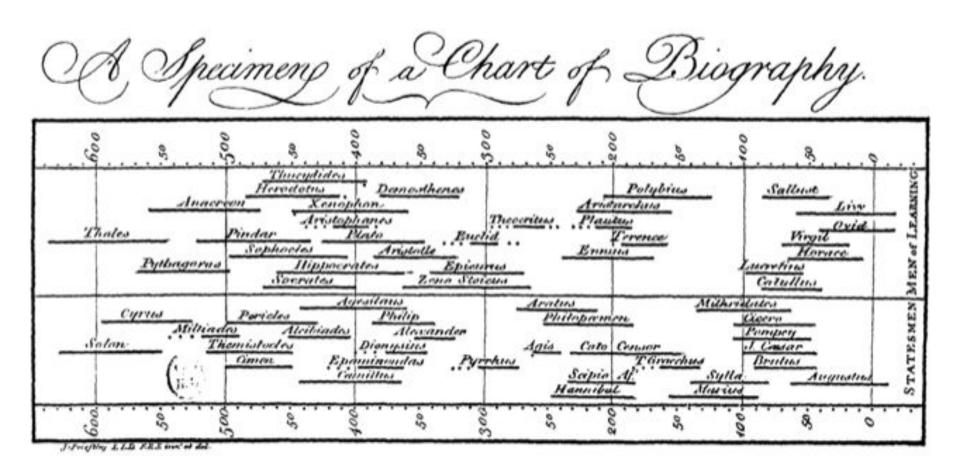
# Time

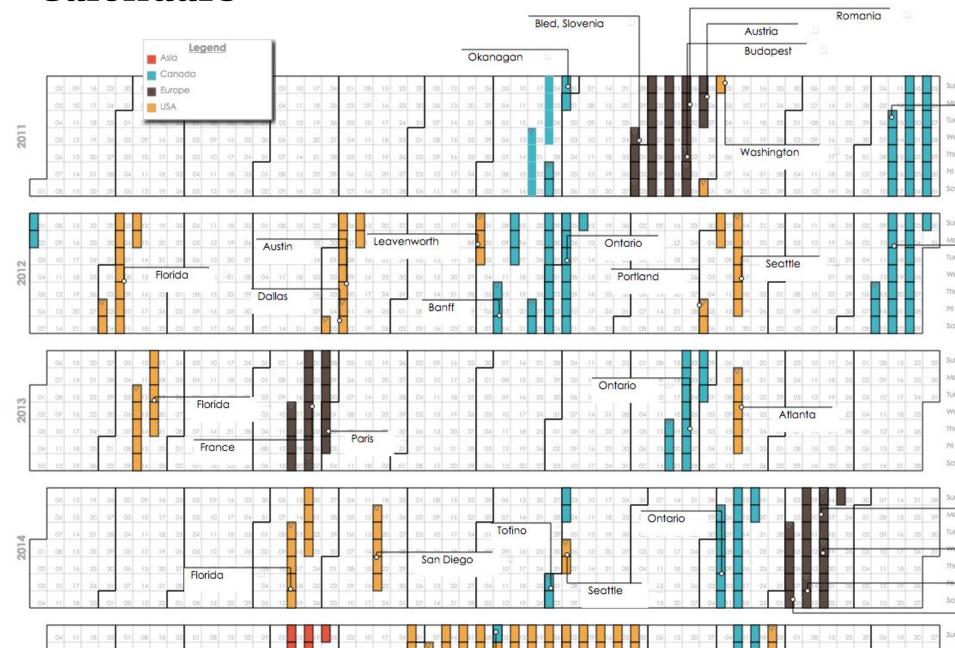
## **Complexity of Time**

- Well known but hard to grasp
- Different scales (min, days, weeks, years...)
- Combination with already complicated problems (maps, networks, nD-data.)

#### **Gantt charts**

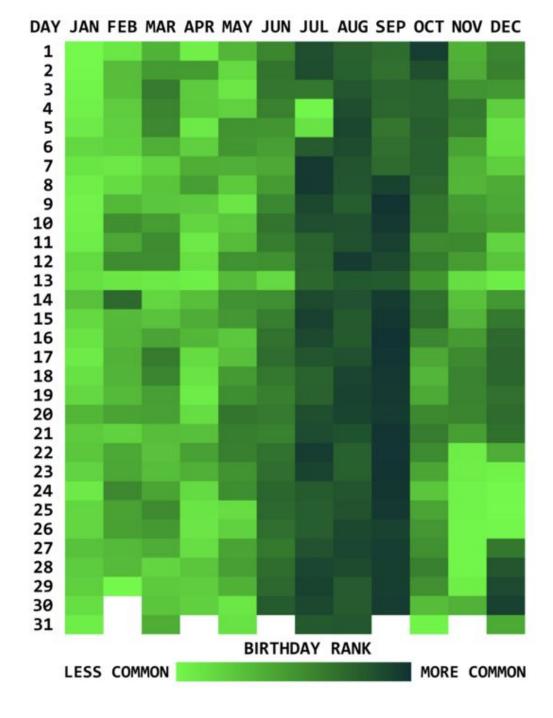


#### **Calendars**

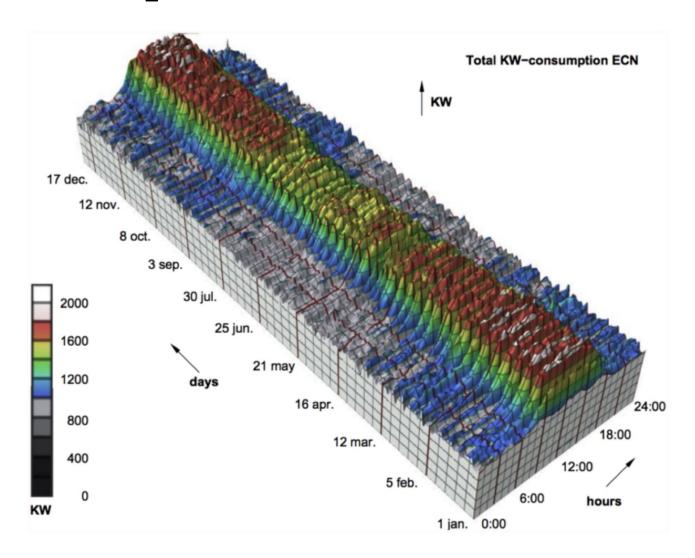


## Heatmap

- Calendar data + numerical values
- + Row and column effects
- + Easy look up
- + Space efficient
- Precise value comparison

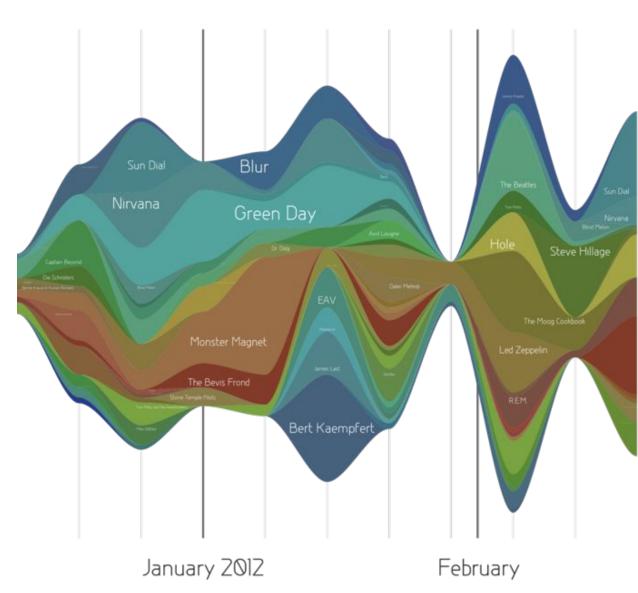


## 3D heatmap matrix

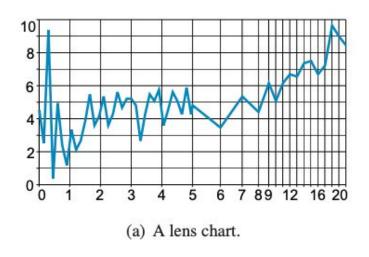


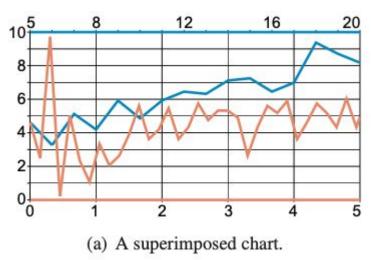
## **Stream Graph**

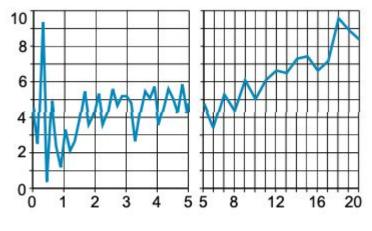
- Multiple quantiative values over time
- + Accumulated values
- + Relative values
- Comparison across time is hard
- Hard to assess individual values

