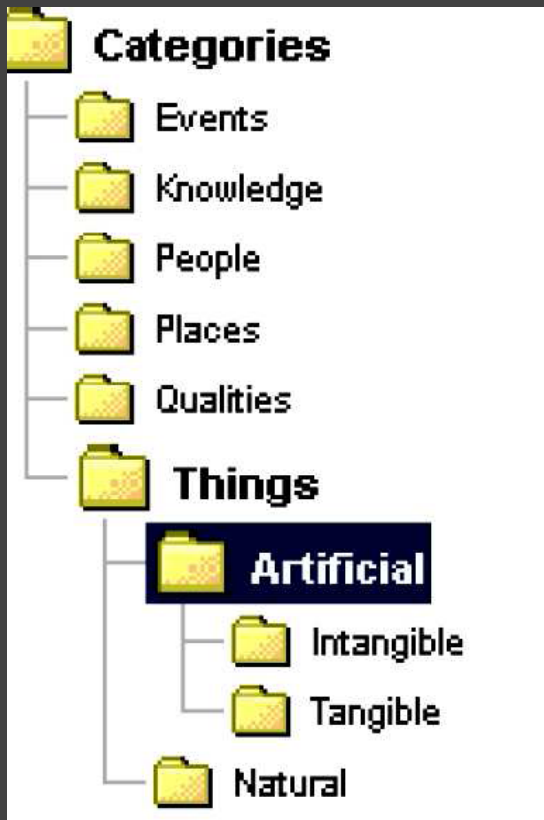
# Length of Eye Movements



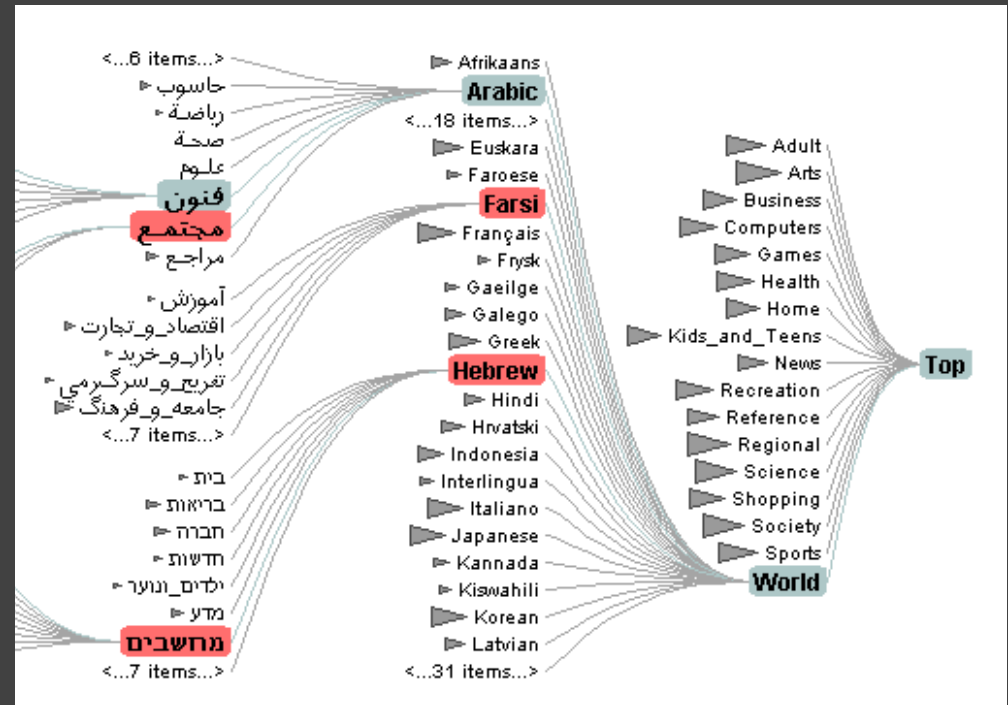
# An Adaptive Field of View?



# More Evaluations



vs.



# Evaluation of DOI Trees

## DOI Tree vs. Windows Explorer [Budiu, AVI 06]

Nodes visited (avg)	DOI:83	Exp:53	$p < .005$
Revisitation (avg)	DOI:6.6	Exp:8.2	$p < .005$
Divergence (avg)	DOI:4.6	Exp:3.9	$p < .001$

DOI Tree more forgiving to navigation errors

**BUT** no significant difference in task time

## DOI Tree vs. Google Directory [Pirolli, CHI 06]

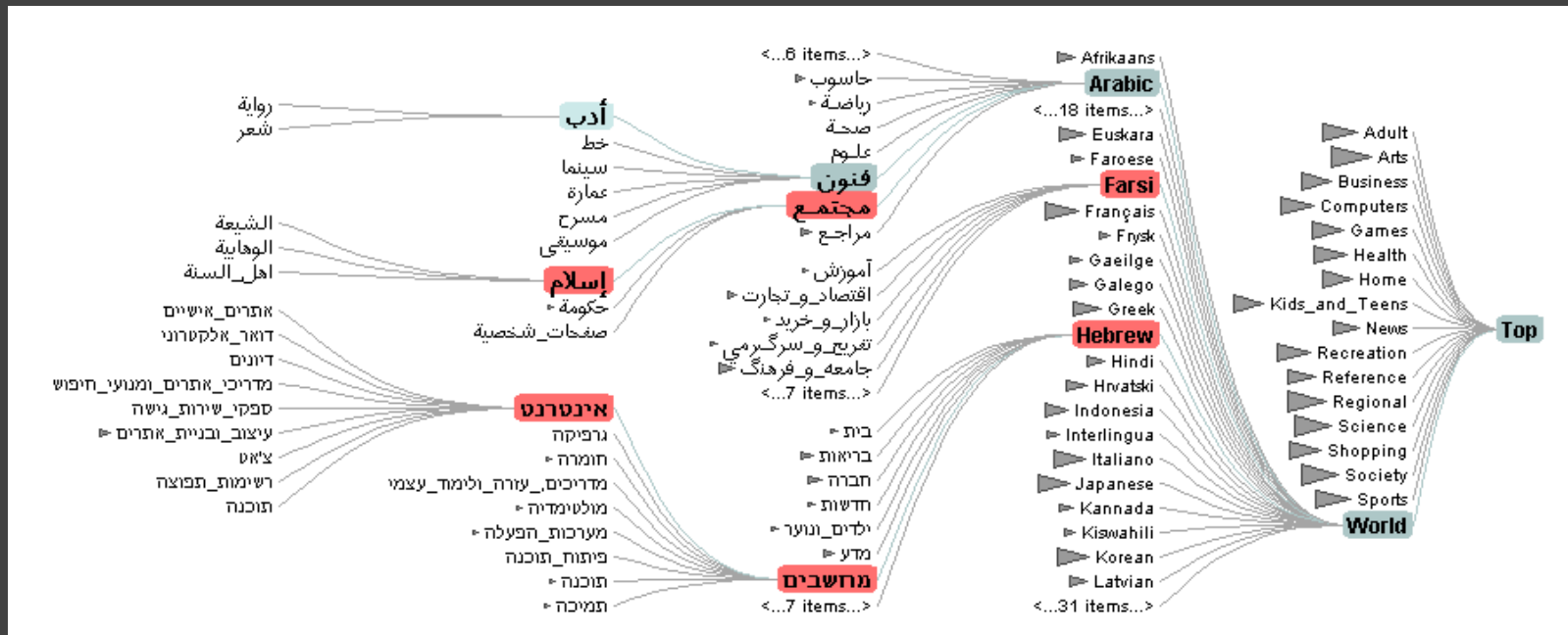
DOI Tree has superior task knowledge transfer

# Design Guidelines

# Design Guidelines

Support rapid visual scanning

Most people don't read in circles!





# Design Guidelines

People don't read in circles!

**Showing more is not always better**

**Distractors** can decrease task performance

Interaction with quality of **information scent**

# Design Guidelines

People don't read in circles!

Showing more is not always better

**Navigation cues critical to search**

**Informative labels** or landmarks needed

Poor **information scent** undermines search

# Lessons Learned

Both **task** and **data properties** (here, *information scent*) may interact with the visualization type in unexpected ways.

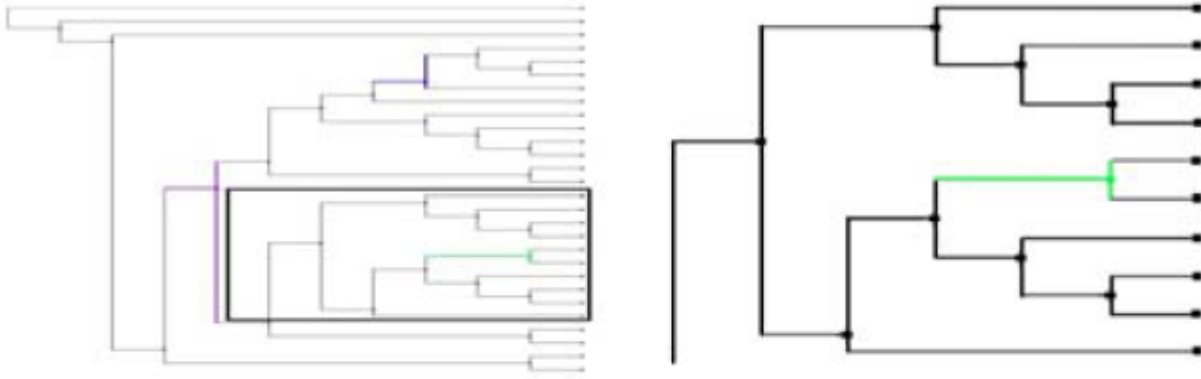
Equal **performance** in terms of accuracy or response time is **not the whole picture**.  
We often require more detailed study!

# Spatial Navigation

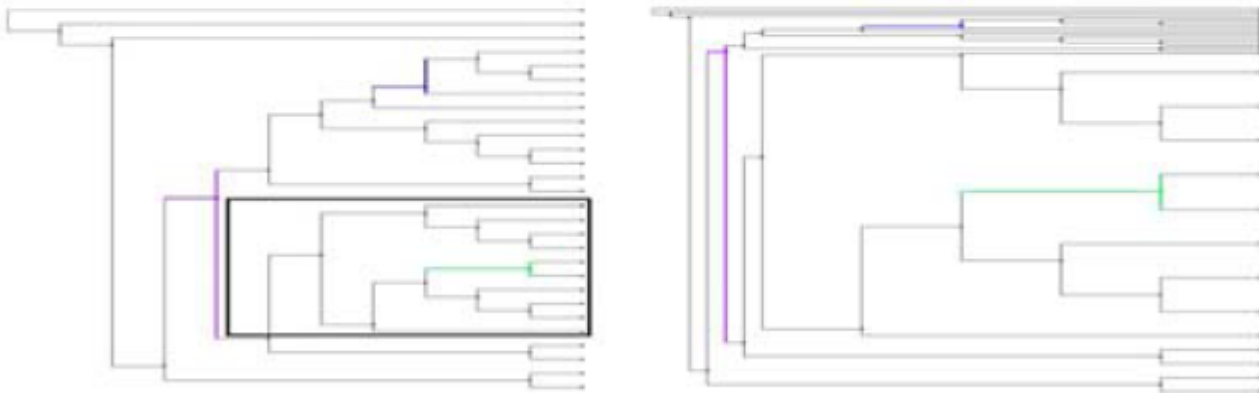
# **An Evaluation of Pan & Zoom and Rubber Sheet Navigation with and without an Overview**

Dmitry Nekrasovski, Adam Bodnar, Joanna McGrenere,  
François Guimbretière, Tamara Munzner

# Pan & Zoom vs. Rubber Sheet



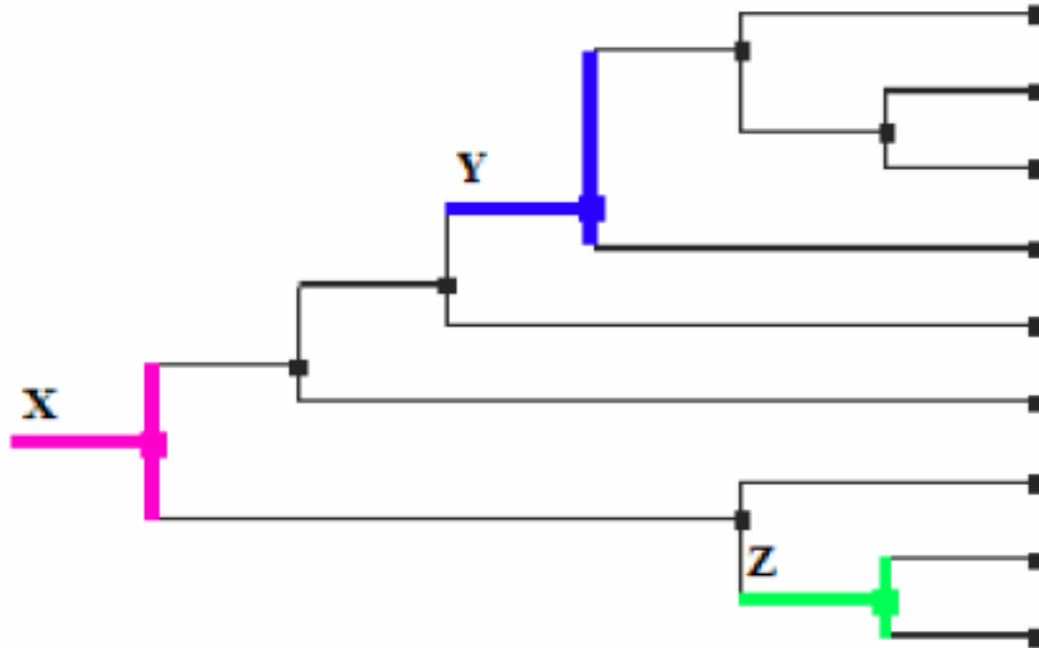
(i) PZN



(ii) RSN

# Experimental Task

Compare topological distance between nodes in a dendrogram.



# Experiment

Compare performance in 4 conditions:

1. Pan & Zoom (no overview)
2. Pan & Zoom (with overview)
3. Rubber Sheet (no overview)
4. Rubber Sheet (with overview)

40 subjects (24F/16M), between 18-39 years old.

Right-handed, normal vision.

Between-subjects design.



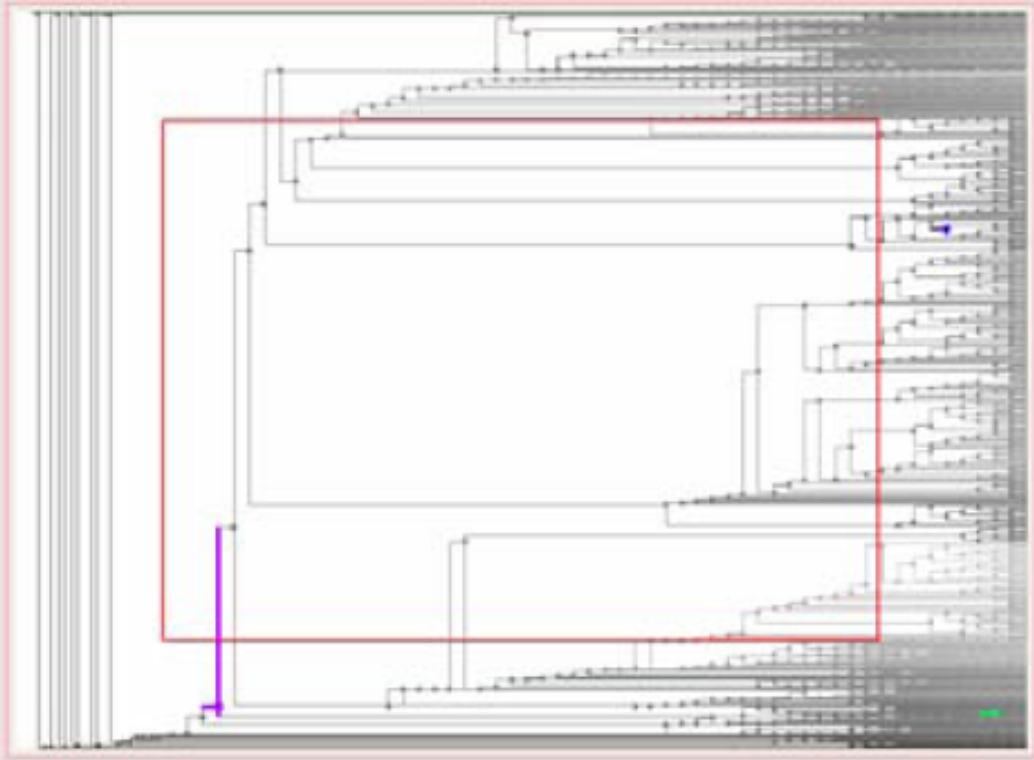
# 1. Rubber Sheet / No Overview

EvaluationT3.g6, C1, level = 8  
File Edit Tools Help

Which node is the purple node closer to in terms of topological distance?

Blue  Green

Drag with LEFT mouse button to ZOOM IN  
Drag with RIGHT mouse button to PAN  
Press R to RESET the visualization  
Press ESCAPE to CLEAR the current mouse drag



The image shows a complex network graph visualization. The graph consists of numerous nodes and edges, forming a dense, interconnected structure. A purple node is located at the bottom left, and a green node is located at the bottom right. A red rectangular box highlights a large portion of the graph, including the purple node and a significant number of other nodes and edges. The graph is displayed on a window titled 'EvaluationT3.g6, C1, level = 8' with a menu bar containing 'File', 'Edit', 'Tools', and 'Help'. Below the graph, there are instructions for interacting with the visualization: 'Drag with LEFT mouse button to ZOOM IN', 'Drag with RIGHT mouse button to PAN', 'Press R to RESET the visualization', and 'Press ESCAPE to CLEAR the current mouse drag'. Above the graph, there is a question: 'Which node is the purple node closer to in terms of topological distance?' with two radio buttons labeled 'Blue' and 'Green', and a 'Submit' button.

## 2. Pan & Zoom / No Overview

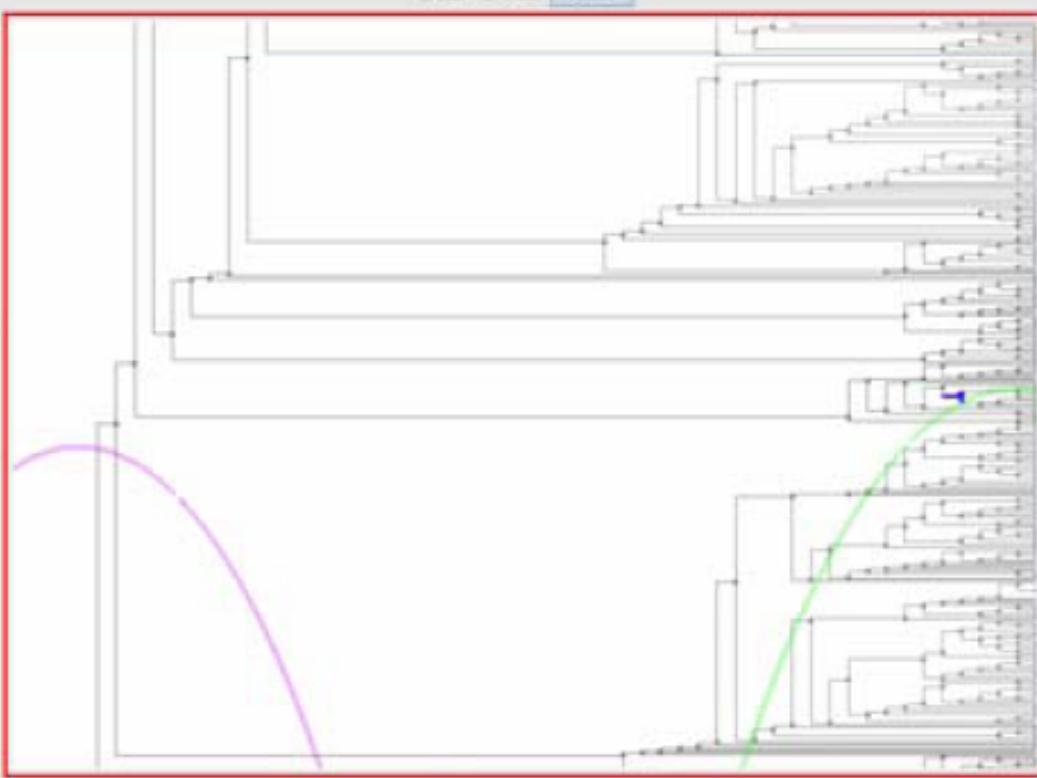
Evolution 1.3.0, C2, level = 8

File Edit View Help

Which node is the purple node closer to in terms of topological distance?

Blue  Green

Drag with LEFT mouse button to ZOOM IN  
Drag with MIDDLE mouse button to ZOOM OUT  
Drag with RIGHT mouse button to PAN  
Press R to RESET the visualization  
Press ESCAPE to CLEAR the current mouse drag




The image shows a software interface for a phylogenetic tree. The tree is a dense network of black lines representing evolutionary relationships. A red rectangular border encloses the main tree area. On the left side of the tree, a purple arc highlights a specific branch. On the right side, a green line highlights another branch. A blue cursor is visible on a node on the right side of the tree. The interface includes a title bar, a menu bar, and a question at the top. Below the question are radio buttons for 'Blue' and 'Green', and a 'Submit' button. On the left side of the interface, there are instructions for zooming and panning.

# 3. Rubber Sheet / Overview

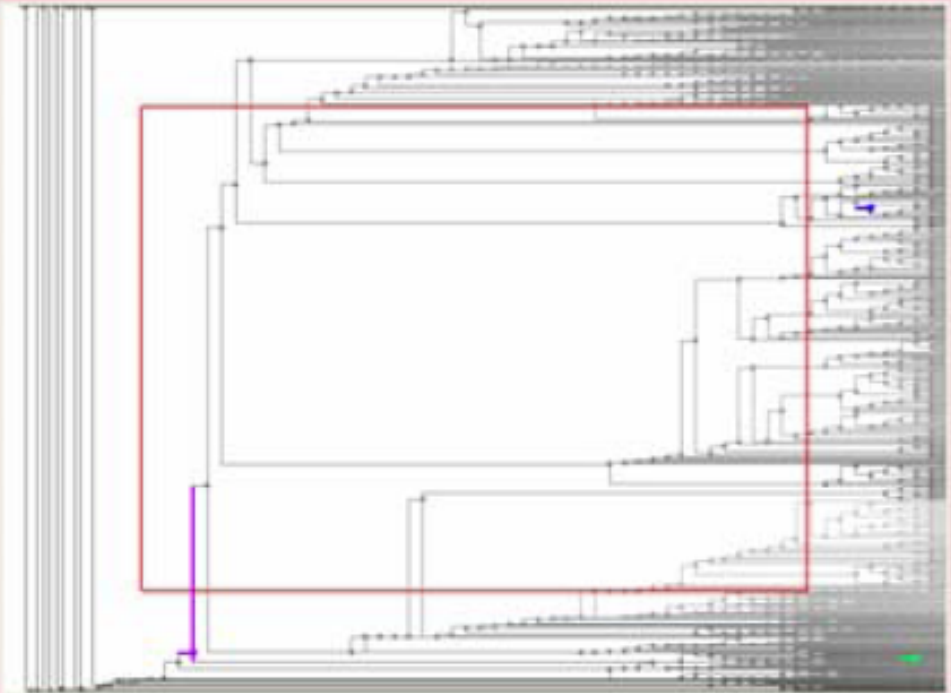
Evaluation 1.10, C3, level = 0

File Print Tools Help



Which mode is the purple mode closer to in terms of topology of distance?

Blue  Green



Drag with LEFT mouse button to ZOOM IN  
Drag with RIGHT mouse button to PAN  
Press R to RESET the visualization  
Press ESCAPE to CLEAR the current mouse drag

# 4. Pan & Zoom / Overview

4. Evaluation 13 pt, CA, level = 9  
File Edit View Help

Which node is the purple node closer to in terms of topology/distance?

Blue  Green

Drag with LEFT mouse button to ZOOM IN  
Drag with MIDDLE mouse button to ZOOM OUT  
Drag with RIGHT mouse button to PAN  
Press R to RESET the visualization  
Press ESCAPE to CLEAR the current mouse drag

# Which interface will perform best?

Drag with LEFT mouse button to ZOOM IN  
Drag with RIGHT mouse button to PAN

Press R to RESET the visualization  
Press ESCAPE to CLEAR the current mouse drag

Drag with LEFT mouse button to ZOOM IN  
Drag with MIDDLE mouse button to ZOOM OUT  
Drag with RIGHT mouse button to PAN

Press R to RESET the visualization  
Press ESCAPE to CLEAR the current mouse drag

Which node is the purple node closer to in terms of topological distance?

Blue  Green

Drag with LEFT mouse button to ZOOM IN  
Drag with RIGHT mouse button to PAN

Press R to RESET the visualization  
Press ESCAPE to CLEAR the current mouse drag

Which node is the purple node closer to in terms of topological distance?

