

Data Visualization (CIS 490/680)

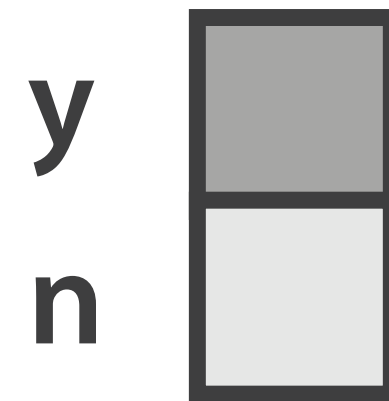
Networks

Dr. David Koop

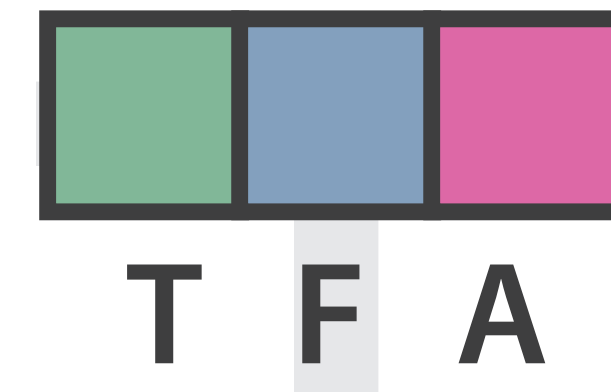
Colormap

- A colormap specifies a mapping from data values to color
- Colormap should follow the expressiveness principle
- Types of colormaps:

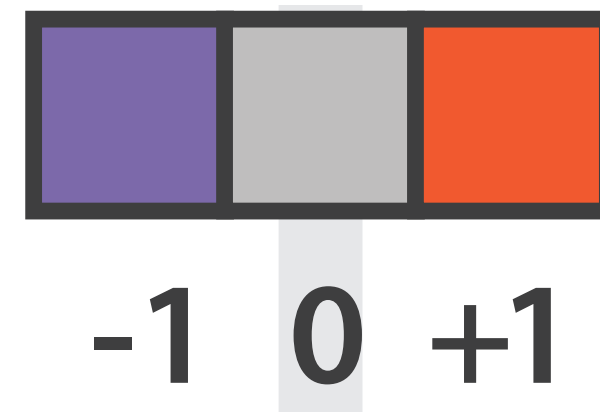
Binary



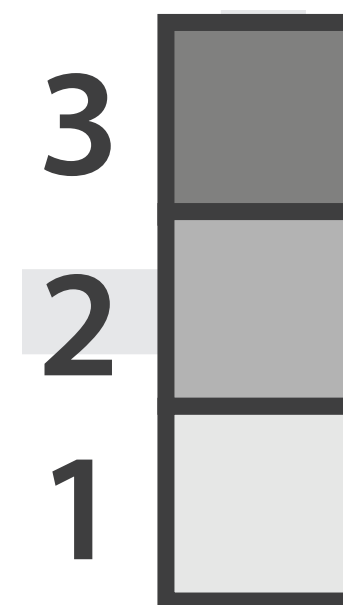
Categorical



Diverging

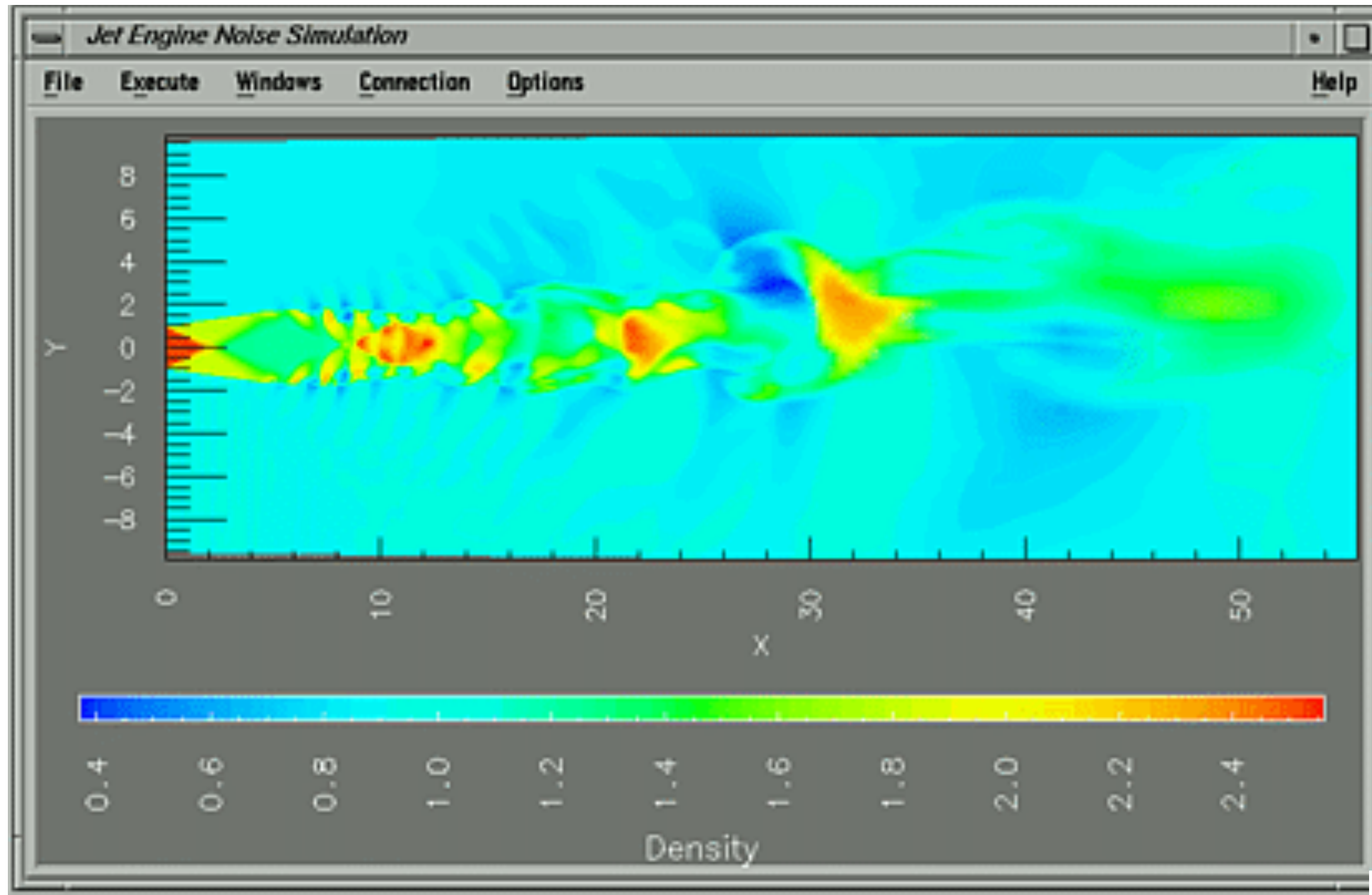


Sequential



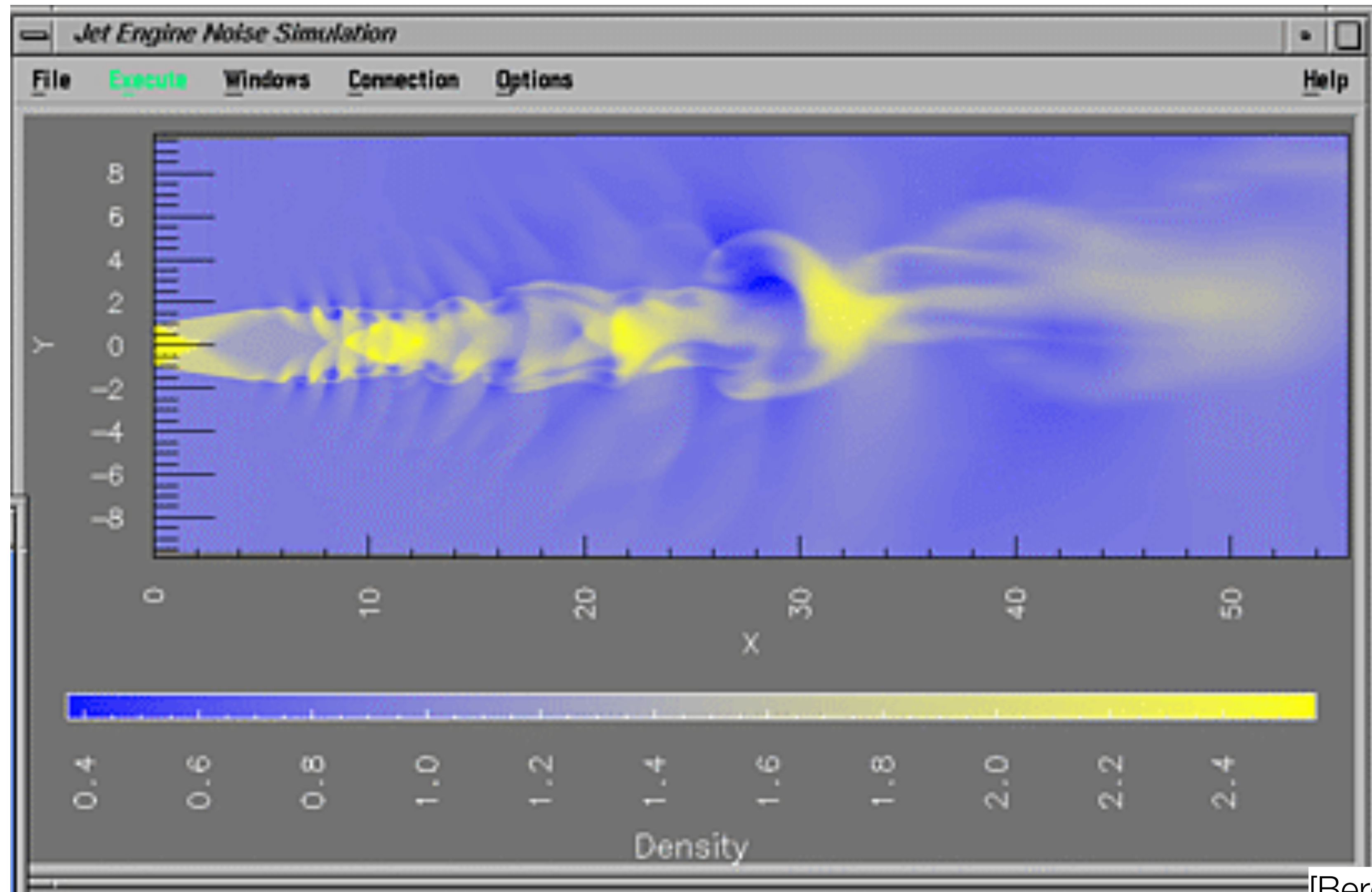
[Munzner (ill. Maguire), 2014]

Rainbow Colormap



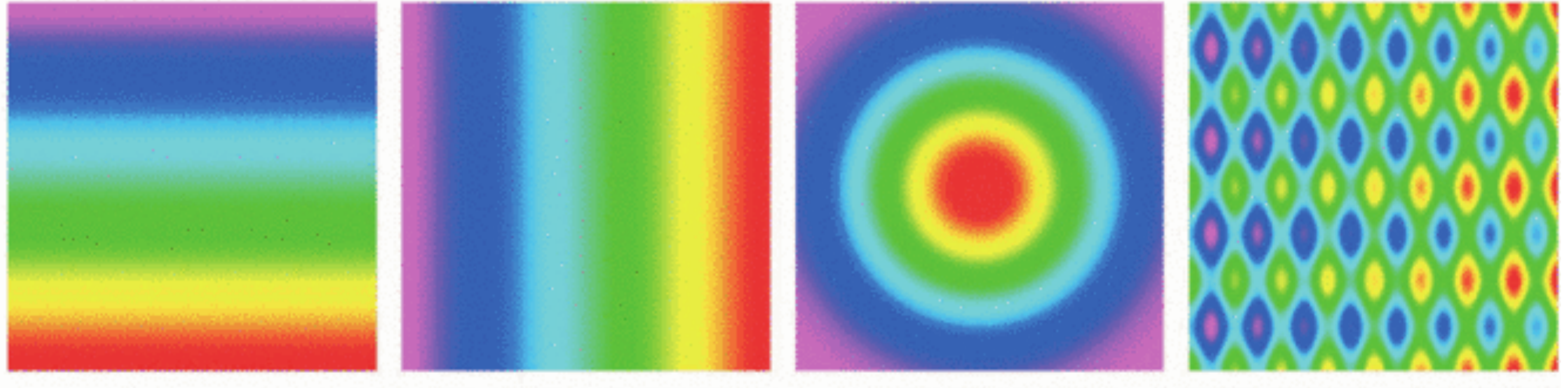
[Bergman et al., 1995]

Two-Hue Colormap



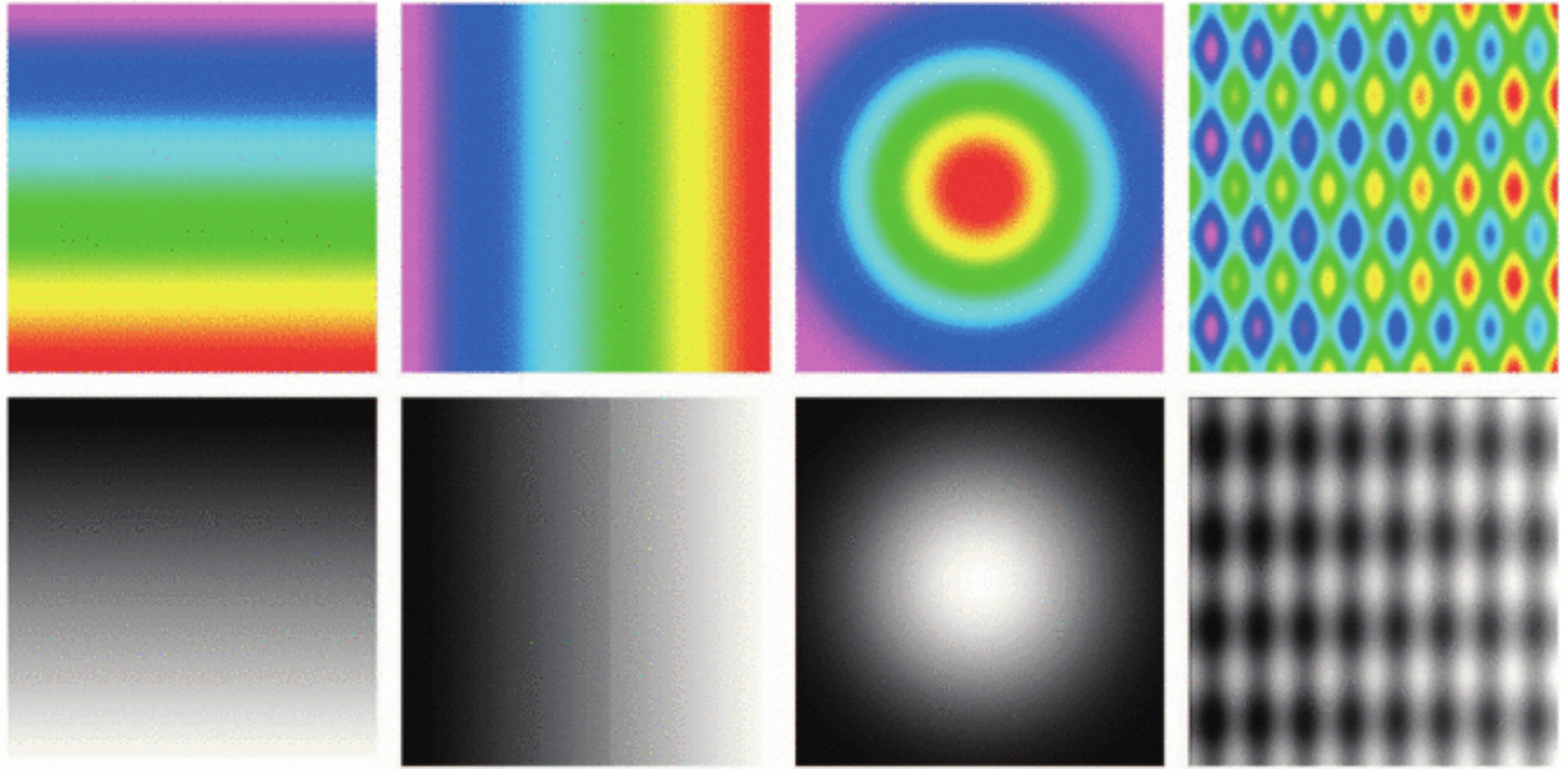
[Bergman et al., 1995]

Artifacts from Rainbow Colormaps



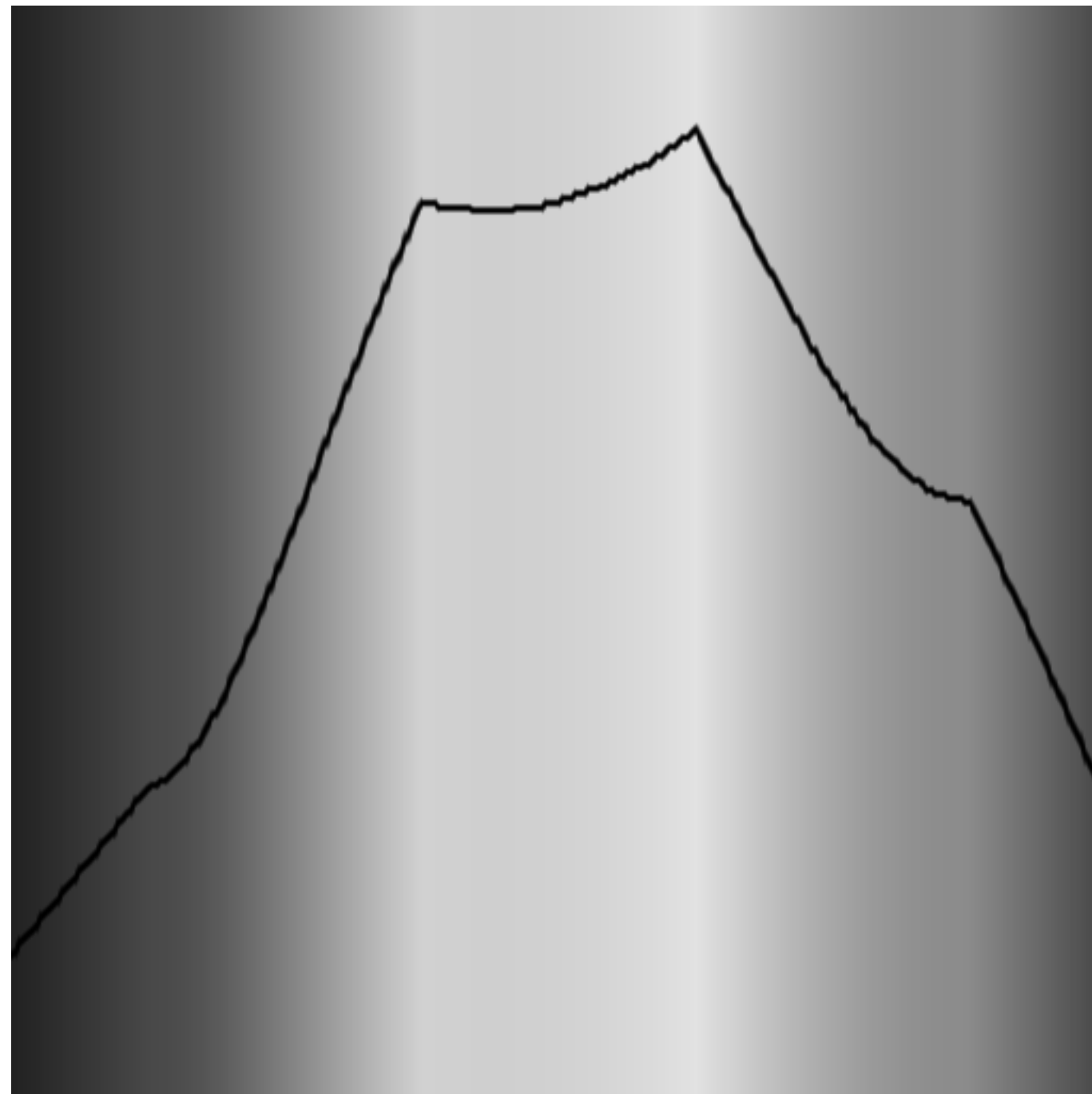
[Borland & Taylor, 2007]

Artifacts from Rainbow Colormaps

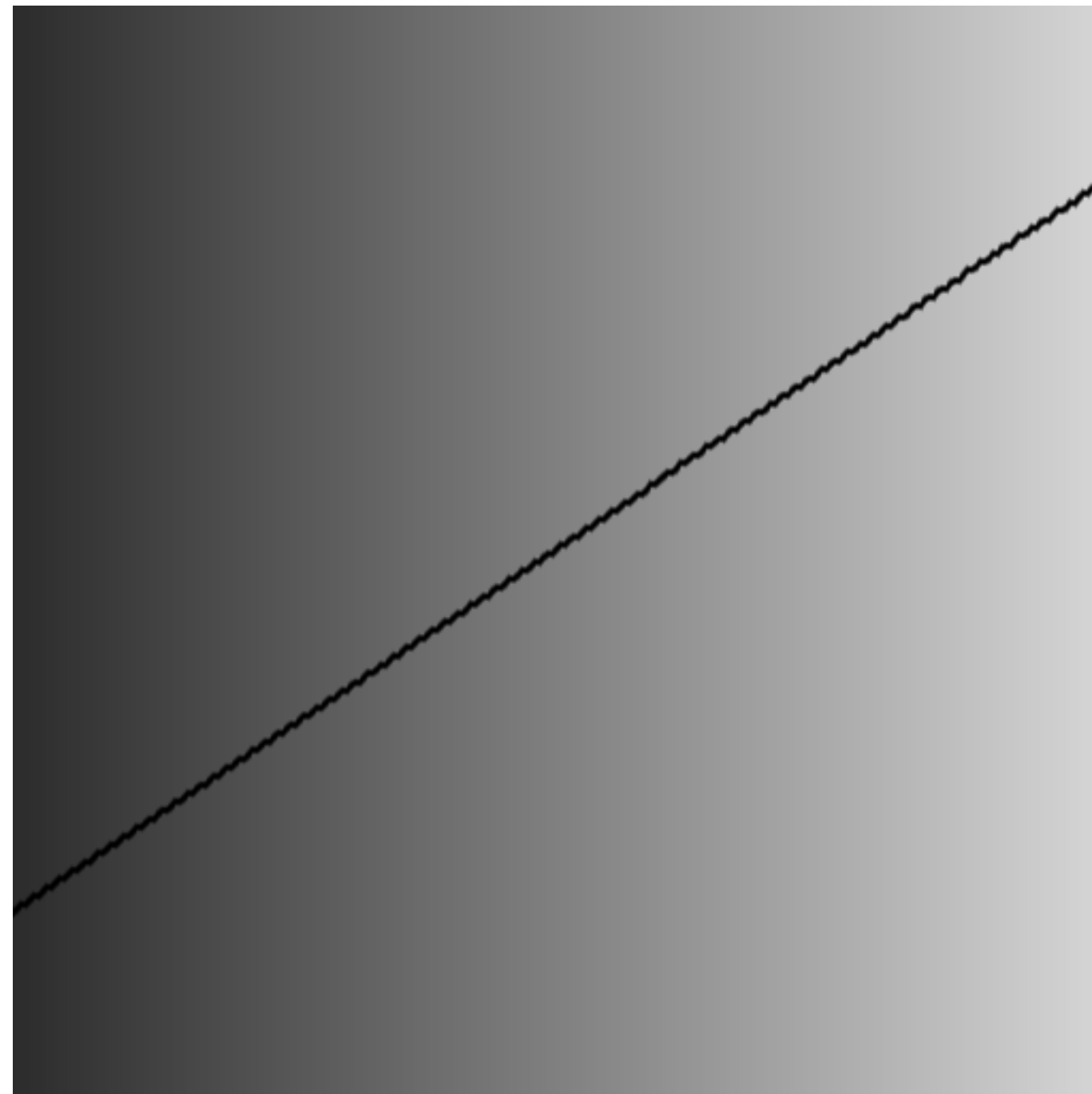


[Borland & Taylor, 2007]

