

Visual Analytics - Introduction

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Goals of VA [VisMaster, 2010]

Creation of tools and techniques to enable people to:

Synthesize information and derive insight from massive, dynamic, ambiguous, and often conflicting data

Detect the expected and discover the unexpected

Provide timely, defensible, and understandable assessments

Communicate these assessment effectively for action

What is Visual Analytics?

“Visual Analytics is the science of analytical reasoning supported by a highly interactive visual interface.” [Wong and Thomas 2004]

“Visual Analytics combines **automated analysis** techniques with **interactive visualisations** for an effective **understanding, reasoning and decision making** on the basis of **very large** and **complex datasets**” [Keim 2010]

Detect the expected and discover the unexpected

Visual Analytics Process

First step: preprocess and transform data

Data cleaning, normalization, grouping, data fusion

Automated methods

- + Scale well
- Get stuck in local optima
- Run in a black box fashion

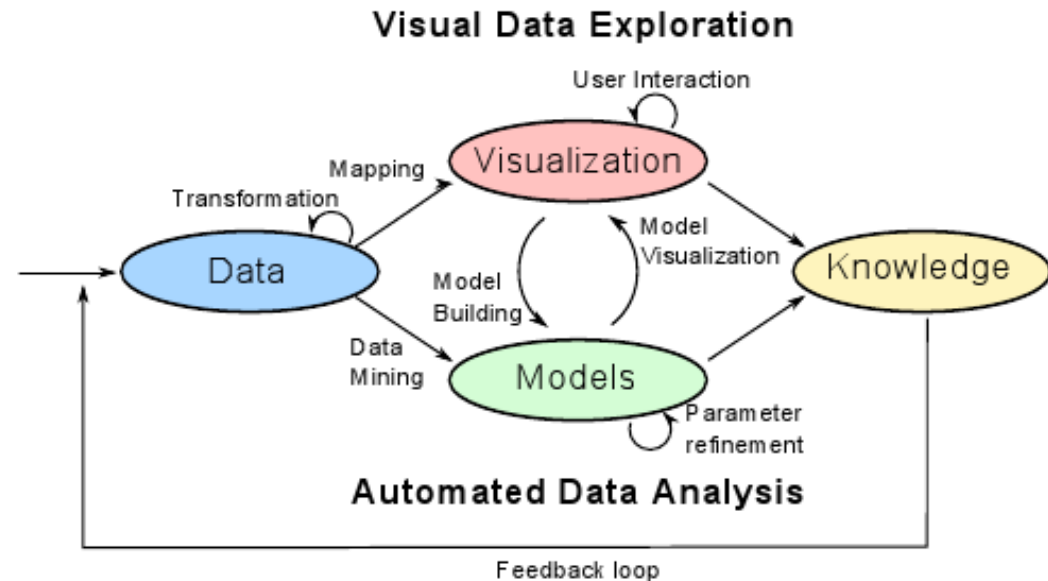
Visualization

- + Interactive data analysis
- Scalability

Visual Analytics integrates both

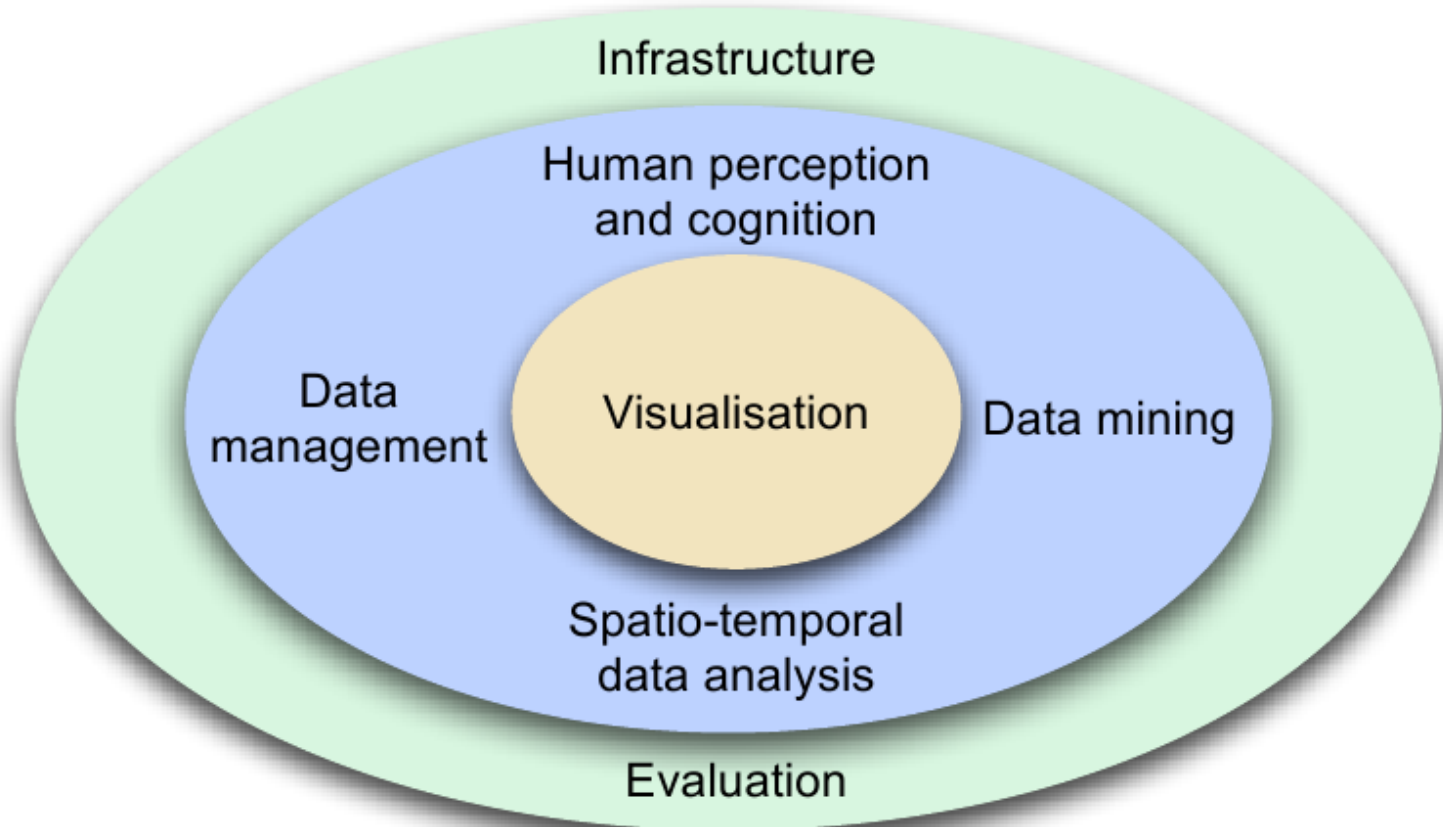
Tied together by the user

Alternating between visual and automatic methods



[Keim 2006]

Interdisciplinary!



Challenges

Data

Dealing with very large, diverse, variable quality datasets

Users

Meeting the needs of the users

Design

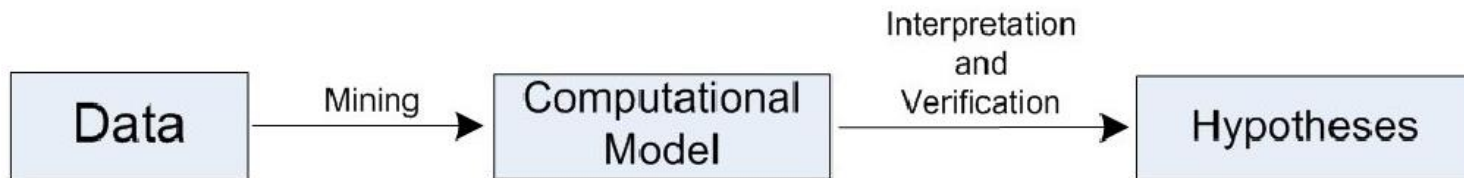
Assisting designers of visual analytic systems

Technology

Providing the necessary infrastructure

Data Mining Definition

Automatic algorithmic extraction of valuable information from raw data



Knowledge Discovery and Data Mining (KDD)

Semi or fully automated analysis of massive data sets

Contributions are more about general methodologies

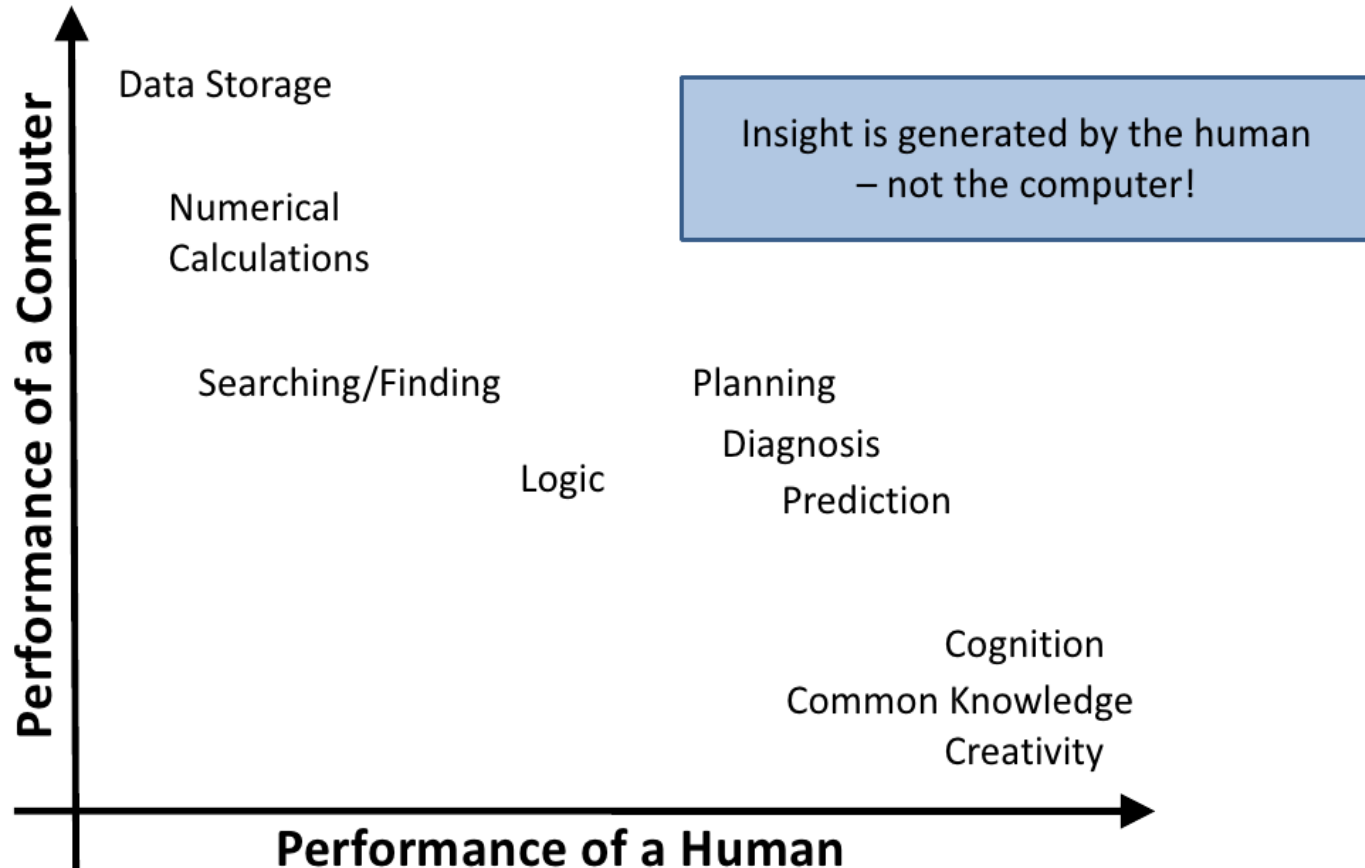
Black-box methods in the hands of end users

Users need to understand the algorithms for using them

What attributes to use? What similarity measure? etc.

