

User Guide – 2021 Vast Challenge MC2

1. Introduction Page

This is the home page of the shiny application. Users can directly read the overview along with the story behind the application. This page provides the link of Vast Challenge and Group Project Website for users at the same time.

DiGTvis Introduction Consumption Analysis Geo-Temporal Analysis Network Analysis

A Dynamic and Interactive GeoTime Visualisation Dashboard

This shiny application is based on the scenario of [2021 VAST Challenge MC2](#):

In the IPO celebration of a natural gas production company, several employees went missing. The company has not been as successful in demonstrating environmental stewardship. And a local environmental organization is suspected in the disappearance.

The analysis aims to explore the car tracking data of employees, as well as credit card transactions and loyalty car usage data, which happened before the disappearance.

The application is divided according to several tabs, as shown at right.

For more information about this project, please refer to our [Group Project Website](#).

Overview

- Consumption Analysis**
 - Popular Locations
 - Link Two Cards
 - Consumption Tracking
- Geo-Temporal Analysis**
 - Map GPS to Locations
 - Map Cars to Card Owners
- Network Analysis**
 - Analyze Any Potential Relationships

Built by TAN Choo Thye, LIU Yangguang, ZHONG Linli

2. Consumption Analysis

2.1 Heatmap

Heatmap is a data visualization technique that shows magnitude of a phenomenon as color in two dimensions. The DiGTvis provides two heatmap, one for credit card, another for loyalty card under the same tab with fixed locations variable in the Y axis. Another dimension can be defined by users.

[1] Time Unit: Users can flexibly choose the time range as day or hour for Credit Card Heatmap, the graph will automatically change the x axis accordingly. If users choose hour in the “Time Unit”, the Loyalty Cards Heatmap will disappear because loyalty card csv didn’t provide information about time.

[2] Measures: Users can define popularity by two scales, transaction frequency and price purchased. Here we provide these two measurements for users to choose. After selecting one of the two measurements, the tooltip of the graph will also be updated accordingly.

Popular Locations

Based on the credit and loyalty cards consumption records, this plot shows popular locations by different time units and measures:



2.2 Bar Chart

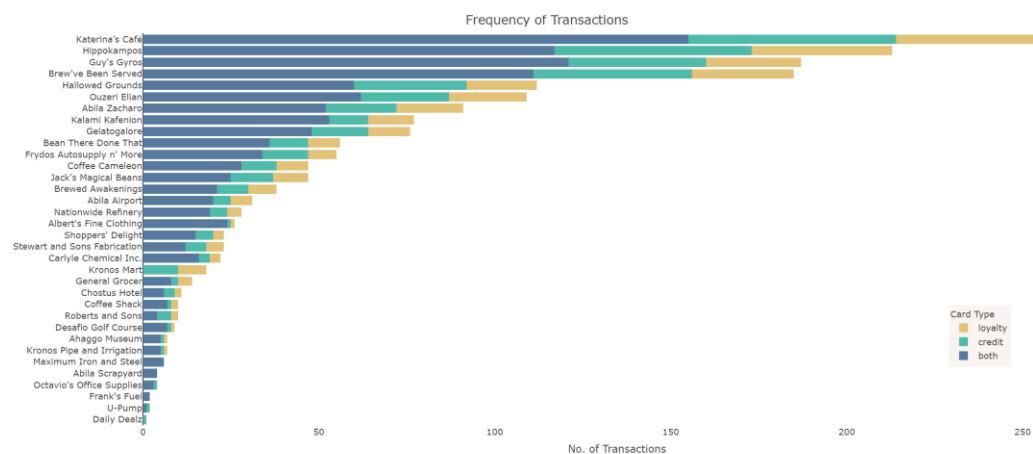
Bar chart is a graph that represents categorical data with rectangular bars with heights proportional to the values that they represent.

In this panel, users can view the frequency of transactions with the kind of transaction ways, namely employees used credit card, loyalty card or both cards. This graph is in descending order. Hence, users can compare the popularity of locations easily.

Overall Popularity

Make a full join between credit and loyalty cards consumption records by date, location and price: Most consumption records have perfect one to one match, which is shown as 'both' below. The 'loyalty' refers to loyalty card records which can't find a match in credit card records (the same for 'credit').

The bar plot shows the popularity rank of commercial locations. And these less popular locations could be a sally port later.



