An Introduction to Visualization



J Pollock

Adam A Miller

CIERA/Adler Planetarium

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What is Visualization?

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Curse of dimensionality

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The curse of dimensionality refers to various phenomena that arise when analyzing and organizing data in high-dimensional spaces (often with hundreds or thousands of dimensions) that do not occur in low-dimensional settings such as the three-dimensional physical space of everyday experience. The expression was coined by Richard E. Bellman when considering problems in dynamic optimization.^{[1][2]}

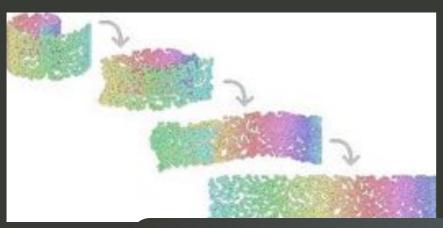
There are multiple phenomena referred to by this name in domains such as numerical analysis, sampling, combinatorics, machine learning, data mining, and databases. The common theme of these problems is that when the dimensionality increases, the volume of the space increases so fast that the available data become sparse. This sparsity is problematic for any method that requires statistical significance. In order to obtain a statistically sound and reliable result, the amount of data needed to support the result often grows exponentially with the dimensionality. Also, organizing and searching data often relies on detecting areas where objects form groups with similar properties; in high dimensional data, however, all objects appear to be sparse and dissimilar in many ways, which prevents common data organization strategies from being efficient.

What is Visualization?

