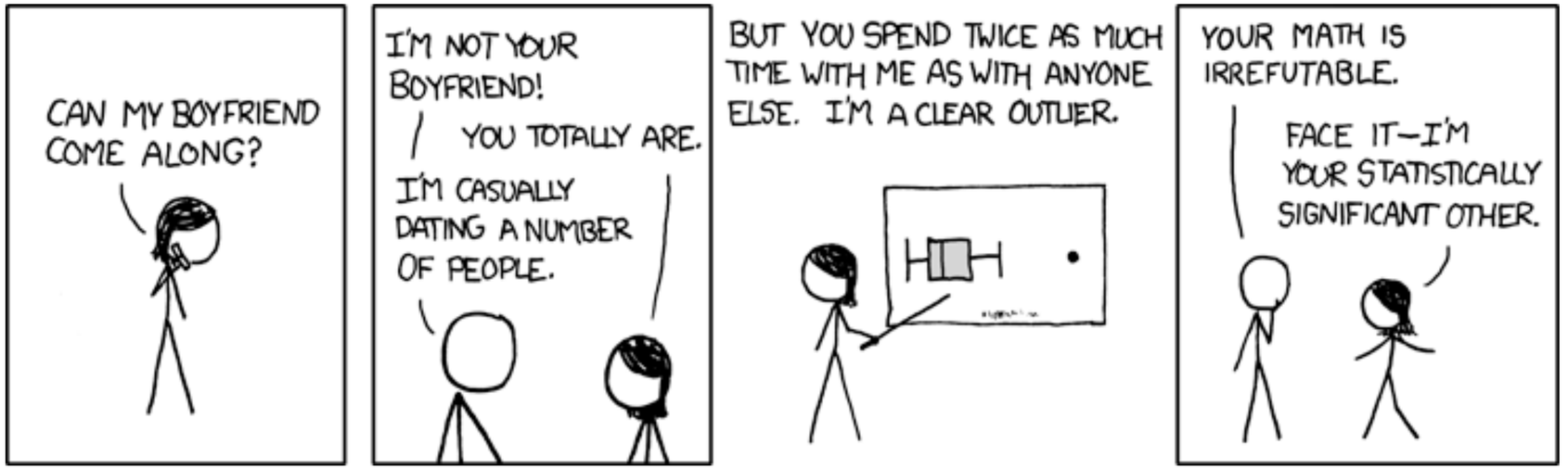
CS-5630 / CS-6630 Visualization
Fitering & Aggregation

Alexander Lex
alex@sci.utah.edu

THE UNIVERSITY OF UTAH



[xkcd]

Administrativa

This/Next Week

Tomorrow: Group announcement

Saturday: Homework 5

Monday: Project Proposal

- Put proposal into github repo
- Submit only link via canvas

Tuesday: Peer Feedback (mandatory, graded)

Thursday: Class cancelled

Filter & Aggregate

Reducing Items and Attributes

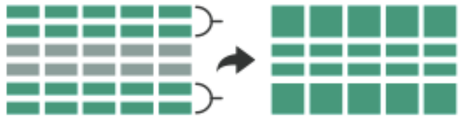
Filter

- Items

- Attributes

Aggregate

- Items



- Attributes

Filter

elements are eliminated

What drives filters?

Any possible function that partitions a dataset into two sets

- Bigger/smaller than x
- Fold-change
- Noisy/insignificant

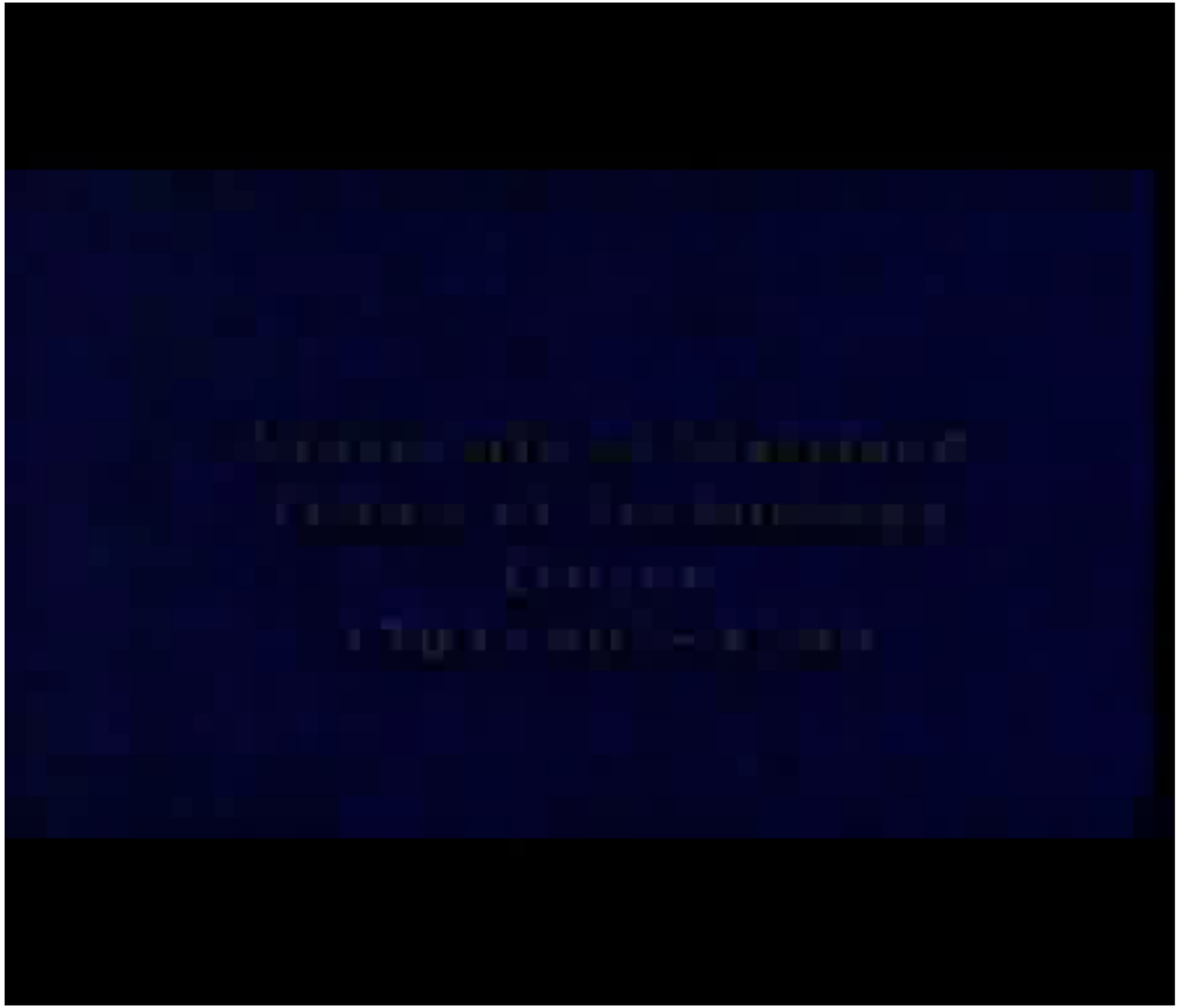
Dynamic Queries / Filters

coupling between encoding and interaction so that user can immediately see the results of an action

Queries: start with 0, add in elements

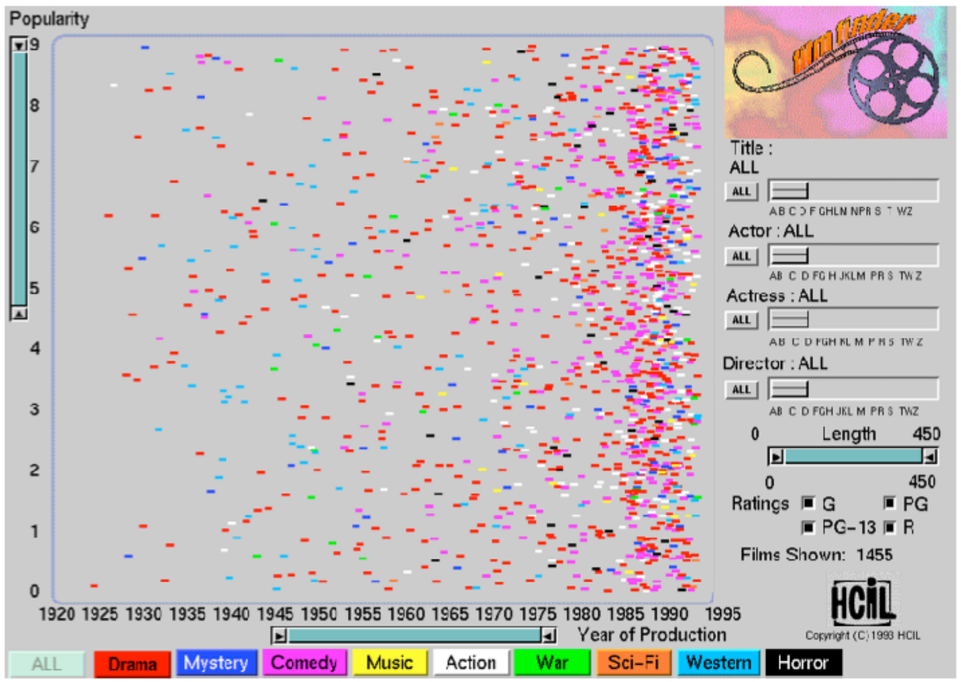
Filters: start with all, remove elements

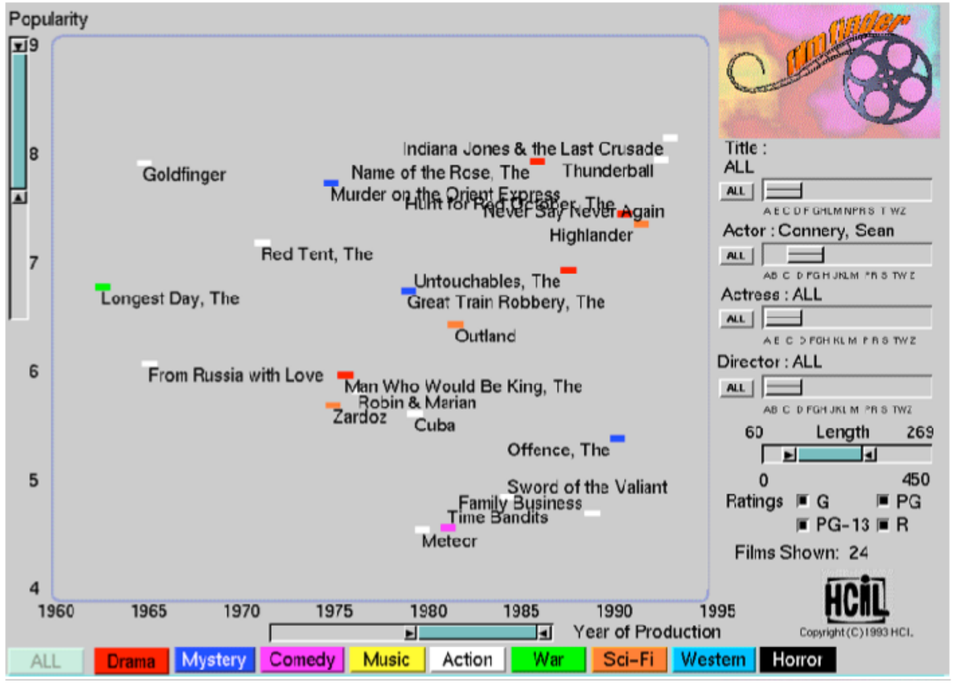
Approach depends on dataset size



Ahlberg 1994

ITEM FILTERING





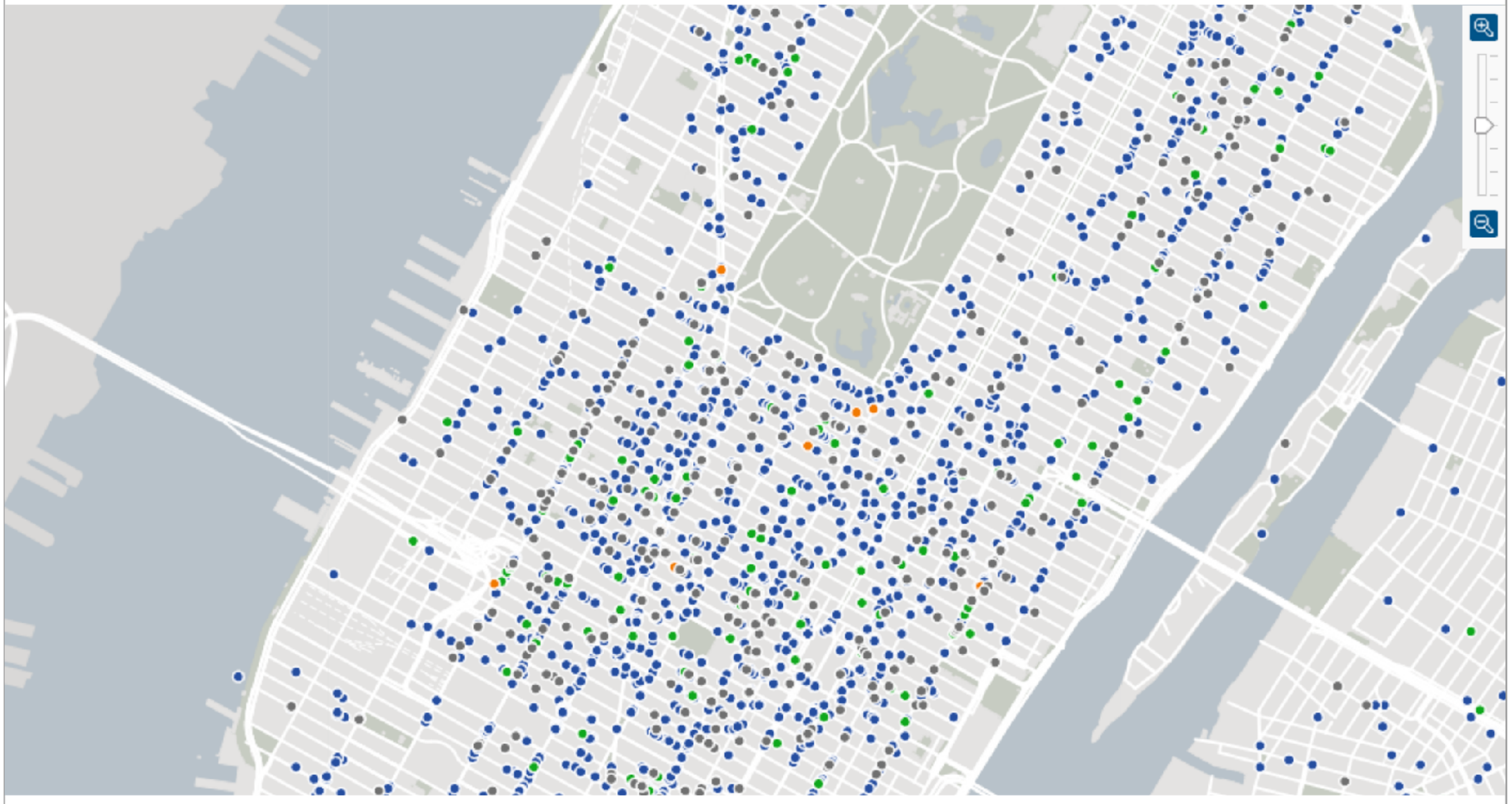
Ahlberg 1994

FIND A RESTAURANT | FIND A LOCATION

Name of restaurant

FILTER

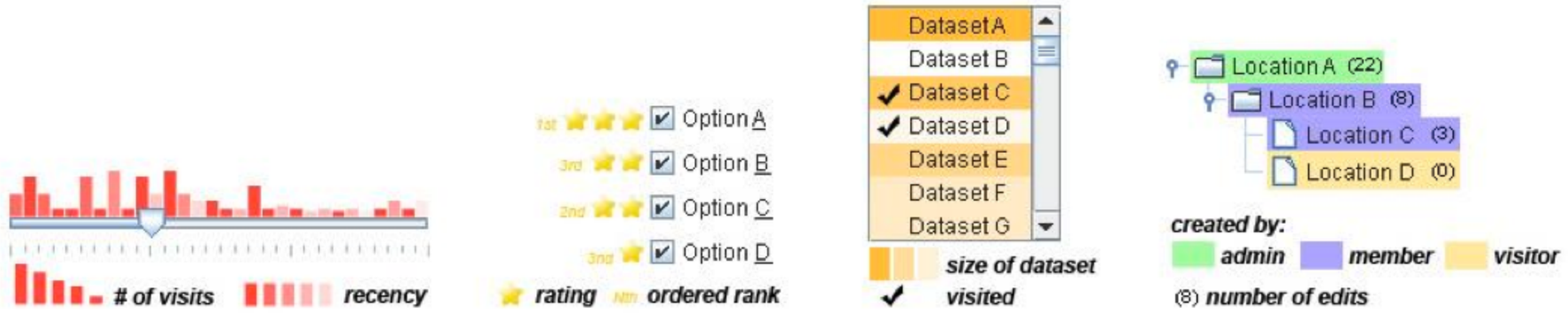
All grades | All violations | All cuisines



Scented Widgets

information scent: user's (imperfect) perception of data

GOAL: lower the cost of information foraging through better cues

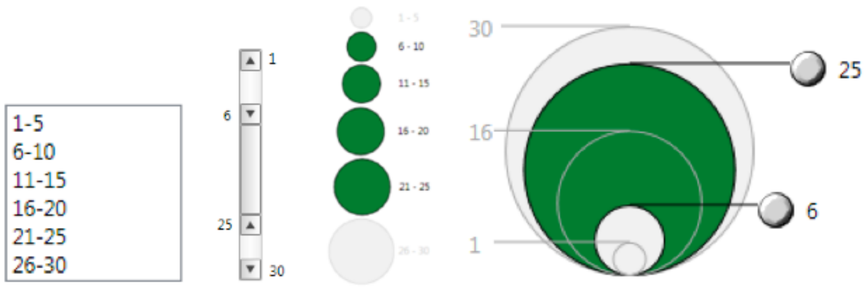


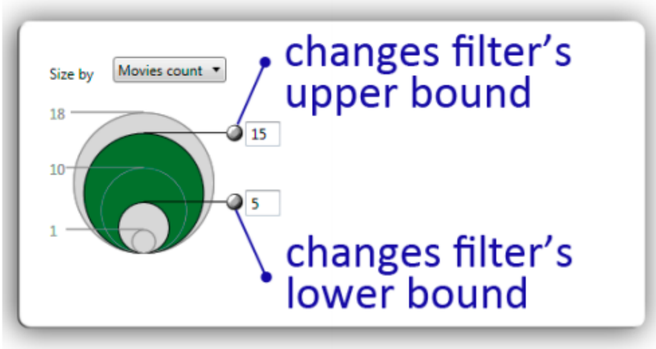
Willett 2007

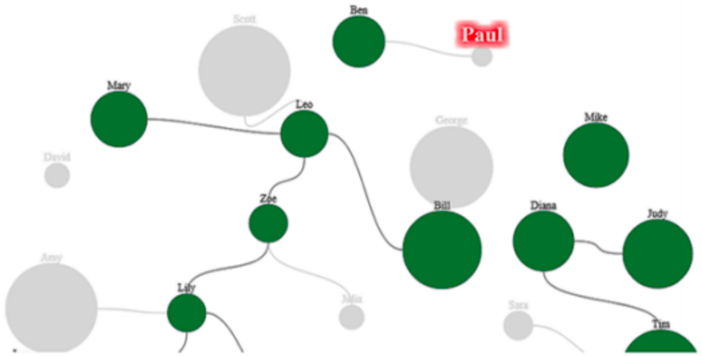
Interactive Legends

Controls combining the visual representation of static legends with interaction mechanisms of widgets

