

Data Visualization

VINH PHAN AW1 - 06/01/2014

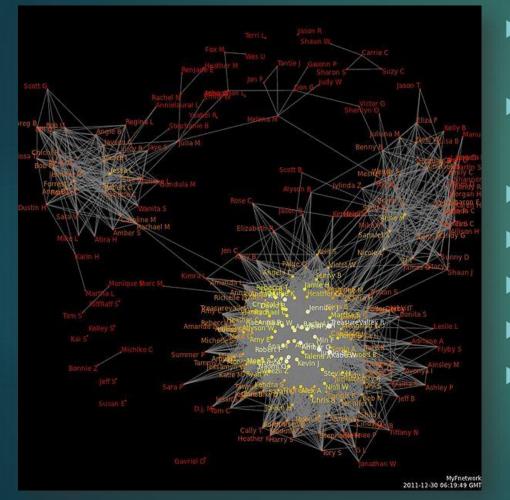


Agenda

- ▶ 1. Dealing with Data
- 2. Foundations of Visualization
- ► 3. Some Visualization Techniques
- ► 4. Life Cycle of Visualizations
- ► 5. Conclusion
- ► 6. Key Persons & Conferences

I. Dealing with Data: Explosion of Electronic Information

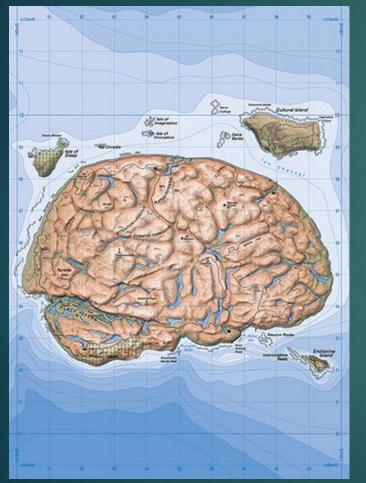




- 2012 estimate: 2.5 exabytes/day new info (1 exabyte = 1 million terabytes) [IBM: What is big data?]
 - Open government / transparency movements.
 - e.g. Open Data Hamburg
- Digitization of media (photos, music, books...).
- ► E-commerce, electronic archives.
- Remote sensors, RFID tags, POS systems.
- Social media
- And much more...

[Data visualization from social media (facebook)]
→ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Data_visualization#Data_analysis

II. Foundations of Visualization History/Definition/Taxonomy



- Amplify cognition using the human vision (eye-brain connection, visual perception...)
 - ▶ which is the "highest-bandwidth" sense.
 - which is fast, parallel, bypass the language center, go direct to the visual cortex.

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- people think visually (visual memory: 3-4 simple shapes) [Vogel et al 2001]
- Leverage ability to recognize patterns, visual sense-making
 - ► attentive attributes (texts, numbers) → proceeds in serial (slow)
 - ▶ pre-attentive attributes (color, size, shape, orientation...) → proceeds in parallel (fast)

["Map of new Brainland", Unit Seven (2007)] → http://www.unitseven.co.nz/

II. Foundations of Visualization: Pre-attentive Attributes Examples

• Attentive processing \rightarrow serially with conscious effort.

Answer in 5 seconds: Count the number of 3s? [K. Andrews, 2013]

II. Foundations of Visualization: Pre-attentive Attributes Examples

Pre-attentive processing: parallel without conscious effort.

Color is pre-attentive

II. Foundations of Visualization: Visualization Example

► Try to find the relationship between these numbers [E. Tufte, 2007]

I		I	II		III		IV	
x	Y	x	Y	x	Y	x	Y	
10.0	8.04	10.0	9.14	10.0	7.46	8.0	6.58	
8.0	6.95	8.0	8.14	8.0	6.77	8.0	5.76	
13.0	7.58	13.0	8.74	13.0	12.74	8.0	7.71	
9.0	8.81	9.0	8.77	9.0	7.11	8.0	8.84	
11.0	8.33	11.0	9.26	11.0	7.81	8.0	8.47	
14.0	9.96	14.0	8.10	14.0	8.84	8.0	7.04	
6.0	7.24	6.0	6.13	6.0	6.08	8.0	5.25	
4.0	4.26	4.0	3.10	4.0	5.39	19.0	12.50	
12.0	10.84	12.0	9.13	12.0	8.15	8.0	5.56	
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	6.89	

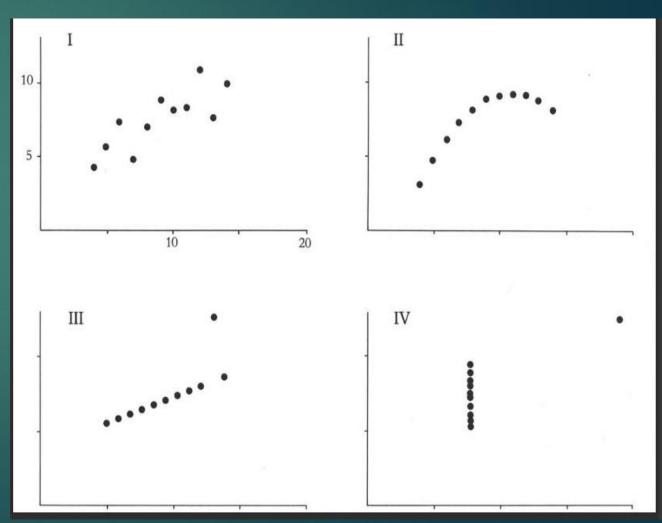
[The Visual Display of Quantitative Information, E. Tufte (2007)]

II. Foundations of Visualization: Visualization Example

Quite hard?

