

Data Visualization

W12-2

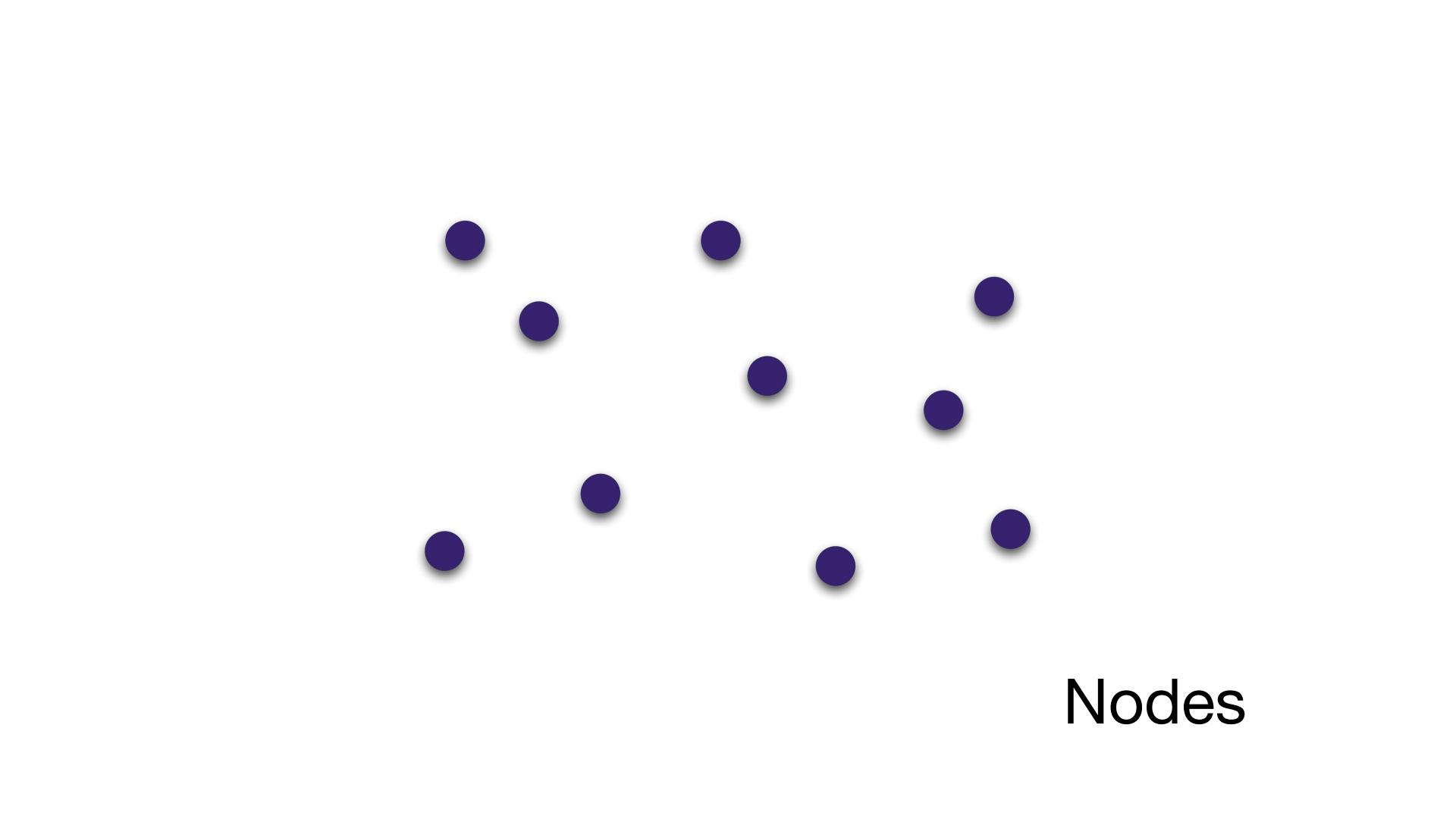
Final exam

- 14 Nov (Tue) in class - 70 mins (last submission: 6:10pm)
- 2 students per desk
- Closed book & **NO** cheatsheet
- Coverage: All modules
- Using Lockdown browser on Canvas
 - Please test your device before the exam and resolve potential technical issues
 - <https://kb.iu.edu/d/betv>
 - <https://kb.iu.edu/d/abxl#iub> (IUB IT support)
- Separate sheet of paper for drawing visualizations
- T/F, MCQ (& multi select), essay questions, matching questions

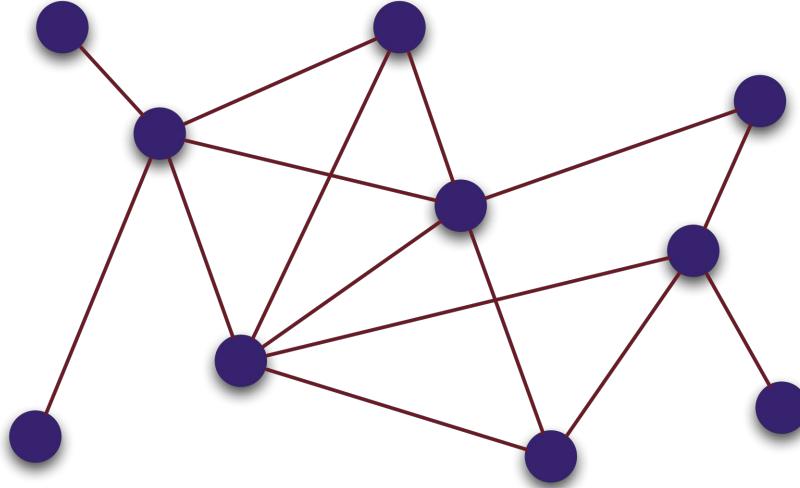
Quiz

- What do you find interesting in today's VotW?
- Why is 'word' the most common unit in text visualization?
- What is the “bag of words” (BoW) model? What are the key assumptions?

Networks



Nodes



Links (edges) between nodes

Can you think of
networks around us?



facebook

December 2010

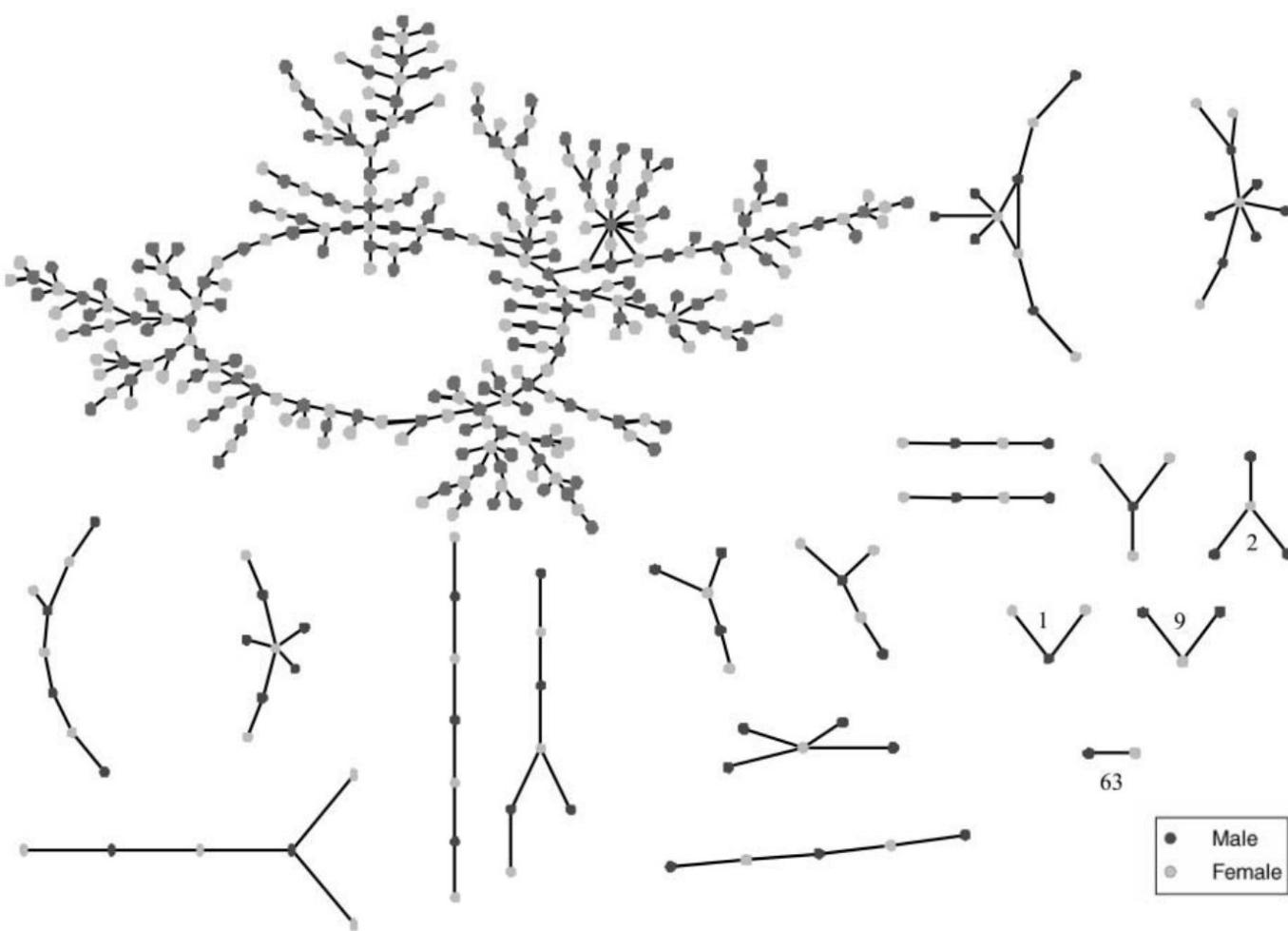
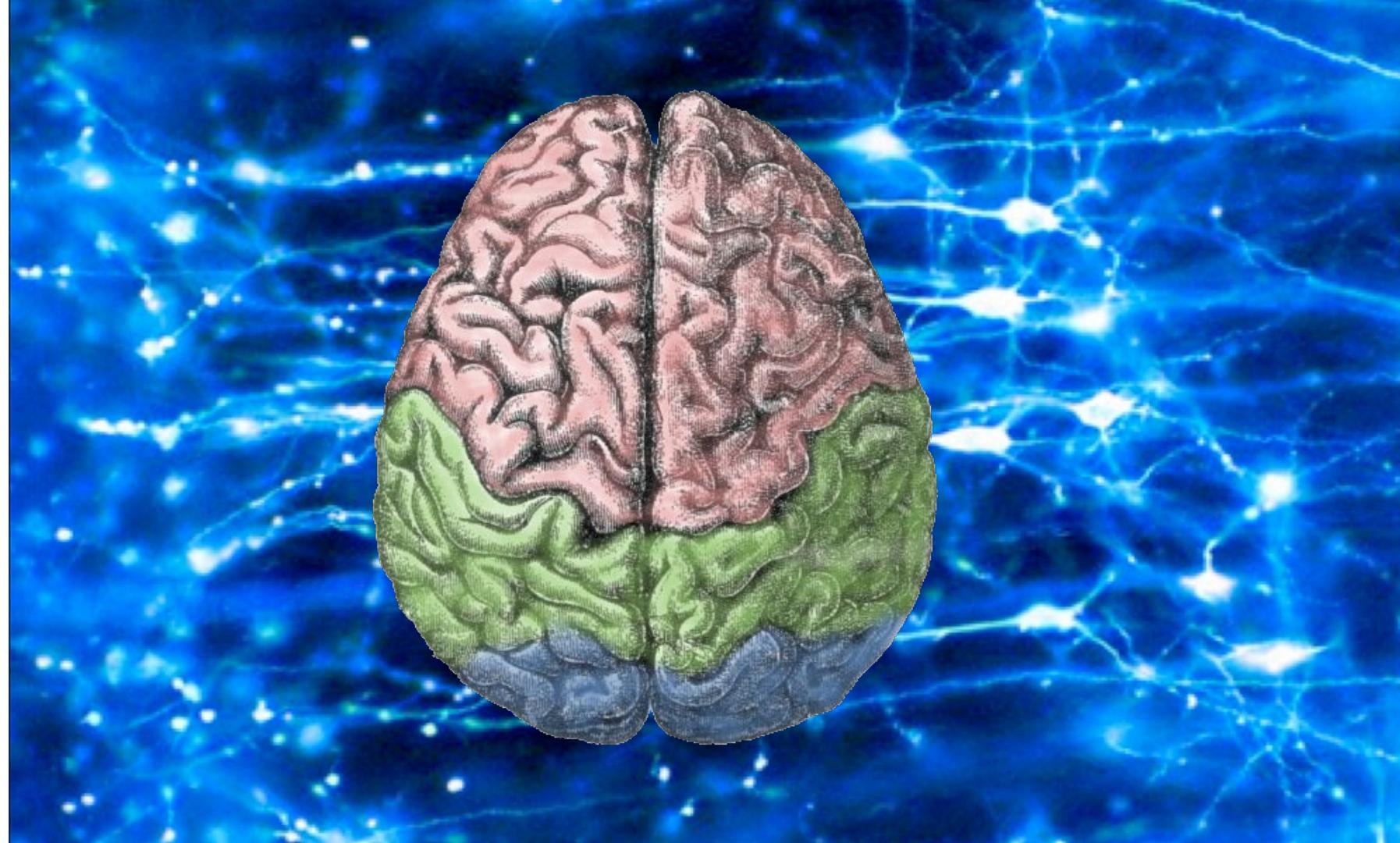
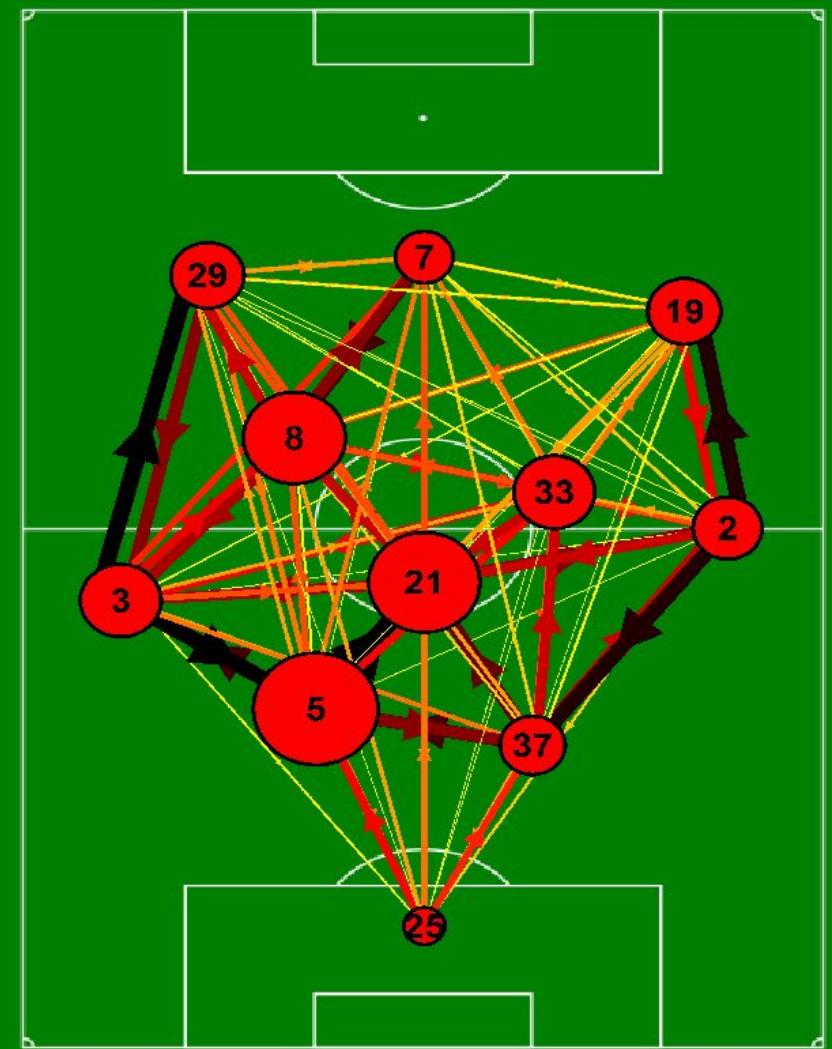


