

**I JUST LOVE DATA.**

**DATA'S MY FAVORITE.**

memegenerator.net

# The Big Picture

task

data

physical type

int, float, etc.

abstract type

nominal, ordinal, etc.

domain

metadata

semantics

conceptual model

processing  
algorithms

mapping  
visual encoding  
visual metaphor

image

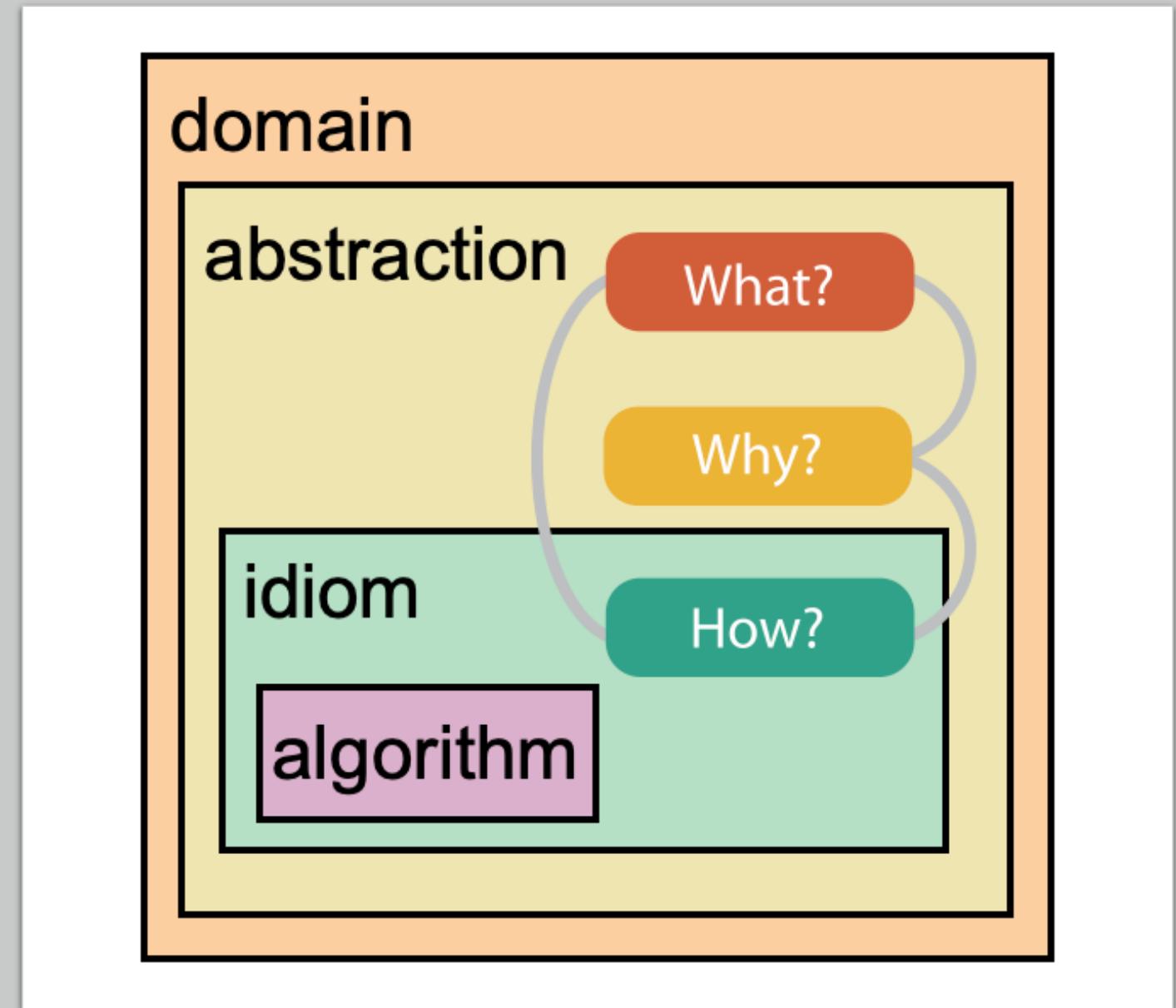
visual channel

retinal variables



# Munzner's Four levels of visualization design

- *domain situation*
  - who are the target users?
- *abstraction*
  - translate from specifics of domain to vocabulary of visualization
    - **what** is shown? **data** abstraction
    - **why** is the user looking at it? **task** abstraction
      - often must transform data, guided by task
- *idiom*
  - **how** is it shown?
    - **visual encoding** idiom: how to draw
    - **interaction** idiom: how to manipulate
- *algorithm*
  - efficient computation



# Common Pitfalls Along the Path

## **Domain situation**

You misunderstood their needs

## **Data/task abstraction**

You're showing them the wrong thing

## **Visual encoding/interaction idiom**

The way you show it doesn't work

## **Algorithm**

Your code is too slow

# Data Abstraction

---



# What Does Data Mean?

14, 2.6, 30, 30, 15, 100001

- What does this sequence of six numbers mean?
  - two points far from each other in 3D space?
  - two points close to each other in 2D space, with 15 links between them, and a weight of 100001 for the link?
  - something else??