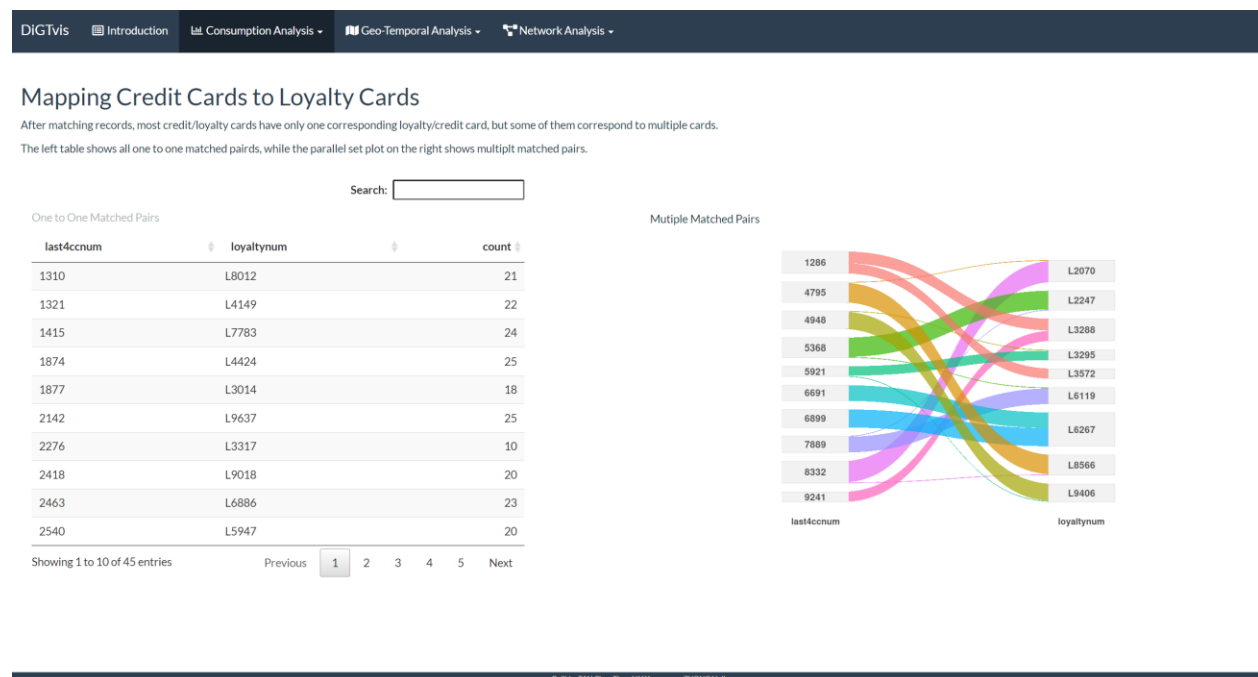
2.3 Parallel Set

Parallel Set Chart is to show data frequencies instead of the individual data points. Each flow path aims to show the relationships between different categories.

In this panel, credit card and loyalty card table are joint together.

[1] Data table. In the left-hand side of this panel, we provide the result of matching two tables. In each row, users can get the credit card and loyalty card used by one employee and how many times of this credit card and loyalty card had been used at the same time.

[2] Parelle set. From the matched data table, users can view 10 credit cards and 9 loyalty cards are matched with more than one cards with each other.

