

Axes-Based Visualizations with Radial Layouts

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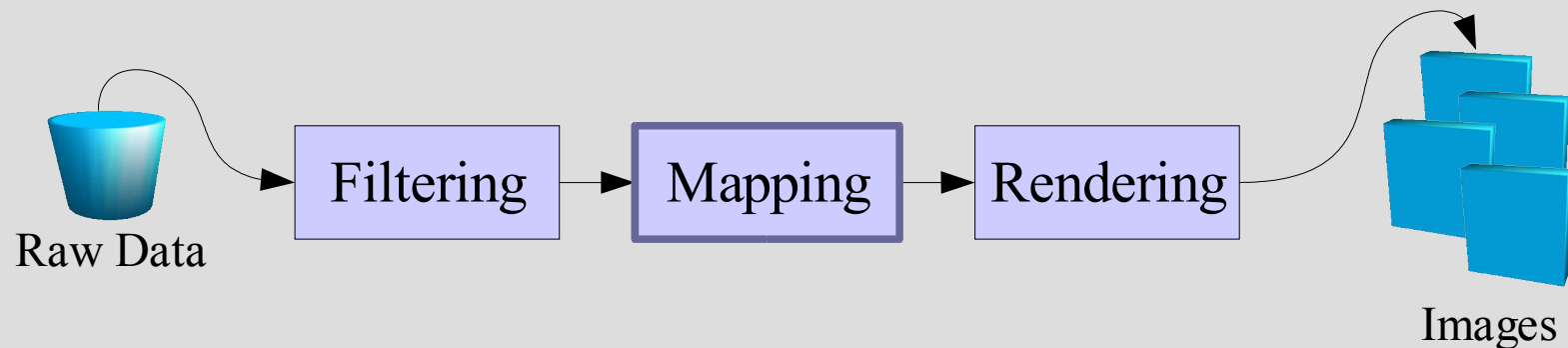
Outline

- Introduction
- Axes-Based Visualization
 - Interactive Axes
 - Radial Axes Arrangements
- VisAxes Framework
 - Demonstration
- Conclusion & Future Work

Introduction

Visualization

- Multivariate data sets are everywhere: business data, scientific data, census data, human health data, etc.
- Data must be analyzed in order to make it valuable
- Visual analysis have proved to be an effective means



Introduction

Motivation

- Data often inherit a dependency on one dimension of reference
- Task: Depict the dependency of multiple variables on the dimension of reference

- Approaches:

- Standard techniques like *line charts*

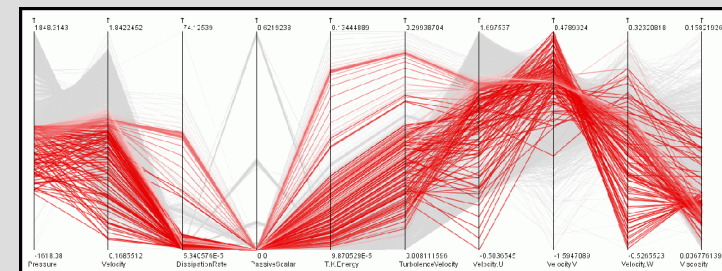
- + Expressive for depicting this dependency,

- Difficult to visualize multiple variables

- Special techniques like *Parallel Coordinates*

- + Expressive for visualizing multiple variables

- Hard to comprehend dependency for all variables



- Idea: Join the efficiency of both approaches

Axes-Based Visualization

General Approach and Requirements

- General approach
 - Variables of a data set are mapped to axes
 - Axes are appropriately scaled and arranged on screen