Blue  Green

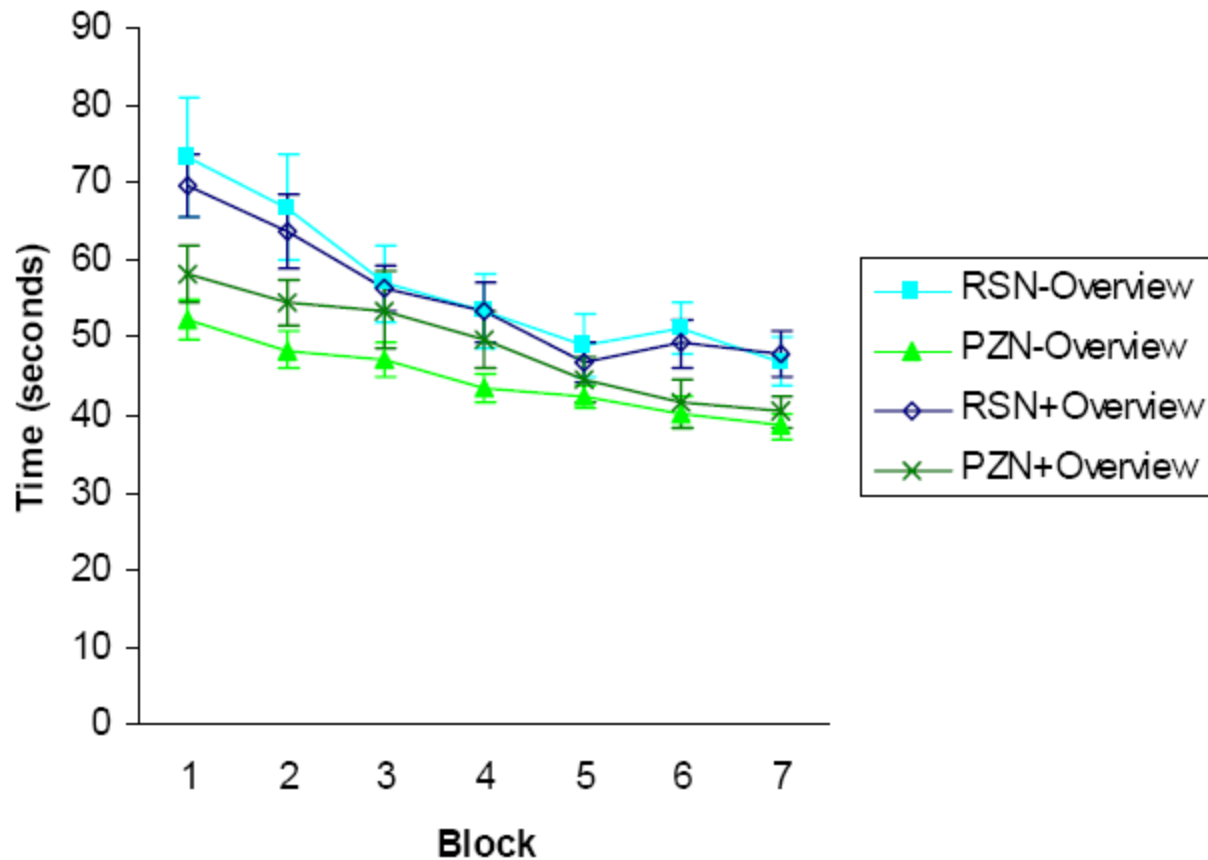
Drag with LEFT mouse button to ZOOM IN  
Drag with MIDDLE mouse button to ZOOM OUT  
Drag with RIGHT mouse button to PAN

Press R to RESET the visualization  
Press ESCAPE to CLEAR the current mouse drag

# Hypotheses

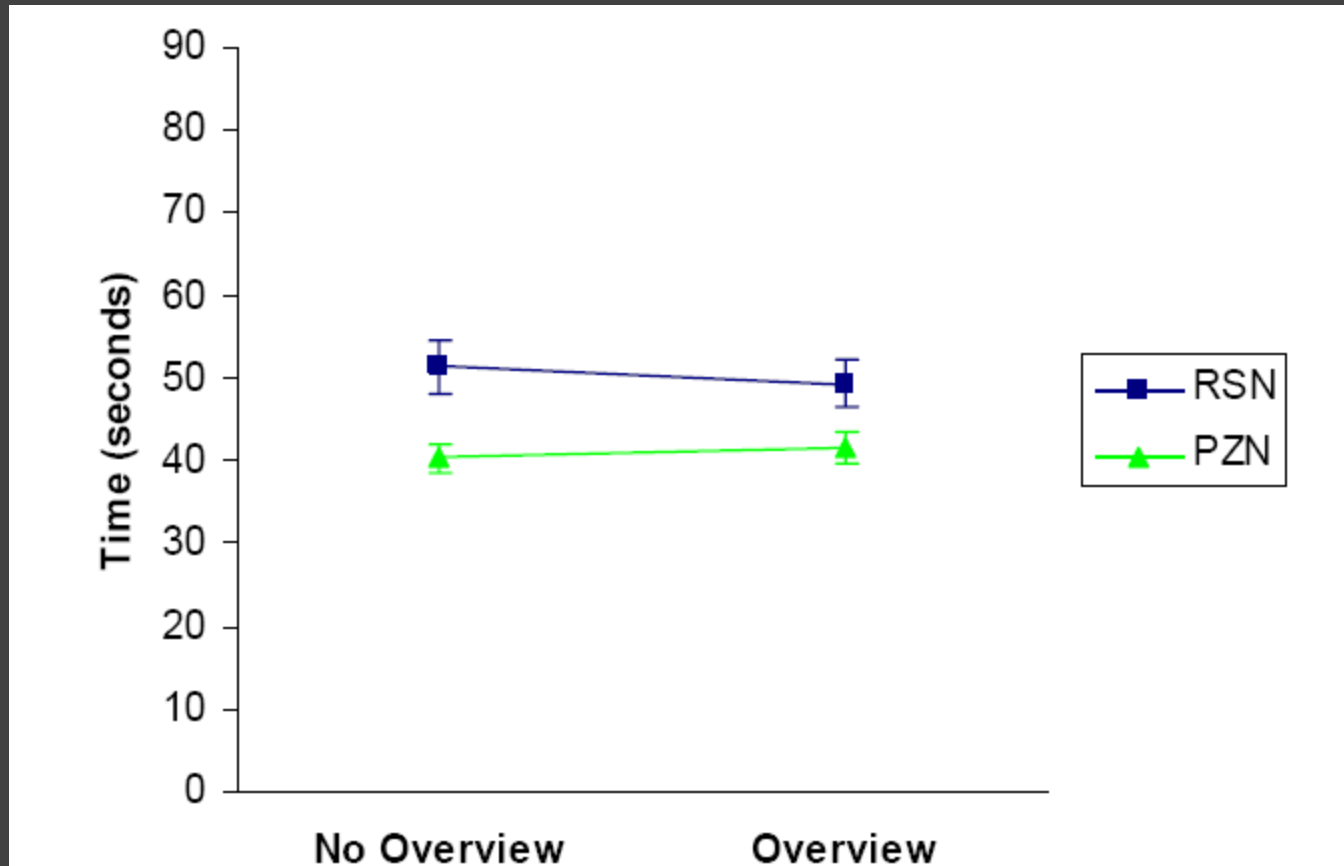
1. RSN interfaces perform better than PZN interfaces independently of the presence or absence of an overview.
2. For RSN, the presence of an overview does not result in better performance.
3. For PZN, the presence of an overview results in better performance.

# Results: H1 False



**Figure 7: Mean completion times per trial for each interface by block in seconds (N=40).**

# Results: H2 True, H3 False



**Figure 9: Block 7 mean per-trial completion times in seconds by navigation technique with and without an overview.**



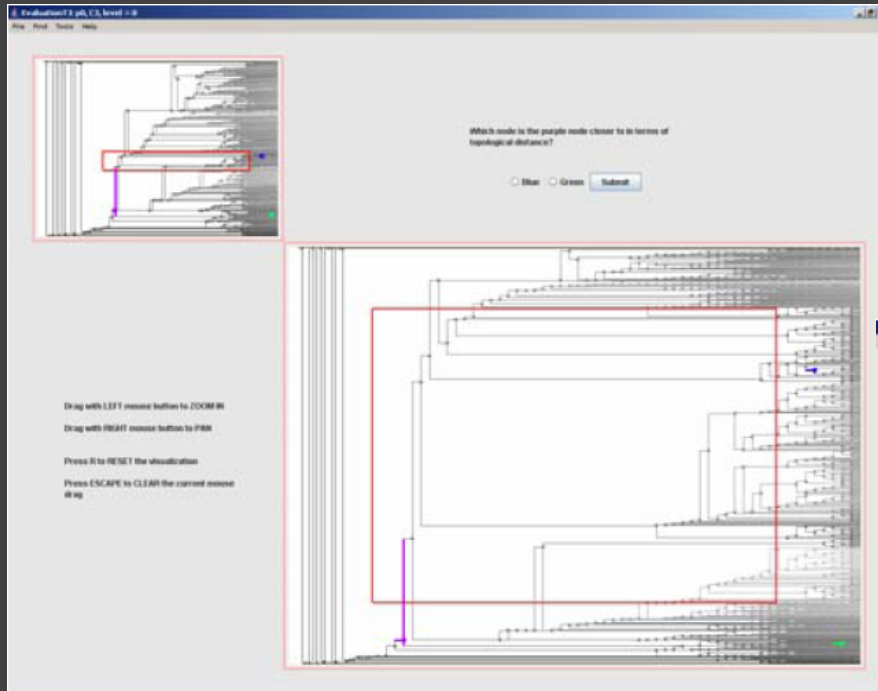
# Results

R1. Pan & Zoom had lower completion times, navigation actions, resets, and reported mental demand.

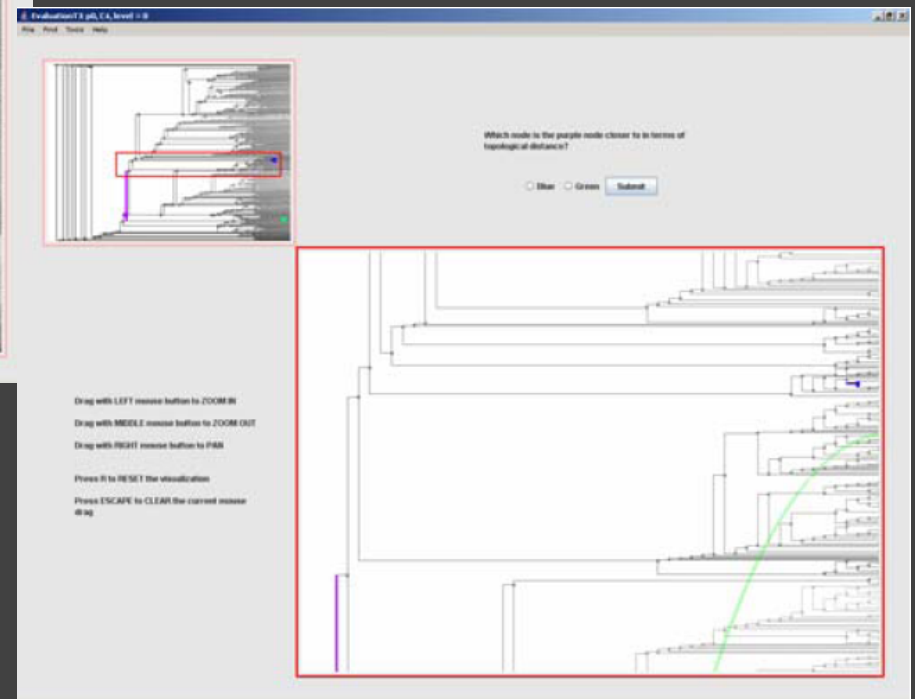
R2. Overview has no significant impact on rubber sheet navigation, though it was reported to reduce physical demand.

R3. Overview has no significant impact on pan & zoom navigation, though it was reported to reduce physical demand.

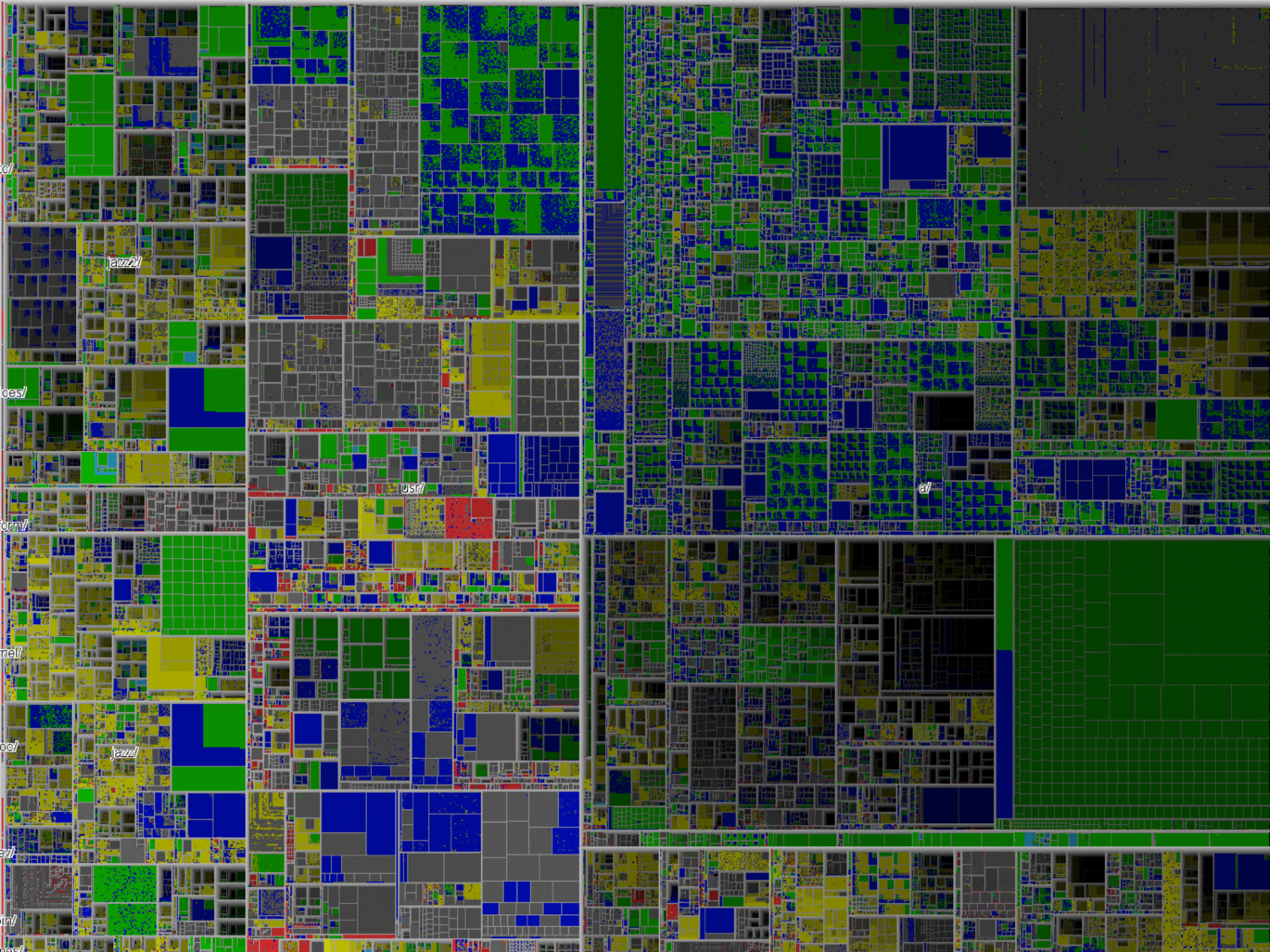
# Thoughts?



Does this generalize for overview displays?



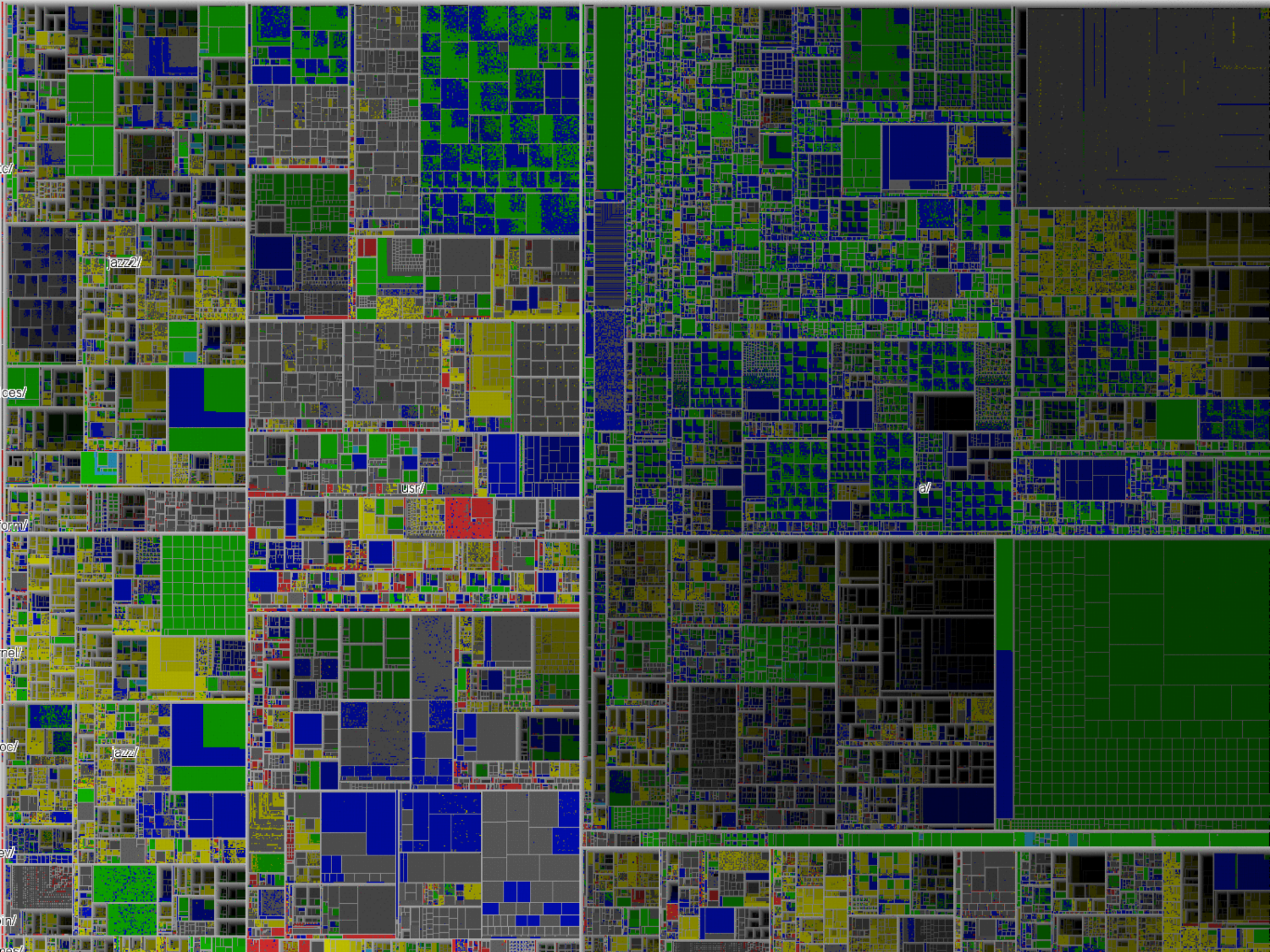
# Data Density

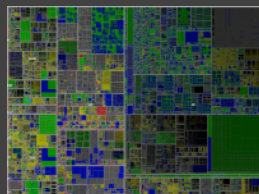


$$\text{Data Density} = \frac{(\# \text{ entries in data})}{(\text{area of graphic})}$$

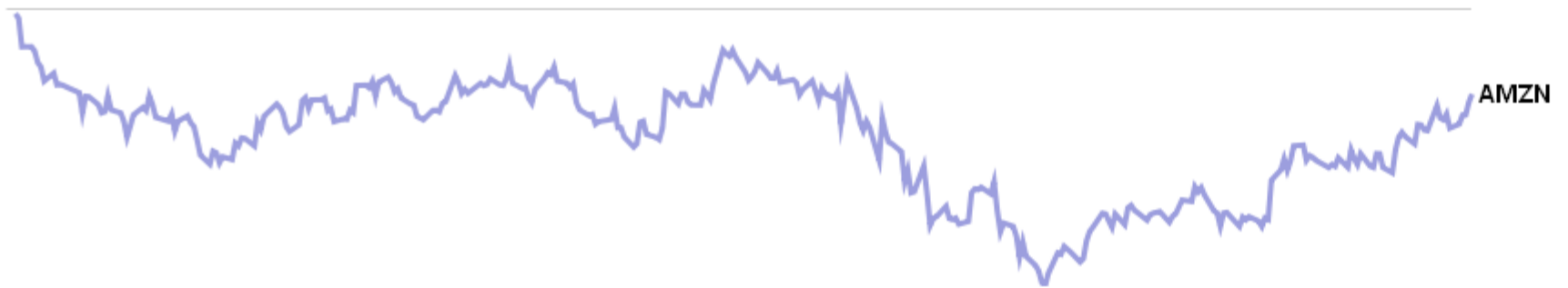
“Graphical excellence... gives to the viewer the greatest number of ideas in the shortest time with the least ink in the smallest space”

[Tufte 83]