Define and control visual display together





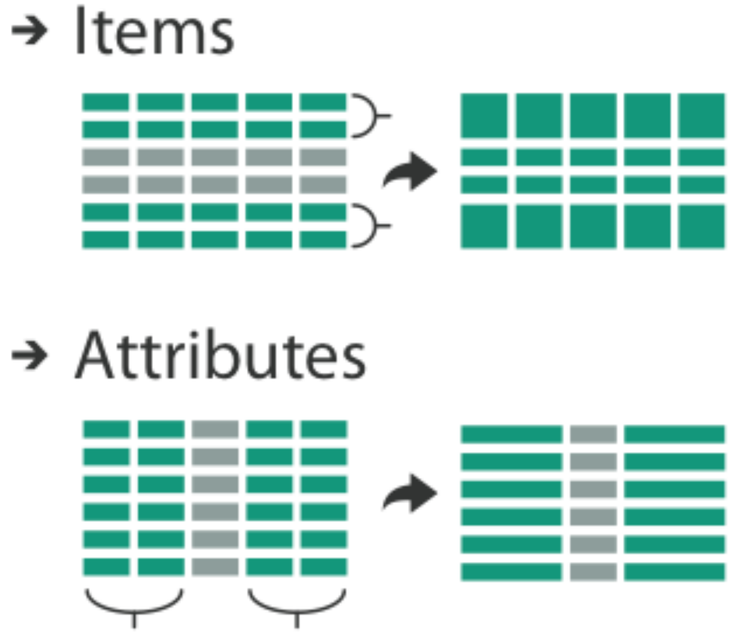


Riche 2010

Aggregation

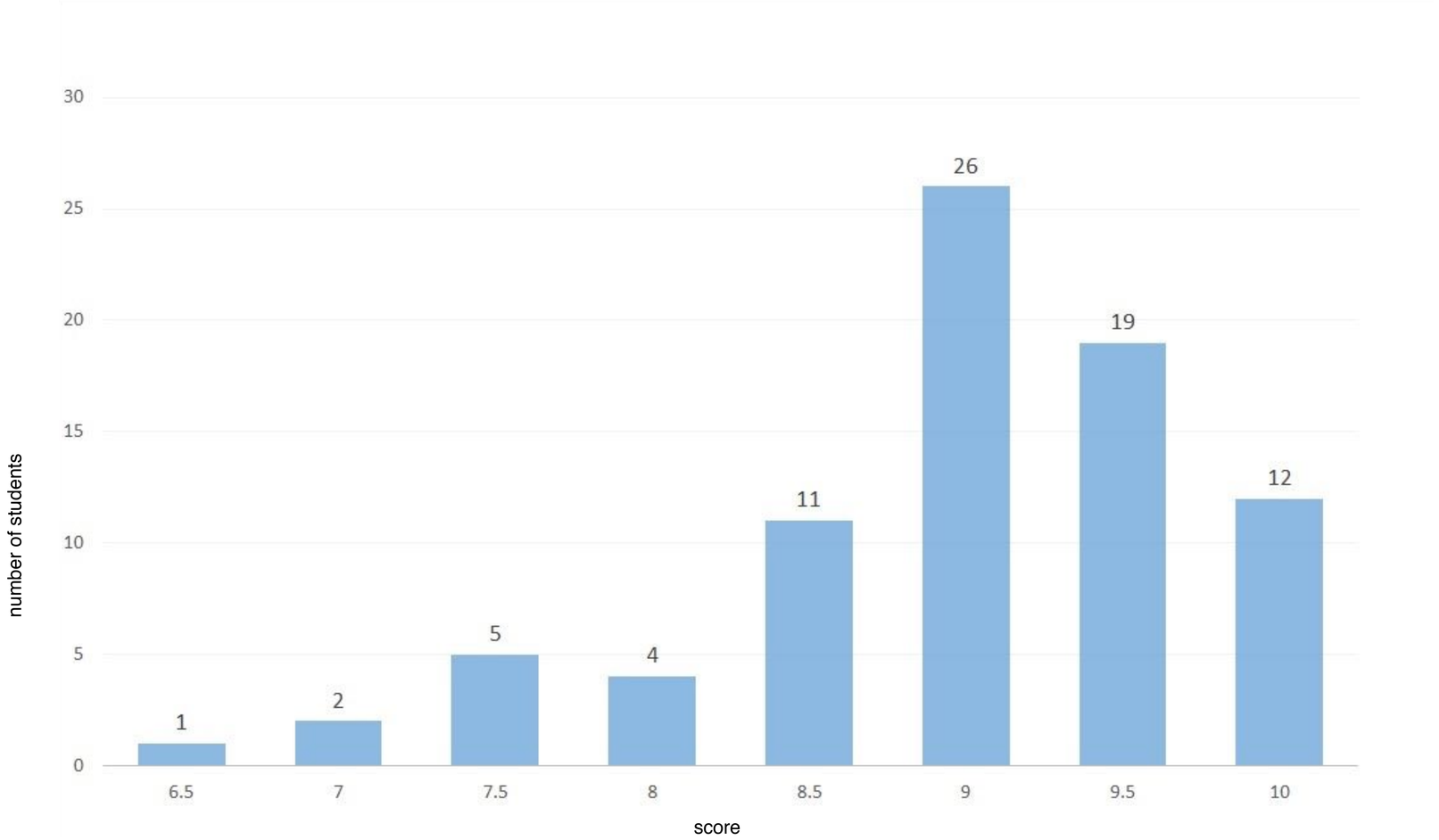
Aggregate

a group of elements is represented by a (typically smaller) number of derived elements



Item Aggregation

Histogram

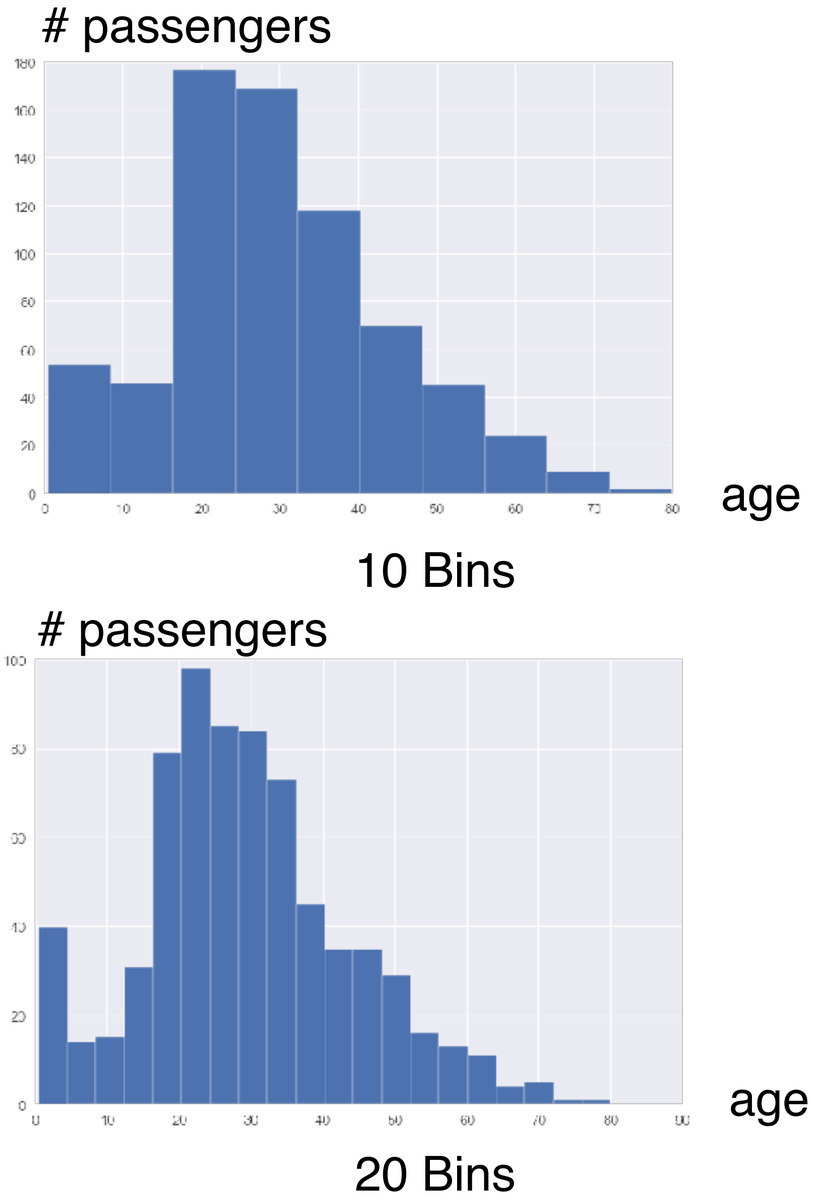


Histogram

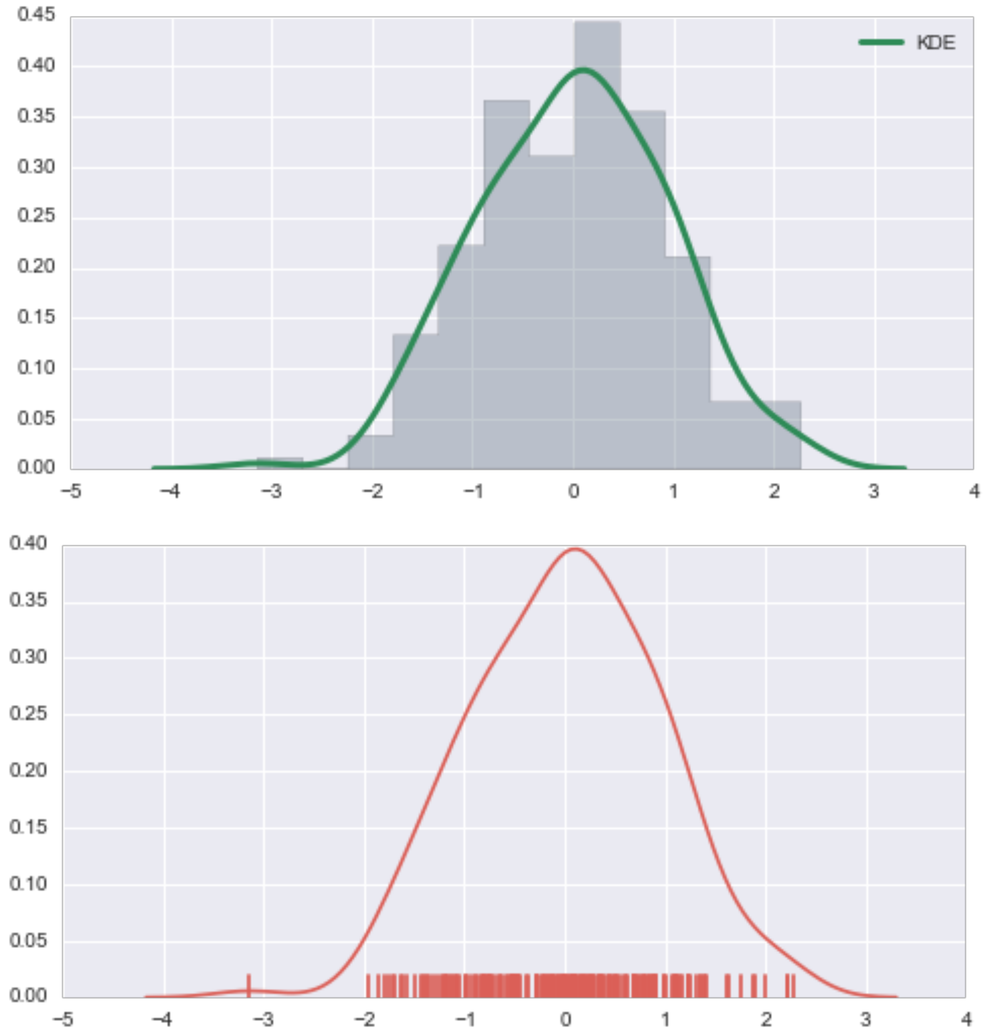
Good #bins hard to predict

make interactive!

rule of thumb: #bins = sqrt(n)



Density Plots



http://web.stanford.edu/~mwaskom/software/seaborn/tutorial/plotting_distributions.html

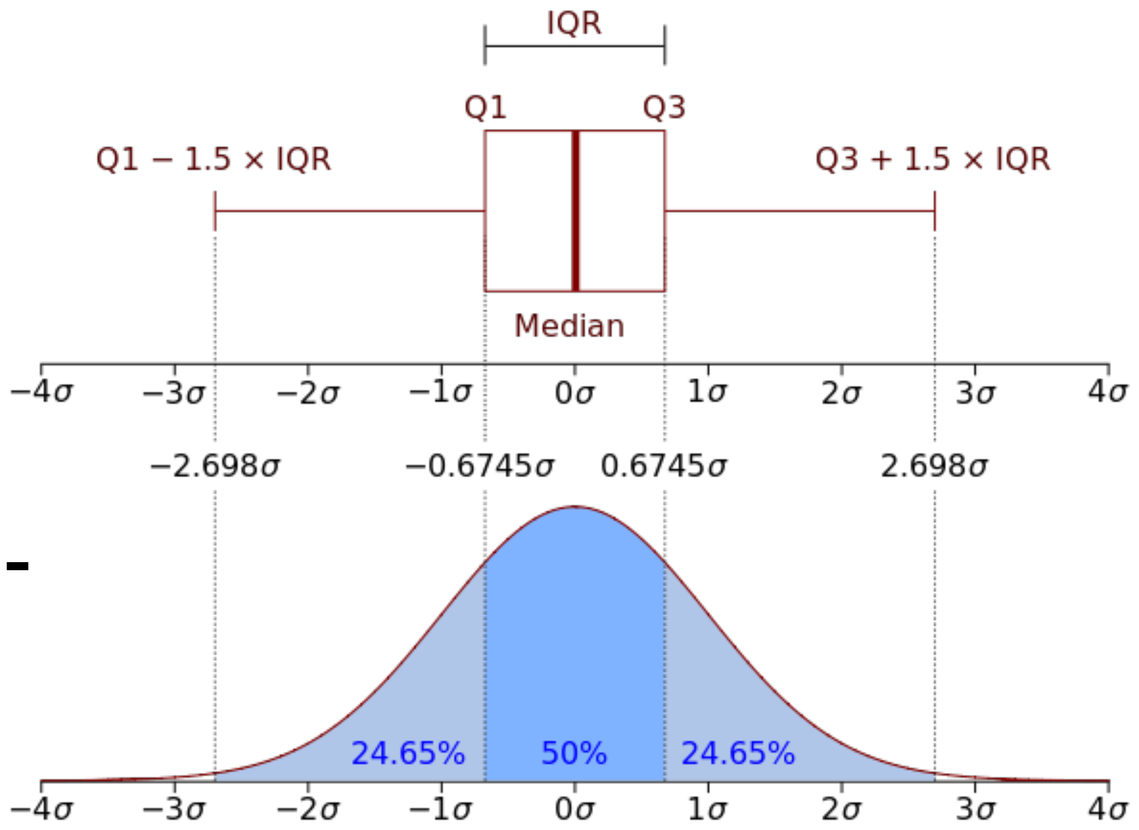
Box Plots

aka Box-and-Whisker Plot

Show outliers as points!

Not so great for non-normal distributed data

Especially bad for bi- or multi-modal distributions



Wikipedia

One Boxplot, Four Distributions

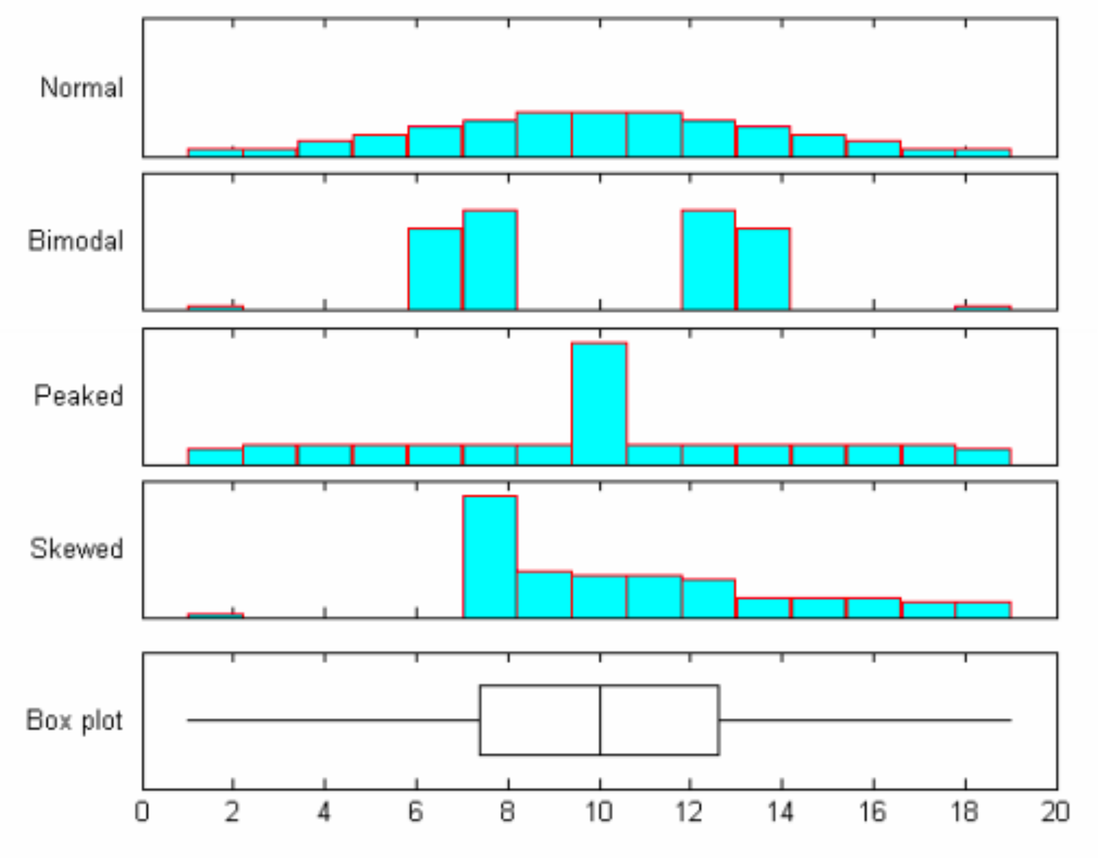


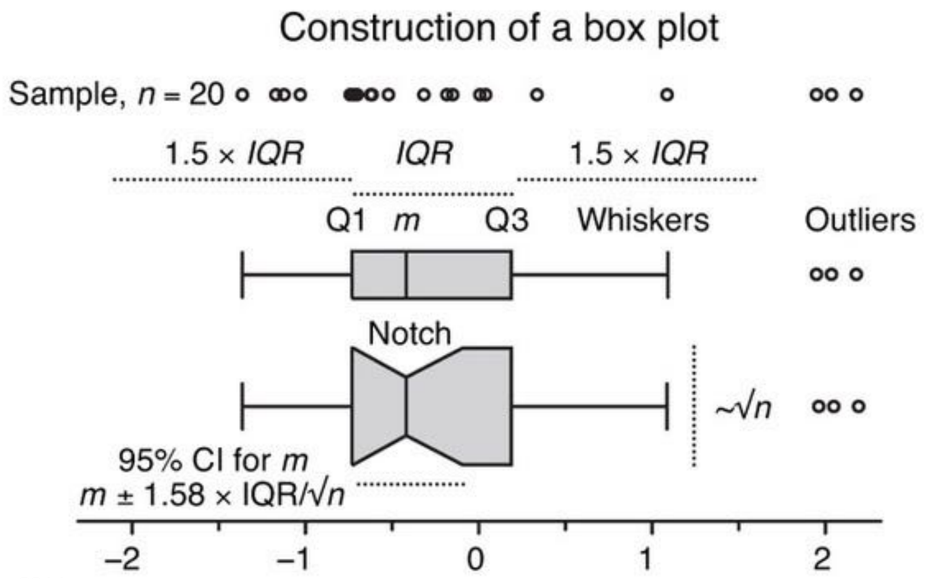
Figure 1: Histograms and box plot: four samples each of size 100

http://stat.mq.edu.au/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/Can_the_Box_Plot_be_Improved.pdf

Notched Box Plots

Notch shows
m +/- 1.5i x IQR/sqrt(n)

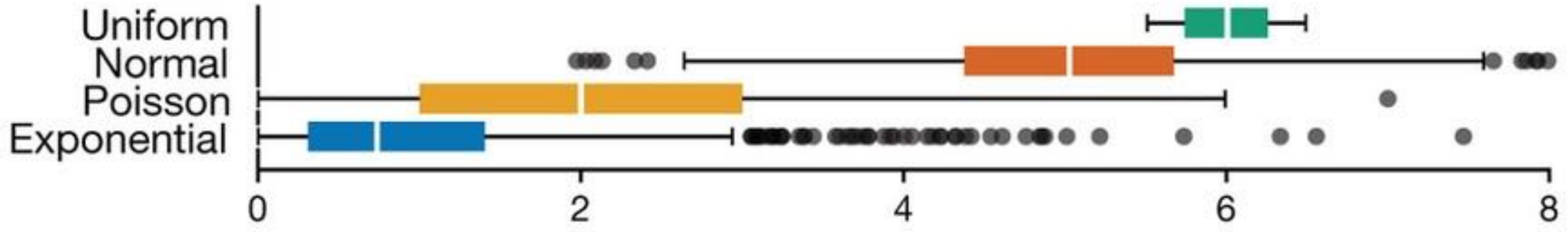
A guide to statistical significance.



