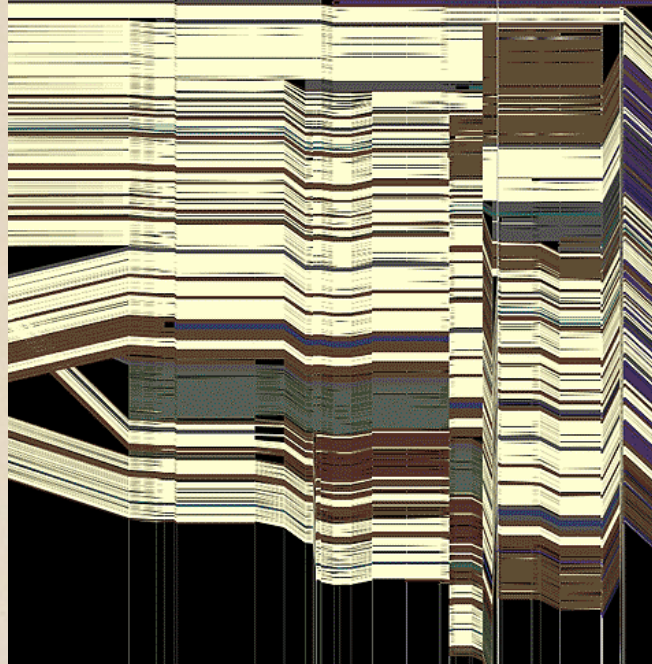
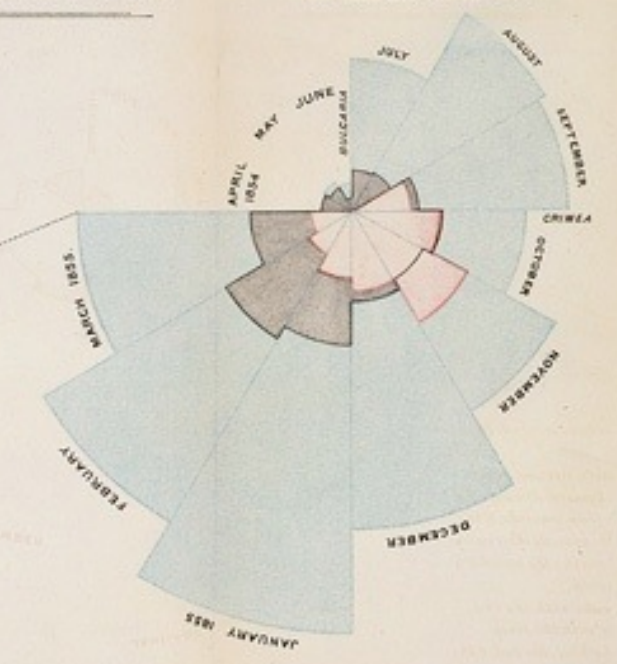


CSE 442 - Data Visualization

Visualization Tools



Matthew Conlen University of Washington

How do people create visualizations?

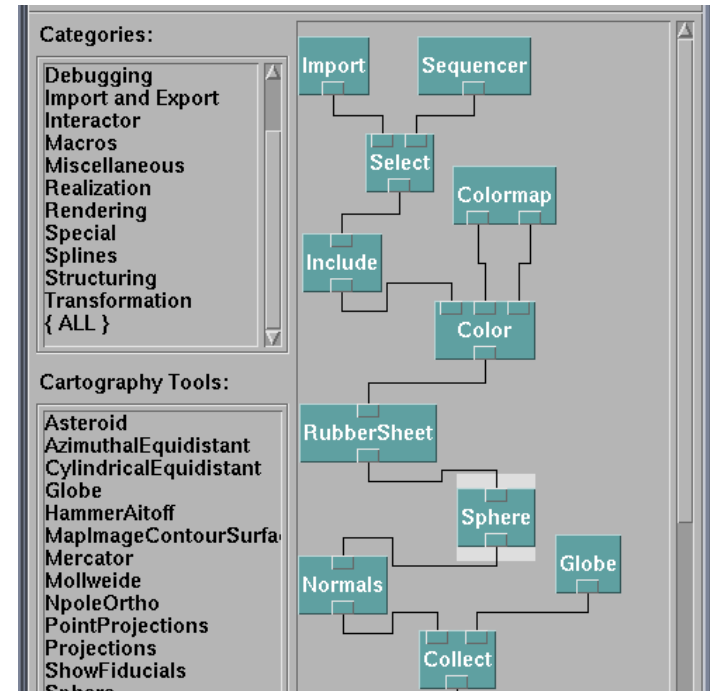


Chart Typology

Pick from a stock of templates
Easy-to-use but limited expressiveness
Prohibits novel designs, new data types

Component Architecture

Permits more combinatorial possibilities
Novel views require new operators,
which requires software engineering



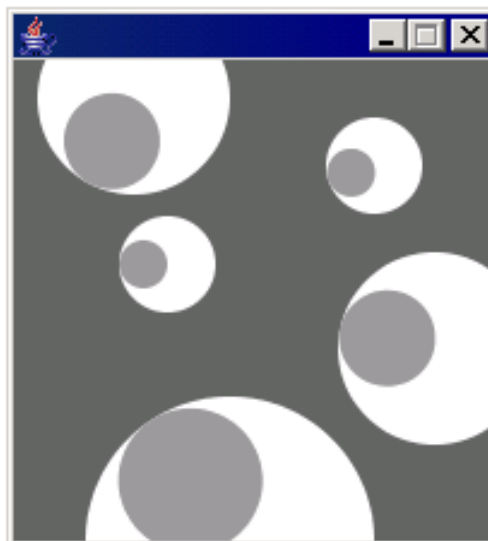
Graphics APIs

Processing, OpenGL, Java2D



sketch_070126a \$

```
    ey = y;  
    size = s;  
  }  
  
  void update(int mx, int my) {  
    angle = atan2(my-ey, mx-ex);  
  }  
  
  void display() {  
    pushMatrix();  
    translate(ex, ey);  
    fill(255);  
    ellipse(0, 0, size, size);  
    rotate(angle);  
    fill(153);  
    ellipse(size/4, 0, size/2, size/2);  
    popMatrix();  
  }  
}
```





US Air Traffic, Aaron Koblin

Graphics APIs

Processing, OpenGL, Java2D

Component Architectures

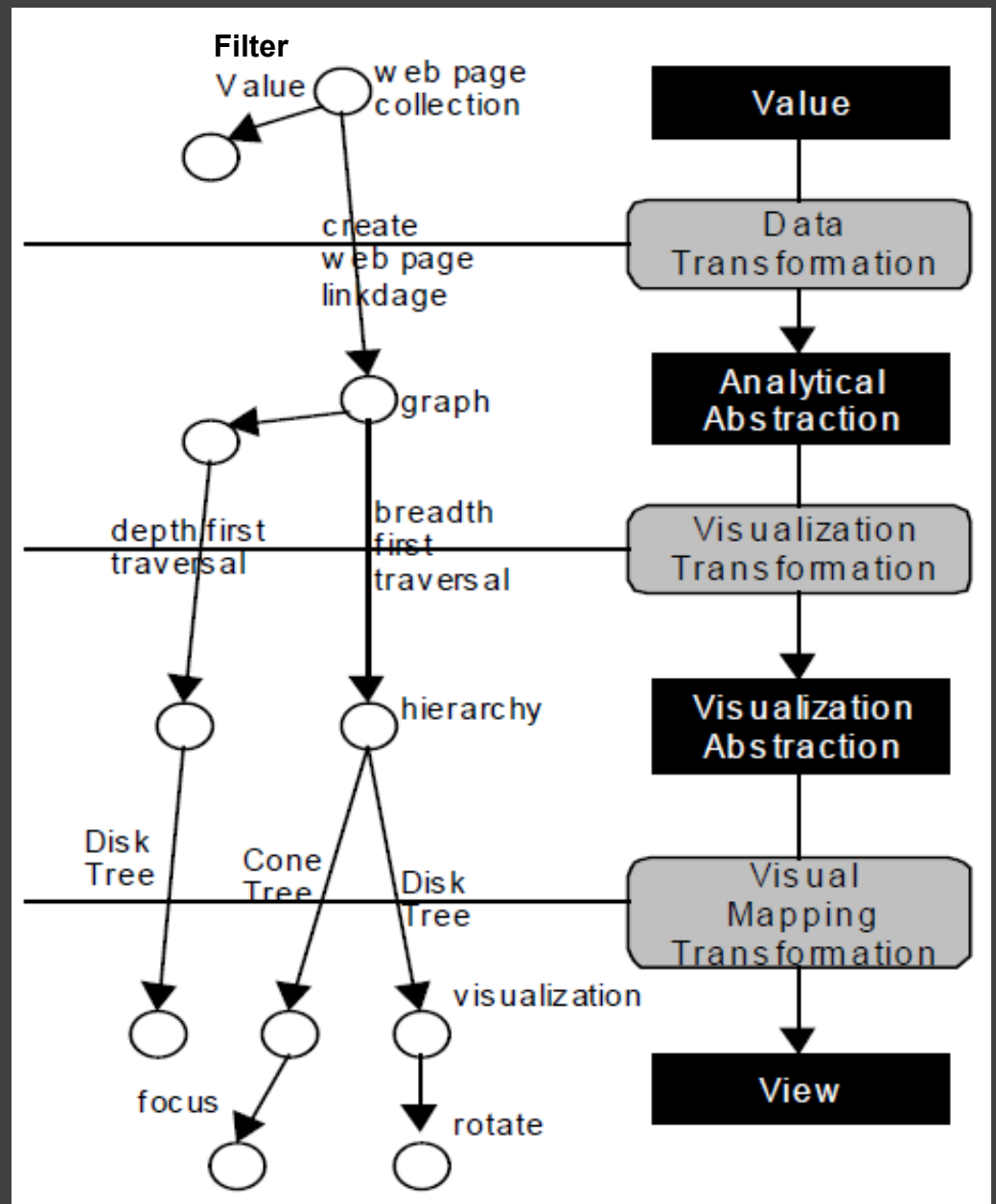
Prefuse, Flare, Improvise, VTK

Graphics APIs

Processing, OpenGL, Java2D

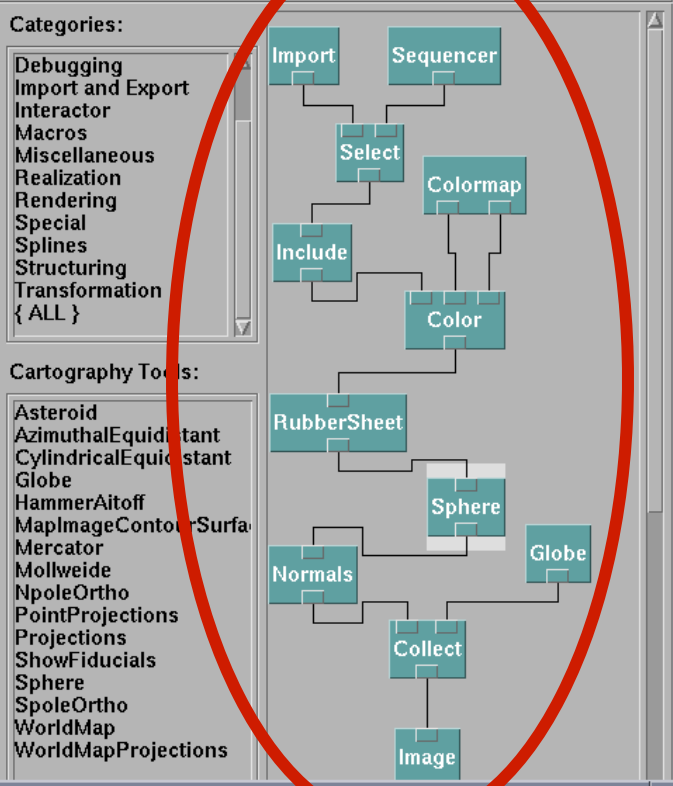
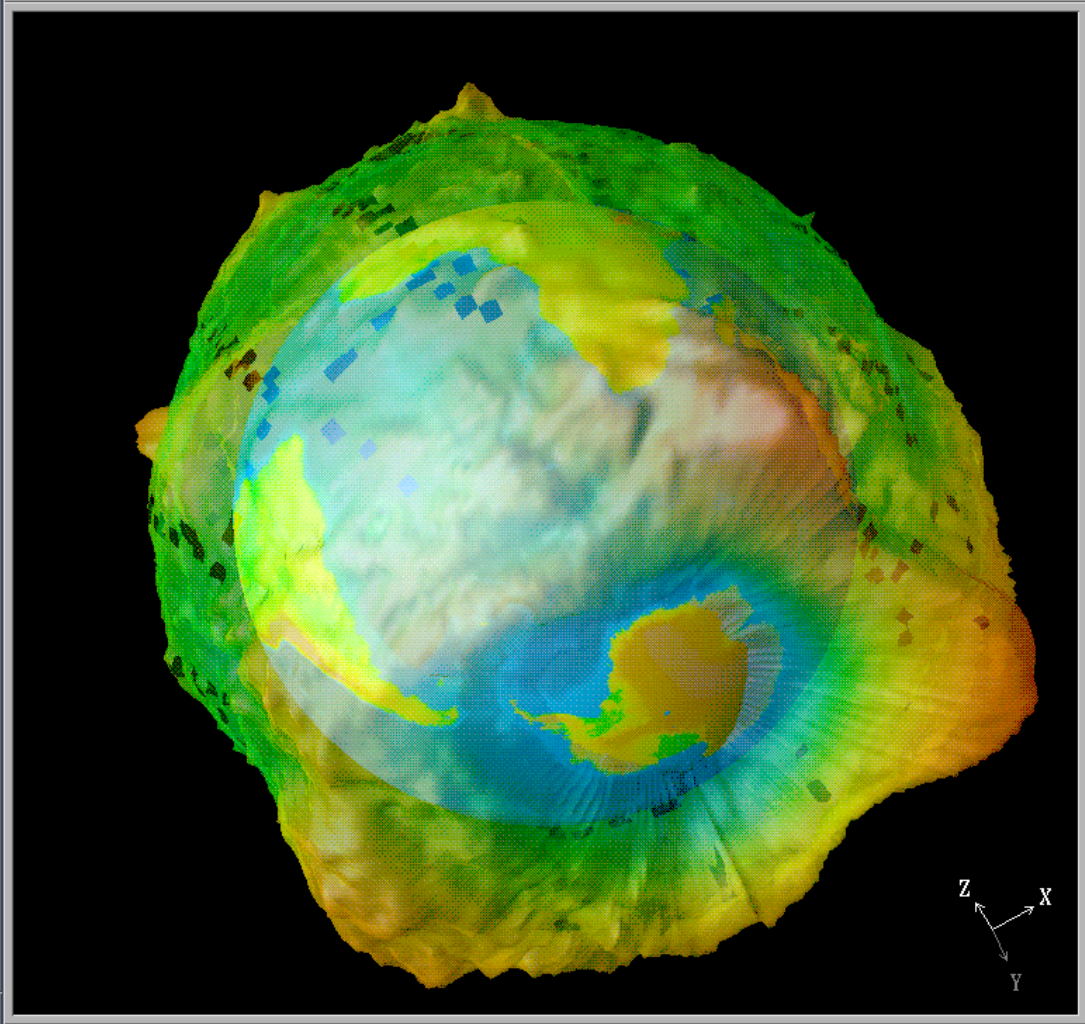
Data State Model

[Chi 98]



File Execute Windows Connection Options Help

File Edit Execute Windows Connection Options Help



Colormap Editor

File Execute Options Help

View Control...

Undo Ctrl+U Redo Ctrl+D

Mode: Rotate

Set View: None

Projection: Perspective

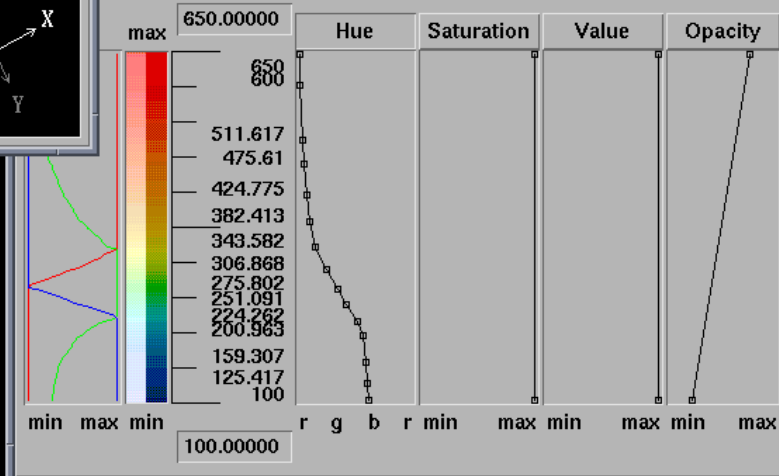
View Angle: 30.000

Close Reset Ctrl+F

Sequence Control

⏪ ⏩ ⏸ ...

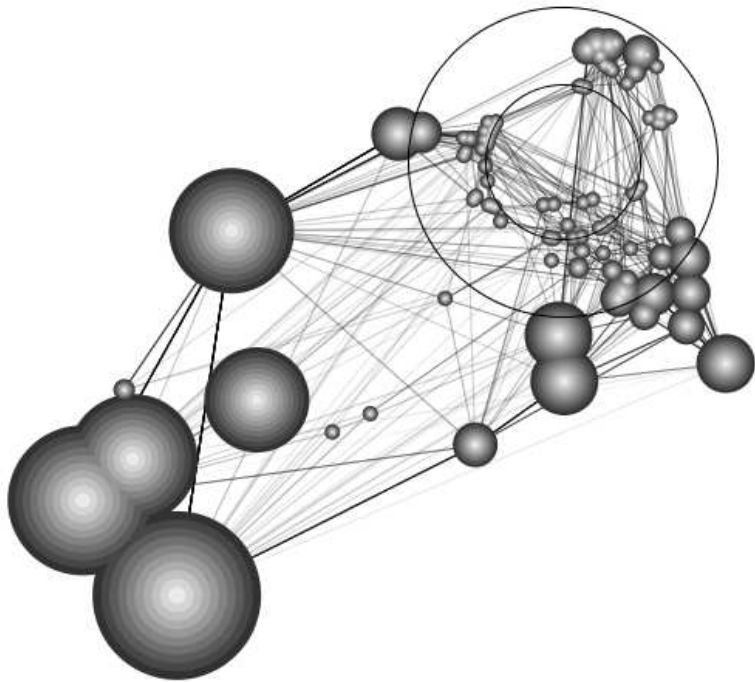
⏮ ⏭ ■ ⏭ ⏮



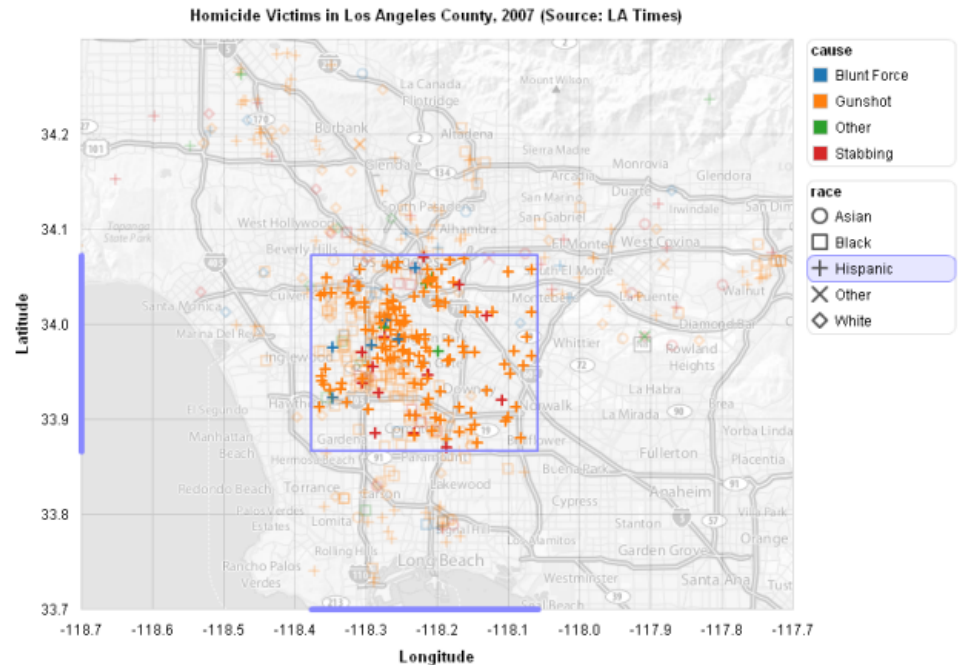
Prefuse & Flare

Operator-based toolkits for visualization design

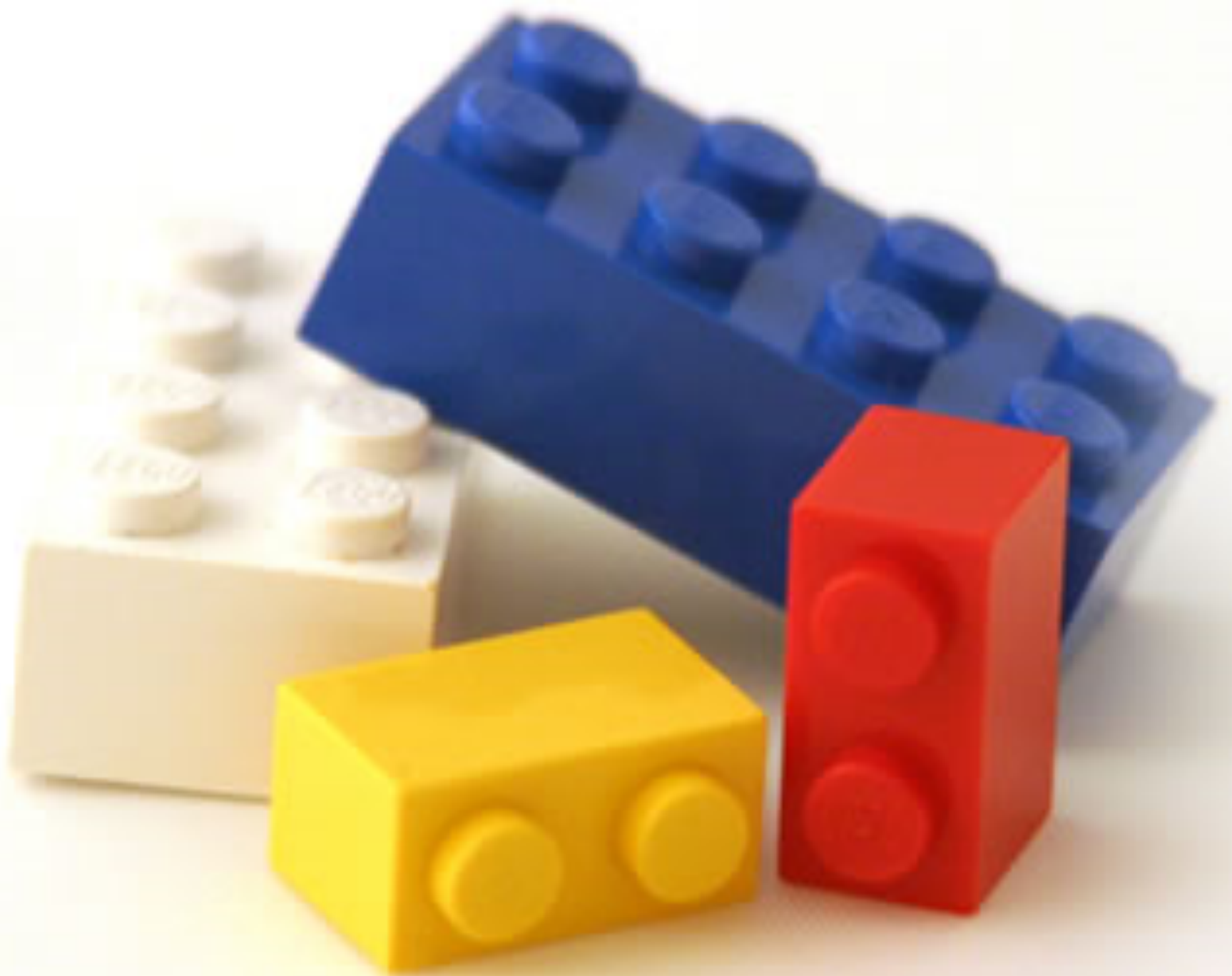
Vis = (Input Data -> Visual Objects) + Operators



Prefuse (<http://prefuse.org>)



Flare (<http://flare.prefuse.org>)





?

