

Interactive

^ **Data Analysis**

Jeffrey Heer

Stanford University

Graph Viewer

Roll-up by:

All

Visualization:

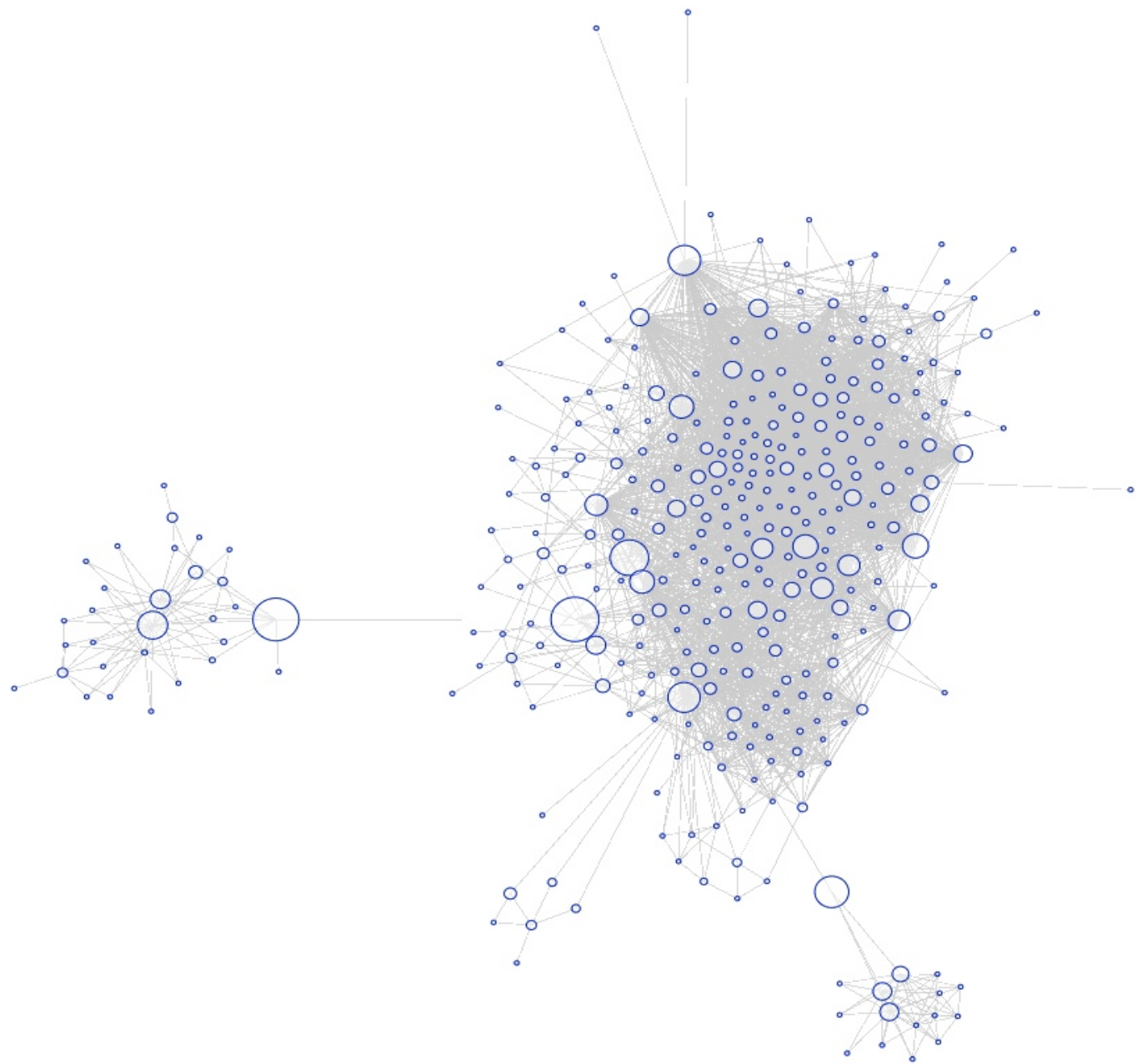
Node-Link

Sort by:

None

Edge centrality filters:

Two horizontal sliders for edge centrality filters.



Images

Animate

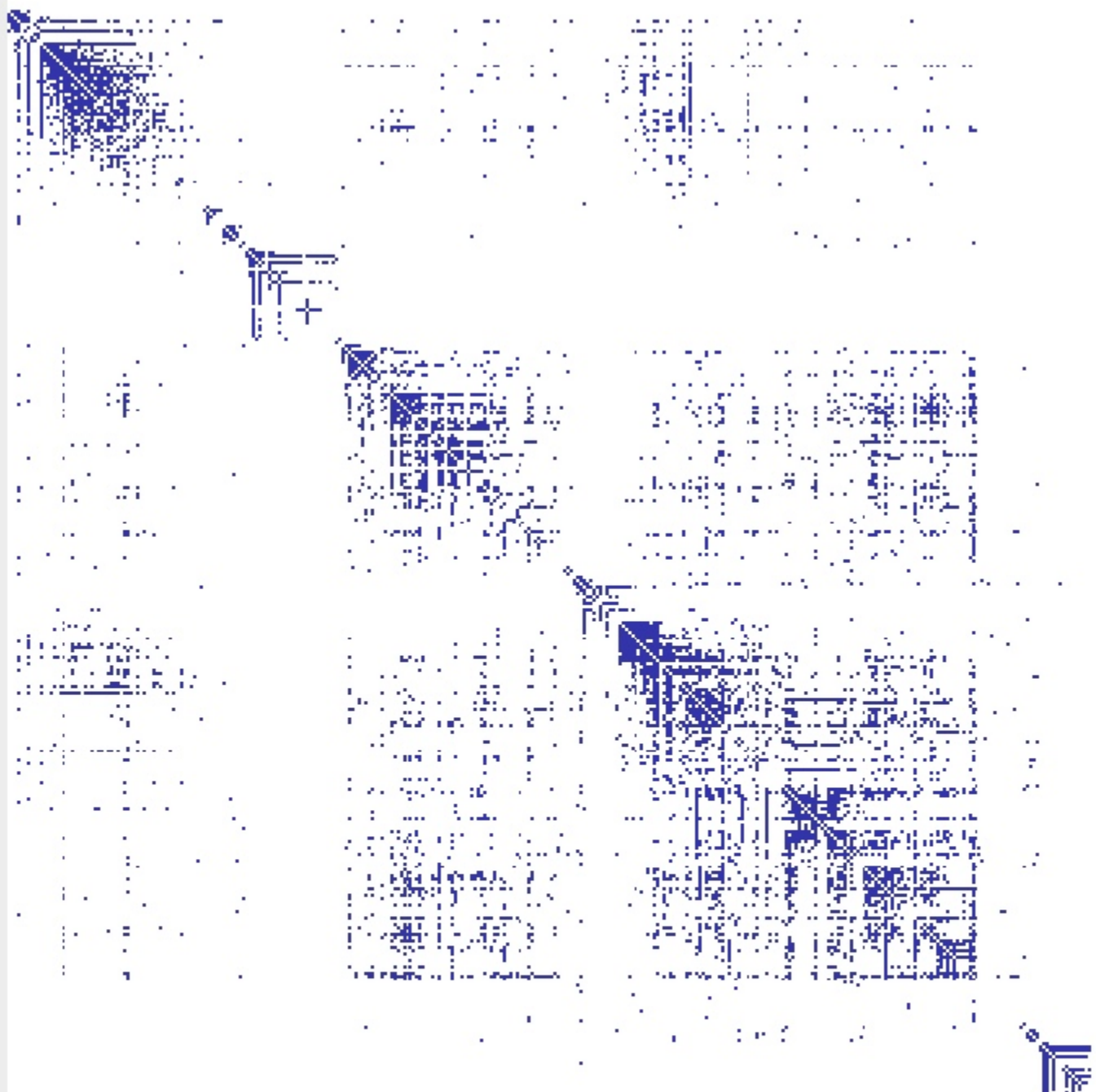
Graph Viewer

Roll-up by:

Visualization:

Sort by:

Edge centrality filters:



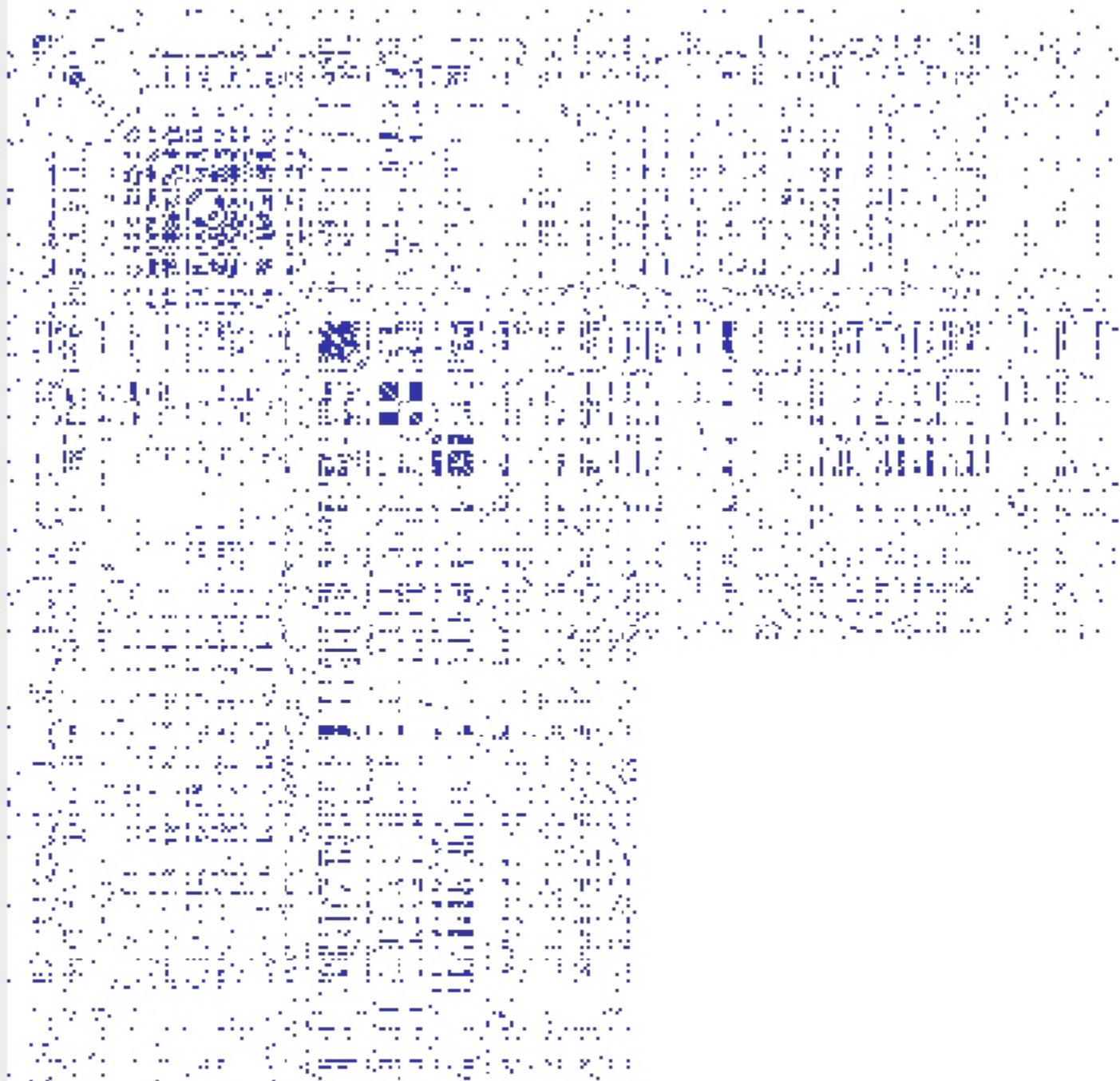
Graph Viewer

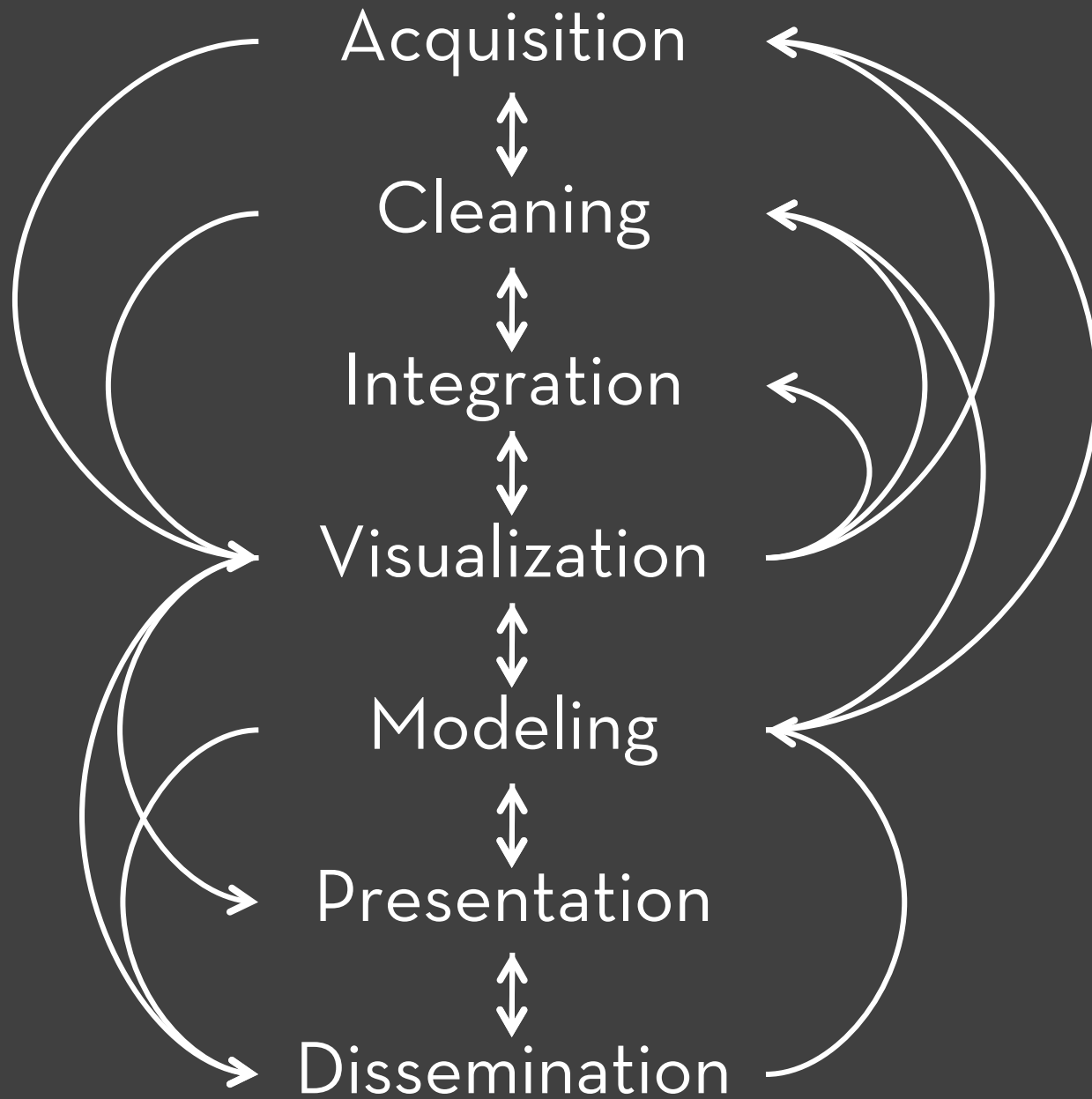
Roll-up by:

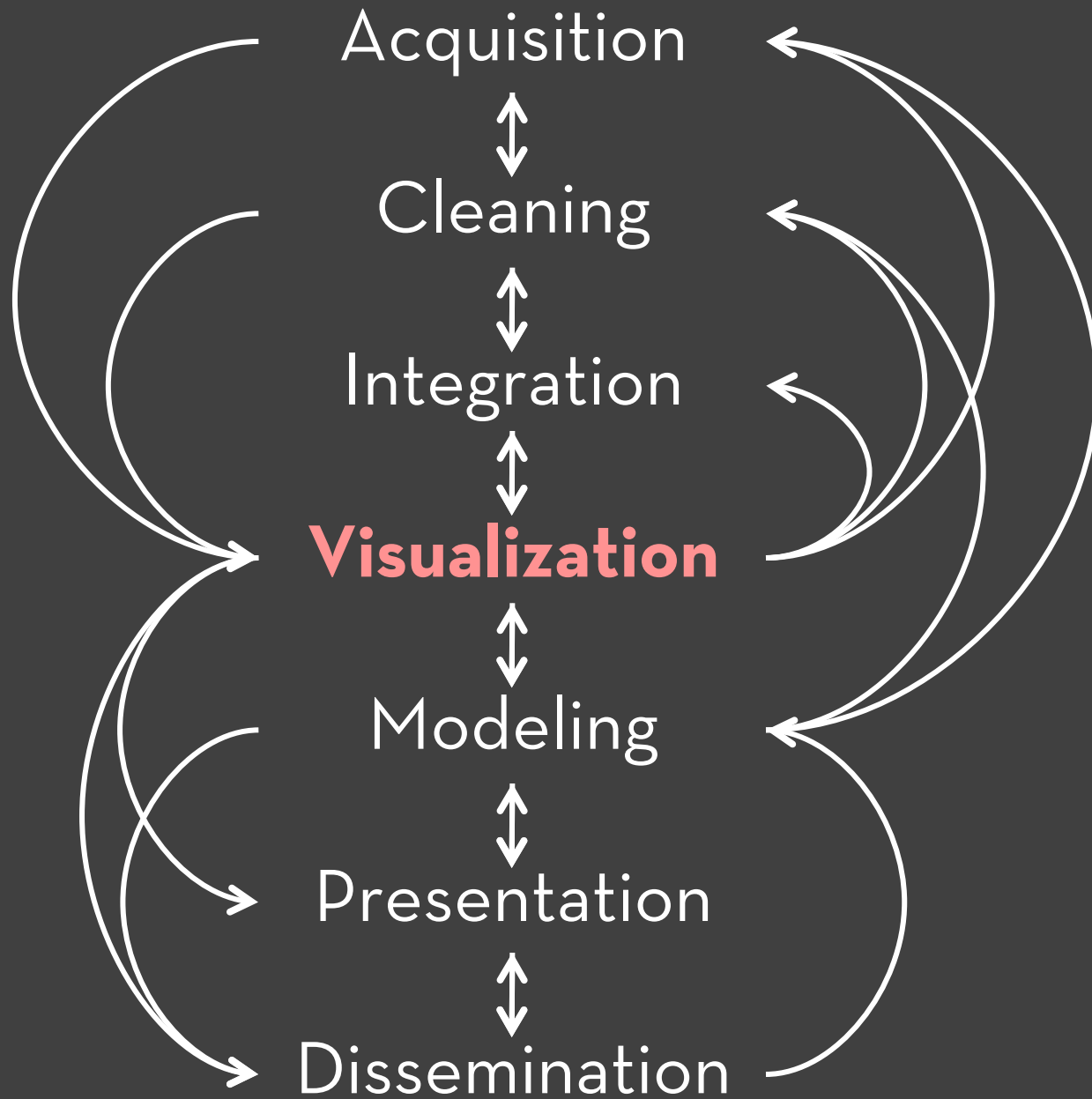
Visualization:

Sort by:

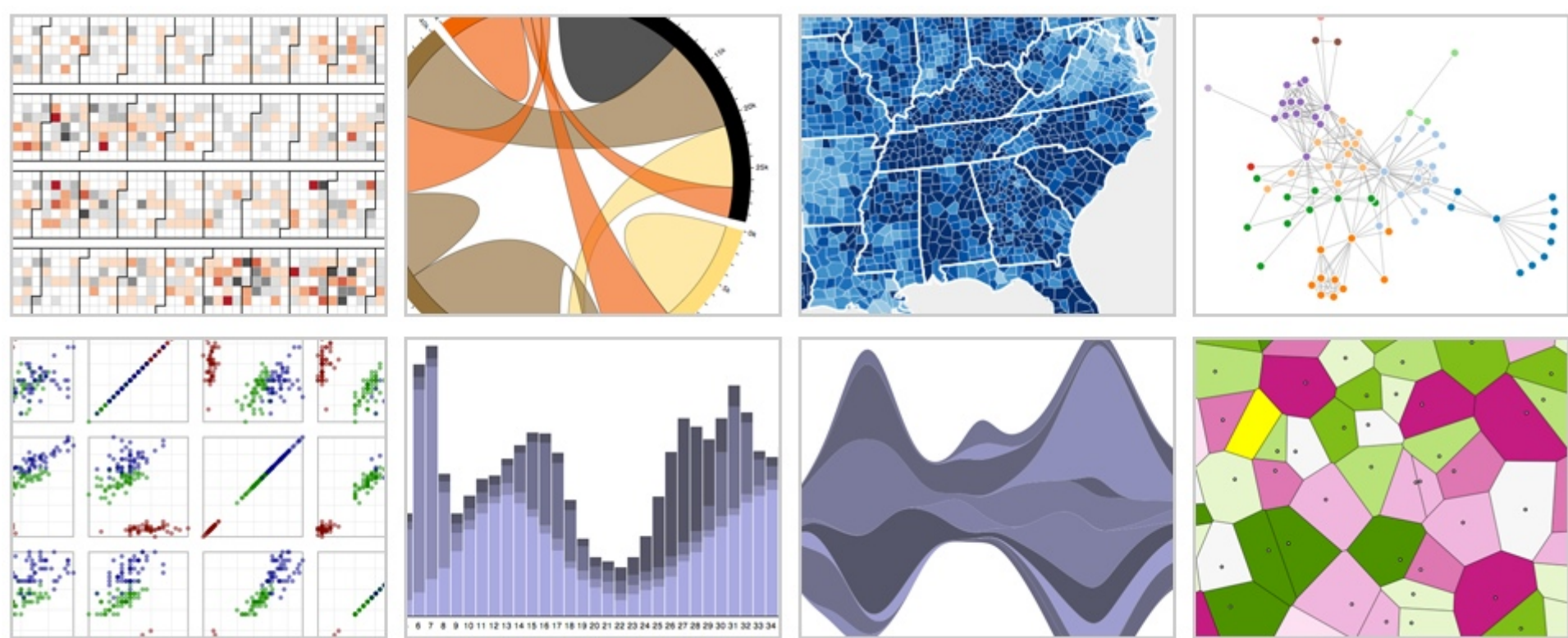
Edge centrality filters:



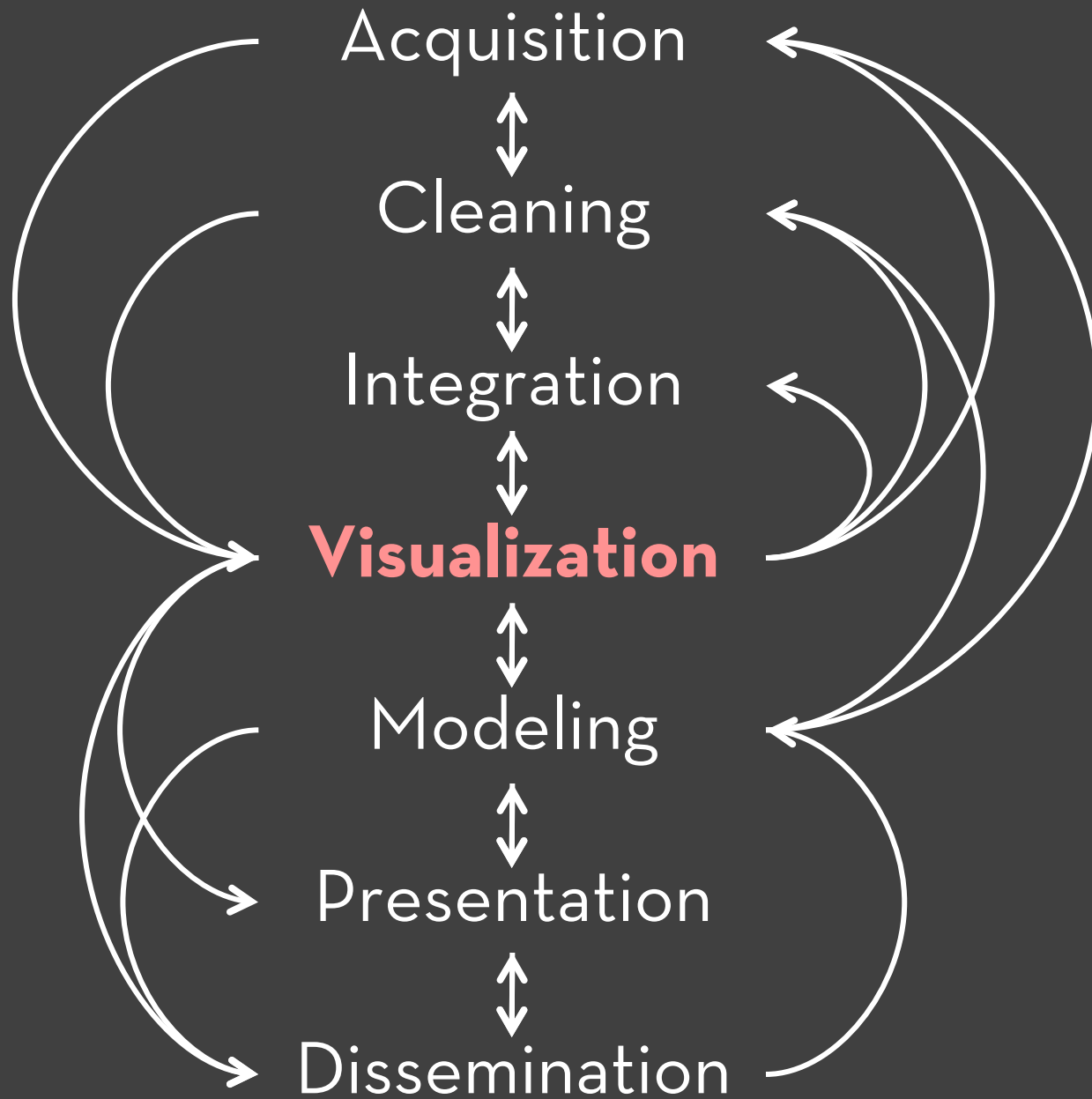


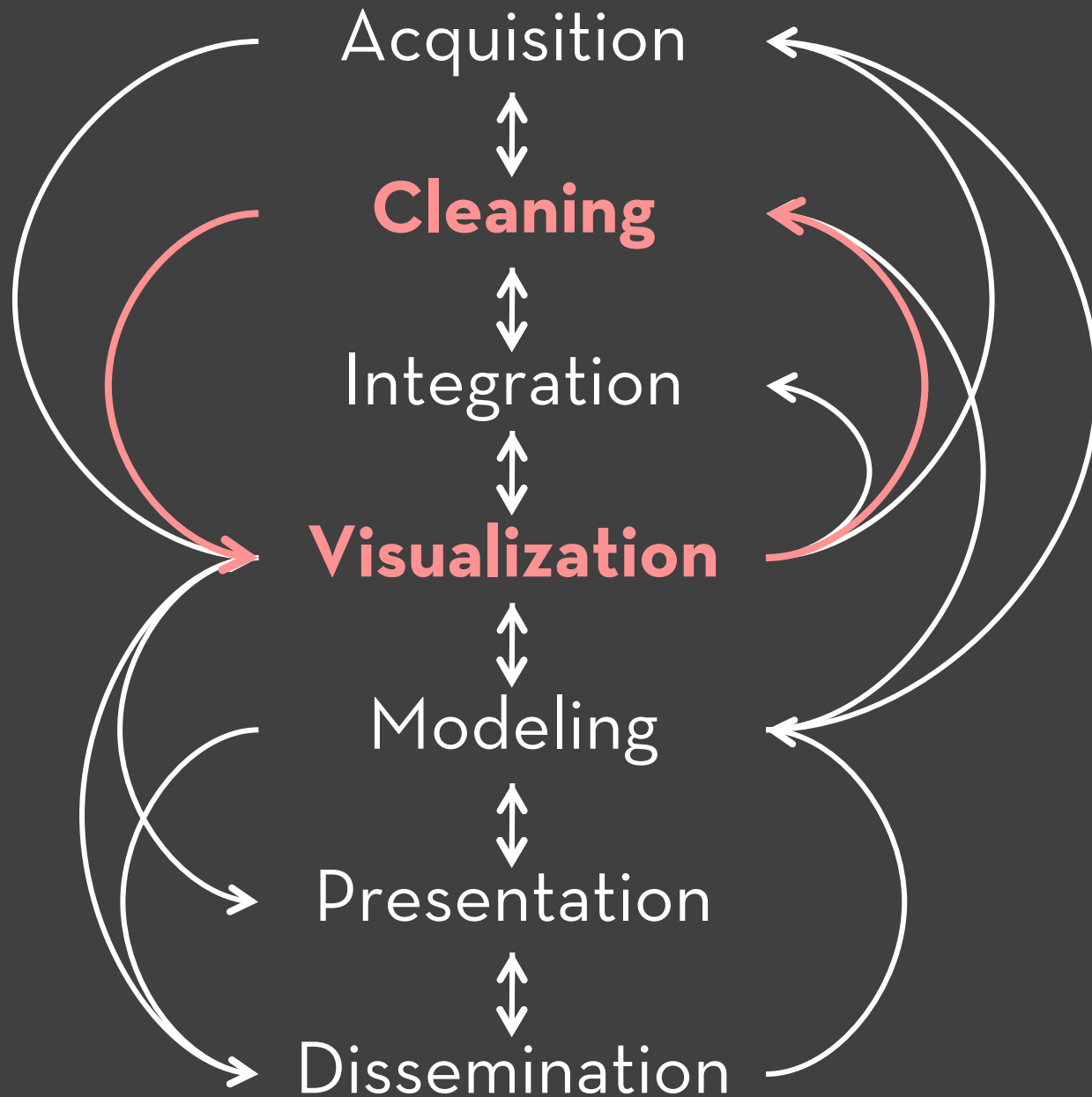


d3.js Data-Driven Documents



with **Mike Bostock** & **Vadim Ogievetsky**





Reported crime in Alabama

Year	Population	Property crime rate	Burglary rate	Larceny-theft rate	Motor vehicle theft rate
2004	4525375	4029.3	987	2732.4	309.9
2005	4548327	3900	955.8	2656	289
2006	4599030	3937	968.9	2645.1	322.9
2007	4627851	3974.9	980.2	2687	307.7
2008	4661900	4081.9	1080.7	2712.6	288.6

Reported crime in Alaska

Year	Population	Property crime rate	Burglary rate	Larceny-theft rate	Motor vehicle theft rate
2004	657755	3370.9	573.6	2456.7	340.6
2005	663253	3615	622.8	2601	391
2006	670053	3582	615.2	2588.5	378.3
2007	683478	3373.9	538.9	2480	355.1
2008	686293	2928.3	470.9	2219.9	237.5

Reported crime in Arizona

Year	Population	Property crime rate	Burglary rate	Larceny-theft rate	Motor vehicle theft rate
2004	5739879	5073.3	991	3118.7	963.5
2005	5953007	4827	946.2	2958	922
2006	6166318	4741.6	953	2874.1	914.4
2007	6338755	4502.6	935.4	2780.5	786.7
2008	6500180	4087.3	894.2	2605.3	587.8

Reported crime in Arkansas

Year	Population	Property crime rate	Burglary rate	Larceny-theft rate	Motor vehicle theft rate
2004	2750000	4033.1	1096.4	2699.7	237
2005	2775708	4068	1085.1	2720	262
2006	2810872	4021.6	1154.4	2596.7	270.4
2007	2834797	3945.5	1124.4	2574.6	246.5
2008	2855390	3843.7	1182.7	2433.4	227.6

Reported crime in California

Year	Population	Property crime rate	Burglary rate	Larceny-theft rate	Motor vehicle theft rate
2004	35842038	3423.9	686.1	2033.1	704.8
2005	36154147	3321	692.9	1915	712
2006	36457549	3175.2	676.9	1831.5	666.8
2007	36553215	3032.6	648.4	1784.1	600.2
2008	36756666	2940.3	646.8	1769.8	523.8

Reported crime in Colorado

Year	Population	Property crime rate	Burglary rate	Larceny-theft rate	Motor vehicle theft rate
2004	4601821	3918.5	717.3	2679.5	521.6

I spend more than half of my time integrating, cleansing and transforming data without doing any actual analysis. Most of the time I'm lucky if I get to do any "analysis" at all.

Anonymous Data Scientist
from our interview study, 2012



Data Wrangler

rows: 408 prev next

Suggestions

- Delete rows 8,10
- Delete empty rows
- Delete rows where Property_crime_rate is null
- Delete rows where Year is null

Script Export

- ▶ Split data repeatedly on newline into rows
- ▶ Split data repeatedly on ','

#	Year	#	Property_crime_rate
1	Reported crime in Alabama		
2			
3	2004		4029.3
4	2005		3900
5	2006		3937
6	2007		3974.9
7	2008		4081.9
8			
9	Reported crime in Alaska		
10			
11	2004		3370.9
12	2005		3615
13	2006		3582
14	2007		3373.9

with **Sean Kandel**, Philip Guo, Andreas Paepcke & Joe Hellerstein

Wrangler in 2 Parts...

1. Declarative data transformation language
 - Tuple mapping** - split, merge, extract, delete
 - Reshaping** - fold, unfold (cross-tabulation)
 - Lookups & joins** - e.g., FIPS code to US state
 - Sorting, aggregation, etc.**

Informed by prior work in databases:
Potter's Wheel, SchemaSQL, AJAX

Wrangler in 2 Parts...

