



Visualization

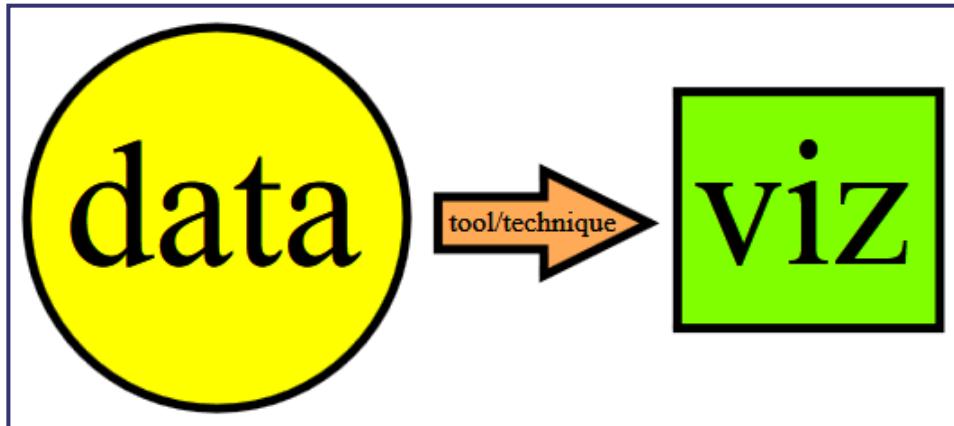


of data



What are we visualizing, and why?

Data!



Data visualization ("data viz") involves (the study of) tools and techniques for turning data into images/graphics - to obtain BETTER INSIGHT into the data.



In other words, this is about graphical depictions of data.
Why do it? To understand, communicate, act/decide.

In what follows, we are going to look at what can be visualized, and how. Note: it's not all 'Big Data' viz, it's not all

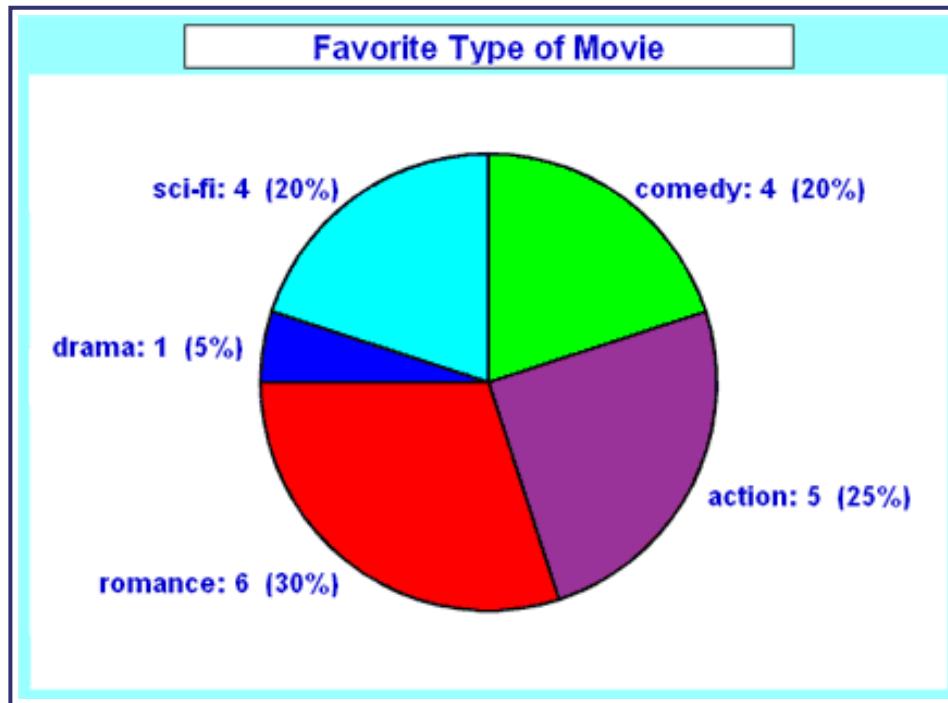


'mined' results either.

Also, data viz is distinct from ViSC (Visualization in Scientific Computing).

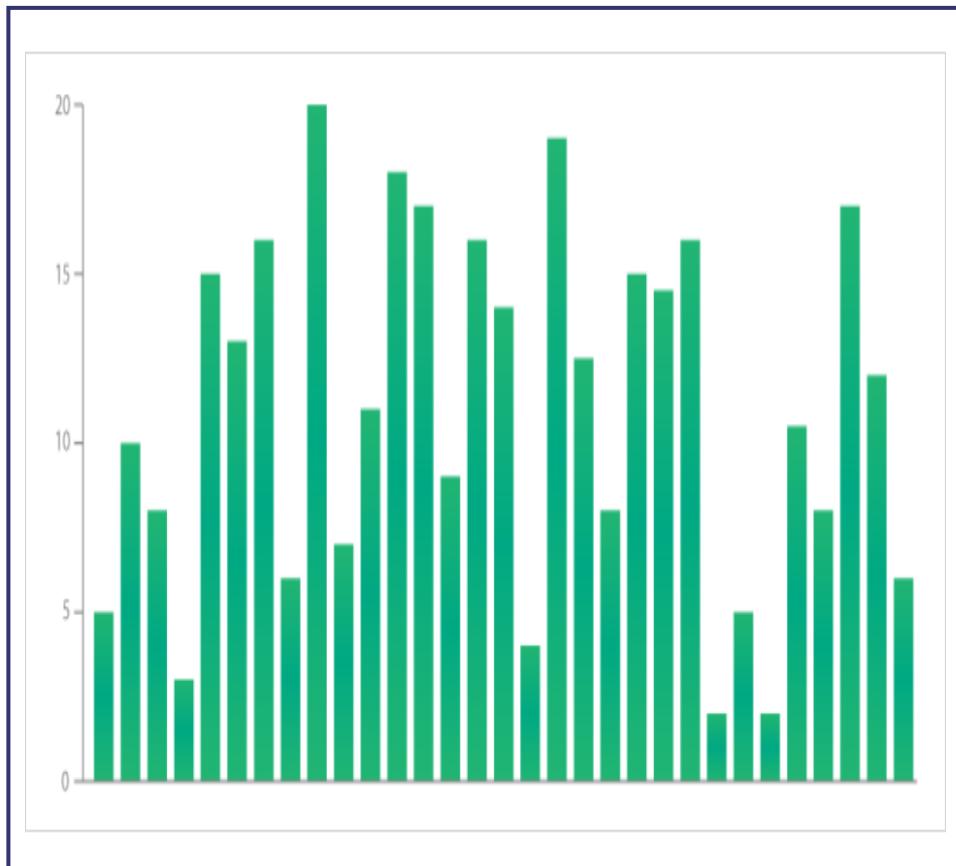
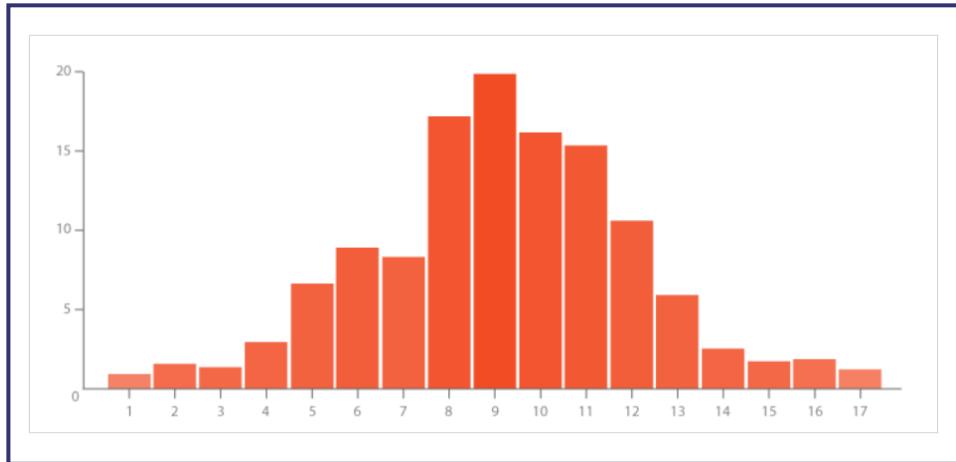
Viz: a single variable

