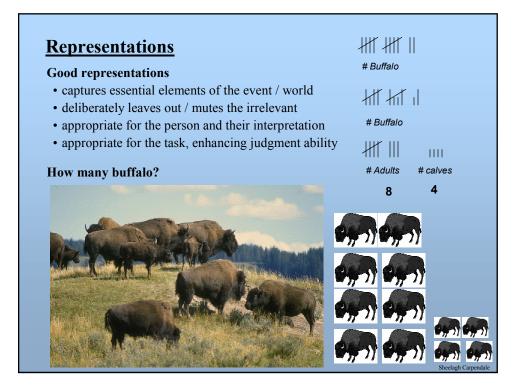
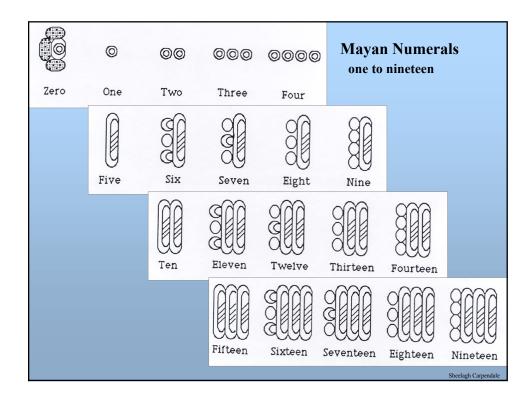
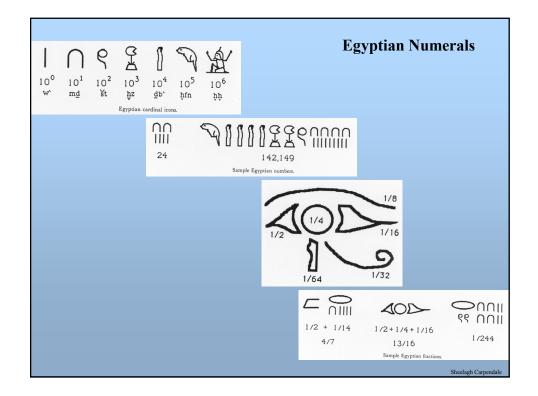
<section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><text>



(D. Marr)	ion is system or mapping by which the information can be specified stem in that it stands for something other than its self.			
	the number thirty-four <i>or</i> the buffalo example			
decimal:	34,			
binary:	100010,			
roman:	XXXIV			
lifferent repr	esentations reveal different aspects of the information			
decimal:	counting & information about powers of 10,			
binary:	counting & information about powers of 2,			
roman:	counting			
presentation				
how the rep	resentation is placed or organized on the screen			
21	, 34, <u>34</u>			





Representations

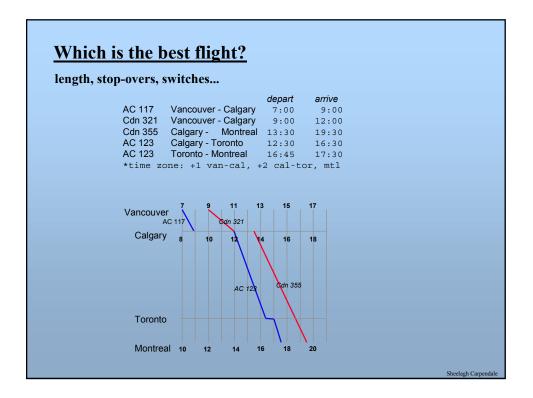
Solving a problem simply means representing it so as to make the solution transparent ... (Simon, 1981)