A conceptual distinction of axes design and axes arrangement is necessary

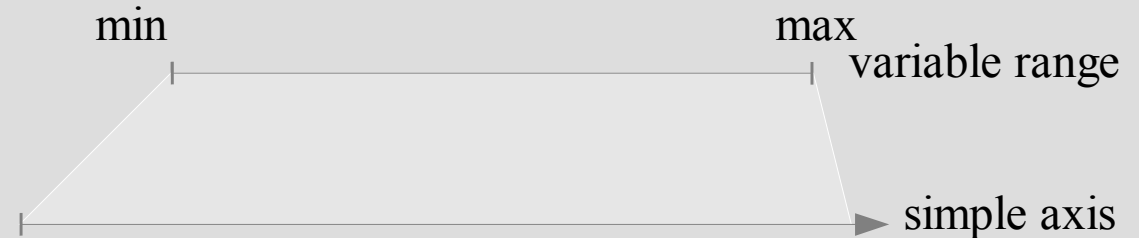
- Requirements
 - Development of general axes-based framework
 - Provide different axes for different visualization tasks and different data types
 - Allow for a direct variable-axis-mapping manipulation
 - Examine expressiveness of different axes arrangements

Axes-Based Visualization

Axes Design

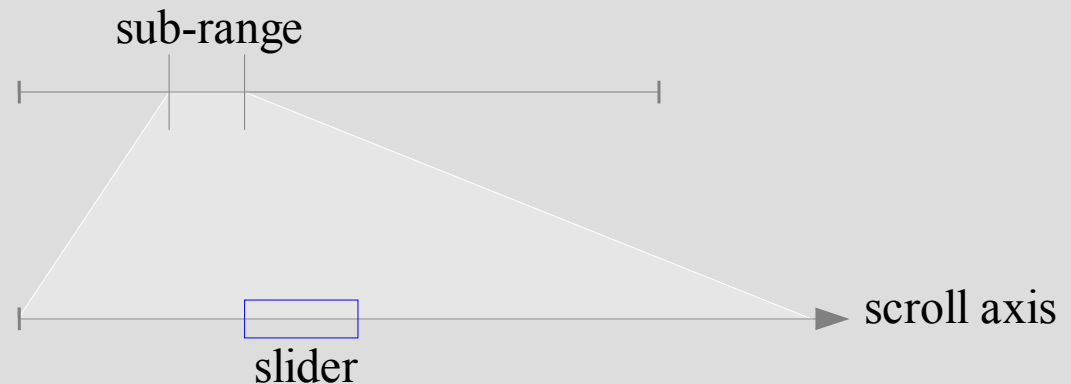
- Simple Axis

- Constitutes a min-max-mapping of a variable



- Scroll Axis

- Sub-range of a variable is mapped onto the axis
- Slider depicts sub-range and can be used to interactively adjust the sub-range

