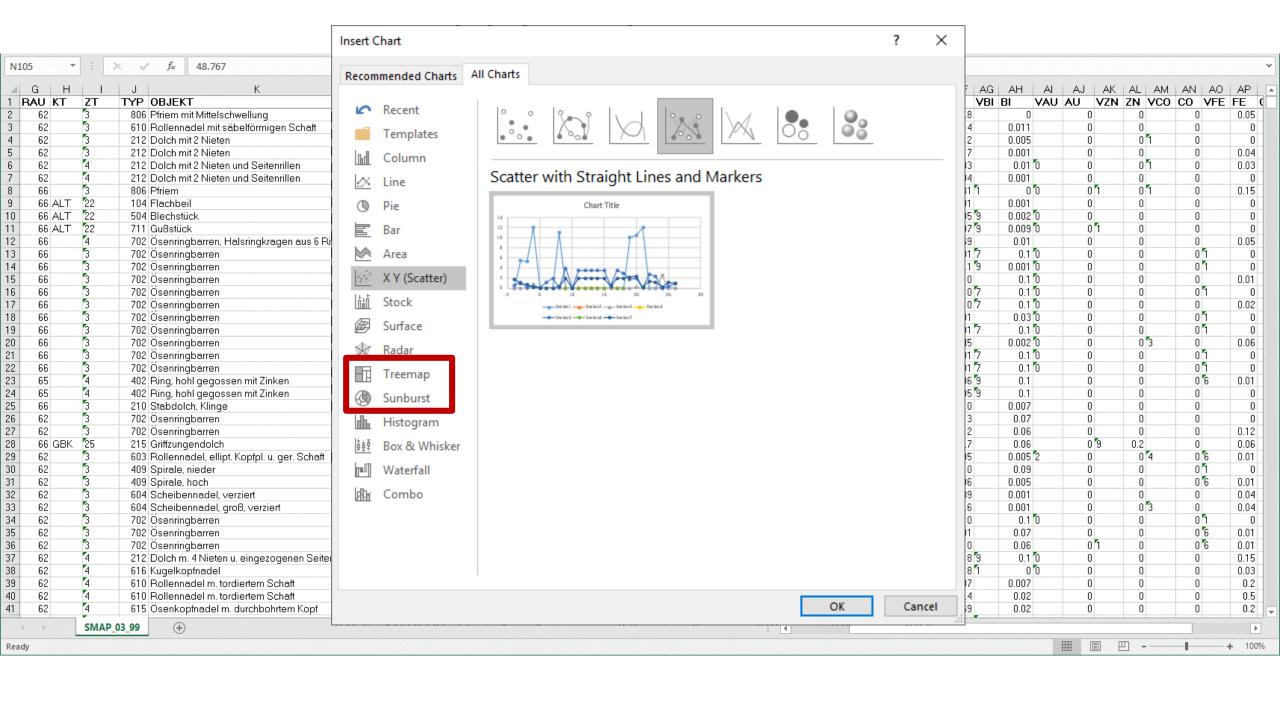
# DATA VISUALIZATION DONE RIGHT

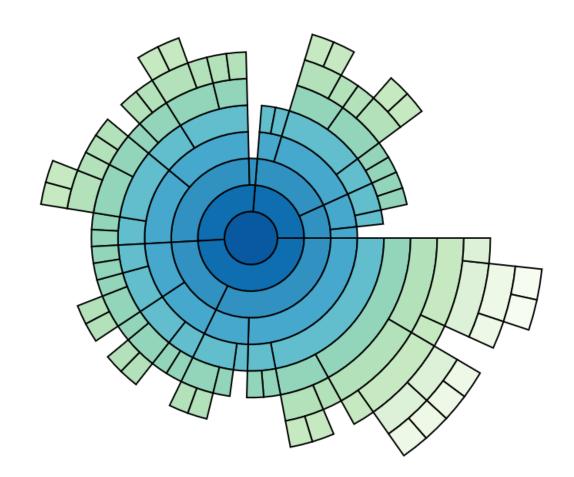
Hans-Jörg Schulz

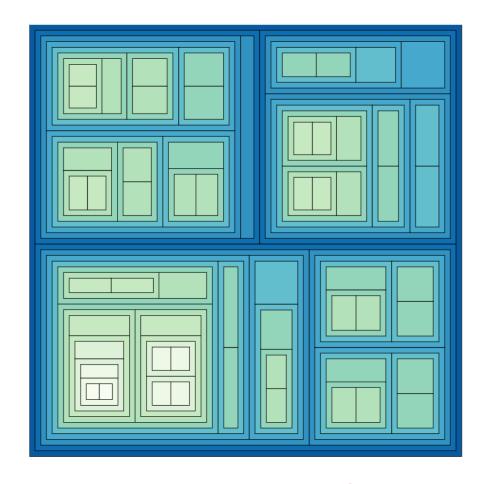






## SUNBURST VS. TREEMAP





Which one is the right visualization choice?





