

CSC420

Showing Complex Data

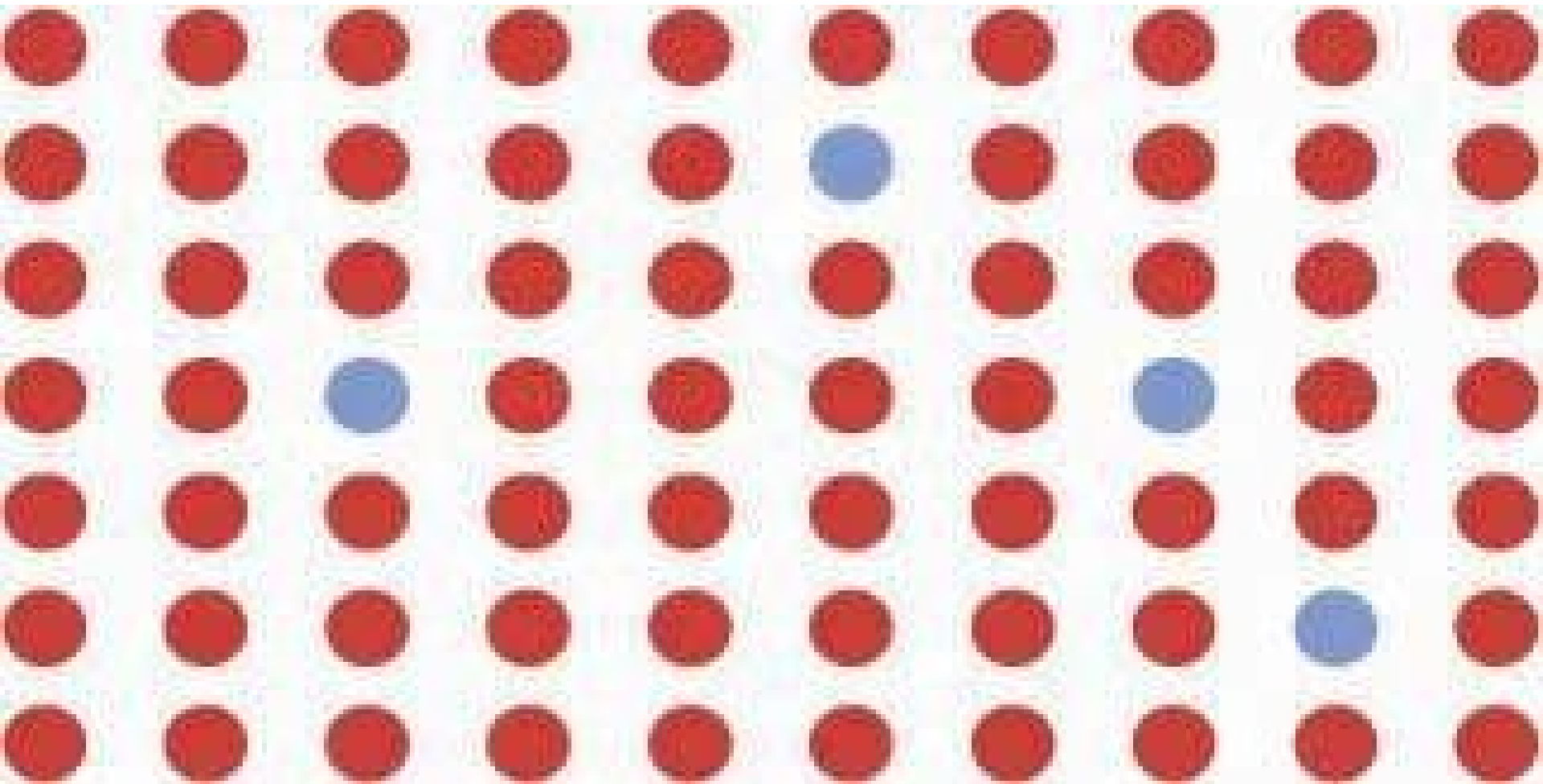
Basic User Questions

- How is this data organized?
- What's related to what?
- How can I explore this data?
- Can I rearrange this data to see it differently?
- Show me only what I need to know.
- What are the specific data values?

Data Organization

- Linear: List or single-variable plot
- Tabular: Spreadsheet, multi-column list, Sortable Table, Multi-Y Plot, or other multi-variable plots
- Hierarchical: Tree, Cascaded Lists, Tree Table, Treemap
- Network: Directed graph or flowchart
- Geographical/spatial: Map or schematic
- Other: Plots of various sorts, such as parallel coordinate plots, or Treemaps

What's Related to What?



And Again

0.103	0.176	0.387	0.300	0.379	0.276	0.179	0.321	0.192	0.250
0.333	0.384	0.564	0.587	0.857	1.064	0.698	0.621	0.232	0.316
0.421	0.309	0.654	0.729	0.228	0.529	0.832	0.935	0.452	0.426
0.266	0.750	1.056	0.936	0.911	0.820	0.723	1.201	0.935	0.819
0.225	0.326	0.643	0.337	0.721	0.837	0.682	0.987	0.984	0.849
0.187	0.586	0.529	0.340	0.829	0.835	0.873	0.945	1.103	0.710
0.153	0.485	0.560	0.428	0.628	0.335	0.956	0.879	0.699	0.424

How about now?