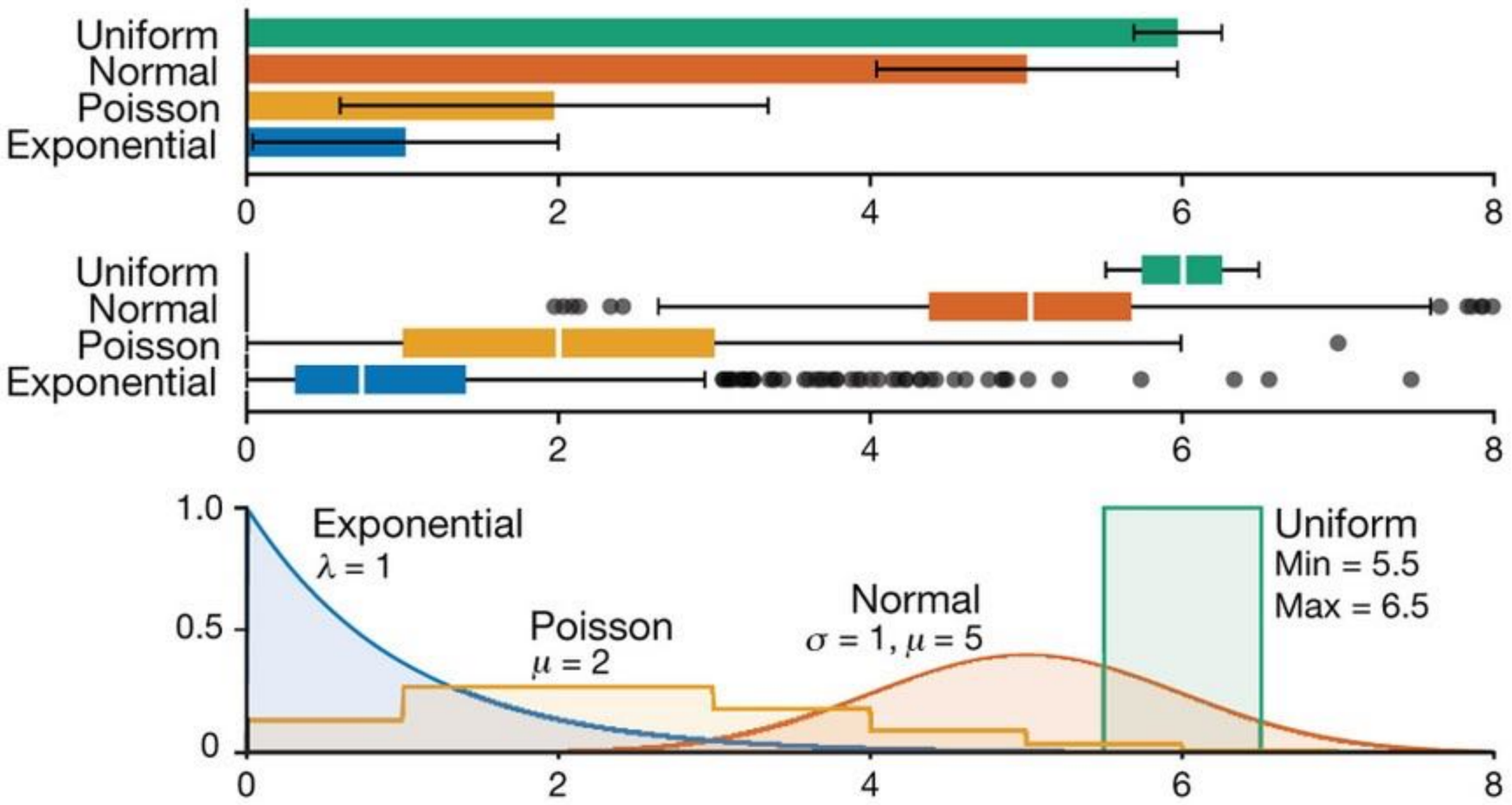
Kryzwinski & Altman, PoS, Nature Methods, 2014

Box(and Whisker) Plots

http://xkcd.com/539/



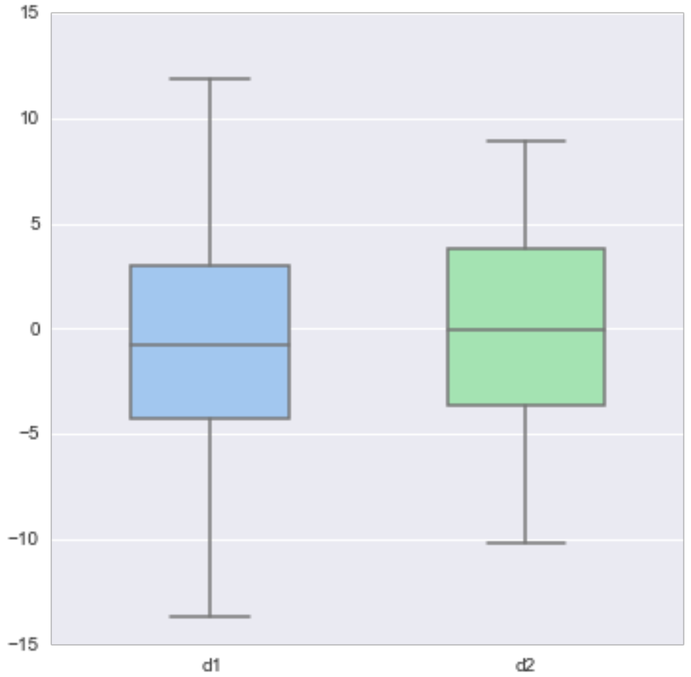
Comparison

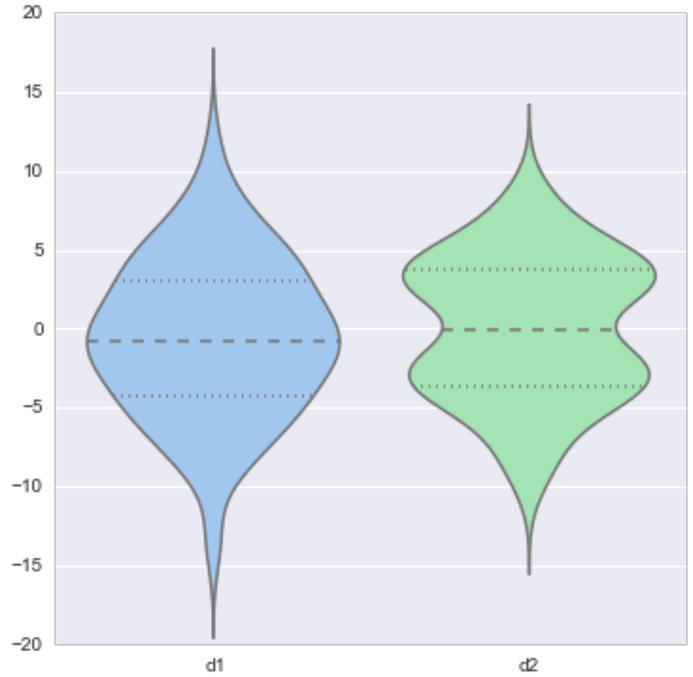


Streit & Gehlenborg, PoV, Nature Methods, 2014

Violin Plot

= Box Plot + Probability Density Function

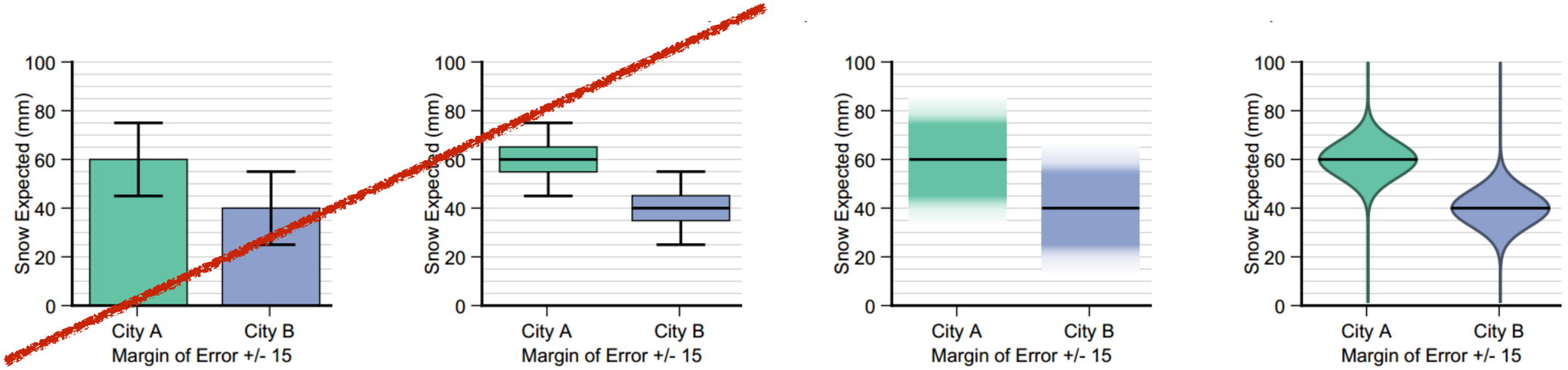




http://web.stanford.edu/~mwaskom/software/seaborn/tutorial/plotting_distributions.html

Showing Expected Values & Uncertainty

NOT a distribution!

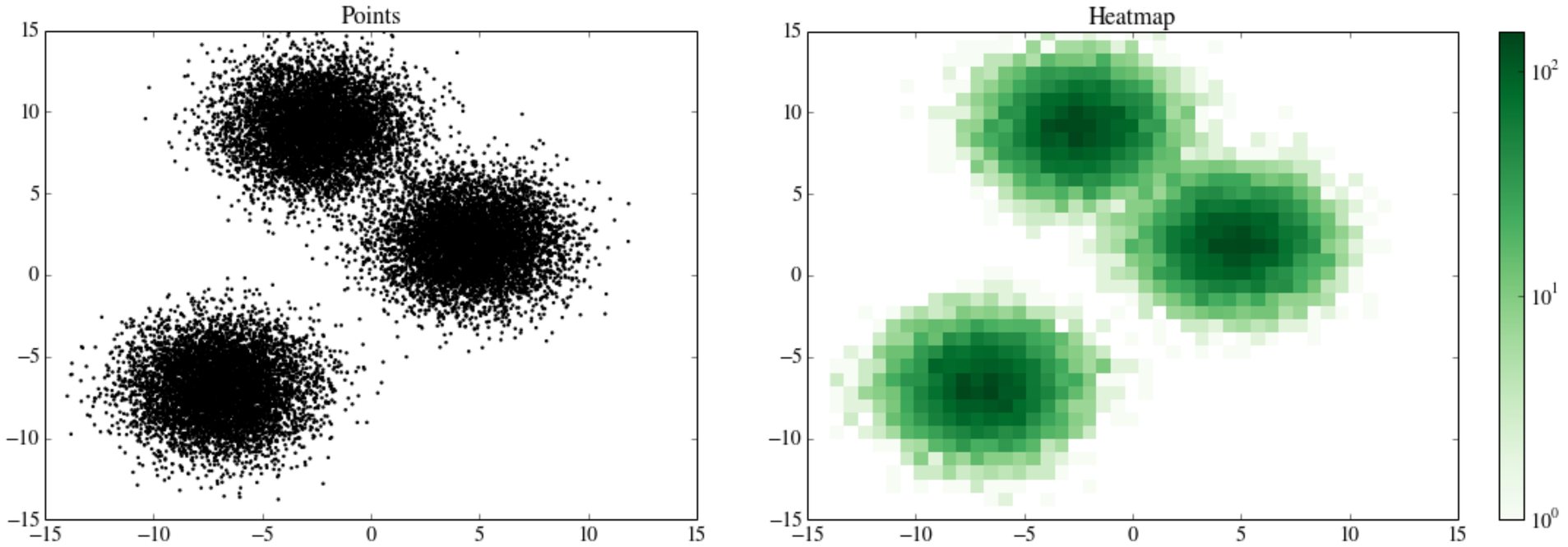


Error Bars Considered Harmful:
Exploring Alternate Encodings for Mean and Error
Michael Correll, and Michael Gleicher

Heat Maps

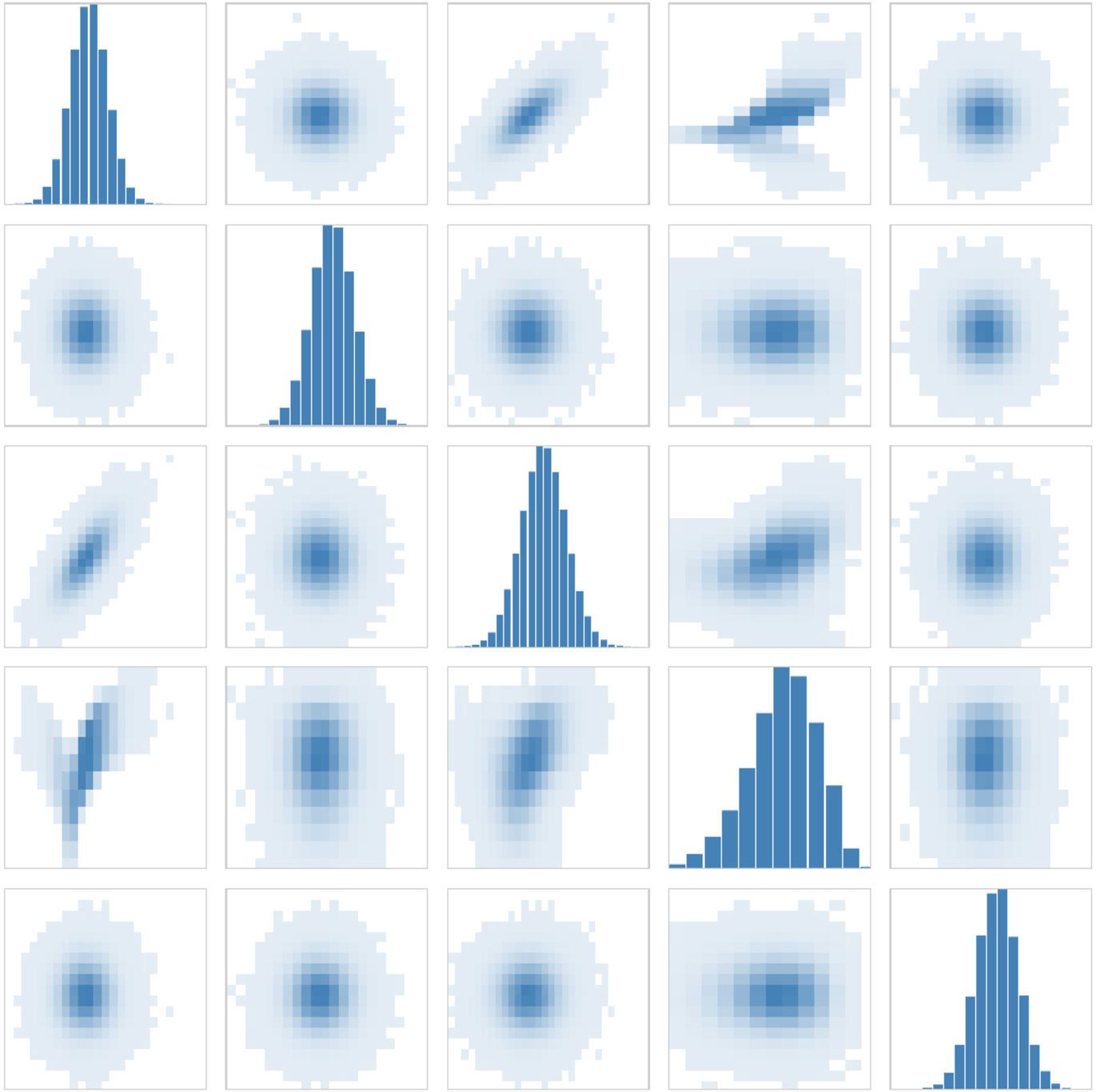
binning of scatterplots

instead of drawing every point, calculate grid and intensities



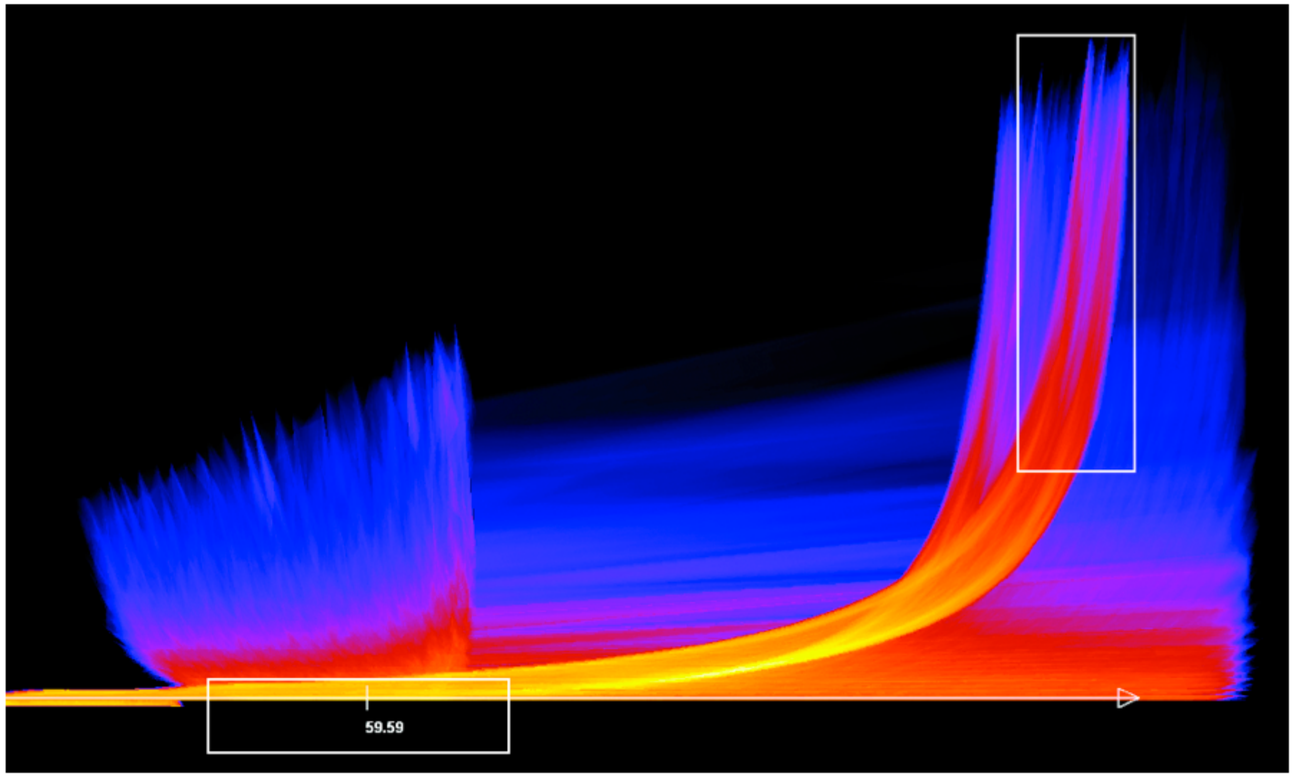
2D Density Plots

Interactive Binned Scatterplot Matrix Dimensions: 5 Bins: 20 Data Points: 100k



Powered by Datavore and D3.

