Visualization & Visual Analytics 1 Angus Forbes

creativecoding.evl.uic.edu/courses/cs424

Grades

- grading rewards bravery, originality, curiosity, creativity, difficulty

- grading of assignments is purposefully harsh... not to crush your spirit, but to give you a sense of how I think others would judge

- goal is to get better during the class, it would be absurd to expect to already be an expert – if that was so, then you wouldn't need to take this class

- will provide a list of requirements for grades for the complete project

- seemed to be a lack of awareness about how hard it was to make sense of your sketches

Visual communication

- Humans are very good at picking up on even subtle cues about... pretty much anything that we can take in with our senses. We are instinctively aware of what is appropriate in what contexts.

- Any image can be interpreted in multiple ways. In addition to overt, intended meaning of a representation, there are hidden meanings, the "subtext" of an image, accidental unintended meanings. As producers and consumers of images – we should be aware of these meanings.

Visual communication

This ability to interpret images is partly innate (how our brains have evolved to process the world), partly personal (due to our experiences and attachments to particular forms and colors, etc), and partly cultural (our conscious or unconscious awareness of what forms are appropriate, interesting, current, etc).

While we can't (yet) manipulate the structure of our brains, our awareness as individuals, and as a culture, changes over time...











Search Stanford

10 results	-	clustering on	-	Search

Search The Web

10 results	-	clustering on	-	Search



Gmail Images







Google Search

I'm Feeling Lucky



University of Illinois at Chicago

Electronic Visualization Laboratory



evl

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overview





The Electronic Visualization Laboratory (EVL) at the University of Illinois at Chicago (UIC) is a graduate research laboratory specializing in virtual reality and real-time interactive computer graphics. A joint effort of UIC's College of Engineering and School of Art and Design, EVL represents the oldest formal collaboration between engineering and art in the country offering graduate degrees in electronic visualization (MFA, MS, PhD).

Electronic Visualization is the art and science of creating images on electronic screens and on virtual reality display devices. The

primary goal of the Electronic Visualization graduate program is to further students' visual goals using the tools of advanced computer graphics, computer animation, interactive graphics, video, and virtual reality (VR).

Related research goals include scientific visualization, new methodologies for informal science and engineering education, paradigms for information display, distributed computing, sonification, human/computer interfaces, every-citizen interfaces, and abstract math visualization. EVL is also involved in evaluating virtual reality as an educational tool.



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overview							

The Electronic Visualization Laboratory (EVL), is an interdisciplinary graduate research laboratory that combines art and computer science, specializing in virtual reality, visualization and high-speed networking. The laboratory is a joint effort of UIC's College of Engineering and The School of Art & Design, and represents the oldest formal collaboration between engineering and art in the country offering graduate degrees in visualization (MFA, MS, PhD). Funded research projects include; tele-immersion, collaborative software, the development of viable, scalable, deployable stereo displays and management of next-generation advanced networking initiatives.

In 1992, EVL invented the CAVE® virtual reality theater, followed by the ImmersaDesk® in 1995. These are now used globally for tele-immersive scientific discovery, art exhibition and industrial prototyping.

Having received recognition for developing the CAVE® and ImmercaDeck@ virtual reality systems EVI's current research focus is







Gold Nanoparticle

Participants can explore the self-assembly of a ligated gold nanoparticle and proteins inside an ionic solution in the CAVE2[™] Hybrid Reality Environment. Data and visualization provided by the Petr Kral Research Group at the Department of... Read more

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Visual communication

This ability and compulsion to interpret applies to everything – fashion, personality advertisements, cell phones, cars, the way we speak, the phrases we use, how we socialize, how we think and organize, political beliefs, interactions with technology, research methodologies ...

For the purpose of this class - I want everyone to think about communication that takes place on images and screens...

Visual communication

Even though it's a relatively new field, our use of interactive data visualizations have become much more sophisticated in recent years.

A good visual designer is aware of:

the *history* and *context* of different types of images and visualizations,

the *audiences* they are presenting to and an expectation of how different audiences will respond,

their own personality - interests, biases, etc.