#### treevis.net - A Visual Bibliography of Tree Visualization 2.0 by Hans-Jörg Schulz





Dimensionality

Representation

Alignment

Fulltext Search

Techniques Shown

307











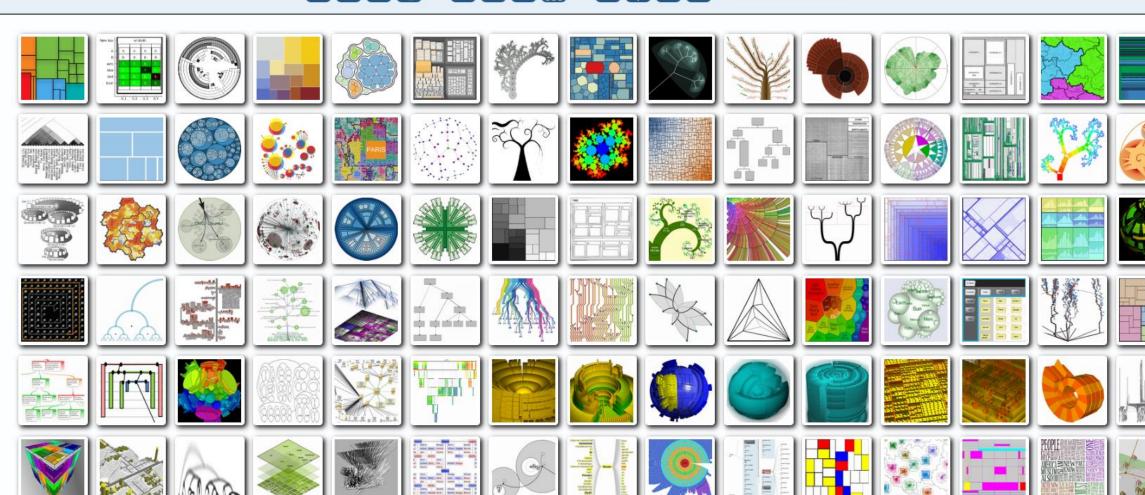








































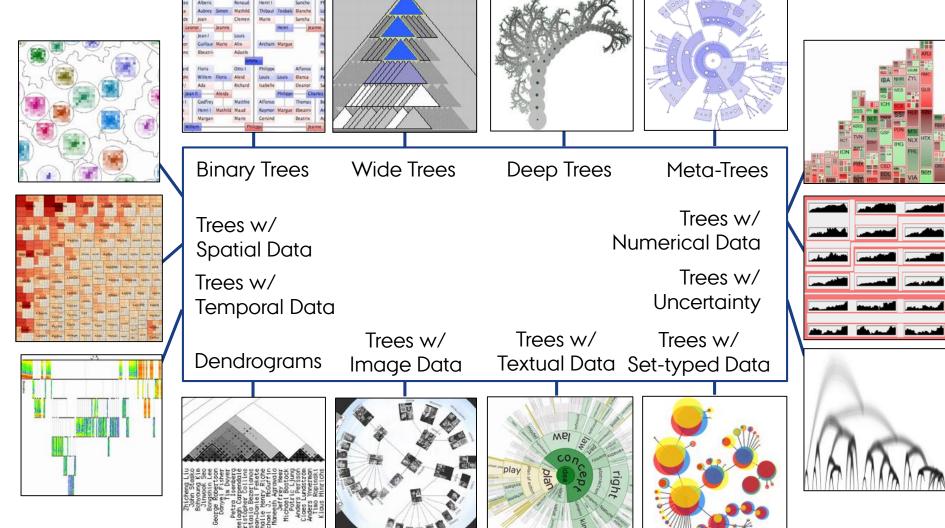








#### **EXPRESSIVENESS: MATCHING THE DATA**



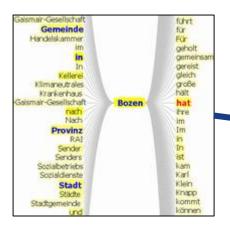
05 SEPTEMBER 2019

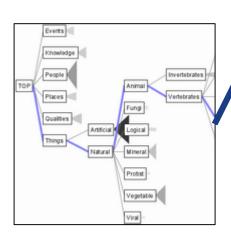
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR





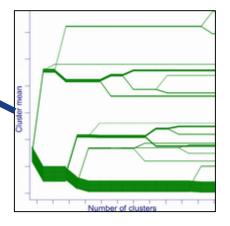
#### **EFFECTIVENESS: MATCHING THE TASK**





Abstract Add Annotate Arrange Assign Associate Blend Bookmark Browse Brush Calculate Categorize Change Characterize Clarify Classify Clone Cluster Compare Compute Configure Connect Coordinate Correlate Create Delete Delineate Derive Describe Determine Discover Discuss Distinguish Edit Elaborate Encode Enjoy Establish Examine Explore Extract Filter Find Generate Guide History Identify Infer Inspect Learn Locate Lookup Manipulate Measure Merge Modify Navigate Operate Organize Orient Overview Parse Present Query Rank Recognize Reconfigure Record Redo Relate Relocate Remove Restore Retrieve Reveal Revisit Scan Search Select Share Sort Specify Split Summarize Transform Translate Undo Validate Visualize Zoom



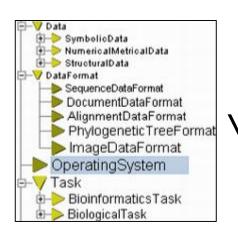


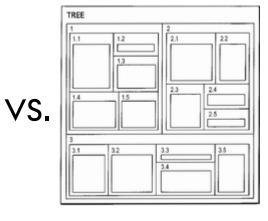




## **APPROPRIATENESS: MATCHING THE USER**

- Different levels of experience / training
- Different cultures (e.g., reading directions)
- Different abilities (e.g., color perception, mental rotation)
- Different personality traits (e.g., locus of control)





External locus of control:

No significant difference in performance

Internal locus of control:

Treeview clearly outperforms Nested View





