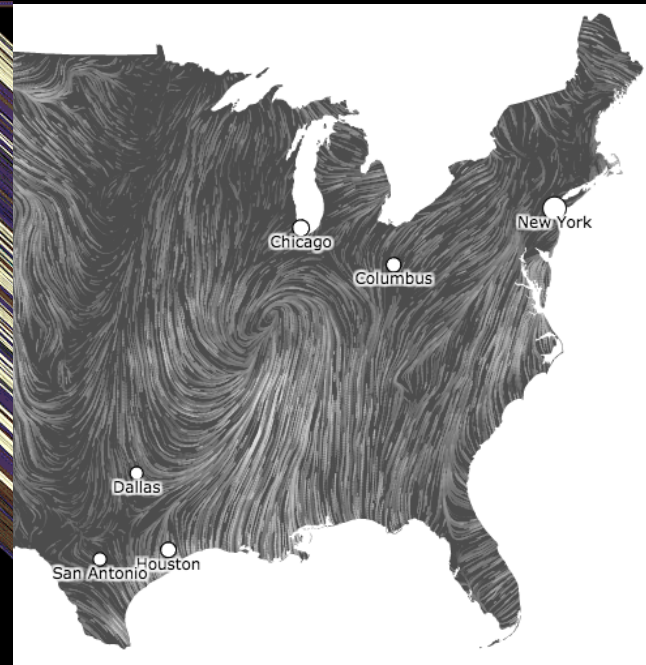
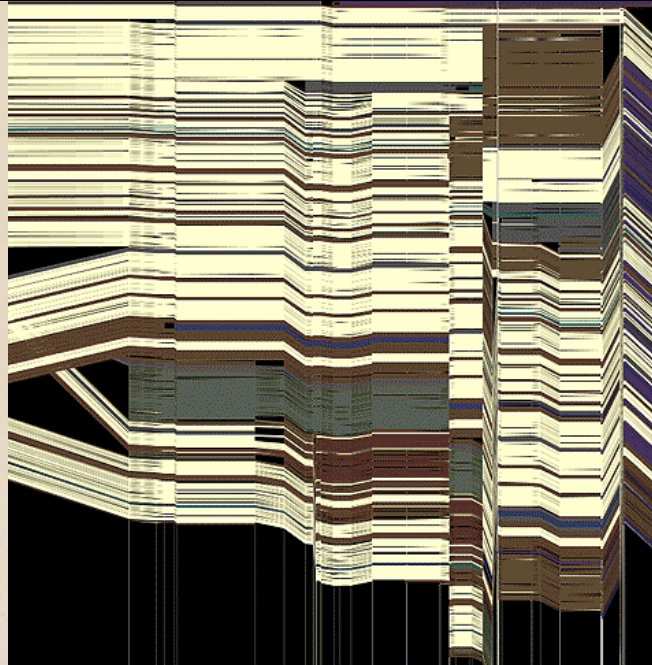
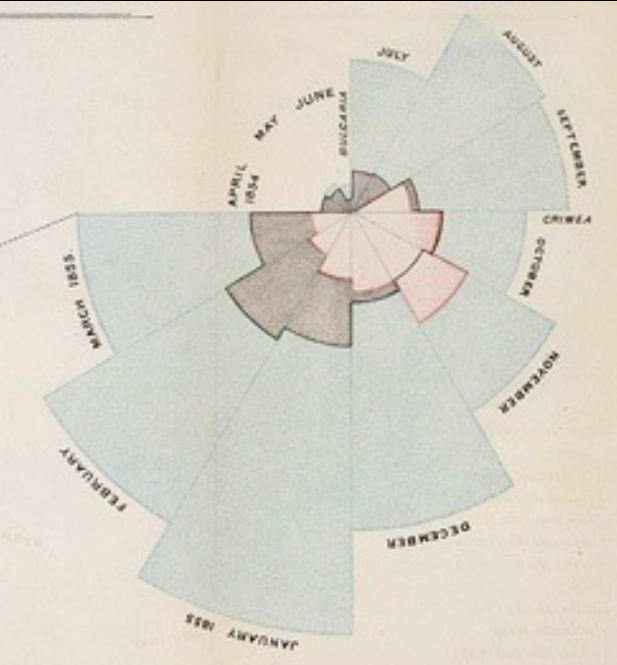


CSE 442 - Data Visualization

Visualization Tools



Leilani Battle University of Washington

Learning Goals

There are many tools available to help people create visualizations.

What are the strengths and weaknesses of current tools?

What trade-offs must be considered when designing a tool for creating visualizations?

How do people create visualizations?

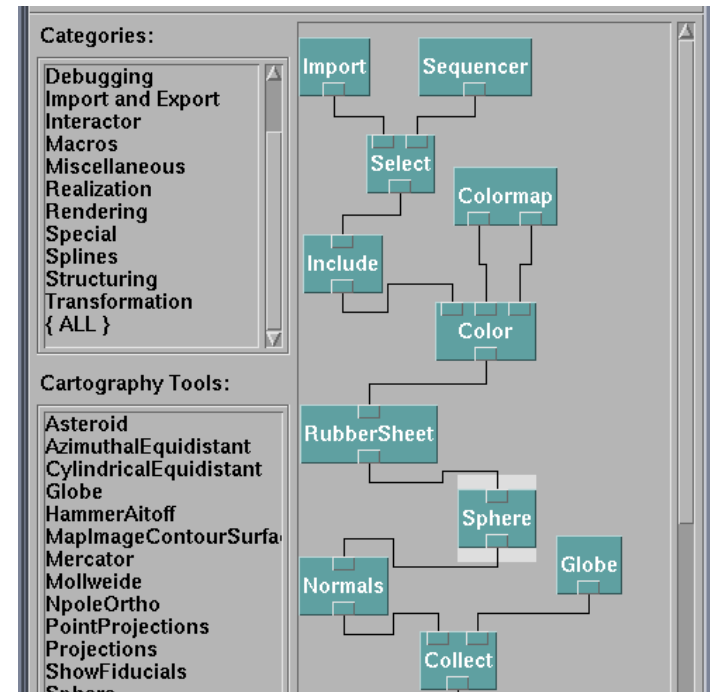


Chart Typology

Pick from a stock of templates
Easy-to-use but limited expressiveness
Prohibits novel designs, new data types

Component Architecture

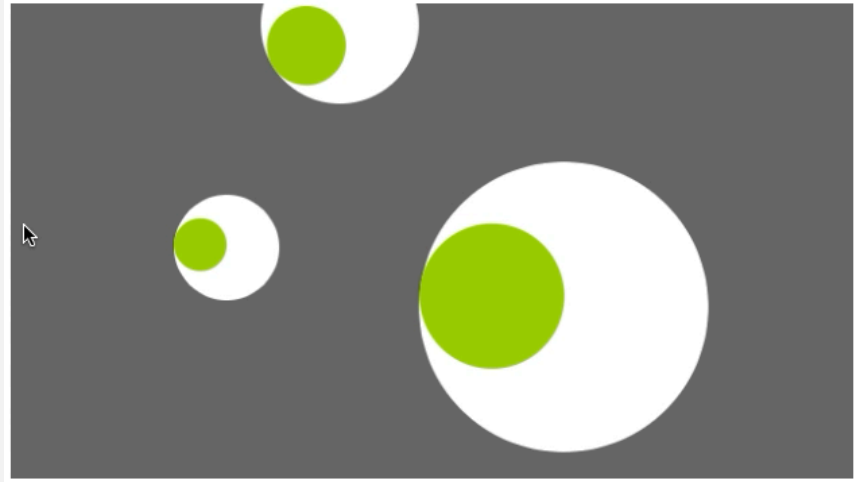
Permits more combinatorial possibilities
Novel views require new operators,
which requires software engineering



Graphics APIs

Canvas, OpenGL, Processing

```
Eye(int tx, int ty, int ts) {  
  x = tx;  
  y = ty;  
  size = ts;  
}  
  
void update(int mx, int my) {  
  angle = atan2(my-y, mx-x);  
}  
  
void display() {  
  pushMatrix();  
  translate(x, y);  
  fill(255);  
  ellipse(0, 0, size, size);  
  rotate(angle);  
  fill(153, 204, 0);  
  ellipse(size/4, 0, size/2, size/2);  
  popMatrix();  
}  
}
```





US Air Traffic, Aaron Koblin

Graphics APIs

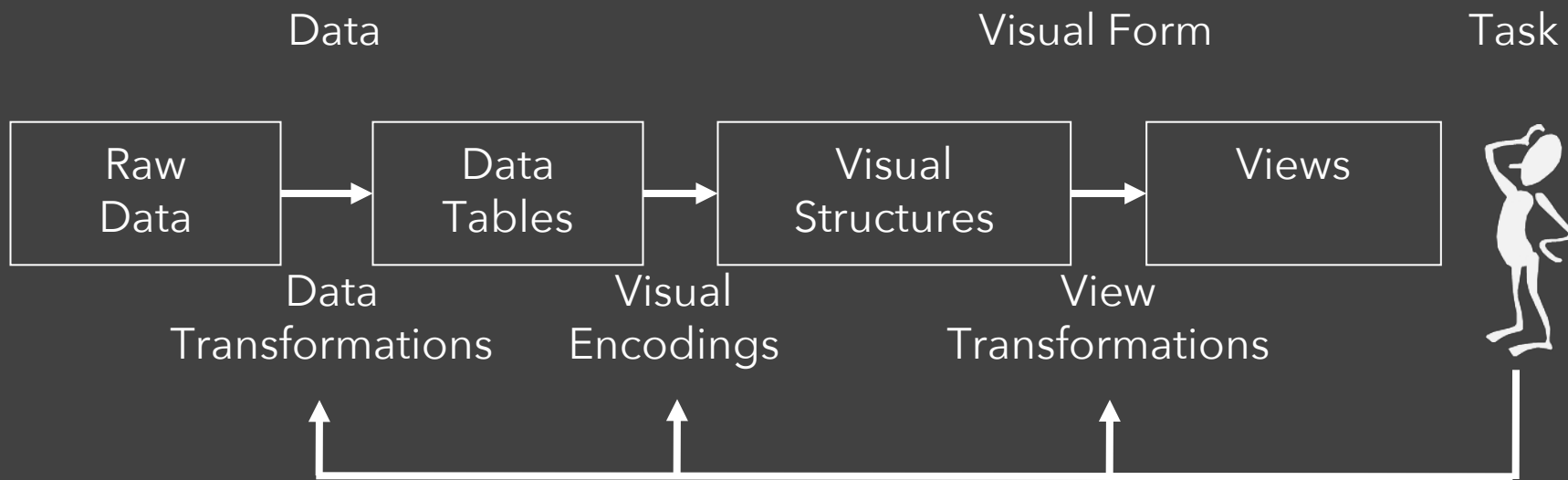
Canvas, OpenGL, Processing

Component Architectures

Prefuse, Flare, Improvise, VTK

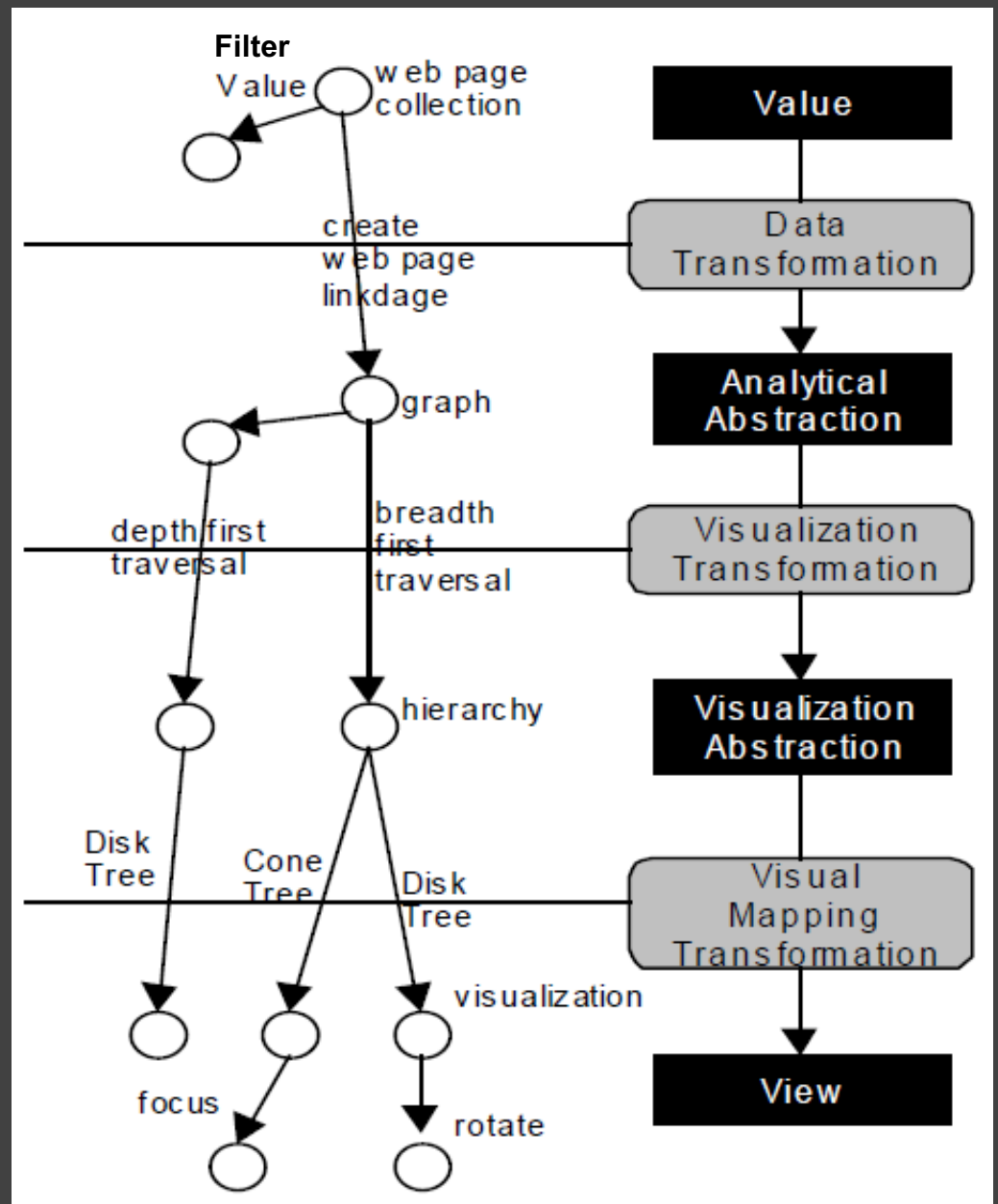
Graphics APIs

Canvas, OpenGL, Processing



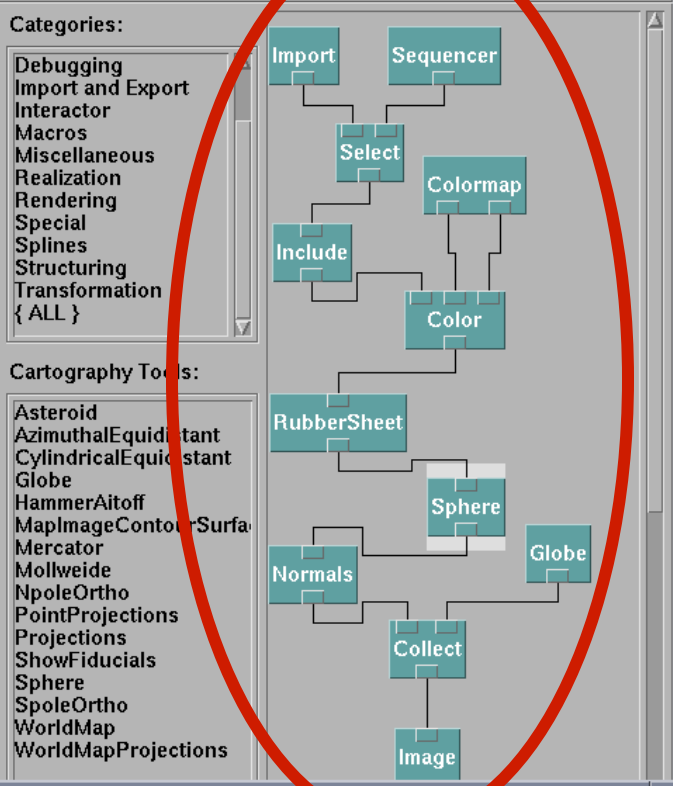
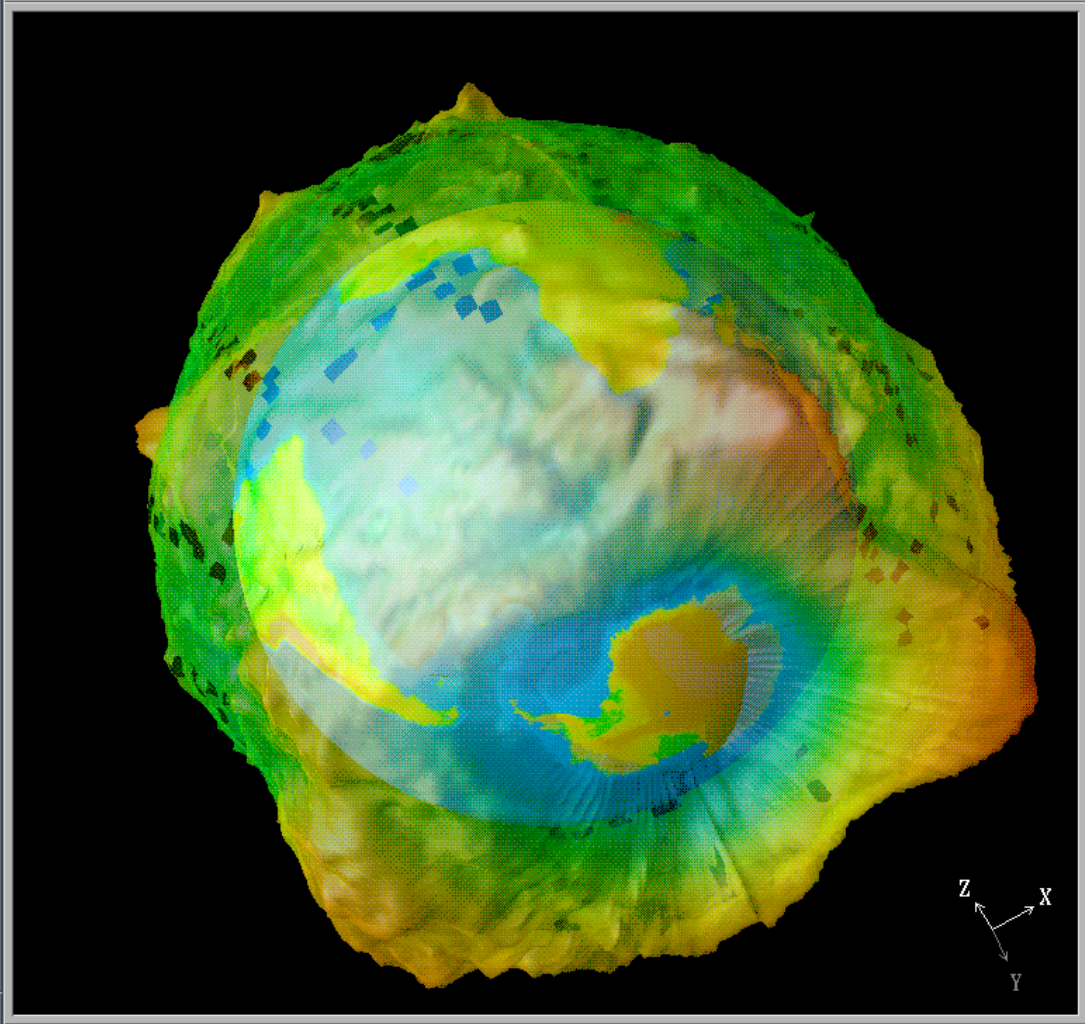
Data State Model

[Chi 98]



File Execute Windows Connection Options Help

File Edit Execute Windows Connection Options Help



Colormap Editor

File Execute Options Help

View Control...