Try using scatter-plots [E.Tufte, 2007]

[The Visual Display of Quantitative Information, E. Tufte (2007)]

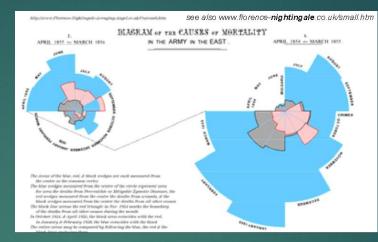


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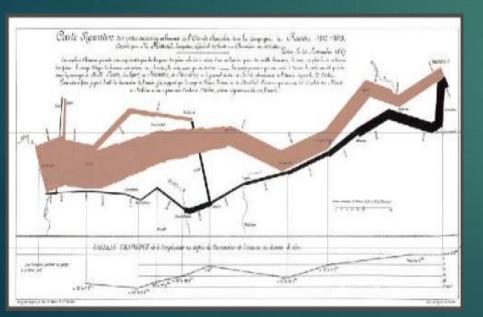
II. Foundations of Visualization: History/Definition/Taxonomy



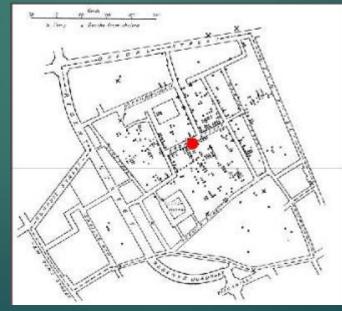
William Playfair (1786)



F.Nightingale (1858) – Causes of mortality In the army



Charles Minard (1869) Napoleon's March



John Snow (1854) London's cholera map

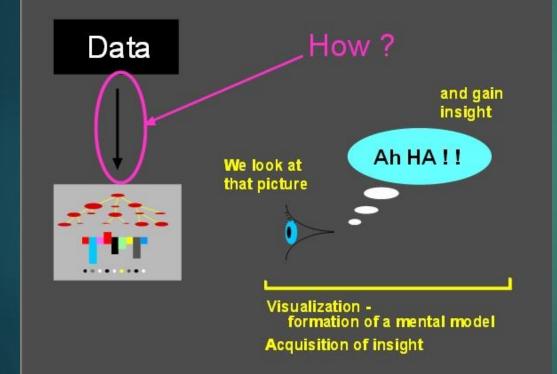


Harry Beck (1931) London Underground map

II. Foundations of Visualization: History/Definition/Taxonomy

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We convert data into a picture



[Spence, R. Information Visualization ACM Press (2000)]

- Visualize: to form a mental model or mental image of something [Spence]
 - ▶ is a human cognitive activity.
 - Independent of computer.
 - May involve other senses: hearing, touch, ...
- How can the computer help?
 - facilitates interaction, and rearrangement of a display.
- Modern day: powerful graphic chips enable animation, real-time data processing

II. Foundations of Visualization: History/Definition/Taxonomy

- SciVis (flows, volumes, surfaces...)
- GeoVis (maps, geospatial data)
- InfoVis (abstract structures)
- DataVis = InfoVis + GeoVis
- Principal task of InfoVis: allow information to be derived from data.
- Definition: "InfoVis is the use of computersupported, interactive, visual representations of abstract data to amplify cognition." [Card et al. 1999]



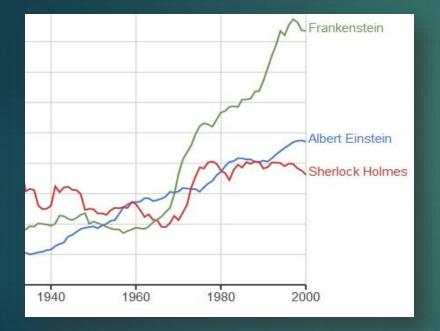
Geovisualization (GeoVis)

Information Visualization (InfoVis)

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III. Visualization Techniques: Multivariate Analysis

