Improved Identification of Data Correlations through Correlation Coordinate Plots

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Abstract: Correlation is a powerful relationship measure used in science, engineering, and business to estimate trends and make forecasts. Visualization methods, such as scatterplots and parallel coordinates, are designed to be general, supporting many visualization tasks, including identifying correlation. However, due to their generality, they do not provide the most efficient interface, in terms of speed and accuracy. This can be problematic when a task needs to be repeated frequently. To address this shortcoming, we propose a new correlation *task-specific* visualization method called Correlation Coordinate Plots (CCPs). CCPs transform data into a powerful coordinate system for estimating the direction and strength of correlation. To support multiple attributes, we propose 2 additional interfaces. The first is the Snowflake Visualization, a focus+context layout for exploring all pairwise correlations. The second enhances the basic CCP by using principal component analysis to project multiple attributes. We validate CCP performance in correlation-specific tasks through an extensive user study that shows improvement in both accuracy and speed.

1 INTRODUCTION

Correlation is a powerful metric that provides a predictive relationship between variables used in science, engineering, and business (Hong et al., 2010; Sharma and Wallace, 2011; Yu et al., 2012). A correlation coefficient is a measure of the strength and direction of such a relationship. While correlation is a powerful metric, visual examination is also critical. The many-to-one relationship between data and a correlation coefficient may obscure important features of the data. In Anscombe's Quartet (see Figure 1) (Anscombe, 1973), 4 distributions (i.e. the many relationship) have identical correlation coefficients (i.e. the one relationship). Visual examination can disambiguate the variations to outliers (case 1), noise (case 2), non-linearity (case 3), and non-relationship (case 4).

Both scatterplots (SCP) (Jarrell, 1994) and parallel coordinates plots (PCP) (Inselberg, 1985) are capable of being used to investigate correlation. However, that does not mean one should not infer that these are the *ideal* tools for performing such a task. In analytic scenarios where correlation is the most important task, these encodings are non-optimal. This challenge is exacerbated by the increasing desire to analyze multi-attribute data. A number of multi-attribute visualization techniques exist for this analysis (Aris and Shneiderman, 2007; Bezerianos et al., 2010; Wattenberg, 2006), with Scatterplot Matrices (SPLOMs) and PCPs remaining the most popular. SPLOMs simultaneously show all possible combinations of attribute, but the plots become small as the number of combinations grows quadratically. For PCPs, the series of axes grow linearly, but the interface relies heavily upon interaction.

The critical shortcoming to these methods is in their design goal—they are designed as general-purpose tools for performing a wide variety of analytic tasks. No special consideration has been made to any single task, meaning that while they *can be* used to identify correlation, they are *not designed optimally* for it.

With these limitations in mind, we have developed a new, *correlation task-specific* visual design called Correlation Coordinate Plots, or CCPs (see

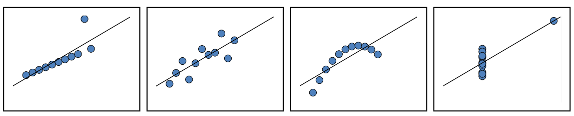

Figure 1: Anscombe's Quartet (Anscombe, 1973) shows 4 distributions that all have correlation coefficients of 0.816.

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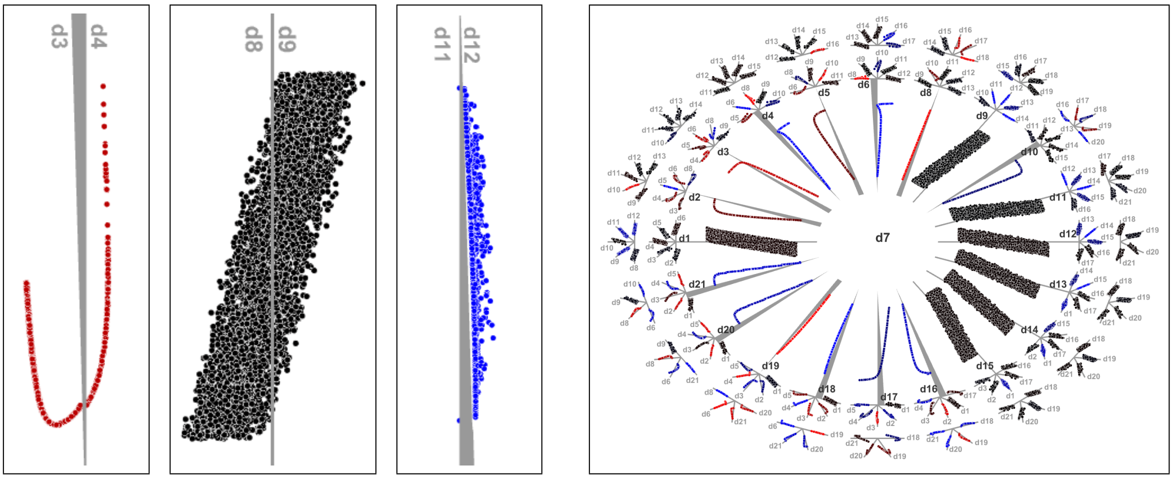


(a) Positive (b) No Corr (c) Negative (d) Snowflake Visualization

Figure 2: Correlation Coordinate Plots (CCPs) transform data into a coordinate system better suited to investigating correlation between 2 attributes. (a-c): Example CCPs show positive, no, and negative (or anti-) correlation, respectively. (d): The Snowflake Visualization is a focus+context interface that combines CCPs for 1 attribute to all others in the middle (i.e. the focus) and CCPs for all other attribute pairings on the perimeter (i.e. the context).