Component Architectures

Prefuse, Flare, Improvise, VTK

Graphics APIs

Processing, OpenGL, Java2D

Chart Typologies

Excel, Many Eyes, Google Charts

Component Architectures

Prefuse, Flare, Improvise, VTK

Graphics APIs

Processing, OpenGL, Java2D



Chart Typologies

Data Sets : State Quick Facts

Uploaded By: [zinggoat](#)

Created at: Friday May 18, 3:08 PM

Data Source: [US Census Bureau](#)

Description:

Tags: [people](#) [census](#)

[view as text](#)

[edit data set](#)

	People QuickFacts	Population 2005 estimate	Population percent change April 1 2000 to July 1 2005	Population 2000	Population percent change 1990 to 2000	Persons under 5 years old percent 2004	Persons under 18 years old percent 2004	Persons 65 years old and over percent 2004
1	Alabama	4557808	0.03	4447100	0.1	0.07	0.24	0.13
2	Alaska	663661	0.06	626932	0.14	0.08	0.29	0.06
3	Arizona	5939292	0.16	5130632	0.4	0.08	0.27	0.13
4	Arkansas	2779154	0.04	2673400	0.14	0.07	0.25	0.14
5	California	36132147	0.07	33871648	0.14	0.07	0.27	0.11
6	Colorado	4665177	0.08	4301261	0.31	0.07	0.26	0.1
7	Connecticut	3510297	0.03	3405565	0.04	0.06	0.24	0.14
8	Delaware	843524	0.08	783600	0.18	0.07	0.23	0.13
9	Florida	17789864	0.11	15982378	0.24	0.06	0.23	0.17
10	Georgia	9072576	0.11	8186453	0.26	0.08	0.26	0.1
11	Hawaii	1275194	0.05	1211537	0.09	0.07	0.24	0.14
12	Idaho	1429096	0.1	1293953	0.29	0.07	0.27	0.11
13	Illinois	12763371	0.03	12419293	0.09	0.07	0.26	0.12



Choosing a visualization type for **State Quick Facts**

Analyze a text



Tag Cloud

How are you using your words? This enhanced tag cloud will show you the words popularity in the given set of text.

[Learn more](#)



Wordle

Wordle is a toy for generating "word clouds" from text that you provide. The clouds give greater prominence to words that appear more frequently in the source text.

[Learn more](#)

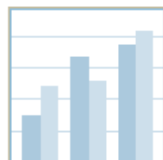


Word Tree

See a branching view of how a word or phrase is used in a text. Navigate the text by zooming and clicking.

[Learn more](#)

Compare a set of values



Bar Chart

How do the items in your data set stack up? A bar chart is a simple and recognizable way to compare values. You can display several sets of bars for multivariate comparisons.

[Learn more](#)



Block Histogram

This versatile chart lets you get a quick sense of how a single set of data is distributed. Each item in the data is an individually identifiable block.

[Learn more](#)

Visualizations : Federal Spending by State, 2004

Creator: Anonymous

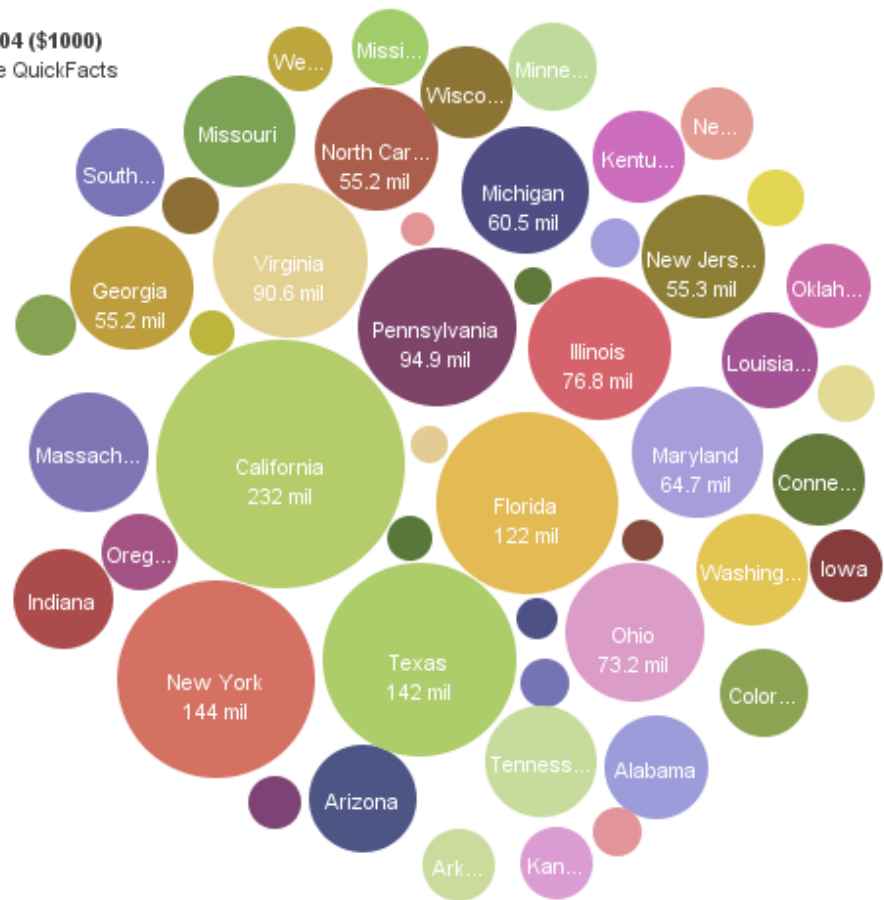
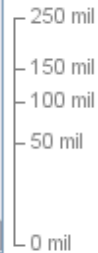
Tags: census people

People QuickFac...

Click to select,
Ctrl-Click: multiple
Shift-Click: range

Federal spending 2004 (\$1000)
Disks colored by People QuickFacts

- Alabama
- Alaska
- Arizona
- Arkansas
- California
- Colorado
- Connecticut
- Delaware
- Florida
- Georgia
- Hawaii
- Idaho
- Illinois
- Indiana
- Iowa
- Kansas
- Kentucky
- Louisiana
- Maine
- Maryland



Search>>

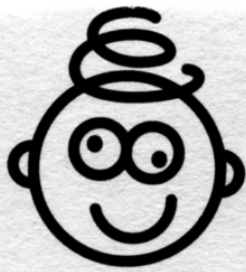
To highlight or find totals
click or ctrl-click.

Bubble Size: Federal spending 2004 (\$1000) | Label: People QuickFacts | Color: People QuickFacts

- Retail sales per capita 2002
- Minority-owned firms percent of total 1997
- Women-owned firms percent of total 1997
- Housing units authorized by building permits 2004
- Federal spending 2004 (\$1000)
- Land area 2000 (square miles)
- Persons per square mile 2000
- FIPS Code

Census Bureau This data set has not yet been rated

Comments (1)



MAD LIBS®

MY MUSIC LESSON

Every Wednesday, when I get home from school, I have a piano lesson. My teacher is a very strict house
NOUN. Her name is Hillary Clinton
CELEBRITY (FEMALE). Our piano is a Steinway Concert tree
NOUN and it has 88 ~~keys~~ cups
PLURAL NOUN. It also has a soft pedal and a/an Smily
ADJECTIVE pedal. When I have a lesson, I sit down on the piano AIBERTO
NOUN and play for 16 minutes
PERIOD OF TIME. I do scales to exercise my cats
PLURAL NOUN, and then I usually play a minuet by Johann Sebastian washington
CELEBRITY (LAST NAME). Teacher says I am a natural Haunted House
NOUN and have a good musical leg
PART OF THE BODY. Perhaps when I get better I will become a concert vet
PROFESSION and give a recital at Carnegie hospital
TYPE OF BUILDING.

[M]ost charting packages channel user requests into a **rigid array of chart types**. To atone for this lack of flexibility, they offer a kit of post-creation editing tools to return the image to what the user originally envisioned. **They give the user an impression of having explored data rather than the experience.**

Leland Wilkinson
The Grammar of Graphics, 1999

Chart Typologies

Excel, Many Eyes, Google Charts

Component Architectures

Prefuse, Flare, Improvise, VTK

Graphics APIs

Processing, OpenGL, Java2D

Chart Typologies

Excel, Many Eyes, Google Charts

Visual Analysis Grammars

VizQL, ggplot2

Component Architectures

Prefuse, Flare, Improvise, VTK

Graphics APIs

Processing, OpenGL, Java2D



Schema ×

congress.csv Connection

Find:

Dimensions

- Abc Candidate
- Abc Candidate ID
- Abc General Elec Status
- Abc Incumbent/Challenger/Open-Seal
- # Party
- Abc Party Desig
- Abc Primary Elec Status
- Abc Runoff Elec Status
- Abc Spec Elec Status
- Abc State Code
- # Year
- Abc *Measure Names*

Measures

- # District
- # General Elec Pct
- # Total Receipts
- # *Measure Values*

Groups

Columns: Party Year

Rows: SUM(Total Receipts)

Filters:

Level of Detail:

Mark: Automatic

Text:

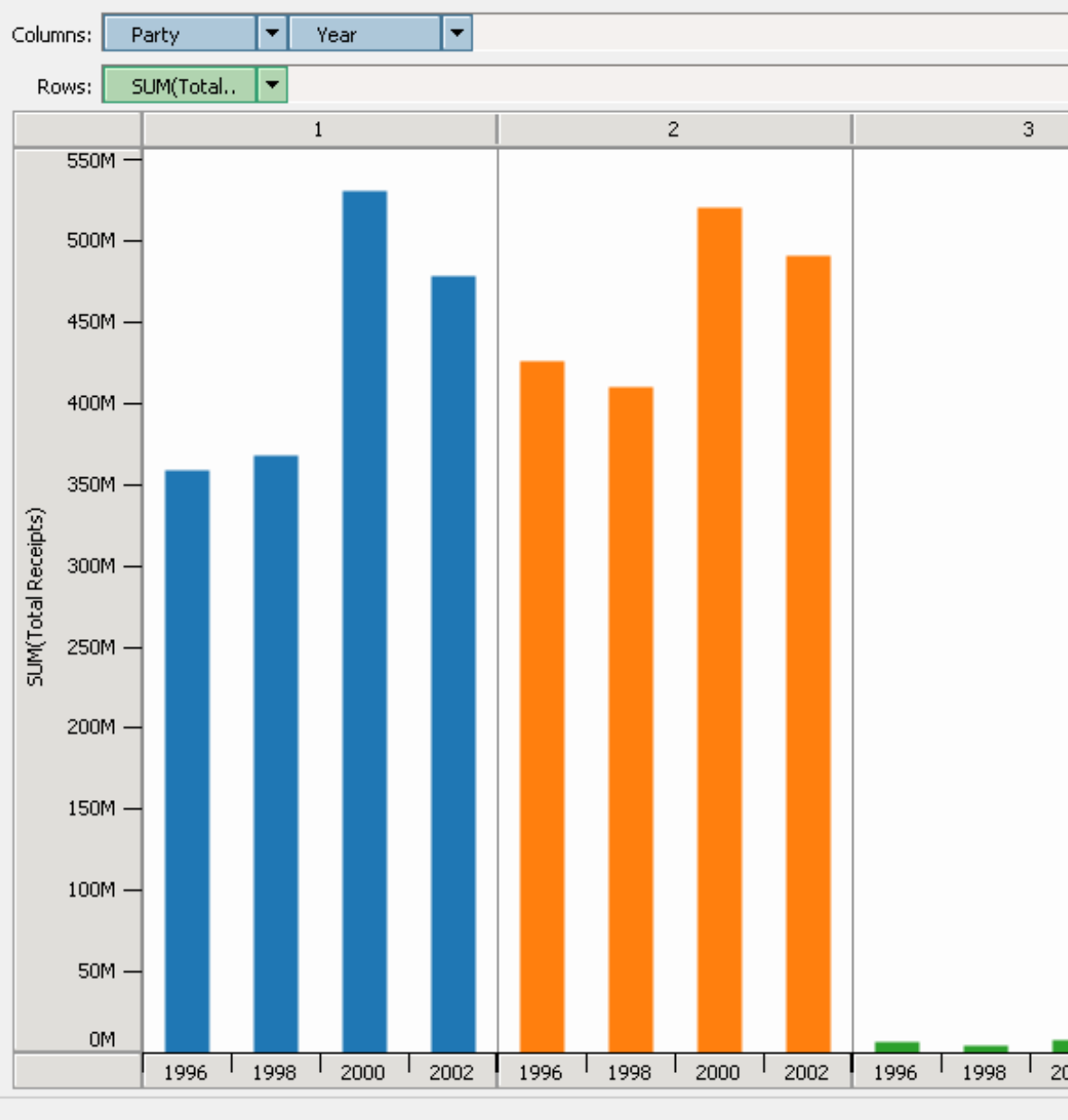
Color: Party

Size:

Legend:

- 1
- 2
- 3

Size:



Statistics and Computing

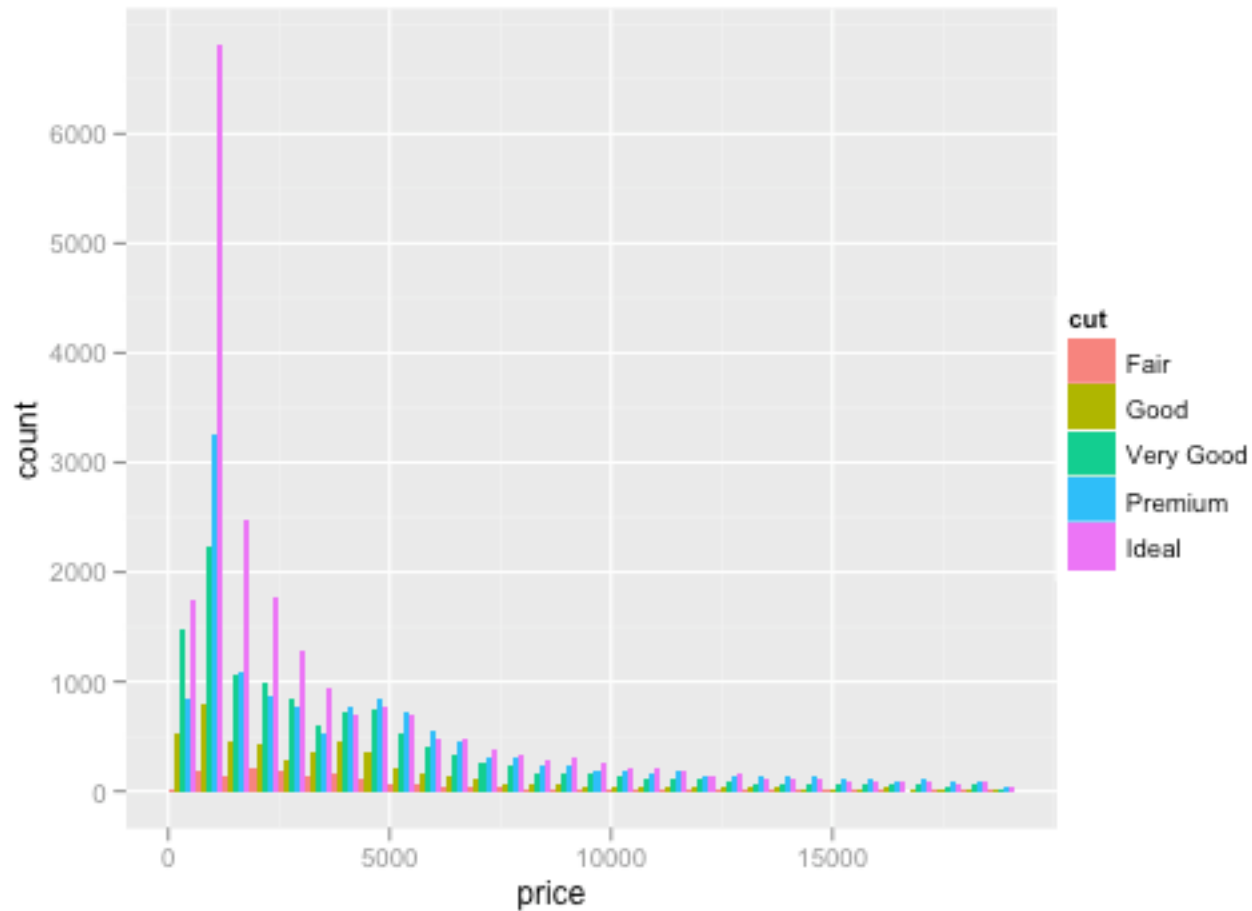
Leland Wilkinson

**The Grammar
of Graphics**

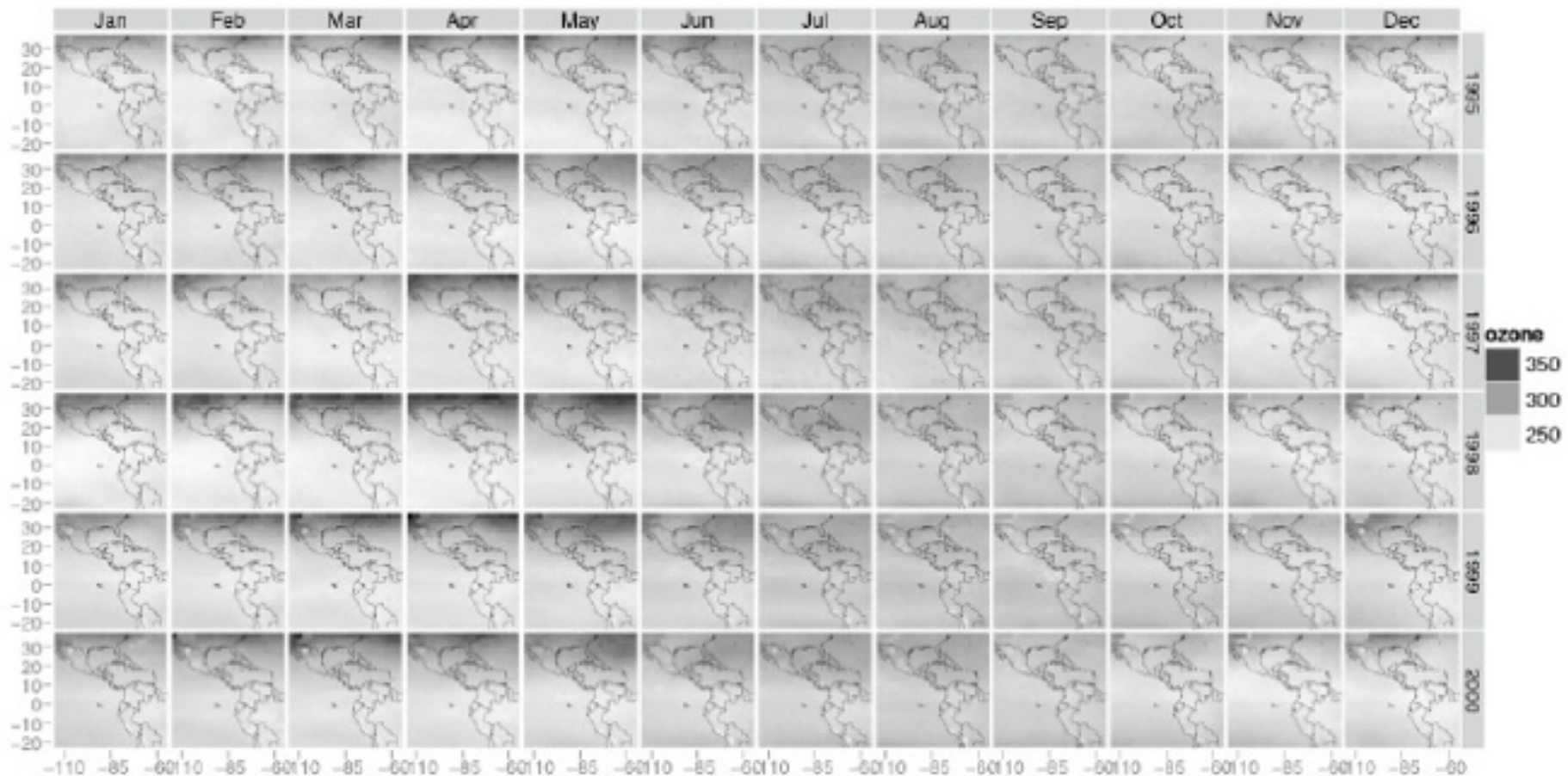
Second Edition

 Springer

```
ggplot(diamonds, aes(x=price, fill=cut))  
+ geom_bar(position="dodge")
```



```
ggplot(diamonds, aes(x=price, fill=cut))  
+ geom_bar(position="dodge")
```



```

qplot(long, lat, data = expo, geom = "tile", fill = ozone,
      facets = year ~ month) +
scale_fill_gradient(low = "white", high = "black") + map

```

Chart Typologies

Excel, Many Eyes, Google Charts

Visual Analysis Grammars

VizQL, ggplot2

Component Architectures

Prefuse, Flare, Improvise, VTK

Graphics APIs

Processing, OpenGL, Java2D

Ease-of-Use



Chart Typologies

Excel, Many Eyes, Google Charts

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Prefuse, Flare, Improvise, VTK

Graphics APIs

Processing, OpenGL, Java2D

Expressiveness



Ease-of-Use



Chart Typologies

Excel, Many Eyes, Google Charts

Visual Analysis Grammars

VizQL, ggplot2

?