#### YOU CANNOT CATCH 'EM ALL!

Binary Trees Wide Trees Deep Trees Meta-Trees Trees w/ Abstract Add Annotate Arrange Assign Associate Blend Bookmark **Spatial Data** Browse Brush Calculate Categorize Change Characterize Clarify Classify Trees w/ Clone Cluster Compare Compute Configure Connect Coordinate Temporal Data Correlate Create Delete Delineate Derive Describe Determine Discover Discuss Distinguish **Dendrograms** Explore Extract Filt Different Different forms Different lighting conditions Inspect Learn Local of color vision personality traits Navigate Operate Different reading Different sets of Different gesthetic Rank Recognize directions regulations preferences Restore Retrieve Rel Split Summarize Tr Different levels Different forms of Different degrees of experience output devices of urgency



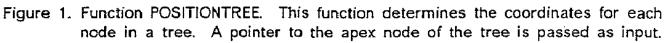


#### LET'S CATCH THEM ALL: A META-ALGORITHM

```
function POSITIONTREE (Node): BOOLEAN:
begin
    if Node \neq \phi then
        begin
             (* Initialize the list of previous nodes at each level.
            INITPREVNODELIST:
            (* Do the preliminary positioning with a postorder walk.
            FIRSTWALK(Node, 0);
            (* Determine how to adjust all the nodes with respect to
            (* the location of the root.
            xTopAdjustment + XCOORD(Node) - PRELIM(Node);
            yTopAdjustment ← YCOORD(Node);
            (* Do the final positioning with a preorder walk.
                                                                        *)
            return SECONDWALK(Node, 0, 0);
        end:
    else
        (* Trivial: return TRUE if a null pointer was passed.
                                                                        *)
        return TRUE;
end.
```