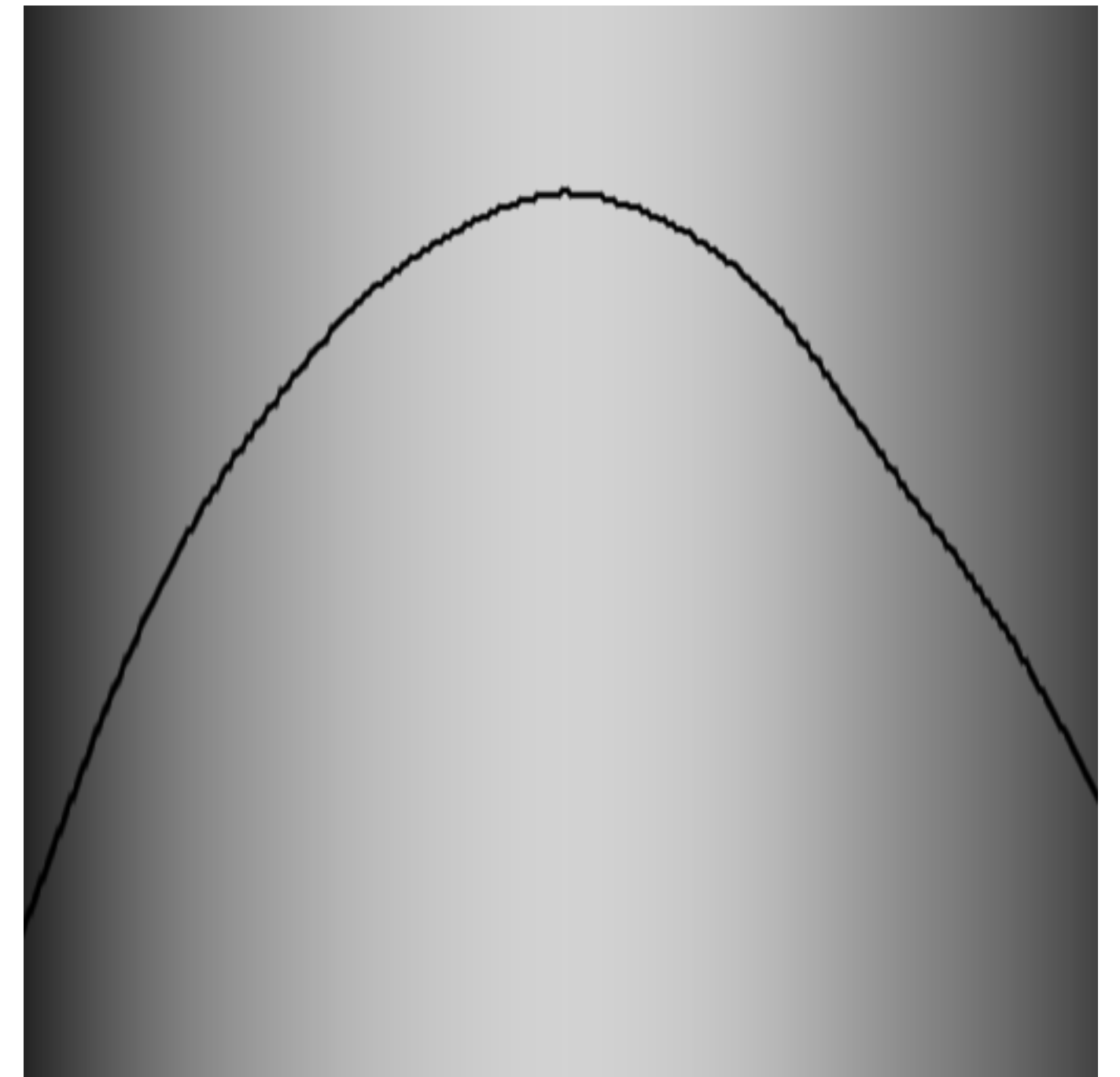
Turbo: Lightness Profiles



Jet



Viridis

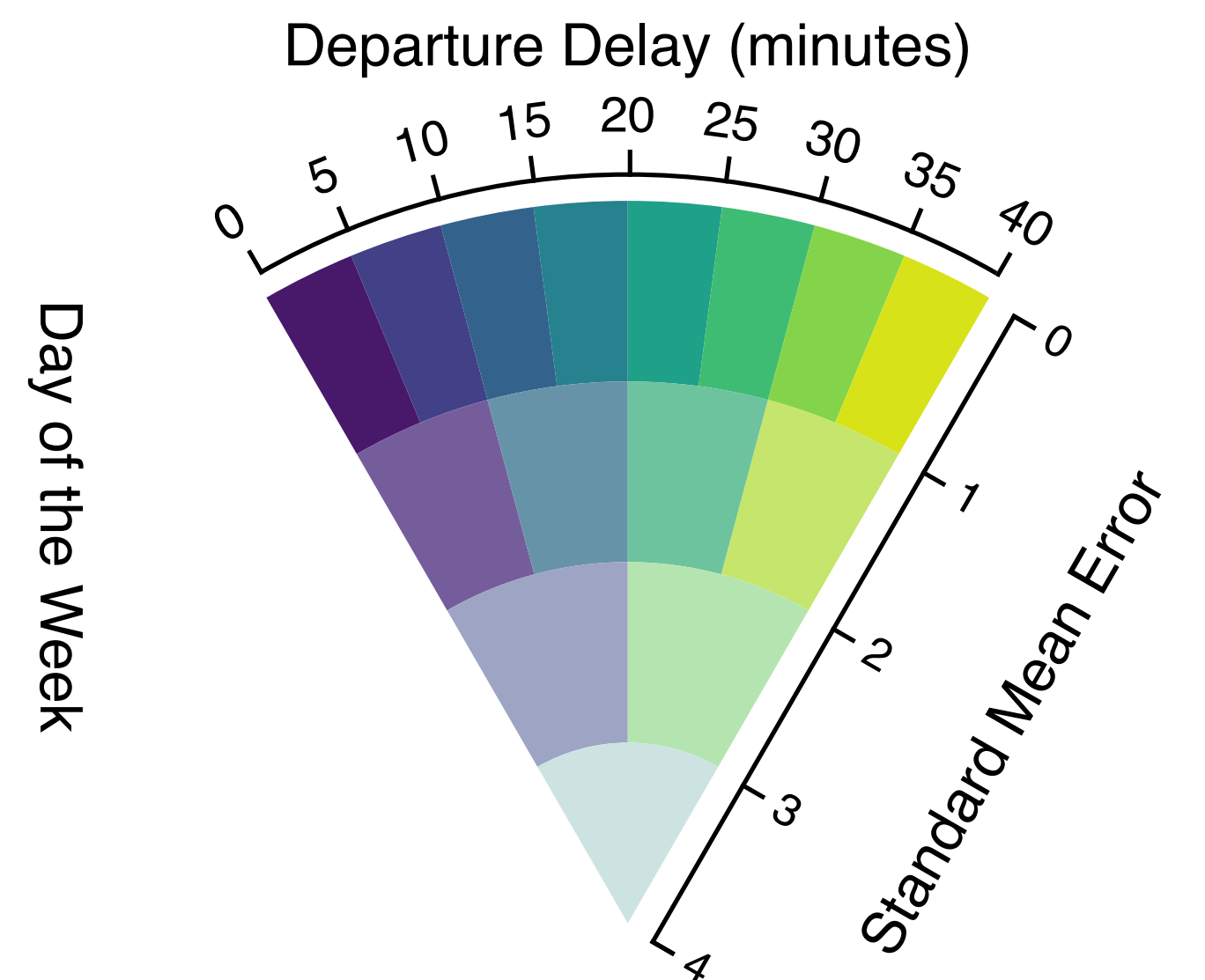
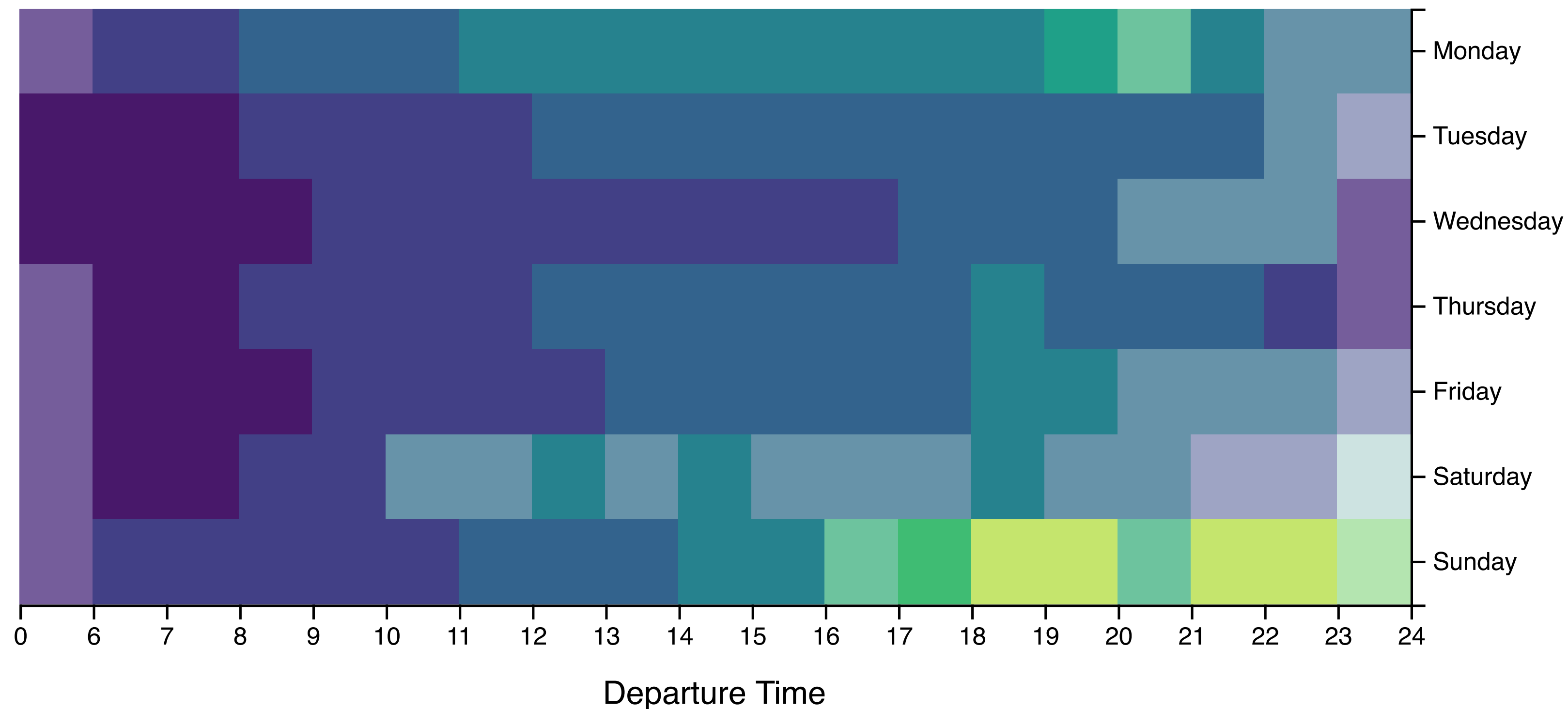


Turbo

[A. Mikhailov]

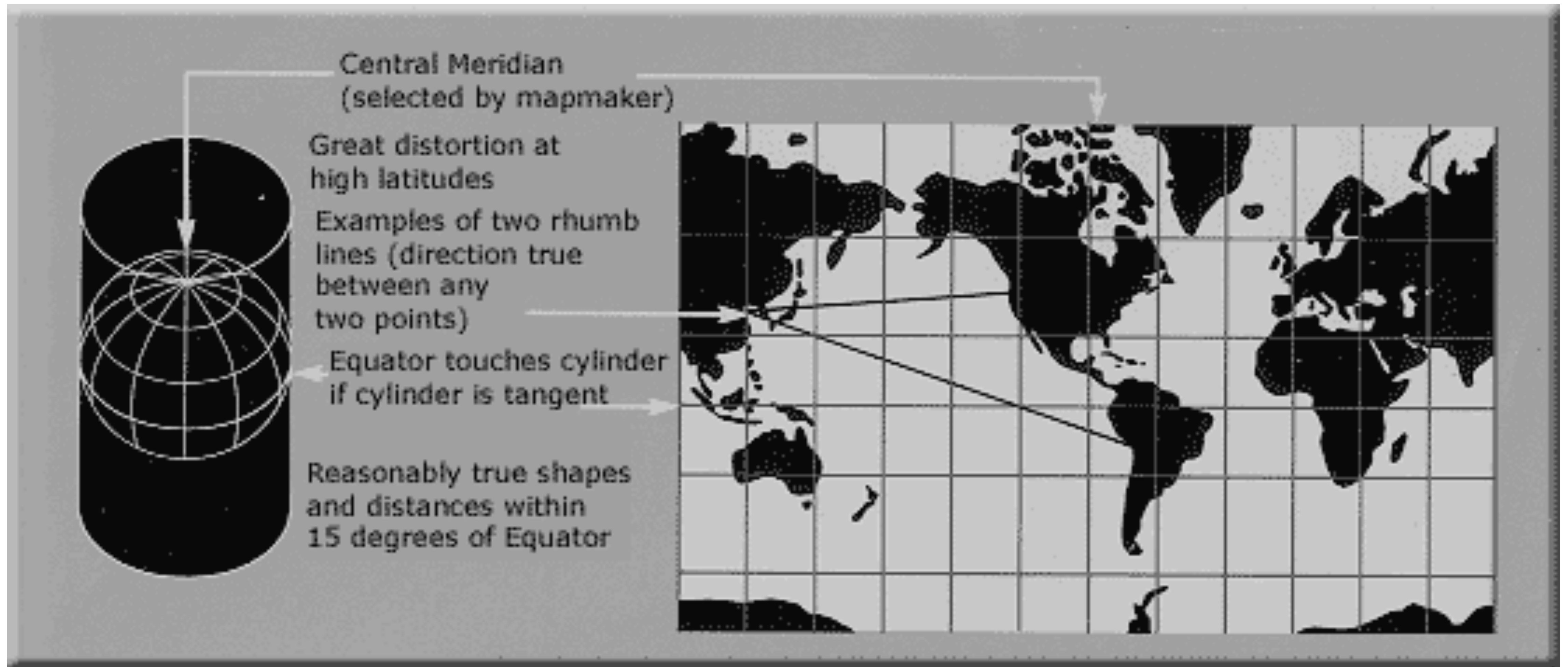
Value-Suppressing Uncertainty Palette (VSUP)

Same Channels, just binned differently



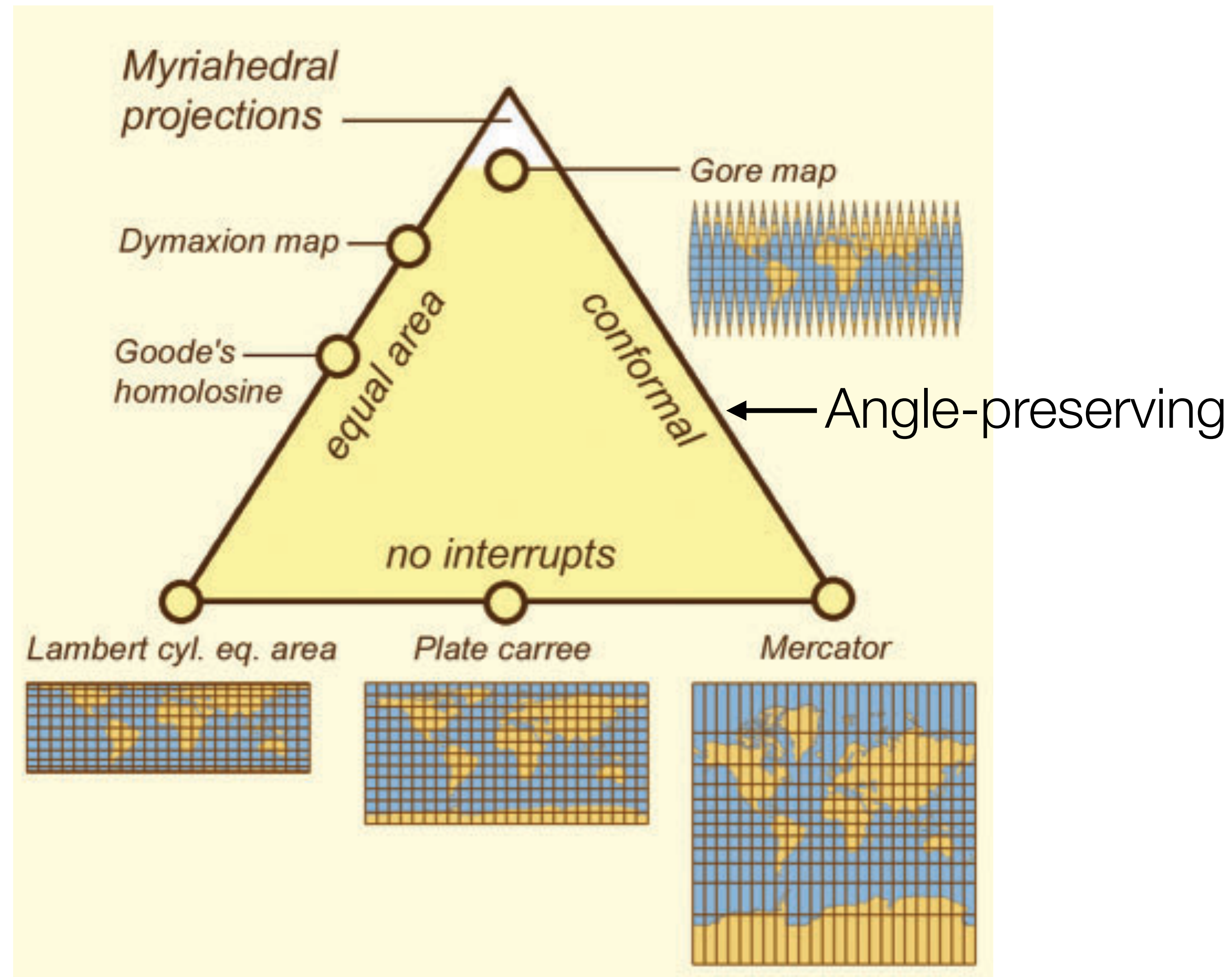
[Correll et al., 2018]

Geospatial Data: Need Map Projection



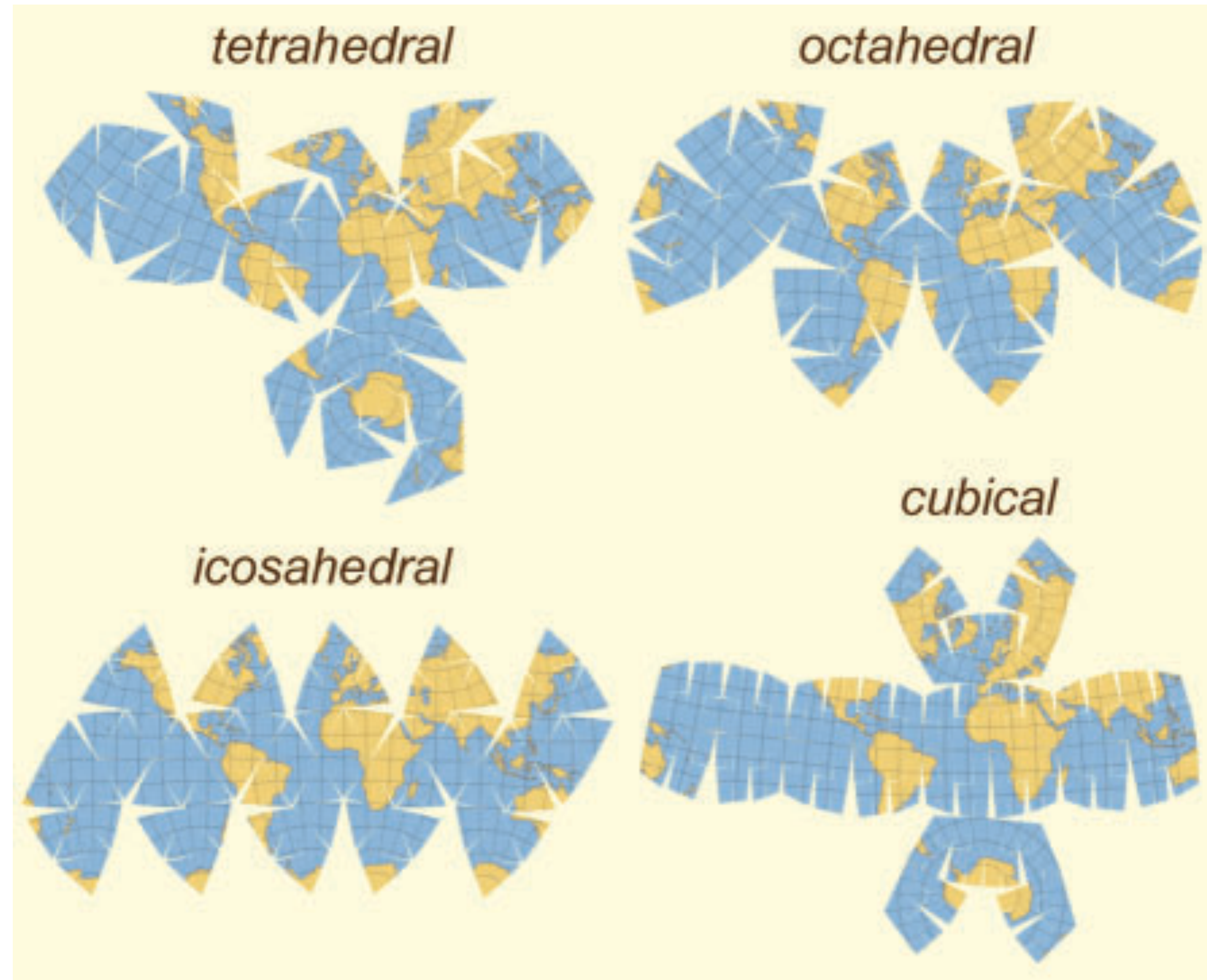
[USGS Map Projections]