0.103	0.176	0.387	0.300	0.379	0.276	0.179	0.321	0.192	0.250
0.333	0.384	0.564	0.587	0.857	1.064	0.698	0.621	0.232	0.316
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Preattentive Variables



Color hue



Position and alignment



Color brightness



Orientation



Color saturation



Size

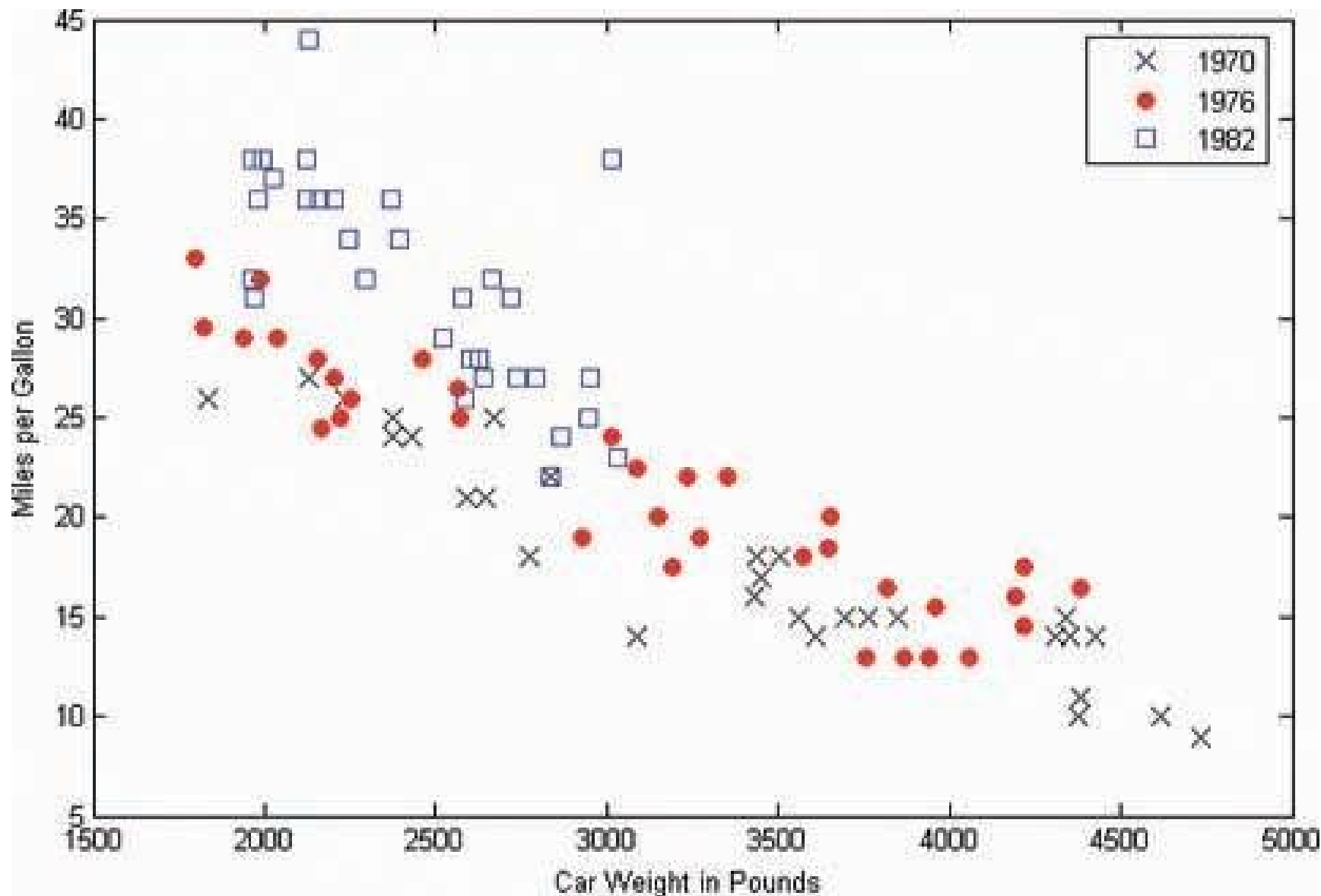


Texture



Shape

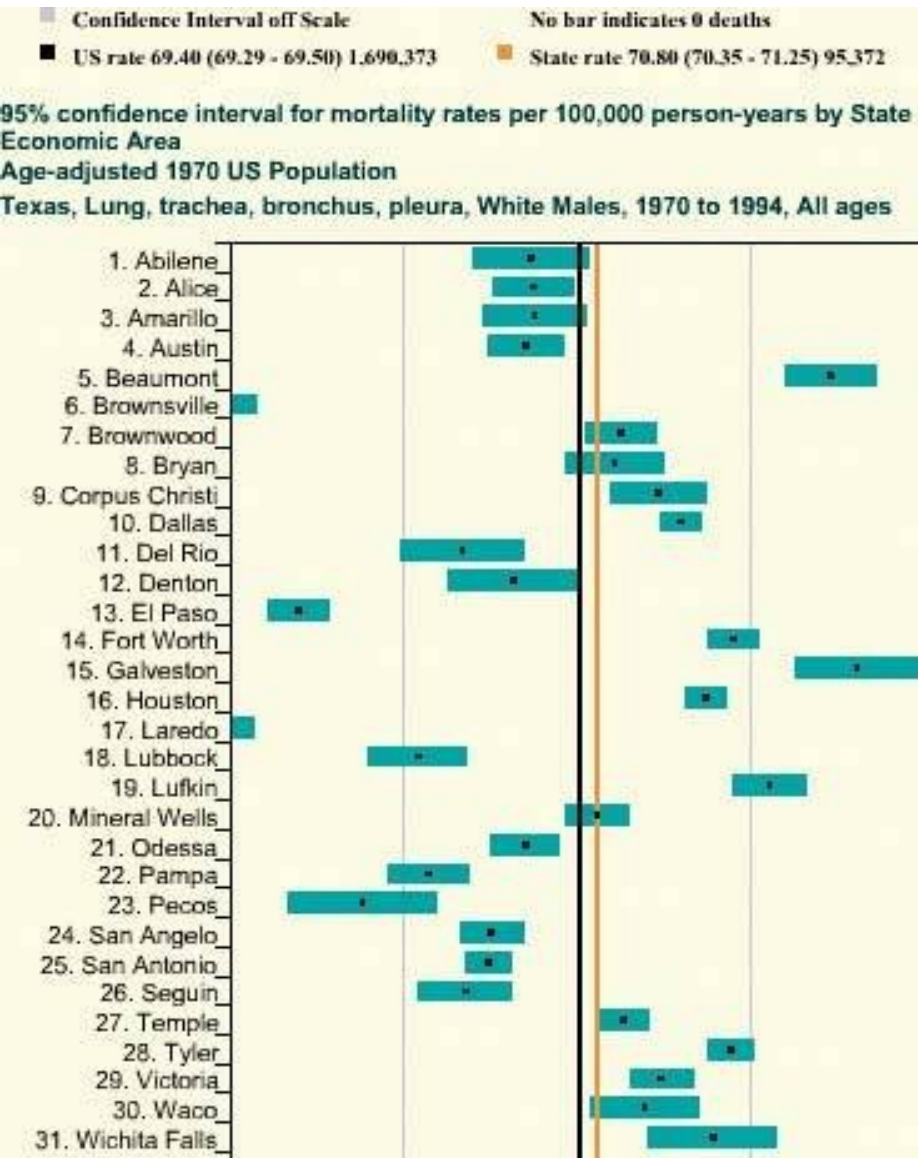
Example



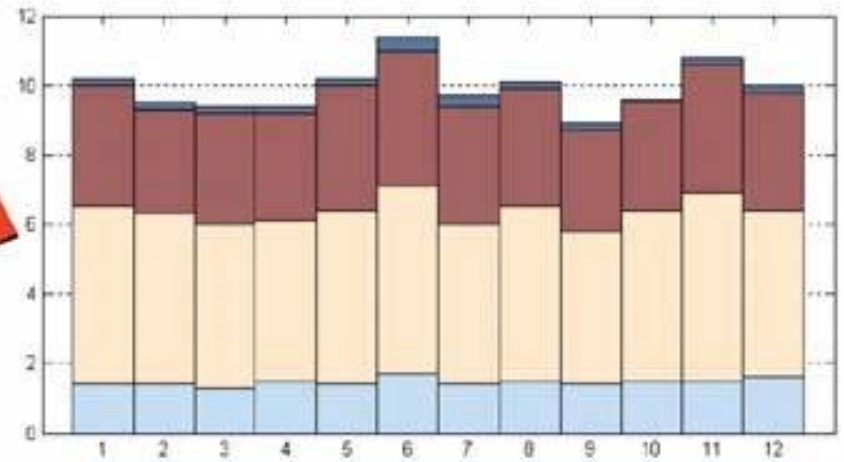
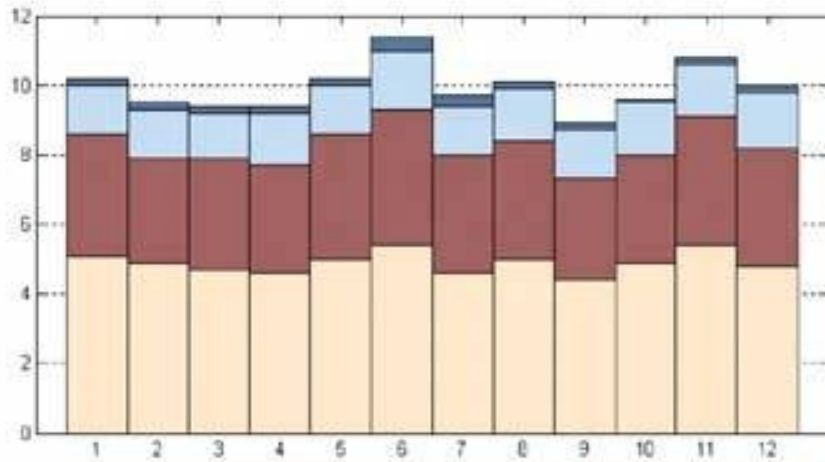
Navigation and Browsing

- Scroll and pan: interactively move the visible part of the graphic
- Zoom: change the scale
- Open and close points of interest
- Drill down into points of interest (open + zoom in)

Sorting and Rearrangement



Sorting and Rearrangement