Continuous Scatterplot

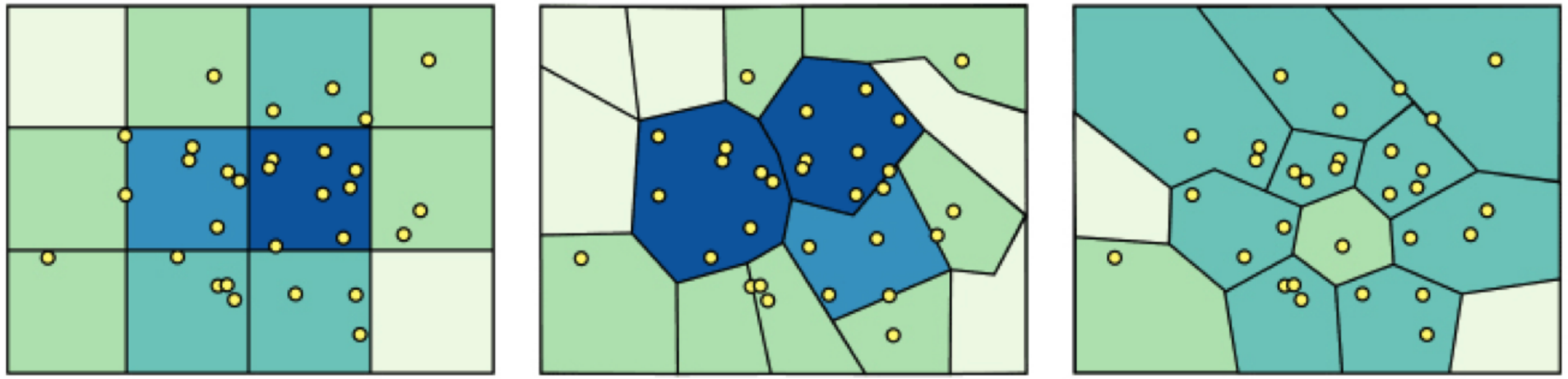


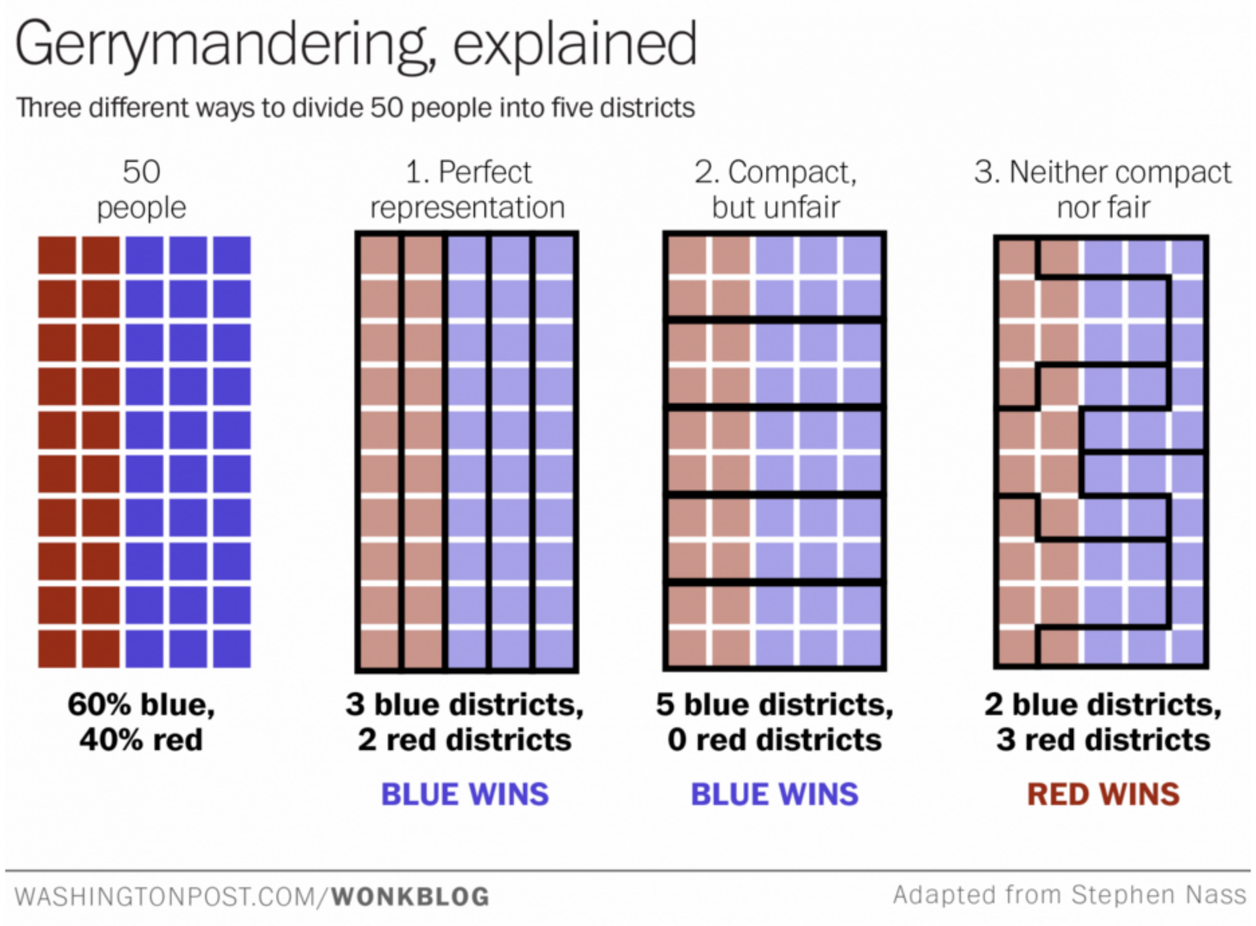
Bachthaler 2008

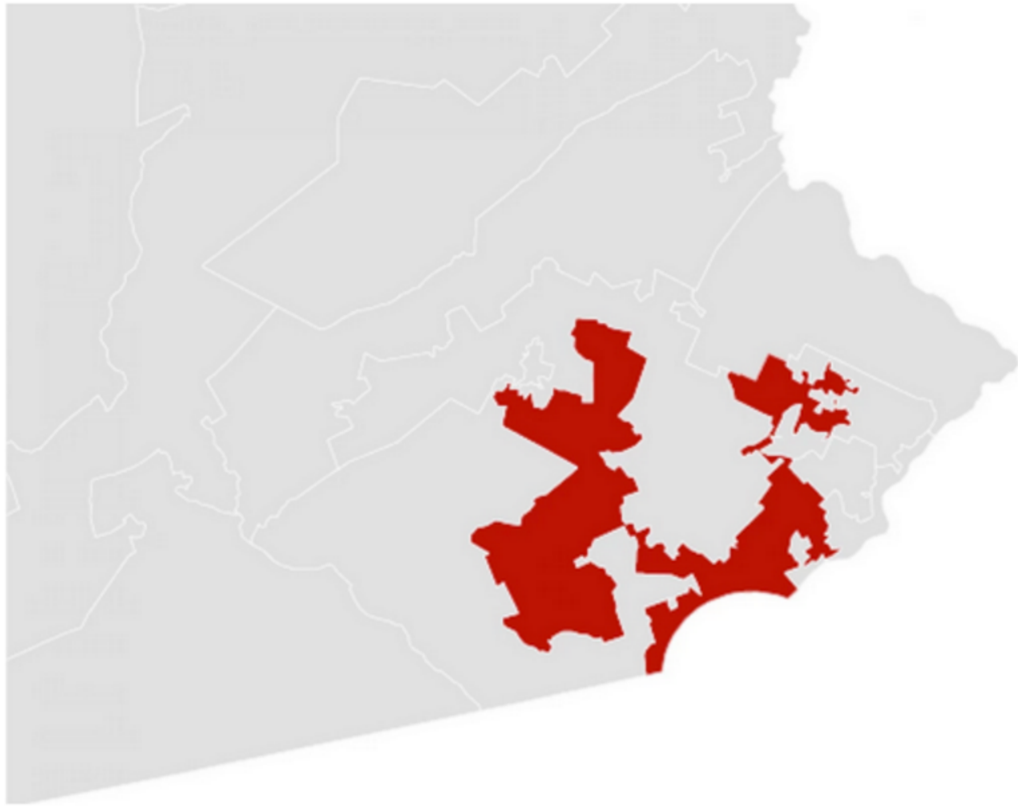
Spatial Aggregation

modifiable areal unit problem

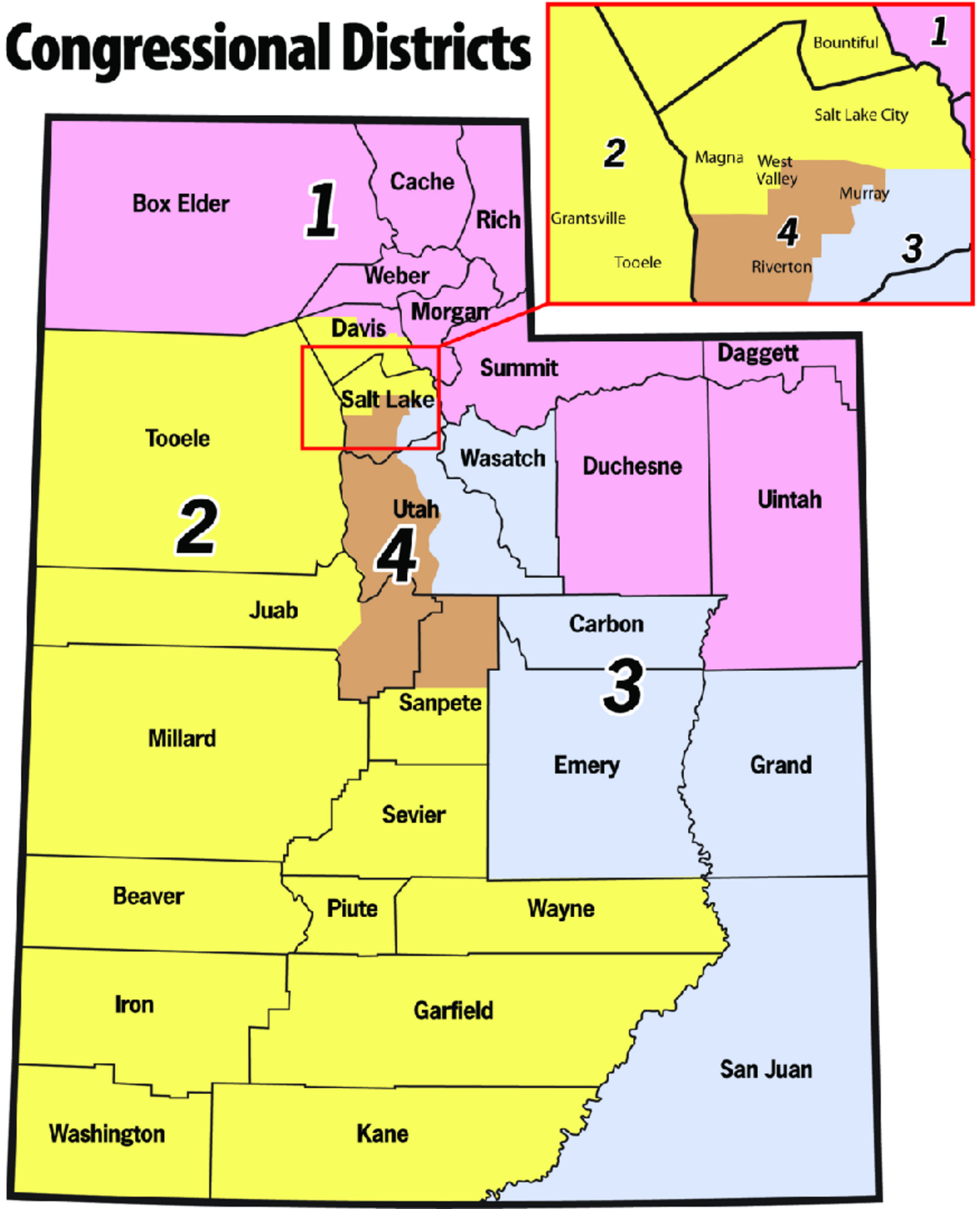
in cartography, changing the boundaries of the regions used to analyze data can yield dramatically different results

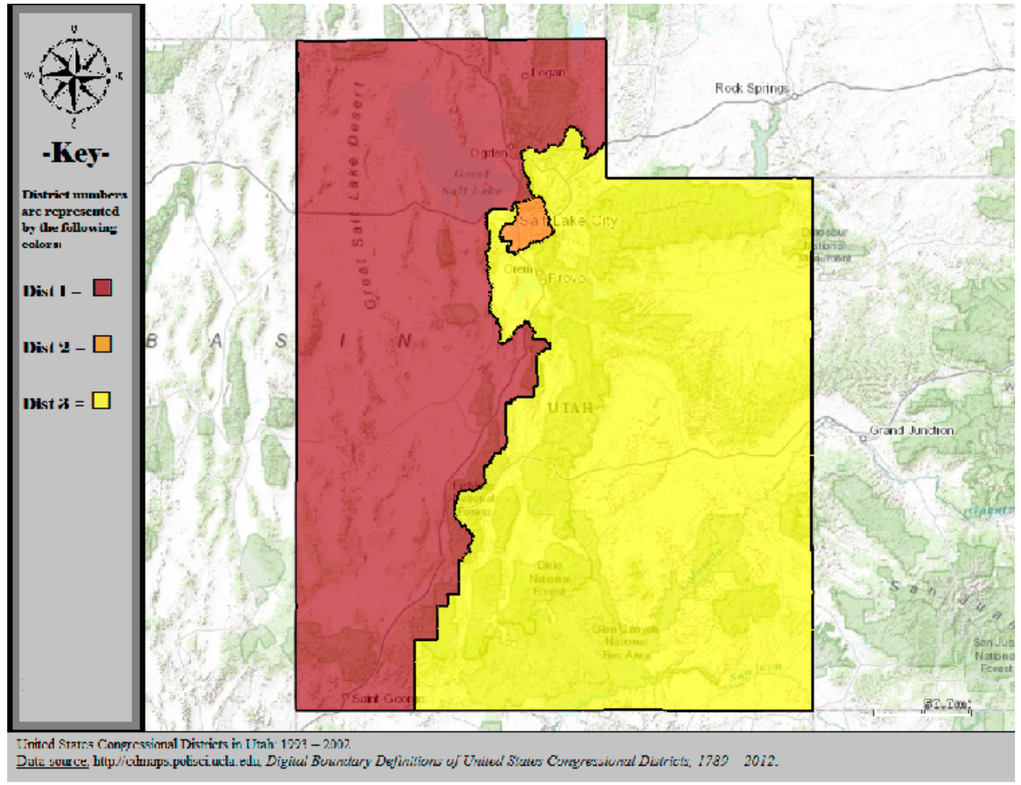






A real district in Pennsylvania
Democrats won 51% of the vote
but only 5 out of 18 house seats



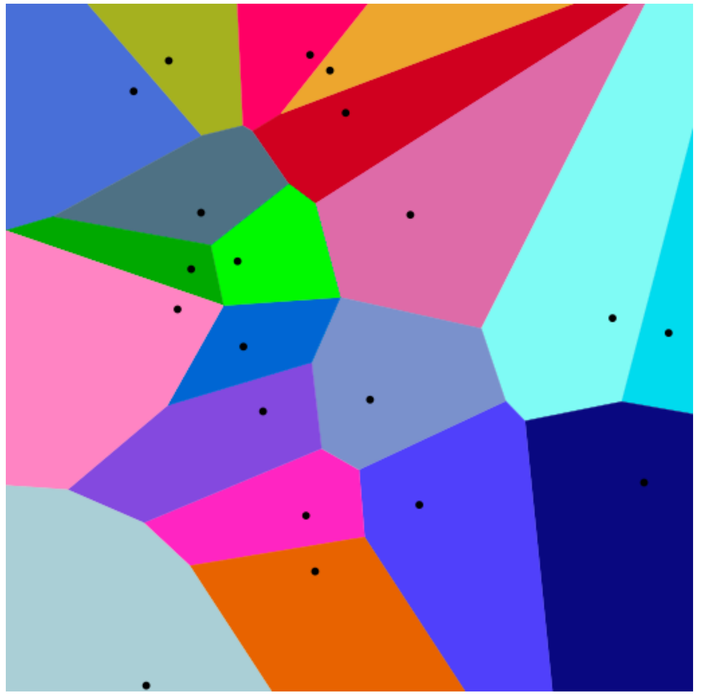


Valid till 2002

http://www.sltrib.com/opinion/1794525-155/lake-salt-republican-county-http-utah

Voronoi Diagrams

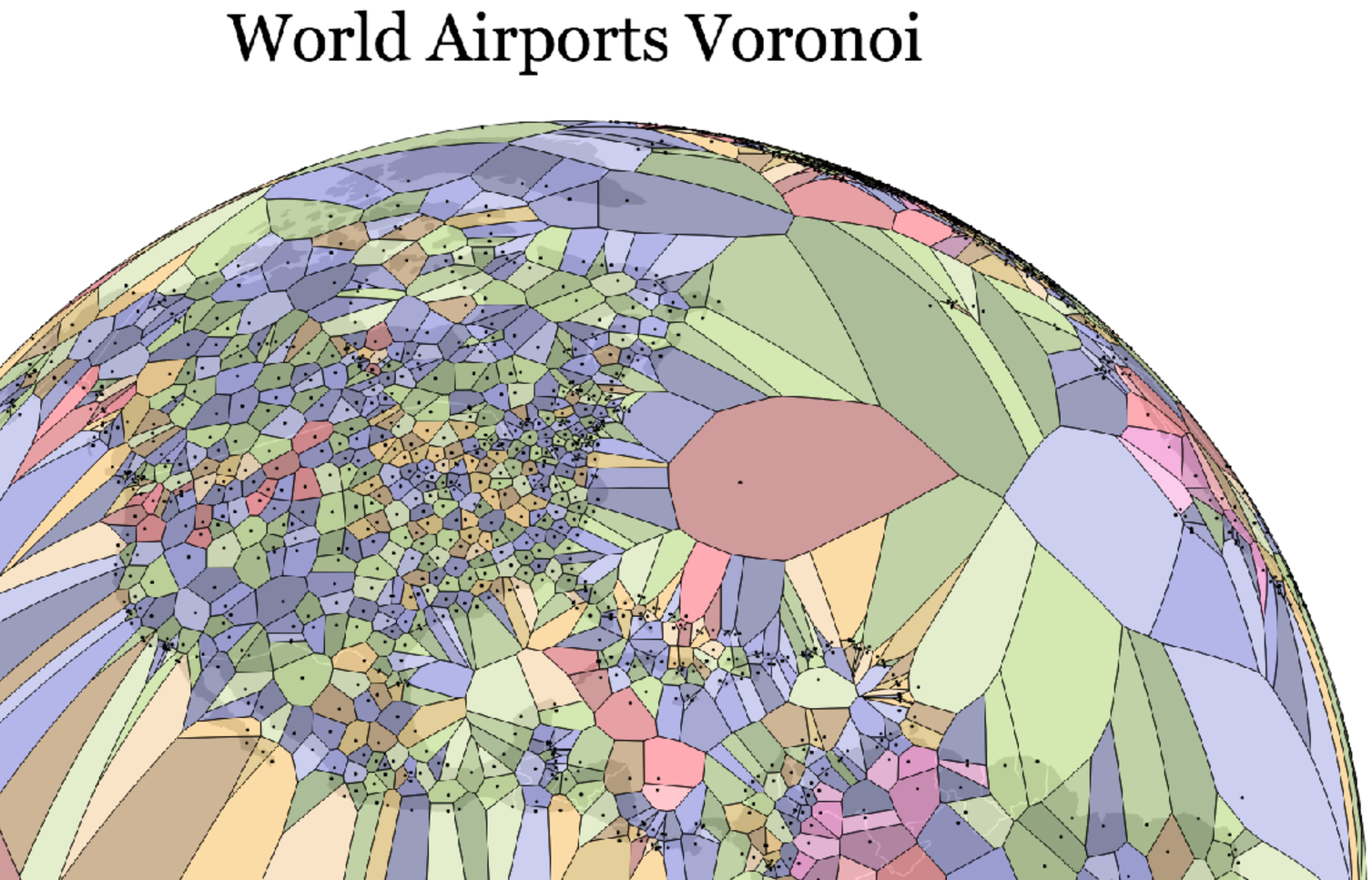
Given a set of locations, for which area is a location n closest?