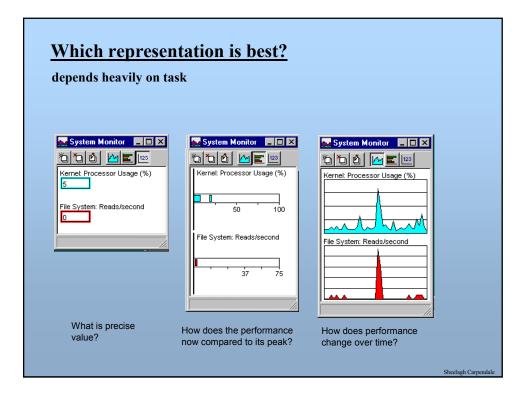
Good representations

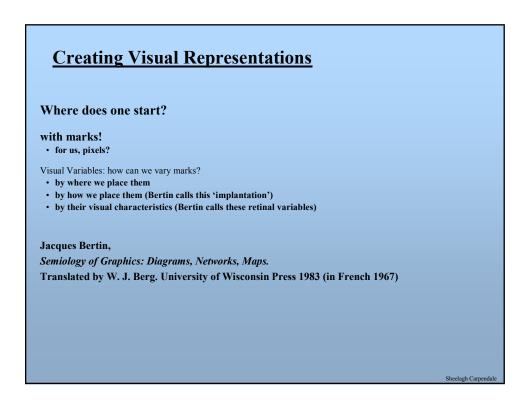
- allow people to *find* relevant information
 - information may be present but hard to find
- allow people to *compute* desired conclusions
 - computations may be difficult or "for free" depending on representations

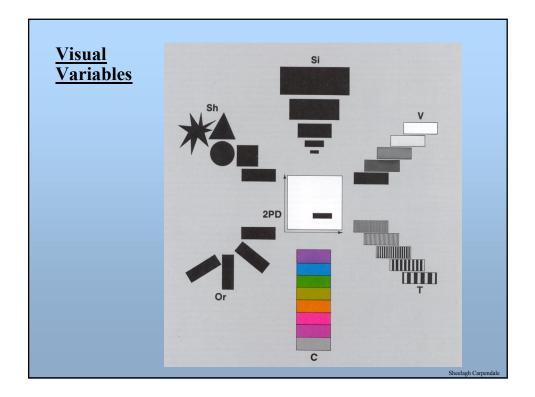
Sheelagh Carpe

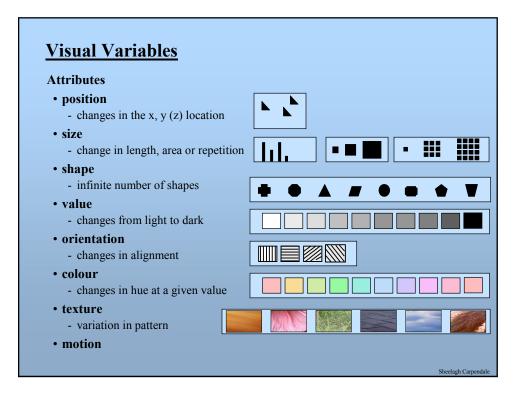
Note: 10 - 30% error rate in taking pills, same for pillbox organizers									
Inderal -1 tablet 3 times a day Lanoxin -1 tablet every a.m. Carafate - 1 tablet before meals and at bedtime Zantac - 1 tablet every 12 hours (twice a day) Quinag - 1 tablet 4 times a day Couma - 1 tablet a day									
Brea	akfast	Lunch	Dinner	Bedtime	Breakfast Lanoxin	Lunch	Dinner	Bedtime	
	0	0		0	Inderal Ouinag	Inderal Quinag	Ouinag	Inderal Quinag	
Quinag	0	0	0	0	Carafate	Carafate Zantac	Carafate	Carafate Zantac	
Carafate	0	0	0	0					
Juiuiuio		0		0				Couma	
Zantac				0					









