



# Graph theoretic methods for Data Visualization:

## 2. Navigating high-dimensional spaces and the RnavGraph R package

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Wayne Oldford

based on joint work with Adrian Waddell and Catherine Hurley

WATERLOO | MATHEMATICS  
 STATISTICS AND ACTUARIAL SCIENCE

2011 年度の統計数理研究所共同研究集会  
「データ解析環境Rの整備と利用」

Tutorial B2

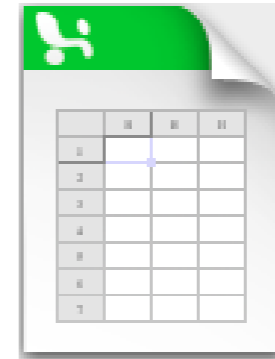


# Challenge

- $p$  values on each of  $n$  individuals
- modern data:  $n$ , or  $p$ , or both, can be very large

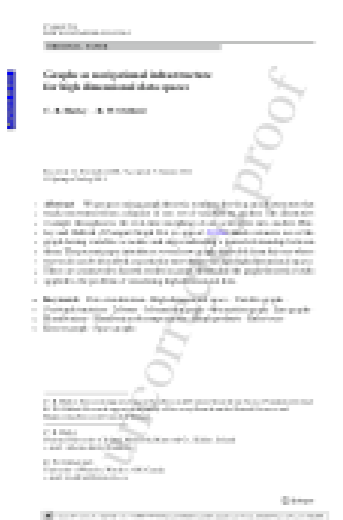
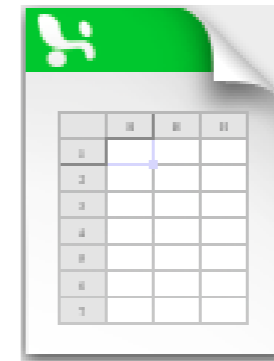
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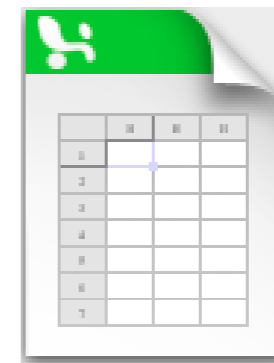
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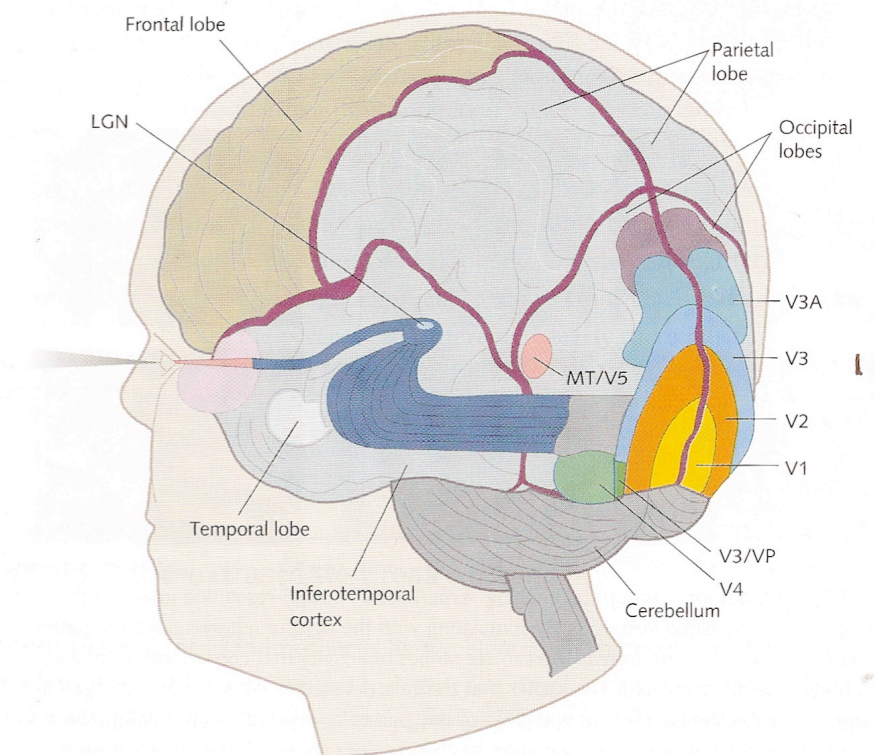


- can have non-obvious variables, complex, unanticipated structure, ...

# Visualization

## powerful human visual system

- ✦ use a variety of cues:
  - ✦ proximity, movement, shape, colour, texture, ...
- ✦ patterns, relations, like and unlike, ...
- ✦ recognition and discovery
- ✦ structure need not be anticipated



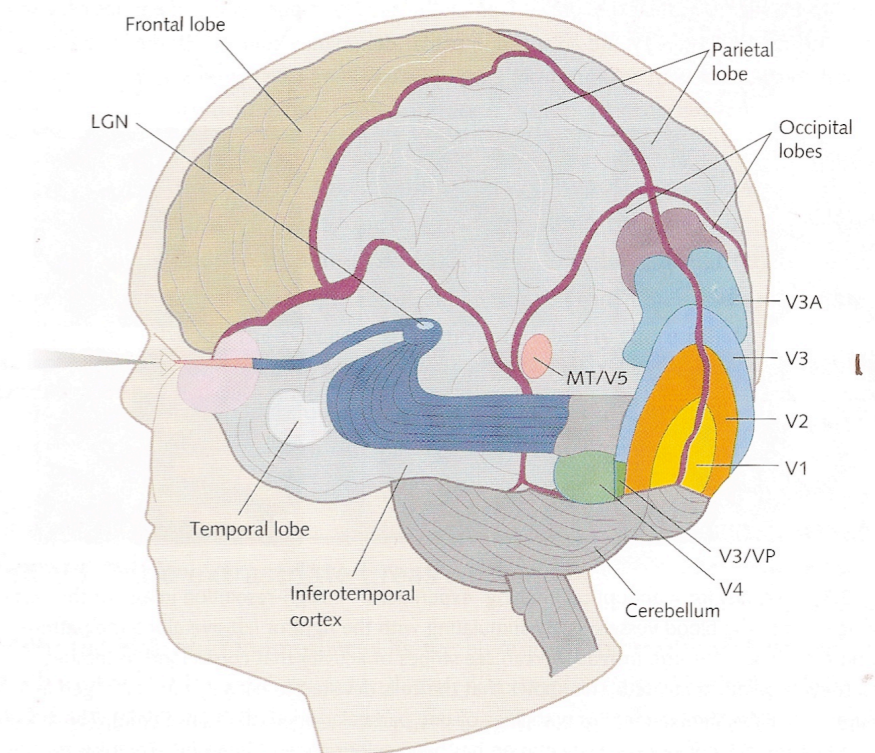


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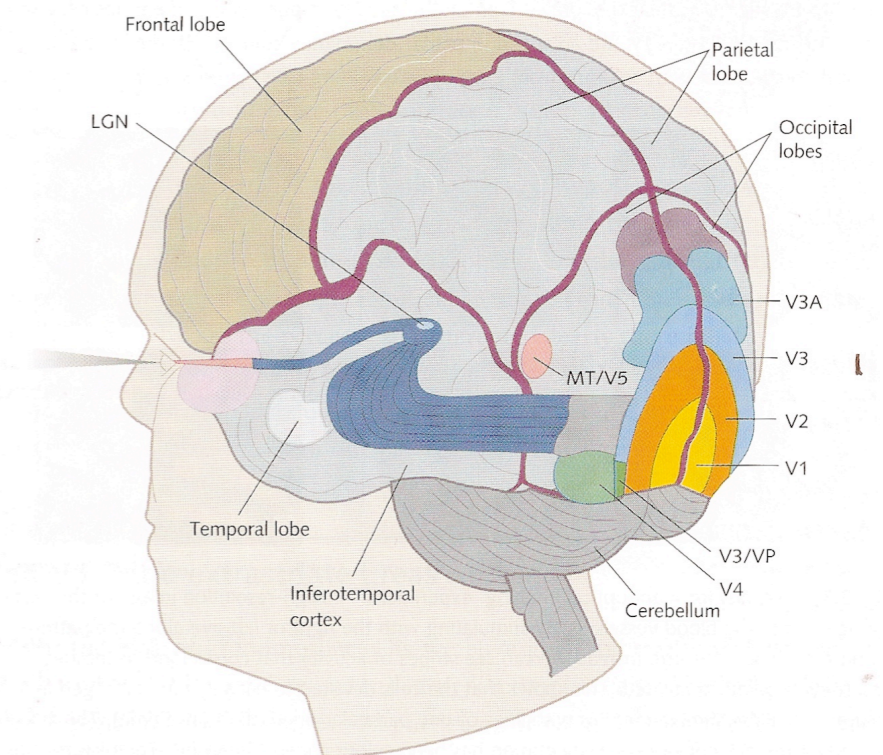
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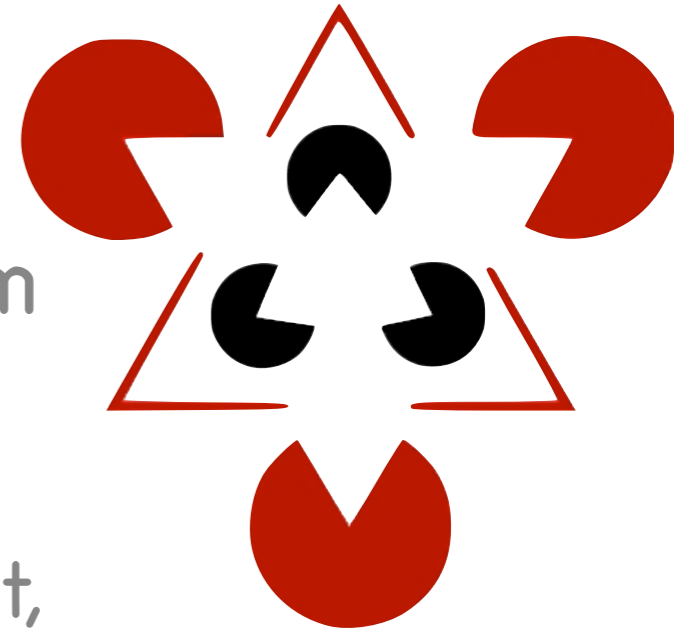
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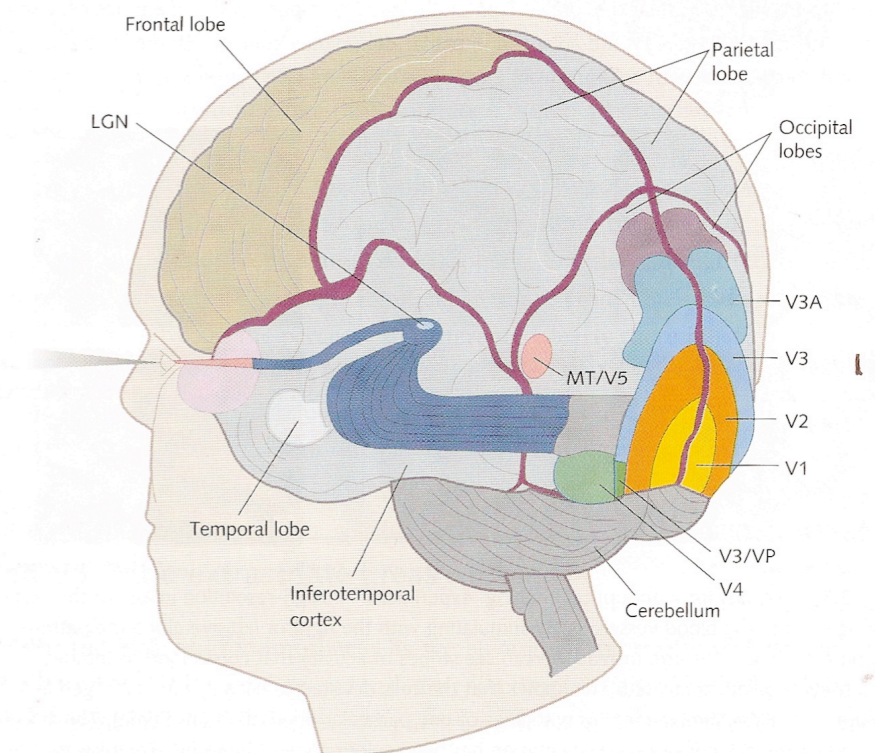
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## Large $p$

- visually, we're constrained to small  $p$ 
  - ✦ locations:  $p < 4$
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- comprehension depends on only a few dimensions
  - ... at a time

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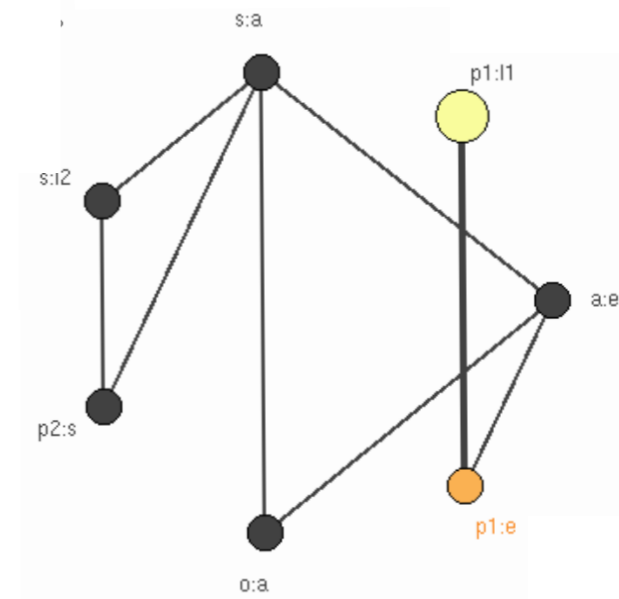
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- Approach: large number of low dimensional views
  - ✦  $\binom{p}{d}$   $d$ -dimensional views, each highly interactive
  - ✦ Which dimensions? How connected? How explored?