D3 Voronoi Layout:

https://github.com/mbostock/d3/wiki/Voronoi-Geom

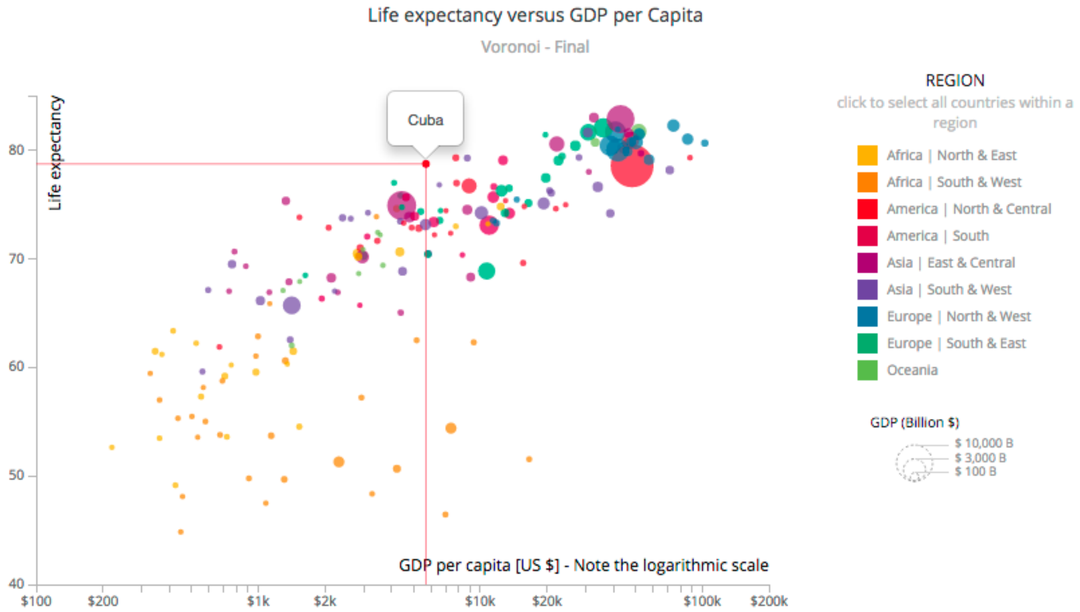
Voronoi Examples



Voronoi for Interaction

Useful for interaction:
Increase size of target area to click/hover

Instead of clicking on point, hover in its region

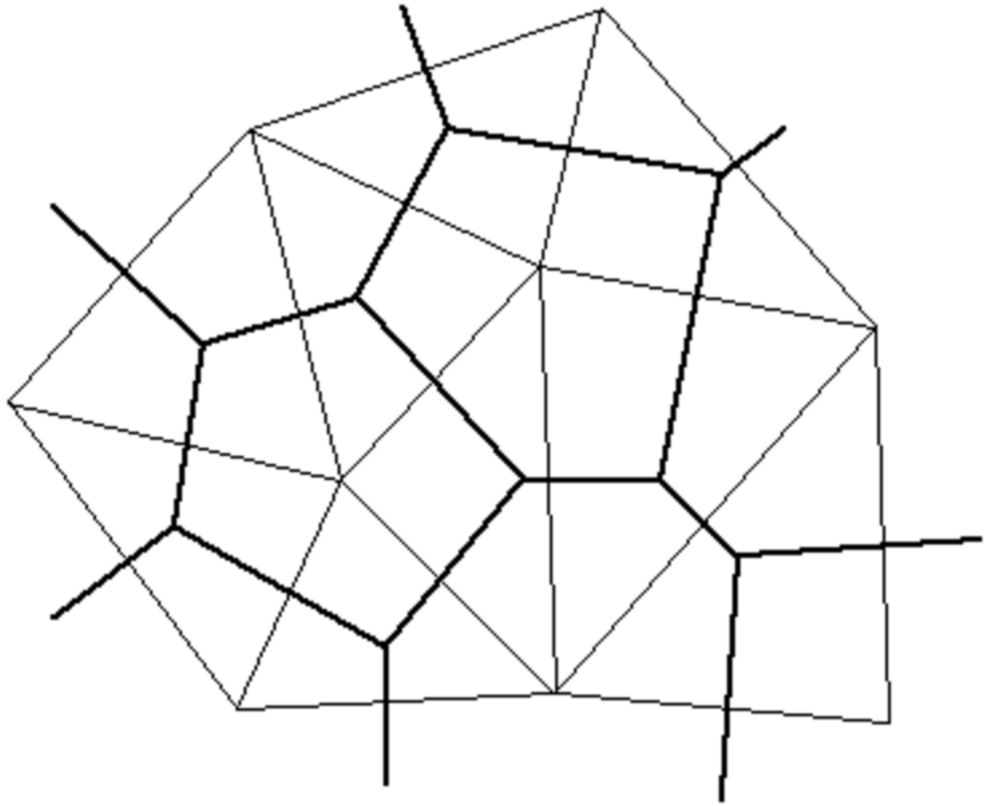


https://github.com/d3/d3-voronoi/

Constructing a Voronoi Diagram

Calculate a Delauney triangulation

Voronoi edges are perpendicular to triangle edges.



http://paulbourke.net/papers/triangulate/

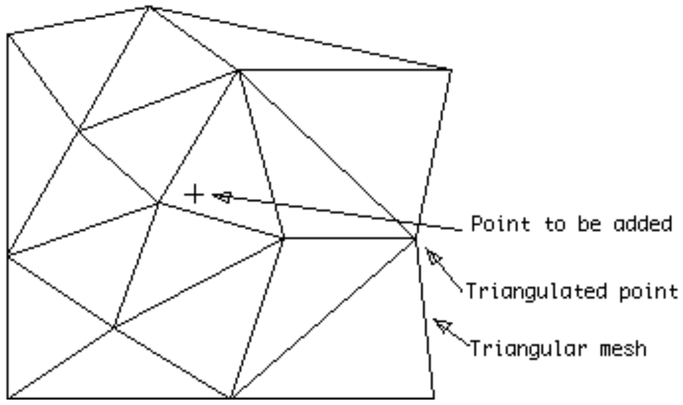
Delauney Triangulation

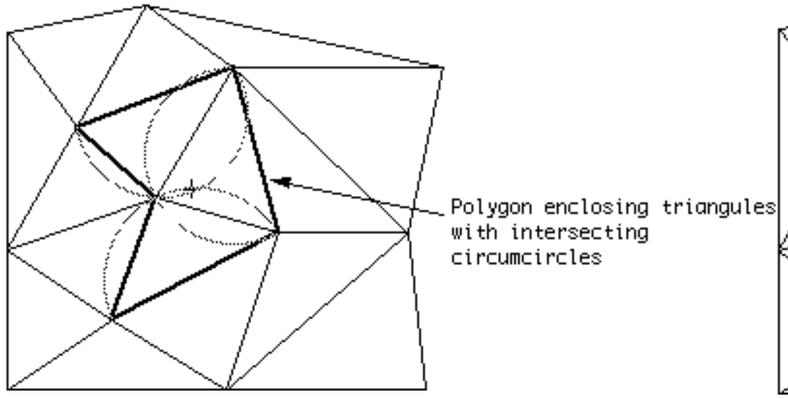
Start with all-encompassing fake triangle

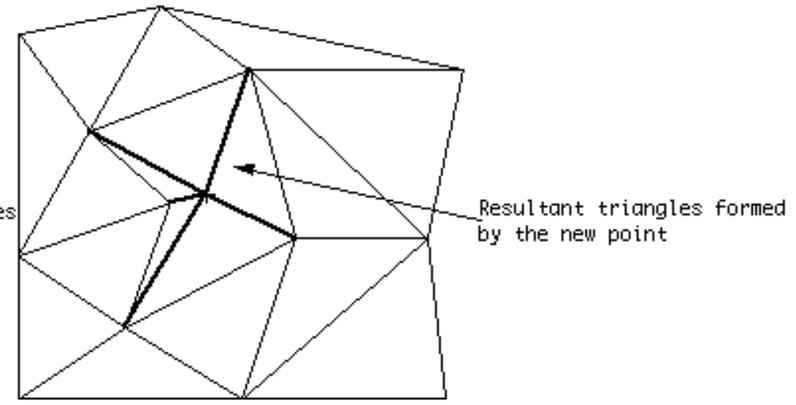
For existing triangles: check if circumcircle contains new point

Outer edges of triangles form polygon, delete all inner edges

Create triangle connecting all outer edges to new point.







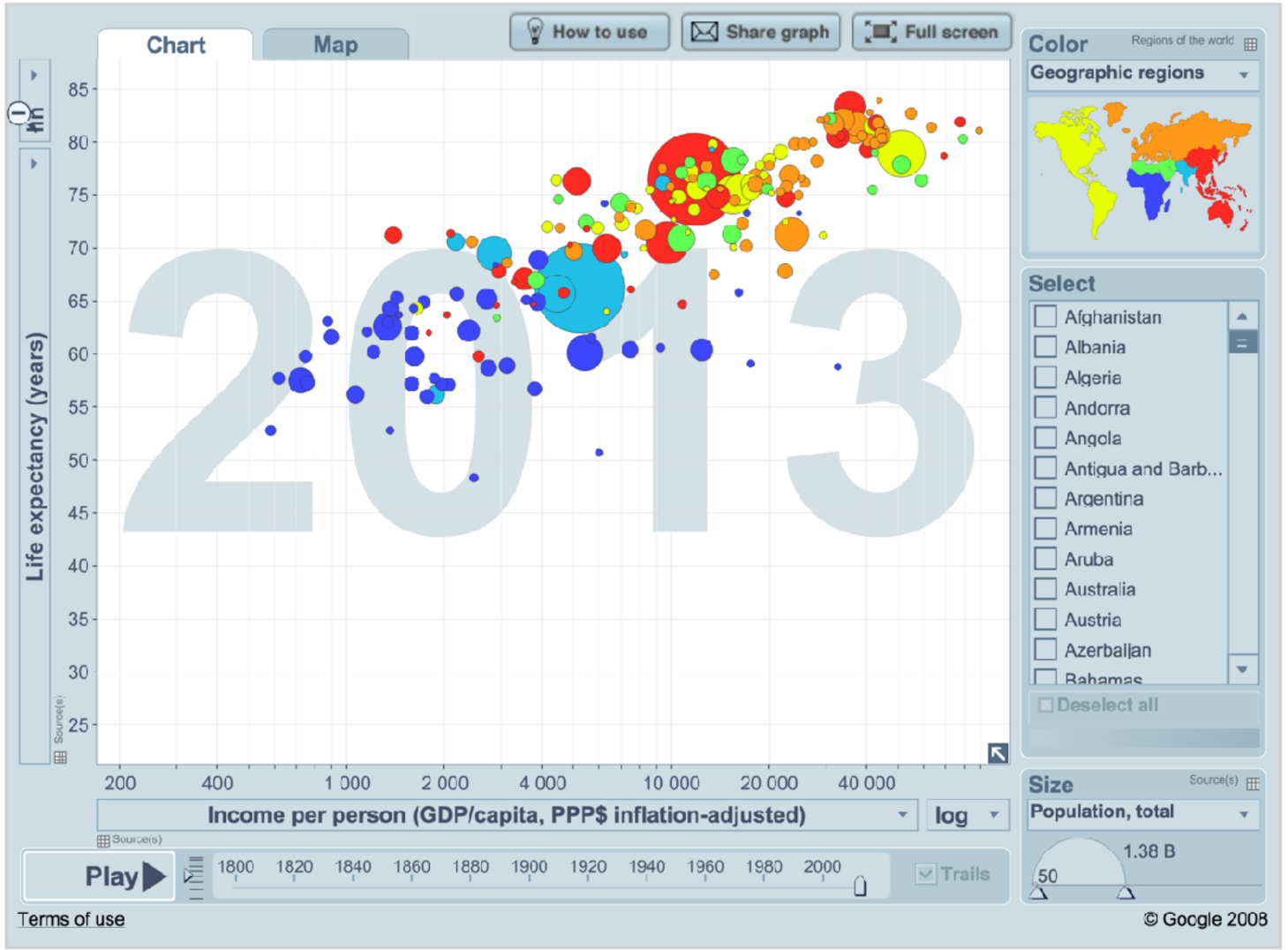
Design Critique

GapMinder

https://goo.gl/Fcx28n

Tool:

http://goo.gl/jWNOUb



Attribute aggregation

1) group attributes and compute
a similarity score across the set

2) dimensionality reduction,
to preserve meaningful structure

Attribute aggregation

1) group attributes and compute a similarity score across the set

2) dimensionality reduction, to preserve meaningful structure

Clustering

Classification of items into “similar” bins

Based on similarity measures

- Euclidean distance, Pearson correlation, ...

Partitional Algorithms

- divide data into set of bins
- # bins either manually set (e.g., k-means) or automatically determined (e.g., affinity propagation)

Hierarchical Algorithms

- Produce “similarity tree” – dendrogram

Bi-Clustering

- Clusters dimensions & records

Fuzzy clustering

- allows occurrence of elements in multiples clusters

Clustering Applications

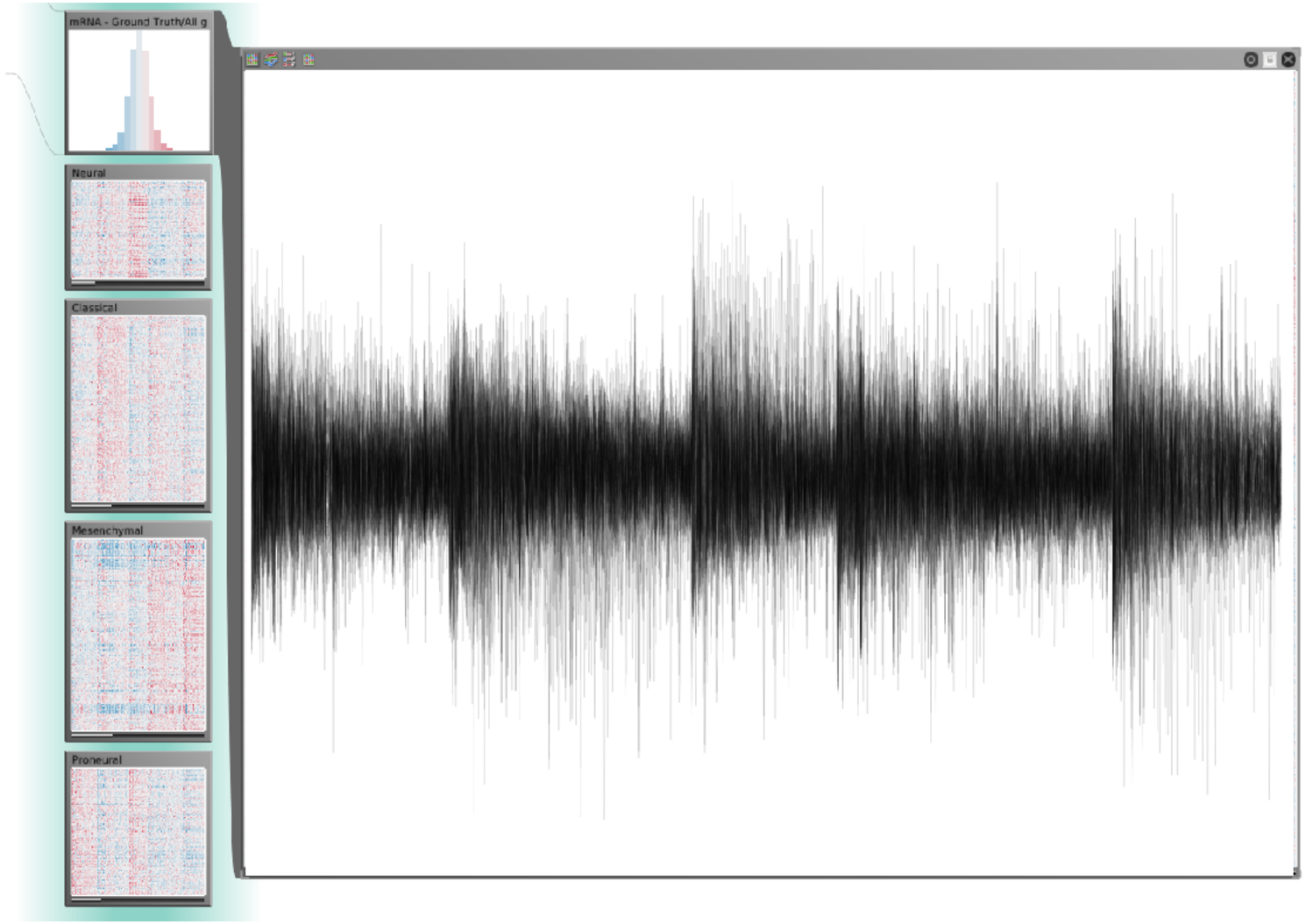
Clusters can be used to

- order (pixel based techniques)
- brush (geometric techniques)
- aggregate

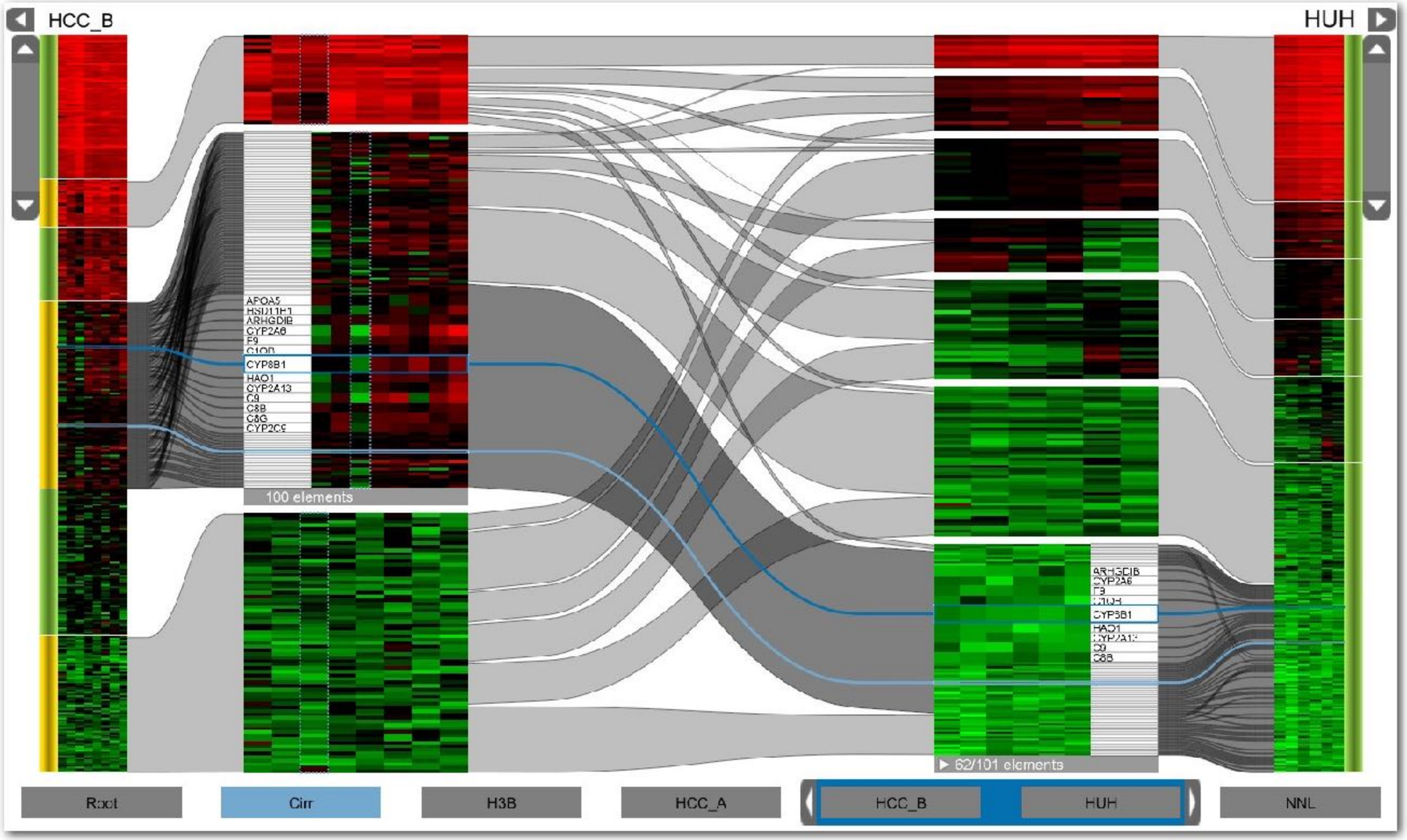
Aggregation

- cluster more homogeneous than whole dataset
- statistical measures, distributions, etc. more meaningful