Classically, a pie-chart can be used to express relative fractions of a quantity:



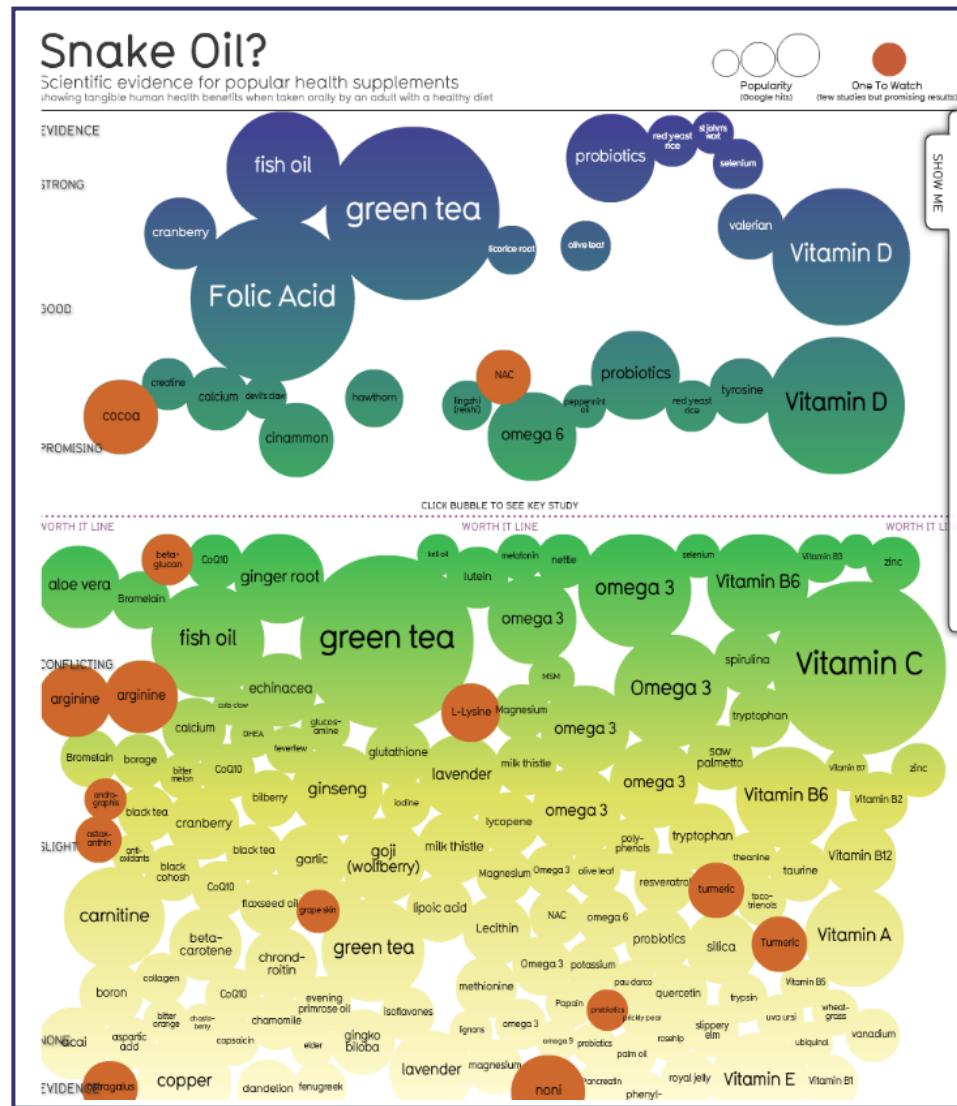
Creating your own pie-chart is simple..

A histogram/bar-chart can be used as well:



Also lookup: double histogram, density plot.

Bubble plots are also useful:

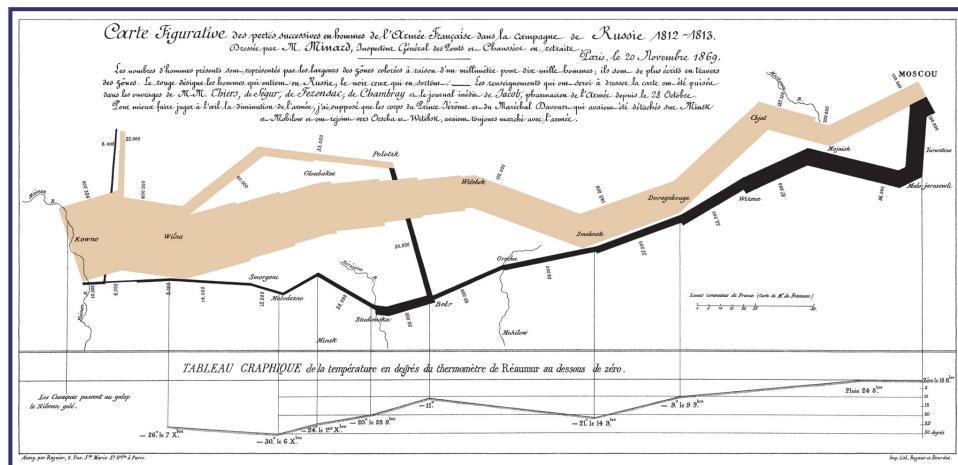


Wordles can be used to indicate relative strengths of keywords/topics. It is easy to create your own.



Multivariate data - possibly the BEST viz ever?!

Edward Tufte calls the graphic below, ""The greatest statistical graphic ever drawn". 'Charles Minard's 1869 chart showing the number of men in Napoleon's 1812 Russian campaign army, their movements, as well as the temperature they encountered on the return path.' (Wikipedia)



