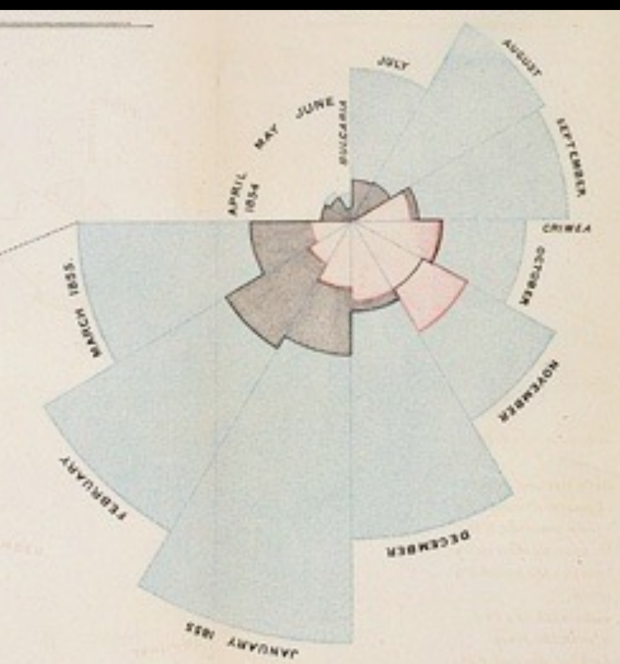
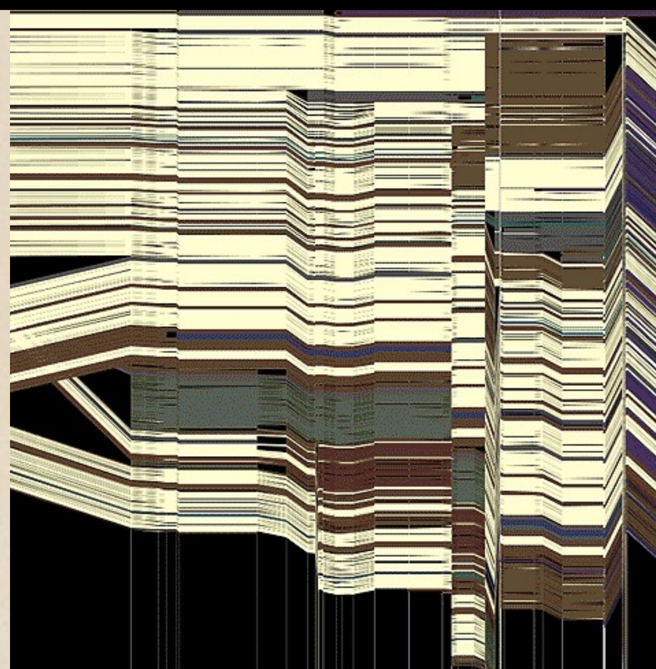
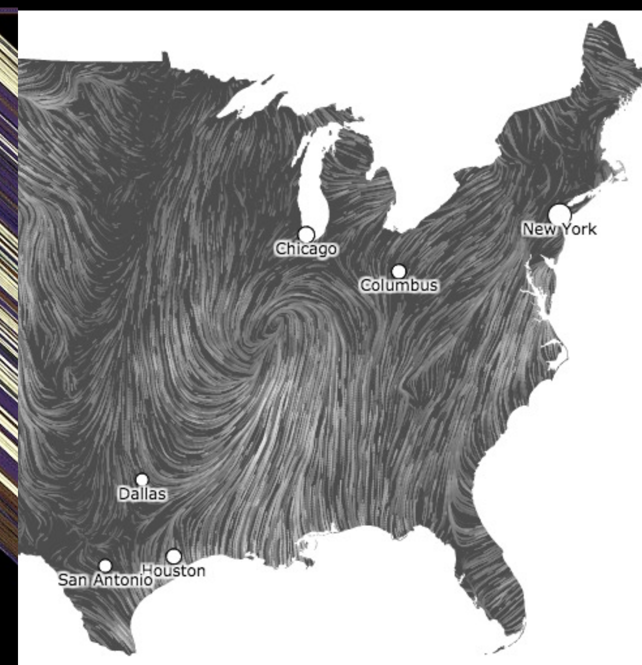
CSE 442 - Data Visualization

Visual Encoding Design







Leilani Battle University of Washington

Lecture Overview

Learning Goals
How do we apply existing encoding principles to univariate, bivariate, and multivariate data?

Topics
Exploring the Visual Design Space
Encoding Effectiveness
Scales & Axes
Multidimensional Data

A Design Space of Visual Encodings

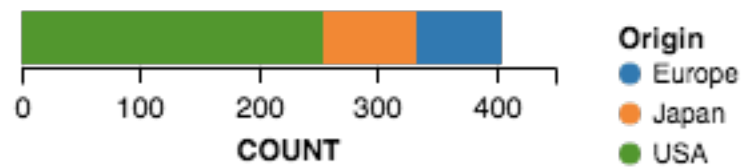
Mapping Data to Visual Variables

Assign **data fields** (e.g., with *N, O, Q* types) to **visual channels** (*x, y, color, shape, size, …*) for a chosen **graphical mark** type (*point, bar, line, …*).

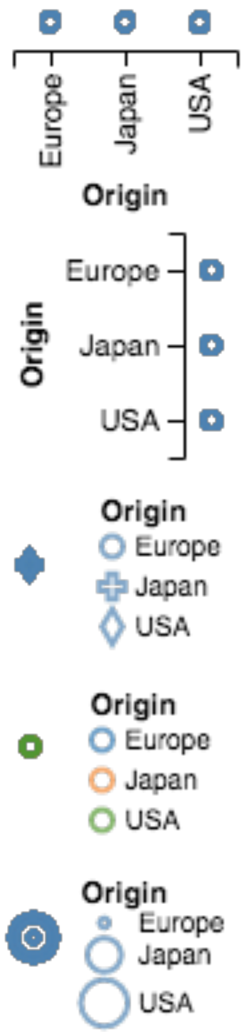
Additional concerns include choosing appropriate **encoding parameters** (*log scale, sorting, …*) and

data transformations (*bin*, *group, aggregate, …*). These options define a large combinatorial space, containing both useful and questionable charts!

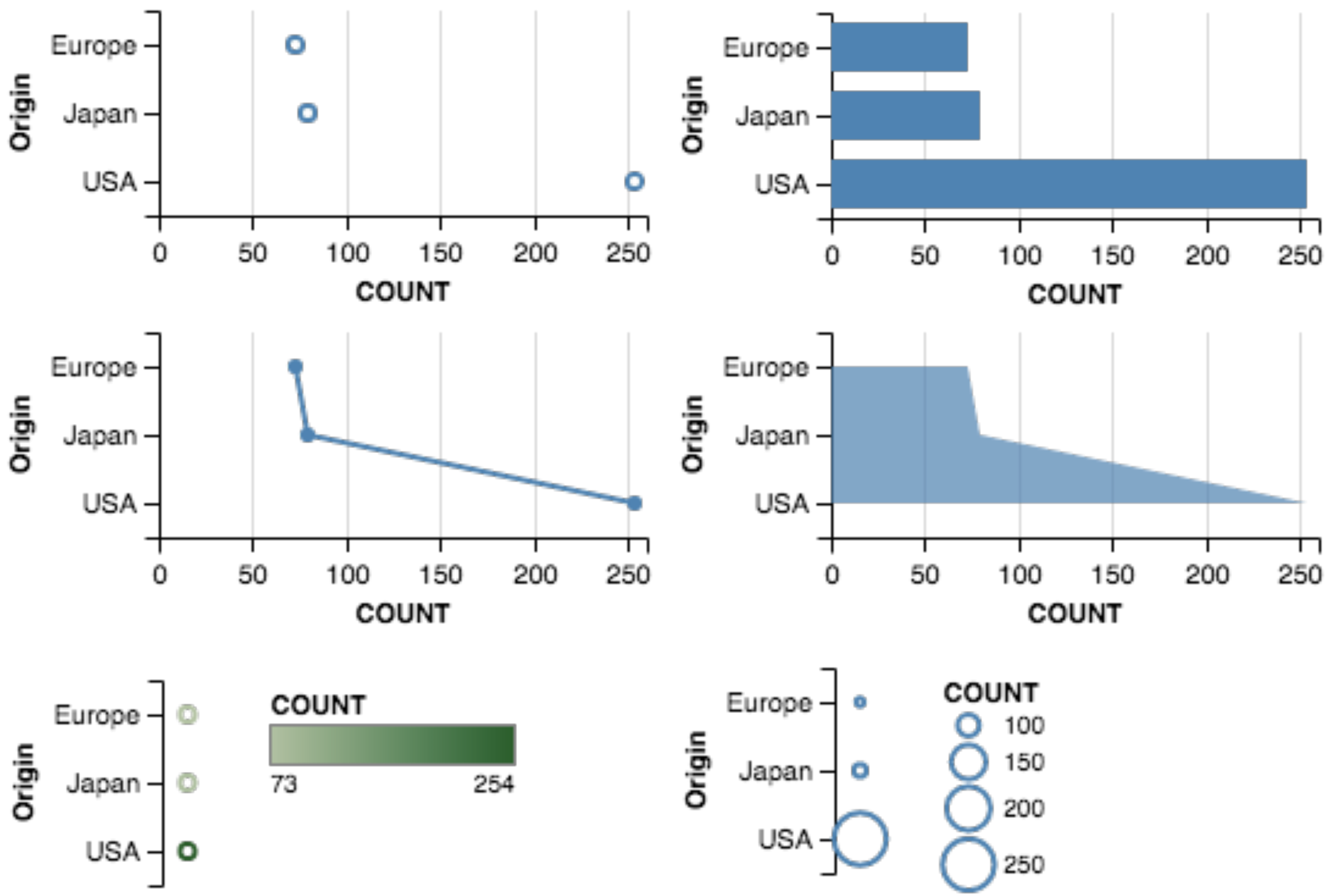
1D: Nominal



Raw

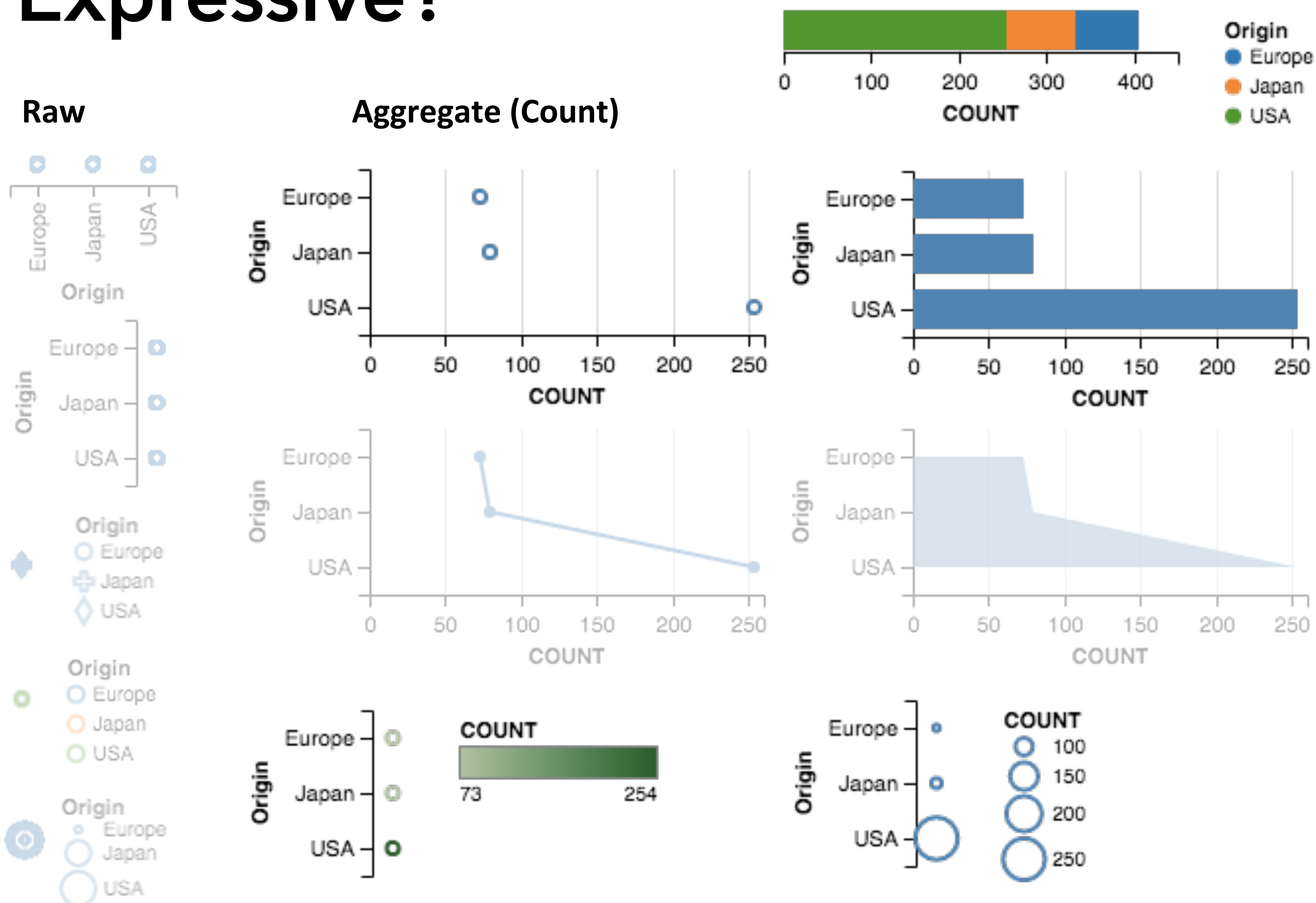


Aggregate (Count)



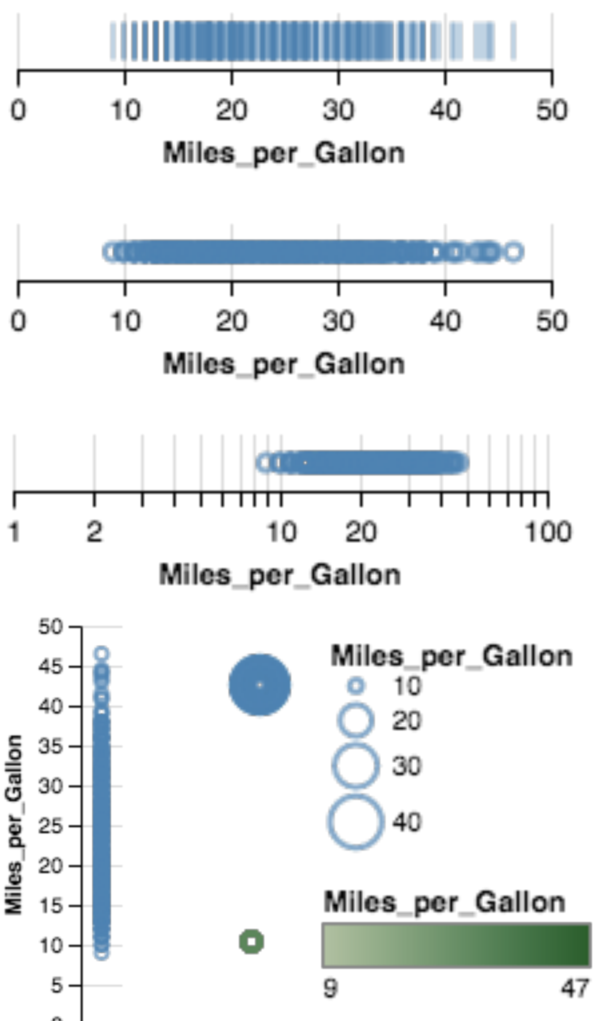
Expressive?

Raw **Aggregate (Count)**

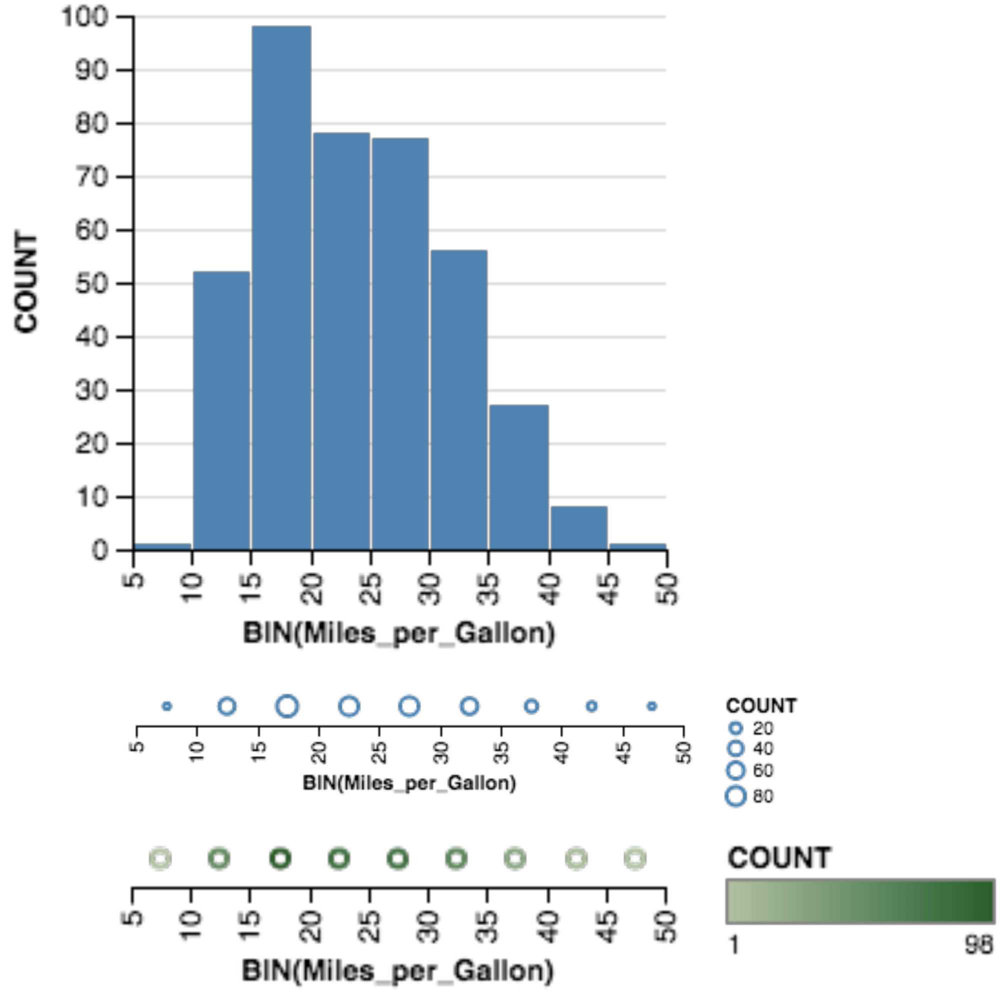


1D: Quantitative

Raw

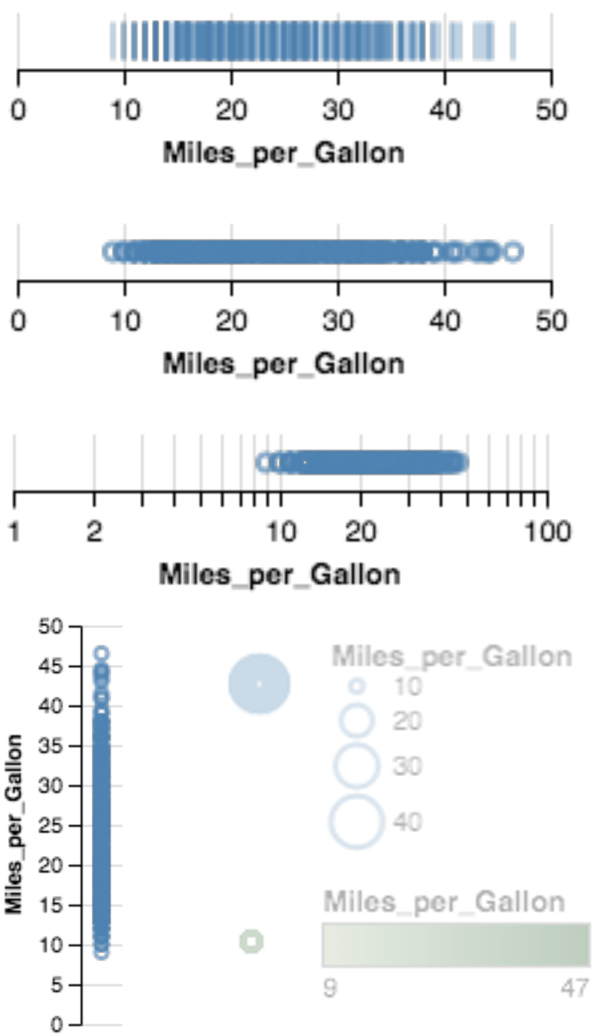


Aggregate (Count)

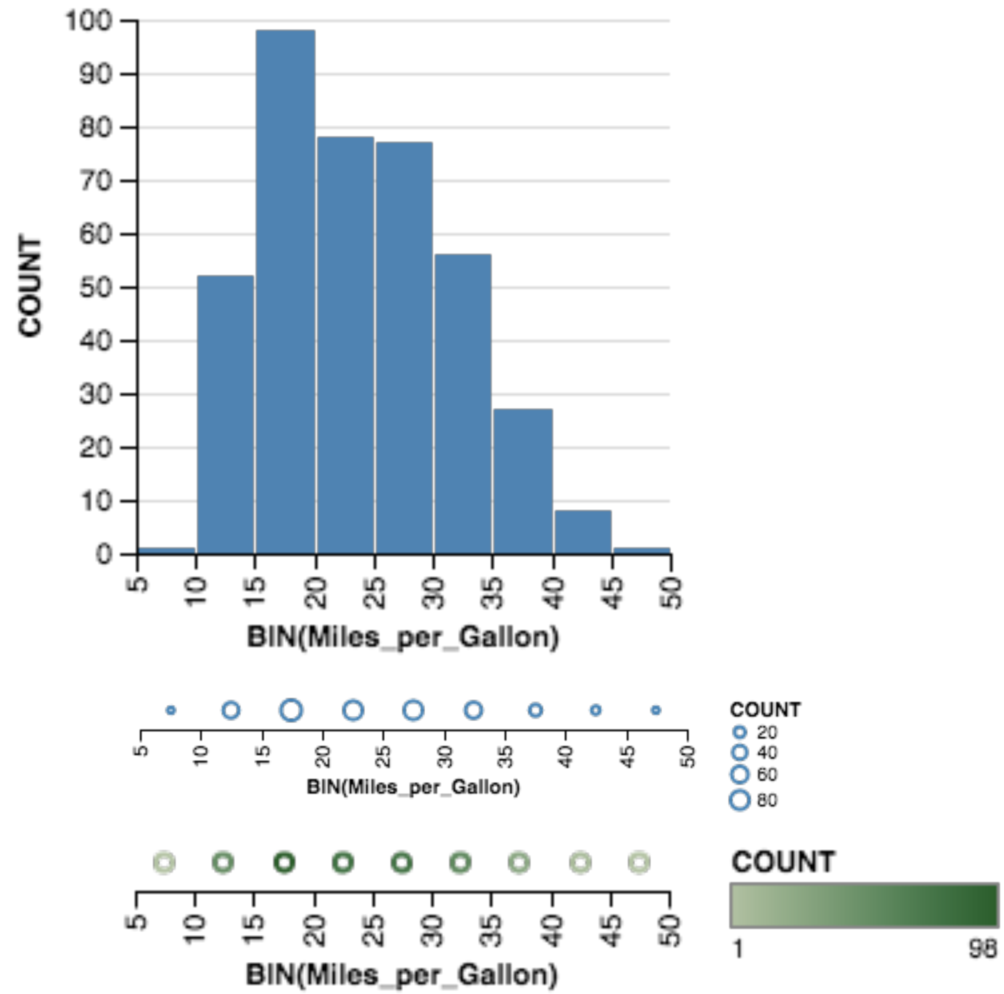


Expressive?