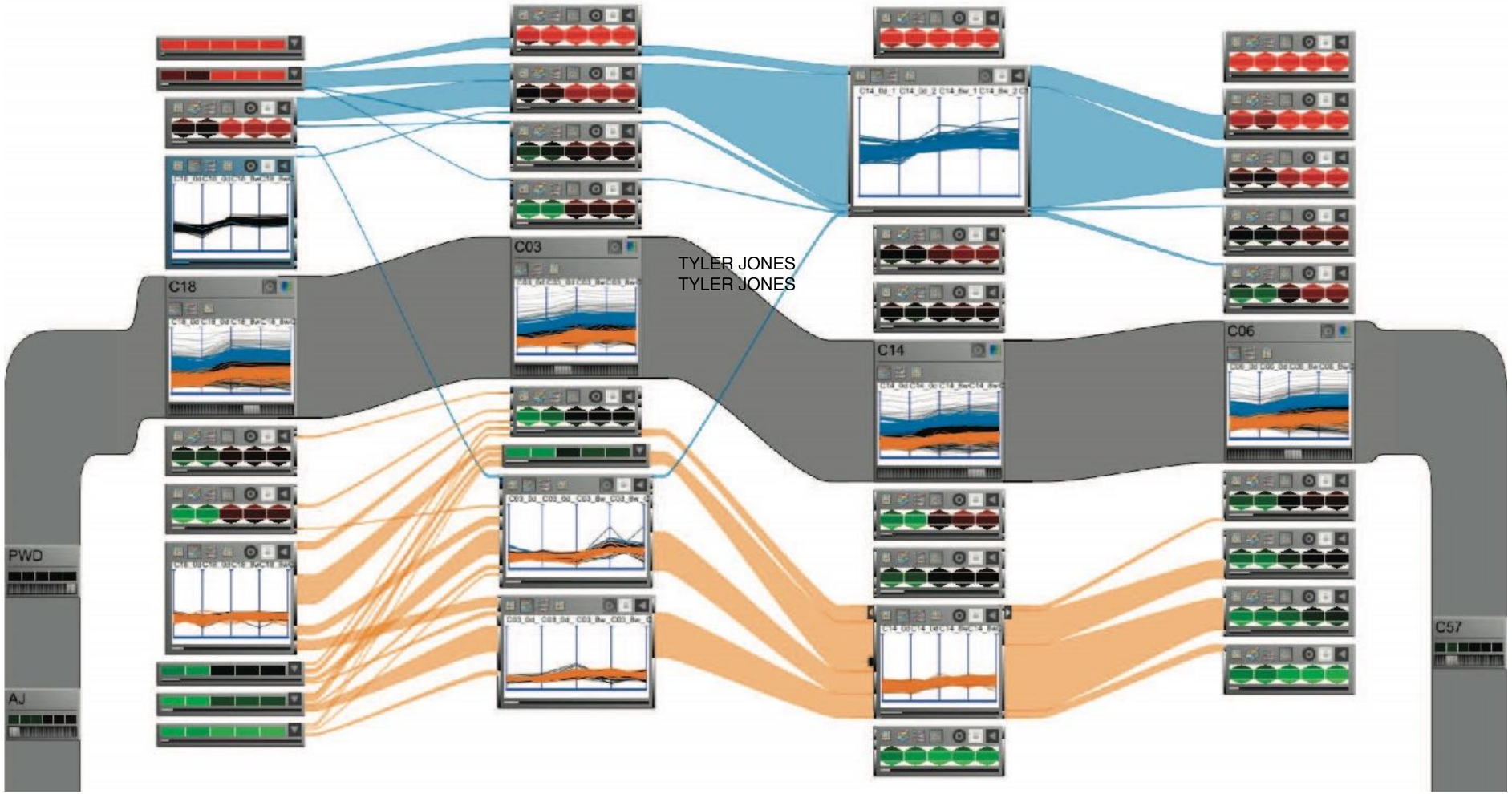
Clustered Heat Map



Cluster Comparison



Aggregation



Example: K-Means

Goal: Minimize aggregate intra-custer distance (*inertia*)

$$\underset{C}{argmin} \sum_{i=1}^{k} \sum_{x \in C_i} \|x - \mu_i\|^2$$

total squared distance from point to center of its cluster

for euclidian distance: this is the variance

measure of how internally coherent clusters are

Lloyd's Algorithm

Input: set of records $x_1 \ldots x_n$, and k (nr clusters)

Pick k starting points as centroids $c_1 \ldots c_k$

While not converged:

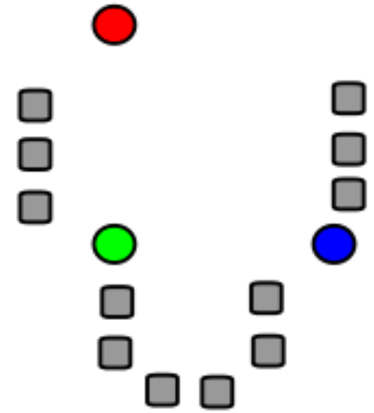
1. for each point x_i find closest centroid c_j
   - for every c_j calculate distance $D(x_i, c_j)$
   - assign x_i to cluster j defined by smallest distance
2. for each cluster j, compute a new centroid c_j
   by calculating the average of all x_i assigned to cluster j

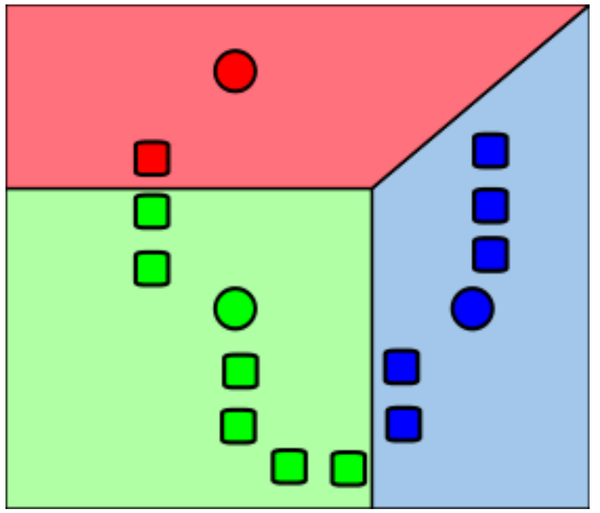
Repeat until convergence, e.g.,

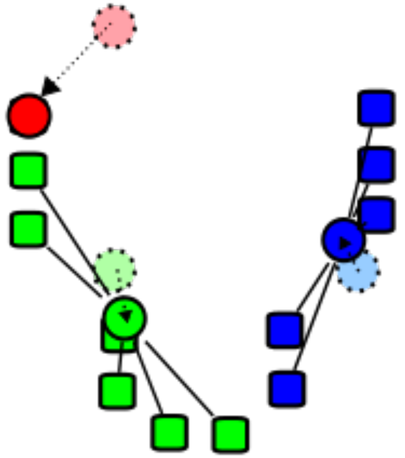
no point has changed cluster

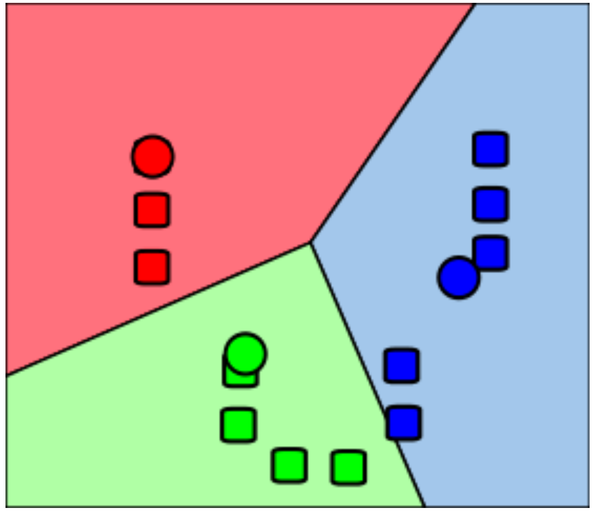
distance between old and new centroid below threshold

number of max iterations reached

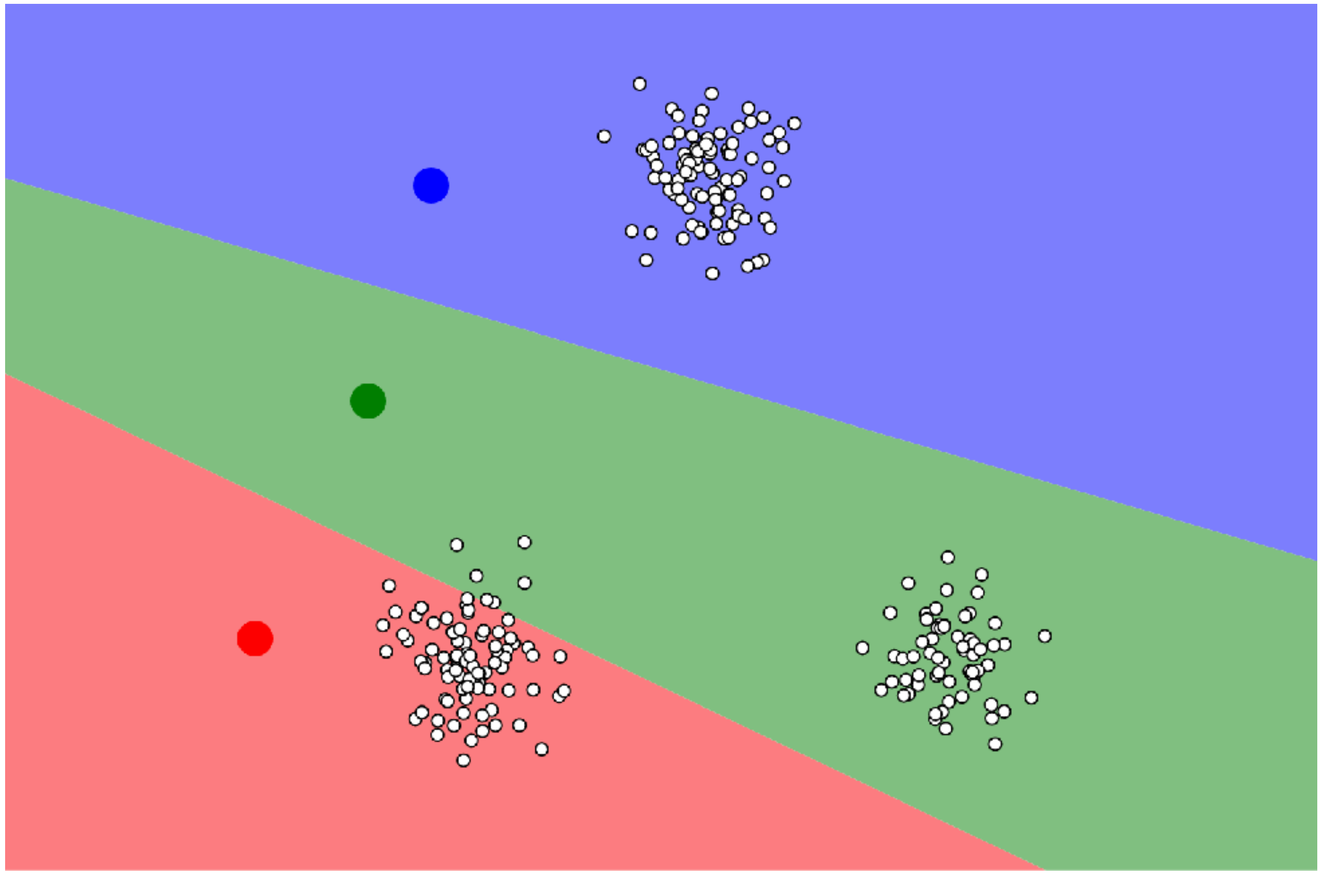






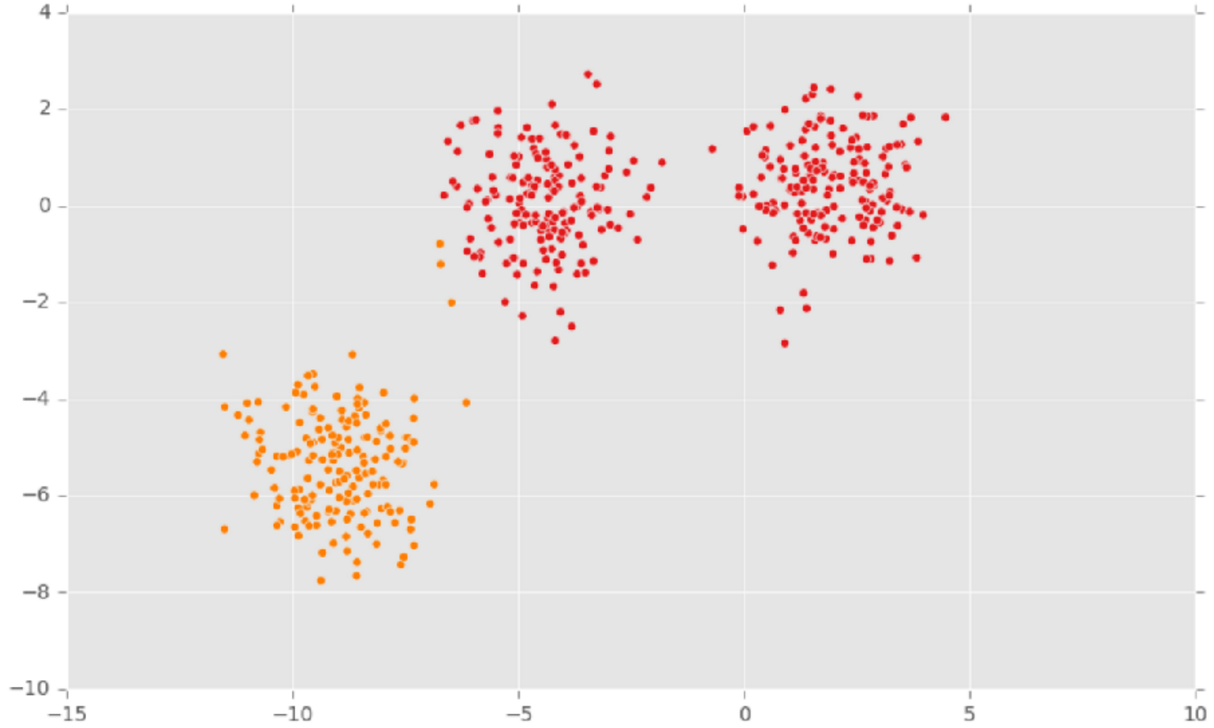


Illustrated



https://www.naftaliharris.com/blog/visualizing-k-means-clustering/

Choosing K



Properties

Lloyds algorithm doesn’t find a global optimum

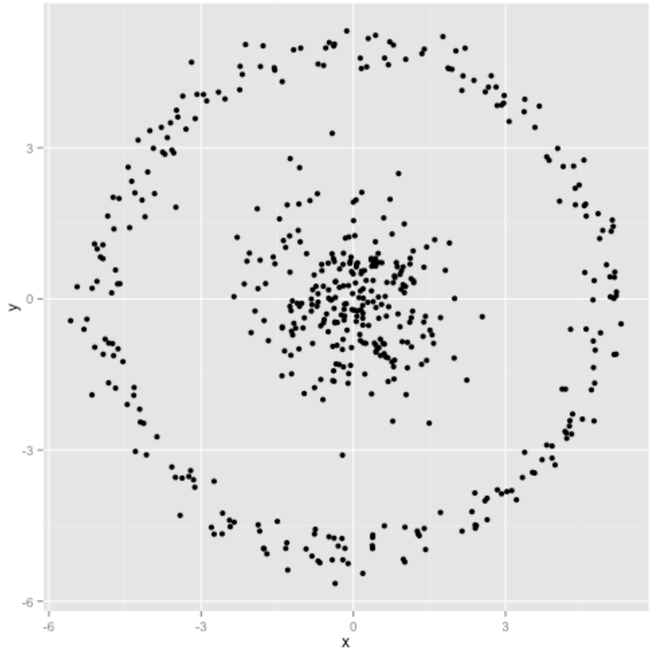
Instead it finds a local optimum

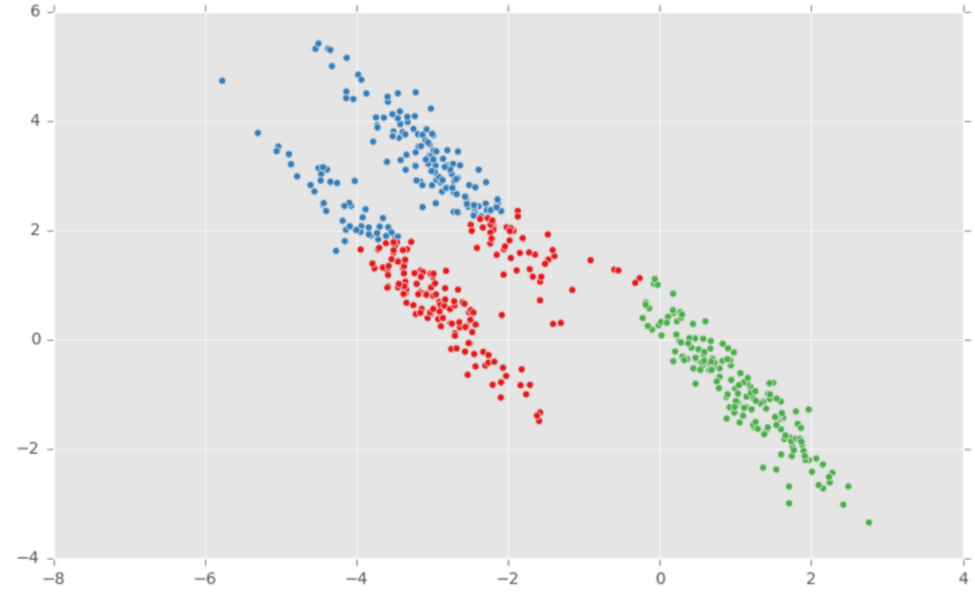
It is very fast:

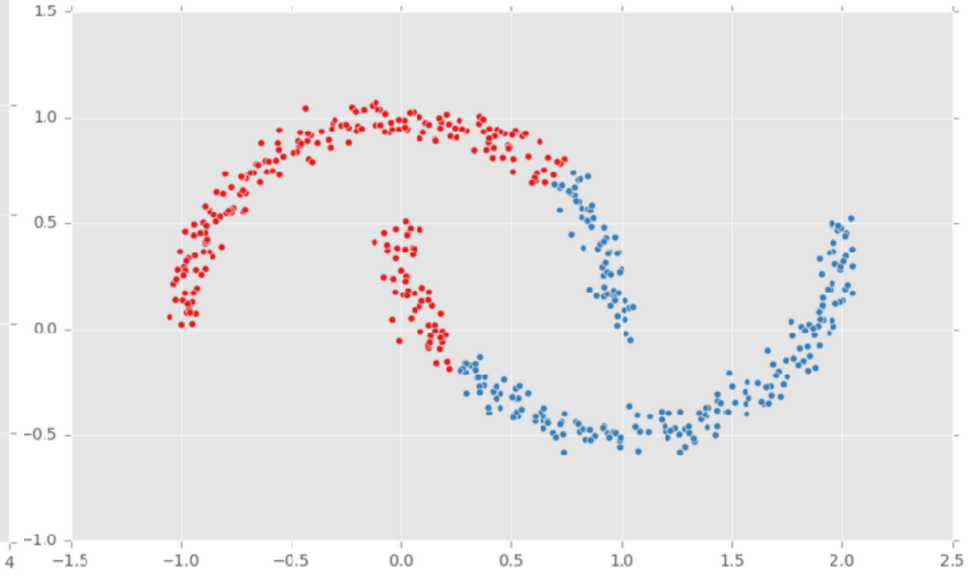
- common to run multiple times and pick the solution with the minimum inertia

