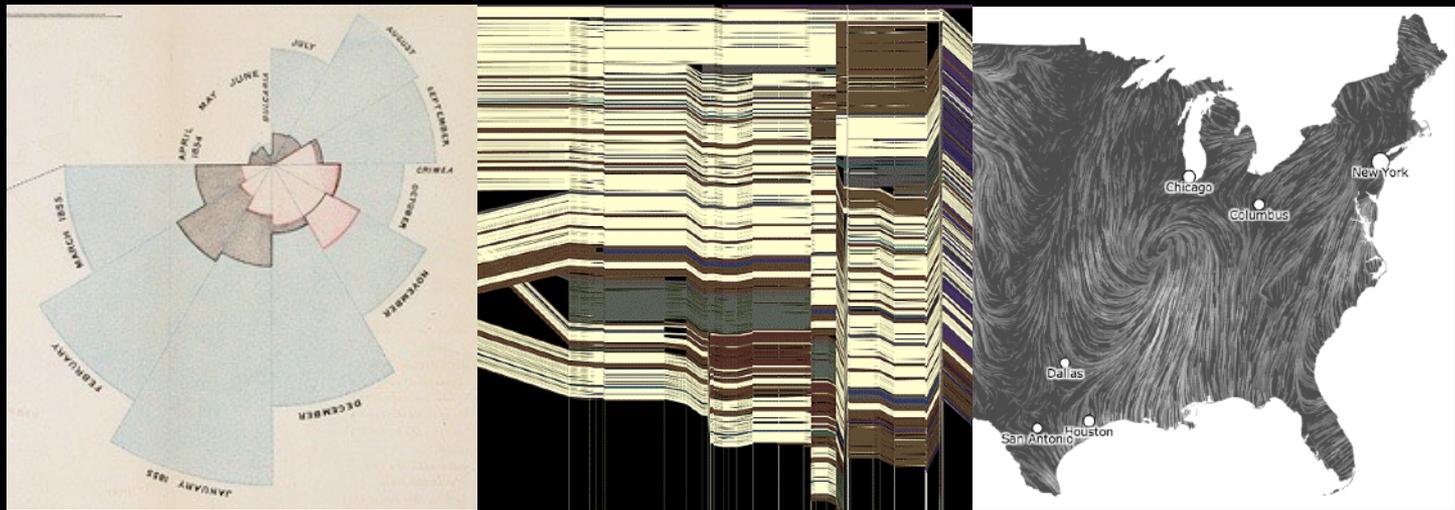


CSE 442 - Data Visualization

# Evaluation



Jeffrey Heer University of Washington

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



# 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

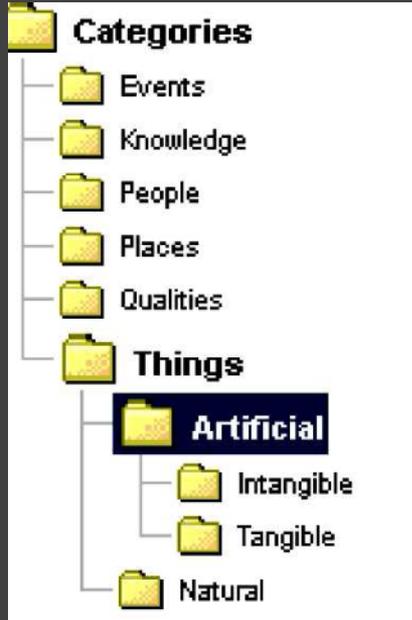
Focus+Context Tree Visualizations

Data Density of Time Series

Discussion and Course Evaluation

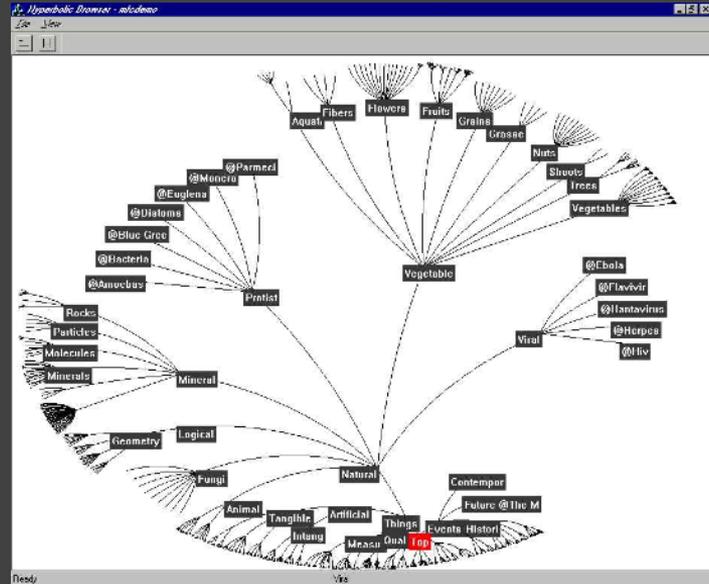
**Trees**

# The Great Browse-Off! [CHI 97]



Microsoft File Explorer

VS.



Xerox PARC Hyperbolic Tree

**Which visualization is better?**

# Which visualization is better?

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

# Which visualization is better?

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

Subjects performed both retrieval and comparison tasks of varying complexity.

# Which visualization is better?

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

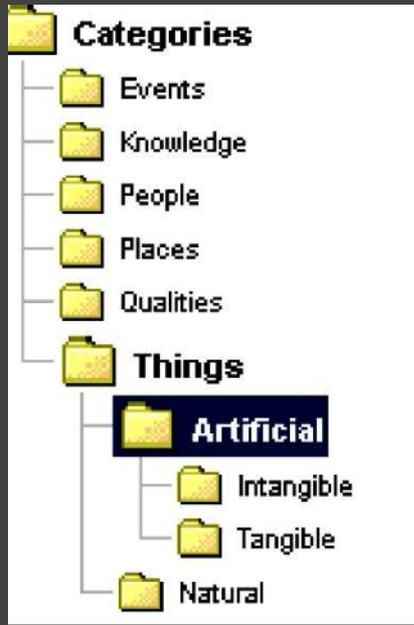
Subjects performed both retrieval and comparison tasks of varying complexity.

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

How do users navigate the tree?

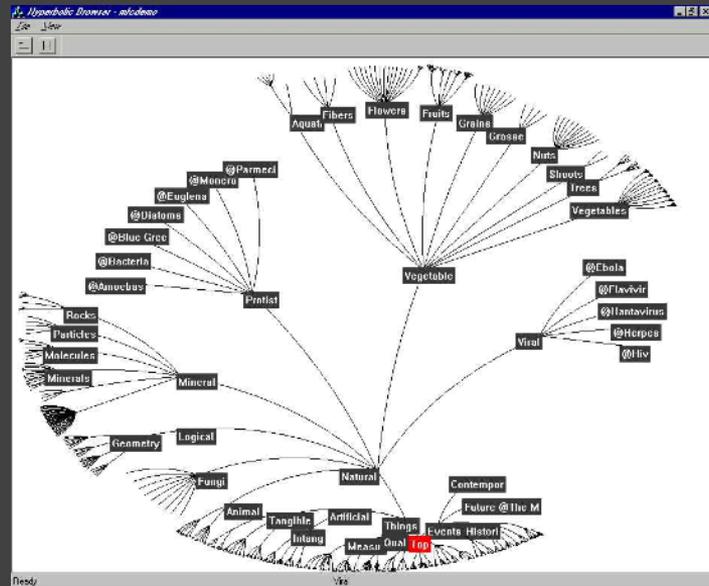
# How do users navigate the tree?

They read the labels!



Microsoft File Explorer

VS.



Xerox PARC Hyperbolic Tree

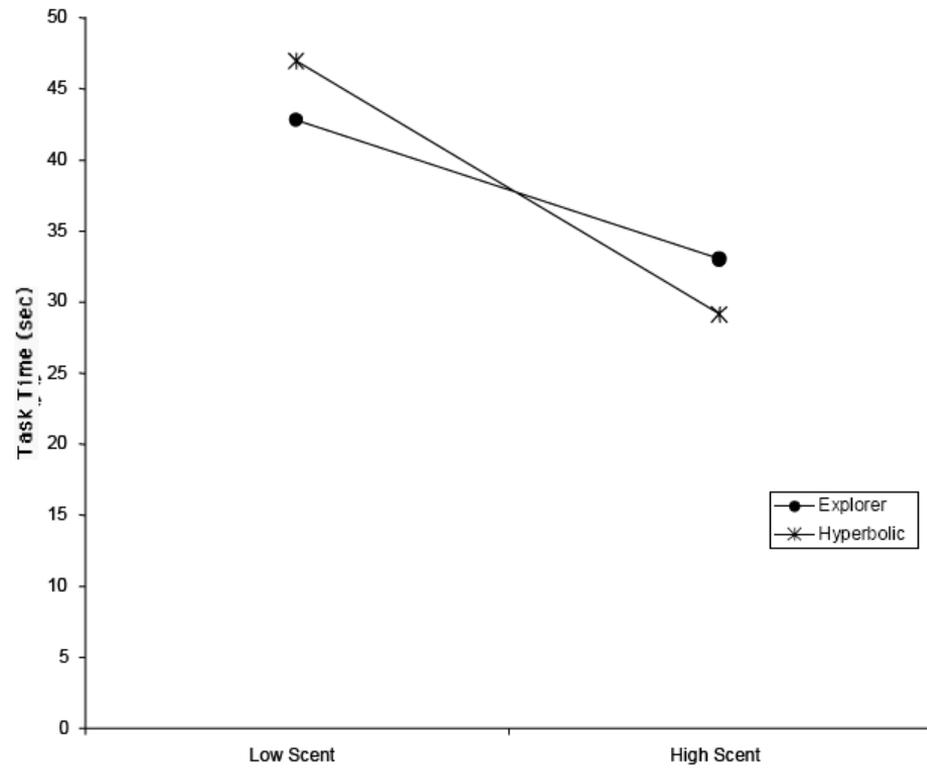
# How do users navigate the tree?

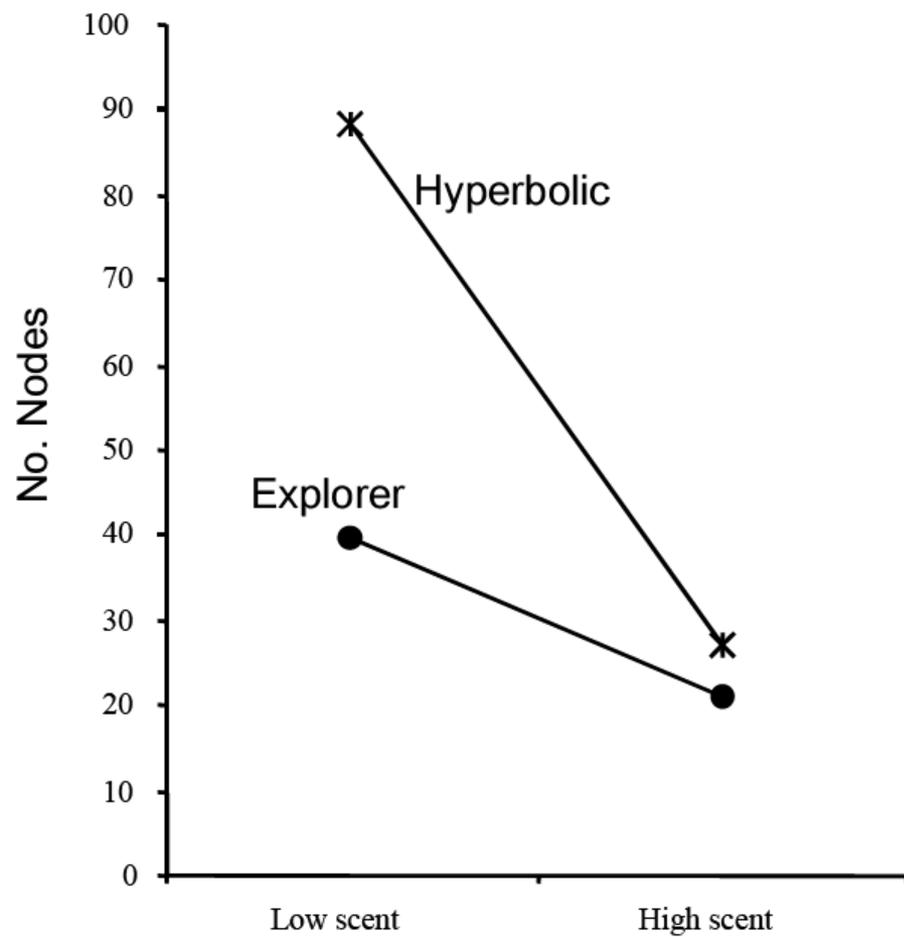
**Information Scent:** A user's (imperfect) perception of the value, cost, or access path of information sources obtained from proximal cues. [Pirolli & Card 99]

# How do users navigate the tree?

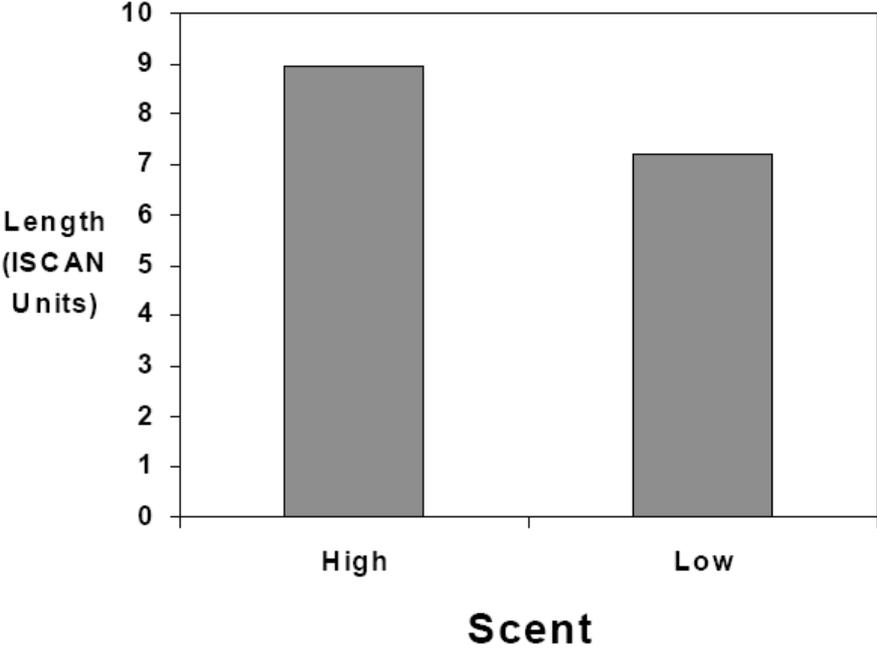
**Information Scent:** A user's (imperfect) perception of the value, cost, or access path of information sources obtained from proximal cues. [Pirolli & Card 99]

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

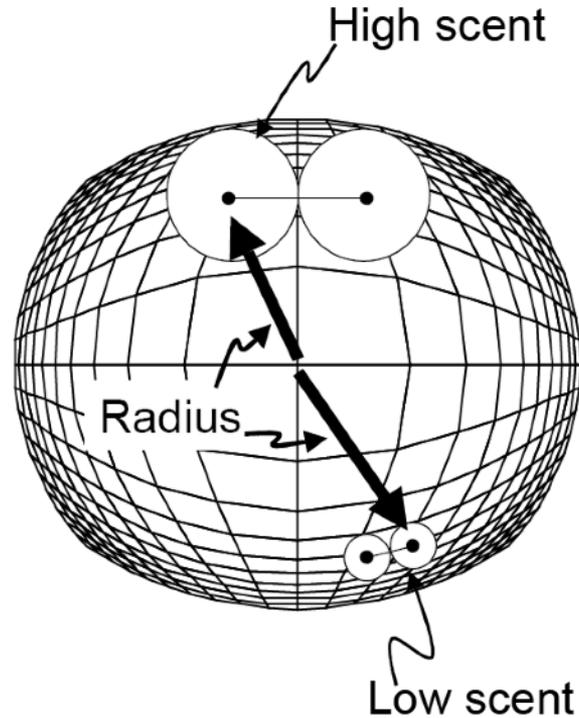
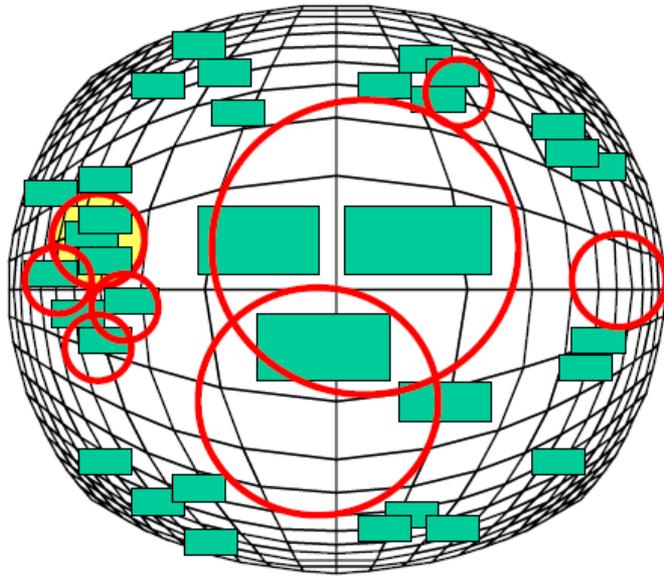




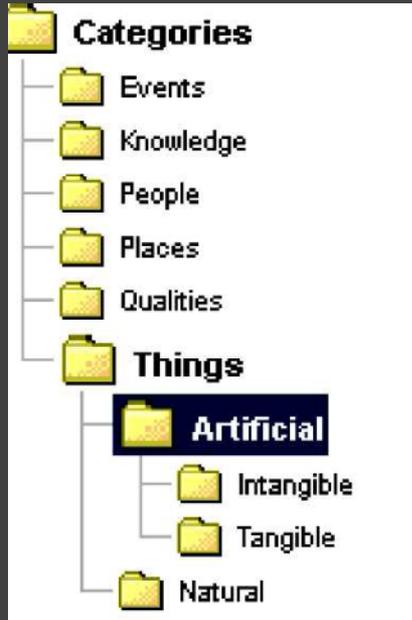
# Length of Eye Movements



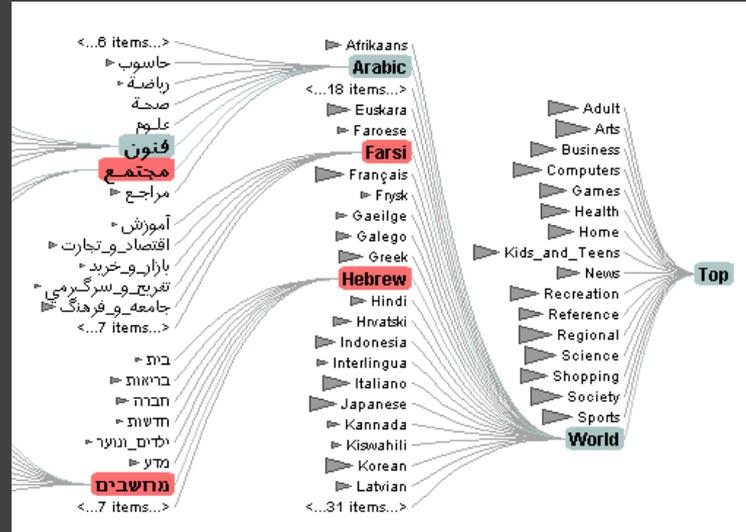
# An Adaptive Field of View?



# More Evaluations



vs.



# Evaluation of DOI Trees

## **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.

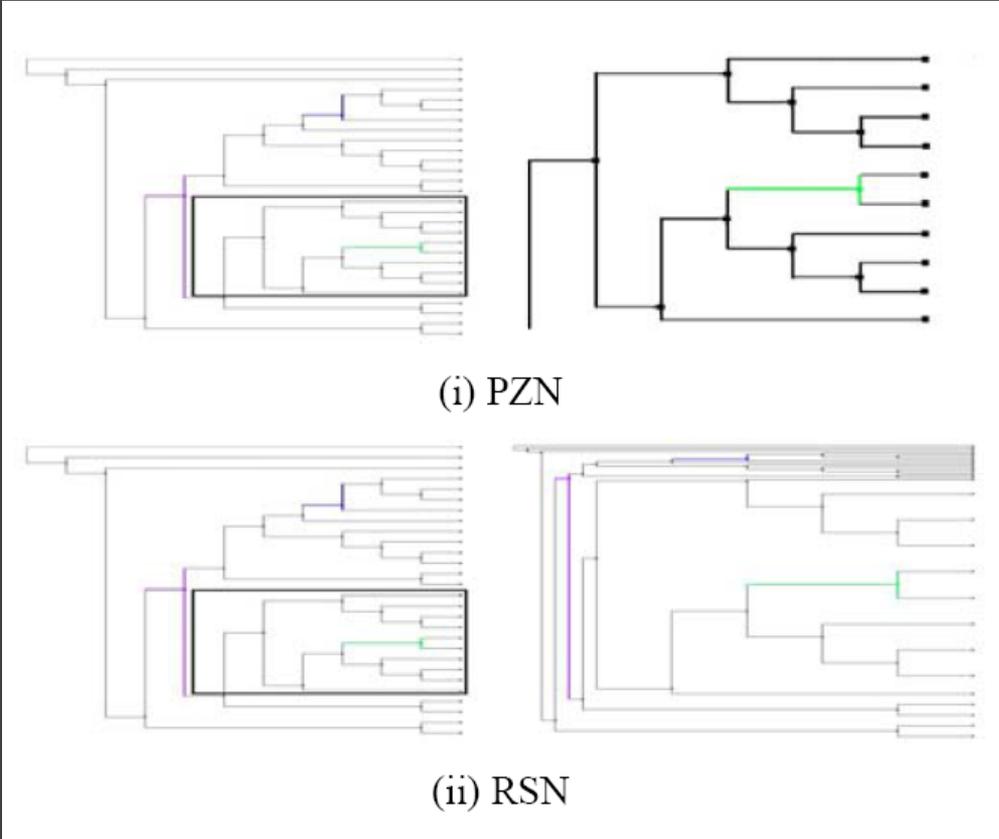
Equal **performance** in terms of accuracy or response time is **not the whole picture**.  
We often require more detailed study!

