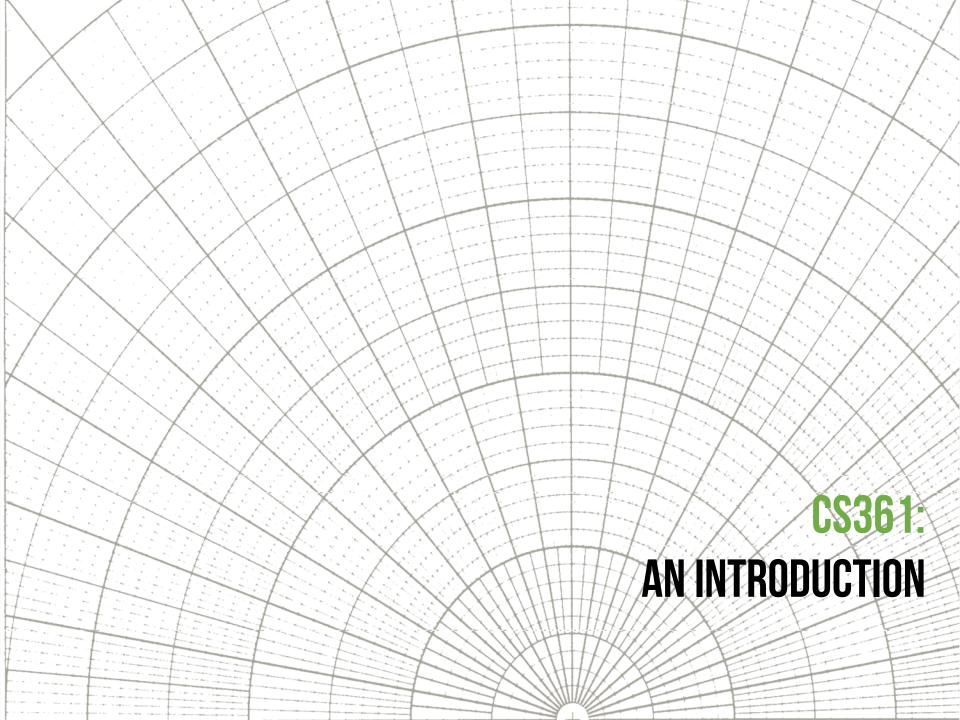
DATA VISUALIZATION CS631

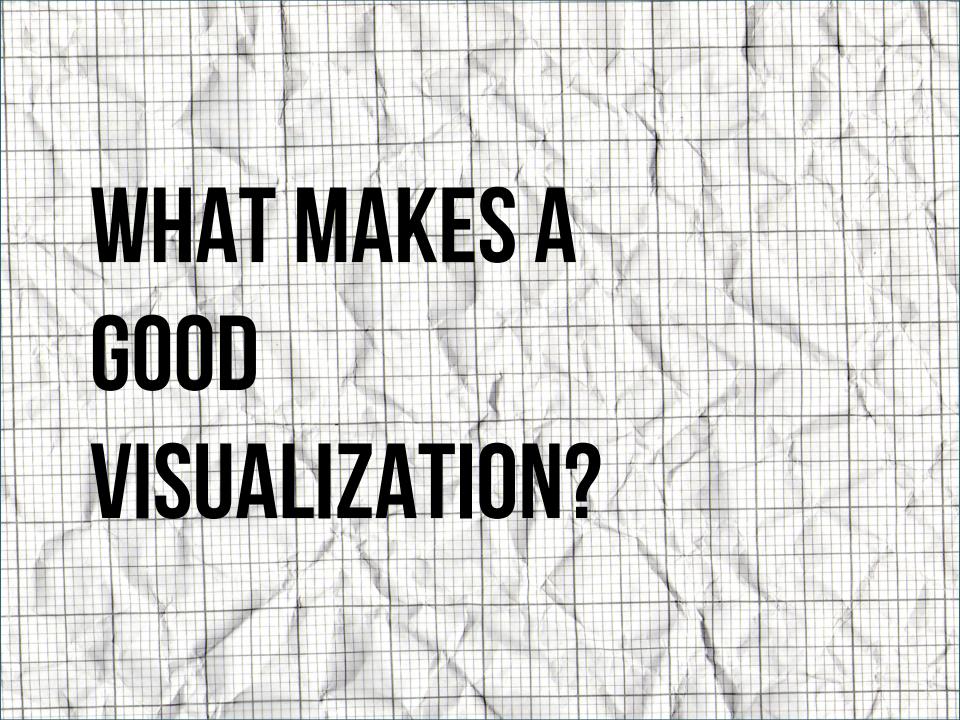
HELLO THERE!