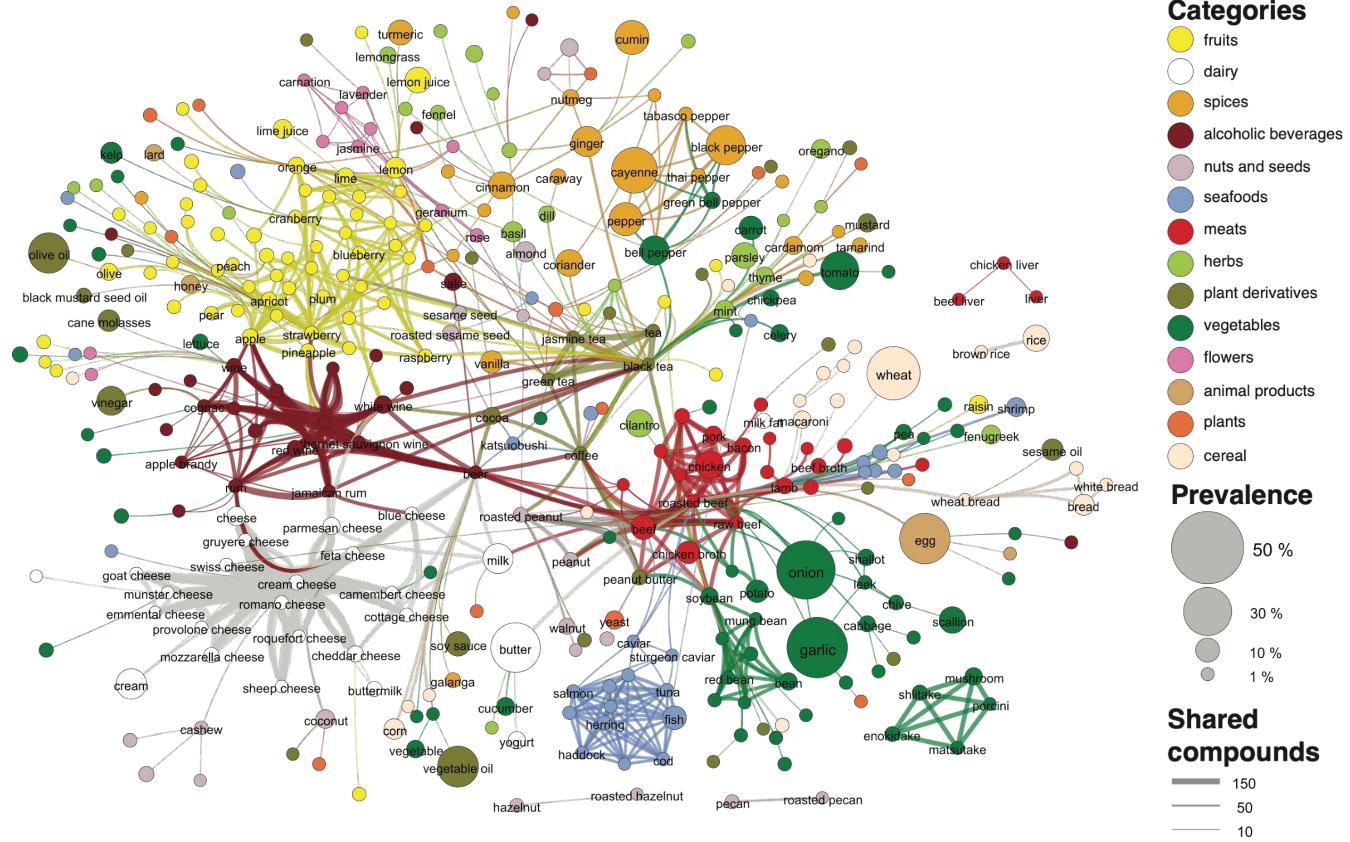
FIG. 2.—The direct relationship structure at Jefferson High



Liverpool
25: Reina
2: Johnson
3: Enrique
5: Agger
37: Skrtel
21: Lucas
33: Shlvey
8: Gerrard
19: Downing
7: Suarez
29: Borini









ROMEO AND JULIET

Number of characters **41** | **37%** Network density

Node-link Diagram

Should be easy
right?

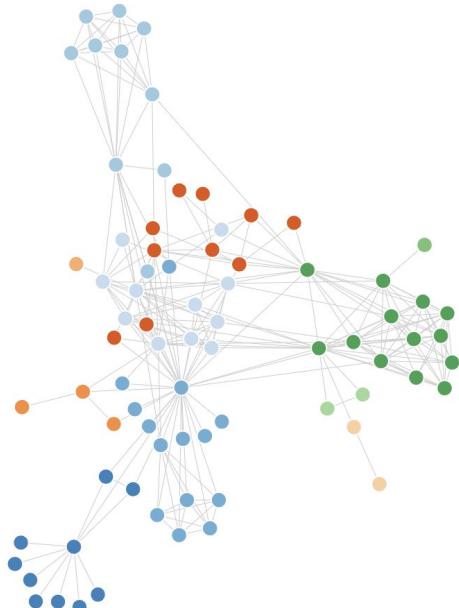
What are the basic constraints?

- Connected pairs should be close.
- Nodes should not overlap with each other.
- Everything should stay in a confined area (screen).

<https://vega.github.io/vega/examples/force-directed-layout/>

Force Directed Layout Example

Network layout by [force-directed placement](#). Uses Vega's [force](#) transform to simulate physical forces such as charge repulsion and edge constraint. Drag nodes to reposition them.



nodeRadius	<input type="range" value="8"/>	8
nodeCharge	<input type="range" value="-30"/>	-30
linkDistance	<input type="range" value="30"/>	30
static	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Can you design an
algorithm?