Searching and Filtering: Show me only what I need to know



- Interactive: respond as quickly as possible
- Iterative: let a user define the search/filter
- Contextual: show results with surrounding data (keyword embedded in a sentence)

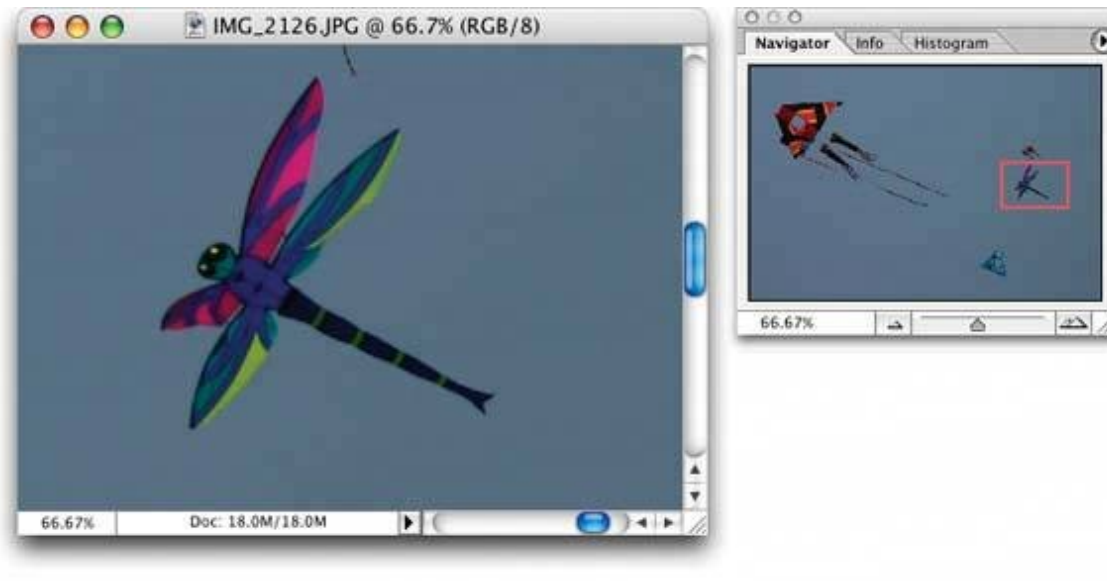
Actual Data: Show the Values

- Labels: directly on the graphic (town names on a map)
- Legends: show the user what represents what
- Axes, rulers, scales, timelines: tell the user the relationship between values and position
 - Less precise, also less clutter
- Datatips: tooltips that show data values
- Data brushing: select a subset of the data, put it in another context (another graphic)
 - e.g., select outliers in a scatter plot -> color the values in a spreadsheet

