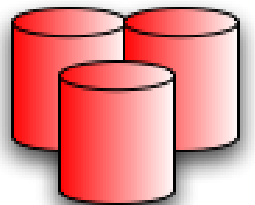


CSE 590
DATA SCIENCE FUNDAMENTALS
INTRO TO VISUAL ANALYTICS

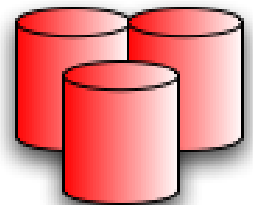
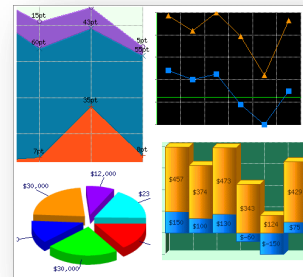
KLAUS MUELLER

COMPUTER SCIENCE DEPARTMENT
STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY AND SUNY KOREA

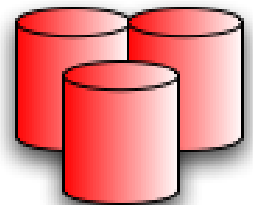
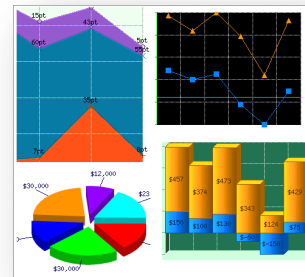
VISUAL ANALYTICS (LAYMAN'S VIEW)



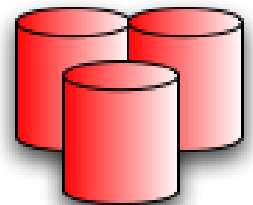
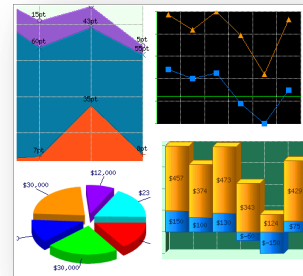
VISUAL ANALYTICS (LAYMAN'S VIEW)



VISUAL ANALYTICS (LAYMAN'S VIEW)



VISUAL ANALYTICS (LAYMAN'S VIEW)



VISUAL ANALYTICS

Visual Interface

```
graph TD; VI[Visual Interface]; C[Computer]; H[Human]; C --- D[Data]; D --- H;
```

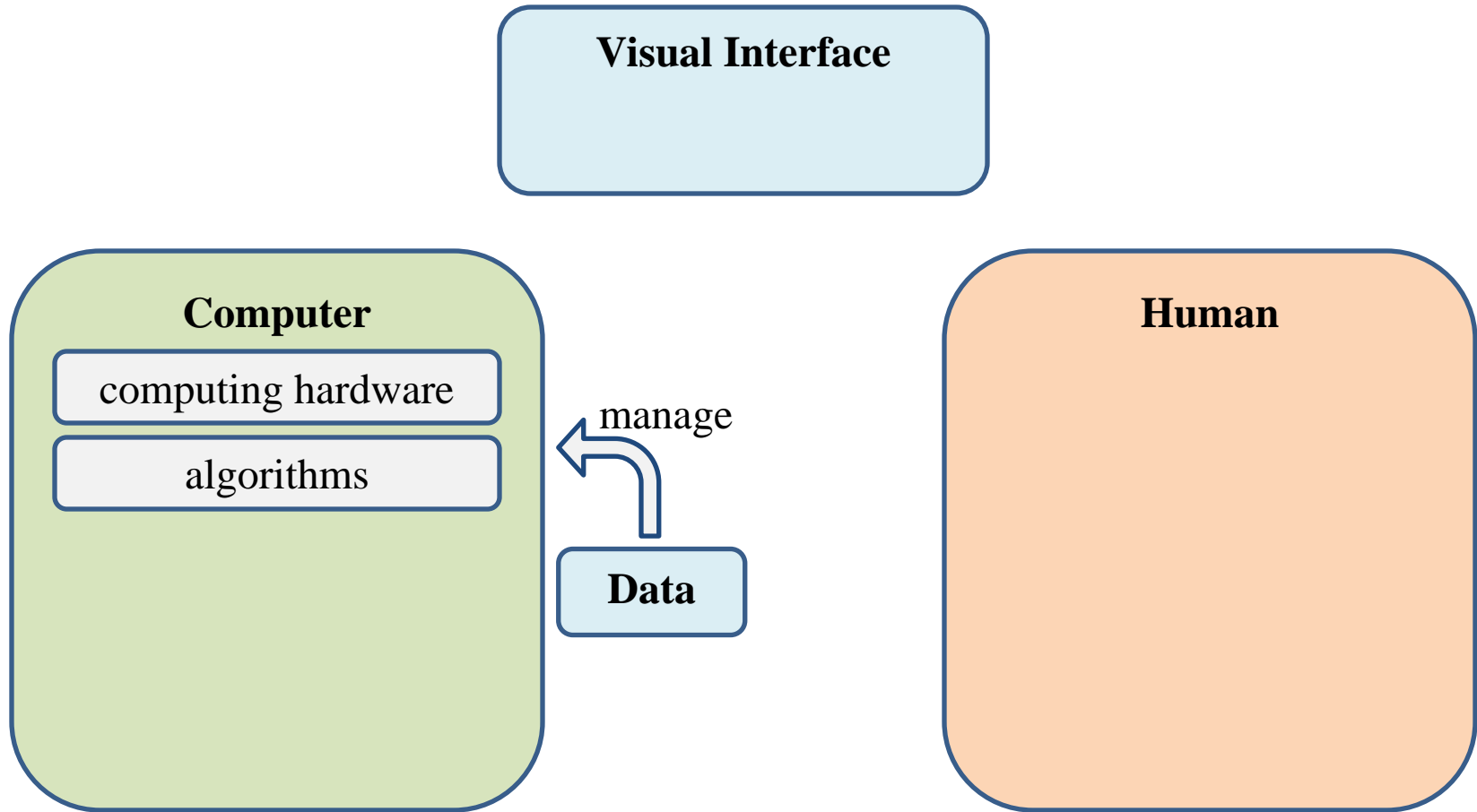
The diagram illustrates the components of Visual Analytics. It features three main elements: a light blue rounded rectangle at the top labeled 'Visual Interface', a large light green rounded rectangle on the left labeled 'Computer', and a large light orange rounded rectangle on the right labeled 'Human'. A small light blue rounded rectangle labeled 'Data' is positioned between the 'Computer' and 'Human' boxes, indicating the flow of information between them.