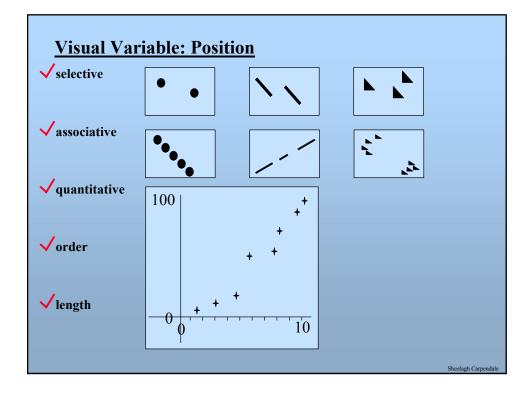


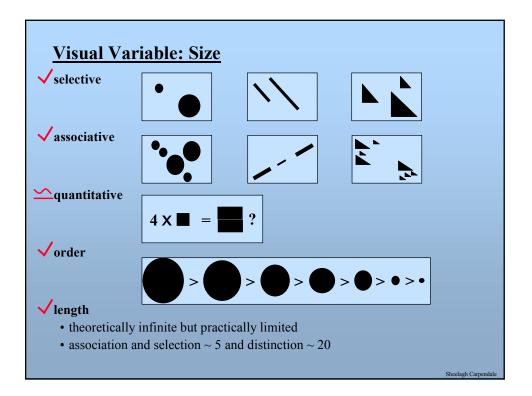


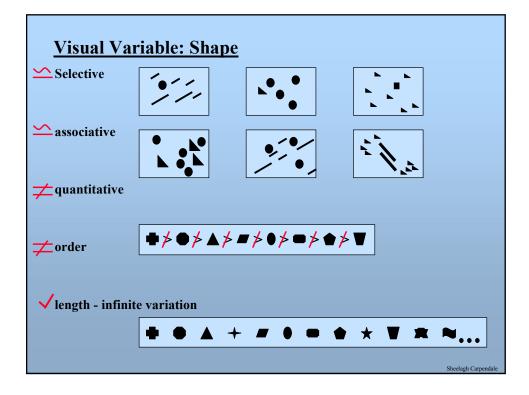
Characteristics of visual variables can be

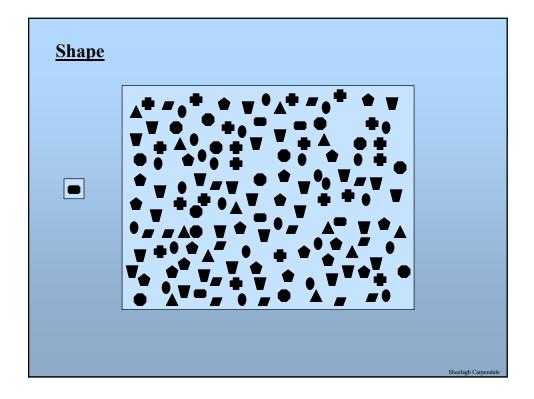
- selective is a change in this variable enough to allow us to select it from a group?
- associative is a change in this variable enough to allow us to perceive them as a group?
- **quantitative** is there a numerical reading obtainable from changes in this variable?
- order are changes in this variable perceived as ordered?
- **length** across how many changes in this variable are distinctions perceptible?