Raw

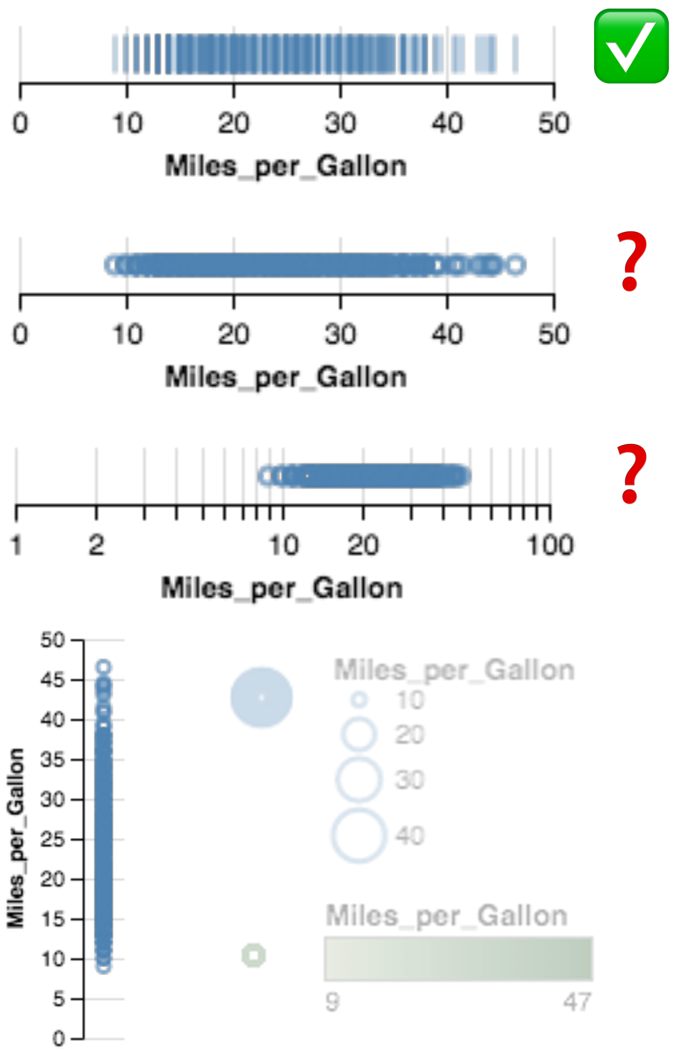


Aggregate (Count)

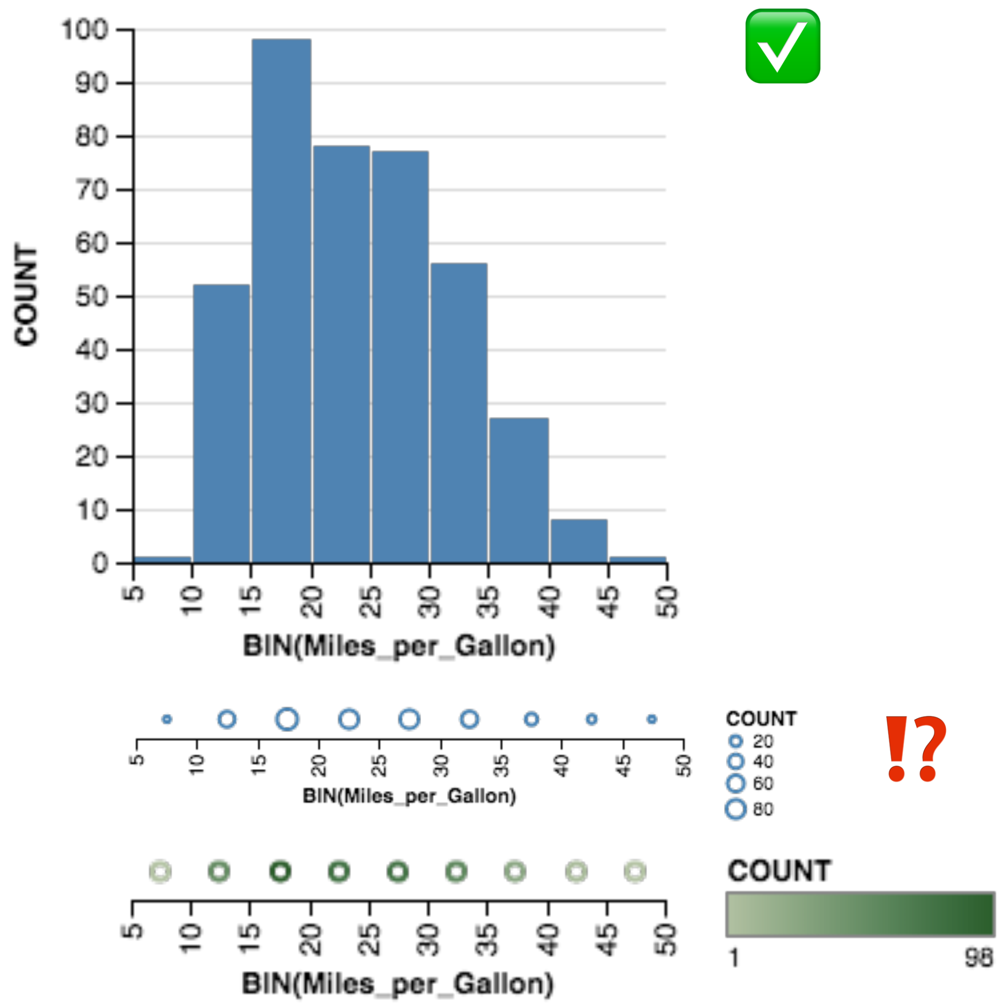


Effective?

Raw

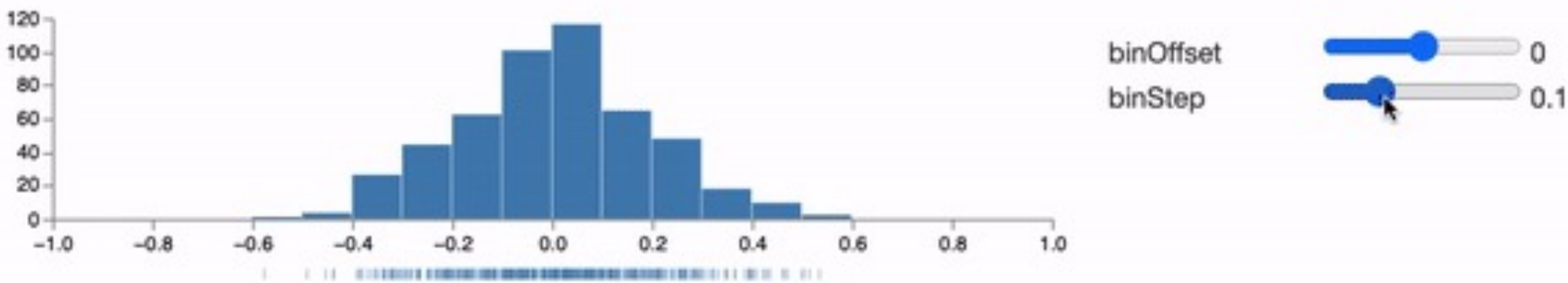


Aggregate (Count)



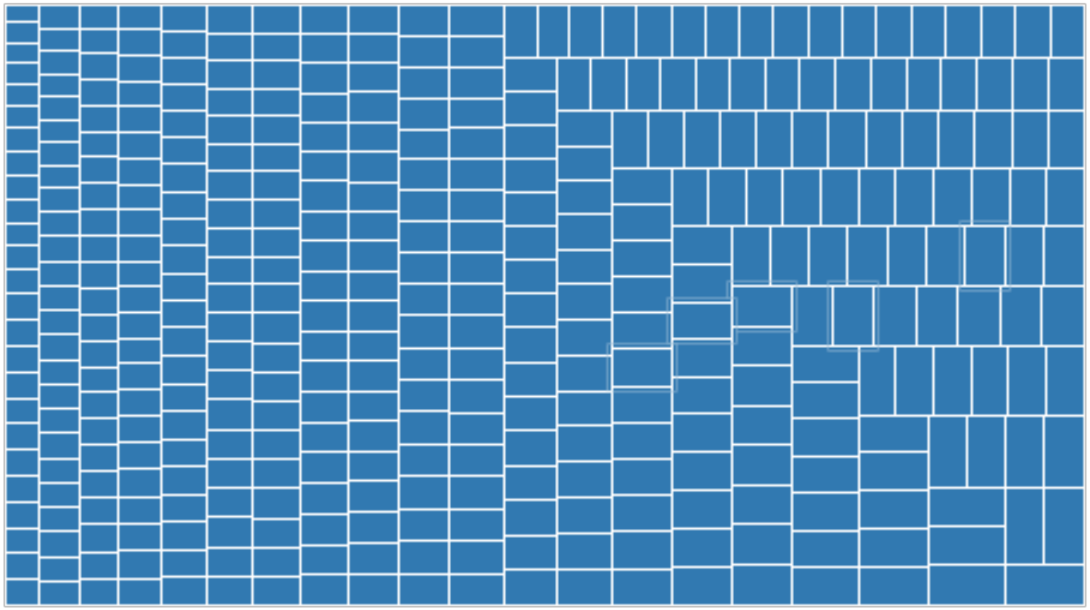
Histogram Example

A histogram subdivides a numerical range into bins, and counts the number of data points within each segment. Tl
chart provides a discrete estimate of the probability density function.

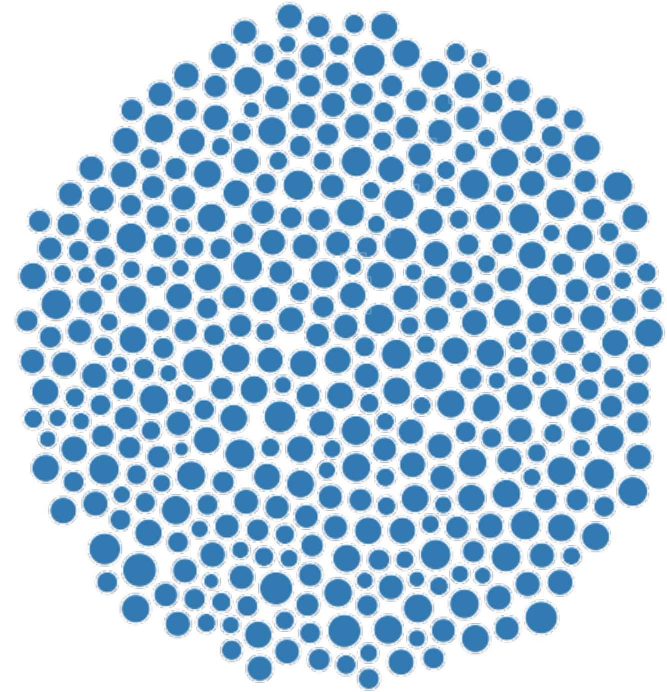


View in Online Vega Editor

Raw (with Layout Algorithm)

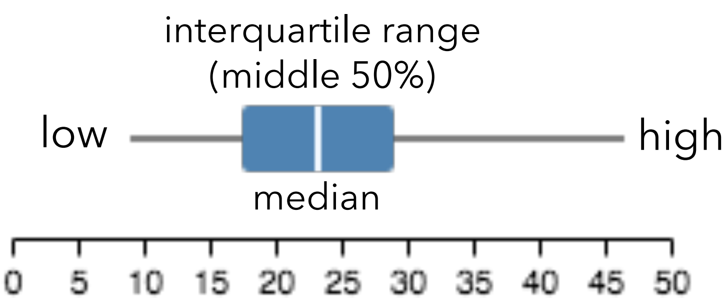


Treemap

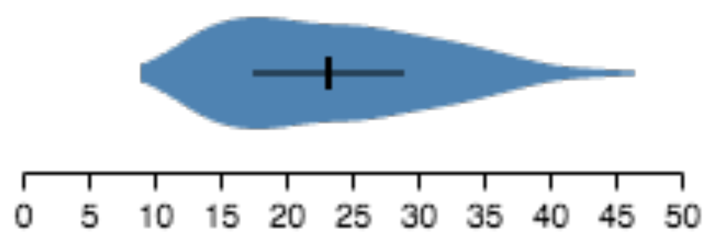


Bubble Chart

Aggregate (Distributions)



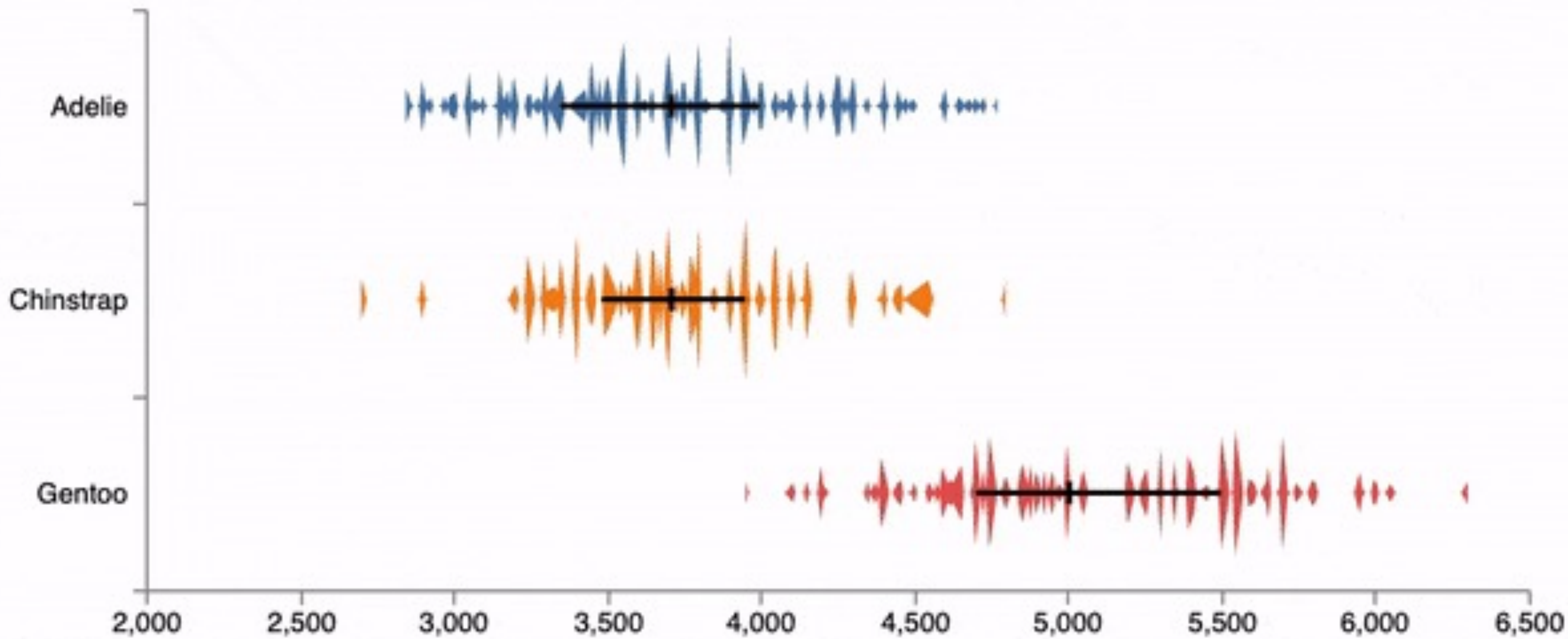
Box Plot



Violin Plot

Violin Plot Example

A violin plot visualizes a distribution of quantitative values as a continuous approximation of the probability density function, computed using kernel density estimation (KDE). The densities are additionally annotated with the median value and interquartile range, shown as black lines. Violin plots can be more informative than classical box plots.

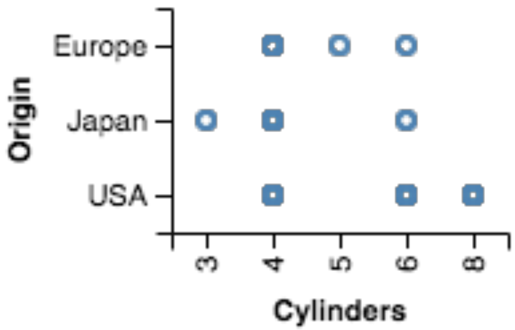


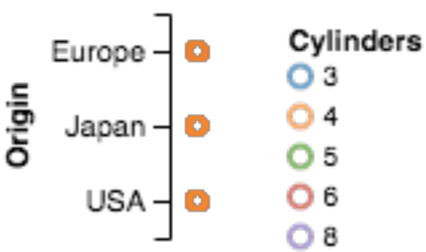
trim

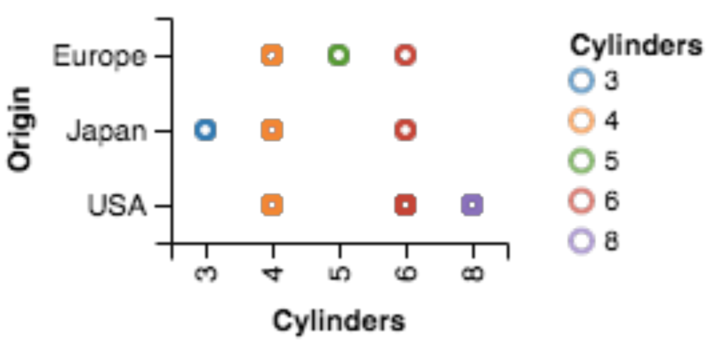
bandwidth 5

2D: Nominal x Nominal

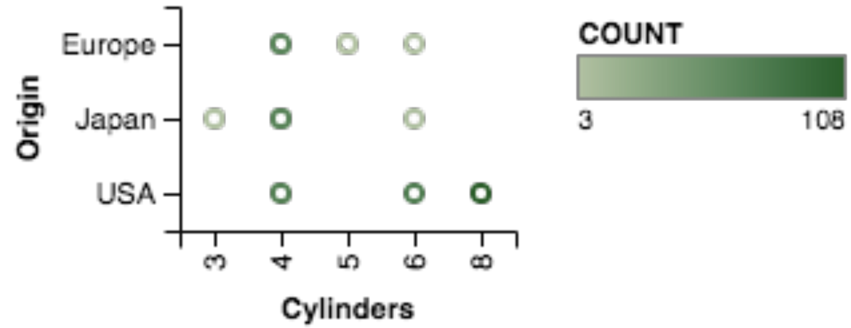
Raw

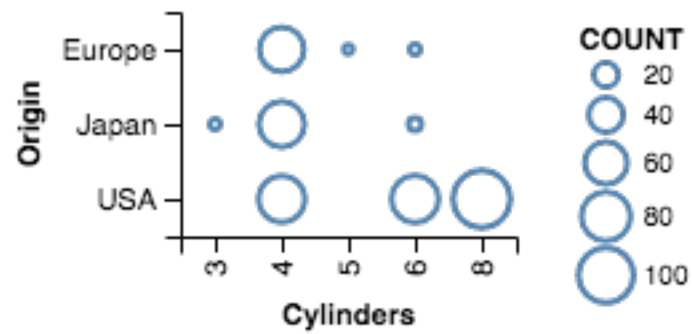


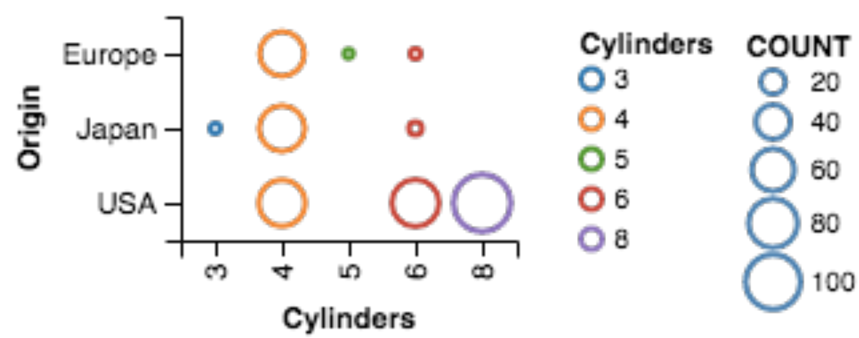




Aggregate (Count)

