

# Visual Data Science: Vis tools for decision making

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# Quiz

- “Each match must agree within 15 degrees orientation,  $\sqrt{2}$  change in scale, and 0.2 times maximum model size in terms of location. If fewer than 3 points remain after discarding outliers, then the match is rejected.”
- Lowe, 1999, Object recognition from local scale-invariant features (SIFT); citations: 10,500 (+33,200 of 2004 journal paper)

# Tuning of parameters



Wikipedia



Wikipedia

# Overview

- Today: 4 case studies
  - Tuner — Image segmentation
  - FluidExplorer — Fluid animation
  - Vismon — Fisheries science
  - FeatureExplorer — Classification
- Tomorrow: Abstraction / Theory
  - Design Studies
  - Principles of visual parameter space exploration
  - Visual Data Science — visual tools for modeling

# Tuner Image segmentation

# Acknowledgments



Thomas Torsney-Weir  
U of Vienna



Ahmed Saad  
SFU



Britta Weber  
Zuse I Berlin



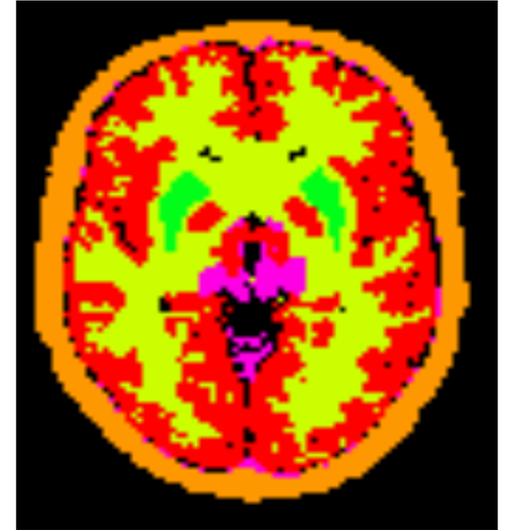
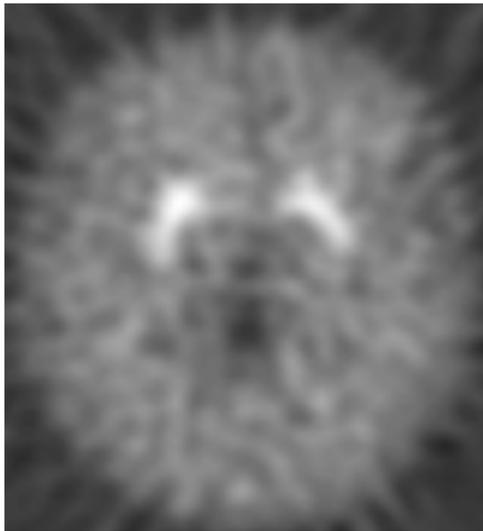
Hans-Christian Hege  
Zuse I Berlin



Jean-Marc Verbavatz  
MPI-CBG Dresden

# Image Segmentation

- Partitioning the image into disjoint regions of homogeneous properties
- Useful for statistical analysis, diagnosis, and treatment evaluation



# Segmentation by Thresholding

- traditionally - finding edges
- Canny edge detection ...  
needs thresholds!
  - width of Gaussian
  - low and high thresholds



$\text{Sigma} = 1.0$



courtesy of <http://www.cs.washington.edu/research/imagedatabase/demo/edge/>

# Segmentation by Thresholding

- traditionally - finding edges
- Canny edge detection ...  
needs thresholds!
  - width of Gaussian
  - low and high thresholds



$\text{Sigma} = 2.0$



courtesy of <http://www.cs.washington.edu/research/imagedatabase/demo/edge/>

# Energy functionals

- minimize energy  $E(\phi, I)$

- often times:

$$E(\phi, I) = \alpha_1 E_1(\phi, I) + \alpha_2 E_2(\phi, I) + \dots + \alpha_k E_k(\phi, I)$$

- where

- $I$  - input image
- $\phi$  - segmentation
- $\alpha$  - different weights

# The Zen of tuning parameters!

- very tedious and time consuming
- loop over
  - guess a parameter combination
  - wait for segmentation result (often minutes)
  - evaluate result (often visually)
- did we reach a stable parameter region?

# Parameter Tuning

# Principle ideas

- Assumptions

- ground truth is given
- we use a quality measure (e.g. DICE-coefficient or Precision-Recall)

- Requirements

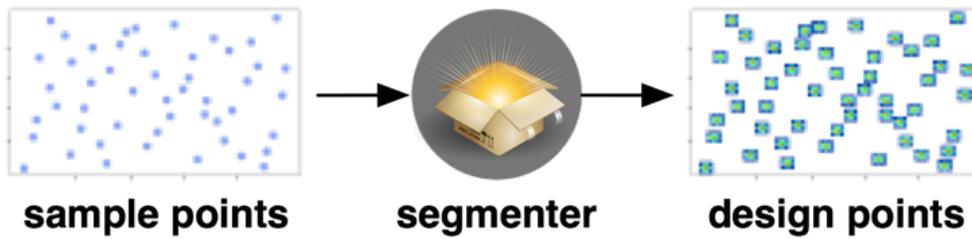
- No stone unturned
- Separate the wheat from the chaff
- Stability

# Sampling high-D space

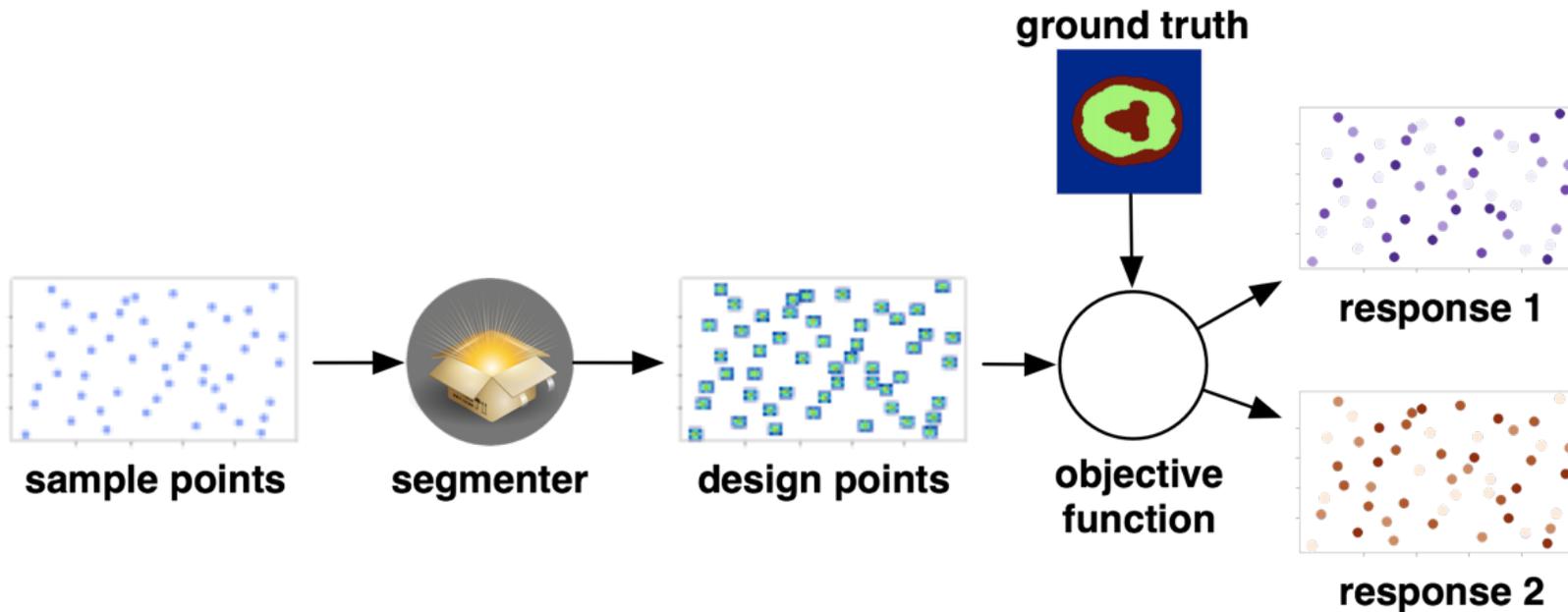


**sample points**

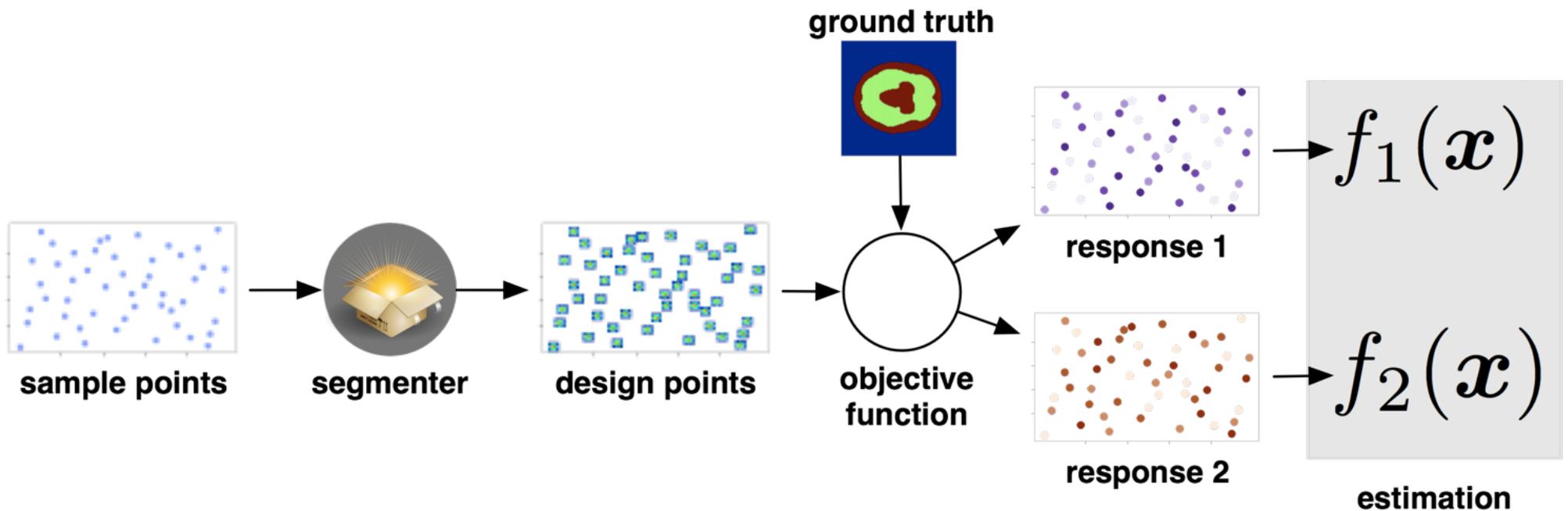
# Apply (black-box) Segmentation



# Compare to ground-truth

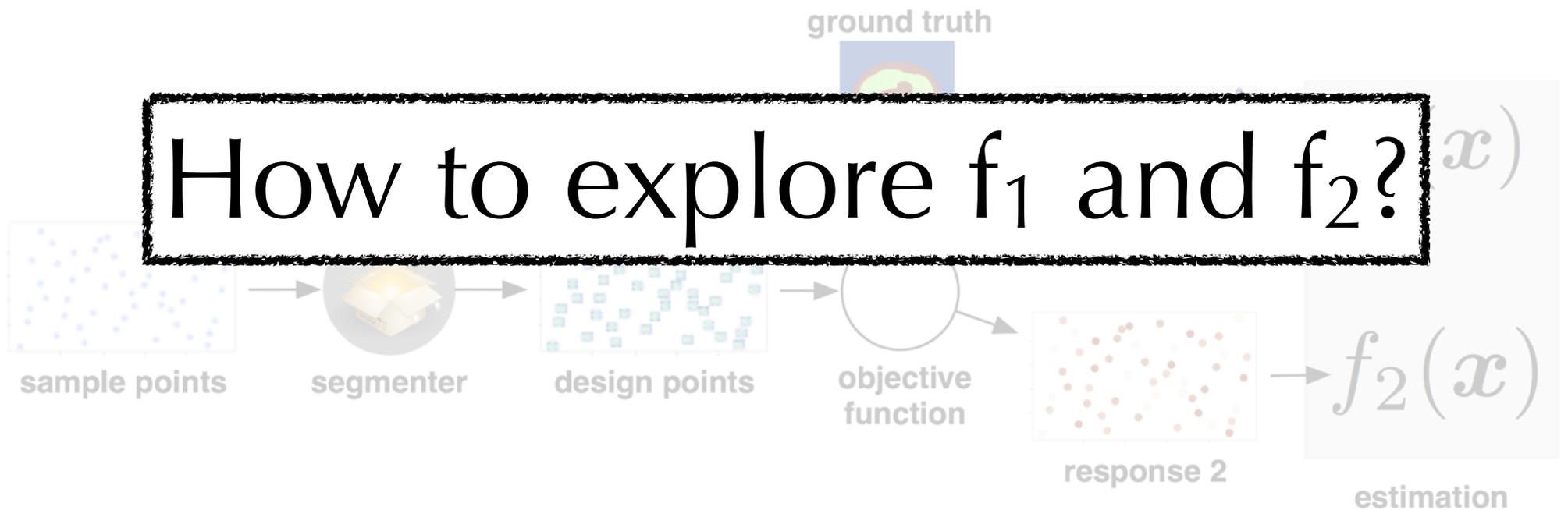


# Build an estimator



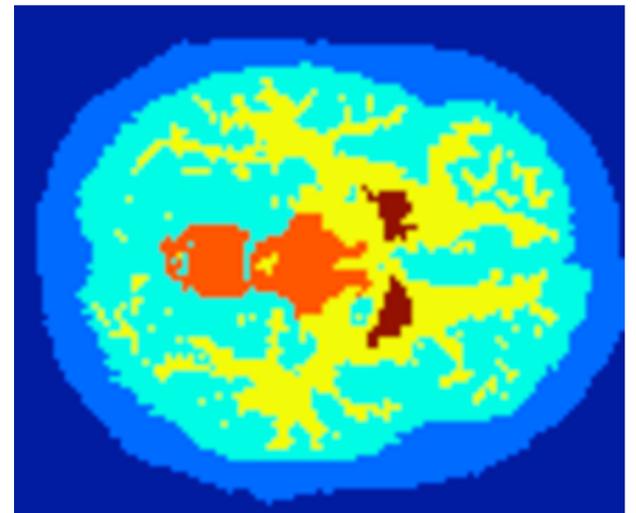
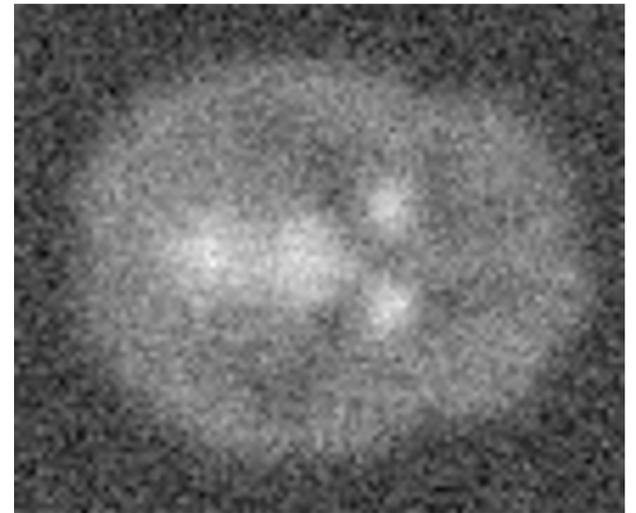
# Build an estimator

How to explore  $f_1$  and  $f_2$ ?

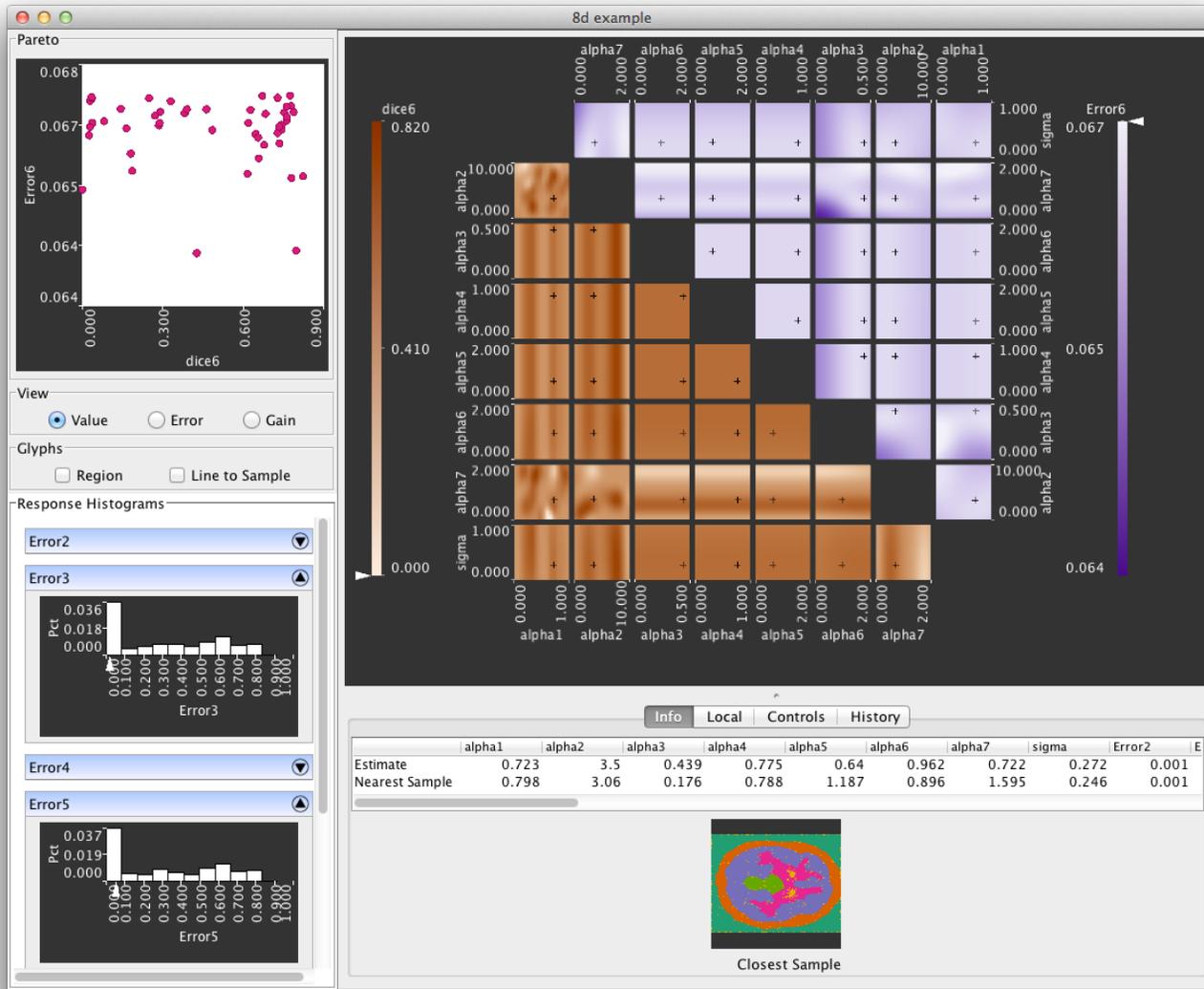


# Case study - Brain dynamic PET

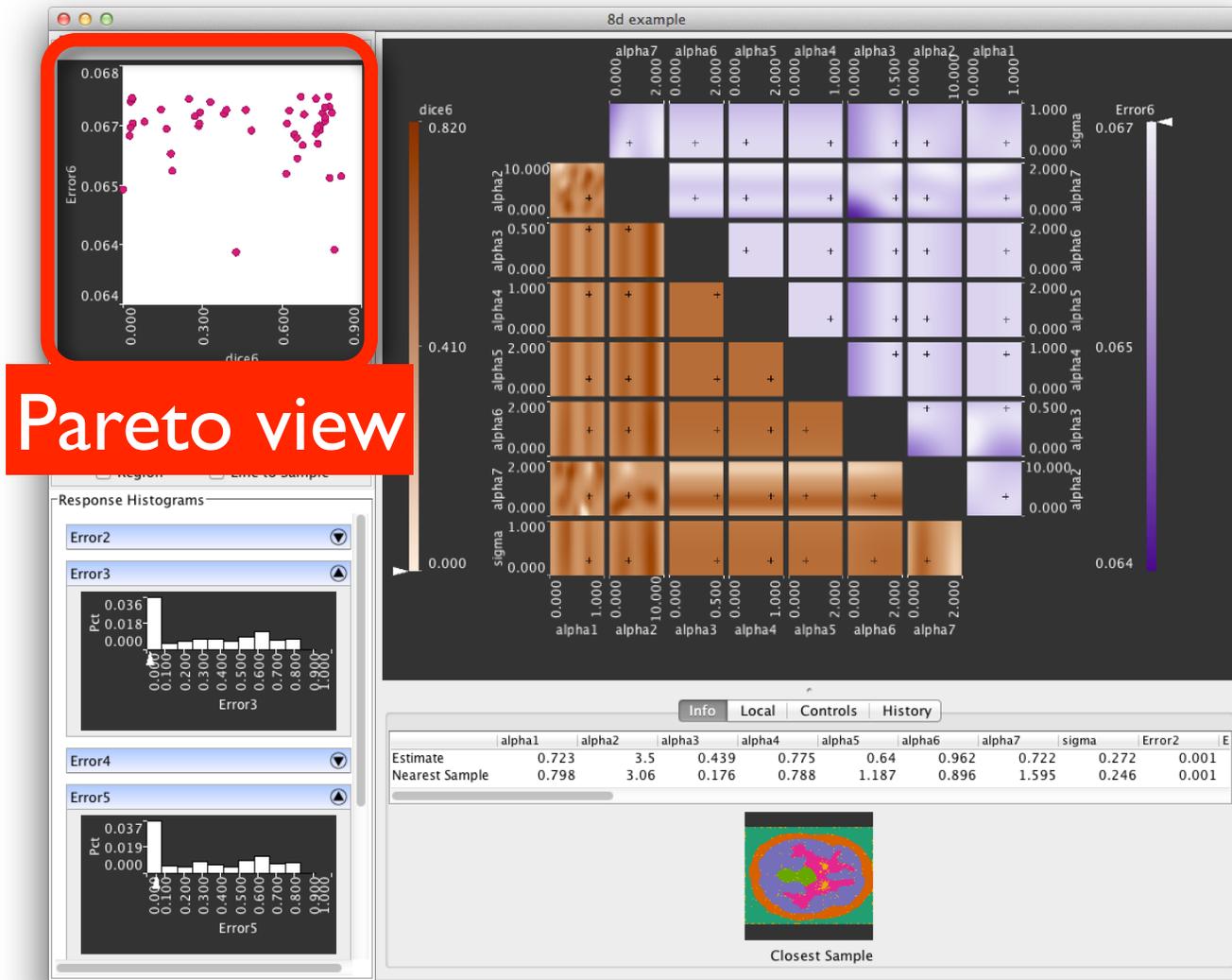
- 46 time steps
- very noisy
- challenging to segment
- 8 energy model to explore



