

Overview

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2016-03-18

The keyhole problem

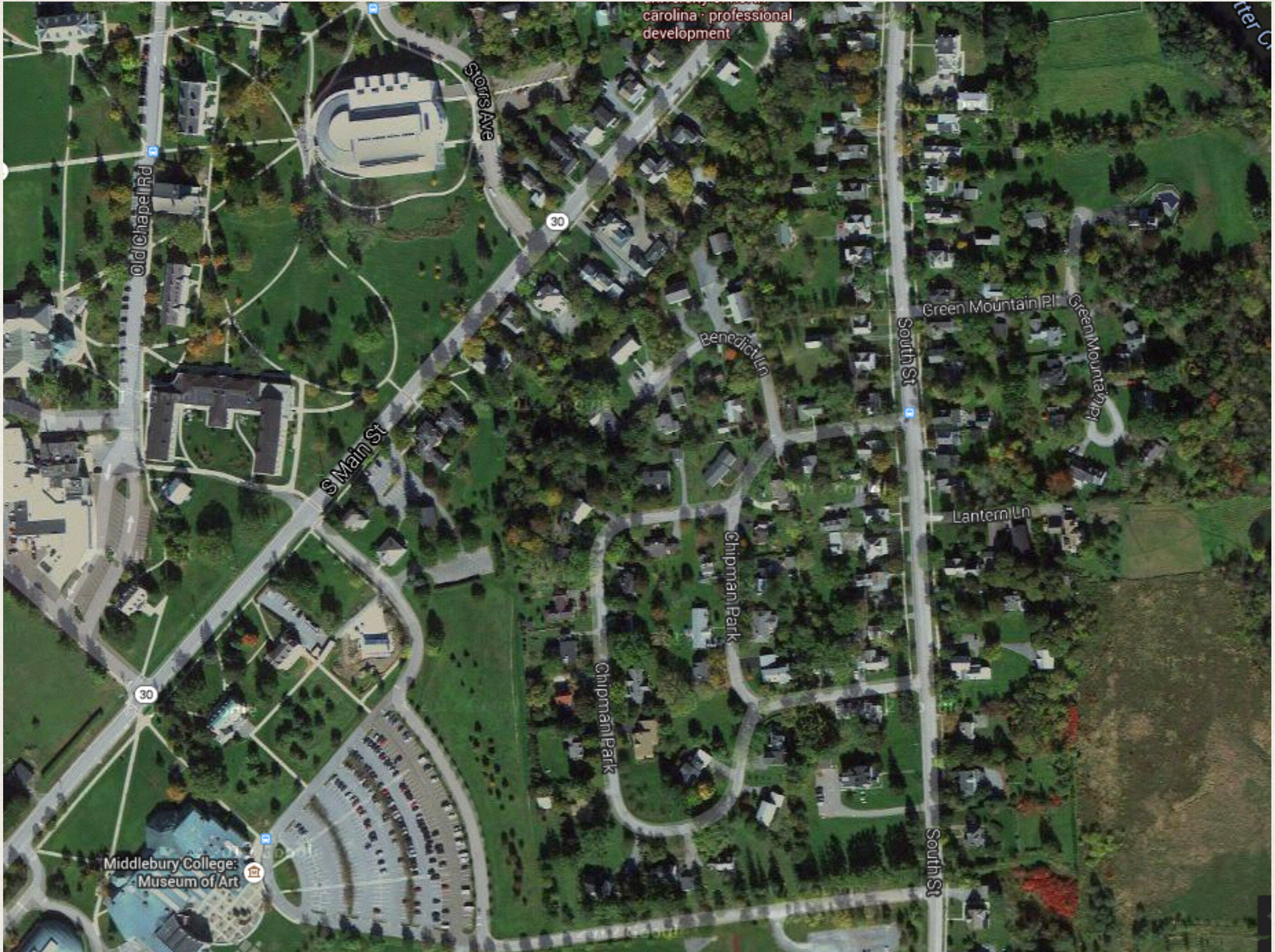


The keyhole problem



The keyhole problem





carolina · professional development

Old Chapel Rd

Storrs Ave

30

S Main St

Benedict Ln

Chipman Park

Chipman Park

Green Mountain Pl

Green Mountain Pl

Lantern Ln

South St

South St

30

Middlebury College: Museum of Art

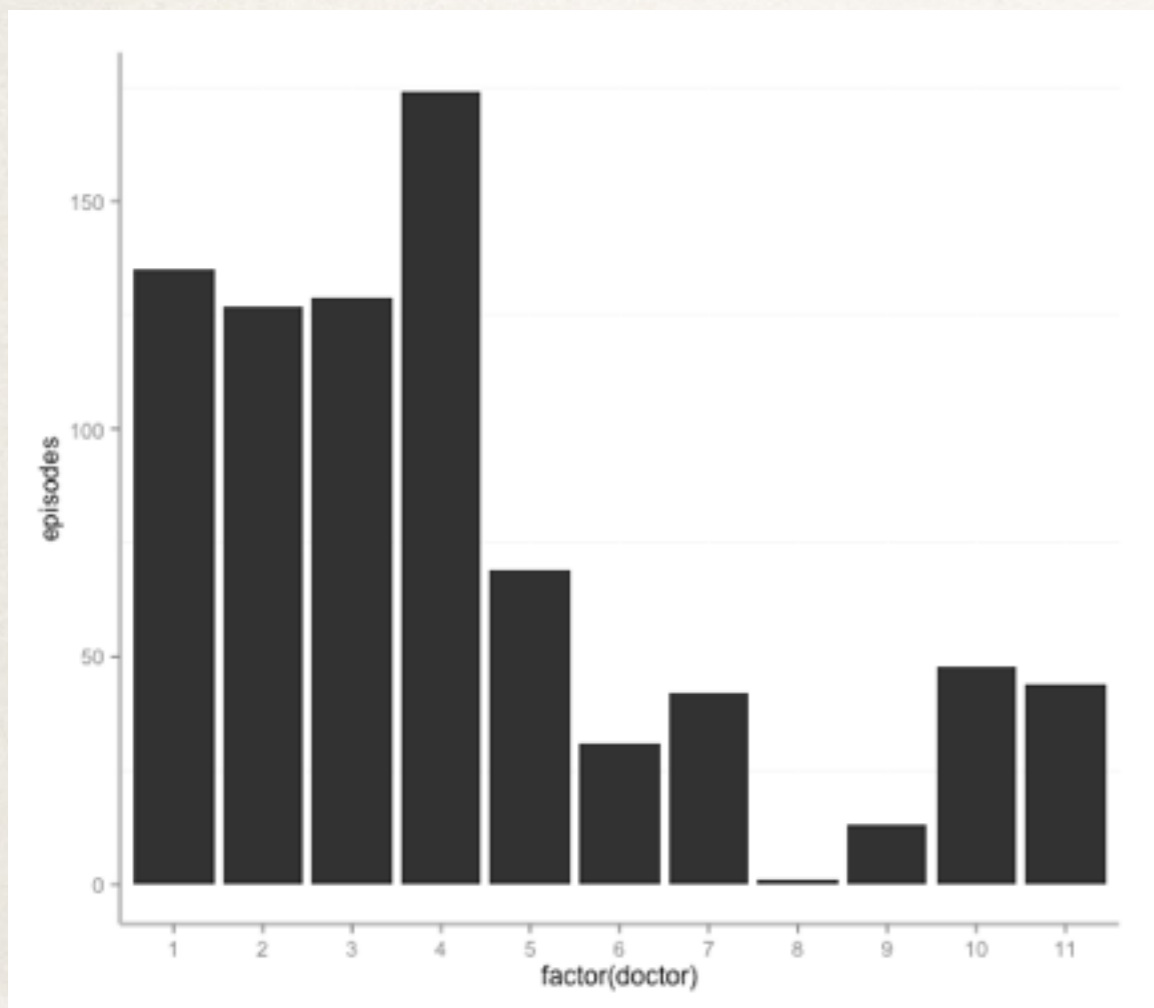
