## Multivariate Data - More Overview

CS 4460 - Information Visualization
Jim Foley

Last Revision - August 2016

## Some Key Concepts - Quick Review

Data Types
Data Marks

## Basic Data Types

- N-Nominal (categorical)

Equal or not equal to other values
Example: gender
O-Ordinal
Obeys < relation, ordered set
Example: freshman, sophomore, junior, senior
Q-Quantitative
Can do math, equal intervals
Examples: distance, weight, temperature, population count, your age

## Data Marks

- Data Marks are visual primitives in 2D or 3D space
- Points .
- Lines
- Areas
- Volumes

- Graphical Properties of Data Marks encode variables
- Size $\square$
- Shape
- Color (HSV)
- Orientation
- Texture
- Border
- Thickness //l/
- Information Presentations are built up of Data Marks

J. Foley


## Data Type Implies Mark Type

## Data Type: Ordinal \& Quantitative

M Magnitude Channels: Ordered Attributes
Position on common scale
Position on unaligned scale
Length (1D size)
Tilt/angle
Area (2D size)
Color luminance
Color saturation
Curvature position)
Volume (3D size)
$\square$

## Data Type: Nominal

$\Theta$ Identity Channels: Categorical Attributes
Spatial region
Color hue

Motion

Shape

## More Data Marks



## 



## 



75







2


58


0

$\theta$

From http://bfor, 446flal.ly/45-ways-to-communicate-two-quantities/

# How Many Ways to Visualize Multivariate Data? 

- Limited only by our imagination and creativity
- Here are some of the more common
- Following examples generally do not include geo-coded or time-coded data more on that later


## Pie Charts: Usually Bivariate (N=2)



May 2010 Sales


How well do pie charts scale with cases?

## Pie Charts

What data types are most commonly depicted with pie charts?

- Identification of each slice - what data type?
- Size of each slice - what data type?
- How well do pie charts scale with \# of variables?
- Angle
- Color (H, S, V)
- Height
- Texture
- Would pie chart with 4 variables be useful?



## Hypervariate Data $\mathrm{N}>3$

- Number of well-known visualization techniques exist for data sets of 1-3 dimensions
- line graphs, bar graphs, scatter plots OK
- We see a 3-D world (4-D with time)
- What about data sets with more than 3 variables?
- Often the interesting, challenging ones
- Could use additional data mark properties to encode additional data variables.


## Bar Chart

Show the relationships between variables' values in a data table

How many variables in the multivariate table?


## Bar Chart

Show the relationships between variables' values in a data table


What are their types?
Region - Nominal
Sales - Ratio
Quarter - Ordinal

How many cases?

12

## The Data Table

| Region | Quarter | Sales |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| East | 1 | 20 |
| East | 2 | 28 |
| East | 3 | 88 |
| East | 4 | 20 |
| West | 1 | 30 |
| West | 2 | 38 |
| West | 3 | 36 |
| West | 4 | 31 |
| North | 2 | 45 |
| North | 3 | 46 |
| North | 4 | 44 |
| North | 2 |  |

## Gallery of Bar Charts





Clustered Bar Chart

How many variables and cases?

## Small Multiples：Star Plot N＞3

Starplot

| AMC CONCORD | 1975 AUTOMO日ILE ANALYSIS |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | AHC PACER | HMC 8PIRT | MUDI |
|  |  |  |  |
| HUDIFOX | 日MW | BUKKCENTURY | BUKK ELECTRA |
|  |  |  |  |
| BUICK LE SkRRE | BUICK $O P E L$ | EUKCK REGAL | BUCK RWIERA |
|  |  |  |  |
| BUKKK SKYLARK | CND．DEVILLE | ChL．ELORADO | CND．SEVILLE |
| $\mathbf{N}=1$ | Car typ | $+9 \text { dat }$ | 却s |

$\mathrm{N}=4$（5 if include case index／number）； created at
http：／／www．wessa．net／rwasp starplot．wasp
How well scale with \＃cases？
\＃variables？

## Small Multiples



## Many Ways to Present Same Data








See infdetail on next PPts

## How Many Variables?



How BI Customers Use Their Platforms


## Small Multiples - two Variations



## Small multiple for each of 4 SW platforms

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How BI Customers Use Their Platforms