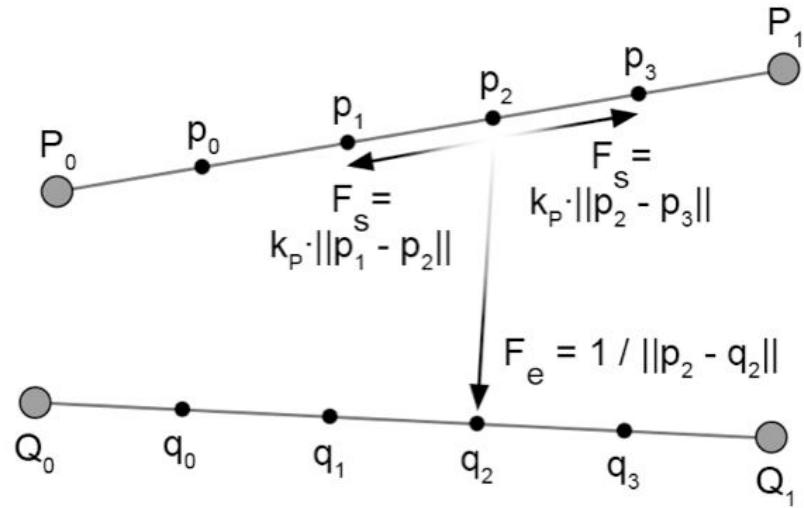
“Force-directed layouts”

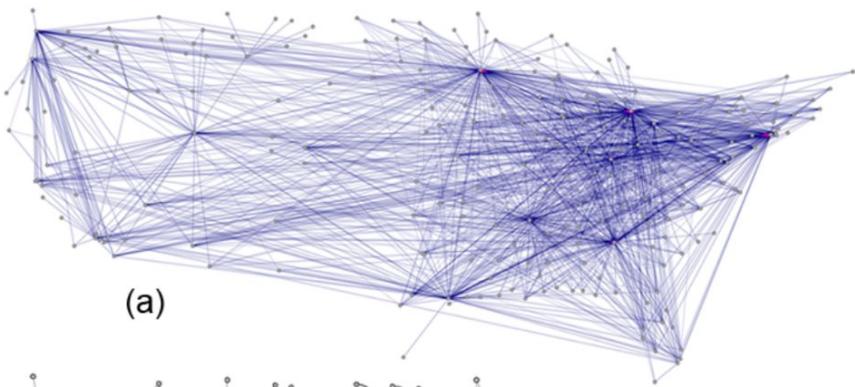
1. Each link is a spring (pulls two nodes together).
2. Each node pushes other nodes.
3. There is gravity towards the center of the screen.

Force-directed edge bundling

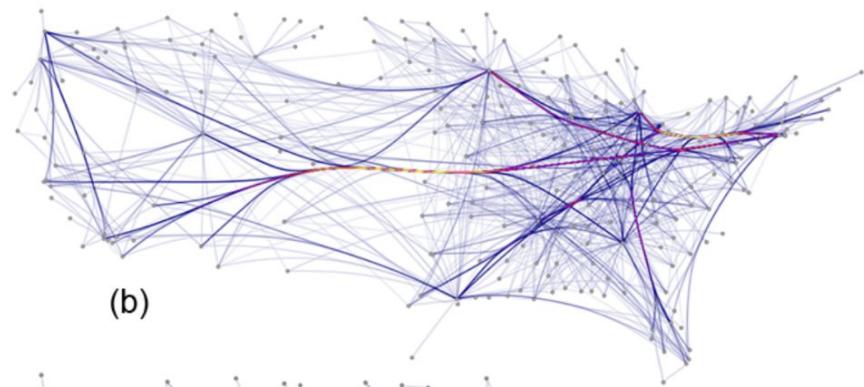
http://www.win.tue.nl/~dholten/papers/forcebundles_eurovis.pdf

Spring and electrostatic force again





(a)



(b)

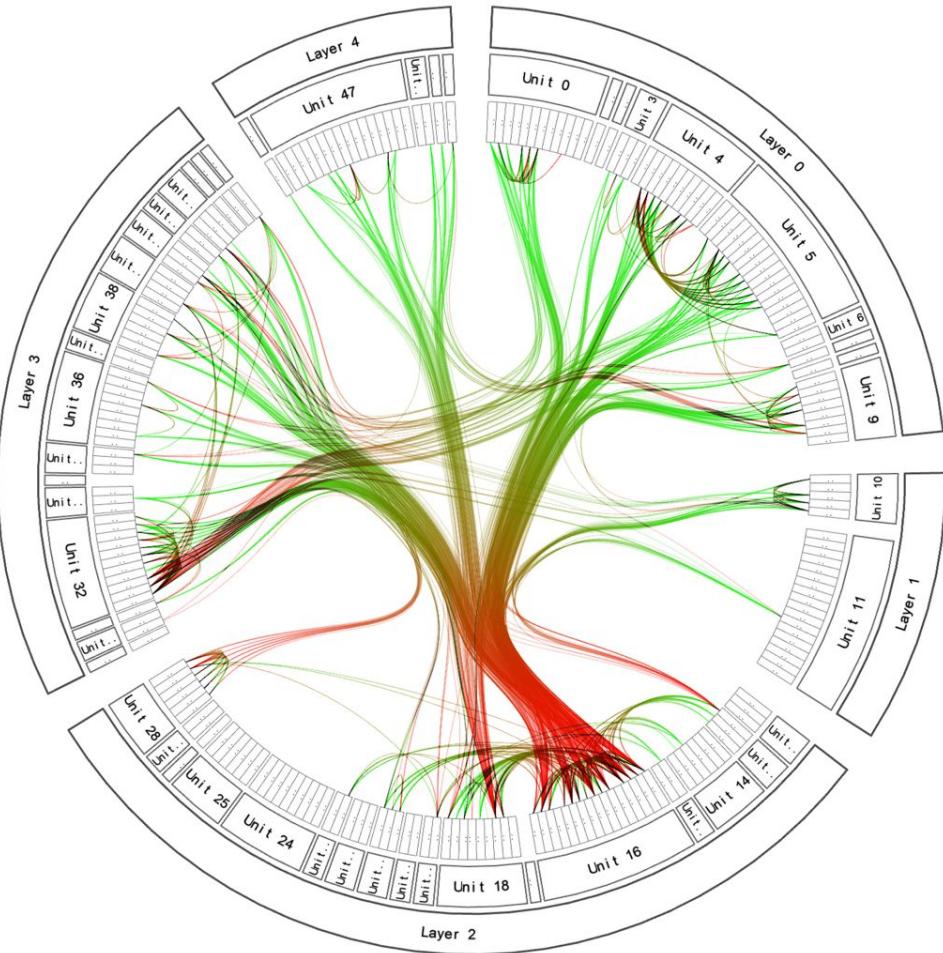
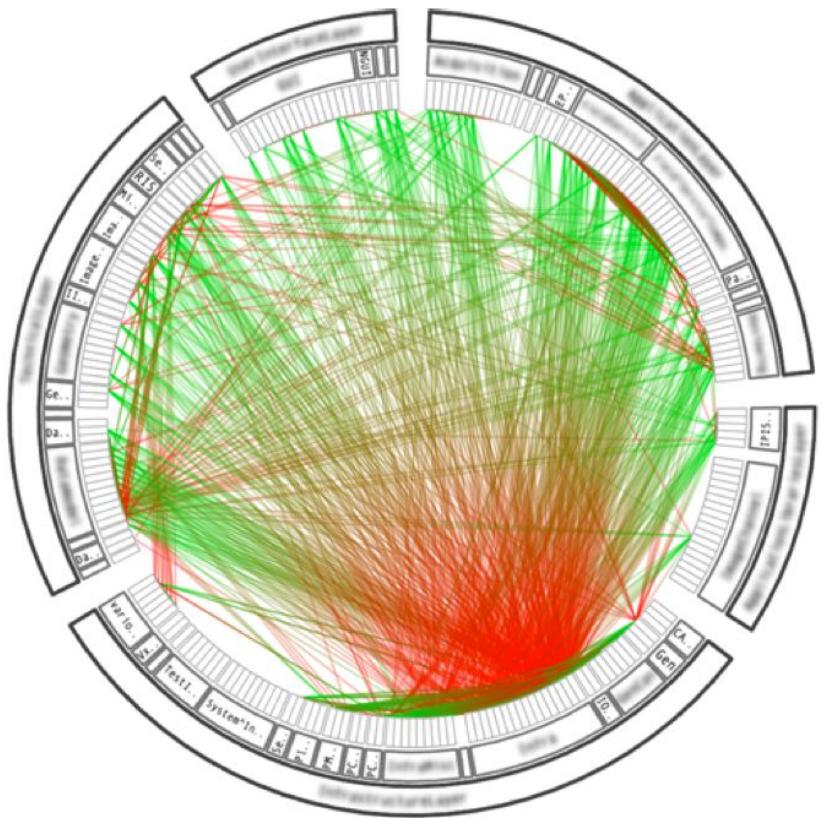


(c)



(d)

Figure 7: US airlines graph (235 nodes, 2101 edges) (a) not bundled and bundled using (b) FDEB with inverse-linear model, (c) GBEB, and (d) FDEB with inverse-quadratic model.



Tree: a special type of network

What is it?

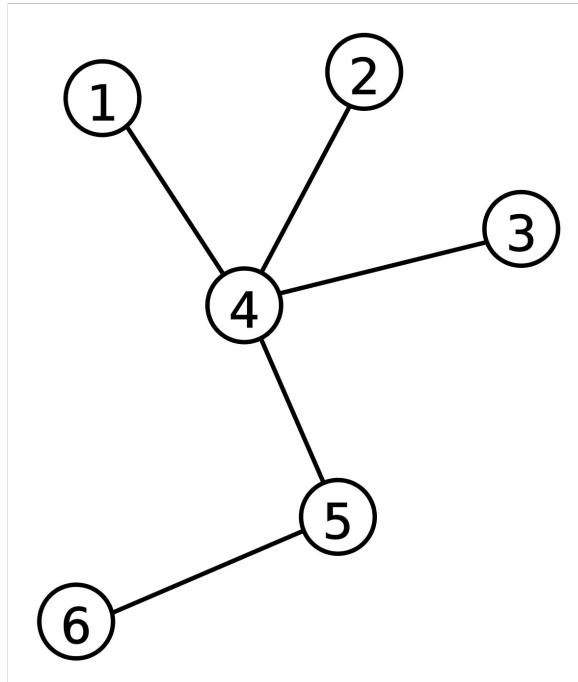
A graph with no loops.

Only one path that connects
two nodes exists.

Why are trees special?

$$\text{Euler's formula } v - e + f = 2.$$

A tree is a “planar graph”