ter C

Schneiderman's Mantra

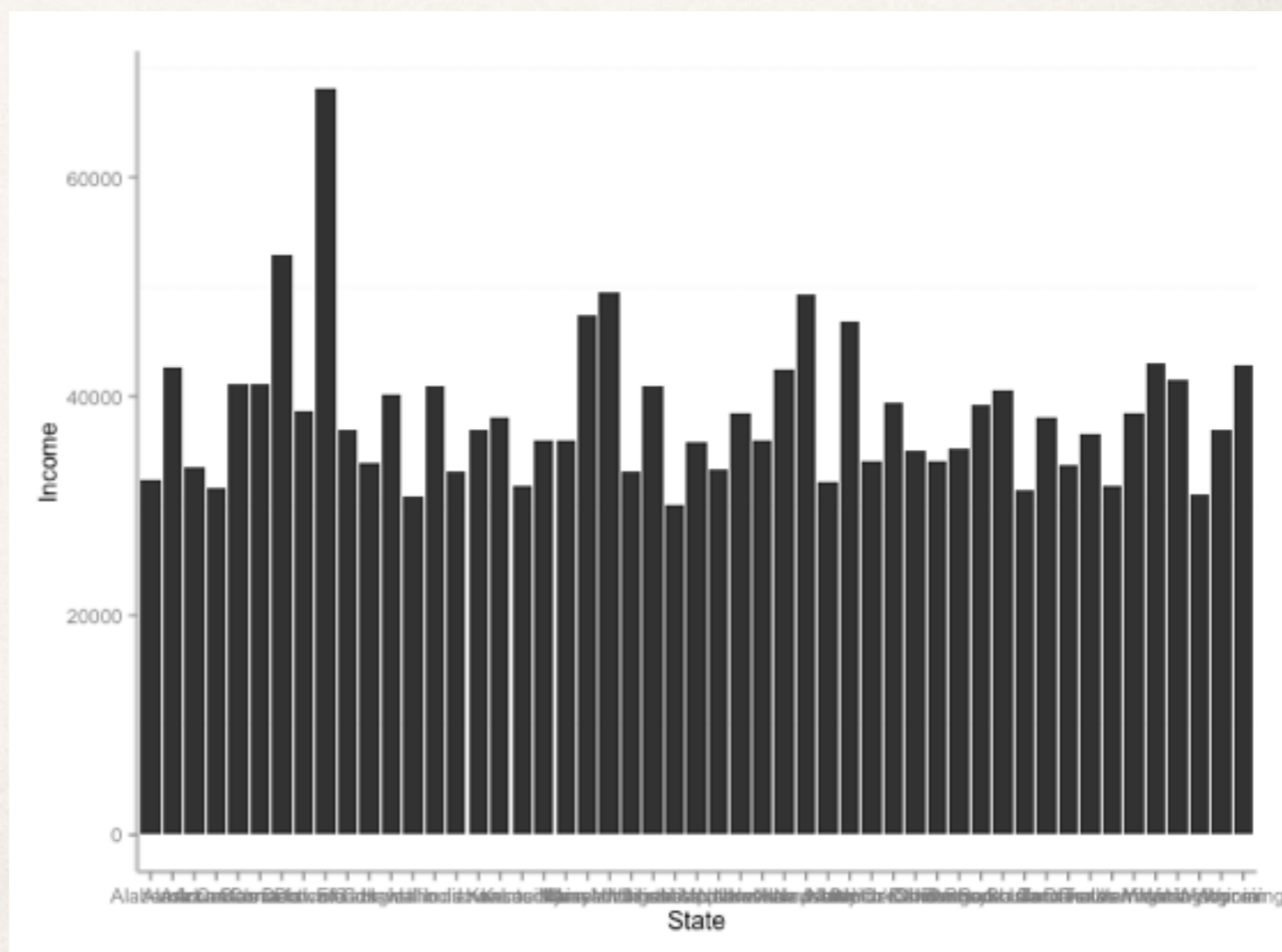


Overview first,
zoom and filter,
details on demand

Data scalability

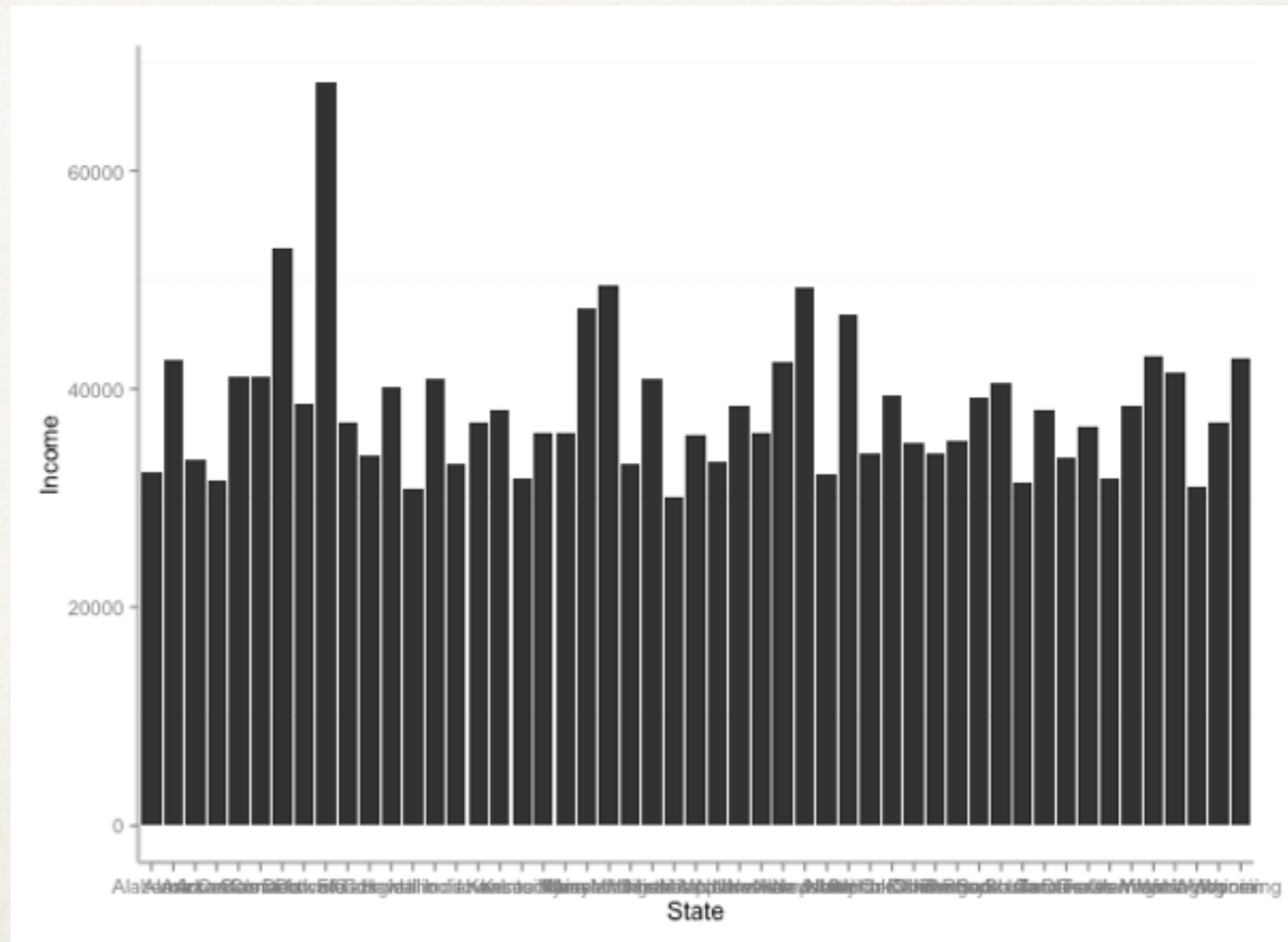


There is always more data



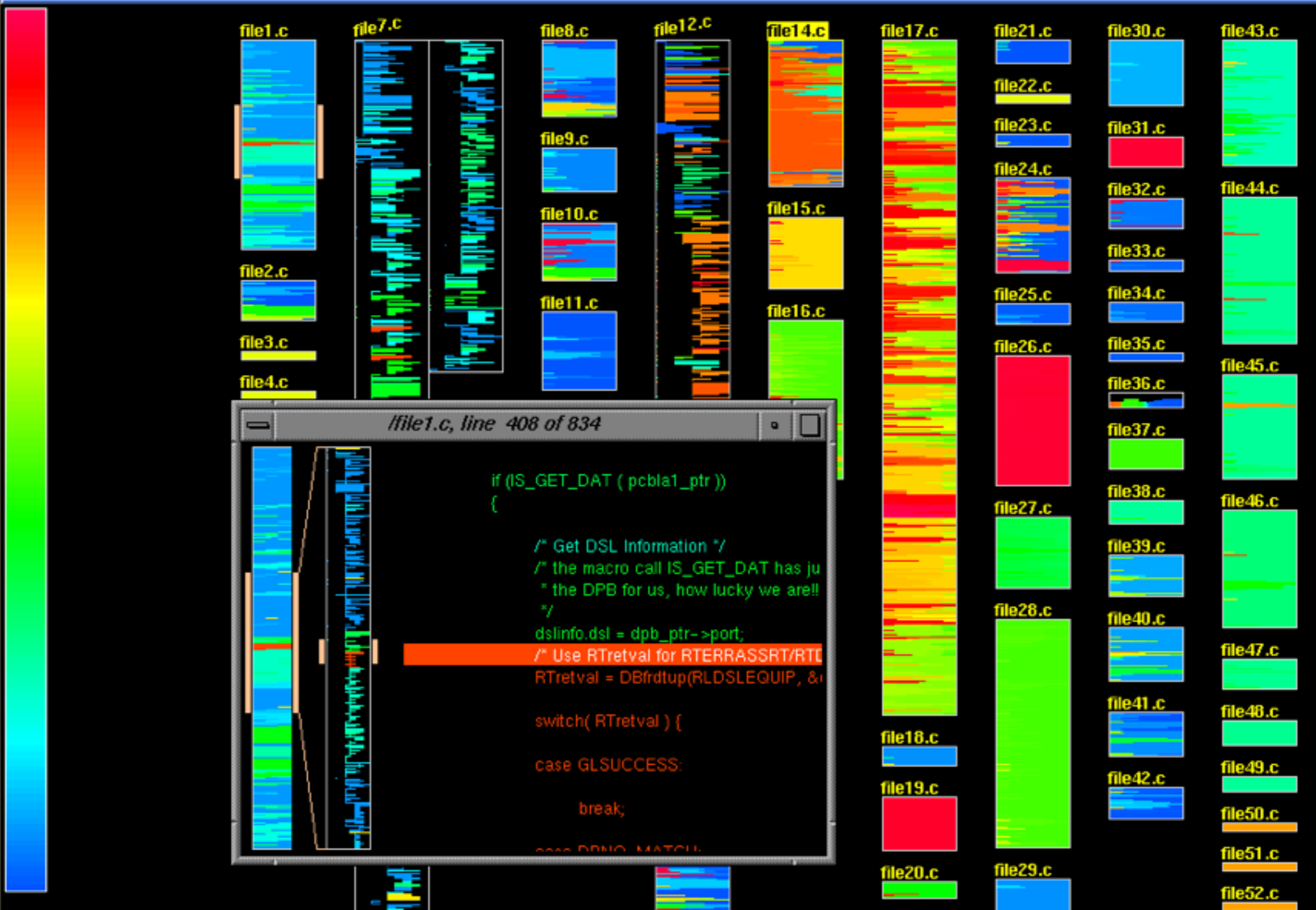
Solution 1: pixel space

Keep squishing those representations



Solution 1: pixel space



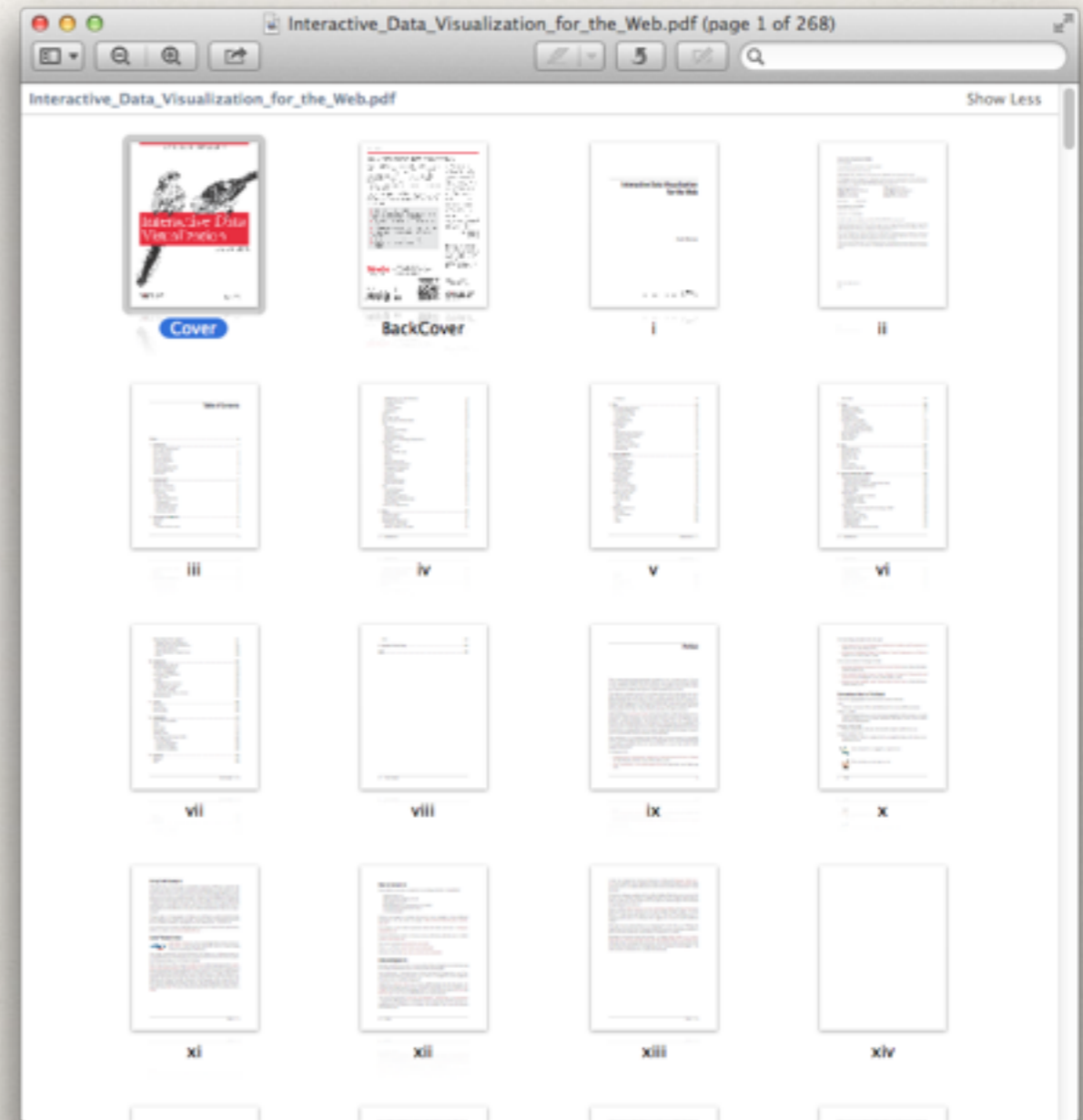
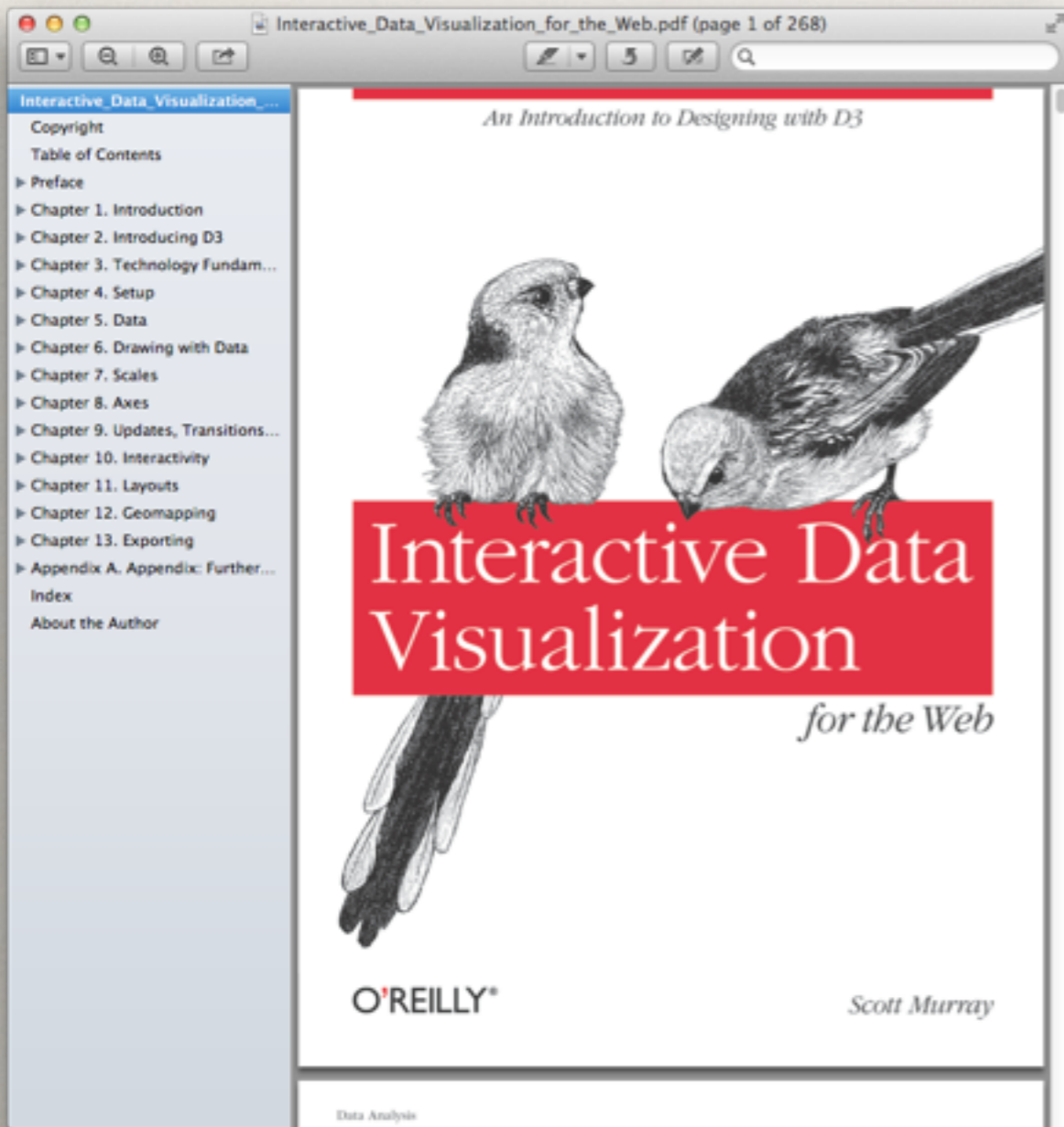