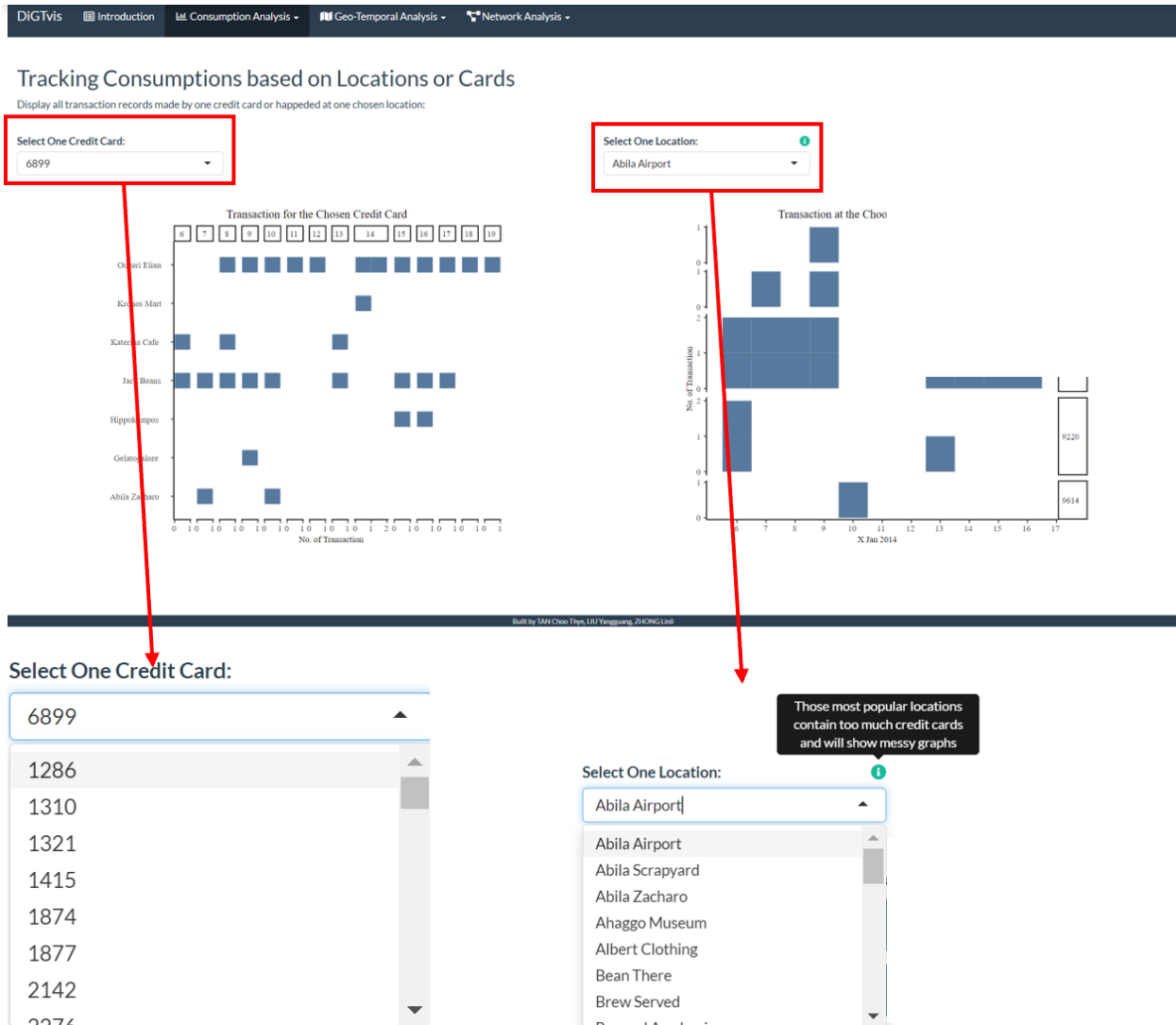


2.4 Facet Plot

Under this tab, DiGTvis Shiny app aims to show the faceted bar plot for users to detect the exacted transaction time by choosing transaction credit card or location.

[1] Credit Card Selection panel: the drop-down list shows the last 4-digits of credit card number. Users can select one credit card number. System will return the chosen credit card transaction information in the left-hand side of the panel. In the x axis, it will return the number of transactions within a day, and in the y axis, it will return exact locations. Users can check the transaction time in the tooltip by highlight action.

[2] Location Selection panel: Users can select one location from the drop-down list. The x axis is day of the time, and the y axis is the number of transactions.



3. Spatial Analysis

3.1 GPS Tracking

Maps provide two ways to visual suspicious activities. Parking spots are to show the staytime in one position compared with other cars' spots. Route tracking can track the travel route of specific cars by date to find out the discrepancies from daily routes.

[1] Parking spots: Users can customize the date and time interval (time range between arrival and departure). After setting these two variables, users need to click show button. R shiny will automatically return all the vehicles (company cars and trucks) stopping spots on the map. Tooltip will provide the car owners information if it is a company car. On the contrary, company trucks will not get the information of the truck owner because 5 trucks are assigned to 7 truck drivers. At the same time, users can get the information about date and time from the tooltip.

[2] Route tracking: above show tab, there is a checkbox named “focus on one vehicle”. There will be two additional variables appear as long as users tick the “focus on one vehicle” checkbox. When users choose car, the “select Car ID” dropdown list’s values will be 1 to 35. When users choose truck, the dropdown list will be automatically updated to the truck id (101, 104, 105, 106, 107). Users are free to choose the car id or vehicle id as you wish. After defining these two variables, “show” tab need to be clicked to show the travel route of the defined car.