Computer

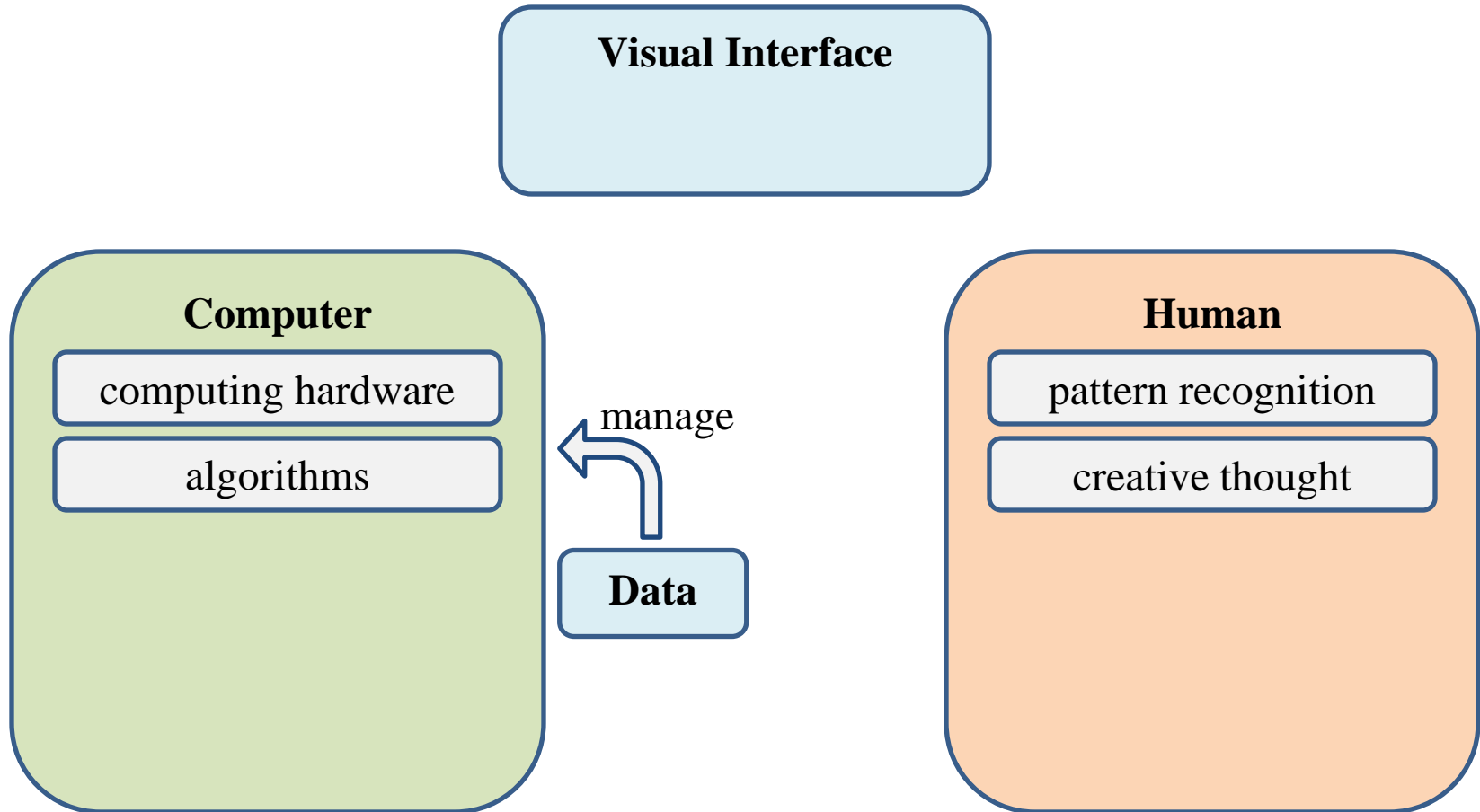
Human

Data

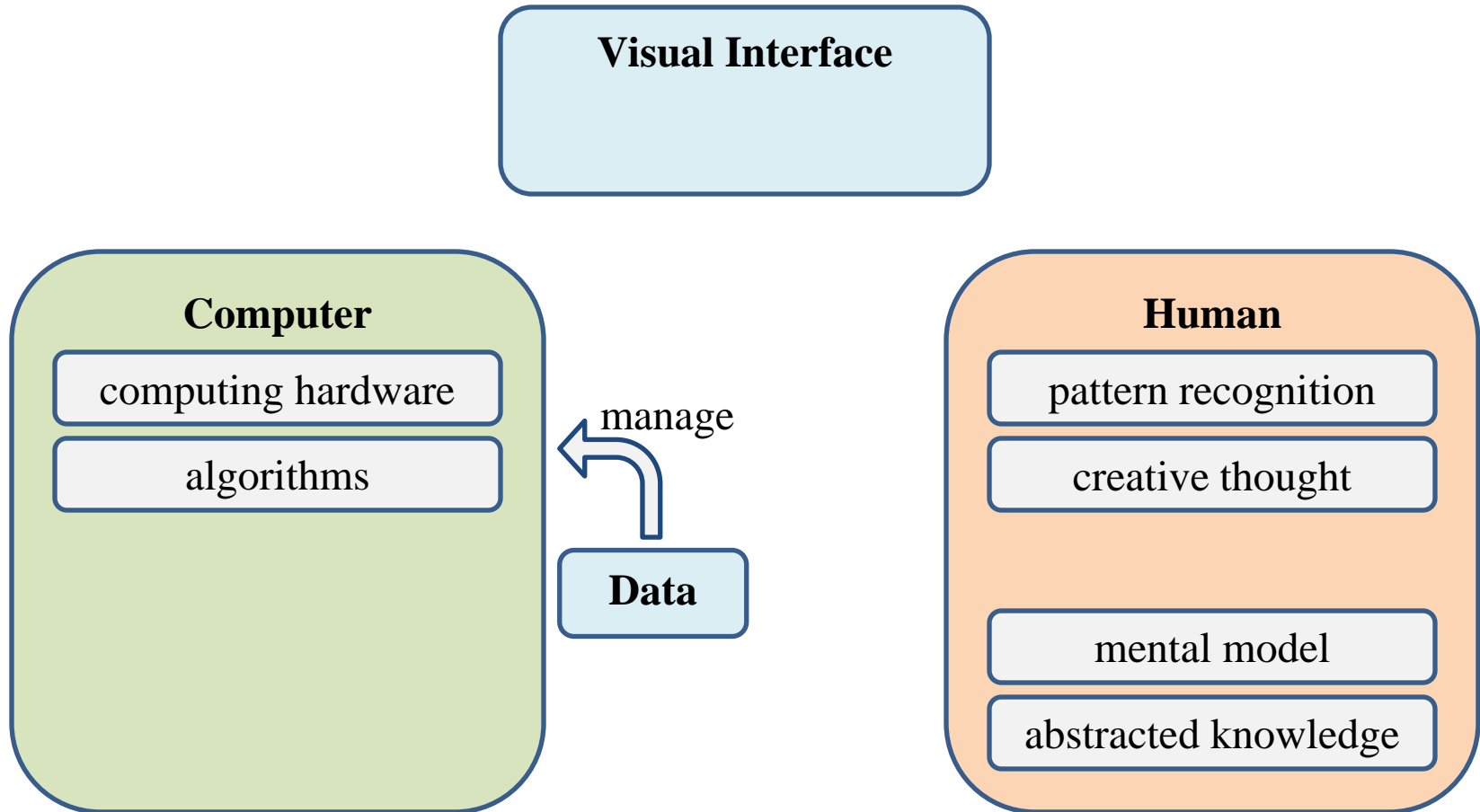
VISUAL ANALYTICS



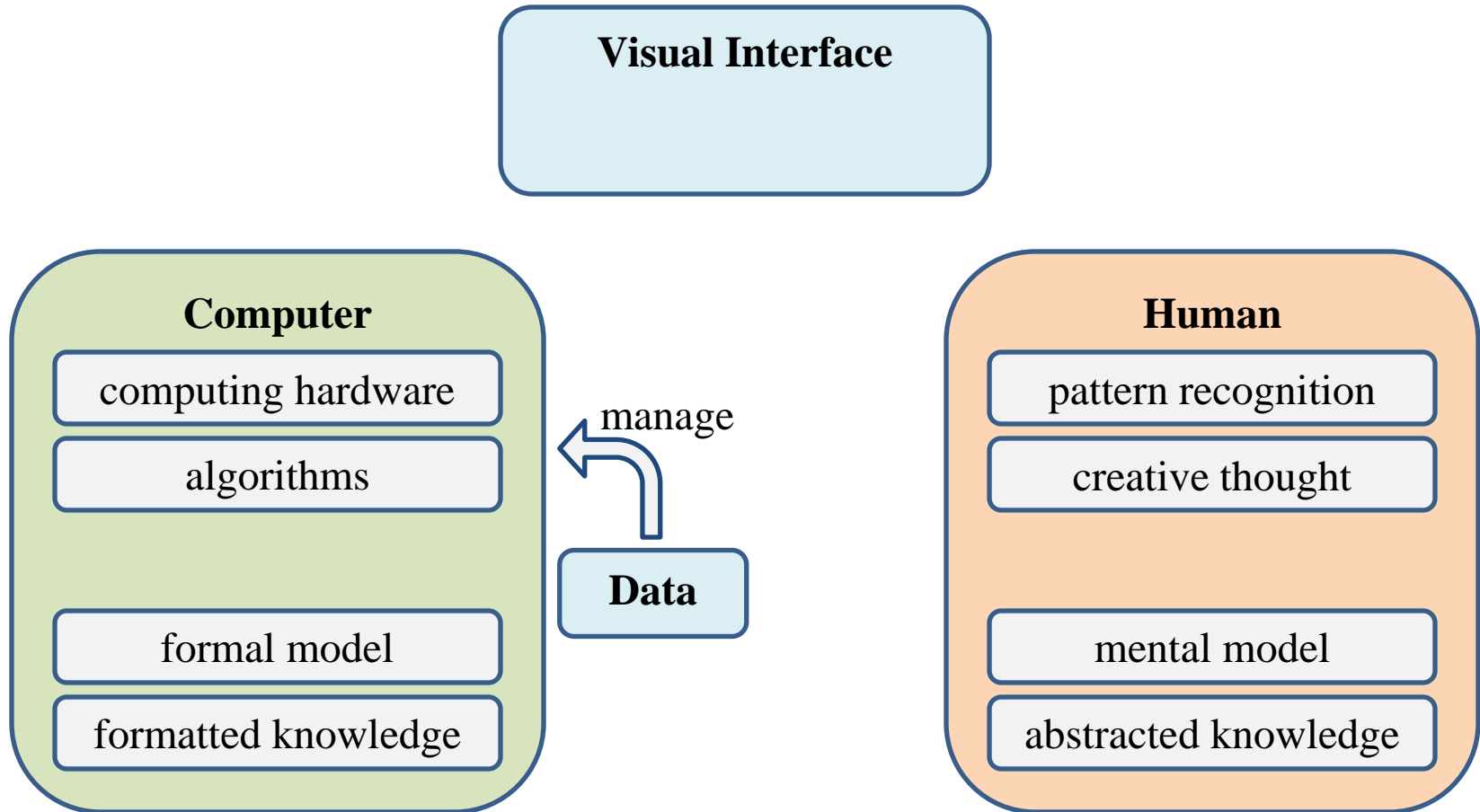
VISUAL ANALYTICS



VISUAL ANALYTICS



VISUAL ANALYTICS



VISUAL ANALYTICS

Visual Interface

Computer

computing hardware

algorithms

formal model

formatted knowledge

manage

Data

Human

pattern recognition

creative thought

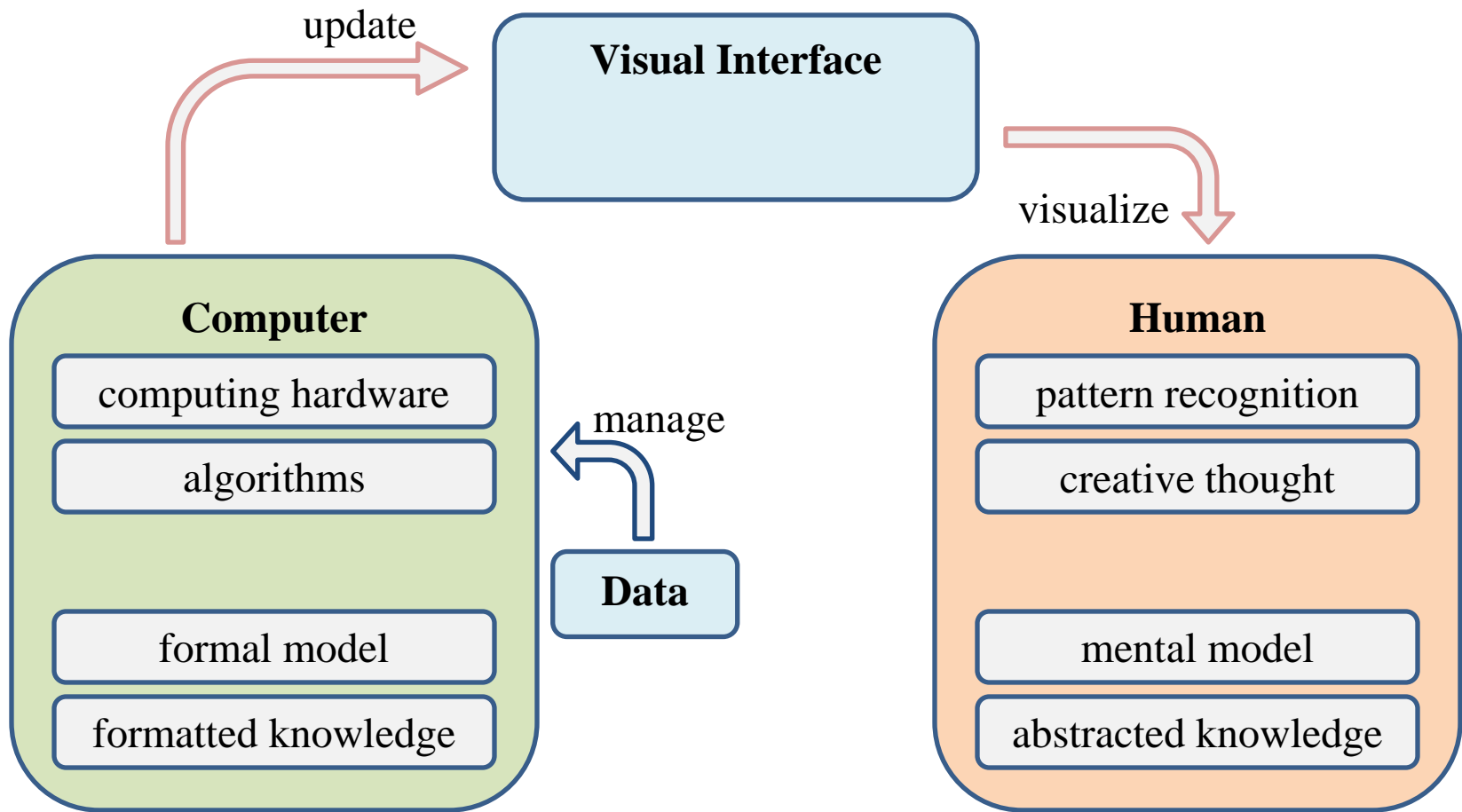
mental model

abstracted knowledge

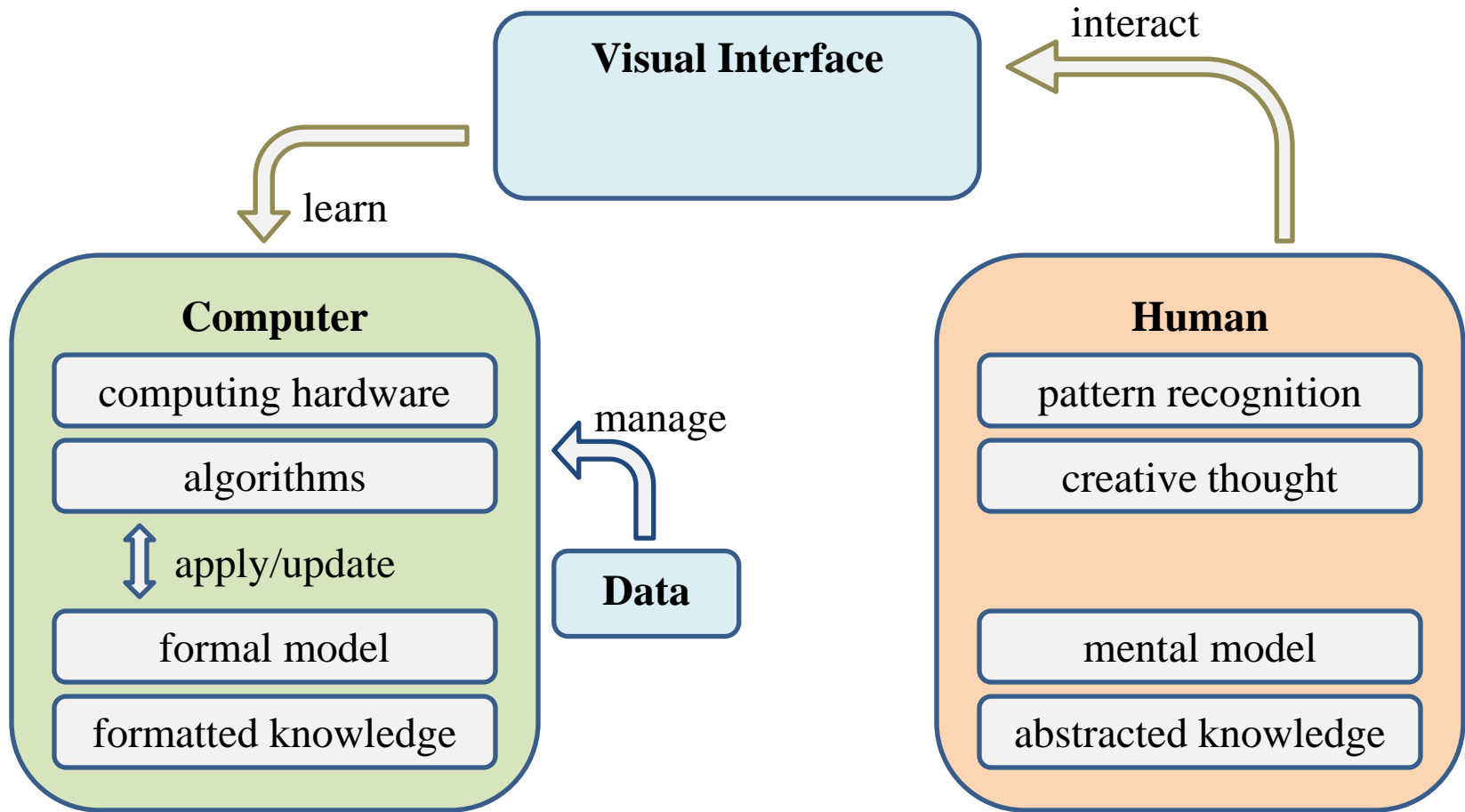
formalized insight



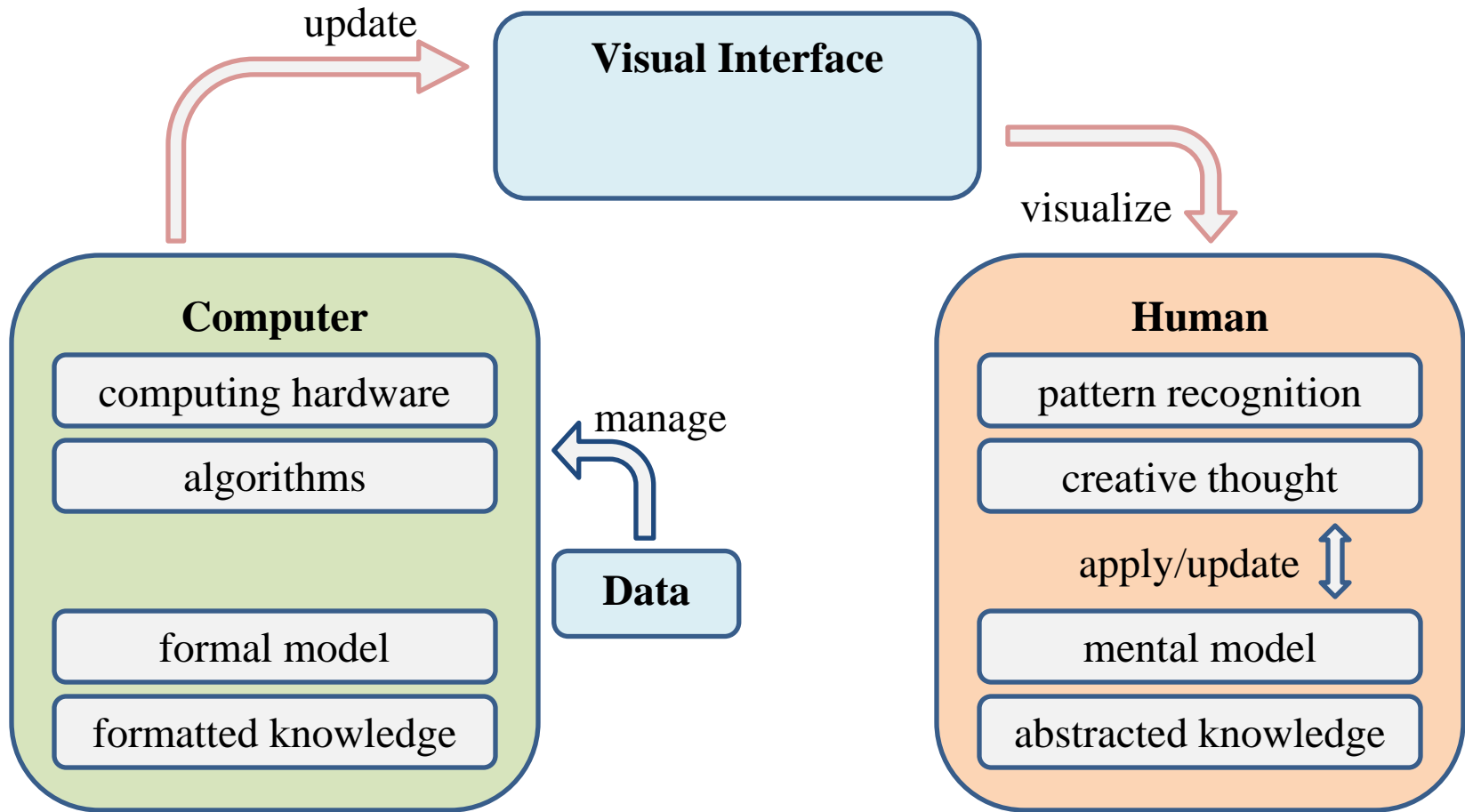