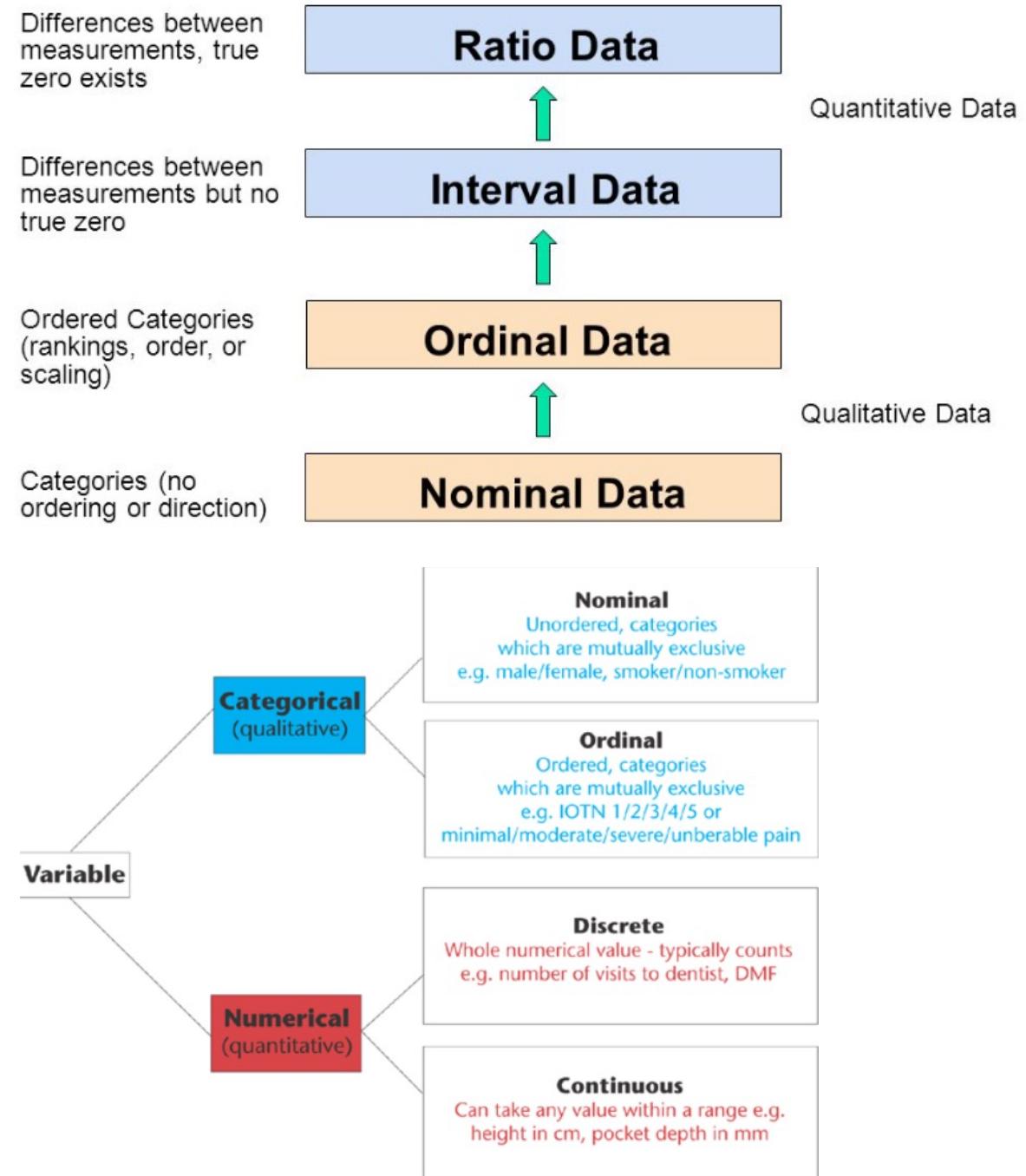
Basil, 7, S, Pear

- What about this data?
  - food shipment of produce (basil & pear) arrived in satisfactory condition on 7th day of month
  - Basil Point neighborhood of city had 7 inches of snow cleared by the Pear Creek Limited snow removal service
  - lab rat Basil made 7 attempts to find way through south section of maze, these trials used pear as reward food

- semantics: real-world meaning
- data types: structural or mathematical interpretation of data

# What is “Data”

- Physical type in memory
  - float64
  - uint16
  - Etc...
- Abstract type
  - Nominal
  - Ordinal
  - Interval
  - Ratio



## Tables

Items

Attributes

## Networks & Trees

Items (nodes)

Links

Attributes

## Fields

Grids

Positions

Attributes

## Geometry

Items

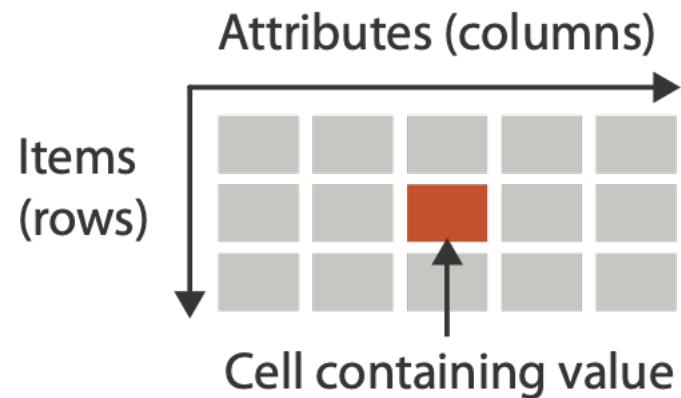
Positions

## Clusters, Sets, Lists

Items

# Dataset Types

## → Tables



- Tables in Python are well represented using the pandas package.
- A flat table has
  - One item/record per row
  - Each column is an attribute
  - Cell holds value for item-attribute pair

Attributes / Features / Variables

Items / Objects / Records / Observations

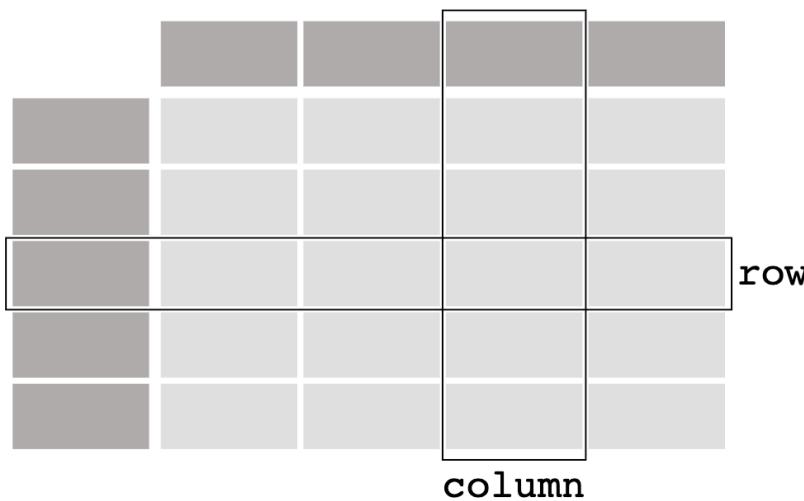
Data Points

Tid	Refund	Marital Status	Taxable Income	Cheat
1	Yes	Single	125K	No
2	No	Married	100K	No
3	No	Single	70K	No
4	Yes	Married	120K	No
5	No	Divorced	95K	Yes
6	No	Married	60K	No
7	Yes	Divorced	220K	No
8	No	Single	85K	Yes
9	No	Married	75K	No
10	No	Single	90K	Yes

