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# Data Analytics and Data Visualization

Two sides of the same coin

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## Data has become a core resource in the 21<sup>st</sup> century

- Companies are very adept at managing different kinds of resources (Human, Financial, Physical)
- Most companies by now realize they need to manage their data resources as well.
  - Better data acquisition
  - Better/larger/cheaper data storage
  - Better and more consistent data models
  - Better security
  - ...
- Big Data involves new engineering challenges in acquisition, storage and querying.
- However, the biggest challenge is in **interpreting** all of this data.



## “So my 2TB Hadoop database is in the Cloud, now what?”

- Data is a **resource** which needs to be refined to be useable.
- This concept of refinement is typically expressed by the classic information hierarchy.



## Analytic algorithms can do the right things for us!



- We are moving into the era of analytics and smart algorithms.
- We can use powerful data mining and optimization algorithms to take decisions for us.
- Complex decision making tasks can be automated away, if we just deploy the appropriate analytic algorithm that will give us the answer we need.
- Any complex task can then be made faster by scaling computing hardware.



Will the start of my future working day look like this?



If what I told you were true, it will look more like this.



## Actually, analytics are decision making tools.

- For many business problems there is no such thing as ‘the best answer’.
  - There might be multiple best answers, each with their own tradeoff.
  - The second best answer is better in practice.
  - The best answer might be completely impractical.
  - You may not even be able to specify the question clearly enough.
- For the foreseeable future, no combination of analytics can completely substitute for human contextual knowledge, intuition and creative problem solving.
- Instead, analytics are tools that can help us do our jobs better (more effective, faster, cheaper)
- No one in their right mind would apply tools blindly. Just like with any physical tool, we have to ‘see’ what we are doing when applying analytics to data.



### Satnav blunder sends Belgian granny 1,450km to Croatia

Quick trip to the station ends in two-day odyssey

By Lester Haines, 15th January 2013

98

A Belgian granny who planned an 80km car trip to Brussels ended up in Croatia, after ill-advisedly obeying her satnav's orders to traverse Europe.

#### RELATED STORIES

Eerie satnav boffins claims it can predict THE FUTURE

Sabine Moreau, 67, intended to drive from her home in Solre-sur-Sambre to pick up a chum from the Belgian capital's Brussel-Noord station, but was instead directed eastwards on a two-day odyssey.

Spanish boffins increase GPS accuracy by 90%

She recounted: "I was distracted, so just kept on driving. I saw all kinds of road signs, first in French, then in German and finally in Croatian."

Analysis Chicken Little report: Sat-nav dependency erasite

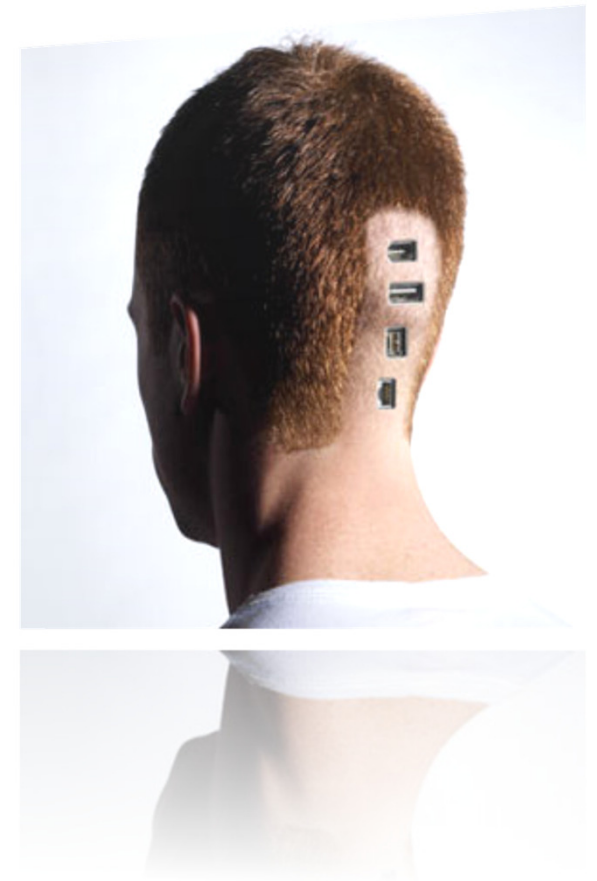
Belgian cops, alerted to Moreau's disappearance by her son, began to search for the absent-minded absentee. She was long gone, though, and after 1,450km, a minor accident and a couple of naps in the car, the penny finally dropped. Moreau explained: "Suddenly I was in Zagreb and then I realised I wasn't in Belgium."

Admitting her epic roadtrip might seem "a little strange", Moreau stressed again she'd been "distracted". ©



## Humans not really made for digital data input

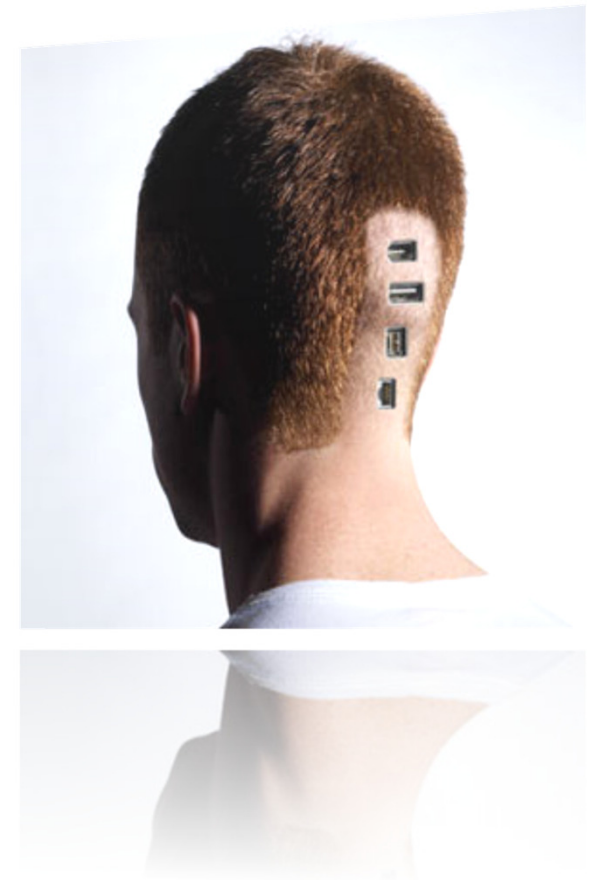
- Humans get most of their external input optically and our brains are highly tuned for visual processing.
- In the absence of direct digital input, visual input is the next best alternative channel we have.
- By using this channel smartly we can use 'brain hardware' instead of 'brain software' to transfer information from a computer to a brain.