Projection Classification



[J. van Wijk, 2008]

Interrupted Projections

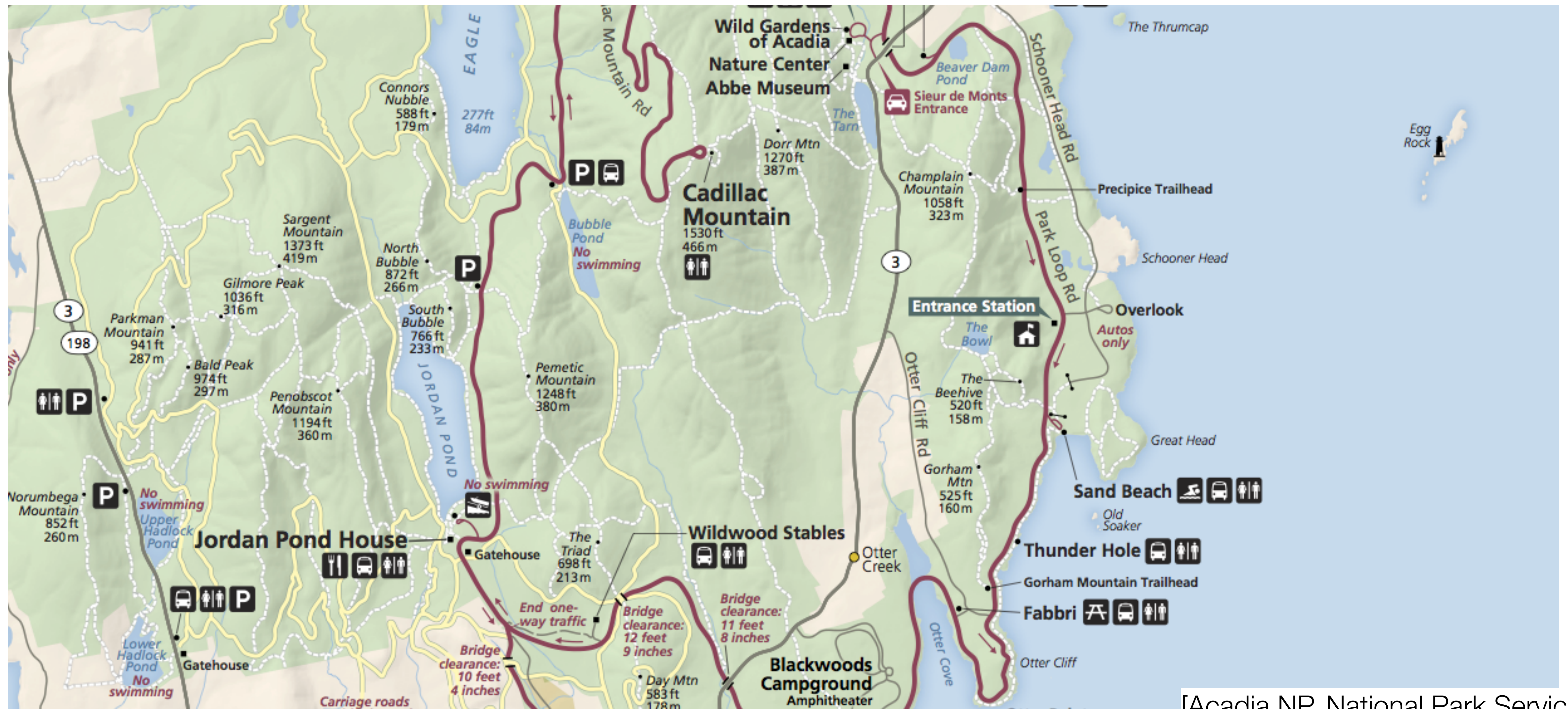


[J. van Wijk, 2008]

Adding Data to Maps

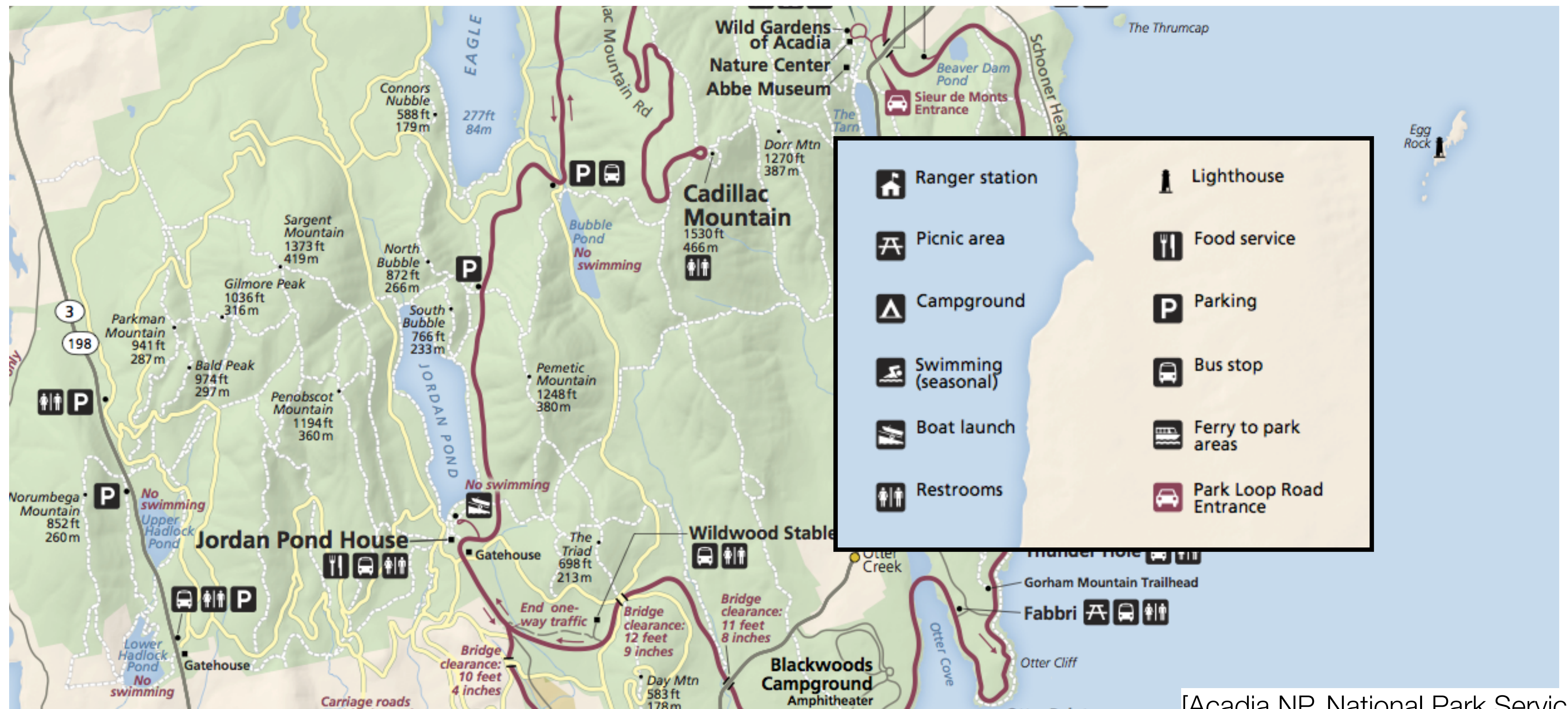
- Discrete: a value is associated with a specific position
 - Size
 - Color Hue
 - Charts
- Continuous: each spatial position has a value (fields)
 - Heatmap
 - Isolines

Discrete Categorical Attribute: Shape



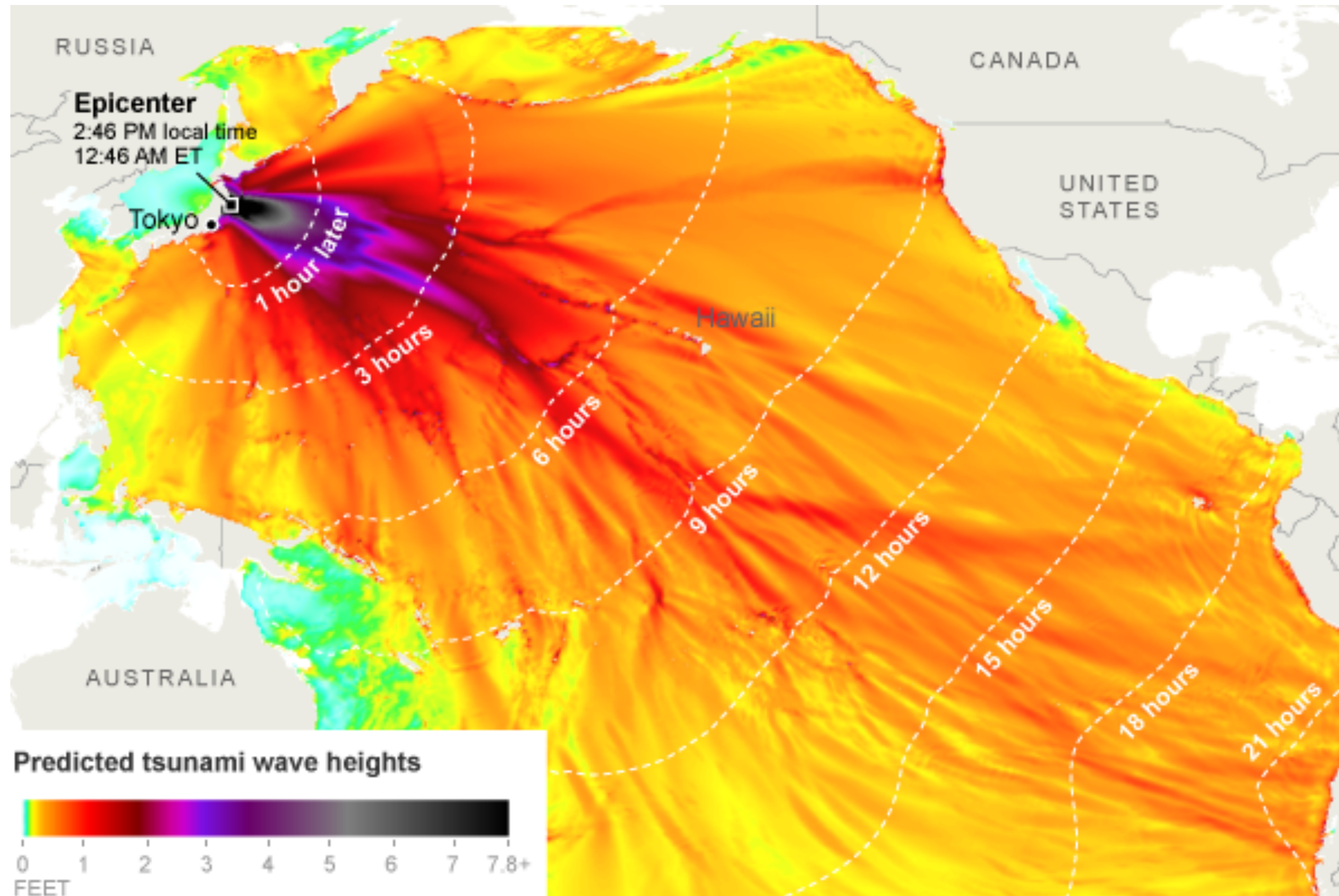
[Acadia NP, National Park Service]

Discrete Categorical Attribute: Shape



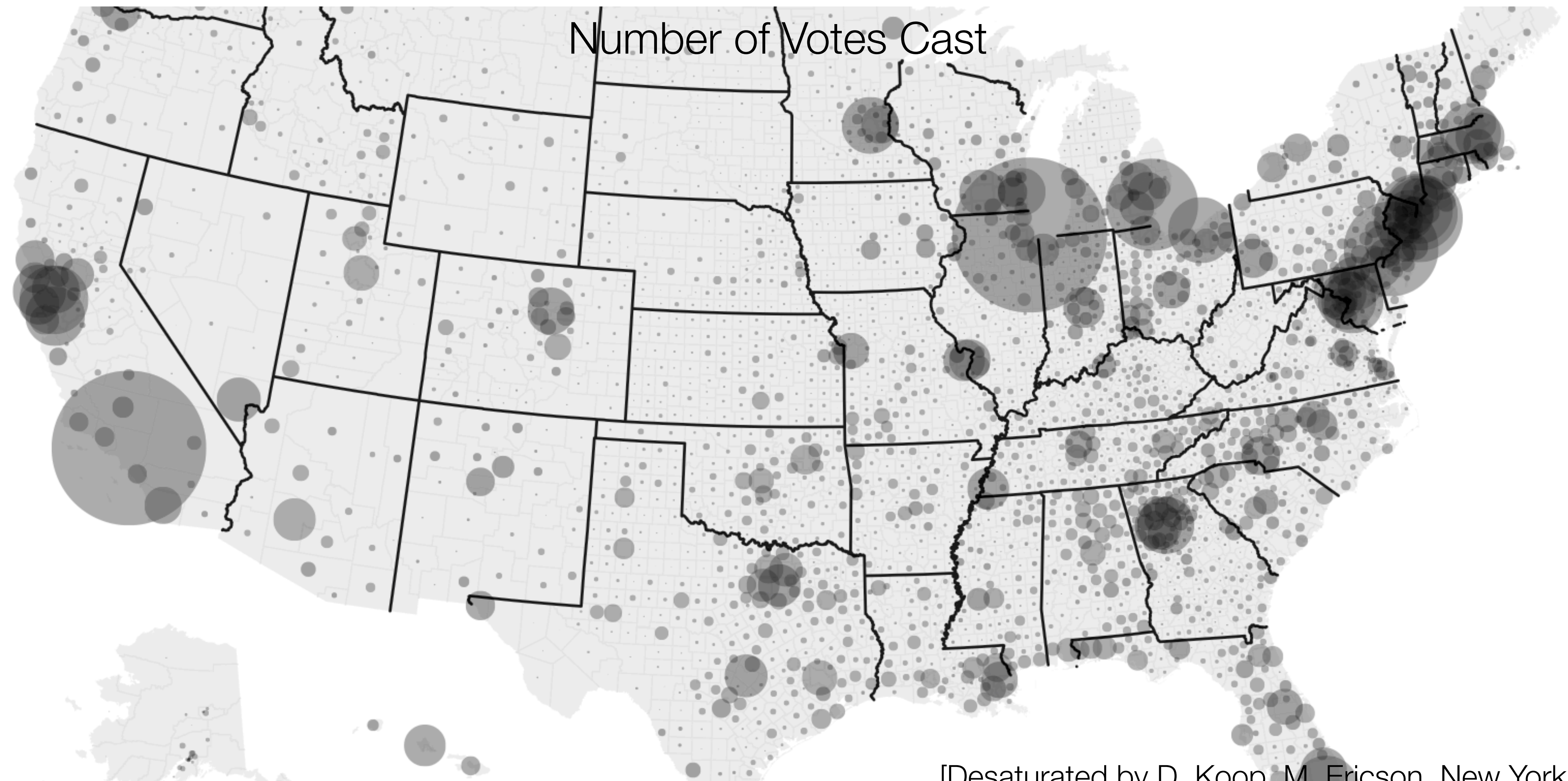
[Acadia NP, National Park Service]

Continuous Quantitative Attribute: Color



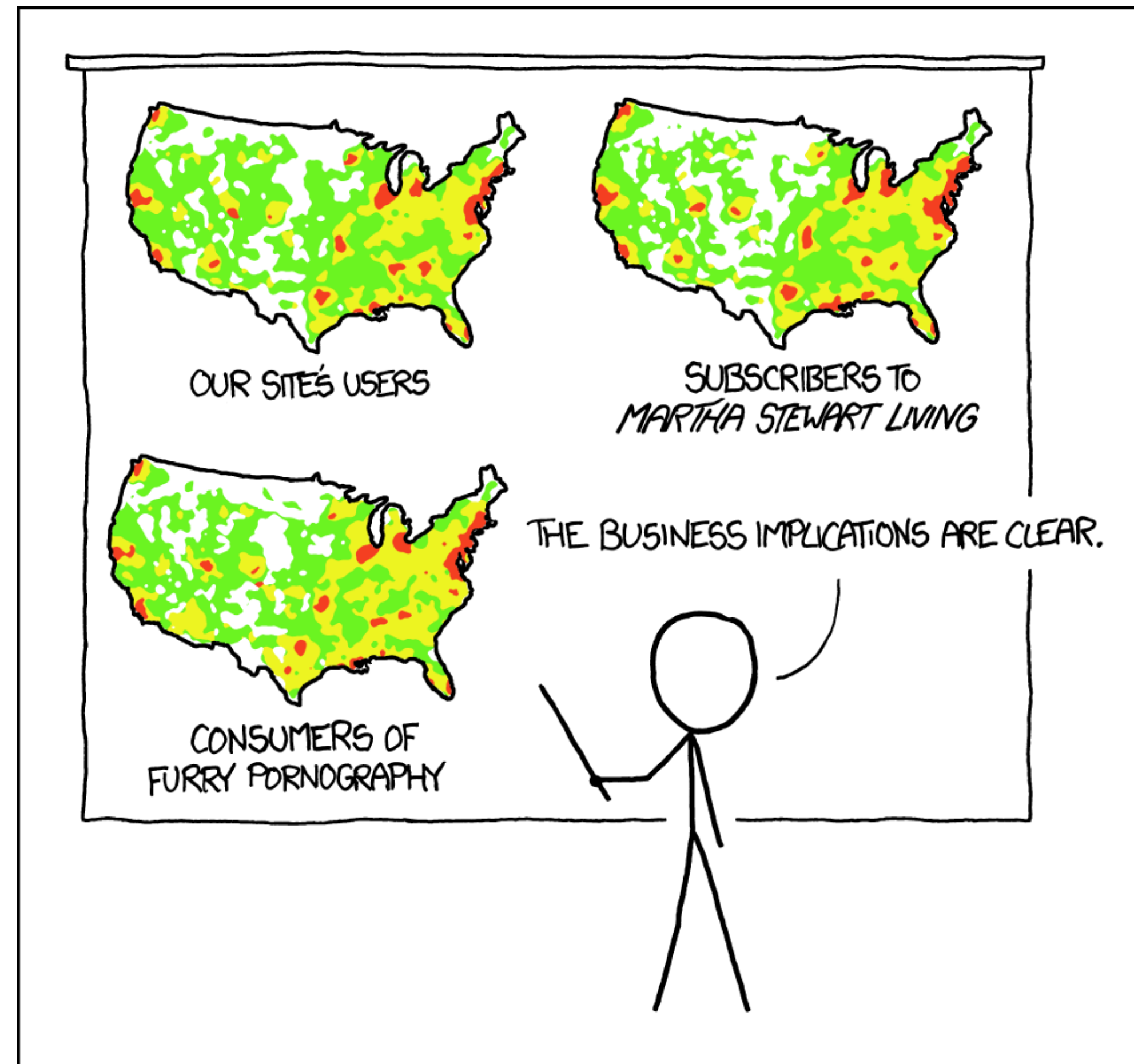
[NYTimes]

Maps: What trends do you see?



[Desaturated by D. Koop, M. Ericson, New York Times]

Don't Just Create Population Maps!



