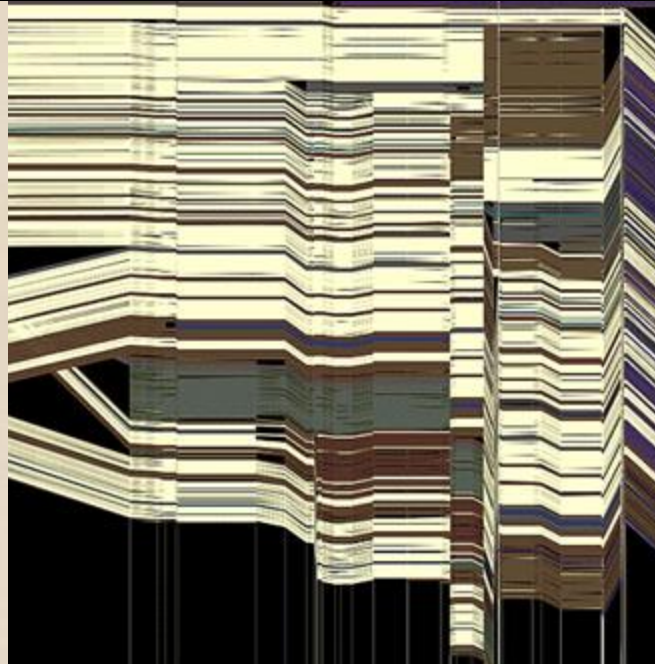
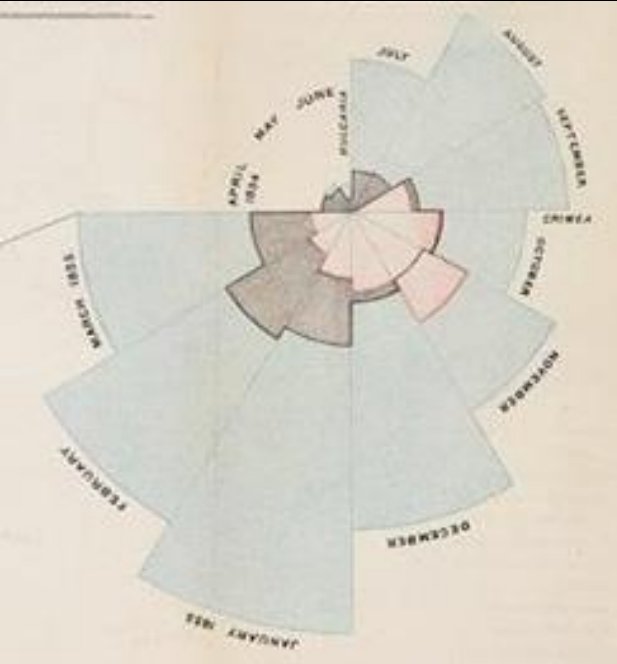


CSE 442 - Data Visualization

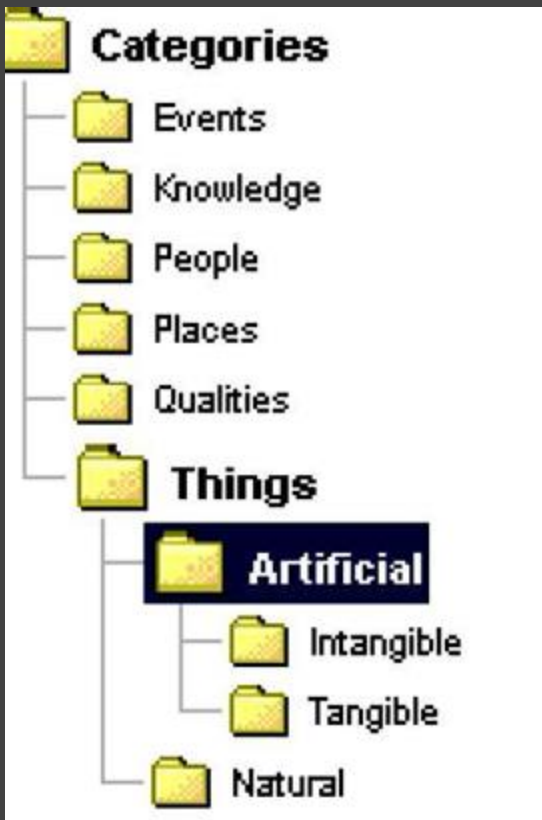
Evaluation



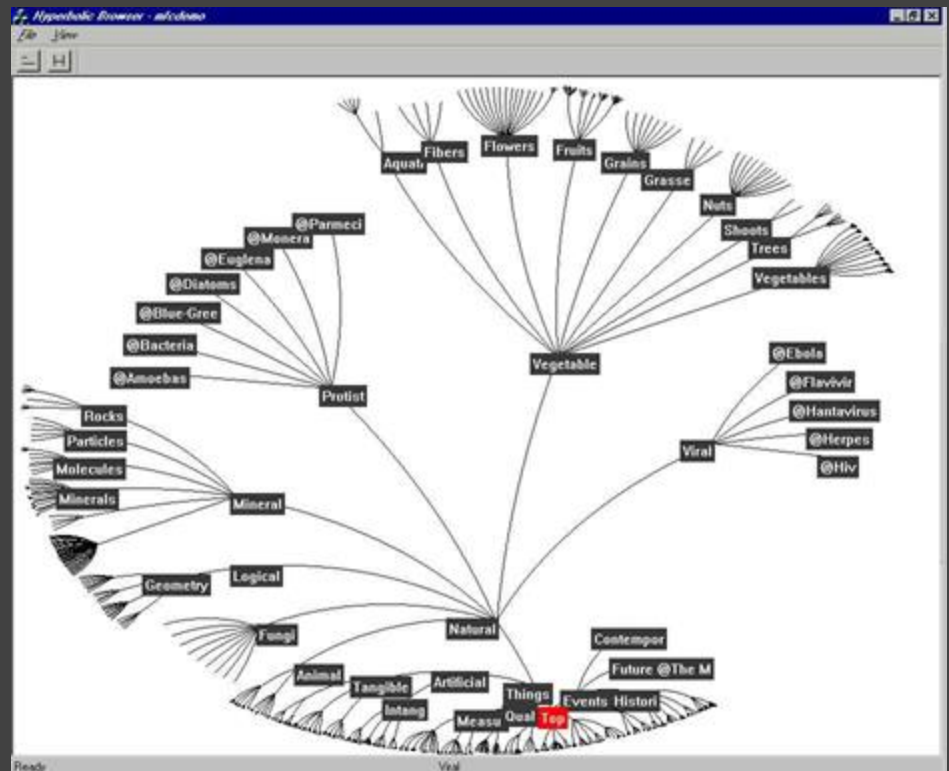
Leilani Battle University of Washington

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)

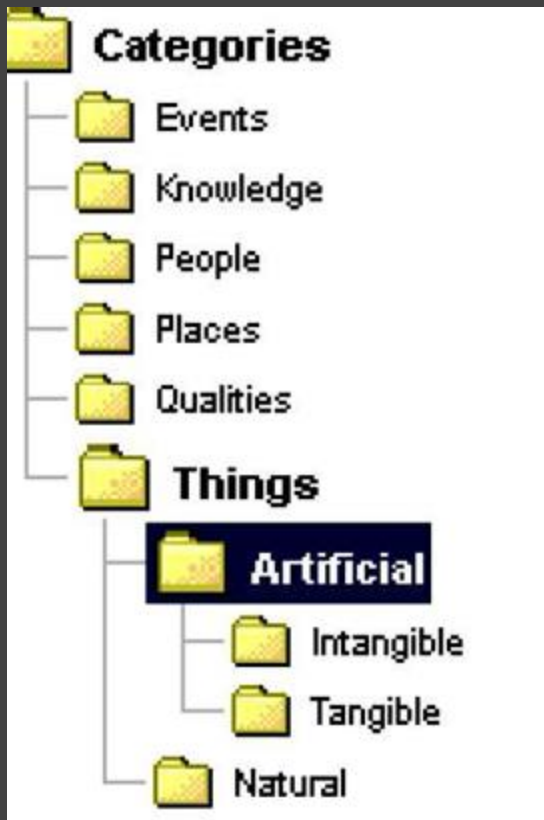
Data Density of Time Series

Perceptual Organization of Graphs

Discussion and Course Evaluation

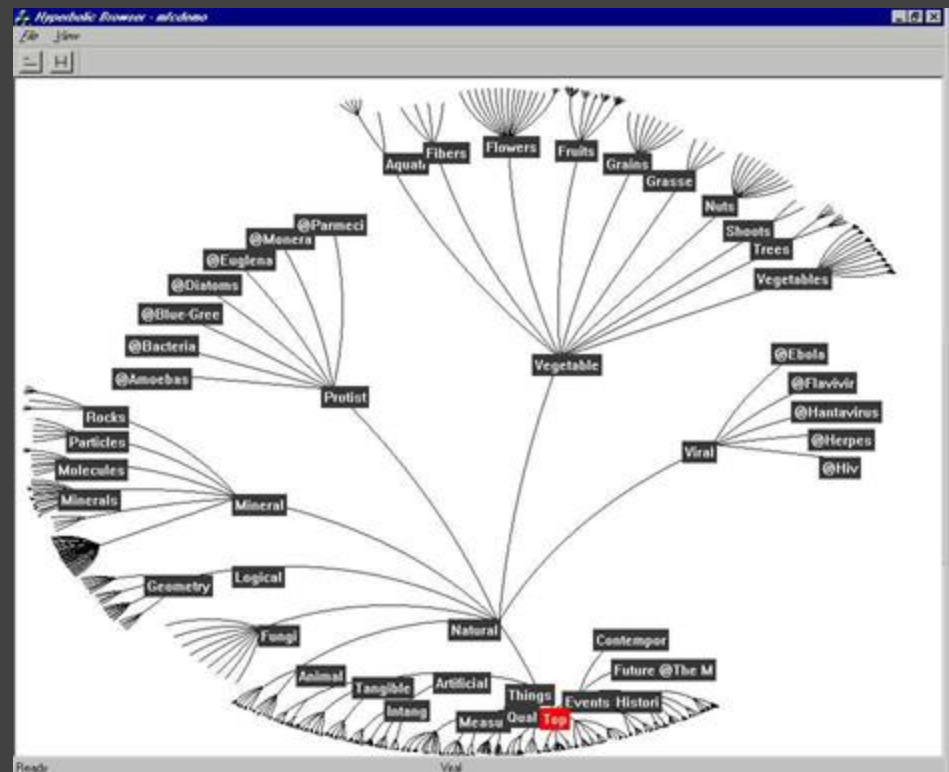
Trees

The Great Browse-Off! [CHI 97]



Microsoft File Explorer

VS.



Xerox PARC Hyperbolic Tree

Which visualization is better?

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]

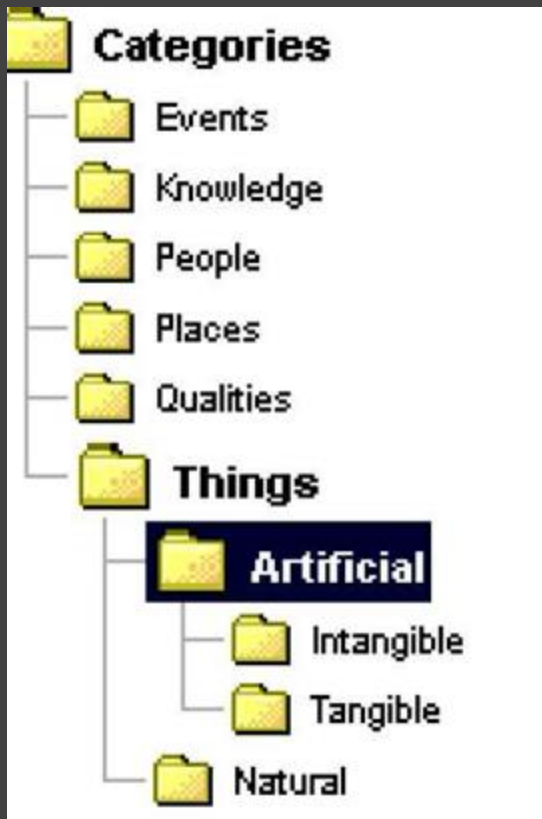
Subjects performed both retrieval and comparison tasks of varying complexity.

No significant performance differences were found across task conditions.

How do users navigate the tree?

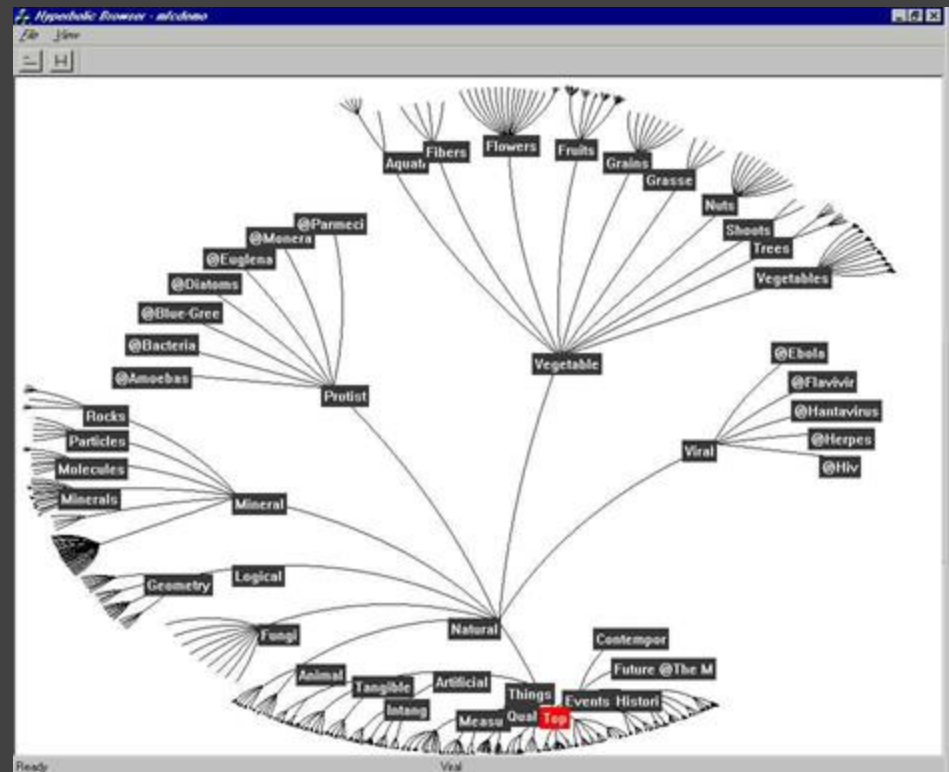
How do users navigate the tree?

They read the labels!



Microsoft File Explorer

VS.



Xerox PARC Hyperbolic Tree

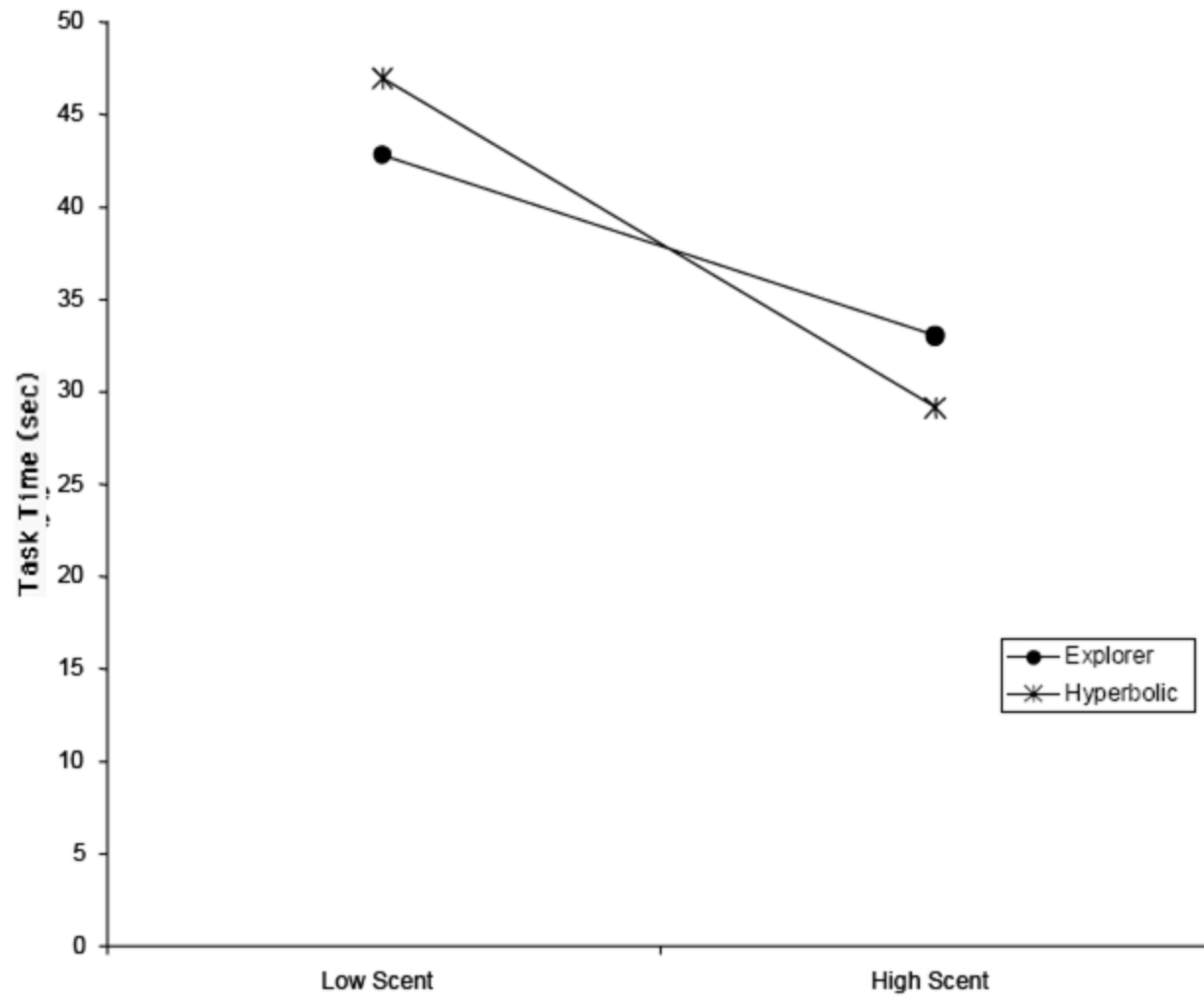
How do users navigate the tree?

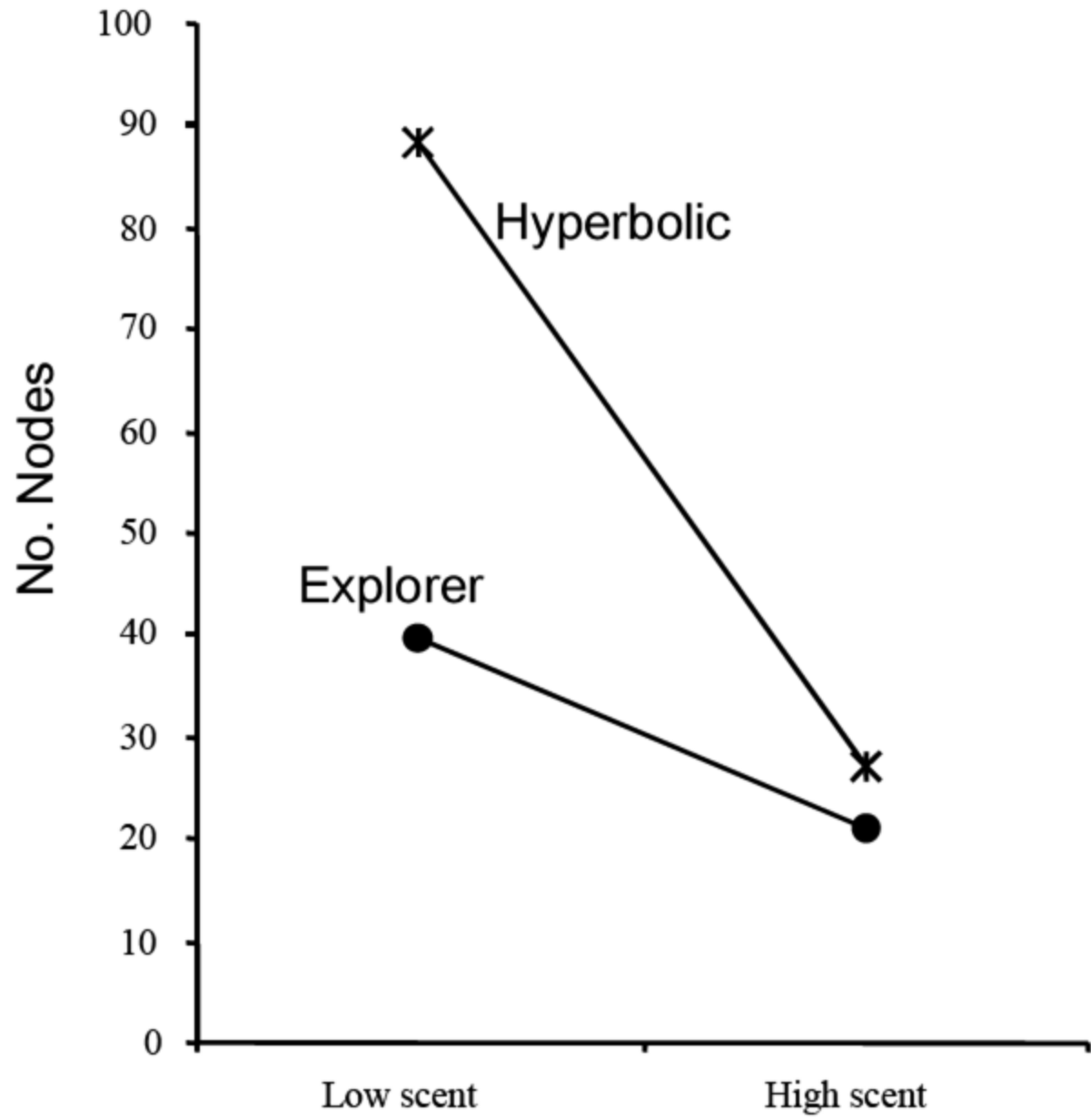
Information Scent: A user's (imperfect) perception of the value, cost, or access path of information sources obtained from proximal cues. [Pirolli & Card 99]

How do users navigate the tree?

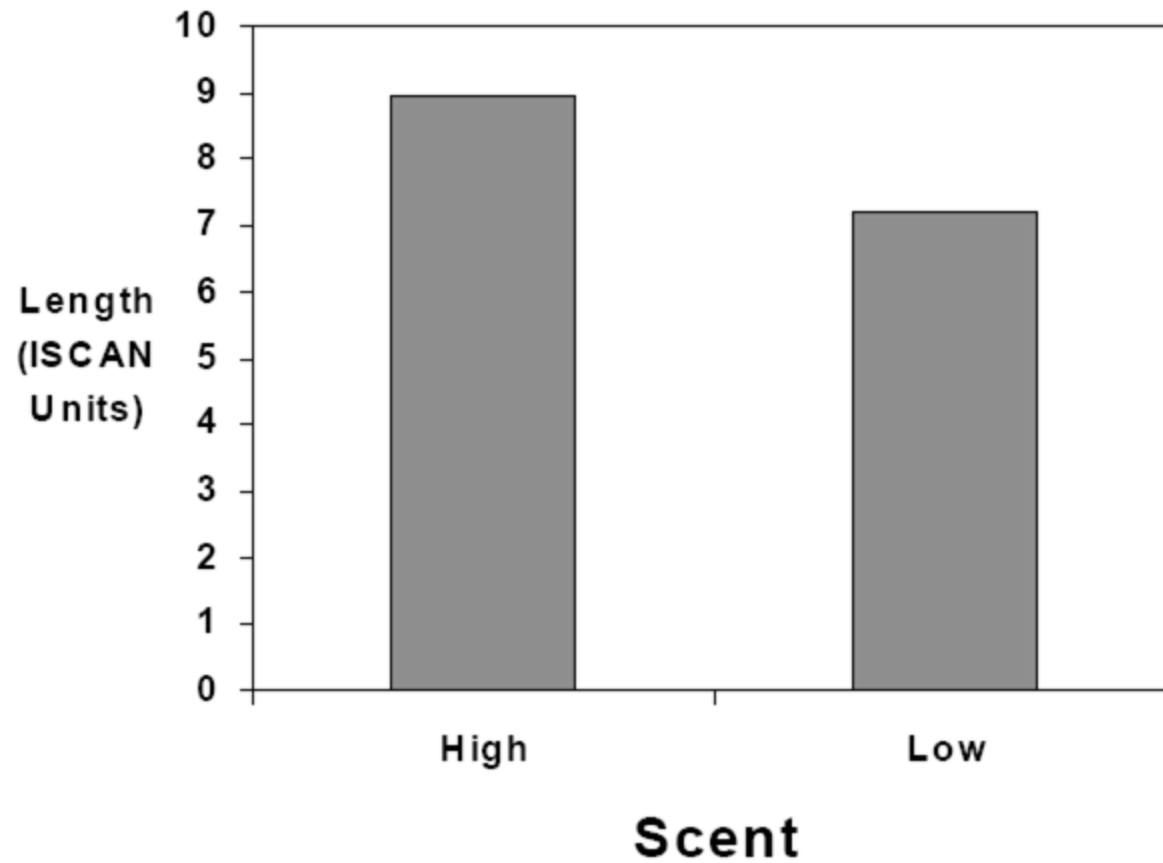
Information Scent: A user's (imperfect) perception of the value, cost, or access path of information sources obtained from proximal cues. [Pirolli & Card 99]

