

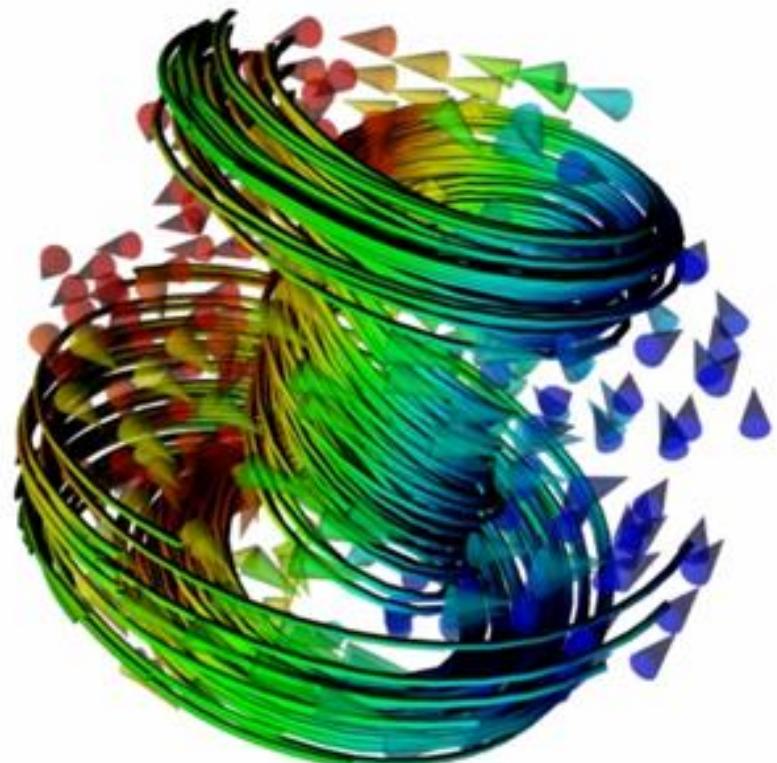
# Visualization

PV251

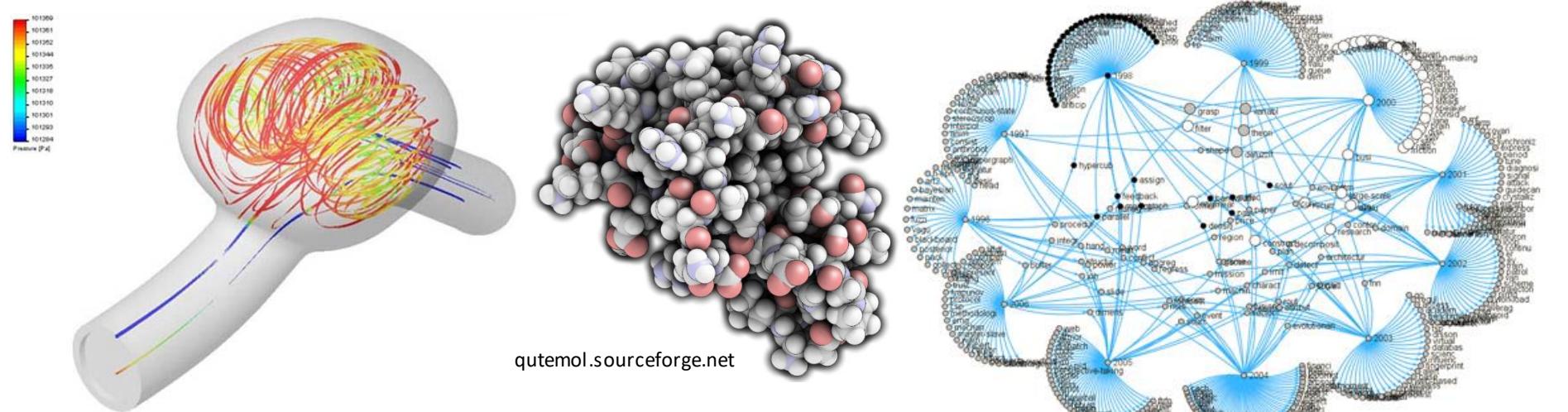
Bára Kozlíková

Spring 2019

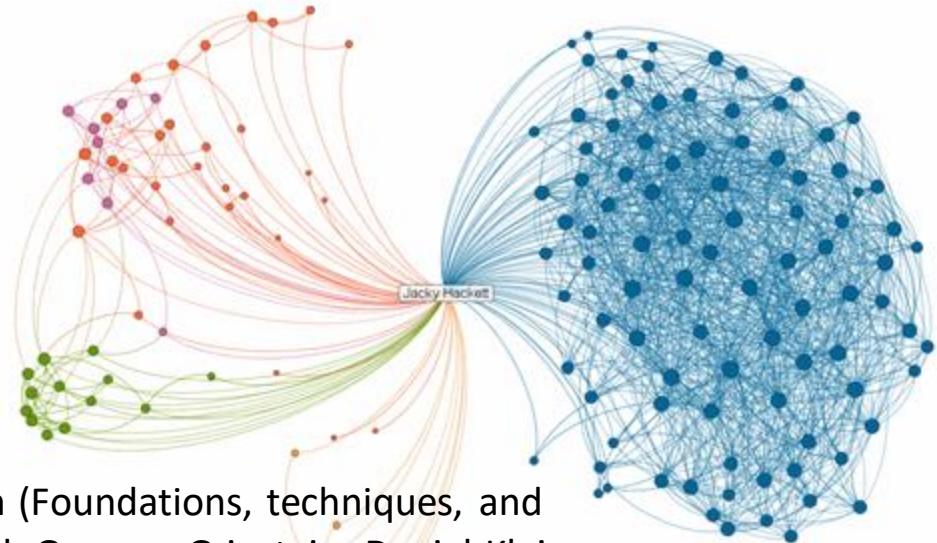
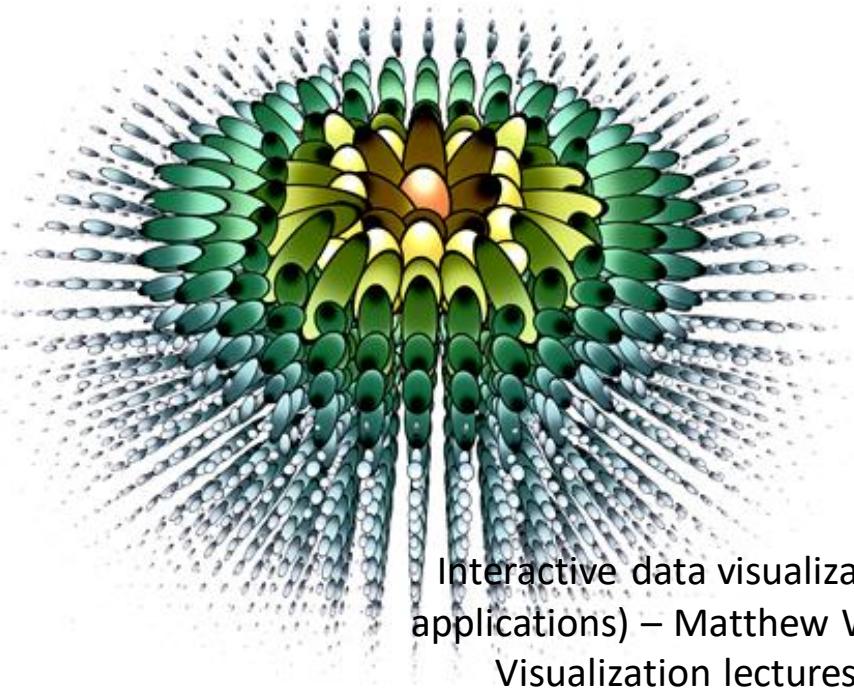
Presented by Palo Ulbrich



code.enthought.com



# 1. Introduction to Visualization



Interactive data visualization (Foundations, techniques, and applications) – Matthew Ward, Georges Grinstein, Daniel Kleim  
 Visualization lectures – Eduard Gröller, Helwig Hauser  
 Visualization Analysis and Design – Tamara Munzner

# What is visualization?

- Conveying the information using a graphical representation



# What is visualization?

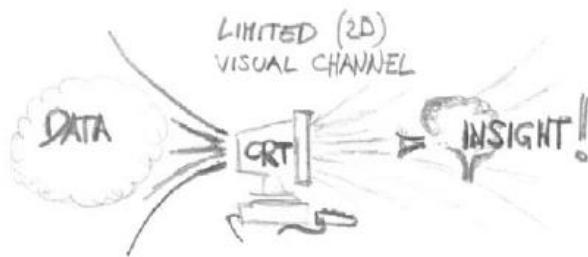
- „Transformation of symbolic into geometric“  
[McCormick et al., 1987]
- „... finding the artificial memory that best supports our natural means of perception.“  
[Bertin, 1967]
- „The use of computer-generated, interactive, visual representations of data to amplify cognition.“  
[Card, Mackinlay, Shneiderman, 1999]

# What is visualization?

- „The purpose of computing is **insight**, not numbers“ [R. Hamming, 1962]
- „...to form a mental vision, image, or picture of something not visible or present to the sight, or of an abstraction; to make visible to the mind of imagination“ [Oxford Engl. Dict., 1989]

# What is visualization?

- **Tool** to enable a **User** insight into **Data**



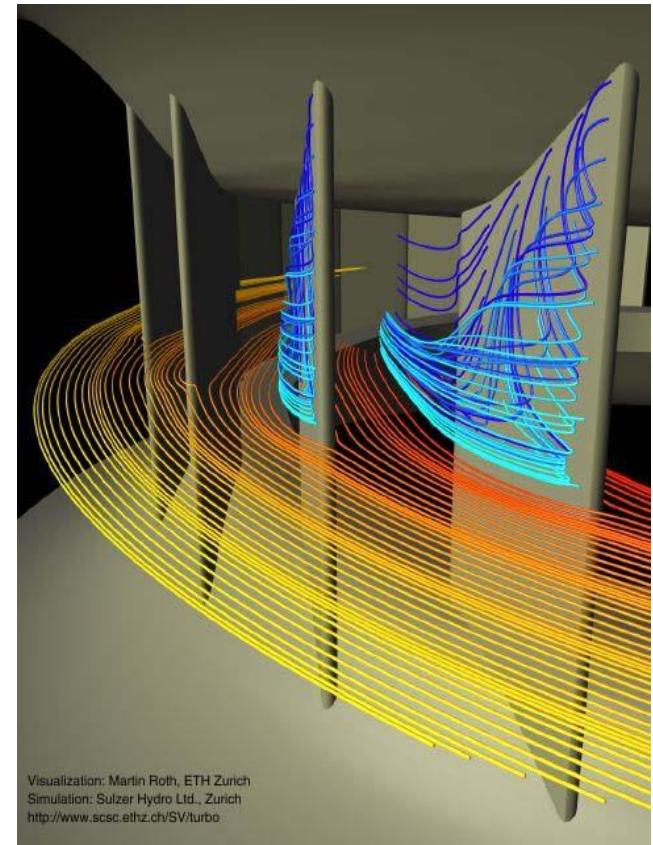
- Computer Graphics, but not photorealistic rendering

# Content of the course

- Visualization and interaction techniques
- Data types and their representation
- Comparison of visualization techniques
- Human cognition and processing of information
- Design of efficient visualizations
- And many other topics...

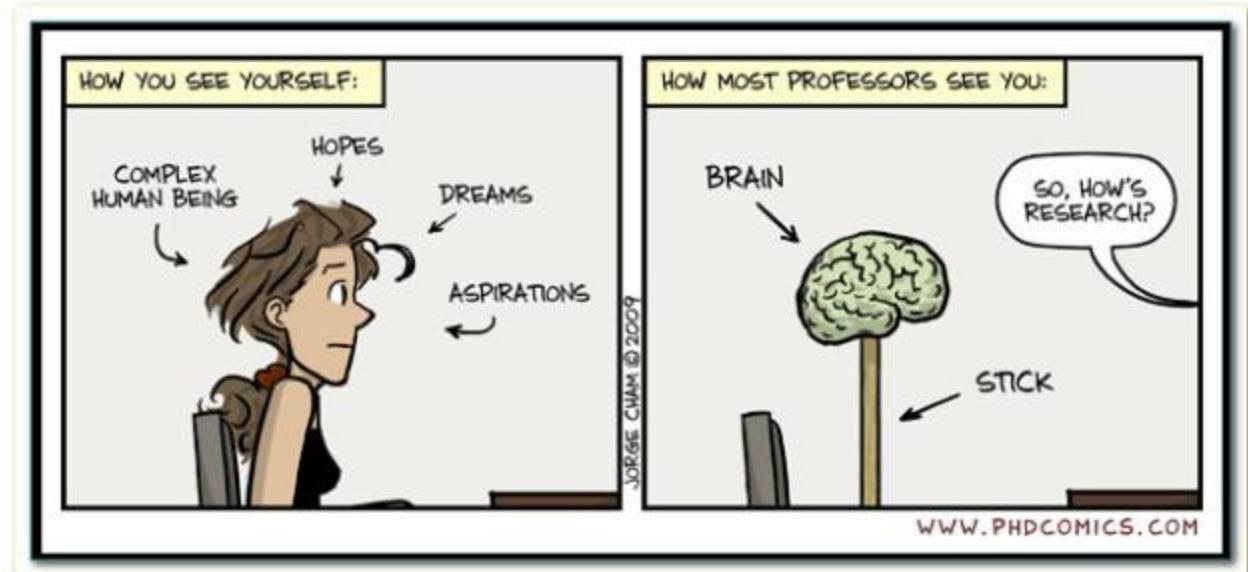
# Today's lecture

- Importance of visualization
- History
- Visualization today
- Relation between visualization and other fields
- Visualization pipeline
- Human perception



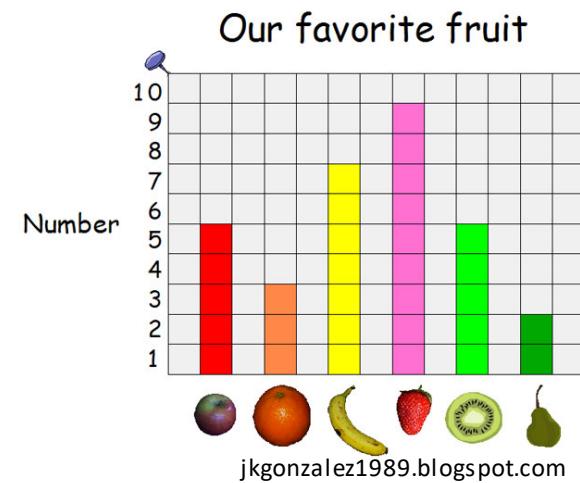
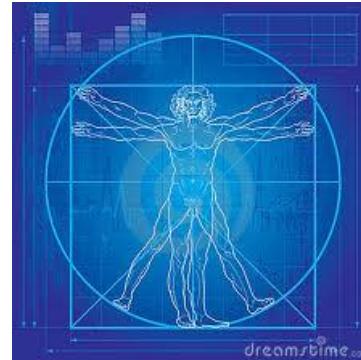
# Why creating visualizations?

- Decision making
- View onto data in a context
- Support for computations
- Presenting an idea
- Inspiration
- ...



