

Exploratory Data Analysis

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CS 448B: Visualization
Fall 2021

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The Rise of Statistics (1900-1950s)

Rise of **formal methods** in statistics and social science — Fisher, Pearson, ...

Little innovation in graphical methods

A period of **application** and **popularization**

Graphical methods enter textbooks, curricula, and **mainstream use**

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An inset image of the same black and white photograph of John W. Tukey from the previous slide, showing him seated at his desk in the control room. To the right of the inset, there is a dark text box containing the following text:

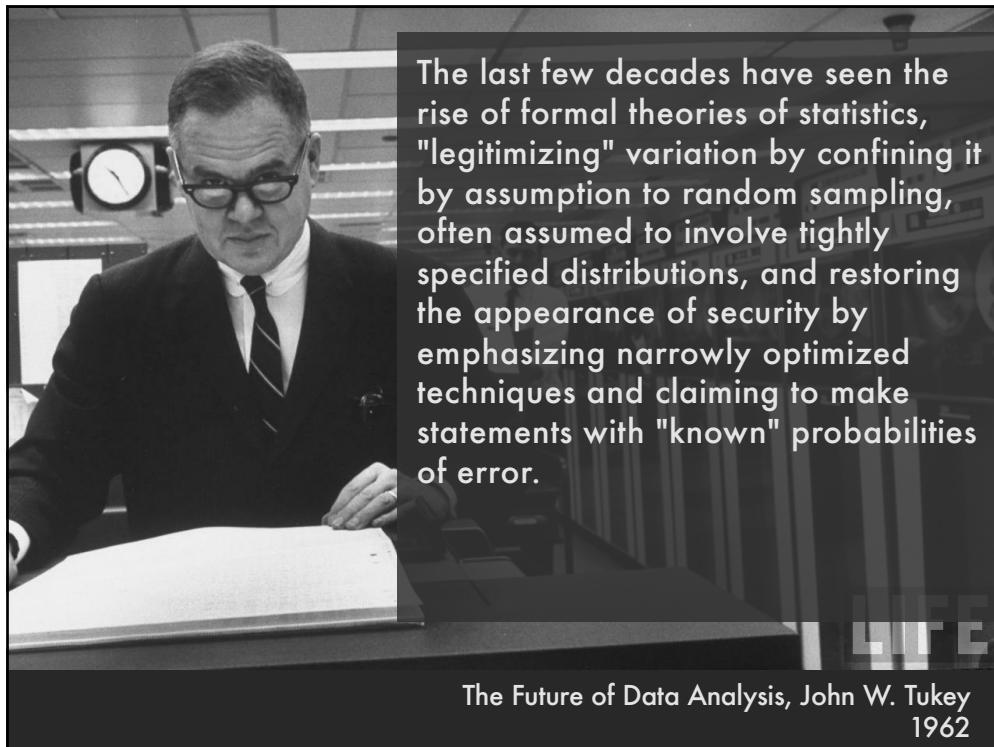
Four major influences act on data analysis today:

- 1. Formal theories of statistics**
- 2. Accelerating developments in computers and display devices**
- 3. More and larger bodies of data**
- 4. Emphasis on quantification in many disciplines**

The word "LIFE" is printed in the bottom right corner of the inset.

**The Future of Data Analysis, John W. Tukey
1962**

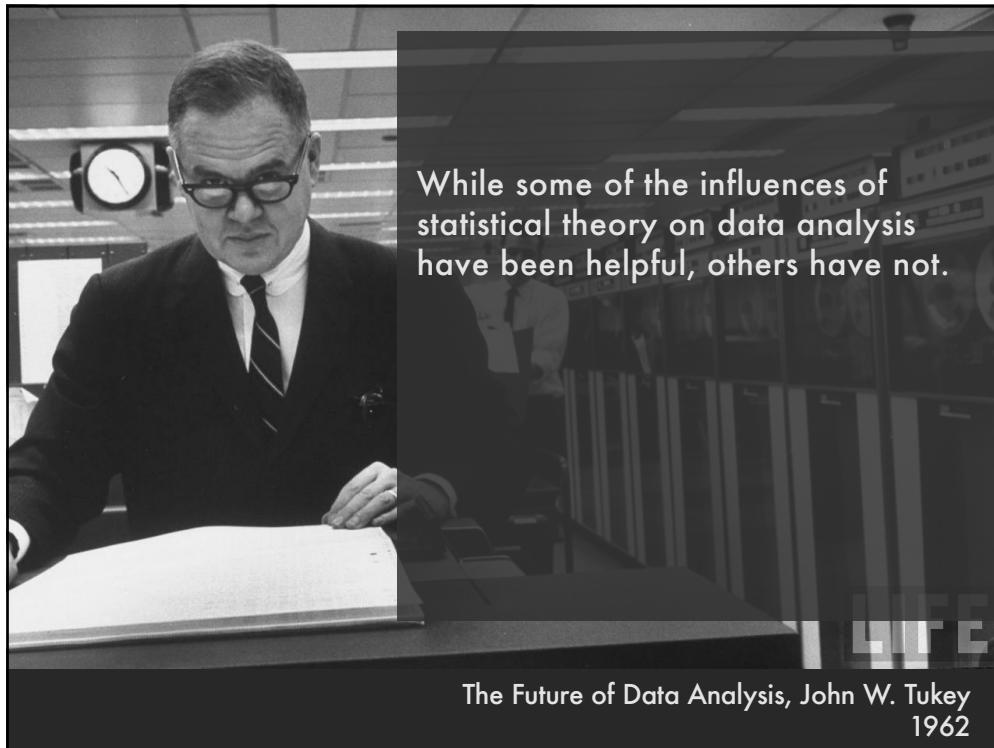
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The last few decades have seen the rise of formal theories of statistics, "legitimizing" variation by confining it by assumption to random sampling, often assumed to involve tightly specified distributions, and restoring the appearance of security by emphasizing narrowly optimized techniques and claiming to make statements with "known" probabilities of error.

