

# Teaching Information Visualization: A Playground for Classroom Response Systems and Declarative Programming Projects

Volker Ahlers

University of Applied Sciences and Arts Hannover, Germany

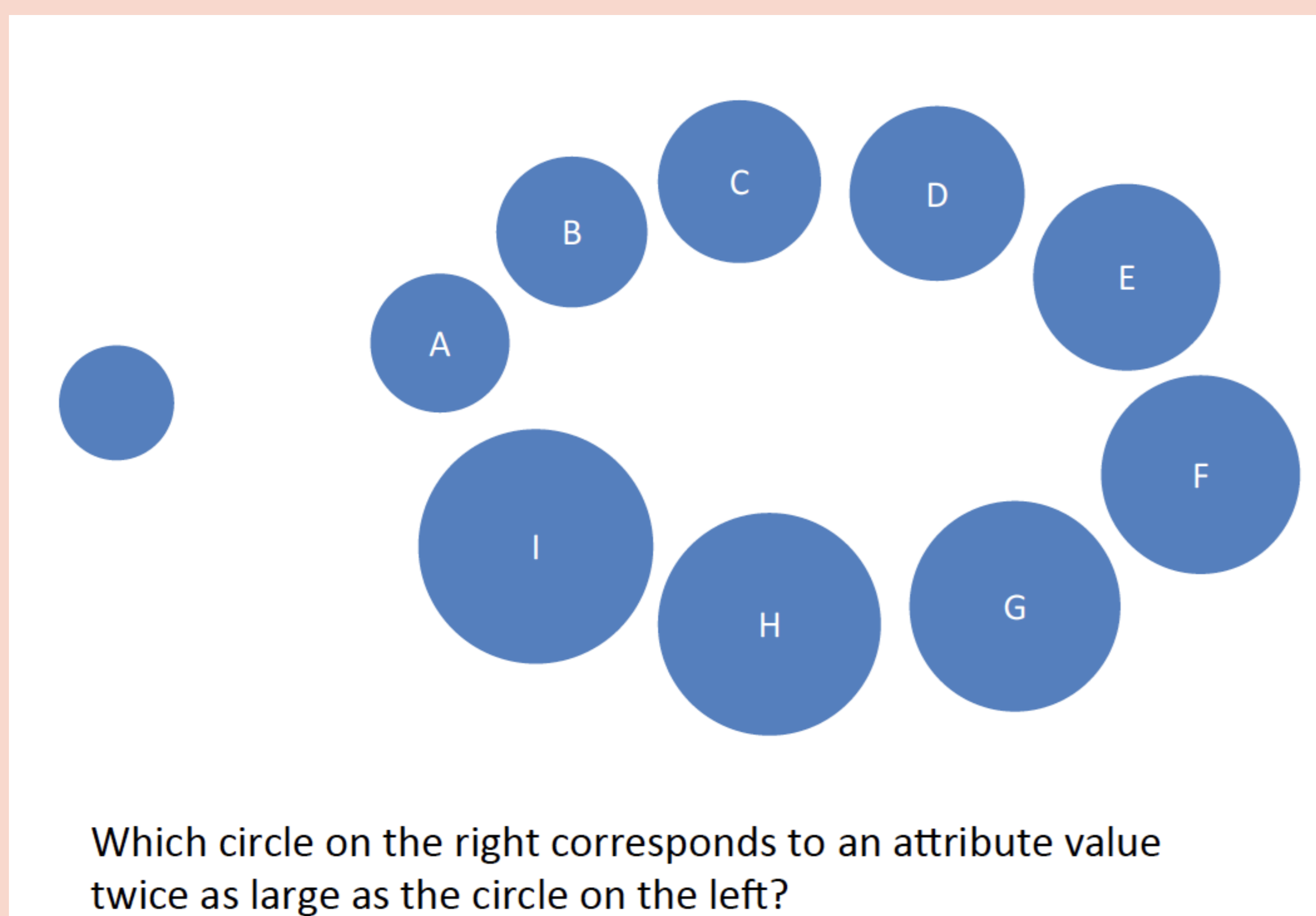
## Course Schedule

- ▶ Concepts common to information and scientific visualization
  - ▷ visual perception, data representation, interpolation
  - ▷ color mapping, contouring
- ▶ Information visualization techniques
  - ▷ focus+context, tree and graph drawing, glyphs
  - ▷ fundamentals of human computer interaction
- ▶ Scientific visualization techniques
  - ▷ volume rendering, flow visualization

## Classroom Response Systems (CRS)

- ▶ Traditional use: ConcepTests
  - ▷ prior knowledge and misconceptions
  - ▷ understanding of concepts taught in lecture
- ▶ Our additional approach:
  - ▷ interactive demonstration of perception phenomena
  - ▷ test of efficiency of visualization concepts
  - ▷ evaluation of visualization solutions