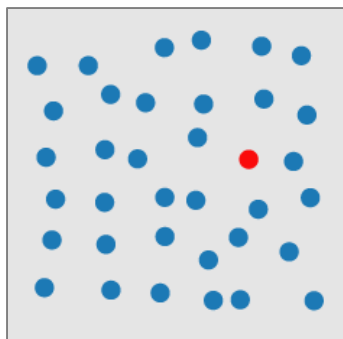
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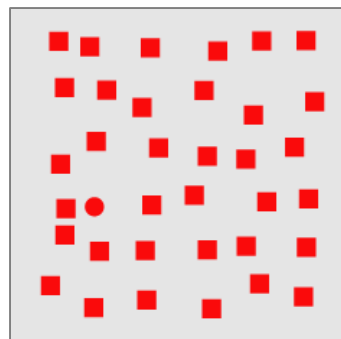


Since we're doing experiments, here's another one

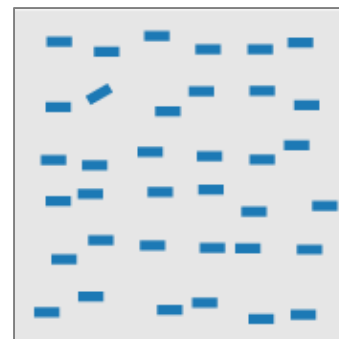
Find the outlier:



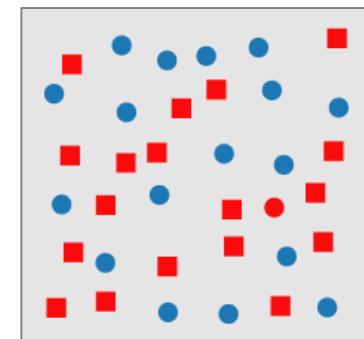
*Color*



*Shape*



*Orientation*



*Color + Shape*



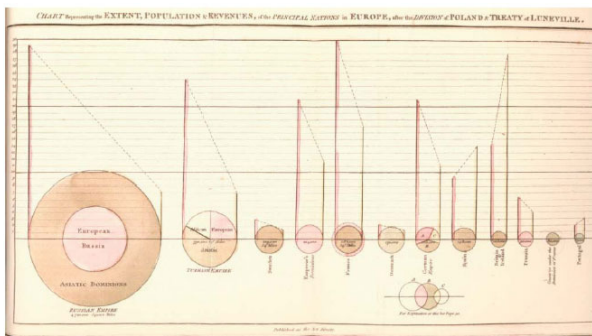
## Data Visualization encodes information visually.

- Data visualization is the process of encoding **data** as meaningful **images** which a human can digest more quickly.
- Some encodings are more effective than others.
- Data visualization is just another medium, which happens to be well-suited to communicate data.
- Visualization in itself is not a product, but rather it's a 'force multiplier'. It will enhance the effectiveness of the product its embedded with.

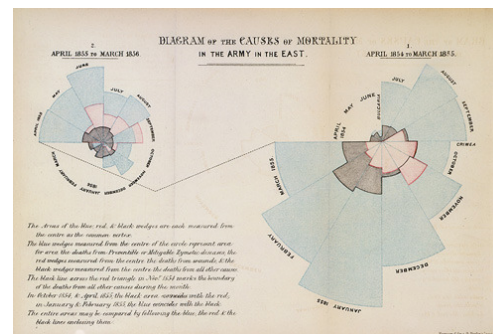


# Information Visualization is not a new idea in itself

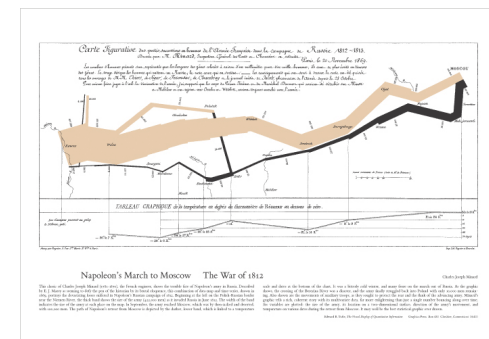
- Information Graphics have been around for a couple of centuries.
- Basic underlying mechanism is the same.
- However, modern computer and graphics technology make it possible to generate and share interactive versions quickly.



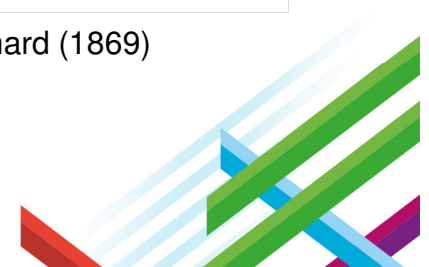
Playfair (1786)



Nightingale (1858)



Minard (1869)

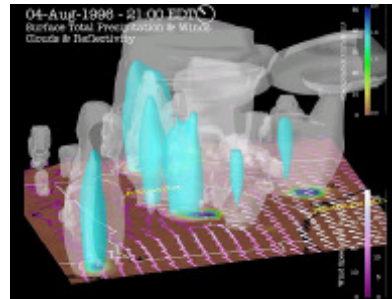


# Scientific Visualization vs Information Visualization

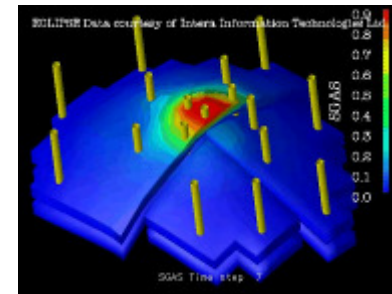
- **Scientific Visualization** creates imagery from data that have an inherently spatial component.



Medical



Weather forecasting



Oil Drilling

*Not a focus for BA, but check out IBM's OpenDX if you are interested in this area.*

- **Information visualization** creates imagery from abstract non-spatial data.