1. Declarative data transformation language

+

2. Mixed-initiative interface for data transforms

User: **Selects** data elements of interest

System: **Suggests** applicable transforms via
search over the space of viable transforms

Enable rapid **preview and refinement**

Transform Suggestion

Interaction



Infer Operands



Generate Transforms

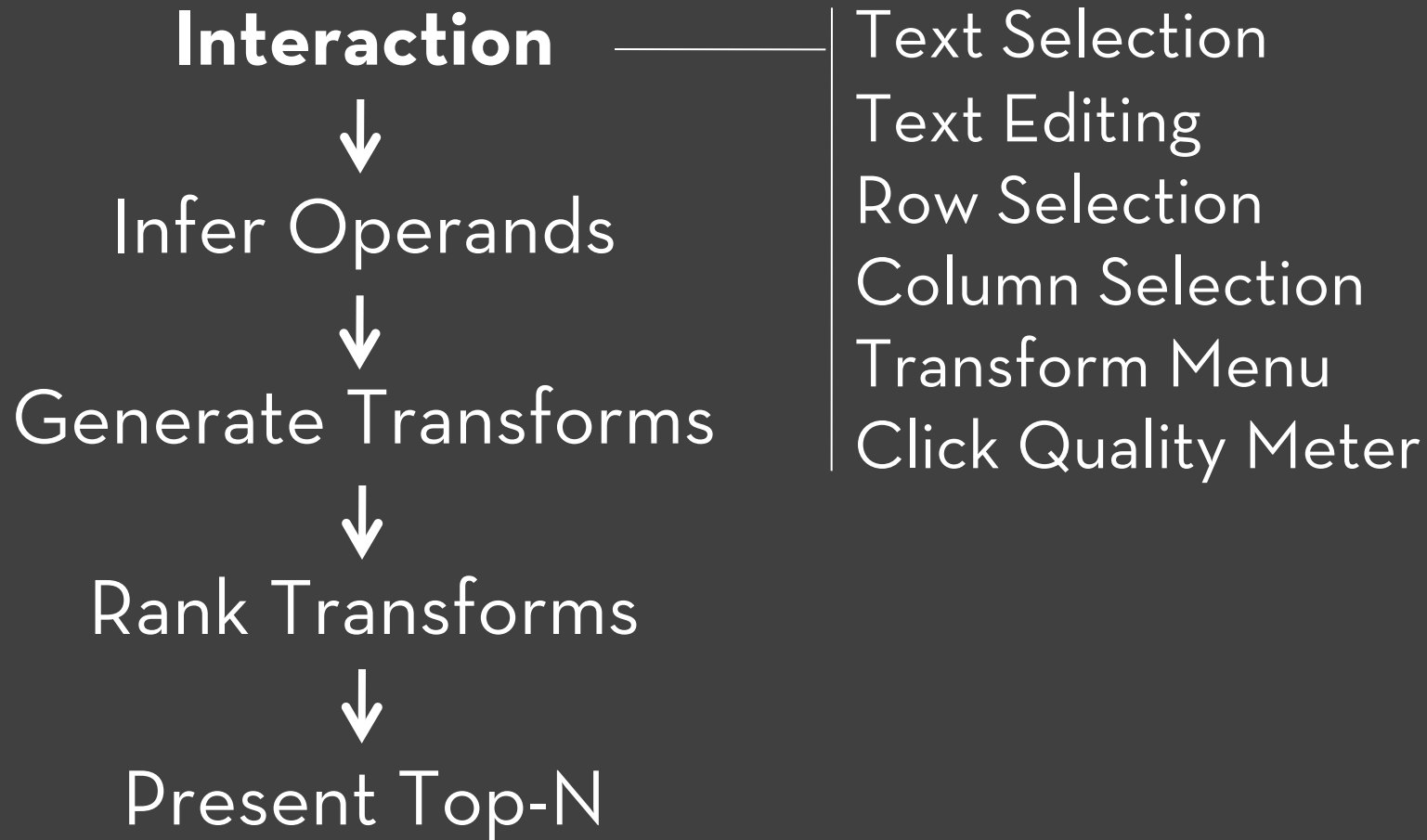


Rank Transforms

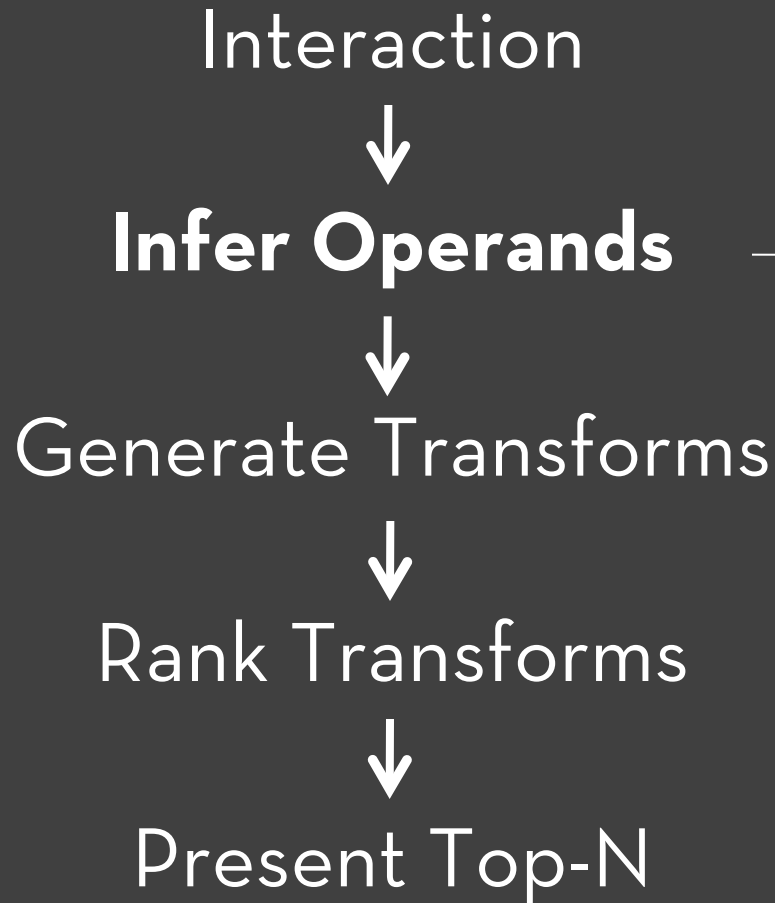


Present Top-N

Transform Suggestion



Transform Suggestion



Map user input to transform operands.

Example: text highlight maps to row, column, and text selections.

Inferred text selections include string indices and regular expressions.

Text Selection Inference

Series Id: LNU02000000

Text Selection Inference

Series Id: LNU02000000

-> ^ STR WS STR SYM WS STR NUM \$

Text Selection Inference

Series Id: LNU02000000

-> ^ STR WS STR SYM WS STR NUM \$

Series Id: LNU02000000

Text Selection Inference

Series Id: LNU02000000

-> ^ STR WS STR SYM WS STR NUM \$

Series Id: LNU02000000

MATCH Indices 11-22

Text Selection Inference

Series Id: LNU02000000

-> ^ STR WS STR SYM WS STR NUM \$

Series Id: LNU02000000

MATCH Indices 11-22

MATCH LNU02000000

Text Selection Inference

Series Id: LNU02000000

-> ^ STR WS STR SYM WS STR NUM \$

Series Id: LNU02000000

MATCH Indices 11-22

MATCH LNU02000000

MATCH LNU NUM

MATCH STR NUM

Text Selection Inference

Series Id: LNU02000000

-> ^ STR WS STR SYM WS STR NUM \$

Series Id: LNU02000000

MATCH Indices 11-22

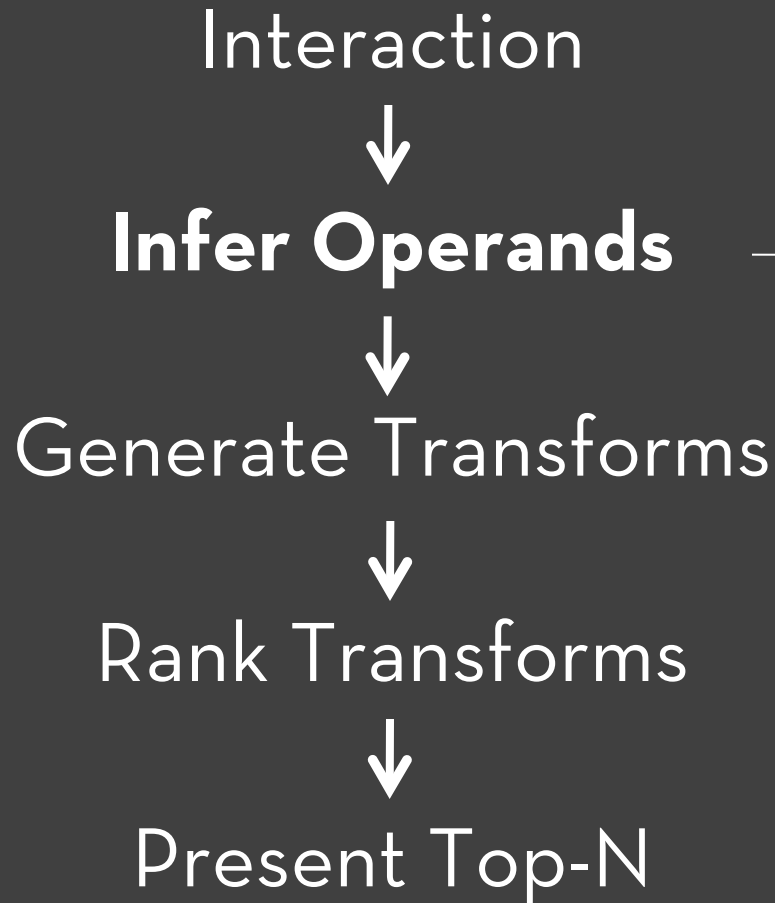
MATCH LNU02000000

MATCH LNU NUM

MATCH STR NUM

AFTER : WS

Transform Suggestion



Map user input to transform operands.

Example: text highlight maps to row, column, and text selections.

Inferred text selections include string indices and regular expressions.

Transform Suggestion

Interaction



Infer Operands



Generate Transforms



Rank Transforms



Present Top-N

Enumerate transforms that accept inferred operands as input.

Set unmatched params to default values.

Apply filter heuristics: No-ops, delete-all, and overly sparse outputs.

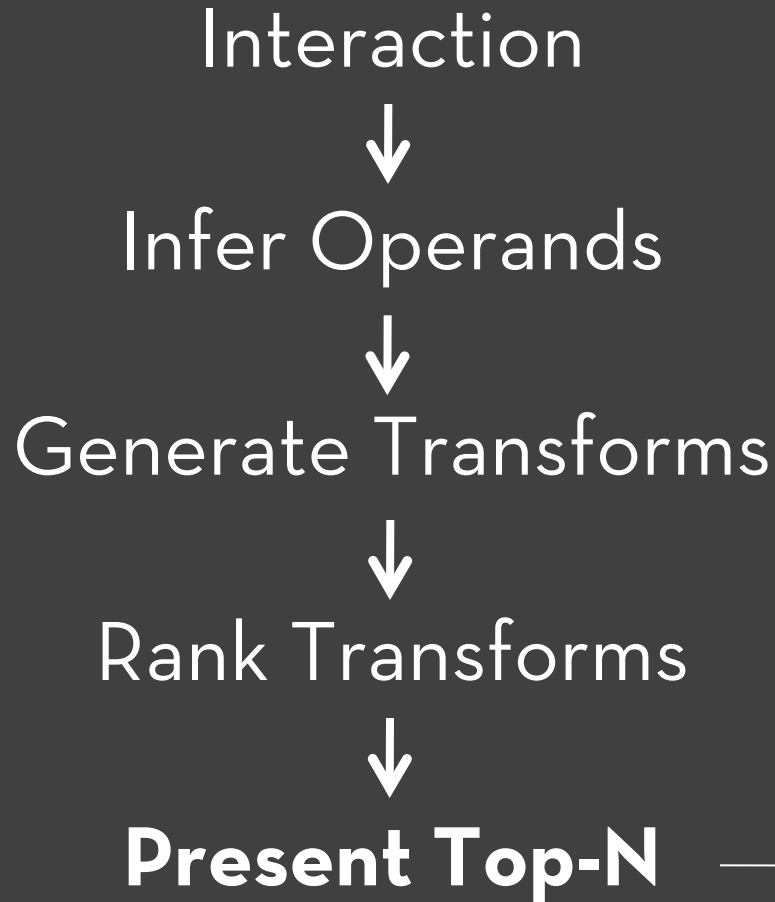
Transform Suggestion



Sort transforms by:

- Toolbar selection
- Specification difficulty
- Frequency in corpus

Transform Suggestion



```
Extract from unnamed_1 once  
between positions 17,25
```

```
Extract from unnamed_1 once  
ON whitespace Alabama
```

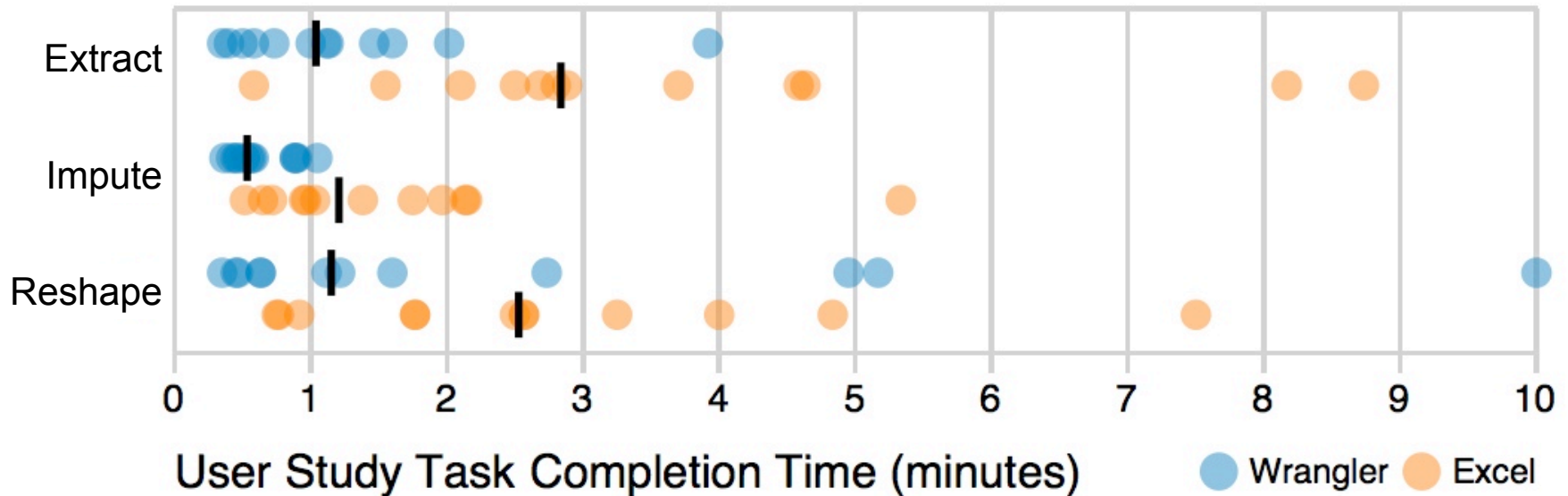
```
Cut from unnamed_1 once  
between positions 17,25
```

```
Cut from unnamed_1 once on  
whitespace Alabama
```

```
Split unnamed_1 once  
between positions 17,25 into  
columns
```

```
Split unnamed_1 once on  
whitespace Alabama into  
columns
```

Comparative Evaluation with Excel



Median completion time for Wrangler at least **twice as fast** in all tasks ($p < 0.001$).

Suggestions and visual previews used heavily.

Difficult Transforms: Table Reshaping

Fold

	Boys	Girls
Australia	1	2
Austria	3	4
Belgium	5	6
China	7	8

Pivot

Australia	Boys	1
Australia	Girls	2
Austria	Boys	3
Austria	Girls	4
Belgium	Boys	5
Belgium	Girls	6
China	Boys	7
China	Girls	8

Proactive Wrangling

Proactive transform suggestion [UIST'11]

Guide users to a proper relational table

Empty cells Delimiters

 ↓ ↓

$$S(T) = \left(1 - \frac{\sum_{c \in C} H_c(T)}{|C|} \right) + \frac{E(T) + D(T)}{|R| |C|}$$

Type homogeneity $H_c = \sum_{Type} \left(\frac{|i \in R : c_i \in Type|}{|R|} \right)^2$

Proactive Wrangling

Proactive transform suggestion [UIST'11]

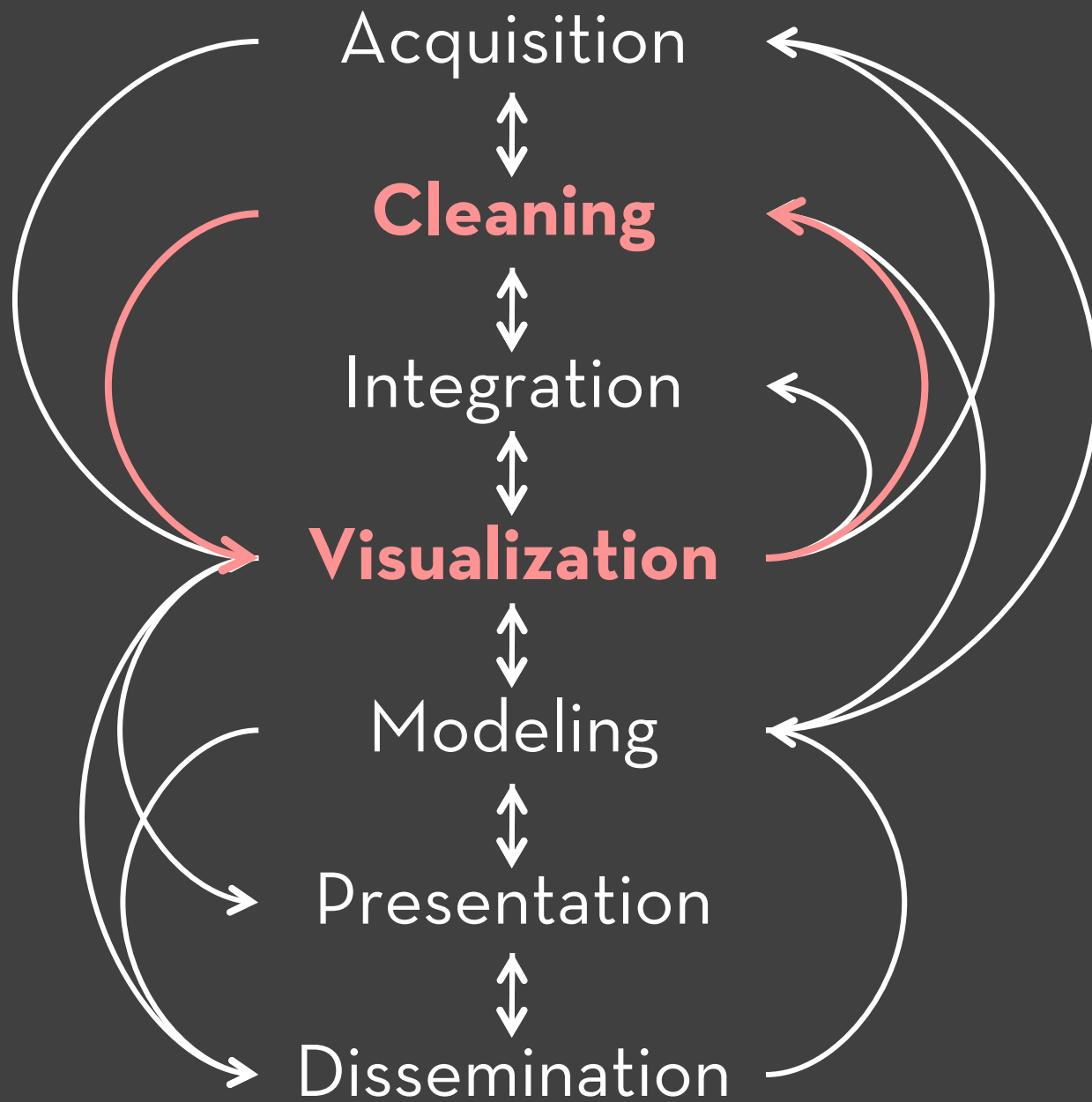
Guide users to a proper relational table

EVALUATION:

Compare automatic vs. manual transformation

53% of transforms automatically suggested

In those cases, the top-ranked suggestion is preferred **77%** of the time (**mean rank: 1.6**).



Schema Browser

- IMDB Rating
- IMDB Votes
- MPAA Rating
- Major Genre
- Production Budget
- Release Date
- Release Location
- Rotten Tomatoes Rating
- Running Time (min)
- Source

Anomaly Browser

- Missing (6)
- Error (2)
- Extreme (7)
- Inconsistent (3)
- Schema (1)

Transform:



Variables
(with induced data types)

Results of Automatic
Anomaly Detection

Data Profiler [AVI'12]

with Sean Kandel, Ravi Parikh & Joe Hellerstein

Schema Browser

- IMDB Rating
- IMDB Votes
- MPAA Rating
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- Running Time (min)
- Source

Anomaly Browser

▼ Missing (6)

MPAA Rating

Creative Type

Source

Major Genre

Distributor

Release Location

▶ Error (2)

▶ Extreme (7)

▶ Inconsistent (3)

▶ Schema (1)

Transform:



Data Profiler [AVI'12]

with Sean Kandel, Ravi Parikh & Joe Hellerstein

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Missing (6)

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Creative Type

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Extreme (7)

Inconsistent (3)

Schema (1)

Transform:

- MPAA Rating
- R
- PG-13
- PG
- Not Rated
- G
- NC-17
- Open

Data Profiler [AVI'12]

with Sean Kandel, Ravi Parikh & Joe Hellerstein

Schema Browser

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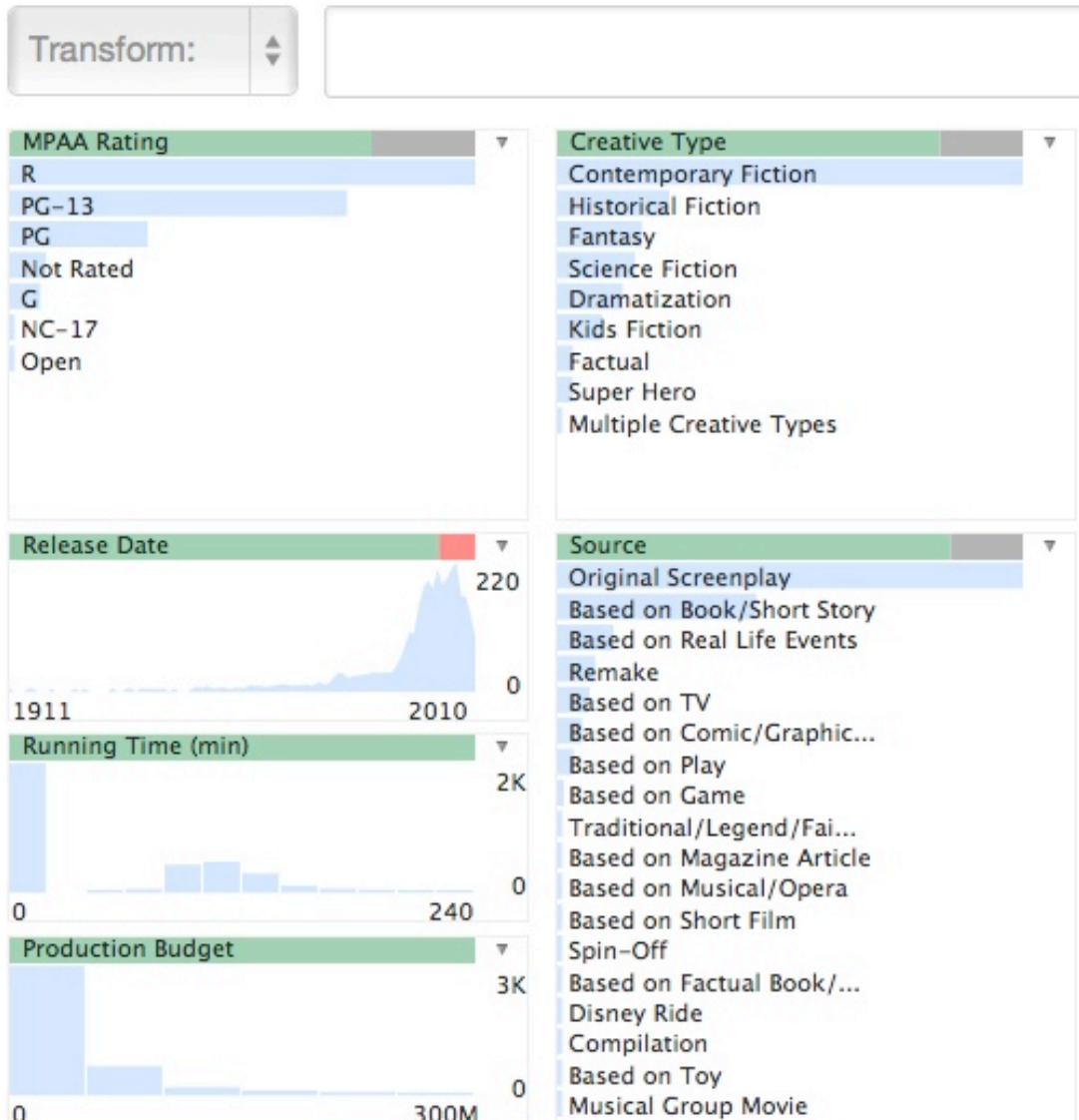
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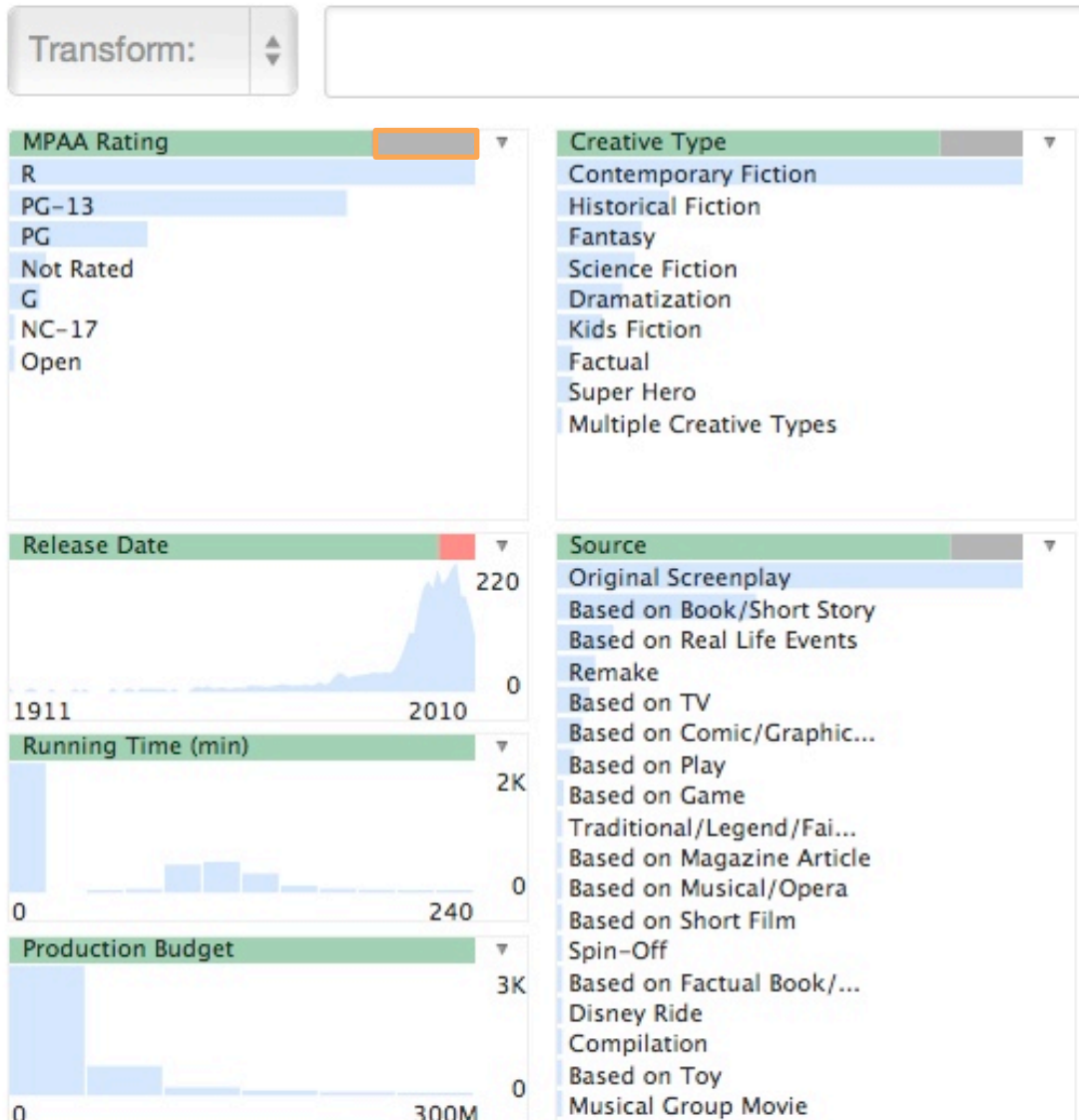
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Anomaly Browser

Missing (6)

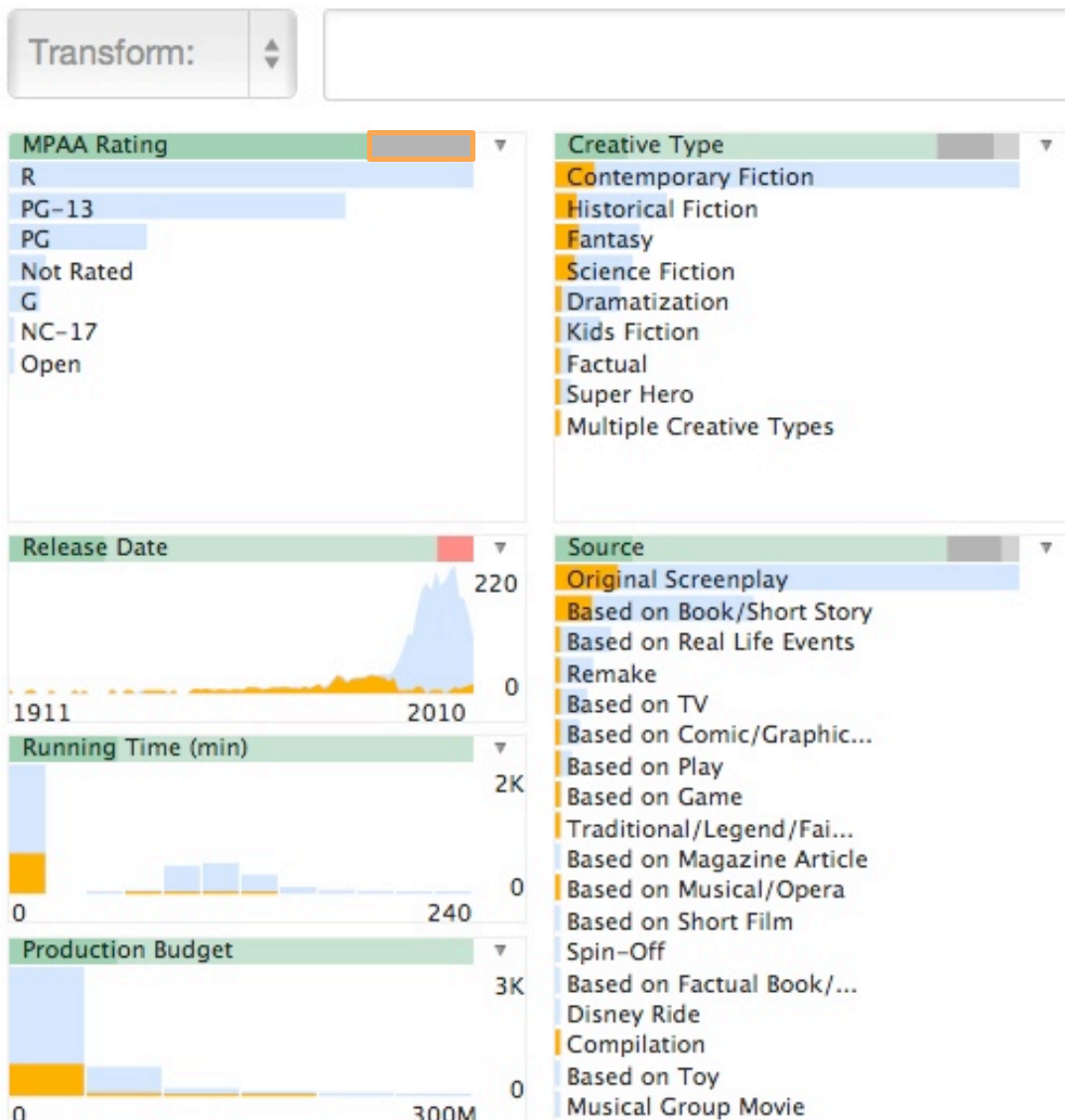
- MPAA Rating
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Error (2)

Extreme (7)