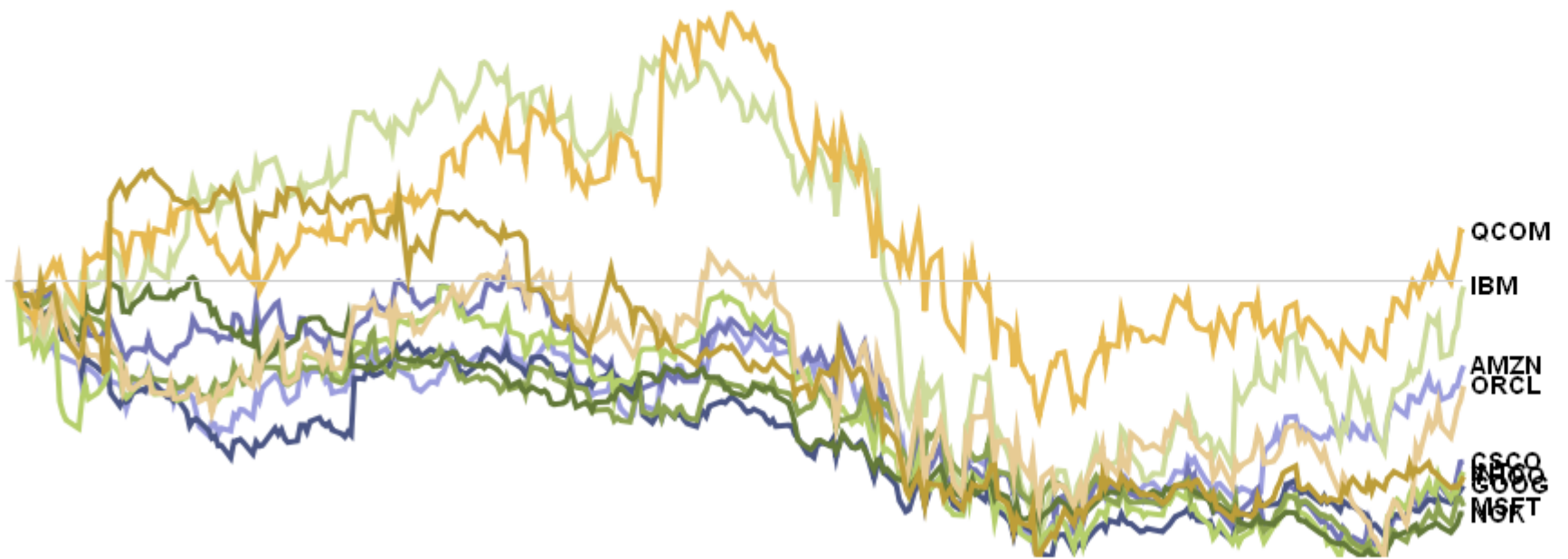


## Relative Technology Stock Performance: Jan 2008 - Present

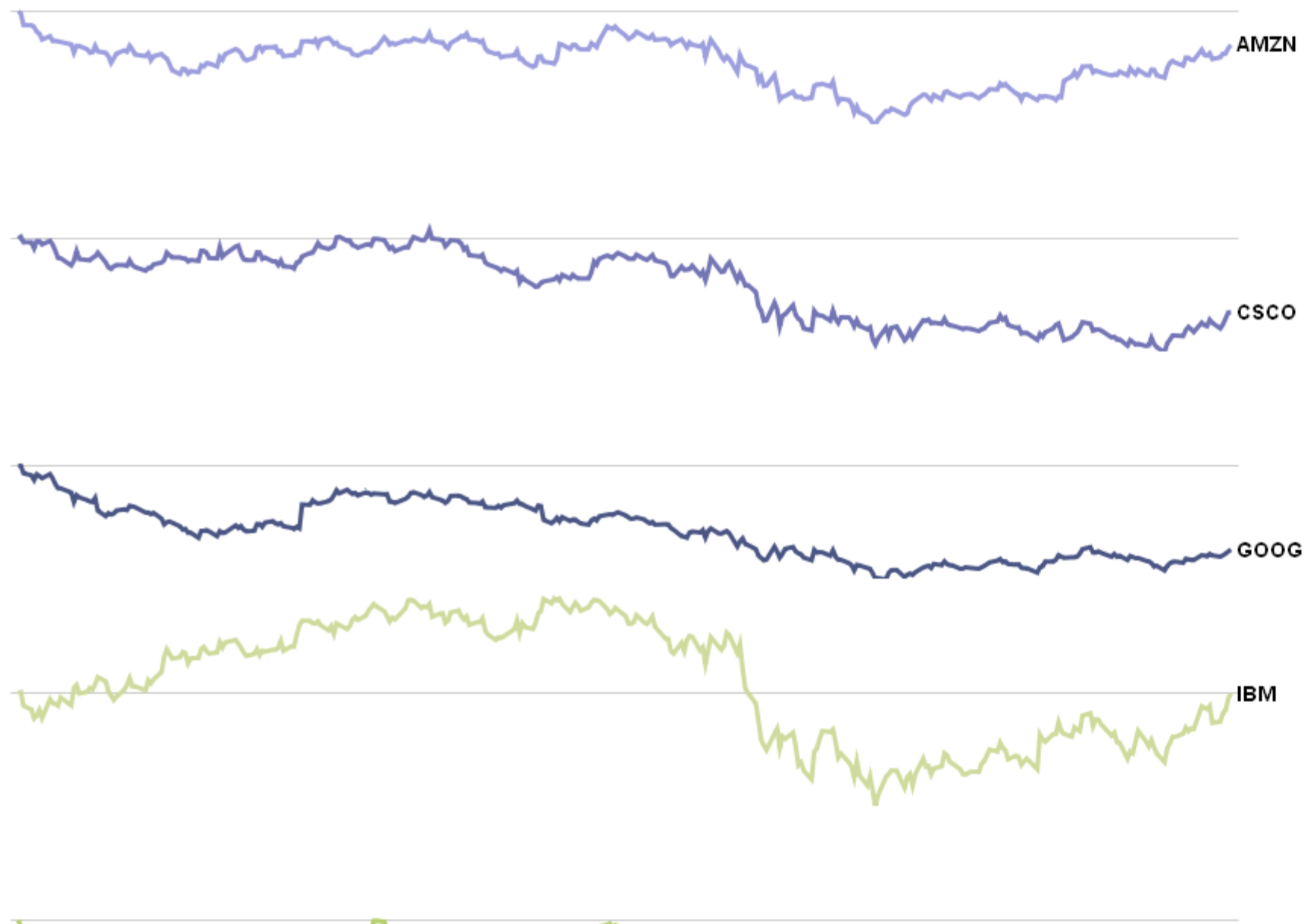




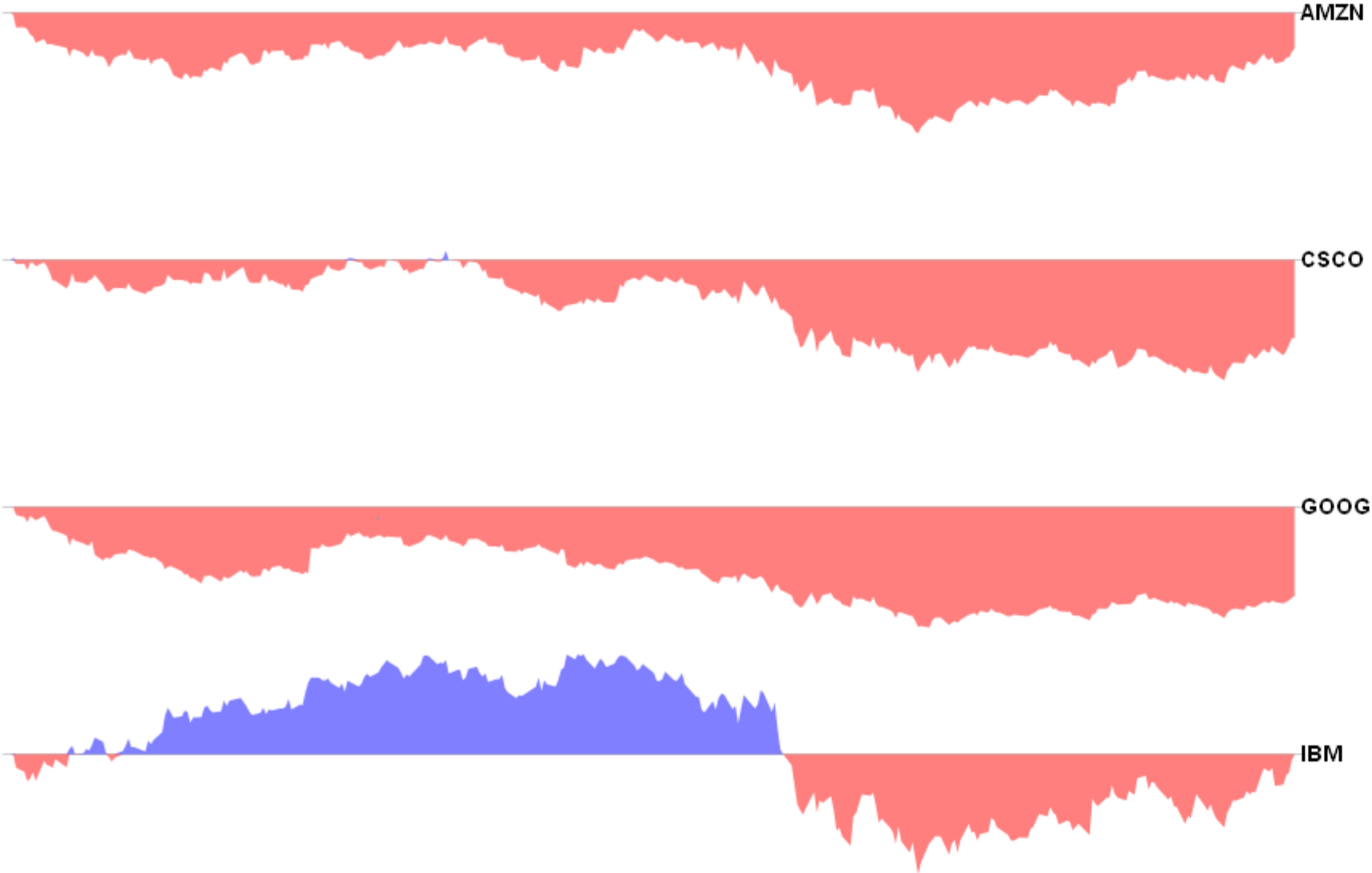
## Relative Technology Stock Performance: Jan 2008 - Present



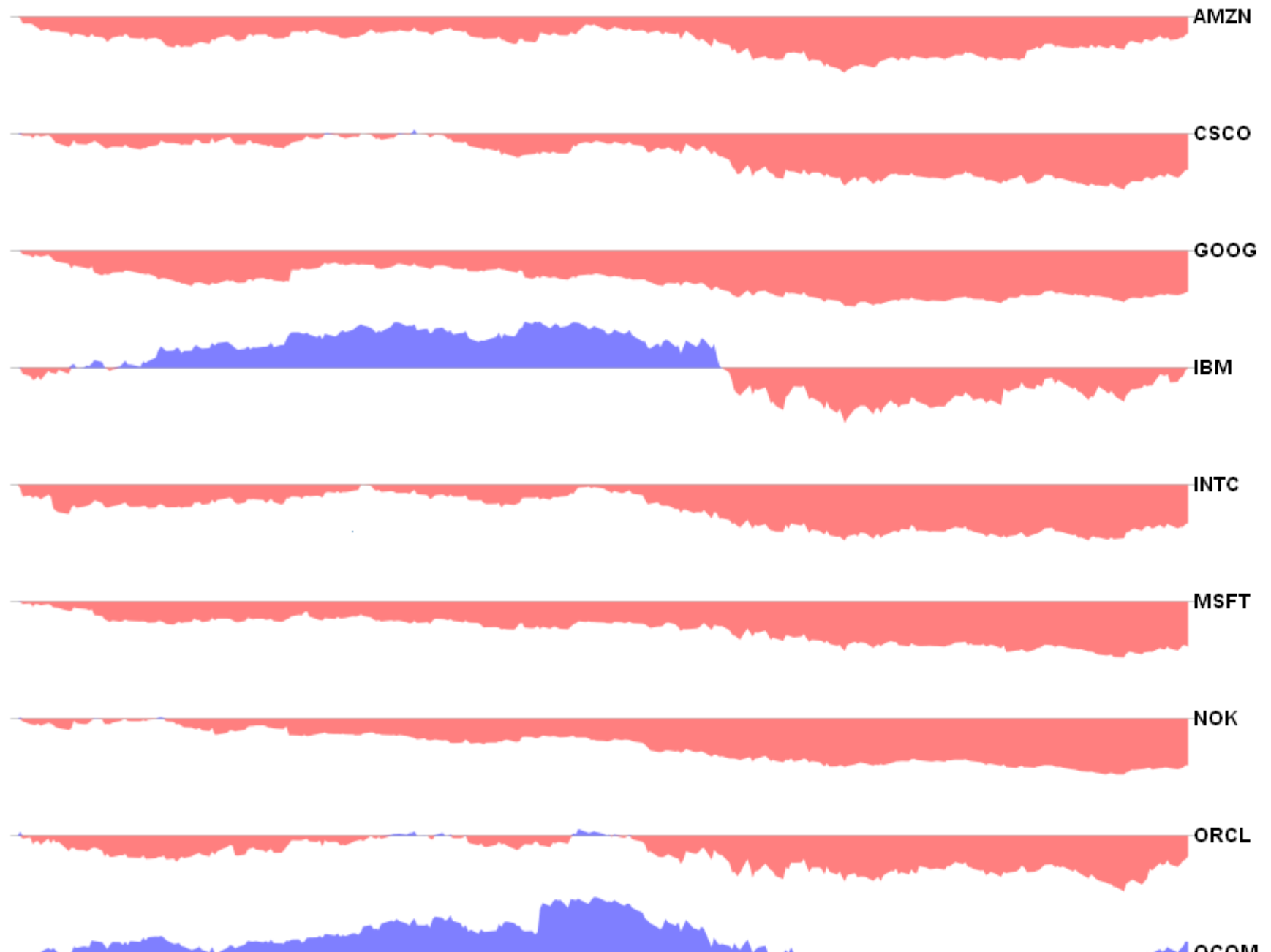
# Relative Technology Stock Performance: Jan 2008 - Present



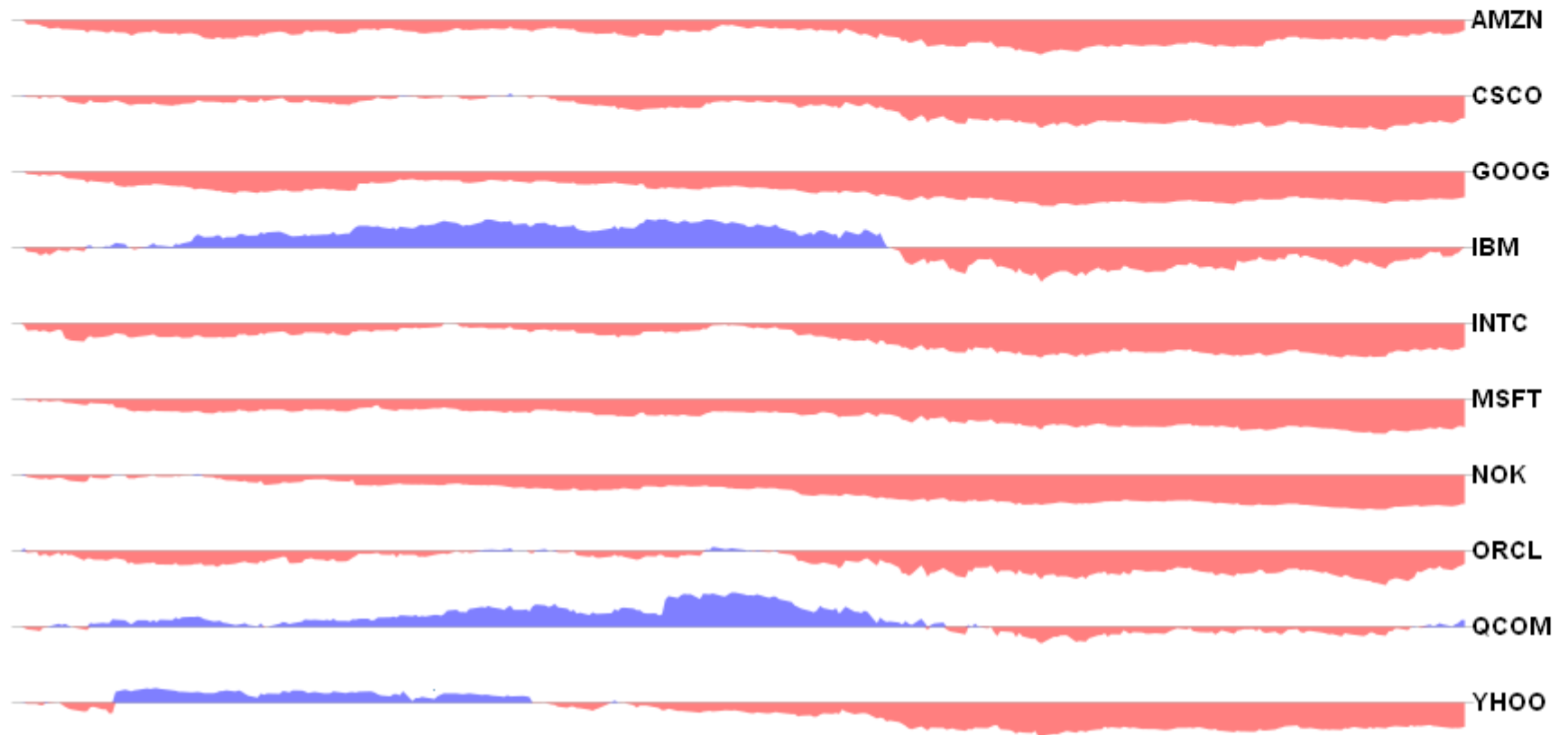
**Relative Technology Stock Performance: Jan 2008 - Present**



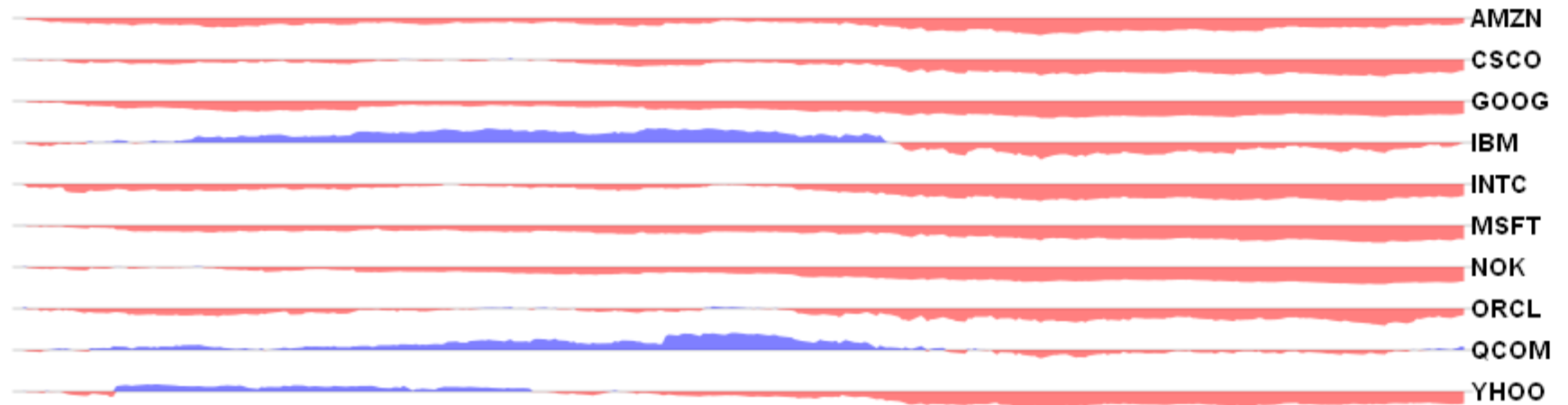
# Relative Technology Stock Performance: Jan 2008 - Present



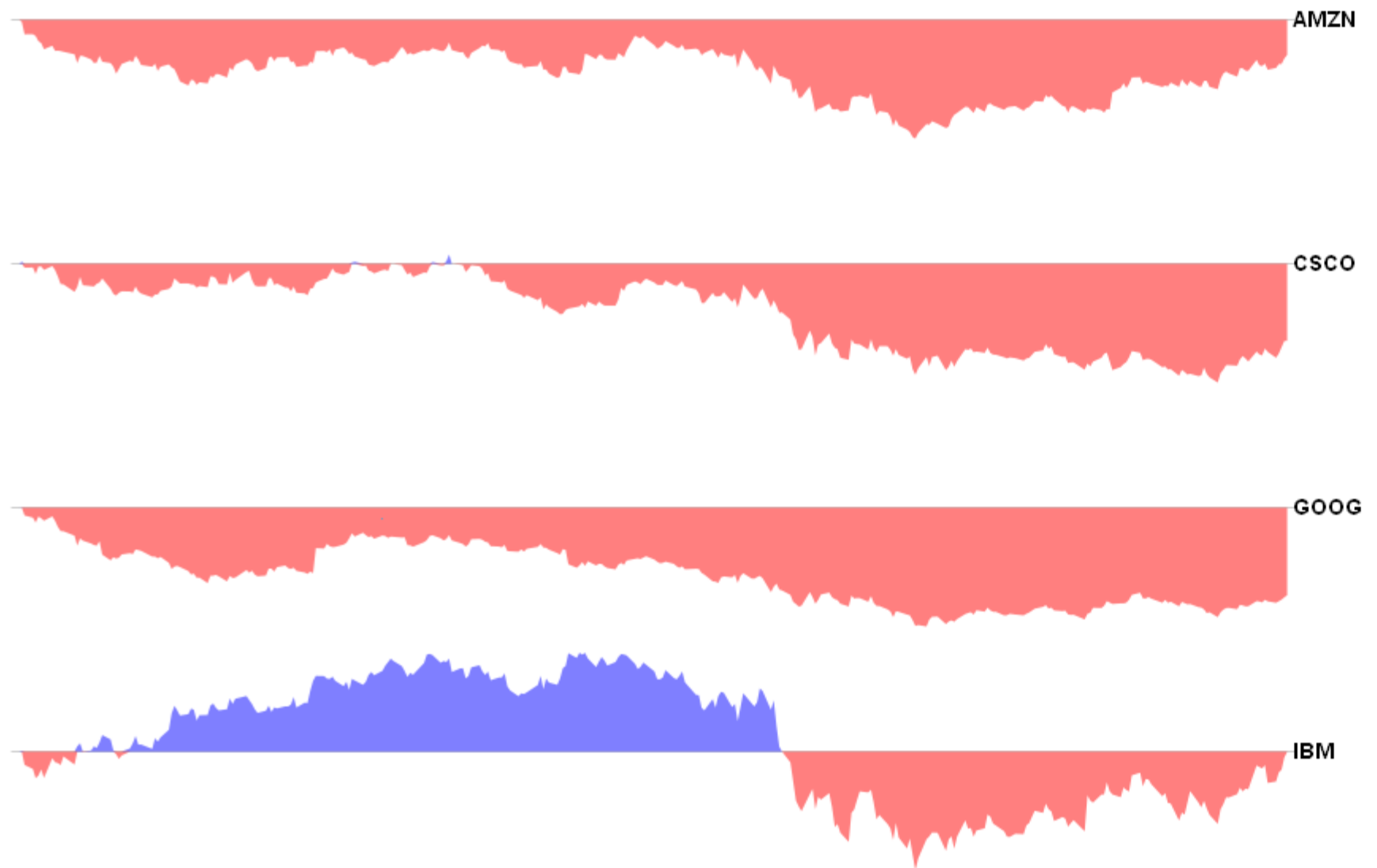
## Relative Technology Stock Performance: Jan 2008 - Present



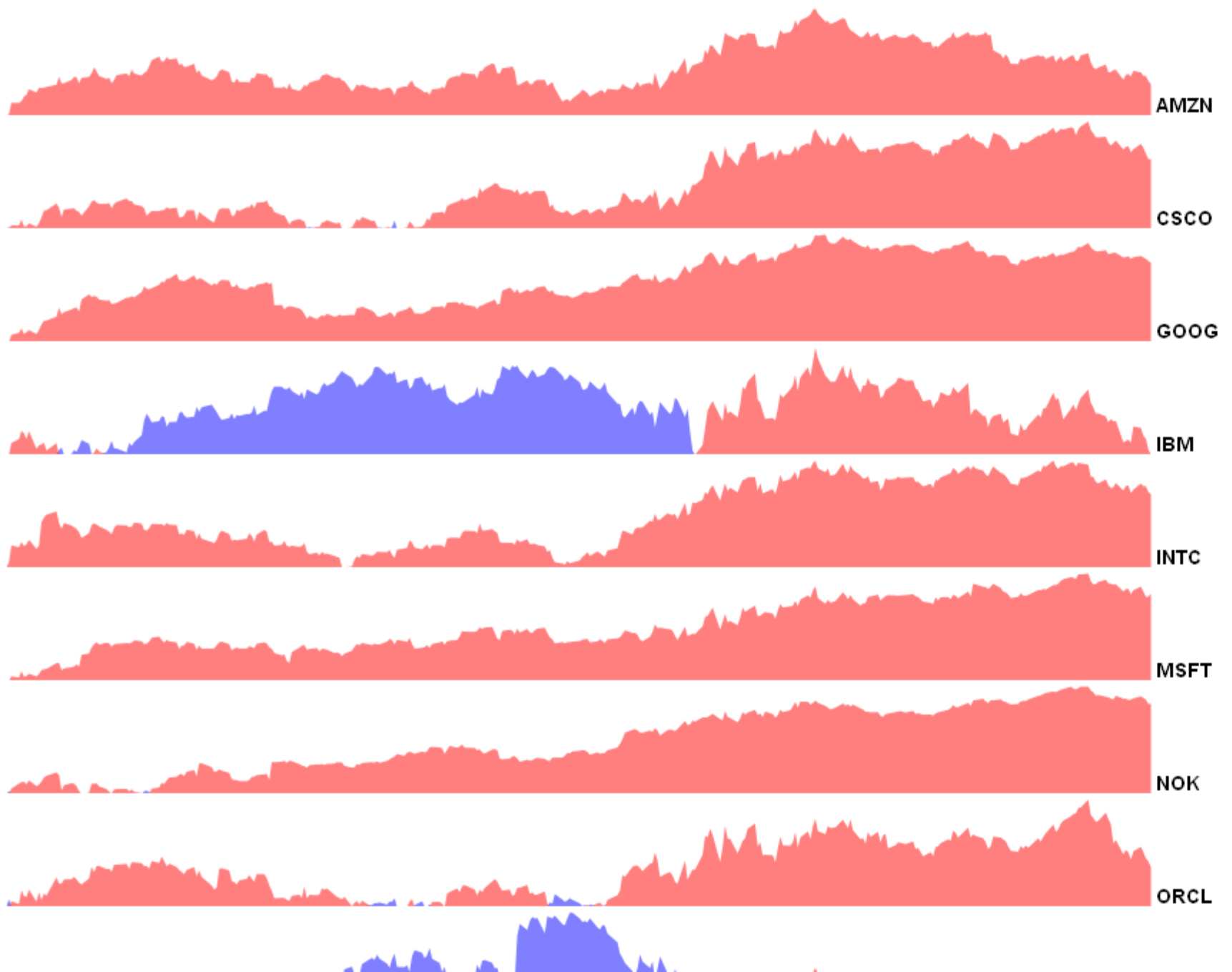
## Relative Technology Stock Performance: Jan 2008 - Present