JACKIE WIRZ, PHD WIRZJ@OHSU.EDU 503.494.3443

STEVEN BEDRICK, PHD BEDRICKS@OHSU.EDU 503.346.3750

ALISON PRESMANES HILL, PHD HILLALI@OHSU.EDU 503.346.3756



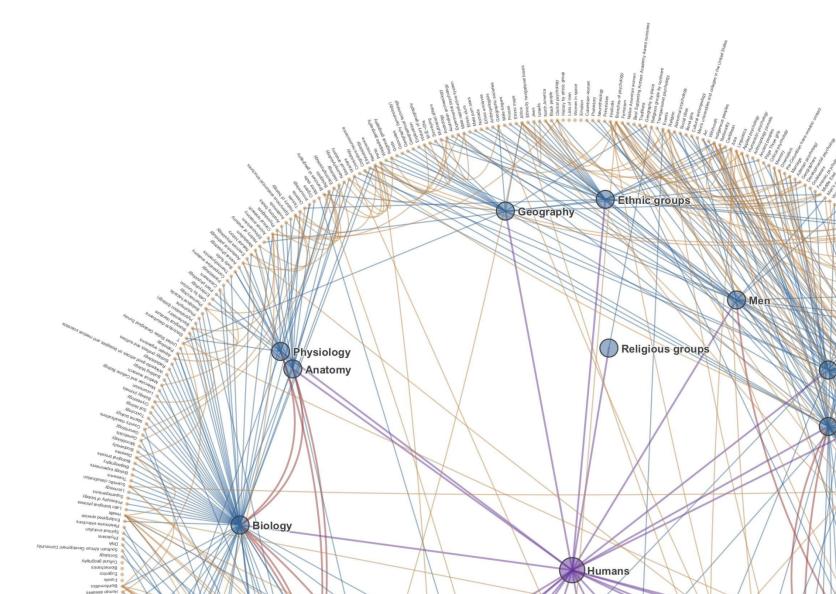