PET PEEVE #208:
GEOGRAPHIC PROFILE MAPS WHICH ARE
BASICALLY JUST POPULATION MAPS

[xkcd]

Announcements

- Colloquium Today
 - Dr. Tim Weninger
 - Principled Structure Discovery from Graph Data
 - 2pm, PM 253
- CSAC Panel Discussion: "Real Jobs in the Real World"
 - Alumni of NIU
 - October 15, 3:30-5pm
 - Barsema Alumni Center - Ballroom

Project Proposal

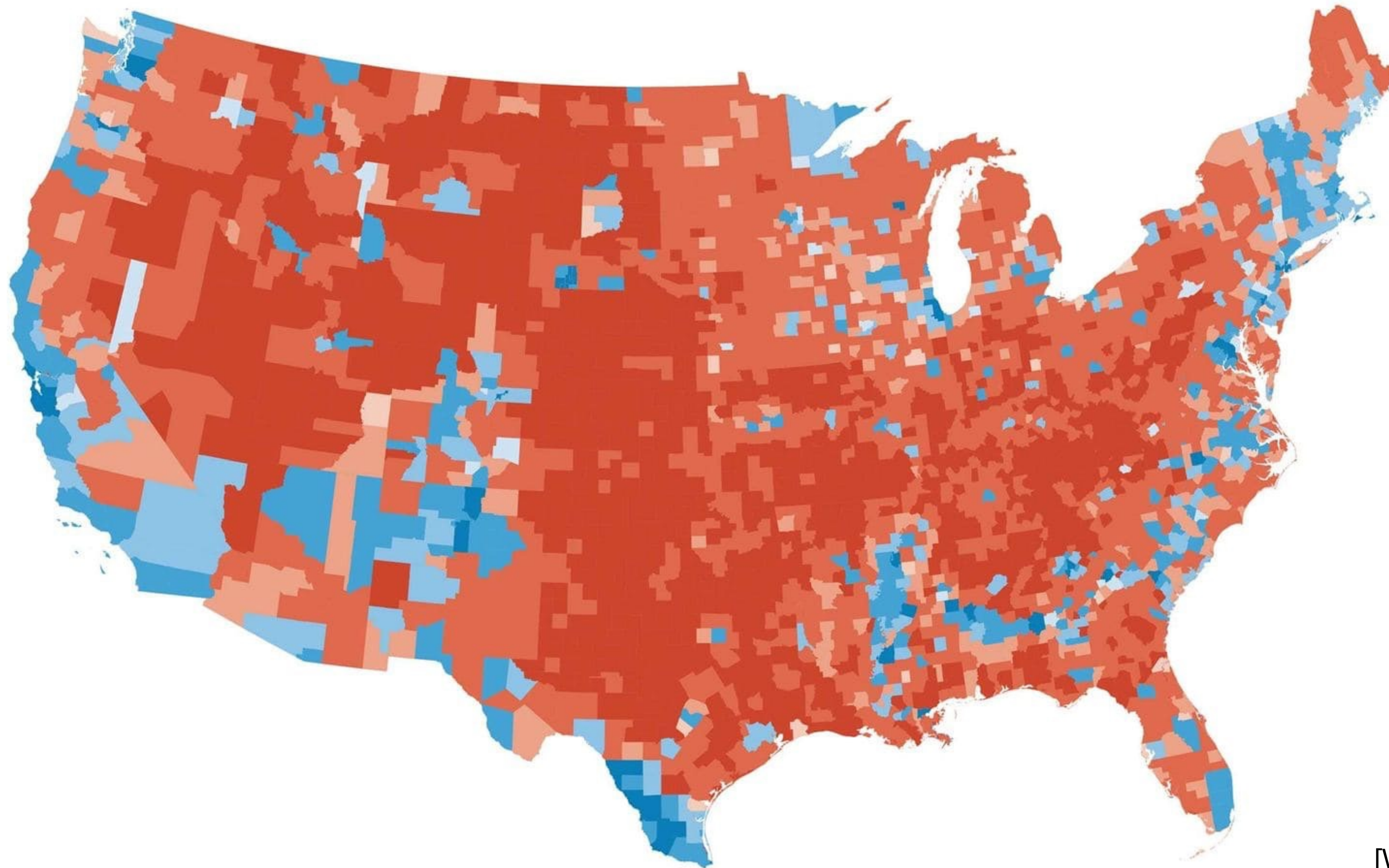
- Find an interesting subject or dataset
 - see List of lists of datasets [B. Keegan]
- Understand the data available (format, types, semantics)
- Figure out some interesting questions and tasks
- Start brainstorming about visualizations and interactions
- Inspiration:
 - Information Is Beautiful Awards
 - MBTA Viz
- Due Tomorrow

Midterm

- Thursday, October 17
- Covers material through this week
- Format:
 - Multiple Choice
 - Free Response (often multi-part)
 - CS 680 students will have extra questions related to the research papers discussed

Choropleth Map

Clinton +50-100 +15-50 +2.1-15 +0-2.1 Trump +0-2.1 +2.1-15 +15-50 +50-100



[Washington Post, 2018]

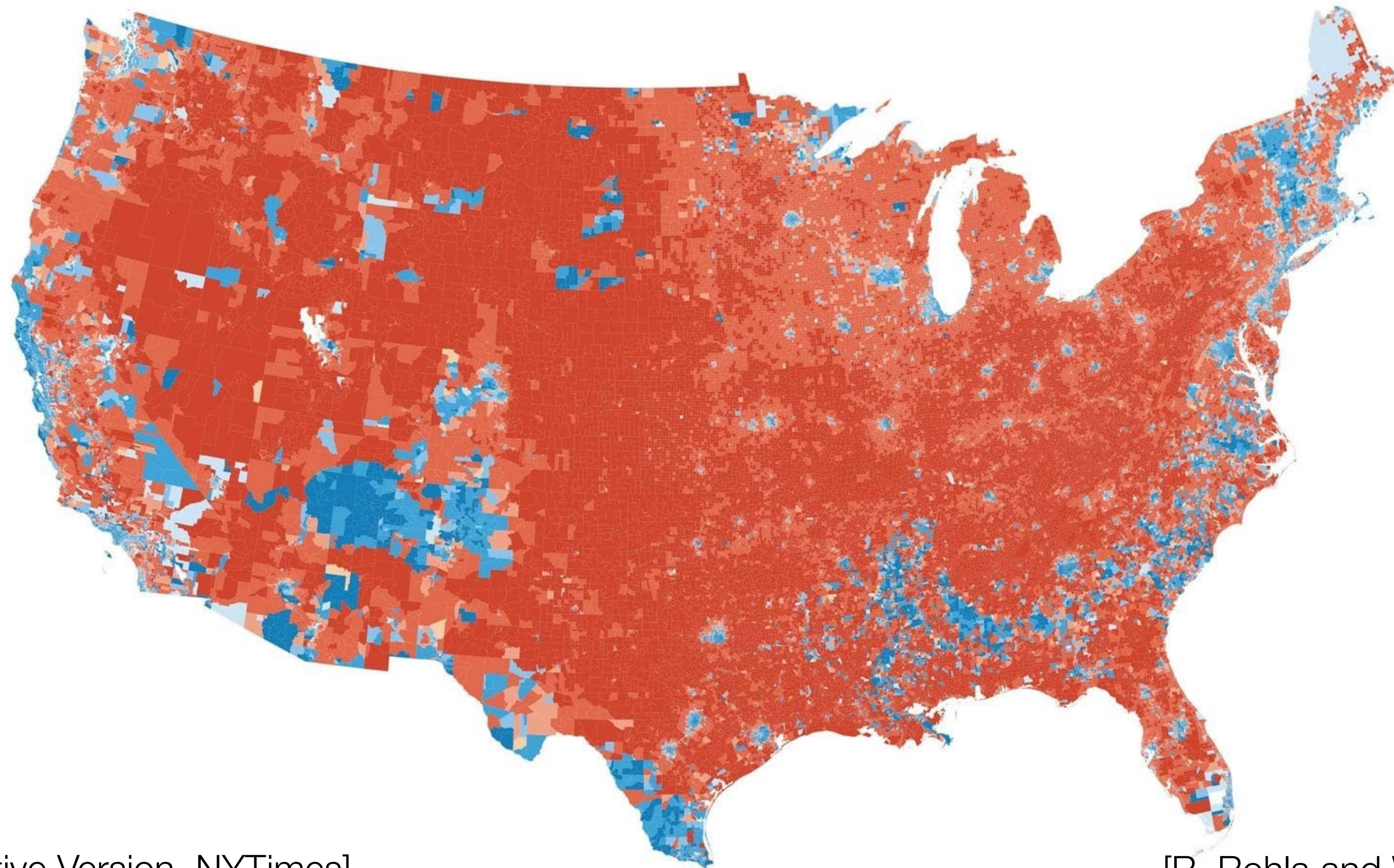
Choropleth Map

- Data: geographic geometry data & one quantitative attribute per region
- Tasks: trends, patterns, comparisons
- How: area marks from given geometry, color hue/saturation/luminance
- Scalability: thousands of regions

- Design choices:
 - Colormap
 - Region boundaries (level of summarization)

Aggregation: 2016 Election by Precinct

Clinton +50-100 +15-50 +2.1-15 +0-2.1 Trump +0-2.1 +2.1-15 +15-50 +50-100

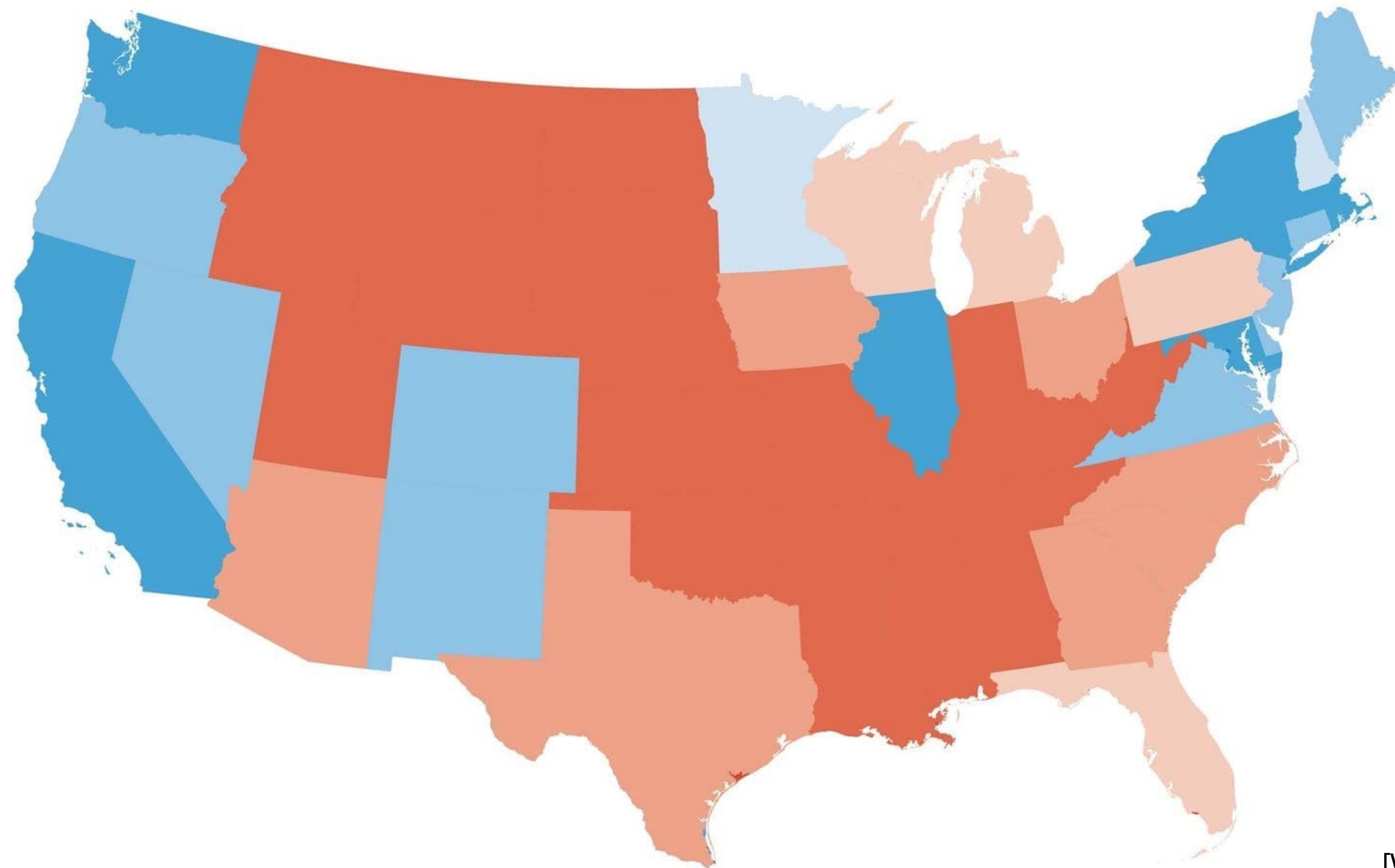


[[Interactive Version](#), NYTimes]

[R. Rohla and [Washington Post](#), 2018]

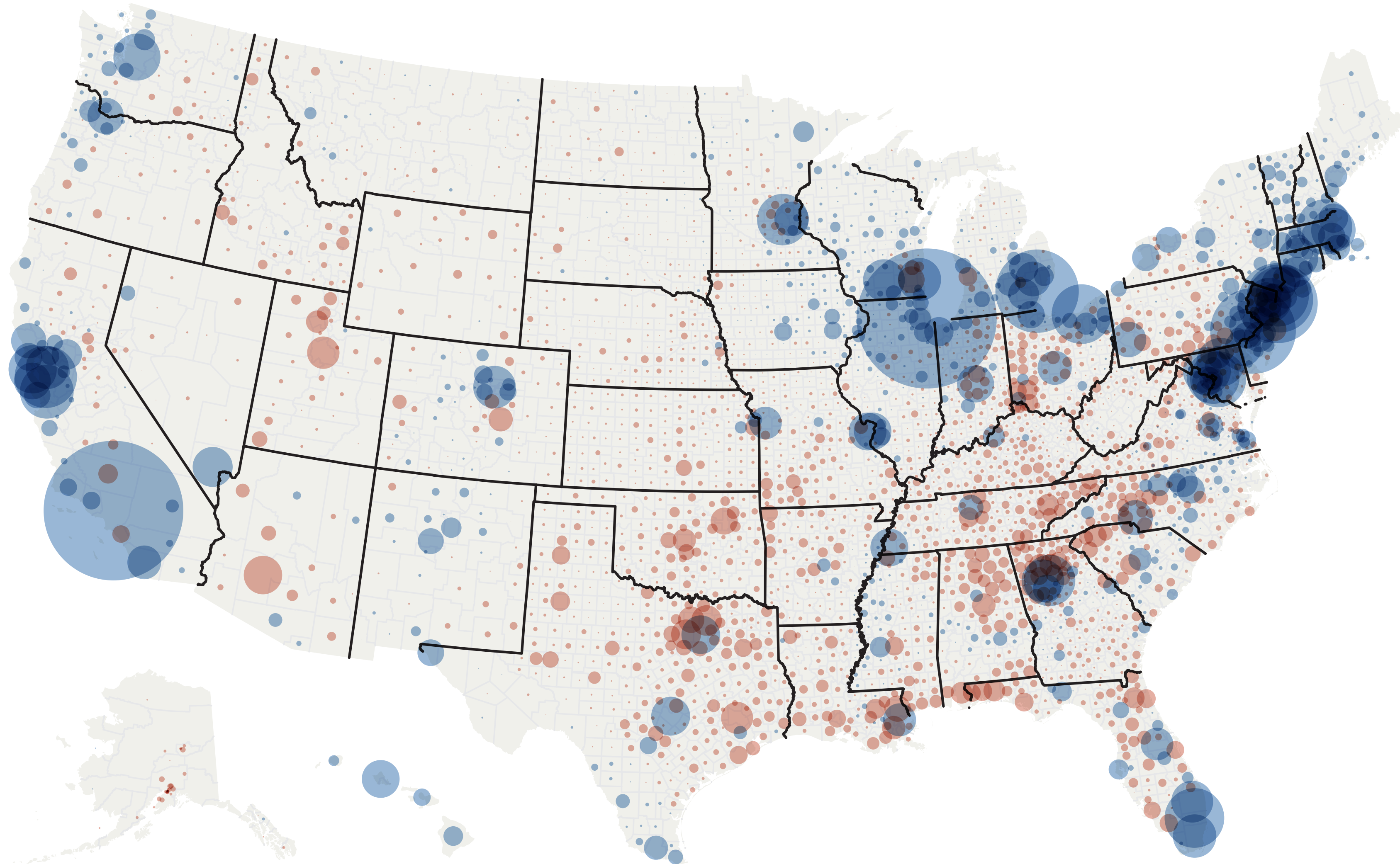
Aggregation: 2016 Election by State

■ Clinton +50-100 ■ +15-50 ■ +2.1-15 ■ +0-2.1 ■ Trump +0-2.1 ■ +2.1-15 ■ +15-50 ■ +50-100



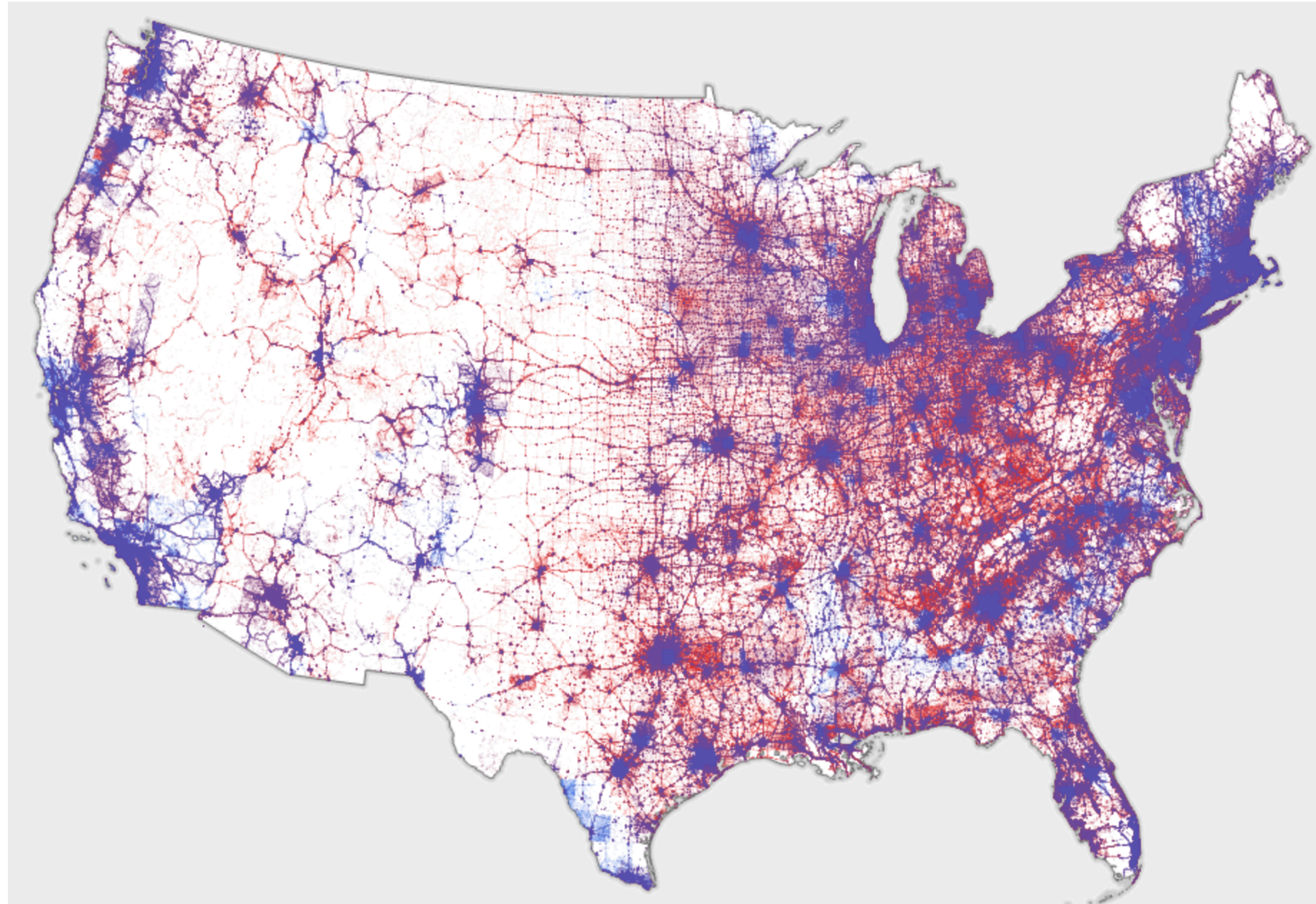
[Washington Post, 2018]

Size Encoding



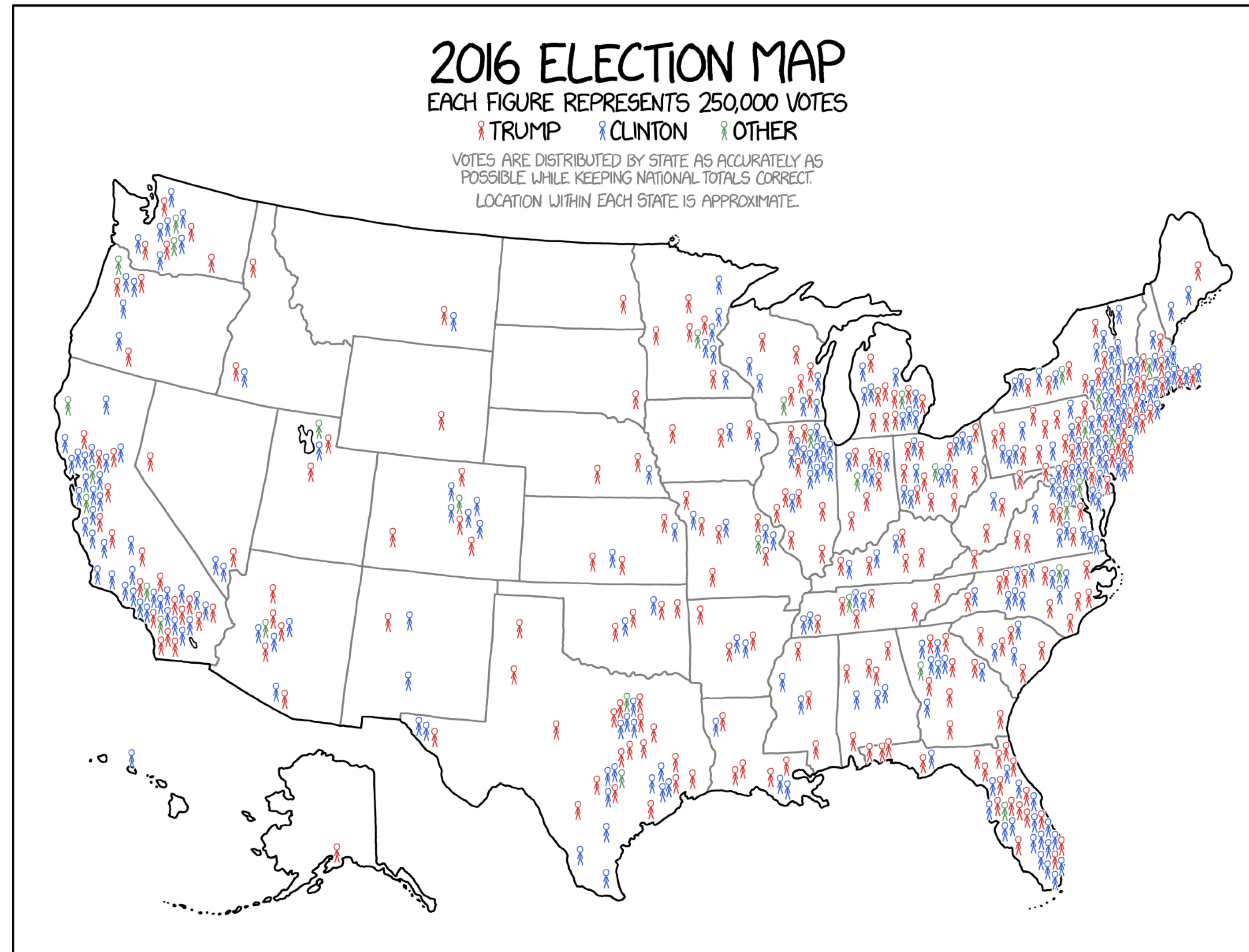
[M. Ericson, New York Times]

Dasymetric Dot Density



[K. Field]

Glyphs: xkcd's Map



[xkcd]

Cartograms

US Presidential Election 2016

Results mapped at county level showing the candidate with the largest vote share in each area

Overall result:

Trump

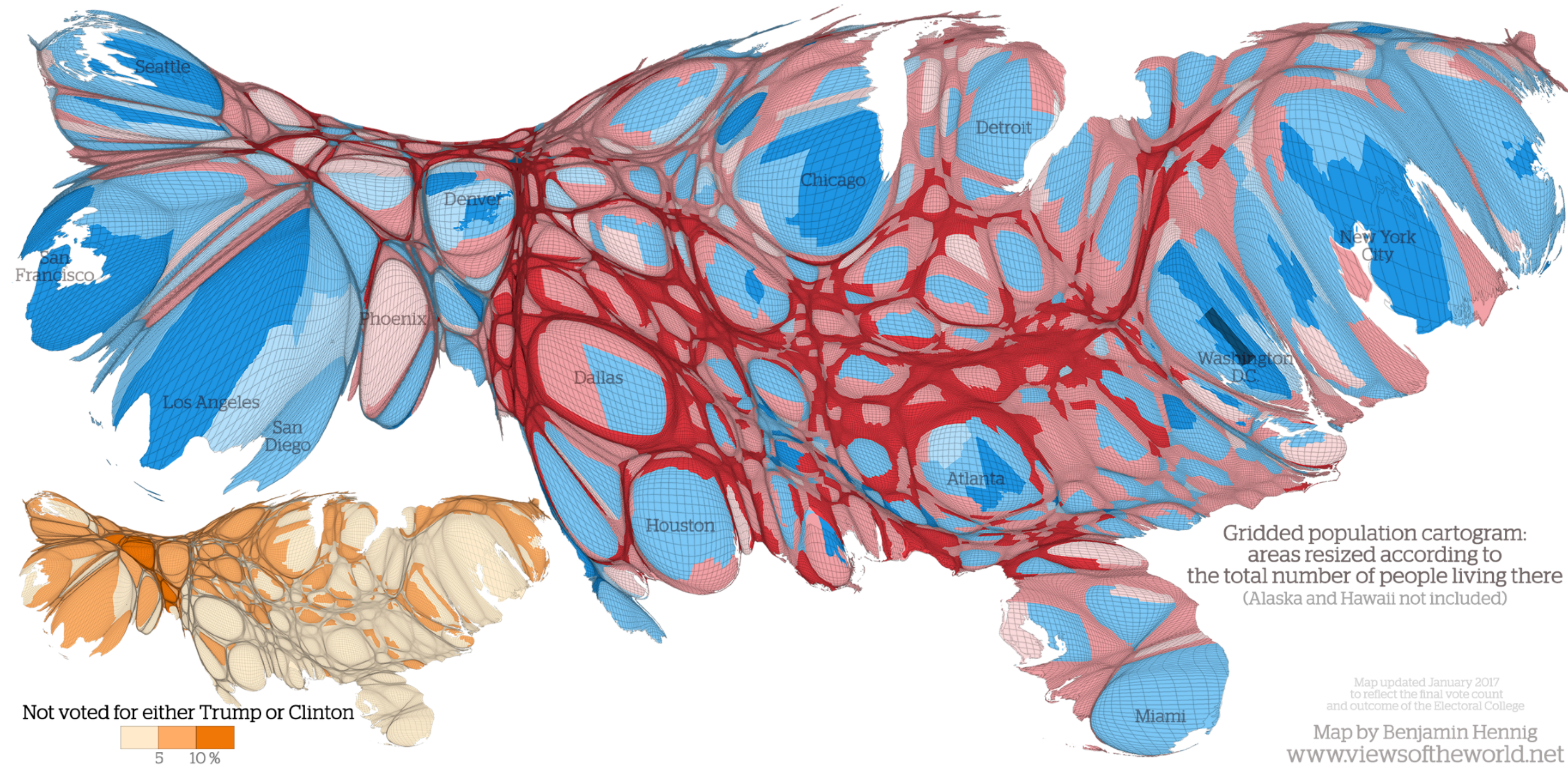
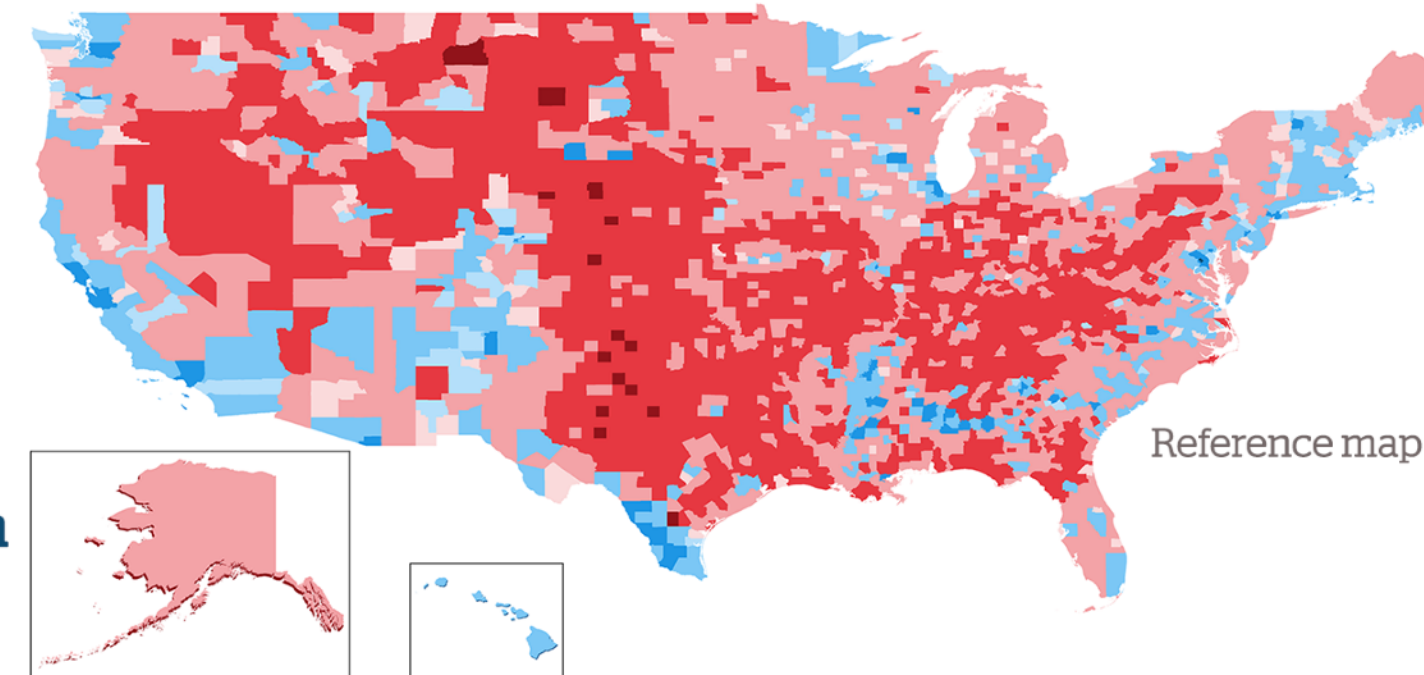
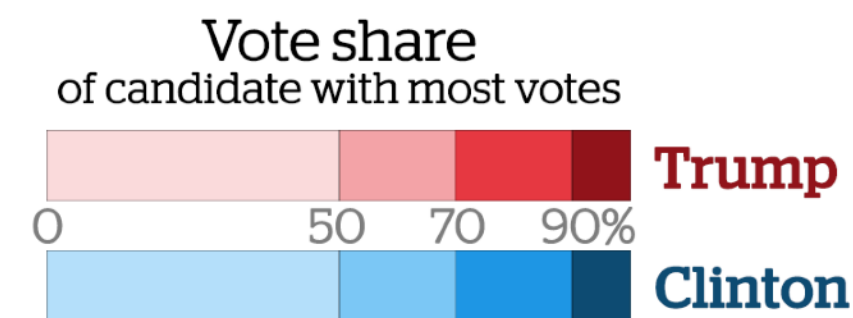
62,979,636 votes (46.1%)
306 electoral votes
(received 304 in the Electoral College)

Clinton

65,844,610 votes (48.2%)
232 electoral votes
(received 227 in the Electoral College)

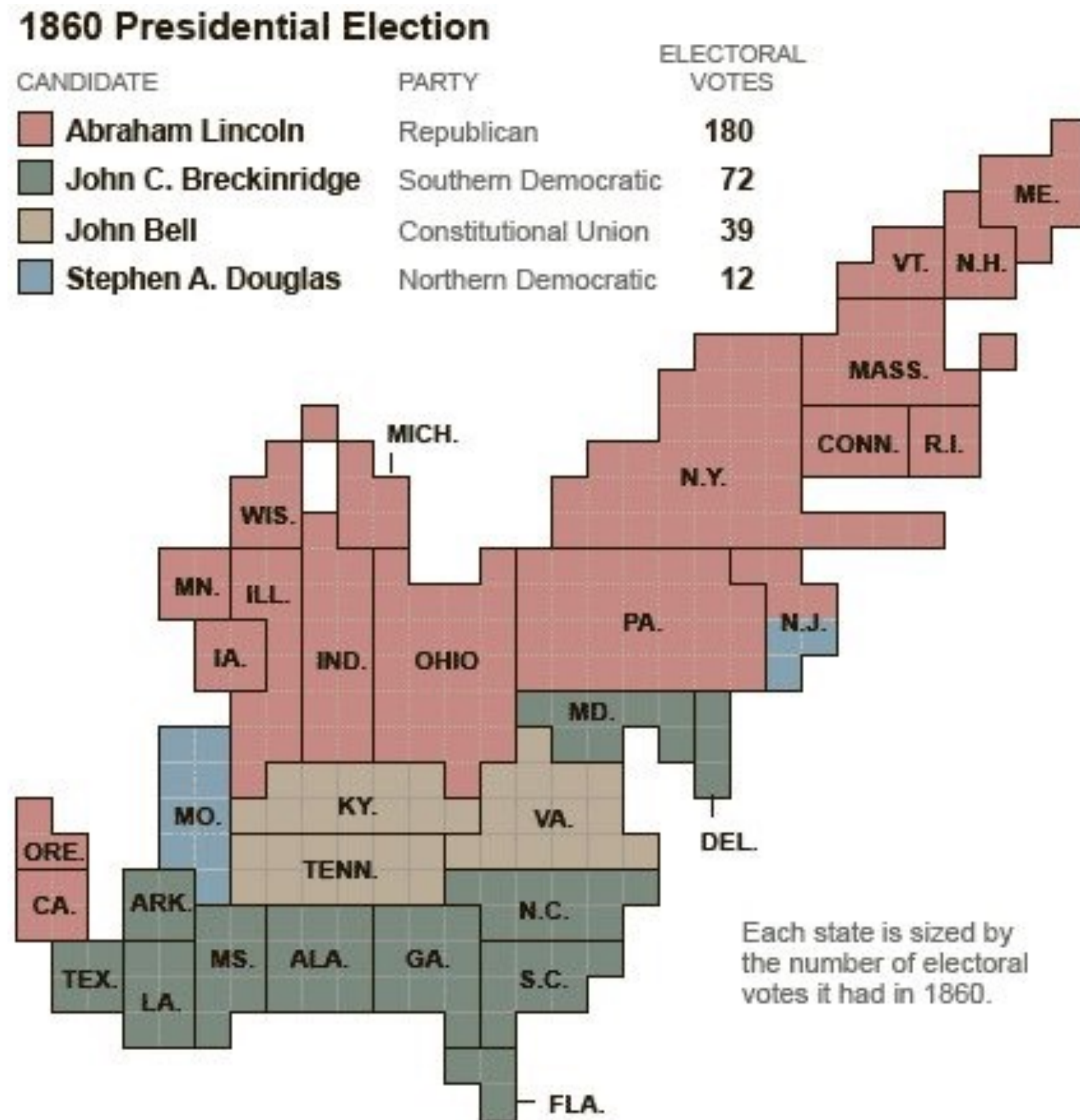
Other candidates

7,804,213 votes (5.7%)



[B. Hennig]

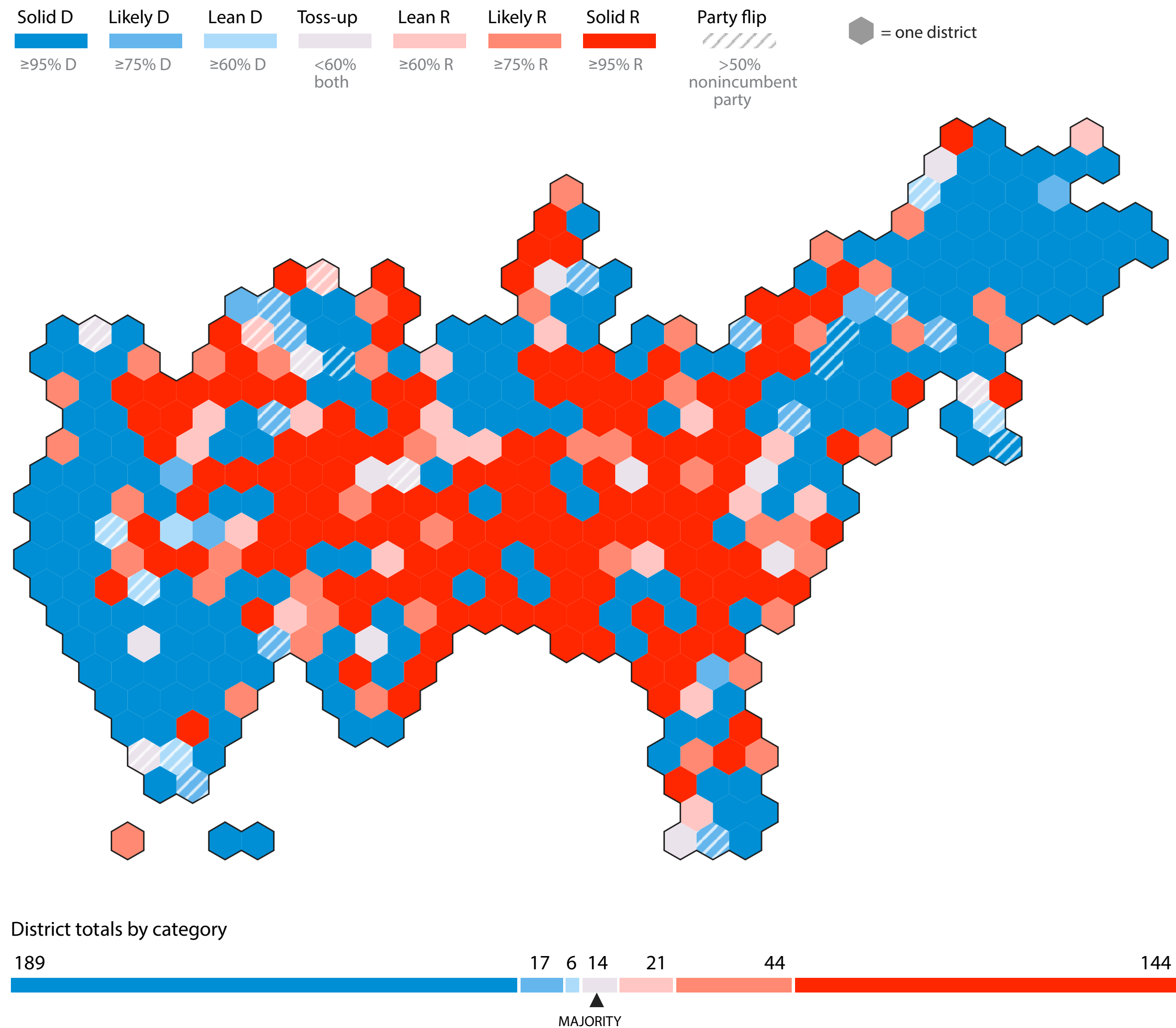
Cartograms



- Data: geographic geometry data & **two** quantitative attributes (one part-of-whole)
- Derived data: new geometry derived from the part-of-whole attribute
- Tasks: trends, comparisons, part-of-whole
- How: area marks from derived geometry, color hue/saturation/luminance
- Scalability: thousands of regions
- Design choices:
 - Colormap
 - Geometric deformation

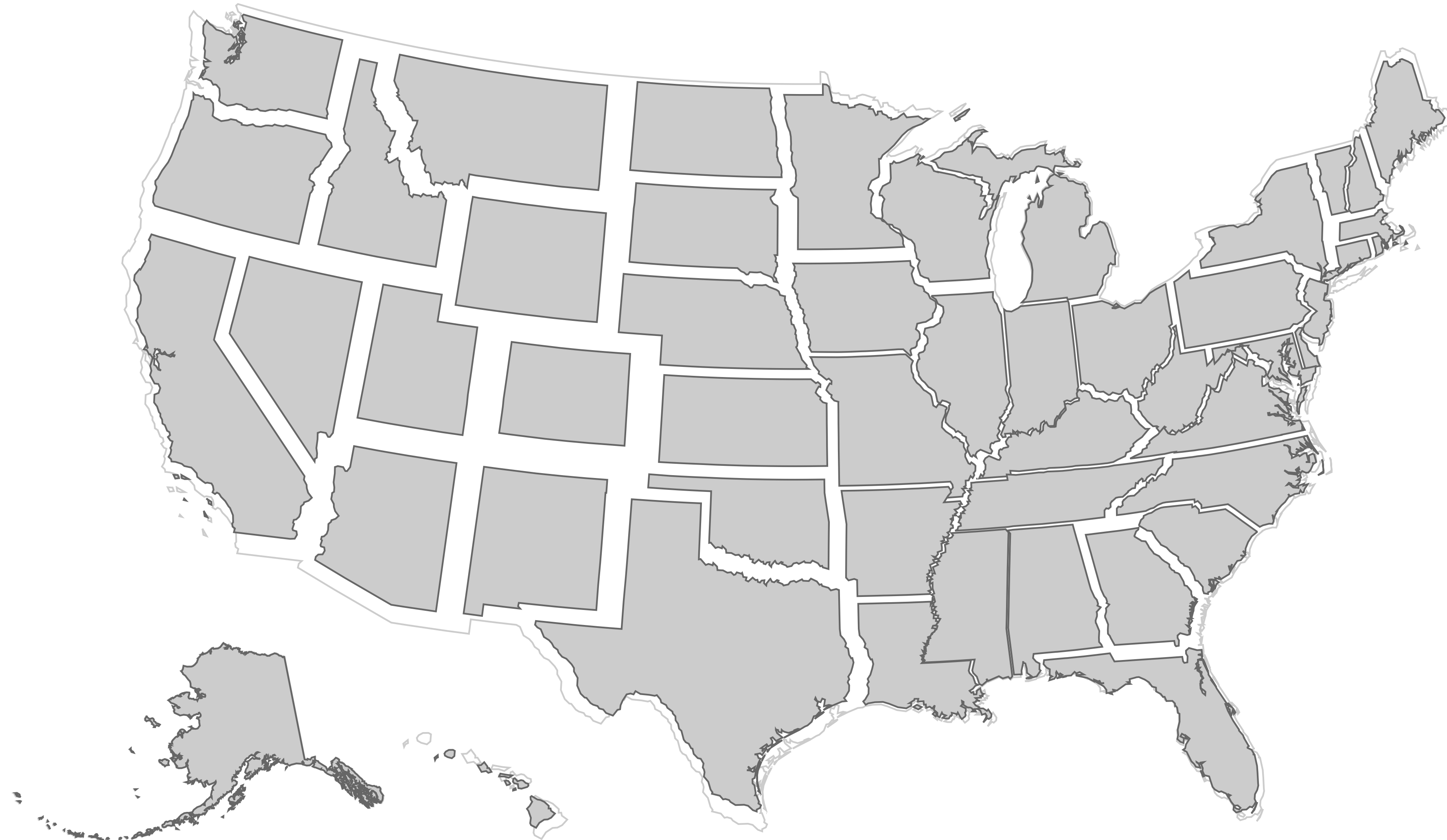
[New York Times]

Hexagonal Cartogram



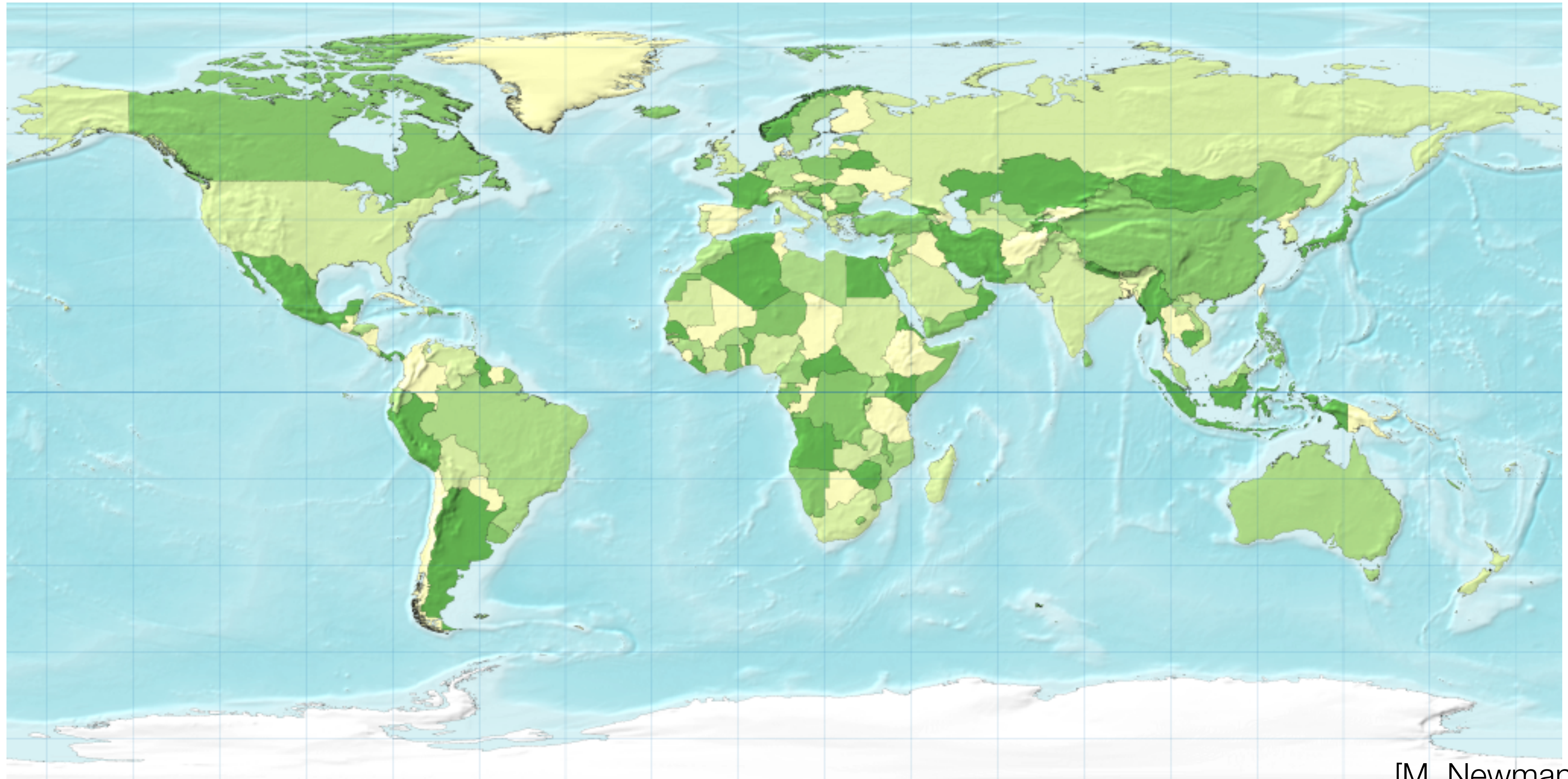
[FiveThirtyEight, 2018]