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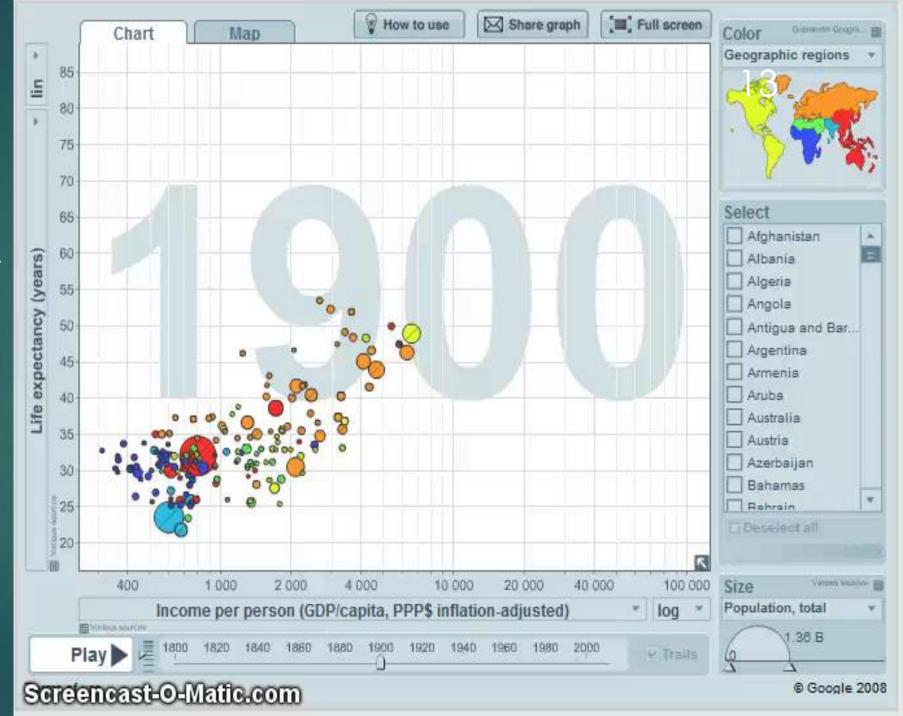
Google Ngrams Viewer [http://books.google.com/ngrams]

- Problem: most real-world problems often involve many dependent attributes to analyze -> many techniques become less effective.
- Mutivariate data: data involve many attributes.
- Geometric techniques: scatterplot matrix, parallel sets...
- ► Icon techniques: star plots, Chernoff faces...
- Pixel-oriented techniques.

[Extended Scatterplot]

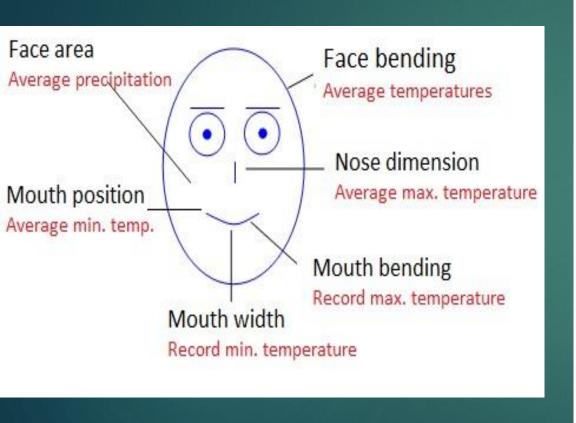
Relationship: Wealth – Health – Population – Geographical location

"Gapminder" → http://www.gapminder.org



[Chernoff Faces]







Bucharest

Canberra



Dublin





Madrid

.



Rio de Janeiro



Moscow









Zurich

Images: [Introduction to Visualization, R. Mazza]