# Three main functions of visualization

- **Data storage**
  - Photos, blueprints, ...
- **Analysis of information**
  - Data processing, evaluation, interaction
- **Conveying the information**
  - Data sharing, cooperation, highlighting important aspects of data



# Why is visualization so important?

- **Sight** is one of the main senses
- We are surrounded by visualization  
(newspapers, maps, weather forecast, stock market, statistics, posters, advertisement, ...)
- Improving the decision process,  
better understanding  
of context of the data



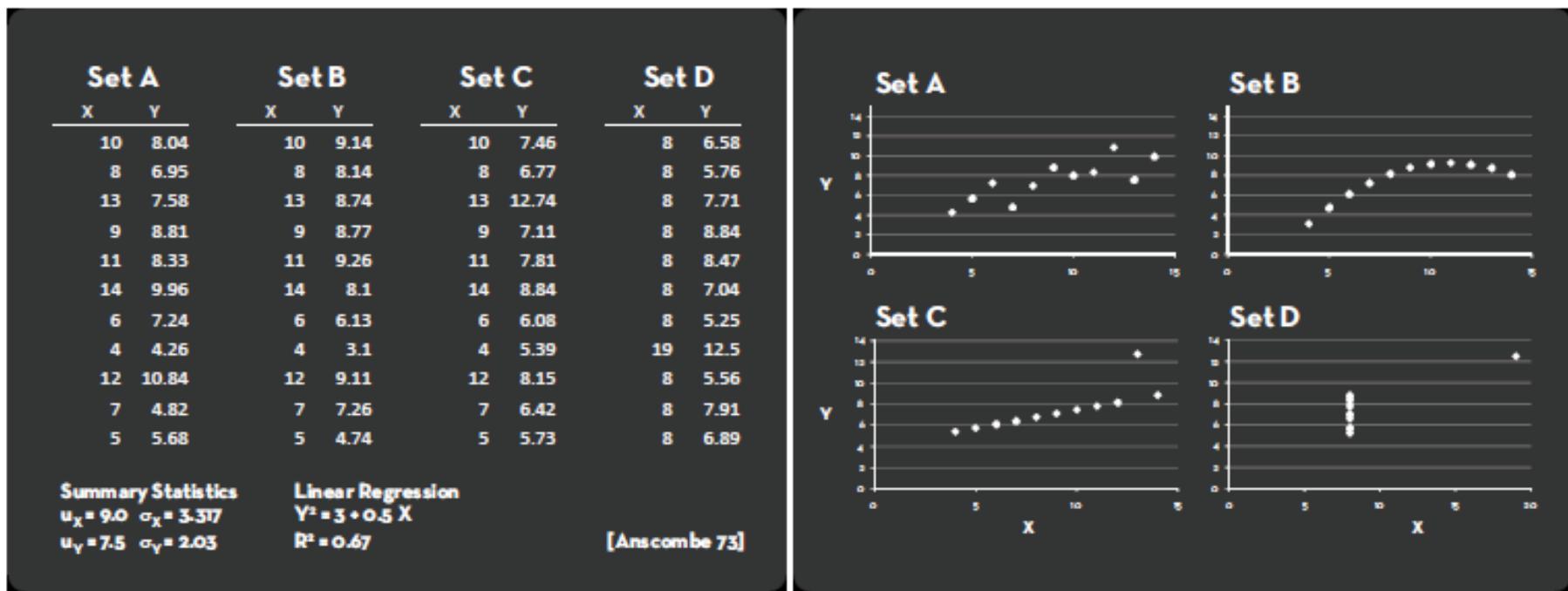
# Why is visualization so important?

Set A		Set B		Set C		Set D	
X	Y	X	Y	X	Y	X	Y
10	8.04	10	9.14	10	7.46	8	6.58
8	6.95	8	8.14	8	6.77	8	5.76
13	7.58	13	8.74	13	12.74	8	7.71
9	8.81	9	8.77	9	7.11	8	8.84
11	8.33	11	9.26	11	7.81	8	8.47
14	9.96	14	8.1	14	8.84	8	7.04
6	7.24	6	6.13	6	6.08	8	5.25
4	4.26	4	3.1	4	5.39	19	12.5
12	10.84	12	9.11	12	8.15	8	5.56
7	4.82	7	7.26	7	6.42	8	7.91
5	5.68	5	4.74	5	5.73	8	6.89

Summary Statistics      Linear Regression  
 $\mu_x = 9.0$   $\sigma_x = 3.317$        $Y^* = 3 + 0.5 X$   
 $\mu_y = 7.5$   $\sigma_y = 2.03$        $R^2 = 0.67$       [Anscombe 73]

What is the best way  
to present this data?

# Why is visualization so important?

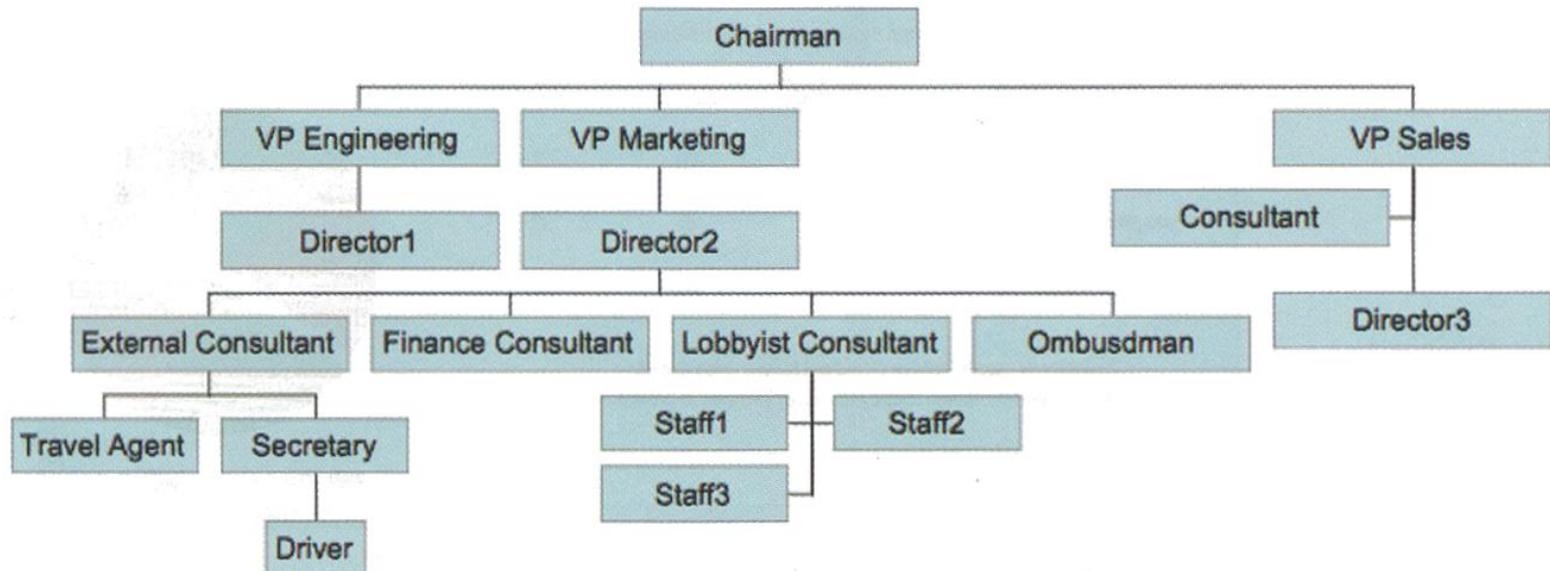


The Value of Visualization, Jeffrey Heer, Stanford University

# Why is visualization so important?

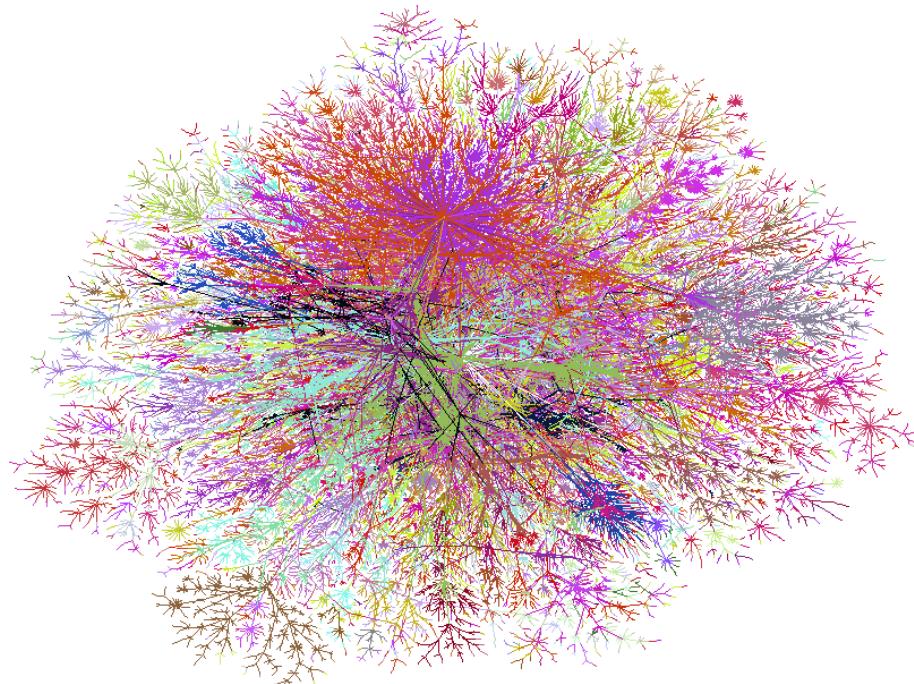
- Complex structures can be expressed in a simple and intuitive way

Complex Organization Chart



# Why is visualization so important?

- In 2002 there were 5 exabytes of new information
- In 2006 it was 161 exabytes
- Need to process such amount of data

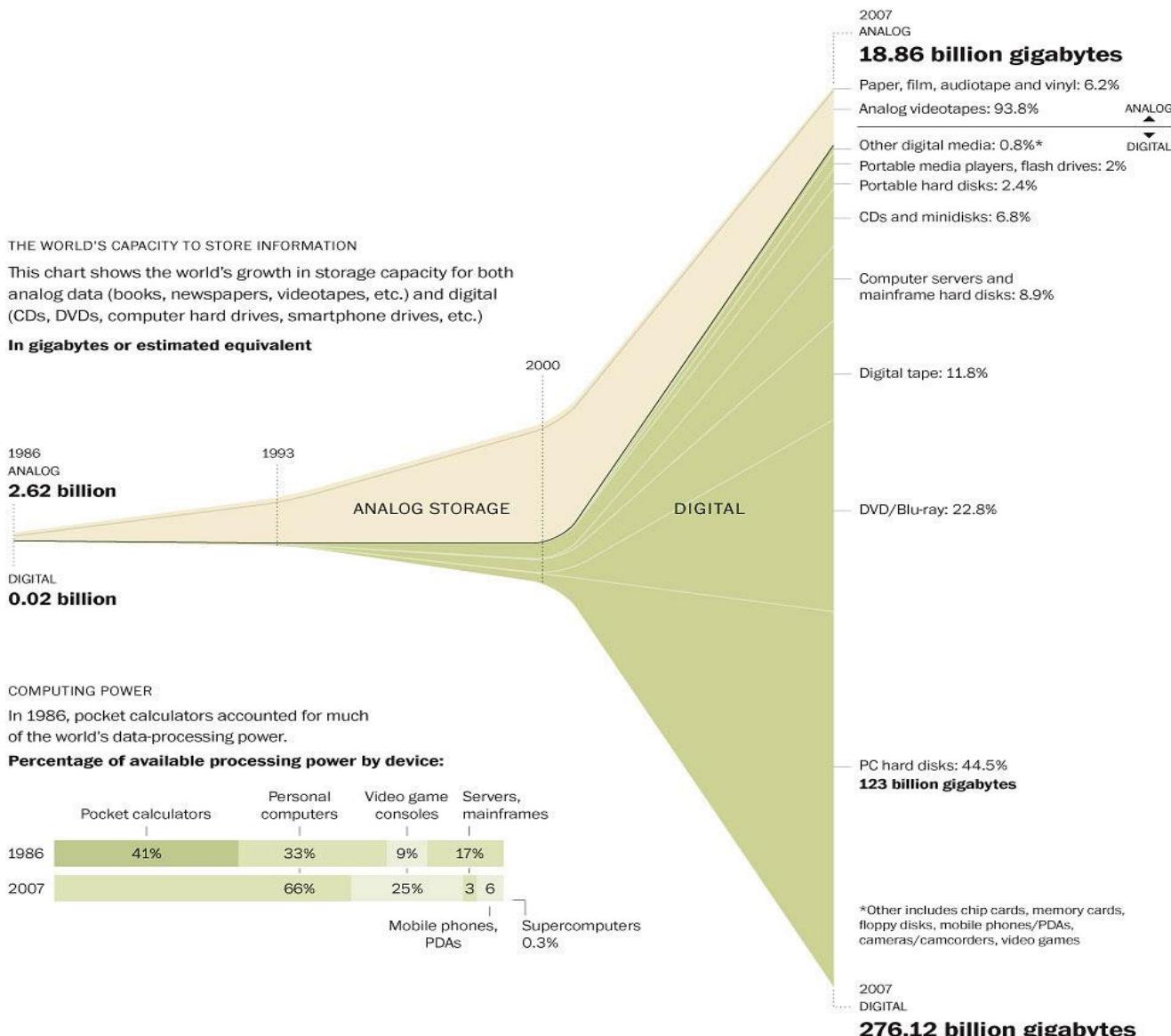


# “Current” size of data

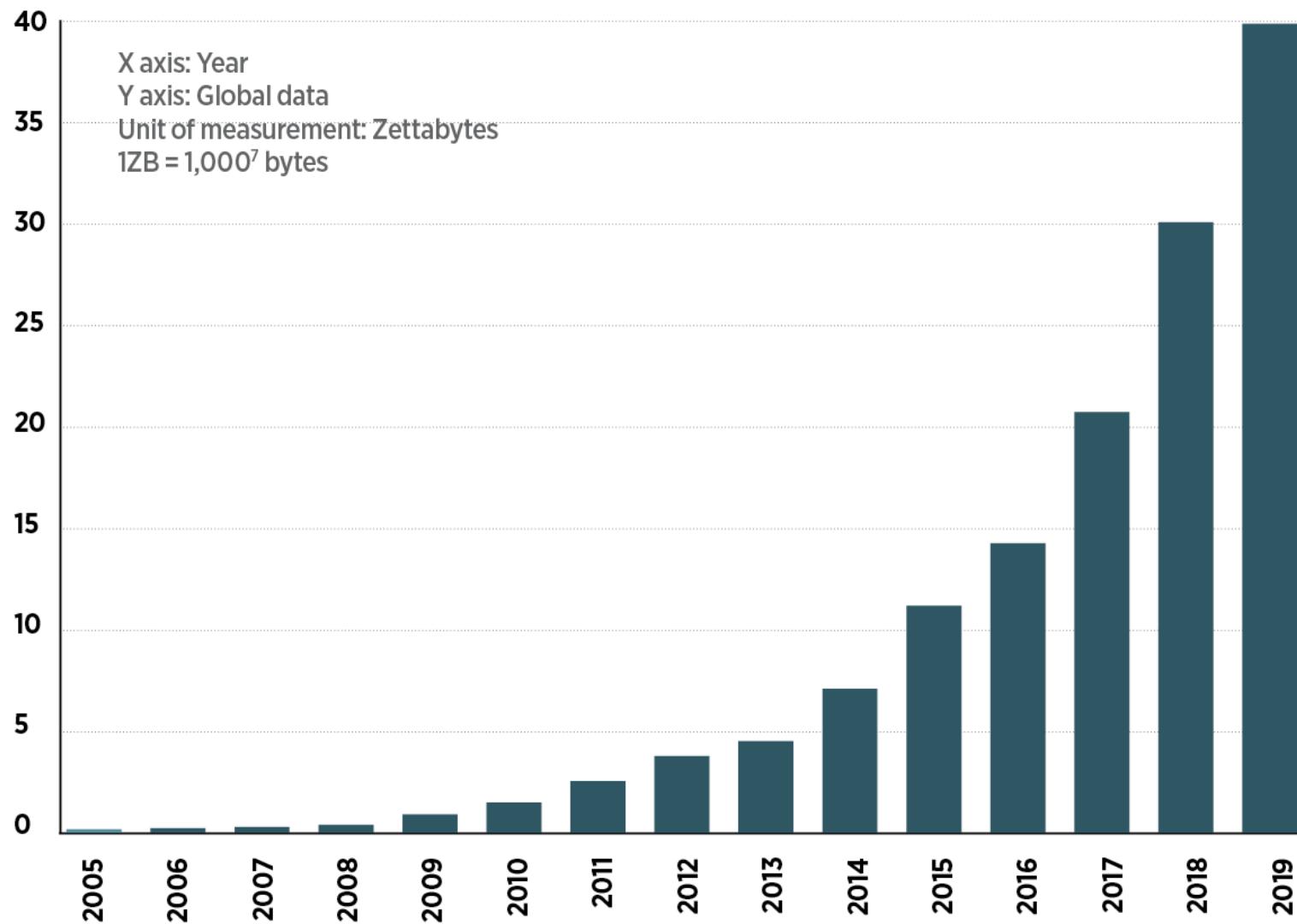
## THE WORLD'S CAPACITY TO STORE INFORMATION

This chart shows the world's growth in storage capacity for both analog data (books, newspapers, videotapes, etc.) and digital (CDs, DVDs, computer hard drives, smartphone drives, etc.)