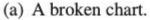


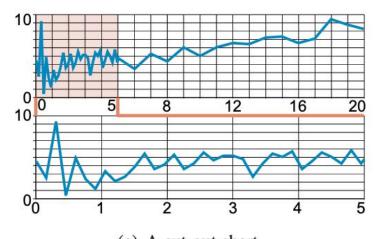
#### **Dual-Scale Data Charts**





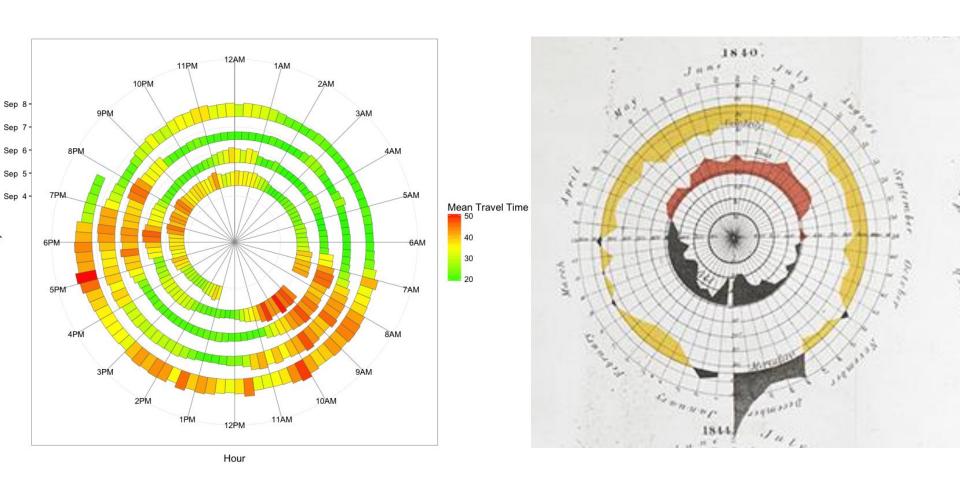




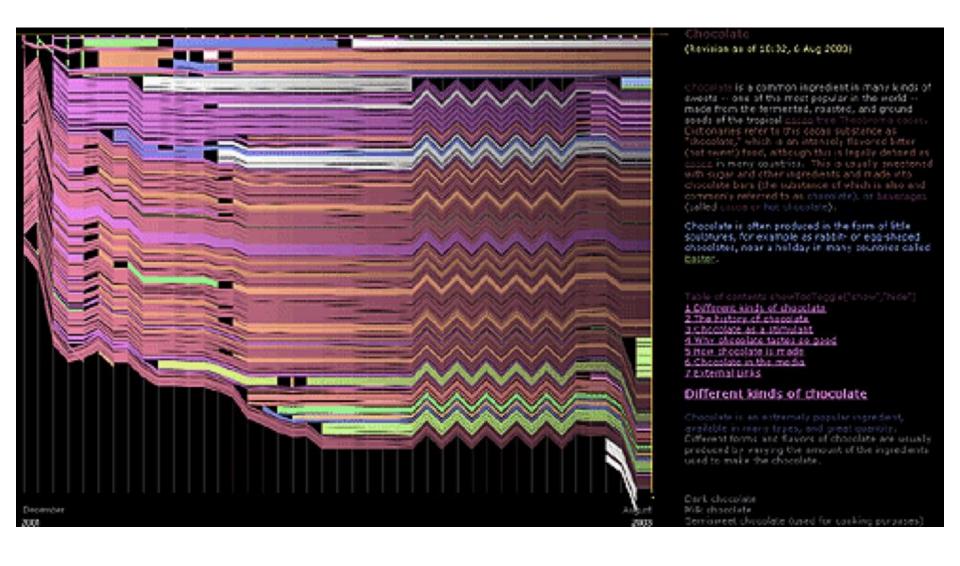


(a) A cut-out chart.

## Radial time visualizations

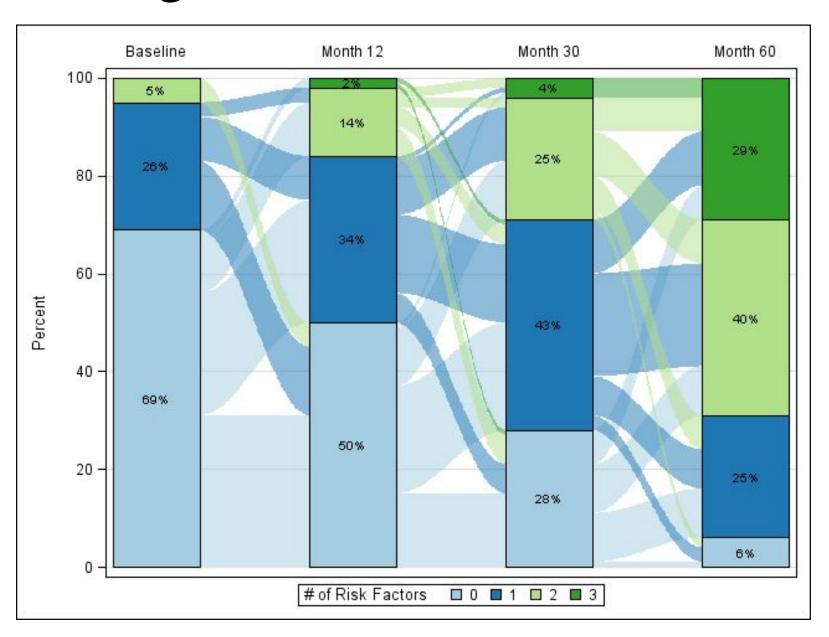


#### **Stackflow**

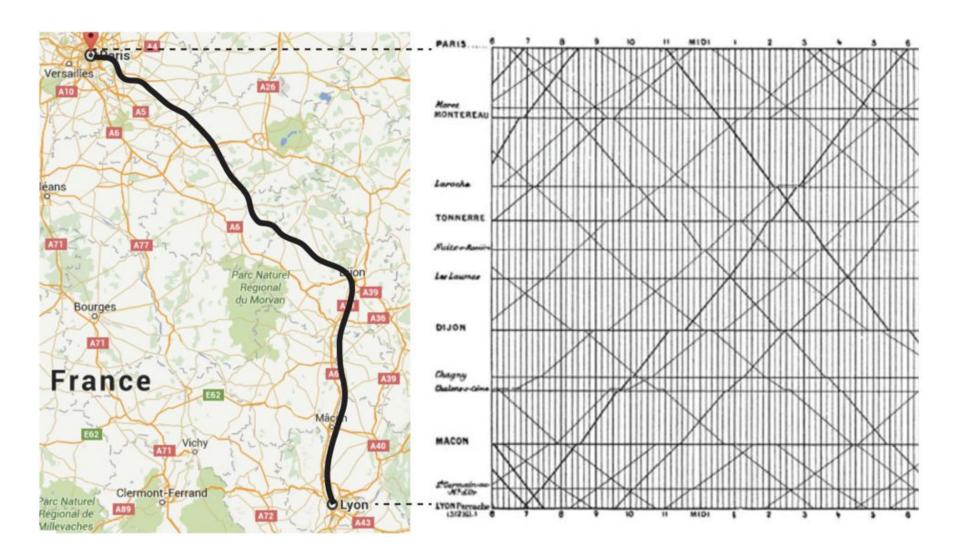


Viégas, Fernanda B., Martin Wattenberg, and Kushal Dave. "Studying cooperation and conflict between authors with history flow visualizations." *Proceedings of the SIGCHI conference on Human factors in computing systems*. ACM, 2004.