# Tuner

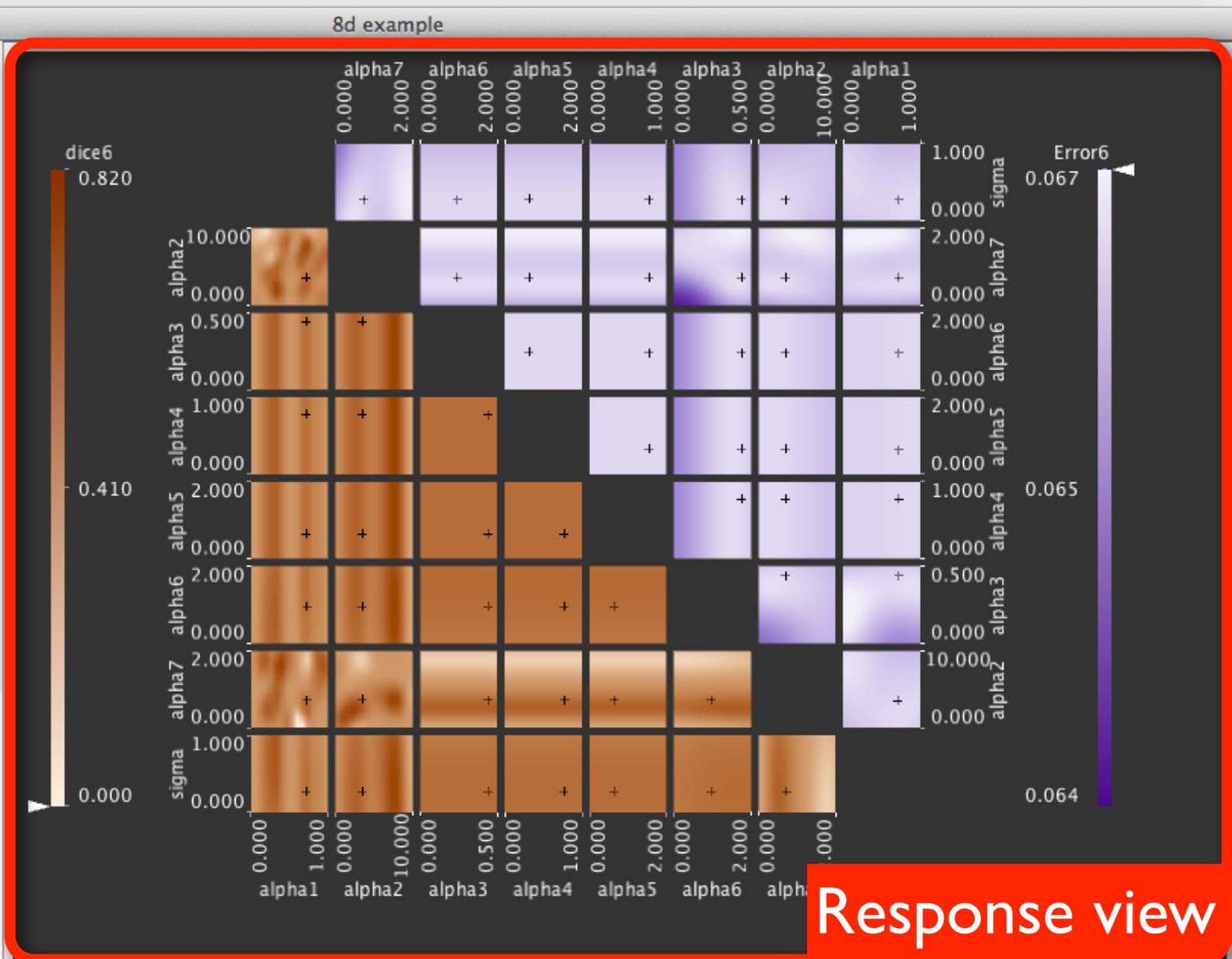
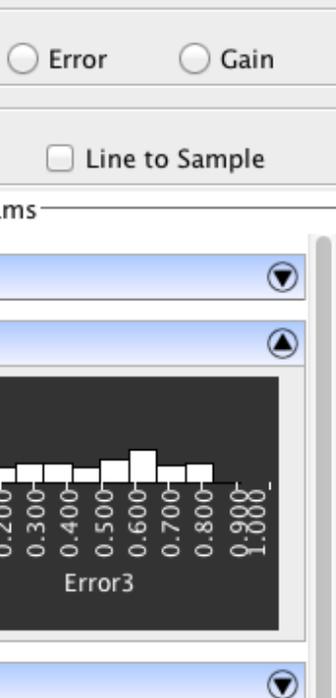


# Global - Pareto Front



# Local - HyperSlice



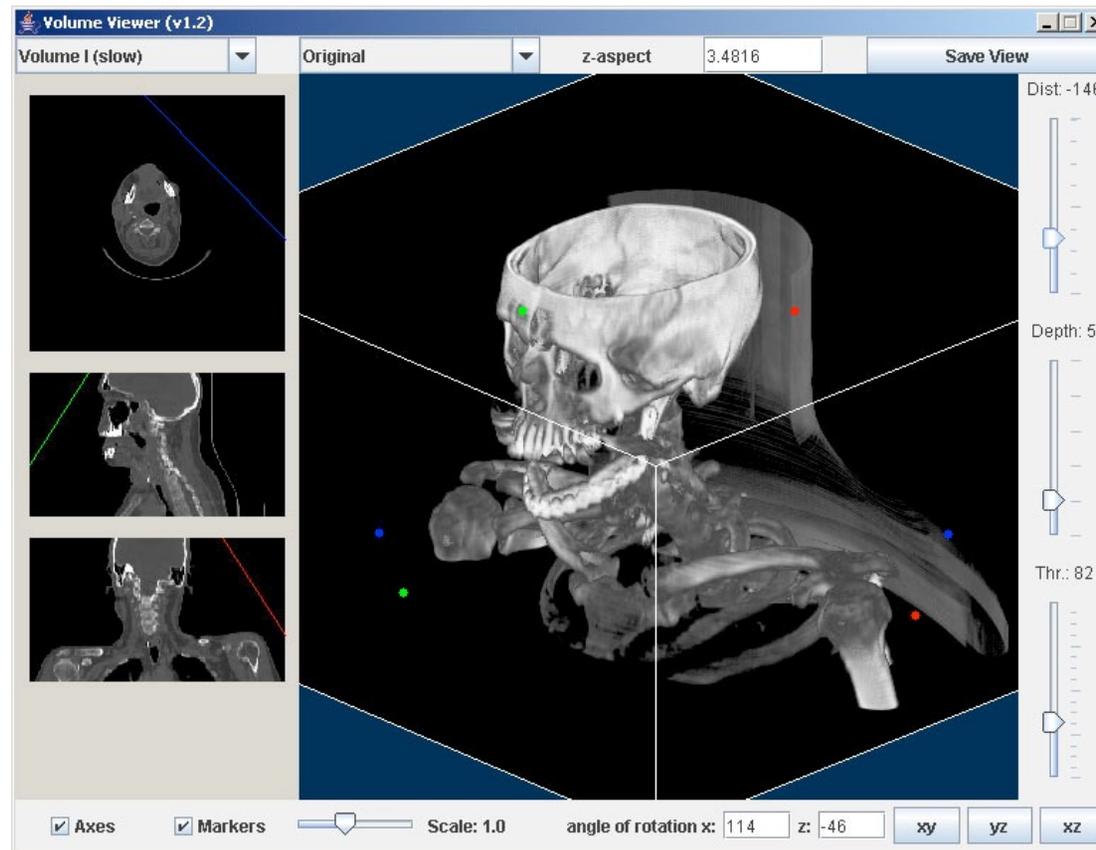


Response view

	alpha1	alpha2	alpha3	alpha4	alpha5	alpha6	alpha7	sigma	Error2	E
Estimate	0.723	3.5	0.439	0.775	0.64	0.962	0.722	0.272	0.001	
Minimum	0.723	3.5	0.439	0.775	0.64	0.962	0.722	0.272	0.001	

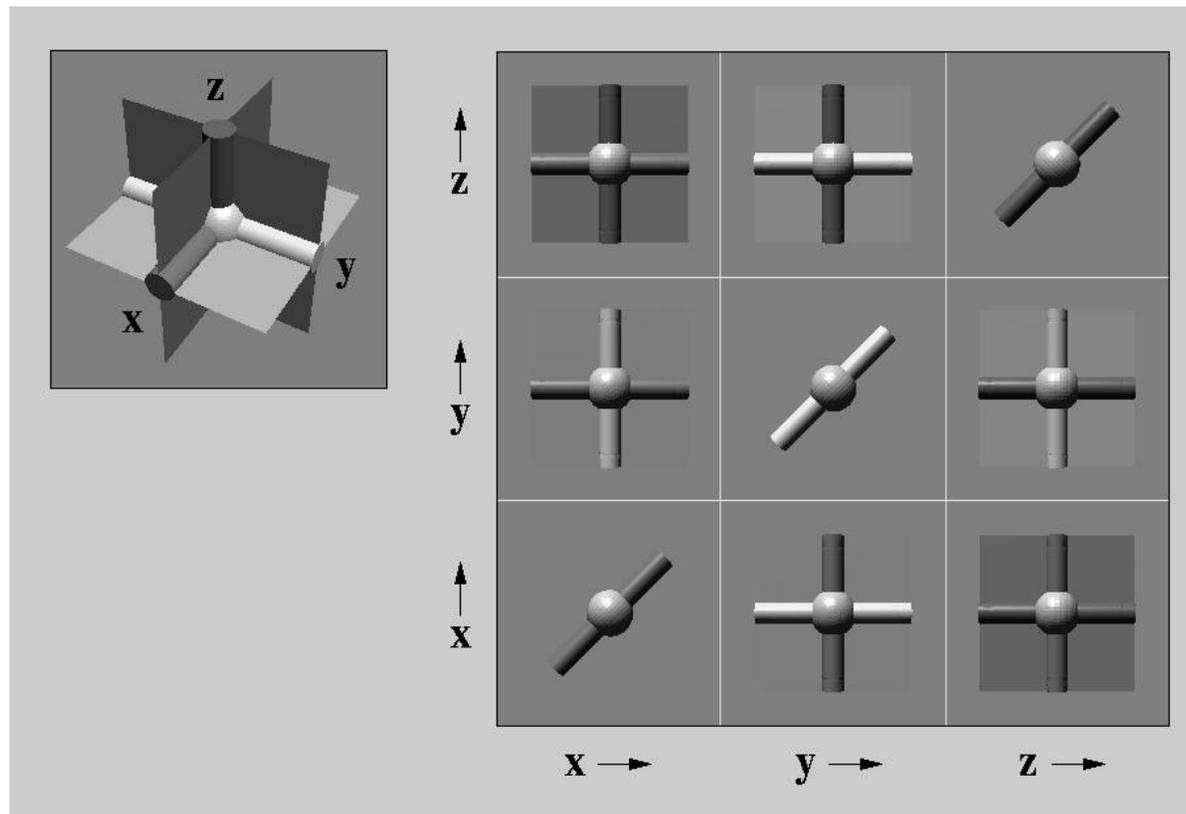
# Hyperslice?

better slicer image

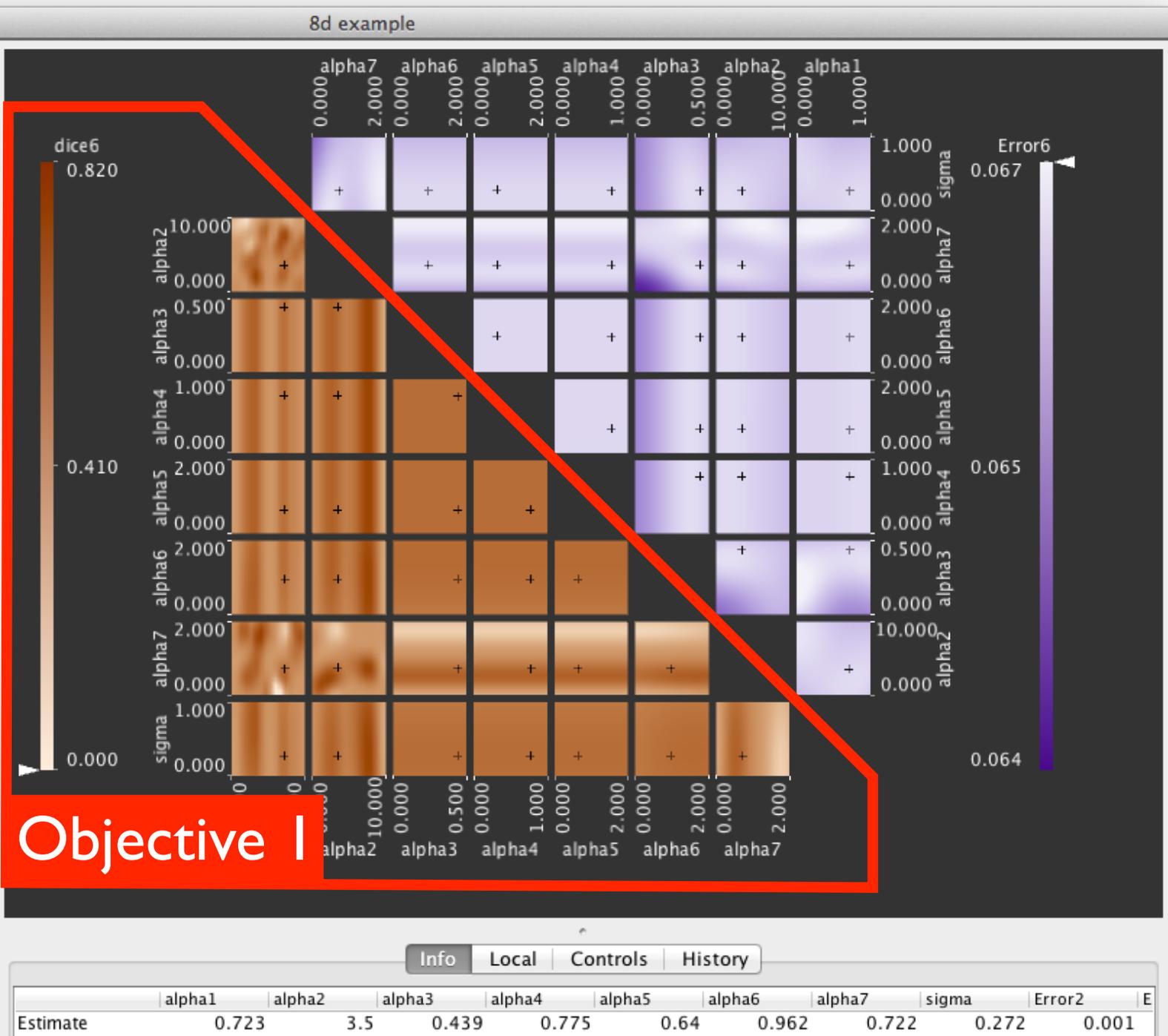


<http://rsbweb.nih.gov/ij/plugins/volume-viewer.html>

# Hyperslice?



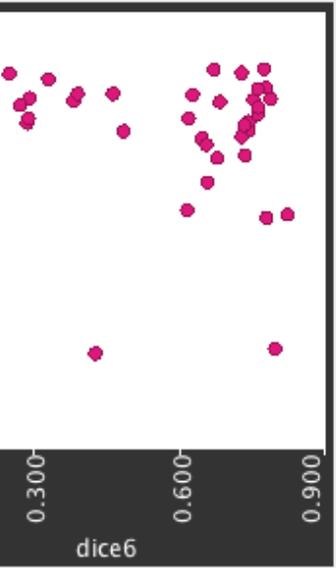
van Wijk and van Liere 1993



**Objective 1**

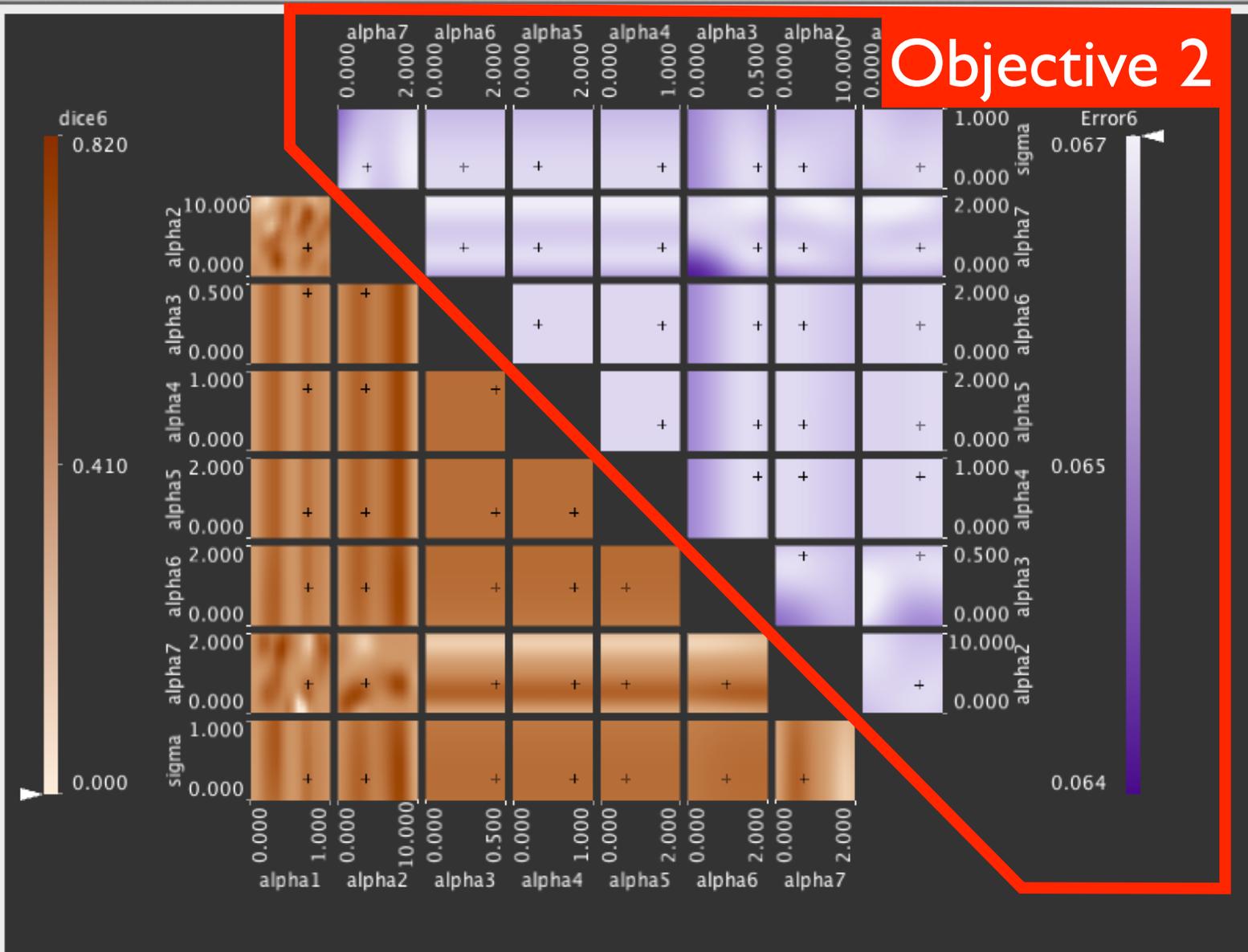
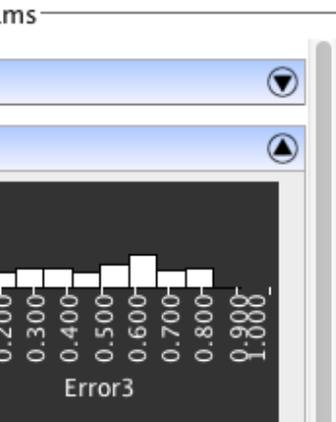
8d example

# Objective 2



Error  Gain

Line to Sample



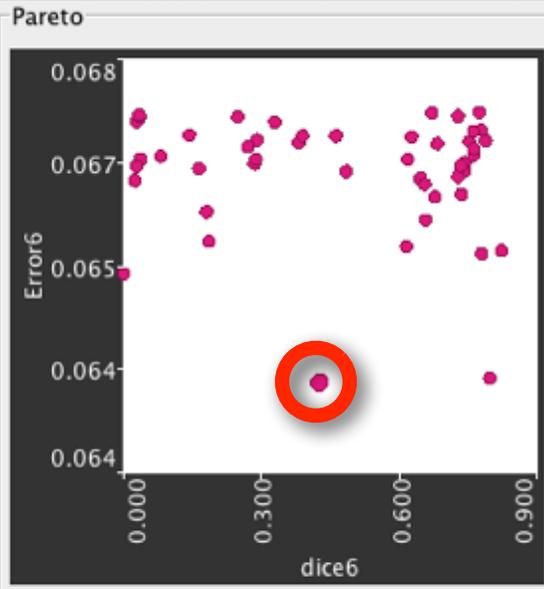
Info Local Controls History

	alpha1	alpha2	alpha3	alpha4	alpha5	alpha6	alpha7	sigma	Error2	E
Estimate	0.723	3.5	0.439	0.775	0.64	0.962	0.722	0.272	0.001	
Minimum	0.723	3.5	0.439	0.775	0.64	0.962	0.722	0.272	0.001	