Hong Kong



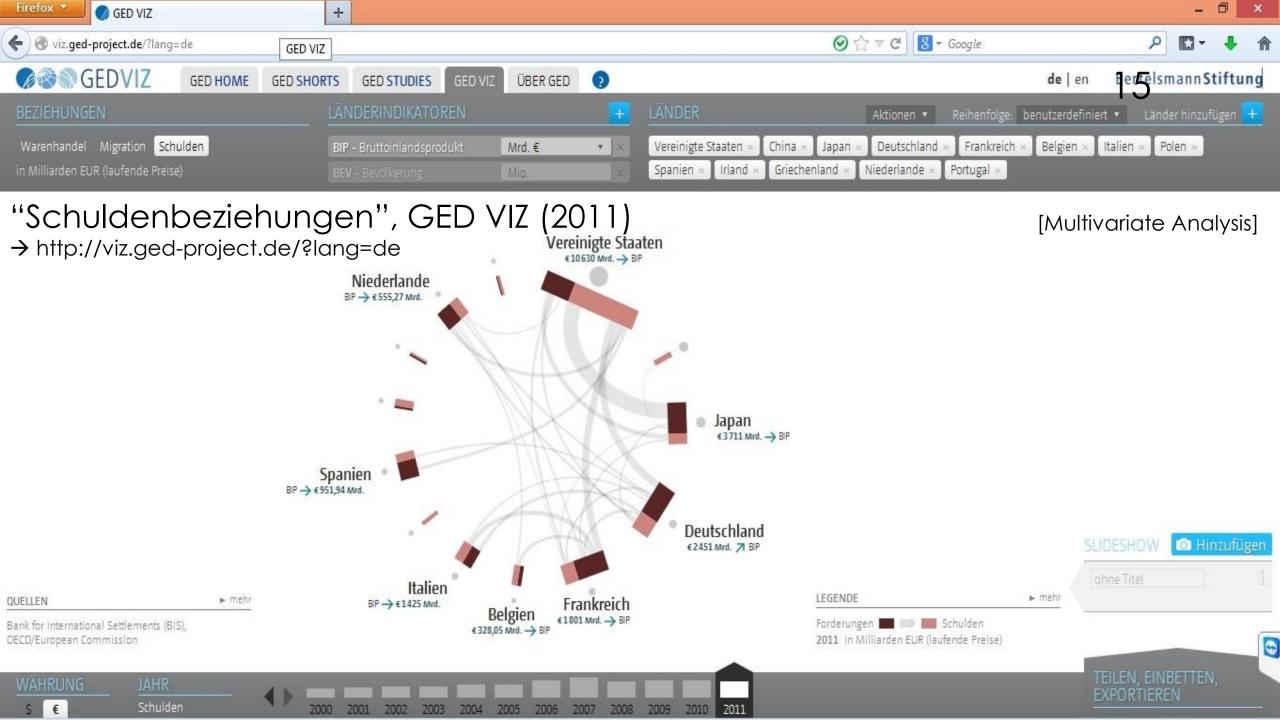


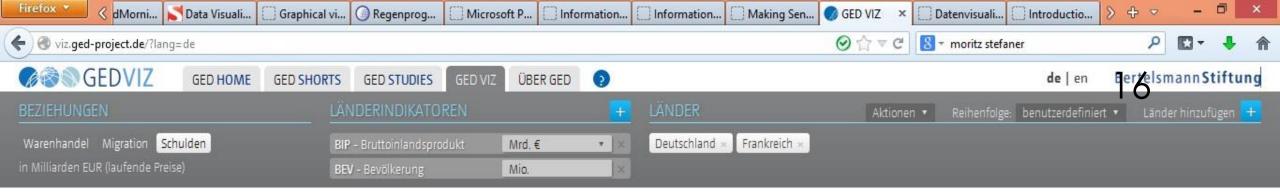


New York



Rome

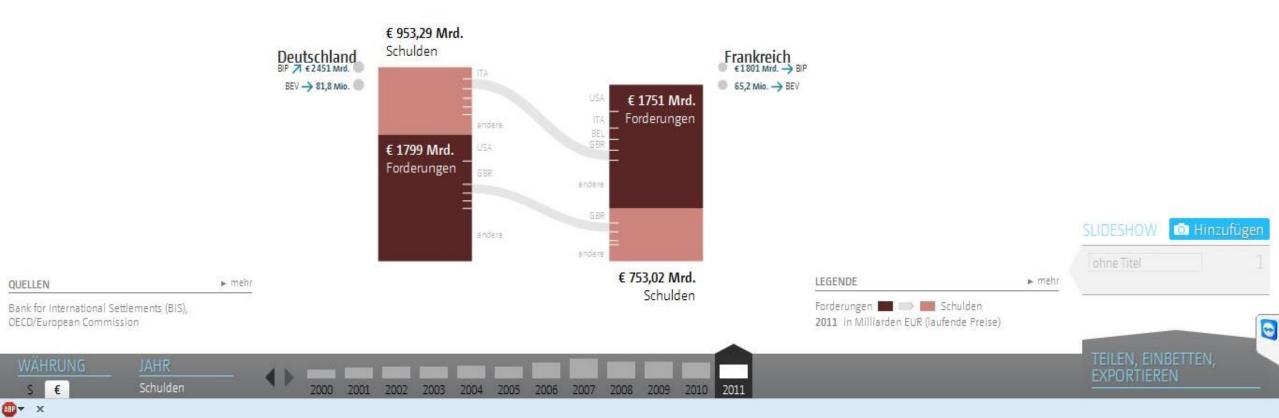




"Schuldenbeziehungen", GED VIZ (2011)

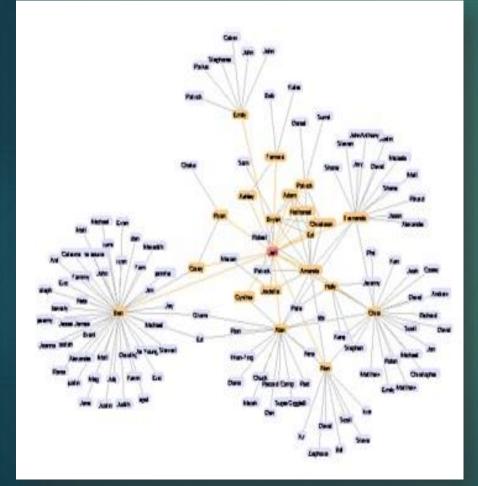
[Multivariate Analysis]