# Navigation Graphs

## Connecting low-d spaces

- ✦ node = variable pair
- ✦ edges connect nodes that share a variable
- ✦ could display scatterplot at each node
- ✦ edges are 3D transitions
- ✦ high dimensional space is explored by moving from one 2D space to another through 3D (or 4D) transitions
- ✦ track/map exploration
- ✦ suggest routes

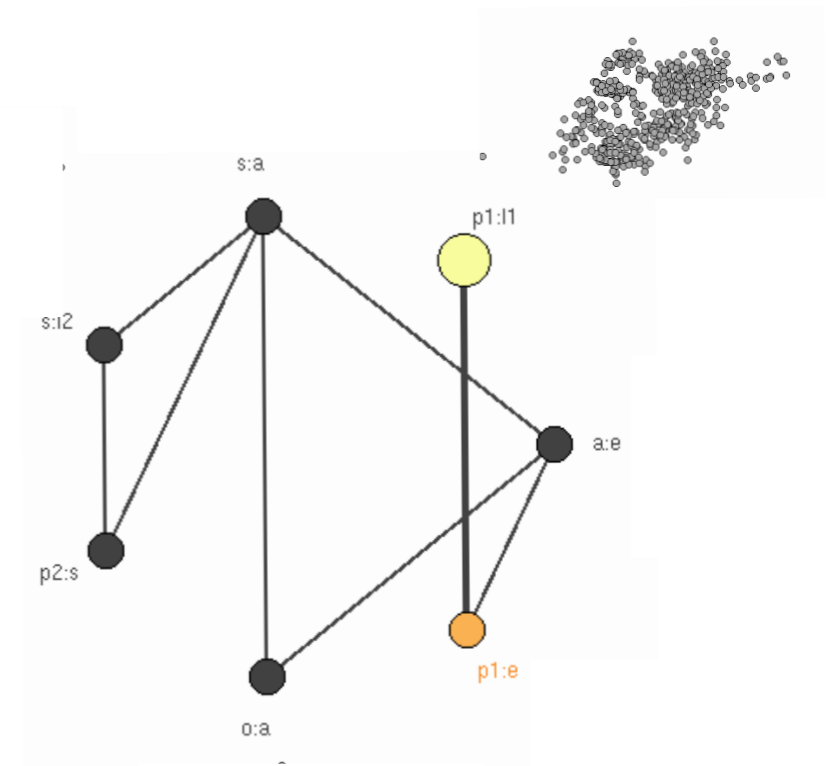




# Navigation Graphs

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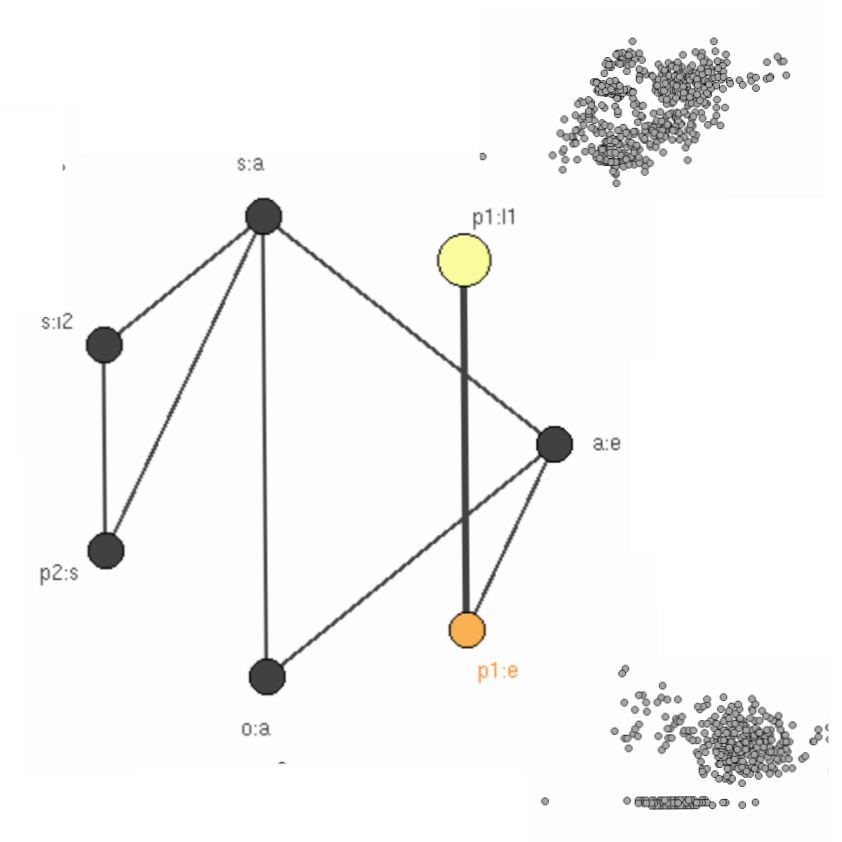
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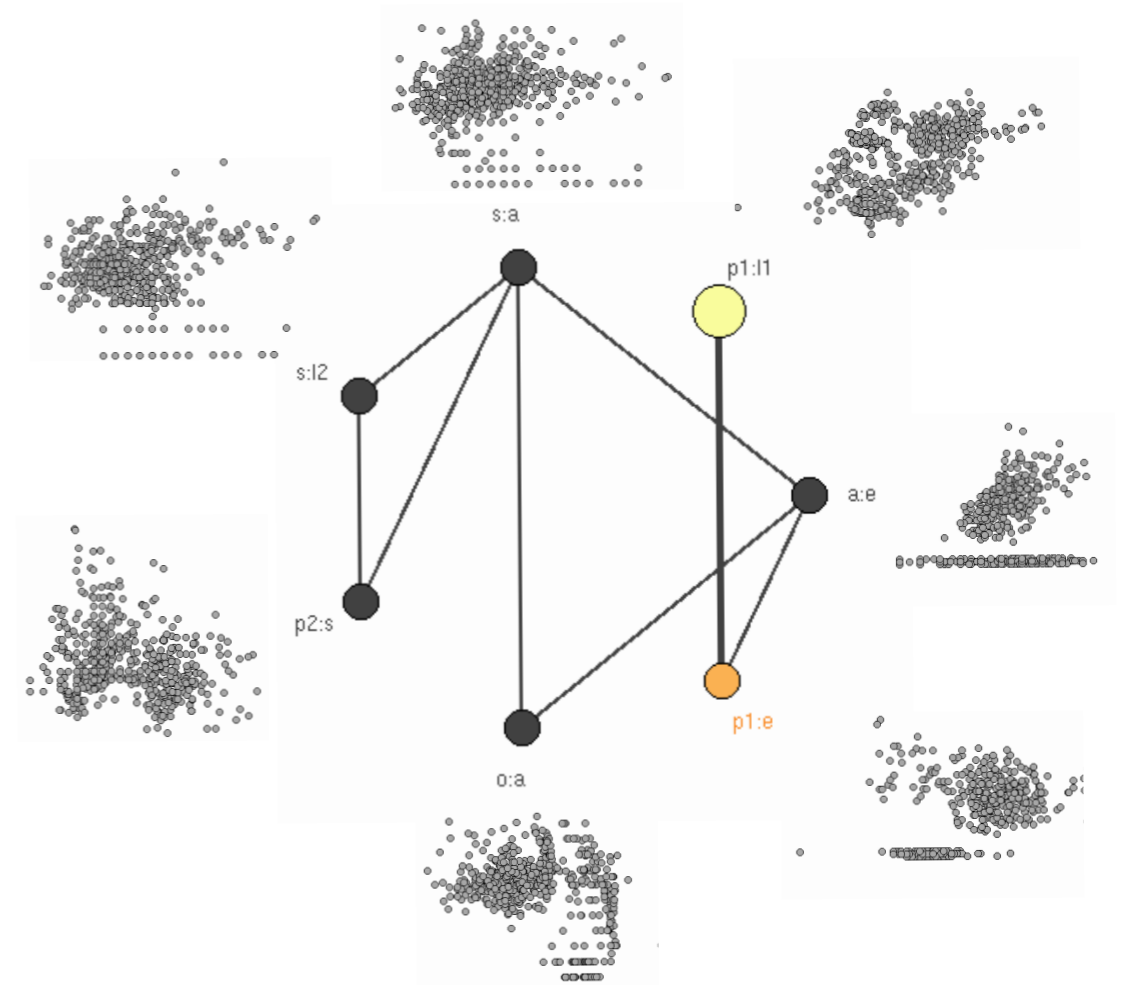
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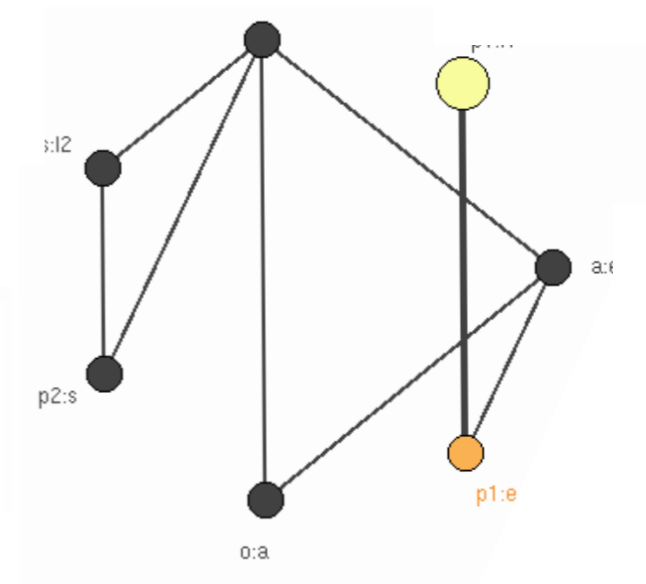
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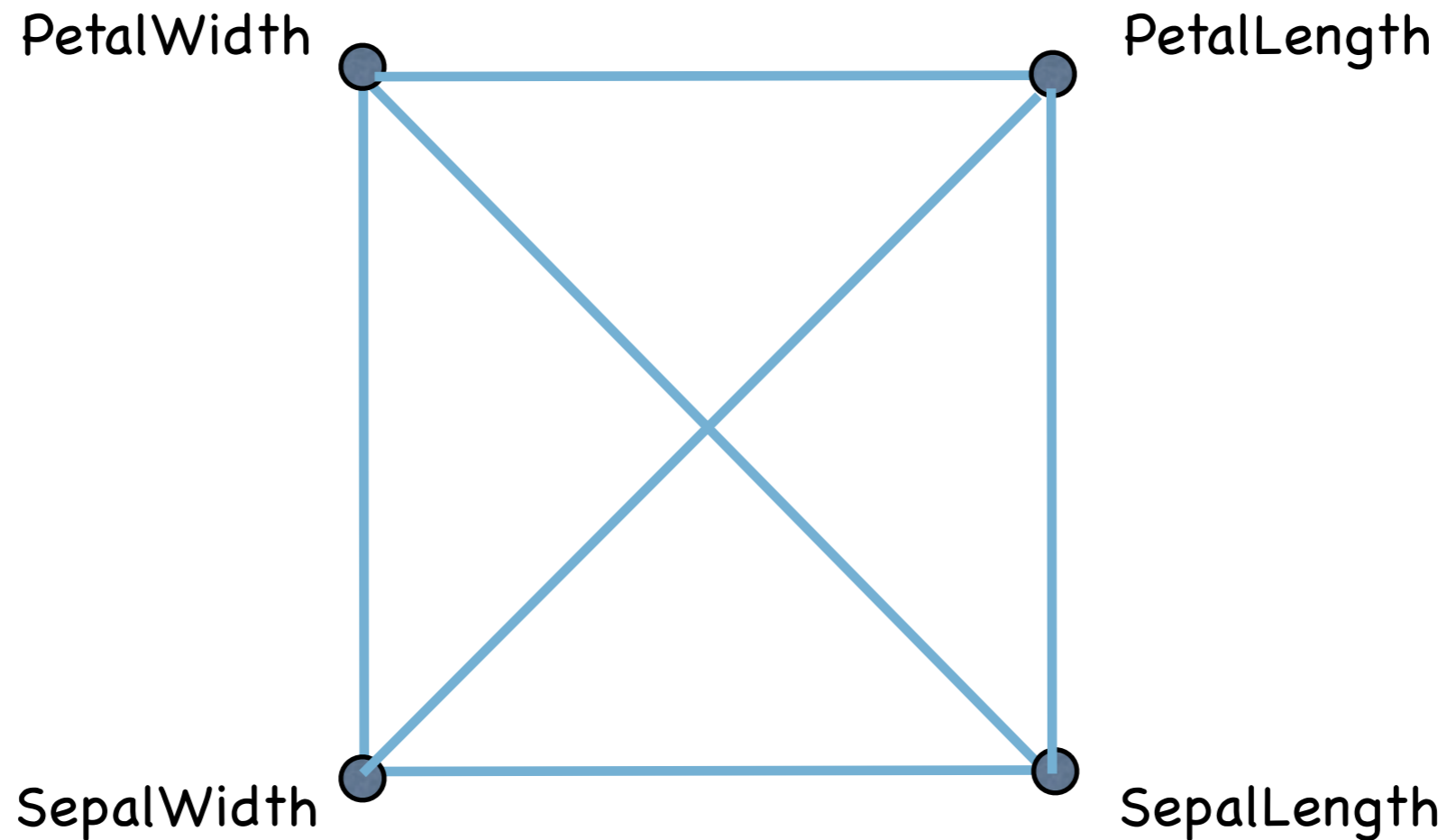
RNavgraph