VISUAL ANALYTICS



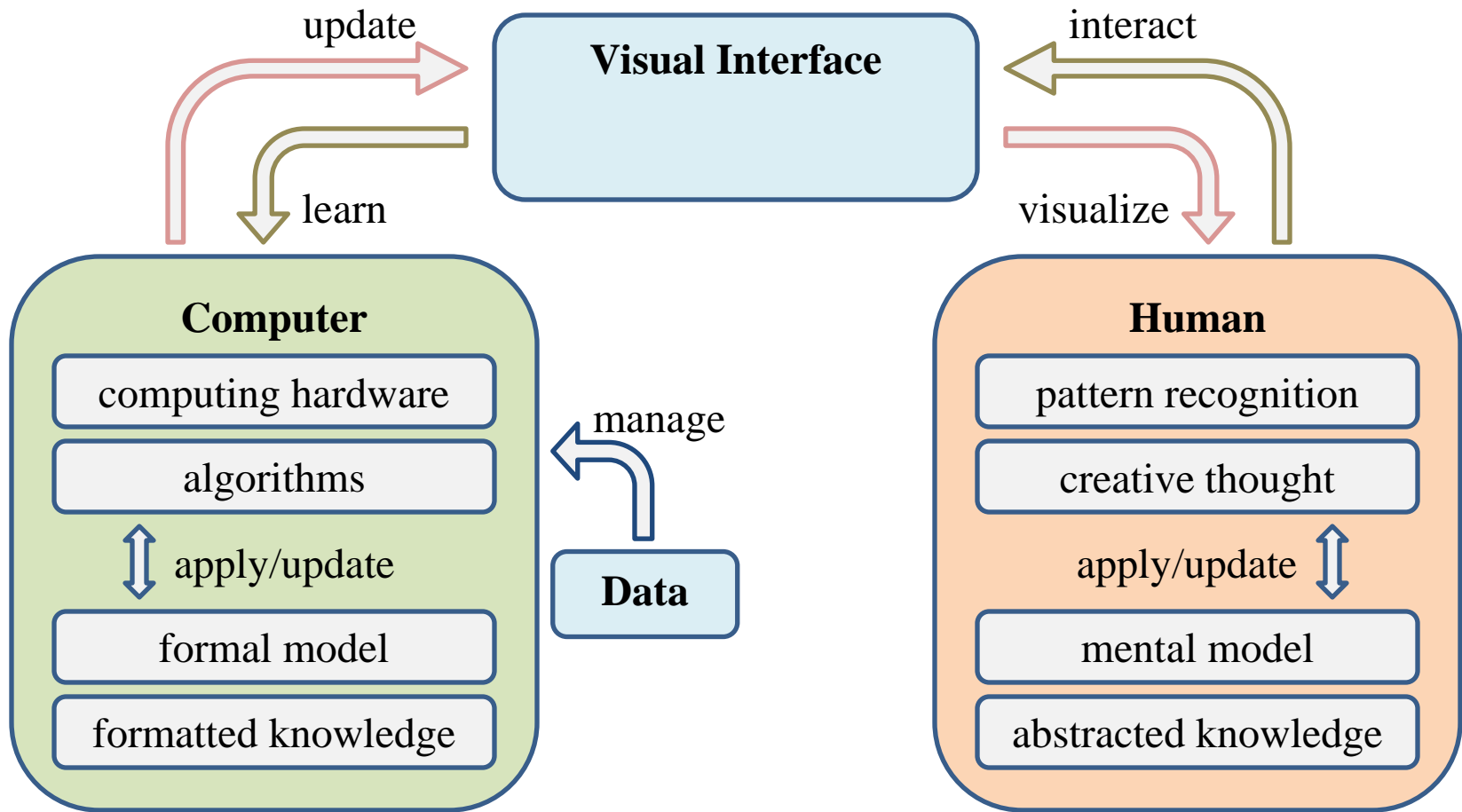
VISUAL ANALYTICS



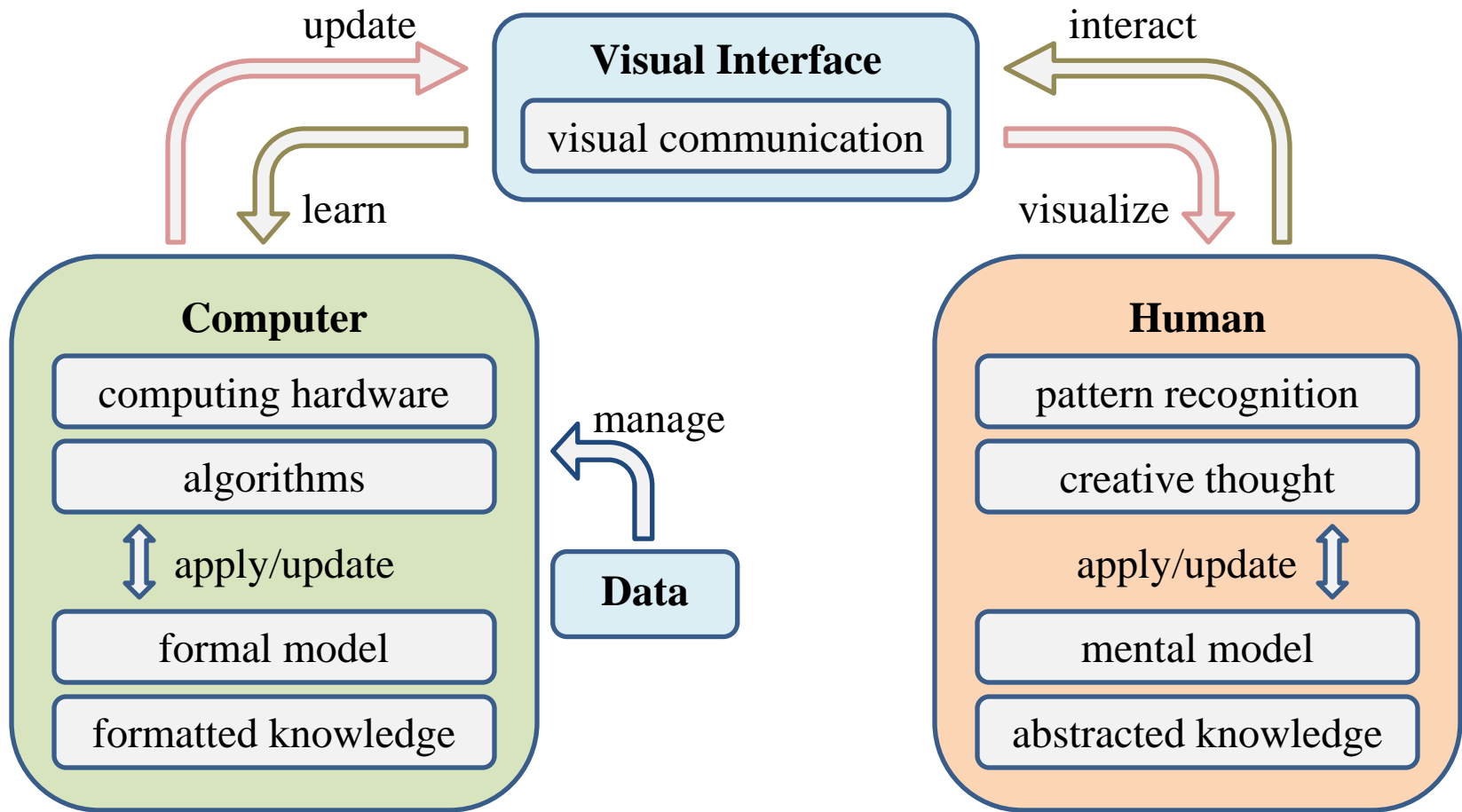
VISUAL ANALYTICS



VISUAL ANALYTICS



VISUAL ANALYTICS



FIRST A PRIMER ON MULTIVARIATE DATA VISUALIZATION

A MULTIVARIATE DATASET – A CAR

Consider the salient features of a car (not really big data):

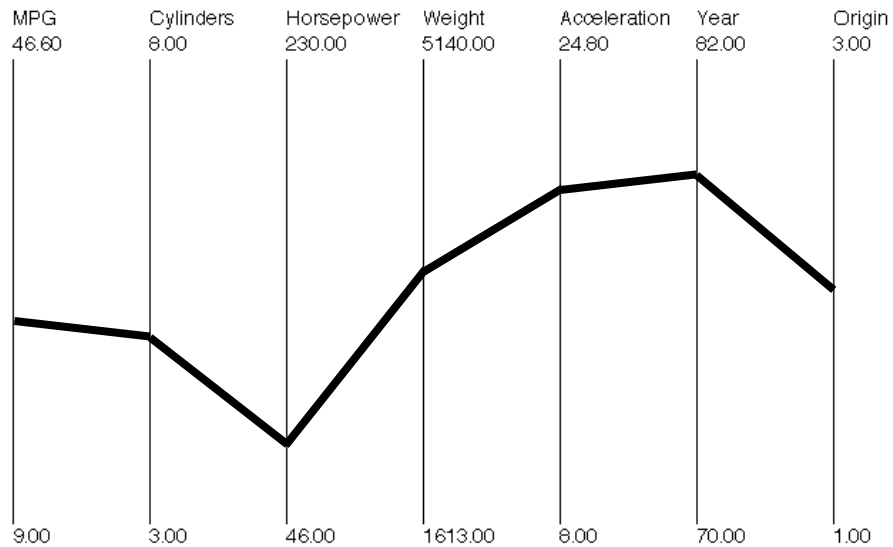
- miles per gallon (MPG)
- top speed
- acceleration
- number of cylinders
- horsepower
- weight
- year
- country origin
- brand
- number of seats
- number of doors
- reliability (average number of breakdowns)
- and so on...