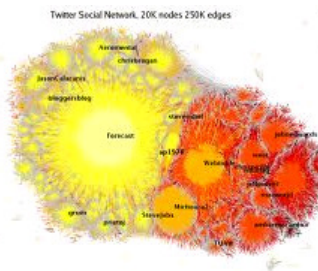


Image Copyright UMBC eSiquity Research Group

Social Networks



© 2011 Technology | Enterprise Technology | Software Systems | Hewlett-Packard | Oracle | SAP | Microsoft | IBM

Projected Sales Data

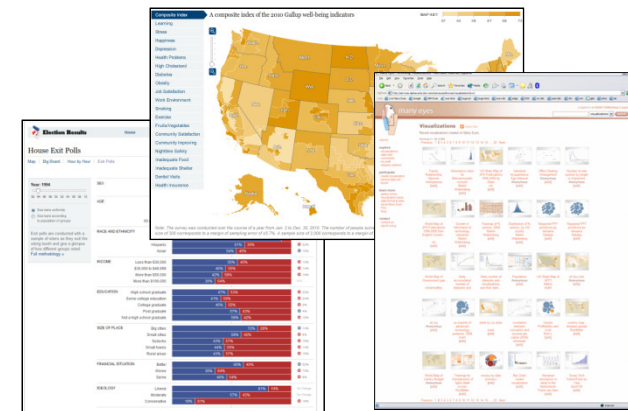


Government Expenses by category



## Two main usecases

- **Communication** : Communicate a predefined piece of information (infographics, informative charts, light interactive reports). Information **push**.



Data presentation, Data journalism

- **Analysis** : Help discover new information by allowing users to rapidly and interactively query their data in a visual way. Information **pull**.



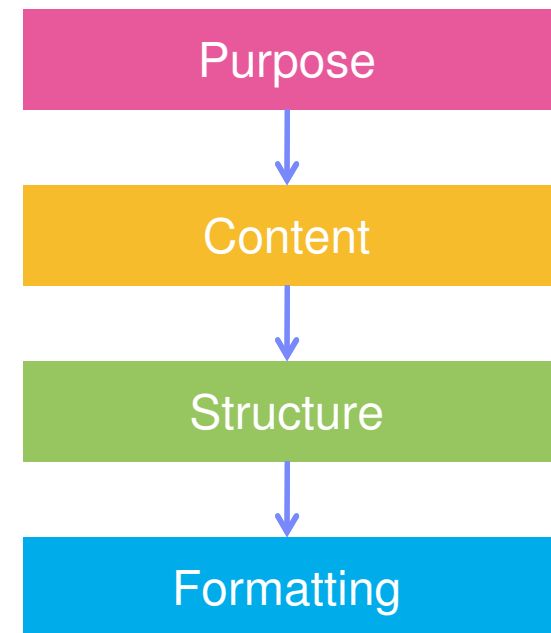
Data Analysis, Data Analytics



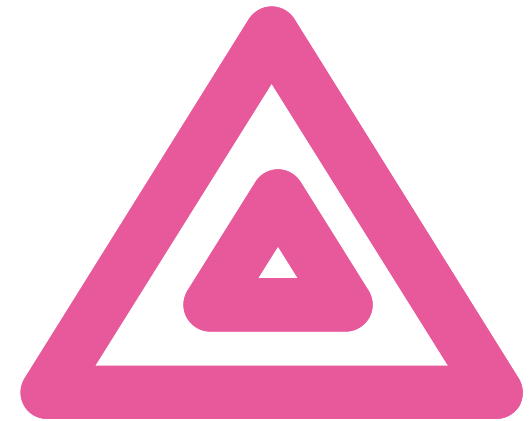
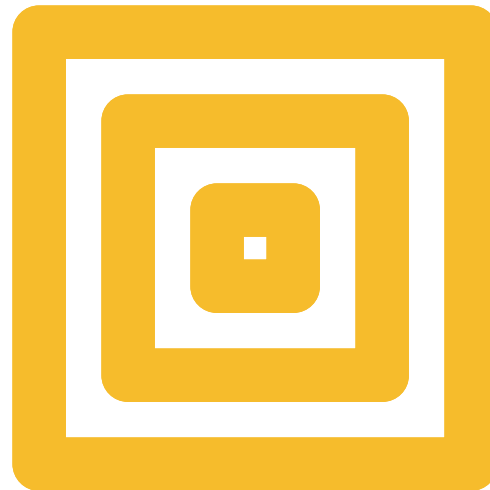
## Communication : When telling a (data) story...

...keep in mind the following things

- **Purpose** : What am I trying to convey and for whom?
- **Content** : What data do I need to for my purpose?
- **Structure** : How do I structure my content such that it is clear?
- **Formatting** : How do I make my structure simple to consume?



Purpose gives you a target



What the target is going to look like is still flexible.





## Content

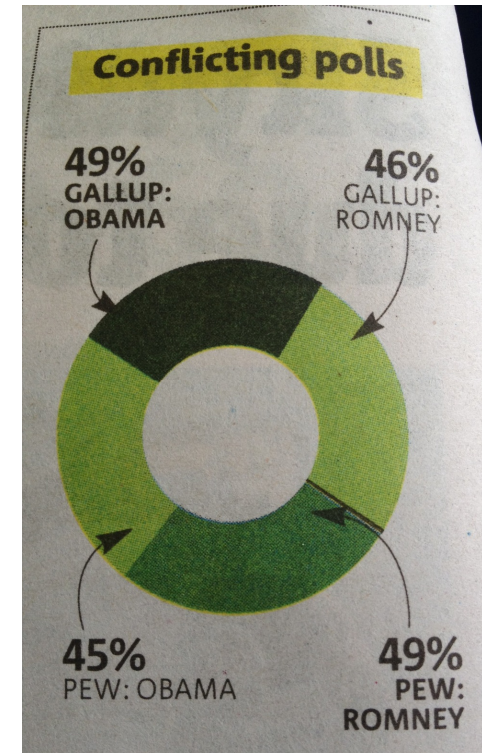
PERFECTION IS ACHIEVED,  
NOT WHEN THERE IS NOTHING MORE TO ADD,  
BUT WHEN THERE IS NOTHING LEFT  
TO TAKE AWAY.