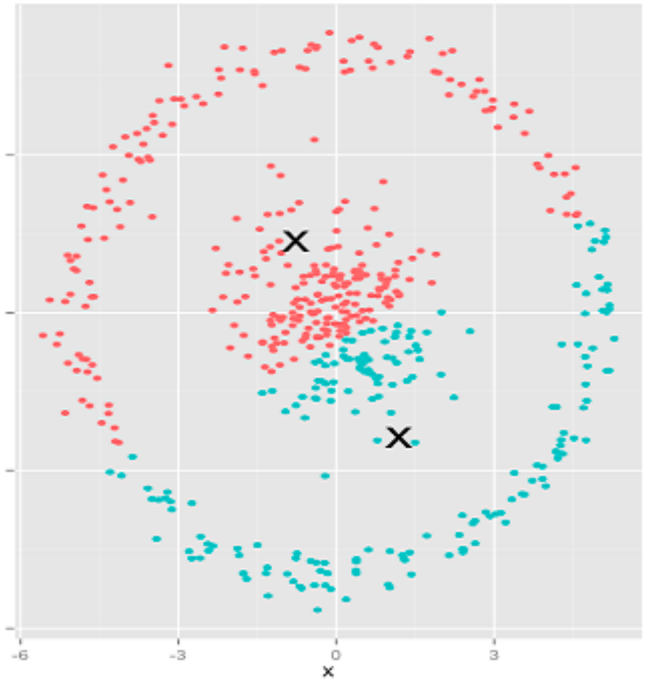
K-Means Properties

Assumptions about data:
roughly “circular” clusters of
equal size

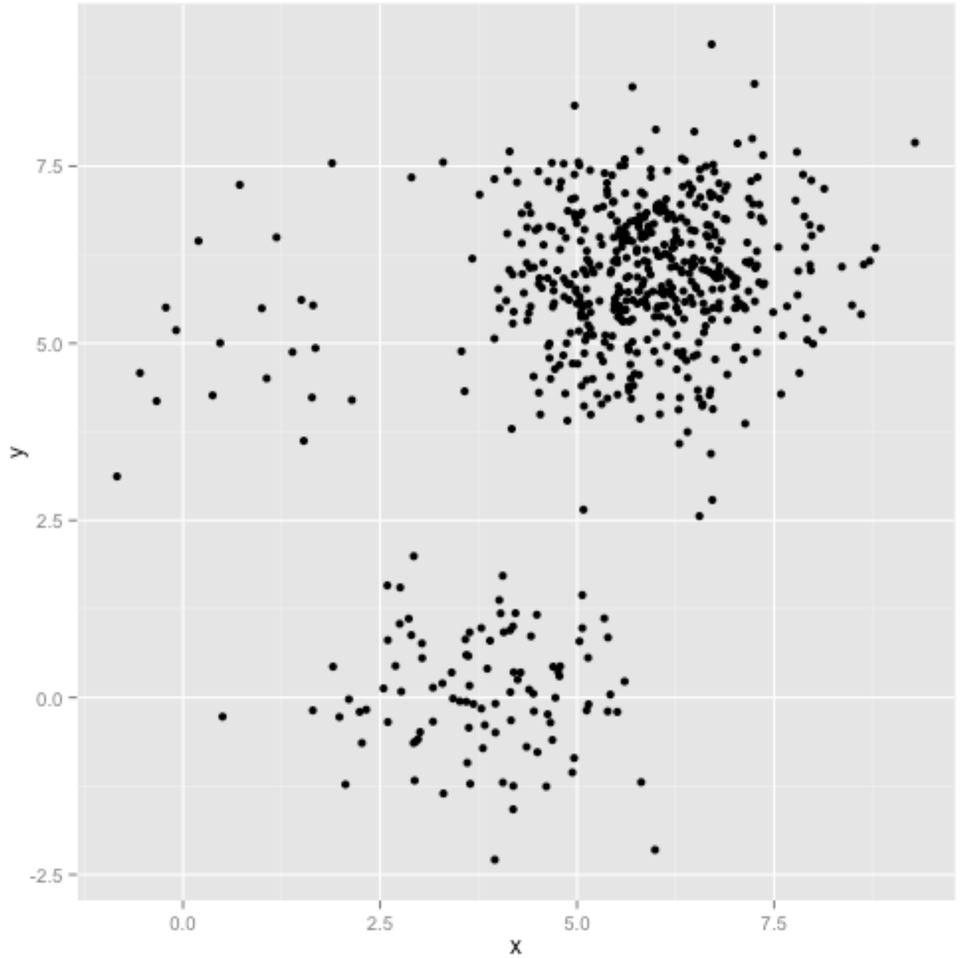








K-Means Unequal Cluster Size



http://stats.stackexchange.com/questions/133656/how-to-understand-the-drawbacks-of-k-means

Hierarchical Clustering

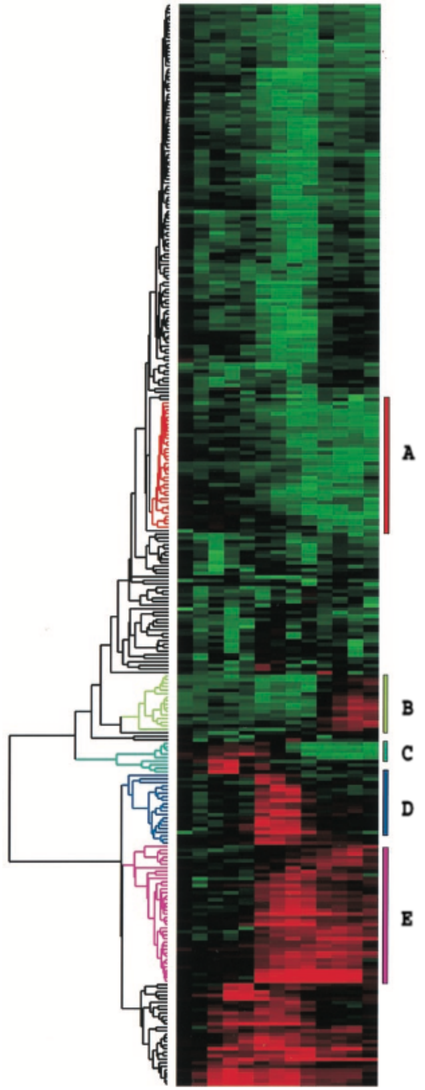
Two types:

agglomerative clustering

start with each node as a cluster and merge

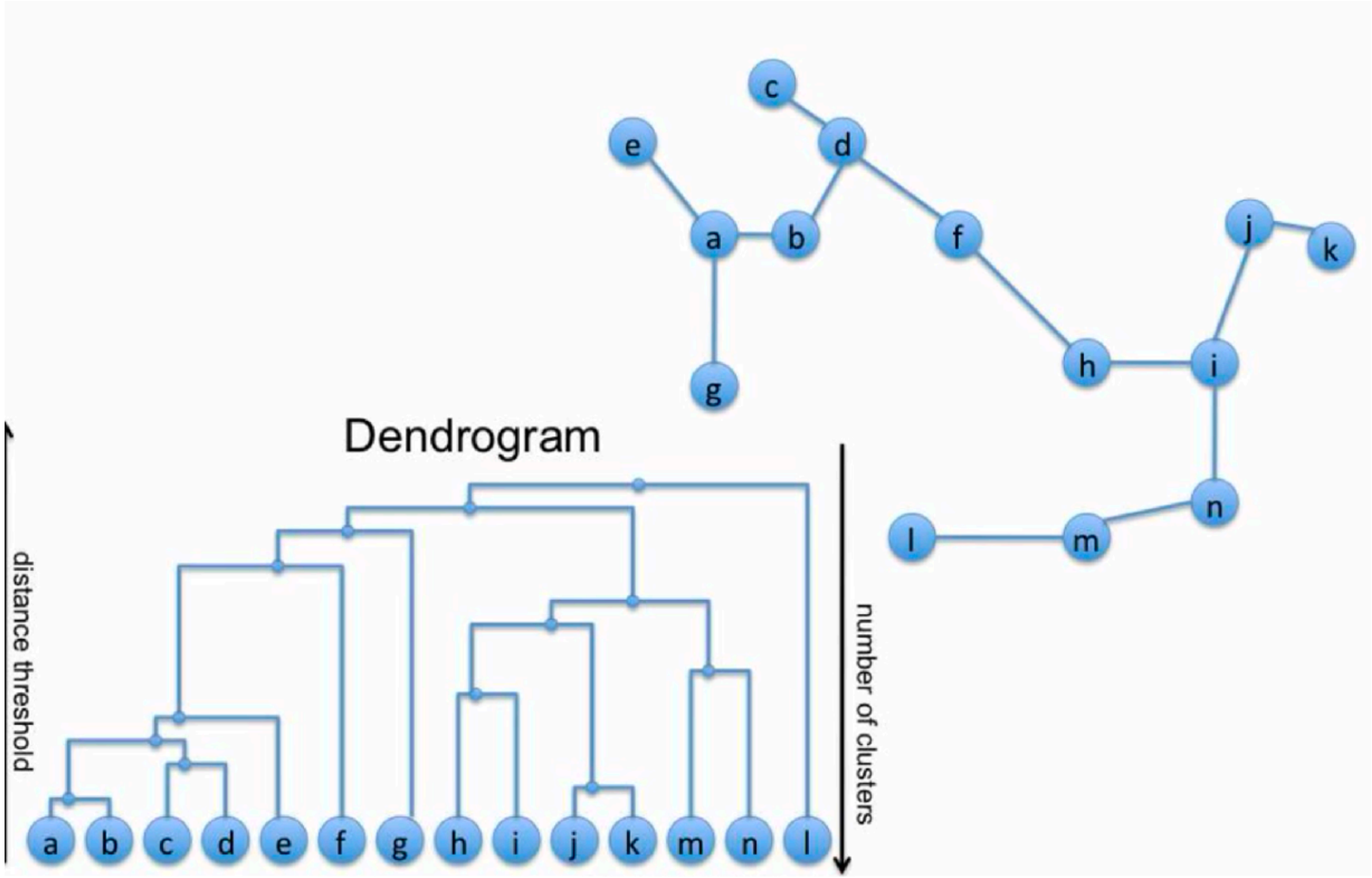
divisive clustering

start with one cluster, and split



Agglomerative Clustering Idea

Agglomerative Clustering Idea



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XJ3194AmH40&list=PLBv09BD7ez_7qIbBhyQDr-LAKWUeycZtx&index=2

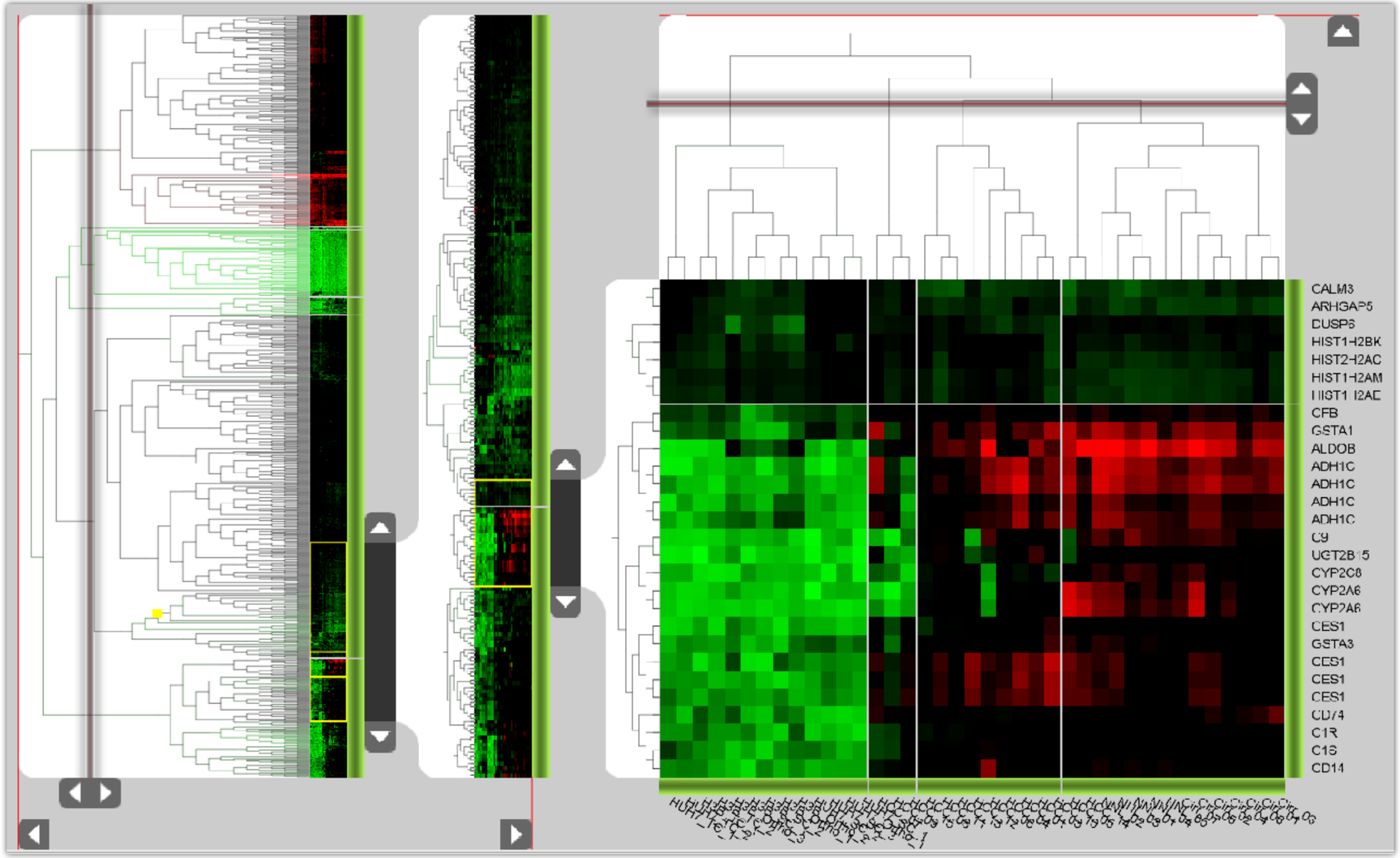
Linkage Criteria

How do you define similarity between two clusters to be merged (A and B)?

- use maximum linkage distance
- use minimum linkage distance
- use average linkage distance
- use centroid distance

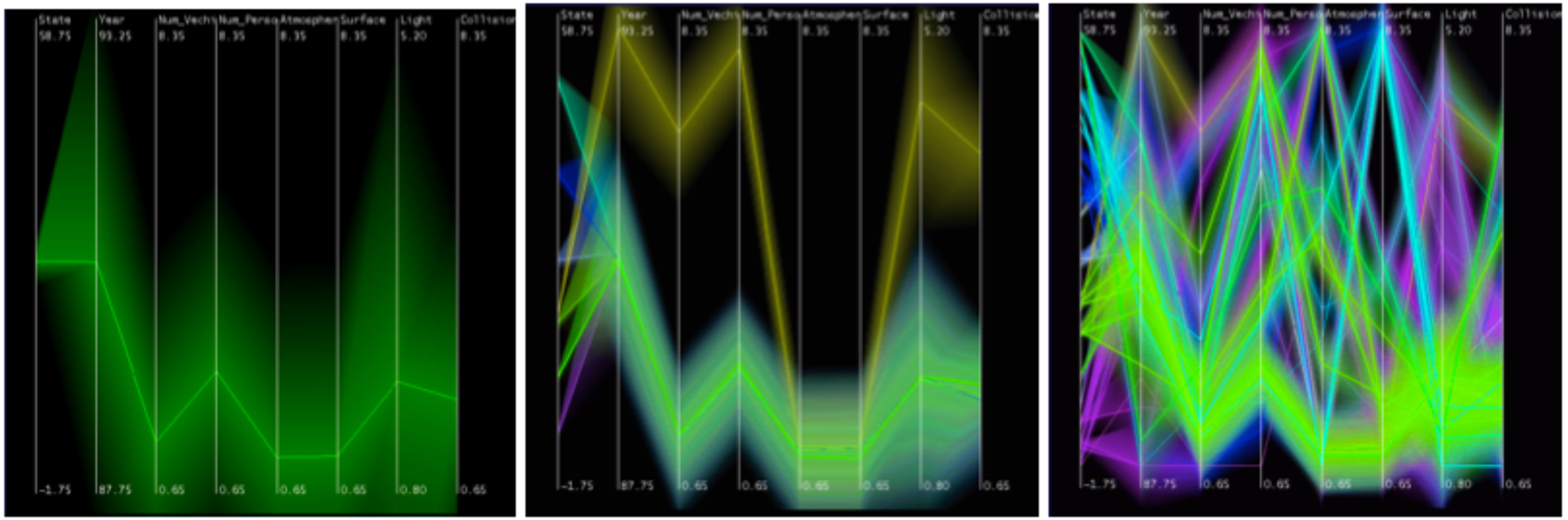
Names	Formula
Maximum or complete-linkage clustering	$\max \{\, d(a,b) : a \in A,\, b \in B \,\}.$
Minimum or single-linkage clustering	$\min \{\, d(a,b) : a \in A,\, b \in B \,\}.$
Mean or average linkage clustering, or UPGMA	$\frac{1}{\lvert A \rvert \lvert B \rvert} \sum_{a \in A} \sum_{b \in B} d(a,b).$
Centroid linkage clustering, or UPGMC	$\lVert c_s - c_t \rVert$ where c_s and c_t are the centroids of clusters *s* and *t*, respectively.

F+C Approach, with Dendrograms



[Lex, PacificVis 2010]

Hierarchical Parallel Coordinates



Fua 1999

Attribute aggregation

1) group attributes and compute
a similarity score across the set

2) dimensionality reduction,
to preserve meaningful structure

Dimensionality Reduction

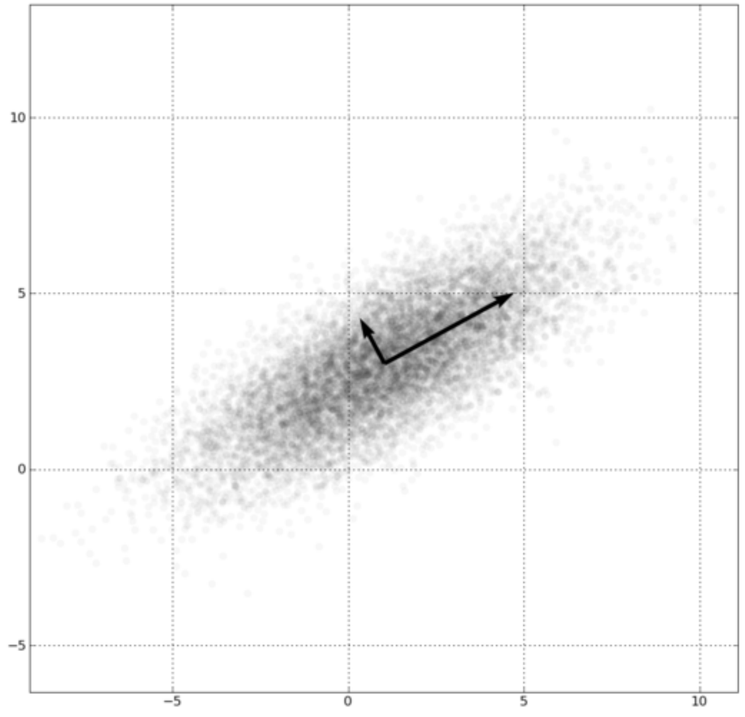
Reduce high dimensional to lower dimensional space