/file1.c, line 408 of 834

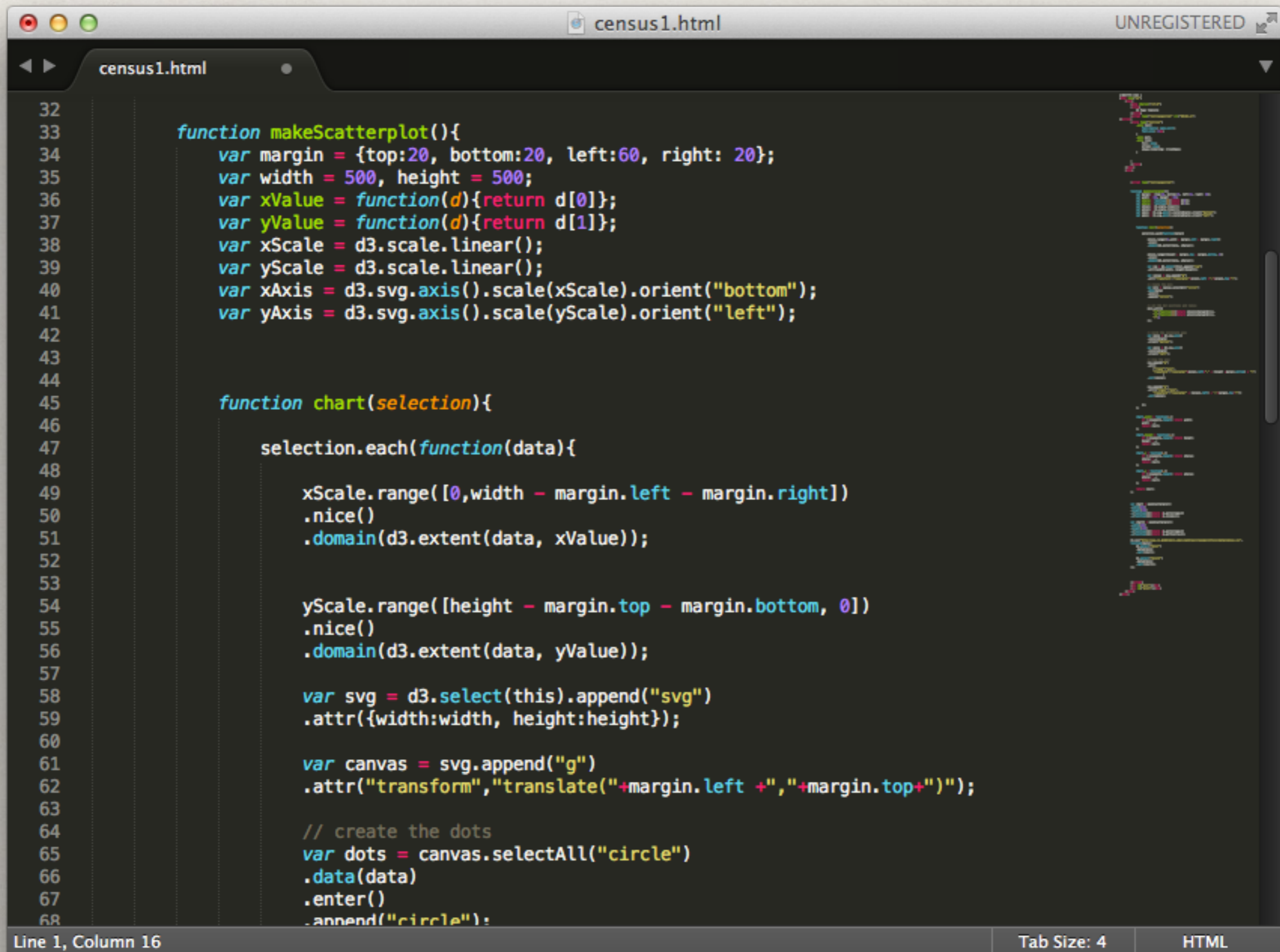
```
if (IS_GET_DAT ( pcb1a1_ptr ))
{
/* Get DSL Information */
/* the macro call IS_GET_DAT has ju
* the DPB for us, how lucky we are!!
*/
dslinfo.dsl = dpb_ptr->port;
/* Use RTretval for RTERRASSRT/RTI
RTretval = DBfrdtup(RLDSLEQUIP, &
switch( RTretval ) {
case GLSUCCESS:
break;
case DBNO_MATCH:
```

stats 327/327/327
lines 15255/15255/15255
files 52/52/52

Text document overview



Text document overview



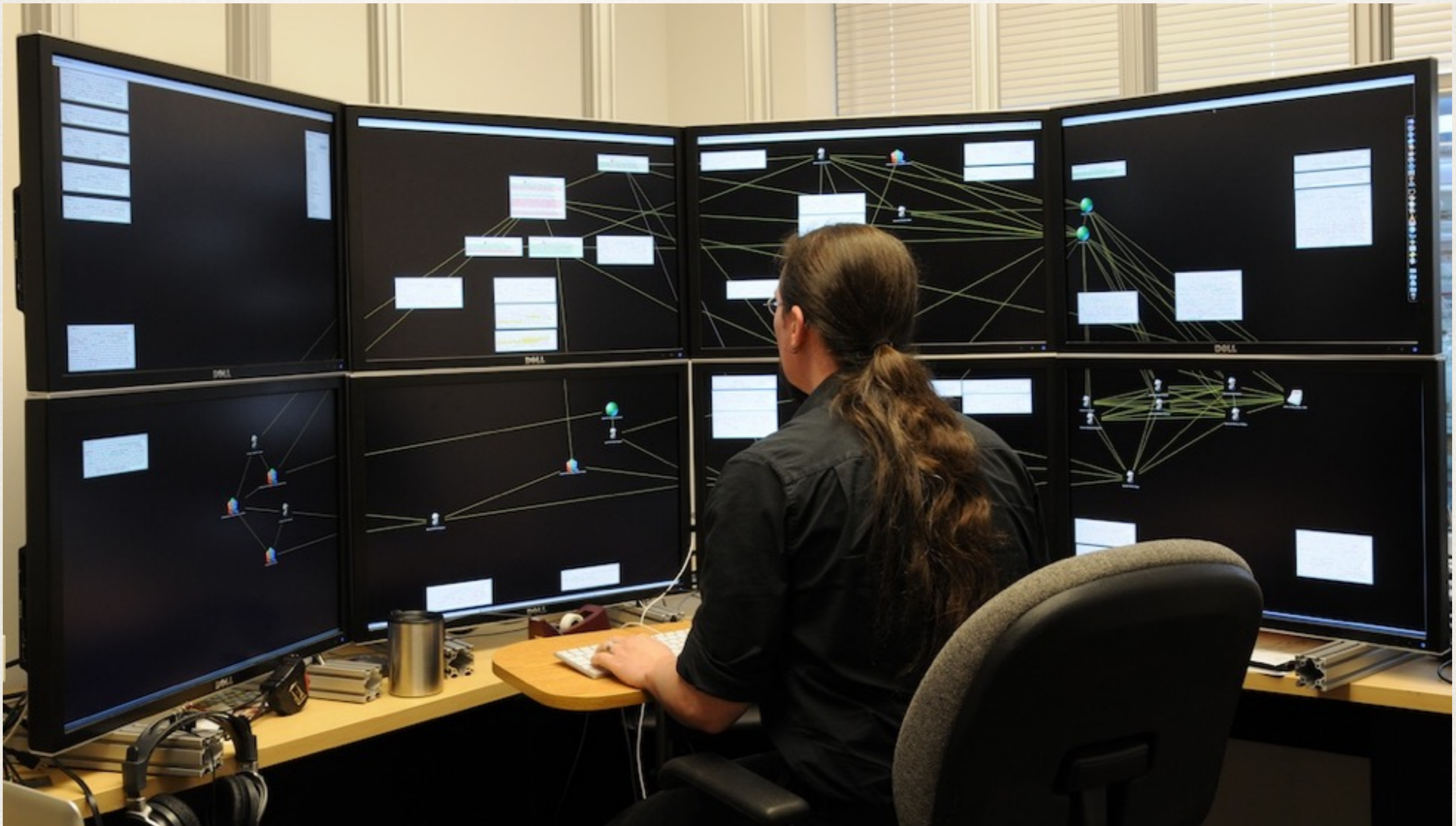
The image shows a code editor window titled 'census1.html' with a 'UNREGISTERED' watermark in the top right corner. The editor displays JavaScript code for creating a scatter plot using D3.js. The code is organized into two main functions: 'makeScatterplot()' and 'chart(selection)'. The 'makeScatterplot()' function defines variables for margins, dimensions, data access functions, and scales. The 'chart(selection)' function uses D3.js to create an SVG container, append a canvas, and generate data points as circles. The code is color-coded, and a right-hand sidebar shows a file explorer view.

```
32
33  function makeScatterplot(){
34      var margin = {top:20, bottom:20, left:60, right: 20};
35      var width = 500, height = 500;
36      var xValue = function(d){return d[0]};
37      var yValue = function(d){return d[1]};
38      var xScale = d3.scale.linear();
39      var yScale = d3.scale.linear();
40      var xAxis = d3.svg.axis().scale(xScale).orient("bottom");
41      var yAxis = d3.svg.axis().scale(yScale).orient("left");
42
43
44
45  function chart(selection){
46
47      selection.each(function(data){
48
49          xScale.range([0,width - margin.left - margin.right])
50              .nice()
51              .domain(d3.extent(data, xValue));
52
53
54          yScale.range([height - margin.top - margin.bottom, 0])
55              .nice()
56              .domain(d3.extent(data, yValue));
57
58          var svg = d3.select(this).append("svg")
59              .attr({width:width, height:height});
60
61          var canvas = svg.append("g")
62              .attr("transform","translate("+margin.left +","+margin.top+)");
63
64          // create the dots
65          var dots = canvas.selectAll("circle")
66              .data(data)
67              .enter()
68              .append("circle");
```

Line 1, Column 16 Tab Size: 4 HTML

Solution 1: pixel space

Get bigger screens!