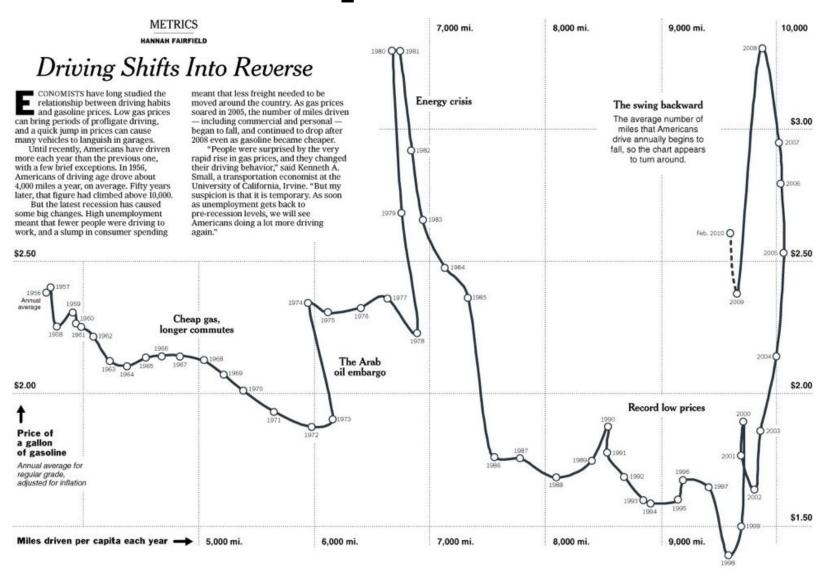
## **Flow Diagram**



#### **Train Plans**

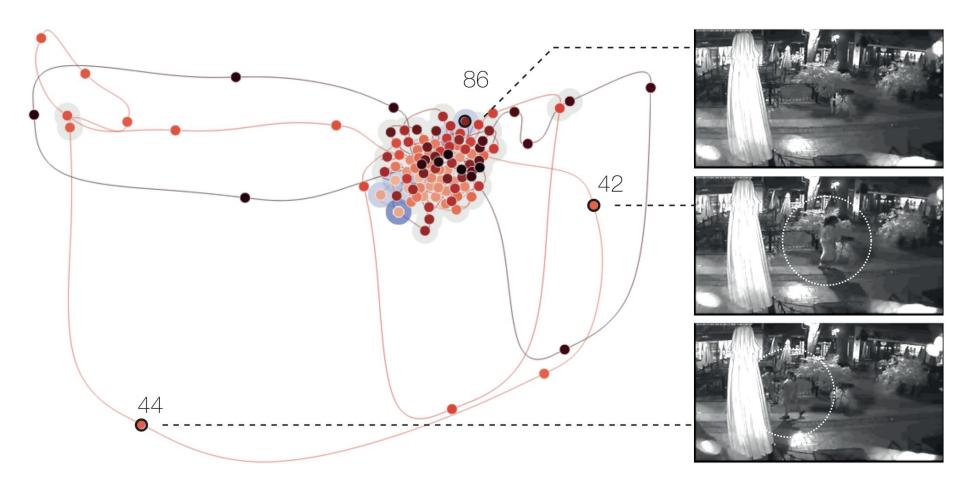


## **Connected Scatterplot**



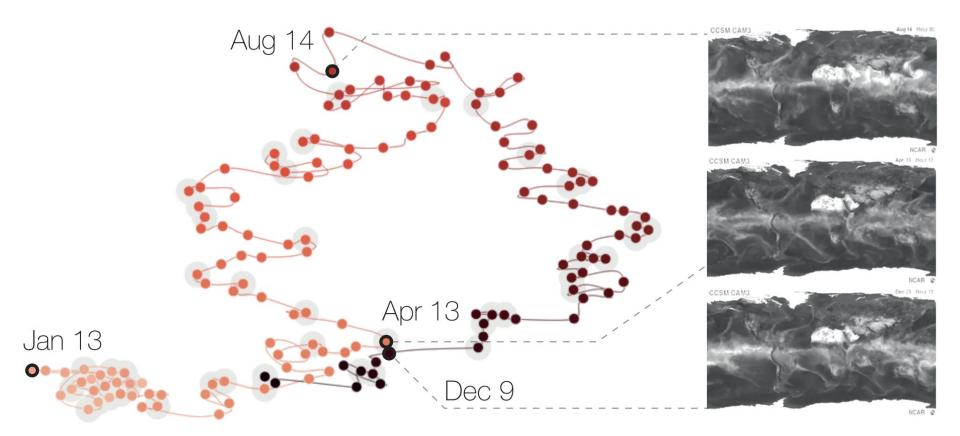
Haroz, Steve, Robert Kosara, and Steve Franconeri. "The connected scatterplot for presenting paired time series." *IEEE Transactions on Visualization & Computer Graphics* 1 (2016): 1-1.

#### **Time Curves**



Bach, Benjamin, et al. "Time curves: Folding time to visualize patterns of temporal evolution in data." *IEEE transactions on visualization and computer graphics* 22.1 (2016).