Only add the data needed for your purpose, no more.  
Try not to

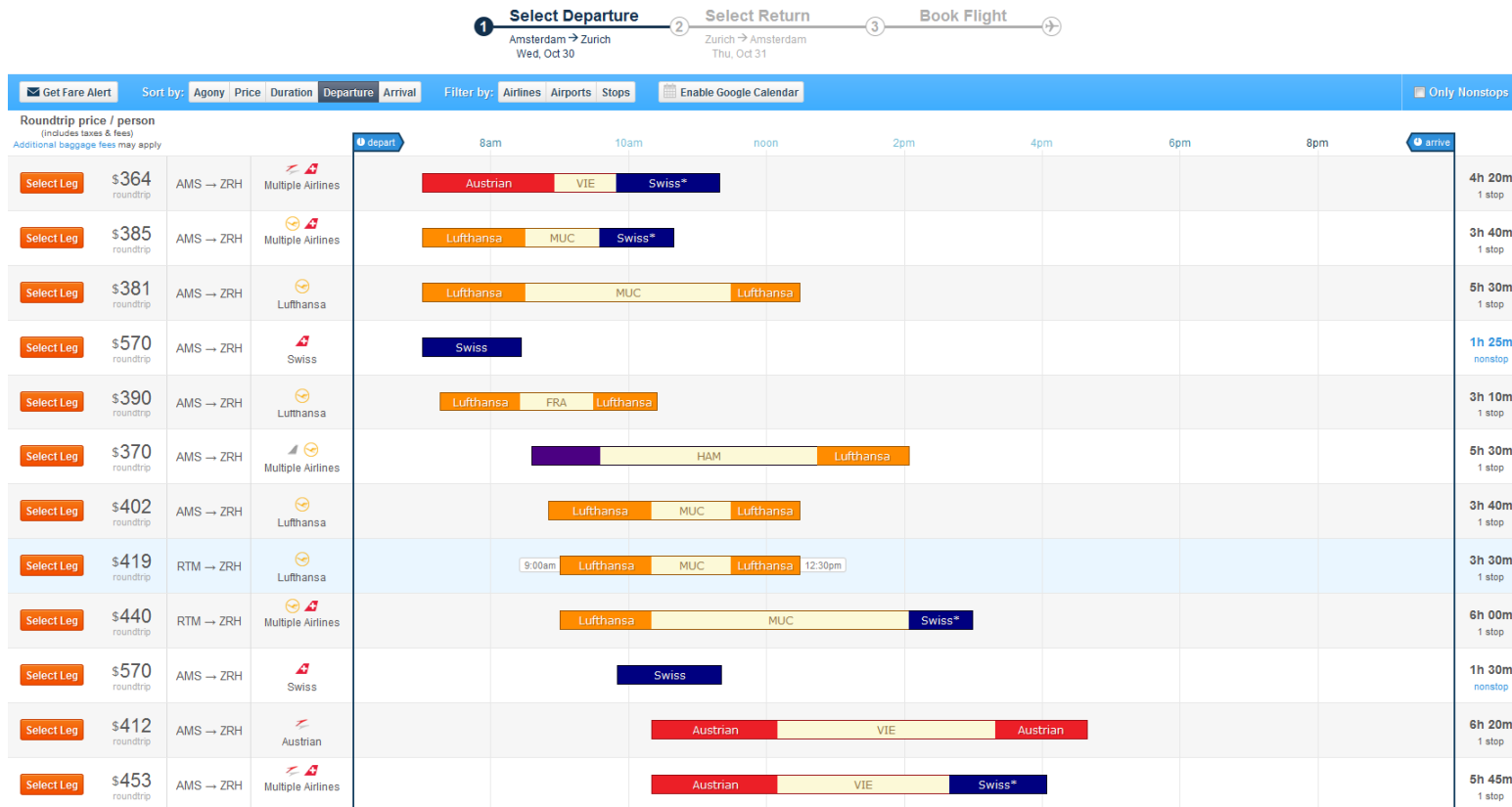


Good content, but bad structure

perfection **is** achieved  
not but when there **is** nothing more left to add  
take away



# Good structure



## Tips for good structure:

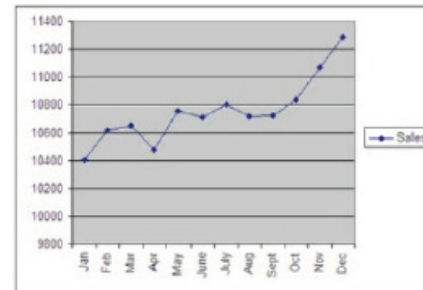
- Use position smartly
- Don't use 3D (unless doing SciVis)
- Stick to defaults your audience already knows



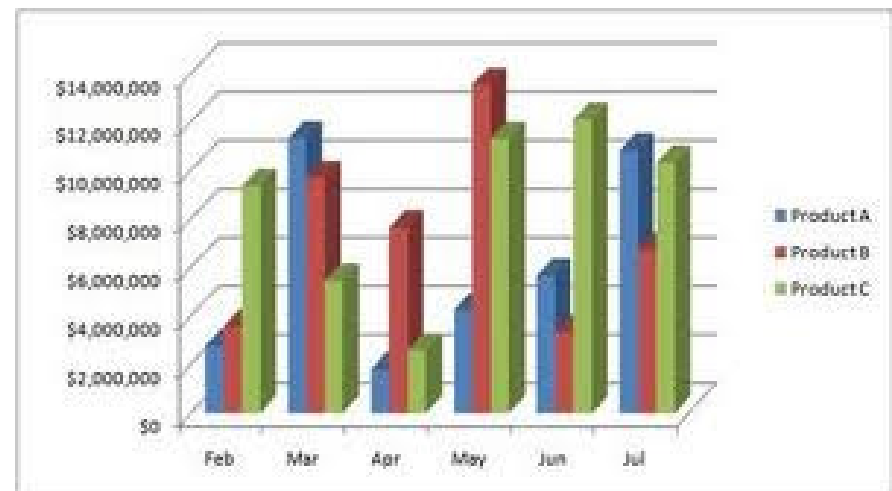
# Formatting

- The look and feel of your chart.
- Make sure important elements pop out visually.
- Reduce clutter to a minimum, less is more.
- Focus on legibility not on chart bling.
- Just because you could, doesn't mean you should.
- 3D and fake 3D don't help.