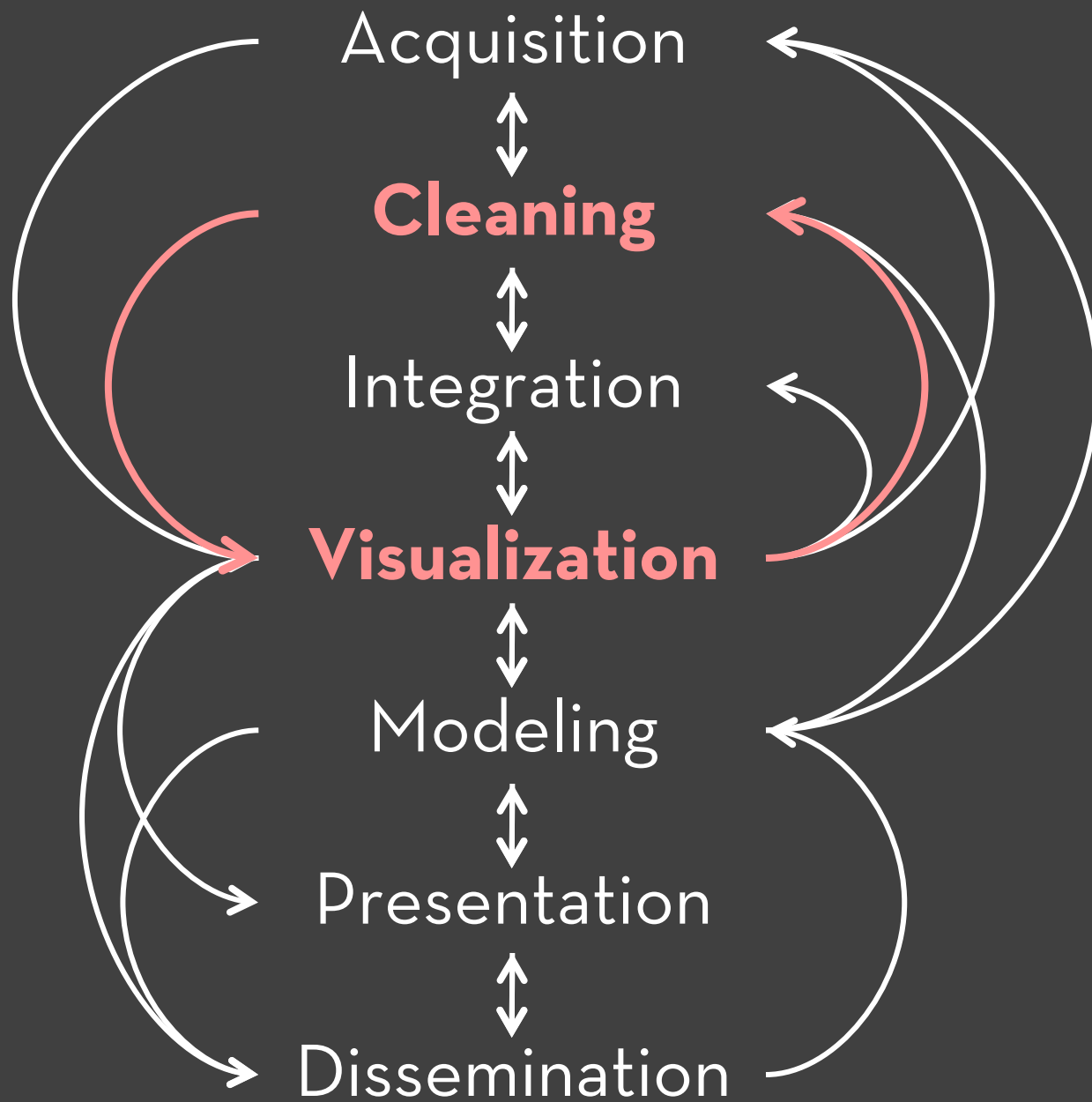
Inconsistent (3)

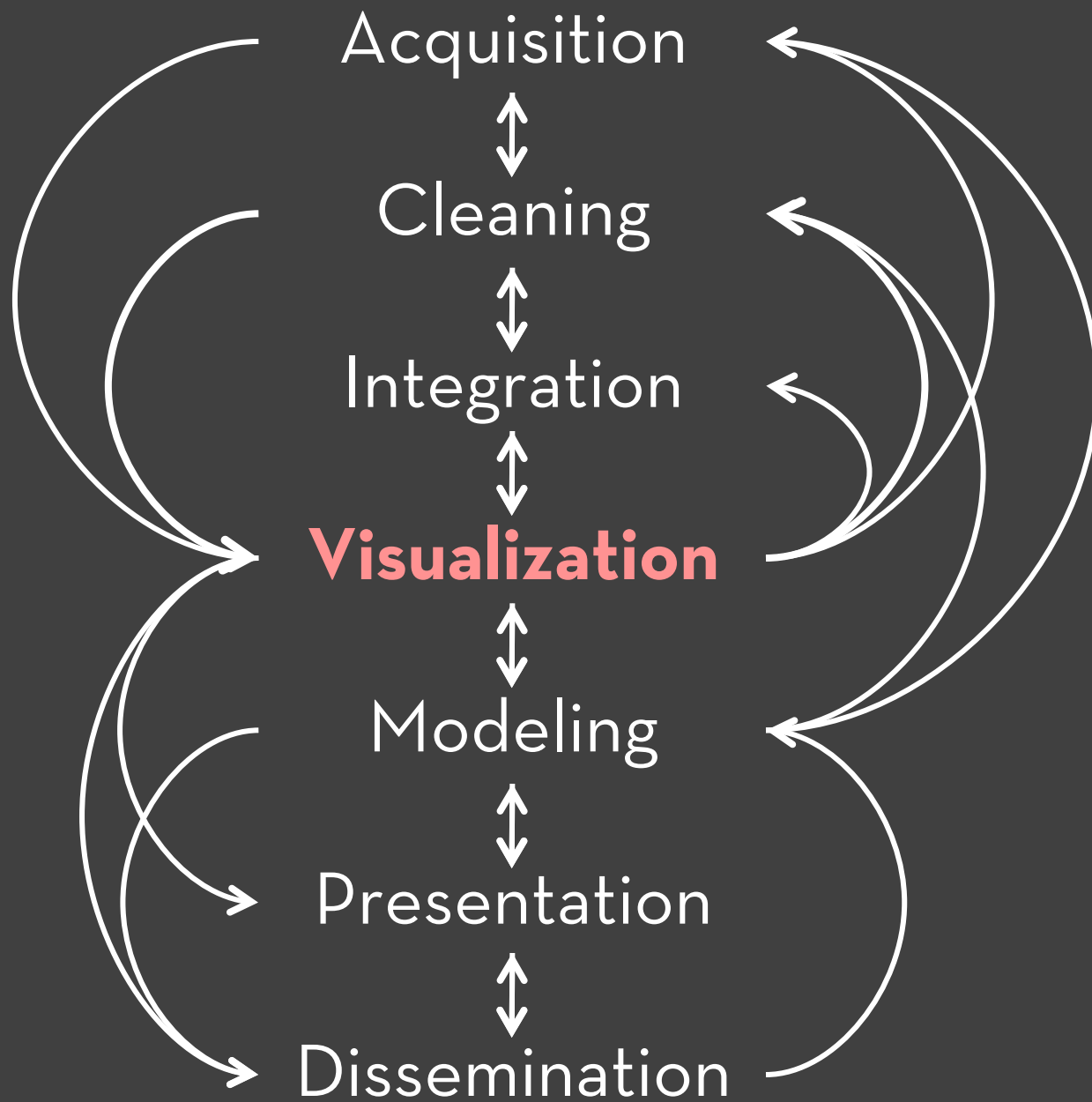
Schema (1)

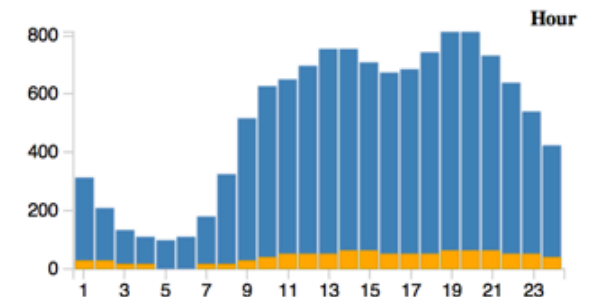
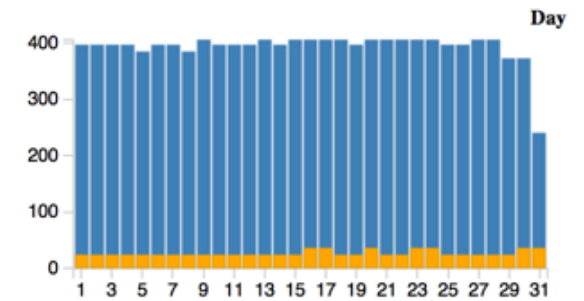
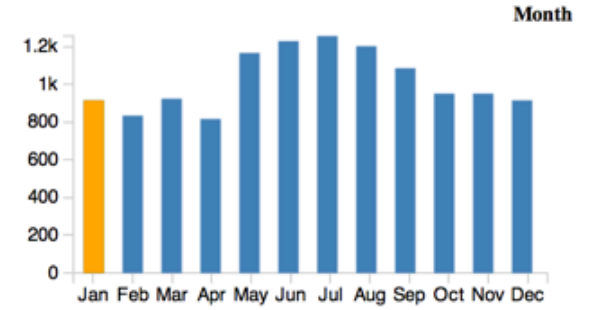
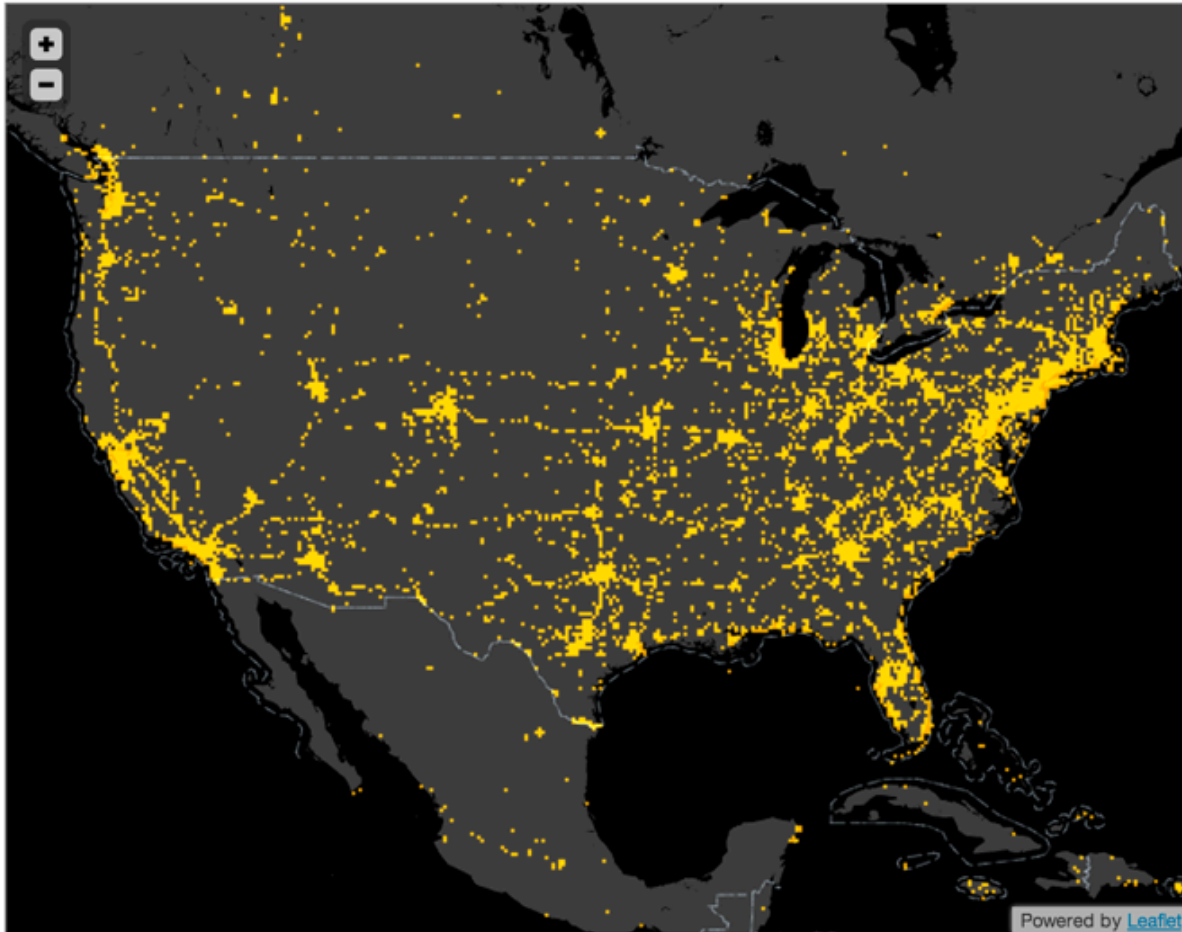


Data Profiler [AVI'12]

with Sean Kandel, Ravi Parikh & Joe Hellerstein



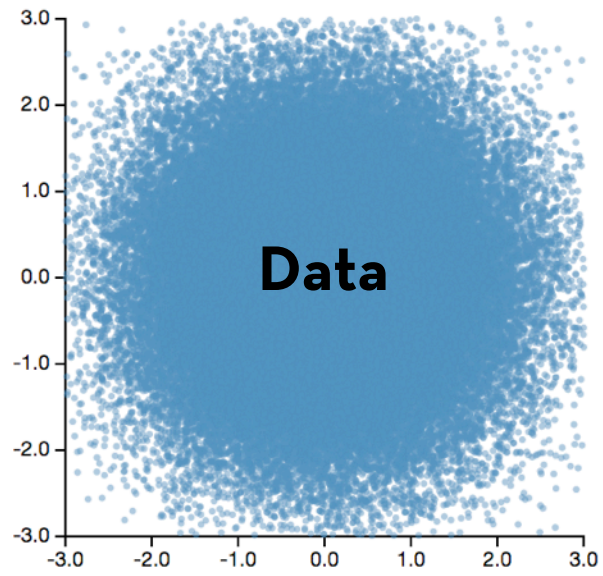


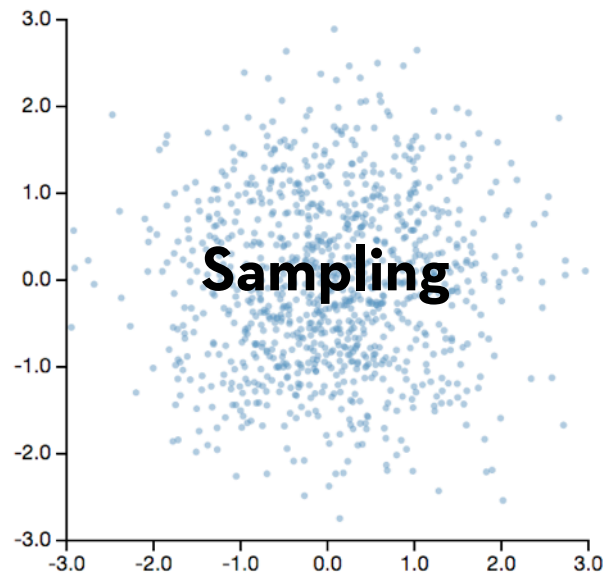
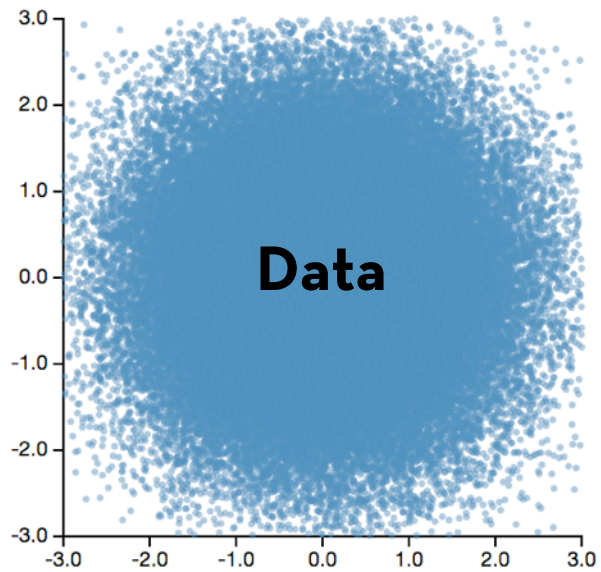


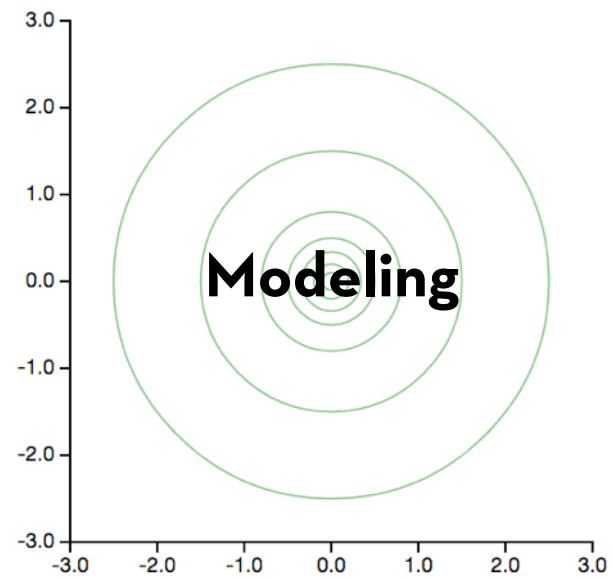
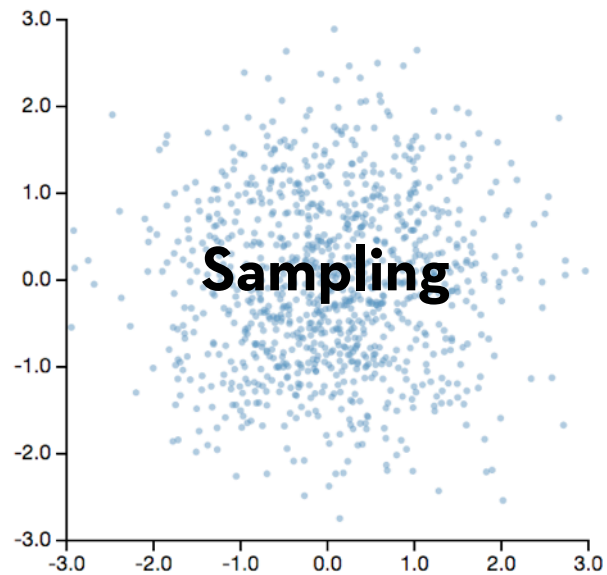
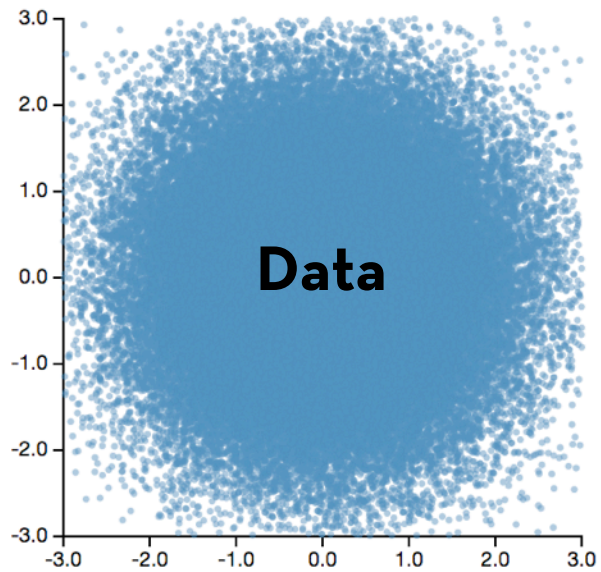
imMens: Real-Time Visual Querying of Big Data

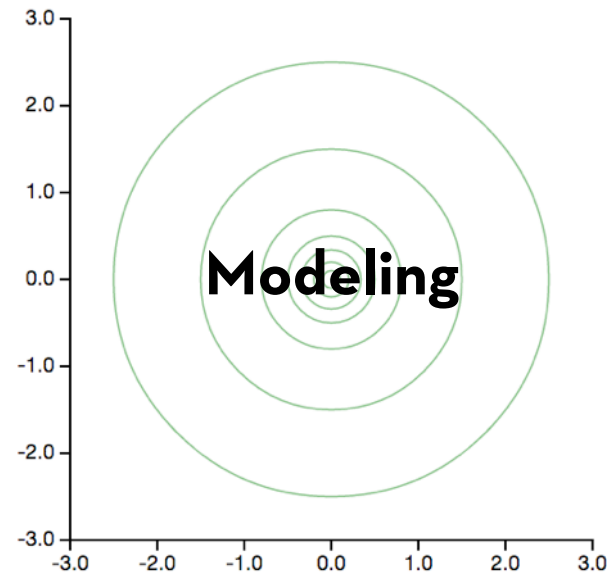
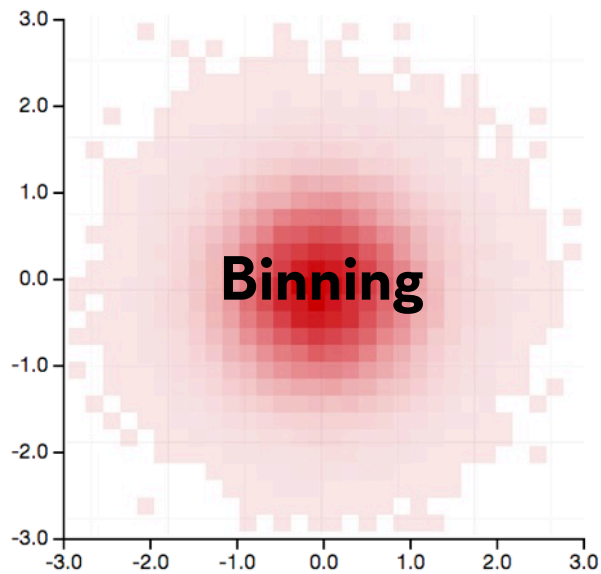
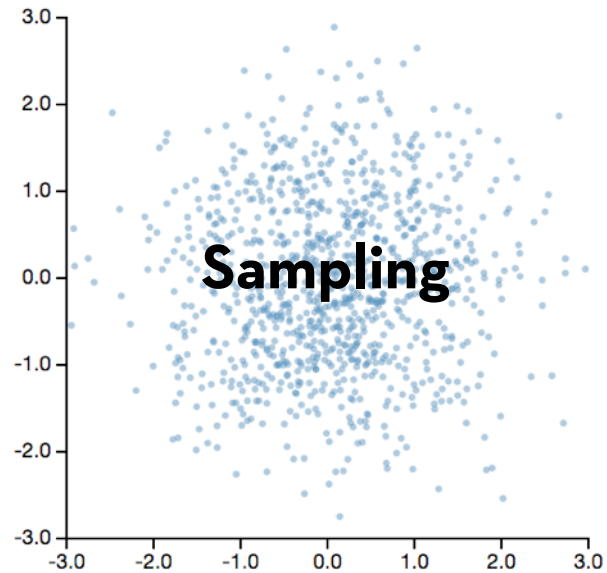
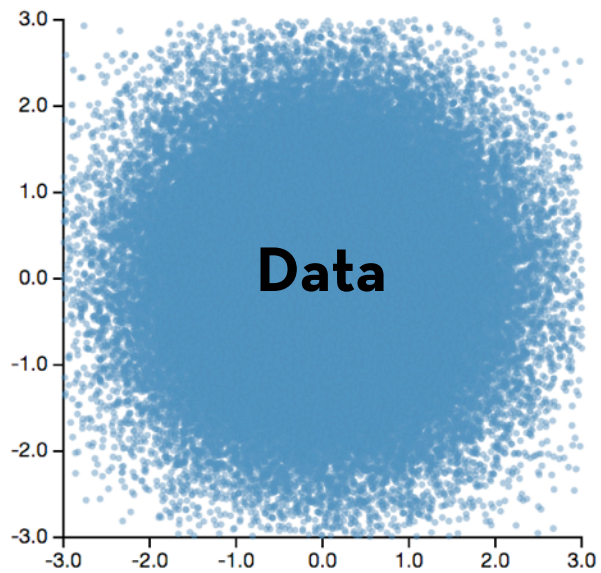
with Zhicheng (Leo) Liu & Biye Jiang

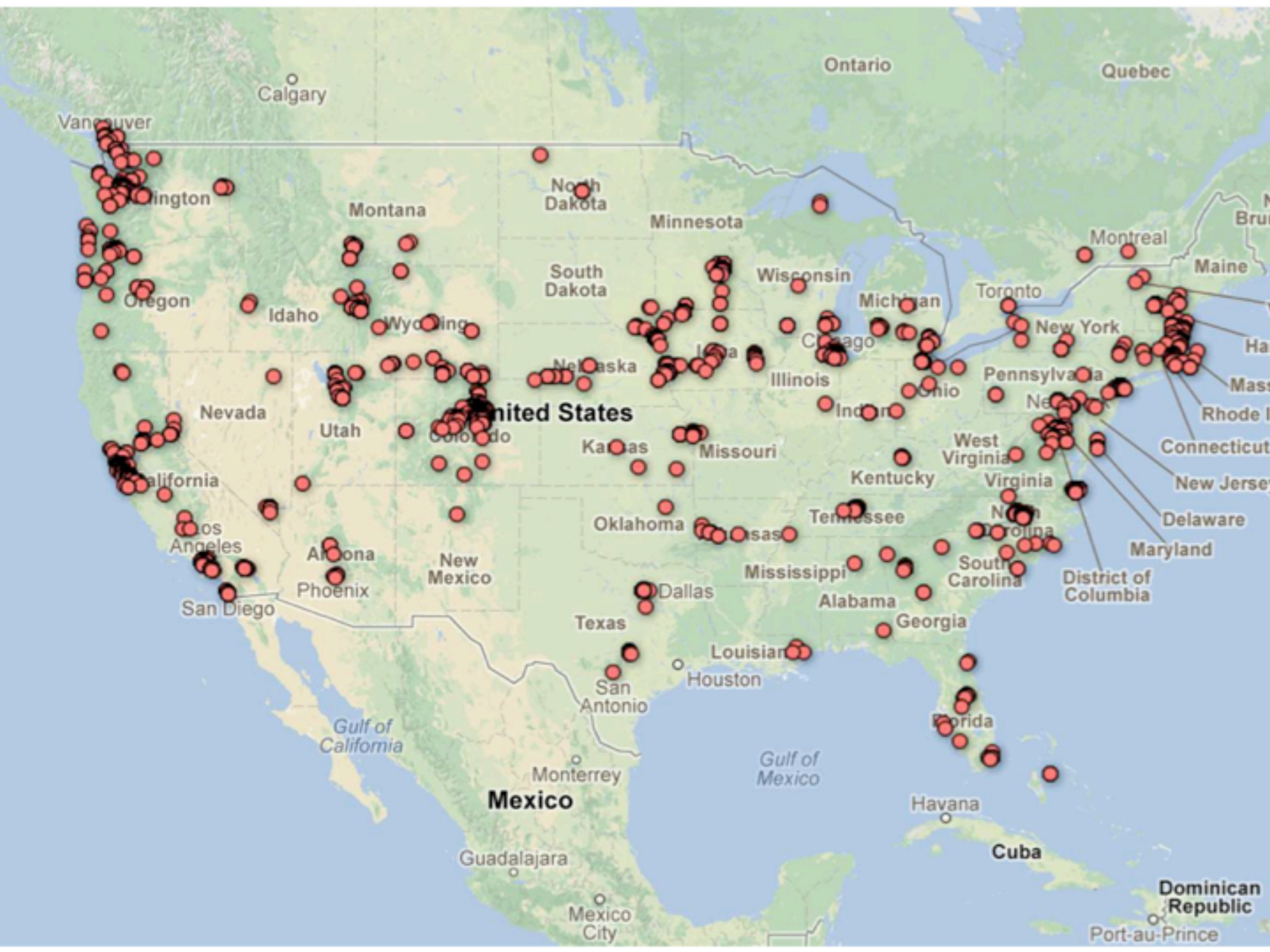
Perceptual and interactive scalability should be limited by the chosen resolution of the visualized data, not the number of records.

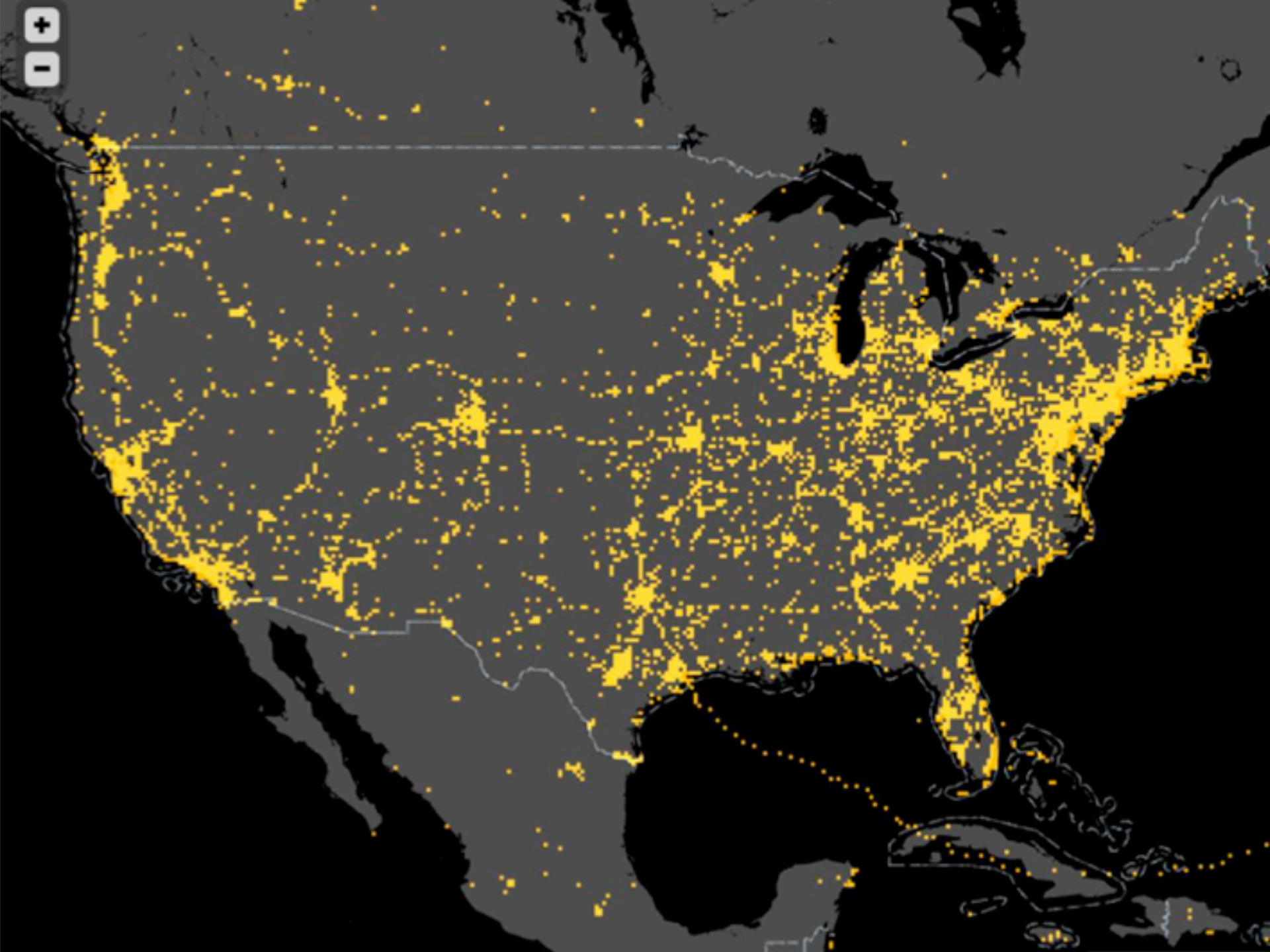


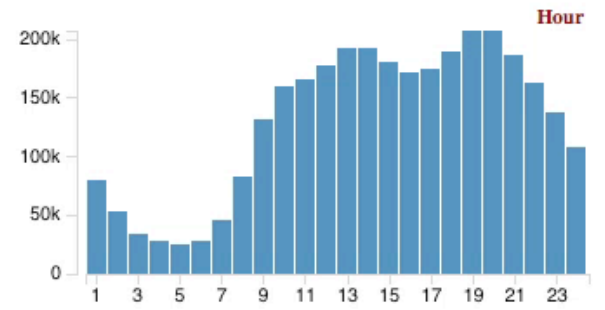
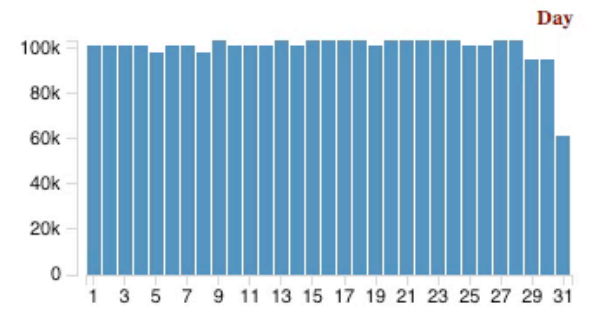
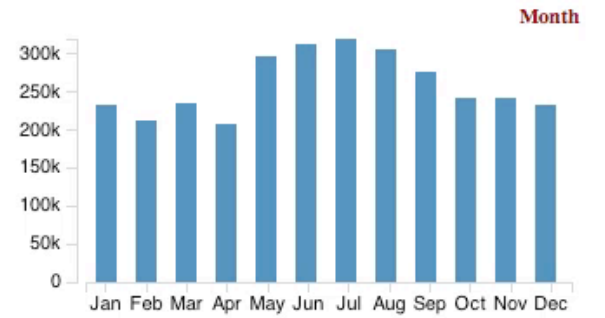
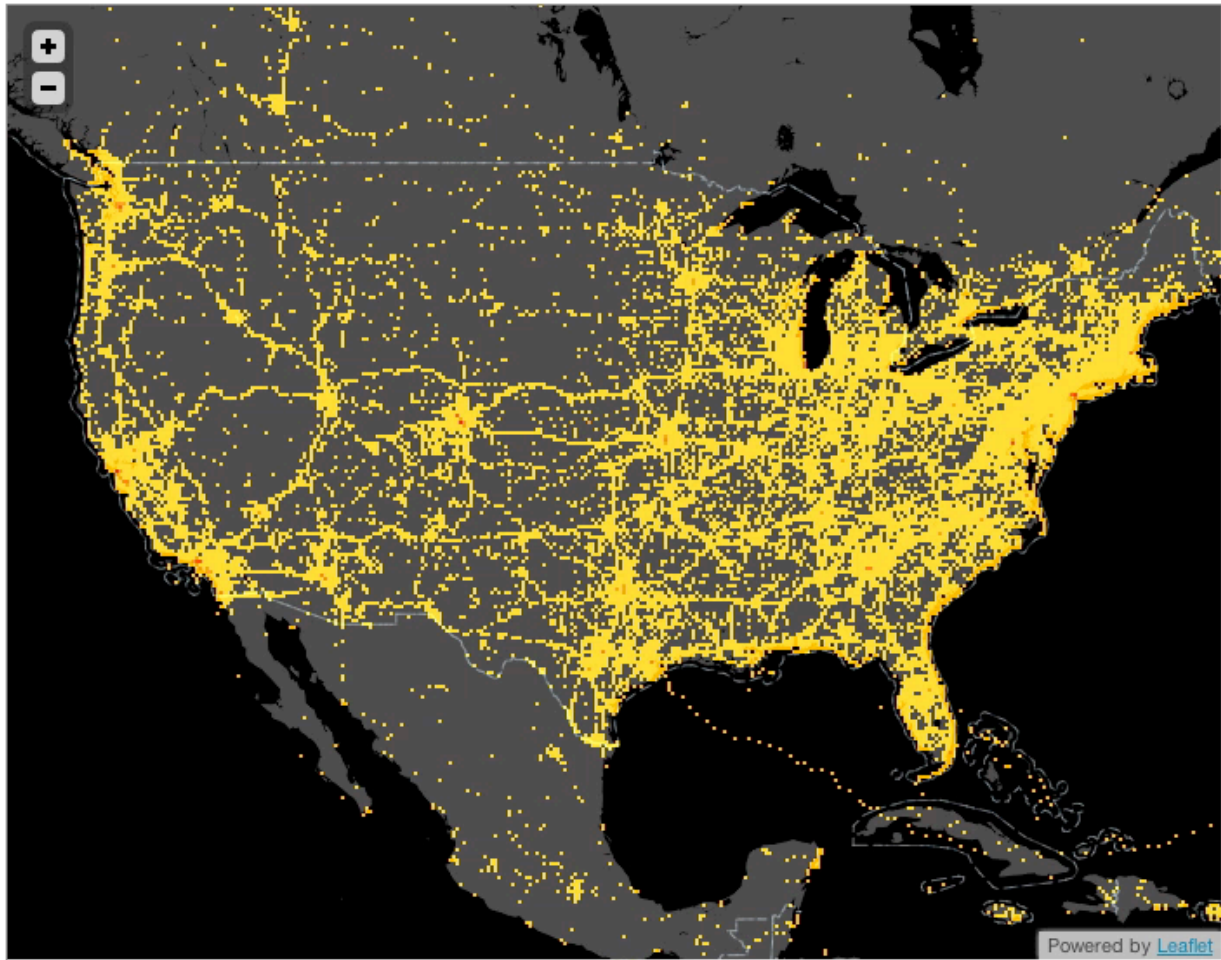