Component Architectures

Prefuse, Flare, Improvise, VTK

Graphics APIs

Processing, OpenGL, Java2D

Expressiveness



Ease-of-Use



Chart Typologies

Excel, Many Eyes, Google Charts

Visual Analysis Grammars

VizQL, ggplot2

Visualization Grammars

Protovis, D3.js

Component Architectures

Prefuse, Flare, Improvise, VTK

Graphics APIs

Processing, OpenGL, Java2D

Expressiveness

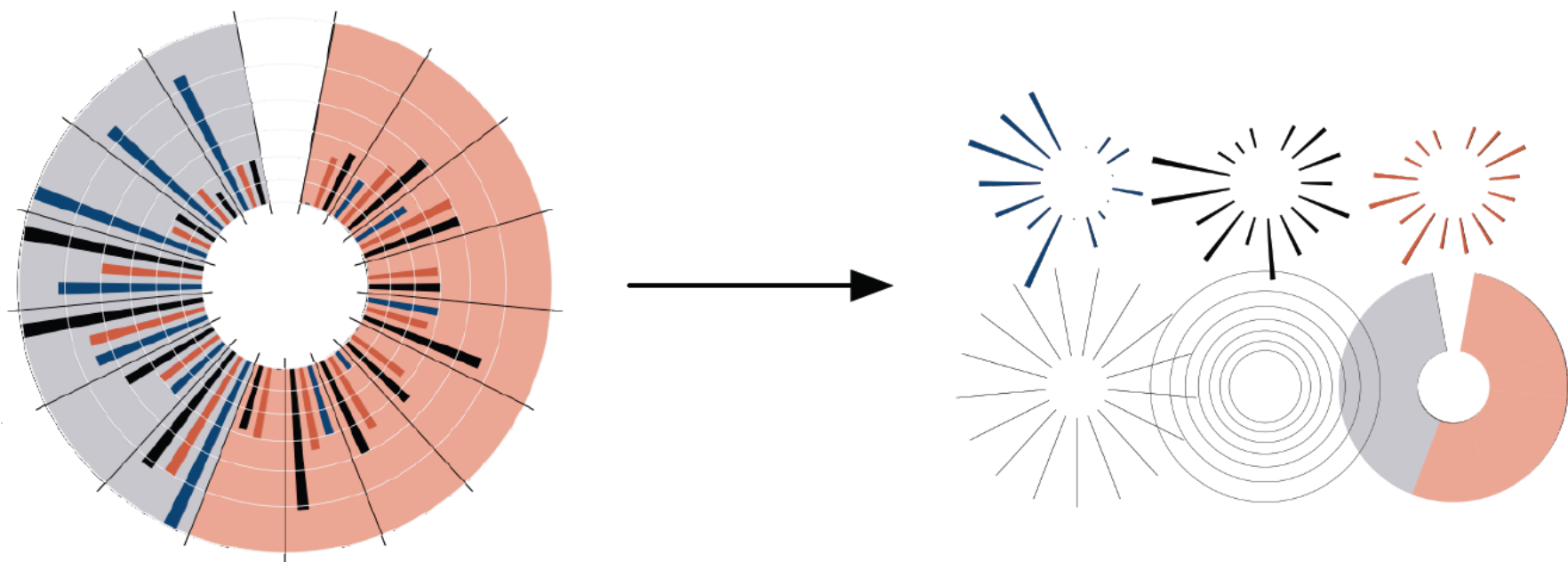


Protovis & D3

Today's first task is not to invent wholly new [*graphical*] techniques, though these are needed. Rather we need most vitally to recognize and reorganize the **essential of old techniques**, to **make easy their assembly in new ways**, and to **modify their external appearances to fit the new opportunities**.

J. W. Tukey, M. B. Wilk
Data Analysis & Statistics, 1965

Protovis: A Grammar for Visualization



A graphic is a composition of data-representative marks.

with **Mike Bostock, Vadim Ogievetsky, Jeff Heer**

Visualization Grammar

Visualization Grammar

Data

Input data to visualize

Visualization Grammar

Data Input data to visualize

Transforms Grouping, stats, projection, layout

Visualization Grammar

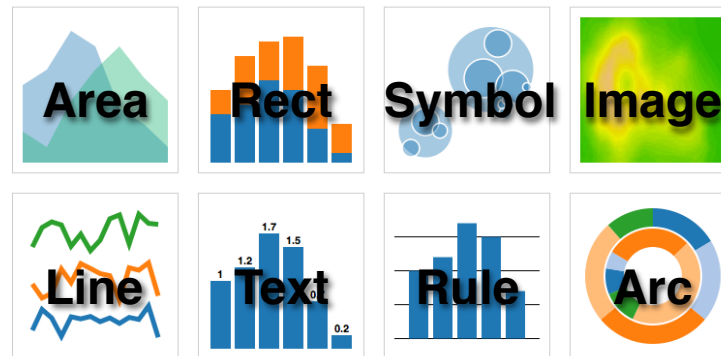
Data	Input data to visualize
Transforms	Grouping, stats, projection, layout
Scales	Map data values to visual values

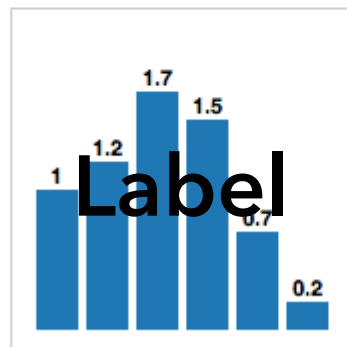
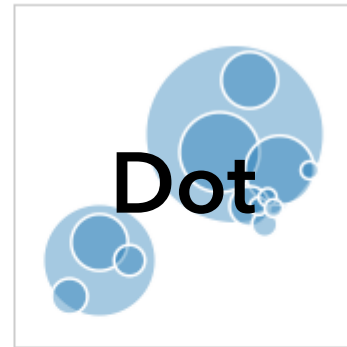
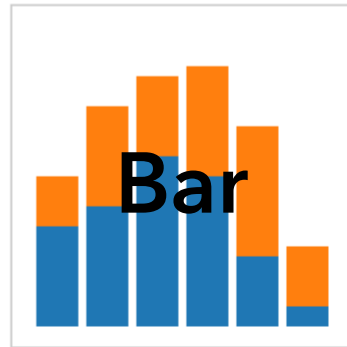
Visualization Grammar

Data	Input data to visualize
Transforms	Grouping, stats, projection, layout
Scales	Map data values to visual values
Guides	Axes & legends visualize scales

Visualization Grammar

Data	Input data to visualize
Transforms	Grouping, stats, projection, layout
Scales	Map data values to visual values
Guides	Axes & legends visualize scales
Marks	Data-representative graphics



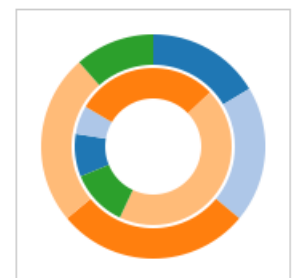
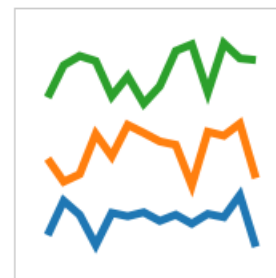
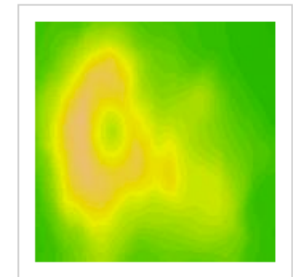
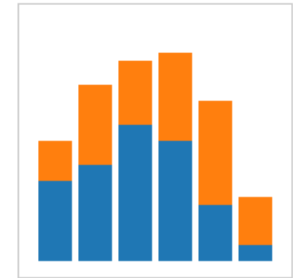


MARKS: Protovis graphical primitives

MARK

$$\lambda : D \rightarrow R$$

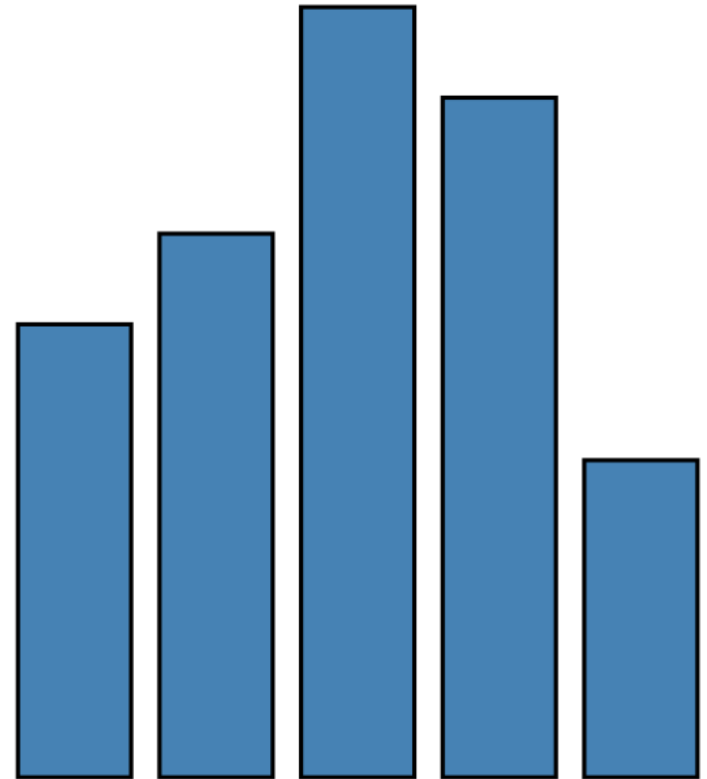
data	λ
visible	λ
left	λ
bottom	λ
width	λ
height	λ
fillStyle	λ
strokeStyle	λ
lineWidth	λ
...	λ



RECT

$\lambda : D \rightarrow R$

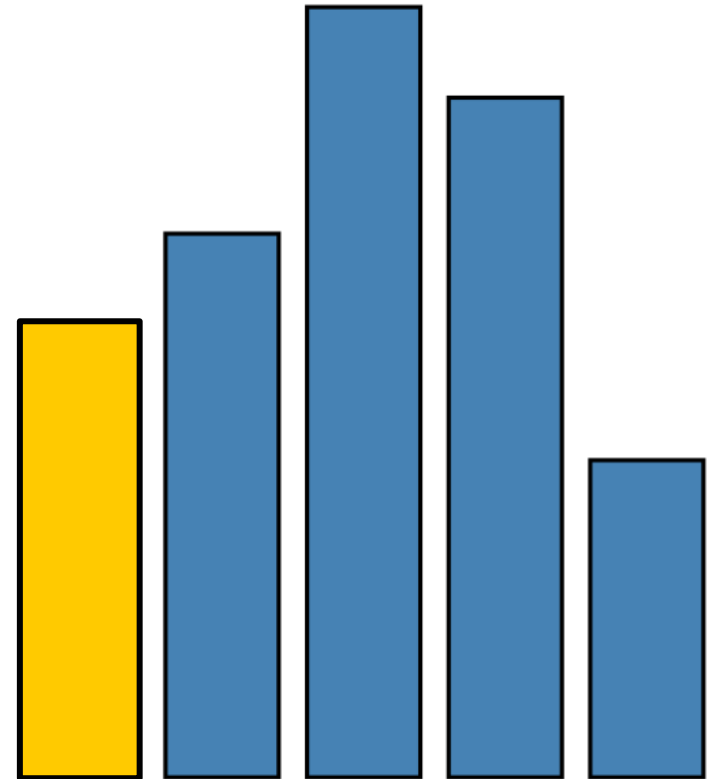
data	1	1.2	1.7	1.5	0.7
visible	true				
left	$\lambda: \text{index} * 25$				
bottom	0				
width	20				
height	$\lambda: \text{datum} * 80$				
fillStyle	blue				
strokeStyle	black				
lineWidth	1.5				
...	...				



RECT

$\lambda : D \rightarrow R$

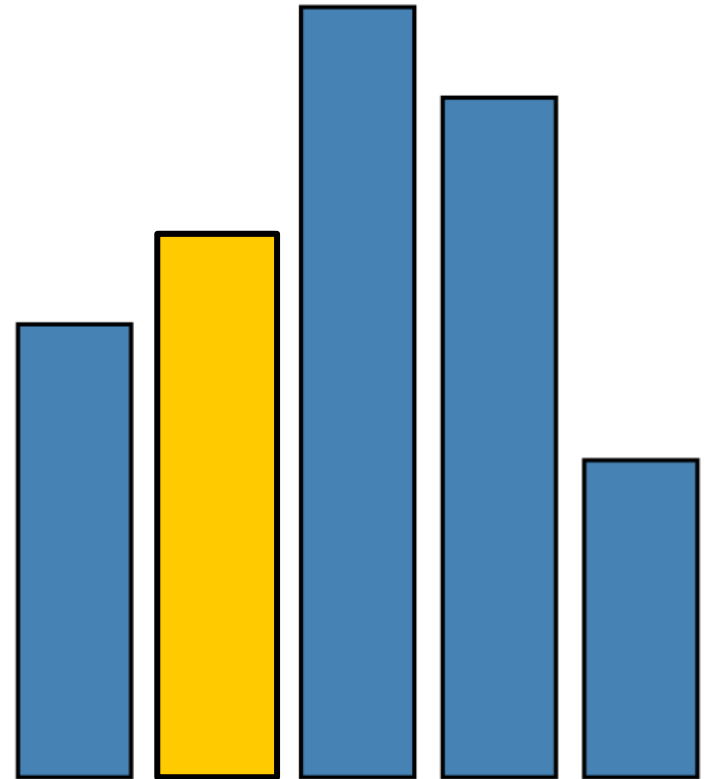
data	1	1.2	1.7	1.5	0.7
visible	true				
left	0 * 25				
bottom	0				
width	20				
height	1 * 80				
fillStyle	blue				
strokeStyle	black				
lineWidth	1.5				
...	...				



RECT

$\lambda : D \rightarrow R$

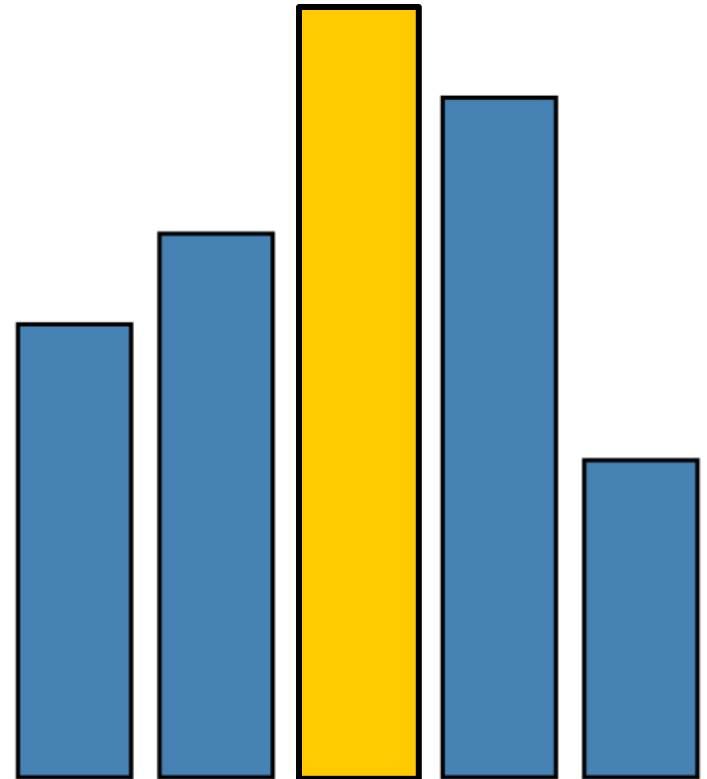
data	1	1.2	1.7	1.5	0.7
visible	true				
left	1 * 25				
bottom	0				
width	20				
height	1.2 * 80				
fillStyle	blue				
strokeStyle	black				
lineWidth	1.5				
...	...				



RECT

$\lambda : D \rightarrow R$

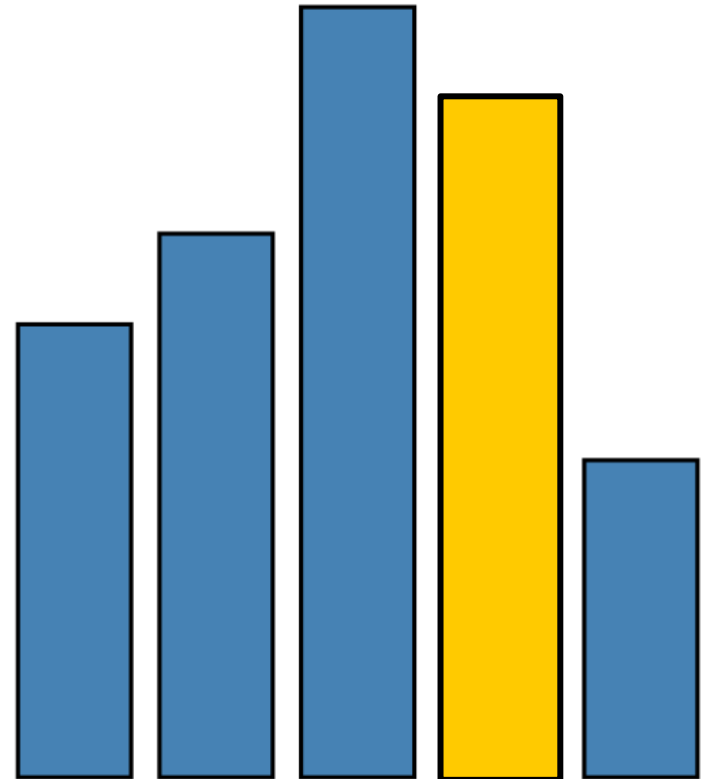
data	1	1.2	1.7	1.5	0.7
visible	true				
left	2 * 25				
bottom	0				
width	20				
height	1.7 * 80				
fillStyle	blue				
strokeStyle	black				
lineWidth	1.5				
...	...				



RECT

$\lambda : D \rightarrow R$

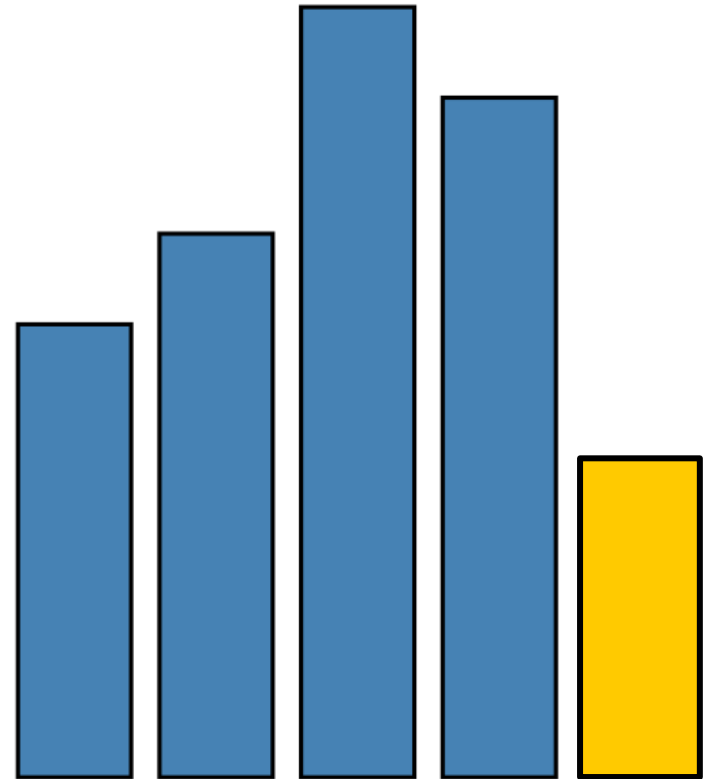
data	1	1.2	1.7	1.5	0.7
visible	true				
left	3 * 25				
bottom	0				
width	20				
height	1.5 * 80				
fillStyle	blue				
strokeStyle	black				
lineWidth	1.5				
...	...				