... R implementation

# *RnavGraph demo*

# Graph construction

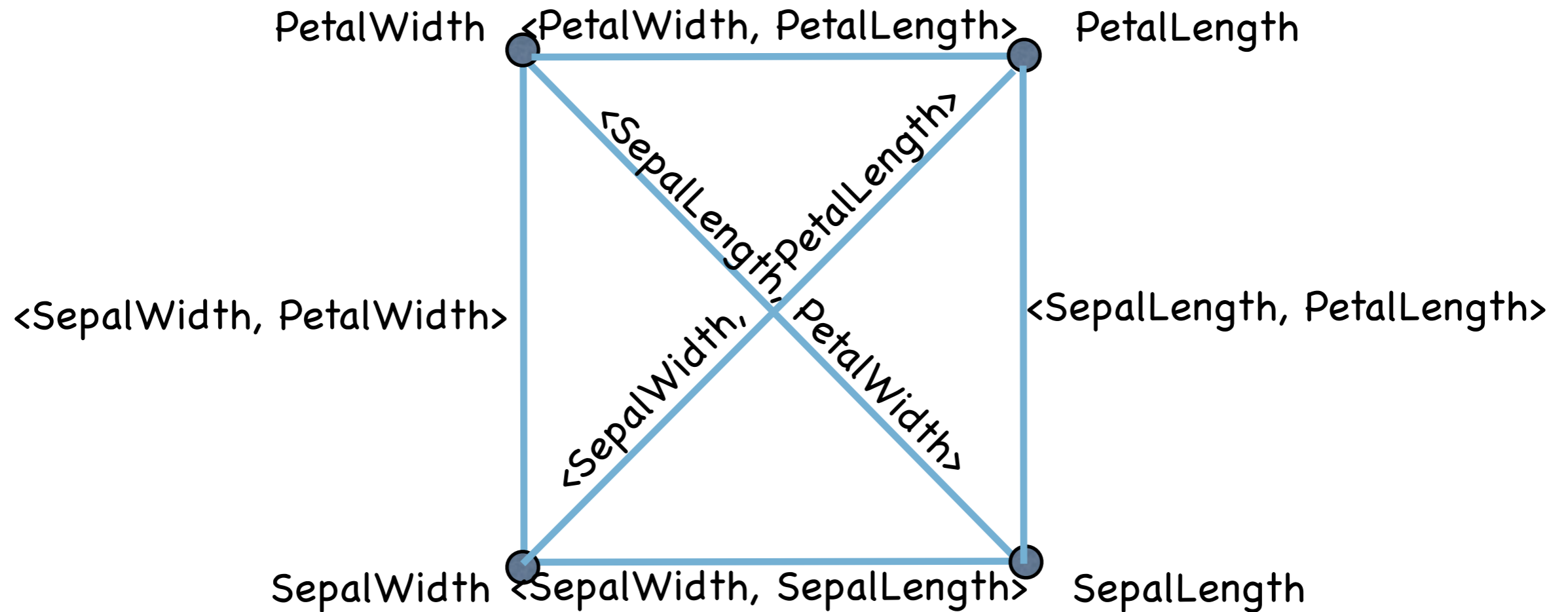
Construction: Line graph of the variable graph





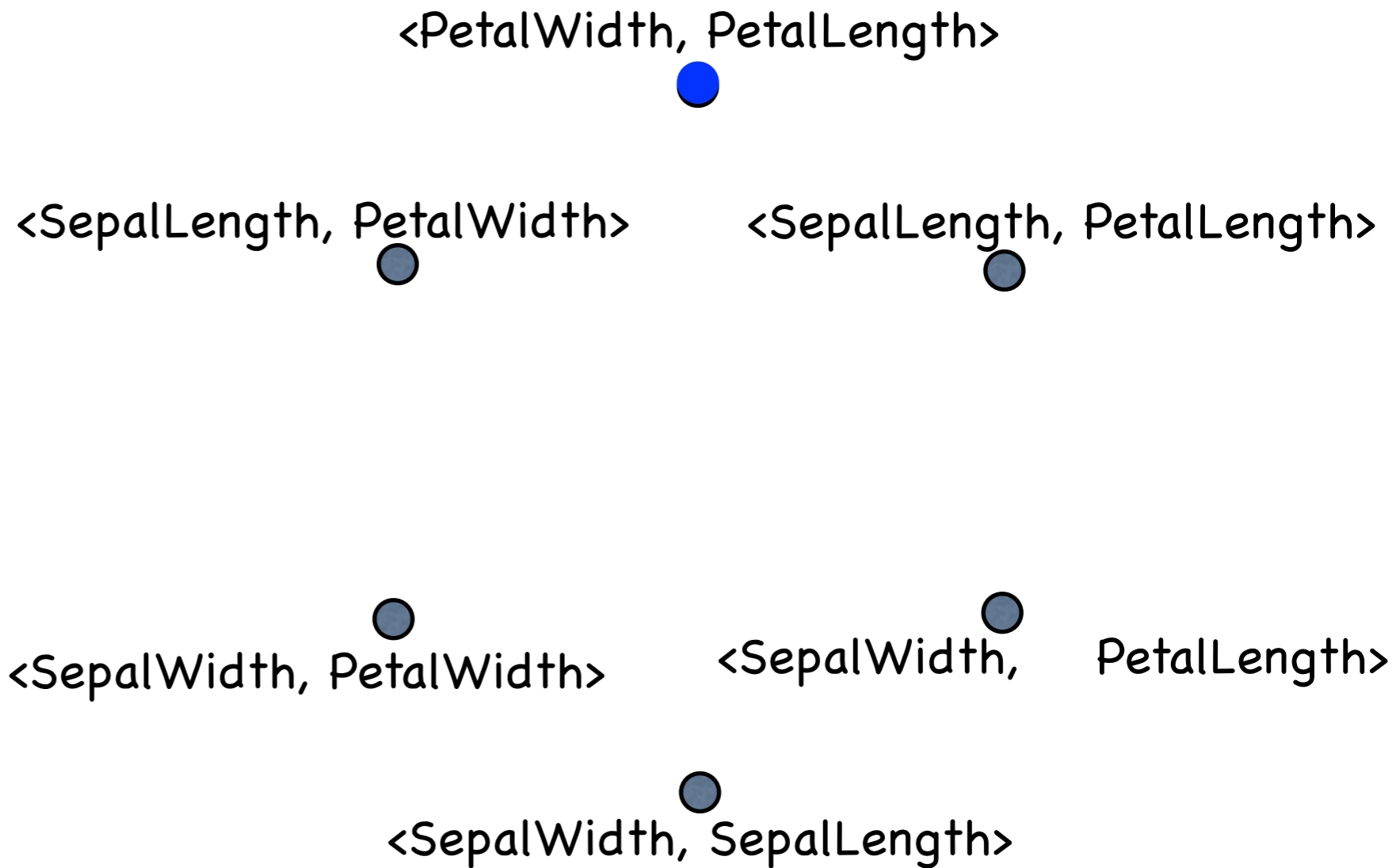
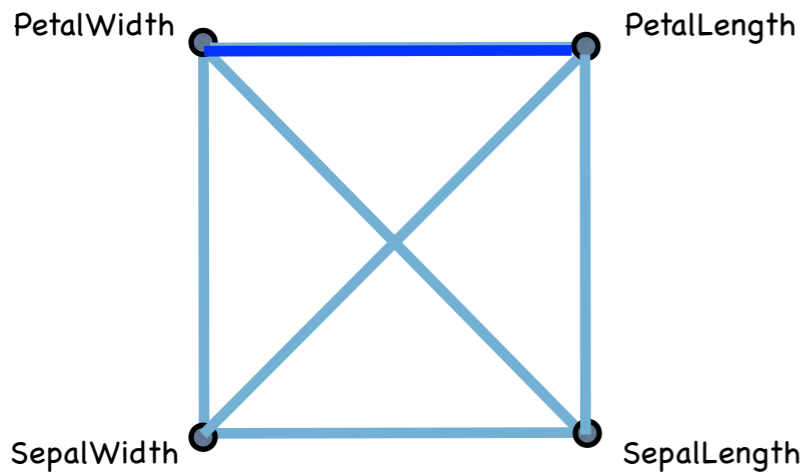
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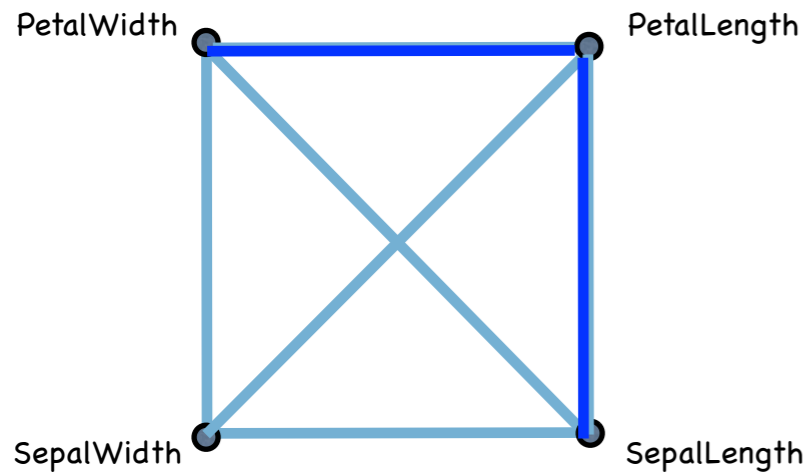
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$\langle \text{PetalWidth}, \text{PetalLength} \rangle$