Solution 2: data space / attribute space

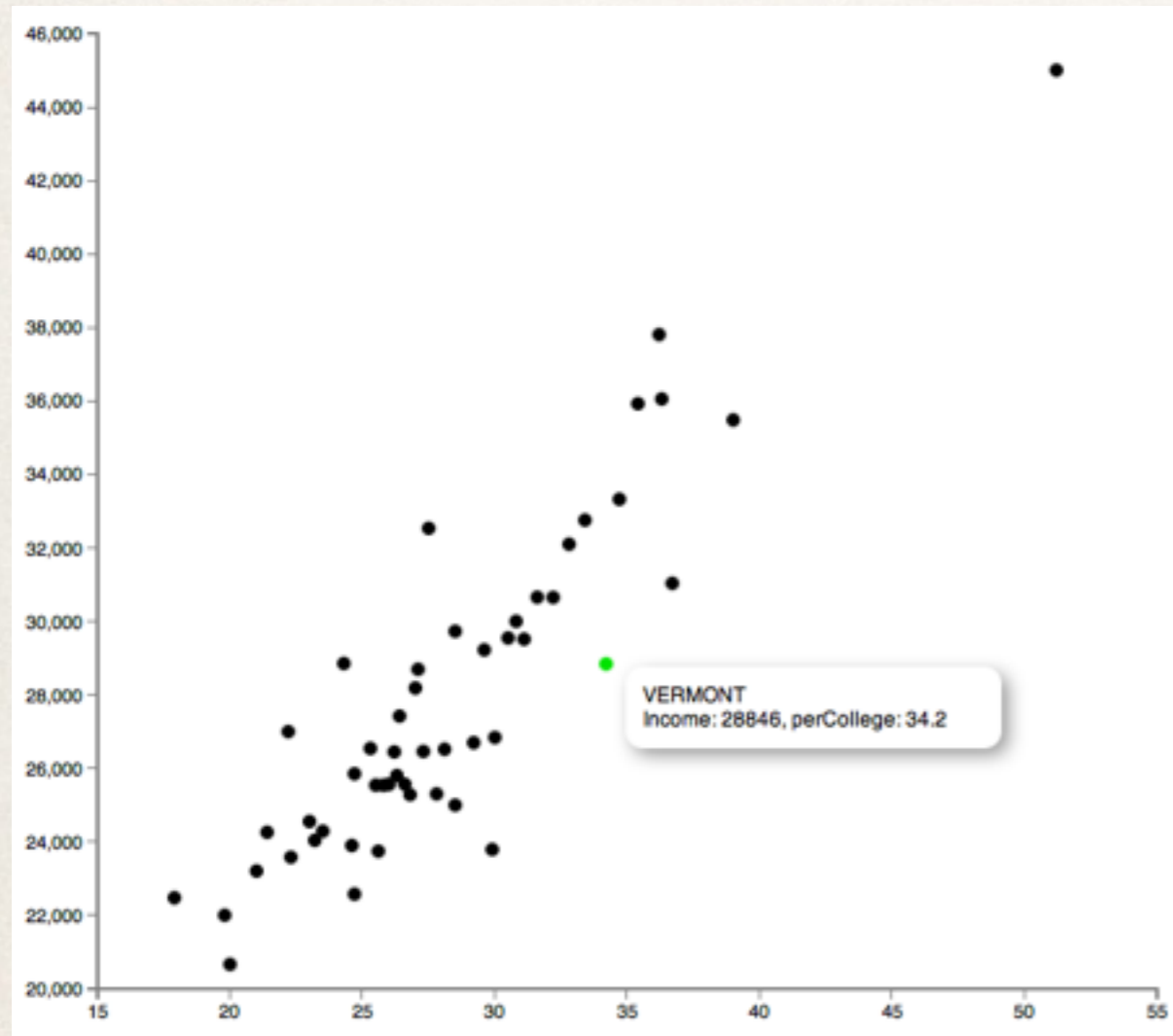
Reduce # of attributes

Reduce # of items

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	doctor	name	companions	start	end	episodes	duration
2	1	<u>William Hartnell</u>	10	1963	1966	135	3288
3	2	<u>Patrick Troughton</u>	5	1966	1970	127	3183
4	3	<u>Jon Pertwee</u>	3	1970	1974	129	3206
5	4	Tom Baker	8	1974	1982	174	4248
6	5	Peter Davidson	6	1982	1984	69	1800
7	6	Colin Baker	2	1984	1987	31	1029
8	7	Sylvester McCoy	2	1987	1989	42	1025
9	8	<u>Paul McGann</u>	1	1996	1996	1	84
10	9	Christopher Eccleston	3	2005	2005	13	568
11	10	<u>David Tennant</u>	5	2005	2010	48	2368
12	11	Matt Smith	4	2010	2013	44	2083