Non-Contiguous Cartogram



[M. Bostock, 2012]

World Cartograms



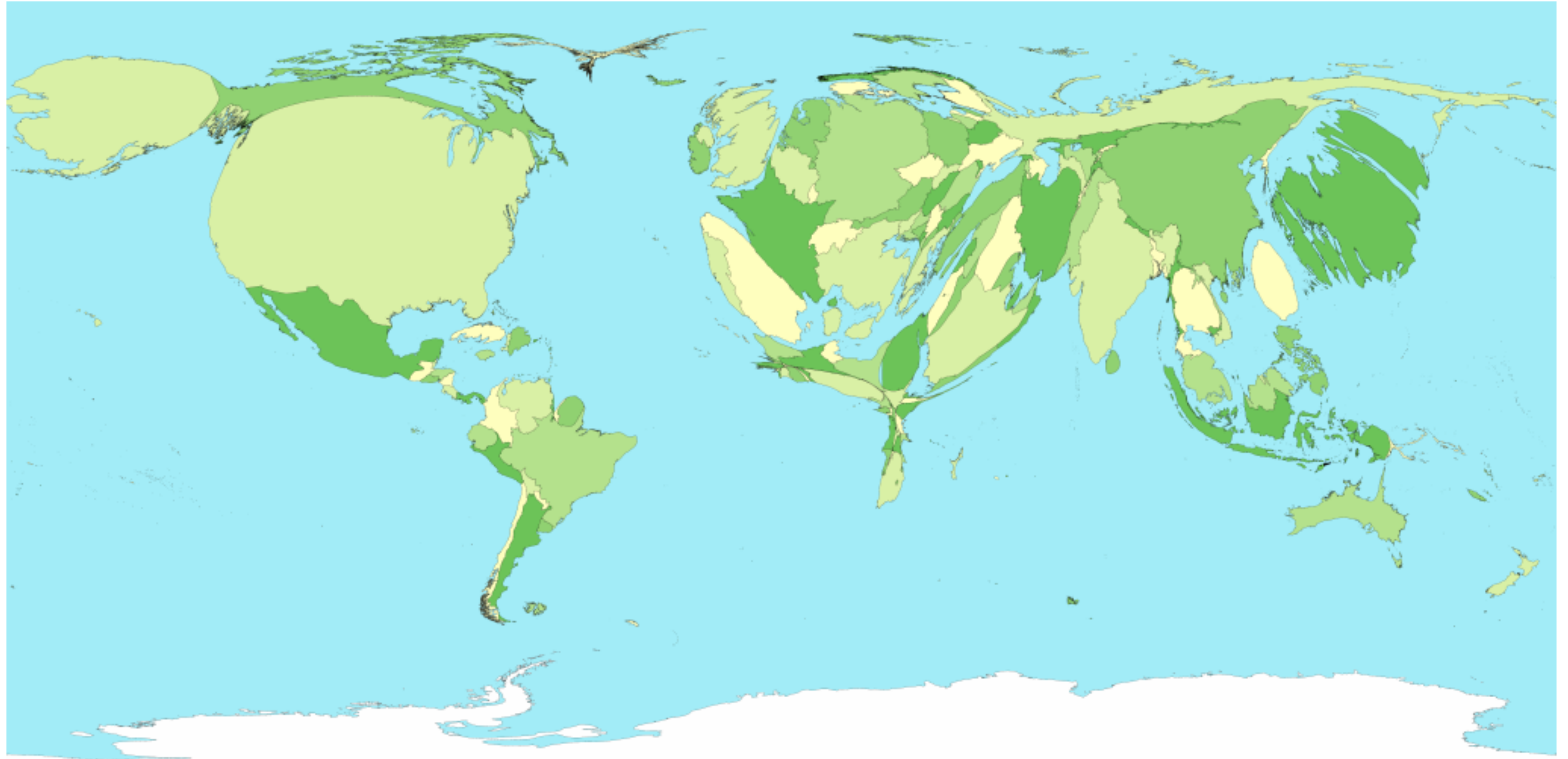
[M. Newman, 2009]

World Population



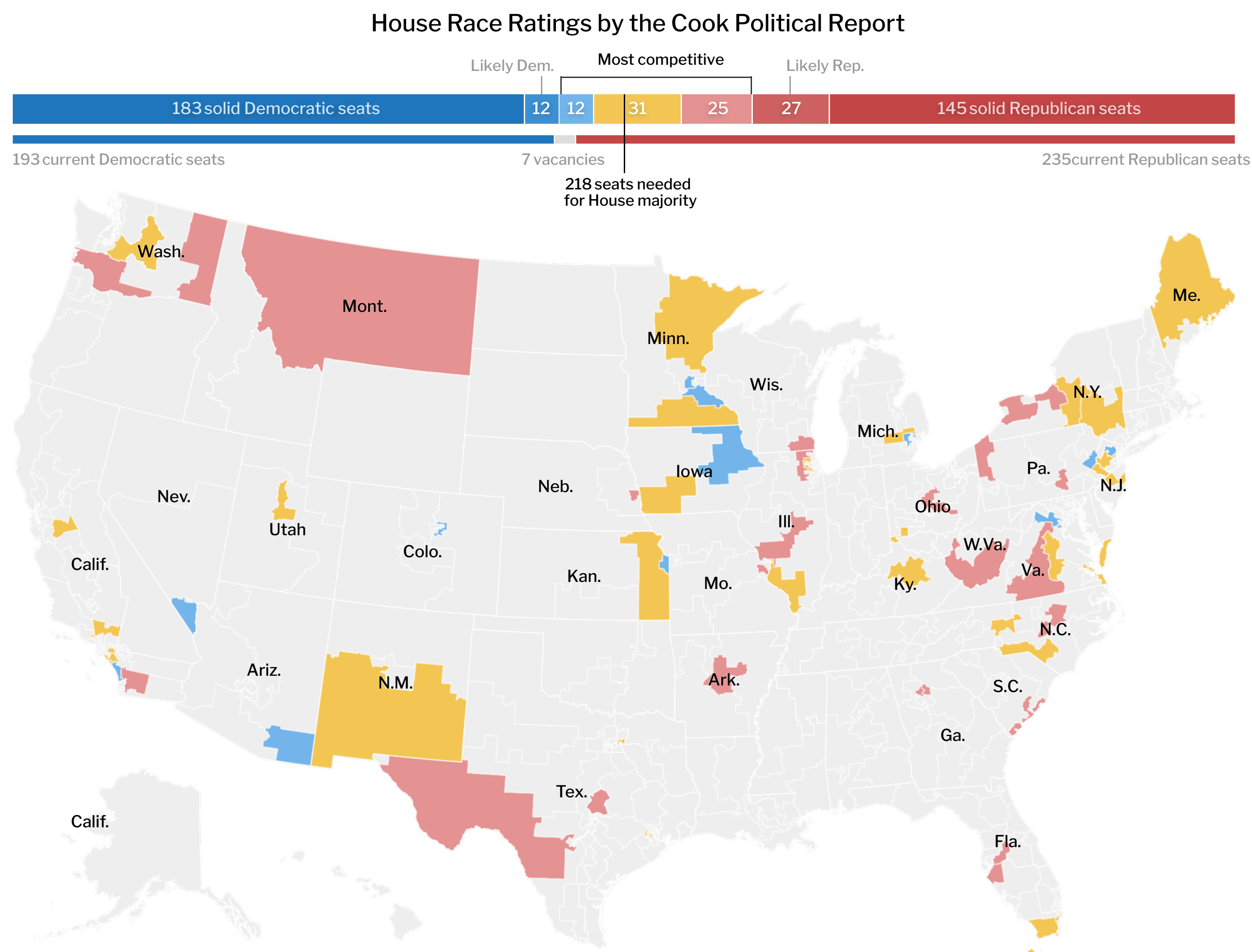
[M. Newman, 2009]

World Energy Consumption



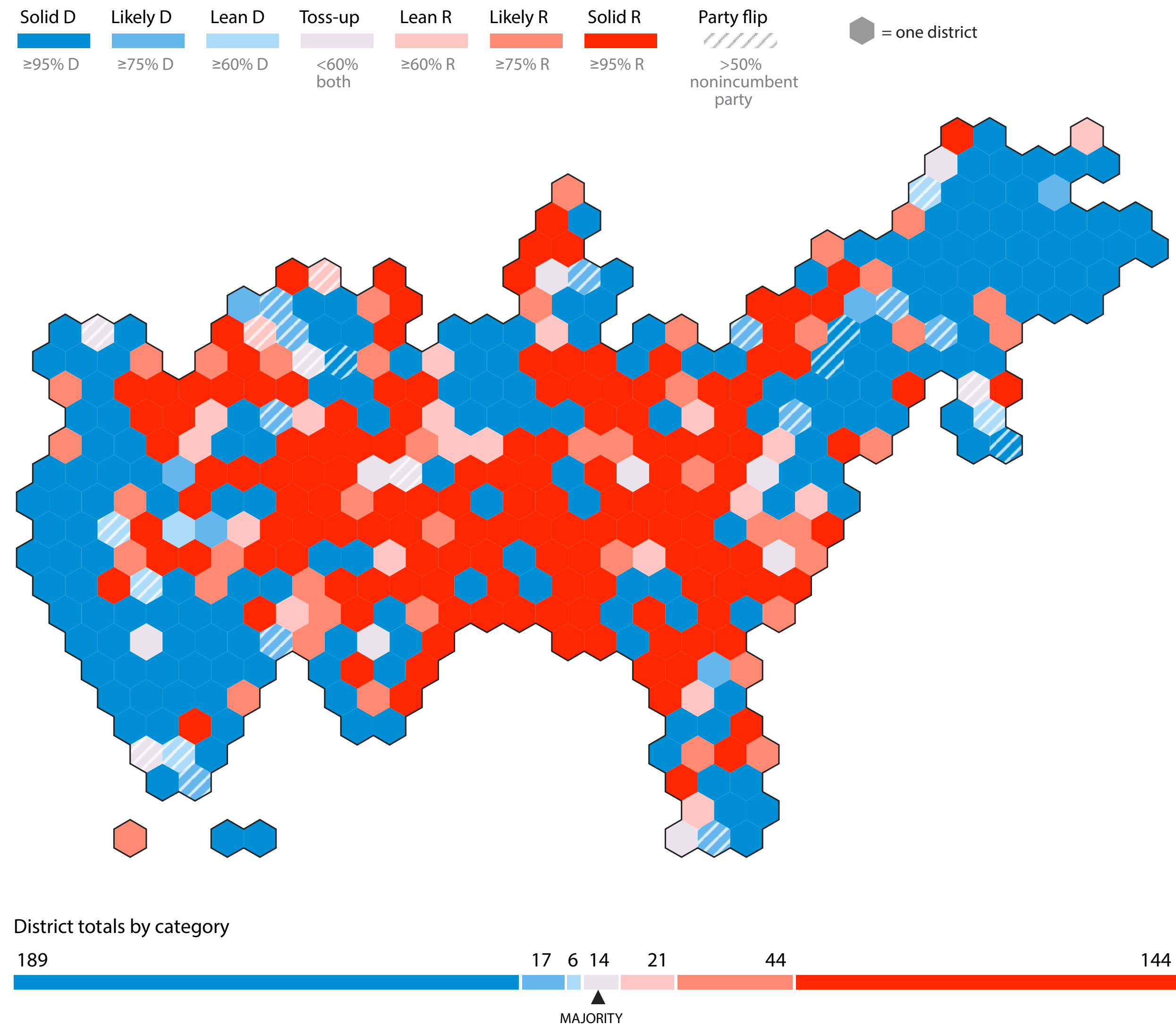
[M. Newman, 2009]

House Races: Map?



[New York Times, 2018]

House Races: Cartogram?



[FiveThirtyEight, 2018]

Maps Aren't Always Best: Close House Races

12 Lean Democratic

- AZ-02 Open (McSally)
- CA-49 Open (Issa)
- CO-06 Coffman
- IA-01 Blum
- KS-03 Yoder
- MI-11 Open (Trott)
- MN-02 Lewis
- MN-03 Paulsen
- NV-03 Open (Rosen)
- NJ-11 Open (Frelinghuysen)
- PA-07 Vacant (formerly Dent)
- VA-10 Comstock

31 Tossups

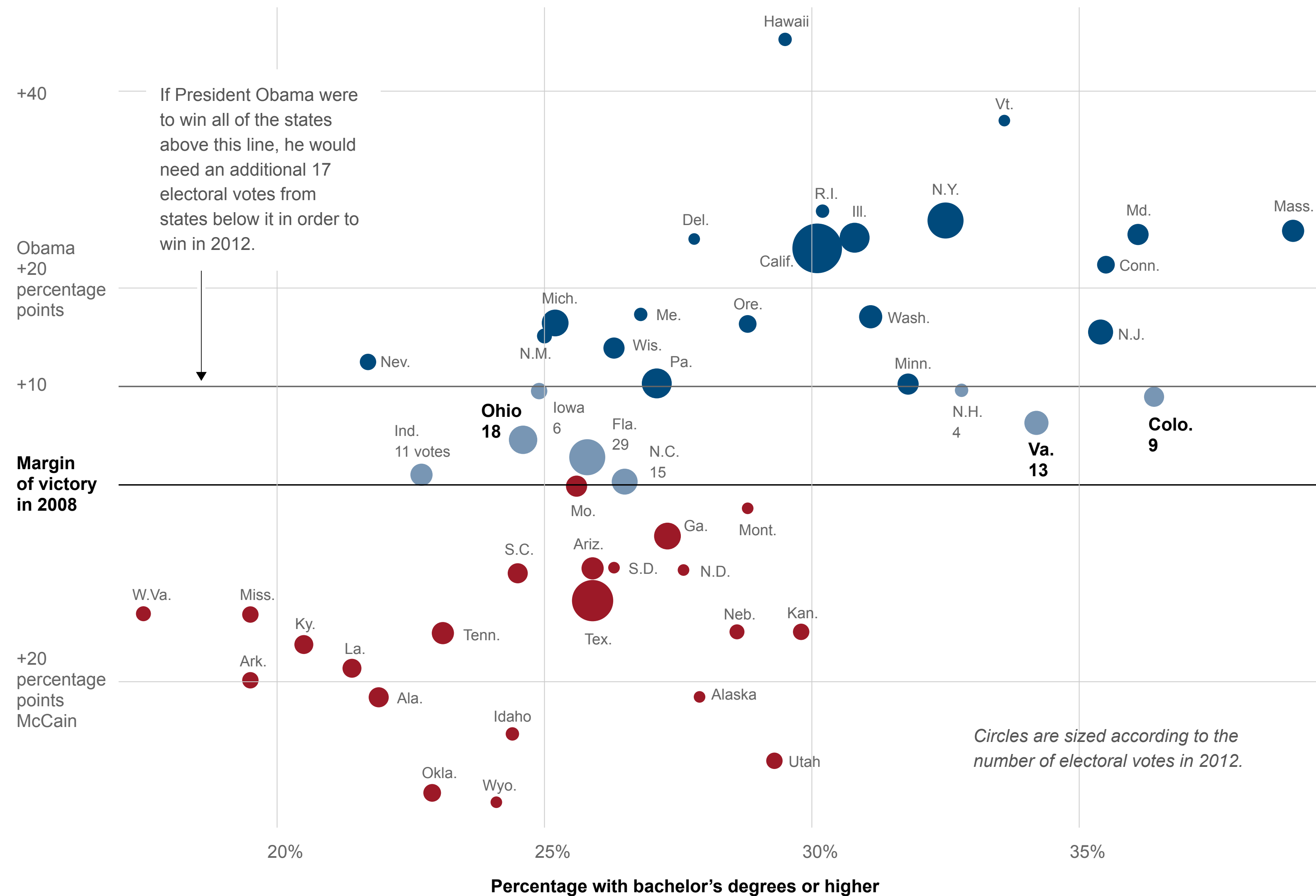
- CA-10 Denham
- CA-25 Knight
- CA-39 Open (Royce)
- CA-45 Walters
- CA-48 Rohrabacher
- FL-26 Curbelo
- FL-27 Open (Ros-Lehtinen)
- IL-06 Roskam
- IL-12 Bost
- IA-03 Young
- KS-02 Open (Jenkins)
- KY-06 Barr

25 Lean Republican

- AR-02 Hill
- CA-50 Hunter
- FL-15 Open (Ross)
- FL-16 Buchanan
- GA-06 Handel
- GA-07 Woodall
- IL-13 Davis
- IL-14 Hultgren
- MO-02 Wagner
- MT-AL Gianforte
- NE-02 Bacon
- NY-24 Katko

[New York Times, 2018]

Maps Aren't Always Best: Obama Targets



[NYTimes]

D3 Map Example

Networks

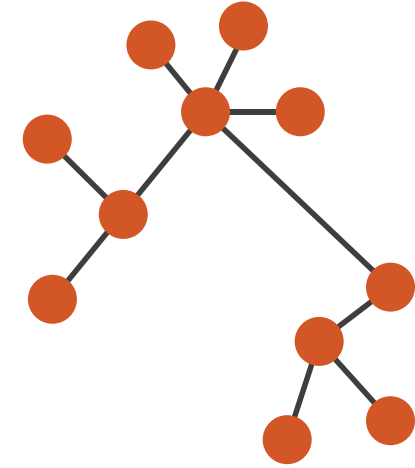
- Why not graphs?
 - Bar graph
 - Graphing functions in mathematics
- Network: nodes and edges connecting the nodes
- Formally, $G = (V, E)$ is a set of nodes V and a set of edges E where each edge connects two nodes.
- Nodes == items, edges connect items
- **Both** nodes and edges may have **attributes**

