



Visualization, DD2257

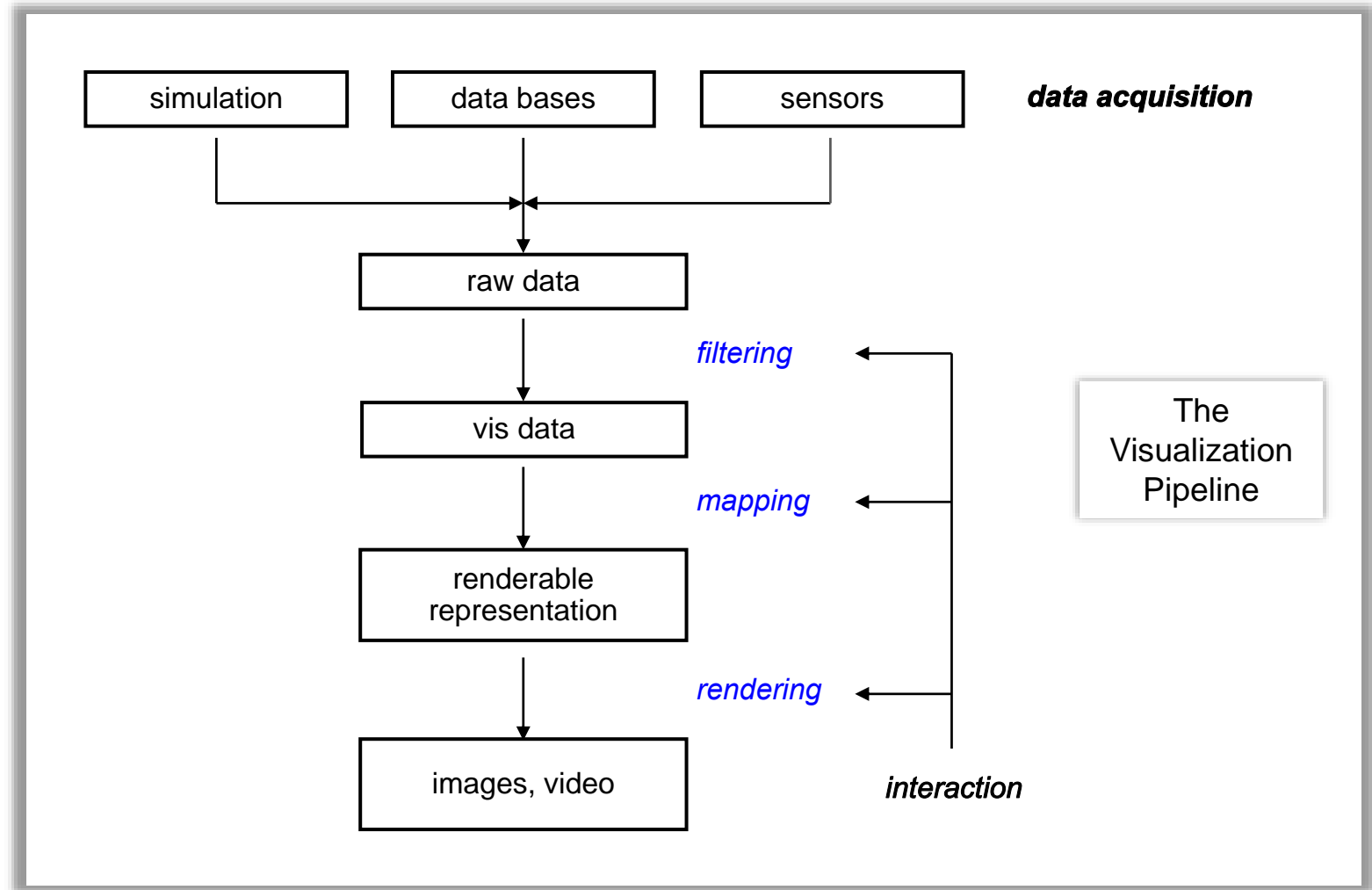
Prof. Dr. Tino Weinkauff

The Visualization Pipeline

very important

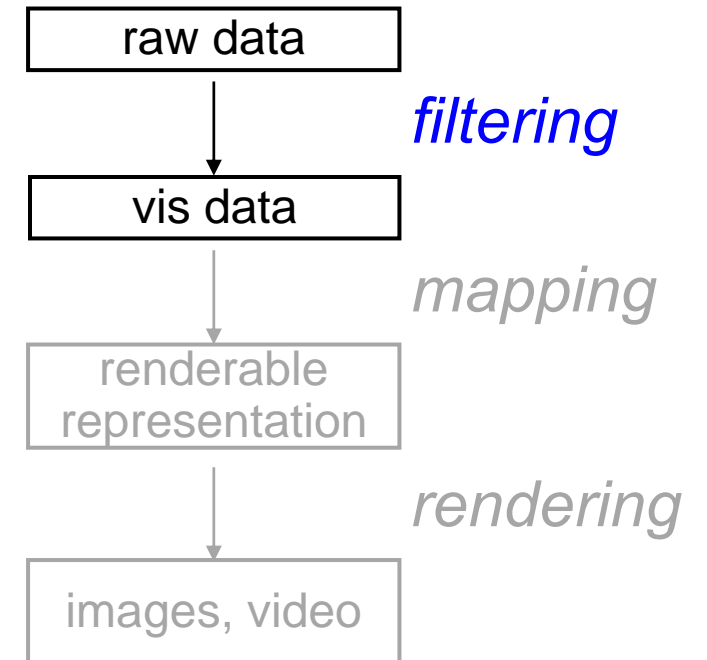
The process of converting data to images contains the steps:

- Filtering
- Mapping
- Rendering