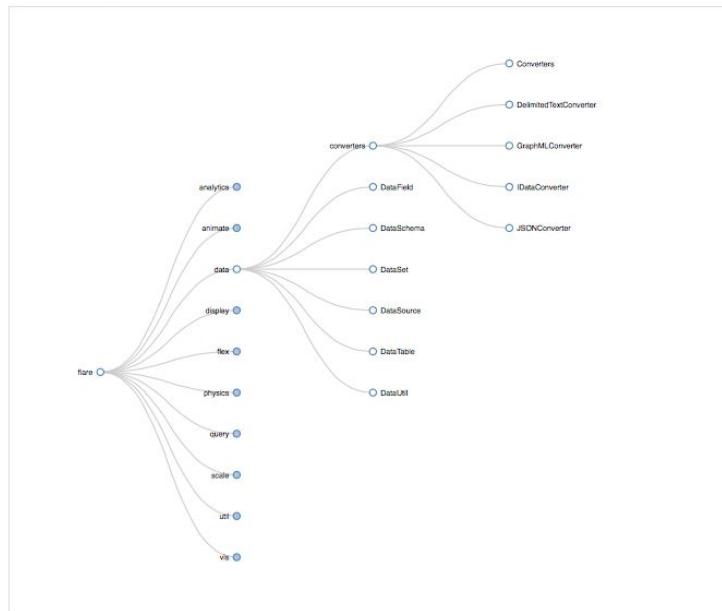


Can be embedded in 2D
without any crossings

Trees are hierarchical

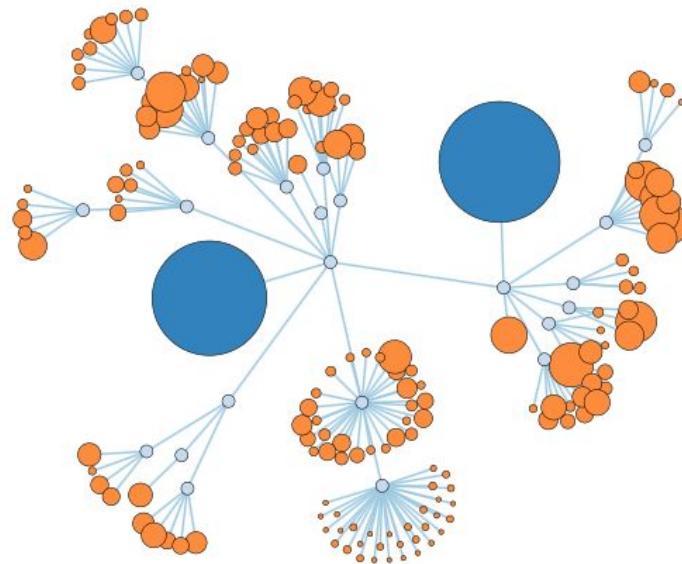
Collapsible Tree

October 21, 2013



<https://blocks.roadtolarissa.com/mbostock/4339083>

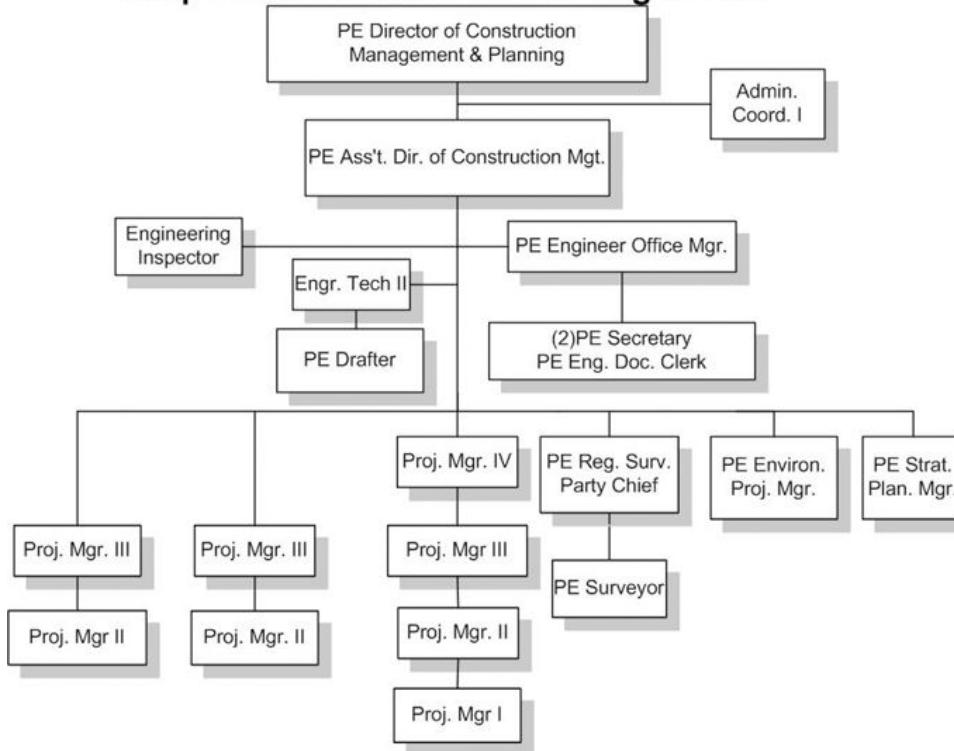
<http://mbostock.github.io/d3/talk/20111116/force-collapsible.html>

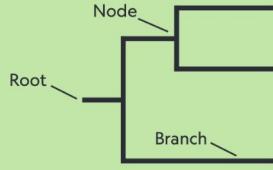


Trees are:

1. easy to draw in 2D (planar)
2. hierarchical (can hide details)
3. *divide-and-conquerable*

Public Works & Transportation Department Seaport Construction & Planning Division





THE TREE OF LIFE

A phylogenetic tree shows the evolutionary relationships among different organisms. The branches of the tree show where genetic or physical similarities and differences between organisms begin or end.

A phylogenetic tree is like a family tree. The root of the tree represents a distant ancestor of the species that appear at the ends of the branches. The branches separate at nodes, or points where ancestral lines split into new lines of evolution.

Deuterostomia



Chordata
(vertebrates, mammals, humans)
~60,000 species



Echinodermata
(starfishes, sea urchins)
~7,000 species



This tree of life shows the relationships among common groups of animals. The main branch in this tree, which separates the animals into two distinct groups, *Deuterostomia* and *Protostomia*, split about seven hundred million years ago. This tree shows how today's animal species have diverged over time from common ancestors.

~700 million
years ago



Porifera
(sponges)
~5,000 species

Protostomia



Arthropoda
(insects, crustaceans, spiders, ticks)
~1,500,000 species



Nematoda
(roundworms)
~20,000 species



Tardigrada
(water bears)
~1,200 species



Mollusca
(clams, snails, squids)
~8,500 species



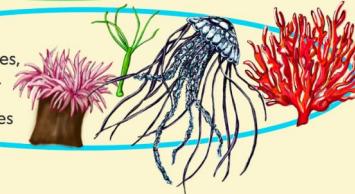
Annelida
(earthworms, leeches)
~12,000 species



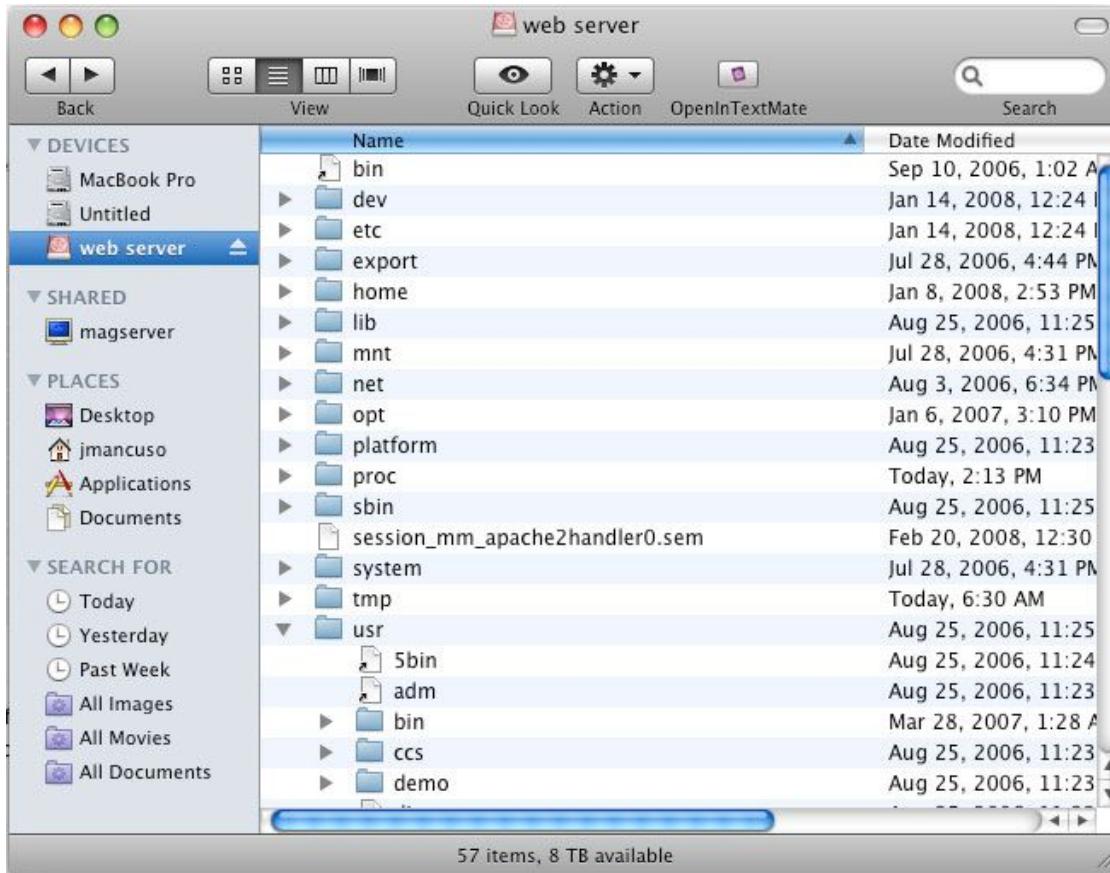
Brachiopoda
(lamp shells)
~300 species



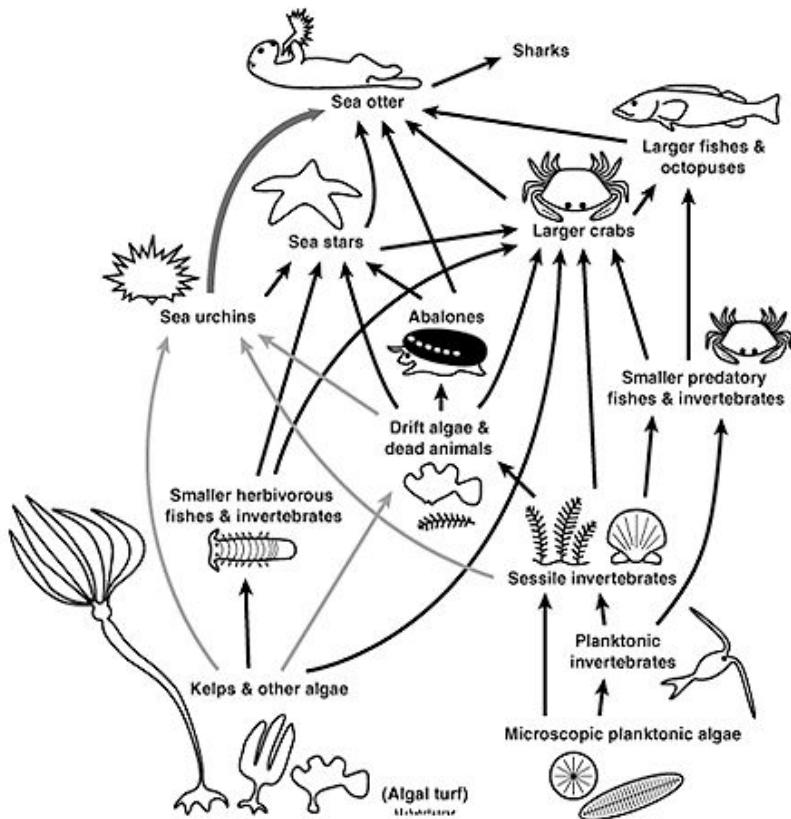
Platyhelmintha
(flatworms)
~13,000 species