[3] Credit Card Data Table: credit card table has 4 columns to show the date/ time, location and credit card 4-digits number. Users can compare the table value with the map to spot the location name in the map. This table can be filtered by select date tab or use the search bar under each column.

The screenshot displays the DIGTvis web application interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links: DIGTvis, Introduction, Consumption Analysis, Geo-Temporal Analysis, and Network Analysis. Below the navigation bar, the main heading is "Map Car Stops to Locations". A sub-heading reads: "Car stops imply the car owners might stop driving and go to make consumptions. This page helps to compare all car stops and consumption records on the same day. You can also choose one vehicle to show its stops and routes."

On the left side, there is a control panel with the following elements:

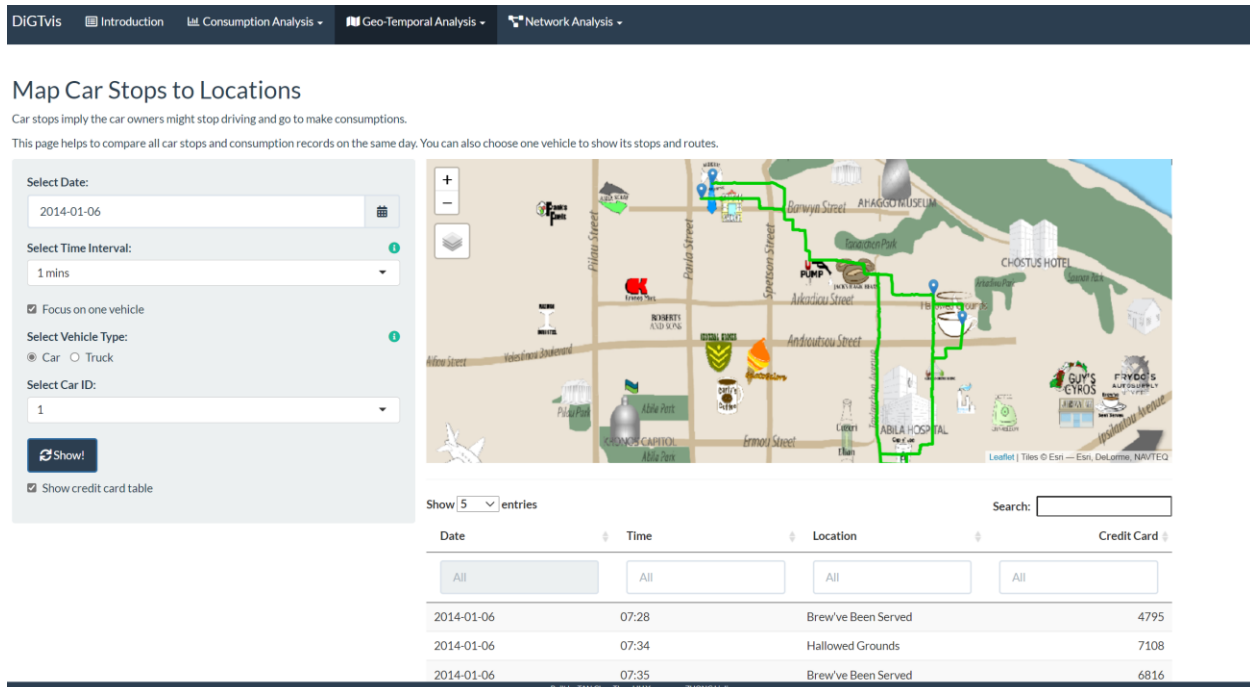
- Select Date:** A date picker showing "2014-01-06".
- Select Time Interval:** A dropdown menu showing "1 hour".
- Focus on one vehicle:** A checkbox that is currently unchecked.
- Show:** A button to trigger the data display.
- Show credit card table:** A checkbox that is currently checked.

On the right side, there is a map showing a street grid with labels: Pilau Street, Parla Street, Spetson Street, Barwyn Street, Arkadiou Street, and Taxiaichen Park. A red arrow points from the "Show" button to the map.

Below the map, there is a table with the following columns: Date, Time, Location, and Credit Card. The table shows three entries for the date 2014-01-06.