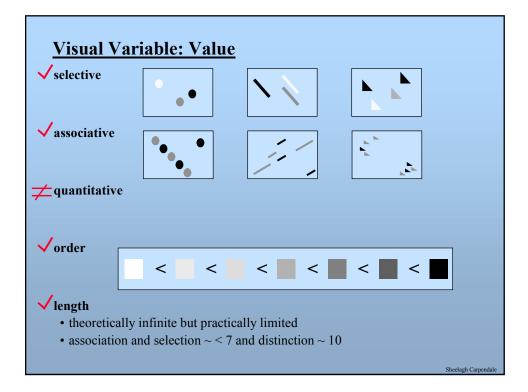
Sheelagh Carp

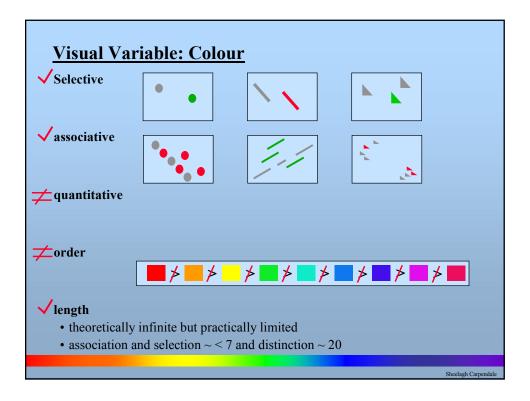


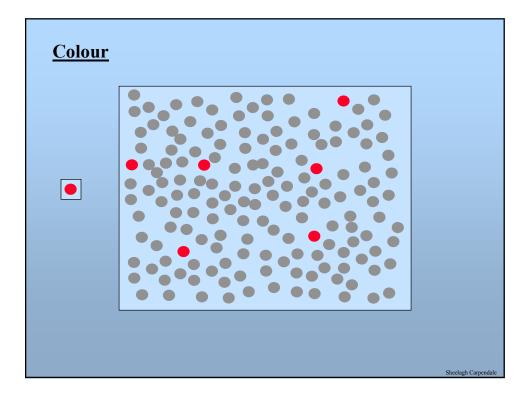


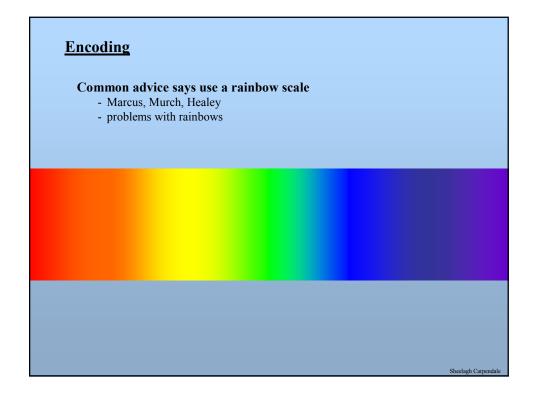


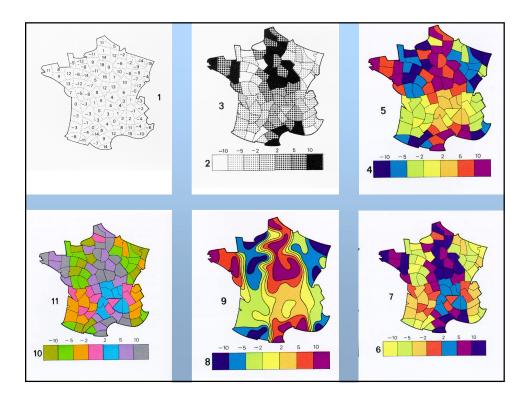


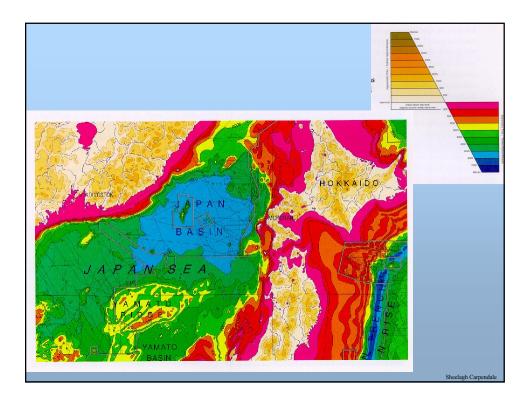


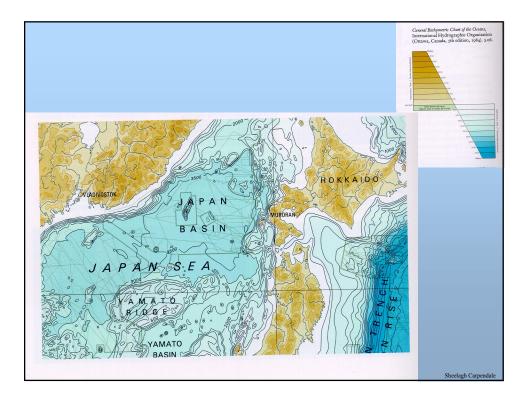


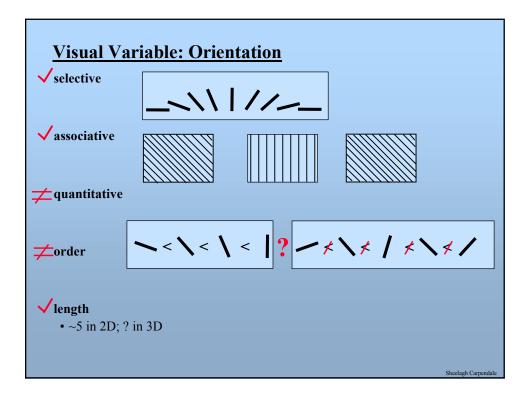


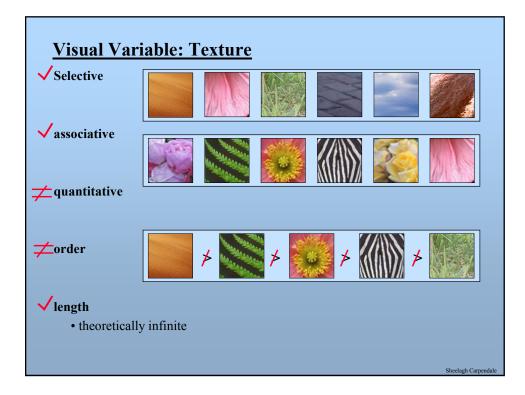


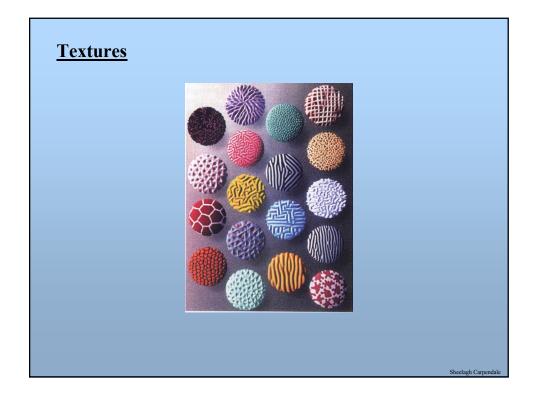


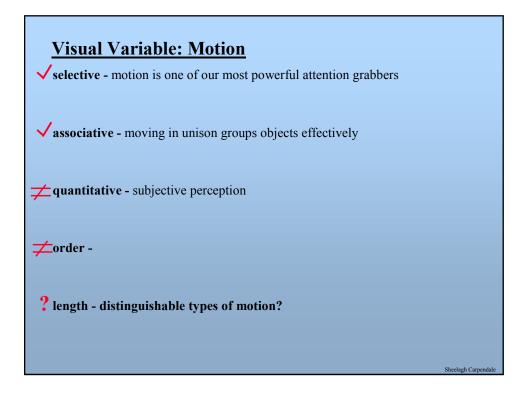


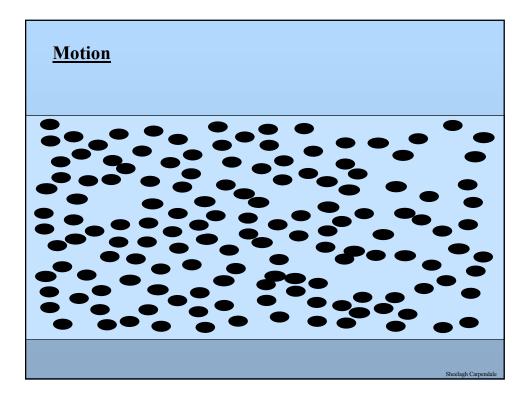












Information Visualization

Graphics should reveal the data

- show the data
- not get in the way of the message
- avoid distortion
- present many numbers in a small space
- make large data sets coherent
- encourage comparison between data
- supply both a broad overview and fine detail
- serve a clear purpose

E. Tufte Visual Display of Quantitative Information

note: many visual examples are taken from Tufte's books

Sheelagh Carpendale

Anscombe's Quartet	
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
7.0 4.82 7.0 7.26 7.0 6.42 8.0 7.91 5.0 5.68 5.0 4.74 5.0 5.73 8.0 6.99 N: 11.0 mean X's : 9.0 9.0 7.5	
standard error of slope estimate: 0.1 sum of squares: 110.0 regression sum of squares: 27.5	Graphics Reveal the Data
residual sum of squares of Y: 13.8 correlation coefficient: 0.8 r squared: 0.7 regression line: Y=3+0.5X	Graphics Reveal the Data
	Sheelagh Carpendale