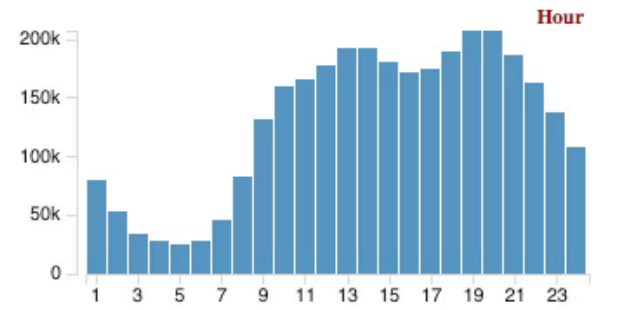
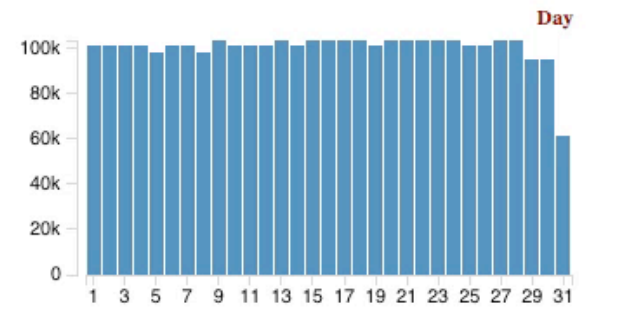
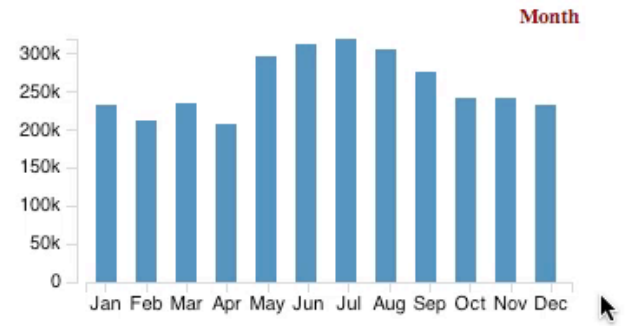
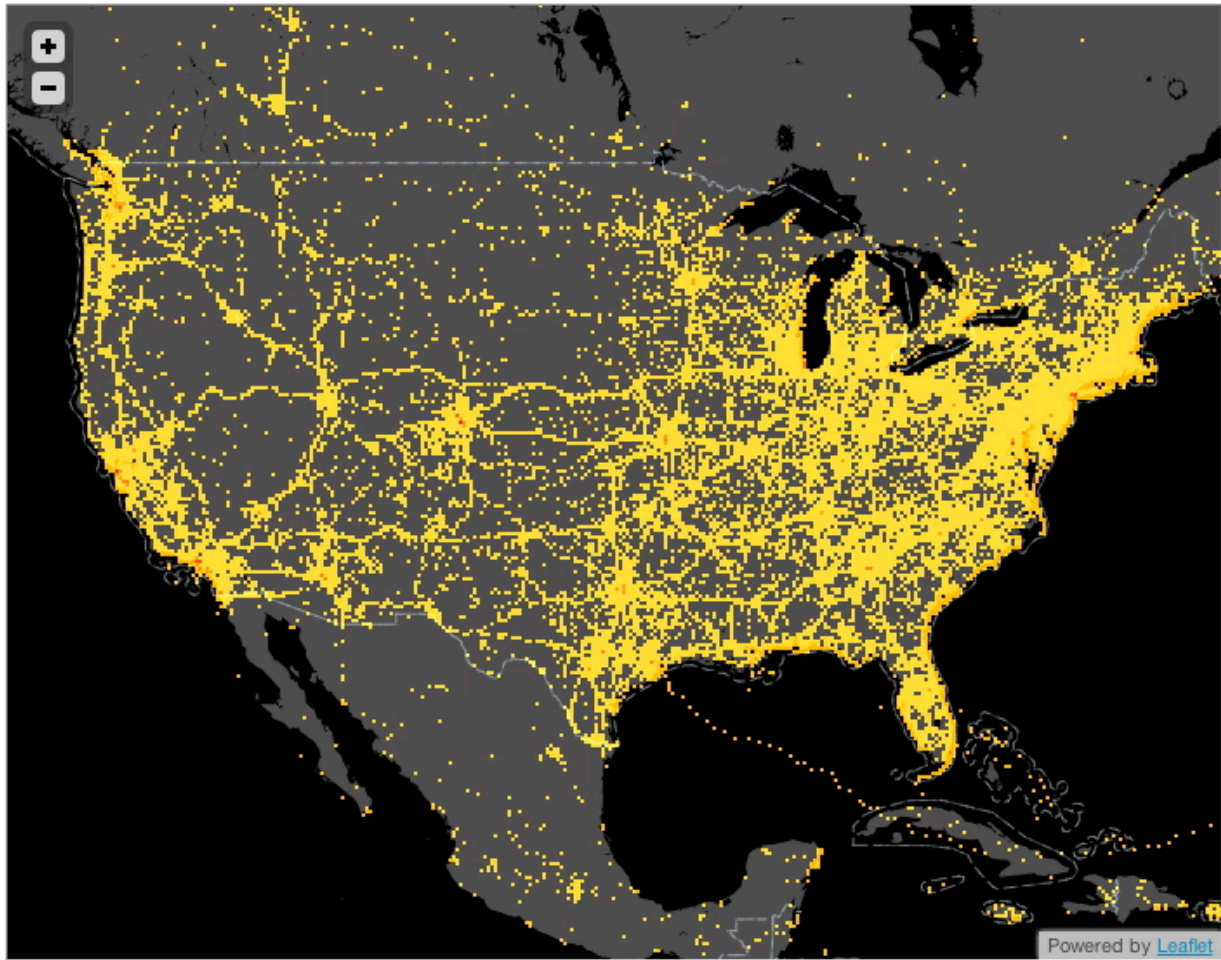








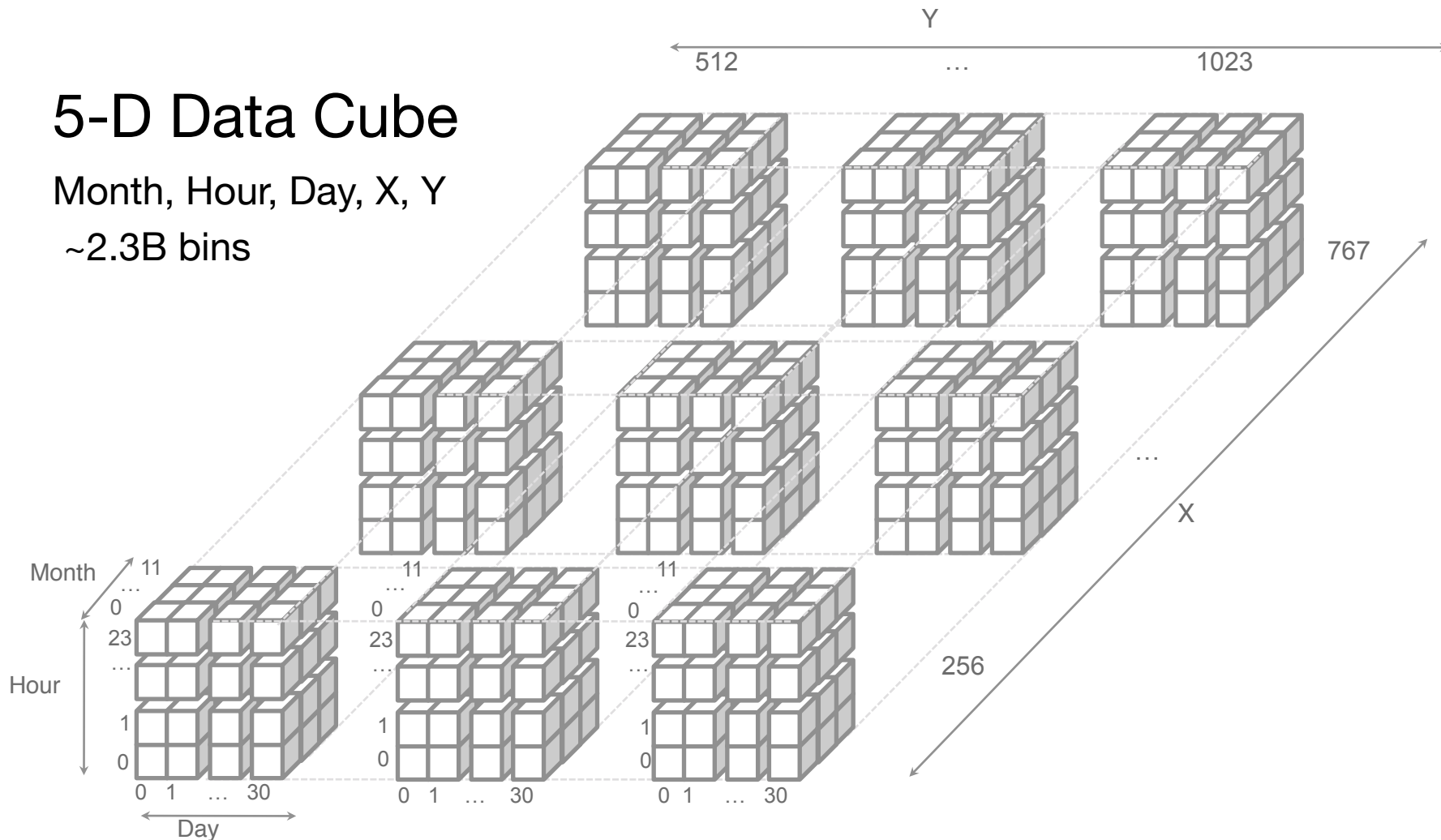




5-D Data Cube

Month, Hour, Day, X, Y

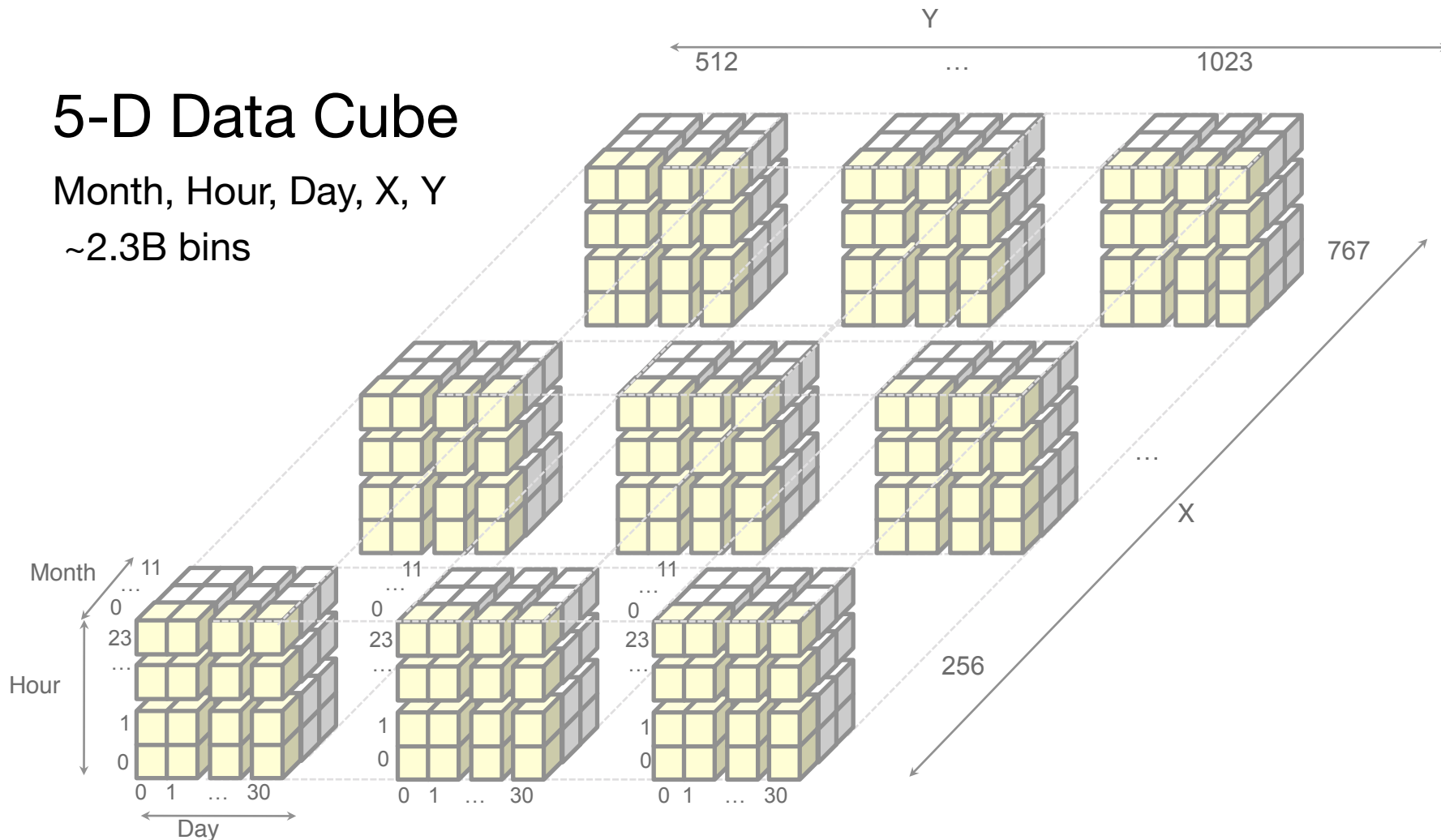
~2.3B bins

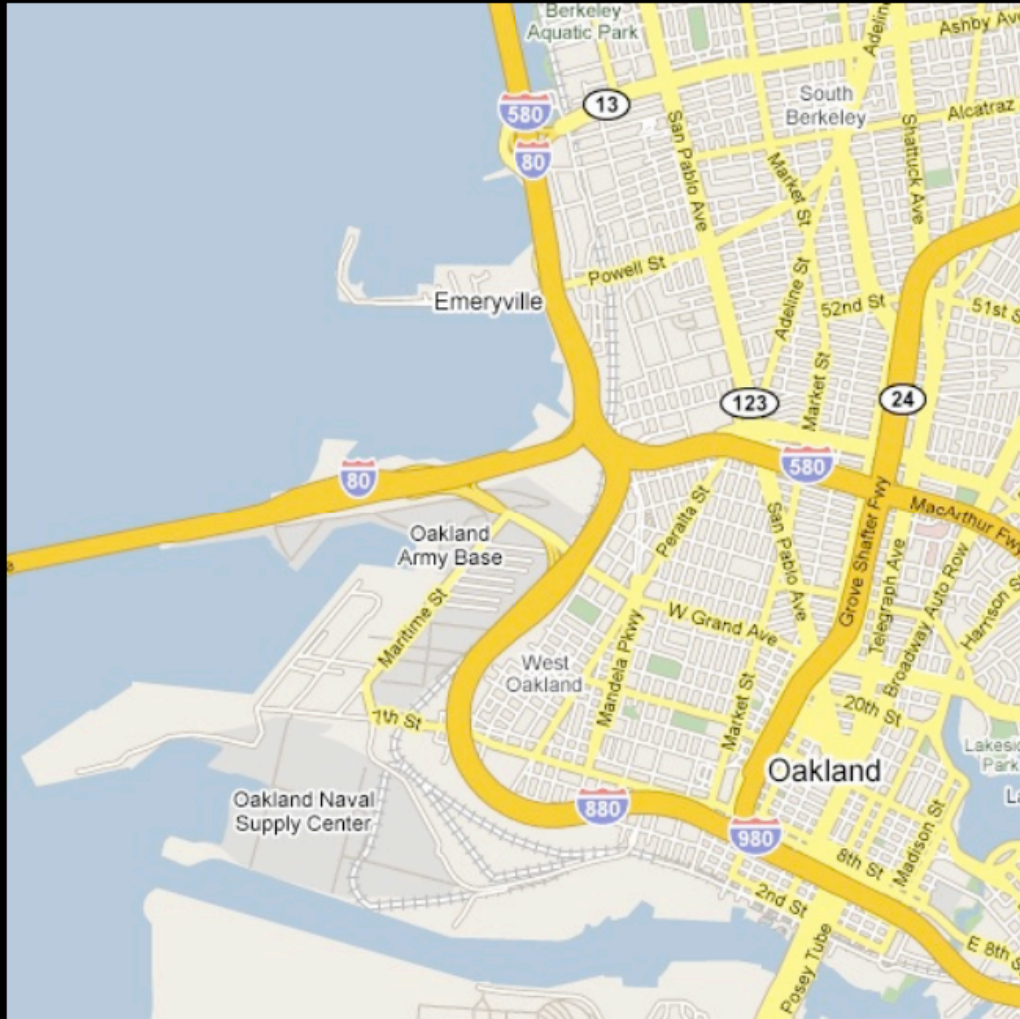


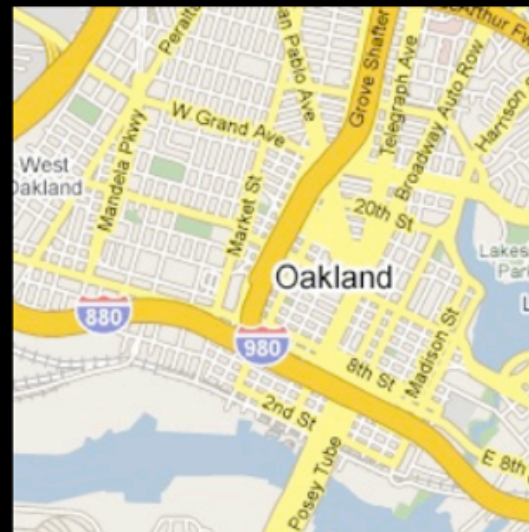
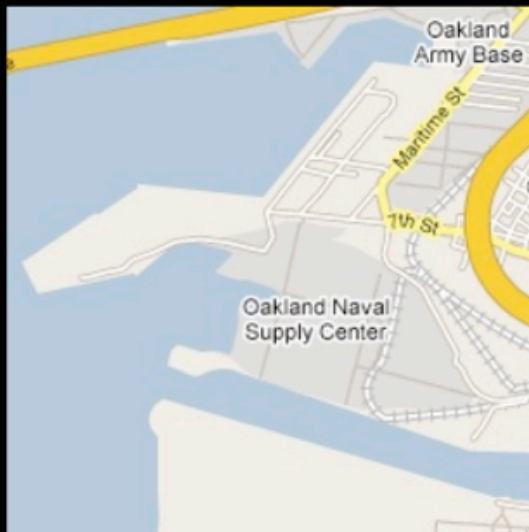
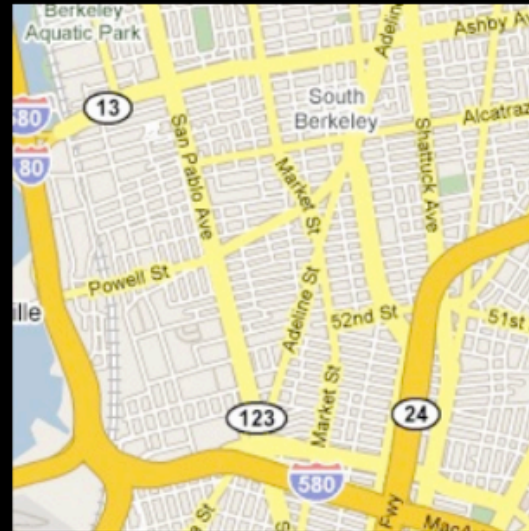
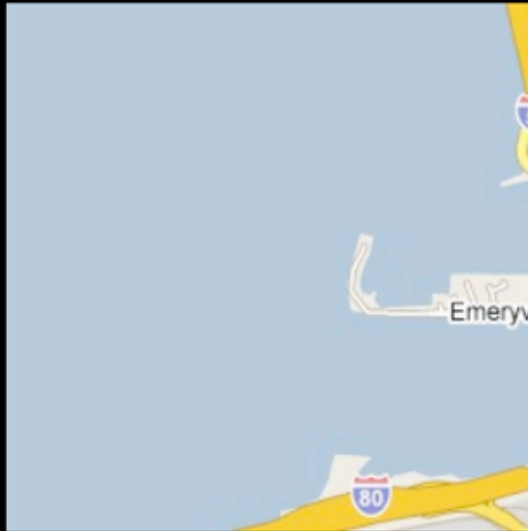
5-D Data Cube

Month, Hour, Day, X, Y

~2.3B bins

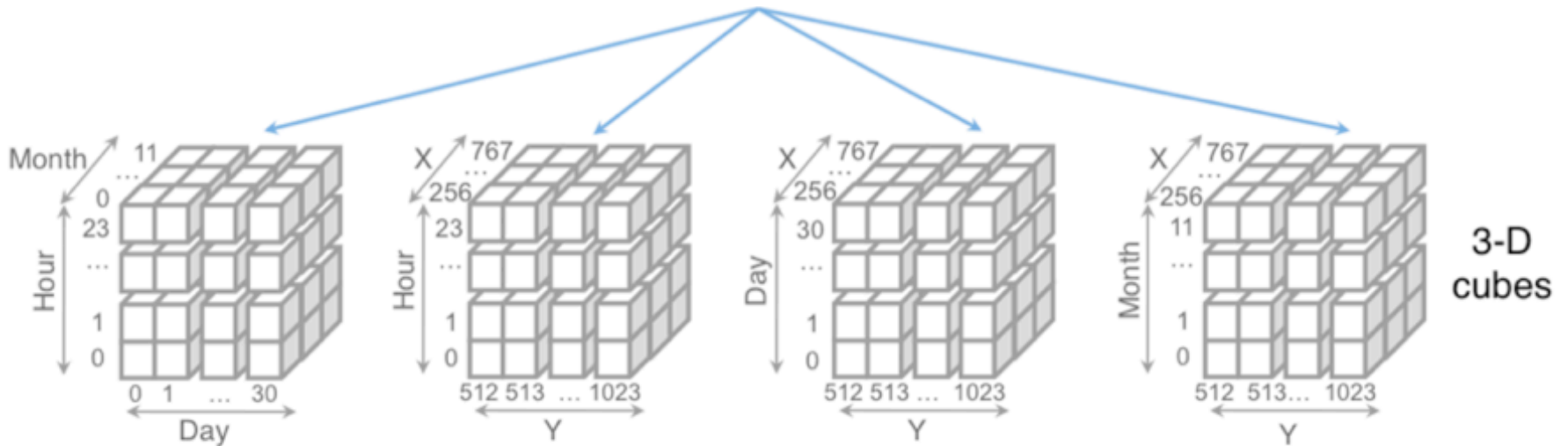






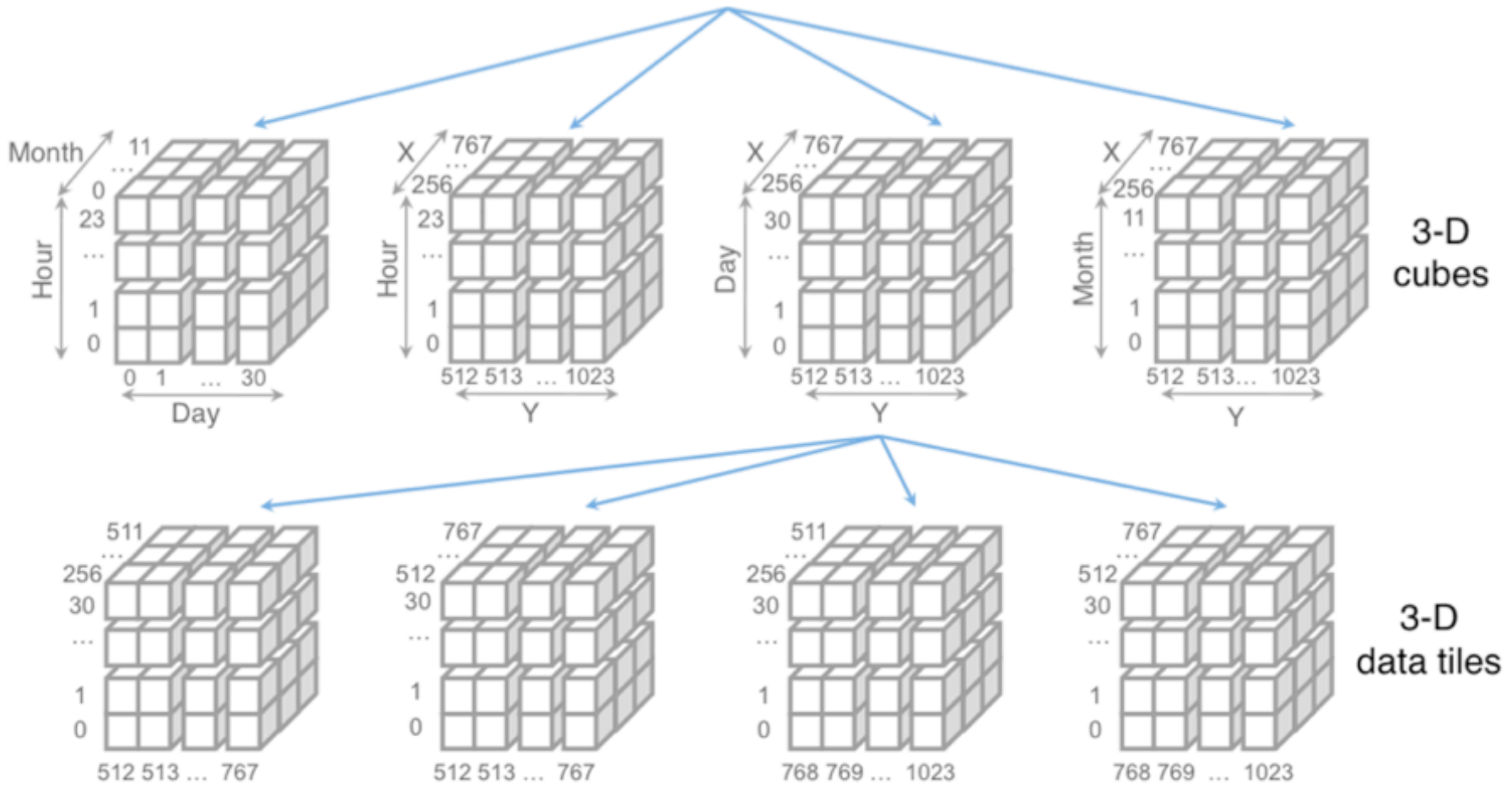
Full 5-D Cube

Full 5-D Cube



For any pair of 1D or 2D binned plots, the maximum number of dimensions needed to support brushing & linking is **four**.