**Bad**



**Good**



# Good visual design but still bad formatting

SANFORD AND SELNICK

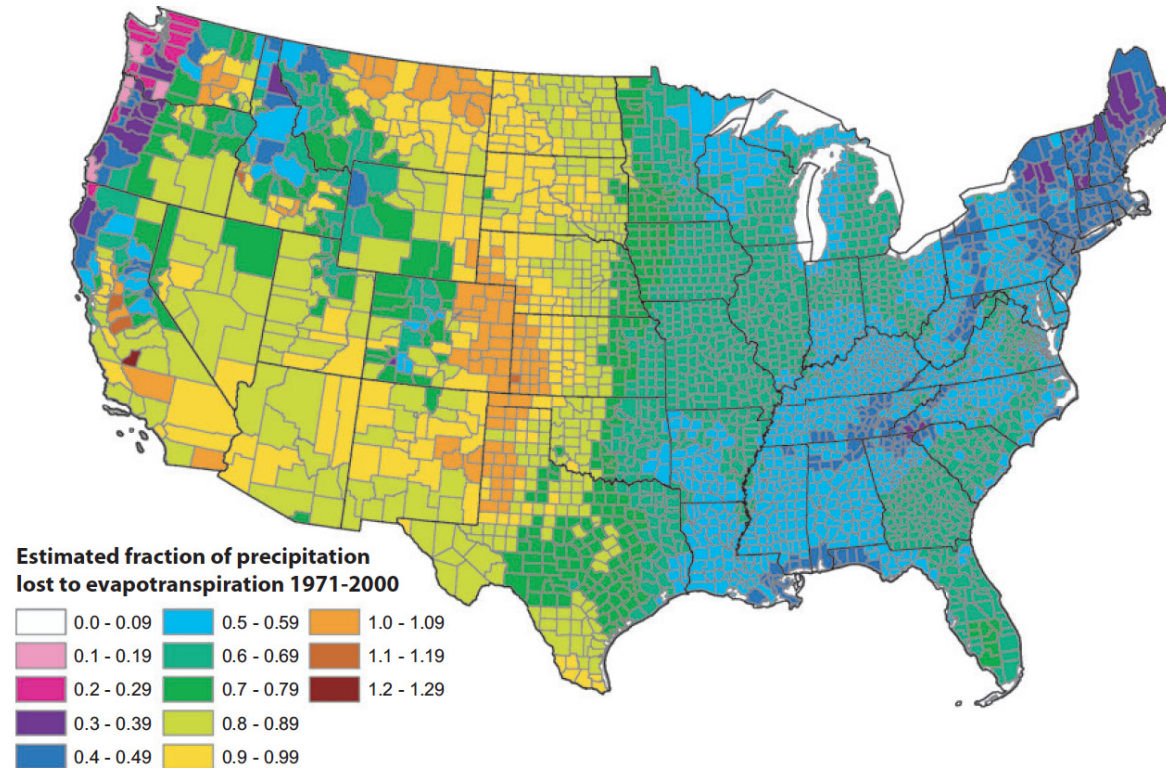
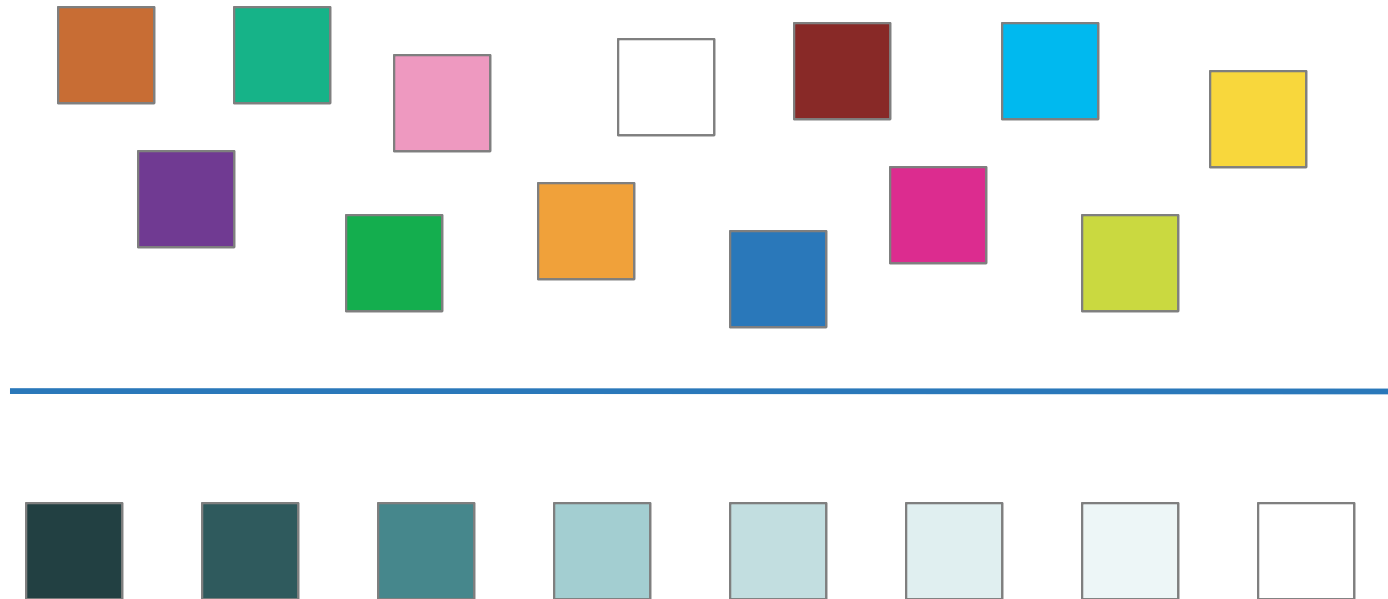


FIGURE 13. Estimated Mean Annual Ratio of Actual Evapotranspiration (ET) to Precipitation ( $P$ ) for the Conterminous U.S. for the Period 1971-2000. Estimates are based on the regression equation in Table 1 that includes land cover. Calculations of  $ET/P$  were made first at the 800-m resolution of the PRISM climate data. The mean values for the counties (shown) were then calculated by averaging the 800-m values within each county. Areas with fractions  $>1$  are agricultural counties that either import surface water or mine deep groundwater.