→ http://viz.ged-project.de/?lang=de



III. Visualization Techniques: Networks and Hierarchies

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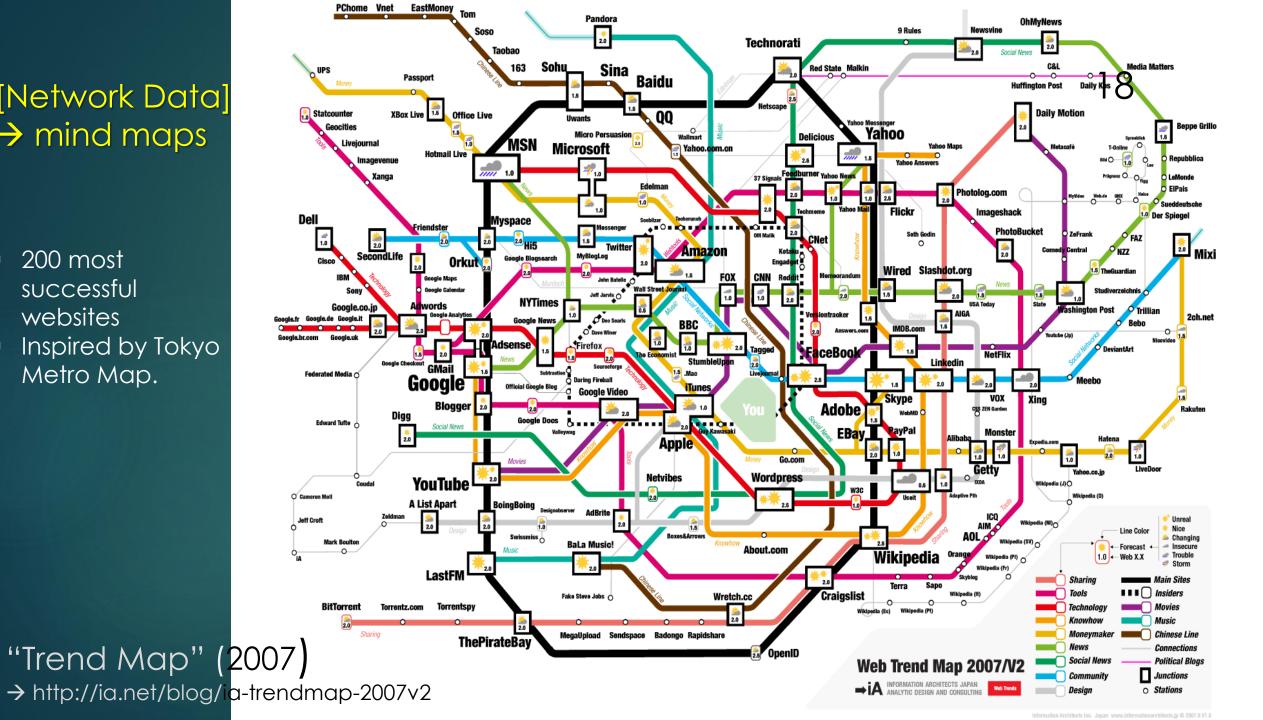


Graph of social network using force-directed algorithm, Jeffrey Heer (UC Berkeley) → http://vw.indiana.edu/ivsi2004/jherr/

- Examples: transport network, company organization, social network ...
- Important characteristic: relation and enclosure.
- Can be represented by graphs and trees.
- Network data: concept maps, mind maps, geographical representation, 3D graphs ...
- Hierarchical data: file system, treemap, newsmap ...

[Network Data] \rightarrow mind maps

- 200 most successful websites
- Inspired by Tokyo Metro Map.

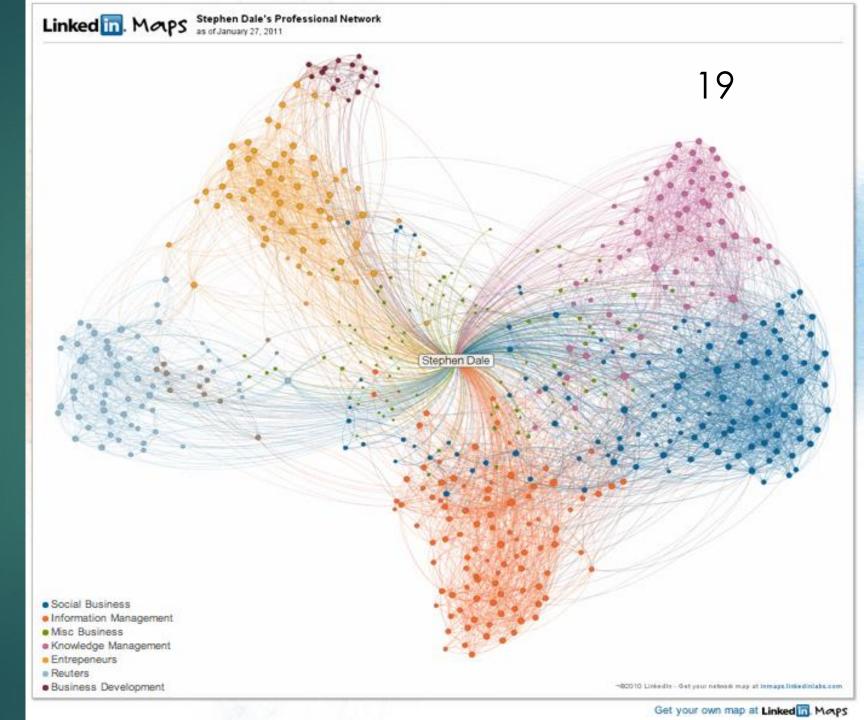


[Complex Network Data] → social graphs

- Social networks
- Each node: an individual.
- Problem: density of nodes and edges in small space.
- Not very scalable