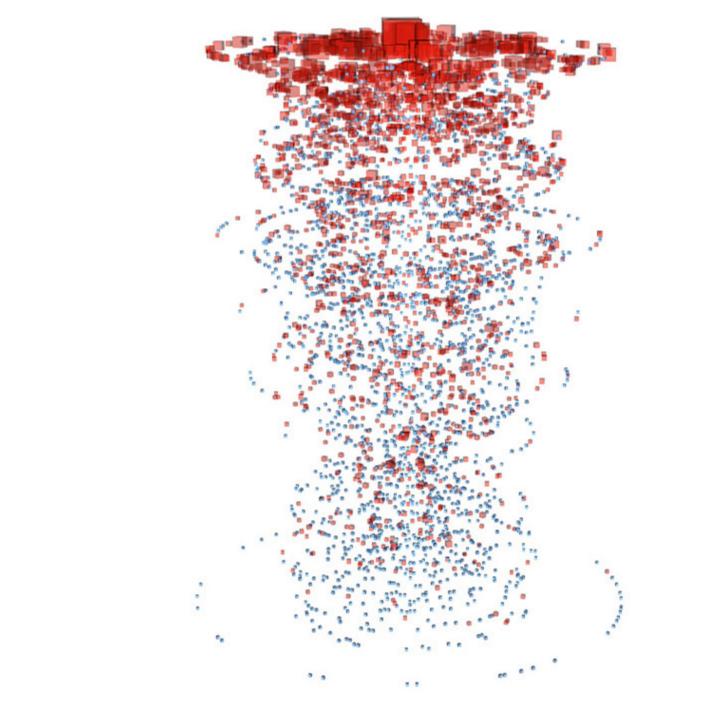


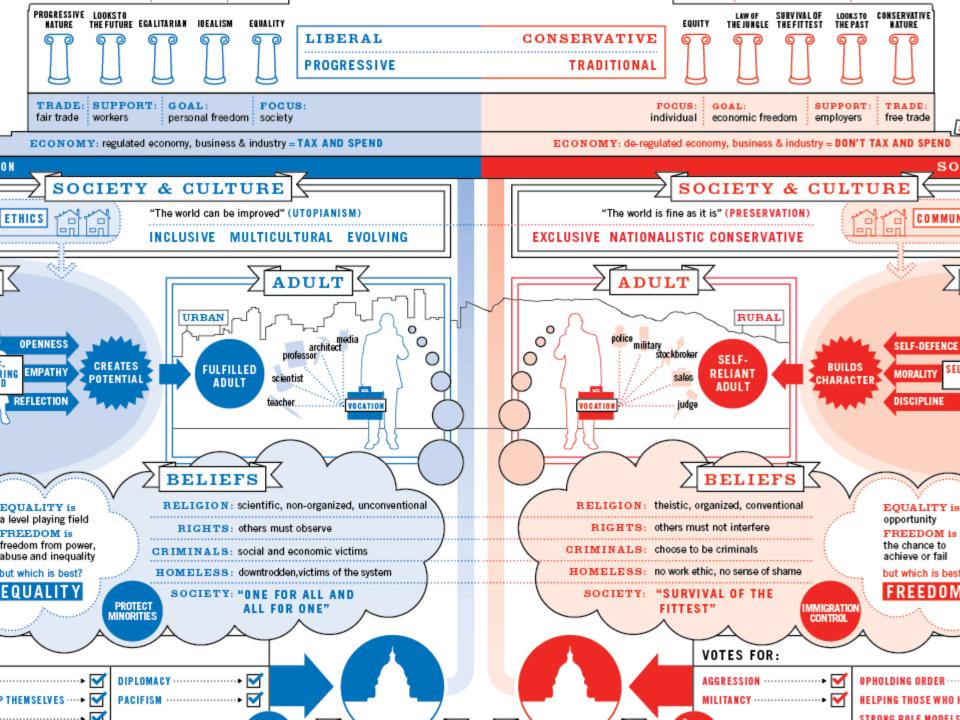


let's talk...

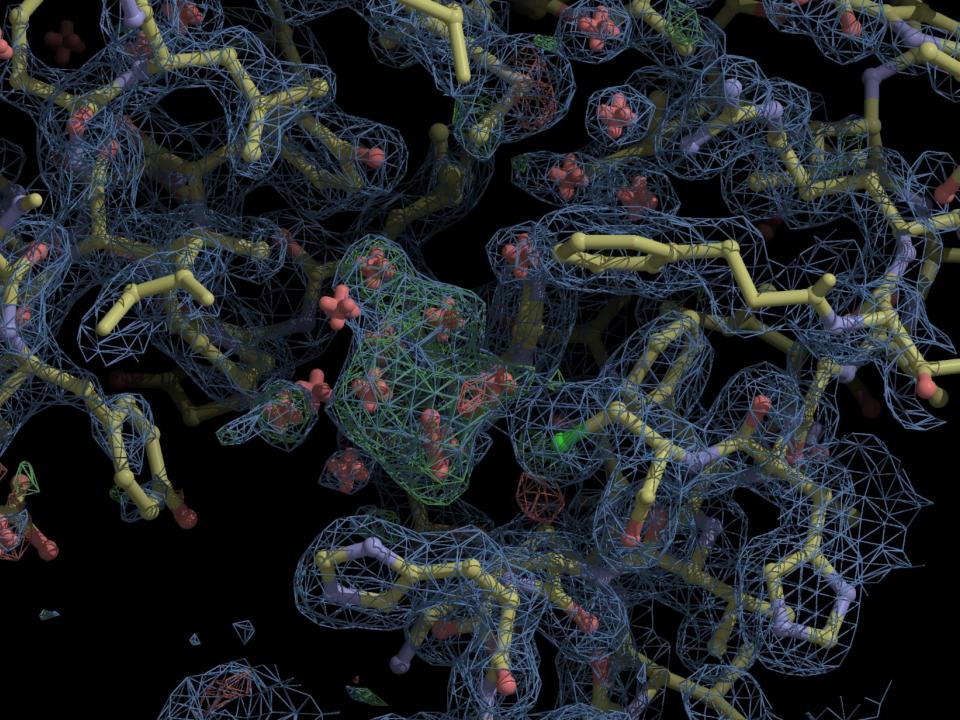
WHAT THIS CLASS IS NOT ABOUT...