Figure 2(a-c)). CCPs use design attributes, such as axis shape and a simple, yet effective, point transform to enable quick and accurate determination of correlation direction and strength.

To support multi-attribute analysis we developed a focus+context style circular layout for CCPs, called the Snowflake Visualization (see Figure 2(d)). This visualization represents a compromise where the screen space needed to represent additional attributes in the focus region grows linearly, and it grows quadratically for the context region. There remains some reliance on interaction for full investigation. We have also extended the visual metaphors of the CCP to support a single visual interface for multi-attribute analysis by using principal component analysis (PCA) of the data.

To validate the efficacy of our new approaches, use case examples and a user study are used. Our user study had novice and expert subjects perform correlation-related tasks in SCP, PCP, and CCP environments. Our results confirmed that CCP methods outperform SCP and PCP in accuracy and timing.

In summary, the contributions of this paper are:

- a task-specific visualization, the Correlation Coordinate Plot, designed to efficiently identify correlations;
- a circular layout, the Snowflake Visualization, that provides an efficient focus+content style visualization of all pairwise relationships in multi-attribute data;
- a single plot visualization for exploring multi-attribute correlations using PCA; and
- a use case analysis and user study confirming the superior performance of CCP with correlation-related tasks when compared to SCP and PCP.

2 RELATED WORK

2.1 Correlation

Correlation is a metric calculated between data and can be used to model and predict relationships (Hong et al., 2010; Yu et al., 2012). The "quality of relationship" is often measured using a correlation coefficient (Chen et al., 2010; Xu et al., 2008), with positive correlation indicating 2 attributes are increasing together, while negative or anti-correlation indicates that 1 attribute increases and the other decreases. There are several correlation coefficient measures, the most common of which is the Pearson Correlation Coefficient (PCC) (Magnello and Vanloon, 2009; Wang and Zheng, 2013). PCC, $\rho(x,y)$, measures the linear relationship between 2 attributes x and y with means $\bar{x}$ and $\bar{y}$ and standard deviations σ_x and σ_y. It is defined as:

$$\rho(x,y) = \frac{cov(x,y)}{\sigma_x \sigma_y} = \frac{\Sigma(x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sigma_x \sigma_y} \quad (1)$$

As far as correlation in visualization is concerned, there are 2 schools of thought. The first is to show metrics on data, not the data themselves. Examples include Corrgrams (Friendly, 2002a) and Scagnostics (Wilkinson et al., 2005; Dang and Wilkinson, 2014). These approaches have the advantages of visual scalability but the potential disadvantages demonstrated by Anscombe's Quartet (Anscombe, 1973). An overview of the metrics used in these approaches can be found in (Bertini et al., 2011).

The alternative approach shows all data points. In this category, scatterplots and parallel coordinates have been shown most effective (Harrison et al., 2014). Since our approach follows this paradigm, we compare against these techniques.

2.2 Scatterplot

A Scatterplot (SCP) (Buering et al., 2006; Jarrell, 1994) is a simple plot of points used to investigate the linear and nonlinear relationships between 2 attributes (Hartigan, 1975). The patterns of importance in this context are when the data points slope from lower left to upper right, suggesting positive correlation, and sloping from upper left to lower right suggests negative correlation. The direction of correlation (positive or negative) can be confusing to novice users. More importantly, the strength of correlation (high versus low) can at times be difficult to interpret.

For multi-attribute data, a Scatterplot Matrix (SPLOM) (Hartigan, 1975; Huang et al., 2012) shows the relationships of all pairs of attributes by organizing a grid of SCPs with each attribute occupying 1 row and 1 column. As the number of attributes increases, the number of plots grows quadratically making it difficult to present all of the data. This problem can be mitigated by approaches such as Corrgrams (Friendly, 2002b), which display a matrix of correlation glyphs. These glyphs scale well and give the user quick access to summary statistics, but they may hide important data features (e.g. Anscombe's Quartet). In other cases, navigation can be used to search larger spaces (Elmqvist et al., 2008).

2.3 Parallel Coordinates Plot

Parallel Coordinates Plots (PCPs) (Fanea et al., 2005; Inselberg, 1985) are another well-known visualization technique for exploring multi-attribute datasets, which display n parallel axes, 1 for each attribute. Data points map to vertices on each parallel axis and connect with line segments. For PCPs, in simple cases, the direction of correlation, though not intuitive, is easy to identify. Positive correlation appears as a series of parallel lines, while negative correlation appears as crossing lines.

In noisy cases, the ambiguity created by the crossing lines hides patterns but retains outlier visibility (Zhou et al., 2009; Zhou et al., 2008). This makes correlation direction and strength difficult to interpret. Modifications to PCPs have been proposed by using color, opacity, smooth curves, frequency, density or animation (Heinrich and Weiskopf, 2013; Geng et al., 2011; Holten and van Wijk, 2010) to partially address this. However, previous studies have shown that PCPs are slower and less accurate than SCPs for correlation tasks (Li et al., 2010).

The advantage of a PCP is that it provides a continuous and comparative view across the axes, and the screen space needed for the visualization scales linearly with the number of attributes. At the same time, PCPs do not show all possible combinations of attribute pairs, requiring significant user interaction for exhaustive exploration. Using 3D parallel coordinates can enable exploration of the many-to-one relationship (Johansson et al., 2006) with the traditional downsides of 3D: perspective effects and occlusion in large data. A PCP matrix (Heinrich et al., 2012) is another method that may help overcome this limitation.