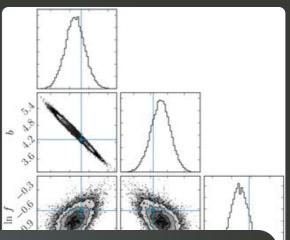
Related to several topics

Dimensionality Reduction

Data Exploration

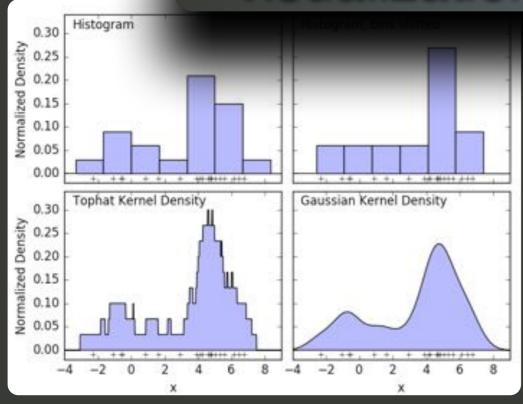


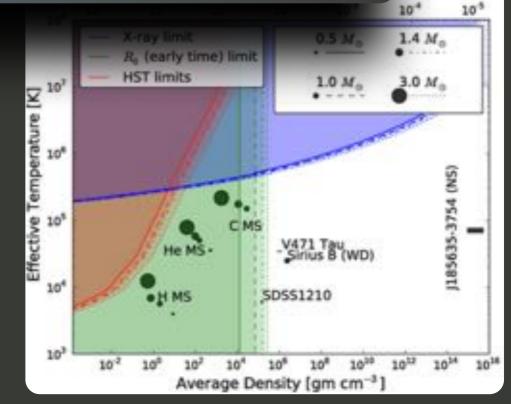
Dens



In the era of large-D data sets visualization is an *essential* tool

D. Foreman-Mackey



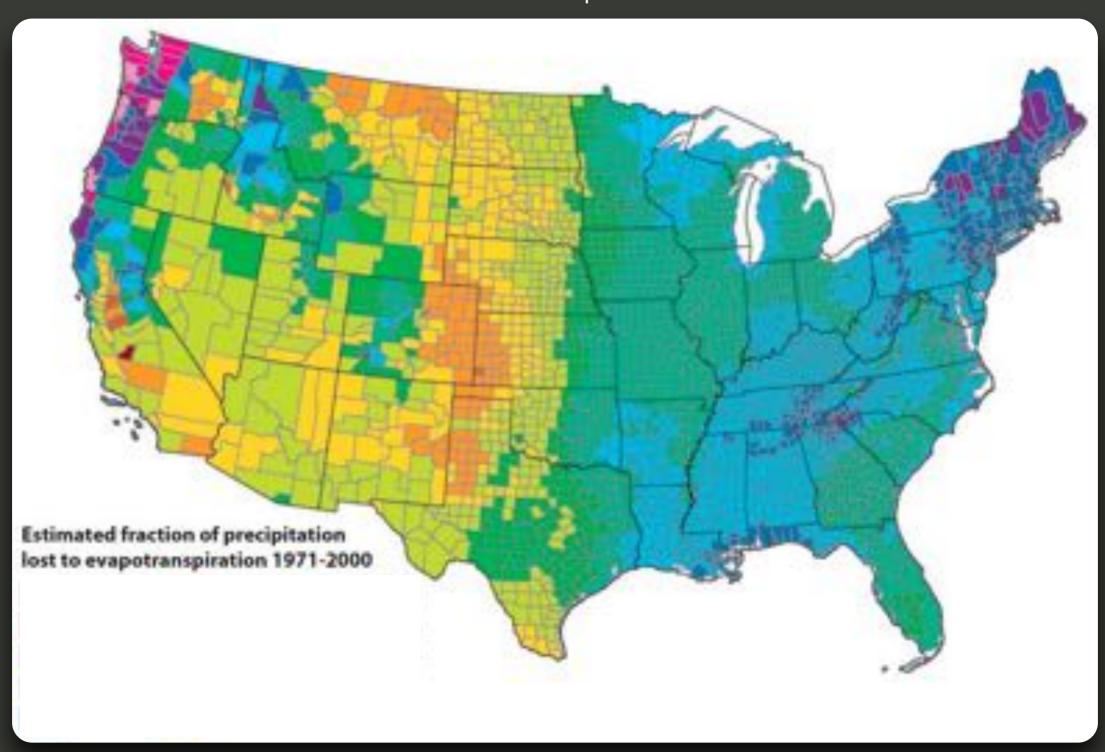


credit: sklearn

