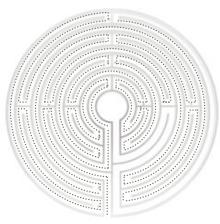


1

UE MAP Modèles informationnels pour l'analyse du bâti
infovis [visualisation et abstraction]



Des pratiques graphiques

(Graphic) Representation
Visualisation

Infovis (Information Visualisation)

Scientific visualisation,

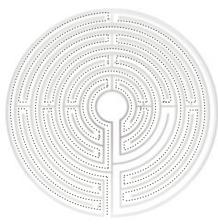
Knowledge visualisation

Visual analytics,

Des méthodes, des concepts, et des exemples

Clustering, data mining,
formalismes, métaphores,
modèles, master visualisation
(dispositif d'intégration)

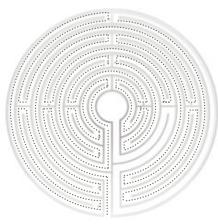
+ quelques règles



(graphic) Representation

A description of a thing or person (mental or concrete)

* Graphic representation is one of the systems of signs that man has built in order to retain, understand and communicate observations that are necessary to him [...]
[...] It constitutes the rational part of images.



(graphic) Representation

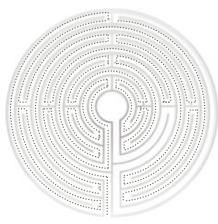
A description of a thing or person (mental or concrete)

Visualisation

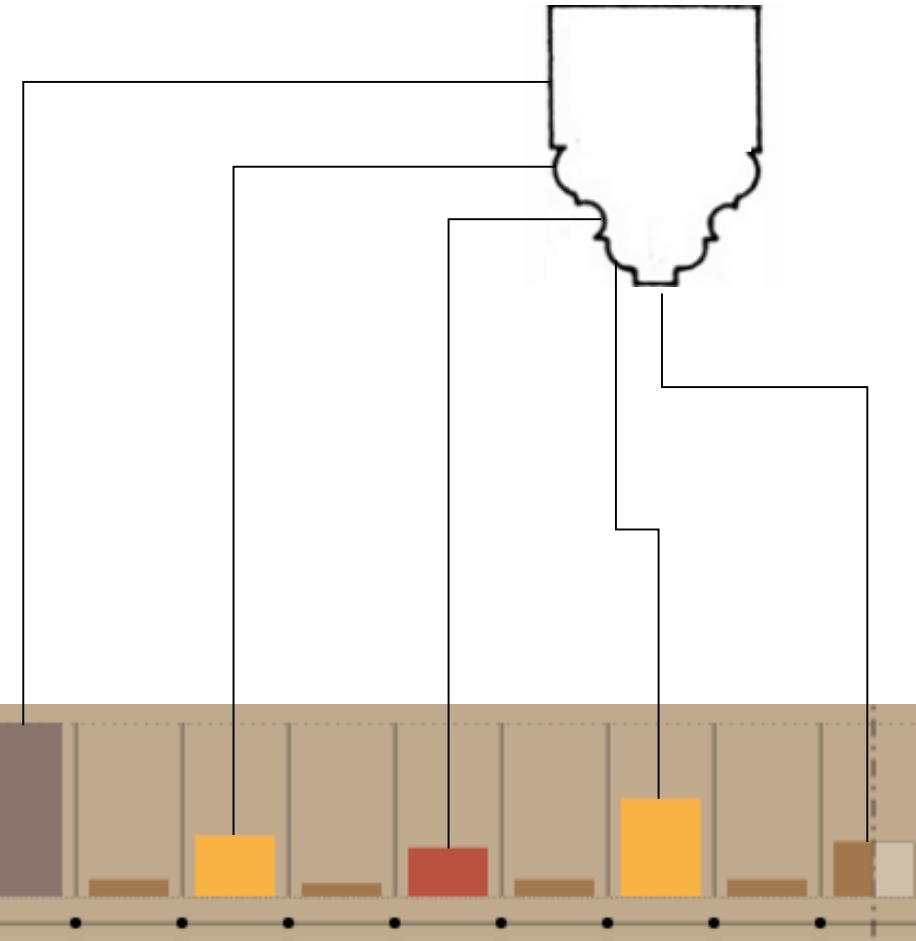
- * Visualisation can be defined as the use of visual representations to aid in the analysis of quantitative or qualitative information.
- ** Visualisation [...] is a cognitive activity