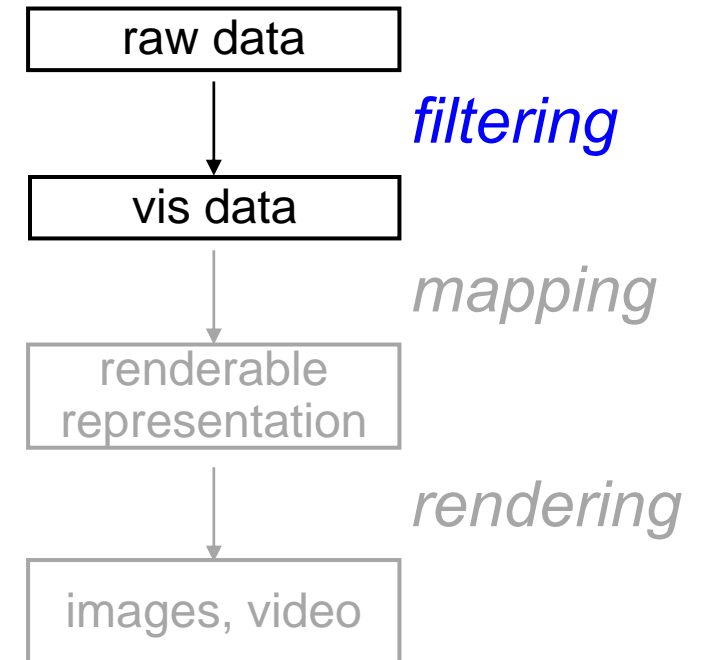
Filtering:

- starts with raw data
- raw data is prepared for the visualization
- result is filtered data which go to the mapping step
- ➔ data to data map



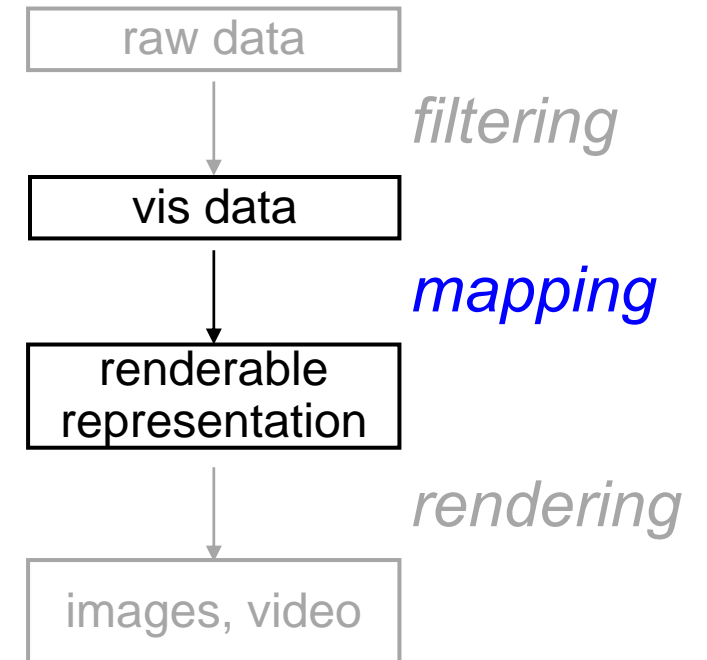
Operations for filtering:

- **completing/cleaning the data set**
 - if data values are missing
 - if data values are outliers
- **reduce data set**
 - remove non-relevant data by certain criteria
- **smoothing data**
 - apply filter and smoothing operators
- **compute characteristic properties of the data**
 - gradients
 - extreme values
 - metadata
- **apply conversions**
 - imperial → metric
 - customary → metric



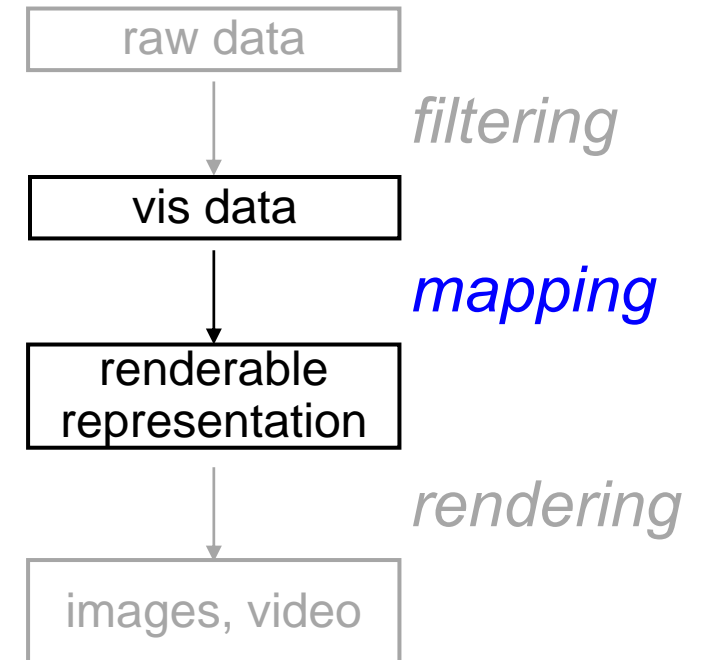
Mapping:

- conversion of the data into renderable 2D or 3D graphical primitives and their attributes (e.g. creating a polygon list or a triangular mesh)
- consider expressiveness, efficiency, appropriateness
- ➔ data to geometry map



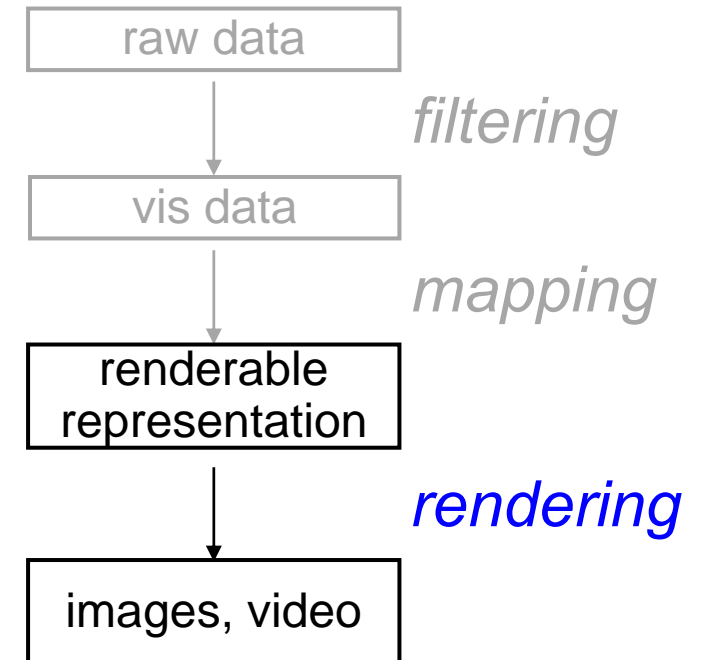
To find good mappings, theories, algorithms and guidelines from different disciplines are used:

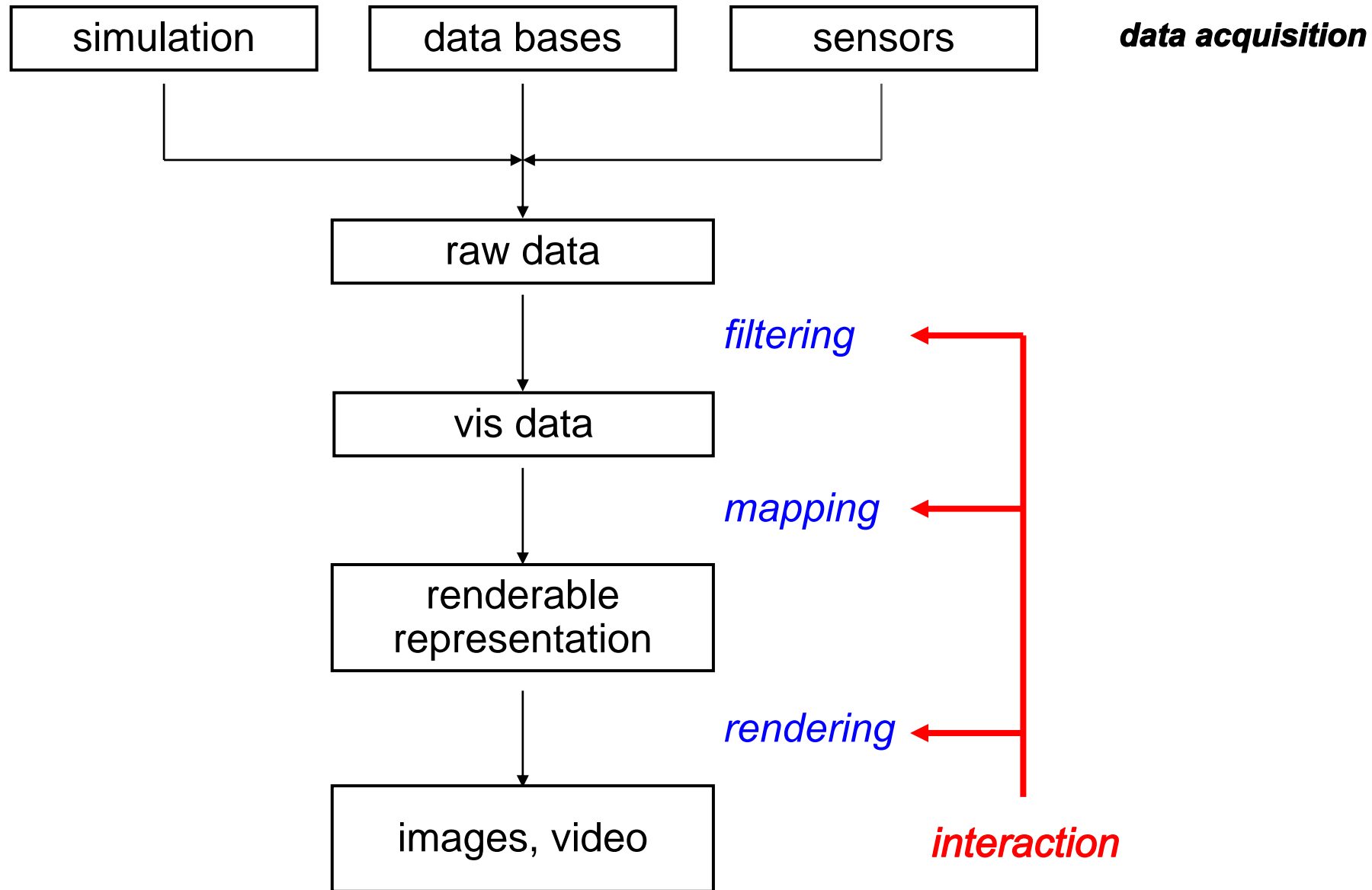
- computer graphics
- computer vision
- perception theory
- user interface design
- information processing
- psychology
- arts