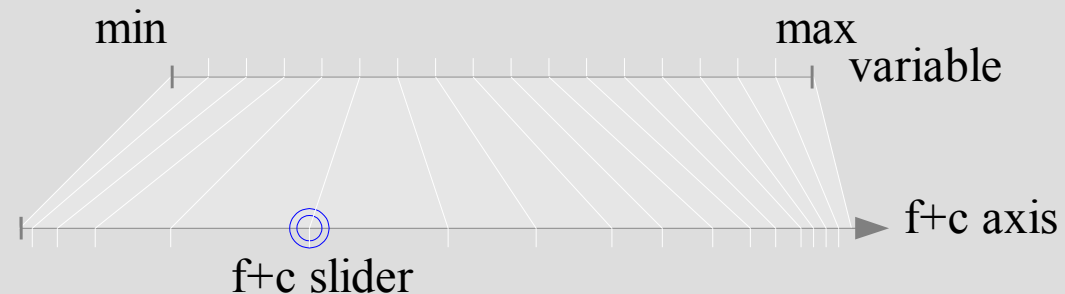


Axes-Based Visualization

Axes Design

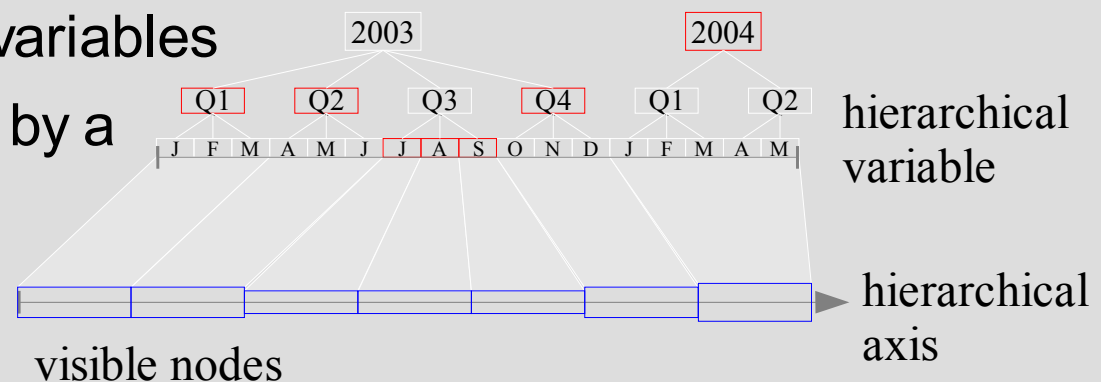
- Focus+Context Axis

- Constitutes a non-linear min-max-mapping
- Focus slider for interactive focus and magnification adjustment



- Hierarchical Axis

- Hierarchically organized variables like time are represented by a hierarchical axes
- Nodes can be expanded or collapsed

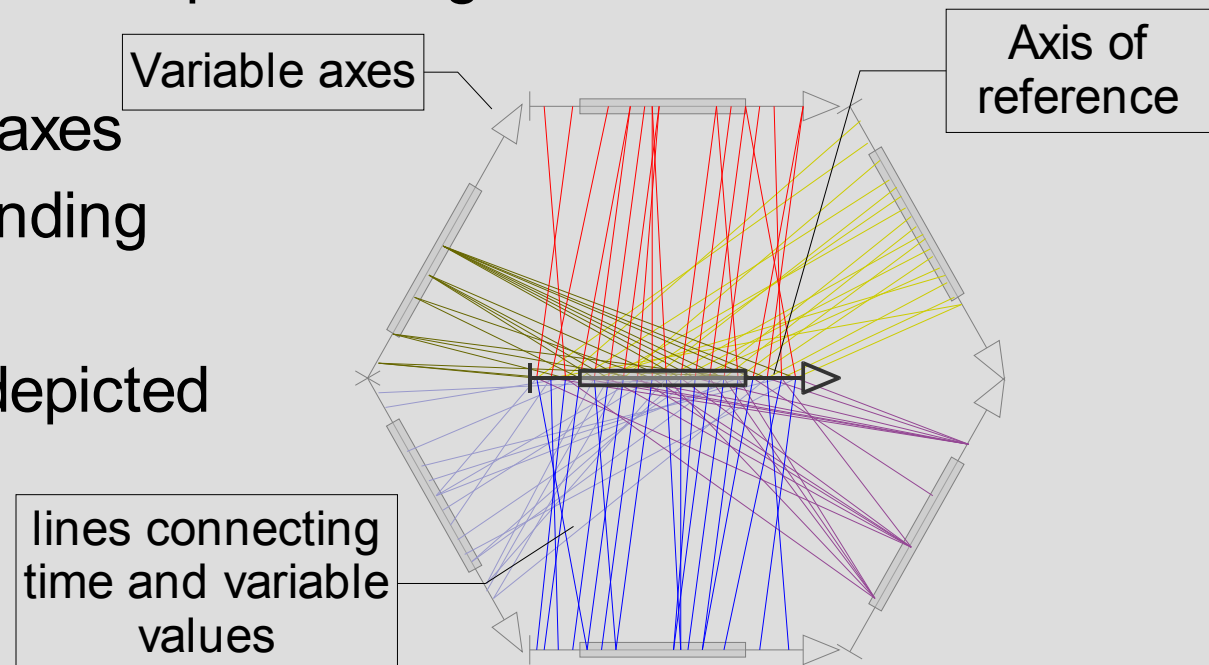


Axes-Based Visualization

Axes Arrangement

TimeWheel

- Motivation: Point out the dimension of reference
- Approach:
 - Centrally exposed axis representing the dimension of reference
 - Radially arranged axes representing depending variables
 - Data records are depicted by line segments