Often trial and error

The Ability Matrix



adapted from Daniel Keim, Uni. Konstanz

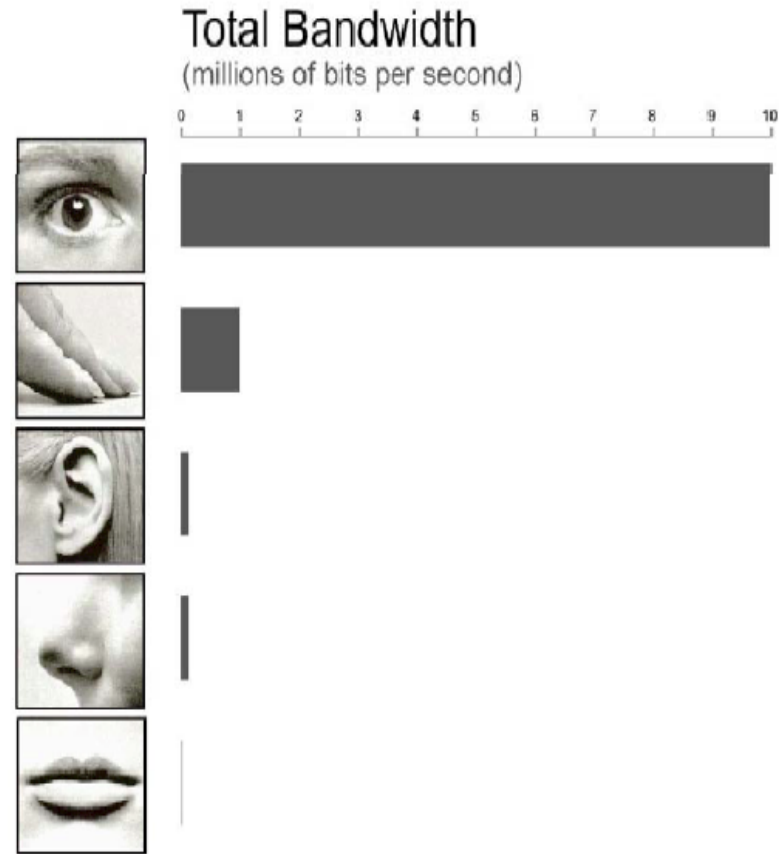
Why Graphics?

Figures are **richer**; provide more information with less clutter and in less space.

Figures provide the 'gestalt' effect: they give an overview; **make structure more visible**.

Figures are **more accessible**, easier to understand, **faster to grasp**, more comprehensible, **more memorable**, more fun, and less formal.

list adapted from: [Stasko et al. 1998]



Statistics vs. Visualization:

Anscombe's Quartet

Anscombe's quartet

I		II		III		IV	
x	y	x	y	x	y	x	y
10.0	8.04	10.0	9.14	10.0	7.46	8.0	6.58
8.0	6.95	8.0	8.14	8.0	6.77	8.0	5.76
13.0	7.58	13.0	8.74	13.0	12.74	8.0	7.71
9.0	8.81	9.0	8.77	9.0	7.11	8.0	8.84
11.0	8.33	11.0	9.26	11.0	7.81	8.0	8.47
14.0	9.96	14.0	8.10	14.0	8.84	8.0	7.04
6.0	7.24	6.0	6.13	6.0	6.08	8.0	5.25
4.0	4.26	4.0	3.10	4.0	5.39	19.0	12.50
12.0	10.84	12.0	9.13	12.0	8.15	8.0	5.56
7.0	4.82	7.0	7.26	7.0	6.42	8.0	7.91
5.0	5.68	5.0	4.74	5.0	5.73	8.0	6.89

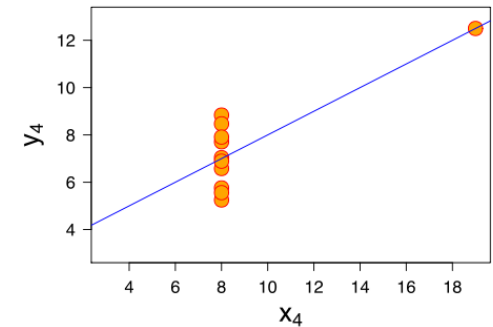
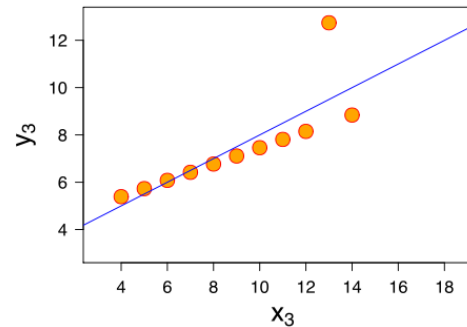
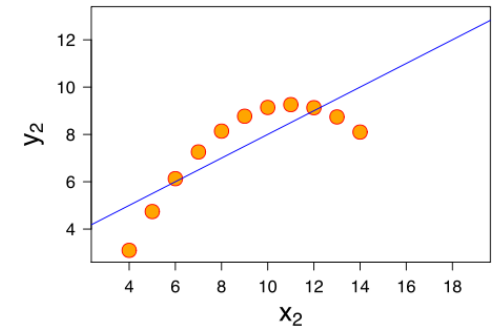
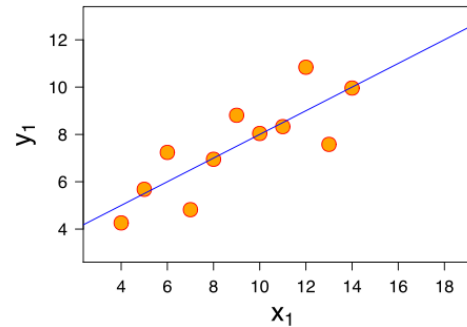
Statistics vs. Visualization: Anscombe's Quartet

Statistics profile is the same for all!

Property	Value
Mean of x in each case	9 (exact)
Variance of x in each case	11 (exact)
Mean of y in each case	7.50 (to 2 decimal places)
Variance of y in each case	4.122 or 4.127 (to 3 decimal places)
Correlation between x and y in each case	0.816 (to 3 decimal places)
Linear regression line in each case	$y = 3.00 + 0.500x$ (to 2 and 3 decimal places, respectively)

Anscombe's Quartet

Four datasets that have identical simple statistical properties, yet appear very different when graphed.

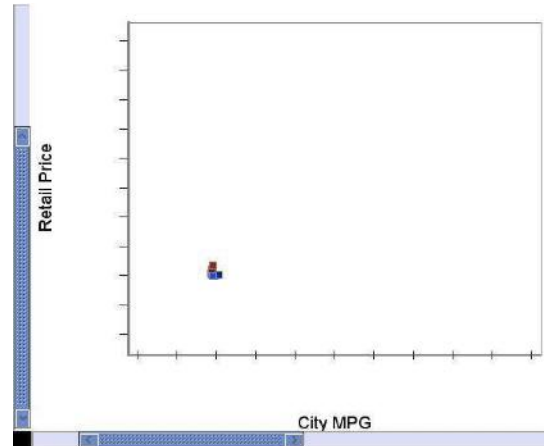


Wikimedia Commons

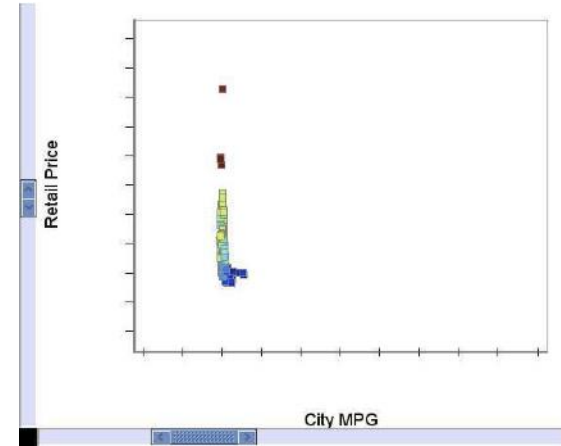
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Visualization Can Be Biased

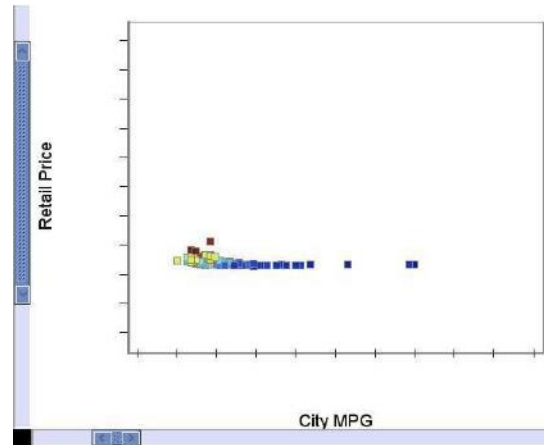
The same data plotted with different scales is perceived dramatically differently.



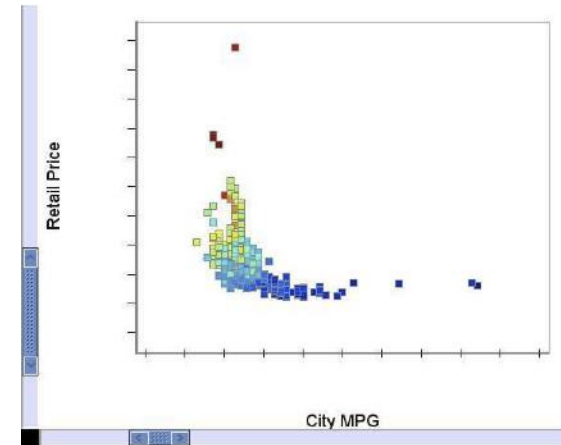
(a) Equally (uniformly) large scale in both x and y



(b) Large scale in y



(c) Large scale in x

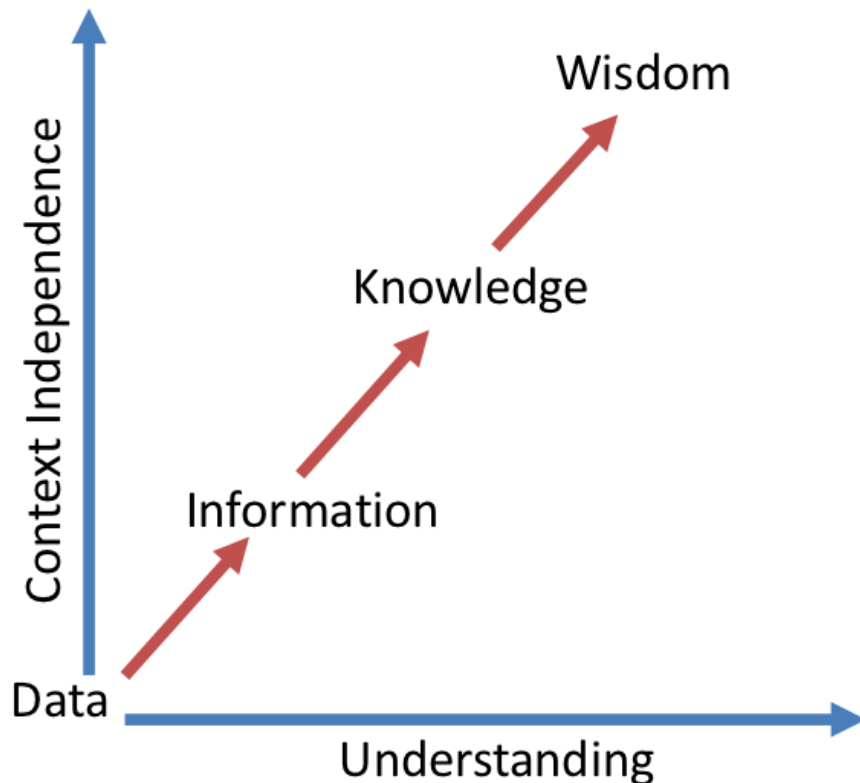


(d) Scale determined by range of x- and y-values.

Diagram vs. Visualization

A **diagram** represents **information**.

A **visualization** represents **data**.