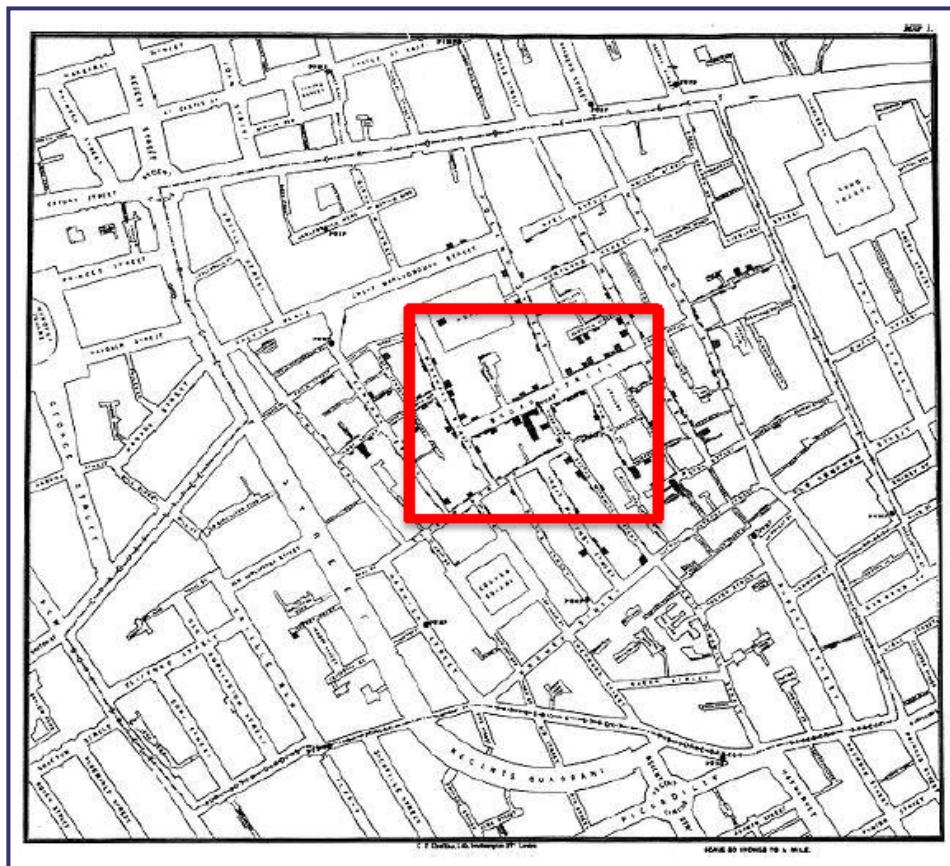
Viz: spatial data

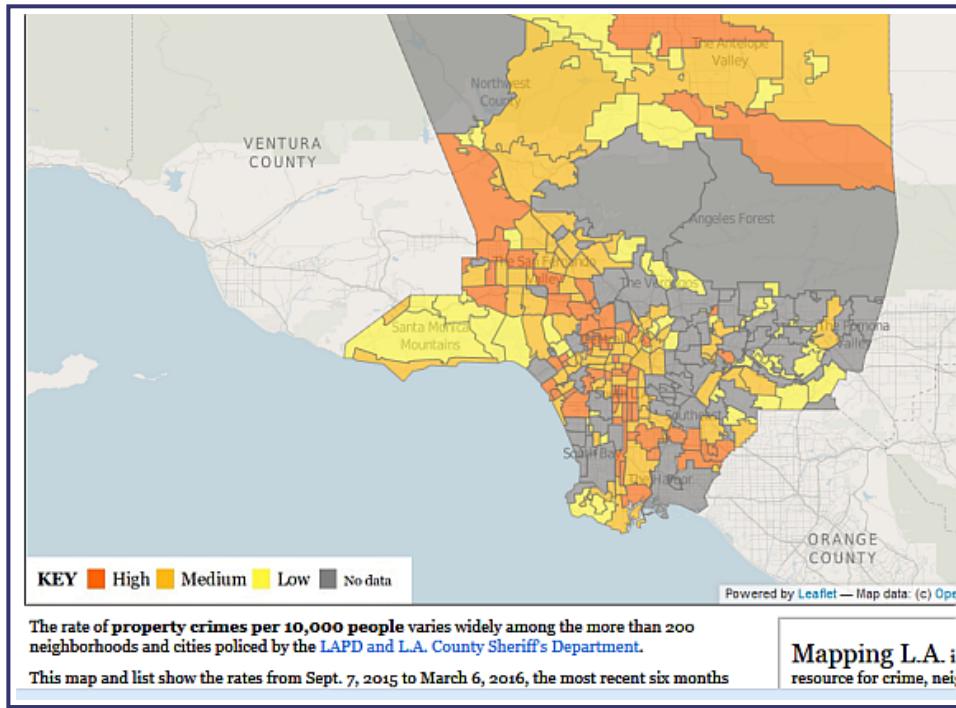
Plotting spatial data (eg. incidence locations) on a map

☞ reveals patterns/trends in a direct way.

Cholera outbreak map, 1854, London [plotting of reported cases as black dots reveals the source of the outbreak]

[highlighted region]):



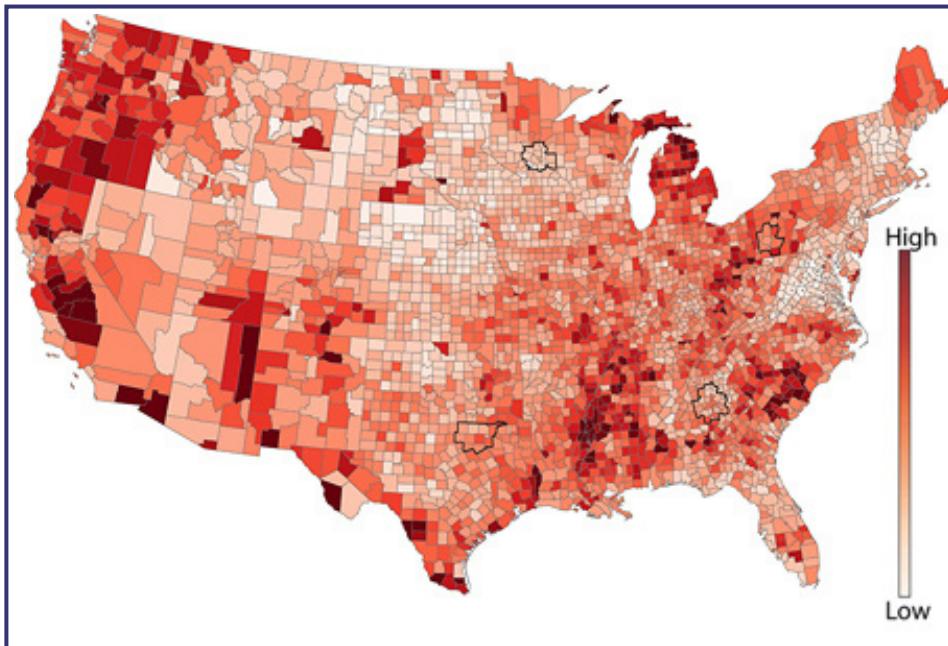


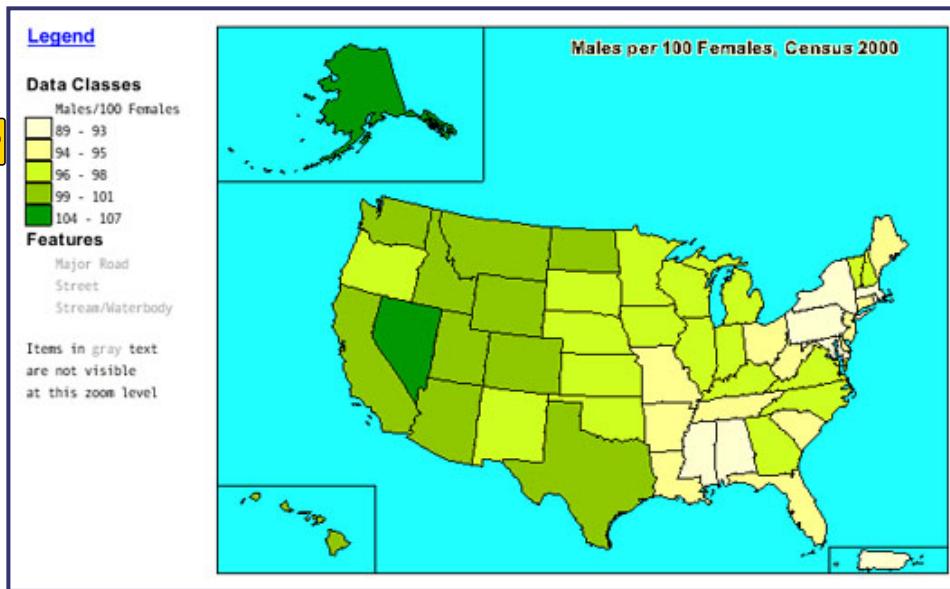
It is quite useful for planning purposes, to visualize data over a map - eg. here are Starbucks locations..