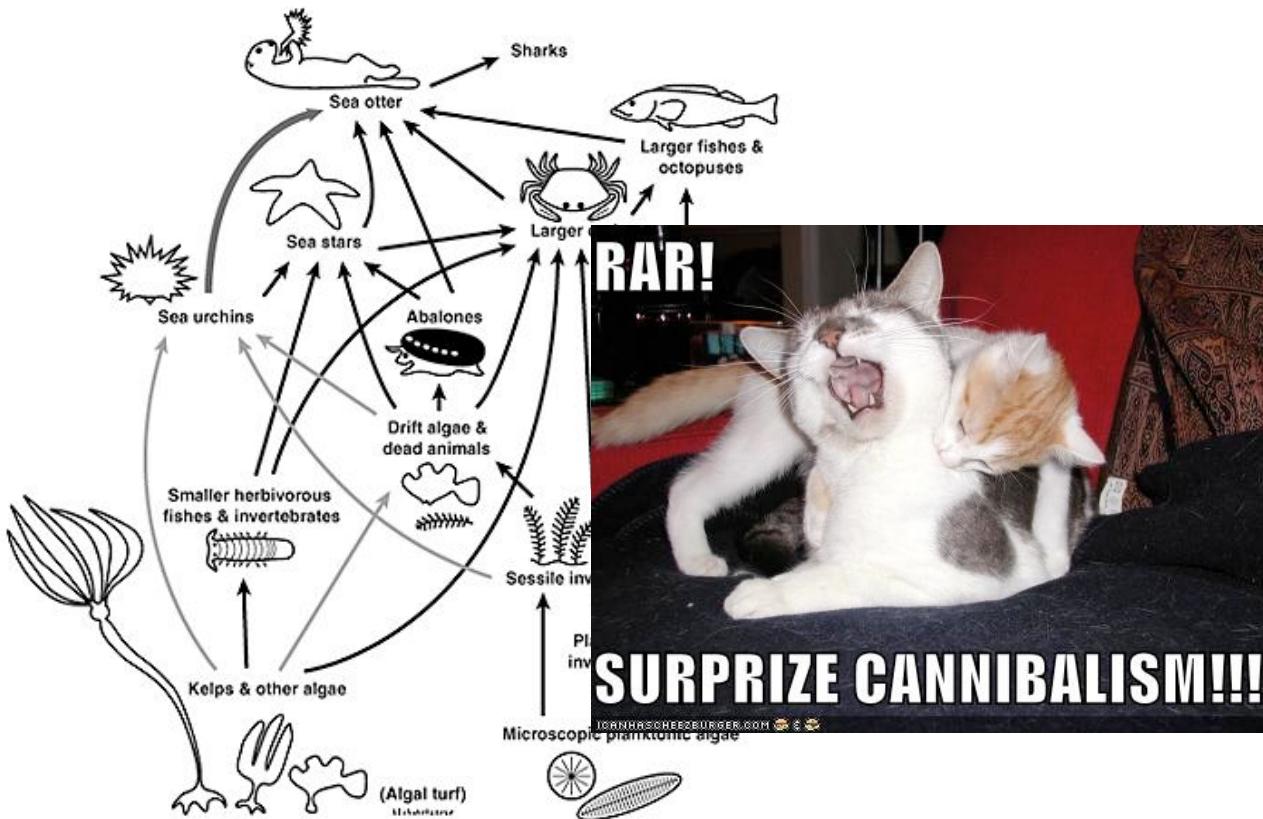
Cnidaria
(sea anemones,
corals, hydra,
jellyfishes)
~9,000 species



A. With sea otters, kelp forest food web



A. With sea otters, kelp forest food web



treevis.net - A Visual Bibliography of Tree Visualization 2.0 by Hans-Jörg Schulz

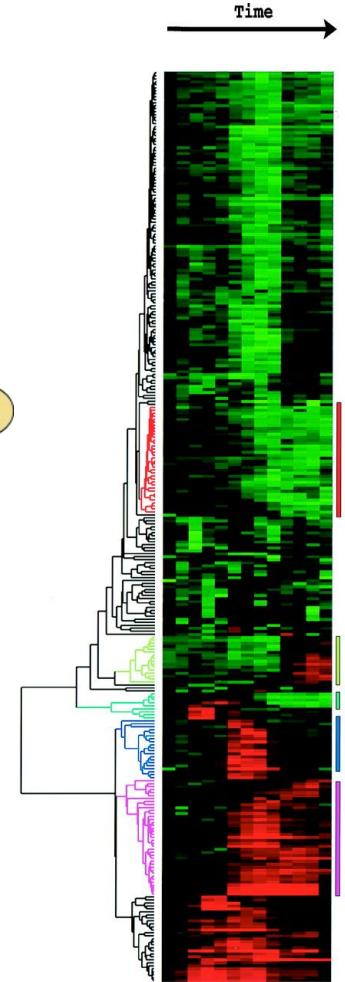
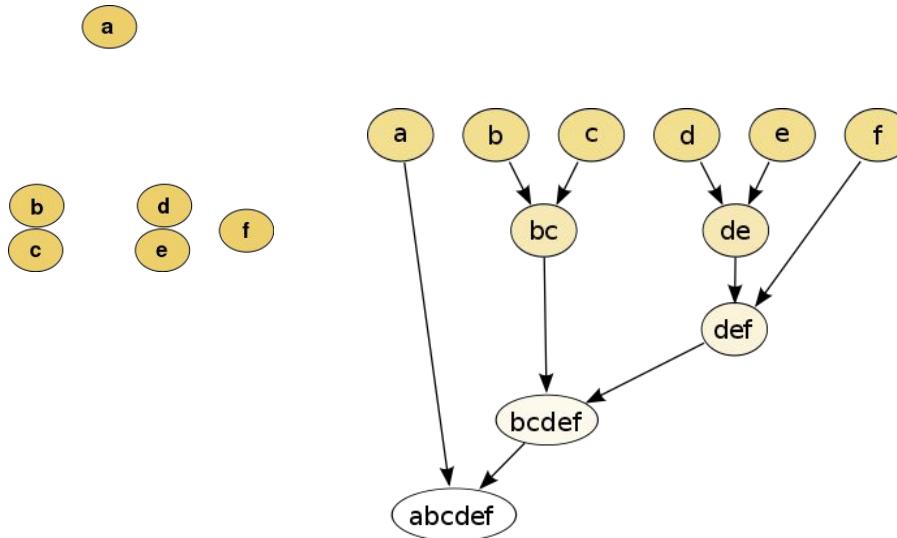
Dimensionality Representation Alignment Fulltext Search Techniques Shown

All All All All 286



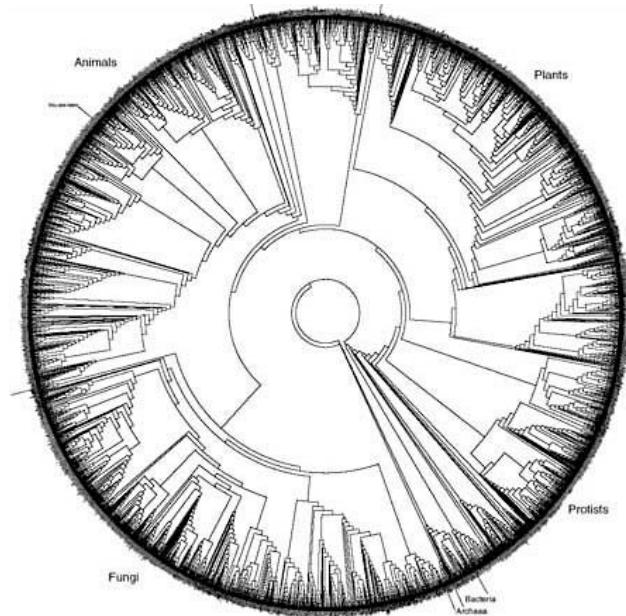
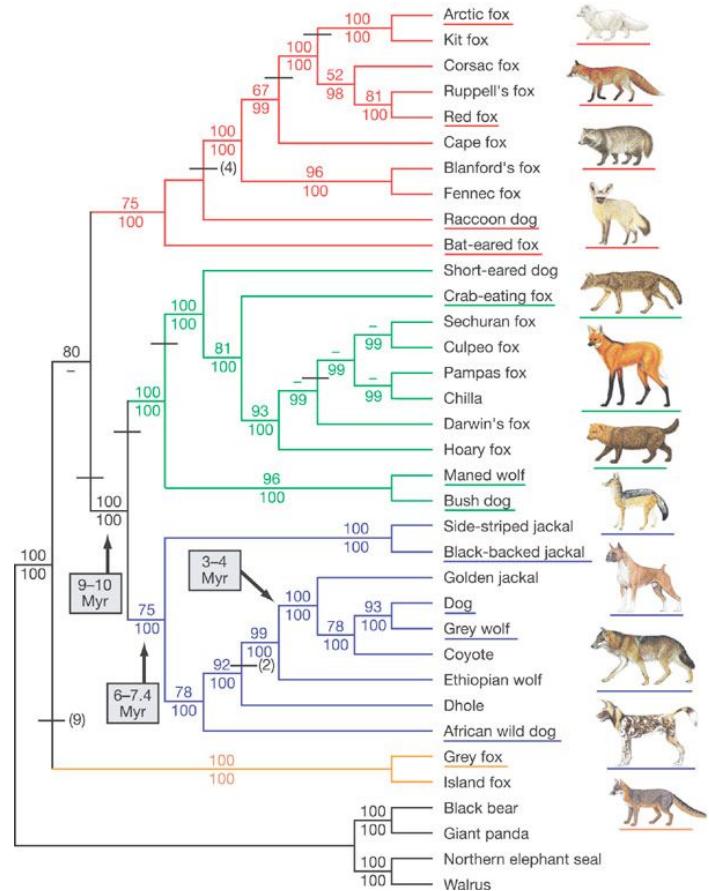
Common ways to
visualize trees