The DIKW-Hierarchy
according to [Bellinger 2004]

From Epistemology:

Data = ground truth

Information = phenomena

Knowledge = causes

Wisdom = possible (inter-)actions

"Above all else, show the data"

- Edward R. Tufte

Mantras

Guide to visually explore data - Shneiderman's Mantra:

Overview first, zoom/filter, details on demand

[Shneiderman, 1996]

Describes how data should be presented on screen

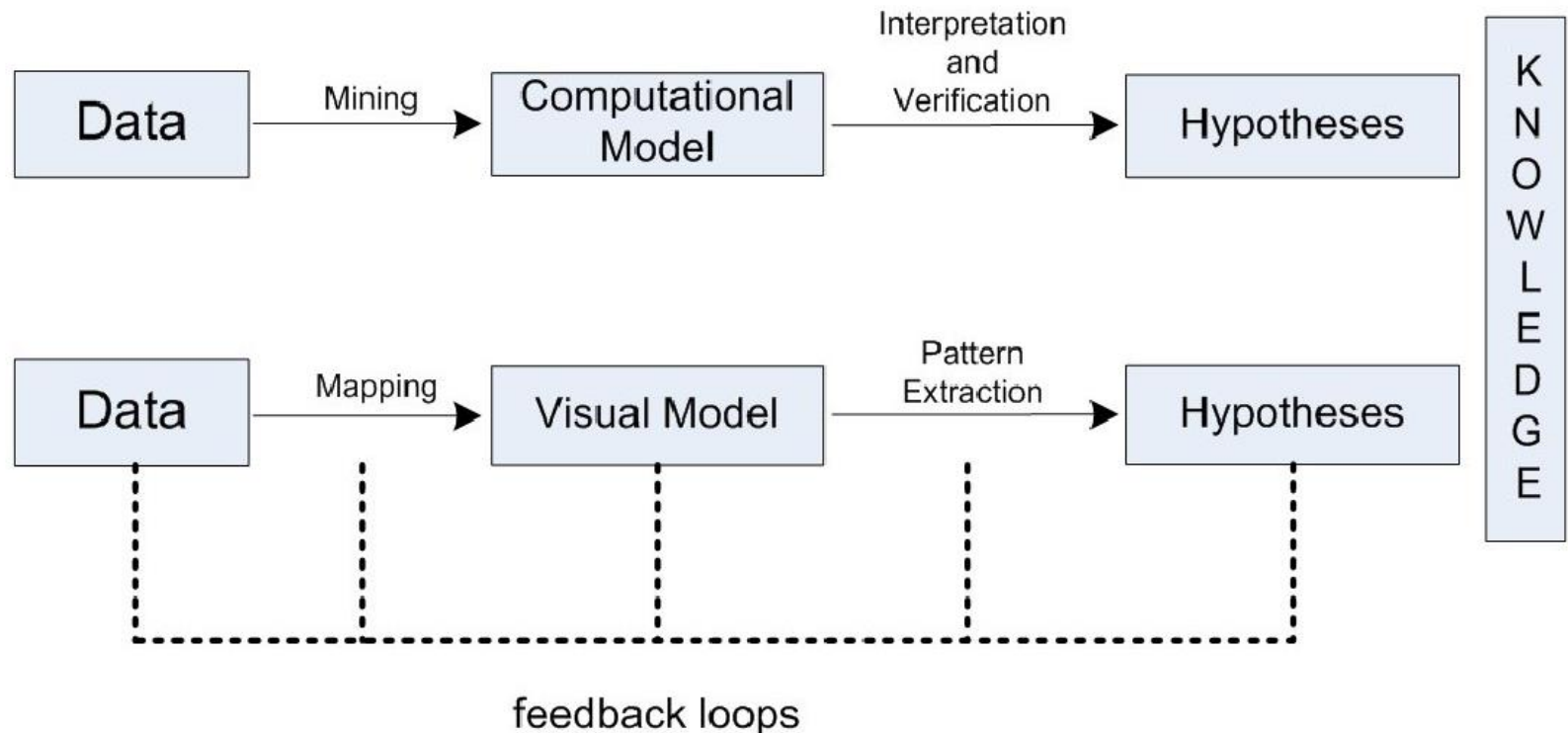
For massive datasets it is difficult to create overview without loosing interesting patterns

Extended Mantra for VA:

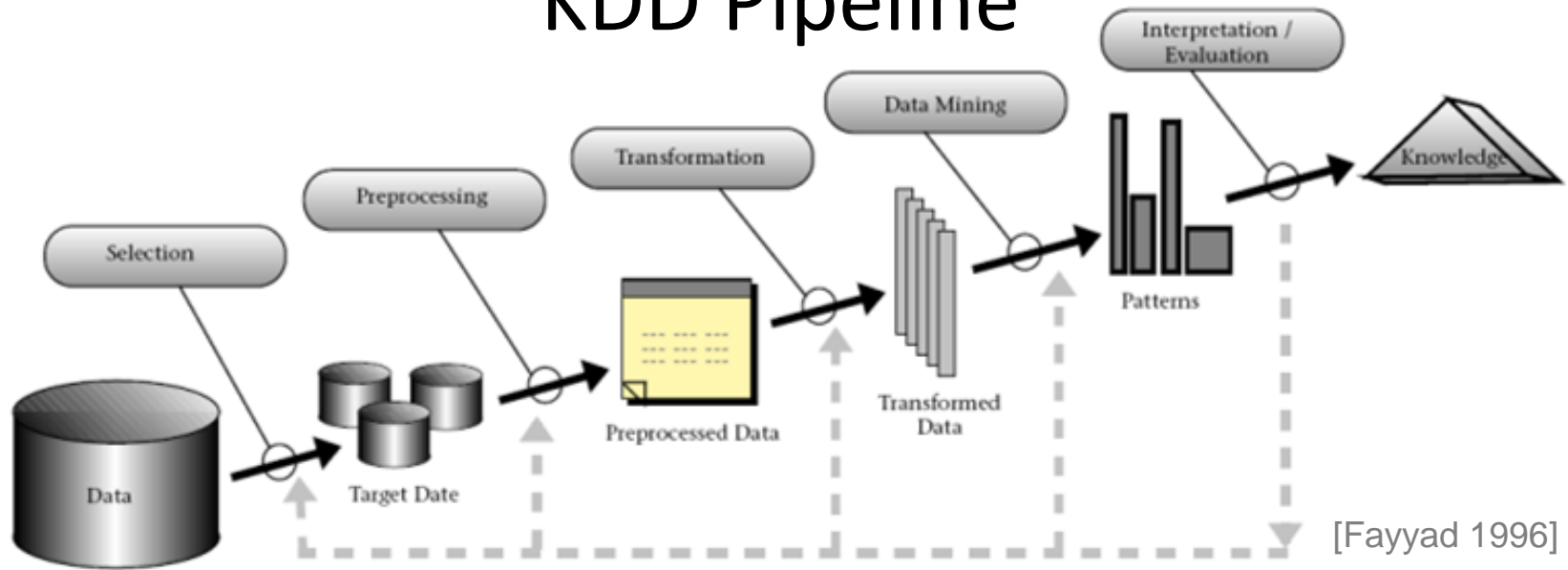
Analyse first, show the important, zoom/filter, analyse further, details on demand

[Keim, 2006]

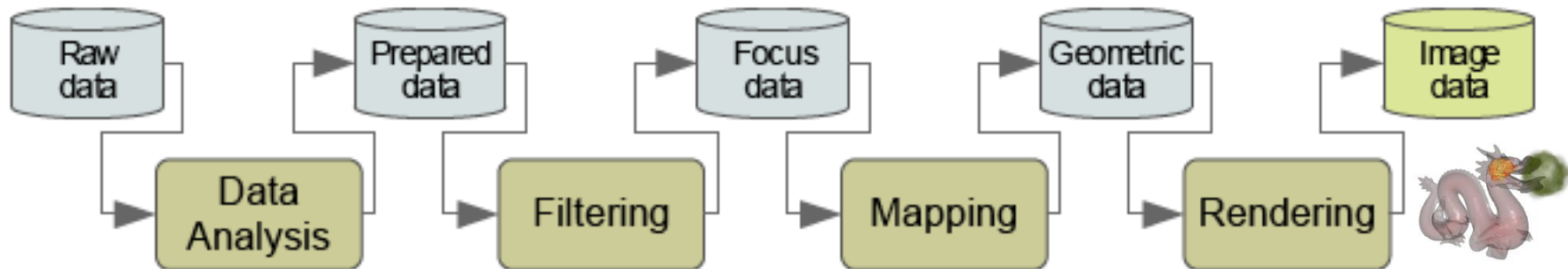
Traditional Data Mining vs. Visual Analysis Processes



KDD Pipeline



Visualization Pipeline



[dos Santos and Brodlie 2004]

- What is not surrounded by uncertainty cannot be the truth [Richard Feynman]
- True genius resides in the capacity for evaluation of uncertain, hazardous, and conflicting information [Winston Churchill]
- Doubt is not a pleasant condition, but certainty is absurd [Voltaire]



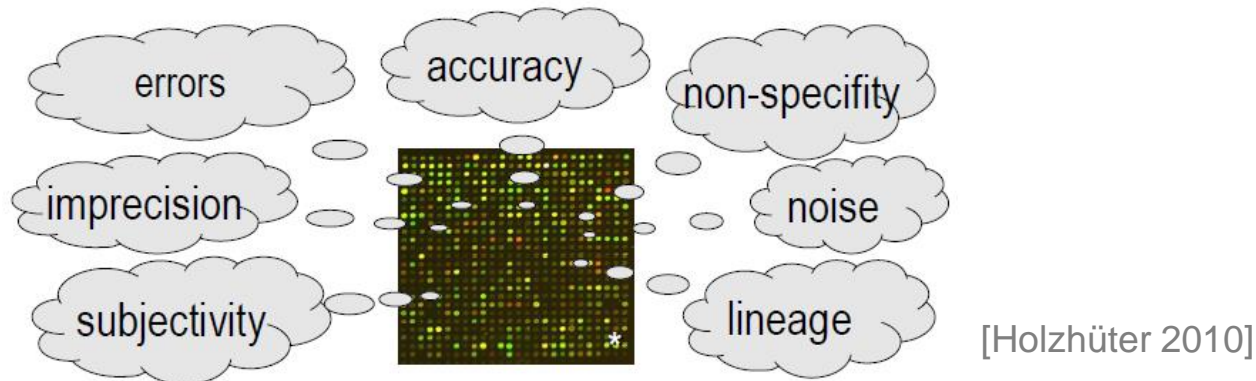
Uncertainty

Definition

“Degree to which the lack of knowledge about the amount of error is responsible for hesitancy in accepting results and observations with caution” [Hunter 1993]

Measurement data

e.g., DNA microarray expression data



Can be handled in data or view space

Data Management Challenges

“ Big Data“

Uncertainty

Semantics Management

Data Streaming

Distributed and Collaborative VA

VA for the Masses

What is “ Big Data“?

