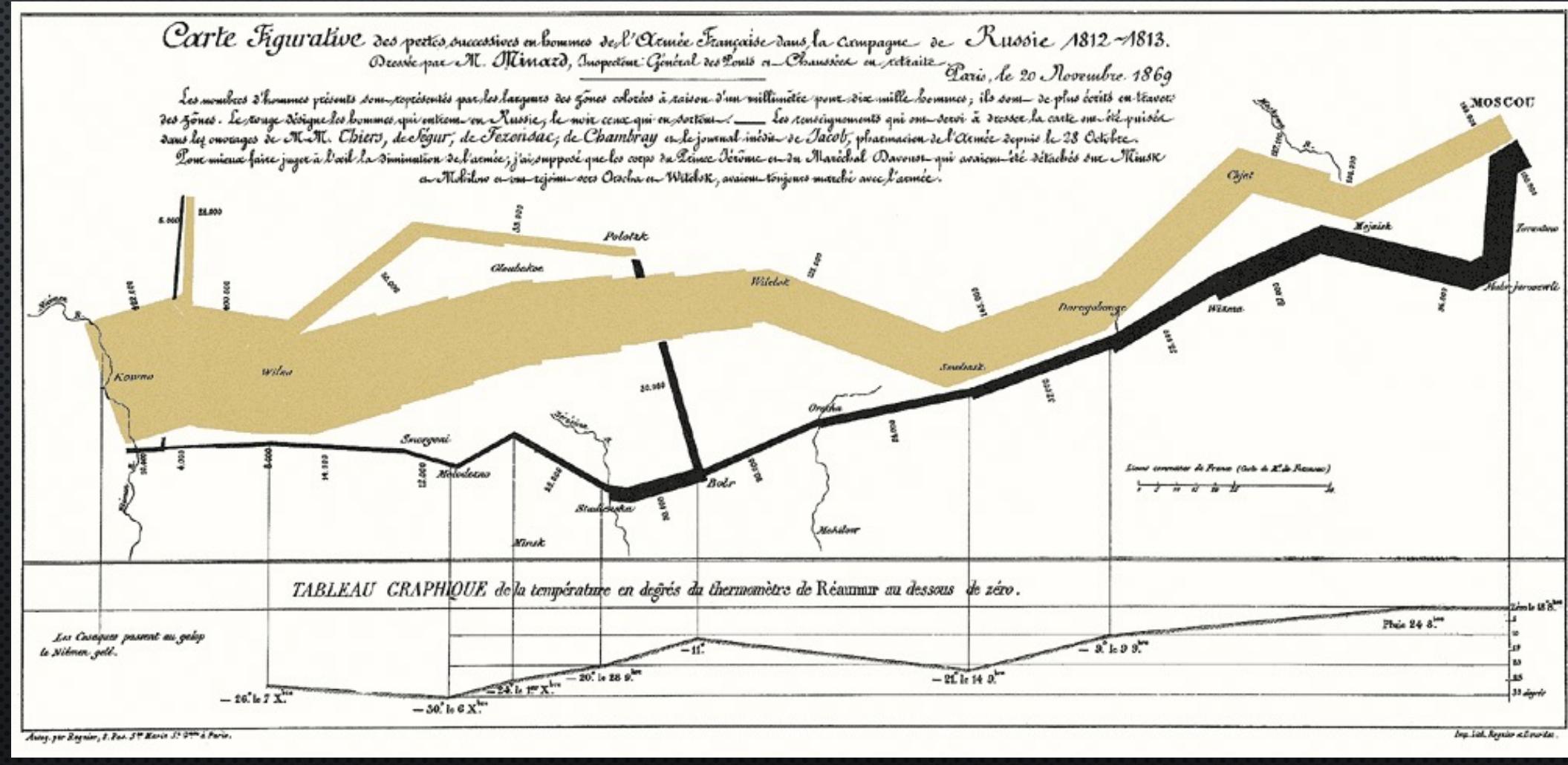


VISUALIZATION: A WHIRLWIND TOUR

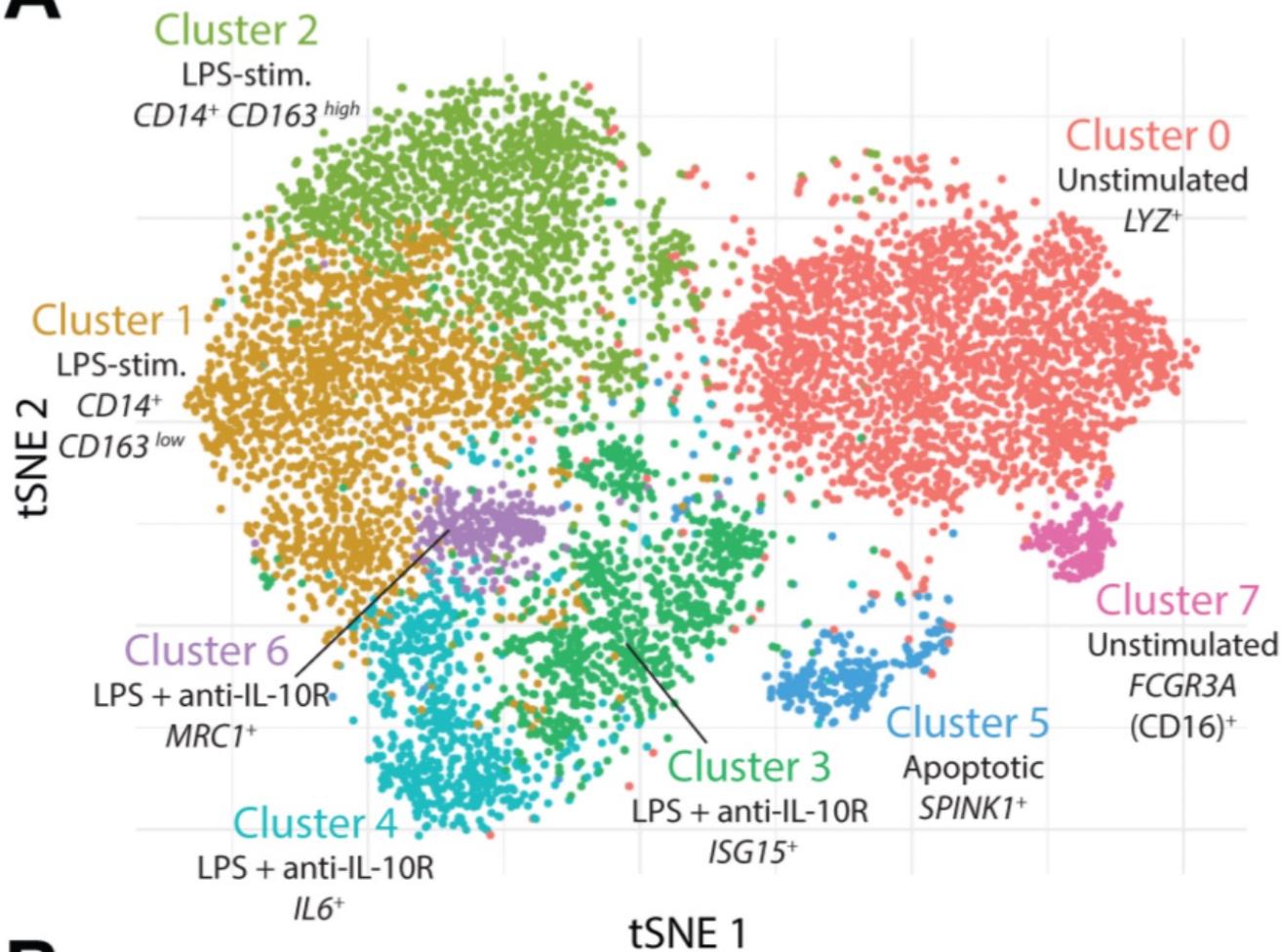
SOUMYA BANERJEE

THE BEST STATISTICAL GRAPHIC EVER (EDWARD TUFTE)



VISUALIZING HIGH-DIMENSIONS

1. PROBLEMS WITH COMMUNICATING HIGH DIMENSIONAL DATA
2. HIGH DIMENSIONS ARE DIFFICULT TO VISUALIZE

A**B**

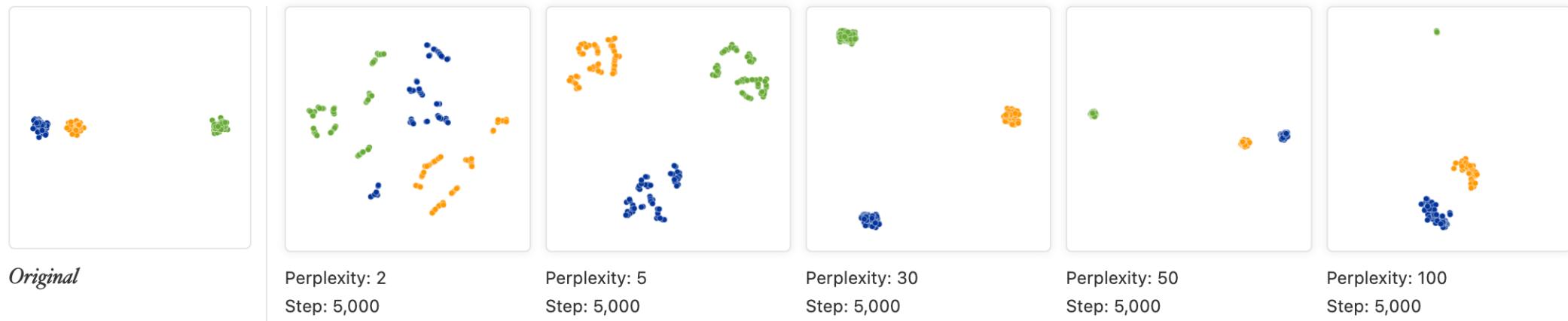
CASE STUDY

- a. stochastic
- b. distances not preserved
- c. difficult to communicate to non-technical experts

VISUALIZATIONS CAN BE MISLEADING

1. DISTANCES NOT PRESERVED IN TSNE
[HTTPS://DISTILL.PUB/2016/MISREAD-TSNE/](https://distill.pub/2016/misread-tsne/)
2. CLUSTER SIZES DO NOT MATTER
3. YOU CAN SEE SOME SHAPES SOMETIMES
4. RANDOM DOES NOT ALWAYS LOOK RANDOM

VISUALIZATIONS CAN BE MISLEADING



DISTANCES BETWEEN CLUSTERS MAY NOT MEAN ANYTHING

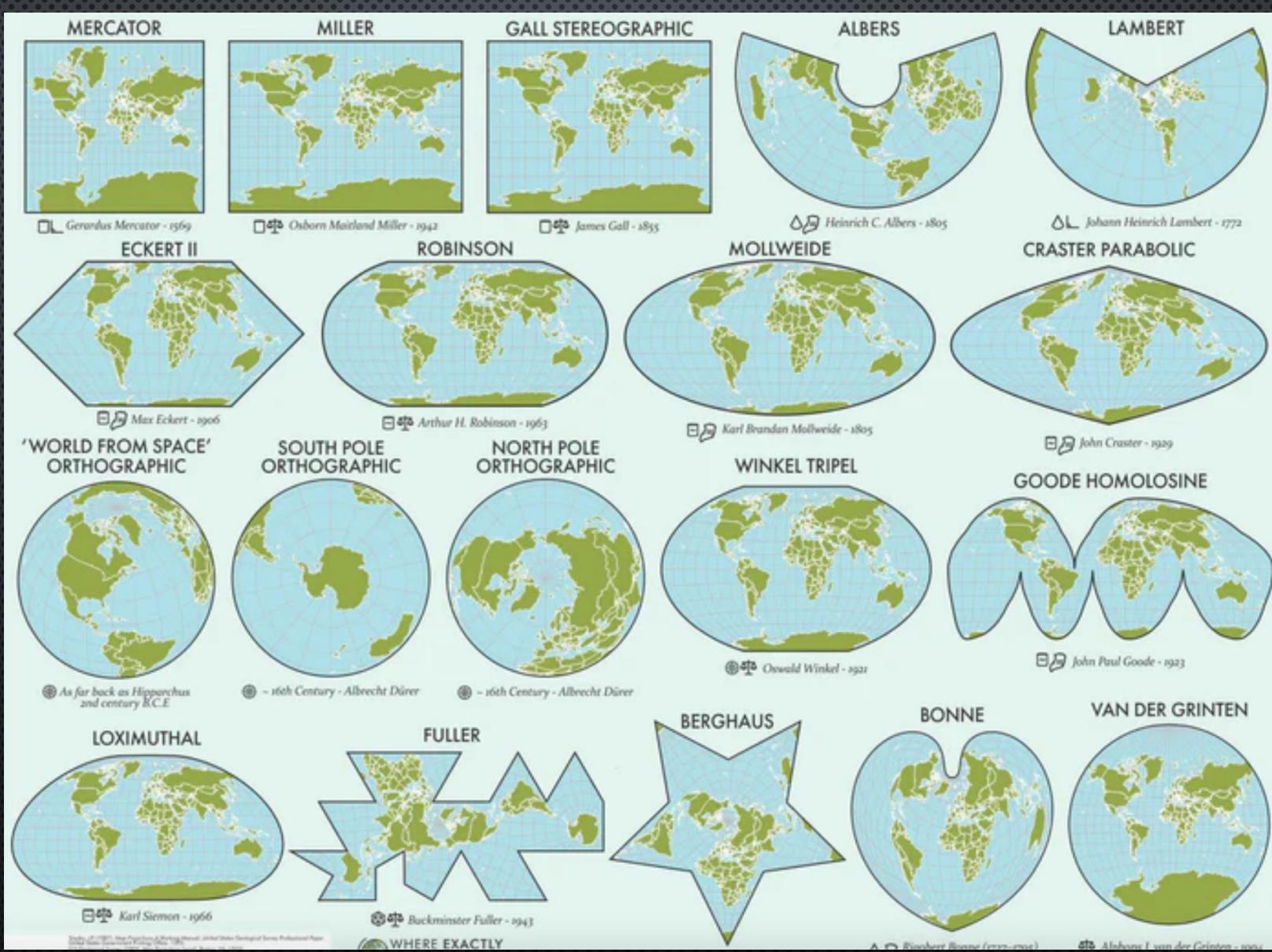
DIAGRAMS SHOW THREE GAUSSIANS OF 50 POINTS EACH, ONE PAIR BEING 5 TIMES AS FAR APART AS ANOTHER PAIR.