# Spatial Navigation

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

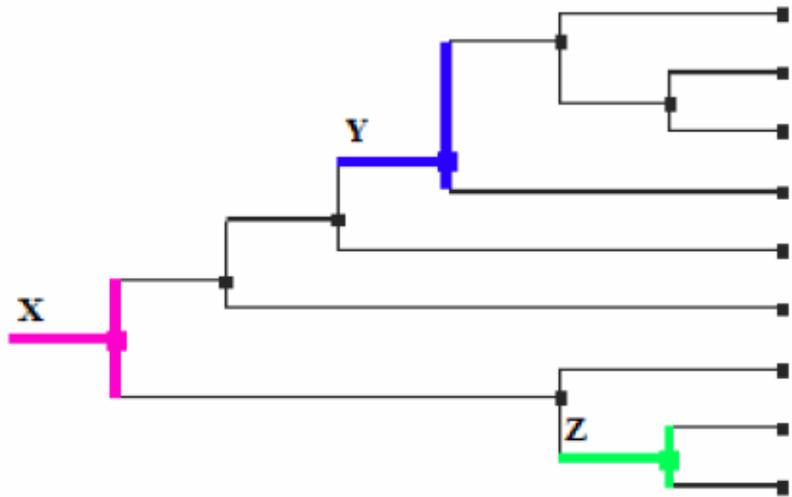
Dmitry Nekrasovski, Adam Bodnar, Joanna McGrenere,  
François Guimbretière, Tamara Munzner

# Pan & Zoom vs. Rubber Sheet



# 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

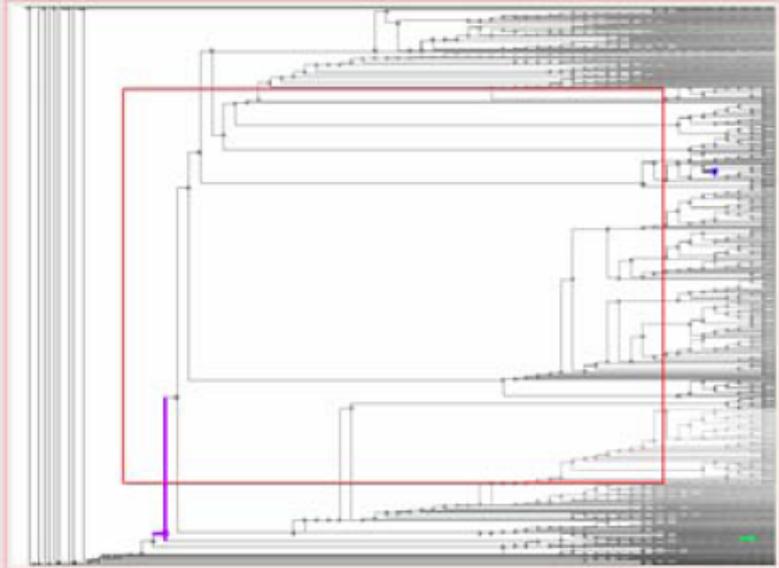
Evaluation1.4.pdf, C1, level = 0

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 RIGHT mouse button to PAN  
Press R to RESET the visualization  
Press ESCAPE to CLEAR the current mouse drag



The image shows a complex network graph visualization. The graph consists of numerous nodes and edges, forming a dense, interconnected structure. A red rectangular box, representing a 'rubber sheet', is overlaid on the graph, partially obscuring some nodes and edges. A purple node is highlighted at the bottom left of the graph, and a green node is highlighted at the bottom right. The graph is displayed on a window titled 'Evaluation1.4.pdf, C1, level = 0'. The window has a menu bar with 'File', 'Edit', 'View', and 'Help'. Below the menu bar, there is 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. To the left of the graph, there are instructions: 'Drag with LEFT mouse button to ZOOM IN', 'Drag with RIGHT mouse button to PAN', 'Press R to RESET the visualization', and 'Press ESCAPE to CLEAR the current mouse drag'.

## 2. Pan & Zoom / No Overview

2. Evaluation 1 & 2, C2, level 10

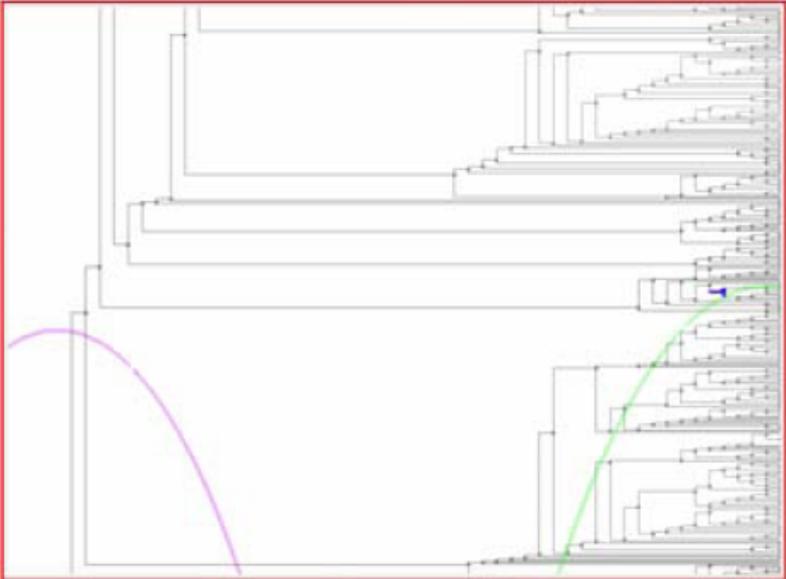
File Edit Tools Help

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

Blue  Green

Drag with LEFT mouse button to ZOOM IN  
Drag with 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 window titled "2. Evaluation 1 & 2, C2, level 10". The window contains a complex tree structure representing a topological space. A purple arc is drawn on the left side of the tree, and a green path is drawn on the right side. A red box highlights the tree structure. The interface includes a title bar, menu bar, and control buttons. The text "Which node is the purple node closer to in terms of topological distance?" is displayed above the tree. Below the tree, there are radio buttons for "Blue" and "Green", and a "Submit" button. On the left side of the window, there are instructions: "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

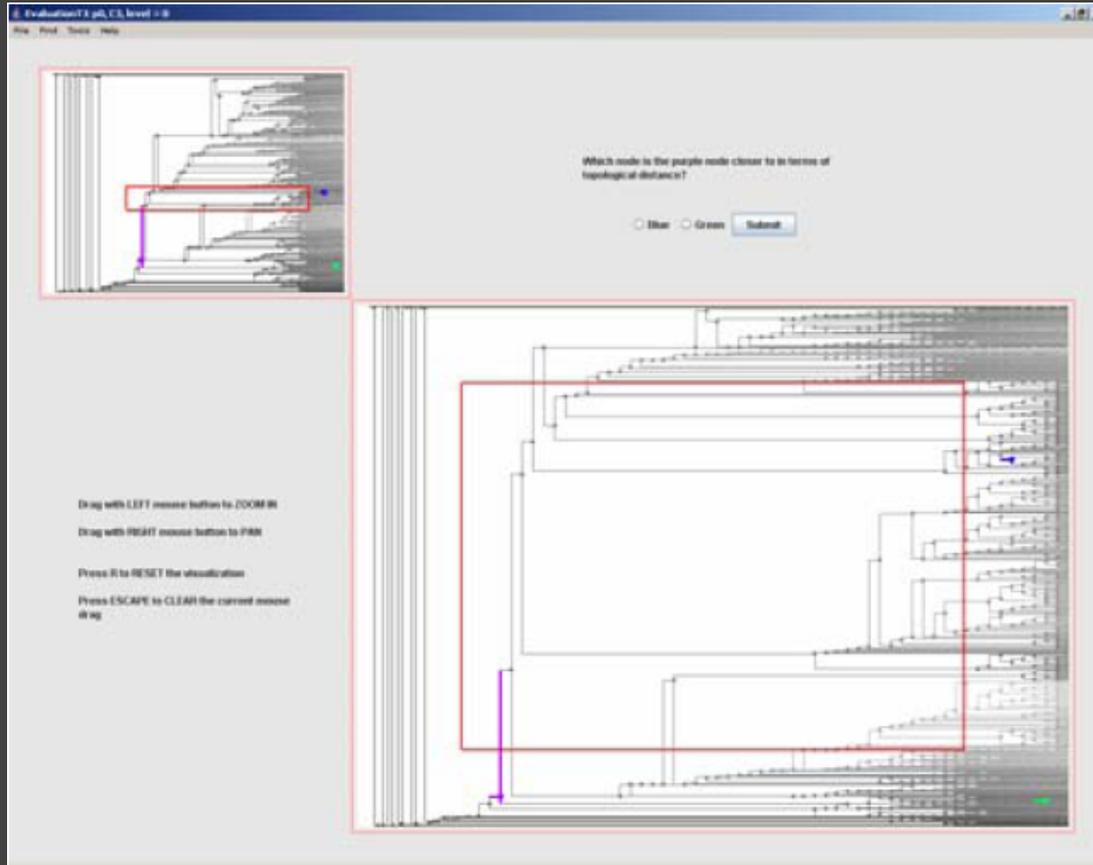
Evolution 1.1.pdf, C.S. level = 0

File Edit Tools Help

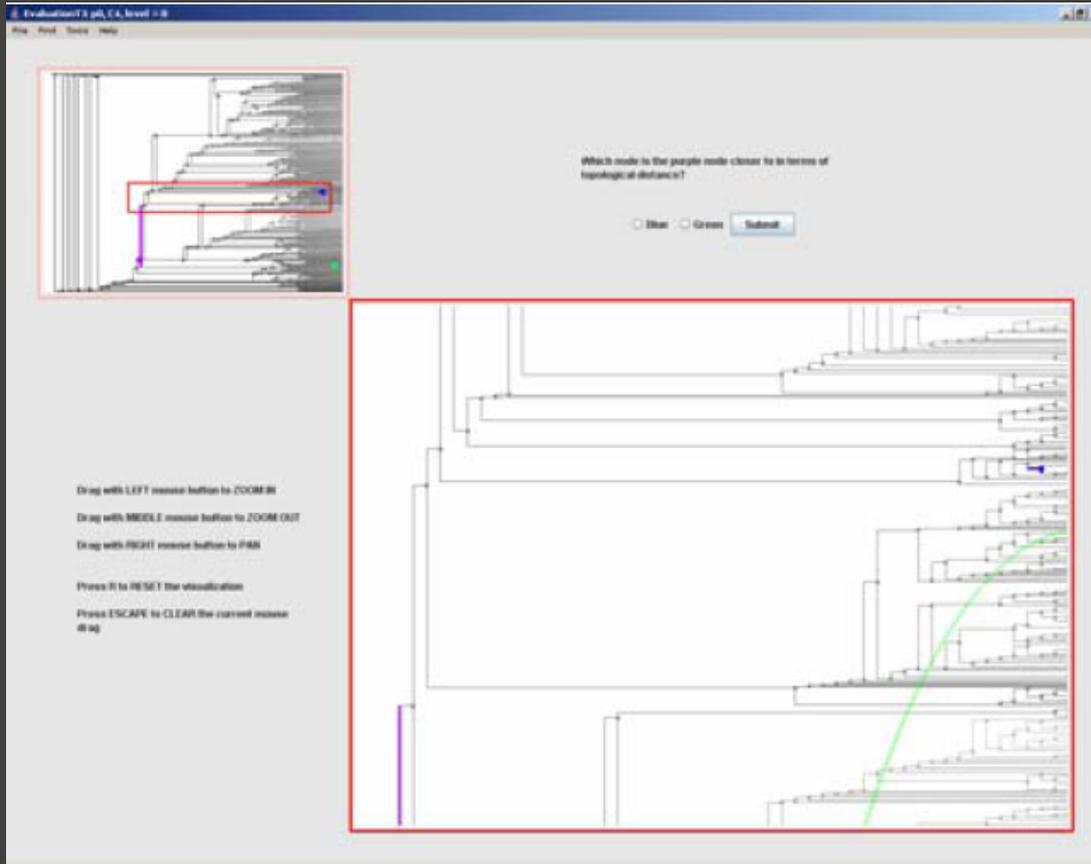
Which node is the purple node closer to in terms of topological distance?

Blue  Green

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



# 4. Pan & Zoom / Overview



Evolution 3.gis, C.A. level 1.0

File View Tools Help

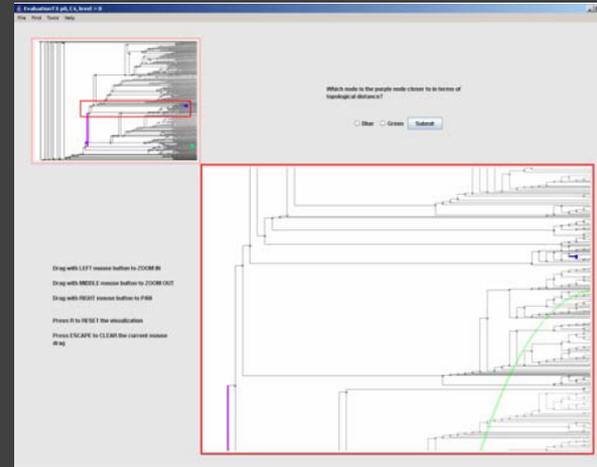
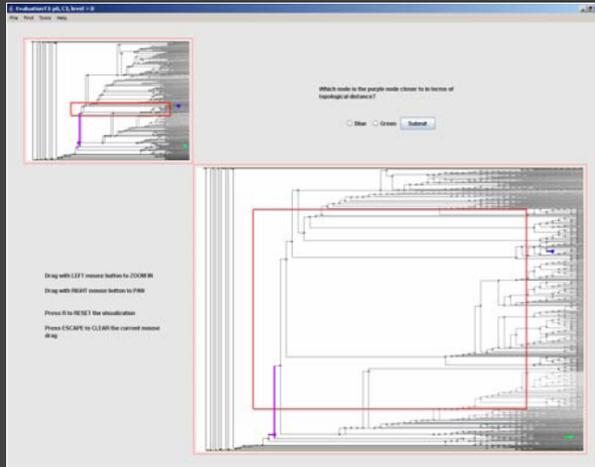
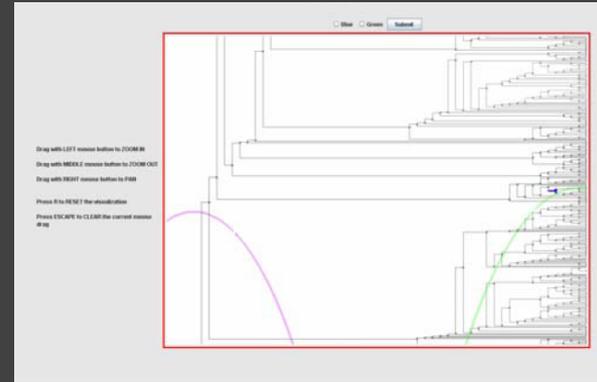
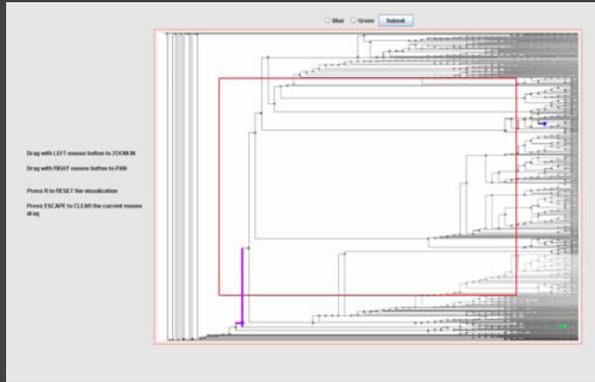
Which node is the purple node closer to in terms of topological distance?

Blue  Green

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

The screenshot shows a software window titled "Evolution 3.gis, C.A. level 1.0" with a menu bar (File, View, Tools, Help). On the left, a 3D perspective view of a staircase is shown with a red rectangular selection box around a specific area. A purple line segment is drawn from a node on the left to a node within the red box. A green line segment is drawn from a node on the right to the same node within the red box. In the center, a question asks: "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. On the right, a large zoomed-in view of the staircase is shown, with a red rectangular selection box around the same area as the 3D view. The purple and green lines are clearly visible in this view.

# Which interface will perform best?



# Hypotheses

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

# Results: H1 False

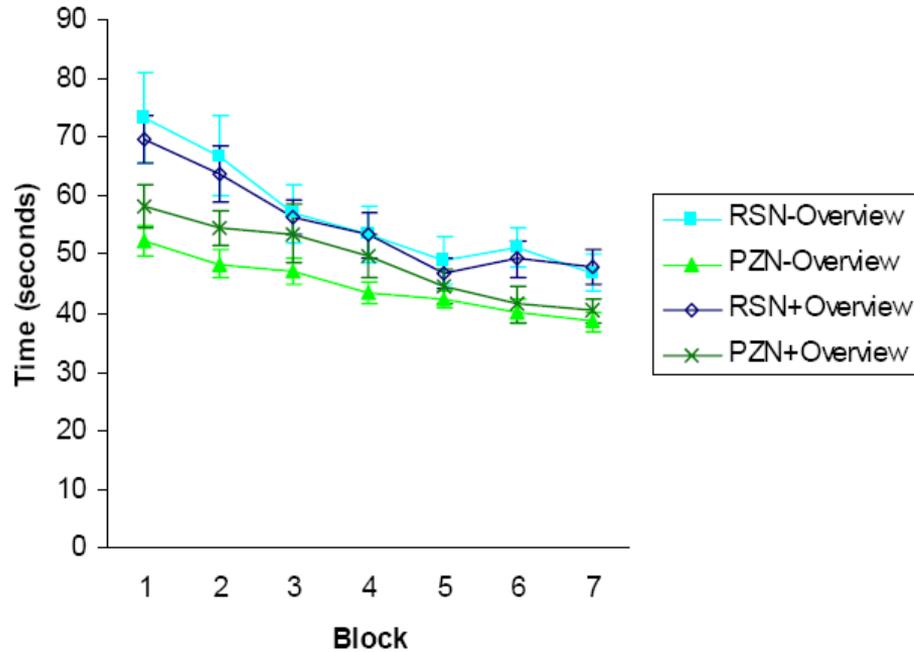
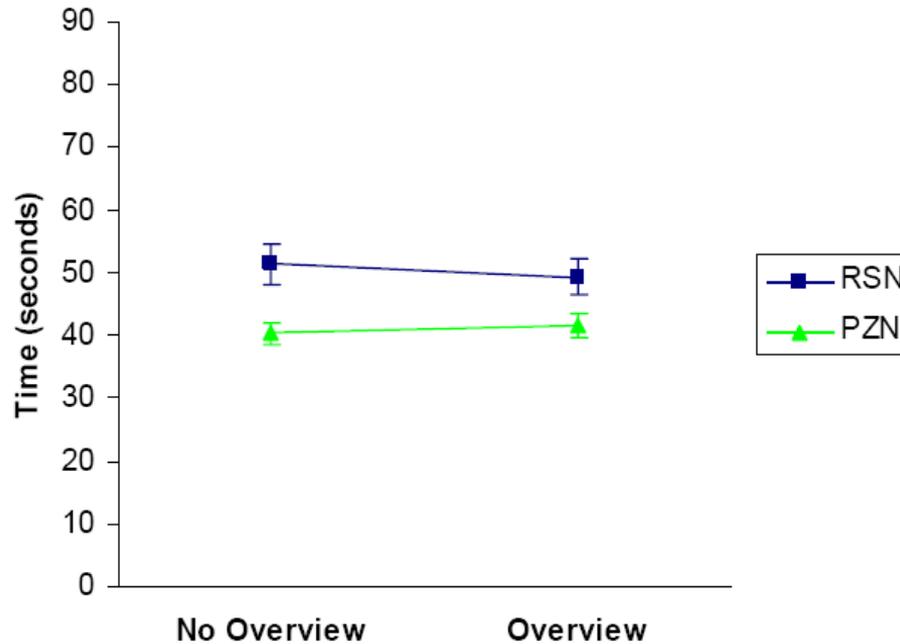


Figure 7: Mean completion times per trial for each interface by block in seconds (N=40).