Arrange Networks and Trees

→ Node–Link Diagrams Connection Marks

✓ NETWORKS

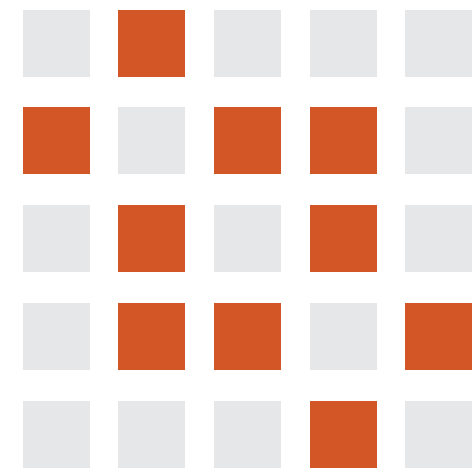
✓ TREES



→ Adjacency Matrix Derived Table

✓ NETWORKS

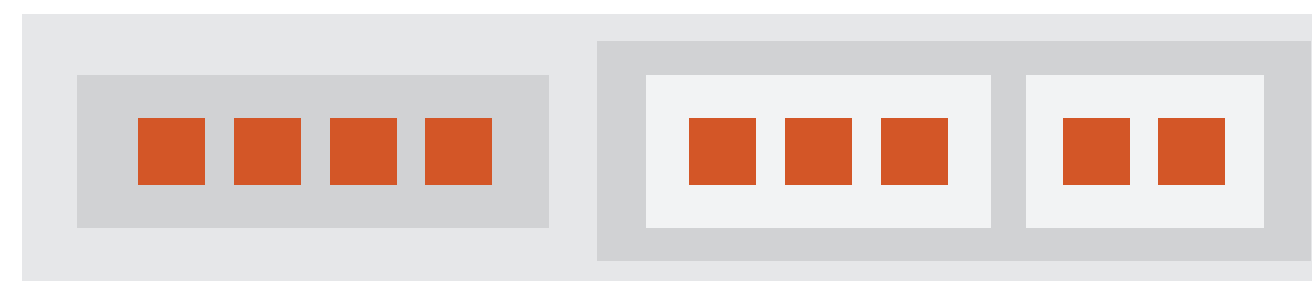
✓ TREES



→ Enclosure Containment Marks

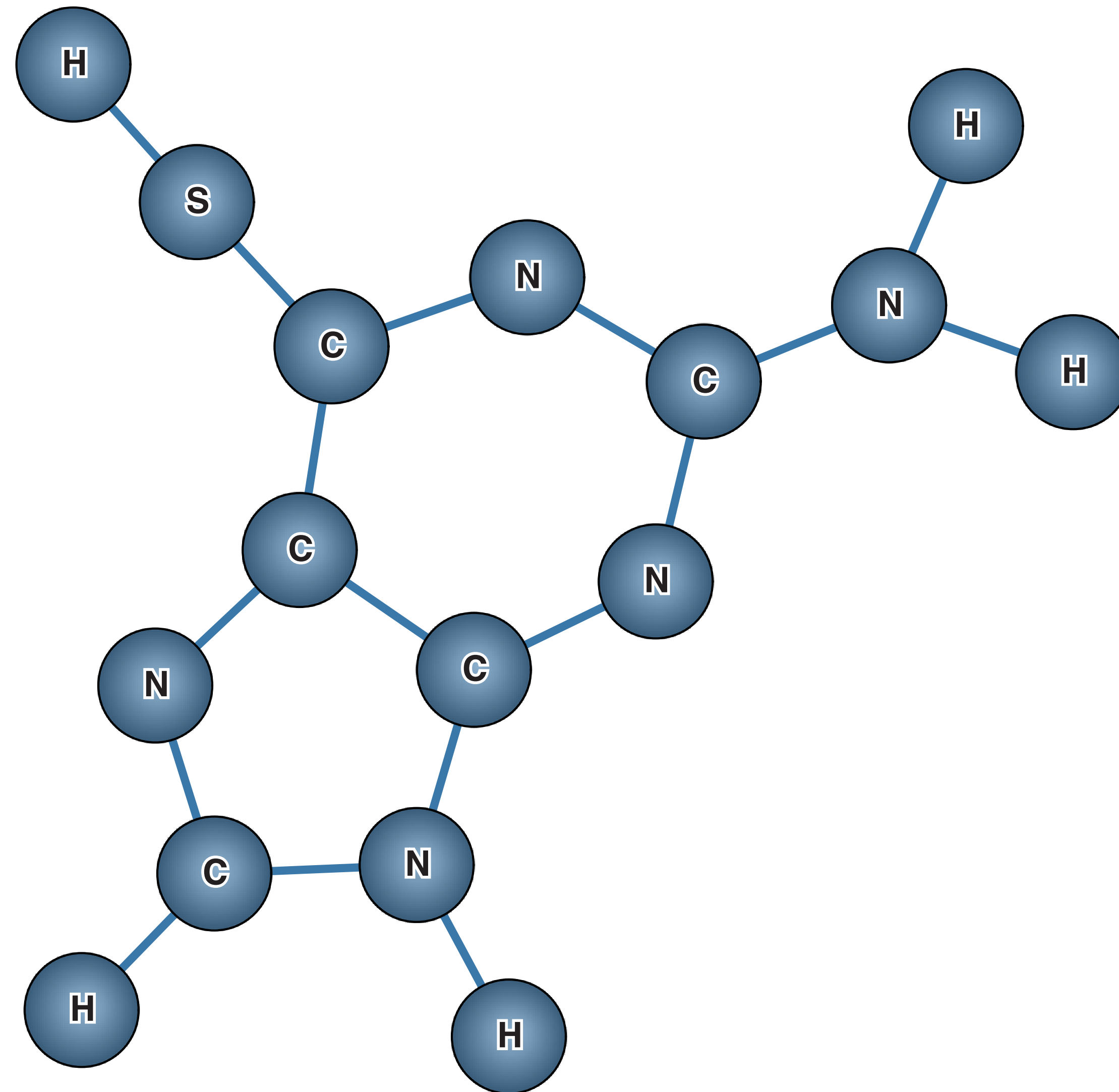
✗ NETWORKS

✓ TREES

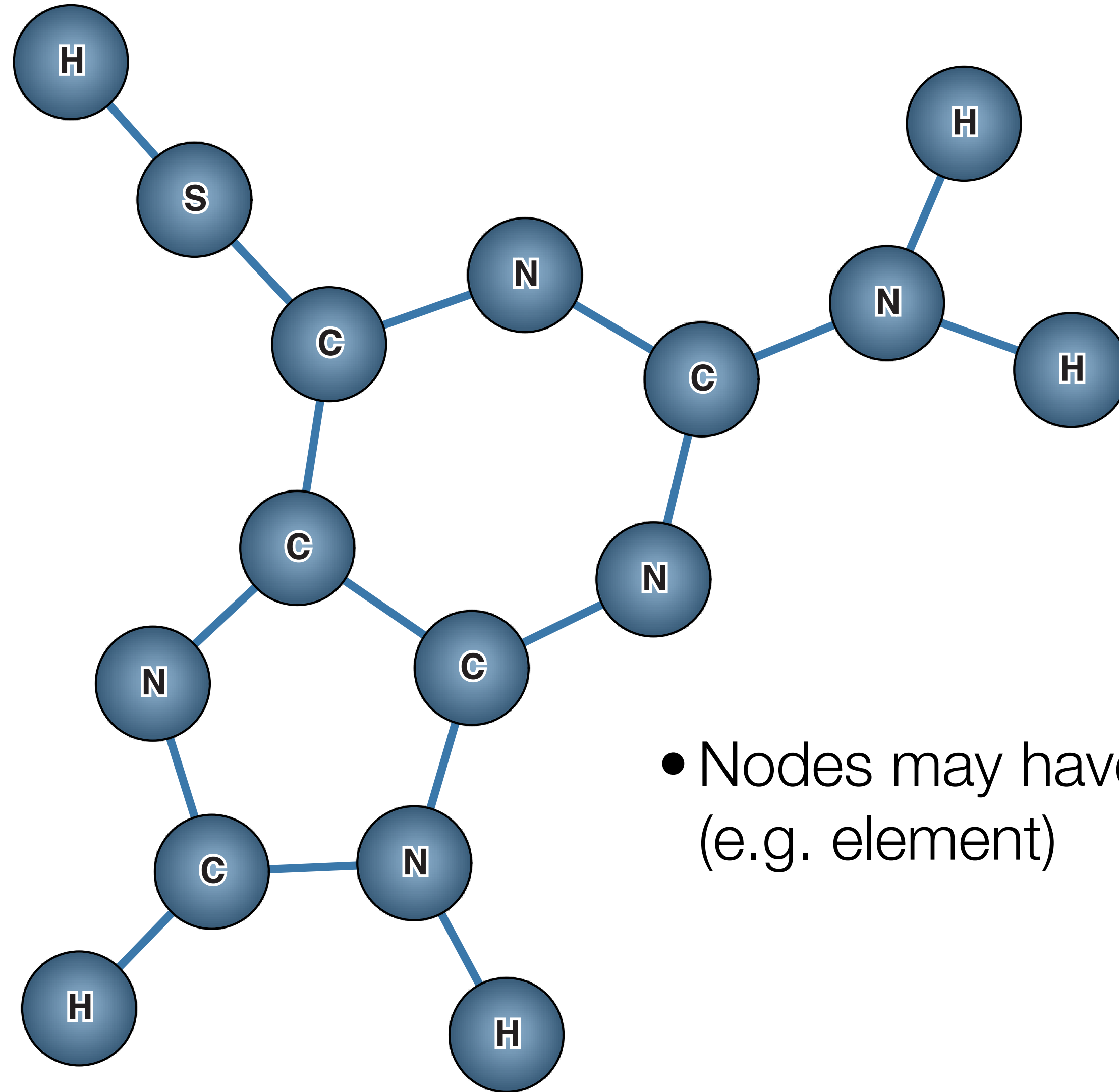


[Munzner (ill. Maguire), 2014]

Molecule Graph

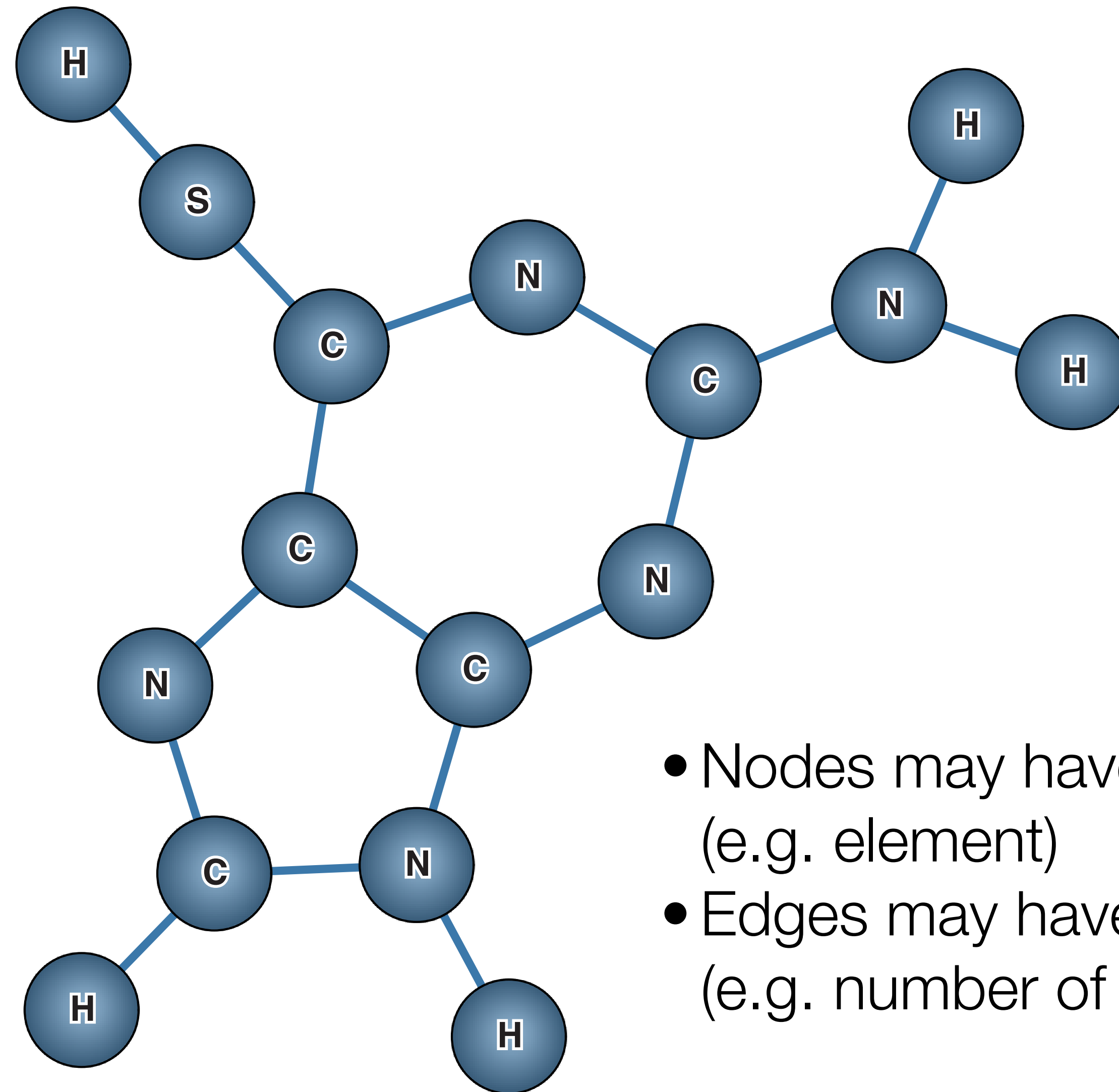


Molecule Graph



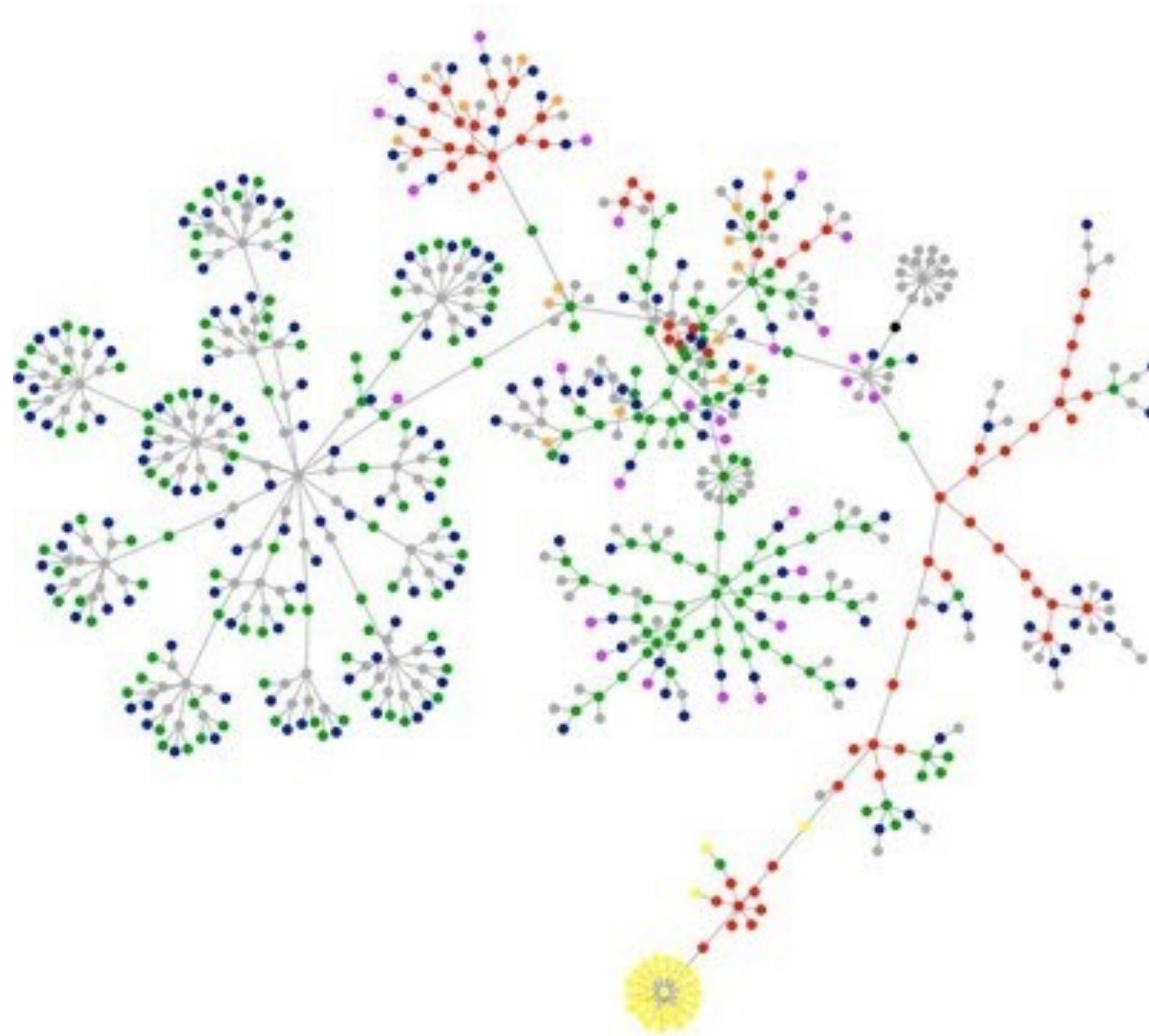
- Nodes may have attributes (e.g. element)

Molecule Graph



- Nodes may have attributes (e.g. element)
- Edges may have attributes (e.g. number of bonds)

Web Sites as Graphs (amazon.com)



[M. Salathe, 2006]

Social Networks



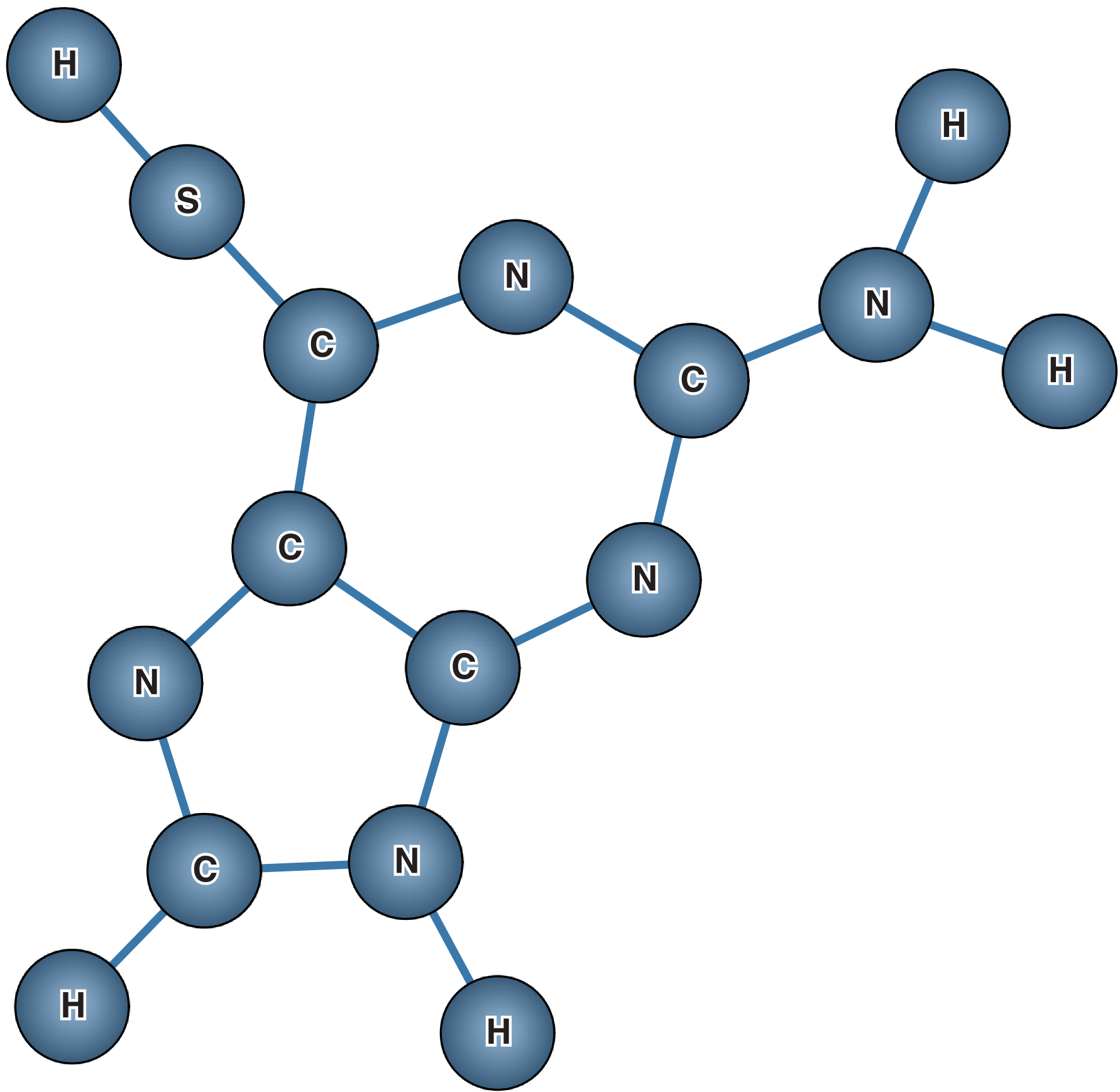
Networks as Data

Nodes

ID	Atom	Electrons	Protons
0	N	7	7
1	C	6	6
2	S	16	16
3	C	6	6
4	N	7	7

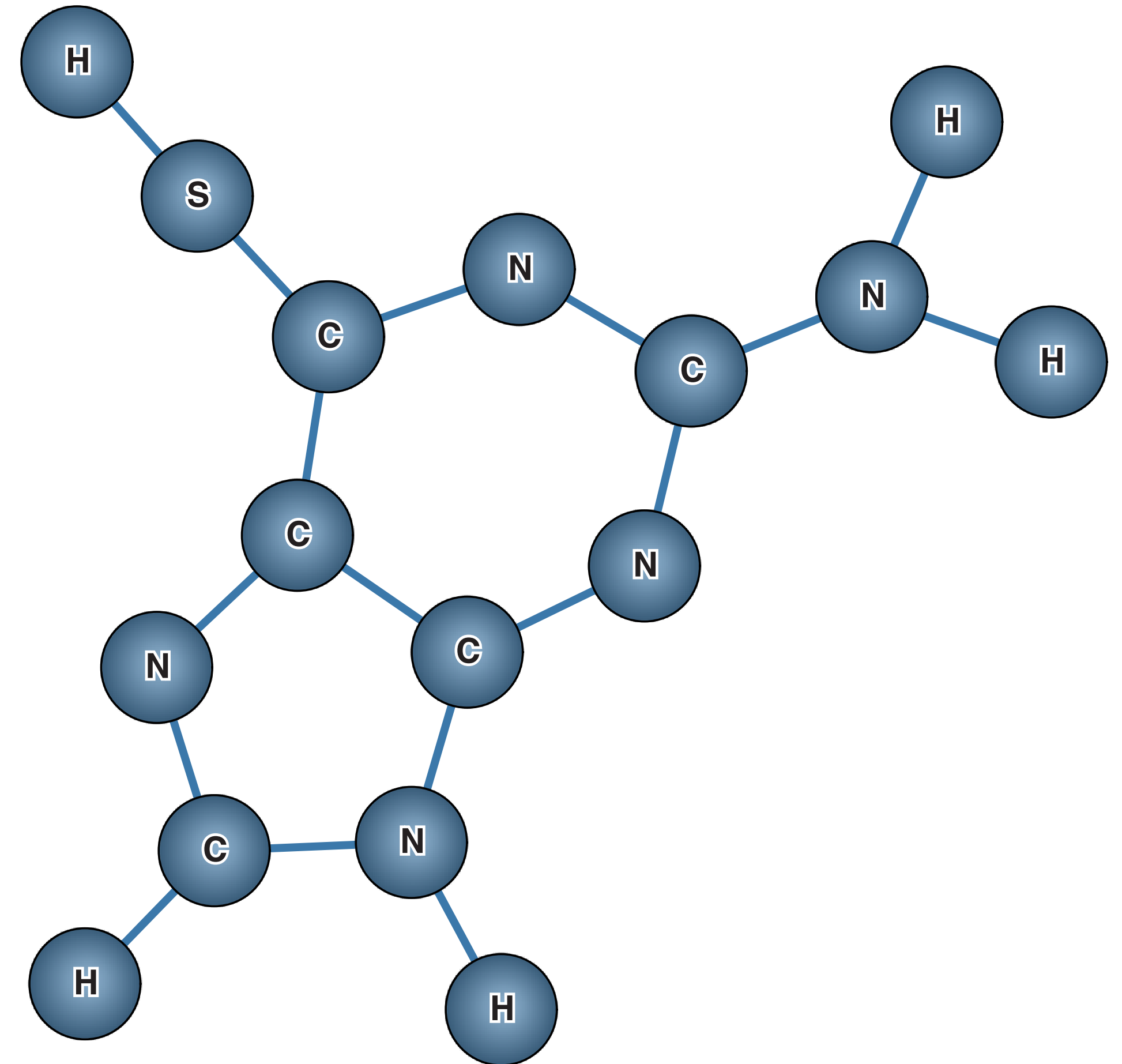
Edges

ID1	ID2	Bonds
0	1	1
1	2	1
1	3	2
3	4	1

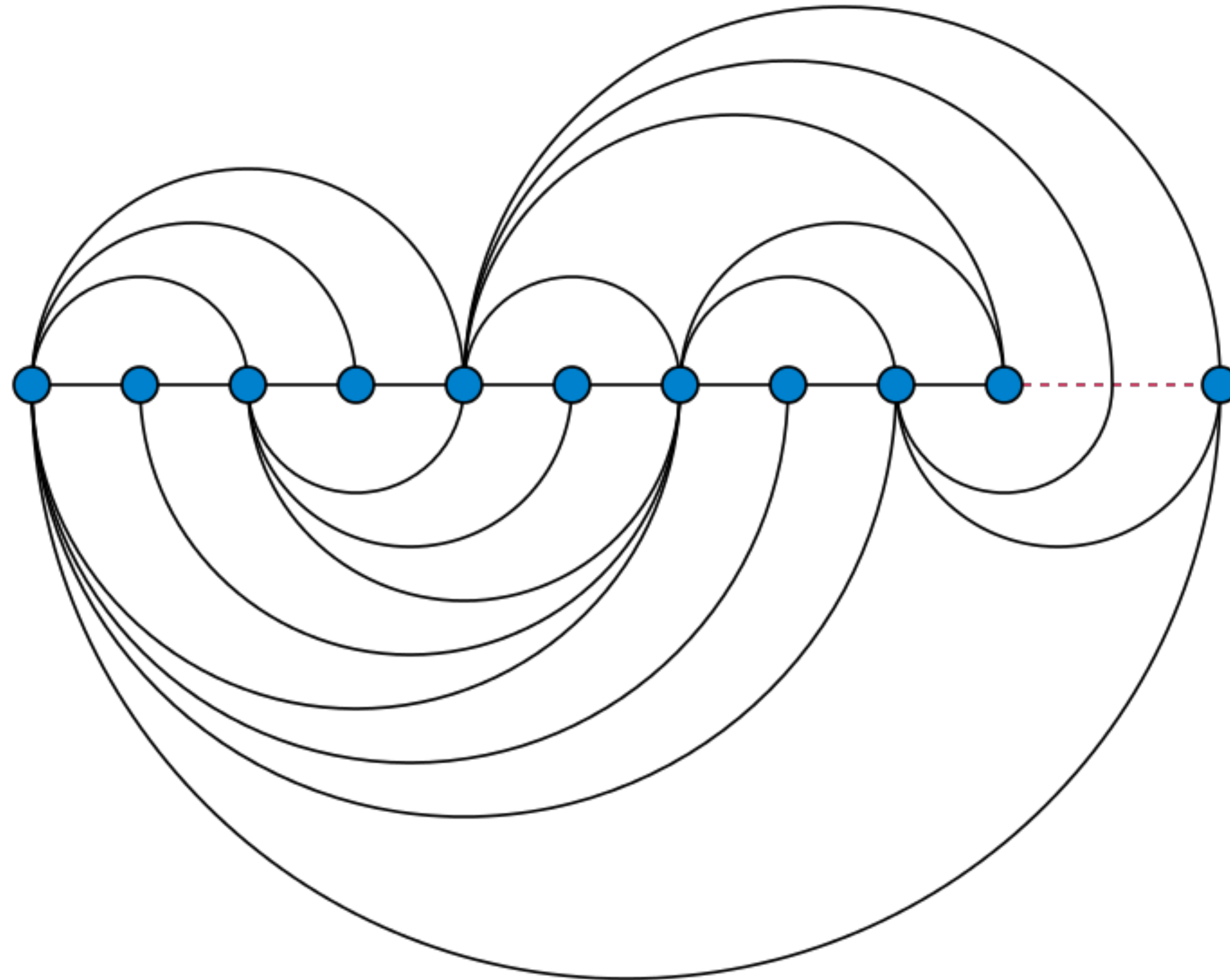


Node-Link Diagrams

- Data: nodes and edges
- Task: understand connectivity, paths, structure (topology)
- Encoding: nodes as point marks, connections as line marks
- Scalability: hundreds
- ...but high **density** of links can be problematic!
- Problem with the above encoding?



