Links

Tableau License for Students

GitHub Student Pack

NYTimes on mapping the brain

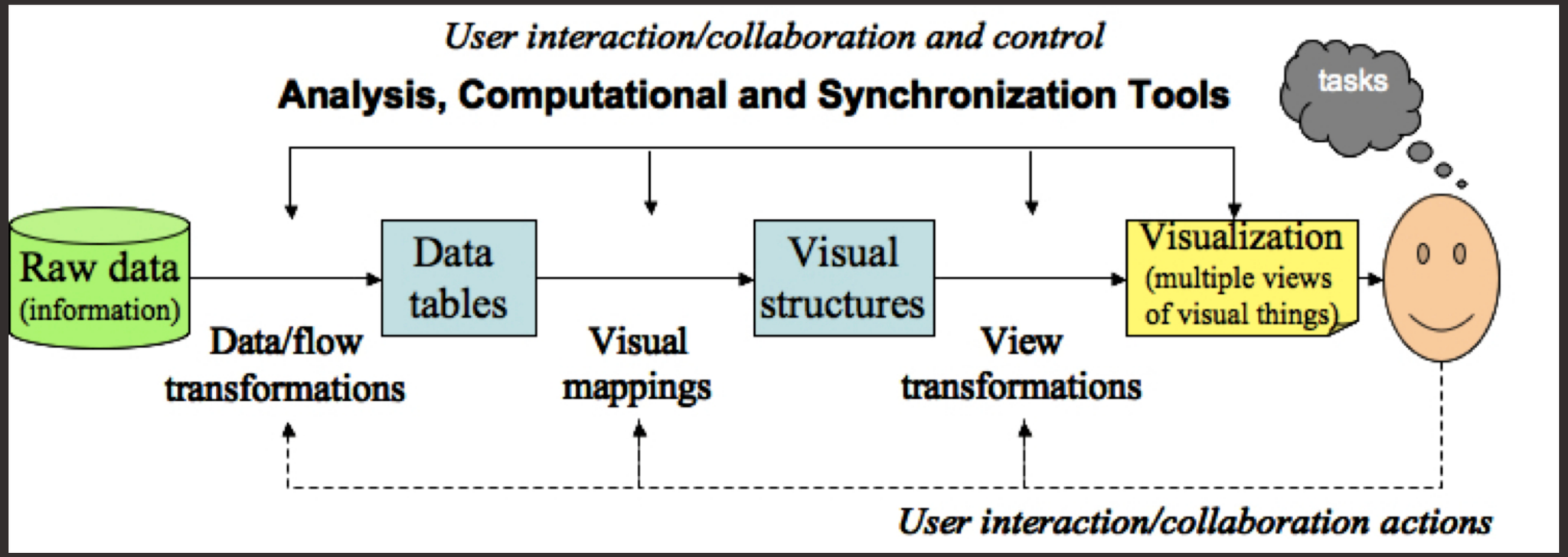

data
1-20

Administrative

(stuff)

survey

a0


User interaction/collaboration and control
Analysis, Computational and Synchronization Tools
tasks
Raw data
(information)
Data
tables
Visual
structures
Visualization
(multiple views
of visual things)
Data/flow
transformations
Visual
mappings
View
transformations
User interaction/collaboration actions

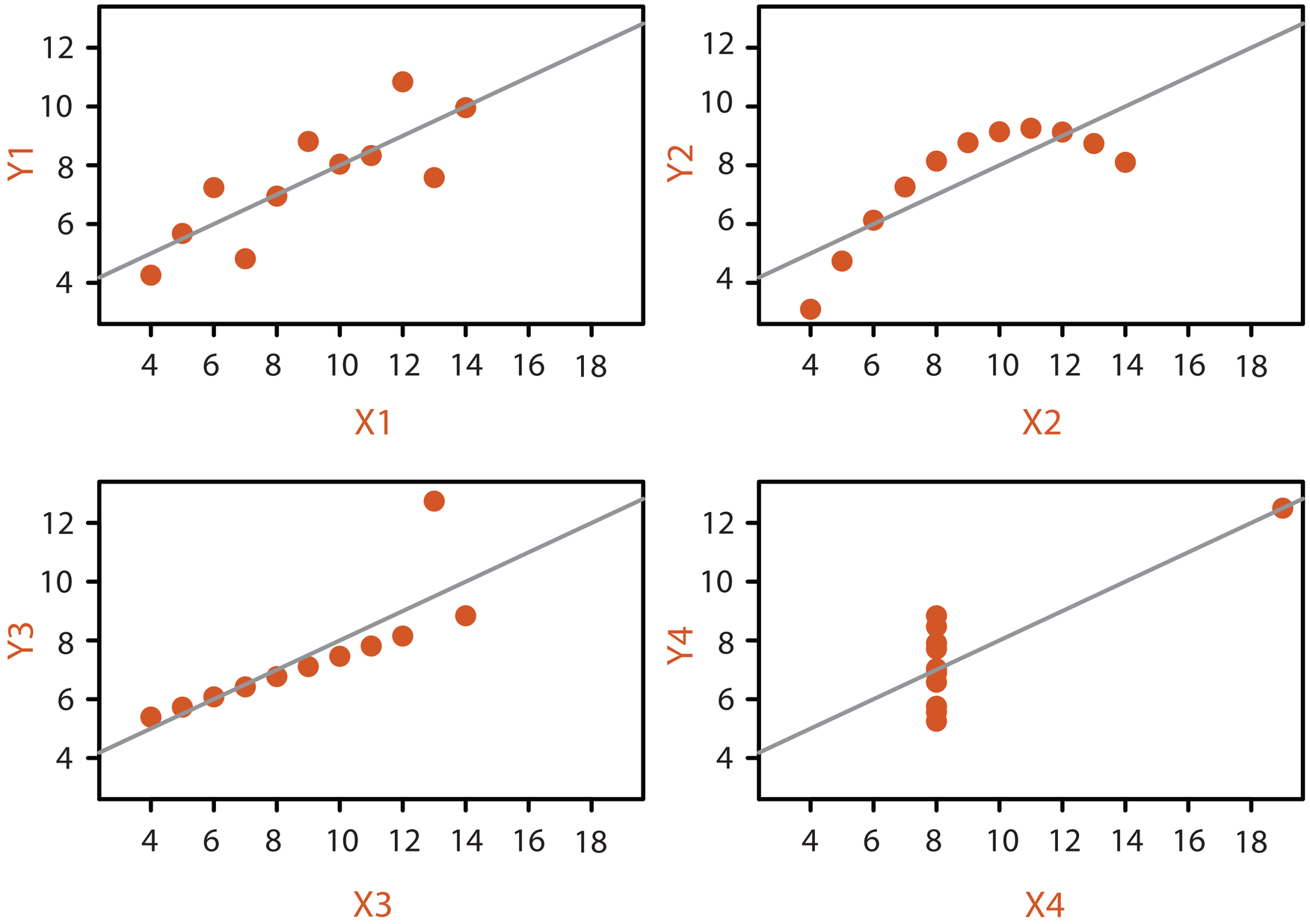
10.0	8.04
8.0	6.95
13.0	7.58
9.0	8.81
11.0	8.33
14.0	9.96
6.0	7.24
4.0	4.26
12.0	10.84
7.0	4.82
5.0	5.68

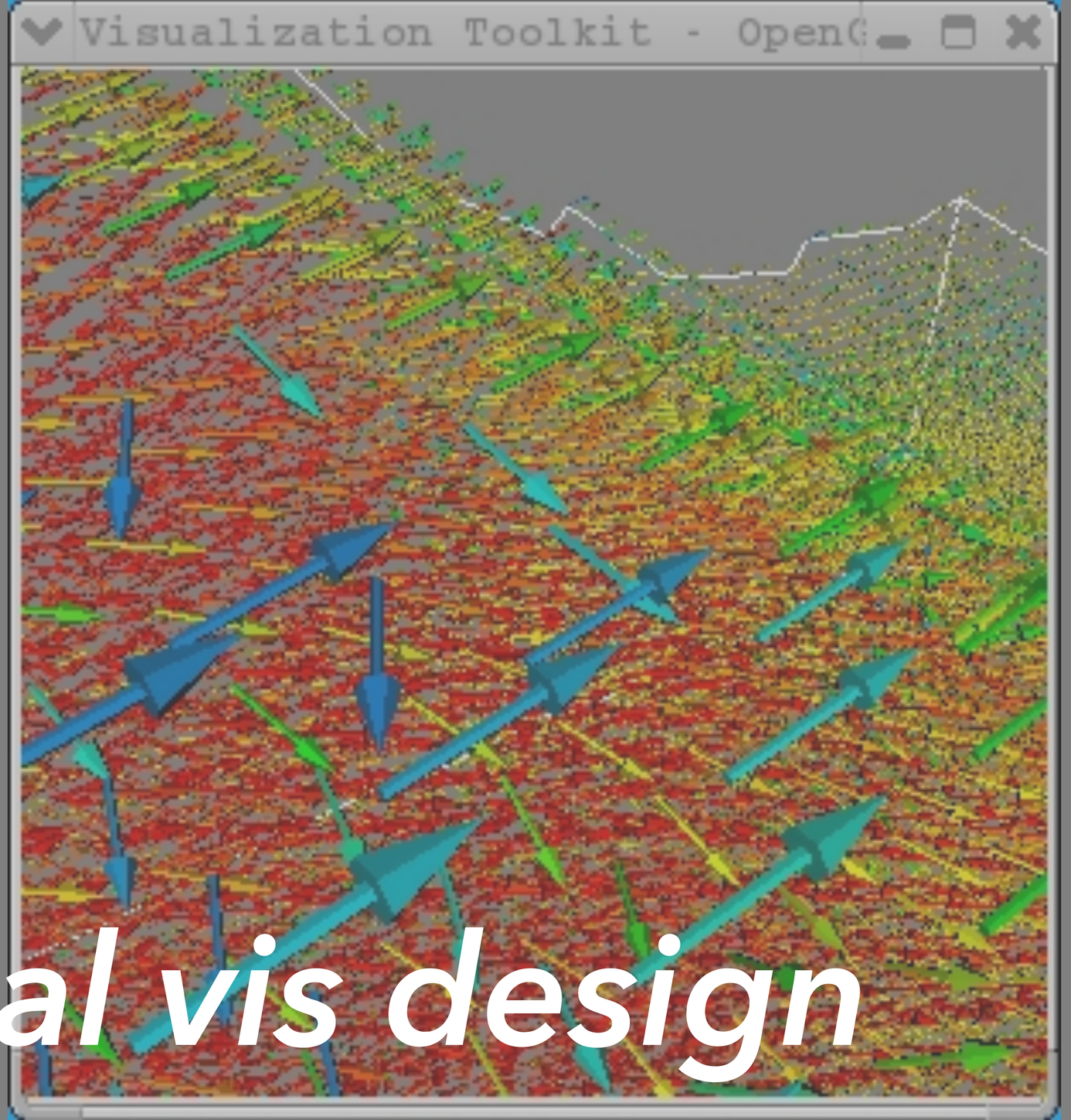
	10.0	8.04
	8.0	6.95
	13.0	7.58
	9.0	8.81
	11.0	8.33
	14.0	9.96
	6.0	7.24
	4.0	4.26
	12.0	10.84
	7.0	4.82
	5.0	5.68
Mean	9.0	7.5
Variance	10.0	3.75