Patterns

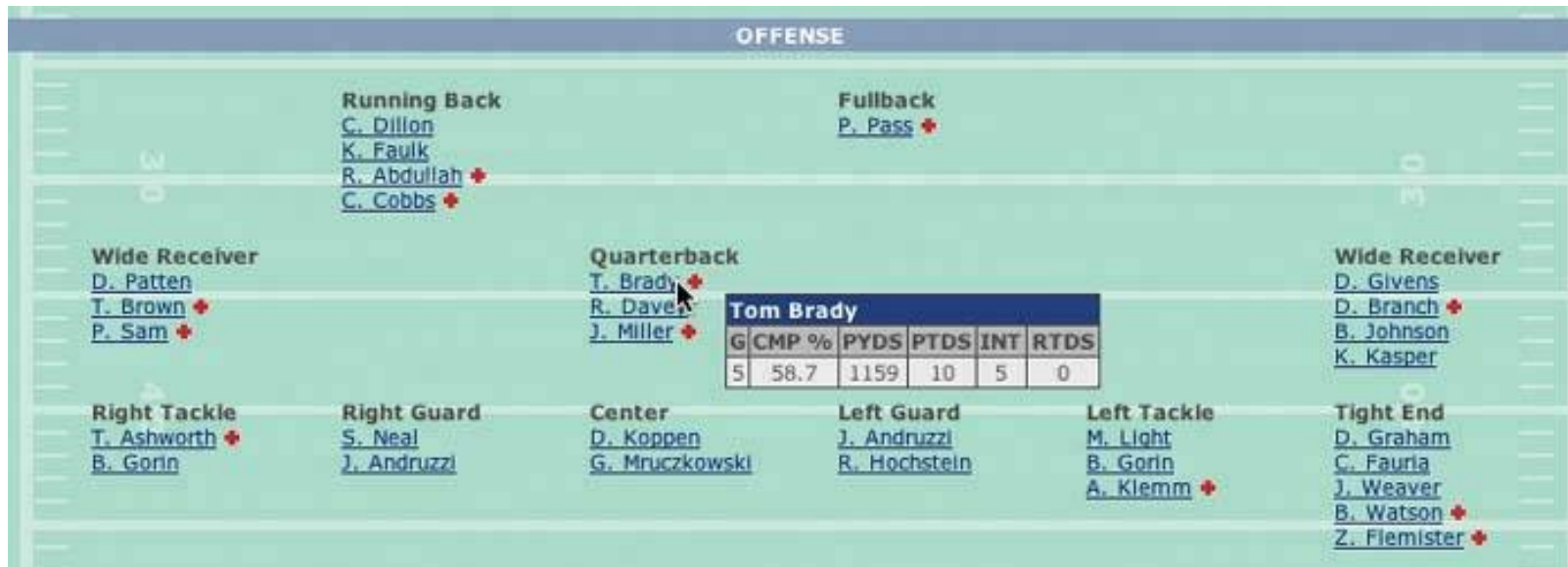
- Overview plus detail
- Datatips
- Dynamic Queries
- Data brushing
- Local zooming
- Row striping
- Sortable table
- Jump to item
- New-item row
- Cascading lists
- Tree table
- Multi-Y graph
- Small multiples
- Treemap

Overview Plus Detail



- Place an overview next to a zoomed-in detail view
- Micro and macro readings: users can scroll, compare, move at their own pace through the interface
- One of the best ways to deal with visual complexity
- “You are here” sign

Datatips



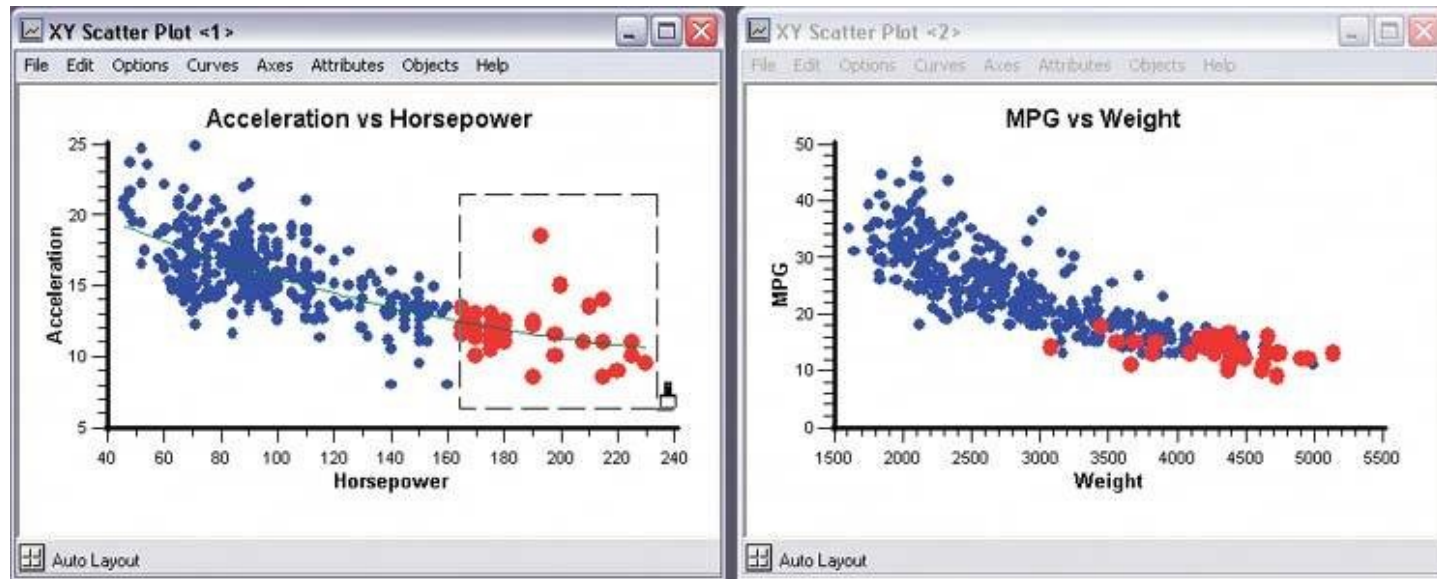
- Solving complexity: present the overview, put details in tooltips
- Put the detail where the attention is (mouse)
- Inside the tooltip, you can afford to format densely
- Make the tooltip as small as possible, obscuring as little as possible

