



visualization of **time-oriented data**

introduction

Wolfgang Aigner

aigner@ifs.tuwien.ac.at

<http://ieg.ifs.tuwien.ac.at/~aigner/>

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Data types

[Shneiderman, 1996]

1-dimensional

2-dimensional

3-dimensional

Temporal

= 4D space

“the world we are living in”

Multi-dimensional

Tree

Network

Spatial + temporal dimensions

Every data element we measure is related and often only meaningful in context of
space + time

Example: price of a computer

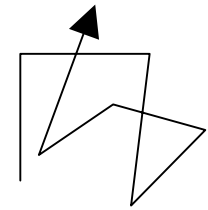
where?

when?

Differences between space and time

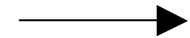
Space can be traversed “arbitrarily”

we can move back to where we came from



Time is unidirectional

we can't go back or forward in time



Humans have senses for perceiving **space**

visually, touch

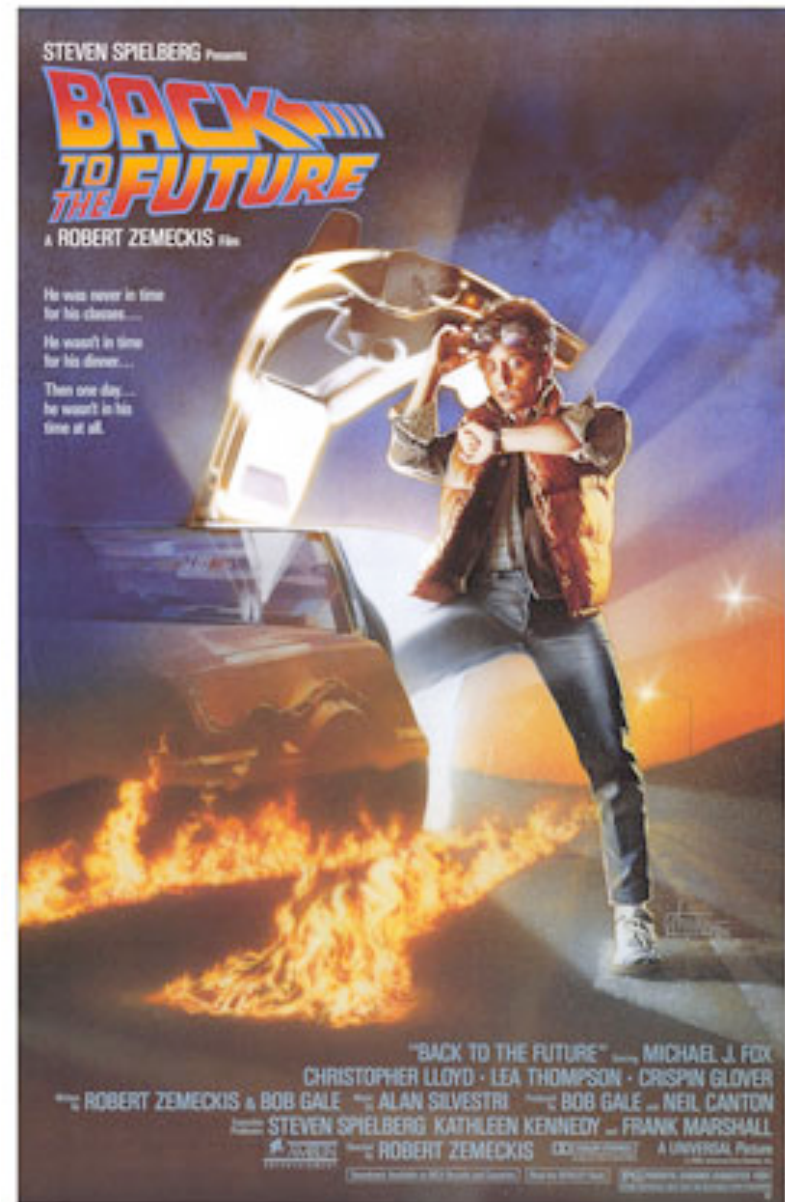
Humans don't have senses for perceiving **time**

Interactive visualization

Gives us the ability to...

**...travel in time
virtually.**

informations-
visualisierung



Time-oriented data?

informations-
visualisierung

Zeit	Montag 4.10.2004	Zeit	Dienstag 5.10.2004	Mittwoch 6.10.2004	Donnerstag 7.10.2004	Freitag 8.10.2004
		9.00 bis 10.45	Plenar- veranstaltungen 1+2+3	Plenar- veranstaltungen 7+8+9	Plenar- veranstaltungen 13+14	Sektionen, Arbeitsgruppen, Ad-hoc- Gruppen
11.00 bis 13.00	Sektions- sprecher-treffen Presse- konferenz	11.00 bis 12.45	Plenar- veranstaltungen 4+5+6	Plenar- veranstaltungen 10+11+12	Plenar- veranstaltungen 15+16+17	Abschluss- veranstaltung
		13.00 bis 14.00	Mittags- vorlesungen 1+2	Mittags- vorlesungen 3+4	Mittags- vorlesungen 5+6	
		17.00 bis 18.00	Authors meet Critics, Foren, Sonder- veranstaltungen	Authors meet Critics, Foren, Sonder- veranstaltungen	Authors meet Critics, Foren, Sonder- veranstaltungen	
		18.00 bis 20.00	Abend- veranstaltungen 1+2	Sonder- veranstaltung DGS Mitglieder- versammlung	Abend- veranstaltungen 3+4	
Ab 20.00	Kongressparty	20.00	Podiums- diskussion	Sonder- veranstaltung	Podiums- diskussion	
Zeit	Montag 4.10.2004	Zeit	Dienstag 5.10.2004	Mittwoch 6.10.2004	Donnerstag 7.10.2004	Freitag 8.10.2004