→ Moving target

Fields dealing with this
kind of data:

Meteorology

Genomics

Connectomics

Complex physics simulations

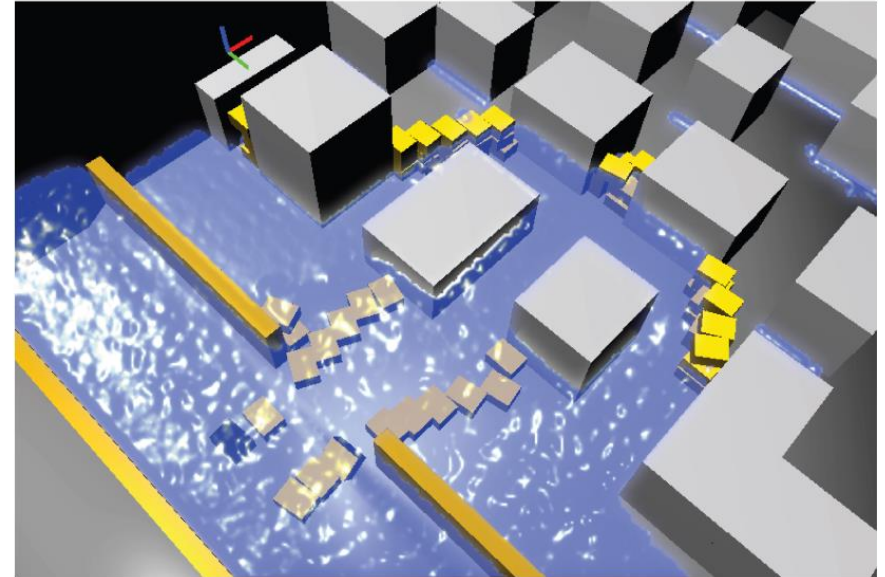
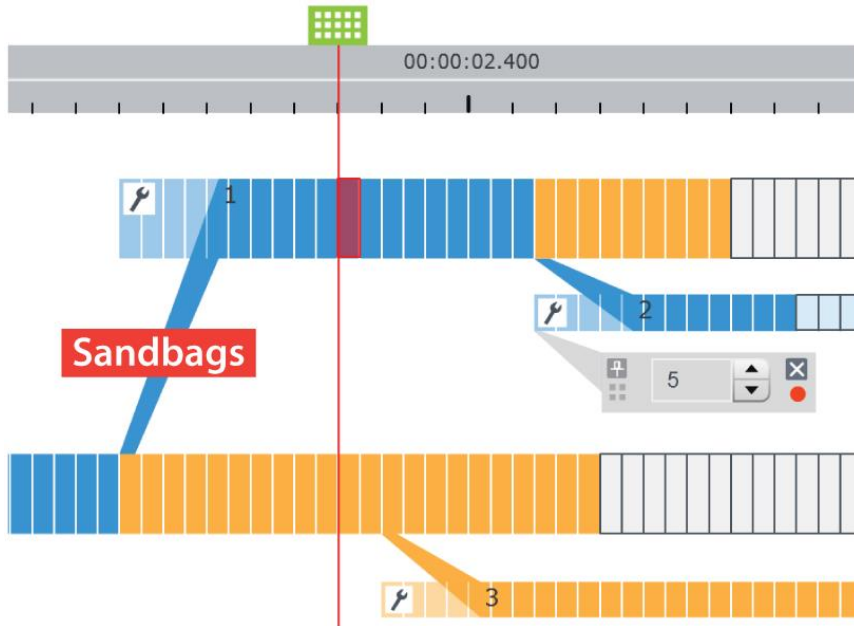
Biological and environmental research

Business intelligence

Multiples of bytes V · T · E				
SI decimal prefixes		Binary usage	IEC binary prefixes	
Name (Symbol)	Value		Name (Symbol)	Value
kilobyte (kB)	10 ³	2 ¹⁰	kibibyte (KiB)	2 ¹⁰
megabyte (MB)	10 ⁶	2 ²⁰	mebibyte (MiB)	2 ²⁰
gigabyte (GB)	10 ⁹	2 ³⁰	gibibyte (GiB)	2 ³⁰
terabyte (TB)	10 ¹²	2 ⁴⁰	tebibyte (TiB)	2 ⁴⁰
petabyte (PB)	10 ¹⁵	2 ⁵⁰	pebibyte (PiB)	2 ⁵⁰
exabyte (EB)	10 ¹⁸	2 ⁶⁰	exbibyte (EiB)	2 ⁶⁰
zettabyte (ZB)	10 ²¹	2 ⁷⁰	zebibyte (ZiB)	2 ⁷⁰
yottabyte (YB)	10 ²⁴	2 ⁸⁰	yobibyte (YiB)	2 ⁸⁰

See also: [Multiples of bits](#) · [Orders of magnitude of data](#)

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Template:Quantities_of_bits



Visual Steering to Support Decision Making in Visdom

Jürgen Waser

http://www.cg.tuwien.ac.at/research/publications/2011/waser_2011_VSD/

Flood emergency assistance

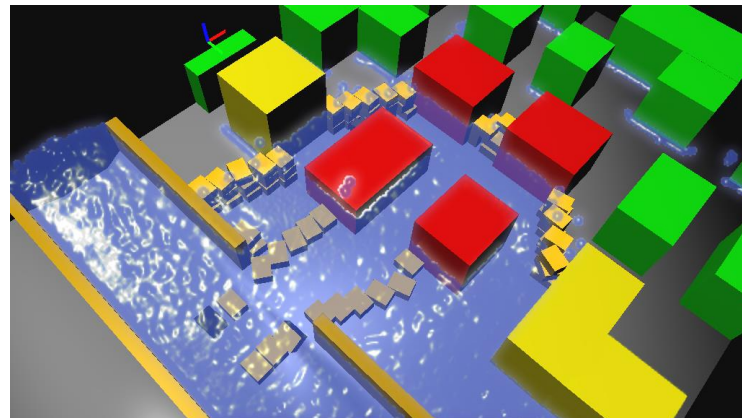
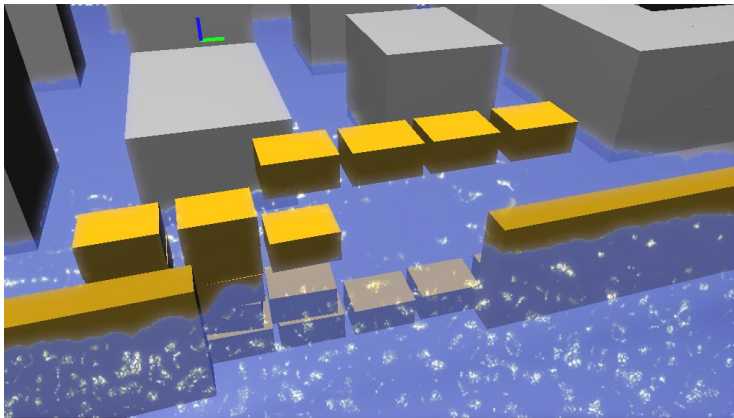
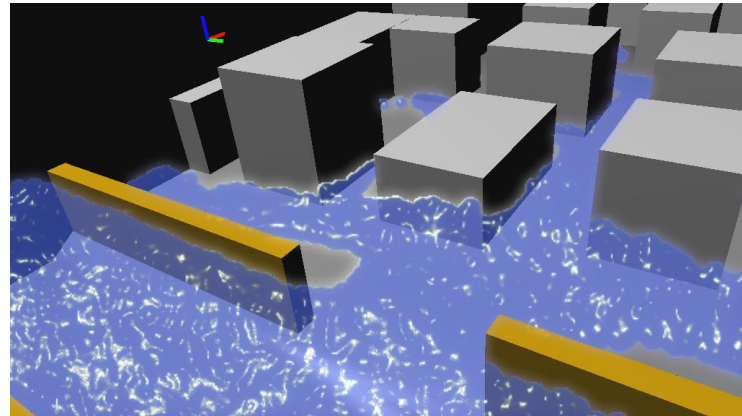
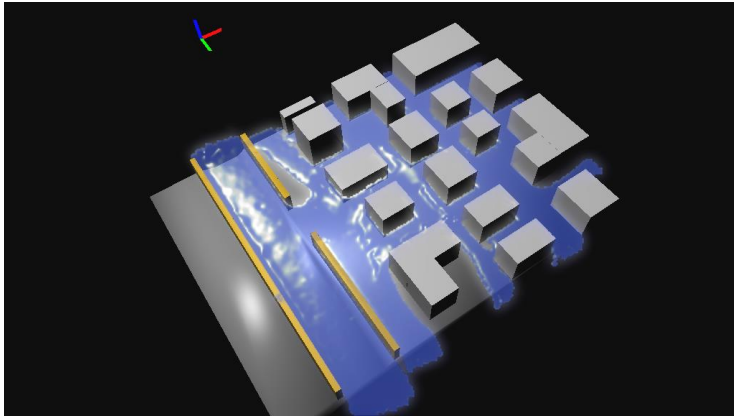
- **New Orleans 2005: 17th canal levee breach**



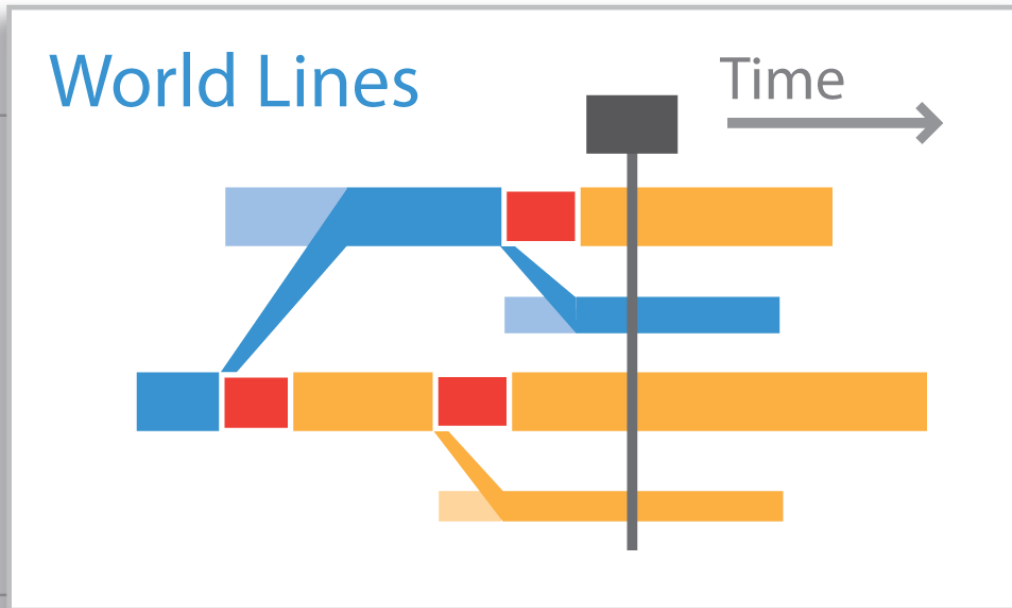
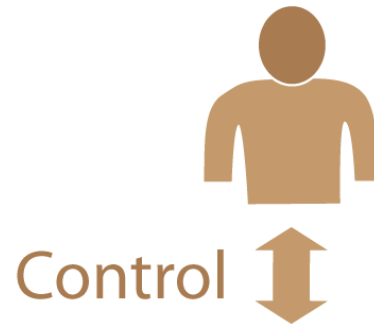
Image courtesy of USACE, US Army Corps of Engineers

Flood emergency assistance

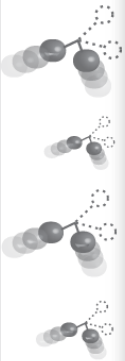
- Testing sandbag configurations in a virtual environment