The Future of Data Analysis, John W. Tukey
1962

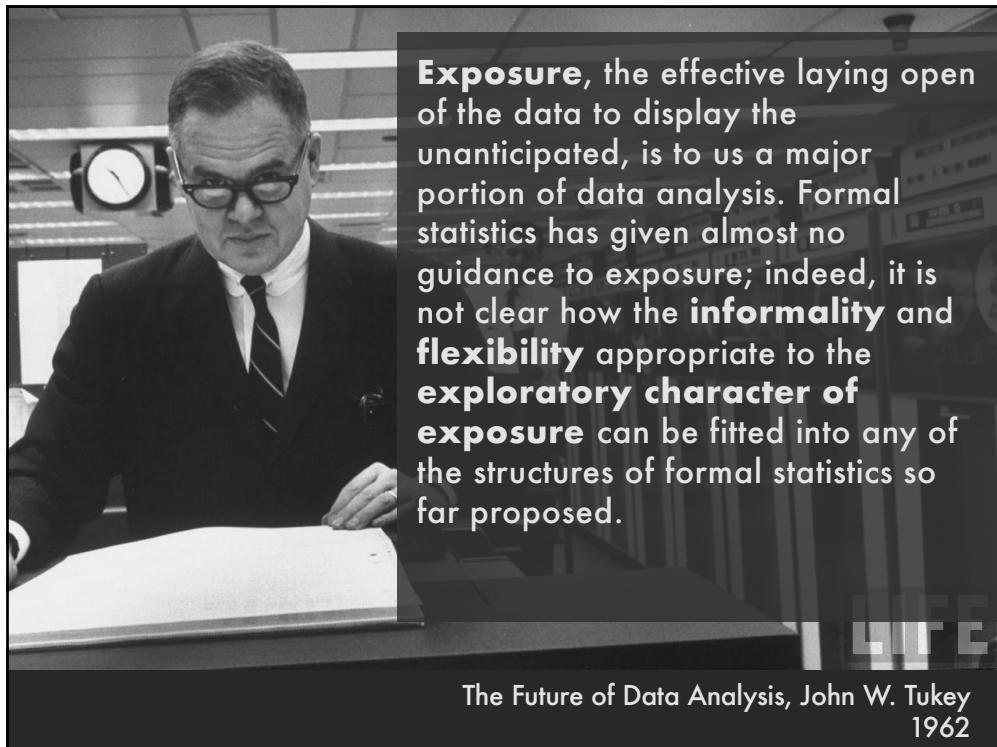
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While some of the influences of statistical theory on data analysis have been helpful, others have not.

The Future of Data Analysis, John W. Tukey
1962

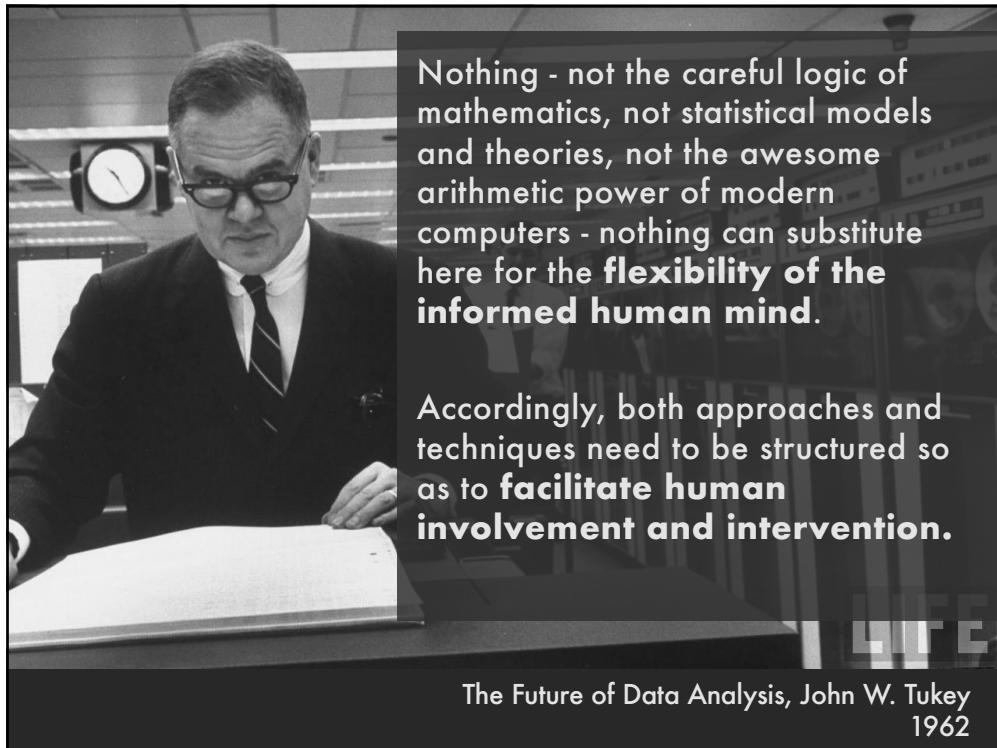
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Exposure, the effective laying open of the data to display the unanticipated, is to us a major portion of data analysis. Formal statistics has given almost no guidance to exposure; indeed, it is not clear how the **informality** and **flexibility** appropriate to the **exploratory character of exposure** can be fitted into any of the structures of formal statistics so far proposed.

The Future of Data Analysis, John W. Tukey
1962

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Nothing - not the careful logic of mathematics, not statistical models and theories, not the awesome arithmetic power of modern computers - nothing can substitute here for the **flexibility of the informed human mind**.

Accordingly, both approaches and techniques need to be structured so as to **facilitate human involvement and intervention**.

The Future of Data Analysis, John W. Tukey
1962

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Topics

Data Wrangling
Effectiveness of antibiotics
Intro to Tableau

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Data Wrangling

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Reported crime in Alabama

Year	Population	Property crime rate	Burglary rate	Larceny-theft rate	Motor vehicle theft rate
2004	4525327	4029.3	987	2732.4	309.9
2005	4548327	3900	955.8	2656	289
2006	4599030	3937	968.9	2645.1	322.9
2007	4627851	3974.9	980.2	2687	307.7
2008	4661900	4081.9	1080.7	2712.6	288.6

Reported crime in Alaska

Year	Population	Property crime rate	Burglary rate	Larceny-theft rate	Motor vehicle theft rate
2004	657755	3370.9	573.6	2456.7	340.6
2005	663253	3615	622.8	2601	391
2006	670053	3582	615.2	2588.5	378.3
2007	683478	3373.9	538.9	2480	355.1
2008	686293	2928.3	470.9	2219.9	237.5

Reported crime in Arizona

Year	Population	Property crime rate	Burglary rate	Larceny-theft rate	Motor vehicle theft rate
2004	5739879	5073.3	991	3118.7	963.5
2005	5953007	4827	946.2	2958	922
2006	6166318	4741.6	953	2874.1	914.4
2007	6338755	4502.6	935.4	2780.5	786.7
2008	6500180	4087.3	894.2	2605.3	587.8

Reported crime in Arkansas

Year	Population	Property crime rate	Burglary rate	Larceny-theft rate	Motor vehicle theft rate
2004	2750000	4033.1	1096.4	2699.7	237
2005	2775708	4068	1085.1	2720	262
2006	2810872	4021.6	1154.4	2596.7	270.4
2007	2834797	3945.5	1124.4	2574.6	246.5
2008	2855390	3843.7	1182.7	2433.4	227.6