	1		2		3		4	
	X	Y	X	Y	X	Y	X	Y
	10.0	8.04	10.0	9.14	10.0	7.46	8.0	6.58
	8.0	6.95	8.0	8.14	8.0	6.77	8.0	5.76
	13.0	7.58	13.0	8.74	13.0	12.74	8.0	7.71
	9.0	8.81	9.0	8.77	9.0	7.11	8.0	8.84
	11.0	8.33	11.0	9.26	11.0	7.81	8.0	8.47
	14.0	9.96	14.0	8.10	14.0	8.84	8.0	7.04
	6.0	7.24	6.0	6.13	6.0	6.08	8.0	5.25
	4.0	4.26	4.0	3.10	4.0	5.39	19.0	12.50
	12.0	10.84	12.0	9.13	12.0	8.15	8.0	5.56
	7.0	4.82	7.0	7.26	7.0	6.42	8.0	7.91
	5.0	5.68	5.0	4.74	5.0	5.73	8.0	6.89
Mean	9.0	7.5	9.0	7.5	9.0	7.5	9.0	7.5
Variance	10.0	3.75	10.0	3.75	10.0	3.75	10.0	3.75

	1		2		3		4	
	X	Y	X	Y	X	Y	X	Y
	10.0	8.04	10.0	9.14	10.0	7.46	8.0	6.58
	8.0	6.95	8.0	8.14	8.0	6.77	8.0	5.76
	13.0	7.58	13.0	8.74	13.0	12.74	8.0	7.71
	9.0	8.81	9.0	8.77	9.0	7.11	8.0	8.84
	11.0	8.33	11.0	9.26	11.0	7.81	8.0	8.47
	14.0	9.96	14.0	8.10	14.0	8.84	8.0	7.04
	6.0	7.24	6.0	6.13	6.0	6.08	8.0	5.25
	4.0	4.26	4.0	3.10	4.0	5.39	19.0	12.50
	12.0	10.84	12.0	9.13	12.0	8.15	8.0	5.56
	7.0	4.82	7.0	7.26	7.0	6.42	8.0	7.91
	5.0	5.68	5.0	4.74	5.0	5.73	8.0	6.89
Mean	9.0	7.5	9.0	7.5	9.0	7.5	9.0	7.5
Variance	10.0	3.75	10.0	3.75	10.0	3.75	10.0	3.75
Correlation	0.816		0.816		0.816		0.816	

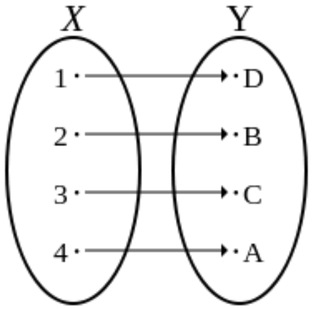
Tableau


Y1
X1
Y2
X2
Y3
X3
Y4
X4
4
6
8
10
12
14
16
18

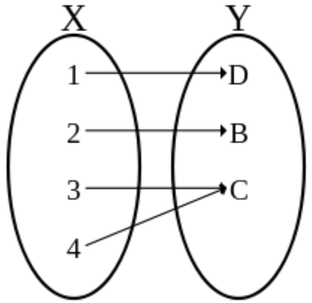


typical vis design

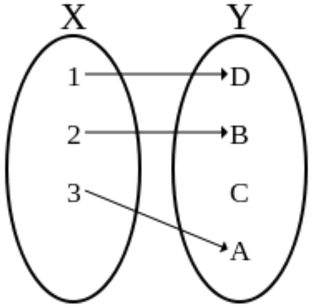
Key question: how to map data to visuals?



Bijection (one visual attribute, one data attribute)



Surjection (multiple visual attribute to one data attribute)



Injection (One to one mapping, but not all data elements are mapped)

Set Theory

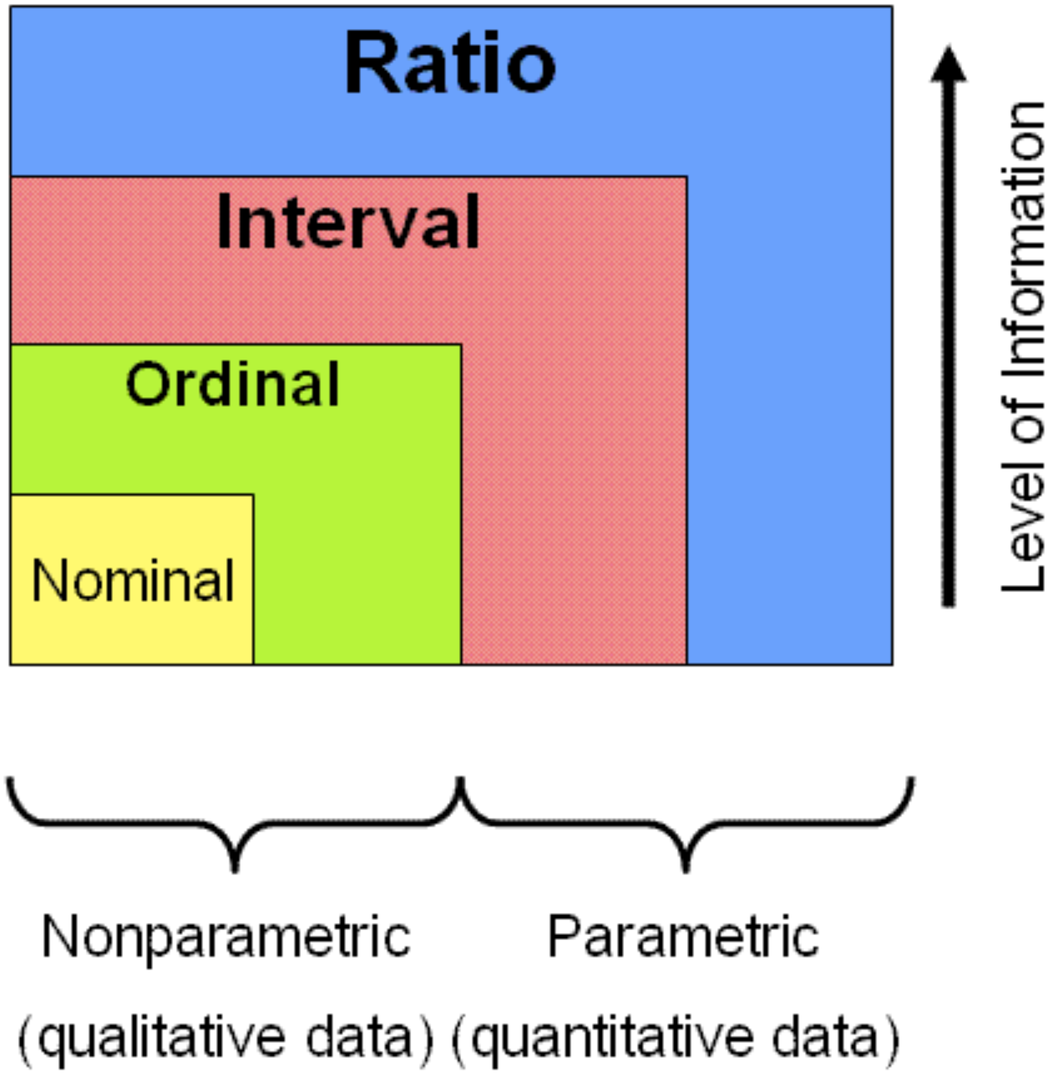
What happens when

Data Vars > Visual Vars ?

What happens when

Visual Vars > Data Vars ?

Data Attributes


Ratio
Interval
Ordinal
Nominal
Level of Information
Nonparametric
(qualitative data)
Parametric
(quantitative data)

Non-ordered and non-numeric

AKA categorical data

['apple', 'pear', 'whiskey']

nominal

Ordered, not necessarily numeric

[1, 3, 5, 7]

['G', 'PG', 'PG-13', 'R']

ordinal

“the length is not meaningful”

Ordered, numeric, not ratio-able

['Jan 12', 'Jan 20'] *Jan 12/Jan 20 = ???*

['17F', '44F', '23F', '30F'] *23F / 30F = ???*

interval

Ordered, numeric, ratio-able (has a “true” 0)

[1, 3, 5, 7]

[5’8”, 6’1”, 5’4”]

ratio

Q -> O

[0-100] –> [A, B, C, D, F]

Ratio / Interval (Q)

Ordinal

Nominal

transforms

Q -> O

[0-100] –> [A, B, C, D, F]

O -> N

[A, B, C, D, F] -> [B, C, F, D, A]

Ratio / Interval (Q)

Ordinal

Nominal

transforms

Q -> O

[0-100] –> [A, B, C, D, F]

Ratio / Interval (Q)

O -> N

[A, B, C, D, F] -> [B, C, F, D, A]

Ordinal

N -> O

[“Jack”, “Alex”] -> [“Alex”, “Jack”]

Nominal

transforms

Q -> O

[0-100] –> [A, B, C, D, F]

Ratio / Interval (Q)

O -> N

[A, B, C, D, F] -> [B, C, F, D, A]

Ordinal

N -> O

[“Jack”, “Alex”] -> [“Alex”, “Jack”]

Nominal

O -> Q

“Alex”+”Jack” -> 7 ???