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

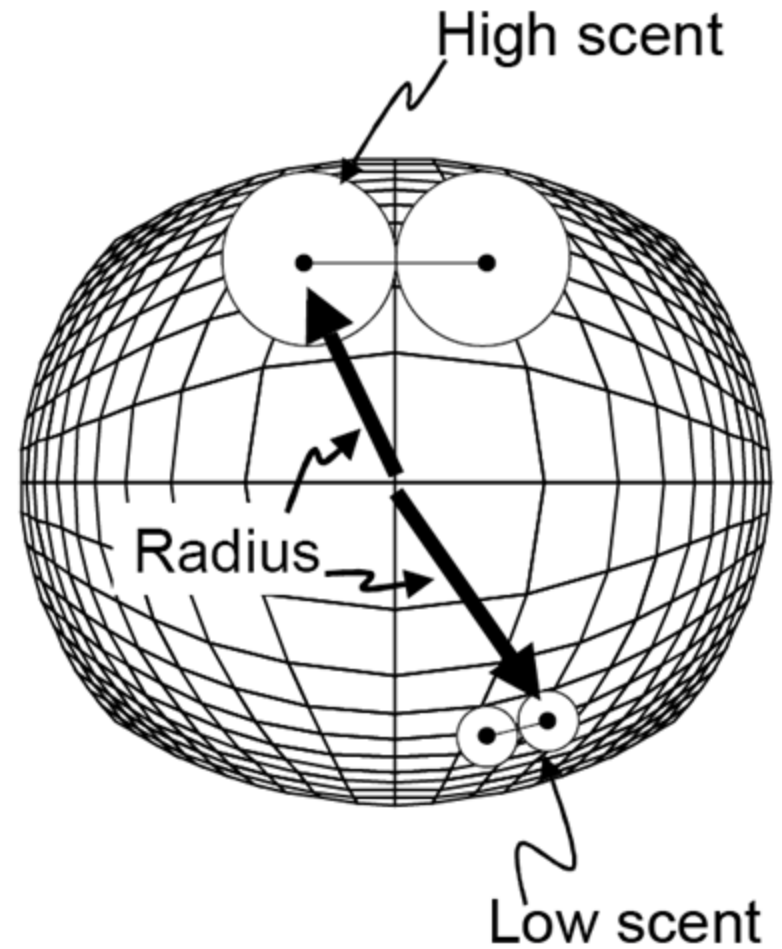
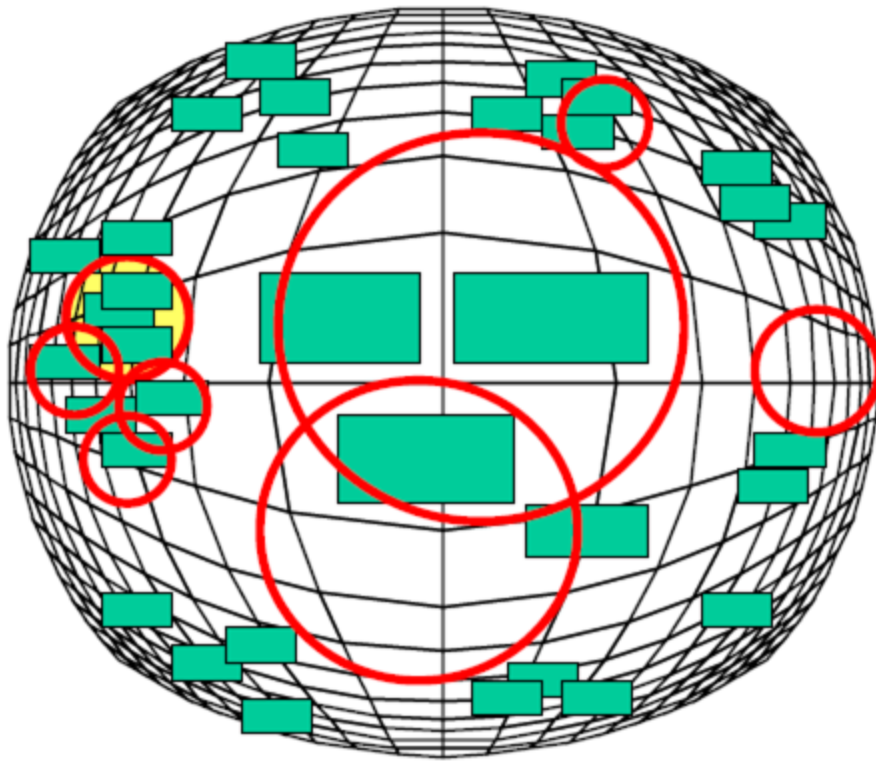




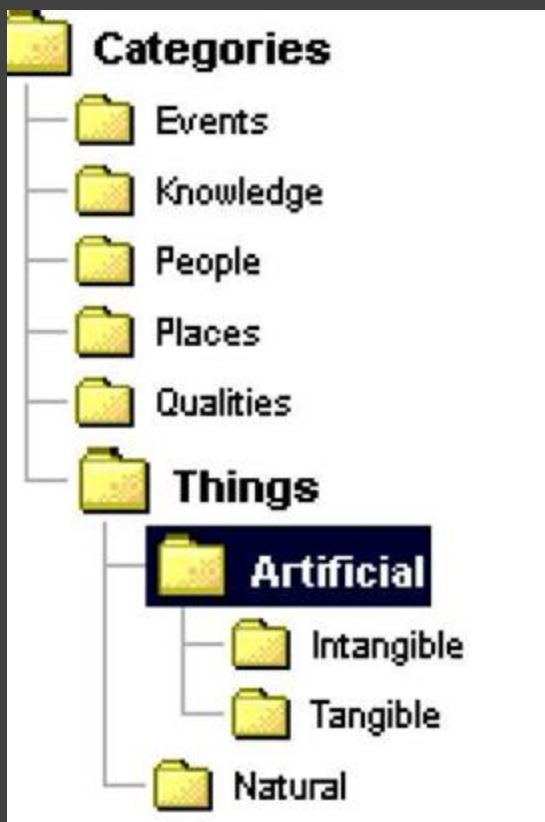
Length of Eye Movements



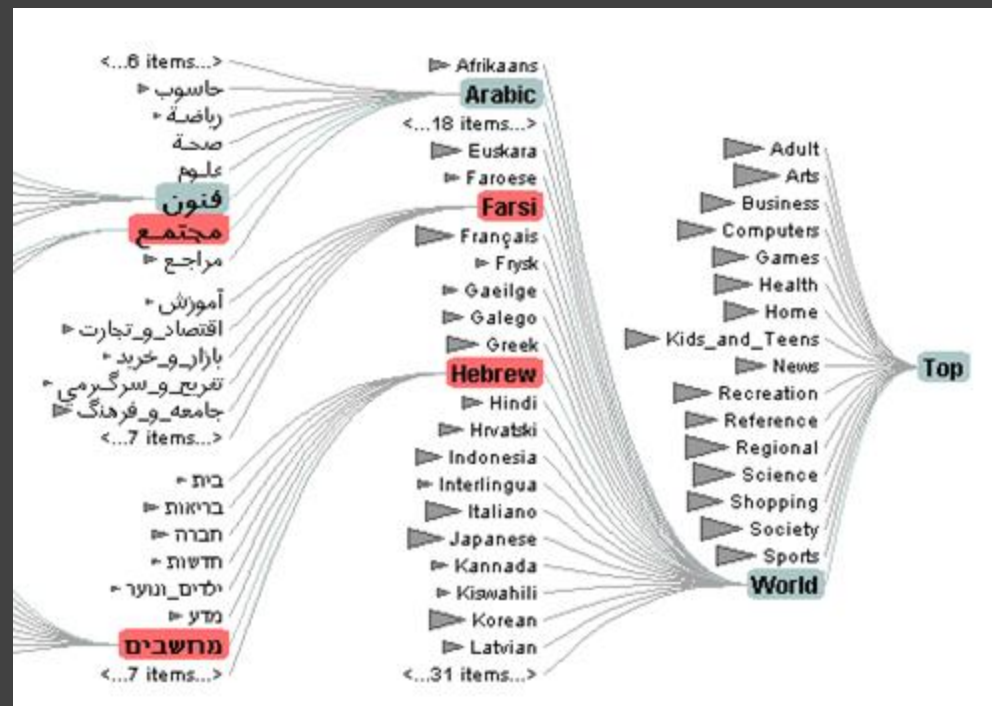
An Adaptive Field of View?



More Evaluations



vs.



Evaluation of DOI Trees

DOITree 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

DOITree more forgiving to navigation errors

BUT no significant difference in task time

DOITree vs. Google Directory [Pirolli, CHI 06]

DOITree has superior task knowledge transfer

Design Guidelines

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.

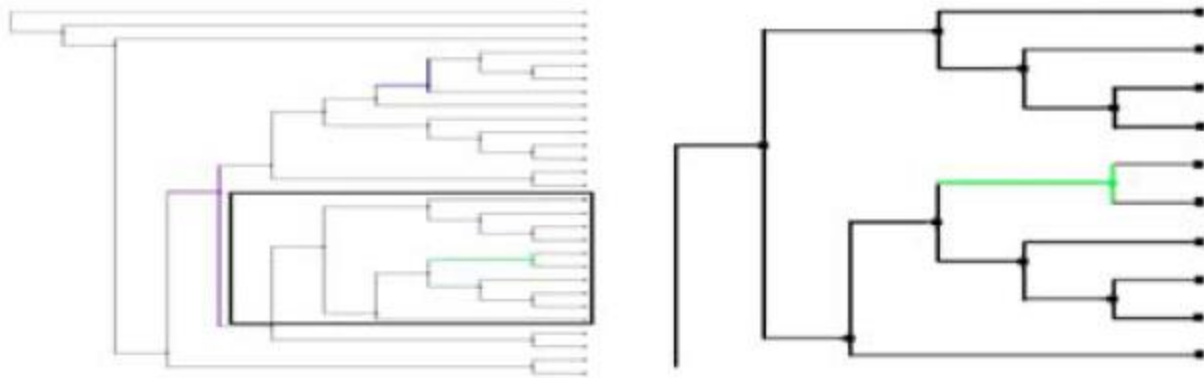
Equal **performance** in terms of accuracy or response time is **not the whole picture**. We often require more detailed study!

Spatial Navigation

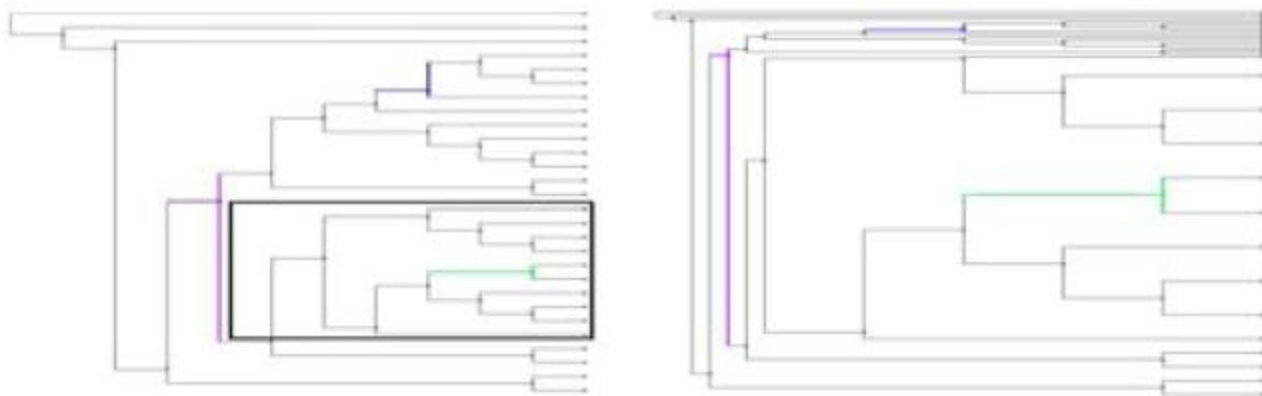
An Evaluation of Pan & Zoom and Rubber Sheet Navigation with and without an Overview

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

Pan & Zoom vs. Rubber Sheet



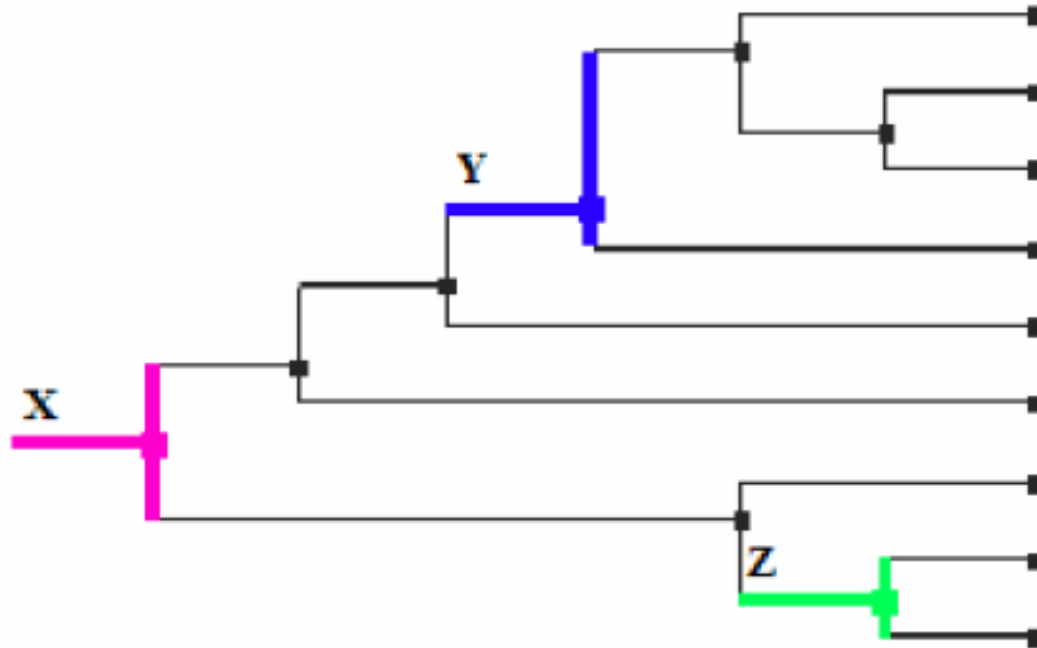
(i) PZN



(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.

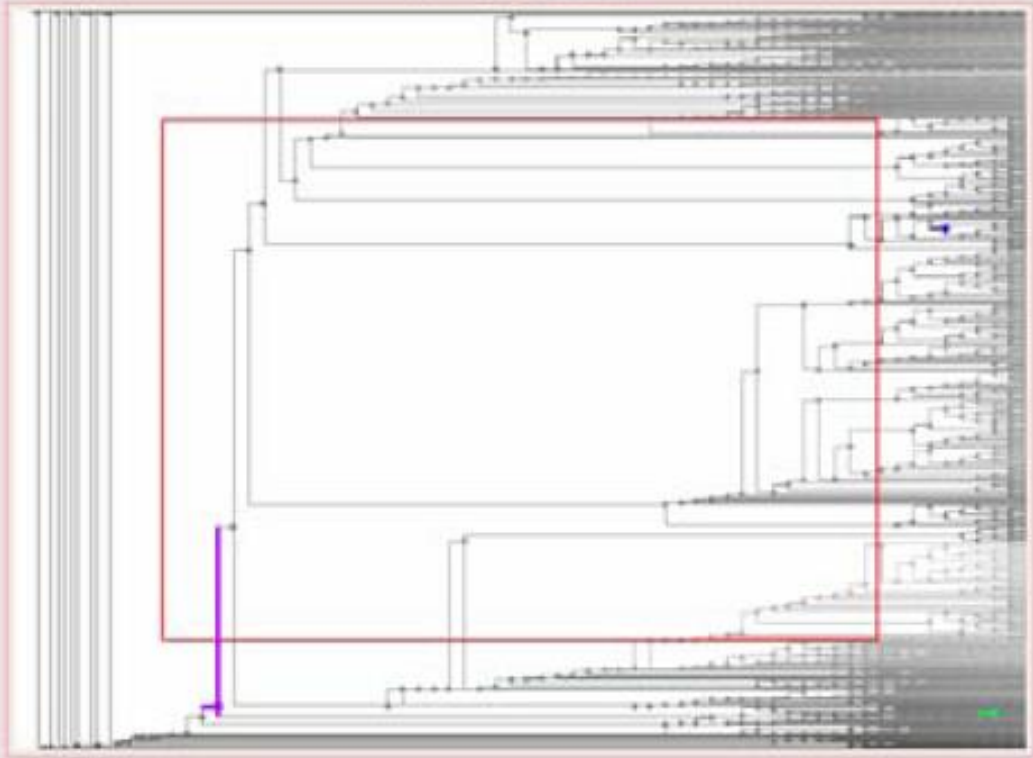
Between-subjects design.

1. Rubber Sheet / No Overview

Evaluation 1.3 pt, C1, level = 9
File Help 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

2. Pan & Zoom / No Overview

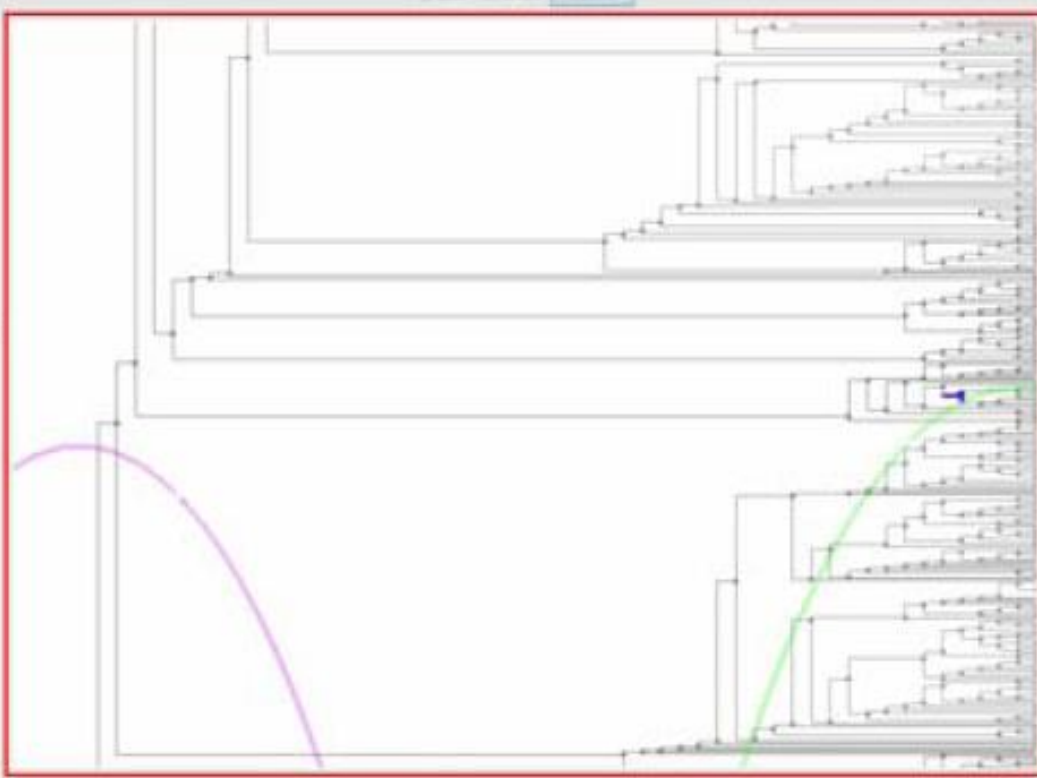
Evolution 1.3 pl. 12, level = 8

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 F1 to RESET the visualization
Press ESCAPE to CLEAR the current mouse drag

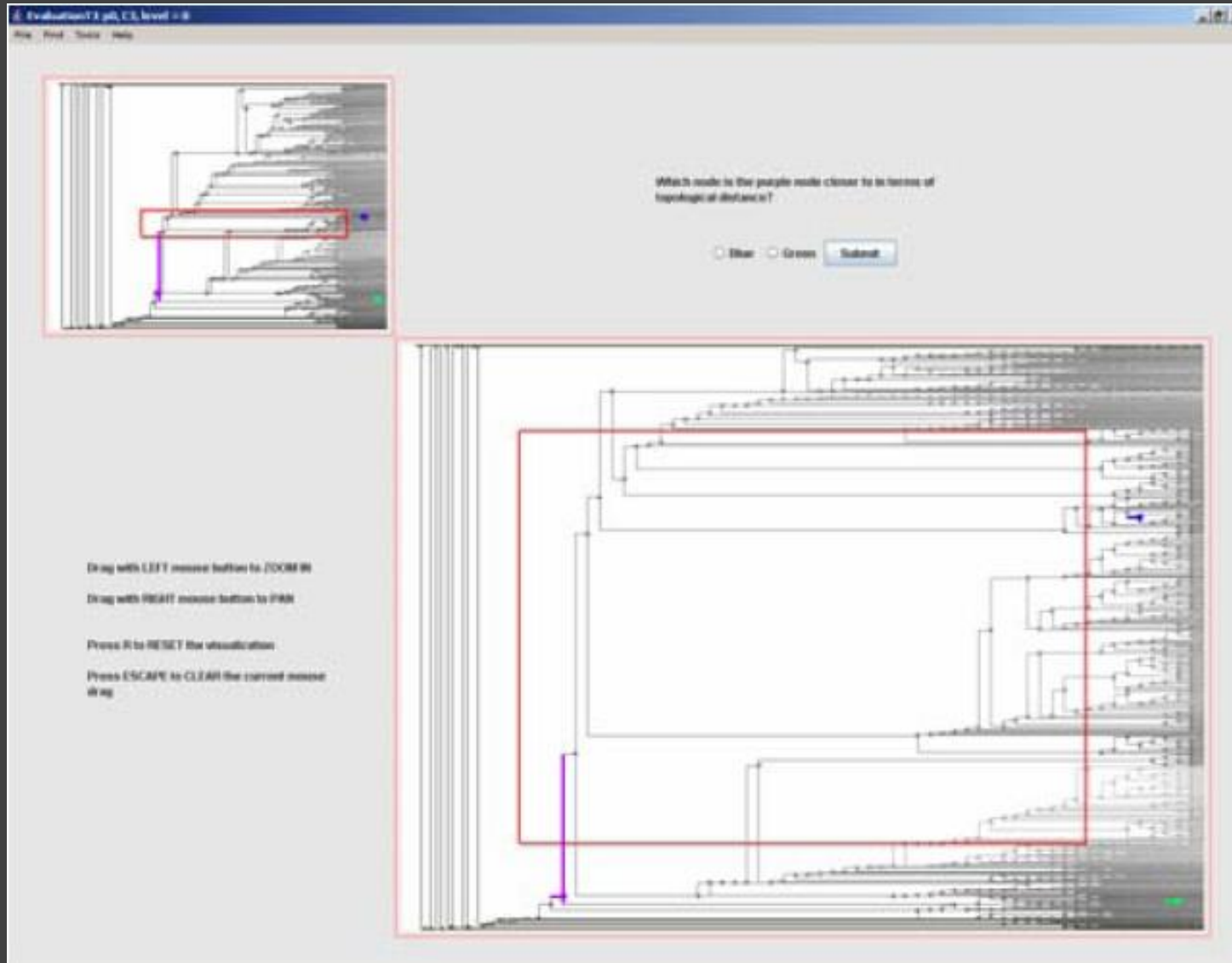


The image shows a software interface for an evolutionary biology simulation. At the top, the title bar reads "Evolution 1.3 pl. 12, level = 8" and the menu bar includes "File", "Edit", "View", and "Help". The main window contains a question: "Which node is the purple node closer to in terms of topological distance?". Below the question are two radio buttons labeled "Blue" and "Green", and a "Submit" button. The central part of the window is a large, complex phylogenetic tree diagram, which is enclosed in a red rectangular frame. The tree has a root on the left and branches out to the right. A purple node is highlighted on the left side of the tree, and a green node is highlighted on the right side. A blue arrow points from the green node towards the purple node. On the left side of the tree, there is a purple arc and a green line. Below the tree, there are instructions for interacting with the visualization: "Drag with LEFT mouse button to ZOOM IN", "Drag with MIDDLE mouse button to ZOOM OUT", "Drag with RIGHT mouse button to PAN", "Press F1 to RESET the visualization", and "Press ESCAPE to CLEAR the current mouse drag".

3. Rubber Sheet / Overview

Evaluation 7.1 pt, CS, level = 0

File Help Tools Help



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

Blue Green

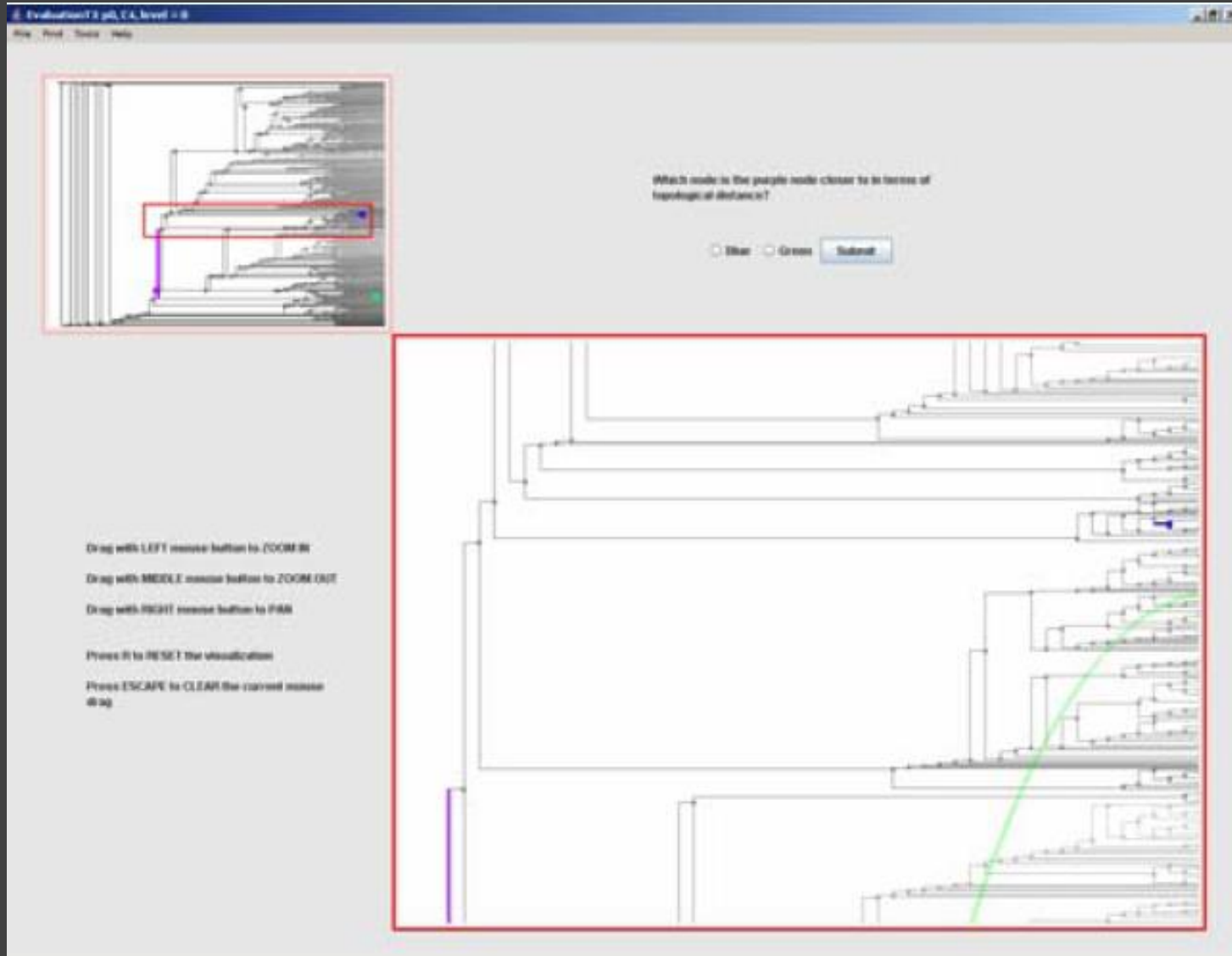
Drag with LEFT mouse button to ZOOM IN
Drag with RIGHT mouse button to PAN

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

4. Pan & Zoom / Overview

Evaluation 1.3 pt, CA, level - 9

File Edit View Help



Which mode is the purple mode closer to in terms of knowledge of 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

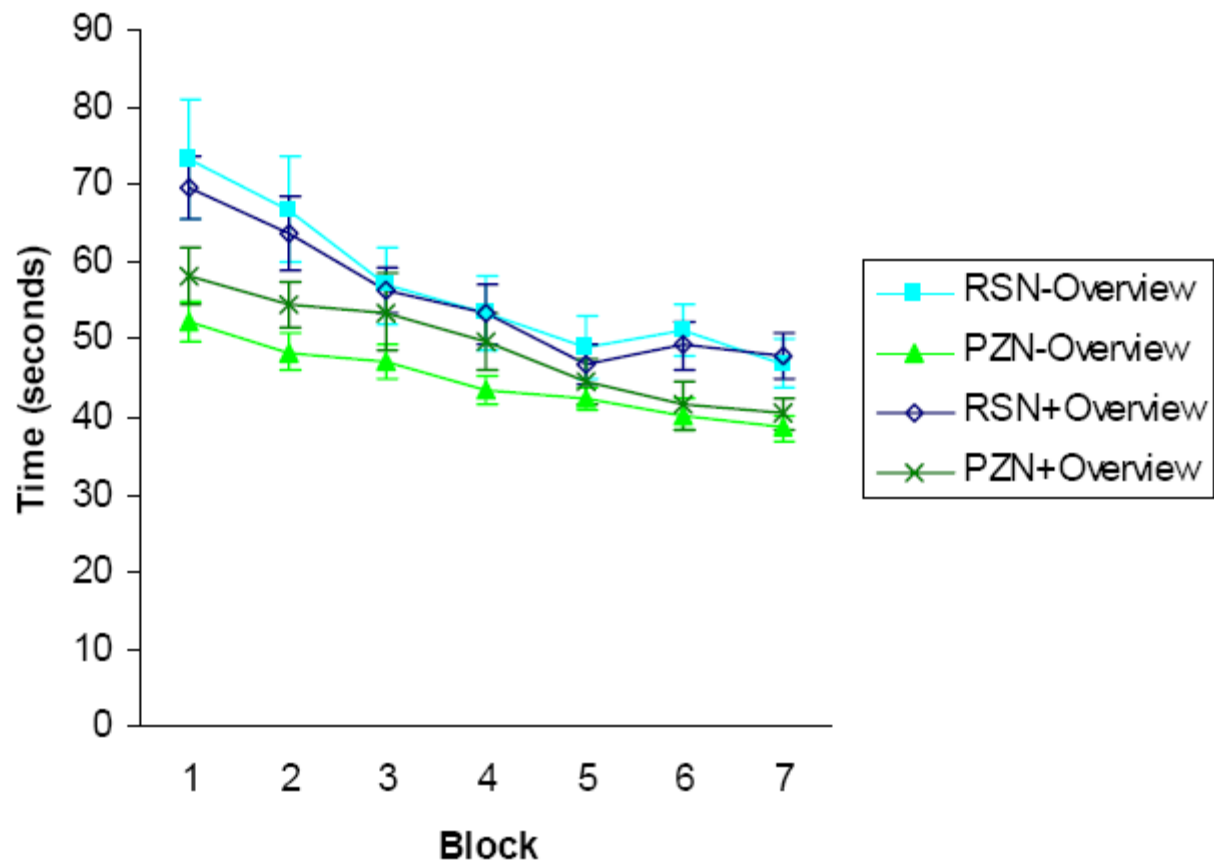


Figure 7: Mean completion times per trial for each interface by block in seconds (N=40).