**In gigabytes or estimated equivalent**



# DATA GROWTH

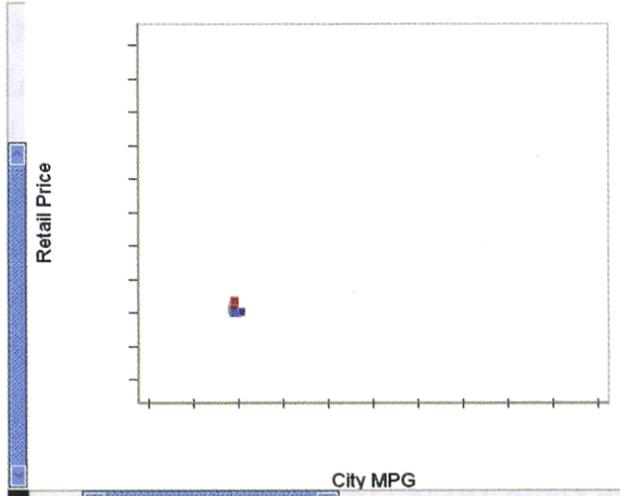


Note: Post-2013 figures are predicted. Source: UNECE

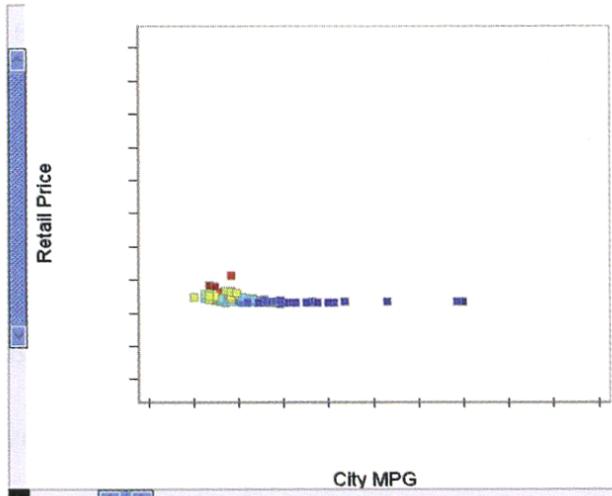
# Research goals in visualization

- **Understand** how visualization conveys the information
  - What is perceived by the humans?
  - How visualization corresponds to the human mindset?
- **Design and create principles and techniques** for efficient visualization
  - Improve the cognition process
  - Strengthen the relationship between visualization and mindset

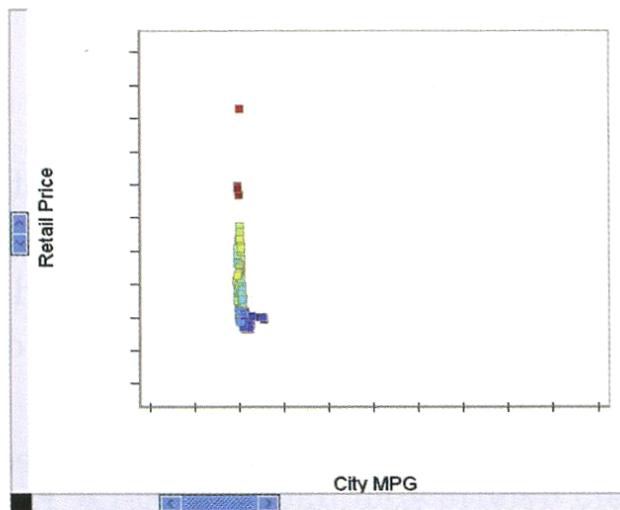
# Consequences of wrong visualization



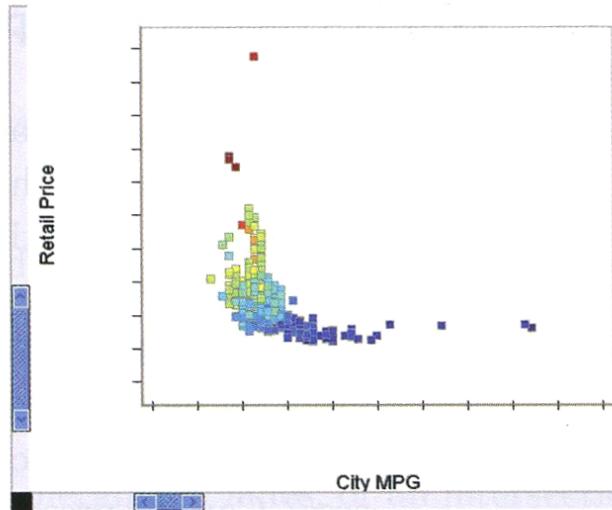
(a)



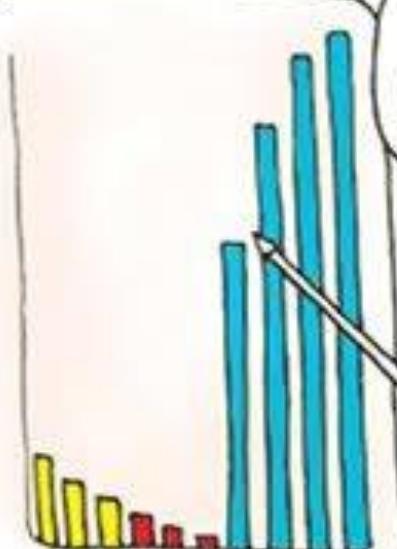
(b)



(c)



(d)



This is where  
we started to  
draw taller bars  
to please you guys.

# History

- Visualization is an old discipline
- First visualizations based on intuition – first graphical illustrations
- Visualization as a research discipline emerged 30 years ago
- First research vis conferences in 1990



# History

- Image-based communication appeared much earlier than written one



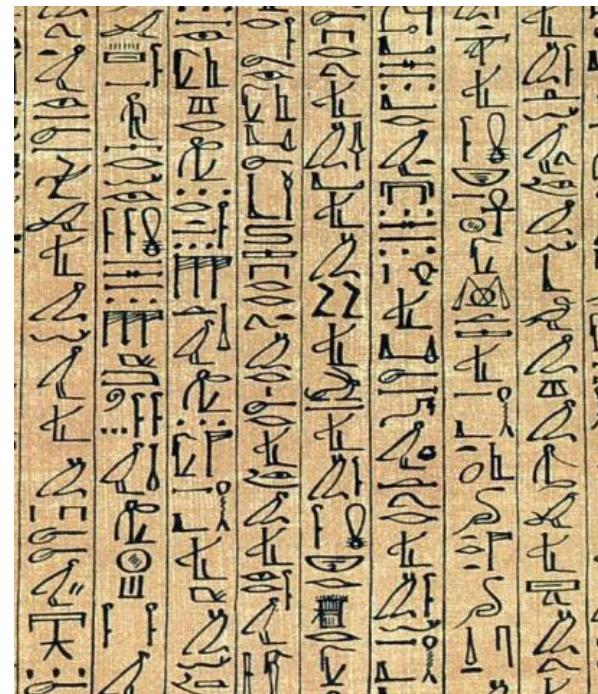
Lascaux, France, 15 000 - 13 000 B.C.

# History

- Images were transferred to first systems of writing – Mesopotamia, Egypt, ...



Kish limestone tablet – the oldest written document (3500 B.C.)



Hieroglyphs (3000 B.C.)

# History

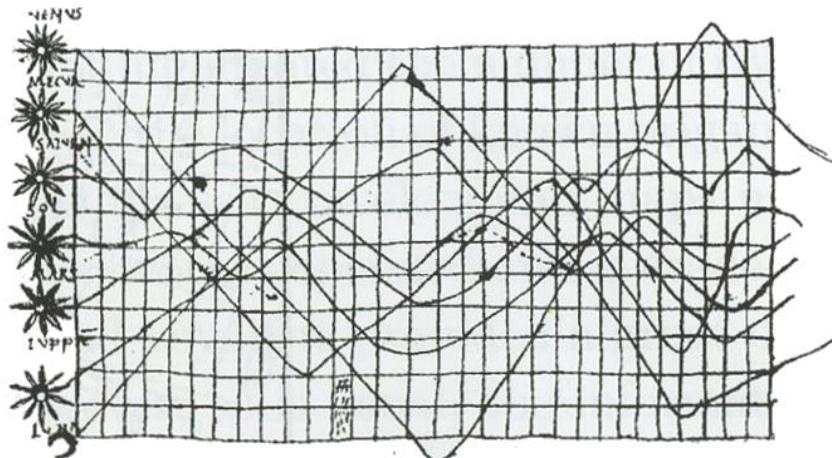
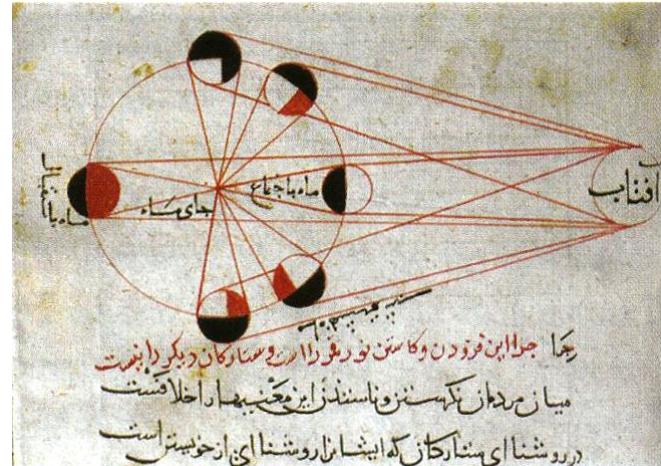
- Visualisations were created mostly because of necessity – business routes, religion, communication
- Mostly maps



Peutinger map of Roman empire

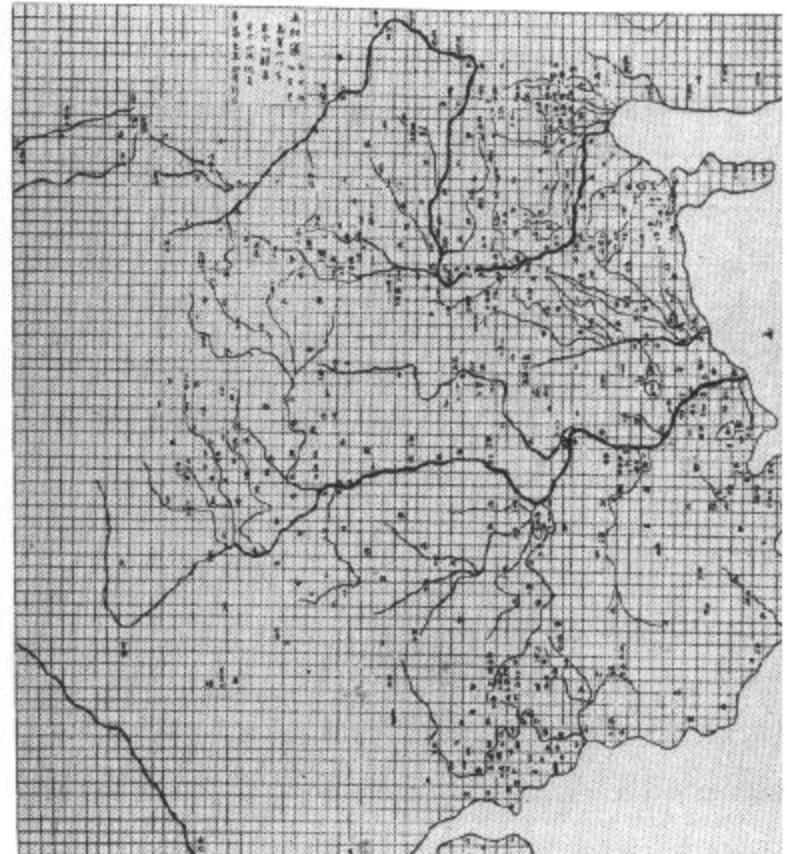
# History

- Moon phases (1030)
- Movement of planets

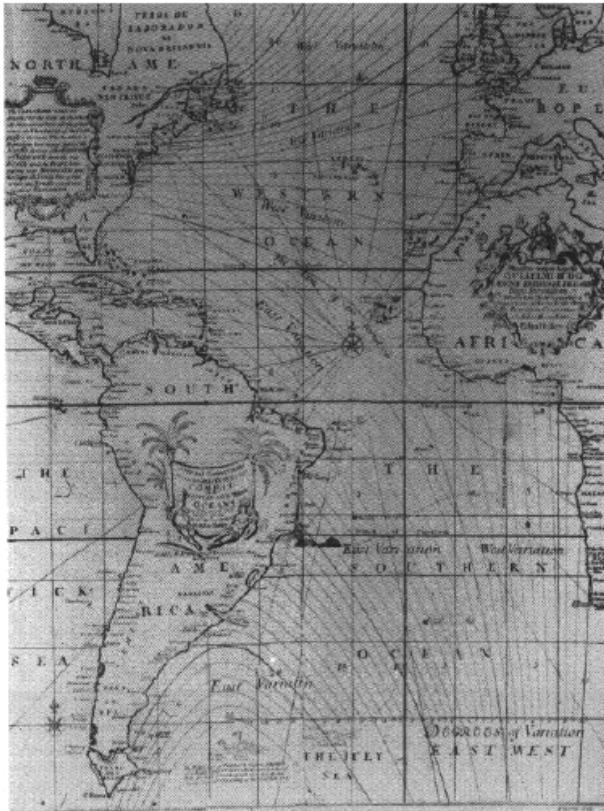


# History

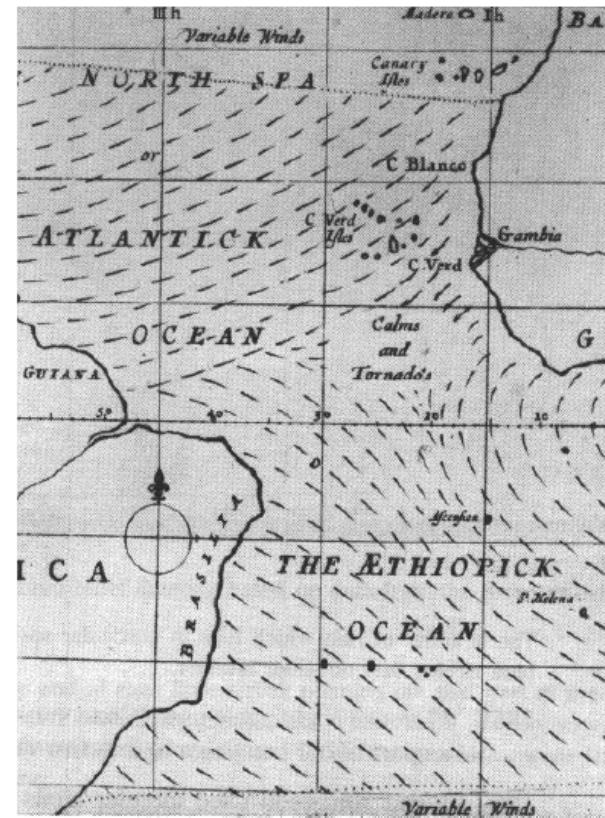
- China, 1137
- First geographics map using Cartesian coordinates
- Lattice with lines representing latitude and longitude