# Relative Technology Stock Performance: Jan 2008 - Present

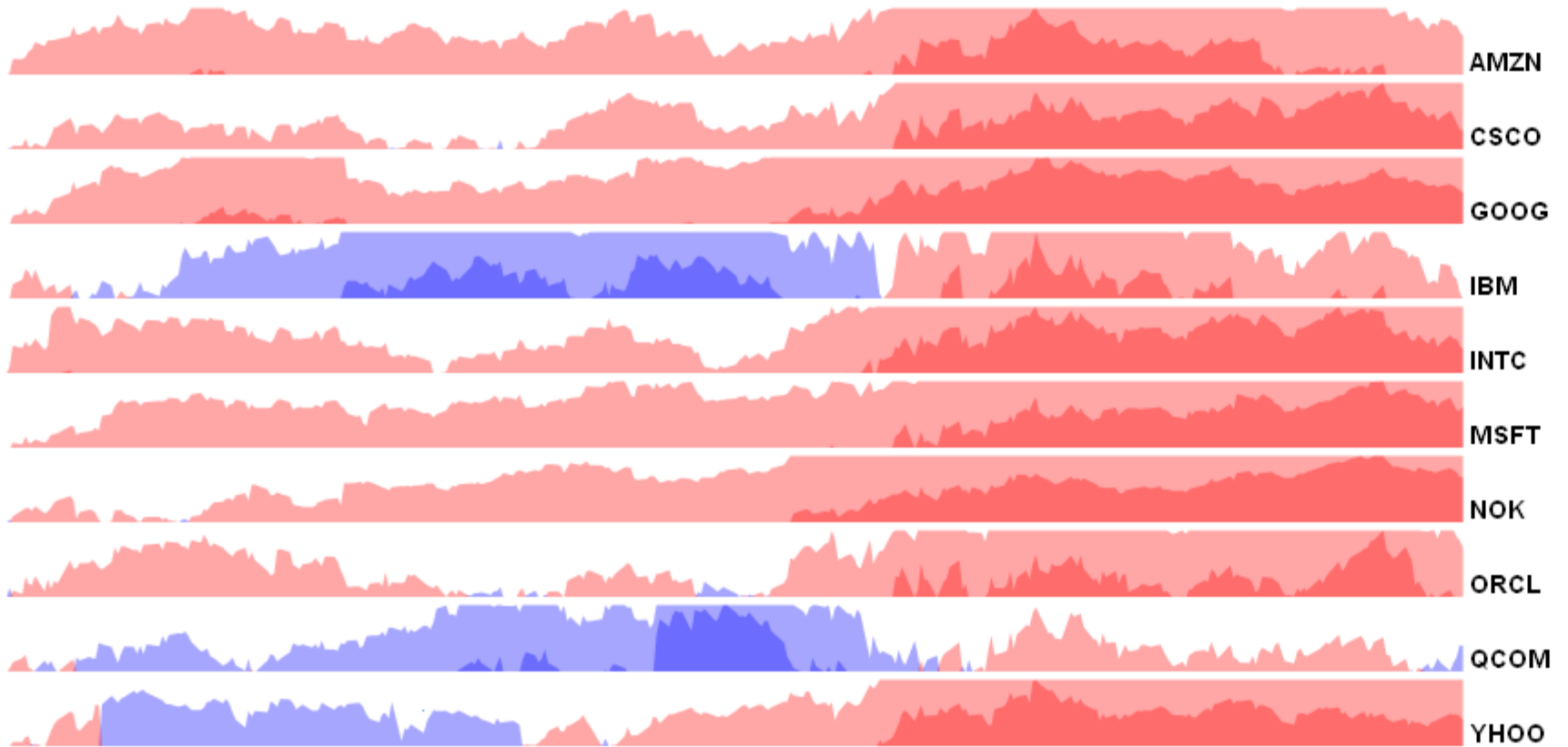


# Relative Technology Stock Performance: Jan 2008 - Present

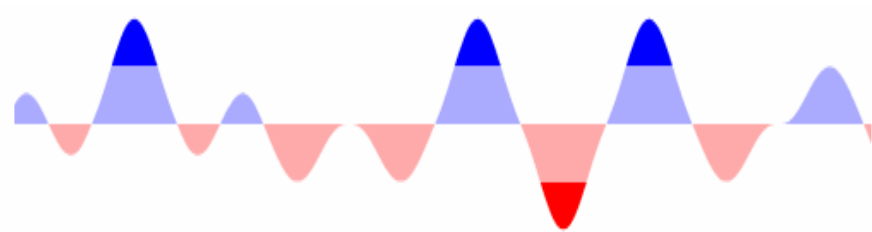




## Relative Technology Stock Performance: Jan 2008 - Present



# Horizon Graphs



**Segment** Peaks

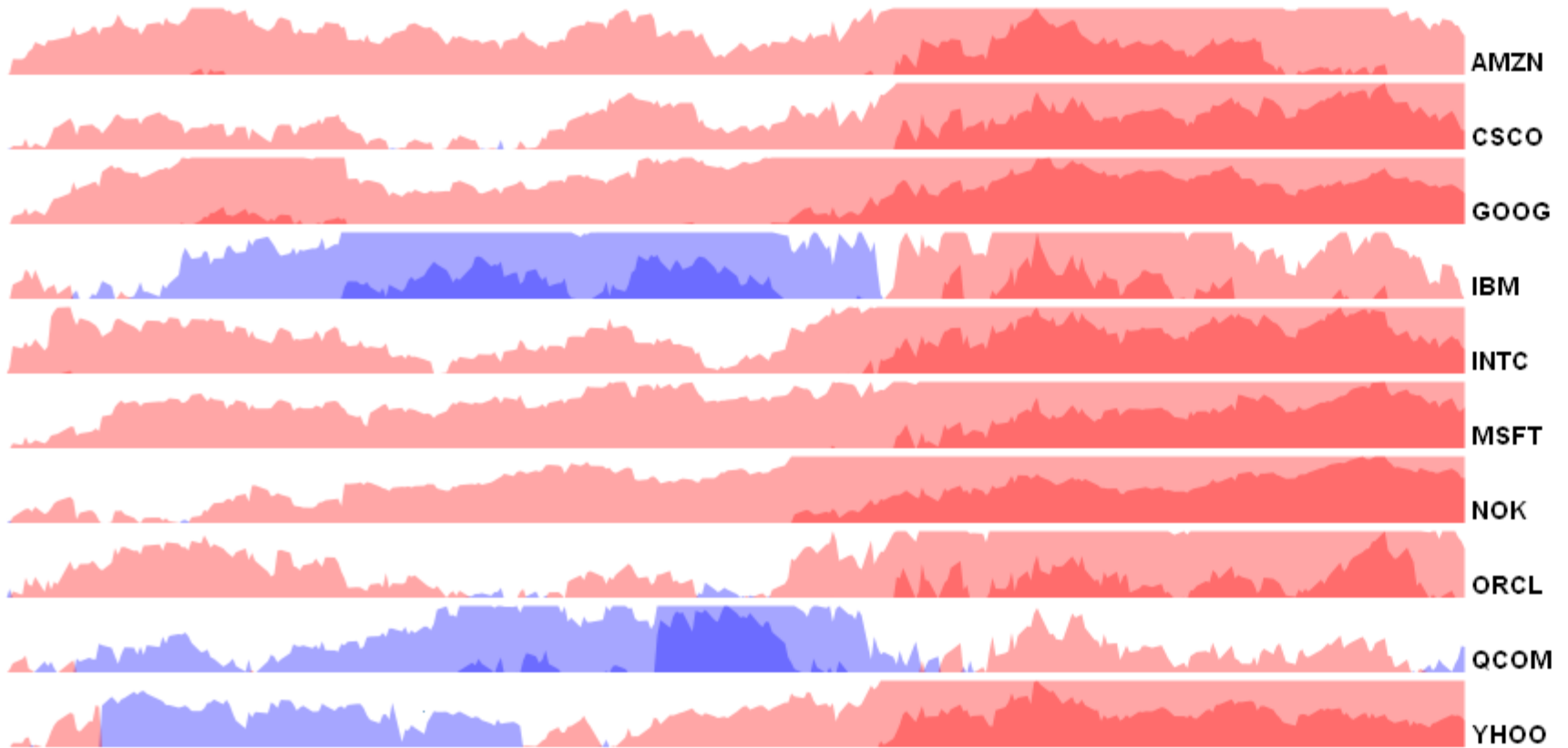


**Layer** Segments

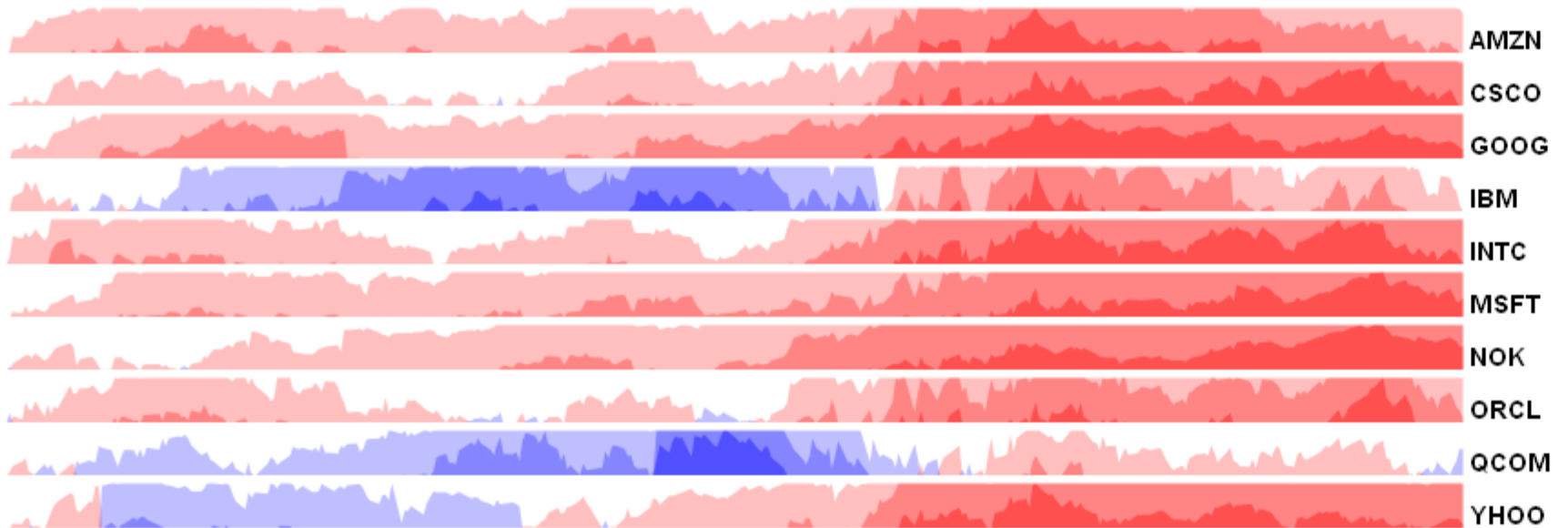


**Mirror** Negative Values

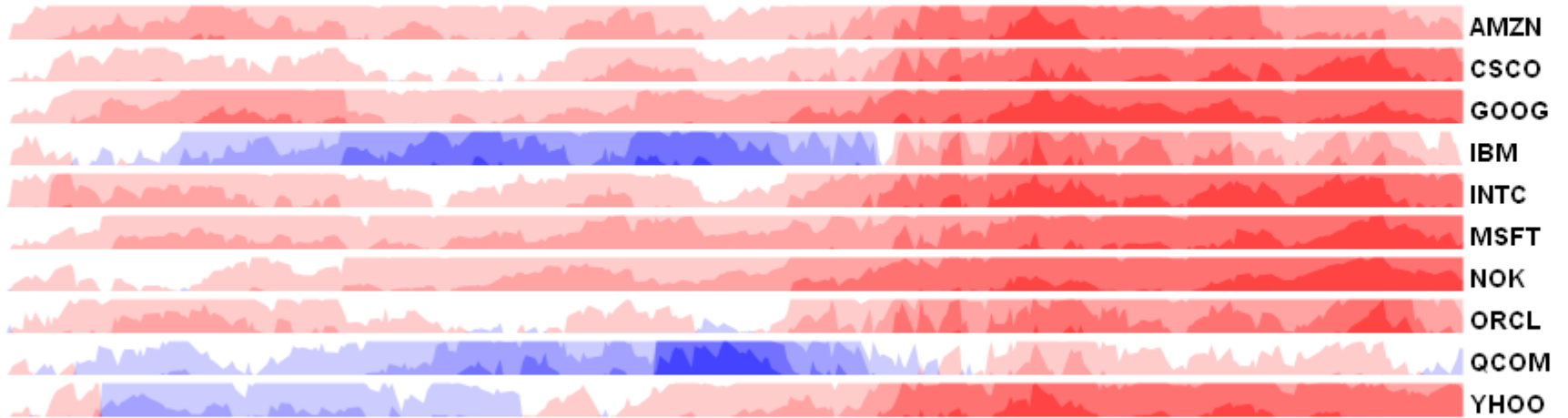
## Relative Technology Stock Performance: Jan 2008 - Present



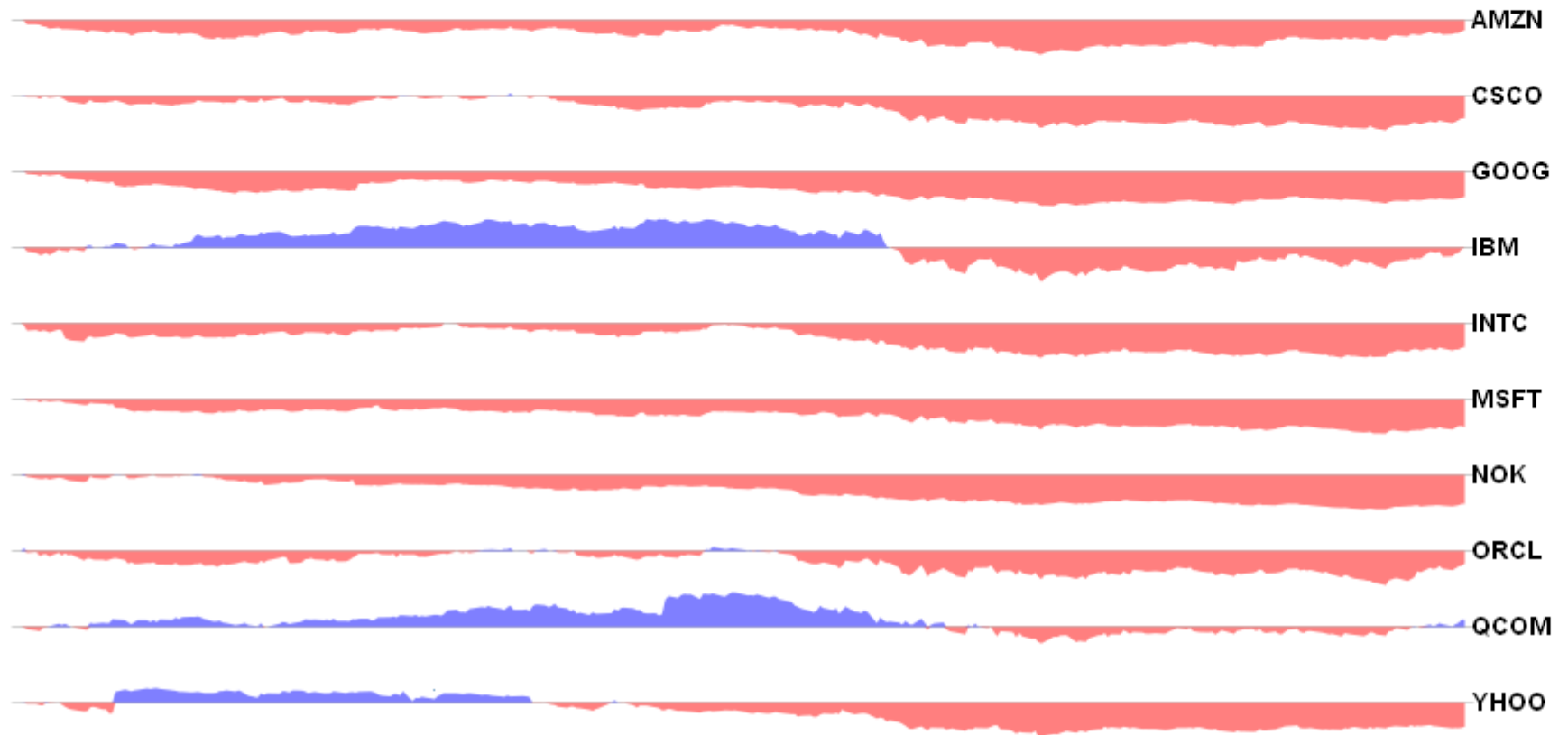
## Relative Technology Stock Performance: Jan 2008 - Present



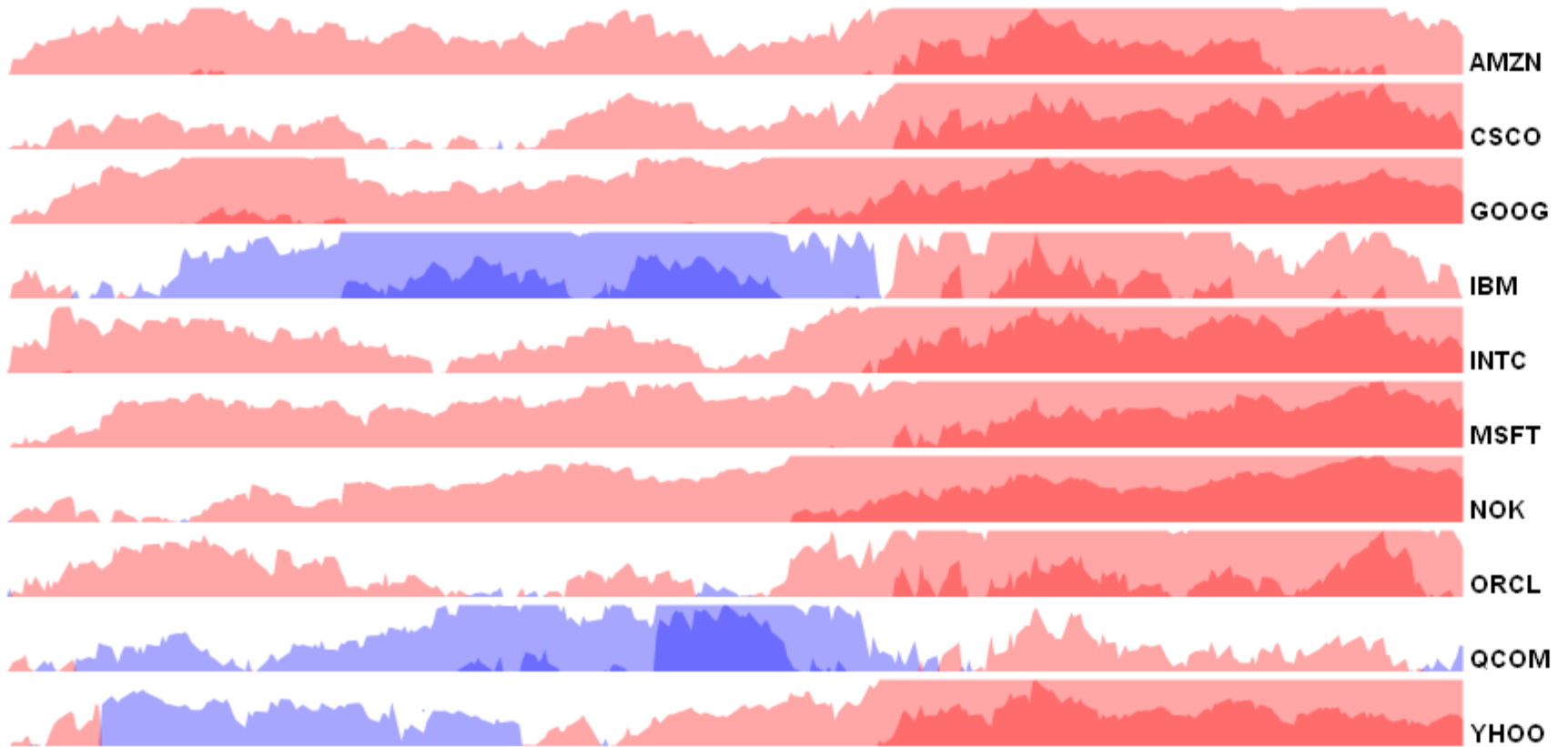
## Relative Technology Stock Performance: Jan 2008 - Present



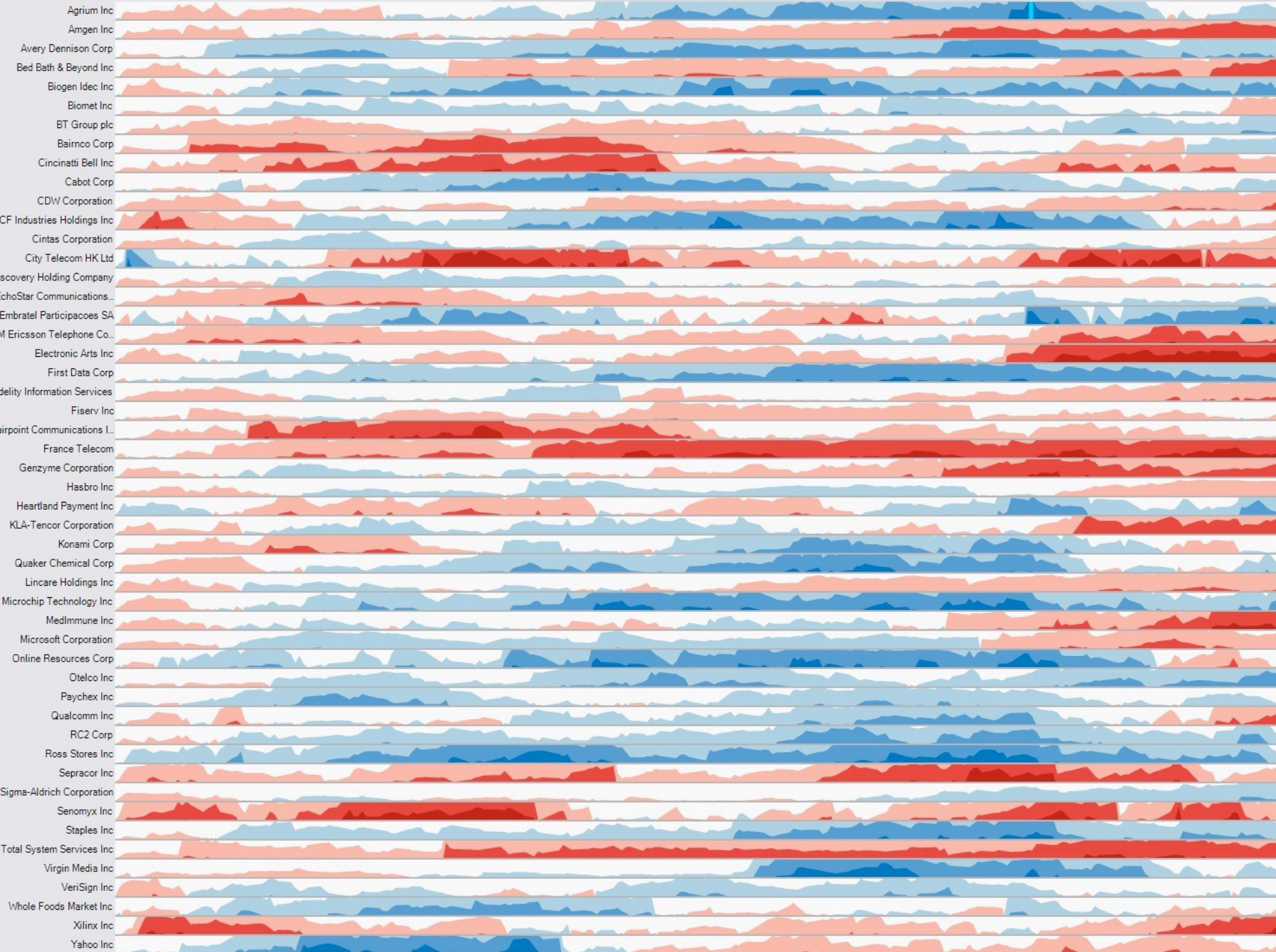
## Relative Technology Stock Performance: Jan 2008 - Present



## Relative Technology Stock Performance: Jan 2008 - Present



10/03/2005

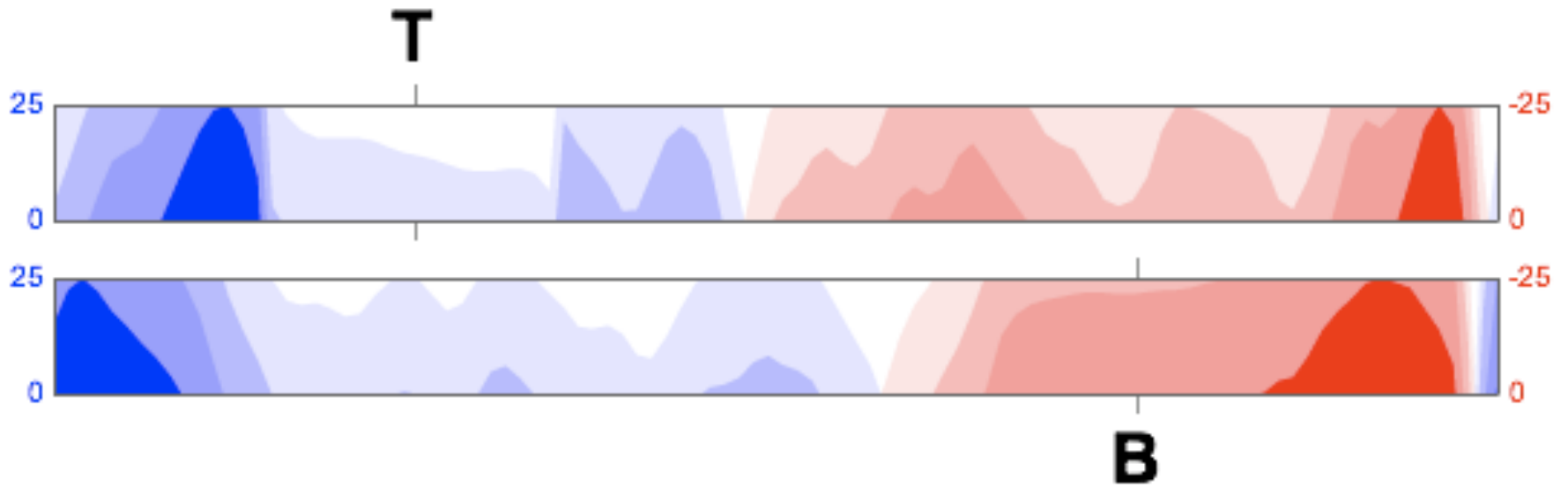




# Experiment: Chart Type & Size

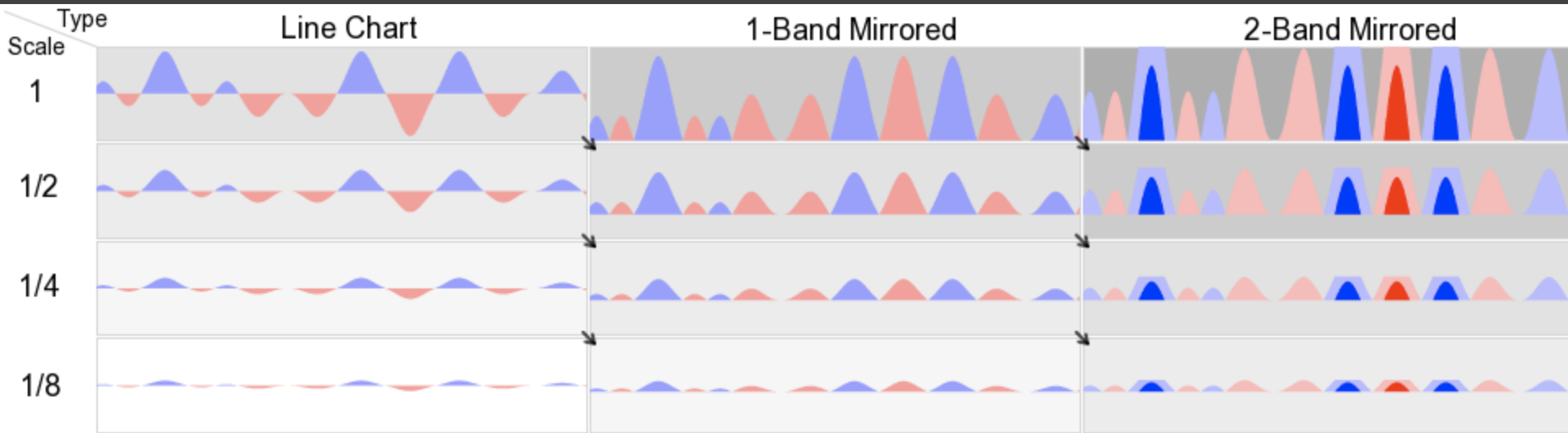
**Q1:** How do mirroring and layering affect estimation time and accuracy compared to line charts?