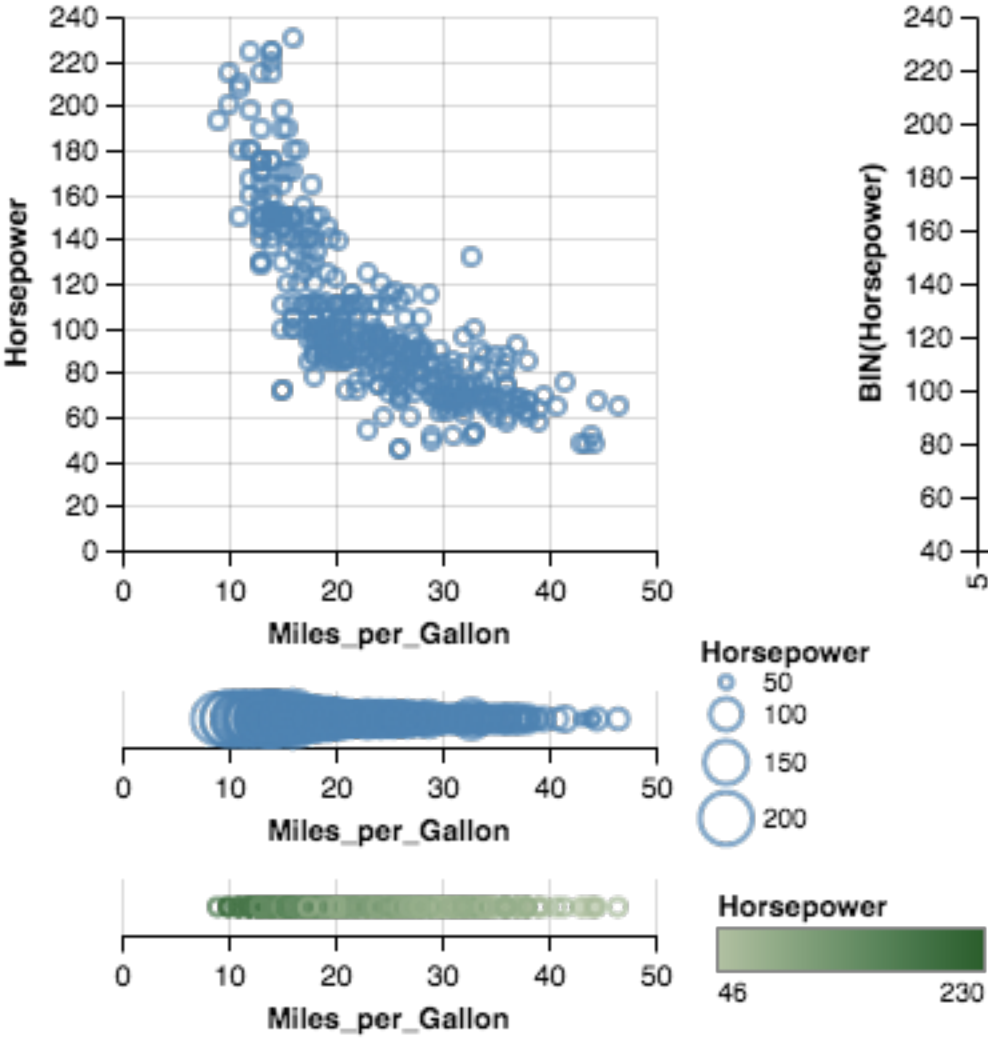




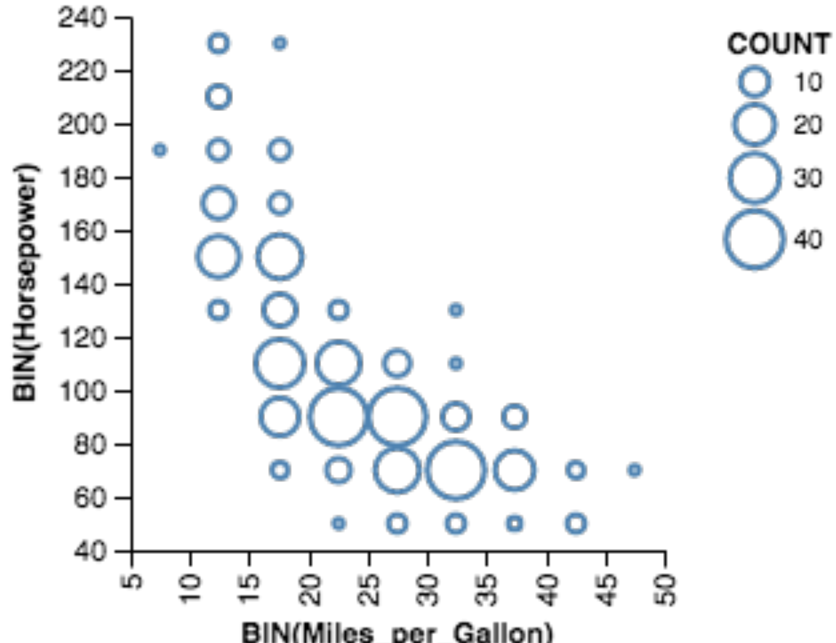


2D: Quantitative x Quantitative

Raw

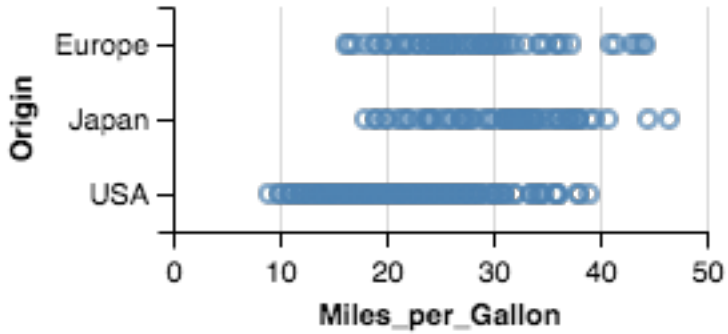


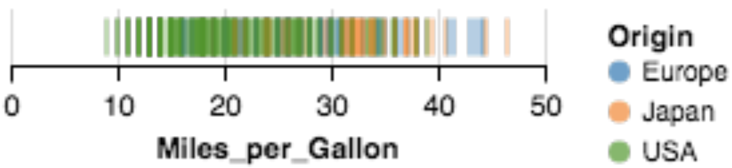
Aggregate (Count)

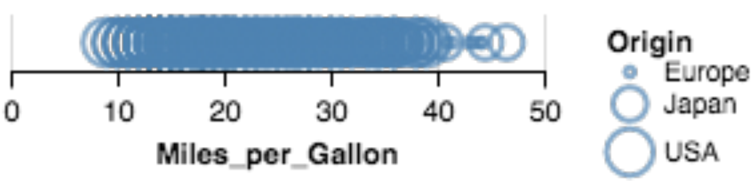


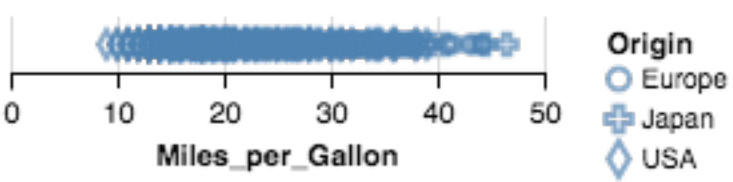
2D: Nominal x Quantitative

Raw

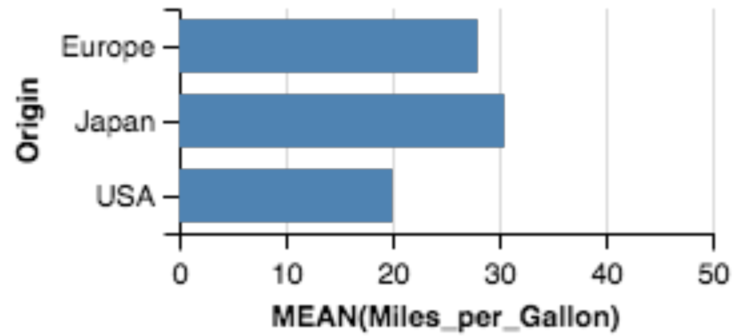


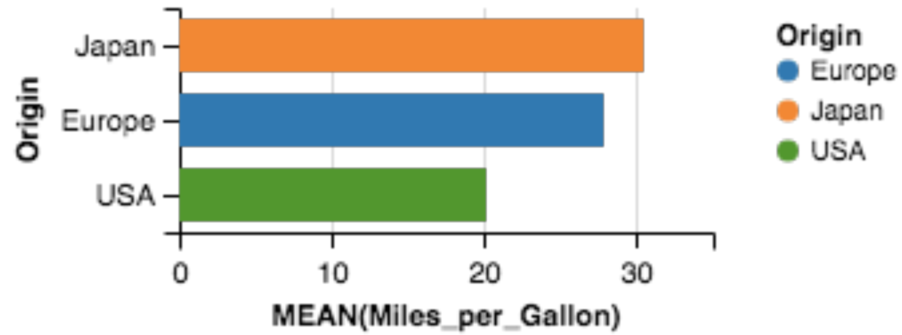




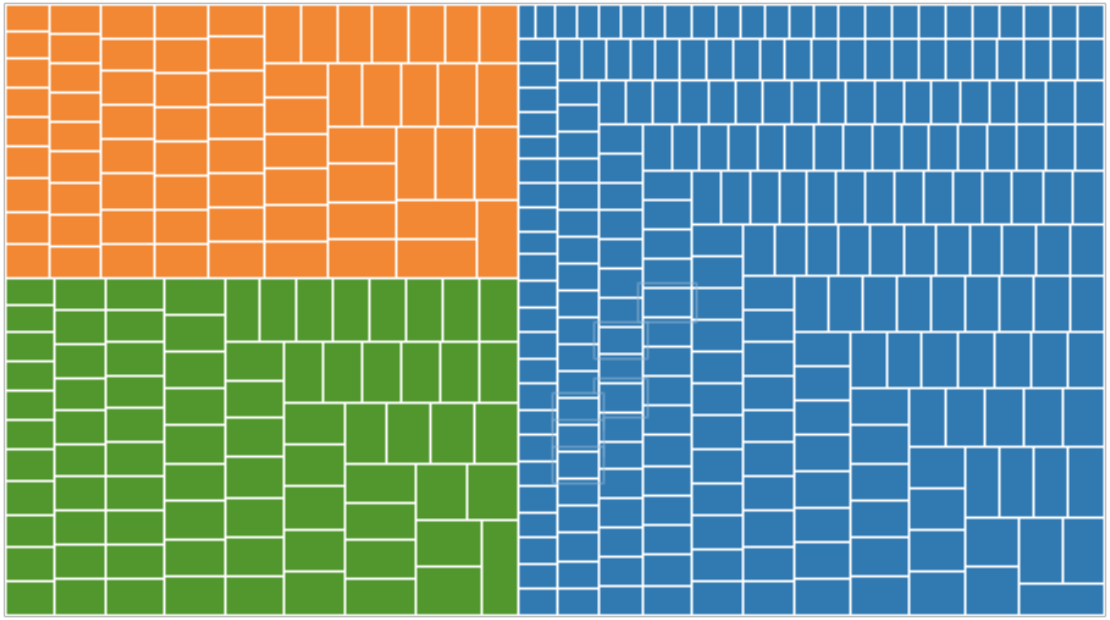


Aggregate (Mean)

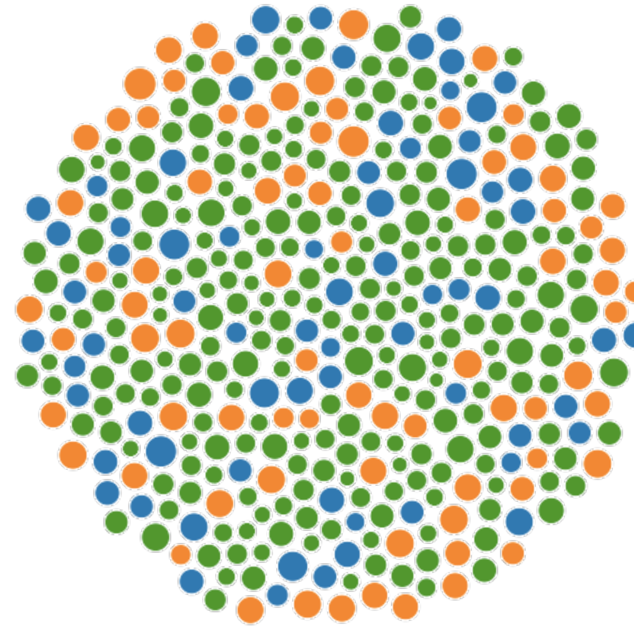




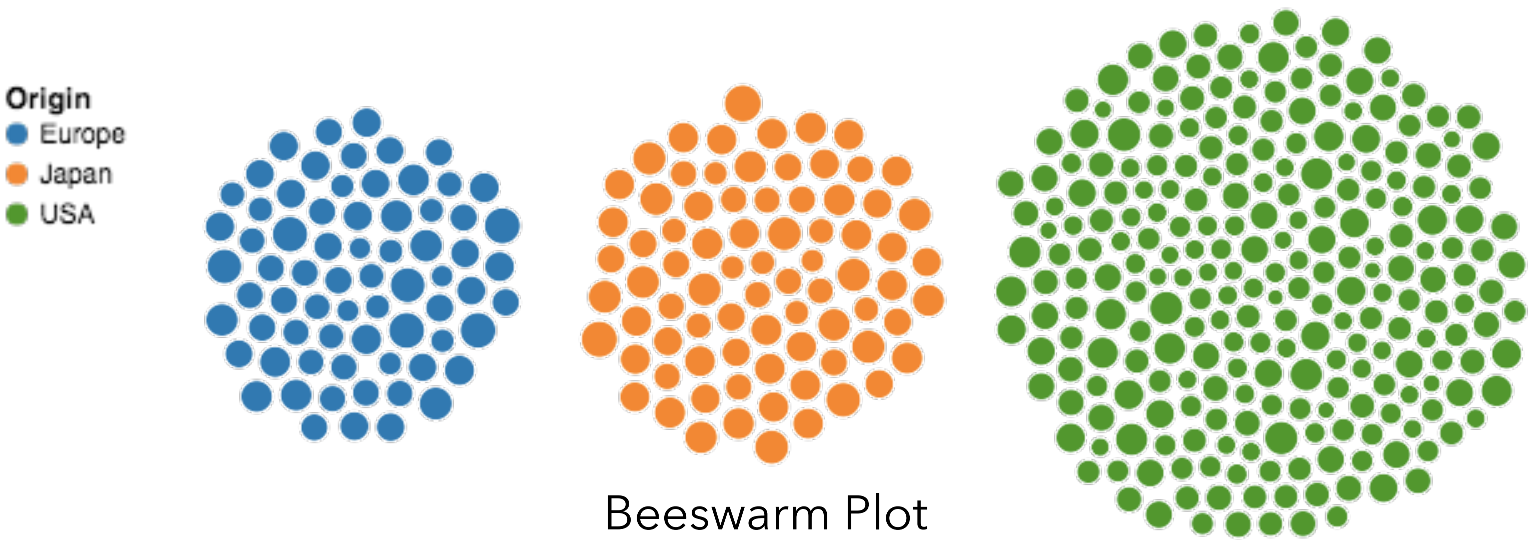
Raw (with Layout Algorithm)



Treemap



Bubble Chart

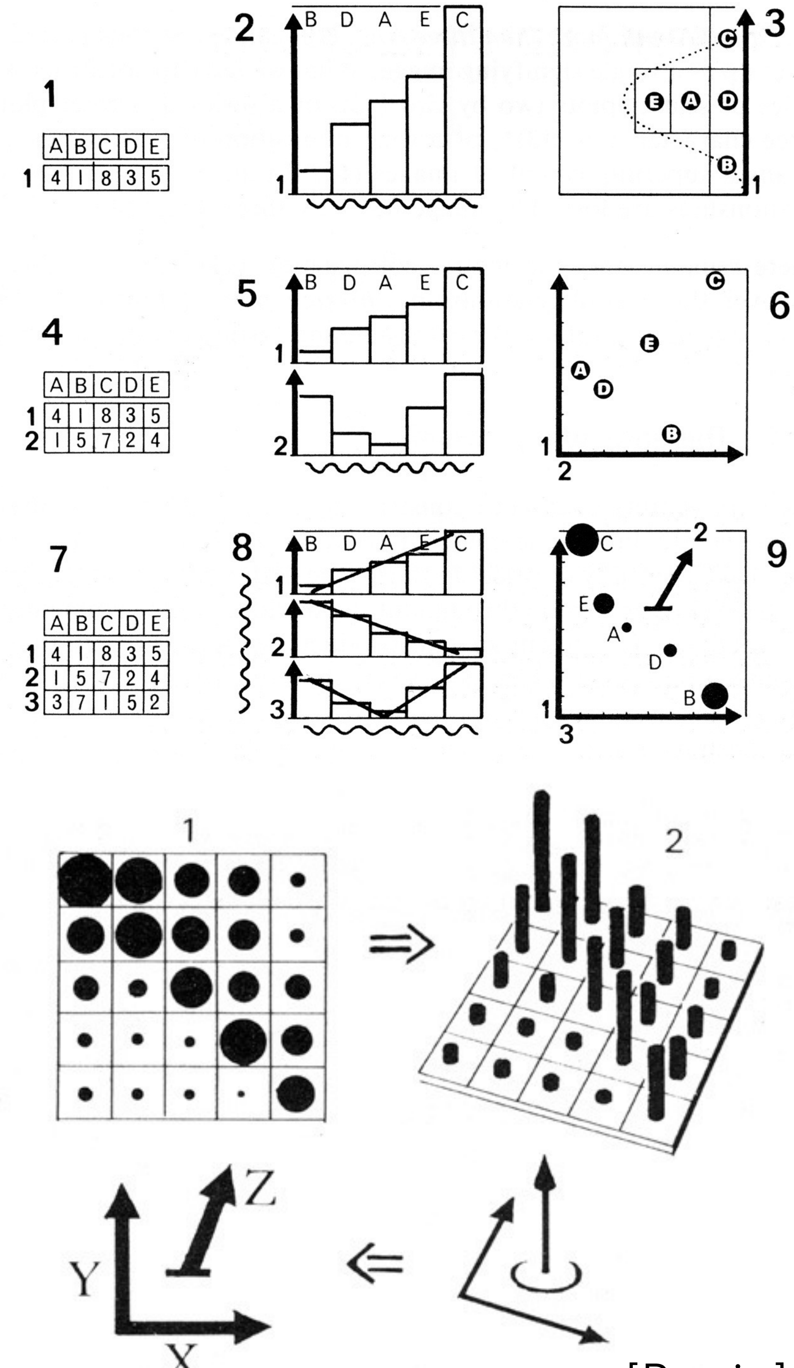


Beeswarm Plot

3D and Higher

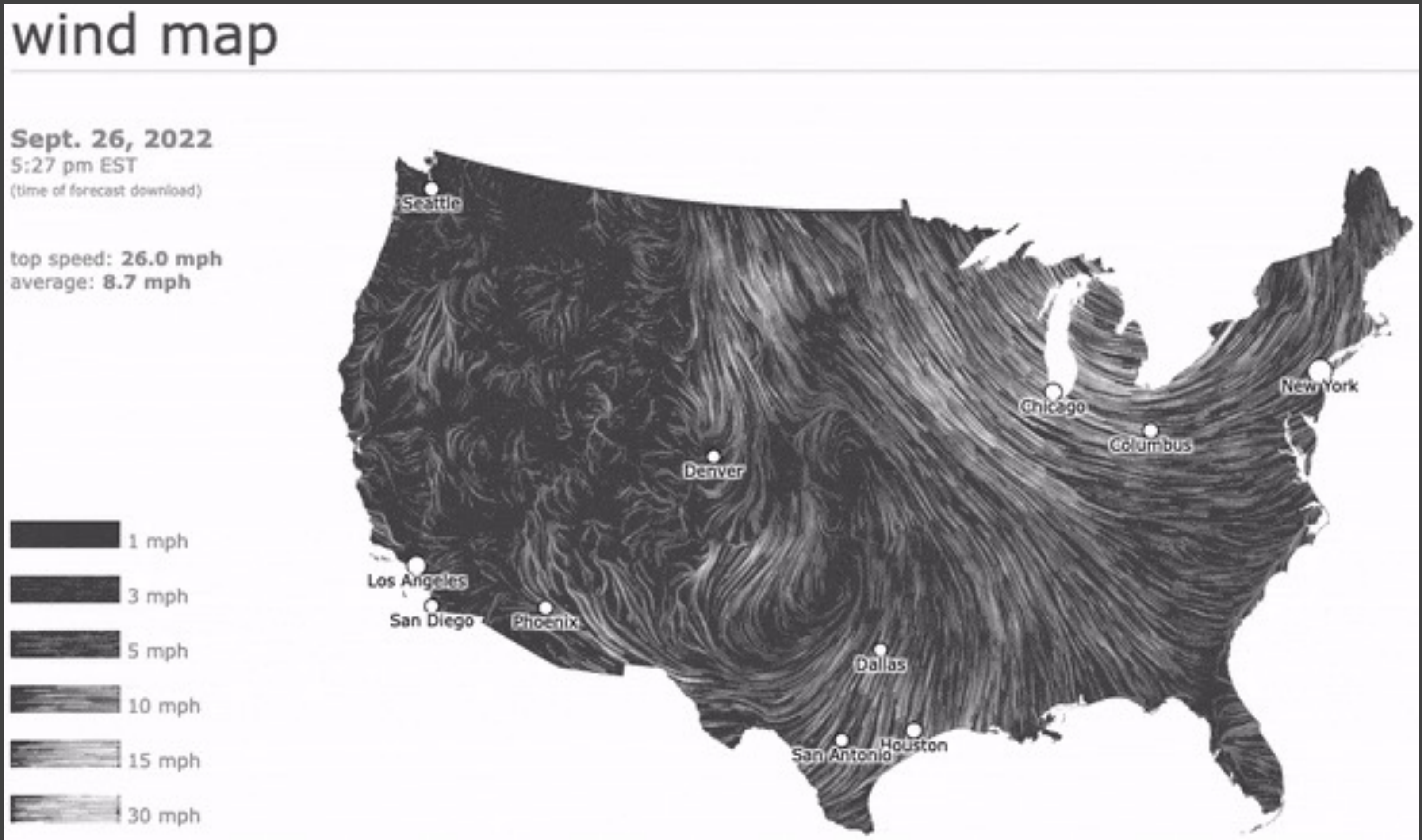
Two variables [x,y]
Can map to 2D points.

Scatterplots, maps, …
Third variable [z]
Often use one of size, color, opacity, shape, *etc*. Or, one can further partition space.
What about 3D rendering?



[Bertin]

Other Visual Encoding Channels?