Preserve as much of variation as possible

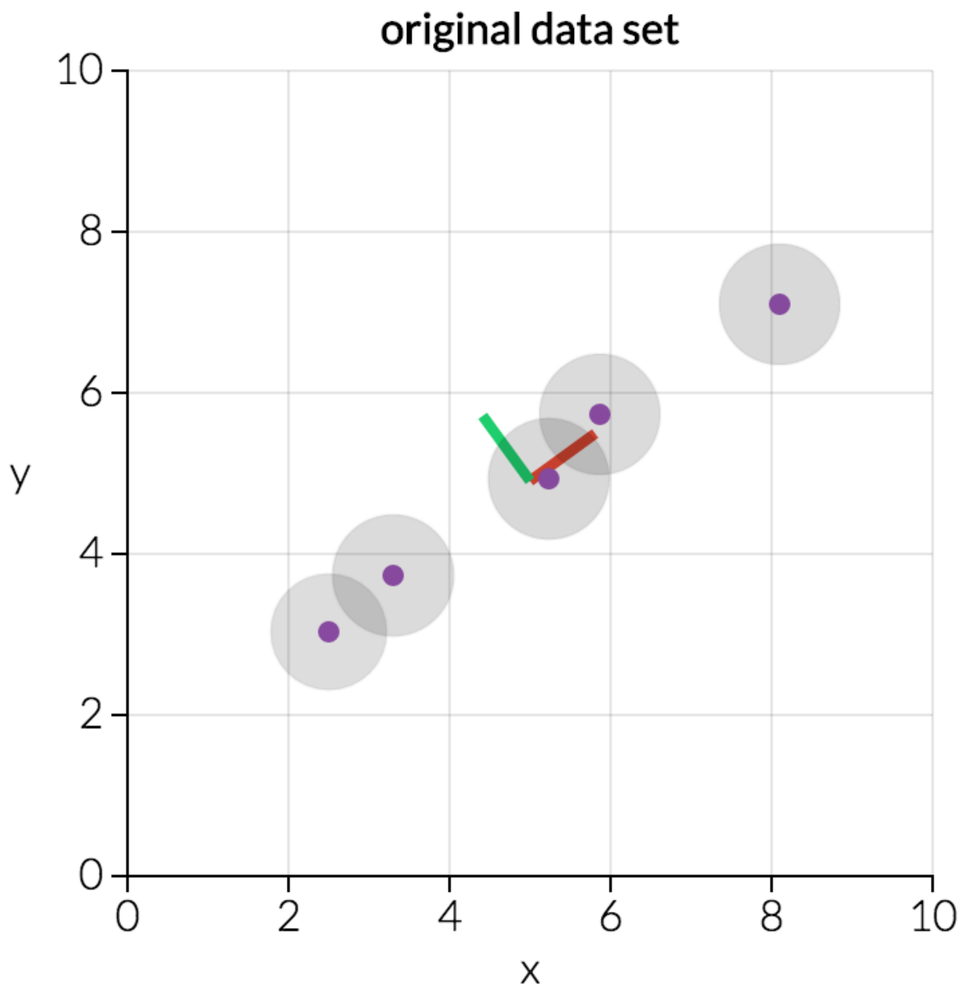
Plot lower dimensional space

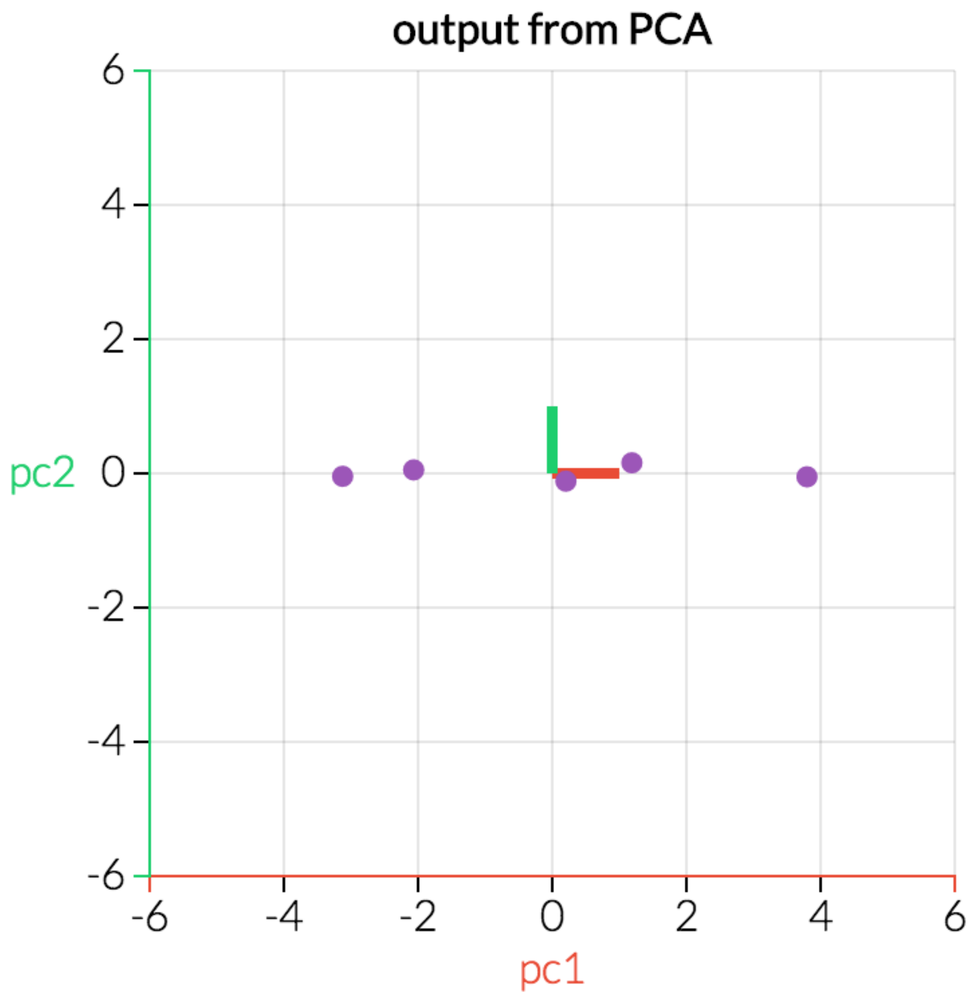
Principal Component Analysis (PCA)

linear mapping, by order of variance

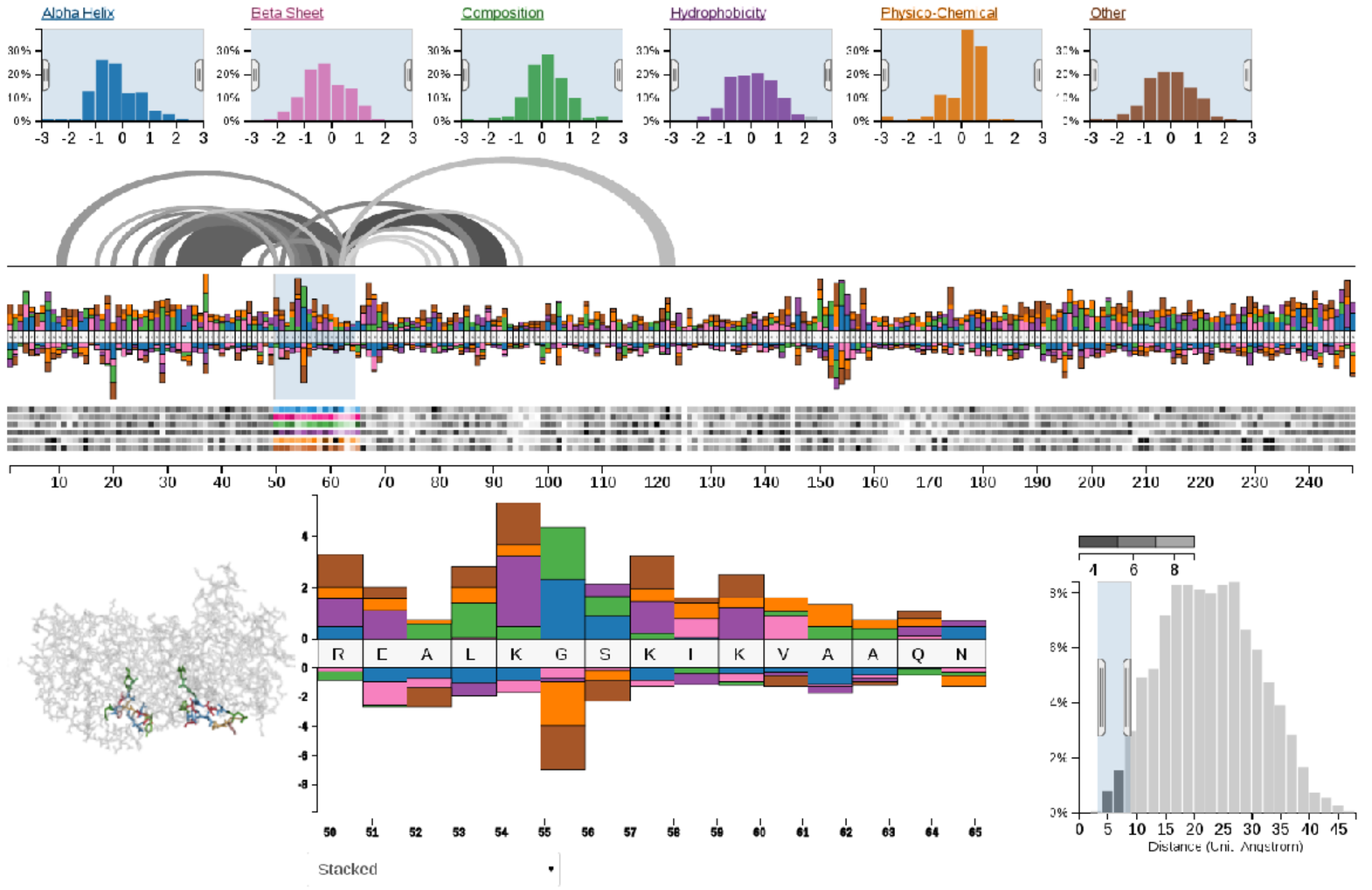


PCA


original data set
10
8
6
4
2
0
y
0
2
4
6
8
10
x


output from PCA
6
4
2
pc2 0
-2
-4
-6
-6
-4
-2
0
2
4
6
pc1

PCA Example – Class Project 2013



http://mu-8.com/

[Mercer & Pandian]

Multidimensional Scaling

Nonlinear, better suited for some DS

Multiple approaches

Works based on projecting a similarity matrix

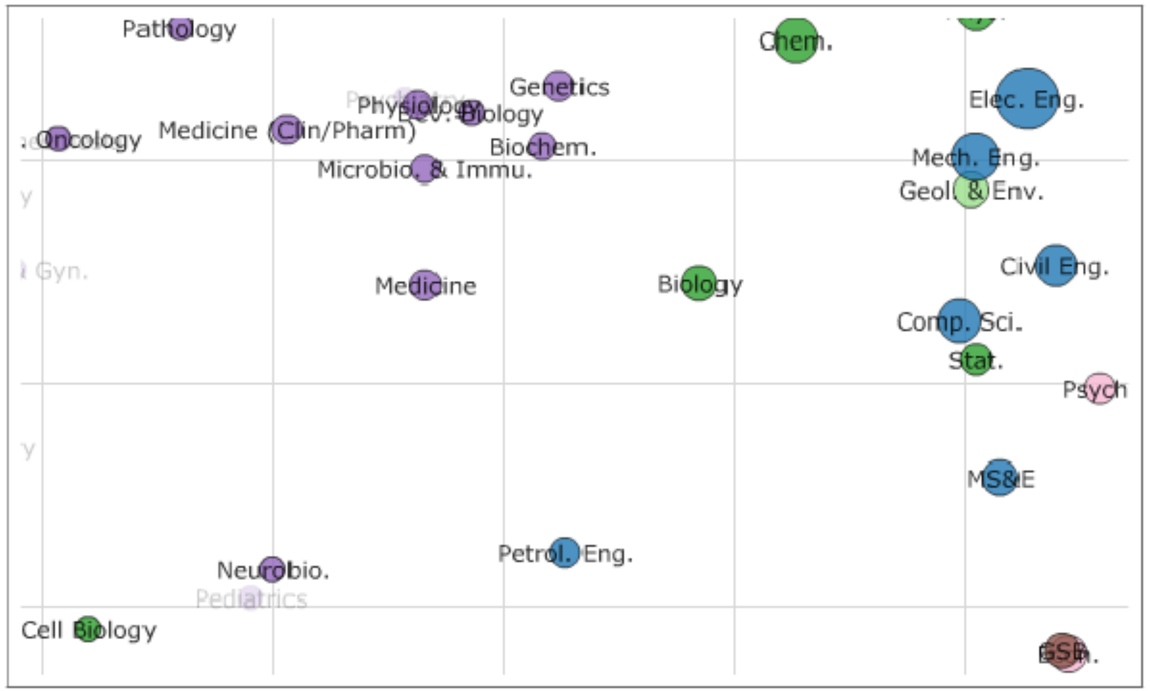
- How do you compute similarity?
- How do you project the points?

Popular for text analysis

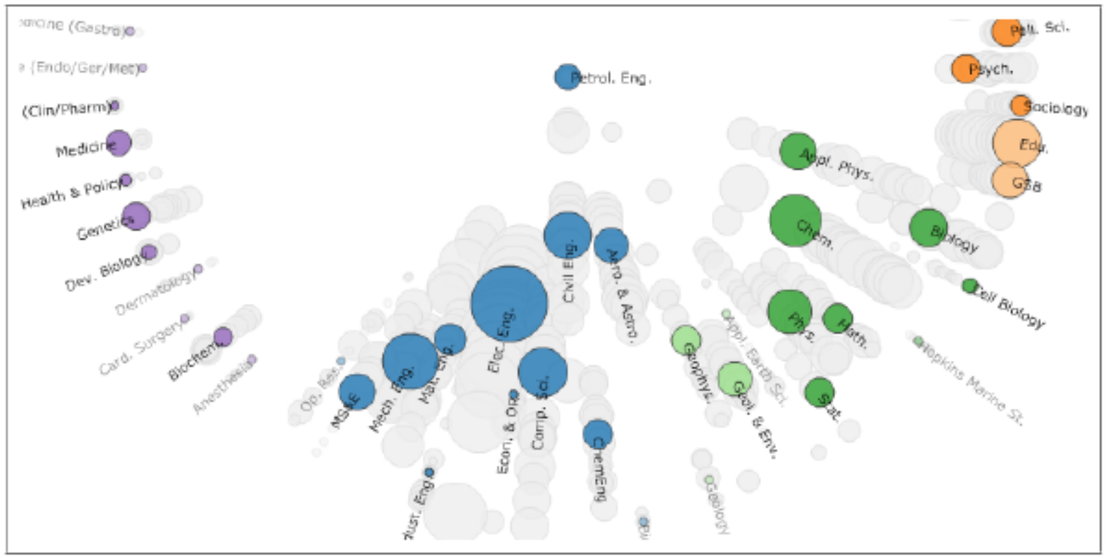
[Doerk 2011]

Can we Trust Dimensionality Reduction?

Topical distances between departments in a 2D projection



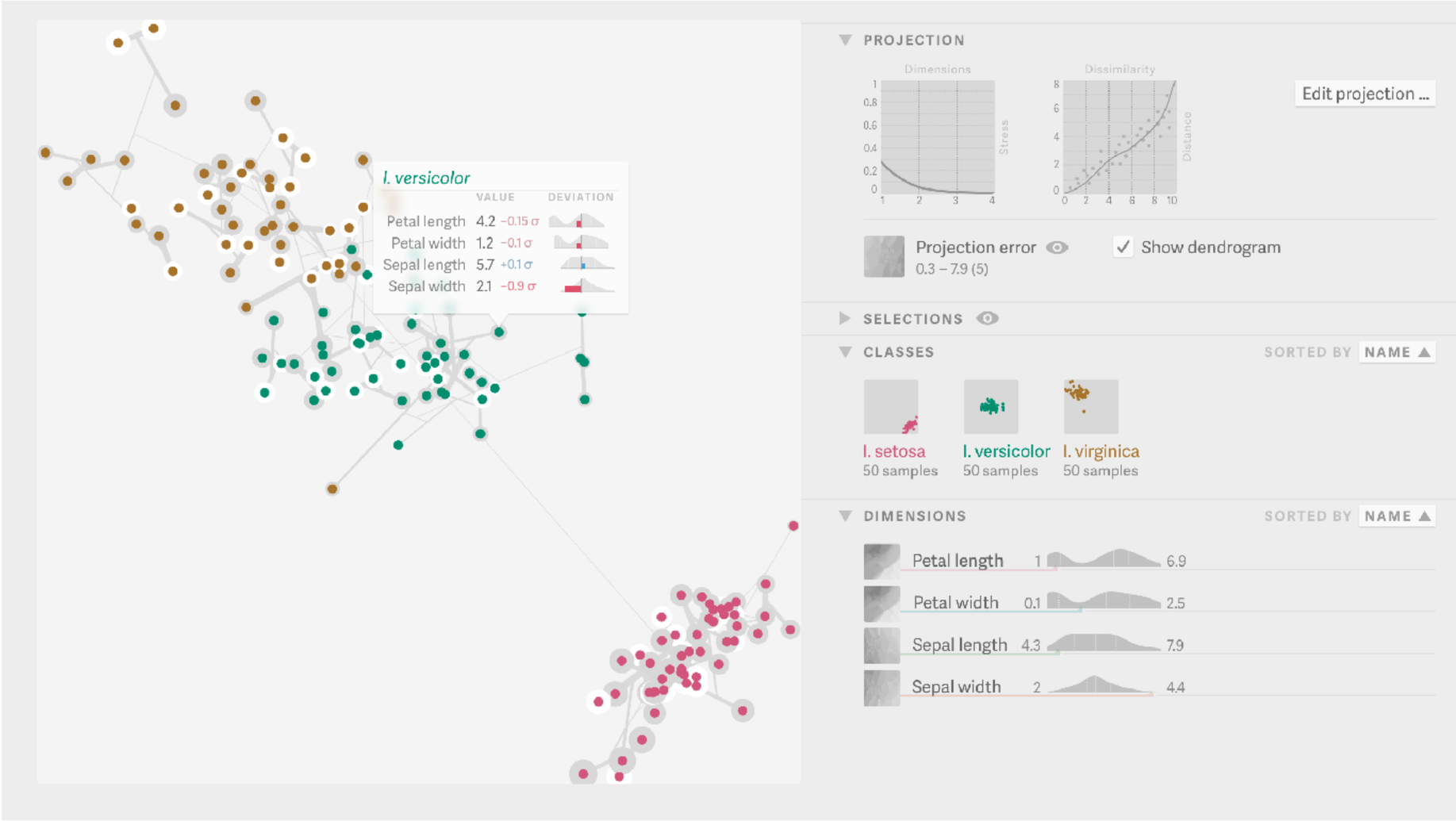
Topical distances between the selected Petroleum Engineering and the others.



[Chuang et al., 2012]

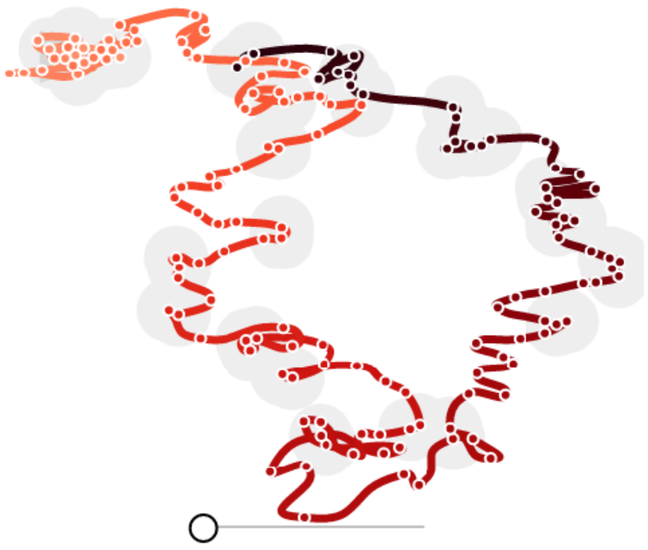
http://www-nlp.stanford.edu/projects/dissertations/browser.html

Probing Projections

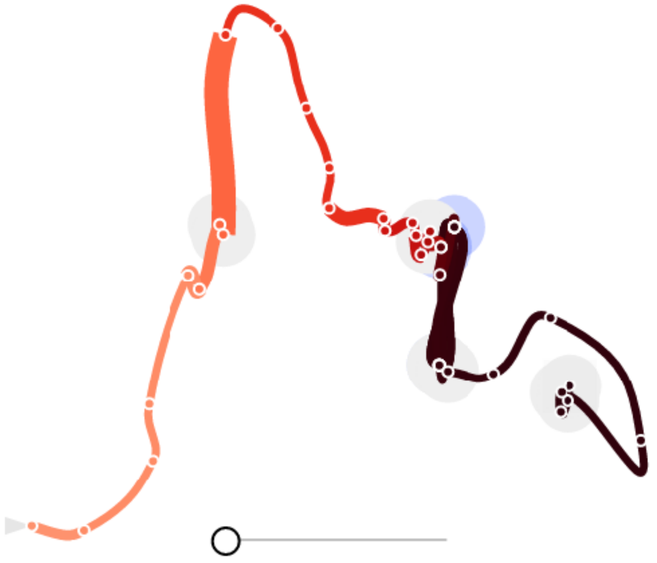


http://julianstahnke.com/probing-projections/

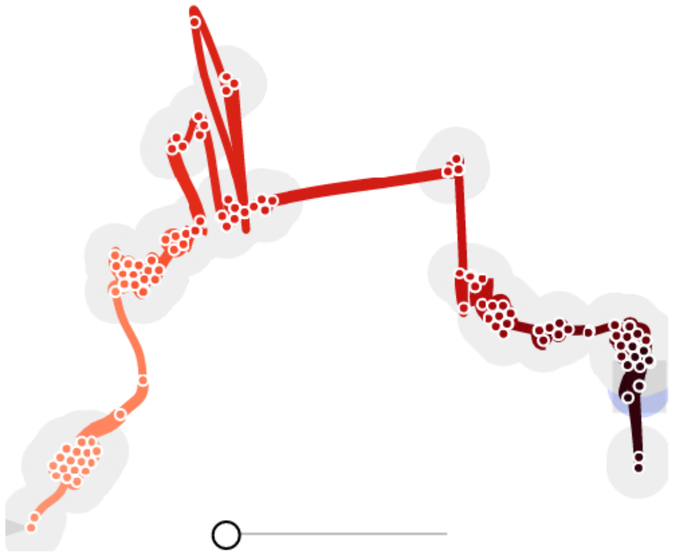
MDS for Temporal Data: TimeCurves



Video: Global Cloud Circulation (146)



Wikipedia: Chocolate (46)



Wikipedia: Palestine 200 1 (200)

http://aviz.fr/~bbach/timecurves/