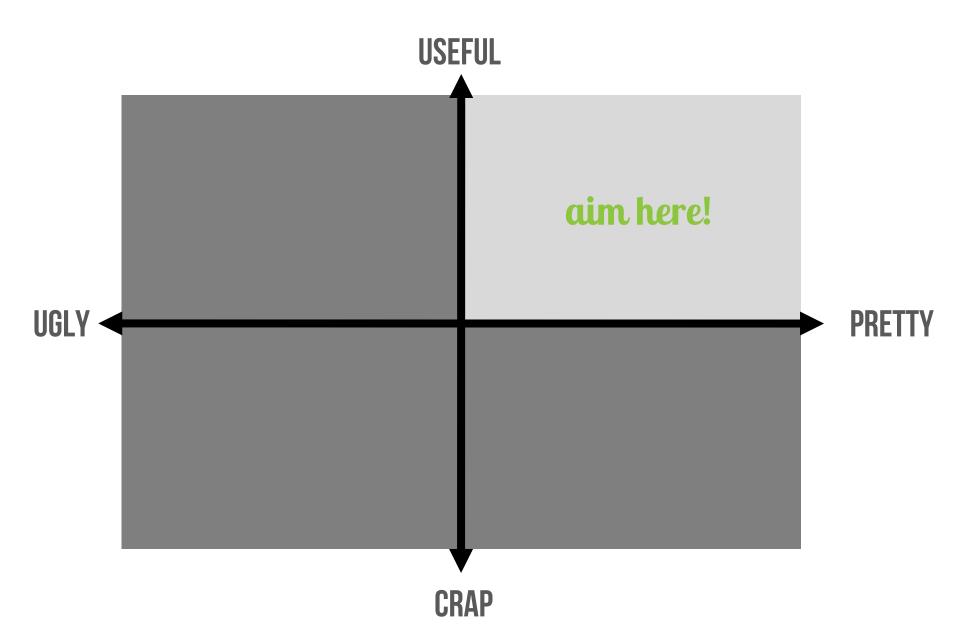








WHAT THIS CLASS IS ABOUT...



HTTP://CSLU.OHSU.EDU/~BEDRICKS/COURSES/CS631/

SAKAI

DATACAMP

CLASS FORMAT

HOMEWORK

FINAL PROJECT

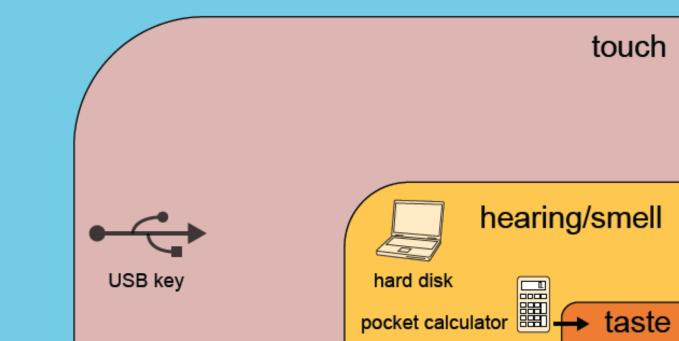
DATA POINTS — NATHAN YAU

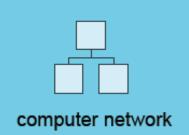
VISUALIZE THIS — NATHAN YAU

VISUALIZATION ANALYSIS AND DESIGN — TAMARA MUNZER

WHY IS VISUALIZATION IMPORTANT?

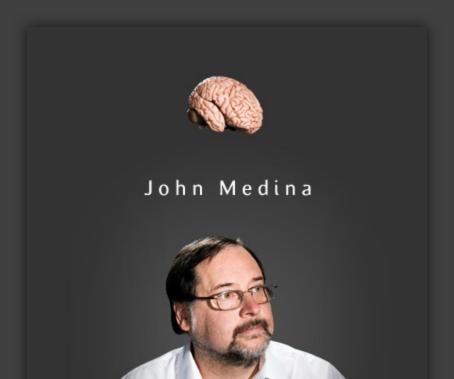
sight





"IF INFORMATION IS PRESENTED ORALLY, PEOPLE REMEMBER ABOUT 10%... THAT NUMBER GOES UP BY 65% IF YOU ADD A PICTURE."