* W.Kienreich *Information and knowledge visualisation: an oblique view*,
MiaJournal vol0, 2006

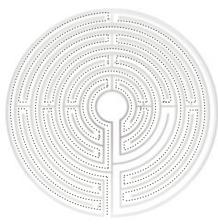
** R.Spence *Information Visualization*
Addison Wesley 2001



(graphic) Representation



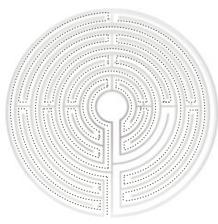
Visualisation



Information Visualisation (Infovis)

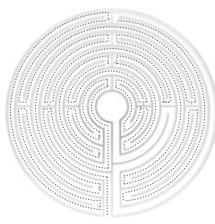
- * Information Visualisation is commonly defined as the use of computer-supported, interactive, visual representations of abstract data to amplify cognition.
- * Information Visualisation is distinguished by [...] :
 - abstract information
 - information seeking [...]
 - large, complex information spaces

* W.Kienreich *Information and knowledge visualisation: an oblique view*,
MiaJournal vol0, 2006

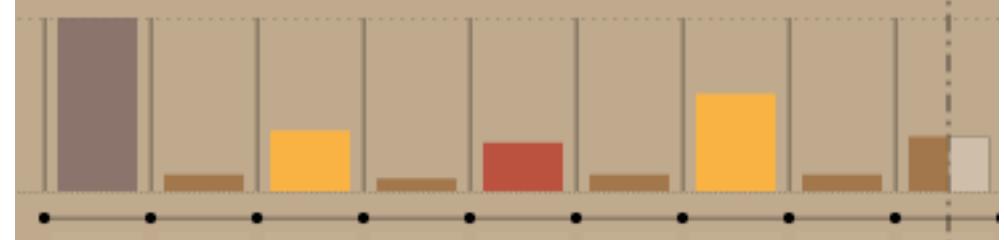


Scientific Visualisation

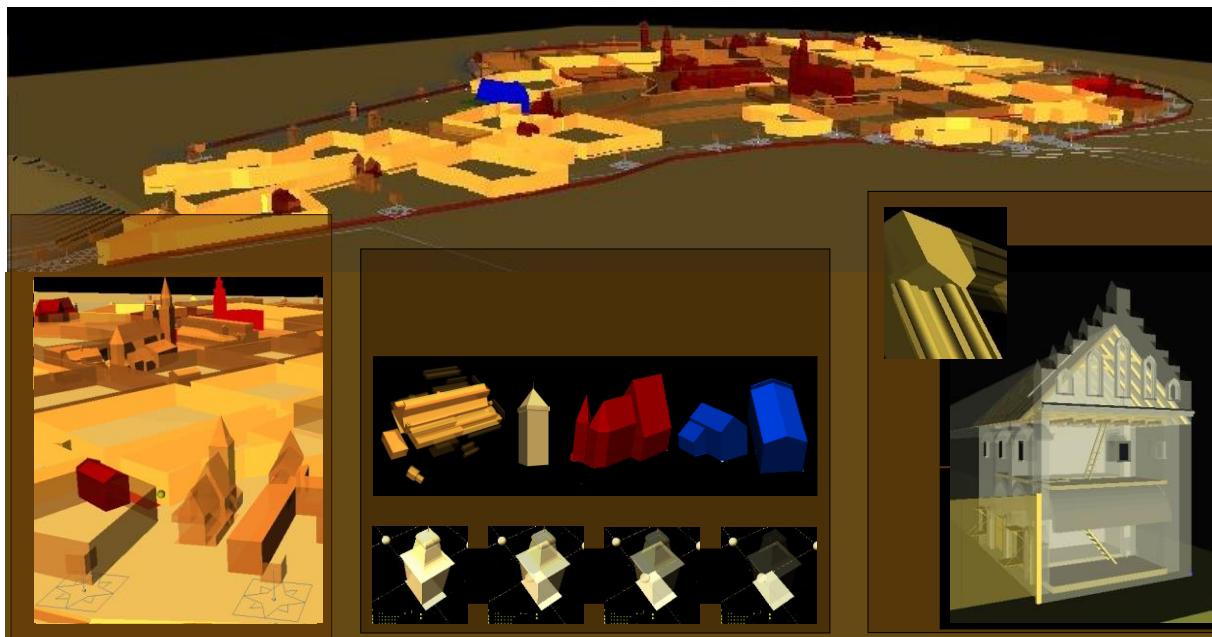
- * A related, and somewhat overlapping field
- * In scientific visualisation [...] what is primarily seen relates to, and represents visually a physical “thing” [...].



