

cognostics metrics for data visualization

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About myself

- **Purdue University**

- 4th Year PhD Candidate in Statistics
- Research in large data visualization using R - <http://deltarho.org>
 - Dr. William Cleveland and Dr. Ryan Hafen

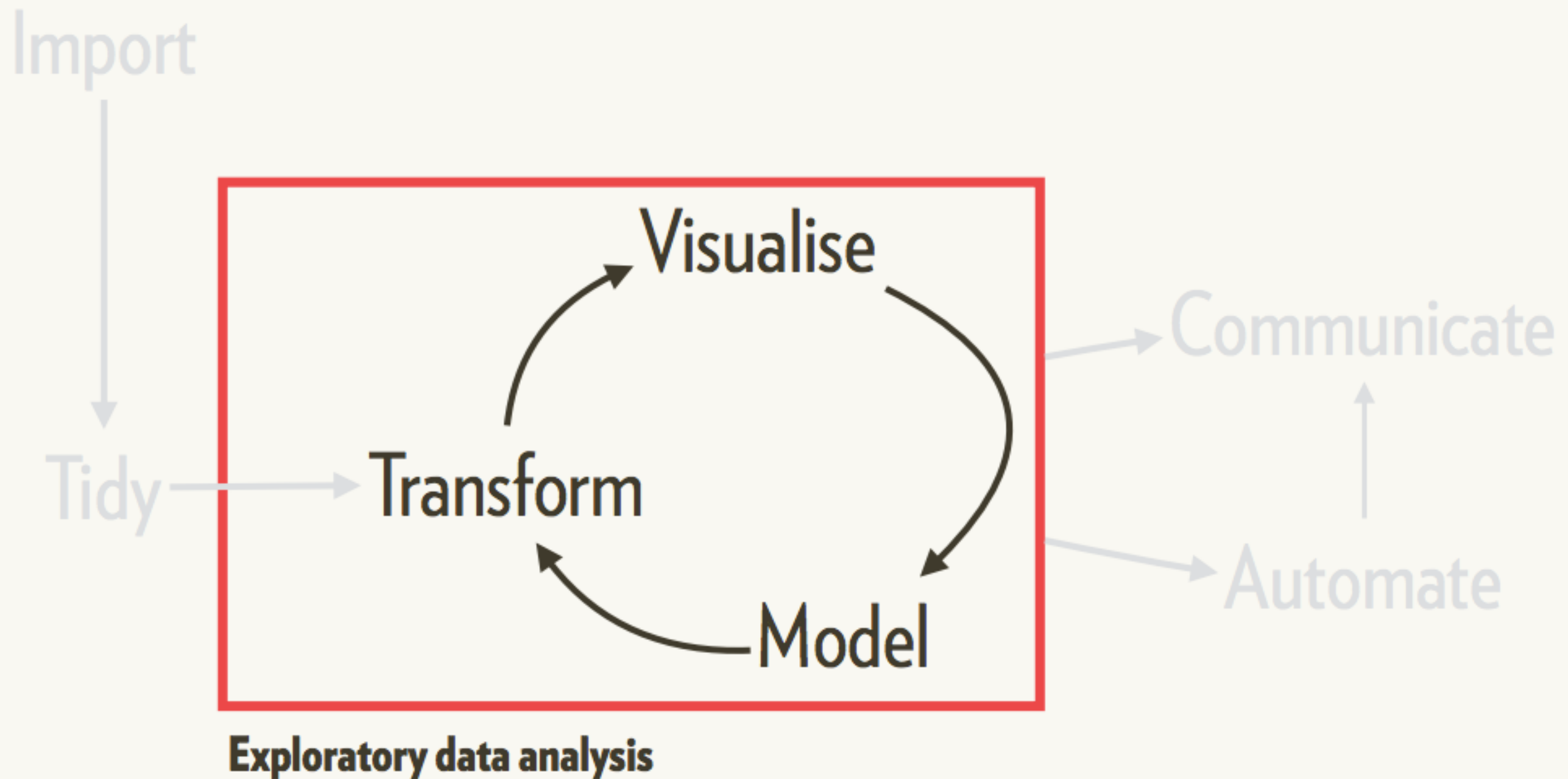
- Metamarkets.com - 1.5 years

- Front end engineer - node.js

- **Iowa State University**

- B.S. in Computer Engineering
- Research in statistical data visualization with R
 - Dr. Di Cook, Dr. Hadley Wickham, and Dr. Heike Hofmann