Dendrogram

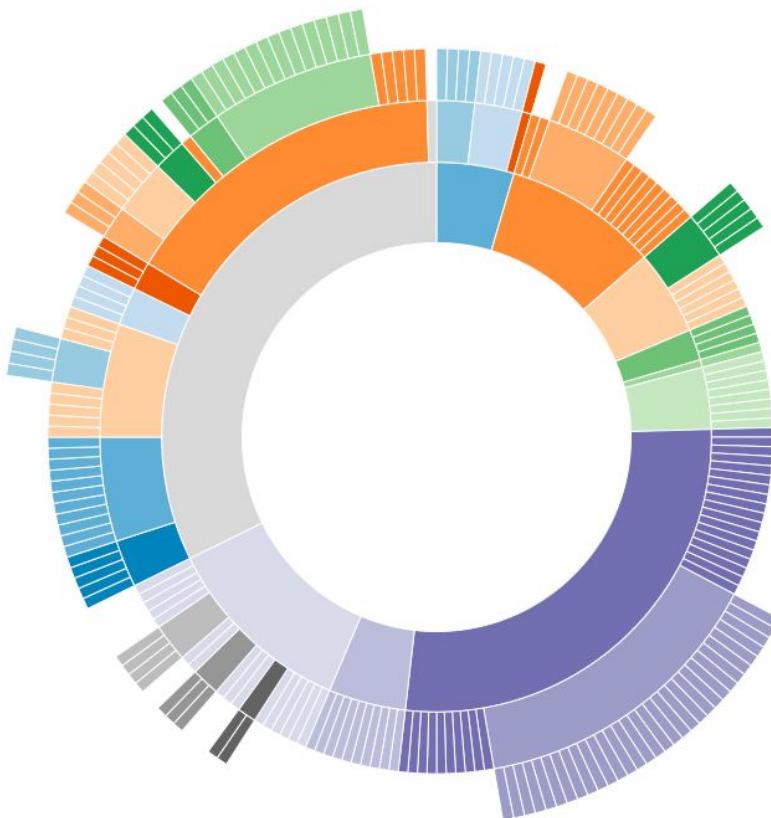


<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dendrogram>

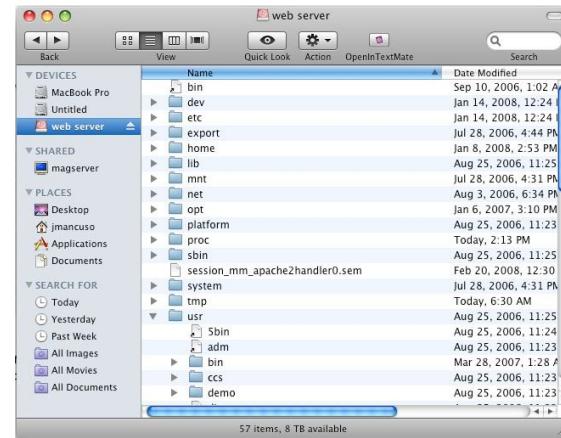
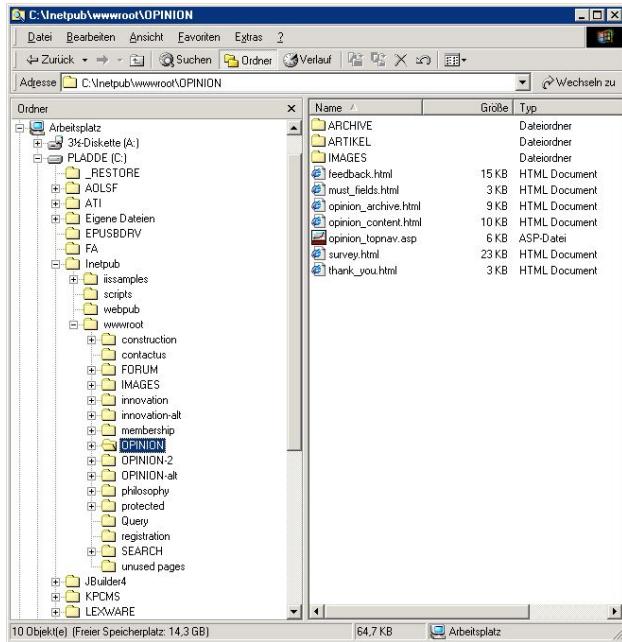
<http://www.pnas.org/content/95/25/14863/F1.expansion.html>



Sunburst



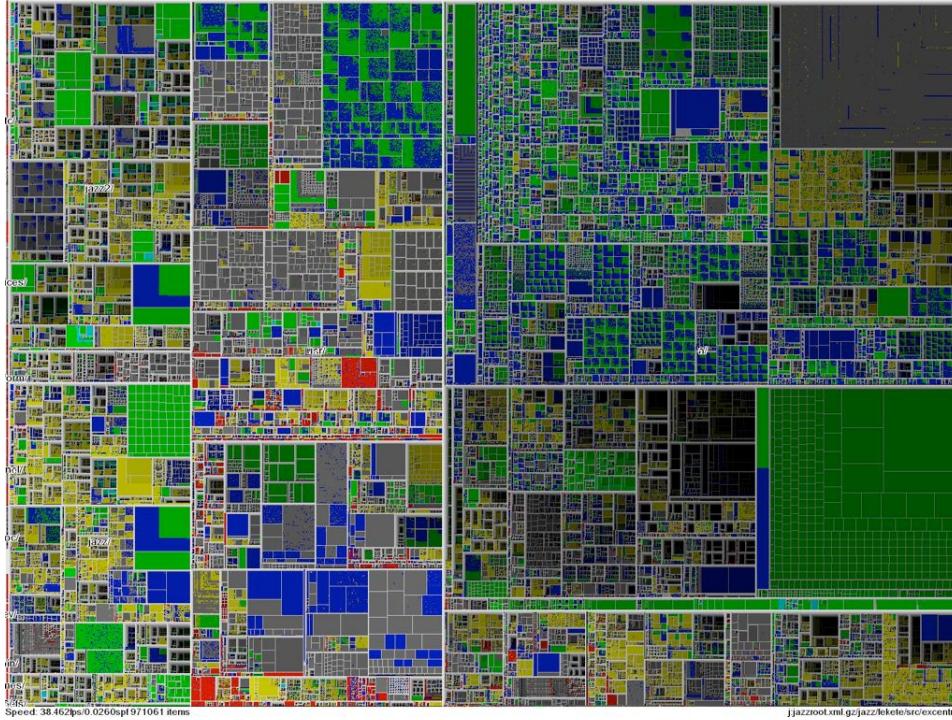
Indentation



Sometimes, there are quantities associated with each hierarchical level of a tree.

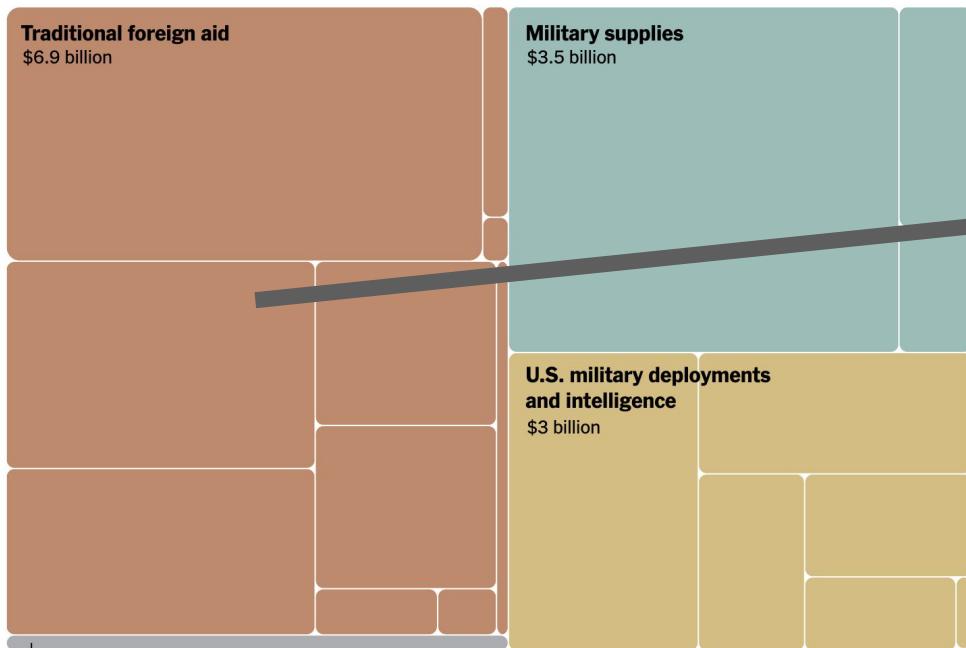
(US Budget)

Treemap

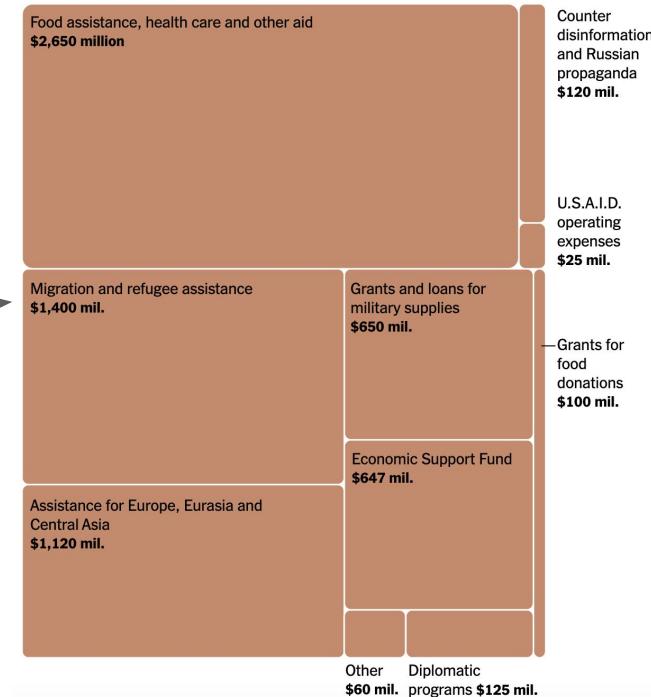


Visualizing the \$13.6 Billion in U.S. Spending on Ukraine

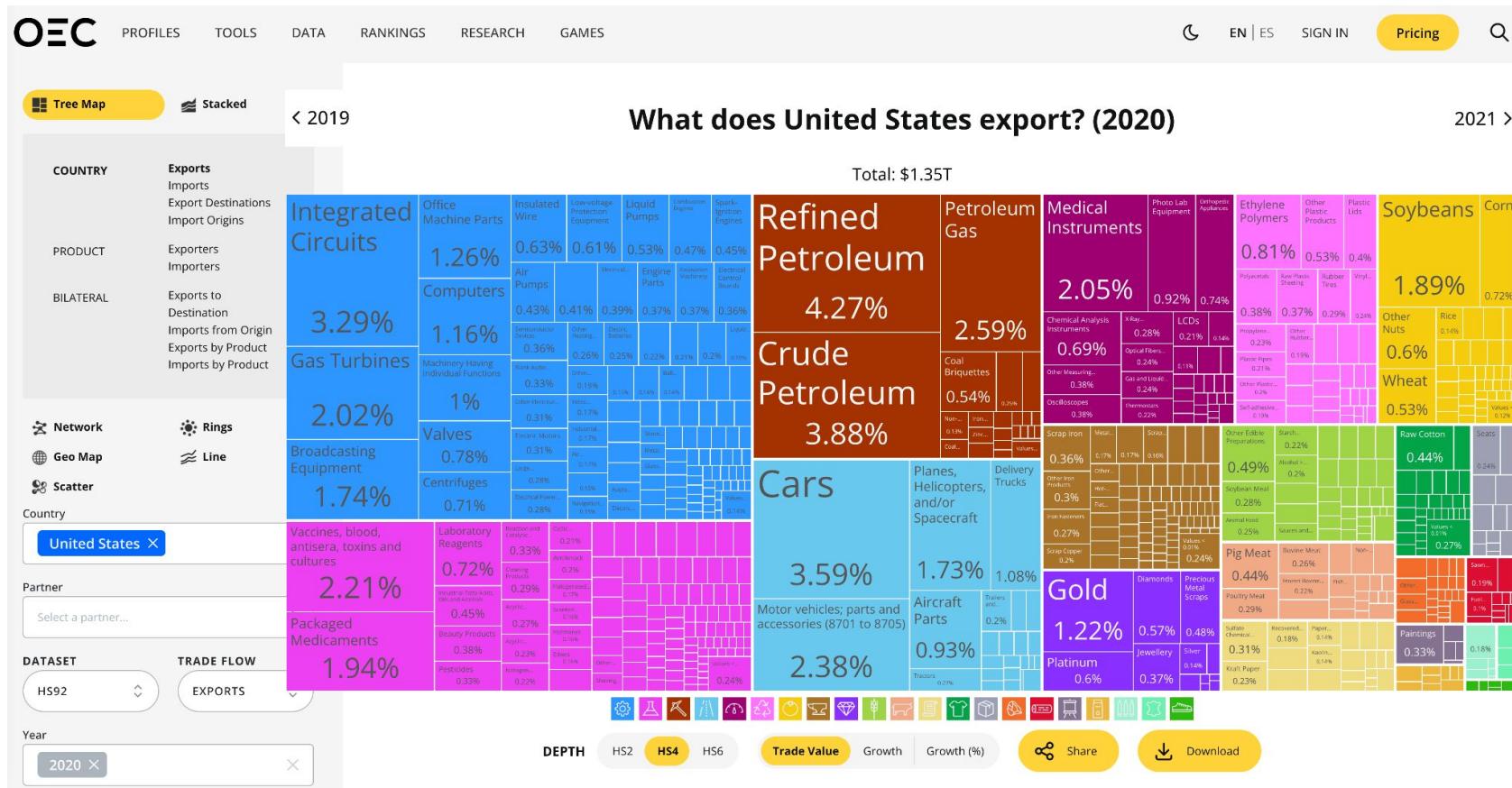
By Bianca Pallaro and Alicia Parlapiano March 18, 2022