"LinkedIn Social Graph"

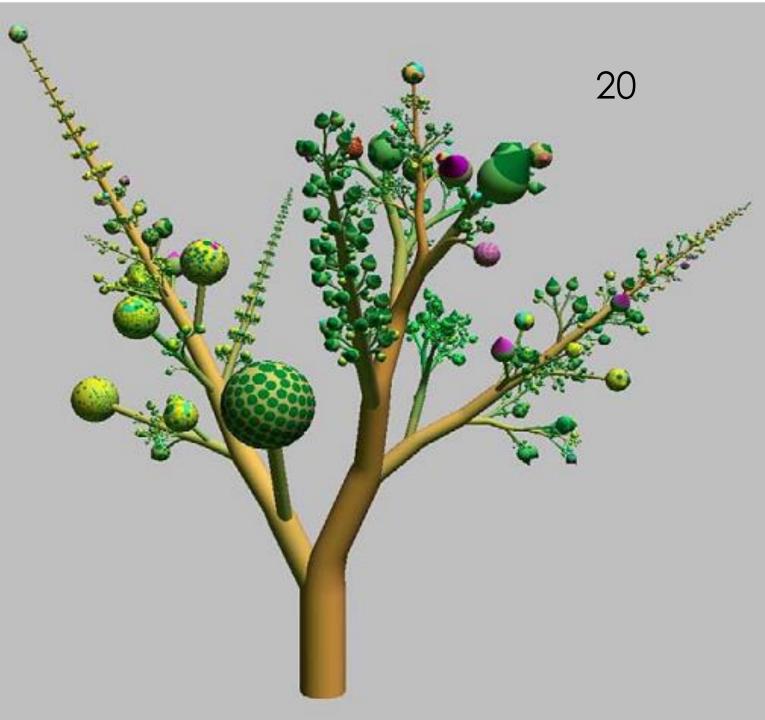
→ http://steve dale.net/2011/03/10/knowledge-hub 4-social-graph-and-activity-stream/

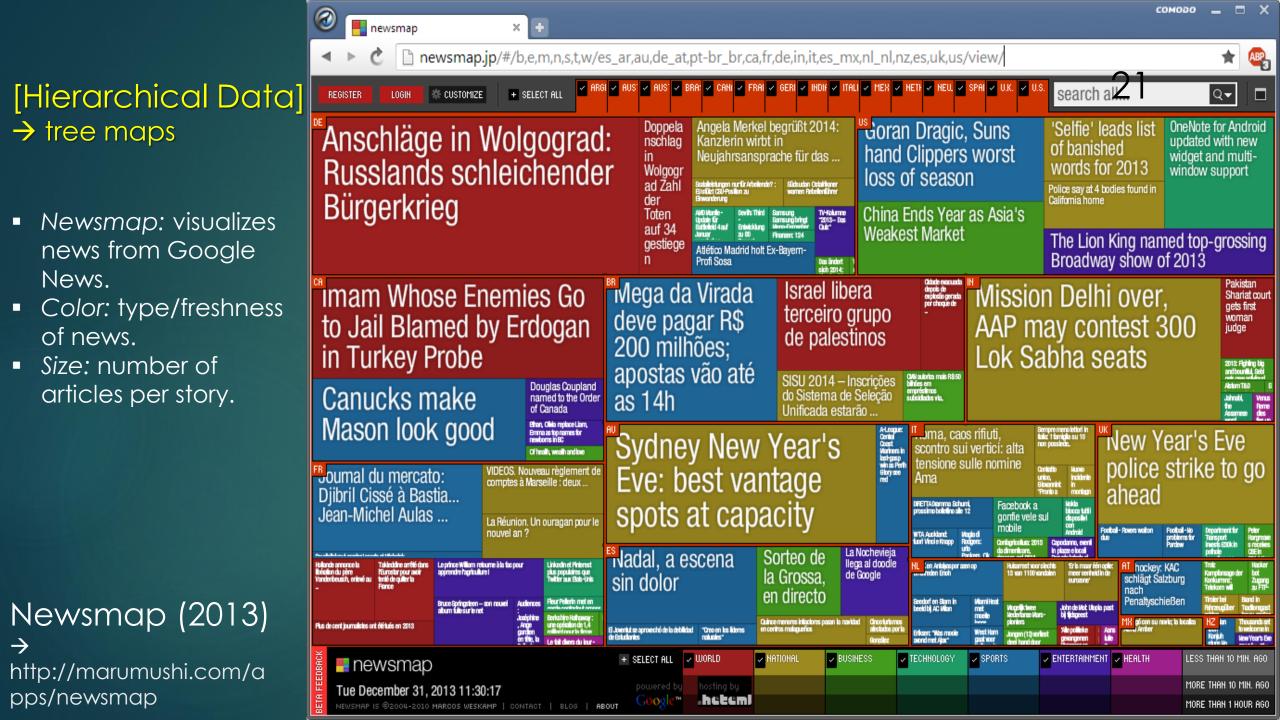


[Hierarchical Data] → trees

- Botanical tree: represents file system.
- Fruit represents a collection of files.
- Colored spot represents a file.
- Area & color of spot → dimension & file type.