Undo Ctrl+U Redo Ctrl+D

Mode: Rotate

Set View: None

Projection: Perspective

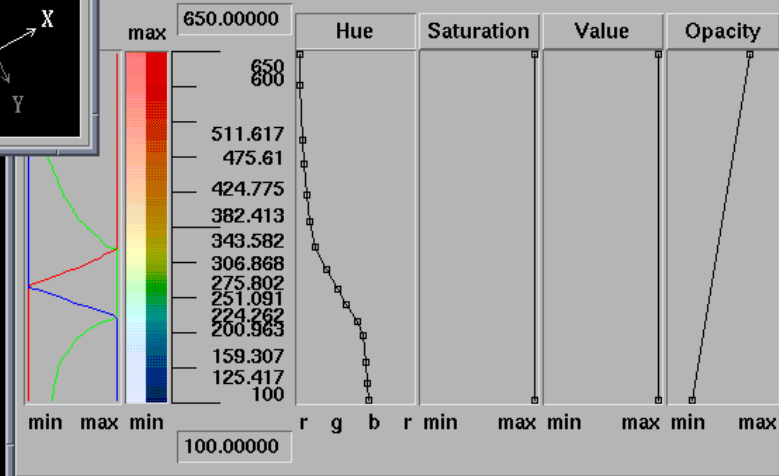
View Angle: 30.000

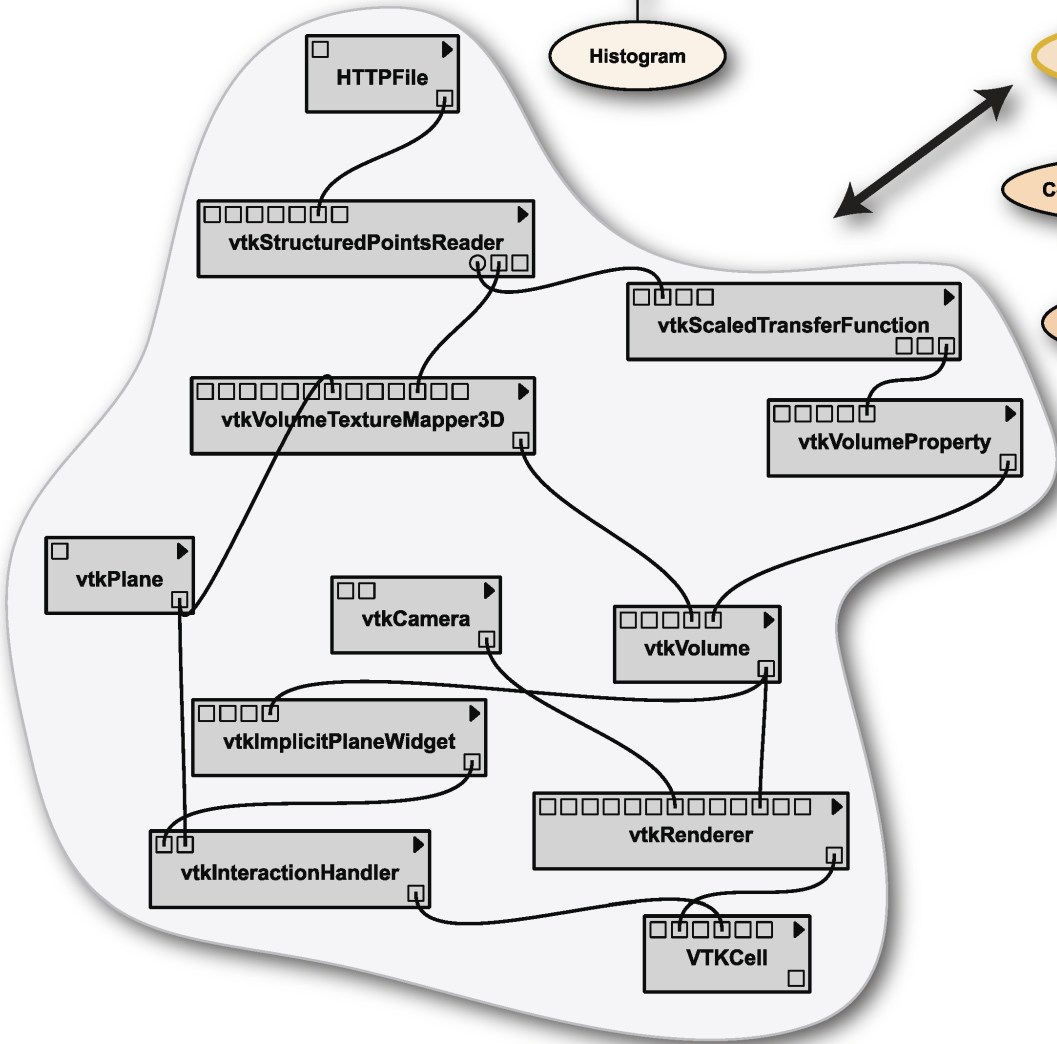
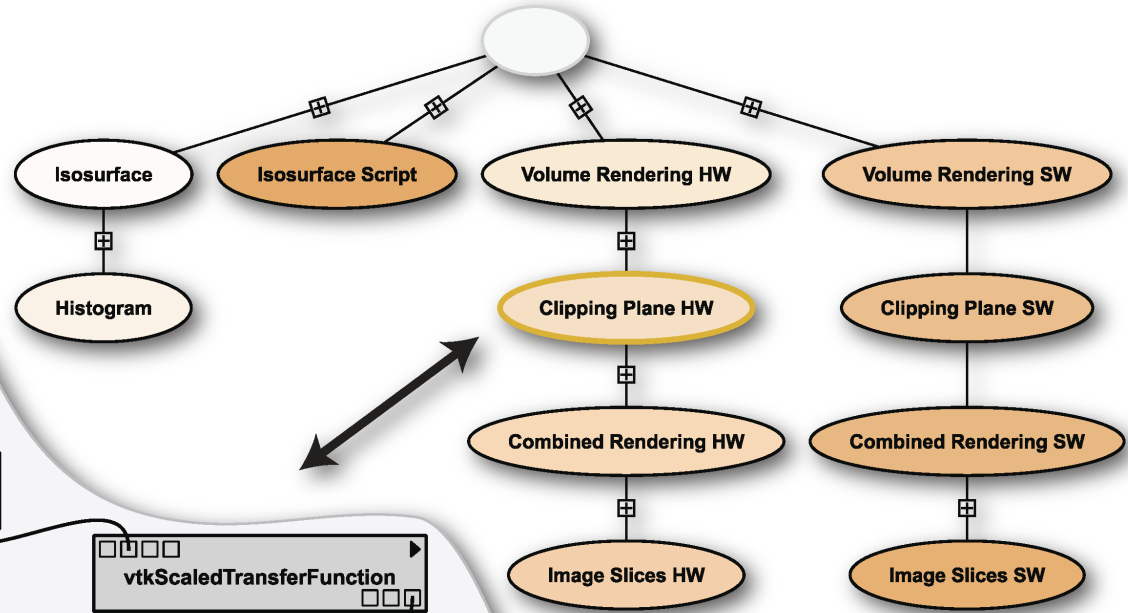
Close Reset Ctrl+F

Sequence Control

⏪ ⏩ ⏸ ⏹

⏮ ⏭ ■ ⏭ ⏮





Properties

Tag:

User: emanuele

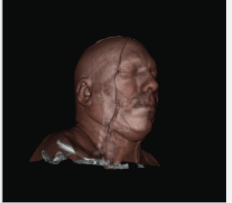
Date: 22 Nov 2010 17:33:16

ID: 89

Notes:

Introduce a clipping plane to the volume rendering workflow. In the spreadsheet cell, the clipping plane is shown using the `_i_` key, after which it can be interactively moved. The plane will cull all data on one side. This workflow primarily demonstrates the ability to update the specification with an interactive widget. This complication results in a workflow that does not just flow from top to bottom.

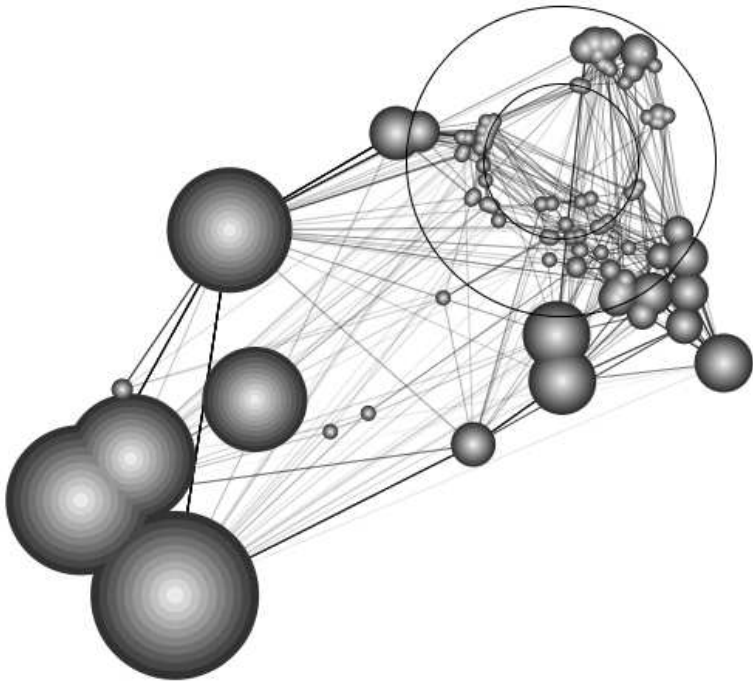
Preview:



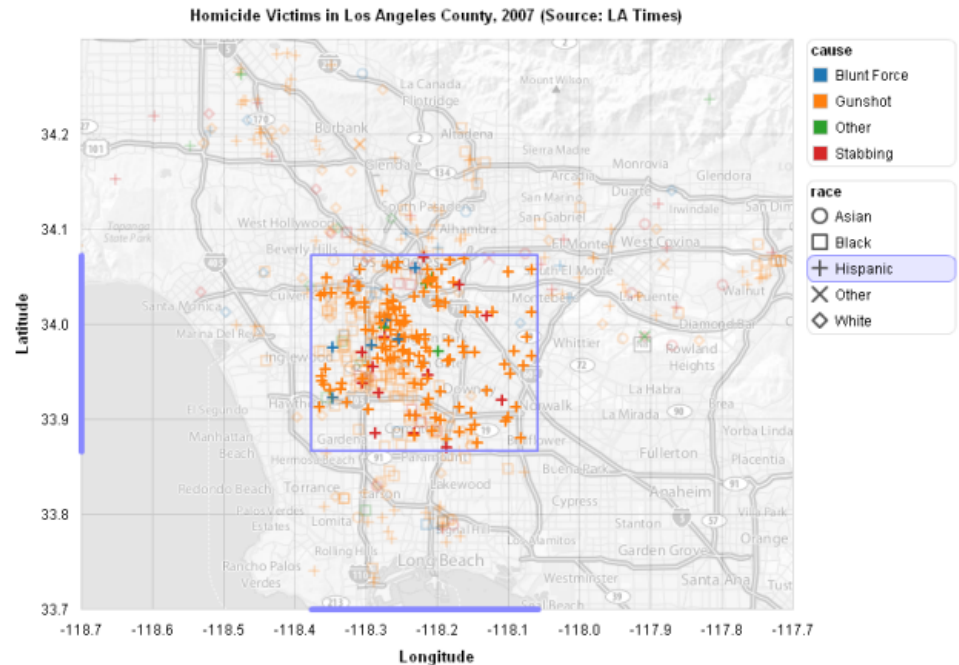
▶ Mashups (0)

Prefuse & Flare

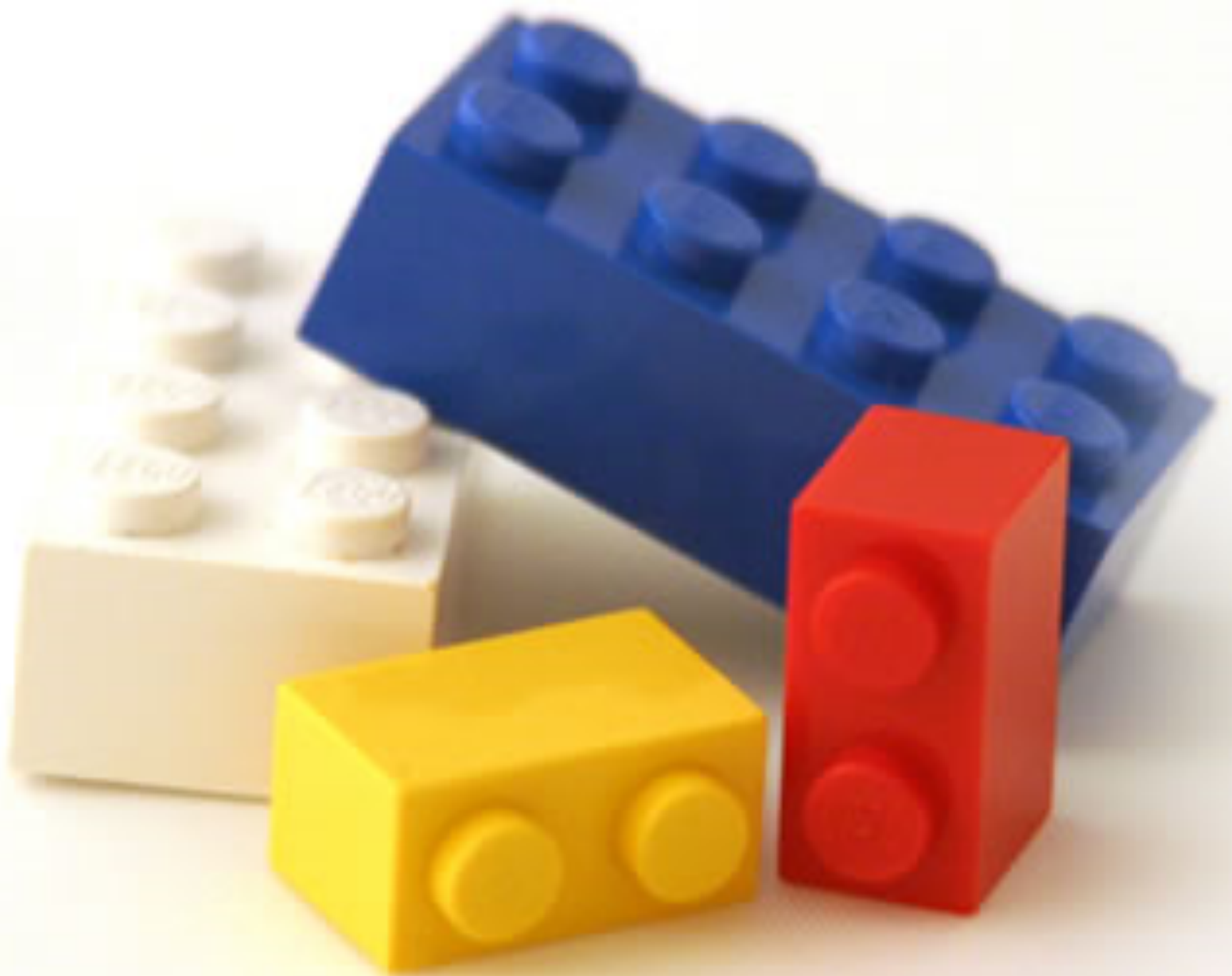
Operator-based toolkits for visualization design
Vis = (Input Data -> Visual Objects) + Operators