Reduce range of items

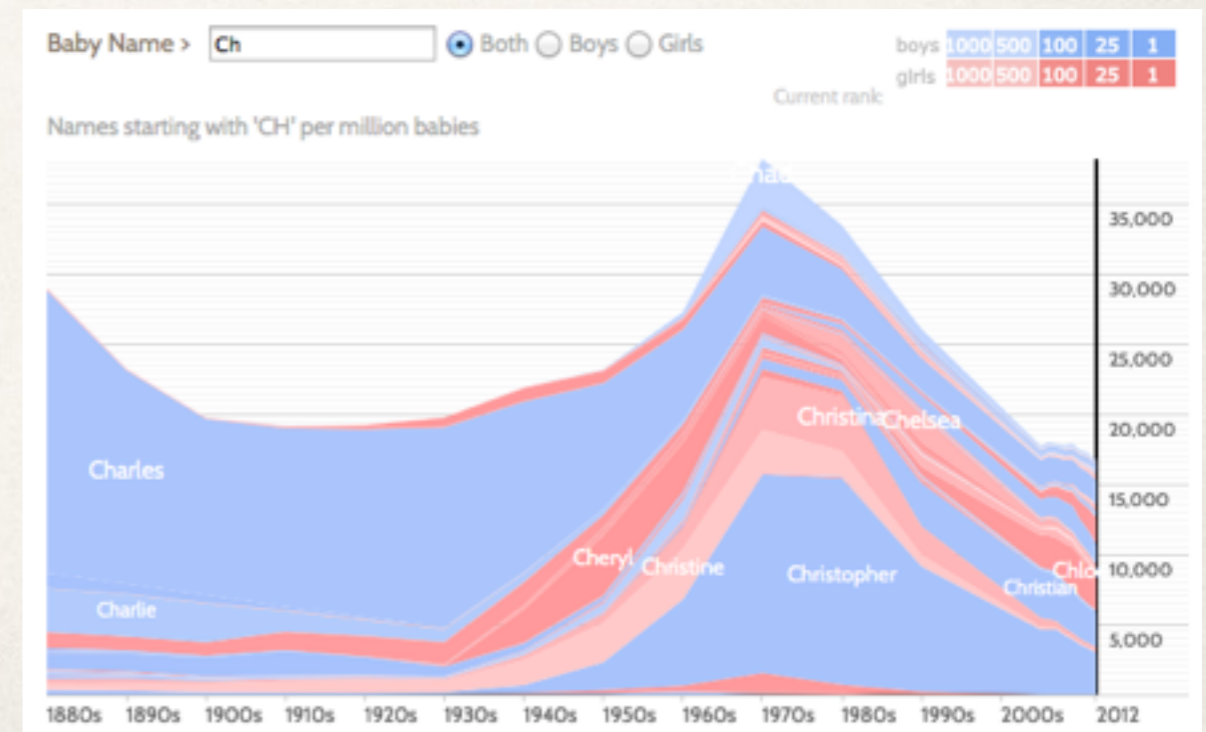
Elimination



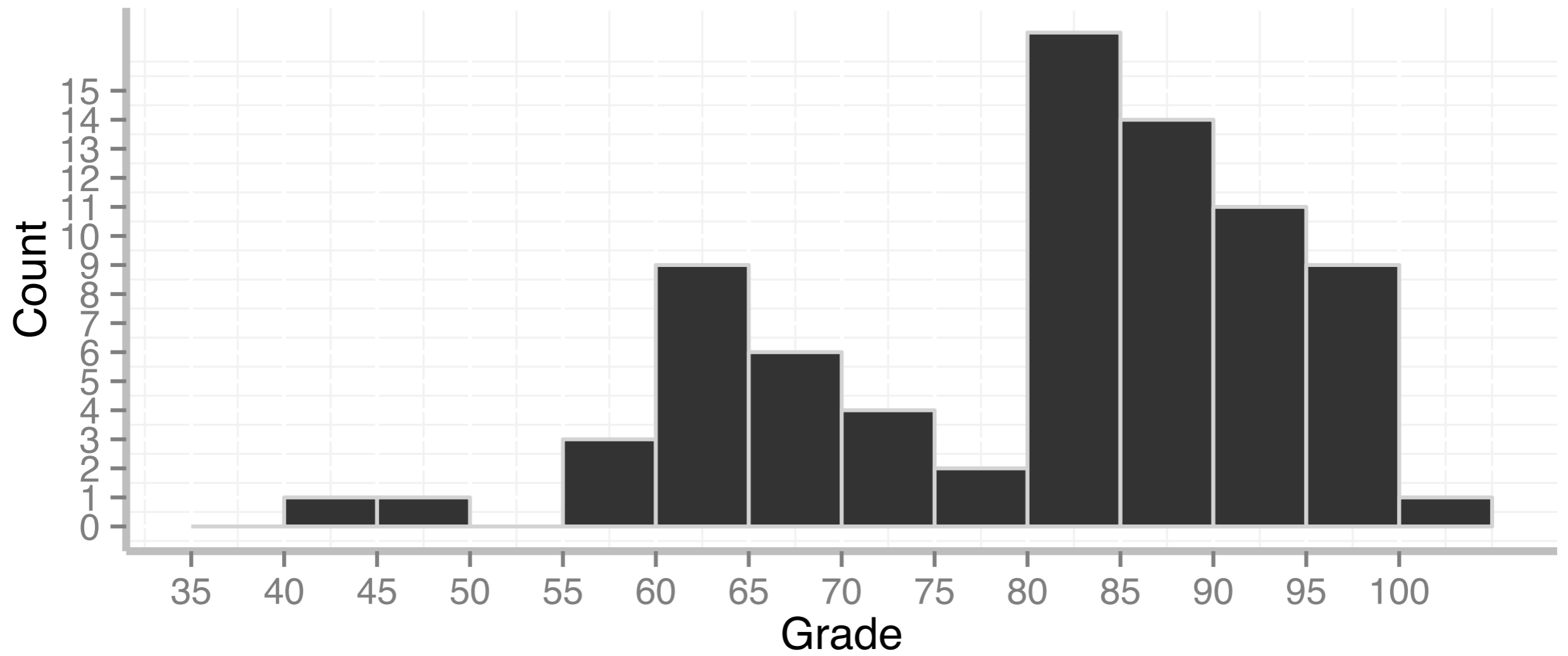
eliminate attributes



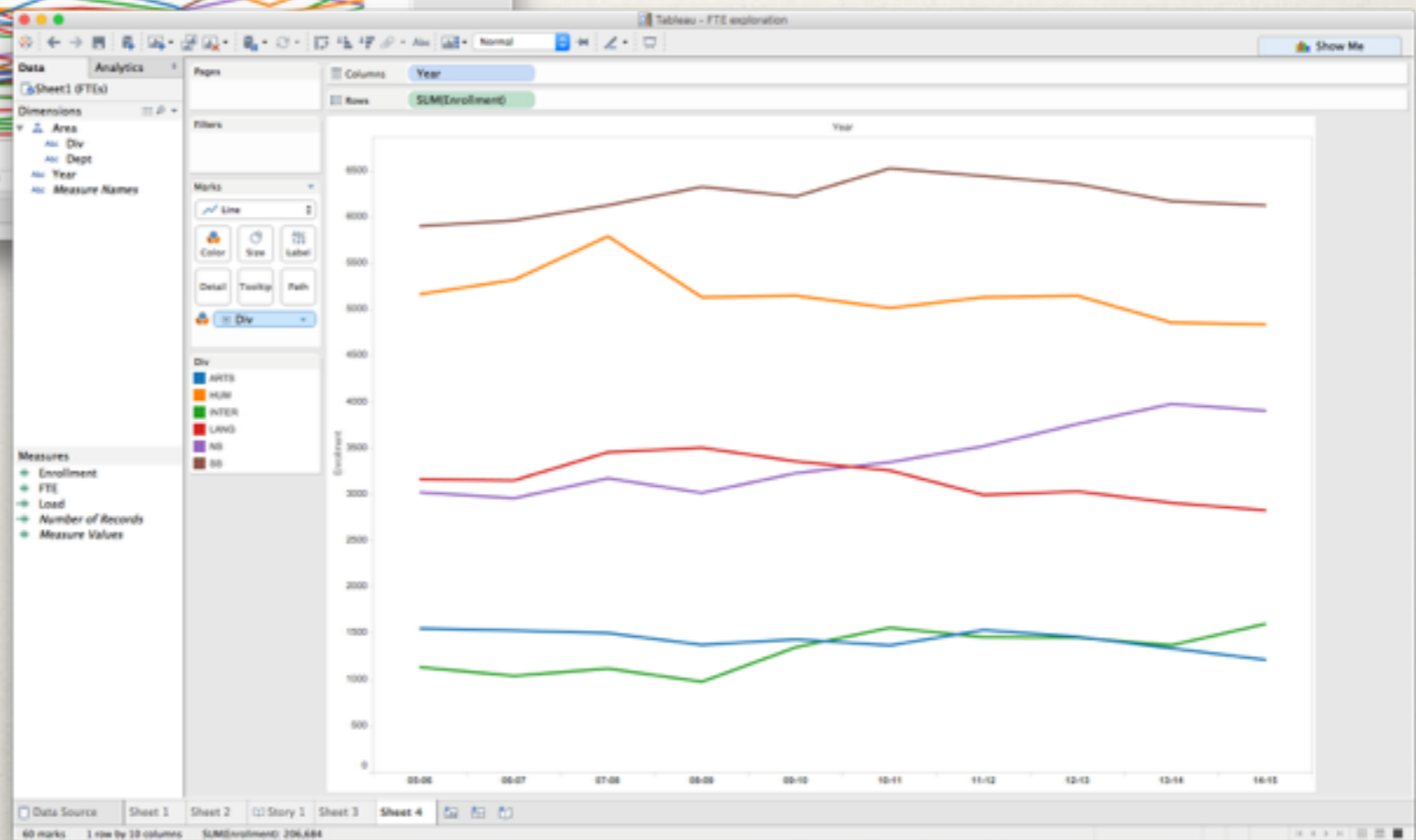
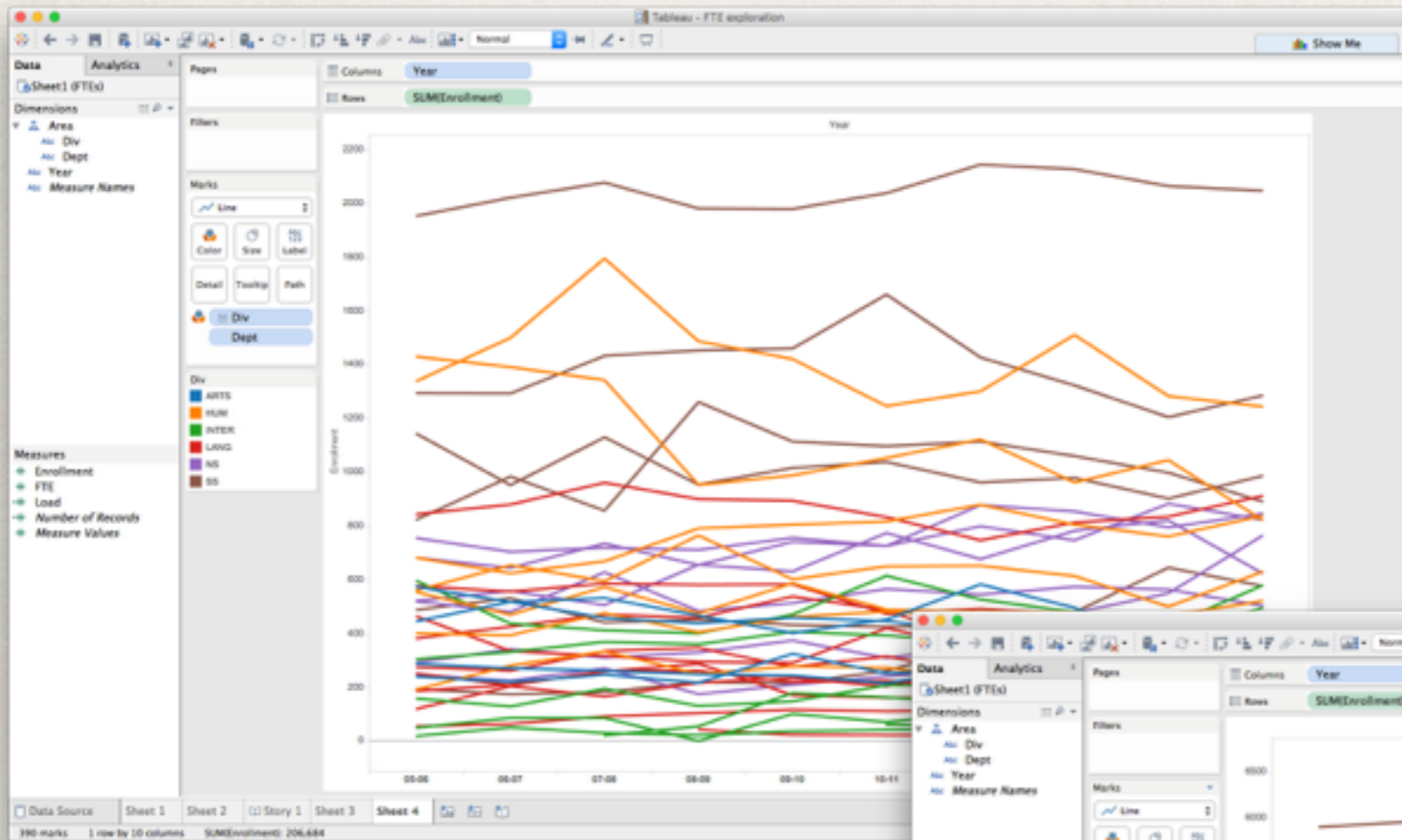
eliminate items



Aggregation



Aggregation



Aggregation

What to group by?

- categorical data or shared data values

- spatial position

- algorithmic (i.e., clustering based on attributes)

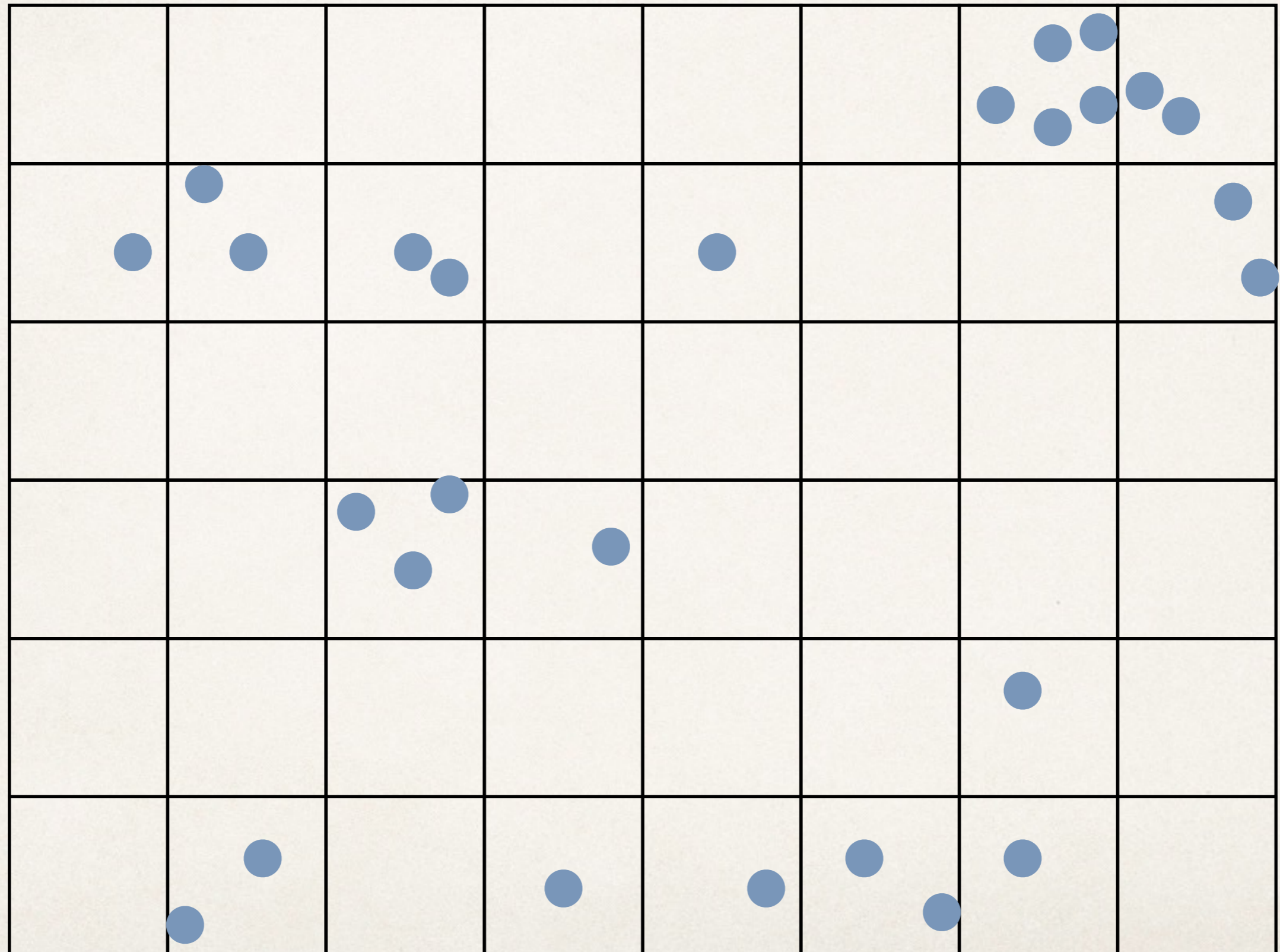
- user defined

How to group?

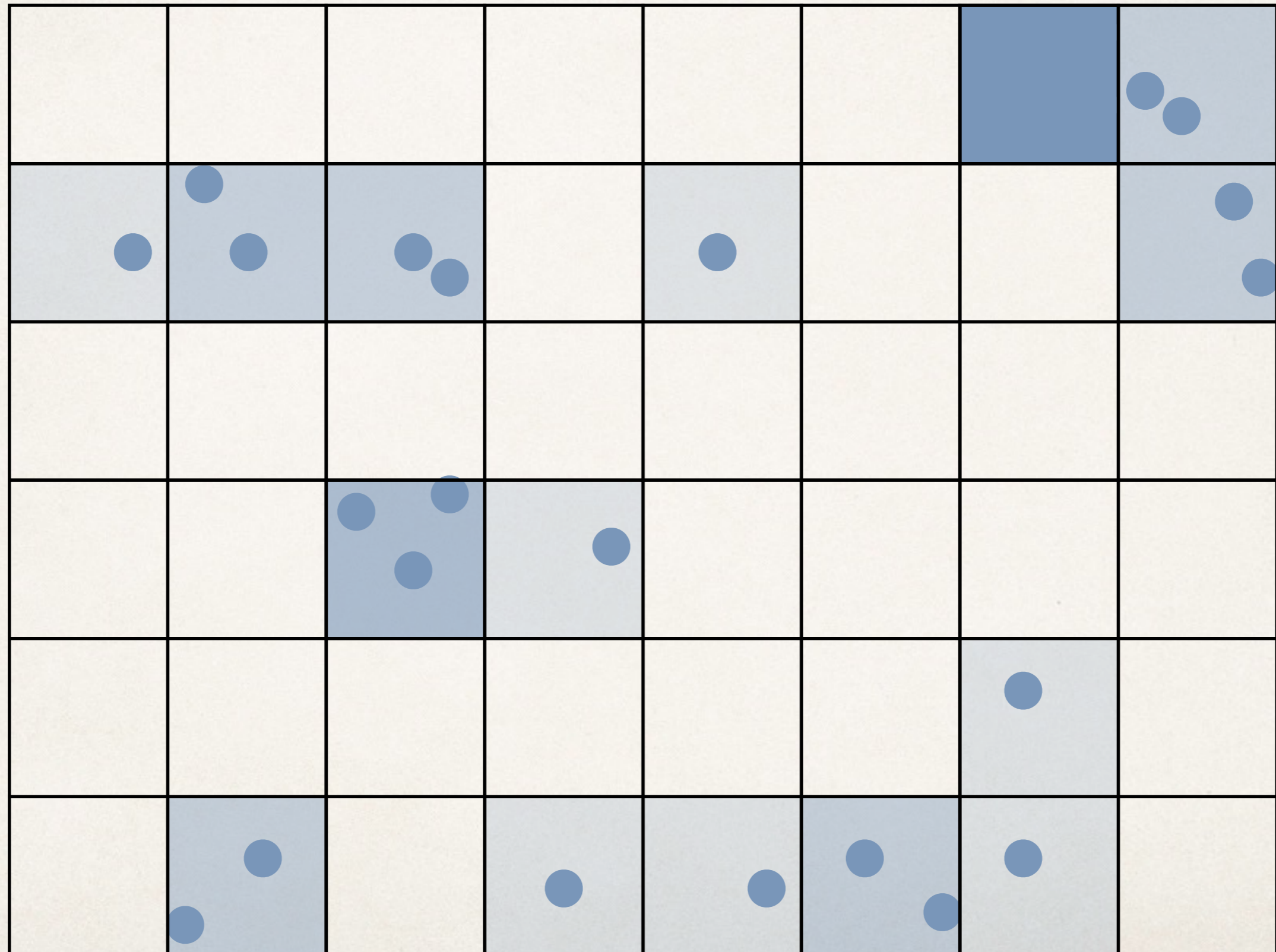
- math function on attributes (e.g., min, max, mean, mode, sum, count, etc...)