## **Time Curves**



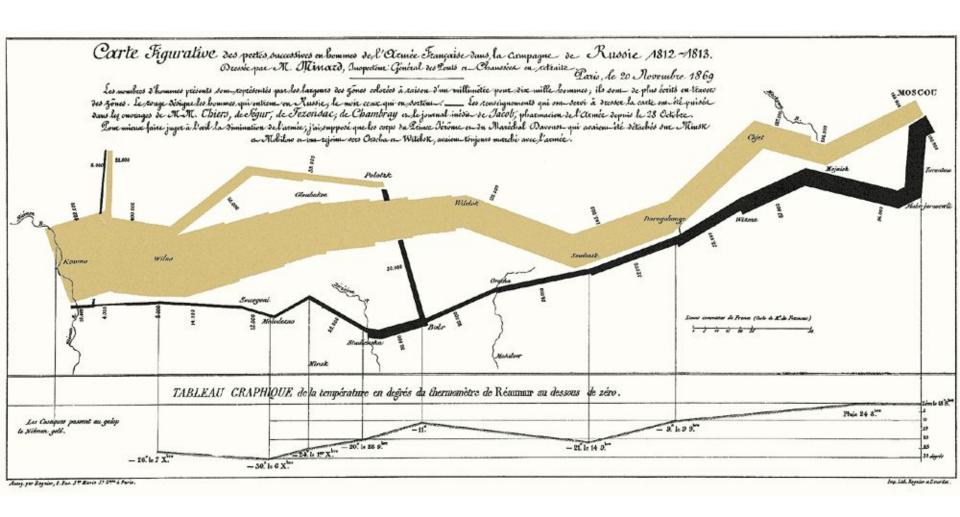
#### **Time Curves**



- Amount of change
- Signatures Comparision

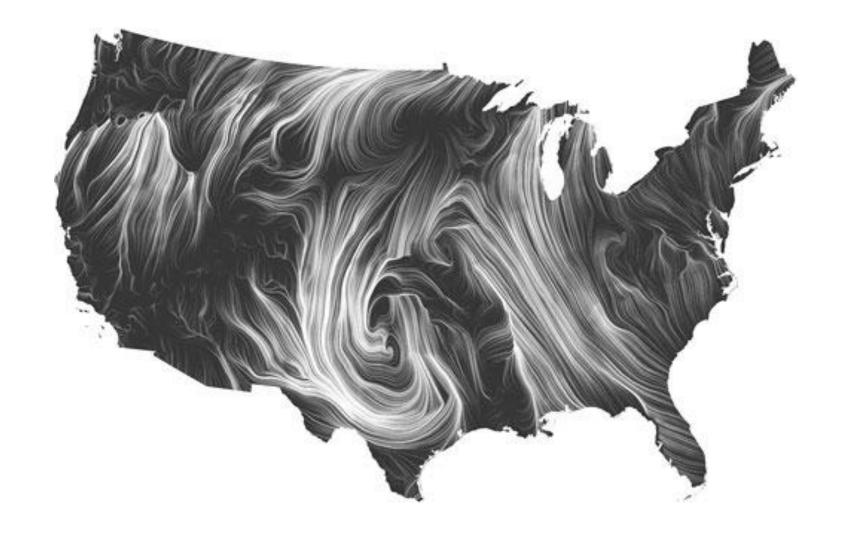
- Details
- Artifacts due to projection

# Spatio-Temporal

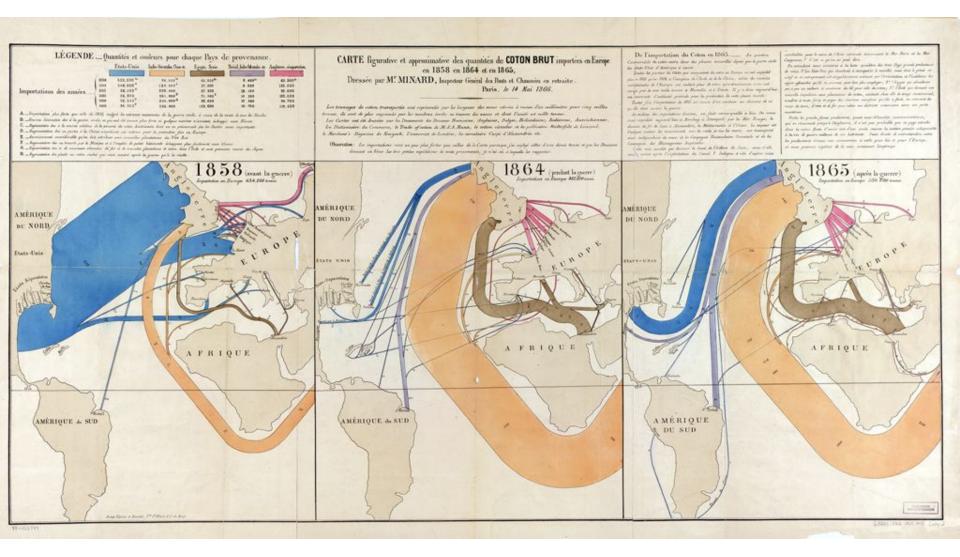


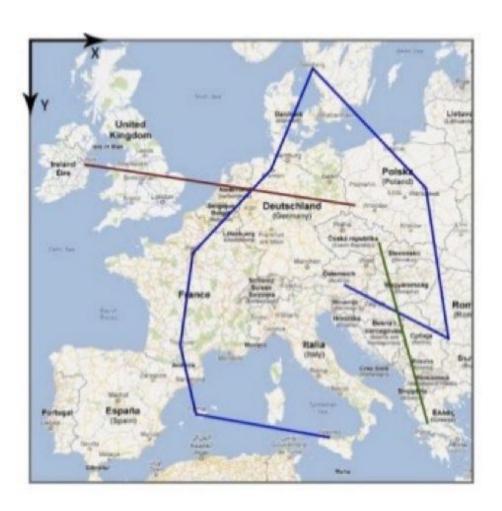
Charles Joseph Minard (1781-1870)

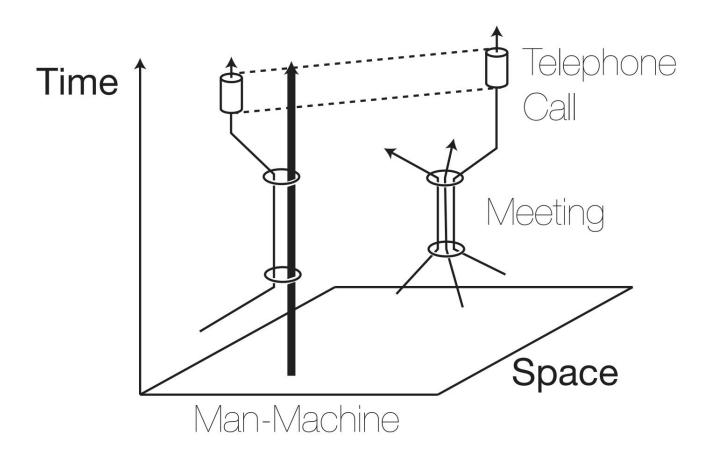
## **Wind Map**



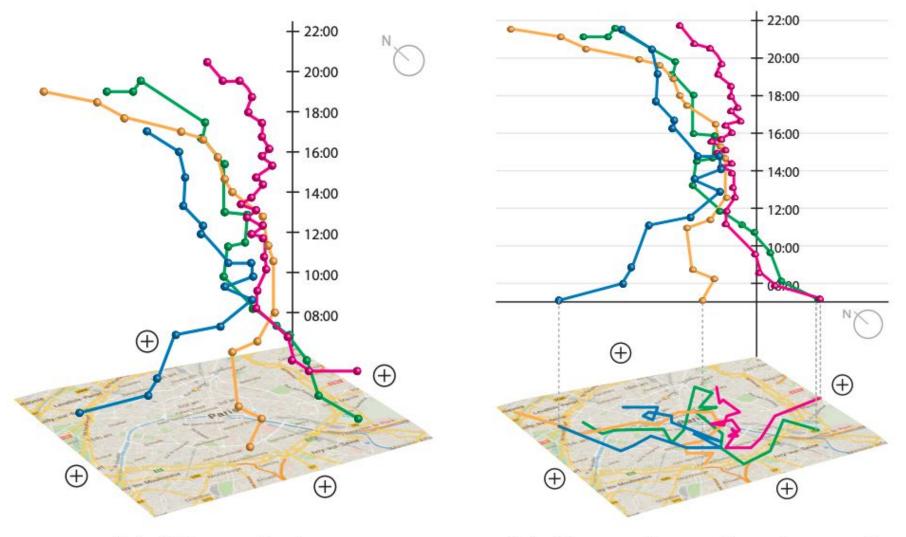
## Flow Diagram Small Multiples





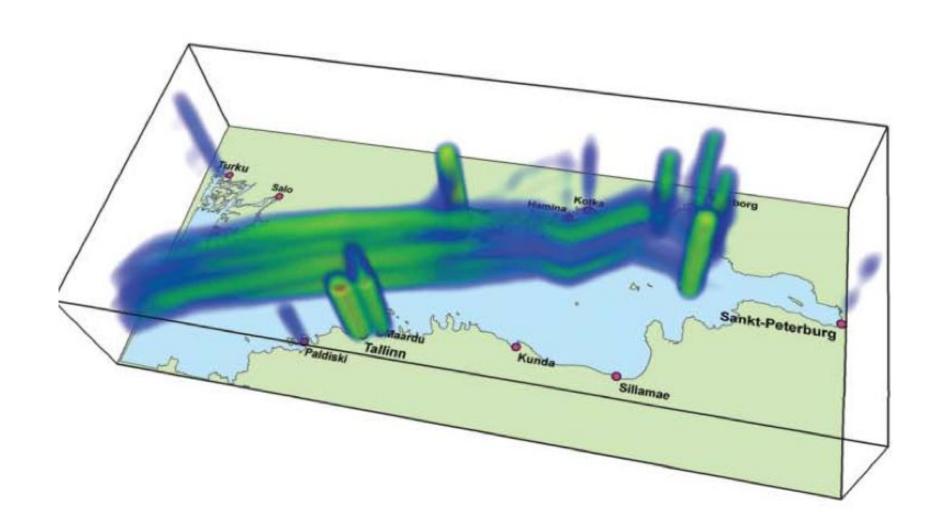


Bach, Benjamin, et al. "A Descriptive Framework for Temporal Data Visualizations Based on Generalized Space-Time Cubes." *Computer Graphics Forum.* Vol. 36. No. 6. 2017.

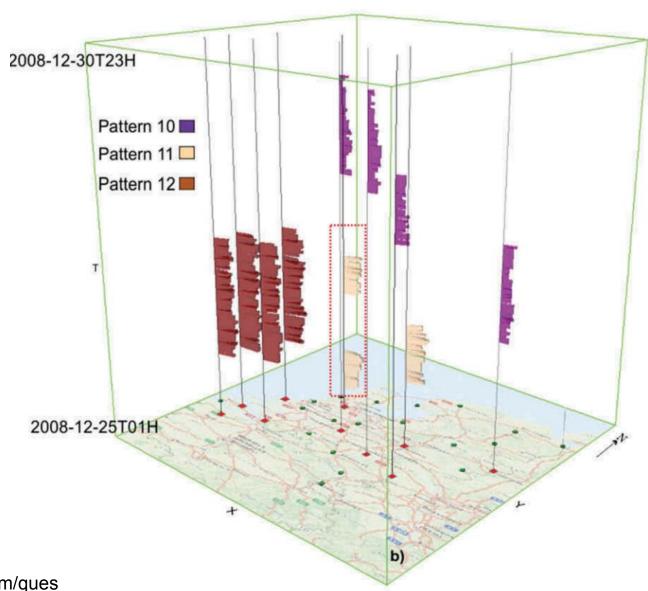


(a) 3D rendering

(b) Space flattening (on top)