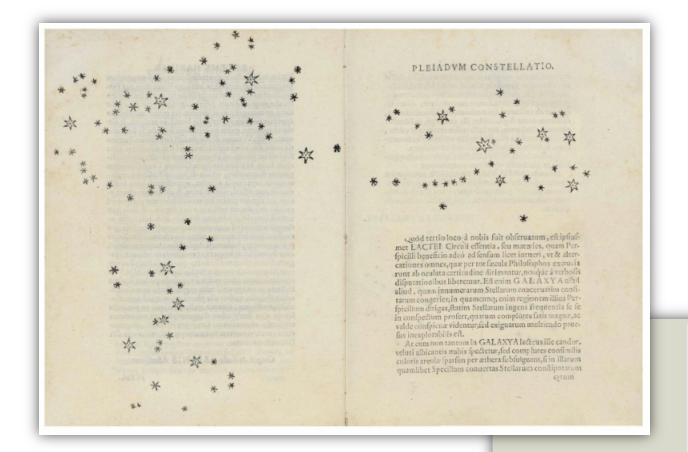
"IF INFORMATION IS PRESENTED ORALLY, PEOPLE REMEMBER ABOUT 10%... THAT NUMBER GOES UP BY 65% IF YOU ADD A PICTURE."





WHY IS VISUALIZATION IMPORTANT IN SCIENCE?

OCULATA CERTITUDINE



OBSERVAT. SIDEREAE

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WHY TELL A STORY?

DATA DOES NOT SPEAK FOR ITSELF...

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YOU SPEAK FOR YOUR DATA

"WHEN WE MAKE A VISUALIZATION FROM OUR DATA, WE ARE TELLING A STORY, *AND A GOOD STORY HELPS US GAIN INSIGHTS.*"







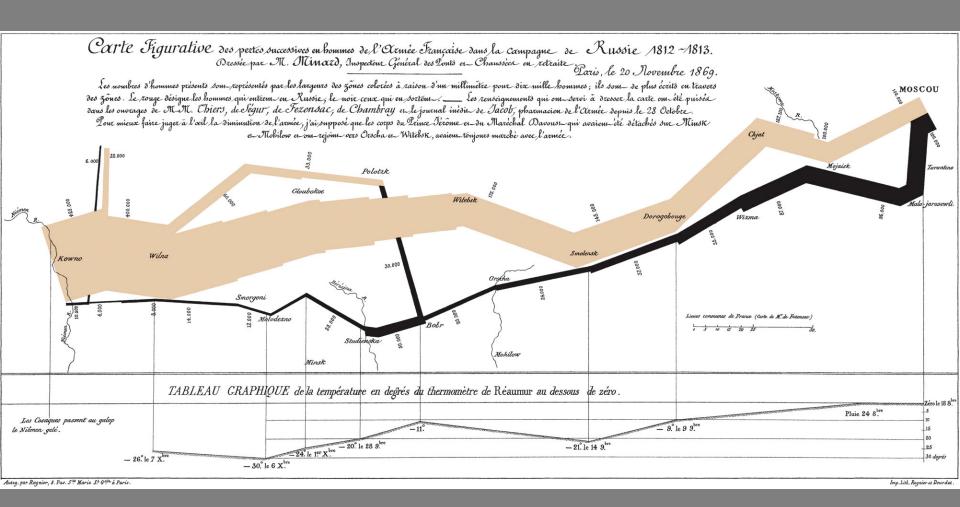


THE GOOD....