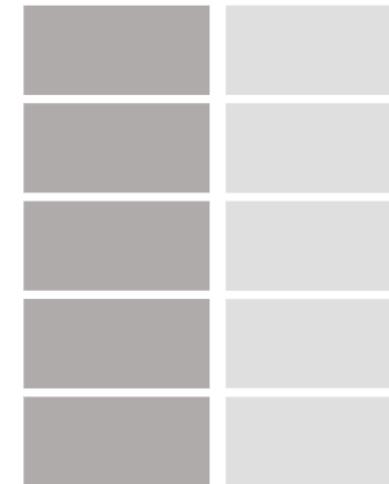
# Pandas DataFrame

- 2-dimensional data structure that can store data of different types (including characters, integers, floating point values, categorical data and more) in columns. It is similar to a spreadsheet, a SQL table or the data.frame in R.
- Each column in a DataFrame is a Series
- If the data is numeric, it uses numpy under the hood and can be used for matrix math

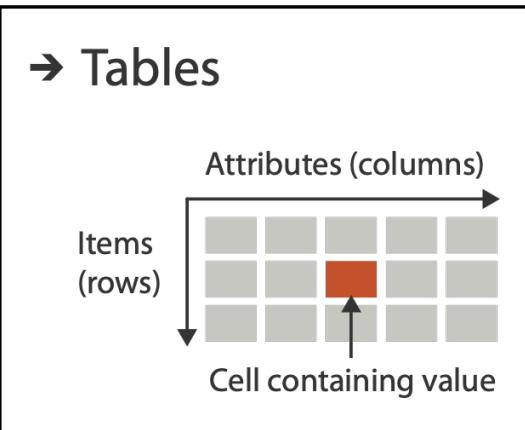
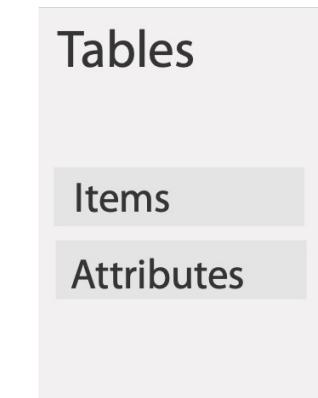
**DataFrame**



**Series**



# Multidimensional Tables



- multidimensional tables
  - indexing based on multiple keys
  - eg genes, patients

→ Multidimensional Table

Key 1

Key 2

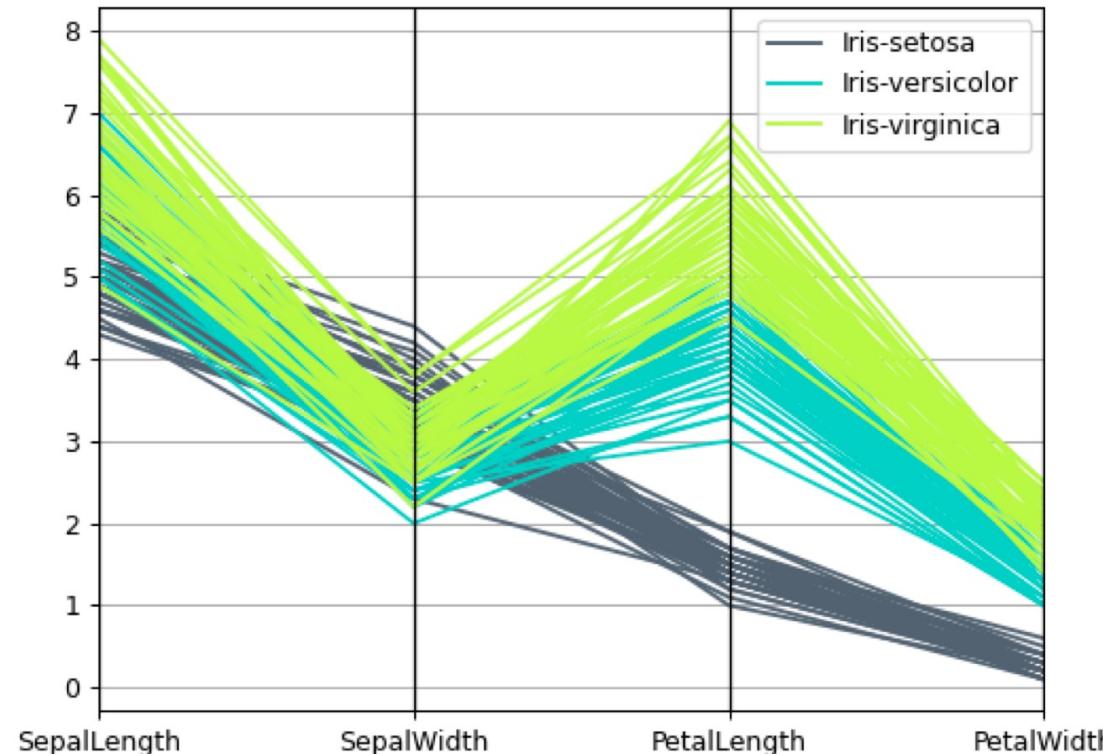
Value in cell

Attributes

A 3D cube diagram representing a multidimensional table. Two axes are labeled "Key 1" and "Key 2", and the third axis is labeled "Attributes". A small red cube is positioned within the larger gray cube, with arrows pointing to it from each of the three axis labels. To the right of the diagram is a screenshot of a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet showing a multidimensional data structure.