Visualisation



* In scientific visualisation [...] what is primarily seen relates to, and represents visually a physical “thing” [...].



Scientific
Visualisation

“Analysing architectural mouldings with 3D object-independant metrics and encoding” [in]
Proceedings CGVCVIP ISBN 978-972-8939-22-9 pp201-209 (aut.)

«From artefact representation to information visualisation: genesis of informative modelling» (aut)
Proceedings of 8th Smart Graphics International Conference, pp 230-236 Springer, LNCS (2005) ISBN 978-3-540-28179-5

* R.Spence Information Visualization
Addison Wesley 2001

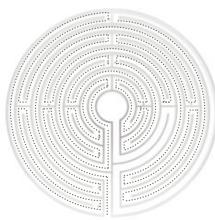
Knowledge Visualisation

- * [...] focuses on the transfer of knowledge among persons.
 - * [...] often works on smaller, but highly organized sets of information.

* W.Kienreich *Information and knowledge visualisation: an oblique view*,
MiaJournal vol0, 2006

A PERIODIC TABLE OF VISUALIZATION METHODS

		Data Visualization Visual representations of quantitative data in schematic form (either with or without axes).		Strategy Visualization The systematic use of complementary visual representations in the analytic development, formulation, communication, and implementation of strategies in organizations.	
		Information Visualization The use of interactive visual representations of data to amplify cognition. This means that the data is transformed into an image; it is mapped to screen space. The image can be changed by users as they proceed working with it.		Metaphor Visualization Visual Metaphors position information graphically to organize and structure information. They also convey an insight about the represented information through the key characteristics of the metaphor that is employed	
		Pi pie chart		Compound Visualization The complementary use of different graphic representation formats in one single schema or frame	
		B bar chart		Me meeting trace	
		Ar area chart		Cf concept fan	
		Sc scatterplot		Br bridge	
		Tk box plot		Fu funnel	
		Sp spectrogram		Hi histogram	
		Te tensor diagram		T timeline	
		Tr treemap		Pa parallel coordinates	
		M nassi shneiderman diagram		Hy hyperbolic tree	
		Ff flow chart		Cy cycle diagram	
		Cl clustering		Sa sankay diagram	
		Py pyramid technique		Ve venn/euler diagram	
		Ga cause-effect chains		Mi mindmap	
		Tl towlmap		Sq square of oppositions	
		Dt decision tree		Co concentric circles	
		Ev evocative knowledge maps		Ar argument slide	
		Co concept map		Ge guest chart	
		Ic iceberg		Pe perspectives diagram	
		Hh heisen 's' chart		D dilemma diagram	



Visual analytics

* Visual analytics has some overlapping goals and techniques with information visualization and scientific visualization. There is currently no clear consensus on the boundaries between these fields, but broadly speaking the three areas can be distinguished as follows:

- Scientific visualization deals with data that has a natural geometric structure.
- Information visualization handles abstract data.
- Visual analytics is especially concerned with sensemaking and reasoning.

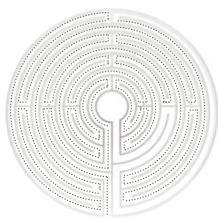
** [...] is an outgrowth of the fields of information visualization and scientific visualization, that focuses on **analytical reasoning** facilitated by interactive visual interfaces.