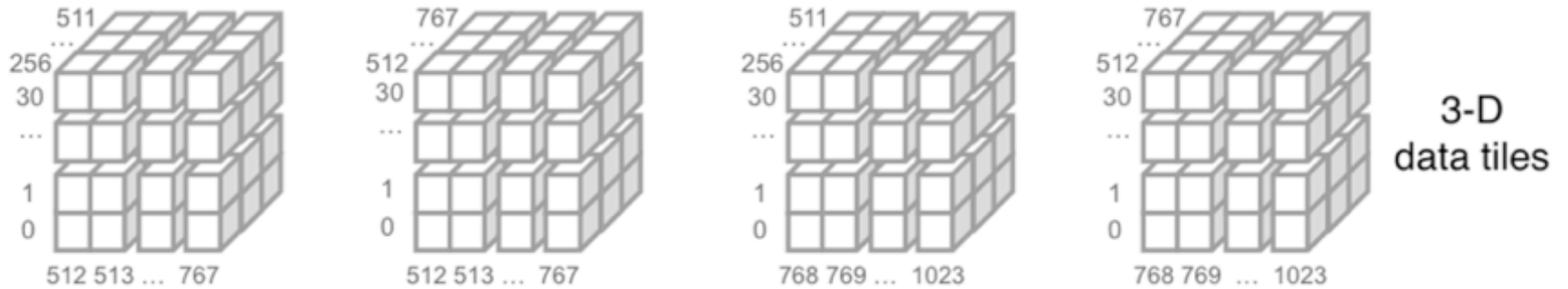
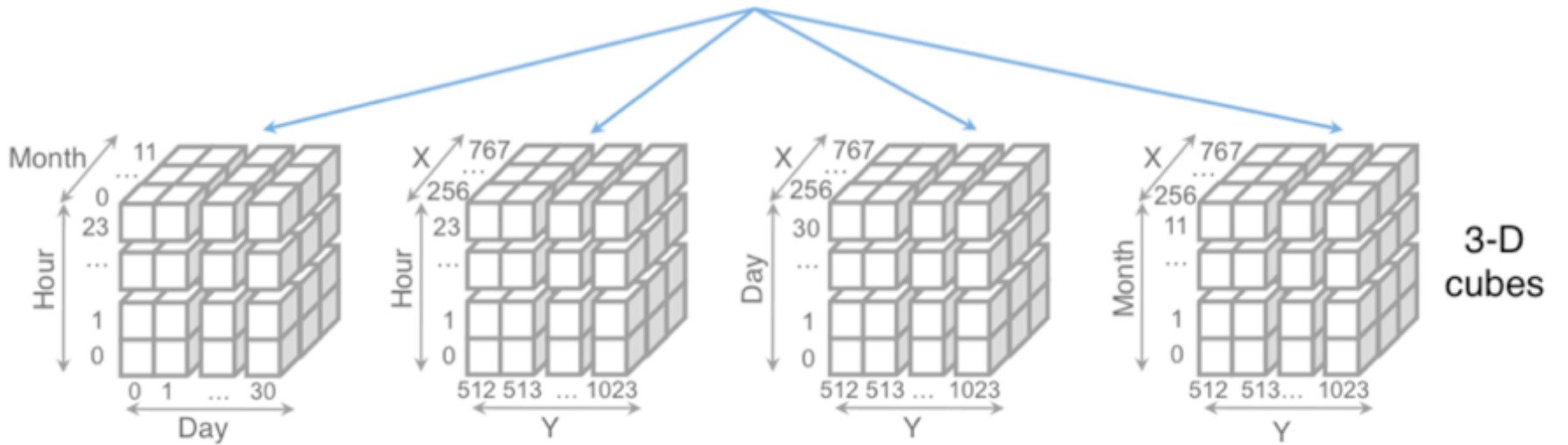
Full 5-D Cube



13 3-D Data Tiles

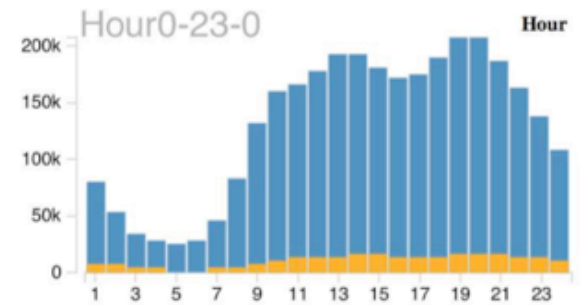
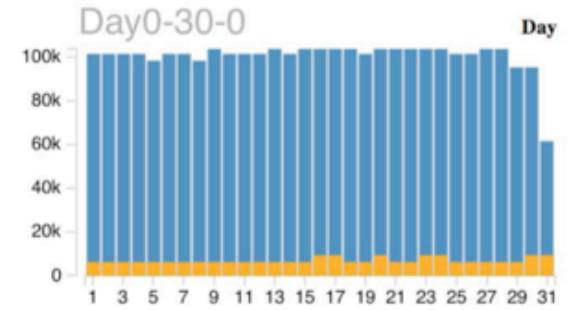
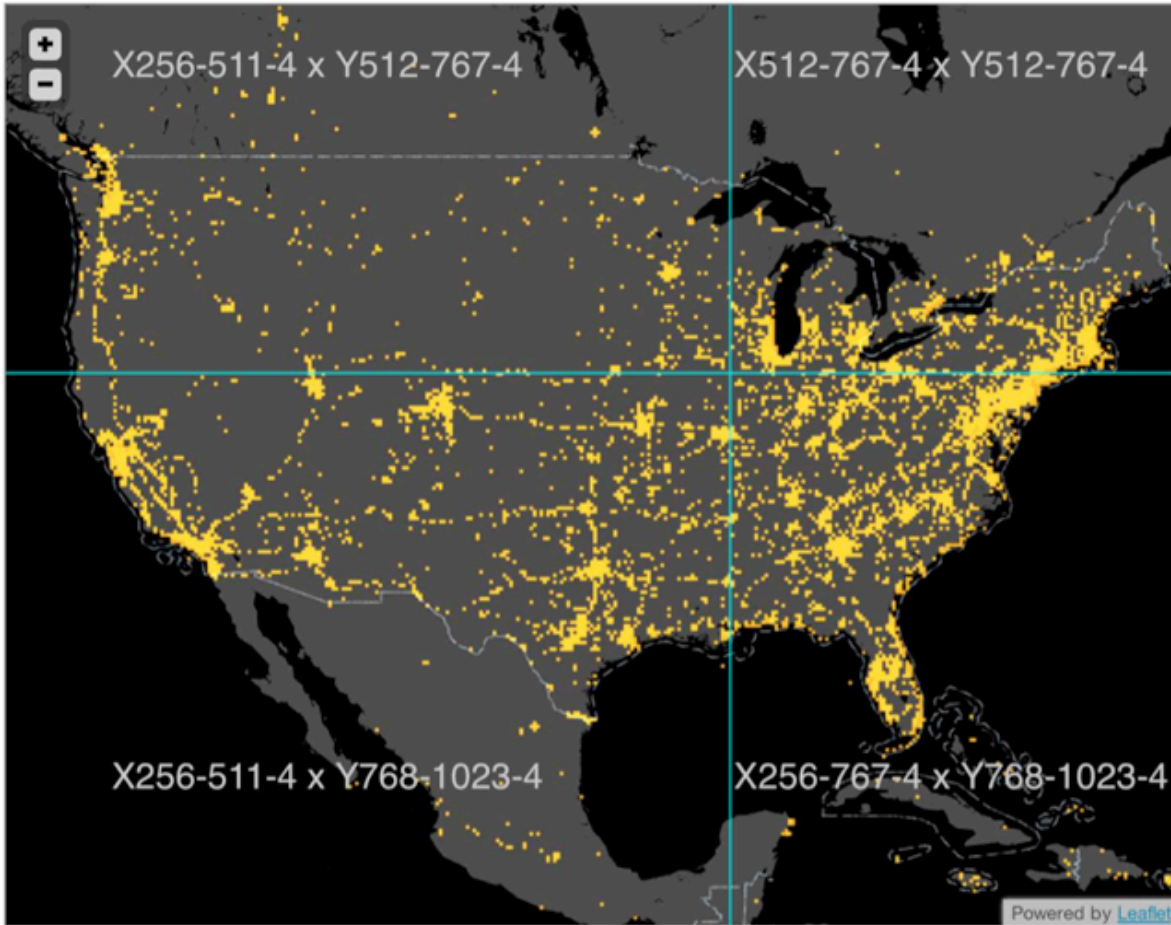
Full 5-D Cube

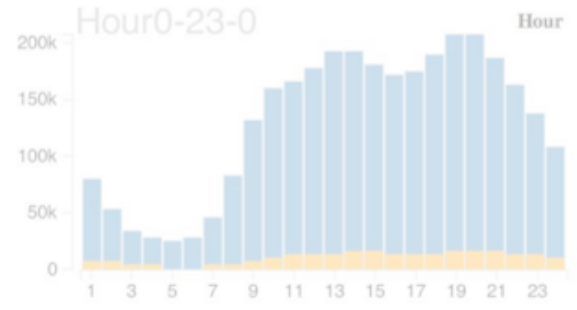
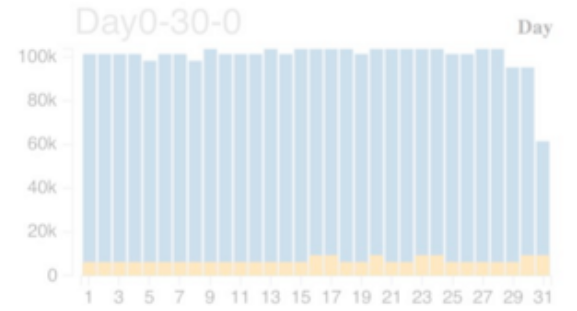
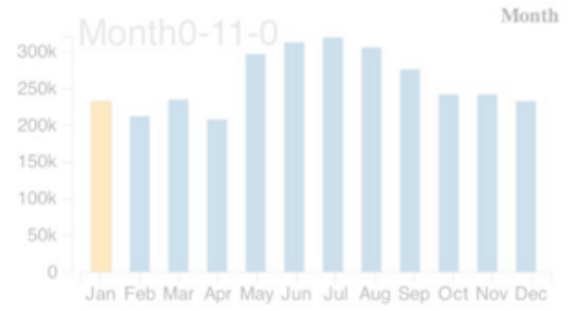
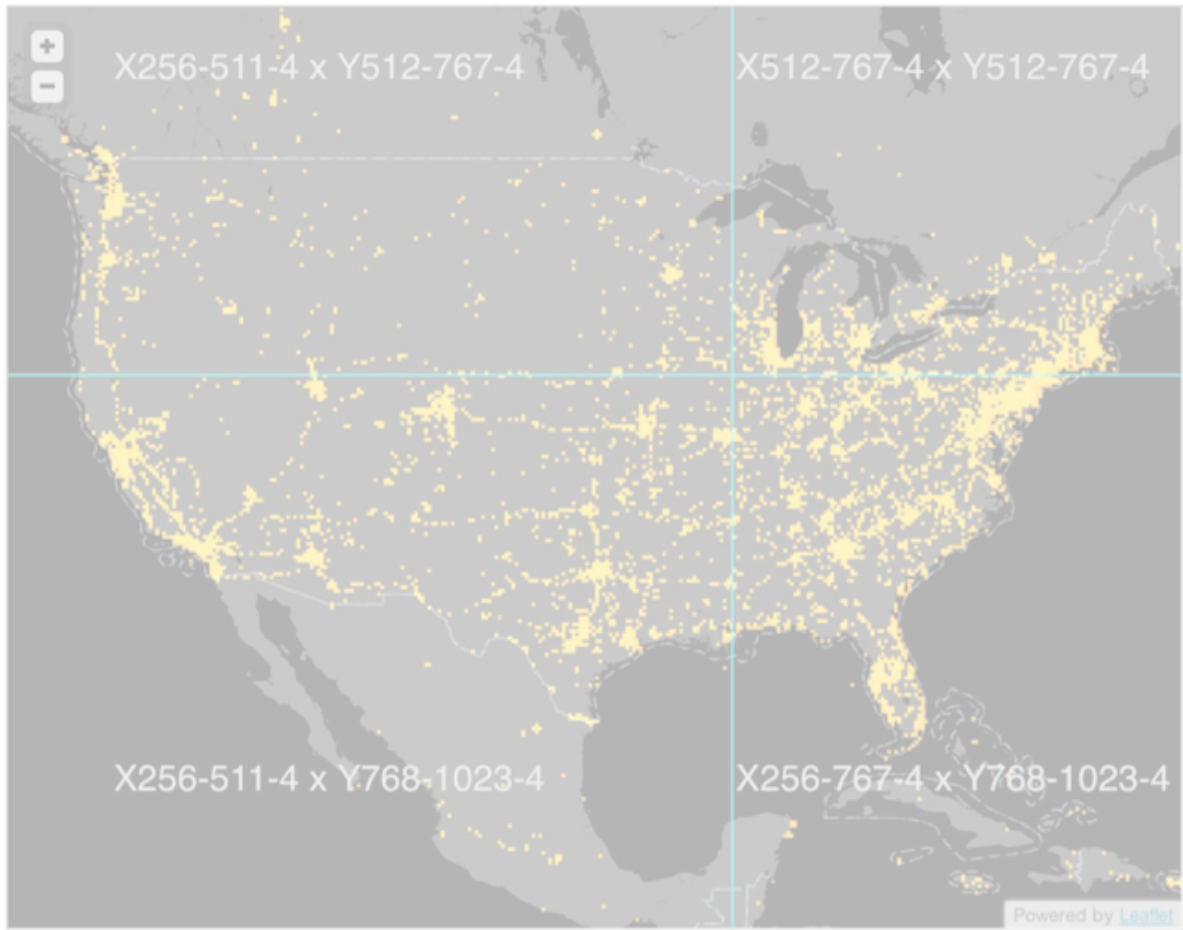
→ ~2.3B bins

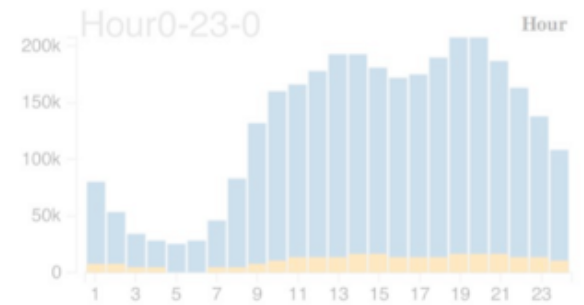
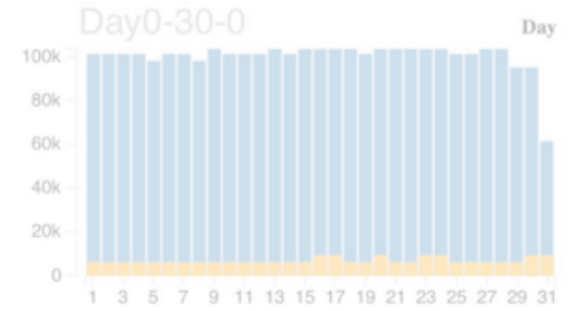
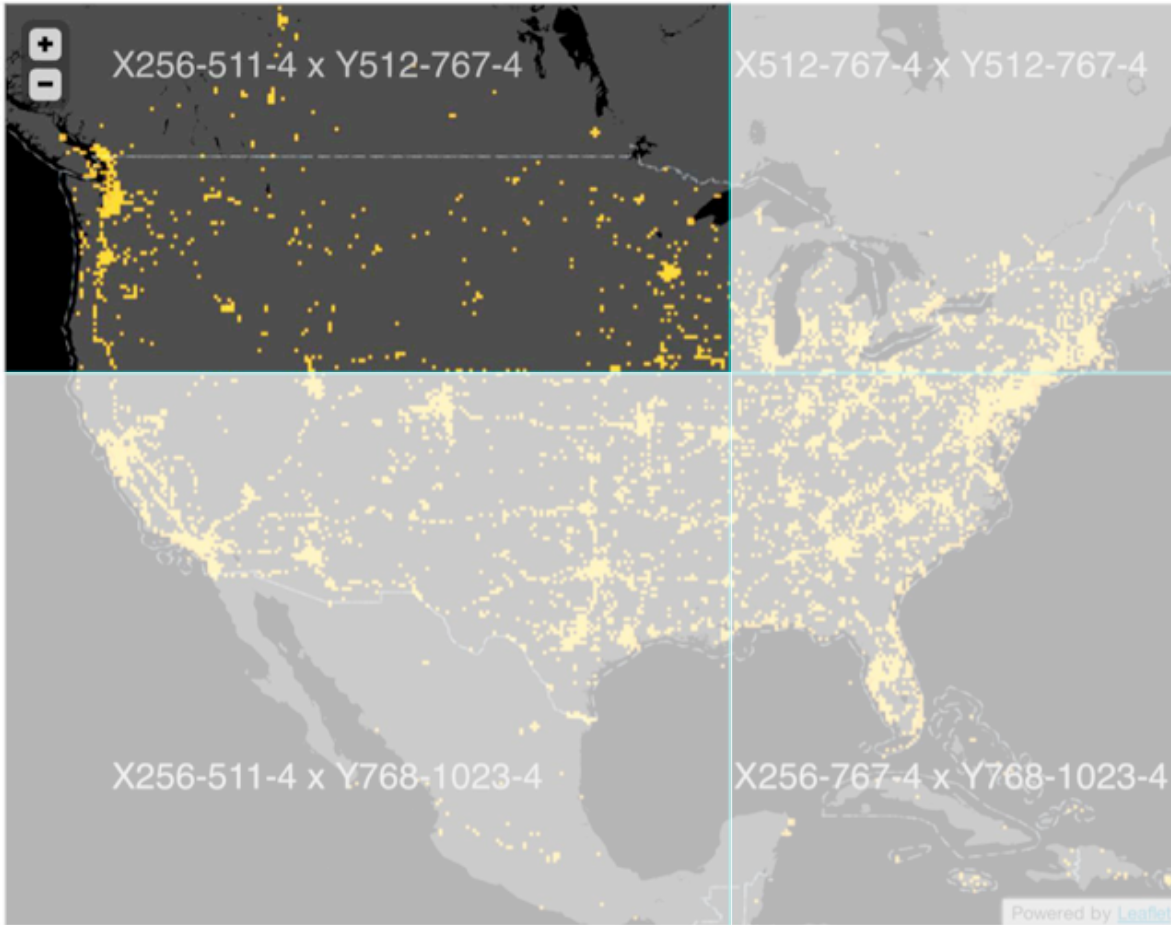


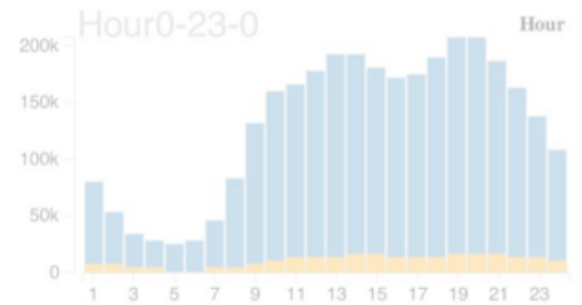
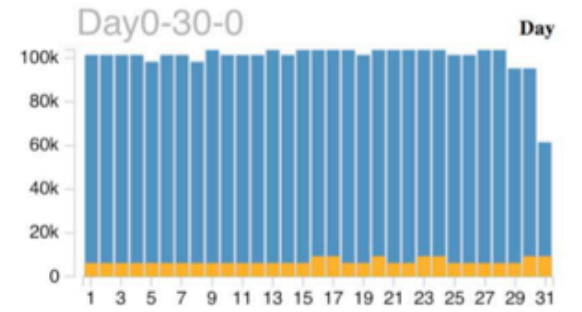
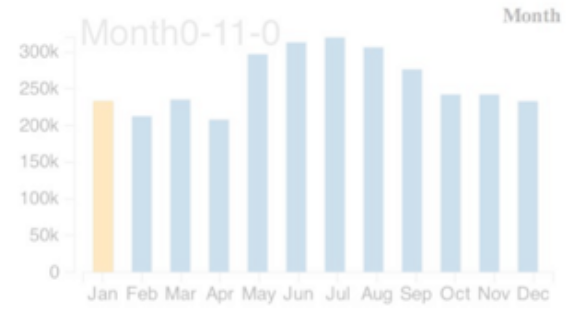
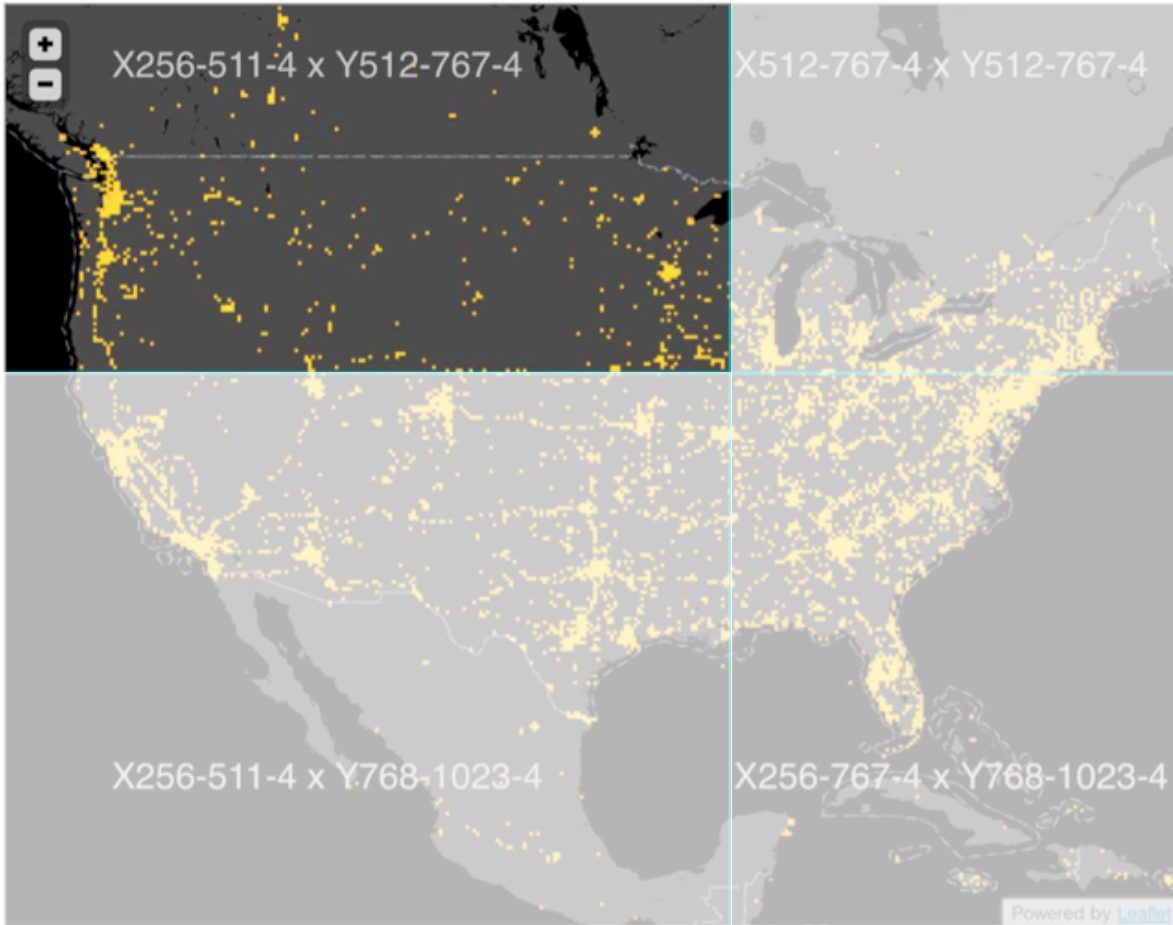
13 3-D Data Tiles

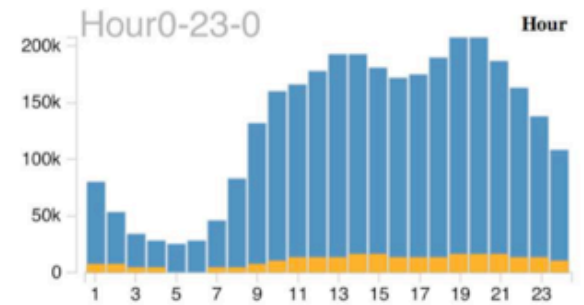
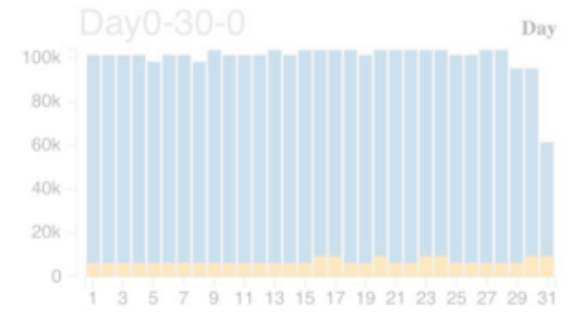
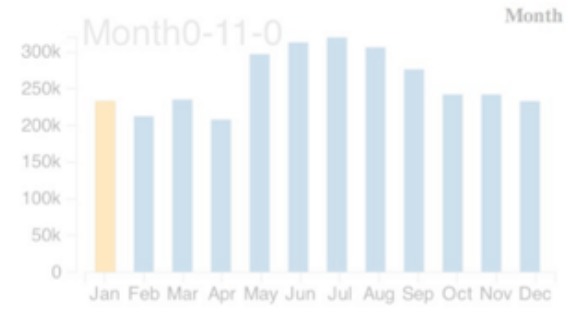
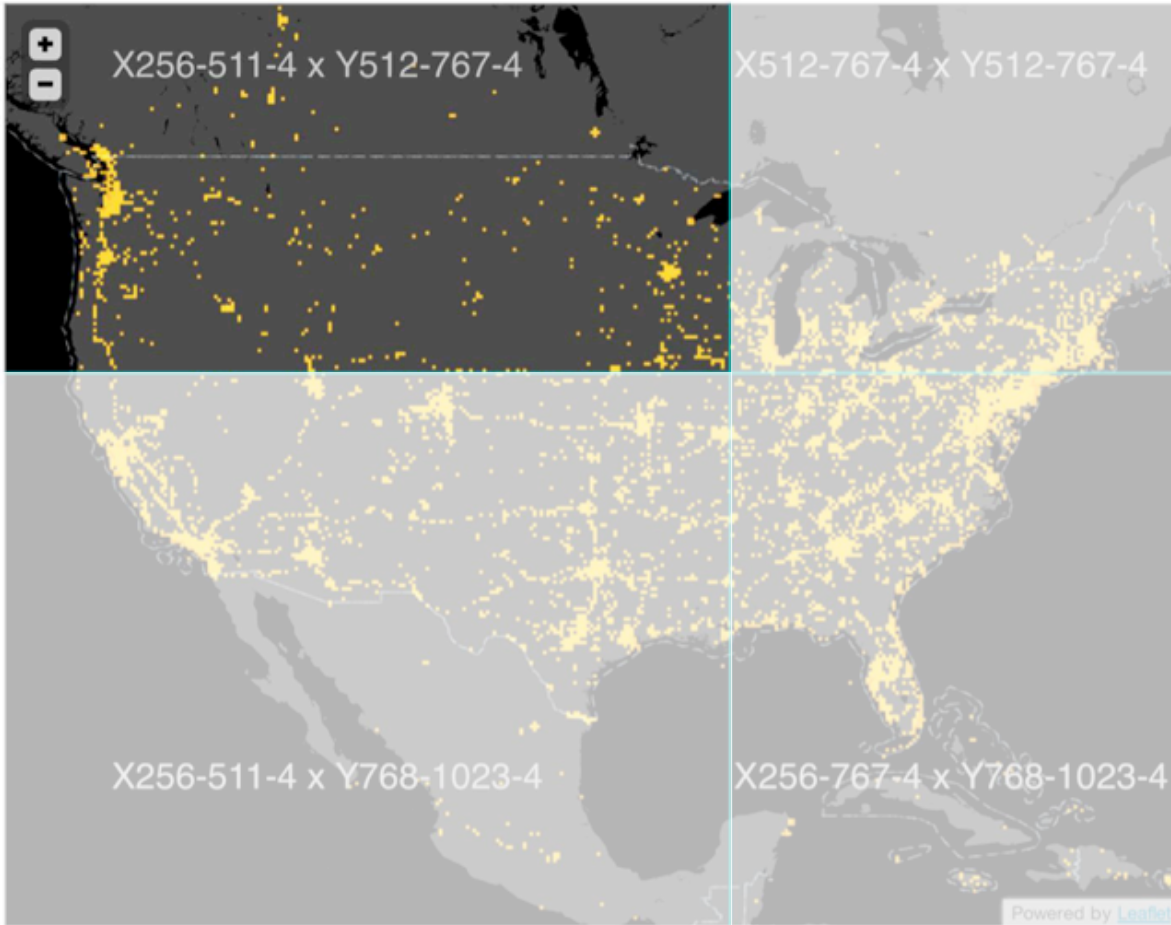
→ ~17.6M bins
(in 352KB!)

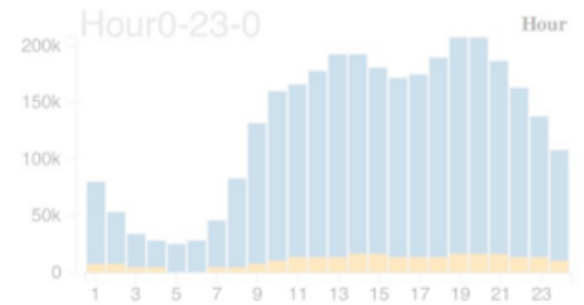
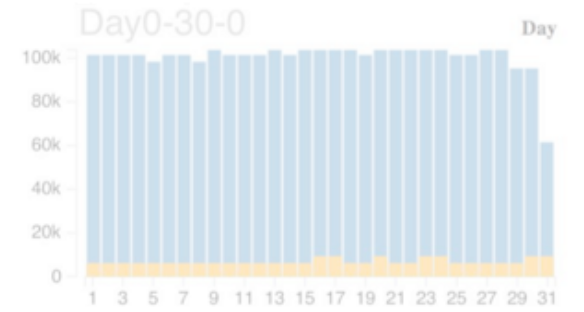
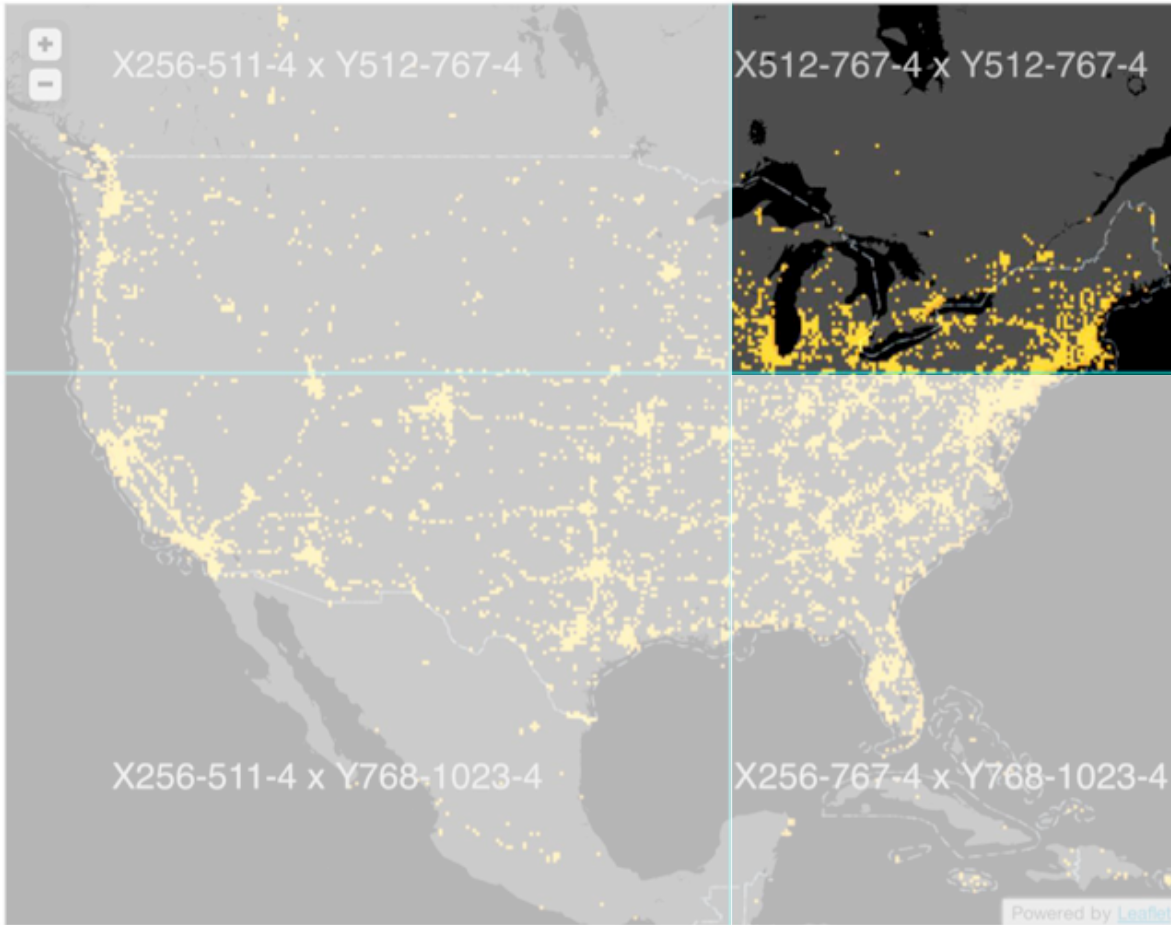


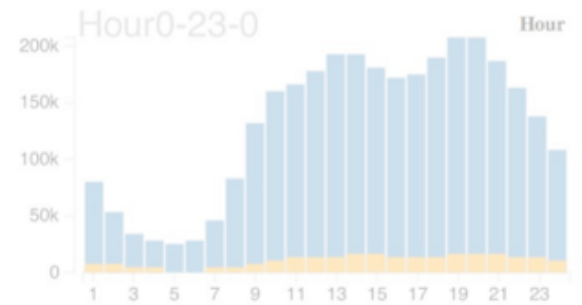
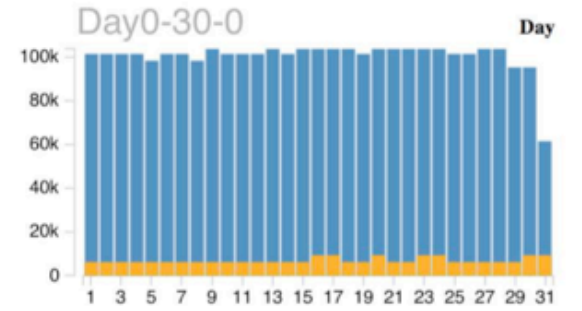
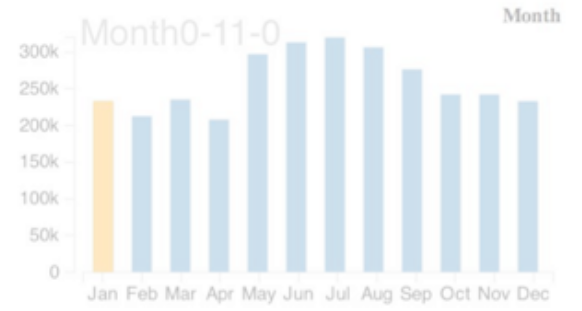
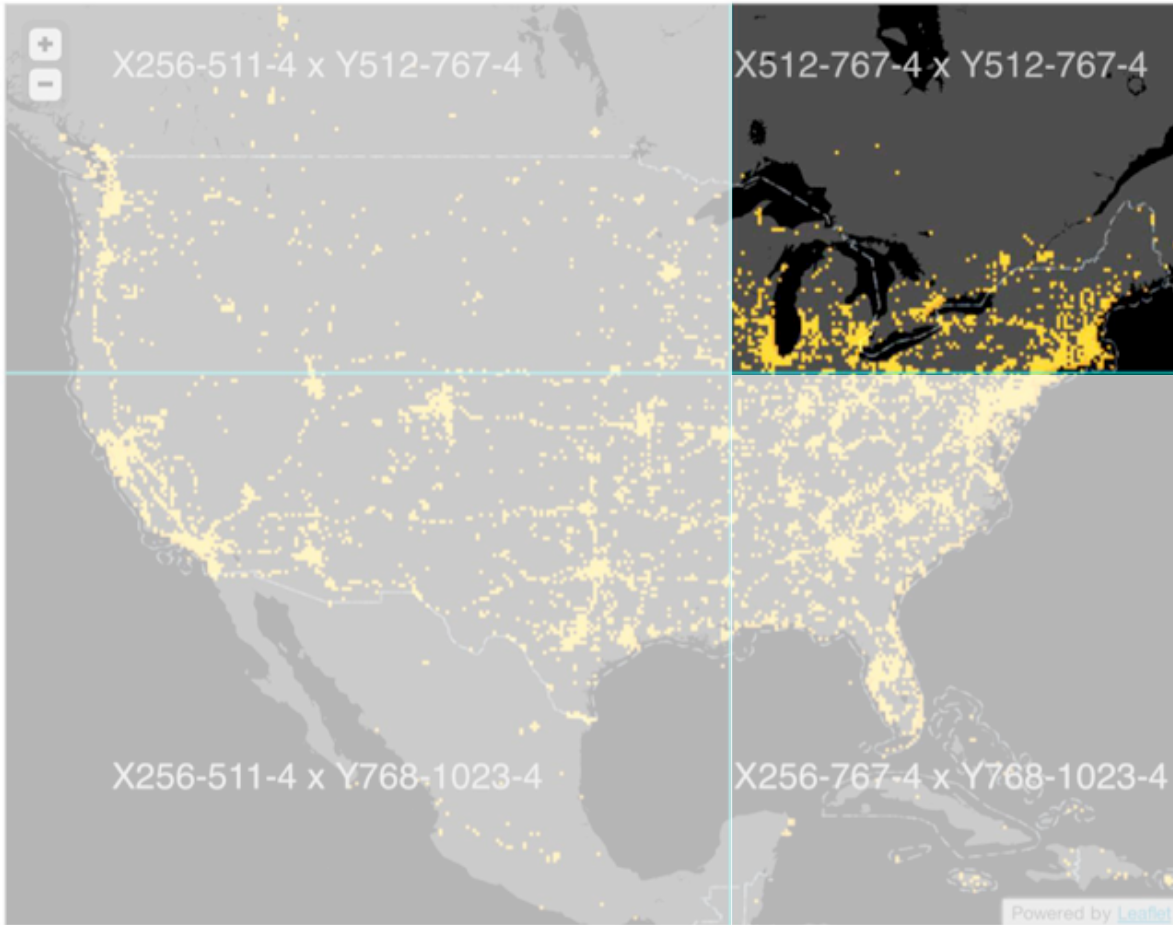