MULTIVARIATE DATA IN A SPREADSHEET

A1		Urban population														
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
1	Urban population	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
2	Afghanistan	769308	811389	855131	900646	948060	997499	1053104	1110728	1170961	1234664	1302370	1391081	1483942	1579748	1676656
3	Albania	494443	511637	529182	547024	565117	583422	601897	620508	639234	658062	676985	698179	719561	741149	762972
4	Algeria	3293999	3513320	3737362	3969886	4216744	4483048	4644898	4822860	5015071	5218184	5429743	5618190	5813978	6017932	6231383
5	American Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Andorra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Angola	521205	552777	585121	618345	652638	688181	729595	772643	817418	863993	912486	982944	1056617	1133936	1215437
8	Antigua and Barbuda	21699	21737	21878	22086	22309	22513	22717	22893	23053	23218	23394	24046	24718	25342	25826
9	Argentina	15224096	15588864	15957125	16328045	16700303	17073371	17432905	17793789	18160868	18540720	18938137	19335571	19750609	20180707	20621674
10	Armenia	957974	1008899	1061551	1115546	1170414	1225785	1281346	1337060	1393199	1450241	1508526	1565054	1622558	1680709	1739019
11	Aruba	24996	25514	26019	26498	26941	27337	27683	27984	28247	28491	28726	28959	29188	29409	29610
12	Australia	8375329	8585577	8840666	9055650	9279777	9508980	9770529	9937118	10157212	10416192	10668471	11050785	11271606	11461308	11771589
13	Austria	4560057	4589541	4621666	4653194	4685421	4715750	4754585	4778506	4798552	4817322	4849178	4871380	4904030	4932109	4939292
14	Azerbaijan	1857673	1929429	2004258	2080816	2157307	2232355	2306310	2378380	2448728	2517815	2586000	2660687	2734631	2807879	2880491
15	Bahamas	65457	69655	74179	78961	83902	88918	93931	98974	103944	108721	113219	117339	121142	124761	128393
16	Bahrain	128480	133815	139791	146052	152097	157596	162844	167630	172373	177677	183997	191379	199768	209201	219678
17	Bangladesh	2761049	2947191	3141372	3344120	3556037	3777716	4047121	4329144	4624445	4933701	5257558	5710277	6184871	6682073	7202503
18	Barbados	84884	85284	85761	86285	86797	87259	87707	88117	88526	88986	89532	90518	91596	92713	93796
19	Belarus	2656152	2774166	2896449	3022217	3150553	3280410	3415984	3554673	3695363	3836802	3977600	4131179	4285735	4439788	4591705
20	Belgium	8435075	8489549	8548773	8620194	8709437	8796088	8865259	8924327	8968568	9003536	9040444	9086816	9134227	9175144	9217085
21	Belize	49165	50608	52156	53734	55226	56561	57756	58820	59746	60532	61186	61883	62445	62984	63665
22	Benin	211033	229172	248065	267765	288321	309788	337282	366019	396065	427482	460341	500355	542251	586179	632320
23	Bermuda	44400	45500	46600	47700	48900	50100	51000	52000	53000	54000	55000	54600	54200	53800	53400
24	Bhutan	8064	8778	9526	10311	11137	12010	13089	14230	15445	16750	18158	19926	21827	23858	26008
25	Bolivia	1233398	1271250	1310294	1350615	1392328	1435536	1480255	1526529	1574517	1624419	1676370	1730434	1786553	1844596	1904355
26	Bosnia and Herzegovina	604204	637337	671124	705395	739884	774380	812856	851325	890011	929301	969514	1008688	1048890	1089898	1131315
27	Botswana	16240	17379	18583	19855	21203	22631	28191	34090	40352	46995	54038	61638	69689	78254	87422
28	Brazil	32662018	34463344	36353068	38320171	40346703	42418482	44548227	46722996	48945984	51223962	53563179	56042505	58587770	61207586	63913385
29	Brunei	35501	38753	42173	45802	49699	53916	58461	63355	68595	74157	80024	83802	87671	91616	95629
30	Bulgaria	2918659	3085061	3251675	3418610	3588246	3765058	3889518	4022040	4159890	4301340	4440270	4554810	4667059	4782931	4907107
31	Burkina Faso	221872	230199	238713	247472	256558	266039	275958	286311	297074	308196	319642	332556	345877	359655	373966
32	Burundi	58810	61055	63344	65696	68137	70683	73370	76186	79034	81779	84324	90879	97308	103757	110494
33	Cambodia	559631	578678	598248	618631	640243	663272	747219	835638	927177	1019449	1110079	962037	806676	645287	479631
34	Cameroon	751711	801009	852578	906523	962928	1021891	1088521	1158289	1231375	1307967	1388275	1522958	1664410	1813278	1970385
35	Canada	12375125	12764121	13145207	13536503	13941055	14345262	14727261	15108962	15470875	15800439	16142268	16381341	16640381	16920220	17221765
36	Cape Verde	32791	34353	35972	37672	39487	41435	43592	45884	48200	50383	52314	54103	55620	56940	58184
37	Cayman Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
38	Central African Rep.	302157	317715	333986	351001	368787	387357	408129	429825	452326	475441	499036	526414	554452	583376	613530
39	Chad	198777	213406	228652	244499	260903	277834	305390	333898	363523	394530	427153	467662	510348	554973	601045
40	Channel Islands	42565	42665	42792	42941	43102	43269	43437	43604	43765	43916	44051	44208	43987	43907	43762

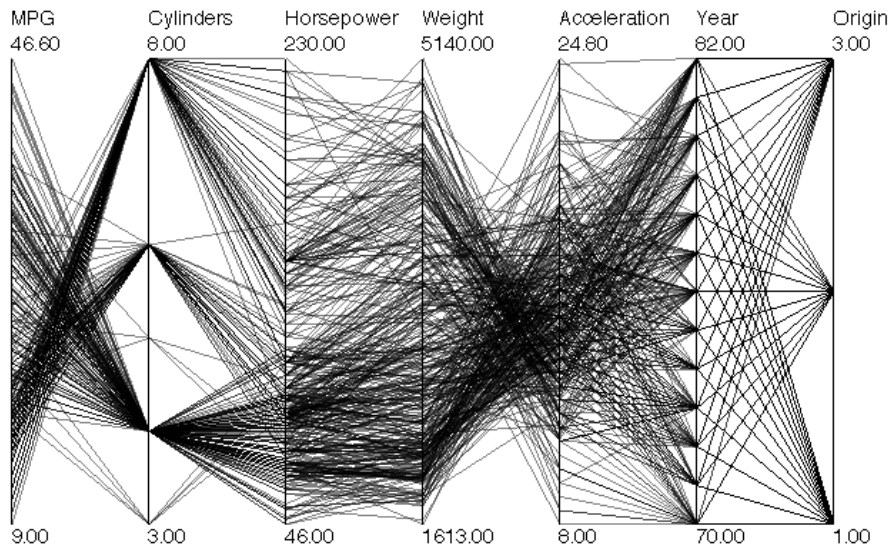
Hard to see patterns...