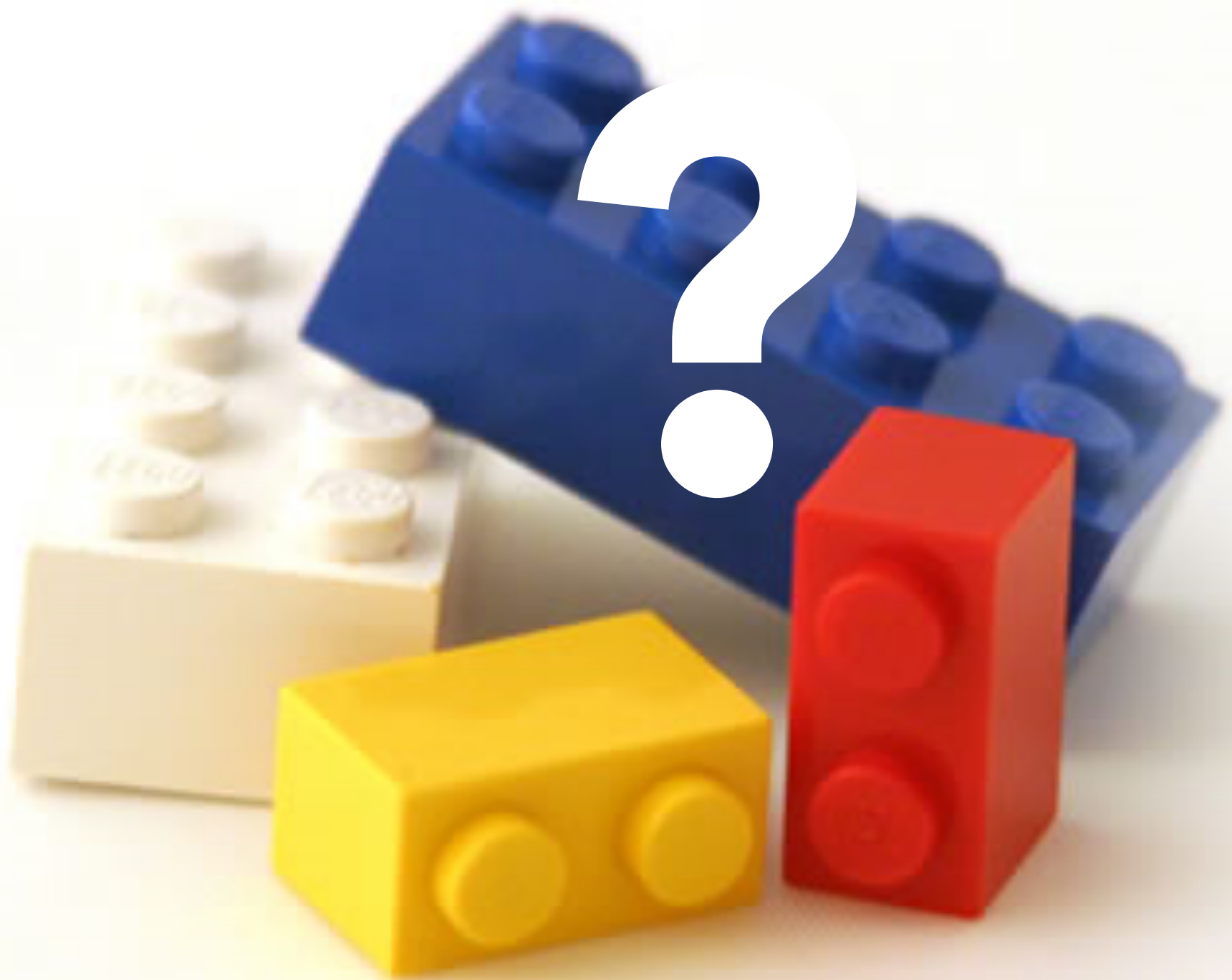


Prefuse (<http://prefuse.org>)



Flare (<http://flare.prefuse.org>)





Component Architectures

Prefuse, Flare, Improvise, VTK

Graphics APIs

Canvas, OpenGL, Processing

Chart Typologies

Excel, Google Charts

Component Architectures

Prefuse, Flare, Improvise, VTK

Graphics APIs

Canvas, OpenGL, Processing



Chart Typologies

Data Sets : State Quick Facts

Uploaded By: [zinggoat](#)

Created at: Friday May 18, 3:08 PM

Data Source: [US Census Bureau](#)

Description:

Tags: [people](#) [census](#)

[view as text](#)

[edit data set](#)

	People QuickFacts	Population 2005 estimate	Population percent change April 1 2000 to July 1 2005	Population 2000	Population percent change 1990 to 2000	Persons under 5 years old percent 2004	Persons under 18 years old percent 2004	Persons 65 years old and over percent 2004
1	Alabama	4557808	0.03	4447100	0.1	0.07	0.24	0.13
2	Alaska	663661	0.06	626932	0.14	0.08	0.29	0.06
3	Arizona	5939292	0.16	5130632	0.4	0.08	0.27	0.13
4	Arkansas	2779154	0.04	2673400	0.14	0.07	0.25	0.14
5	California	36132147	0.07	33871648	0.14	0.07	0.27	0.11
6	Colorado	4665177	0.08	4301261	0.31	0.07	0.26	0.1
7	Connecticut	3510297	0.03	3405665	0.04	0.06	0.24	0.14
8	Delaware	843524	0.08	783600	0.18	0.07	0.23	0.13
9	Florida	17789864	0.11	15982378	0.24	0.06	0.23	0.17
10	Georgia	9072576	0.11	8186453	0.26	0.08	0.26	0.1
11	Hawaii	1275194	0.05	1211537	0.09	0.07	0.24	0.14
12	Idaho	1429096	0.1	1293953	0.29	0.07	0.27	0.11
13	Illinois	12763371	0.03	12419293	0.09	0.07	0.26	0.12



Choosing a visualization type for **State Quick Facts**

Analyze a text



Tag Cloud

How are you using your words? This enhanced tag cloud will show you the words popularity in the given set of text.

[Learn more](#)



Wordle

Wordle is a toy for generating "word clouds" from text that you provide. The clouds give greater prominence to words that appear more frequently in the source text.

[Learn more](#)

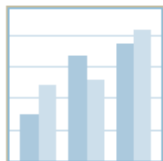


Word Tree

See a branching view of how a word or phrase is used in a text. Navigate the text by zooming and clicking.

[Learn more](#)

Compare a set of values



Bar Chart

How do the items in your data set stack up? A bar chart is a simple and recognizable way to compare values. You can display several sets of bars for multivariate comparisons.

[Learn more](#)



Block Histogram

This versatile chart lets you get a quick sense of how a single set of data is distributed. Each item in the data is an individually identifiable block.

[Learn more](#)

Visualizations : Federal Spending by State, 2004

Creator: Anonymous

Tags: census people

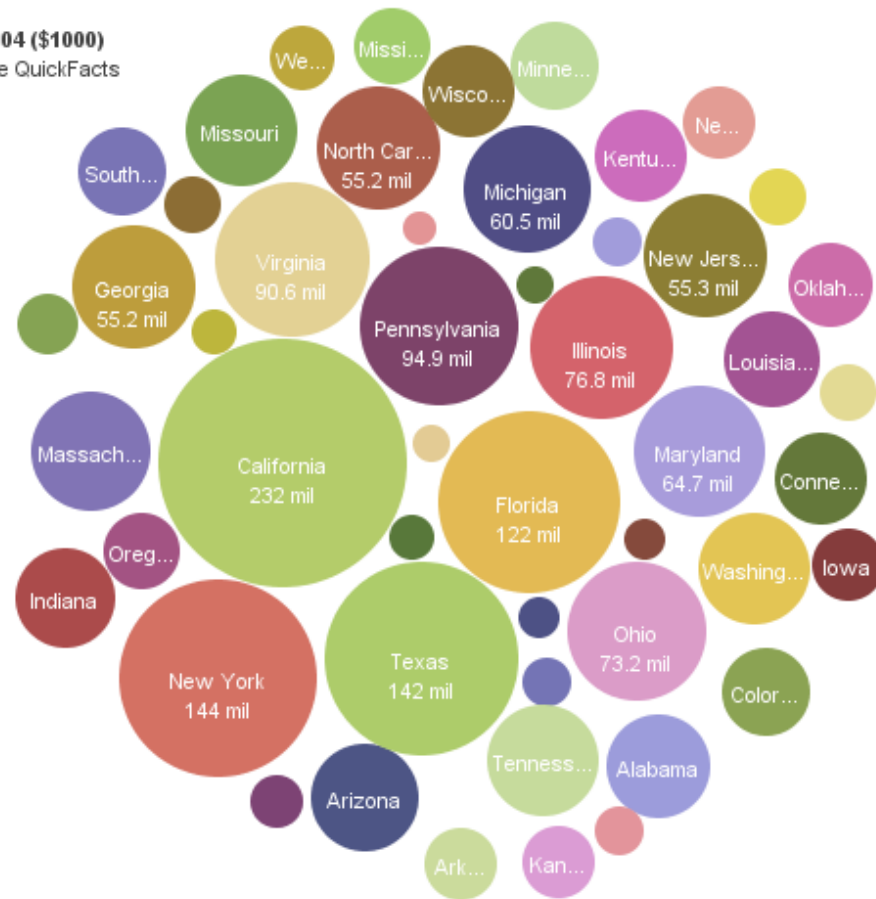
People QuickFac...

Click to select,
Ctrl-Click: multiple
Shift-Click: range

Federal spending 2004 (\$1000)
Disks colored by People QuickFacts

- Alabama
- Alaska
- Arizona
- Arkansas
- California
- Colorado
- Connecticut
- Delaware
- Florida
- Georgia
- Hawaii
- Idaho
- Illinois
- Indiana
- Iowa
- Kansas
- Kentucky
- Louisiana
- Maine
- Maryland

250 mil
150 mil
100 mil
50 mil
0 mil



Search>>

To highlight or find totals
click or ctrl-click.

Bubble Size: Federal spending 2004 (\$1000) | Label: People QuickFacts | Color: People QuickFacts

- Retail sales per capita 2002
- Minority-owned firms percent of total 1997
- Women-owned firms percent of total 1997
- Housing units authorized by building permits 2004
- Federal spending 2004 (\$1000)
- Land area 2000 (square miles)
- Persons per square mile 2000
- FIPS Code

Census Bureau This data set has not yet been rated

Comments (1)



MAD LIBS®

MY MUSIC LESSON

Every Wednesday, when I get home from school, I have a piano

lesson. My teacher is a very strict house. Her name is

Hillary Clinton. Our piano is a Steinway Concert tree

and it has 88 ~~keys~~ cups. It also has a soft pedal and a/an

Smily pedal. When I have a lesson, I sit down on the piano

AIBERTO and play for 16 minutes. I do scales to

exercise my cats, and then I usually play a minuet by

Johann Sebastian washington. Teacher says I am a natural

Haunted House and have a good musical leg. Perhaps

when I get better I will become a concert vet and give

a recital at Carnegie hospital.

[M]ost charting packages channel user requests into a **rigid array of chart types**. To atone for this lack of flexibility, they offer a kit of post-creation editing tools to return the image to what the user originally envisioned. **They give the user an impression of having explored data rather than the experience.**

Leland Wilkinson
The Grammar of Graphics, 1999

Chart Typologies

Excel, Many Eyes, Google Charts

Component Architectures

Prefuse, Flare, Improvise, VTK

Graphics APIs

Canvas, OpenGL, Processing

Chart Typologies

Excel, Many Eyes, Google Charts

Visual Analysis Grammars

VizQL, ggplot2

Component Architectures

Prefuse, Flare, Improvise, VTK

Graphics APIs

Canvas, OpenGL, Processing



Schema

congress.csv Connection

Find:

Dimensions

- Abc Candidate
- Abc Candidate ID
- Abc General Elec Status
- Abc Incumbent/Challenger/Open-Seal
- # Party
- Abc Party Desig
- Abc Primary Elec Status
- Abc Runoff Elec Status
- Abc Spec Elec Status
- Abc State Code
- # Year
- Abc Measure Names

Measures

- # District
- # General Elec Pct
- # Total Receipts
- # Measure Values

Groups

Columns: Party Year

Rows: SUM(Total..)

Filters:

Level of Detail:

Mark:

Automatic

Text:

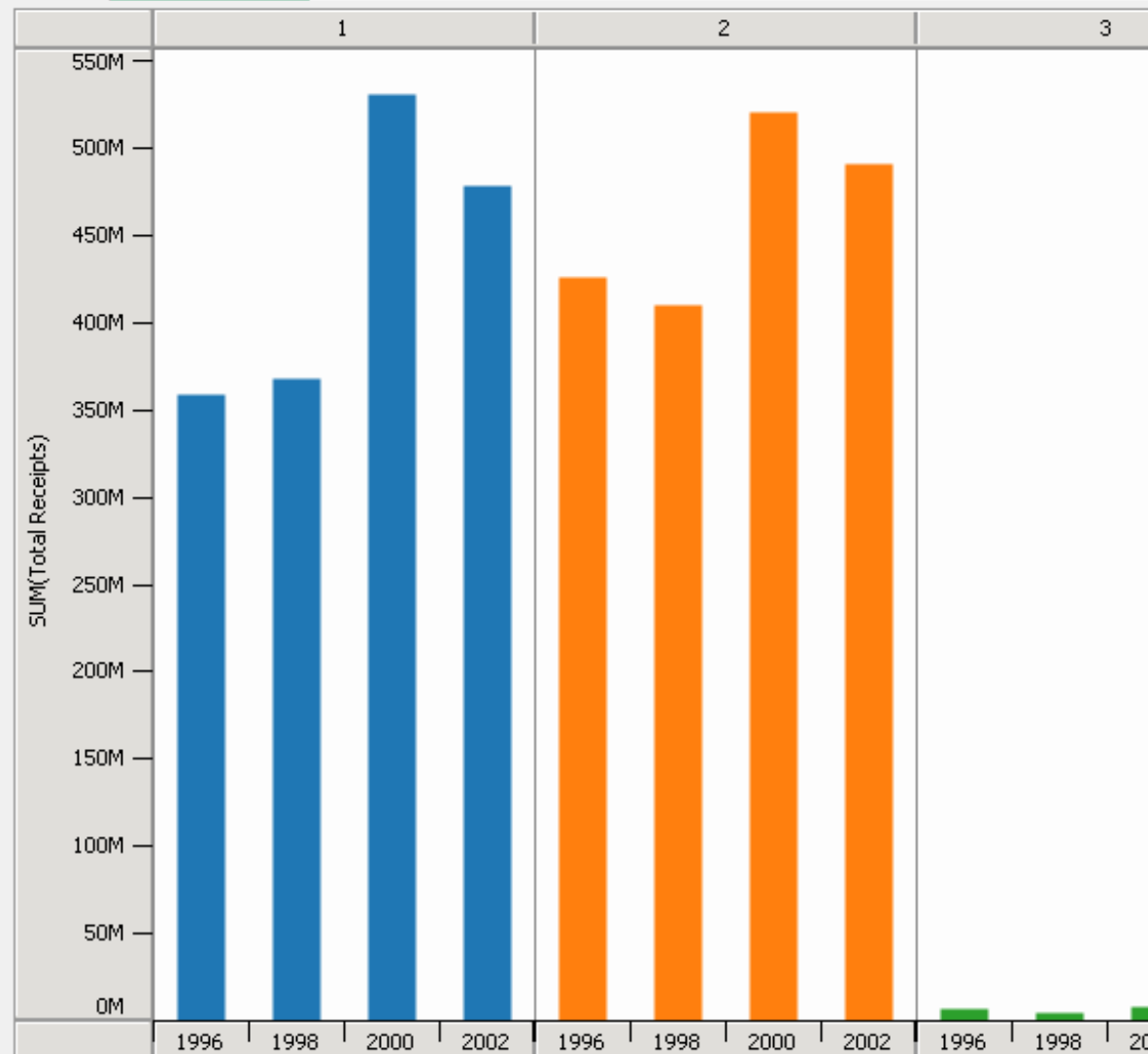
Color: Party

Size:

Legend:

- 1
- 2
- 3

Size:



Statistics and Computing

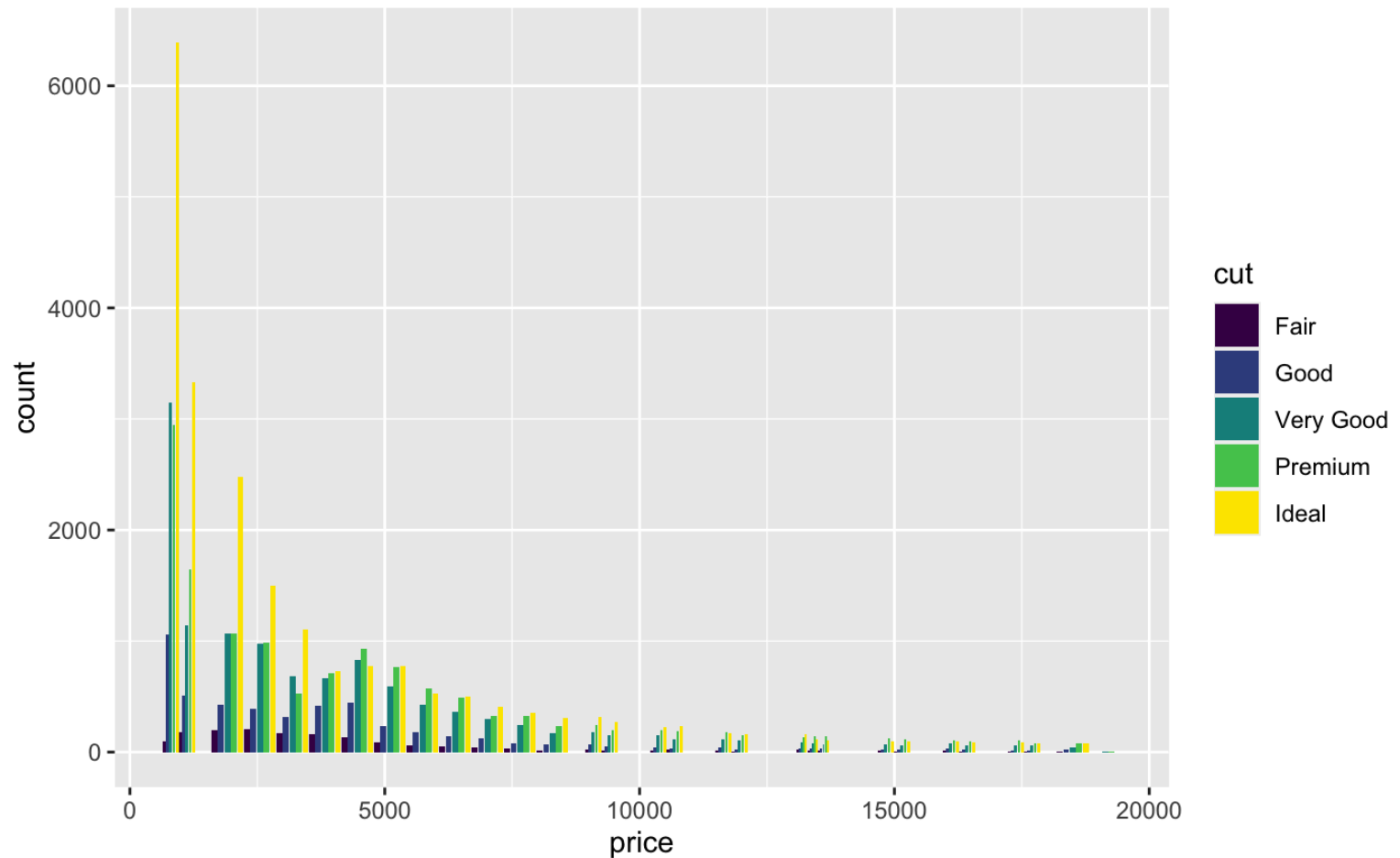
Leland Wilkinson

**The Grammar
of Graphics**

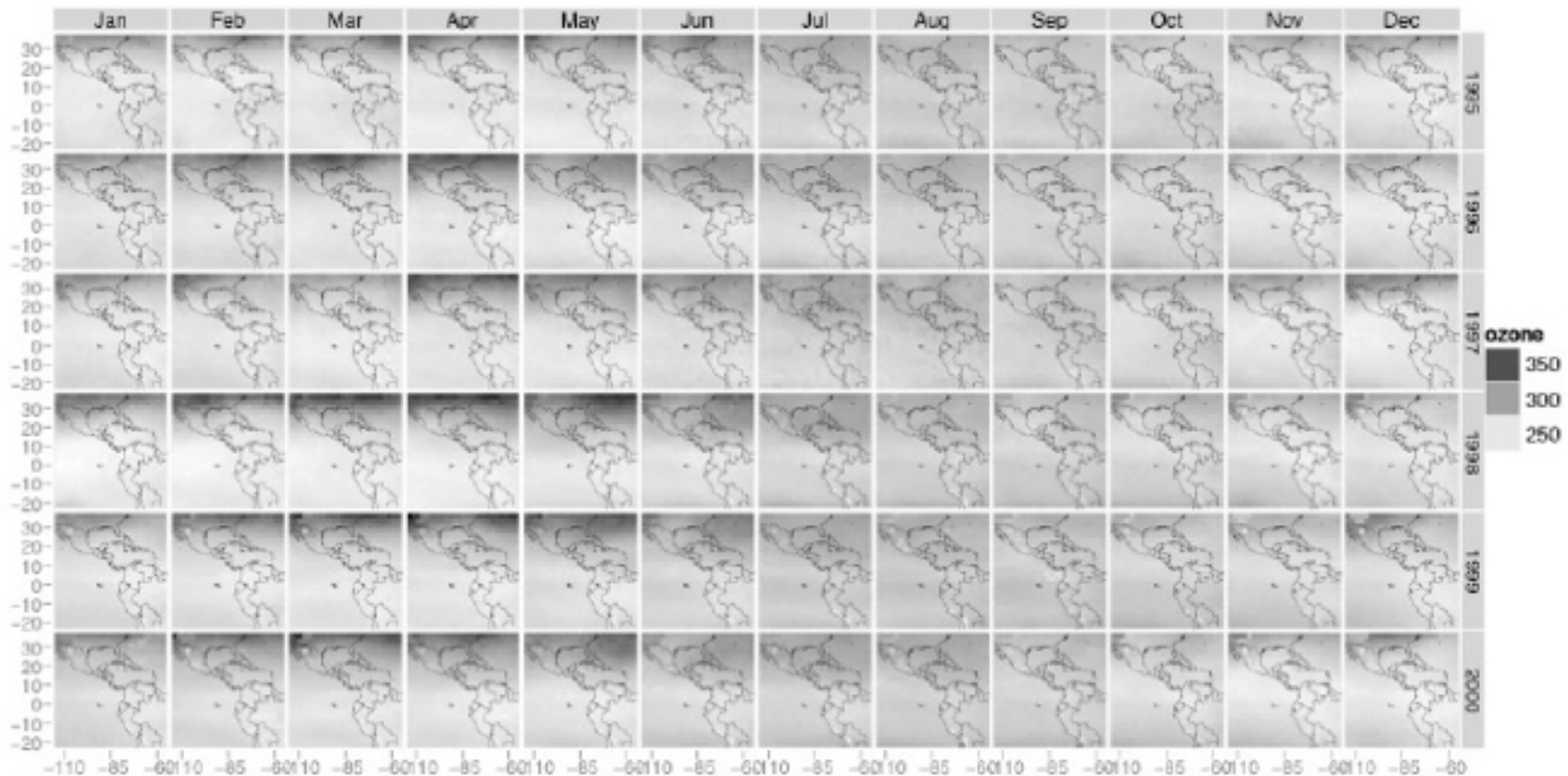
Second Edition

 Springer

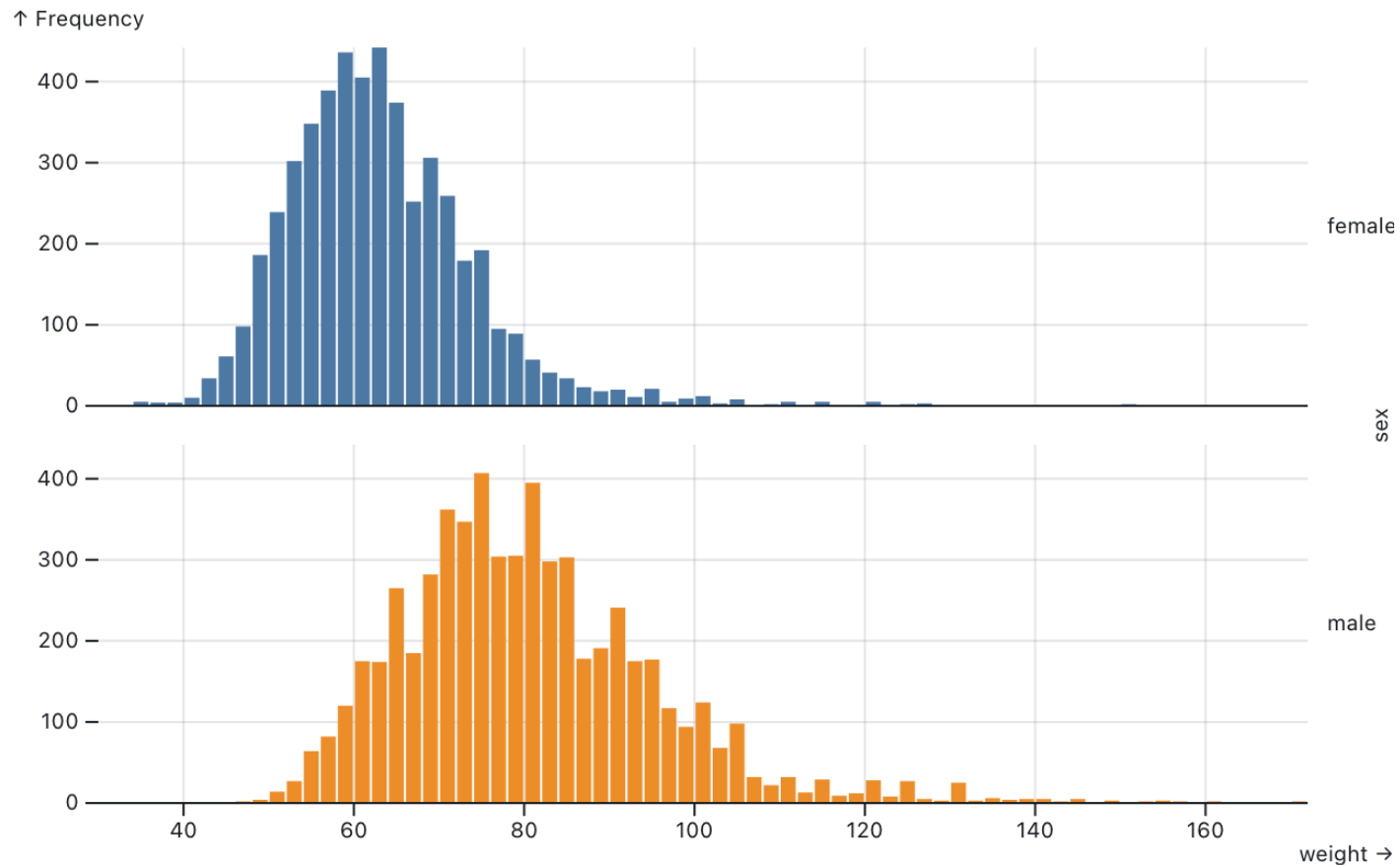
```
ggplot(diamonds, aes(x=price, fill=cut))  
+ geom_bar(position="dodge")
```



```
ggplot(diamonds, aes(x=price, fill=cut))  
+ geom_bar(position="dodge")
```



```
qplot(long, lat, data = expo, geom = "tile", fill = ozone,
      facets = year ~ month) +
scale_fill_gradient(low = "white", high = "black") + map
```

```
Plot.plot({
  grid: true,
  facet: {
    data: athletes,
    y: "sex"
  },
  marks: [
    Plot.rectY(athletes, Plot.binX({y: "count"}, {x: "weight", fill: "sex"})),
    Plot.ruleY([0])
  ]
})
```

Observable Plot

Chart Typologies

Excel, Many Eyes, Google Charts

Visual Analysis Grammars

VizQL, ggplot2

Component Architectures

Prefuse, Flare, Improvise, VTK

Graphics APIs

Canvas, OpenGL, Processing

Ease-of-Use



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Excel, Many Eyes, Google Charts

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Prefuse, Flare, Improvise, VTK

Graphics APIs

Canvas, OpenGL, Processing

Expressiveness



Ease-of-Use



Chart Typologies

Excel, Many Eyes, Google Charts

Visual Analysis Grammars

VizQL, ggplot2

?

Component Architectures

Prefuse, Flare, Improvise, VTK

Graphics APIs

Canvas, OpenGL, Processing

Expressiveness



Ease-of-Use



Chart Typologies

Excel, Many Eyes, Google Charts

Visual Analysis Grammars

VizQL, ggplot2

Visualization Grammars

Protovis, D3.js

Component Architectures

Prefuse, Flare, Improvise, VTK

Graphics APIs

Canvas, OpenGL, Processing

Expressiveness



Protovis & D3

Today's first task is not to invent wholly new [*graphical*] techniques, though these are needed. Rather we need most vitally to recognize and reorganize the **essential of old techniques**, to **make easy their assembly in new ways**, and to **modify their external appearances to fit the new opportunities**.

J. W. Tukey, M. B. Wilk
Data Analysis & Statistics, 1965

Visualization Grammar

Visualization Grammar

Data

Input data to visualize

Visualization Grammar

Data Input data to visualize

Transforms Group, aggregate, stats, layout

Visualization Grammar

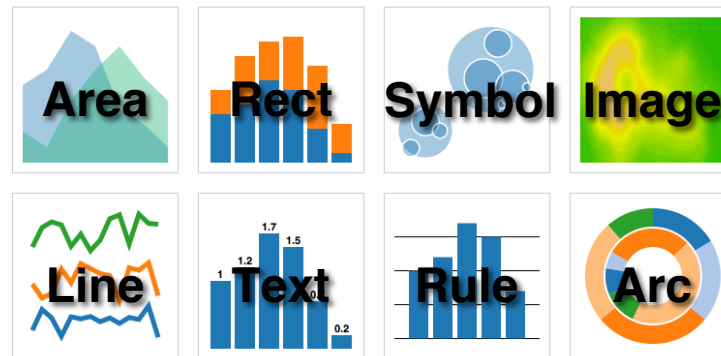
Data	Input data to visualize
Transforms	Group, aggregate, stats, layout
Scales	Map data values to visual values

Visualization Grammar

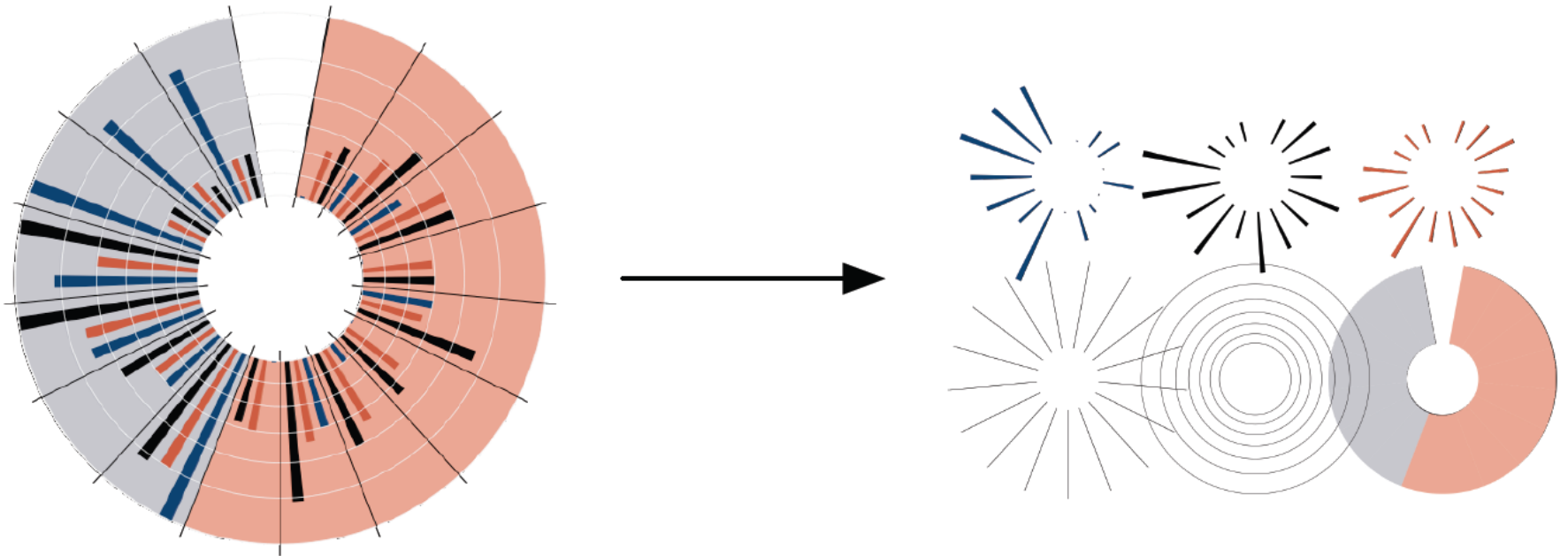
Data	Input data to visualize
Transforms	Group, aggregate, stats, layout
Scales	Map data values to visual values
Guides	Axes & legends visualize scales

Visualization Grammar

Data	Input data to visualize
Transforms	Group, aggregate, stats, layout
Scales	Map data values to visual values
Guides	Axes & legends visualize scales
Marks	Data-representative graphics

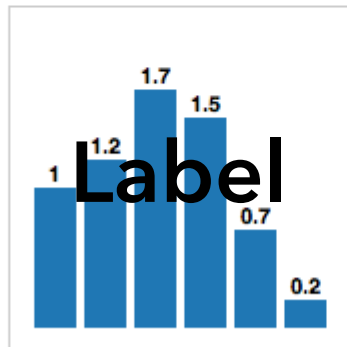
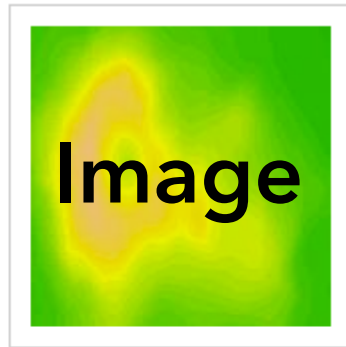
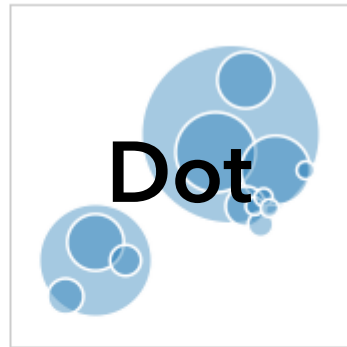
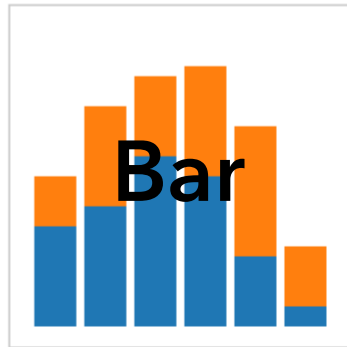


Protovis: A Grammar for Visualization



A graphic is a composition of data-representative marks.

with **Mike Bostock** & **Vadim Ogievetsky**

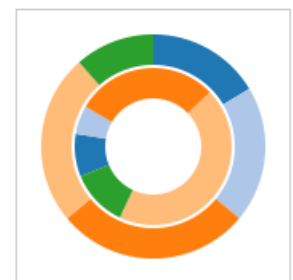
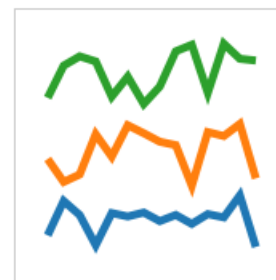
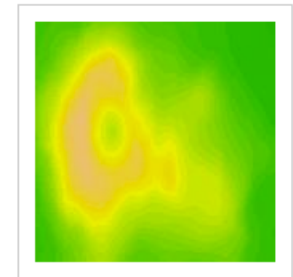
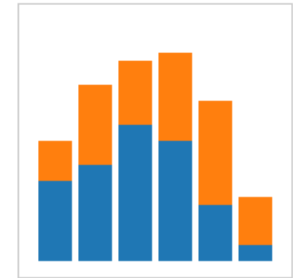


MARKS: Protovis graphical primitives

MARK

$$\lambda : D \rightarrow R$$

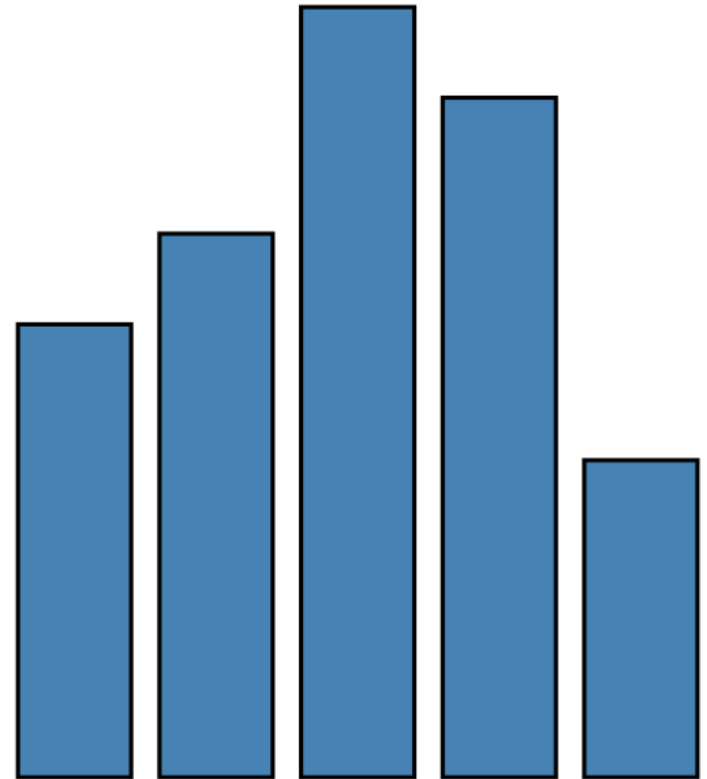
data	λ
visible	λ
left	λ
bottom	λ
width	λ
height	λ
fillStyle	λ
strokeStyle	λ
lineWidth	λ
...	λ