Bloom+12

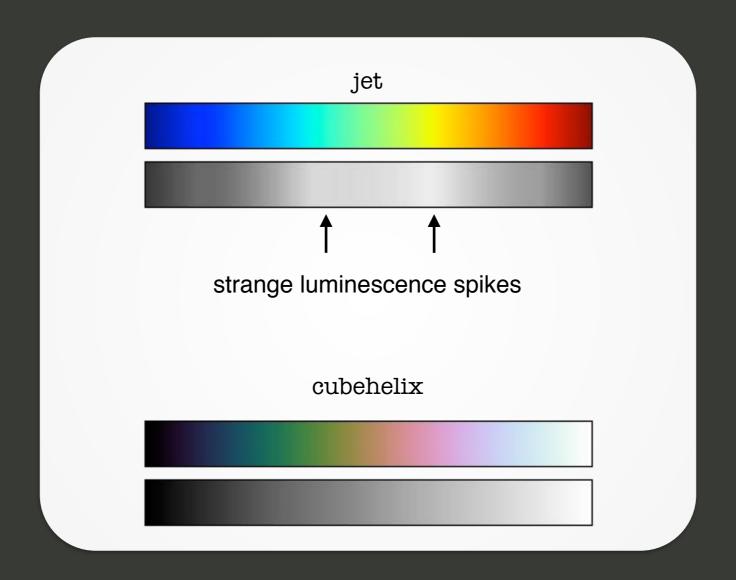
Choice of color is essential

Rainbow colormaps are EVIL



Choice of color is essential

Rainbow colormaps are EVIL

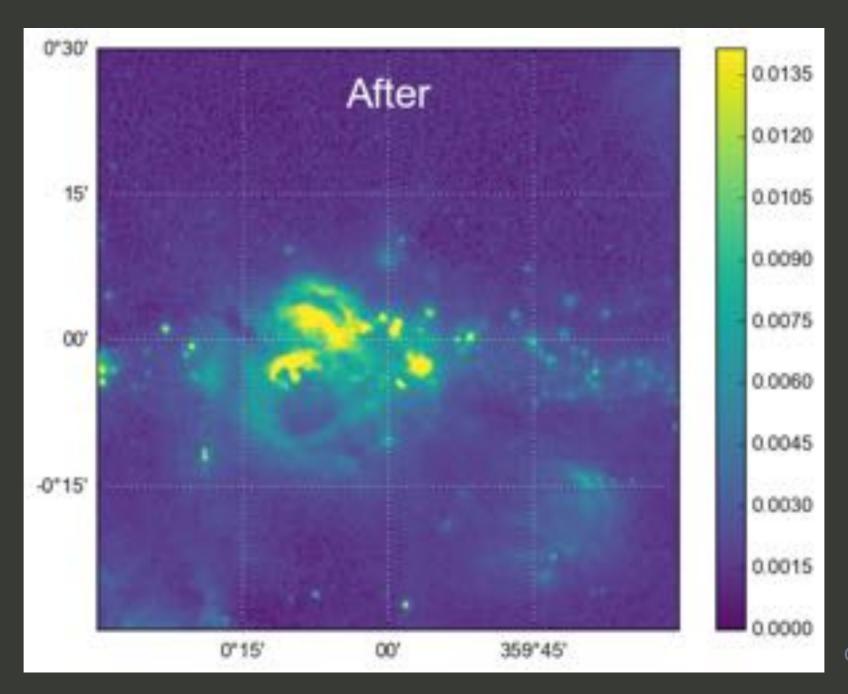


Choice of color is essential

Rainbow colormaps are EVIL

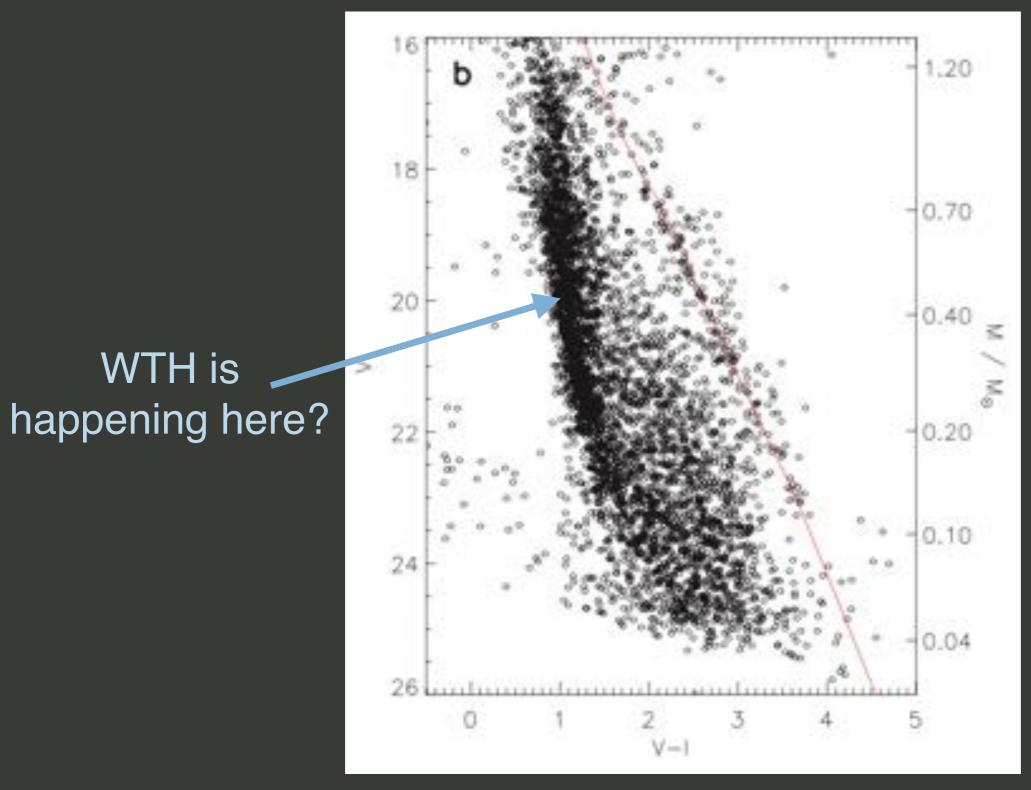
Jet (rainbow) used to be matplotlib default!