### CRS Perception Phenomenon: Steven's Law

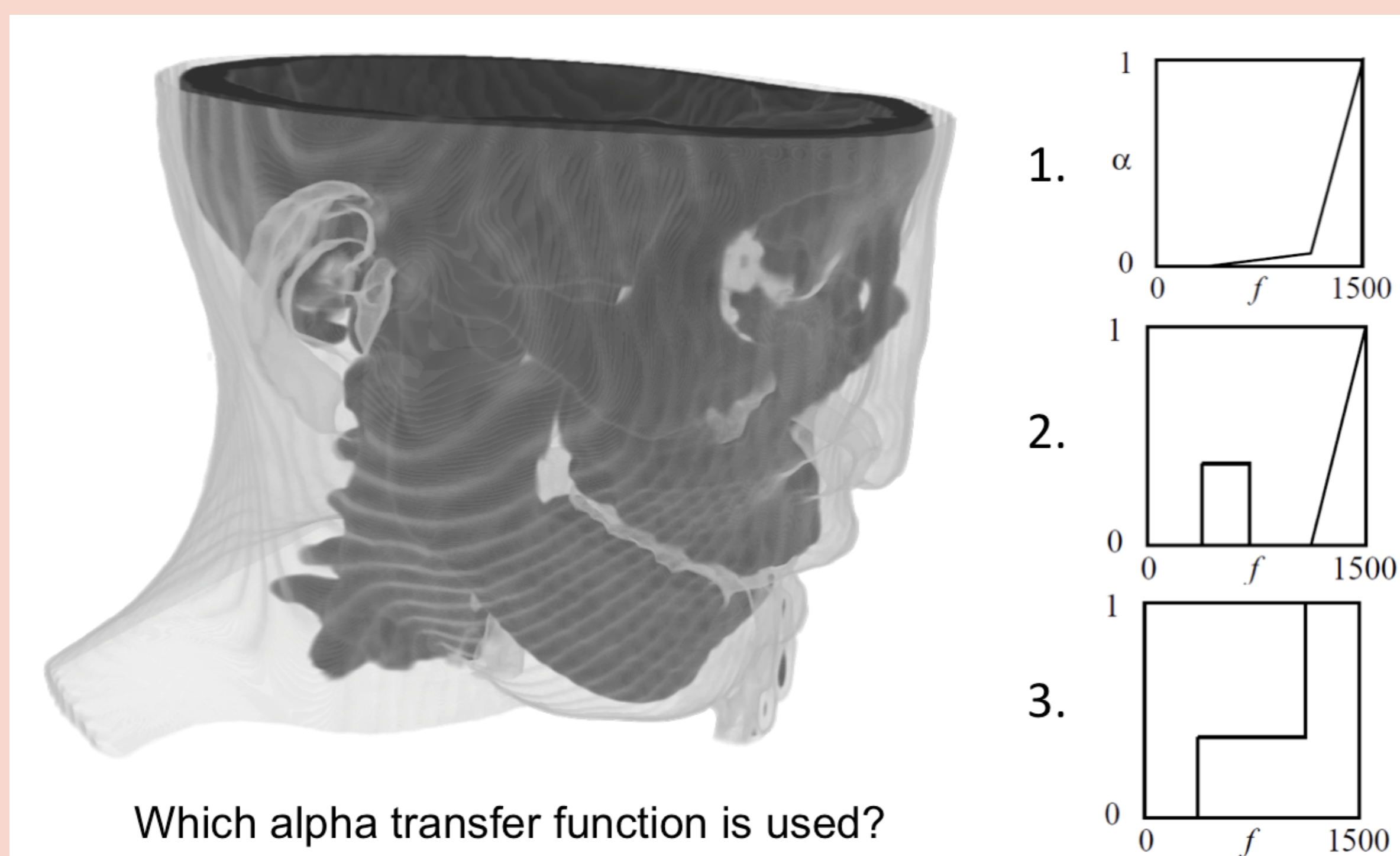


Which circle on the right corresponds to an attribute value twice as large as the circle on the left?

Classroom response:	Answer option	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