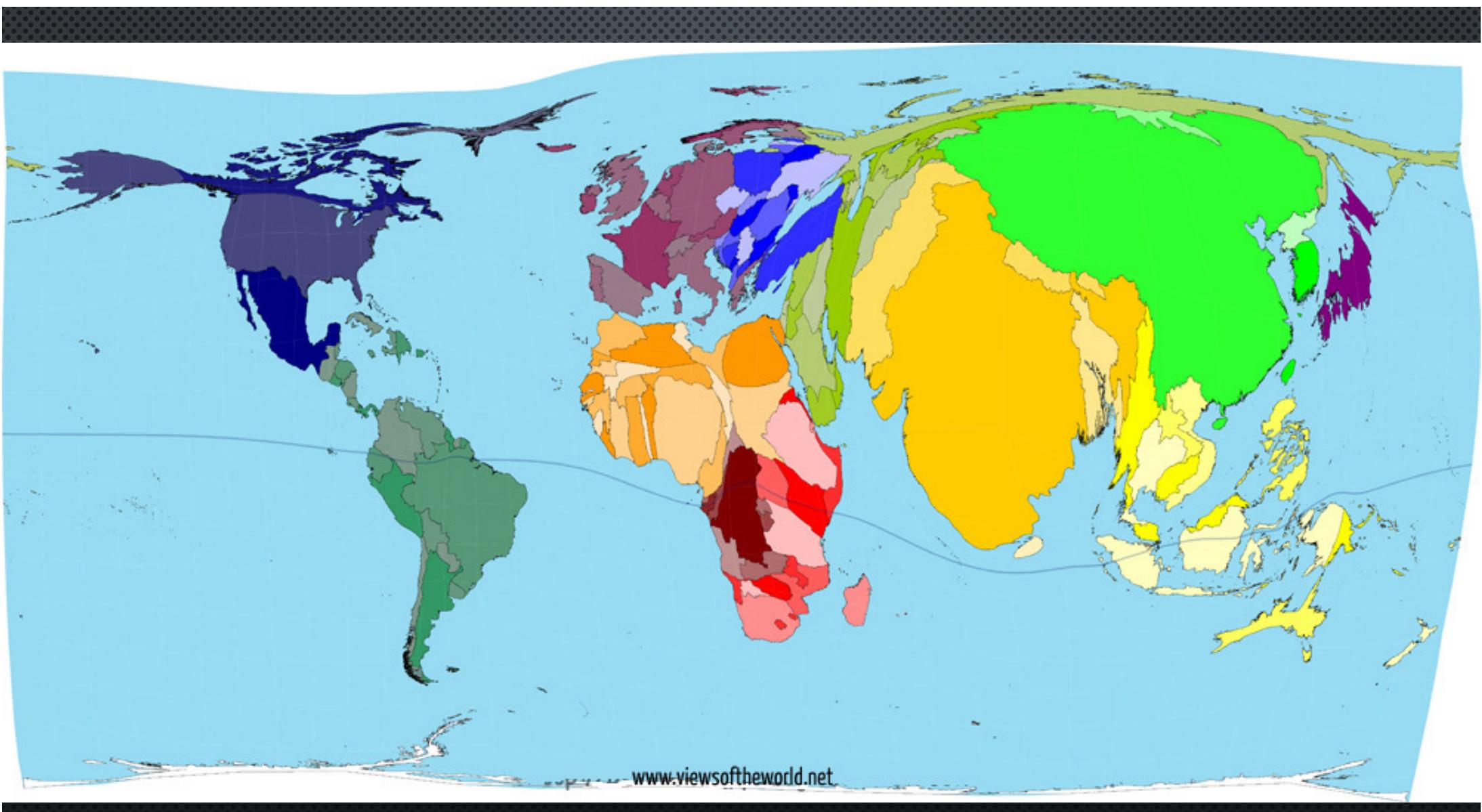
AT PERPLEXITY 50, THE DIAGRAM GIVES A GOOD SENSE OF THE GLOBAL GEOMETRY. FOR LOWER PERPLEXITY VALUES THE CLUSTERS LOOK EQUIDISTANT. WHEN THE PERPLEXITY IS 100, WE SEE THE GLOBAL GEOMETRY FINE, BUT ONE OF THE CLUSTER APPEARS, FALSELY, MUCH SMALLER THAN THE OTHERS. SINCE PERPLEXITY 50 GAVE US A GOOD PICTURE IN THIS EXAMPLE, CAN WE ALWAYS SET PERPLEXITY TO 50 IF WE WANT TO SEE GLOBAL GEOMETRY?

THE BASIC MESSAGE IS THAT DISTANCES BETWEEN WELL-SEPARATED CLUSTERS IN A T-SNE PLOT MAY MEAN NOTHING.

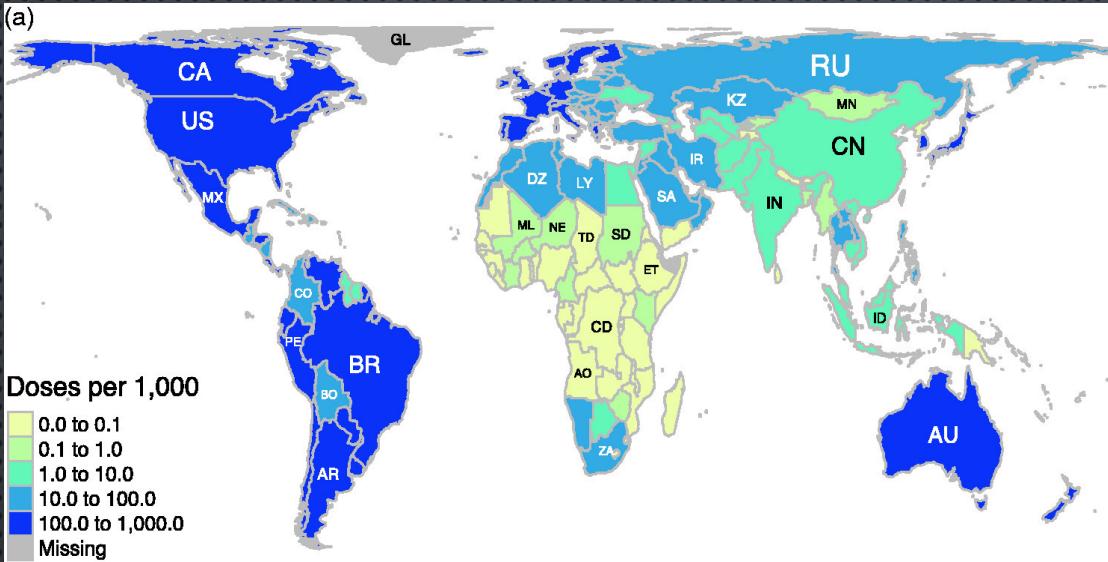
VISUALIZATIONS CAN BE MISLEADING

1. Visualization as a hypothesis generation tool
2. Communicate clearly with stakeholders and validate these findings

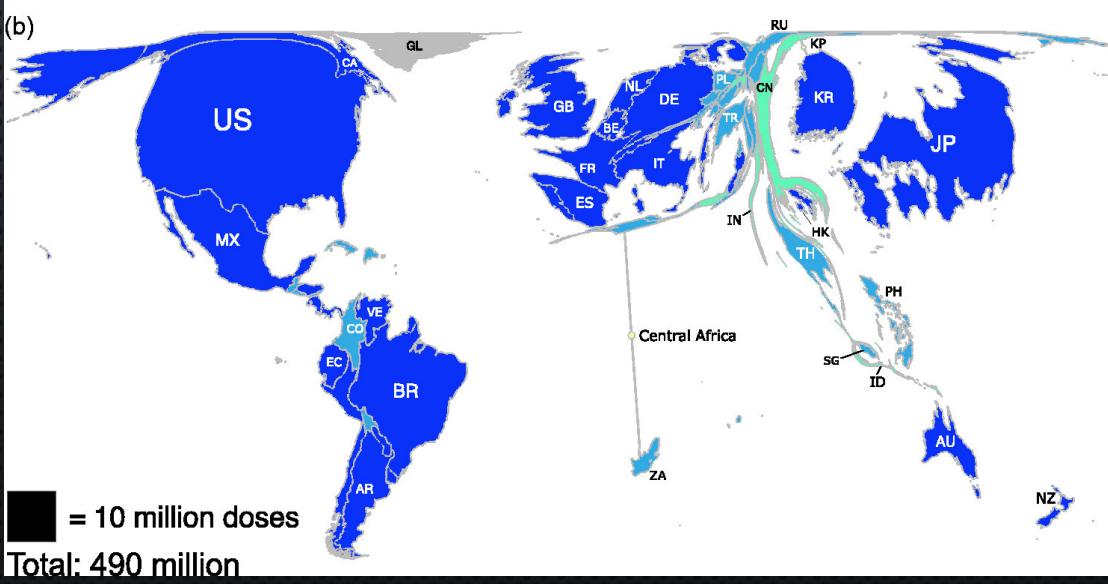




www.viewsoftheworld.net



Area proportional to number
of vaccine doses

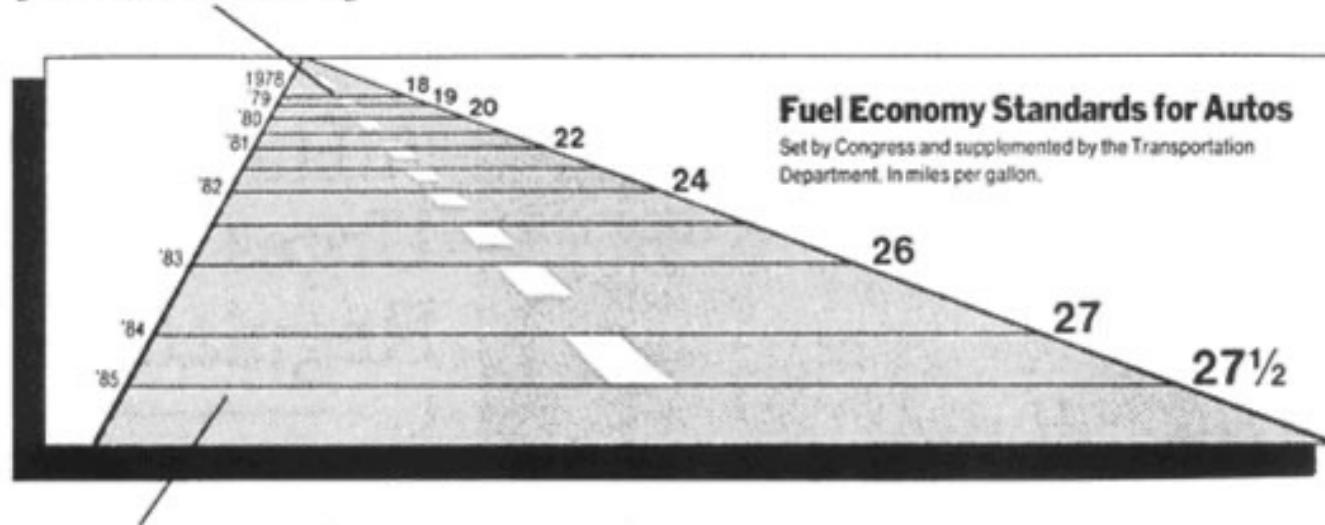


CARTOGRAMS

<https://go-cart.io/tutorial>

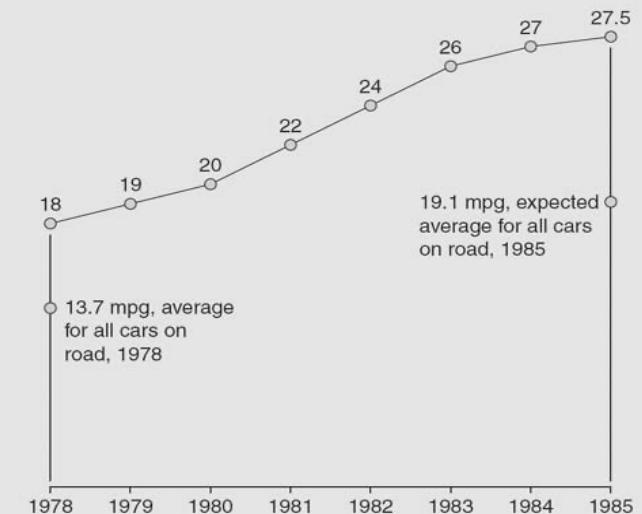
TIME SERIES DATA VISUALIZATION

This line, representing 18 miles per gallon in 1978, is 0.6 inches long.