PARALLEL COORDINATES



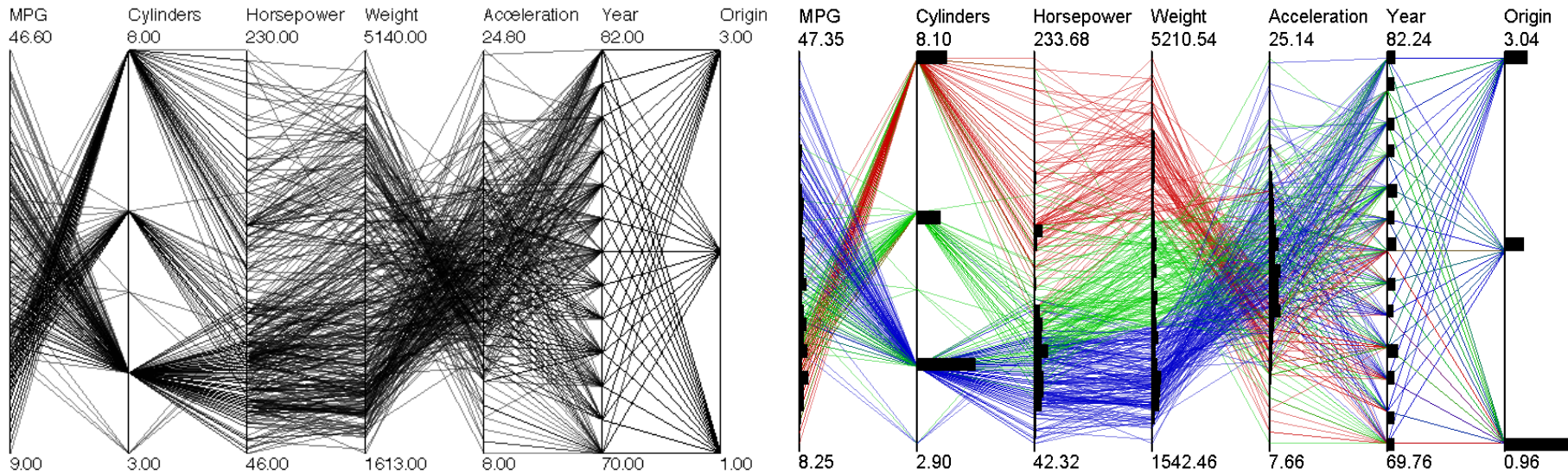
a car as a 7-dimensional data point

PARALLEL COORDINATES



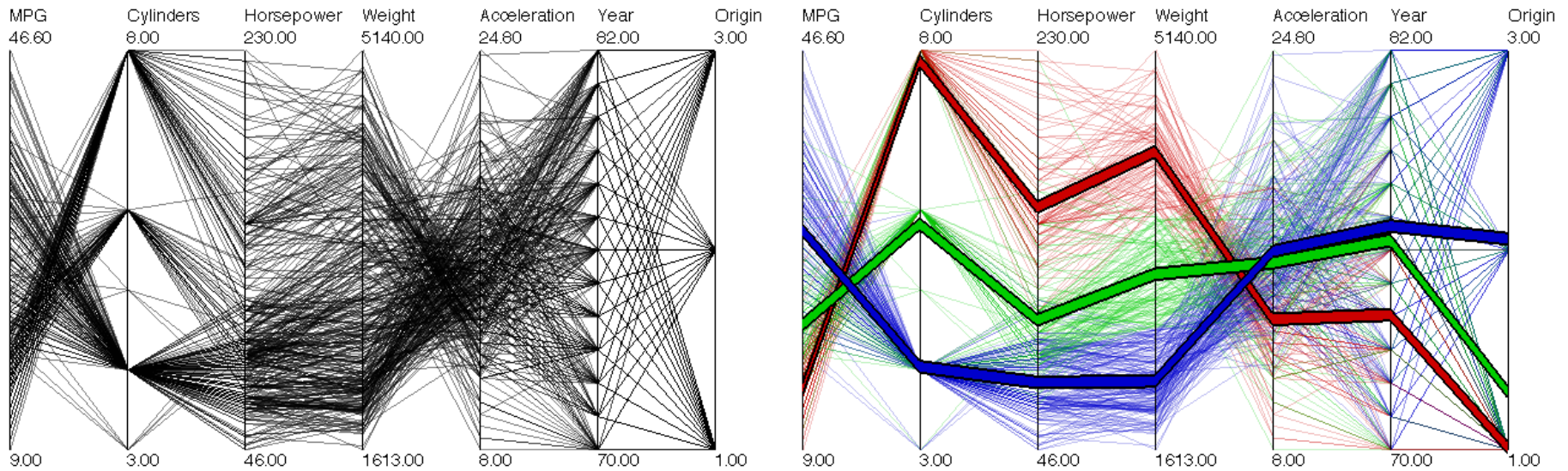
a database of cars

PARALLEL COORDINATES



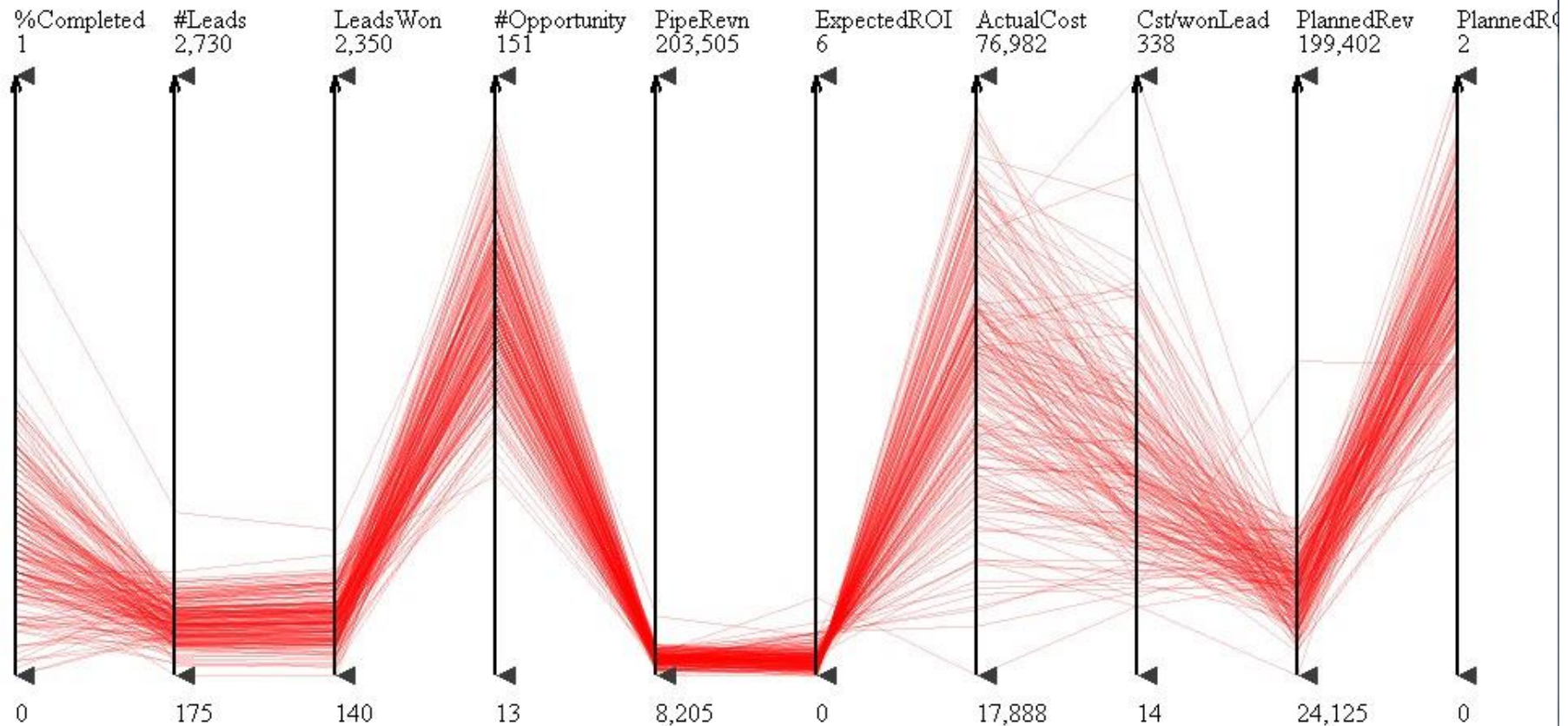
after some clustering

PARALLEL COORDINATES



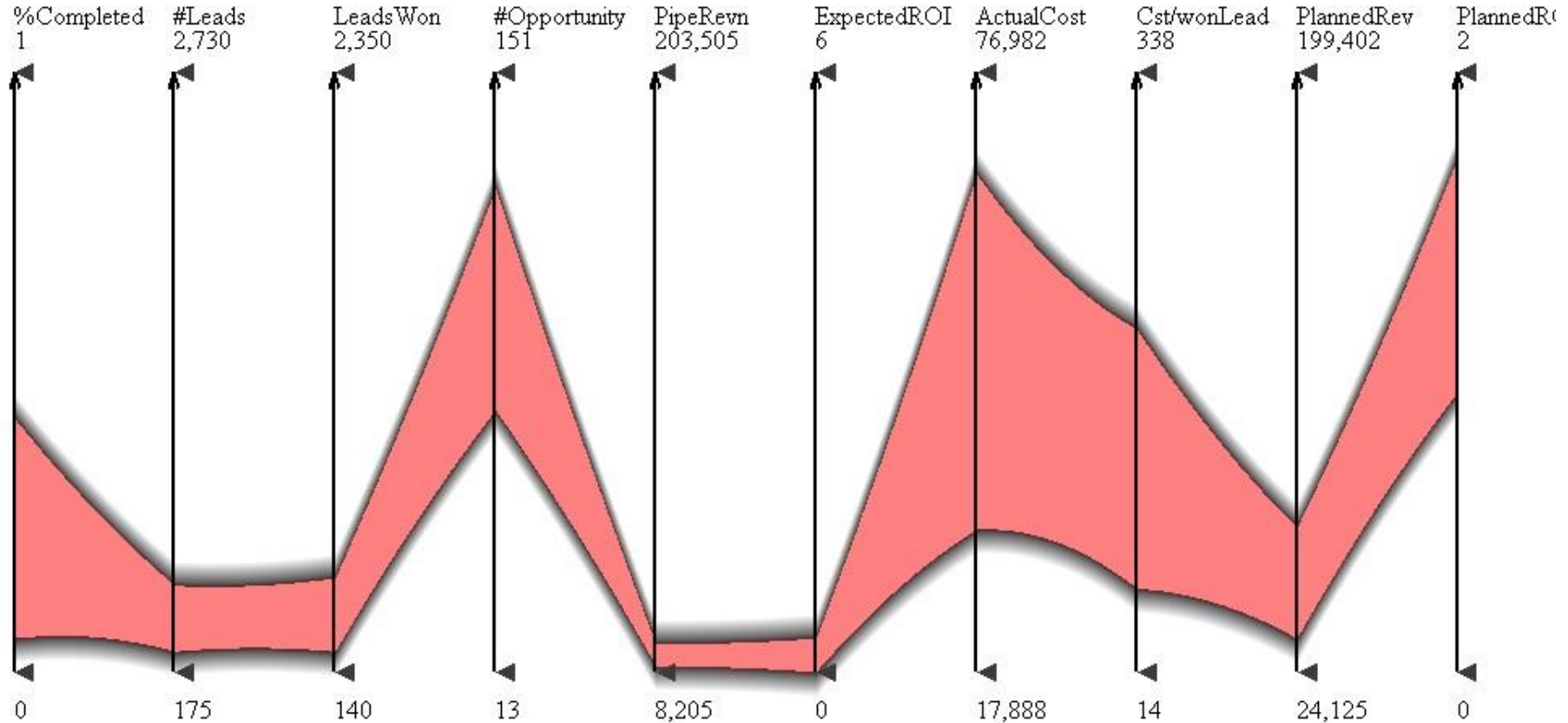
with mean trend

PC WITH ILLUSTRATIVE ABSTRACTION



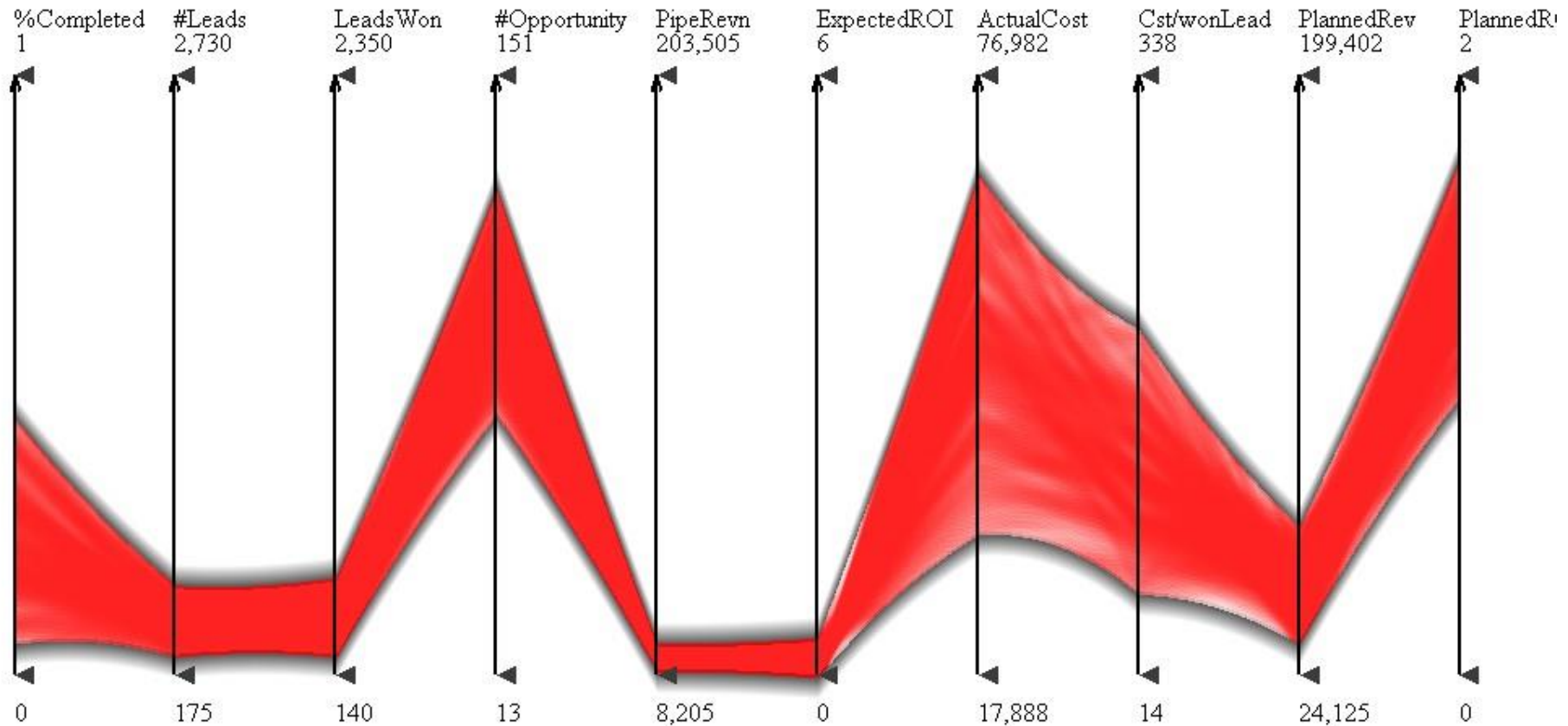
individual polylines

PC WITH ILLUSTRATIVE ABSTRACTION



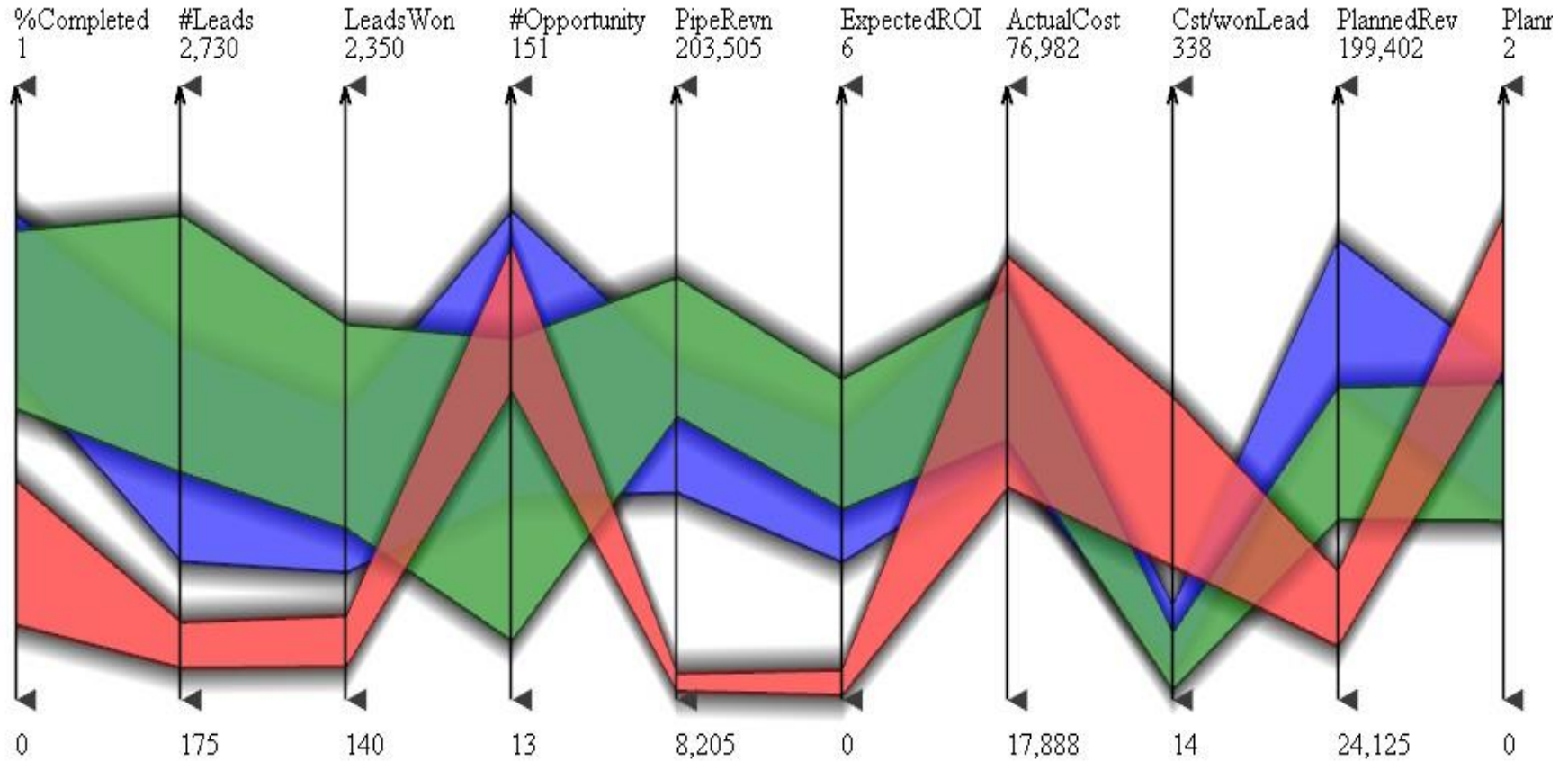
completely abstracted away

PC WITH ILLUSTRATIVE ABSTRACTION



blended partially

PC WITH ILLUSTRATIVE ABSTRACTION