	Frequency ( $N = 12$ )	0	0	4	2	3	1	0	1	1

Steven's law:  $p(x) = c x^\beta$  with typical  $\beta \approx 0.7$   
→ areas are underestimated

### CRS ConcepTest: Volume Rendering



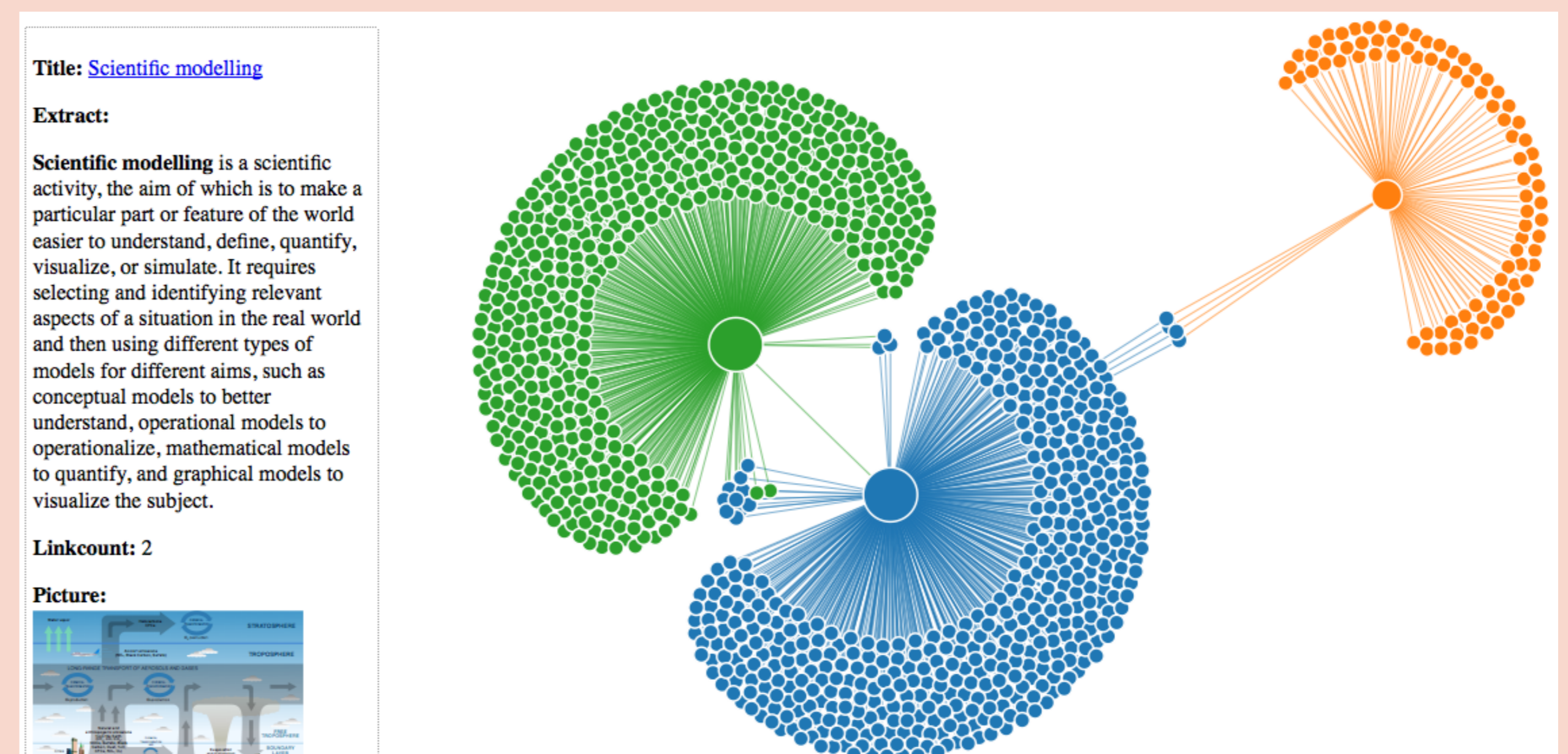
Which alpha transfer function is used?