Exploratory Data Analysis



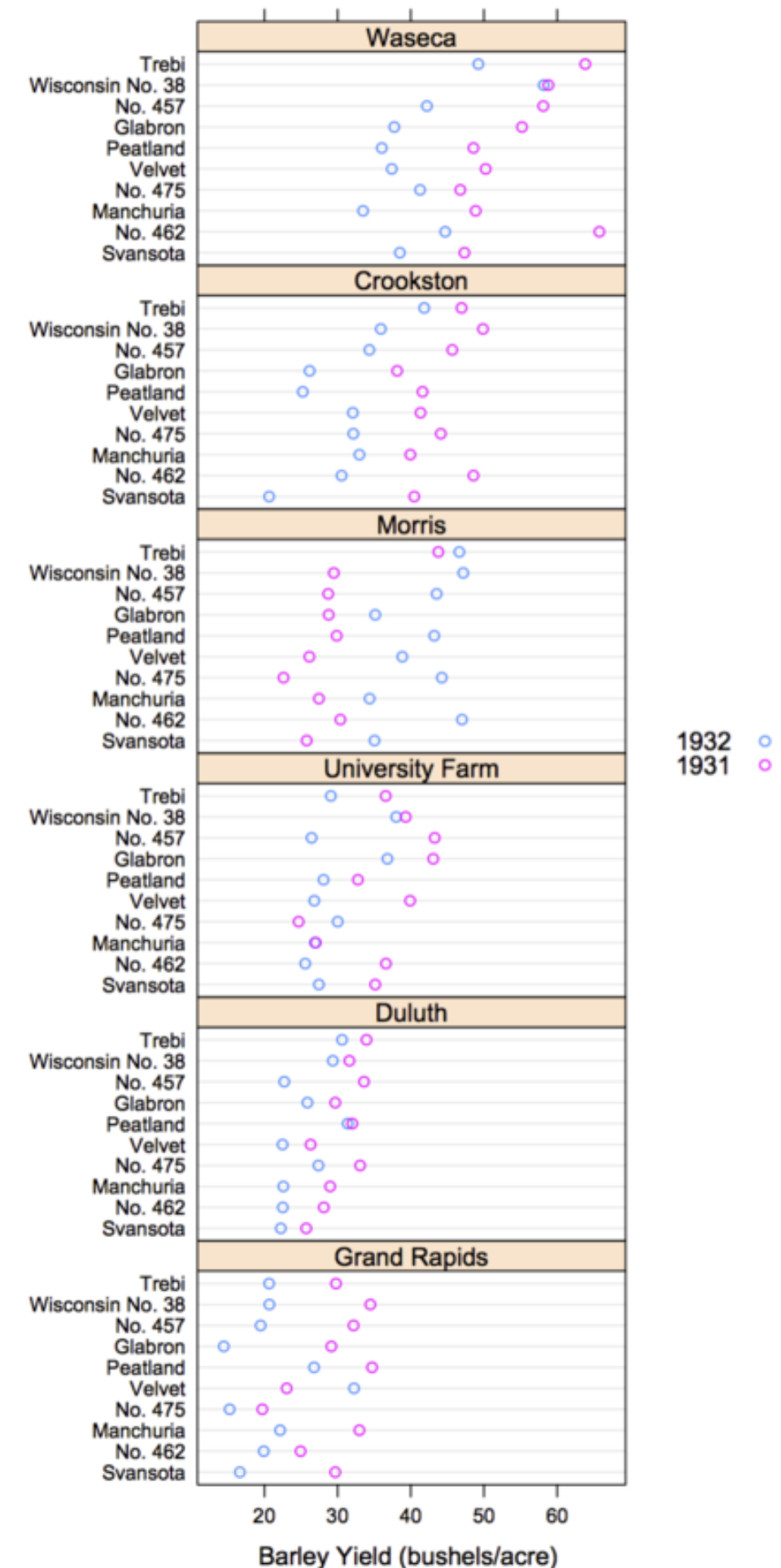
Visualization of Large Data

- Most large data visualization tools or approaches either
 - Summarize the large data to create a single plot
 - Are very specialized and heavily engineered for a particular domain
- Summaries are critical but can hide very interesting phenomena (e.g. Simpson's Paradox)
- Specialized tools can be useful but do not fit Exploratory Data Analysis paradigm (slow implementation)

We must be able to flexibly visualize complex data in detail even when the data is large!

Trellis Display

- Data is split into meaningful subsets, usually conditioning on variables of the dataset
- A visualization method is applied to each subset
- The image for each subset is called a "panel"
- Panels are arranged in an array of rows, columns, and pages, resembling a garden trellis
- `facet()`'ing in `ggplot2`



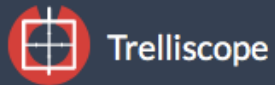
Why Trellis is Effective

- Flexible to create
 - Data complexity / dimensionality / size can be handled by splitting the data into subsets
 - Complete freedom with what is plotted in every panel
- Effective to consume
 - Understand one panel —> Understand every panel
 - Scanning across panels elicits comparisons to reveal repetition and change, pattern and surprise

Example / Data Description

- Monthly median home listing and number of units sold for 2,984 counties in the contiguous United States From 2008 to January 2016,
- Harvested from Quandl's Zillow