RECT

$\lambda : D \rightarrow R$

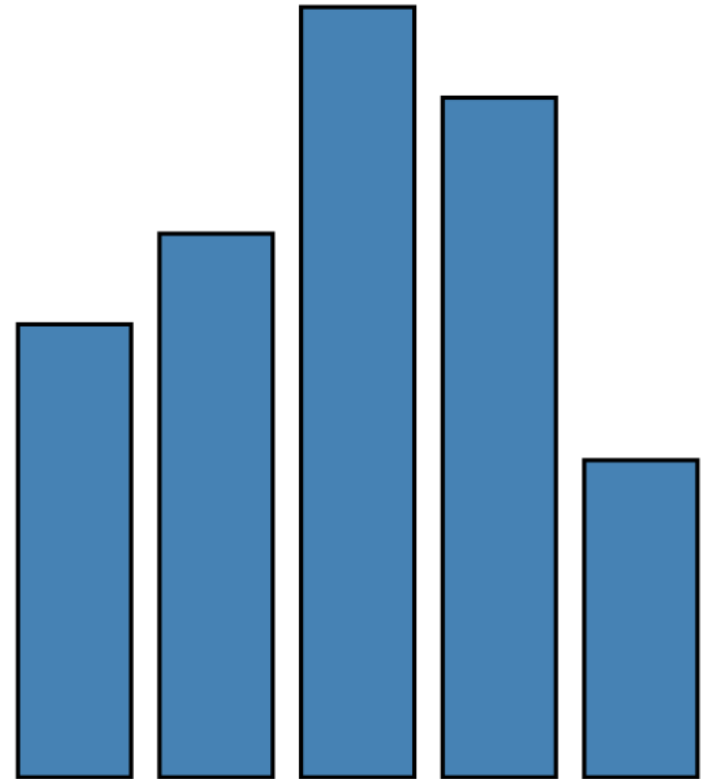
data	1	1.2	1.7	1.5	0.7
visible	true				
left	4 * 25				
bottom	0				
width	20				
height	0.7 * 80				
fillStyle	blue				
strokeStyle	black				
lineWidth	1.5				
...	...				



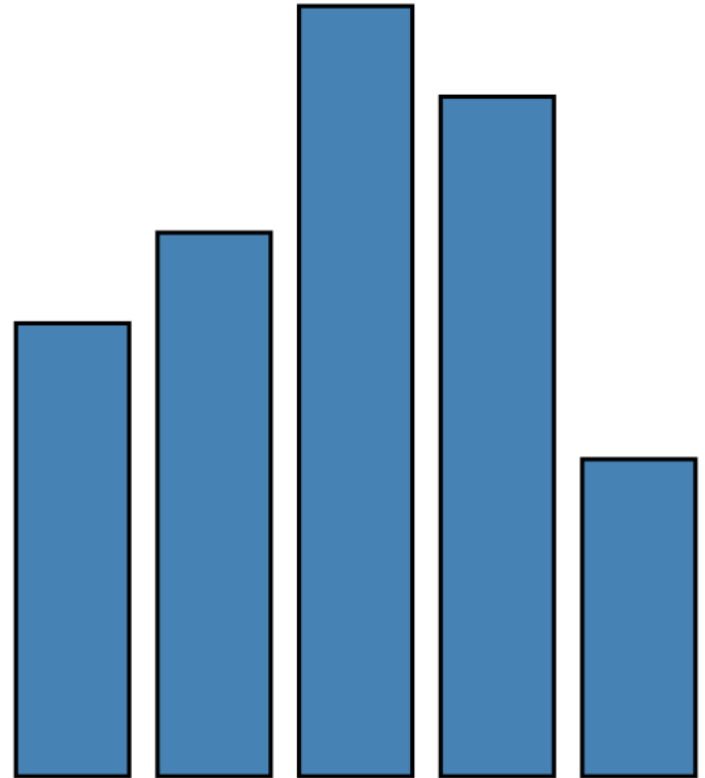
RECT

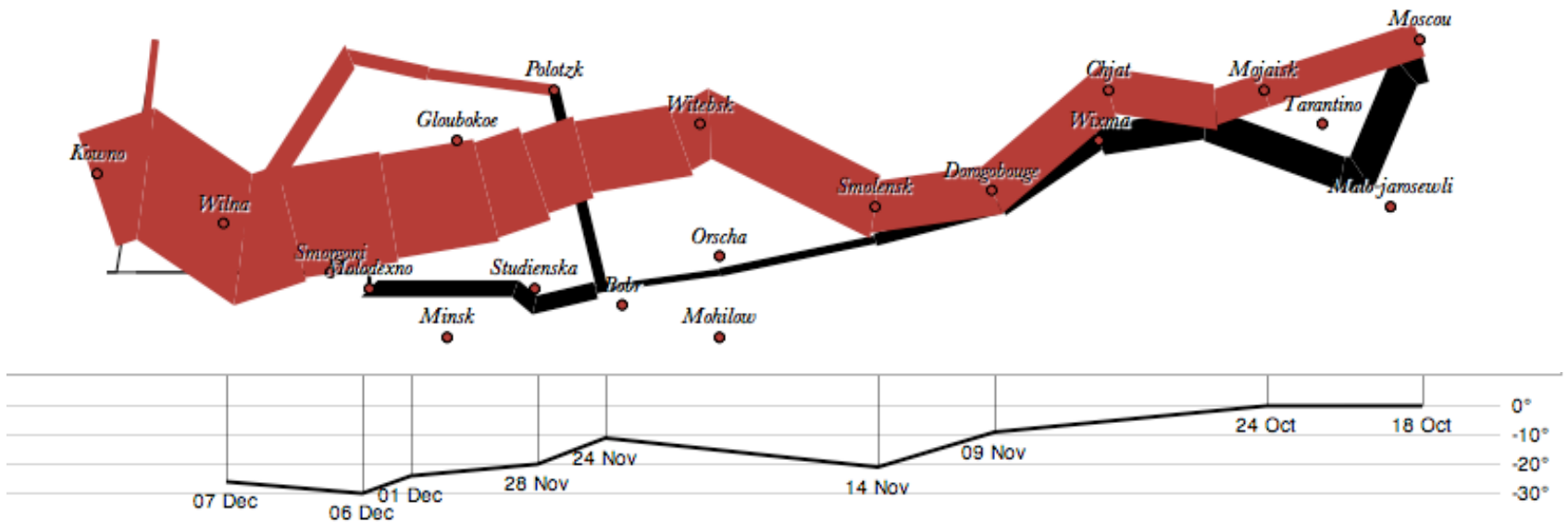
$\lambda : D \rightarrow R$

data	1	1.2	1.7	1.5	0.7
visible	true				
left	$\lambda: \text{index} * 25$				
bottom	0				
width	20				
height	$\lambda: \text{datum} * 80$				
fillStyle	blue				
strokeStyle	black				
lineWidth	1.5				
...	...				



```
var vis = new pv.Panel();
vis.add(pv.Bar)
  .data([1, 1.2, 1.7, 1.5, 0.7])
  .visible(true)
  .left((d) => this.index * 25);
  .bottom(0)
  .width(20)
  .height((d) => d * 80)
  .fillStyle("blue")
  .strokeStyle("black")
  .lineWidth(1.5);
vis.render();
```





```
var army = pv.nest(napoleon.army, "dir", "group");
var vis = new pv.Panel();
```

```
var lines = vis.add(pv.Panel).data(army);
lines.add(pv.Line)
  .data(() => army[this.idx])
  .left(lon).top(lat).size((d) => d.size/8000)
  .strokeStyle(() => color[army[panelIndex][0].dir]);
```

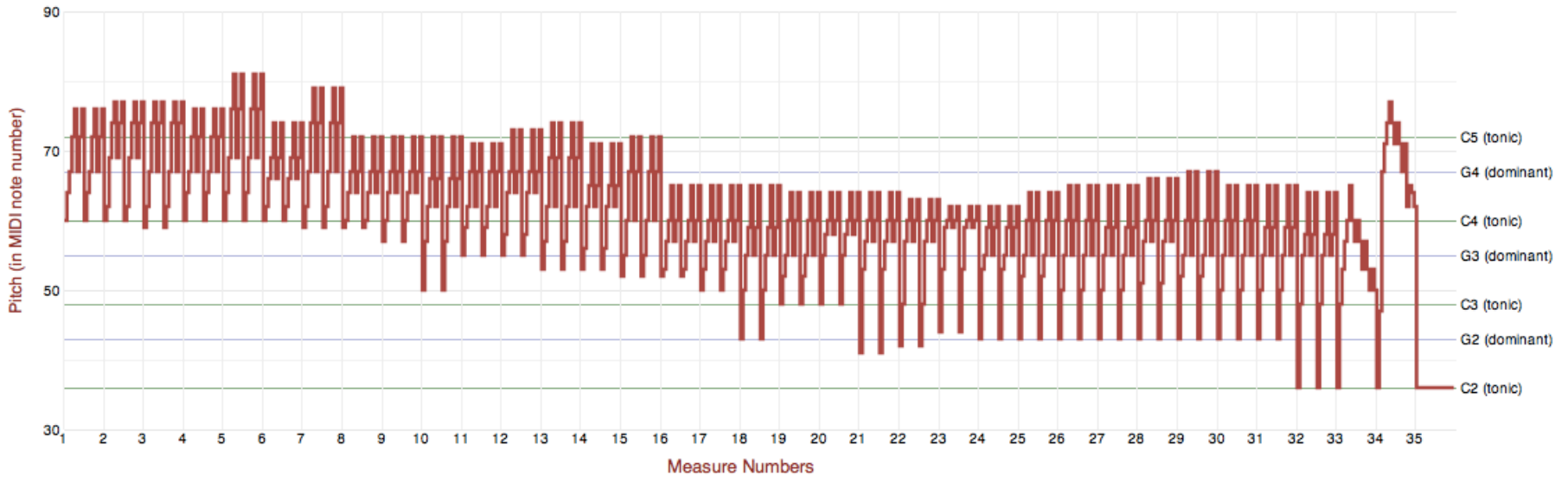
```
vis.add(pv.Label).data(napoleon.cities)
  .left(lon).top(lat)
  .text((d) => d.city).font("italic 10px Georgia")
  .textAlign("center").textBaseline("middle");
```

```
vis.add(pv.Rule).data([0,-10,-20,-30])
  .top((d) => 300 - 2*d - 0.5).left(200).right(150)
  .lineWidth(1).strokeStyle("#ccc")
  .anchor("right").add(pv.Label)
  .font("italic 10px Georgia")
  .text((d) => d+"°").textBaseline("center");
```

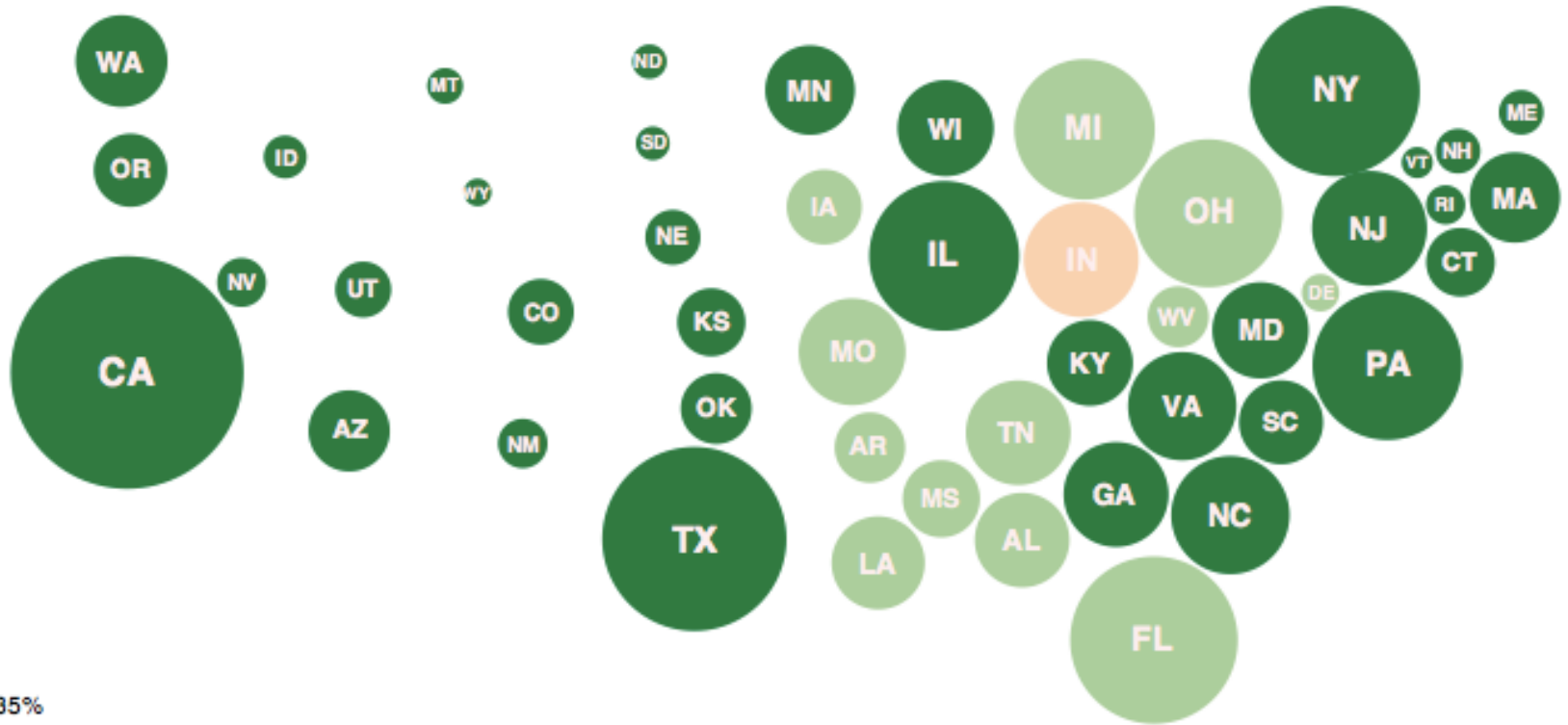
```
vis.add(pv.Line).data(napoleon.temp)
  .left(lon).top(tmp) .strokeStyle("#0")
  .add(pv.Label)
  .top((d) => 5 + tmp(d))
  .text((d) => d.temp+"° "+d.date.substr(0,6))
  .textBaseline("top").font("italic 10px Georgia");
```