*** [...] a process that combines automatic and visual analysis methods with a tight coupling through human interaction [...]

* Wikipedia (en)

** Pak Chung Wong and J. Thomas. "Visual Analytics".
• IEEE Computer Graphics and Applications, Volume 24, Issue 5, 2004

*** D.Keim, J.Kohlhammer, G.Ellis, F.Mansmann (Eds). « solving problems with Visual Analytics ».
• Eurographics digital library <http://diglib.eg.org>



concernés par toutes ces pratiques,

Pas toutes les méthodes sous-jacentes:

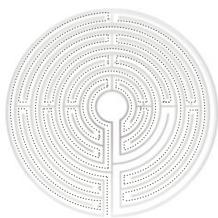
Clustering

* En analyse de données statistiques, le clustering (data clustering pour les anglophones) décrit des méthodes de classification de données (méthode de regroupement hiérarchique ou méthode de partitionnement de données).

-Clustering techniques

En sciences historiques, se faire une idée préconçue sur le phénomène, opérer des regroupements dans les faits est le plus souvent dangereux :

- parce que nos données sont partielles
- parce qu'elles sont contradictoires
- parce qu'elles sont imprécises
- (etc.)



Data mining

* L'exploration de données, connue aussi sous l'expression de fouille de données, data mining (« forage de données »), ou encore extraction de connaissances à partir de données, « ECD » en français, « KDD » en anglais, a pour objet l'extraction d'un savoir ou d'une connaissance à partir de grandes quantités de données, par des méthodes automatiques ou semi-automatiques.

Même problème :

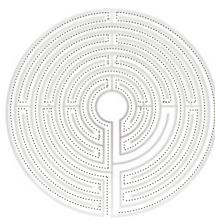
- nos données sont partielles
- elles sont contradictoires
- elles sont imprécises

- elles ne sont pas toutes également fiables
- elles sont hétérogènes
- (etc.)

concernés par toutes ces pratiques,

Pas toutes les méthodes sous-jacentes:

- Clustering techniques
- data mining



Formalismes visuels

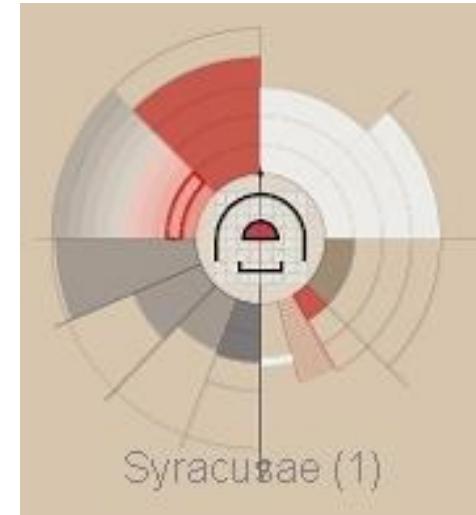
* [...] diagrammatic visual representations displaying information in an abstract way.

pie charts

histograms

Hyperbolic browser

Etc...



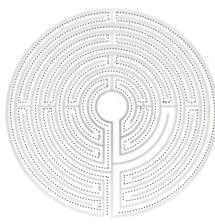
Trois unités fondamentales:

Formalismes visuels,
Métaphores,
Modèles

Dispositifs d'intégration,

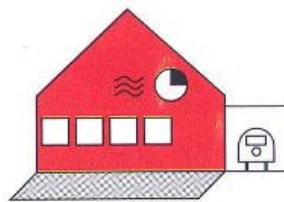
* W.Kienreich *Information and knowledge visualisation: an oblique view*,
MiaJournal vol0, 2006

«Spatial distribution and visual analysis of architectural semantic features» (aut.),
Journal Of Universal Computer Science, pp 498-506 I-Know 2006, ISSN 0948-695x