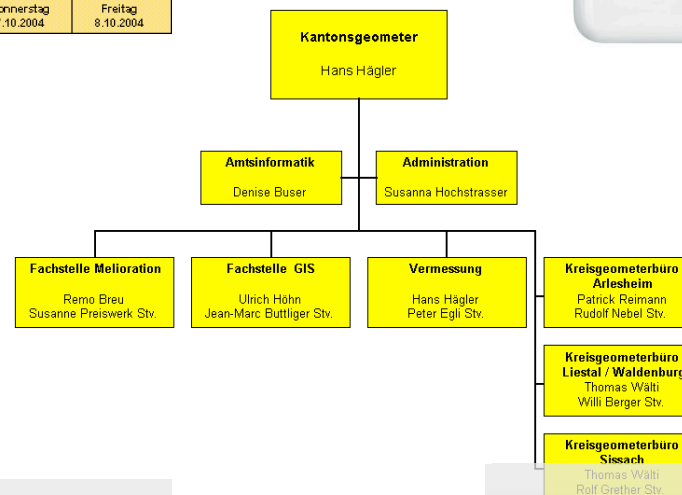
Event calendar



iPod price



Snow height &
sunshine hours

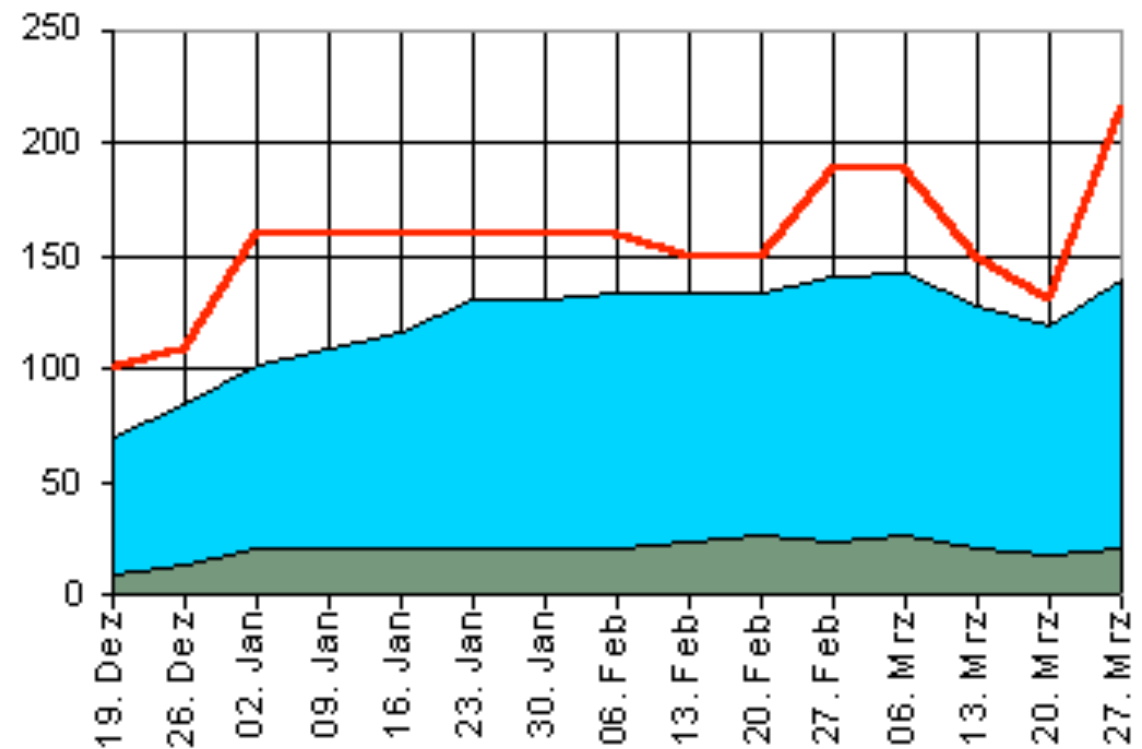


Organization
chart

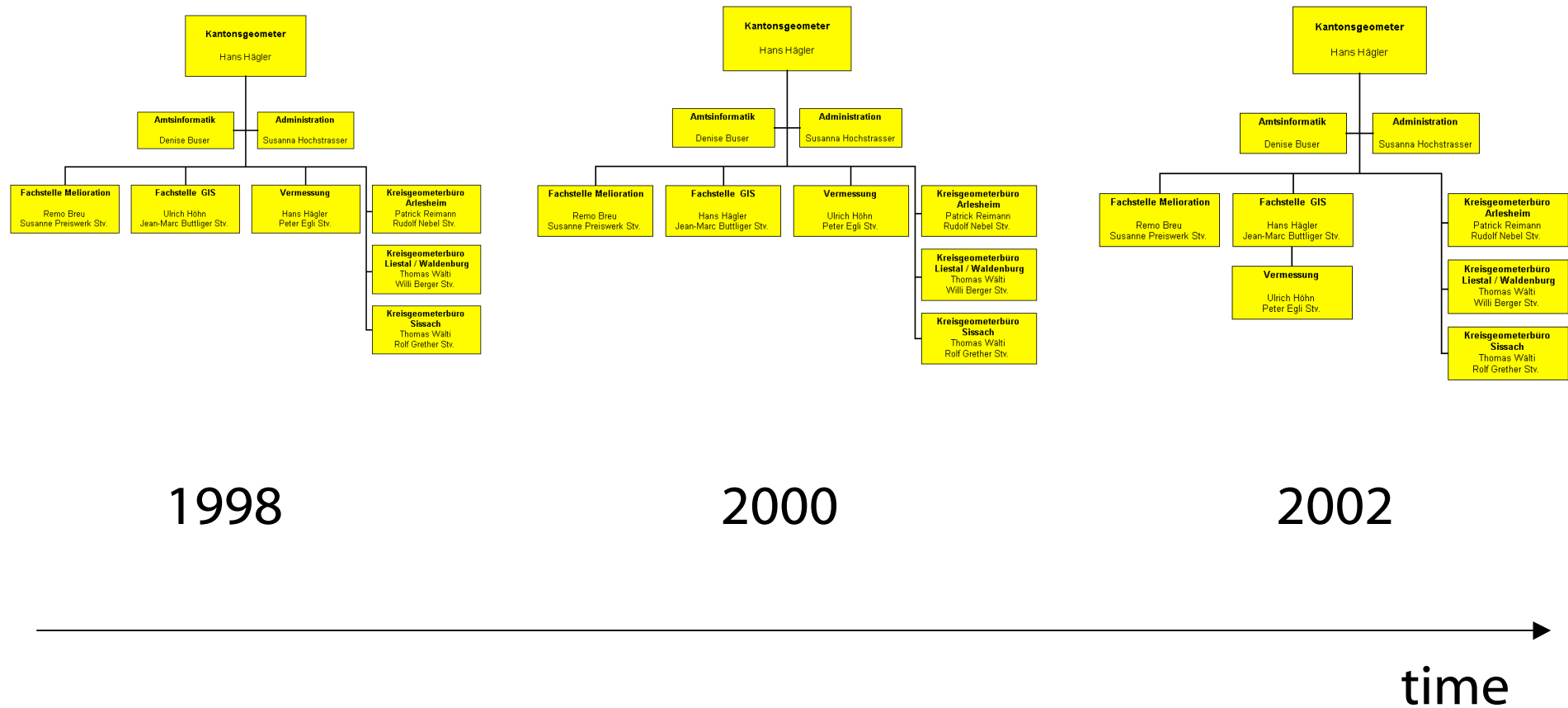
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14.00 bis 17.00	Eröffnungs- veranstaltung	14.15 bis 17.00	Sektionen, Arbeitsgruppen, Ad-hoc- Gruppen	Sektionen, Arbeitsgruppen, Ad-hoc- Gruppen	Sektionen, Arbeitsgruppen, Ad-hoc- Gruppen	Konzilsitzung Presse- konferenz
		17.00 bis 18.00	Authors meet Critics, Foren, Sonder- veranstaltungen	Authors meet Critics, Foren, Sonder- veranstaltungen	Authors meet Critics, Foren, Sonder- veranstaltungen	
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Snow height & sunshine hours



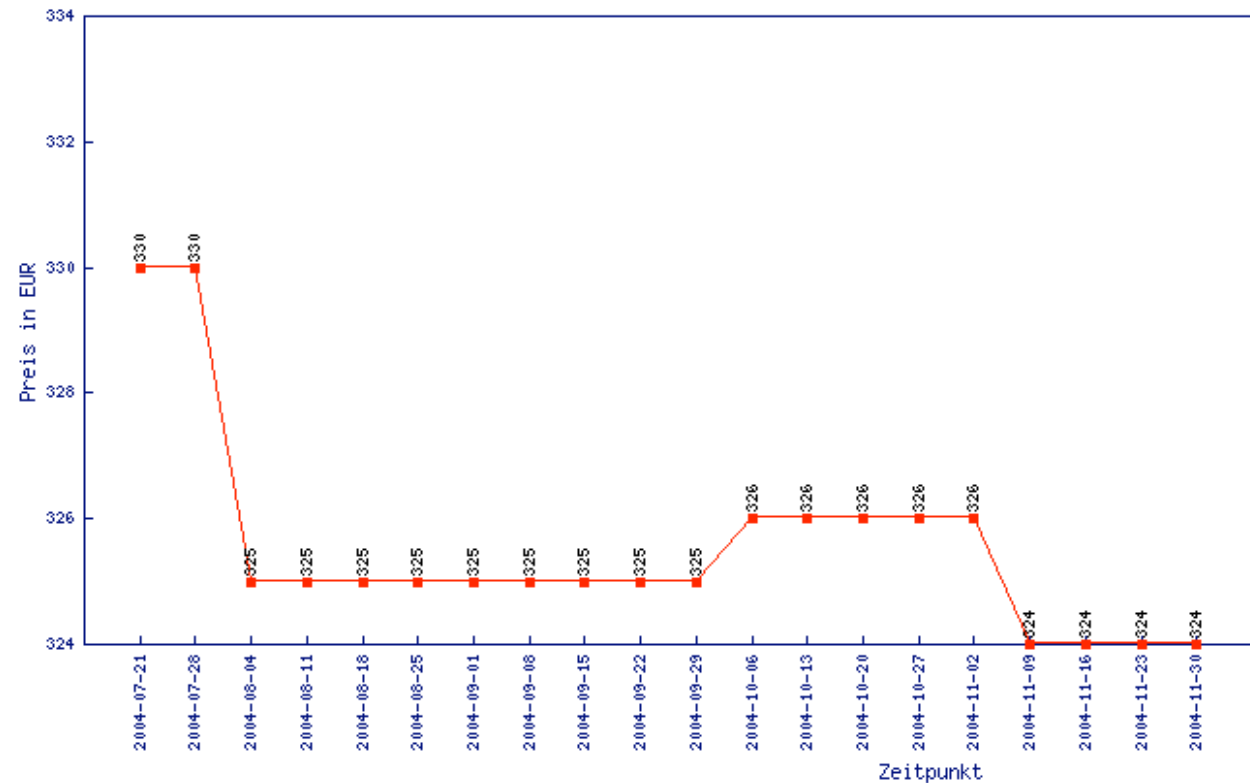
Organization chart



iPod price



Preis in €	Anbieter	Händler-Bewertung	Verfügbarkeit lt. Händler
324,--	T-Online-Shop [zum Shop]	Note: 2,24	Versandfertig in ca. 14 Tagen



Infos AGB Meinungen	Note: 1,09 14 Bewertungen	Details zur Anfrage Vorkasse: € 5,30 Nachnahme: zzgl. € 4,80 kostenlose Zustellung in
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What is time?

"If no one asks me, I know.

But if I wanted to explain it to one who asks me, I plainly do not know."

-- Augustinus (AD 354-430, The Confessions)

"Die Empfindung der Zeit hängt davon ab, auf welcher Seite der geschlossenen Klotür man sich befindet."

-- Albert Einstein

What is time-oriented data?

no formal definition

what is considered as time-oriented data depends on the intended **task**

a possible definition:

Data, where **changes over time** or **temporal aspects** play a central role or are of interest.

Visualization of time-oriented data

What?

time & data

1

Why?

user tasks

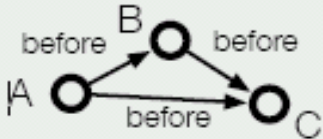
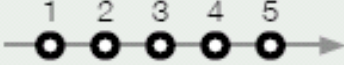





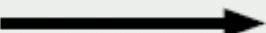
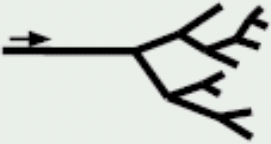

2

How?

visualization & interaction

3

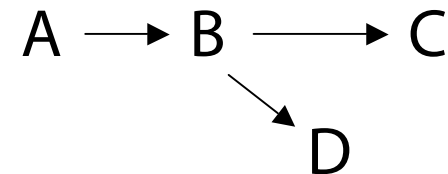
Modeling time

scale	 ordinal	 discrete	 continuous
scope	 point-based	 interval-based	
arrangement	 linear	 cyclic	
viewpoint	 ordered	 branching	 multiple perspectives

Scale

ordinal

only order is known



discrete

every element of time has a unique predecessor and successor
comparable to Integer

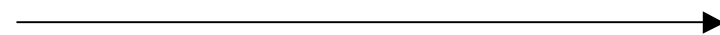


continuous

between any two elements in time there might be another one
in between

dense time

comparable to Float



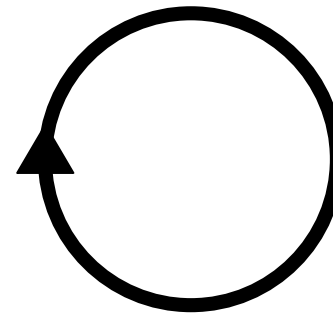
Arrangement

linear



each element of time has a unique predecessor and a unique successor

cyclic



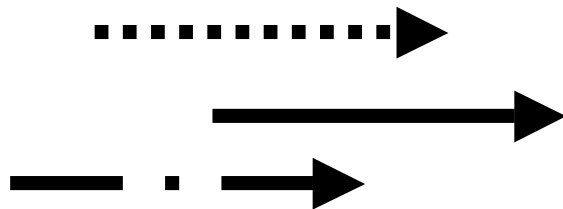
summer is before winter, but winter is also before summer