**PRELUDE NO.1 IN C MAJOR, BWV 846
(FROM WELL-TEMPERED CLAVIER, BOOK 1)**

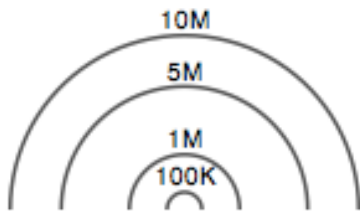
BY J.S. BACH

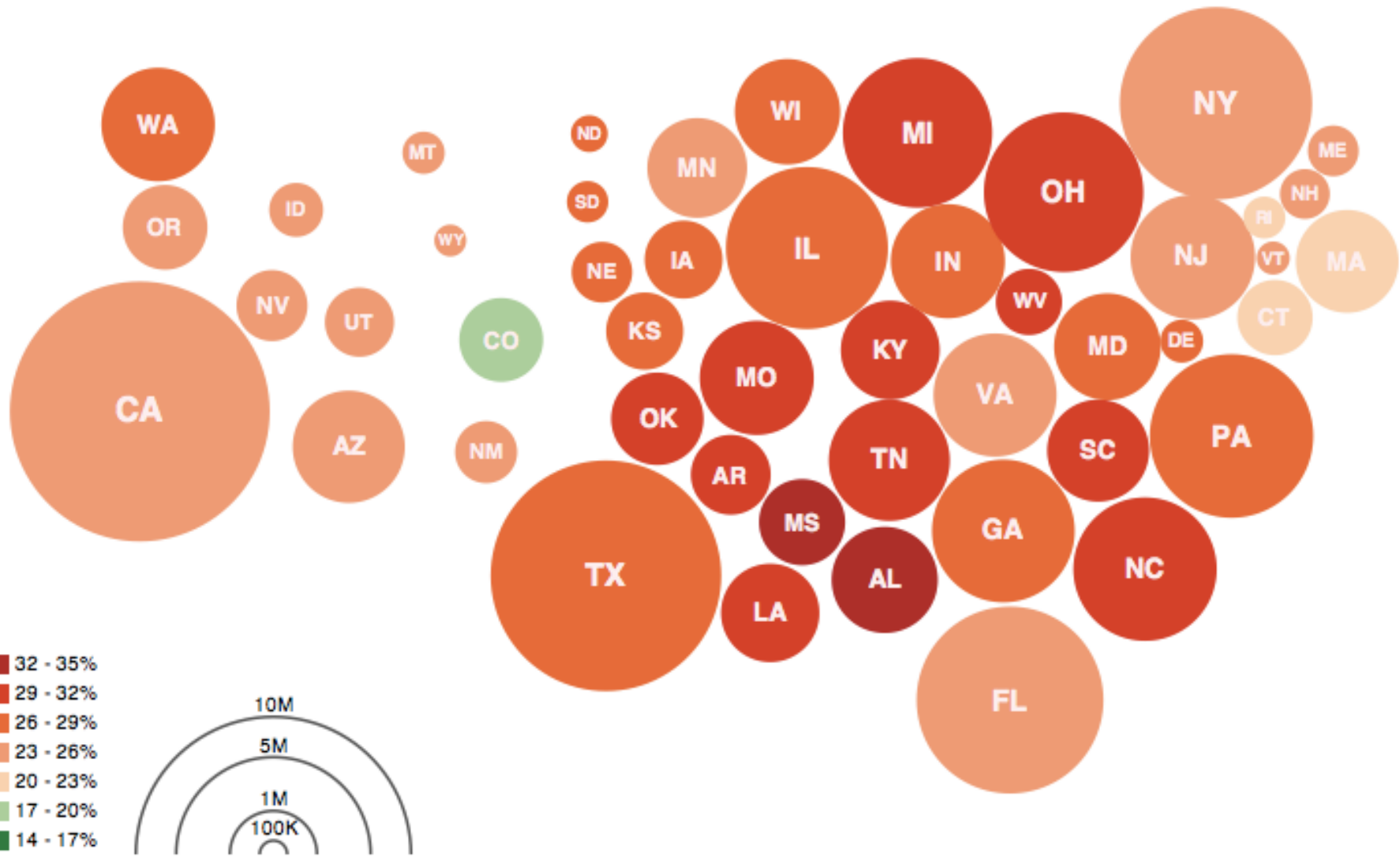


Bach's Prelude #1 in C Major | Jieun Oh

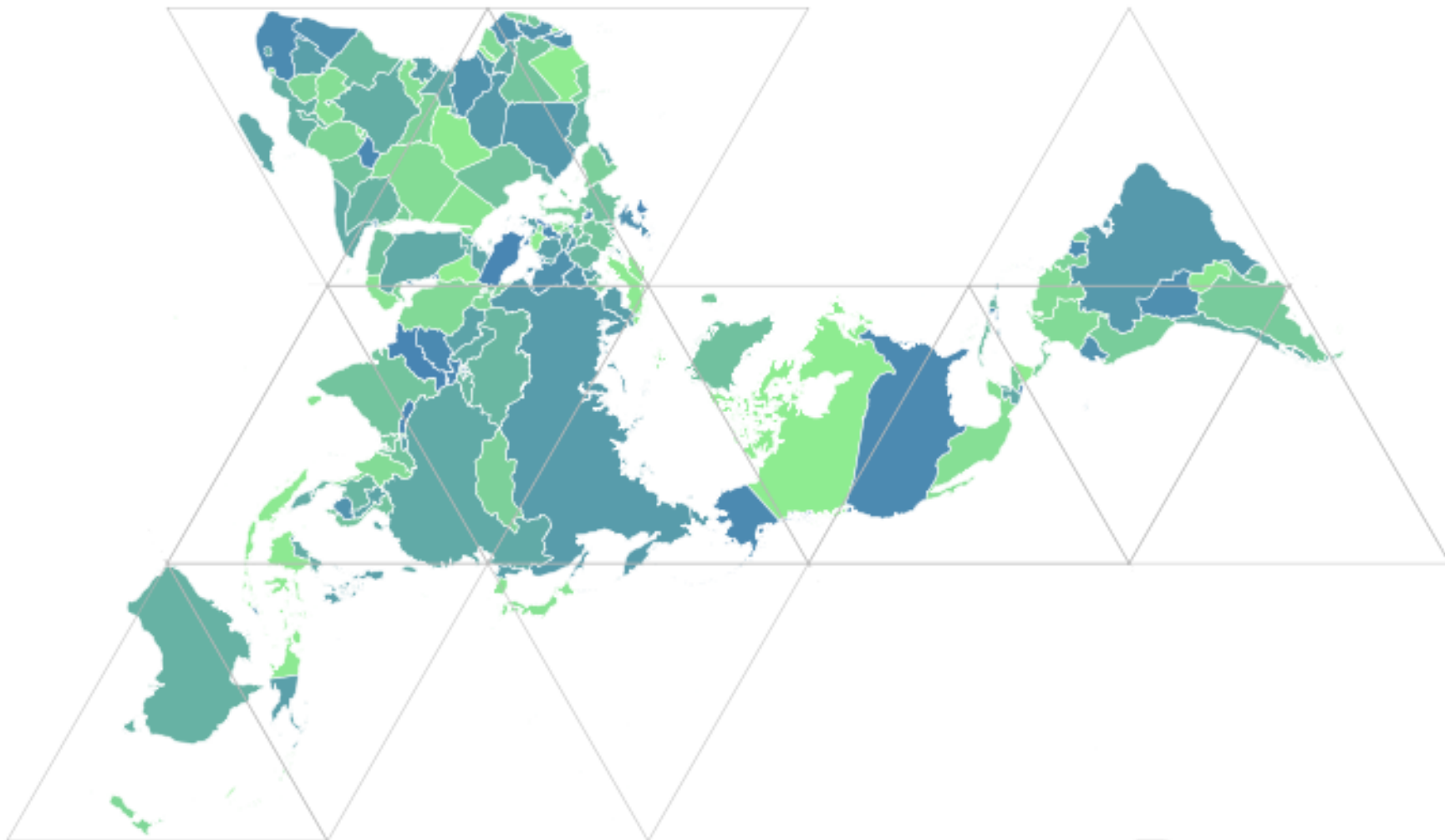


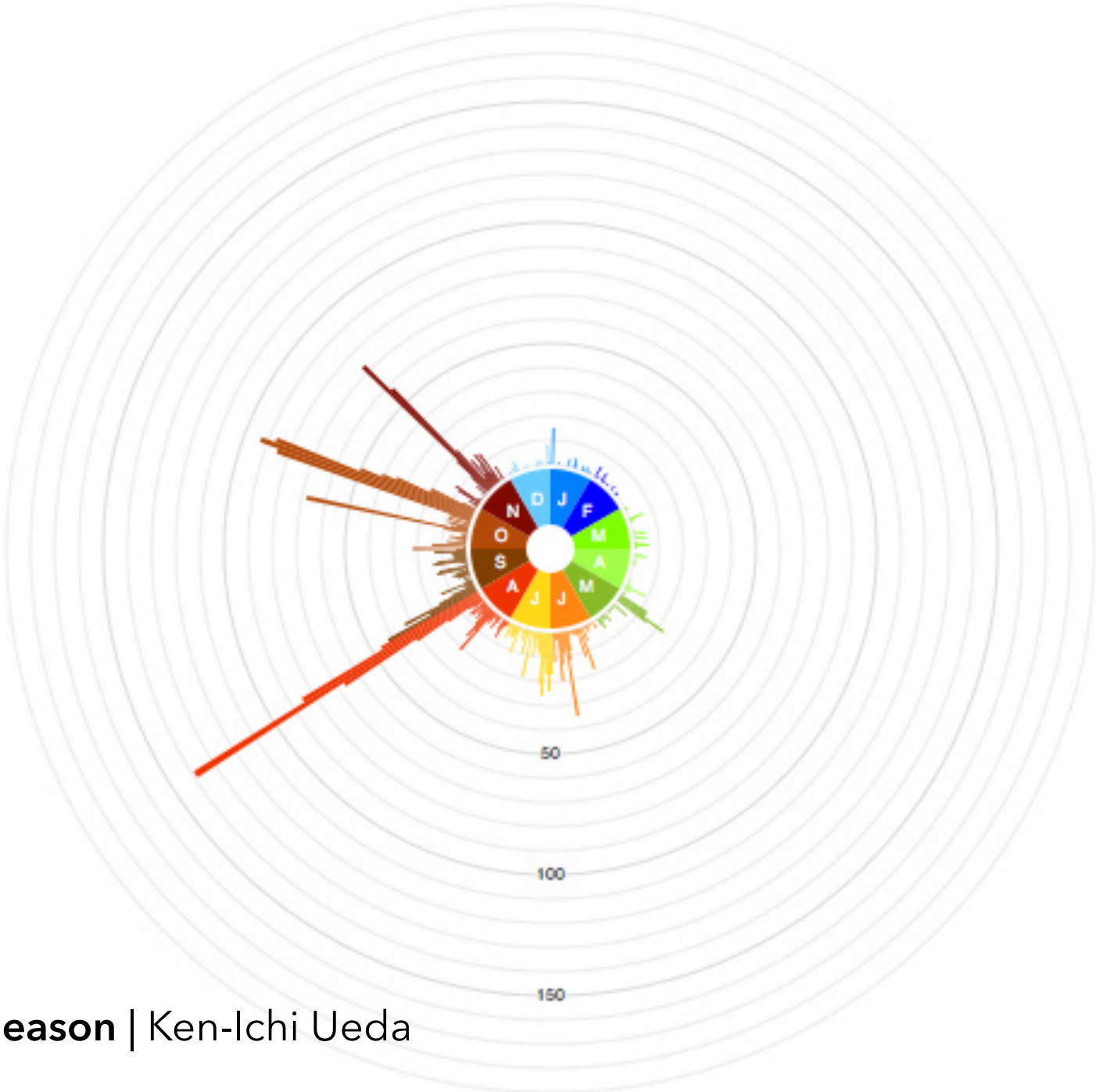
- 32 - 35%
- 29 - 32%
- 26 - 29%
- 23 - 26%
- 20 - 23%
- 17 - 20%
- 14 - 17%



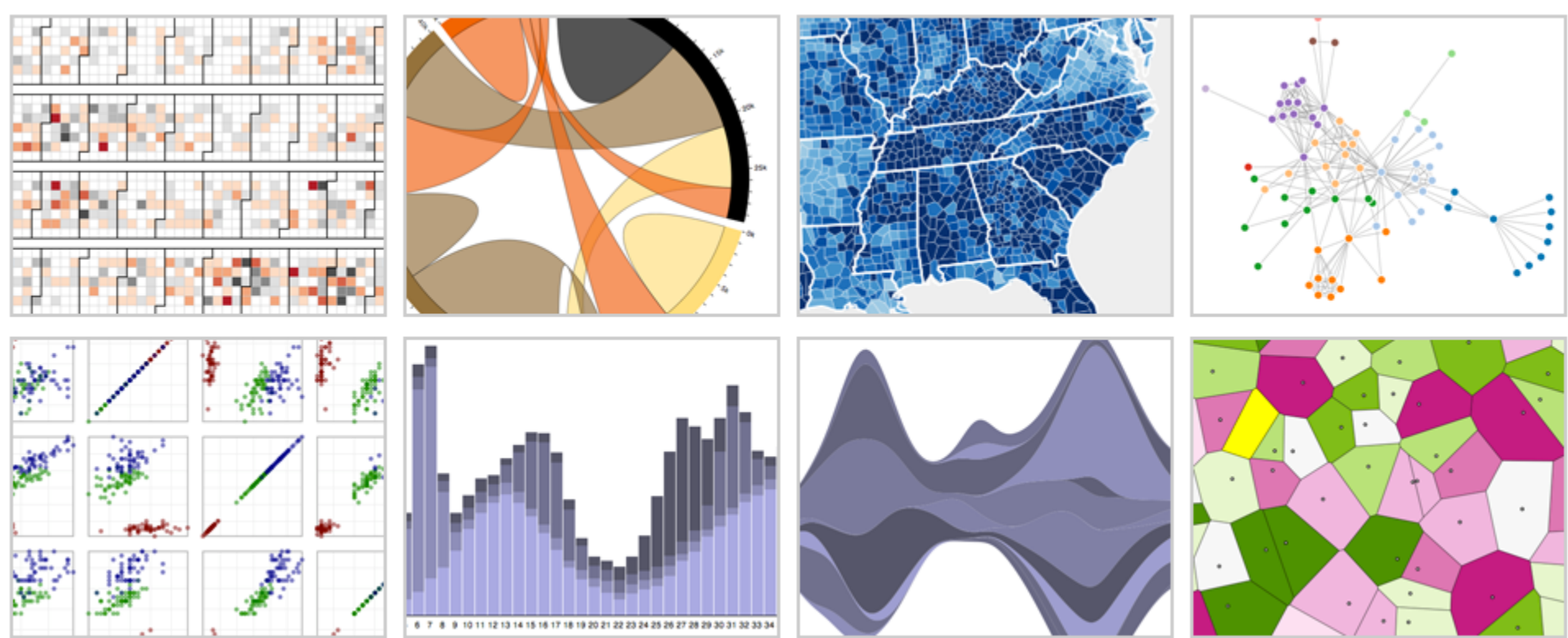


Obesity Map | Vadim Ogievetsky





d3.js Data-Driven Documents



with **Mike Bostock**, Jason Davies, Vadim Ogievetsky, Jeff Here

Protovis

Specialized mark types

- + Streamlined design
- Limits expressiveness
- More overhead (slower)
- Harder to debug
- Self-contained model

Specify a scene (nouns)

- + Quick for static vis
- Delayed evaluation
- Animation, interaction
are more cumbersome

Protovis

Specialized mark types

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Specify a scene (nouns)

- + Quick for static vis
- Delayed evaluation
- Animation, interaction
are more cumbersome

D3

Bind data to DOM

- Exposes SVG/CSS/...
- + Exposes SVG/CSS/...
- + Less overhead (faster)
- + Debug in browser
- + Use with other tools

Transform a scene (verbs)

- More complex model
- + Immediate evaluation
- + Dynamic data, anim,
and interaction natural

D3 Selections

The core abstraction in D3 is a *selection*.

D3 Selections

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```
// Add and configure an SVG element (<svg width="500" height="300">
var svg = d3.append("svg") // add new SVG to page body
    .attr("width", 500) // set SVG width to 500px
    .attr("height", 300); // set SVG height to 300px
```

D3 Selections

The core abstraction in D3 is a *selection*.

```
// Add and configure an SVG element (<svg width="500" height="300">)
var svg = d3.append("svg") // add new SVG to page body
    .attr("width", 500) // set SVG width to 500px
    .attr("height", 300); // set SVG height to 300px

// Select & update existing rectangles contained in the SVG element
svg.selectAll("rect") // select all SVG rectangles
    .attr("width", 100) // set rect widths to 100px
    .style("fill", "steelblue"); // set rect fill colors
```

Data Binding

Selections can *bind* data and **DOM** elements.

```
var values = [ {...}, {...}, {...}, ... ]; // input data as JS objects
```

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Selections can *bind* data and **DOM** elements.

```
var values = [ {...}, {...}, {...}, ... ]; // input data as JS objects  
  
// Select SVG rectangles and bind them to data values.  
var bars = svg.selectAll("rect.bars").data(values);
```

Data Binding

Selections can *bind* data and **DOM** elements.

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```
// Select SVG rectangles and bind them to data values.
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```
var bars = svg.selectAll("rect.bars").data(values);
```

```
// What if the DOM elements don't exist yet? The enter set represents data  
// values that do not yet have matching DOM elements.
```

```
bars.enter().append("rect").attr("class", "bars");
```

Data Binding

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var values = [ {...}, {...}, {...}, ... ]; // input data as JS objects
```

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// Select SVG rectangles and bind them to data values.
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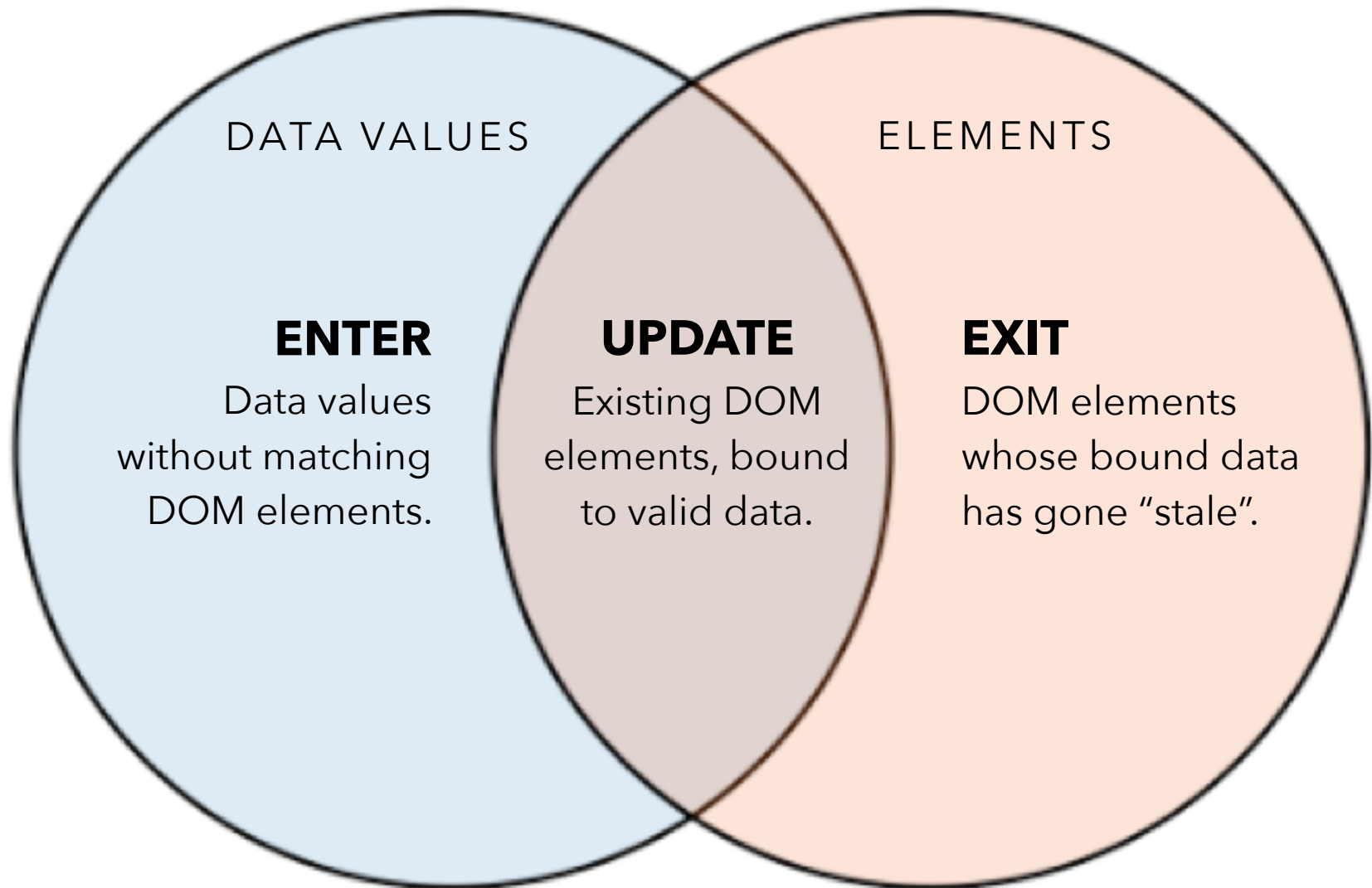
```
// What if the DOM elements don't exist yet? The enter set represents data  
// values that do not yet have matching DOM elements.
```

```
bars.enter().append("rect").attr("class", "bars");
```

```
// What if data values are removed? The exit set is a selection of existing  
// DOM elements who no longer have matching data values.
```

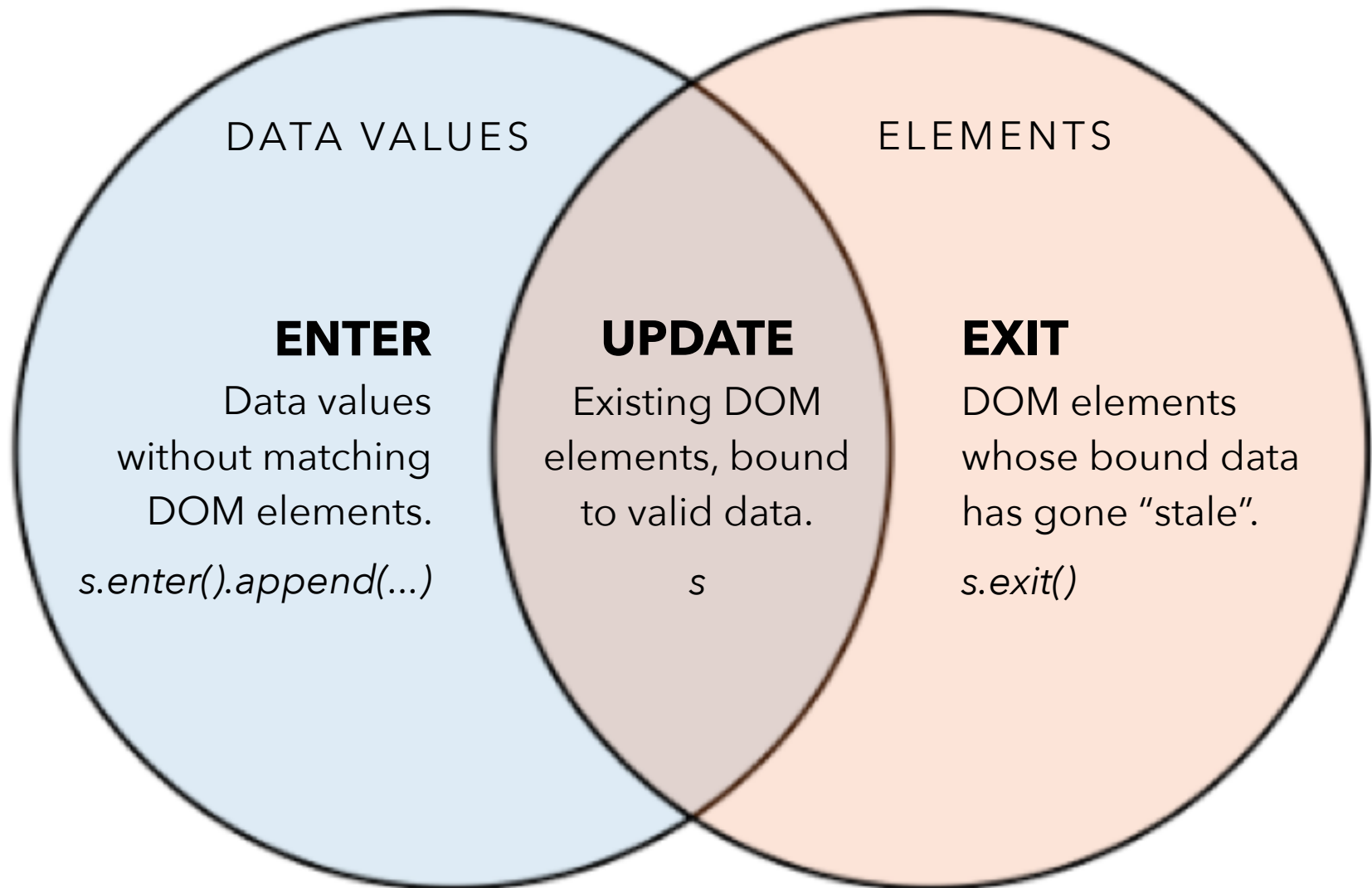
```
bars.exit().remove();
```

The Data Join



The Data Join