"Botanical Tree", Jack van Wijk [Eindhoven University of Technology, NL]





III. Visualization Techniques: World Wide Web



"Google Analytics" [http://google.com/analytics]

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"INSYDER Tool (Tile bar)" [Harald Reiterer, Uni. Konstanz (Springer-Verlag, 2005)]



- ► Website maps (site maps) → Dynamic Diagrams [http://dynamicdiagrams.com]
 - Website log data →
 Google Analytics
 [http://google.com/analytics].
 - Visualizing search engine results -> KartOO [http://www.kartoo.com].
- ► Analysis of interaction in blogs → blogviz [http://blogviz.com]

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Gathering Data			Analyzing It		Sharing Findings
Discovery/	Cleaning/		Analysis/Exploratory		Publication
Acquisition			Visualization		TUDIICUTION

Own Data

- Speadsheets
- Databases
- Digitizied media
 Other Sources
- Public data
- Archives/Libraries
- Academic partners
- Purchase

Scraping

- Junar
- OutwitHub
- ScraperWiki

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Gather	ing Data	Analyzing It	Sharing Findings
Discovery/ Acquisition	Cleaning/ ''Munging''	Analysis/Exploratory Visualization	Publication

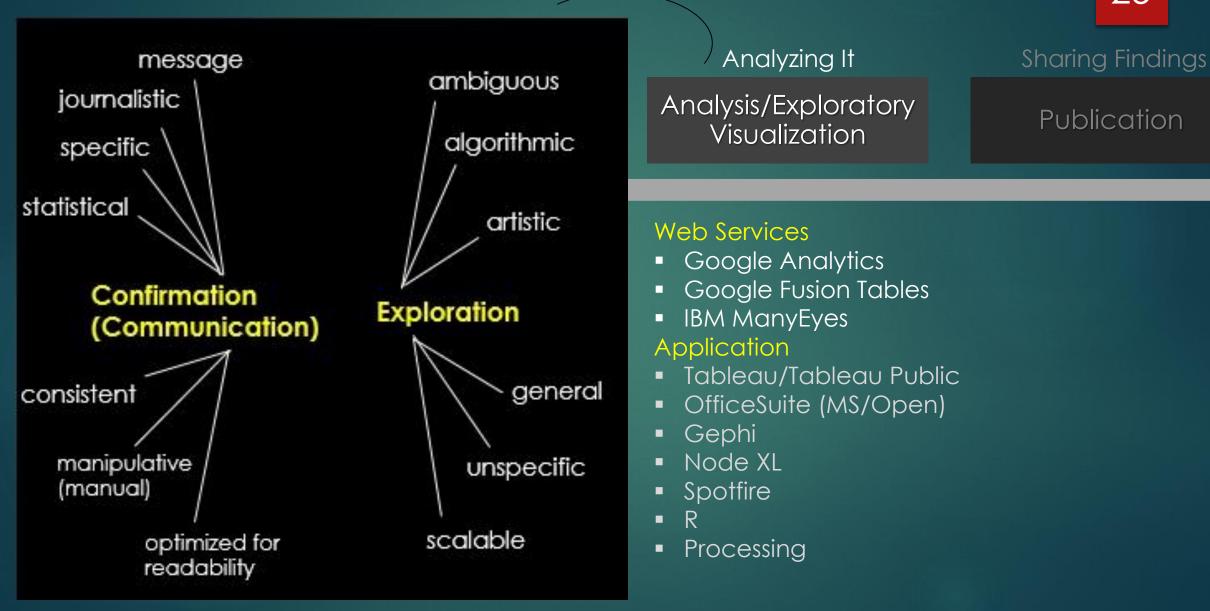
Original Research

- Speadsheets
- Databases
- Digitizied media
 Other Downloads
- Public data
- Archives/Libraries
- Academic partners
- Purchase
- Scraping
- Junar
- OutwitHub
- etc ...

Normalization/Format/ Conversion

- Google Refine
- Data Wranalar
- Data Wrangler
- Mr. Data Converter
 → http://shancarter.github.io/mr-data-converter/
- etc ...