This line, representing 27.5 miles per gallon in 1985, is 5.3 inches long.

Required Fuel Economy Standards:
New Cars Built From 1978 to 1985

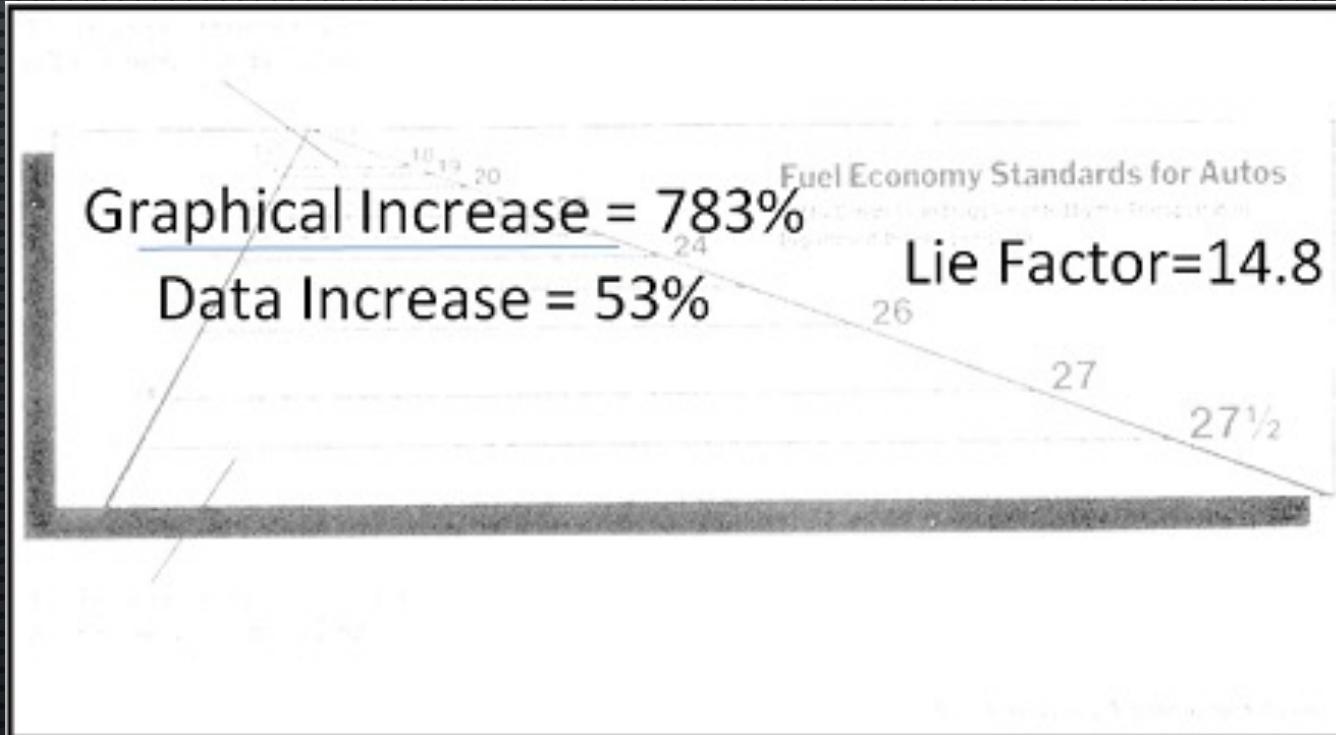


SOURCE: Tufte (2001). Used by permission from Graphics Press.

Fuel economy standards of cars from 1978 to 1985

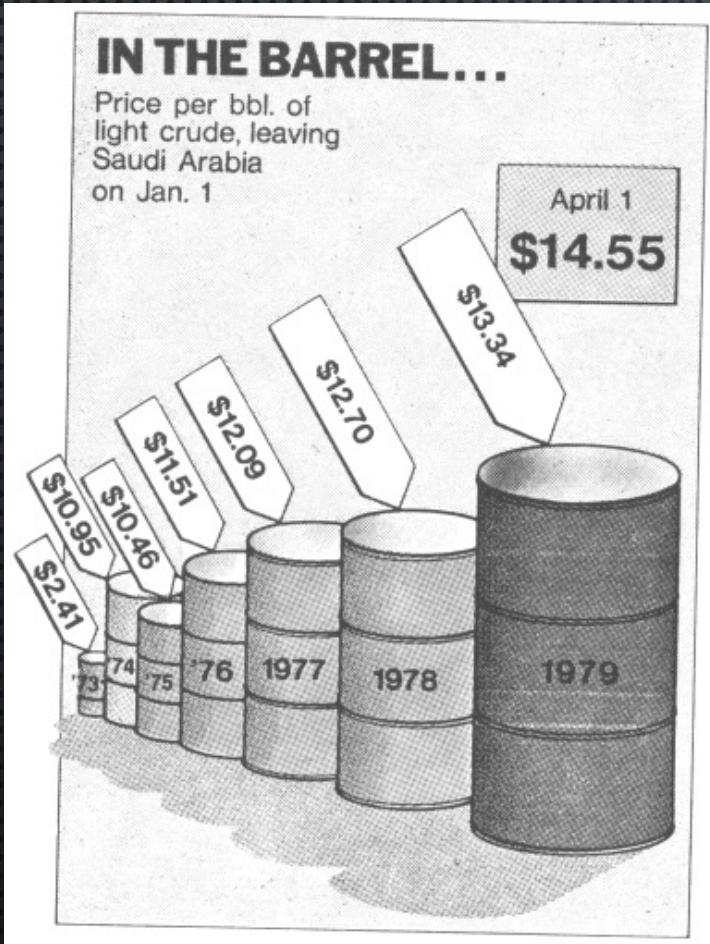
Design effect vs. data effect

VISUALIZATIONS CAN BE MISLEADING



1. Area and volumes
2. Design effect vs. data effect

TIME SERIES DATA VISUALIZATION



1. Area and volumes
2. Design effect vs. data effect
3. *The number of information carrying dimensions depicted should not exceed the number of dimensions of the data*

Occlusion

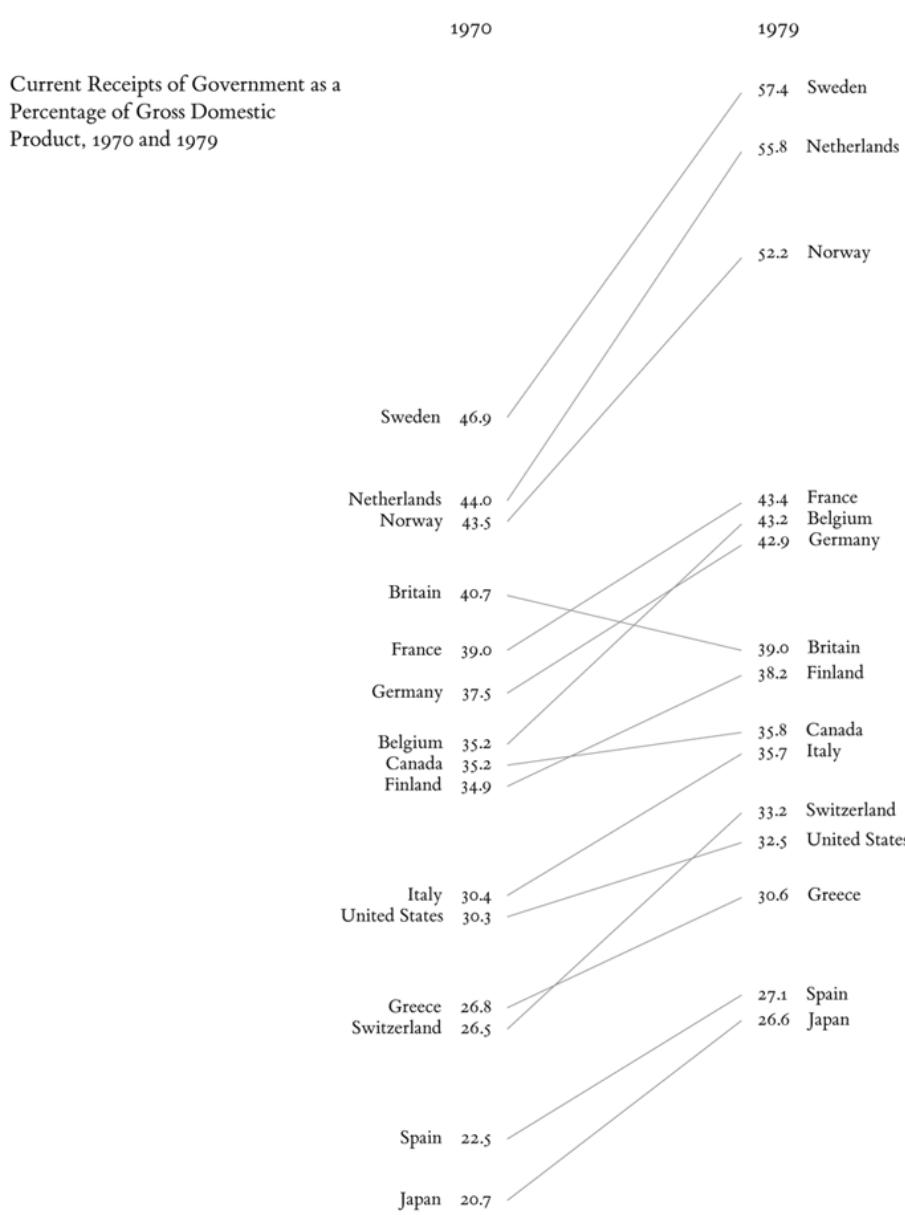


Distortion



SLOPE GRAPHS

1. slope-graph/table graphic
2. viewing architecture



SLOPE GRAPHS

1. [https://www.edwardtufte.com/bboard/q-and-a-fetch-msg\ id=0003nk](https://www.edwardtufte.com/bboard/q-and-a-fetch-msg?msg\ id=0003nk)
2. <https://charliepark.org/slopegraphs/>
3. Slope graphs in R
 1. <https://www.r-bloggers.com/2018/06/creating-slopegraphs-with-r/>
 1. <https://github.com/ibecav/CGPfunctions>
 1. <https://github.com/leeper/slopegraph>
4. Slope graphs in python
 1. https://dataviz.unhcr.org/tools/python/python_slope_chart.html