- semantics or shared abstraction

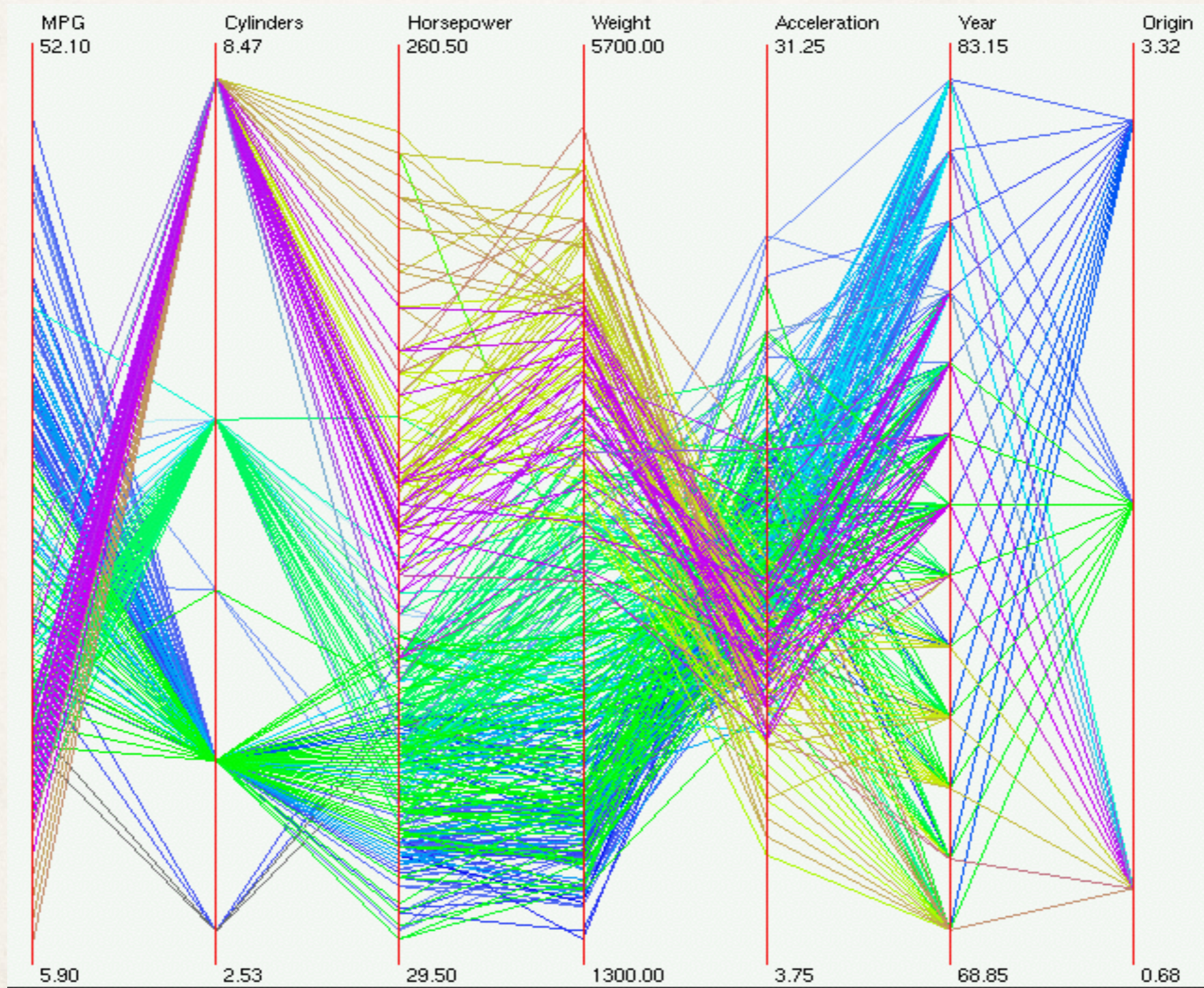
Pixel-level binning



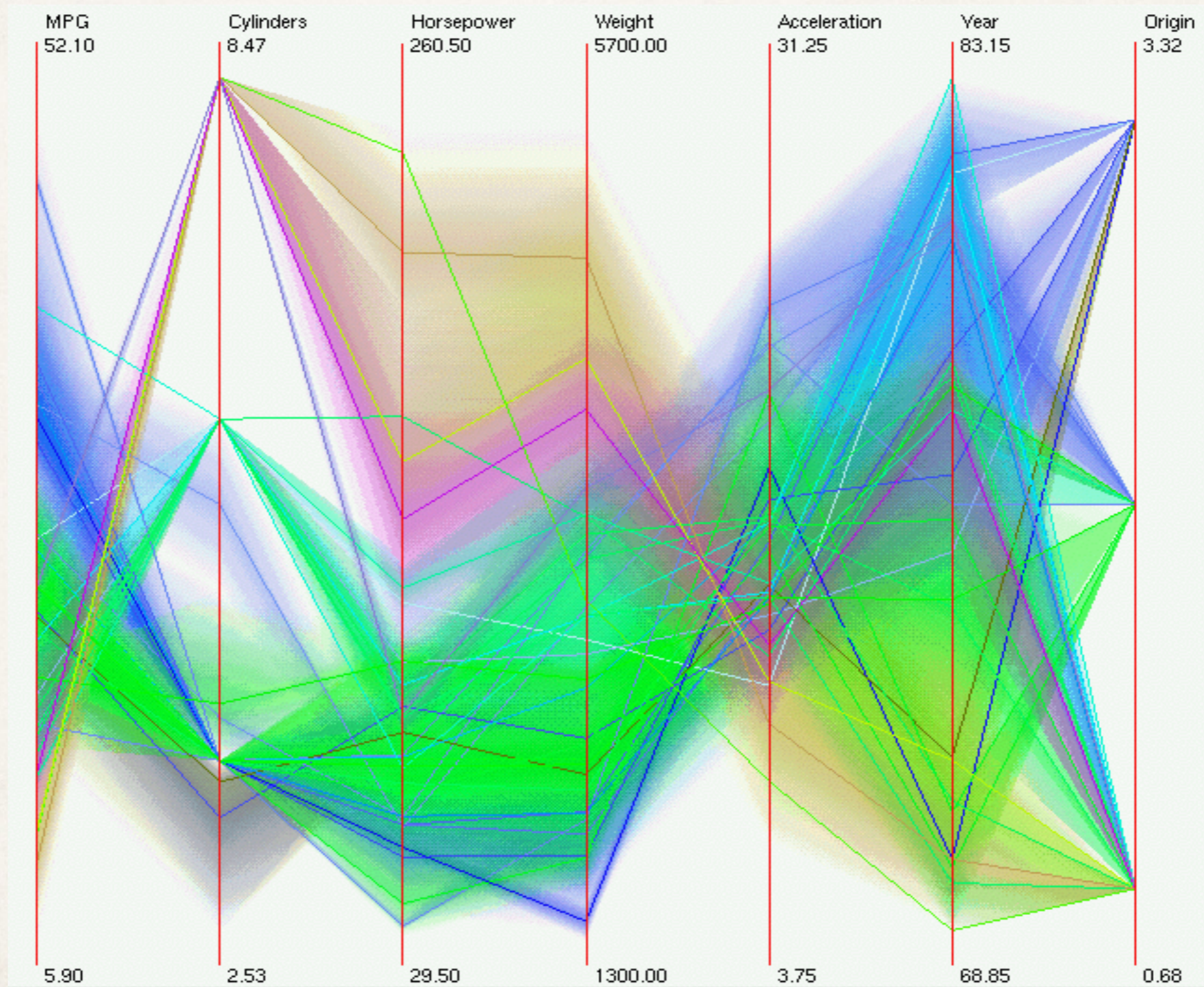
Pixel-level binning



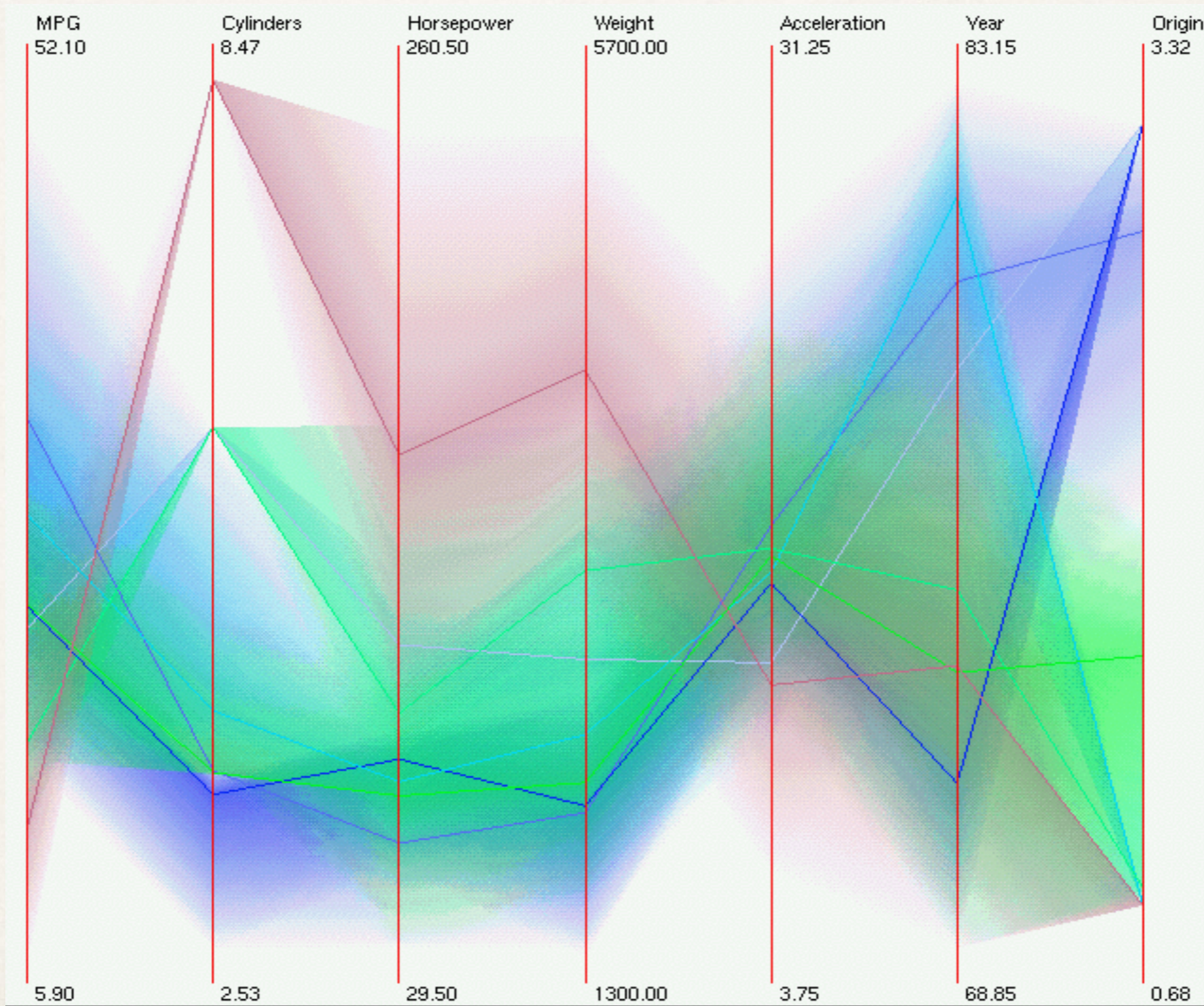
Aggregation