1. Traditional Foreign Aid \$6.9 billion



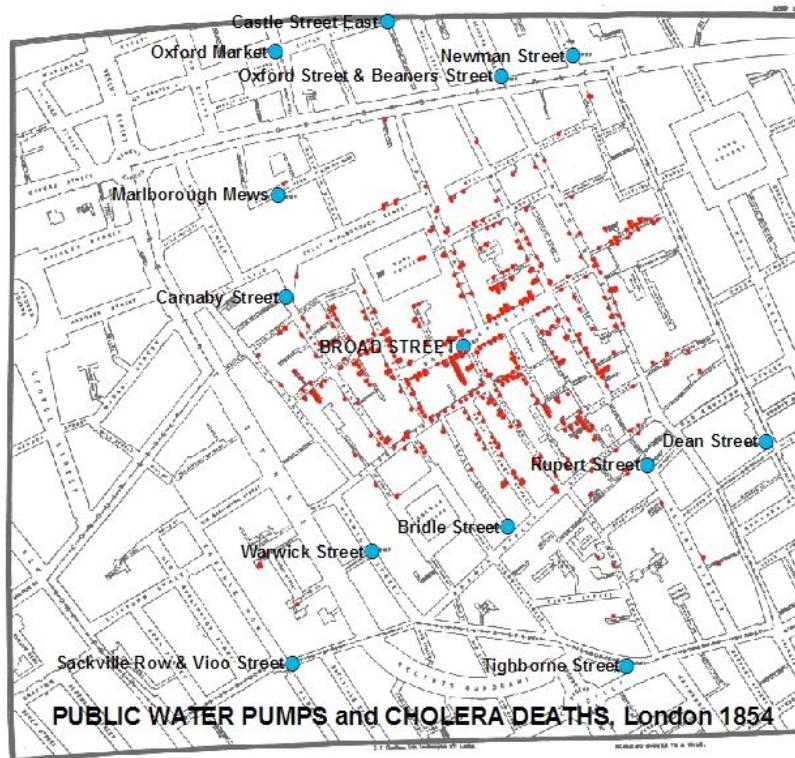
https://oec.world/en/visualize/tree_map/hs92/export/usa/all/show/2020



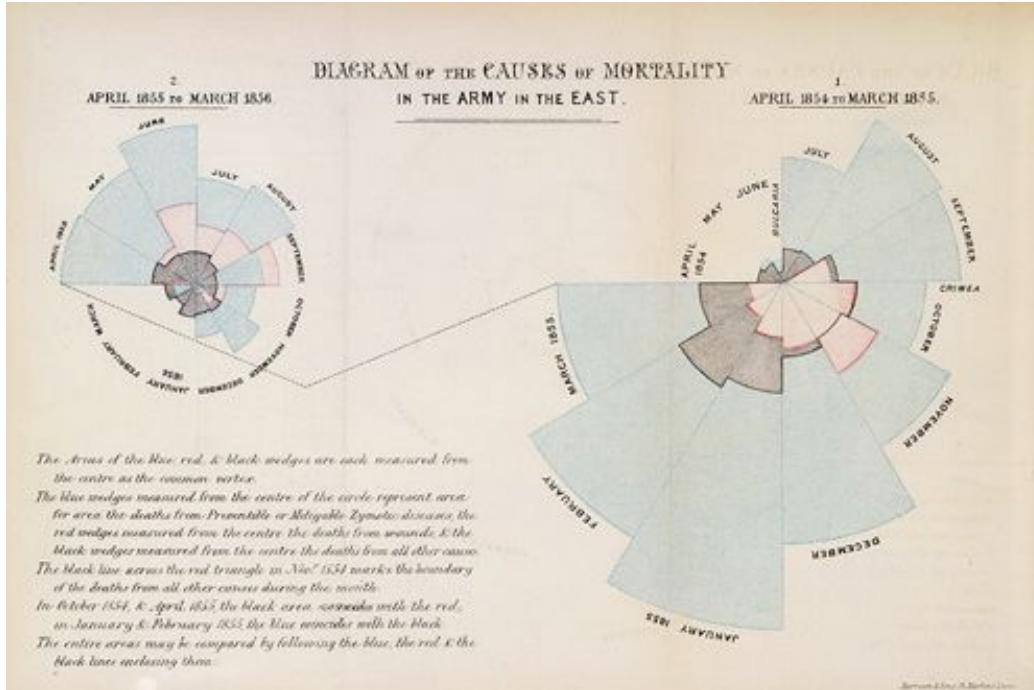
What's nice about treemap?
Any drawbacks?

Review

Power



Power



Power

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

N = 11

mean of X's = 9.0

mean of Y's = 7.5

equation of regression line: $Y = 3 + 0.5X$

standard error of estimate of slope = 0.118

t = 4.24

sum of squares $X - \bar{X}$ = 110.0

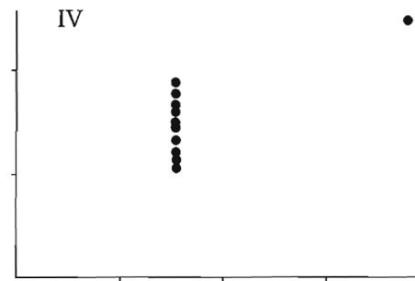
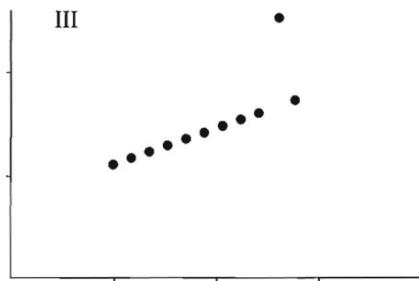
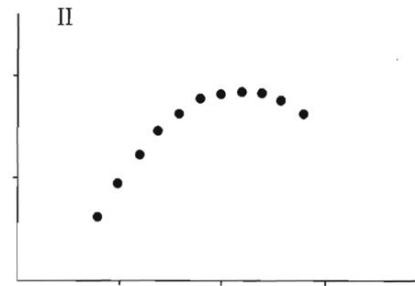
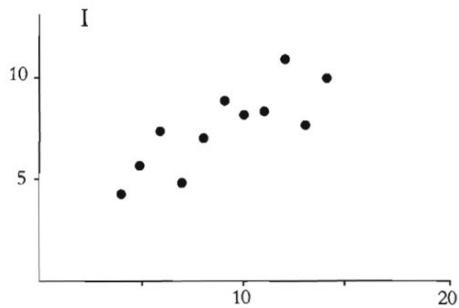
regression sum of squares = 27.50

residual sum of squares of Y = 13.75

correlation coefficient = .82

$r^2 = .67$

Power



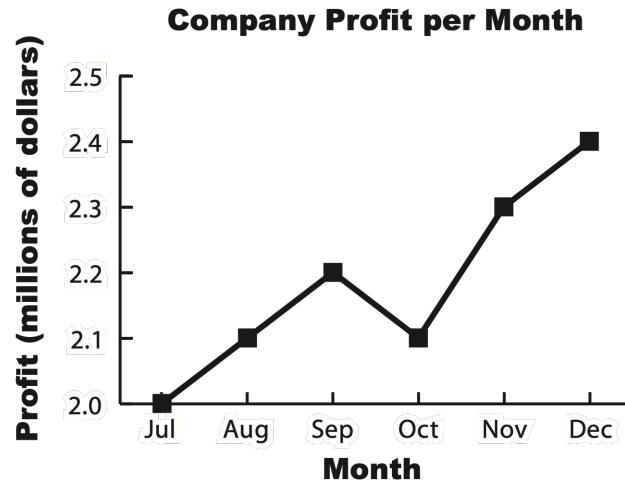
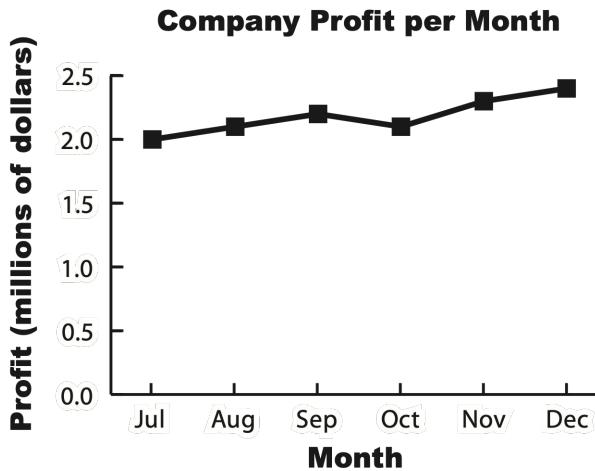
Lies and Integrities