MULTIVARIATE, MULTISOURCI

WIDTH \rightarrow SIZE OF ARMY LINE LOCATION \rightarrow LATITUDE/LONGITUDE

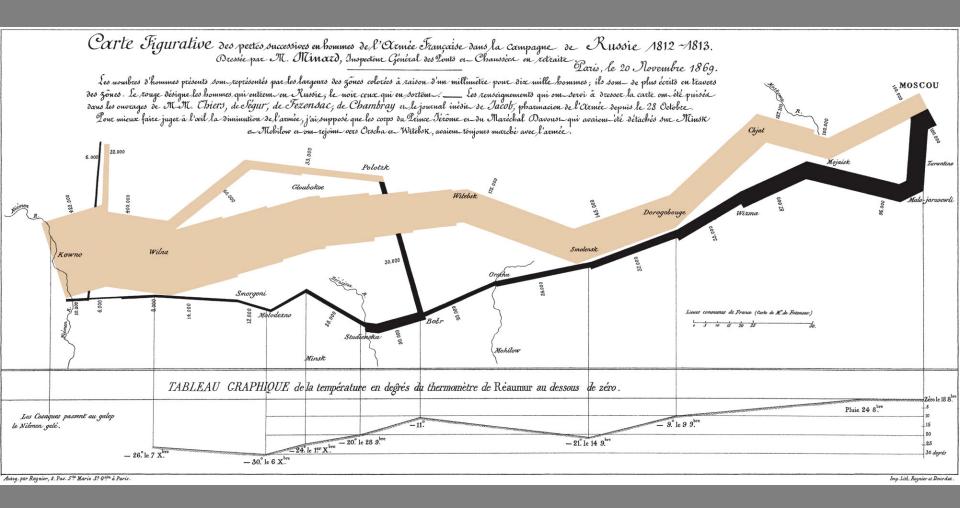
COLOR→ **MOVEMENT**



LOCATION LABELS, DATES, NUMBERS

TEMPERATURE

Ségur La Campagne de Russie, Mémoires d'un Aide de Camp de L'Empereur Napoléon I



Chambray Histoire de l'expedition de Russie

Jacob Revue d'Histoire de la Pharmacie

THE BAD...



PIGS IN SPACE: EFFECT OF ZERO GRAVITY AND AD LIBITUM FEEDING ON WEIGHT GAIN IN CAVIA PORCELLUS

Colin B. Purrington



SPACEEXES

ABSTRACT:

One ignored benefit of space travel is a potential elimination of obesity, a chronic problem for a growing majority in many parts of the world. In theory, when an individual is in a condition of zero gravity, weight is eliminated. Indeed, in space one could conceivably follow ad libitum feeding and never even gain an gram, and the only side effect would be the need to upgrade one's stretchy pants("exercise pants"). But because many diet schemes start as very good theories only to be found to be rather harmful, we tested our predictions with a longterm experiment in a colony of Guinea pigs (Cavia porcellus) maintained on the International Space Station. Individuals were housed separately and given unlimited amounts of high-calorie food pellets. Fresh fruits and vegetables were not available in space so were not offered. Every 30 days, each Guinea pig was weighed. After 5 years, we found that individuals, on average weighed nothing. In addition to weighing nothing, no weight appeared to be gained over the duration of the protocol. If space continues to be gravity-free, and we believe that assumption is sound, we believe that sending the overweight - and those at risk for overweight - to space would be a lasting cure.

6673 College Avenue, Swarthmore, PA 19081 USA

INTRODUCTION:

The current obesity epidemic started in the early 1960s with the invention and proliferation of elastane and related stretchy fibers, which released wearers from the rigid constraints of clothes and permitted monthly weight gain without the need to buy new outfits. Indeed, exercise today for hundreds of million people involve only the act of wearing stretchy pants in public, presumably because the constrictive pressure forces fat molecules to adopt a more compact tertiary structure (Xavier 1965).

Luckily, at the same time that fabrics became stretchy, the race to the moon between the United States and Russia yielded a useful fact: gravity in outer space is minimal to nonexistent. When gravity is zero, objects cease to have weight. Indeed, early astronauts and oosmonauts had to secure themselves to their ships with seat belts and sticky boots. The potential application to weight loss was noted immediately, but at the time travel to space was prohibitively expensive and thus the issue was not seriously pursued. Now, however, multiple companies are developing cheap extra-orbital travel options for normal consumers, and potential travelers are also creating news ways to pay for products and services that they cannot actually afford. Together, these factors open the possibility that moving to space could cure overweight syndrome quickly and permanently for a large number of humans.

We studied this potential by following weight gain in Guinea pigs, known on Earth as fond of ad libitum feeding. Guinea pigs were long envisioned to be the "Guinea pigs" of space research, too, so they seemed like the obvious choice. Studies on humans are of course desirable, but we feel this current study will be critical in acquiring the attention of granting agencies.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

One hundred male and one hundred female Guinea pigs (Cavia porcellus) were transported to the International Space Laboratory in 2010. Each pig was housed separately and deprived of exercise wheels and fresh fruits and vegetables for 48 months. Each month, pigs were individually weighed by ductaping them to an electronic balance sensitive to 0.0001 grams. Back on Earth, an identical cohort was similarly maintained and weighed. Data was analyzed by statistics.