### 8d example

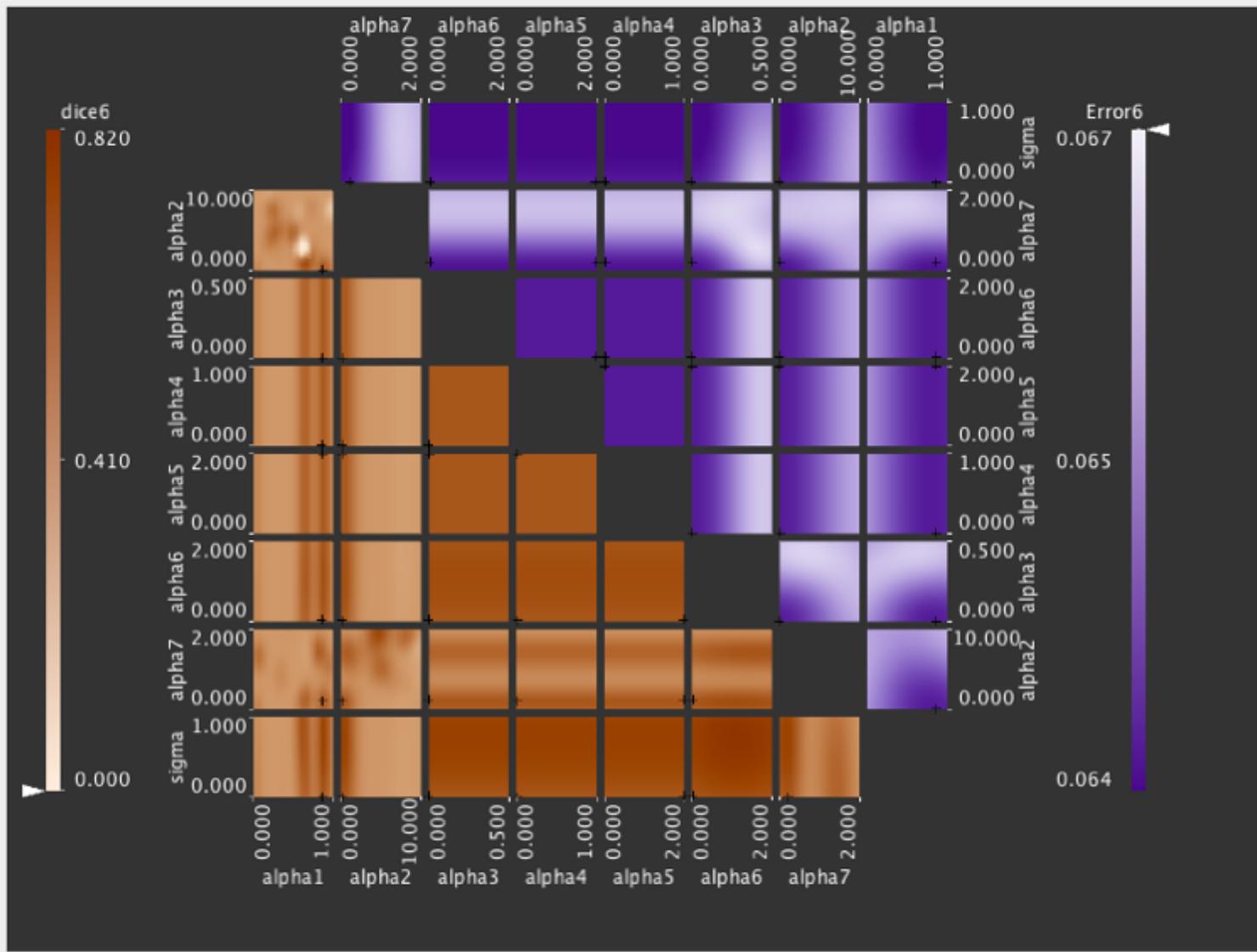
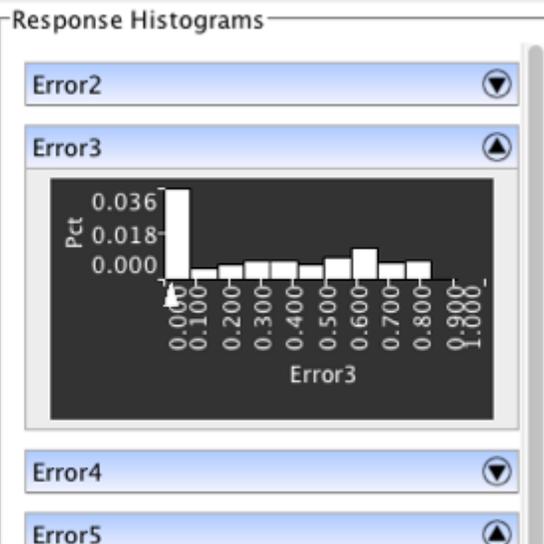


#### View

Value   
  Error   
  Gain

#### Glyphs

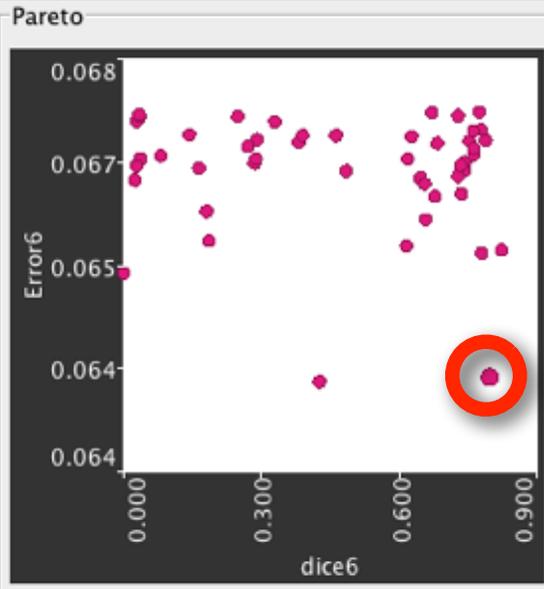
Region   
  Line to Sample



	alpha1	alpha2	alpha3	alpha4	alpha5	alpha6	alpha7	sigma	Error2	Error6
Estimate	0.862	0.05	0.001	0.013	1.998	0.034	0.216	0.004	0.003	0.067
Nearest Sample	0.019	0.052	0.001	0.013	1.998	0.033	0.027	0.004	0.001	0.064