```
var s = d3.selectAll(...).data(...)
```



D3 Modules

Data Parsing / Formatting (JSON, CSV, ...)

Shape Helpers (arcs, curves, areas, symbols, ...)

Scale Transforms (linear, log, ordinal, ...)

Color Spaces (RGB, HSL, LAB, ...)

Animated Transitions (tweening, easing, ...)

Geographic Mapping (projections, clipping, ...)

Layout Algorithms (stack, pie, force, trees, ...)

Interactive Behaviors (brush, zoom, drag, ...)

Many of these correspond to future lecture topics!

Ease-of-Use



Chart Typologies

Excel, Many Eyes, Google Charts

Visual Analysis Grammars

VizQL, ggplot2

Visualization Grammars

Protovis, D3.js

Component Architectures

Prefuse, Flare, Improvise, VTK

Graphics APIs

Processing, OpenGL, Java2D

Expressiveness



Administrivia

A2: Exploratory Data Analysis

Use visualization software to form & answer questions

First steps:

Step 1: Pick domain & data

Step 2: Pose questions

Step 3: Profile the data

Iterate as needed

Deliverable: A sequence of annotated visualizations that clearly communicate your findings.

Due by 11:59pm

Tonight!

Tutorials

Introduction to **Web Development & D3.js**

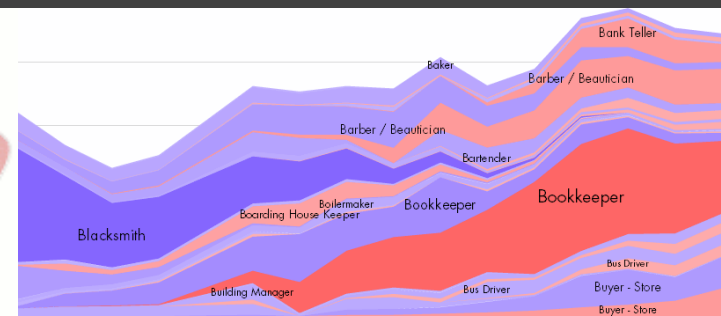
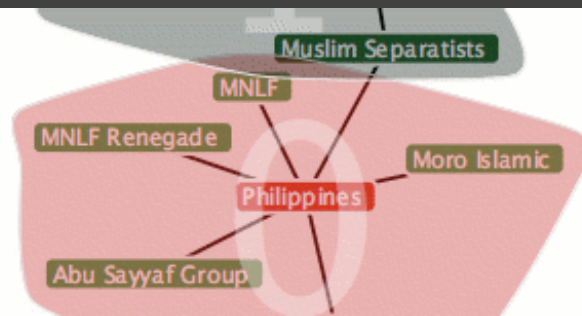
Next Lecture

A3: Interactive Prototype

Create an interactive visualization. Choose a driving question for a dataset and develop an appropriate visualization + interaction techniques, then deploy your visualization on the web.

Due by *11:59pm* on **Monday, February 10.**

Work in project teams of 3-5 people.

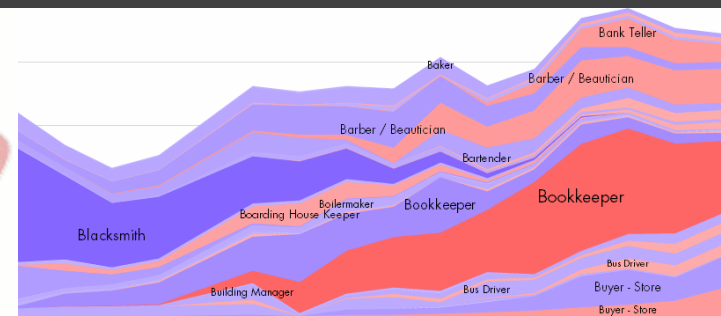
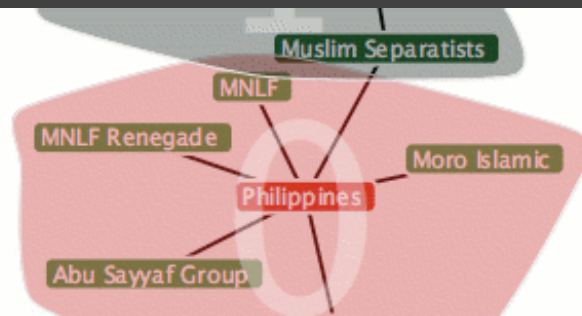


Requirements

Interactive. You must implement interaction methods! However, this is not only selection / filtering / tooltips. Also consider annotations or other narrative features to draw attention and provide additional context.

Web-based. D3 is encouraged, but not required. Deploy your visualization using GitHub pages.

Write-up. Provide design rationale on your web page.



A3 & Final Project Team

Form a **team of 3-5** for A3 and the Final Project.

Start thinking about your Final Project, too!

A3 is open-ended, but you can use it to start exploring your FP topic if you like.

Submit signup form by **Friday 1/31, 11:59pm**.

If you do not have team mates, you should:

- Use the facilities on Canvas/Piazza
- piazza.com/washington/winter2020/cse442
- Stay after class to meet potential partners

Team Member Roles

We encourage you to structure team responsibilities!

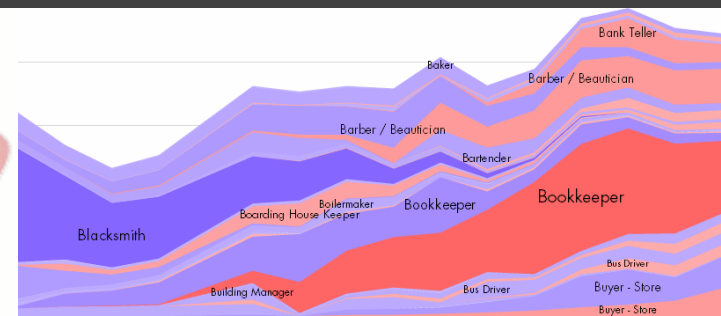
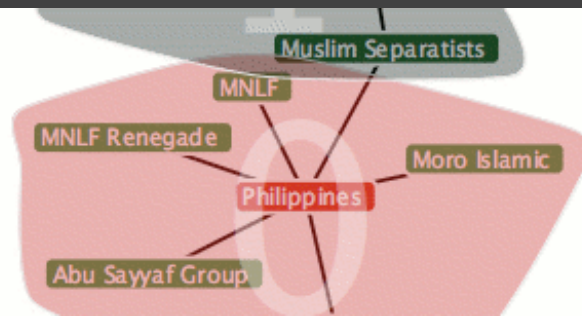
Coordinator: Organize meetings, track deadlines, etc.

Data Lead: Data wrangling, management, distillation

Tech Lead: Manage code integration, GitHub repo

UX Lead: Visualization/interaction design & evaluation

One may have multiple roles, share work across roles...

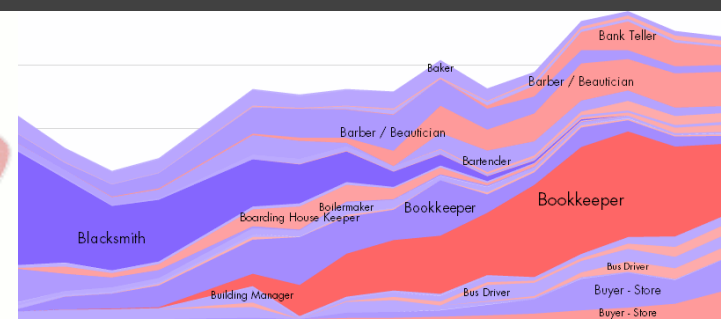
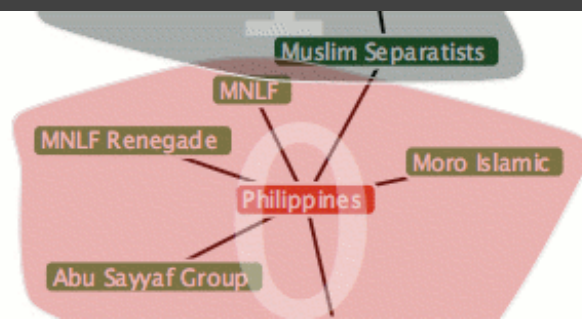


Interactive Prototype Tips

Start now. It will take longer than you think.

Keep it simple. Choose a *minimal* set of interactions that enables users to explore and generate interesting insights. Do not feel obligated to convey *everything* about the data: focus on a compelling subset.

Promote engagement. How do your chosen interactions reveal interesting observations?



Interactive Prototype Tips

Prototyping is a valuable activity. Feel free to use this exercise to your advantage for the final project.

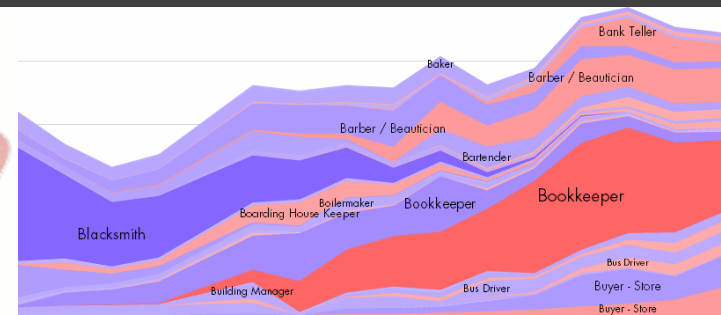
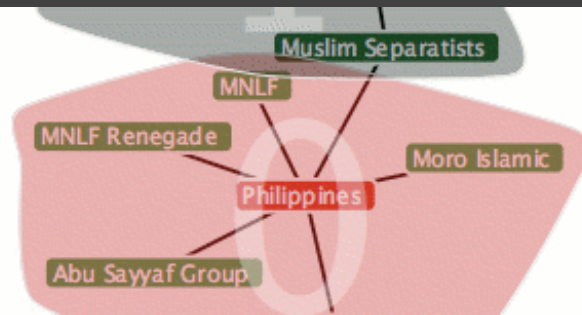
Final Project

Interactive dashboard for non-expert users.

(Politics, Sports, Climate, Finance, Entertainment, ...)

NEW! Explorable explanation of technical topic.

(Algorithm, Theorem, Science, ...)



A Visualization Tool Stack

Chart Typologies

Excel, Many Eyes, Google Charts

Visual Analysis Grammars

VizQL, ggplot2

Visualization Grammars

Protovis, D3.js

Component Architectures

Prefuse, Flare, Improvise, VTK

Graphics APIs

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What is a Declarative Language?

Programming by describing *what*, not *how*

Separate **specification** (*what you want*) from **execution** (*how it should be computed*)

In contrast to **imperative programming**, where you must give explicit steps.

The New York Times

Tuesday, October 26, 2010 Last Update: 3:50 PM ET

Search [ING DIRECT](#)

— 2010 Midterm Elections —

Tea Party Vow to Deter Voter Fraud Is Called Scare Tactic

By IAN URBINA 2:19 PM ET
Voting rights group say that Tea Party members' plan to question voters' eligibility at the polls is intended to suppress minority and poor voters.

Post a Comment | Read (355)

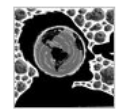


Joshua Kristal for The New York Times

Painting at 99, With No Compromises

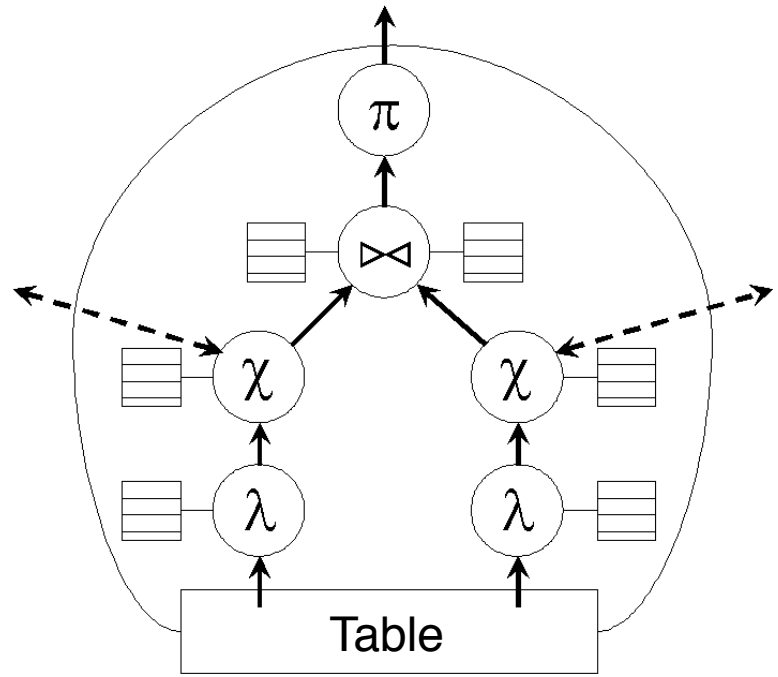
By ROBIN FINN
An exhibition celebrating Will Barnett's centennial year traces his evolution as a modern American artist.

OPINION »
OP-ED CONTRIBUTOR
Humans to Asteroids: Watch Out!
How to keep near-Earth objects from hitting us.



- Brooks: No Second Thoughts
- Comments (200)
- Herbert: The Corrosion of America
- Cohen: Turkey Steps Out
- Editorial: Mortgage Mess
- Bloggingheads: Jon Stewart's Power

MARKETS » At 3:56 PM ET
S.&P. 500 Dow Nasdaq



```

<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/loose.dtd">
<!--[if IE]><![endif]-->
<html>
  <head>...</head>
  <body id="home" style="visibility: visible;">
    <script src="http://connect.facebook.net/en_US/all.js"></script>
    <div id="fb-root"></div>
    <a name="top"></a>
    <div id="shell">
      <ul id="memberTools">...</ul>
      <!-- ADXINFO classification="text_ad" campaign="nyt2010-circ... -->
      <div class="tabsContainer">...</div>
      <!-- close .tabsContainer -->
      <div id="page" class="tabContent active">...</div>
      <!--close page -->
    </div>
    <!--close shell -->
    <script type="text/javascript" language="JavaScript">...</script>
    
    <span id="to_scrip">...</span>
    <script type="text/javascript">...</script>
    
    <script type="text/javascript" src="http://graphics8.nytimes.c
  
```

HTML / CSS