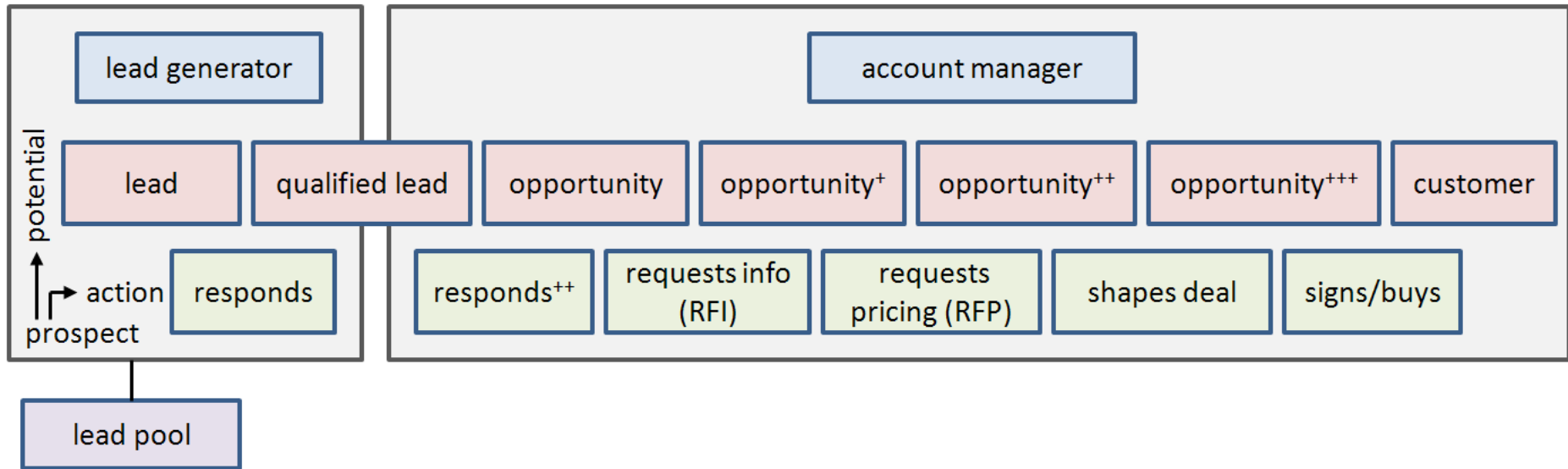
all put together – three clusters

INTERACTION IS KEY

Interaction in Parallel Coordinate

CASE STUDY: SALES STRATEGY ANALYSIS

ANATOMY OF A SALES PIPELINE



THE SETUP

Scene:

- a meeting of sales executives of a large corporation, Vandelay Industries

Mission:

- review the strategies of their various sales teams

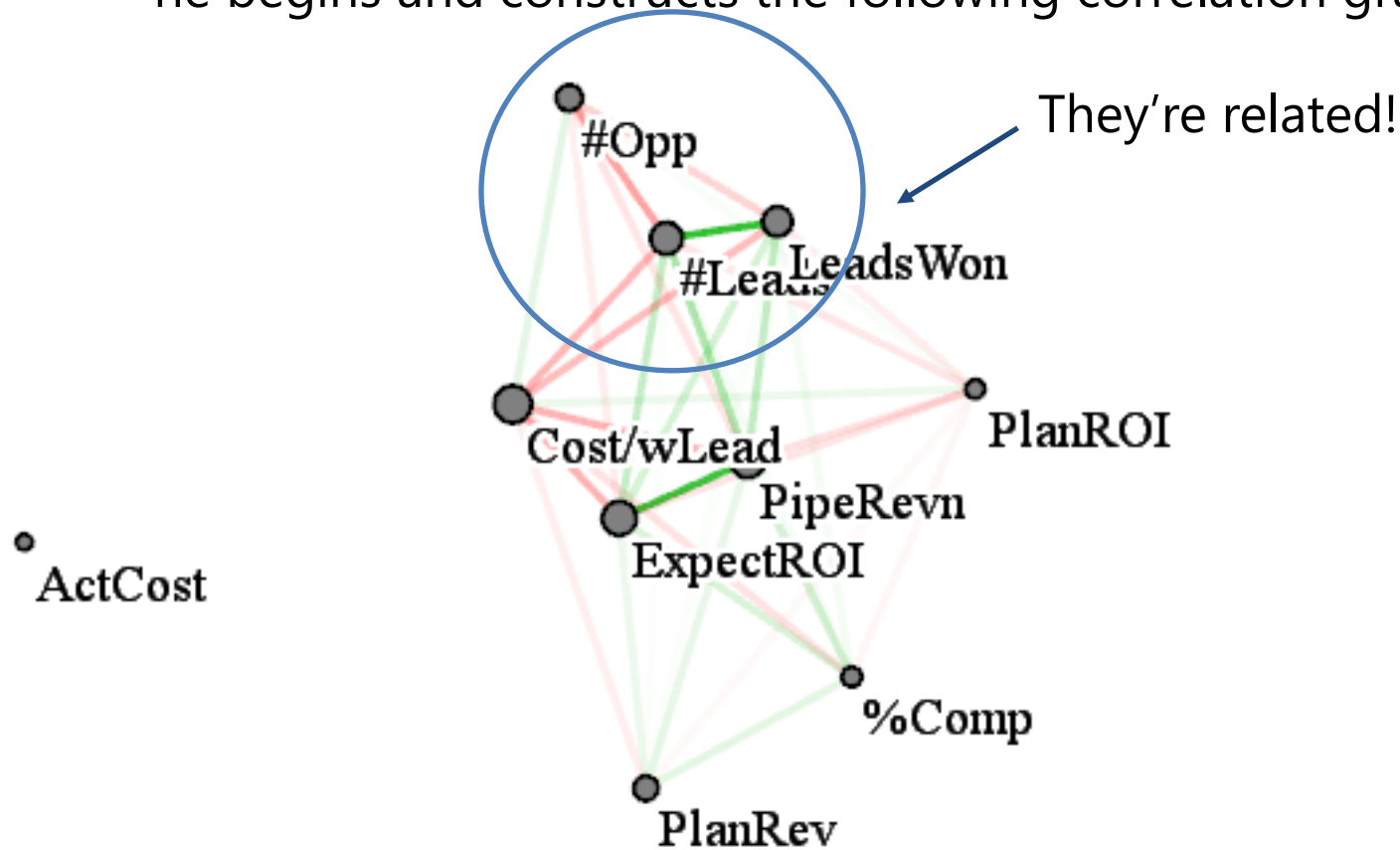
Evidence:

- data of three sales teams with a couple of hundred sales people in each team

JIM BEGINS

Meet Jim, one of the sales strategy analysts

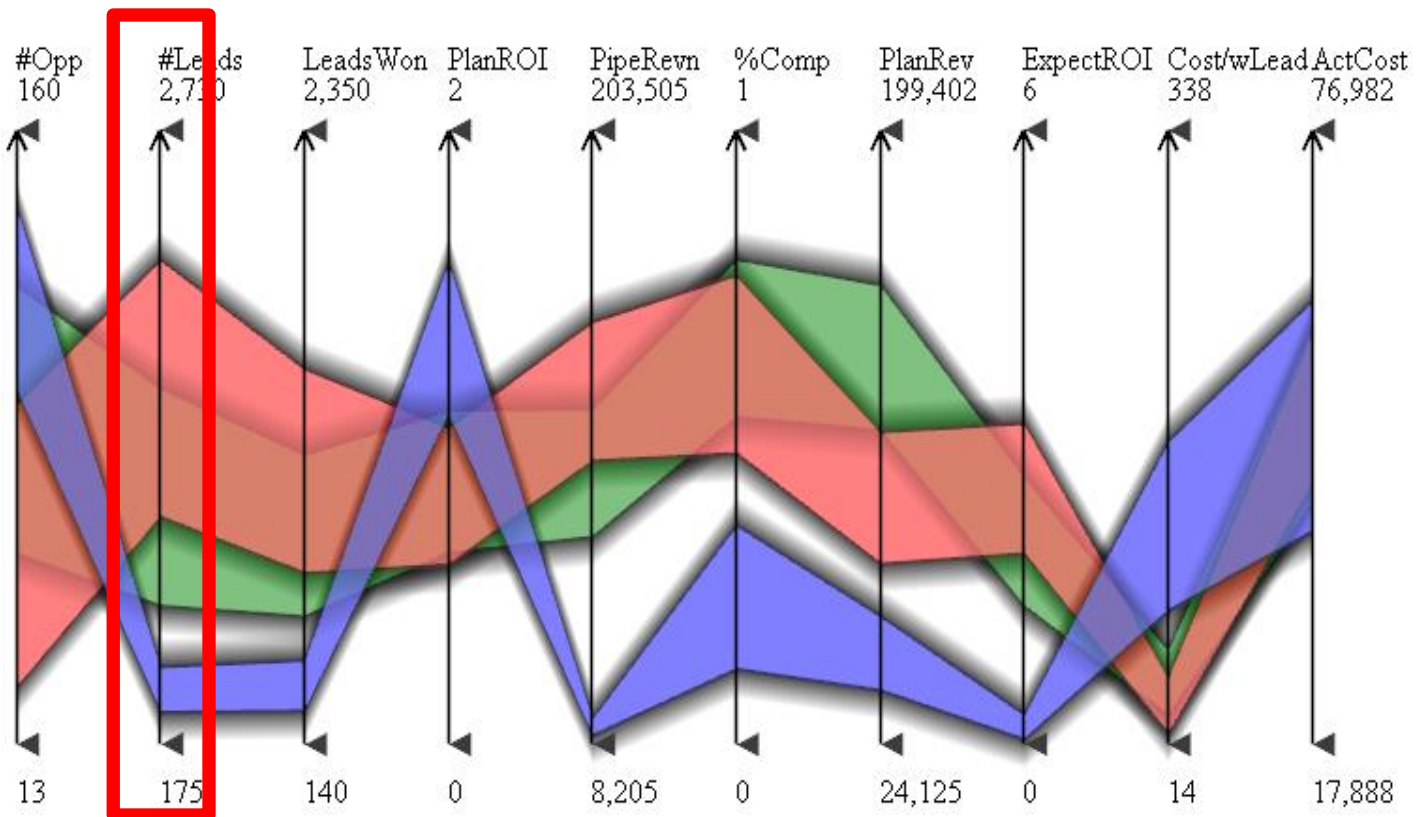
- he begins and constructs the following correlation graph