**Q2:** How does chart size affect estimation time and accuracy?



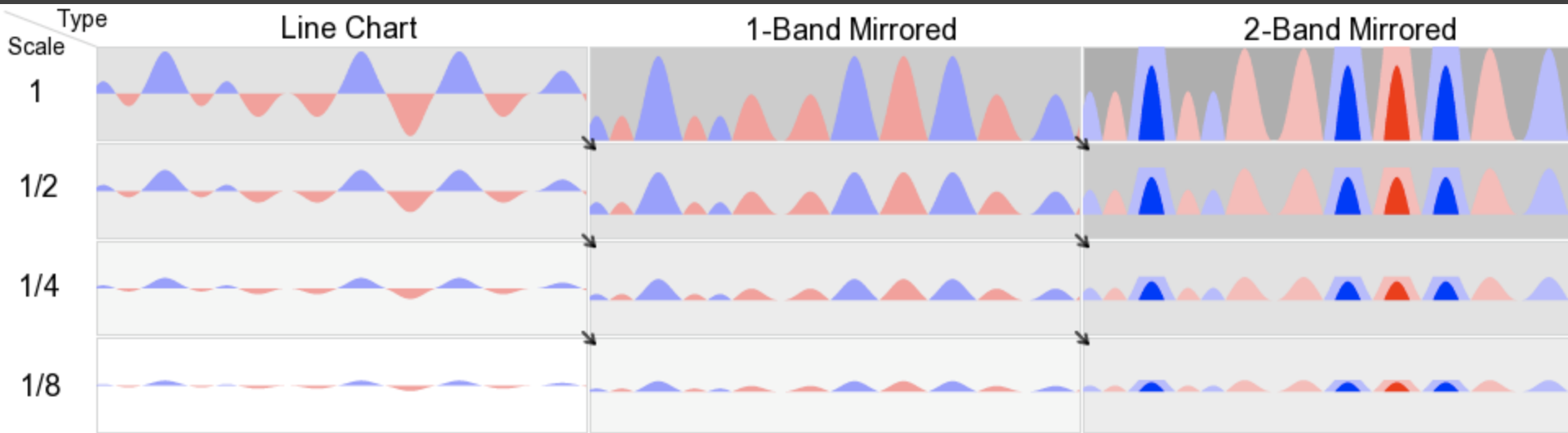
**Estimate the difference between T and B (0-200) to within 5 values.**

# Experiment Design



- 3 (chart type) x 4 (size) within-subjects design
- N = 30 (17 male, 13 female), undergrads
  - 14.1 inch LCD display, 1024 x 768 resolution
  - At scale = 1, chart is 13.9 x 1.35 cm (48 px)

# Experiment Design

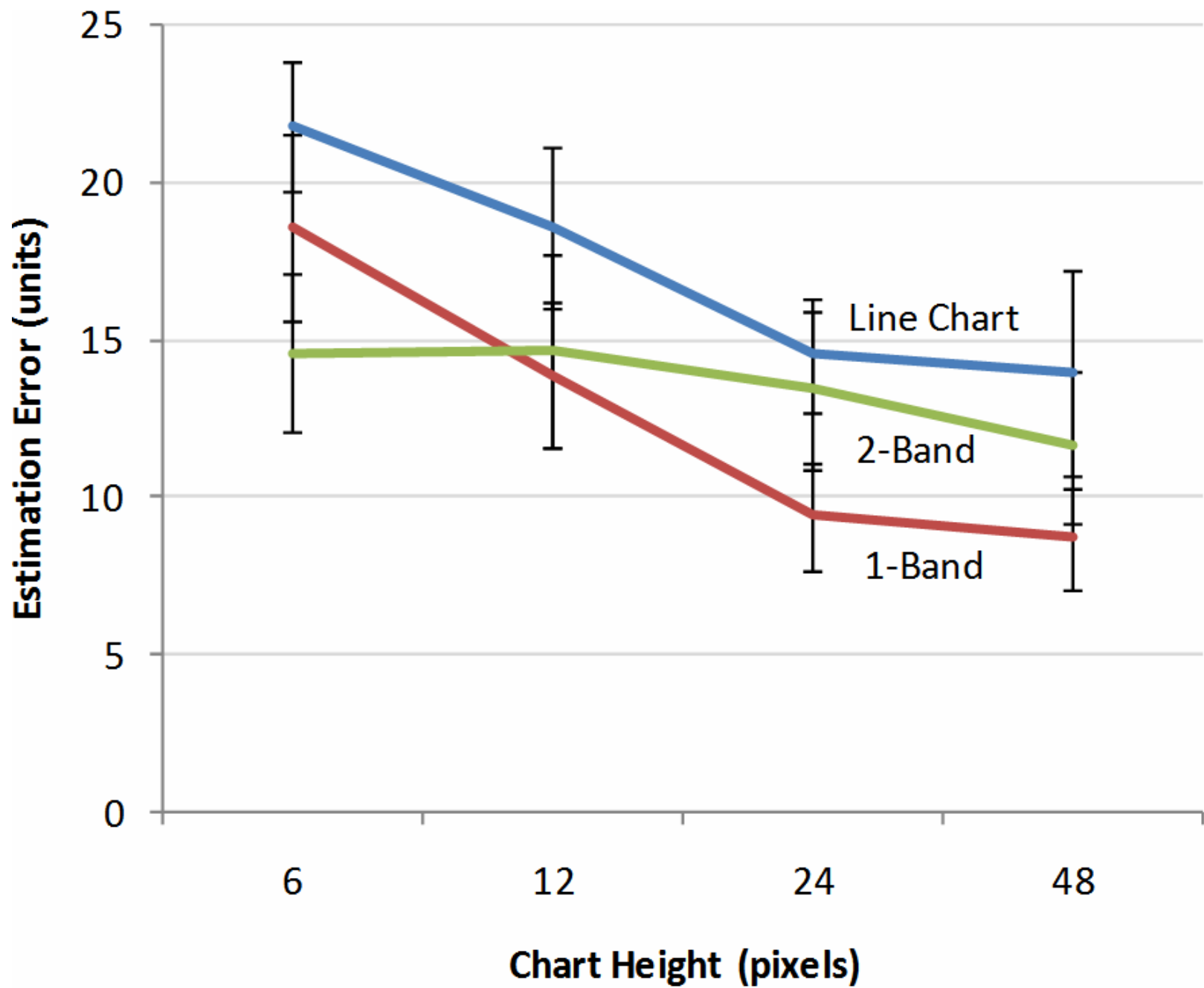


3 (type) x 4 (size) within-subjects design

N = 30 (17 male, 13 female), undergrads

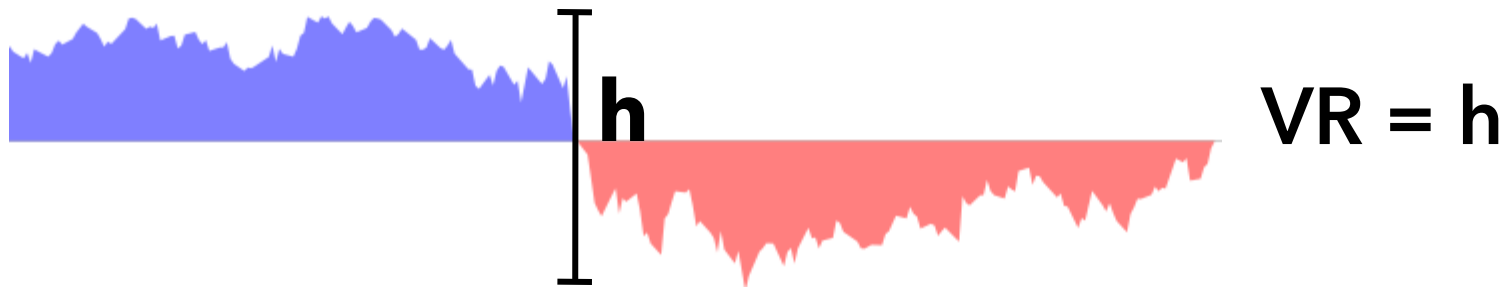
2 (type) x 3 (size: 1/8, 1/12, 1/24) follow-up

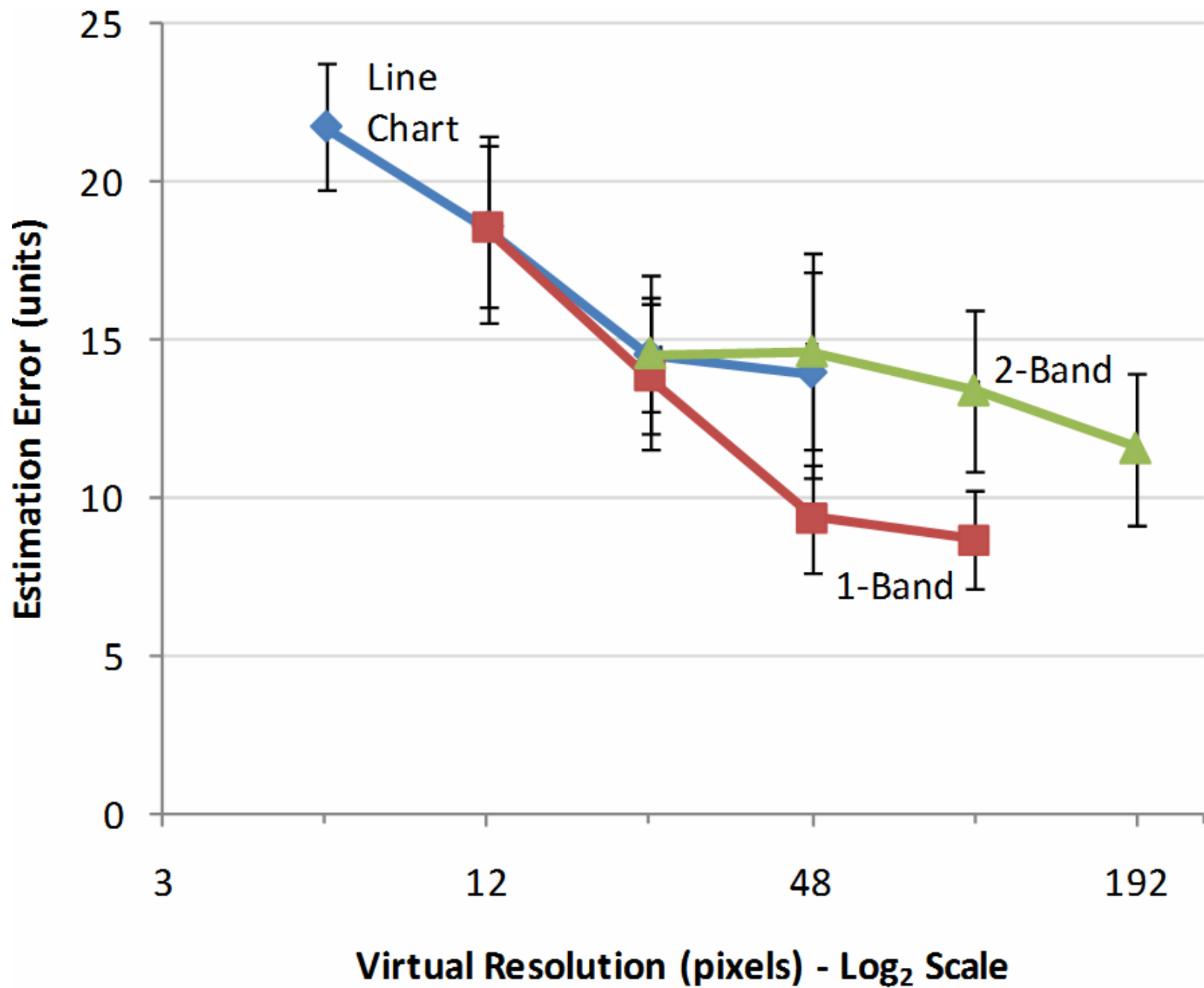
N = 8 (6 male, 2 female), engineering grads

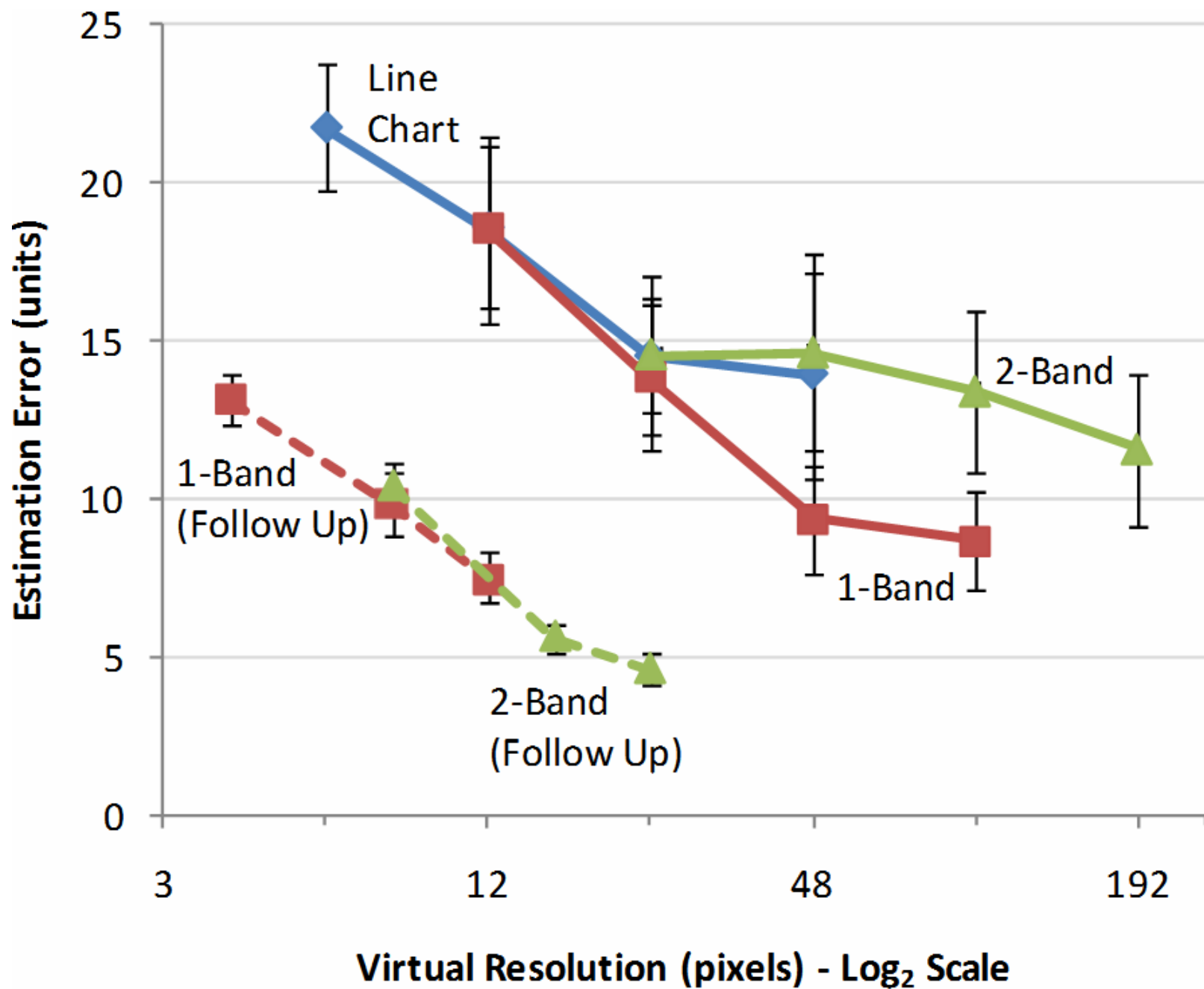


# Virtual Resolution (VR)

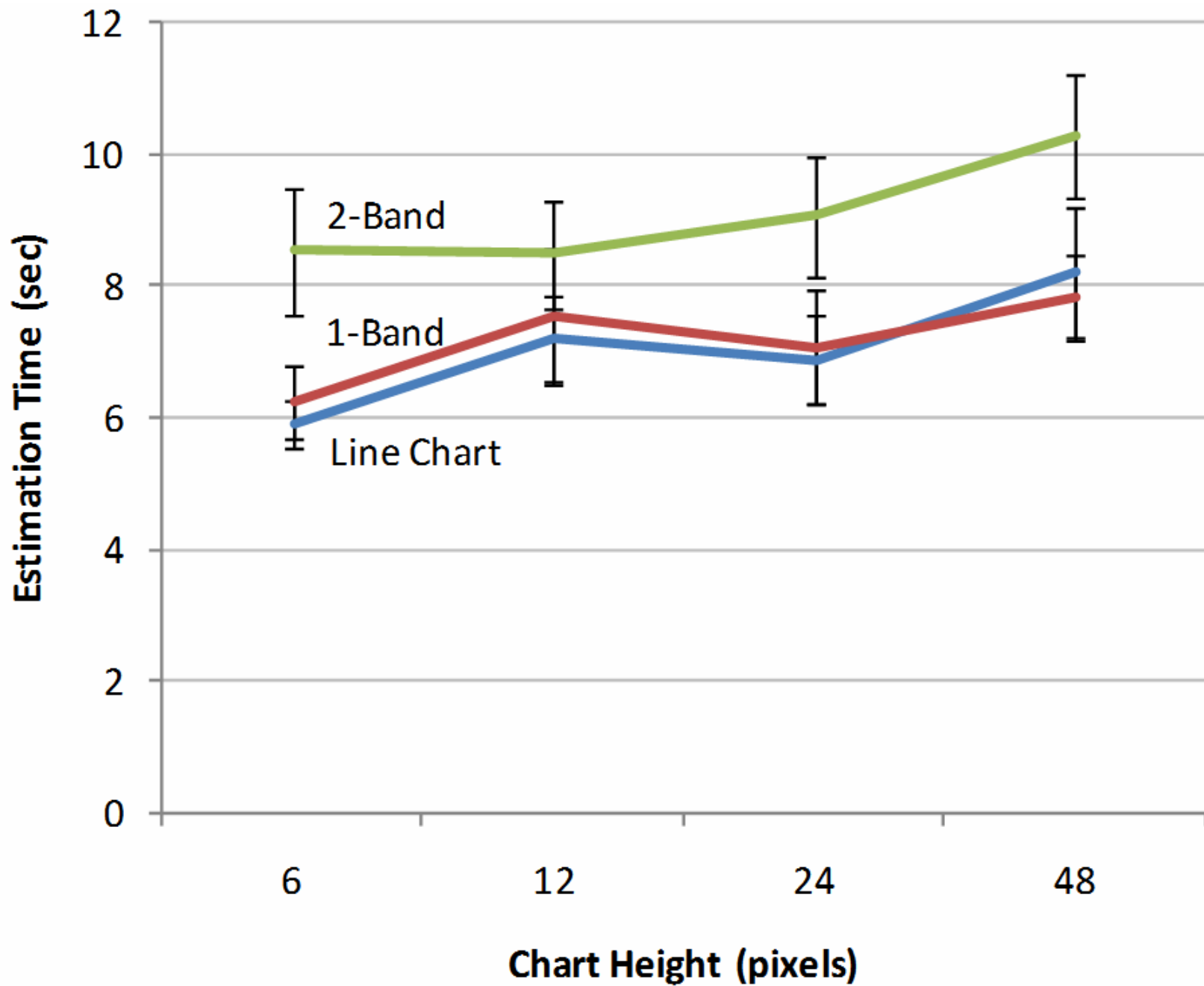
The un-mirrored, un-layered height of a chart











# Experiment Results

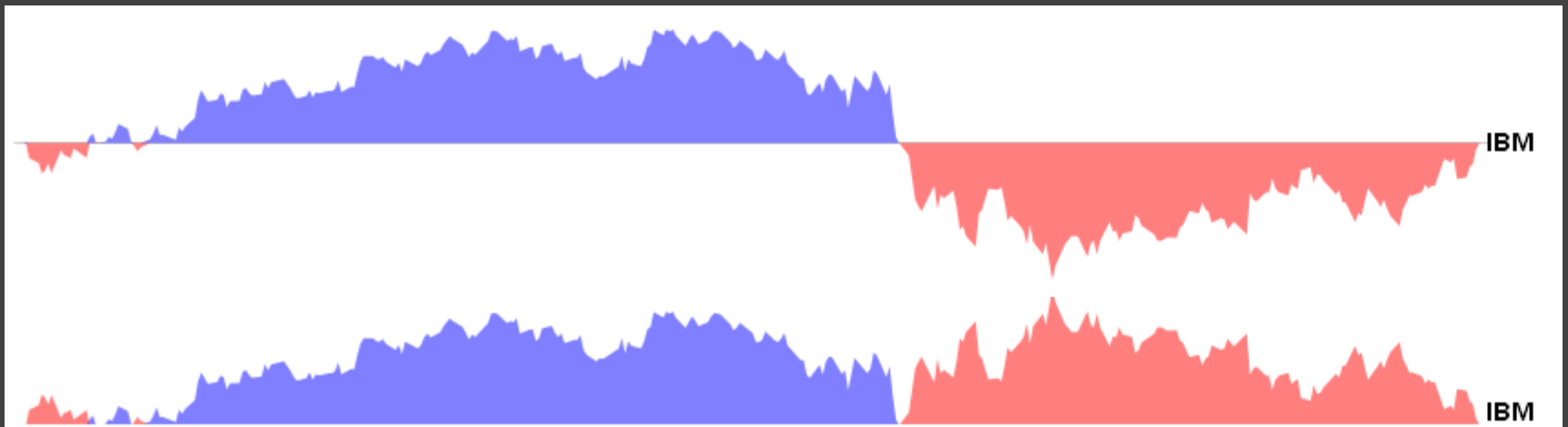
**Q1:** 2-band horizon graph (but not mirrored graph) has higher baseline estimation time and error.