#aboriginal	warren mundine	reentity	#indigenous	australians, australian	naigenous australians
disadvantage, disadvantaged	oppressed	oppressor	@mickgooda	heritage	weapons







World's Most Innovative Countries

r					69.1				
The Global Innovation Index 2016				68.1		86.6	62.1		
			67.1	66.4				62.5	
RESI	PORT - www.resiport.com		94.9		66.3	71.6	57.6	67.0	
			94.3	65.8		71.5	57.3	63.9	61.4
				64.8	62.1	71.3	56.8	57.9	61.0
•	Switzerland	66.3	91.6	63.3	61.7	69.8		56.5	56.3
	Sweden	63.6	91.0	62.6			53.8		
	United Kingdom	61.9	90.3		61.0	66.2	53.7	52.1	53.4
	USA	61.4		58.9				51.6	53.4
	Finland	59.9	88.3		60.0	62.7	52.4	50.2	53.3
22	Singapore	59.2	88.1	57.0				49.6	
1	Ireland	59.0	87.6		59.4	59.7	49.2		51.6
	Denmark	58.5		55.3			48.3	46.4	50.6
A.	Netherlands	58.3	85.7		58.8	58.1			
	Germany	57.9	84.1	54.0	58.5	56.9	47.9	44.1	41.1
		Overall				Market Sophistication		Knowledge & Technology Output	Creative Output

Interpretive Perspectives

Paul Martin Lester lists different *perspectives* you can have when producing or interpreting an image:

- Personal
- Historical
- Technical
- Ethical
- Cultural
- Critical

Tamara Munzner tries to present a comprehensive overview of *what* can be visualized, and what *elements* can be used to visualize them.

She further discusses the visual encodings that can be used to build, highlight, and emphasize elements in the datasets.

She also discusses various *tasks* that can be accomplished using visualization.

- According to her, there are four basic (and three less common) "dataset types":
- Tables [space defined by rows and columns, ordered in some way]
- Networks [space defined by algorithms to minimize clutter]
- Fields [mins and maxs]
- Geometry (i.e. 2D maps) [real world positions] Clusters, Sets, Lists - [no intrinsic spatial position]

Furthermore, each of these "dataset types" is made up of "data types" that include

- items, attributes, links, positions, and grids.

For each of these, the data type can be - categorical, ordinal, or quantitative.

Finally, this data can either be - static or dynamic.

- item an item is a discreet entity, separate from other entities
- attribute an item can have many (or zero) attributes, depending on what the item represents.
- link a link is a relationship between items
- grid a grid indicates the visualization strategy for sampling continuous data
- position a specific spatial location, i.e. lat/lng on a map.

- not every dataset necessarily requires making use of all of these data types...

Tables have items and attributes Networks have items, attributes, and links Fields have grids and positions within the grid Geometry has items and positions Clusters, Sets, Lists have items

Visualization Tasks

Tasks are made up of

- Actions

things you can do with the data

- Targets

results of what your action

Data Actions

Analyze

- Consume existing information
 - Discover / Generate or Validate hypotheses
 - Present / Communicate
 - Enjoy / Inspire
- Produce new information
 - Annotate
 - Record
 - Derive / Transform

Data Actions

Search

- Lookup
- Browse
- Locate
- Explore

Query

- Identify
- Compare
- Summarize

Data Targets

Trends Outliers Features Distribution **Extremes (maxima/minima) Dependencies / Relationships Correlation / Causality** Similarity Topology Paths **Shapes**

Exercise

Convene in groups of 2 or 3, contrive a dataset consisting of your family members and/or close friends and information about them. [items, categorical or ordered or quantitative attributes, relationships, etc]

- Sketch up 4 different visualizations for each of the dataset types (table, network/tree, field, geometry) – Sketch up a 5th one which merges two of the dataset types...

- Show how your visualization could facilitate analysis, search, and/or query tasks and what a "target" output might look like

Exercise

"Don't just draw what you're given; decide what the right thing to show is, create it with a series of transformations from the original dataset, and draw that!" –Munzner

What is Vis, and Why do it?

In other words – there is lots of room for innovation in visualization:

- layout algorithms
- interaction techniques
- analysis techniques

application to particular datasets & assisting "domain experts" with their tasks

For next week

For Tuesday, read Munzner, Chapter 3 and 5 (you can skip Chapter 4 for now)

Quiz on Tuesday – D3.js and Munzner chapters 1,2,3, and 5

Project 1 due on Thursday – I will post minimum requirements for C, B, A