Reported crime in California

Year	Population	Property crime rate	Burglary rate	Larceny-theft rate	Motor vehicle theft rate
2004	35842038	3423.9	686.1	2033.1	704.8
2005	36154147	3321	692.9	1915	712
2006	36457549	3175.2	676.9	1831.5	666.8
2007	36553215	3032.6	648.4	1784.1	600.2
2008	36756666	2940.3	646.8	1769.8	523.8

Reported crime in Colorado

Year	Population	Property crime rate	Burglary rate	Larceny-theft rate	Motor vehicle theft rate
2004	4601821	3918.5	717.3	2679.5	521.6

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DataWrangler

Transform Script		Import	Export
Split data repeatedly on newline into rows			
Split split repeatedly on '			
Promote row 0 to header			
Delete empty rows			
Text	Column	Rows	Table
Extract from Year after 'in'			
Extract from Year after ' in '			
Cut from Year after ' in '			
Cut from Year after ' in '			
Split Year after 'in'			
Split Year after ' in '			
10 Reported crime in Alabama	Year	extract	# Property_crime_rate
11 2004			4029.3
12 2005			3900
13 2006			3937
14 2007			3974.9
15 2008			4081.9
16 Reported crime in Alaska	Year	extract	# Property_crime_rate
17 2004			3370.9
18 2005			3615
19 2006			3582
20 2007			3373.9
21 2008			2928.3
22 Reported crime in Arizona	Year	extract	# Property_crime_rate
23 2004			5073.3
24 2005			4827
25 2006			4741.6
26 2007			4502.6
27 2008			4087.3
28 Reported crime in Arkansas	Year	extract	# Property_crime_rate
29 2004			4033.1
30 2005			4068
31 2006			4021.6
32 2007			3945.5
33 2008			3843.7
34 Reported crime in California	Year	extract	# Property_crime_rate
35 2004			3423.9
36 2005			3321
37 2006			3175.2
38 2007			3032.6
39 2008			2940.3
40 Reported crime in Colorado	Year	extract	# Property_crime_rate

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Data “Wrangling”

One often needs to manipulate data prior to analysis. Tasks include reformatting, cleaning, quality assessment, and integration

Some approaches:

Writing custom scripts

Manual manipulation in spreadsheets

Trifacta Wrangler: <http://trifacta.com/products/wrangler/>

Open Refine: <http://openrefine.org>

Arquero.js: <https://observablehq.com/@uwdata/introducing-arquero>

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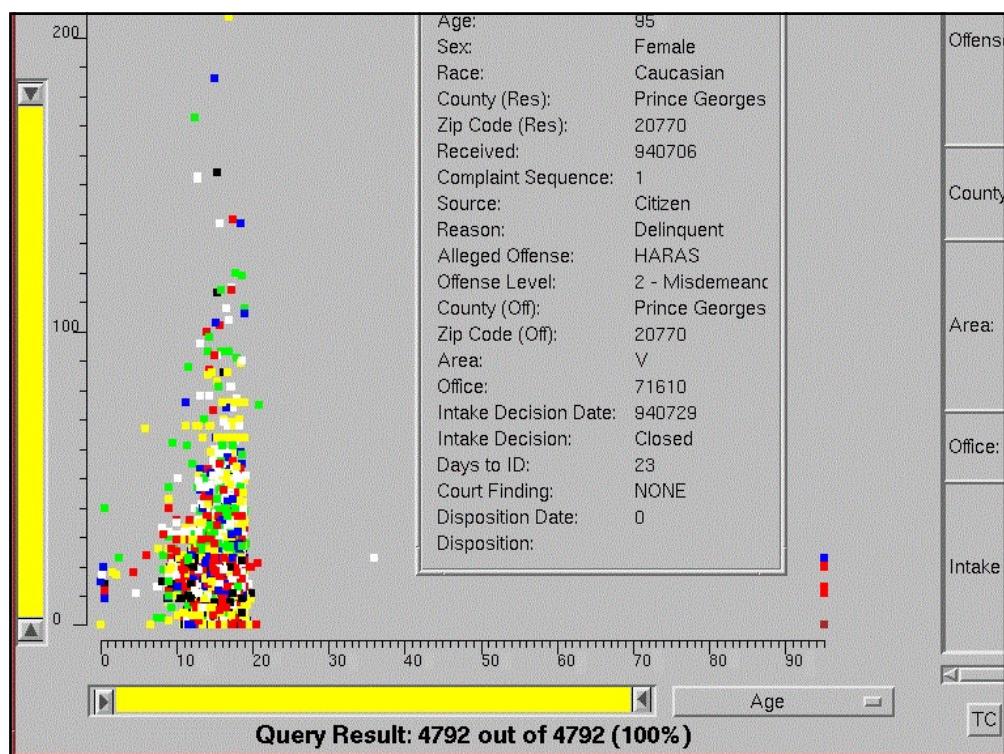
How to gauge the quality of a visualization?

“The first sign that a visualization is good is that it shows you a problem in your data...

...every successful visualization that I've been involved with has had this stage where you realize, "Oh my God, this data is not what I thought it would be!" So already, you've discovered something.”