**Q2:** Estimation error increases as the *virtual resolution* decreases.

Estimation time decreases as the *physical height* decreases.

# Design Guidelines

Mirroring does not hamper perception



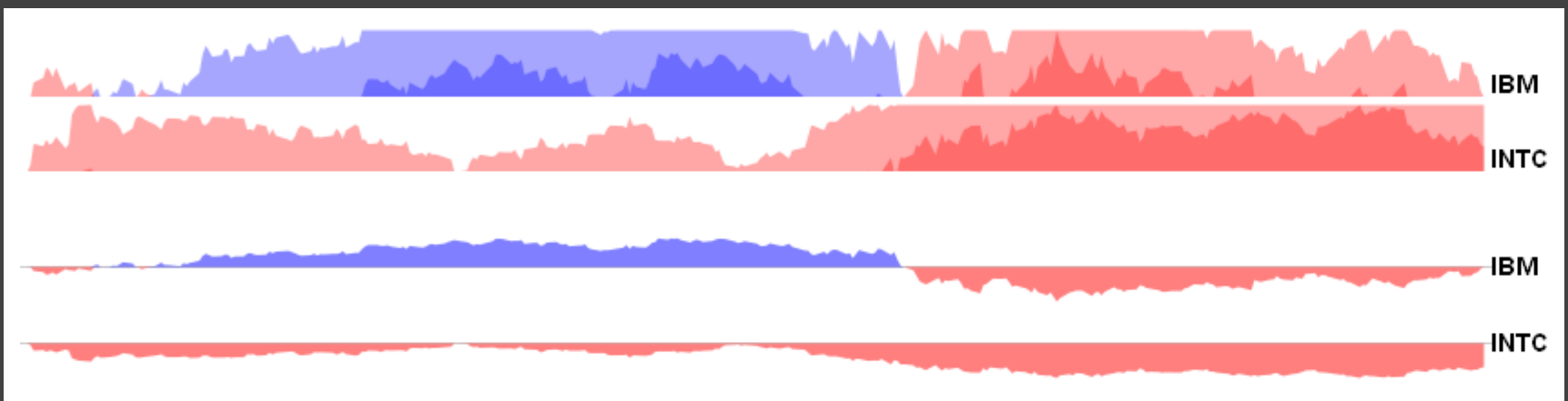
# Design Guidelines

Mirroring does not hamper perception

**Layered bands beneficial for smaller charts**

**2-band mirror charts** more accurate for heights under 6.8mm (24 pixels @ 1024x768)

Predict benefits for 3 bands under 1.7mm (6 px)



# Design Guidelines

Mirroring does not hamper perception

Layered bands beneficial for smaller charts

## Optimal chart sizing

**Sweet spots** in time/error curves

6.8mm (24 px) for line chart & mirrored chart

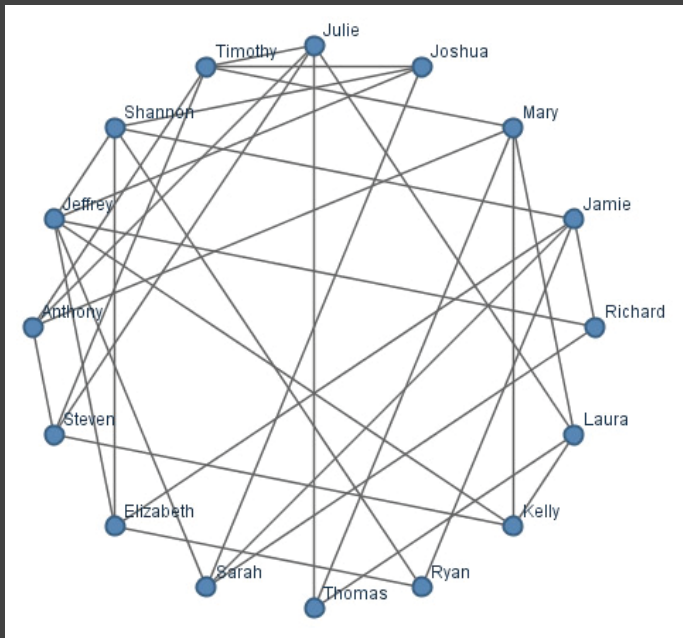
3.4mm (12 px) for 2-band horizon graph

FOLLOW-UP QUESTION:

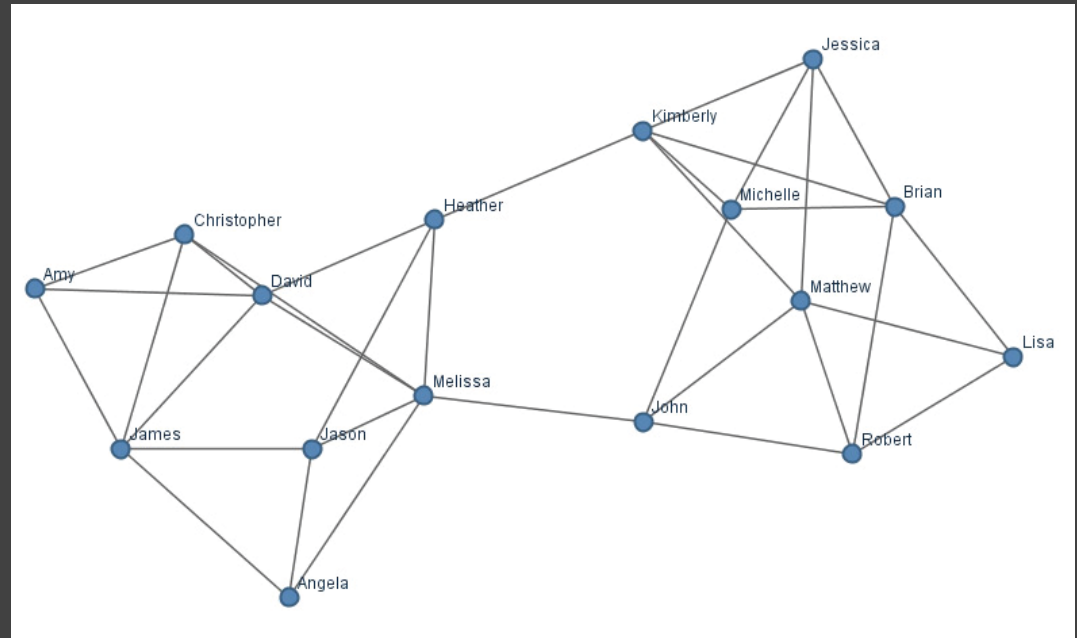
What other **tasks** and  
**performance measures**  
should one test?

# Perceptual Organization of Node-Link Diagrams

# Perceptual Organization of Graphs



Circular



Force-Directed



# Experiment Design

## Factors

Circular or Force-Directed Seed Layout

# of Between-Cluster Edges ("masking")

All graphs had two primary clusters

## Measures

# of Edge Crossings

Average Edge Length

Average Node Distance

within or between clusters



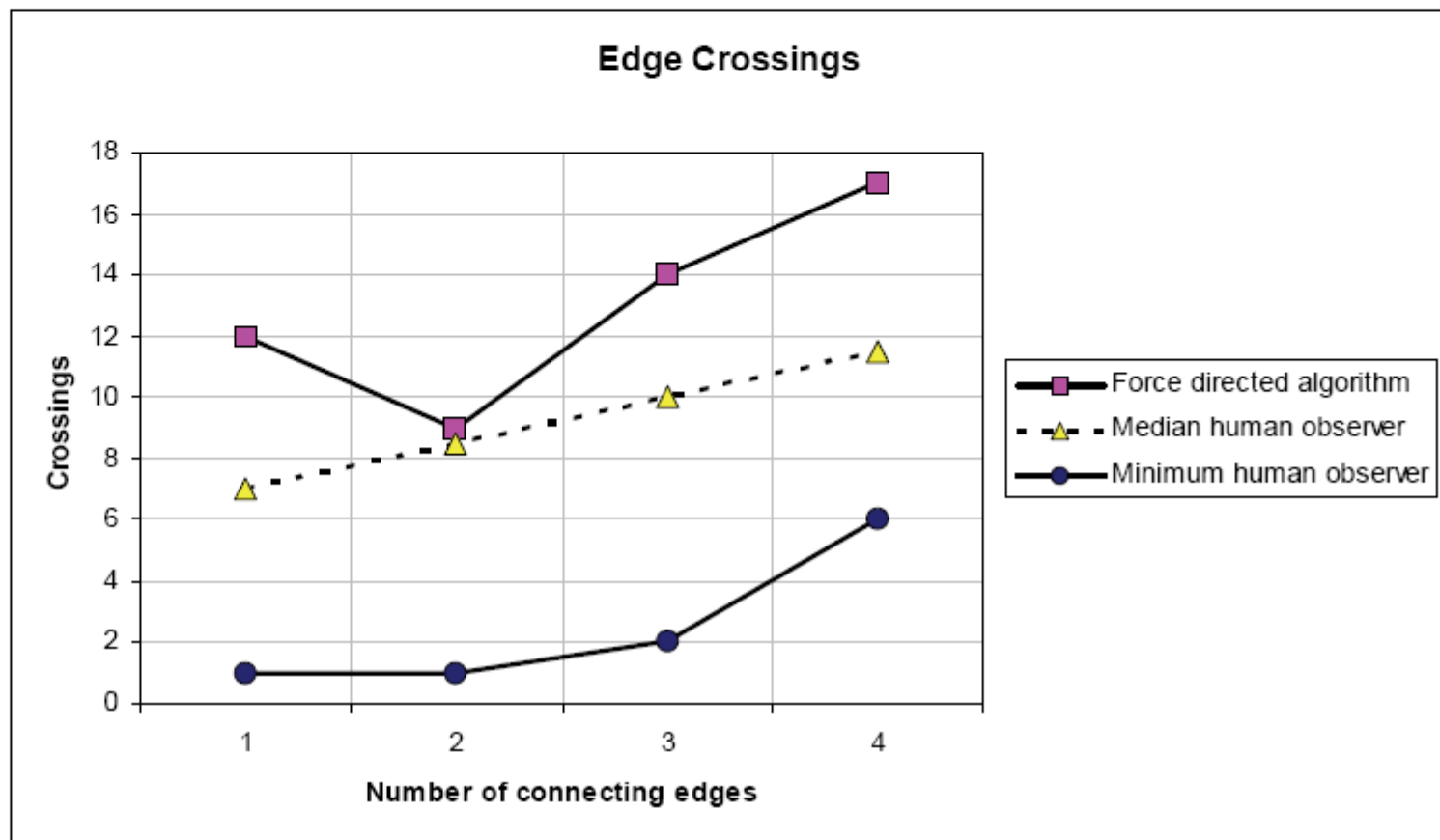


Figure 4. Edge Crossings. Human observers produced graph layouts with fewer edge crossings than the force-directed graph algorithm.

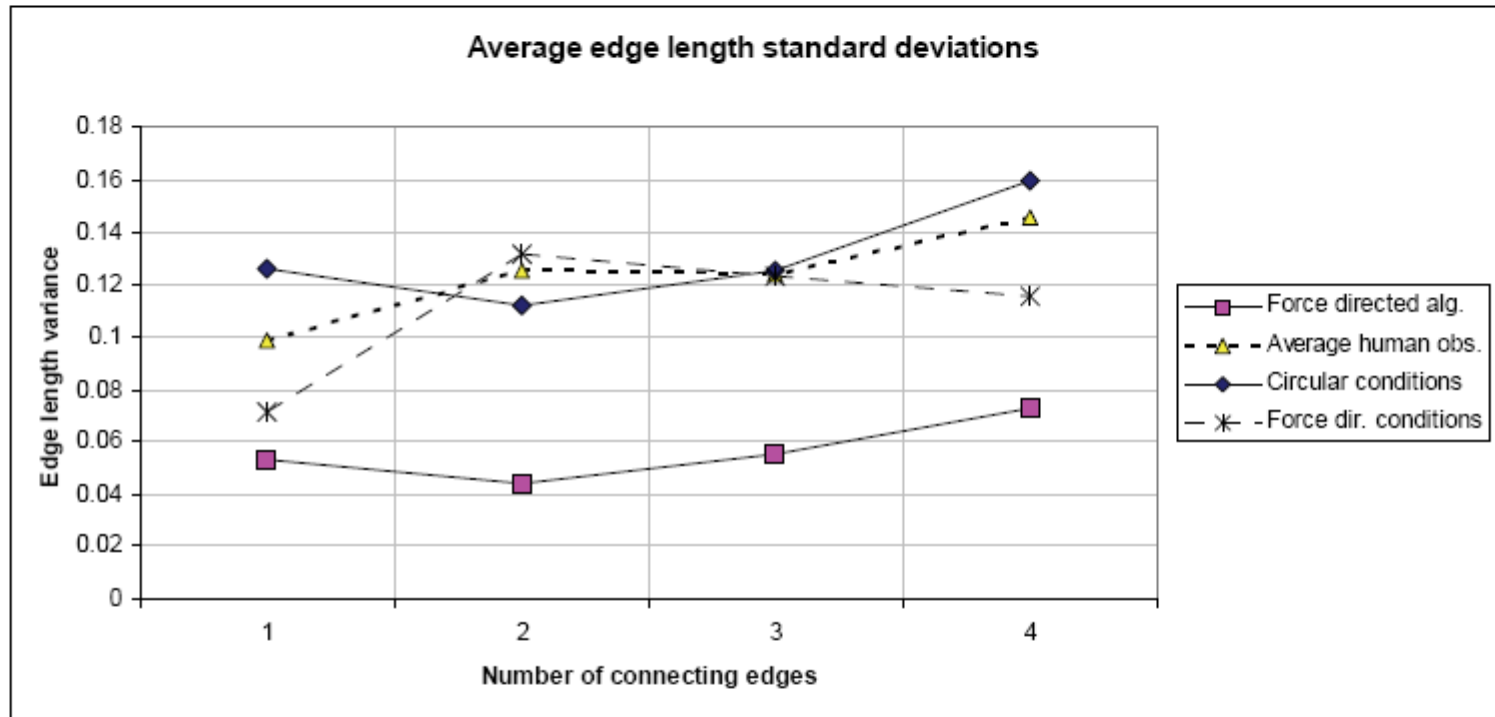


Figure 5. Edge Length Distribution. Human observers did not focus on maintaining equal edge length as much as the force directed algorithm.

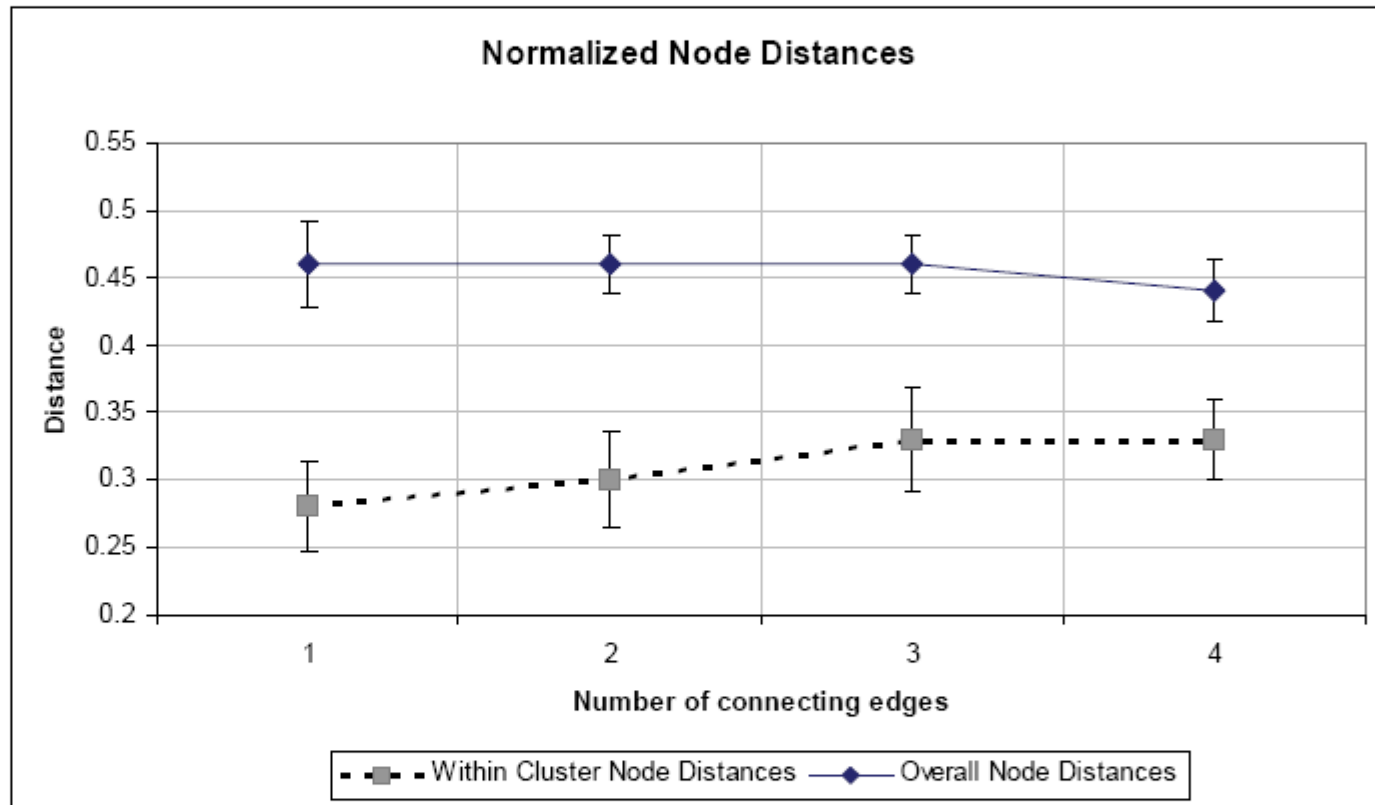


Figure 7. Cluster Extraction. For all levels of masking, the distance between nodes within a cluster is significantly smaller than the overall inter-node distance, demonstrating perceptual grouping. Error bars show 95% confidence intervals

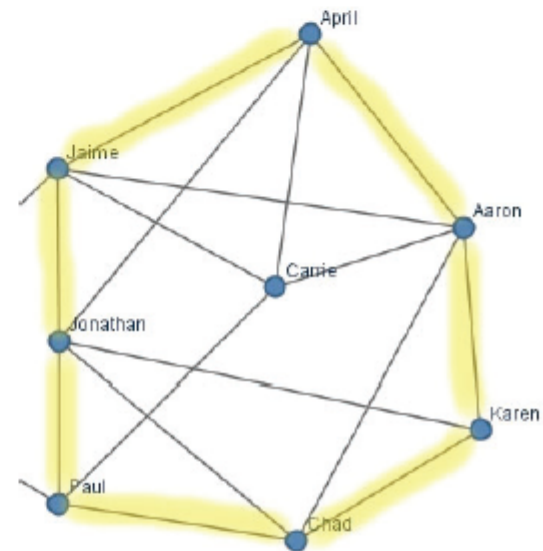
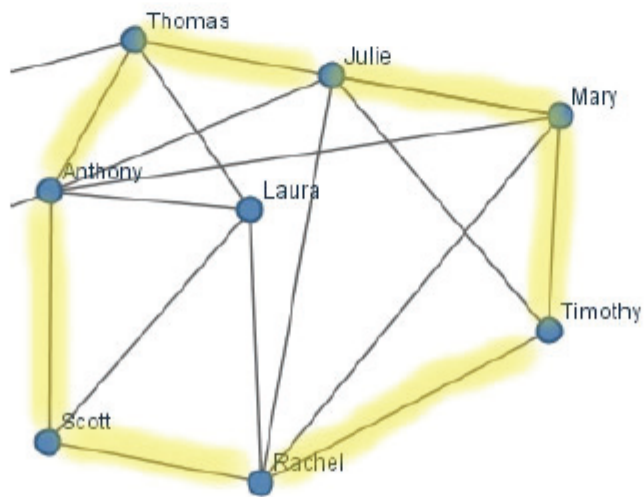


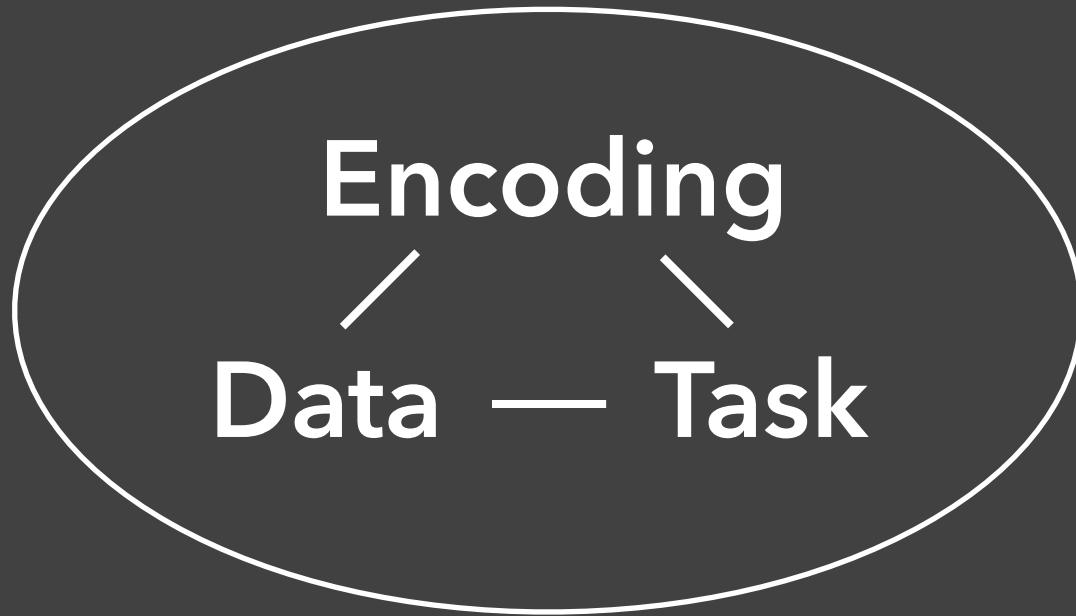
Figure 9. Cluster Hulls. Two examples of user-generated layouts where cluster edges formed a hull enclosing the cluster, organizing it into a single perceptual group.

# Summary

Design and analyze visualization techniques in context of real-world use.

Time/error analyses can be insightful, but they don't provide a complete picture.

Performance measures may be more suited to serious analysis than casual use?



**Users & Domain**



# Administrivia

# Final Project Deliverables

**Demonstration Video** ( $\leq 2$  min)

Due on YouTube & Gradescope by EOD Wed 3/6.

**Final Project Showcase**

We will show demo videos in class, Thu 3/7.

**Interactive Web Page & GitLab Repo**

All materials online by EOD Tue 3/12.

[Read assignment description for more!](#)

# Course Evaluation

**Course evaluation, due by EOD 3/10**

Your opinion is valued!