- Many types of data
- ✓ Linear structures
- ✓ Hierarchies
- ✓ Networks, graphs
- ✓ Multi-dimensional metadata
- Univariate, bivariate, multivariate
- ✓ Ordinal
- ✓ Quantitative
- ✓ Categorical
- ✓ Relationships
- • •



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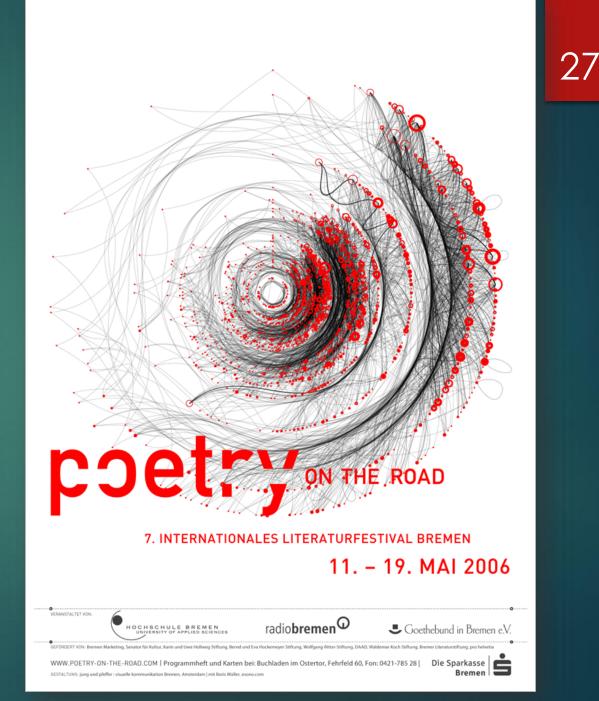
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Gathe Discovery/	Gathering Data Discovery/ Cleaning/		Sharing Findings	
Acquisition	"Munging"	Analysis/Exploratory Visualization	Publication	
 Original Research Speadsheets Databases Digitizied media Other Downloads Public data Archives/Libraries Academic partners Purchase Scraping Junar OutwitHub ScraperWiki 	<section-header><section-header><section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header>	 Web Services Google Analytics Google Fusion Tables IBM ManyEyes Application Tableau/Tableau Public OfficeSuite (MS/Open) Gephi Node XL Spotfire R Processing 	Static Photoshop/Illustrator Previous tools Animated Processing Flash After Effects Interactive/Web AfterS ProtoVis D3 ProcessingJS Adobe Flash/Flex	

Processing

- Static representations
 - Code Poetry

Boris Müller (2006) [http://esono.com/boris/projects/poetry06/]



- Static representations:
 - Code Poetry
- Manipulable representations:
 - LiquiData

By placing a phone on the table its location data flows on the map.

Screencast-O-Matic.com

[http://liquidata.org]



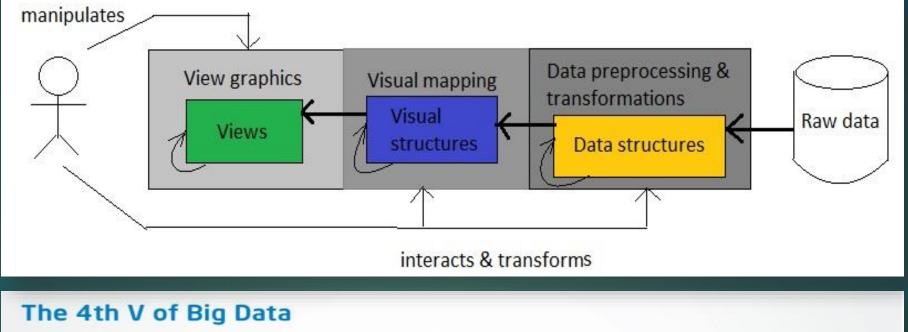
- Static representations:
 - Code Poetry
- Manipulable representations:
 - LiquiData
- Transformable representations:
 - Regenradar (Wetteronnline)
 - Malte Spitz (Zeit)



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[http://zwiedte/contenes.bldz/egdenspitzr/prratsdaten]

V. Conclusion





[Big Data Visualization: Turning Big Data into Big Insights, Intel (2013)]

VI. Key Persons, Sources & Conferences

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 ✓ IEEE Symposium on Information Visualization (InfoVis). Since 1995. The main conference in the field, quite low acceptance rate (23% in 2006), very focussed, high quality papers, single-track. →http://ieeevis.org Proceedings published with IEEE:

→http://conferences.computer.org/infovis/Eurographics/IEEE

- ✓ Symposium on Visualization (EuroVis). Formerly VisSym. Fairly high quality. →http://eurovis.org
 - Proceedings published with Eurographics:
 - →http://www.eg.org/EG/DL/WS/VisSym
- ✓ International Conference on Information Visualisation (IV). Since 1997, usually in London. Broad in scope, fairly high acceptance rate (57% in 2007), papers of mixed quality, multi-track.
 - →http://www.graphicslink.co.uk/IV2013/
 - Proceedings published with IEEE:
 - http://ieeexplore.ieee.org/servlet/opac?punumber=1000370
- ✓ The First IEEE Big Data Visualization Workshop.
 →http://vis.ucdavis.edu/Workshops/BigDataVis2013/

- Hans Rosling (Gapminder Foundation, Karolinska Institute, Sweden)
- Boris Müller (FH Potsdam)
- Edward Tufte
- Moritz Stefaner (FH Potsdam)
- ▶ William S. Cleveland
- Robert Spence (Imperial College London)
- Stephen Few
- Ben Fry
- Ricardo Mazza