Arizona



Display Information

View Options

Panel Layout

Panel Labels

Related Displays

Cognostics

Table Sort / Filter

Univariate Filter

Bivariate Filter

Active Cognostics

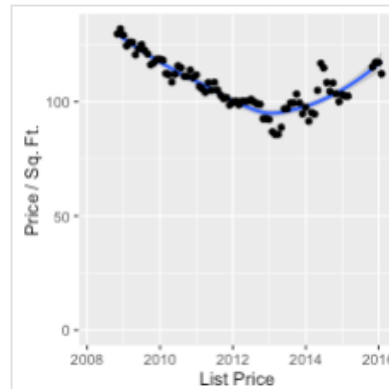
fields / Regular_Example

1

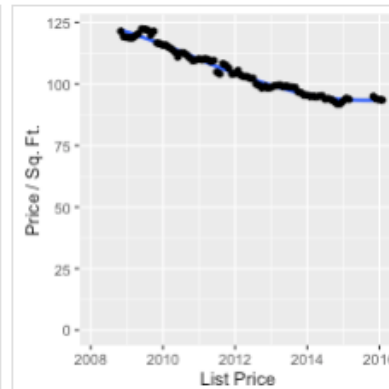
/ 1



1x



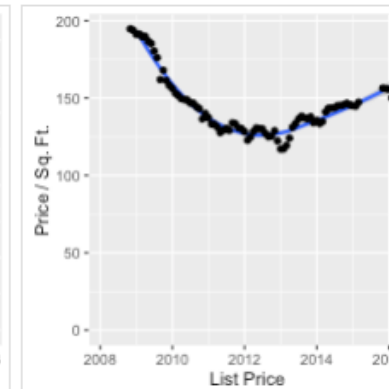
county Apache County
state AZ



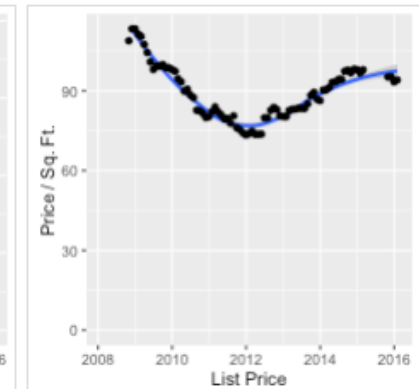
county Cochise County
state AZ



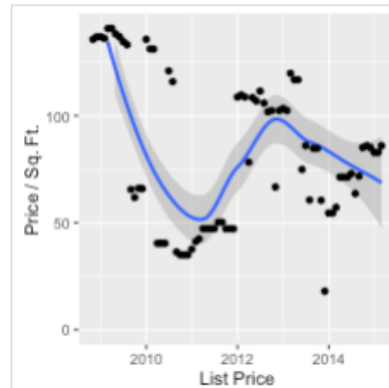
county Coconino County
state AZ



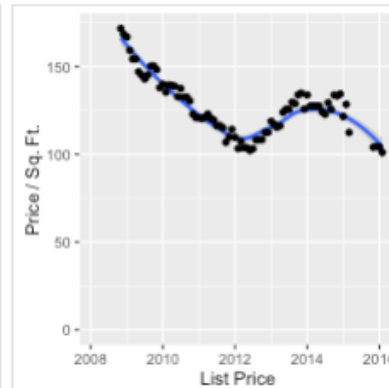
county Gila County
state AZ



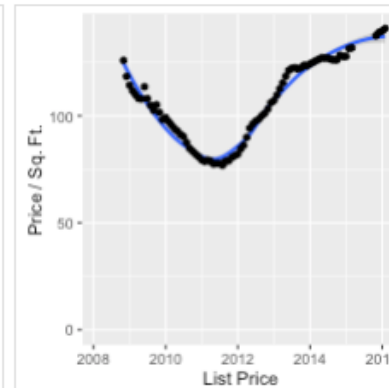
county Graham County
state AZ



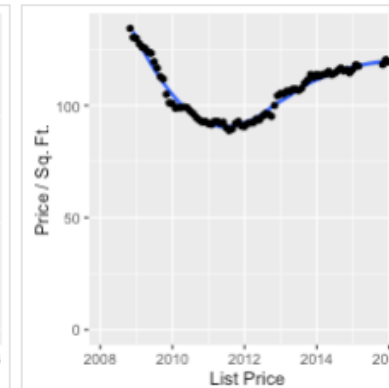
county Greenlee County
state AZ



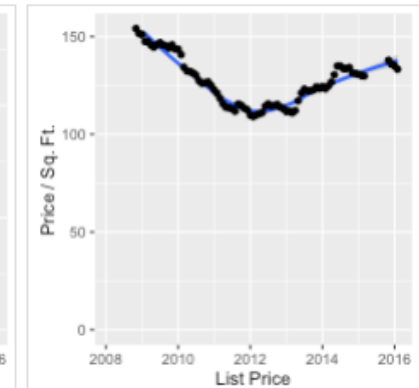
county La Paz County
state AZ



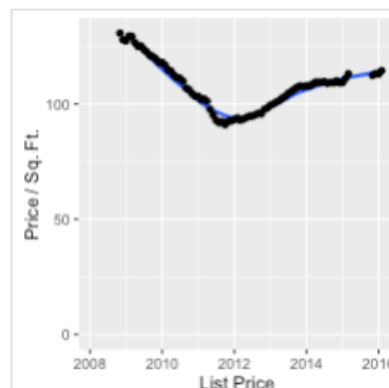
county Maricopa County
state AZ



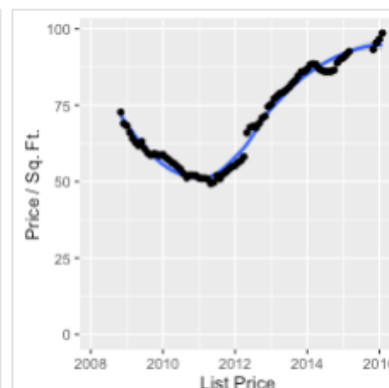
county Mohave County
state AZ



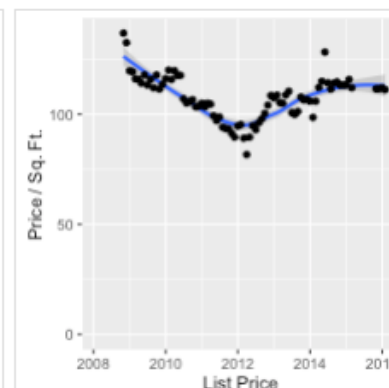
county Navajo County
state AZ



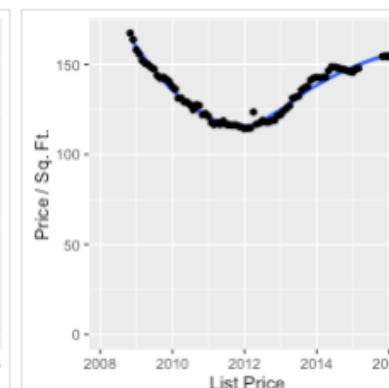
county Pima County
state AZ



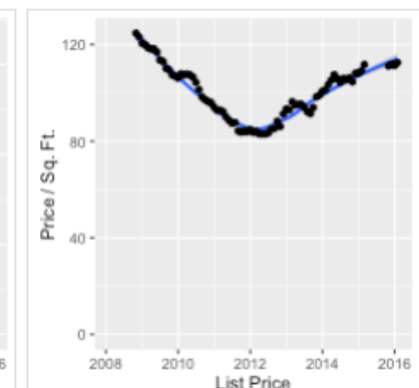
county Pinal County
state AZ



county Santa Cruz County
state AZ



county Yavapai County
state AZ