8d example



View

Value    Error    Gain

Glyphs

Region    Line to Sample

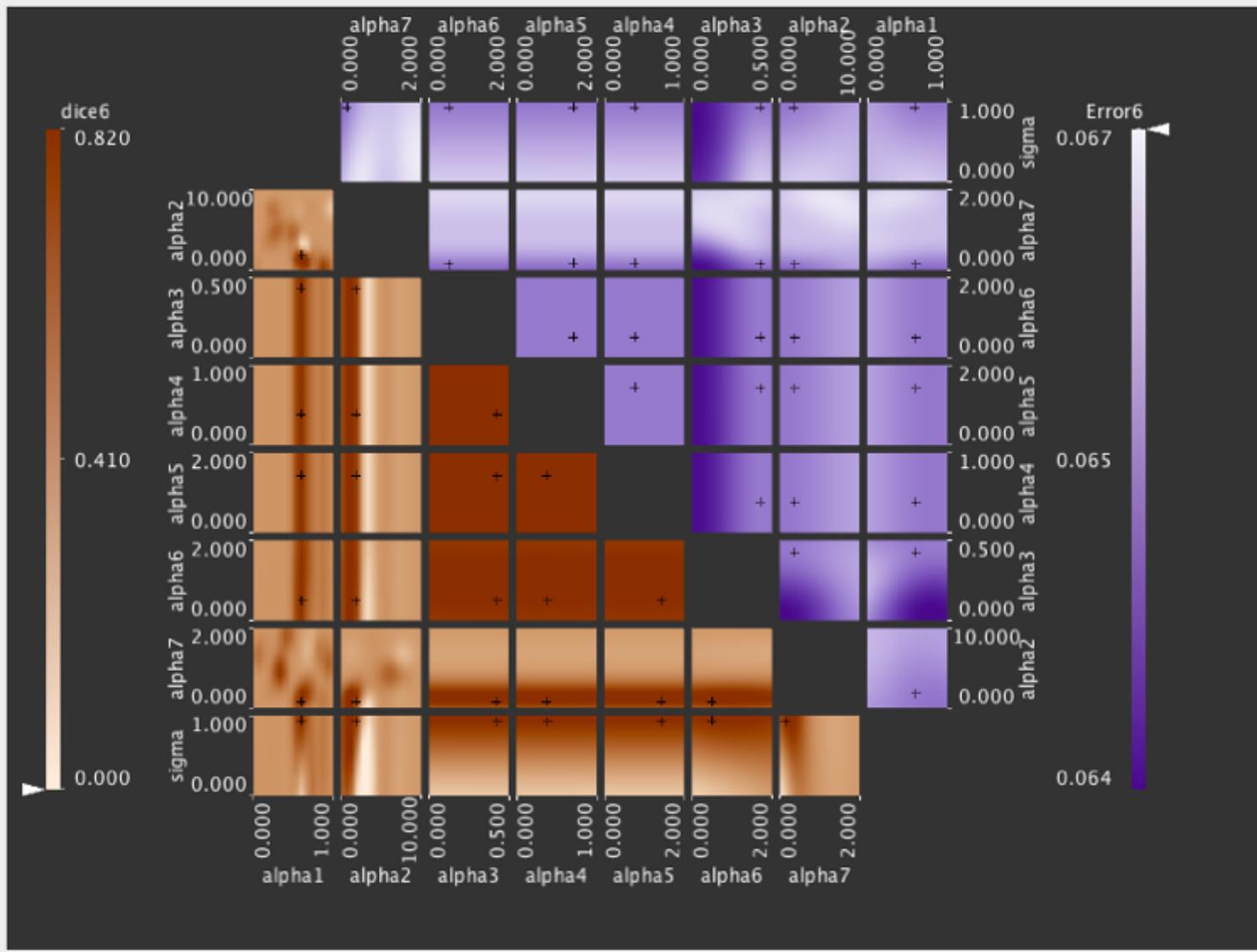
Response Histograms

Error2

Error3

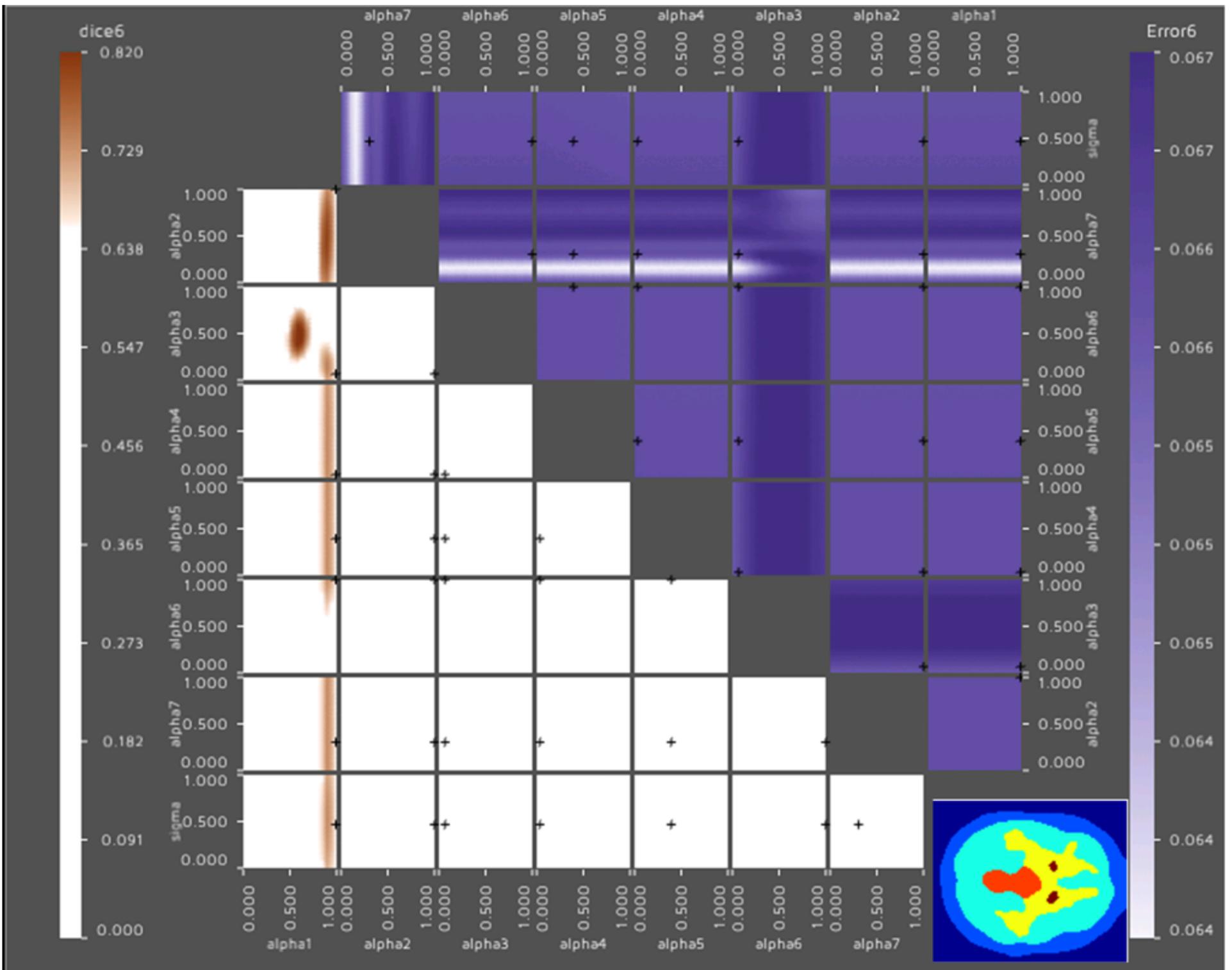
Error4

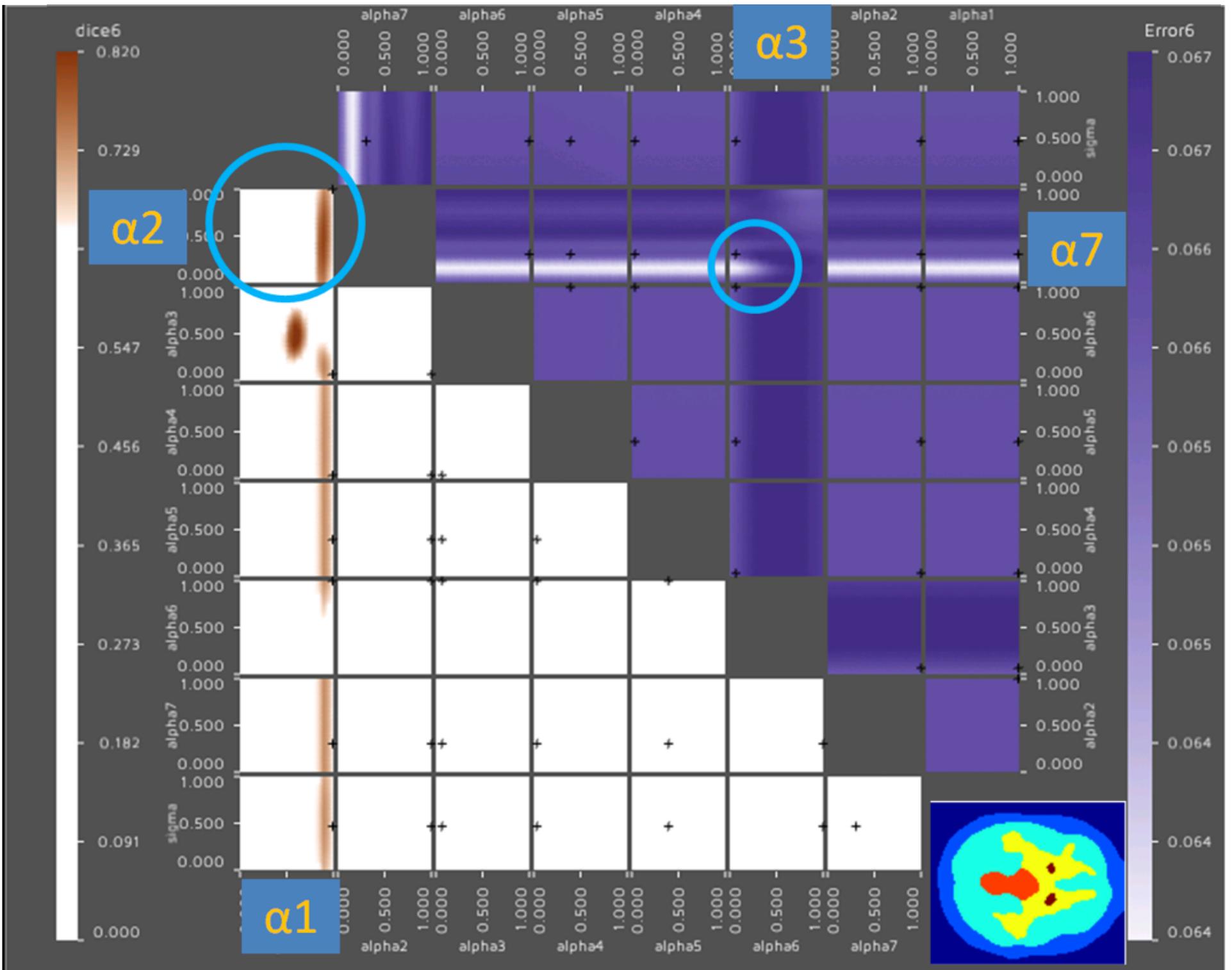
Error5

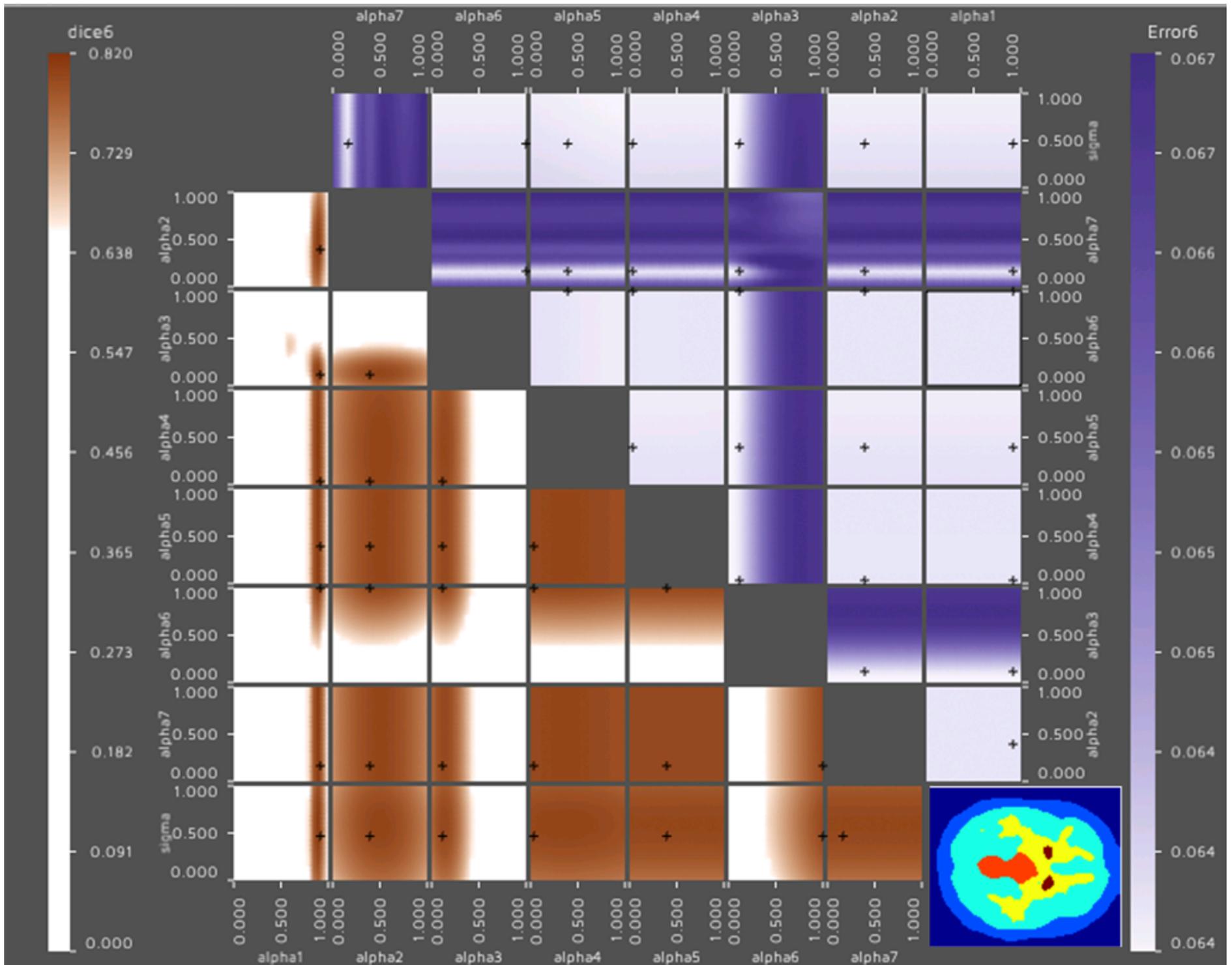


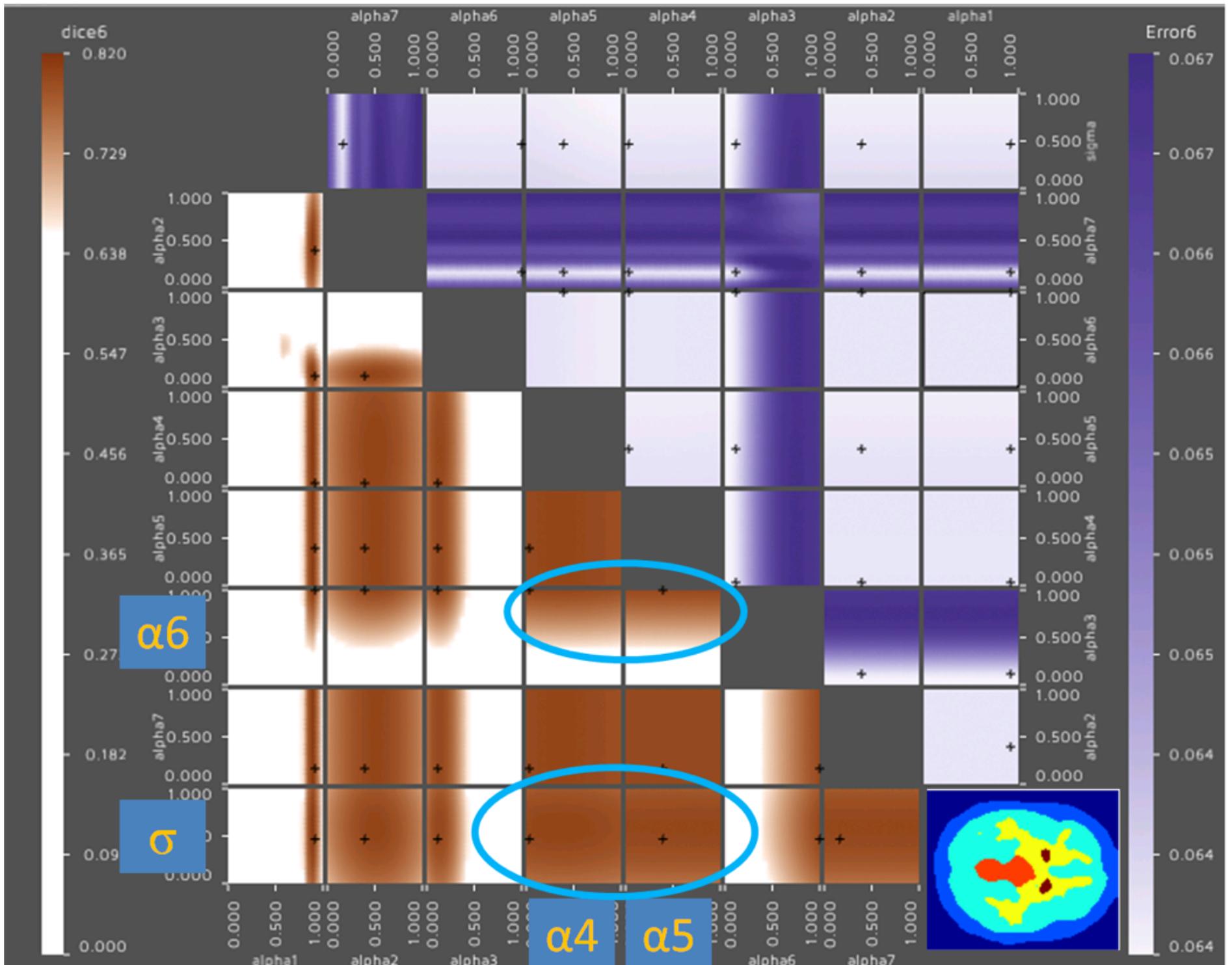
Info   Local   Controls   History

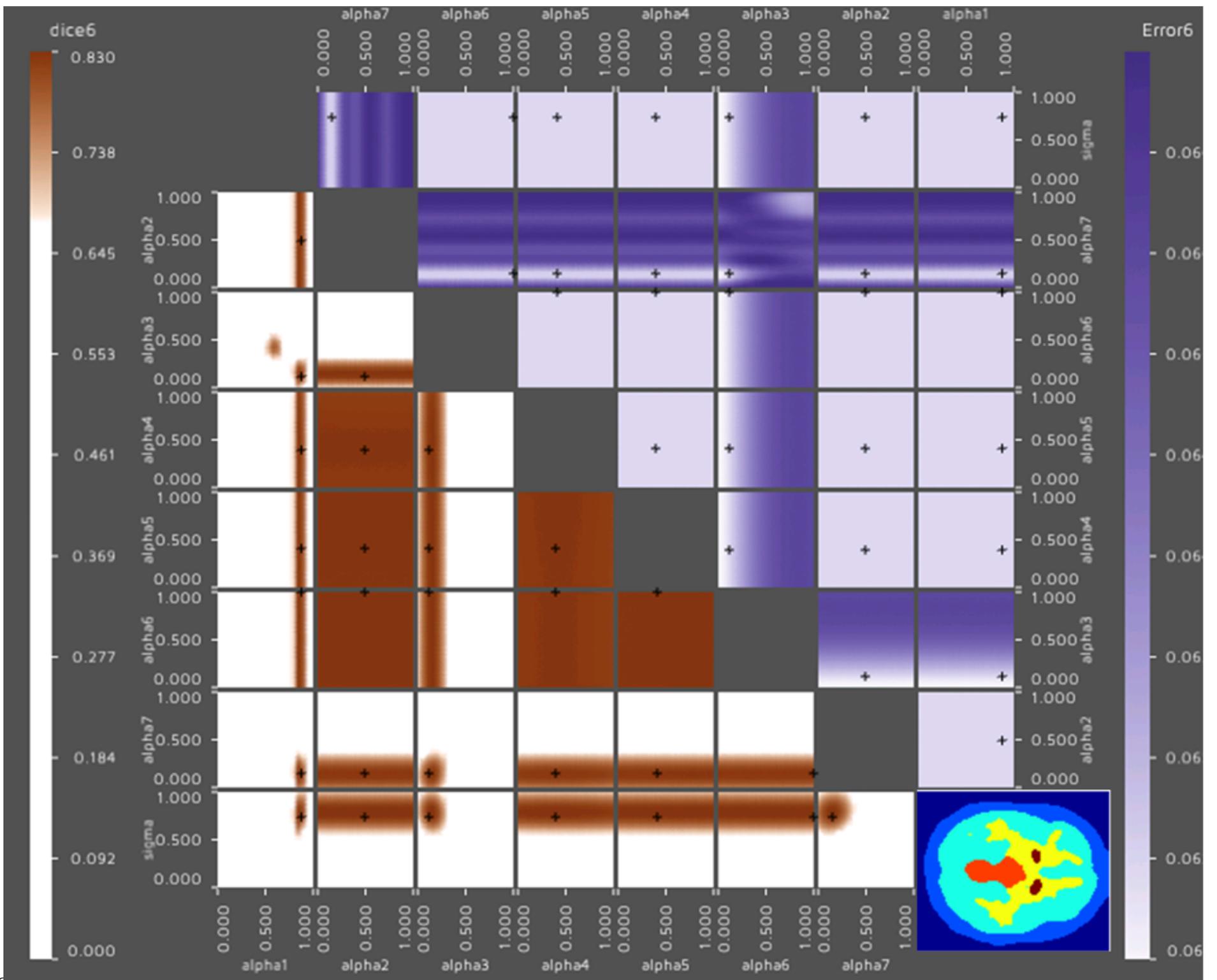
	alpha1	alpha2	alpha3	alpha4	alpha5	alpha6	alpha7	sigma	Error2	E
Estimate	0.604	1.85	0.428	0.386	1.426	0.496	0.146	0.93	0.003	
Nearest Sample	0.604	1.852	0.428	0.386	1.426	0.497	0.147	0.93	0.005	

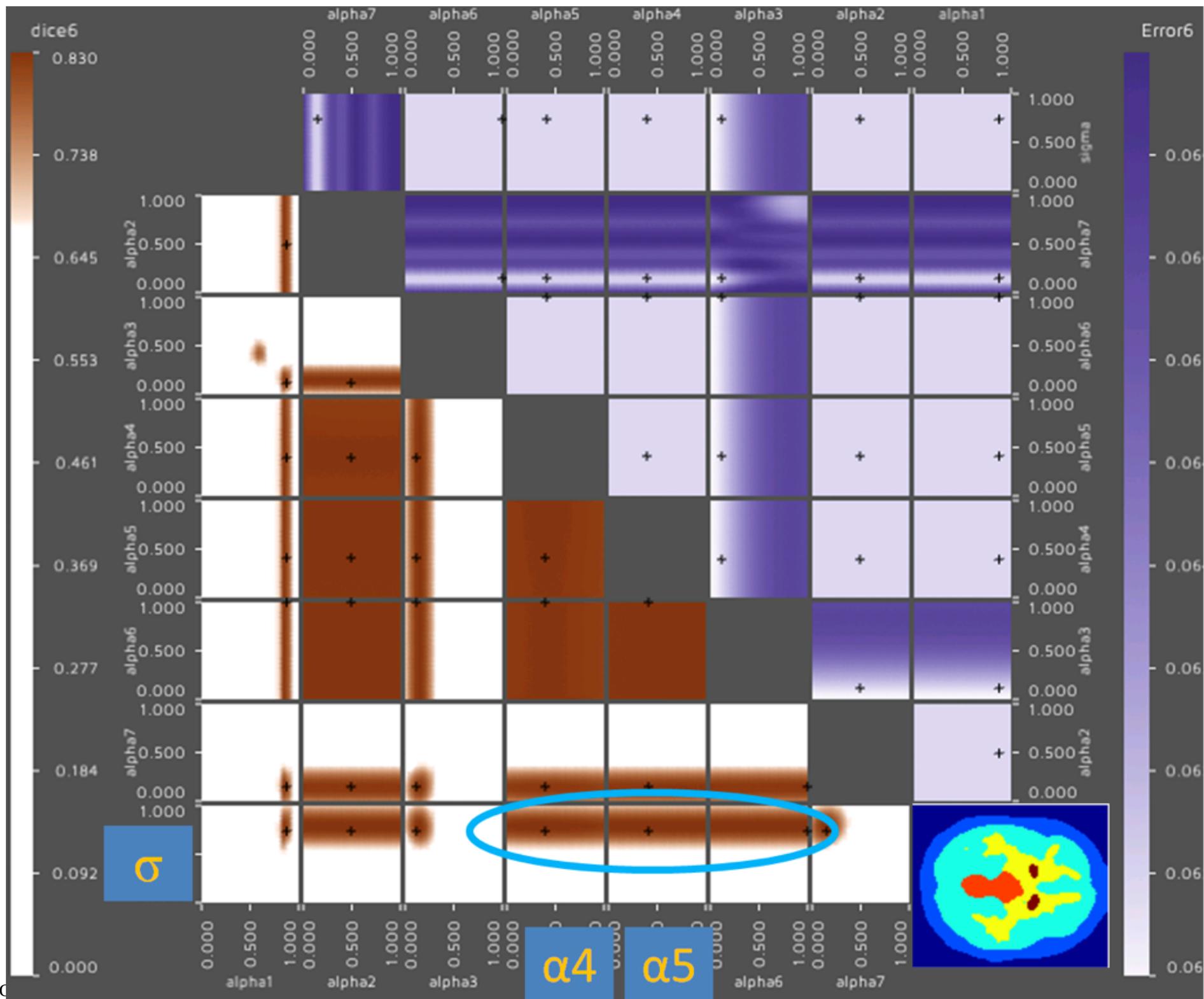


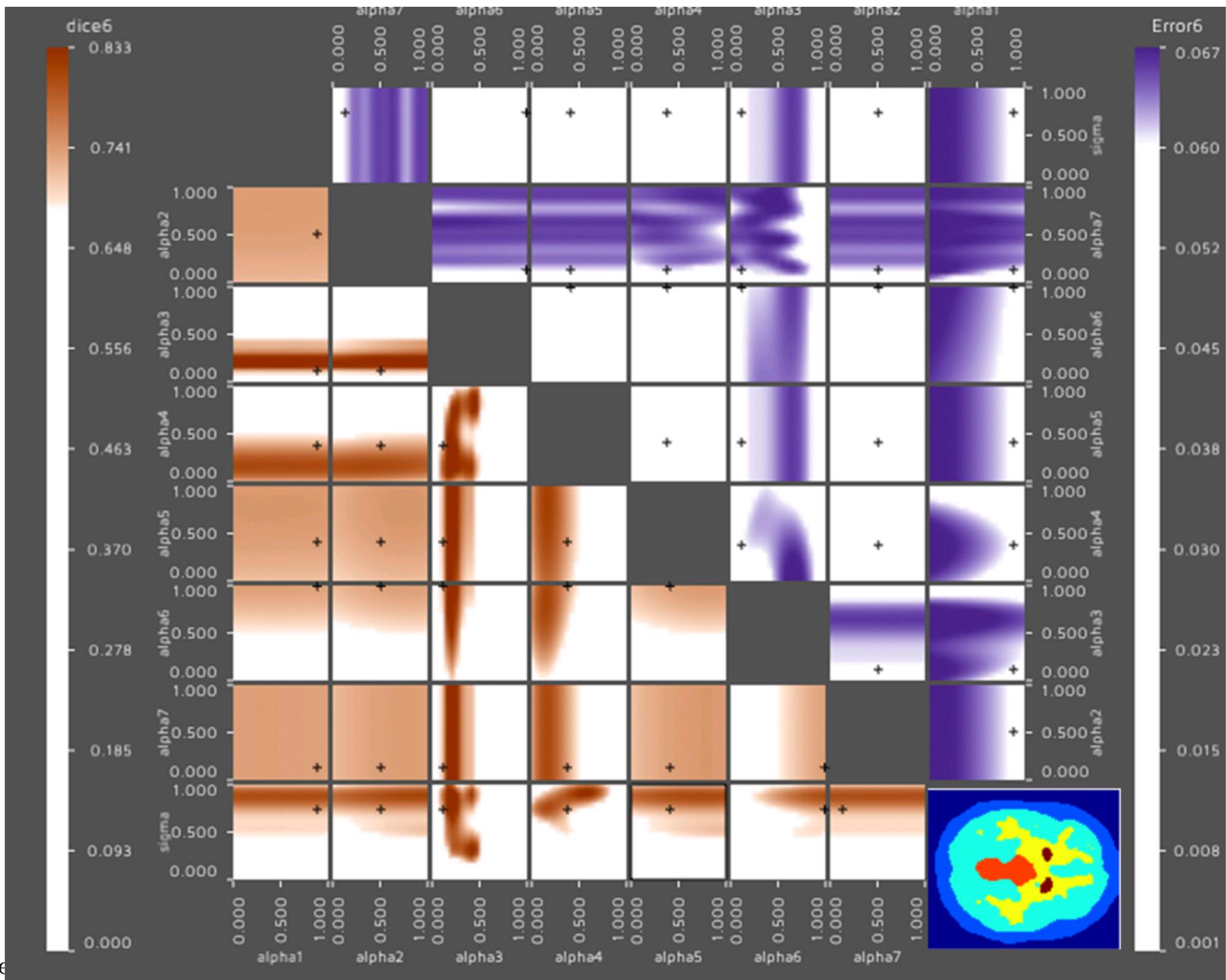


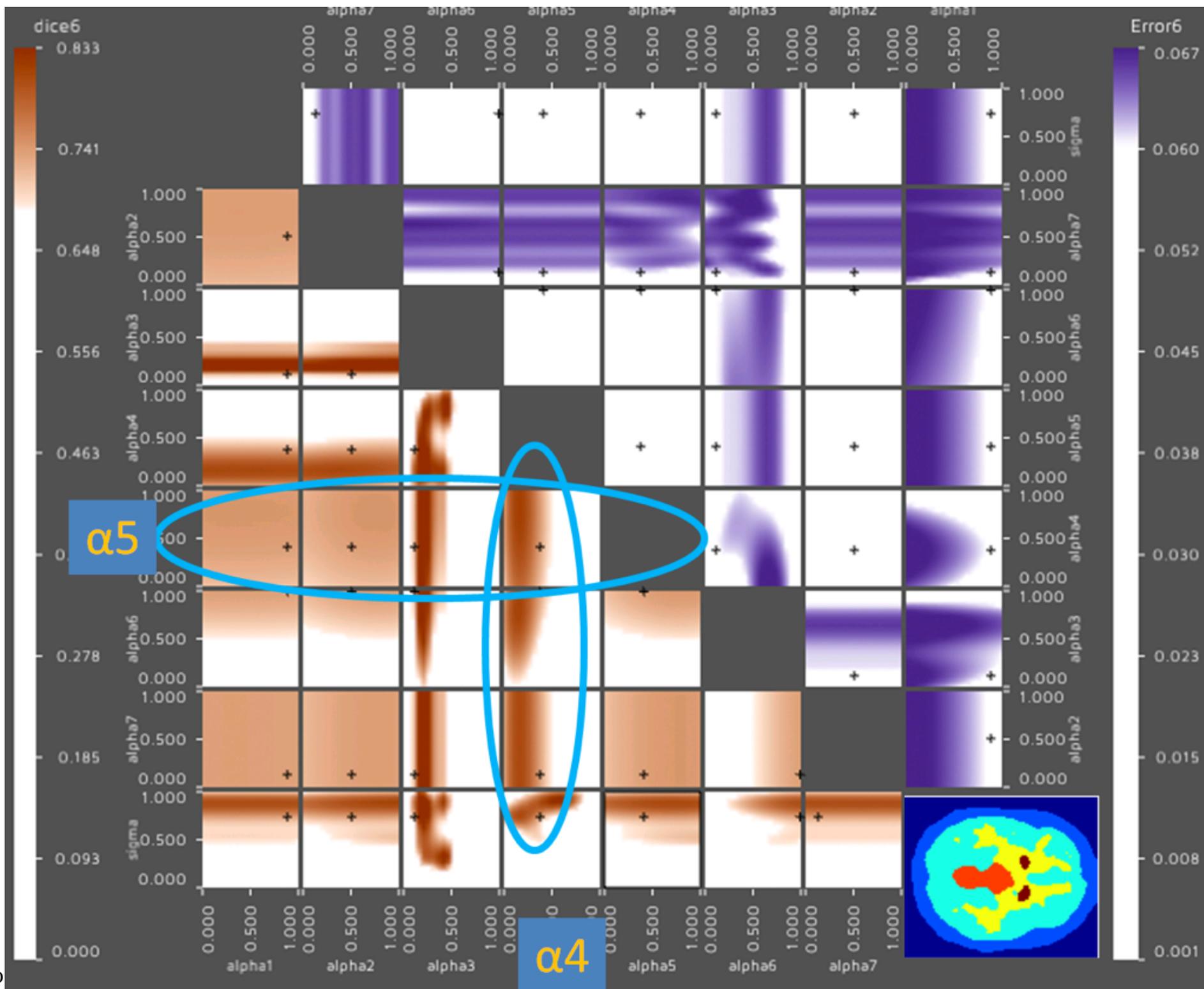












# FluidExplorer

## Fluid animation

# Acknowledgments



Stefan Bruckner  
TU Wien



Blair Tennessy  
SpinPro

# Special effects

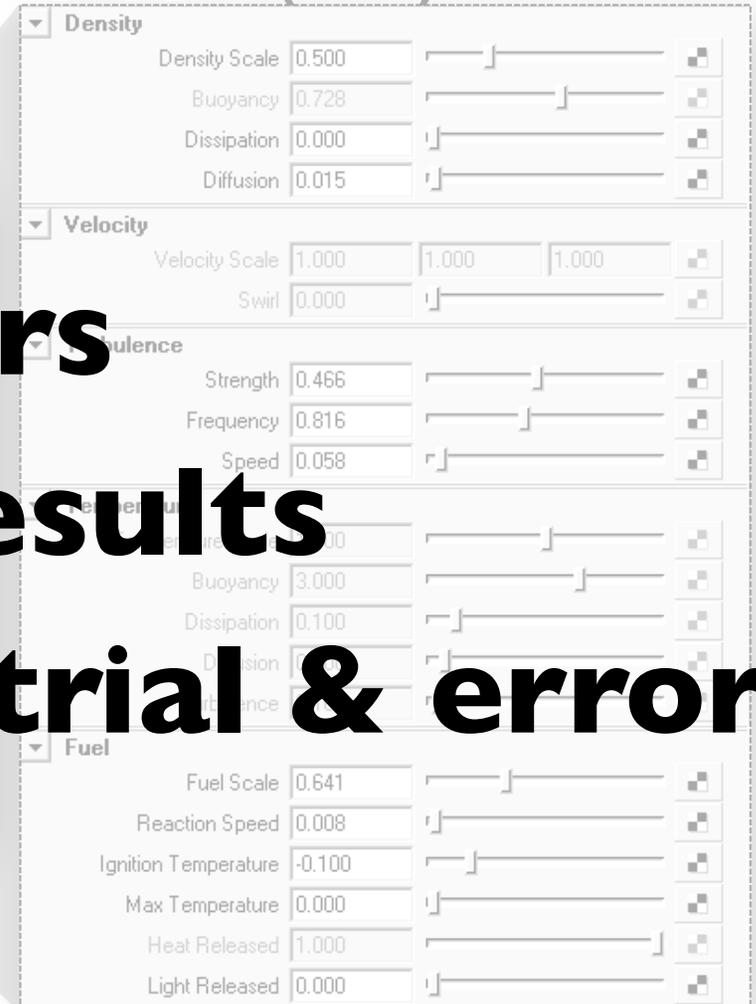


- Fluid simulation is heavily used in the motion picture industry
- Most common animation packages include solvers or offer add-ons
- Problem: Difficult to control for visual effects artists

# Special effects (2)

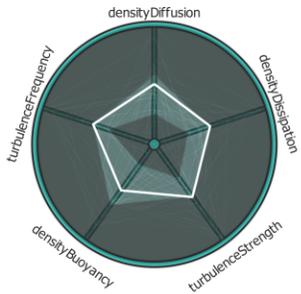
- Tens of parameters
- Hard to predict results
- Time-consuming trial & error