Jim

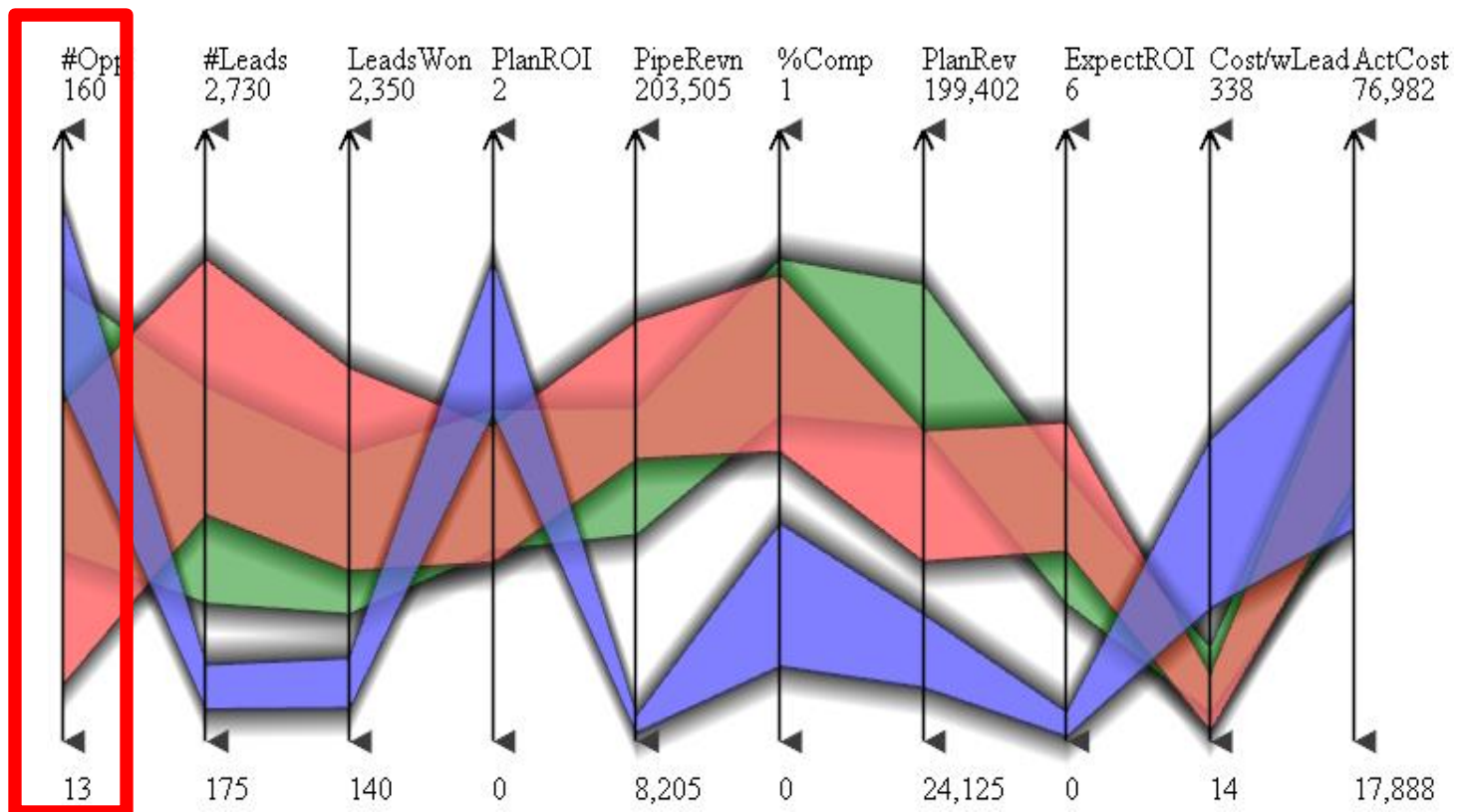
JIM'S STORY

He asks the TSP to compute an initial route
It gives rise to this parallel coordinate display



JIM'S STORY

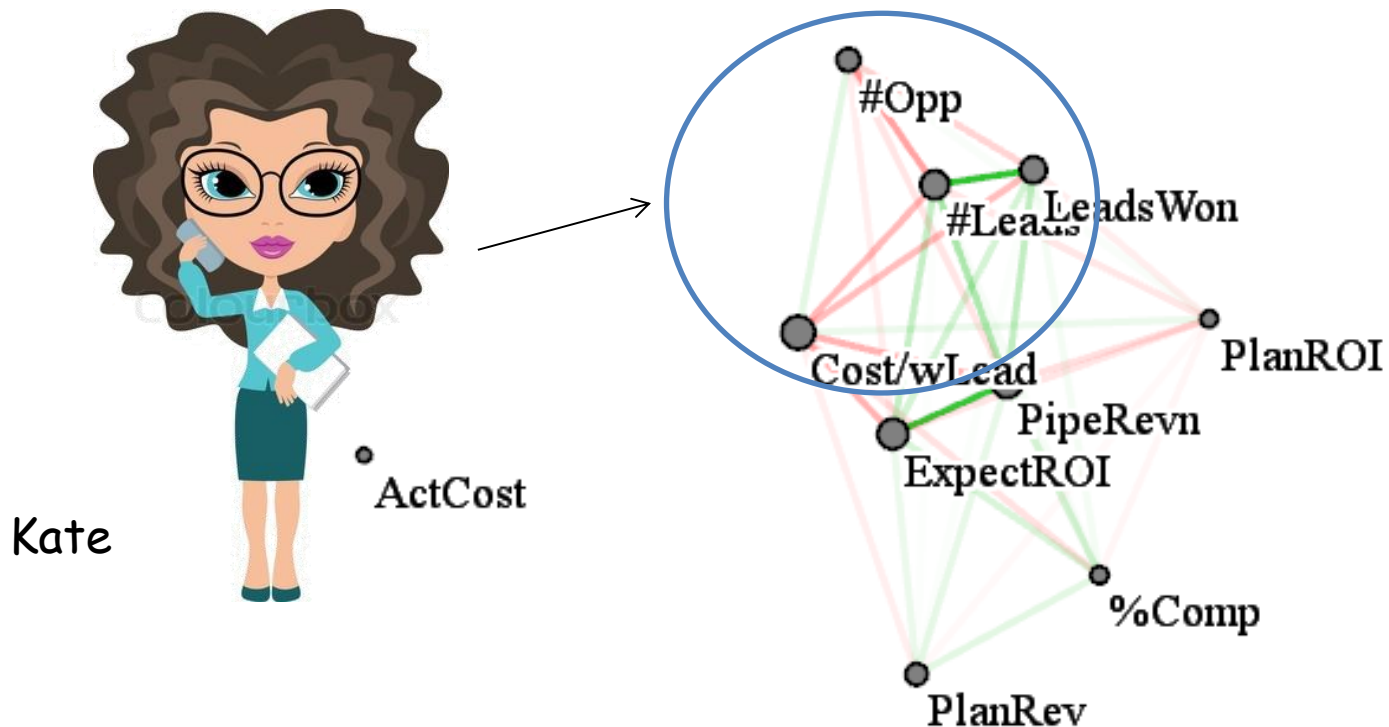
He asks the TSP to compute an initial route
It gives rise to this parallel coordinate display



KATE STEPS IN

Now meet Kate, another sales analyst in the meeting room:

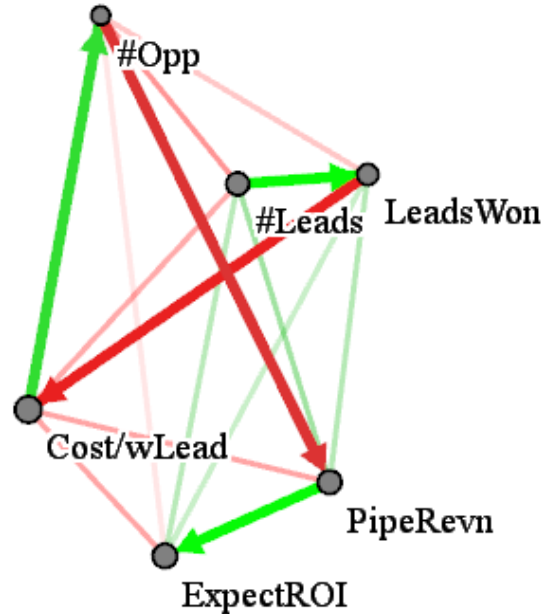
"Hey, cost/won lead is nearby and it has a positive correlation with #opportunities but also a negative correlation with #won leads"



KATE'S STORY

"Let's go and make a more revealing route!"

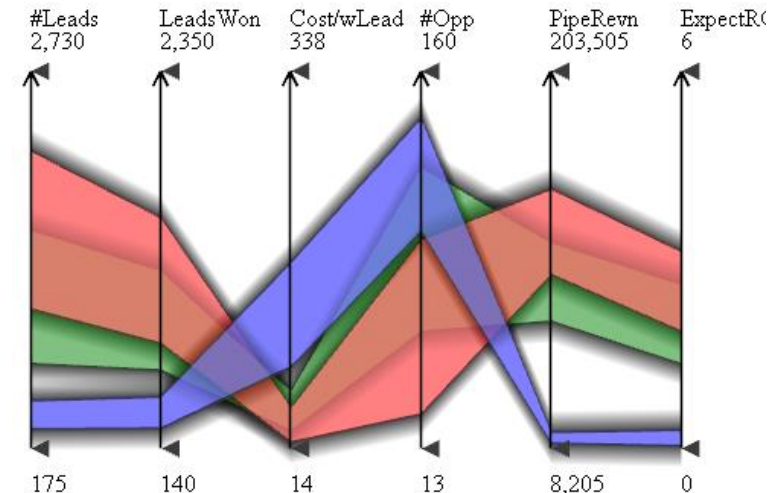
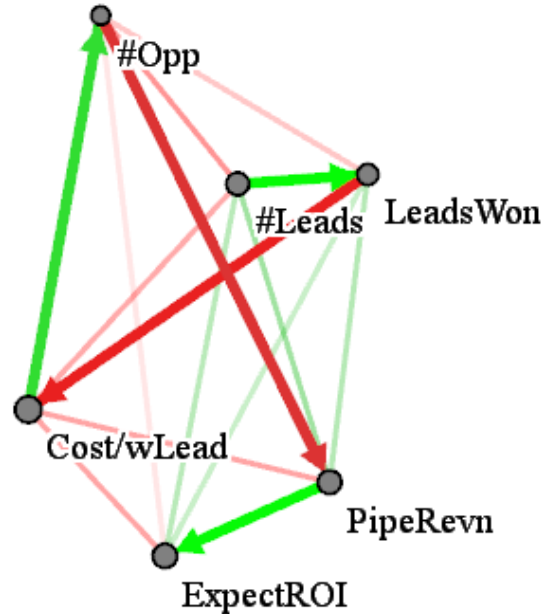
- so she uses the mouse and designs the route shown



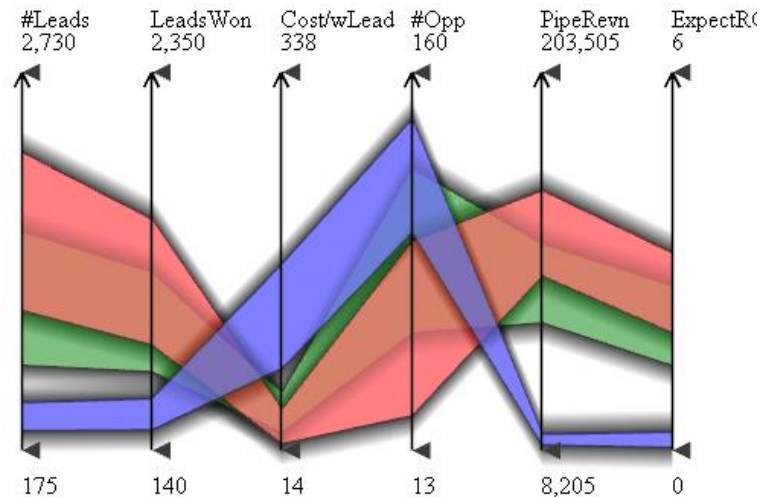
KATE'S STORY

"Let's go and make a more revealing route!"