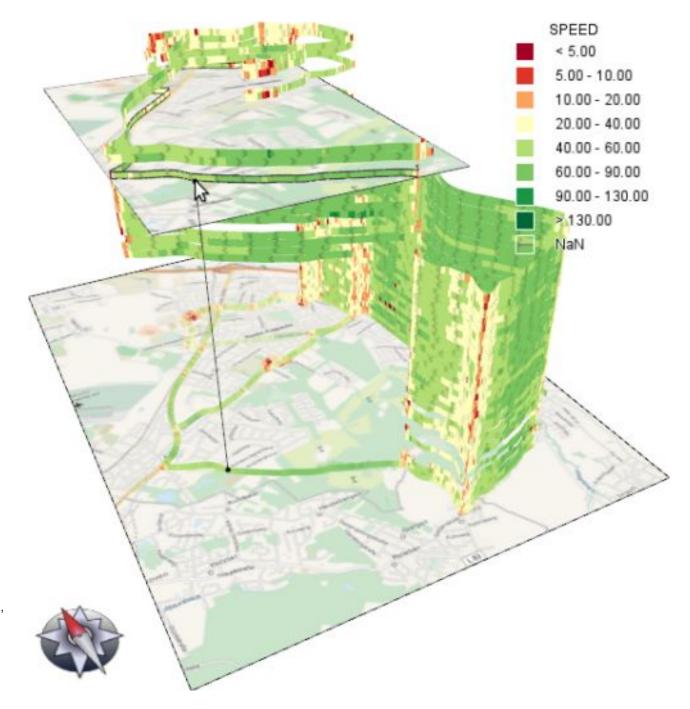


# Spatial patterns



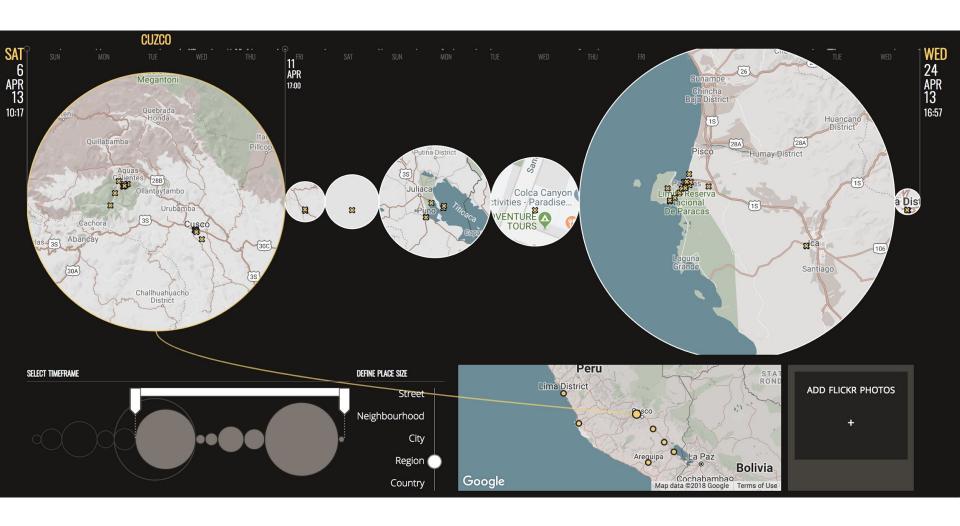
https://gis.stackexchange.com/ques tions/202882/create-space-time-cu be-in-arcgis-for-desktop

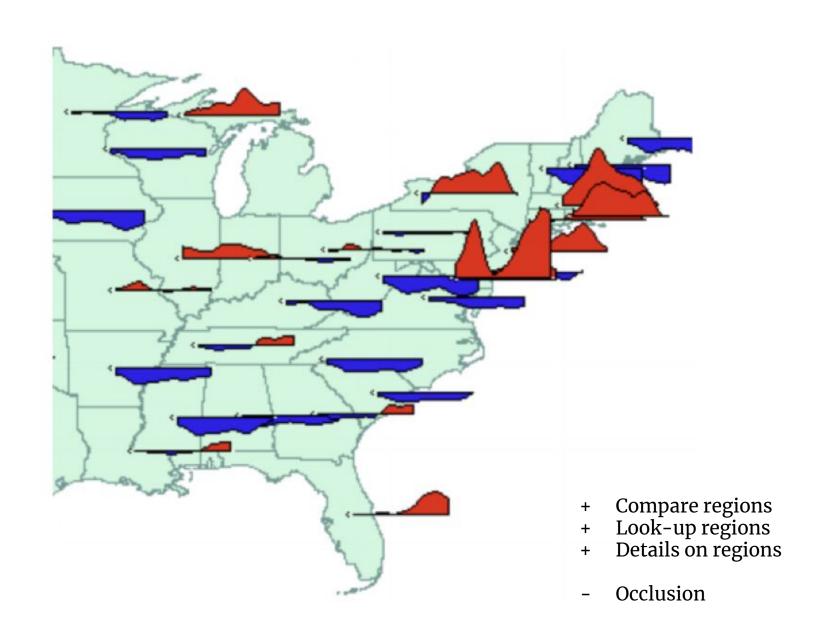
## Trajectory Wall



Andrienko, G., Andrienko, N., Schumann, H., & Tominski, C. (2014). Visualization of trajectory attributes in space–time cube and trajectory wall. In *Cartography from Pole to Pole* (pp. 157-163). Springer, Berlin, Heidelberg.

### **Visits**





## Glyph Maps

 $\gamma$  $\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{M}} \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{M}} \mathcal{M}$  $\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{M}}$   $\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{A}}$  $\sim$  $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{O}}$ ᠕᠕᠕ᠰ᠕ᢣ᠕᠕᠕᠕᠘᠕᠕᠘ᠰ᠕ᠰ᠕᠕᠘  $\mathcal{V}$  $\sim$ 

https://vita.had.c o.nz/papers/gly ph-maps.pdf

#### How Scotland's political geography changed, seat by seat

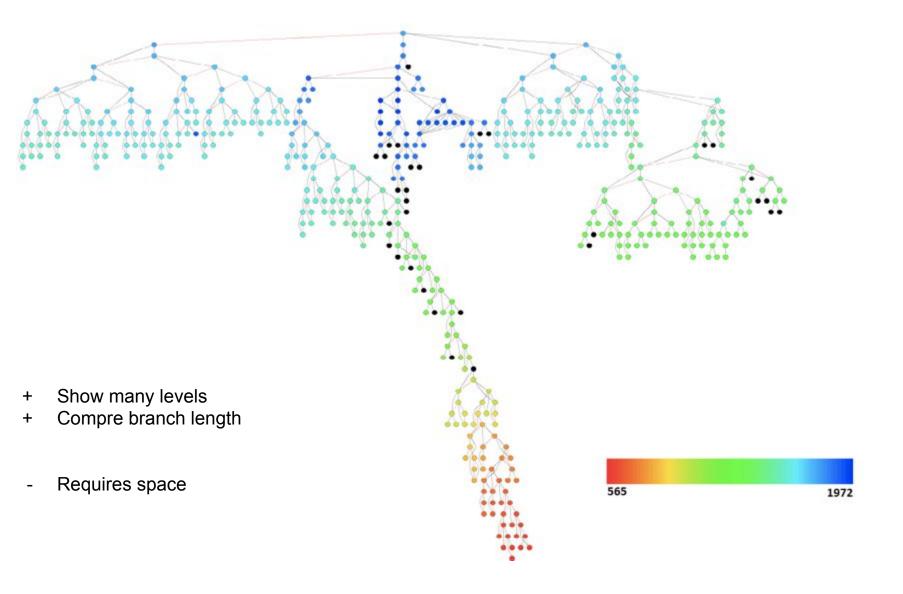
#### Geo-flow



- Compare regions Look-up regions Details on regions
- Compare far away glyphs Glyphs can become small