Dynamic Queries

- Provide ways to filter the data set immediately and interactively
- Use for large datasets, with predictable interesting parameters
- Controls: single/double sliders, radio buttons...
- Can also directly manipulate display data
 - Drawback: depends on spatial rendering of data

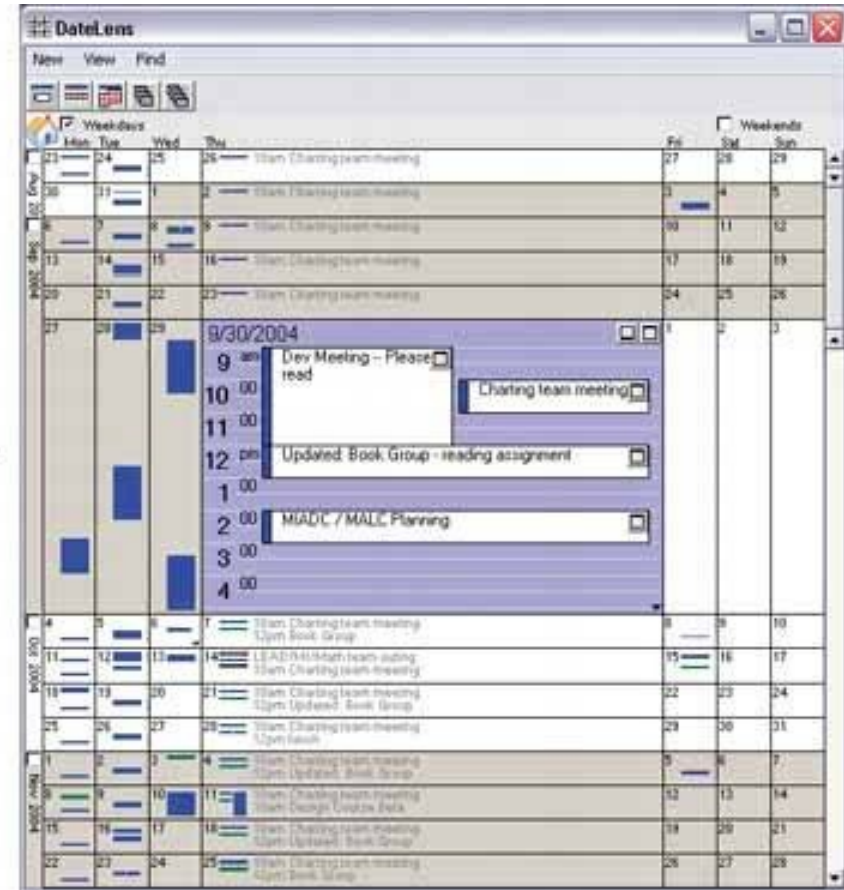
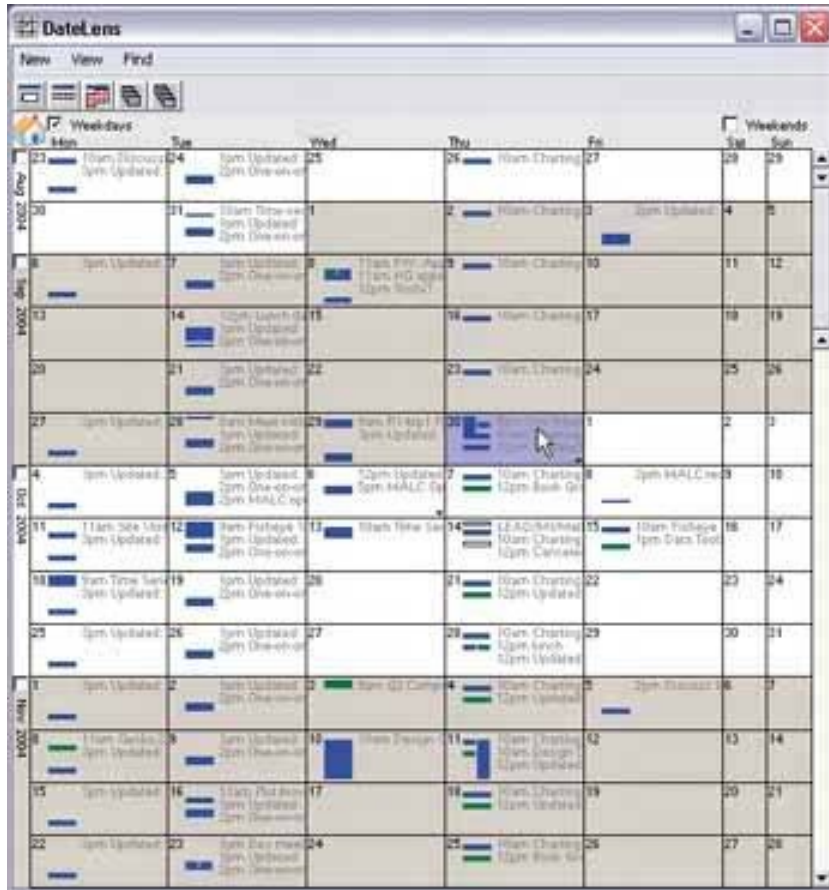


Data Brushing



- Let the user select data items in one view; show the same data selected simultaneously in another view
- Use for multivariate data
- Helps users gain insight
- Coordinated/linked views (larger pattern)

Local Zooming



Row Striping

Here are the top women finishers in the 2004 Boston Marathon.