APPS FOR RAPID PROTOTYPING AND COMMUNICATION

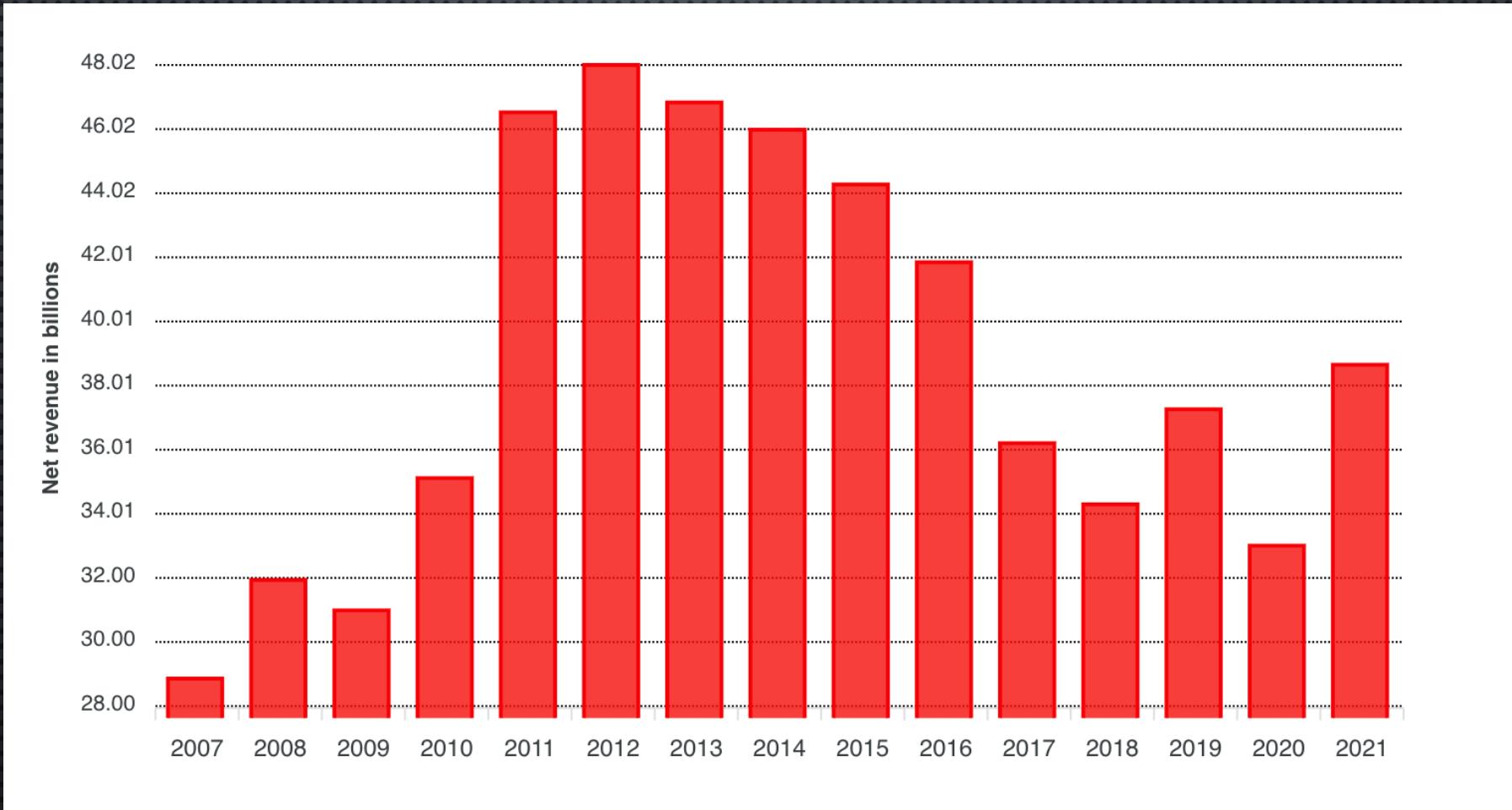
- SHINY APPS FOR VISUALIZATION AND COMMUNICATION
- [HTTPS://NEELSOUMYA.SHINYAPPS.IO/ACCIDENT_PREDICTION/](https://neelsoumya.shinyapps.io/accident_prediction/)
- OBSERVABLE (D3.JS)
 - [HTTPS://OBSERVABLEHQ.COM](https://observablehq.com)
- REPRODUCIBLE ANALYSIS
- [HTTPS://GITHUB.COM/NEELSOUMYA/TEACHING_REPRODUCIBLE_SCIENCE_R](https://github.com/neelsoumya/teaching_reproducible_science_r)

WHY, WHEN AND HOW OF VISUALIZATION

- VISUALIZATION FOR DIAGNOSTICS, PICKING MODELS
- VISUALIZATION FOR DATA STORYTELLING AND FOR COMMUNICATION
- VISUALIZATION NOT JUST AT THE END OF THE DATA SCIENCE PIPELINE BUT THROUGHOUT
- COMMUNICATE WELL WITH PEOPLE

PRINCIPLES OF DATA VISUALIZATION (EDWARD TUFTE)

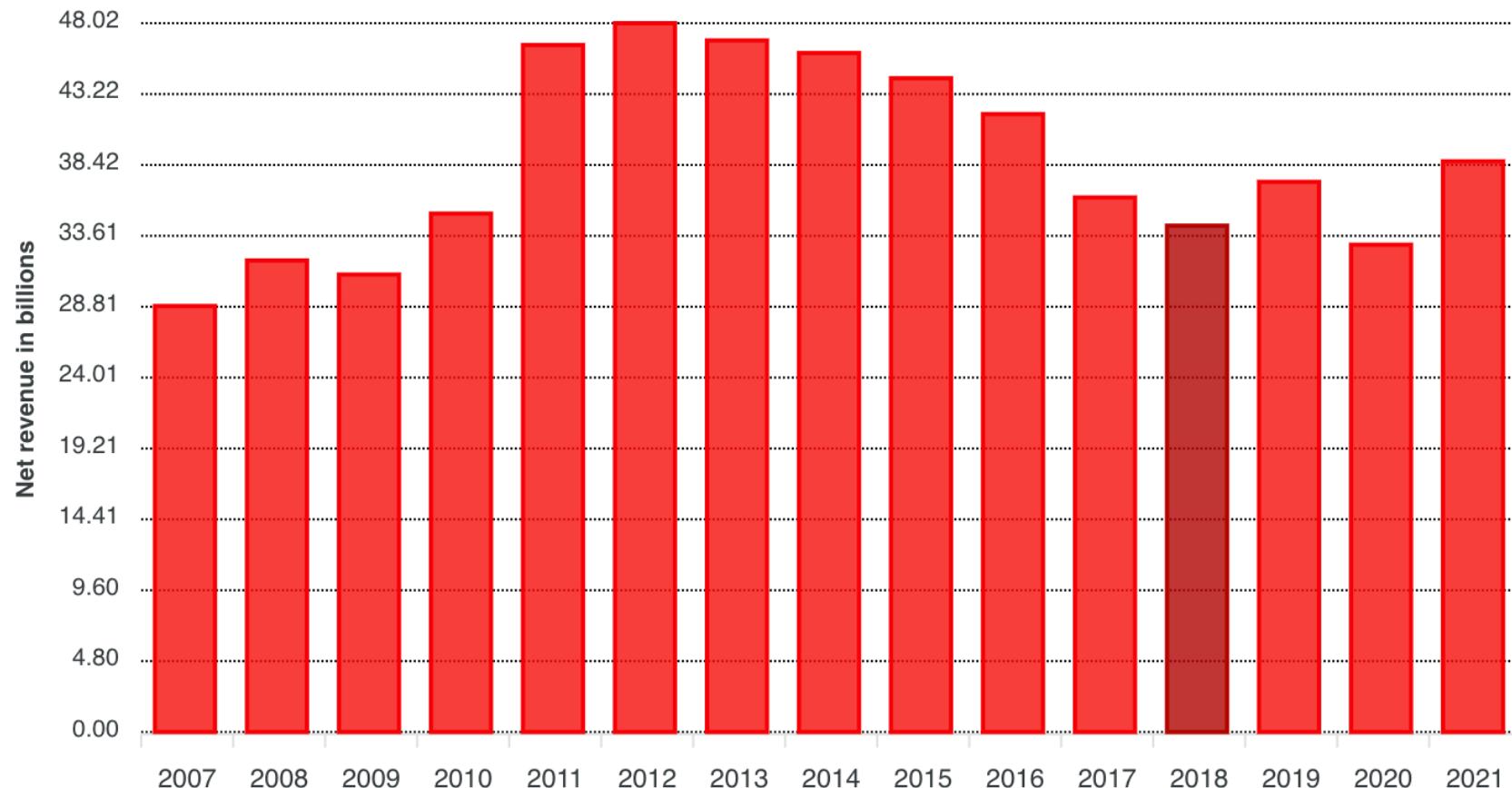
SHOW THE EFFECT OF THE DATA (“LIE FACTOR” = 1)



Coca cola revenues

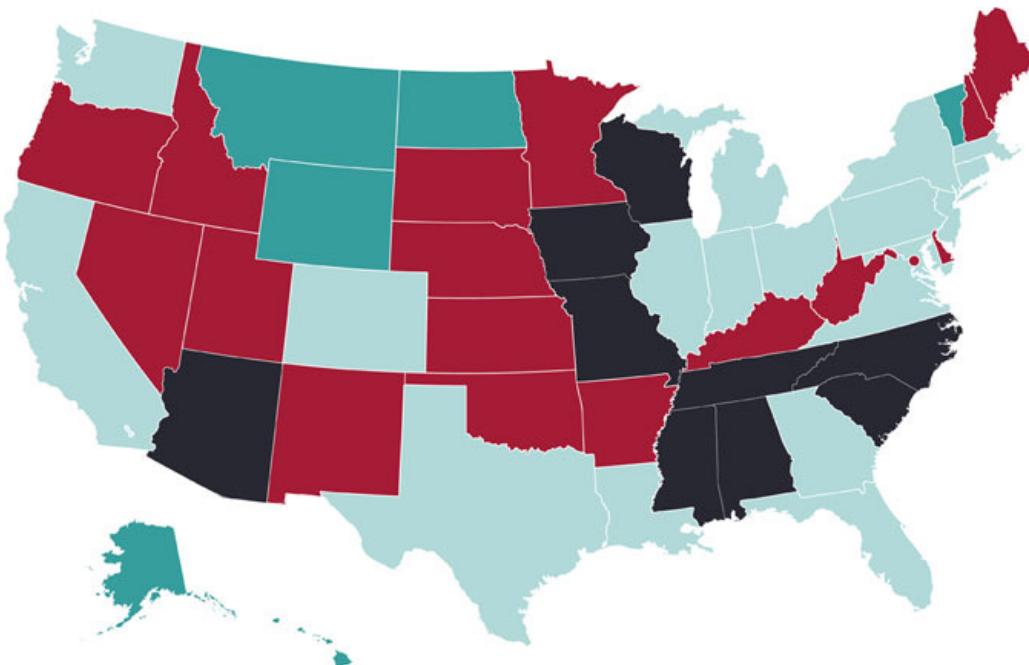
<https://wpdatatable.com/misleading-data-visualization-examples/>

ACTIVITIES



Coca cola revenues

<https://wpdatatable.com/misleading-data-visualization-examples/>

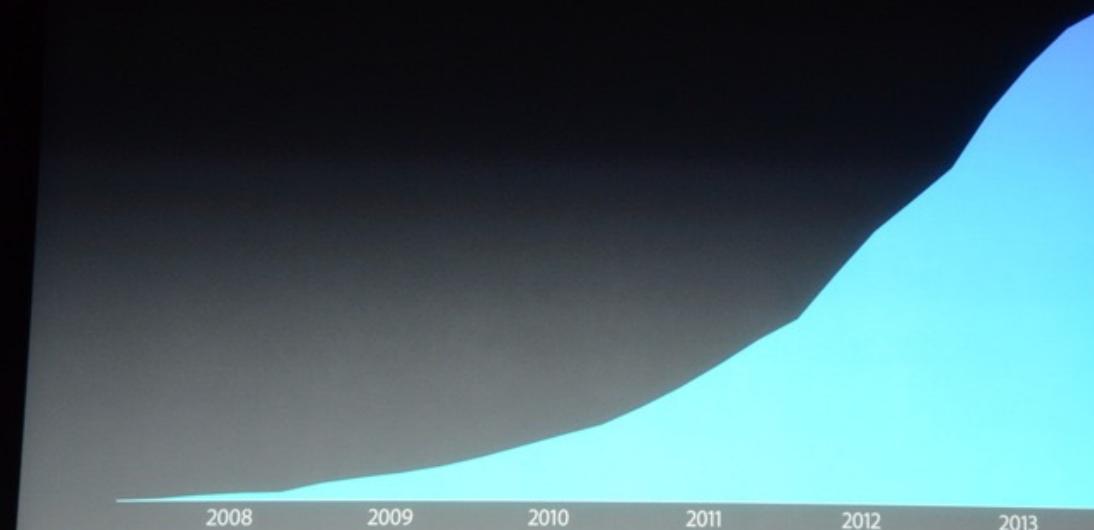


AS GU MH FM MP PW PR VI

REPORTED CASES

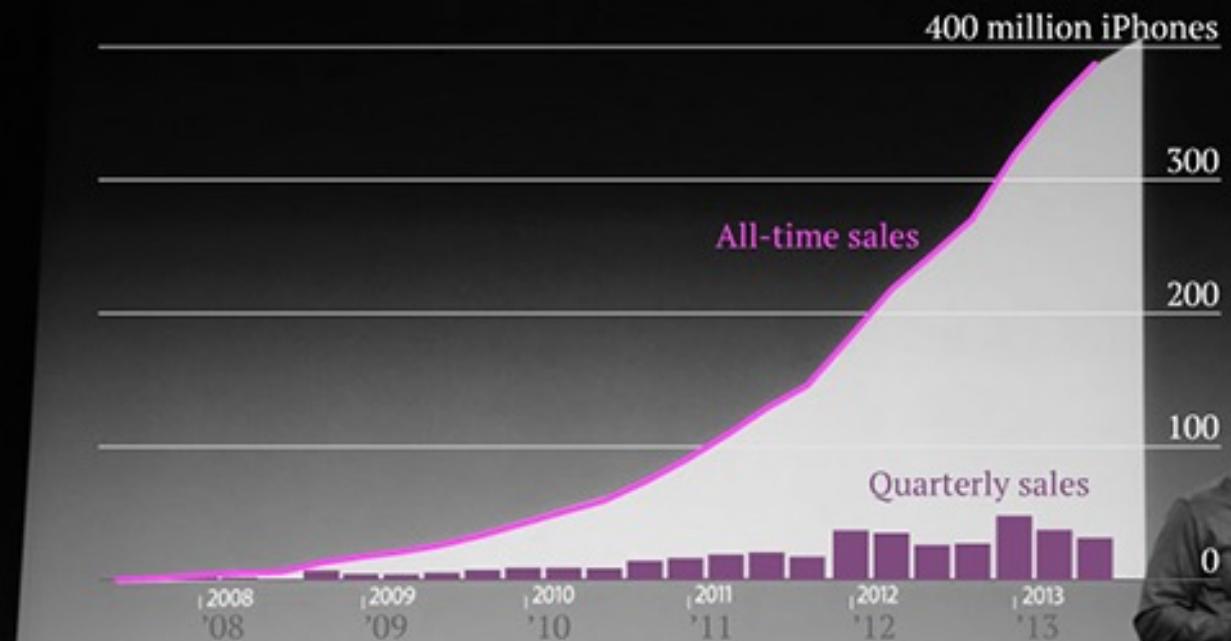
- 1 to 100
- None
- 1,001 to 5,000
- 10,001 or more
- 101 to 1,000
- 5,001 to 10,000