Viewpoints

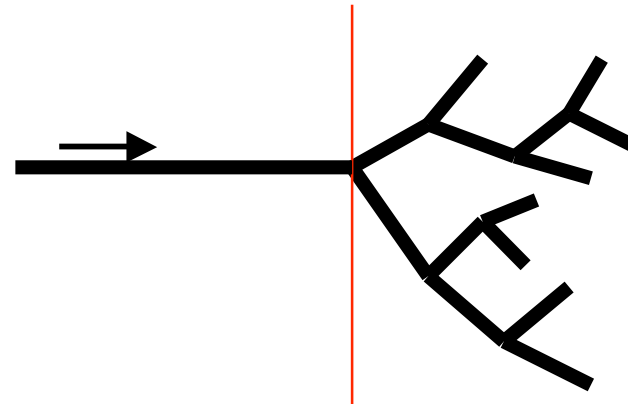
ordered



multiple perspectives



branching



Past

Definite time - data
element
assignment

Present









Currently valid
state

Future

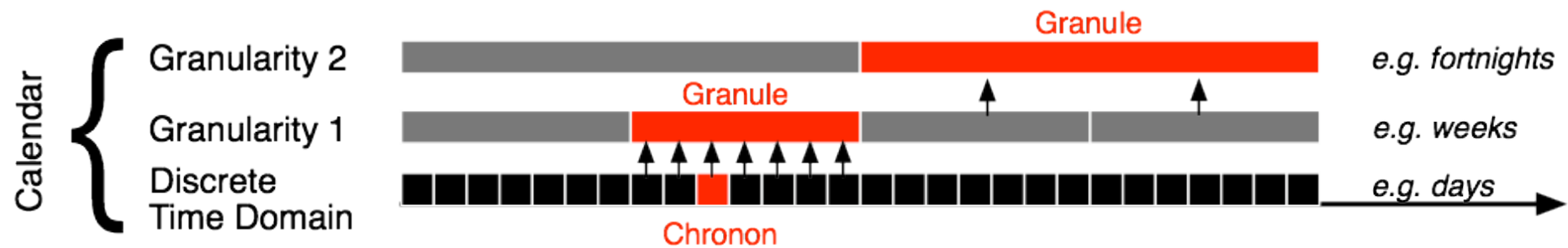
Planning
Temporal uncertainty
Alternative scenarios

Modeling time

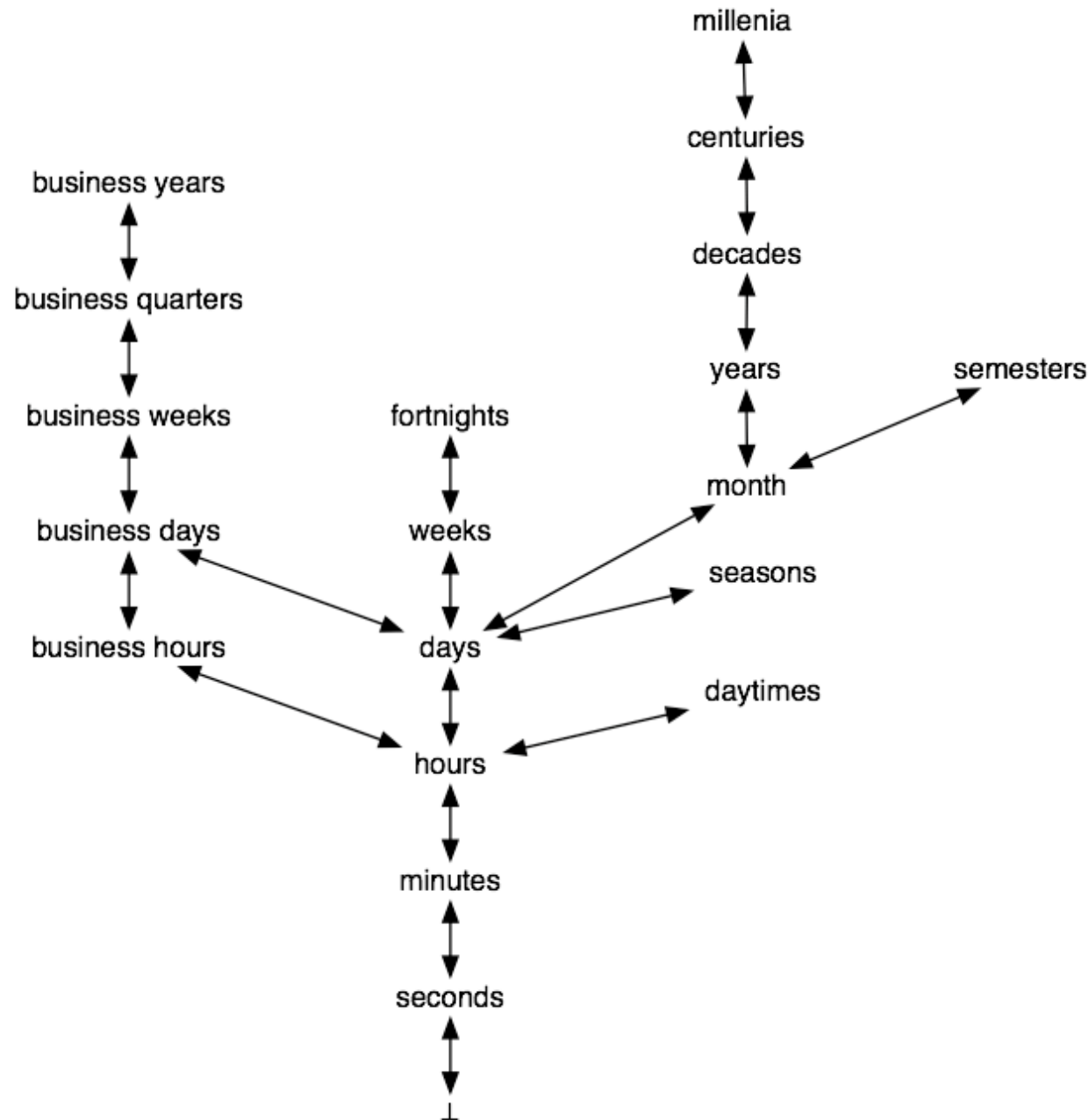
Abstractions

granularity & calendars	 none	 single	 multiple
time primitives	 instant	 interval	 span
determinacy	 determinate	 indeterminate	

Granularity

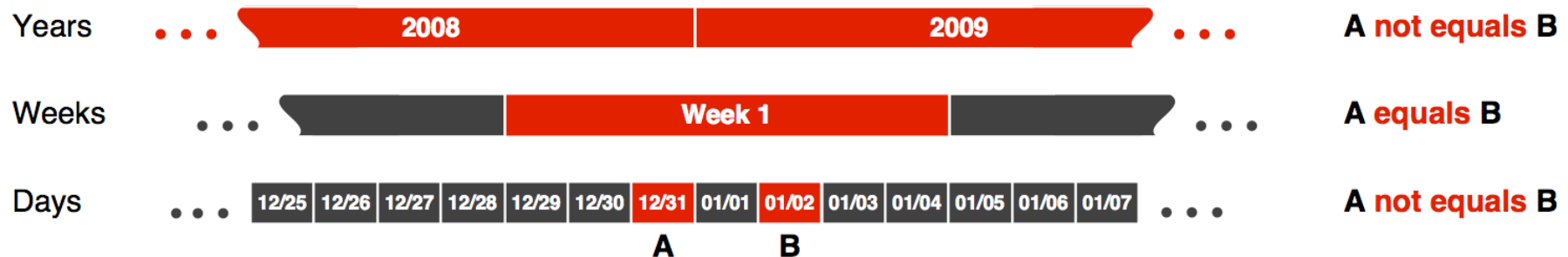


Calendar



Example: Granularity paradoxon

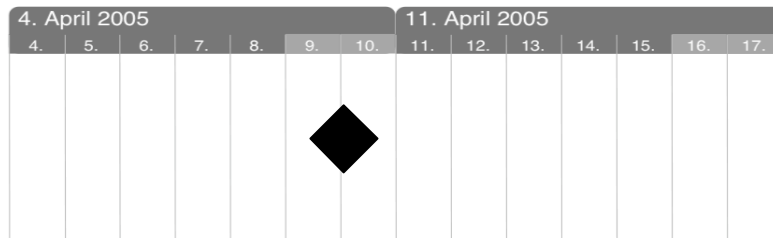
Relationship of A and B:



Time primitives

anchored

instant - single point in time

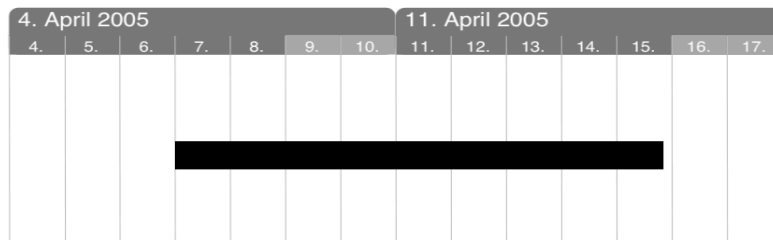


unanchored

span - duration of time



interval - duration between 2 instants



Determinacy

determinate

complete knowledge of temporal attributes

indeterminate

incomplete knowledge of temporal attributes

no exact knowledge

i.e. "time when the earth was formed"

future planning






i.e. "it will take 2-3 weeks"

imprecise event times

i.e. "one or two days ago"

multiple granularities

Characterizing data

scale	3.14 3.27 4.88 quantitative	coconut banana apple qualitative
frame of reference	▼ abstract	 spatial
kind of data	 events	 states
number of variables	 univariate	 multivariate

Relating data & time

internal time

inherent in the data
model



non-temporal



temporal

external time

extrinsic to the data
model



static



dynamic

Visualization of time-oriented data

What?
time & data

1

Why?
user tasks

2

How?
visualization & interaction

3

Low-level Task List 1/2

Existence of a data element

Does a data element exist at a specific time?

Example: Was a measurement made in July, 1960?

Temporal location

When does a data element exist in time?

Example: Is there a lecture taking place on November 24, 2005?