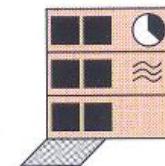


“Passer des chiffres aux lettres”: *symbolic encoding*

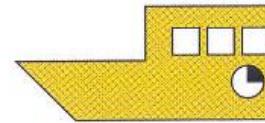
Multidimensional icons (multivariate data)



house
£400,000
garage
central heating
four bedrooms
good repair
large garden
Victoria 15 mins



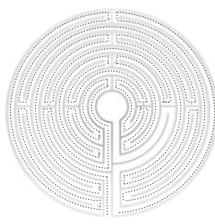
Flat
£300,000
no garage
central heating
two bedrooms
poor repair
small garden
Victoria 20 mins



houseboat
£200,000
no garage
no central heating
three bedrooms
good repair
no garden
Victoria 15 mins

Trois unités fondamentales:

Formalismes visuels,
Métaphores,
Modèles



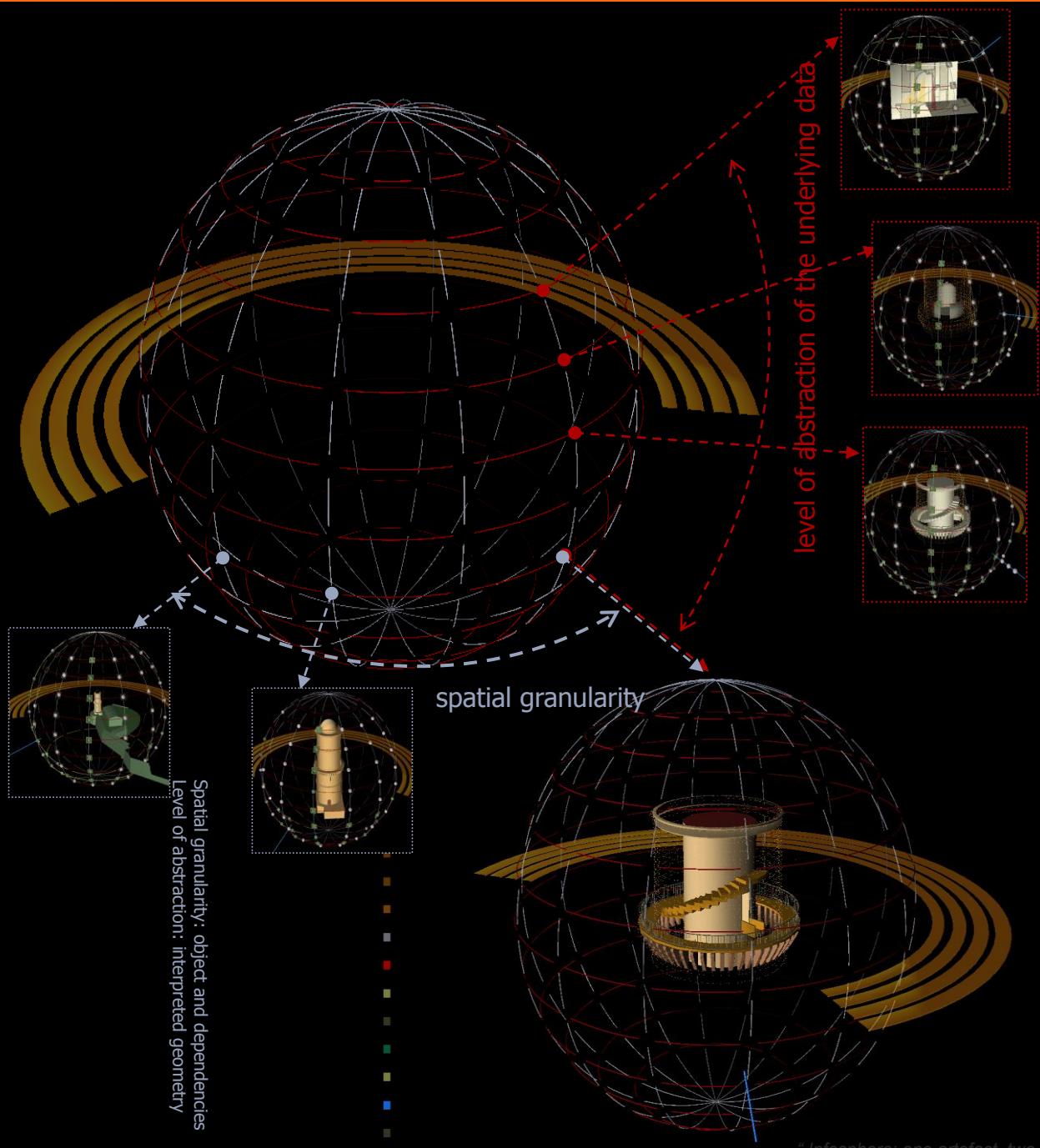
Métaphores

*[...] use a form of representation based on a real-world equivalent to display information. The semantics used by a visual metaphor are implicitly determined by the real-world equivalent.

Trois unités fondamentales:

Formalismes visuels,
Métaphores,
Modèles