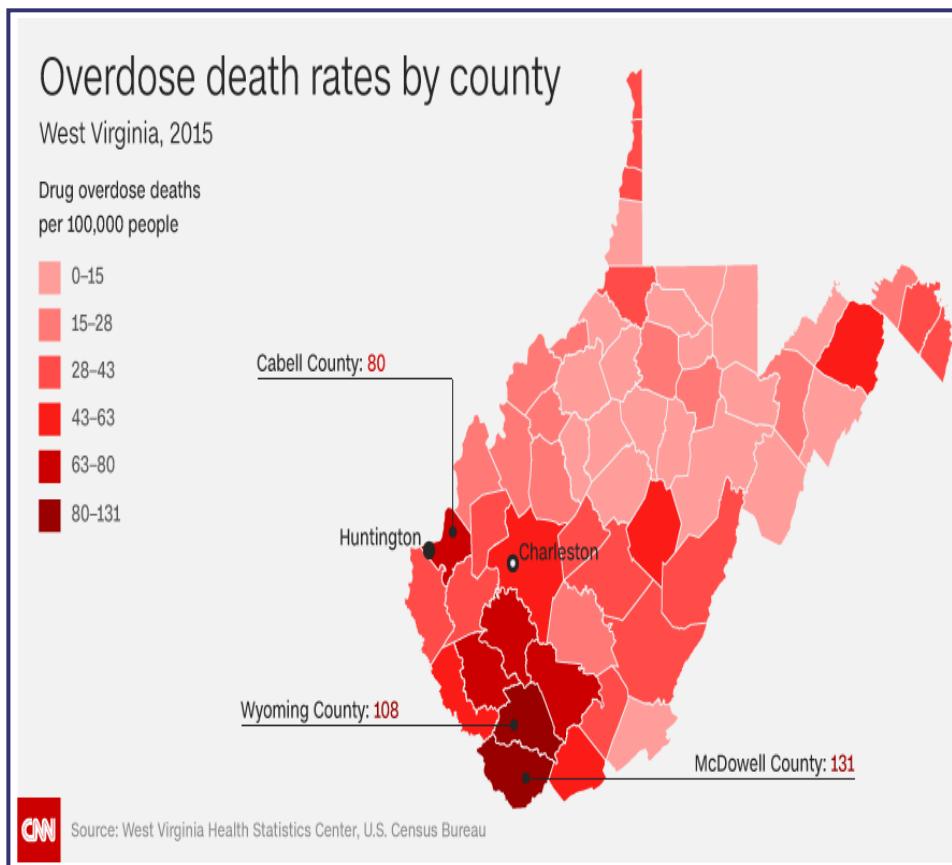
Mined data, eg. associations, can be superposed over a map, eg. in a grocery store. Results can be used to redo the layout. A related topic is product placement.

As we saw earlier, a **choropleth map** shows spatial, aggregated data (that covers the entire region shown).

These come in two varieties - unclassed (continuous scale), classed (discrete ranges).