transforms

Nominal

== !=

Ordinal

> < <= >=

Interval

+ -

Ratio

/ *

operations

Nominal

== !=

Ordinal

> < <= >=

Interval

+ -

Ratio

/ *

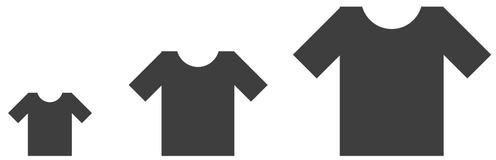
consider a distance function…

operations

Attribute Types

- Categorical

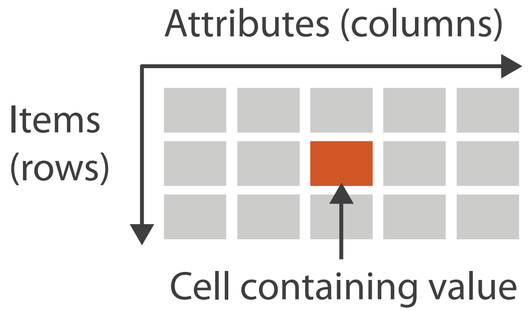
- Ordered
  - *Ordinal*



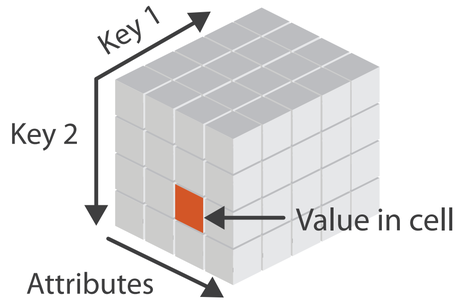
  - *Quantitative*

structure

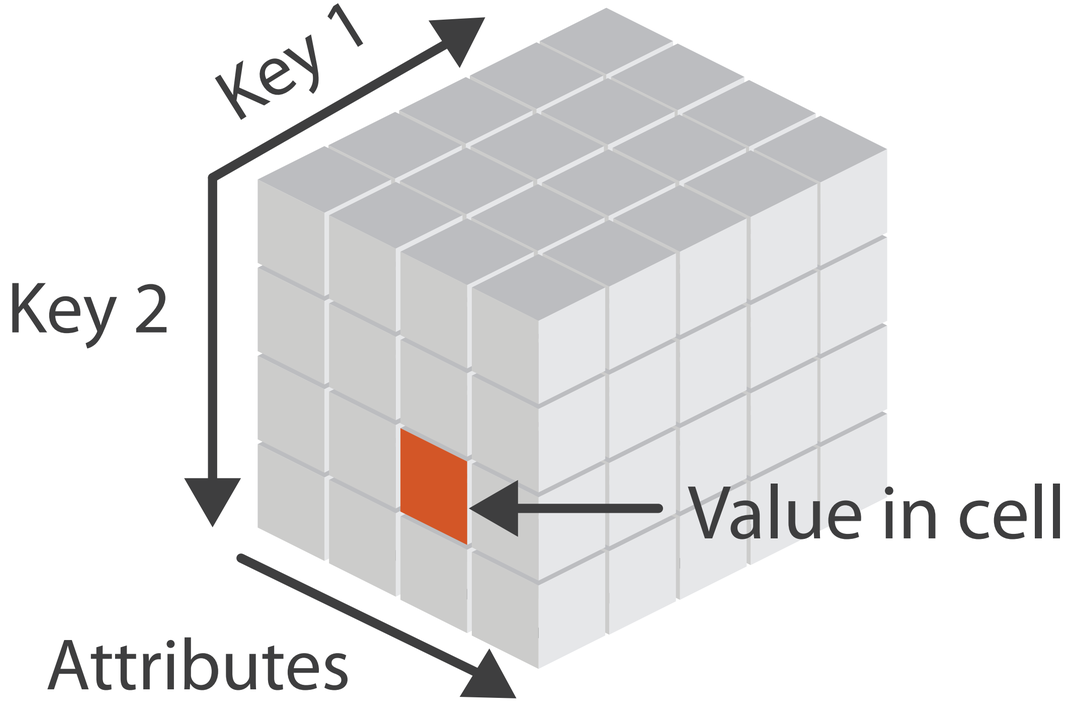
➔ Tables



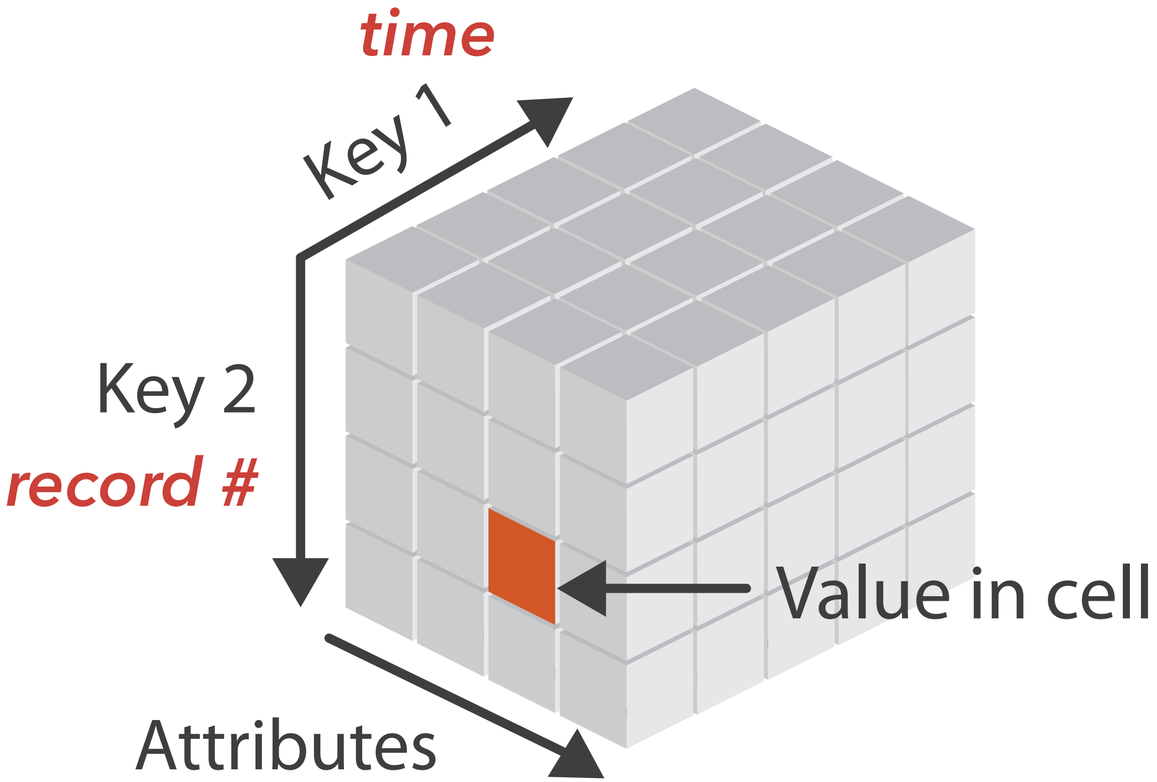
➔ *Multidimensional Table*



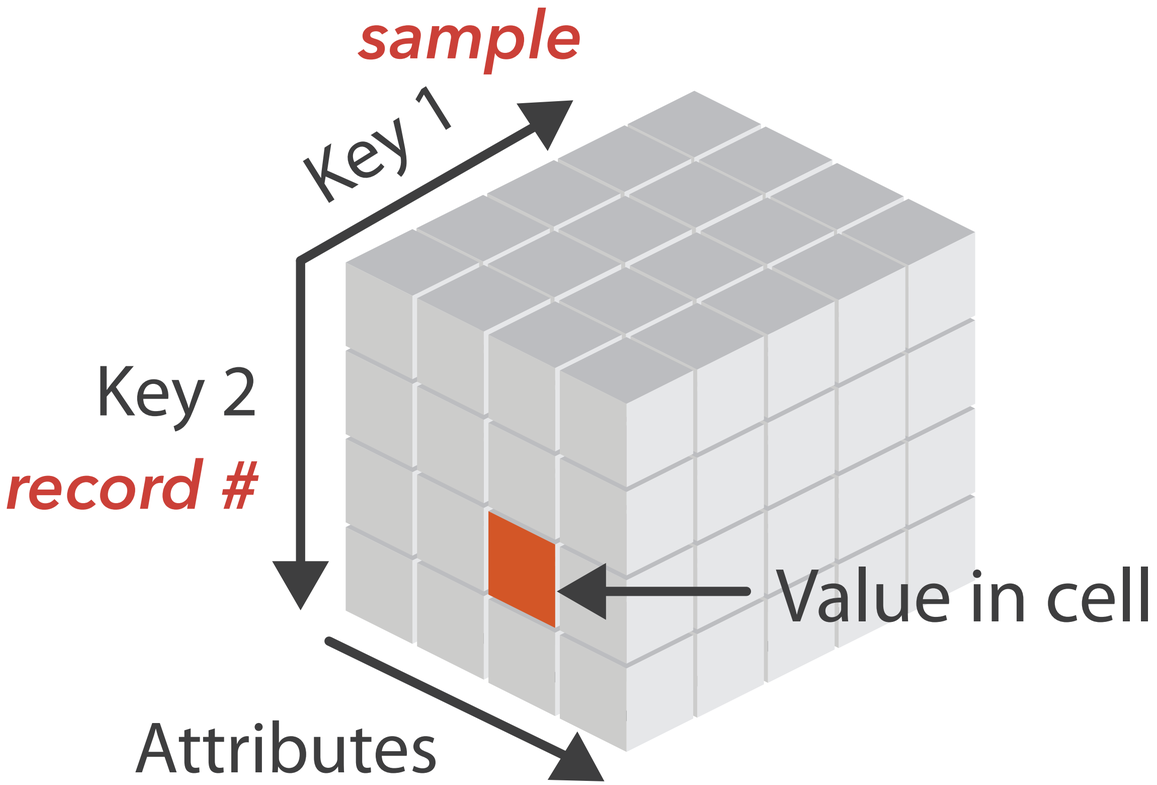
➔ *Multidimensional Table*



➔ *Multidimensional Table*



➔ *Multidimensional Table*



Datasets

Data Types

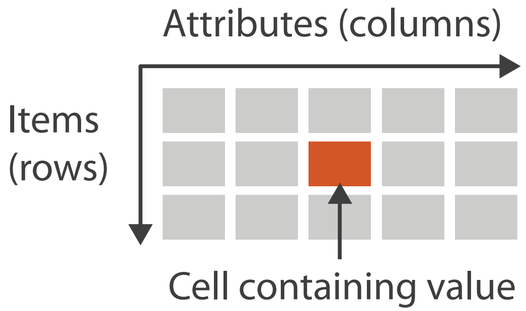
➔ Items ➔ Attributes ➔ Links ➔ Positions ➔ Grids

Data and Dataset Types

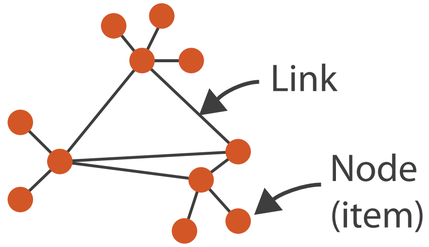
Tables	Networks & Trees	Fields	Geometry	Clusters, Sets, Lists
Items	Items (nodes)	Grids	Items	Items
Attributes	Links	Positions	Positions	
	Attributes	Attributes		

Dataset Types

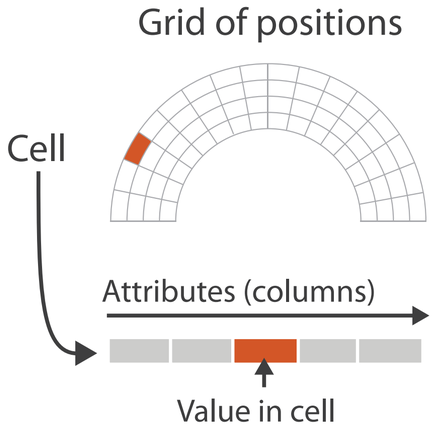
Tables



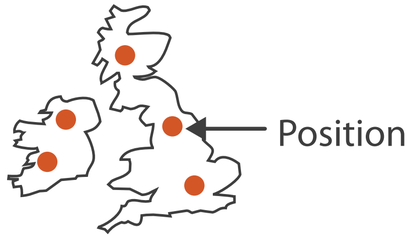
Networks



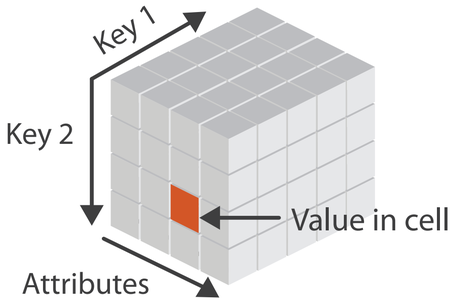
Fields (Continuous)



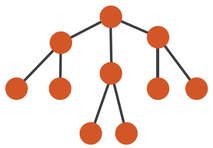
Geometry (Spatial)