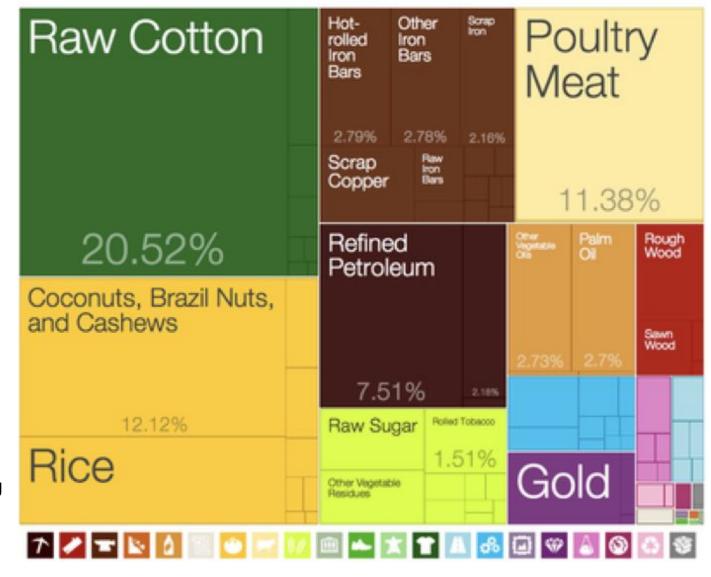
## **Trees**

## Node-link Diagram



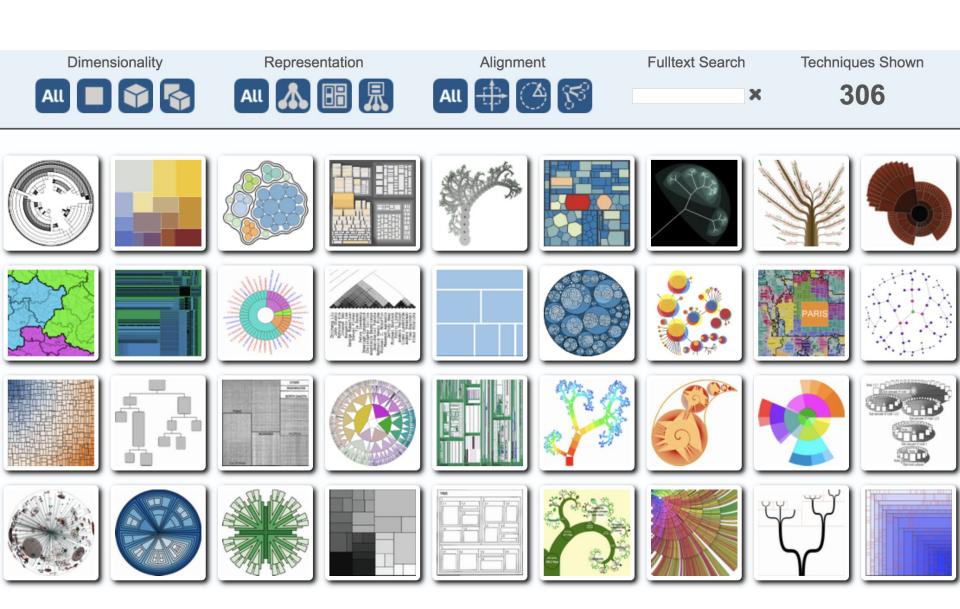
#### **Treemap**

Total: \$589M



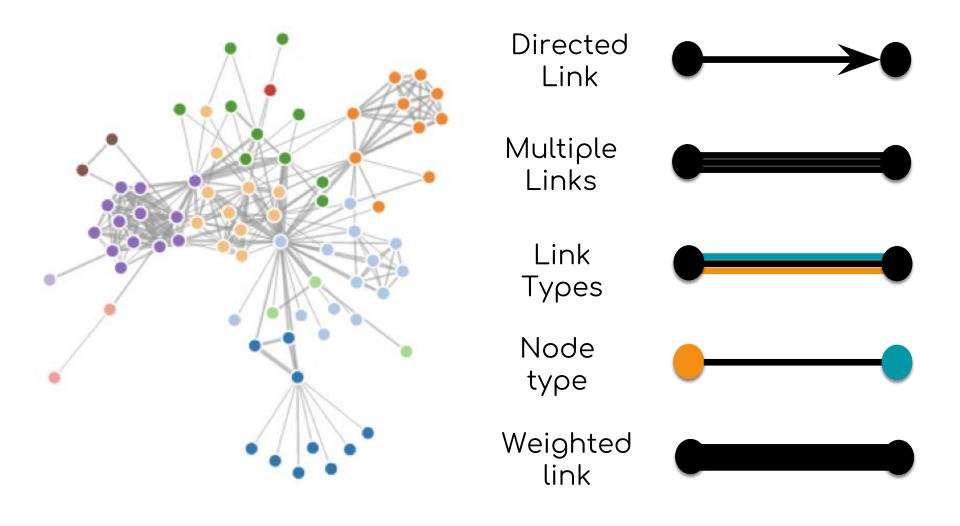
- + Space-filling
- + Relative size encoding
- Space for additional encoding
- Level comparison
- Precise area comparison
- Can't show many levels