<https://uw.iasystem.org/survey/286156>

# Course Summary

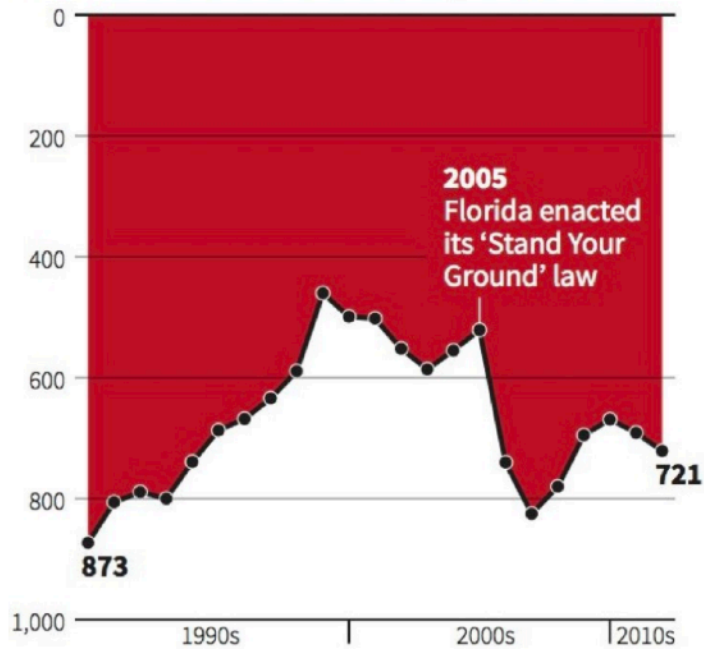
# Data and Image Models

		LES VARIABLES DE L'IMAGE									
		POINTS			LIGNES			ZONES			
								12	14		
Z	XY 2 DIMENSIONS DU PLAN										
	TAILLE										
	VALEUR										
		LES VARIABLES DE SÉPARATION DES IMAGES						13			
	GRAIN										
	COULEUR										
	ORIENTATION										

# Deception & Ethics

## Gun deaths in Florida

Number of murders committed using firearms



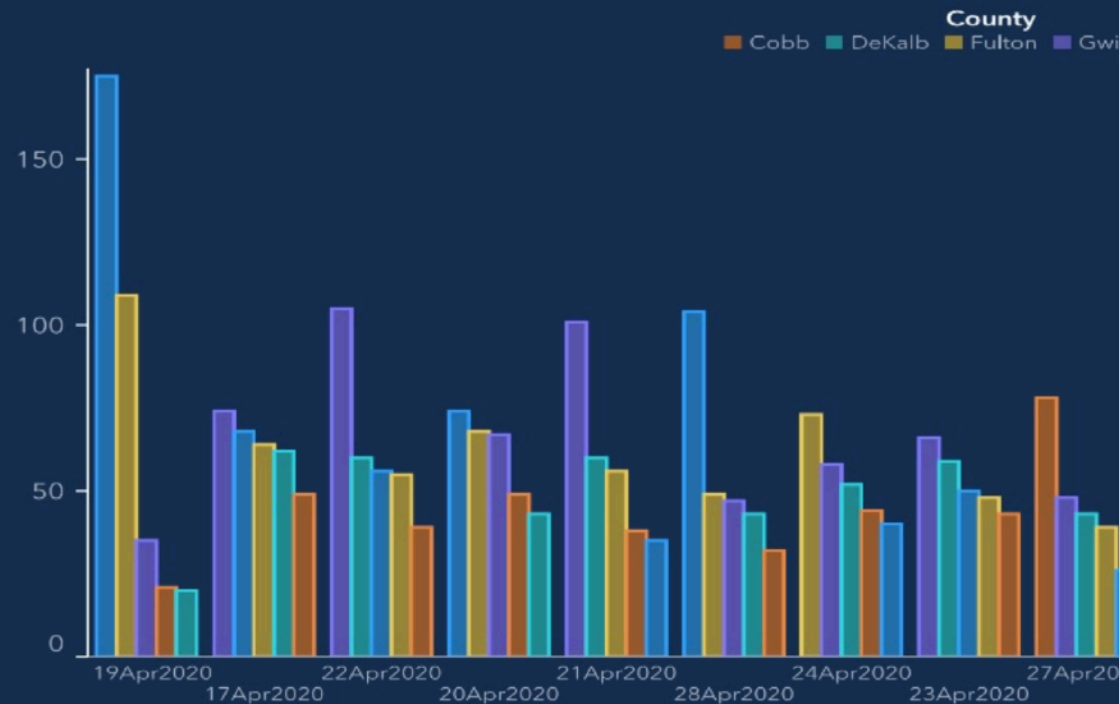
Source: Florida Department of Law Enforcement

C.Chan 16/02/2014

REUTERS

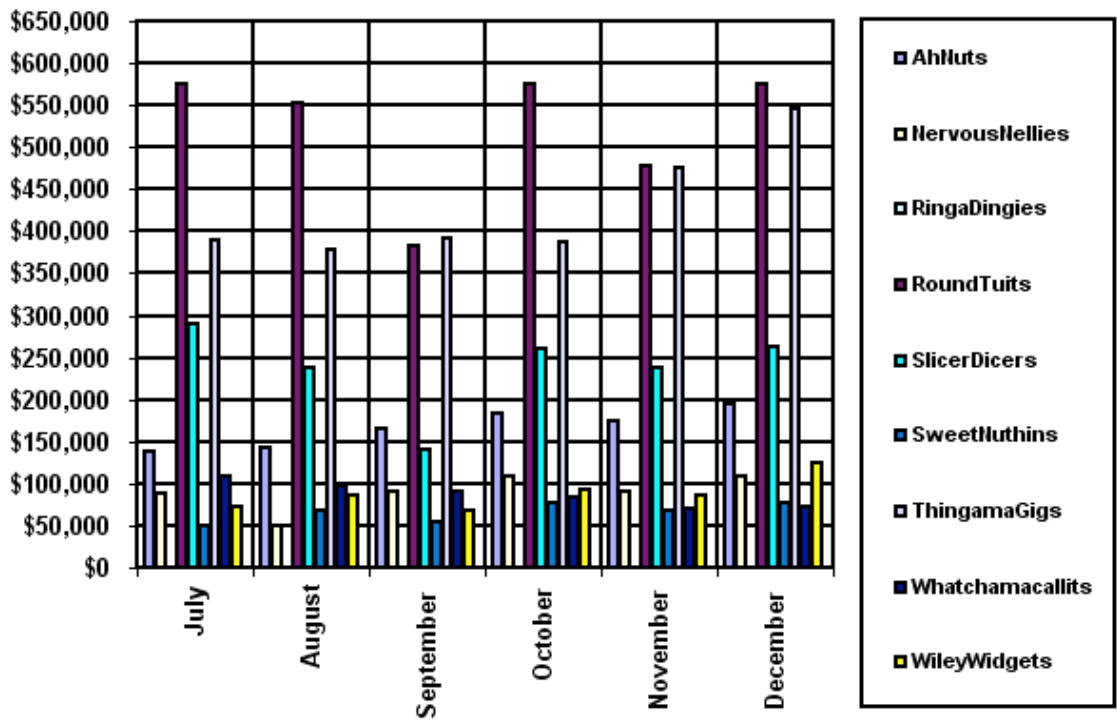
## Top 5 Counties with the Greatest Number of Confirmed COVID-19 Cases

The chart below represents the most impacted counties over the past 15 days. The chart represents the number of deaths and hospitalizations in each of those impacted counties.



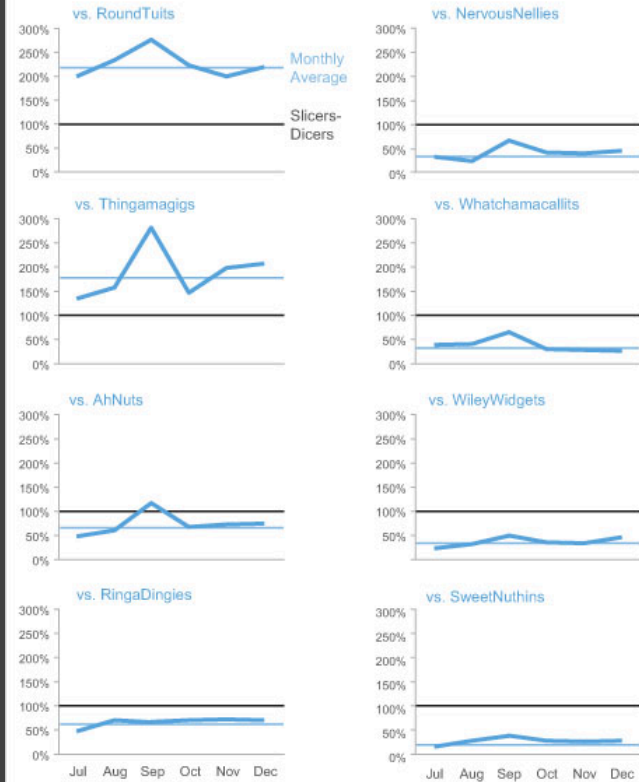
# Visualization Design

SlicerDicers' Sales Compared to Other Products



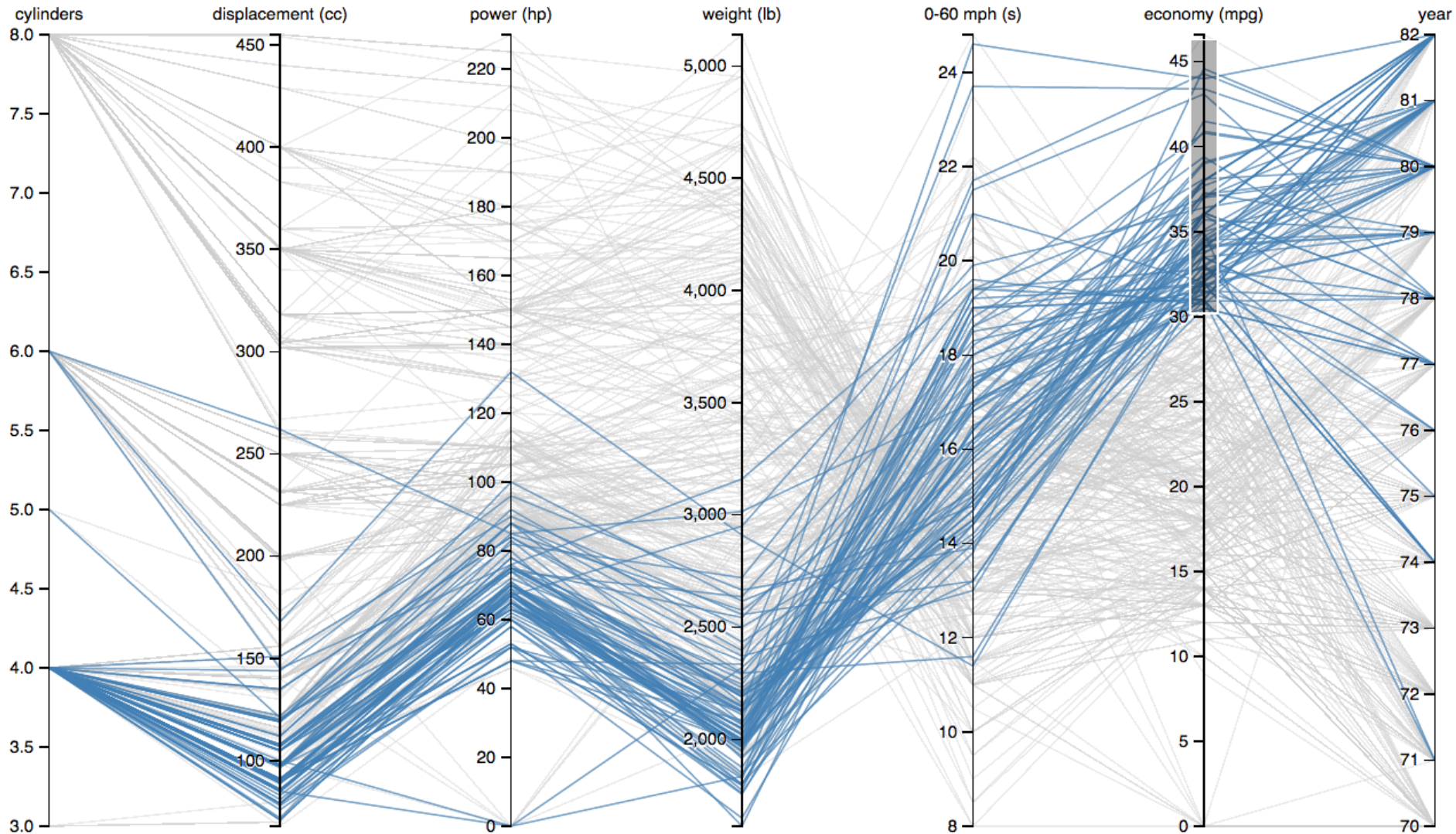
Problematic design

Sales of SlicersDicers Compared to Sales of Other Products  
July - December, 2011



Redesign

# Exploratory Data Analysis



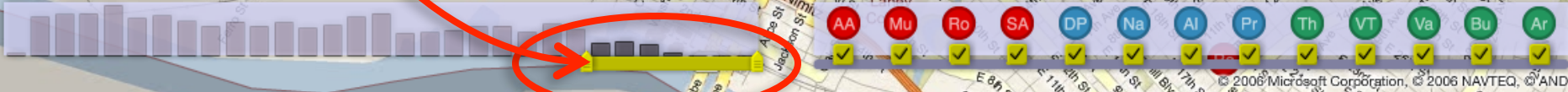


# Interaction

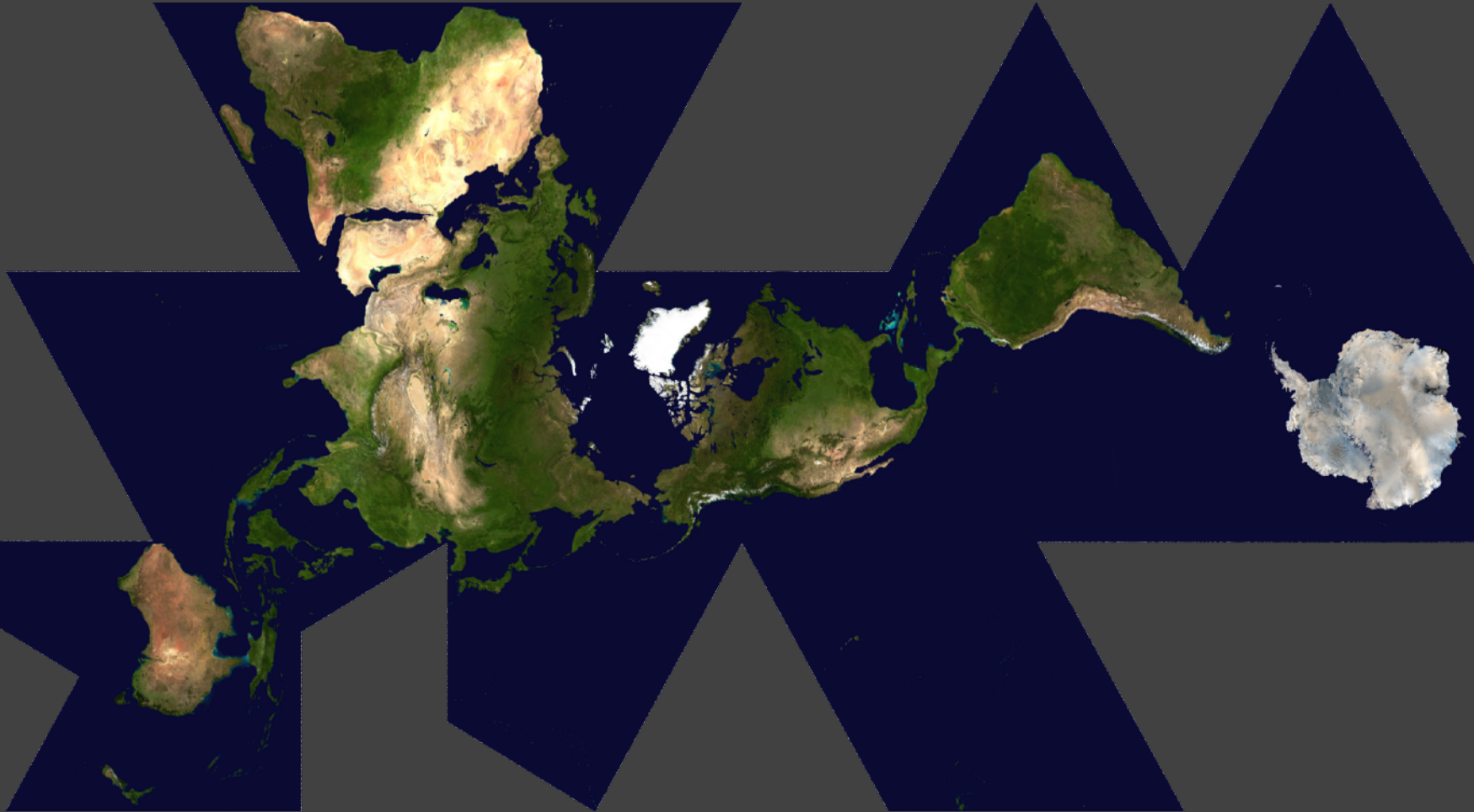
Friday, December 12, 2008  
154 reports



Crimespotting.org

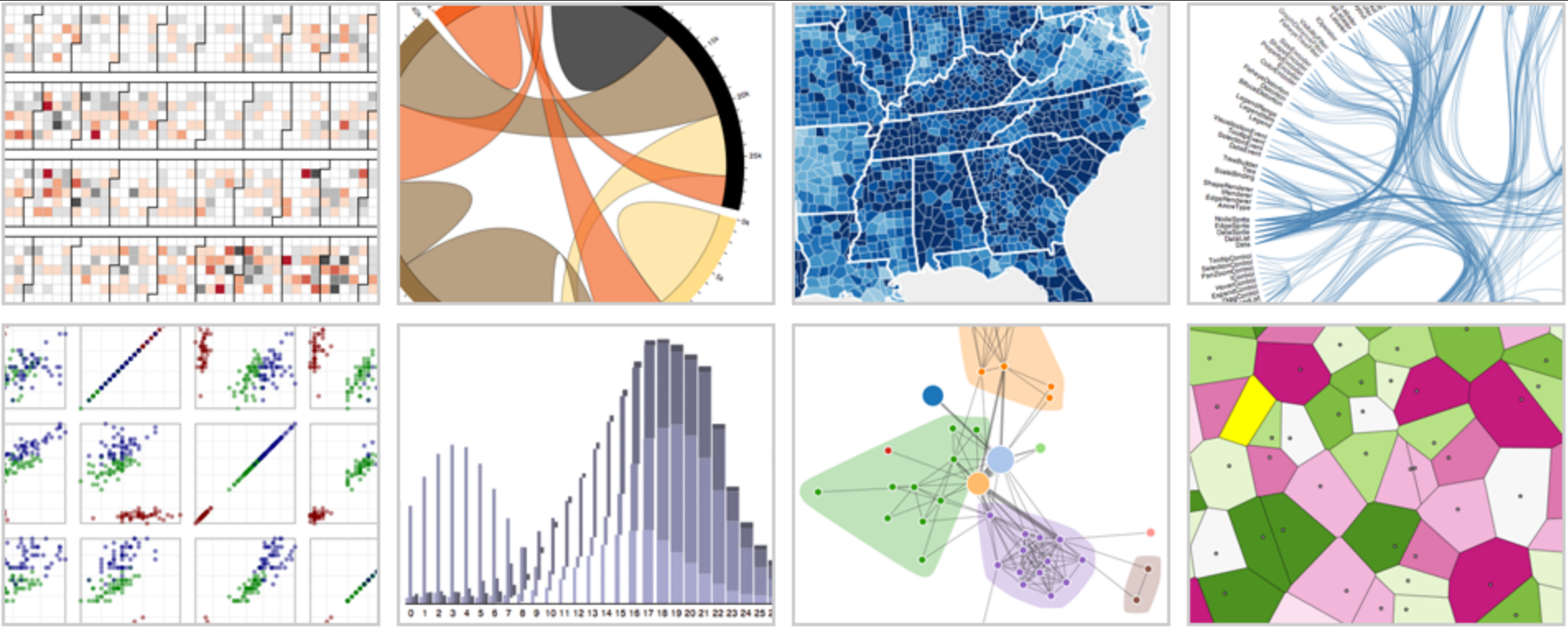


# Maps



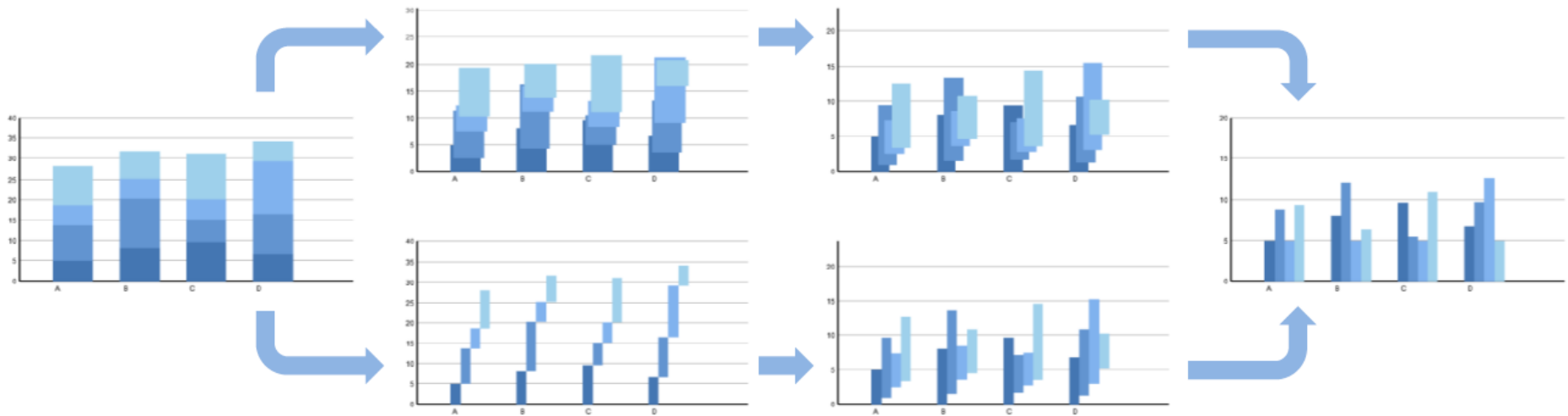
Dymaxion Maps [Fuller 46]

# Visualization Software



**D3: Data-Driven Documents**  
Vega-Lite / Altair

# Animation

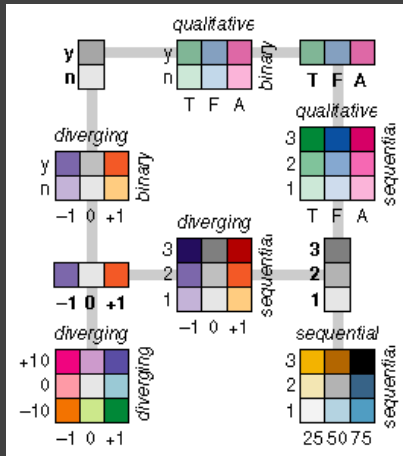
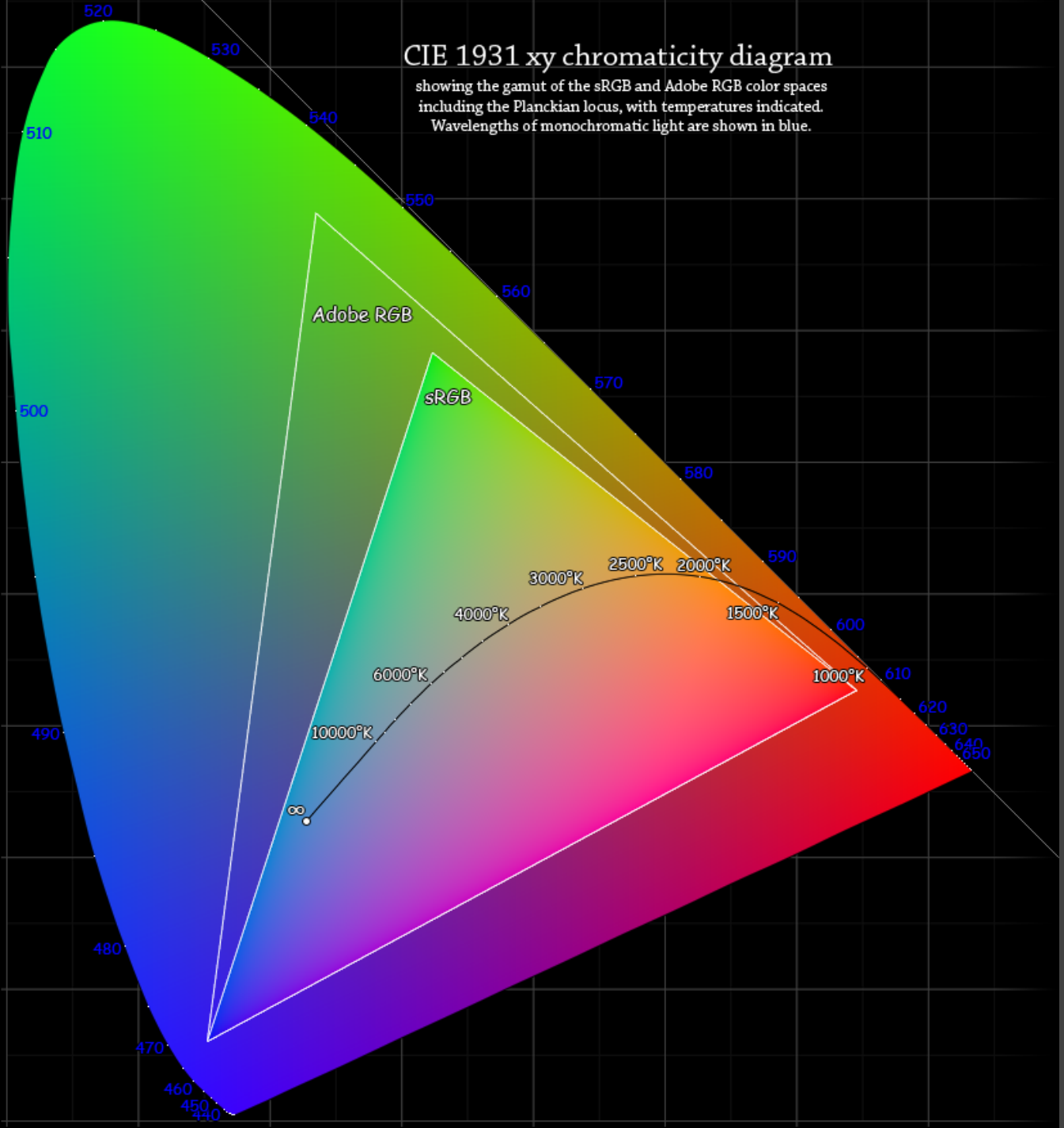


