

# Data Visualization for Biomedical Applications

*Lecture 4*

*BMI706 - 12 April 2018*

Nils Gehlenborg, PhD

# Administrative

**Piazza**

<https://piazza.com/harvard/spring2018/bmi706/home>

# Administrative

- Submission deadline for HW3 assignment: Thursday, April 19 at 11:59 pm Eastern
- This will be the last homework assignment
- Work on final project starts today and there will be several deadlines

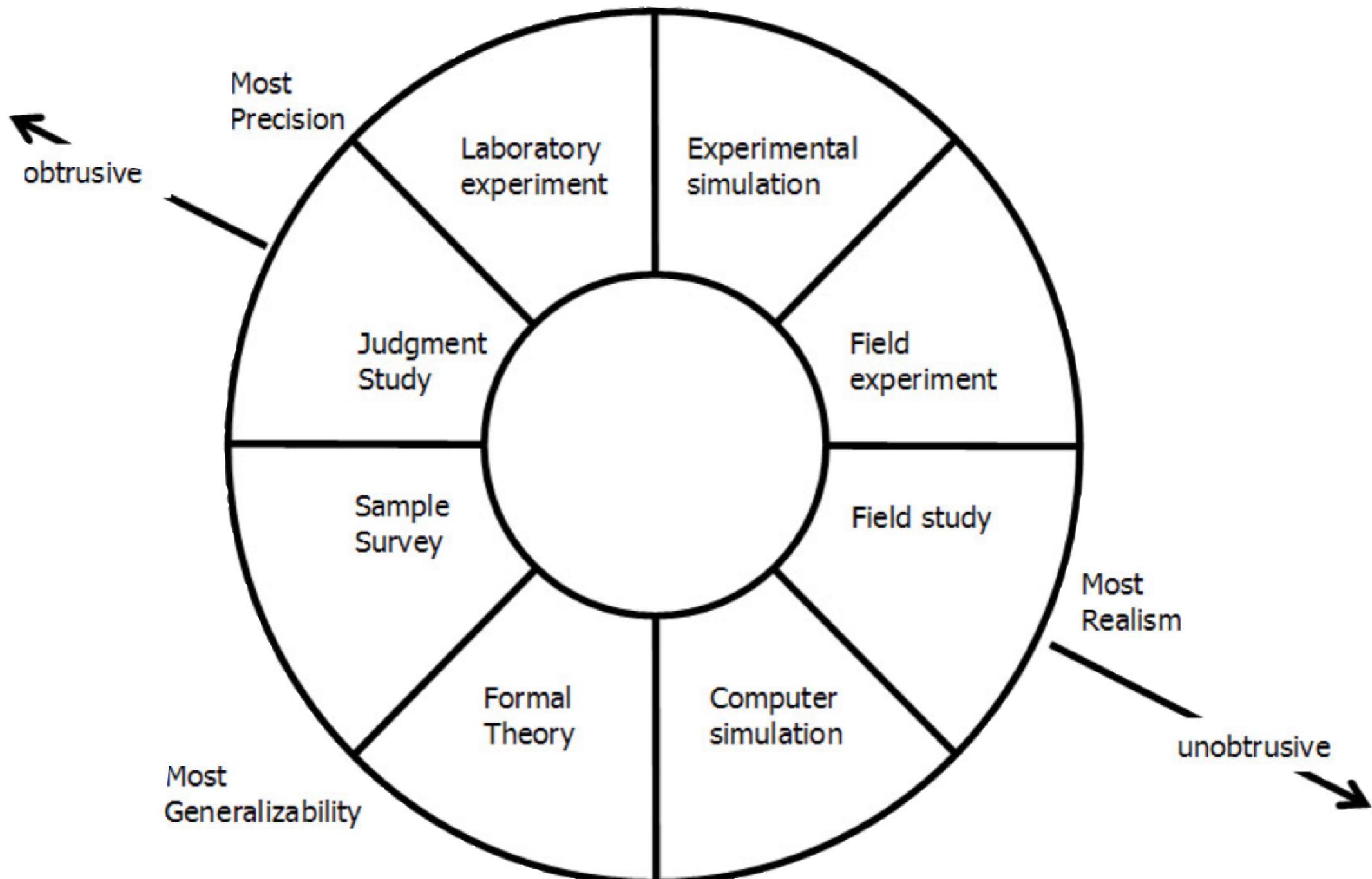
# Class Project

- Data set
- Design exploration (FDS)
- Shiny app
- Presentation
- Process Book
- Project Requirements on Piazza

# Review of Session 3

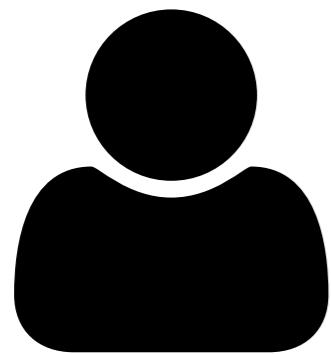
# Evaluation

# Validation Techniques



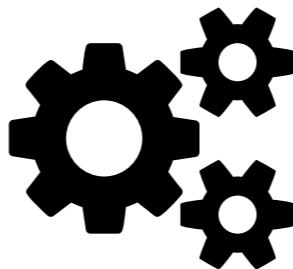
# Evaluation

1



human aspect

2



system complexity

3

? vs !

outcome is question,  
not answer

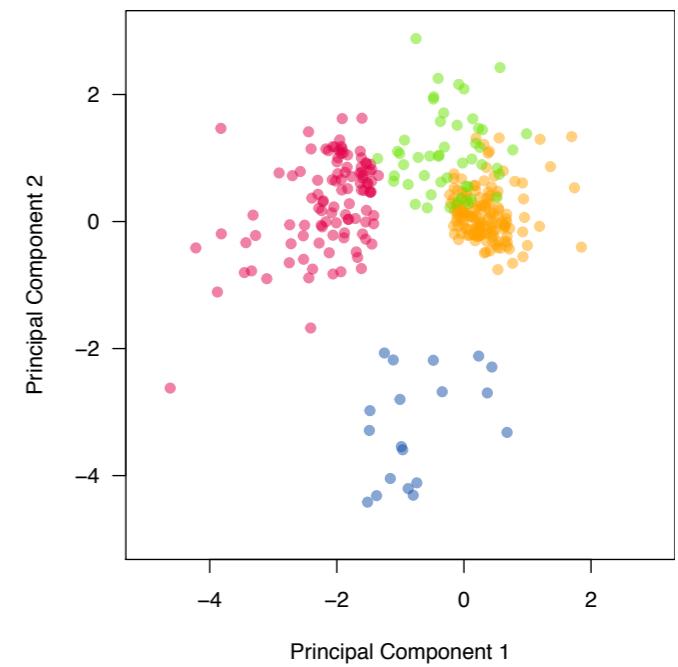
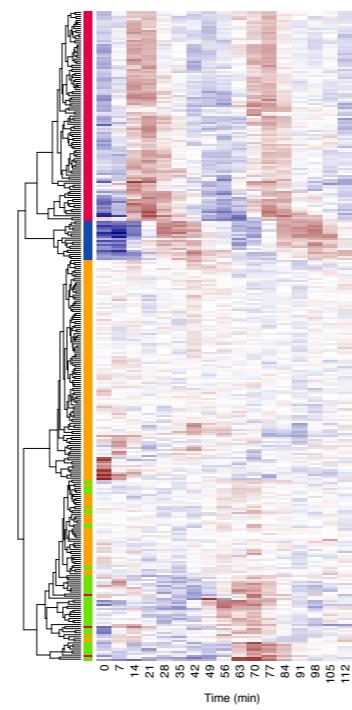
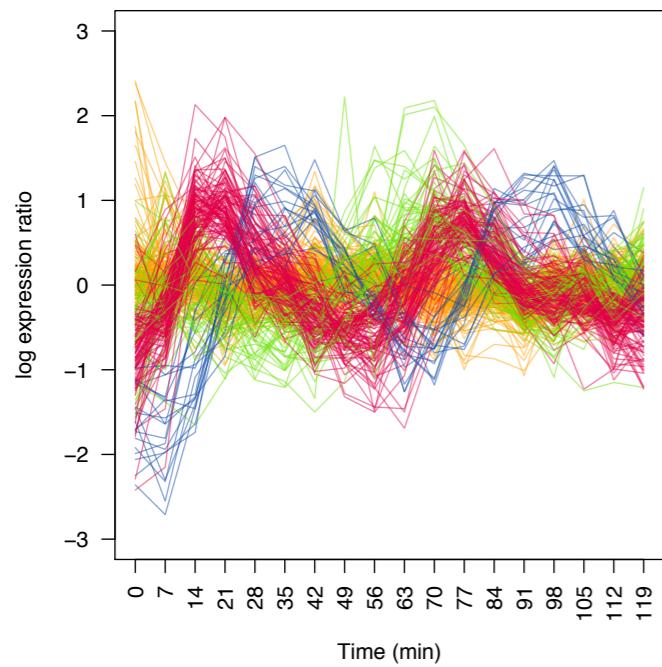
# Multivariate Data

## Homogeneous Tables

# Multivariate Data: Summary

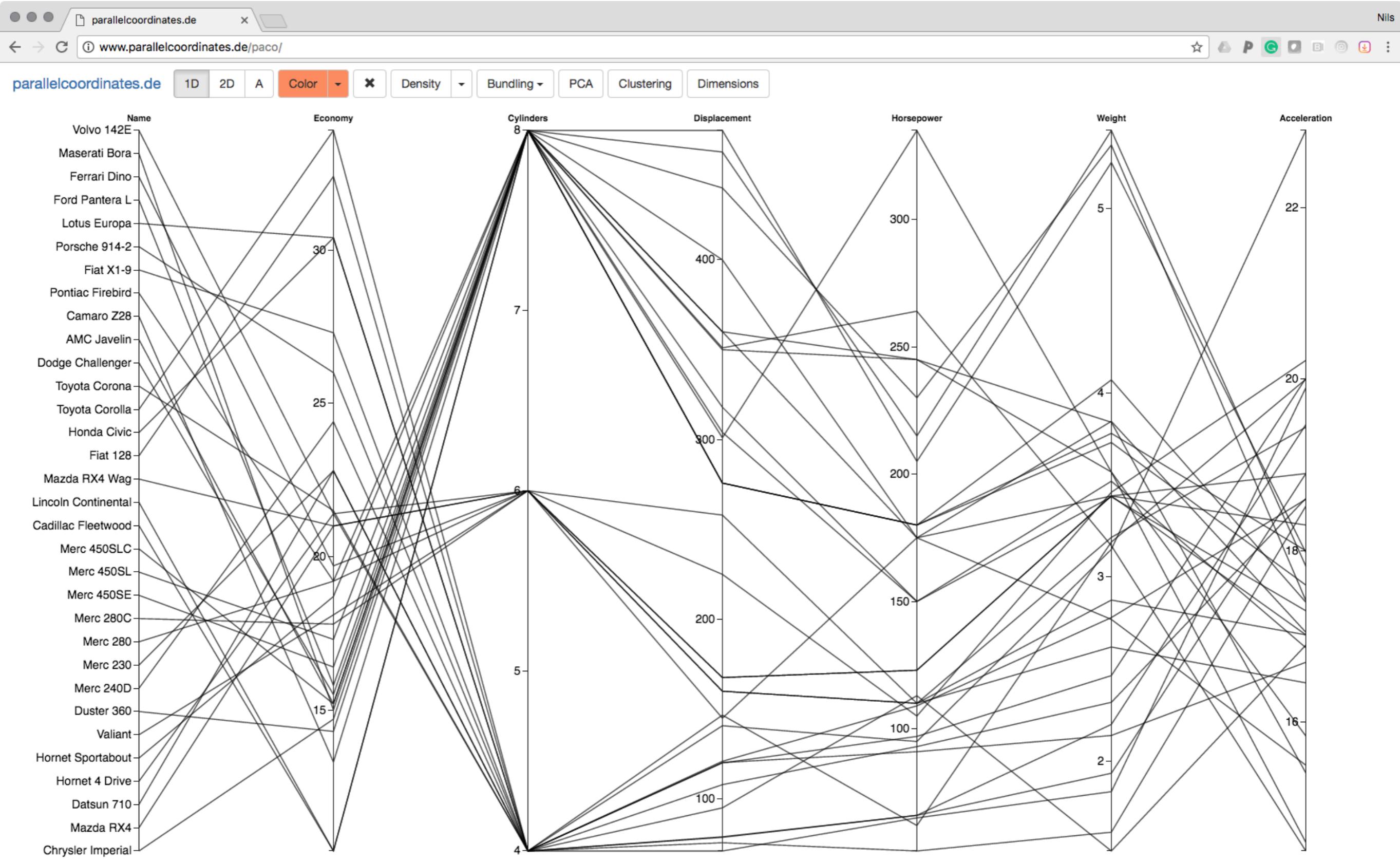
few, high-res

many, low-res



# Multivariate Data

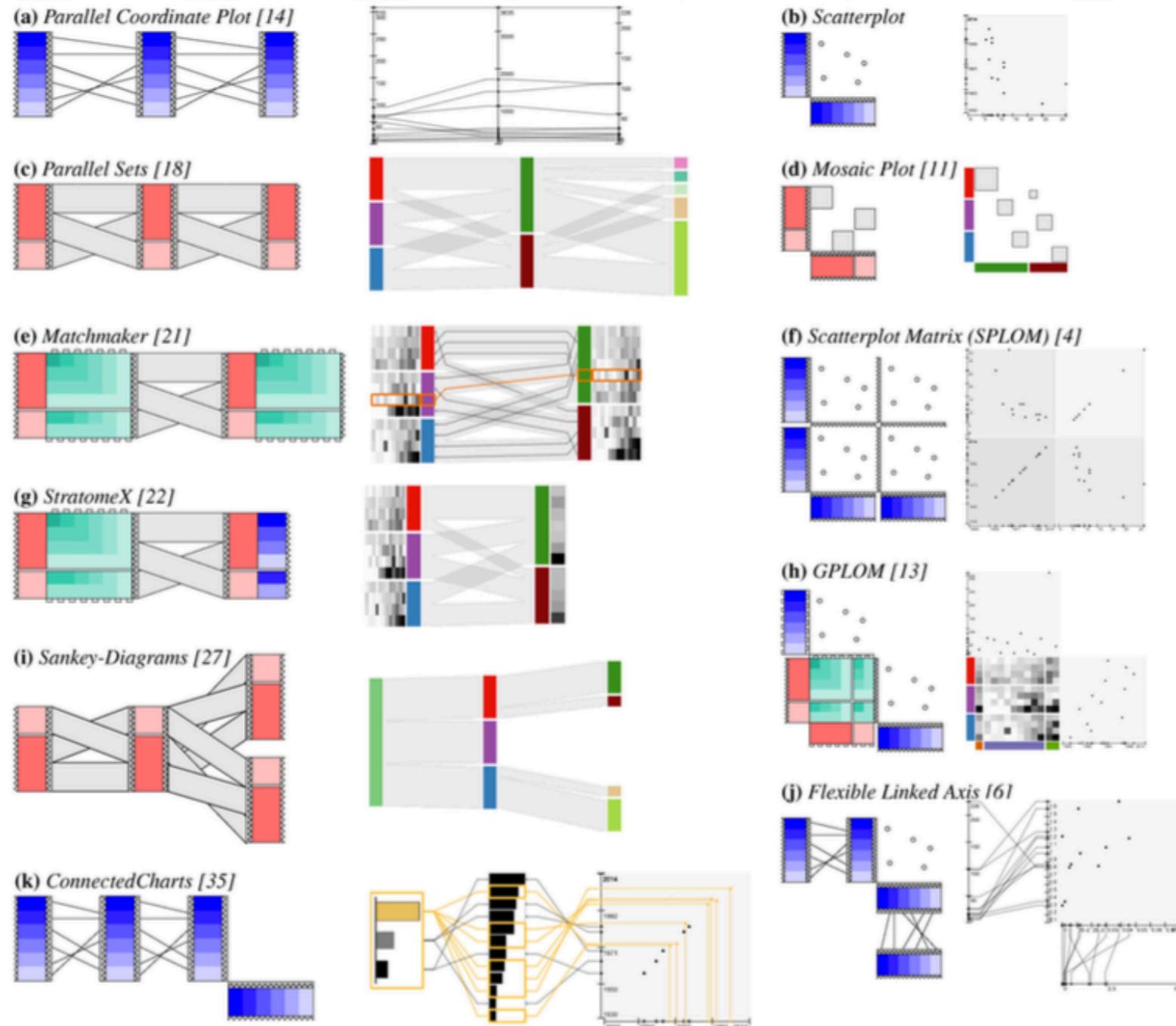
## Heterogeneous Tables



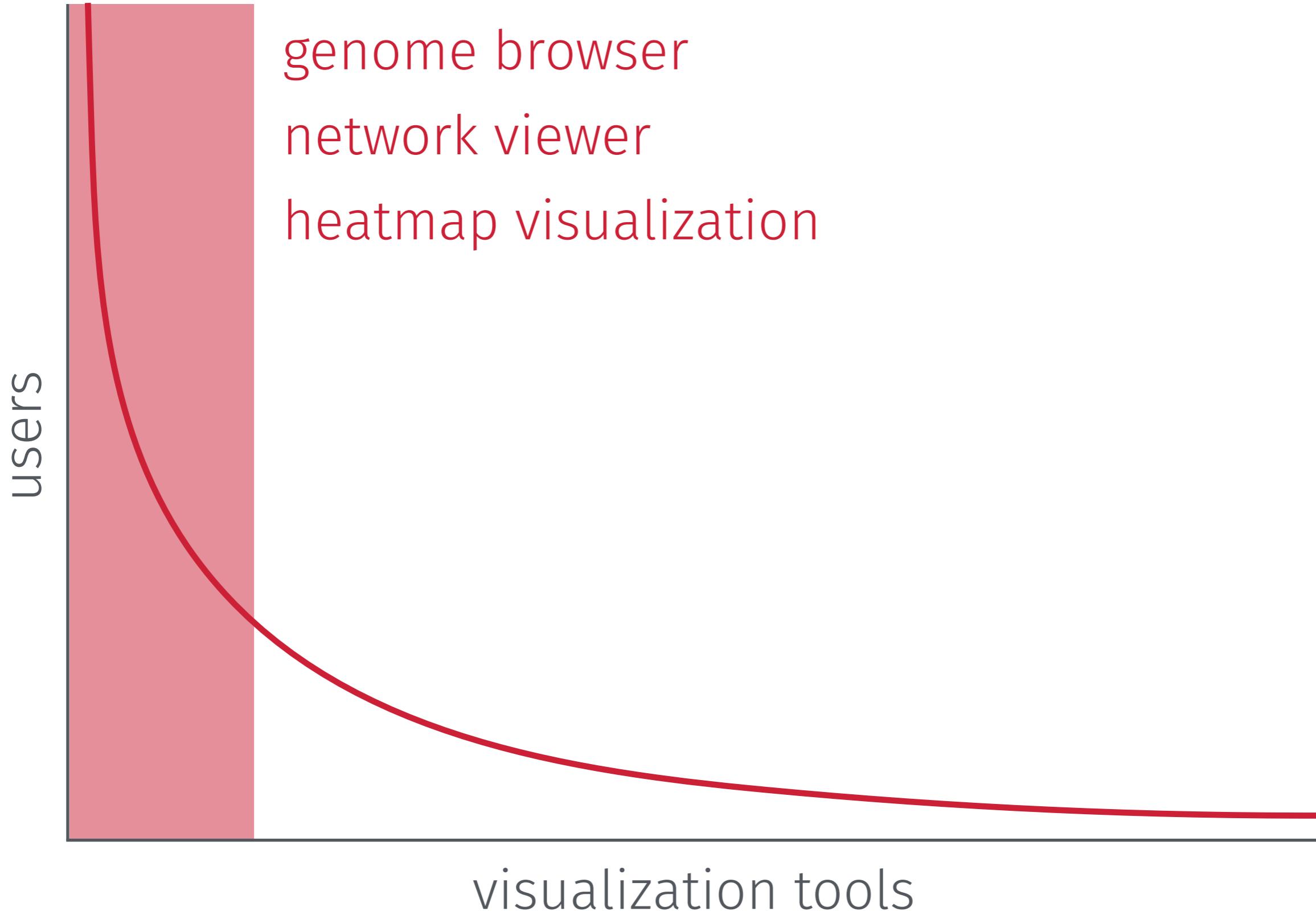
drop a csv-formatted file to load your own data. Note that the first line must describe the data scheme. See [this dataset](#) for an example.