3 CORRELATION COORDINATES PLOT

The task generality (i.e. the support for many tasks) plays as both an advantage and disadvantage for the SCP and PCP. Either method is capable of being used for correlation tasks, but they are not necessarily the most efficient methods available. This has led us to develop a new visual encoding focused specifically on correlation tasks, called Correlation Coordinate Plots (CCPs). The proposed method is centered on helping users quickly identify the existence, direction, and strength of pairwise correlations. The visual design is motivated by our desire to make the correlation task one of comparison using position along a common baseline.

For clarity in notation, we assume a dataset X contains n attributes and m data points, with X_i indicating a single data attribute of m values and X_{ij} indicating data point j of attribute i.

3.1 Coordinate System

We propose using a correlation coordinate system that differs from the Cartesian coordinate system, so as to highlight how well points adhere to the correlation. The coordinate system can be seen as a 1D parametrization of the data to an underlying model, in this case a line. The vertical position of a data point is the parameterization of the data. The position horizontally is more important, demonstrating the quality of the fit. Therefore, identifying correlation primarily relies on visibility of points to the left and right of the axis.

Transforming the data from a Cartesian domain into the correlation coordinate system is a two step process laid out in Figure 3, with the top panel showing the positive relationships and the bottom panel demonstrating the negative relationships.

The first step is a scaling operation (Scl) that forces the data into a square region (see Figure 3 panels 1 & 2). The second step is the projection (P_{major} and P_{minor}) operation, which measures the location of the point relative to the positive correlation diagonal (lower left to upper right) or negative correlation diagonal (upper left to lower right). That measure is used to place the points into the CCP (see panels 3 & 4).

The process begins by normalizing the data to $[-1,1]$.

$$Scl(X_i) = \frac{X_i - \arg\min_{X_i} X_{ij}}{\arg\max_{X_i} X_{ij} - \arg\min_{X_i} X_{ij}} \tag{2}$$

Once normalized, the location of a point i from attributes j and k can be determined. The location on the major (vertical) axis is:

$$P_{major}(X_{ji}, X_{ki}) = X_{ki} \tag{3}$$

The position on the minor axis is:

$$P_{minor}(X_{ji}, X_{ki}) = \begin{cases} \alpha \cdot (X_{ji} - X_{ki}) & \text{pos. or no corr.} \\ \alpha \cdot (X_{ji} + X_{ki}) & \text{neg. corr.} \end{cases} \tag{4}$$

The variable α is a scalar that effects the spread of data points when plotting. We selected a constant value based upon the width of the CCP.

The plot orientation was initially chosen to be vertical in order to pack many plots side by side on the display. Ultimately, the choice of a vertical plot is somewhat arbitrary and will be relaxed in forthcoming sections. Nevertheless, we present and evaluate our approach based upon the vertical orientation.

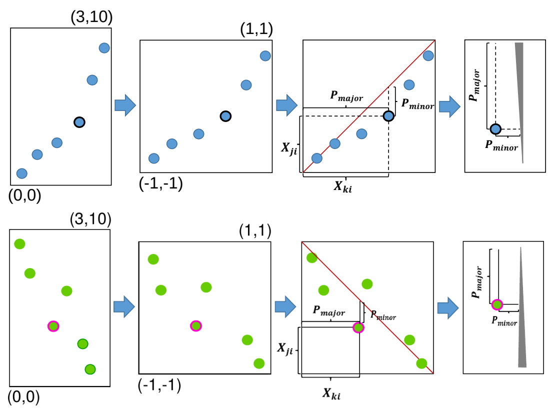


Figure 3: Conversion to correlation coordinate system for positive (top) and negative (bottom) cases.

3.2 Coordinate Axis

We designed the coordinate axis to serves as a visual indicator of the existence and direction of correlation. For 2 attributes of a dataset, X_i and X_j, PCC is used to indicate positive correlation by $\rho(X_i, X_j) > \varepsilon$, negative correlation by $\rho(X_i, X_j) < -\varepsilon$, and uncorrelated by all other values. The major coordinate axis is laid out vertically and represented by a triangle whose base is at the top for positive correlation (Figure 2a), the bottom for negative correlation (Figure 2c), and a straight line for uncorrelated (Figure 2b) data.

We have also considered mapping PCC to the width of the axis, where higher values are wider and lower values thinner. Due to the relatively small width of the axis, we decided this mapping was not particularly informative. Instead, to identify the strength of correlation, users should investigate the distribution of data in the correlation coordinate system, presented in the following sections.

3.3 Coloring Data Points

A number of figures have had their data points colored based upon their PCC value $[\{-1 : \mathit{blue}\}, \{0 : \mathit{black}\}, \{1 : \mathit{red}\}]$. Strictly speaking, this encoding is redundant and not required. However, if colors are interpolated based upon PCC value, they do carry some additional information, and in general, we find them more aesthetically pleasing. Because our focus is on the use of the coordinate axis and coordinate system, our method does not rely on color, and color was *not* used in the user study to be described in Section 7.

3.4 Correlation Identification

Using CCPs for correlation tasks is fairly simple. Depending upon your goal, we suggest:

- First, use the axis to determine if the data is positive, negative, or uncorrelated.
- Next, use the shape of the data points to determine the basic relationship between the attributes (i.e. linear, nonlinear, etc.).
- Finally, the distance of the points from the axis can be used to estimate the strength of correlation, with small distances indicating high correlation, and other conditions such as outliers, noise, etc.