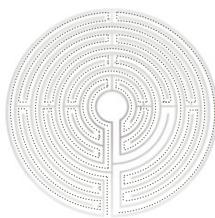
Dispositifs d'intégration,



Trois unités fondamentales:

Formalismes visuels,
Métaphores,
Modèles

Dispositifs d'intégration,



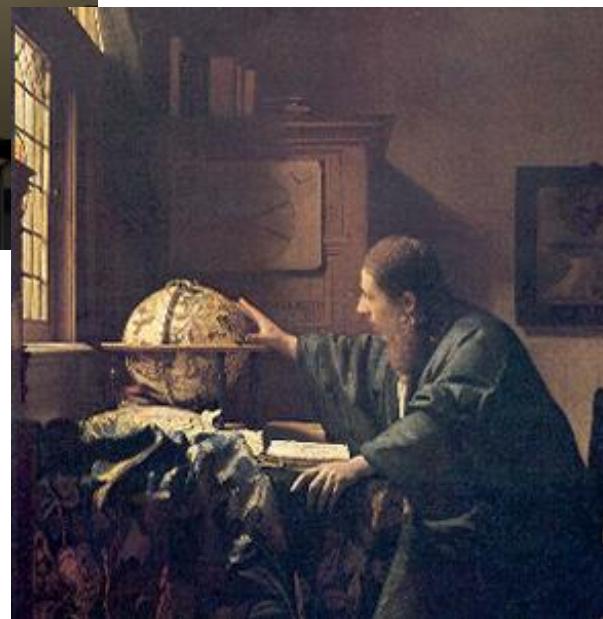
Sort by authors



Visualisation et abstraction:: terminologie

Méthodes, concepts, techniques

La métaphore "3 en 1"



Trois unités fondamentales:

Formalismes visuels,
Métaphores,
Modèles

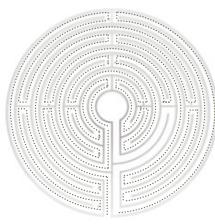
Dispositifs d'intégration,

Requête par métaphore:
Quelle requête derrière quel
objet?

Une métaphore des codes
architecturaux du
« mouvement moderne» au
20^{ème} s.

Métaphore de la notion
même de patrimoine

J. Vermeer, « The geographer »



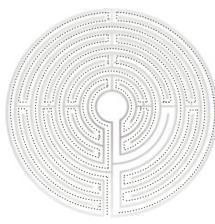
Modèles

* [...] visual models are applied in cases where the information to be presented is itself based on a real-world equivalent [...].

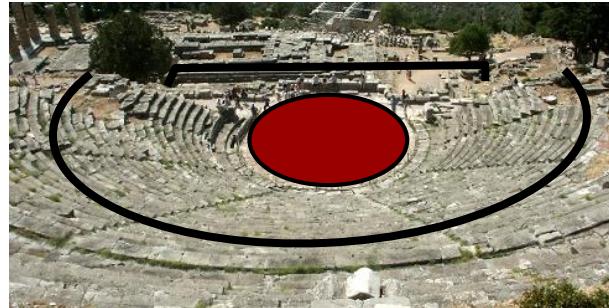
Trois unités fondamentales:

Formalismes visuels,
Métaphores,
Modèles

Dispositifs d'intégration,



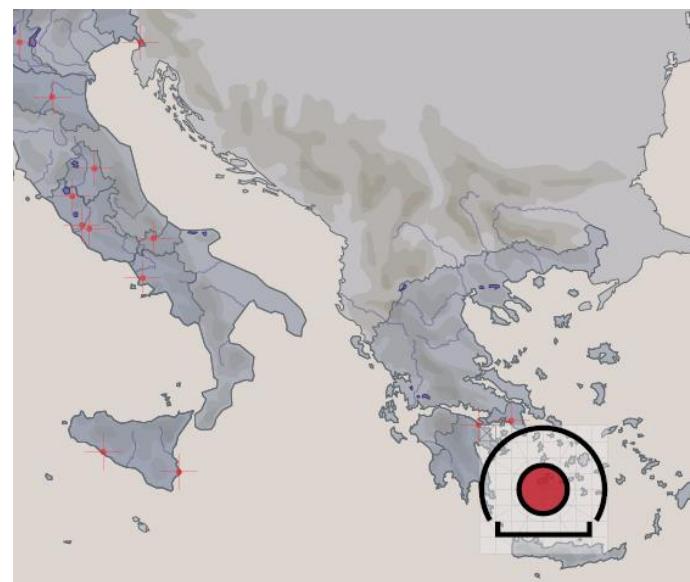
Visualisation et abstraction:: terminologie



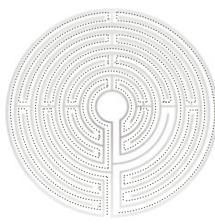
Méthodes, concepts, techniques

Trois unités fondamentales:

Formalismes visuels,
Métaphores,
Modèles



Dispositifs d'intégration,



Master visualisation

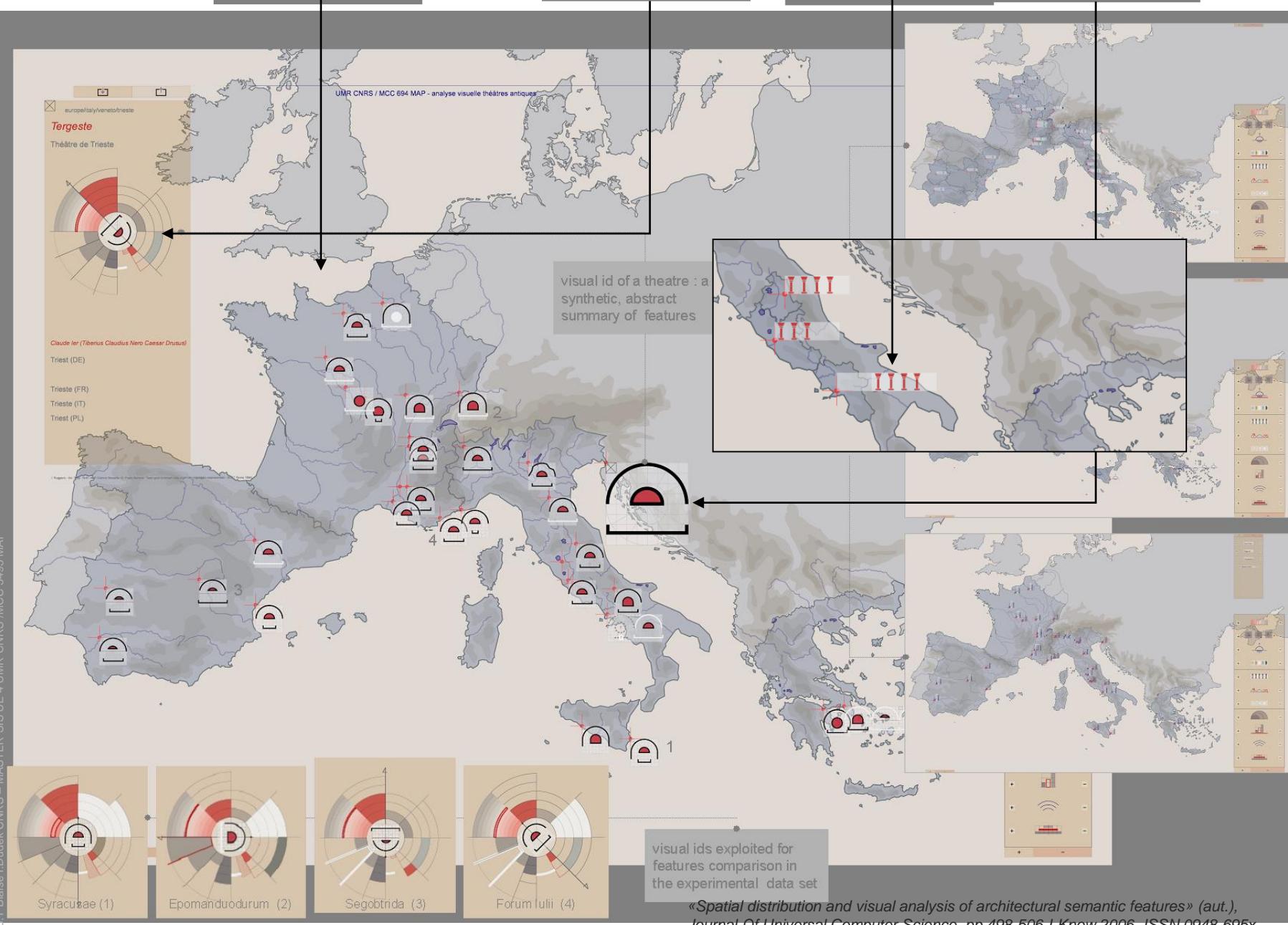
* [...] In most cases, the combined use of formalisms, metaphors and models will be required. Usually, one master visualisation will be employed [...].

