

Information Visualization: Glyphs

CPSC 533 Topic Presentation
Clarence Chan
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Presentation Outline

- **Glyphs: Definition**
- Basics Of Encodings
- Glyph Discernability
- Placement As Encoding

Glyphs: Definition

- Informally, what is a glyph?
 - A "thing"
 - A marker
- In some circles, is seen as a linguistic construct of sorts
 - But what does it represent?
 - What is its meaning?



Glyphs: Definition

- InfoViz literature: we see that glyphs represent data
 - But how?
- "Thing" or "marker" implies a discrete nature
- Also referred to as "icons" (Ward)
 - ... Why?



Glyphs: Definition

- What aspects of the data are expressed in a glyph?
 - Uninteresting unless non-trivial set of attributes
 - Multivariate data
- Thus, it encodes more than one dimension by its very nature
- How does it do it?
 - A "thing" that encodes "multiple attributes"
 - Is an entire viz system a glyph?
 - Do you really see it as a "thing"?

Glyphs: Definition

- Clearly we're getting into fuzzy territory
 - (Unclear if this is a problem in the community)
 - Definition problem arose as I looked through papers
- So let's adapt definition from Ward ...

Glyphs: Definition

- **A glyph is a single visual *perceptual entity* whose existence encodes a non-trivial number of dimensions of a given datapoint or set of datapoints**
 - (note italics)

Glyphs: Definition

- **A glyph is a single visual *perceptual entity* whose existence encodes a non-trivial number of dimensions of a given datapoint or set of datapoints**
 - Remember, much like "icons" ...
 - Glyphs abstract, encapsulate, yet exist as "one"
 - Does not discount aggregation

Presentation Outline

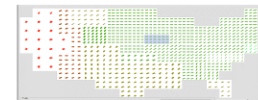
- Glyphs: Definition
- **Basics Of Encodings**
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Basics Of Encodings

- So given our definition, what can we encode?
- How can we encode it?
- Some examples

Basics Of Encodings

- **Data: *n*-dimensional, captured in discrete format**
- **Most familiar case: discretize the "continuous", aggregate**
- ***i.e.* Map data**
- **Individual glyphs aggregate data of several dimensions over a region**



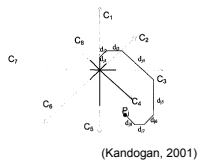
Basics Of Encodings

- **More obscure example: Software visualization**
- **TimeWheel: each item on the wheel is a trend graph depicting change over time**
- ***N* dimensions, each aggregated over time**
- **Abstracts away individual data points**



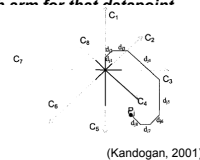
Basics Of Encodings

- **Per-datapoint encodings**
- **Encode each datapoint directly as a glyph**
- **If the data set is big though, we like to see them in aggregate ..**
- **Star Coordinates**



Basics Of Encodings

- **Star Coordinates: much like conventional Cartesian systems**
- **There are *n* "arms" that act as axes in the SC space**
- **Location of glyph on 2-D SC space is simply vector sum of each arm for that datapoint**
- **Ambiguity?**
- **(more later)**



Basics Of Encodings

- Another per-datapoint encoding:
- Chernoff faces
- Different attributes of faces represent diff dimensions
- Notion of icons, human interpretability

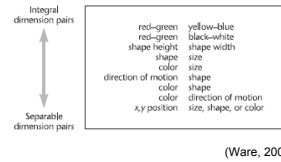


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- **Glyph Discernability**
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Glyph Discernability

- How to make use of our visual params?
- The standard dimensional encodings
 - Space, shape, orientation
 - Color, luminance
 - Location
- It depends on the task though
 - What do we want to do with glyphs?
 - Compare within dimensions? Across dimensions?
 - Within/across datapoints / datasets?