<http://www.parallelcoordinates.de/paco/>

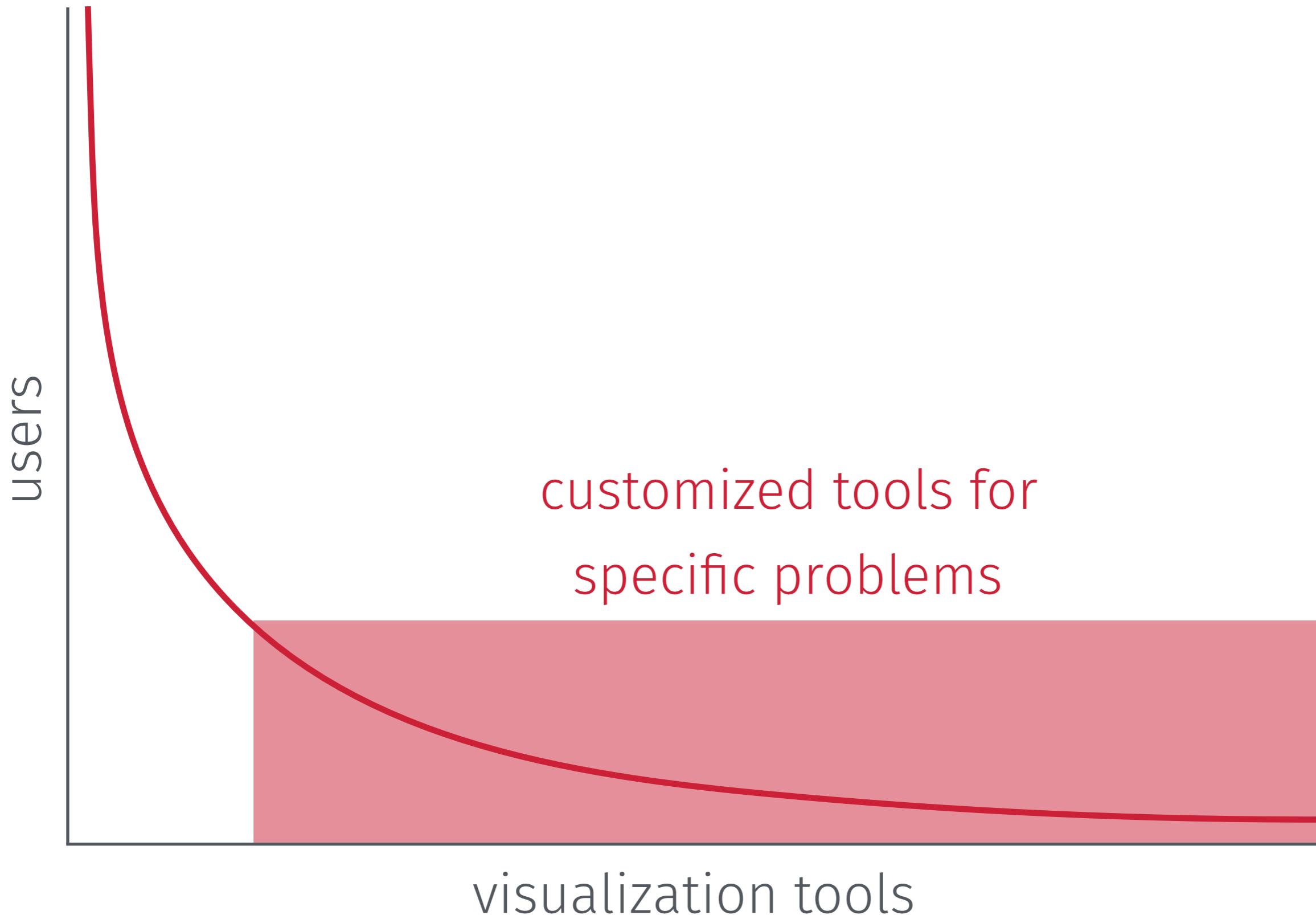
# Domino



# Data Visualization: The Long Tail



# Data Visualization: The Long Tail



# Lecture 4: Learning Goals

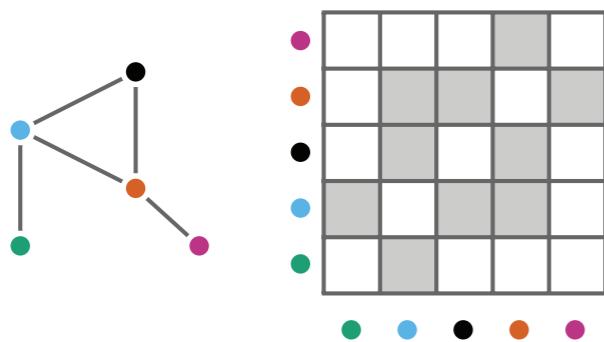
- What kind of network and tree visualization approaches are there?
- How can we effectively integrate node and edge attributes into network/tree visualizations?
- How can multiple views help with the problem?

# Refresher

- What is a graph? **This is a data structure not a visual representation!**
  - Set **V** of vertices (= nodes) and set **E** of edges
  - Directed graph vs undirected graph
  - Directed acyclic graph (DAG)
- What is a tree?
  - Binary tree: two children per vertex
  - General tree: any number of children

# Storing Graphs and Trees

- Use a matrix for adjacency (edges explicit)
  - edges are matrix cells



- Use a list with two fields per vertex (edges implicit)
  - incoming edges
  - outgoing edges

# Working with Graphs

- R iGraph Library: <http://kateto.net/networks-r-igraph>
- Cytoscape: <http://cytoscape.org/>

# Overview

# Arrange Networks and Trees

## → Node–Link Diagrams

Connection Marks

NETWORKS

TREES



## → Adjacency Matrix

Derived Table

NETWORKS

TREES



## → Enclosure

Containment Marks

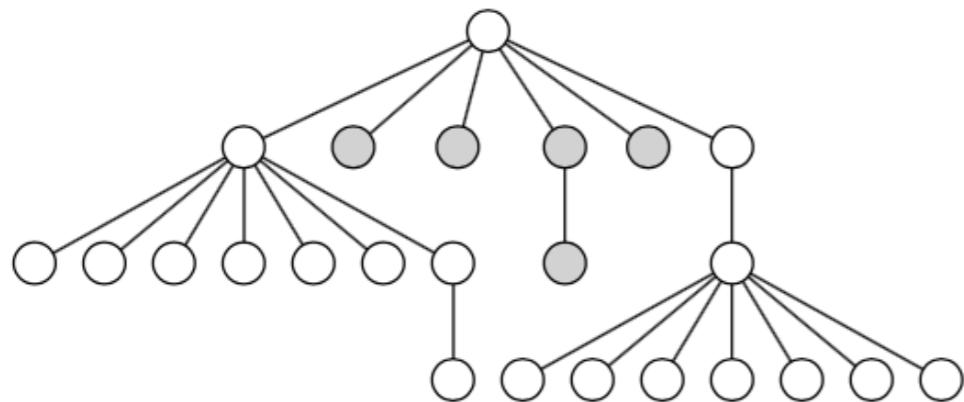
NETWORKS

TREES

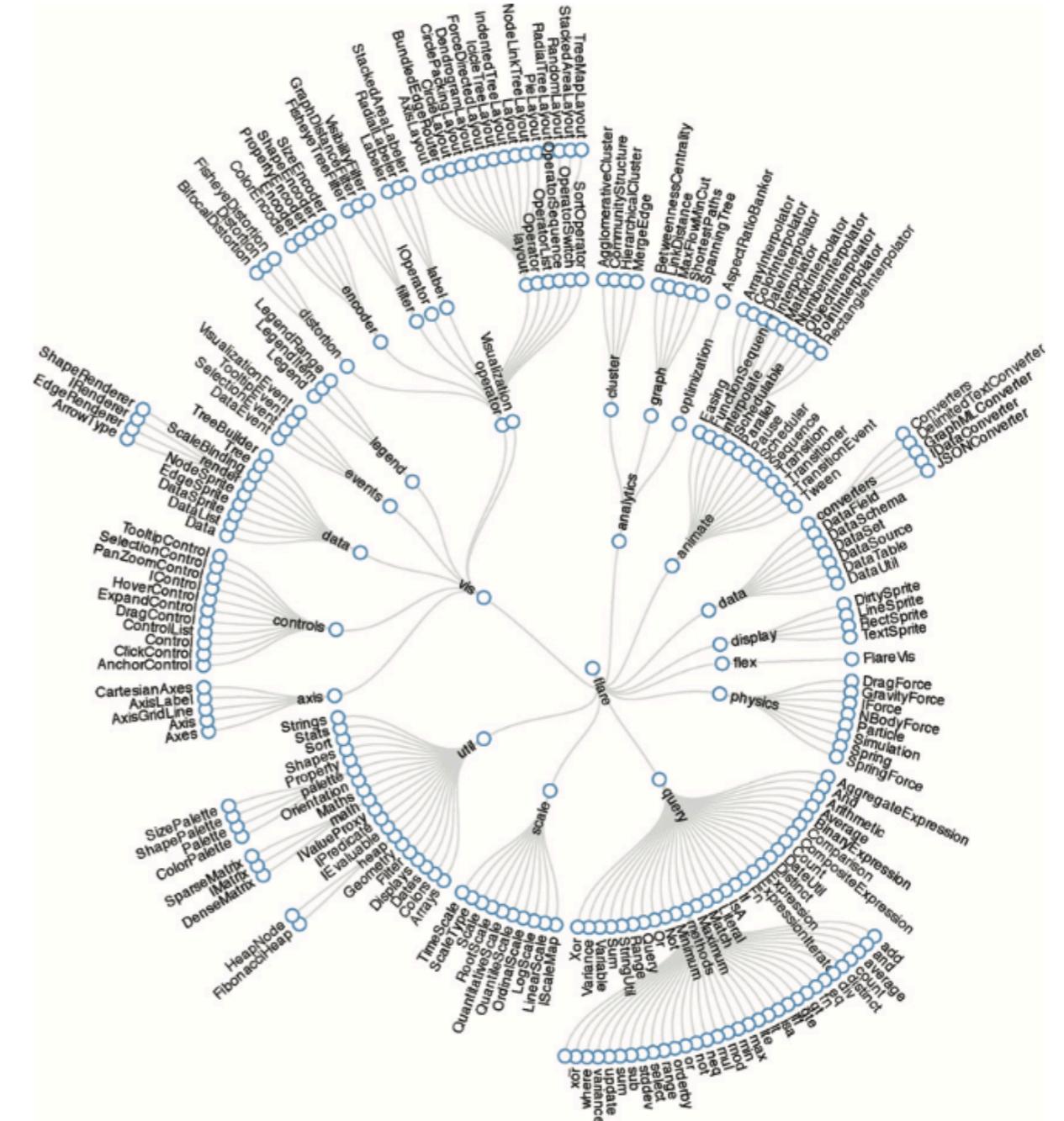


# Node-Link Diagram Approaches

# Trees



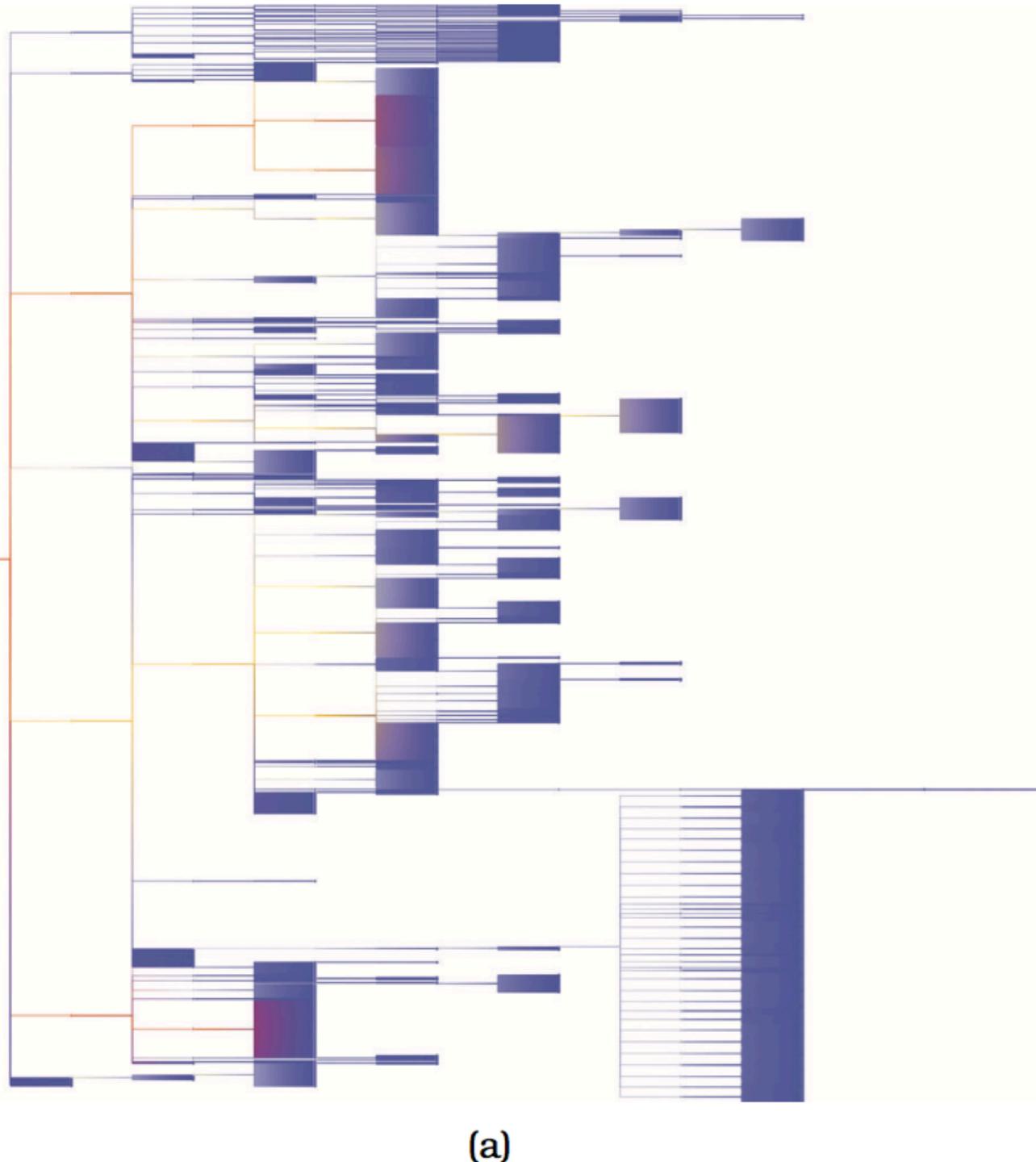
(a)



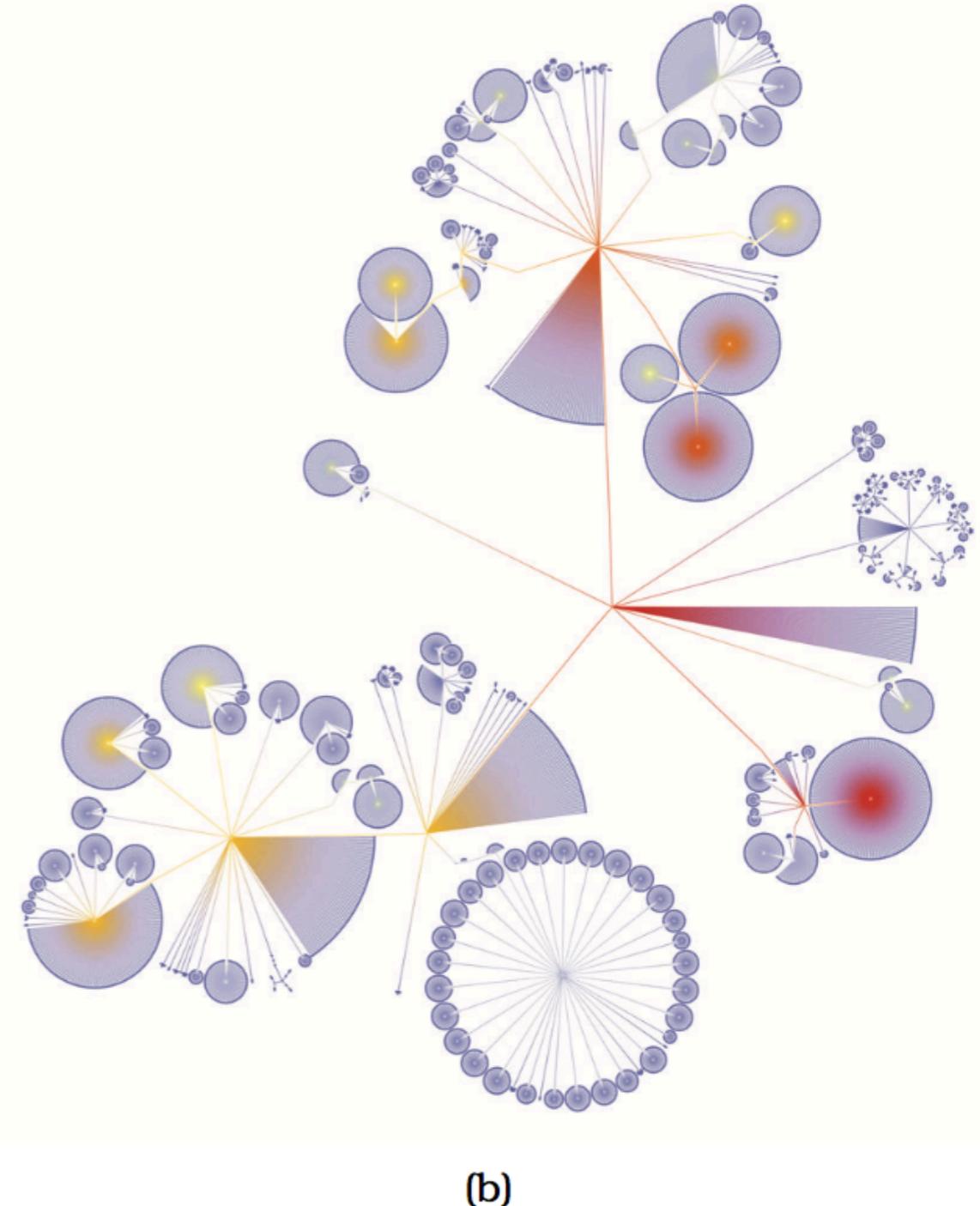
(b)

**Figure 9.2.** Node-link layouts of small trees. (a) Triangular vertical for tiny tree. From [Buchheim et al. 02, Figure 2d]. (b) Spline radial layout for small tree. From <http://mbostock.github.com/d3/ex/tree.html>.

# Trees



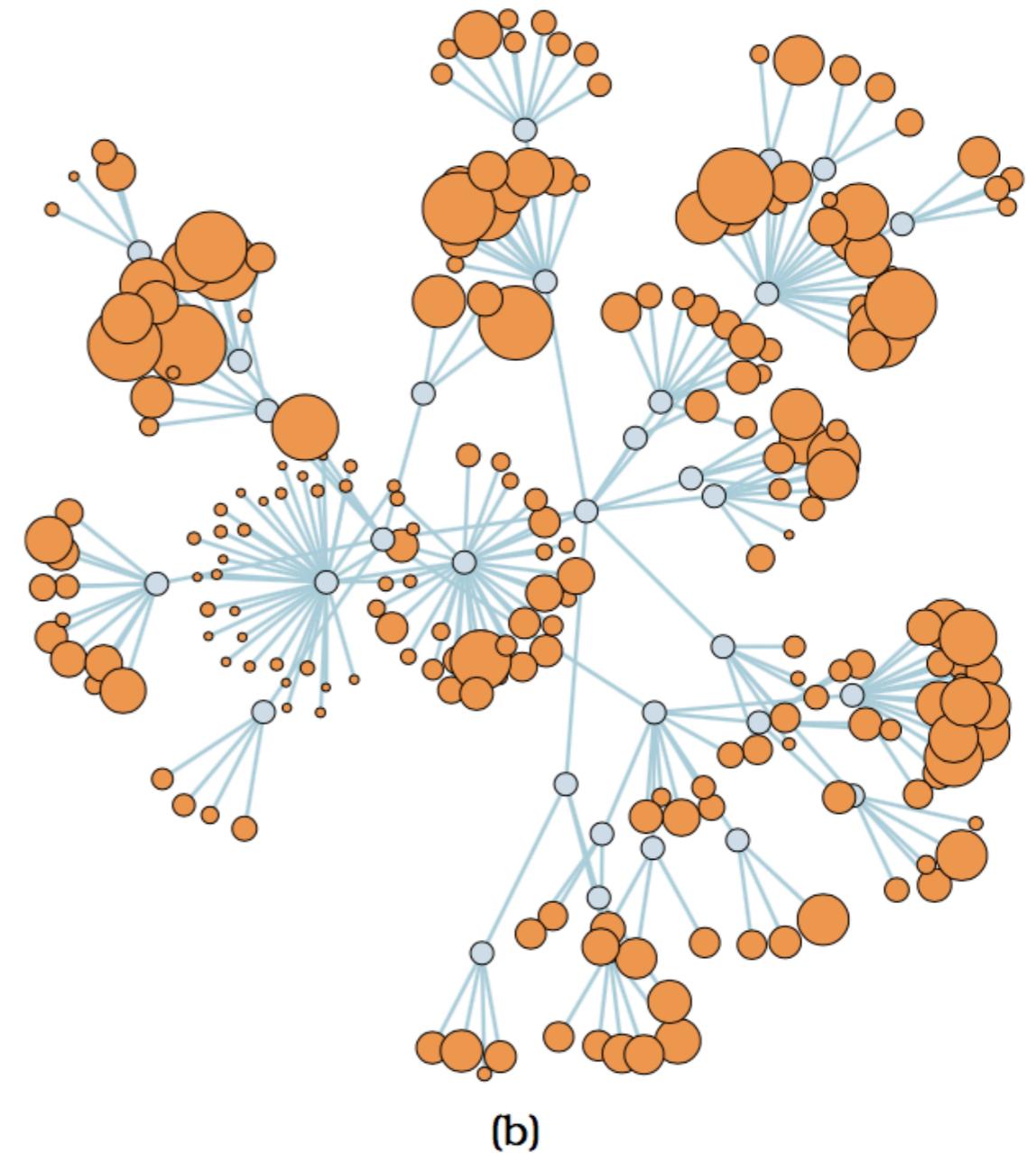
(a)