Encoding Effectiveness

Effectiveness Rankings [Mackinlay 86]

QUANTITATIVE	ORDINAL	NOMINAL
Position	Position	Position
Length	Density (Value)	Color Hue
Angle	Color Sat	Texture
Slope	Color Hue	Connection
Area (Size)	Texture	Containment
Volume	Connection	Density (Value)
Density (Value)	Containment	Color Sat
Color Sat	Length	Shape
Color Hue	Angle	Length
Texture	Slope	Angle
Connection	Area (Size)	Slope
Containment	Volume	Area
Shape	Shape	Volume

Effectiveness Rankings [Mackinlay 86]

QUANTITATIVE	ORDINAL	NOMINAL
Position	**Position**	**Position**
Length	Density (Value)	Color Hue
Angle	Color Sat	Texture
Slope	Color Hue	Connection
Area (Size)	Texture	Containment
Volume	Connection	Density (Value)
Density (Value)	Containment	Color Sat
Color Sat	Length	Shape
Color Hue	Angle	Length
Texture	Slope	Angle
Connection	Area (Size)	Slope
Containment	Volume	Area
Shape	Shape	Volume

Effectiveness Rankings [Mackinlay 86]

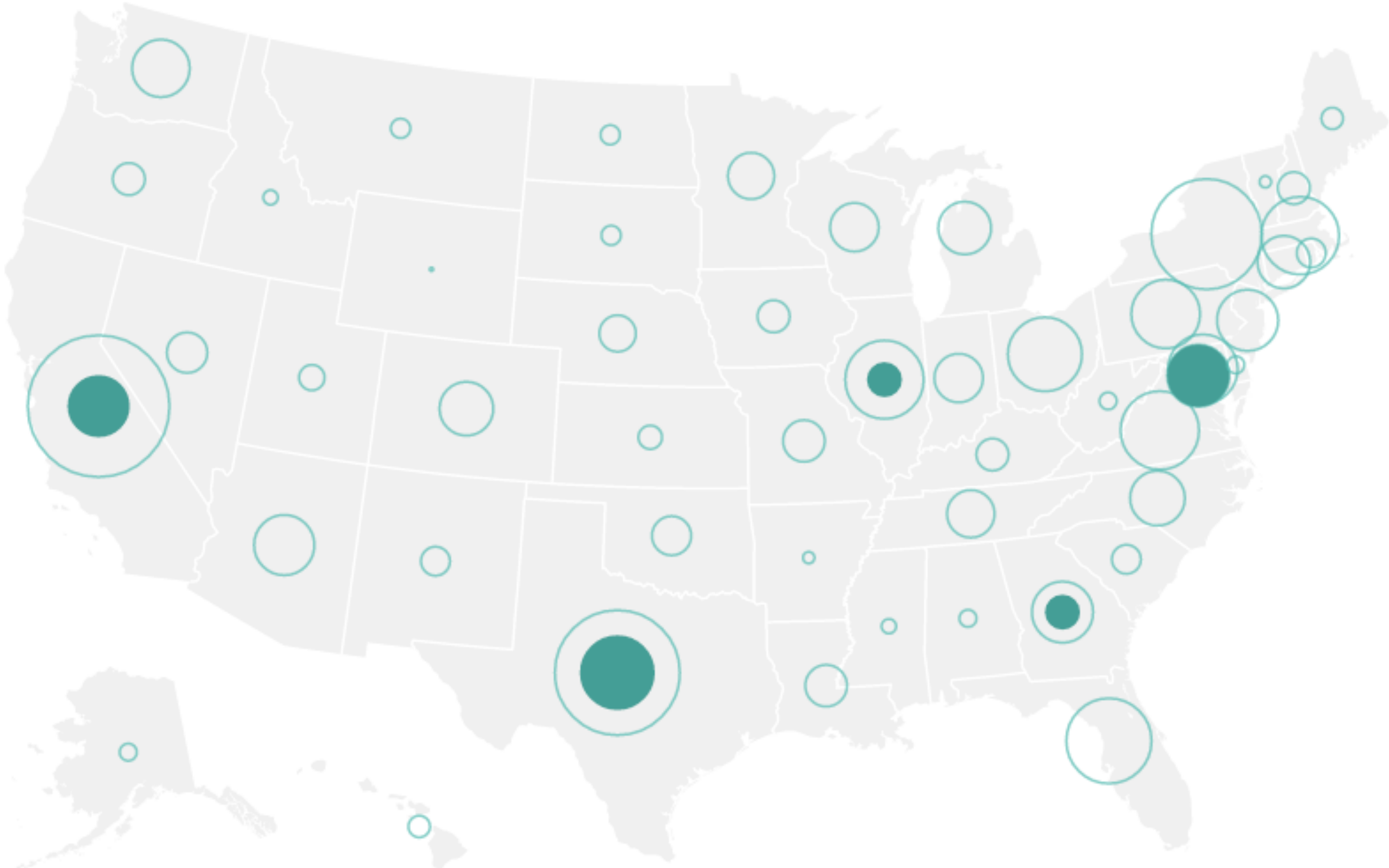
QUANTITATIVE	ORDINAL	NOMINAL
Position	Position	Position
Length	Density (Value)	**Color Hue**
Angle	Color Sat	Texture
Slope	**Color Hue**	Connection
Area (Size)	Texture	Containment
Volume	Connection	Density (Value)
Density (Value)	Containment	Color Sat
Color Sat	Length	Shape
Color Hue	Angle	Length
Texture	Slope	Angle
Connection	Area (Size)	Slope
Containment	Volume	Area
Shape	Shape	Volume

Color Encoding (Choropleth Map)

Effectiveness Rankings

QUANTITATIVE	ORDINAL	NOMINAL
Position	Position	Position
Length	Density (Value)	Color Hue
Angle	Color Sat	Texture
Slope	Color Hue	Connection
Area (Size)	Texture	Containment
Volume	Connection	Density (Value)
~~**Density (Value)**~~	Containment	Color Sat
Color Sat	Length	Shape
Color Hue	Angle	Length
Texture	Slope	Angle
Connection	Area (Size)	Slope
Containment	Volume	Area
Shape	Shape	Volume

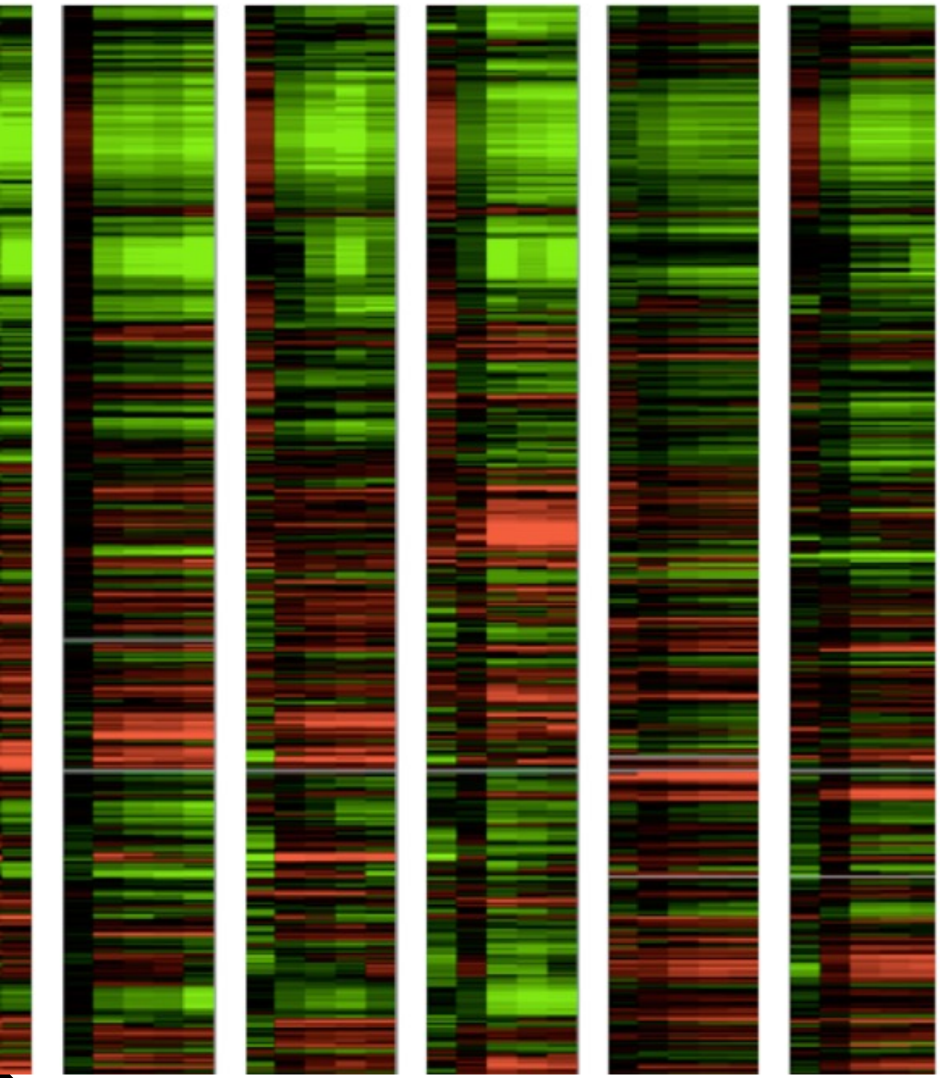
Color Encoding (Choropleth Map)



Area Encoding (Symbol Map)

Gene Expression Time-Series [Meyer et al '11]

Color Encoding

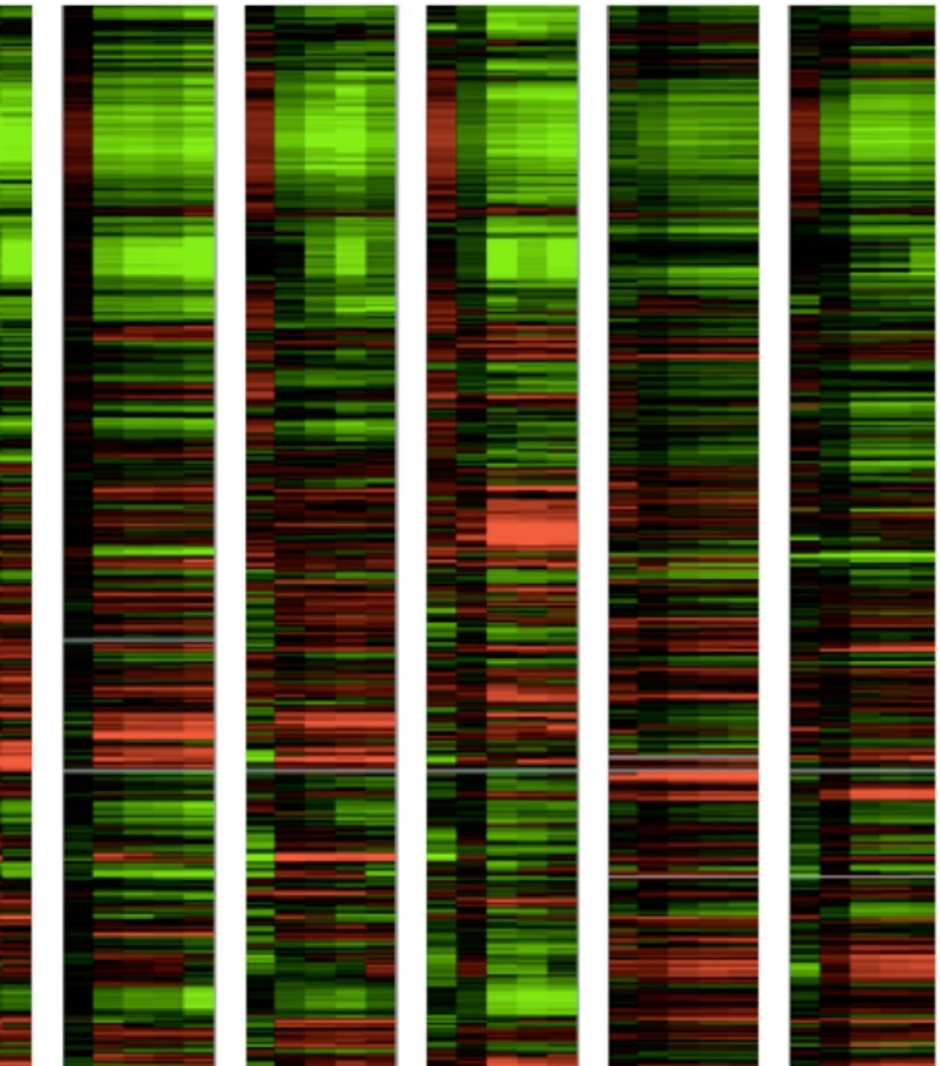


Effectiveness Rankings

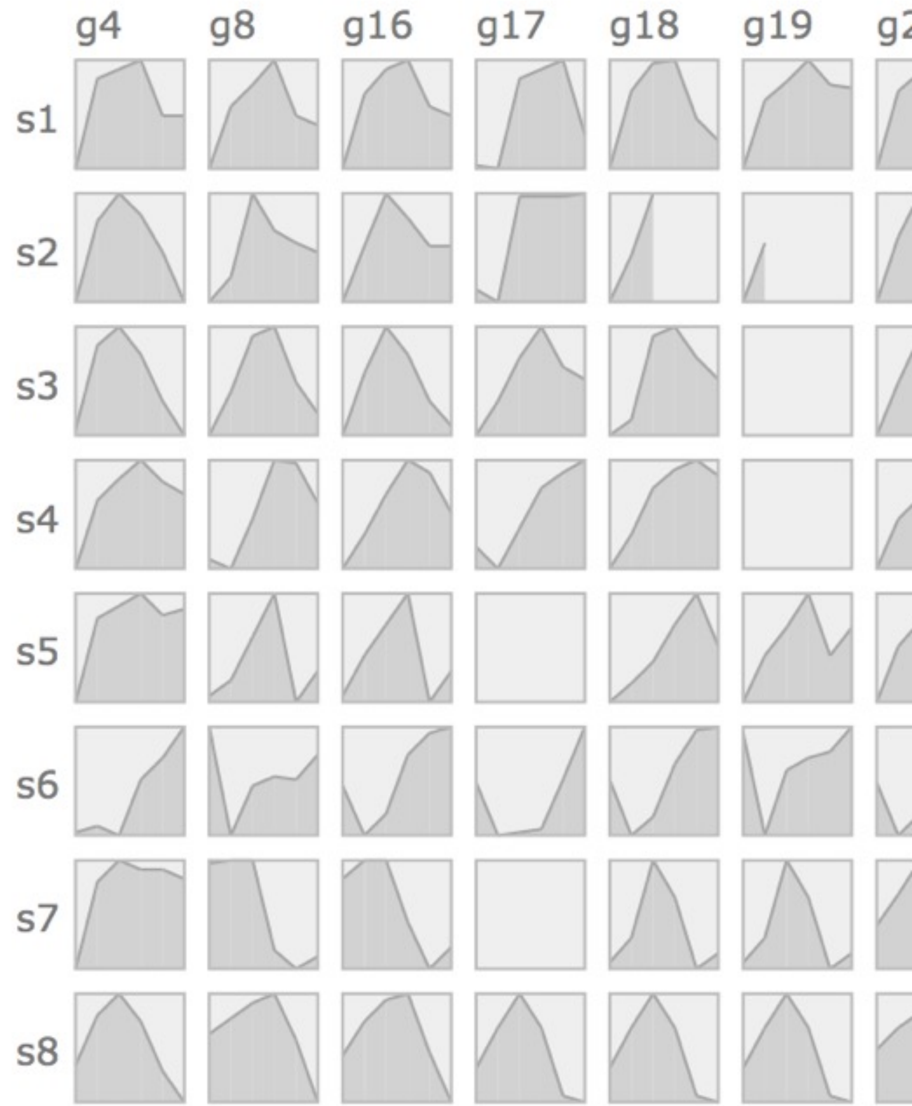
QUANTITATIVE	ORDINAL	NOMINAL
★ **Position**	Position	Position
Length	Density (Value)	Color Hue
Angle	Color Sat	Texture
Slope	Color Hue	Connection
Area (Size)	Texture	Containment
Volume	Connection	Density (Value)
~~**Density (Value)**~~	Containment	Color Sat
Color Sat	Length	Shape
~~**Color Hue**~~	Angle	Length
Texture	Slope	Angle
Connection	Area (Size)	Slope
Containment	Volume	Area
Shape	Shape	Volume

Gene Expression Time-Series [Meyer et al '11]

Color Encoding



Position Encoding



Artery Visualization [Borkin et al '11]

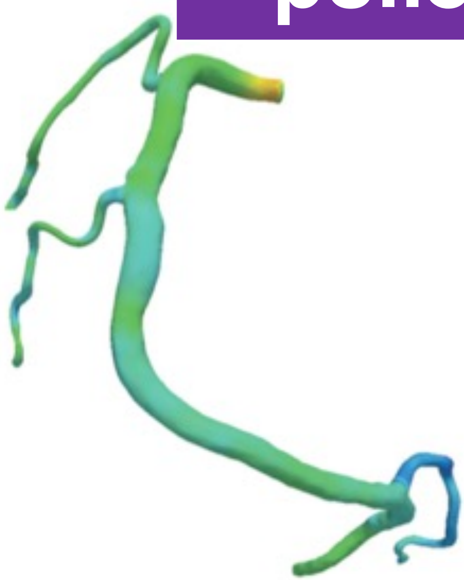
Rainbow Palette

Diverging Palette

2D

pollev.com/leibatt

3D



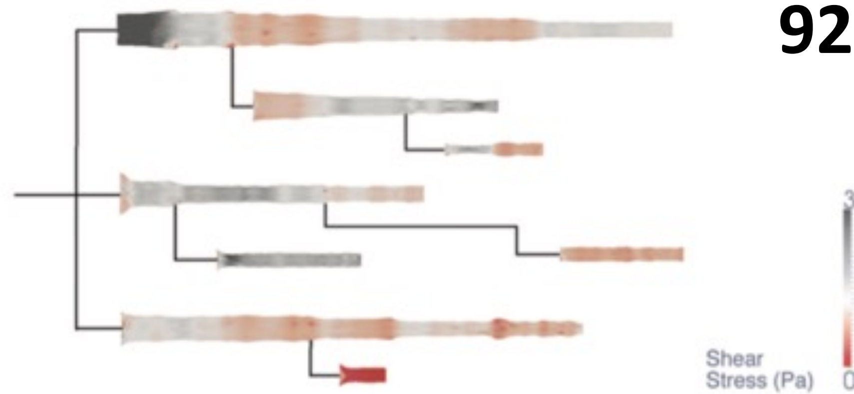
Artery Visualization [Borkin et al '11]

Rainbow Palette | Diverging Palette

2D

62%

92%



3D

39%

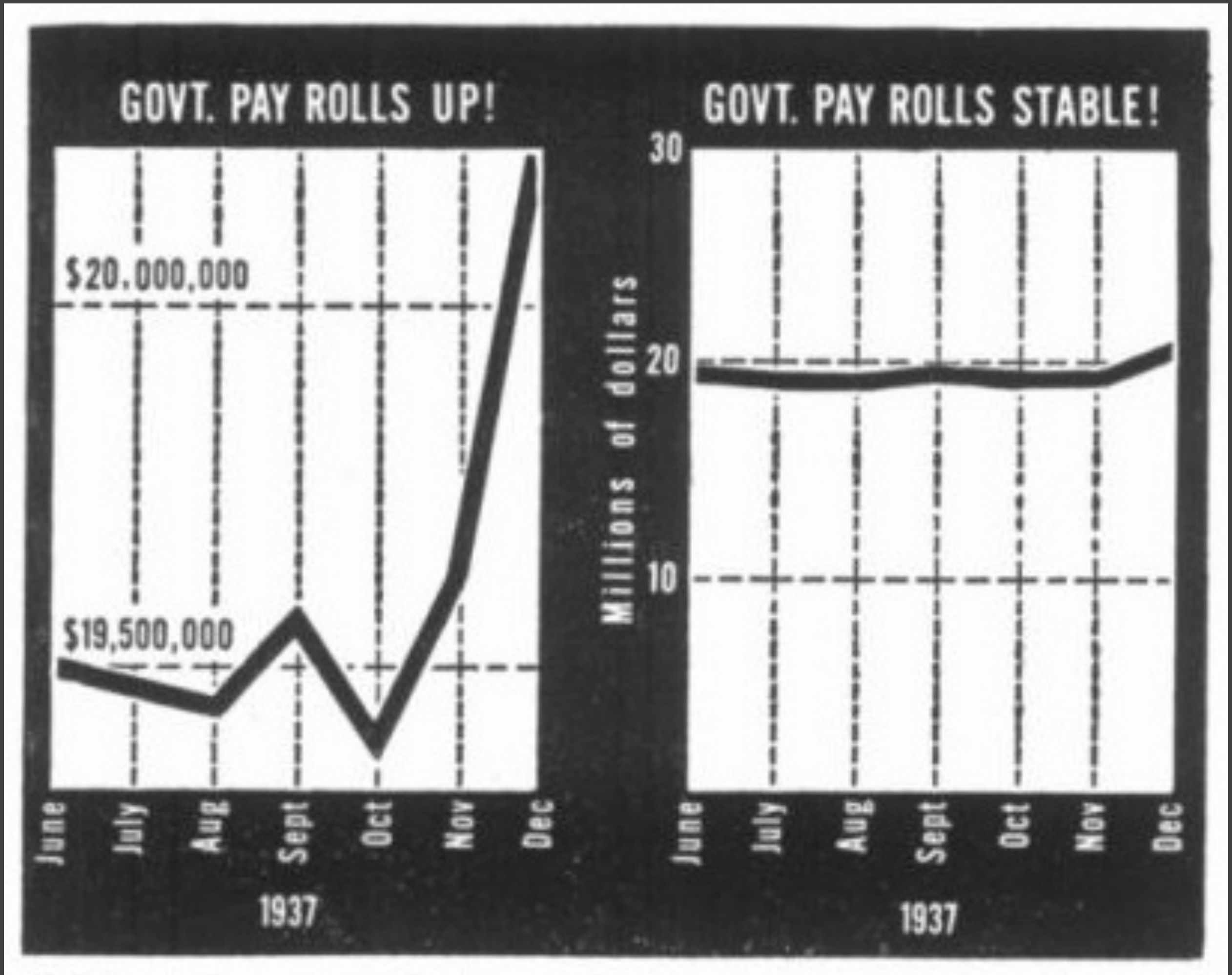
71%

Effectiveness Rankings

QUANTITATIVE	ORDINAL	NOMINAL
★ **Position**	Position	Position
Length	Density (Value)	Color Hue
Angle	Color Sat	Texture
Slope	Color Hue	Connection
Area (Size)	Texture	Containment
Volume	**Connection**	Density (Value)
Density (Value)	Containment	Color Sat
★ **Color Sat**	Length	Shape
~~**Color Hue**~~	Angle	Length
Texture	Slope	Angle
Connection	Area (Size)	Slope
Containment	Volume	Area
Shape	Shape	Volume

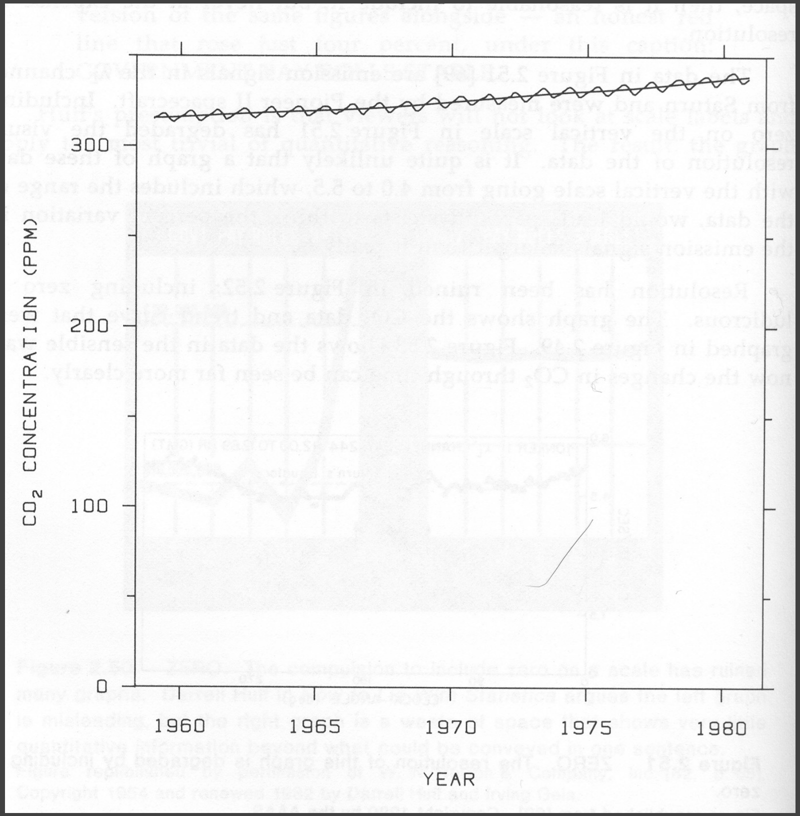
Scales & Axes

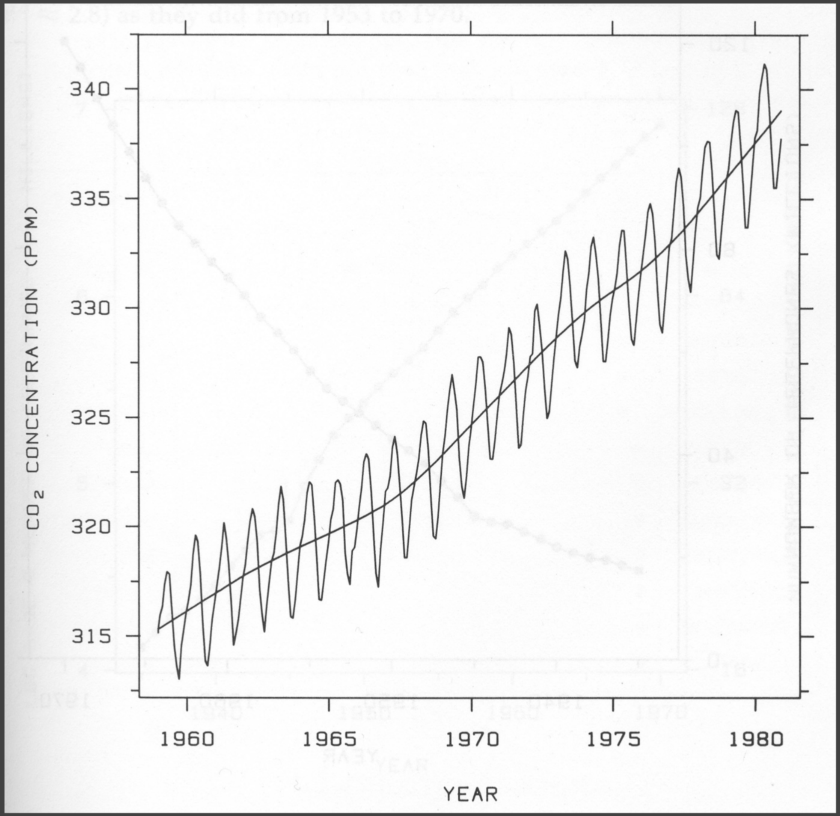
Include Zero in Axis Scale?