# Results: H2 True, H3 False



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

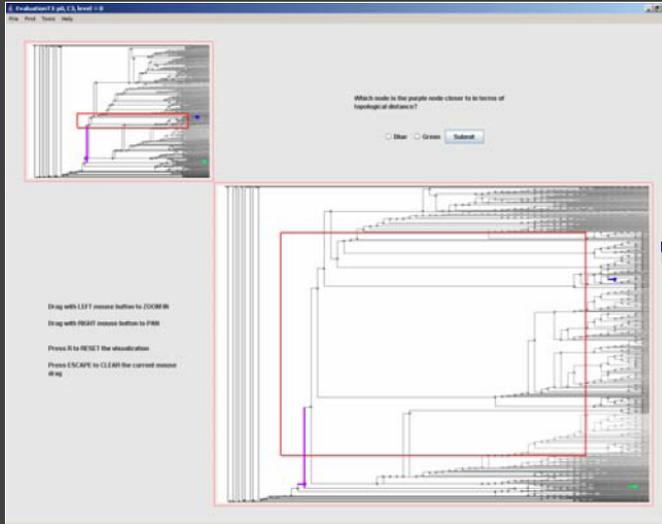
# Results

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

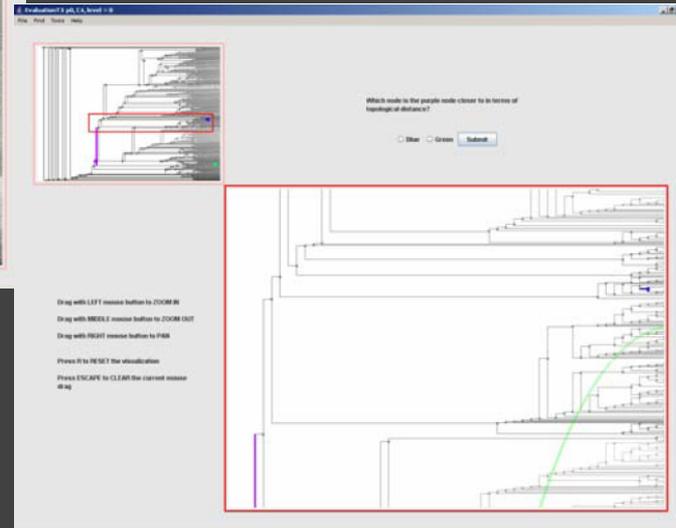
R2. Overview has no significant impact on rubber sheet navigation, though it was reported to reduce physical demand.

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

# Thoughts?



Does this generalize  
for overview displays?



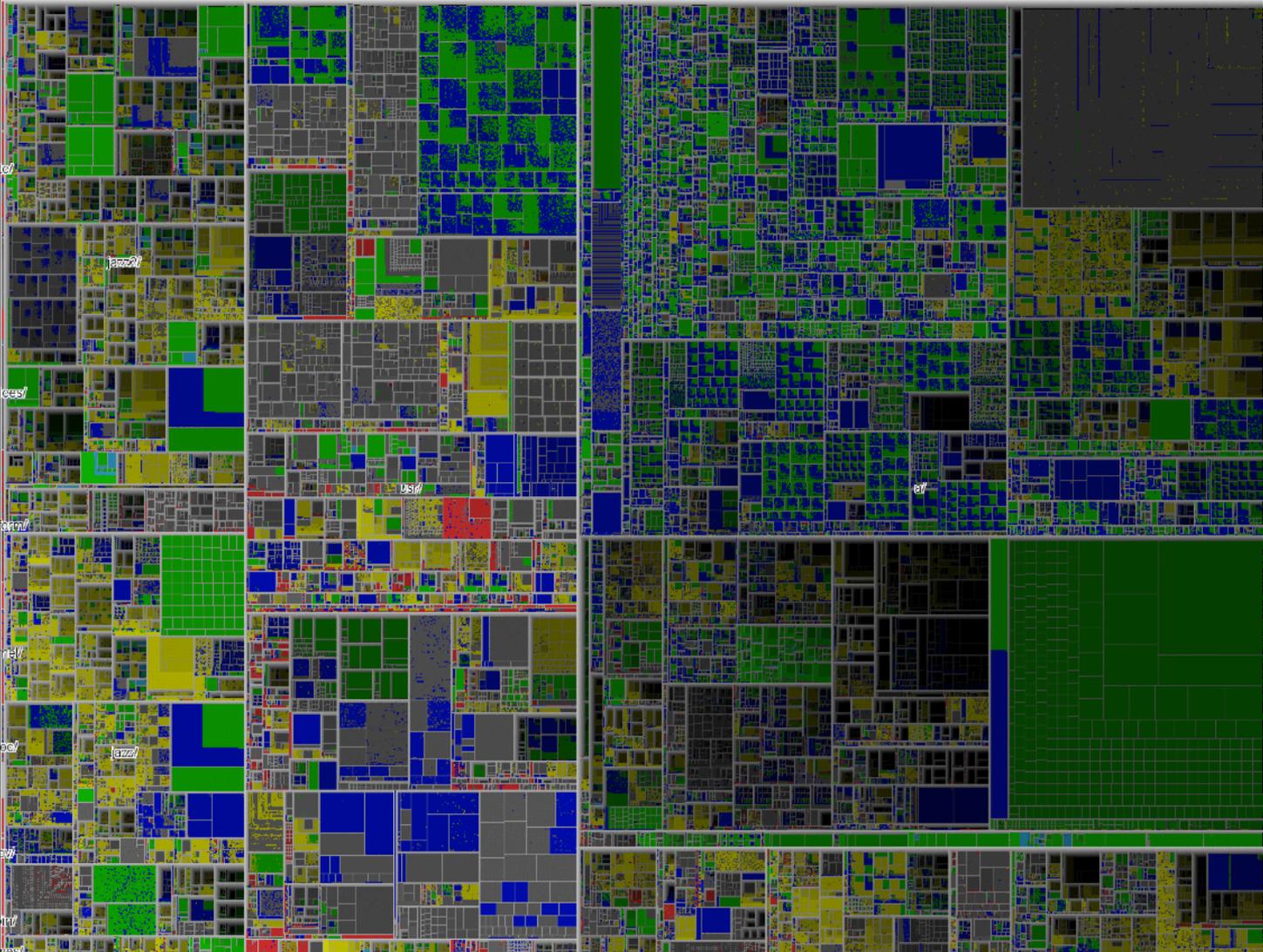
# Data Density

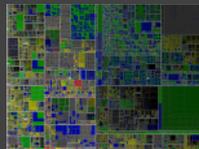


$$\text{Data Density} = \frac{(\# \text{ entries in data})}{(\text{area of graphic})}$$

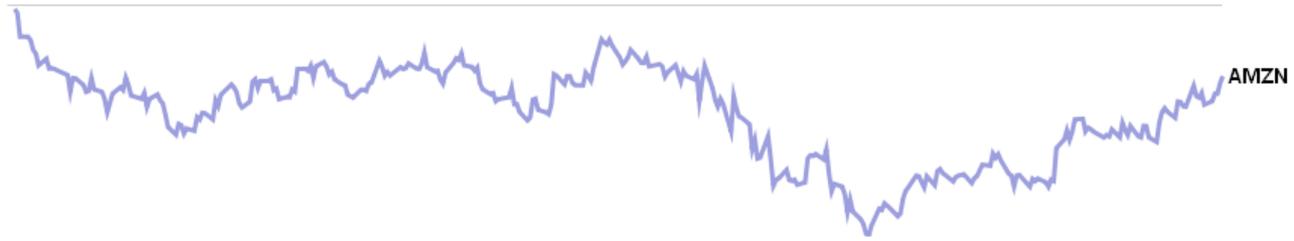
“Graphical excellence... gives to the viewer the greatest number of ideas in the shortest time with the least ink in the smallest space”

[Tufte 83]

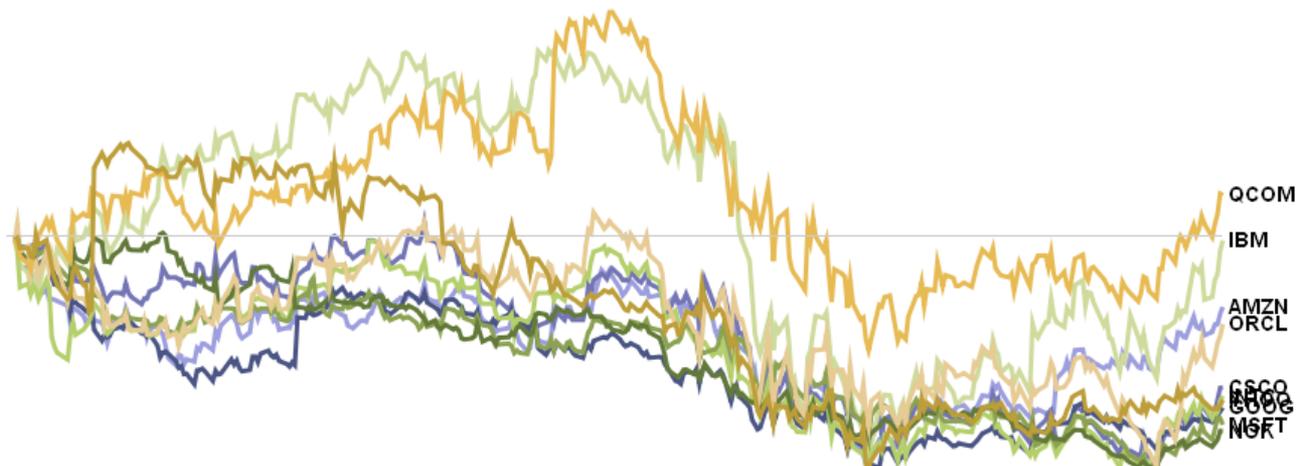




## Relative Technology Stock Performance: Jan 2008 - Present



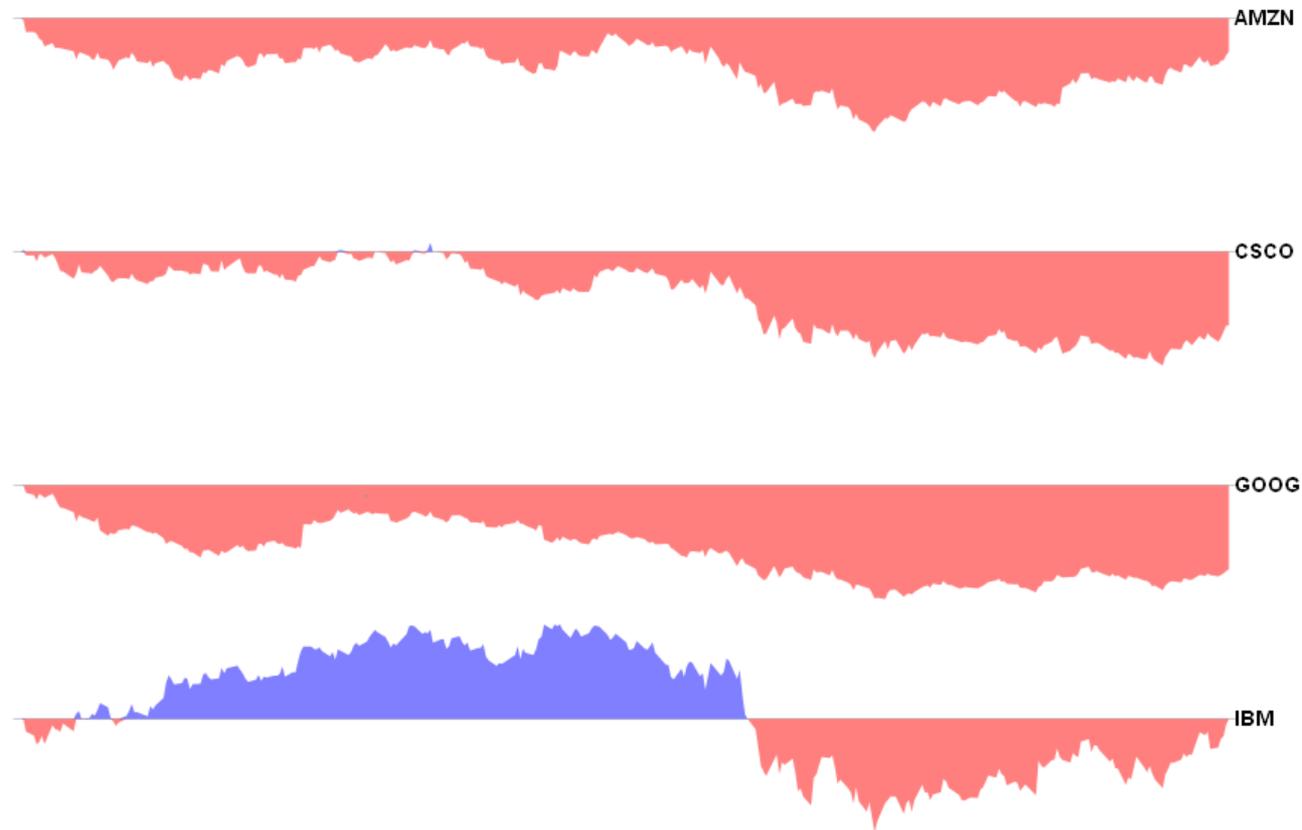
## Relative Technology Stock Performance: Jan 2008 - Present



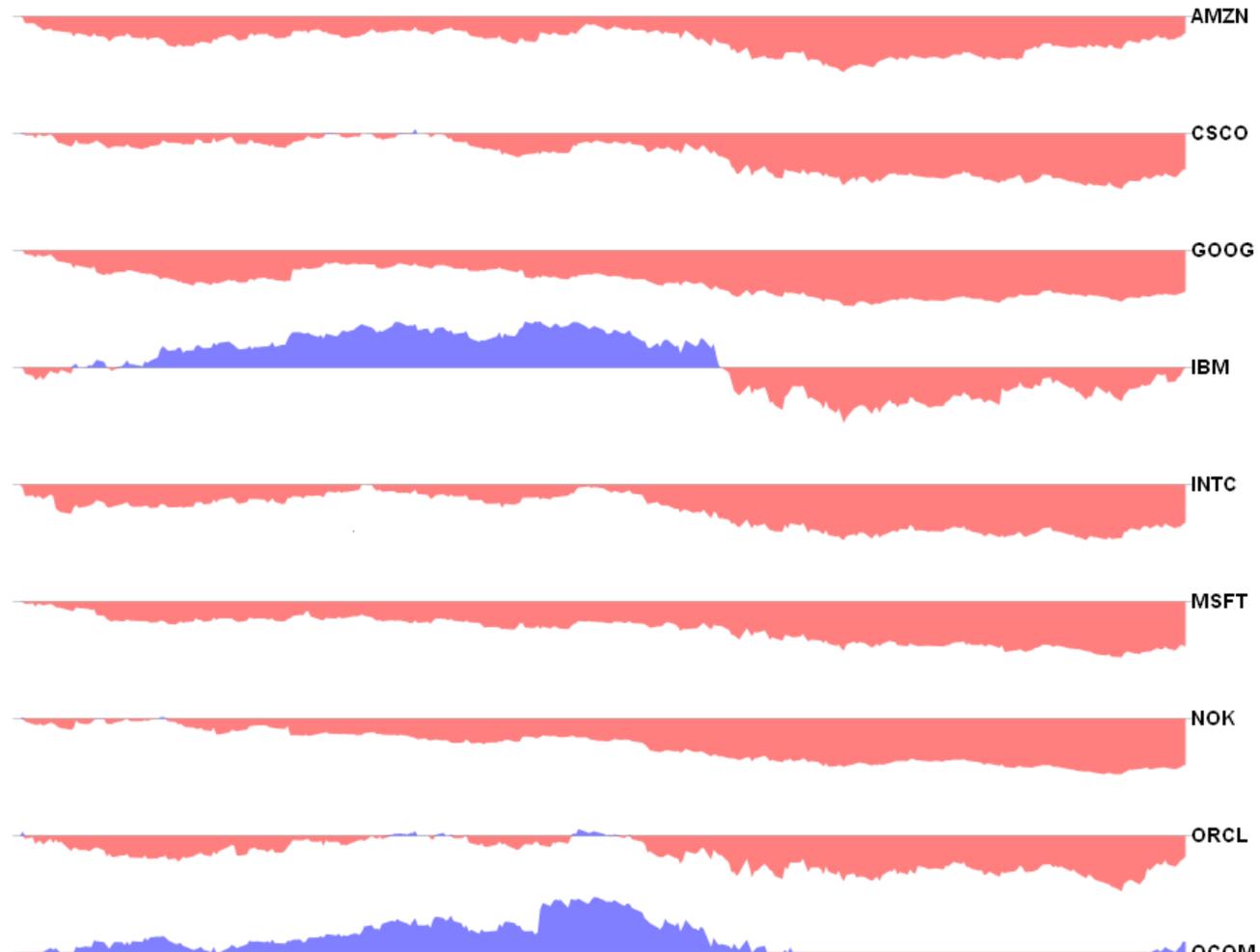
# Relative Technology Stock Performance: Jan 2008 - Present



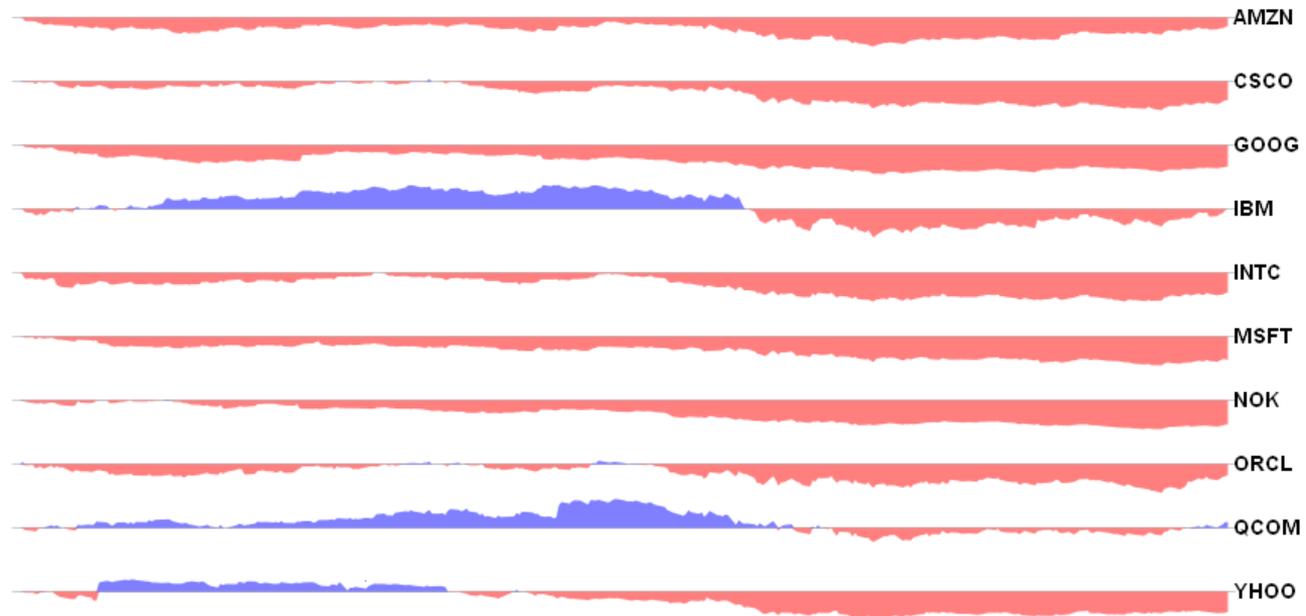
# Relative Technology Stock Performance: Jan 2008 - Present



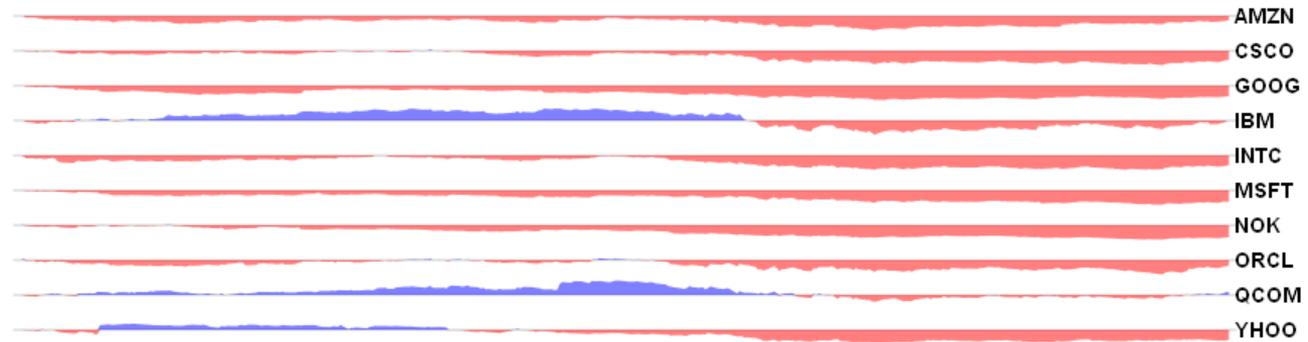
# Relative Technology Stock Performance: Jan 2008 - Present