Walker Layout

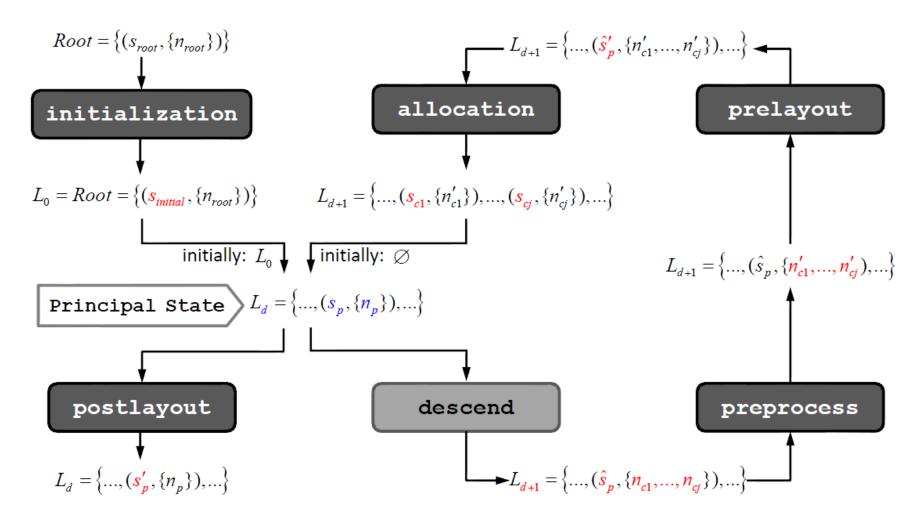
[Walker II 1990]







#### LET'S CATCH THEM ALL: A META-ALGORITHM

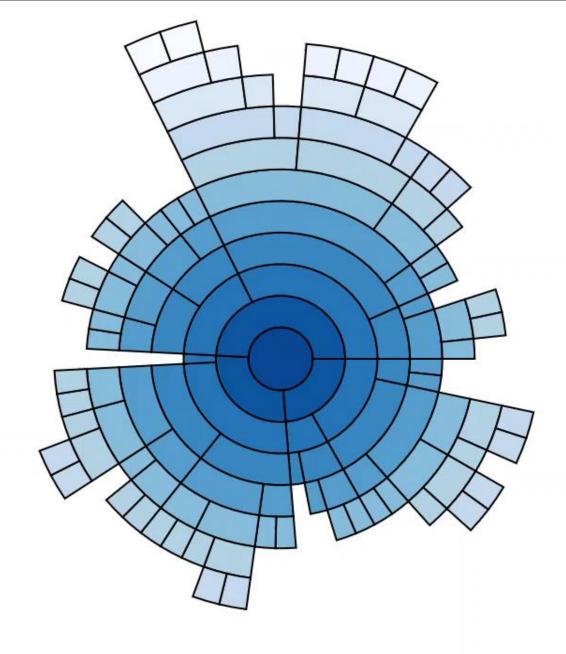






#### Layout Presets: Stage 0: initialization X-Mas Tree Layout reshape (CIRCLE); Radial Node-Link Nested Sqrd. TM Sunburst Rectburst Slice+Dice TM Stage 2: preprocess Cascaded TM Icicle Plot **PieTree** Nested PieTree Squarified PieTree Stage 3: prelayout Nested Sqrd. PieTree scale (BY, BOTTOM, "-Inverse Sunburst root.dimY/root.height"); Strip TM Bubbletree **Example Trees:** mammals.xml Stage 4: allocation javaclasses.xml slice (HORIZONTAL, "leaves"); phylo A BAD1.xml phylo B IM.xml d4\_c2.xml d4\_c3.xml d4\_c4.xml Stage 5: postlayout scale (TO, TOP, "root.dimY/root.height") d4\_c5.xml d5\_c2.xml setStrokeWidth (NODES, 2); fill ("Blues", DARK2LIGHT, "node.level+1 d5\_c3.xml ", "root.height"); d5\_c4.xml d5\_c5.xml d8 c2.xml Get Help Run the Layout

d8\_c3.xml



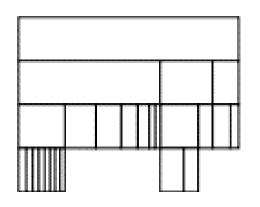
## WE HAVE JUST SHIFTED, BUT NOT SOLVED THE PROBLEM (YET)