	A	B	C	D	E
1	A	B	C	D	E
2	1	#1.2			
3	2				
4	3				
5	4	G 2	1500	529	
6	5	L 3			
7	6	P 4	LTF	-1.265728057	4.123979585
8	7	T 5	POSTN	2.662411805	5.031585377
9	8	H 6	TMSL8	-3.08217838	-0.02313681
10	9	R 7	HLA-DQA1	-1.739664398	3.127744964
11	10	S 8	RP11-35N6.1	-3.346352968	-2.895400157
12	11	D 9	RP11-35N6.1	-2.578511106	-3.051605144
13	12	I 10	STMN2	-2.26078976	-1.729892888
14	13	A 11	DCX	-2.529795801	-2.844966278
15	14	I 12	AGXT2L1	-2.639493611	-0.403975027
16	15	S 12	AGXT2L1	-2.93596915	2.976256911
17	16	I 13	IL13RA2	-2.466718221	1.025827904
18	17	M 13	IL13RA2	-2.395054066	1.783235317
19	18	N 14	SLN	-1.062676046	4.733608974
20	19	F 15	MEOX2	1.211934832	3.069030715
21	20	N 15	MEOX2	0.703745164	0.664082419
22	21	F 16	COL11A1	-0.224094042	2.222197544
23	22	F 17	NNMT	-3.1309694	1.171354775
24	23	C 18	NNMT	-1.906390566	2.569540659
25	24	I 19	F13A1	-4.334123292	-2.037626447
26	25	M 20	F13A1	-4.680680246	-2.975788866
27	26	K 20	MBP	-1.777692395	-2.100362021
28	27	G 21	MBP	-1.996306032	

# Visualizing a Table (all at once)



[https://pandas.pydata.org/docs/reference/api/pandas.plotting.parallel\\_coordinates.html](https://pandas.pydata.org/docs/reference/api/pandas.plotting.parallel_coordinates.html)

# Networks / Graphs

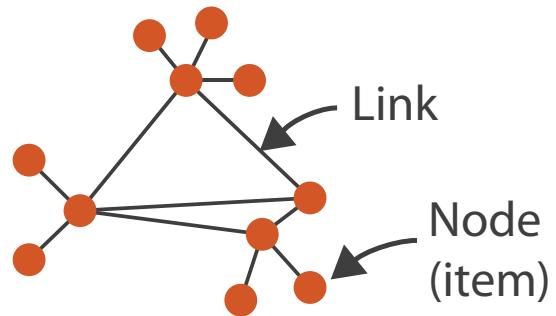
Networks &  
Trees

Items (nodes)

Links

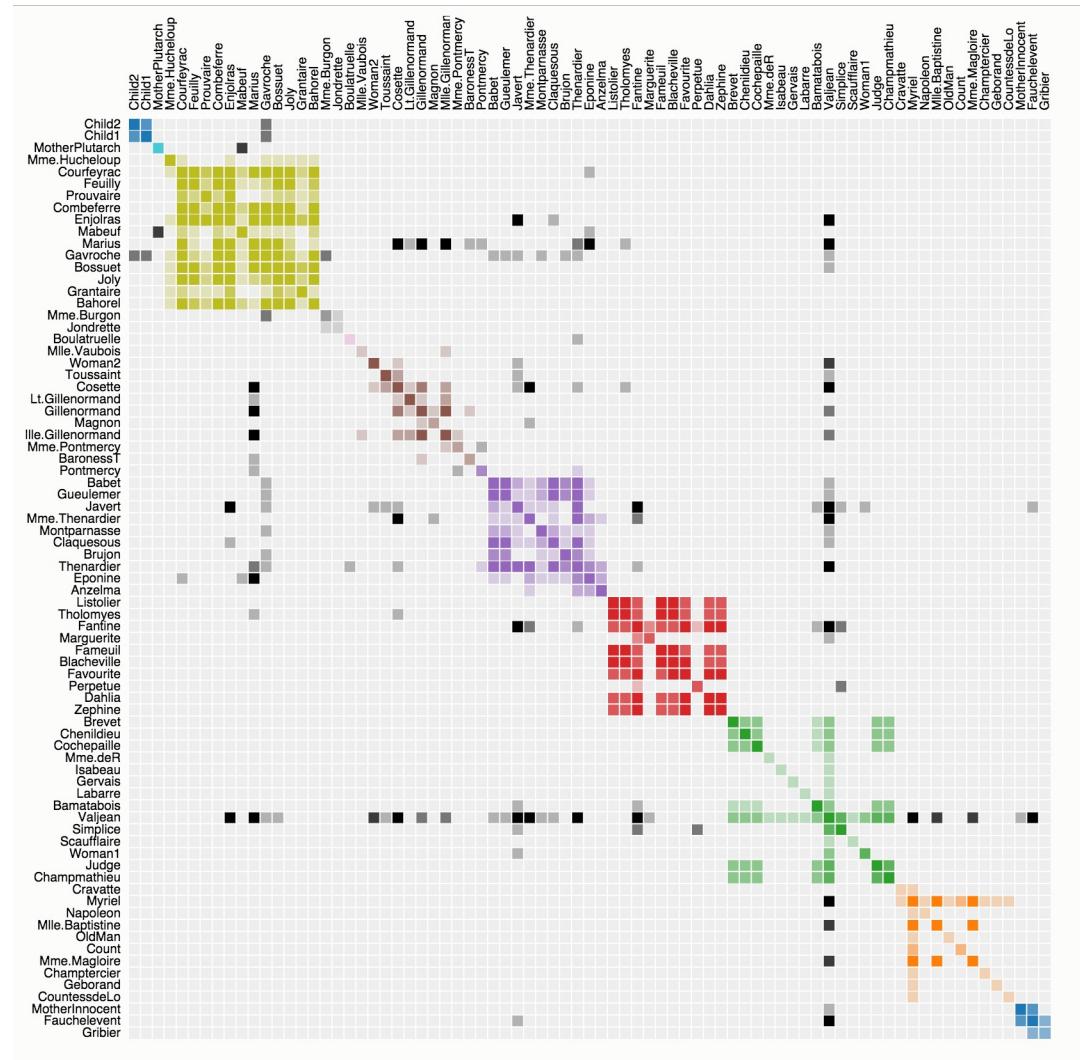
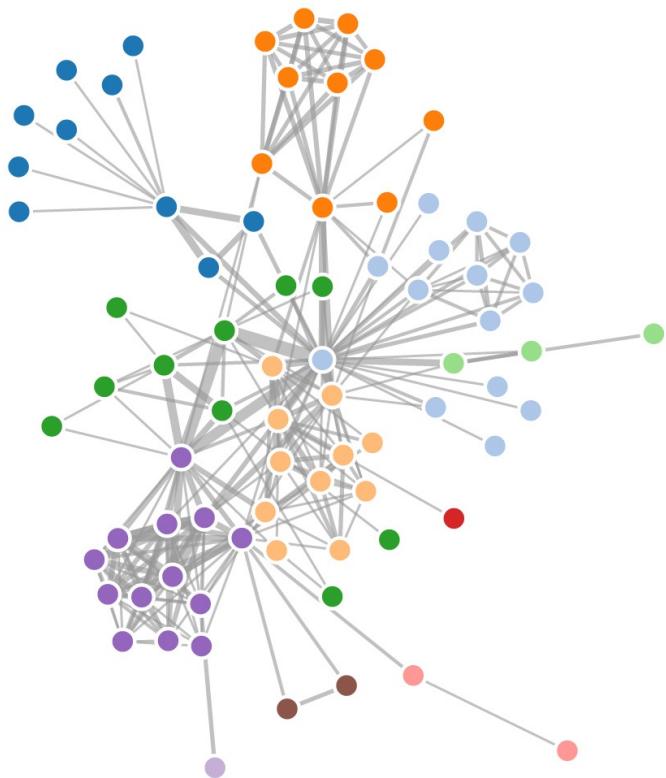
Attributes