Government payrolls in 1937 [How To Lie With Statistics. Huff]

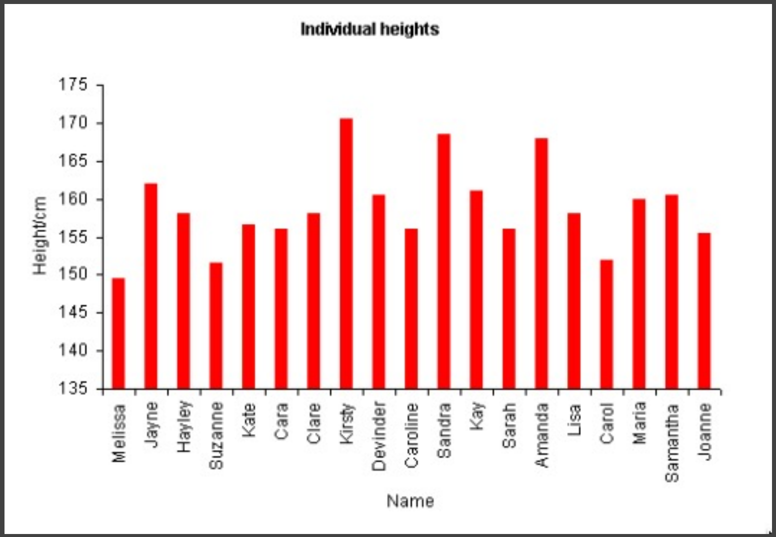
Include Zero in Axis Scale?



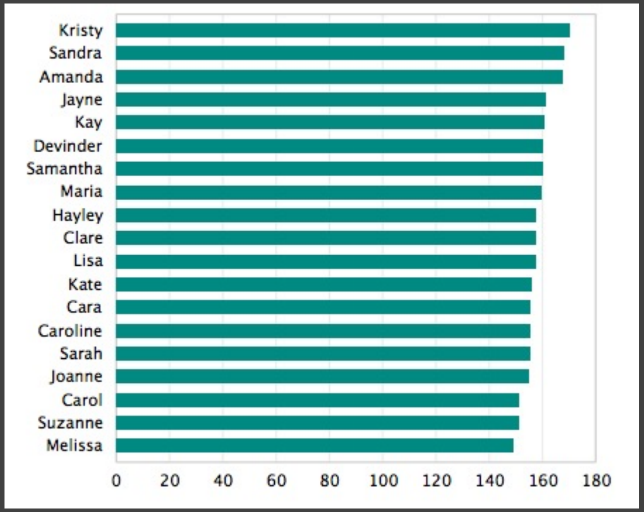


Yearly CO_2 concentrations [Cleveland 85]

Include Zero in Axis Scale?

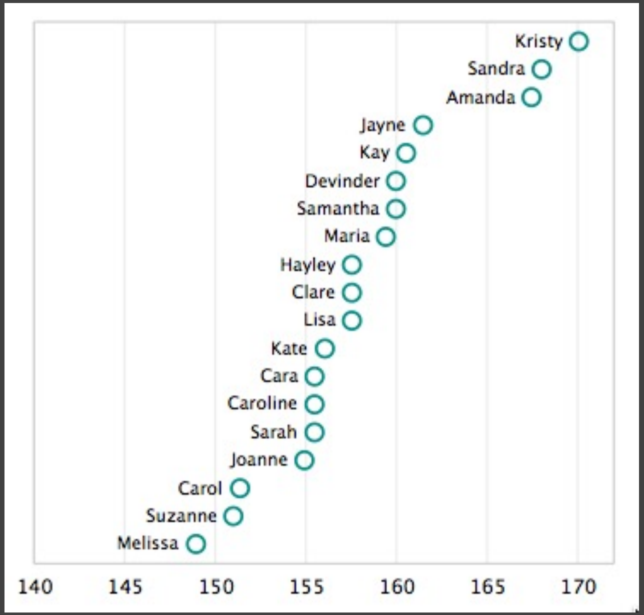


Compare Proportions (Q-Ratio)

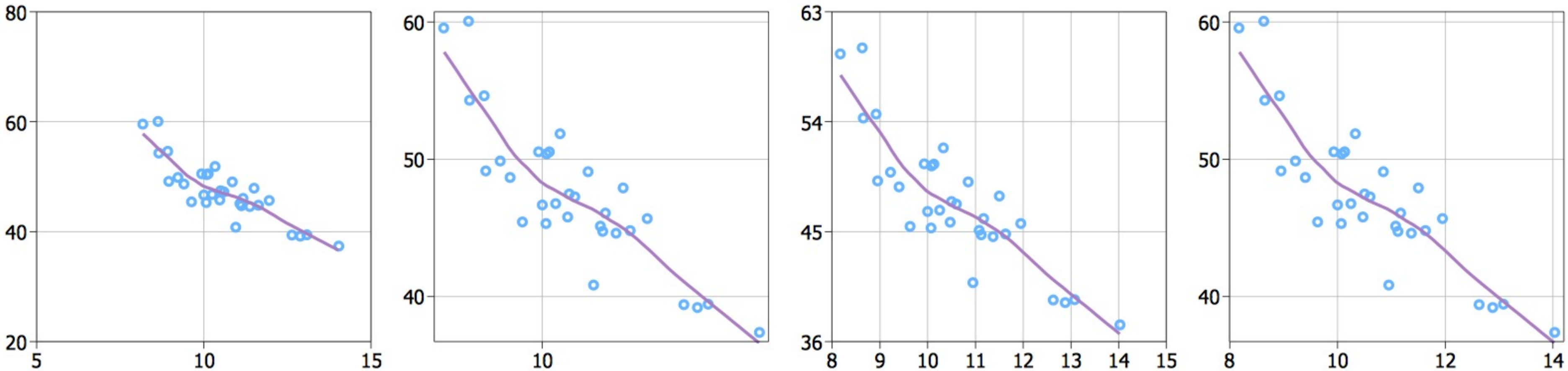


Violates Expressiveness Principle!

Compare Relative Position (Q-Interval)

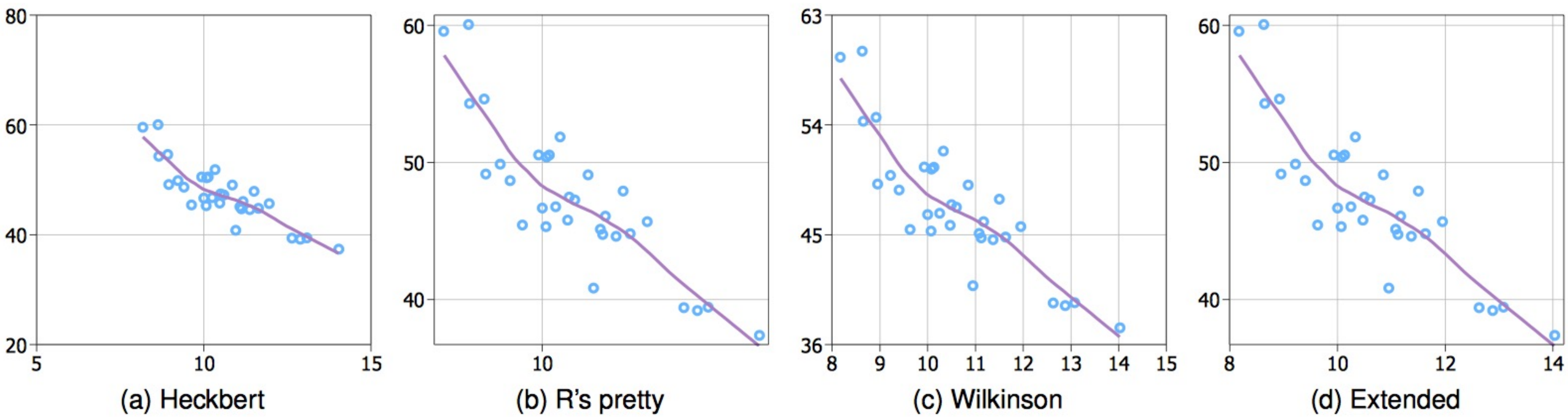


Axis Tick Mark Selection



What are some properties of “good” tick marks?

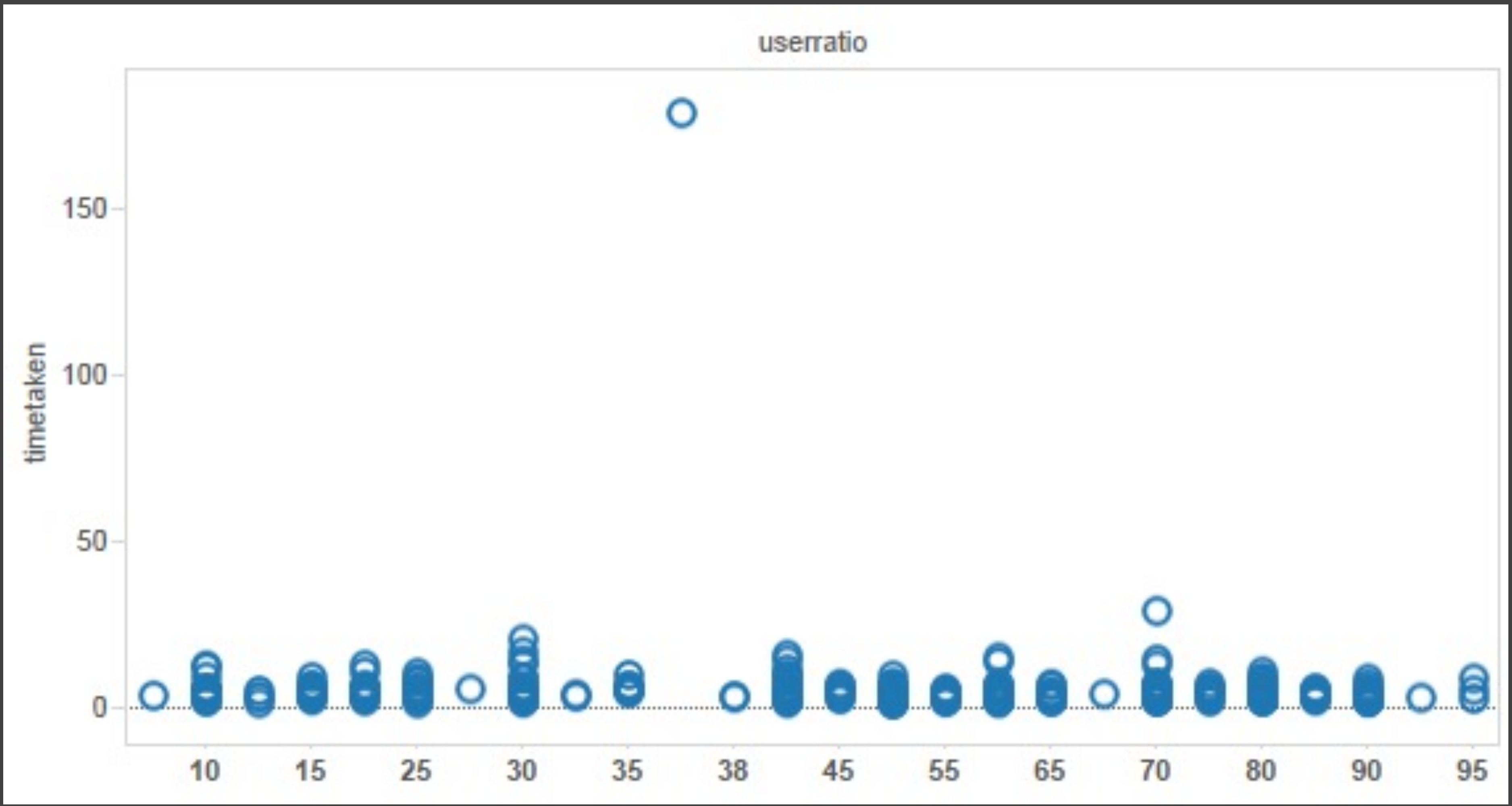
Axis Tick Mark Selection



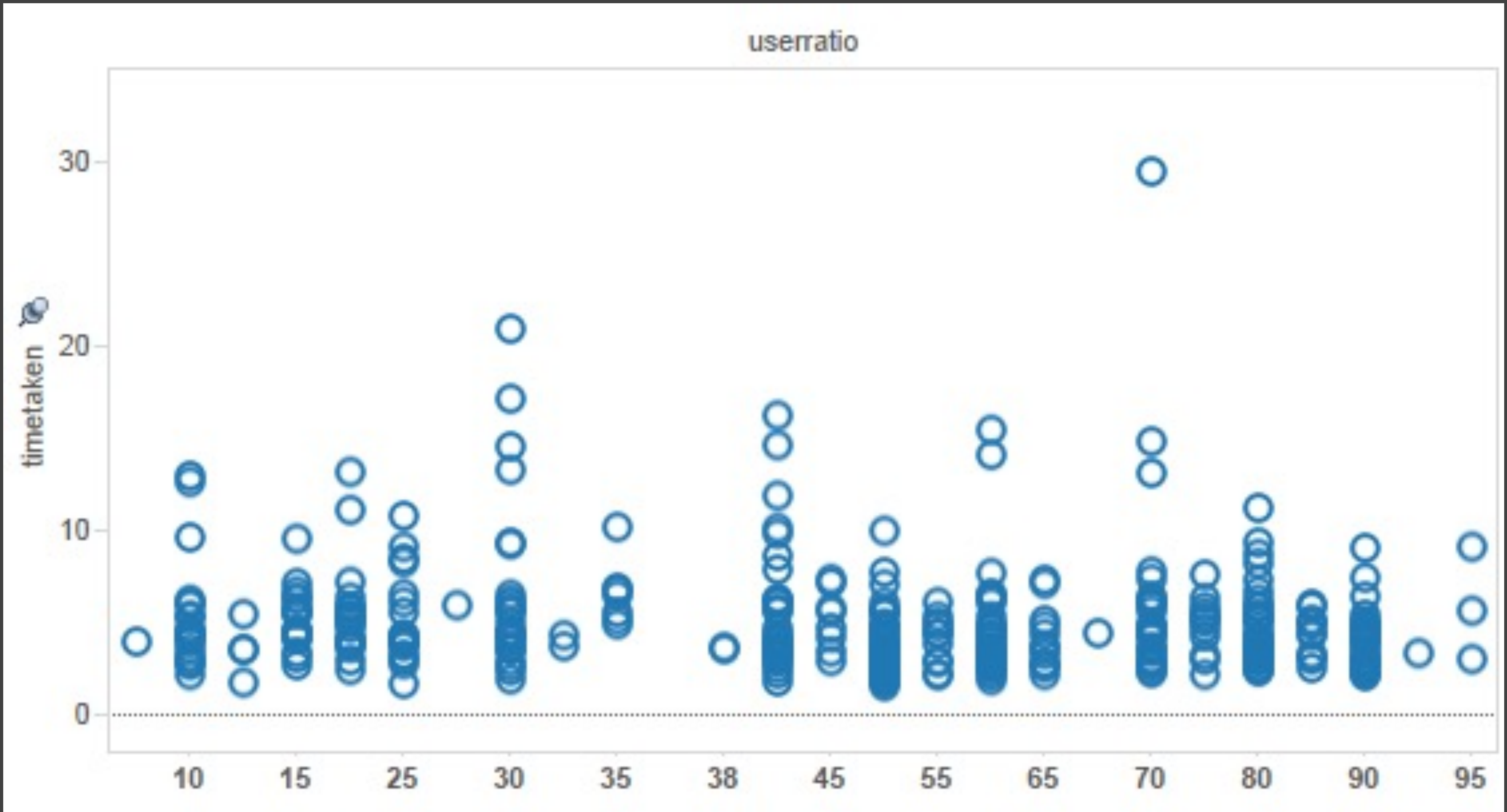
Simplicity - numbers are multiples of 10, 5, 2
Coverage - ticks near the ends of the data
Density - not too many, nor too few

Legibility - whitespace, horizontal text, size

How to Scale the Axis?

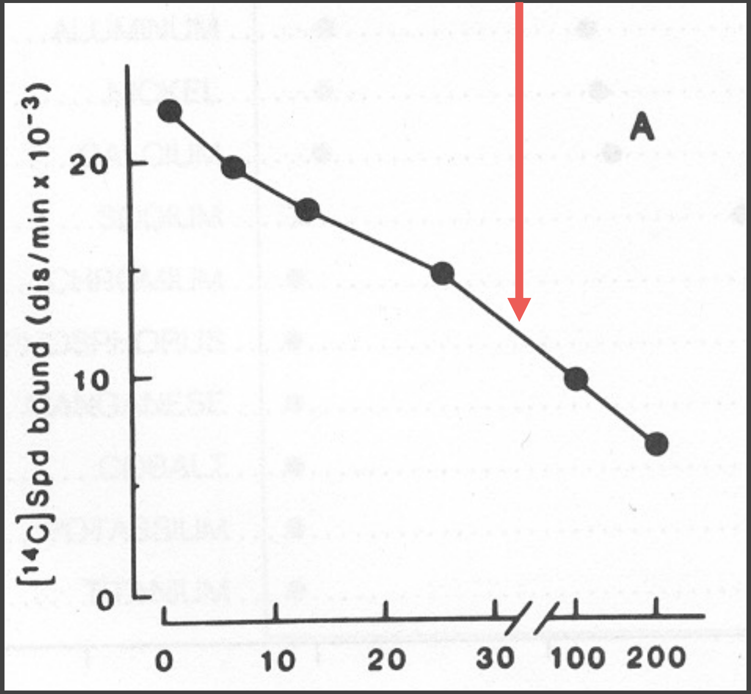


One Option: Clip Outliers

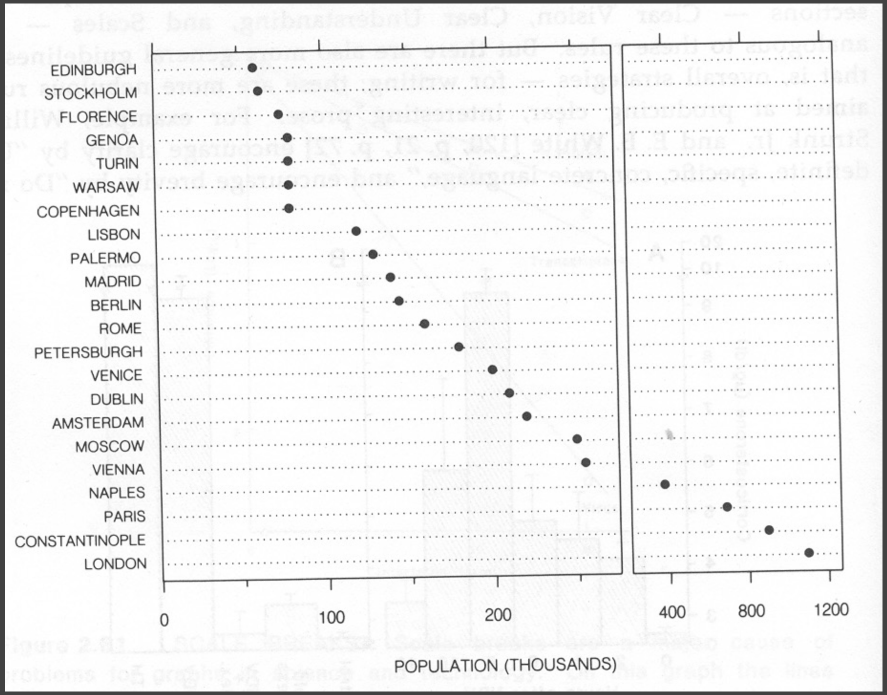


Clearly Mark Scale Breaks

Violates Expressiveness Principle!