$\langle \text{SepalLength}, \text{PetalWidth} \rangle$



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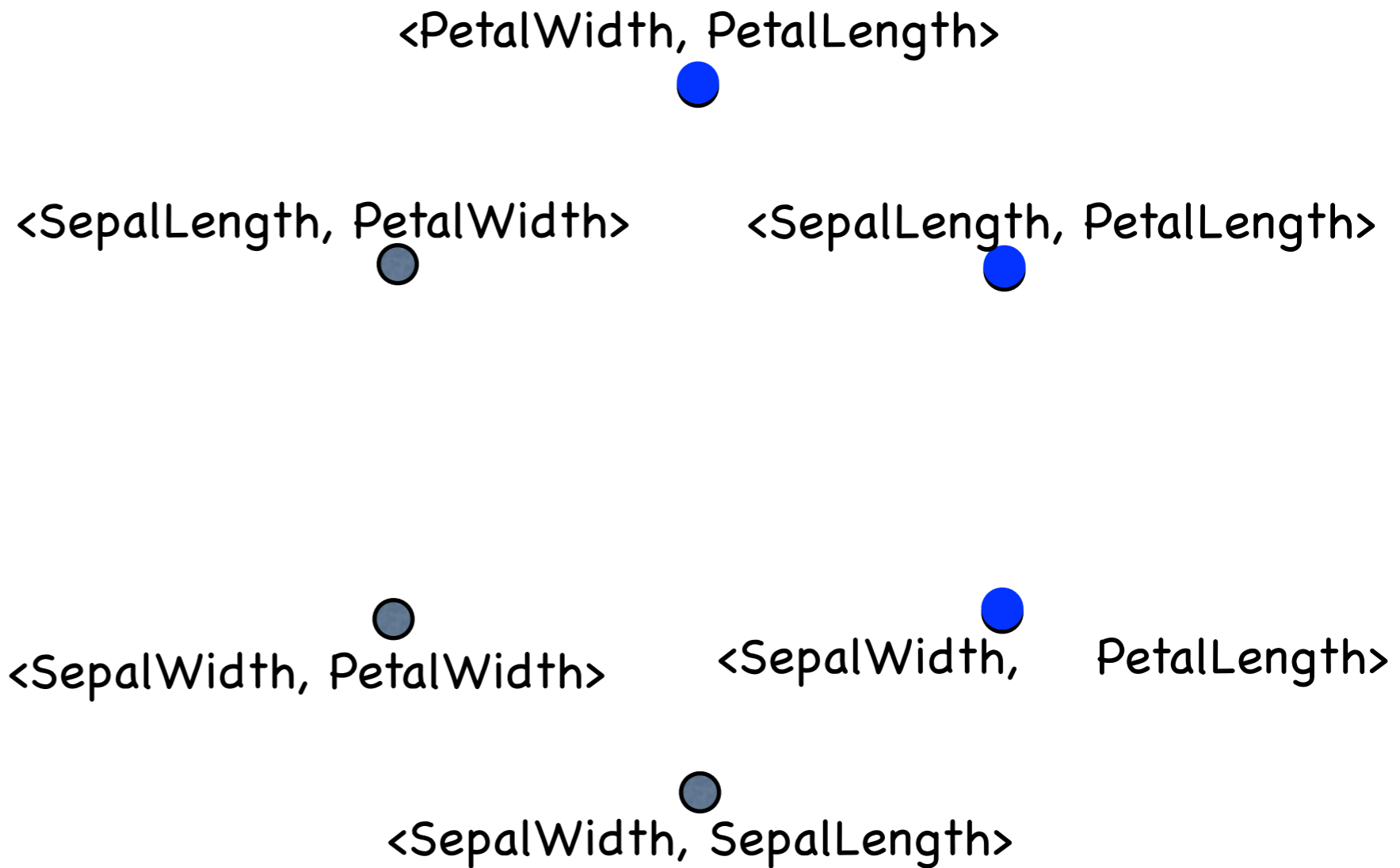
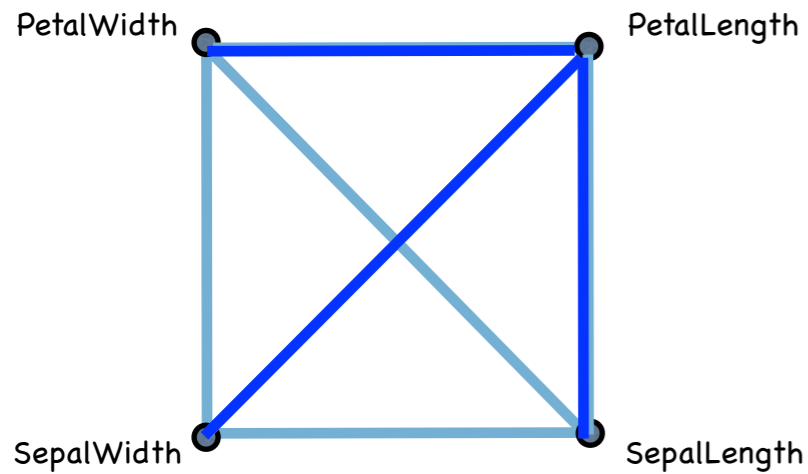


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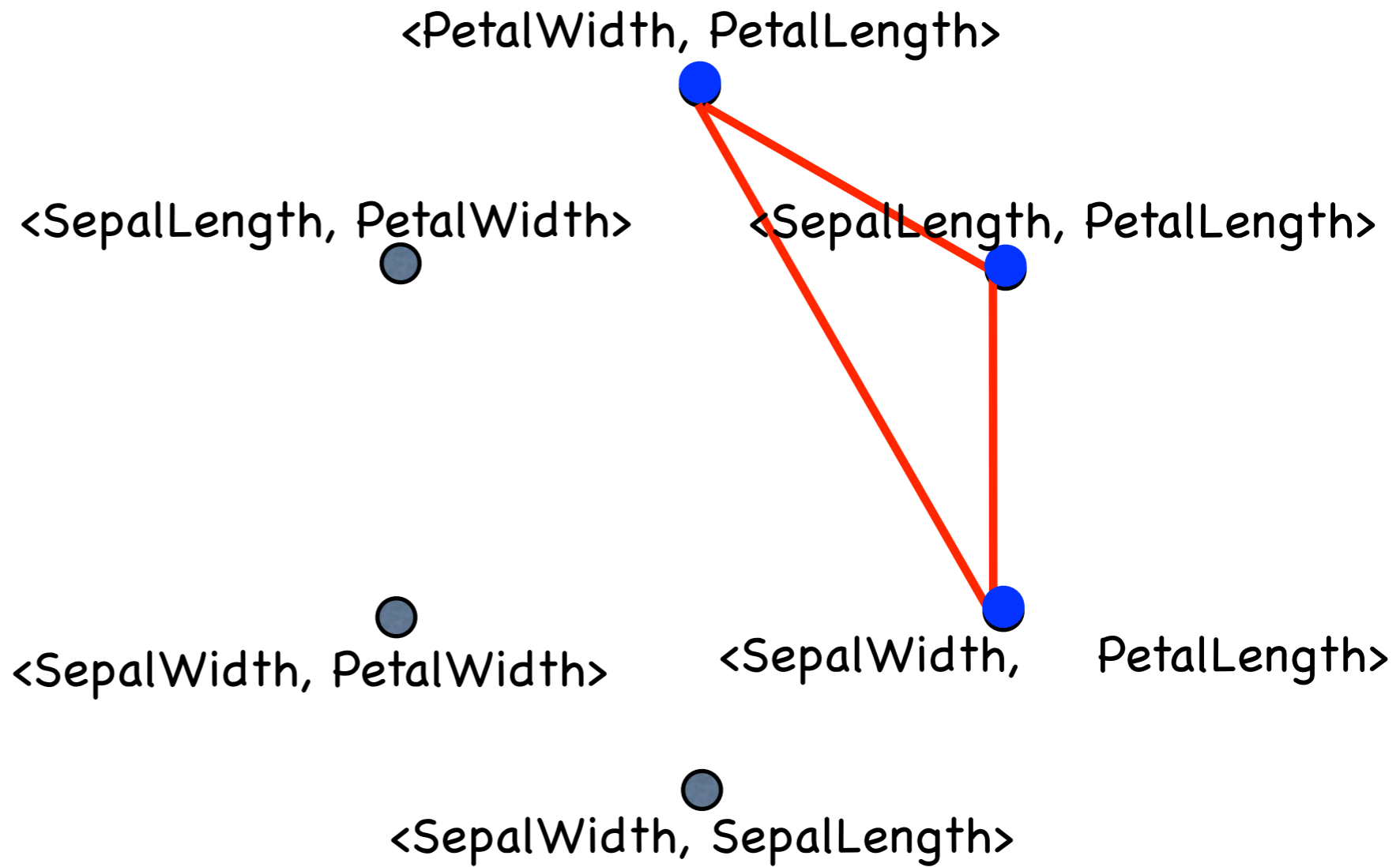
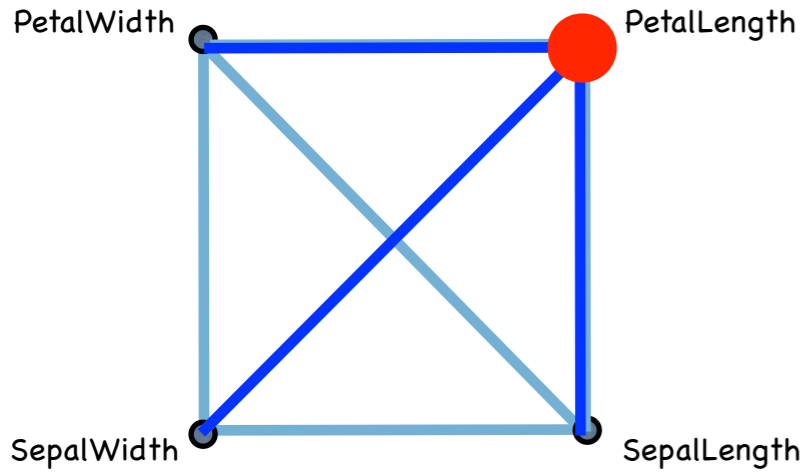
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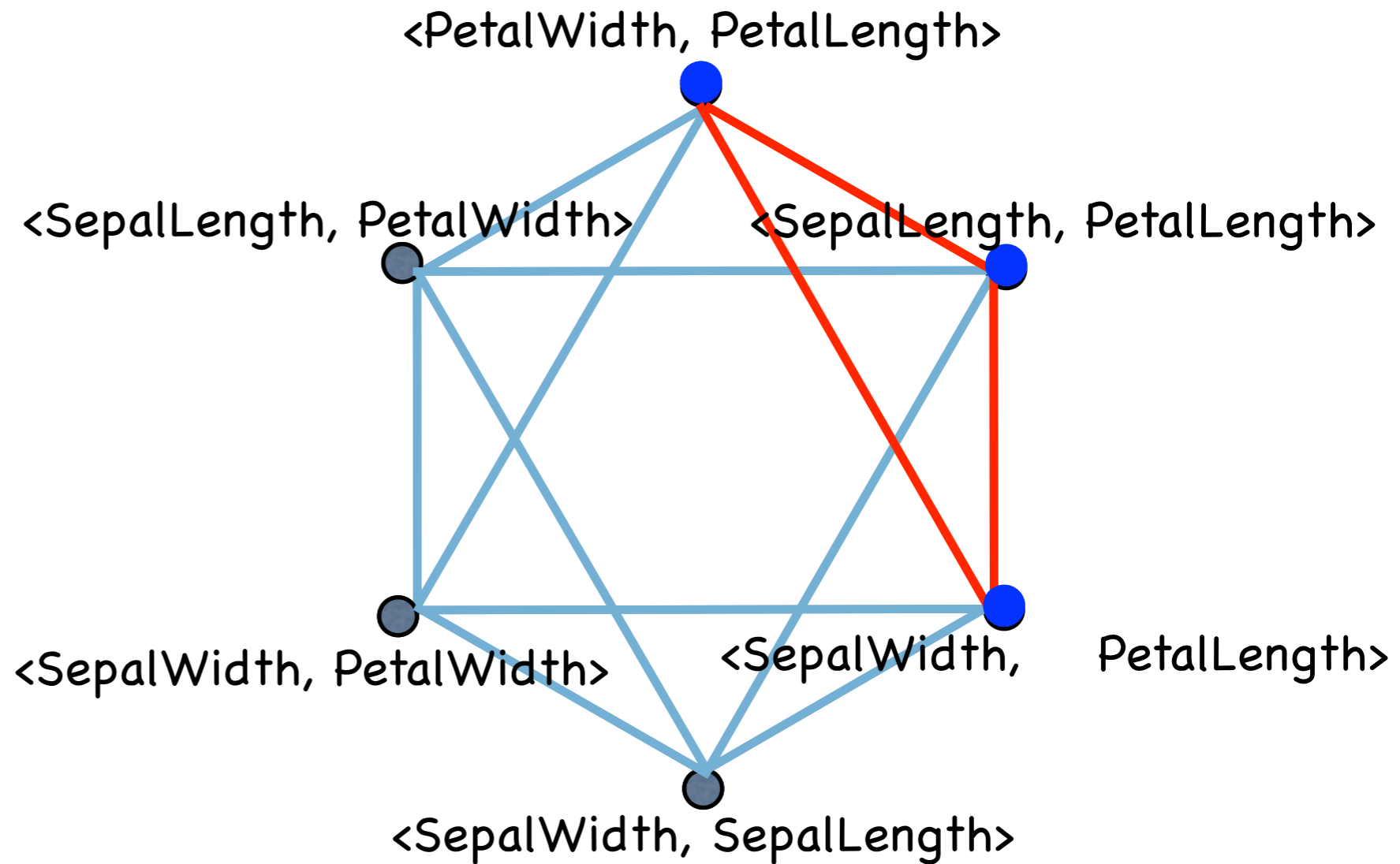
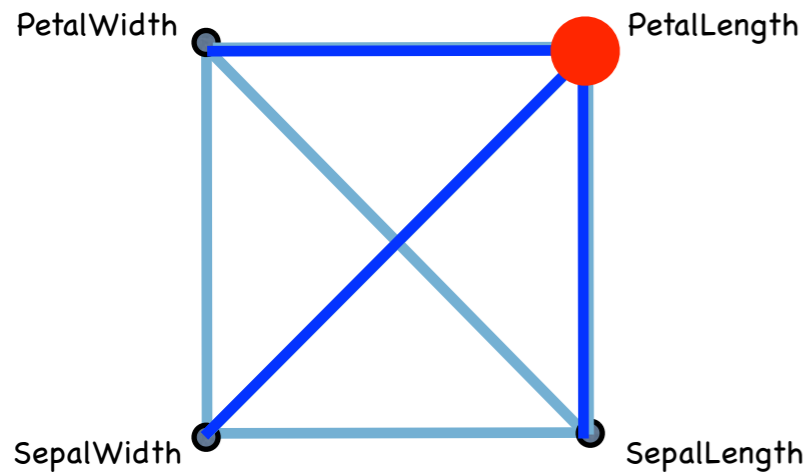
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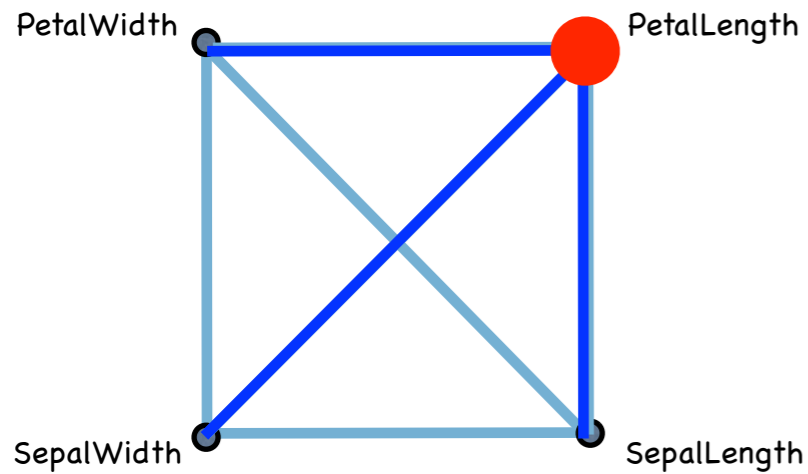
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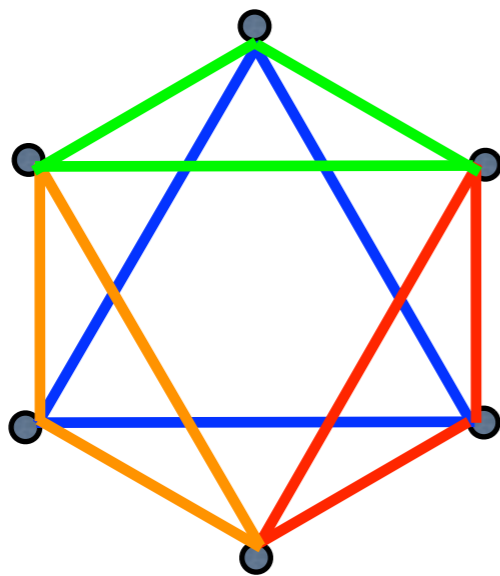
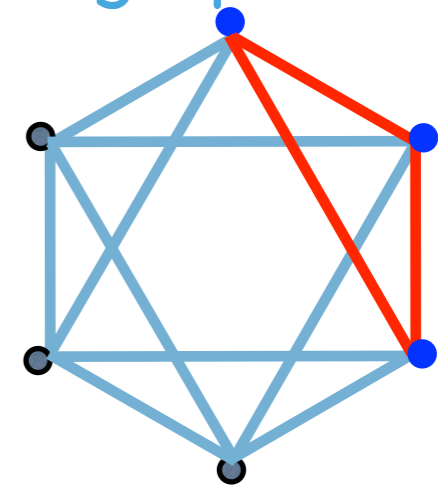
Construction: Line graph of the variable graph