(b)

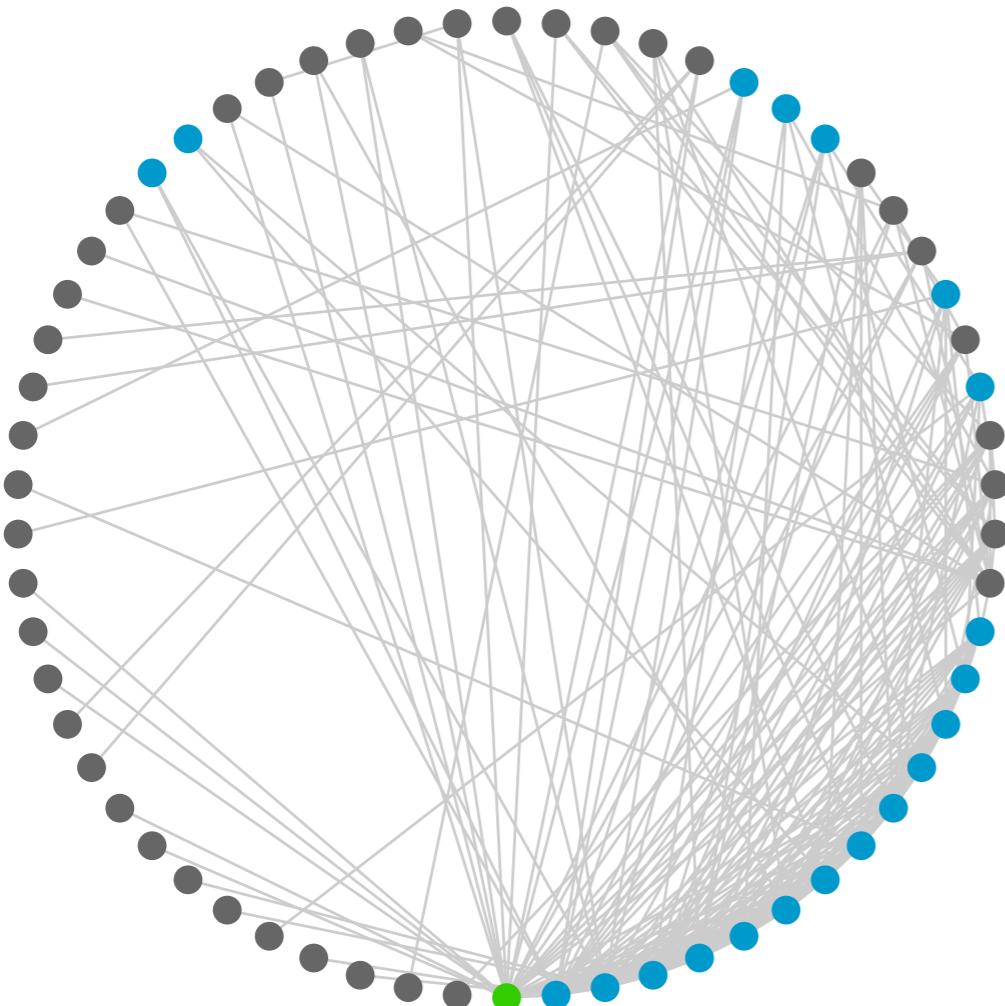
**Figure 9.3.** Two layouts of a 5161-node tree. (a) Rectangular horizontal node-link layout. (b) BubbleTree node-link layout.

# Graphs

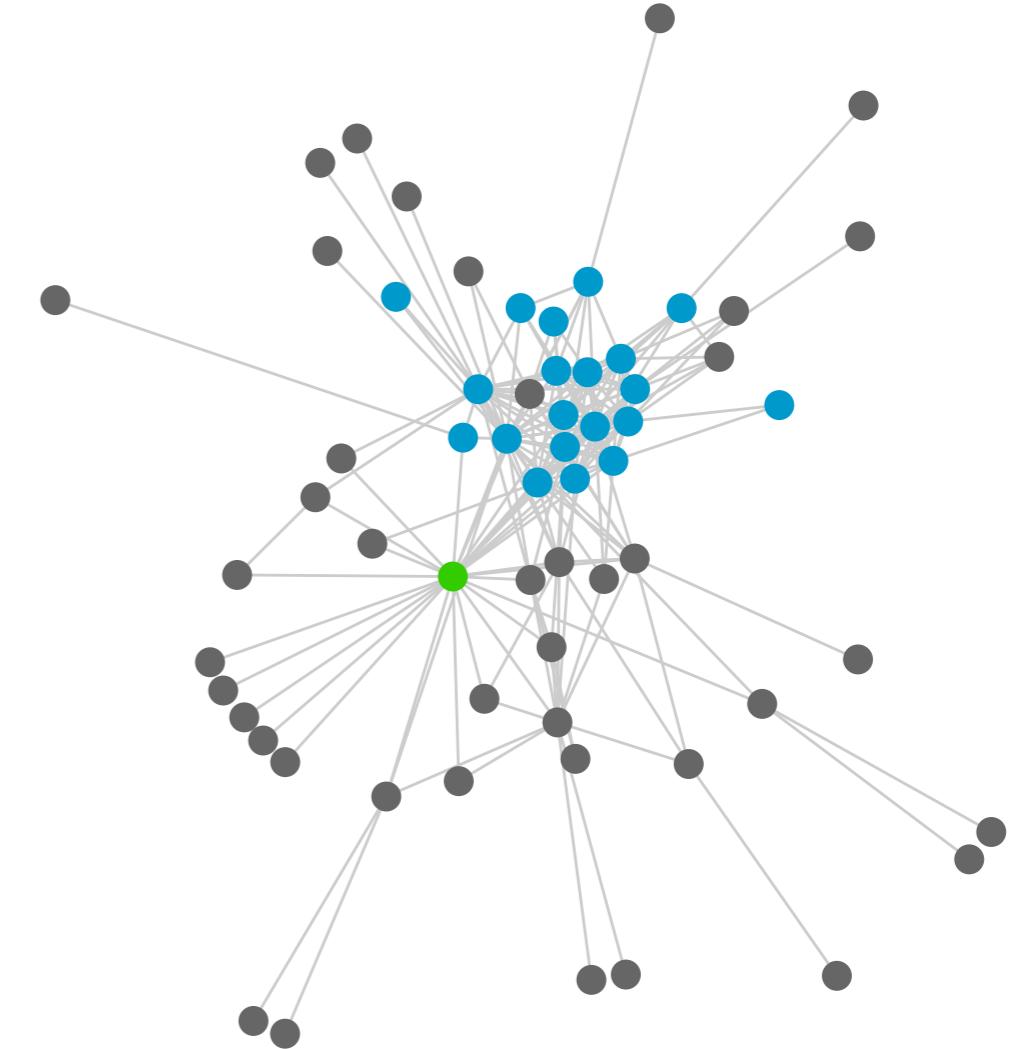


**Figure 9.4.** Node-link layouts of small networks. (a) Force-directed placement of small network of 75 nodes, with size coding for link attributes. (b) Larger network, with size coding for node attributes. From <http://bl.ocks.org/mbostock/4062045> and <http://bl.ocks.org/1062288>.

# Graph Layouts

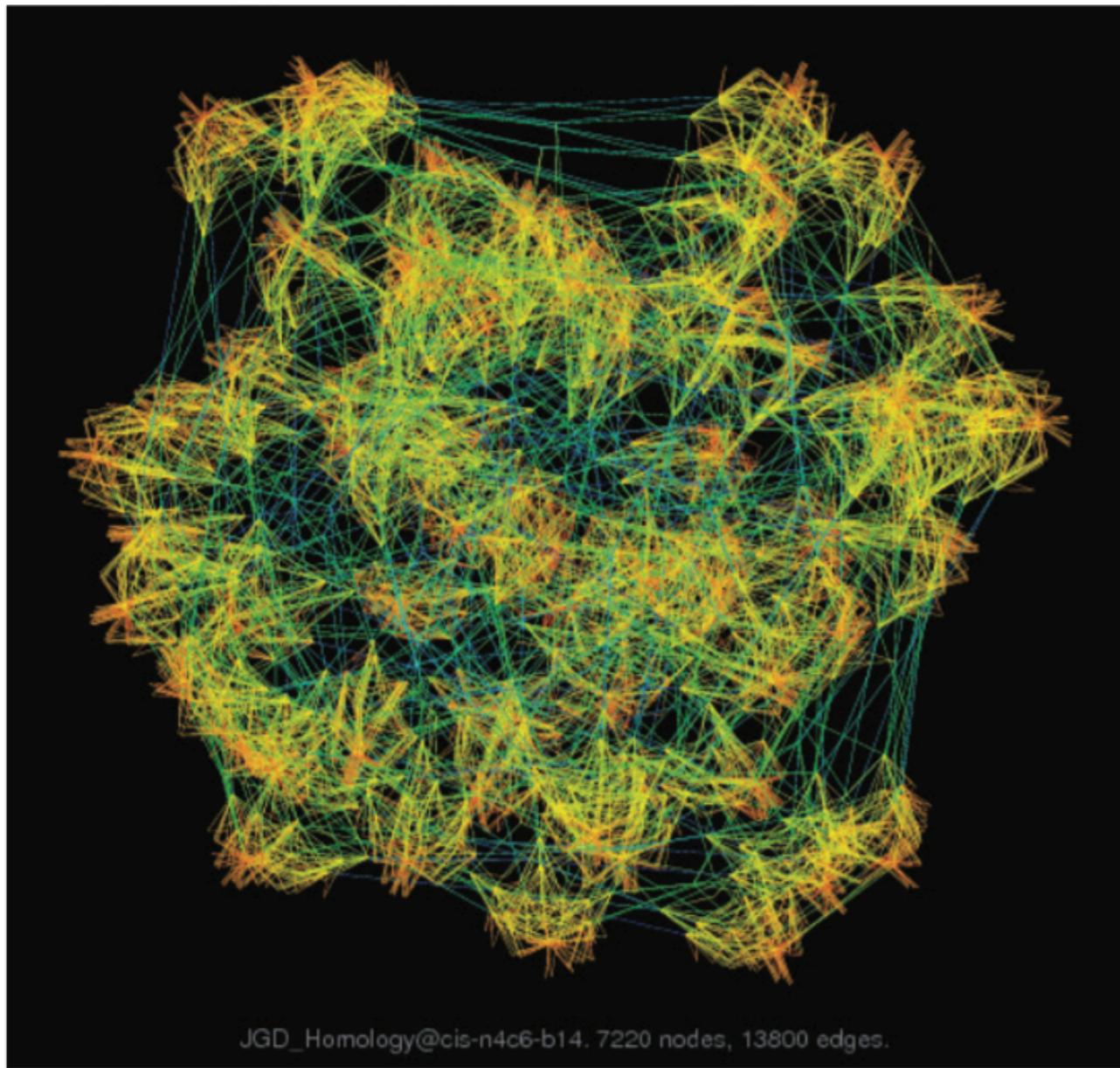


Circular Layout

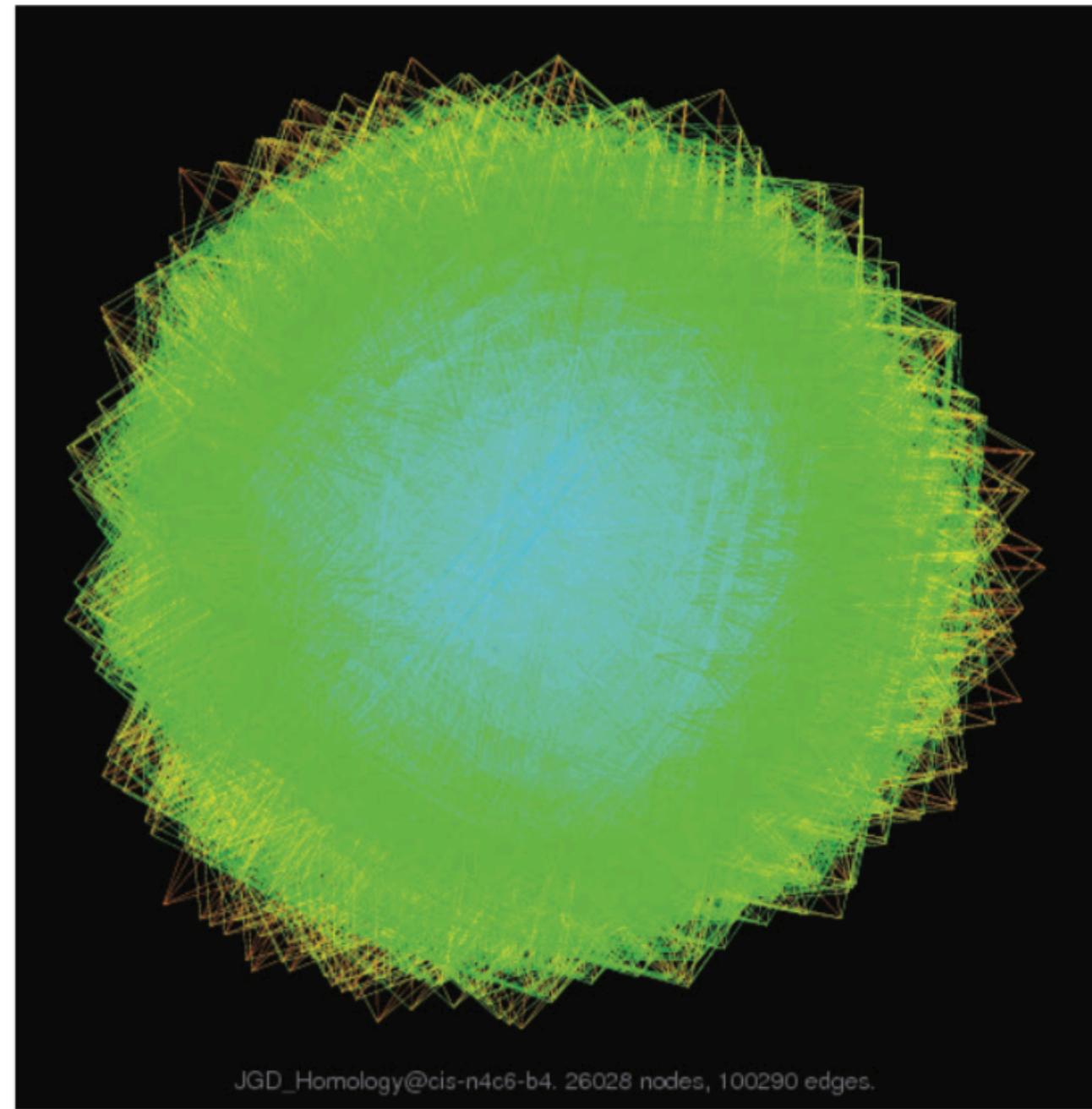


Force-directed Layout

# Graph Layouts



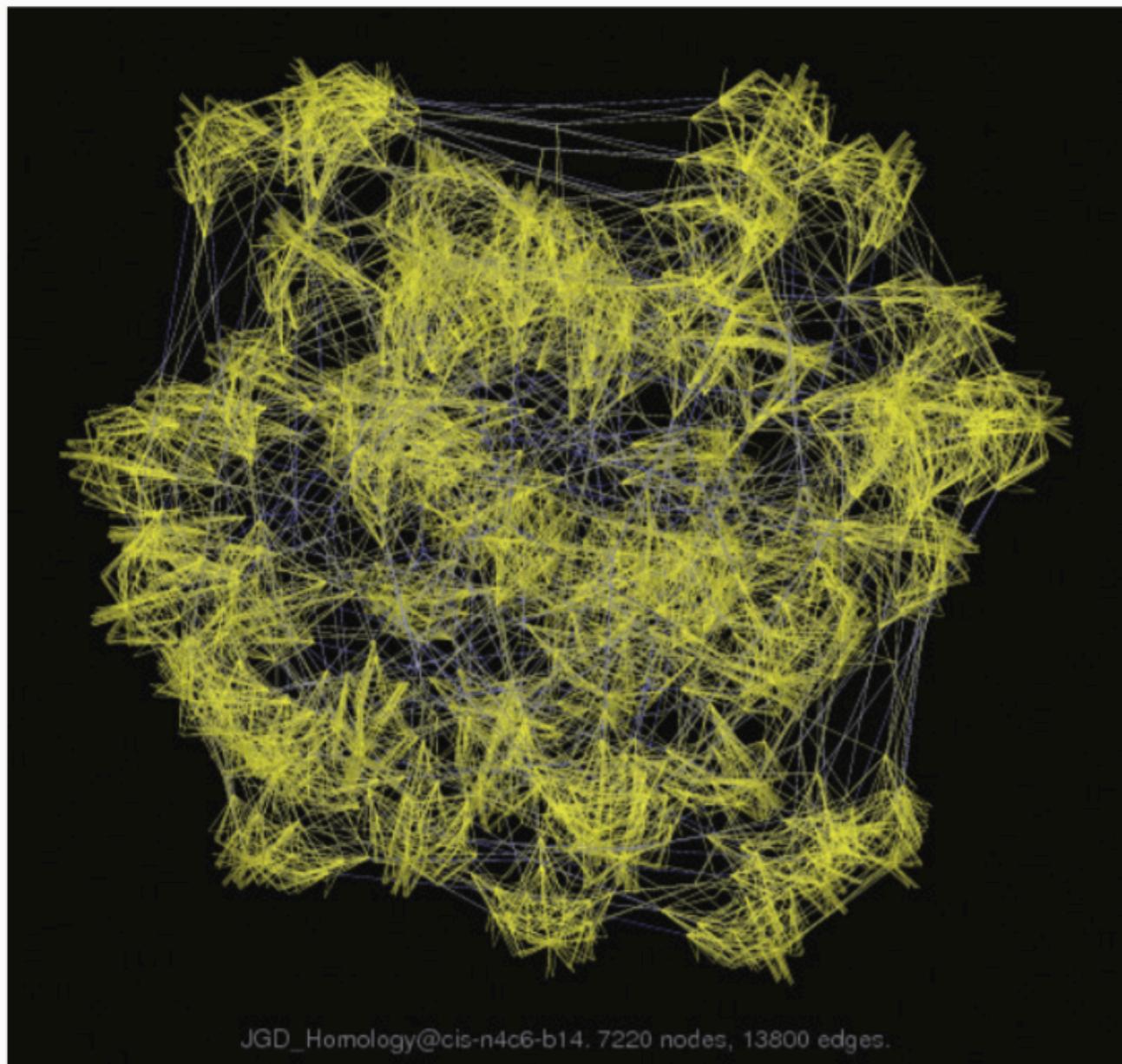
(a)



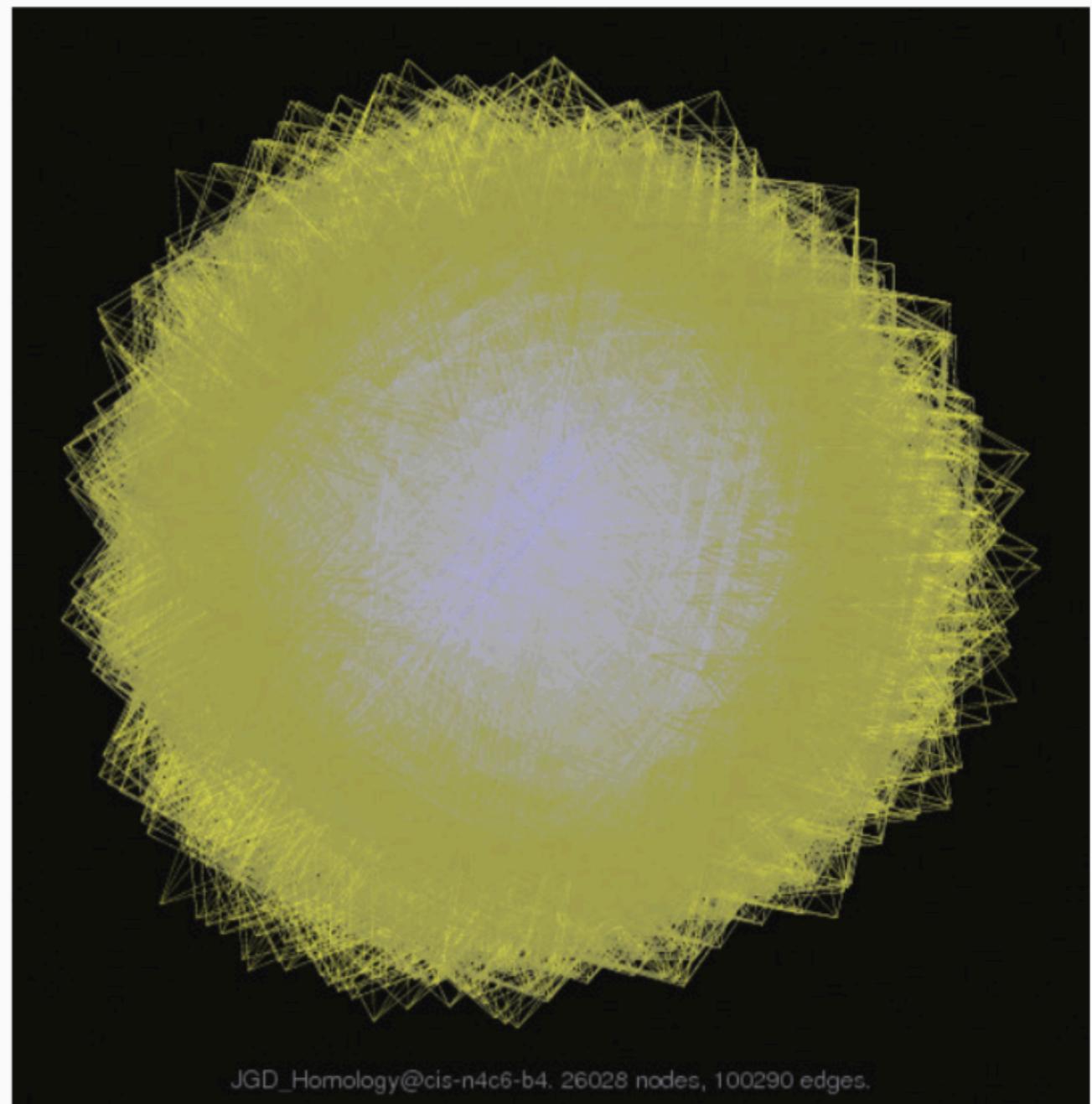
(b)

**Figure 9.5.** Multilevel graph drawing with sfdp [Hu 05]. (a) Cluster structure is visible for a large network of 7220 nodes and 13,800 edges. (b) A huge graph of 26,028 nodes and 100,290 edges is a “hairball” without much visible structure. From [Hu 14].