- Martin Wattenberg

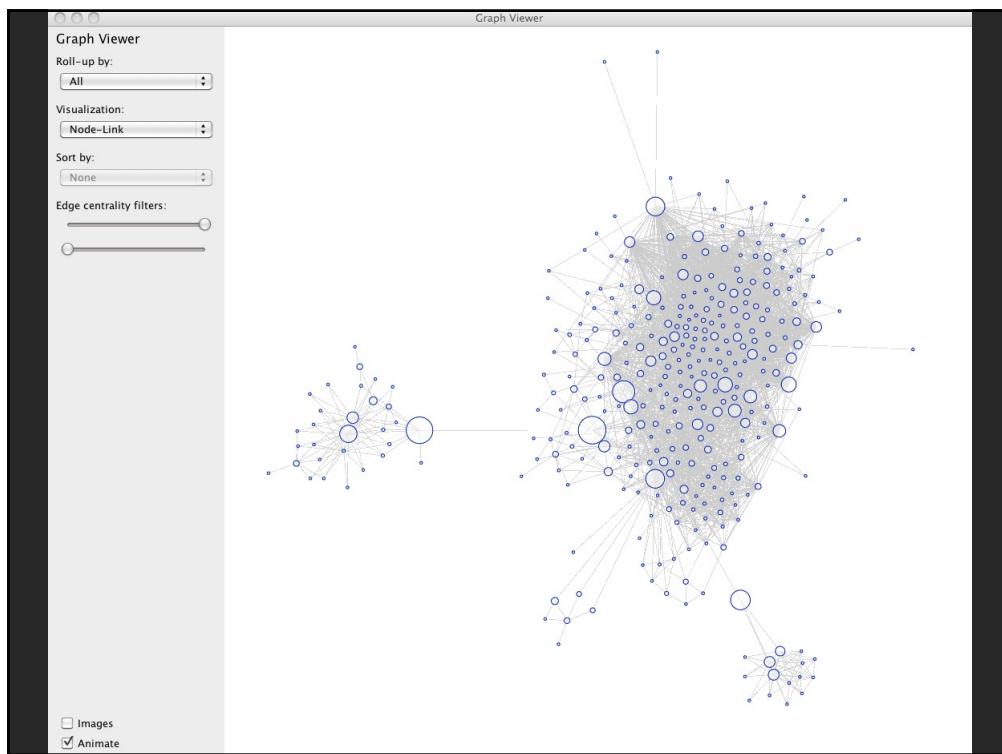
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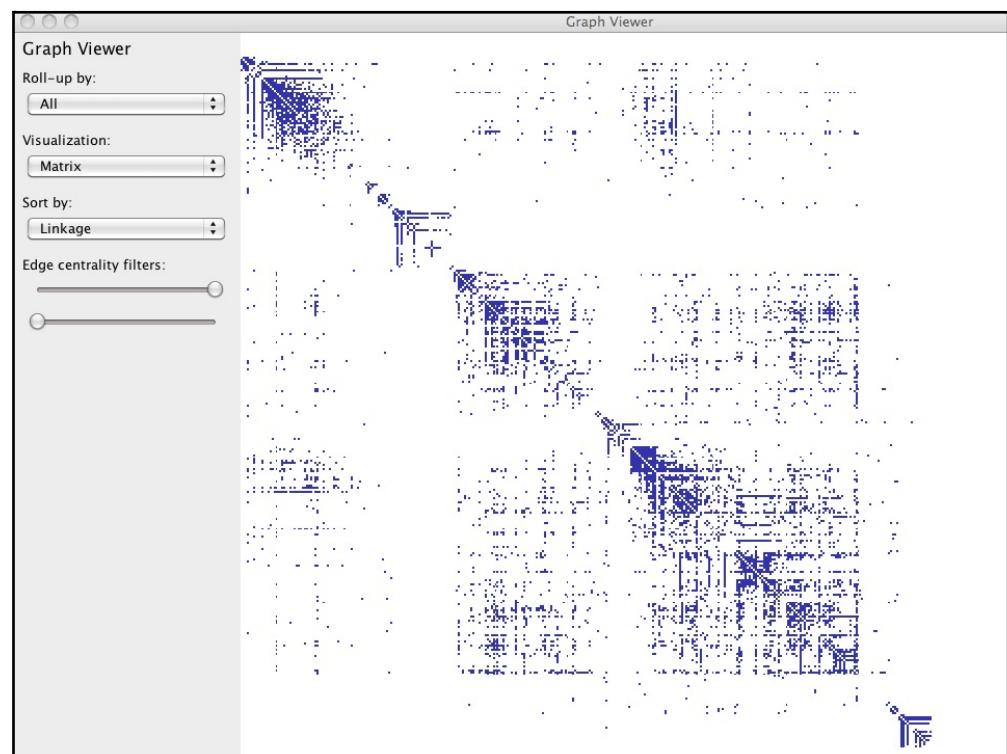
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The screenshot shows Bill Gates' Facebook profile page. At the top, the navigation bar includes Profile, edit, Friends, Networks, Inbox, home, account, privacy, and logout. Bill's profile picture is displayed, and his status message reads: "is glad he finally joined facebook and hopes you will too!! :)" updated 6 minutes ago. Below the profile picture is a "Mini-Feed" section titled "Displaying 15 stories". One story from Bill Gates is shown, noting his joining of Facebook and mentioning Mark Zuckerberg. The "Friends" section lists Melinda Gates, Steve Ballmer, Mark Zuckerberg, William Randolph, and Bono. A status update from Bill Gates discusses his experience with social networking. Another status update from Bill Gates mentions his friendship with Mark Zuckerberg. A third status update from Bill Gates discusses his involvement with Save the World Now through Creative Capitalism.

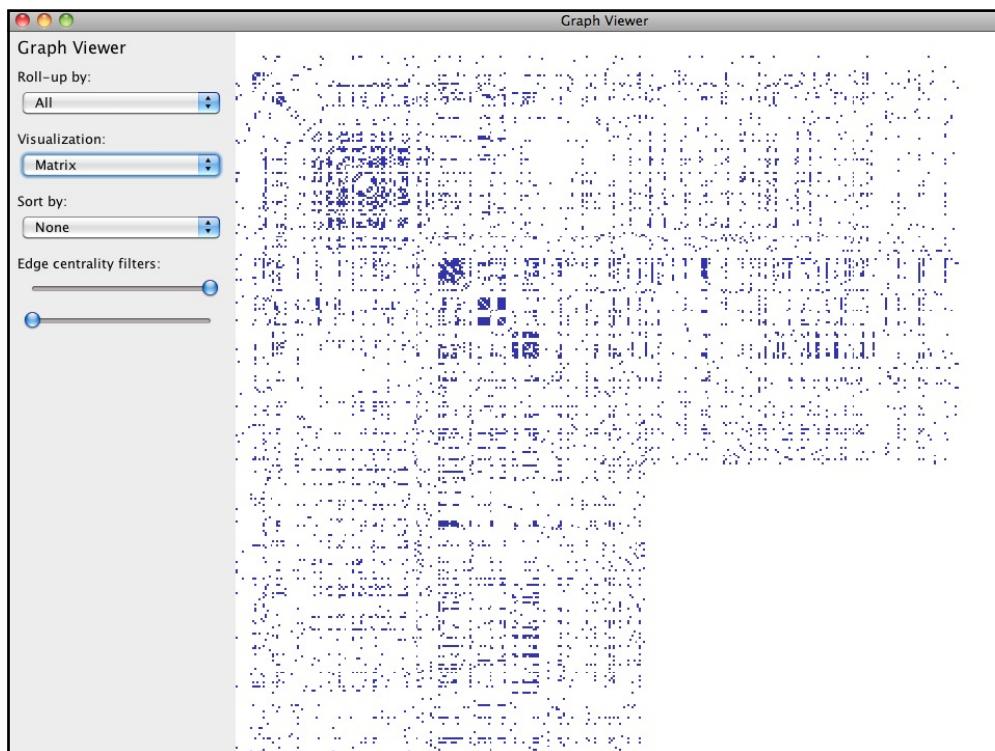
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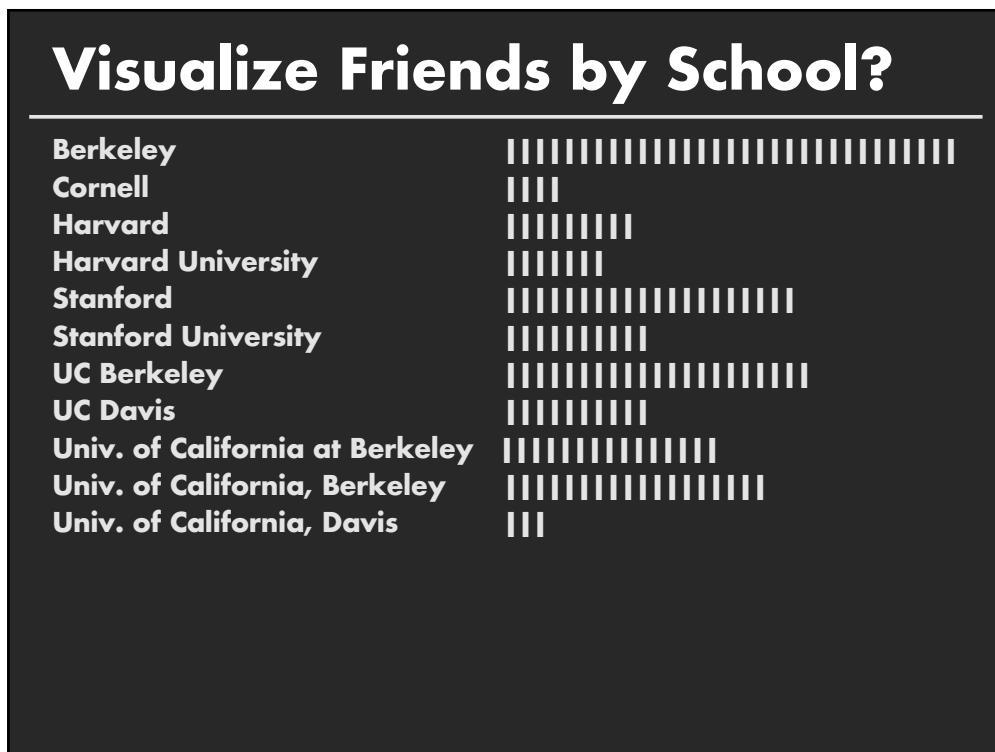
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Data Quality Hurdles