RECT

$$\lambda : D \rightarrow R$$

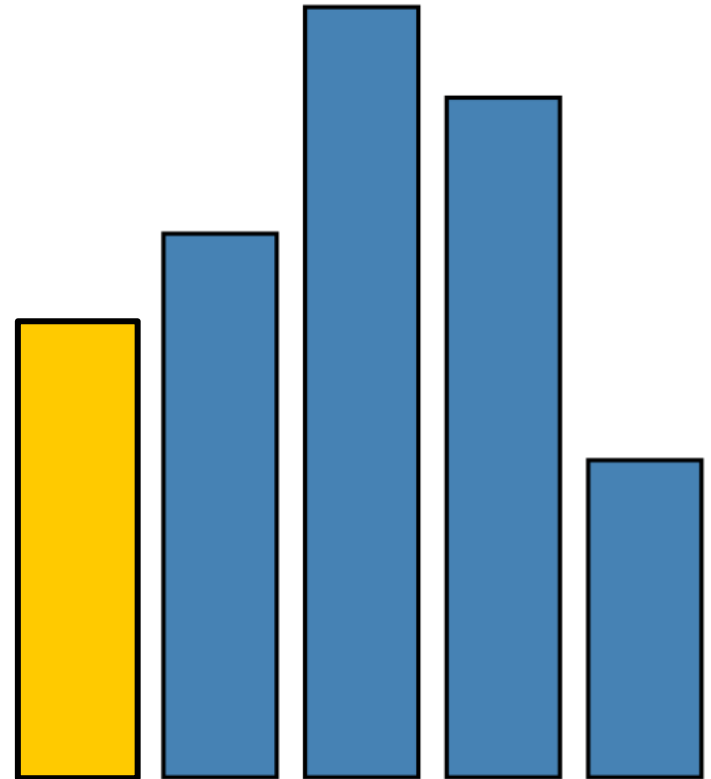
data	1	1.2	1.7	1.5	0.7
visible	true				
left	$\lambda: \text{index} * 25$				
bottom	0				
width	20				
height	$\lambda: \text{datum} * 80$				
fillStyle	blue				
strokeStyle	black				
lineWidth	1.5				
...	...				



RECT

$$\lambda : D \rightarrow R$$

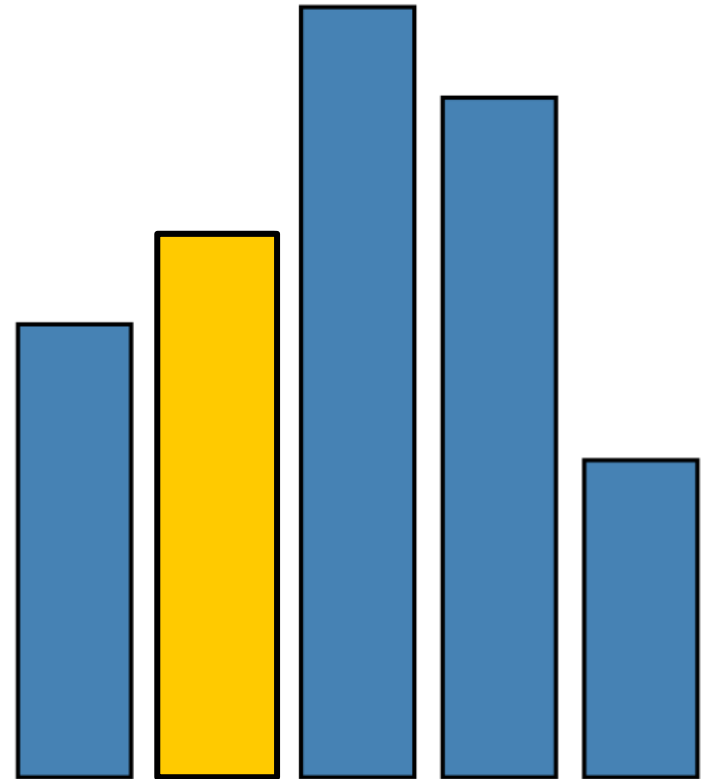
data	1	1.2	1.7	1.5	0.7
visible	true				
left	0 * 25				
bottom	0				
width	20				
height	1 * 80				
fillStyle	blue				
strokeStyle	black				
lineWidth	1.5				
...	...				



RECT

$$\lambda : D \rightarrow R$$

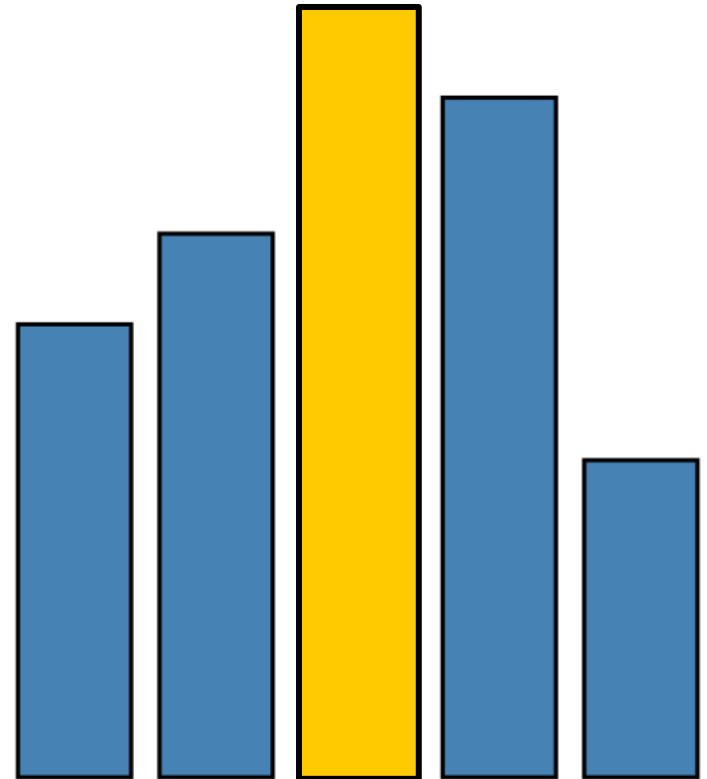
data	1	1.2	1.7	1.5	0.7
visible	true				
left	1 * 25				
bottom	0				
width	20				
height	1.2 * 80				
fillStyle	blue				
strokeStyle	black				
lineWidth	1.5				
...	...				



RECT

$$\lambda : D \rightarrow R$$

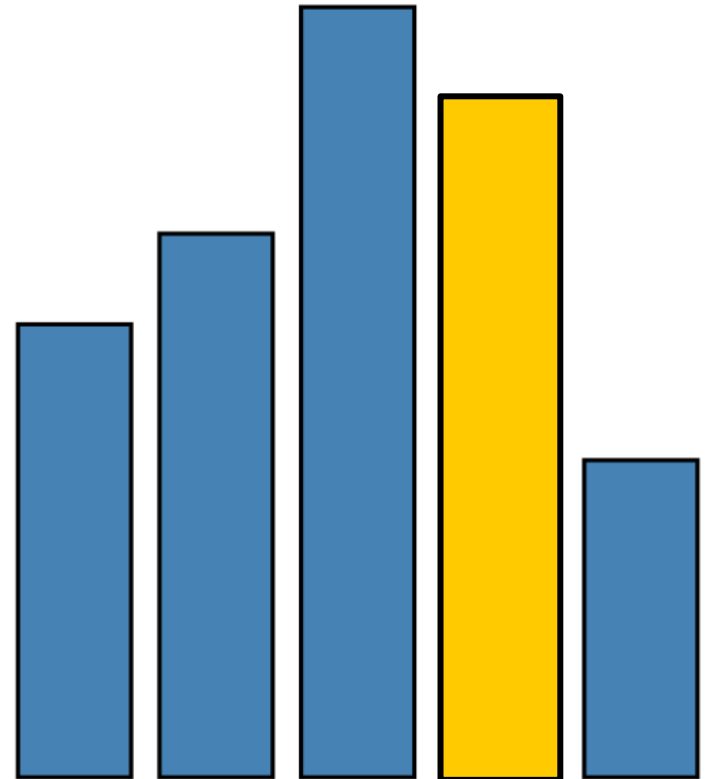
data	1	1.2	1.7	1.5	0.7
visible	true				
left	2 * 25				
bottom	0				
width	20				
height	1.7 * 80				
fillStyle	blue				
strokeStyle	black				
lineWidth	1.5				
...	...				



RECT

$$\lambda : D \rightarrow R$$

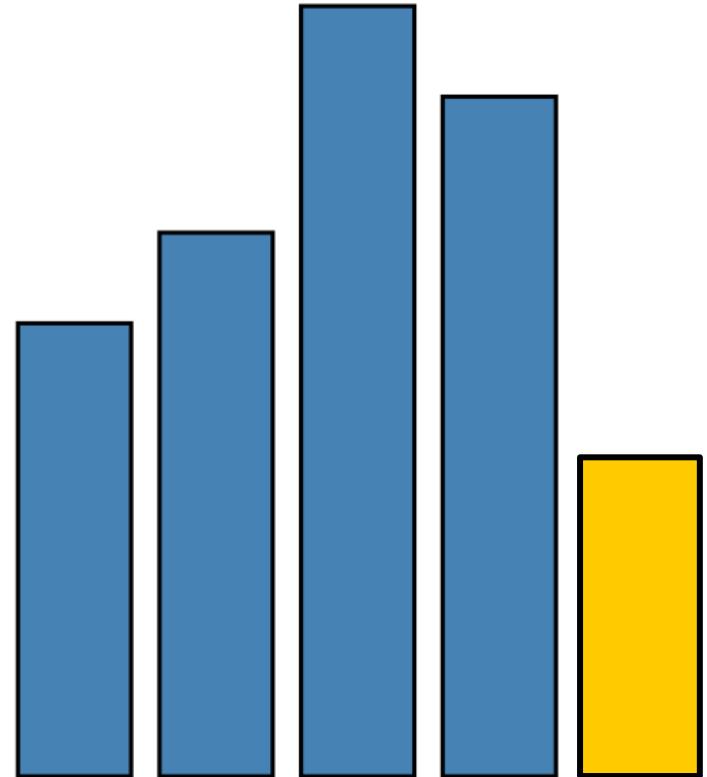
data	1	1.2	1.7	1.5	0.7
visible	true				
left	3 * 25				
bottom	0				
width	20				
height	1.5 * 80				
fillStyle	blue				
strokeStyle	black				
lineWidth	1.5				
...	...				



RECT

$$\lambda : D \rightarrow R$$

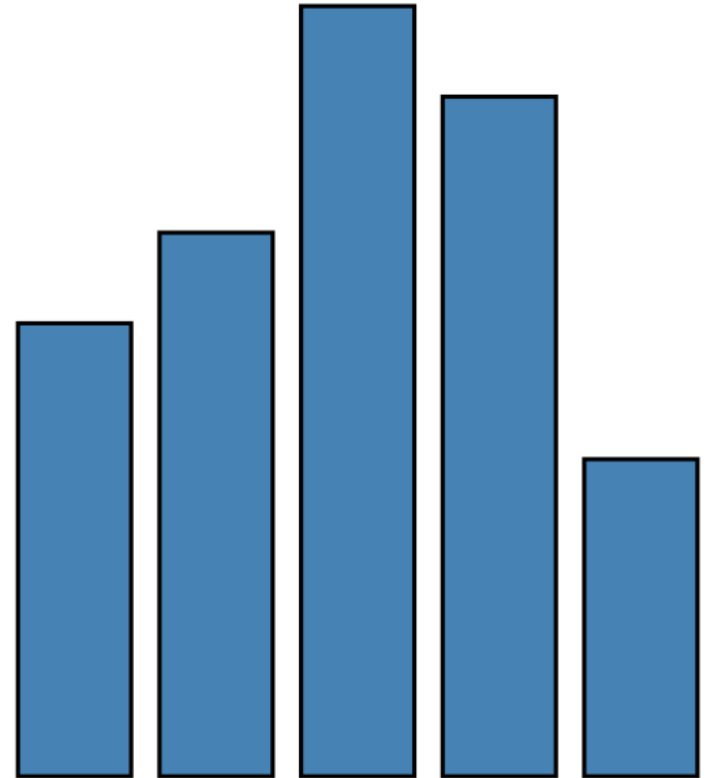
data	1	1.2	1.7	1.5	0.7
visible	true				
left	4 * 25				
bottom	0				
width	20				
height	0.7 * 80				
fillStyle	blue				
strokeStyle	black				
lineWidth	1.5				
...	...				



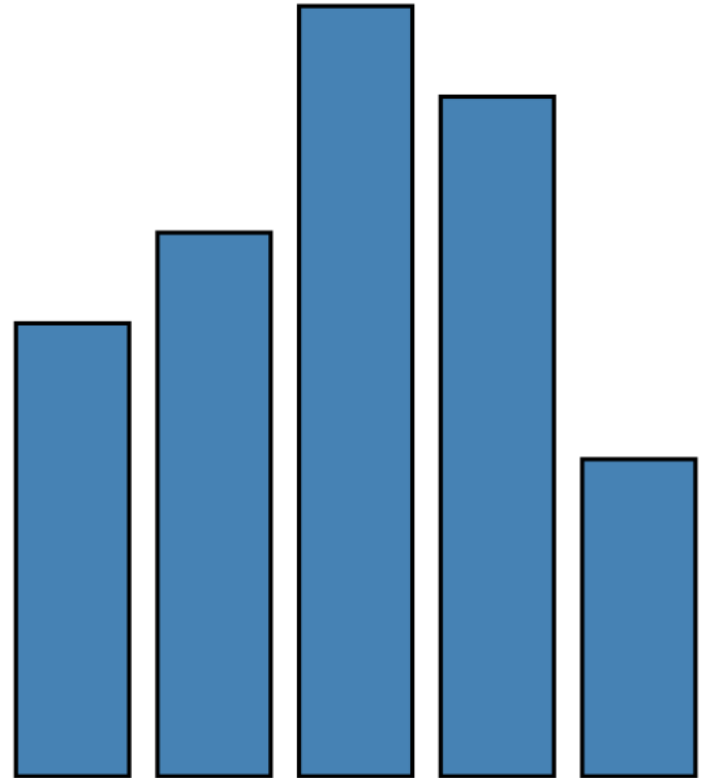
RECT

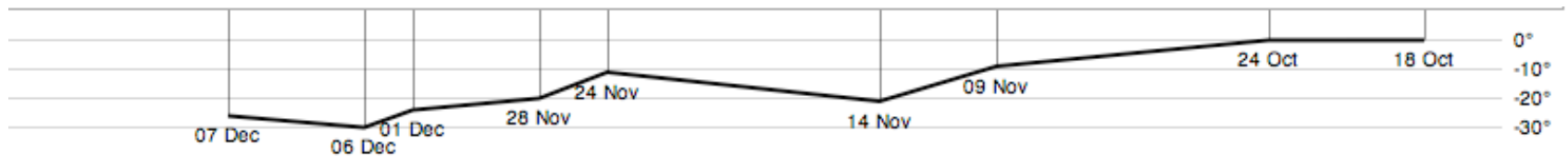
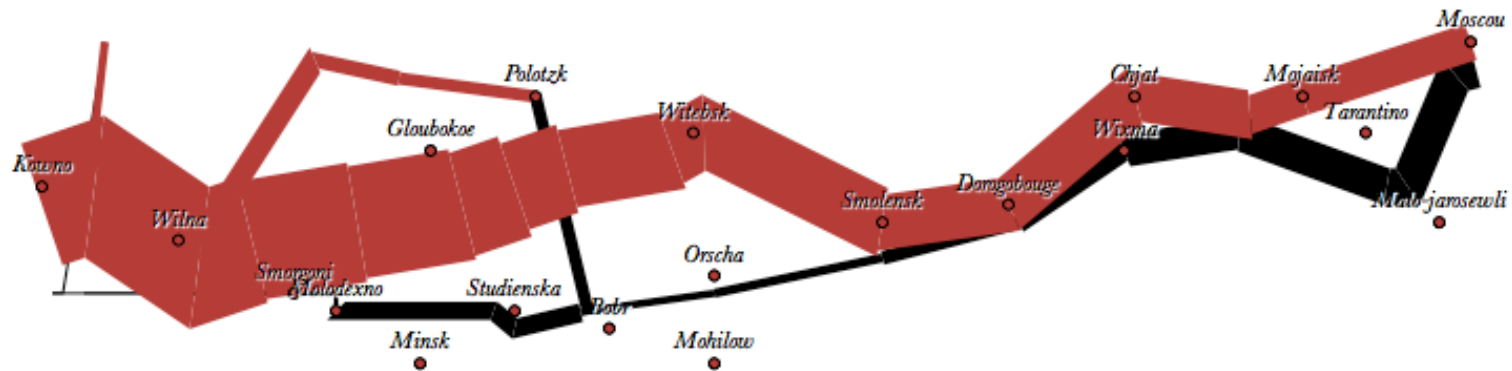
$$\lambda : D \rightarrow R$$

data	1	1.2	1.7	1.5	0.7
visible	true				
left	$\lambda: \text{index} * 25$				
bottom	0				
width	20				
height	$\lambda: \text{datum} * 80$				
fillStyle	blue				
strokeStyle	black				
lineWidth	1.5				
...	...				




```
var vis = new pv.Panel();
vis.add(pv.Bar)
  .data([1, 1.2, 1.7, 1.5, 0.7])
  .visible(true)
  .left((d) => this.index * 25);
  .bottom(0)
  .width(20)
  .height((d) => d * 80)
  .fillStyle("blue")
  .strokeStyle("black")
  .lineWidth(1.5);
vis.render();
```





```
var army = pv.nest(napoleon.army, "dir", "group");
var vis = new pv.Panel();
```

```
var lines = vis.add(pv.Panel).data(army);
lines.add(pv.Line)
  .data(() => army[this.idx])
  .left(lon).top(lat).size((d) => d.size/8000)
  .strokeStyle(() => color[army[panelIndex][0].dir]);
```