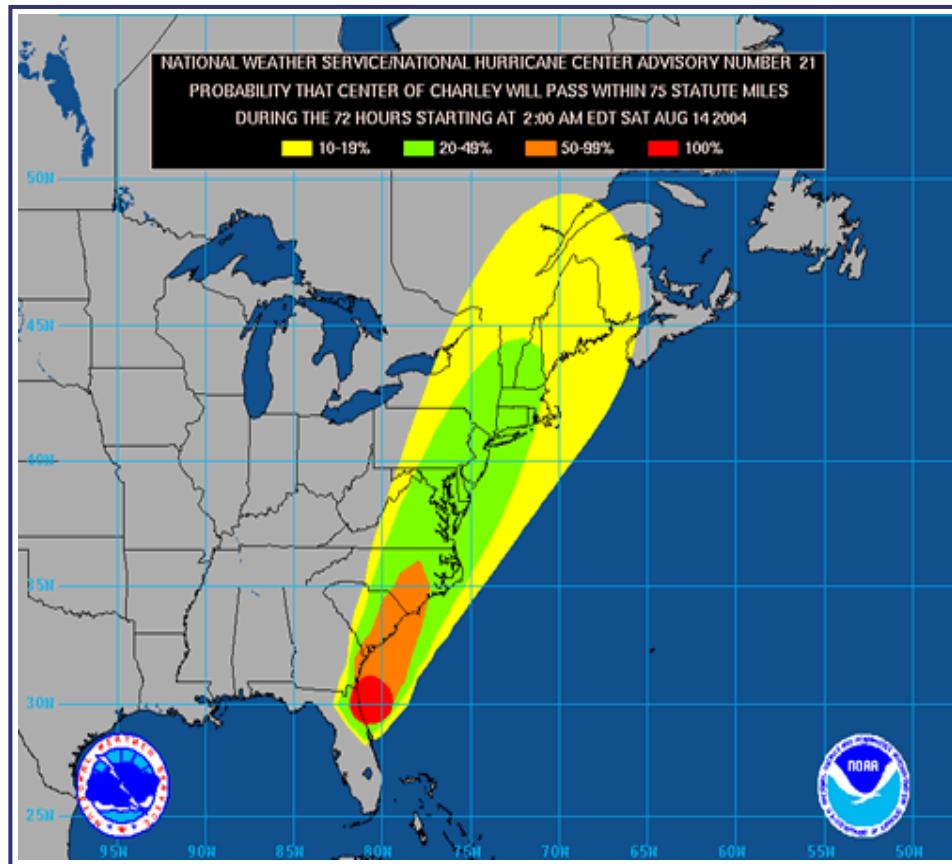


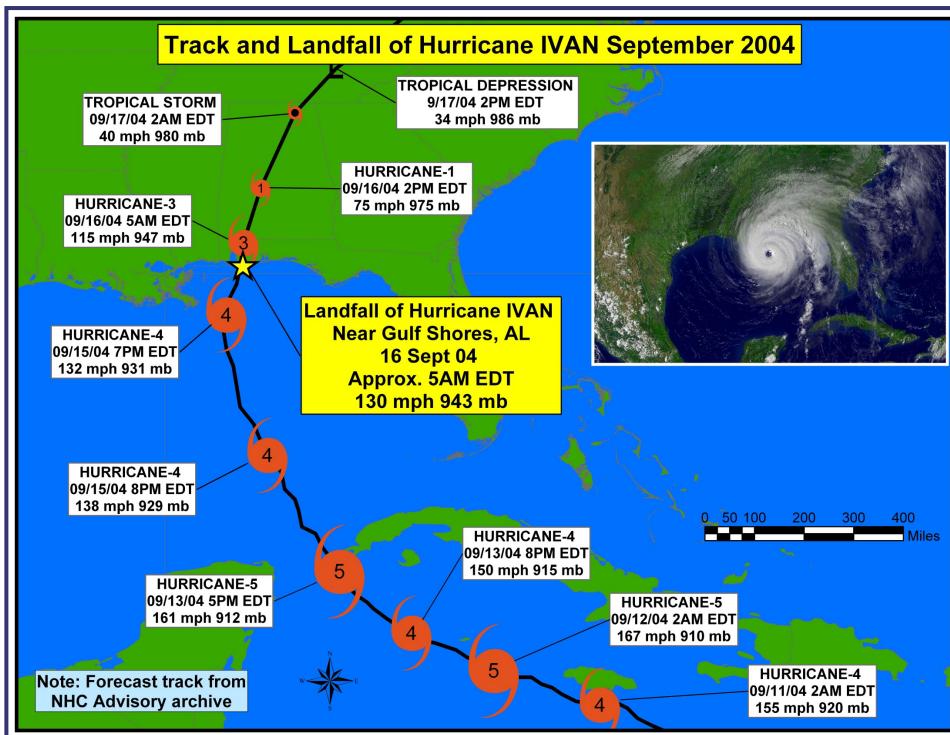


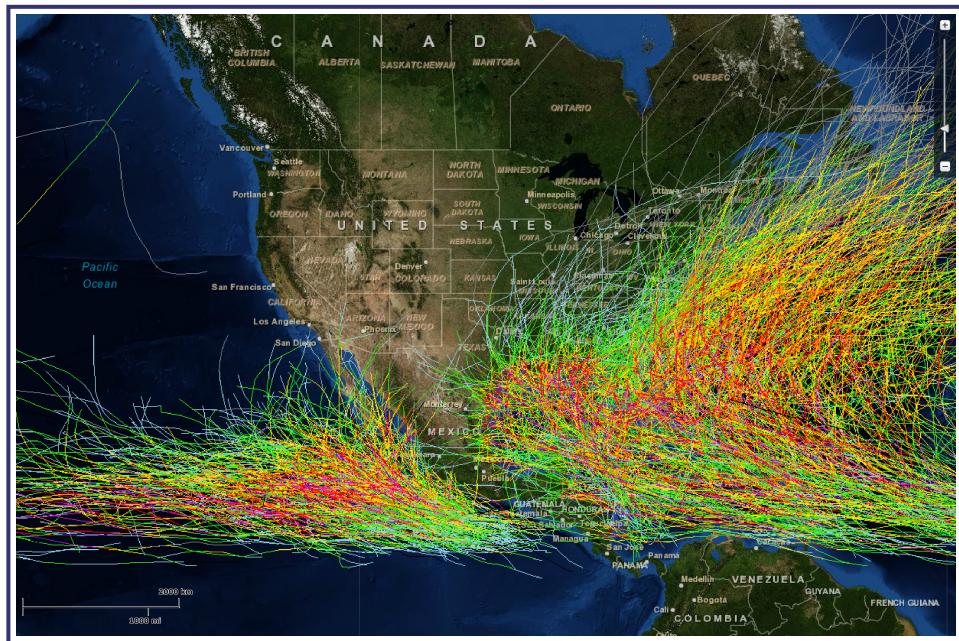
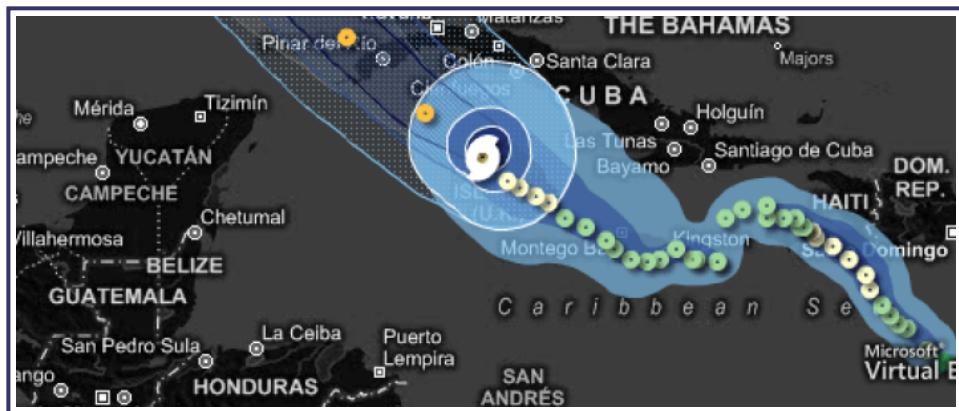
Viz: spatio-temporal data

Superposing time-varying data on a map reveals course, trends, etc. Such data could be visualized as animations, too.

H1-B visas - who gets them? :) [scroll to the bottom of the report]







Viz: interactivity

Being able to INTERACT with data provides MORE understanding - we can selectively turn items on/off, drill down or roll up, explore the time dimension..   

Crime map, USC area :(

Crimean War casualties, by Florence Nightingale (!)

NOAA, Historic Hurricane Tracks

Viz: real-time!

Real-time visualization provides a level of immediacy/freshness/relevance/interest that is simply absent in non-real-time data..

World population growth [even more real-time stats!].

Local traffic.

Earthquakes!

Stocks.

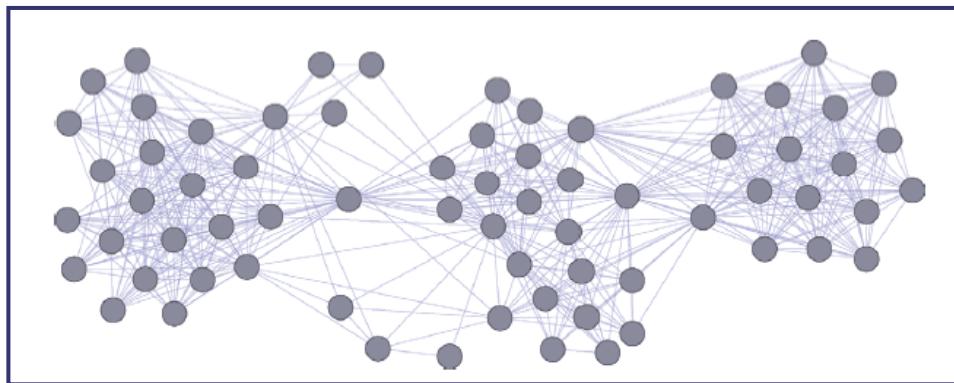
Cybercrimes (!!).

Your to-do: look for real-time weather (eg. Doppler radar) sites. What other real-time updated data can you find or think of?

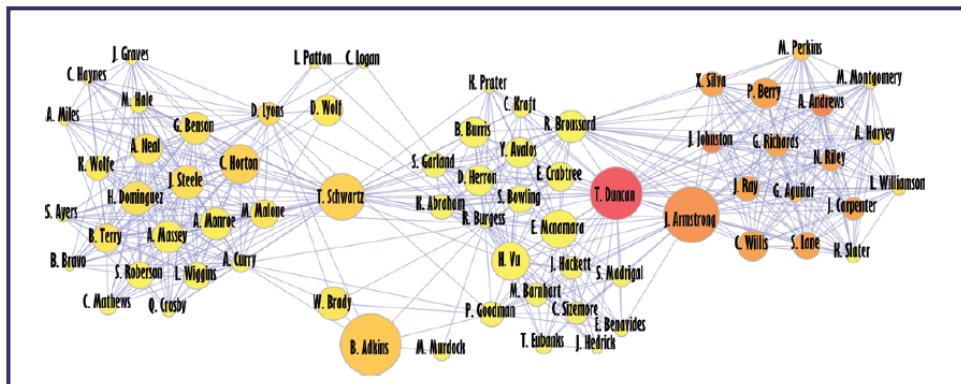
Viz: networks - node attrs

 Network visualization is a very popular category - shows RELATIONSHIPS between entities.

A diagram that maps email exchanges between family members:

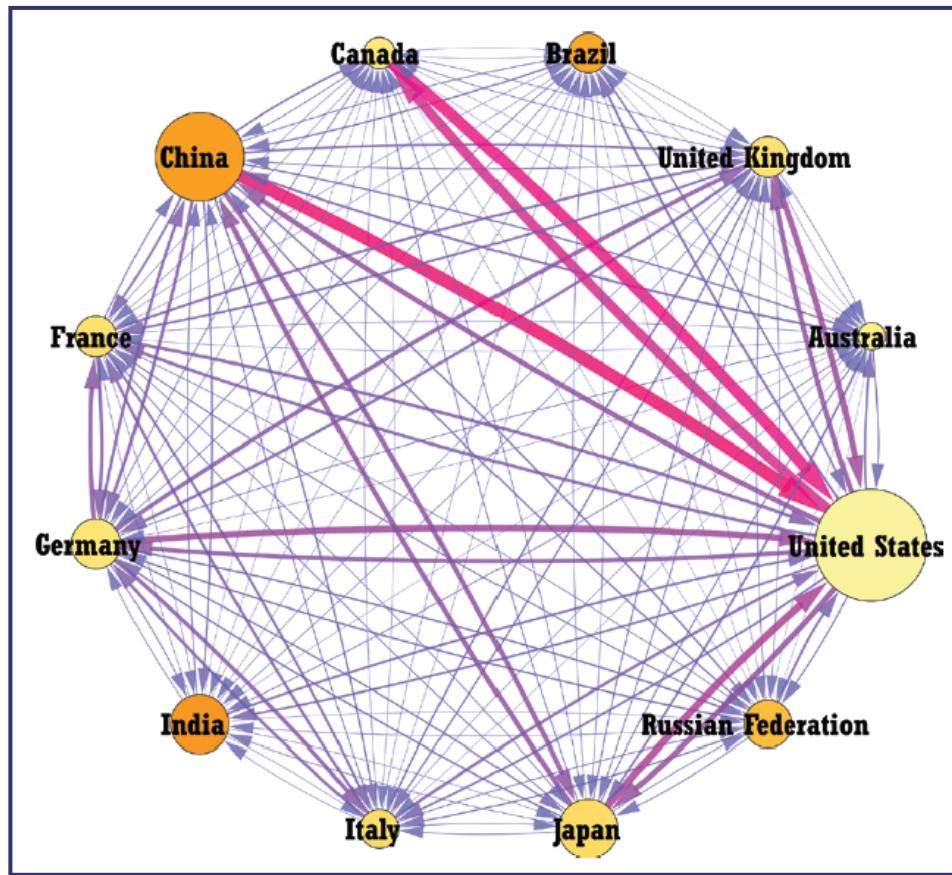


In the above, we are lacking DETAIL that can be added using extra ATTRIBUTES, and LABELS. Here is an enriched version that uses attrs and labels:



Viz: networks - edge attrs

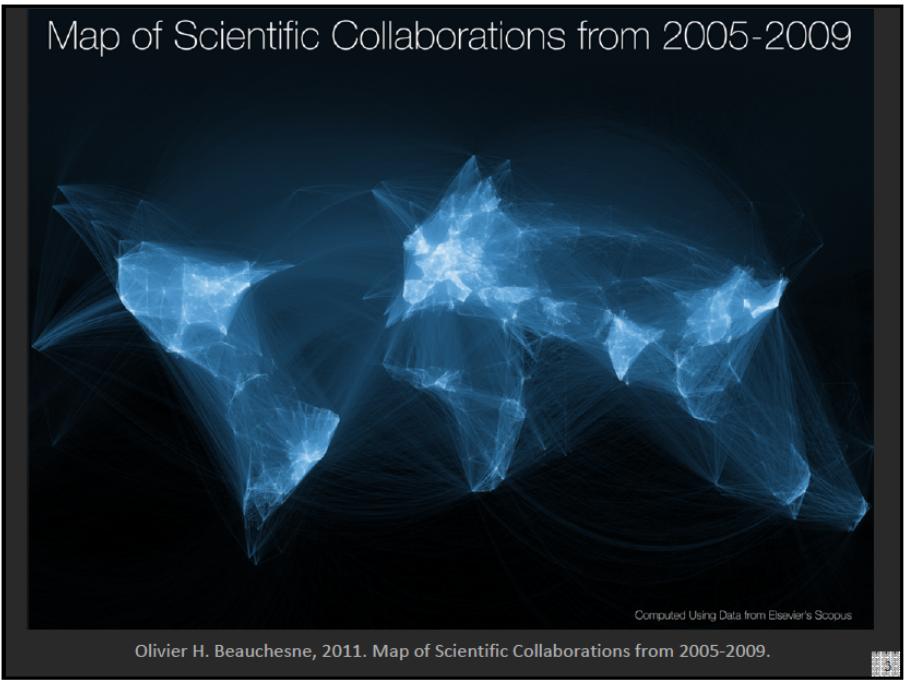
We can use edge attrs (type, eg. arrows, dashes.., color, thickness etc.) to quantify data. The diagram below shows trade quantities between countries (2012, top 12 countries as per GDP):

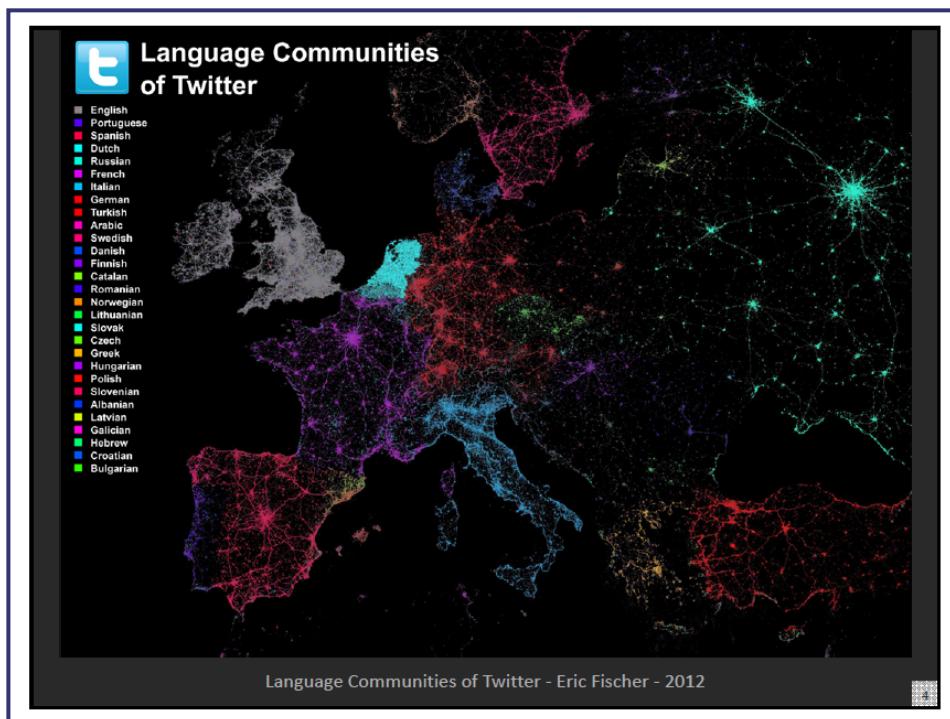


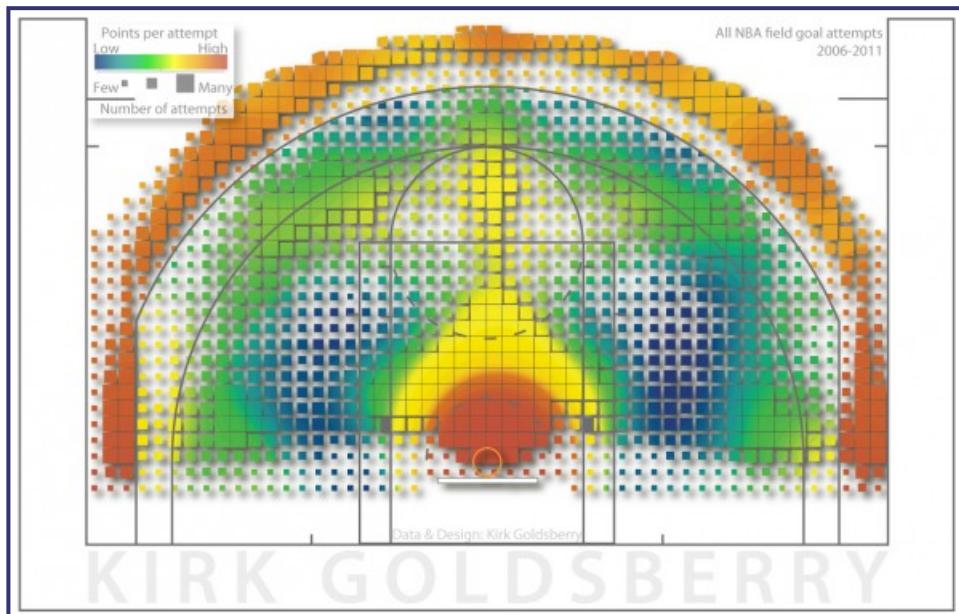
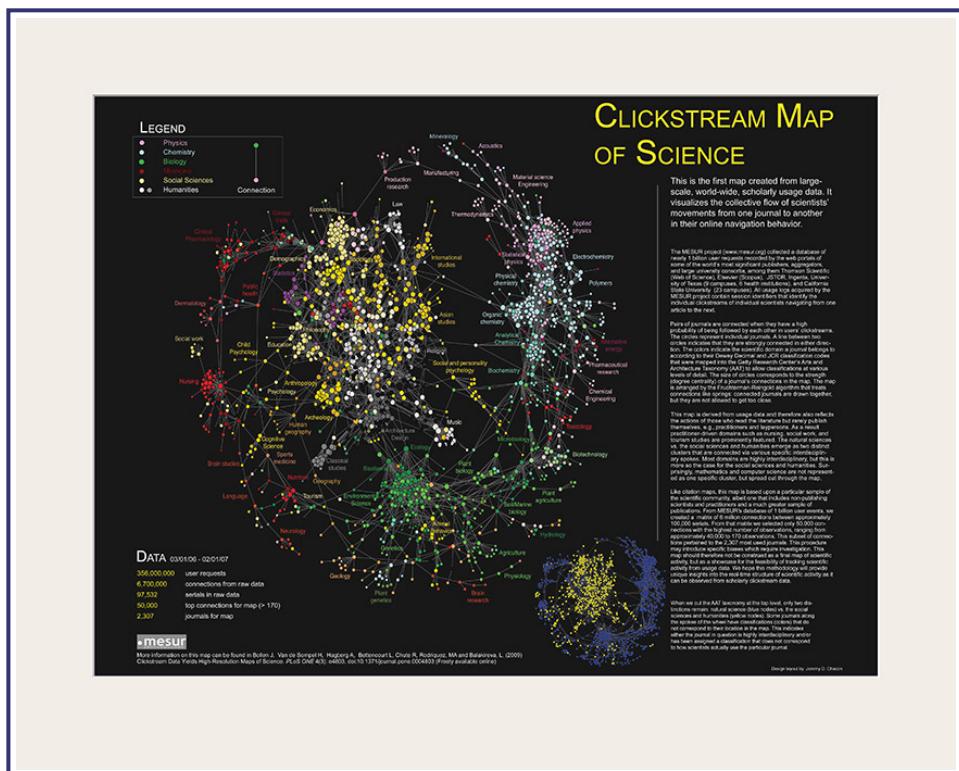
Grab Bag of goodies