Results: H2 True, H3 False

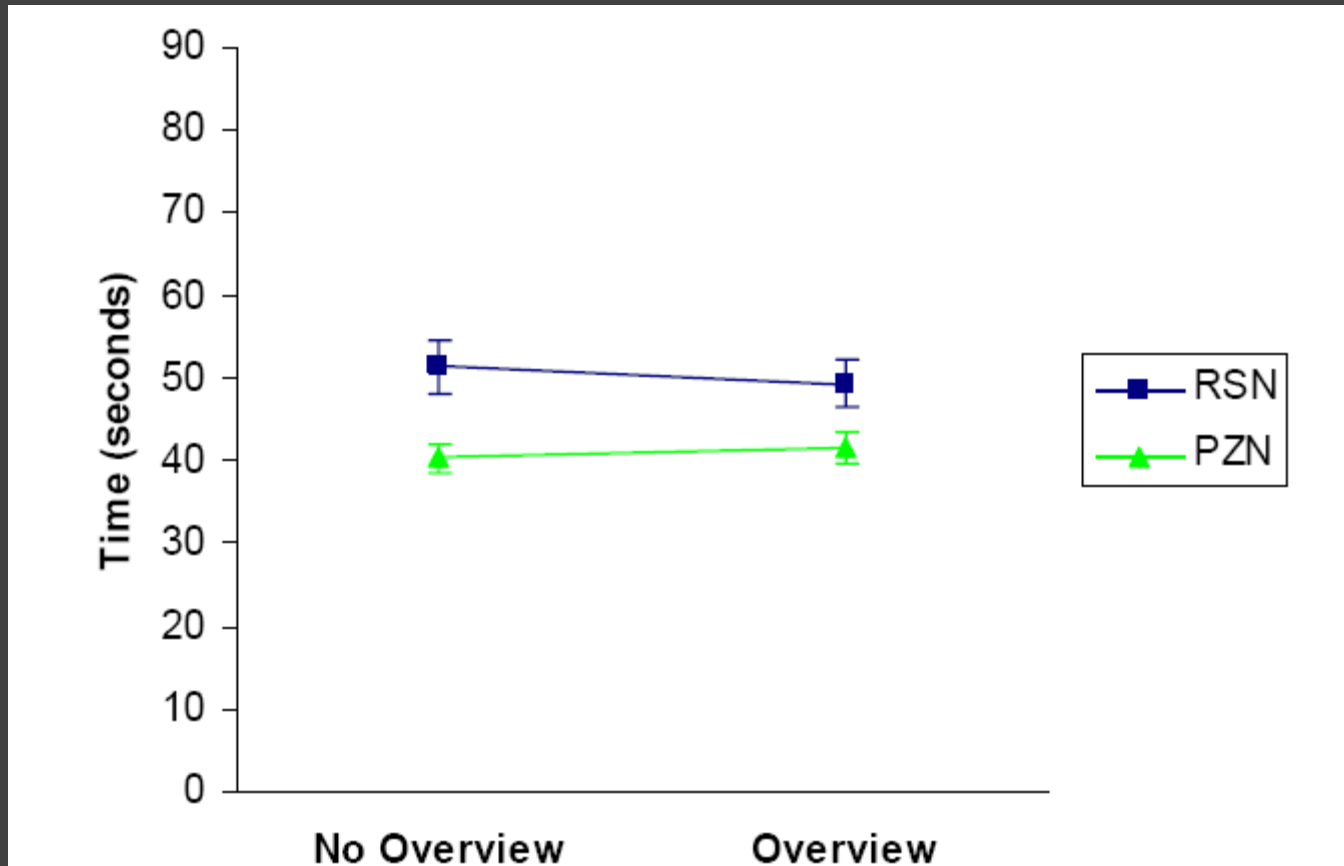


Figure 9: Block 7 mean per-trial completion times in seconds by navigation technique with and without an overview.

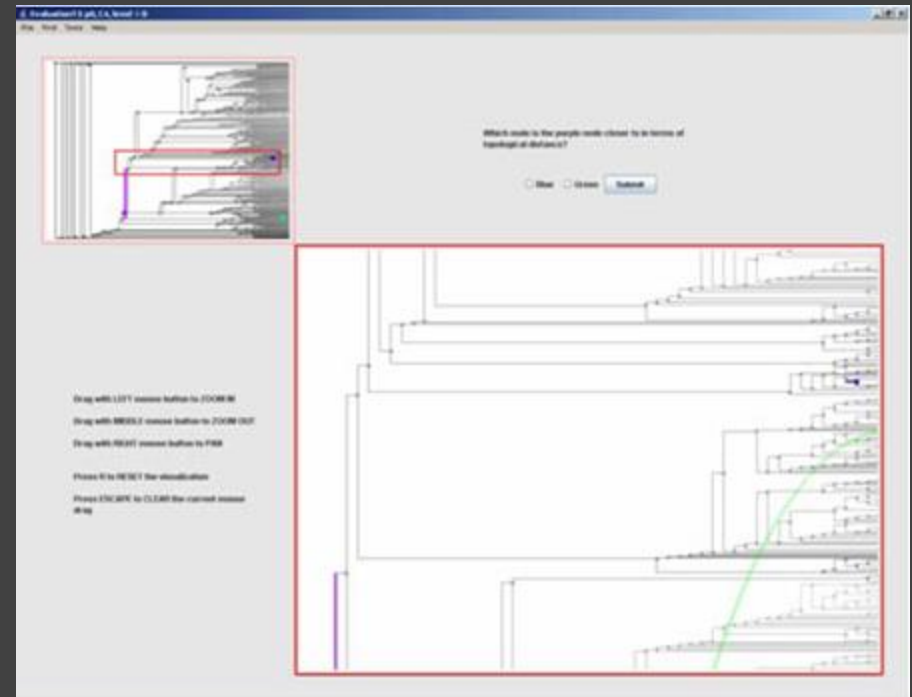
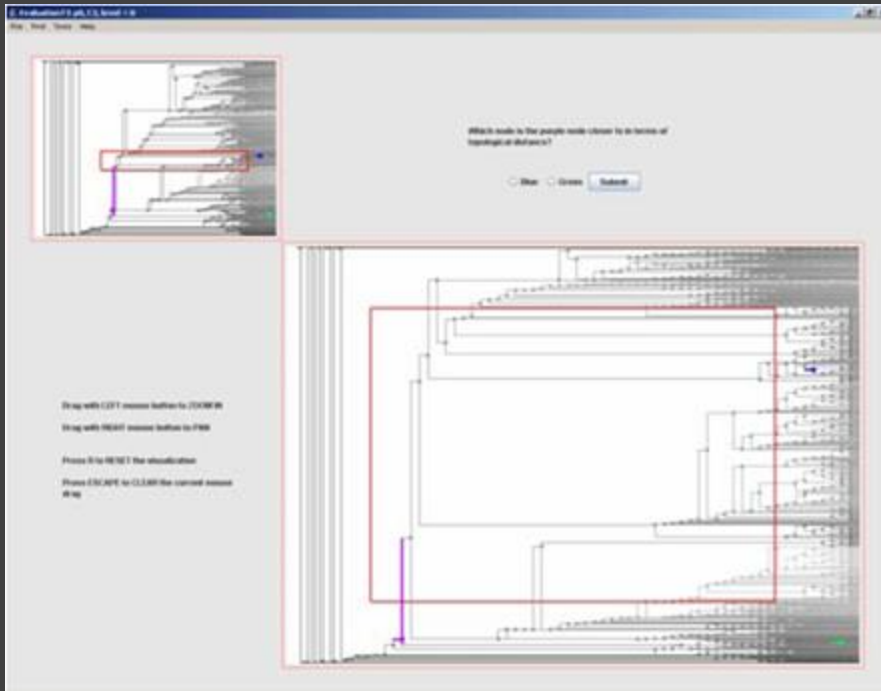
Results

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.

Does this generalize for overview displays?

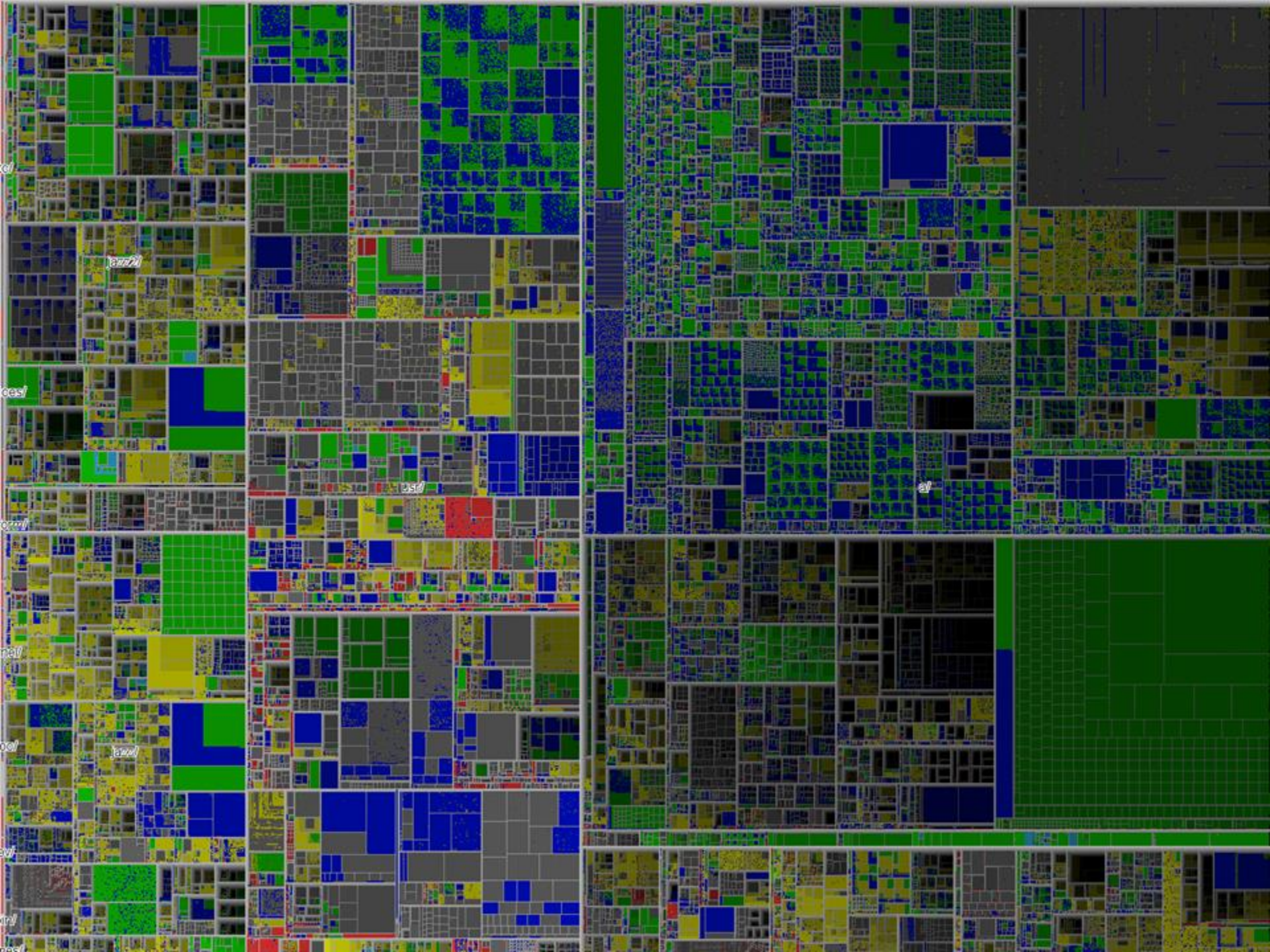


Data Density

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

“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]

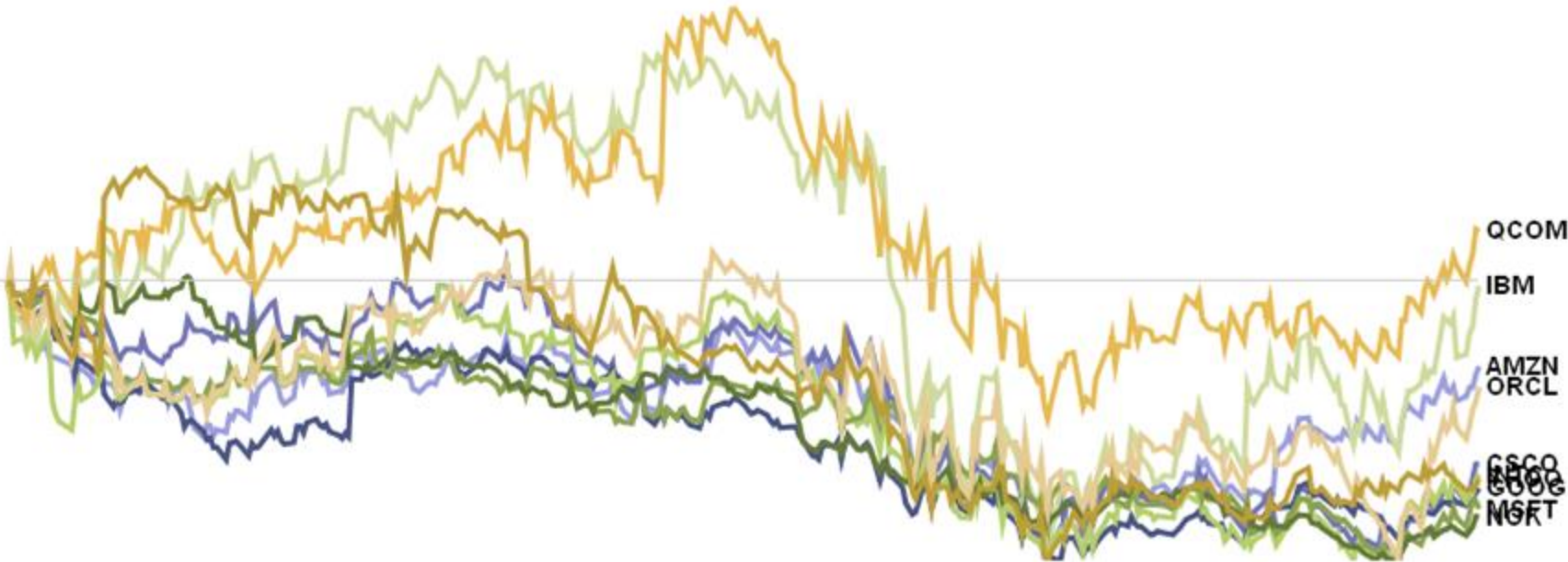




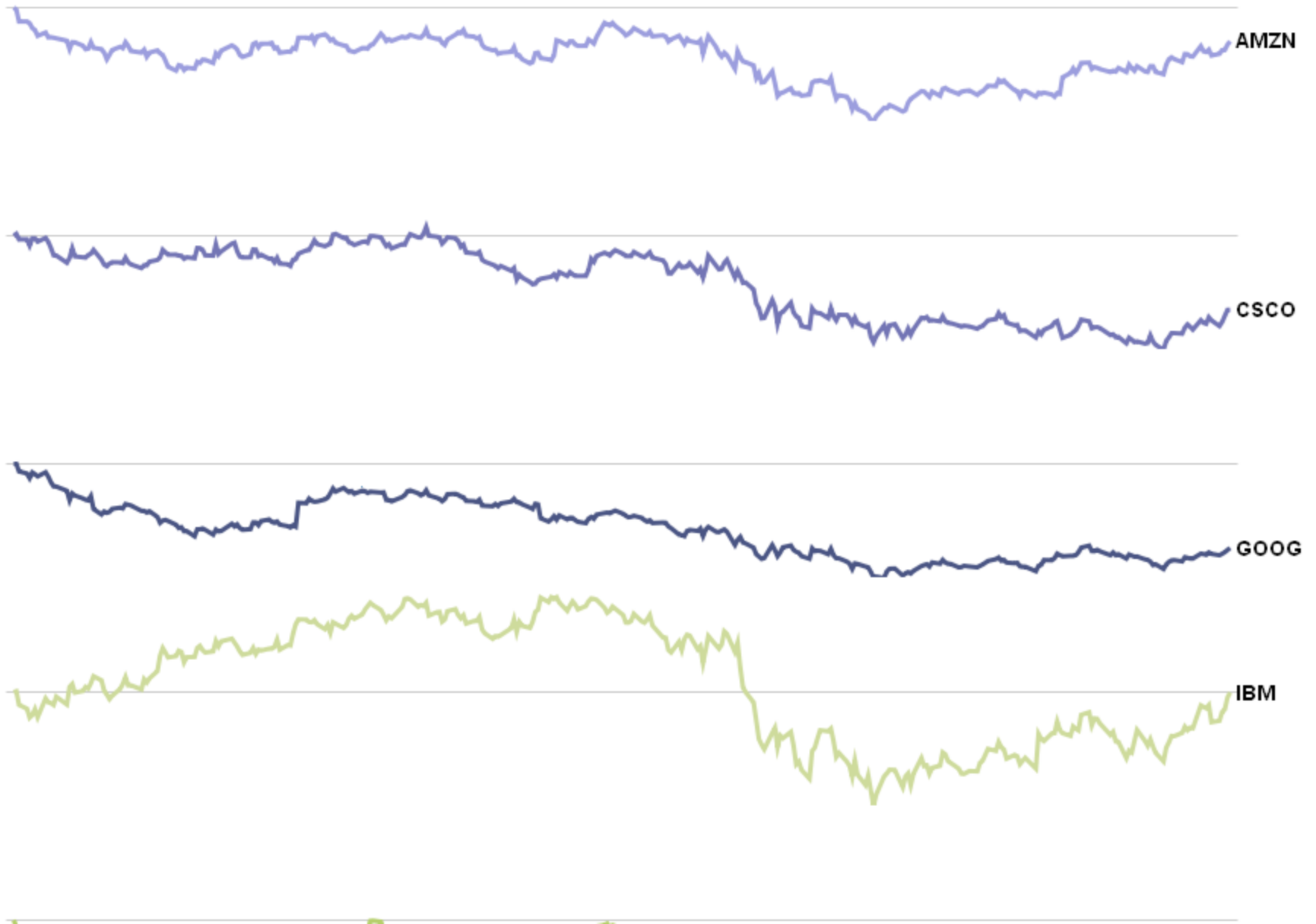
Relative Technology Stock Performance: Jan 2008 - Present



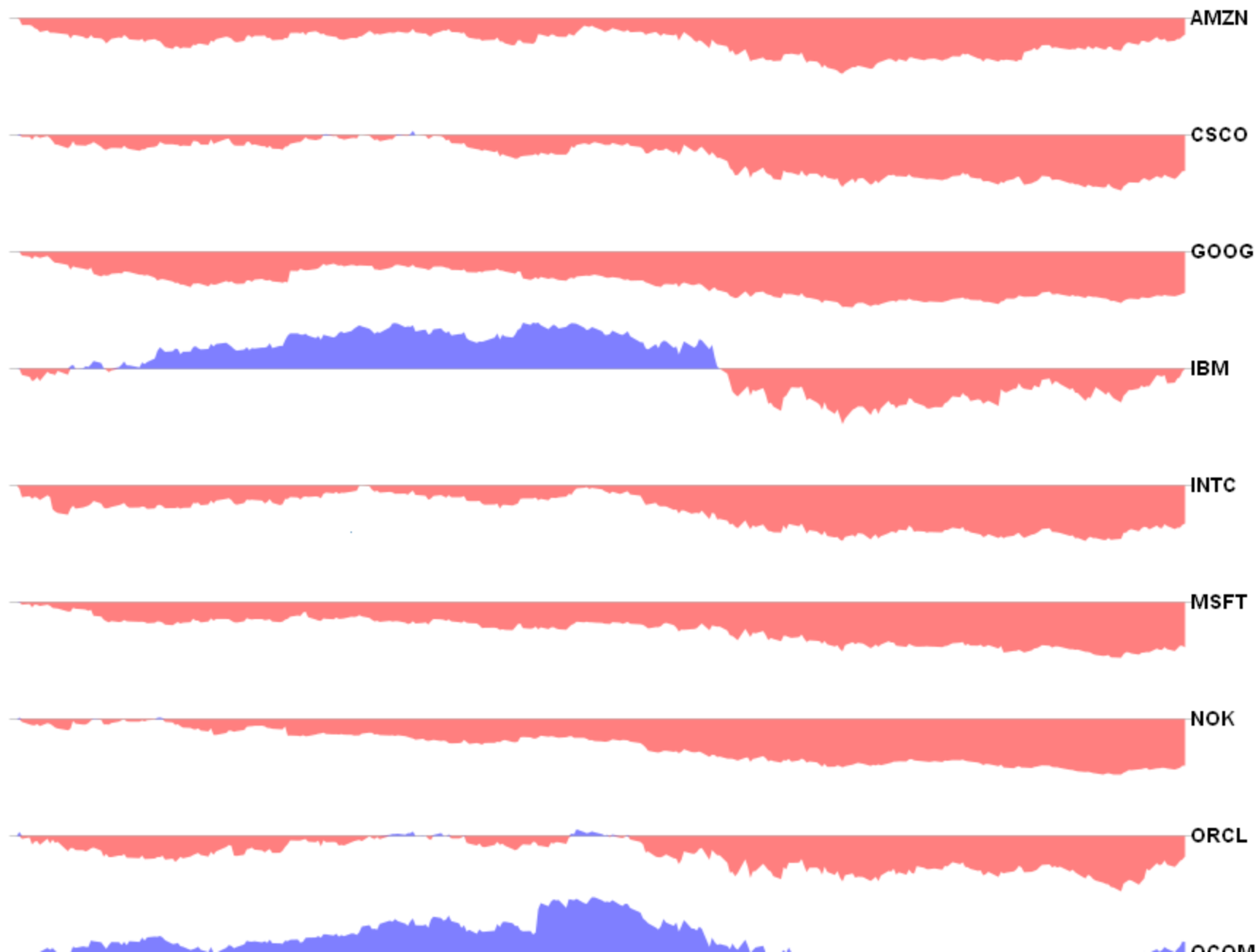
Relative Technology Stock Performance: Jan 2008 - Present



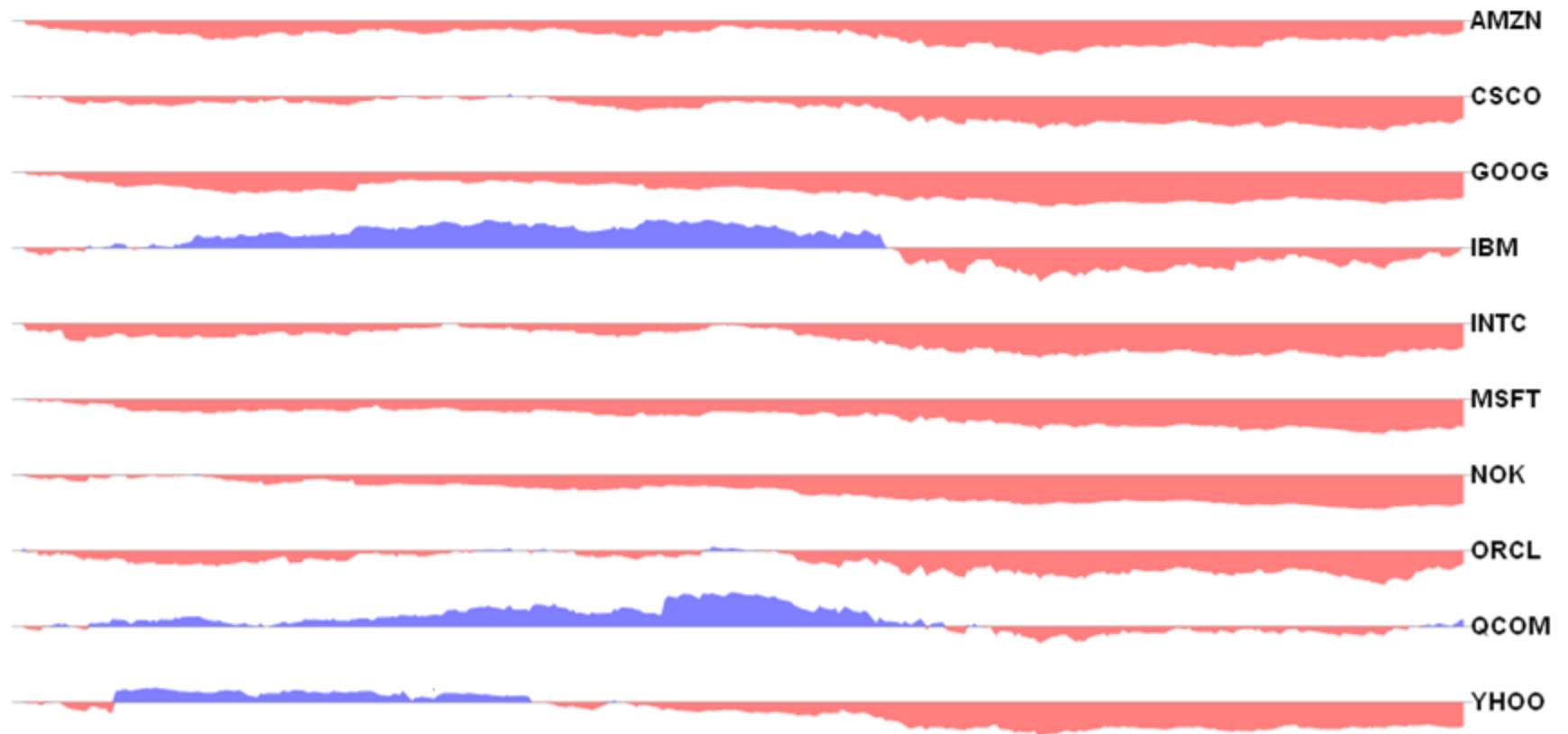
Relative Technology Stock Performance: Jan 2008 - Present