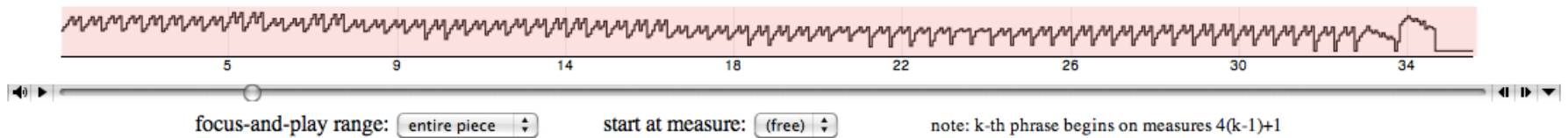
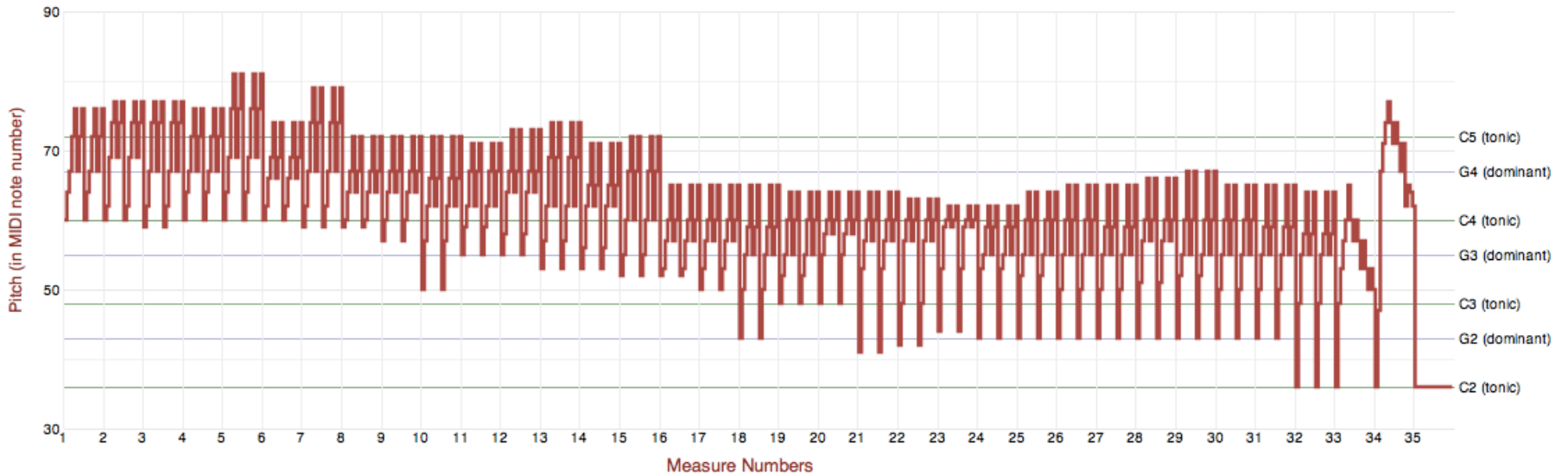
```
vis.add(pv.Label).data(napoleon.cities)
  .left(lon).top(lat)
  .text((d) => d.city).font("italic 10px Georgia")
  .textAlign("center").textBaseline("middle");
```

```
vis.add(pv.Rule).data([0,-10,-20,-30])
  .top((d) => 300 - 2*d - 0.5).left(200).right(150)
  .lineWidth(1).strokeStyle("#ccc")
  .anchor("right").add(pv.Label)
  .font("italic 10px Georgia")
  .text((d) => d+"°").textBaseline("center");
```

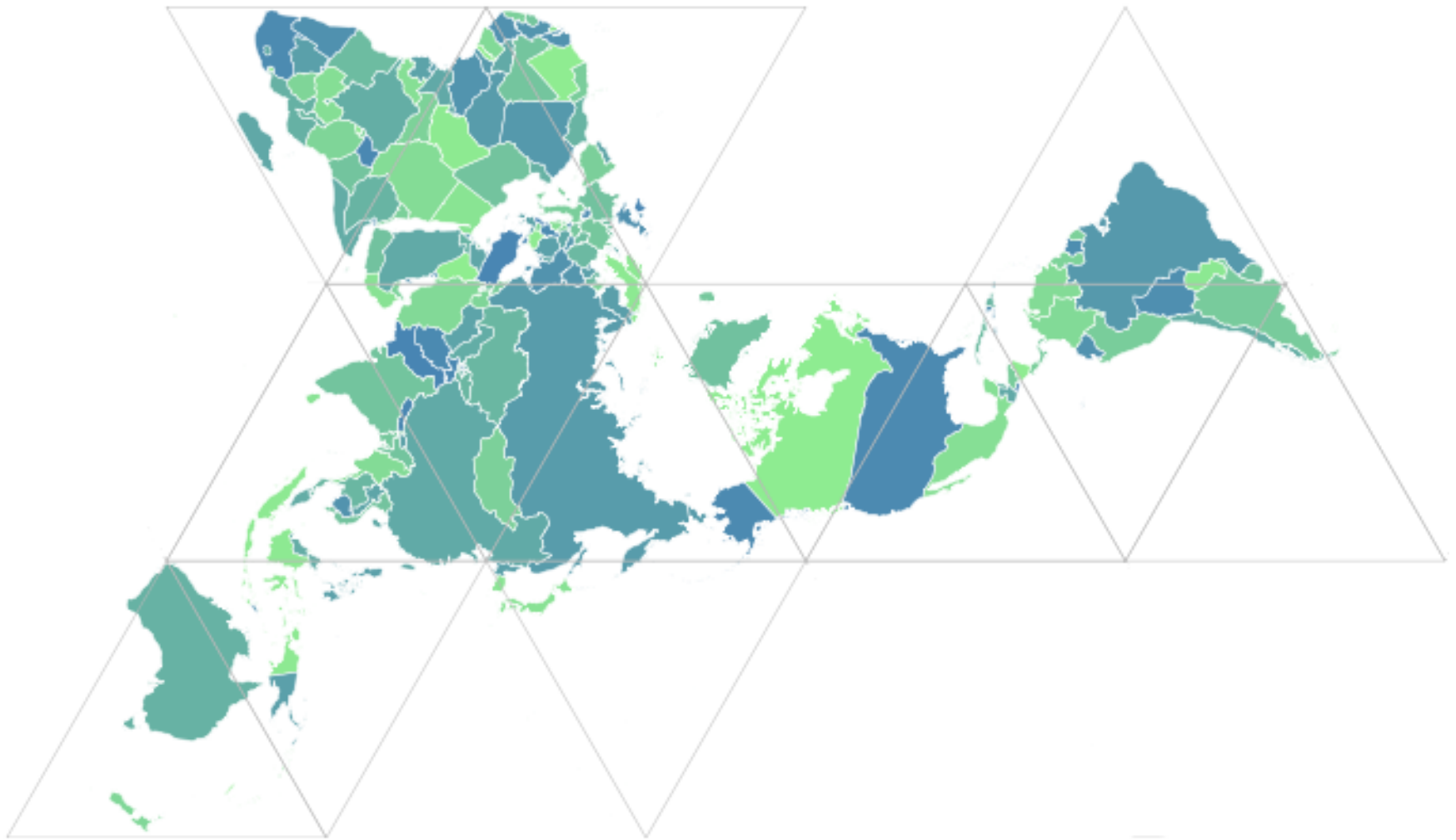
```
vis.add(pv.Line).data(napoleon.temp)
  .left(lon).top(tmp) .strokeStyle("#0")
  .add(pv.Label)
  .top((d) => 5 + tmp(d))
  .text((d) => d.temp+"° "+d.date.substr(0,6))
  .textBaseline("top").font("italic 10px Georgia");
```

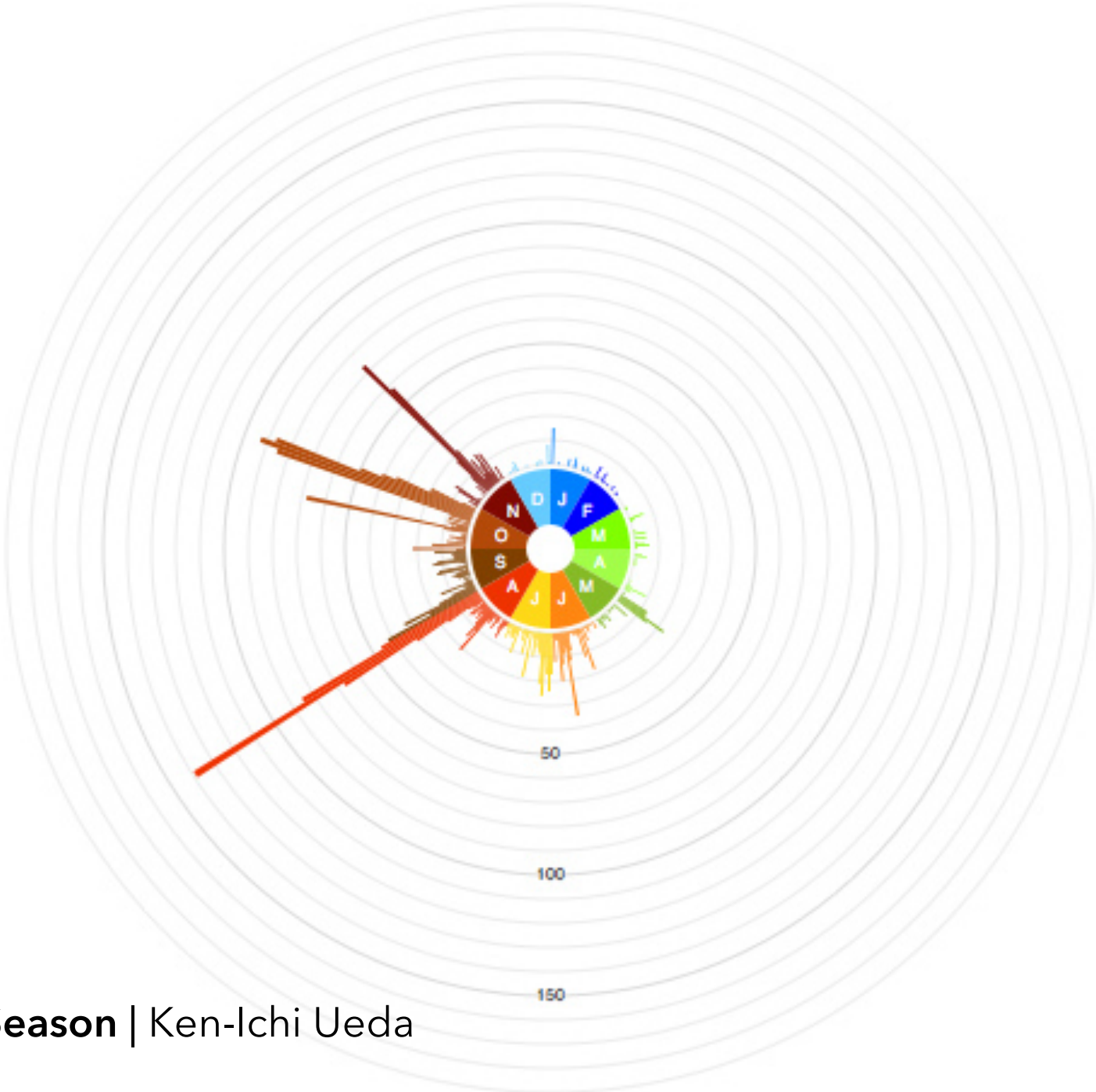
**PRELUDE NO.1 IN C MAJOR, BWV 846
(FROM WELL-TEMPERED CLAVIER, BOOK 1)**

BY J.S. BACH

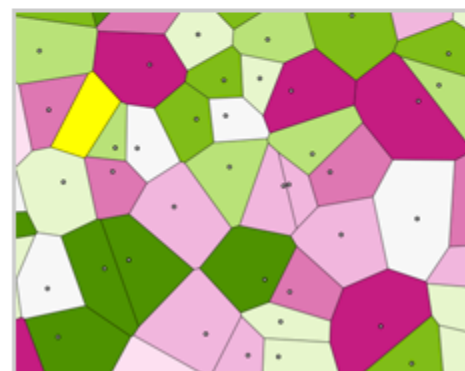
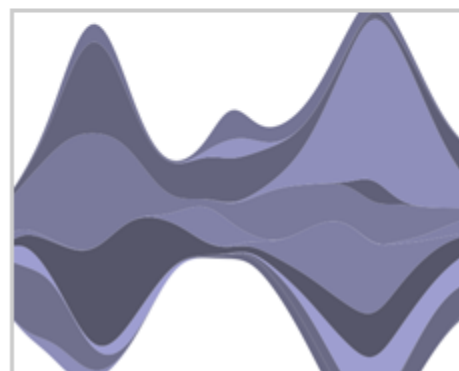
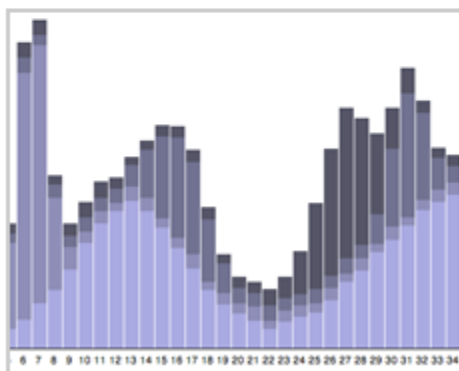
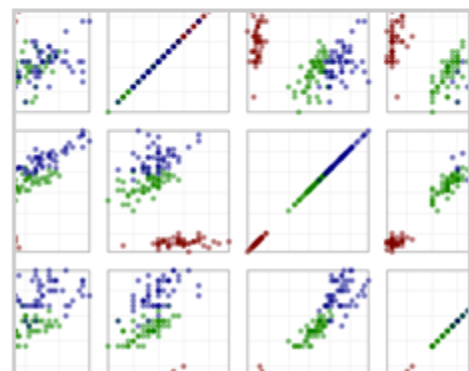
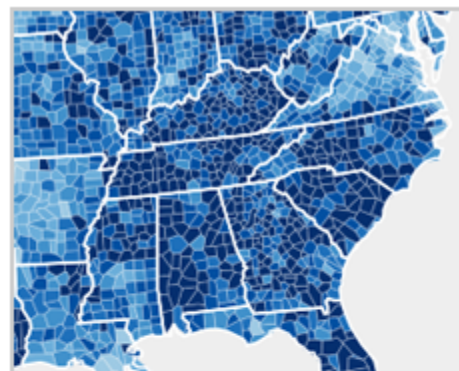
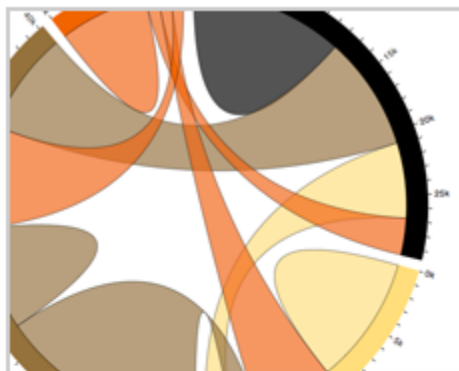
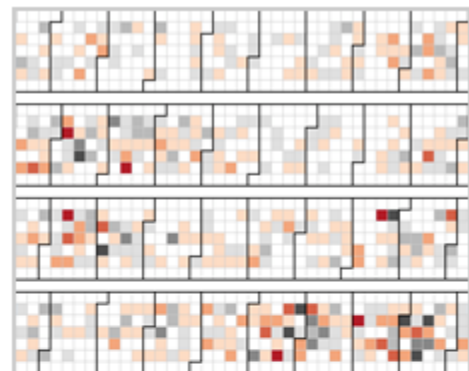


Bach's Prelude #1 in C Major | Jieun Oh





d3.js Data-Driven Documents



with **Mike Bostock**, Jason Davies & Vadim Ogievetsky

Protovis

Specialized mark types

- + Streamlined design
- Limits expressiveness
- More overhead (slower)
- Harder to debug
- Self-contained model

Specify a scene (nouns)

- + Quick for static vis
- Delayed evaluation
- Animation, interaction
are more cumbersome

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- + Quick for static vis
- Delayed evaluation
- Animation, interaction are more cumbersome

D3

Bind data to DOM

- Exposes SVG/CSS/...
- + Exposes SVG/CSS/...
- + Less overhead (faster)
- + Debug in browser
- + Use with other tools

Transform a scene (verbs)

- More complex model
- + Immediate evaluation
- + Dynamic data, anim, and interaction natural

D3 Selections

The core abstraction in D3 is a ***selection***.