Animated transitions in statistical data graphics [Heer & Robertson 07]

# Color

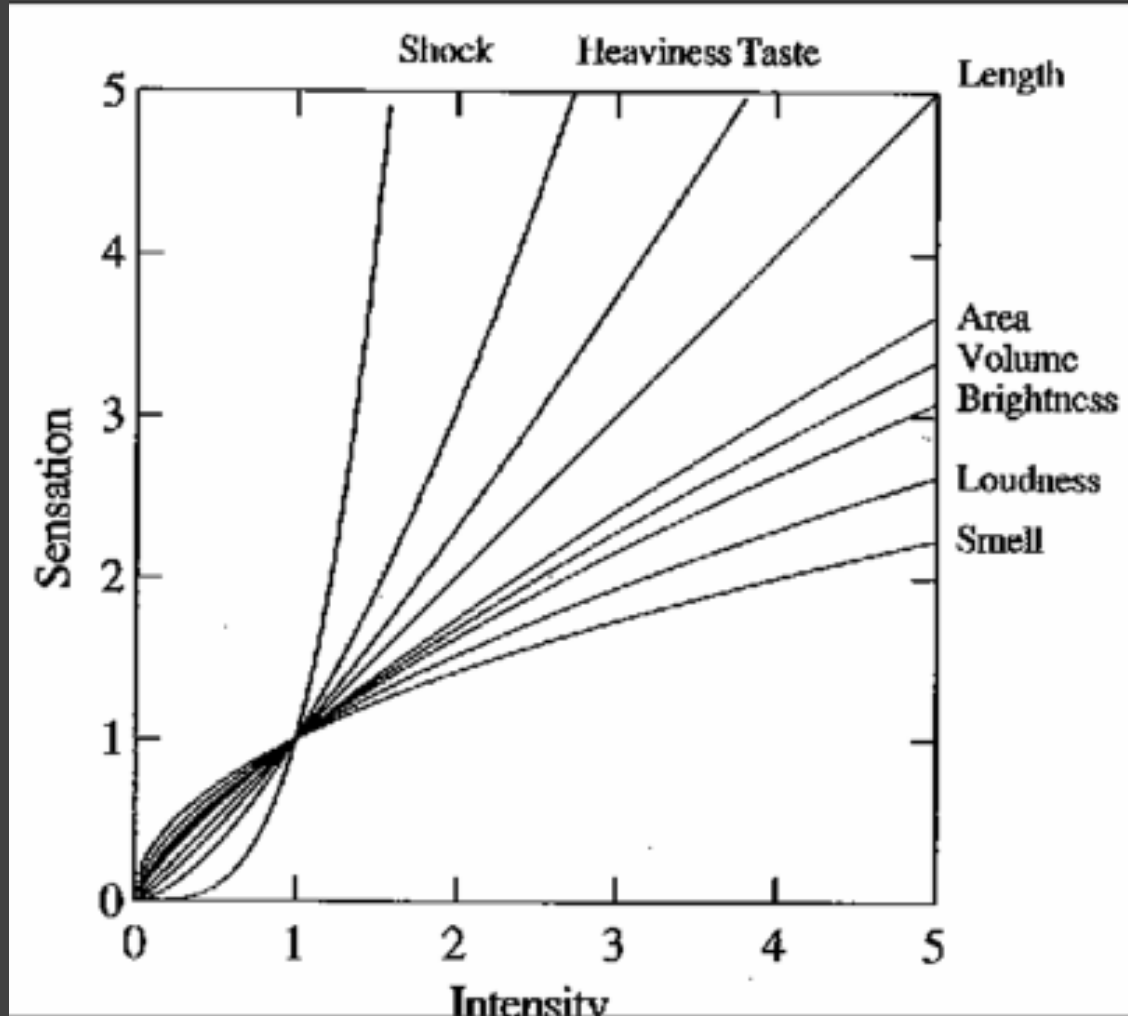
## CIE 1931 xy chromaticity diagram

showing the gamut of the sRGB and Adobe RGB color spaces including the Planckian locus, with temperatures indicated. Wavelengths of monochromatic light are shown in blue.



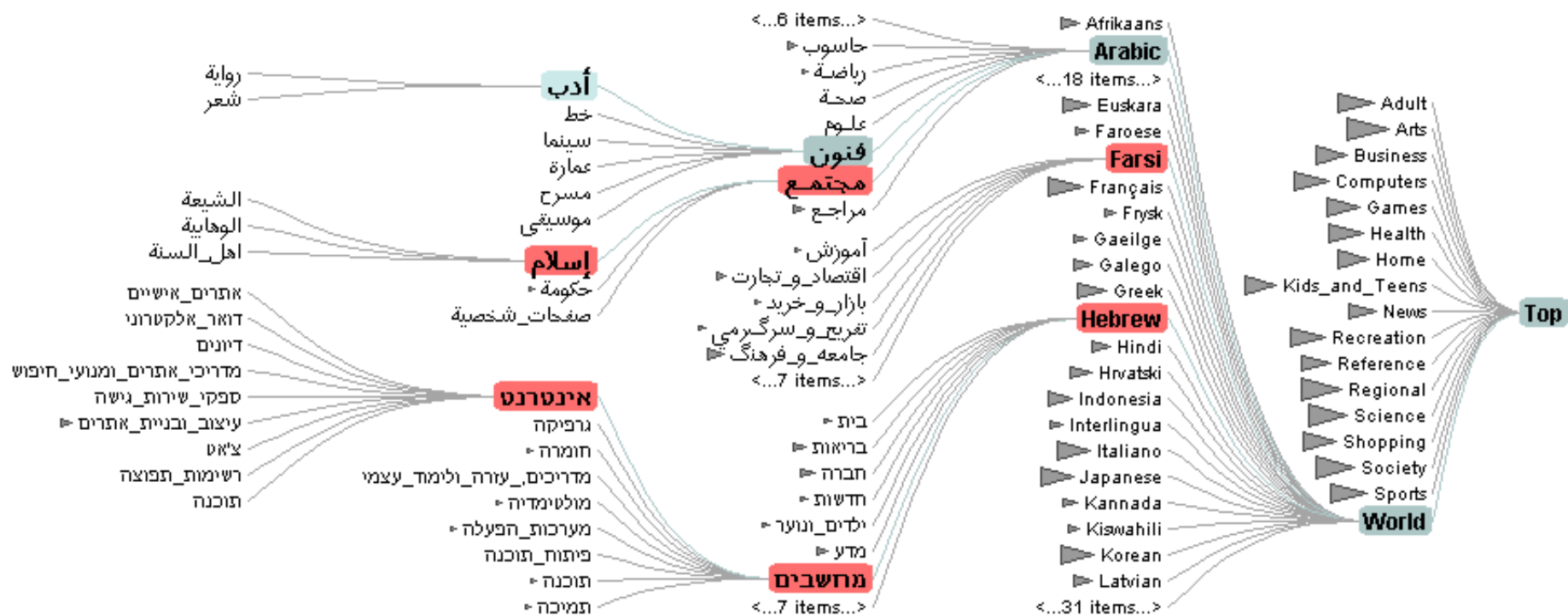
## Color Brewer

# Graphical Perception



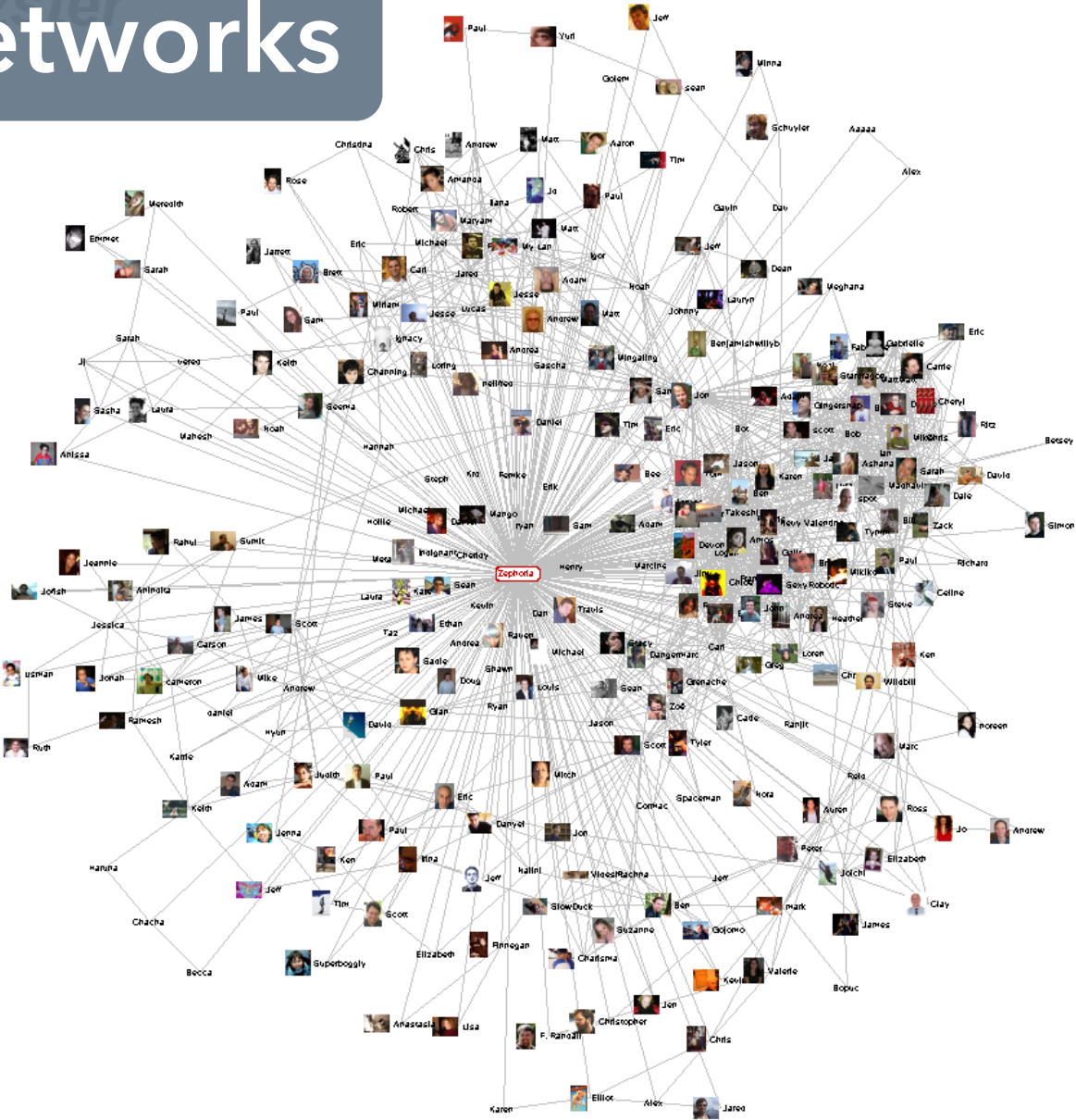
The psychophysics of sensory function [Stevens 61]

# Hierarchies



Degree-Of-Interest Trees [Heer & Card 04]

# Networks



community >>

Enable

search >>

## Zephoria

<b>User ID</b>	21721
<b>Friends</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 266
<b>Age</b>	??
<b>Gender</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Female
<b>Status</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Single
<b>Location</b>	San Francisco, CA
<b>Hometown</b>	Lancaster, PA
<b>Occupation</b>	researcher: social networks, identity, context
<b>Interests</b>	apophenia, observing people, culture, questioning power, reading, buddhism, ipseity, computer-mediated communication, social networks, technology, anthropology, stumping
<b>Music</b>	psytrance/goa/trance [Infected Mushroom, Son Kite... Iboga/Digital Structures], Ani Difranco, downtempo, Thievery Corporation, Beth Orton, Morcheeba, Ween, White Stripes
<b>Books</b>	Authors: Erving Goffman, Stanley Milgram, Jeanette Winterson, Eric Schlosser, Leslie Feinberg, Dorothy Allison, Italo Calvino, Hermann Hesse
<b>TV Shows</b>	??
<b>Movies</b>	Koyaanisqatsi, Amelie, Waking Life, Tank Girl, The Matrix, Clockwork Orange, American Beauty, Fight Club, Boys Don't Cry
<b>Member Since</b>	??
<b>Last Login</b>	2003-10-21
<b>Last Updated</b>	2003-10-21
<b>About</b>	[Some know me as danah...]

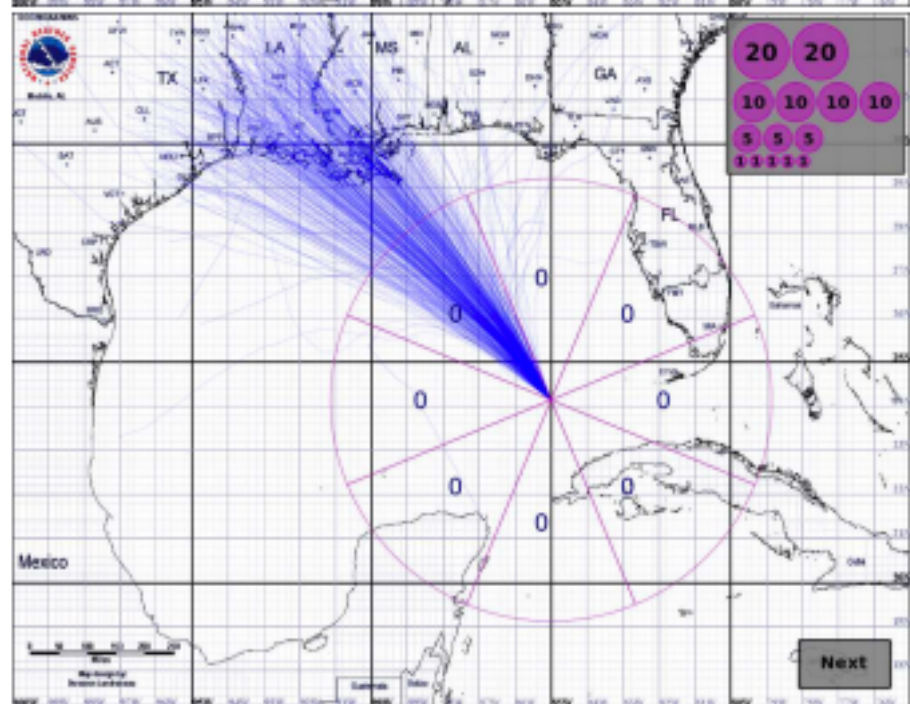
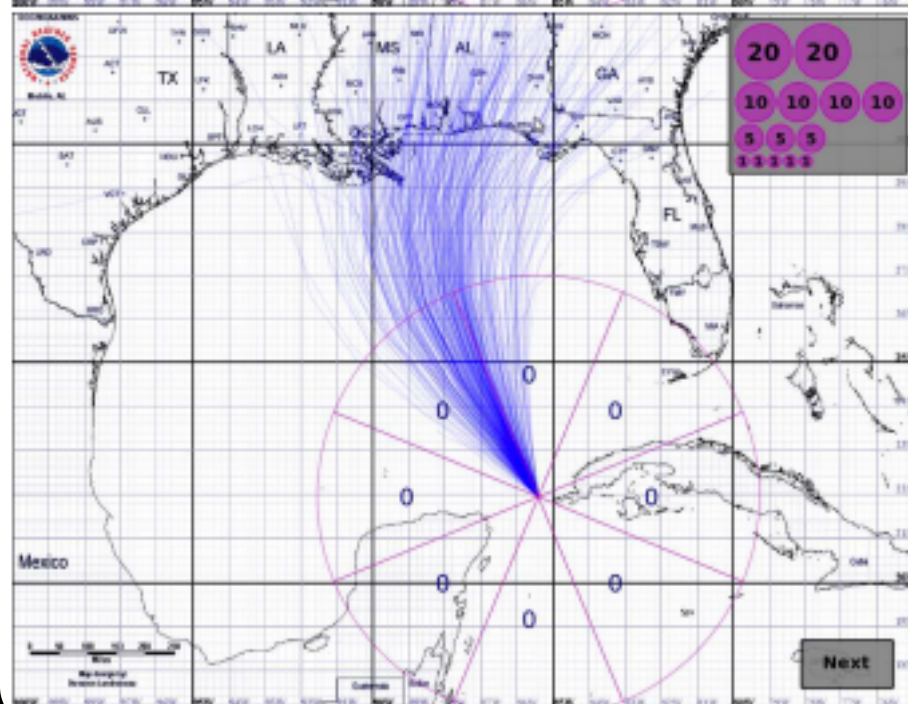
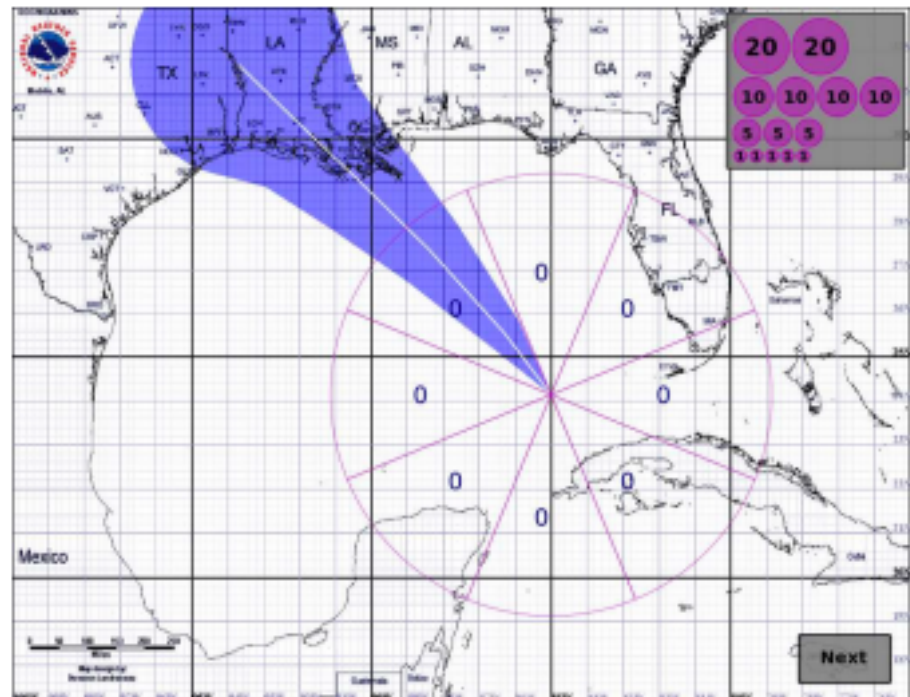
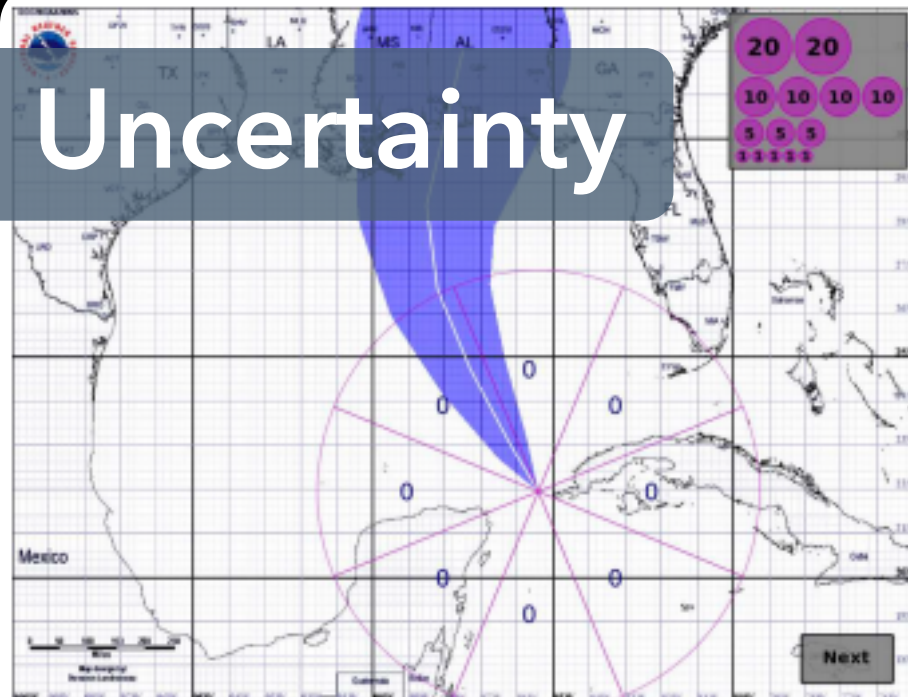
I'm a geek, an activist and an academic, fascinated by people and society. I see life as a very large playground and enjoy exploring its intricacies. I revel in life's chaos, while simultaneously providing my own insane element.

My musings:  
<http://www.zephoria.org/thoughts/>

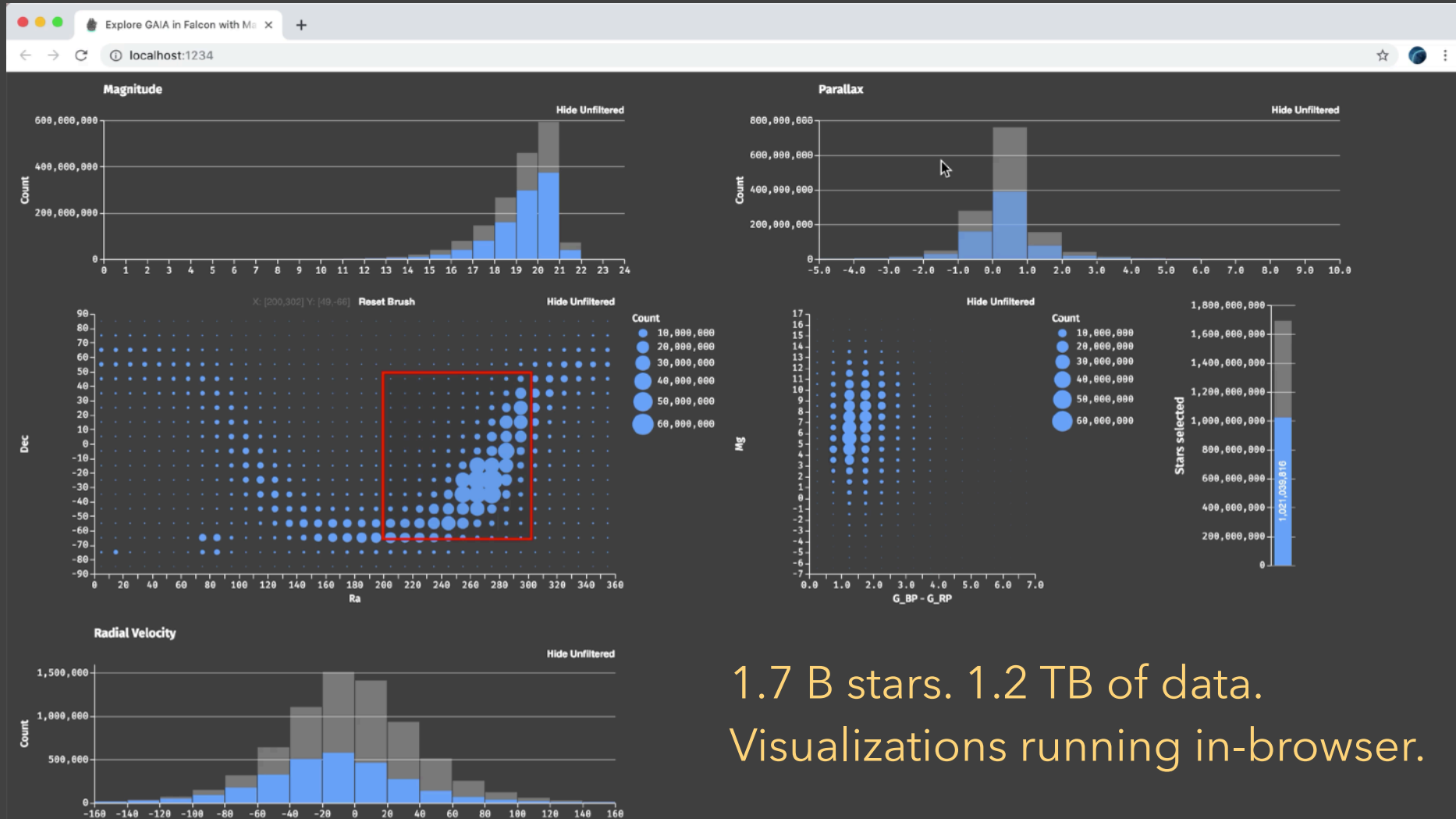
**Want to Meet** Someone who makes life's complexities seem simply elegant.



# Uncertainty



# Scalability



1.7 B stars. 1.2 TB of data.  
Visualizations running in-browser.

**Thank You!**