Cumulative iPhone sales



THE VERGE

Cumulative iPhone sales



Quartz | qz.com
Data: Apple
Photo: The Verge



Seasonal Snow

BUFFALO 71.4" ABOVE-AVERAGE

7.1"



Milwaukee

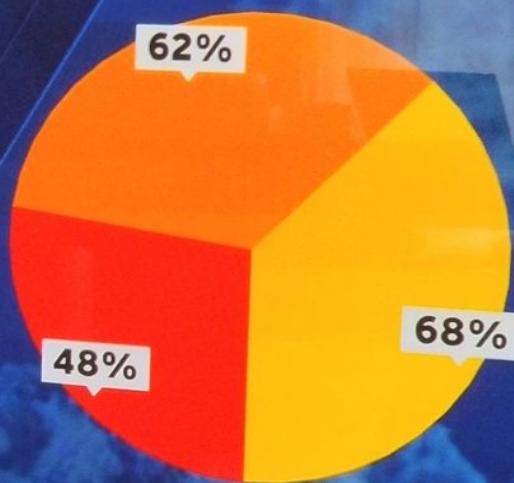
101.6"



Buffalo

BIGGEST COVID-19 WORRIES

- GETTING IT
- FAMILY
GETTING IT
- THE ECONOMY



WCWB APP
CORONAVIRUS
IMPACT

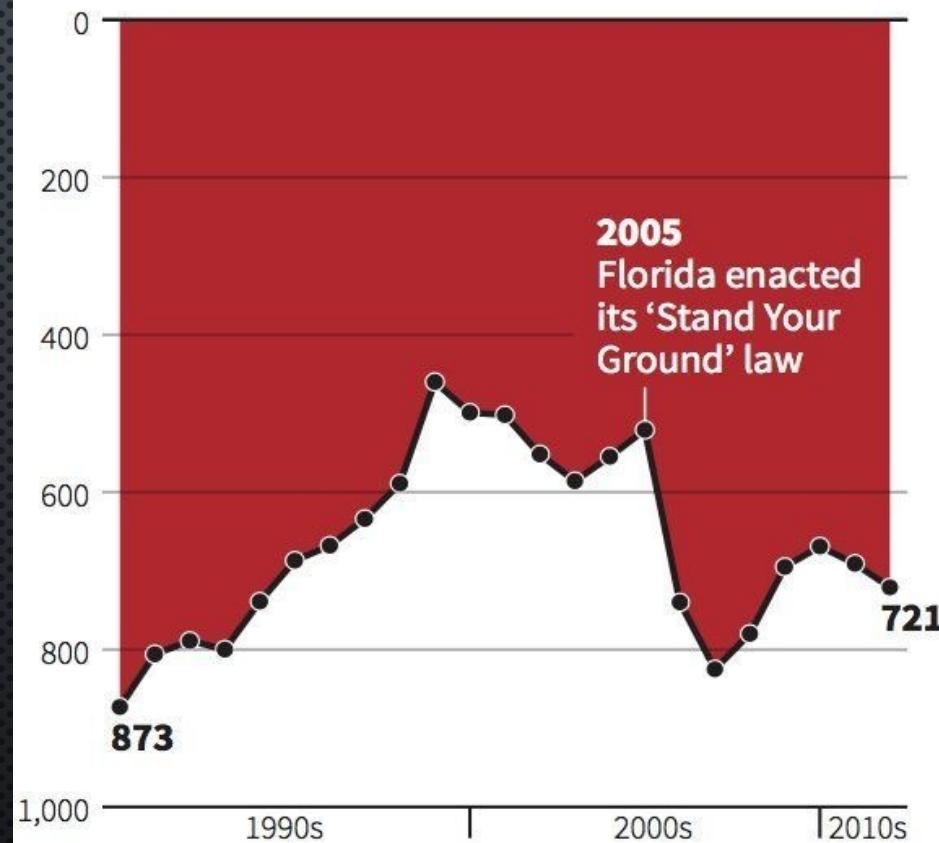
3 CASES
IN DUKES & NANTUCKET COUNTY

abc
#WCWB

43°
5:49

Gun deaths in Florida

Number of murders committed using firearms



Source: Florida Department of Law Enforcement

C. Chan 16/02/2014

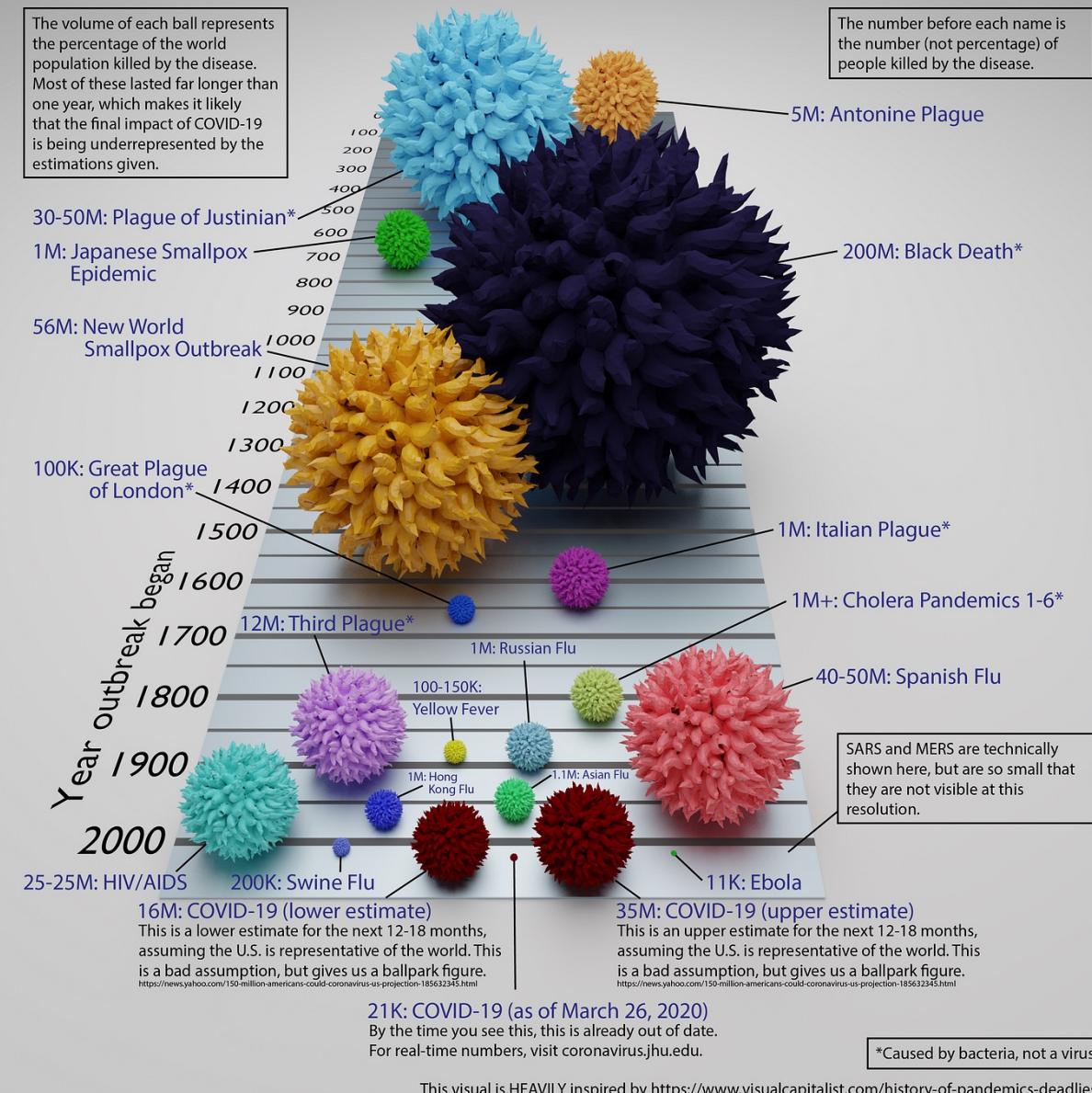
REUTERS

<https://policyviz.com/2023/02/07/10-ways-to-mislead-with-data-visualization/>

MATERIAL

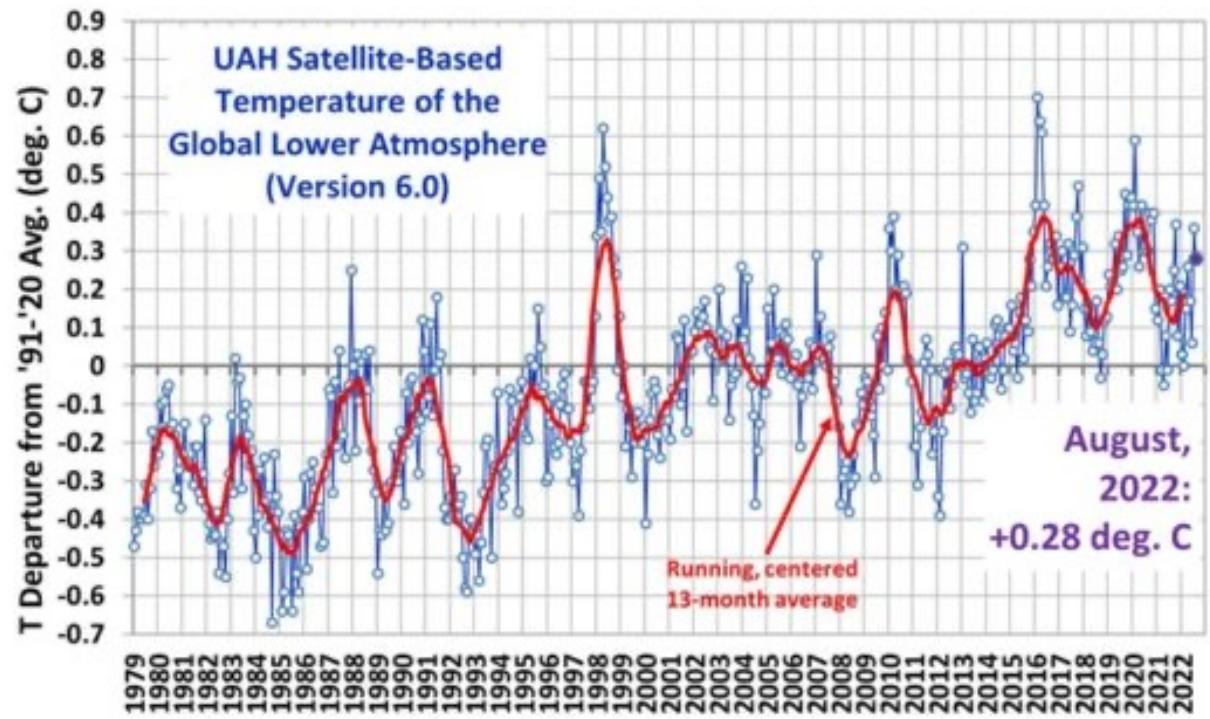
MATERIAL, SLIDES, CODE, EXERCISES, ACTIVITIES

[HTTPS://GITHUB.COM/NEELSOUMYA/VISUALIZATION_LECTURE](https://github.com/neelsoumya/visualization_lecture)



<https://towardsdatascience.com/why-is-this-chart-bad-5f16da298afa>

This visual is HEAVILY inspired by <https://www.visualcapitalist.com/history-of-pandemics-deadliest/>



Steve Milloy @JunkScience

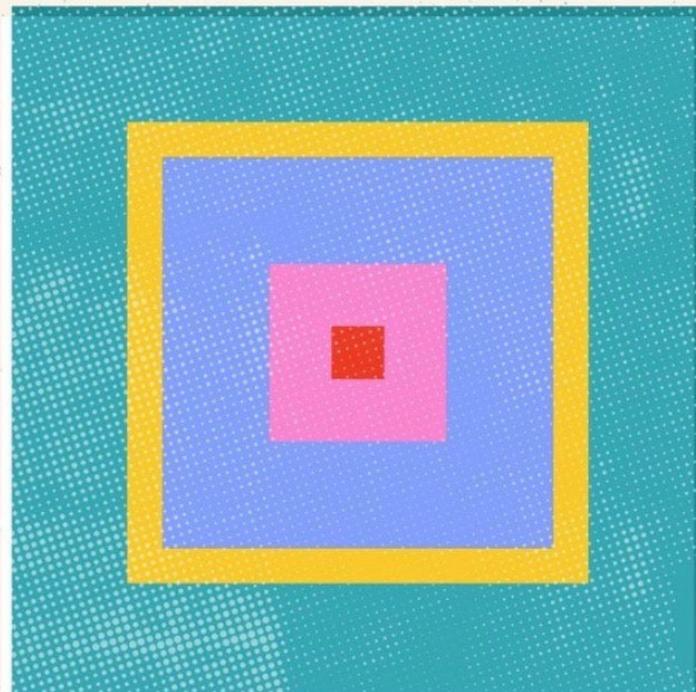
August NASA satellite temps in.