For example, in Figure 2c, by checking the axis, a negative correlation can be seen. By observing the closeness of the data points to the axis, a strong linear relationship with small amount of noise. On the other hand in Figure 2a, the axis indicates positive correlation. From the shape of the data, it is apparent that a nonlinear relationship exists with weak linear correlation properties.

4 SNOWFLAKE VISUALIZATION

Thus far, our approach can be used to investigate pairwise correlation. Our next goal was to develop an approach for investigating multi-attribute data. We focused on a radial based design due to their efficient use of space for multiple attribute visualizations (Tominski et al., 2004). As such, we have developed the Snowflake Visualization, which is constructed of a focus+context views.

4.1 Focus View

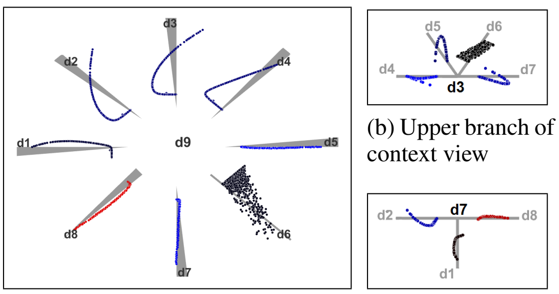
The focus view (Figure 4a) enables investigating the correlation of 1 attribute to all other attributes. Given n attributes, there are $(n-1)$ pairs laid out around the center of the circle with equal angular spacing. By default, the final attribute of data is the initial focus attribute. Attributes are sorted by ID but can be reordered with other sorting methods. The inner radius (the start of the CCP axes) is chosen such that none of the data points between CCPs will overlap. The outer radius (the end of the CCP axes) is adjustable as to give more or less space to the context views.

4.2 Context View

Given the attributes covered by the focus view, we designed the context view to give complete coverage of the remaining attribute pairs. These context views (Figures 4b and 4c) are attached to the branches of the focus view. The objective is to prevent pairs of attributes from being repeated. This is done by organizing the pairings based on parity of n.

When the number of attributes n is odd, $m = (n-1)/2$. In this case, two types of context groups appear. The first type contains the first m attributes, excluding the focus attribute. Each attribute i is paired with the following m attributes (with wrap around back to the first attribute), again excluding the focus attribute. For the second type, the attribute i is paired with the following $m-1$ attributes. Each pairing represents one CCP on the context branch. Figure 4b shows a view from the first type where $n = 9$, $m = 4$, and $i = 3$. In this case, the 4 attributes following (4, 5, 6, and 7) are paired with attribute 3. Figure 4c shows a view of the second type. Here, since $i = 7$, 3 attributes are selected (8, 1, and 2), skipping the focus attribute 9.

When the number of attributes n is even, $m = n/2$. Here, only a single type appears with each attribute receiving $m-1$ pairings.



(a) Focus view

(b) Upper branch of context view

(c) Lower branch of context view

Figure 4: A focus view (a) and multiple context views (b-c) for Snowflake Visualization.

4.3 Detail View & Interaction

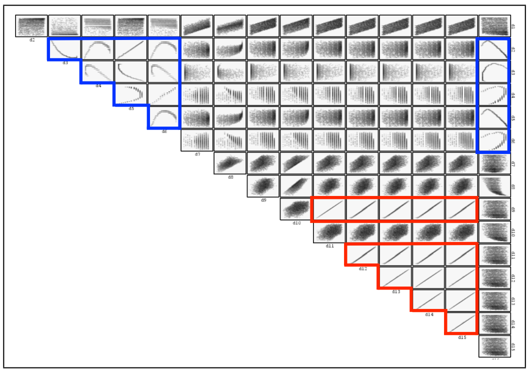
Typically a single large CCP detail view is also included with the Snowflake Visualization (a similar practice to SPLOMs). A few interactions are included with the Snowflake Visualization. These include:

- *Click-to-swap*: When the user clicks an attribute, it becomes the focus attribute. After swapping, outer attributes are reordered based upon a sorting criteria (by attribute ID).
- *Over-to-detail*: As the mouse moves over a plot, the detail view is updated to that pairing.

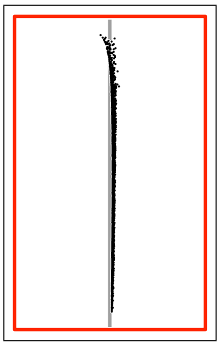
5 MANY-ATTRIBUTE CORRELATIONS

Pairwise correlations are frequently important to understanding data. However, as the number of attributes increases, the desire to explore relationships of multiple attributes simultaneously increases as well. The Snowflake Visualization partially addressed the need by presenting many pairwise relationships simultaneously. Comparing 3 or more attributes requires looking at an exponentially increasing number of plots and mentally fusing the distributions. We can extend CCP design for presenting certain types of multi-attribute relationships.