Classroom response:	Answer option	1	2	3
	Frequency ( $N = 13$ )	2	6	5

## Declarative Programming Projects

- ▶ Aim: put learned techniques into practice
  - ▷ get a feeling for good visualizations and for the benefit of interactivity
- ▶ Terms and conditions
  - ▷ second half of semester (7 weeks)
  - ▷ teams of two to three students
  - ▷ subject, data, and visualization approach of students' own choice
  - ▷ recommended use of D3.js → get to know declarative programming

### Student Project: Wikipedia References



```
node.filter(function(d) {
  return d.level == loadLevel - 1; })
.append("svg:circle")
.attr("r", function(d) {
  return rScale(d.weight); })
.style("fill", function(d) {
  return nodeColors(d.level); });
```

Simon Beckstein, Julian Scheichel, Dominik Schöner (1st year master)

## Work in Progress

- ▶ Make use of personalization functionality of CRS
  - ▷ connections between answers of each student to different questions
  - ▷ let students create multivariate data
- ▶ Show immediate effect on visualization
  - ▷ parallel coordinates, scatter plots
  - ▷ graph drawing

## Evaluation

- ▶ Evaluation in 1st year master classes
- ▶ Main observations:
  - ▷ Using CRS in innovative ways enhances the understanding of perception phenomena and visualization concepts, which manifests itself in more knowledgeable use of visualization techniques.
  - ▷ D3 has a motivating effect due to its declarative programming model unknown to most students.

## References

- M. Bostock, V. Ogievetsky, and J. Heer. D3: data-driven documents. *IEEE Transactions on Visualization and Computer Graphics*, 17(12):2301–2309, 2011. See also <http://d3js.org/>.
- A. Kerren. Information visualization courses for students with a computer science background. *IEEE Computer Graphics and Applications*, 33(2):12–15, 2013.
- A. Kerren, J. T. Stasko, and J. Dykes. Teaching information visualization. In *Information Visualization – Human-Centered Issues and Perspectives*, volume 4950 of LNCS, pages 65–91. Springer, Berlin, 2008.
- E. Mazur. *Peer Instruction: A User's Manual*. Prentice Hall, Upper Saddle River, NJ, 1997.
- A. C. Telea. *Data Visualization*. CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL, 2nd edition, 2014.
- Turning Technologies. <http://www.turningtechnologies.com/>.
- M. Ward, G. Grinstein, and D. Keim. *Interactive Data Visualization*. CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL, 2nd edition, 2015.