```

SELECT customer_id, customer_name,
COUNT(order_id) as total
FROM customers
INNER JOIN orders ON
customers.customer_id
= orders.customer_id
GROUP BY customer_id, customer_name
HAVING COUNT(order_id) > 5
ORDER BY COUNT(order_id) DESC
  
```

SQL

Why Declarative Languages?

Faster iteration. Less code. Larger user base.

Better visualization. *Smart defaults.*

Reuse. *Write-once, then re-apply.*

Performance. *Optimization, scalability.*

Portability. *Multiple devices, renderers, inputs.*

Programmatic generation.

Write programs which output visualizations.

Automated search & recommendation.

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Interactive Data Exploration

Tableau, *Lyra, Polestar, Voyager*

Graphical
Interfaces

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Voyager

Polestar

Lyra

Vega-Lite

Vega

D3.js

JavaScript

SVG

Canvas

Voyager

Polestar

Lyra

Vega-Lite

Vega

D3.js

JavaScript

SVG

Canvas

Voyager

Reduce tedious manual specification

Voyager

Reduce tedious manual specification

Support early-stage data exploration

Encourage *data coverage*

Discourage *premature fixation*

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Approach: browse a gallery of visualizations

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Challenge - *combinatorial explosion!*

Voyager

Reduce tedious manual specification

Support early-stage data exploration

Encourage *data coverage*

Discourage *premature fixation*

Approach: browse a gallery of visualizations

Challenge - *combinatorial explosion!*

Automatic recommendation of useful views

+ **end-user steering** to focus exploration

Voyager 2 <https://uwdata.github.io/voyager2/>

datavoyager Bookmarks (0) Undo Redo

Data Cars Change

Fields

- ▼ A Cylinders ▾ +
- ▼ A Name ▾ +
- ▼ A Origin ▾ +
- ▼ 📅 Year ▾ +
- ▼ # Acceleration ▾ +
- ▼ # Displacement ▾ +
- ▼ # Horsepower ▾ +
- ▼ # Miles per Gallon ▾ +
- ▼ # Weight in lbs ▾ +
- ▼ # COUNT +

Wildcards

- ▼ A Categorical Fields +
- ▼ 📅 Temporal Fields +
- ▼ # Quantitative Fields +

Encoding Clear

x 📅 YEAR (Year) ✕

y # MEAN (Miles per Gallon) ✕

column drop a field here

row drop a field here

Marks auto ▾

size drop a field here

color drop a field here

shape drop a field here

detail drop a field here

text drop a field here

any drop a field here

Filter Filter invalid numbers ▾

Related Views All Add Categorical Field Add Quantitative Field Hide

Add Categorical Field

📅 YEAR (Year) # MEAN (Miles per Gallon) A Cylinders ↑ ▾ 📄

Legend: Cylinders

- 3 (Blue)
- 4 (Orange)
- 5 (Green)
- 6 (Red)
- 8 (Purple)

📅 YEAR (Year) # MEAN (Miles per Gallon) A Origin ↑ ▾ 📄

Legend: Origin

- Europe (Blue)
- Japan (Orange)
- USA (Green)

Debug · Report an Issue

Voyager. Wongsuphasawat et al. *InfoVis'15, CHI'17*



User



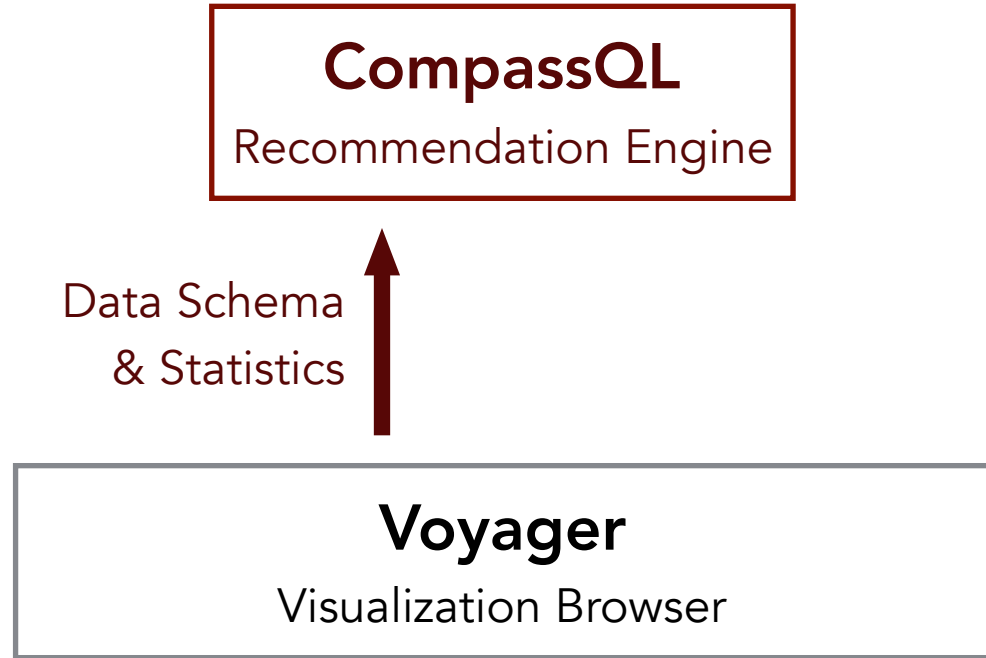
User

Data Set





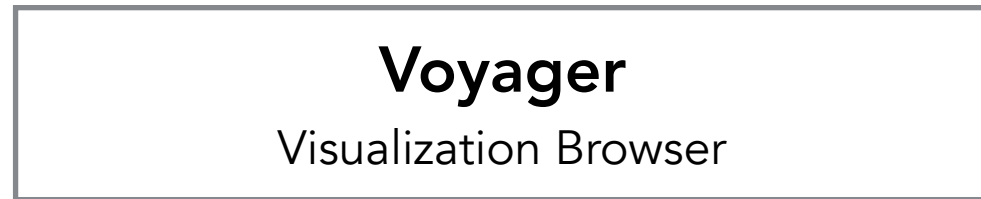
User



1. Select **data variables**
2. Apply **transformations**
3. Pick visual **encodings**



Data Schema
& Statistics

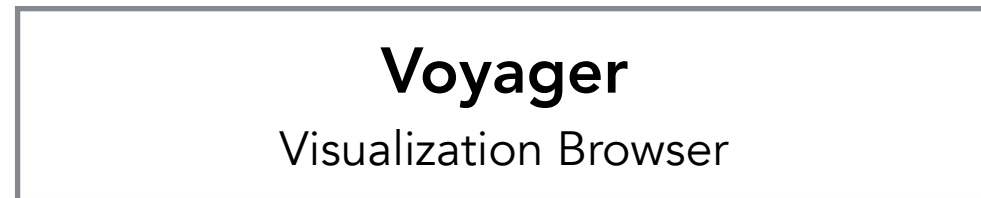


User

Constrain & rank choices
by **data type, statistics &
perceptual principles.**



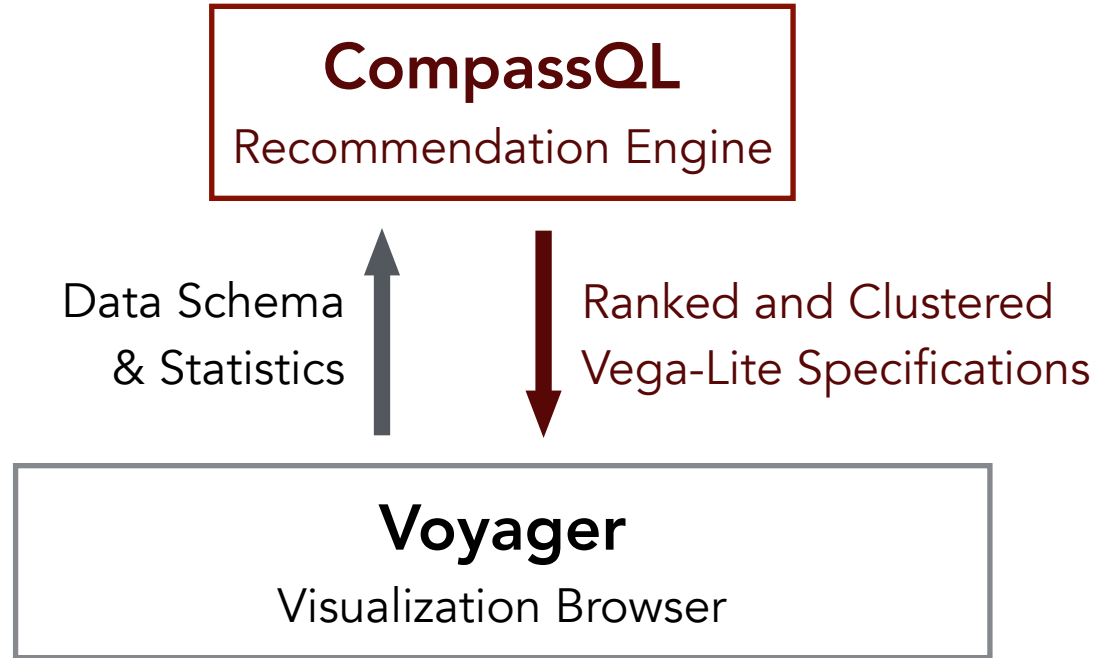
Data Schema
& Statistics



User

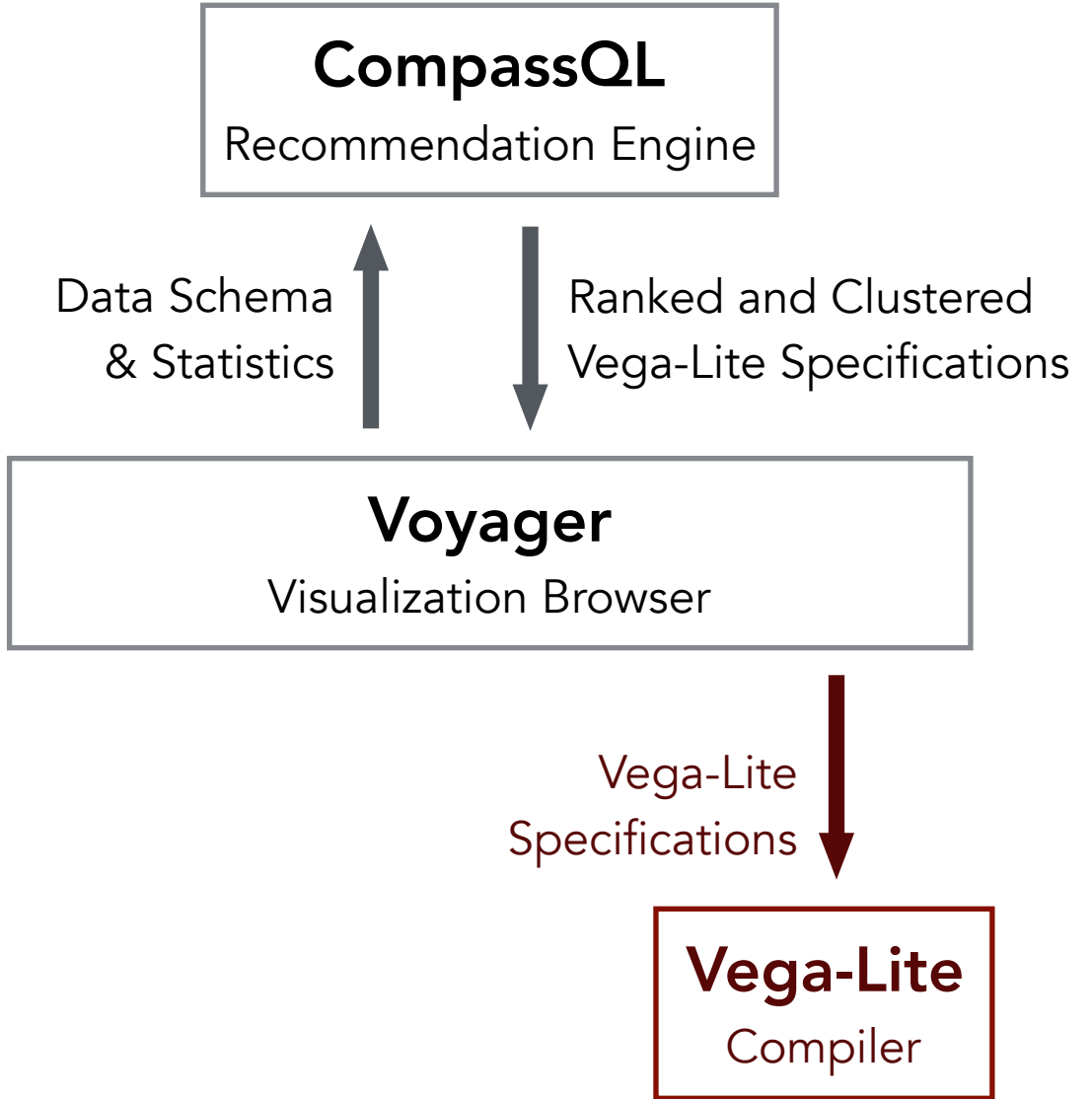


User



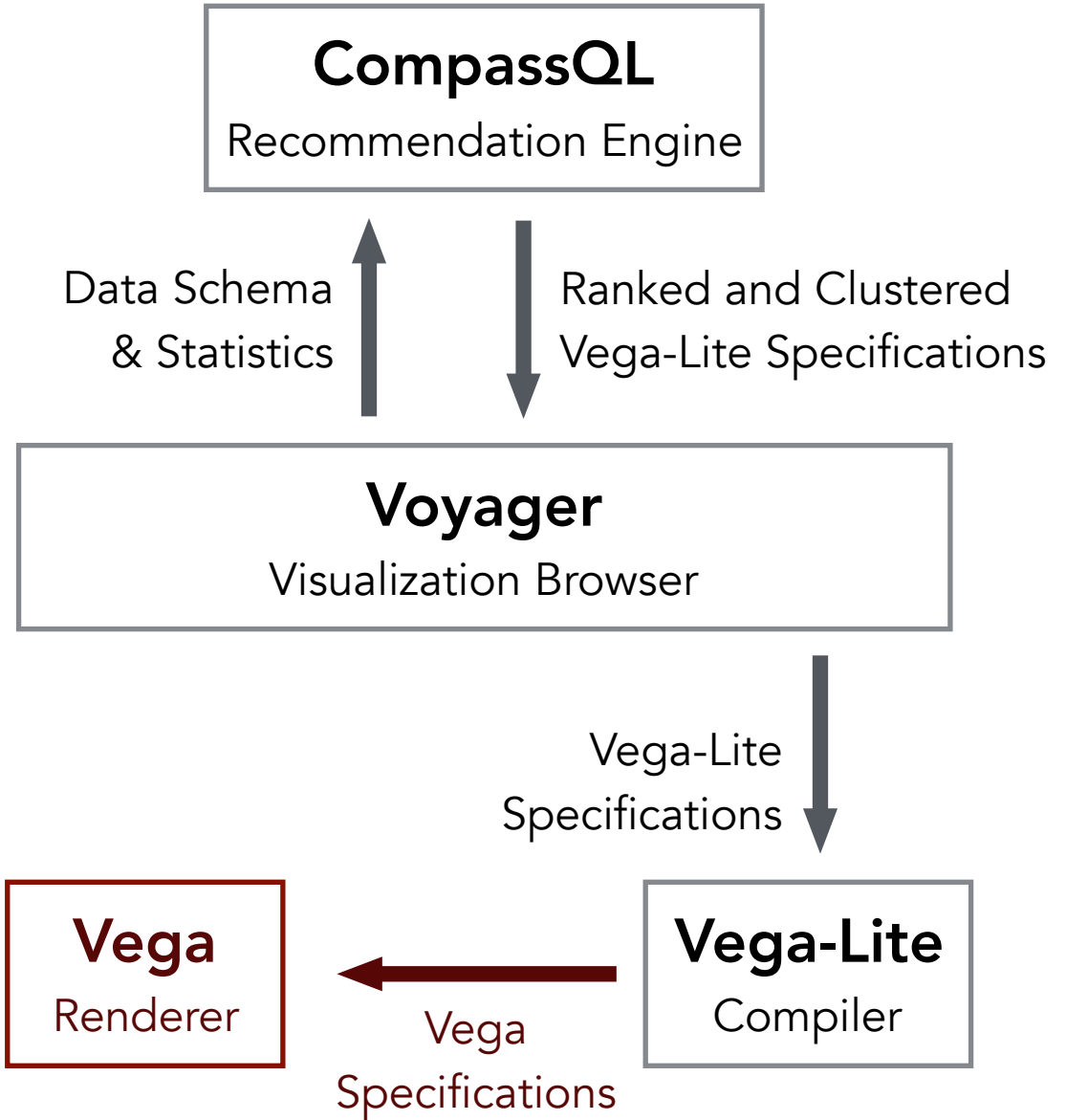


User



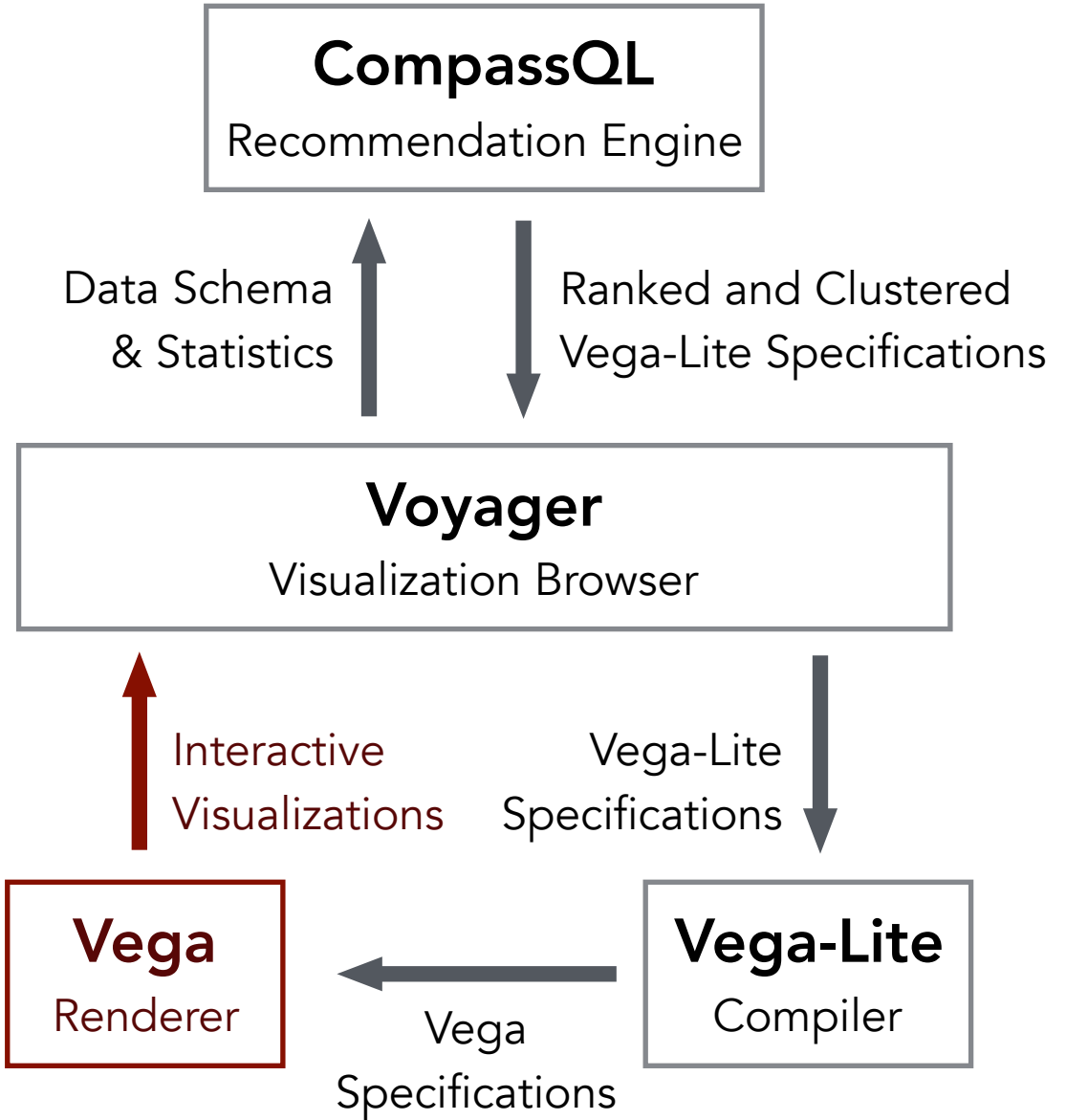


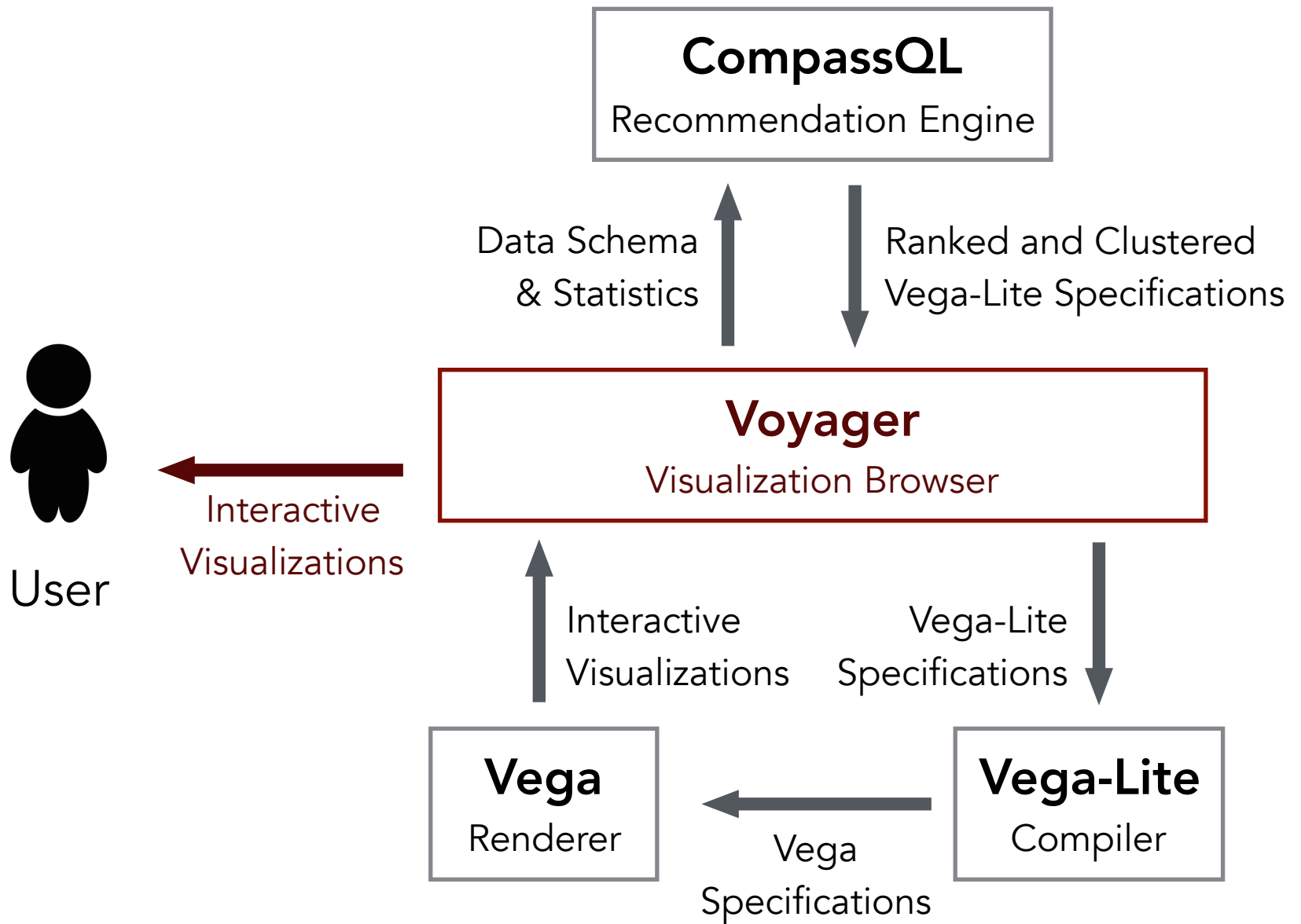
User

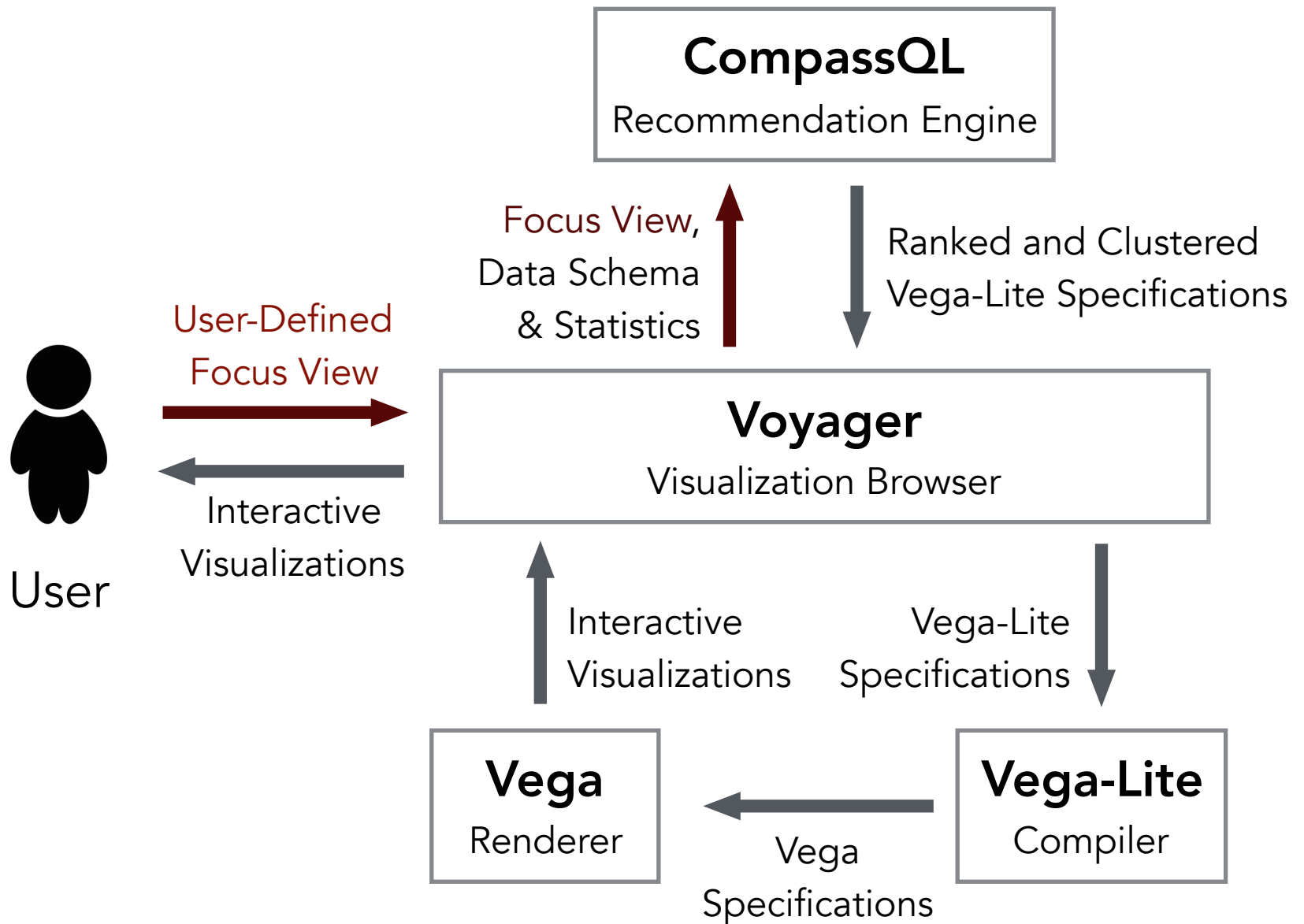




User



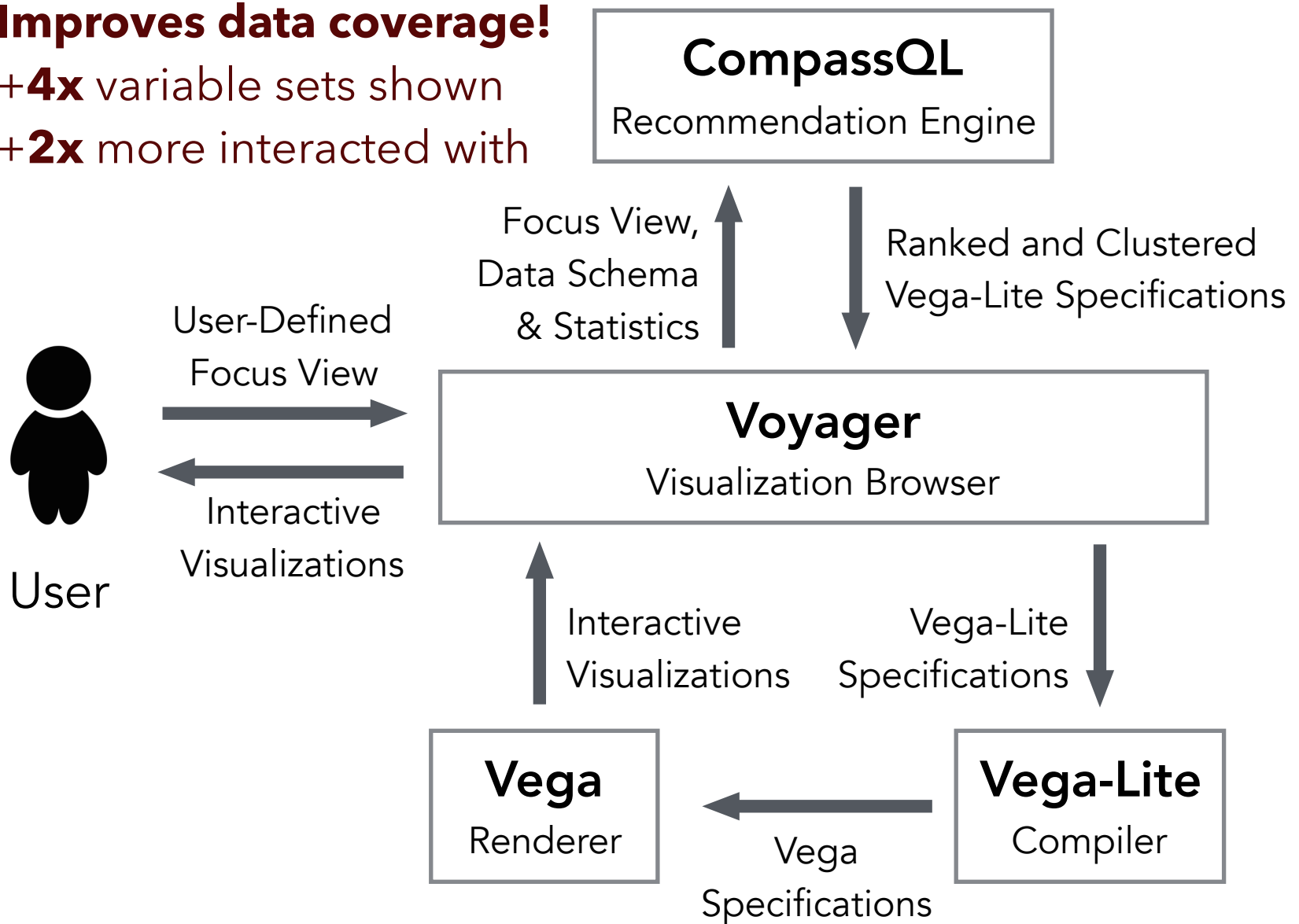




Improves data coverage!

+**4x** variable sets shown

+**2x** more interacted with



Voyager

Polestar

Lyra

Vega-Lite

Vega

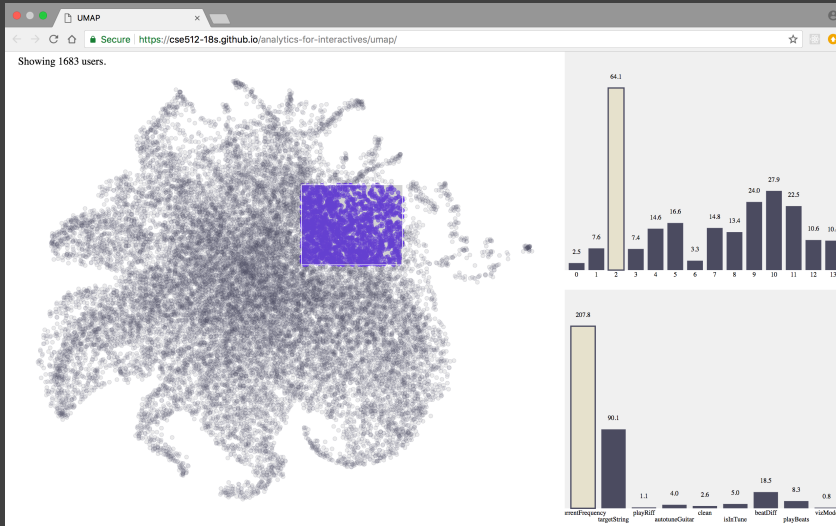
D3.js

JavaScript

SVG

Canvas

Evaluating Interactive Articles



Embedding data in two dimensions

The same brightness feature can be used to position the artworks in 2D space instead of 1D. The pieces have more room to spread out.

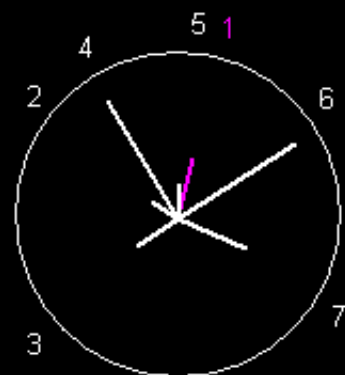