variables complete graph

$\leftrightarrow$  line graph

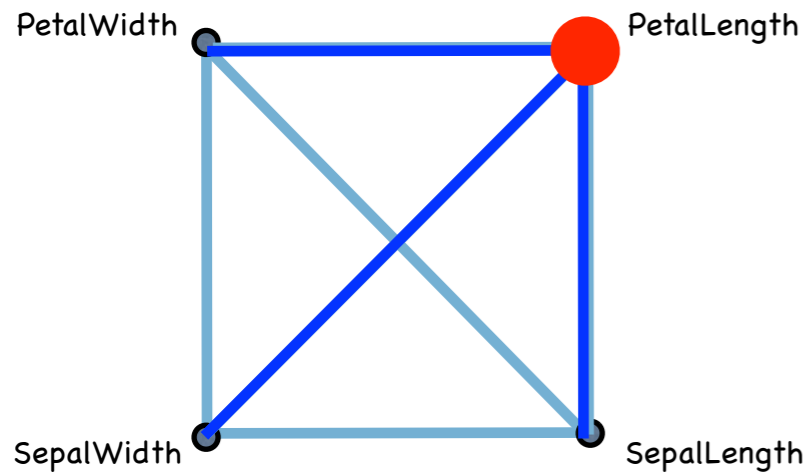
$\leftrightarrow$  3D transition graph



$\langle$ PetalWidth, PetalLength, SepalLength $\rangle$   
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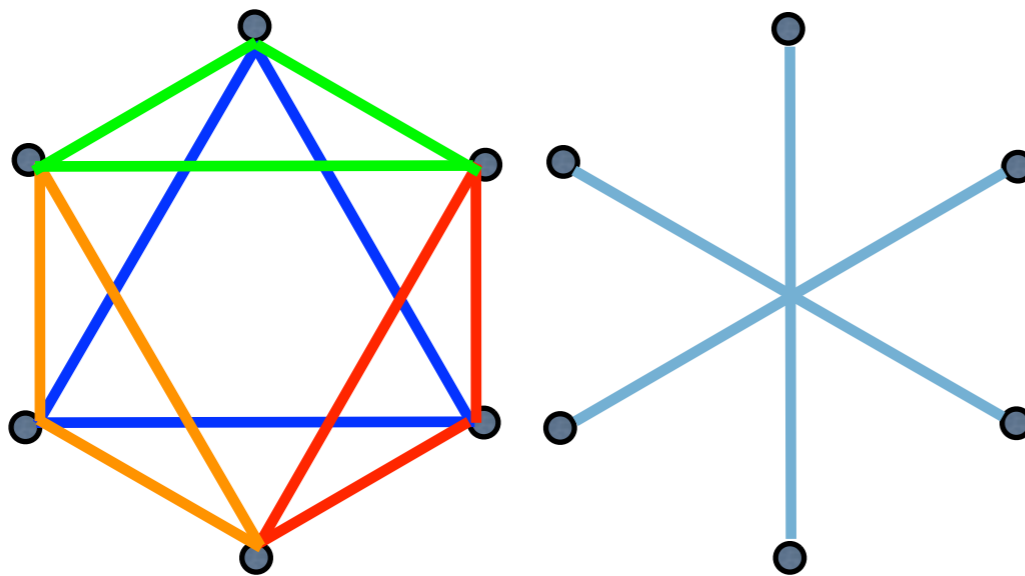
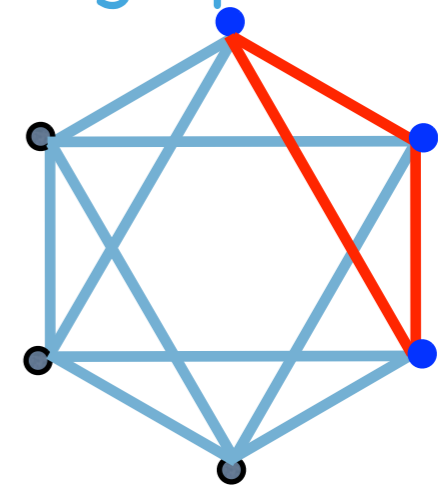
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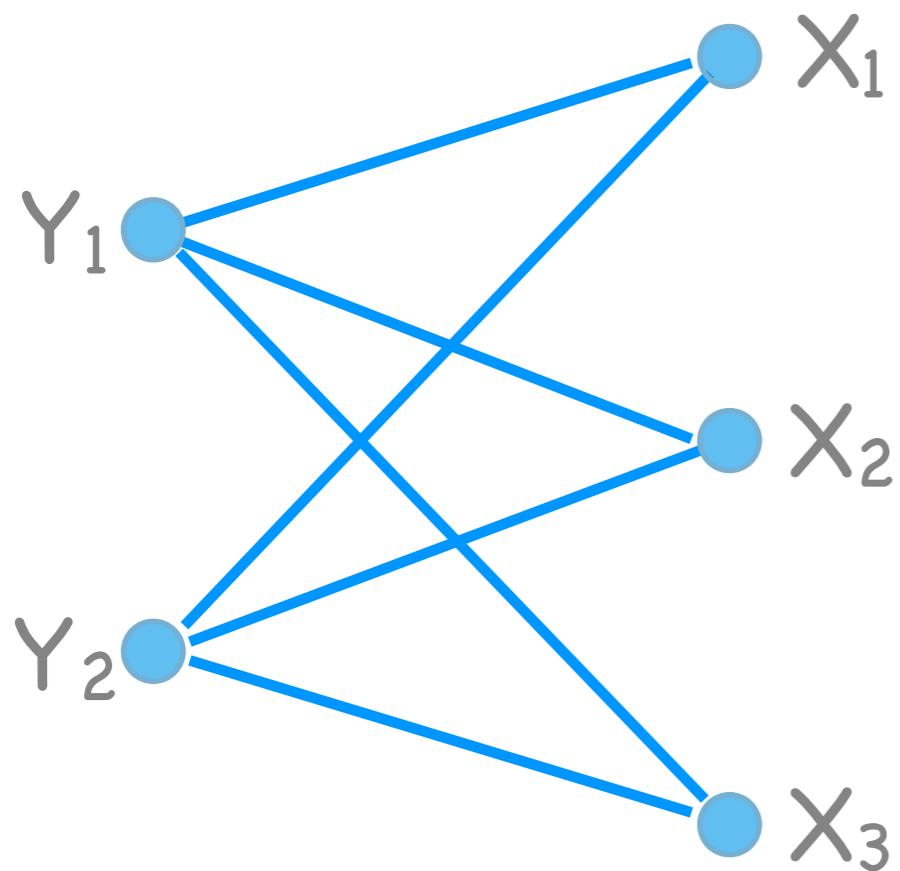


Complement(Line graph) = 4D transition graph

- $\langle \text{PetalWidth, PetalLength, SepalLength} \rangle$
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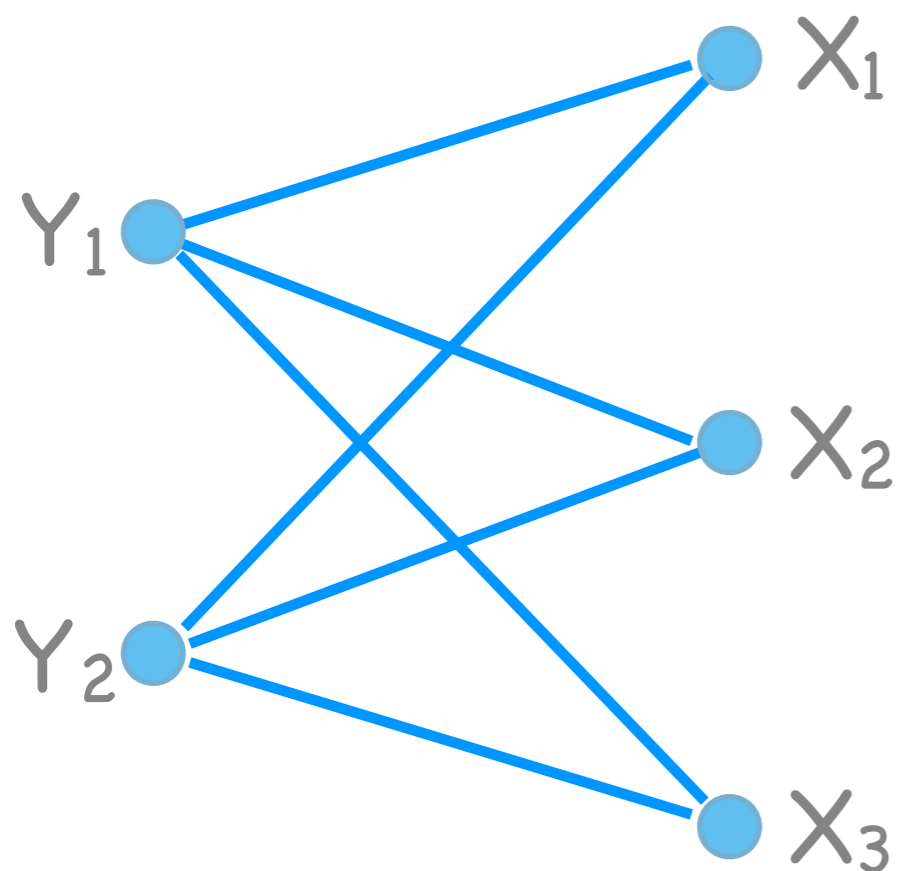
- From any variable graph  $G=(V,E)$