Time interval

How long is the time span from beginning to end of the data element?

Example: How long was the processing time for data set A?

Temporal texture

How often does a data element occur?

Example: How often was Jane sick last year?

Low-level Task List 2/2

Rate of change

How fast is a data element changing or how much difference is there from data element to data element over time?

Example: How much did the price of gasoline change since last September?

Sequence

In what order do data elements appear?

Example: Did the explosion happen before or after the car accident?

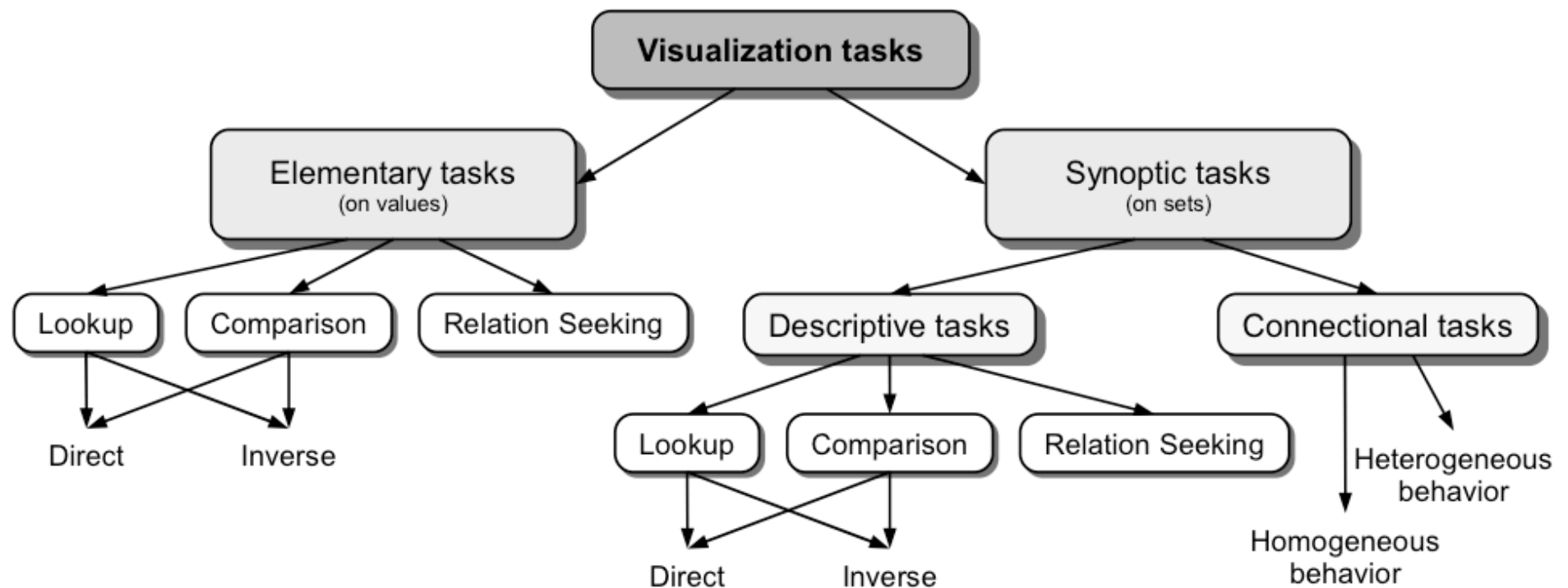
Synchronization

Do data elements exist together?

Example: Is Jill's birthday on Easter Monday this year?

Task Taxonomy 1/2

[Andrienko & Andrienko, 2006]



Task Taxonomy 2/2

[Andrienko & Andrienko, 2006]

Task Type	Example
<i>Elementary</i>	
Direct lookup	What was the price of Google stocks on January 14?
Inverse lookup	On which day(s) was the lowest stock price for Amazon in 2010?
Direct comparison	Compare the stock prices of Yahoo and Microsoft on January 14.
Inverse comparison	Did the price of an Apple stock reach \$200 before or after January 14?
Relation seeking	On which days was the price of Adobe stocks higher than the price of AOL stocks?
<i>Synoptic</i>	
Direct lookup (pattern definition)	What was the trend of Oracle stocks during January?
Inverse lookup (pattern search)	Find months in which the price of Novell stocks decreased.
Direct (pattern) comparison	Compare the behavior of the stock price of Hewlett-Packard in January and June.
Inverse (pattern) comparison	How is a decreasing trend of Dell stocks related to the period of summer vacation?
Relation seeking	Find two contiguous months with opposite trends in the stock price of Lenovo.
Homogeneous behavior	Is the behavior of Nokia stocks influencing the behavior of Motorola stocks?
Heterogeneous behavior	Do the phases of the moon influence the behavior of Intel stocks?

Visualization of time-oriented data

What?
time & data

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visualization & interaction

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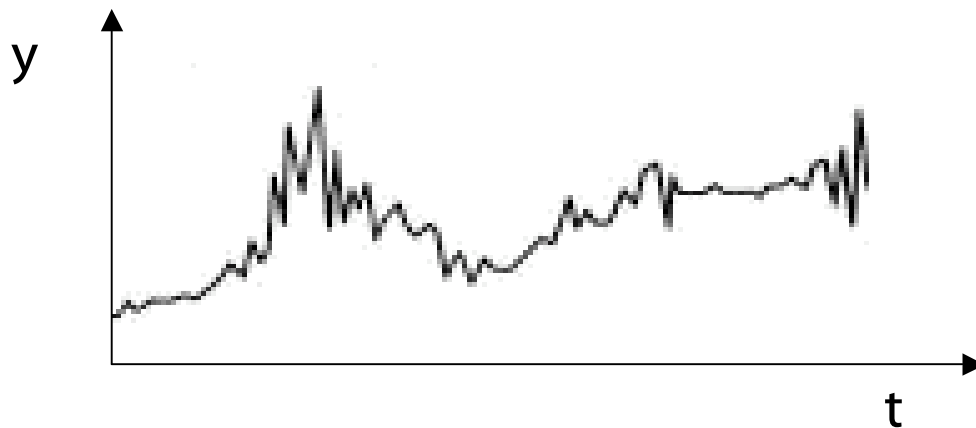
Visualization roots

Statistics

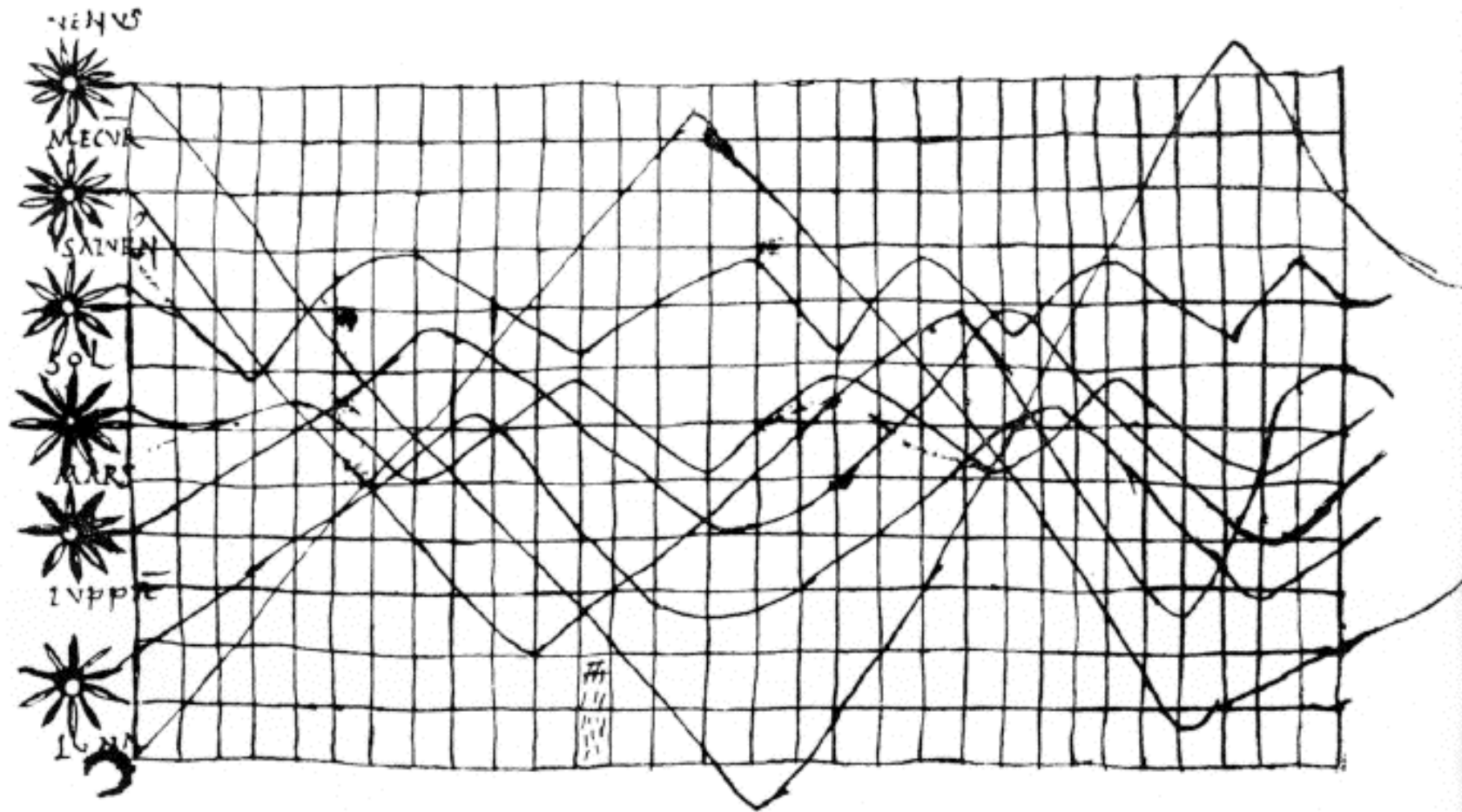
Visualization of time-series.

The time-series plot is the most frequently used form of graphic design. [Tufté, 1983]

Mostly one parameter over time.