# Graph Layouts



(a)



(b)

**Figure 9.5.** Multilevel graph drawing with sfdp [Hu 05]. (a) Cluster structure is visible for a large network of 7220 nodes and 13,800 edges. (b) A huge graph of 26,028 nodes and 100,290 edges is a “hairball” without much visible structure. From [Hu 14].

# Yeast Protein-Protein Interaction Network

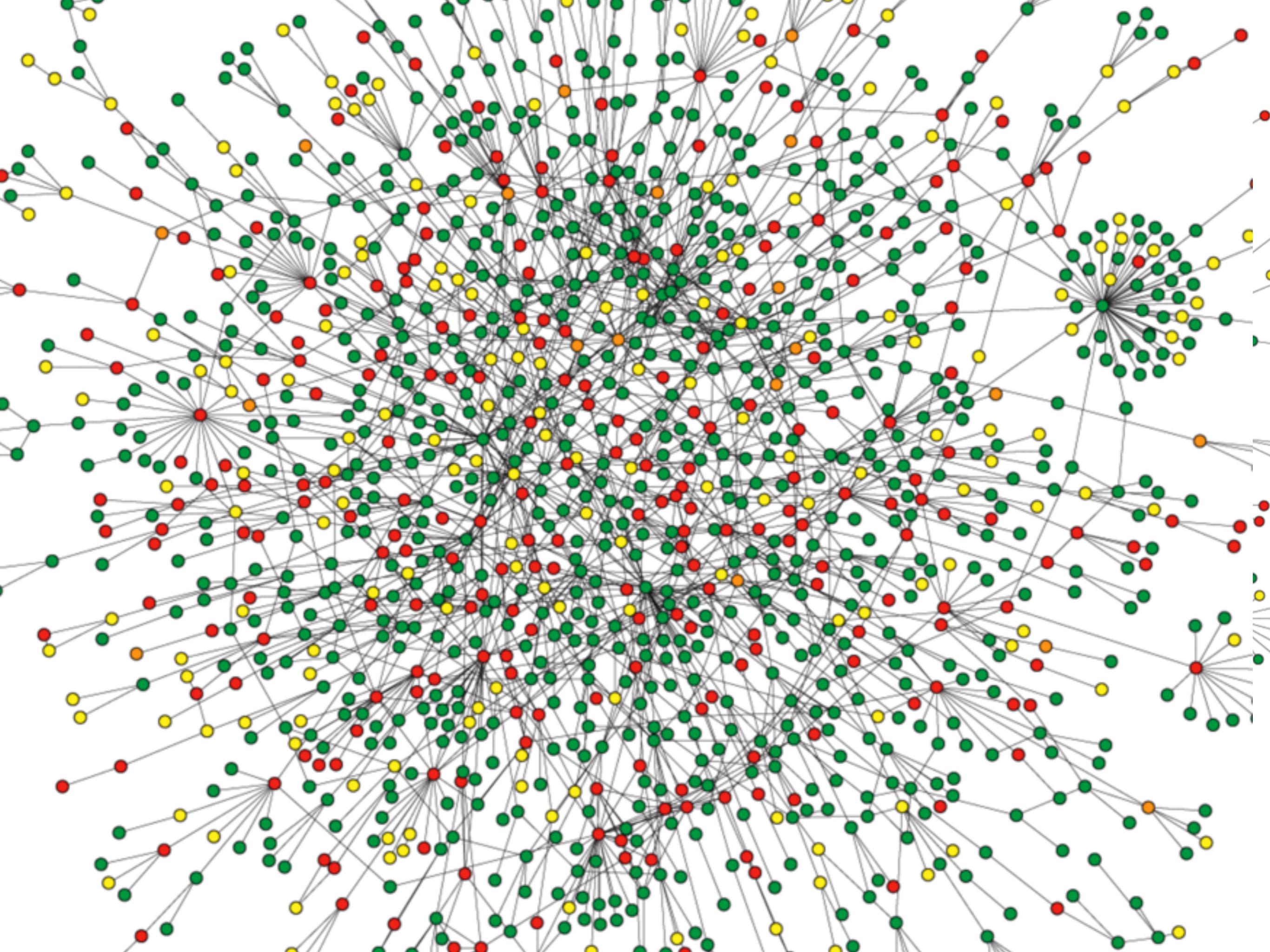
- This network shows the largest connected component of the yeast interactome as determined by Yeast-2-Hybrid
- This component contains 78% of all proteins
- Nodes are color-coded by the effect of a knock-out mutant:
  - Red: lethal
  - Green: non-lethal
  - Orange: slow growth
  - Yellow: unknown
- Hubs are often colored red!



# Yeast P

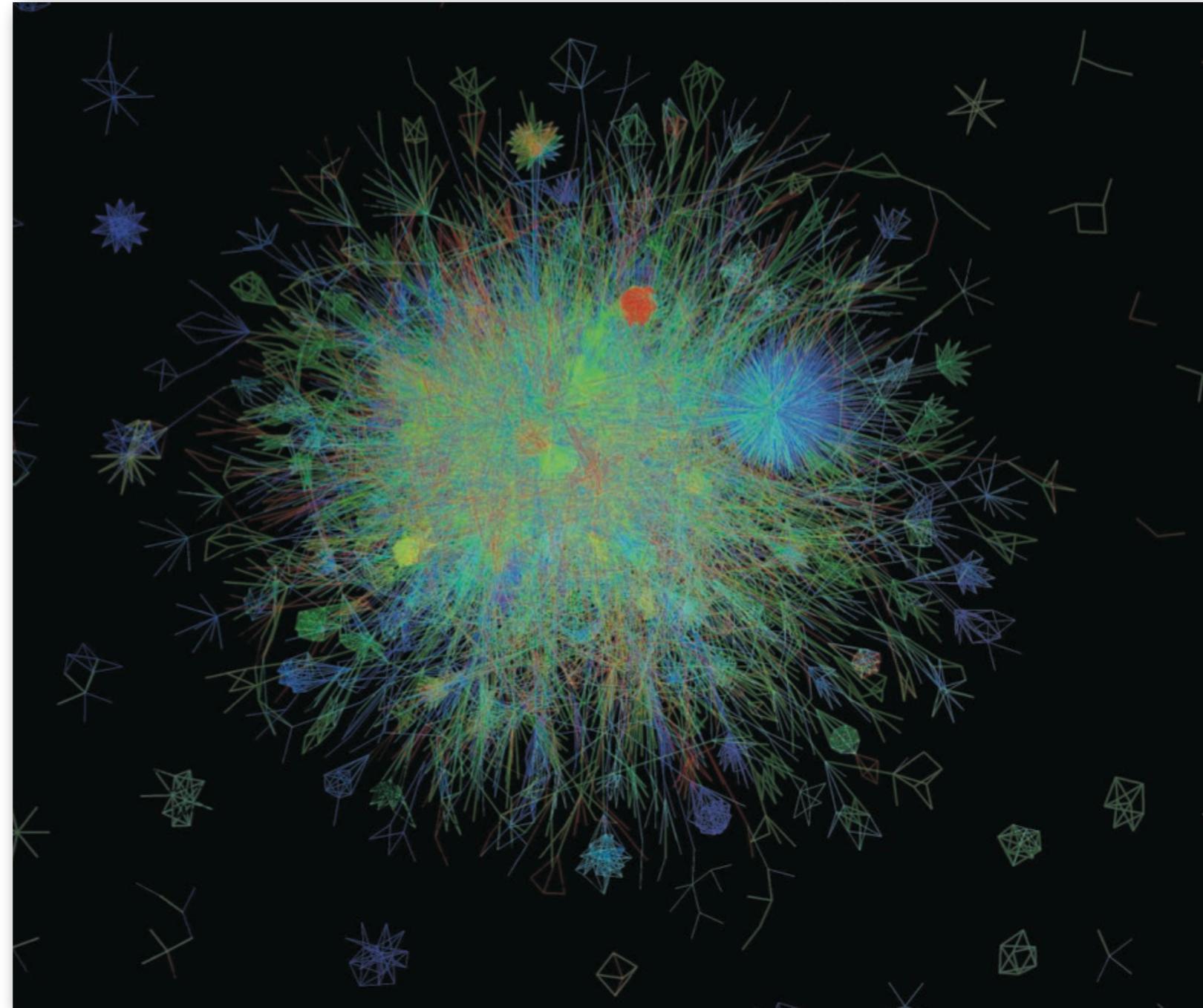
- This network component determined
- This component
- Nodes are of a knock-out
- Red: lethal  
Green: non-lethal  
Orange: slow  
Yellow: unknown
- Hubs are of





# Interactions: Hairballs, Ridiculograms et al.

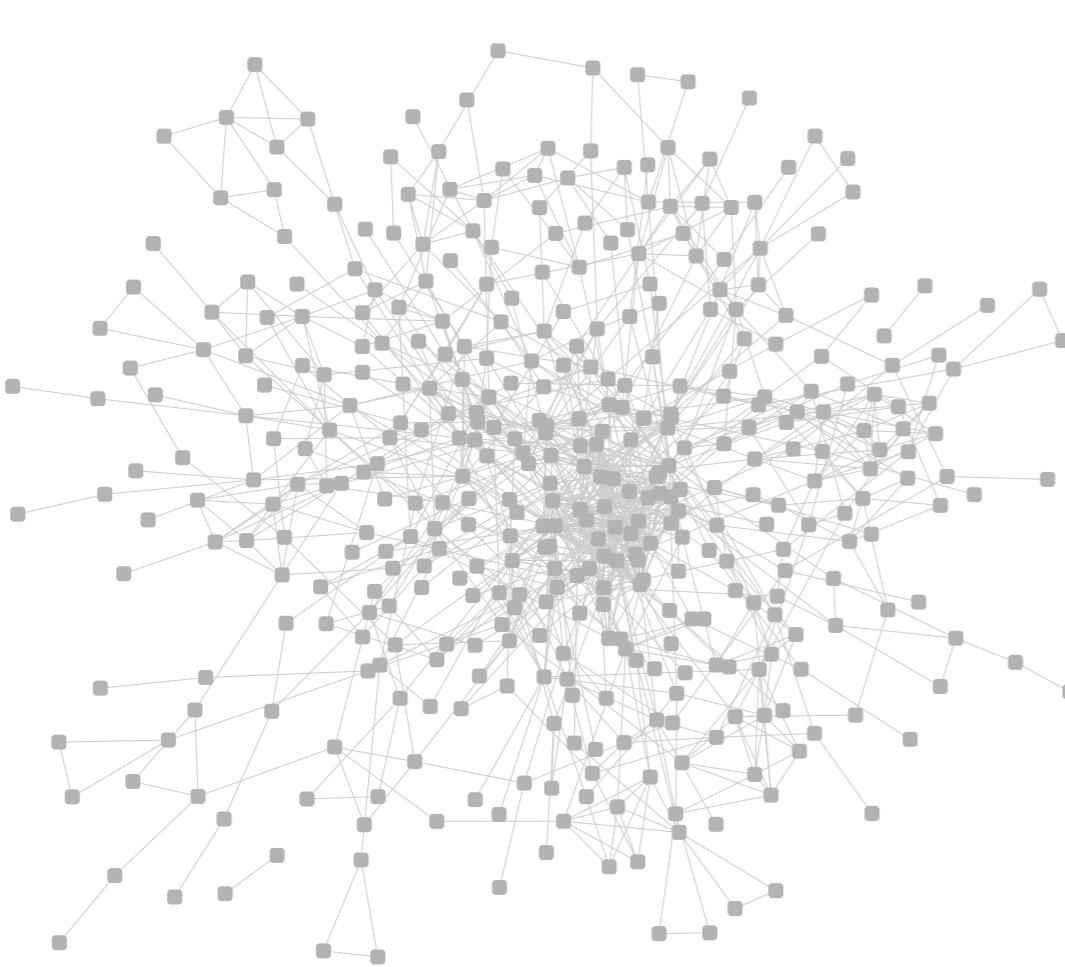
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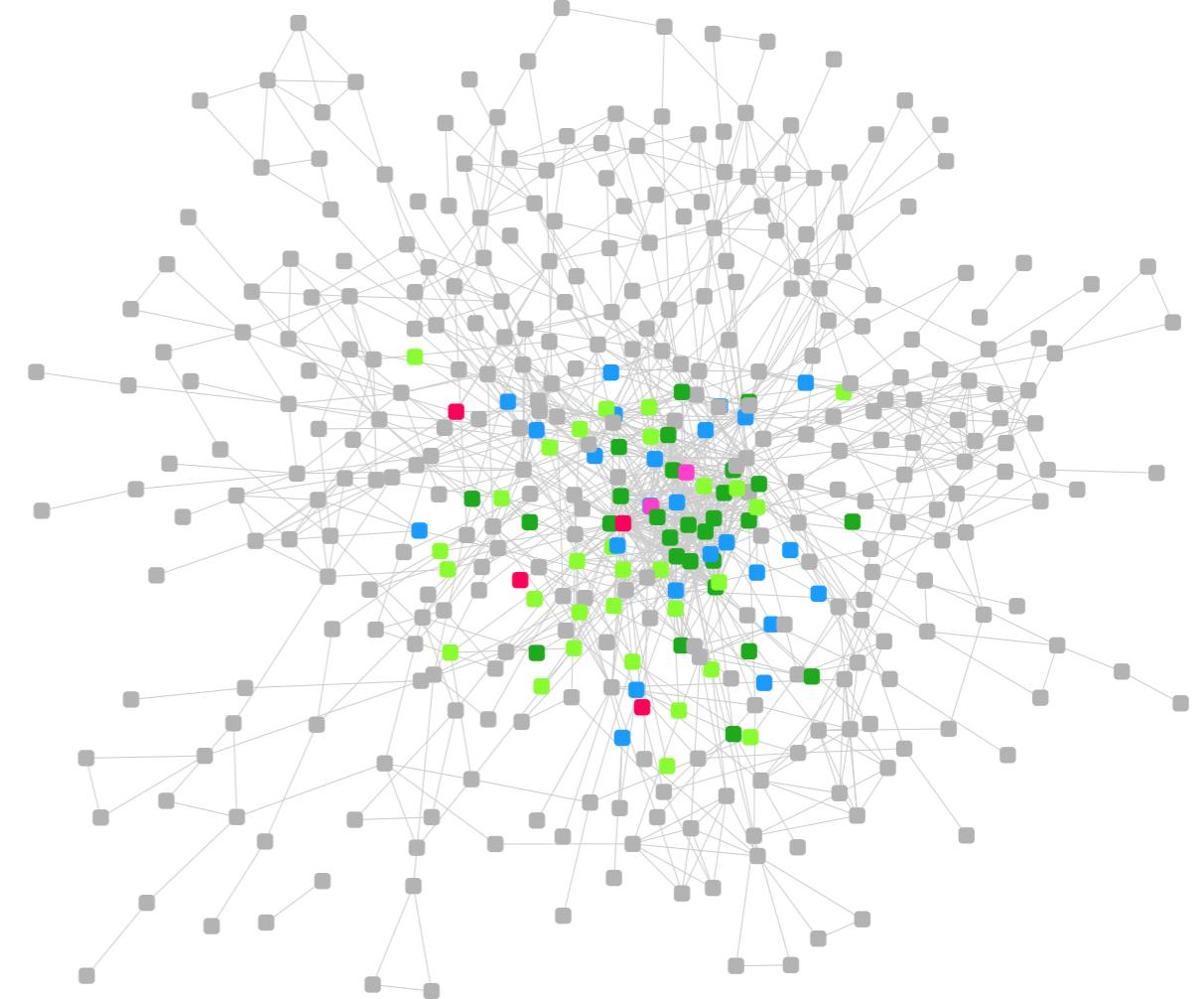
# Interactions: Manual Layout

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Step 1



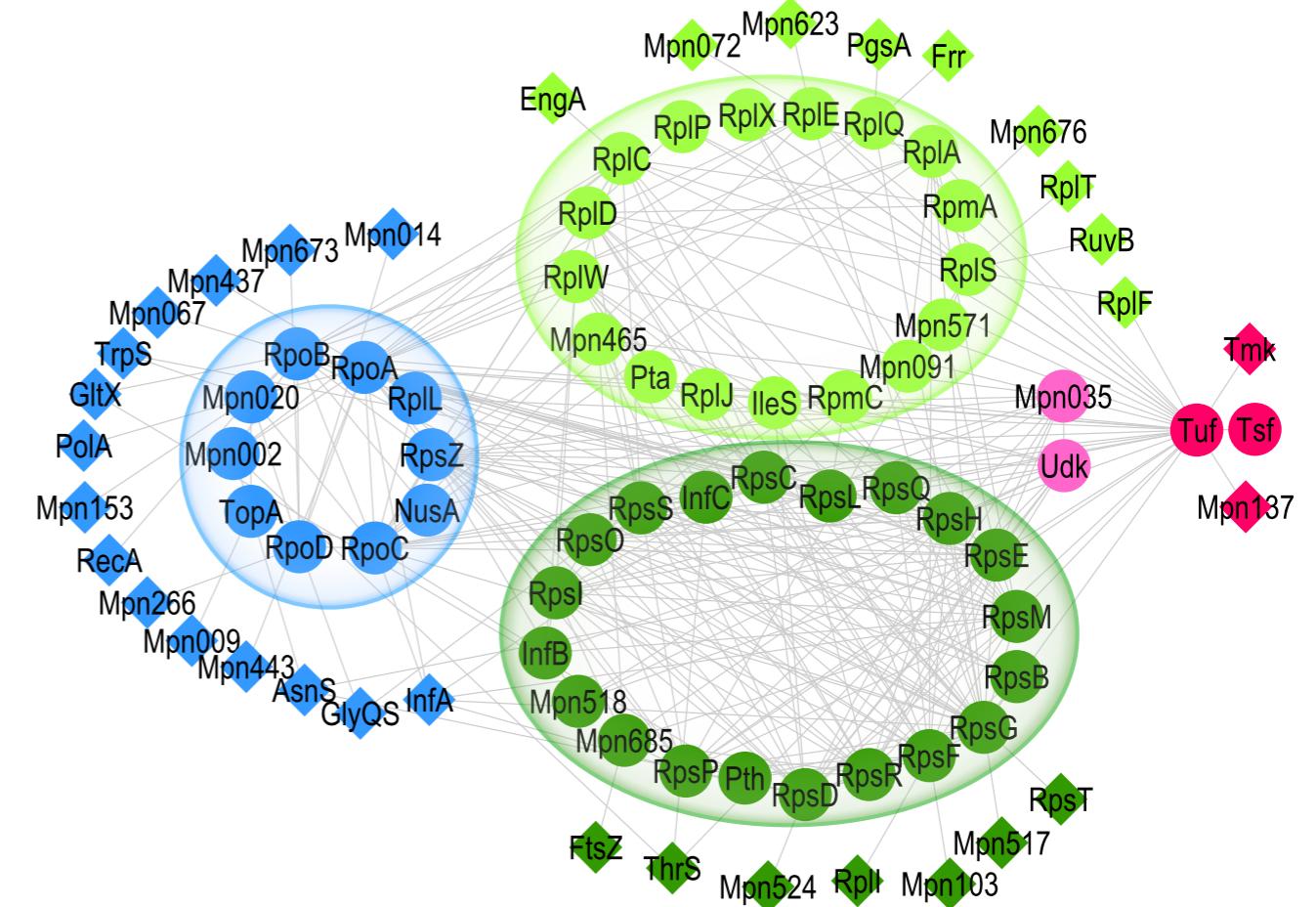
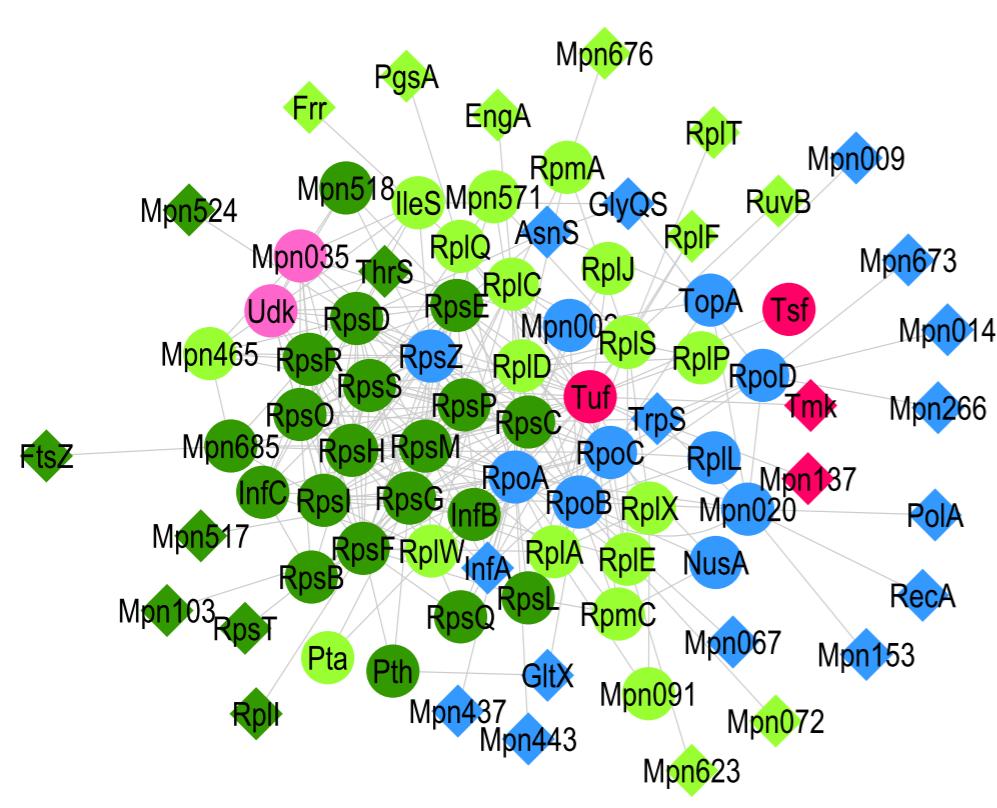
Step 2