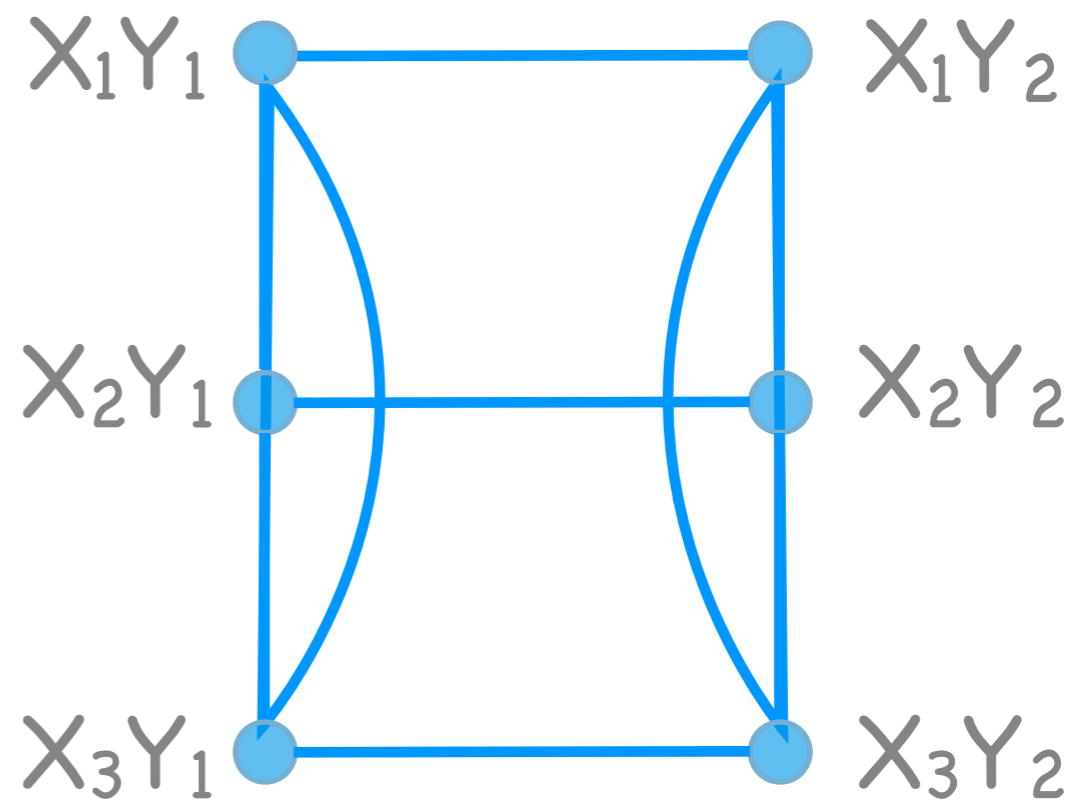
Variable graph  
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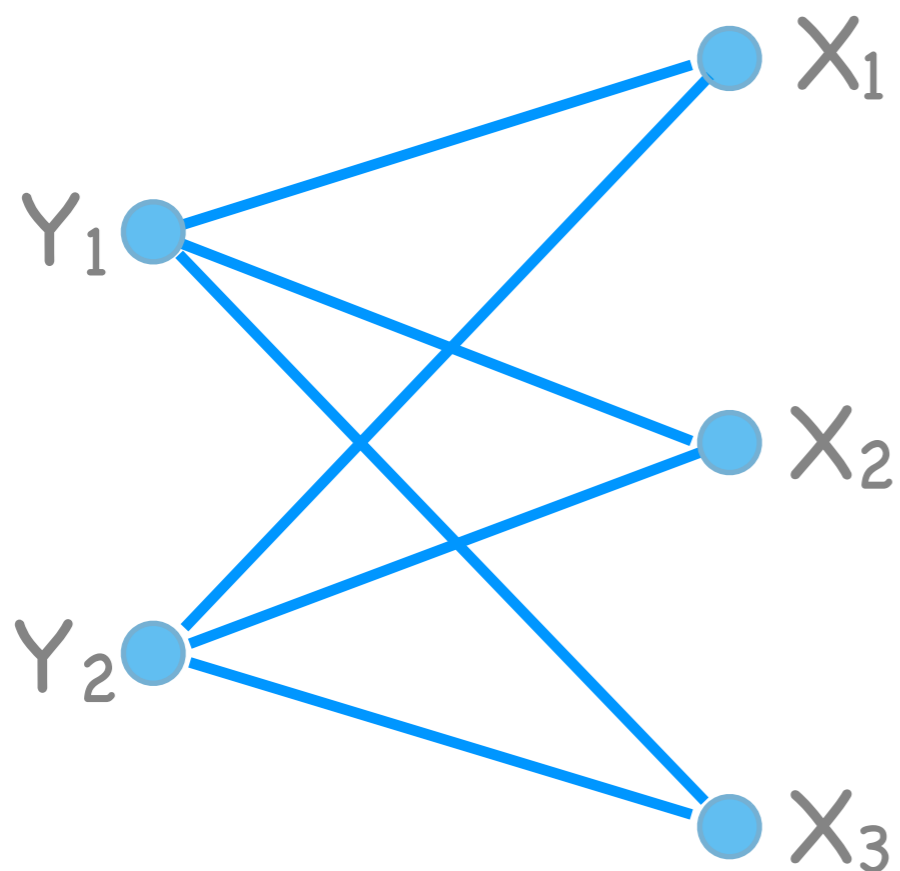
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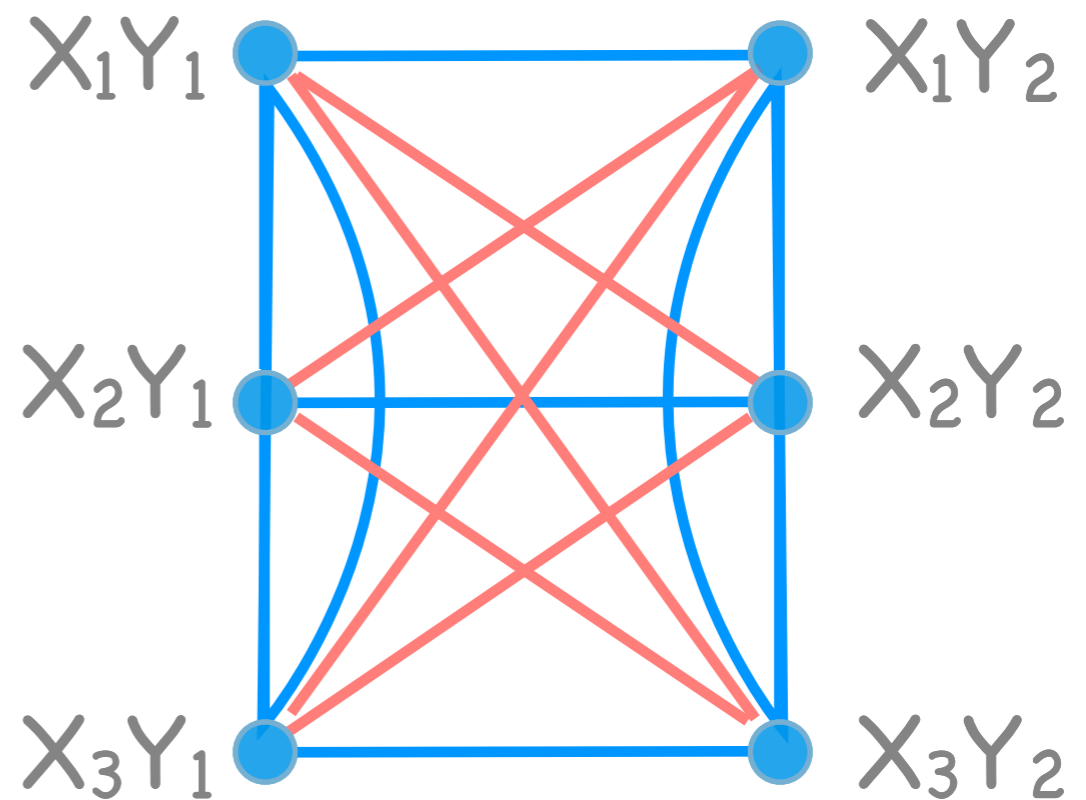
3d transition graph  $L(G)$

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Variable graph  
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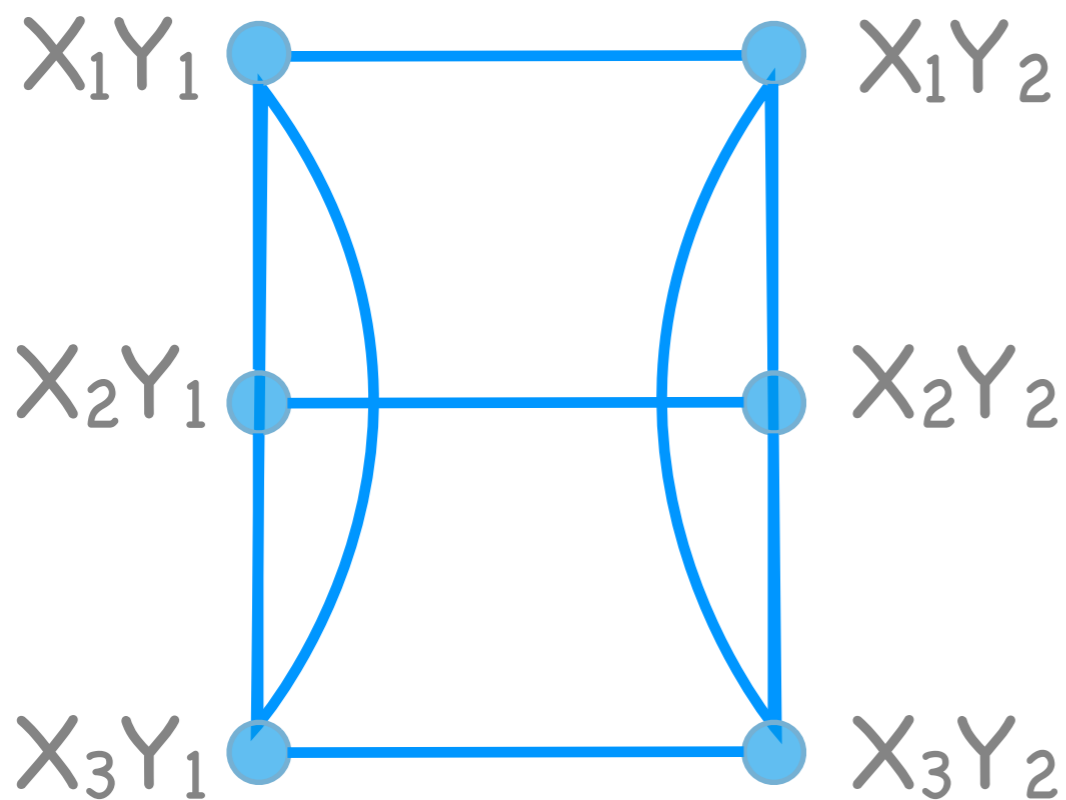