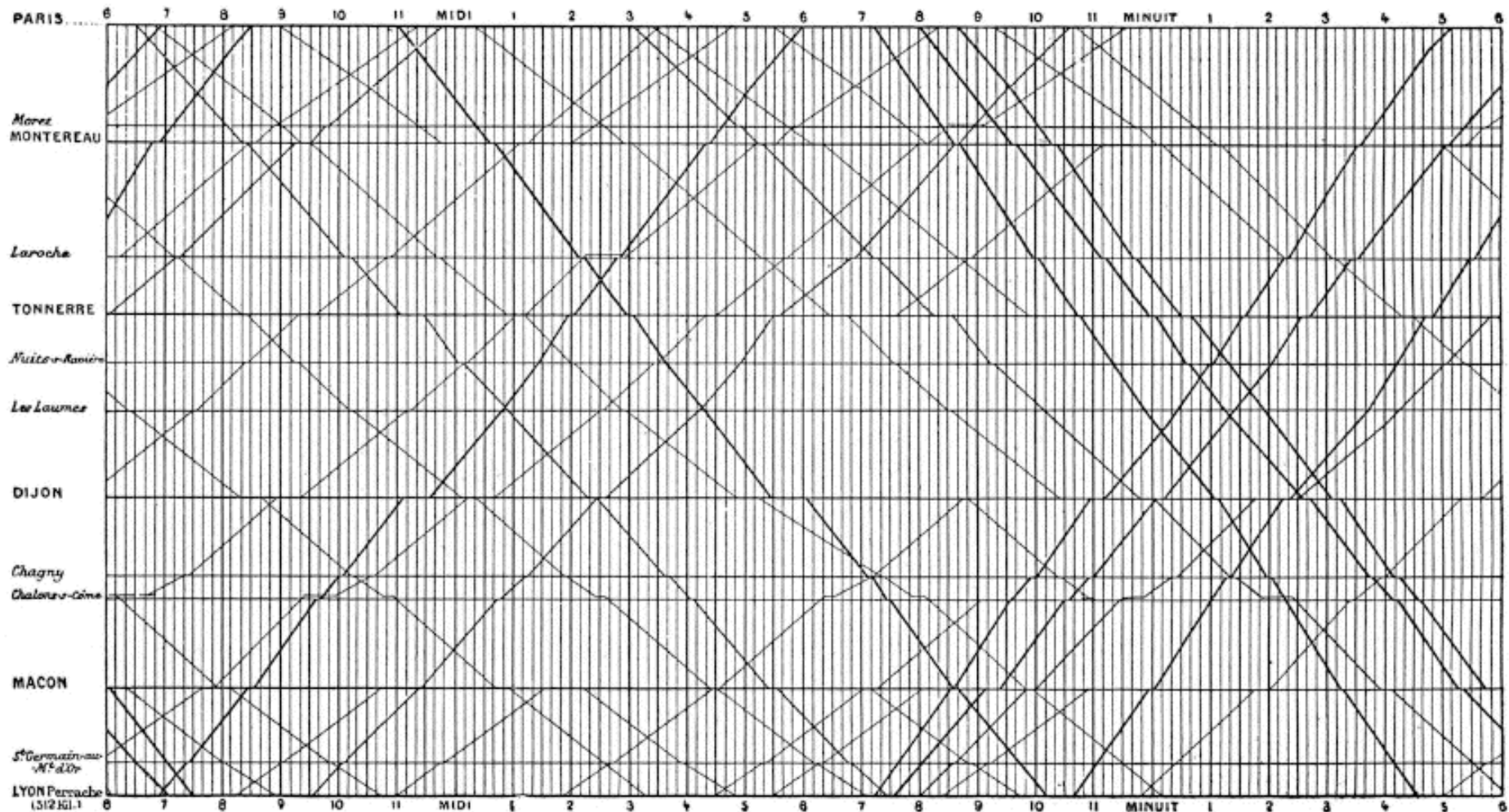


Early time-series plot



Part of a text for monastery schools
10th or 11th century (!)
Inclinations of the planetary orbits over time
800 years before other time-series plots appeared

Train schedule

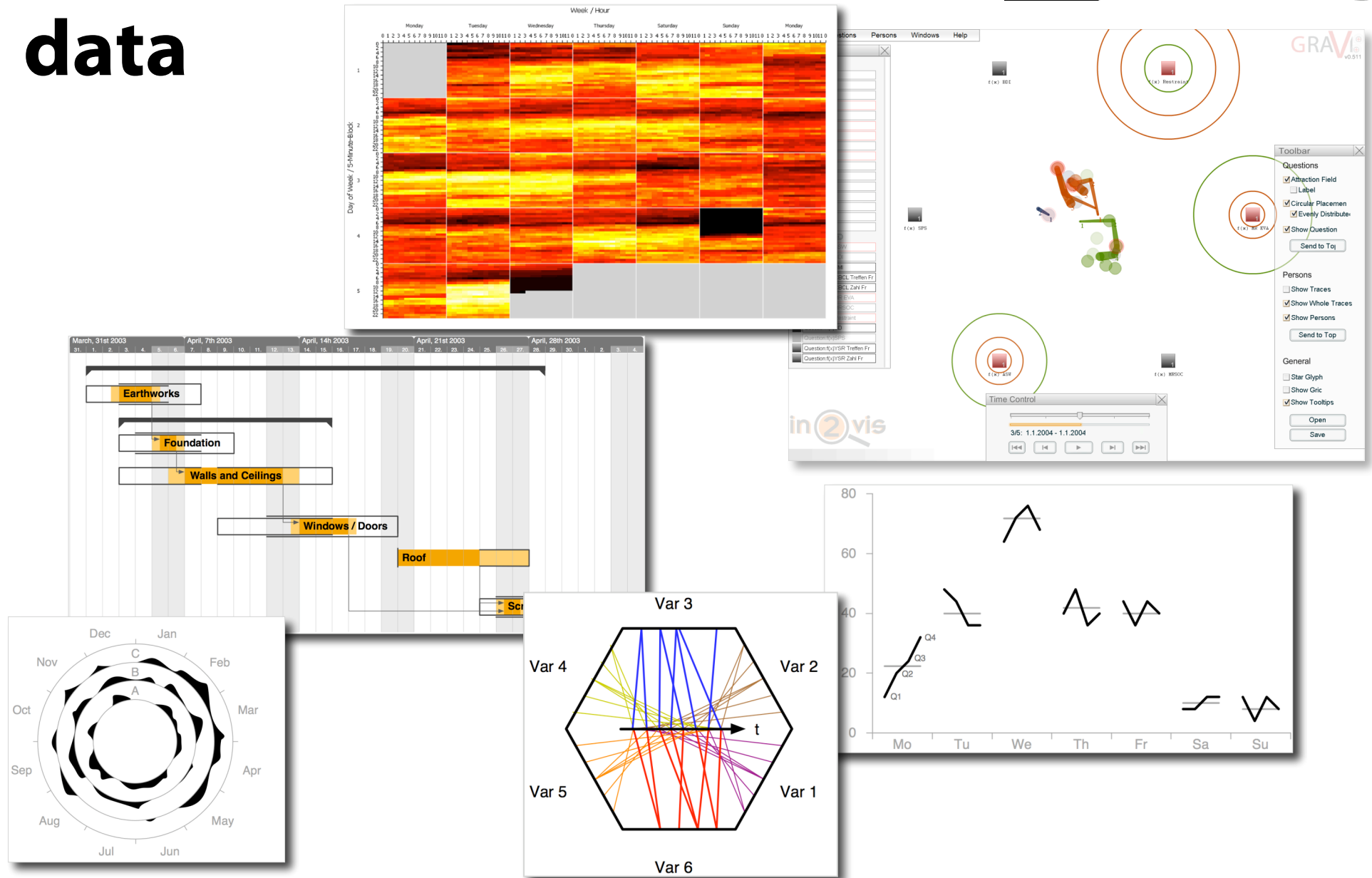


Paris to Lyon (1880s)

E. J. Marey, *La Méthode Graphique* (Paris, 1885), p. 20. The method is attributed to the French engineer, Ibry.

Visualizing time-oriented data

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Visual mapping of time

Dynamic: *Time → Time (Animation)*

probably the most natural form of mapping
no “conversion” of concepts needed in between
well suited for

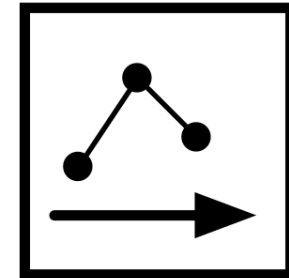
- keeping track of changes

- following trends and movements

not well suited for

- analytic and explorative tasks

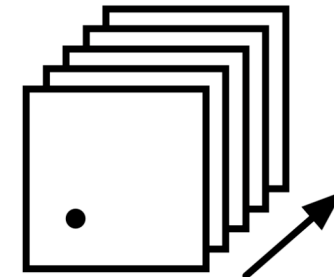
- no direct comparison of parameters between different points in time is possible



Static: *Time → Space*

mapping of time to visual features

direct comparison of parameters between different points in time is possible



Visual variables

position

most common mapping

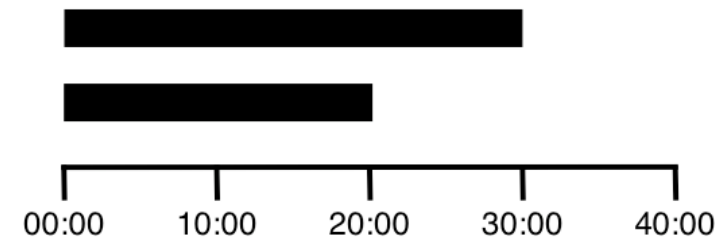
the most accurately perceived visual feature



length

second most accurate attribute

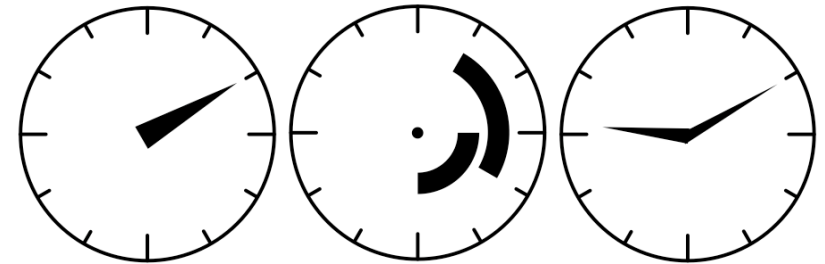
typically, the length of an object denotes the duration, as for example in timelines