# History – cartography



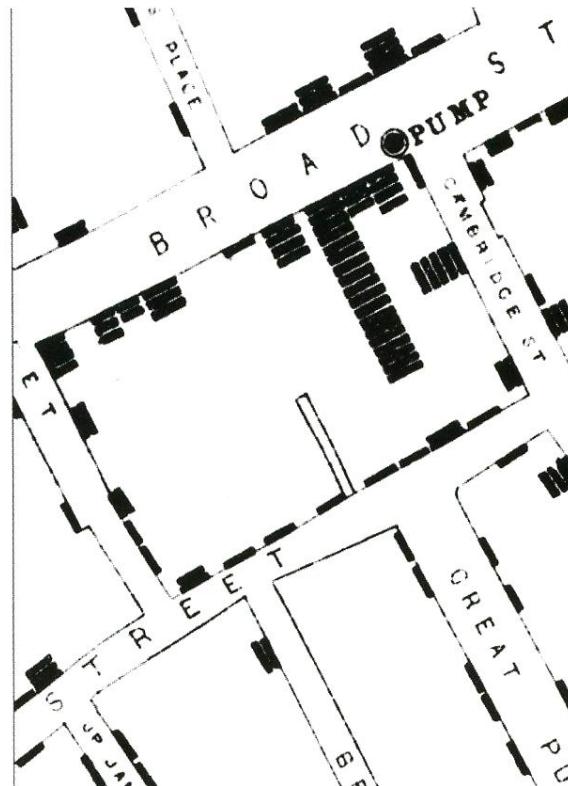
Isolines showing  
the deviations of compass



Vizualization of  
winds

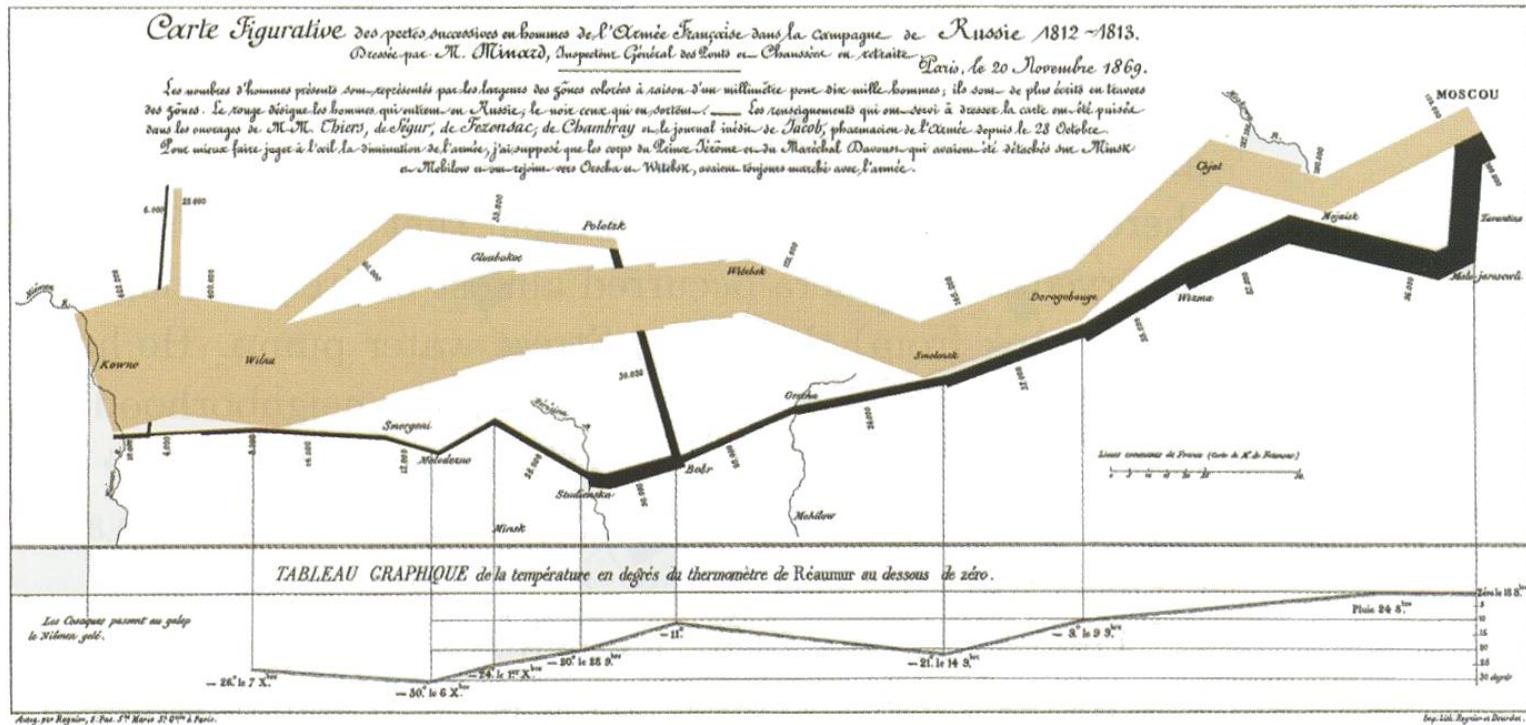
# History

- In 1854 in London, during the cholera epidemic, visualization helped to reveal the source of infection
- <http://www.imdb.com/title/tt2061801/>
- John Snow - On the Mode of Communication of Cholera
- [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The\\_Ghost\\_Map](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Ghost_Map)



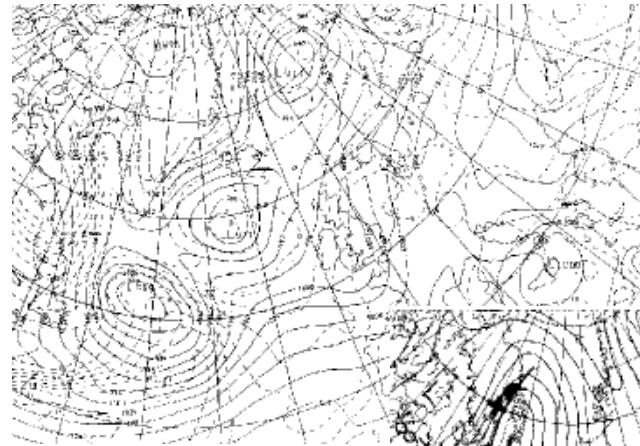
# History

- Napoleon's invasion of Moscow – highlighting the losses

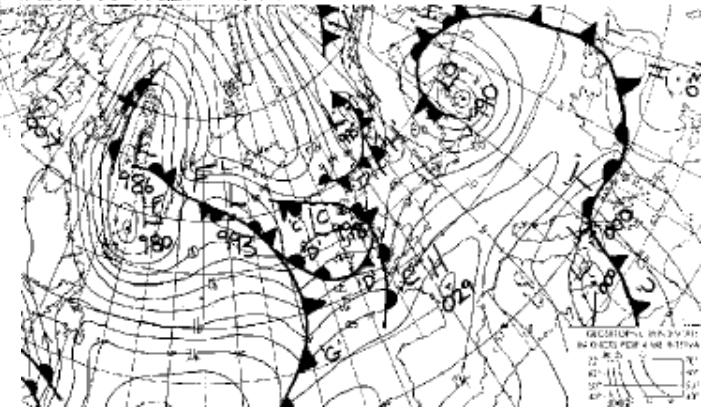


# Meteorology

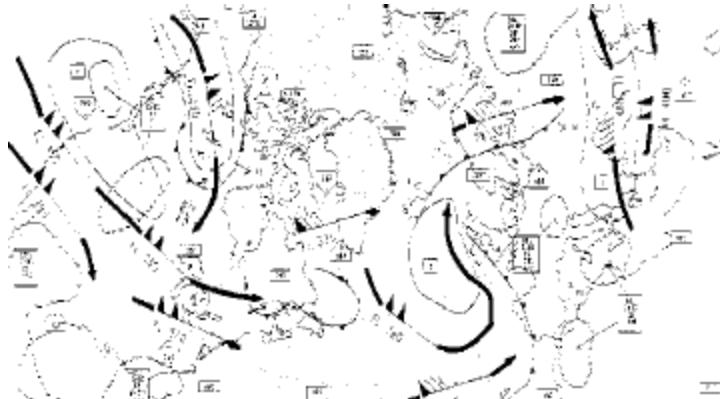
Visualization of  
air pressure



Front visualization

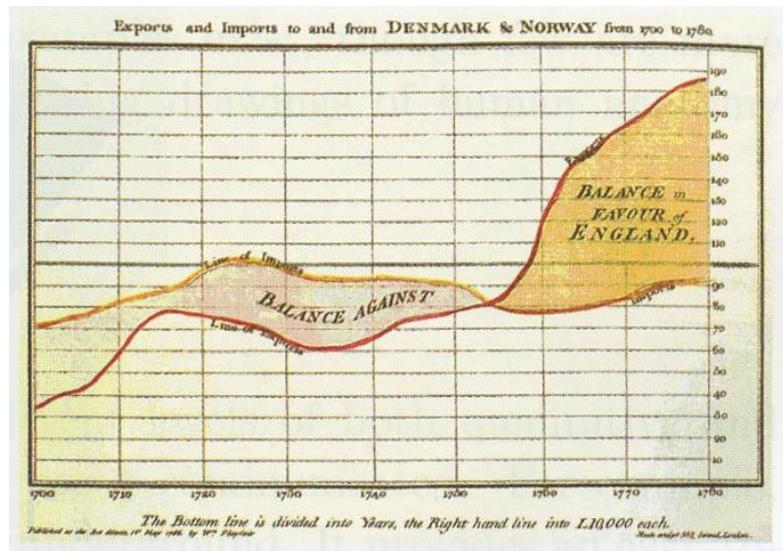
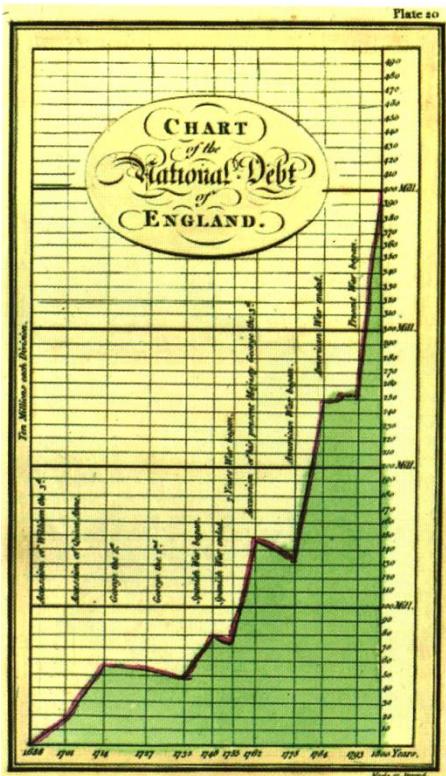


Maps for pilots



# Business visualization

- Using two axes

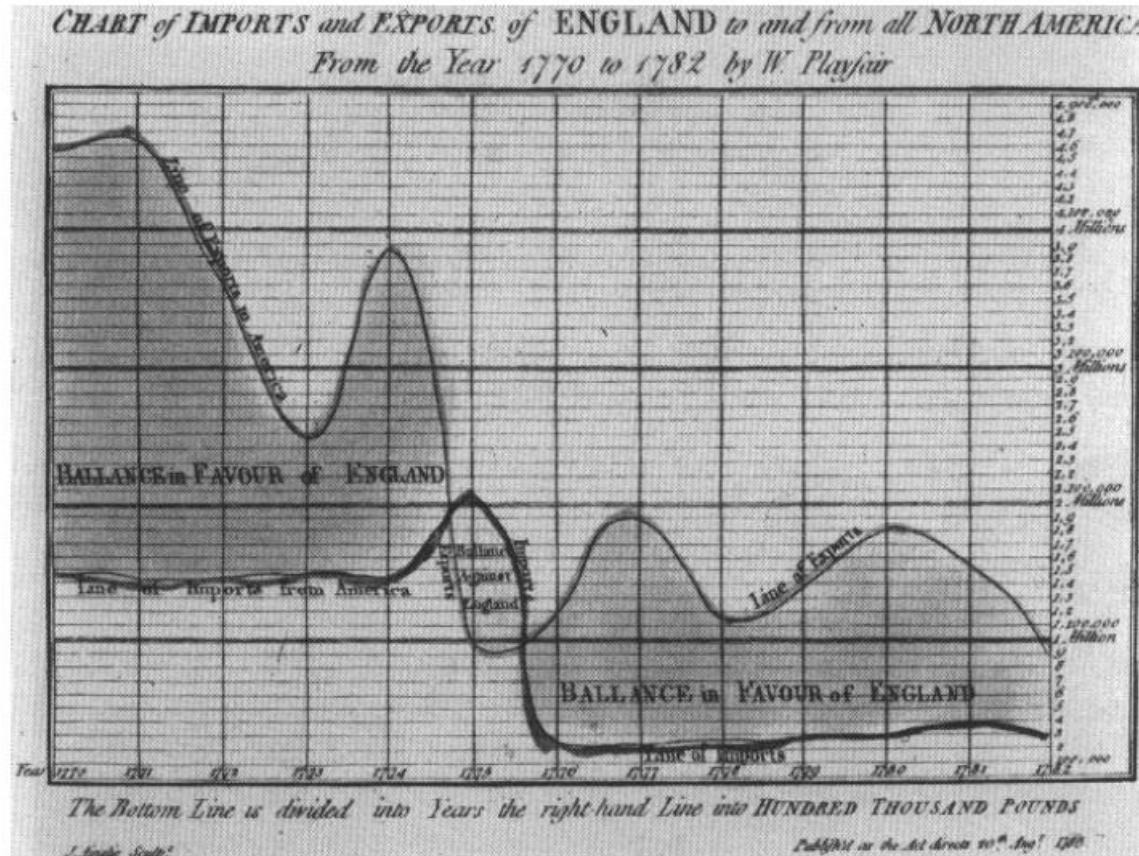


Business development between England and Norway and Denmark (1786)

National debt of England  
(William Playfair)