Multidimensional Table



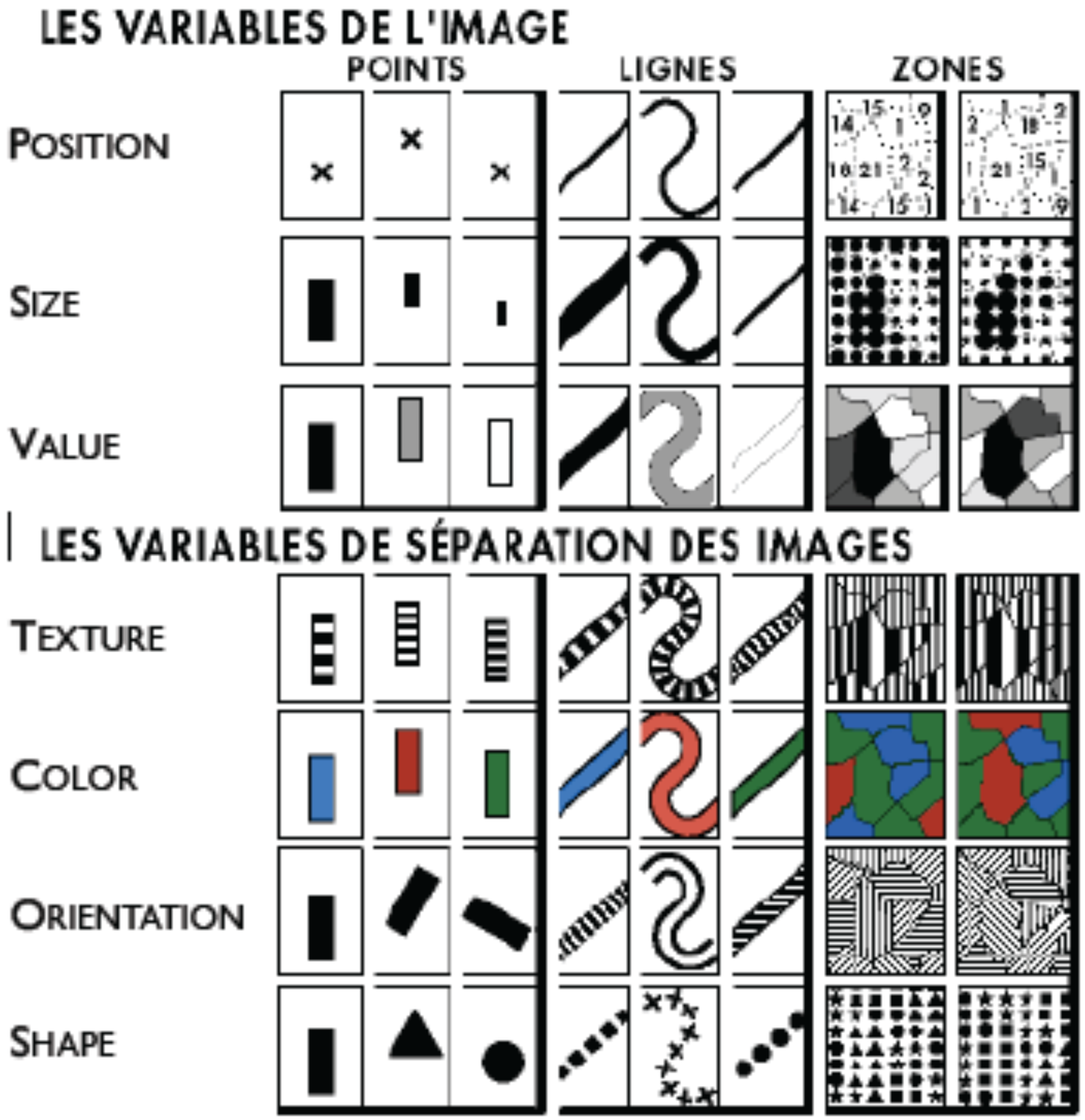
Trees



data shapes the visual space

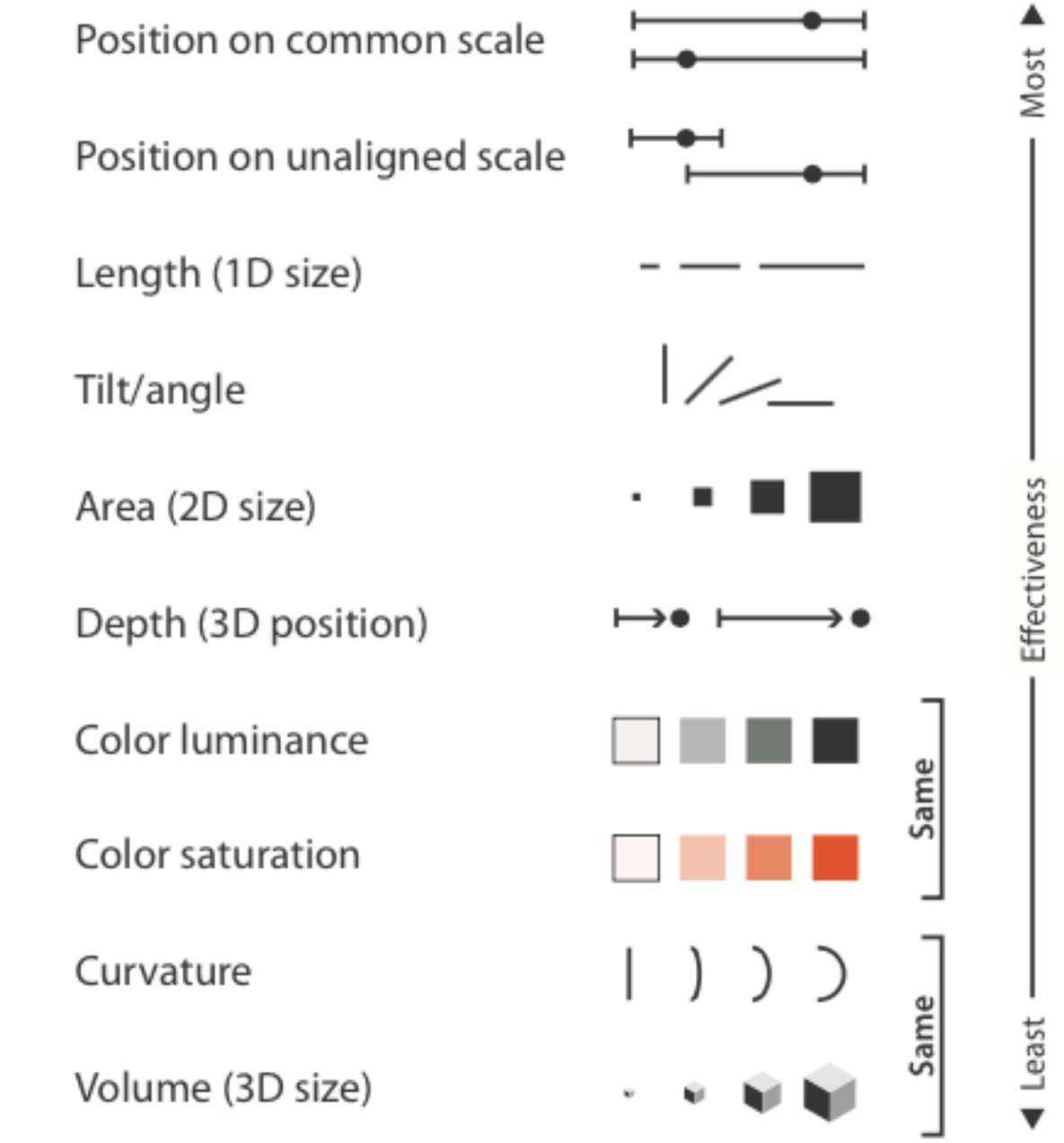
data shapes the algorithm space

Visual Attributes



Bertin, Semiologie Graphique, ‘67

Magnitude Channels: Ordered Attributes



(pay attention to your how you judge these differences)

Position (Common Scale)

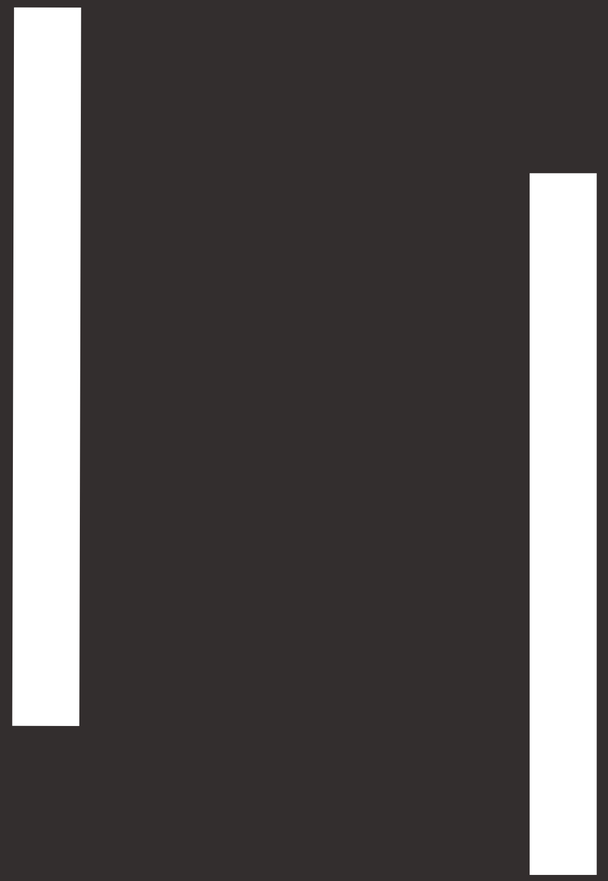
-scatterplots

-bar charts

-line charts

-???

Position (Un-aligned Scale)

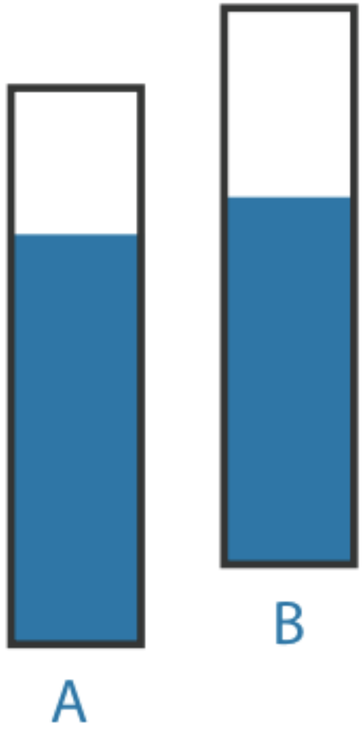


-stacked bars

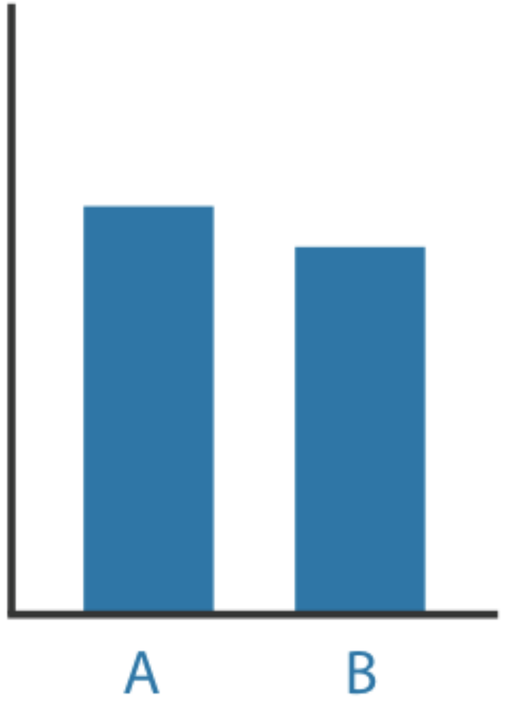
-stacked area

-???