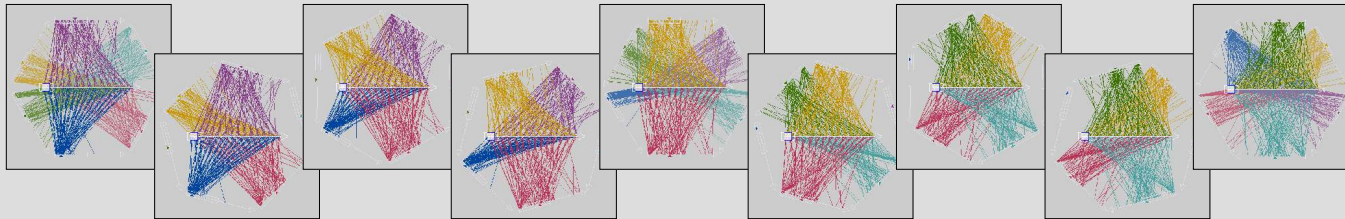


Axes-Based Visualization

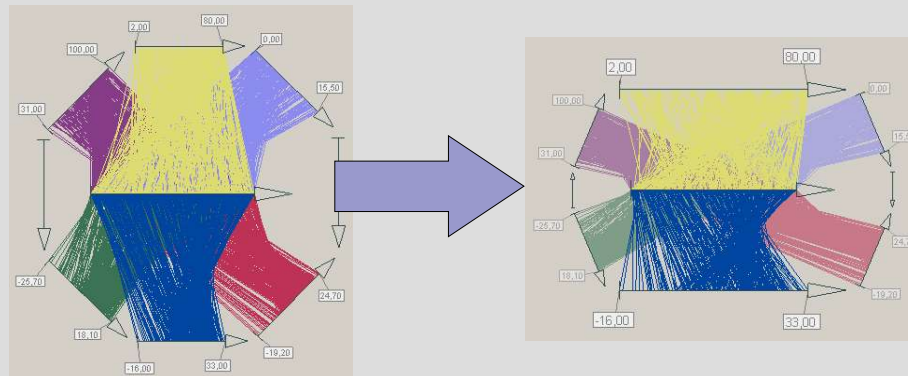
Axes Arrangement

Advancing the *TimeWheel*

- Interactive rotation allows “focusing” different variables



- Emphasizing axes in focus
 - Aid users during data exploration and de-clutter the display
 - Axes length adjustment and color-fading