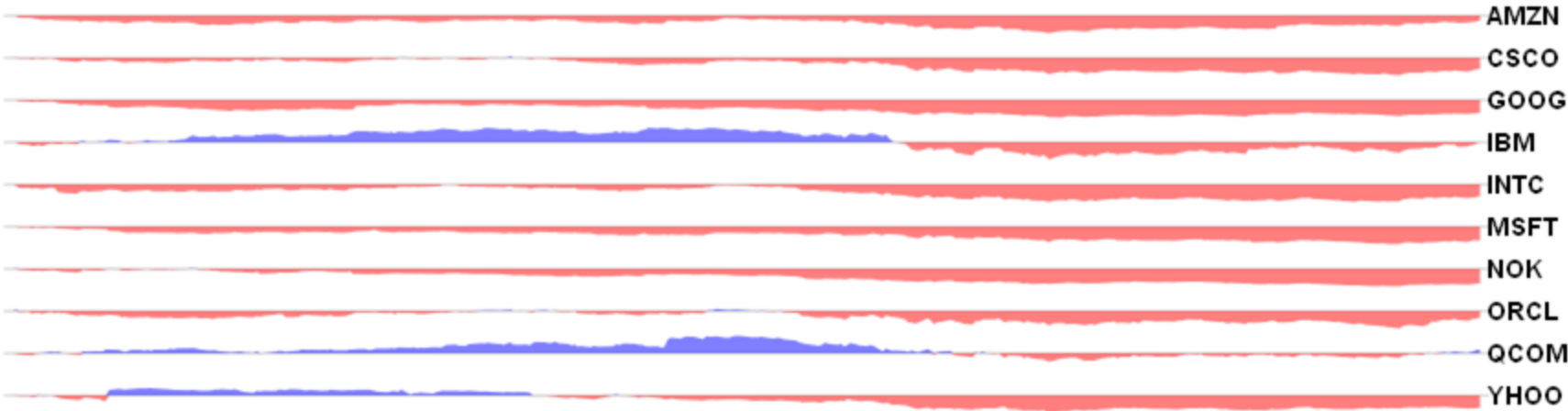
Relative Technology Stock Performance: Jan 2008 - Present



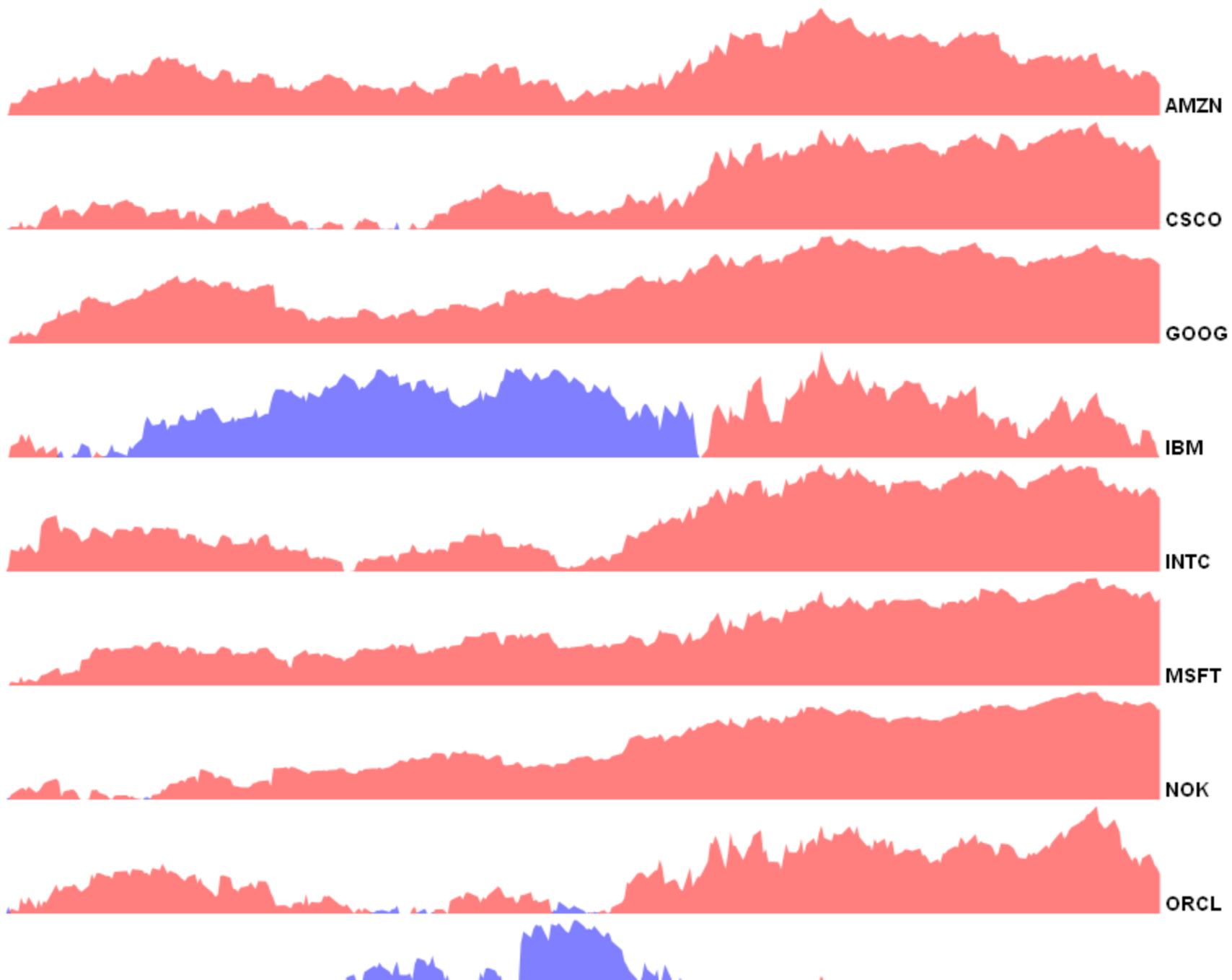
Relative Technology Stock Performance: Jan 2008 - Present



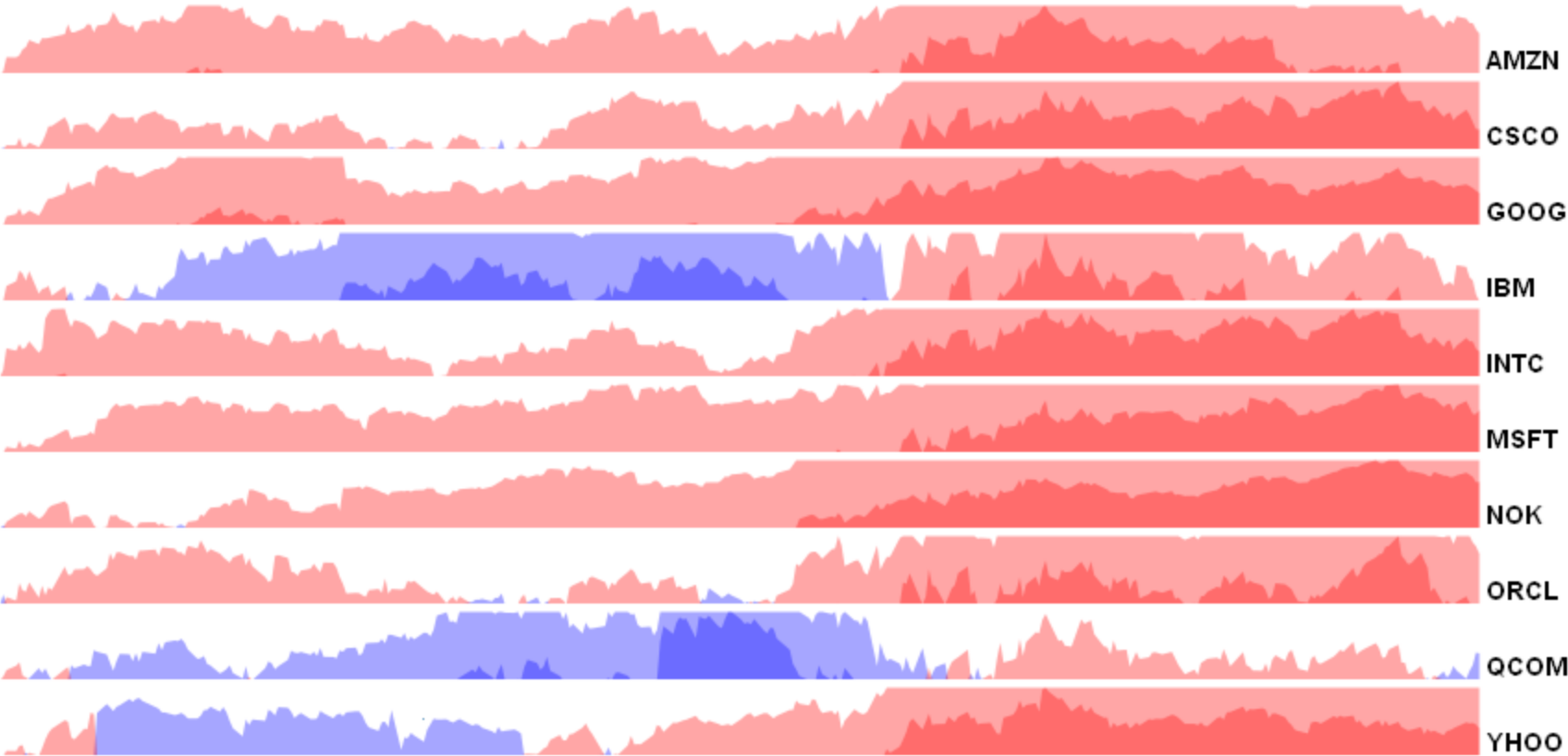
Relative Technology Stock Performance: Jan 2008 - Present



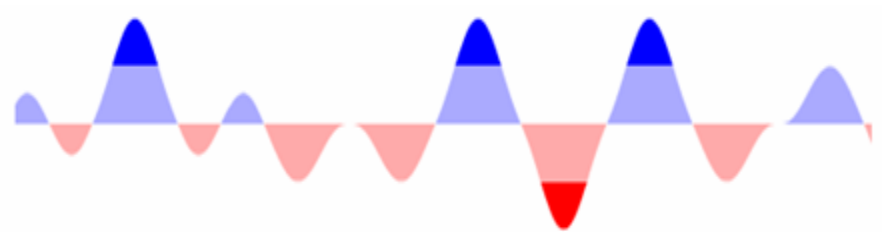
Relative Technology Stock Performance: Jan 2008 - Present



Relative Technology Stock Performance: Jan 2008 - Present



Horizon Graphs



Segment Peaks

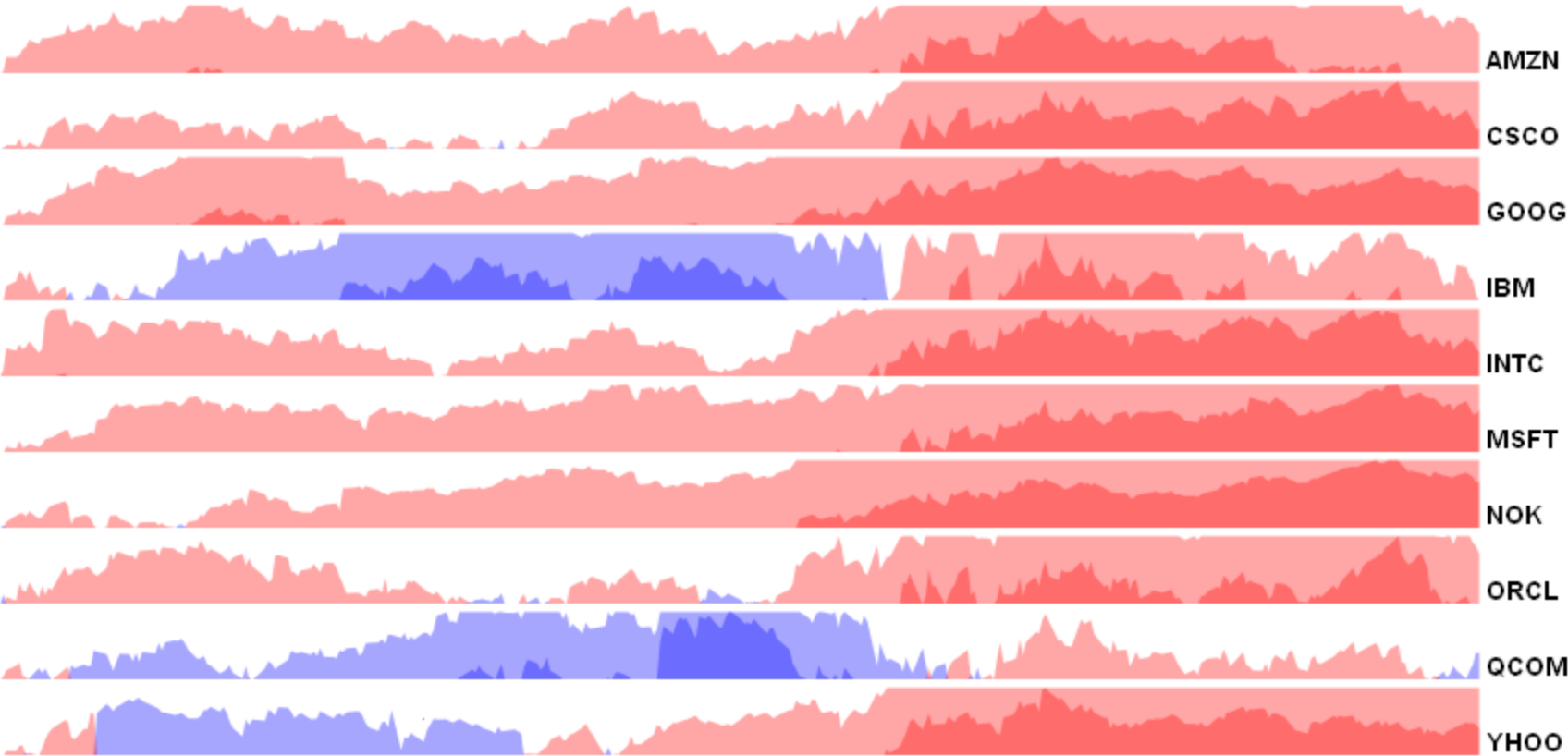


Layer Segments

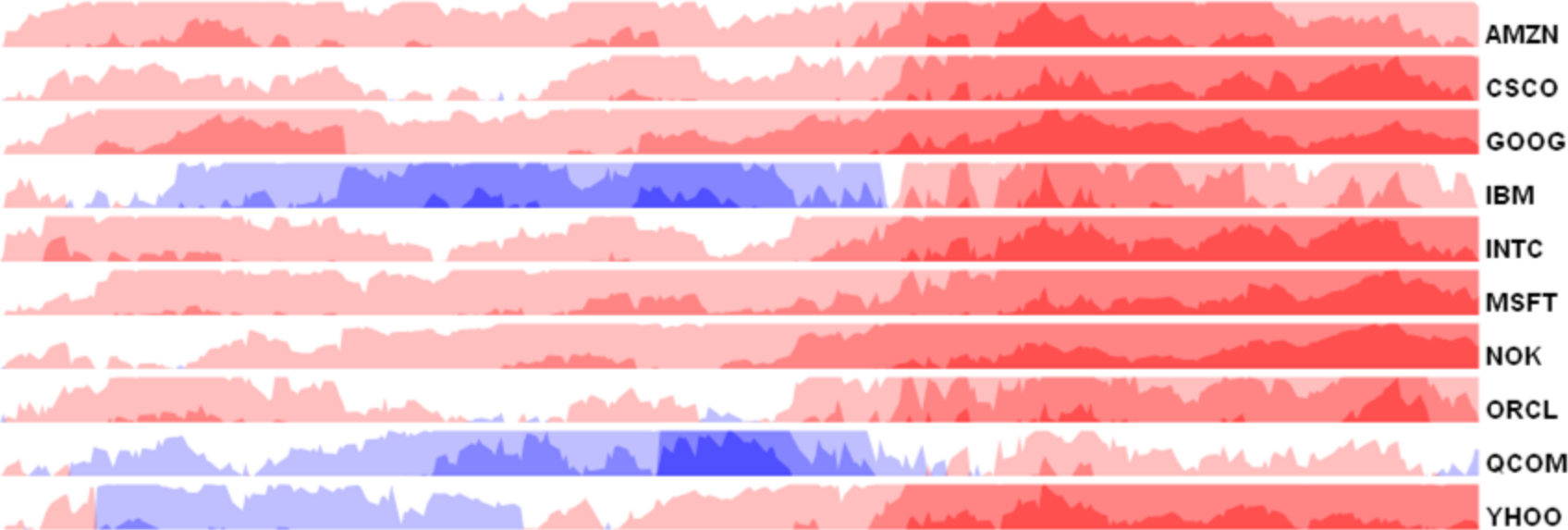


Mirror Negative Values

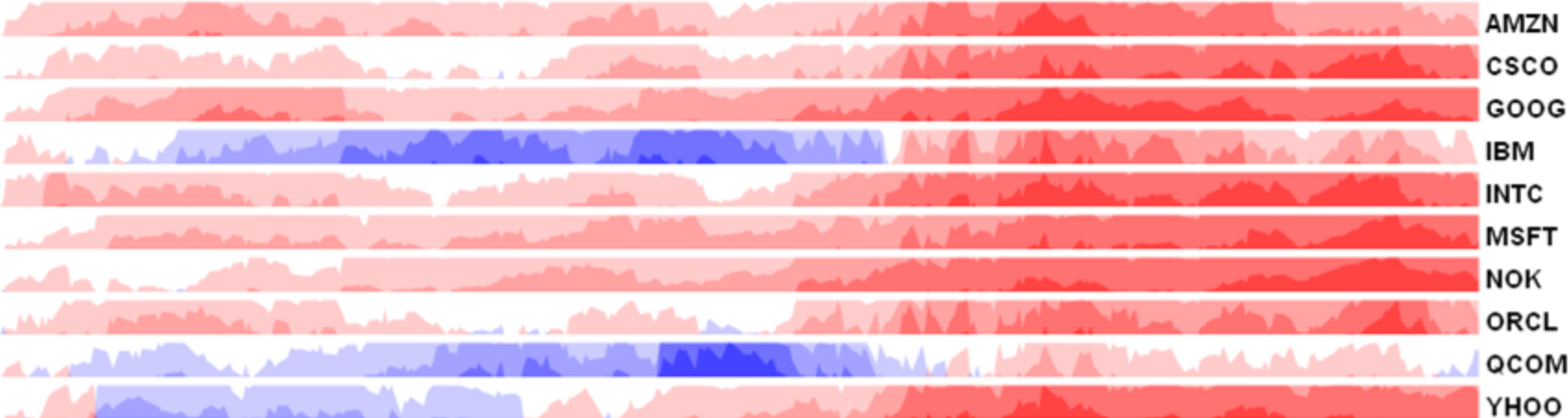
Relative Technology Stock Performance: Jan 2008 - Present



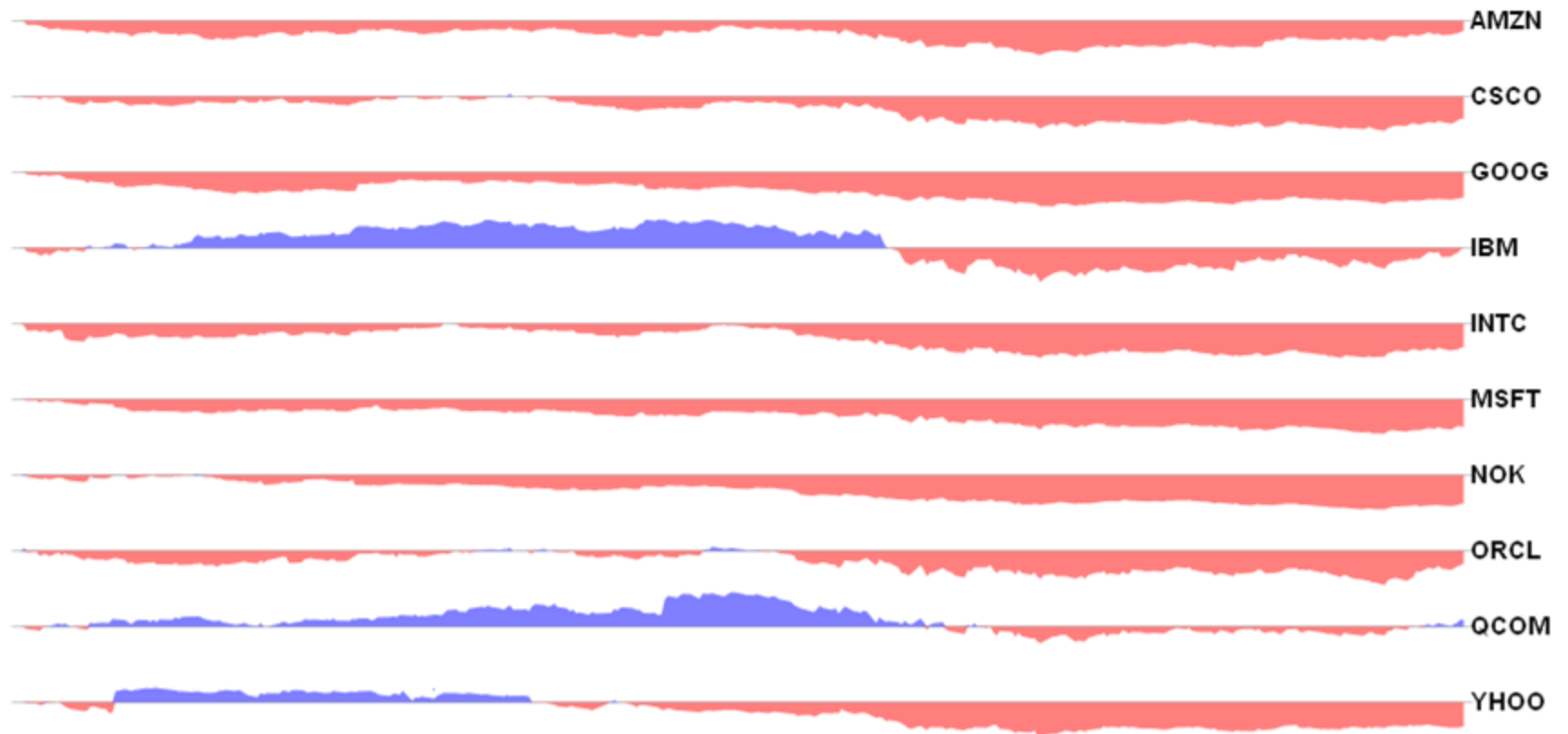
Relative Technology Stock Performance: Jan 2008 - Present



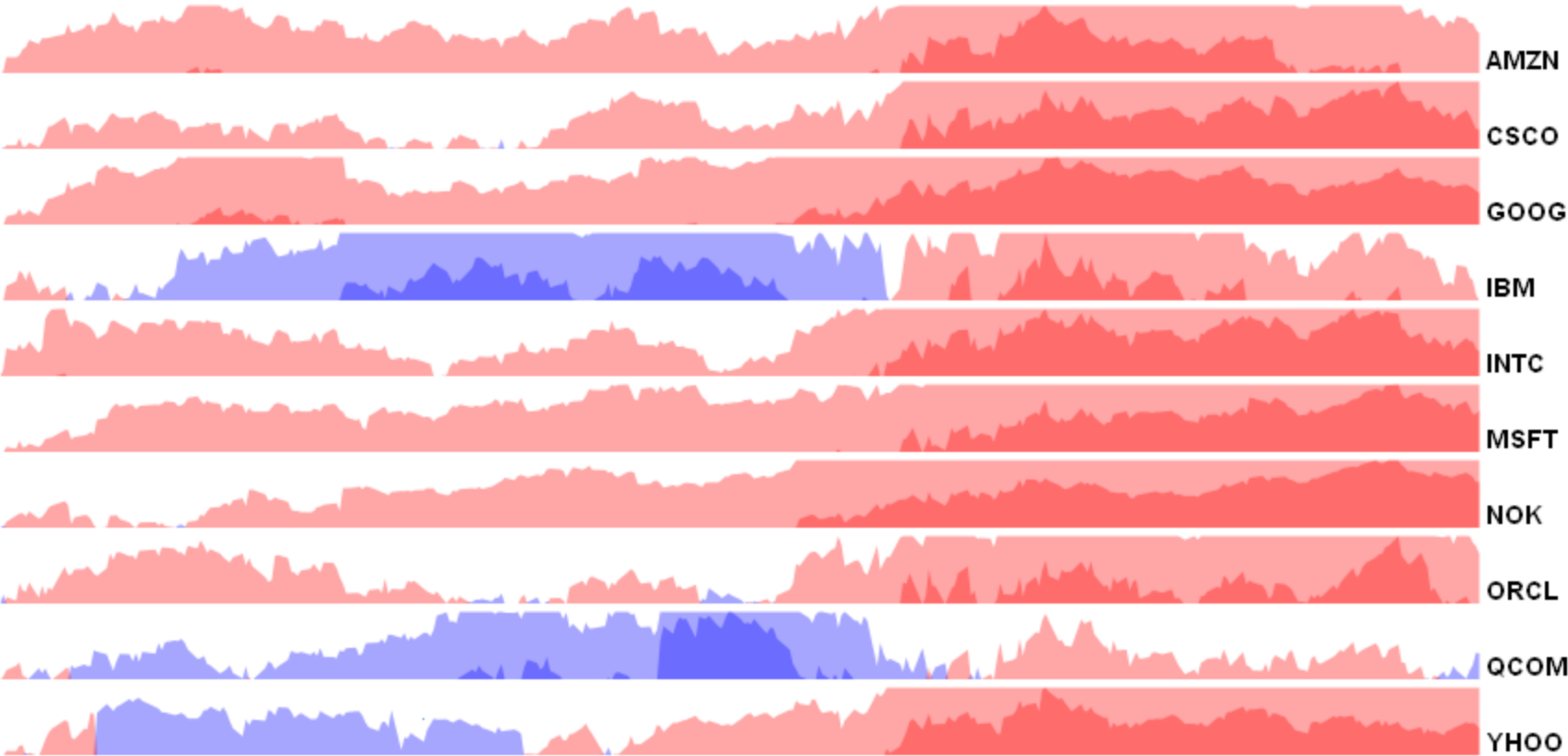
Relative Technology Stock Performance: Jan 2008 - Present