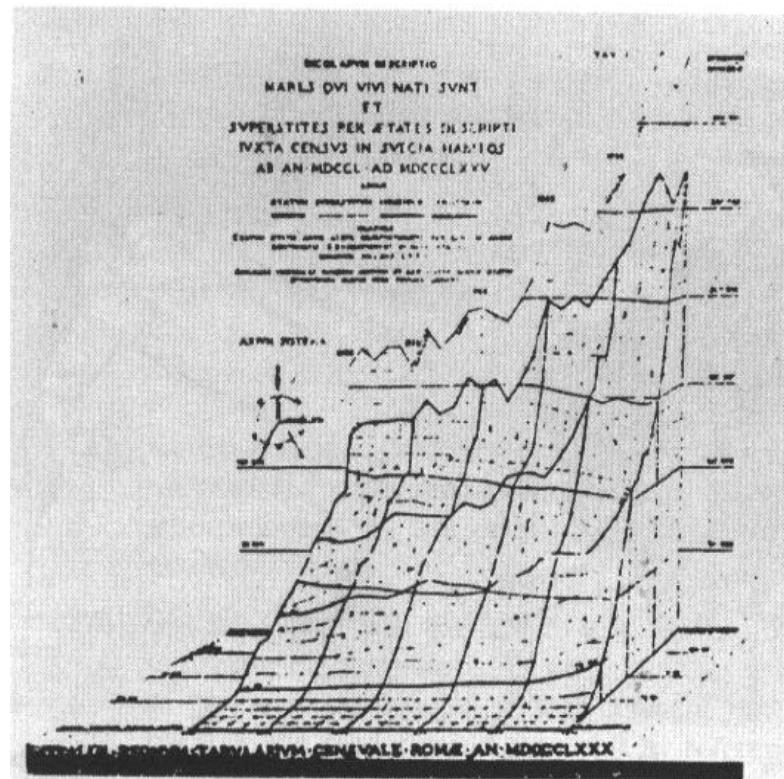
# Business visualization

- W. Playfair: import/export USA-England, 1770-1782



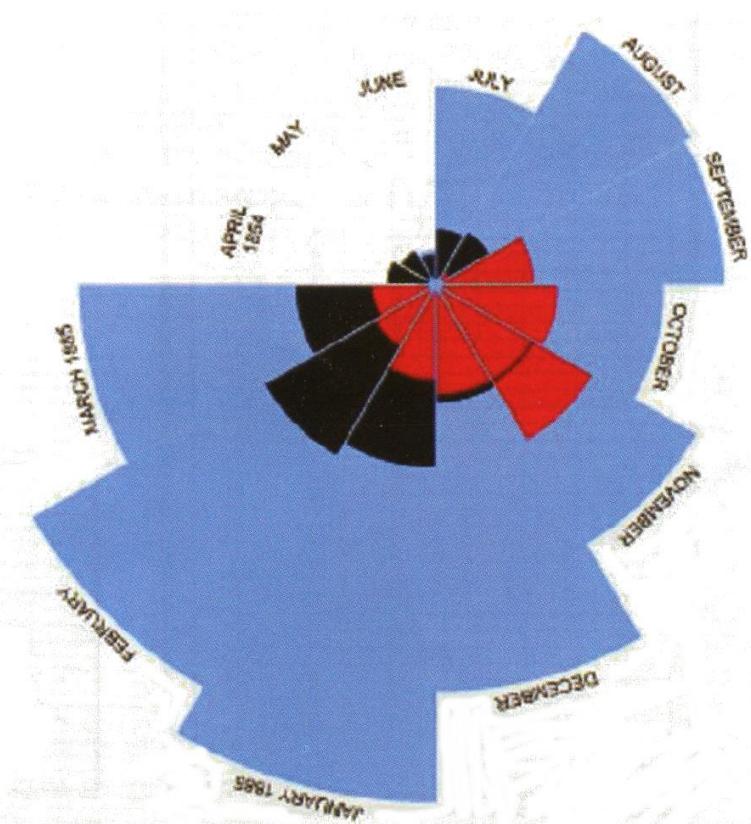
# Population development

- Population size in Sweden 1750 – 1785
- Axes represent year and age category



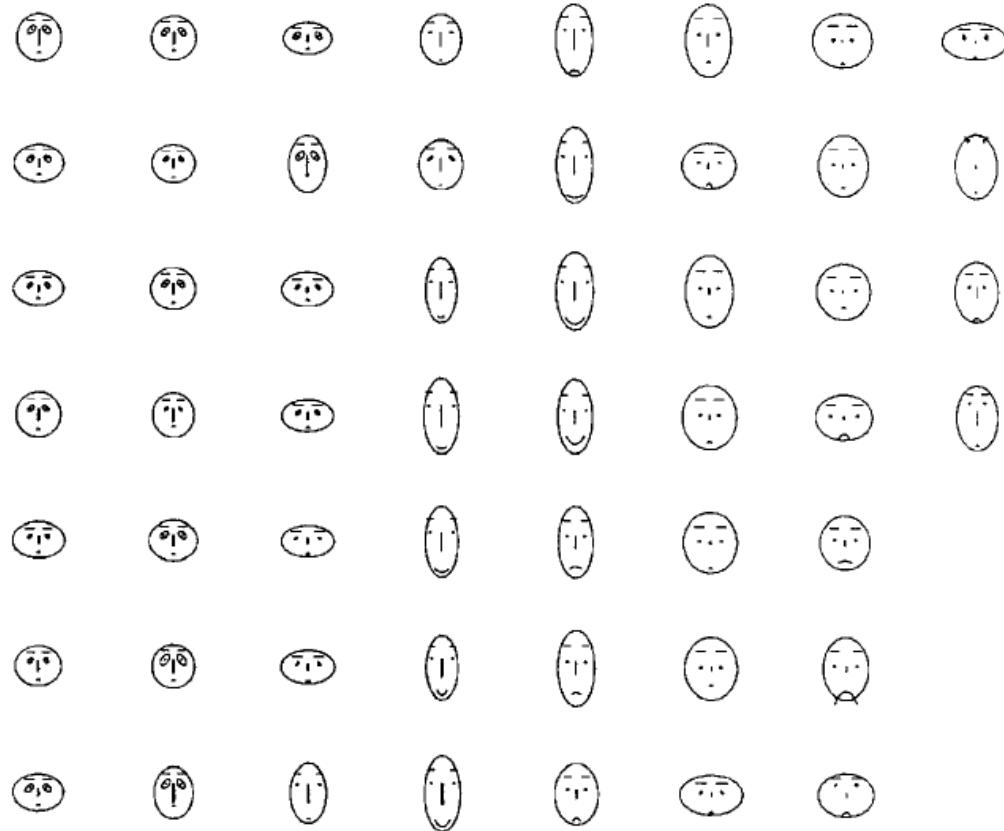
# History

- Graph shows the mortality in army between 04/1854 and 05/1855 (Florence Nightingale)
- Blue – sickness
- Red – injury
- Black - other



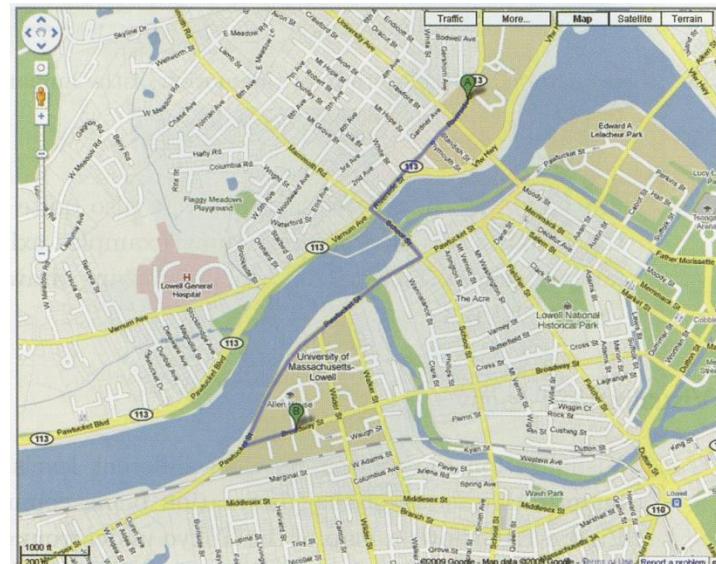
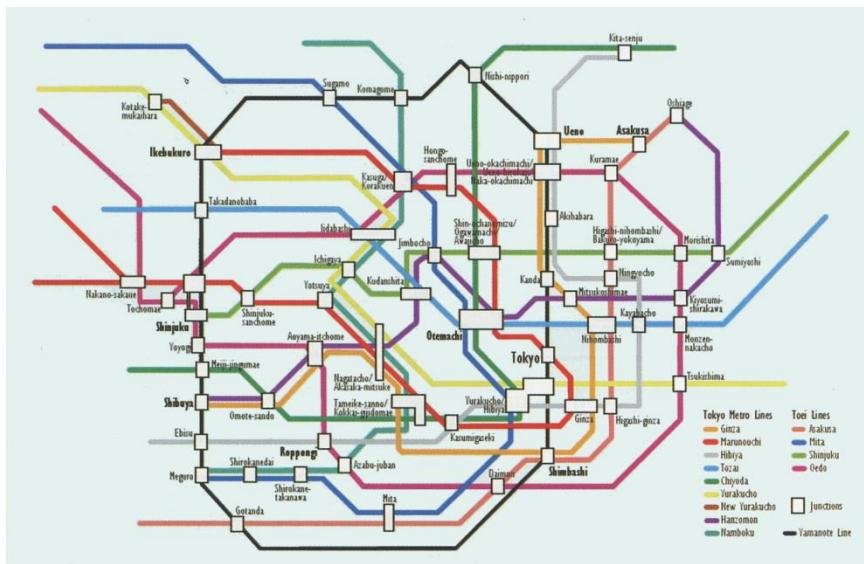
# Visualization „today“

- Chernoff faces, 1973
  - Data properties encoded into geometric facial features



# Visualization today

- Visualization enables different views onto data
  - from the qualitative and quantitative point of view
- Example – metro map vs. street map

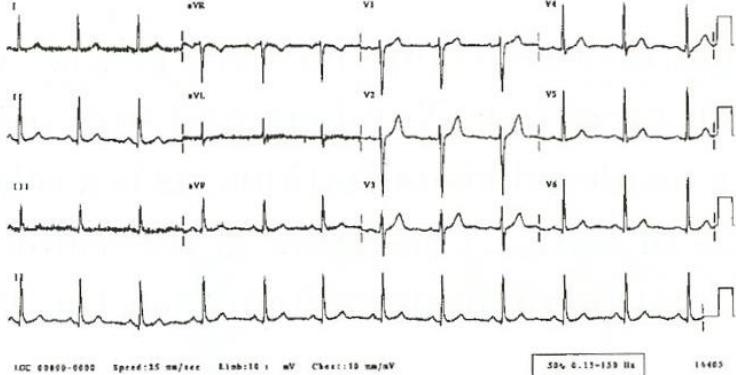


# Visualization today

- Data can be visualized precisely

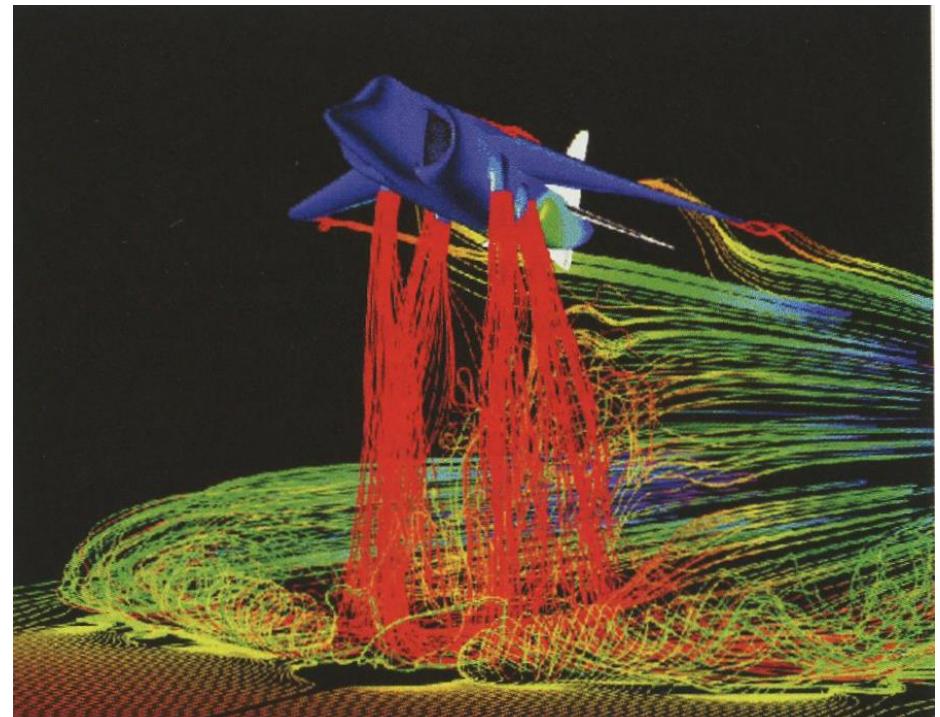
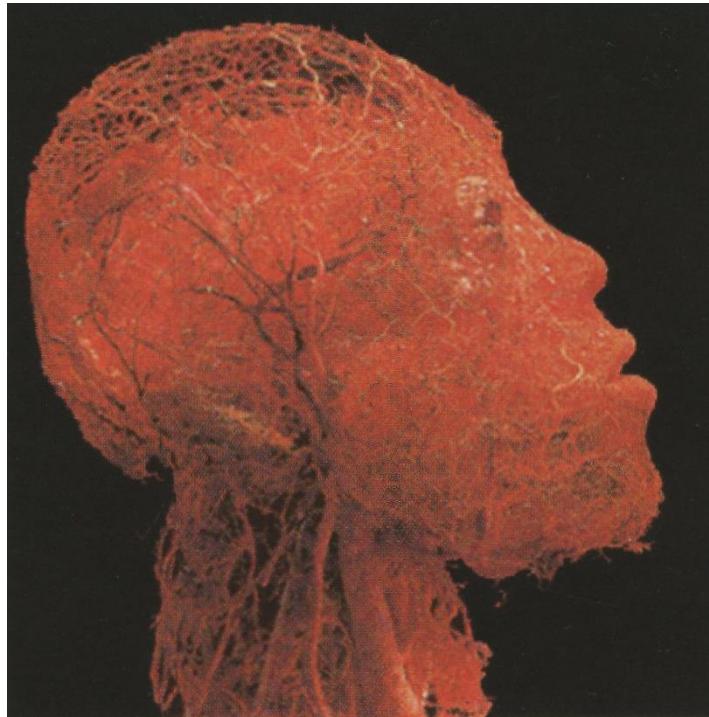
**\$11,956,584,748,608.58**

- Fast identification of problem



# Visualization today

- Various input datasets and objects
- High interactivity for the user

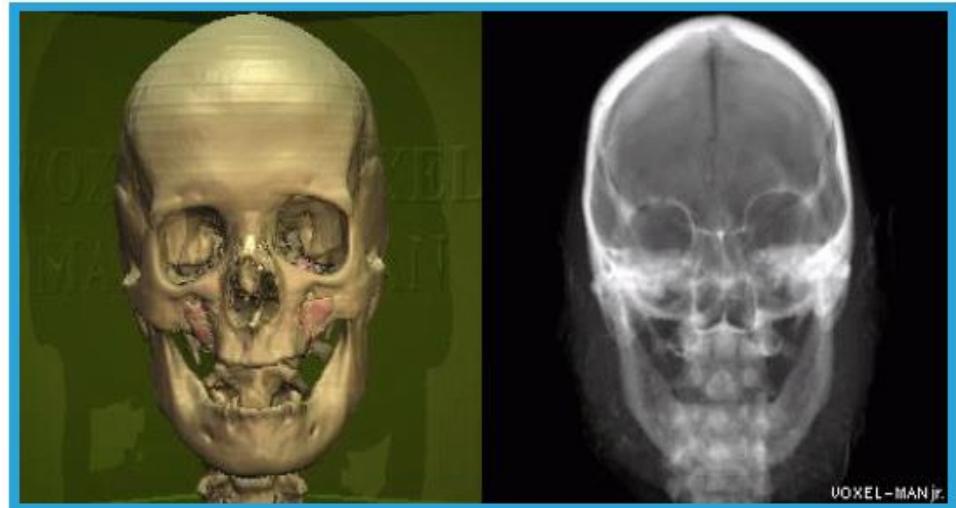
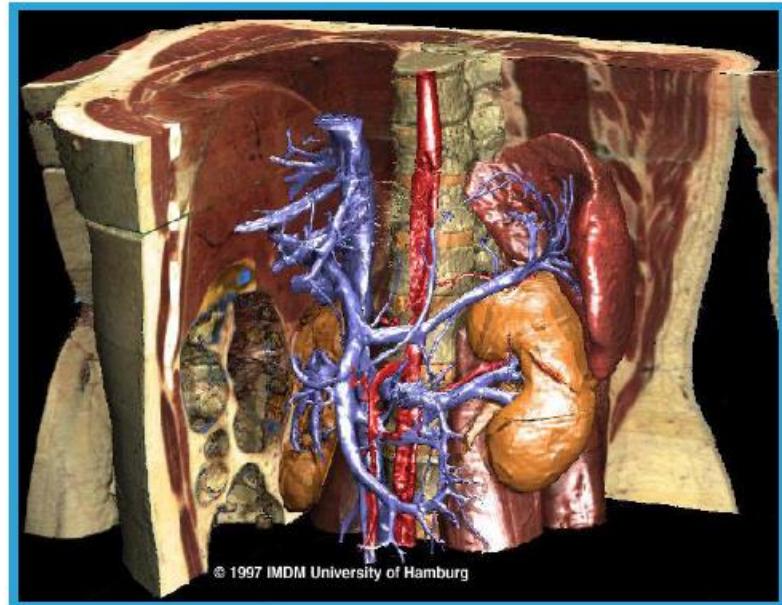