→ Networks



- Nodes (vertices) connected by links (edges)
- Tree - is special case: no cycles
  - often have roots and are directed

# Visualizing Networks



# Fields

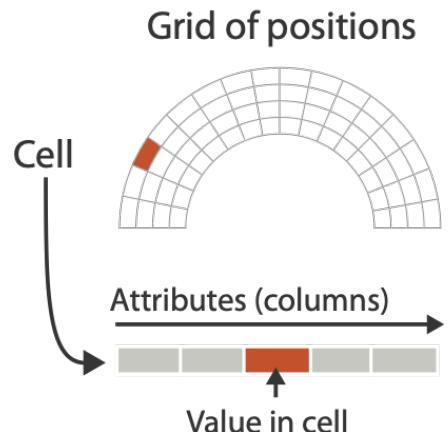
Fields

Grids

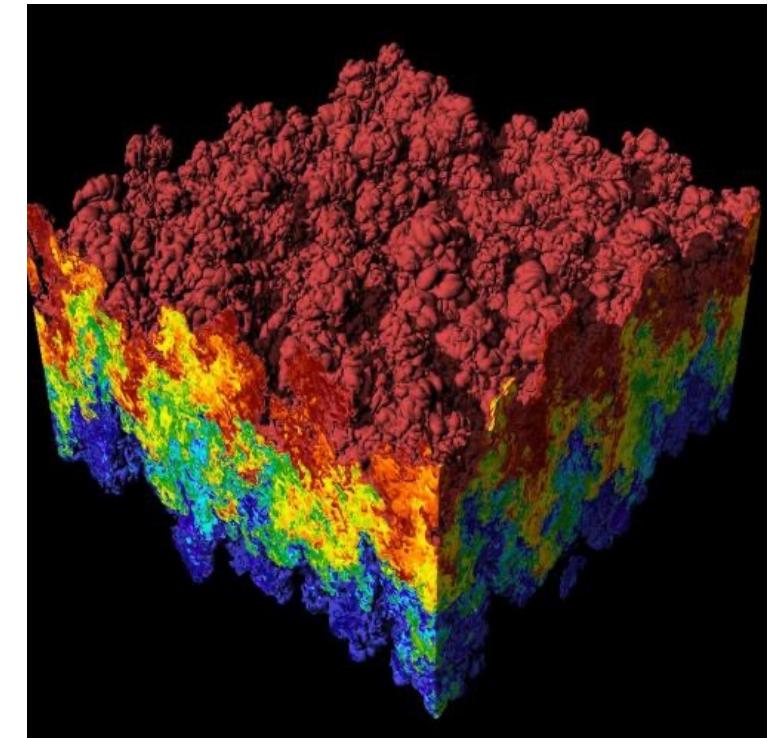
Positions

Attributes

- Spatial
- Fields (Continuous)



- attribute values associated with cells
- cell contains value from continuous domain
  - eg temperature, pressure, wind velocity
- measured or simulated



# Geometry

Geometry

Items

Positions

→ Geometry (Spatial)