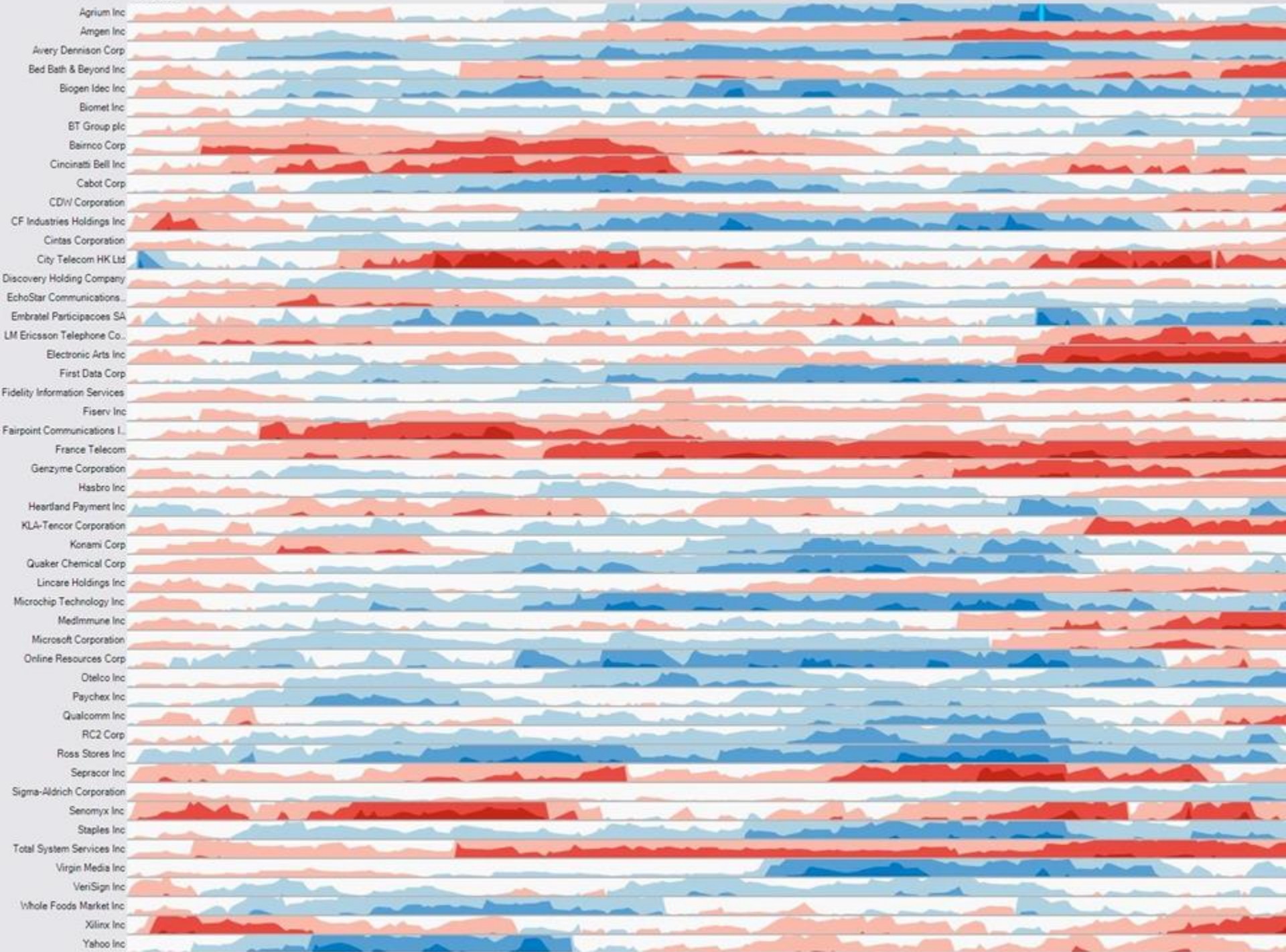
Relative Technology Stock Performance: Jan 2008 - Present



Relative Technology Stock Performance: Jan 2008 - Present

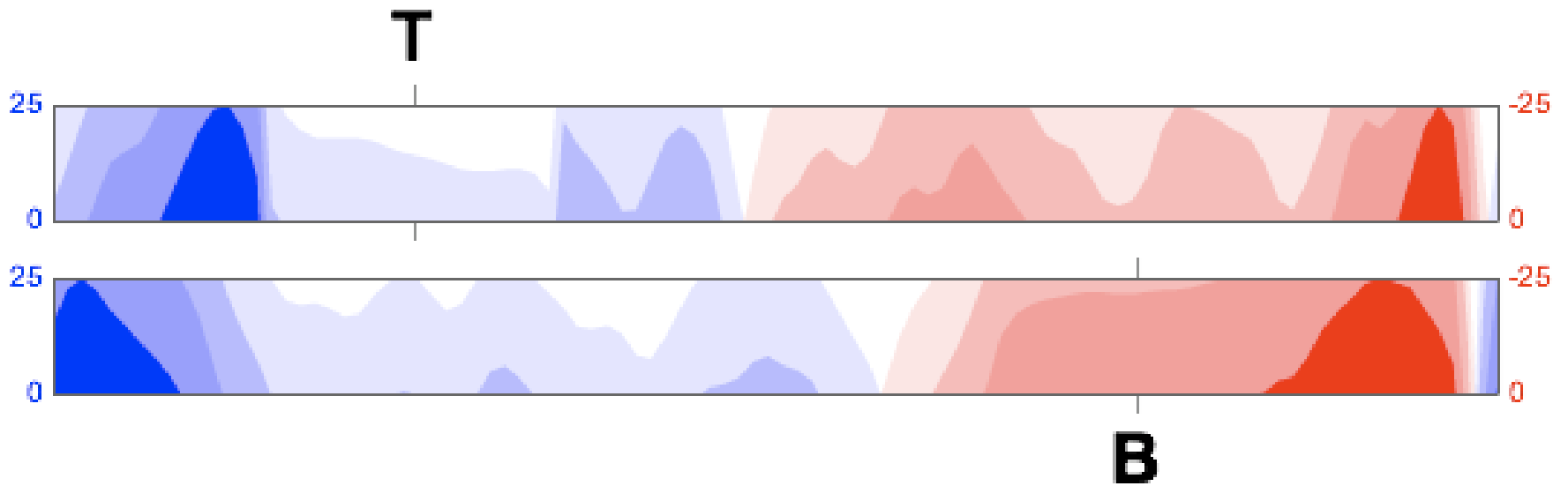


10/03/2005



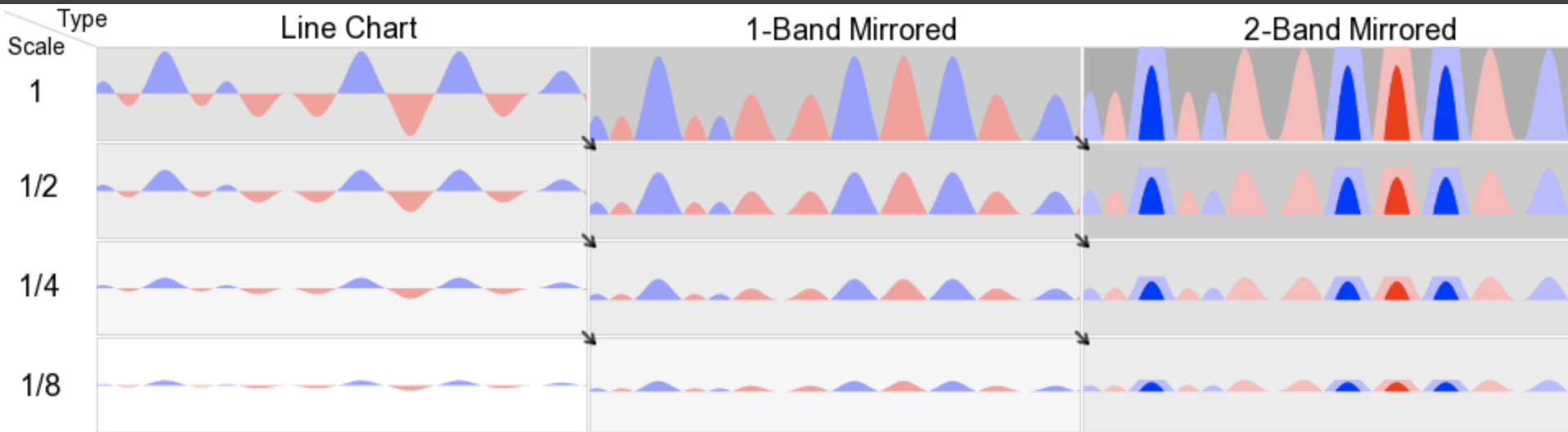
Experiment: Chart Type & Size

- 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.

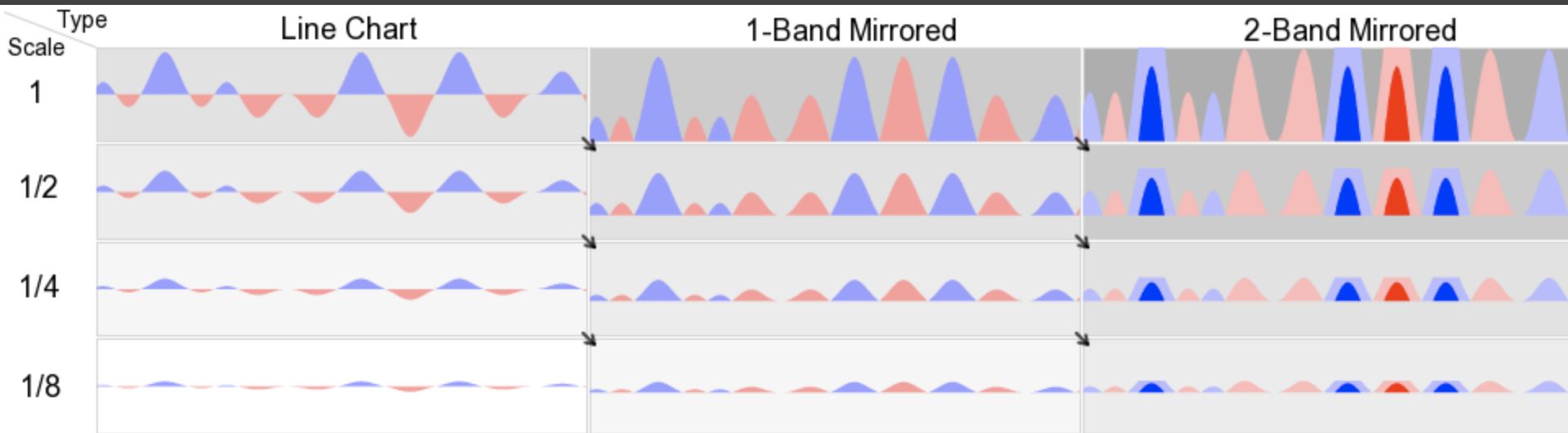
Experiment Design



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

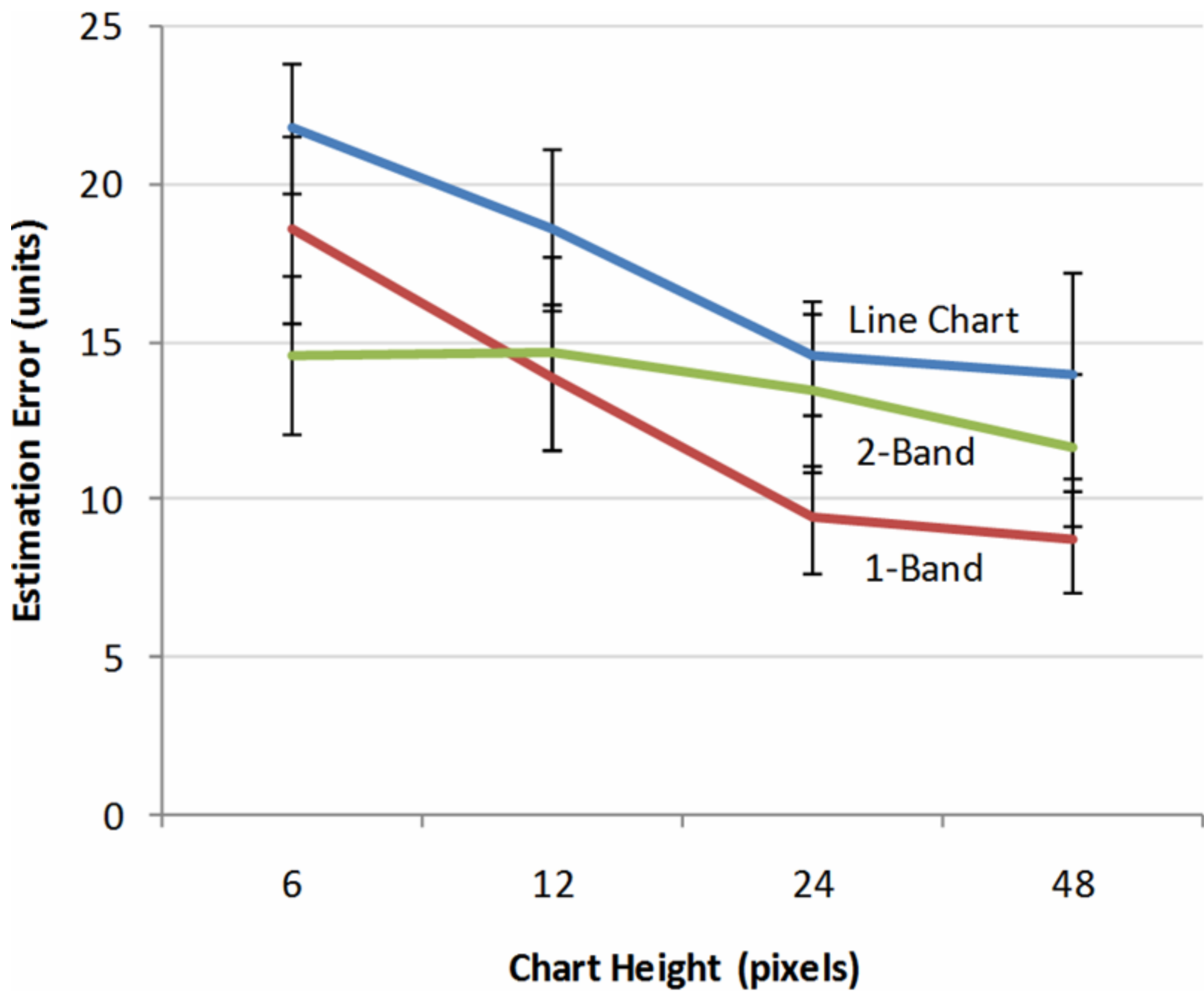


3 (type) x 4 (size) within-subjects design

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

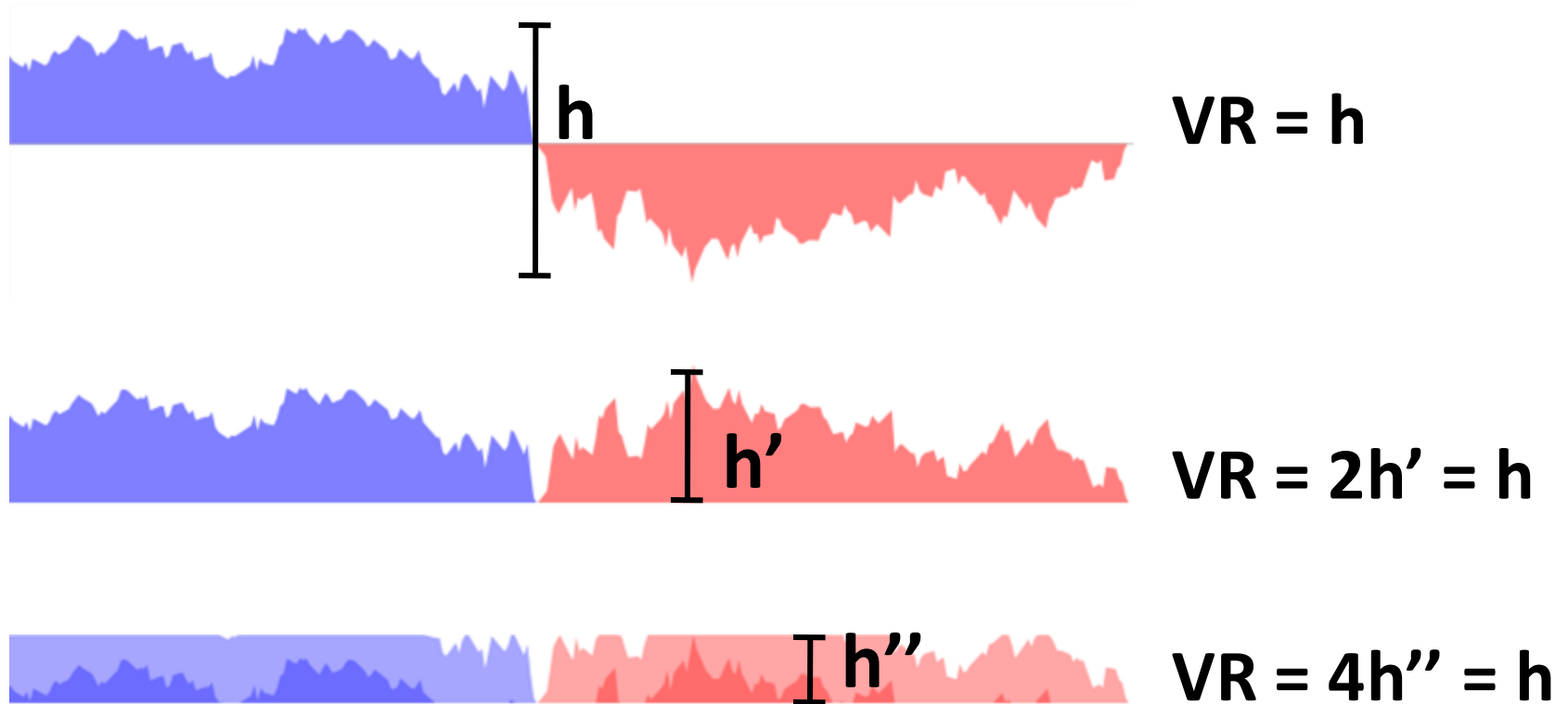
2 (type) x 3 (size: 1/8, 1/12, 1/24) follow-up

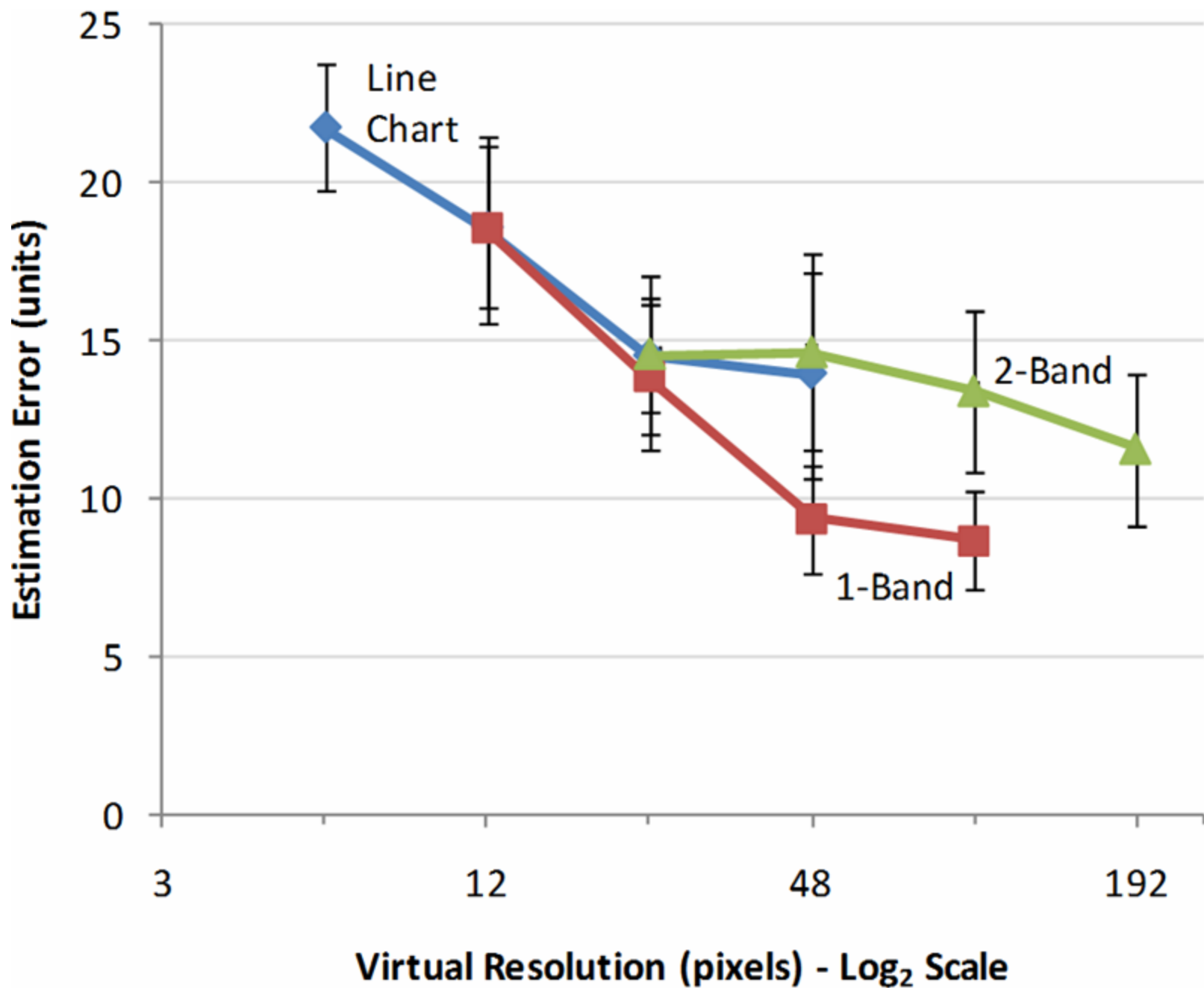
N = 8 (6 male, 2 female), engineering grads

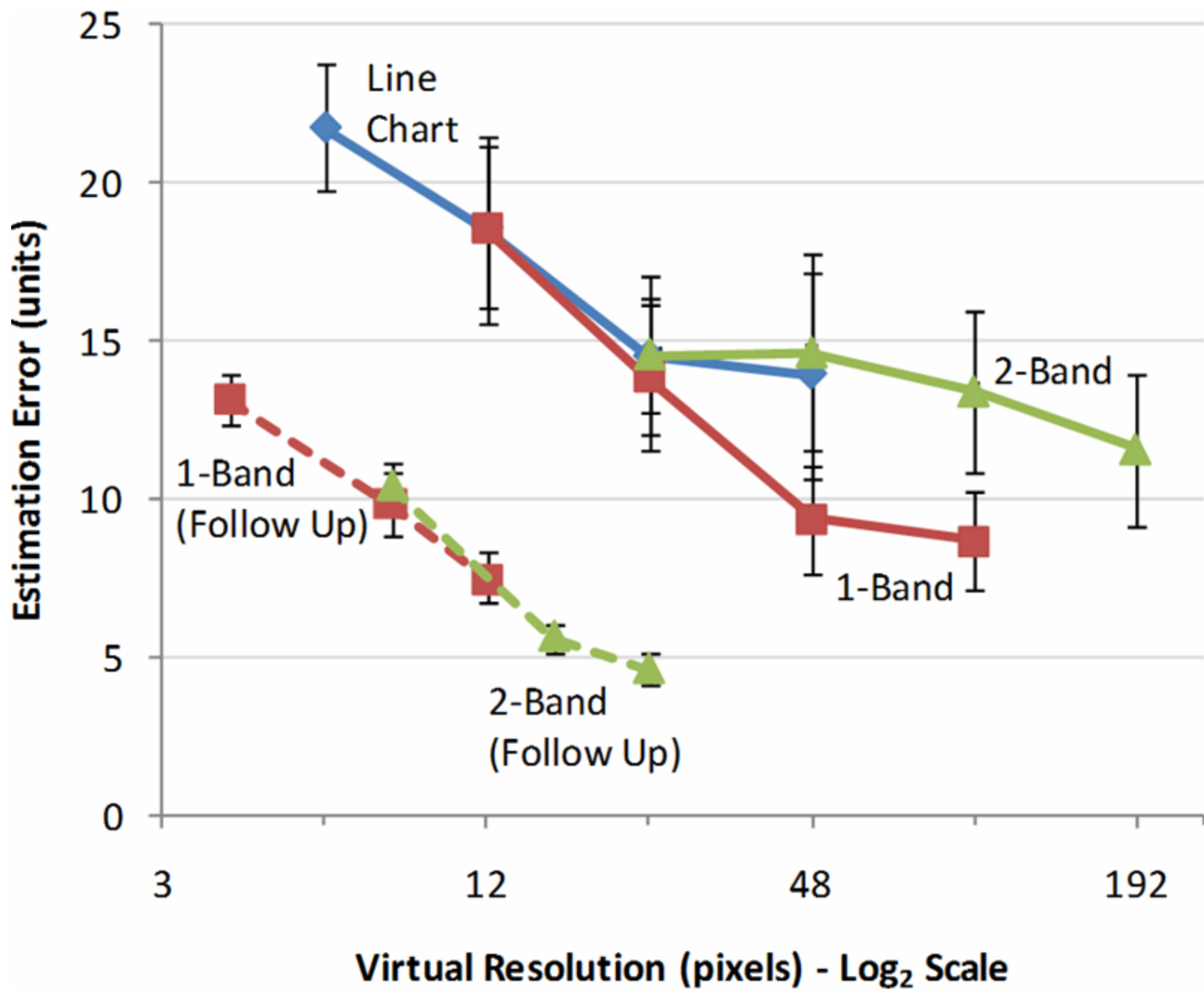


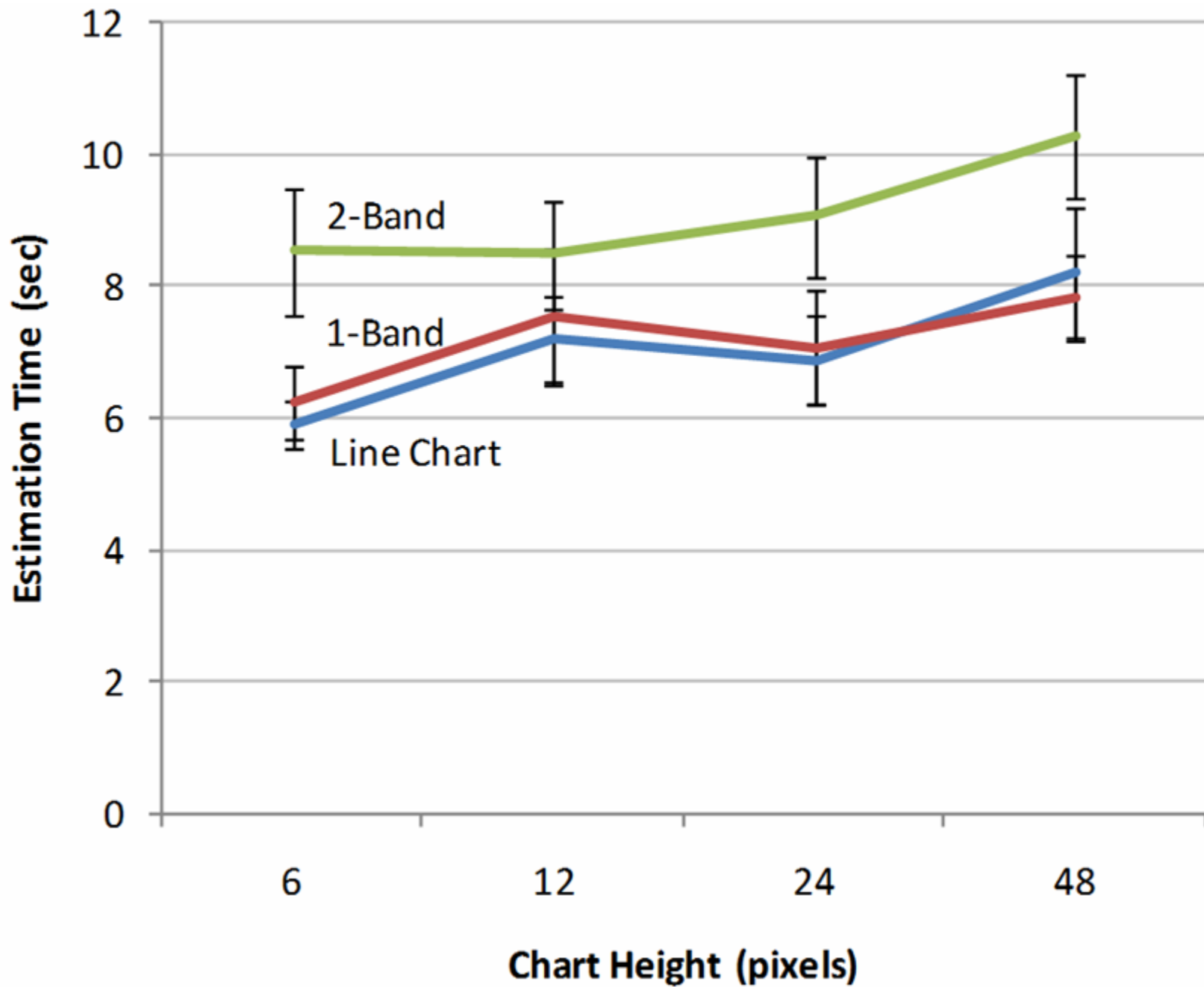
Virtual Resolution (VR)