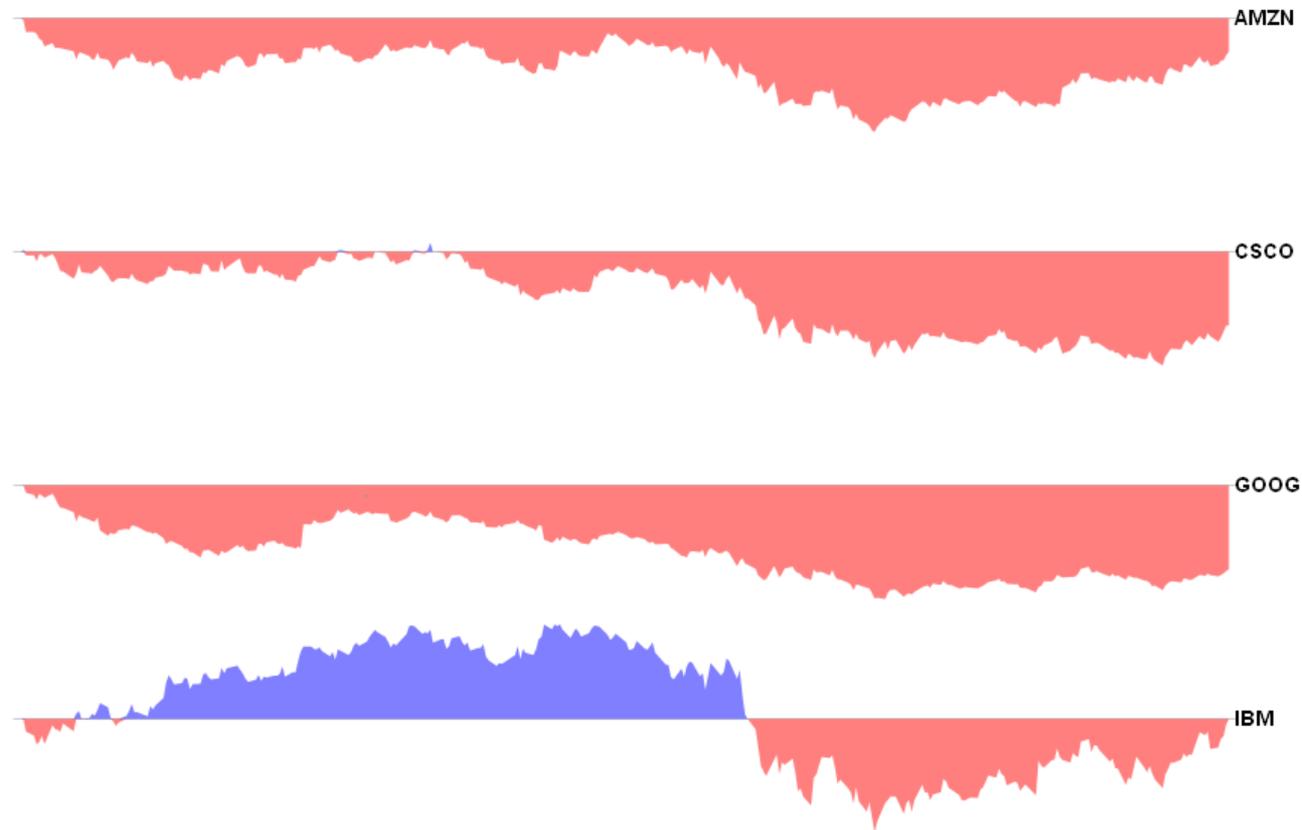
## Relative Technology Stock Performance: Jan 2008 - Present



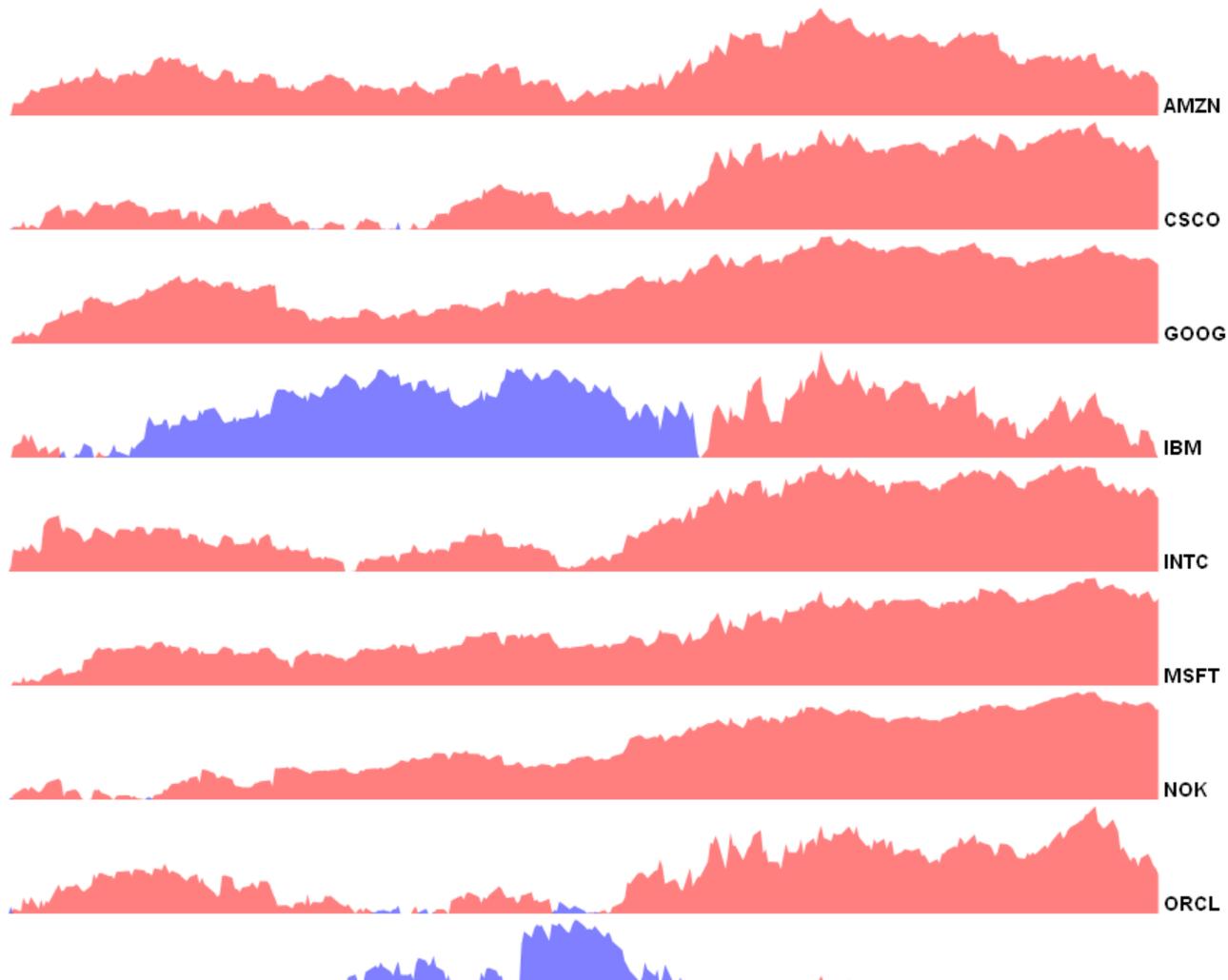
## Relative Technology Stock Performance: Jan 2008 - Present



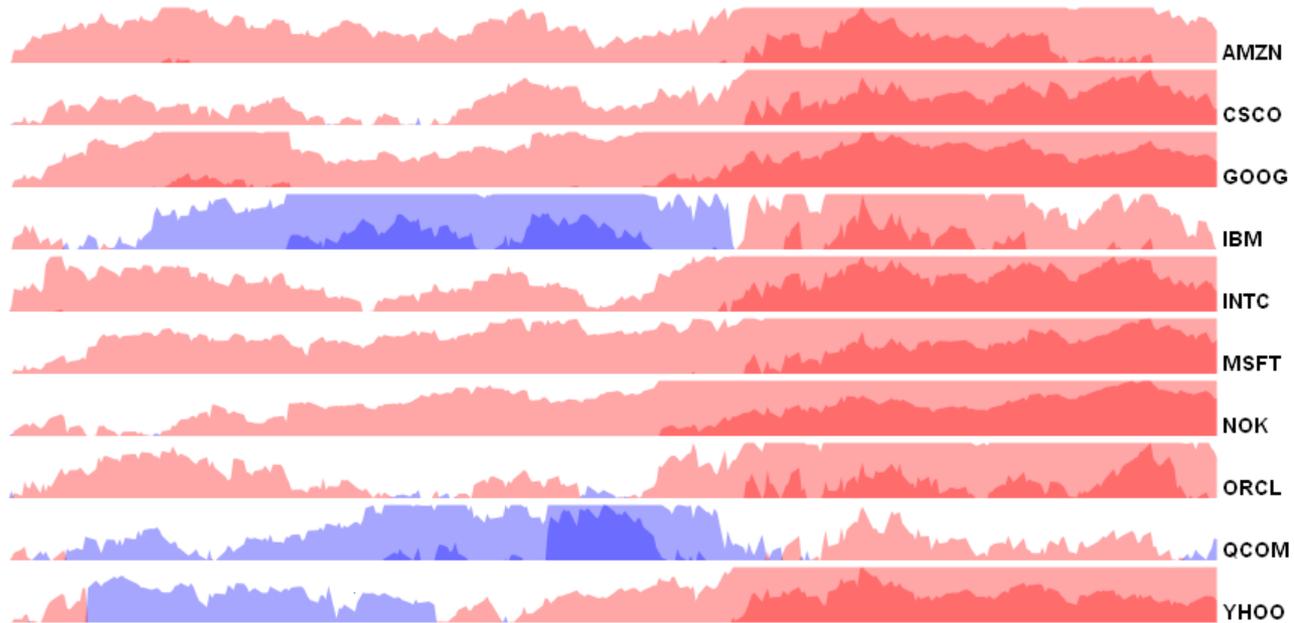
# Relative Technology Stock Performance: Jan 2008 - Present



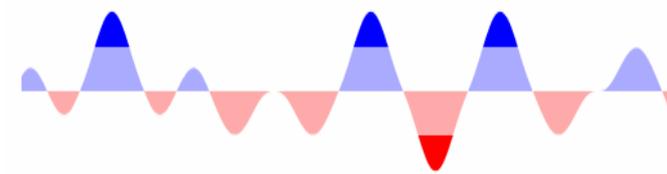
# Relative Technology Stock Performance: Jan 2008 - Present



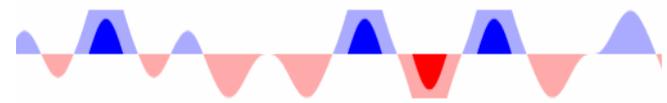
## Relative Technology Stock Performance: Jan 2008 - Present



# Horizon Graphs



**Segment** Peaks

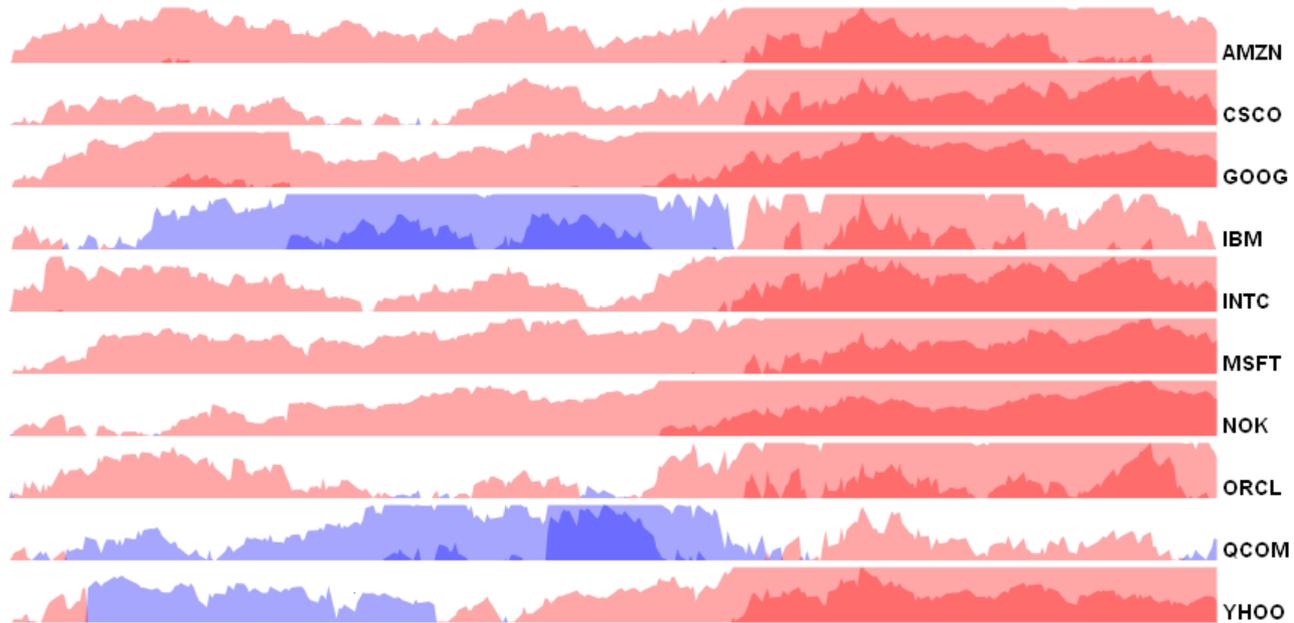


**Layer** Segments

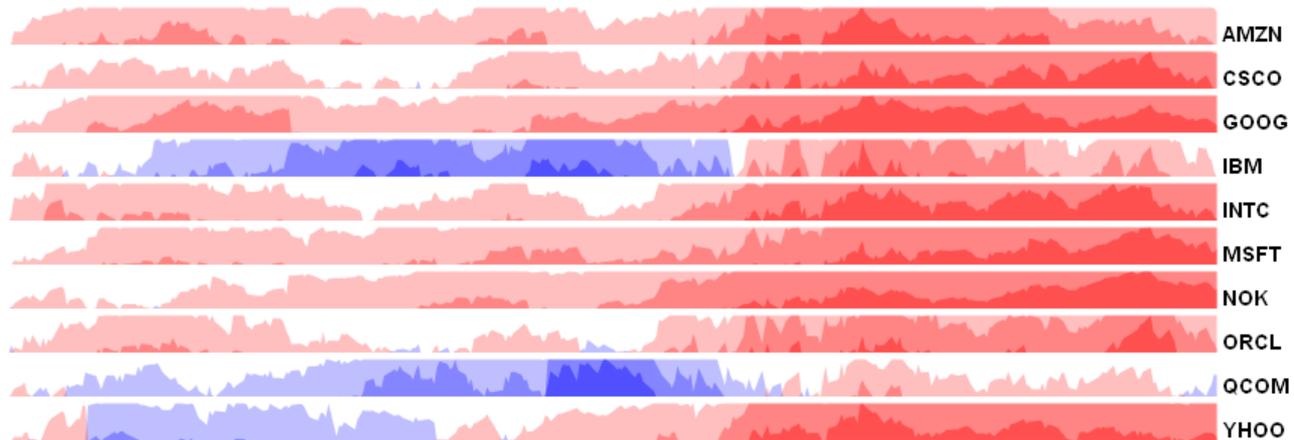


**Mirror** Negative Values

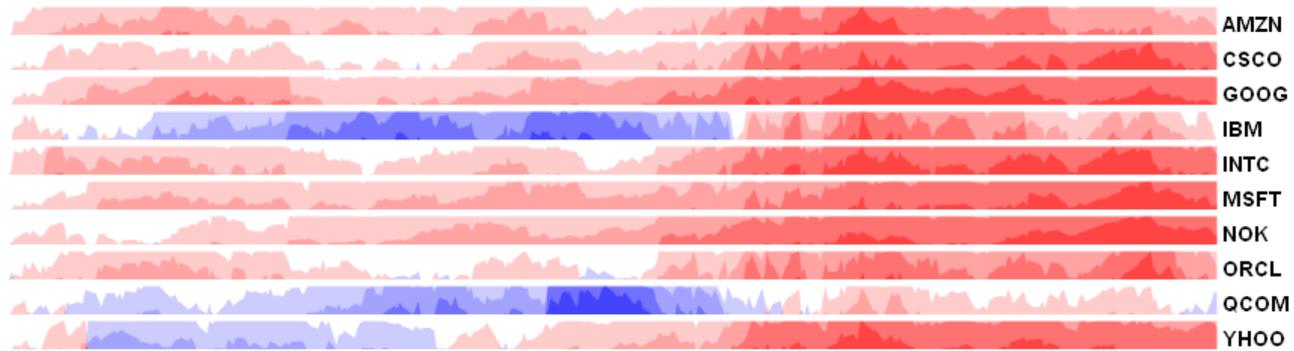
## Relative Technology Stock Performance: Jan 2008 - Present



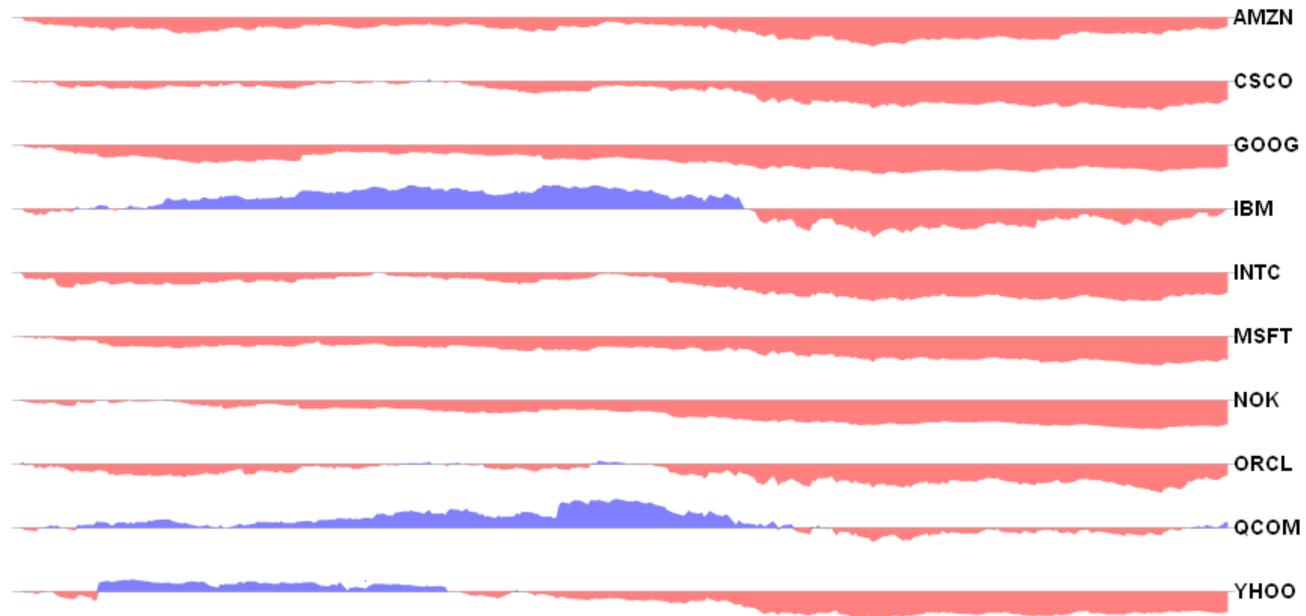
## Relative Technology Stock Performance: Jan 2008 - Present



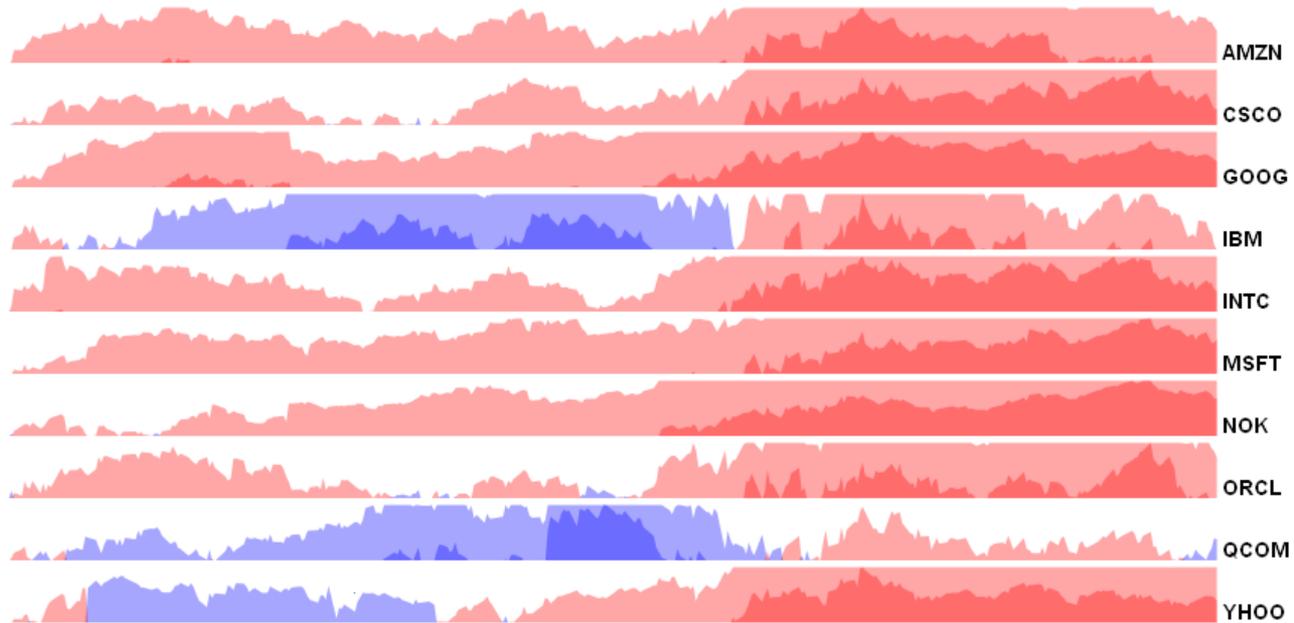
## Relative Technology Stock Performance: Jan 2008 - Present