FLAT

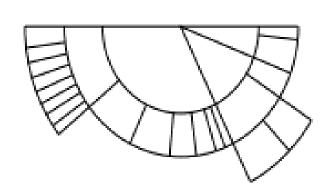


"MISSING CAKE PIECE"

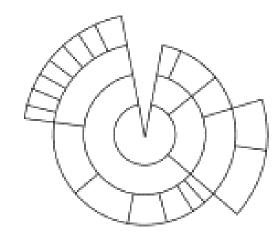
**CIRCULAR** 



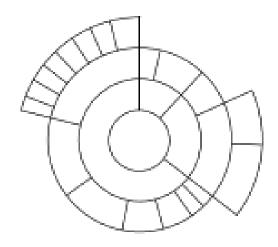
Icicle Plot



Information Slice



Aggregate Tree Map

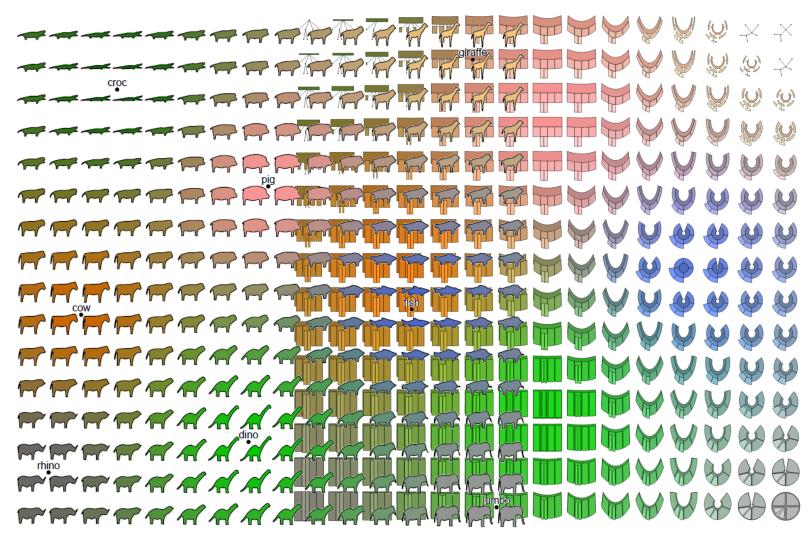


Sunburst





#### LET'S CATCH US SOME MORE: MORPHING!

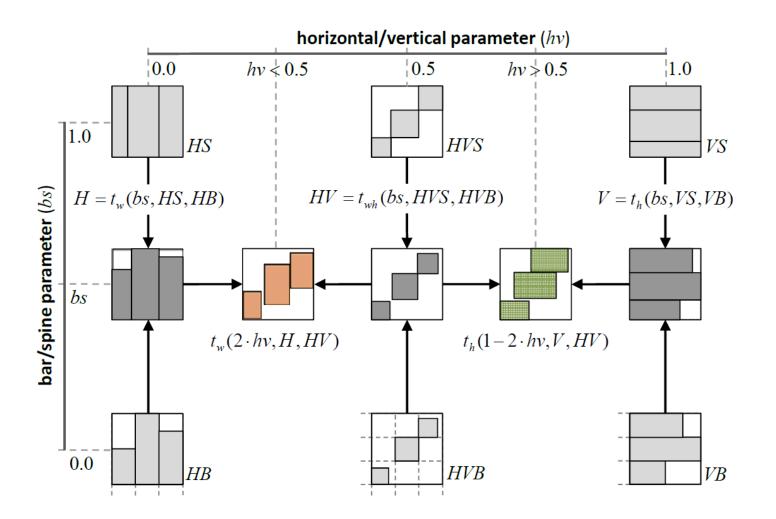


[van Wijk, Overveld 2003]