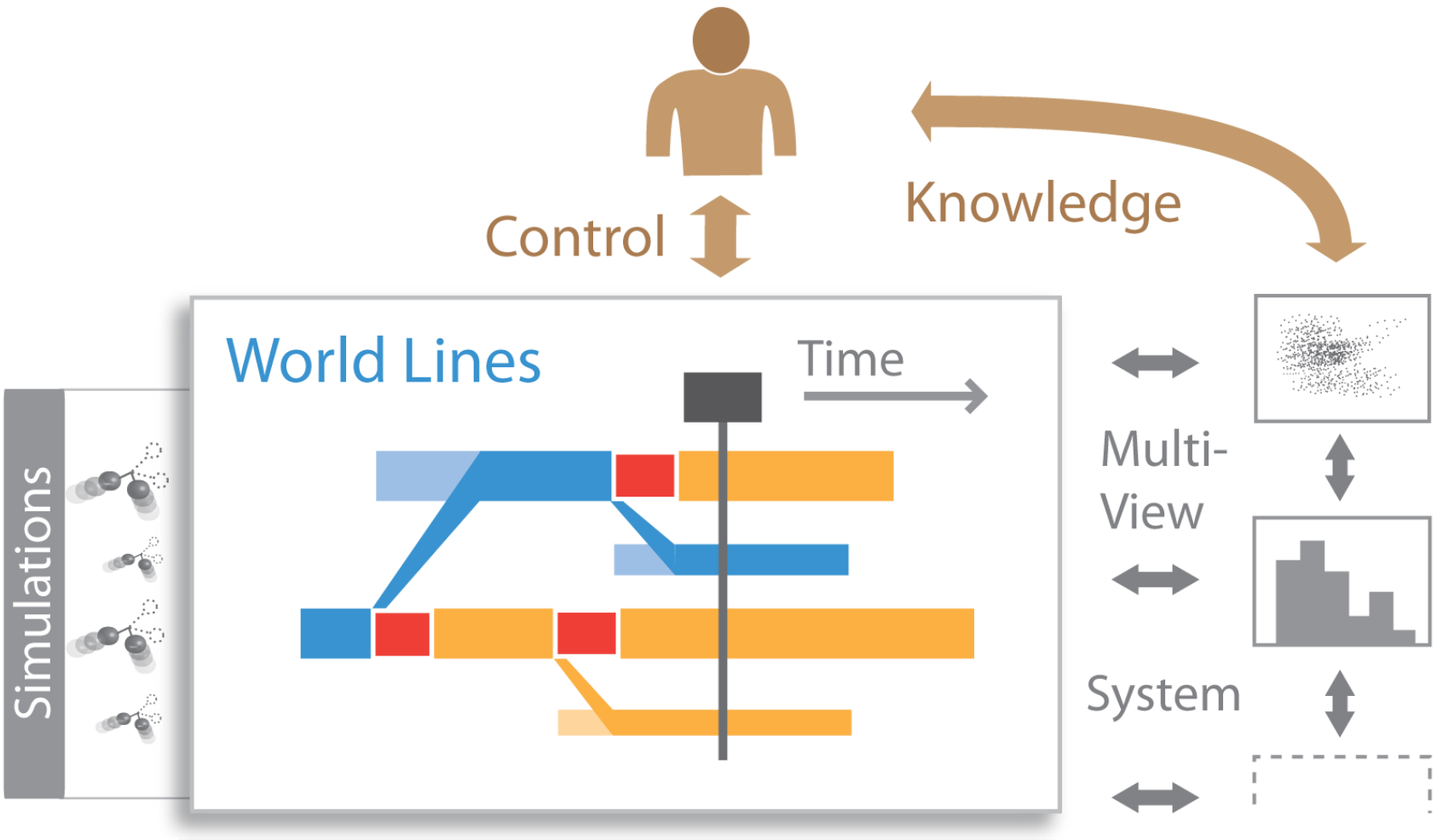
Solution: World Lines



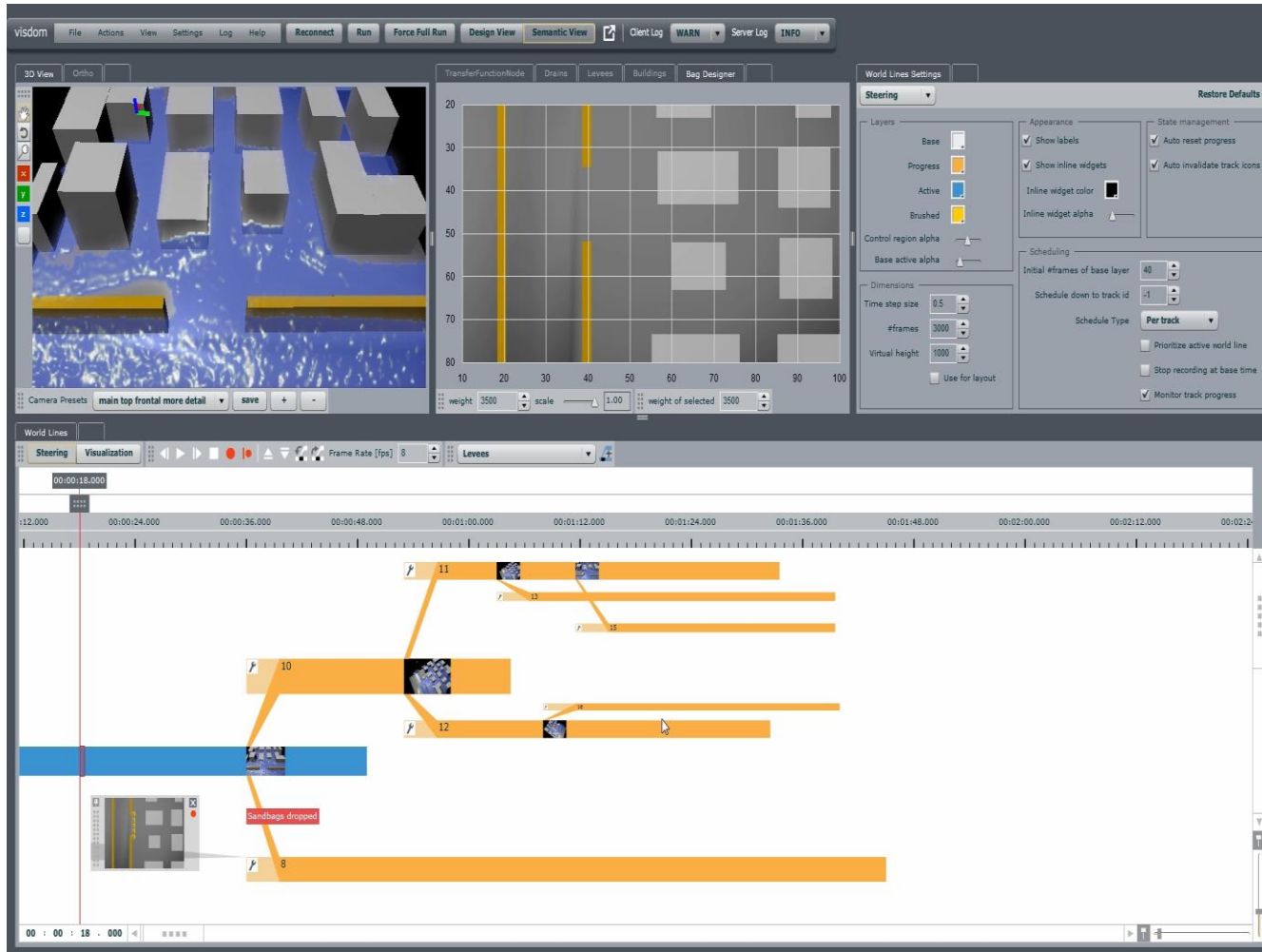
Simulations



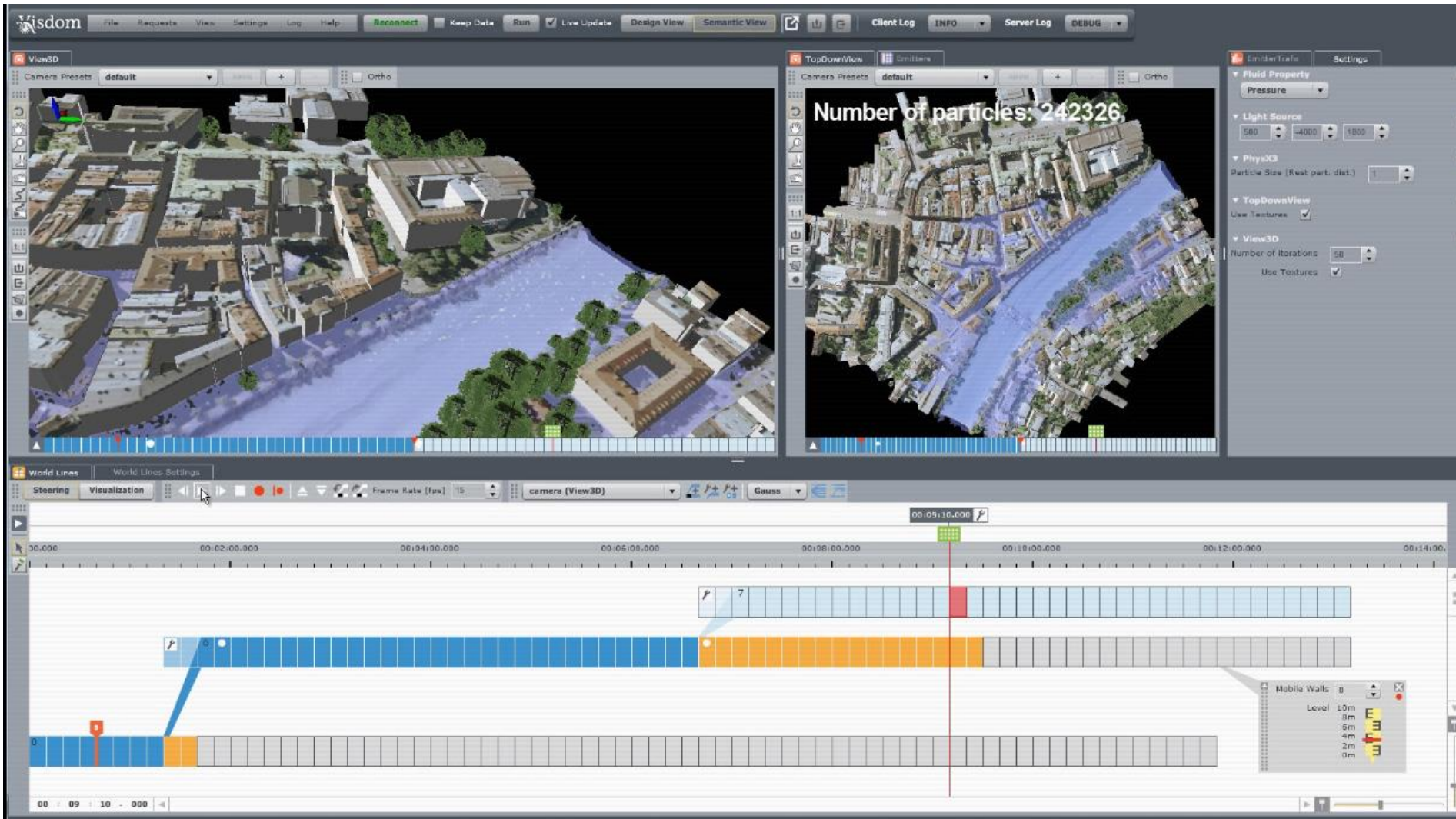
Solution: World Lines



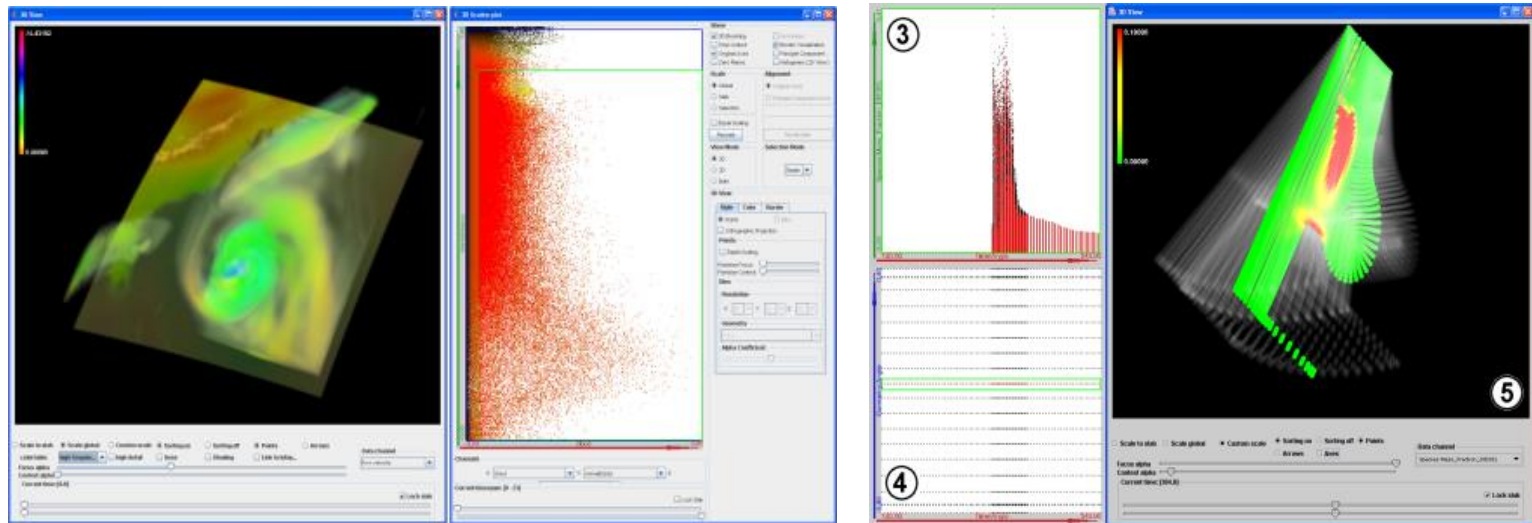
Video



Worldlines – Multiple Linked Views



SimVis: Interactive Visual Analysis of Large & Complex Simulation Data



Dr. Helmut Doleisch
VRVis Research Center

Motivation

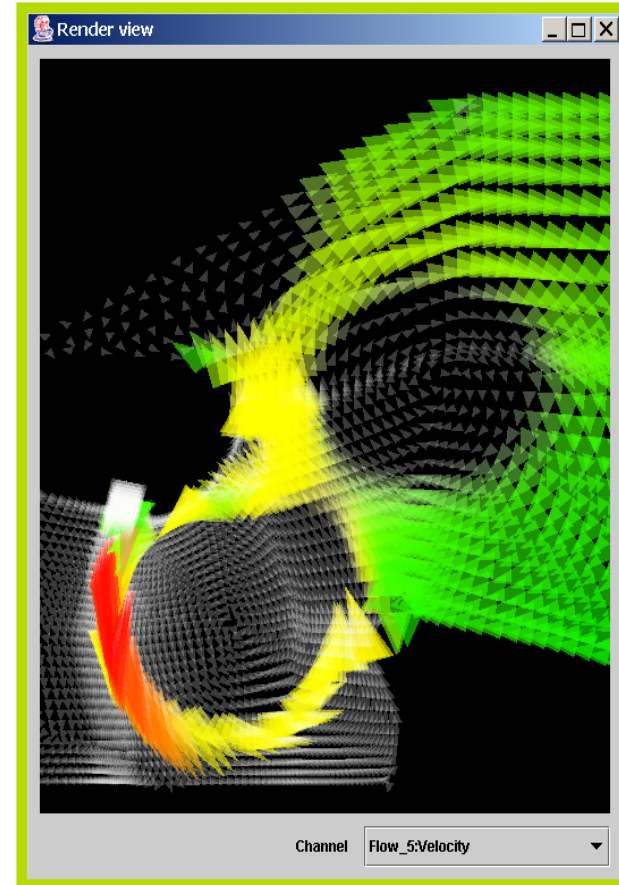
- large data sets from simulation

- **goal: support **exploration** and **analysis** of results**

- analyze n-dim. data **interactively**
- use **3D visualization**
- **overview, zoom** and **filter, detail** on demand (Shneidermans' information seeking mantra)