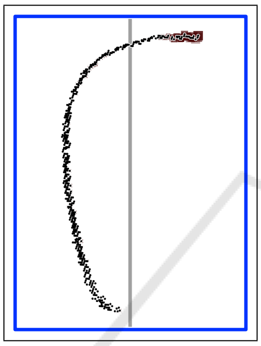
To do this, we slightly modify visual metaphors of the CCP. First of all, we remove the positive/negative



(a) SPLOM



(b) CCP of linear feature



(c) CCP of nonlinear feature

Figure 5: CCP for multiple attributes using PCA. (b) The attributes in red are a linear feature. (c) The nonlinear feature in blue is 2D, with the residual visible in the red haze.

metaphor encoded via the axis. This is because multi-attribute relationships tend to not have a directional measure, only magnitude. Now, the parameterization model can be relaxed to any invertible function, $[s,t] = g(\bar{x})$. The vertical axis still represents a 1D parameterization of the data, s. The horizontal axis can now represent a secondary model parameterization, t. Finally, we represent information lost in this encoding via a series of partially transparent boxes, one per data point, that form a “haze” surrounding the data points. The size of the boxes found using the residual, $r = ||\bar{x} - g^{-1}(s,t)||$.

For our experiments we have used Principal Component Analysis (PCA) to parameterize the data. This could be replaced with any other model that fits our functional definition. Using PCA, we set $g(\bar{x})$ equal to the magnitude of the first two principal components of the data, and the size of the box is set to the residual. Figure 5 shows 2 examples. The SPLOM on the left (Figure 5a) shows all of the attributes of the dataset. Two subsets have been selected in red and blue. The red subset are attributes that all appear pairwise linear. When we use the many-attribute CCP (Figure 5b), we can see that all of the attributes are linear with respect to one another. On the other hand, the blue attributes appear nonlinear. When visualized with the many-attribute CCP (Figure 5c), we can see a relatively simple nonlinear 2D pattern within the data.

6 USAGE EXAMPLES

We applied three visualization methods, including Snowflake Visualization, SPLOM, and PCP, to two publicly available datasets including Boston house price data[1] and Hurricane Isabel data[2].

6.1 Boston House Price

Boston housing data (see Figure 6) is multivariate dataset containing 506 items across 14 attributes.

When comparing this dataset in a Snowflake Visualization and SPLOM, there are a number of features observable in both visualizations. For example, in both visualizations the Age/Rad pairing is fairly clearly a case for segmentation into two data groups. However, in the SPLOM, it likely takes longer.

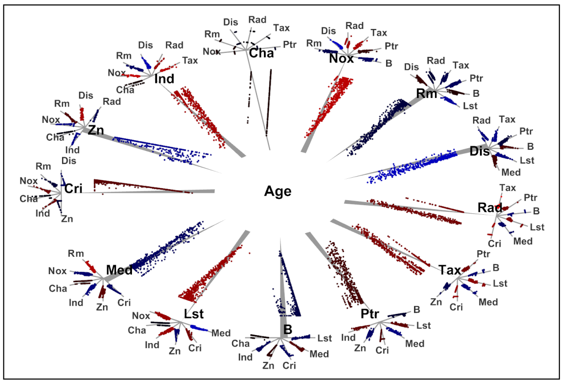
A big advantage in Snowflake Visualization is that it makes way for exploiting additional visual channels. Take the Age/Ind pairing. In all visualization approaches, coloring scheme we have used makes it fairly easy to see that there is a strong positive correlation. However, without the coloring that might not be the case. If color had been used for some other purpose, classification for example, suddenly we lose the ability in SPLOMs to quickly determine correlation, while observing classification. Since CCPs do not rely on color to communicate correlation, we can encode other information in the color channel without significant loss of correlation information.

6.2 Hurricane Data

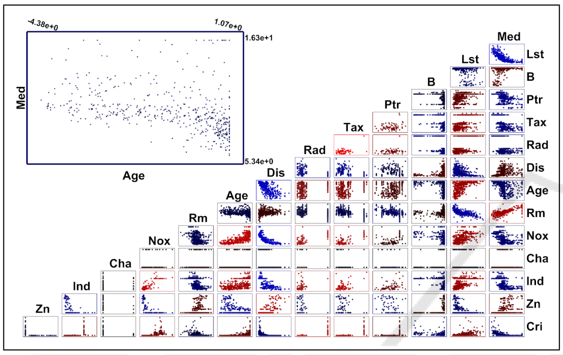
Hurricane Isabel (Figures 7) data is provided as part of the IEEE Visualization 2004 contest. Hurricane Isabel data set consists of 48 timesteps, each containing measurements of 11 attributes with a spatial resolution of $500 \times 500 \times 100$. We also only show 7 of the more “interesting” attributes due to space considerations. Of the original data 25 million data items, we only use 10 million because approximately 15 million data items contain at least 1 invalid *NaN* field.

With 10 million data items in Hurricane data, the overdraw problem in PCP makes it hard to understand

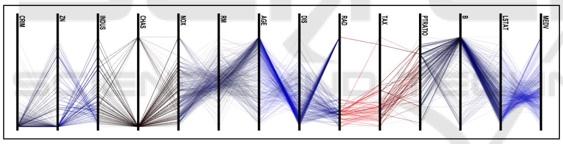
[1] http://lib.stat.cmu.edu/datasets/boston
[2] http://vis.computer.org/vis2004contest/