# Interactions: Manual Layout

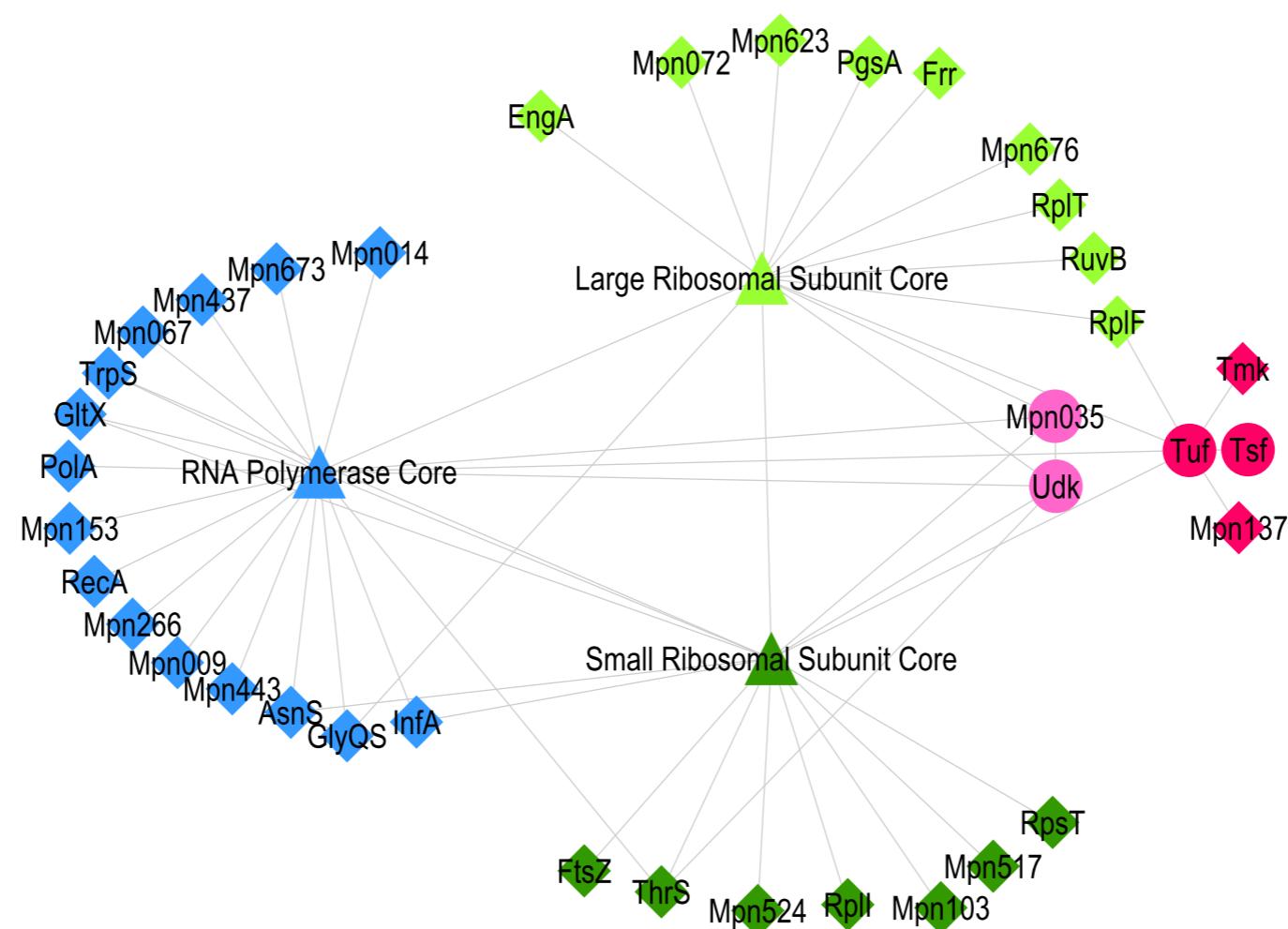
## Step 3

## Step 4

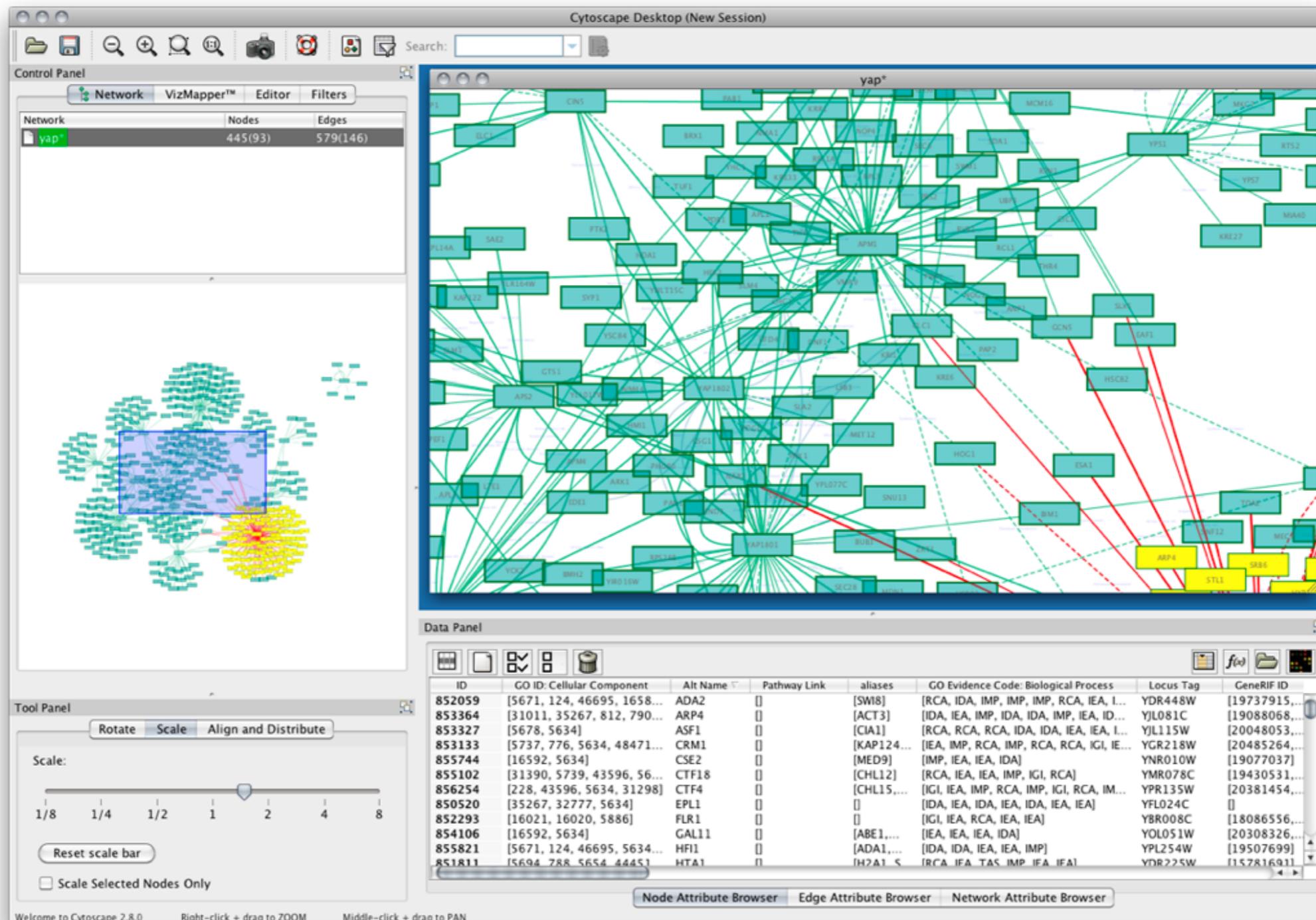


# Interactions: Manual Layout

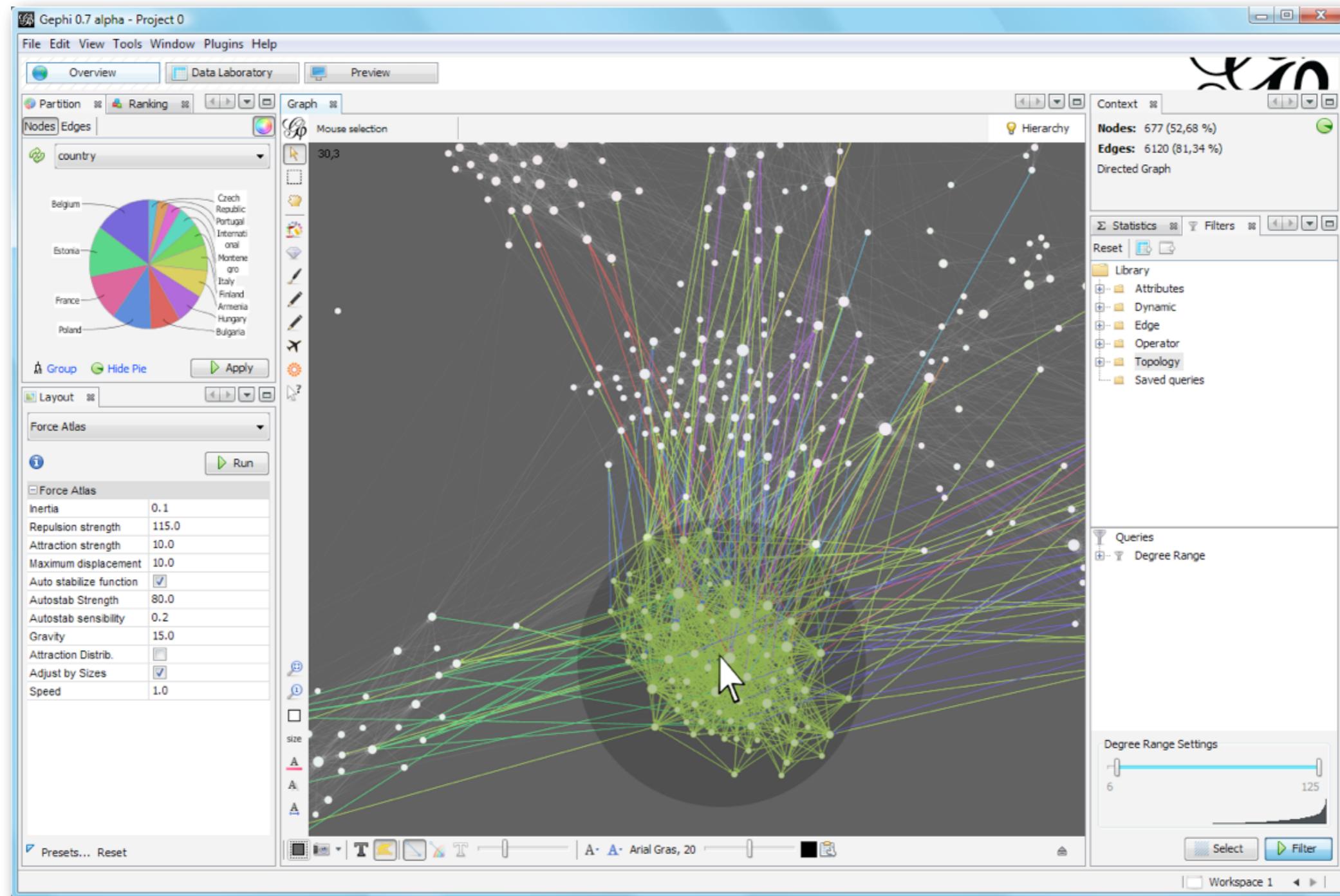
Step 5



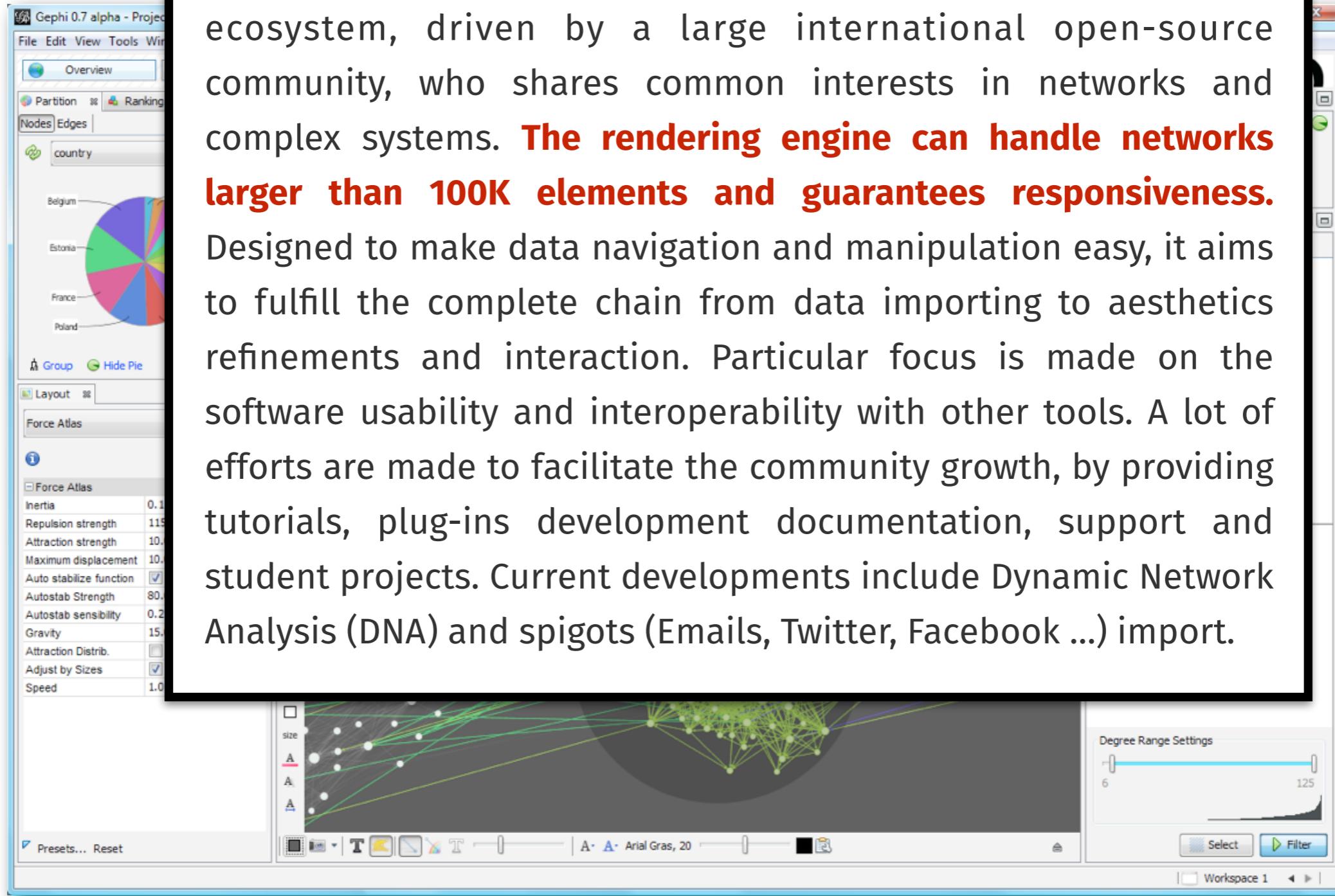
# Cytoscape



# Gephi



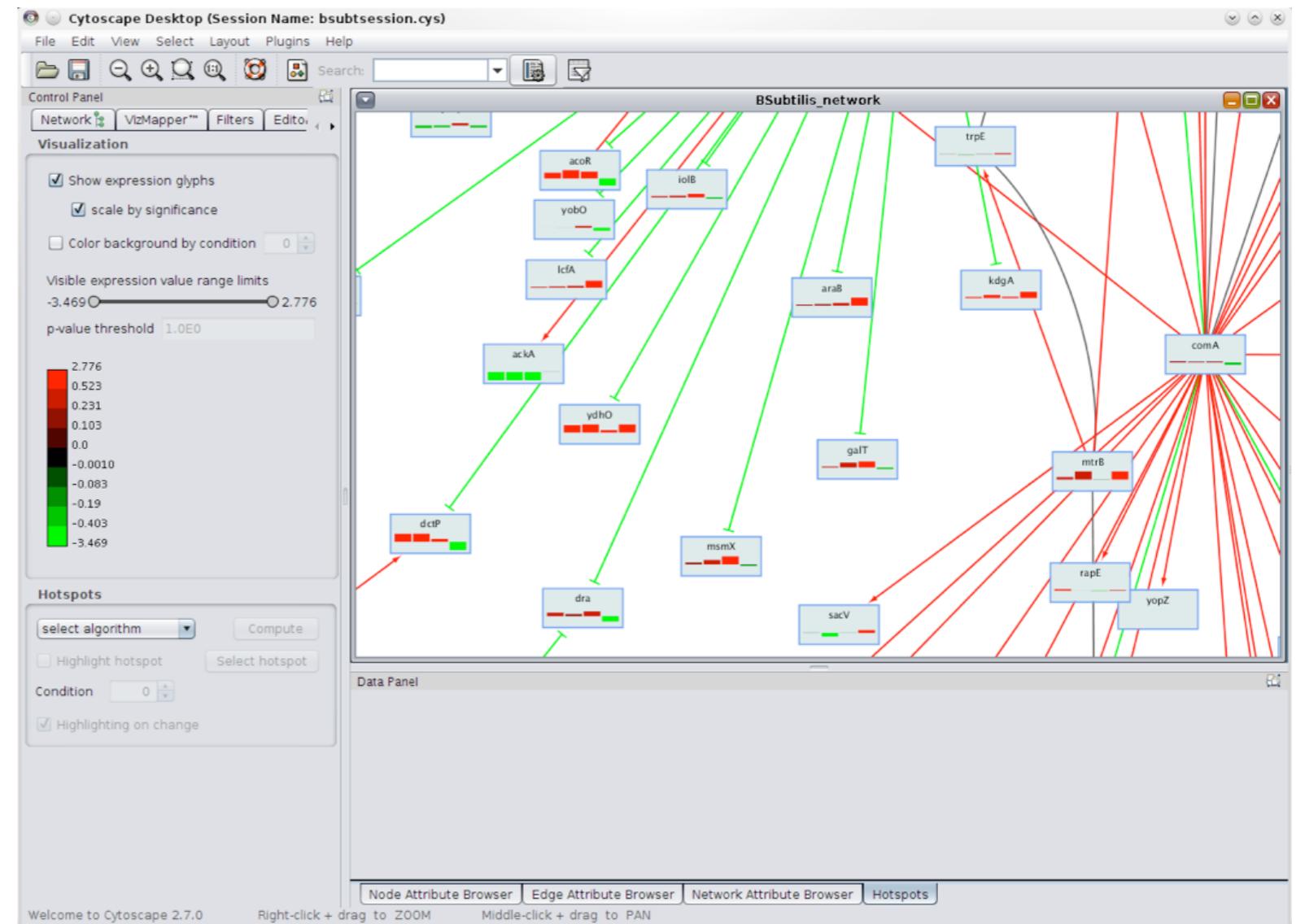
# Gephi



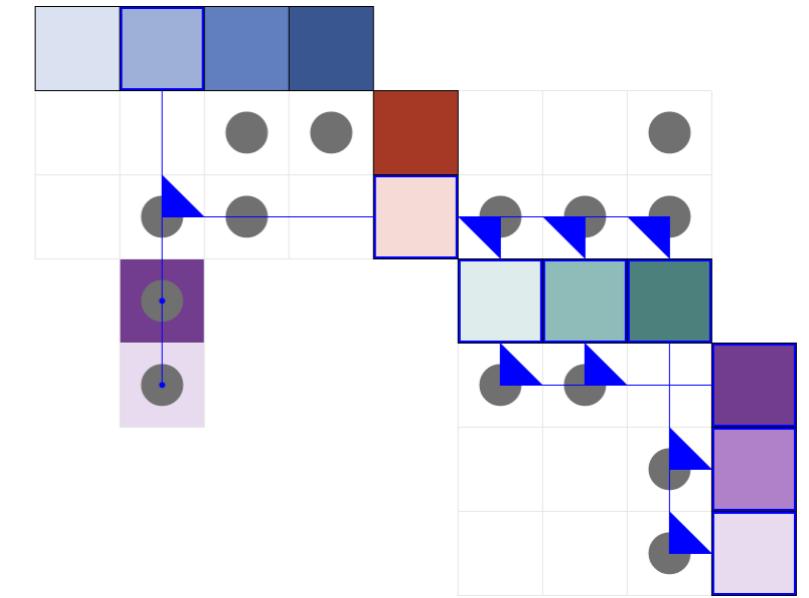
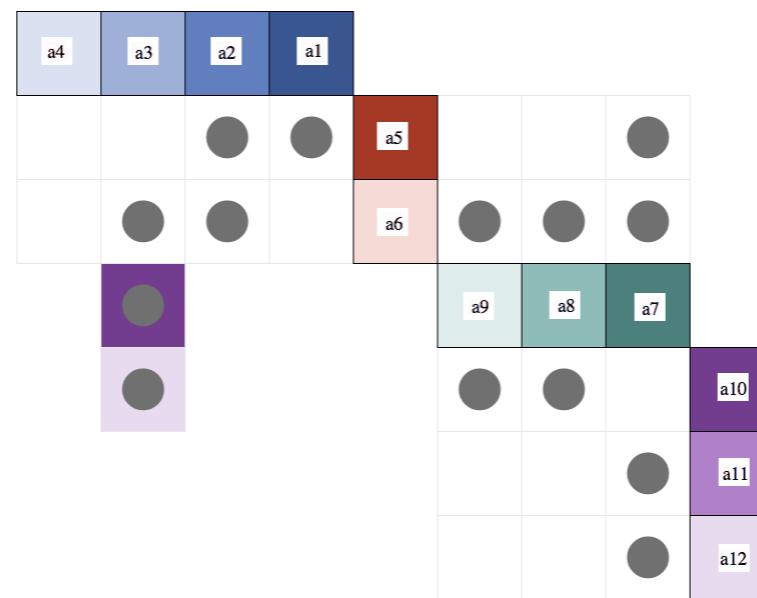
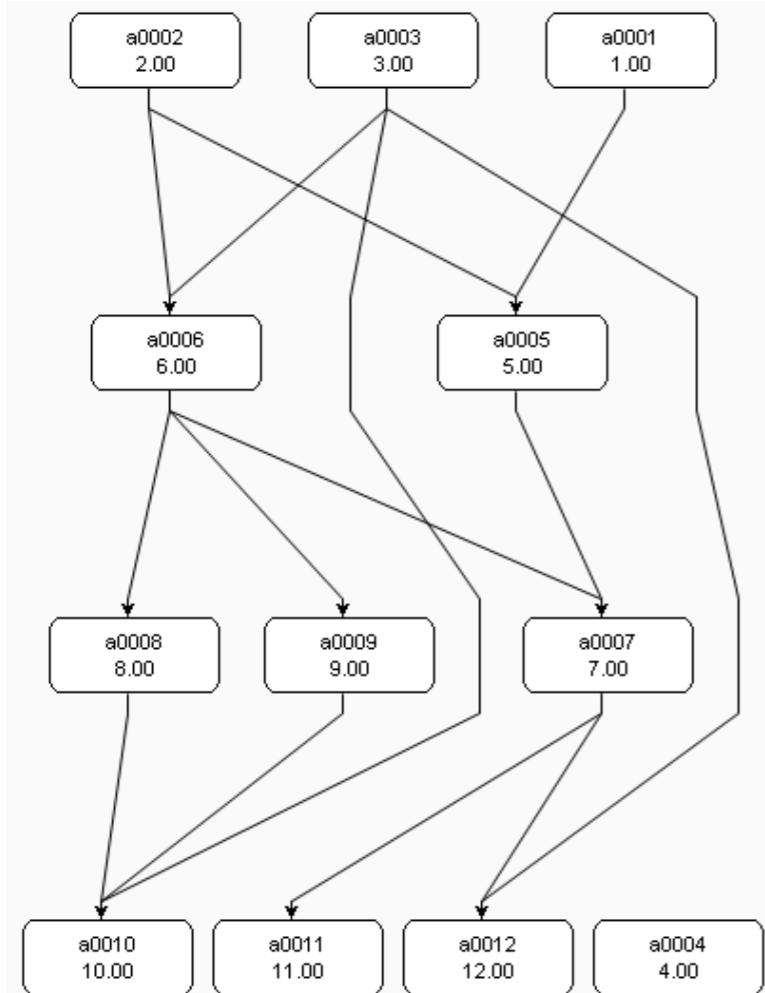
# Interactions: Gene Regulatory Networks

## SpotXplore

- maps expression profiles onto regulatory network
- statistics can be visualized
- interaction