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









Experiment Results

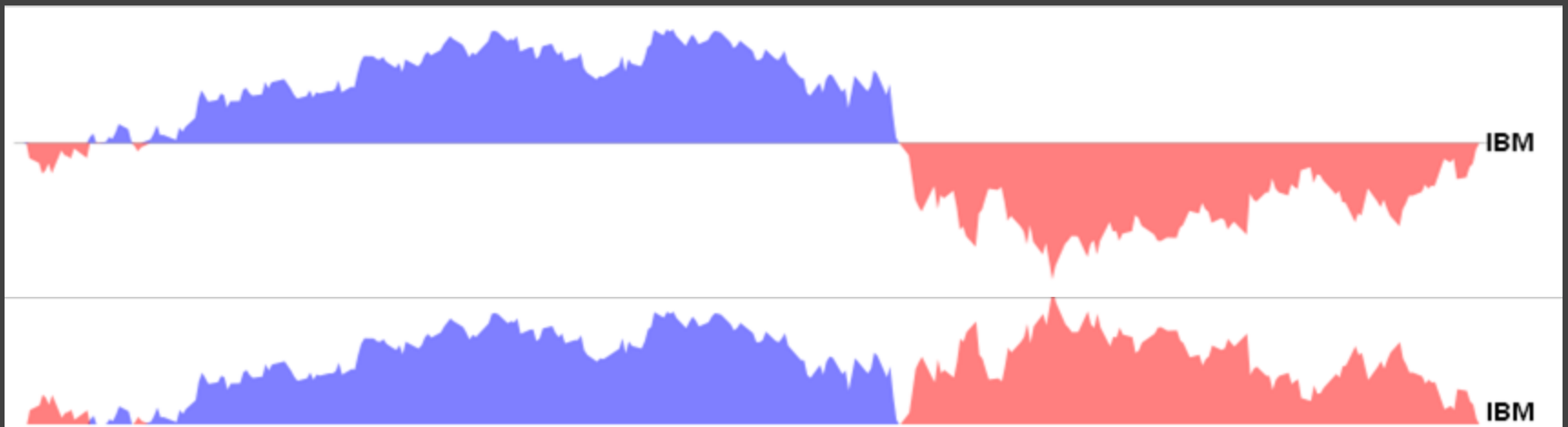
Q1: 2-band horizon graph (but not mirrored graph) has higher baseline estimation time and error.

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

Estimation time decreases as the *physical height* decreases.

Design Guidelines

Mirroring does not hamper perception



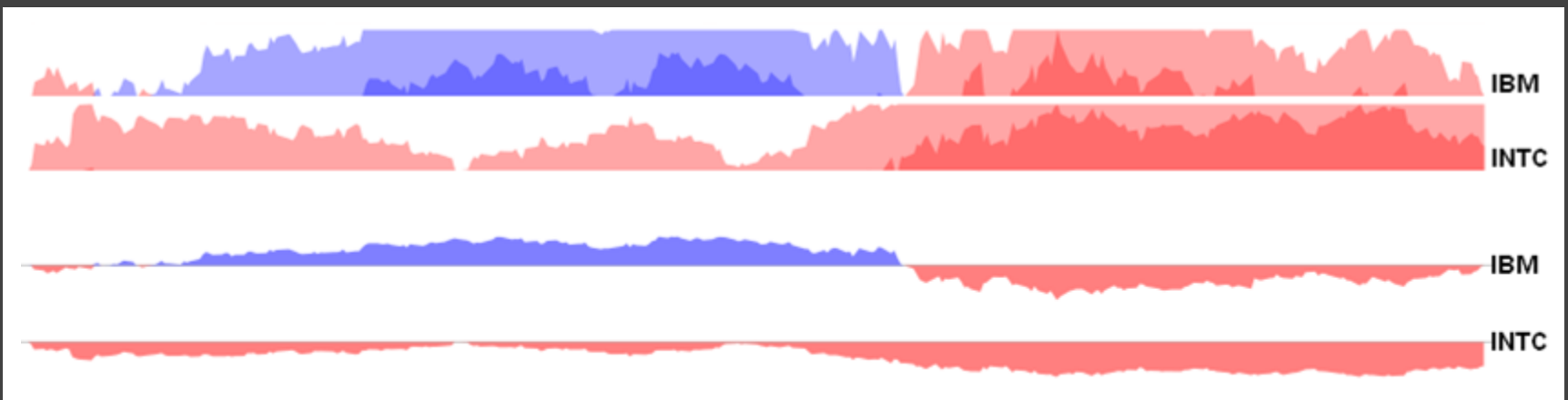
Design Guidelines

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

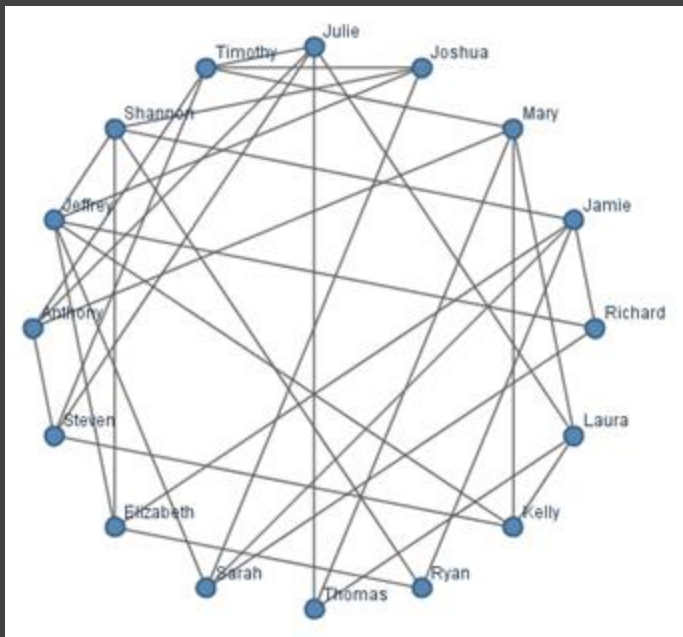
3.4mm (12 px) for 2-band horizon graph

FOLLOW-UP QUESTION:

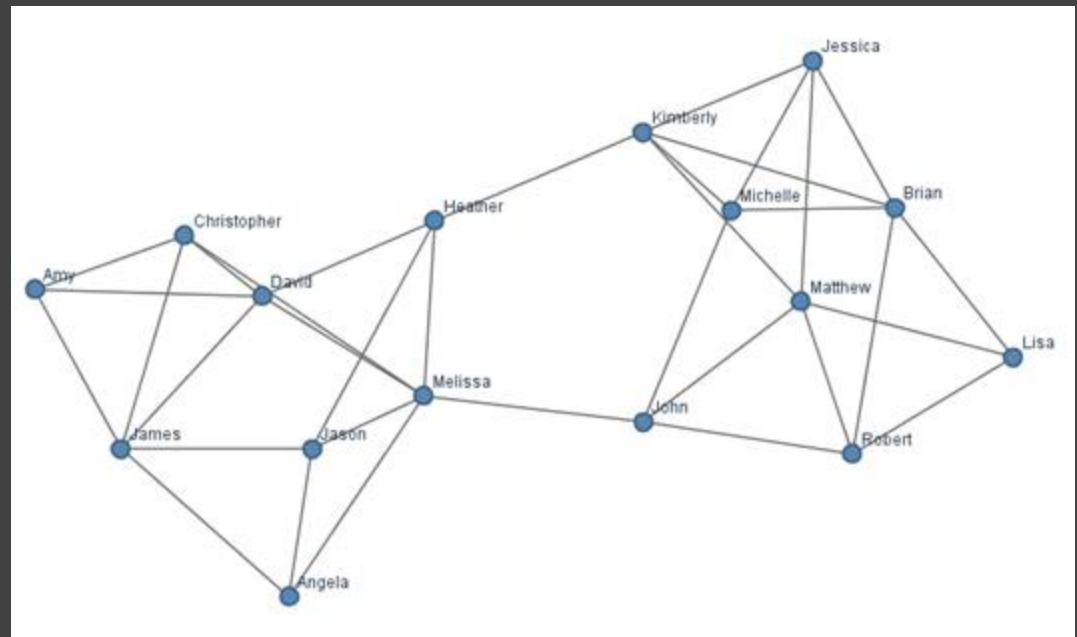
What other **tasks** and
performance measures
should one test?

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

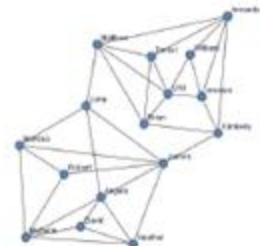
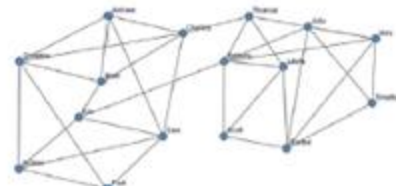
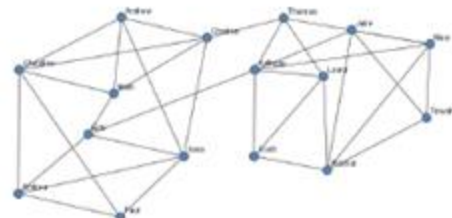
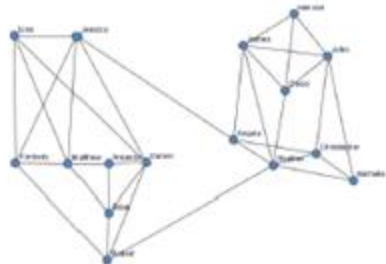
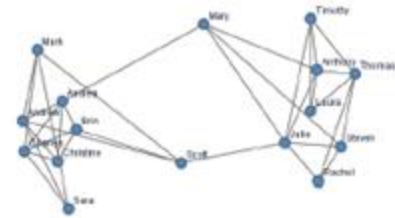
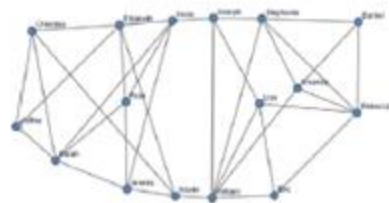
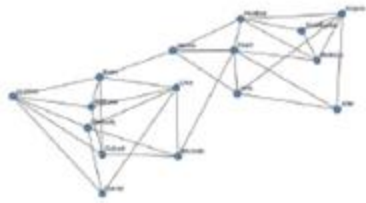
Measures

of Edge Crossings

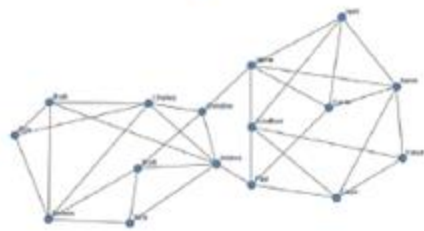
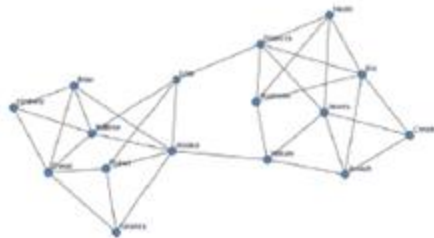
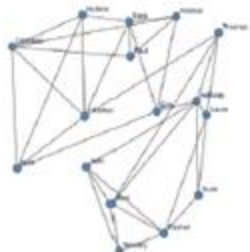
Average Edge Length

Average Node Distance

within or between clusters



Circular



Force-Directed

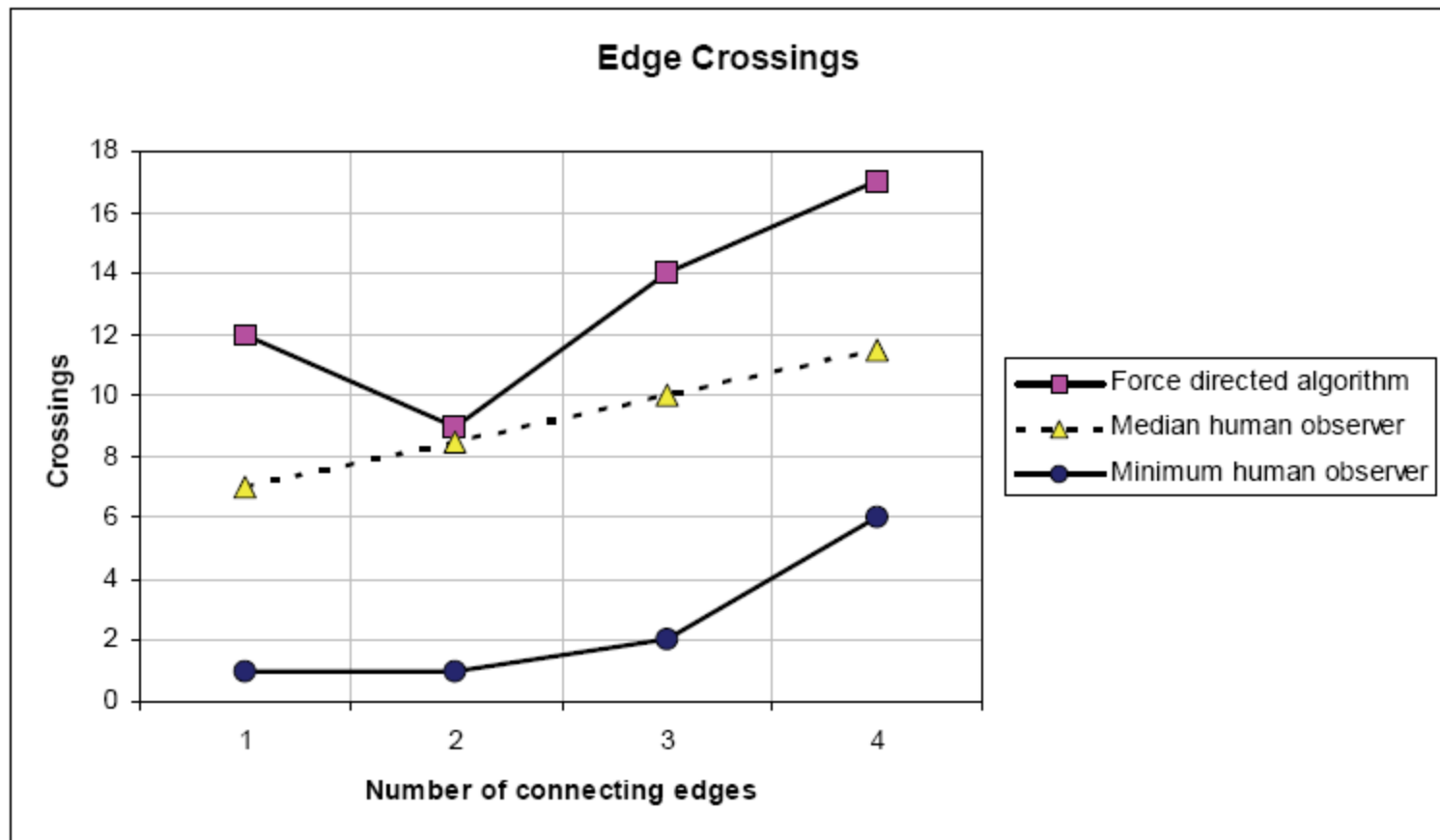


Figure 4. Edge Crossings. Human observers produced graph layouts with fewer edge crossings than the force-directed graph algorithm.

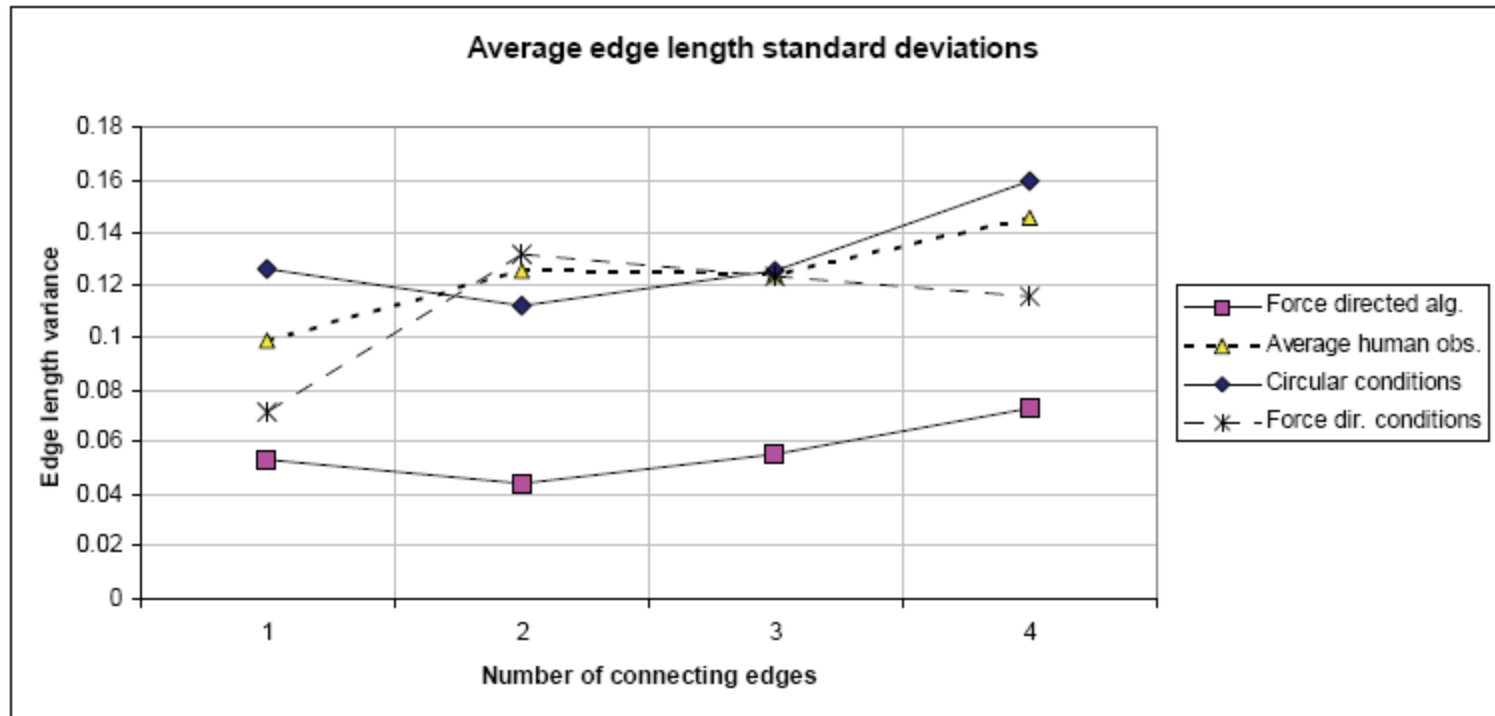


Figure 5. Edge Length Distribution. Human observers did not focus on maintaining equal edge length as much as the force directed algorithm.

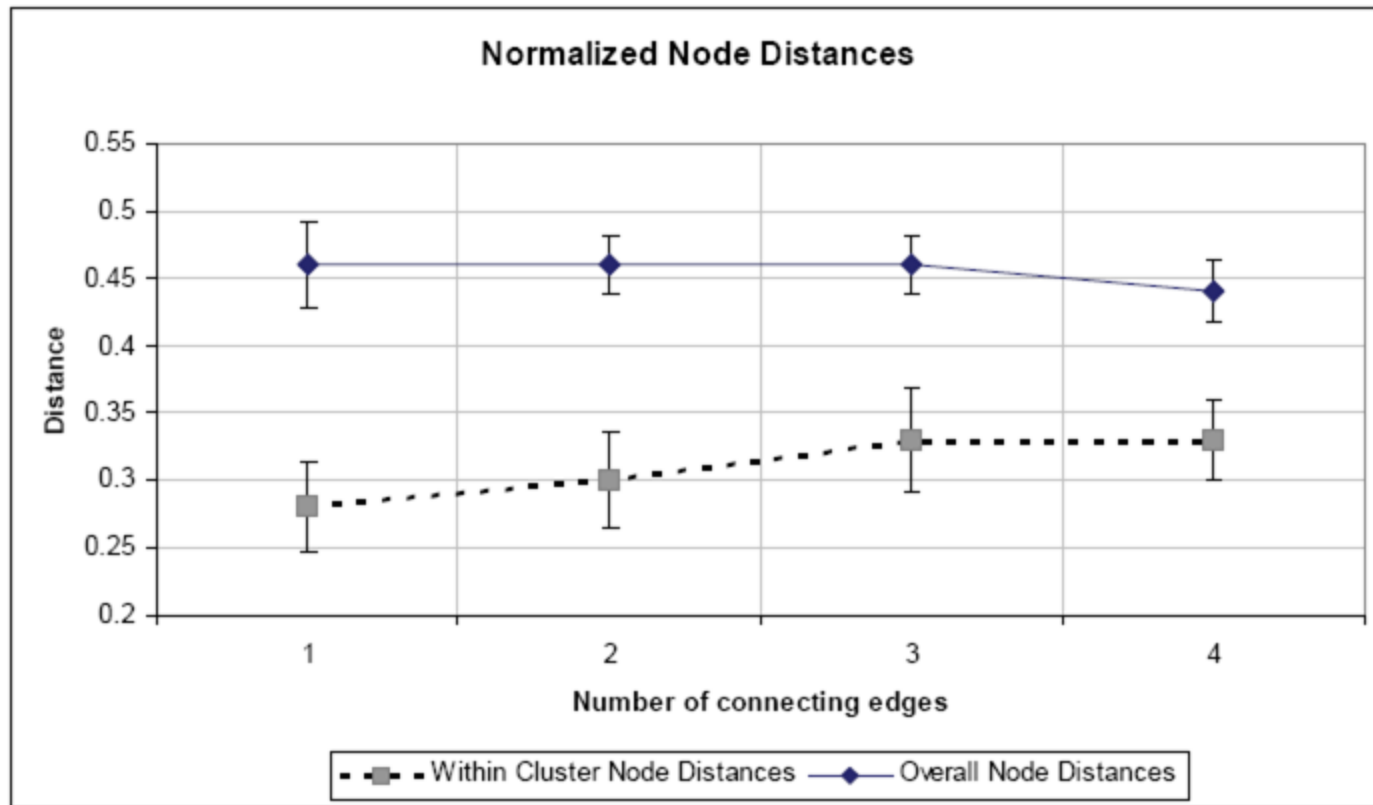


Figure 7. Cluster Extraction. For all levels of masking, the distance between nodes within a cluster is significantly smaller than the overall inter-node distance, demonstrating perceptual grouping. Error bars show 95% confidence intervals

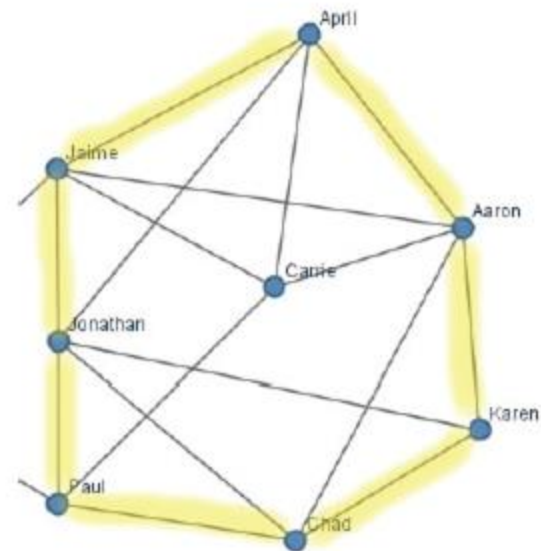
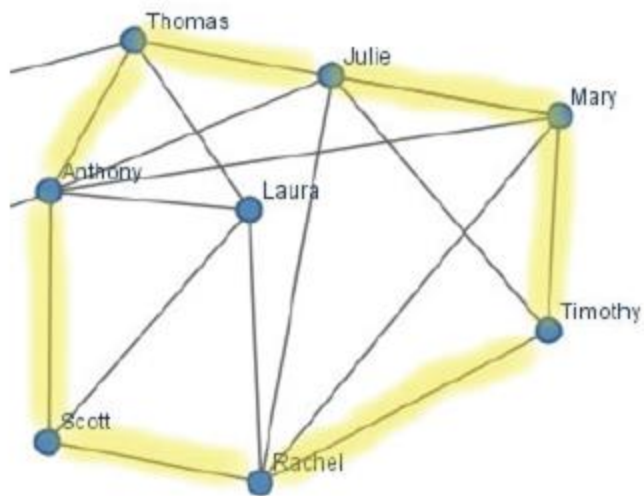


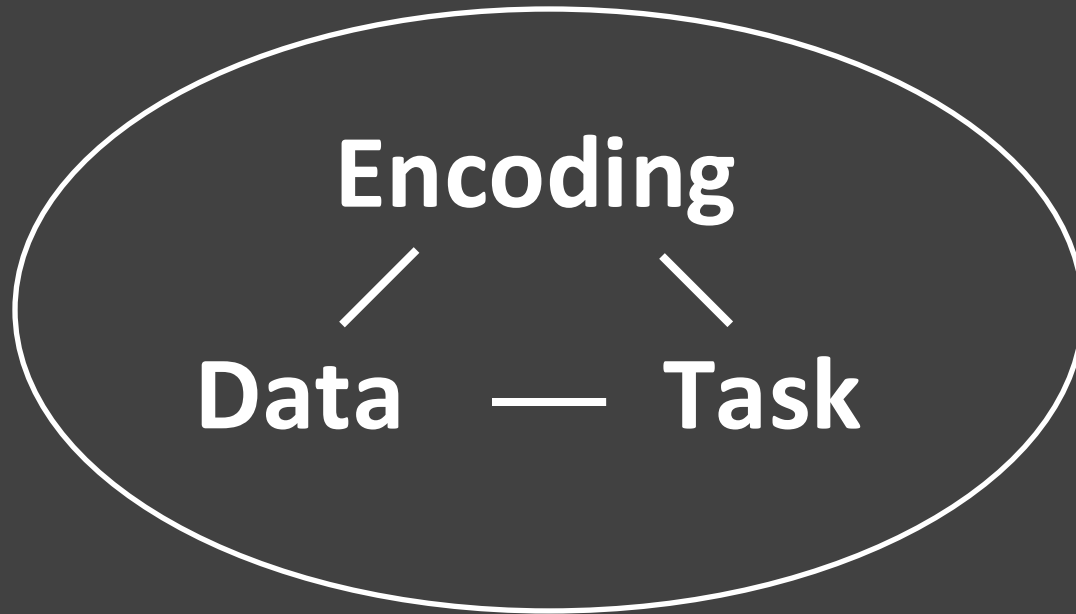
Figure 9. Cluster Hulls. Two examples of user-generated layouts where cluster edges formed a hull enclosing the cluster, organizing it into a single perceptual group.