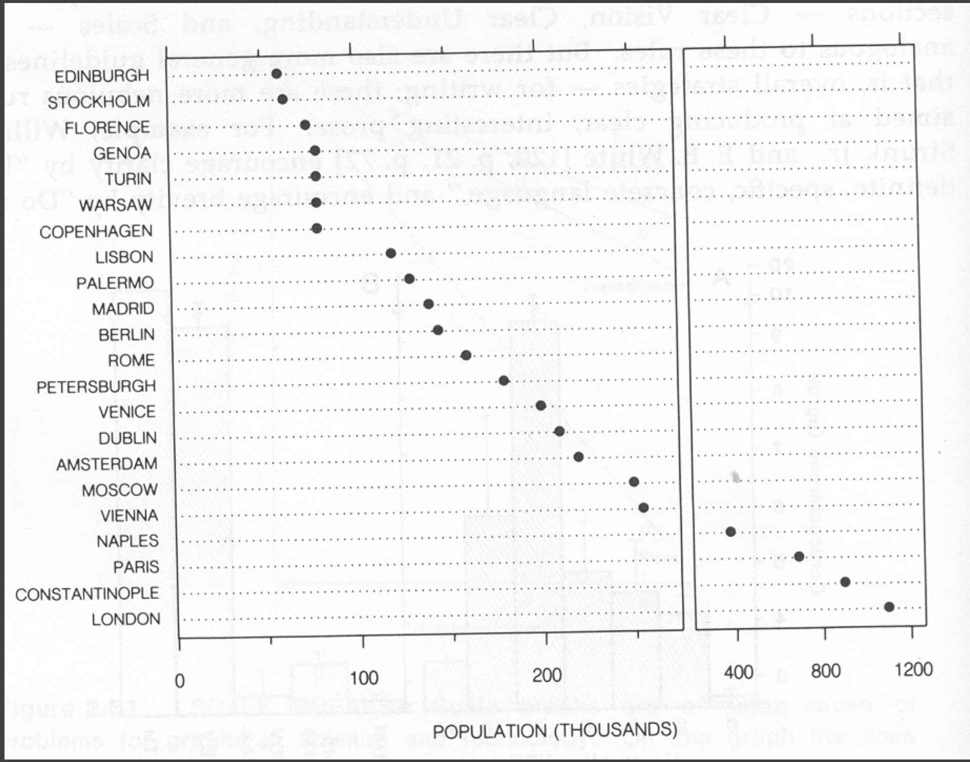


Poor scale break [Cleveland 85]

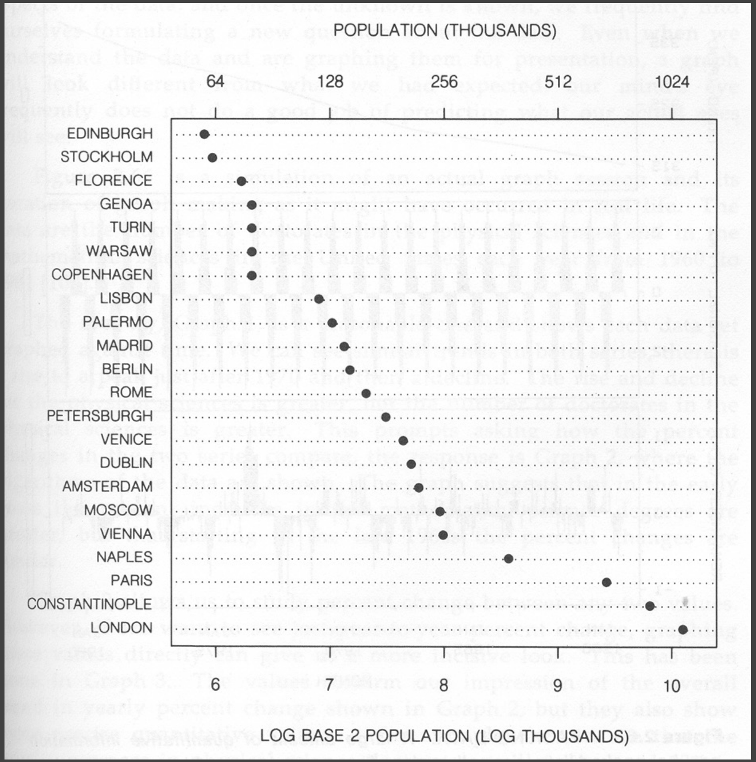


Well-marked scale break [Cleveland 85]

Scale Break vs. Log Scale



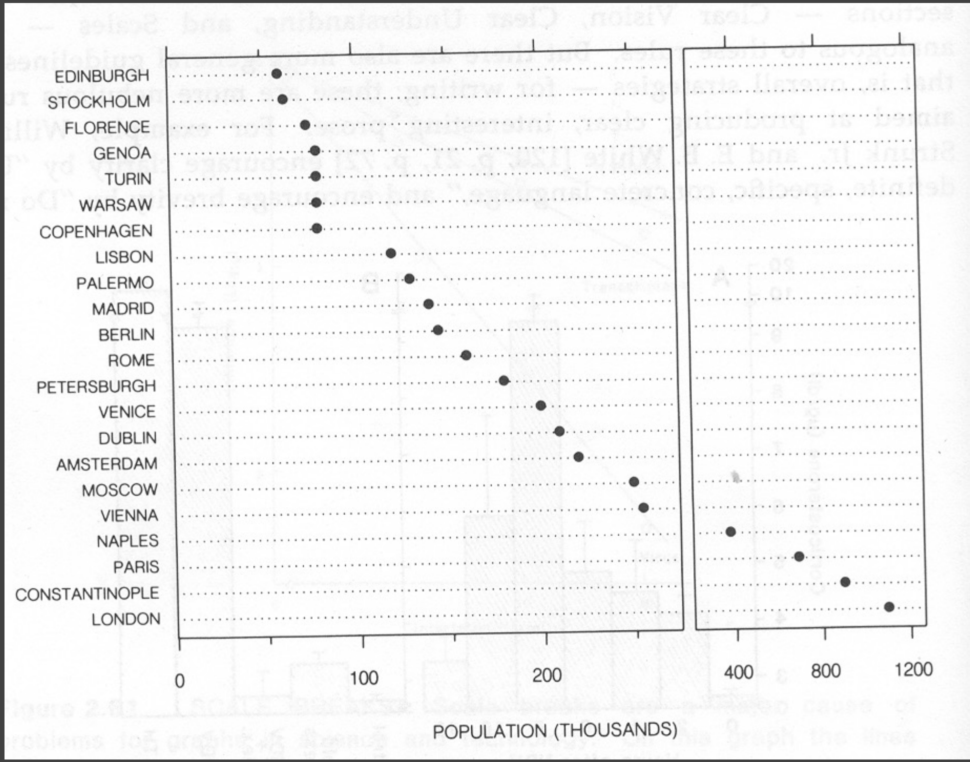
Scale Break

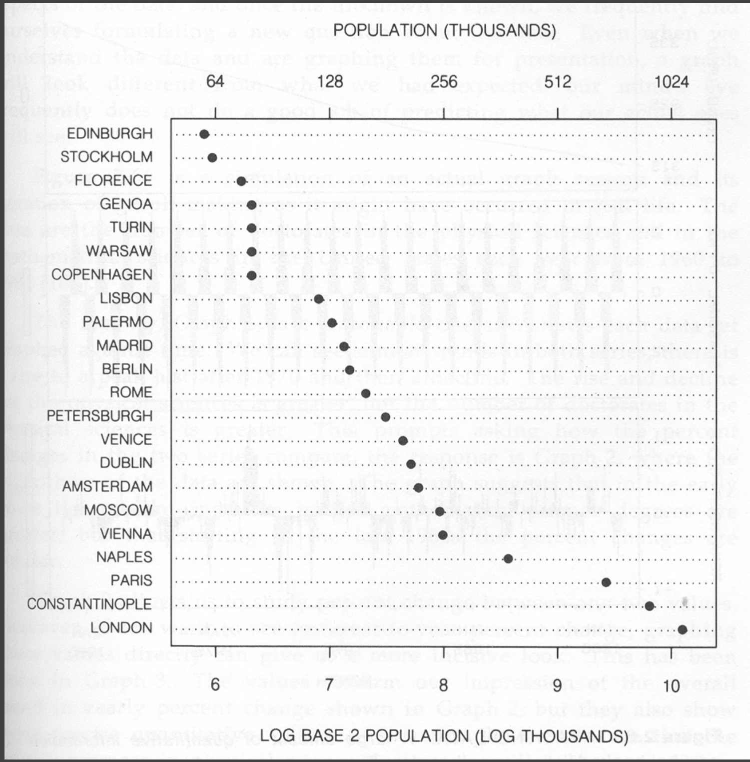


Log Scale

[Cleveland 85]

Scale Break vs. Log Scale





Both increase visual resolution

Scale break: difficult to compare (*cognitive* — not *perceptual* — work)

Log scale: direct comparison of all data

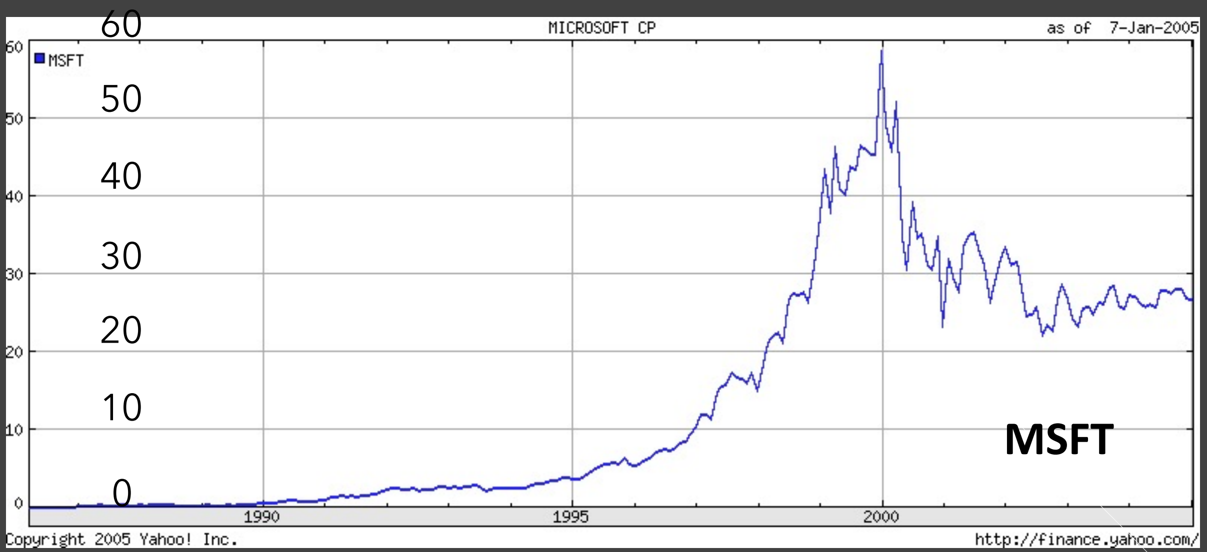
Logarithms turn *multiplication* into *addition*.

$$\log(x\,y) = \log(x) + \log(y)$$

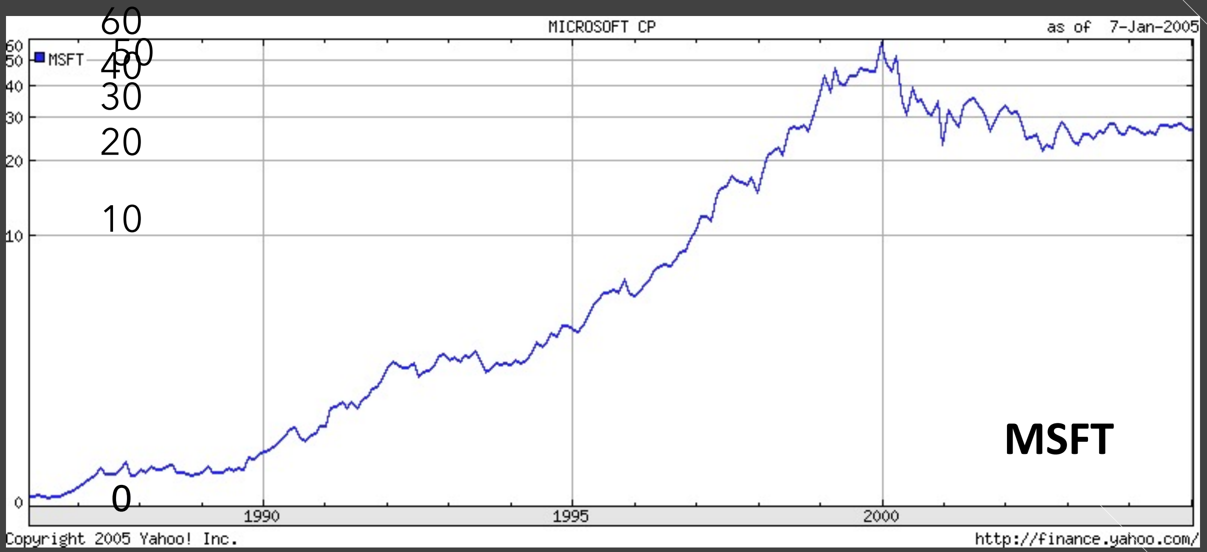
Equal steps on a log scale correspond to equal changes to a multiplicative scale factor.

Linear Scale vs. Log Scale

Linear Scale



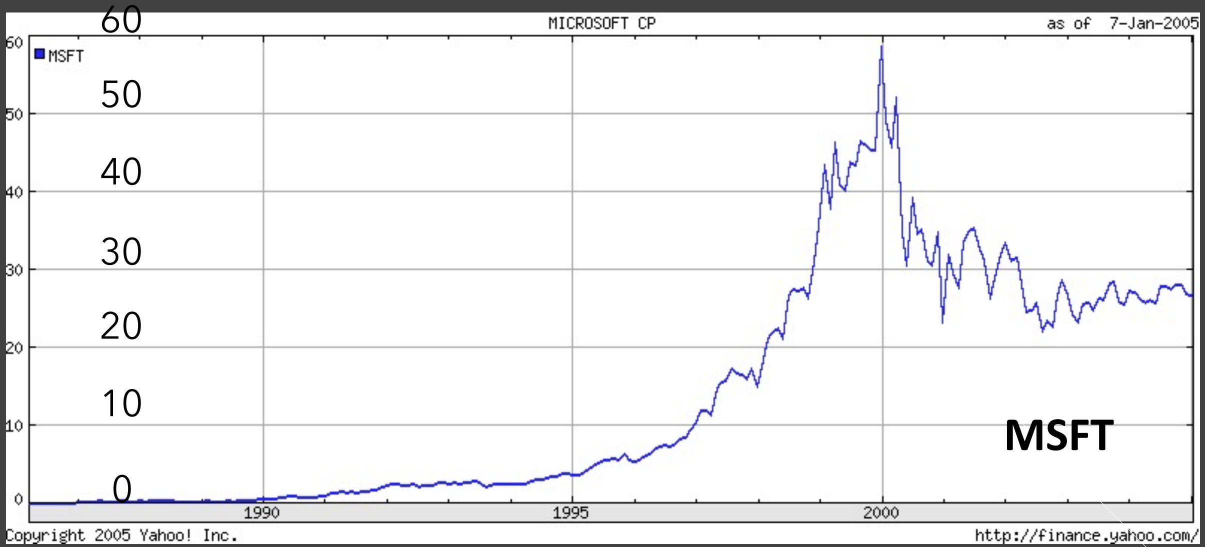
Log Scale



Linear Scale vs. Log Scale

Linear Scale

Absolute change

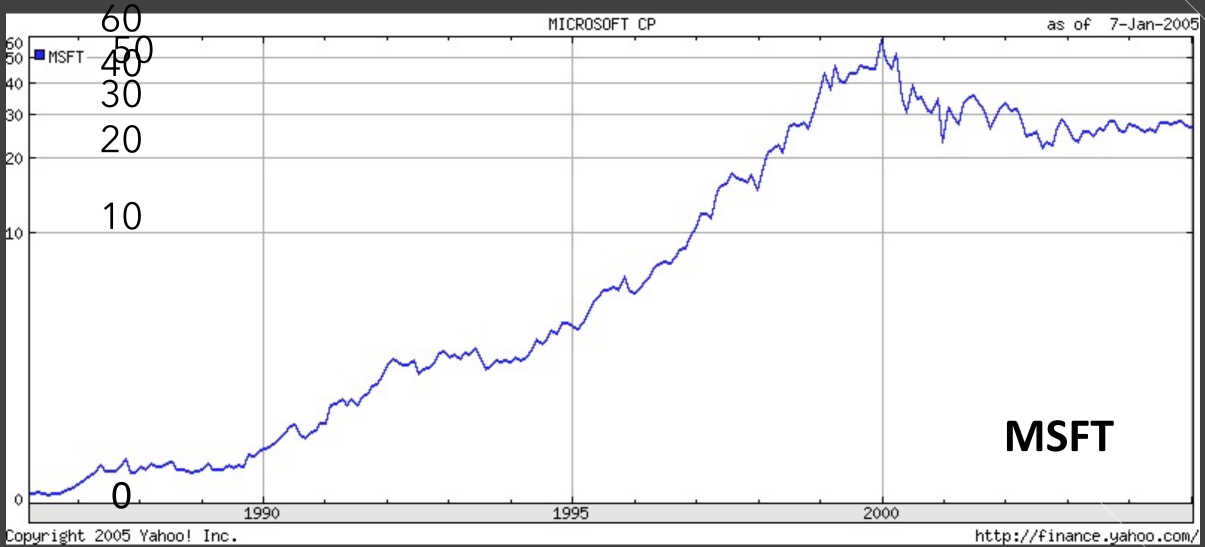


Log Scale

Small fluctuations

Percent change

d(10,30) > d(30,60)



When To Apply a Log Scale?

Address data skew (e.g., long tails, outliers)

Enables comparison within and across multiple orders of magnitude.

Focus on multiplicative factors (not additive)

Recall that the logarithm transforms **×** to **+**!

Percentage change, not linear difference.

Constraint: **positive, non-zero values**

Constraint: **audience familiarity?**

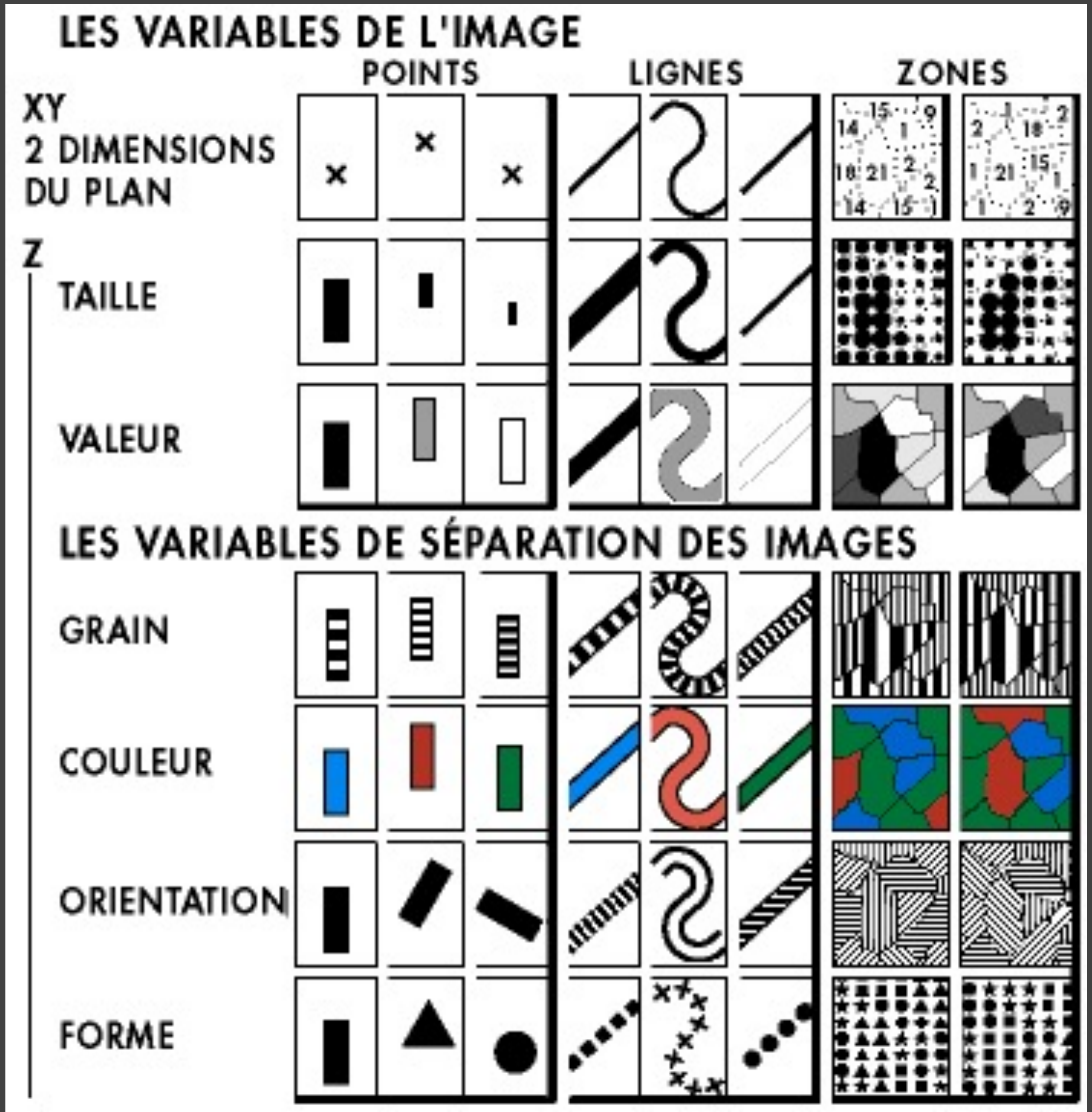
Break Time!

Multidimensional Data

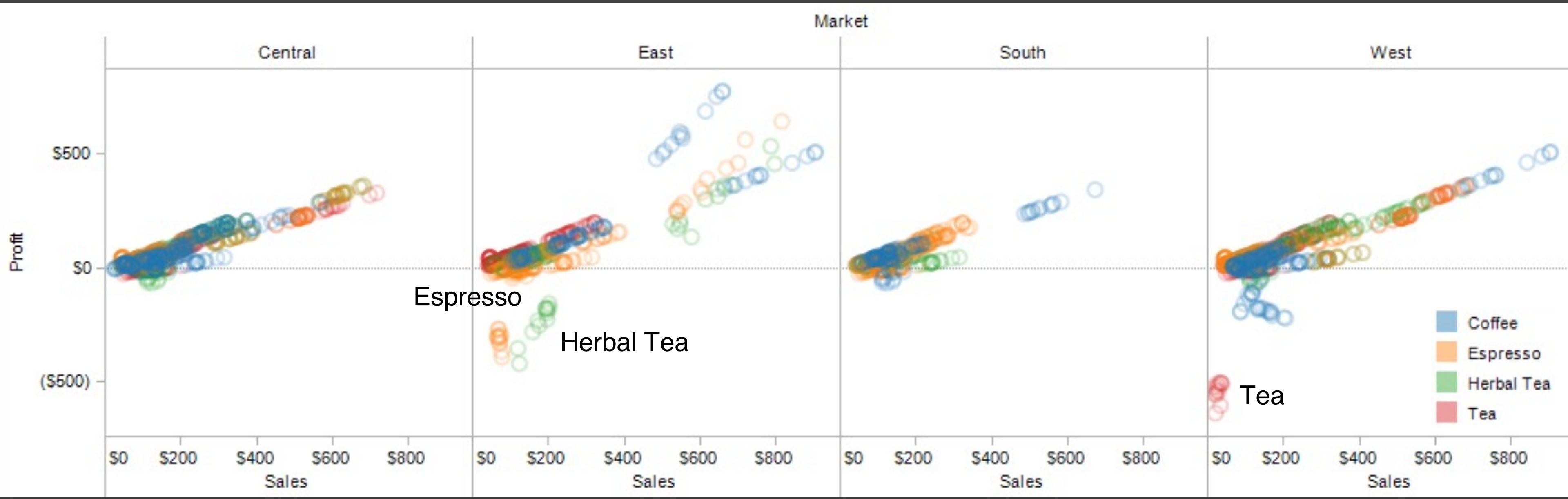
Visual Encoding Variables

Position (X)
Position (Y)
Area
Value
Texture
Color
Orientation
Shape

~8 dimensions?