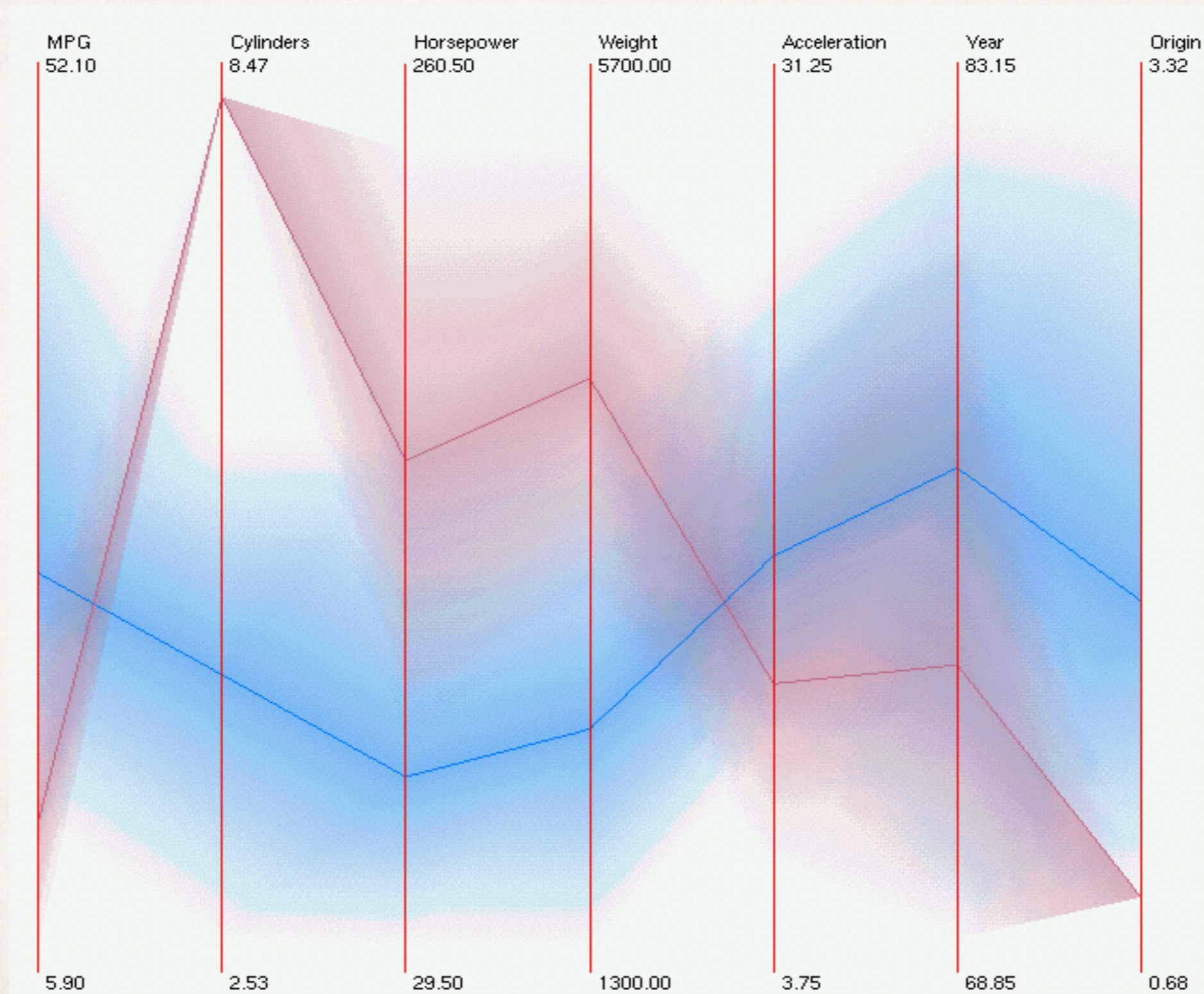
Aggregation

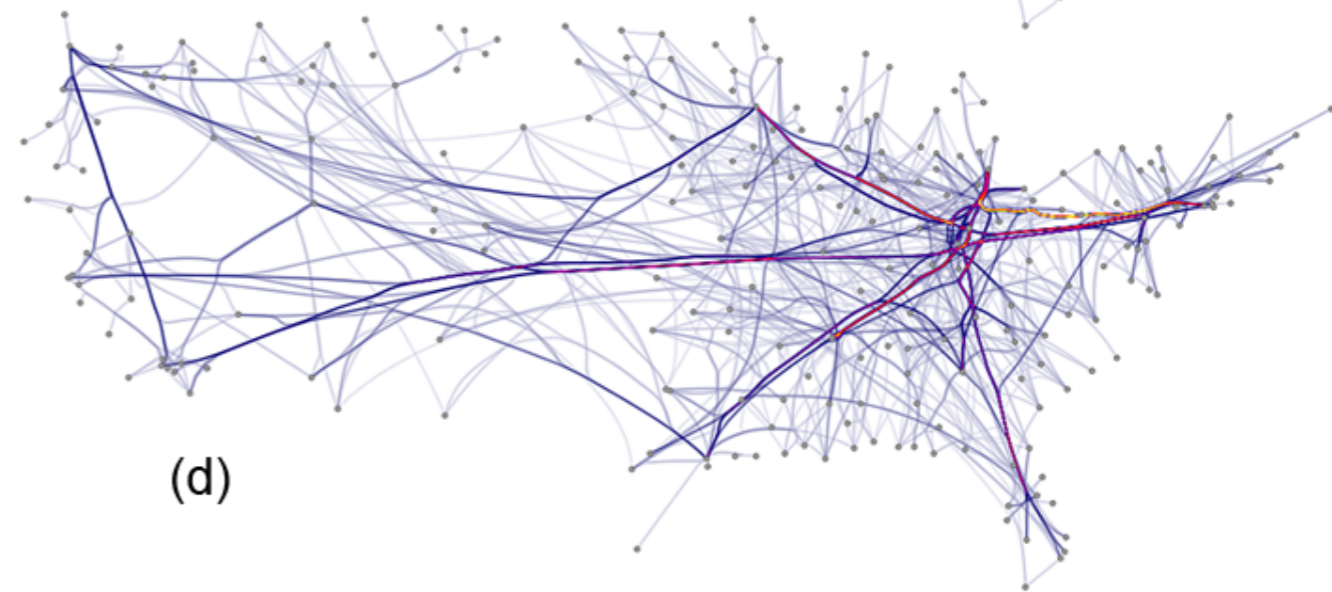
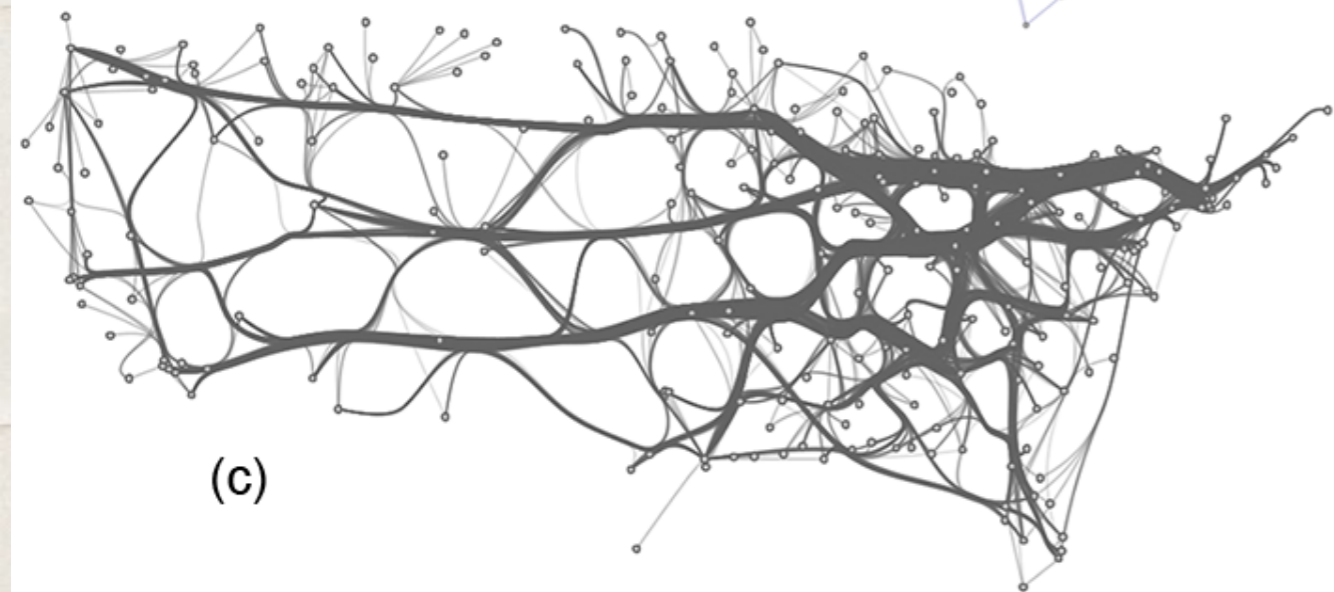
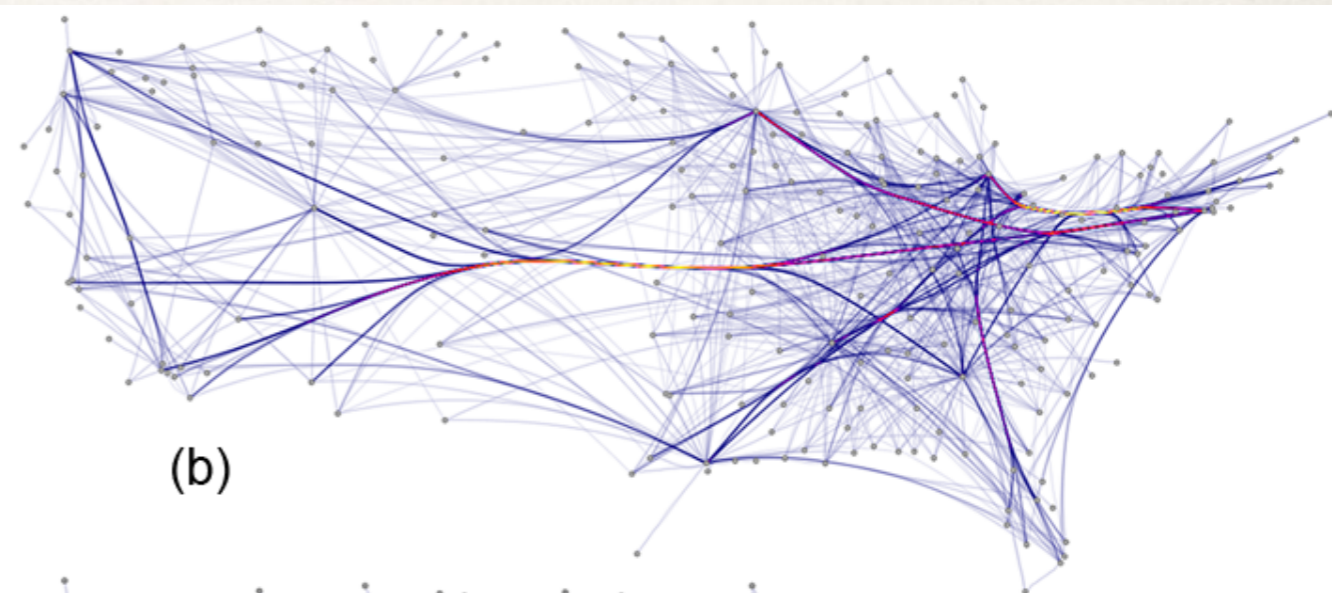
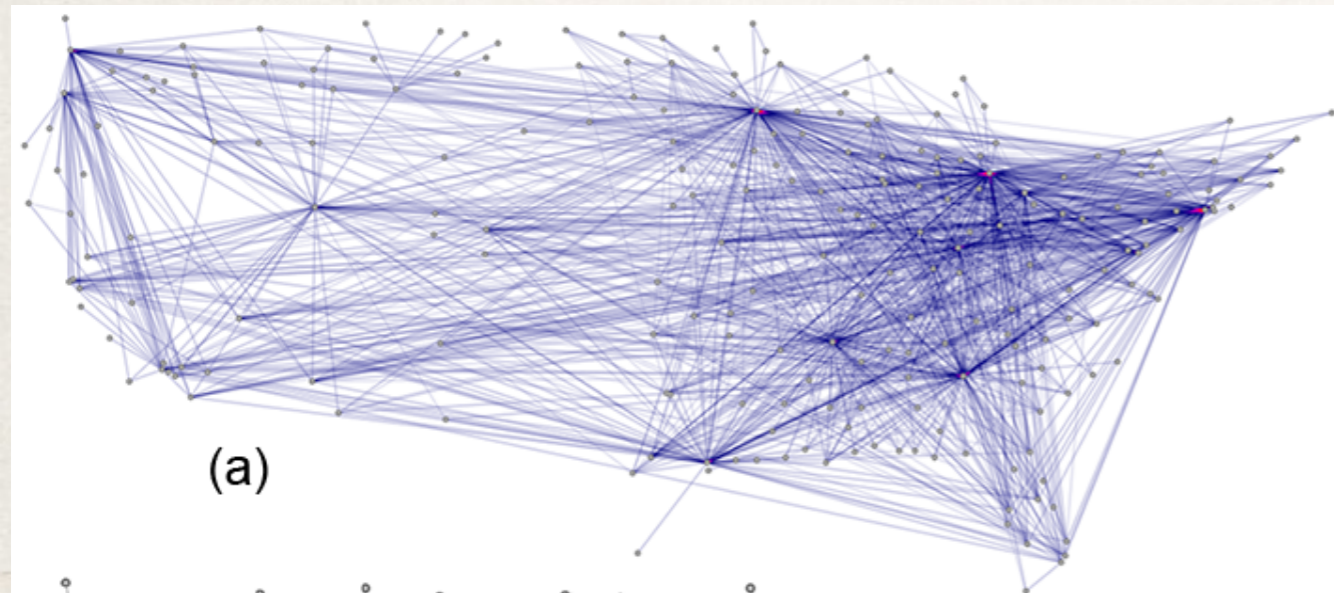