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 Schedule

~~Proposal~~ ~~Wed Feb 19~~

~~Prototype~~ ~~Tues Mar 4~~

Demo Video **Tue Mar 11**

Video Showcase Thu Mar 13 (in class)

Deliverables Tue Mar 18

Final Project Video Showcase 3/13 in class!

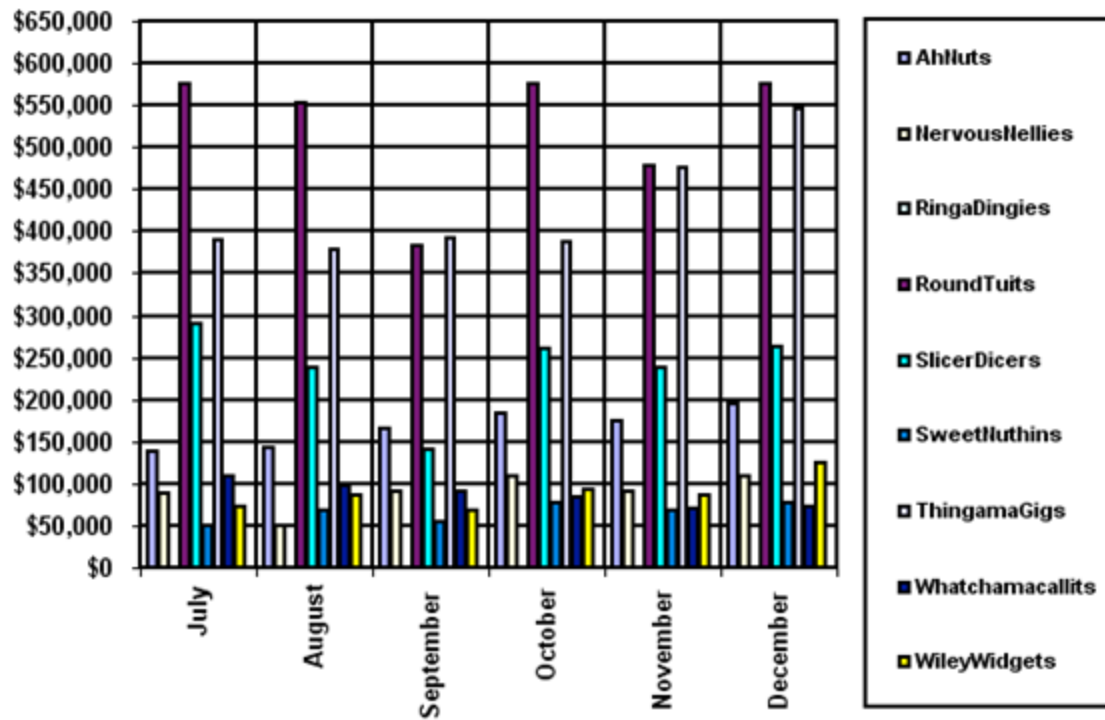
Course Summary

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										

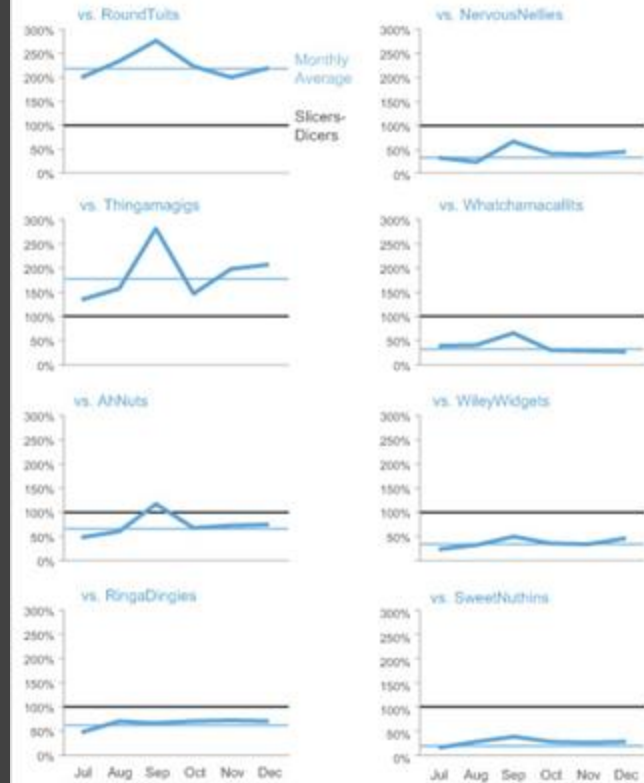
Visualization Design

SlicerDicers' Sales Compared to Other Products



Problematic design

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

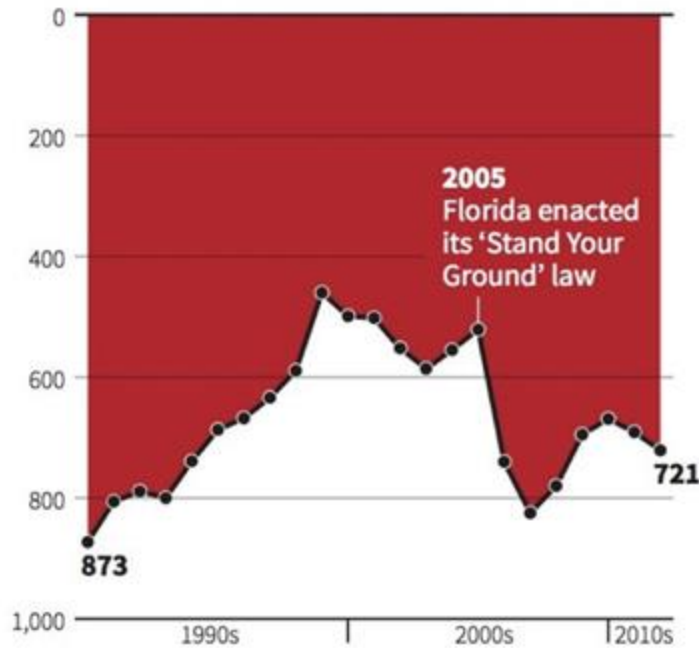


Redesign

Deception & Ethics

Gun deaths in Florida

Number of murders committed using firearms



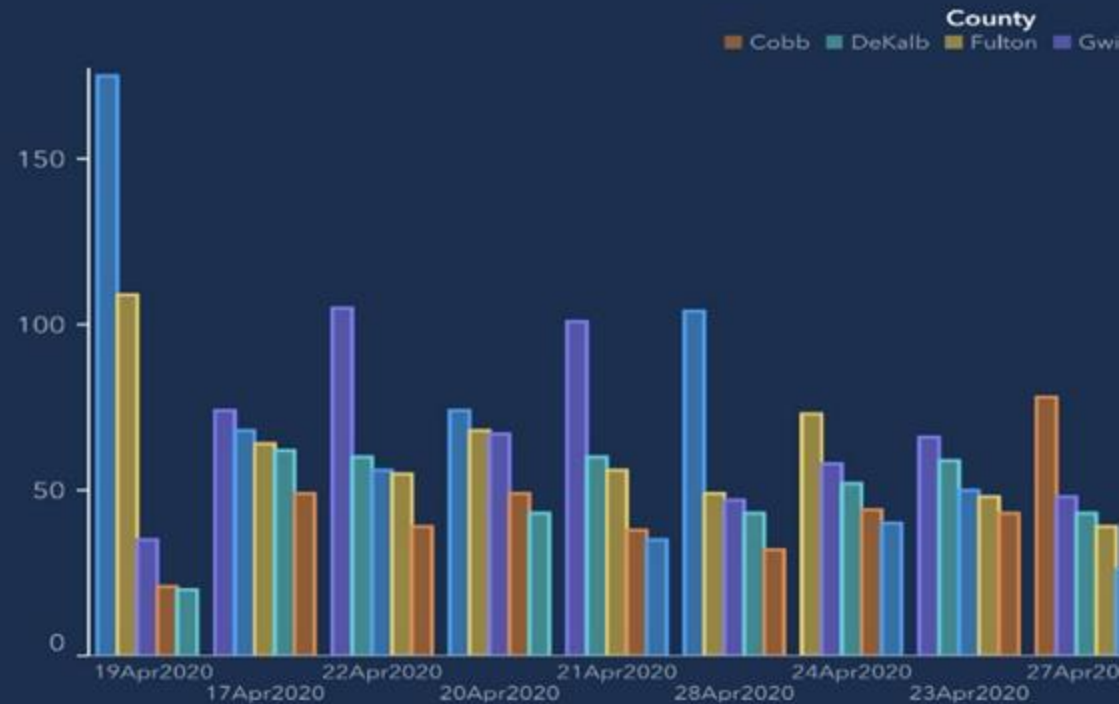
Source: Florida Department of Law Enforcement

C. Chan 16/02/2014

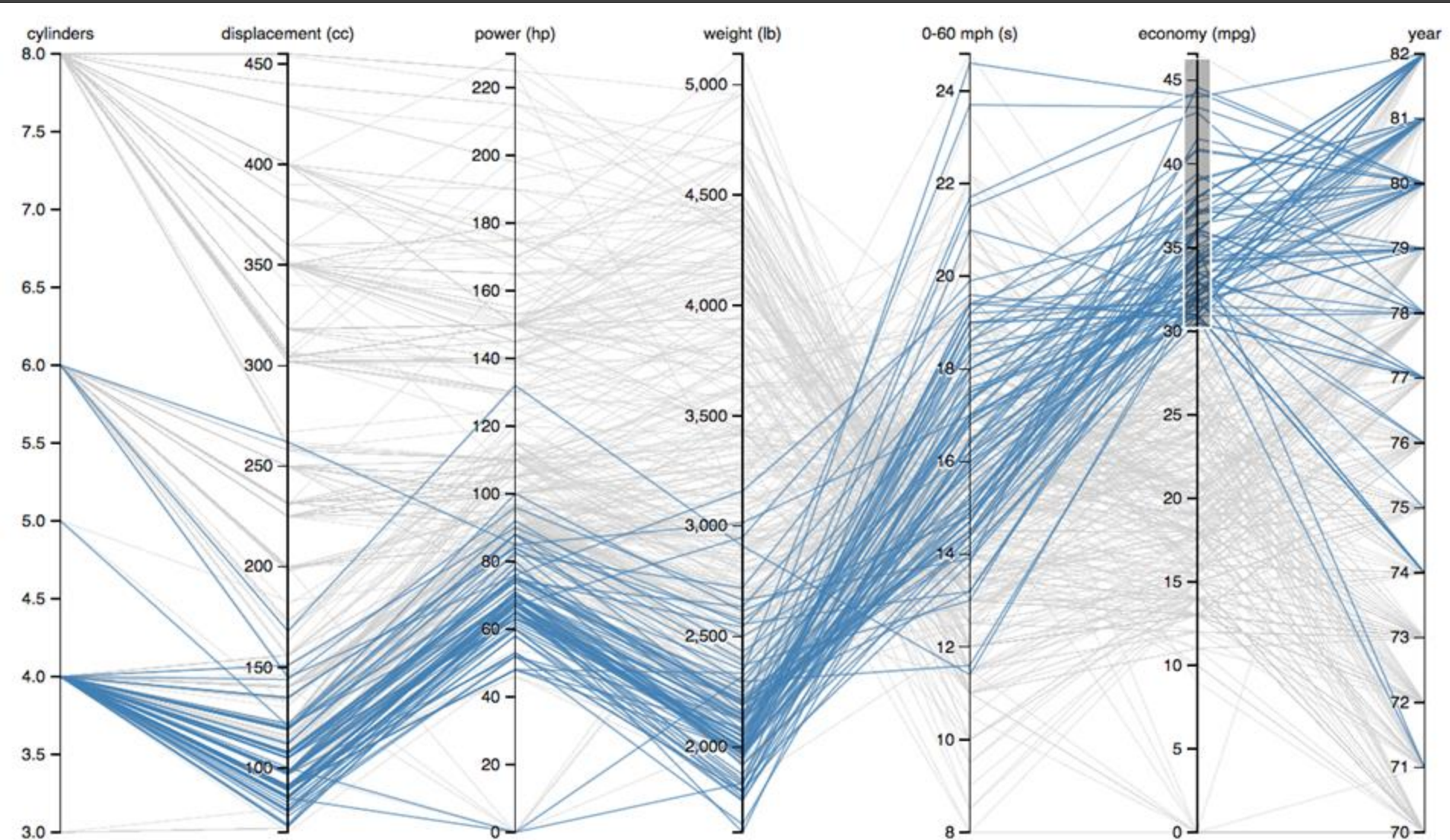
REUTERS

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

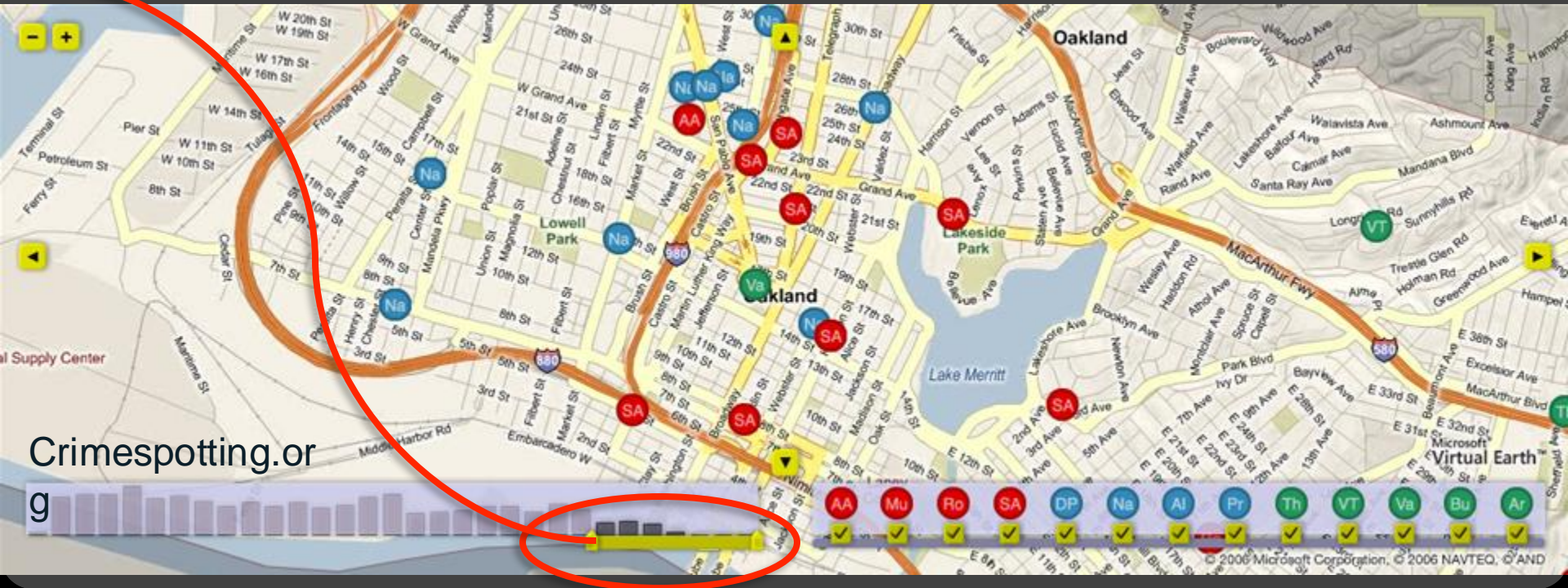
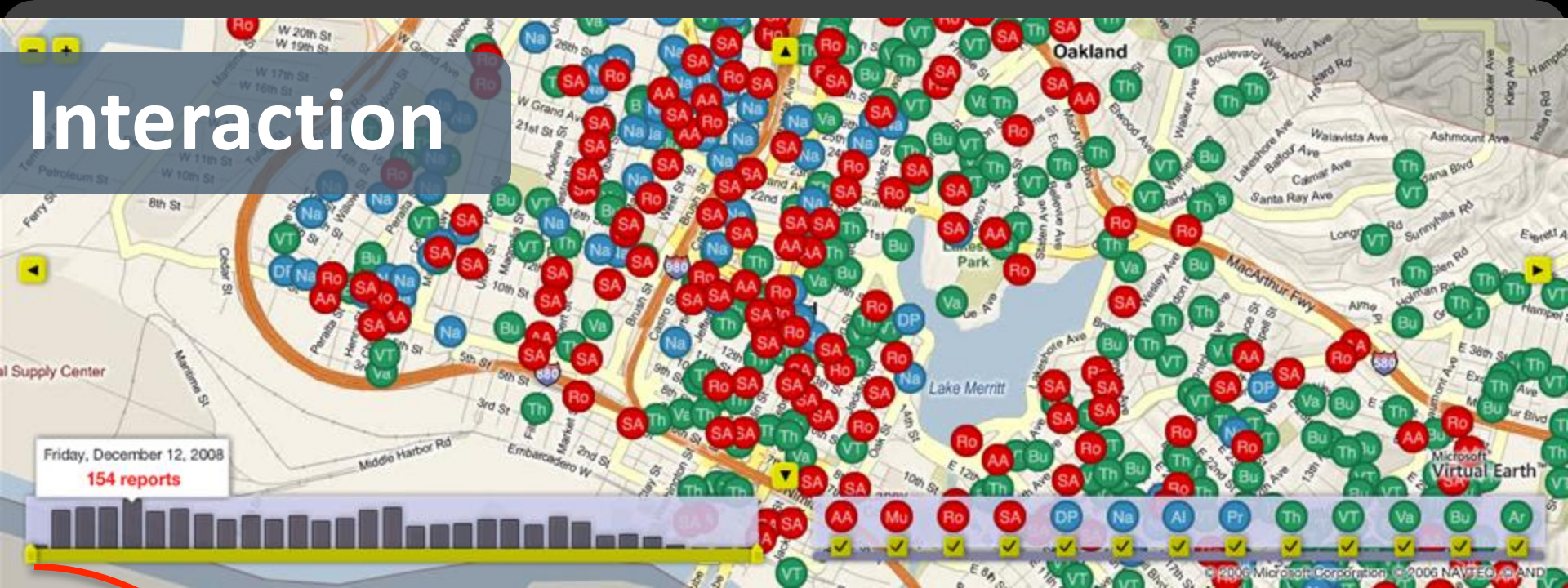
The chart below represents the most impacted counties over the past 15 days. The chart represents the number of deaths and hospitalizations in each of those impacted counties.



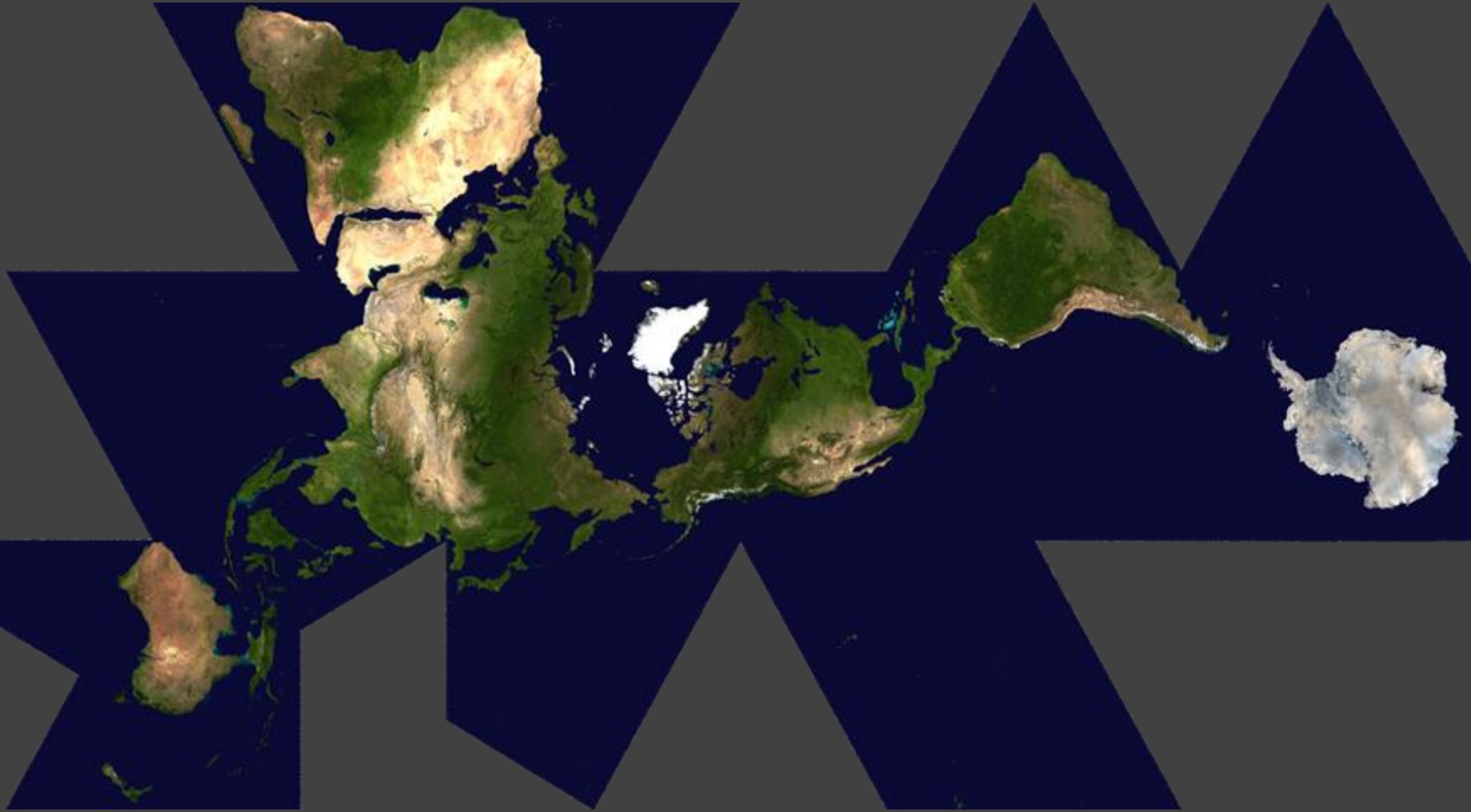
Exploratory Data Analysis



Interaction

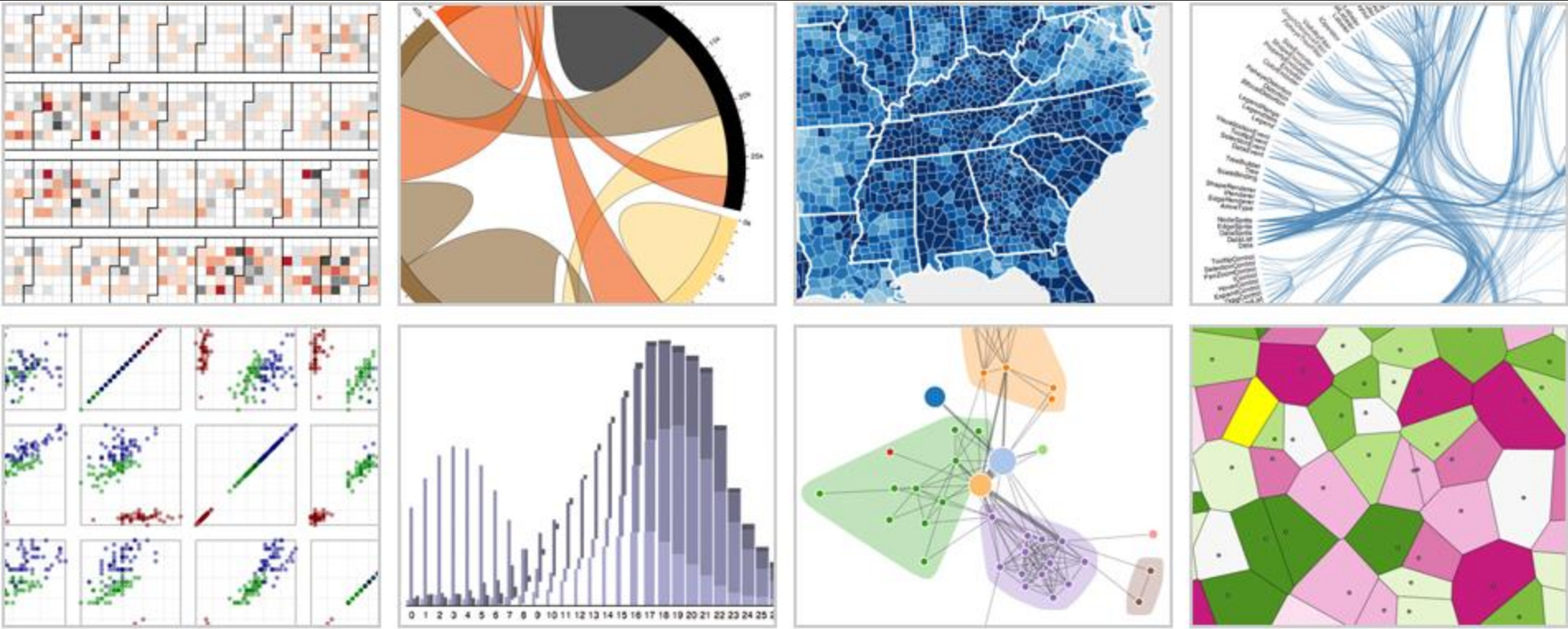


Maps



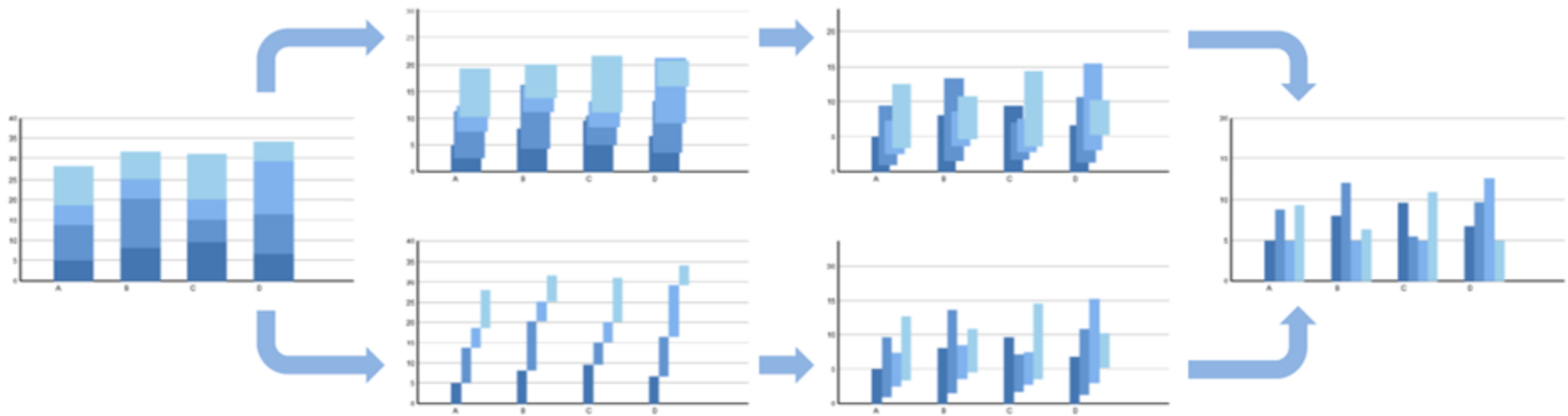
Dymaxion Maps [Fuller 46]