Autodesk Maya 2010

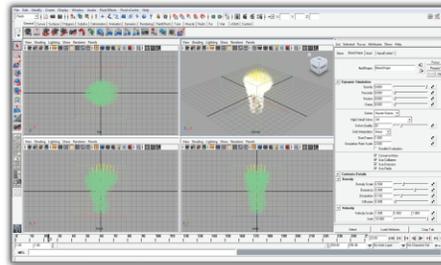


# Overview

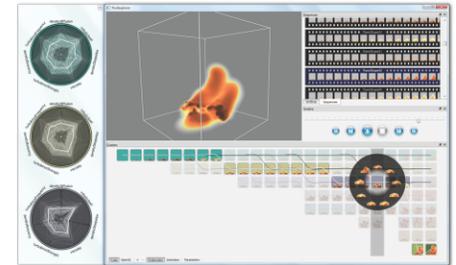
parameter vectors



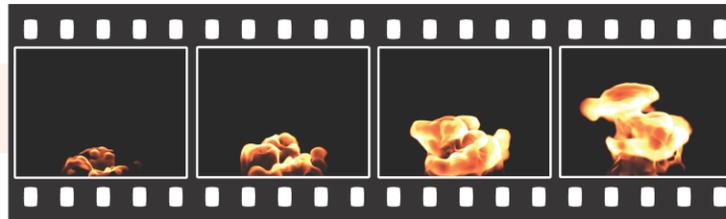
scene description



visual exploration



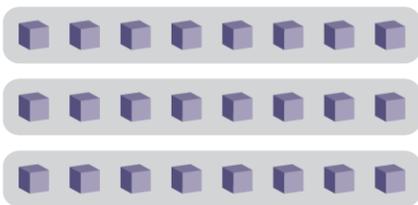
production



simulation

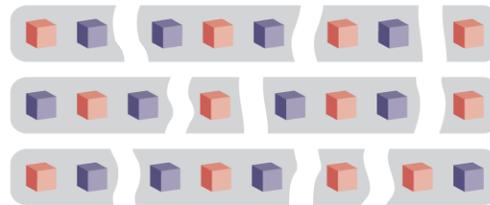


visualization



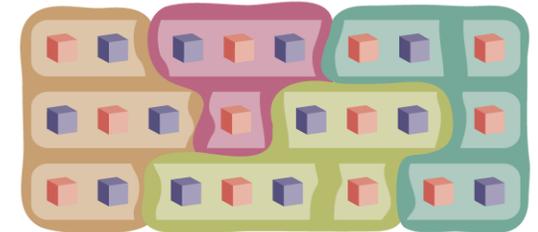
sequences

segmentation



segments

clustering

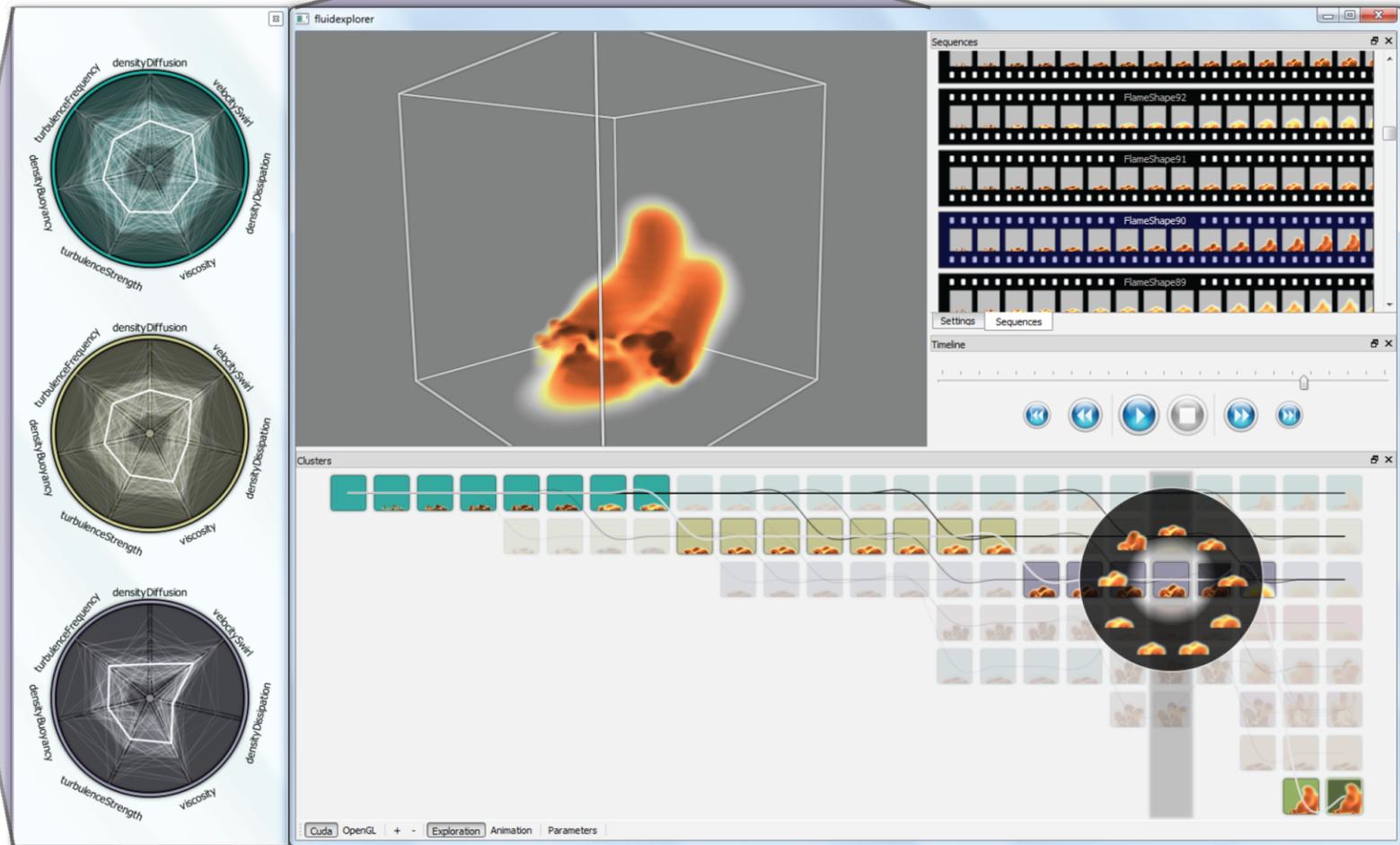


clusters

# Visualization

animation view

parameter view



sequence view

cluster timeline

# Video

# Vismon Fisheries science

# Acknowledgments



Maryam Booshehrian  
Muprime Tech

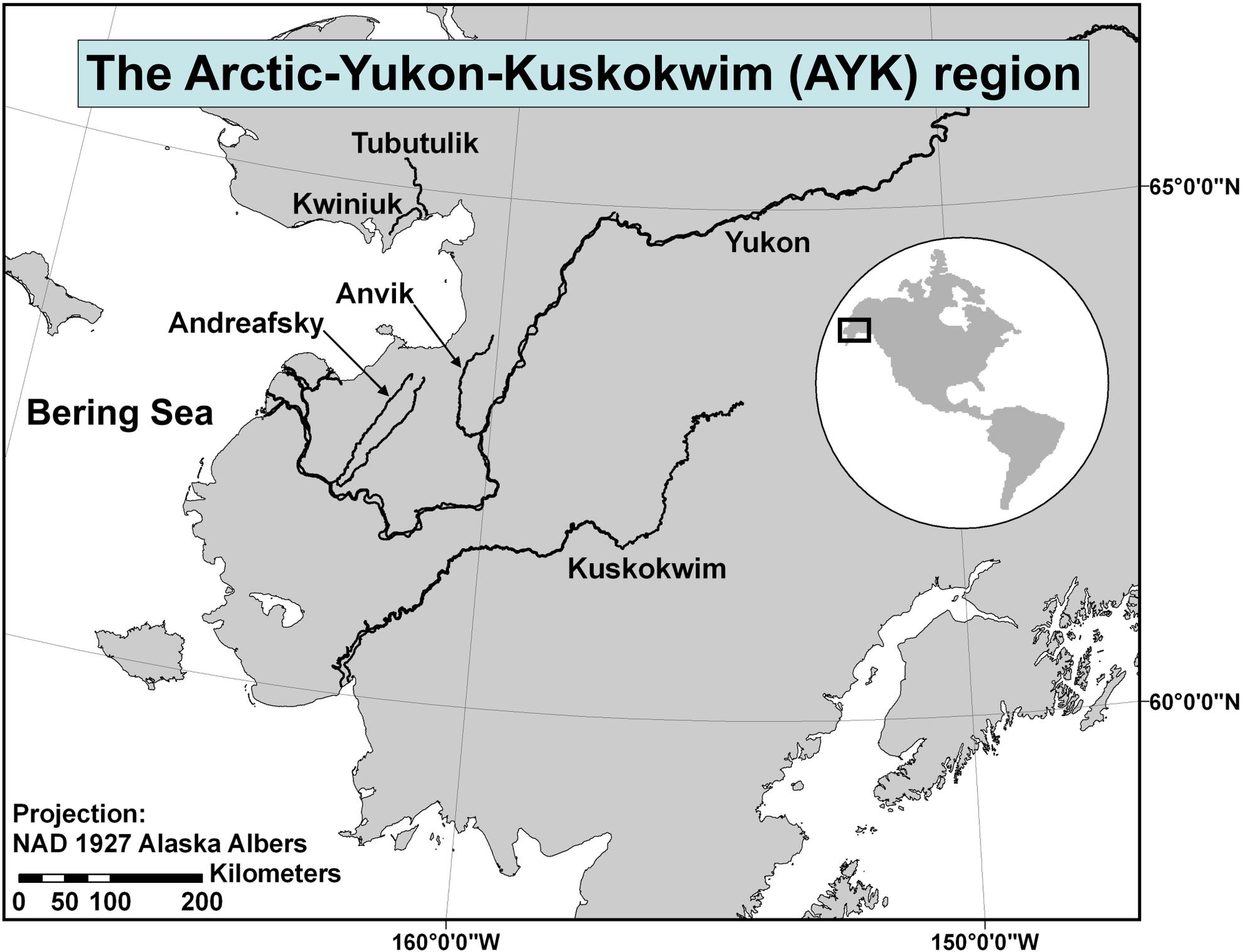


Tamara Munzner  
UBC



A. Cooper, S. Cox, R. Peterman,  
REM

# The Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim (AYK) region



# Roles - old days



Scientists



Managers

# Goal



Scientists

Simulation worksheet



Managers

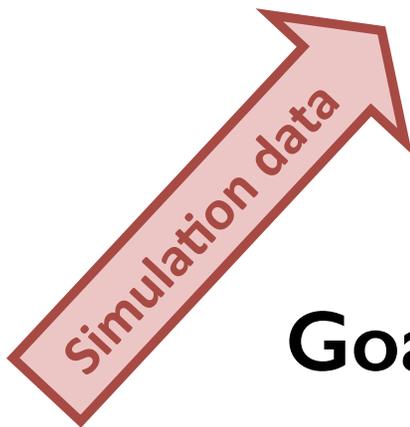
## Goal:

move data-driven decision making from scientists to managers

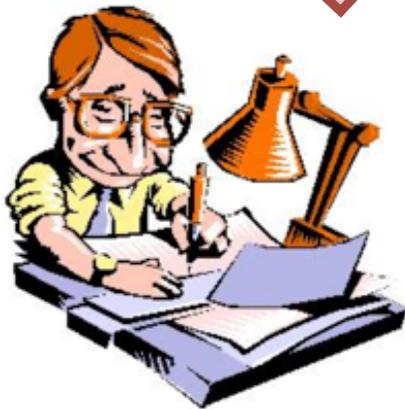


Data-driven decision making

Managers



**Goal:**  
move data-driven decision making from scientists to managers



Scientists



Stakeholders

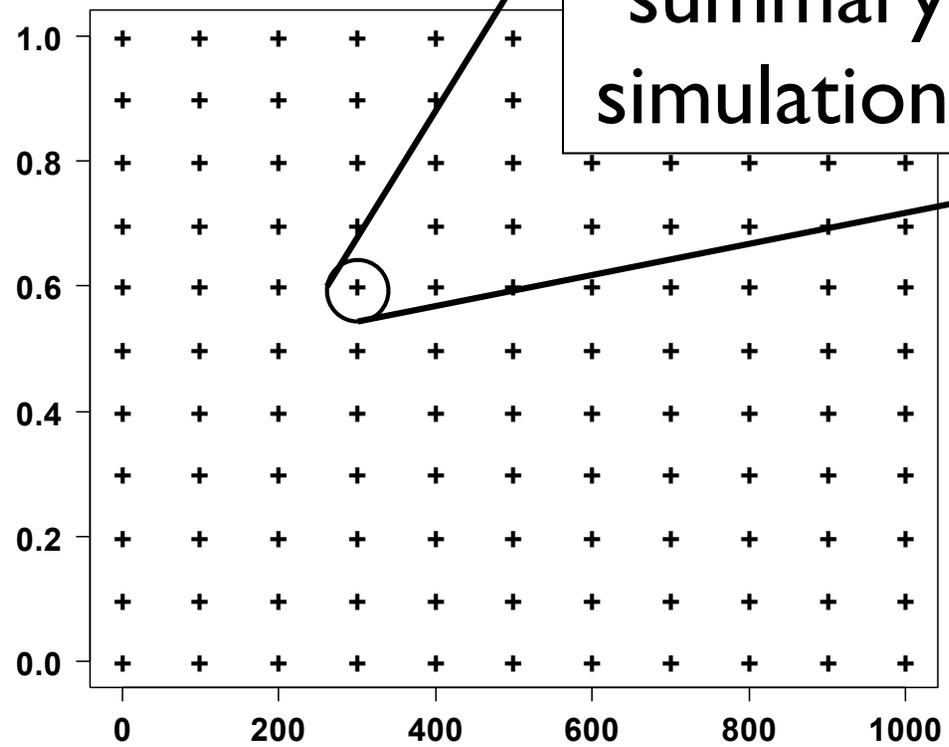
# Alaskan Salmon Model



# Scenario: 2 input values



Harvest rate



Statistical  
summary of the  
simulation output

Escapement (in 1000's)



# Output summarized ...

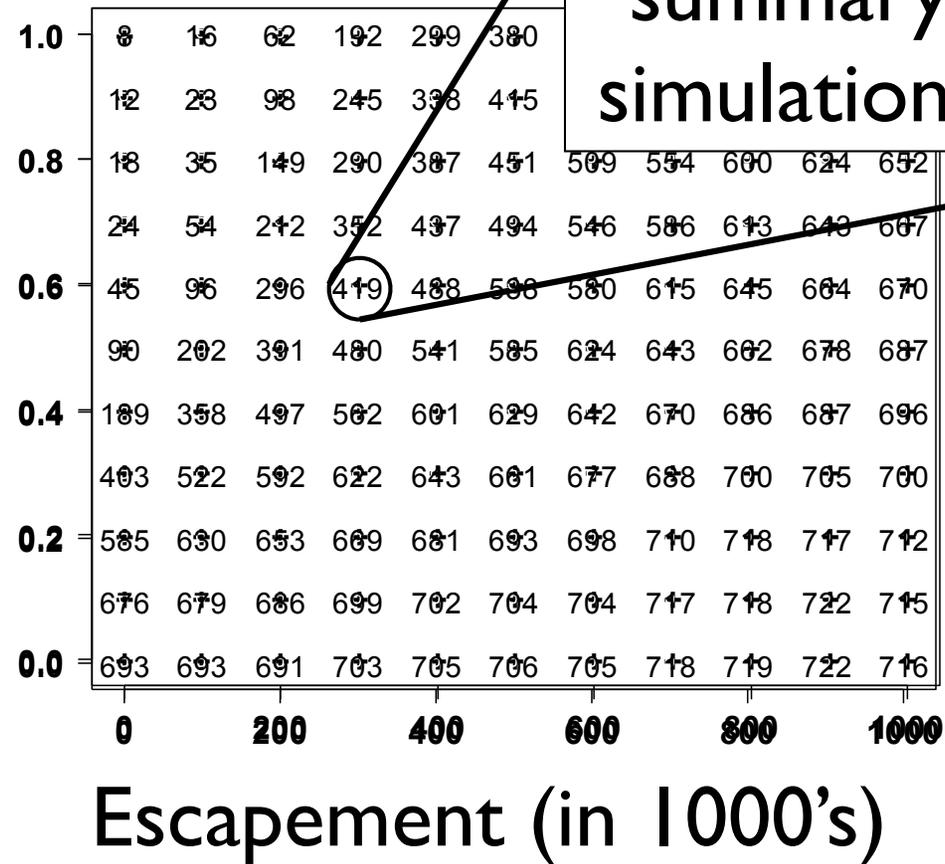
Statistical  
summary of the  
simulation output

- Average
- Median
- Coefficient of variation
- % of years something bad happens

# Scenario: 2 input values



Harvest rate

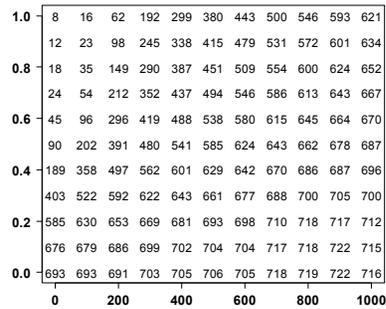


Statistical summary of the simulation output

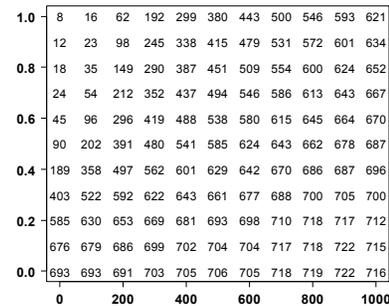


# Scenario: 2 input values

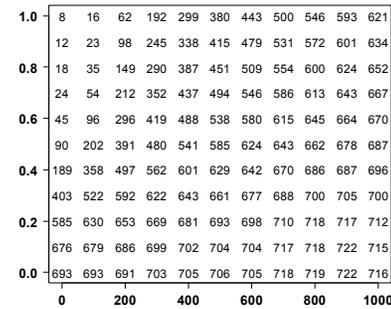
Avg



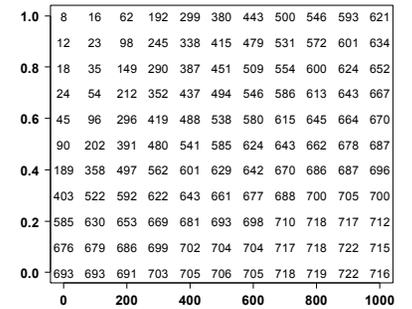
Median



CV



%



# 12 Outputs / Indicators

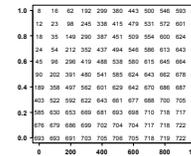
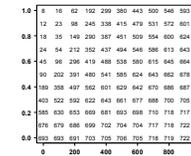
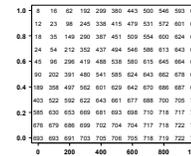
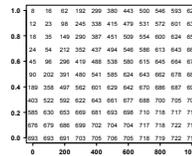
Avg

Median

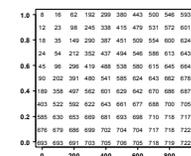
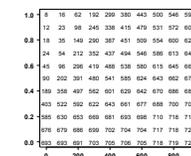
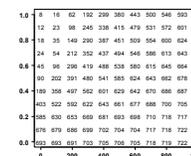
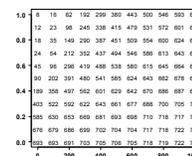
CV

%

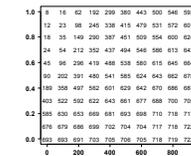
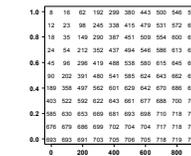
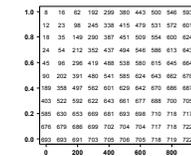
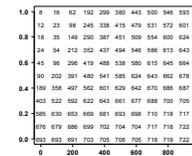
Spawners  
(Escapement)



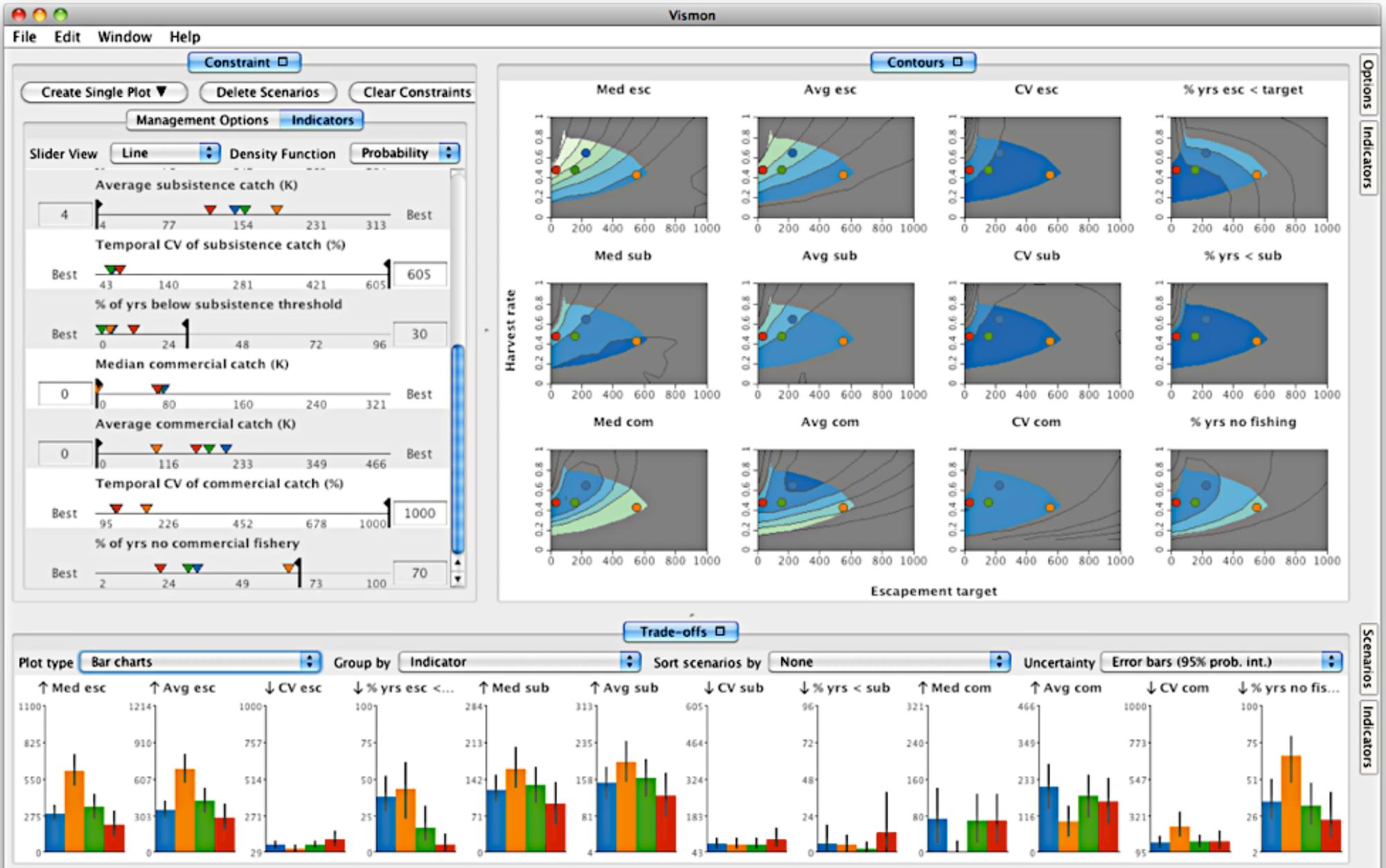
\$  
(commercial)



Food  
(subsistence)