county Yuma County
state AZ

State: ▼ state ×

Georgia



Trelliscope



Display Information



Panel Layout



Panel Labels



Related Displays



Table Sort / Filter



Univariate Filter



Bivariate Filter



Active Cognostics

State: ▼ state ×

Scaling Trellis

- Large data lends itself nicely to the idea of Trellis Display
 - Typically comprised of collections of smaller data from many subjects, sensors, locations, time periods, etc.
 - It is natural to break the data up based on these dimensions and make a plot for each subset
- Potentially thousands or millions of panels
 - Will never be able to (or want to) view all of them!

Scaling Trellis with Cognostics

- Scaling Trellis:
 - Data are split into meaningful subsets, usually conditioning on variables of the dataset
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- Can be achieved with the Trelliscope package

Trelliscope Demo

Calculated Cognostics

```
advanced_cog <- function(x) {  
  zillow_string <- gsub(" ", "-", do.call(paste, getSplitVars(x)))  
  
  model <- loess(  
    medListPriceSqft ~ as.numeric(time),  
    data = subset(x, !is.na(medListPriceSqft))  
  )  
  residuals <- model$residuals  
  list(  
    res_std_err = cog(model$s, desc = "residual standard error"),  
    enp = cog(model$enp, desc = "effective number of parameters"),  
    mean_list = cogMean(x$medListPriceSqft),  
    n_obs_list = cog(  
      length(which(!is.na(x$medListPriceSqft))),  
      desc = "number of non-NA list prices"  
    ),  
    zillow_href = cogHref(  
      sprintf("http://www.zillow.com/homes/%s_rb/", zillow_string),  
      desc = "zillow link"  
    )  
  )  
}
```


Automatic Cognostics

- Cumbersome to manually specify many cognostics for a Trelliscope display
- Should be able to automatically compute cognostics based on the context of what is being plotted
 - Help foster a scalable Trellis system
- Analyze the plot objects and choose "best" cognostics based on the plot specification
 - ggplot2
 - rbokeh
 - plotly

For example...

- For scatterplot layers:
 - Number of observations
 - Number of missing values
 - Summary statistics of x and y-axis variables
- For statistical layers (such as `geom_smooth`)
 - RMSE of fit
 - Number of outliers
- Etc. (much research going on / to be done here...)

Future work

- Continually adding more cognostics to be created for each plotting layer
- Implement
 - Fully integrate into trelliscope
 - Parse ggplot2, rbokeh, and plotly objects

Questions?

<http://deltarho.org>
github.com/delta-rho
github.com/schloerke