Arc Diagram



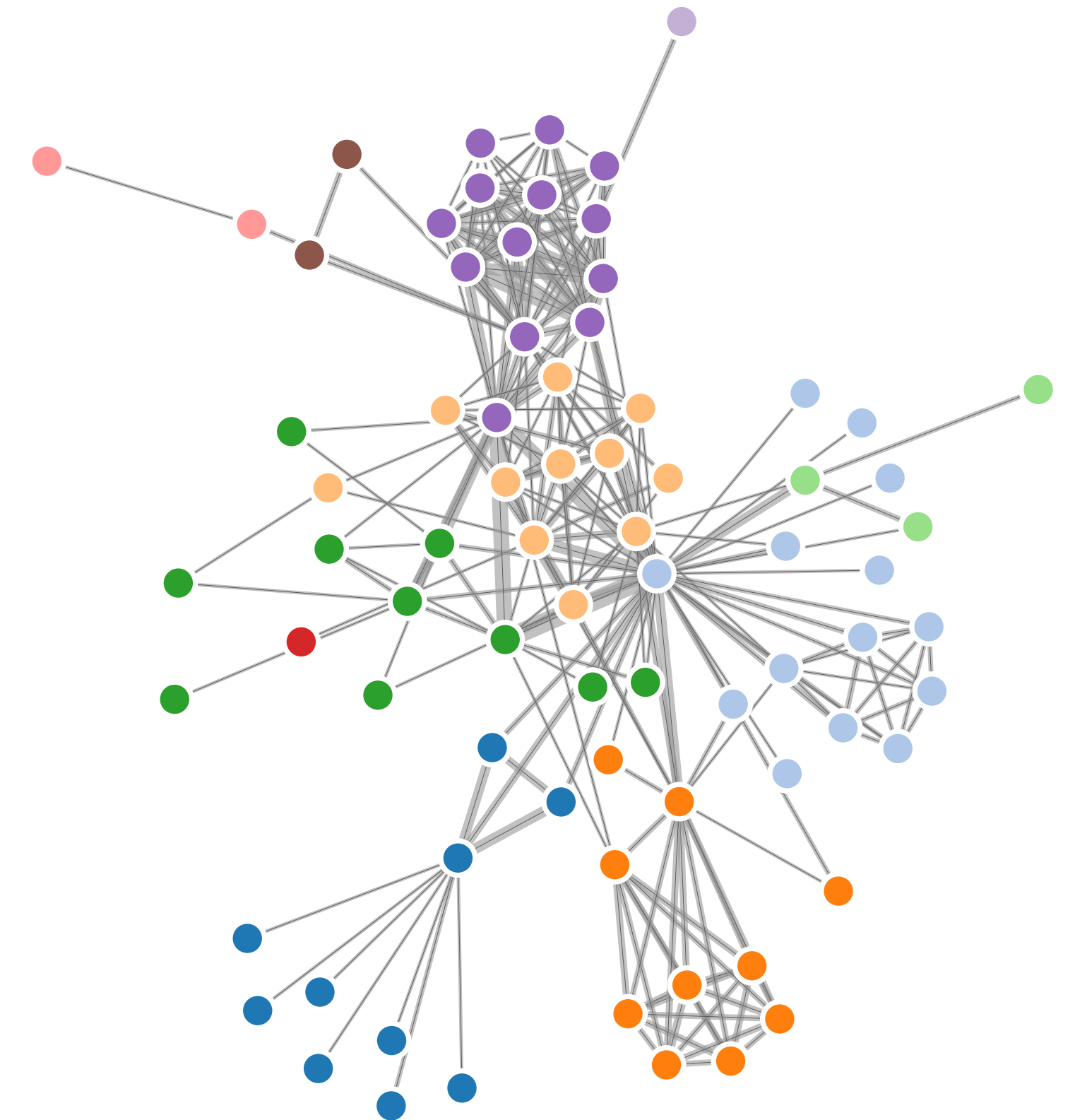
[D. Eppstein, 2013]

Network Layout

- Need to use spatial position when designing network visualizations
- Otherwise, nodes can **occlude** each other, links hard to distinguish
- How?
 - With bar charts, we could order using an attribute...
 - With networks, we want to be able to see connectivity and topology (not in the data usually)
- Possible metrics:
 - Edge crossings
 - Node overlaps
 - Total area

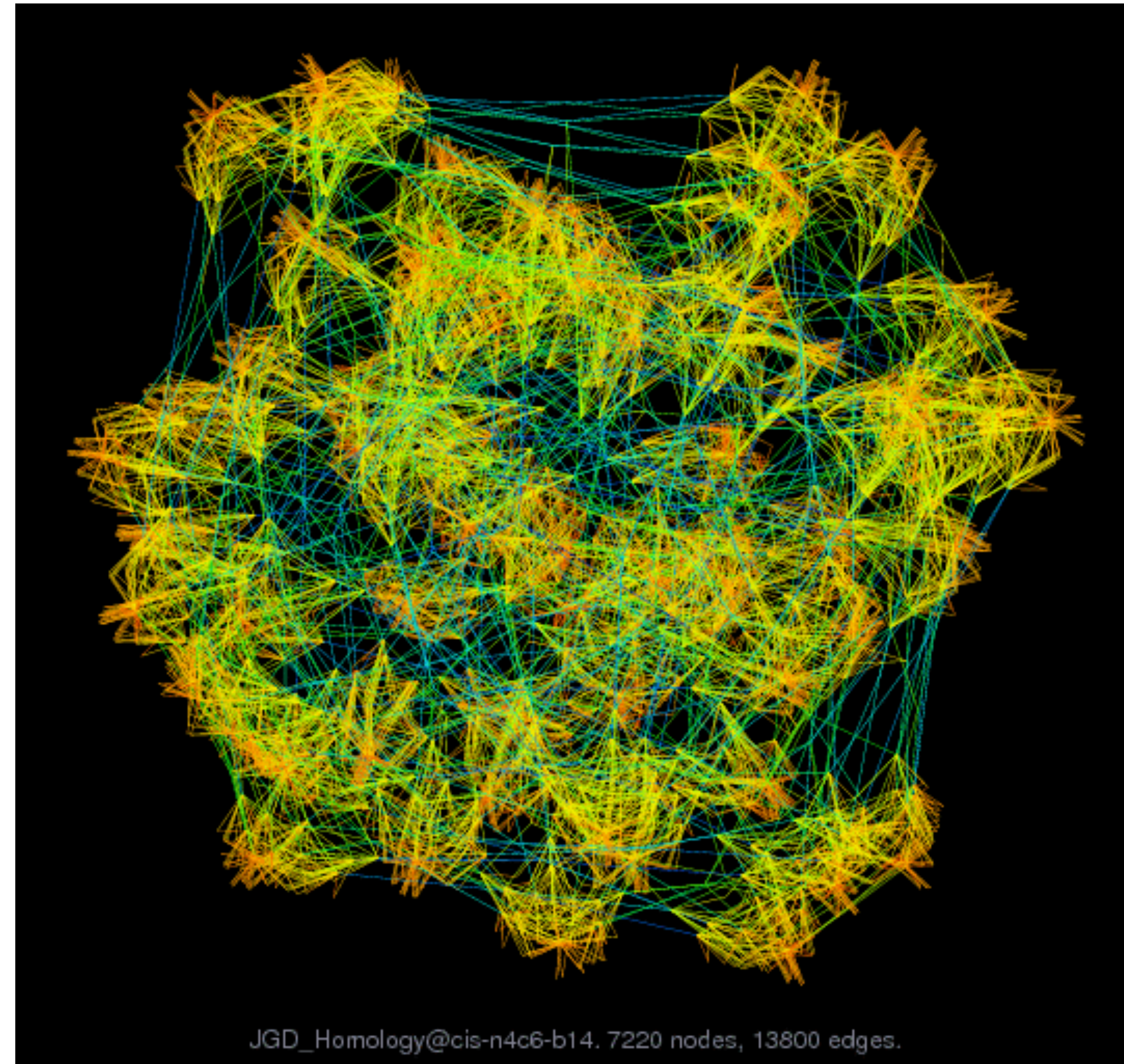
Force-Directed Layout

- Nodes push away from each other but edges are springs that pull them together
- Weakness: nondeterminism, algorithm may produce different results each time it runs



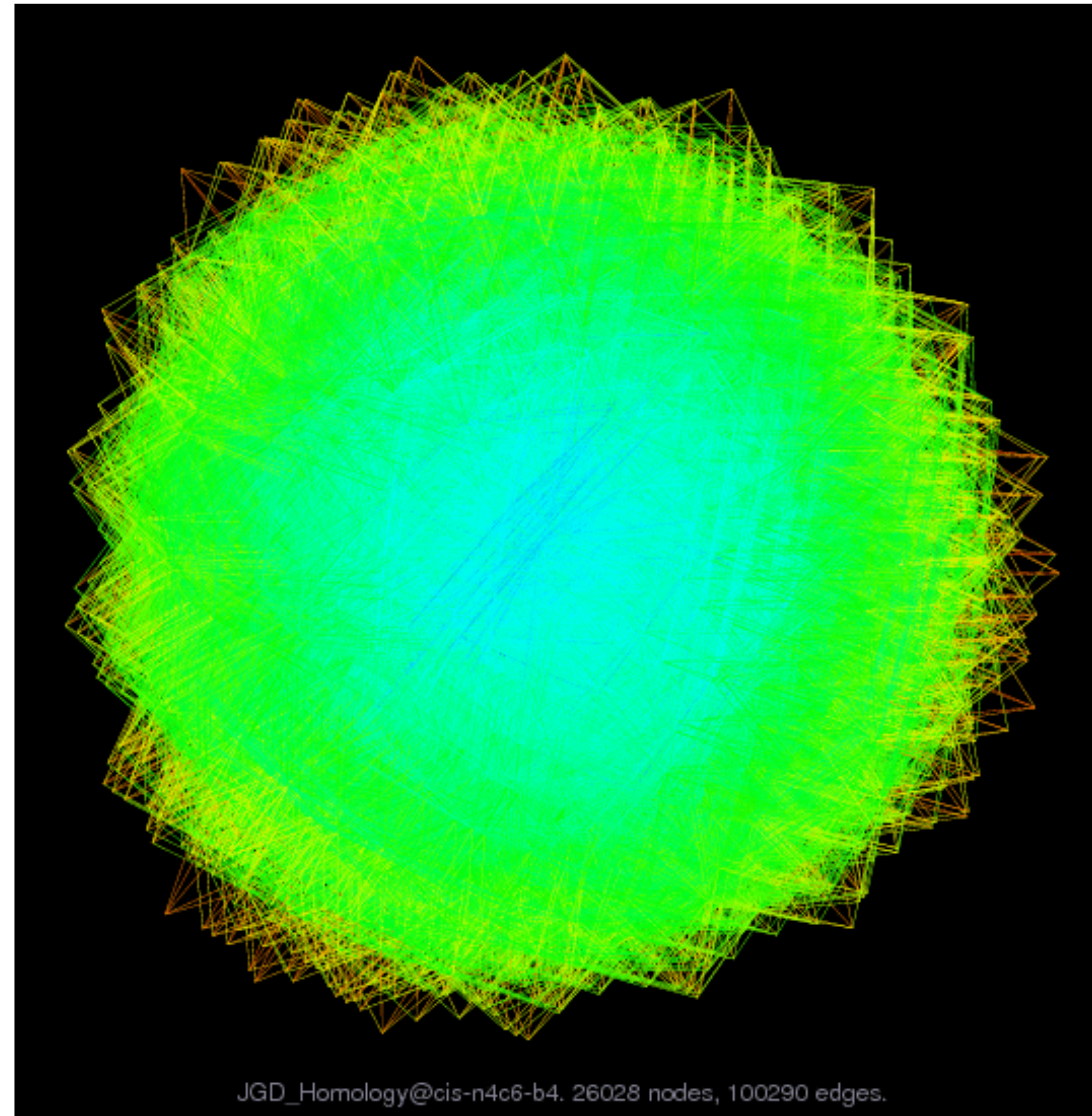
[M. Bostock, 2012]

sfdp



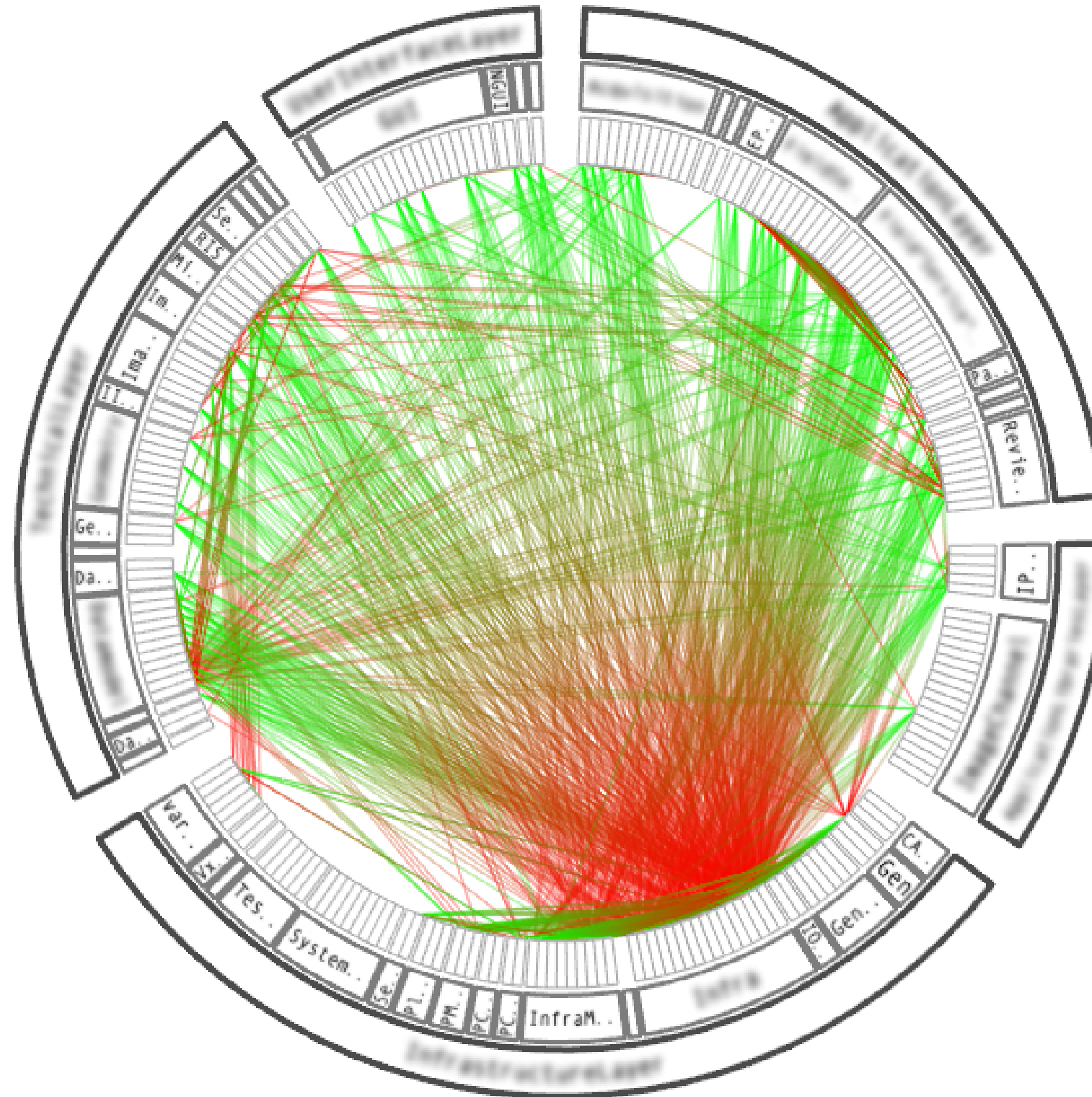
[Hu, 2005]

“Hairball”



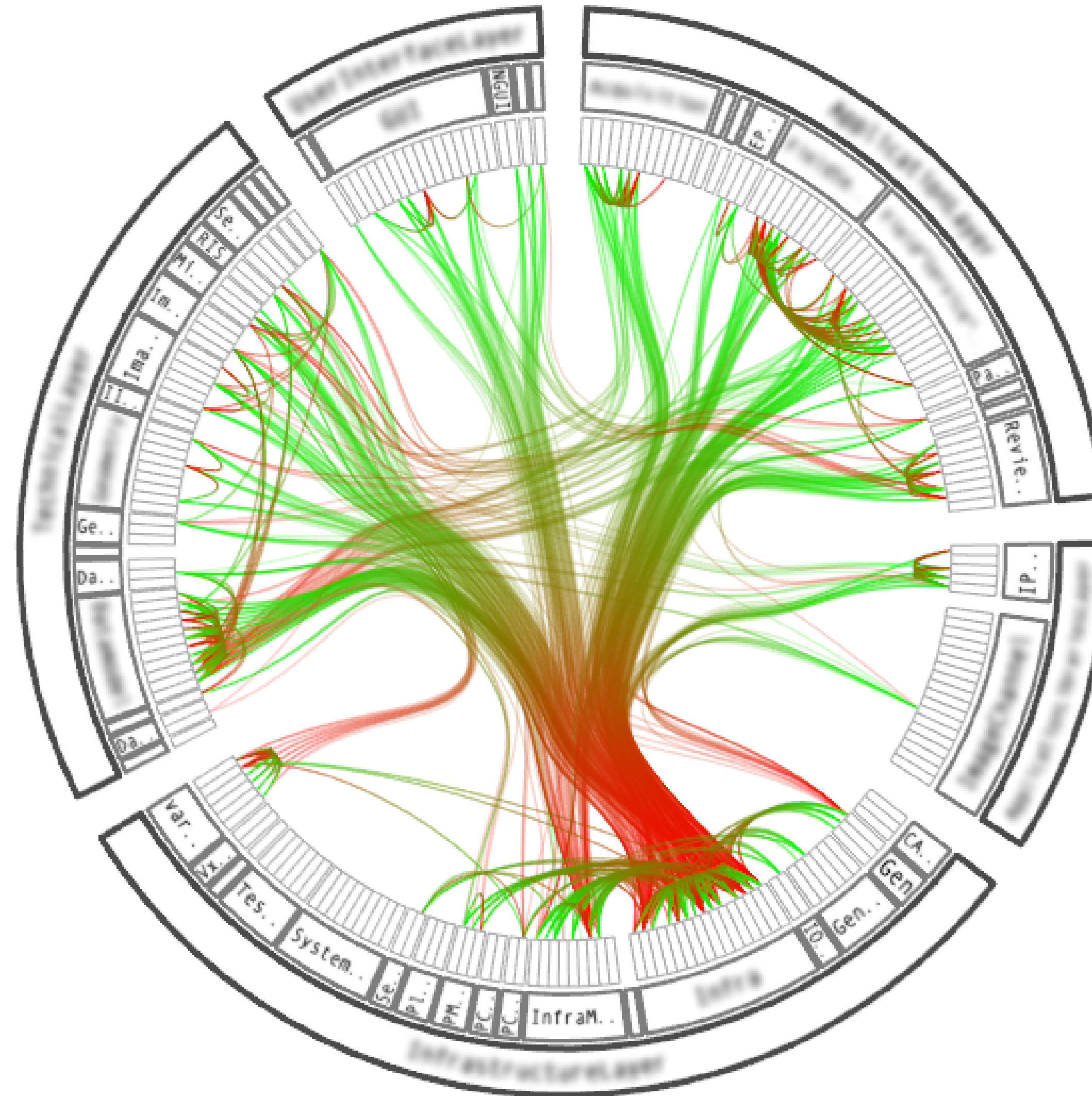
[Hu, 2014]

Hierarchical Edge Bundling



[Holten, 2006]

Hierarchical Edge Bundling



[Holten, 2006]