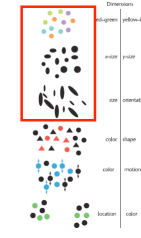
(Ware, 2004)

Glyph Discernability

- Intra-glyph discernability
 - Within a glyph, compare and correlate dimensions
 - Ability to isolate a single dimension for analysis
 - Separable vs. integral visual parameters
 - Many of the standard ideas apply

Glyph discernability

- Intra-glyph discernability
- Integral pairs are very hard to separate out
- Raises the question:
 - Is it worth it to overload?
 - Can we re-use dimensions?



Glyph discernability

- Glyphs have very particular nature in this regard
- Compare and contrast with "small multiples"
- Yost paper:
 - Compare overloaded encodings to multiple view encodings

Glyph discernability

- Tasks + views



Figure 1. Integrated, 1 view. Data attributes mapped to color, size, density, and orientation.

Figure 2. Dual, 2 views. Color and size used in both.

Figure 3. Multiple, 4 views. Color used in all four.

Glyph discernability

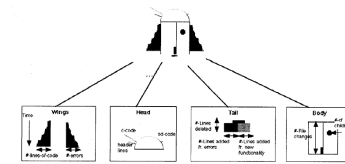
- Best practice appears to be:

- Re-use and recycle!
- Overloaded glyphs = integral dimension problem
- The encoding of the glyph itself takes precedence
- Relative judgements:
 - # views doesn't matter, but choice of encoding does
 - # views still has effect on encoding choice though:
 - Don't pick an integral one!

Glyph discernability

- In re-using dimensions:

- Allows for easier comparison and visual separation
- However, may need more real estate
- But where do we draw the line?
 - Is it really a single perceptual unit anymore?

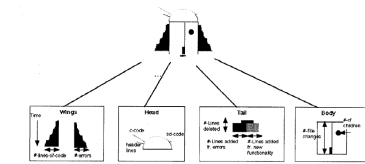


(Chuah & Eick, 1997)

Glyph discernability

- CodeBug:

- Wings represent lines of code, # errors
- Other information: # file changes, inheritance level ...
- Shape and size re-used for many dimensions
- But is it as easy to correlate dimensions anymore?



(Chuah & Eick, 1997)

Glyph discernability

- Inter-glyph discernability: compare single dimension across multiple glyphs
- More standard principles for relative judgements:
 - Straight lines, cardinal directions, discrete colors
 - Minimize interference from integral dimensions
- Star Coordinates:
 - Standard encoding for every dimension, flexible
 - Even lets you see correlations to some degree
 - Can even let you see correlations across multiple glyphs
 - (demo)

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Placement As Encoding

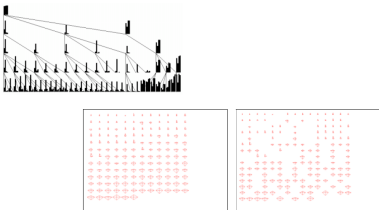
- Notice that it uses location and placement as key component of encoding
- There are many ways to do location (Kandogan)

Placement As Encoding

- Data-driven placement
 - Direct mapping from data to on-screen location
 - Can be raw (star coordinates) or derived (MDS, PCA)
 - Raw = direct, exact, Derived = fuzzy semantics
- Structure-driven placement
 - Analytic structure is posited atop data
 - What do I mean?

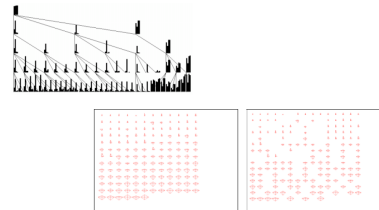
Placement As Encoding

- Structure-driven placement, cont:
 - Explicit graph structure or tree structure
 - Compare with star co-ordinates: clusters make themselves obvious



Placement As Encoding

- Glyph is given meaning not only in and of itself but relative to others
- Space is one of the best ways to order / structure data



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Conclusion

- Glyph design and placement is a tricky process
 - Tricky to define, tricky to design
- Many interfering and confounding factors
 - Simple approaches still outweigh overloaded encodings (Yost)
 - Concepts are generalizable and applicable in other areas of viz
 - (Texture, small multiples as seen through a glyph framework?)
- Questions?