(a) Snowflake Visualization

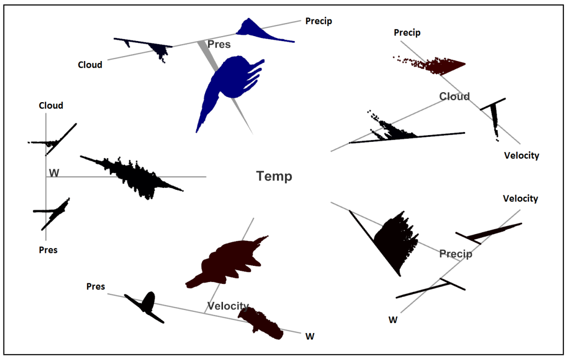


(b) Scatterplot Matrix

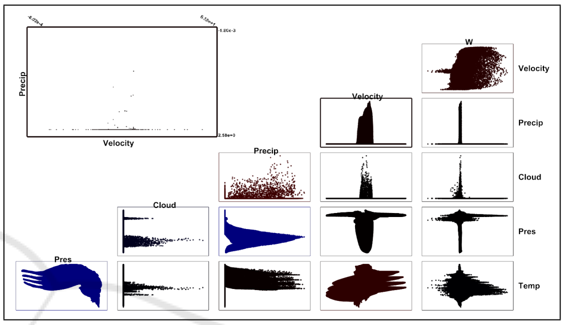


(c) Parallel Coordinates

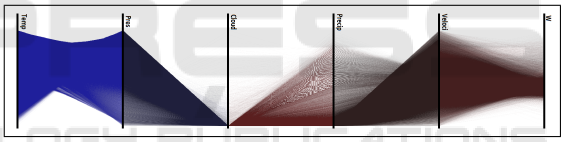
Figure 6: Visualizations for Boston House data.



(a) Snowflake Visualization



(b) Scatterplot Matrix



(c) Parallel Coordinates

Figure 7: Visualization techniques for Hurricane data.

relationships in the data. For example, the relationship Temp/Pres shows only the bowtie shape, losing the individual data patterns. In many ways, SCPs do a better job than PCPs. The Temp/Press relationship is visible with the SCP. However, clear interpretation is difficult, since as Temp increases, Press first decreases, then increases, and finally decreases.

Our approach presents these relationships more clearly. The direction and strength of relationship between Temp and Pres can be identified in Snowflake Visualization. The lower triangle shape of axis identifies the negative relationship. Additionally, the data points distribution, mostly being of similar distance to the axis with a few spread out, enables identifying that this relationship is not too strongly negative and nonlinear.

7 USER STUDY ON IDENTIFYING CORRELATION

To further evaluate our visualization methods, we conducted a user study comparing CCP with SCP and PCP. In this study, we performed 3 experiments that ask subjects to perform correlation related tasks.

We invited 25 participants to take part in our study, 9 female and 16 male, all graduate students from a variety of science and engineering fields. Their ages range from 23 to 35 years old.

In each experiment, subjects started with a short set of slides and/or video to introduce the necessary background. Subjects were then given practice questions where, after answering, the correct answers were provided. They would then perform the experimental tasks. For each test, the subjects' answers and response times were recorded. Following the experiment, subjects completed a short survey. In total, the study lasted less than one hour, including training and testing. For all visualizations, gray color was used for axes and labels, black color was used to present data items.

The software for the user study was built using C++ and Qt, and run on a MacBook pro with a 2.5 GHz Intel Core i5, 4 GB RAM, and 512 MB Intel HD Graphics 4000. The study used a particle physics dataset containing 41 output attributes and 4000 data items per attribute. The data represents a parameter space search of 25 input attributes generated by a series of tools that simulate the theoretical physical properties of subatomic particles under the Supersymmetic extension of the Standard Model of particle physics.

The independent and dependent variables used in each experiment can be found in Table 1. We used a mixed experimental design using t-testing to calculate t-value, p-value, mean difference, and 95% confidence interval to confirm our hypotheses. Only mean value and p-value are reported, but other data can be provided upon request.

7.1 Exp. 1: Speed/Accuracy in Pairwise Correlation

When looking at SCP & PCP, 2 challenges persist. First, it can be confusing to determine positive versus negative correlations. Granted, for experts this is a trivial task, but for others, it can be confusing. In many ways the identification of correlation direction is easier with PCP than SCP—parallel lines positive and crossing lines negative. Second, there is some ambiguity when trying to identify the strength of correlation between 2 attributes. Ambiguity is a much larger problem for PCP. When the relationship is noisy or nonlinear, overlapping lines quickly obscure detail.

When comparing CCP with these other methods, CCP: (1) provides simple visual cues making identification of the direction of correlation fairly trivial; (2) and reduces (not eliminates) the ambiguity by concentrating on correlation in the formulation of the coordinate system. Given these factors, we developed 2 hypotheses as follows:

H1 | **H2**: *Using a Correlation Coordinates Plot will enable more accurate and faster identification in direction and strength of correlation between 2 attributes than a [H1: Scatterplot | H2: Parallel Coordinates Plot].*

7.1.1 Method

The experiment is summarized in Table 1 (**H1** & **H2**). For a block of trials, we showed a participant a plot between 2 random attributes using either the SCP, PCP, or CCP method and asked a forced choice question. Subject accuracy and time were measured.

At the start of the experiment, participants were given an introduction to correlation, instructions on finding correlation in SCP, PCP, and CCP, and 6 training questions. Participants were then given 21 experimental questions (7 for each plot type, interleaved order).

7.1.2 Results & Discussion

The results of both the measured speed and accuracy of our experiments are shown in Figure 8a and 8b.