- highlight subnetworks
- Cytoscape plugin

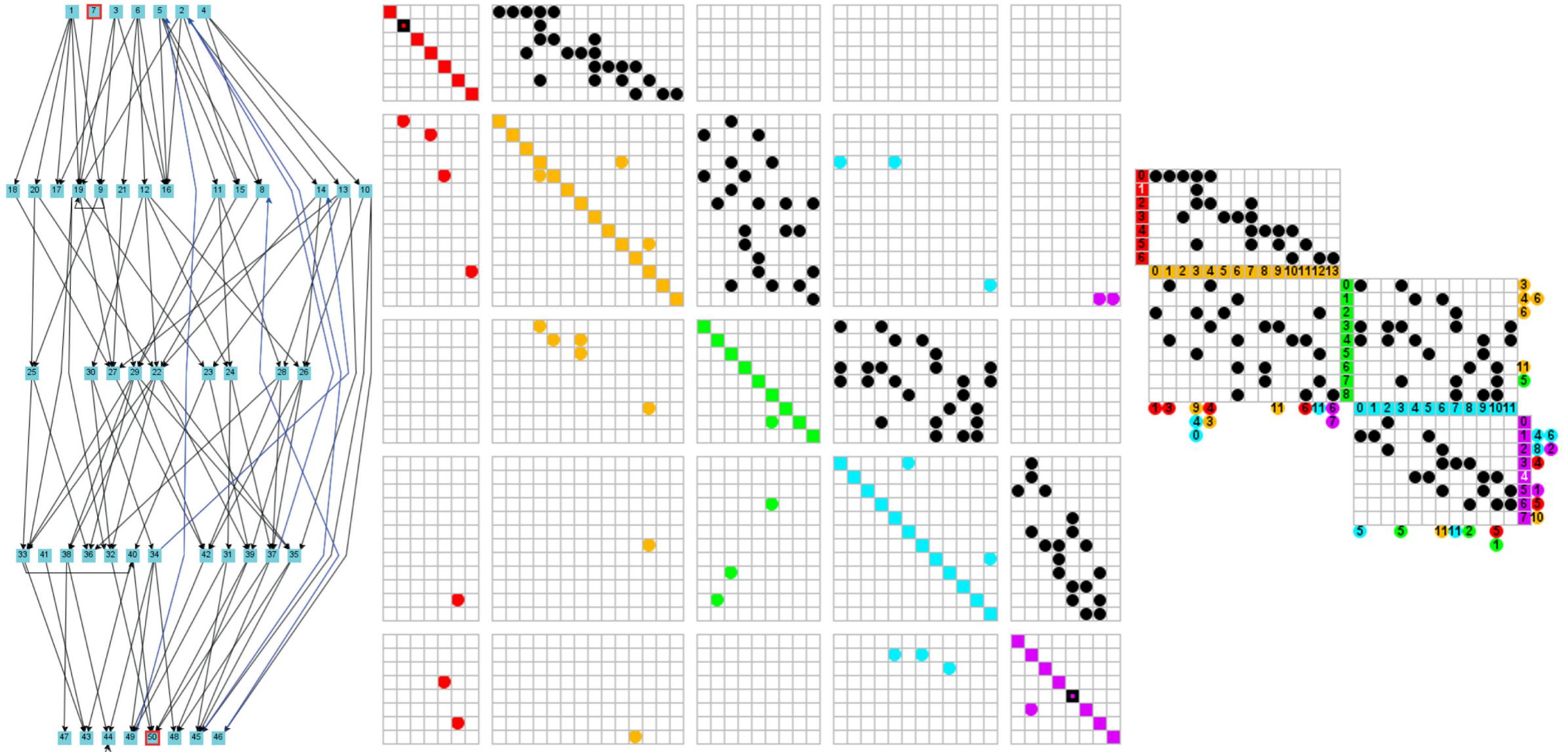


# Interactions: Quilts



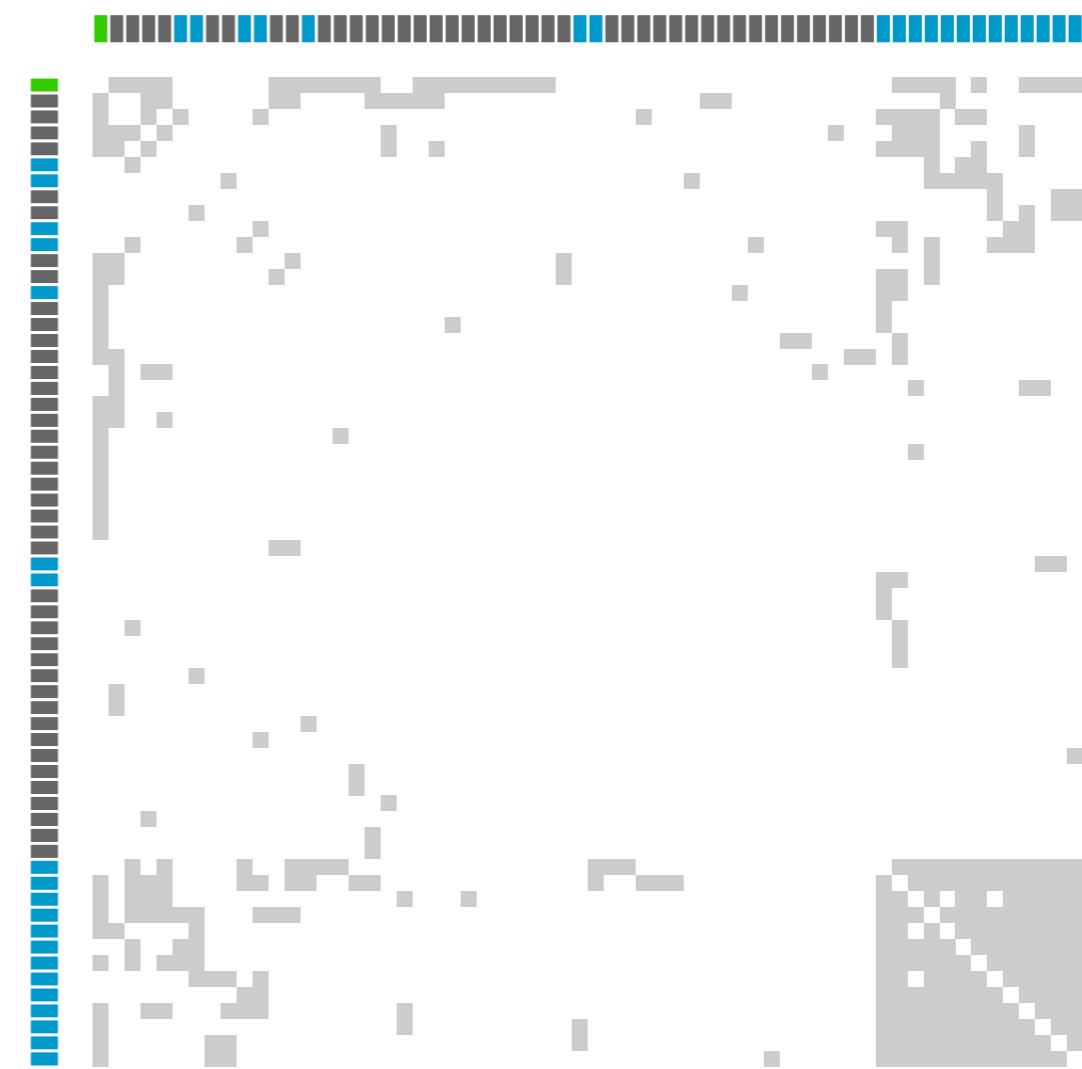
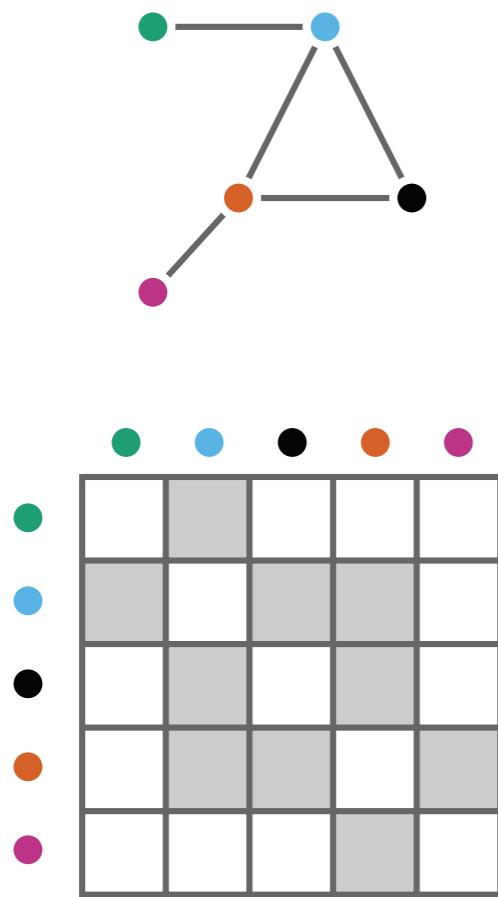
# Interactions: Quilts

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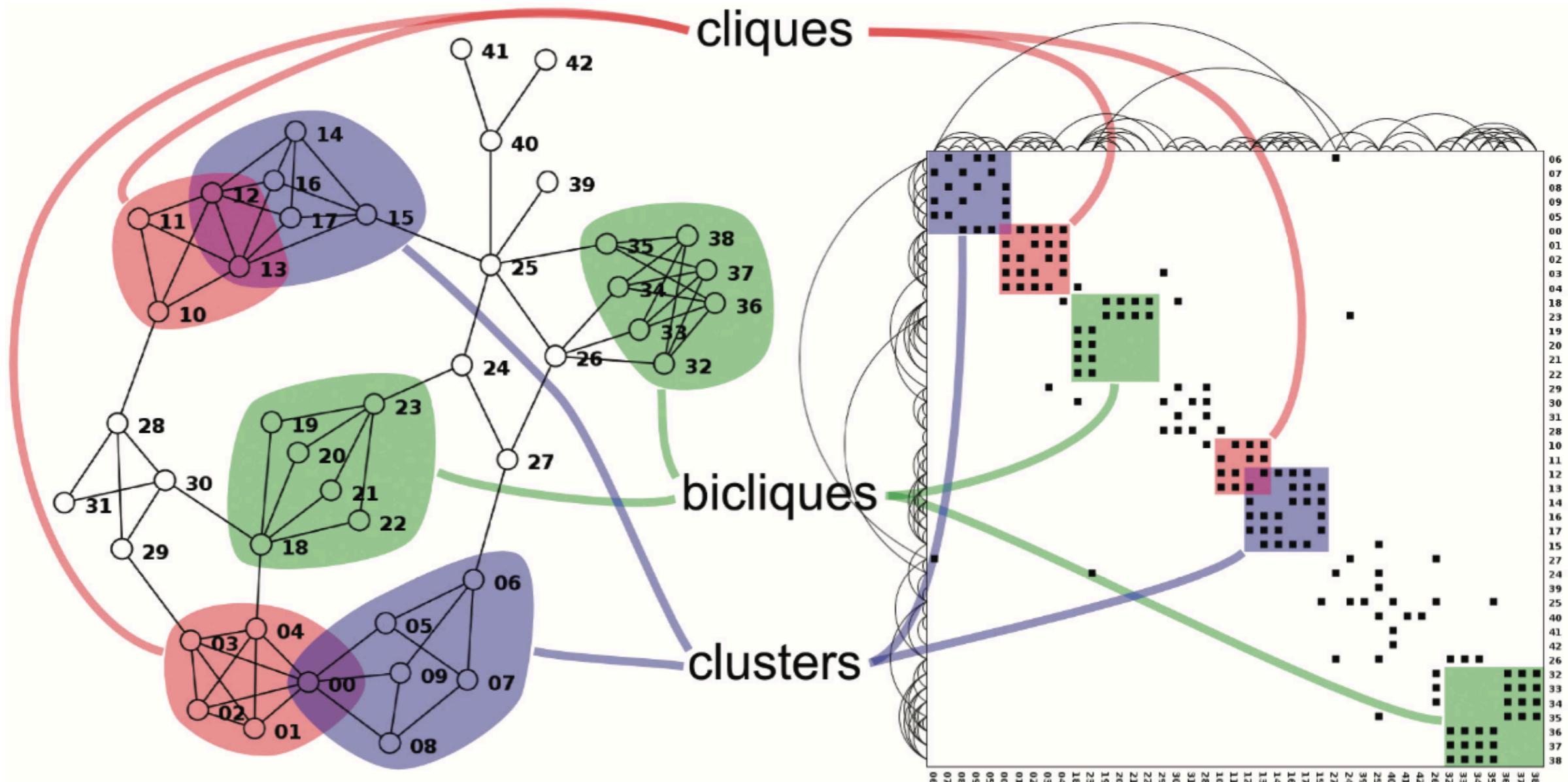


# Adjacency Matrix Approaches

# Adjacency Matrix

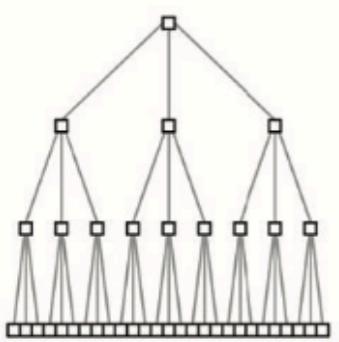


# Adjacency Matrix

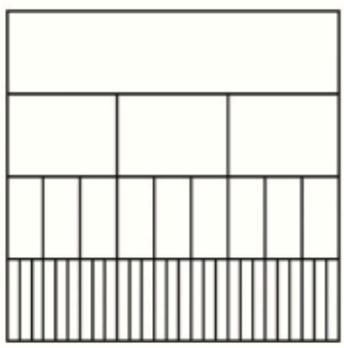


**Figure 9.7.** Characteristic patterns in matrix views and node-link views: both can show cliques and clusters clearly. From [McGuffin 12, Figure 6].