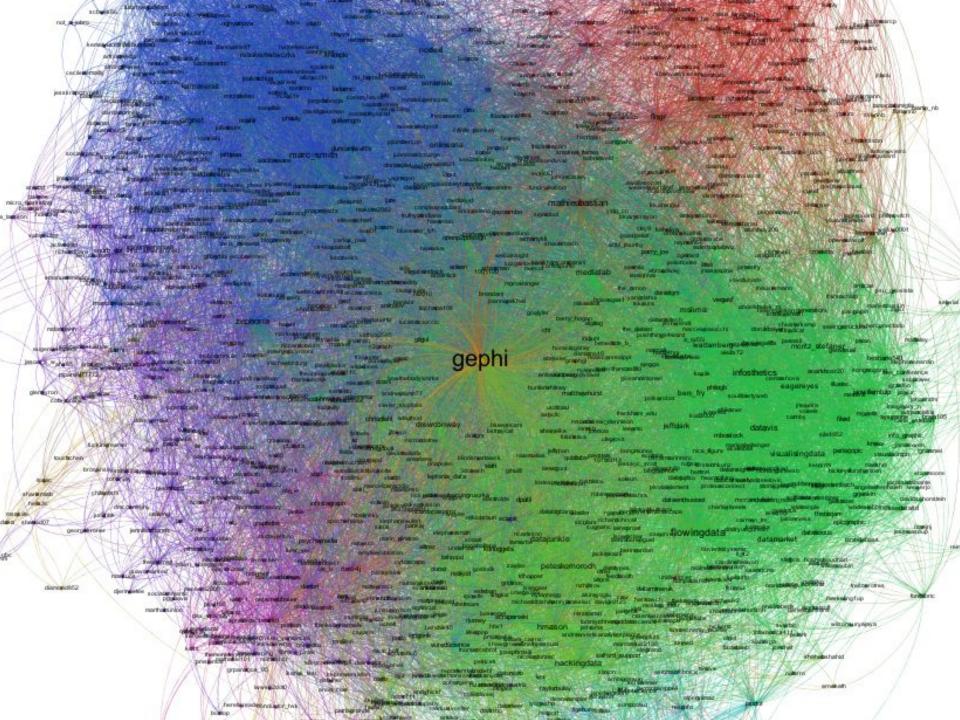
#### TreeVis.net



## Networks

## Node-link Diagram

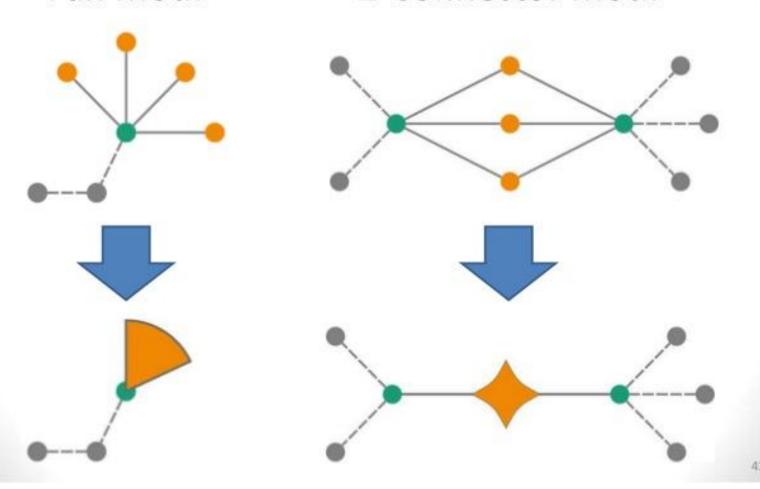


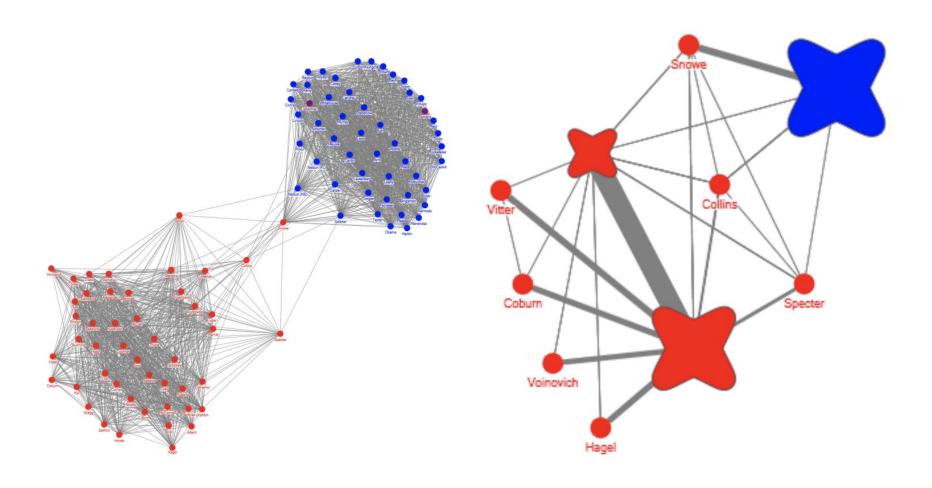


## **Motif Simplification**

Fan Motif

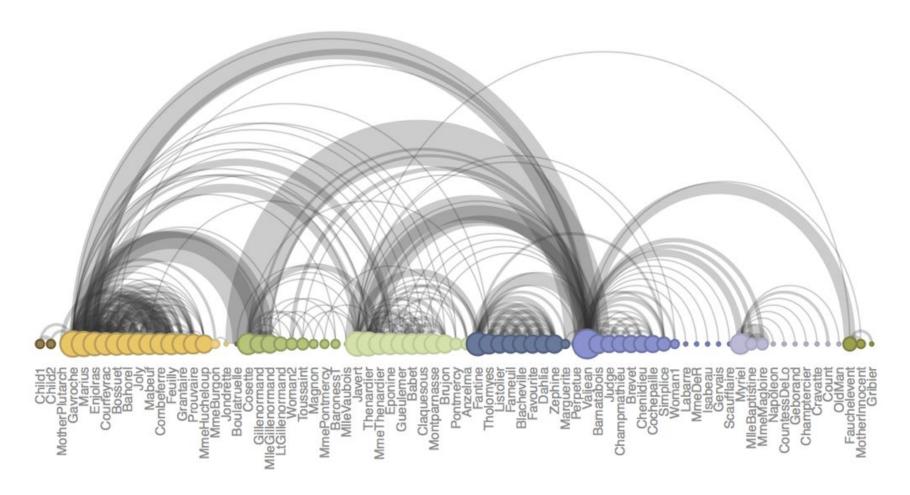
2-Connector Motif





Dunne, Shneiderman: "Motif Simplication", 2014

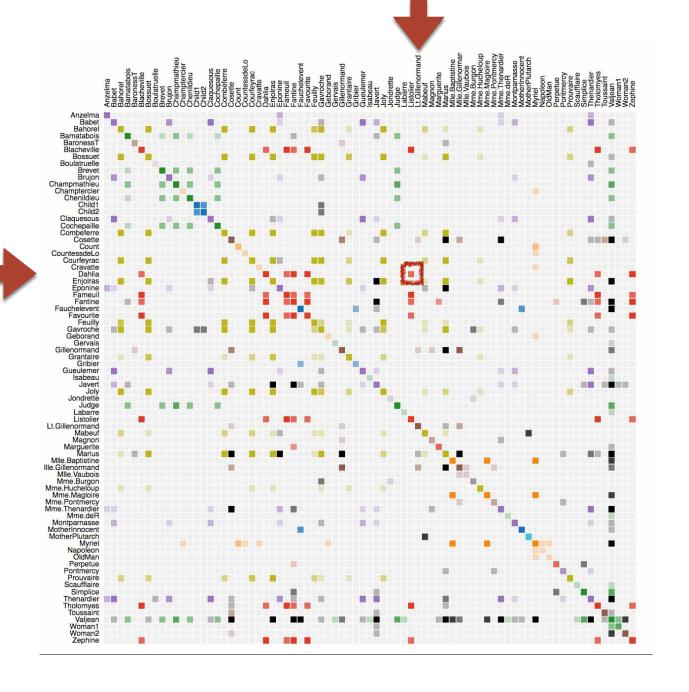
## **Arc Diagram**

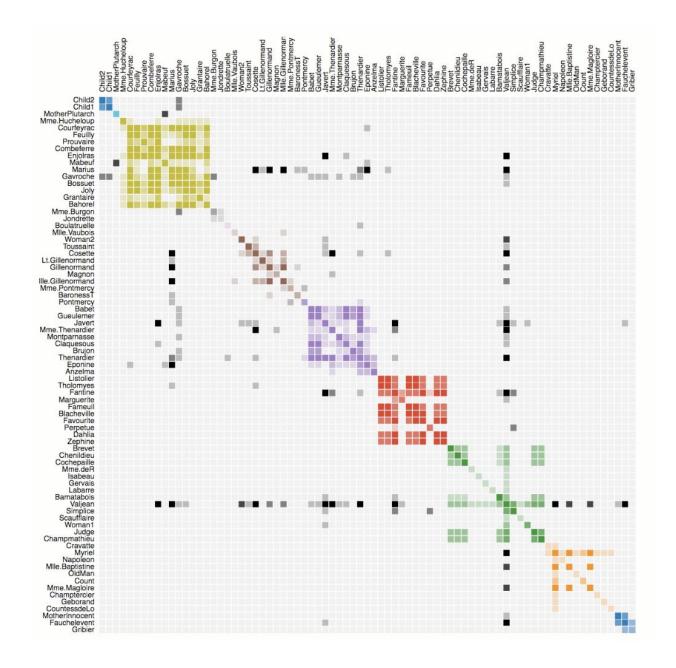


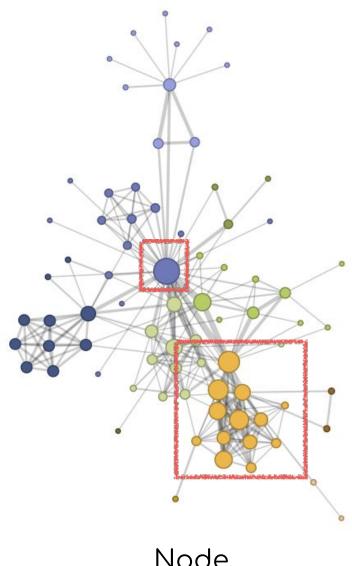
- + Node ordering
- + Node groups

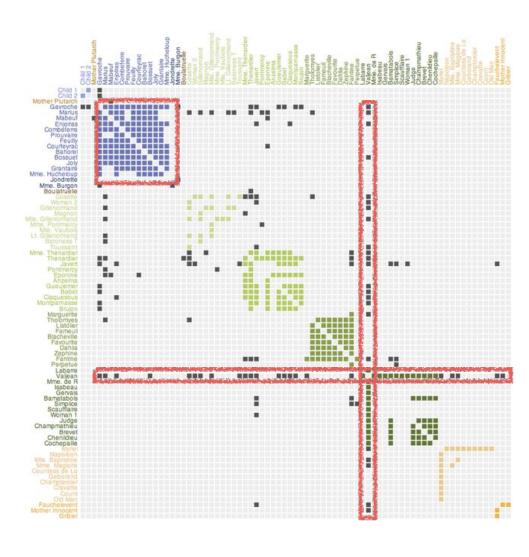
- Requires meaningful ordering
- Does not scale with density

Wattenberg, Martin. "Arc diagrams: Visualizing structure in strings." *Information Visualization, 2002. INFOVIS 2002. IEEE Symposium on.* IEEE, 2002.



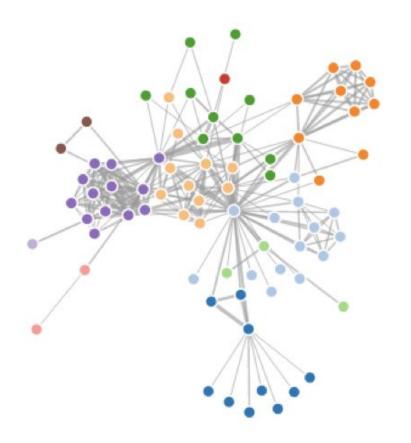




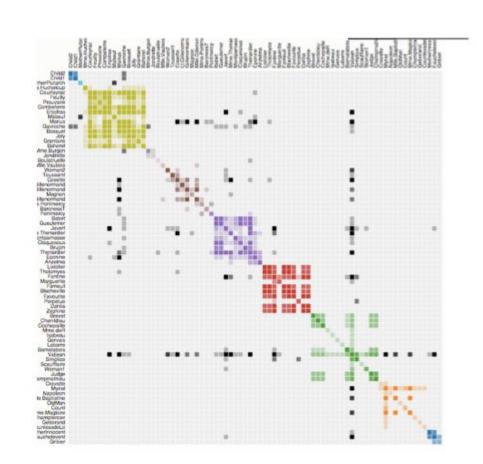


Node Link Matrice s

## **Adjacency Matrix**



- Path finding / following
- **Outliers**
- Disconnected components (if sparse)