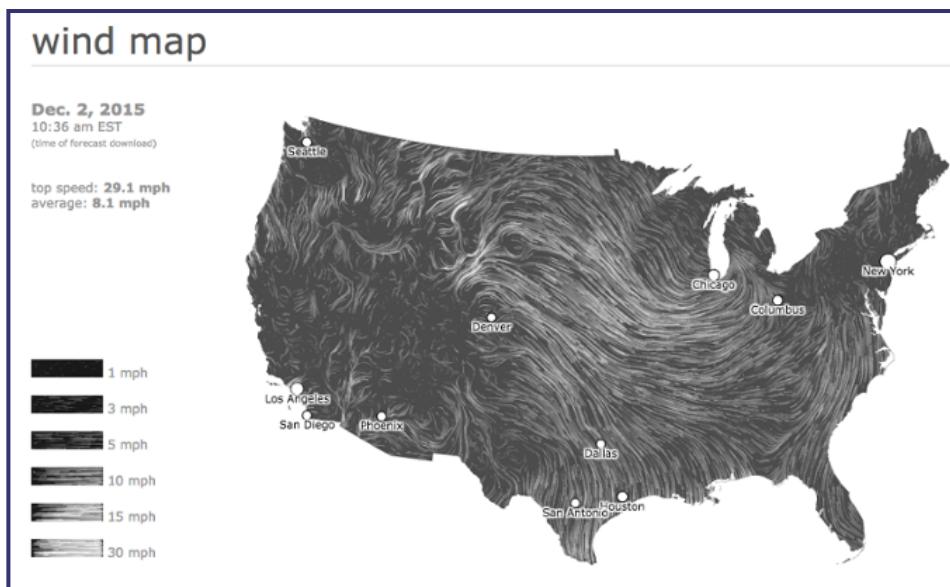
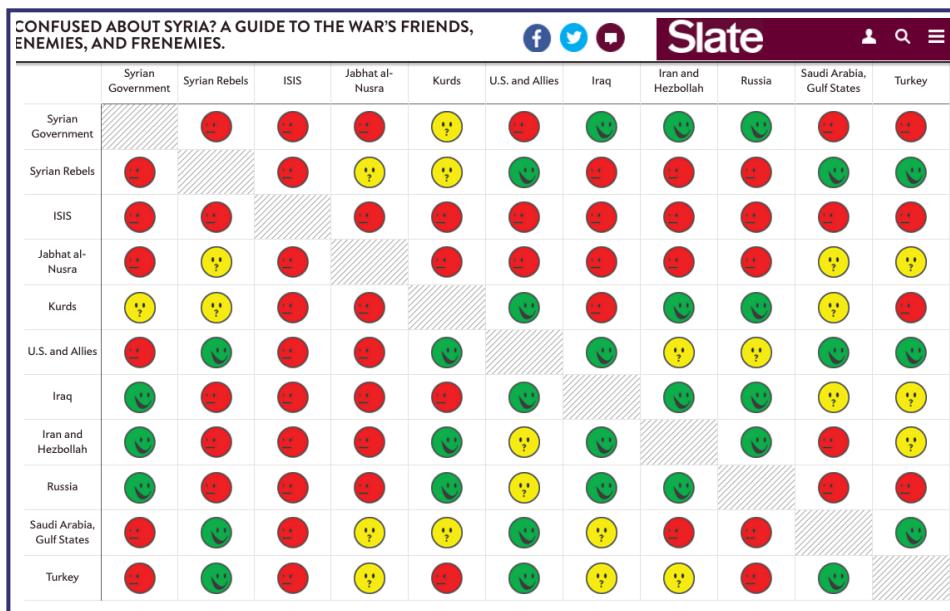
An assortment of 'cool' (visually appealing) and USEFUL data visualizations:

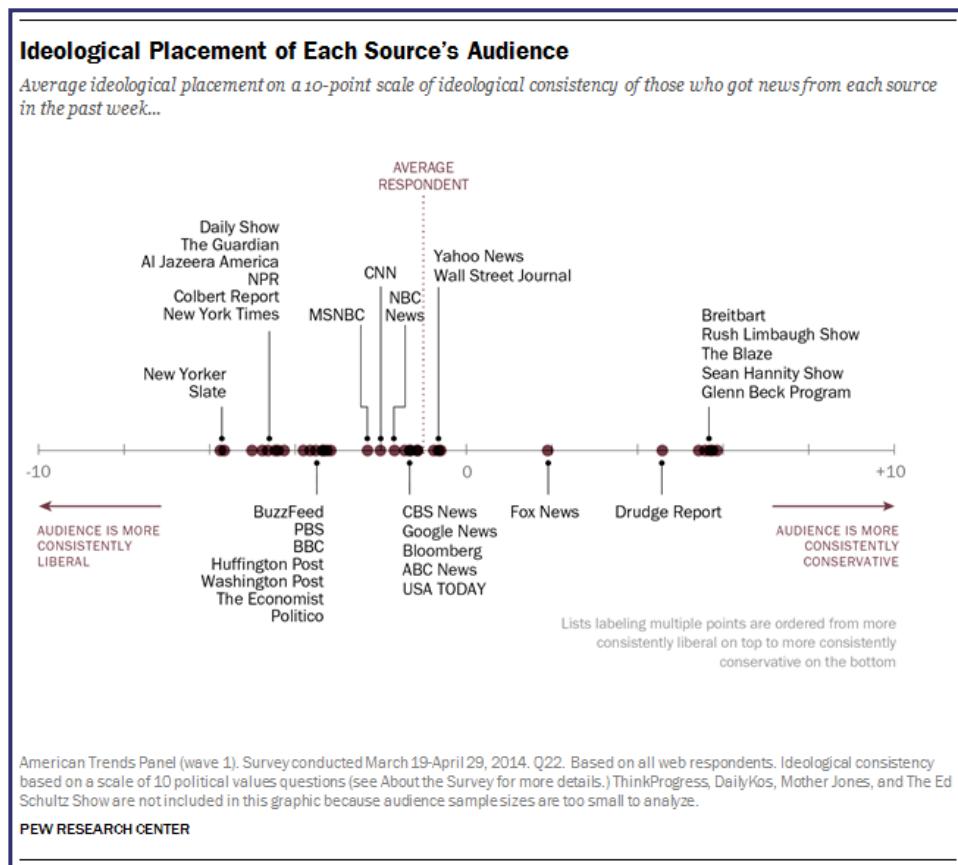
Map of Scientific Collaborations from 2005-2009