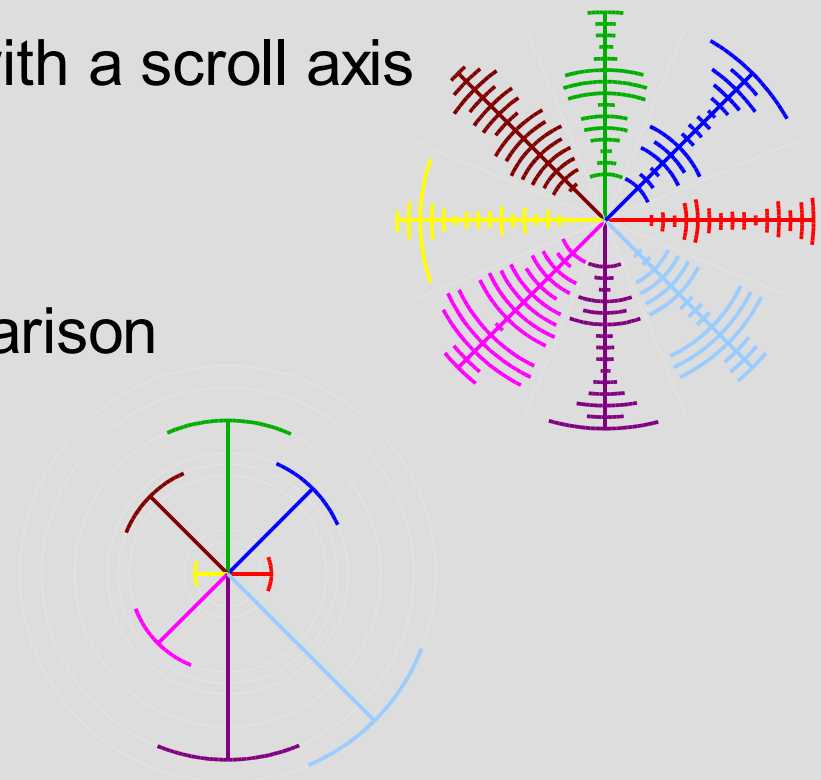


Axes-Based Visualization

Axes Arrangement

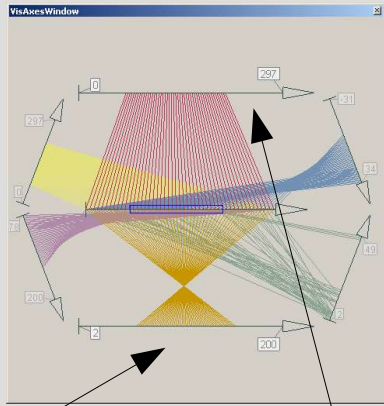
Advancing the *MultiComb*

- Use the center of the *MultiComb* to provide additional information
 - Aggregate view in combination with a scroll axis
 - Aggregated “history” values are mapped to small arcs
 - Spike glyph for easy value comparison
 - Each value of a data record is mapped to the length of a spike in the spike glyph