- **challenge:**

- occlusion
- interactive data handling



Interactive Data Handling

- sample data set size:

- 540 million data items
- currently working to expand to billions

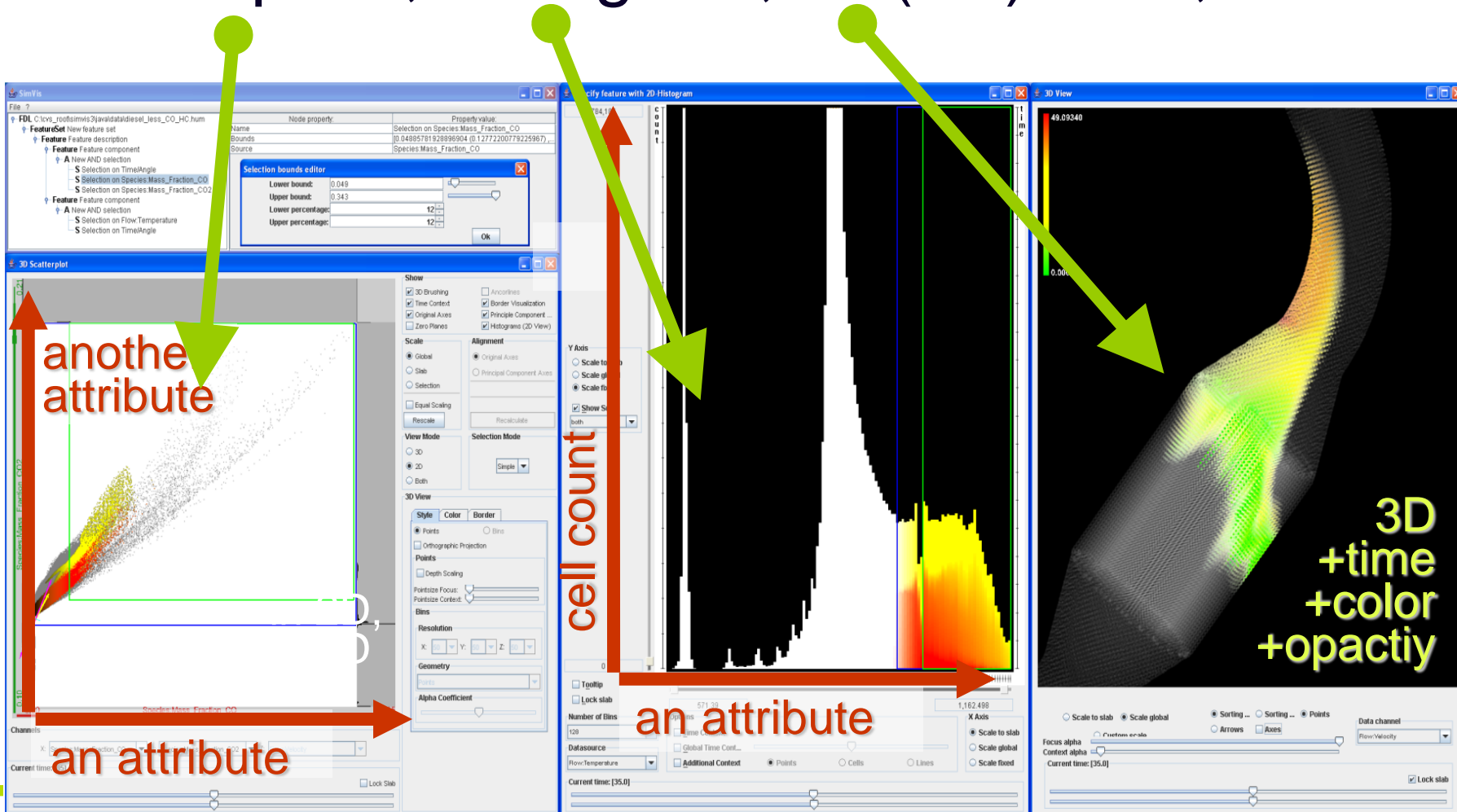
cells	timesteps	attributes	cells * timesteps	cells * timesteps * attributes
704.900	20	16	14.098.000	225.568.000
150.124	600	6	90.074.400	540.446.400
7.680.000	288	15	2.211.840.000	33.177.600.000

SimVis

- VRVis' solution for these challenges
- Feature-based visualization framework
- SimVis key features:
 - Multiple, linked views
 - Interactive feature specification
 - Focus+Context visualization
 - Smooth feature boundaries
 - Explicit feature representation
 - On-the-fly attribute derivation

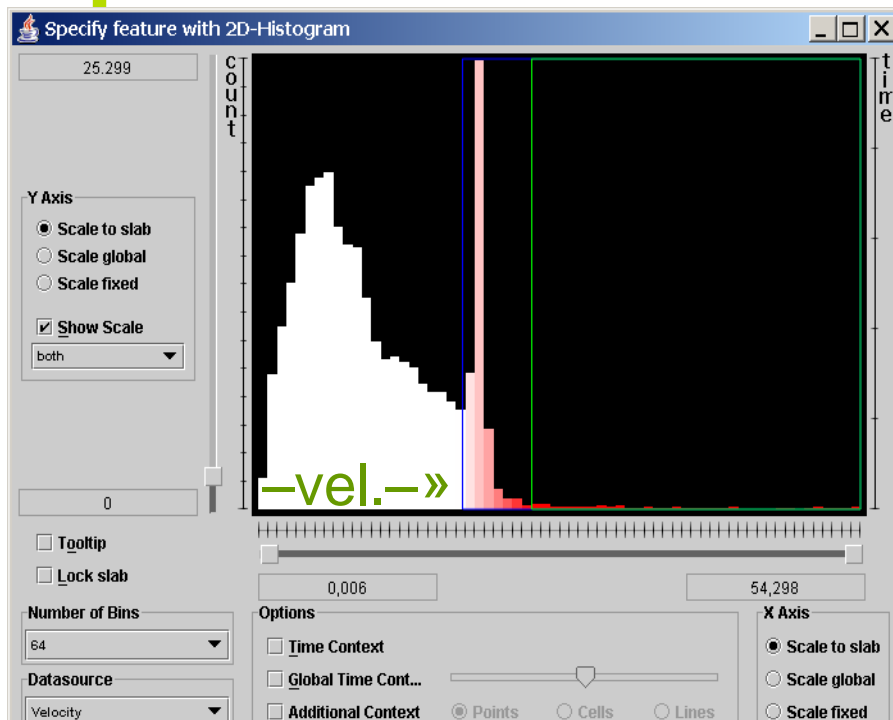
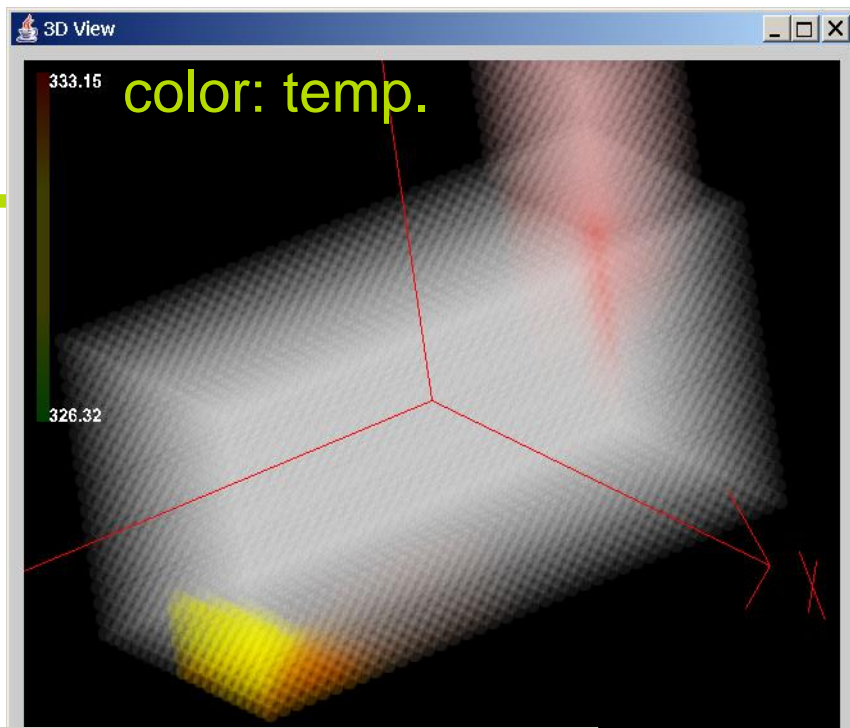
SimVis: Multiple Views

Scatterplots, histogram, 3D(4D) view, etc.



Brushing

- Move/alter/extend brush interactively
- Update linked F+C views in real-time

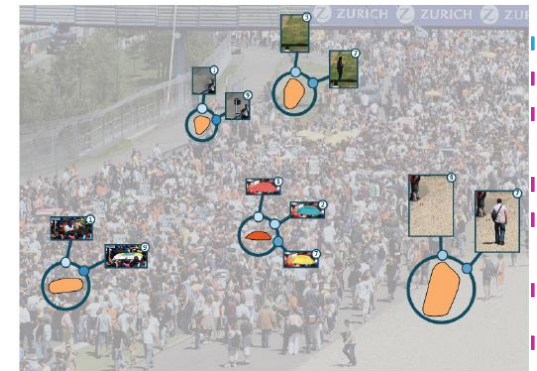
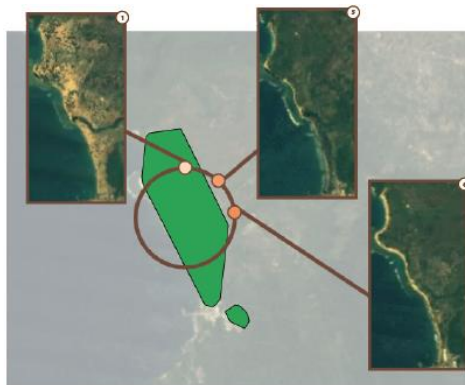
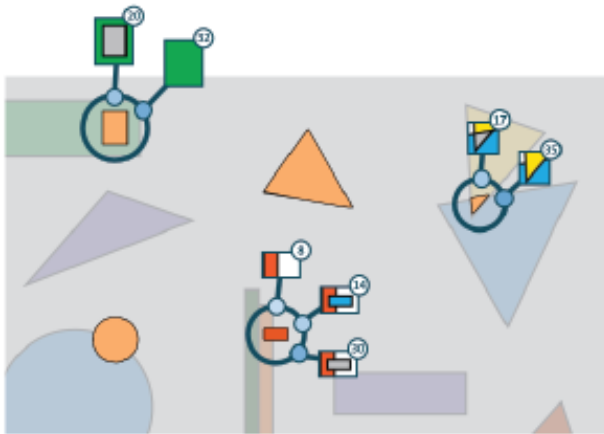