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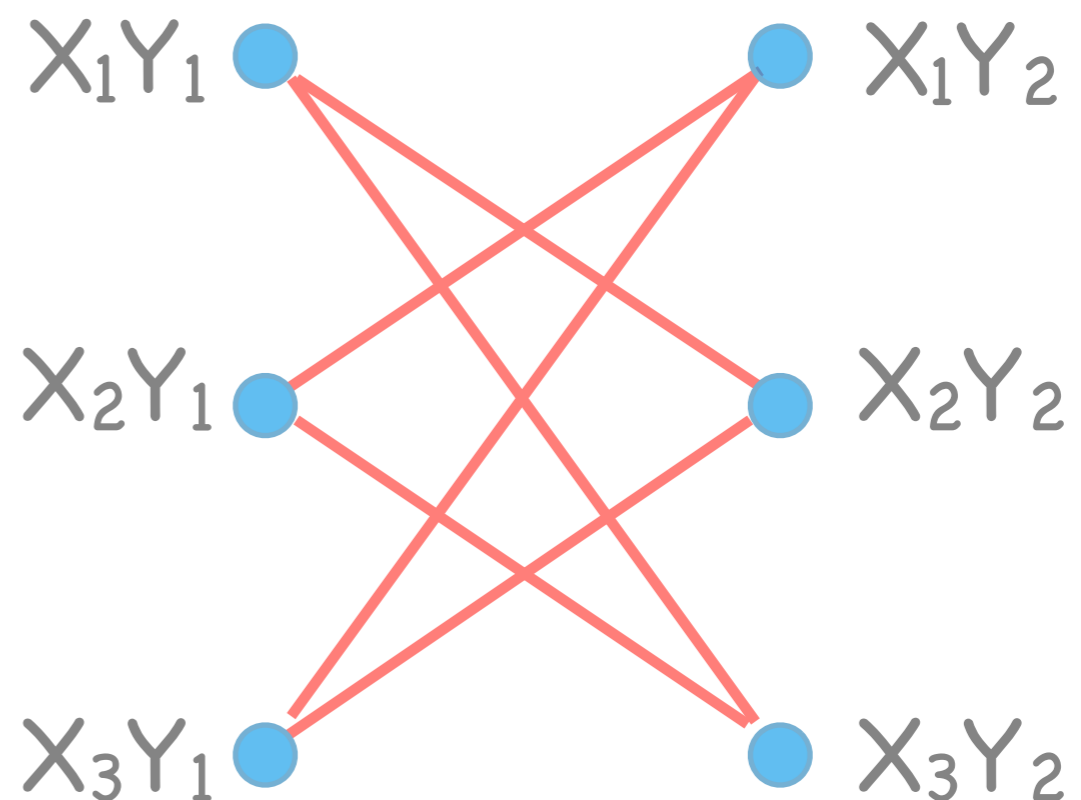
4d transition graph  $\overline{L(G)}$

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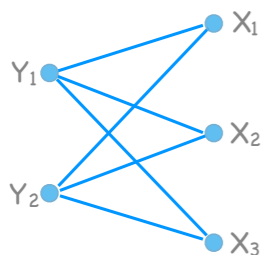
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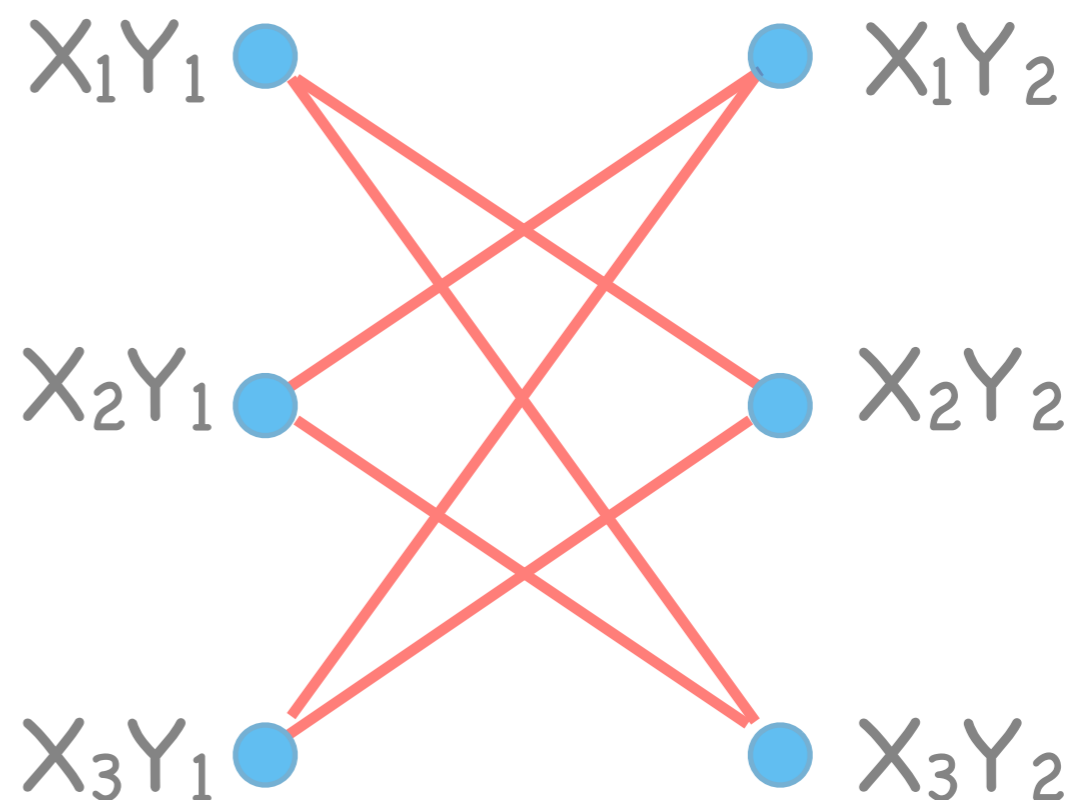
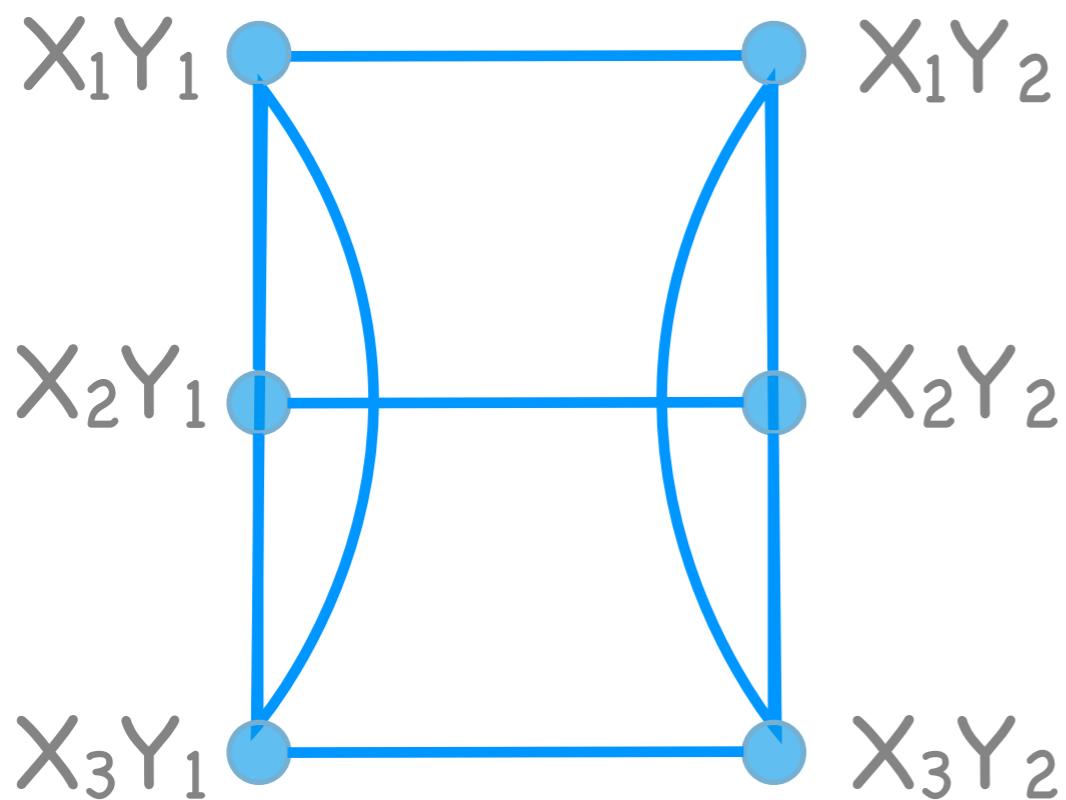
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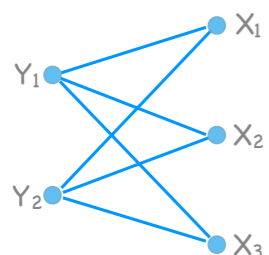
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← Put edges ONLY on interesting pairs

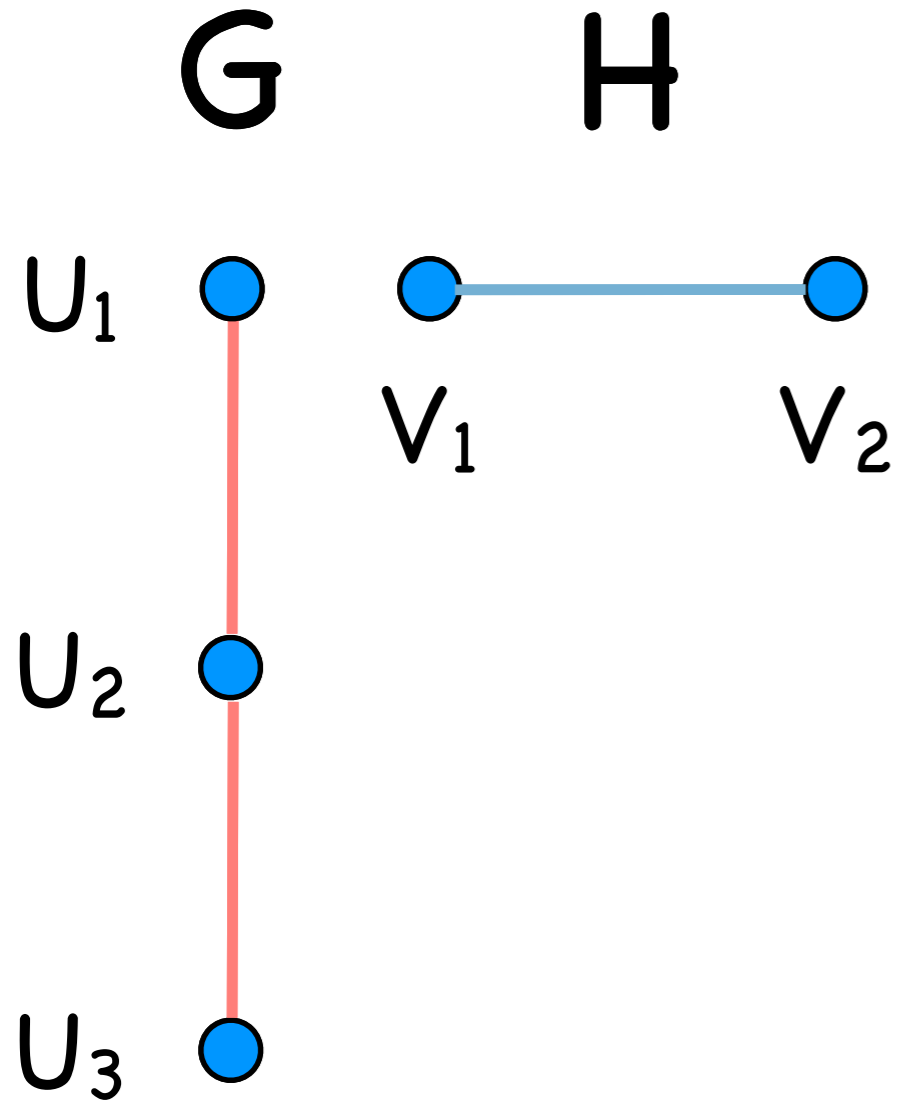
# Graph structures

- Graph construction is actually general
  - start with **any** graph  $G$  on the variables
  - its line graph  $L(G)$  **will** be a 3D-transition graph
  - the complement of the line graph  $\overline{L(G)}$  **will** be a 4D-transition graph
- Might start with a variable graph that connects variables only if they have an interesting relation.