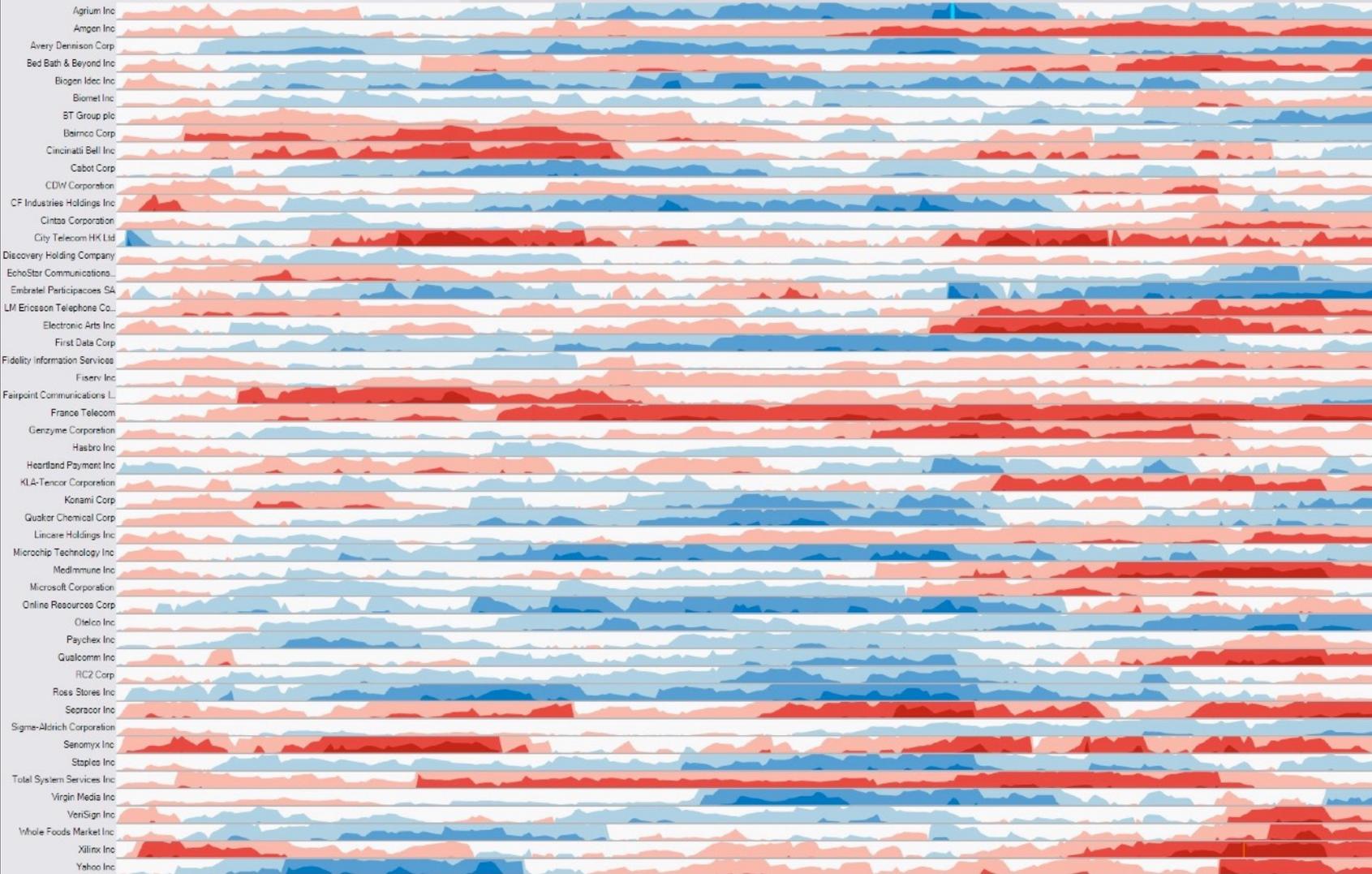
## Relative Technology Stock Performance: Jan 2008 - Present



## Relative Technology Stock Performance: Jan 2008 - Present



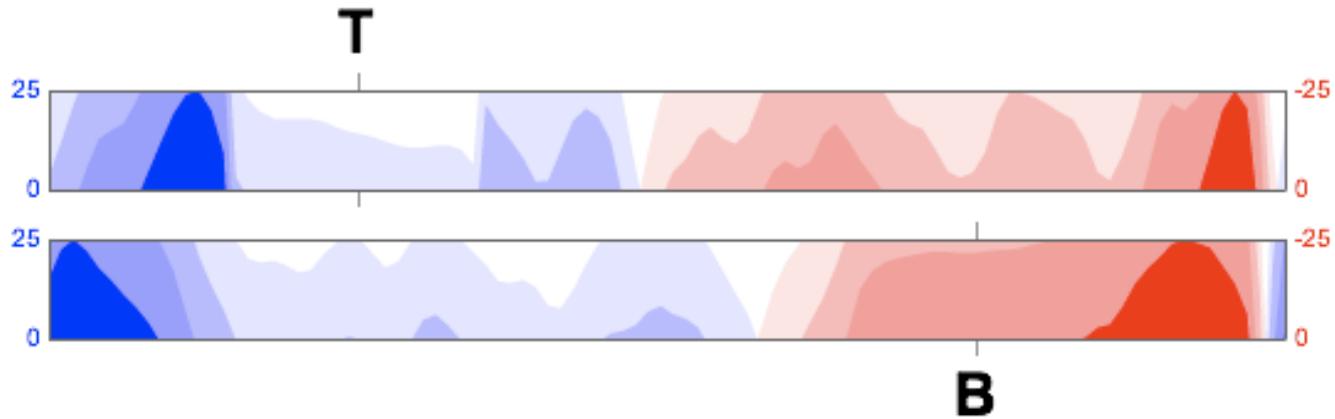
10/03/2005



# Experiment: Chart Type & Size

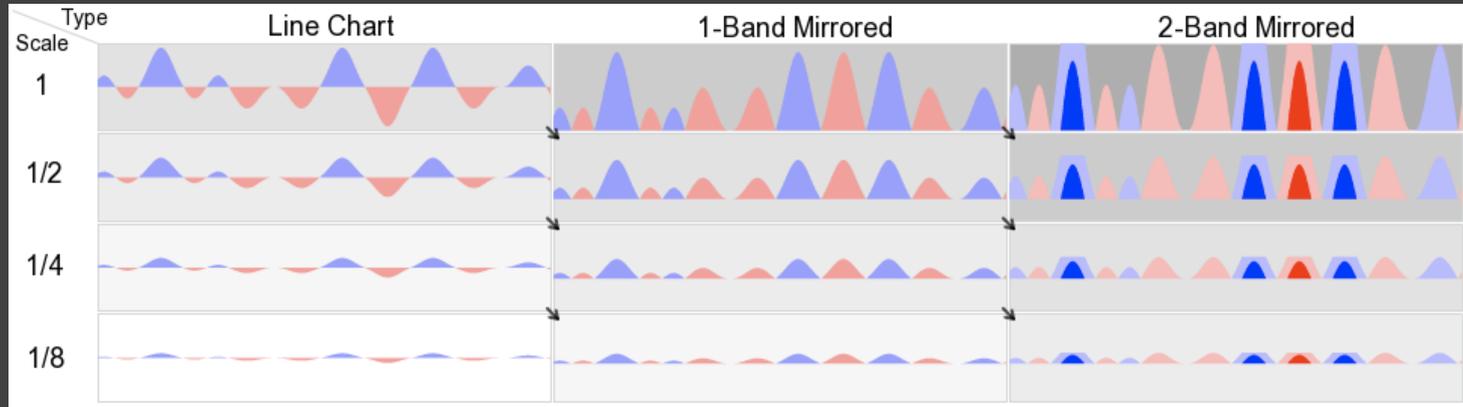
**Q1:** How do mirroring and layering affect estimation time and accuracy compared to line charts?

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



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

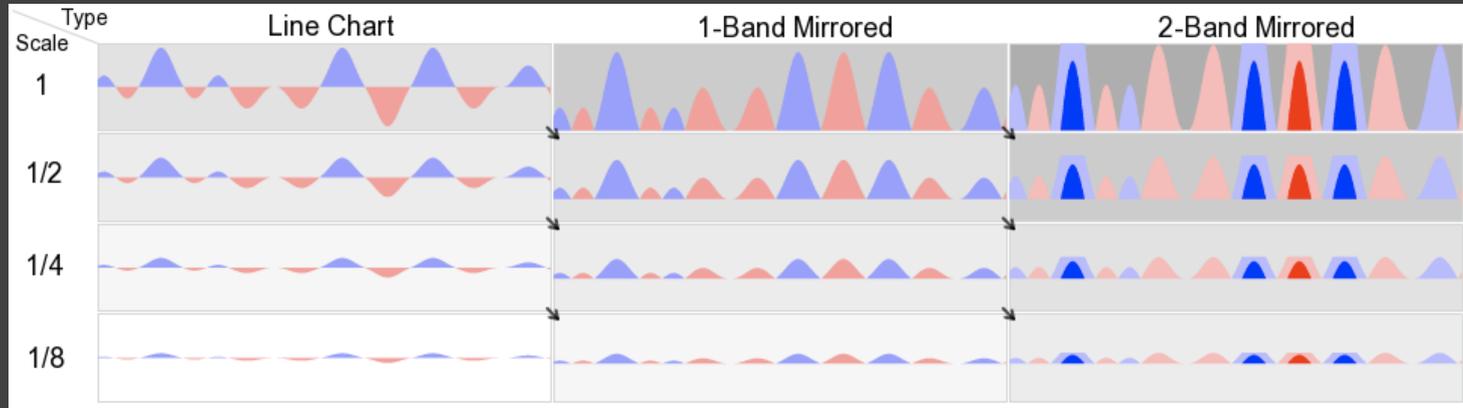
# Experiment Design



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

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

# Experiment Design

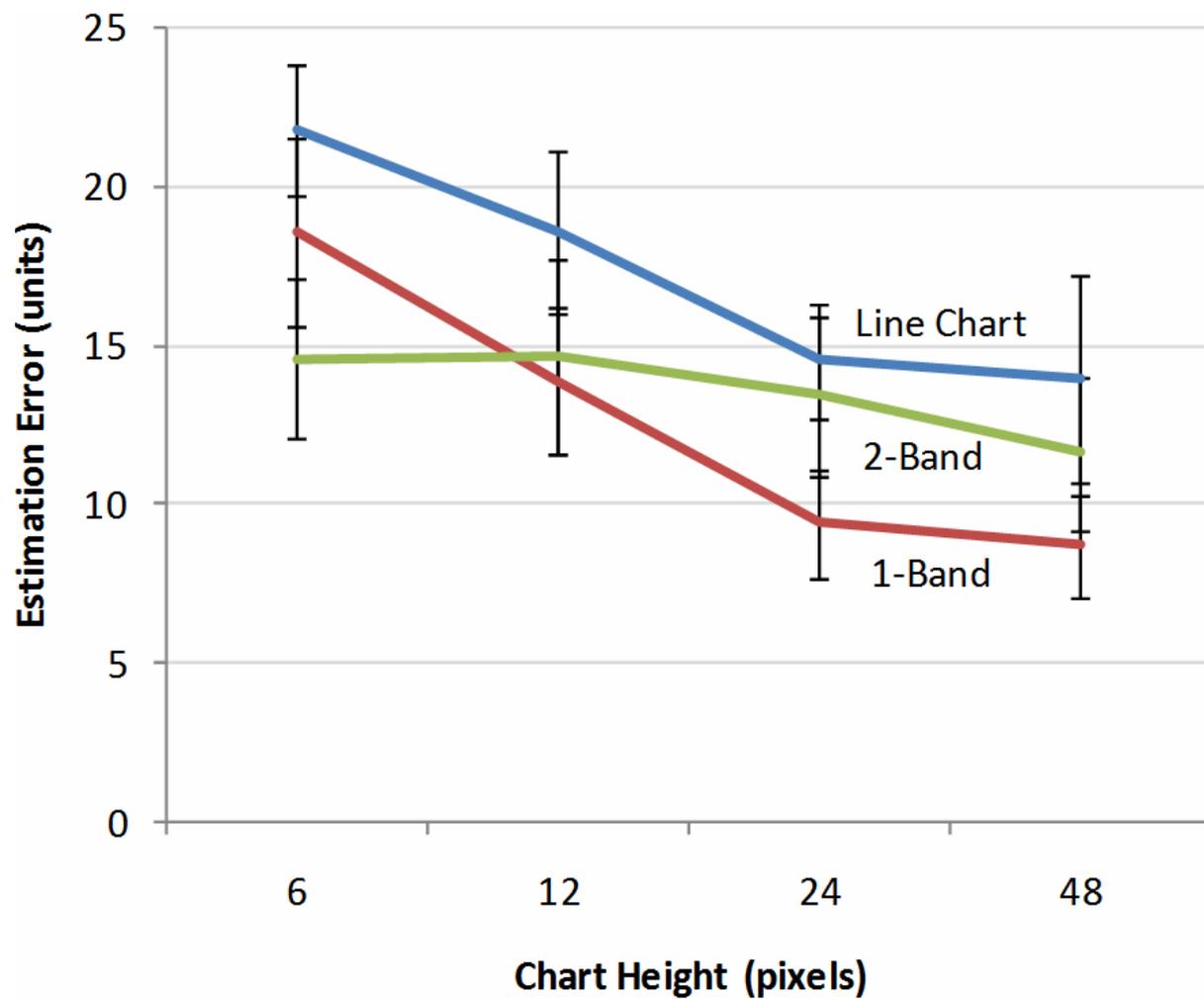


3 (type) x 4 (size) within-subjects design

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

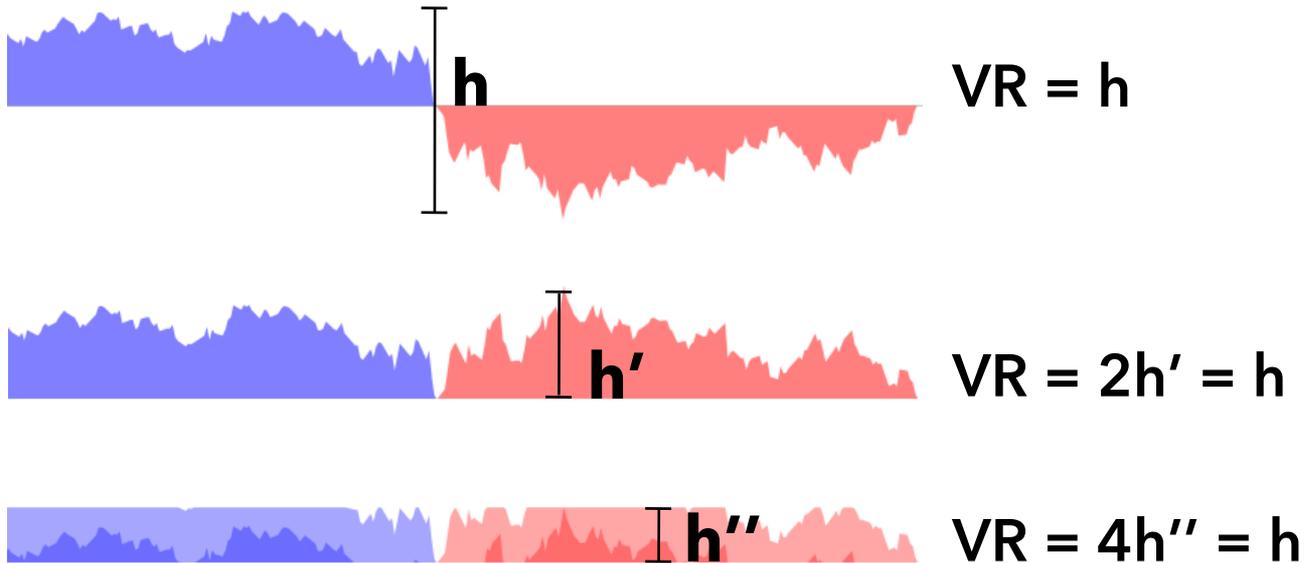
2 (type) x 3 (size: 1/8, 1/12, 1/24) follow-up

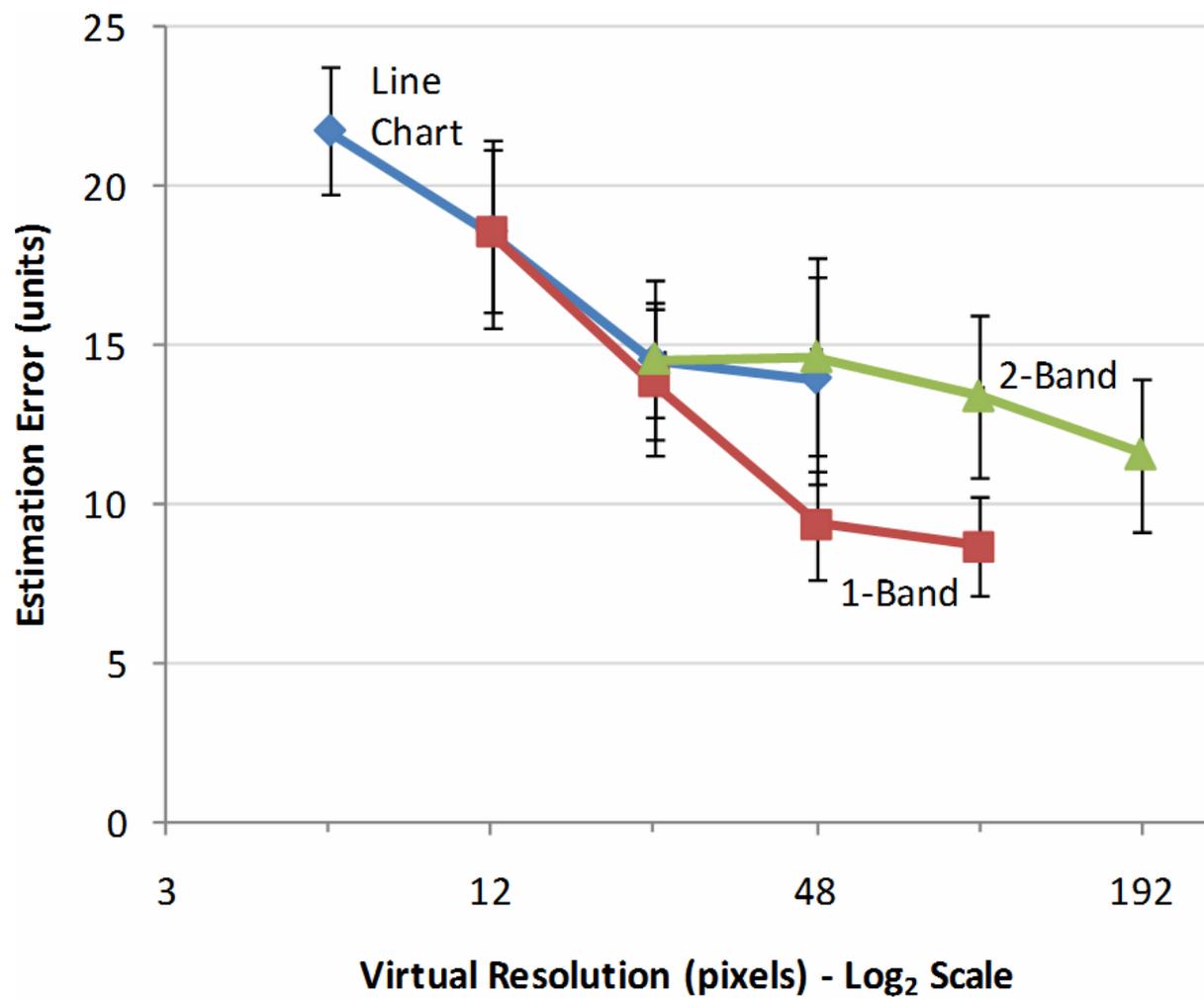
N = 8 (6 male, 2 female), engineering grads