1	Catherine Ndereba	31	Kenya	2:24:27
2	Efenesh Alemu	28	Ethiopia	2:24:43
3	Olivera Jevtic	26	Serbia and Montenegro	2:27:34
4	Jelena Prokopcuka	27	Latvia	2:30:16
5	Nuta Olaru	33	Romania	2:30:44
6	Lyubov Denisova	32	Russian Federation	2:31:17
7	Malgorzata Sobanska	34	Poland	2:32:23
8	Victoria Klimina	28	Russian Federation	2:33:20
9	Ramilia Burangulova	42	Russian Federation	2:34:08
10	Ai Yamamoto	25	Japan	2:34:32
11	Rika Tabashi	22	Japan	2:41:41
12	Jessica Rodriguez Galvan	27	Mexico	2:50:57
13	Andrea Niggemeier	34	Germany	2:50:59
14	Greta Varchi	31	Italy	2:54:15
15	Yumiko Une	32	Japan	2:54:59
16	Julie S. Spencer	27	Baraboo, WI	2:56:39
17	Angela M. Batsford	23	Canada	2:57:06
18	Mary Ann Protz	47	St. Petersburg, FL	2:57:58
19	Kim A. Donaldson	42	St. Petersburg, FL	2:58:15
20	Lee Di Pietro	46	Ruxton, MD	2:58:59
21	Tracy Fischer	35	Jamul, CA	2:59:36
22	Stephanie Hodge	38	Canada	3:00:00
23	Simonetta Piergentili	39	Woburn, MA	3:01:00

Here are the top women finishers in the 2004 Boston Marathon.

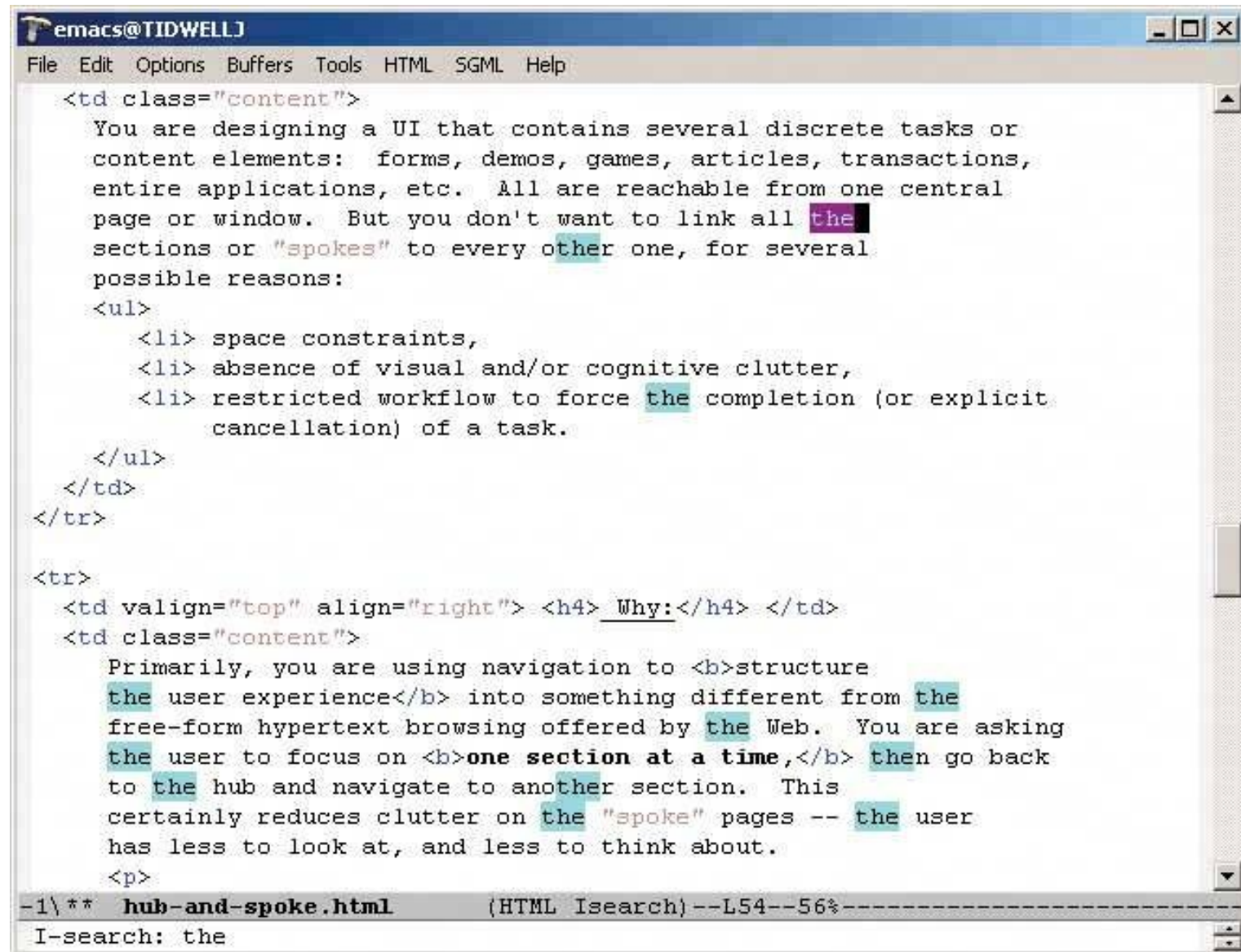
1	Catherine Ndereba	31	Kenya	2:24:27
2	Efenesh Alemu	28	Ethiopia	2:24:43
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Sortable Table

The image shows a web browser window displaying a table with the following columns: Price (\$), Bedroom, Baths, Square Foot, Status, Address, City, Zip, Realtor, and MLS#. A tooltip is visible over the 'Bedroom' column header, containing the text: 'Bedroom', 'Click to sort', 'Drag to change position', and 'Drag to left edge to group'. The table content is obscured by a large blue graphic. The browser's address bar shows 'Bedroom'.