# Visualization today

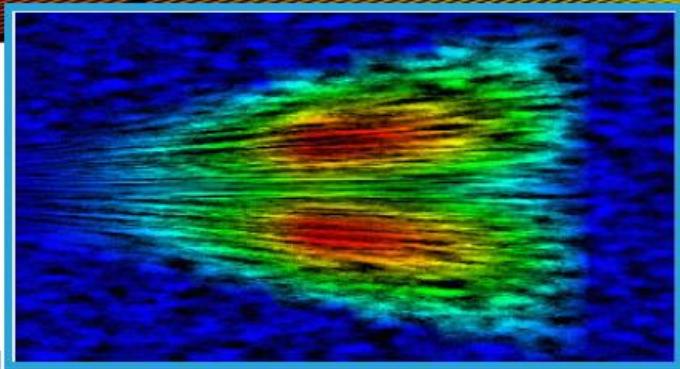
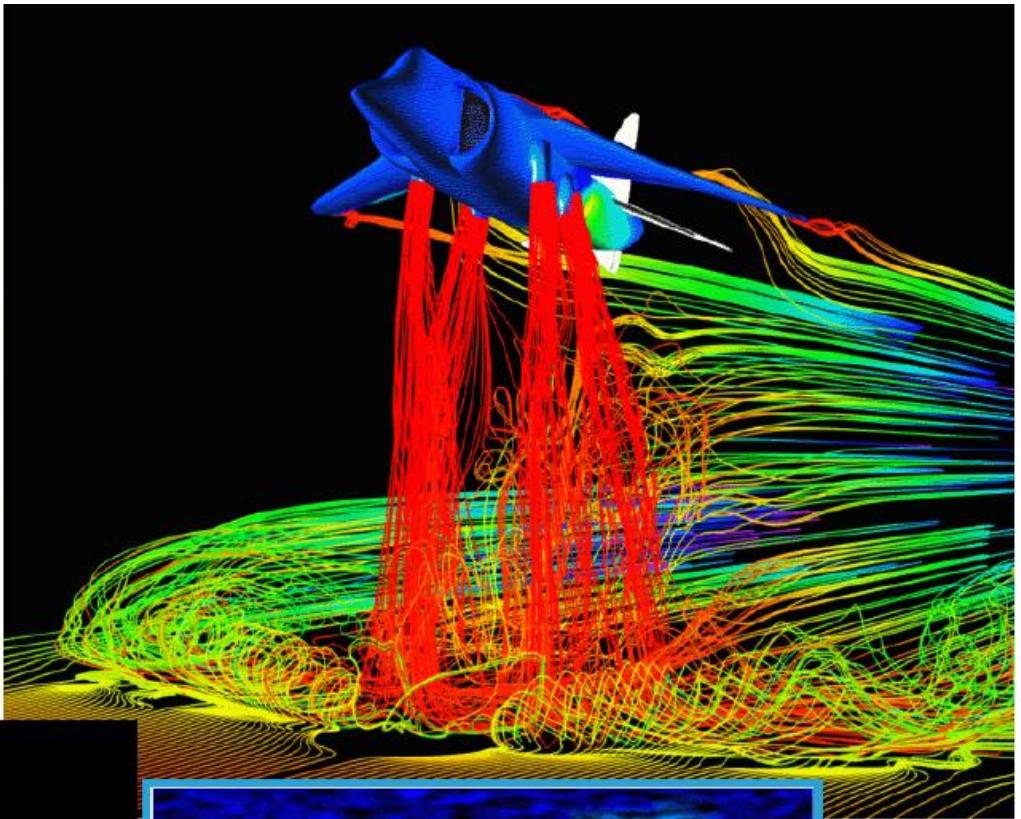
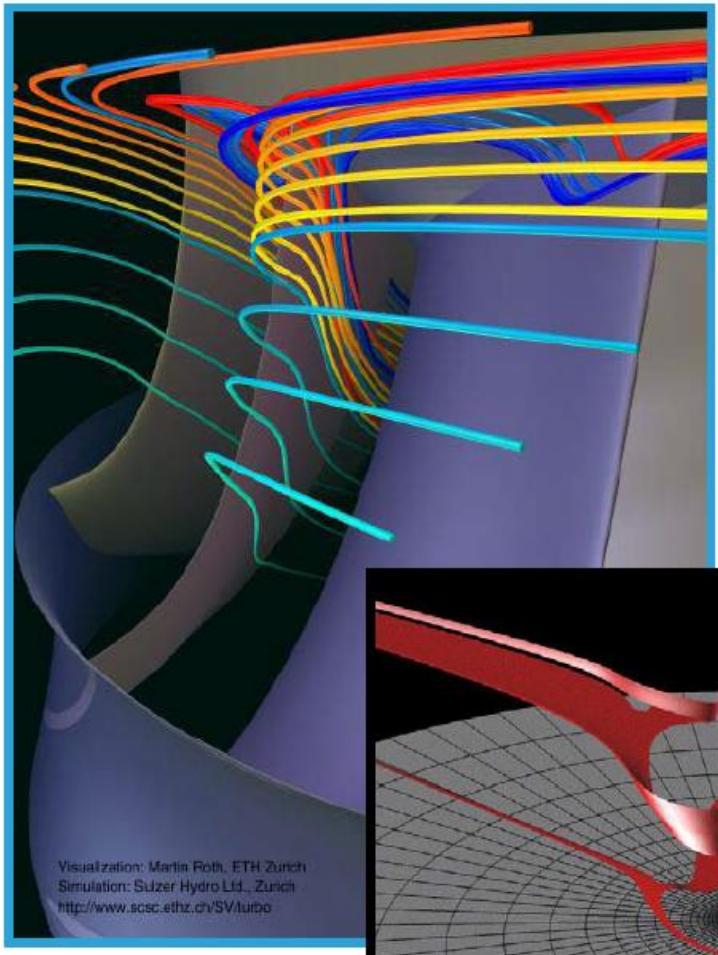
- Medical data (MedVis, VolVis)
- Flow data (FlowVis)
- Abstract data (InfoVis)
- GIS data
- Historical data (archeology)
- Microscopic data (molecular physics)
- Macroscopic data (astronomy)
- Big data

...

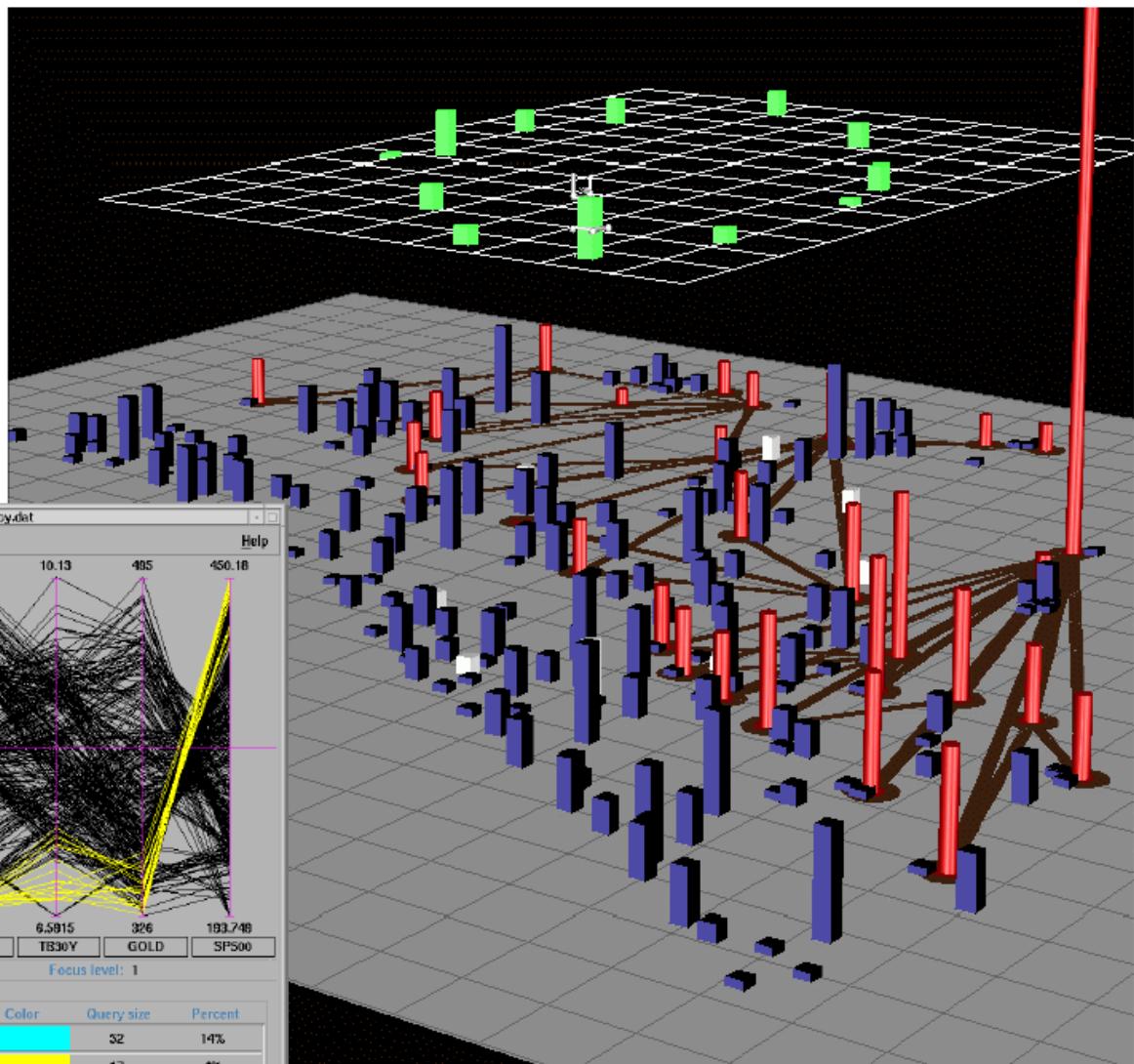
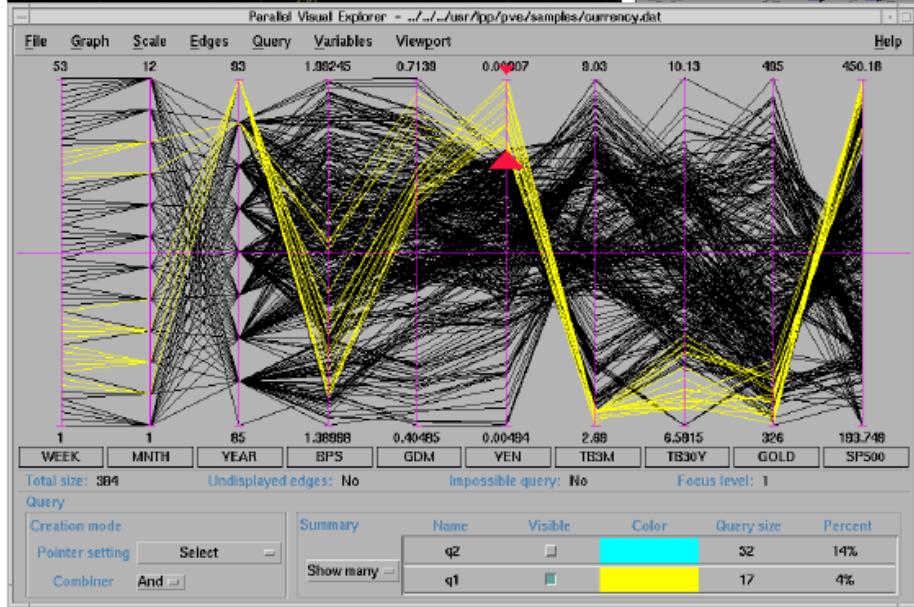
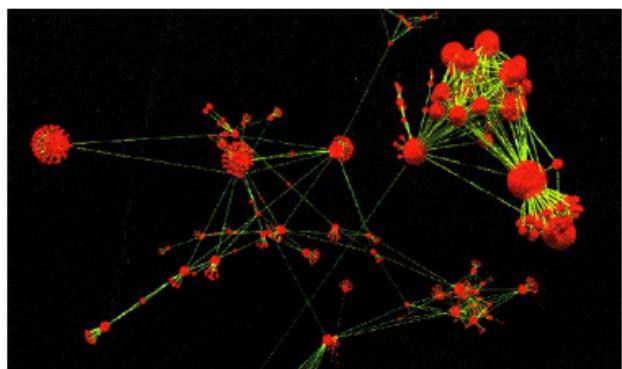
# Medical visualization



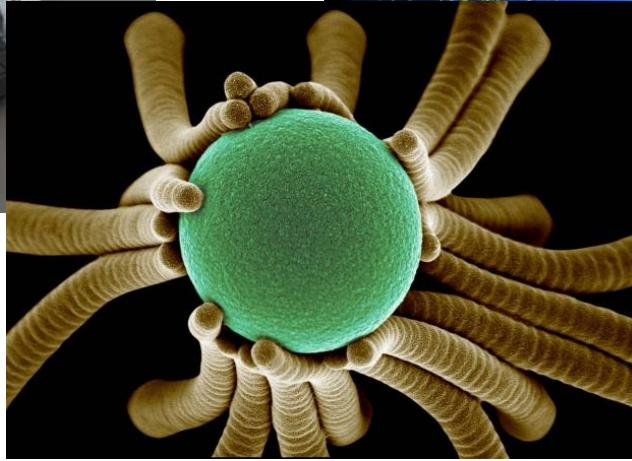
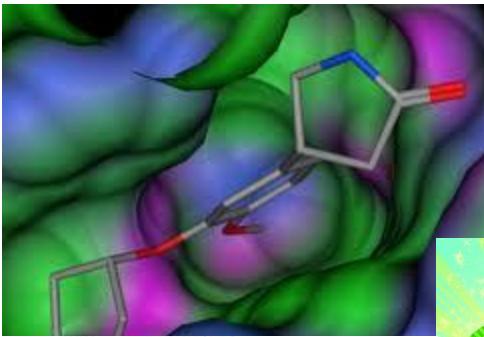
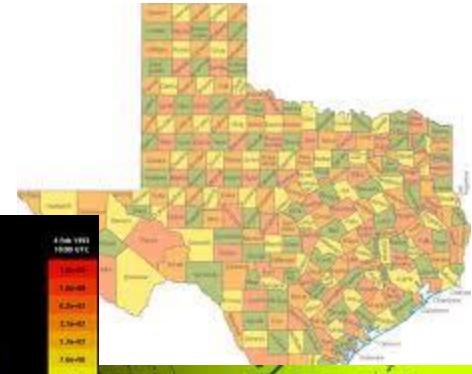
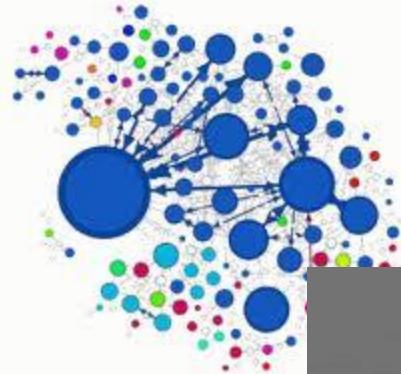
# Flow visualization



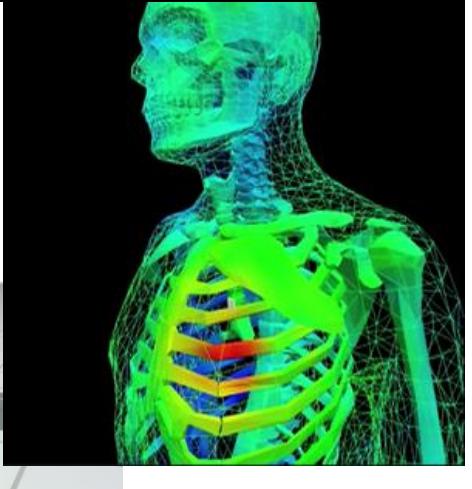
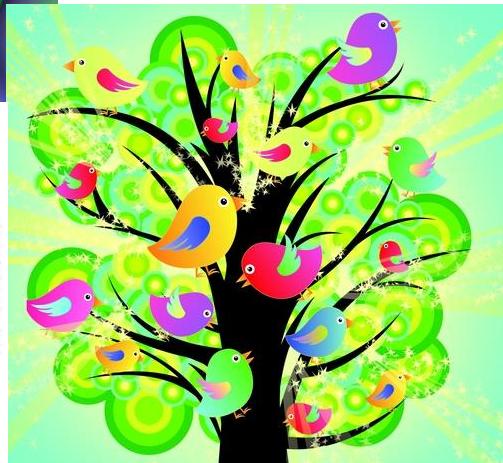
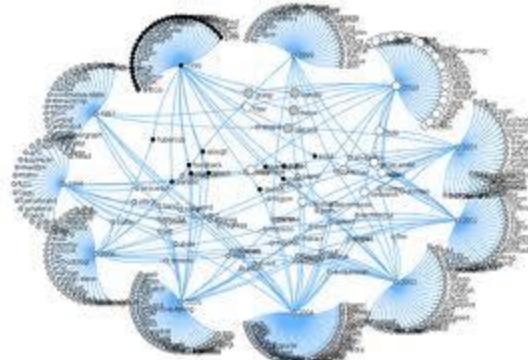
# Abstracted visualization