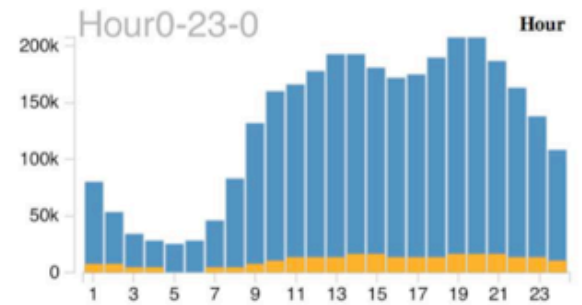
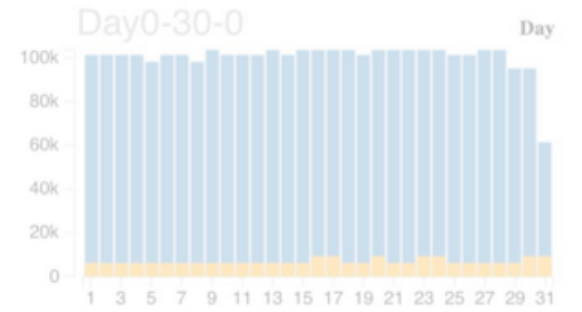
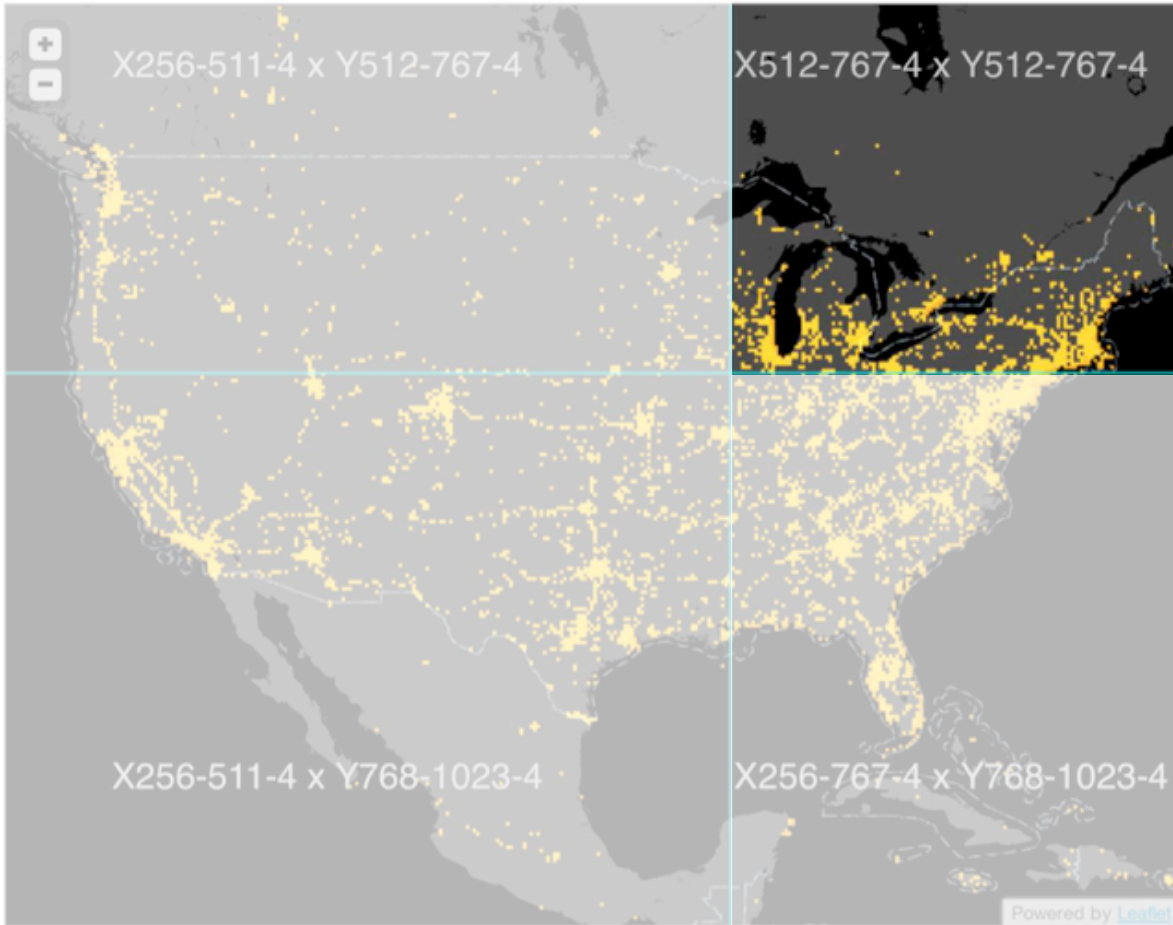


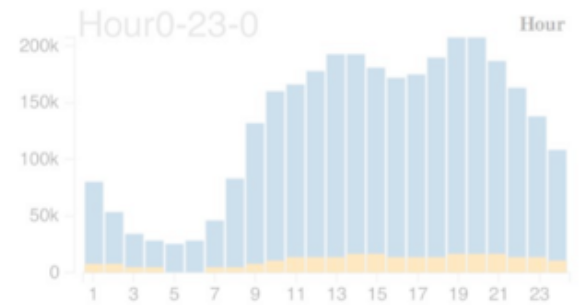
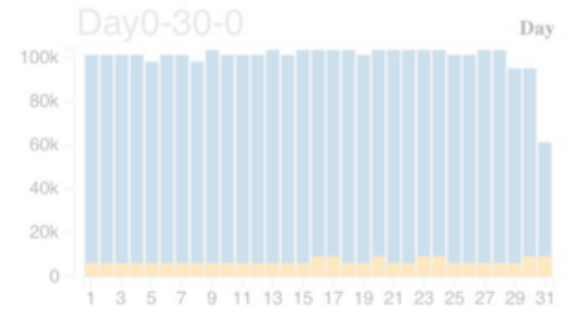
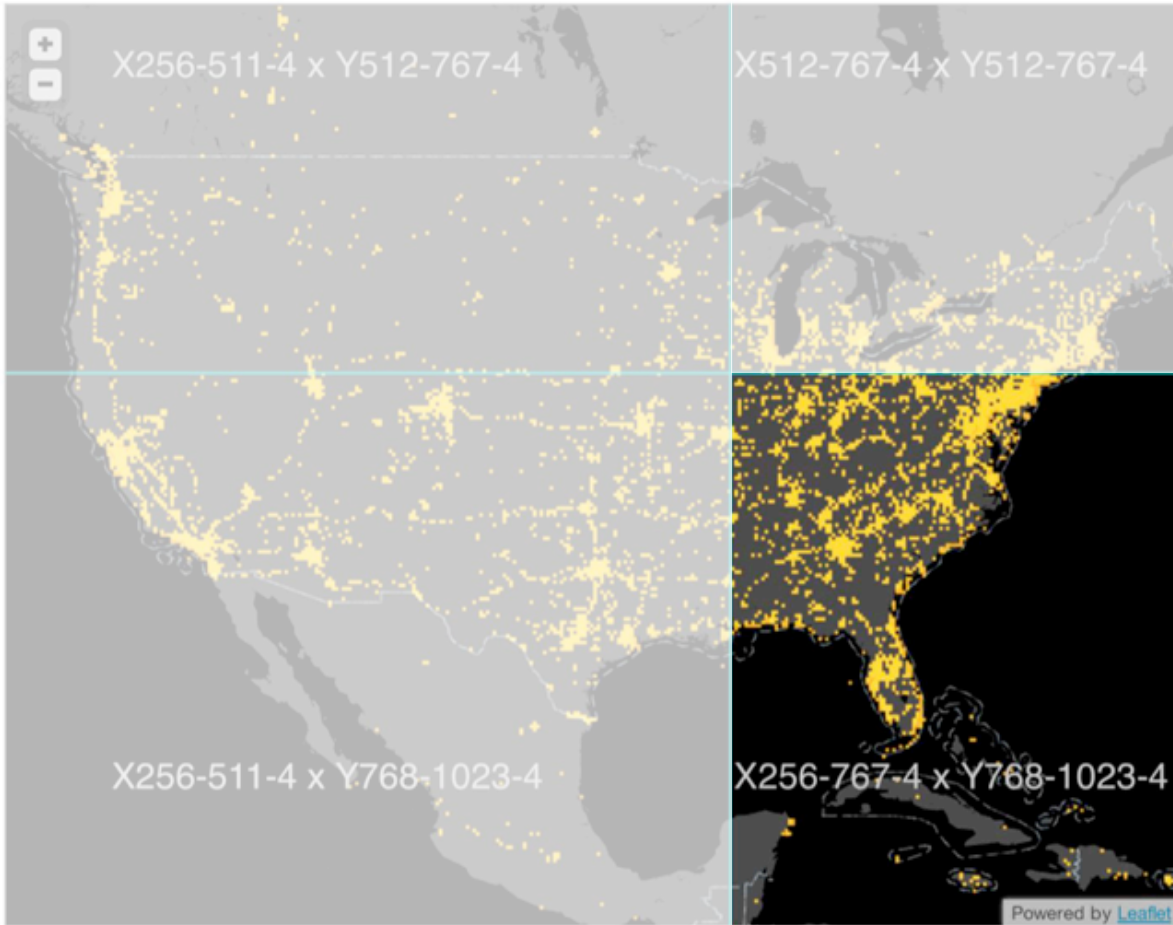


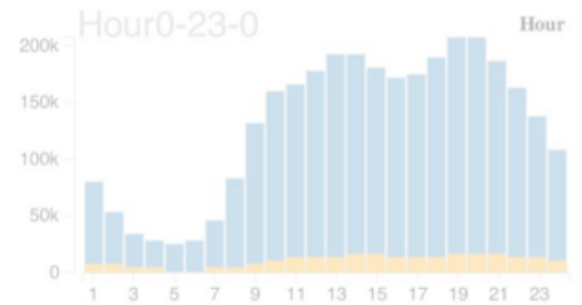
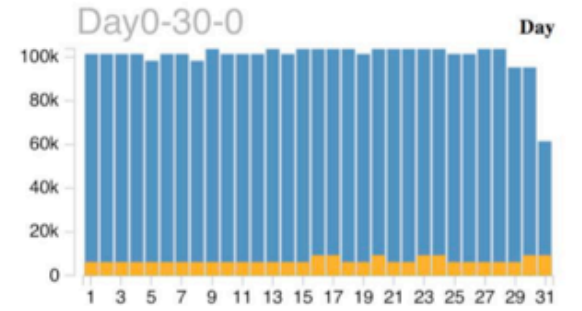
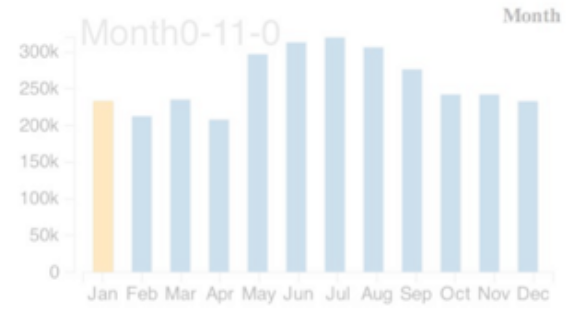
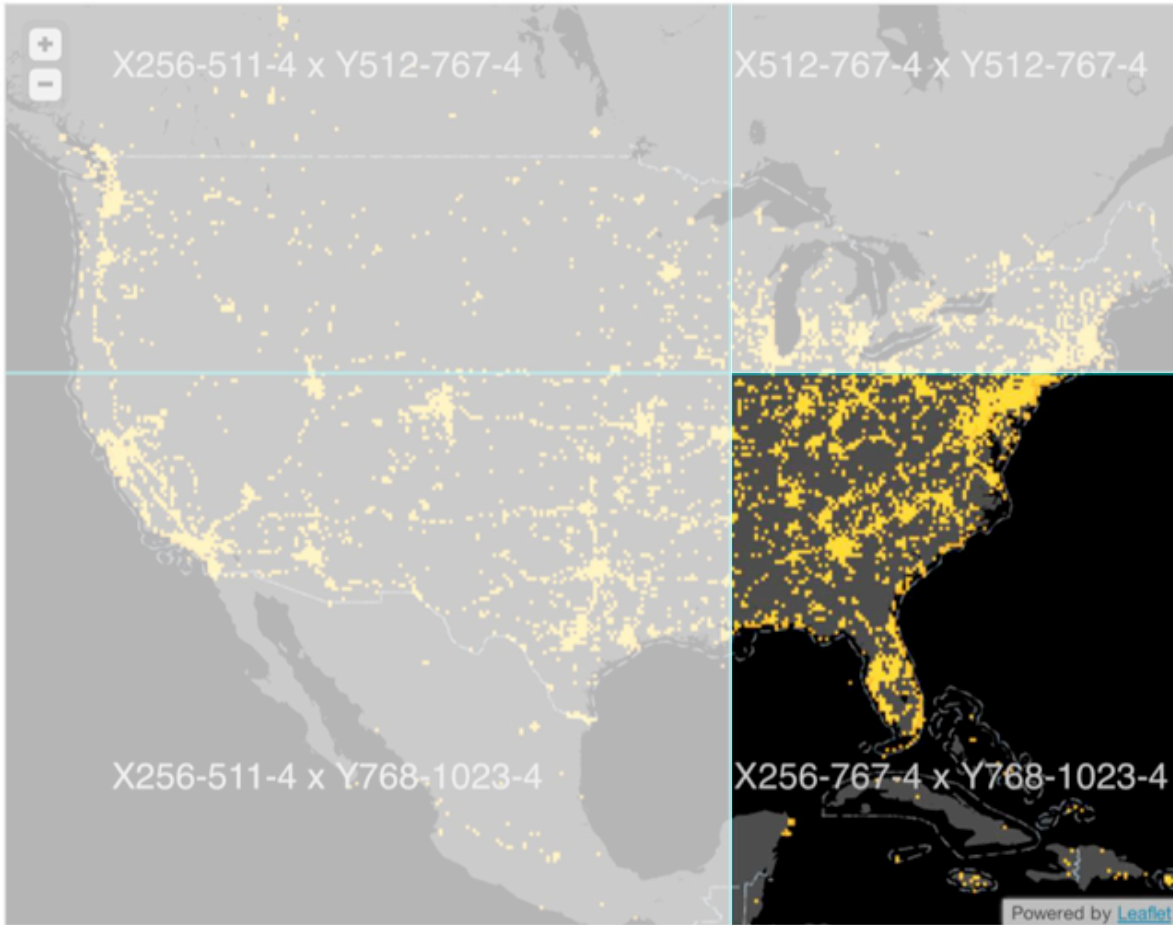


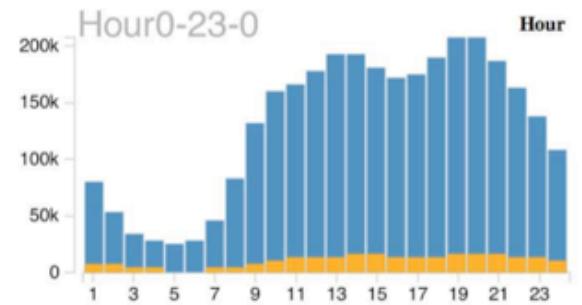
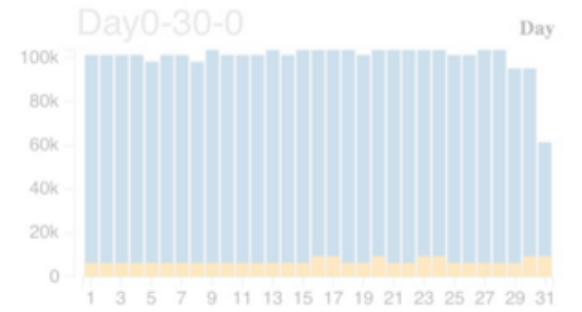
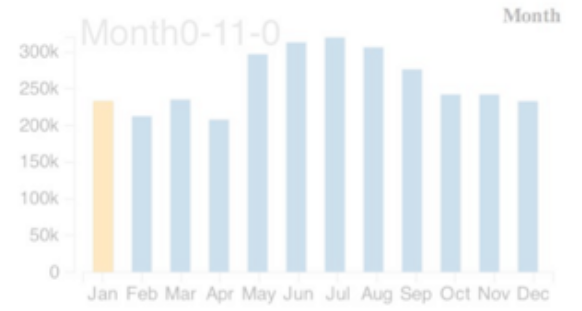
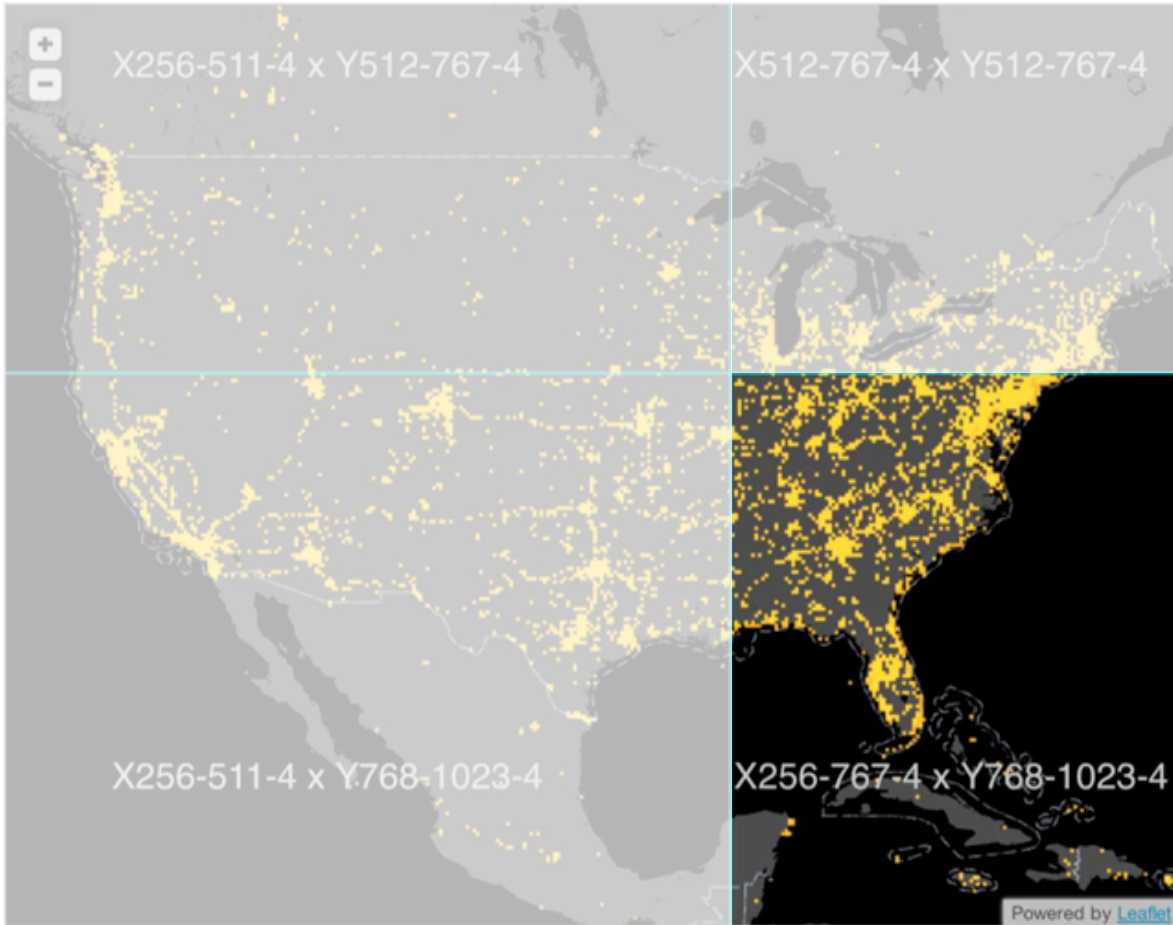


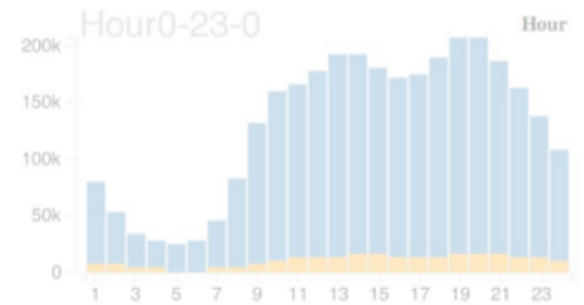
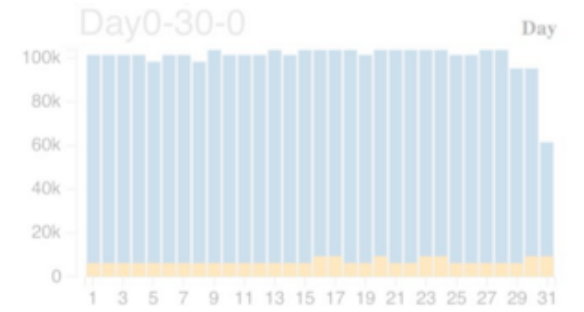
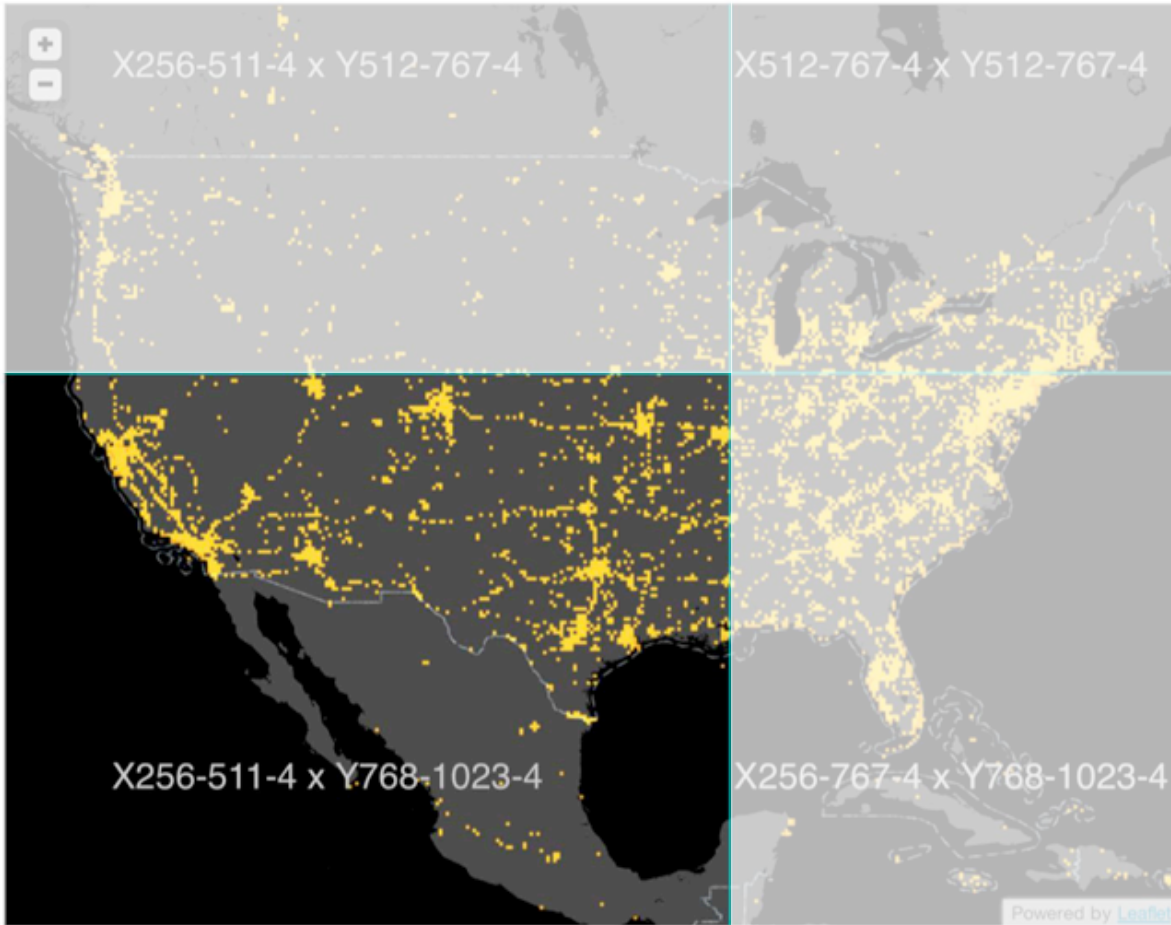


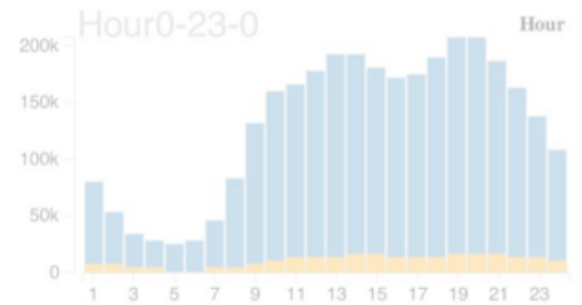
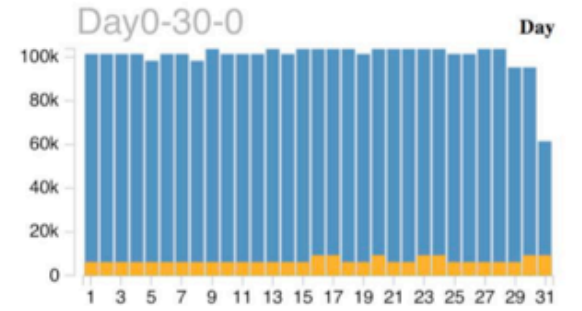
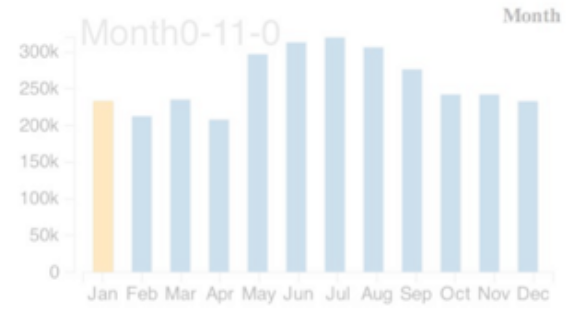
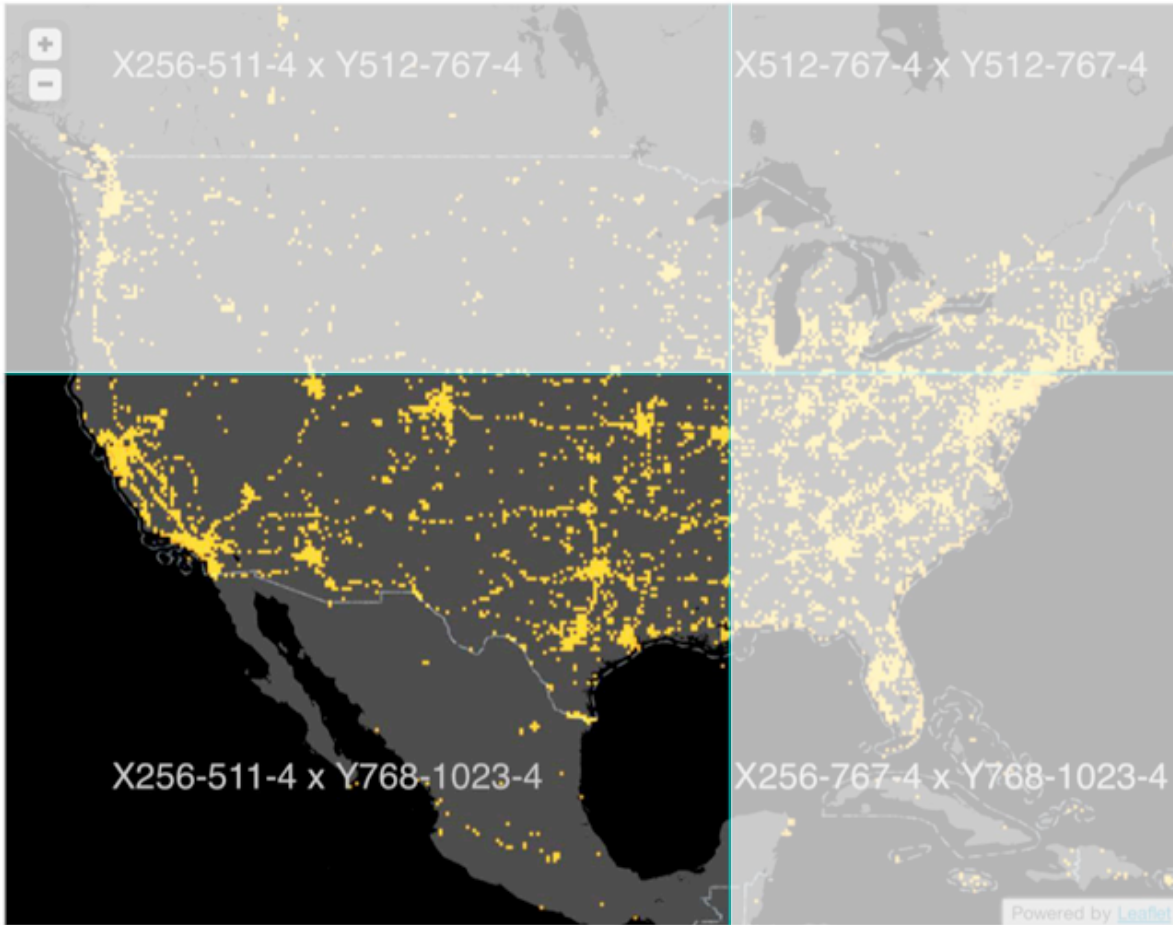


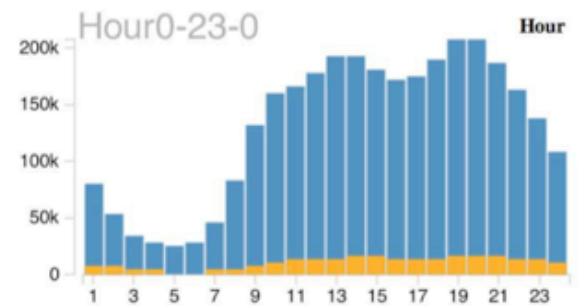
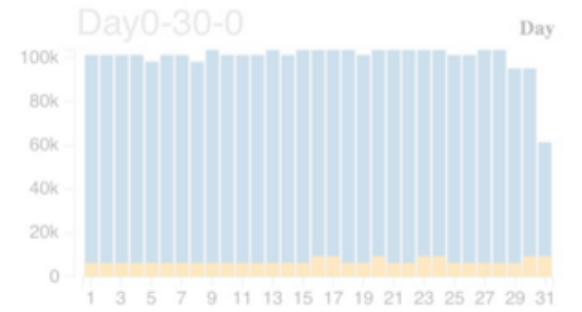
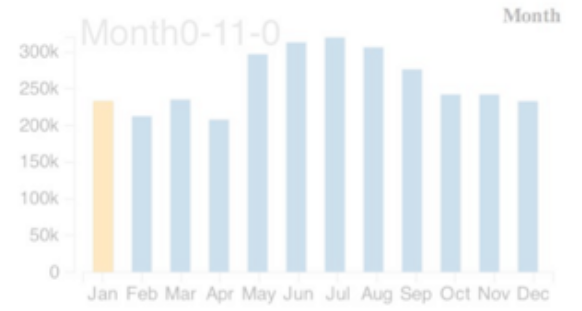
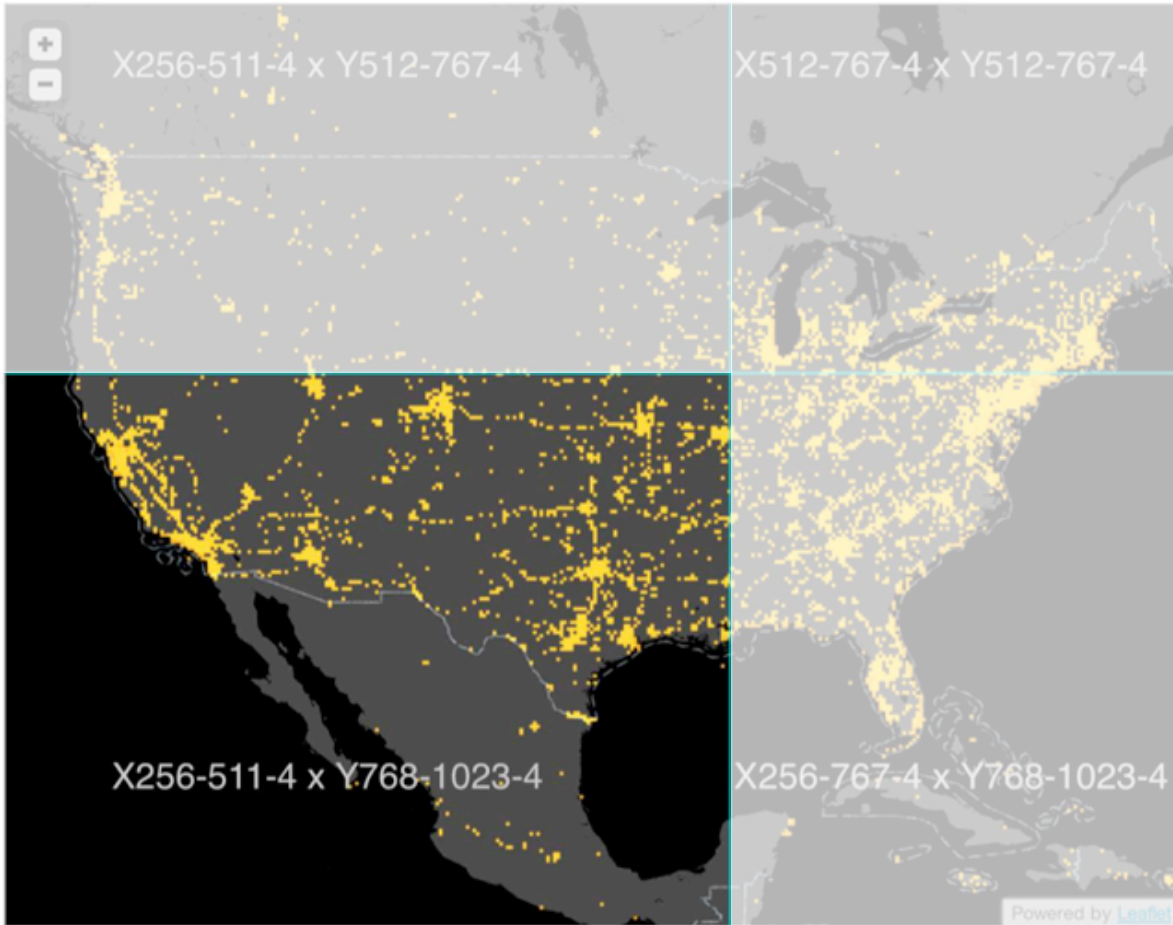