Unframed
Unaligned

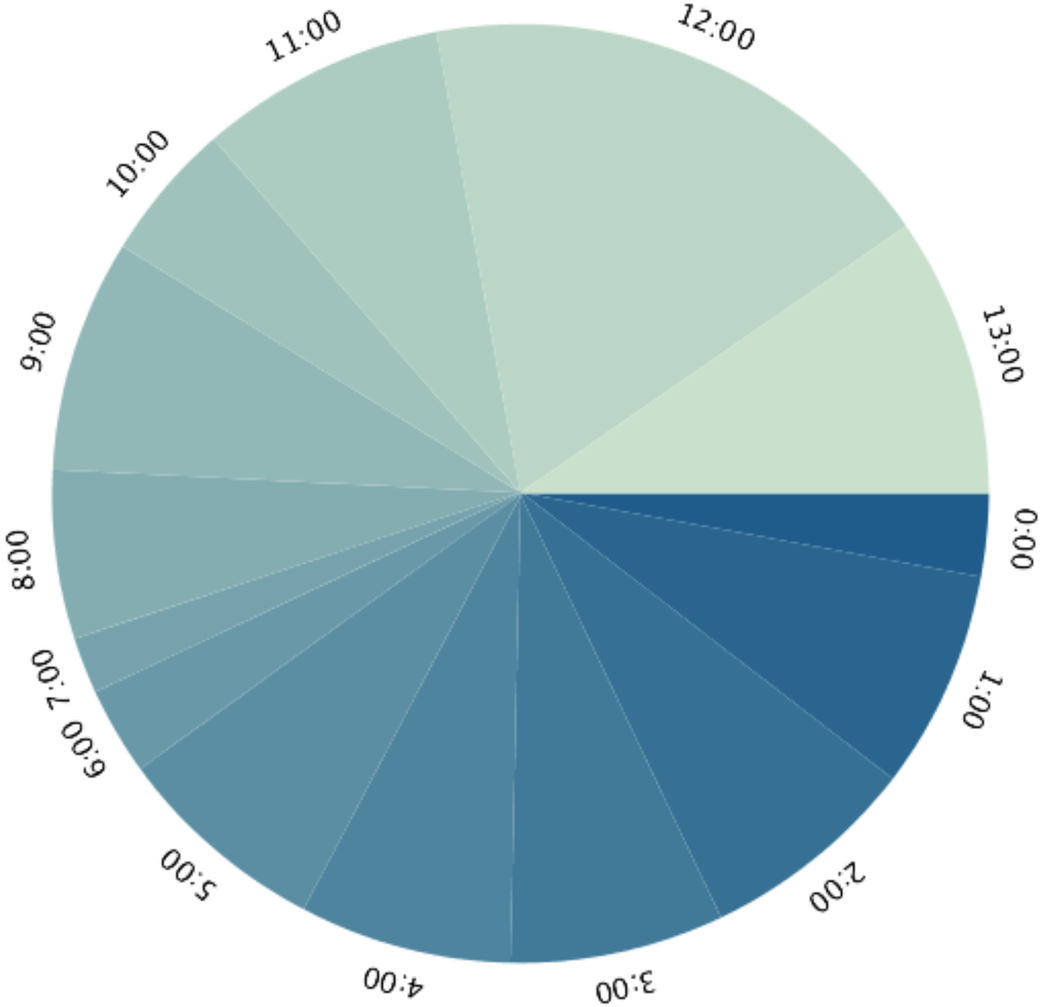


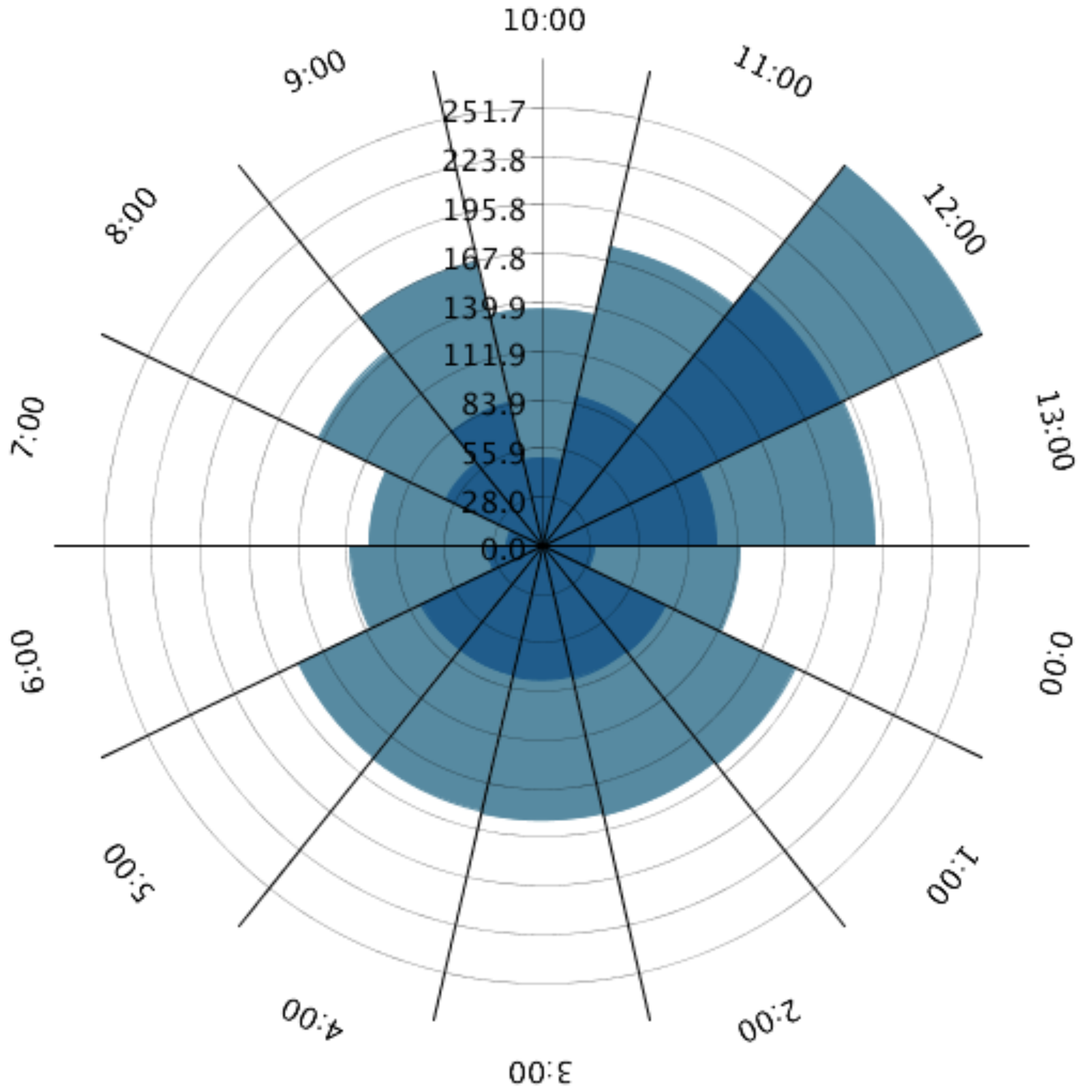
Framed
Unaligned



Unframed
Aligned

Use design elements to compensate!

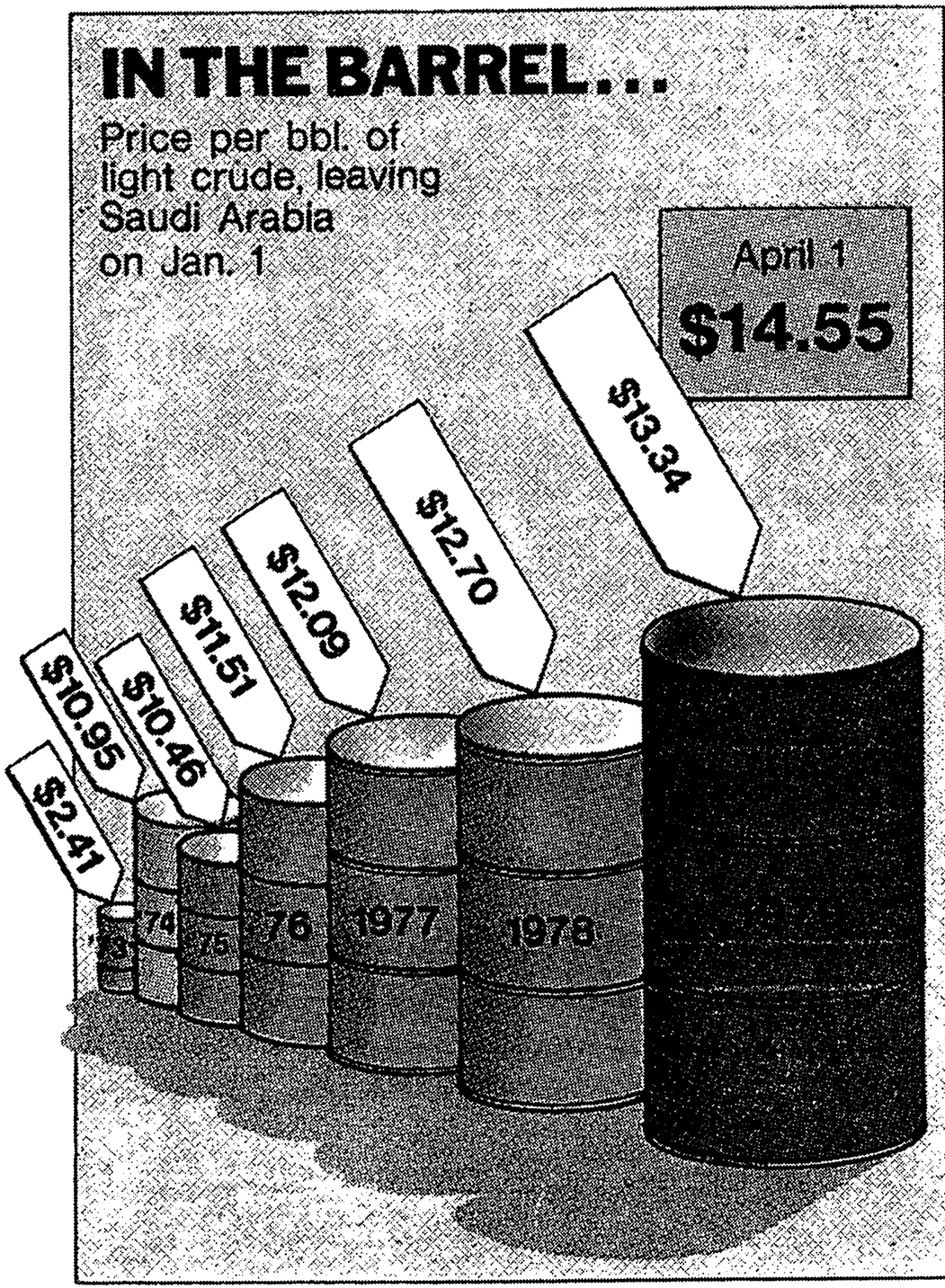

12:00
11:00
10:00
9:00
8:00
7:00
6:00
5:00
4:00
3:00
2:00
1:00
0:00
13:00


10:00
11:00
12:00
13:00
0:00
1:00
2:00
3:00
4:00
5:00
6:00
7:00
8:00
9:00
251.7
223.8
195.8
167.8
139.9
111.9
83.9
55.9
28.0
0.0