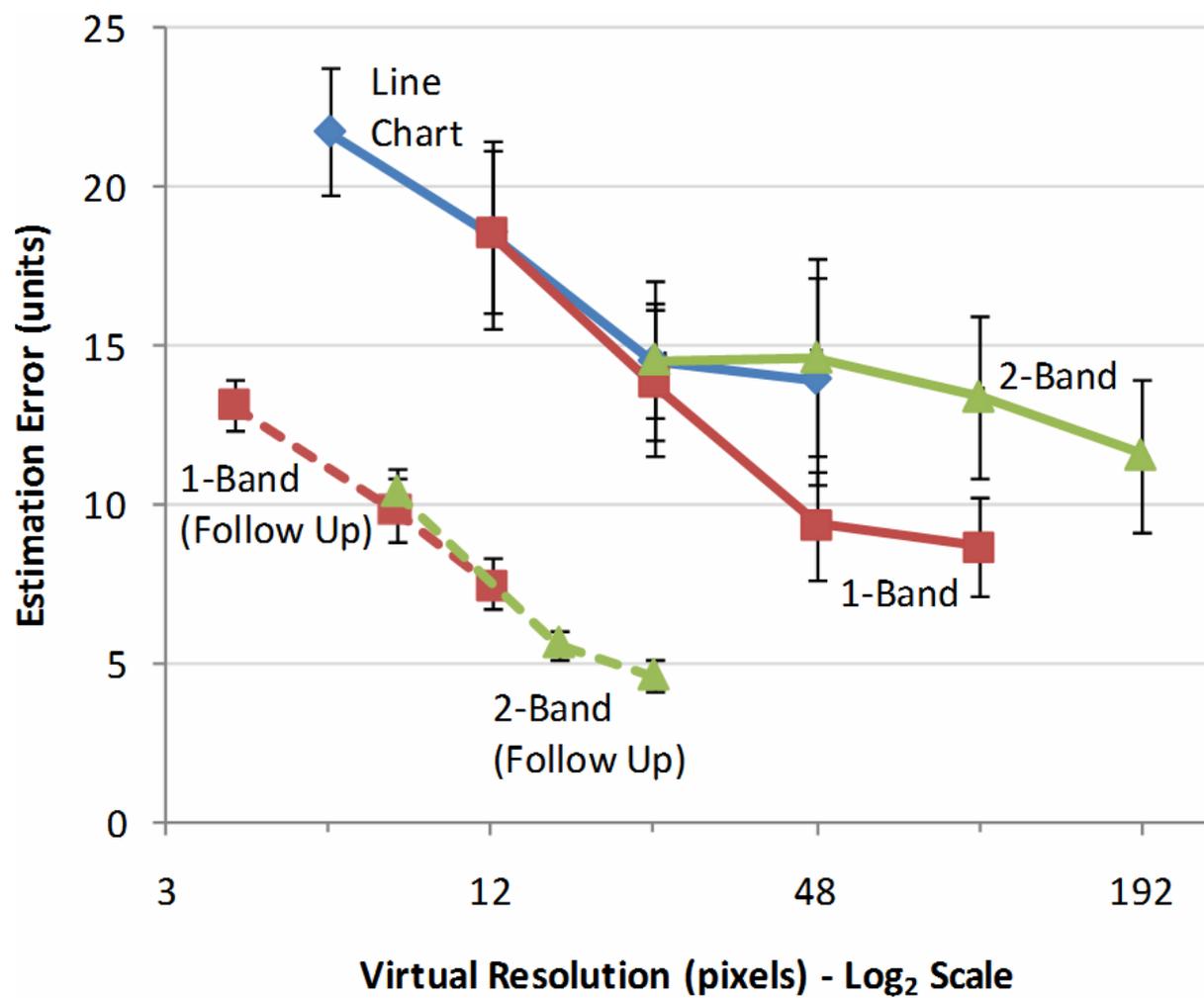


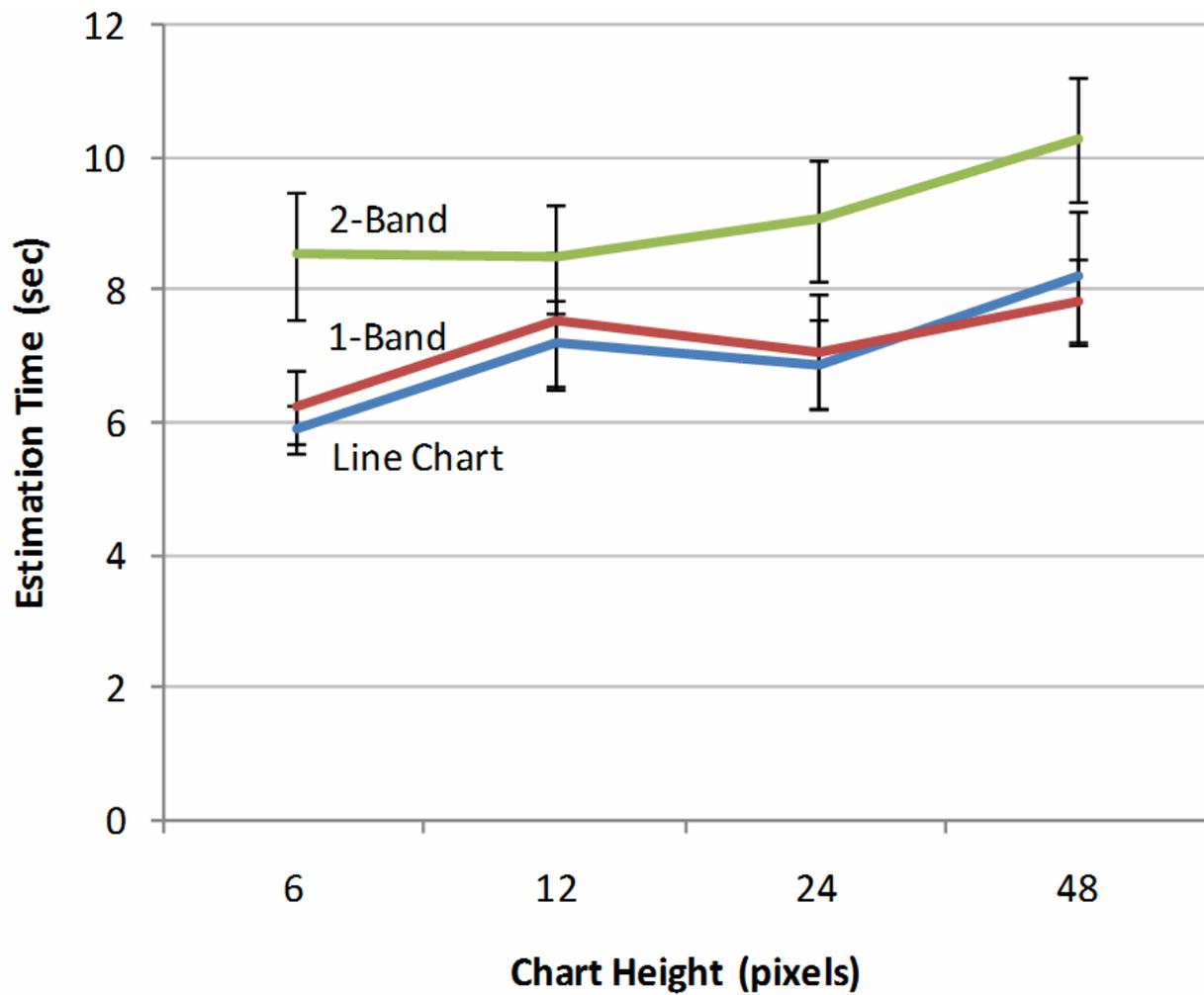
# Virtual Resolution (VR)

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









# Experiment Results

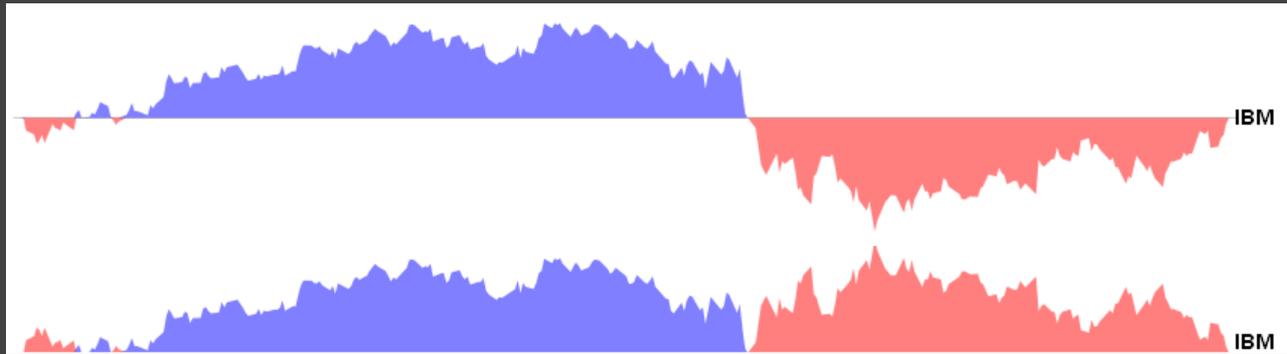
**Q1:** 2-band horizon graph (but not mirrored graph) has higher baseline estimation time and error.

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

Estimation time decreases as the *physical height* decreases.

# Design Guidelines

Mirroring does not hamper perception



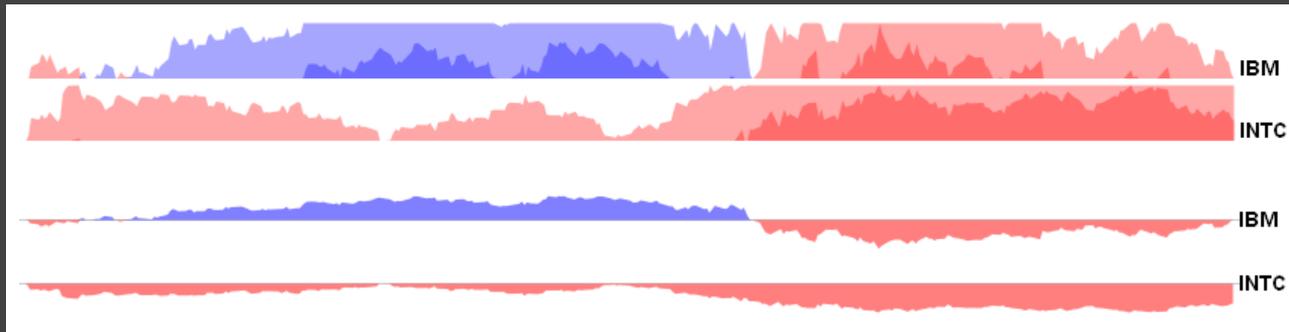
# Design Guidelines

Mirroring does not hamper perception

**Layered bands beneficial for smaller charts**

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

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



# Design Guidelines

Mirroring does not hamper perception

Layered bands beneficial for smaller charts

## Optimal chart sizing

**Sweet spots** in time/error curves

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

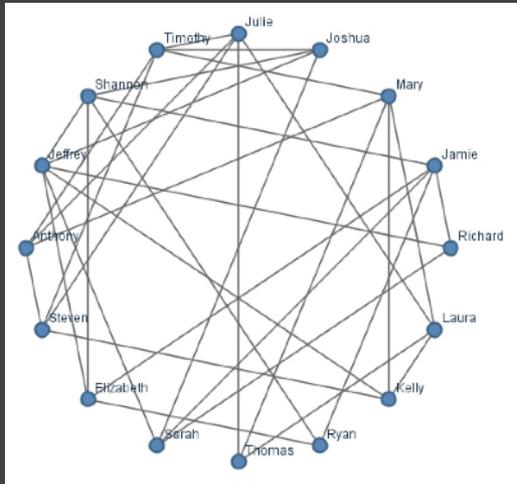
3.4mm (12 px) for 2-band horizon graph

FOLLOW-UP QUESTION:

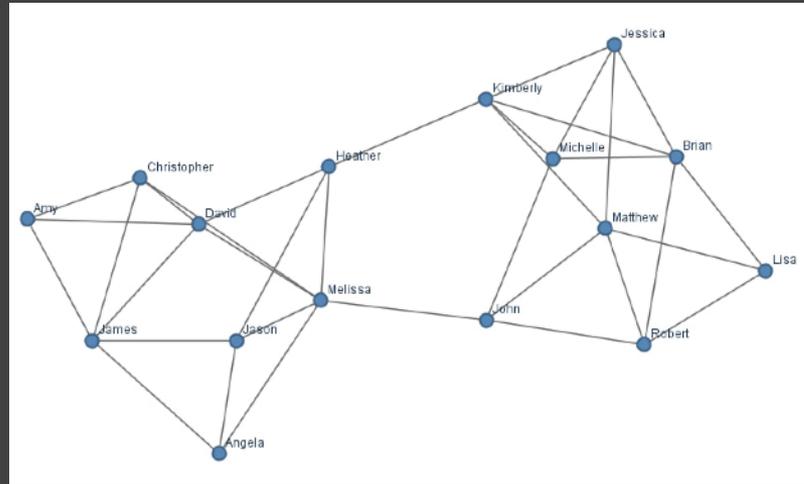
What other **tasks** and  
**performance measures**  
should one test?

# Perceptual Organization of Node-Link Diagrams

# Perceptual Organization of Graphs



Circular



Force-Directed

# Experiment Design

## Factors

Circular or Force-Directed Seed Layout

# of Between-Cluster Edges (“masking”)

All graphs had two primary clusters

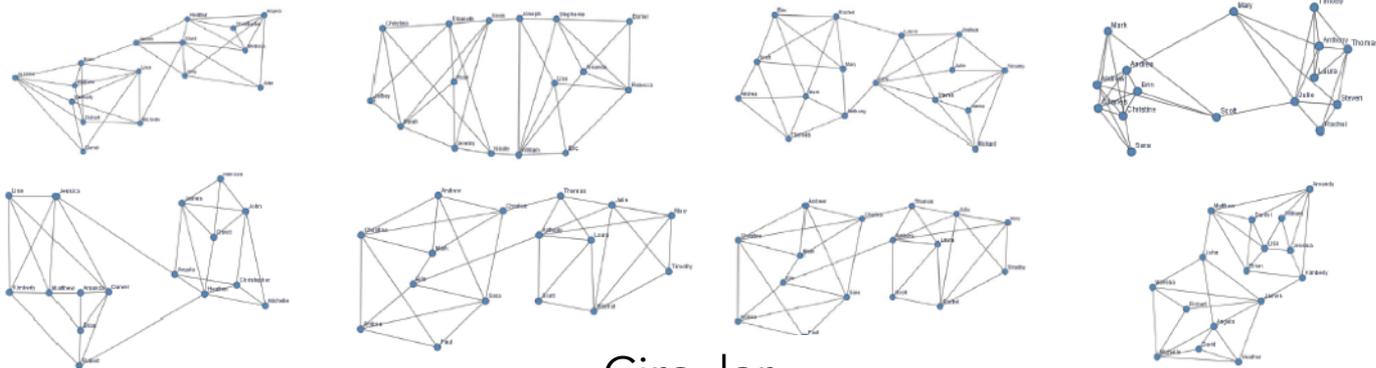
## Measures

# of Edge Crossings

Average Edge Length

Average Node Distance

within or between clusters



Circular



Force-Directed

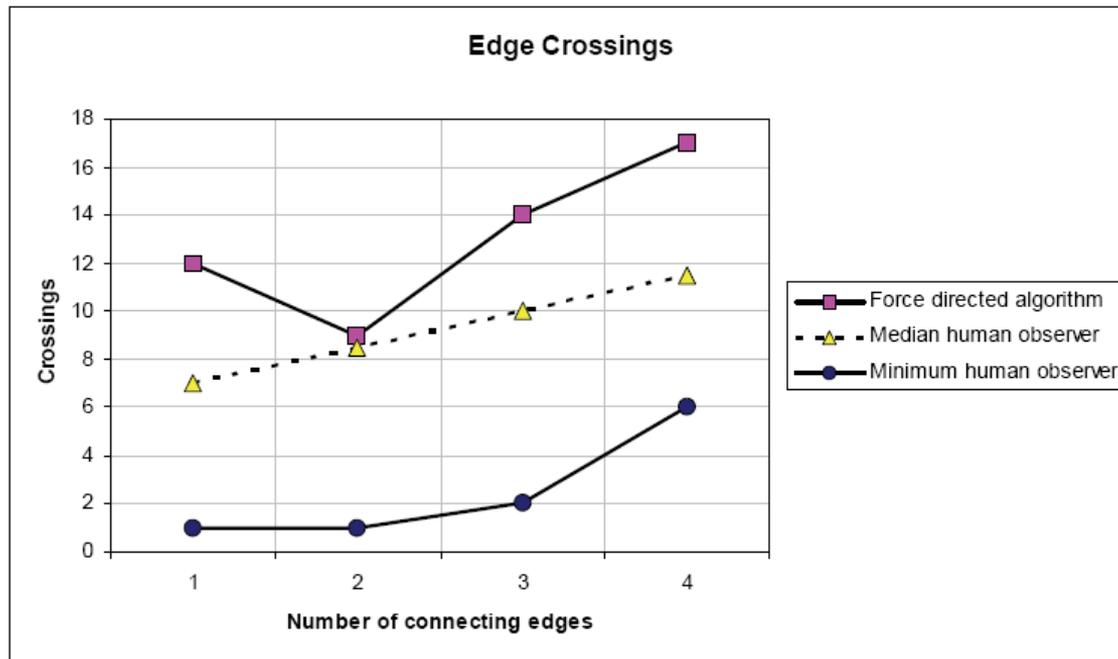


Figure 4. Edge Crossings. Human observers produced graph layouts with fewer edge crossings than the force-directed graph algorithm.

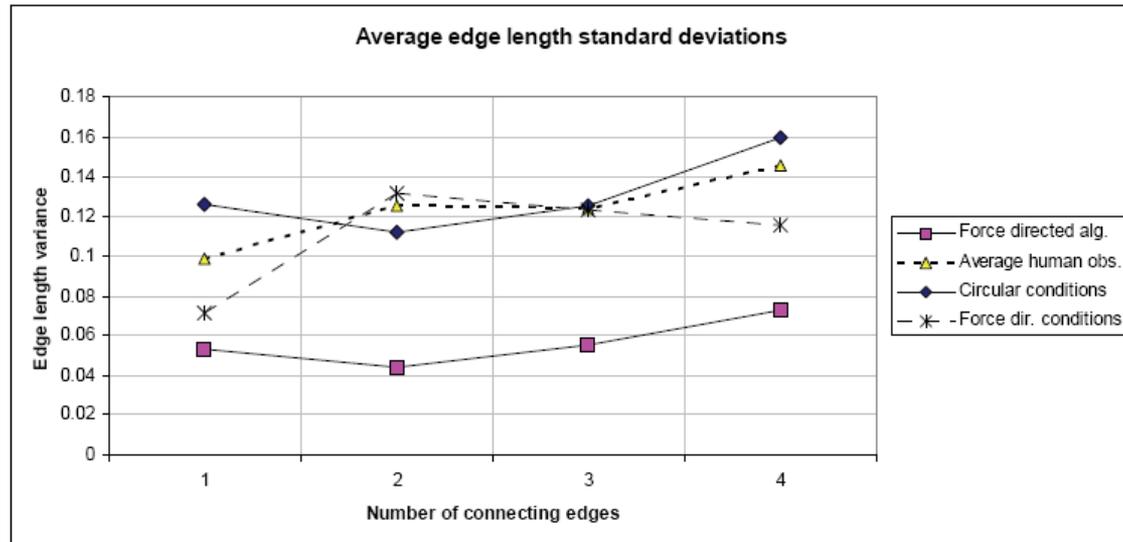


Figure 5. Edge Length Distribution. Human observers did not focus on maintaining equal edge length as much as the force directed algorithm.

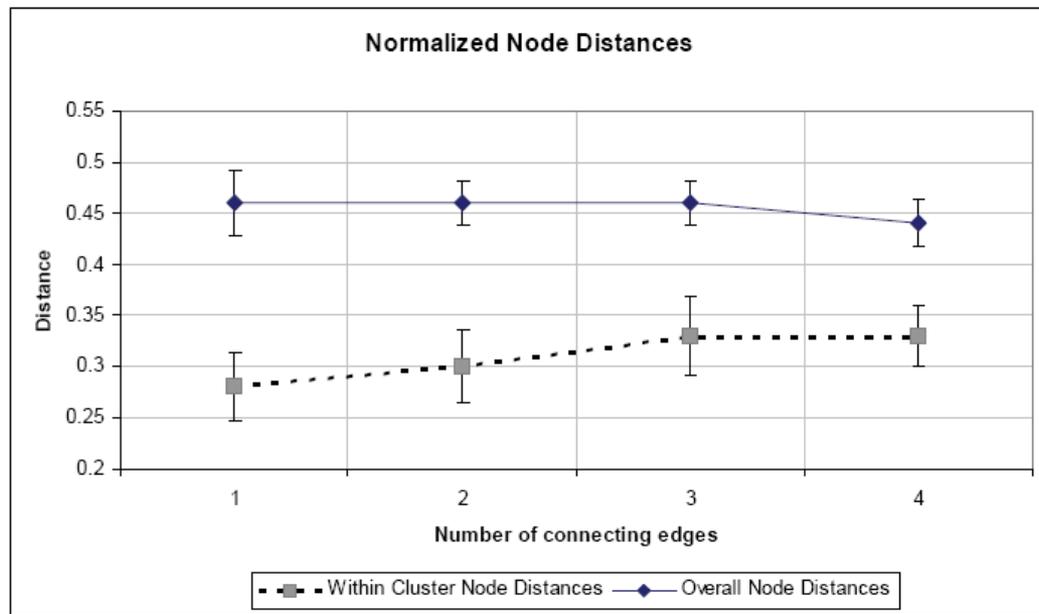


Figure 7. Cluster Extraction. For all levels of masking, the distance between nodes within a cluster is significantly smaller than the overall inter-node distance, demonstrating perceptual grouping. Error bars show 95% confidence intervals

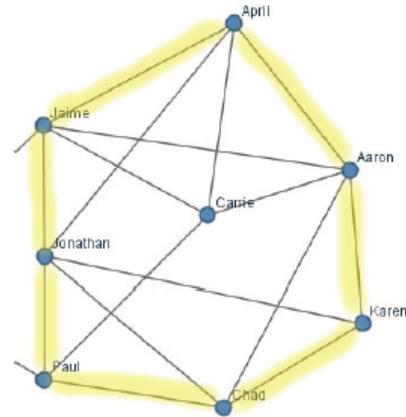
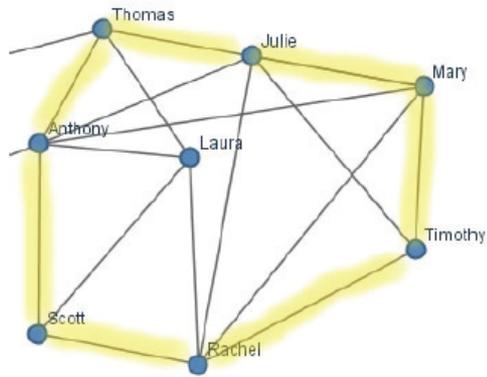


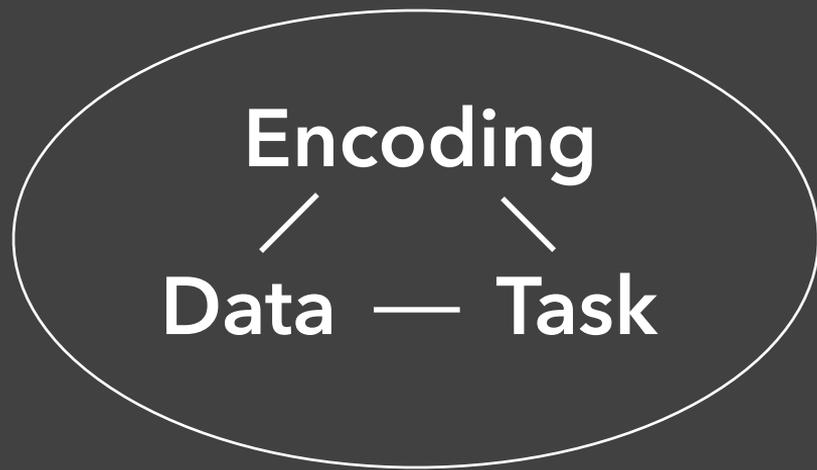
Figure 9. Cluster Hulls. Two examples of user-generated layouts where cluster edges formed a hull enclosing the cluster, organizing it into a single perceptual group.