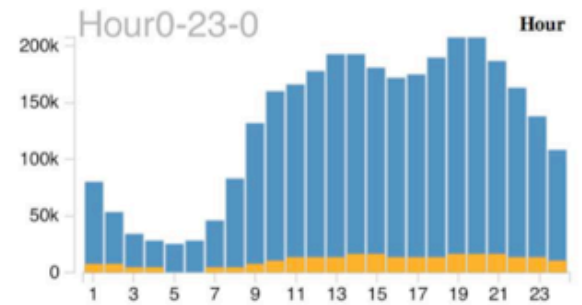
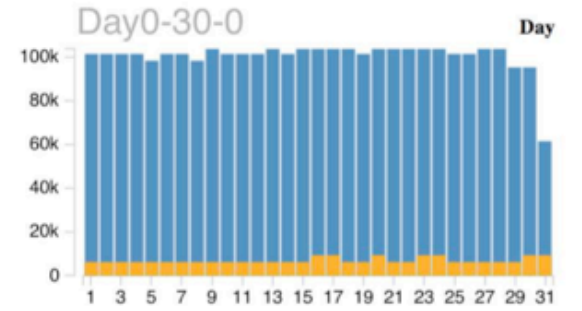
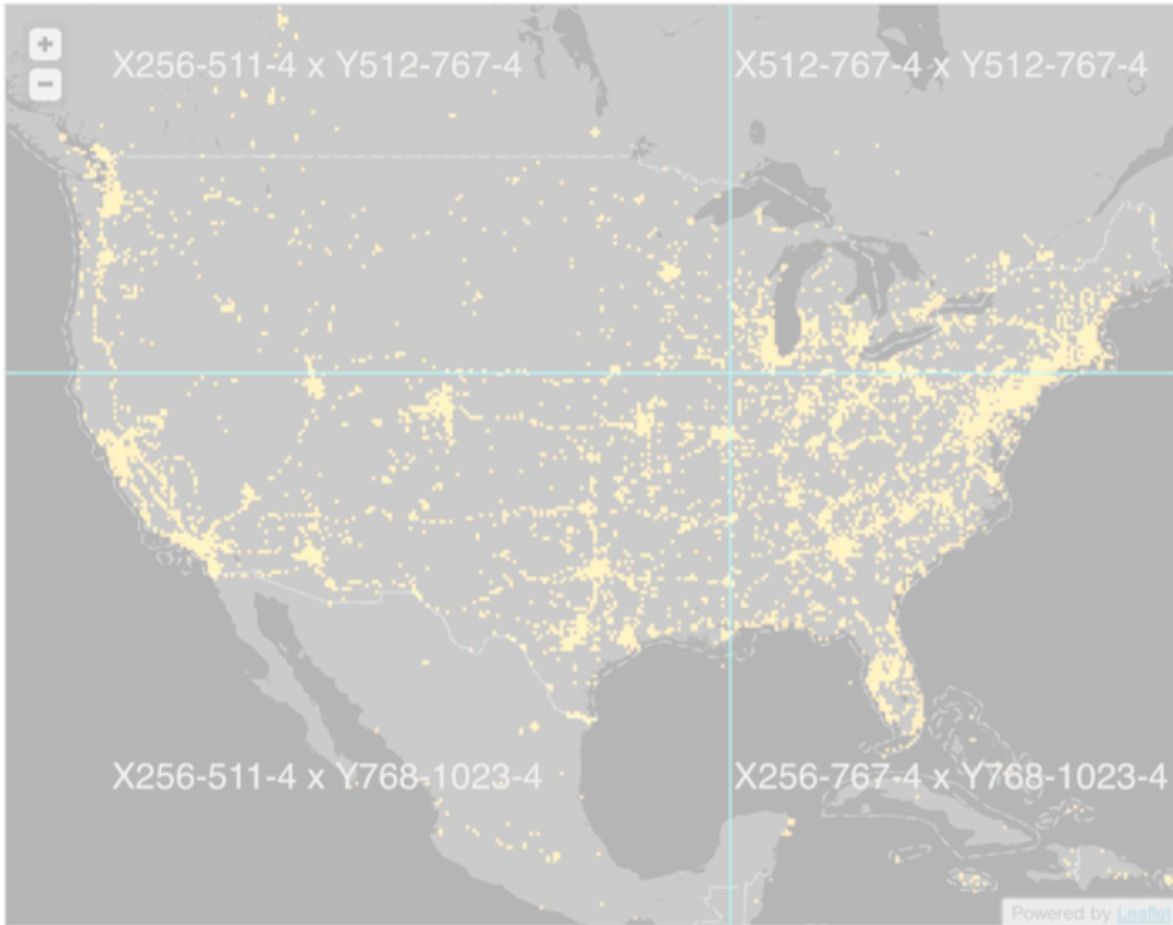


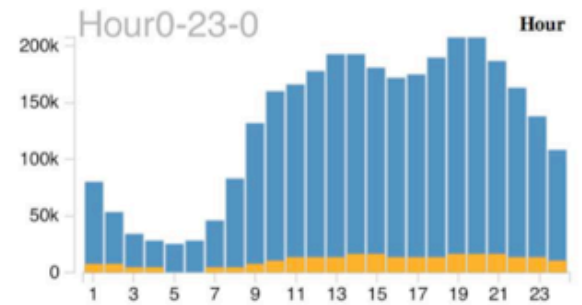
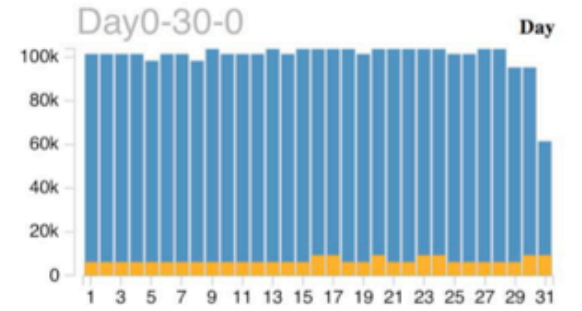
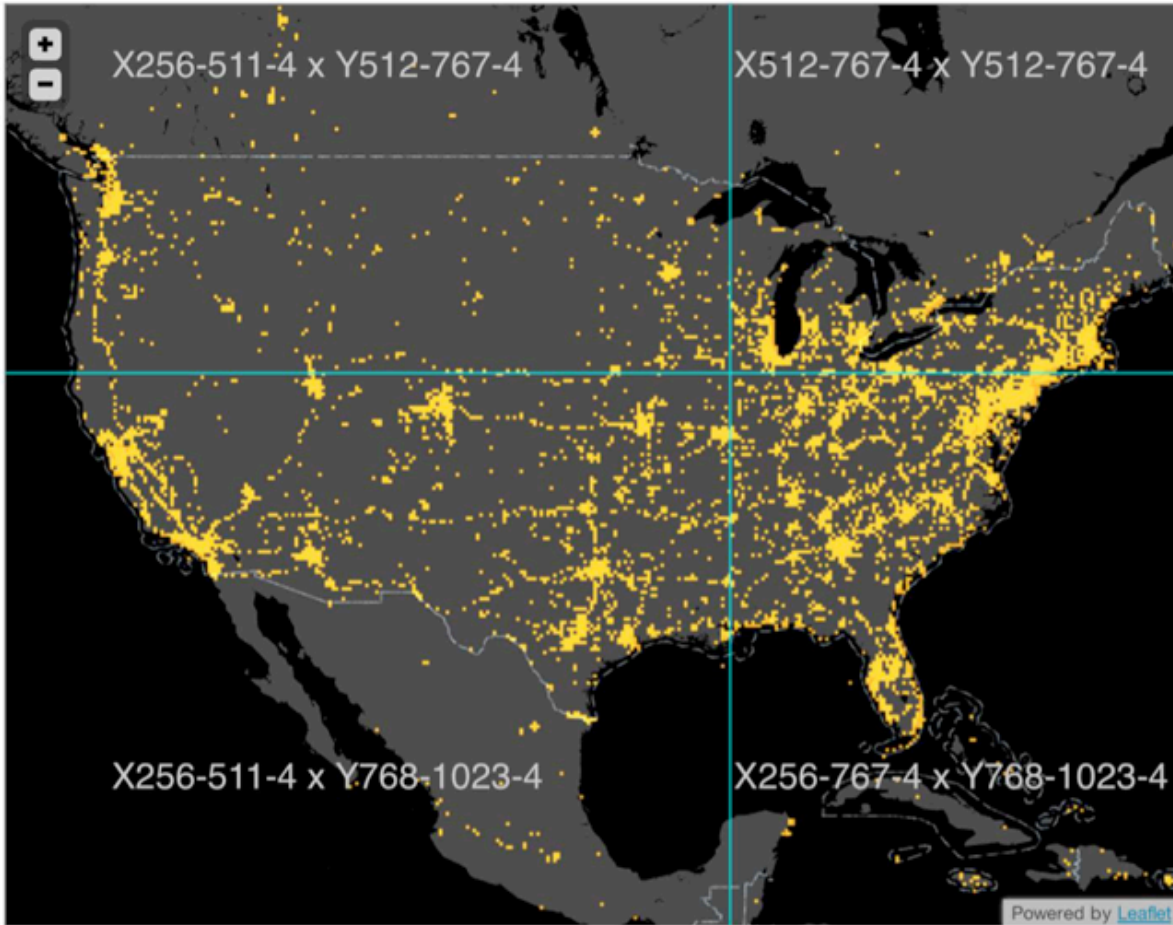


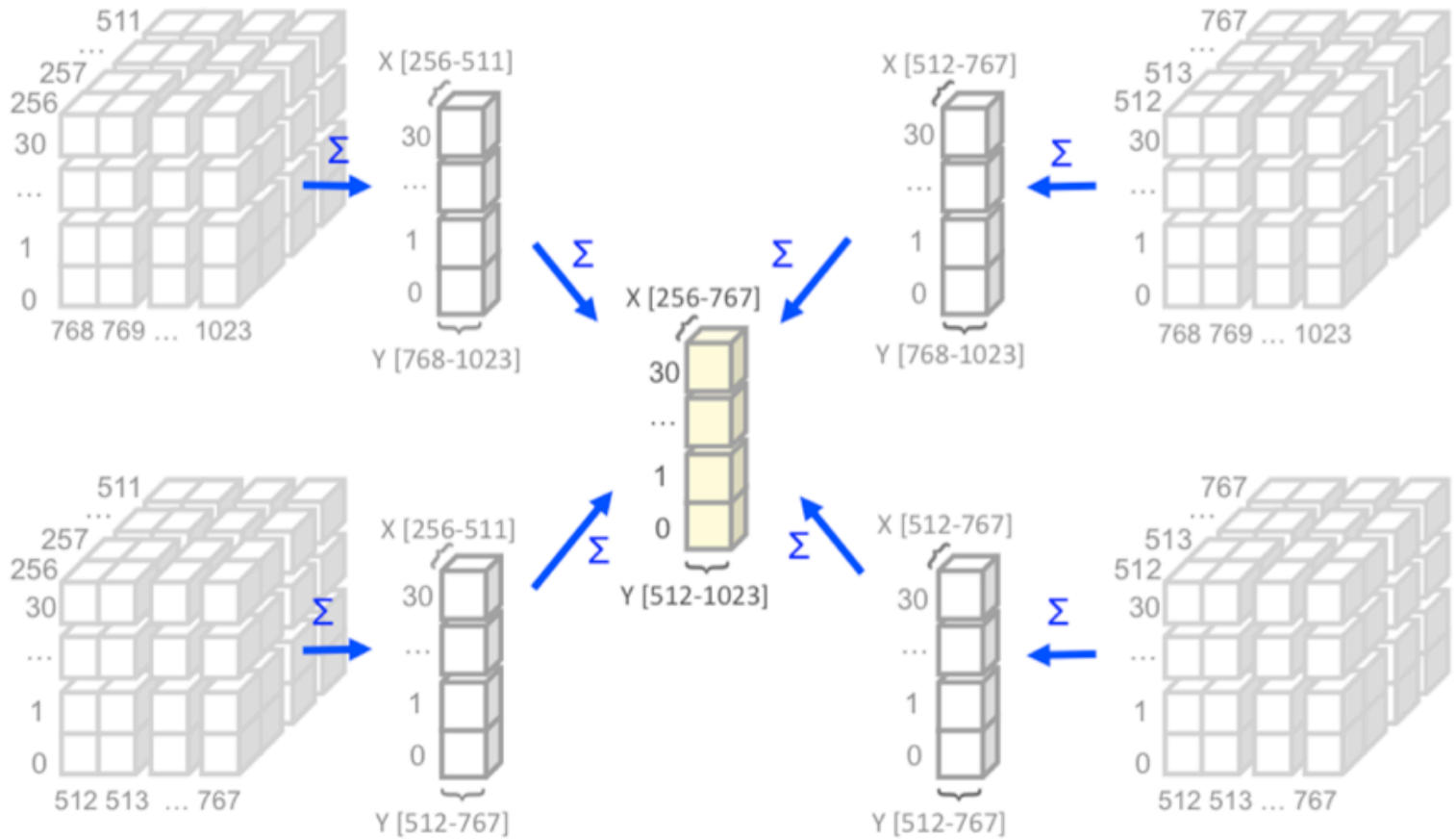
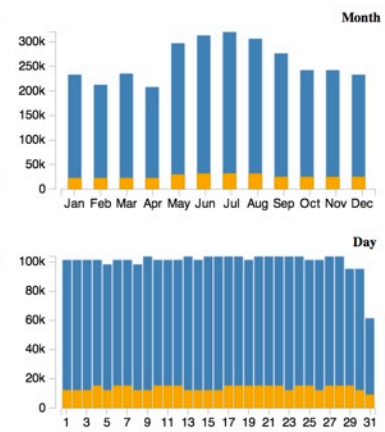
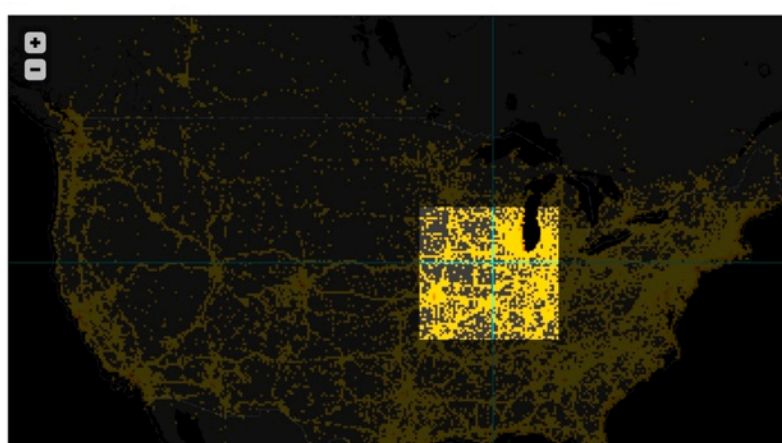












index	X	Y	Day	Count
0	256	512	0	378
1	256	512	1	0
...
30	256	512	30	1209
31	256	513	0	76
...
7935	256	767	30	0
7936	257	512	0	0
...
2031615	511	767	30	466

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0	256	512	0	378
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7935	256	767	30	0
7936	257	512	0	0
...
2031615	511	767	30	466

sparse →

X	Y	Day	Count
256	512	0	378
...
256	512	30	1209
256	513	0	76
...
511	767	30	466

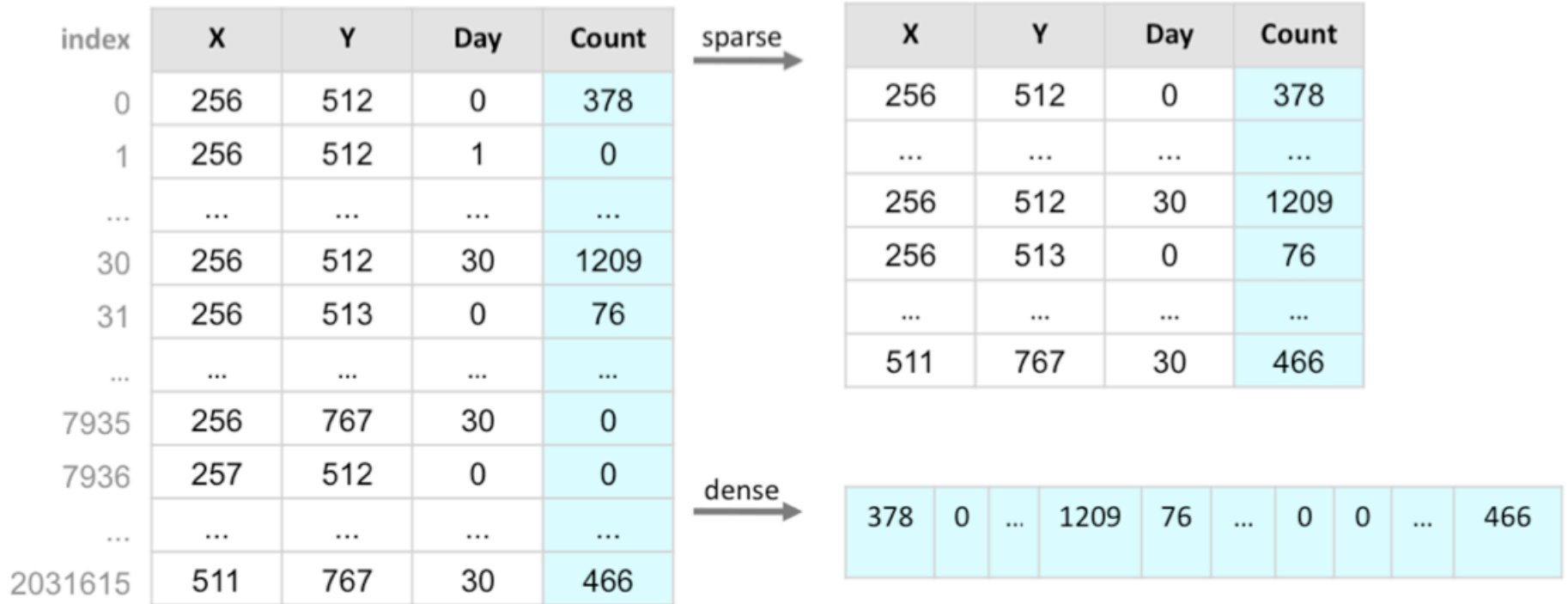
index	X	Y	Day	Count
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sparse →

X	Y	Day	Count
256	512	0	378
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256	512	30	1209
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...
511	767	30	466

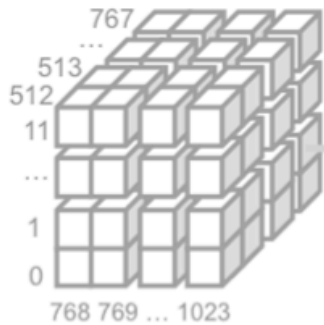
dense →

378	0	...	1209	76	...	0	0	...	466
-----	---	-----	------	----	-----	---	---	-----	-----



Dense packing more efficient if:
 density > 25% in 3D tiles
 density > 20% in 4D tiles

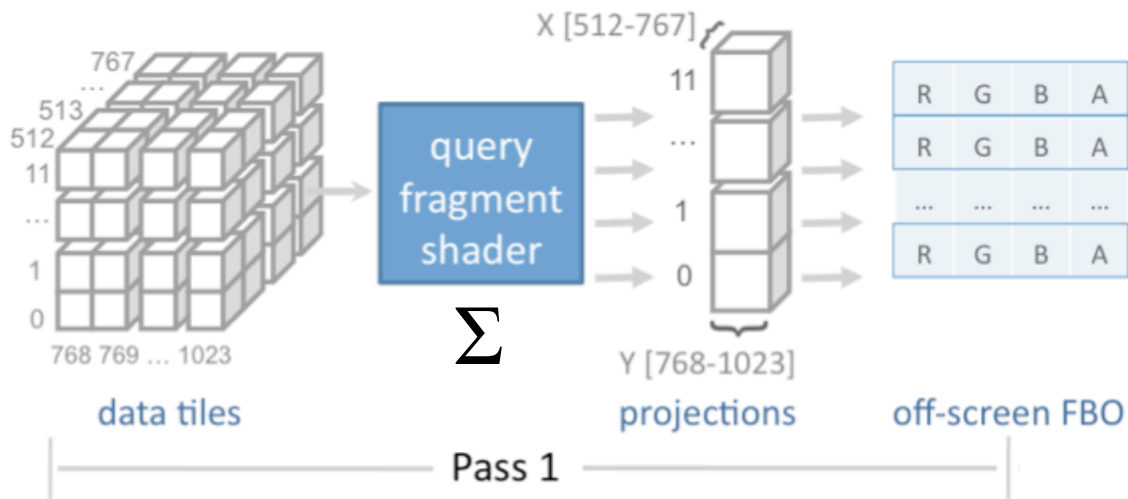
Query & Render on GPU via WebGL



data tiles

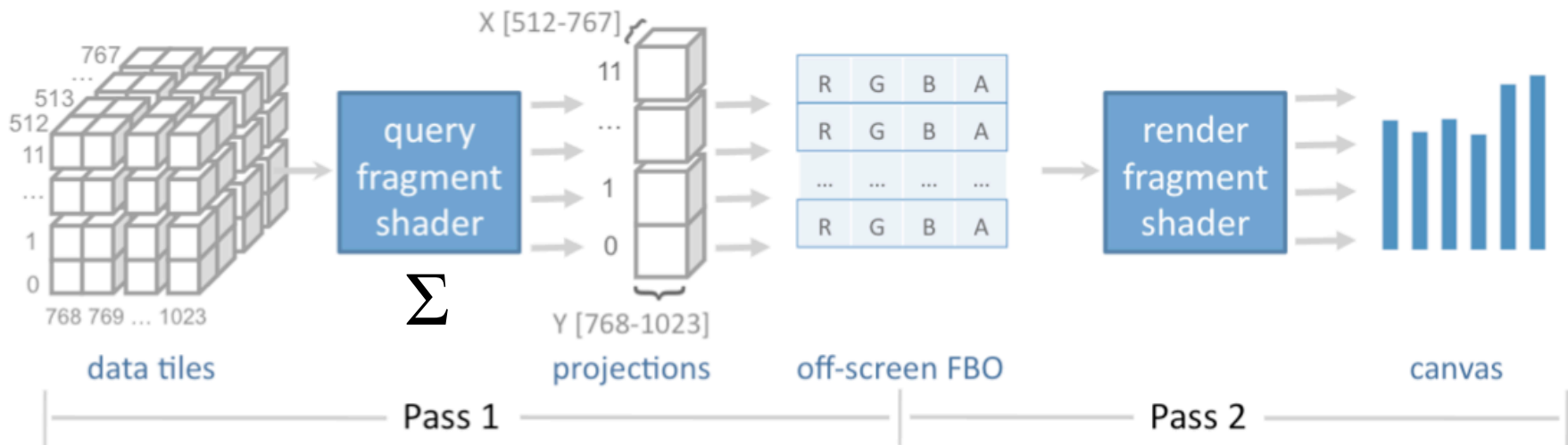
Pack data tiles as PNG image files,
bind to WebGL as image textures.

Query & Render on GPU via WebGL

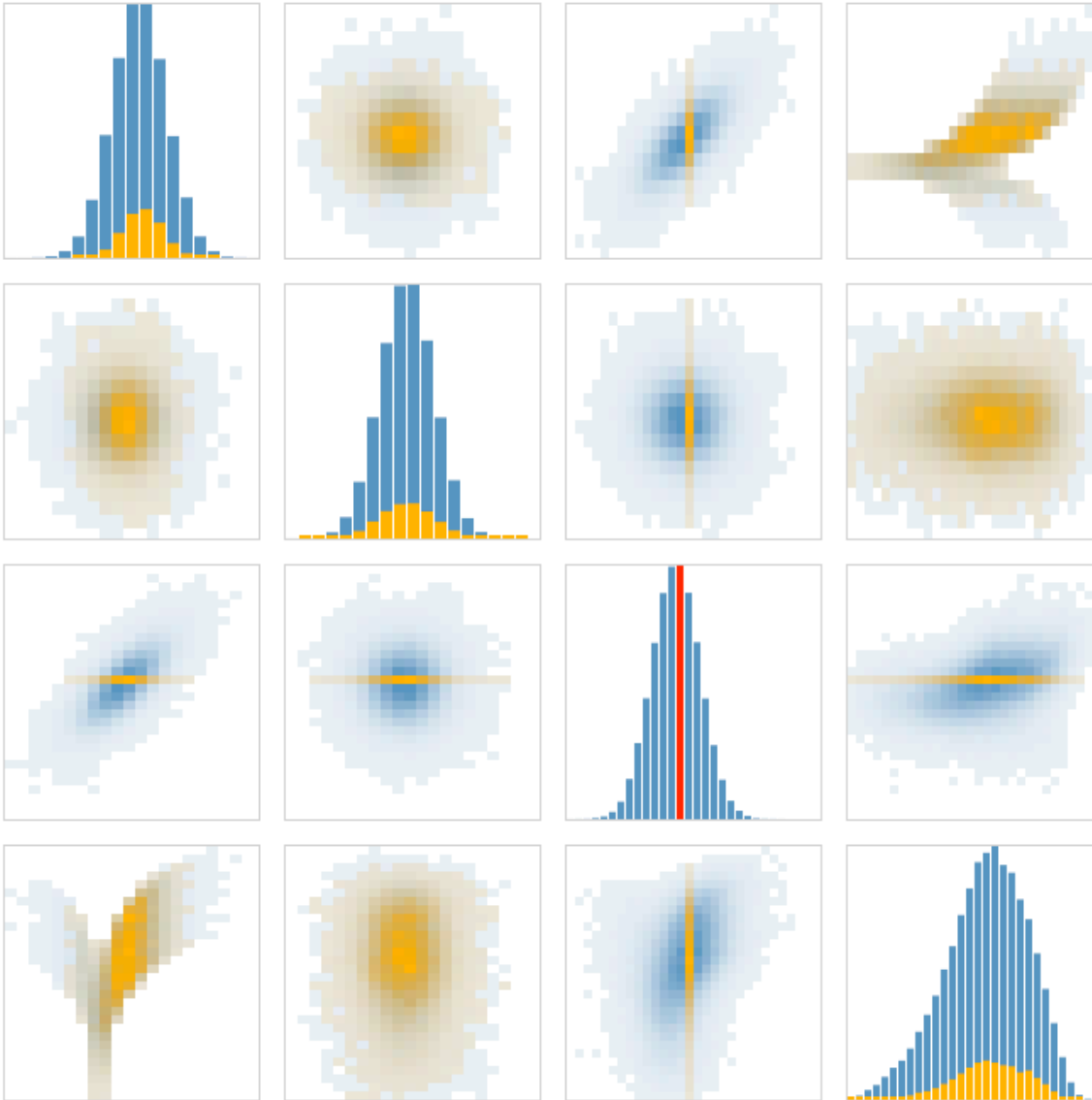


Invoke program for each output bin.
Executes in parallel on GPU.

Query & Render on GPU via WebGL



Performance Benchmarks



Simulate interaction:
brushing & linking
across binned plots.

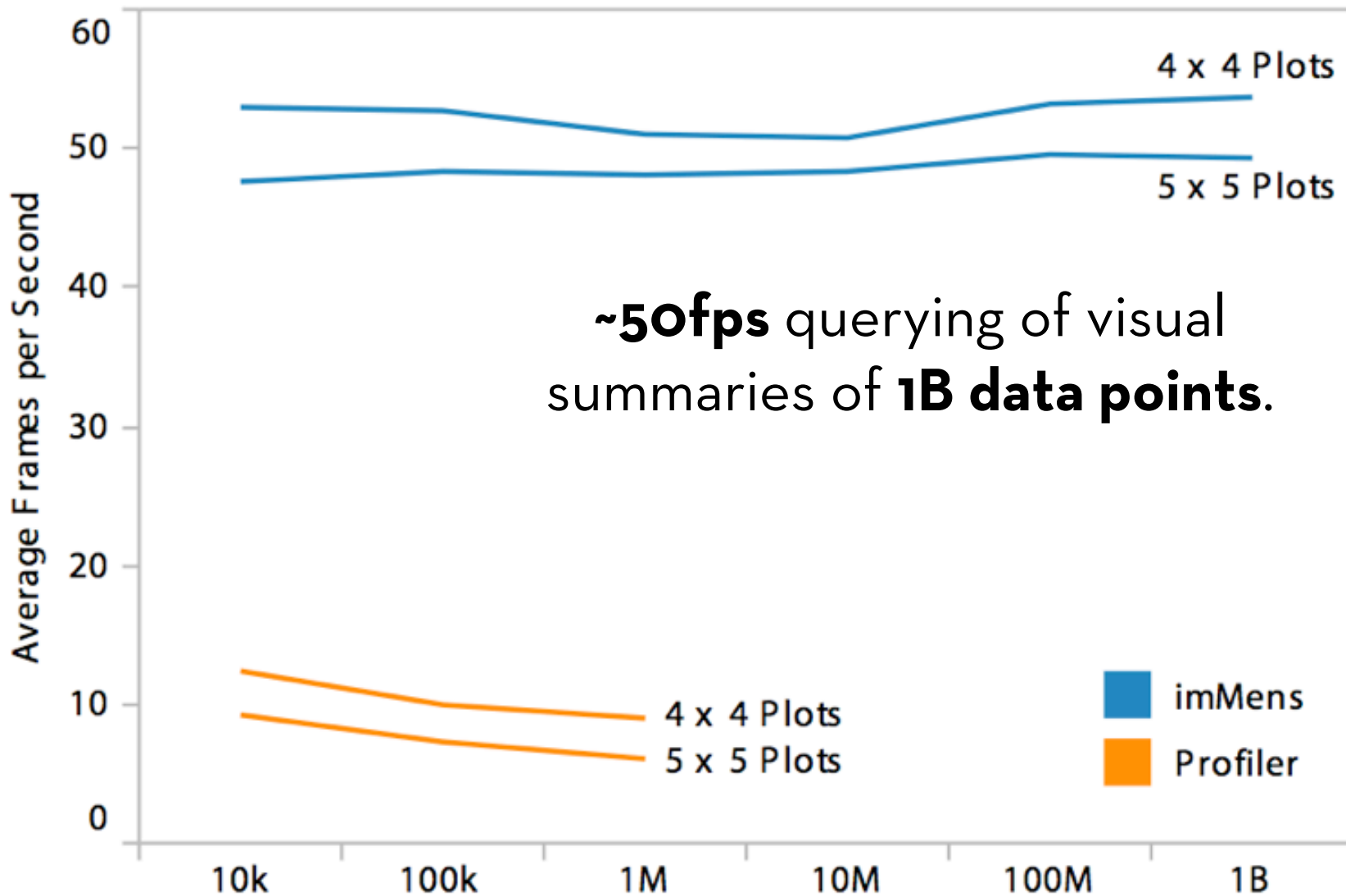
- imMens vs. Profiler
- 4x4 and 5x5 plots
- 10 to 50 bins

Measure time from
selection to render.

