Slide 6

Map showing the progress of vaccination against COVID-19 in England showing how it varies by region and age. The left-hand graph shows a lot of progress amongst the oldest (though patchy – for example, Suffolk has less than 50% coverage). The right-hand graph shows the statistics for all those eligible for the vaccine (18-years old and over) – nowhere has more than 12%, so there is a long way still to go to get universal coverage.

Slide 9

The dataset comes from Pfizer – it is the screening results of a few thousand compounds against eight biological targets. Each compound is measured against 16 molecular descriptors and the colour coding on the plot gives the number of targets a compound is active against. The very numerous cyan dots are compounds that are not active against any target. In the original visualisation tool, the user can click on a point and is shown the parallel coordinates plot for the nearest 10 compounds – this image shows how the results vary in different parts of the plot.

Slide 10

Data from Internet Movie Database showing all movies connected to Sharon Stone is shown, where actors are represented as grey square nodes and links between them mean appearance in the same movie. The user has navigated by opening up several metanodes, shown as discs, to see structure at many levels of the hierarchy simultaneously; metanode colour encodes the topological structure of the network features it contains, and hexagons indicate metanodes that are still closed. The inset shows the details of the opened-up clique of actors who all appear in the movie Anything but Here, with name labels turned on.

Slide 14

1. Low information density;
2. higher information density, but lose link between position and depth in tree
3. medium information density, retaining property that depth is encoded by position