D3 Selections

The core abstraction in D3 is a ***selection***.

```
// Add and configure an SVG element (<svg width="500" height="300">)  
var svg = d3.append("svg") // add new SVG to page body  
    .attr("width", 500) // set SVG width to 500px  
    .attr("height", 300); // set SVG height to 300px
```

D3 Selections

The core abstraction in D3 is a **selection**.

```
// Add and configure an SVG element (<svg width="500" height="300">)
var svg = d3.append("svg") // add new SVG to page body
    .attr("width", 500) // set SVG width to 500px
    .attr("height", 300); // set SVG height to 300px
// Select & update existing rectangles contained in the SVG element
svg.selectAll("rect") // select all SVG rectangles
    .attr("width", 100) // set rect widths to 100px
    .style("fill", "steelblue"); // set rect fill colors
```

Data Binding

Selections can ***bind*** data and **DOM** elements.

```
var values = [ {...}, {...}, {...}, ... ]; // input data as JS objects
```

Data Binding

Selections can ***bind*** data and DOM elements.

```
var values = [ {...}, {...}, {...}, ... ]; // input data as JS objects  
// Select SVG rectangles and bind them to data values.
```

```
var bars = svg.selectAll("rect.bars").data(values);
```

Data Binding

Selections can **bind** data and DOM elements.

```
var values = [ {...}, {...}, {...}, ... ]; // input data as JS objects  
// Select SVG rectangles and bind them to data values.
```

```
var bars = svg.selectAll("rect.bars").data(values);  
// What if the DOM elements don't exist yet? The enter set represents data  
// values that do not yet have matching DOM elements.
```

```
bars.enter().append("rect").attr("class", "bars");
```

Data Binding

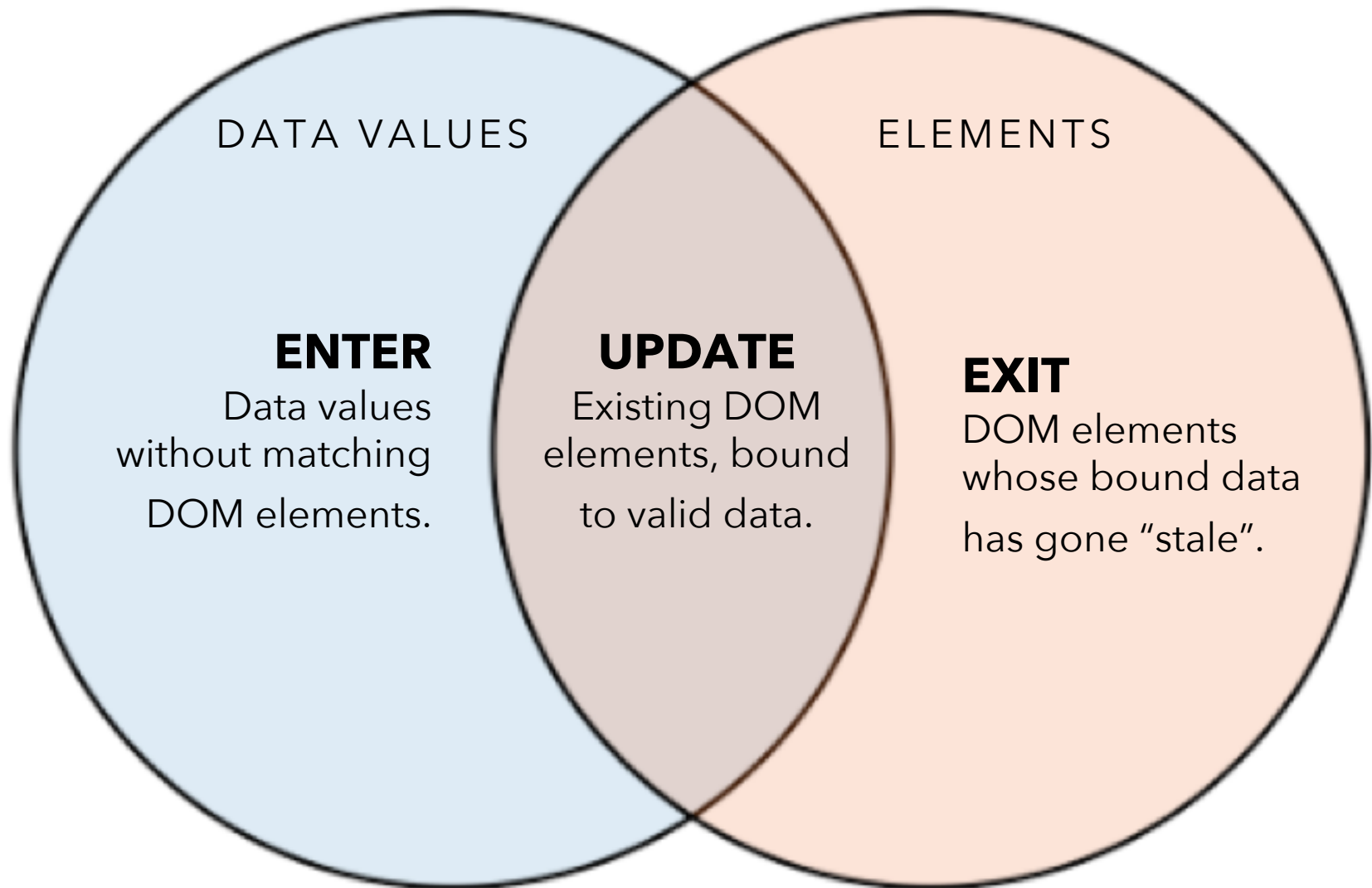
Selections can **bind** data and DOM elements.

```
var values = [ {...}, {...}, {...}, ... ]; // input data as JS objects
// Select SVG rectangles and bind them to data values.
```

```
var bars = svg.selectAll("rect.bars").data(values);
// What if the DOM elements don't exist yet? The enter set represents data
// values that do not yet have matching DOM elements.
```

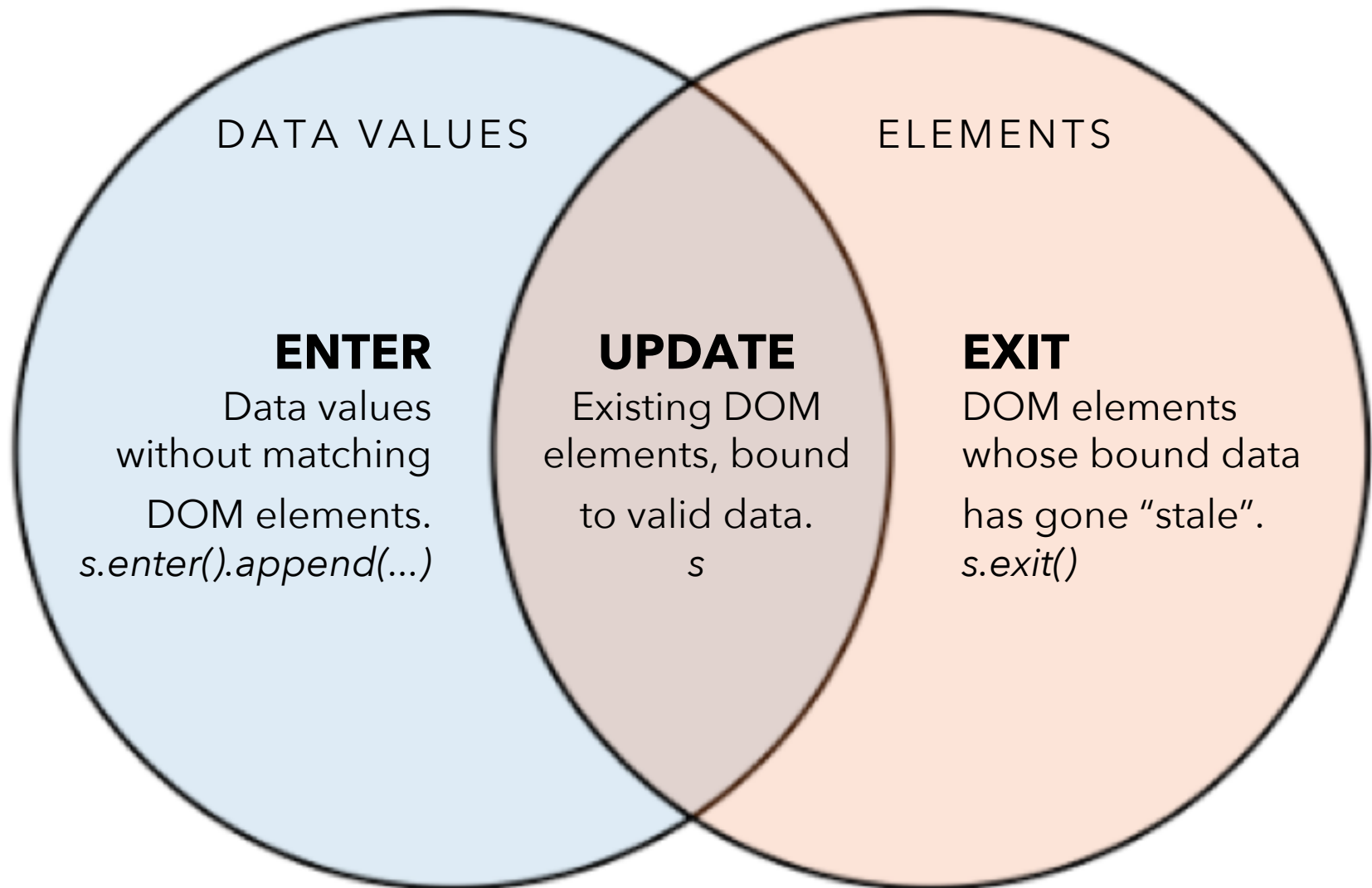
```
bars.enter().append("rect").attr("class", "bars");
// What if data values are removed? The exit set is a selection of existing
// DOM elements who no longer have matching data values.
bars.exit().remove();
```

The Data Join



The Data Join

```
var s = d3.selectAll(...).data(...)
```



Data Binding

Selections can **bind** data and DOM elements.

```
var values = [ {...}, {...}, {...}, ... ]; // input data as JS objects
// Select SVG rectangles and bind them to data values.
var bars = svg.selectAll("rect.bars").data(values)
    .join(
        enter => enter.append("rect"), // create new
        update => update, // update current
        exit => exit.remove() // remove outdated
    )
```

D3 Modules

Data Parsing / Formatting (JSON, CSV, ...)

Shape Helpers (arcs, curves, areas, symbols, ...)

Scale Transforms (linear, log, ordinal, ...)

Color Spaces (RGB, HSL, LAB, ...)

Animated Transitions (tweening, easing, ...)

Geographic Mapping (projections, clipping, ...)

Layout Algorithms (stack, pie, force, trees, ...)

Interactive Behaviors (brush, zoom, drag, ...)

Many of these correspond to future lecture topics!

Ease-of-Use



Chart Typologies

Excel, Many Eyes, Google Charts

Visual Analysis Grammars

VizQL, ggplot2

Visualization Grammars

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Graphics APIs

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Expressiveness



Administrivia

A2: Deceptive Visualization

Design **two** static visualizations for a dataset.

1. An *earnest* visualization that faithfully represents the data.
2. A *deceptive* visualization that attempts to lead the viewer to a false conclusion.

Your two visualizations should address the following questions:

Try to design a deceptive visualization that appears to be earnest. *How do you justify your choice to your classmates and course staff?*

You are free to choose your own dataset, but we have also provided some preselected datasets for you.

Submit two images and a brief write-up on Gradescope.

Due by **Wed 10/19 11:59pm.**

A2 Peer Reviews

On Friday 4/21 you will be assigned two peer review submissions to review. For each:

- Try to determine which is earned and which is incentive
- Share a rationale for your rating
- Share feedback using the "What Went Well" and "What If" rubric

Assignment questions will be provided on the A2 Peer Review page. You can also find a link to a Google Form. You should submit to the form one for each A2 peer review.

Due by **4/24 11:59pm.**

DONE

Assignment Regrades

Students can request a regrade through Gradescope but must justify the reasons for the regrade.

Timeline: 72 hours after the grade is released

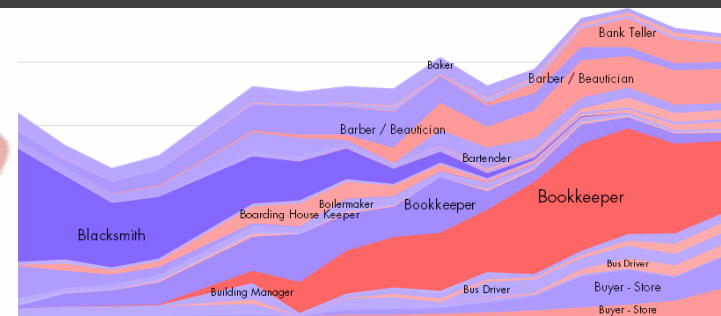
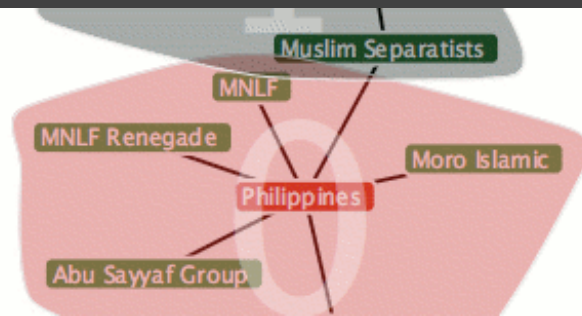
We will review the entire assignment in more detail, which could result in a higher OR lower grade.

A3: Interactive Prototype

Create an interactive visualization. Choose a driving question for a dataset and develop an appropriate visualization + interaction techniques, then deploy your visualization on the web.

Due by *11:59pm* on **Monday, Nov 7.**

We encourage you to form teams of 3-4 people.



Form A3 + Final Project Team

Form a **team of 3-4** for A3 and the Final Project.

(Start thinking about your Final Project, too!)

A3 is open-ended. You can use it to start exploring your FP topic if you like, or expand on A2.

Submit signup form by **Fri 10/28, 11:59pm**.

If you do not have team mates, you should:

- Post on Ed about your interests/project ideas

Team Member Roles

We encourage you to structure team responsibilities!

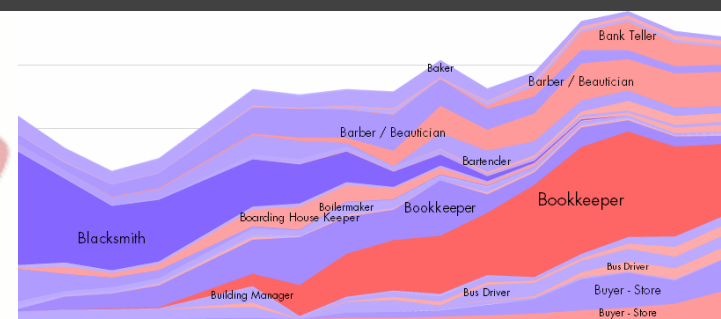
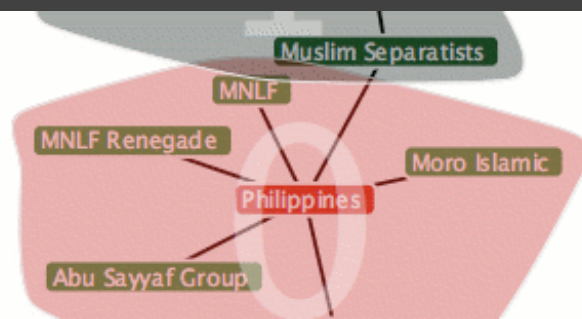
Coordinator: Organize meetings, track deadlines, etc.

Data Lead: Data wrangling, management, distillation

Tech Lead: Manage code integration, GitHub repo

UX Lead: Visualization/interaction design & evaluation

One may have multiple roles, share work across roles...

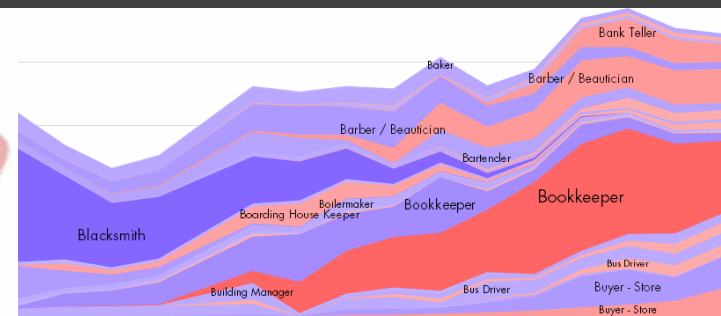
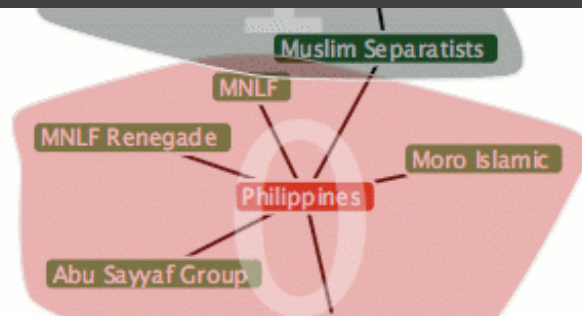


Requirements

Interactive. You must implement interaction methods! However, this is not only selection / filtering / tooltips. Also consider annotations or other narrative features to draw attention and provide additional context

Web-based. D3 is encouraged, but not required. Deploy visualization with GitHub pages or Observable.

Write-up. Provide design rationale on your web page.



Two Tutorials This Week

D3.js Deep Dive: Thursday 10/27 during lecture, Led by Vishal and Tukey

Be sure to read the D3, Part 1 notebook ahead of time. We'll work through Part 2 in class. Also read the JS/Observable primer if you're new to this!

Web Publishing: Friday 10/28 4:30-6pm in G20, Led by Aakash and Wei Jun

A Visualization Tool Stack

Chart Typologies

Excel, Many Eyes, Google Charts

Visual Analysis Grammars

VizQL, ggplot2

Visualization Grammars

Protovis, D3.js

Component Architectures

Prefuse, Flare, Improvise, VTK

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What is a Declarative Language?

Programming by describing *what*, not *how*

Separate **specification** (*what you want*) from **execution** (*how it should be computed*)

In contrast to **imperative programming**, where you must give explicit steps.

What is a Declarative Language?

Programming by describing *what*, not *how*

Separate **specification** (*what you want*) from **execution** (*how it should be computed*)

In contrast to **imperative programming**, where you must give explicit steps.

```
d3.selectAll("rect")  
  .data(my_data)  
  .join("rect")  
  .attr("x", d => xscale(d.foo))  
  .attr("y", d => yscale(d.bar))
```


Why Declarative Languages?

Faster iteration, less code, larger user base?

Better visualization. *Smart defaults.*

Reuse. *Write-once, then re-apply.*

Performance. *Optimization, scalability.*

Portability. *Multiple devices, renderers, inputs.*

Programmatic generation.

Write programs which output visualizations.

Automated search & recommendation.