On the right you see a simple 2-dimensional embedding based on image brightness, but this isn't the only way to position the artworks. In fact, there are many, and some projections are more useful than others.

Use the slider to vary the influence that the brightness and artwork age have in determining the embedding positions. As you move the slider from brightness to artwork age, the embedding changes from highlighting bright and dark images, and starts to cluster recent modern-day images in the bottom left corner whereas older artworks are moved farther away (hover over images to see their date).

Artwork Age Brightness

The embedding you see here is actually a linear 1D embedding, whose resulting scalar is then mapped on a space-filling Hilbert curve^[1] to give the illusion of a 2D

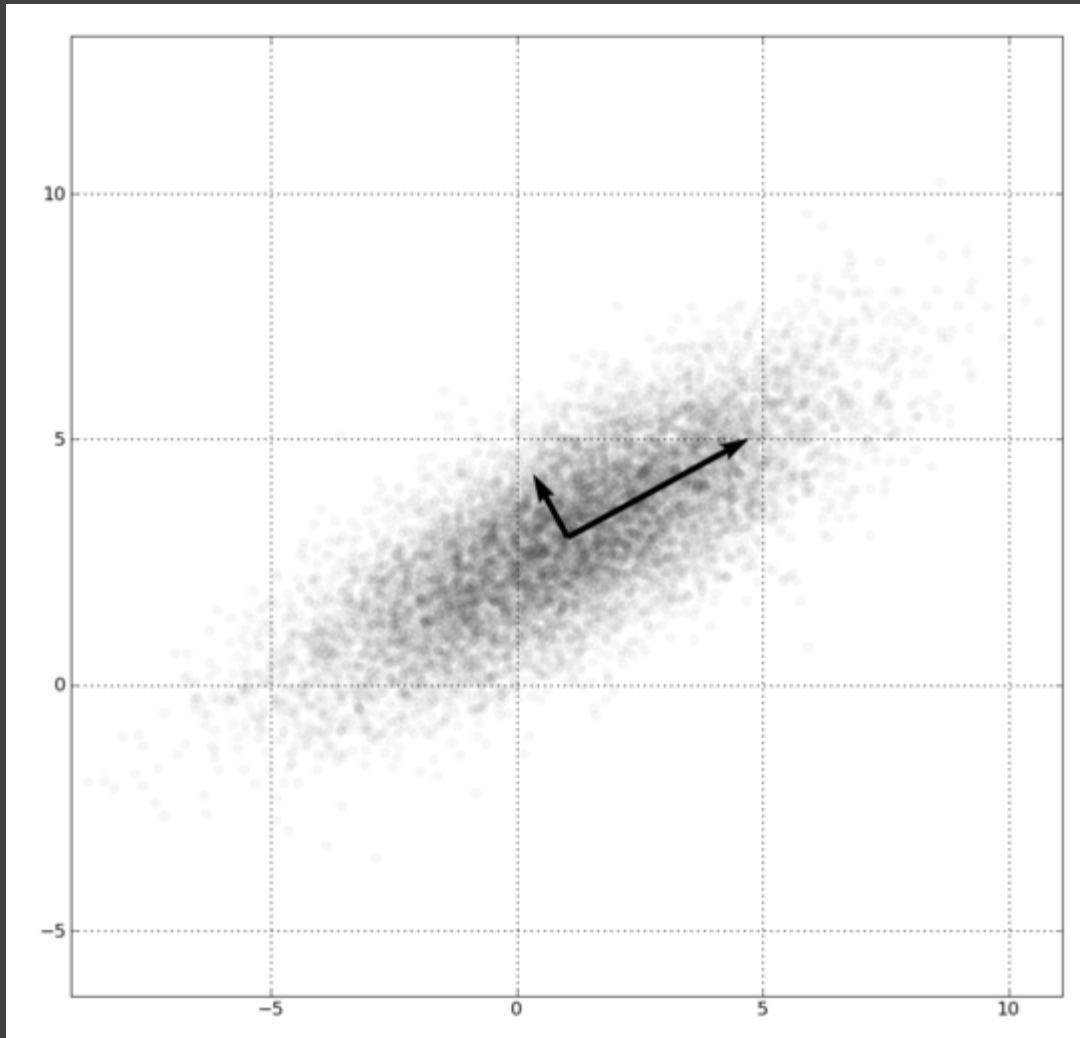
Dimensionality Reduction



- 1:0.099,0.367(243.00)
- 2:-0.157,0.106(47.74)
- 3:-0.251,-0.178(9.00)
- 4:-0.442,0.723(1.00)
- 5:0.016,0.222(1.00)
- 6:0.726,0.461(3.00)
- 7:0.424,-0.195(1.00)

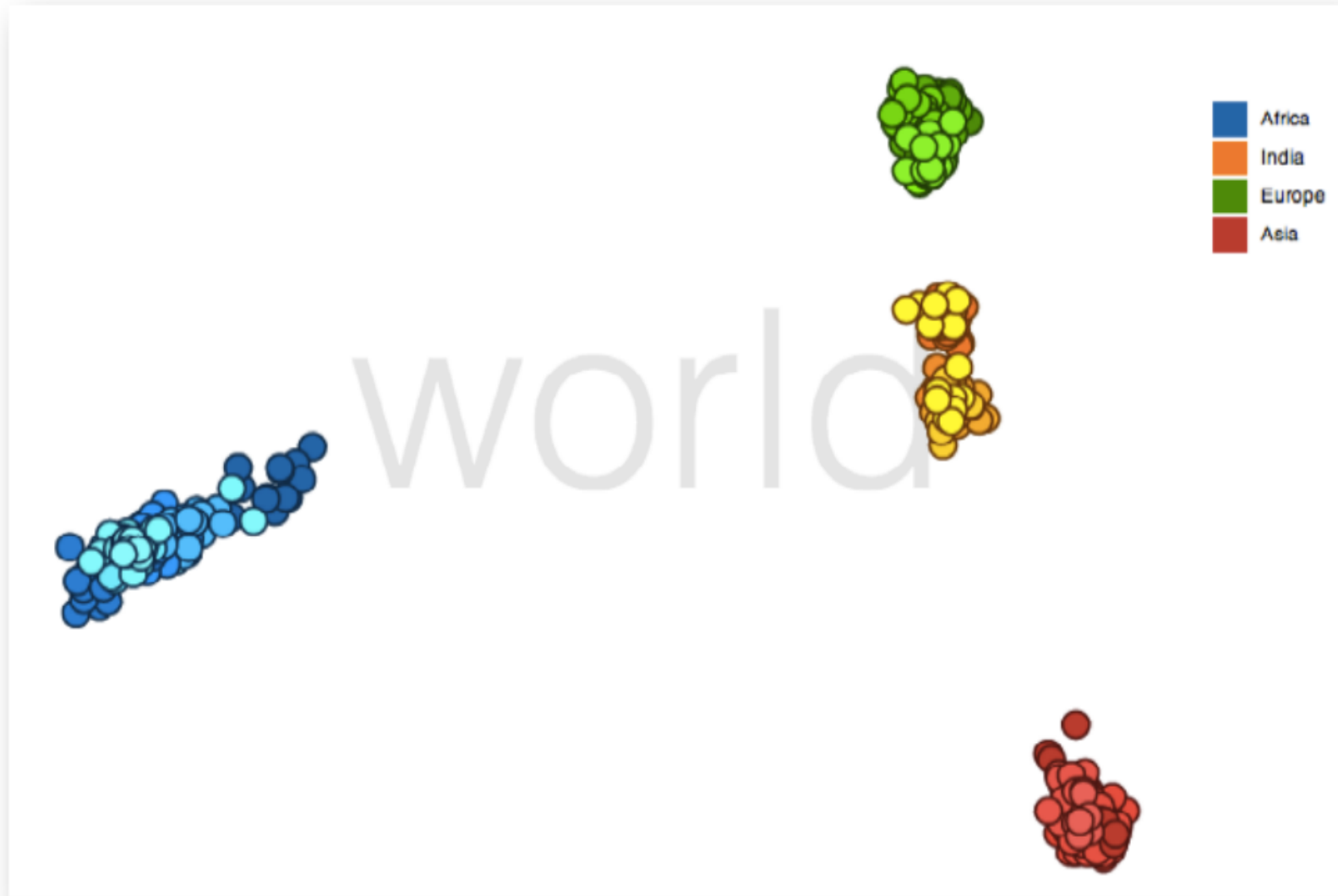
<http://www.ggobi.org/>

Principal Components Analysis



1. Mean-center the data.
2. Find \perp basis vectors that maximize the data variance.
3. Plot the data using the top vectors.

PCA of Genomes [Demiralp et al. '13]



Many Reduction Techniques!

General Strategies:

Matrix Factorization

Nearest Neighbor (Topological) Methods

Popular Techniques:

Principal Components Analysis (PCA)

t-Dist. Stochastic Neighbor Embedding (t-SNE)

Uniform Manifold Approx. & Projection (UMAP)

The Beginner's Guide to Dimensionality Reduction

Explore the methods that data scientists use to visualize high-dimensional data.

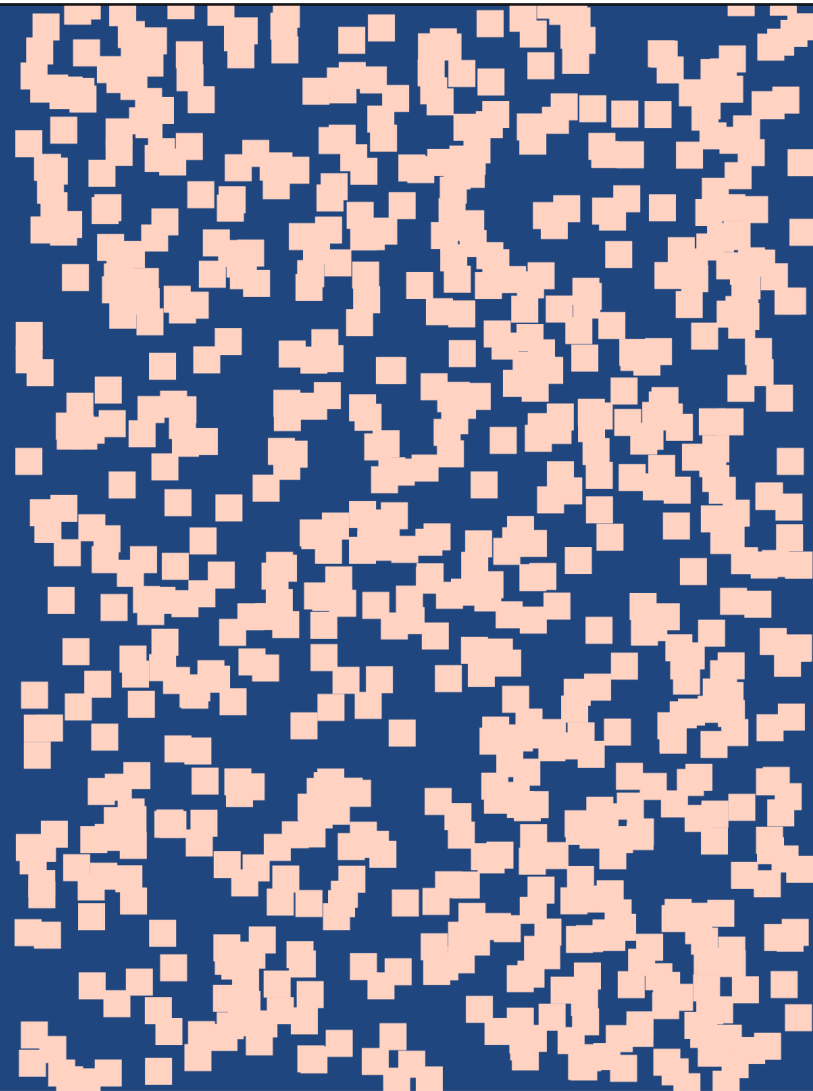
By: [Matthew Conlen](#) and [Fred Hohman](#)

July 16, 2018

Dimensionality reduction is a powerful technique used by data scientists to look for hidden structure in data. The method is useful in a number of domains, for example document categorization, protein disorder prediction, and machine learning model debugging^[2].

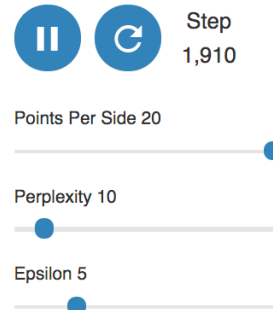
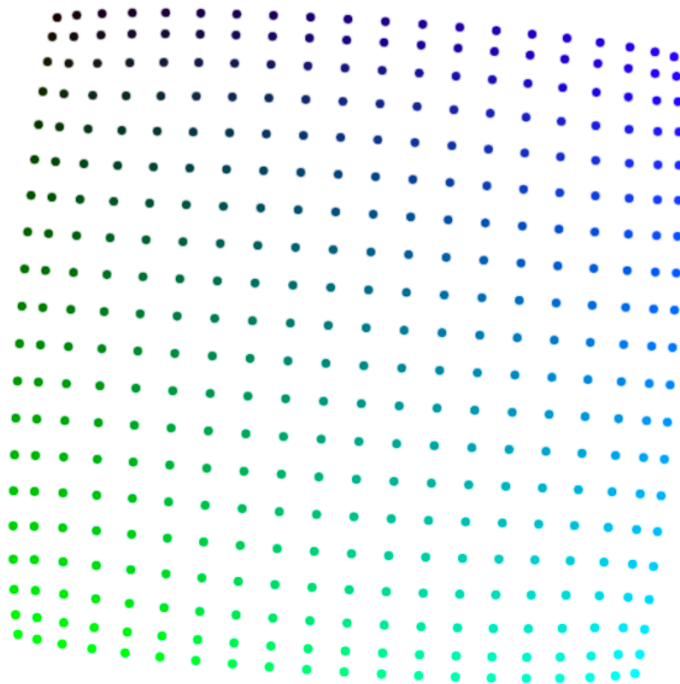
The results of a dimensionality reduction algorithm can be visualized to reveal patterns and clusters of similar or dissimilar data. Even though the data is displayed in only two or three dimensions, structures present in higher dimensions are maintained, at least roughly^[7].

The technique is available in many applications, for



How to Use t-SNE Effectively

Although extremely useful for visualizing high-dimensional data, t-SNE plots can sometimes be mysterious or misleading. By exploring how it behaves in simple cases, we can learn to use it more effectively.



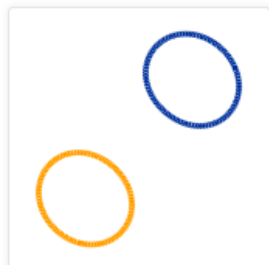
A square grid with equal spacing between points. Try convergence at different sizes.

distill.pub

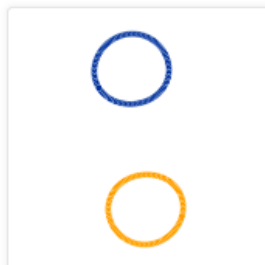
Visualizing t-SNE [Wattenberg et al. '16]



Original



Perplexity: 2
Step: 5,000



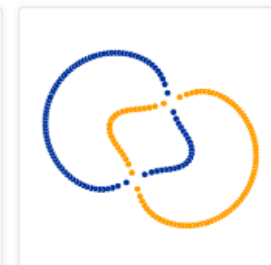
Perplexity: 5
Step: 5,000



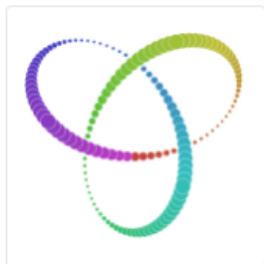
Perplexity: 30
Step: 5,000



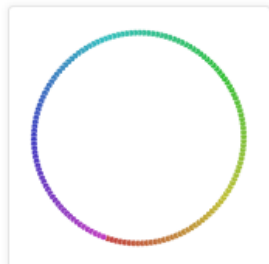
Perplexity: 50
Step: 5,000



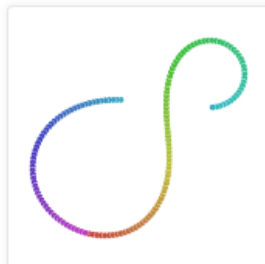
Perplexity: 100
Step: 5,000



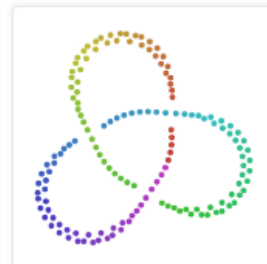
Original



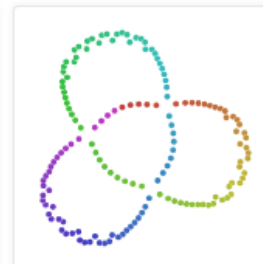
Perplexity: 2
Step: 5,000



Perplexity: 5
Step: 5,000



Perplexity: 30
Step: 5,000



Perplexity: 50
Step: 5,000



Perplexity: 100
Step: 5,000

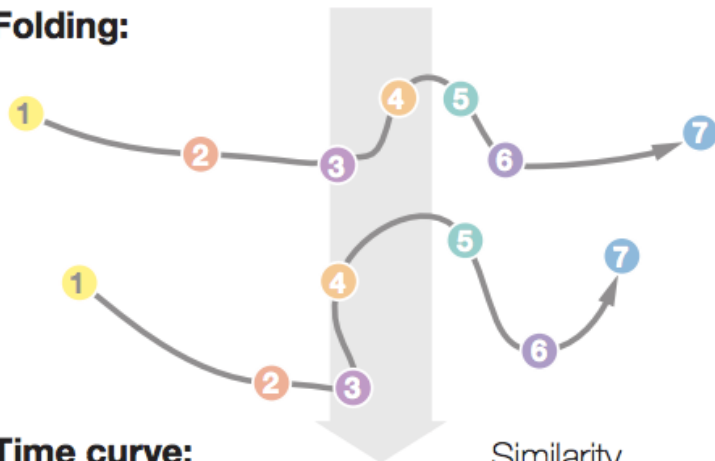
Time Curves [Bach et al. '16]

Timeline:



Circles are data cases with a time stamp.
Similar colors indicate similar data cases.

Folding:

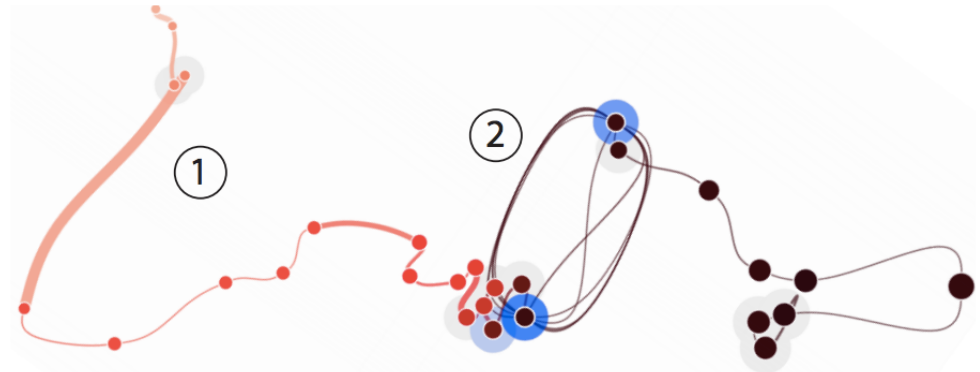


Time curve:

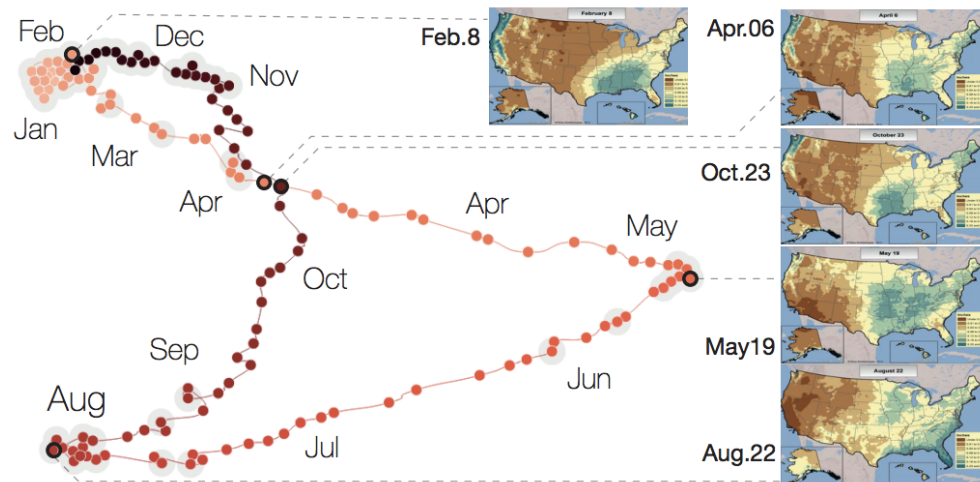


The temporal ordering of data cases is preserved.
Spatial proximity now indicates similarity.

(a) Folding time



Wikipedia "Chocolate" Article



U.S. Precipitation over 1 Year