Date	Time	Location	Credit Card
2014-01-06	07:28	Brew've Been Served	4795
2014-01-06	07:34	Hallowed Grounds	7108
2014-01-06	07:35	Brew've Been Served	6816

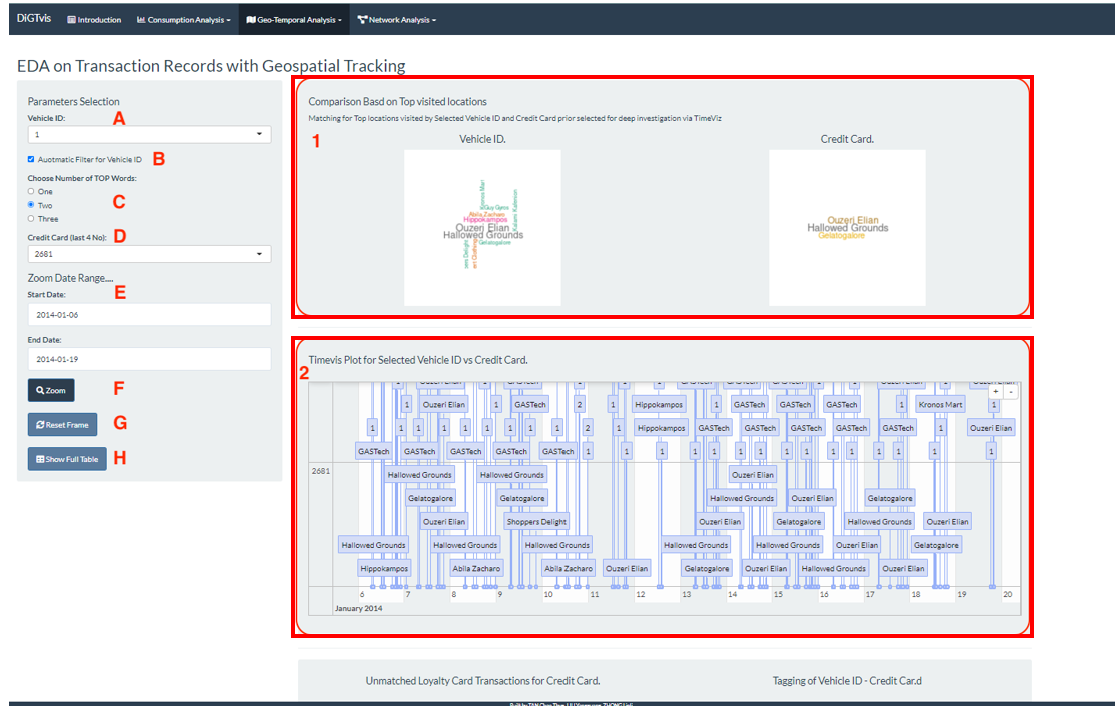
At the bottom of the page, there is a footer that reads: "Built by SAN Chen Tian, LID Yinyang, ZHONG LIU".



3.2 Mapping GPS

Under this tab, DiGTvis shiny aims to support an investigator in determine the Credit Card owner through mapping of transacted locations in credit card dataset with the travelled locations for vehicle id in geospatial dataset.