#### LET'S CATCH US SOME MORE: MORPHING!



$$t_w(p,A_1[w_1,h_1],A_2[w_2,h_2]) = A_3[w_3,h_3] \text{ with }$$
 
$$A_3 = (1-p)\cdot A_1 + p\cdot A_2$$
 
$$w_3 = (1-p)\cdot w_1 + p\cdot w_2$$
 
$$h_3 = A_3/w_3$$

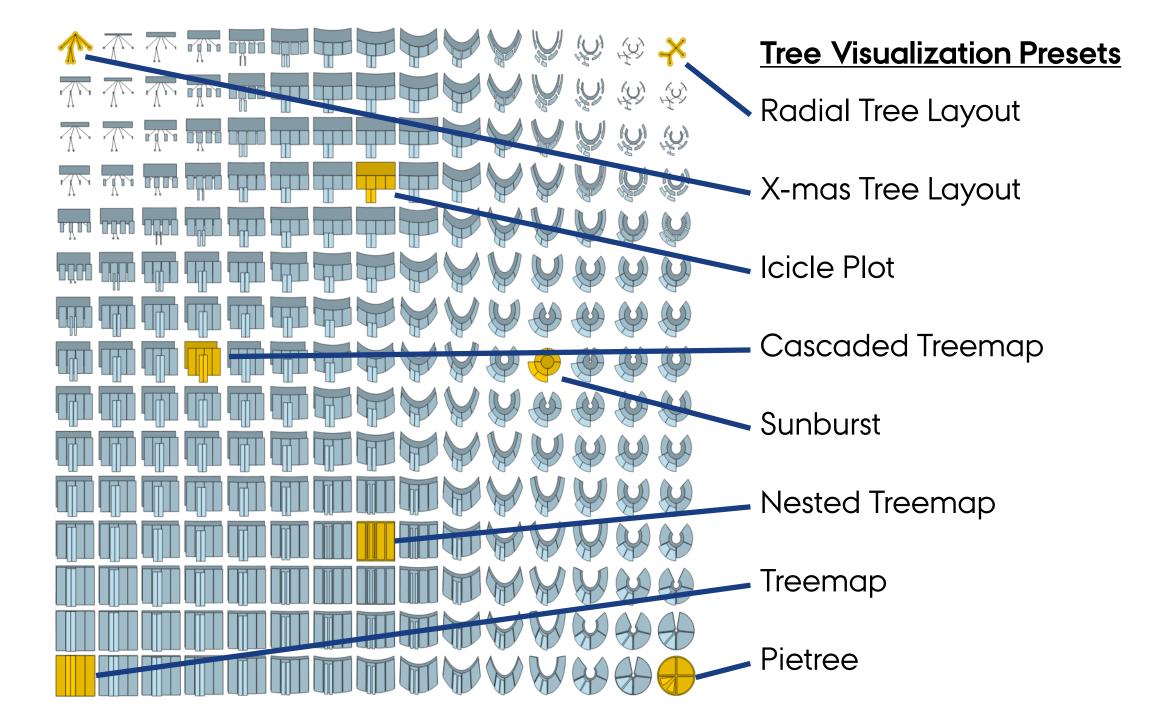
$$t_h(p, A_1[w_1, h_1], A_2[w_2, h_2]) = A_3[w_3, h_3]$$
 with 
$$A_3 = (1-p) \cdot A_1 + p \cdot A_2$$
 