VAICo: Visual Analysis for Image Comparison

Johanna Schmidt¹, M. Eduard Gröller¹,
Stefan Bruckner²

¹Vienna University of Technology, Austria

²University of Bergen, Norway



VAICo

Visual Analysis for Image Comparison



Johanna Schmidt

*Vienna University of
Technology, Austria*

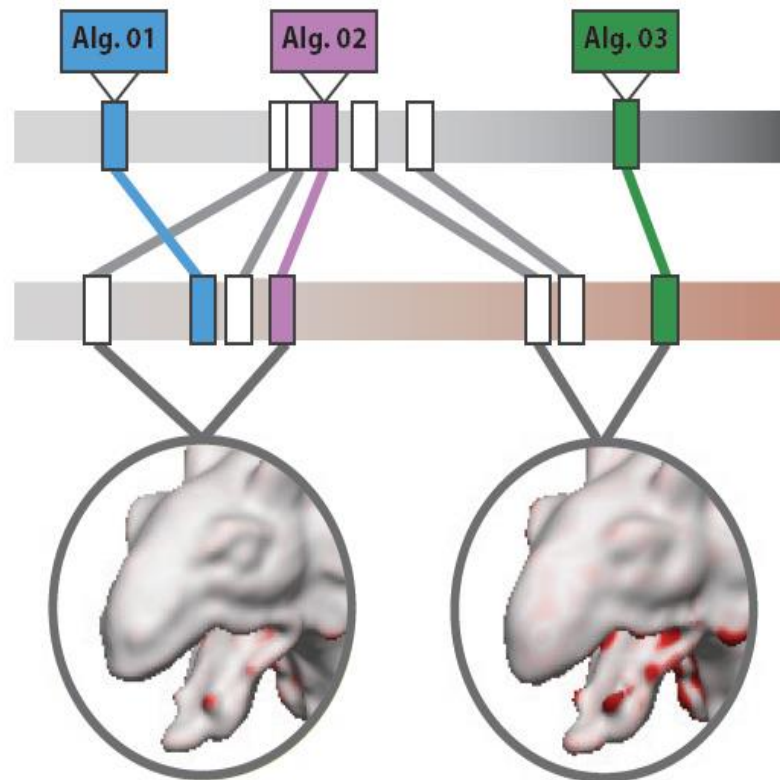
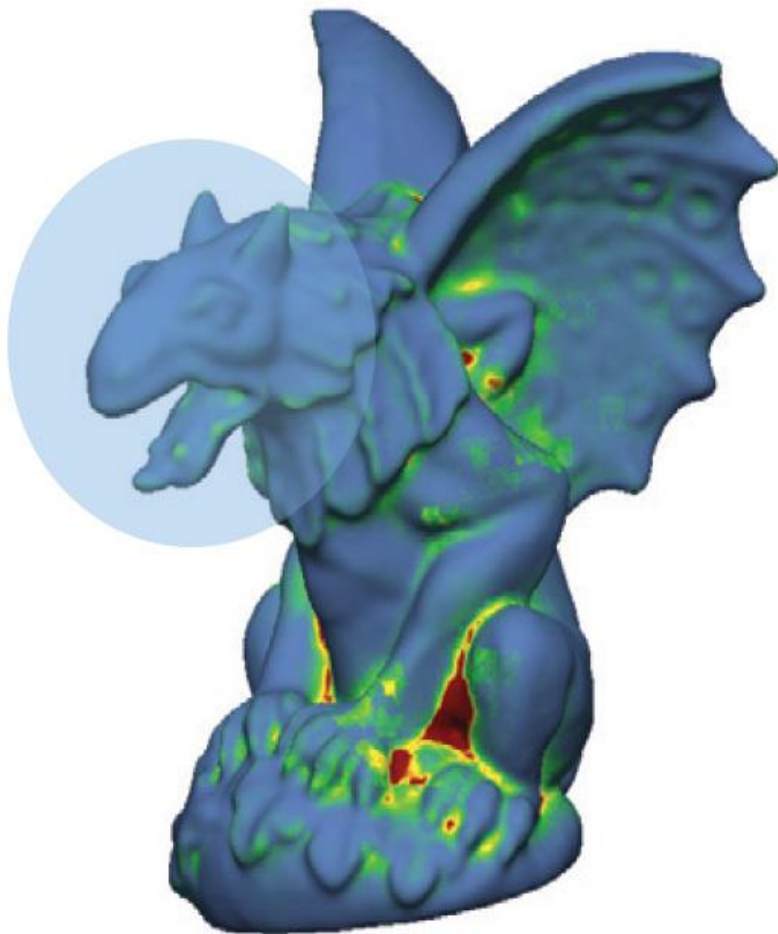
M. Eduard Gröller

*Vienna University of
Technology, Austria*

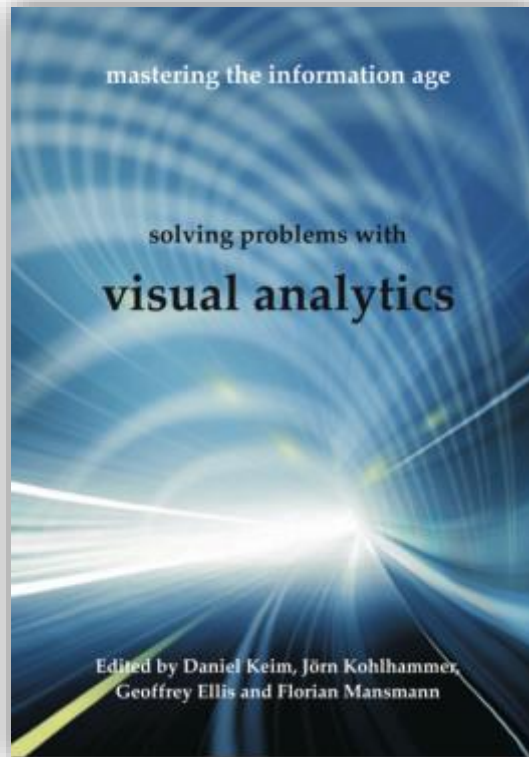
Stefan Bruckner

*University of Bergen
Norway*



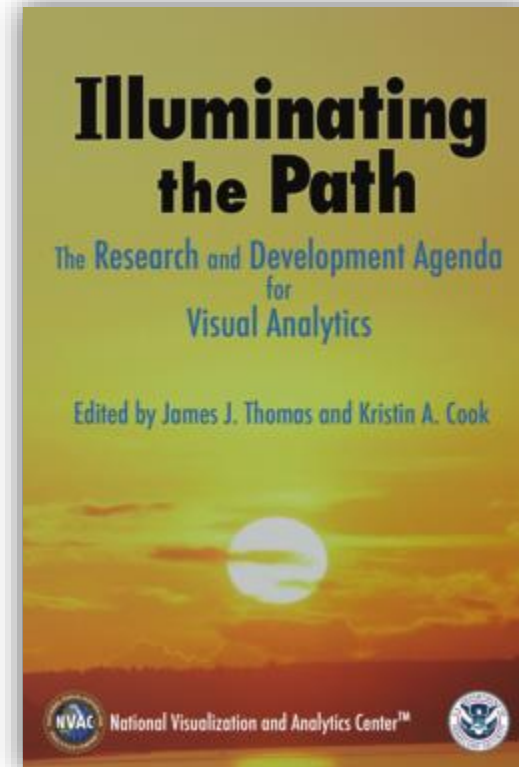


Literature on Visual Analytics



Daniel A. Keim, Jörn Kohlhammer, Geoffrey Ellis and Florian Mansmann: *Mastering the Information Age - Solving Problems with Visual Analytics*, Eurographics Association, 2010.
ISBN: 978-3905673777.

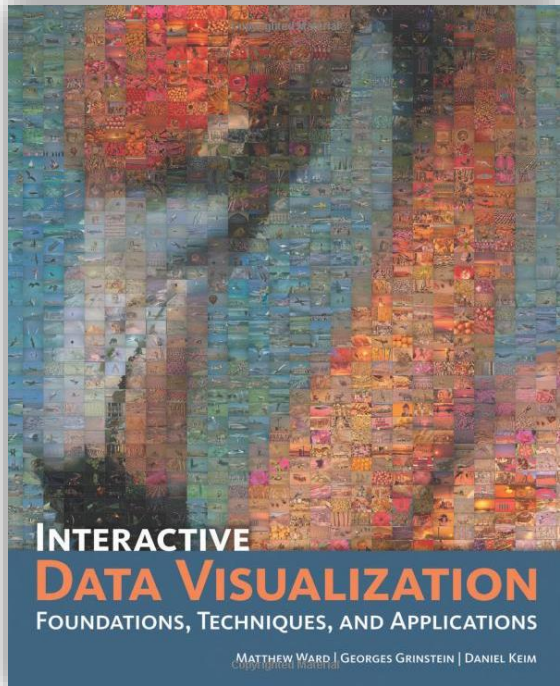
Free download: <http://www.vismaster.eu/book/>



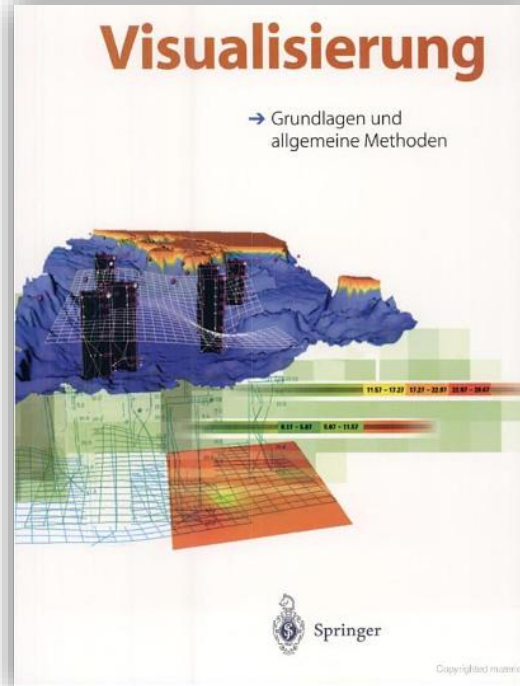
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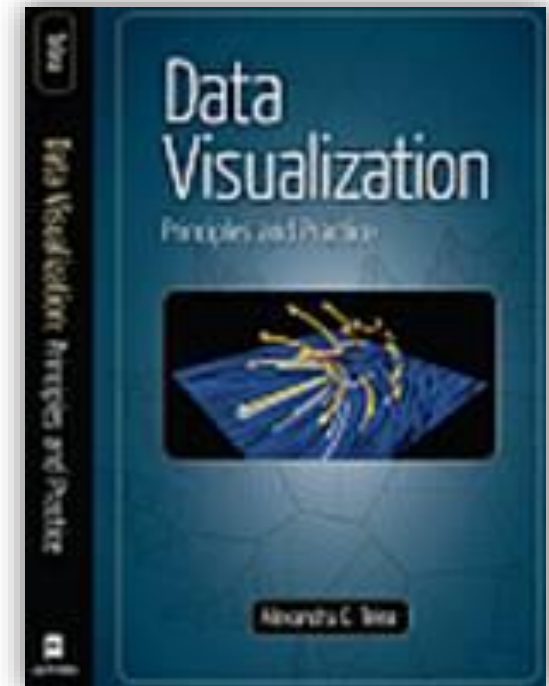
Literature on Visualization