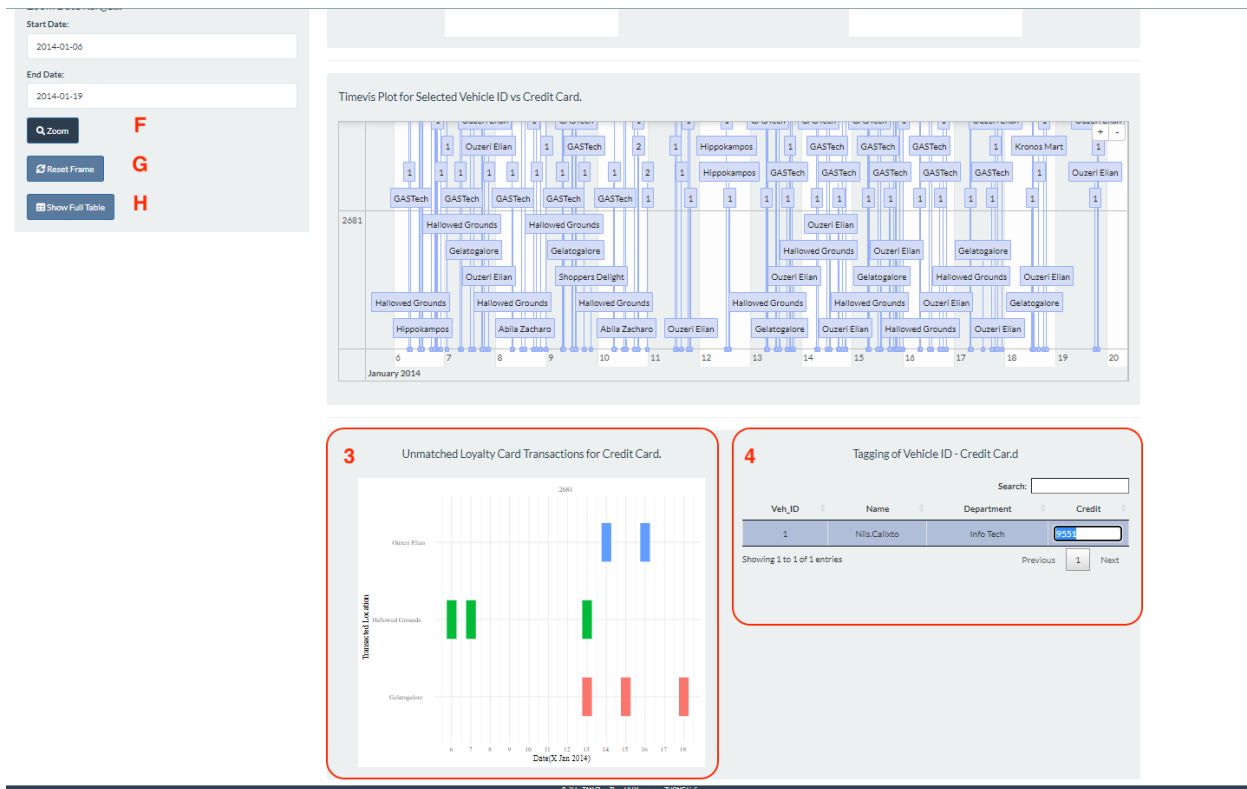
[1] wordcloud – Dropdown list of [A] comprises all vehicle IDs in the dataset. The left most word cloud shows the travelled location for the vehicle id selected via [A]. Once a vehicle ID is selected with [B] and [C], dropdown list of credit card [D] will auto filter by selecting credit card number with top [C] transaction locations contains at least the top 2 travelled locations of vehicle ID. User can then select the filtered credit card number [D] to determine the best match in both word clouds prior validation in timeviz [2]. [B] and [C] shall be changed when match could not be established. A higher value of [C] will imply a longer list of credit card for match. User can then select the filtered credit card number and observed the to determine the best match.



[2] timevis is used to compare the travelled against the transacted locations. A transacted location shall lie in between two similar visited locations for the vehicle id. (i.e. vehicle reach and left the location). timeviz will auto filter the its chart based on selected values in vehicle ID [A] and credit card number [B]. One can zome in and out, pull left or right through click and hold on a mouse. To zoom into a specific duration, one can select the date range [E] and click the action button “Zoom” [F]. Action button [G] will reset timevis back into the initial frame. When there are travelled location without transaction, one could verify with chart [3] to determine whether indeed there is no transaction, or it has been a loyalty card transaction. Unmatched loyalty card is not included into timevis chart due to lack of time stamp information.

[3] Unmatched Loyalty Card Transaction for Credit Card

[4] Datatable where one can double click into the table to update the credit card number based on vehicle id when matched is found. One can click action button [H] to display the full table. The table will reset to the initial form once a new vehicle id is selected