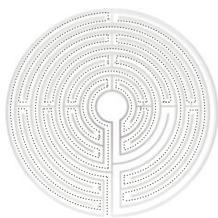
Trois unités fondamentales:

Formalismes visuels,
Métaphores,
Modèles

Dispositifs d'intégration,

Master visualisation // Formalisme visuel // Métaphores // Modèles





assurer lecture d'ensemble (collection) + fouille terme à terme (individus)

exploiter les capacités d'interactivité des solutions informatiques pour faciliter les basculements entre context view et focus view

Placer **toutes** les données dans un espace visuel permettant de les comparer de façon systématique

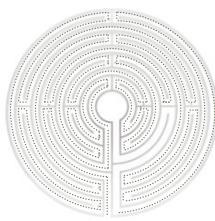
Si plus rien ne peut être retiré d'une visualisation (plus aucun élément graphique, plus aucune variable graphique) sans perte d'informations, alors la visualisation est aboutie.

Context + focus principle

Overview first, details on demand

Enforce comparisons within the eyespan

Data/ink ratio principle



W.Kienreich

Information and knowledge visualisation: an oblique view, MiaJournal vol0, 2006
<http://www.infovis-wiki.net/index.php>

R.Spence

Information Visualization Addison Wesley 2001

E.R Tufte

The visual display of quantitative information , Graphic Press, Cheshire 2001
Envisioning Information, Graphic Press, Cheshire 1990
Visual Explanations, Graphics Press, Cheshire 1997
Beautiful evidence, Graphics Press, Cheshire 2006

J.Bertin

Semiology of graphics : diagrams, networks, maps , Ann Arbor, Mich. : UMI, 2007.

M. Friendly

Milestones in the history of thematic cartography, statistical graphics, and data visualization".
<http://www.math.yorku.ca/SCS/Gallery/milestone/milestone.pdf>
<http://datavis.ca/milestones>
<http://www.datavis.ca/papers/hbook.pdf>

S.K. Card, J.D. Mackinlay, B. Shneiderman

Readings in information visualization: using vision to think - Morgan Kaufmann, 1999

D.Keim, J.Kohlhammer, G.Ellis, F.Mansmann (Eds).

Solving problems with Visual Analytics - Eurographics digital library <http://diglib.eg.org>, 2011