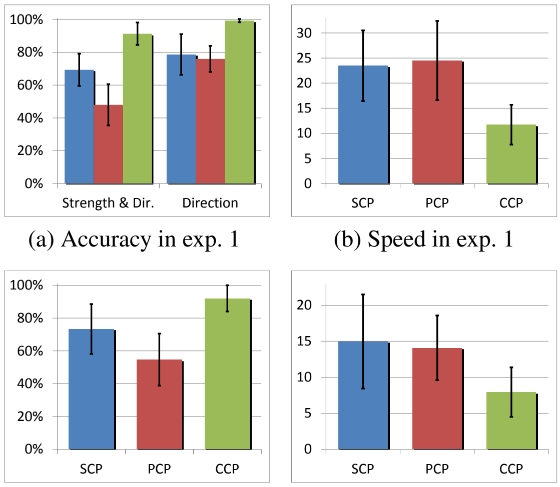
The results from Figure 8a shows that when comparing accuracy, CCP showed improvement over SCP on average 91% compared to 69%, with statistical significance ($p = 0.001$). We also looked at subjects performance in just identifying the direction of correlation, where CCP had an accuracy of 99% compared to 79% for SCP, though not quite with statistical significance ($p = 0.06$). The response times (Figure 8b) showed similar results with CCP responses averaging $11.71s$ compared to $23.4s$ for SCP ($p = 0.001$). Given that in our experiments CCP outperformed SCP in both speed and accuracy, we consider **H1** confirmed.

A similar analysis shows that the accuracy CCP was 91% compared to 48% for PCP ($p = 0.001$). The

Table 1: Variables used to test hypotheses.

Independent Variables	Potential Values
Data [**H1** | **H2** | **H3** | **H4**]	2 random attributes from 41 attribute data
Data [**H5** | **H6** | **H7**]	10 or 21 attributes from 41 attribute data
Plot [**H1** | **H2** | **H3** | **H4**]	SCP/PCP/CCP
Plot [**H5** | **H6** | **H7**]	SPLOM/PCP/Snowflake Visualization
Question [**H1** | **H2**]	How are the 2 attributes correlated?
Question [**H3** | **H4**]	What is the type of correlation?
Question [**H5**]	How are the 2 attributes correlated?
Question [**H6**]	How many attributes are correlated to *i*?
Question [**H7**]	Which attributes are correlated to *i*?

Dependent Variables	Potential Values
Answer [**H1** | **H2** | **H5**]	High Positive Correlation Low Positive Correlation No Correlation Low Negative Correlation High Negative Correlation
Answer [**H3** | **H4**]	Nonlinear Correlation Linear Correlation No Correlation
Answer [**H6**]	Number of attribute
Answer [**H7**]	List of attribute
Response Time [all **H**]	Time recorded automatically



(a) Accuracy in exp. 1 (b) Speed in exp. 1

(c) Accuracy in exp. 2 (d) Speed in exp. 2

Figure 8: Results of exp. 1 and exp. 2 show CCP (green, col. 3) outperforming SCP (blue, col. 1) and PCP (red, col. 2) in speed (sec) and accuracy (%). In all figures, error bars indicate standard deviation.

response times (Figure 8b) showed a similar result with CCP coming in on average $11.71s$ compared to $24.5s$ for PCP ($p < 0.001$). Given that CCP outperformed PCP in speed and accuracy, we consider hypothesis **H2** confirmed.

The results of Exp. 1 confirmed the hypotheses **H1** and **H2**, indicating that using CCP subjects can identify correlation in less time and with higher accuracy compared to SCP and PCP. In our informal discussions with subjects after the experiment, they indicated that the shape of the axis and the distribution of points in CCP greatly assisted their comprehension of the correlation. Subjects complained that both SCP and, in particular, PCP were more difficult to distinguish positive and negative correlation in scenarios with low correlation. However, they found using CCP enabled them to easily recognize both the direction and strength.

7.2 Exp. 2: Differentiating Linear, Nonlinear, and Uncorrelated

Identifying nonlinear relationships between attributes can also be an important task. When comparing CCP with other methods, CCP provides simple visual cues making identification of correlation direction easier. Beyond that, CCP and SCP give similar visual cues (i.e. the tasks performed are basically the same) for the shape of the relationship, linear or nonlinear. This motivates our next hypothesis:

H3: *Using a Correlation Coordinates Plot and a Scatterplot will result in similar accuracy and speed for identification of linear, nonlinear, and uncorrelated relationships in 2 attributes.*

For PCP, identifying these relationships is far more challenging. The overdraw ambiguity that plagues linear correlations becomes significantly worse as even more lines overlap each other in nonlinear cases. This will slow and confuse users. This leads to our next hypothesis:

H4: *Using a Correlation Coordinates Plot will result in more accurate and faster identification of linear, nonlinear, uncorrelated relationships in 2 attributes than a Parallel Coordinates Plot.*

7.2.1 Method

The experiment is summarized in Table 1 (**H3** & **H4**). At the start of the experiment, participants were given instructions on linear and nonlinear correlation. Participants were then given 3 training questions followed by 9 experimental questions (3 for each plot type, interleaving order). For each question, participants saw a plot from 2 random attributes and were asked a forced choice question. Subject accuracy and time were measured.

7.2.2 Results & Discussion

The results of the measured speed and accuracy of our experiments are shown in Figure 8c and 8d, with all differences showing statistical significance ($p < 0.005$). The results of our experiment showed that CCP outperformed SCP. Our hypothesis **H3** however had predicted that the performance of CCP and SCP would be identical. This leads us to reject **H3**. In our discussions with subjects after the experiment, they indicated that the shape of axis and the distribution of points in SCP was more difficult to distinguish and that CCP assisted their comprehension of these specific types of correlation.

Due to CCP substantially outperforming PCP in both speed and accuracy, we consider hypothesis **H4** confirmed. As anticipated, participants complained that the overdraw problems made it difficult differentiate linear vs. nonlinear correlations in PCP.