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Interactive Data Exploration

Tableau, *Lyra*, *Voyager*

Graphical
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The Lyra Visualization Design Environment (VDE) ^{alpha}

Arvind Satyanarayan, Kanit "Ham" Wongsuphasawat, Jeffrey Heer

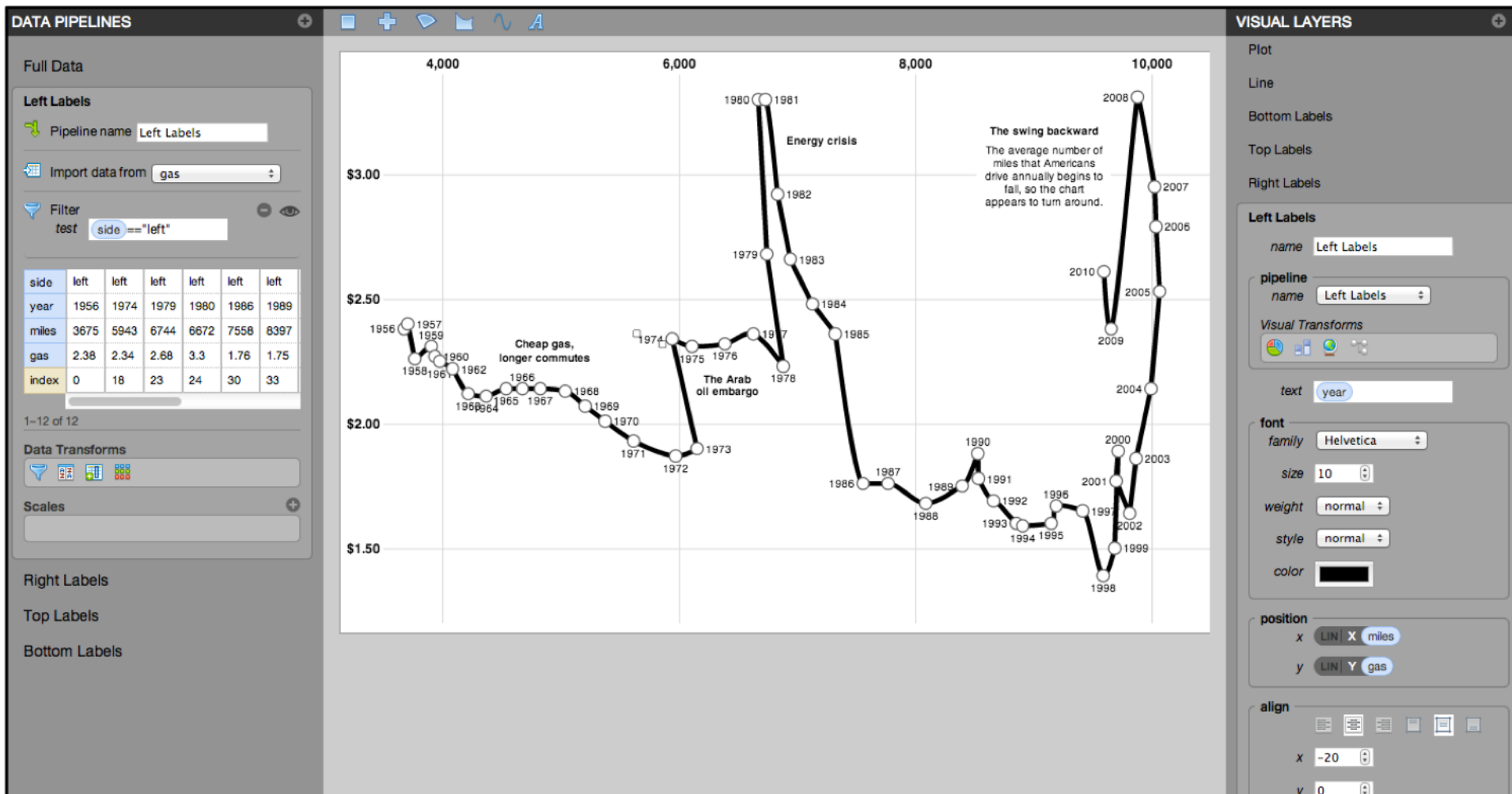


idl.cs.washington.edu/projects/lyra

William Playfair's classic chart comparing the price of wheat and wages in England recreated in the Lyra VDE.

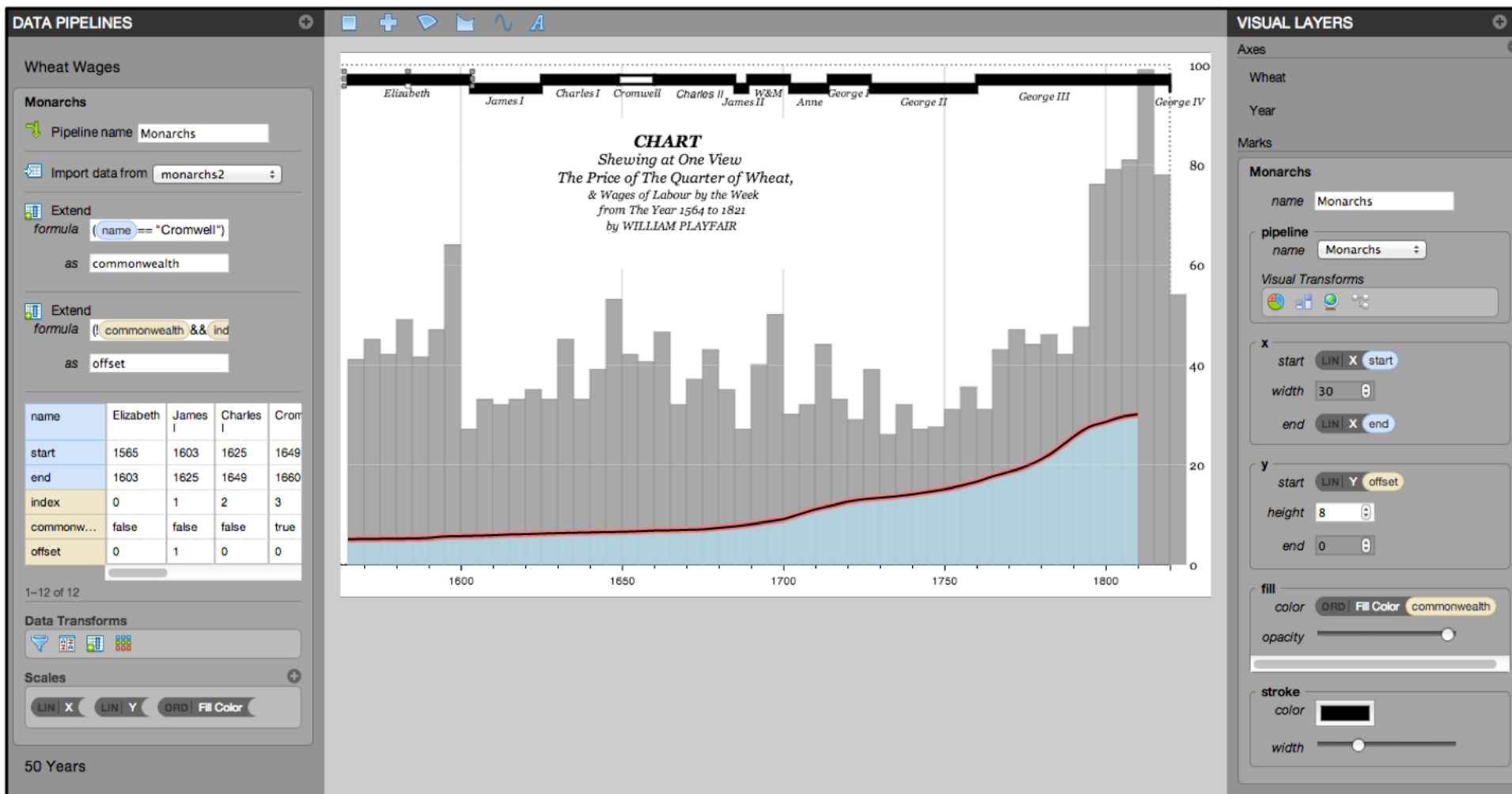
See also: Charticulator, Data Illustrator

Lyra A Visualization Design Environment



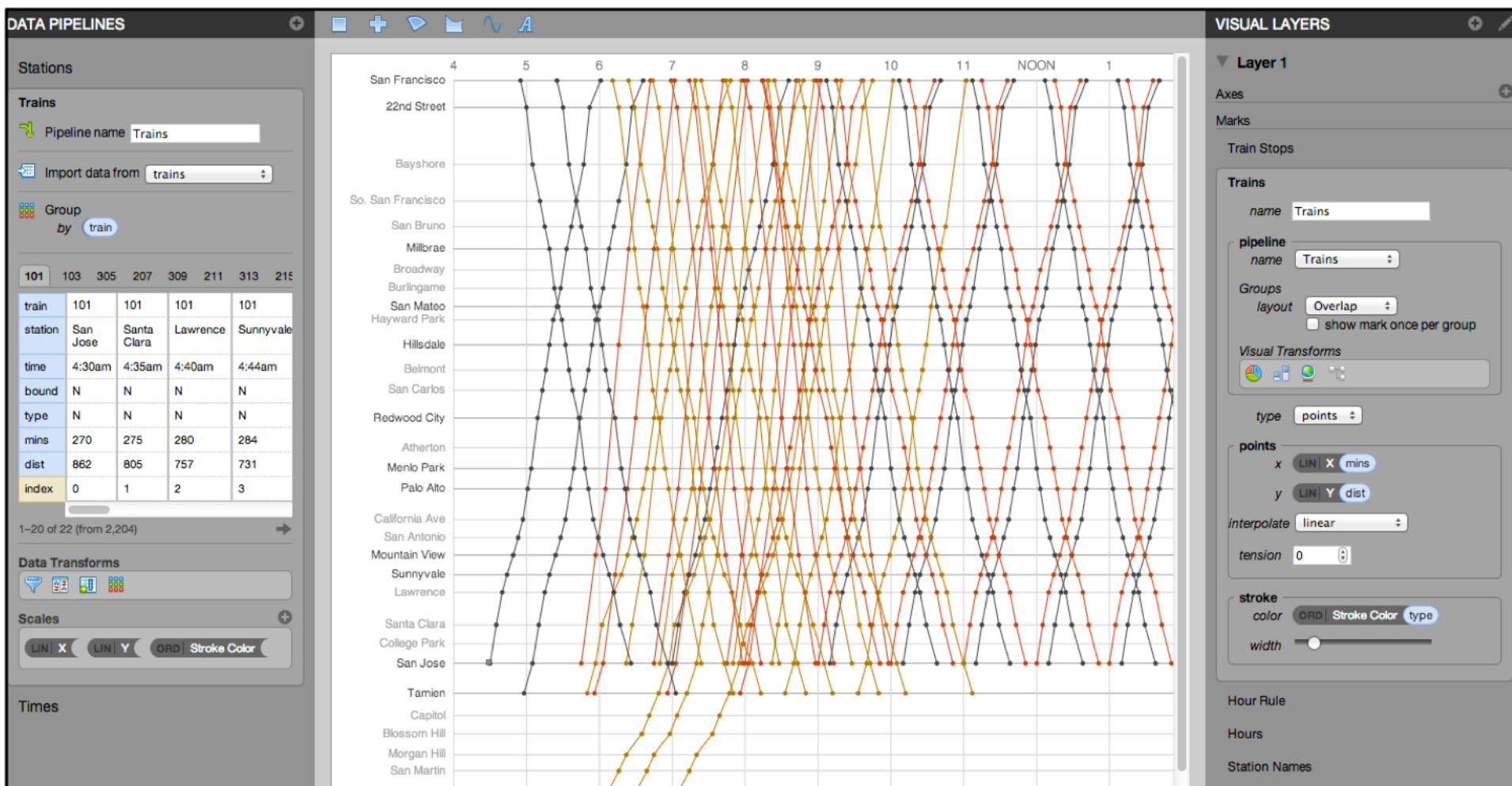
Driving Shifts into Reverse by Hannah Fairfield, NYTimes

Lyra A Visualization Design Environment



by William Playfair

Lyra A Visualization Design Environment



based on the **Railway Timetable** by E. J. Marey

Lyra A Visualization Design Environment

DATA PIPELINES

Zip Codes

Pipeline name: Zip Codes

Import data from: zipcodes-full

Group by: state

33	36	72	78	25	44	23	50	09
zip	00210	00211	00212					
lat	+43.005895	+43.005895	+43.005895					
lon	-071.013202	-071.013202	-071.013202					
code	U	U	U					
city	PORTSMOUTH	PORTSMOUTH	PORTSMOUTH					
state	33	33	33					
county	015	015	015					
index	0	1	2					
key	33	33	33					

1-20 of 284 (from 42,192)

Data Transforms

Scales

ORD Stroke Color

VISUAL LAYERS

Visual Transforms

Geo

type: Latitude/Longitude

latitude: lat

longitude: lon

projection: mercator

center

x: -98.35

y: 39.50

translate

x: 350

y: 170

scale: 775

rotate: 0

precision: 0

clip angle: 0

output: x y

type: points

points

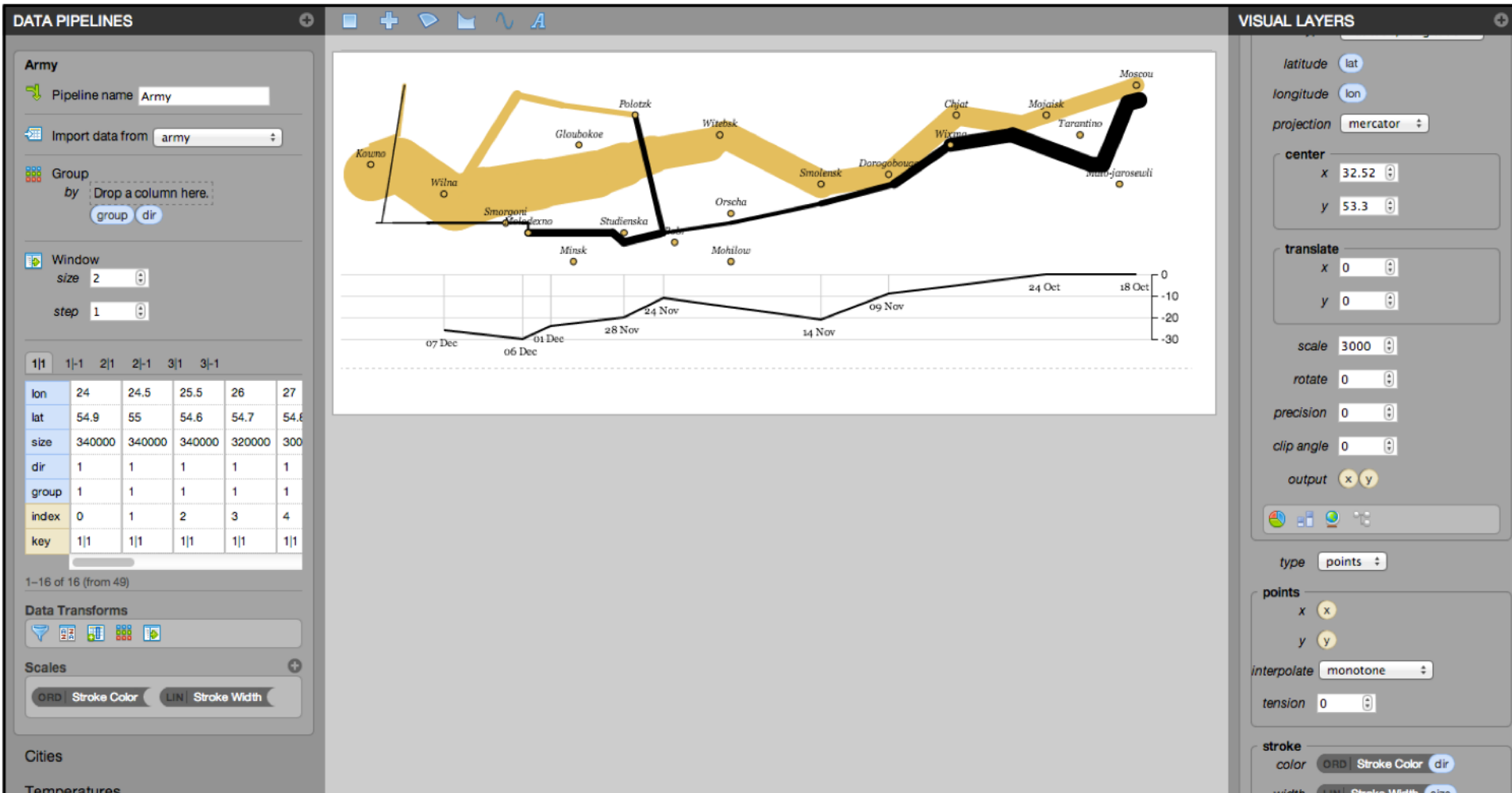
x: x

y: y

interpolate: monotone

tension: 0

Lyra A Visualization Design Environment



Napoleon's March by Charles Minard

Voyager 2 <https://uwdata.github.io/voyager2/>

datavoyager Bookmarks (0) Undo Redo

Data
Cars Change

Fields

- ▲ Cylinders ▾ +
- ▲ Name ▾ +
- ▲ Origin ▾ +
- 📅 Year ▾ +
- ▼ # Acceleration ▾ +
- ▼ # Displacement ▾ +
- ▼ # Horsepower ▾ +
- ▼ # Miles per Gallon ▾ +
- ▼ # Weight in lbs ▾ +
- # COUNT +

Wildcards

- ▲ Categorical Fields +
- 📅 Temporal Fields +
- # Quantitative Fields +

Encoding Clear

x 📅 YEAR (Year) ✕

y ▼ # MEAN (Miles per Gallon) ✕

column drop a field here

row drop a field here

Marks auto ▾

size drop a field here

color drop a field here

shape drop a field here

detail drop a field here

text drop a field here

any drop a field here

Filter Filter invalid numbers ▾

Related Views All Add Categorical Field Add Quantitative Field Hide

Add Categorical Field

📅 YEAR (Year) # MEAN (Miles per Gallon) ▲ Cylinders ↑ ▾ 📄

MEAN(Miles_per_Gallon)

Cylinders

- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 8

YEAR(Year)

📅 YEAR (Year) # MEAN (Miles per Gallon) ▲ Origin ↑ ▾ 📄

MEAN(Miles_per_Gallon)

Origin

- Europe
- Japan
- USA

YEAR(Year)

Debug · Report an Issue

Voyager. Wongsuphasawat et al. *InfoVis'15, CHI'17*

Key Idea: Augment manual exploration with visualization recommendations sensitive to the user's current focus.

The goal is to support *systematic consideration* of the data, without exacerbating *false discovery*.

To model a user's search frontier, we *enumerate related Vega-Lite specifications*, seeded by the user's current focus.

Candidate charts are pruned and ranked using models of estimated *perceptual effectiveness*.

Interactive Data Exploration

Tableau, *Lyra*, *Voyager*

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Summary

There is no one-size-fits-all tool for visualization.

Instead, visualization tools fall along a spectrum ranging from graphical interfaces to advanced programming toolkits.

Visualization tools make deliberate tradeoffs between ease of use and expressiveness, placing them at specific points along the spectrum.

Users often select and switch between various tools to meet their current needs.