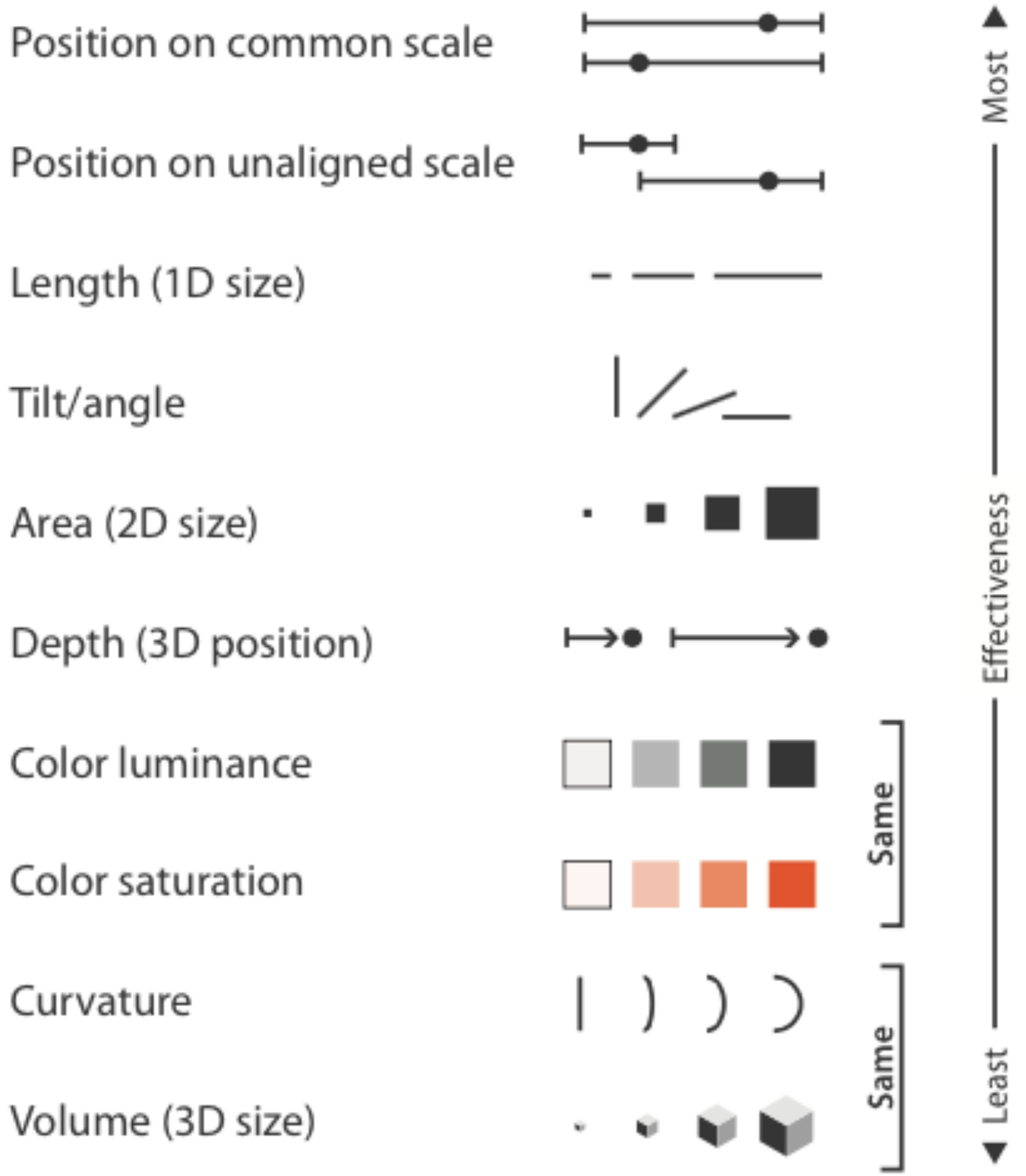
Angle

Volume

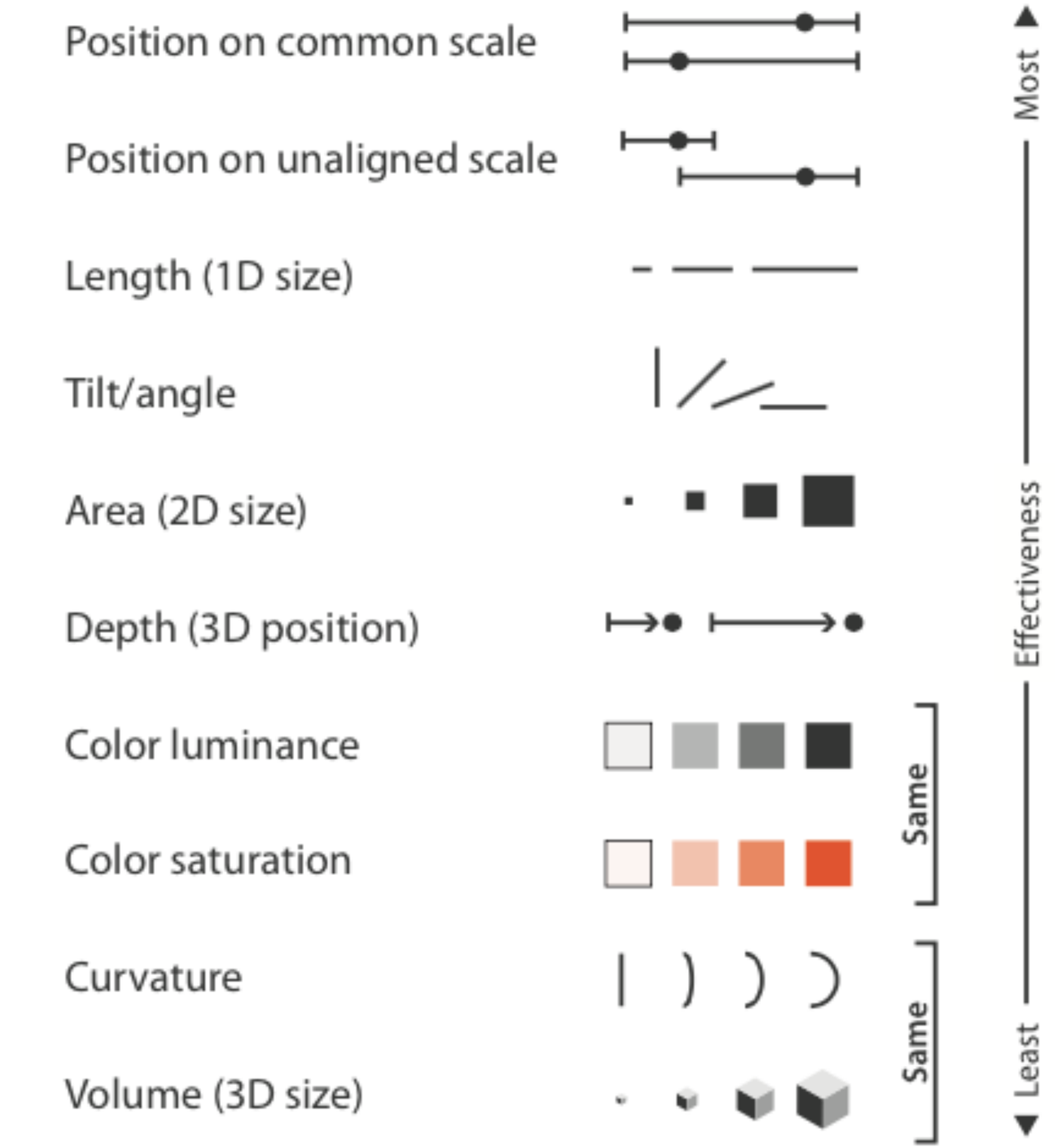
Accurate encoding does not ensure accurate perception!