Price (\$)	Bedroom	Baths	Square Foot	Status	Address	City	Zip	Realtor	MLS#
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Jump to Item / Continuous Filter



```
emacs@TIDWELLJ
File Edit Options Buffers Tools HTML SGML Help
<td class="content">
  You are designing a UI that contains several discrete tasks or
  content elements: forms, demos, games, articles, transactions,
  entire applications, etc. All are reachable from one central
  page or window. But you don't want to link all the
  sections or "spokes" to every other one, for several
  possible reasons:
  <ul>
    <li> space constraints,
    <li> absence of visual and/or cognitive clutter,
    <li> restricted workflow to force the completion (or explicit
        cancellation) of a task.
  </ul>
</td>
</tr>

<tr>
  <td valign="top" align="right"> <h4> Why:</h4> </td>
  <td class="content">
    Primarily, you are using navigation to <b>structure
    the user experience</b> into something different from the
    free-form hypertext browsing offered by the Web. You are asking
    the user to focus on <b>one section at a time,</b> then go back
    to the hub and navigate to another section. This
    certainly reduces clutter on the "spoke" pages -- the user
    has less to look at, and less to think about.
  <p>
-1\** hub-and-spoke.html (HTML Isearch)--L54--56%-----
I-search: the
```

New-Item Row

- Use the last row in the table to create a new item in place
- Use for interfaces with vertical lists
- Conceptually coherent
- Avoids opening another UI for item creation
- Uses less screen, reduces navigation, is less work