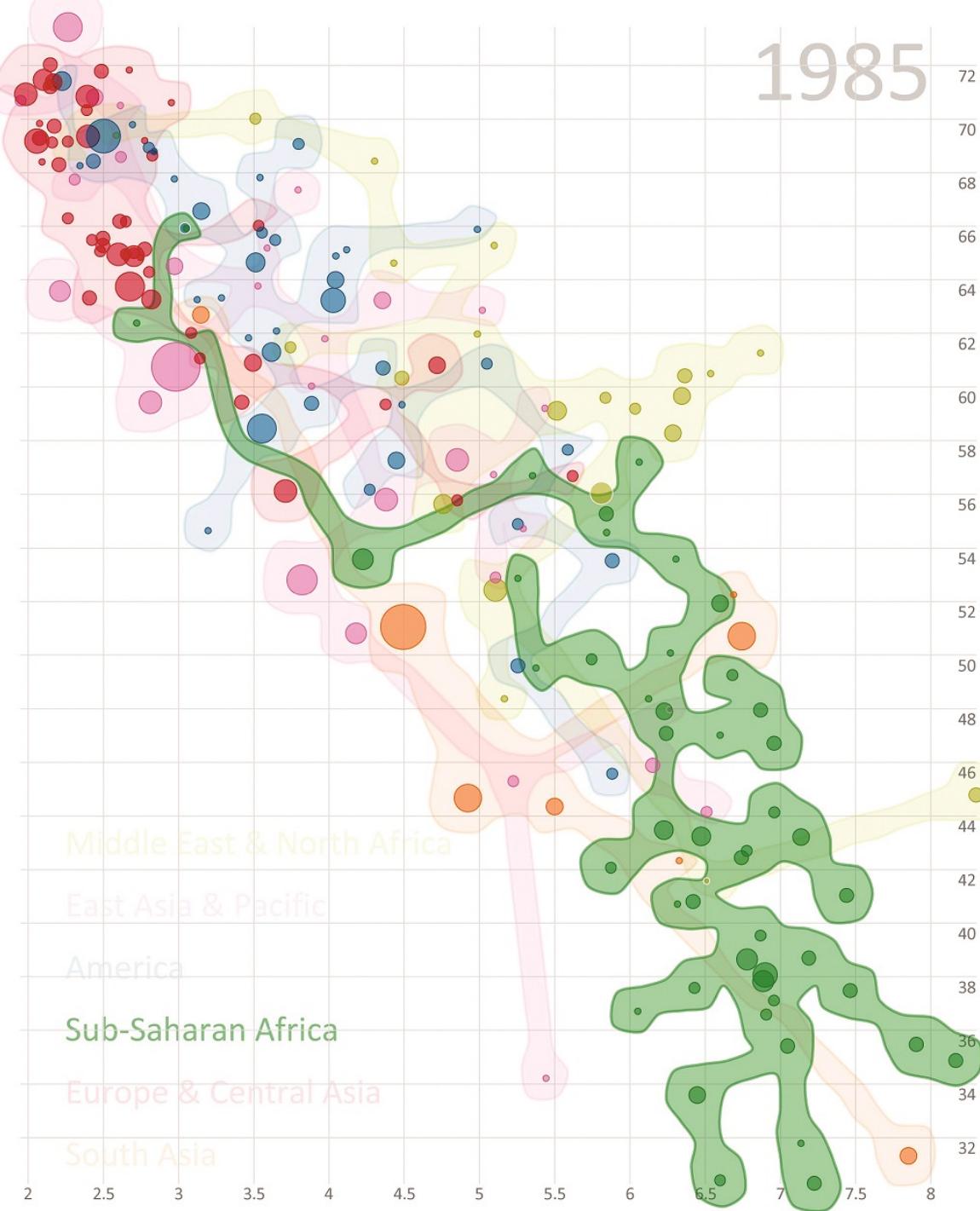
1985

# Clusters

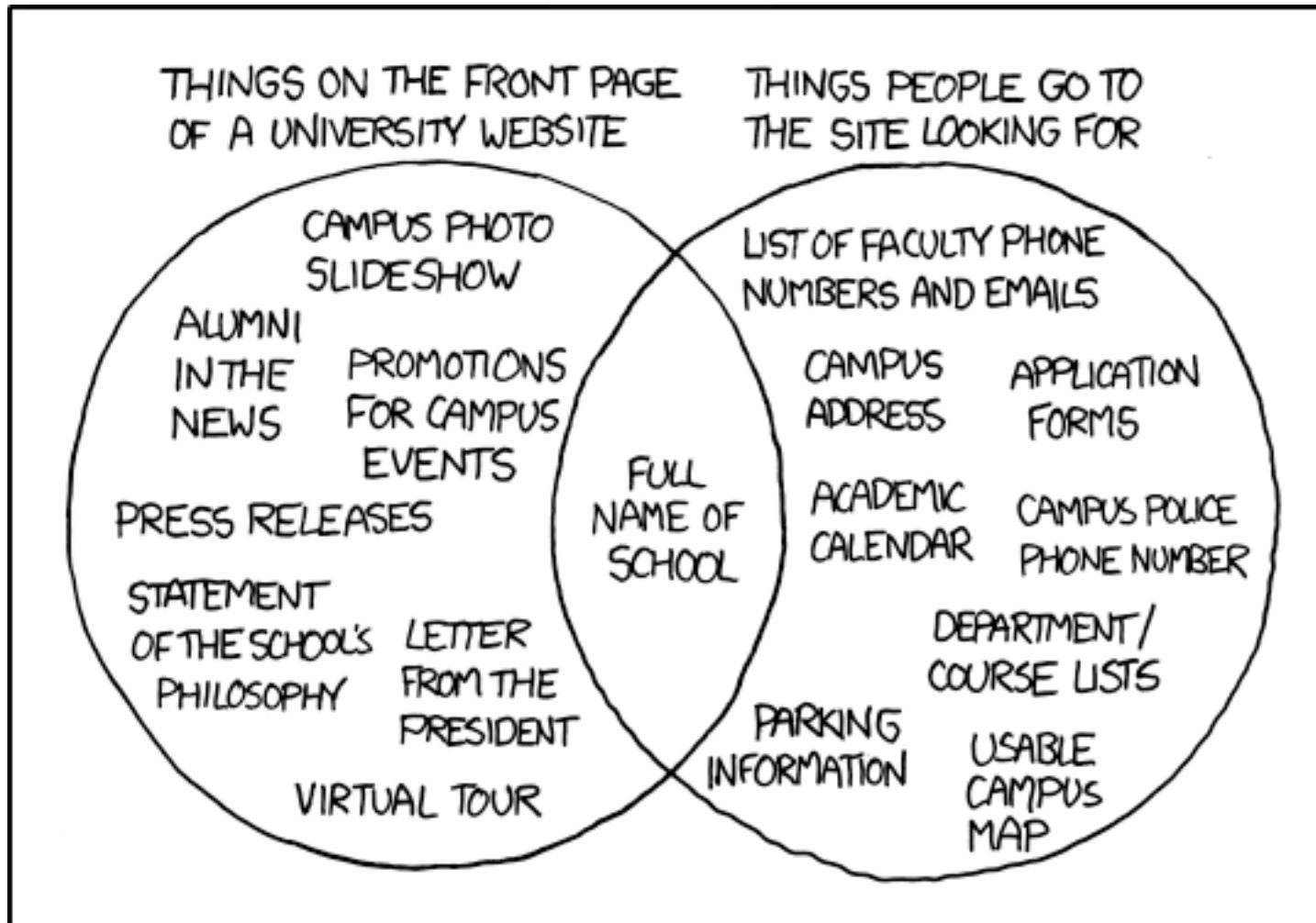
Clusters,  
Sets, Lists

Items

- how we group items
- sets
  - unique items, unordered
- lists
  - ordered, duplicates possible
- clusters
  - groups of similar items