# 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* ————— ~~Fri Feb 20~~

*Prototype* ————— ~~Wed Mar 4~~

***Demo Video***      **Wed Mar 11**

*Video Showcase*      Thu Mar 12 (in class)

*Deliverables*      Mon Mar 16

## **Logistics**

Upload your video to YouTube (unlisted is fine)

Submit the video URL on Gradescope

Be sure to include all team members!

# Demo Video Guidelines

Your video should communicate your chosen topic and goals along with your visualization designs.

Typically videos use a mixture of static slides and interactive screen capture with overlaid narration.

The initial frame of your video should include your project name and the team members' names.

You might show your page as-is, or you might take excerpts (cropped views) of your page for a better video narrative. Whatever communicates best.

# Demo Video Guidelines, Cont.

Your video should communicate how your designs enable understanding of your chosen topic & data.

**Do not laundry list the various features you implemented. Instead focus on what viewers can learn from your submission.**

Walk us through an envisioned use case from the perspective of a viewer, demonstrating the kind of insights/explanations one might gain.

Keep it tight! 90 seconds goes quickly :)

# Course Summary

# Course Overview

**W1:** Introduction & Visualization Tools Part 1

**W2:** Visual Encoding & Deceptive Visualization

**W3:** Data Transformation & Dimensionality Reduction

**W4:** Interaction & Mapping

**W5:** Visualization Tools Part 2 & D3.js Tutorial

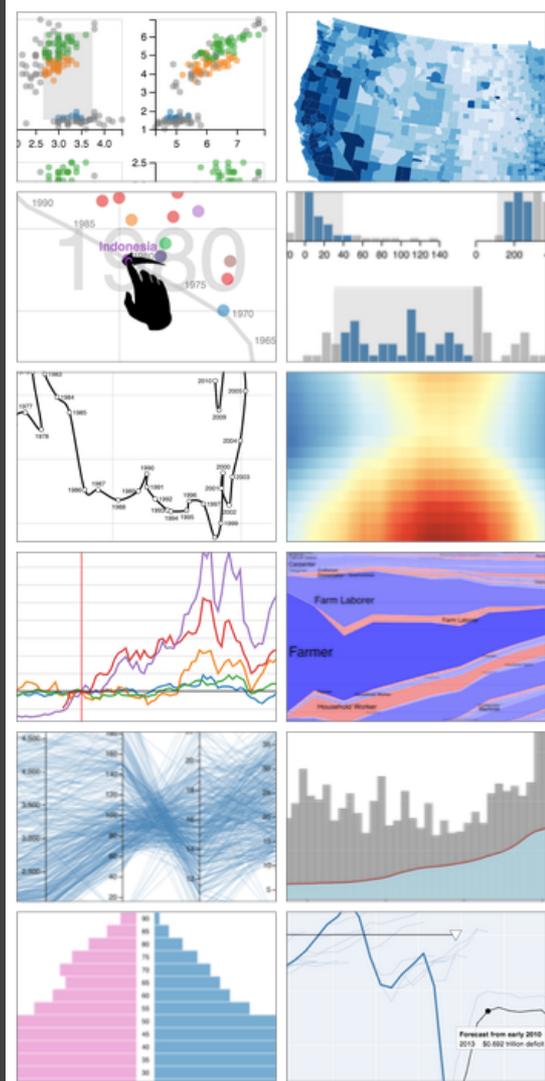
**W6:** Animation & Color

**W7:** Perception & Final Project Kick-Off

**W8:** Networks & Uncertainty

**W9:** Scalable Visualization & Final Project Peer Review

**W10:** Evaluation & Final Project Showcase



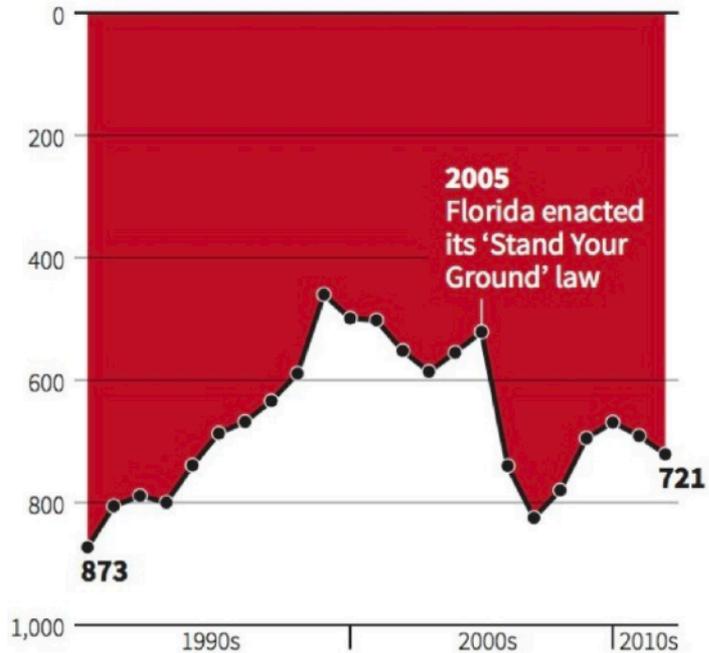
# Visual Encoding

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

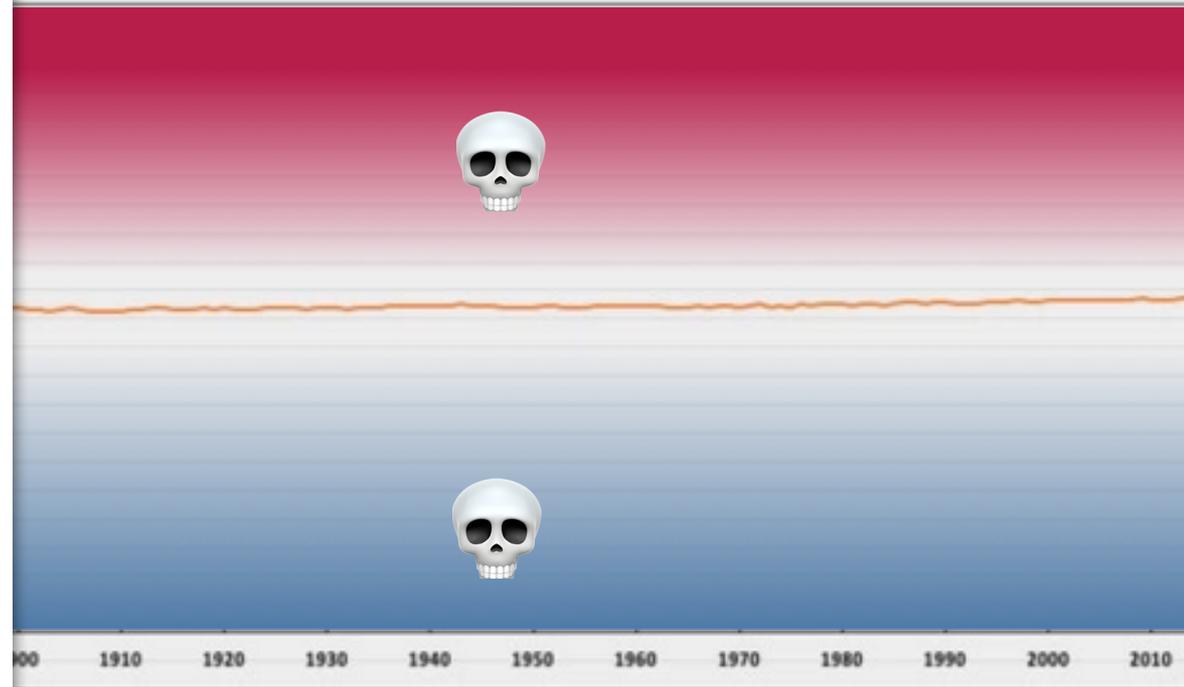
# Visual Encoding

## Gun deaths in Florida

Number of murders committed using firearms



## Average Annual Global Temperature in Fahrenheit 1880-2015



# Data Transformation



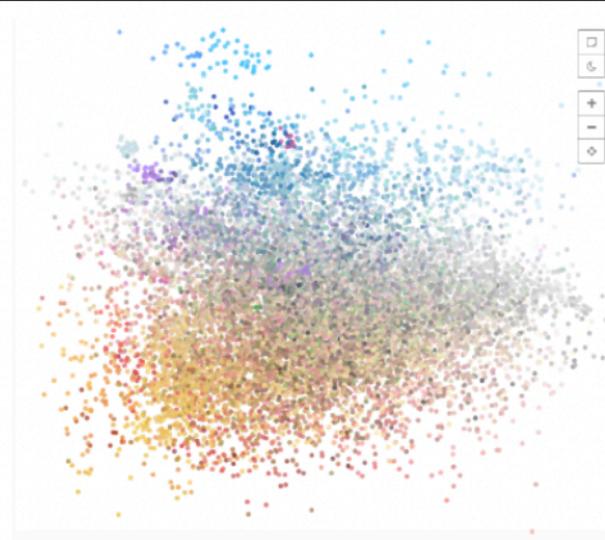
Q Latent Dimensions: 32 ▾ Projection: t-SNE ▾ Perplexity: 30 ▾

t-SNE



Q Latent Dimensions: 32 ▾ Projection: UMAP ▾ Neighbors: 15 ▾ Distance: 0.1 ▾

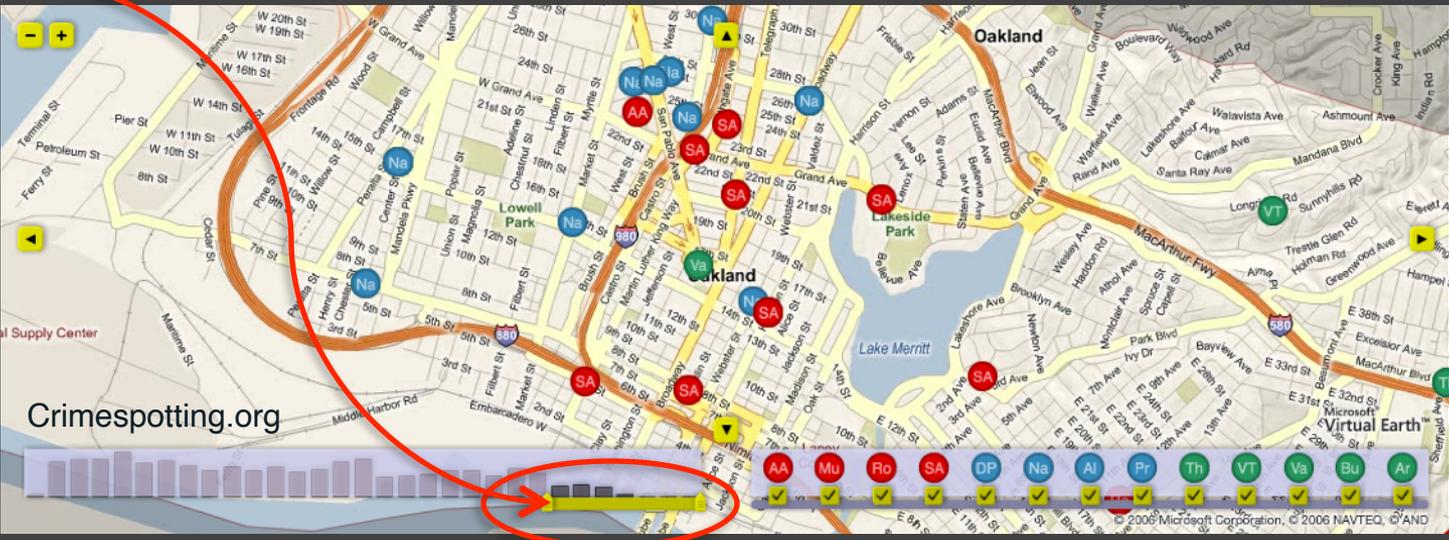
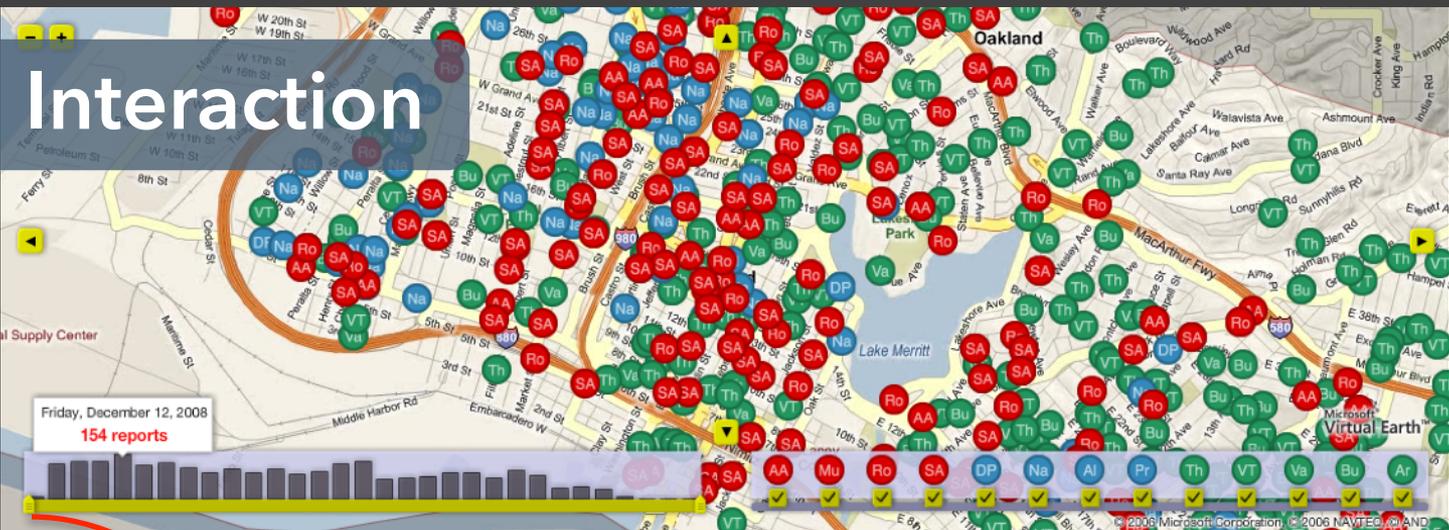
UMAP



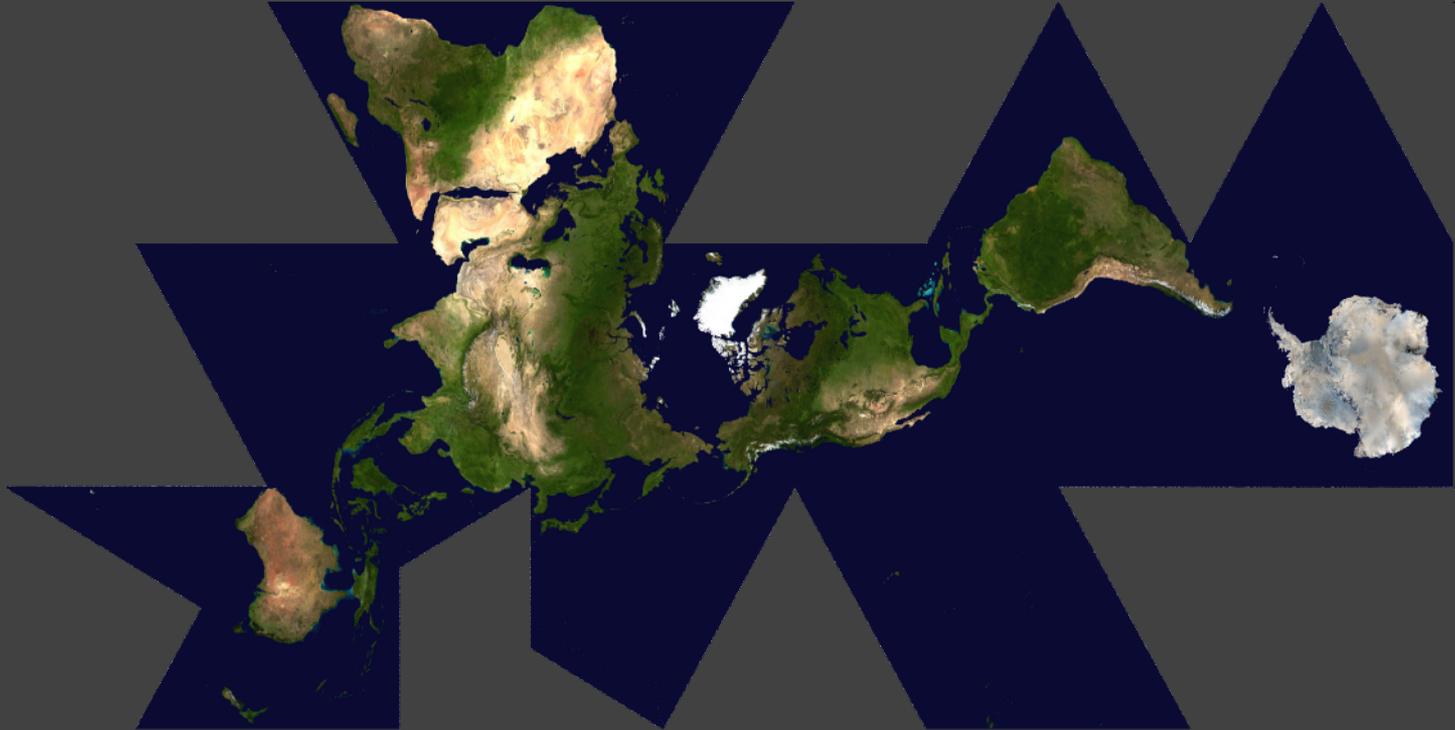
Q Latent Dimensions: 32 ▾ Projection: PCA ▾ X-Axis: PC1 ▾ Y-Axis: PC2 ▾

PCA

# Interaction

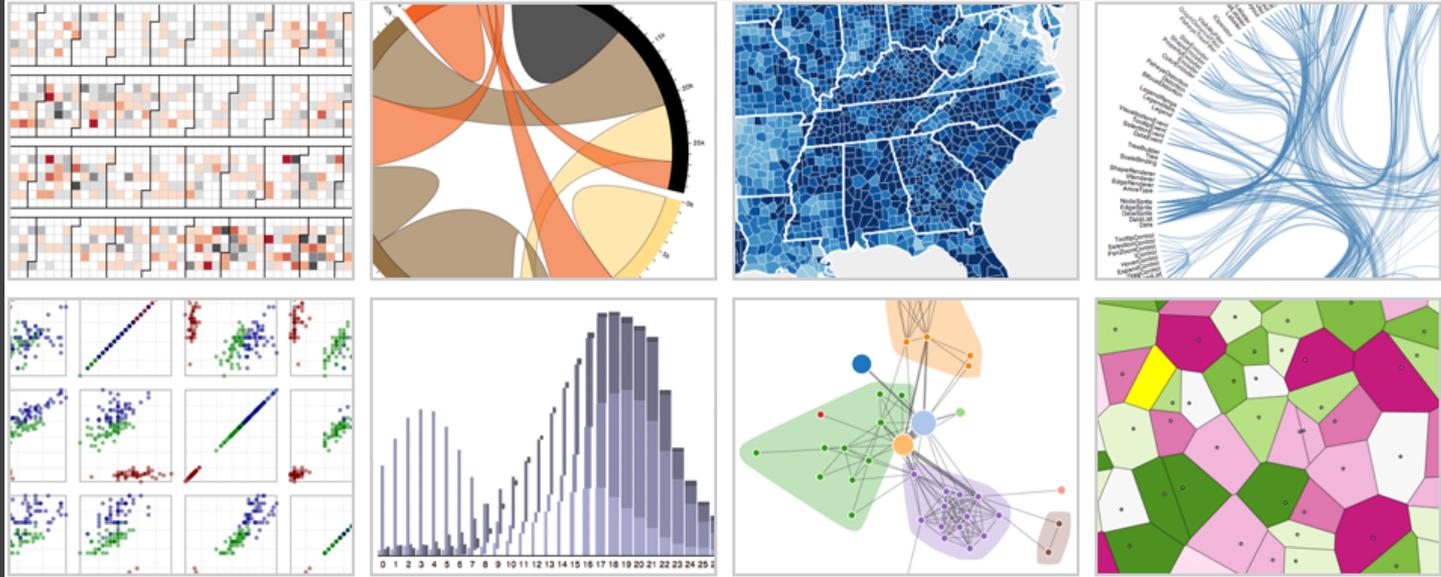


# Mapping & Cartography



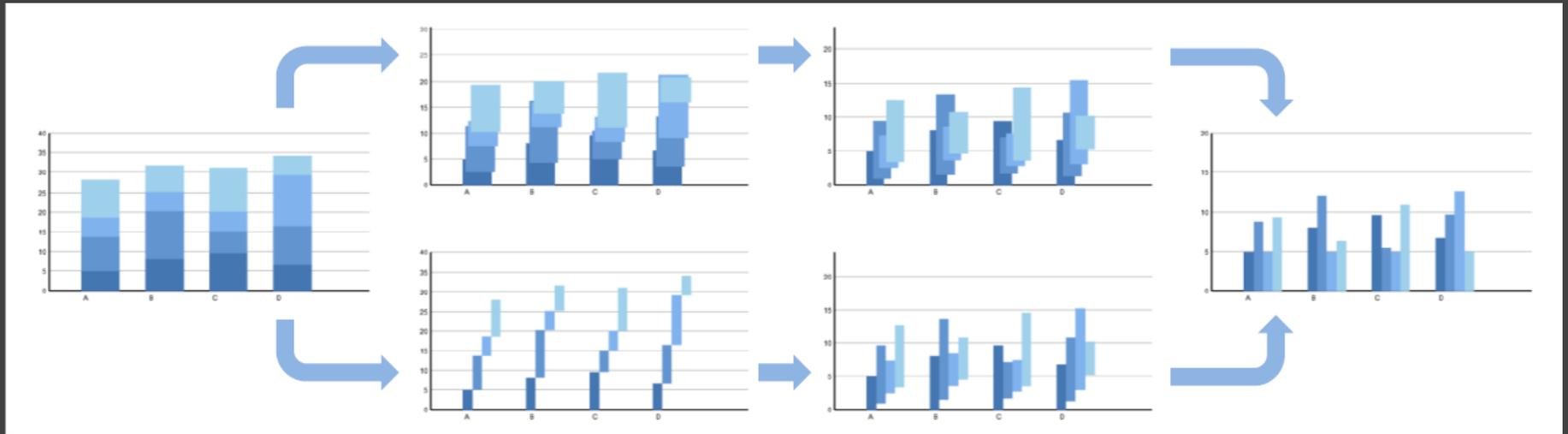
Dymaxion Maps [Fuller 46]