Magnitude Channels: Ordered Attributes

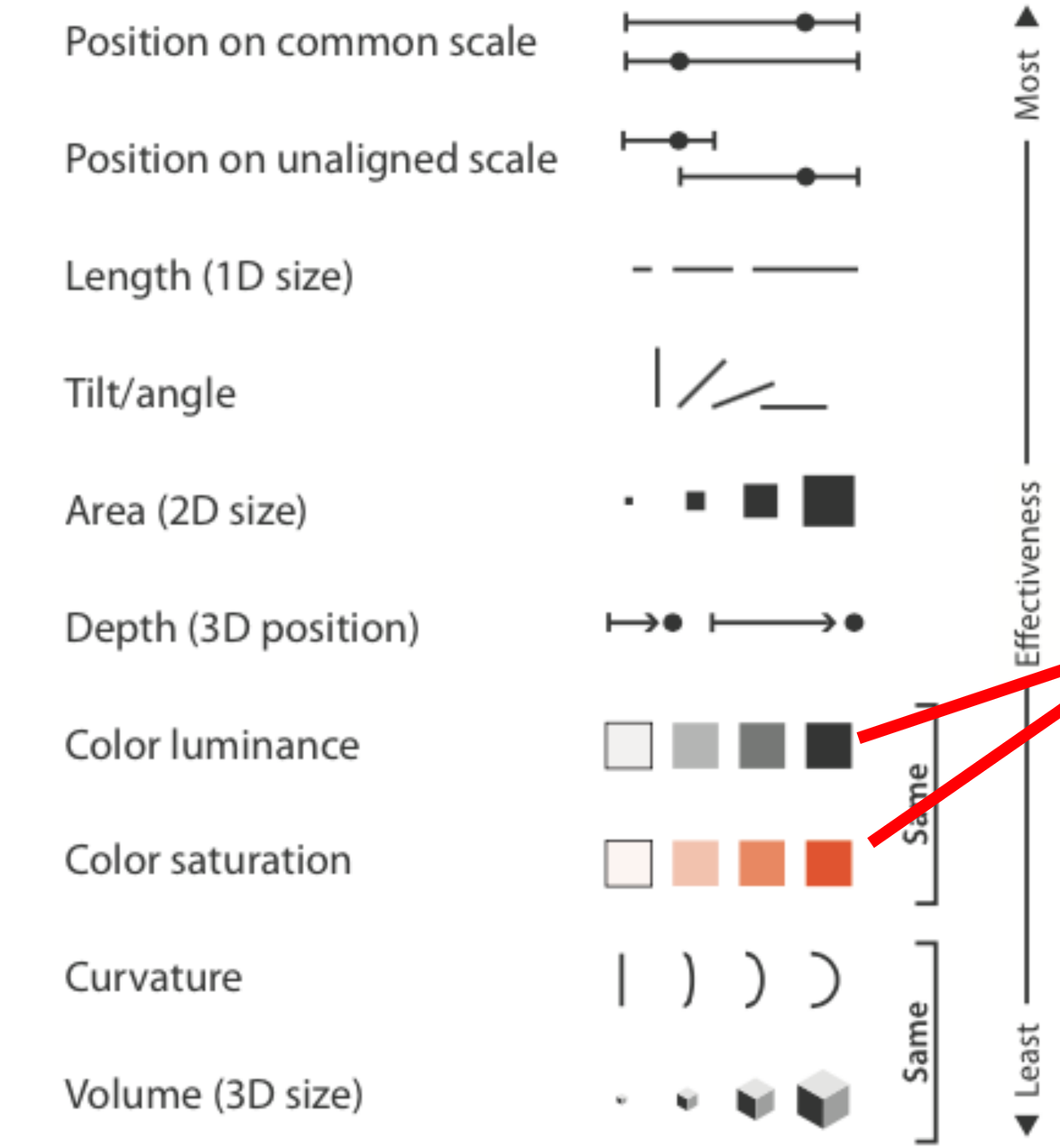


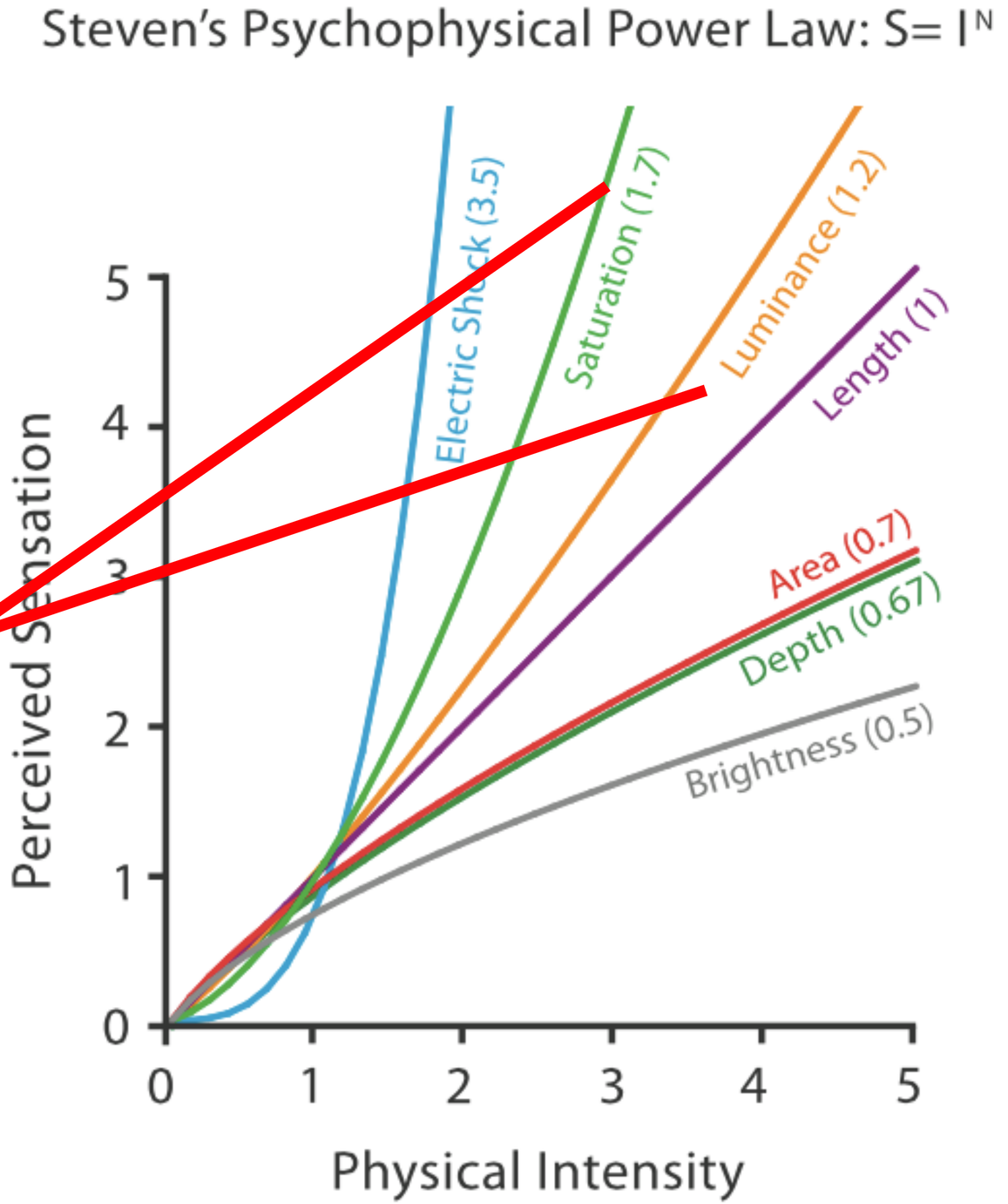
Magnitude Channels: Ordered Attributes



Luminance and Saturation– really the same?

Magnitude Channels: Ordered Attributes

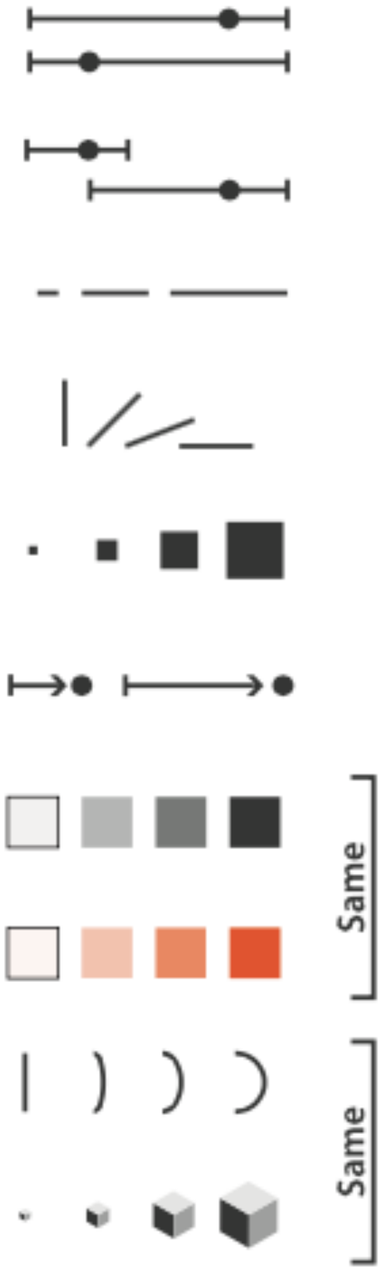




Identity

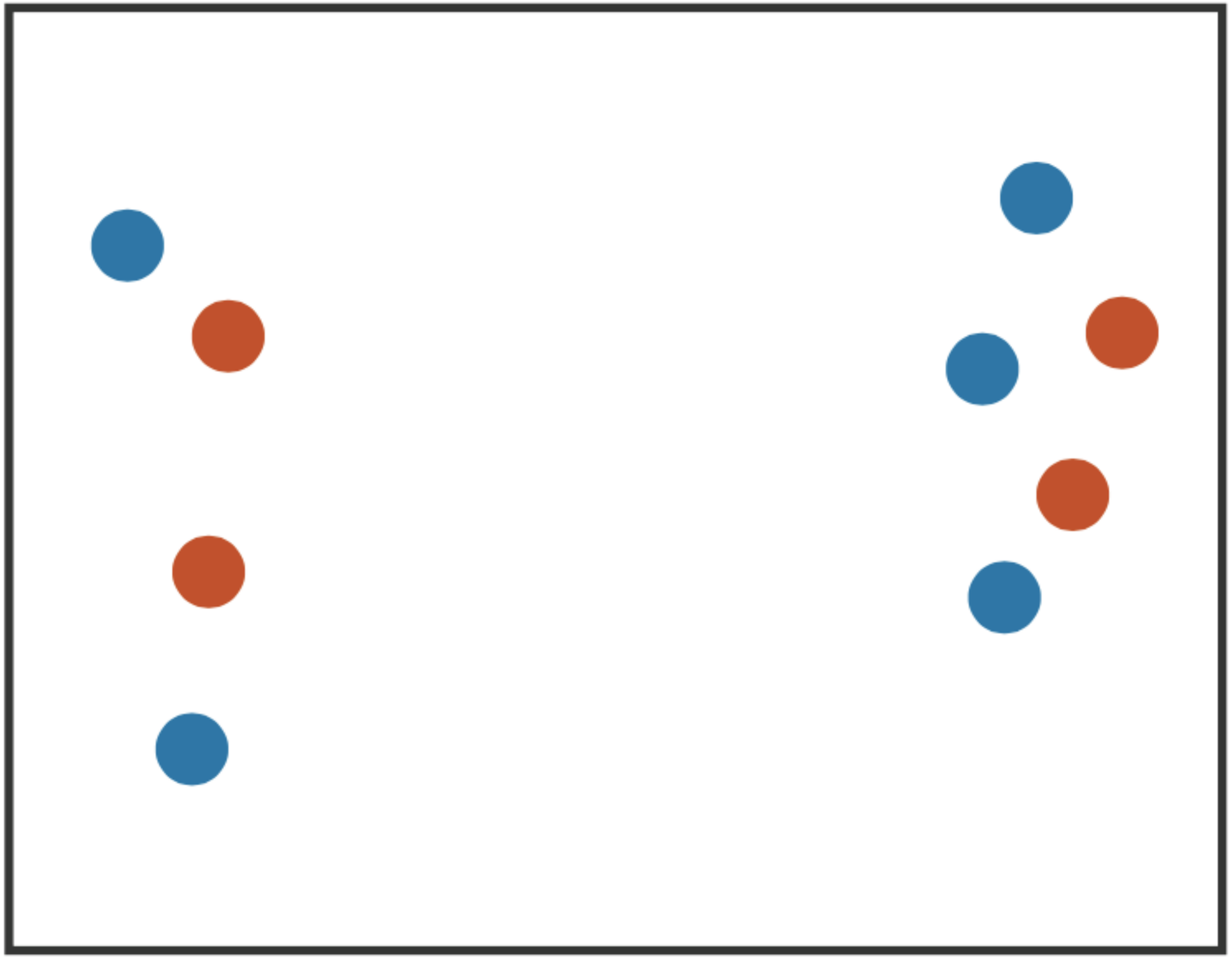
Magnitude Channels: Ordered Attributes

- Position on common scale
- Position on unaligned scale
- Length (1D size)
- Tilt/angle
- Area (2D size)
- Depth (3D position)
- Color luminance
- Color saturation
- Curvature
- Volume (3D size)



Identity Channels: Categorical Attributes

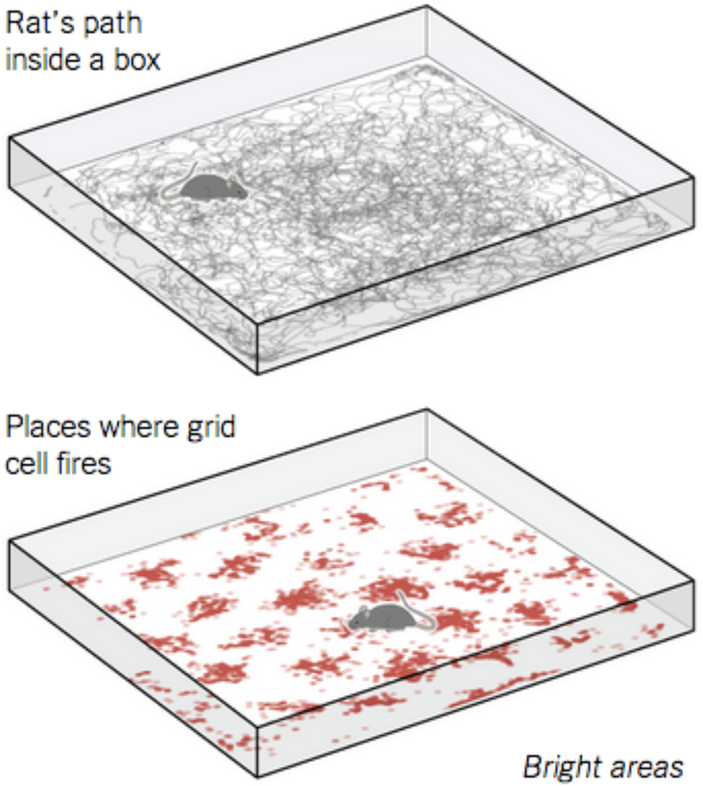
- Spatial region
- Color hue
- Motion
- Shape



Spatial Region

Mental Maps

The 2014 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine was awarded to researchers who discovered how specific brain cells help rats and other mammals build spatial maps of their environment.



A RANDOM WALK
At left, gray lines show the path followed by a rat as it moves around a box looking for pieces of food.