$$h_3 = (1-p) \cdot h_1 + p \cdot h_2$$
 
$$w_3 = A_3 / h_3$$

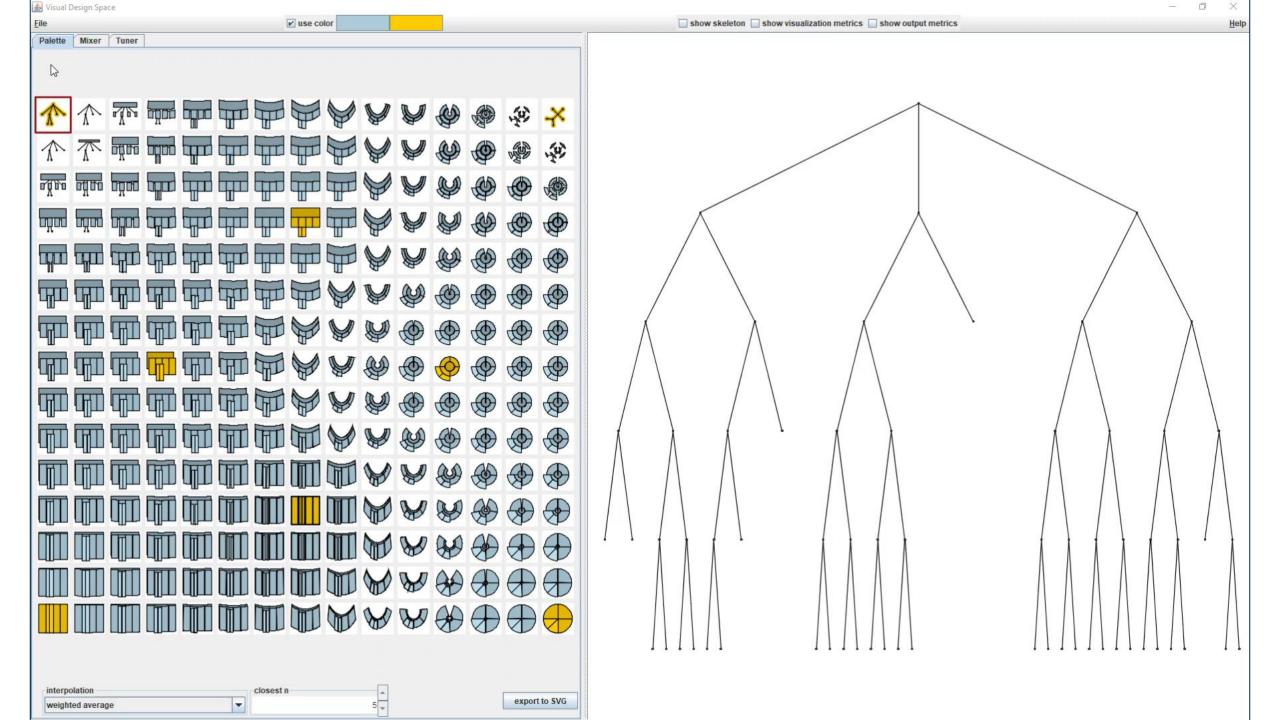
$$t_{wh}(p,A_1[w_1,h_1],A_2[w_2,h_2])=A_3[w_3,h_3] \text{ with}$$
 
$$A_3=(1-p)\cdot A_1+p\cdot A_2$$
 
$$w_3=h_3=\sqrt{A_3}$$

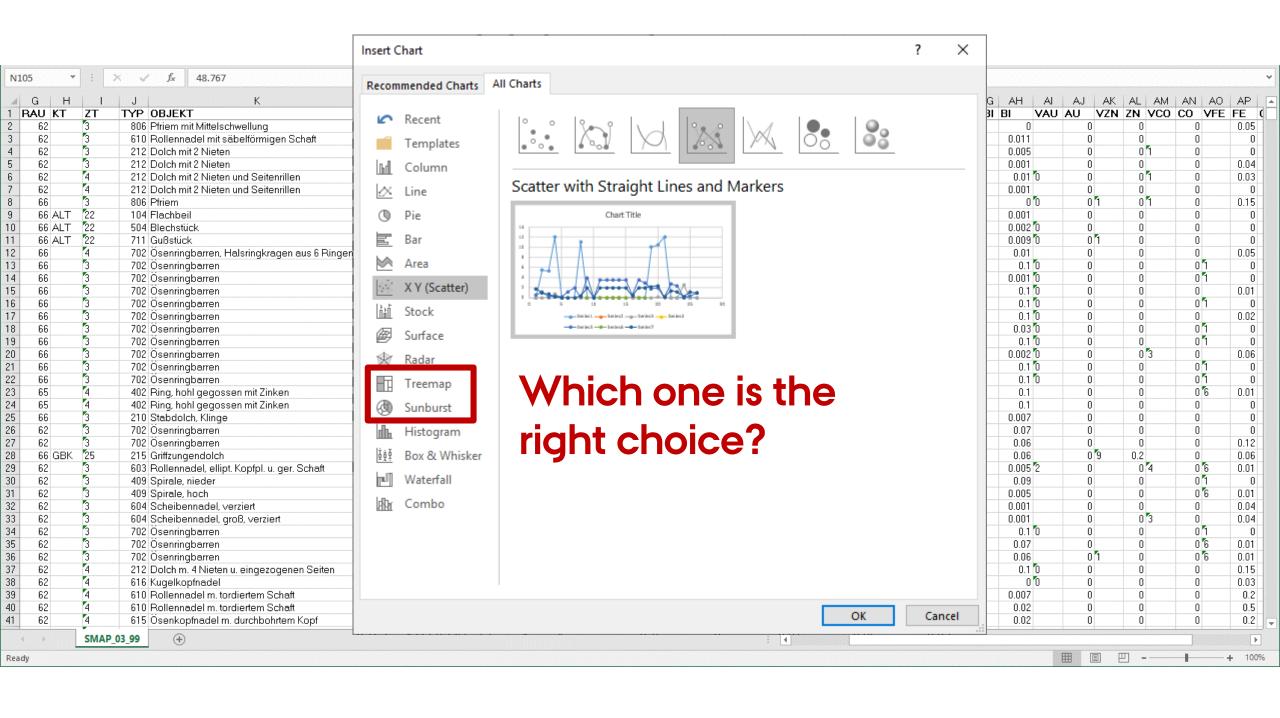
$$t_{pos}(p,A_1[x_1,y_1],A_2[x_2,y_2]) = A_3[x_3,y_3] \text{ with}$$
 