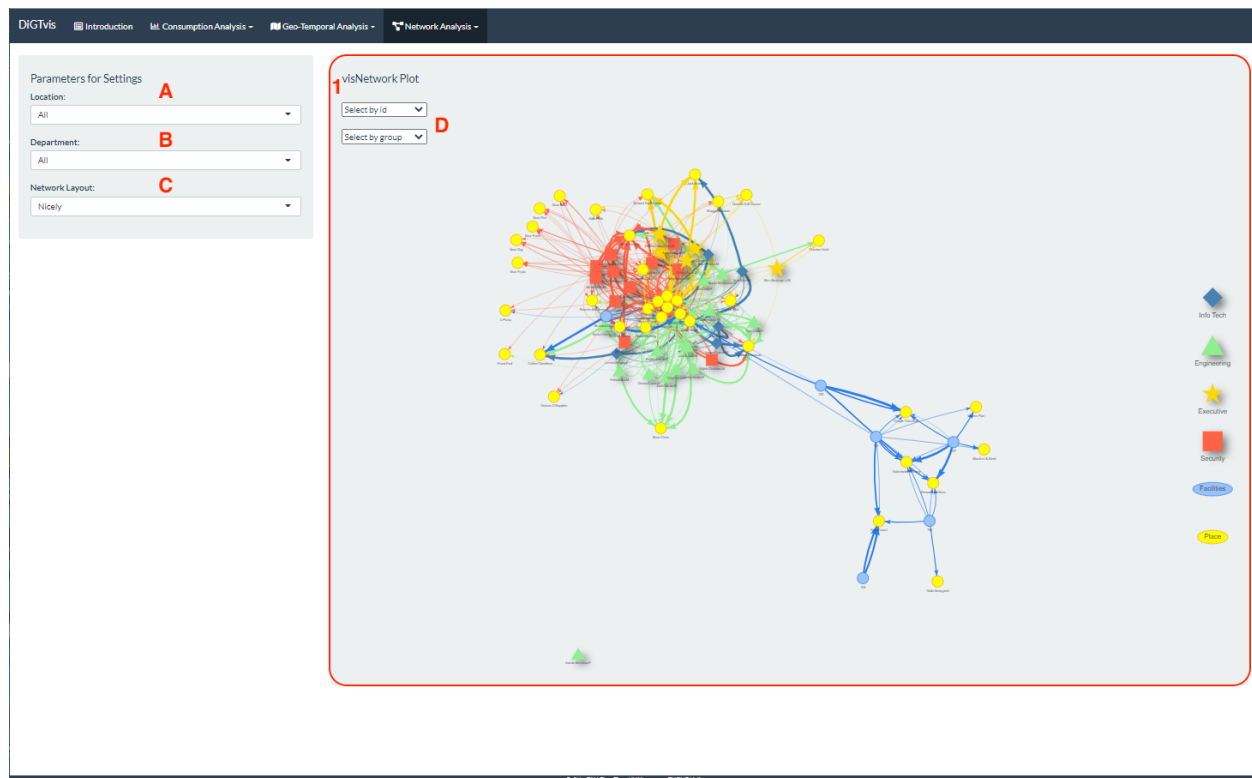


4. Network Analysis

4.1 Graph Network

A directed network structure built based on geographical tracking data. Nodes connotes vehicle id or travelled location where edge connotes the frequency a vehicle travelled to the location. It Network analysis could show the level of interactions or association among the nodes.

[1] Show the network structure based on selection of Location [A], Department [B] and Network Layout [C]. Location here refers to either the vehicle ID or location of interest where it could be transacted location, eg. Jean Beans, residential eg 3 (home of vehicle id 3), naming starts with Near i.e. locations not in transaction records. Interaction [D] is inbuilt interaction via visNetwork that allow one to highlight respective node ID or group of nodes belong to the same department. The interaction intent is for one to filter into the network to see specific network structure. Eg filter by Department [B] will show all the location and frequency of visit by personnel within the department. One can hover over the edge or node within the chart to see the node identity or visit frequency. Different layout could offer different visual effects and thus comprehension on the network structure. However, its do not change the underlying properties of the network structure.



4.2 Community Detection

To detect the present of community within a display network structure based on Location [A] selection.

[1] Display the network base on selection of Location [A] and Department [B]. The Location here is a preselection of a group of nodes based on location travelled instead of individual entity like previous panel. The present Location are (1) amenities – refers to nodes that have travelled to amenities location like cafe, pump, shopping and restaurants etc. It can be further sub categorized into visitation in the morning (AM, 7am to 11am), afternoon (PM, 11am to 6pm) and night (NT, after 6pm to 7am), (2) residential – refers to node that have made residential visit during the study period, (3) unknown – refers to node that have made visitation to locations not part of transaction records, (4) industrial – refers to visitation by company trucks only.

[2] The dendrogram displays the communities identified based on selection of Community Detection [C] algorithm. Only two algorithms are used here given they support direct graph. i.e. leading Egien and Walktrap. The community detection will auto compute based on the graph structure display in A.

[3] Display the modularity score and the node values of community that not singleton when action button Generate Report [D] is clicked.