Missing Data

no measurements, redacted, ...?

Erroneous Values

misspelling, outliers, ...?

Type Conversion

e.g., zip code to lat-lon

Entity Resolution

diff. values for the same thing?

Data Integration

effort/errors when combining data

LESSON: Anticipate problems with your data.
Many research problems around these issues!

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**Analysis Example:
Motion Pictures Data**

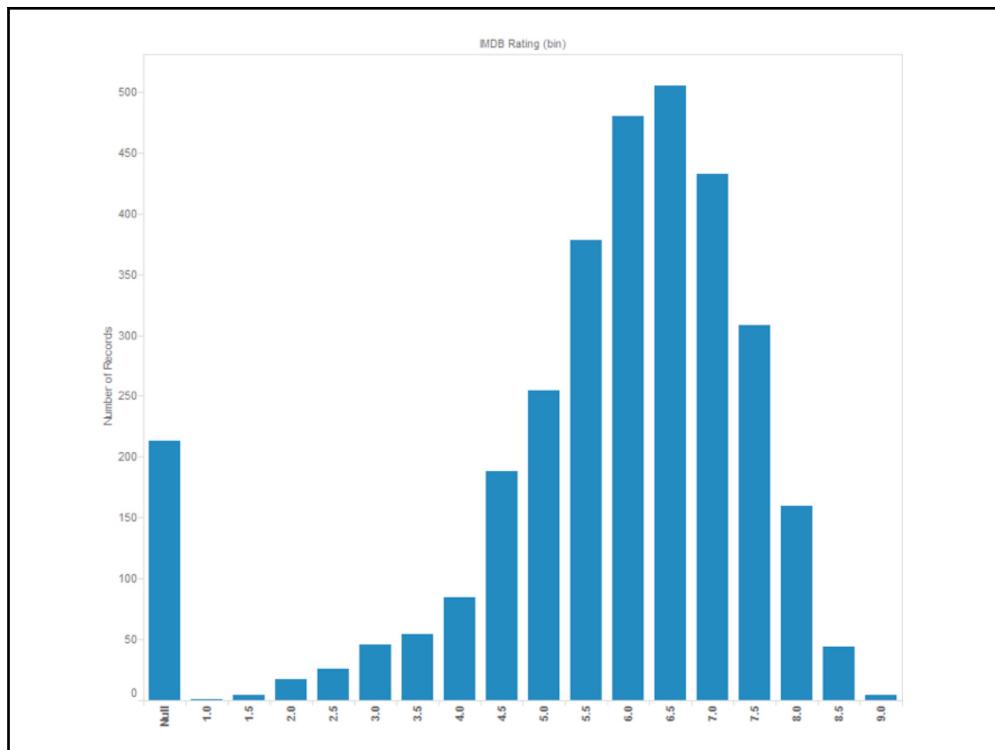
24

11

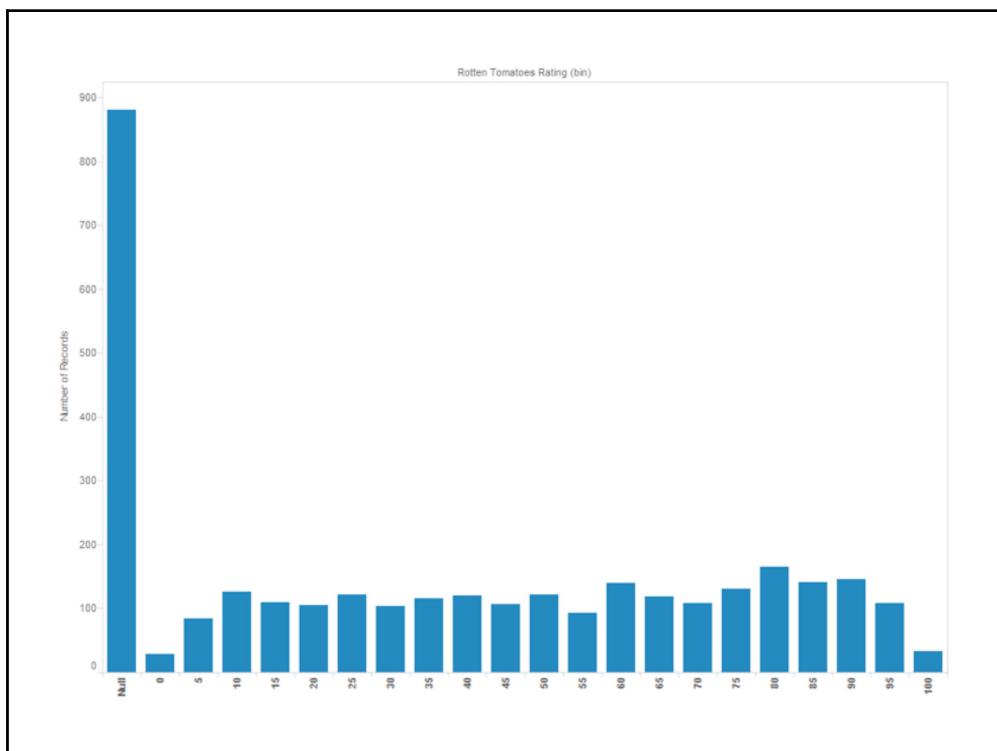
Motion Pictures Data

Title	String (N)
IMDB Rating	Number (Q)
Rotten Tomatoes Rating	Number (Q)
MPAA Rating	String (O)
Release Date	Date (T)