## Don't use discrete colors for continuous values



## Use variations of the same color

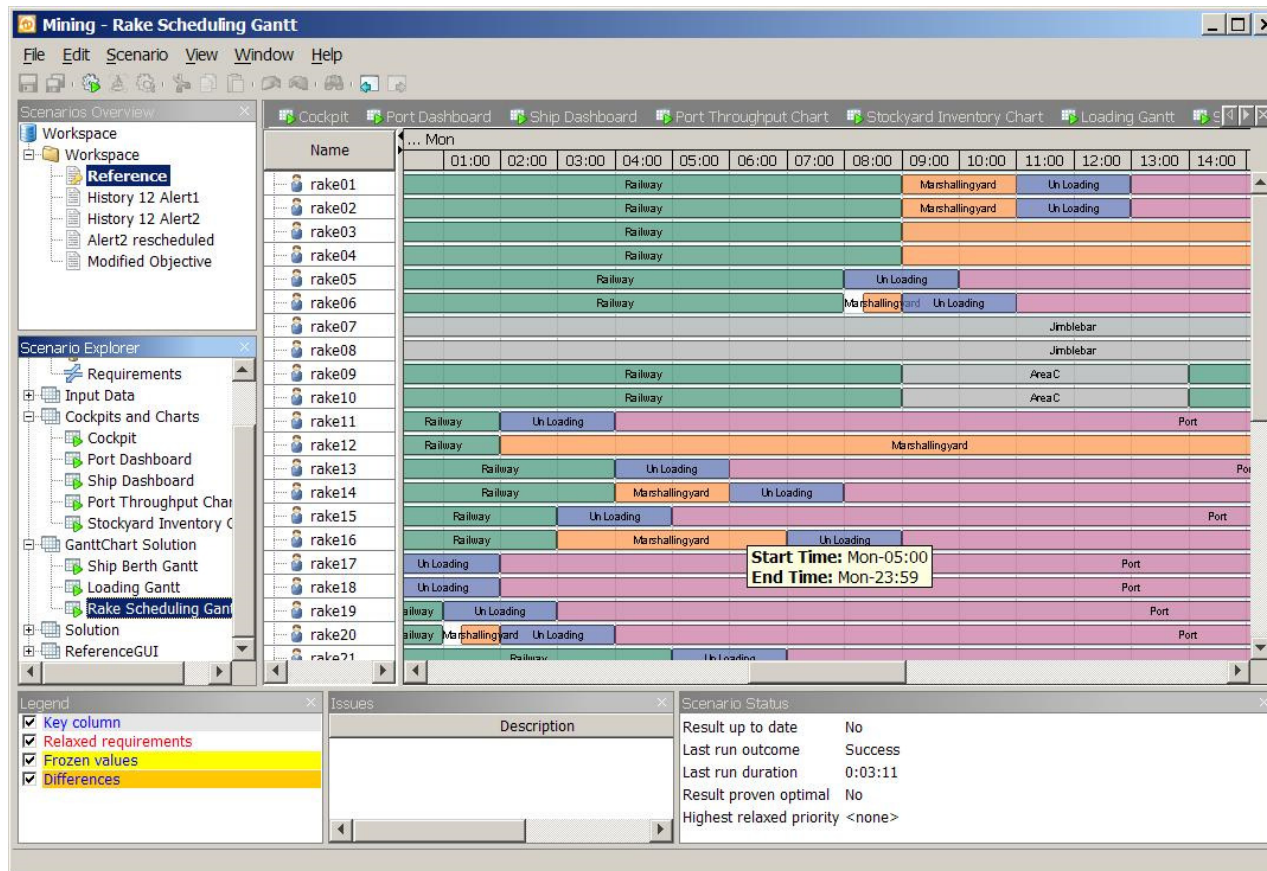


## Analysis usecase

- Main goal is to ‘understand’ data in order to use it to answer a hard question.
- Exactly how to achieve this answer is unknown at the start of analysis, but evolves throughout the process.
- Concrete samples
  - An financial investigator going over a large amount of transactions to find the cause of suspected fraud.
  - A sales professional charged with finding out why sales for a particular product are decreasing.
  - A medical insurance company looking for patterns in healthcare usage to optimize delivery.



## Sample : optimization + visualization

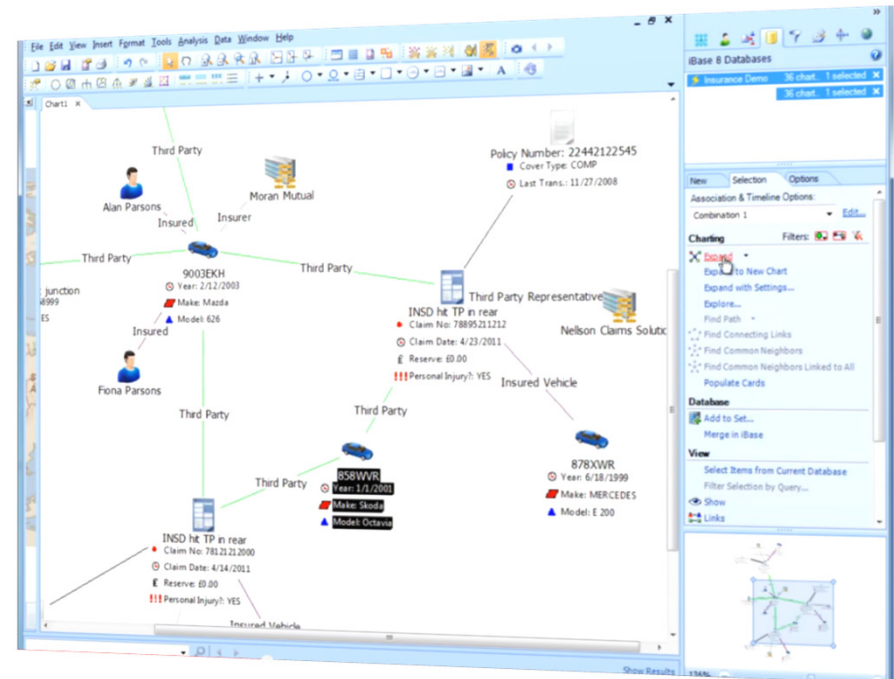
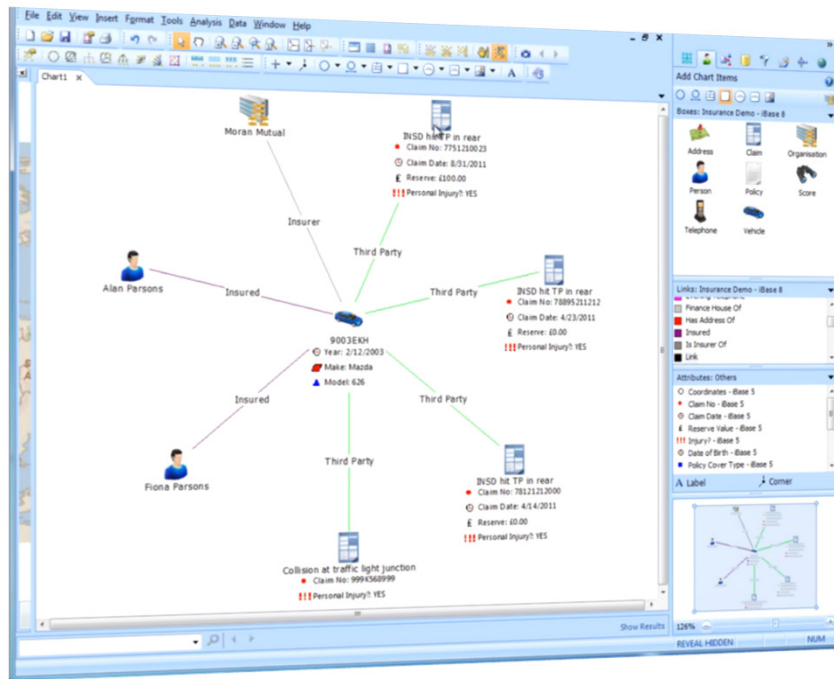