No warming in almost 8 years -- despite lots more CO₂.

August 2022 same temp as August 1998.

Climate is a hoax.

HOW MUCH DO YOU SPEND ON GROCERIES EVERY WEEK?



22% UNDER \$100

26% ABOUT \$100

39% \$100 TO \$200

10% \$200 TO \$300

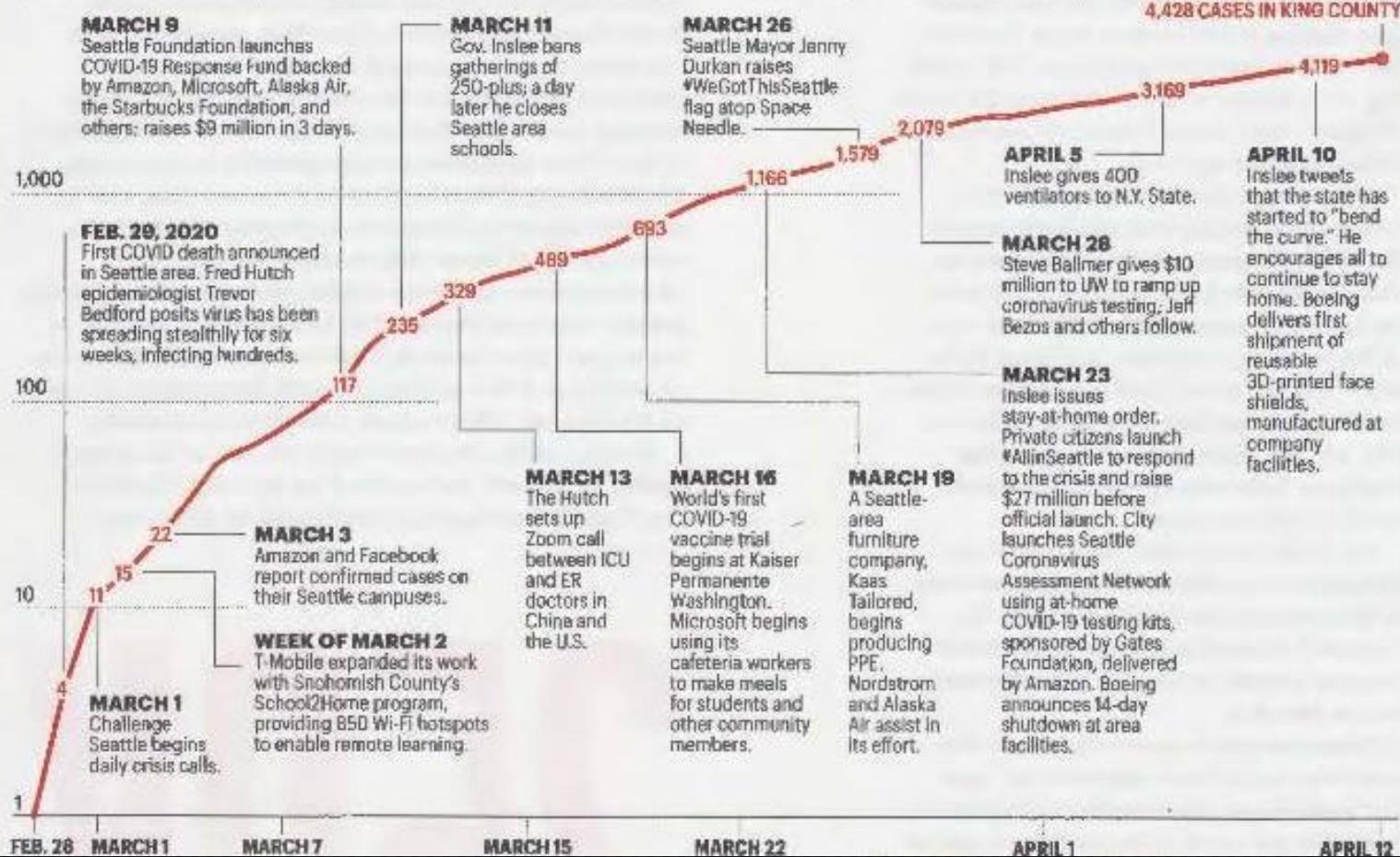
3% MORE THAN
\$300

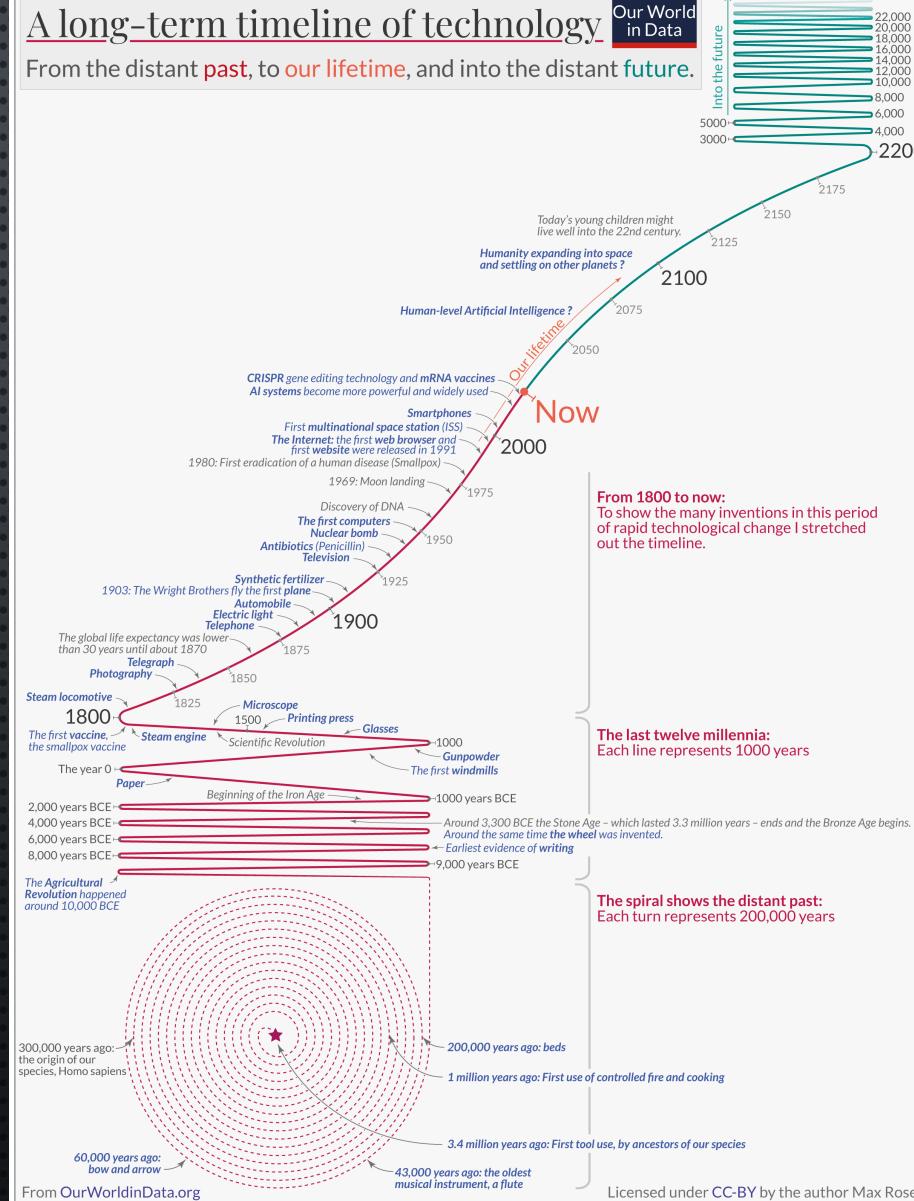
@THEKITCHN

<https://viz.wtf/>

AS COVID-19 SPREADS IN SEATTLE, CORPORATIONS JOINED THE FIGHT TO FLATTEN THE CURVE

10,000 CASES





ACTIVITIES

NORTH KOREA MISSILE RANGE ANIMATION

CRITIQUE

[HTTPS://NAGIX.GITHUB.IO/NK-MISSILE-TESTS/](https://nagix.github.io/nk-missile-tests/)

INTERACTIVE DATA STORYTELLING

1. <https://pudding.cool/projects/heat-records-map/>

2. <https://pudding.cool/2022/12/yard-sale/>

3. [https://www.gapminder.org/tools/#\\$chart-type=bubbles&url=v1](https://www.gapminder.org/tools/#$chart-type=bubbles&url=v1)

ACTIVITIES

CREATE CARTOGRAM ONLINE

[HTTPS://GO-CART.IO/TUTORIAL](https://go-cart.io/tutorial)

ACTIVITIES

CREATE INTERACTIVE DATA VISUALIZATION

[HTTPS://WWW.GAPMINDER.ORG/TOOLS/#\\$CHART-TYPE=BUBBLES&URL=v1](https://www.gapminder.org/tools/#$CHART-TYPE=BUBBLES&URL=v1)

[HTTPS://OURWORLDINDATA.ORG/GRA](https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/artificial-intelligence-training-computation?time=earliest..2023-10-11)
PER/ARTIFICIAL-INTELLIGENCE-TRAINING-
COMPUTATION?TIME=EARLIEST..2023-10-11

ACTIVITIES

[HTTPS://WPDATABLES.COM/DATA-VISUALIZATION-EXAMPLES/](https://wpdatatables.com/data-visualization-examples/)

[HTTPS://WPDATABLES.COM/MISLEADING-DATA-VISUALIZATION-EXAMPLES/](https://wpdatatables.com/misleading-data-visualization-examples/)

[HTTPS://POLICYVIZ.COM/2023/02/07/10-WAYS-TO-MISLEAD-WITH-DATA-VISUALIZATION/](https://policyviz.com/2023/02/07/10-ways-to-mislead-with-data-visualization/)

TIME SERIES DATA AND AUTOCORRELATIONS

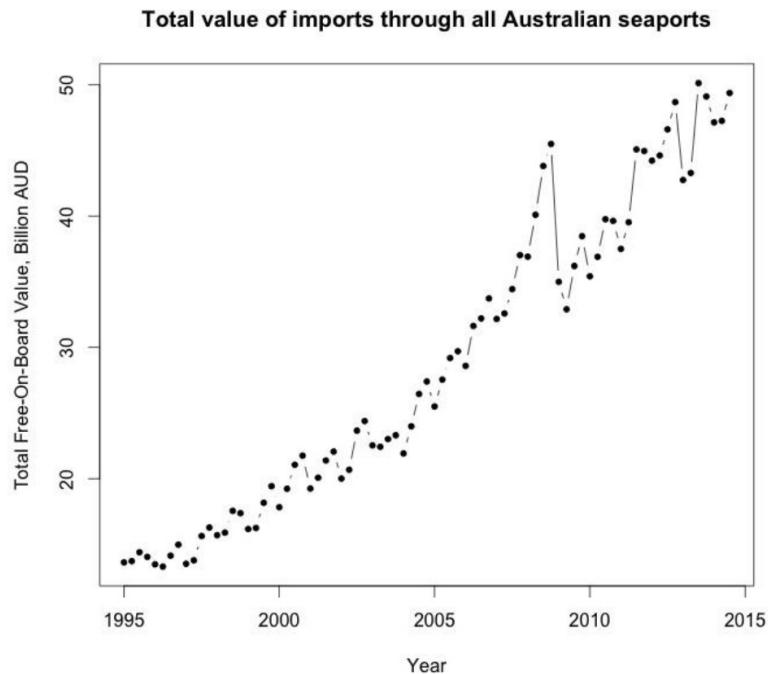


Figure 1. Total Free-On-Board value of Australian imports by sea through all ports.

1. SEASONALITY
2. AUTOCORRELATIONS

TIME SERIES DATA

Visualizing the data (for example, time-series data) can reveal what kinds of models would be appropriate. For example, if time series data has some seasonality, then a seasonal auto-regressive model (SARIMA) may be appropriate.