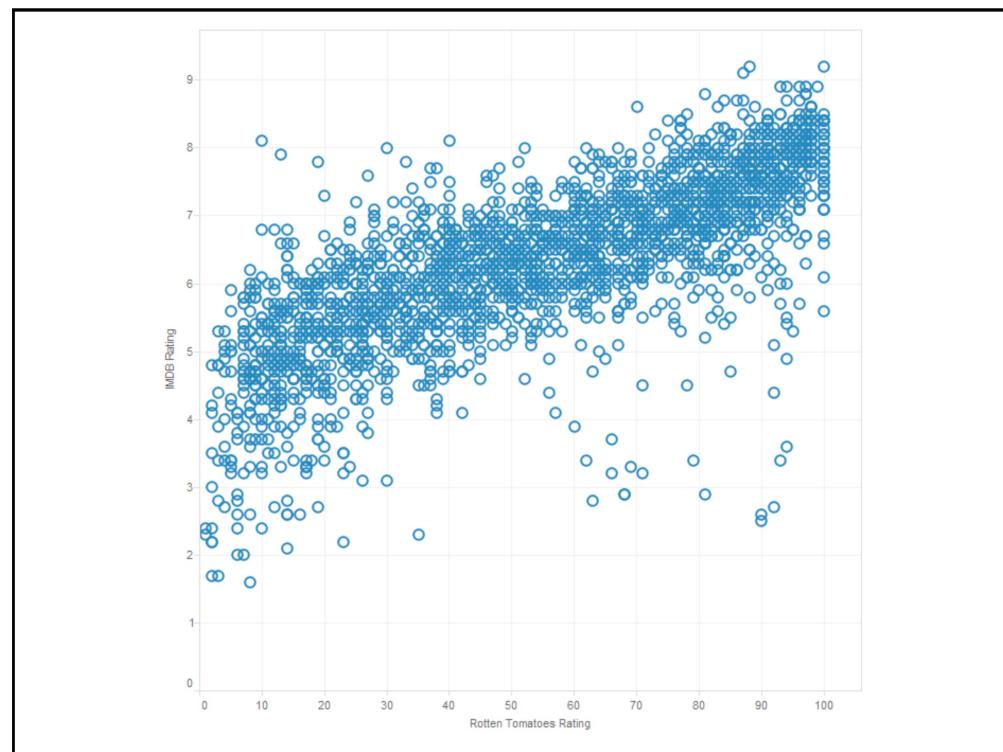
25



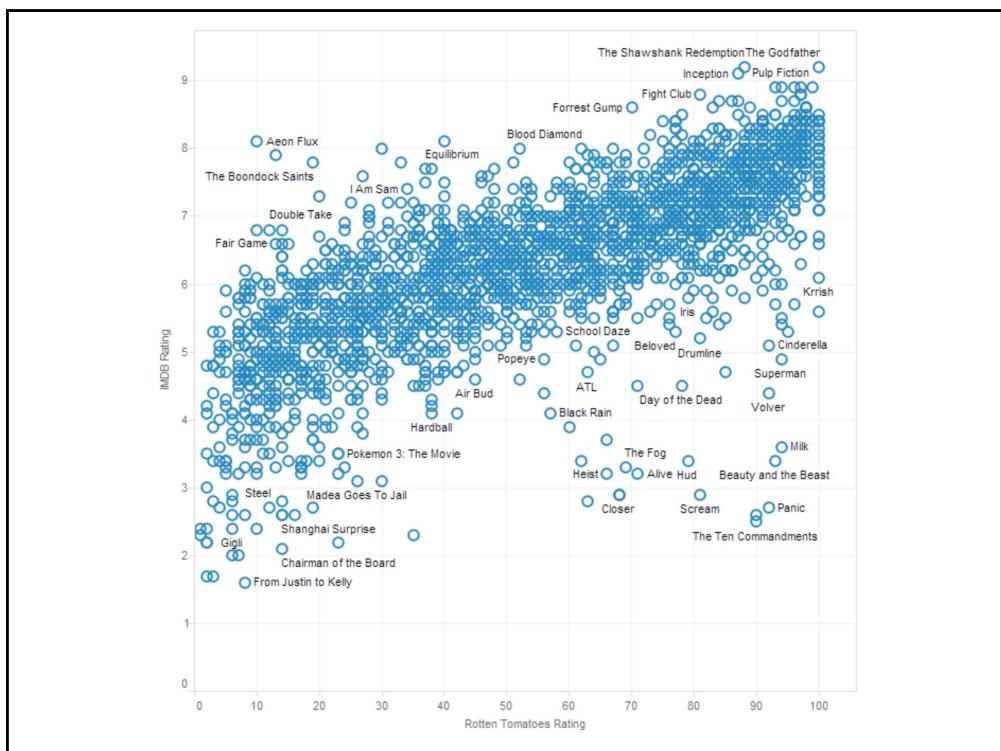
26



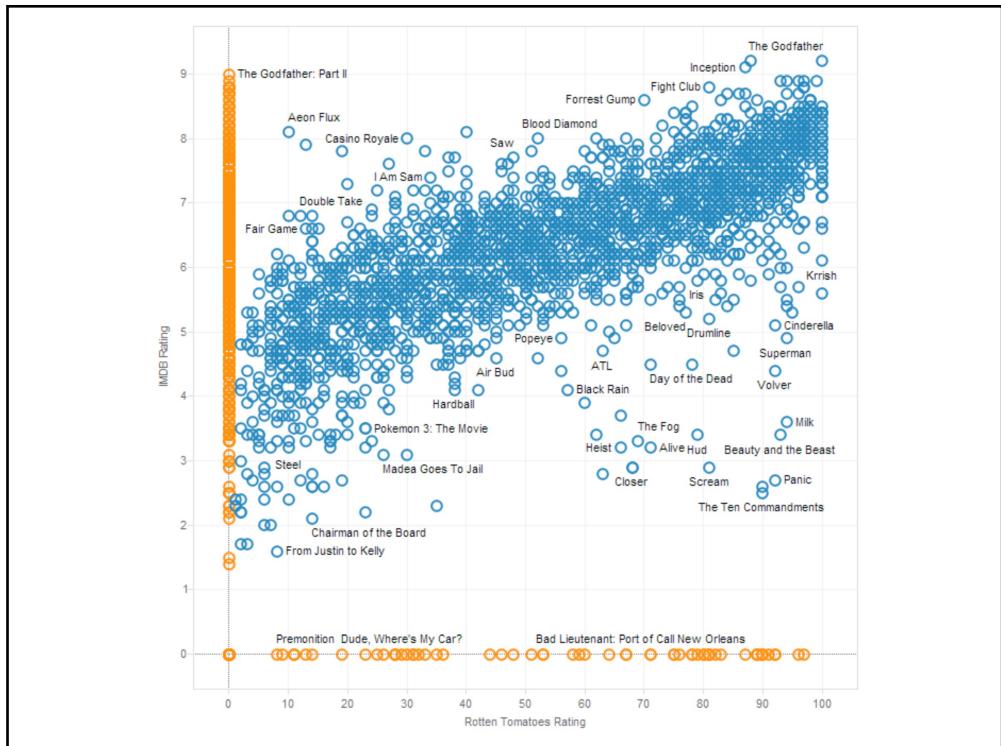
27



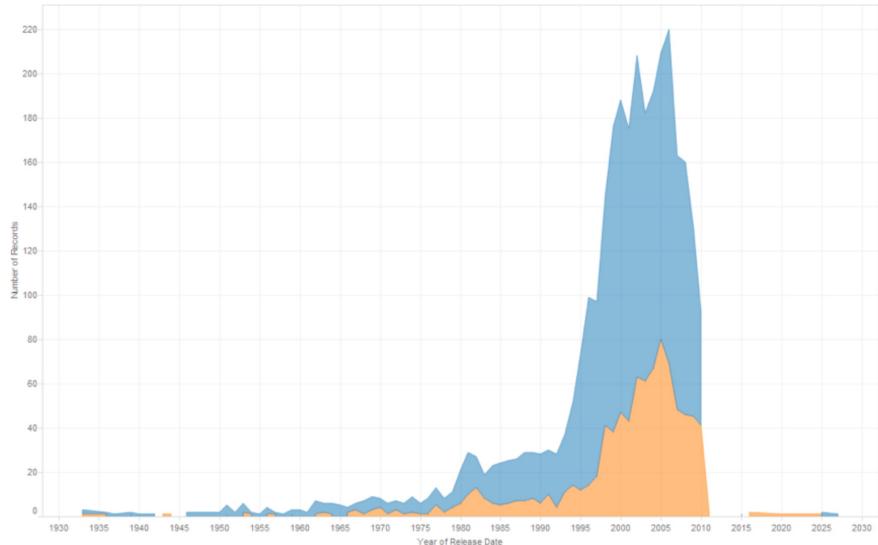
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LESSON: Exercise Skepticism

Check data quality and your assumptions

**Start with univariate summaries, then
consider relationships between variables**

Avoid premature fixation!

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Announcements

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A2: Exploratory Data Analysis

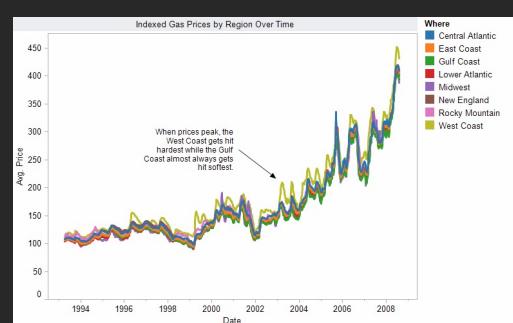
Use **Tableau** or **Vega-Lite** to formulate & answer questions

First steps

- Step 1: Pick domain & data
- Step 2: Pose questions
- Step 3: Profile data
- Iterate as needed

Create visualizations

See different views of data
Refine questions



Author a report

Screenshots of most insightful views (8+)
Include titles and captions for each view

Due before class on Oct 11, 2021

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Analysis Example: Effectiveness of Antibiotics

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Antibiotic Effectiveness: The Data

Genus of Bacteria

String

Species of Bacteria

String

Antibiotic Applied

String

Gram-Staining

Pos / Neg

Min. Inhibitory Concent. (g)

Number

Collected prior to 1951

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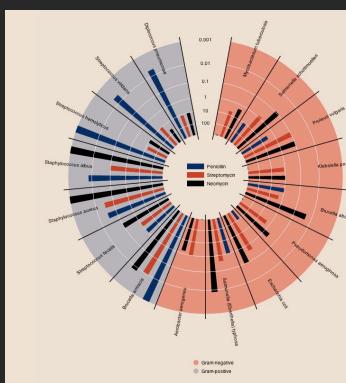
What questions might we ask?

Table 1: Burtin's data.

Bacteria		Antibiotic		
	Penicillin	Streptomycin	Neomycin	Gram Staining
<i>Aerobacter aerogenes</i>	870	1	1.6	negative
<i>Brucella abortus</i>	1	2	0.02	negative
<i>Brucella anthracis</i>	0.001	0.01	0.007	positive
<i>Diplococcus pneumoniae</i>	0.005	11	10	positive