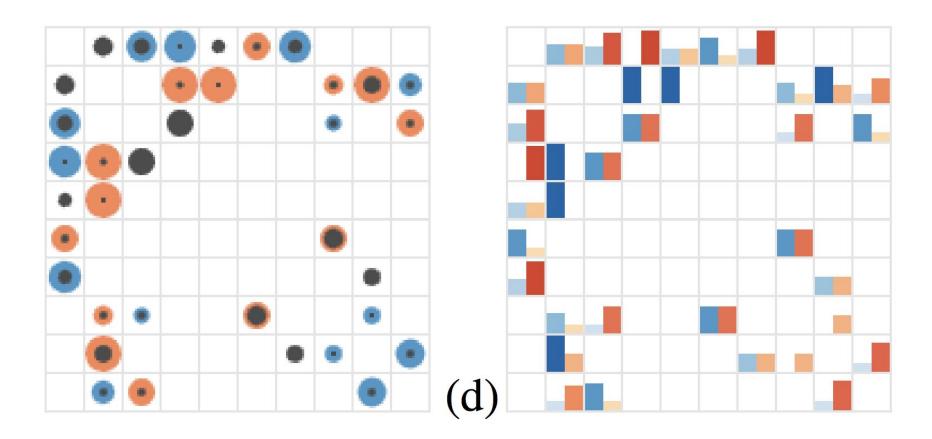


- Clusters
- Missing links in clusters Highly connected nodes

#### => Sparse networks

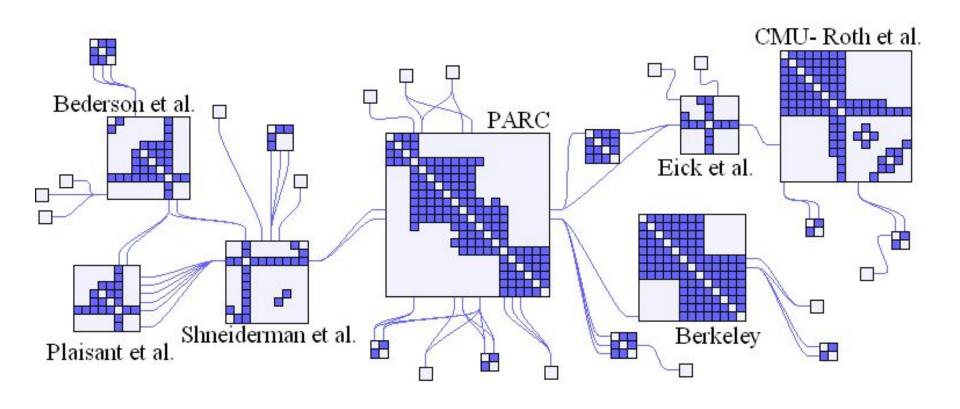
#### => Dense networks

### **Matrix Cells**



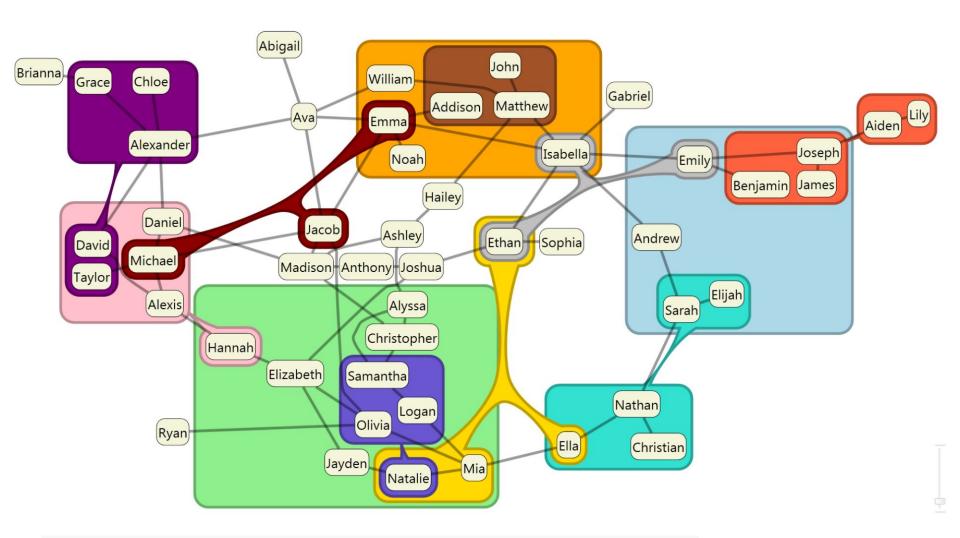
Alper, Basak, et al. "Weighted graph comparison techniques for brain connectivity analysis." *Proceedings of the SIGCHI conference on human factors in computing systems*. ACM, 2013.

#### **Matrix Cells**



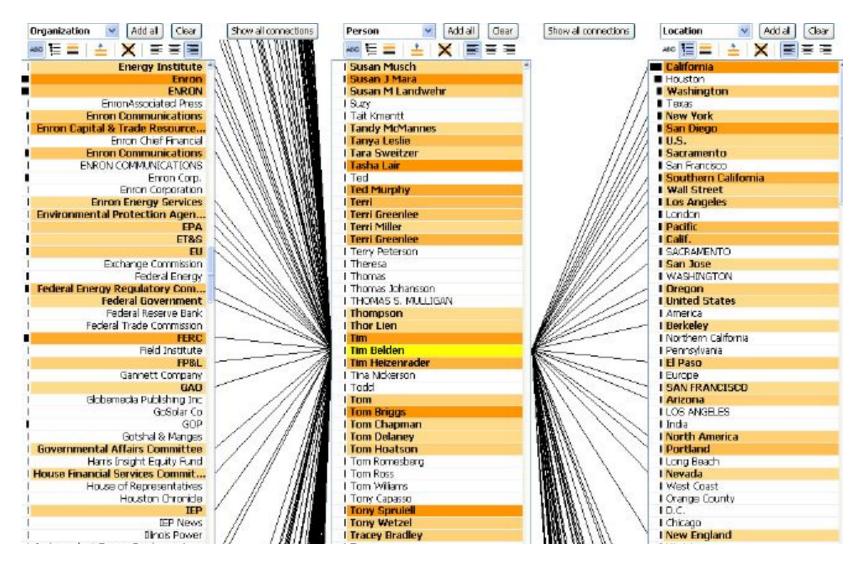
Henry, N., Fekete, J. D., & McGuffin, M. J. (2007). NodeTrix: a hybrid visualization of social networks. *IEEE transactions on visualization and computer graphics*, *13*(6), 1302-1309.

#### **Networks and Sets**



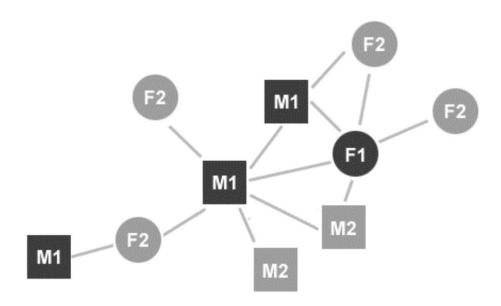
Riche, N. H., & Dwyer, T. (2010). Untangling euler diagrams. *IEEE Transactions on Visualization and Computer Graphics*, *16*(6), 1090-1099.

## **Jigsaw**



Stasko, J., Görg, C., & Liu, Z. (2008). Jigsaw: supporting investigative analysis through interactive visualization. *Information visualization*, 7(2), 118-132.

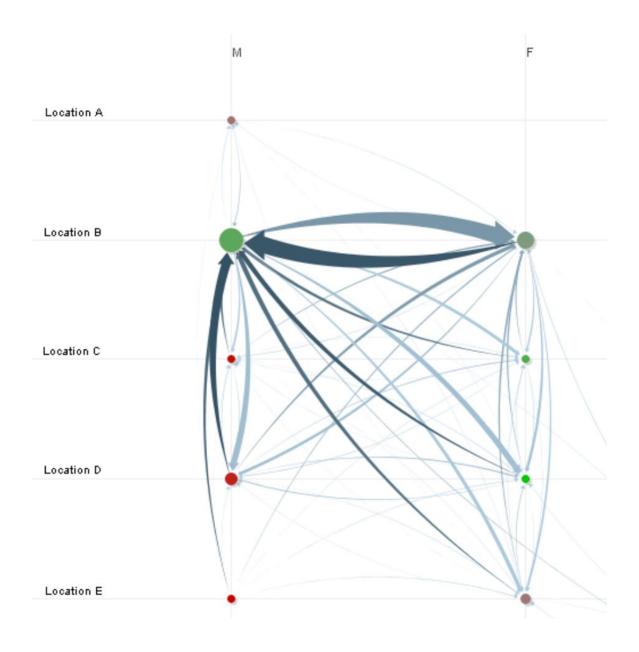
### **Pivot Graphs**



Node and Link Diagram

Wattenberg, M. (2006, April). Visual exploration of multivariate graphs. In *Proceedings of the SIGCHI conference on Human Factors in computing systems* (pp. 811-819). ACM.

## **Jigsaw**



# **Choosing a Visualization?**

#### **Criteria**

- How many dimensions does my data set have?
- What is my task?
- What is the **information** in need?
- How large/dense is my data?

### Finding a trade-off

Familiarity ---- Power

Interaction ---- Staticness