# Visualization today



future see dreams  
clear perfect want exactly  
image right detail  
now person life pictures  
create imagination practice make vision  
vision things positive picture  
goals visualize crystal visualization reality use  
imagine欲望 mind desire  
**every day** desire

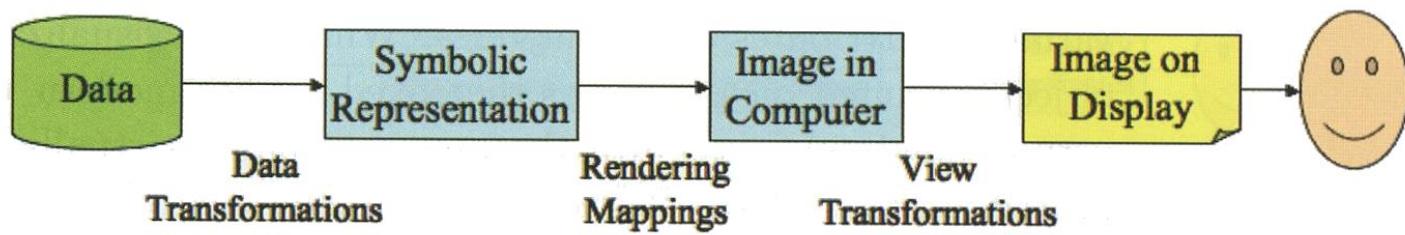


# Visualization vs. computer graphics

- Is visualization a subset of CG or is CG a subset of visualization?
- CG – goal is the realism, art, entertainment
- Visualization – goal is an efficient conveying of the information

# Pipeline

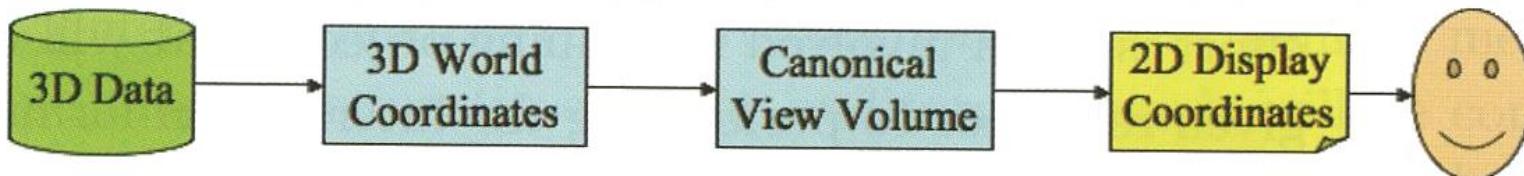
- Input data analysis
- Input requirements analysis
- Mapping data onto screen



- Enabling interactive manipulation

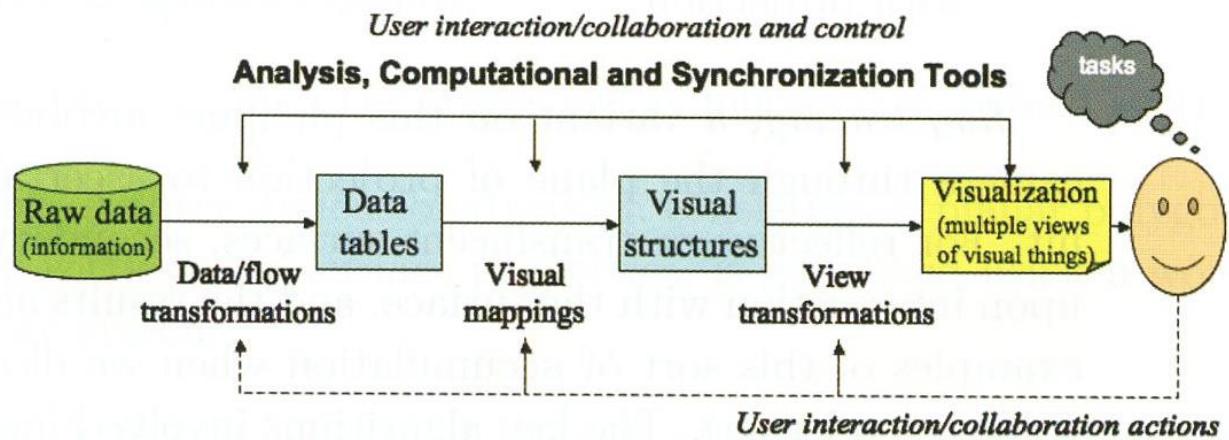
# CG Pipeline

- Modeling
- Viewing
- Clipping
- Removing invisible parts
- Projection
- Rendering



# Visualization pipeline

- Data acquisition
- Selection and processing of data
- Mapping of data
- Scene parameters settings
- Rendering



# Data acquisition

- Measurement (CT/NMR)
- Simulation (flow simulation)
- Modeling

...

# Data selection and processing

- Filtering – e.g., smoothing (noise removal)
- Resampling – e.g., to a lattice of different resolution)
- Deriving data – e.g., obtaining the gradient, curvature
- Data interpolation – e.g., linear, cubic

...

# Data mapping

- Data are mapped to the representation suitable for rendering (e.g., geometry)
  - Computation of isosurfaces
  - Mapping to glyphs, icons
  - Computation of the distribution of data in a graph
  - Determining the attributes of voxel data (color, transparency, ...)
- ...  
...

# Generating images

- Using computer graphics principles
  - Visibility computation
  - Lighting
  - Alpha blending
  - Animation

...

## SIMULATION DATA

Geometry: Surface Splines

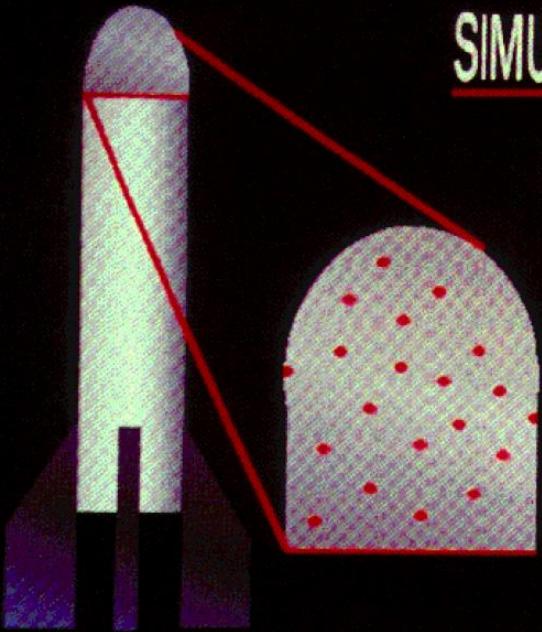
Sampling Points:

X, Y, Z

Temperature

Pressure

(irregular in space, time)



## DERIVED DATA

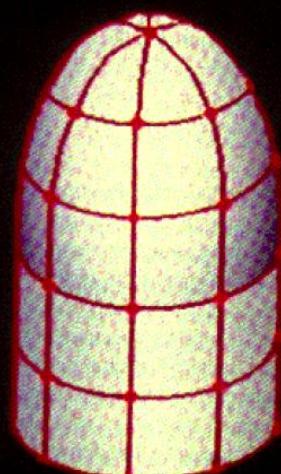
Geometry: Polygonal Patches

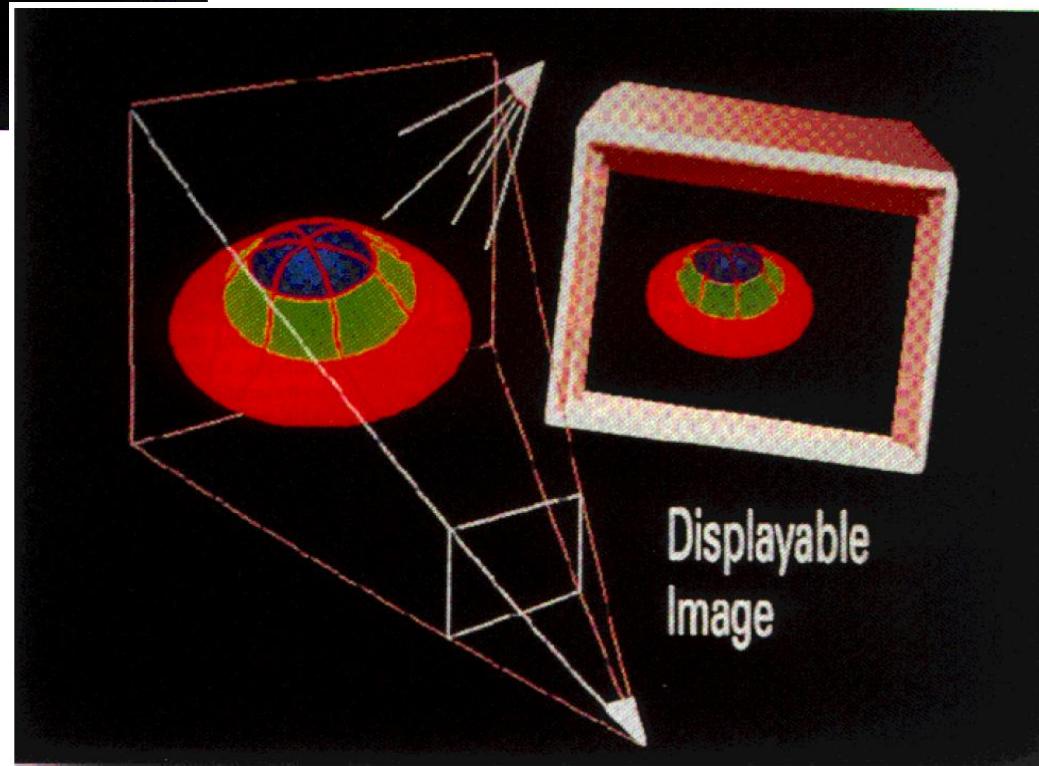
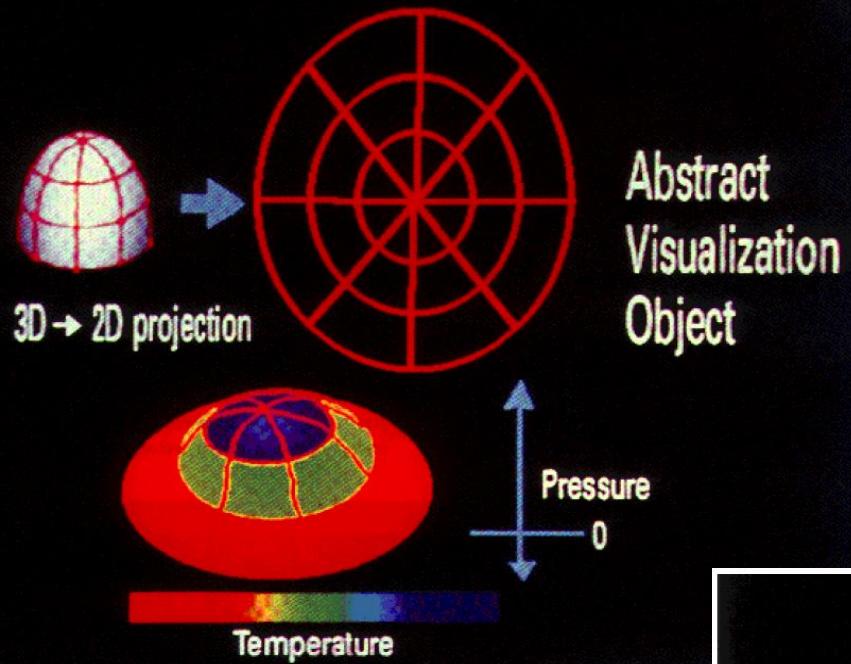
( Vertices at X, Y, Z )

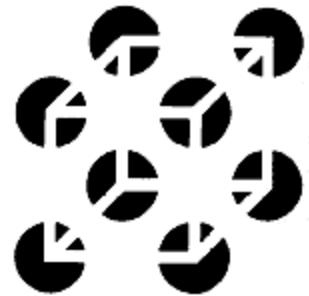
Data at Vertices:

Temperature, Pressure

( Regular in Time )







[cat.rulez.cz](http://cat.rulez.cz)



[www.yorksir.estranky.cz](http://www.yorksir.estranky.cz)

# Human cognition and processing of information



[www.quertime.com](http://www.quertime.com)



[appsyctextbk.wikispaces.com](http://appsyctextbk.wikispaces.com)

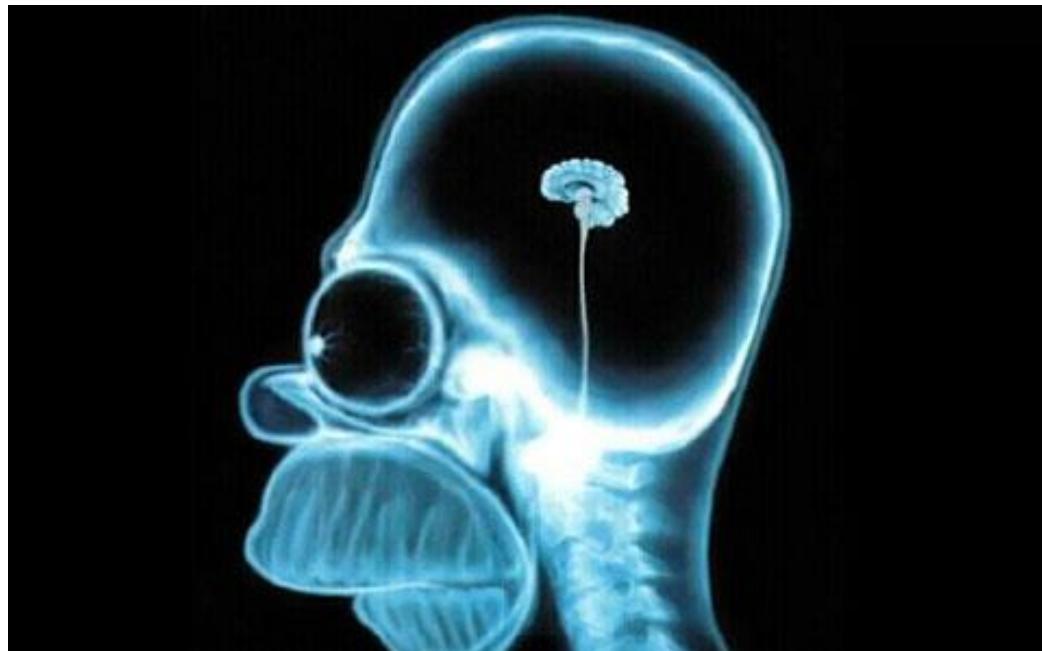
# Human cognition

- Process of understanding, collecting, storing and interpreting the information (based on previous experience)
- Uses all human senses, sight and hearing are the most “important” ones