Visual variables

angle, slope

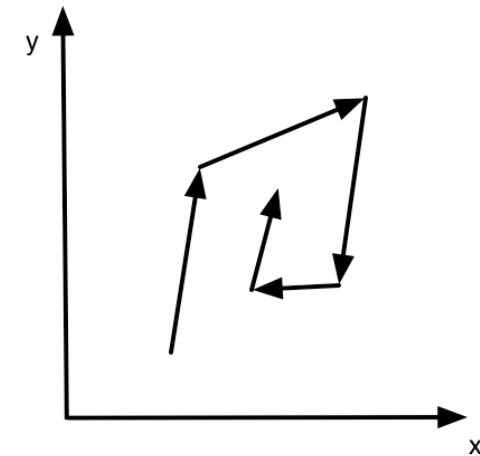
analog-clock-based visualizations



connection

connecting arrows or lines

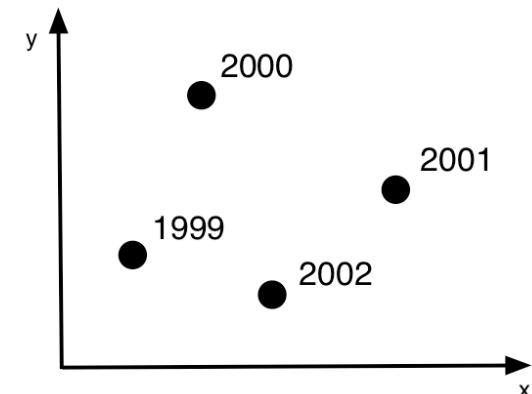
“before element” --> “after element”



text, label

simple text labelling

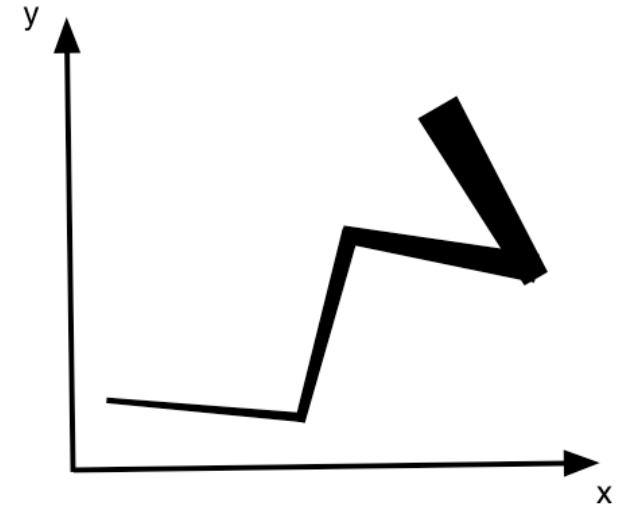
often combined with “connection”



Visual variables

line (thickness)

Increasing or decreasing with time

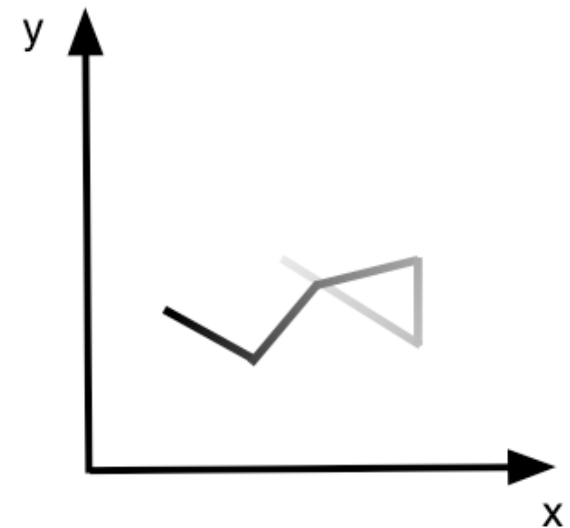


color (brightness, saturation, hue)

brightness most appropriate

“fading away” against the background

transparency



Visual variables

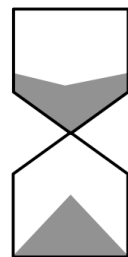
area

enclosure

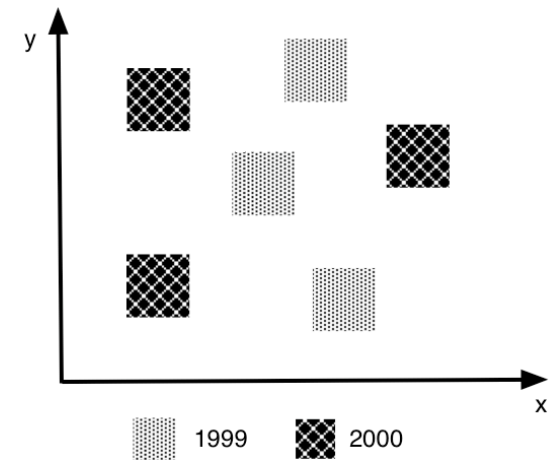
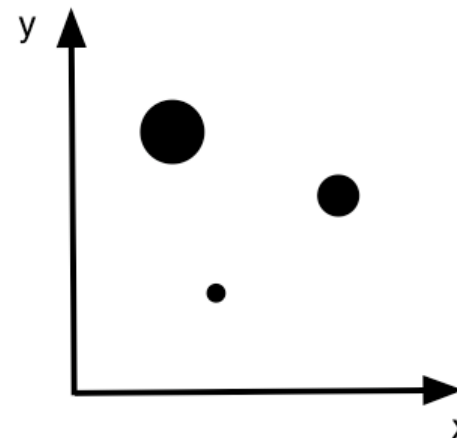
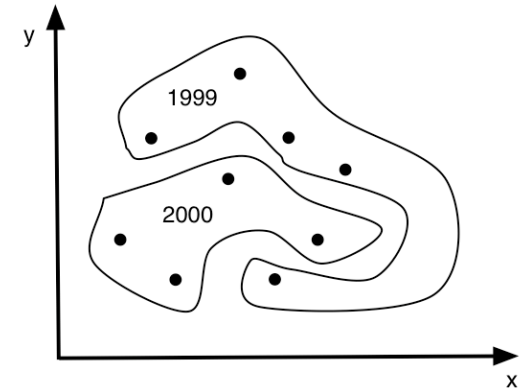
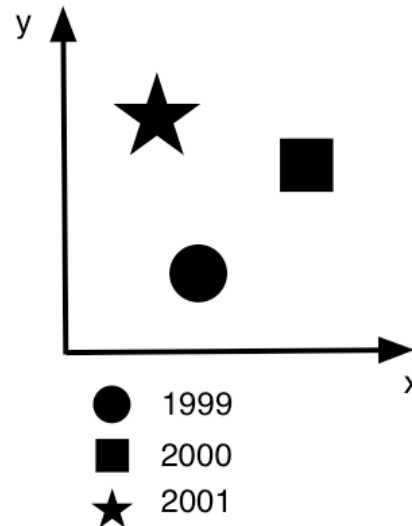
size

texture

shape



less suited



Interaction facilitates active discourse with the data and visualization

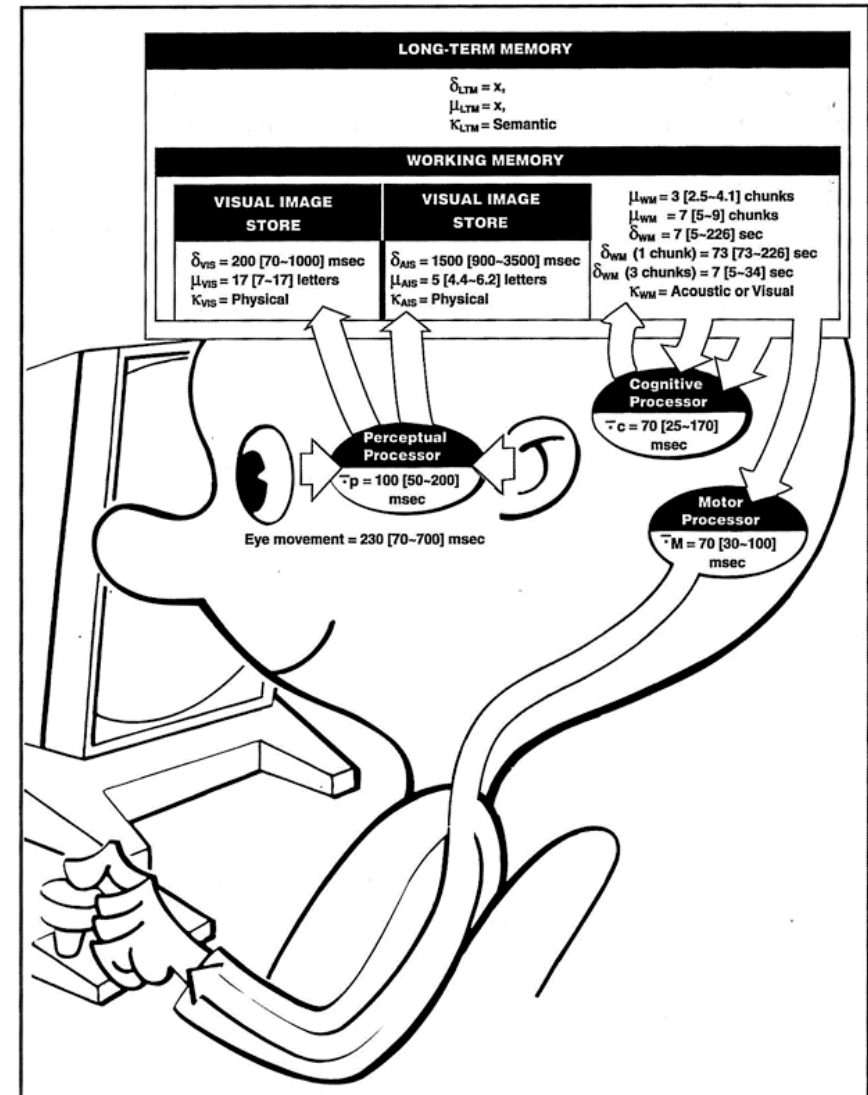
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see