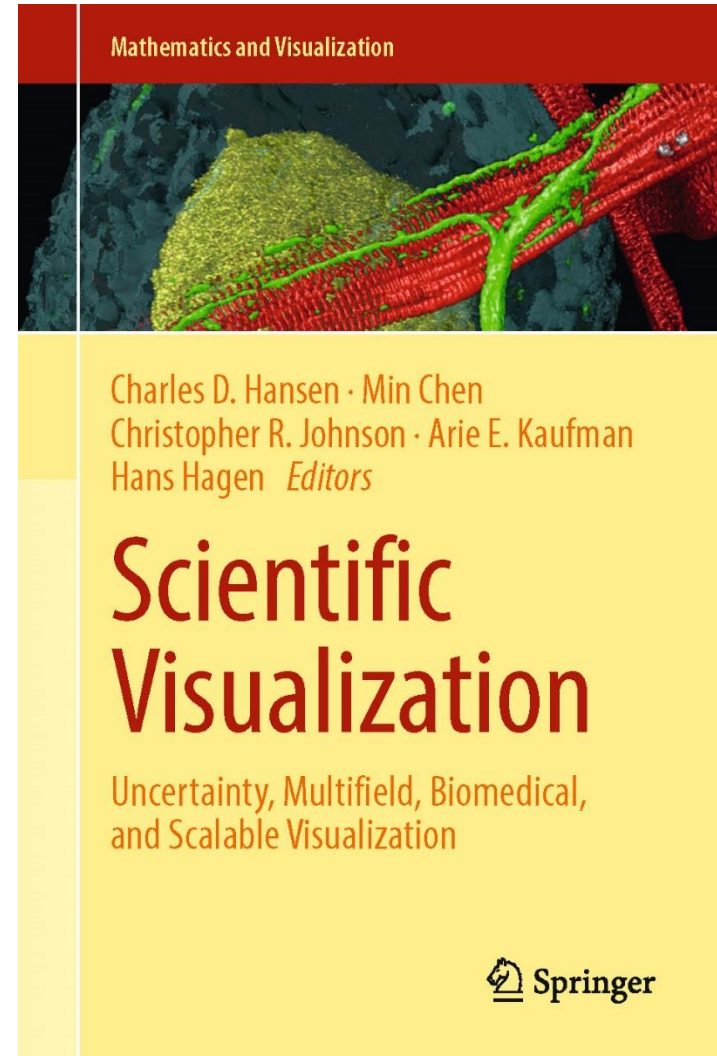
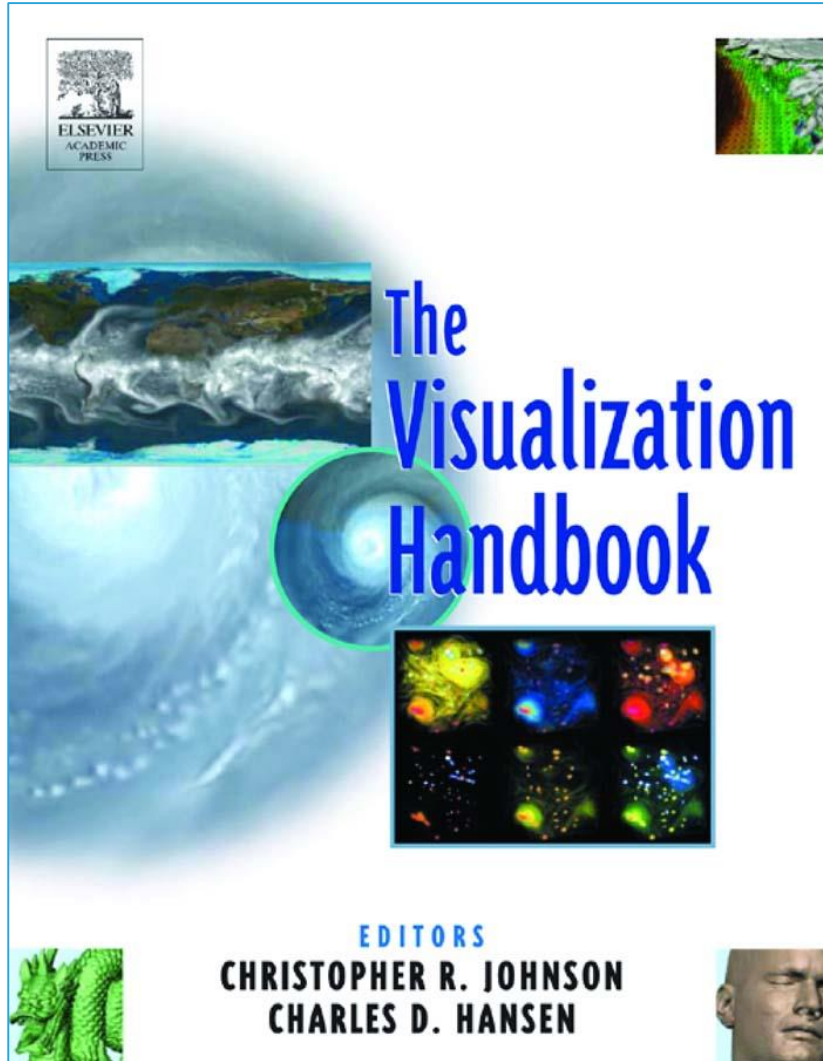
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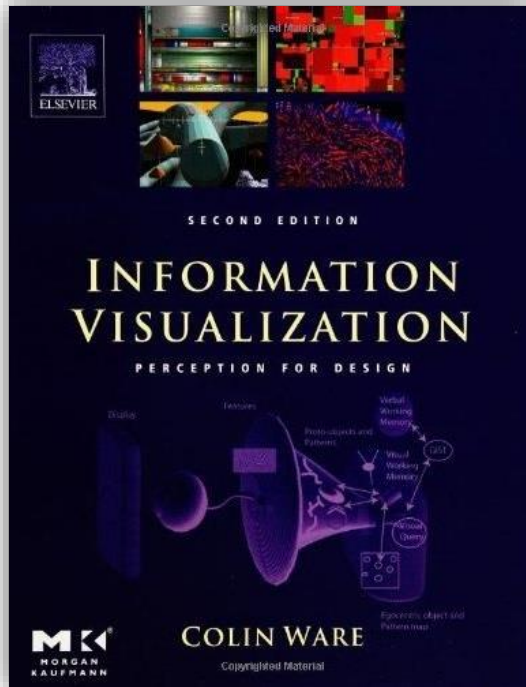
Heidrun Schumann,
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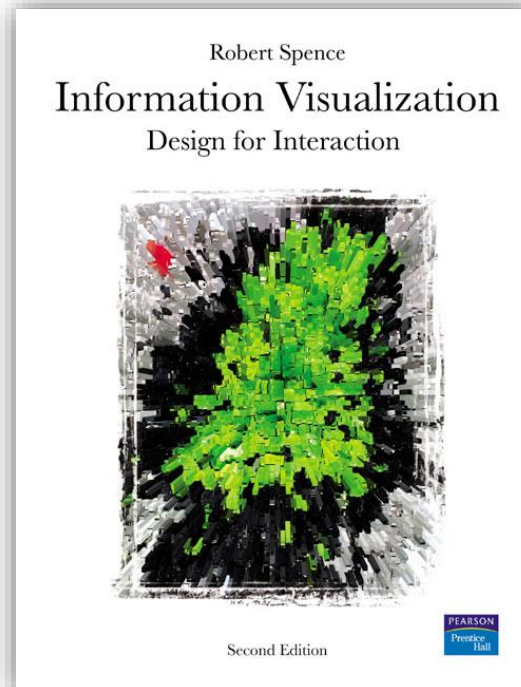
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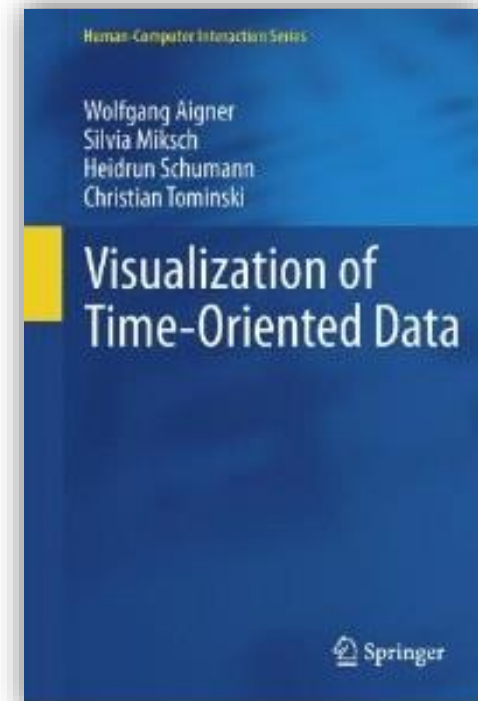
Literature on Information Visualization



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Robert Spence: *Information Visualization - Design for Interaction*, Pearson Verlag, 2001.
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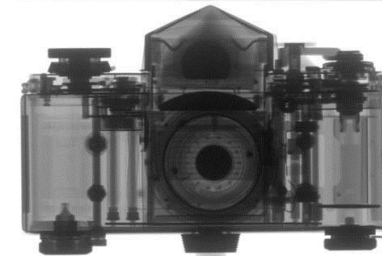
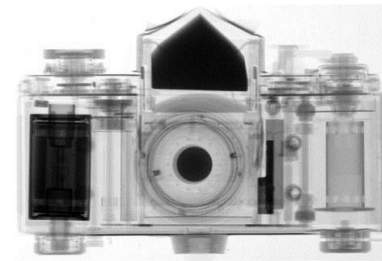
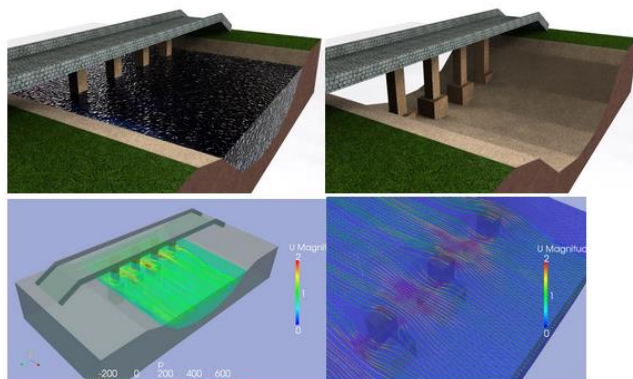
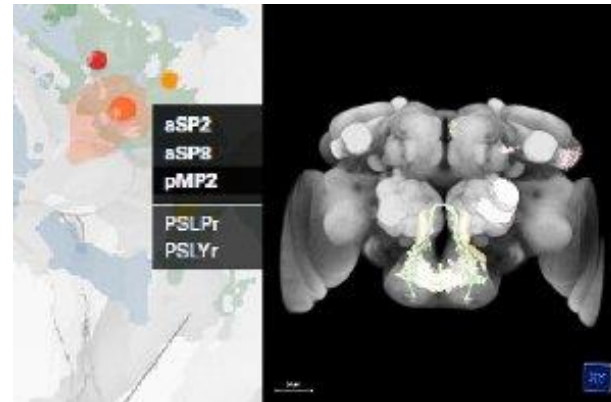
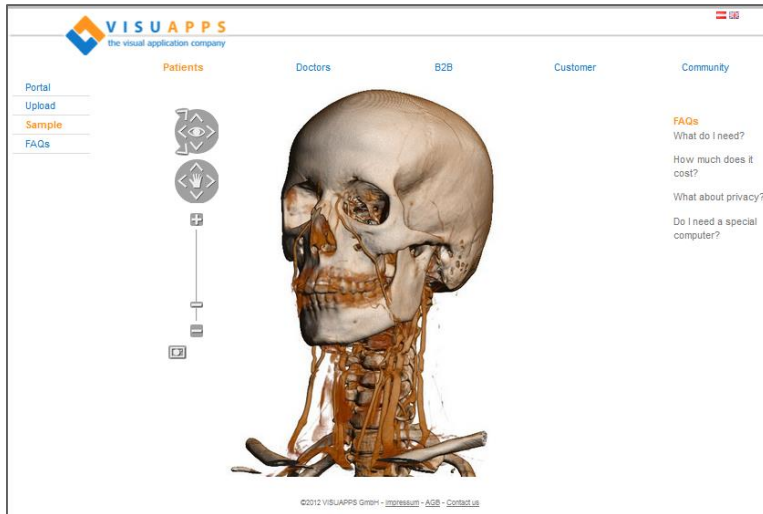


Wolfgang Aigner, Silvia Miksch, Heidrun Schumann, Christian Tominski: *Visualization of Time-Oriented Data*, Springer Verlag, 2011.
ISBN13: 978-0857290786

- For material for this lecture unit
 - ◆ Marc Streit, Johannes Kepler University Linz



- <http://www.cg.tuwien.ac.at/courses/projekte/>



Christmas Tree Case Study