- so she uses the mouse and designs the route shown



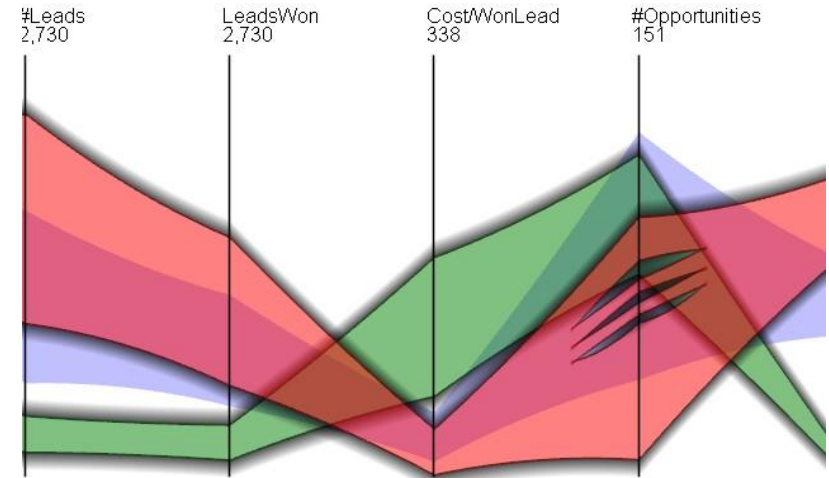
THE BIG INSIGHT



It is now immediately obvious:

- the blue team employs a very different strategy than the green and the red teams.
- it generates far fewer leads but spends much more resources on each → this gives it an advantage in the final outcome.
- the blue team is also much more consistent than the other teams, as indicated by the much narrower band

FURTHER INSIGHT



Kate notices something else:

- now looking at the red team
- there seems to be a spread in effectiveness among the team
- the team splits into three distinct groups

She recommends: "Maybe fire the least effective group or at least retrain them"

SCENARIO 2

SETUP

Let us again imagine a meeting of company executives at Vandelay Industries who now would like **to make sales policies** for the next year based on their three sales teams' behaviours of this year

Again, the data contains three sales teams of a large corporation with a couple of hundred sales people in each team

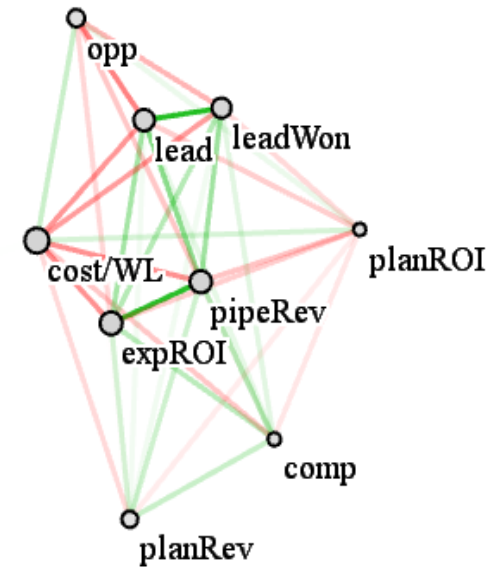
JOHN BEGINS

Now meet John from the market planning department who always wants to create more opportunities

John



cost



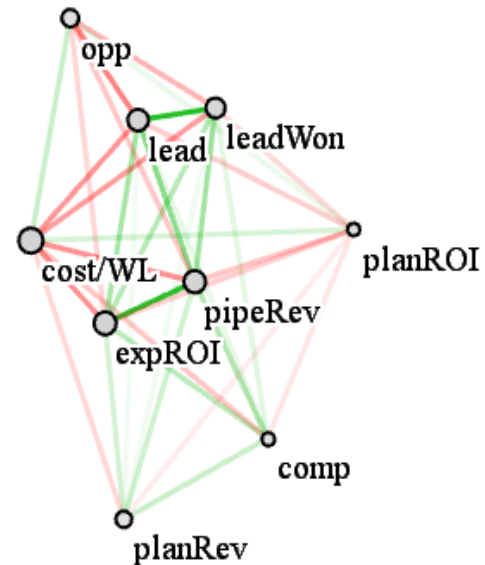
“Since *cost* does not have strong correlations with other variables, the company can make any strategies for the other variables, and it will not influence the actual cost”

JOHN'S PITCH

"The company should raise efforts to create more *opportunities* for the next year without considering the money issue"

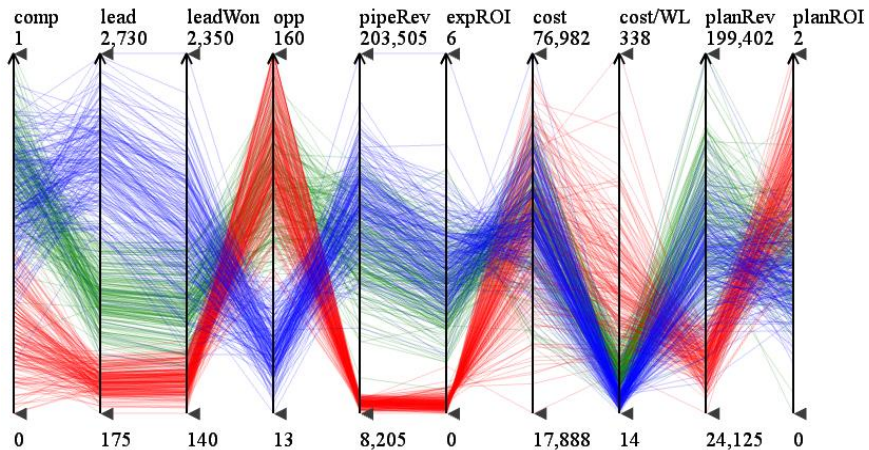


o cost



EMILY STEPS IN

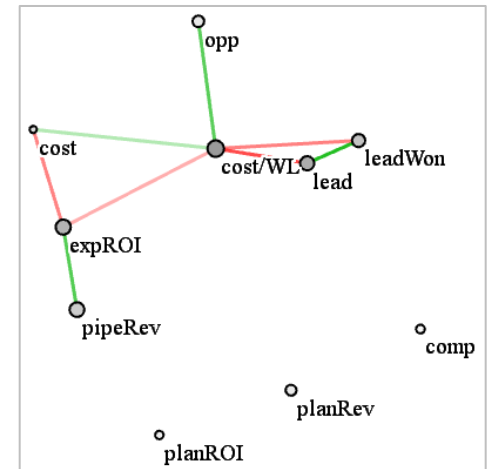
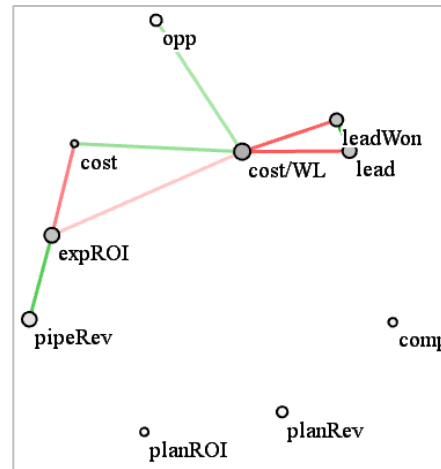
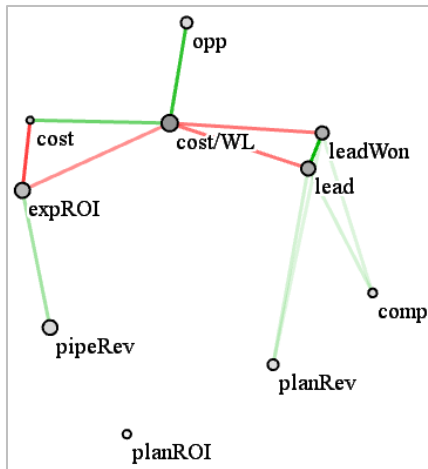
Emily, from the financial department, believes that there must be something wrong with this statement since *cost* should play an important role in the sales pipeline.



She notices these three sales teams behave quite differently. It is likely a mistake if they consider the three teams altogether.

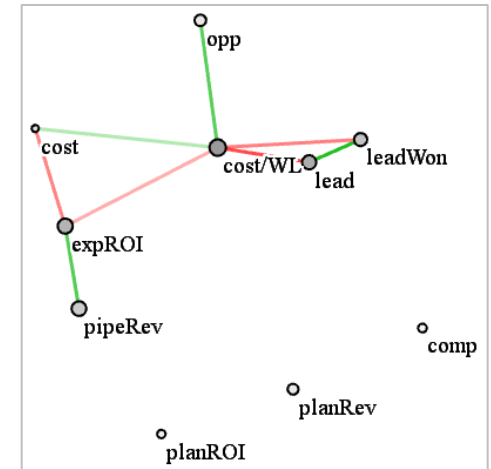
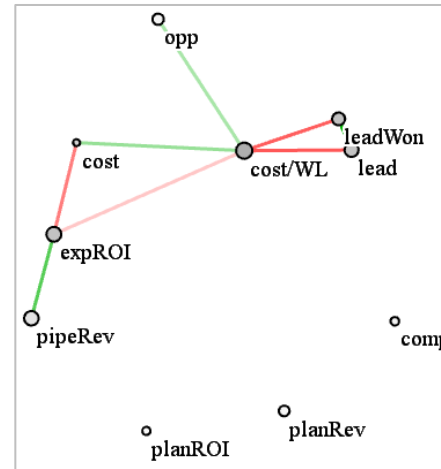
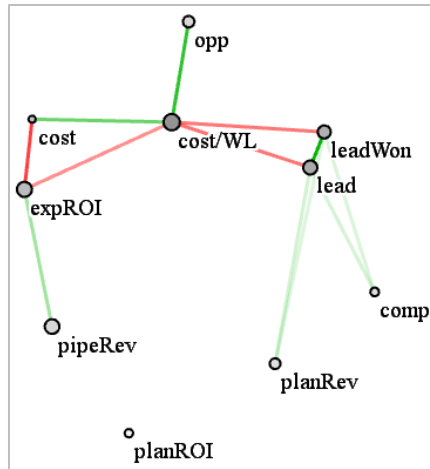
EMILY'S PITCH

She suggests that they plot the correlation maps for the three teams separately.



The three teams have quite similar correlation patterns, which is consistent with her expertise that there must be some marketing model that guides the sales behaviors and the model should involve *cost* in it.

EMILY'S OBSERVATIONS



There are 7 variables involved in the pattern: *opportunities*, *cost*, *cost per won lead*, *# leads*, *# leads won*, *expected ROI*, and *pipeline revenue*

- the other variables are not highly related
- so these 7 variables should be focused on as references to make decisions

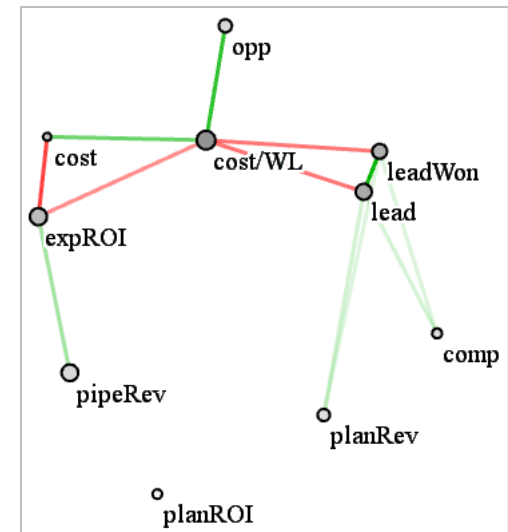
EMILY'S OUTLINES TWO STRATEGIES

1 – increase the # *opportunities* (John's idea)

- *cost per won lead* will increase
- the overall *cost* will increase
- *expected ROI* will be reduced

2 – reduce *cost* (her idea)

- *cost per won lead* will have to be reduced
- *opportunities* will then be reduced
- *expected ROI* will be increased



CEO TOM – THE FINAL DECISION

CEO Tom weighs in:

- increasing *cost* is **not** preferred because this year's expense already exceeds the budget
- although the number of *opportunities* is reduced, the *expected ROI* will go up

So Tom decides on business strategy #2

- sorry, John



Tom