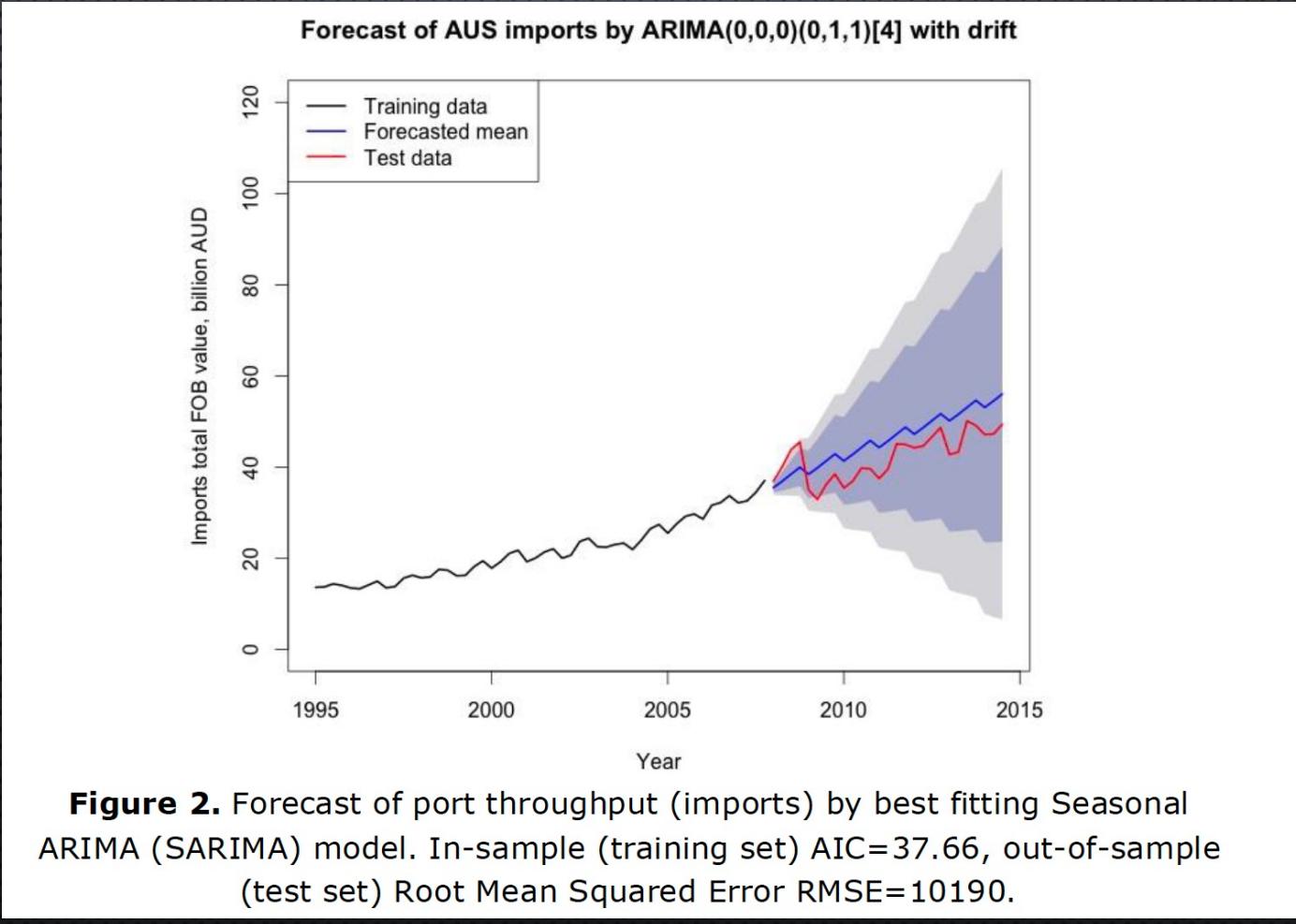
Visualization may also reveal if the underlying model/assumptions may have changed after a certain time. For example, in financial time-series data, there usually is a change after 2008 due to the global financial crisis.

This may suggest that a new model or more data is required.

TIME SERIES DATA

$$y_t = C + \sum_{i=1}^p \phi_i \cdot y_{t-i} - \sum_{i=1}^q \theta_i \cdot \epsilon_{t-i}$$

1. GENERALIZED LINEAR MODEL



Vector Auto-Regressive (VAR) model:

This is a multivariate model, which is capable of modelling the joint dependencies between the throughput and the supporting GDP data, and uses these dependencies to forecast the imports along with the GDP in the future.

A p -th order VAR(p) is represented by the following equation:

$$\mathbf{y}_t = \mathbf{c} + \sum_{i=1}^p A_i \cdot \mathbf{y}_{t-i} + \epsilon_t$$

The variables (port throughput and GDP of all countries) are subsumed in the vector y_t , and y_{t-i} is the i th lag of y_t . The coefficient matrices A_i are time-invariant and represent a set of model parameters, ϵ is a vector of error terms with mean 0 and covariance Σ , and c is a vector of constant intercept terms. Fitting the VAR model involves estimating the matrix of interactions A_i , vector c and the covariance matrix Σ using the training data.

In this work, two different types of VAR model classes are considered: a two dimensional class which incorporates the imports time series, and the GDP of Australia only; and a seven dimensional model class that in addition to the port throughput data and Australian GDP

DESIGN MATRIX

GLM

CORRELATED PERIODIC

EXPONENTIAL

HOW TO PICK

HOW DO I GET TO THIS OUT OF DATA

HOW DO I COMMUNICATE THIS TO STAKEHOLDERS

MORE TOOLS FOR DATA VISUALIZATION

GENERATE DATA

VISUALIZE IT

HIGH DIMENSIONAL DATA

RESULTS VISUALIZE

COMMUNICATE THIS

CANCER WORKING LINK WINTER ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVISTS RACHEL CARSON SILENT SPRING

PITFALLS

PROB VISUALIZE

UN LOGO



TIME SERIES DATA



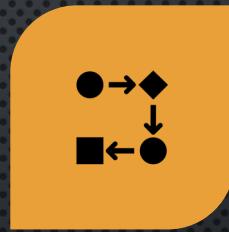
ASSUMPTIONS



SIMILAR TO LINEAR
REGRESSION/GLM (VAR
MODEL/ARIMA)



LOOK AT CORRELATIONS



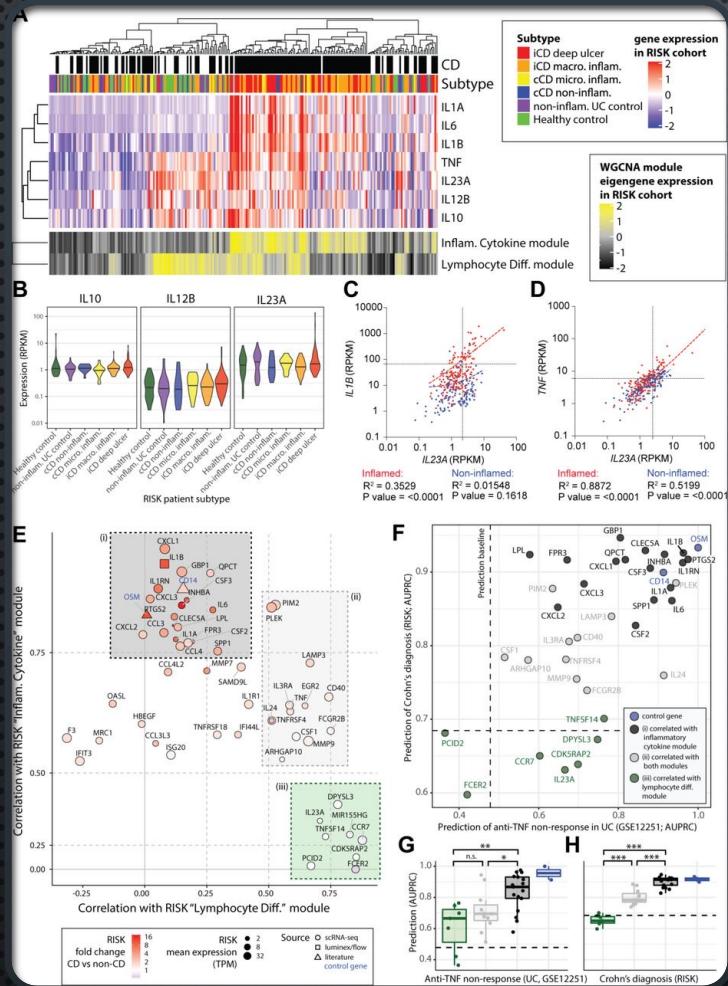
SIMPLER MODELS ARE
BETTER (MOVING
AVERAGES BETTER THAN
ANYTHING FANCY/ML)

DATA BIAS

Gorilla experiment (selective attention bias)

Hermann Hesse quote seeking is different to finding

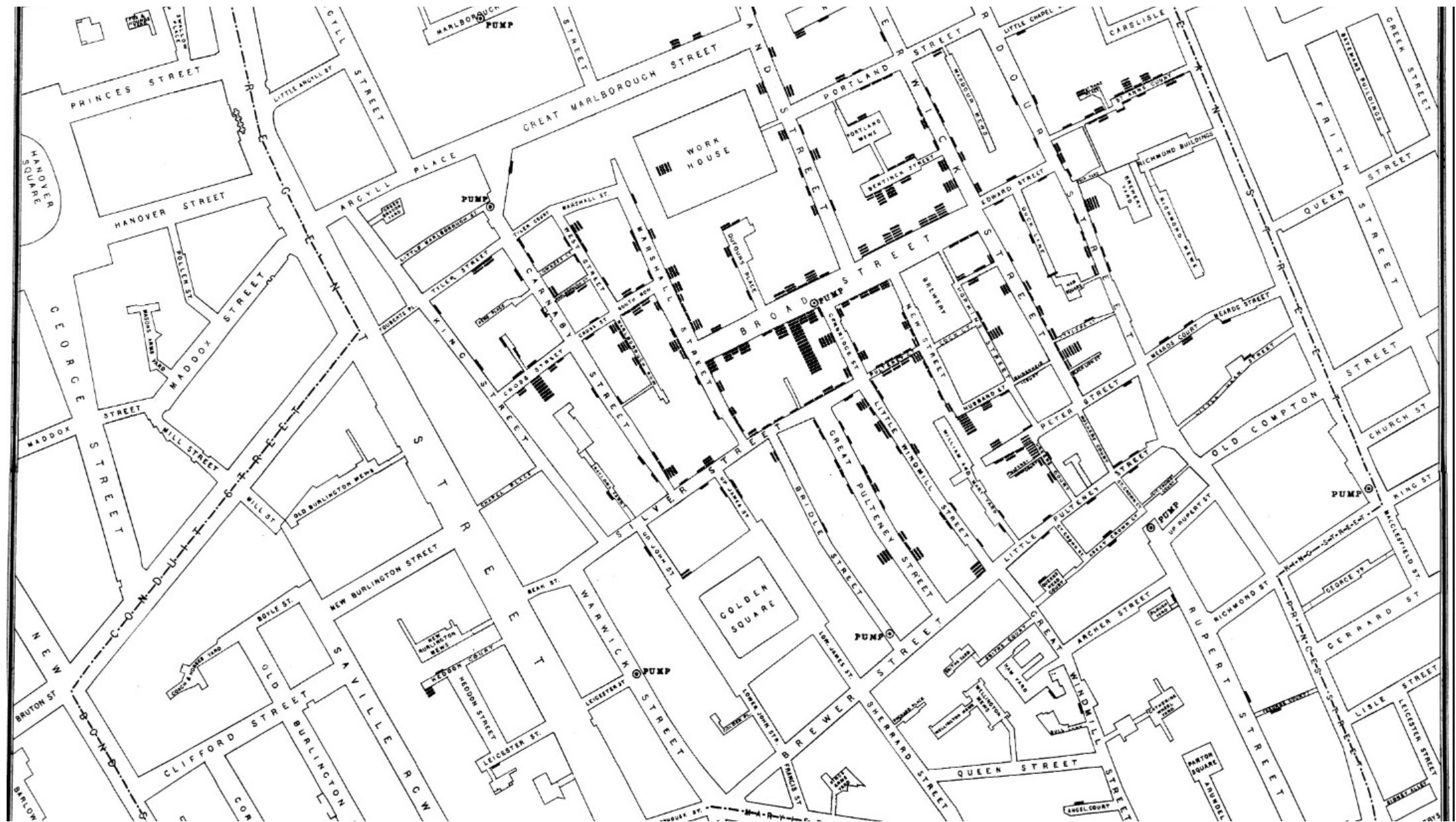
CASE STUDY



BAD VISUALIZATIONS

BASICS AND PITFALLS IN DATA VISUALIZATION

1. KNOW YOUR AUDIENCE
2. PICK VISUALIZATION BASED ON AUDIENCE
3. VISUALIZE DATA AND THEN PICK MODELS
4. ADD NARRATIVE



ASSUMPTIONS

LINEARITY (LINEAR RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DATA POINTS AND LOWER DIMENSIONAL REPRESENTATION)

LOSS FUNCTION/RECONSTRUCTION ERROR (SQUARED LOSS)

USES THE DOT PRODUCT (ONE TYPE OF INNER PRODUCT)

TIME SERIES DATA

Visualizing the data (for example, time-series data) can reveal what kinds of models would be appropriate.

For example, if time series data has some seasonality, then a seasonal auto-regressive model (SARIMA) may be appropriate.

Visualization may also reveal if the underlying model/assumptions may have changed after a certain time. For example, in financial time-series data, there usually is a change after 2008 due to the global financial crisis.