Now - viridis



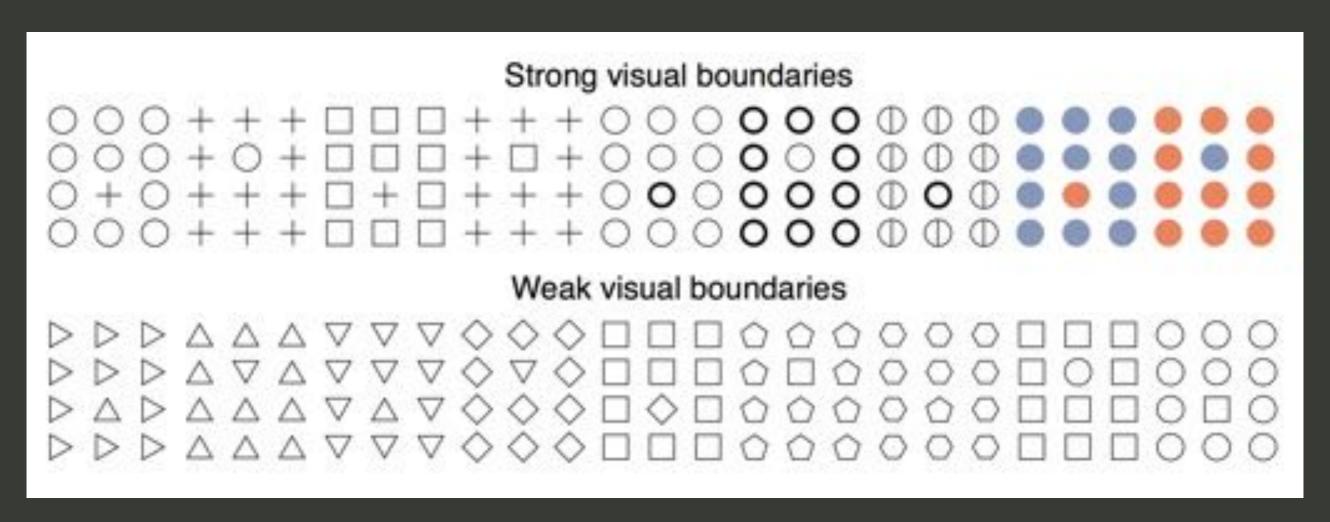
credit: T. Robitaille

Too many points hide the truth



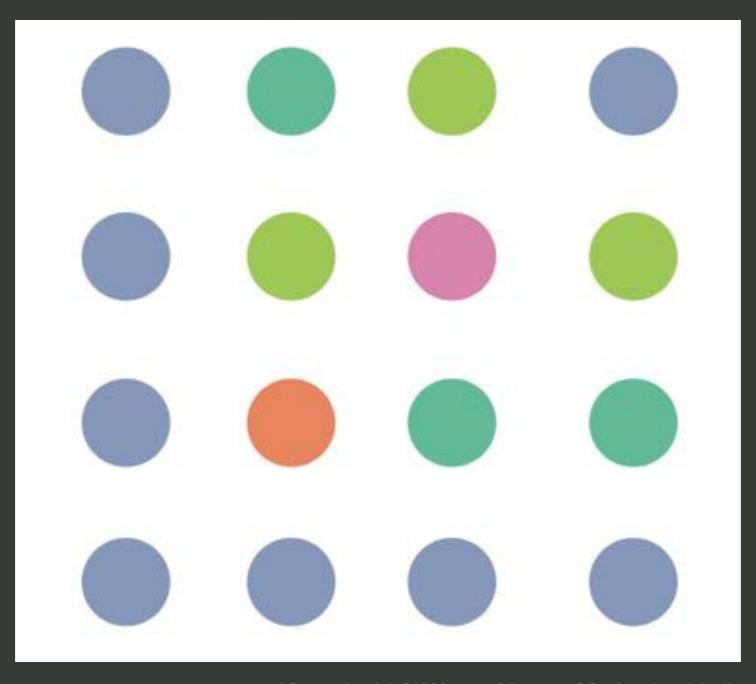
Visualization Considerations

Choose strong visual boundaries



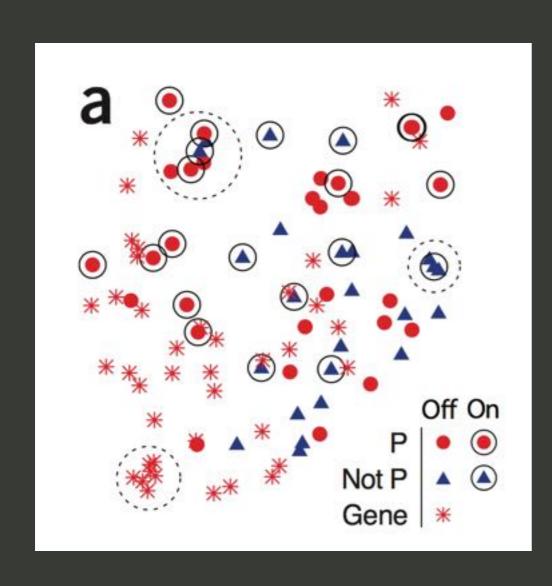
Visualization Considerations

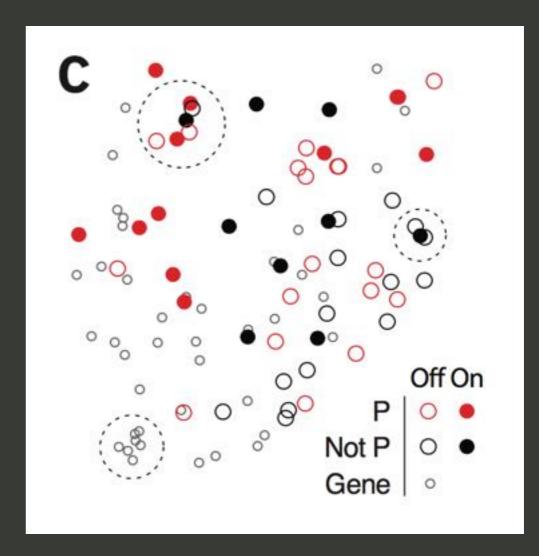
Use color judiciously



Visualization Considerations

Represent data hierarchies





Krzywinski & Wong, Nature Methods, 2013