# Visualization Tools



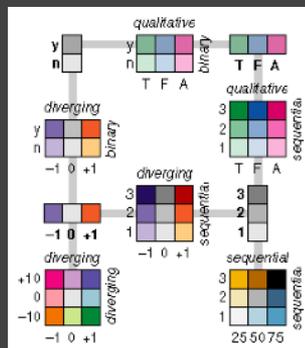
D3: Data-Driven Documents

# Animation

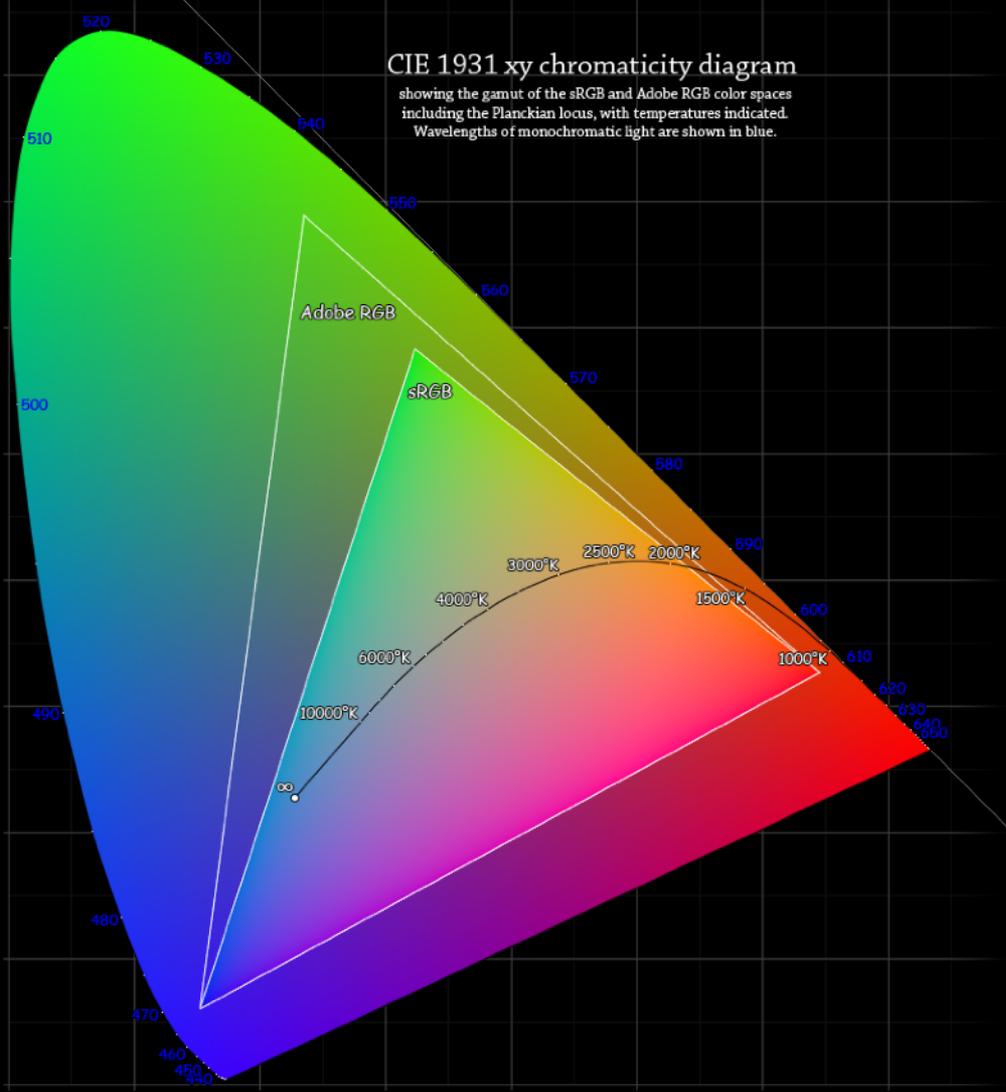


Animated transitions in statistical data graphics [Heer & Robertson 07]

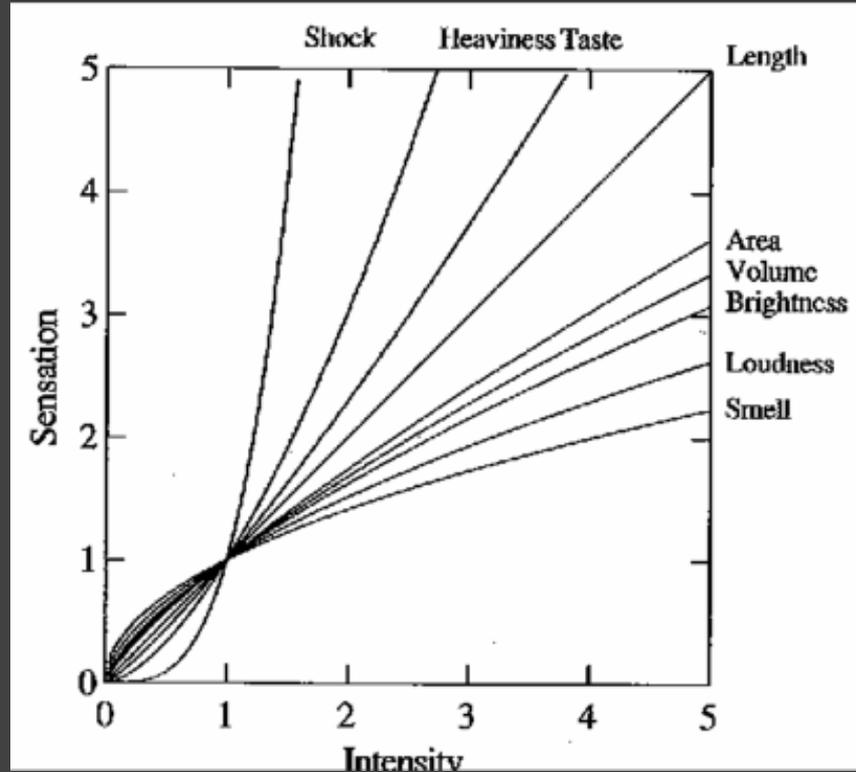
# Color



Color Brewer

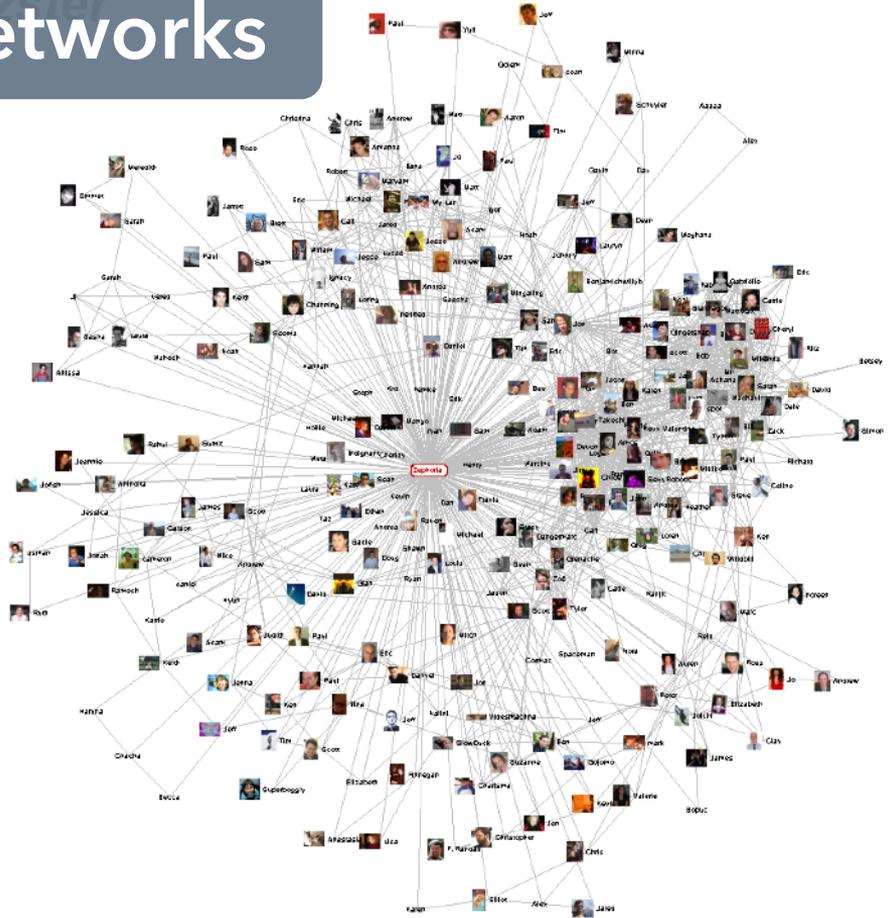


# Graphical Perception



The psychophysics of sensory function [Stevens 61]

# Networks



## Zephoria

User ID 21721  
Friends  266  
Age ??  
Gender  Female  
Status  Single  
Location San Francisco, CA  
Hometown Lancaster, PA  
Occupation researcher: social networks, identity, context

Interests apophenia, observing people, culture, questioning power, reading, buddhism, ipseity, computer-mediated communication, social networks, technology, anthropology, storming

Music psyrance/goaitrance [Infected Mushroom, Son Kite, hoga/Digital Structures], Ani Difranco, downtempo, Thievesy Corporation, Beth Orton, Morcheeba, Ween, White Stripes

Books Authors: Erving Goffman, Stanley Milgram, Jeanette Winterson, Eric Schlosser, Leslie Feinberg, Dorothy Allison, Italo Calvino, Hermann Hesse

TV Shows ??  
Movies Koyaanisqatsi, Amelie, Waking Life, Tank Girl, The Matrix, Clockwork Orange, American Beauty, Fight Club, Boys Don't Cry

Member Since ??  
Last Login 2003-10-21  
Last Updated 2003-10-21  
About [Some know me as danah...]

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

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

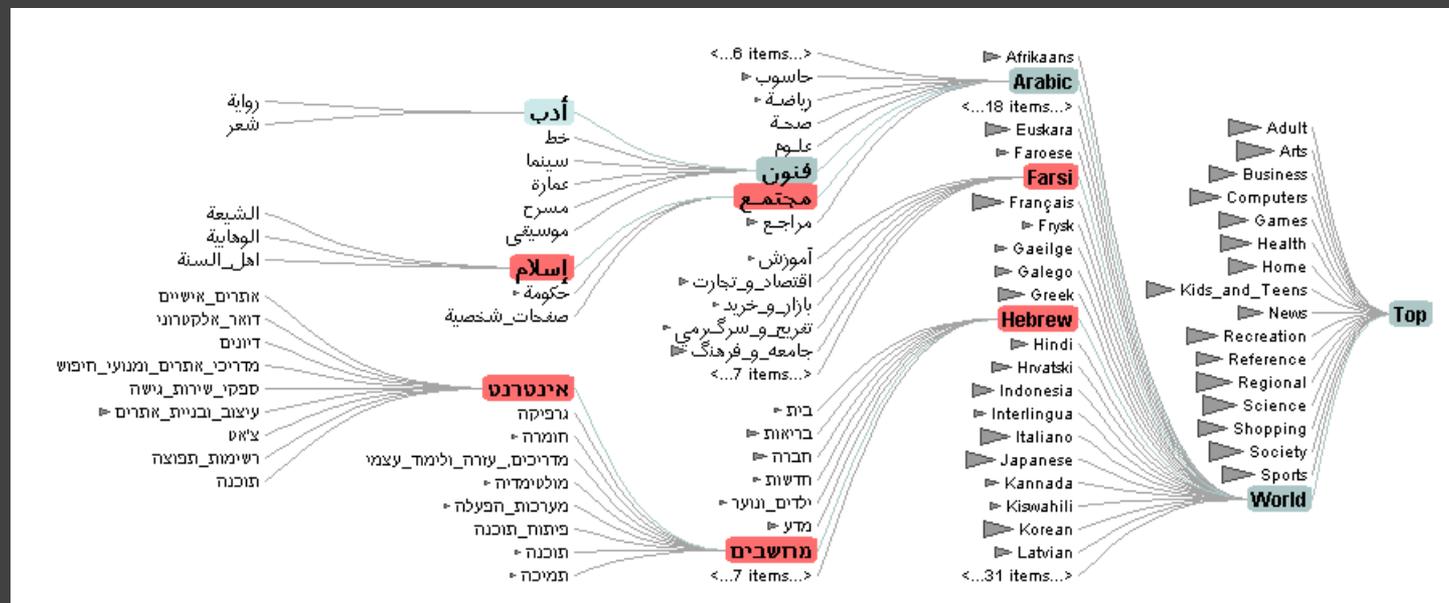
Want to Meet Someone who makes life's complexities seem simply elegant.

community >>

Enable

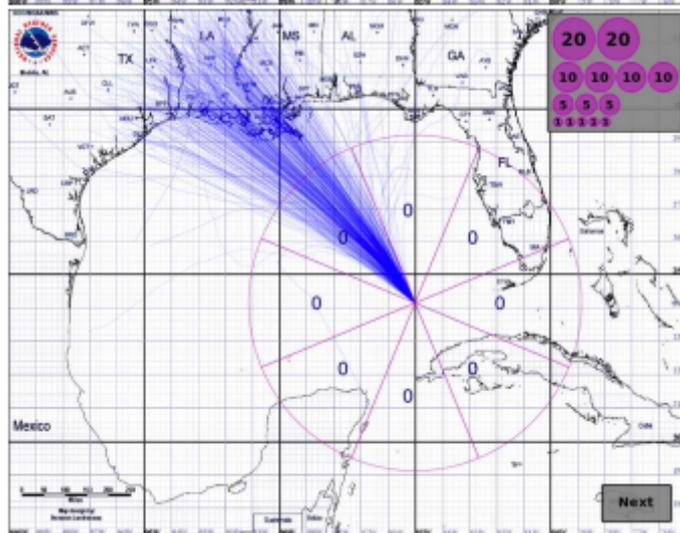
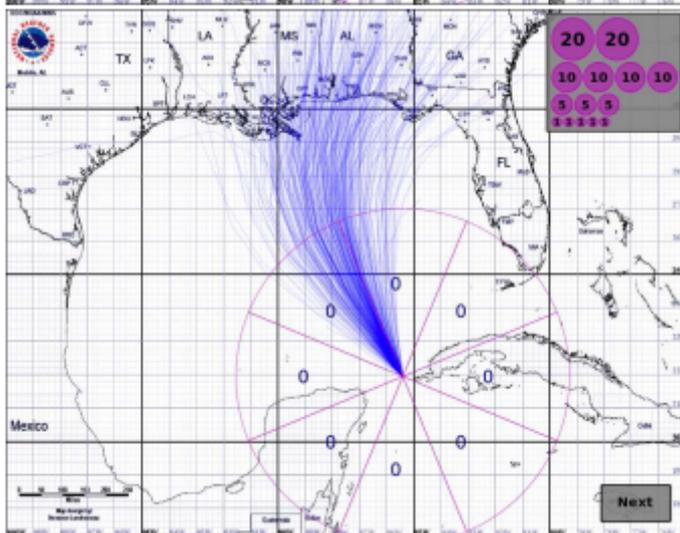
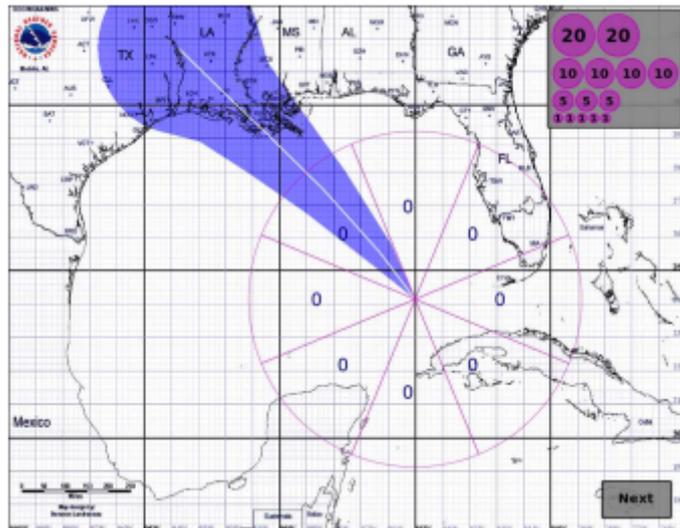
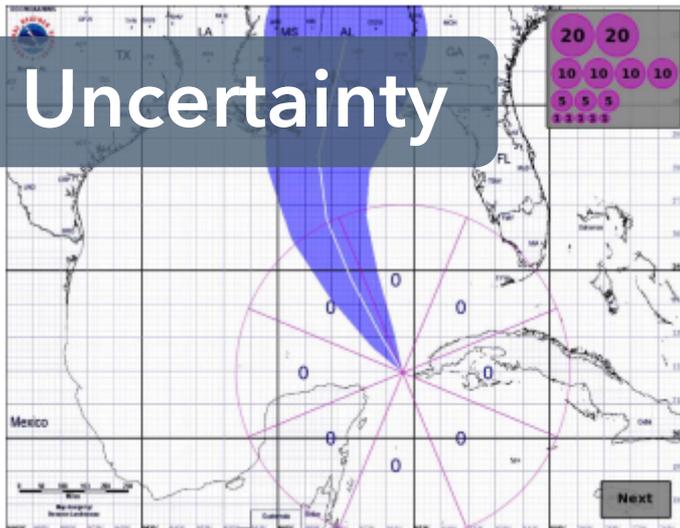
search >>

# Networks



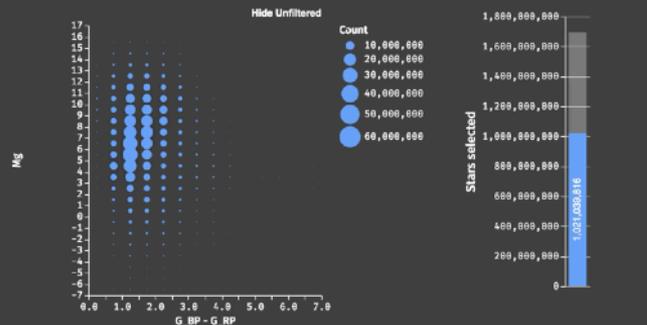
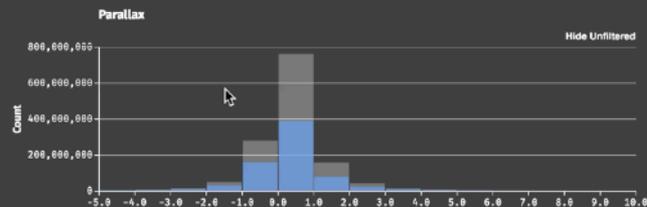
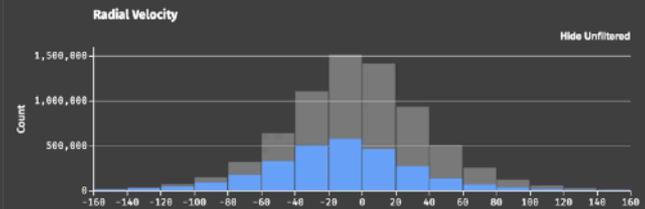
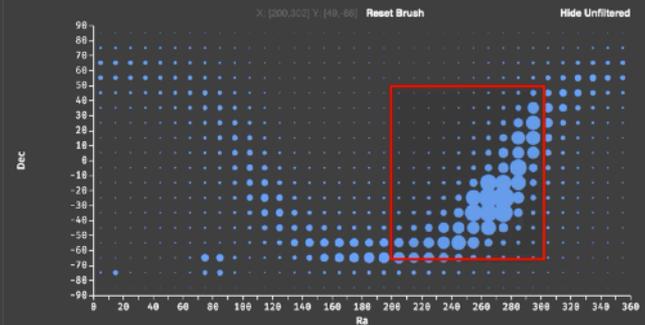
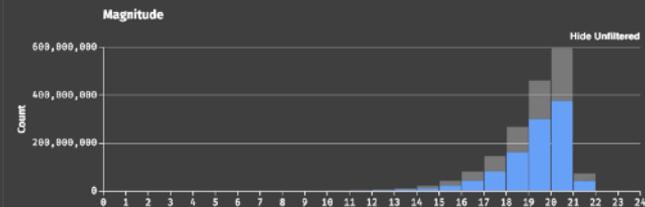
Degree-Of-Interest Trees [Heer & Card 04]

# Uncertainty



# Scalability

localhost:1234



Interactive querying of 1.7B stars  
(1.2TB) in Falcon [Moritz et al. 2019]

**Thank You!**