- Optimization algorithm computes an initial solution for a scenario.
- Users can interactively 'tweak' the optimization by changing constraints.
- Result of the optimization is displayed graphically. Users operate on the graphic.





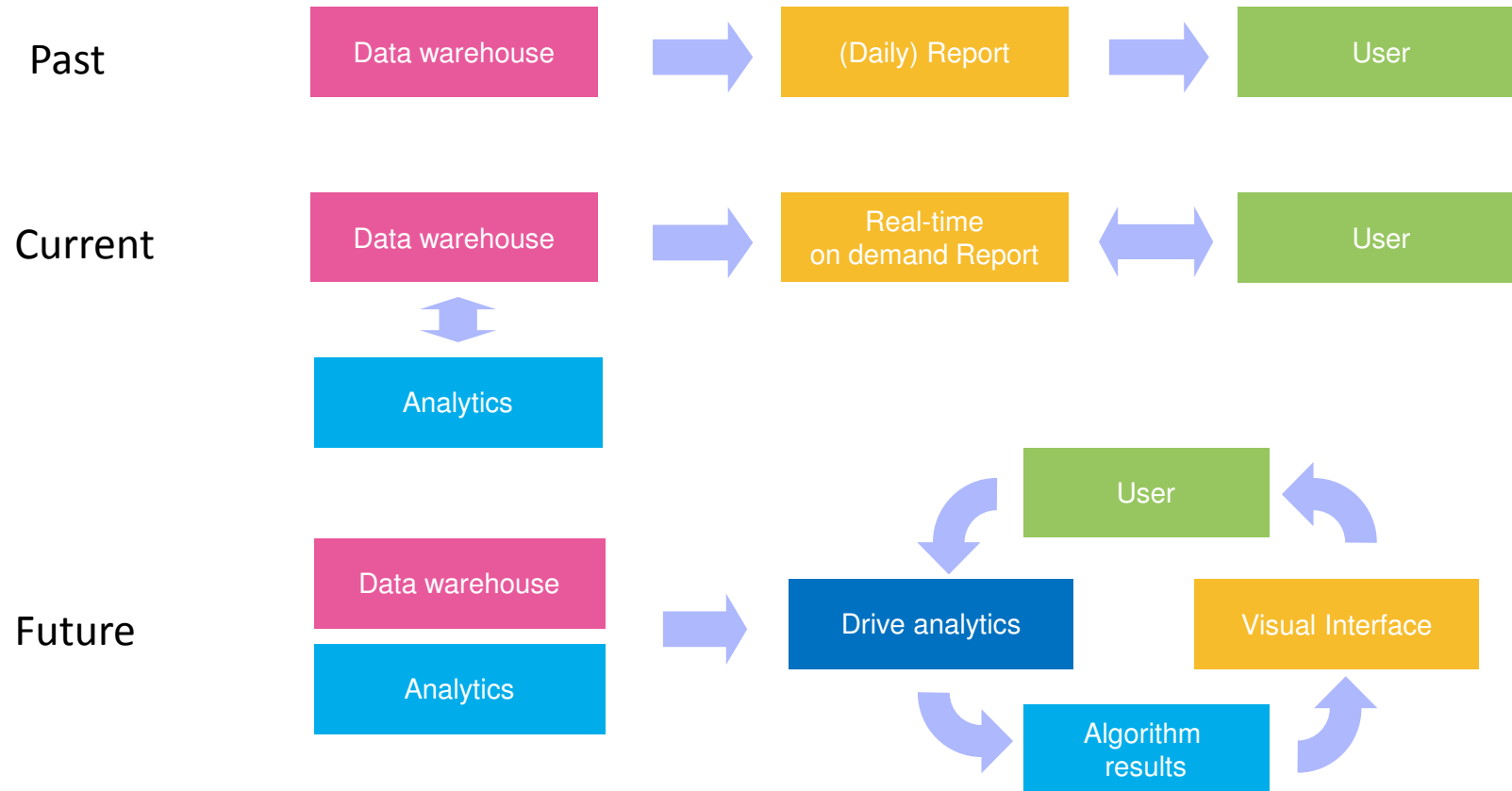
# Sample : Insurance investigation



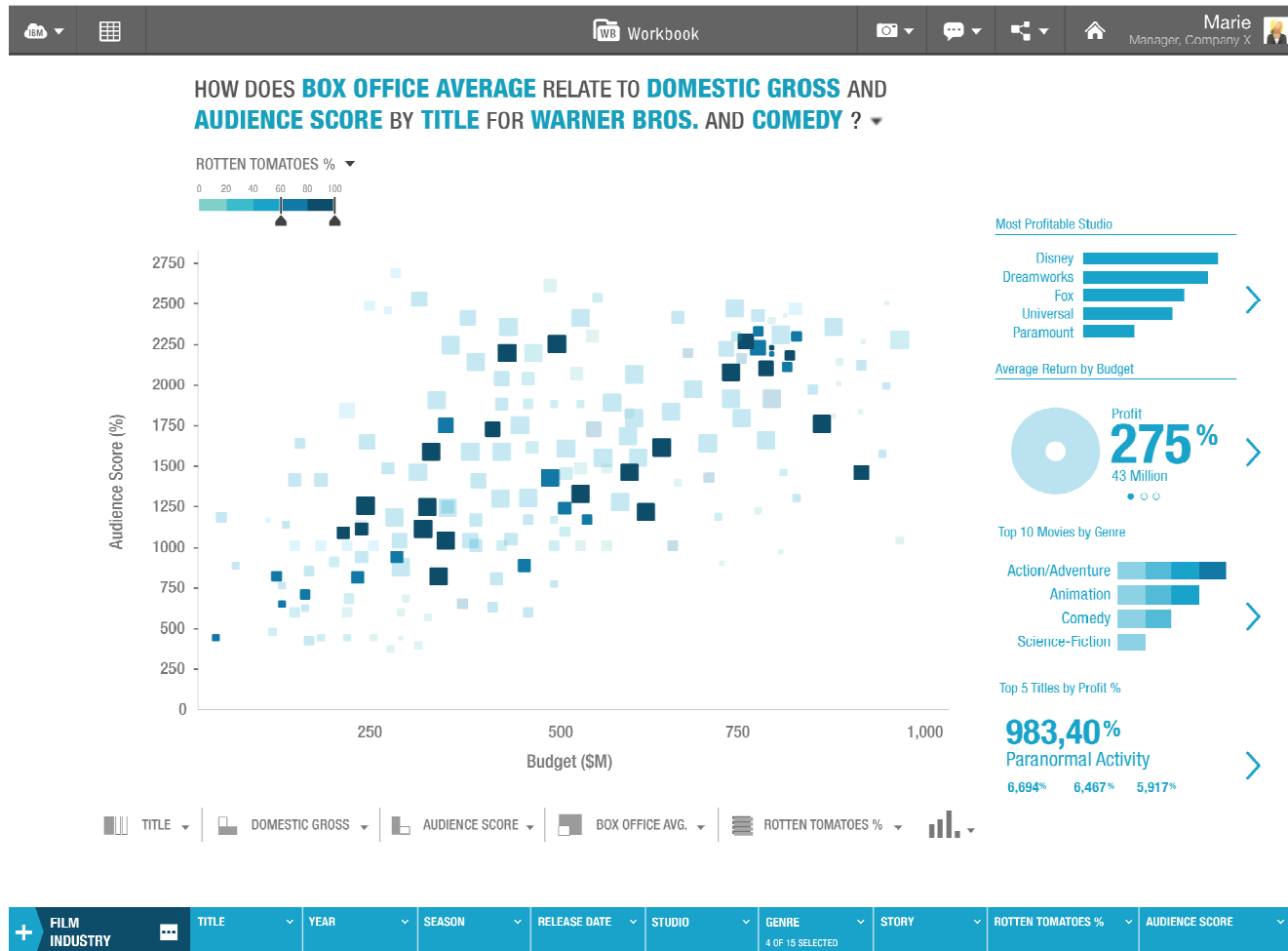
- Analytics can recommend potential fraudulent cases.
- Human investigator uses visualization to get a mental image of a particular case.
- Finds a common piece of information between two of the cases.



# The visual analytics cycle



# BA is pushing into the Visual Analytics space as well

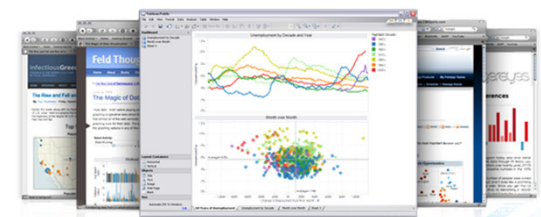
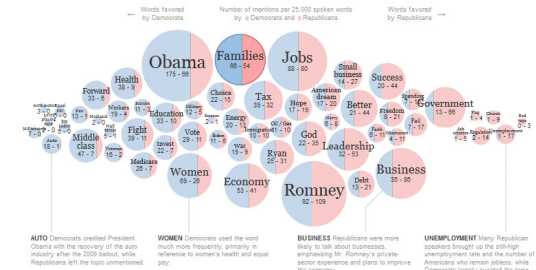
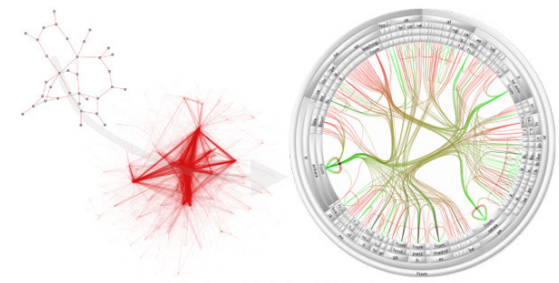