Parameters for Settings

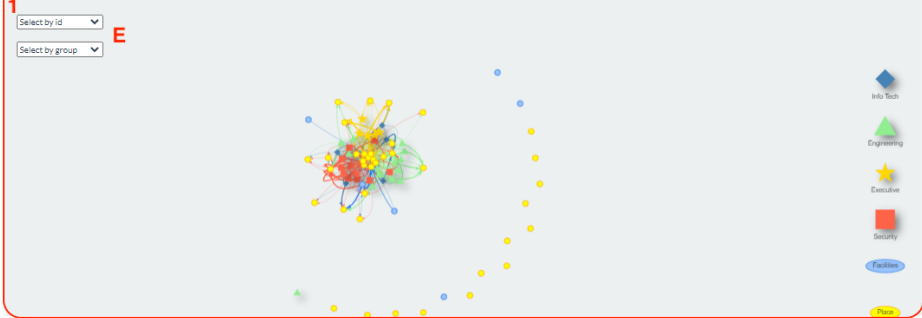
Visitation to: **A**
 Amenities

Network Layout: **B**
 Nicely

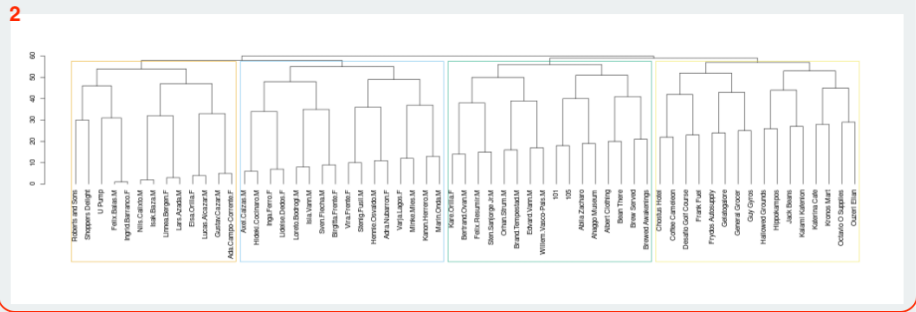
Community Detection: **C**
 Leading Egen

D Generate Report

visNetwork Plot

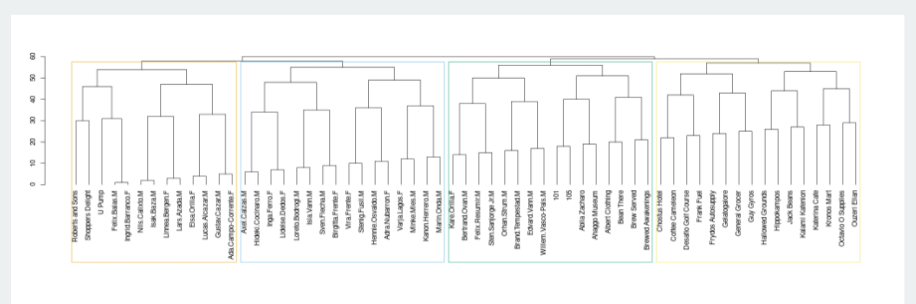


Community Dendrogram Plot



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Community Dendrogram Plot



3

MODULARITY SCORE/COMMUNITY(15)

Modularity Score: 0.368892566483647

Community 1 :
 Katerina Cafe Gelatogalore Hallowed Grounds Linnea.Bergen.F Lucas.Alcazar.M Lidelise.Bedou.F
 Birgitte.Frente.F Kanon.Herrero.M Marin.Onda.M Kara.Orilla.F Bertrand.Ovan.M Coffee Cameleon
 Nils.Calisto.M 105

Community 3 :
 Hippokampus Albert Clothing Ingrid.Barranco.F Ada.Campo-Corrente.F Bean There Felix.Balas.M
 Elsa.Orilla.F Gostav.Gosar.M Axel.Calzas.M Vira.Frente.F Lars.Azada.M Breedend Aadelings
 Desario Golf Course

Community 4 :
 Ouzeri Elian Isk.Baza.M Orhan.Strum.M Jack Beans Kronos Mart Willem.Vasco-Pais.M
 181

Community 2 :
 Guy Gyros Abila Zacharo Kalam Kafemion Brew Served Isla.Vann.M Frydos Autosupply
 Felix.Resumir.M Edward.Vann.M Minka.Ries.M Inga.Ferro.F Loreto.Bodrogi.M Sven.Flecha.M
 Adria.Nabarron.F Varjo.Lago.F Shoppers Delight Stenig.Fusli.M Brand.Tempestad.M Widelai.Cocinaro.M
 Hennie.Osvaldo.M Ahaggo Museum General Grocer Sten.San Jorge Jr.M Chostus Hotel Roberts and Sons
 Octavio O Supplies U Pump Frank Fuel

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