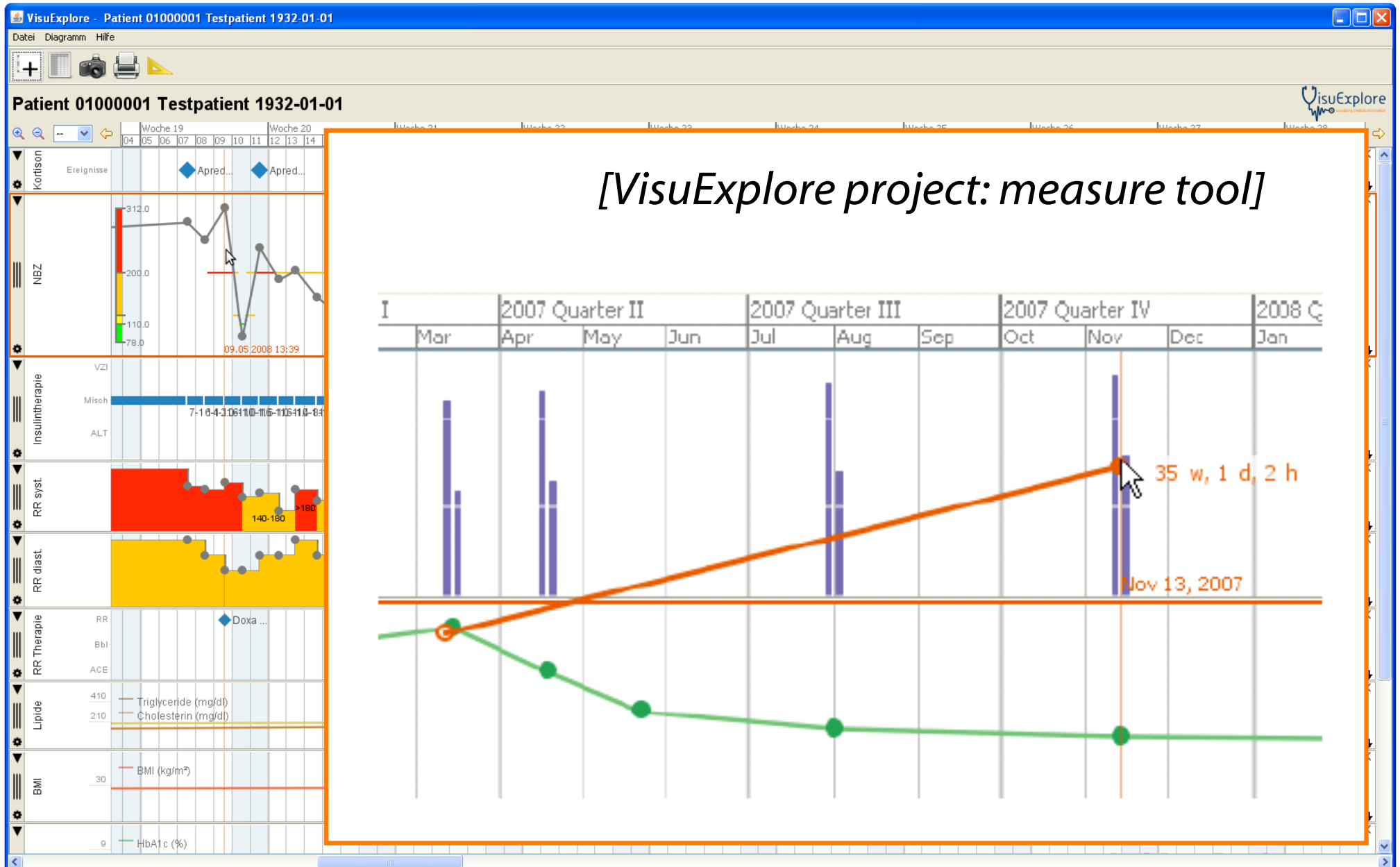


think

modify



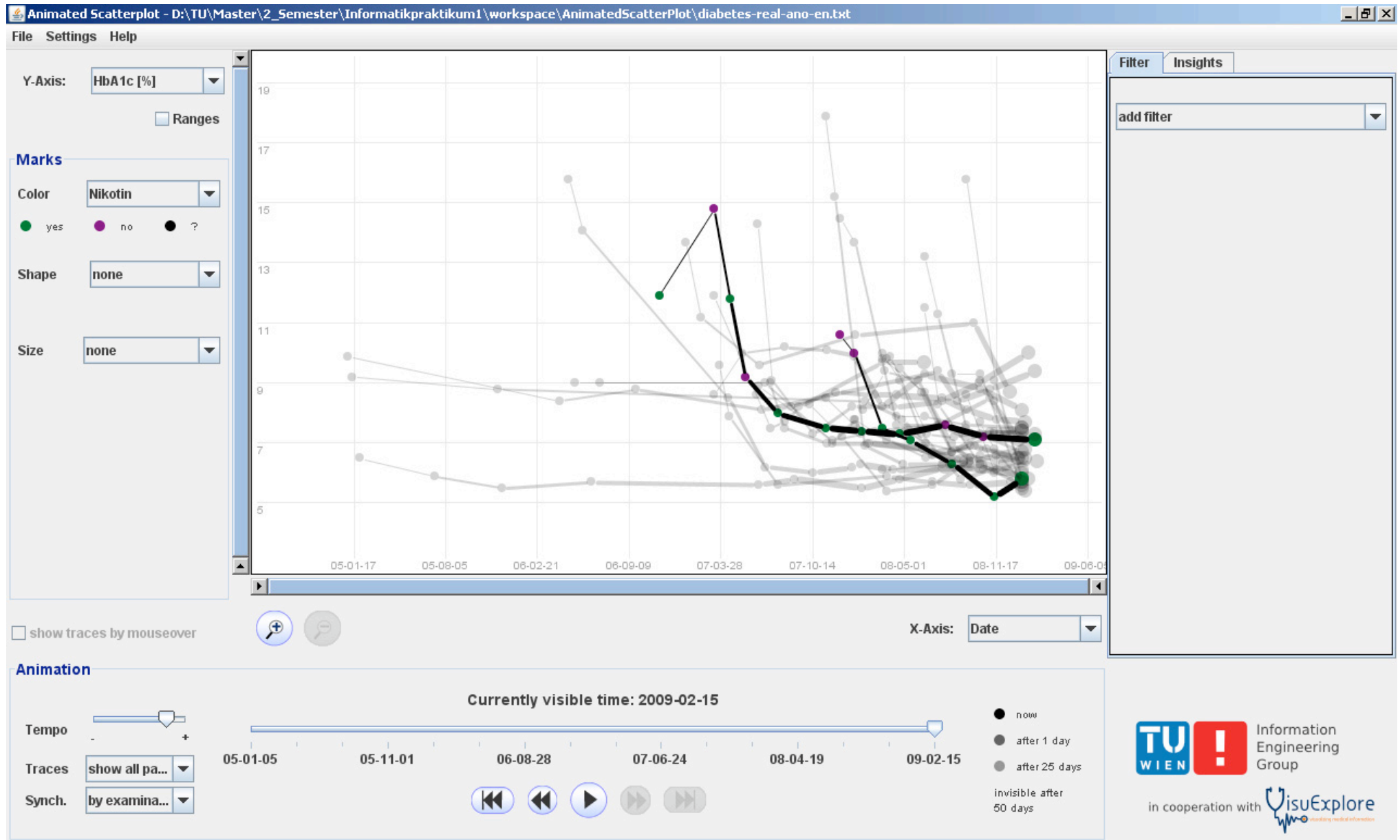
informations-
visualisierung
[VisuExplore project]



Interacting with time

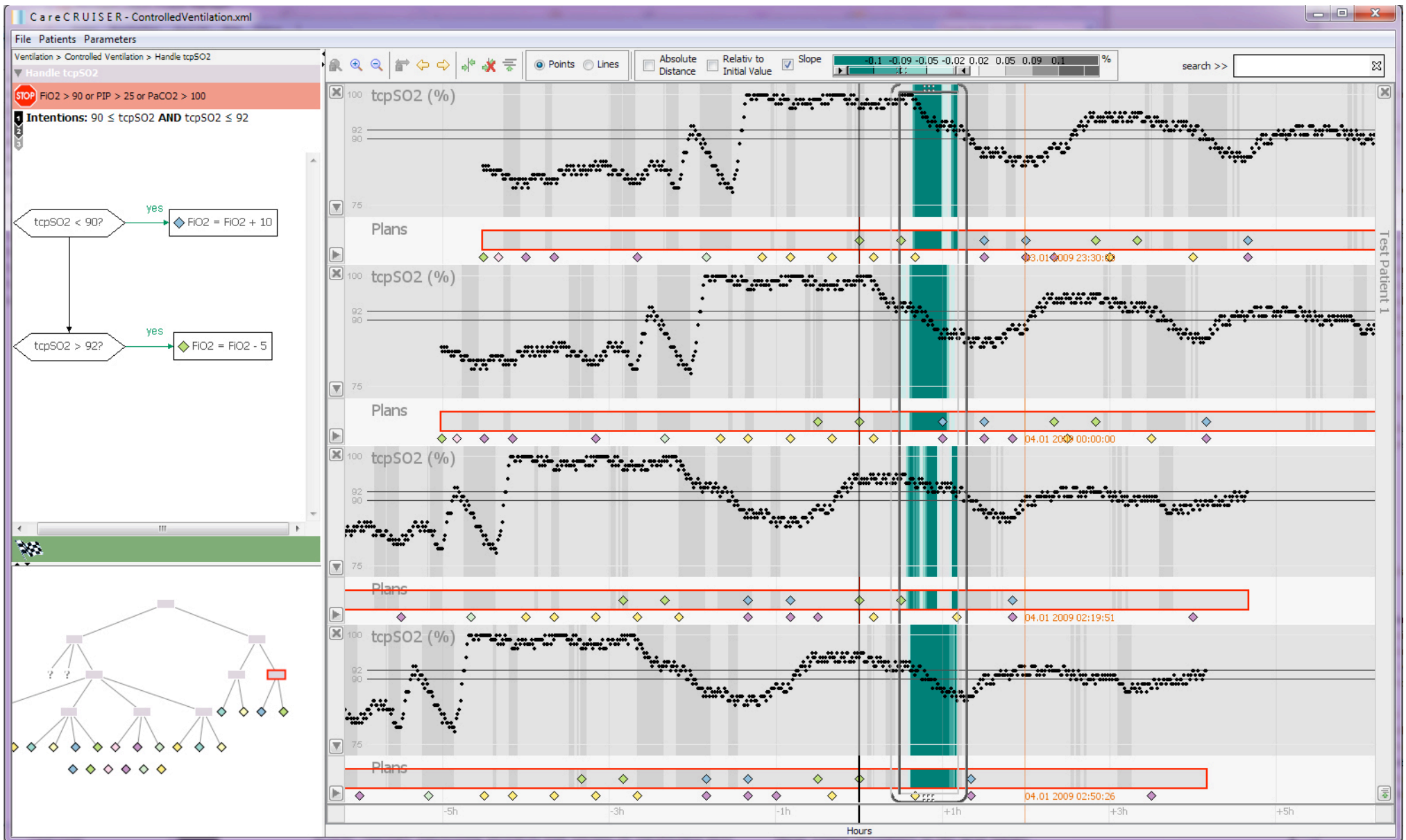
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[Animated Scatterplot project]