This may suggest that a new model or more data is required.

$$y_t = C + \sum_{i=1}^p \phi_i \cdot y_{t-i} - \sum_{i=1}^q \theta_i \cdot \epsilon_{t-i}$$

1. GENERALIZED LINEAR MODEL

```
> dfbeta(xmdl)
   (Intercept)      age
1  -3.3645662  0.06437573
2  -1.6119656  0.02736278
3   1.5481303 -0.01456709
4  -0.0259835  0.05092767
5   0.8707699 -0.06479736
6   1.8551808 -0.06622744
```

For each coefficient of your model (including the intercept), the function gives you the so-called DFbeta values. These are the values with which the coefficients have to be adjusted if a particular data point is excluded (sometimes called “leave-one-out diagnostics”). More concretely, let’s look at the age column in the data frame above. The first row means that the coefficient for age (which, if you remember, was -0.9099) has to be adjusted by 0.06437573 if data point 1 is excluded. That means that the coefficient of the model without the data point

ABSENCE OF INFLUENTIAL DATA POINTS

1. RUN THE ANALYSIS WITH AND WITHOUT INFLUENTIAL DATA POINTS

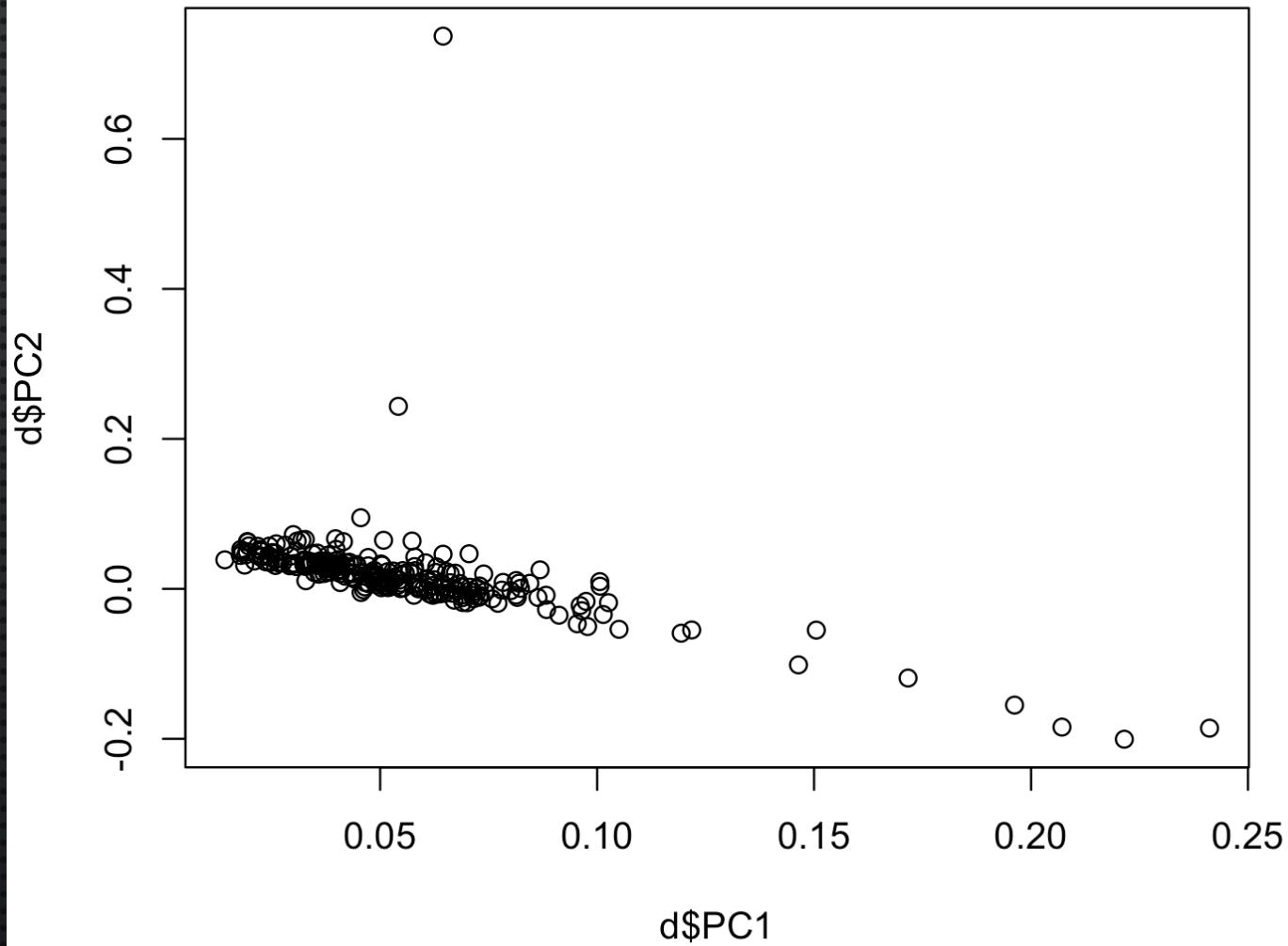
CASE STUDIES

REMOVING OUTLIERS IN GENOMIC DATA USING PCA.

FREQUENTLY IN GENOMIC DATA WE MAY HAVE TO REMOVE OUTLIERS. THESE OUTLIERS MAY BE DUE TO TECHNICAL/BATCH EFFECTS OR UNKNOWN REASONS NOT CONNECTED TO BIOLOGY.

THIS HAS IMPLICATIONS FOR ANY TESTS PERFORMED DOWNSTREAM. FOR EXAMPLE, T-TESTS CAN BE PERFORMED DOWNSTREAM AFTER PERFORMING PCA. IF THERE ARE OUTLIERS, IT MAY AFFECT THE RESULTS OF THE T-TEST. APPLICATION TO BULK AND SINGLE-CELL SEQUENCING DATA.

ABSENCE OF INFLUENTIAL DATA POINTS



1. Removing outliers and then some downstream processing
2. t-test
3. Run the analysis and without and with the data point

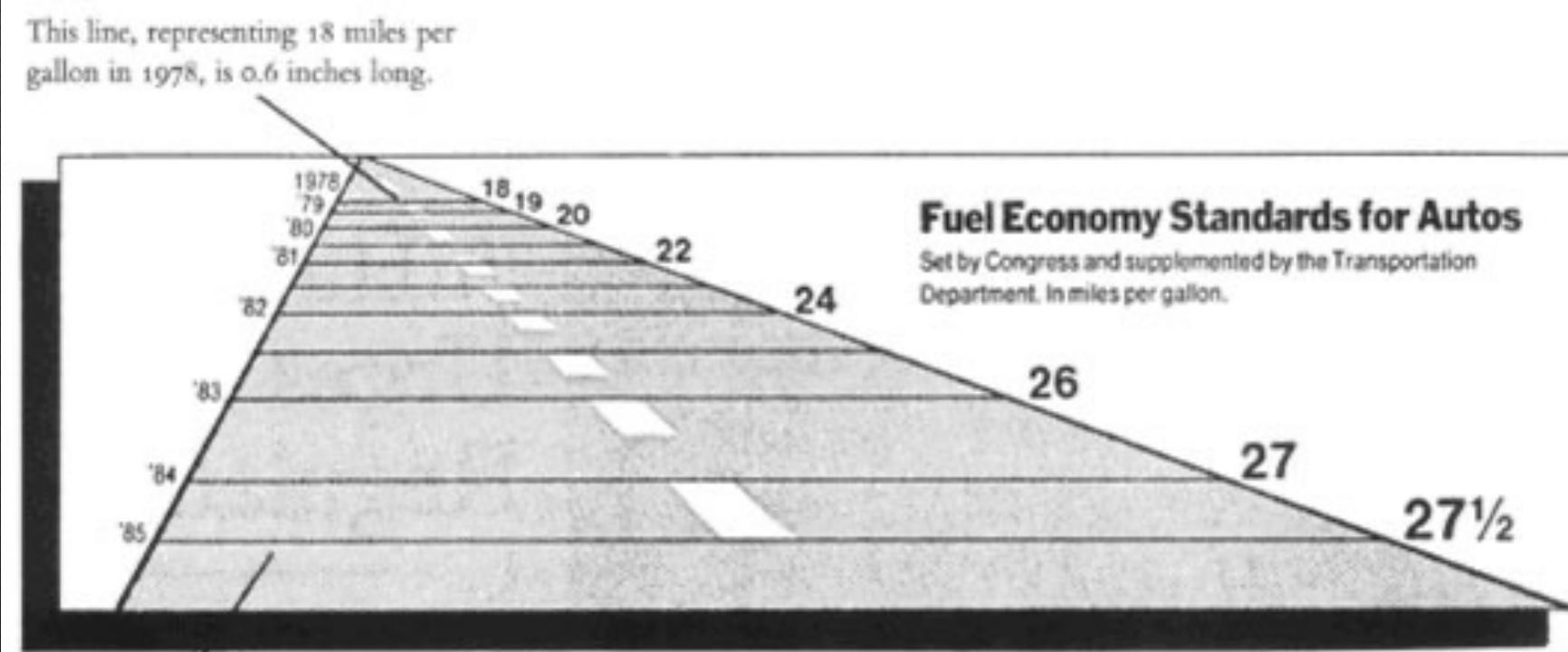
Study 1		
Subject	Sex	Voice.Pitch
1	female	233 Hz
2	female	204 Hz
3	female	242 Hz
4	male	130 Hz
5	male	112 Hz
6	male	142 Hz

Study 2		
Subject	Age	Voice.Pitch
1	14	252 Hz
2	23	244 Hz
3	35	240 Hz
4	48	233 Hz
5	52	212 Hz
6	67	204 Hz

INDEPENDENCE

1. STUDY DESIGN
2. MIXED EFFECTS MODELS

VISUALIZATIONS CAN BE MISLEADING



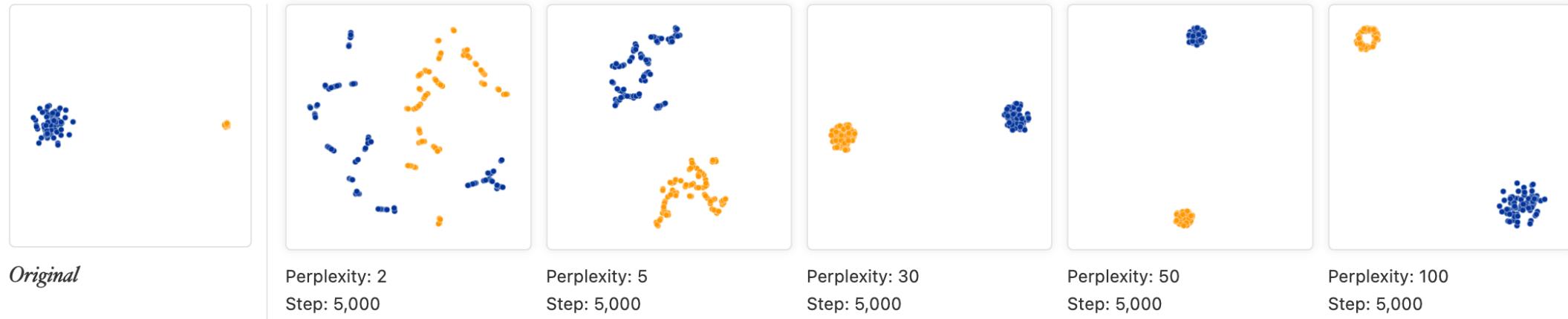
This line, representing 27.5 miles per gallon in 1985, is 5.3 inches long.

PRINCIPLES OF DATA VISUALIZATION (EDWARD TUFTE)

1. LESS IS MORE. “ABOVE ALL ELSE SHOW THE DATA” (***INK SPACE MAXIMIZE***)
2. KEEP IT PROPORTIONAL! “LIE FACTOR = SIZE OF EFFECT SHOWN IN GRAPHIC DIVIDED BY SIZE OF EFFECT IN DATA”

<https://jeffhale.medium.com/five-takeaways-from-the-visual-display-of-quantitative-information-dd36dae35299>

VISUALIZATIONS CAN BE MISLEADING



CLUSTER SIZES DO NOT MEAN ANYTHING

BUT WHAT IF THE TWO CLUSTERS HAVE DIFFERENT STANDARD DEVIATIONS, AND SO DIFFERENT SIZES? (BY SIZE WE MEAN BOUNDING BOX MEASUREMENTS, NOT NUMBER OF POINTS.) BELOW ARE T-SNE PLOTS FOR A MIXTURE OF GAUSSIANS IN PLANE, WHERE ONE IS 10 TIMES AS DISPERSED AS THE OTHER.

SURPRISINGLY, THE TWO CLUSTERS LOOK ABOUT SAME SIZE IN THE T-SNE PLOTS. WHAT'S GOING ON? THE T-SNE ALGORITHM ADAPTS ITS NOTION OF "DISTANCE" TO REGIONAL DENSITY VARIATIONS IN THE DATA SET. AS A RESULT, IT NATURALLY EXPANDS DENSE CLUSTERS, AND CONTRACTS SPARSE ONES, EVENING OUT CLUSTER SIZES.