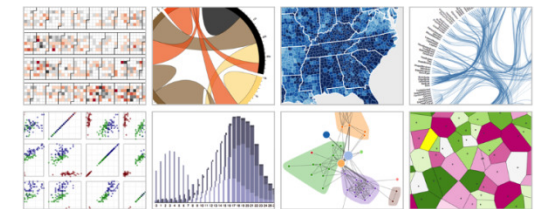


More Info @ Information on Demand – Las Vegas 3/11 – 7/11

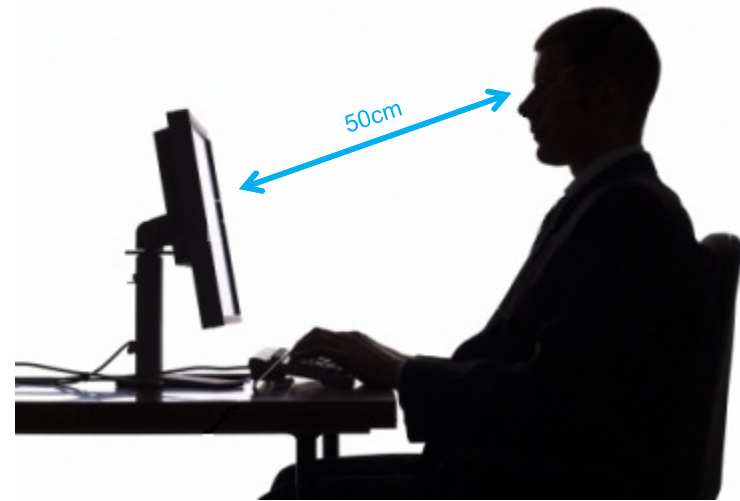
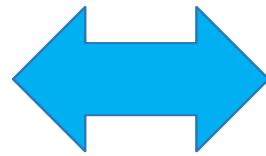


# Where is this going in the next years

- **Tooling improvements** : Domain specific languages (D3, IBM RAVE) and tools to bridge the gap between design and implementation.
- **Network / relationship data** : Showing how multiple entities relate to each other and make that work for big data.
- **Text / unstructured data** : The majority of the world's information is not stored in structured databases.
- **Dealing with uncertainty:** How to convey the veracity of information visually?



# Visualization : a medium for the last 50 cm.





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Thank You!