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	100	0.4	0.1	negative
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	850	1.2	1	negative
<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i>	800	5	2	negative
<i>Proteus vulgaris</i>	3	0.1	0.1	negative
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	850	2	0.4	negative
<i>Salmonella (Eberthella) typhosa</i>	1	0.4	0.008	negative
<i>Salmonella schottmuelleri</i>	10	0.8	0.09	negative
<i>Staphylococcus albus</i>	0.007	0.1	0.001	positive
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	0.03	0.03	0.001	positive
<i>Streptococcus fecalis</i>	1	1	0.1	positive
<i>Streptococcus hemolyticus</i>	0.001	14	10	positive
<i>Streptococcus viridans</i>	0.005	10	40	positive

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Will Burtin, 1951

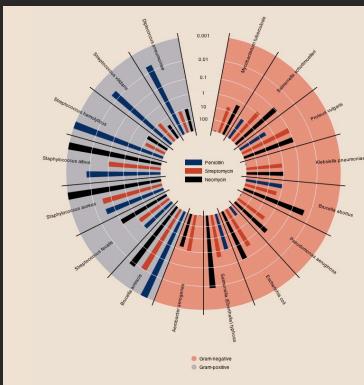


Bacteria	Penicillin	Streptomycin	Neomycin	Gram stain
<i>Aerobacter aerogenes</i>	870	1	1.6	-
<i>Brucella abortus</i>	1	2	0.02	-
<i>Bacillus anthracis</i>	0.001	0.01	0.007	+
<i>Diplococcus pneumoniae</i>	0.005	11	10	+
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	100	0.4	0.1	-
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	850	1.2	1	-
<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i>	800	5	2	-
<i>Proteus vulgaris</i>	3	0.1	0.1	-
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	850	2	0.4	-
<i>Salmonella (Eberthella) typhosa</i>	1	0.4	0.008	-
<i>Salmonella schottmuelleri</i>	10	0.8	0.09	-
<i>Staphylococcus albus</i>	0.007	0.1	0.001	+
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	0.03	0.03	0.001	+
<i>Streptococcus fecalis</i>	1	1	0.1	+
<i>Streptococcus hemolyticus</i>	0.001	14	10	+
<i>Streptococcus viridans</i>	0.005	10	40	+

How do the drugs compare?