# Visualizing Sets

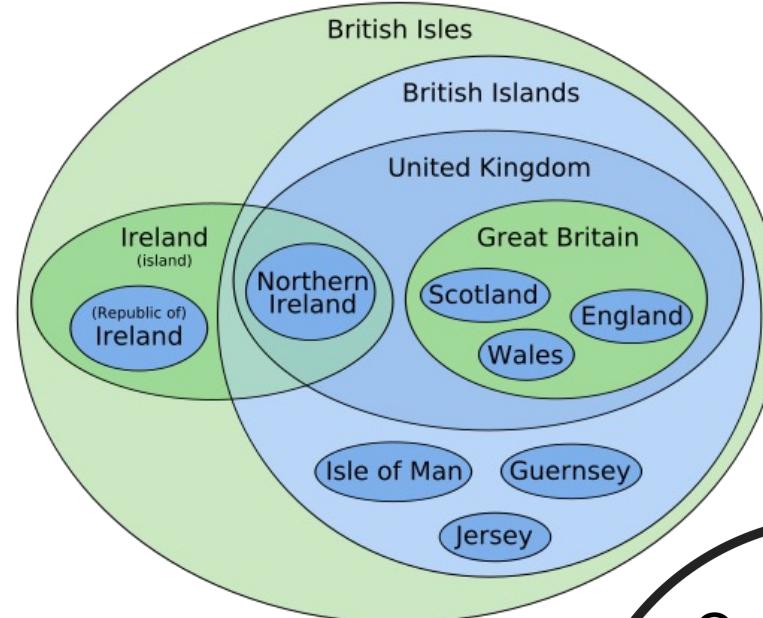


<https://xkcd.com/773/>

# Visualizing Sets

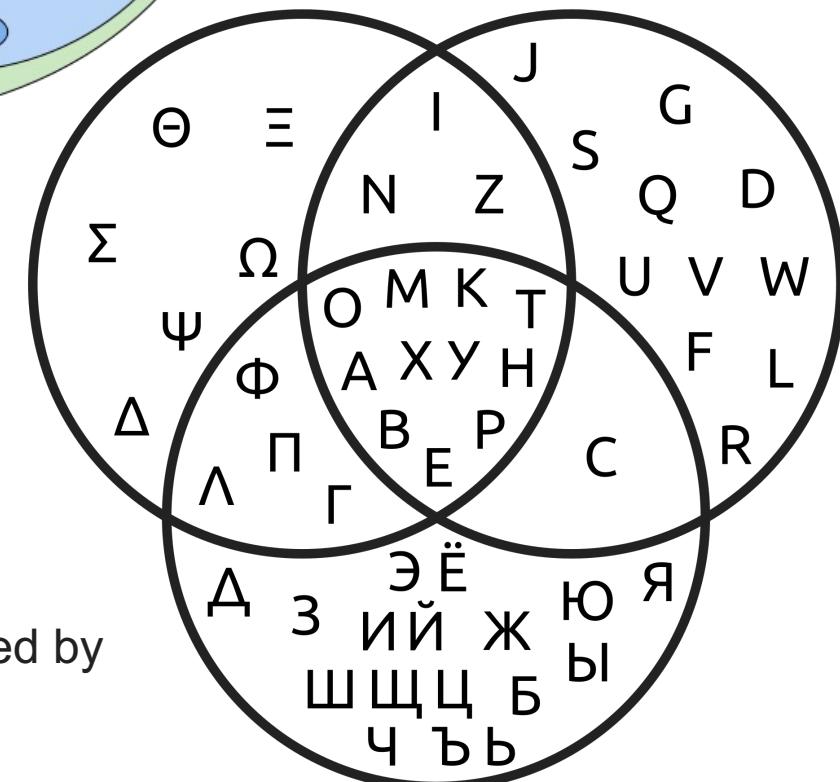
- **Euler Diagram**

- Shows Logical relations
- May omit empty intersections



- **Venn Diagram**

- Shows all possible logical relations between sets



Venn diagram showing the uppercase [glyphs](#) shared by the [Greek](#), [Latin](#), and [Cyrillic](#) alphabets