# Vismon



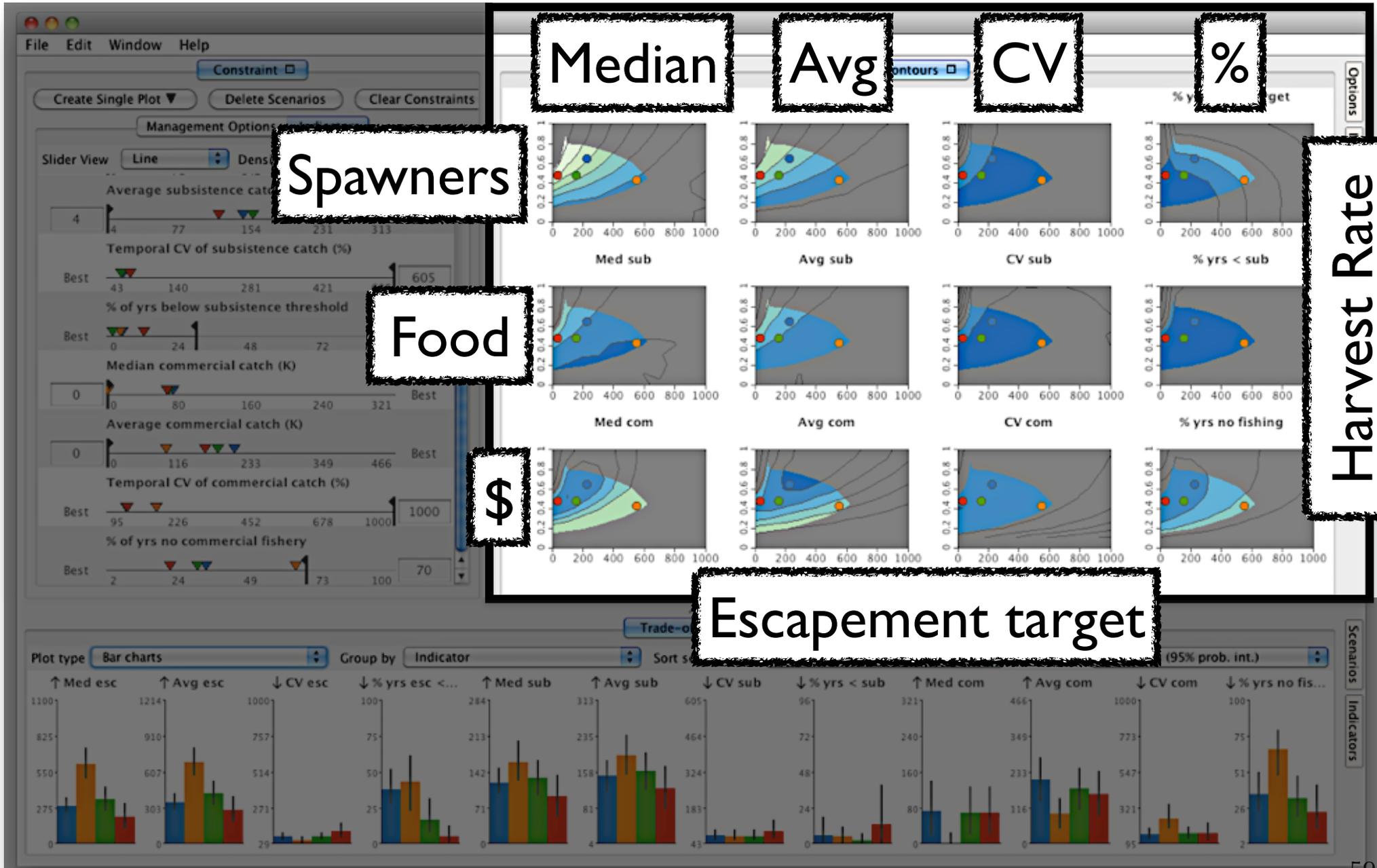
Options

Indicators

Scenarios

Indicators

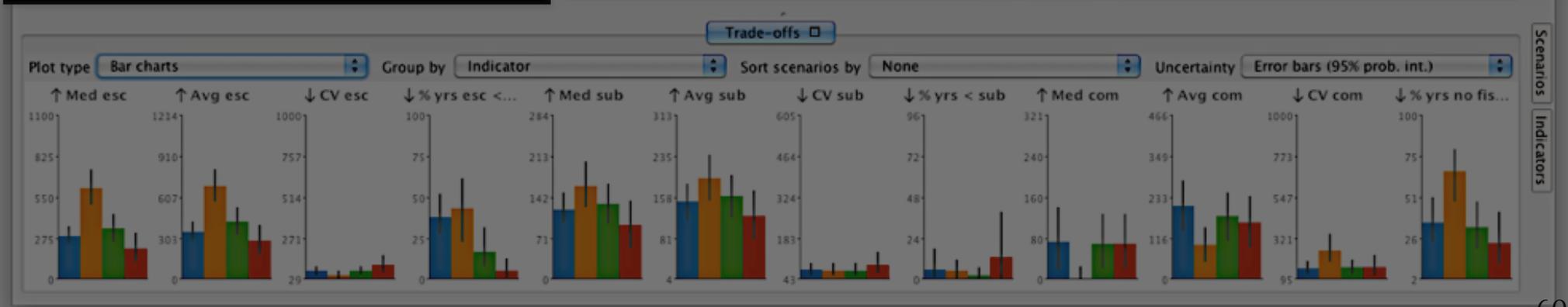
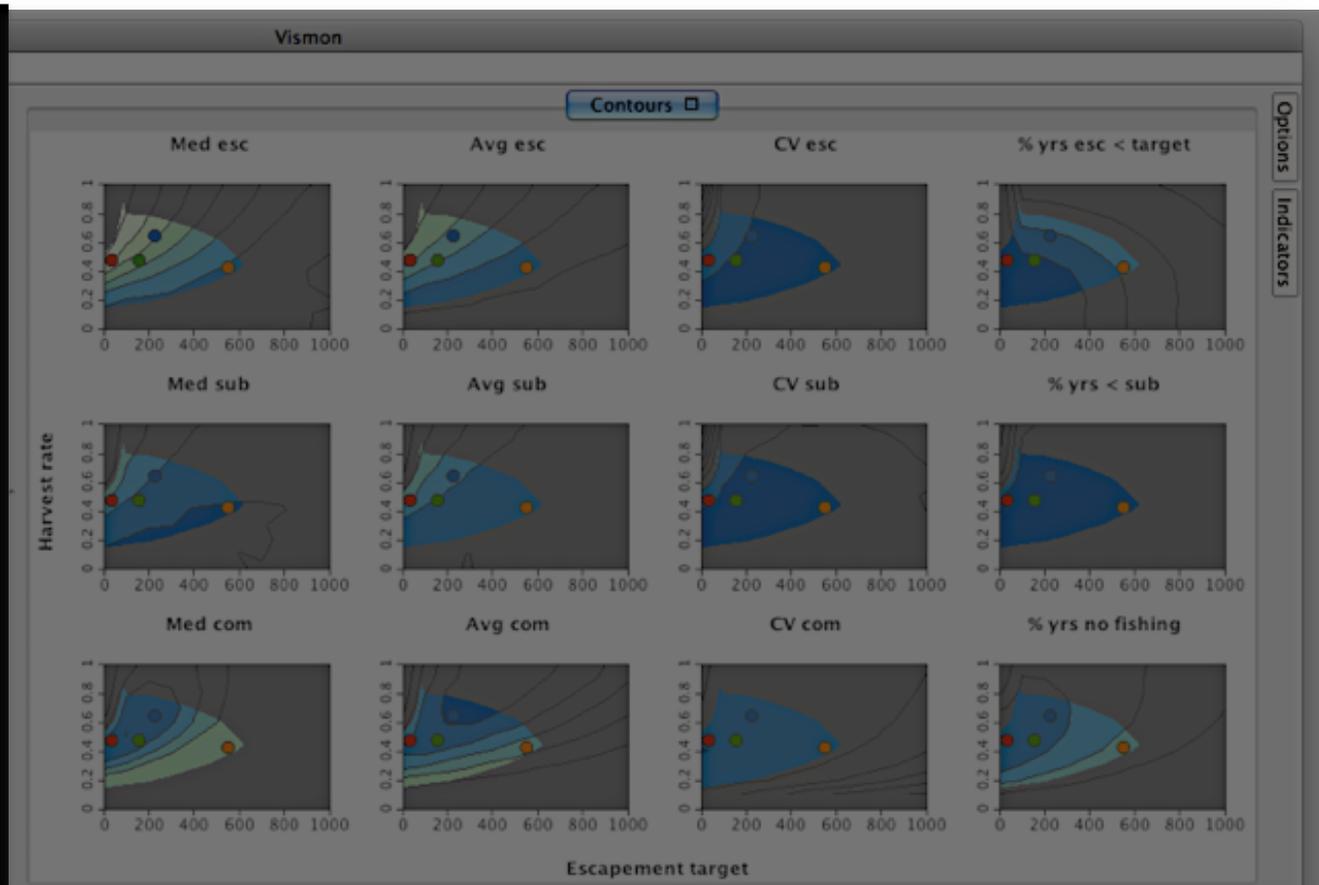
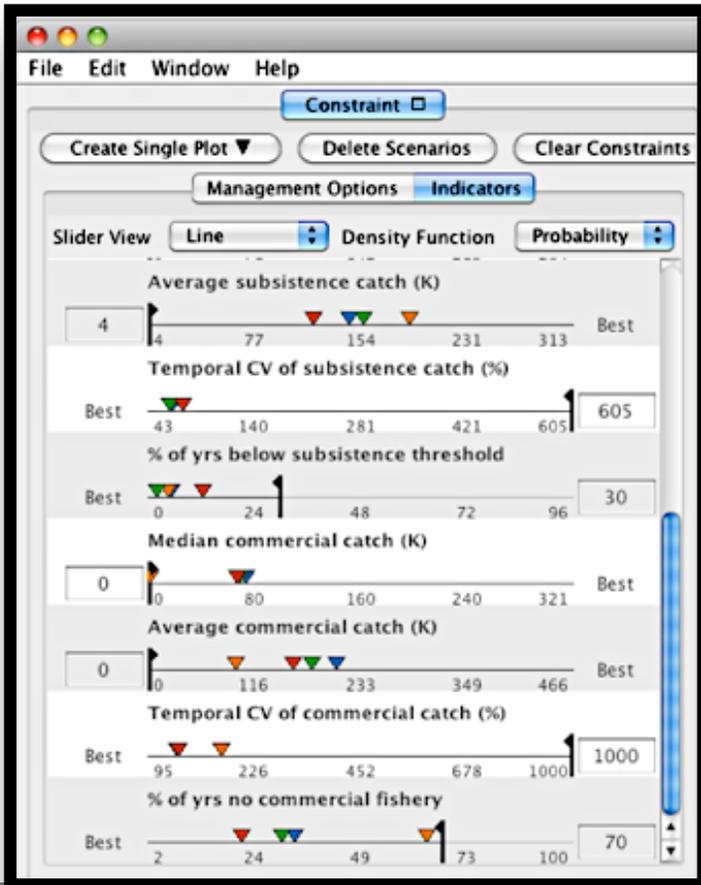
# Vismon Contours Pane



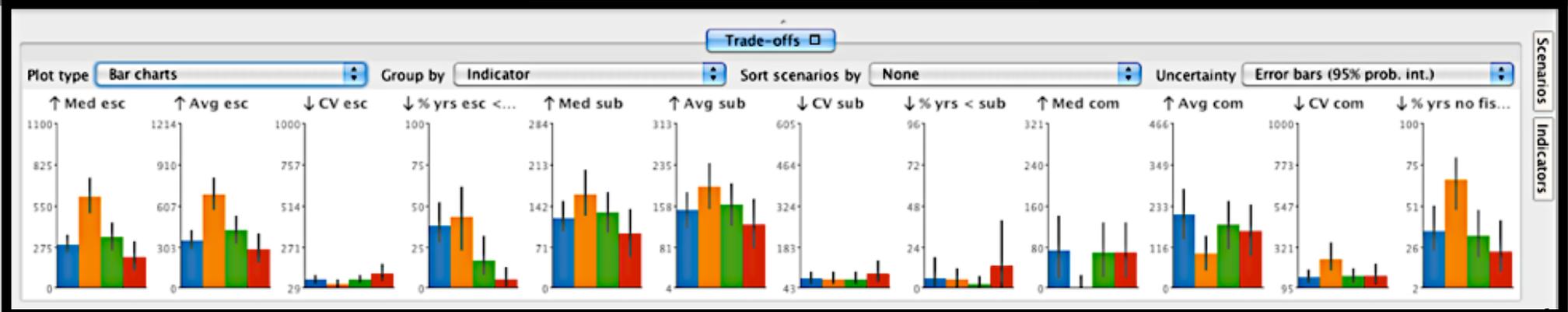
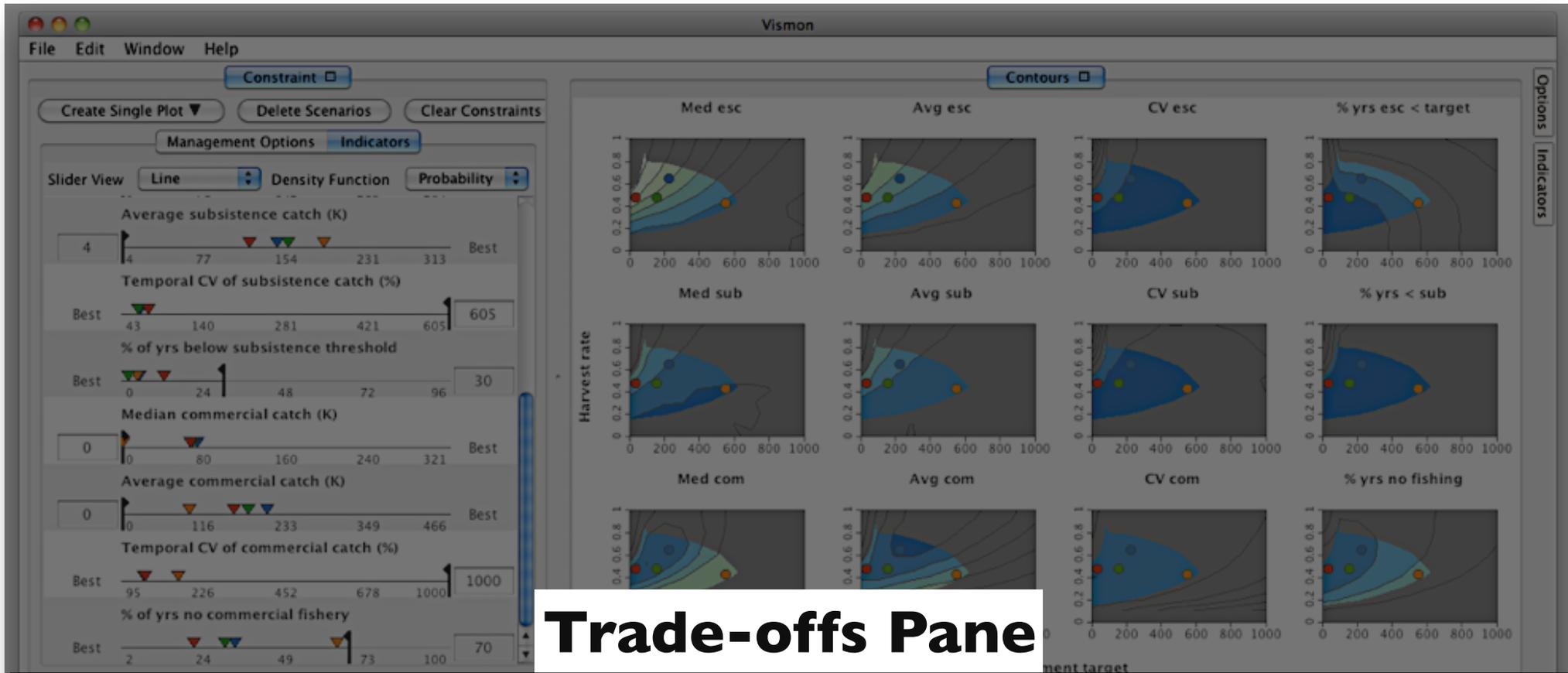
Harvest Rate

Escapement target

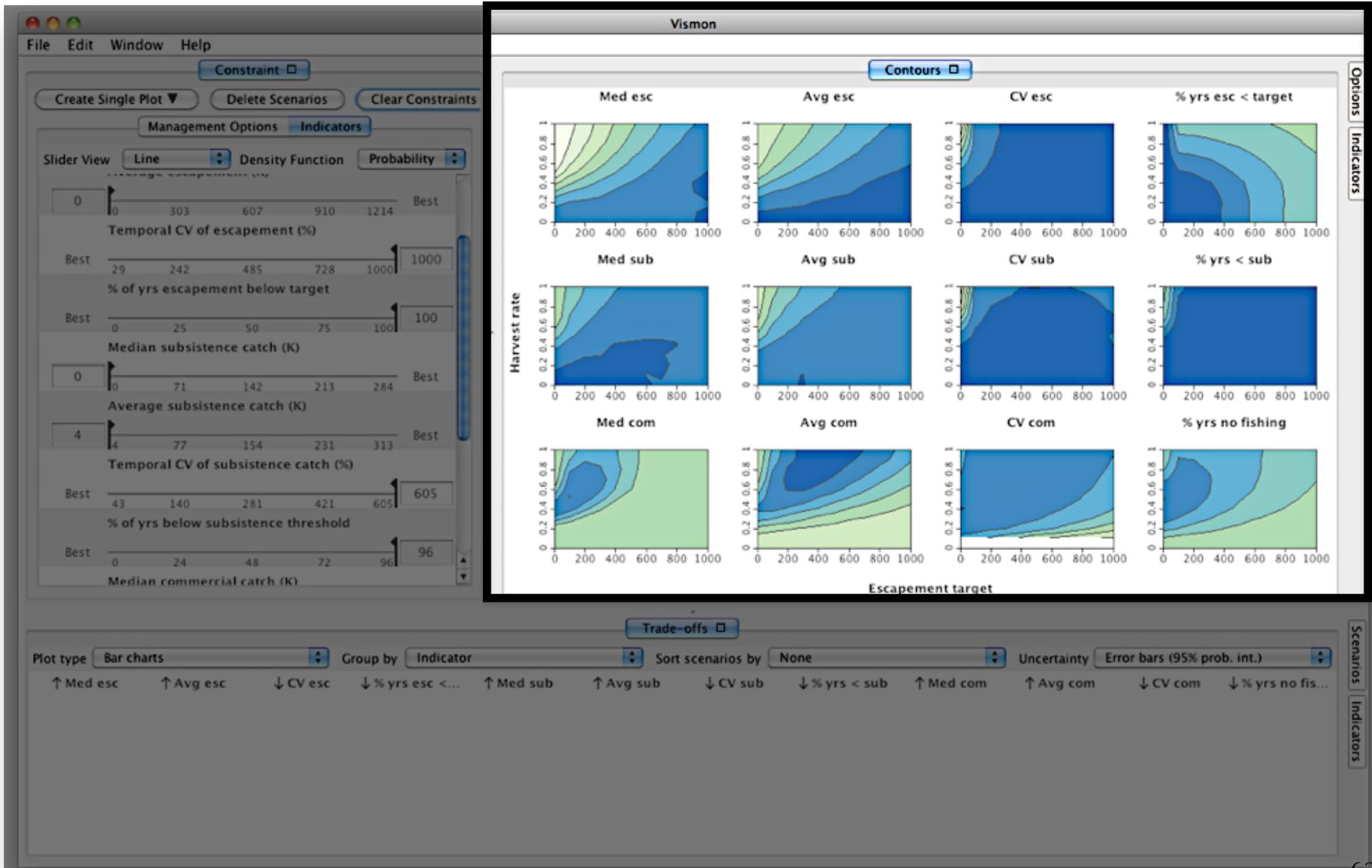
# Constraint Pane Vismon



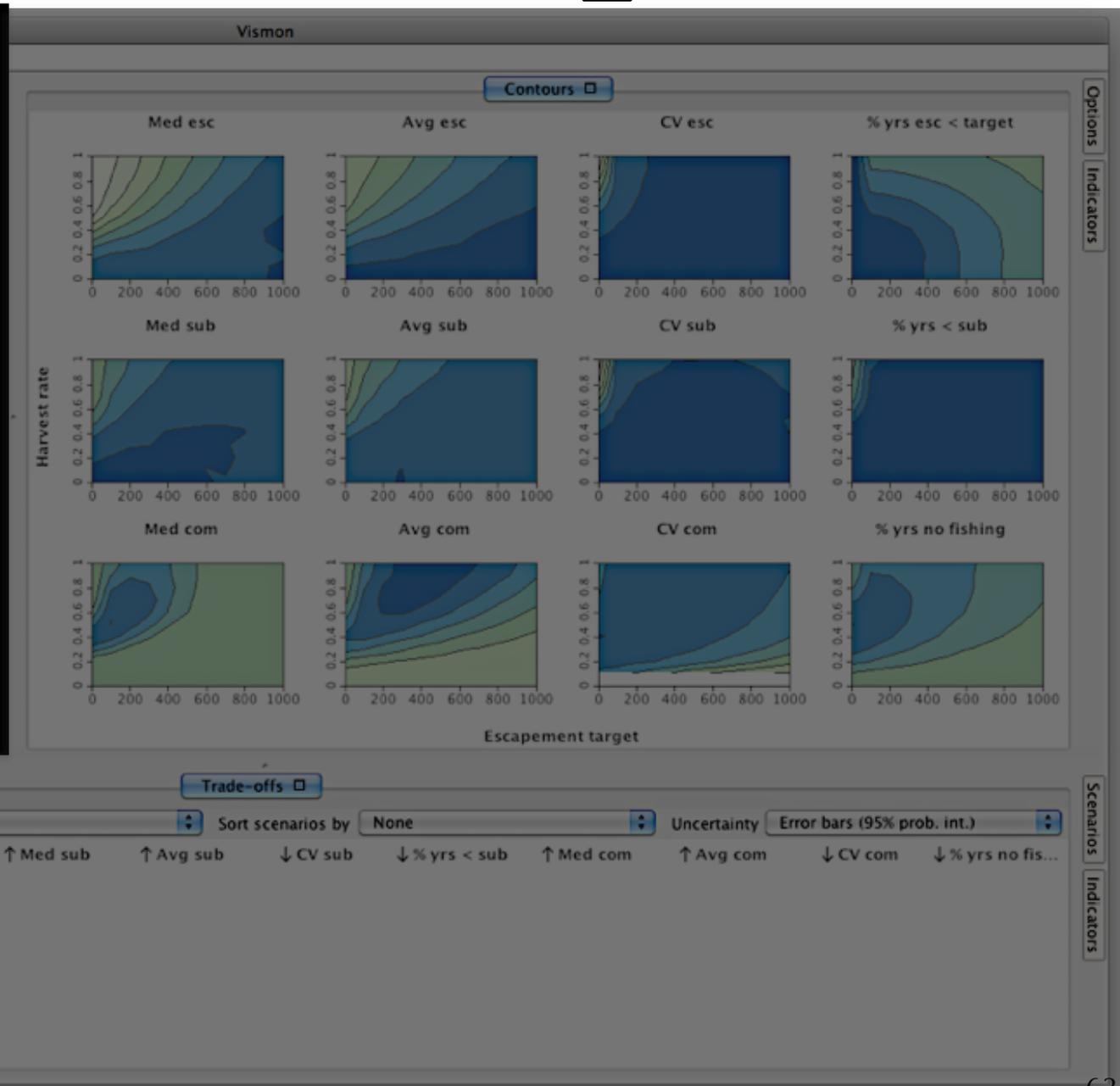
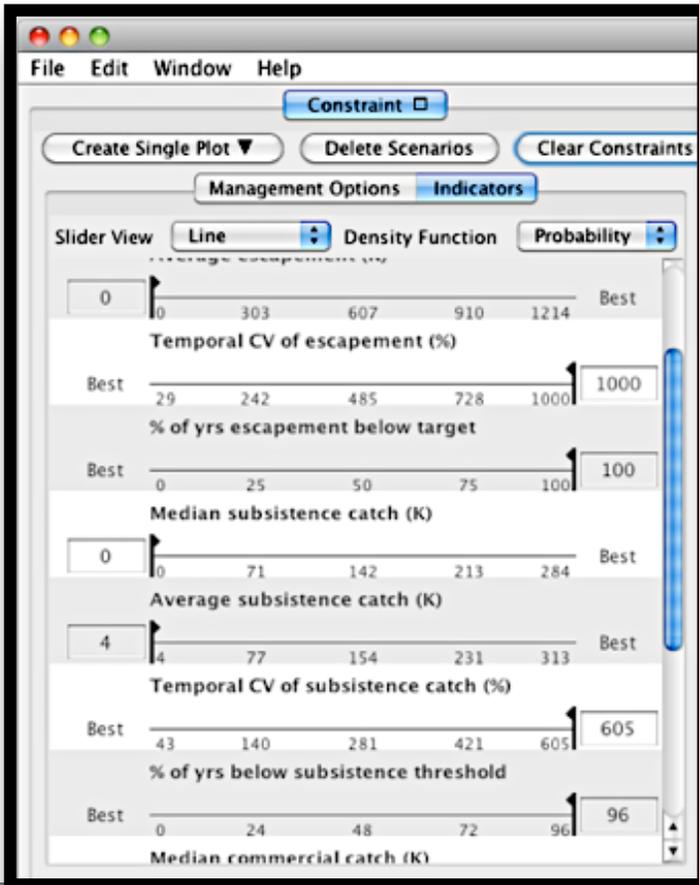
# Vismon