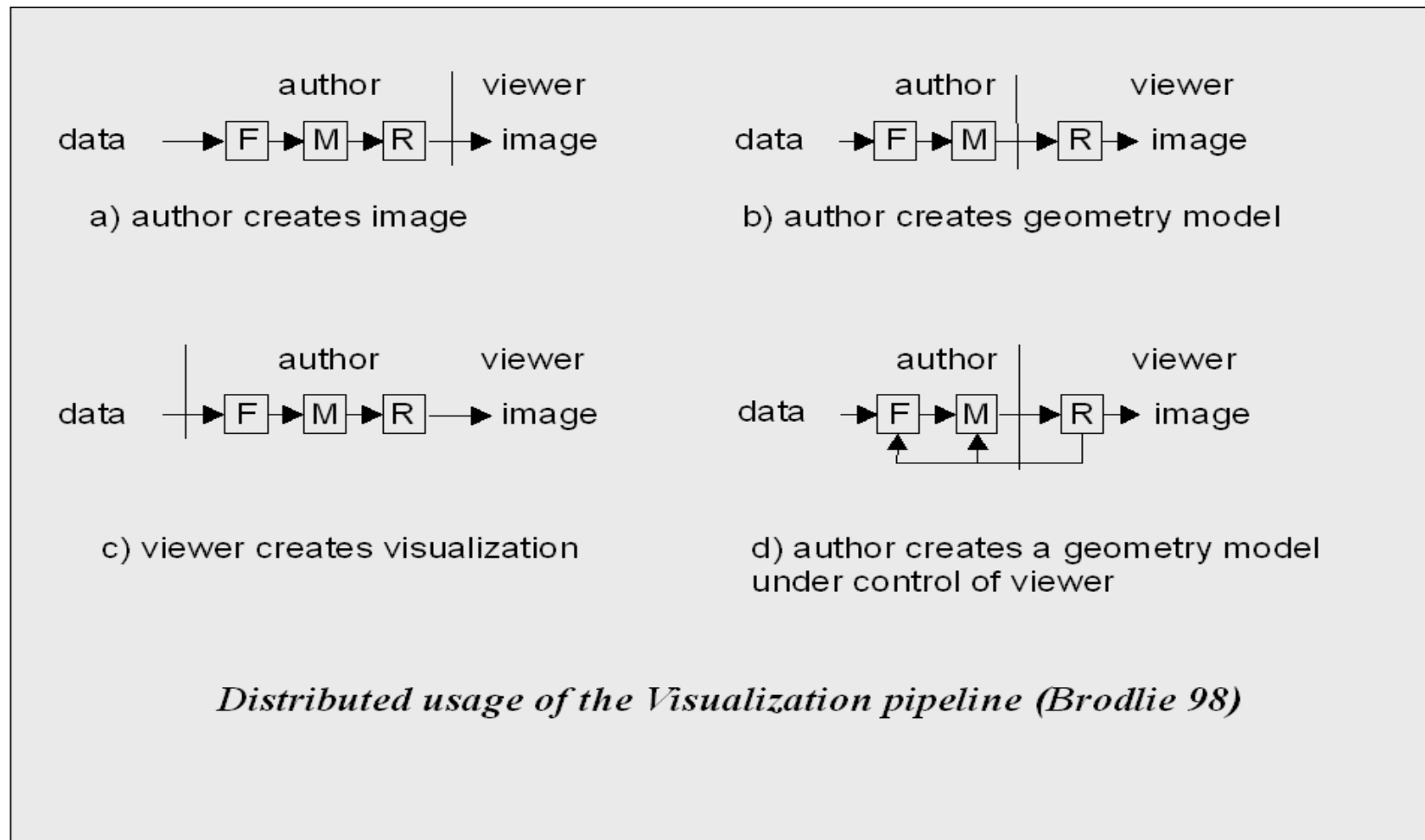
Rendering:

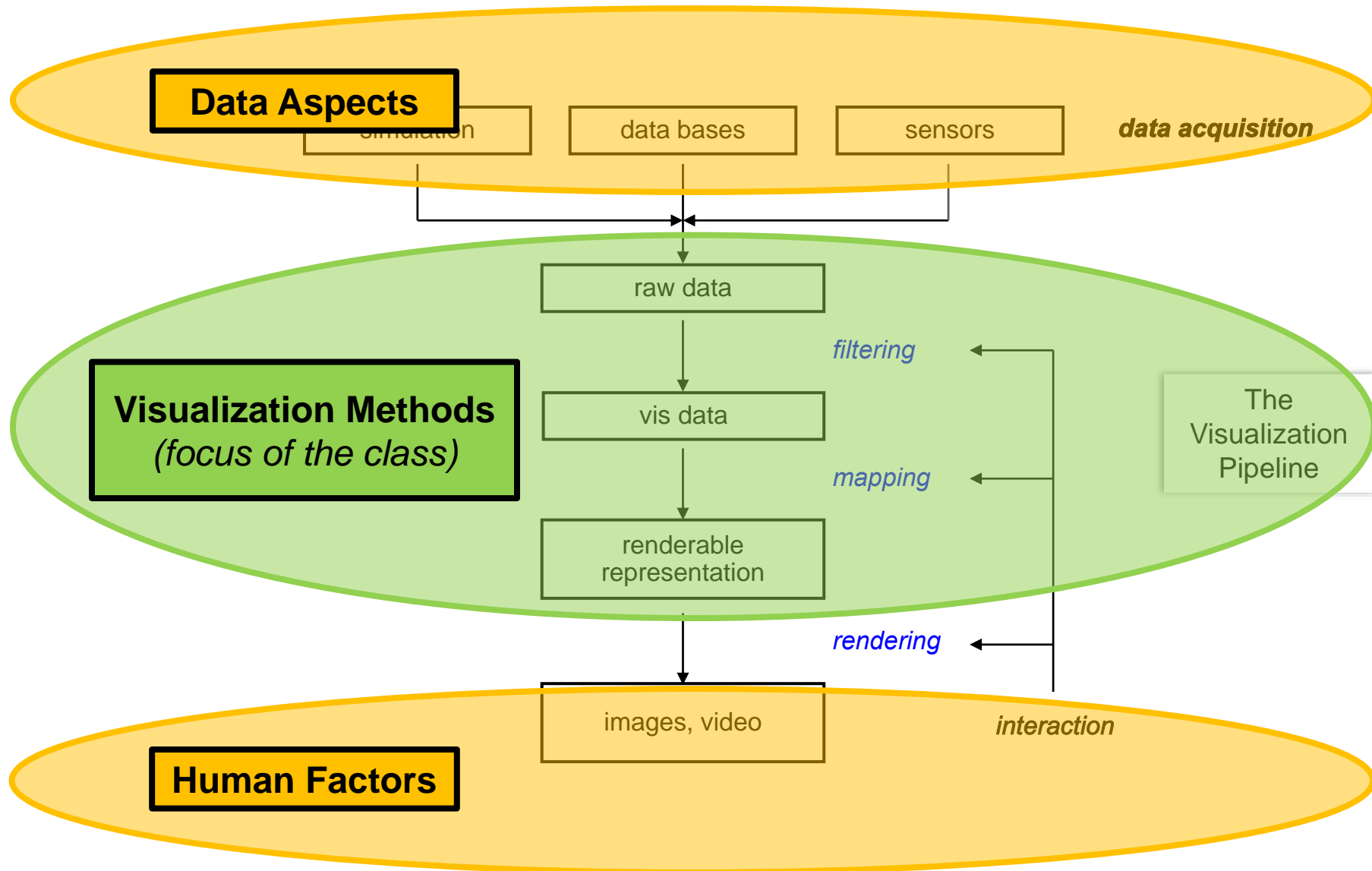
- Generating a 2D image, video, stereo image
- ➔ geometry to image map





The visualization pipeline can be processed in a distributed environment, which gives the following distinction:





Summary

- Visualization pipeline
 - filtering
 - mapping
 - rendering
- Interaction allows to manipulate the parameters of each stage
- Can be applied to distributed settings