IMPOSING A PATTERN
Nerve cells called grid cells fire when the rat moves through certain locations. The firing pattern of a single grid cell is marked here with red dots. Groups of dots form a hexagonal grid, and the firing pattern persists even in darkness, when the rat cannot see where it is.

GRID CELLS
The grid cells seem to form an internal map of the local environment, and help the rat track where it is in space. Grid cells are thought to be involved with navigation, dead reckoning and the formation of mental maps.

Source: Nature

By The New York Times

Photos: D. Bishop, UCL and Geir Mogen/NTNU

2014 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine

Hue bad for magnitude:

Hue bad for magnitude:

Hue is great for identity:

Shape

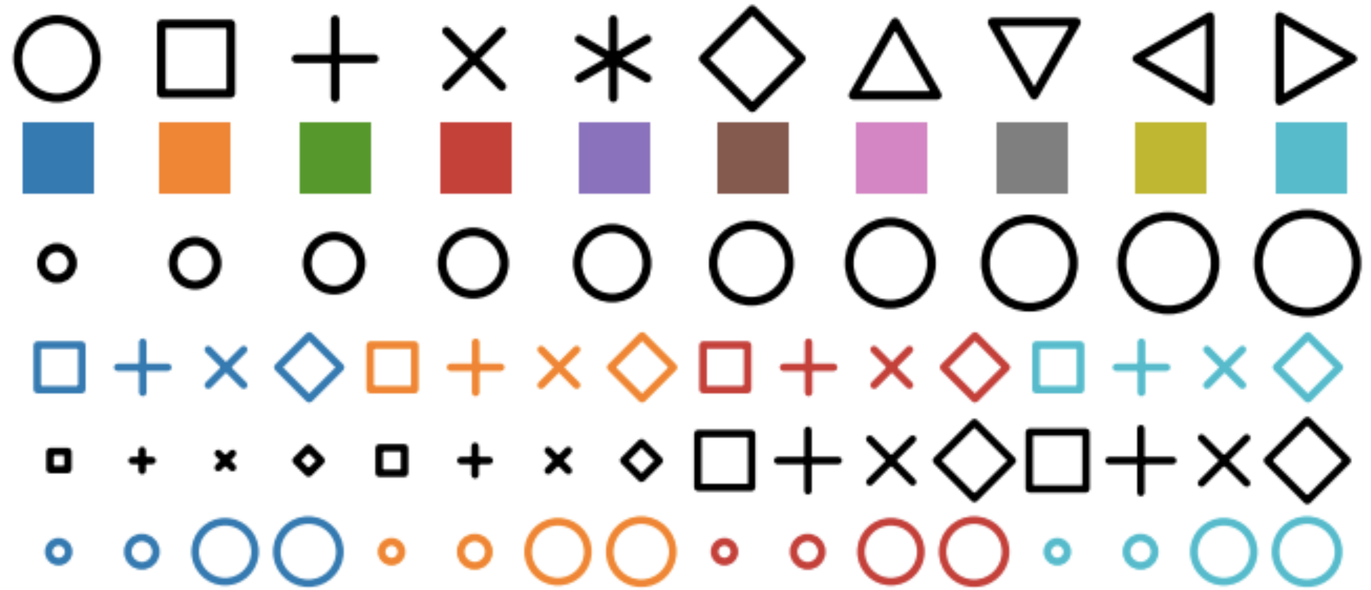


Fig. 2: Palettes of visual stimuli used in our experiments: shape, color, size, shape-color, shape-size, size-color.

Demiralp et al., 2014

Shape

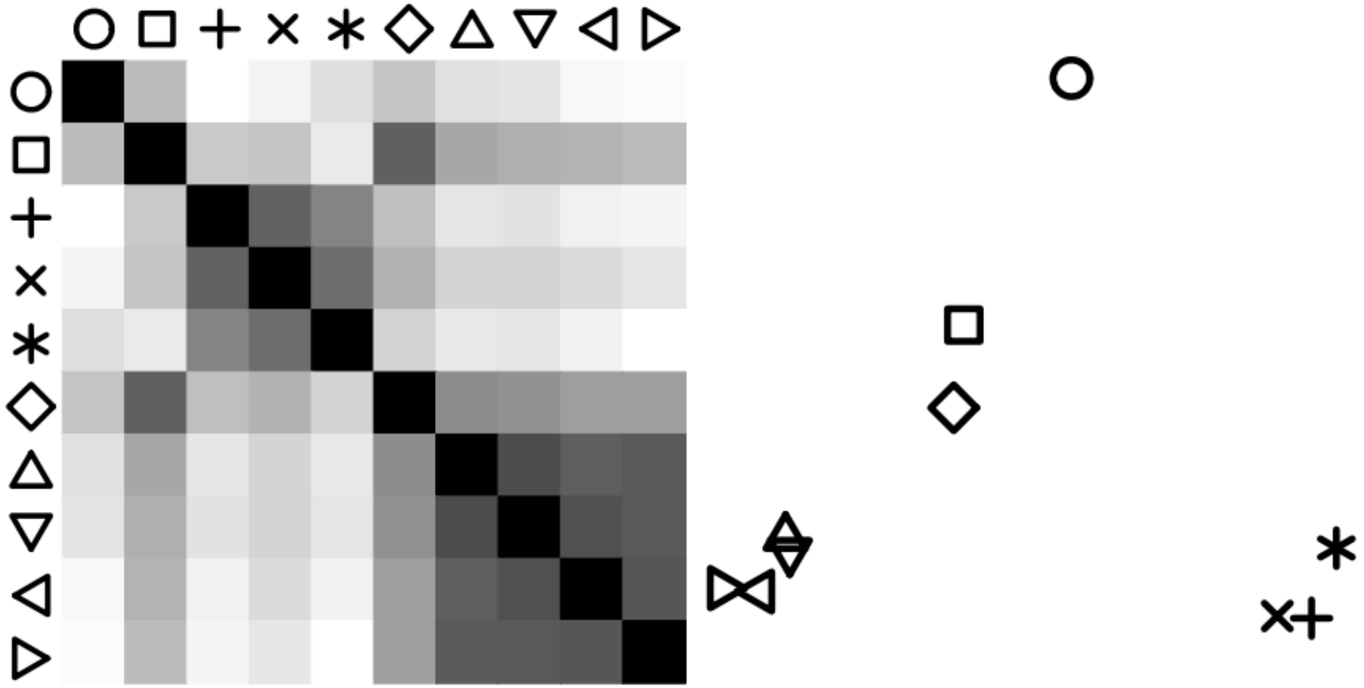
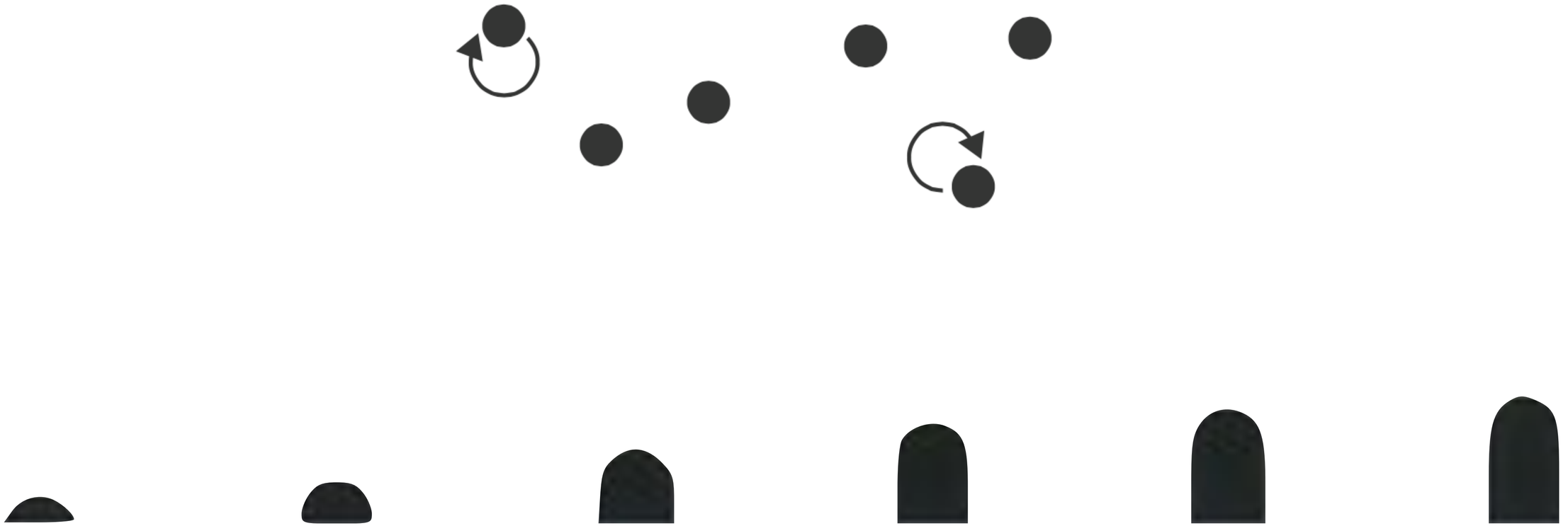


Fig. 1: (Left) A crowd-estimated perceptual kernel for a shape palette. The kernel was obtained using ordinal triplet matching. (Right) A two-dimensional projection of the palette shapes obtained via multidimensional scaling of the perceptual kernel.

Demiralp et al., 2014

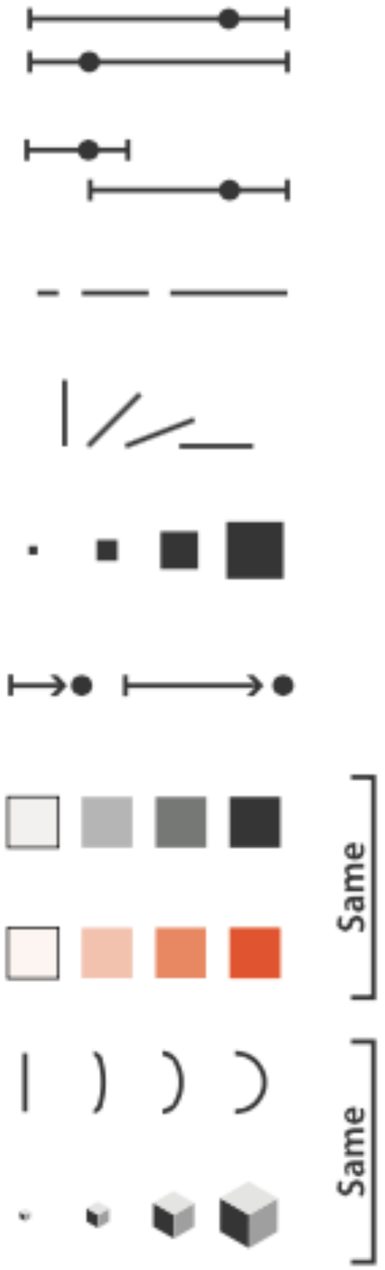
Motion



(huge attention grabber, use with caution)

Magnitude Channels: Ordered Attributes

- Position on common scale
- Position on unaligned scale
- Length (1D size)
- Tilt/angle
- Area (2D size)
- Depth (3D position)
- Color luminance
- Color saturation
- Curvature
- Volume (3D size)



Identity Channels: Categorical Attributes

- Spatial region
- Color hue
- Motion
- Shape

What happens when

Data Vars > Visual Vars ?

What happens when

Visual Vars > Data Vars ?

L1: BioVis Critique

A1: Game of Life