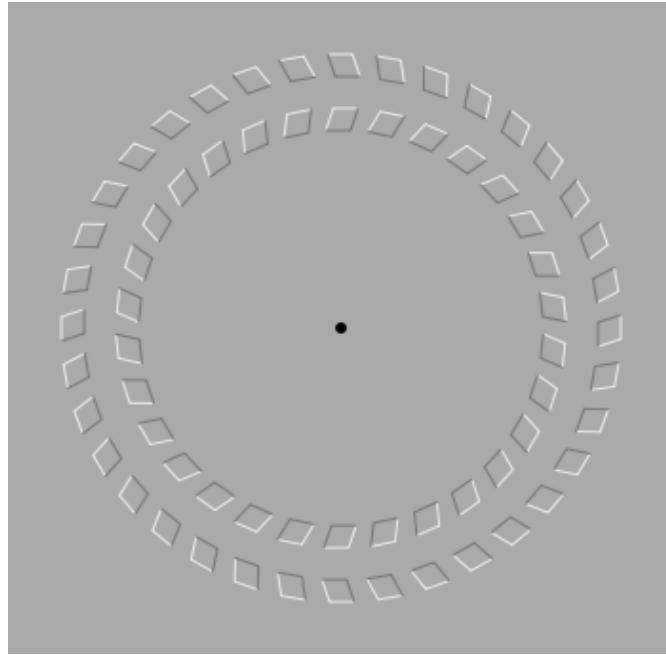


# Human cognition

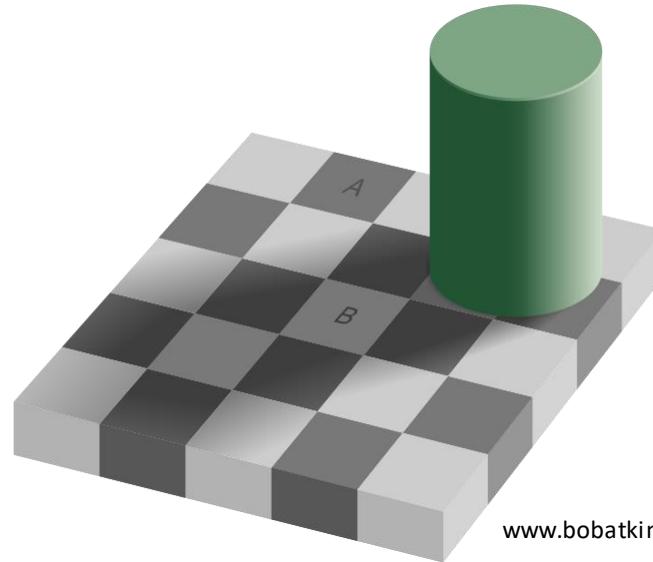
- Process of interpretation of the surroundings and forming its inner representation
- Desinterpretation – cognition error or targeted



# Targeted desinterpretation – optical illusions



[library.thinkquest.org](http://library.thinkquest.org)



[www.bobatkins.com](http://www.bobatkins.com)

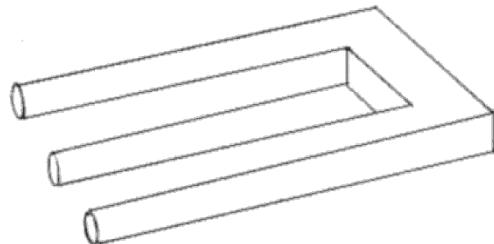


[www.roumazeilles.net](http://www.roumazeilles.net)

# Optical illusions



[opticalillusionpictures.net](http://opticalillusionpictures.net)



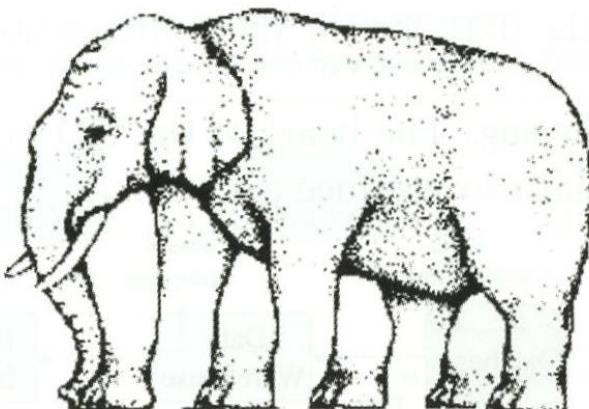
[listverse.com](http://listverse.com)



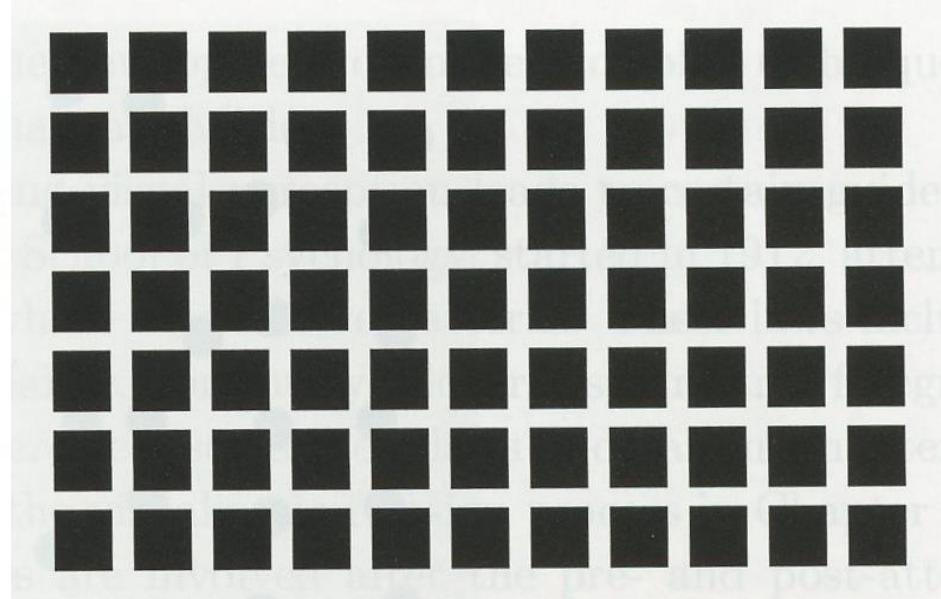
[3d-pictures.feedio.net](http://3d-pictures.feedio.net)

# Human cognition

- Sight is very limited



[thinkoutsidetheboxtoday.com](http://thinkoutsidetheboxtoday.com)



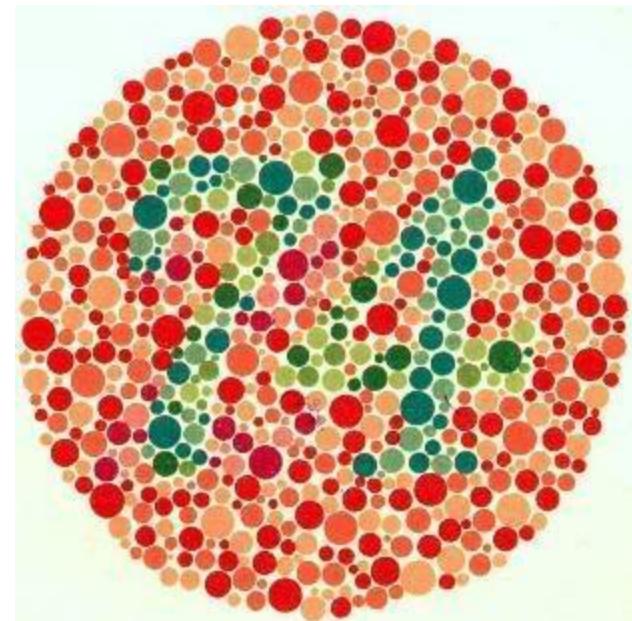
[www.brainist.com](http://www.brainist.com)

# Human cognition

- Users are interacting with visualization according to their interpretation of visible information
- 8% of men problems with color perception



[www.neitzvision.com](http://www.neitzvision.com)



[www.healthtap.com](http://www.healthtap.com)

# Perception in the context of visualization

[www.streetartutopia.com](http://www.streetartutopia.com)

- Color
- Texture
- Movement



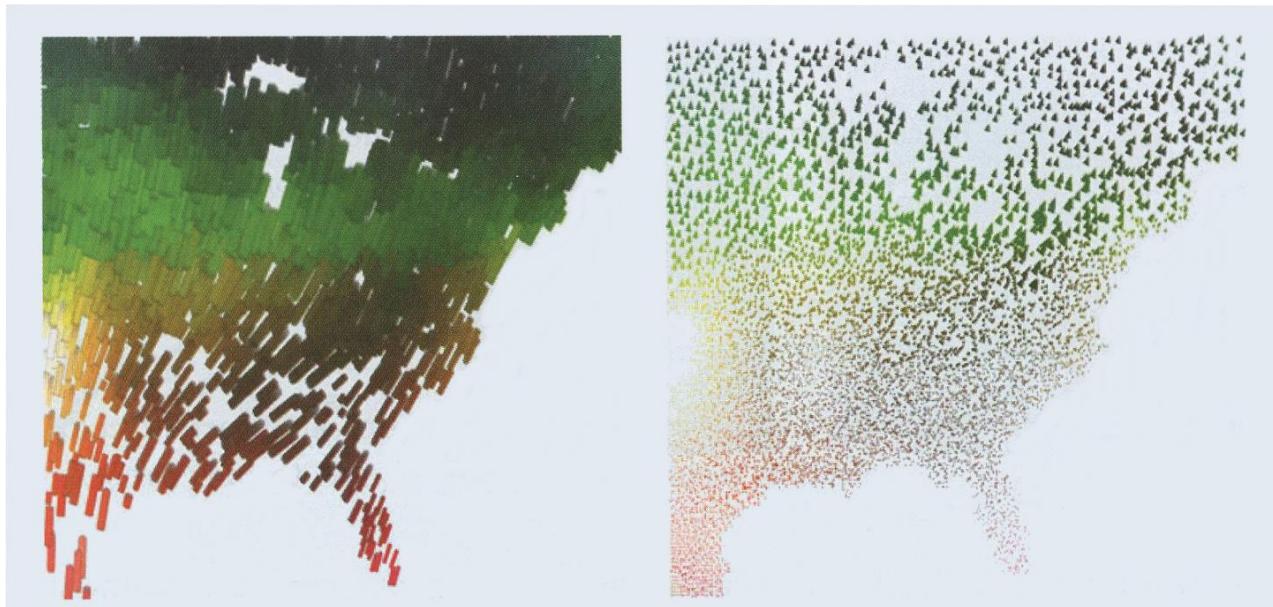
[cz.123rf.com](http://cz.123rf.com)



[blog.experimentsinmotion.com](http://blog.experimentsinmotion.com)

# Color

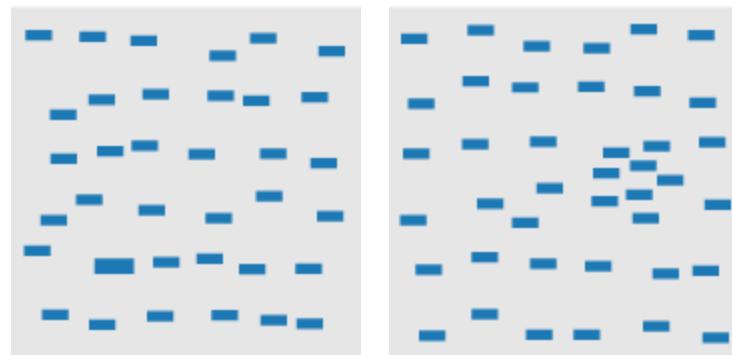
- Color balance – uniform distribution of color values in the whole range
- Distinguishability – in a given discrete palette each color has to be similarly distinguishable from the others
- Flexibility – colors can be selected from any place of the color space used



Healey & Enns – historical record of climate in eastern part of USA. Color = temperature, brightness = wind speed, orientation = rainfall, size = cloudiness, density = frequency of freeze

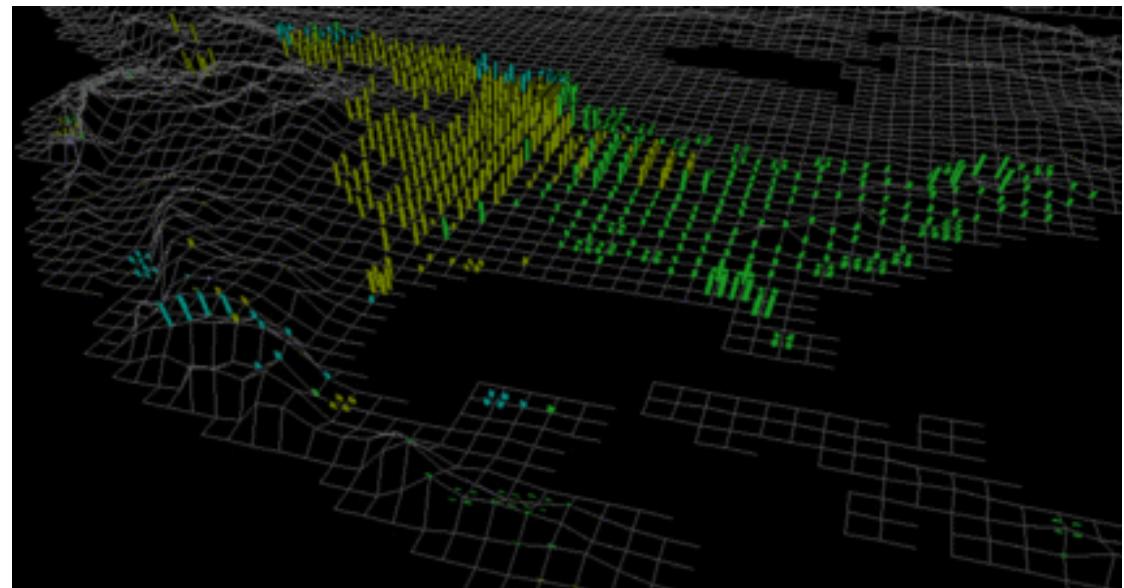
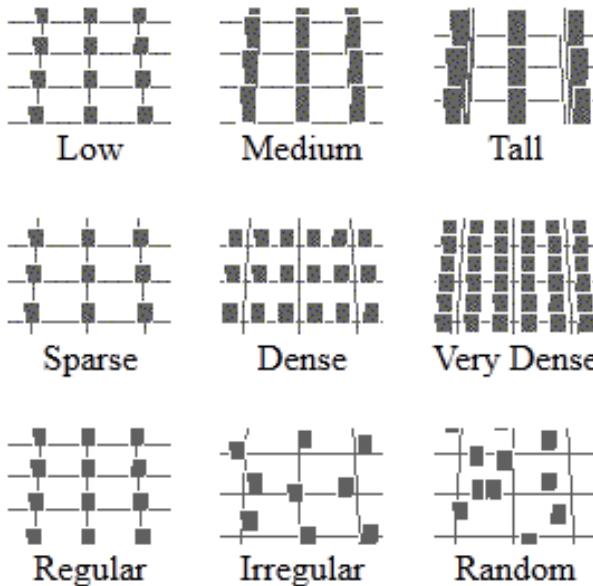
# Texture

- Healey and Enns – pexels (perceptual texture elements)
- Size and density are well perceivable, variations in regularity are perceived worse



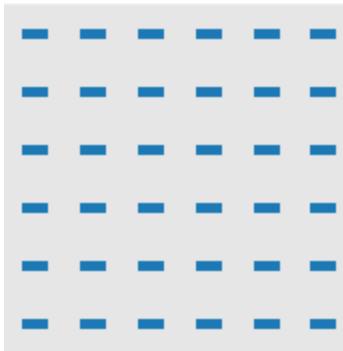
# Texture

- Pixel can have 3 discrete values (height, density, randomness)
- Visualization of areas with large land cultivation (height = degree of cultivation, density = type of soil, randomness = crop type)



# Movement

- Animation of particle systems, color changes, ...
- In general, changes in the image are attracting attention and improve the cognition process



<http://www.csc.ncsu.edu/faculty/healey/PP/>

flicker

# Movement

- The position of the animated object in the scene is crucial
  - Such an object in the focus area is perceived differently than an object in the peripheral areas
- Additional movements in the scene are disturbing the perception process
  - The least disturbing is blinking, then oscillation movement, object transfers
  - The most disturbing is the movement of object in large distances
  - <http://openaccess.city.ac.uk/3752/1/Perceptually%20Uniform%20Motion%20Space.pdf>