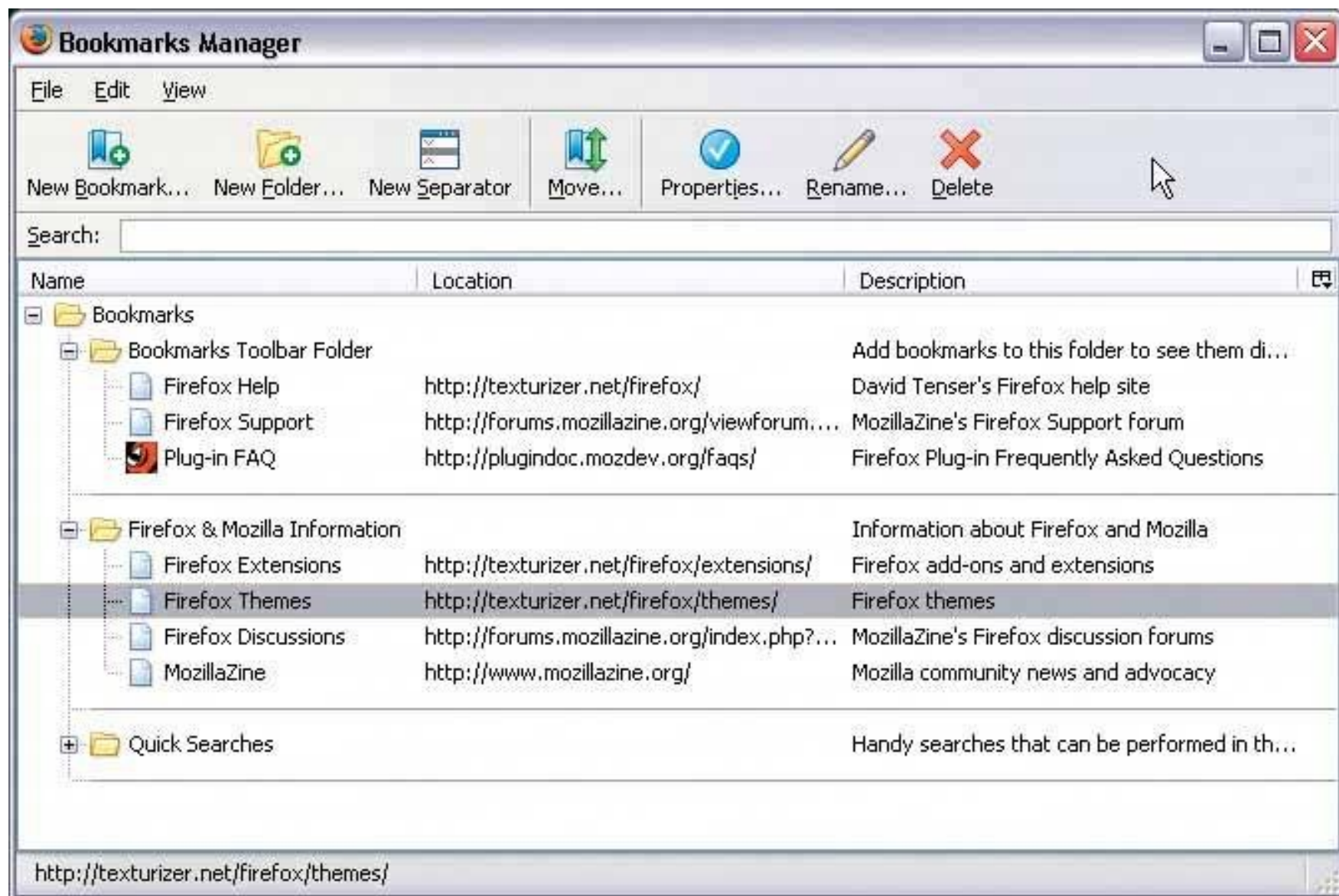


Cascading Lists

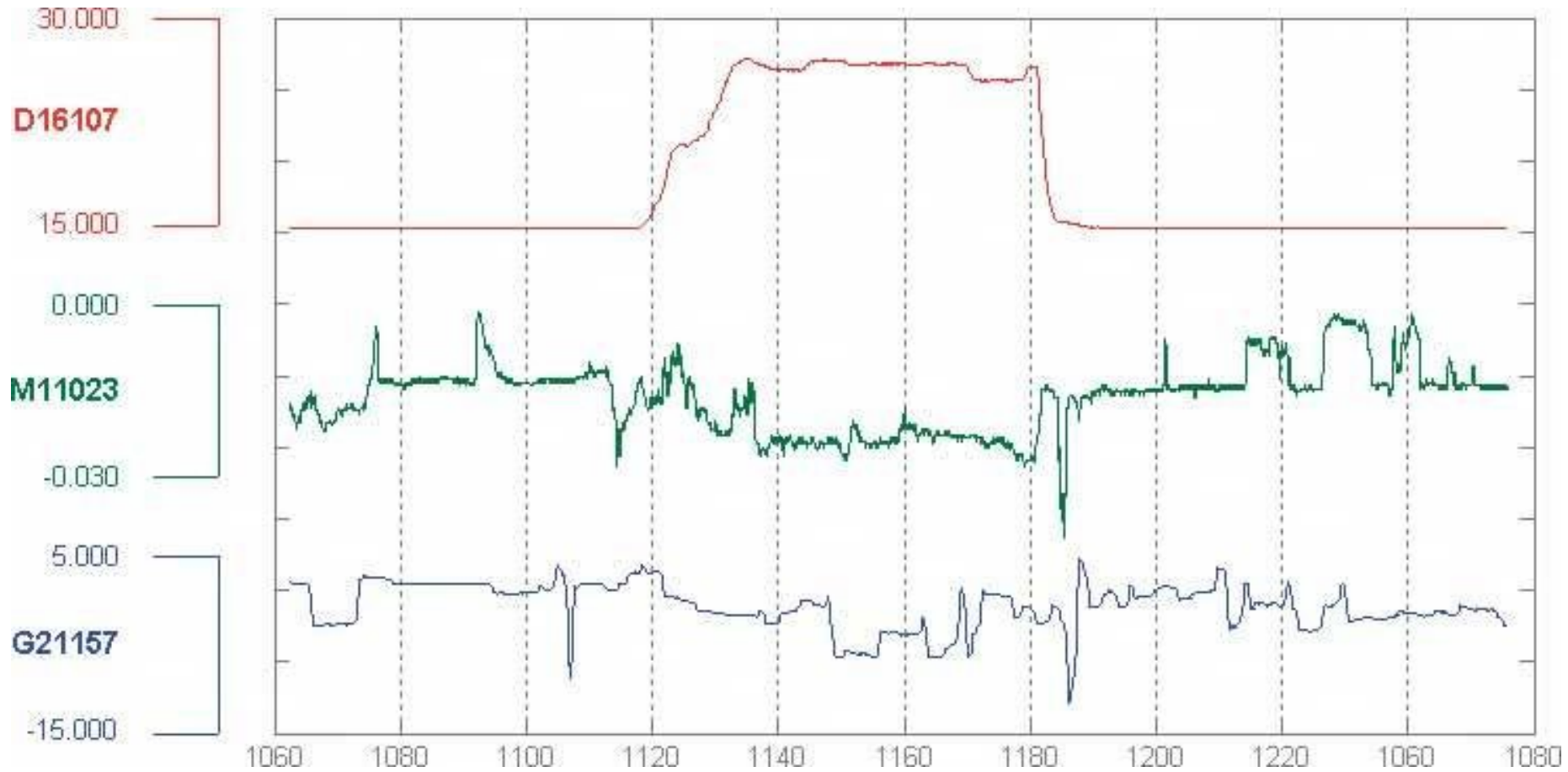
- Hierarchy: show lists for each level
- Selecting an item shows children at next level
- Use for broad shallow trees (otherwise, use tree outline)
- Shows more of the hierarchy at once
- Organizes it visually



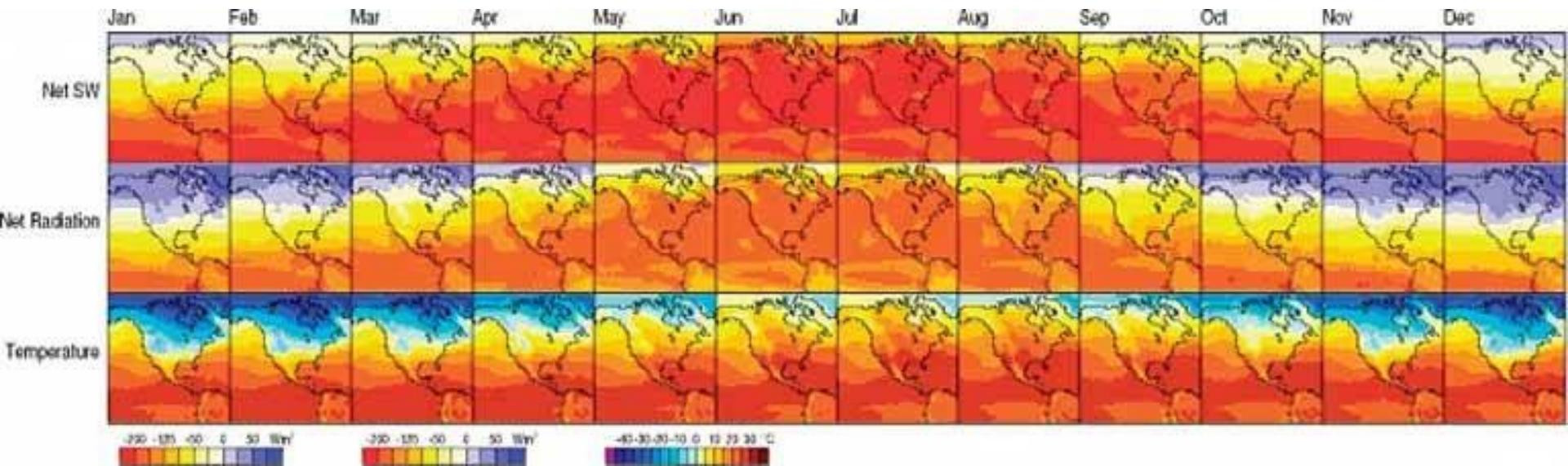
Tree Table



Multi-Y Graph



Small Multiples



Treemap