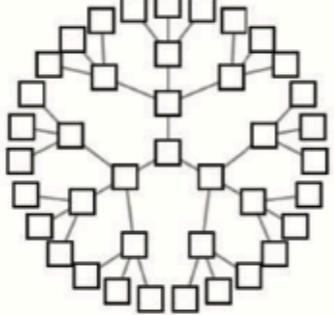
# Nested Representations



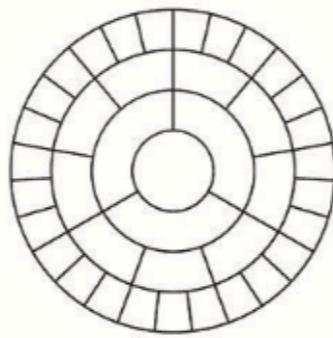
(a)



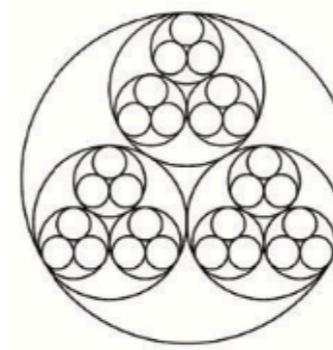
(b)



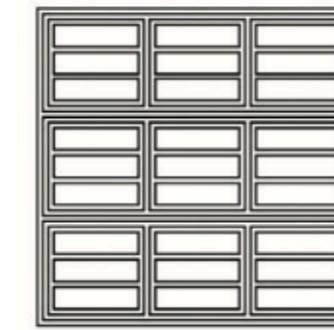
(c)



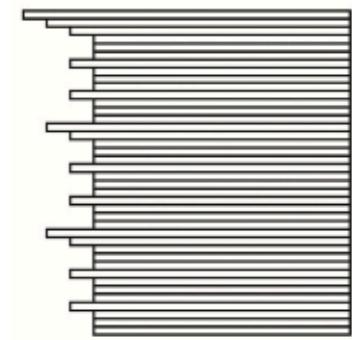
(d)



(e)



(f)

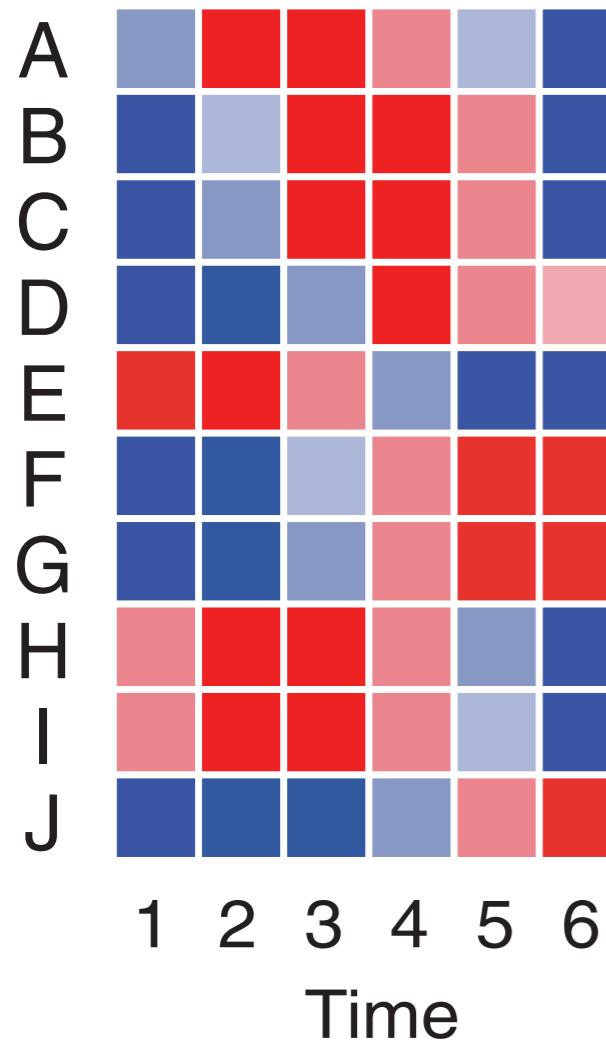


(g)

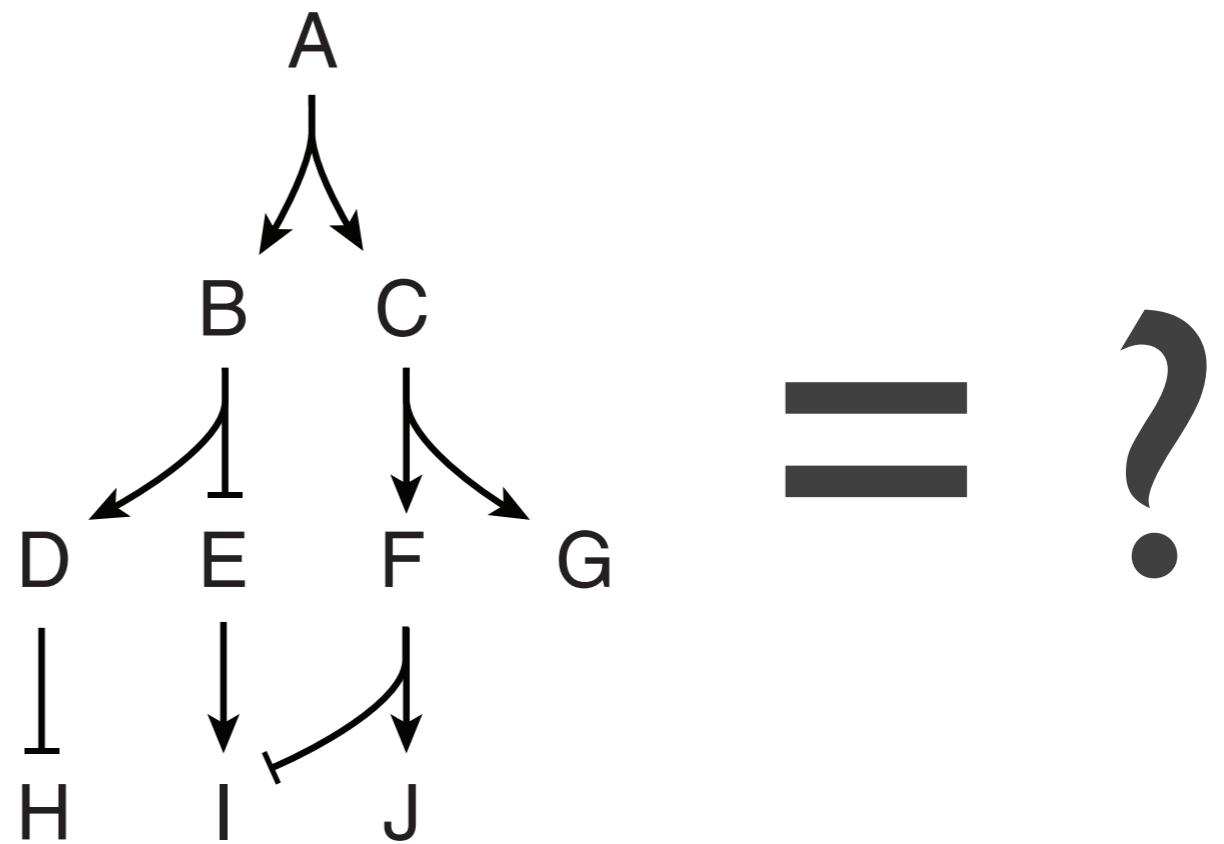


# Graphs and Multivariate Data

# Interactions: And Multivariate Data?



+



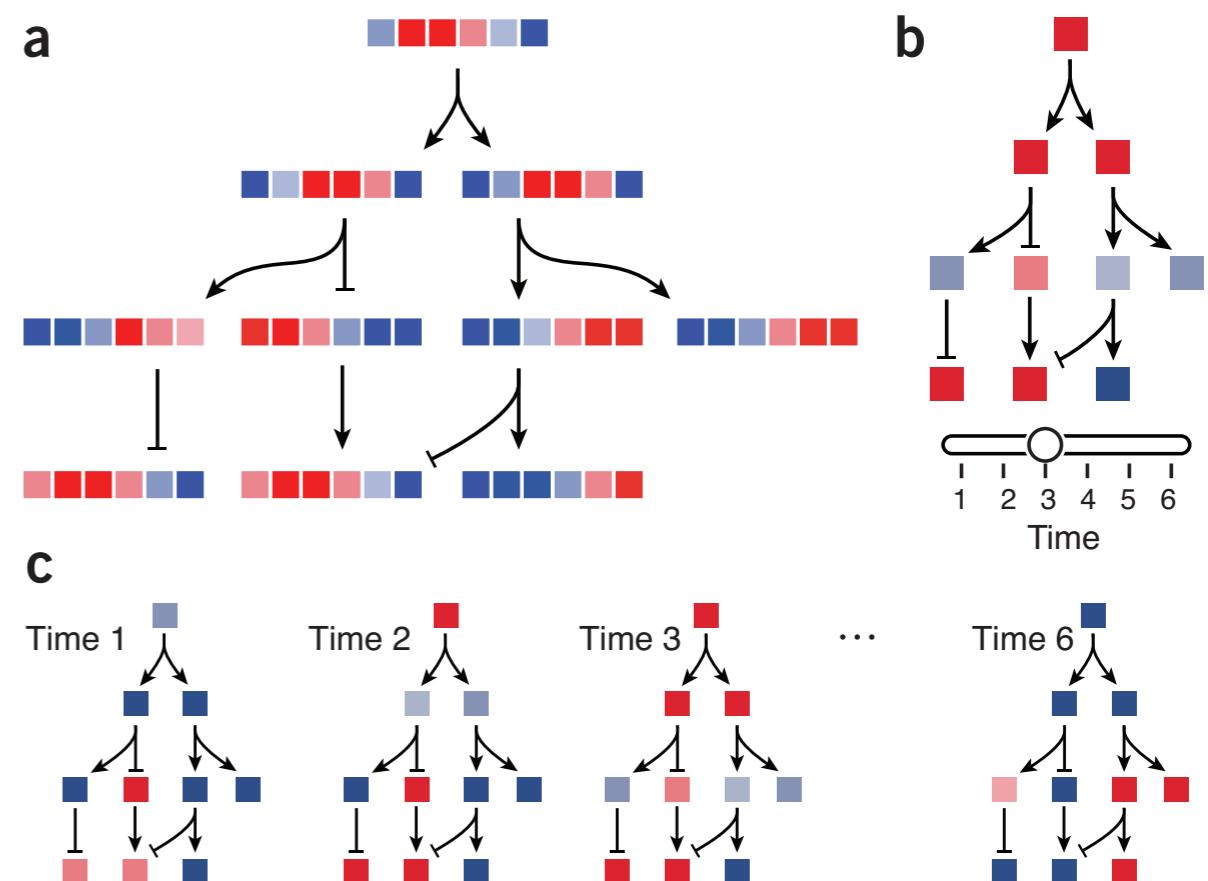
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?

# Interactions: And Multivariate Data!?

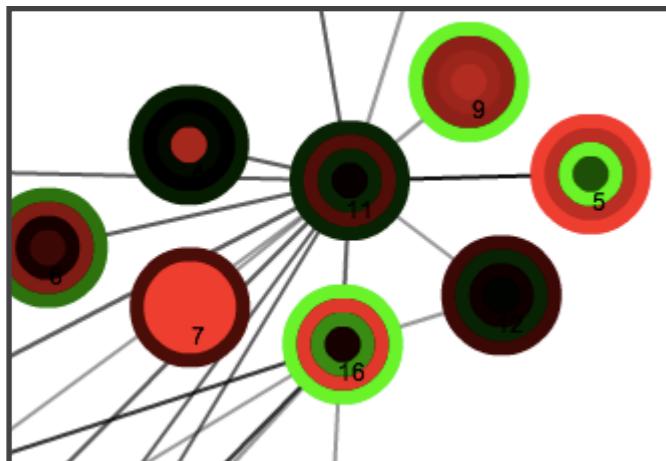
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- (a) **Complex glyphs** = multiple values per node?
- (b) **Animation** = one value per node, one network shown at a time?
- (c) **Small multiples** = one value per node, all networks shown simultaneously?

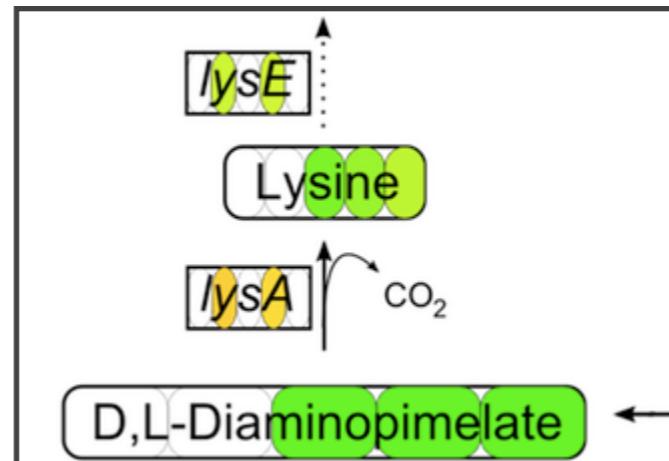


# Interactions: And Multivariate Data!

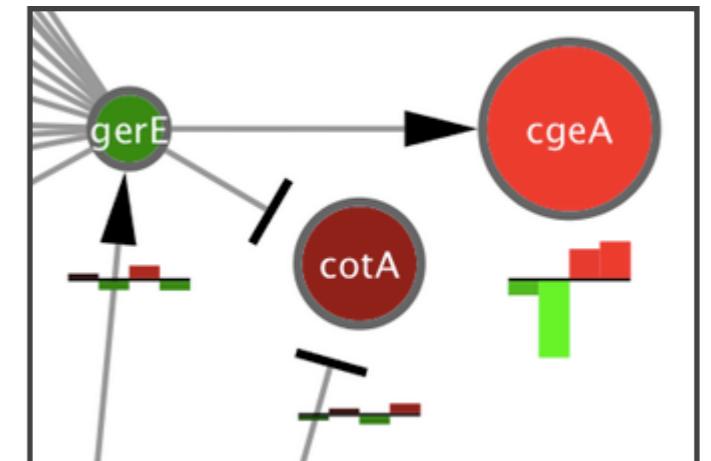
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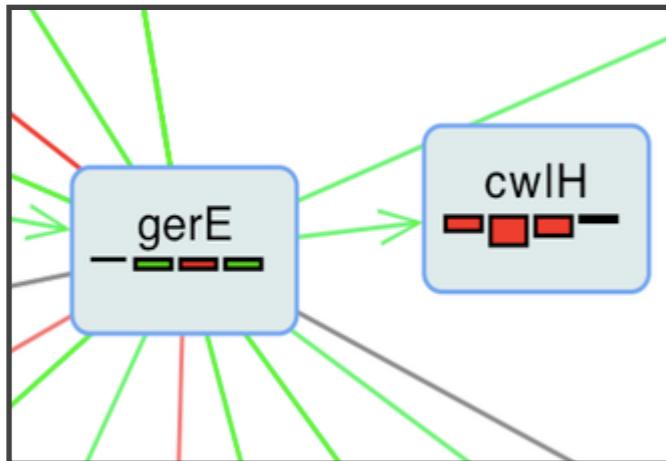
Lichen



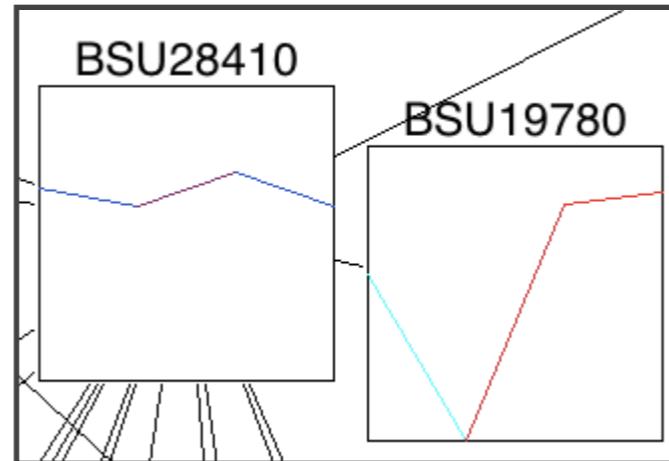
Prometra



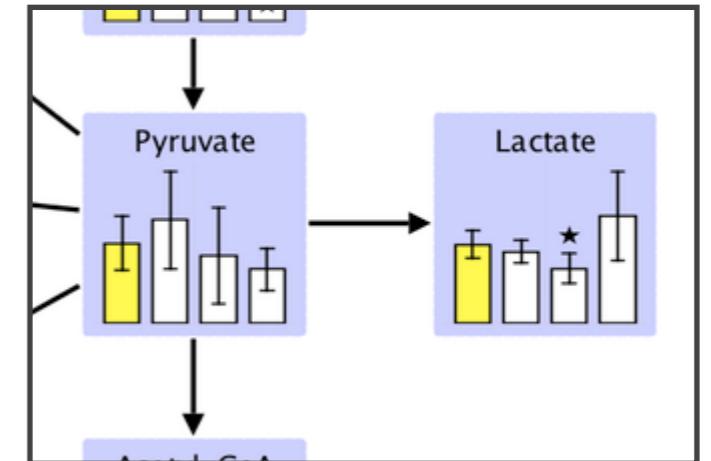
VistaClara (Cytoscape)



GENeVis

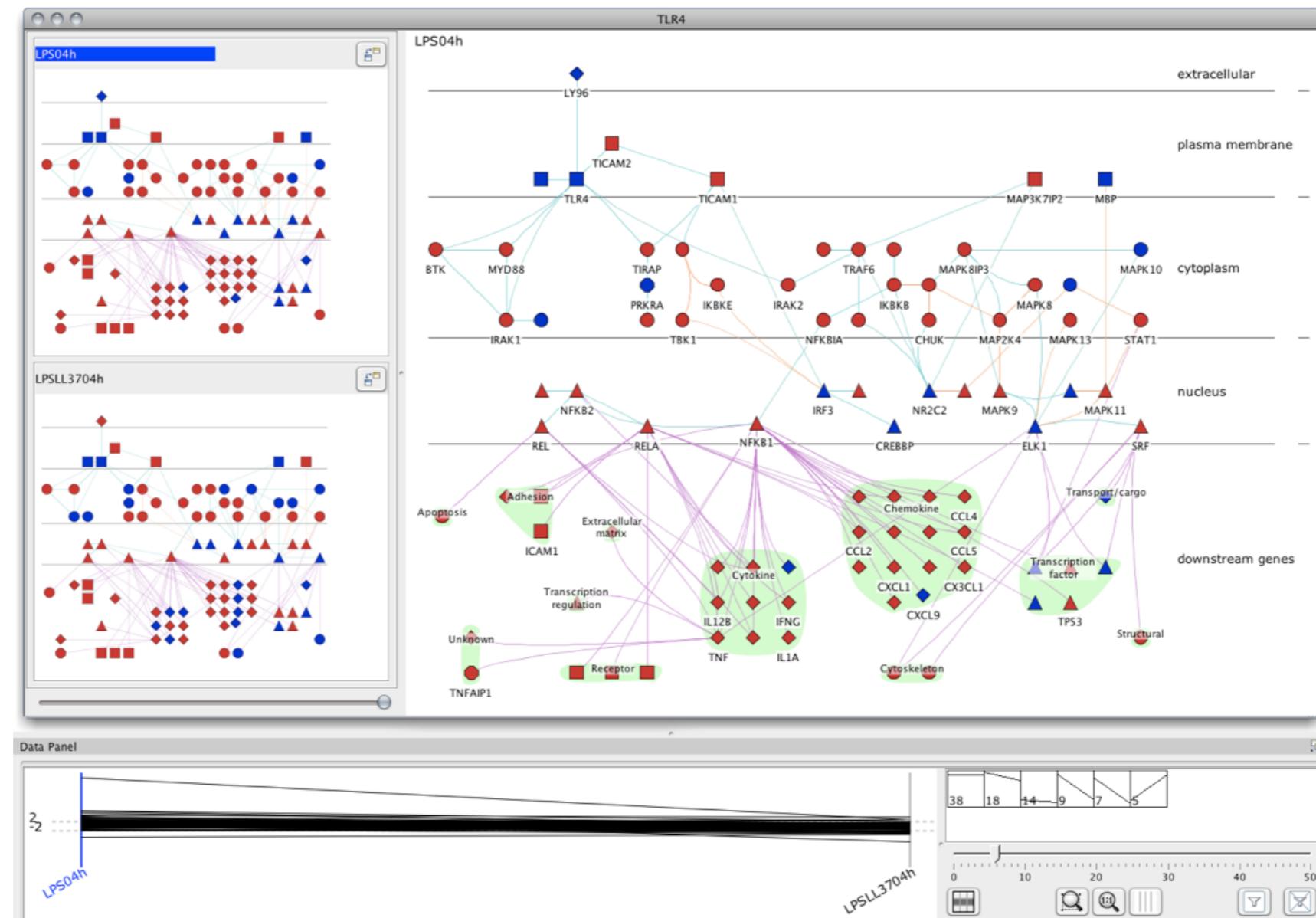


VisANT



VANTED

# Interactions: And Multivariate Data!



Cerebral (Cytoscape plugin)

# Multi-View Interactions

## Facet

### ④ Juxtapose and Coordinate Multiple Side-by-Side Views

→ Share Encoding: Same/Different

→ *Linked Highlighting*



→ Share Data: All/Subset/None



→ Share Navigation



		Data		
		All	Subset	None
Encoding	Same	Redundant	Overview/ Detail	Small Multiples
	Different	Multiform	Multiform, Overview/ Detail	No Linkage

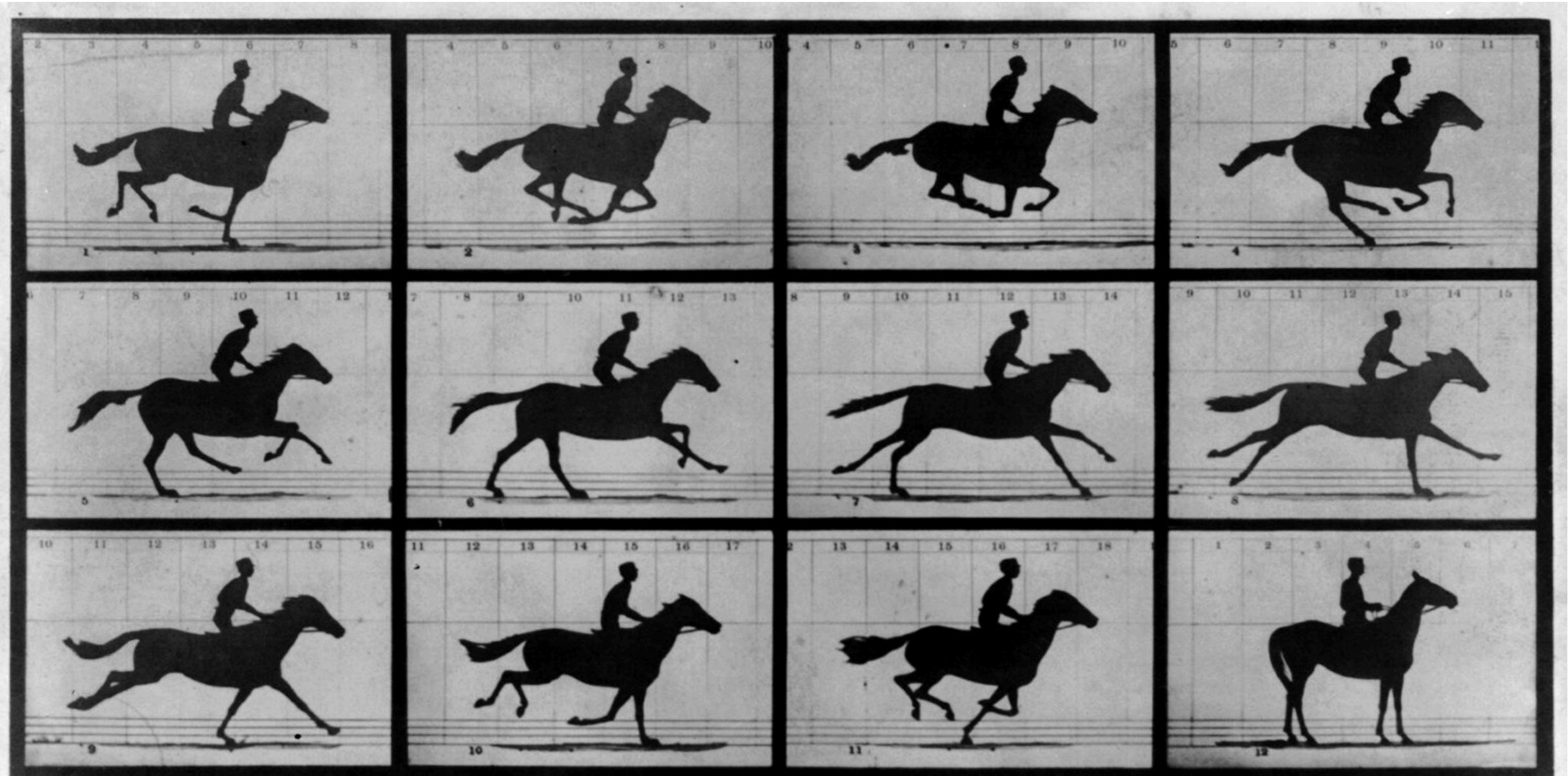
### ④ Partition into Side-by-Side Views



### ④ Superimpose Layers



# Small Multiples



Copyright, 1878, by MUYBRIDGE.