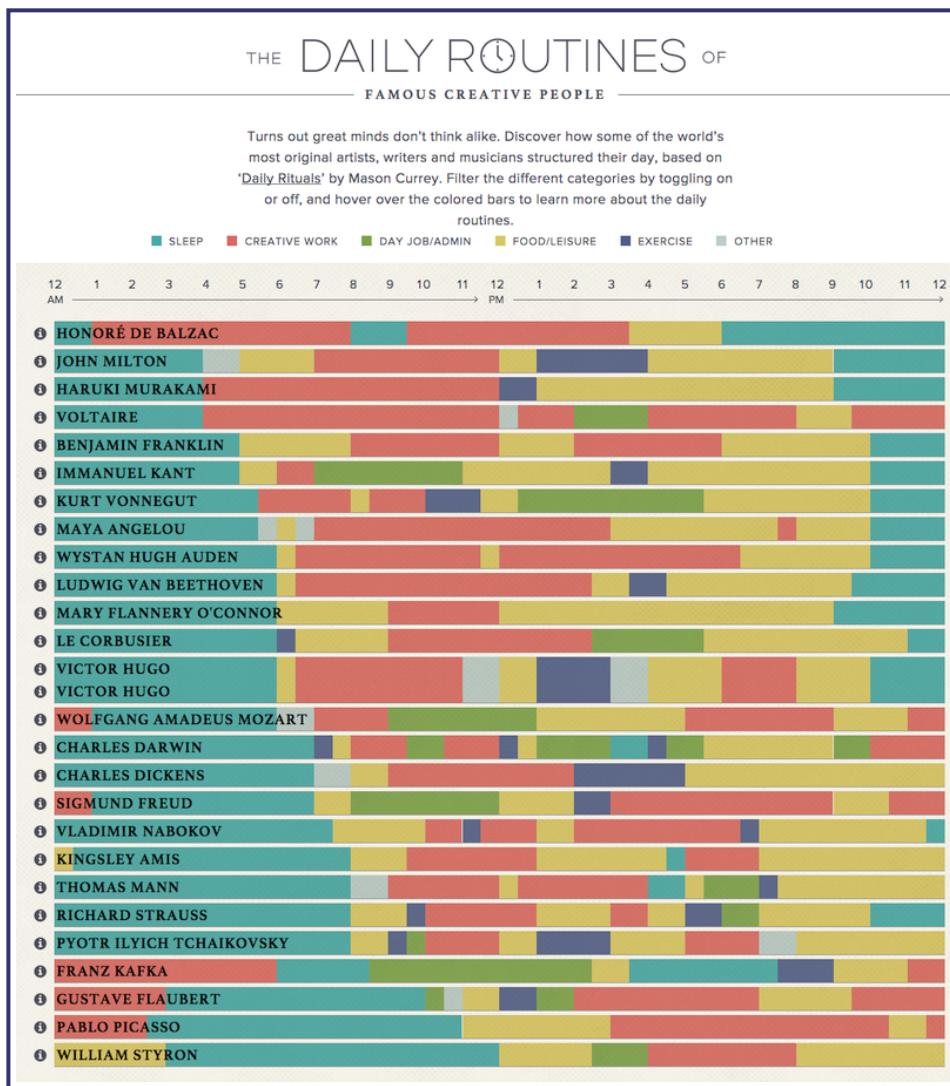












Where is the 'science'??

Data viz is an art AND a science - there are principles, choices, tradeoffs. As for the principles, these encompass diverse disciplines such as visual perception, color theory, composition (grouping, contrast, harmony, symmetry..), design elements (line, tone, form, texture..), semiotics, etc.

As for what type of graphic to generate for a given type of data analysis, we can follow the guidelines here (from 'Atlas of Knowledge'):

Insight Need Types page 26	Data Scale Types page 28	Visualization Types page 30	Graphic Symbol Types page 32	Graphic Variable Types page 34	Interaction Types page 26
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> categorize/cluster order/rank/sort distributions (also outliers, gaps) comparisons trends (process and time) geospatial compositions (also of text) correlations/relationships 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> nominal ordinal interval ratio 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> table chart graph map network layout 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> geometric symbols point line area surface volume linguistic symbols text numerals punctuation marks pictorial symbols images icons statistical glyphs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> spatial position retinal form color optics motion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> overview zoom search and locate filter details-on-demand history extract link and brush projection distortion



See page 24

Visualization Types (Reference Systems)

1. **Charts:** No reference system—e.g., Wordle.com, pie charts
2. **Tables:** Categorical axes that can be selected, reordered; cells can be color coded and might contain proportional symbols.
Special kind of graph.
3. **Graphs:** Quantitative or qualitative (categorical) axes.
Timelines, bar graphs, scatter plots.
4. **Geospatial maps:** Use latitude and longitude reference system. World or city maps.
5. **Network layouts:** Node position might depends on node attributes or node similarity. **Trees:** hierarchies, taxonomies, genealogies. **Networks:** social networks, migration flows.

HOW to GENERATE data viz??

During the past lectures, we've looked at a few data viz examples (eg. GIS data). Here is a systematic breakdown of ways to create all manner of data viz.

Data science software

- Weka
- KNIME
- RapidMiner



Using code

- R, Shiny
- matplotlib
- d3 (JS) and Protovis
- PGFPlots (LaTeX)



Online tools

- **datavisual**
- **infogram**
- **Online Charts**
- **Slemma**

Math, analysis and plotting packages

- **Mathematica**
- **MATLAB**
- **OriginLab [and alternatives]**
- **good old Excel**

3rd party data-viz software

- **Periscope**
- **Tableau**
- **Qlik**
- **SiSense**
- **domo**
- **JMP (SAS)**

AR + VR : revolutionary data viz systems?!



The 'coming' revolution in AR and VR is sure to effect sea changes in 'data viz': visualize/interact with => perceive/be immersed in data!

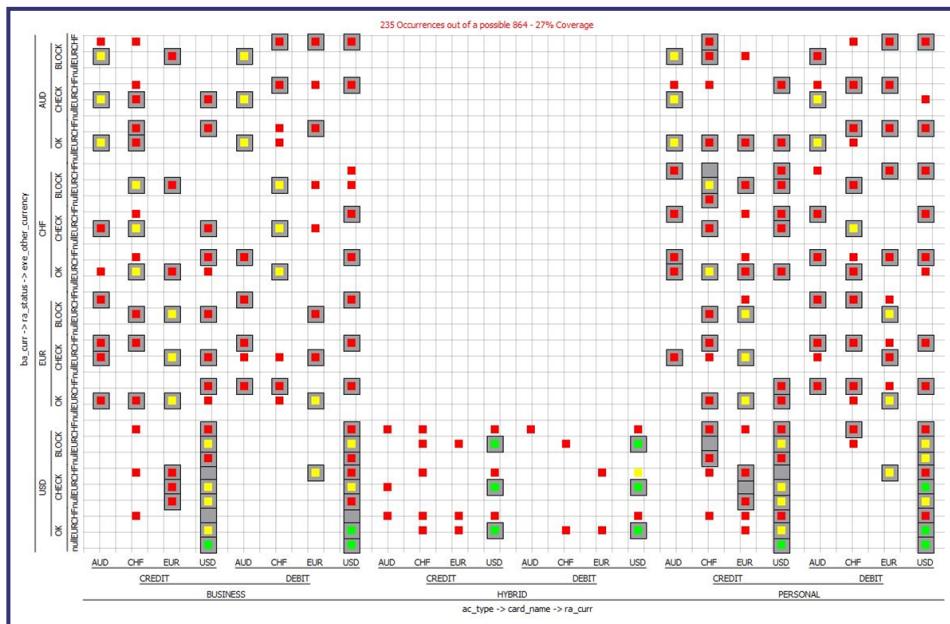
Here is a book on visual data mining, and this is a chapter in it, on using VR to explore data. A small yellow square icon containing a black speech bubble symbol, positioned next to the text "Here is a book on visual data mining, and this is a chapter in it, on using VR to explore data."

In order to make the best use of AR (and VR) for data analysis, we need a thorough understand of how we process visual data.

Great Wave is a company that has created Meta 2, a platform for data-viz using AR. MUCH MORE is possible!

Meta viz

We can even visualize aspects of data that can help us carry out better data analysis - below is a 'coverage map' that shows, well, coverage (missing/inadequate data):



What makes for a good design?

Induce the viewer to think about the substance rather than about methodology, graphic design, the tech of graphic production, or something else. (Edward Tufte)

What is NOT data viz?

Data viz is specific - involves data=>graphics.

Following are examples of viz, but not necessarily of data.