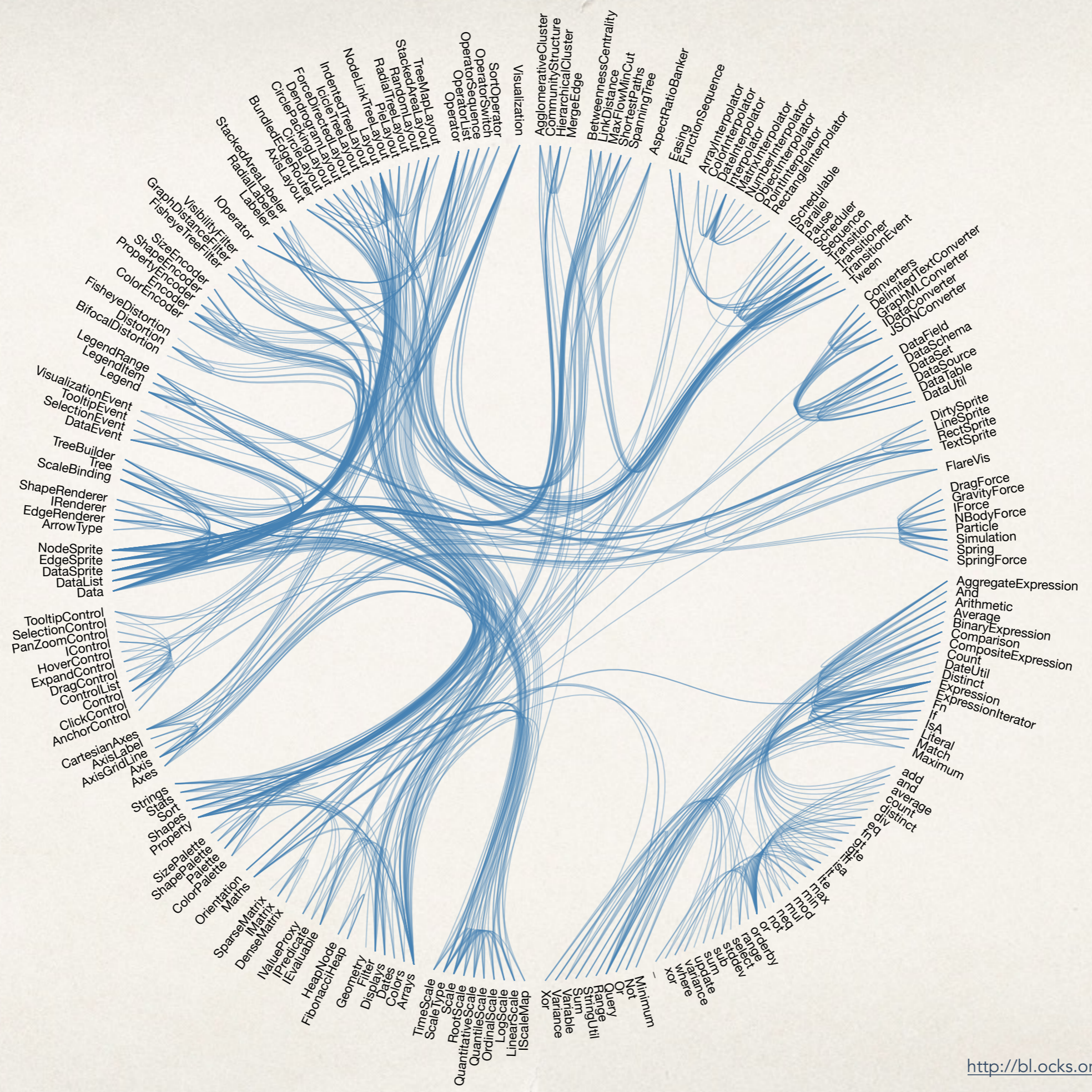
Aggregation



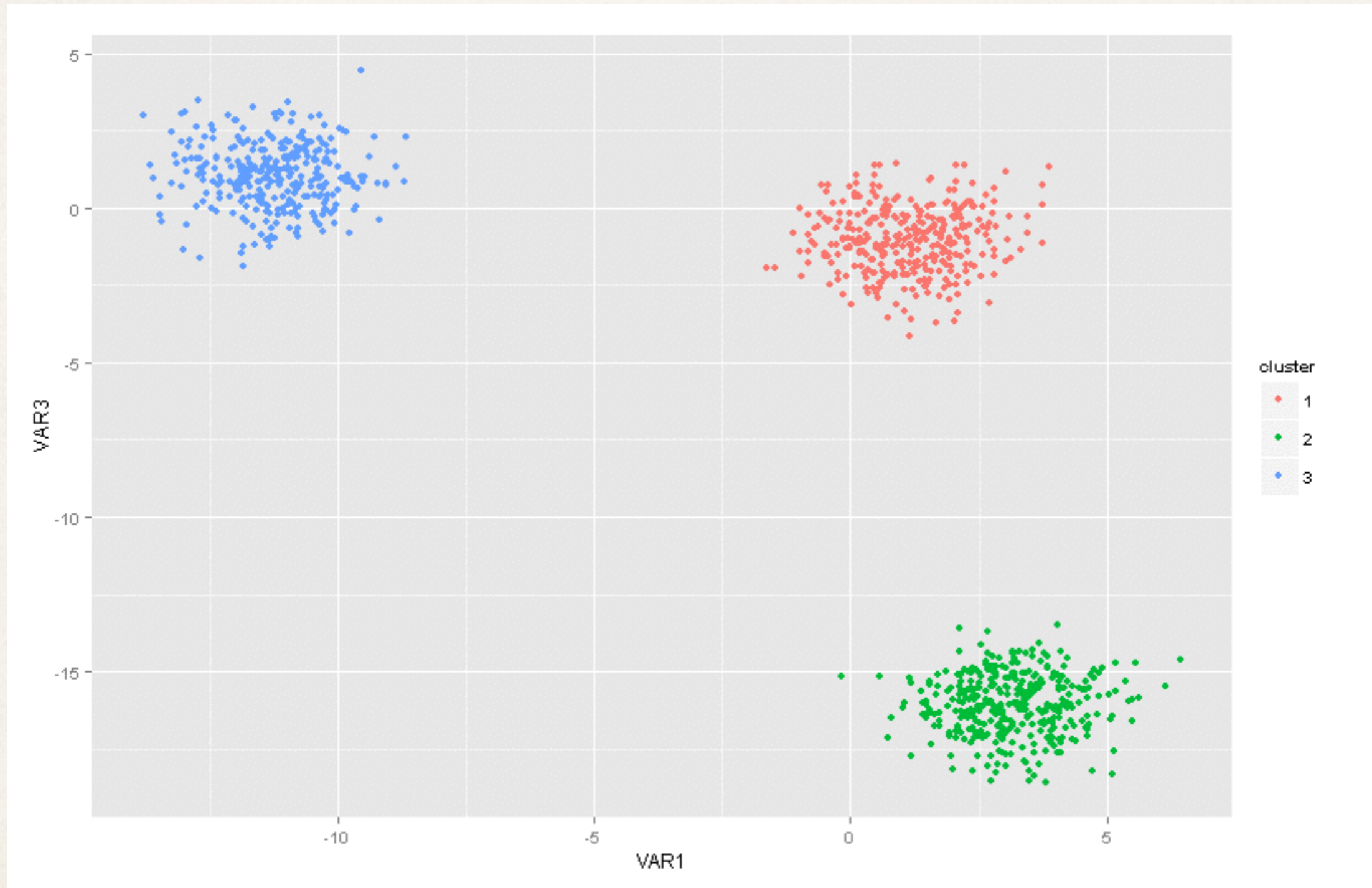
Aggregation



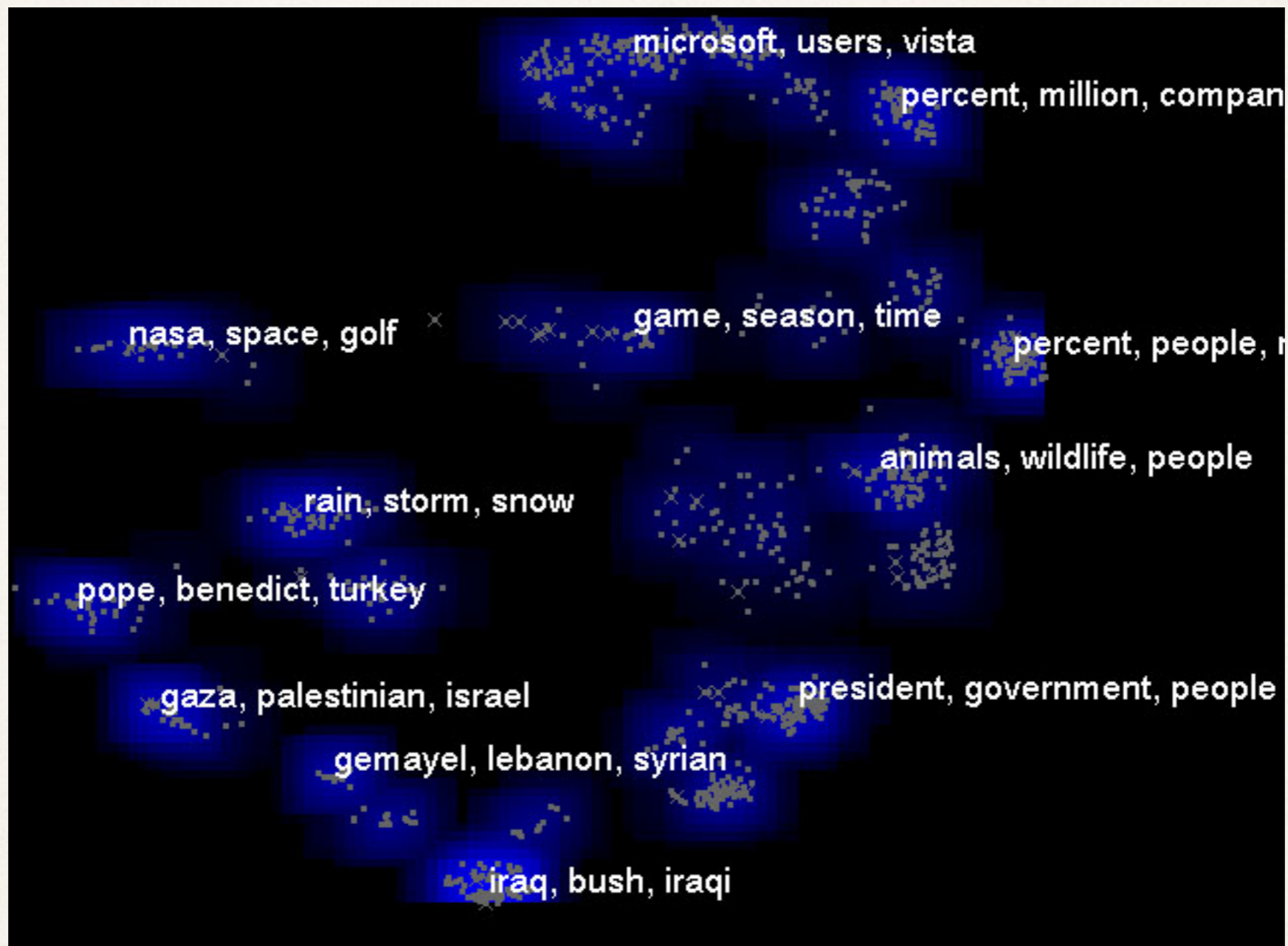




Clustering



Clustering



InSpire, PNNL