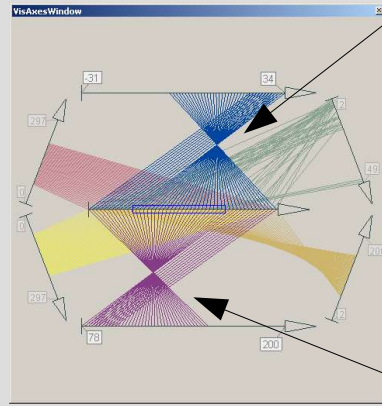


Axes-Based Visualizations

Visualization Examples

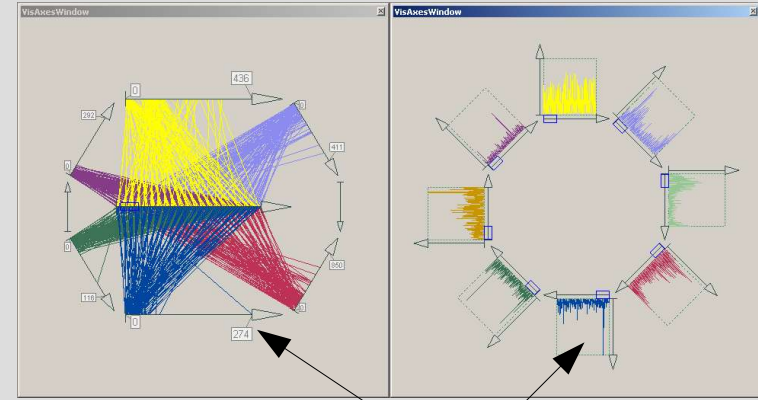


Decreasing variable Increasing variable

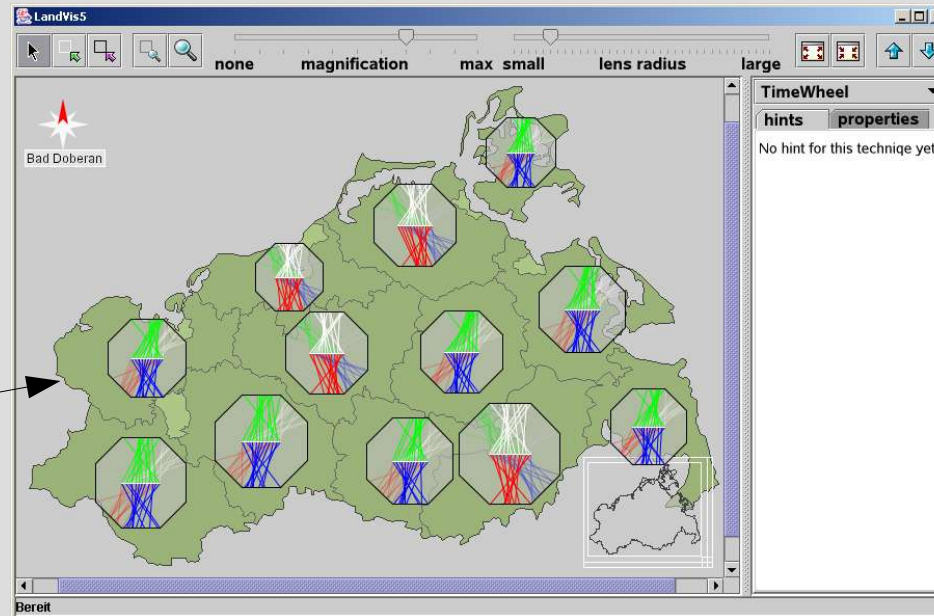


Change form
increase to
decrease

Change form
decrease to
increase



Outliers

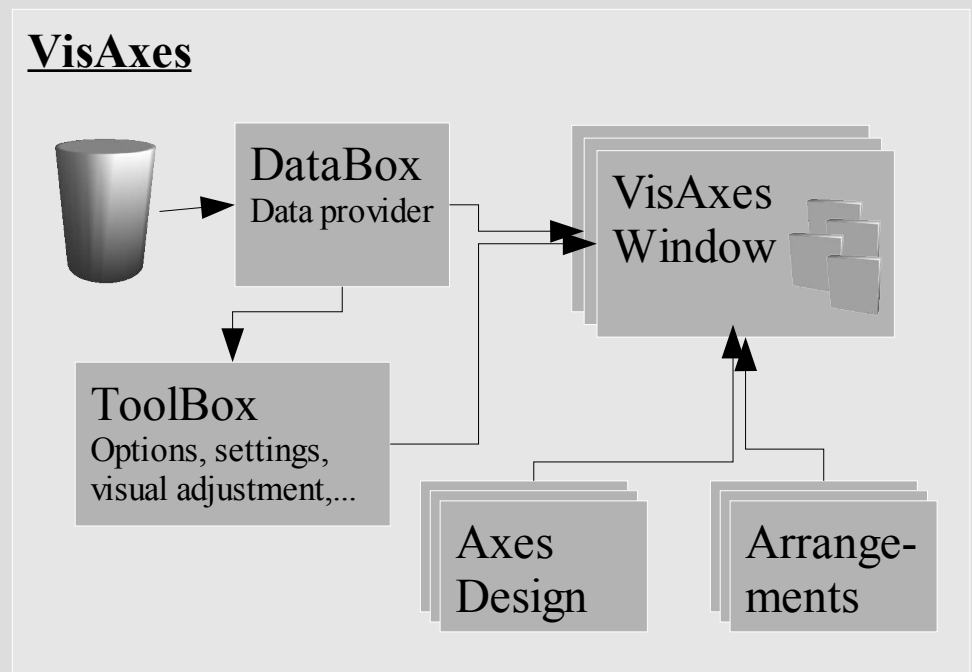


TimeWheels
on a map

The Framework *VisAxes*

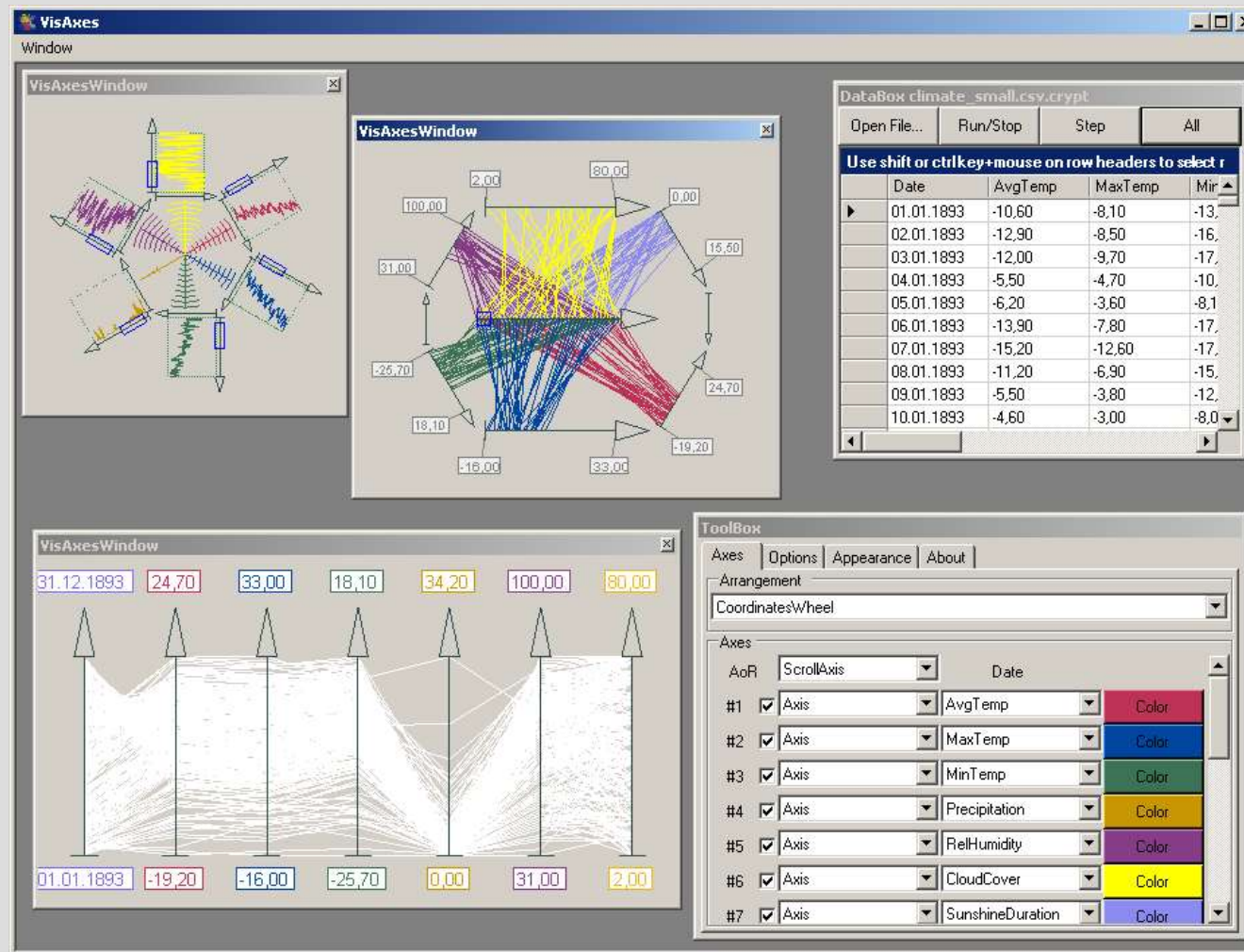
Architecture

- The presented techniques have been realized in the interactive framework *VisAxes*
- DataBox, ToolBox and VisAxesWindow are main components of the architecture
- .Net and C# have been used as development environment



The Framework VisAxes

Demonstration



Conclusion & Future Work

- Innovative interactive axes for easy data exploration
- New axes arrangements for emphasizing one dimension of reference in a multidimensional data set
- Implementation of the concept in the modular axes-based framework VisAxes
- Future work
 - Automatic variable-axis-mapping (similarity, correlation,...)
 - Extension of the techniques to 3D
 - User tests to prove eligibility of the approach