Trellis Plots



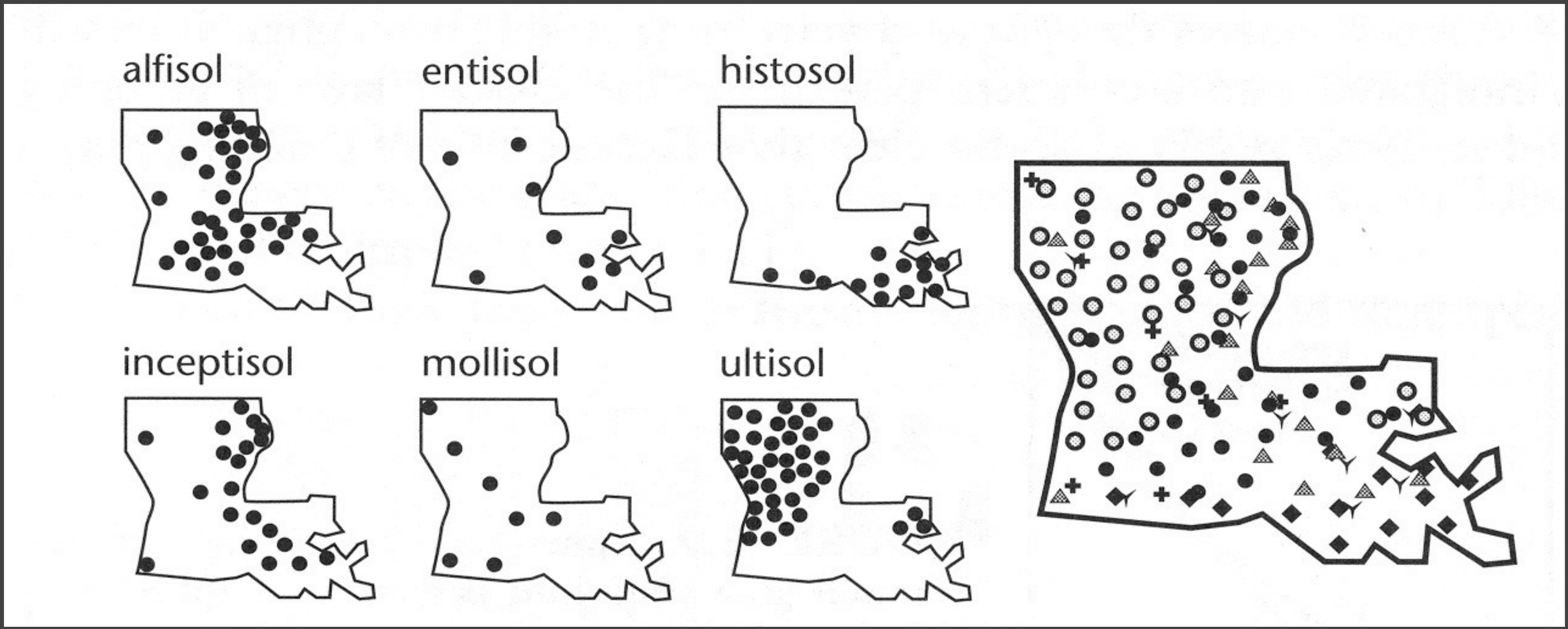
A *trellis plot* subdivides space to enable comparison across multiple plots.

Typically nominal or ordinal variables are used as dimensions for subdivision.

Small Multiples

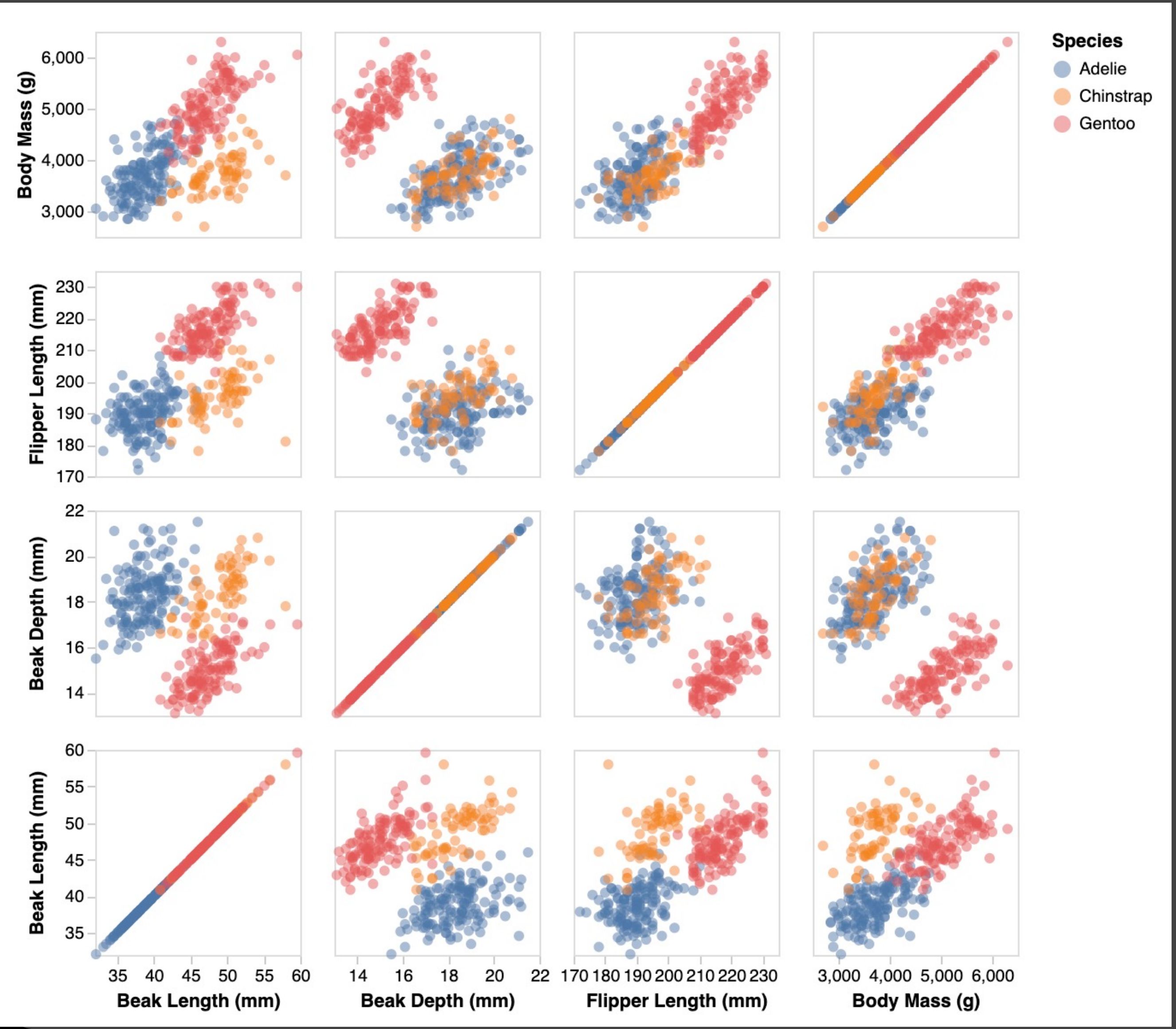
[MacEachren '95, Figure 2.11, p. 38]

Small Multiples



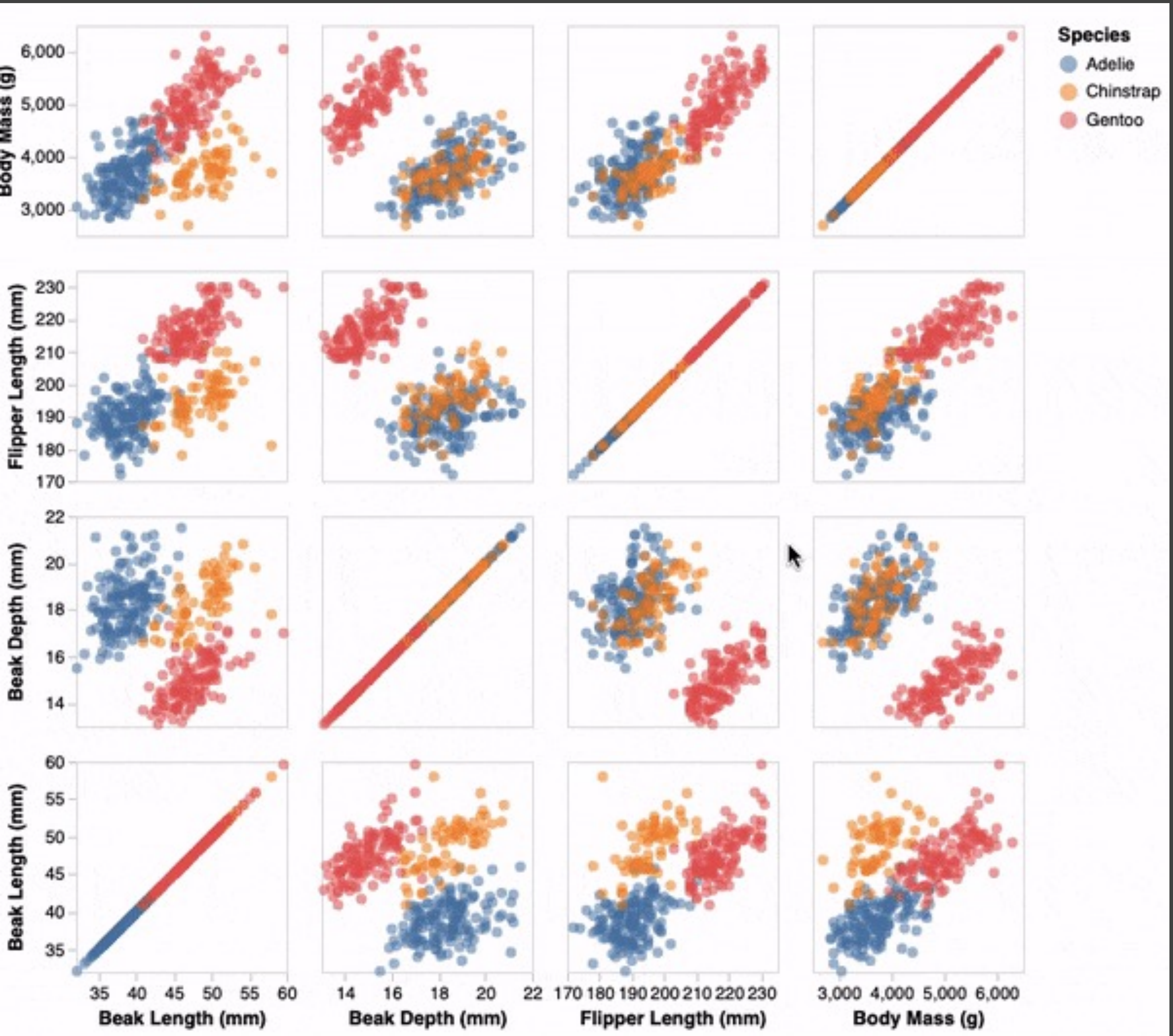
[MacEachren '95, Figure 2.11, p. 38]

Scatterplot Matrix (SPLOM)



Scatter plots for pairwise comparison of each data dimension.

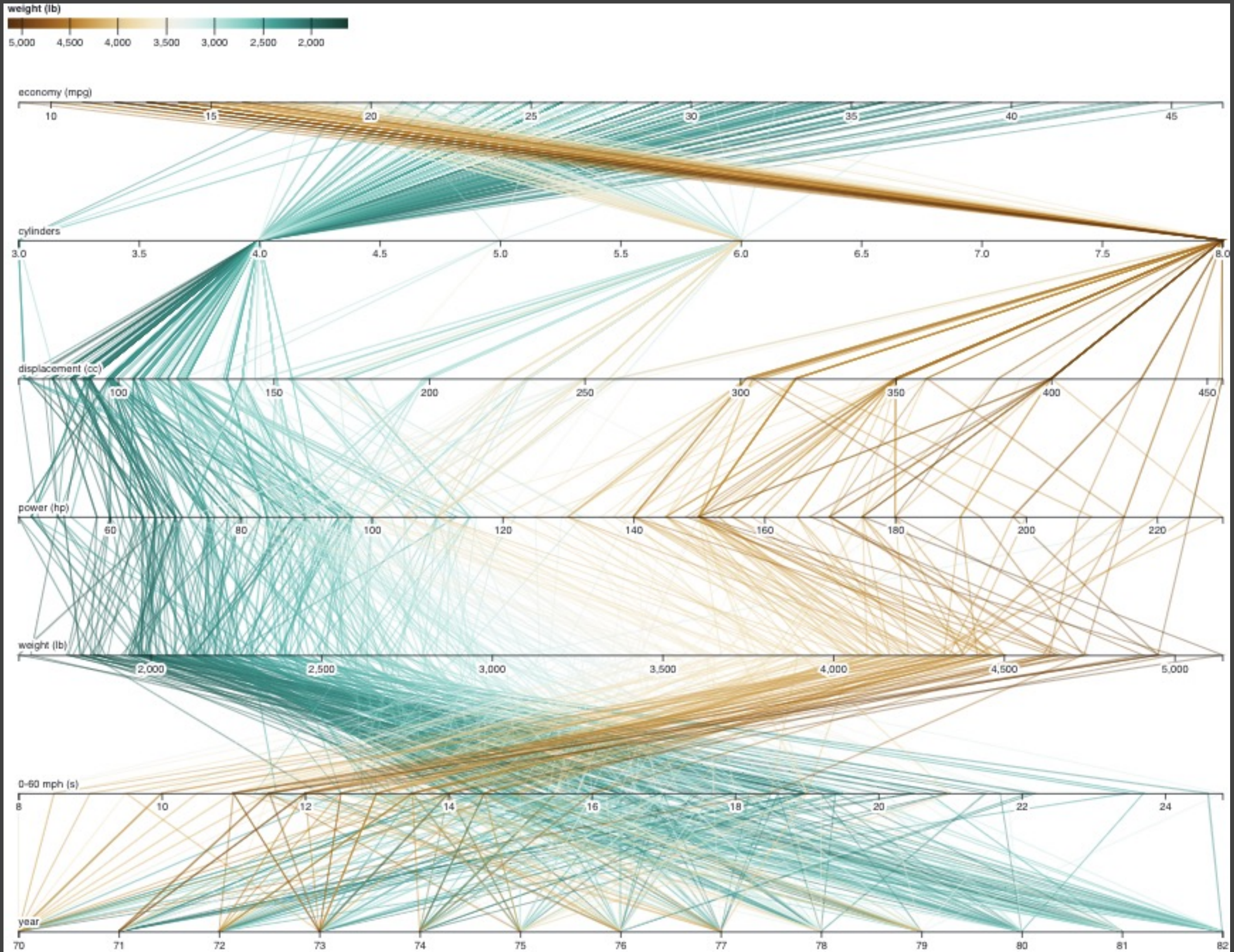
Scatterplot Matrix (SPLOM)



Scatter plots for pairwise comparison of each data dimension.

Parallel Coordinates

Parallel Coordinates [Inselberg]



Parallel Coordinates [Inselberg]

Visualize up to ~two dozen dimensions at once

1. Draw parallel axes for each variable
2. For each tuple, connect points on each axis

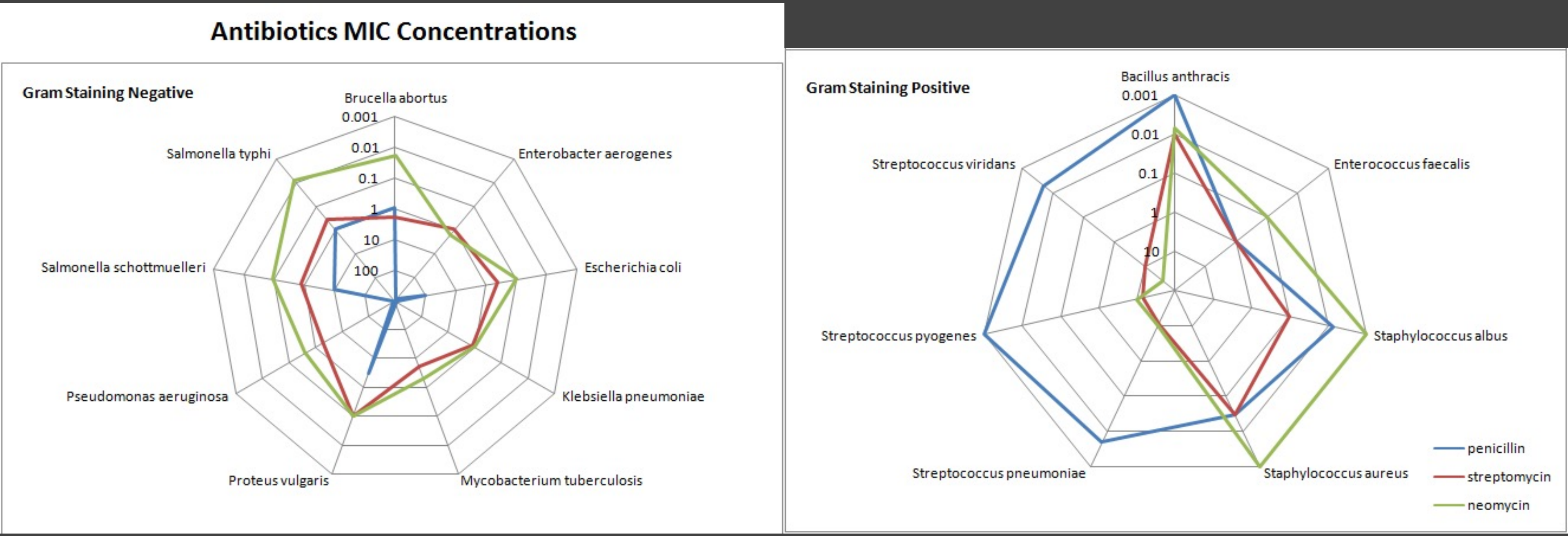
Between adjacent axes: line crossings imply neg. correlation, shared slopes imply pos. correlation.

Full plot can be cluttered. **Interactive selection** can be used to assess multivariate relationships.

Highly sensitive to axis **scale** and **ordering**.

Expertise required to use effectively!

Radar Plot / Star Graph



"Parallel" dimensions in polar coordinate space

Best if same units apply to each axis

[Loren Yu, CS448B 2009]

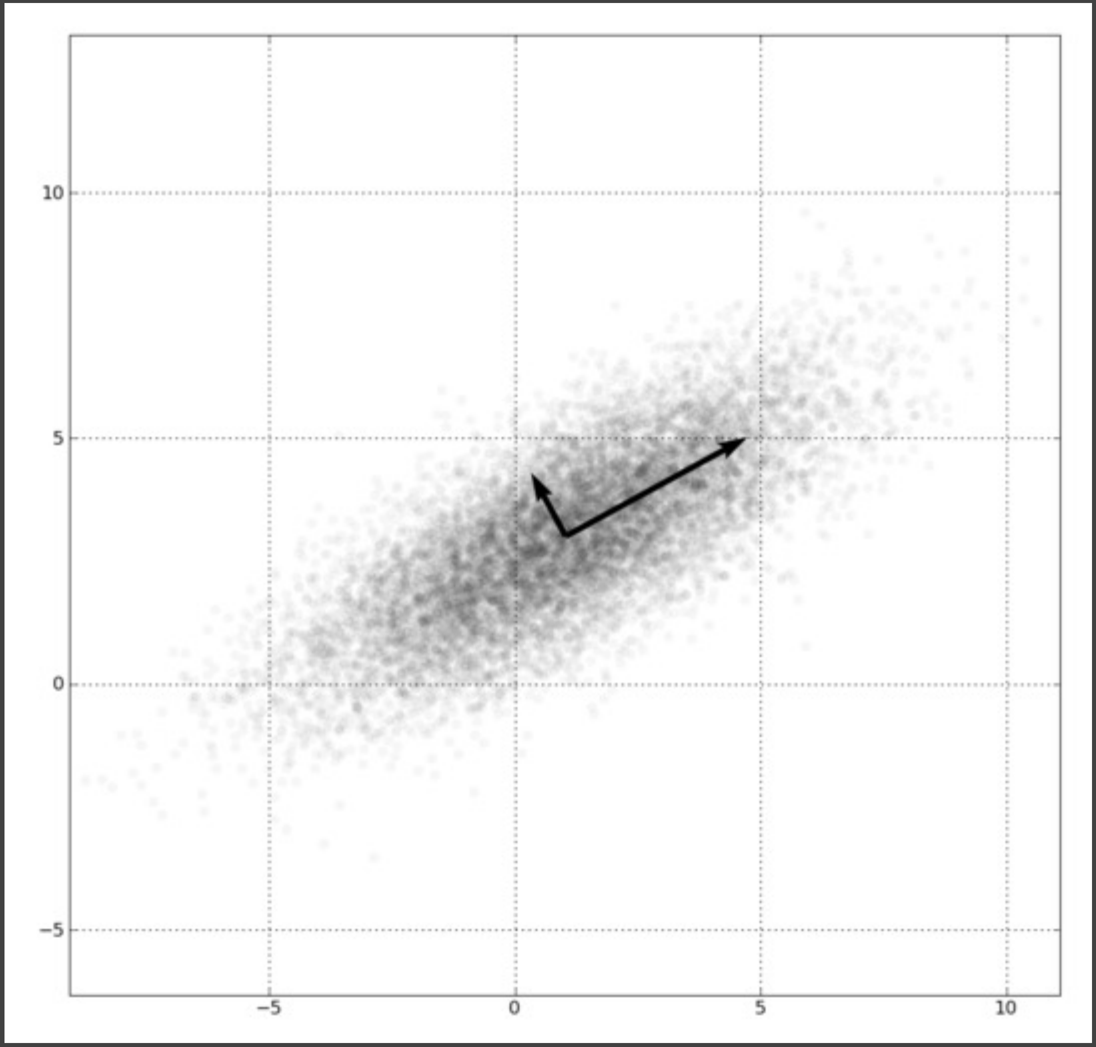
Dimensionality Reduction

Dimensionality Reduction (DR)

Project nD data to 2D or 3D for viewing. Often used to interpret and sanity check high-dimensional representations fit by machine learning methods.

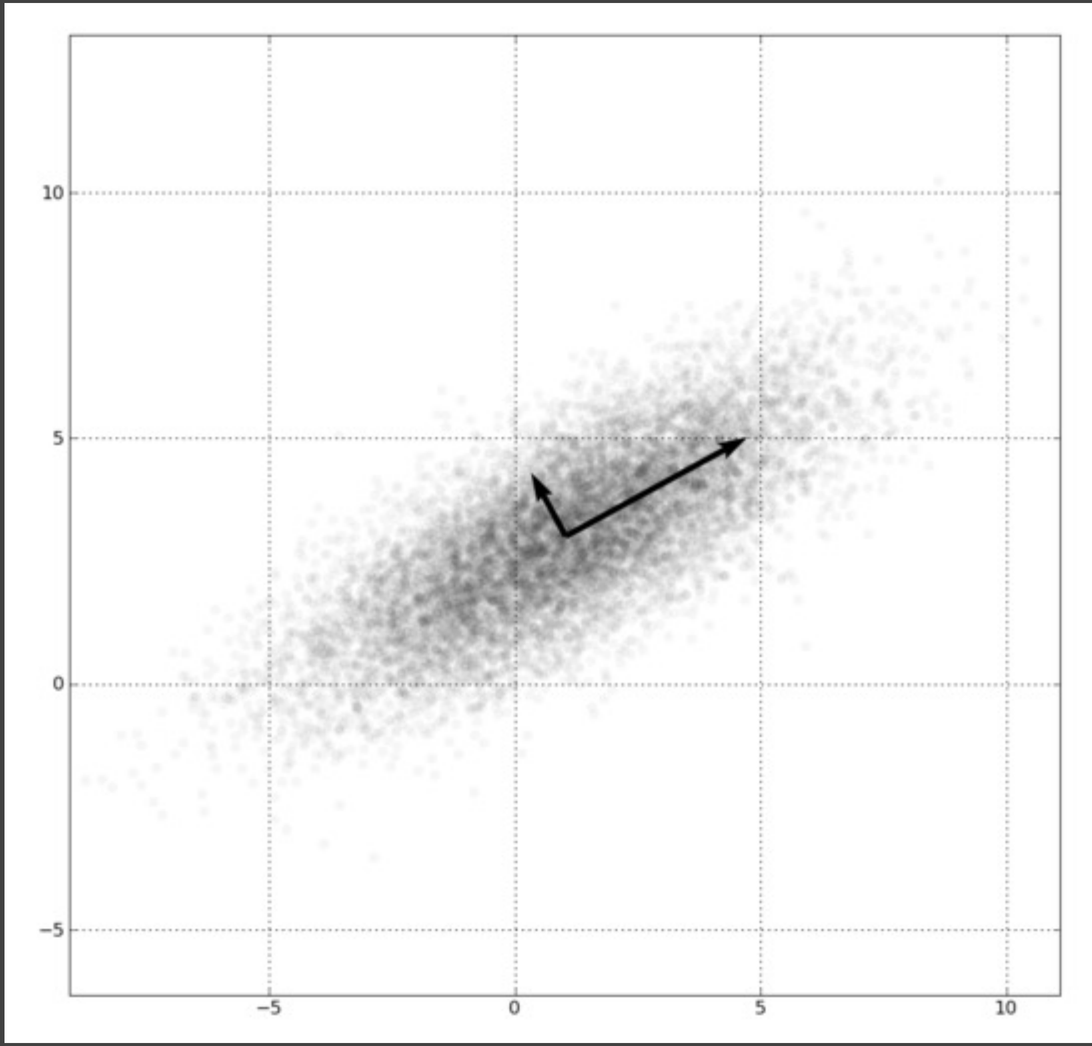
Different DR methods make different trade-offs: for example to **preserve global structure** (e.g., PCA) or **emphasize local structure** (e.g., nearest-neighbor approaches, including t-SNE and UMAP).