Visualization Software



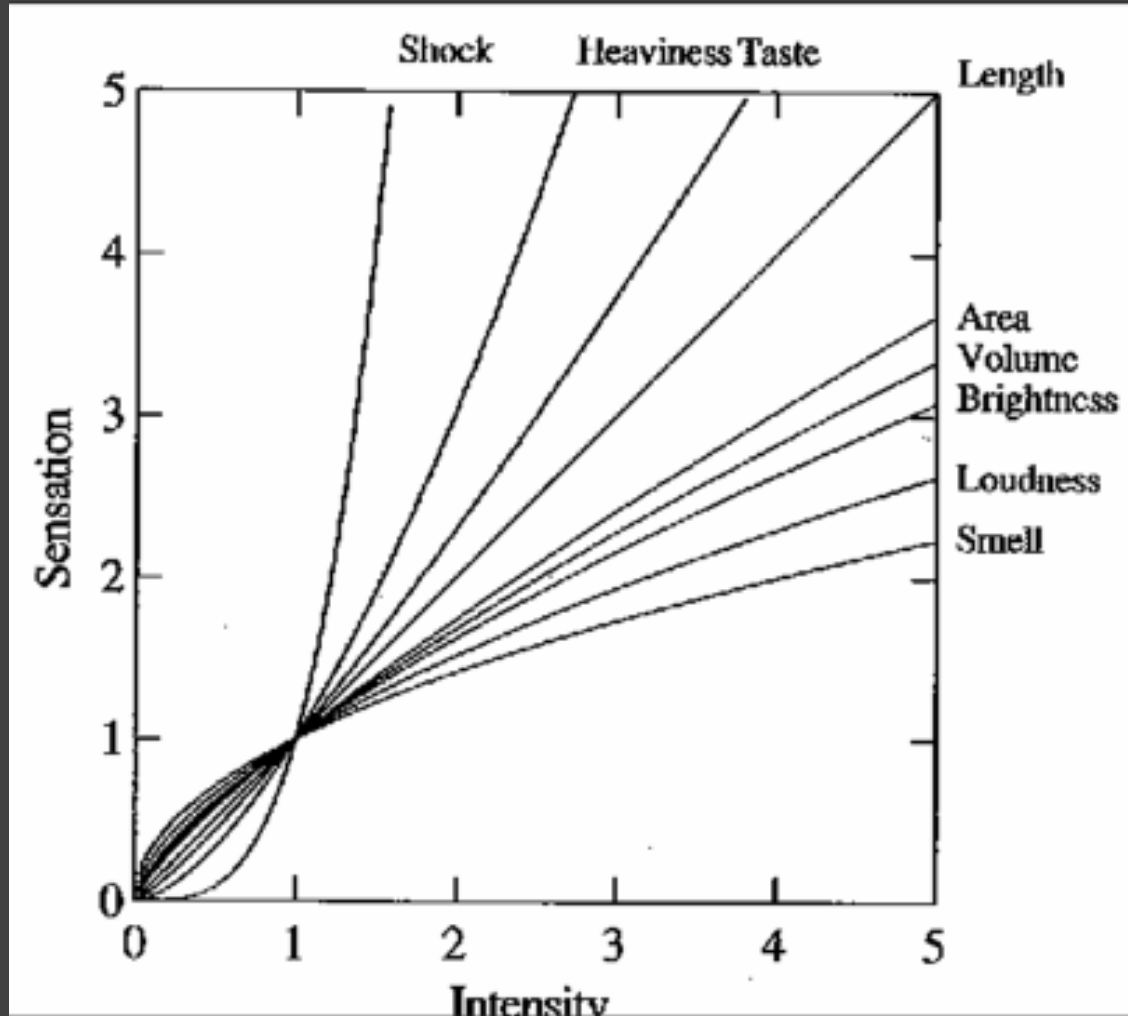
D3: Data-Driven Documents

Animation



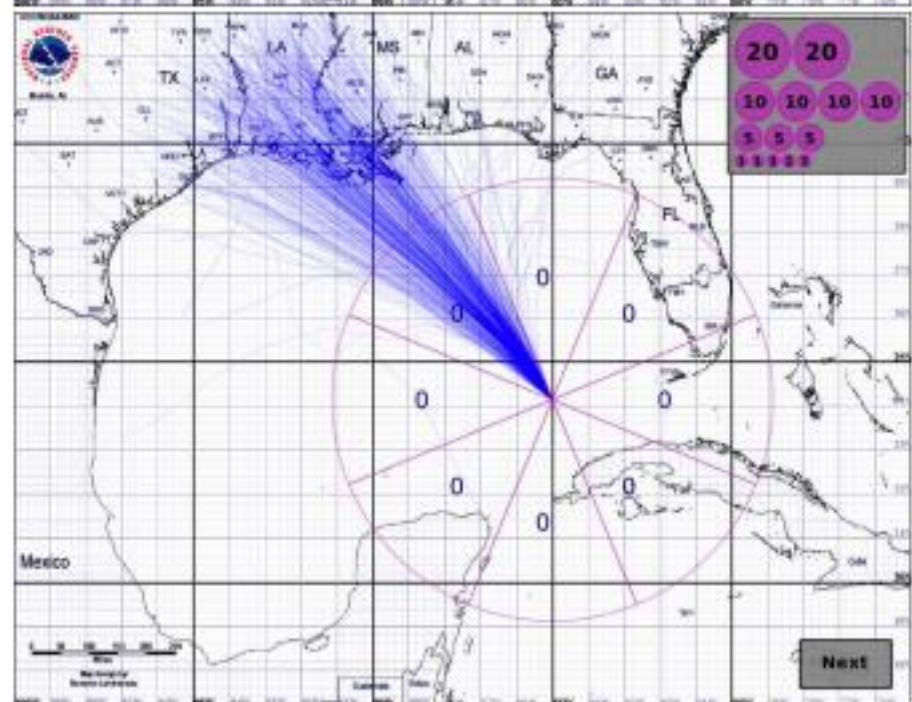
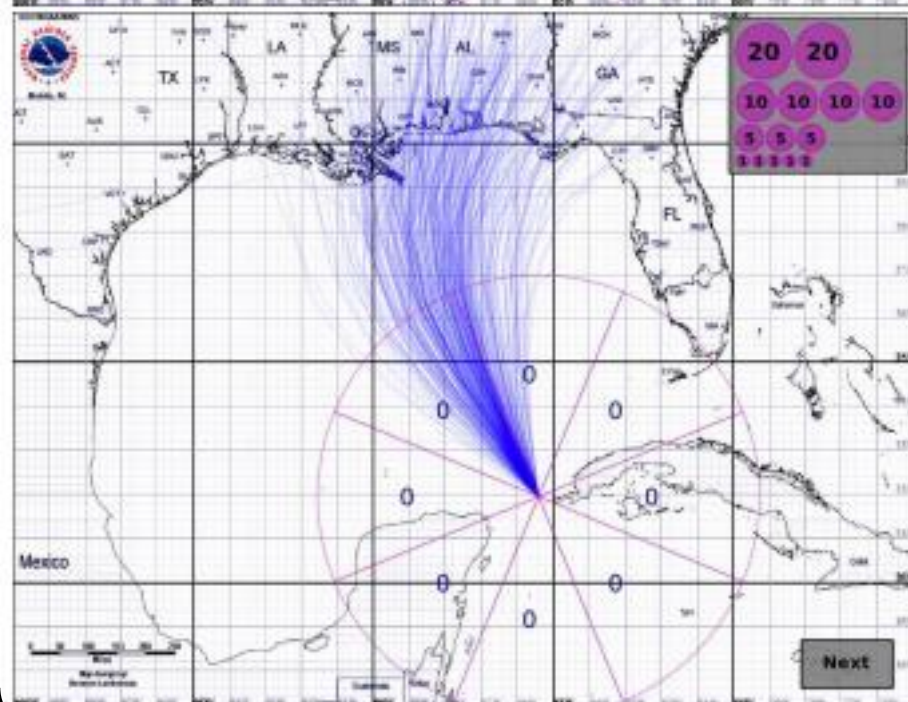
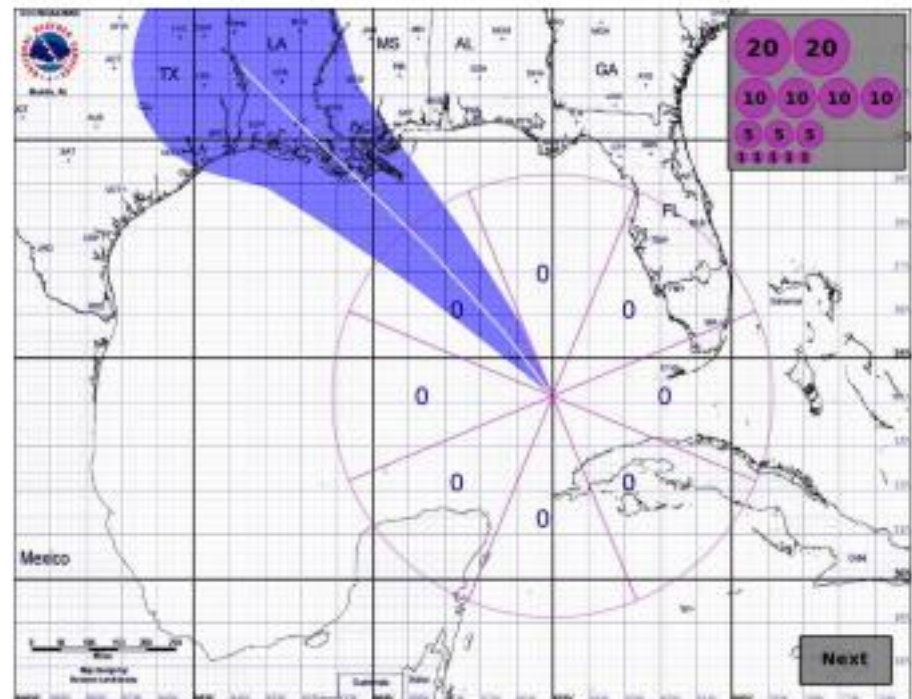
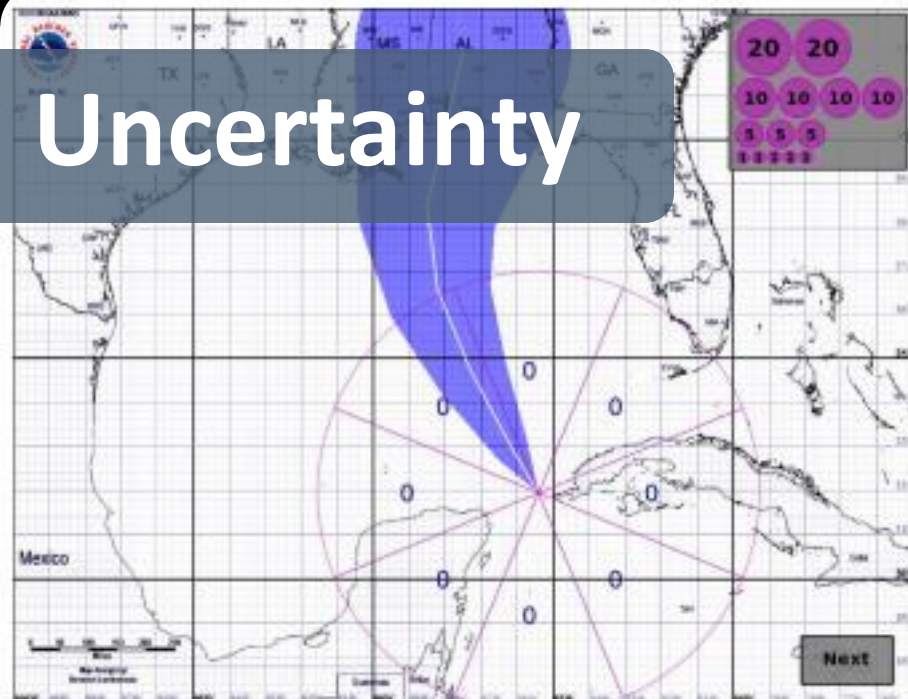
Animated transitions in statistical data graphics [Heer & Robertson 07]

Graphical Perception



The psychophysics of sensory function [Stevens 61]

Uncertainty



Narrative

Recent elections have placed a heavy emphasis on “swing states” — Ohio, Florida and the other competitive states. You can see how the states have shifted between the Democratic and Republican parties. A look at how the states have shifted over past elections.

- Each box represents a state sized by number of electoral votes.
- Each curve shows how much it shifted left or right between elections.

Chart Size of Lead
Chart Electoral Votes

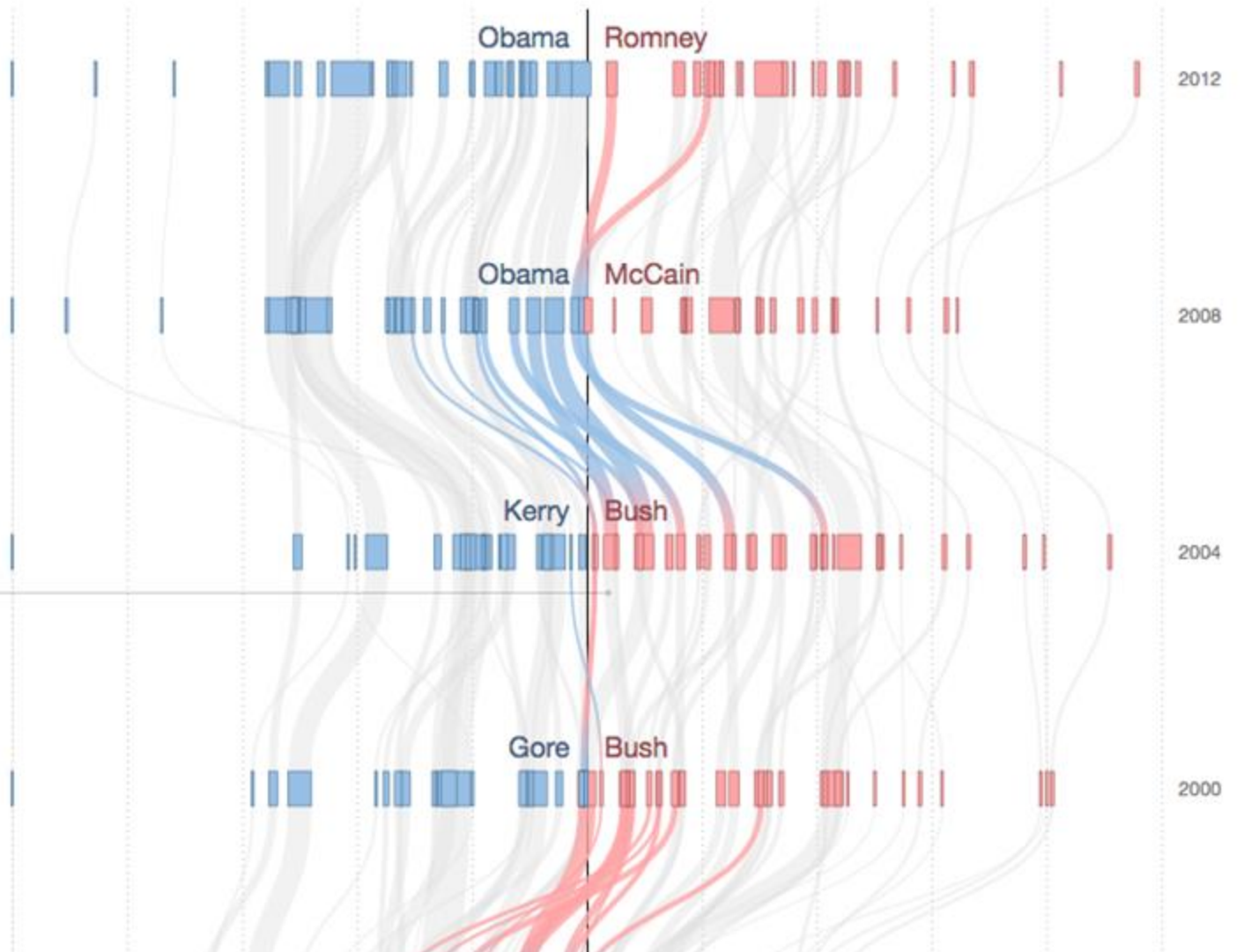
← MORE DEMOCRATIC | MORE REPUBLICAN →
+50% +40% +30% +20% +10% | +10% +20% +30% +40% ≥50%

Obama Re-elected
The country voted about 5 percentage points more Republican in 2012 than in 2008. Obama lost North Carolina and Indiana, but won every tossup except Florida, which remains too close to call.

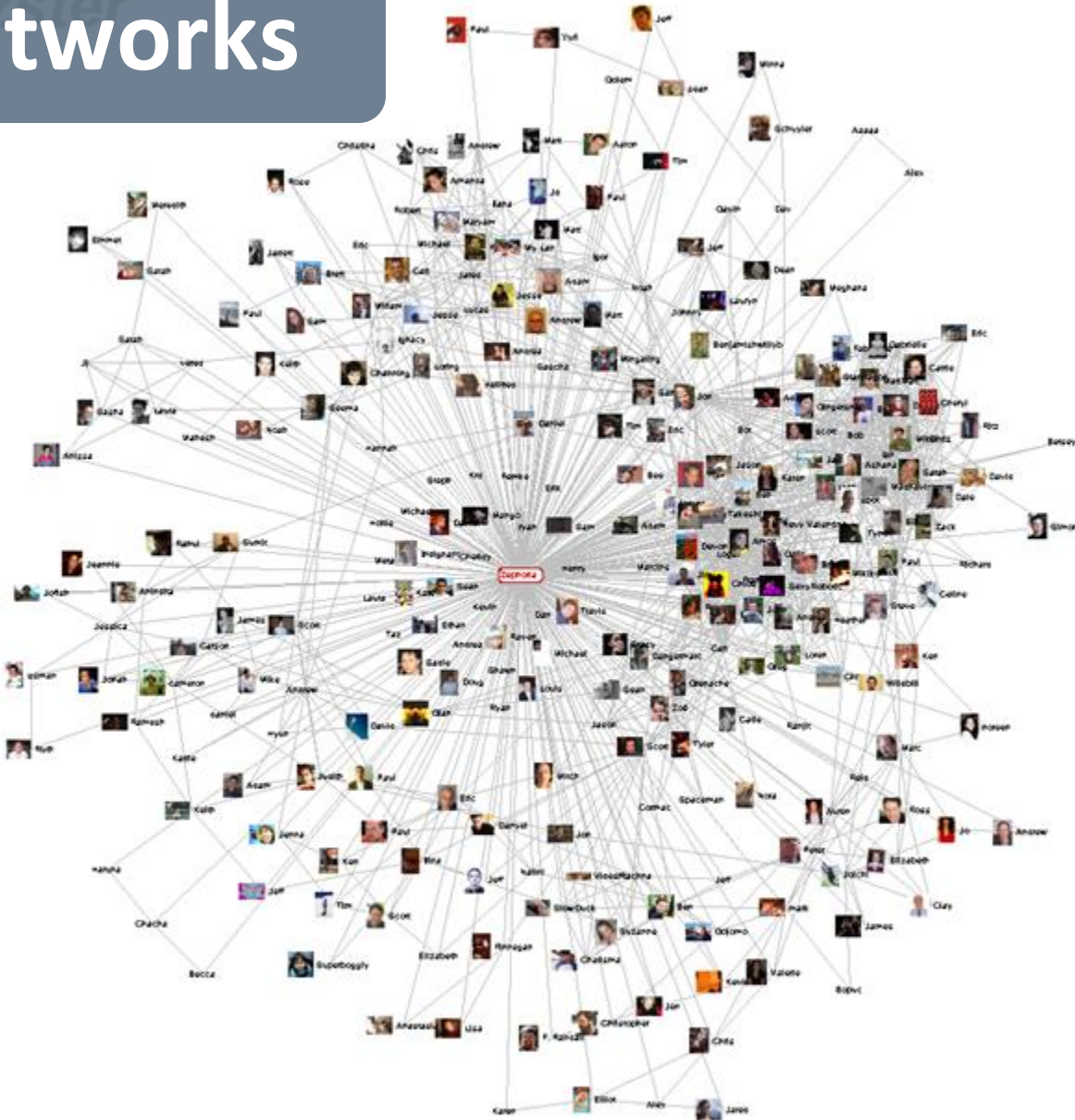
Highlight Tossups

As Goes Ohio
Ohio, which has voted for the winner in every election since 1964, provided the decisive electoral votes in 2004, and it is the state likeliest to play that role again this year, according to the FiveThirtyEight model.

Highlight Ohio



Networks



community >>

Enable

search >>

Zephoria

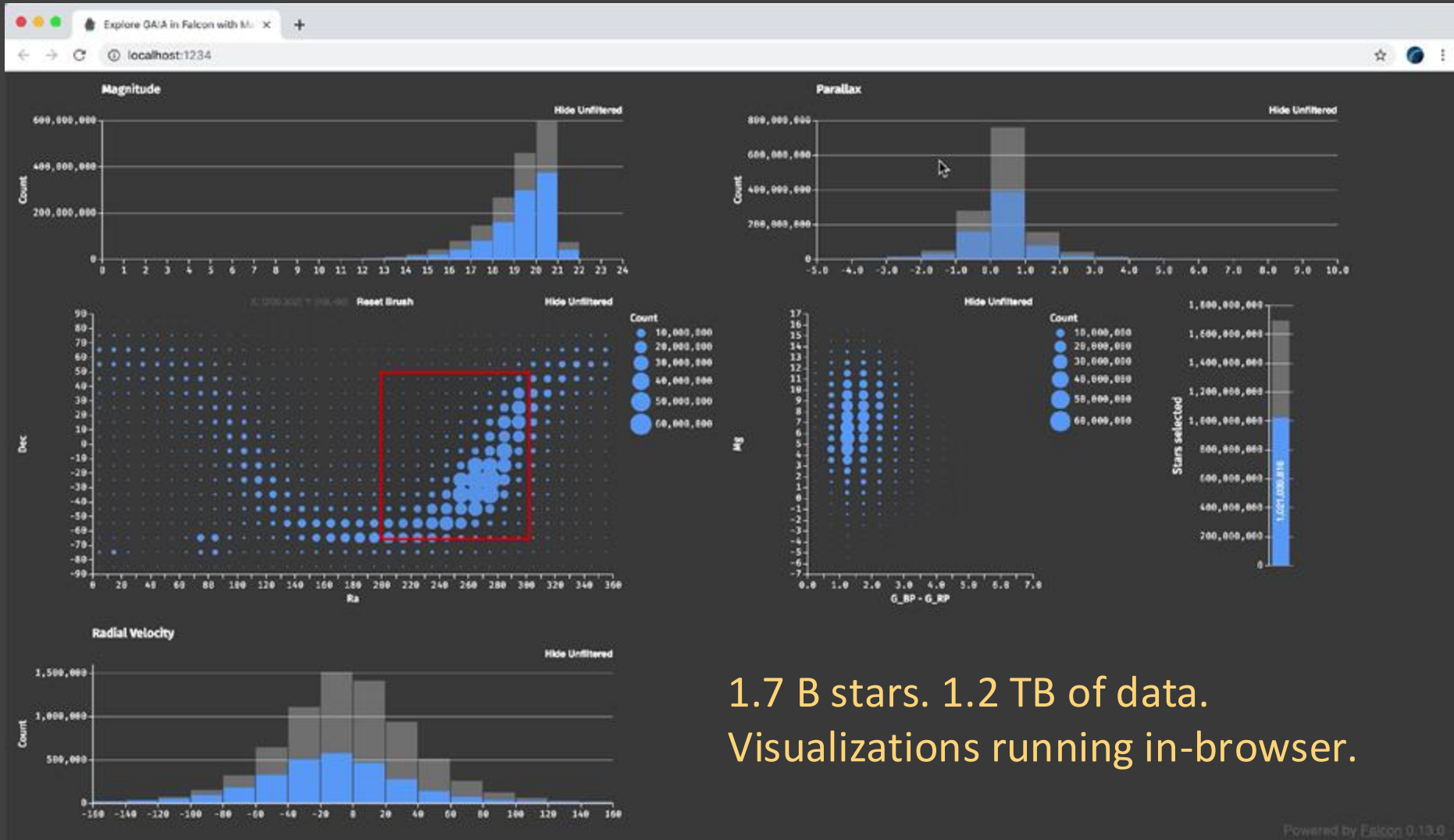
User ID	21721
Friends	<input type="checkbox"/> 266
Age	??
Gender	<input type="checkbox"/> Female
Status	<input type="checkbox"/> Single
Location	San Francisco, CA
Hometown	Lancaster, PA
Occupation	researcher: social networks, identity, context
Interests	apopenia, observing people, culture, questioning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

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.

Scalability



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

Thank You!