Test setup:

2.3 GHz MacBook Pro (4-core)
NVIDIA GeForce GT 650M
Google Chrome v.23.0

Number of Data Points

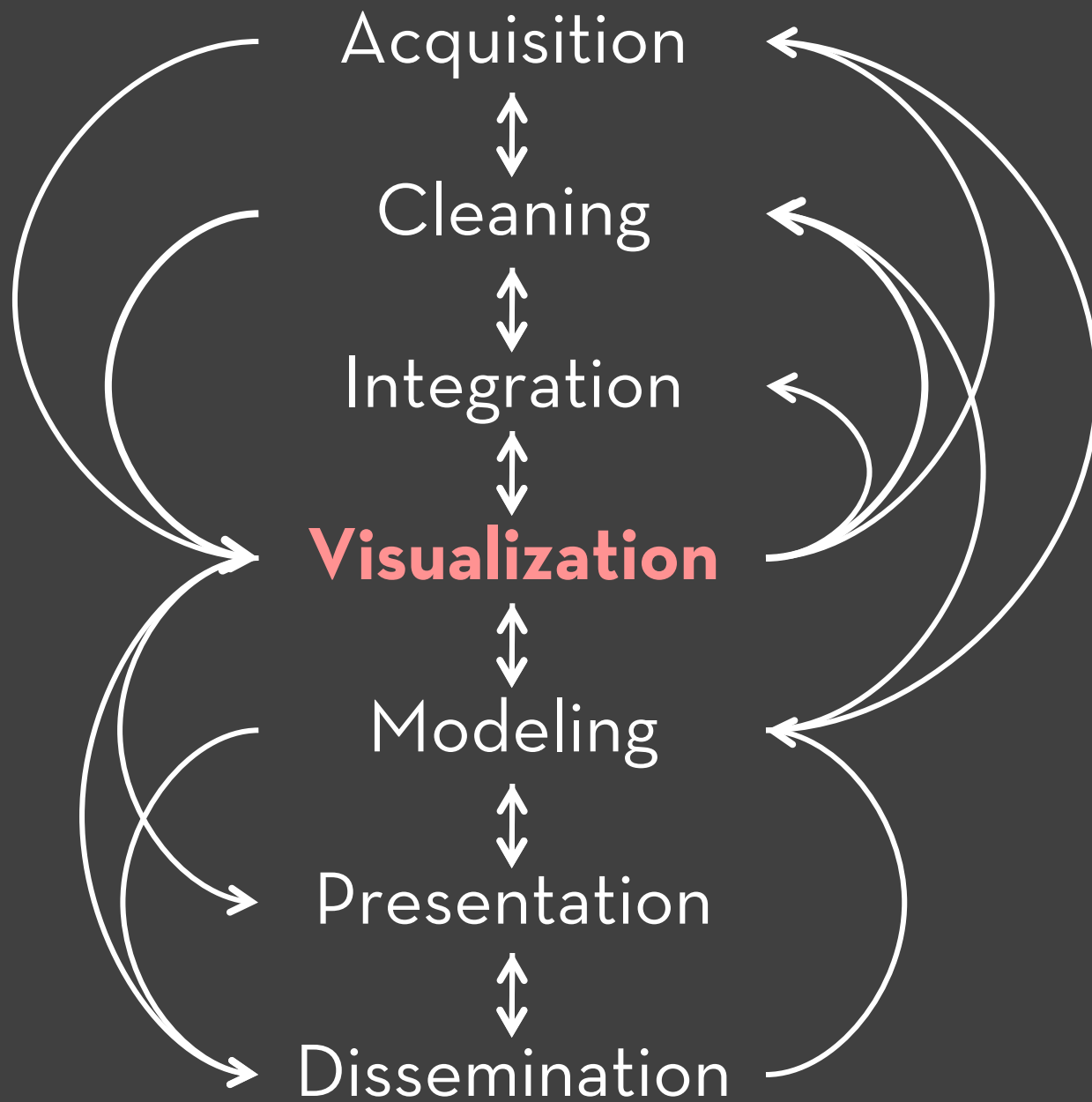


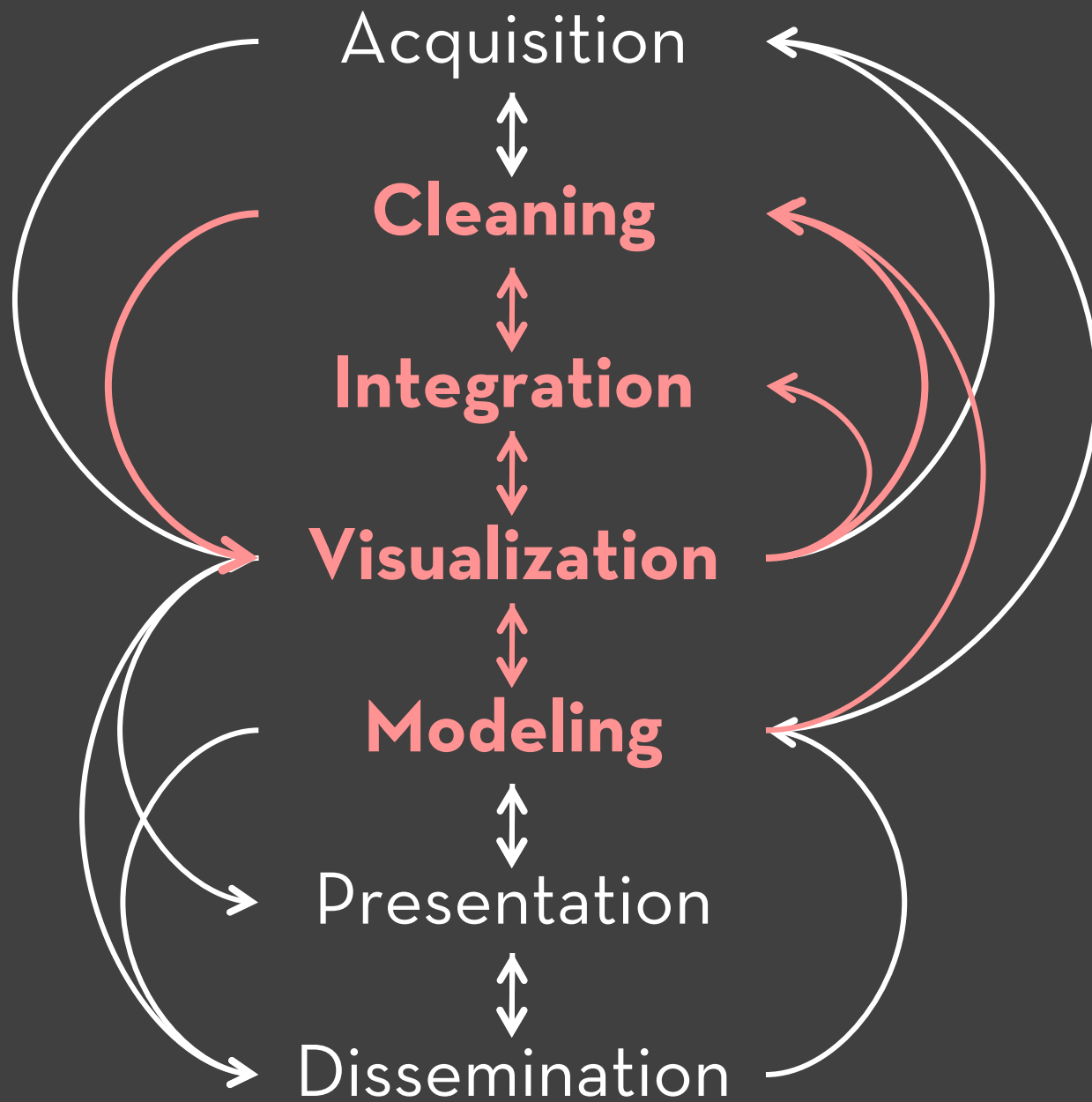
~50fps querying of visual summaries of **1B data points**.

imMens
Profiler

Future Work

- Visualization specification interface
- Optimization considering resource constraints
- Integration with backend databases
- Server-side tile generation policies
- Activity modeling & prefetching schemes





Orion

File Edit Help

Schema

- Authors
- Edges
- Institutions
- Publications
- Authors-Authors
 - # source
 - # target
 - # weight
- Year
 - 1985_2000
 - 1985_2001
 - 1985_2002
 - 1985_2003
 - 1985_2004
 - 1985_2005
 - 1985_2006
 - 1985_2007
 - 1985_2008
 - 1985_2009
 - 1985_2010

Linker

Query

Authors.AuthorID → Authors.AuthorID

Path	Weight
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Edges(AuthorID, PubID) × Edges(PubID, AuthorID)	1.0
<input type="checkbox"/> Edges(AuthorID, InstID) × Edges(InstID, AuthorID)	1.0

Name: Authors-Authors Distinct Aggregate: Count

Output Tables **Preview**

Name	Size	Statistics	D
Year:1985_2000	5615		
Year:1985_2001	5615		
Year:1985_2002	5615		
Year:1985_2003	5615		
Year:1985_2004	5615		
Year:1985_2005	5615		
Year:1985_2006	5615		
Year:1985_2007	5615		
Year:1985_2008	5615		
Year:1985_2009	5615		
Year:1985_2010	5615		

Filter

Filter

Split

Publications.Year

Bounds: 1985 2000

Window:

Sliding Anchored

Lower Step Size: 0

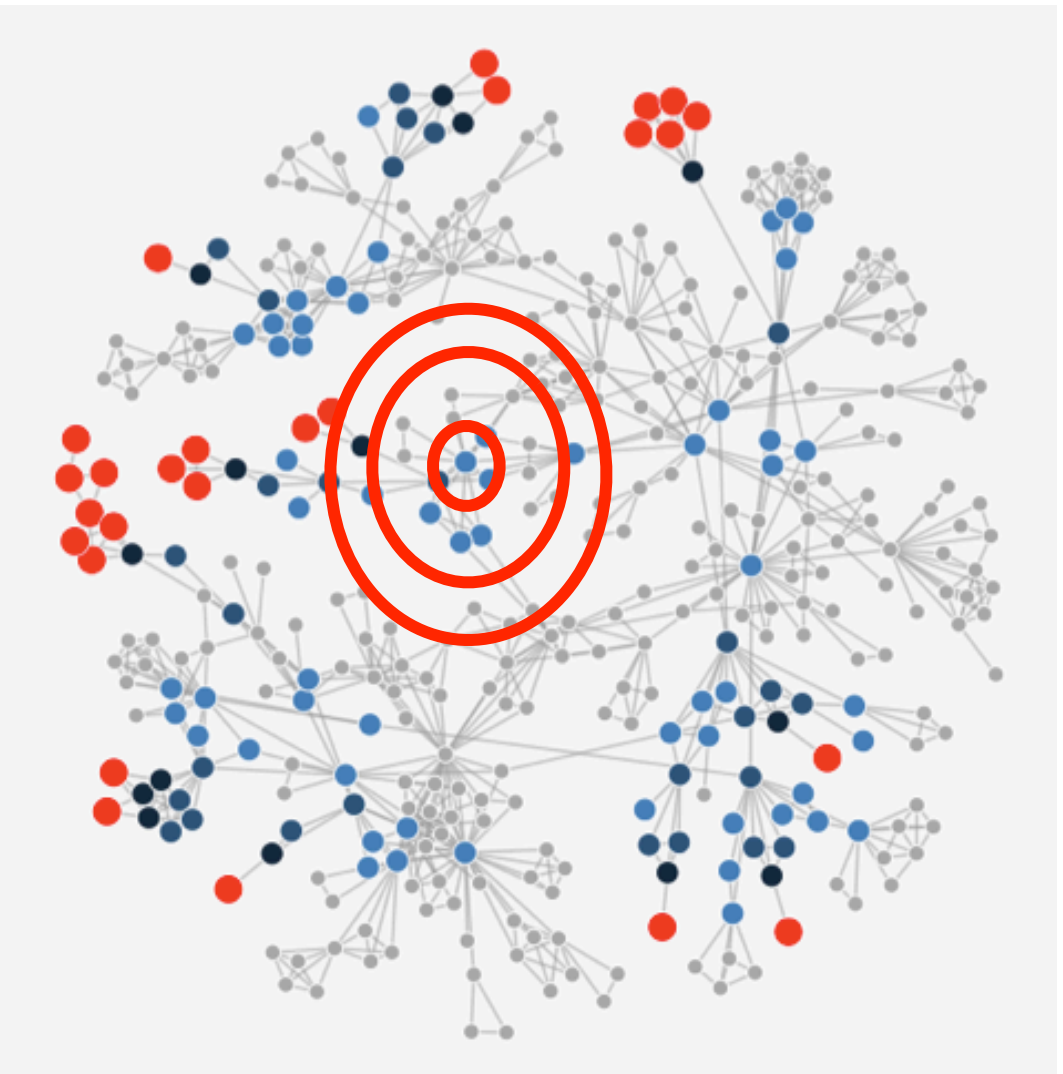
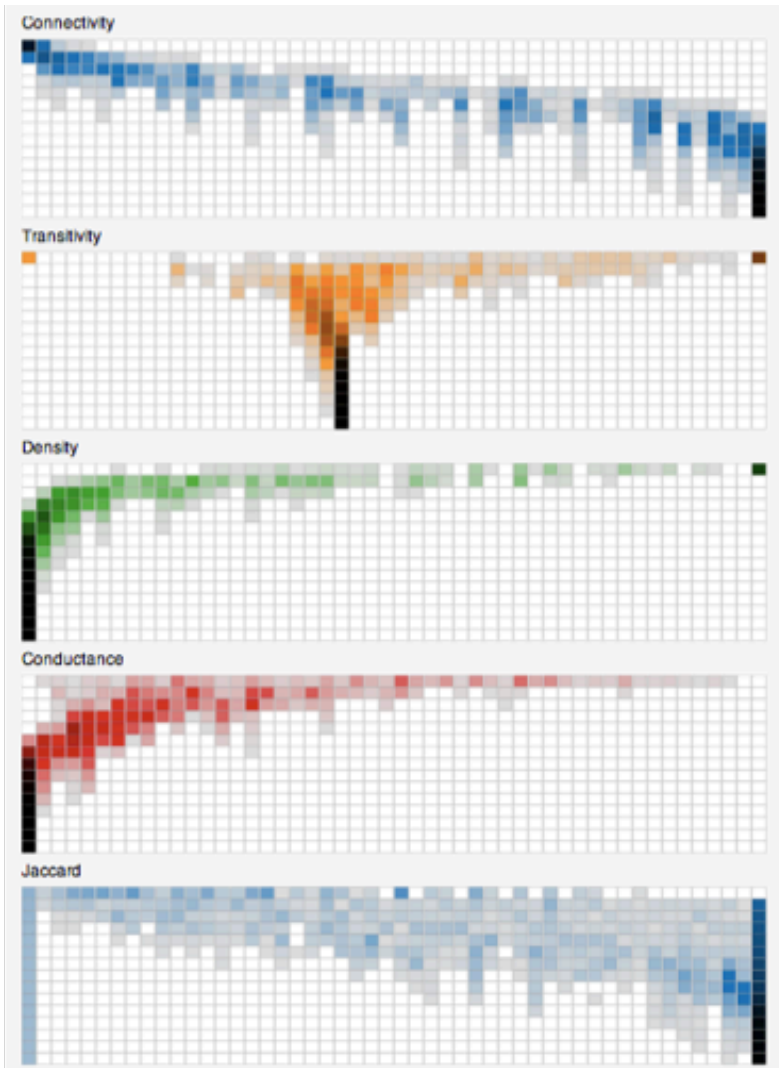
Upper Step Size: 1

Split

Create Network

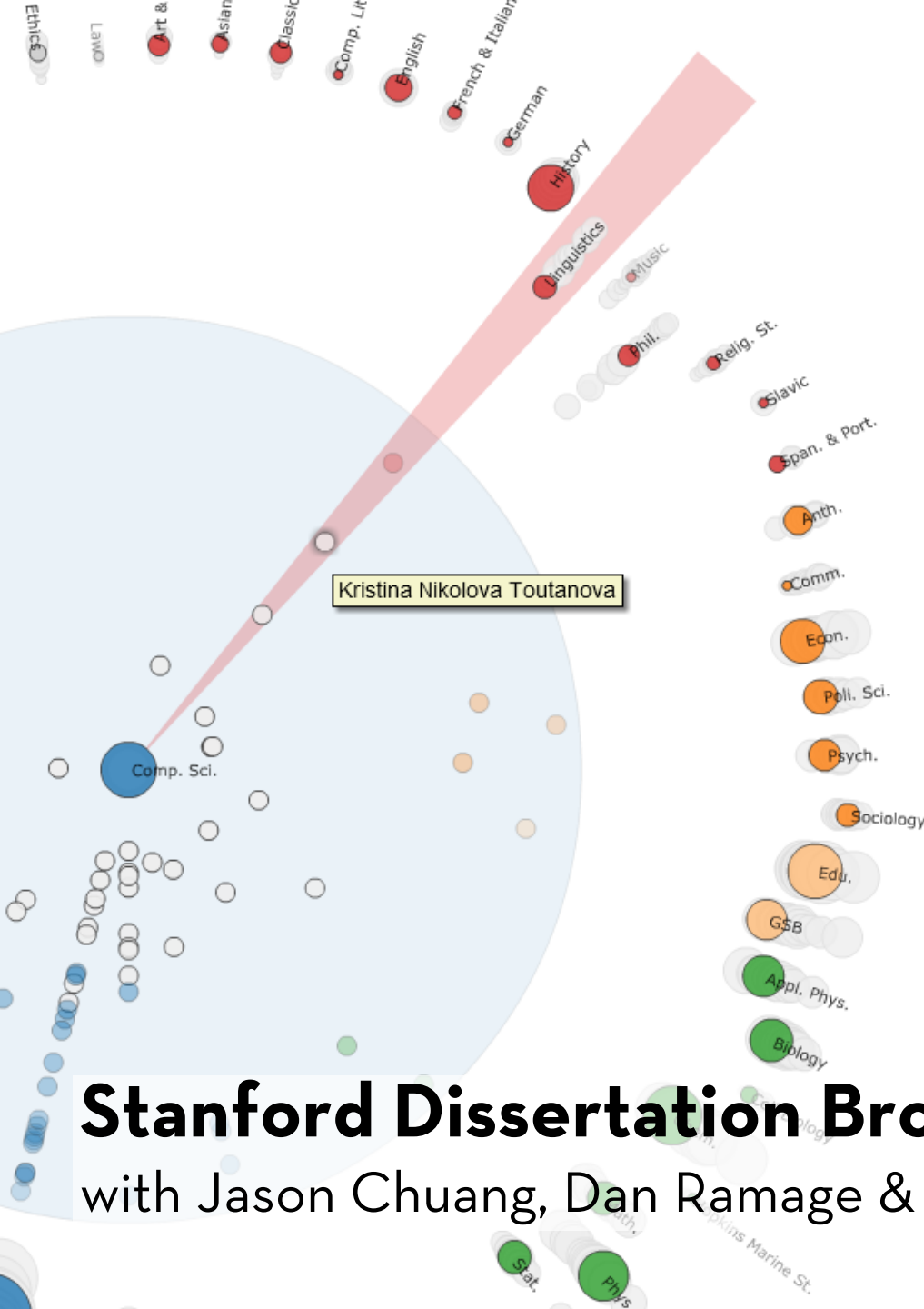
Orion - Network Modeling & Analysis

with Adam Perer [VAST'11]



GraphPrism

with Sanjay Kairam, Diana MacLean & Manolis Savva [AVI'12]



Effective statistical models for syntactic and semantic disambiguation

Student: Kristina Nikolova Toutanova
 Advisor: Christopher D. Manning

Computer Science (2005)

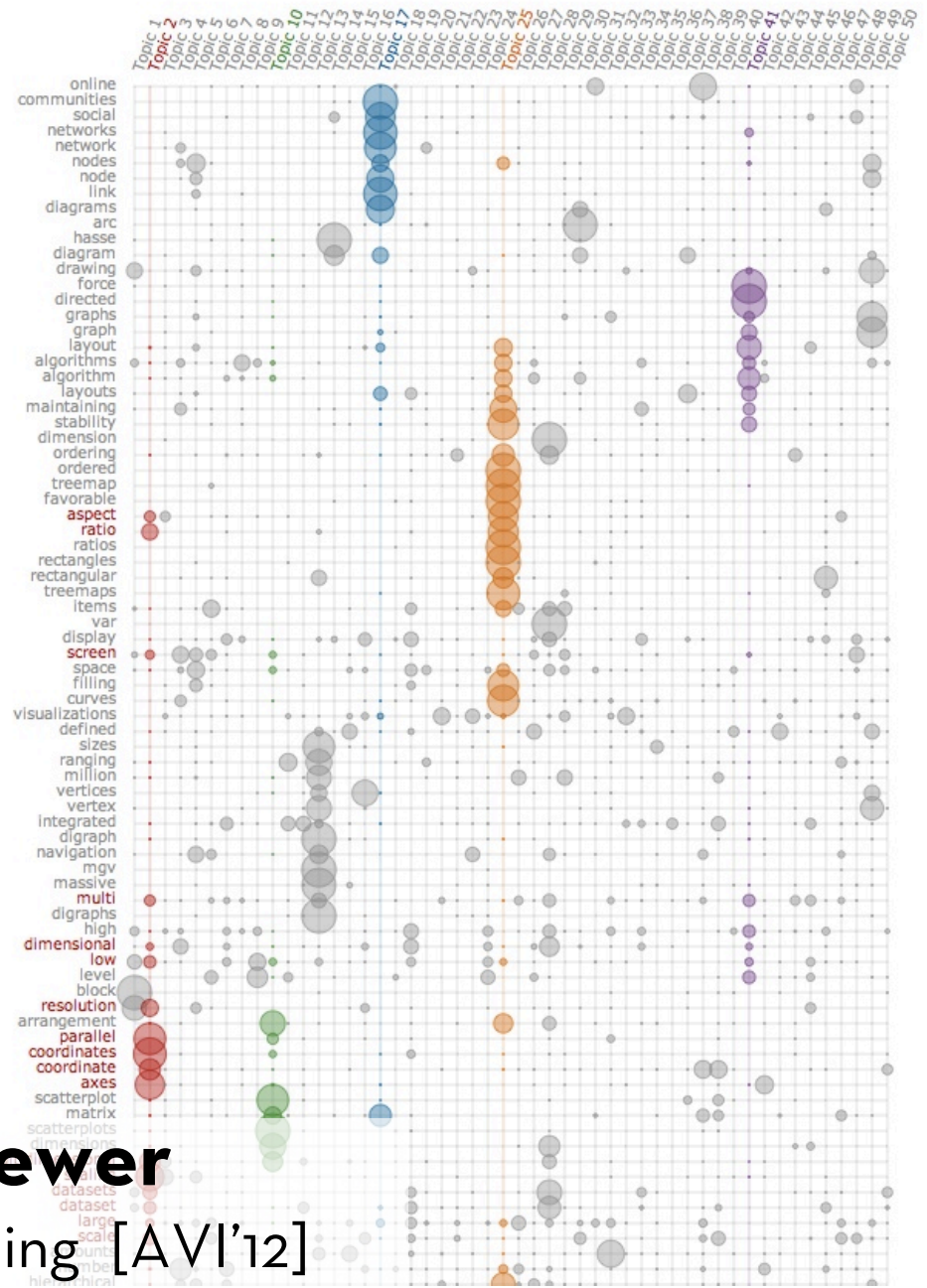
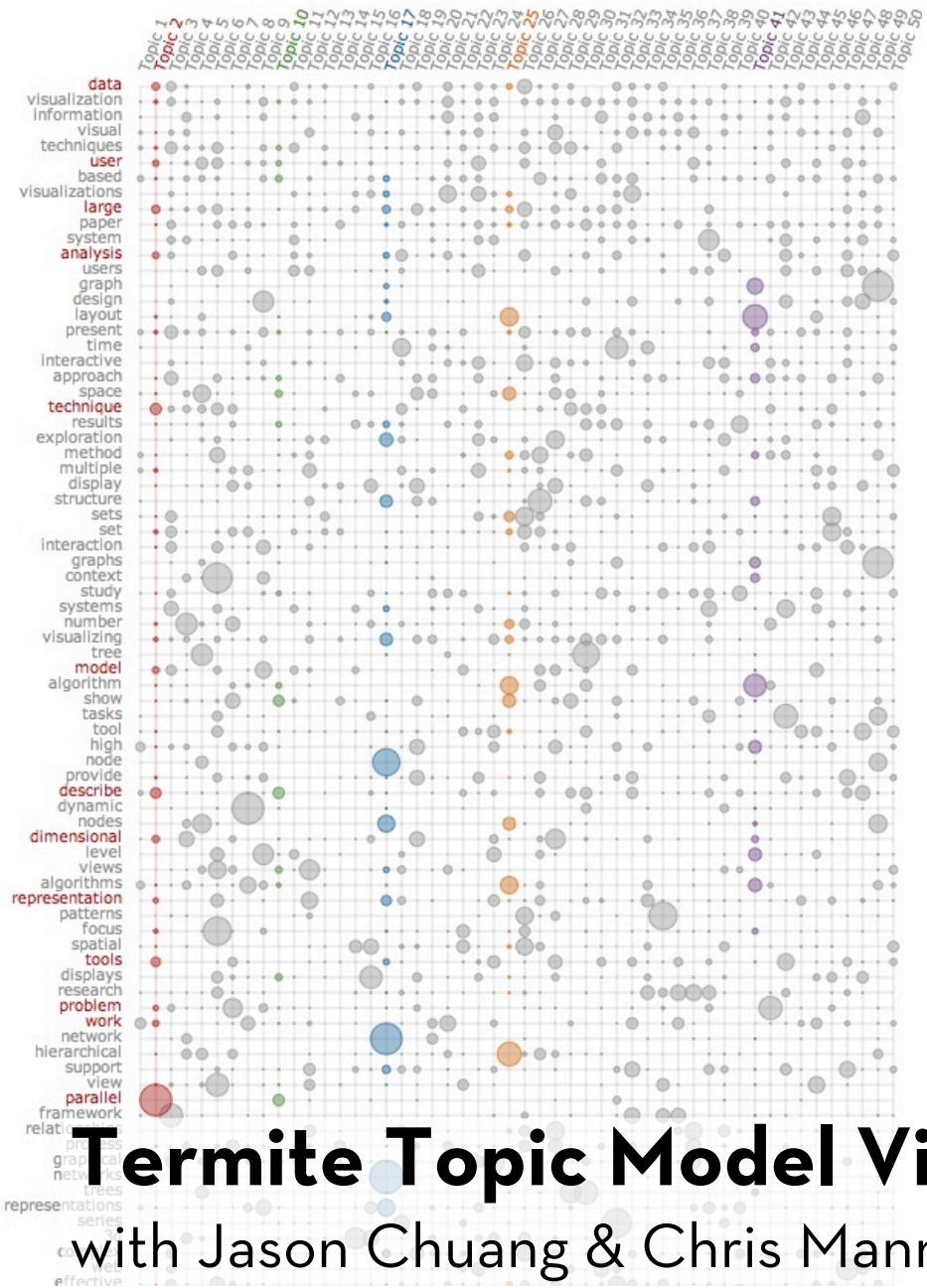
Keywords: Syntactic, Semantic, Tree kernels, Parsing

Abstract:

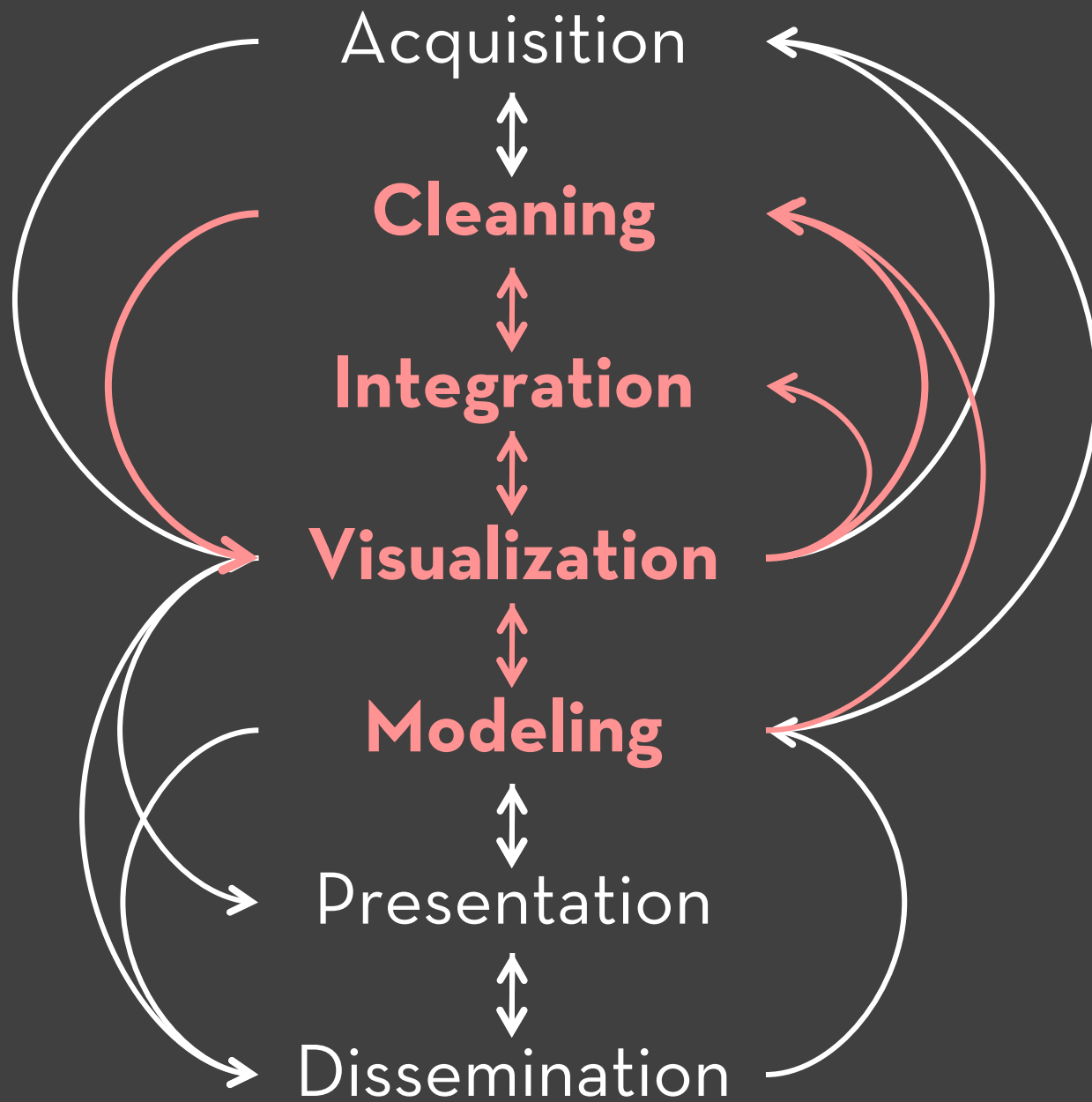
This thesis focuses on building effective statistical models for disambiguation of sophisticated syntactic and semantic natural language (NL) structures. We advance the state of the art in several domains by (i) choosing representations that encode domain knowledge more effectively and (ii) developing machine learning algorithms that deal with the specific properties of NL disambiguation tasks--sparsity of training data and large, structured spaces of hidden labels. For the task of syntactic disambiguation, we propose a novel representation of parse trees that connects the words of the sentence with the hidden syntactic structure in a direct way. Experimental evaluation on parse selection for a Head Driven Phrase Structure Grammar shows the new representation achieves superior performance compared to previous models. For the task of disambiguating the semantic role structure of verbs, we build a more accurate model, which captures the knowledge that the semantic frame of a verb is a joint structure with strong dependencies between arguments. We achieve this using a Conditional Random Field without Markov independence assumptions on the sequence of semantic role labels. To address the sparsity problem in machine learning for NL, we develop a method for incorporating many additional sources of information, using Markov chains in the space of words. The Markov chain framework makes it possible to combine multiple knowledge sources, to learn how much to trust each of them, and to chain inferences together. It achieves large gains in the task of disambiguating prepositional phrase attachments.

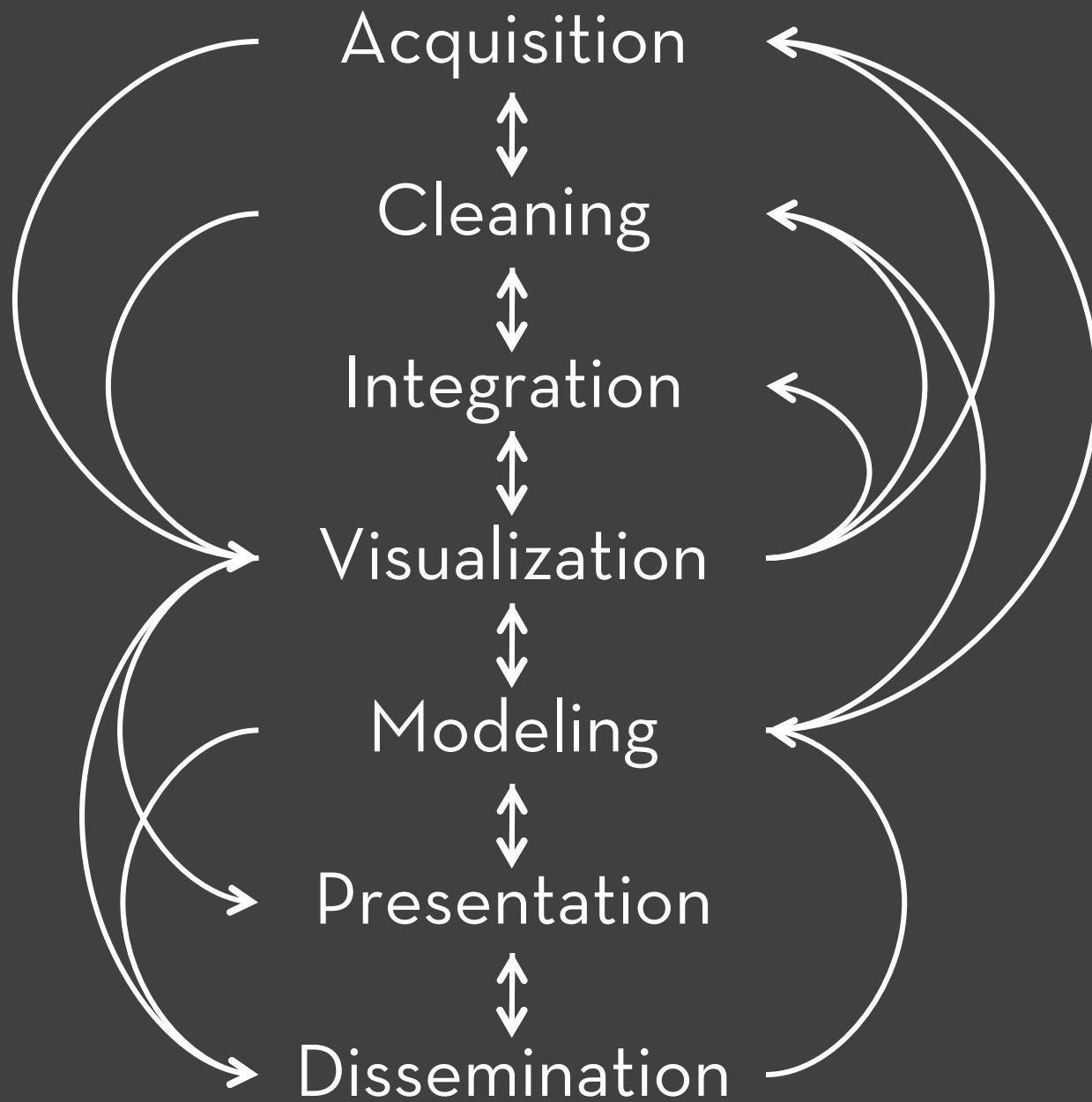
Stanford Dissertation Browser

with Jason Chuang, Dan Ramage & Chris Manning [CHI'12]



Termite Topic Model Viewer
 with Jason Chuang & Chris Manning [AVI'12]







Interactive

^ **Data Analysis**

<http://vis.stanford.edu>