Principal Components Analysis



1. Mean-center the data.
2. Find ⊥ basis vectors that maximize the data variance.
3. Plot the data using the top vectors.

Principal Components Analysis

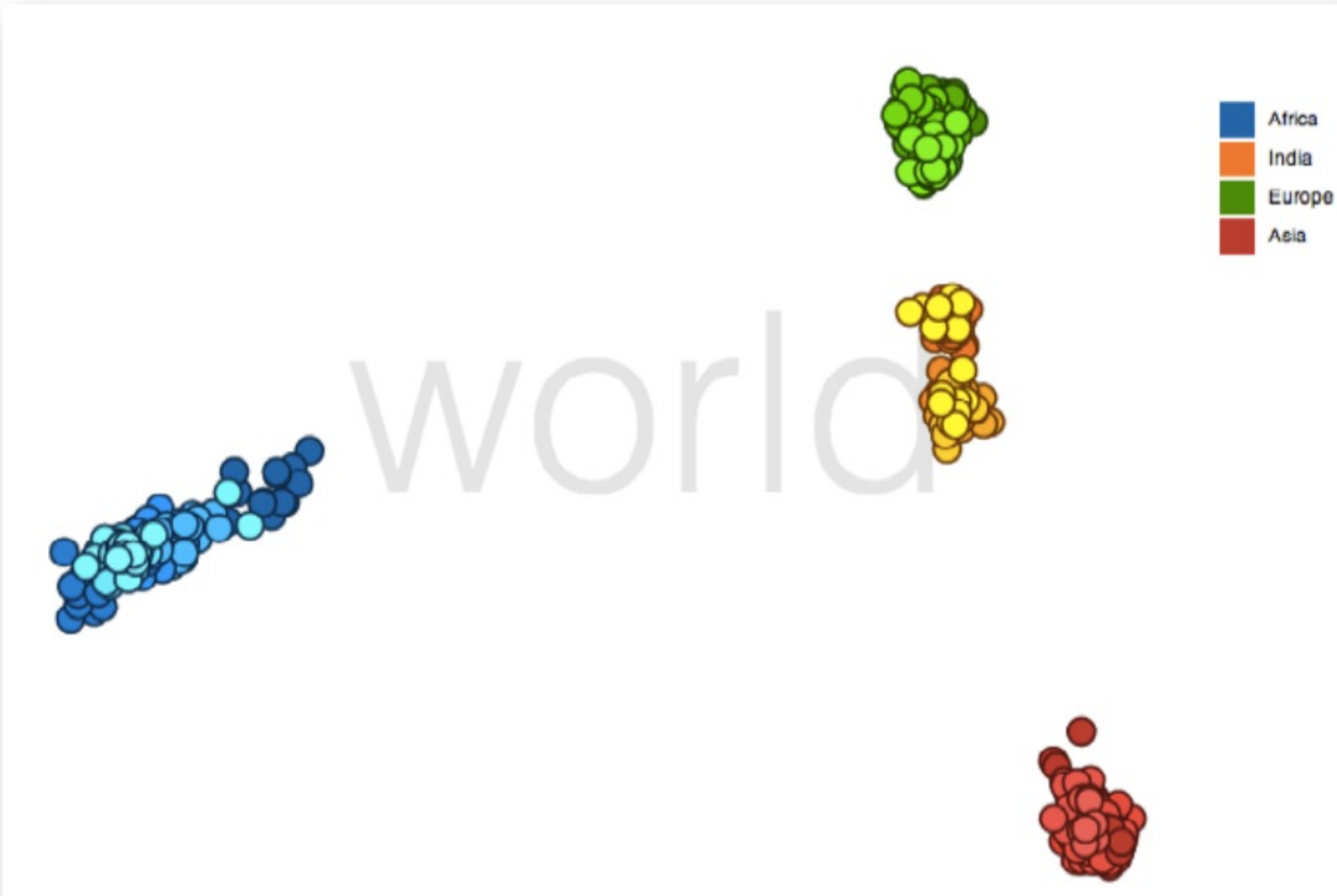


Linear transform: scale and rotate original space.

Lines (vectors) project to lines.

Preserves global distances.

PCA of Genomes [Demiralp et al. '13]



Reduction Techniques

LINEAR - PRESERVE GLOBAL STRUCTURE

Principal Components Analysis (PCA)

Linear transformation of basis vectors, ordered by amount of data variance they explain.

NON-LINEAR - PRESERVE LOCAL TOPOLOGY

t-Dist. Stochastic Neighbor Embedding (t-SNE)

Probabilistically model distance, optimize positions.

Uniform Manifold Approx. & Projection (UMAP)

Identify local manifolds, then stitch them together.

Non-Linear Techniques

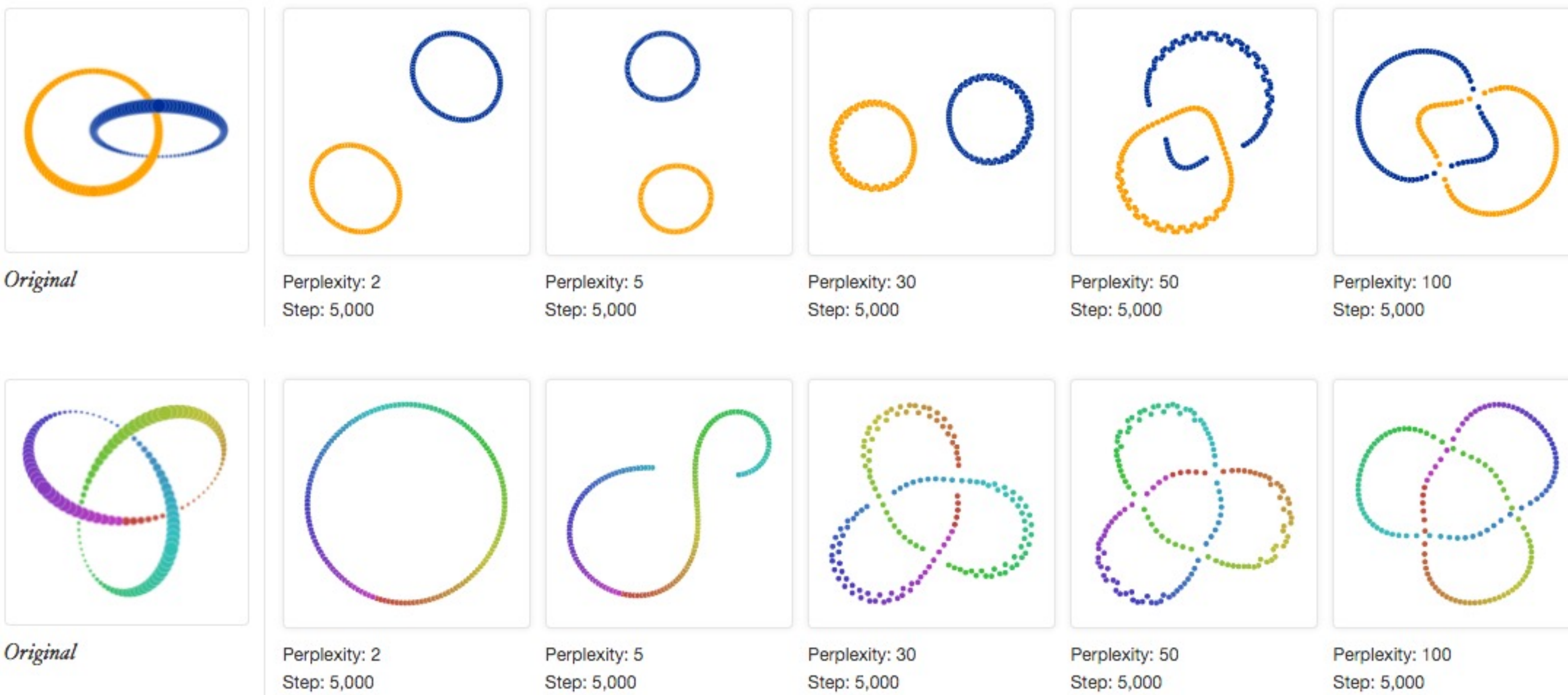
Distort the space, trade-off preservation of global structure to emphasize local neighborhoods. Use topological (nearest neighbor) analysis.

Two popular contemporary methods:

t-SNE - probabilistic interpretation of distance

UMAP - tries to balance local/global trade-off

Visualizing t-SNE [Wattenberg et al. '16]

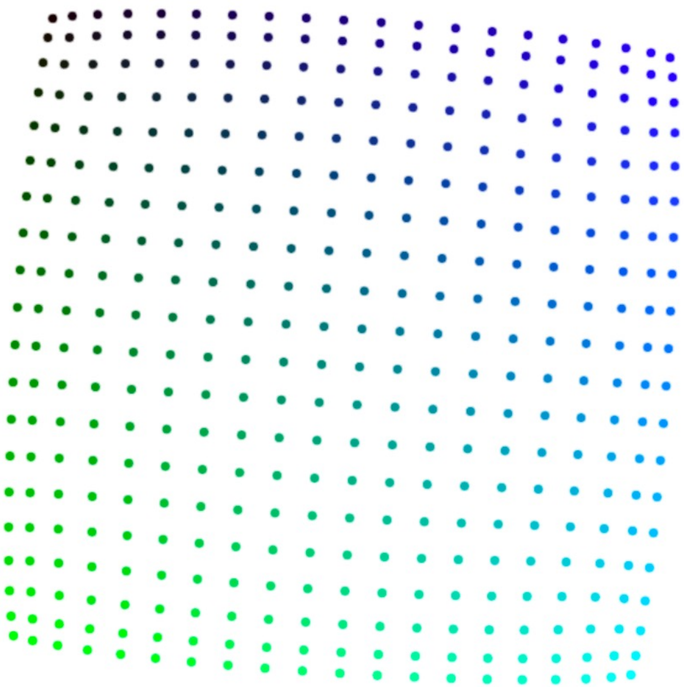


Results can be highly sensitive to the algorithm parameters!

Distill ABOUT PRIZE SUBMIT

How to Use t-SNE Effectively

Although extremely useful for visualizing high-dimensional data, t-SNE plots can sometimes be mysterious or misleading. By exploring how it behaves in simple cases, we can learn to use it more effectively.



Step 1,910

A square grid with equal spacing between points. Try convergence at different sizes.

Points Per Side 20

Perplexity 10

Epsilon 5

MARTIN WATTENBERG Google Brain

FERNANDA VIÉGAS Google Brain

IAN JOHNSON Google Cloud

Oct. 13 2016

Citation: Wattenberg, et al., 2016

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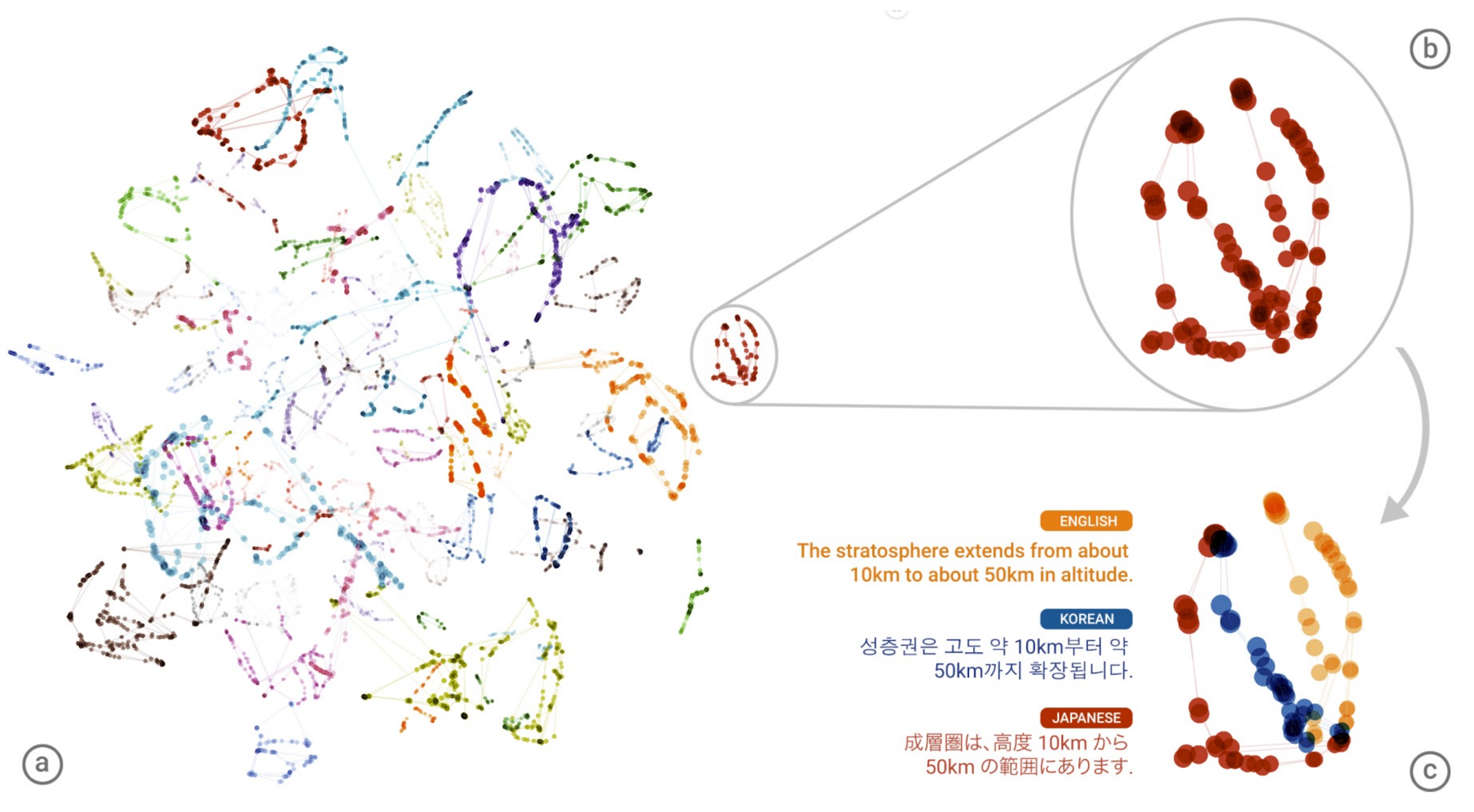
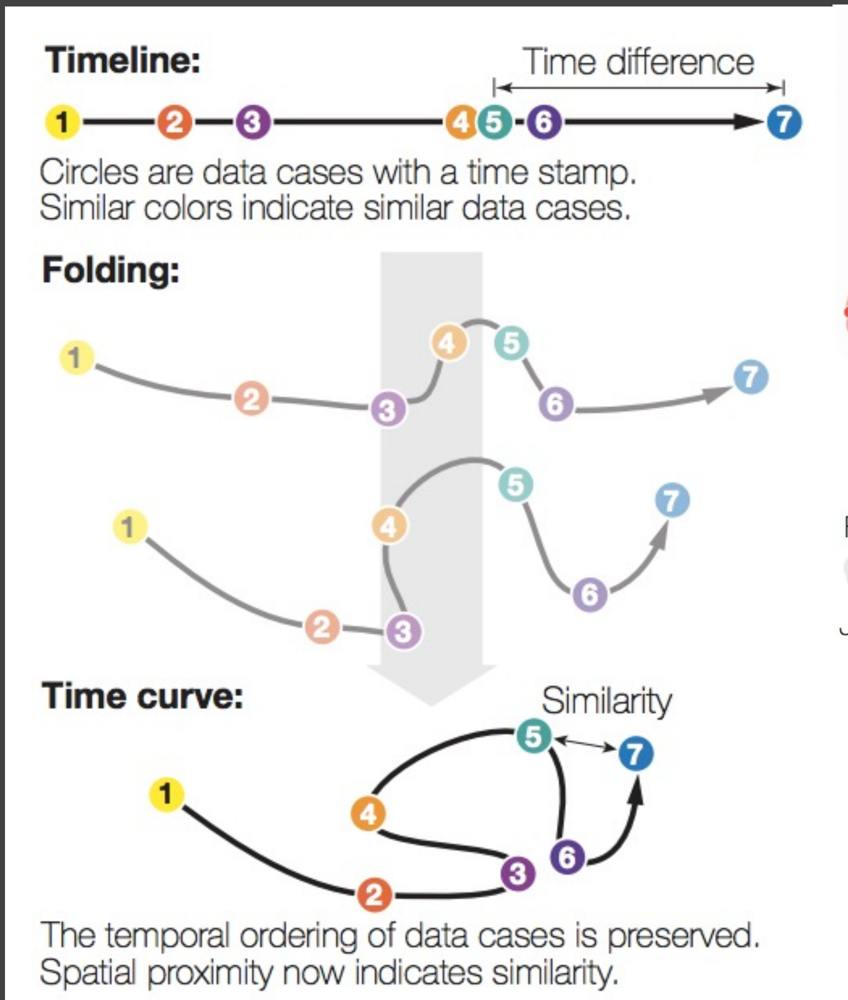
MT Embedding [Johnson et al. 2018]

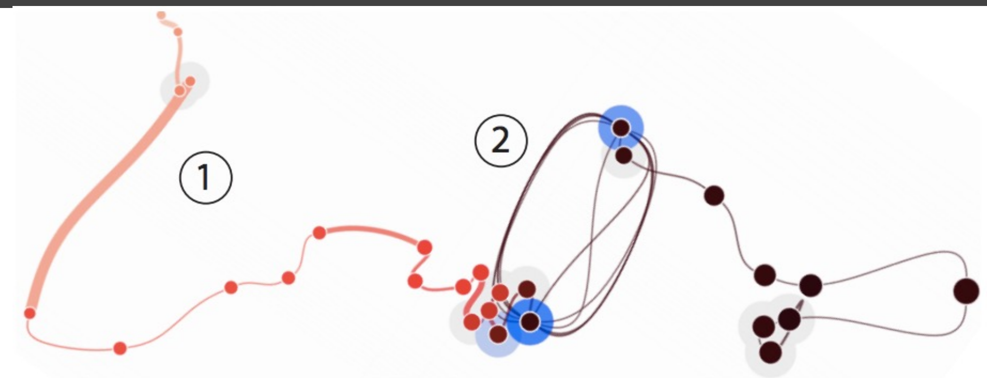


t-SNE projection of latent space of language translation model.

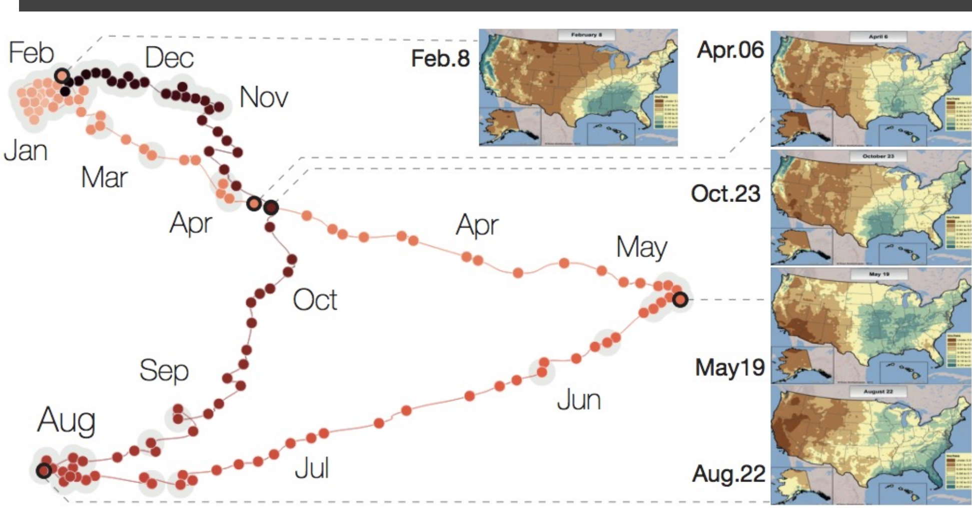
Time Curves [Bach et al. '16]



(a) Folding time



Wikipedia "Chocolate" Article



U.S. Precipitation over 1 Year

Summary: Visual Encoding Design

Use **expressive** and **effective** encodings
Reduce the problem space
Avoid **over-encoding**
Use **space** and **small multiples** intelligently

Use **interaction** to generate *relevant* views
Rarely does a single visualization answer all questions. Instead, the ability to generate appropriate visualizations quickly is critical!

About the design process…

Visualization draws upon both science and art!

Principles like expressiveness & effectiveness are not hard-and-fast rules, but can assist us to guide the process and articulate alternatives.

They can lead us to think more deeply about our design rationale and prompt us to reflect.

It helps to know “the rules” in order to wisely bend (*or break*) them at the right times!

Administrivia

A1: Expository Visualization

Pick a **guiding question**, use it to title your vis.

Design a **static visualization** for that question.

You are free to **use any tools** (inc. pen & paper).

Deliverables (submit on Gradescope; see A1 page)

Image of your visualization (PNG or JPG format)

Short description + design rationale (≤ 4 paragraphs)

Due by **11:59 pm, Wed Jan 11**.

Tableau Tutorial (Optional)

Friday Jan 13, 4:30-6pm, Gates G20

Led by Erin and Sonia

Zoom link will be available on Canvas

Session will be recorded

I Like… / I Wish… / What If?

I LIKE…
Praise for design ideas and/or well-executed implementation details. *Example: "I like the navigation through time via the slider; the patterns observed as one moves forward are compelling!"*

I WISH…
Constructive statements on how the design might be improved or further refined. *Example: "I wish moving the slider caused the visualization to update immediately, rather than the current lag."*

WHAT IF?
Suggest alternative design directions, or even wacky half-baked ideas. *Example: "What if we got rid of the slider and enabled direct manipulation navigation by dragging data points directly?"*