# Other Data Concerns

## ➔ Attribute Types

➔ Categorical

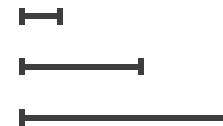


➔ Ordered

➔ *Ordinal*



➔ *Quantitative*



## ➔ Ordering Direction

➔ Sequential



➔ Diverging



➔ Cyclic

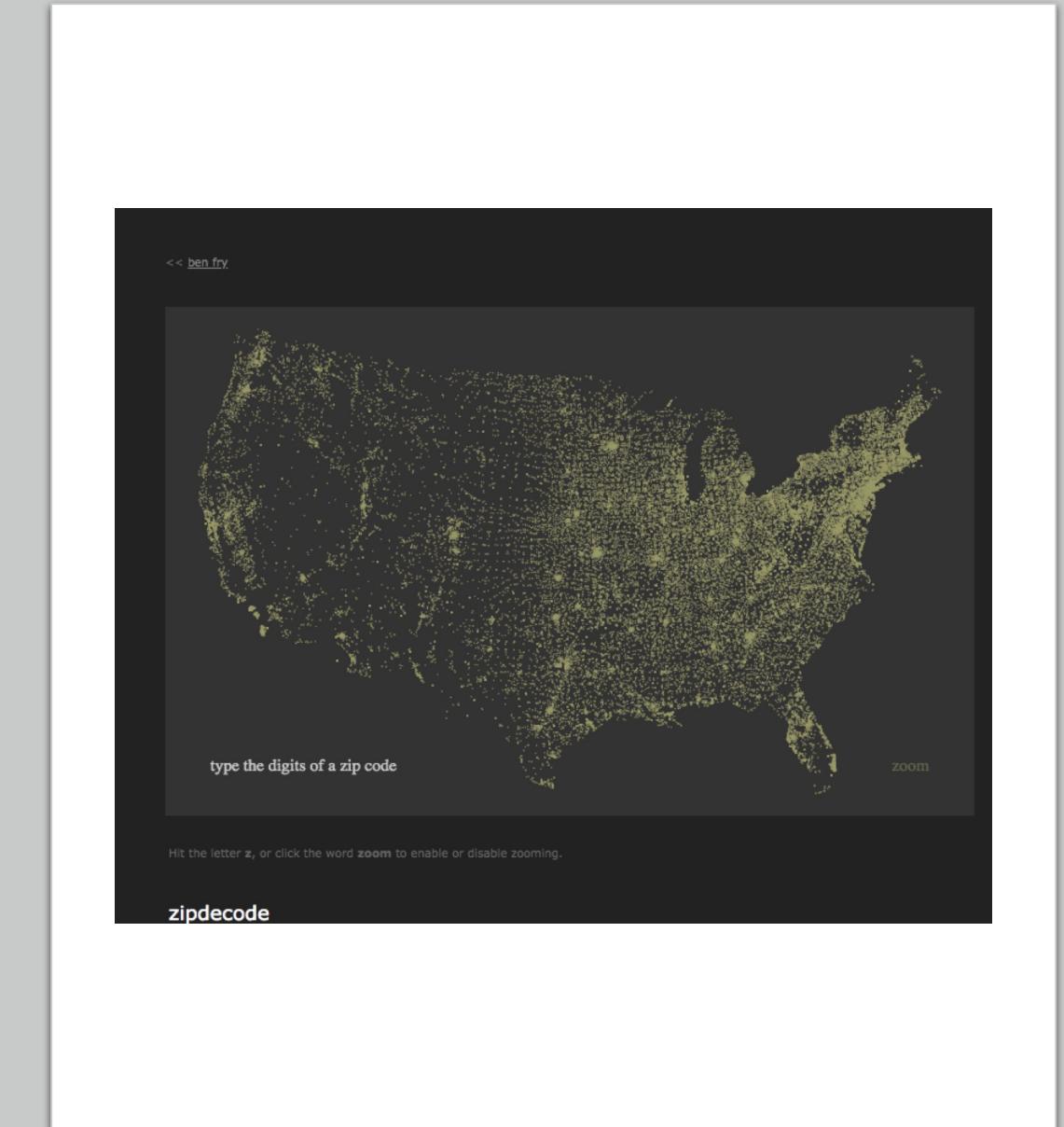


# Hierarchical Data

- Multi-level structure
  - space
  - time
  - Etc.

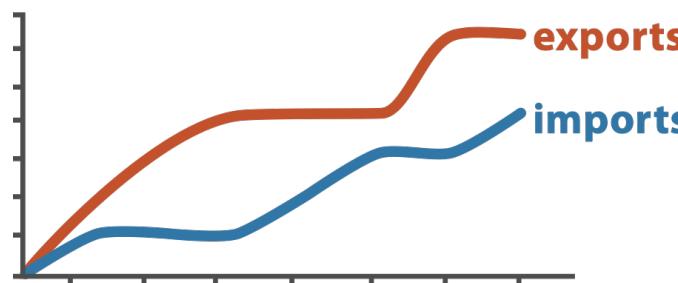
Example:

- <https://benfry.com/zipdecode/>

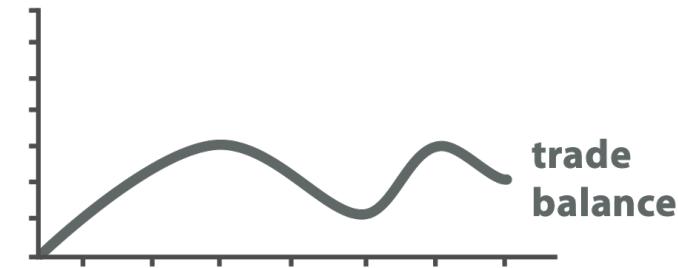


# Derived Data

- Derived attribute: compute from original data
  - simple change of type
  - acquire additional data
  - complex transformation

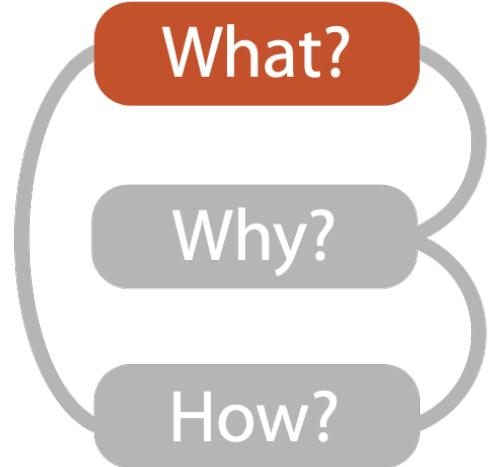


Original Data



$$\text{trade balance} = \text{exports} - \text{imports}$$

Derived Data



What?																					
Datasets	Attributes																				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➔ Data Types           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ Items</li> <li>→ Attributes</li> <li>→ Links</li> <li>→ Positions</li> <li>→ Grids</li> </ul> </li>   <li>➔ Data and Dataset Types</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➔ Attribute Types           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ Categorical</li> <li>+ ● ■ ▲</li> </ul> </li> </ul>																				
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">Tables</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">Networks &amp; Trees</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">Fields</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">Geometry</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">Clusters, Sets, Lists</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">Items</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">Items (nodes)</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">Grids</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">Items</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">Items</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">Attributes</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">Links</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">Positions</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">Positions</td> <td style="padding: 5px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;"></td> <td style="padding: 5px;">Attributes</td> <td style="padding: 5px;"></td> <td style="padding: 5px;"></td> <td style="padding: 5px;"></td> </tr> </table>	Tables	Networks & Trees	Fields	Geometry	Clusters, Sets, Lists	Items	Items (nodes)	Grids	Items	Items	Attributes	Links	Positions	Positions			Attributes				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➔ Ordered           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ Ordinal</li> <li>↑ ↗ ↘ ↓</li> </ul> </li>   <li>➔ Quantitative           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>↔</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Tables	Networks & Trees	Fields	Geometry	Clusters, Sets, Lists																	
Items	Items (nodes)	Grids	Items	Items																	
Attributes	Links	Positions	Positions																		
	Attributes																				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➔ Dataset Types           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ Tables</li> <li>→ Networks</li> <li>→ Fields (Continuous)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➔ Ordering Direction           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ Sequential               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→</li> </ul> </li> <li>→ Diverging               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>↔</li> </ul> </li> <li>→ Cyclic               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>↶ ↷</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>																				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ Multidimensional Table</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→</li> </ul>																				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ Trees</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>↔</li> </ul>																				
																					