THE RESIDENCE PROPERTY OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN

RESULTS:

CONTRACTOR DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON OF

Mean weight of pigs in space was 0.0000 +/- 0.0002 g. Some individuals weighed less than zero, some more, but these variations were due to reaction to the duct tape, we believe, which caused them to be alarmed push briefly against the force plate in the balance. Individuals on the Earth, the control cohort, gained about 240 g/month (p = 0.0002). Males and females gained a similar amount of weight on Earth (no main of effect of sex), and size at any point during the study was related to starting size (which was used as a covariate in the ANCOVA). Both Earth and space pigs developed substantial dewlaps (double chins) and were lethargic at the conclusion of the study.



CONCLUSIONS

Our view that weight and weight gain would be zero in space was confirmed. Although we have not replicated this experiment on larger animals or primates, we are confident that our result would be mirrored in other model organisms. We are currently in the process of obtaining necessary human trial permissions, and should have our planned experiment initiated within 80 years, pending expedited review by local and Federal IRBs.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

I am grateful for generous support from the National Research Foundation, Black Hole Diet Plans, and the High Fructose Sugar Association. Transport flights were funded by SPACE-EXES, the consortium of wives divorced from insanely wealthy space-flight startups. I am also grateful for comments on early drafts by Mañana Athletic Club, Corpus Christi, USA. Finally, sincere thanks to the Cuy Foundation for generously donating animal care after the conclusion of the study.

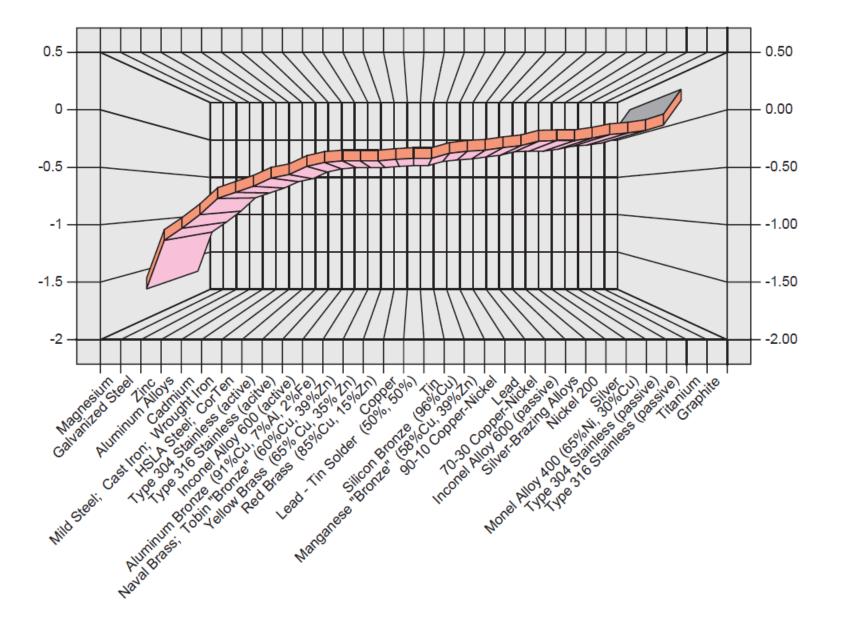
LITERATURE CITED:

NASA, 1982. Project STS-XX: Guinea Pigs. Leaked internal memo.

Sekulić, S.R., D. D. Lukač, and N. M. Naumović. 2005. The Fetus Cannot Exercise Like An Astronaut: Gravity Loading Is Necessary For The Physiological Development During Second Half Of Pregnancy. Medical Hypotheses. 64:221-228

Xavier, M. 1965. Elastane Purchases Accelerate Weight Gain In Case-control Study. Journal of Obesity. 2:23-40.

THE UGLY.





BEFORE YOU BEGIN, ASK YOURSELF:

WHAT QUESTION ARE YOU ASKING YOUR DATA?

WHAT ARE YOU TRYING TO SAY ABOUT YOUR DATA?

THE FIRST RULE OF DATA VIZ:

Know Thy Data



If we need a short suggestion of what exploratory data analysis is, I would suggest that

- 1. It is an attitude, AND
- 2. A flexibility, AND
- 3. Some graph paper (or transparencies, or both).