## Small multiple for each of 8 uses

How BI Customers Use Their Platforms

|  | Tableau | Qliktech | Oracle | Tibco |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Using parameterized reports |  |  |  |  |  |
| Viewing static management reports |  |  |  |  |  |
| Doing simple ad hoc analysis |  |  |  |  |  |
| Monitoring scorecards |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |
| Using personalized dashboards |  |  |  |  |  |
| Doing intermediate ad hoc analysis |  |  |  |  |  |
| Doing complex ad hoc analysis |  |  |  |  |  |
| Doing predictive analysis |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Jaspersoft | LogiXML | IDS Scheer | Board |  |
| Using parameterized reports |  |  |  |  |  |
| Viewing static management reports |  |  |  |  |  |
| Doing simple ad hoc analysis |  |  |  |  |  |
| Monitoring scorecards |  |  |  |  |  |
| Using personalized dashboards |  |  |  |  |  |
| Doing intermediate ad hoc analysis |  |  |  |  |  |
| Doing complex ad hoc analysis |  |  |  | - |  |
| Doing predictive analysis | 1 |  |  |  | -ค Prenc |
|  | Infor | Targit | Panorama | ArcPlan |  |
| Using parameterized reports |  |  |  |  |  |
| Viewing static management reports |  |  |  |  |  |
| Doing simple ad hoc analysis |  |  |  |  |  |
| Monitoring scorecards |  |  |  |  | 4 N |
| Using personalized dashboards |  |  |  |  |  |
| Doing intermediate ad hoc analysis |  |  |  | - |  |
| Doing complex ad hoc analysis |  | - |  |  | 1 |
| Doing predictive analysis | 1 |  | $\square$ |  |  |
|  | SAS | Microsoft | MicroStrategy | Information Builders |  |
| Using parameterized reports |  |  |  |  |  |
| Viewing static management reports |  |  |  |  |  |
| Doing simple ad hoc analysis |  |  |  |  |  |
| Monitoring scorecards |  |  |  | - |  |
| Using personalized dashboards | $\square$ | $\square$ |  |  |  |
| Doing intermediate ad hoc analysis |  |  |  |  |  |
| Doing complex ad hoc analysis |  | - | $\square$ | $\square$ |  |
| Doing predictive analysis | - | $\square$ |  |  |  |
|  | IBM | SAP | Actuate |  |  |
| Using parameterized reports |  |  |  |  |  |
| Viewing static management reports |  |  |  |  |  |
| Doing simple ad hoc analysis Monitoring scorecards |  | $\square$ | $\square$ |  |  |
| Using personalized dashboards |  | - | $\underline{\square}$ |  |  |
| Doing intermediate ad hoc analysis |  |  |  |  |  |
| Doing complex ad hoc analysis | $\square$ | $\square$ | - |  |  |
| Doing predictive analysis | - | $\square$ | 1 |  |  |
|  |  | Percentag | (each panel = |  |  |

# Marks Instead of Bars 



## Sparklines

|  | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Salesperson | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. |  |  |
| 2 | Albertson, Kathy | \$3,947.00 | \$557.00 | \$3,863.00 | \$1,117.00 | \$8,237.00 | \$8,690.00 |  |  |
| 3 | Allenson, Carol | \$4,411.00 | \$1,042.00 | \$9,355.00 | \$1,100.00 | \$10,185.00 | \$18,749.00 |  |  |
| 4 | Altman, Zoey | \$2,521.00 | \$3,072.00 | \$6,702.00 | \$2,116.00 | \$13,452.00 | \$8,046.00 |  |  |
| 5 | Bittiman, William | \$4,752.00 | \$3,755.00 | \$4,415.00 | \$1,089.00 | \$4,404.00 | \$20,114.00 |  |  |
| 6 | Brennan, Michael | \$4,964.00 | \$3,152.00 | \$11,601.00 | \$1,122.00 | \$3,170.00 | \$10,733.00 |  |  |
| 7 | Carlson, David | \$2,327.00 | \$4,056.00 | \$3,726.00 | \$1,135.00 | \$8,817.00 | \$18,524.00 |  |  |
| 8 | Collman, Harry | \$3,967.00 | \$4,906.00 | \$9,007.00 | \$2,113.00 | \$13,090.00 | \$13,953.00 |  |  |
| 9 | Counts, Elizabeth | \$4,670.00 | \$521.00 | \$4,505.00 | \$1,024.00 | \$3,528.00 | \$15,275.00 |  |  |
| 10 | David, Chloe | \$3,379.00 | \$3,428.00 | \$3,973.00 | \$1,716.00 | \$4,839.00 | \$13,085.00 |  |  |
| 11 | Davis, William | \$5,363.00 | \$1,562.00 | \$2,945.00 | \$1,176.00 | \$9,642.00 | \$13,714.00 |  |  |
| 12 | Dumlao, Richard | \$3,275.00 | \$2,779.00 | \$7,549.00 | \$1,101.00 | \$5,850.00 | \$15,065.00 |  |  |

## "Magic Quadrant"

Magic Quadrant
Figure 1. Magic Quadrant for Business Intelligence and Analytics Platforms

## How many variables?

$\Rightarrow$ How many columns in table?

Any ancillary information


## Parallel Coordinates $\mathrm{N}>3$

Given this data table

$$
\begin{array}{lrrrrr} 
& \mathrm{V} 1 & \mathrm{~V} 2 & \mathrm{~V} 3 & \mathrm{~V} 4 & \mathrm{~V} 5 \\
\cline { 2 - 6 } \text { D1 } & 7 & 3 & 4 & 8 & 1 \\
\text { D2 } & 2 & 7 & 6 & 3 & 4 \\
\text { D3 } & 9 & 8 & 1 & 4 & 2
\end{array}
$$

## Parallel Coordinates



## Parallel Coordinates

(2) V2

## Parallel Coordinates

V1 V2

## Parallel Coordinates



Encode variables V1, V2, etc along horizontal row

Vertical line specifies different values that variable can take

Data points (D1, D2, etc) represented as polyline

How differ from star plot?

## Automobile Data in Parallel Coords



## Automobile Data in Scatterplot Matrix

Small multiples: each pair of variables in scatterplot

How compare with parallel coordinates
Seeing trends?
Scale with \# variables?
Scale with \# cases?


## Takeaways - what are they?

Work with a neighbor to write down three key points

Now share them with other neighbors

## Some Key Points

- Data types \& marks
- Lots of ways to vis multivariate data
- Questions to ask about any vis
- How many variables, what data types?
- How many cases
- How effective?

Absolute terms
Relative to alternatives

- How does it scale up
\# cases
\# variables