# Summarization



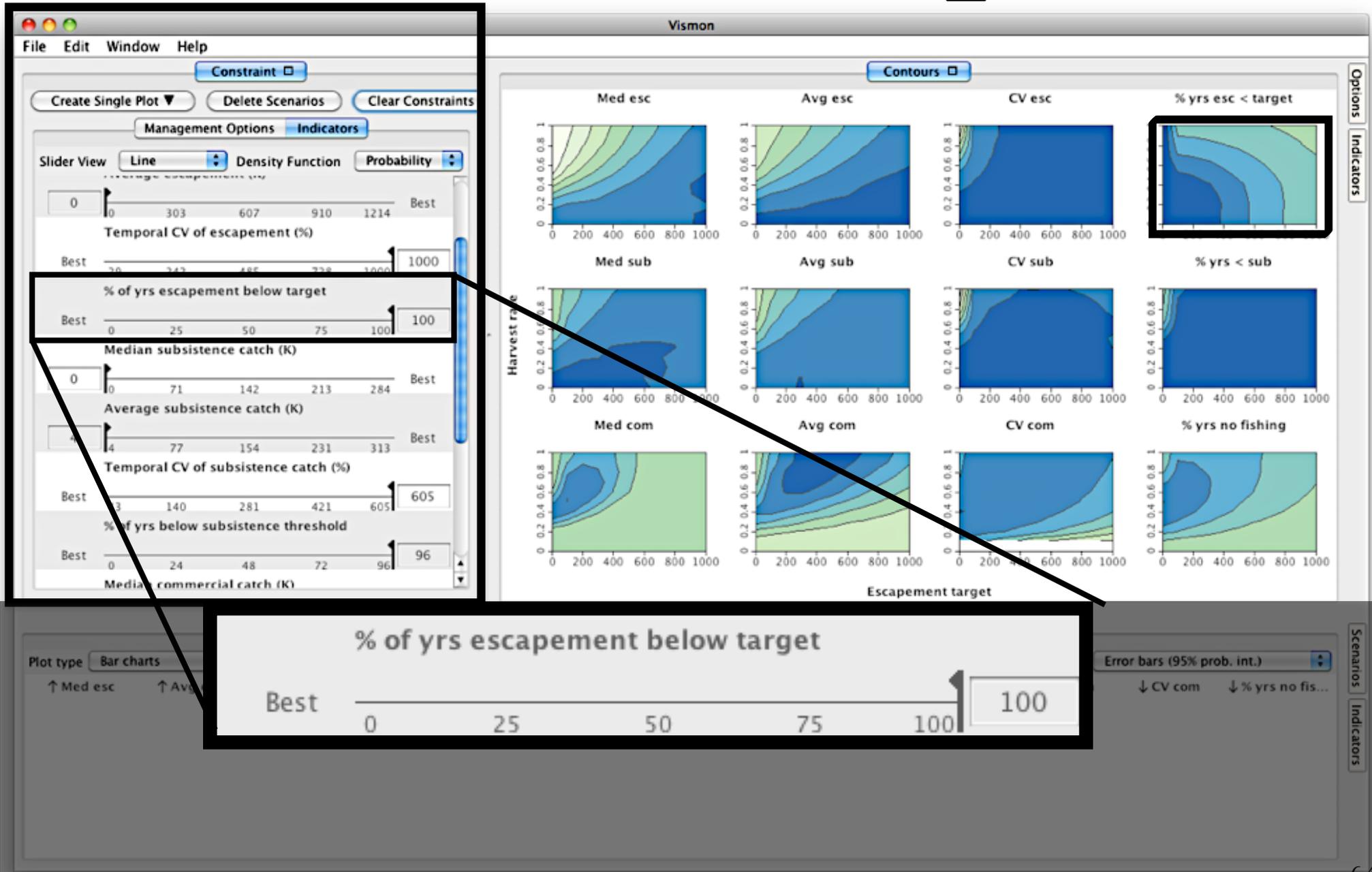
# Constraining



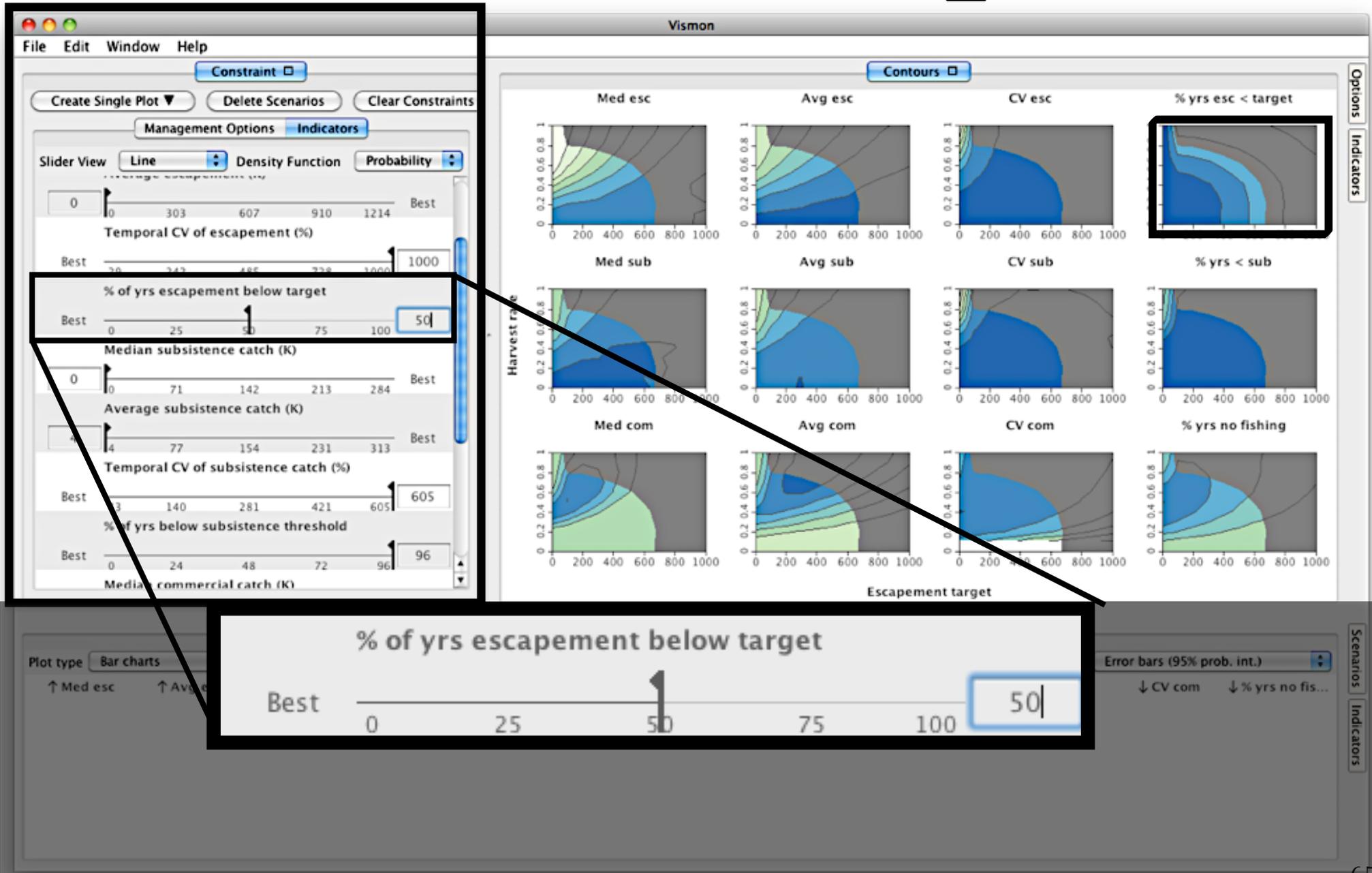
Options  
Indicators

Scenarios  
Indicators

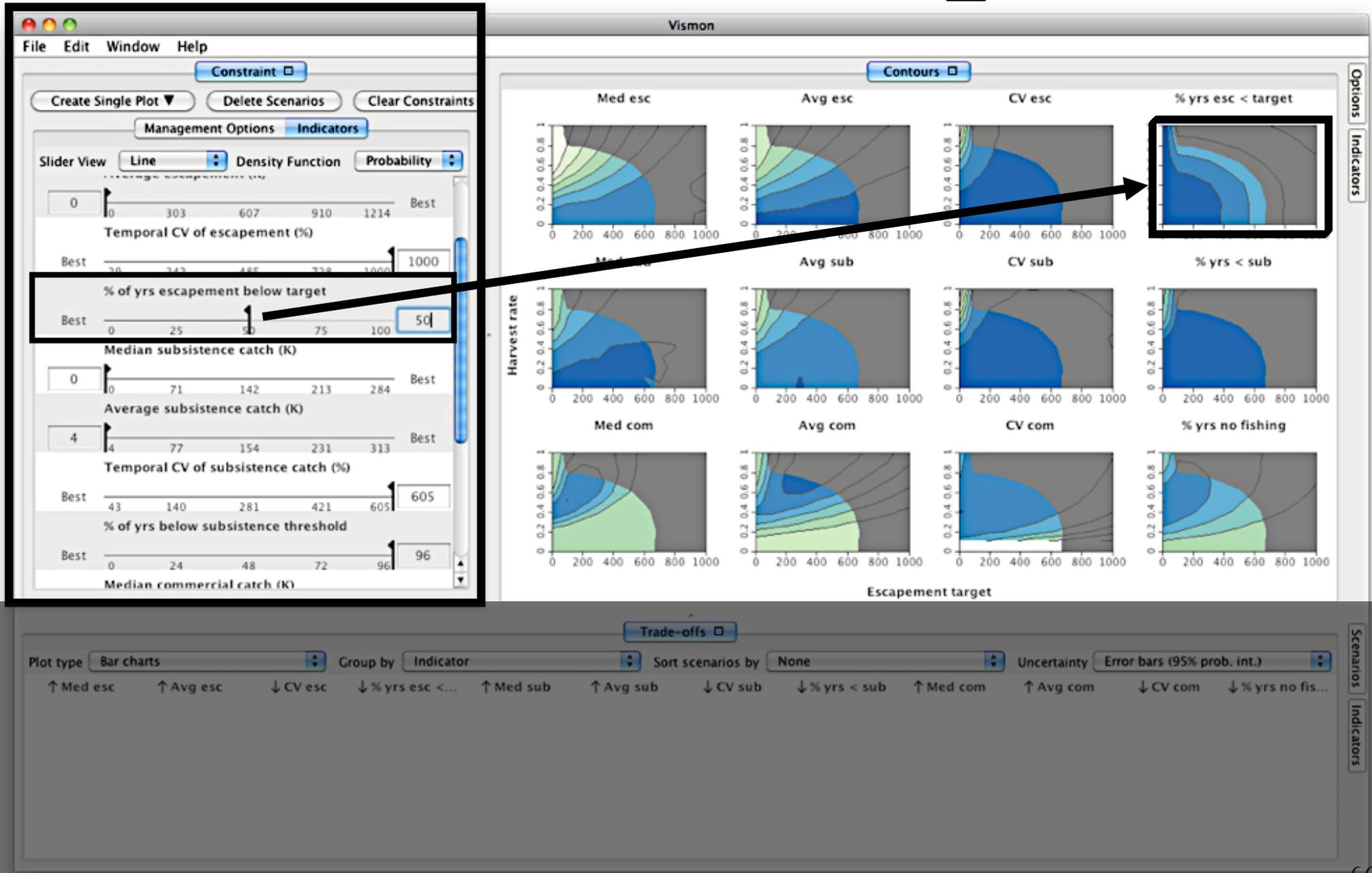
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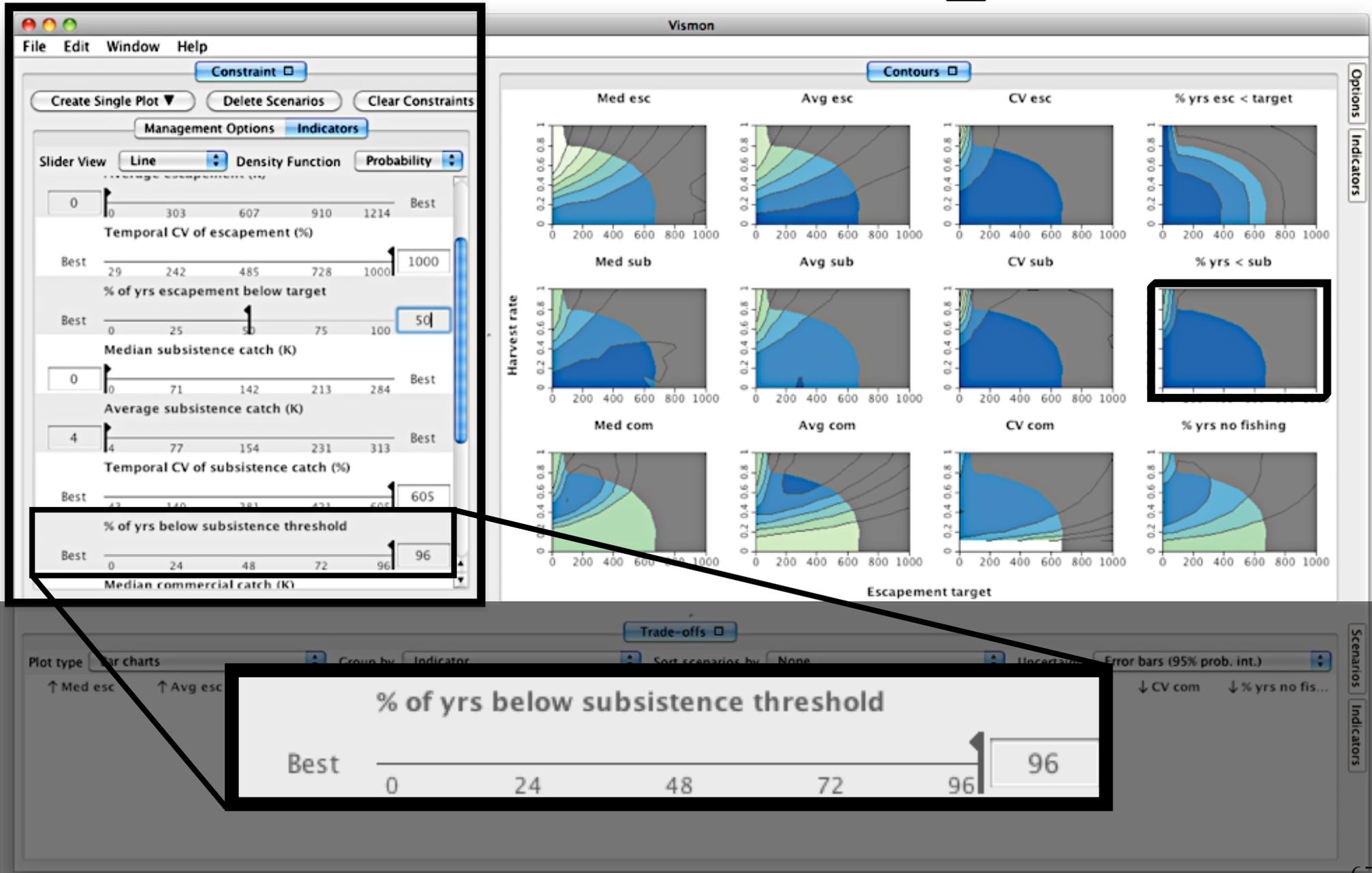
# Constraining



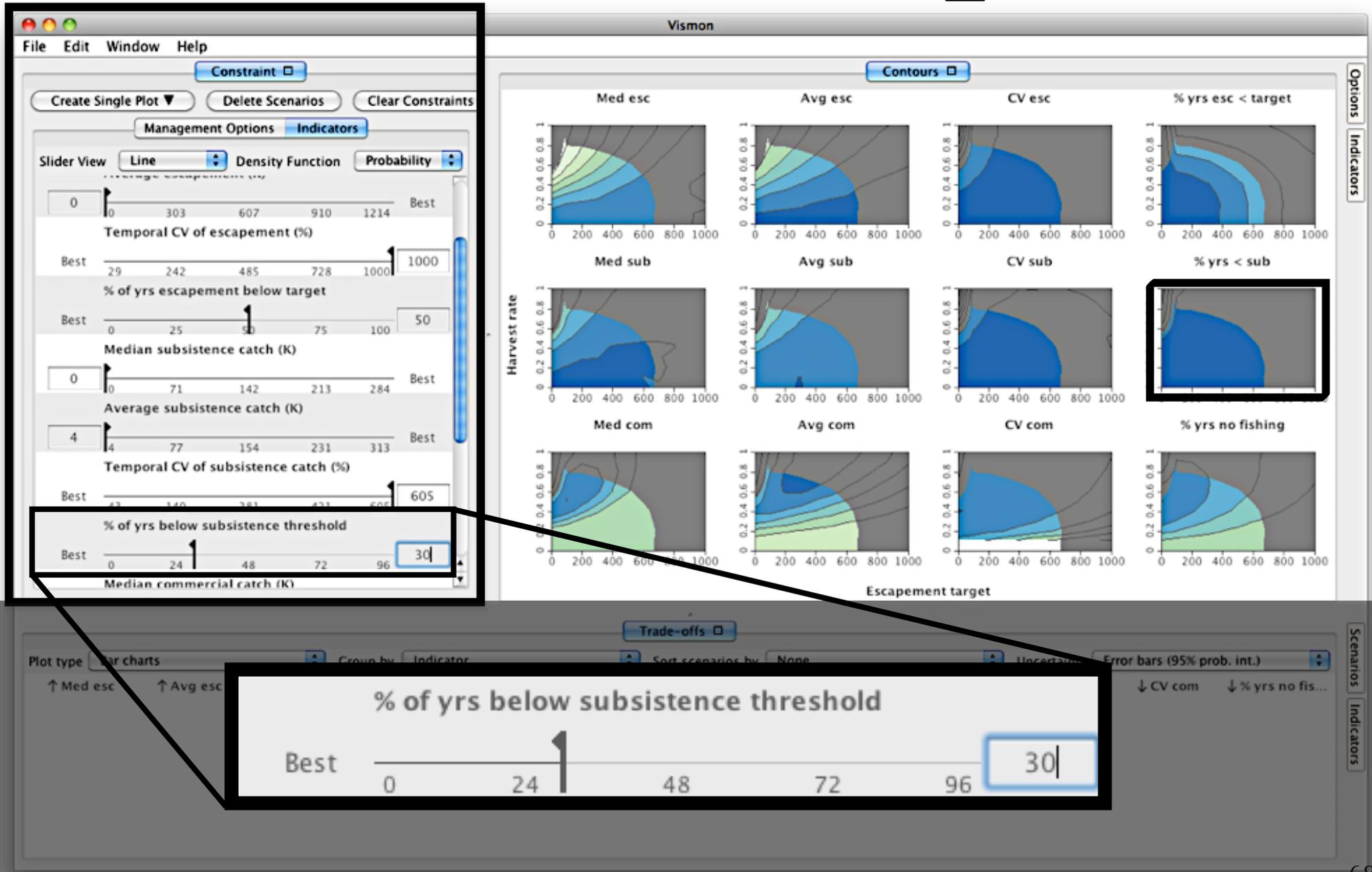
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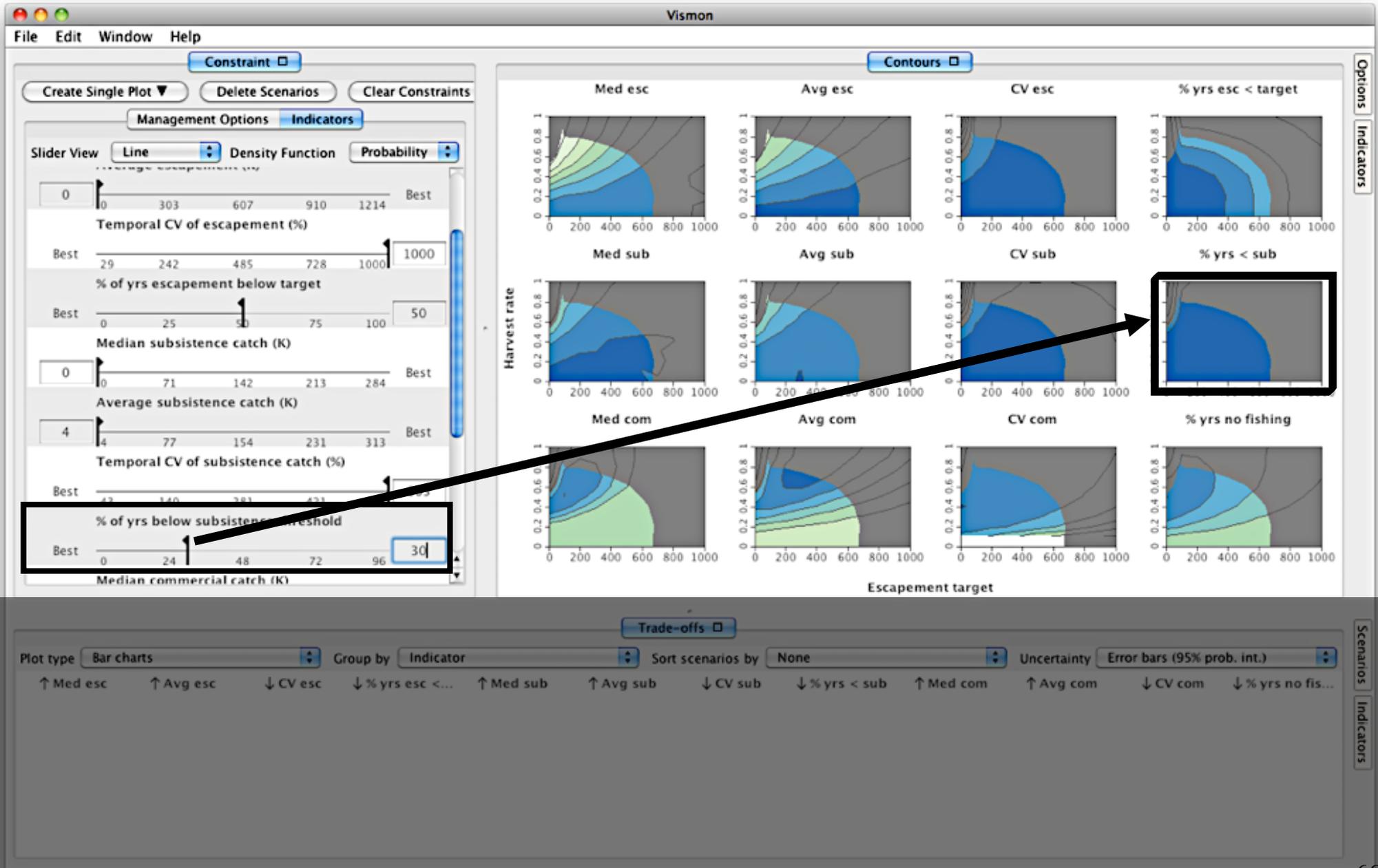
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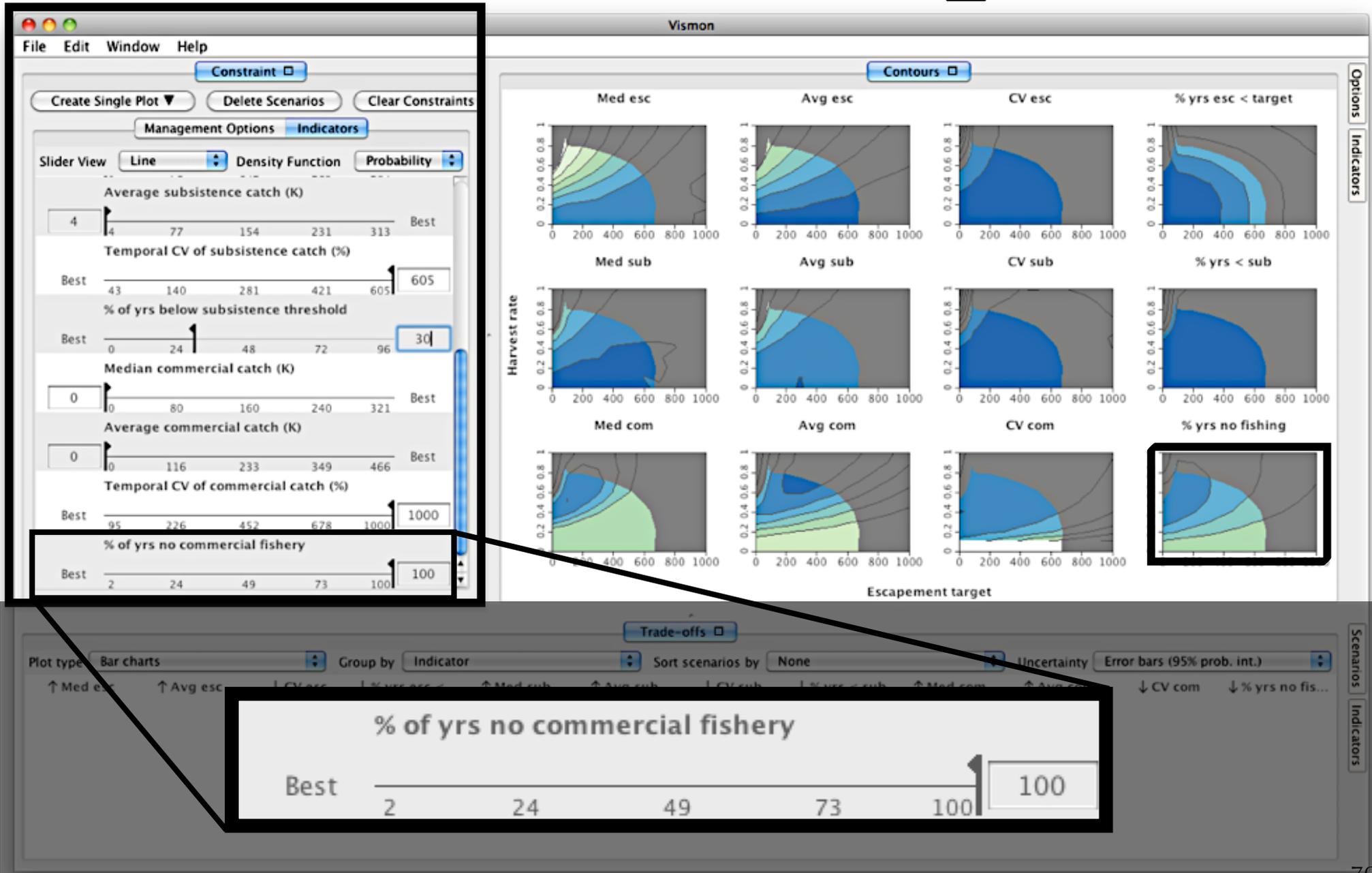
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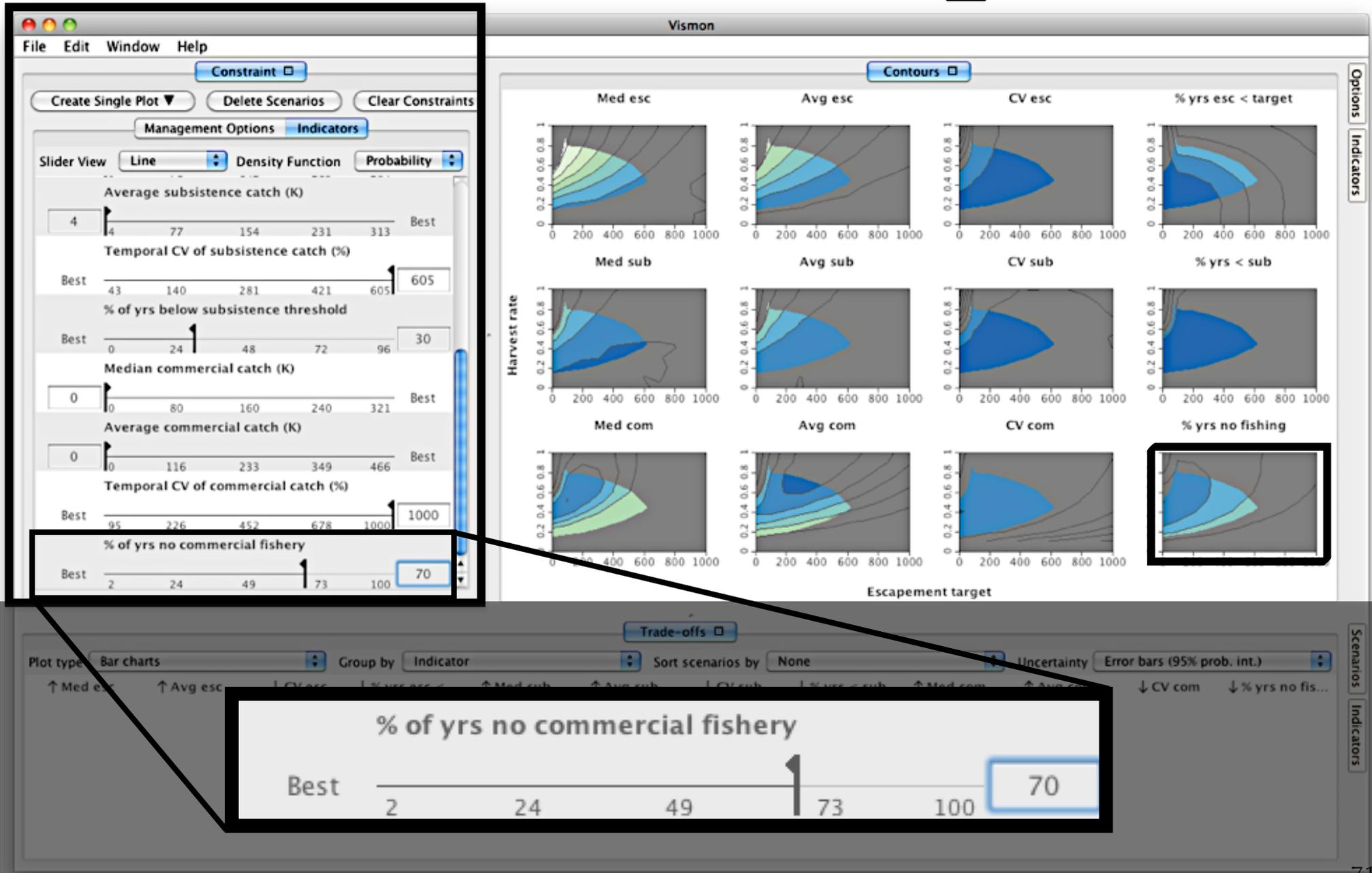
# Constraining