$$x_3 = (1-p)\cdot x_1 + p\cdot x_2$$
 
$$y_3 = (1-p)\cdot y_1 + p\cdot y_2$$

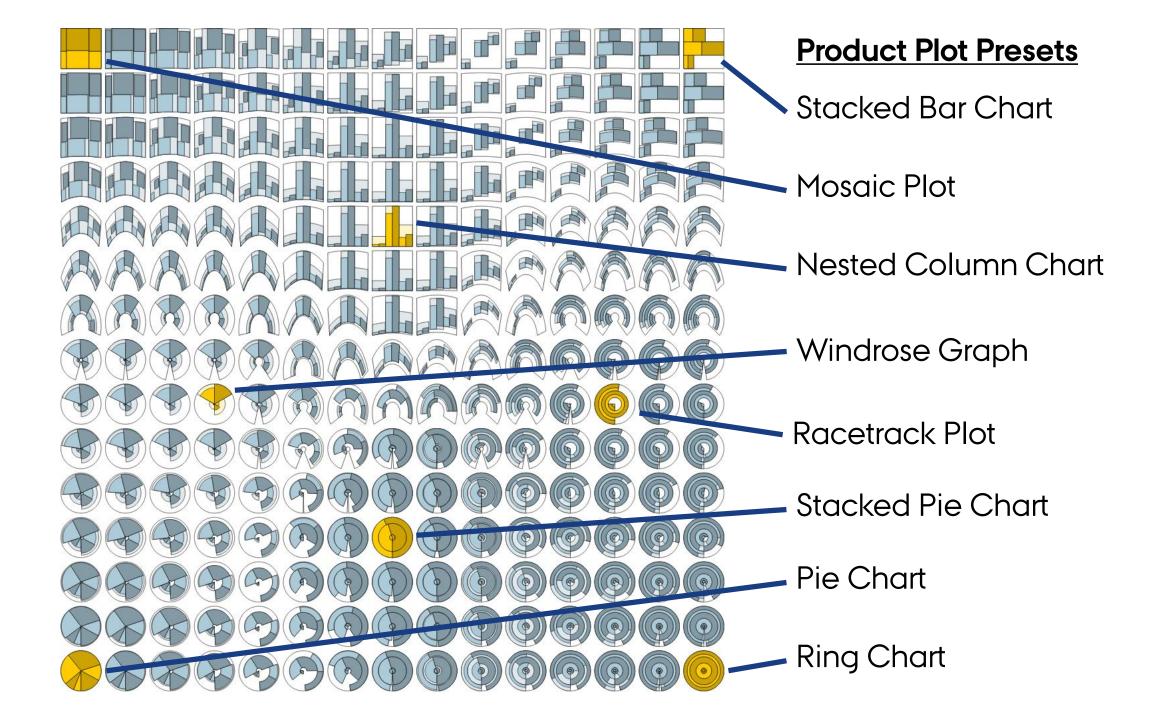












Thanks to my Collaborators and Students!



Susanne Jürgensmann



Steffen Hadlak



Frank Maurer



Zabed Akbar

[1] Treevis.net - doi:10.1109/MCG.2011.103

[2] Meta-Algorithm – doi: 10.1109/PacificVis.2013.6596149

[3] Morphing Approach – doi: 10.1016/j.jvlc.2015.09.004

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