MORSE'S Gallery, 417 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

## THE HORSE IN MOTION.

Illustrated by  
**MUYBRIDGE.**

AUTOMATIC ELECTRO-PHOTOGRAPH.

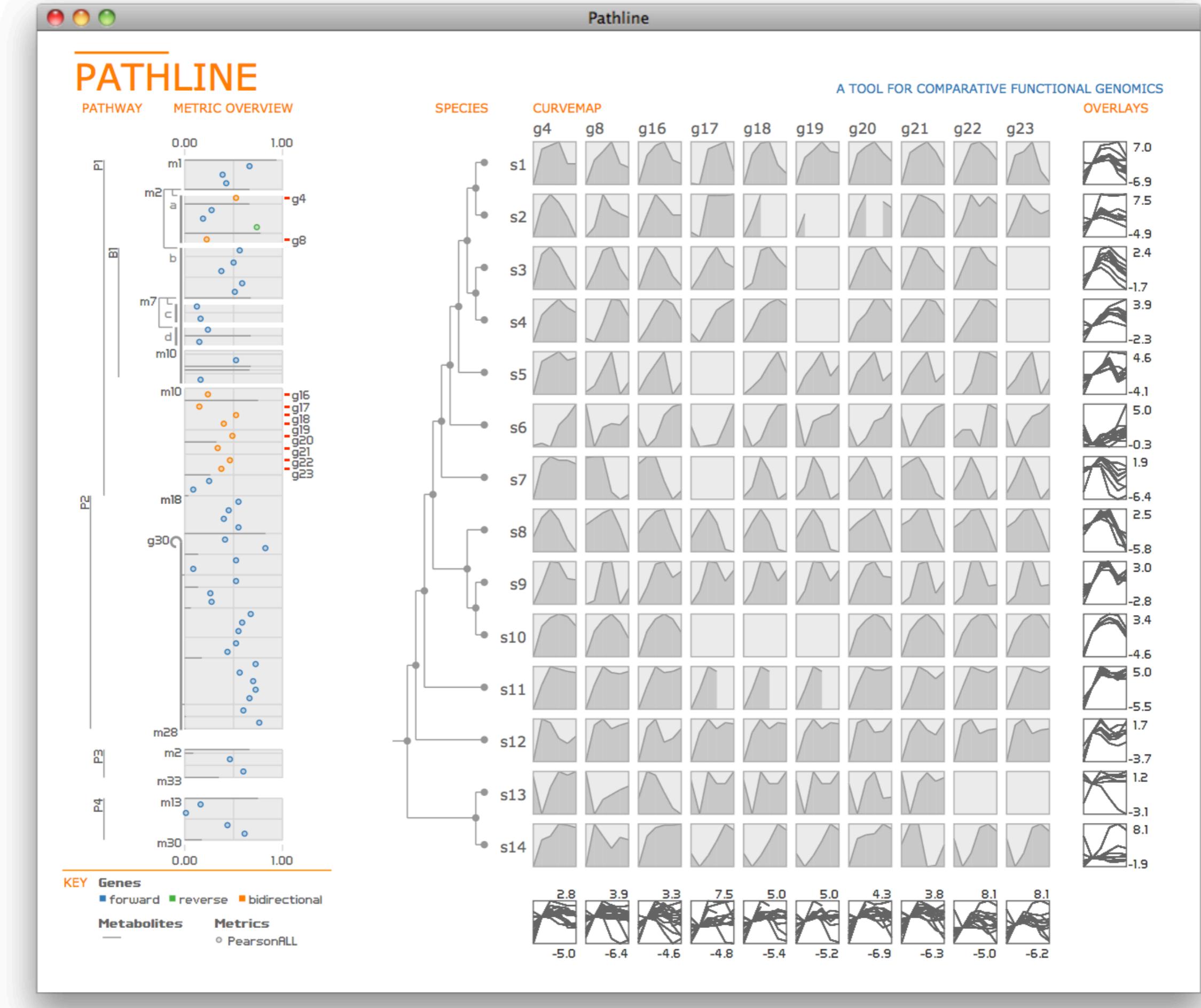
"SALLIE GARDNER," owned by LELAND STANFORD; running at a 1.40 gait over the Palo Alto track, 19th June, 1878.

The negatives of these photographs were made at intervals of twenty-seven inches of distance, and about the twenty-fifth part of a second of time; they illustrate consecutive positions assumed in each twenty-seven inches of progress during a single stride of the mare. The vertical lines were twenty-seven inches apart; the horizontal lines represent elevations of four inches each. The exposure of each negative was less than the two-thousandth part of a second.

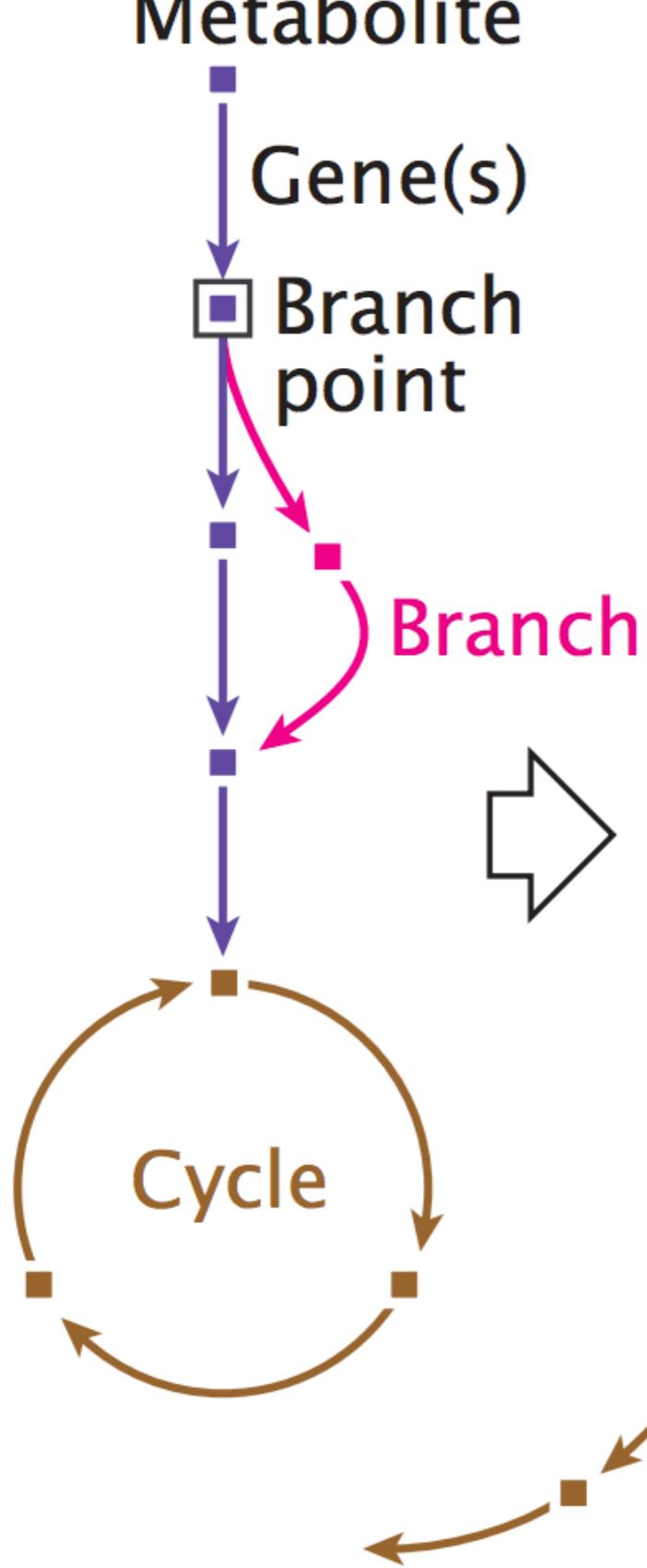
# Small Multiples



# Juxtaposed Views



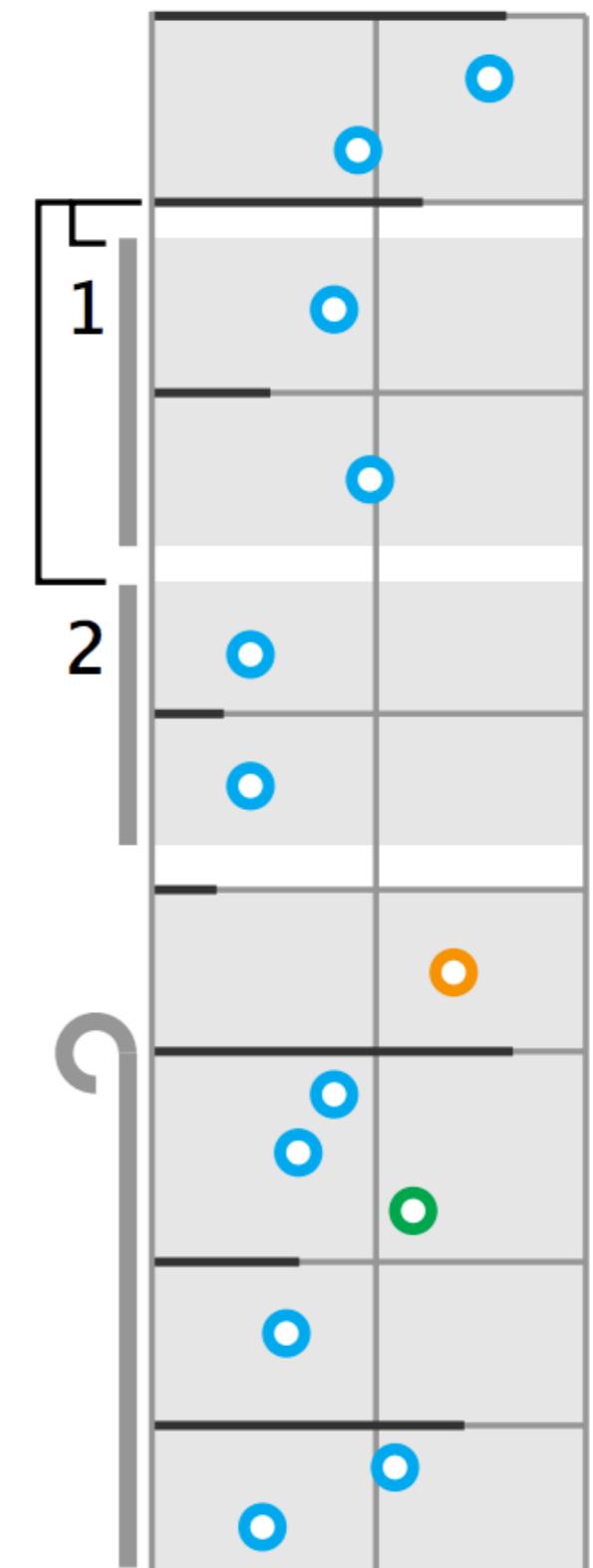
# Metabolite



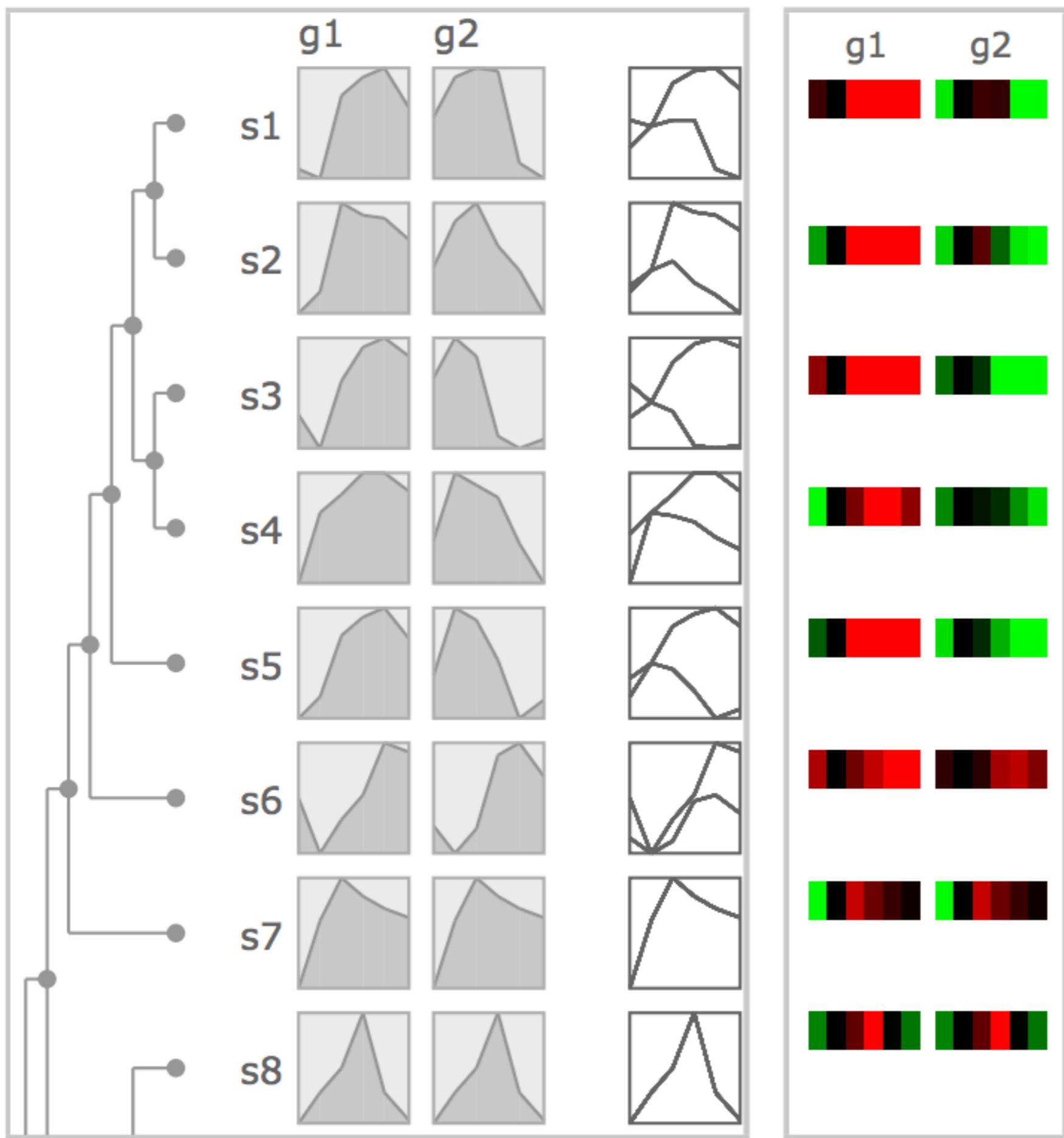
(a)

(b)

(c)



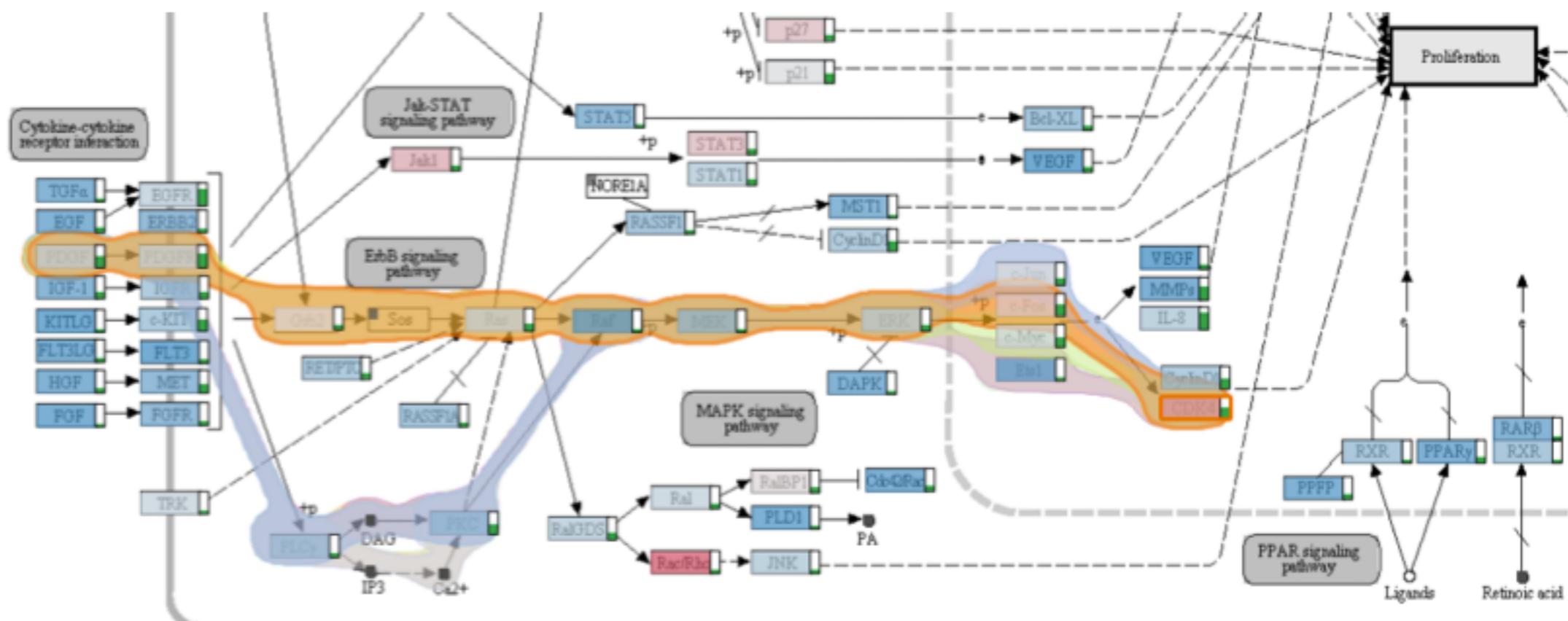
(d)



**(a)**

**(b)**

# Interactions: And Multivariate Data!



# Interactions: And Multivariate Data!



# Exploration of Heterogeneous Data in Network Context

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enRoute

Dynamic Path Extraction from Biological Pathway Maps  
for In-Depth Experimental Data Analysis

Christian Partl<sup>1</sup>, Alexander Lex<sup>1</sup>, Marc Streit<sup>2</sup>,  
Denis Kalkofen<sup>1</sup>, Karl Kashofer<sup>3</sup>, Dieter Schmalstieg<sup>1</sup>

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- 1 Graz University of Technology, Austria
- 2 Johannes Kepler University Linz, Austria
- 3 Medical University of Graz, Austria