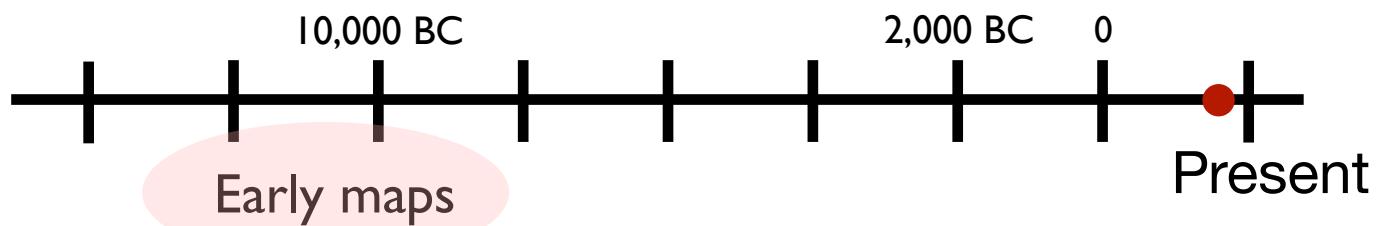
Lies and Integrities



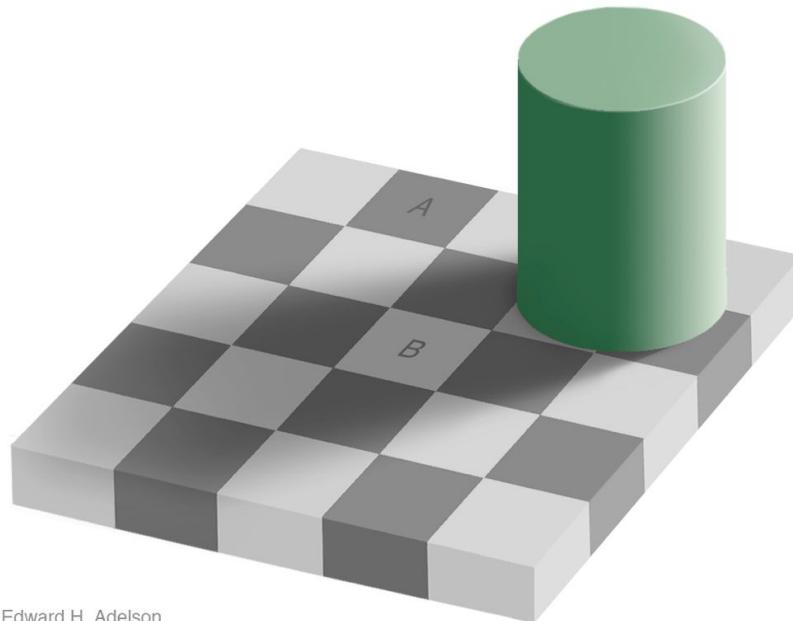
Lies and Integrities



History



Perception



Edward H. Adelson

Perception

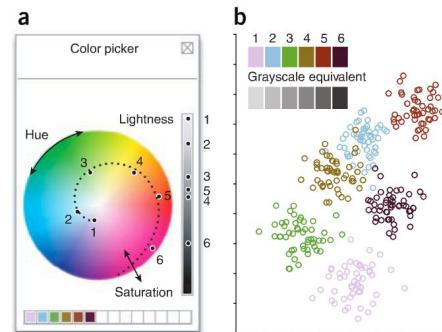
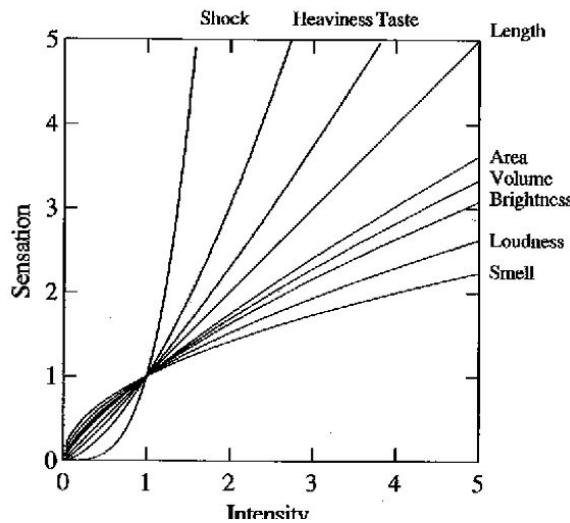
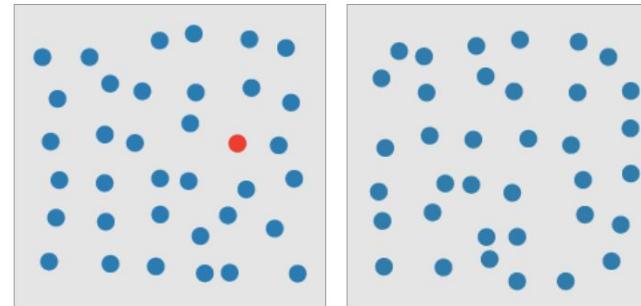
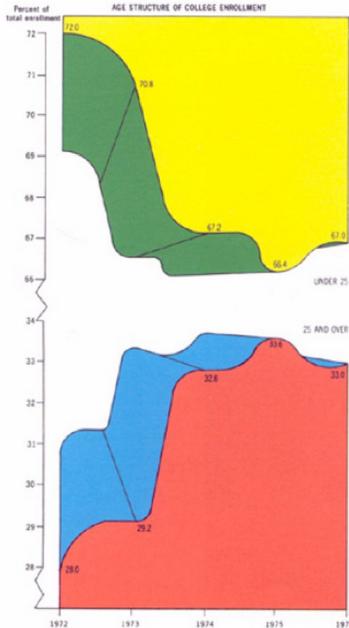


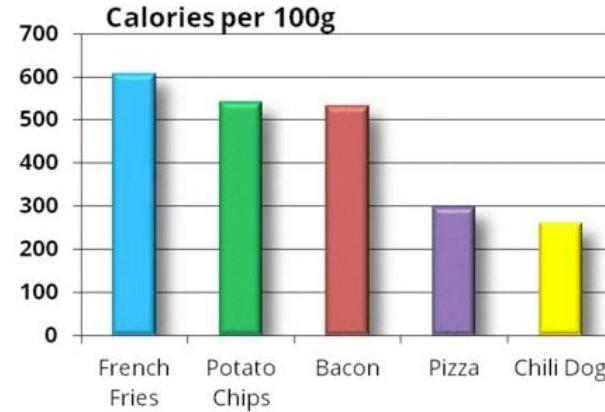
Figure 2 | Color has hue, saturation and brightness. (a,b) Colors can be tuned using a color picker (a). Spiraling through hue and saturation while varying lightness can generate a discernible color set distinguishable even in grayscale (points labeled 1–6).



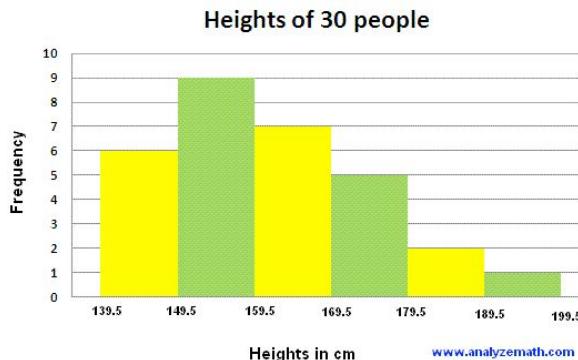
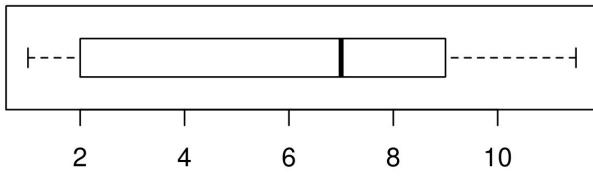
Design principles



Reduce colors

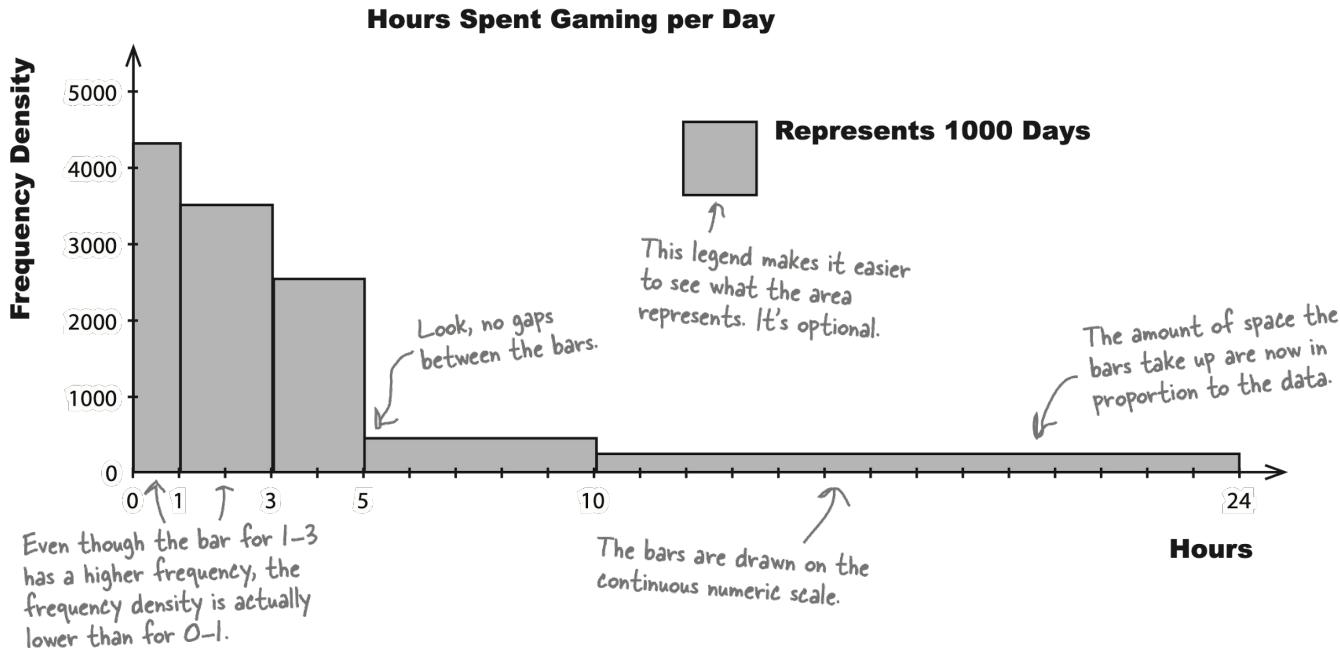


Data & Fundamental Methods

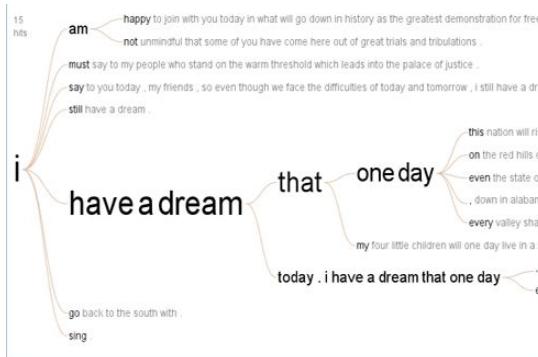


Segmentation
vs.
Summarization

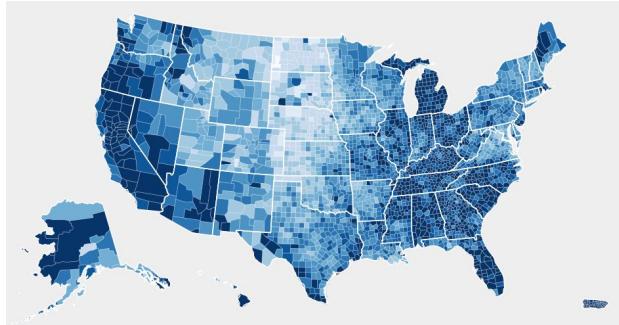
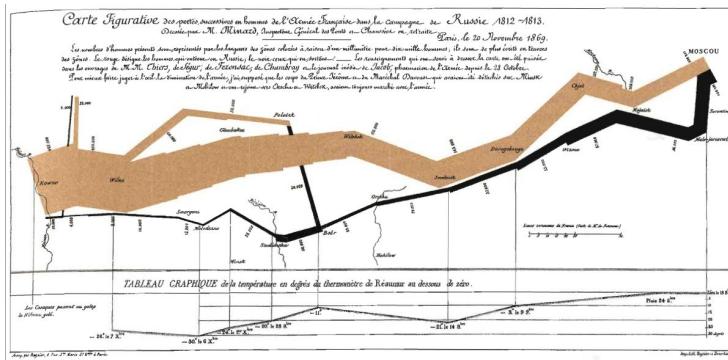
Data & Fundamental Methods



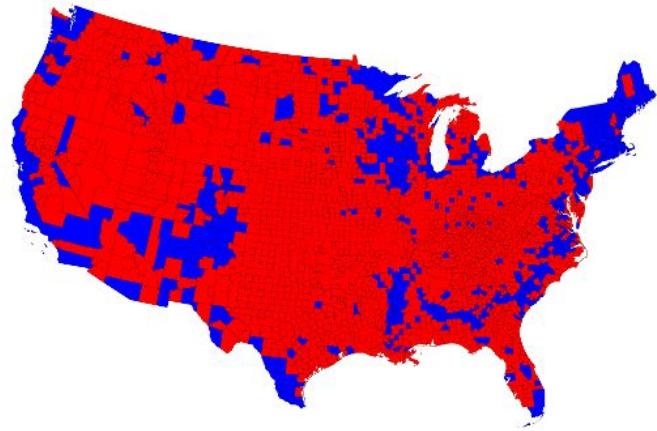
Text



Maps



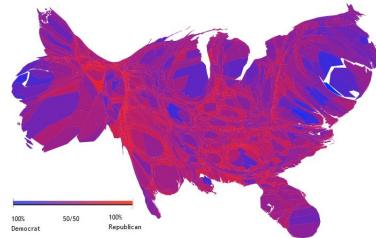
Maps



a



c



Trees and Networks