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Will Burtin, 1951



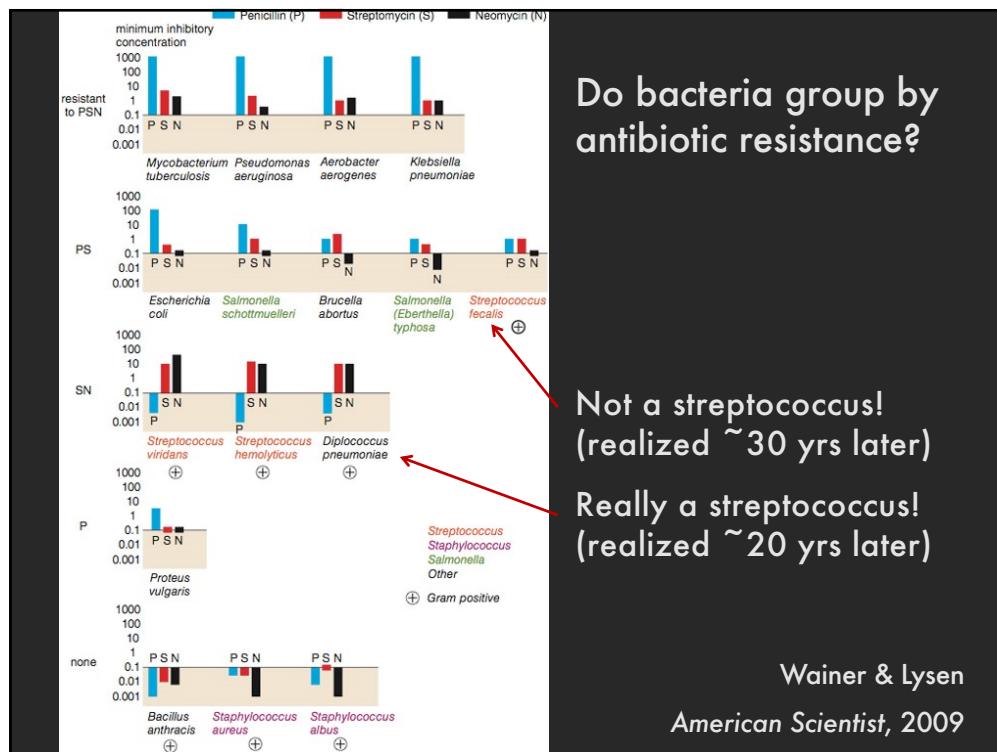
Bacteria	Penicillin	Antibiotic Streptomycin	Neomycin	Gram stain
<i>Aerobacter aerogenes</i>	870	1	1.6	-
<i>Brucella abortus</i>	1	2	0.02	-
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<i>Diplococcus pneumoniae</i>	0.005	11	10	+
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	100	0.4	0.1	-
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	850	1.2	1	-
<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i>	800	5	2	-
<i>Proteus vulgaris</i>	3	0.1	0.1	-
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	850	2	0.4	-
<i>Salmonella (Eberthella) typhosa</i>	1	0.4	0.008	-
<i>Salmonella schottmuelleri</i>	10	0.8	0.09	-
<i>Staphylococcus albus</i>	0.007	0.1	0.001	+
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	0.03	0.03	0.001	+
<i>Streptococcus fecalis</i>	1	1	0.1	+
<i>Streptococcus hemolyticus</i>	0.001	14	10	+
<i>Streptococcus viridans</i>	0.005	10	40	+

Radius: $1/\log(\text{MIC})$

Bar Color: Antibiotic

Background Color: Gram Staining

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Lessons

Exploratory Process

- 1 Construct graphics to address questions**
- 2 Inspect “answer” and assess new questions**
- 3 Repeat!**

Transform the data appropriately (e.g., invert, log)

“Show data variation, not design variation”

-Tufte

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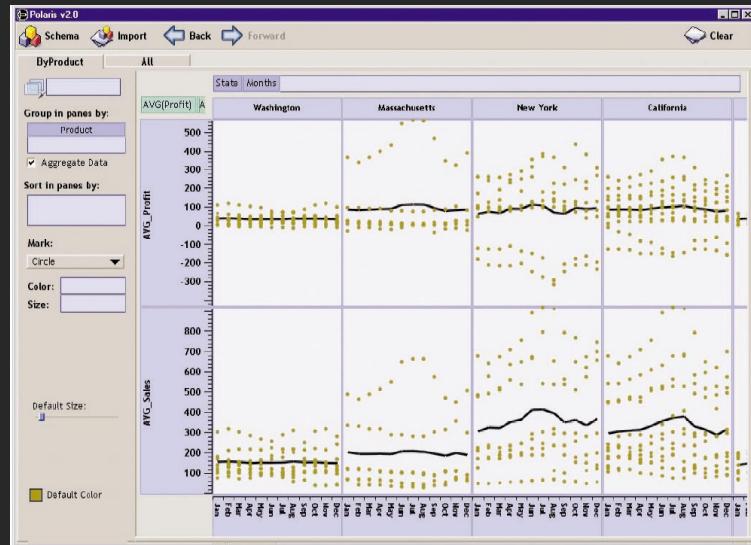
Tableau / Polaris

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Tableau

Research at Stanford: "Polaris" by Stolte, Tang & Hanrahan.



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Tableau

Encodings

Data Display

Data Model

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Polaris/Tableau Approach

Insight: simultaneously specify both database queries and visualization

Choose data, then visualization, not vice versa

Use smart defaults for visual encodings

Can also suggest more encodings upon request
(ShowMe – Like APT)

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Dataset

- **Federal Elections Commission Receipts**
- **Every Congressional Candidate from 1996 to 2002**
- **4 Election Cycles**
- **9216 Candidacies**

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Data Set Schema

- **Year (Qi)**
- **Candidate Code (N)**
- **Candidate Name (N)**
- **Incumbent / Challenger / Open-Seat (N)**
- **Party Code (N) [1=Dem,2=Rep,3=Other]**
- **Party Name (N)**
- **Total Receipts (Qr)**
- **State (N)**
- **District (N)**

- This is a subset of the larger data set available from the FEC, but should be sufficient for the demo

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Hypotheses?

What might we learn from this data?

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Hypotheses?

What might we learn from this data?

- Have receipts increased over time?
- Do democrats or republicans spend more?
- Candidates from which state spend the most money?

Tableau Demo