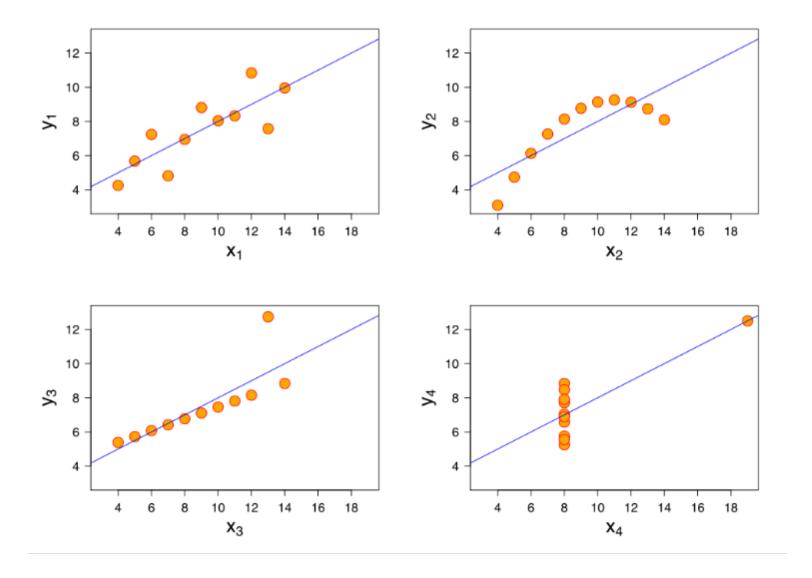
No catalog of techniques can convey a willingness to look for what can be seen, whether or not anticipated. Yet this is at the heart of exploratory data analysis. The graph paper—and transparencies—are there, not as a technique, but rather as a recognition that the picture-examining eye is the best finder we have of the wholly unanticipated.

Α	В	С	D	Е	F	G	Н
хА	yΑ	хВ	yВ	хC	yC	хD	yD
10	8.04	10	9.14	10	7.46	8	6.58
8	6.95	8	8.14	8	6.77	8	5.76
13	7.58	13	8.74	13	12.74	8	7.71
9	8.81	9	8.77	9	7.11	8	8.84
11	8.33	11	9.26	11	7.81	8	8.47
14	9.96	14	8.1	14	8.84	8	7.04
6	7.24	6	6.13	6	6.08	8	5.25
4	4.26	4	3.1	4	5.39	8	5.56
12	10.84	12	9.13	12	8.15	8	7.91
7	4.82	7	7.26	7	6.42	8	6.89
5	5.68	5	4.74	5	5.73	19	12.5

MEAN MEDIAN STANDARD DEVIATION VARIANCE

CORRELATION SLOPE INTERCEPT

	xA	yA	xВ	уВ	xC	yC	xD	yD
	10	8.04	10	9.14	10	7.46	8	6.58
	8	6.95	8	8.14	8	6.77	8	5.76
	13	7.58	13	8.74	13	12.74	8	7.71
	9	8.81	9	8.77	9	7.11	8	8.84
	11	8.33	11	9.26	11	7.81	8	8.47
	14	9.96	14	8.1	14	8.84	8	7.04
	6	7.24	6	6.13	6	6.08	8	5.25
	4	4.26	4	3.1	4	5.39	8	5.56
	12	10.84	12	9.13	12	8.15	8	7.91
	7	4.82	7	7.26	7	6.42	8	6.89
	5	5.68	5	4.74	5	5.73	19	12.5
Mean	9.00	7.50	9.00	7.50	9.00	7.50	9.00	7.50
Median	9.00	7.58	9.00	8.14	9.00	7.11	8.00	7.04
Correlatio	0.816		0.816		0.816		0.817	
Slope	0.500		0.500		0.500		0.500	
Intercept	3.000		3.001		3.002		3.002	
Std Deviat	3.317	2.032	3.317	2.032	3.317	2.030	3.317	
Variance	11	4.127	11	4.128	11	4.123	11	





DATA EXPLORATION EXERCISE LOGIN TO SAKAI BIT.LY/CS361A

DATA EXPLORATION EXERCISE LOGIN TO SAKAI BIT.LY/CS361A

NATHAN'S HOT DOG EATING COMPETITION LOGIN TO SAKAI BIT.LY/CS631B

Nathan's Hot Dog Eating Contest Results, 1981 - 2011