Interacting with time

informations-
visualisierung
[CareCruiser project]



Visualization of time-oriented data

What?

time & data

1

Why?

user tasks

2

How?

visualization & interaction

3

Forthcoming book 2011

informatics-
visualisierung



Visualization of Time-Oriented Data

Series: » Human–Computer Interaction Series

Aigner, W., Miksch, S., Schumann, H., Tominski, C.

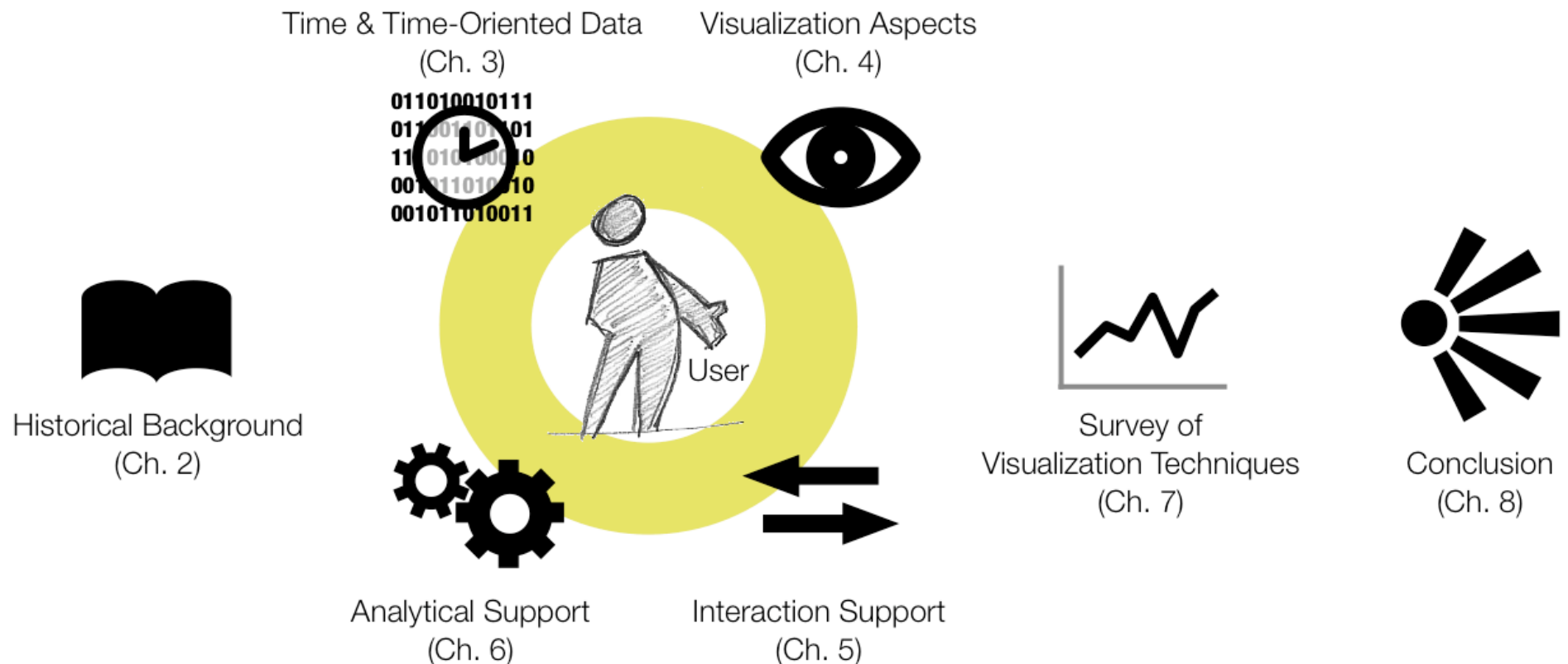
1st Edition., 2011, XVI, 184 p. 150 illus. in color., Hardcover

ISBN: 978-0-85729-078-6

Due: May 20, 2011

Aigner, Miksch, Schumann, Tominski: **Visualization of Time-Oriented Time** (2011)

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Visualization design

What is presented?
time and data

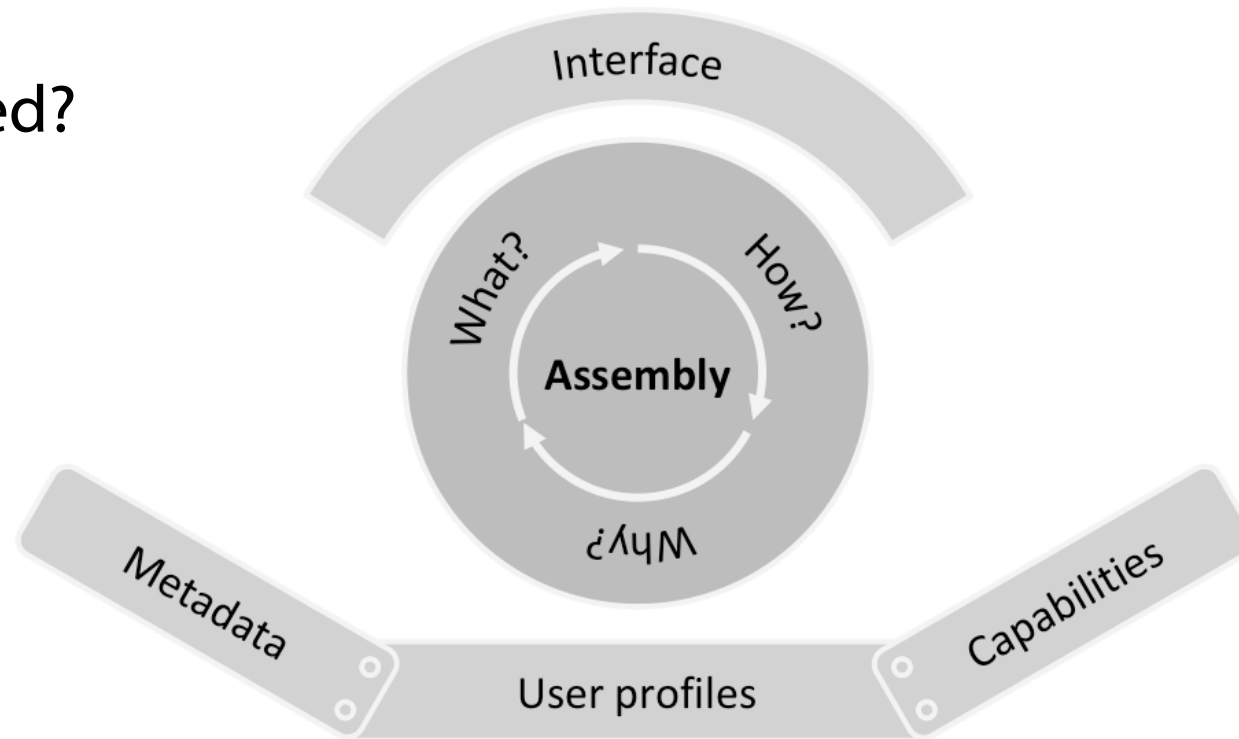
Why is it
presented?
user tasks

How is it
presented?
**visual
representation**

- Characteristics of time
- Characteristics of data

- Analysis tasks
- Interaction intents
- User preferences

- Visualization methods
- Interaction methods
- Analytical methods



[Aigner, Miksch Schumann,
Tominski, 2011]

Compared: 75 methods

	data				time				vis			
	variables		frame of reference		arrangement		time primitives		mapping		dimensionality	
	univariate	multivariate	abstract	spatial	linear	cyclic	instant	interval	static	dynamic	2D	3D
Count	35	41	64	10	67	7	63	19	66	7	54	23
Percent	49%	57%	89%	14%	93%	10%	88%	26%	92%	10%	75%	32%
Point Plot Line Plot Bar Graph, Spike Graph Sparkline Cycle Plot TrendDisplay Tile Maps Multi Scale Temporal Refinement GROOVE												
Worm Plots Software Evolution Analysis Grain Trendalyzer, Motion Chart, Animated Scatterplot Process Visualization Flushing Guide Time Line Browser PulloutFinder Pearl Zoom LifeLines Information Delineation Data Venn VIS-STAMP Space-Time Cube GeoTime PraxiLenses Helix Lenses												
Count	35	41	64	10	67	7	63	19	66	7	54	23
Percent	49%	57%	89%	14%	93%	10%	88%	26%	92%	10%	75%	32%

[Aigner, Miksch, Schumann,
Tominski, 2011]