7.3 Exp. 3: Accuracy/Speed in Multi-Attribute Datasets

The Snowflake Visualization was designed specifically for the task of quickly and accurately exploring pairwise correlations in multi-attribute data as compared with SPLOMs and PCP. As the number of attributes increases each SCP within a SPLOM becomes quite small and the number of plots becomes overwhelming. For PCP, as the number of attributes increases, the interaction required for many tasks puts increased pressure on the user to explore for features of interest. With these factors in mind, we developed 3 hypotheses:

H5: *Using a Snowflake Visualization will enable more accurate and faster identification of correlation between 2 attributes in multi-attribute data than a Scatterplot Matrix or Parallel Coordinates Plot.*

H6: *Using a Snowflake Visualization will enable more accurate and faster identification of how many attributes are correlated with a chosen attribute in multi-attribute data than a Scatterplot Matrix or Parallel Coordinates Plot.*

H7: *Using a Snowflake Visualization will enable more accurate and faster identification of which attributes are correlated with a chosen attribute in multi-attribute data than a Scatterplot Matrix or Parallel Coordinates Plot.*

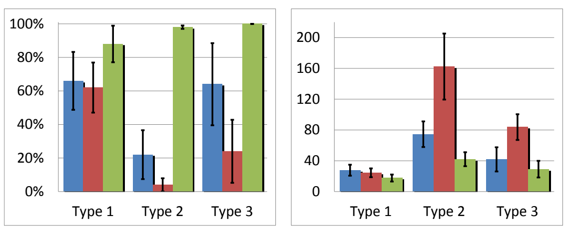
7.3.1 Method

The experiment is outlined in Table 1 (**H5**-**H7**). Each participant was given an introduction and demo video for each visualization method and completed 12 sample questions using data unrelated to experimental trials. Then, each performed 21 experimental questions interleaving first between visualization types, then question types.

7.3.2 Results & Discussion

Identification of a Pairwise Correlation in Multi-attribute Data. The results of measured speed and accuracy in Figure 9 (Type 1) show the Snowflake Visualization improved accuracy and speed over SPLOMs and PCPs with statistical significance (all $p < 0.05$). We consider hypothesis **H5** confirmed.

Finding the Number of Correlated Attributes in Data. Again, the results of the experiments showed that the Snowflake Visualization improved accuracy and speed over SPLOMs and PCPs (see Figure 9, Type 2) with statistical significance ($p < 0.05$). Therefore, we consider hypothesis **H6** confirmed.



(a) Accuracy (%) (b) Response Time (sec.)

Figure 9: Exp. 3 results show CCP (green, col. 3) outperformed SCP (blue, col. 1) and PCP (red, col. 2).

Finding which Attributes are correlated in Multi-attribute Data. The results of this final test also showed improved accuracy and speed over SPLOMs and PCPs (see Figure 9, Type 3) with statistical significance ($p < 0.05$), leading us to also consider hypothesis **H7** confirmed.

The Snowflake Visualization's focus+context style greatly assisted subjects interactions and comprehension when working through multiple pairwise correlation questions. The participants complained that small SCPs made the SPLOM difficult to use, due to inability to see individual plots and difficulty tracking rows or columns of plots. Using PCP, participants complained that the number of dragging operations required to explore multiple correlations made it very difficult for them.

8 DISCUSSION

User Study Task Selection: Selecting realistic tasks for a user study is a challenging problem when users are unfamiliar with the data and potentially visualization altogether. We have selected a number of simple tasks, which are building blocks for more complicated data analysis tasks that are commonly performed. The overall out performance of the CCP over SCP and PCP stands as evidence of its superiority, which should translate to more complex tasks.

Abstraction Selection: SCP and PCP have served a straw man role in our evaluation. There are any number of modifications that could be applied to either technique to better inform the user about correlation. However, since there is no single de facto standard, we did not want our evaluation to be clouded by questions of abstraction selection in SCP or PCP. Therefore, we stuck to the basic formulations of each approach. We hope this paper spurs the community to dig deeper into this subject and generate a more extensive evaluation of approaches.

Very High Attribute Count Data: For data with large numbers of attributes, we believe that approaches to extract the natural dimensionality of data, such as PCA, in combination with techniques such as CCP, will be critical in analysis. For all practical purposes, beyond 30 or 40 attributes, our approach is no longer viable. However, this is a similar limitation to SPLOMs and PCPs. We consider higher-dimensional cases to still be an open problem.

9 CONCLUSION

Correlation Coordinate Plots have been developed with the specific task of correlation identification in mind. They have distinct advantages when compared to general task visualizations such as SCP and PCP. The advantages, as confirmed by our user study, include:

- providing simple visual cues that make identification of the existence and direction of correlation fairly trivial;
- improving estimation of correlation strength by focusing the coordinate system on model fit; and
- improving identification of linear, nonlinear, and uncorrelated data by reducing ambiguity in the visualization.

In addition, the Snowflake Visualization showed significant performance improvements over SPLOMs and PCPs. The Snowflake Visualization is an efficient focus+context style layout representing a fair compromise between space efficient design, comprehensive visualization, and reduced user interaction for showing all pairwise correlations in multi-attribute data.

In conclusion, we believe that the CCP and Snowflake Visualization represent complementary approaches to existing techniques, replacing existing approaches only where correlation is the major feature of focus in data. We believe that more of these task specific approaches are on the horizon and will provide data analysts better, faster access to relevant information in their data.

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