# *Graph Products*

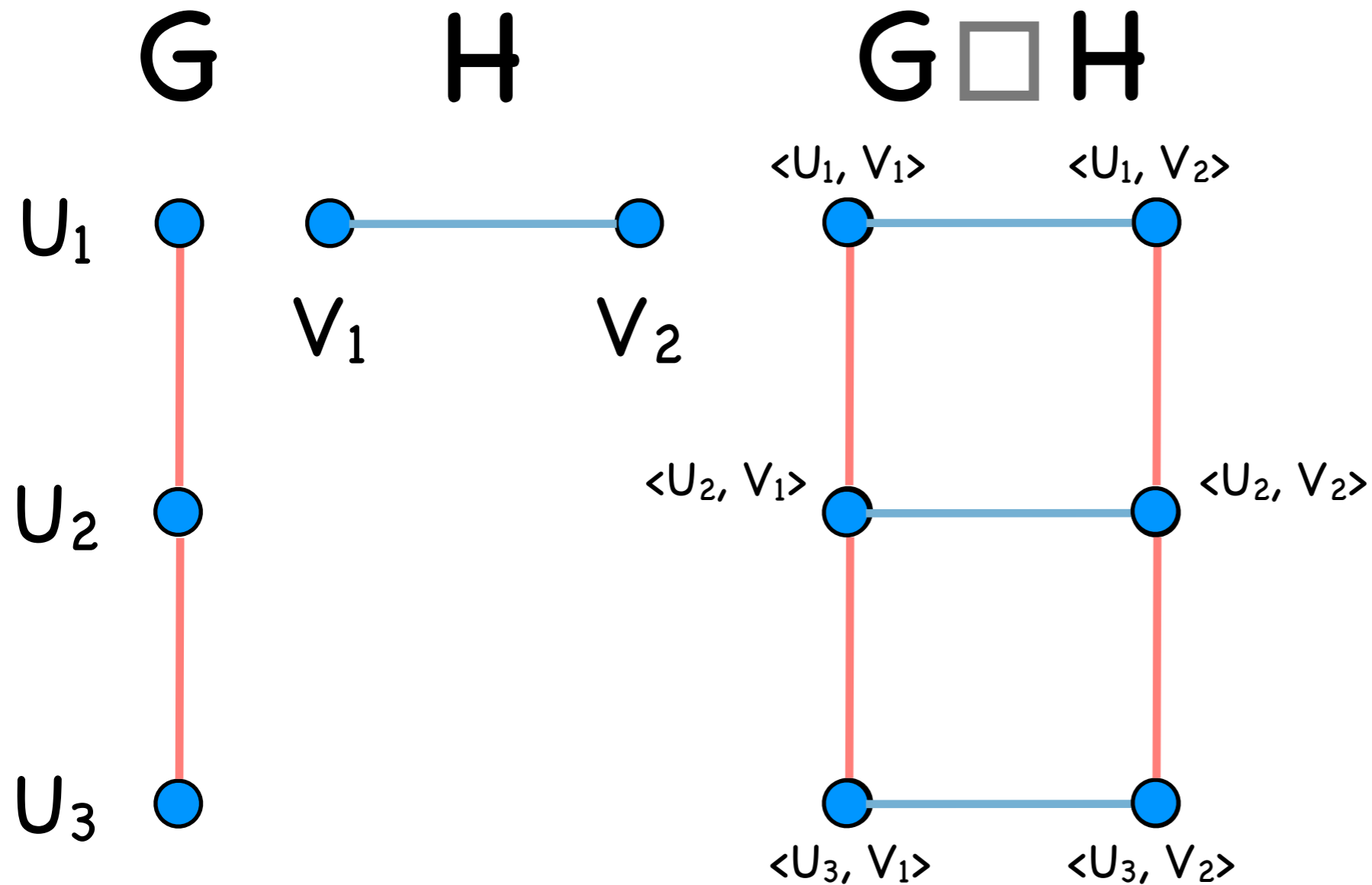
- Another general construction: graph products

# Graph Products



E.g.  
explanatory U (or Xs),  
responses V (or Ys)

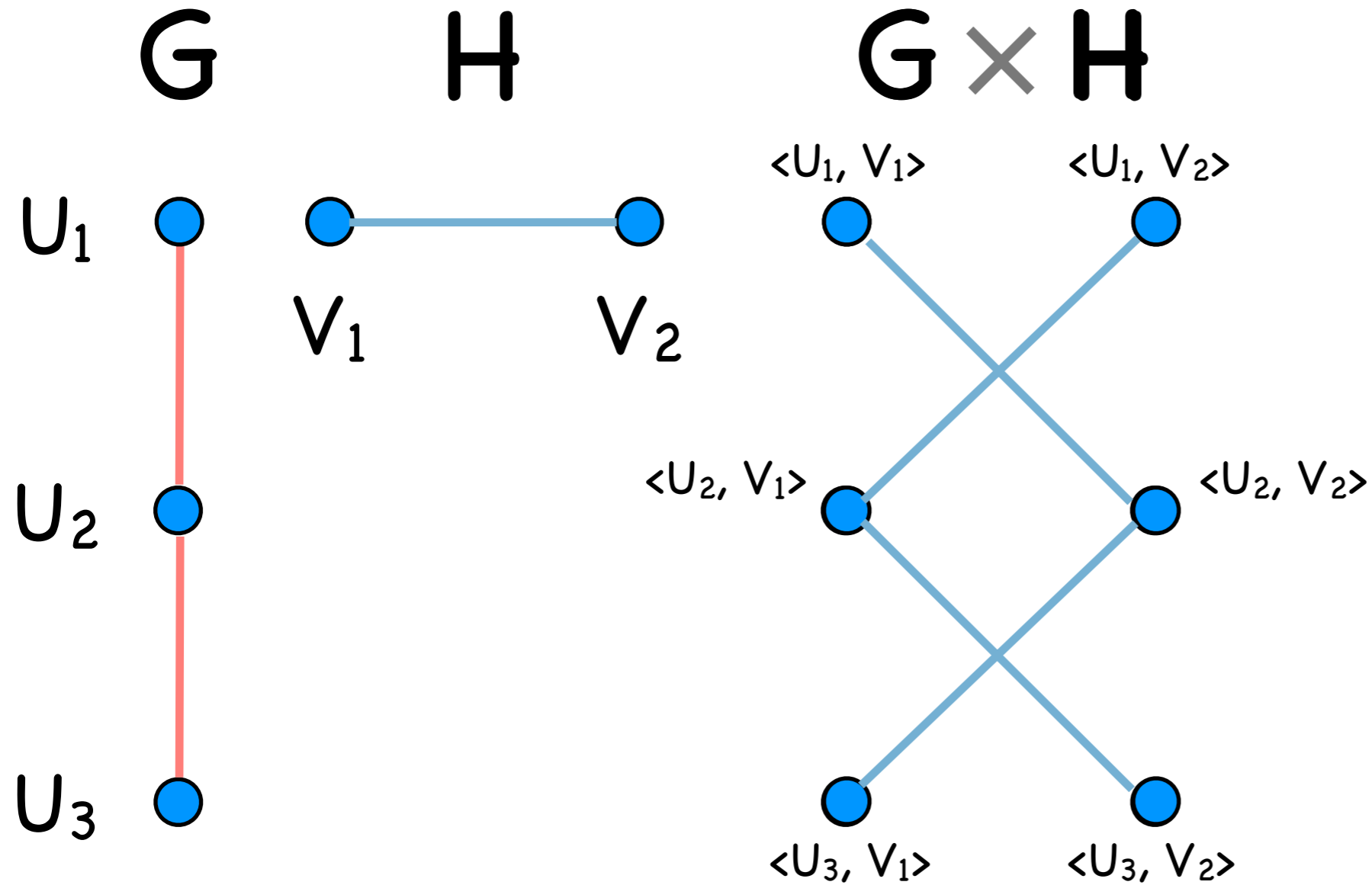
# Graph Products



E.g.  
explanatory  $U$  (or  $X$ s),  
responses  $V$  (or  $Y$ s)

Cartesian product  
**3D transition graph**

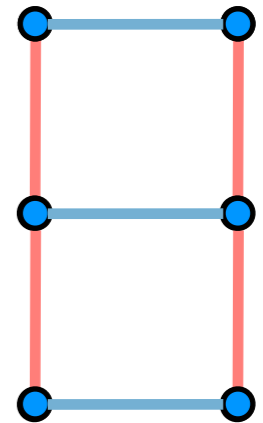
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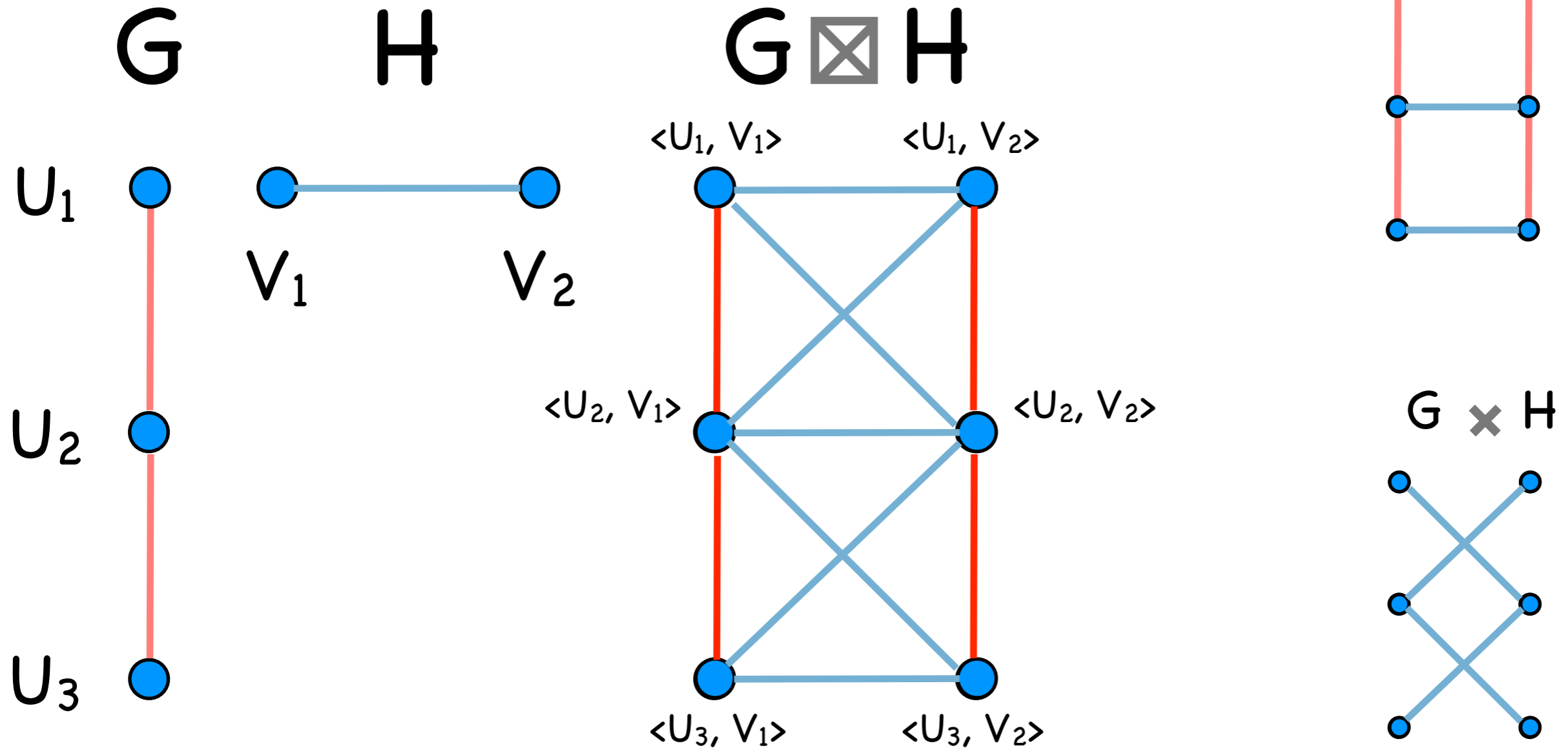
Tensor product  
**4D transition graph**

**$G \square H$**





# Graph Products



E.g.  
explanatory U (or Xs),  
responses V (or Ys)

Strong product

All are symmetric

# Conclusion

- Graphs provide some navigational infrastructure
  - Formal structure of graphs → new viz tools, maps, routes
  - Special structures exist and can be exploited (3D transitions, 4D transitions, Hamiltonians, Eulerians, graph products, ...)
  - graph algorithms, ...
- Need new measures of interest ...evaluate routes
- New applications: images, documents, etc
- Low d spaces are natural and informative.

*Thank you*

*Thank you*

御清聴ありがとうございました

Questions?

質問はありますか？

# Papers

## Hurley & Oldford:

- Graphs as navigational infrastructure for high dimensional data spaces (**Comp Stats 2011**).

## Oldford & Waddell:

- Visual clustering of high-dimensional data by navigating low-dimensional spaces (**ISI Dublin, 2011**)
- RnavGraph: A visualization tool for navigating through high dimensional data (**ISI Dublin, 2011**)
- [RnavGraph](#) R package ... available on CRAN