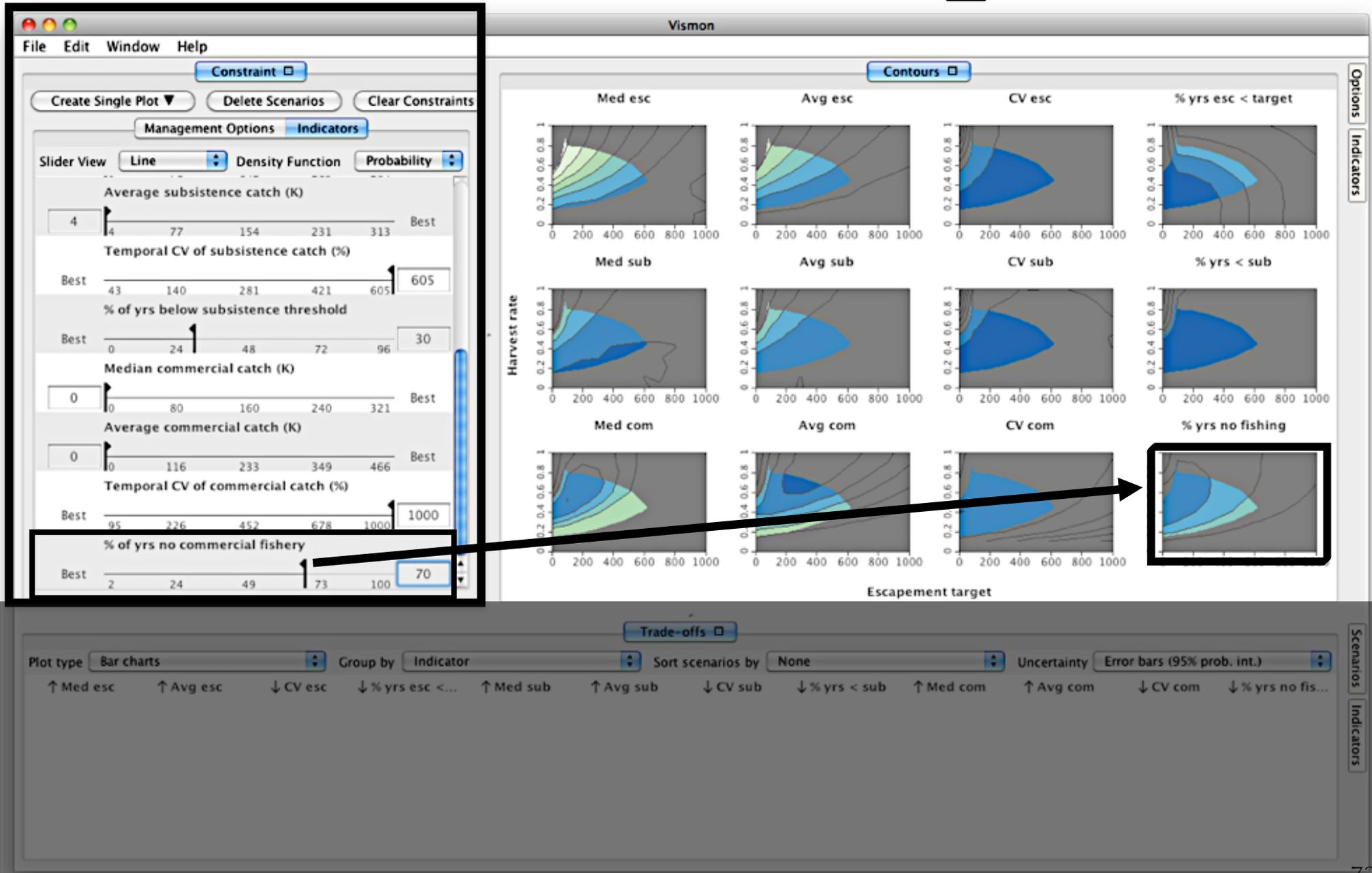
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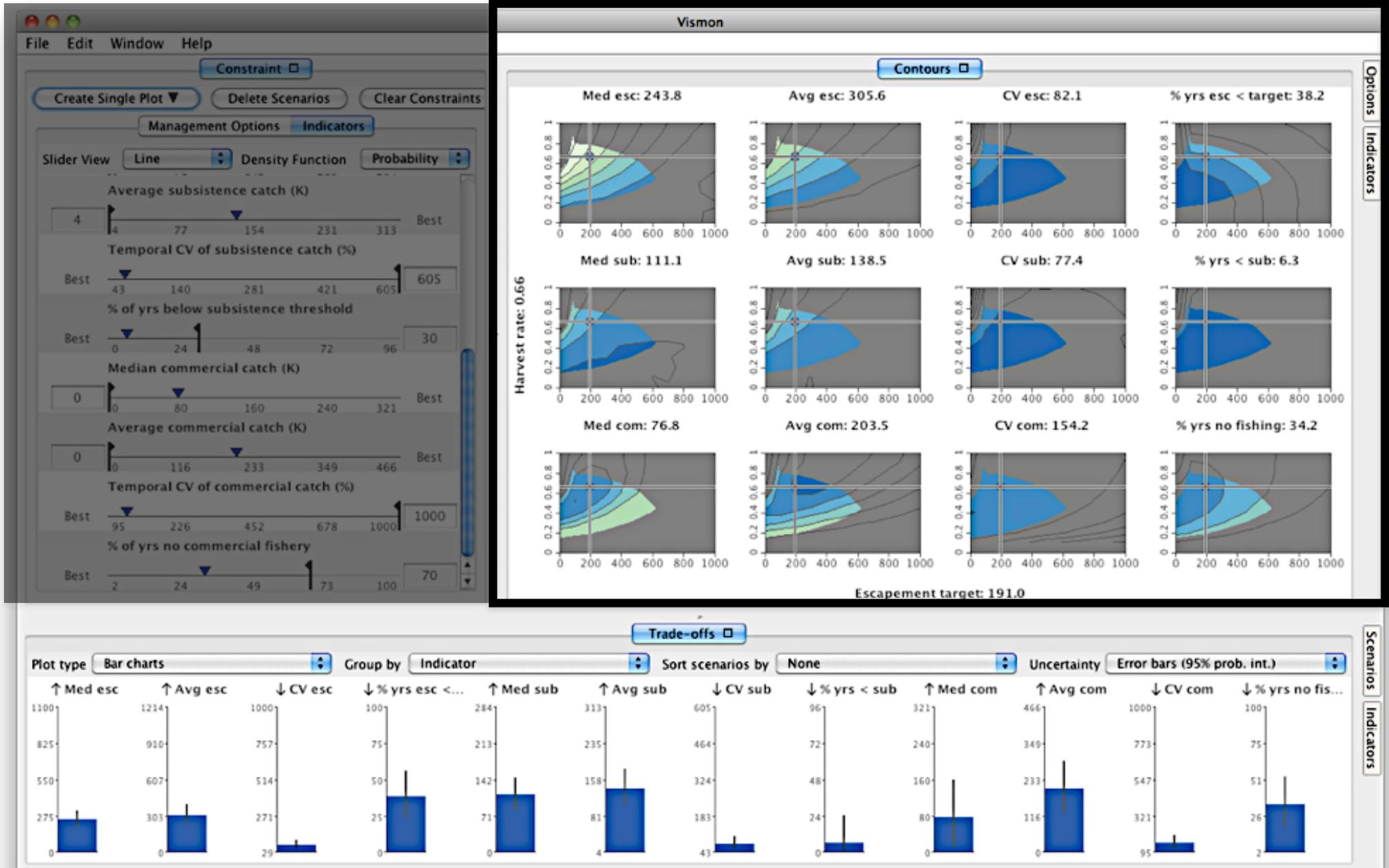
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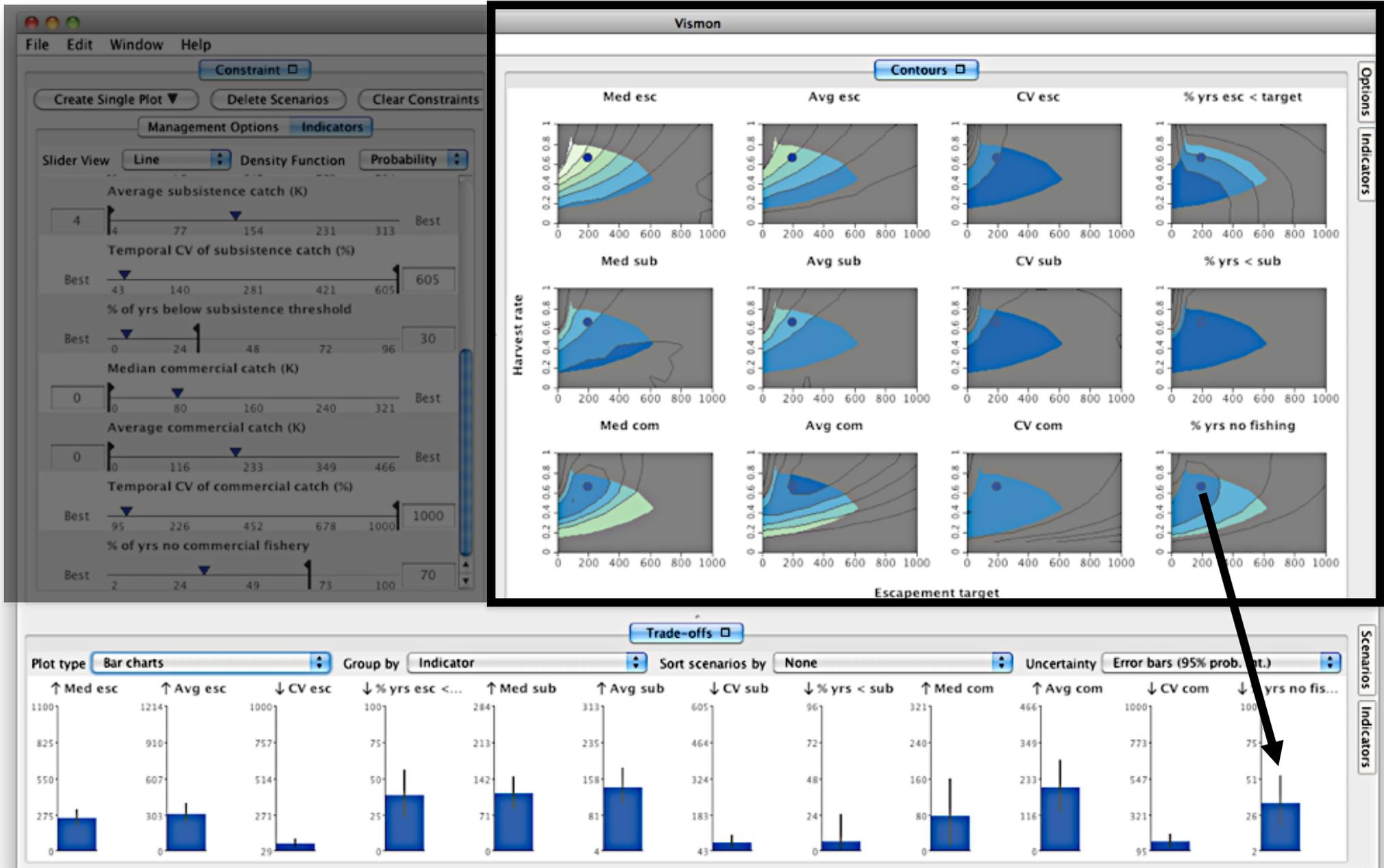
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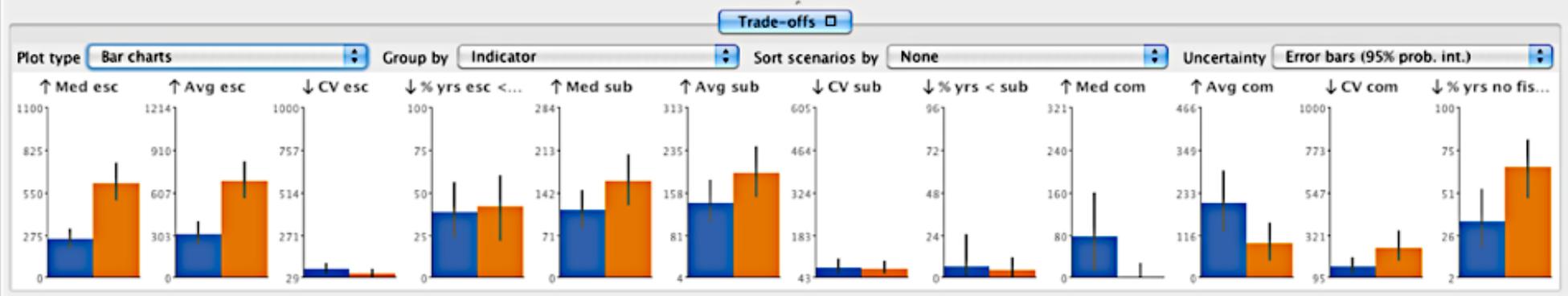
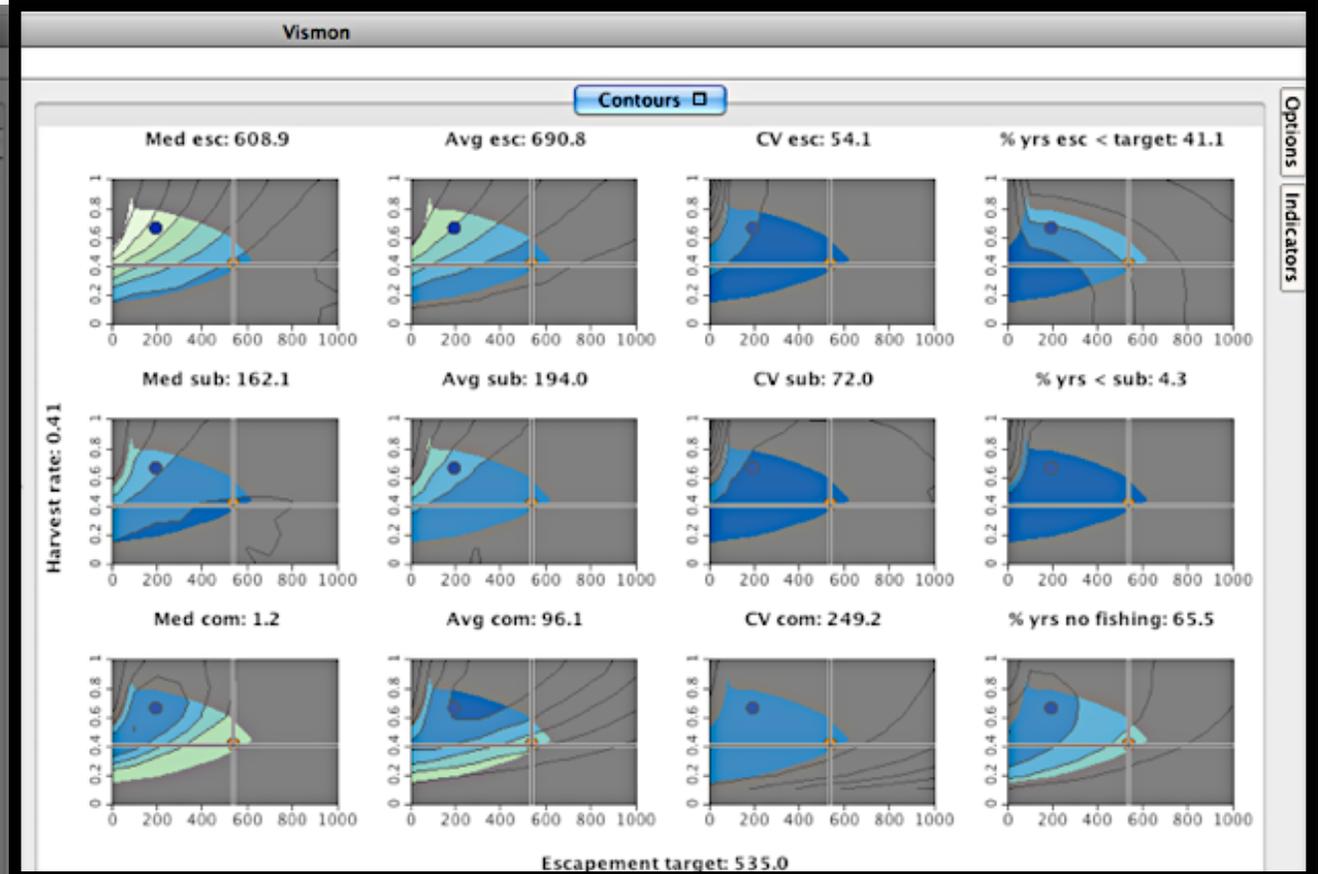
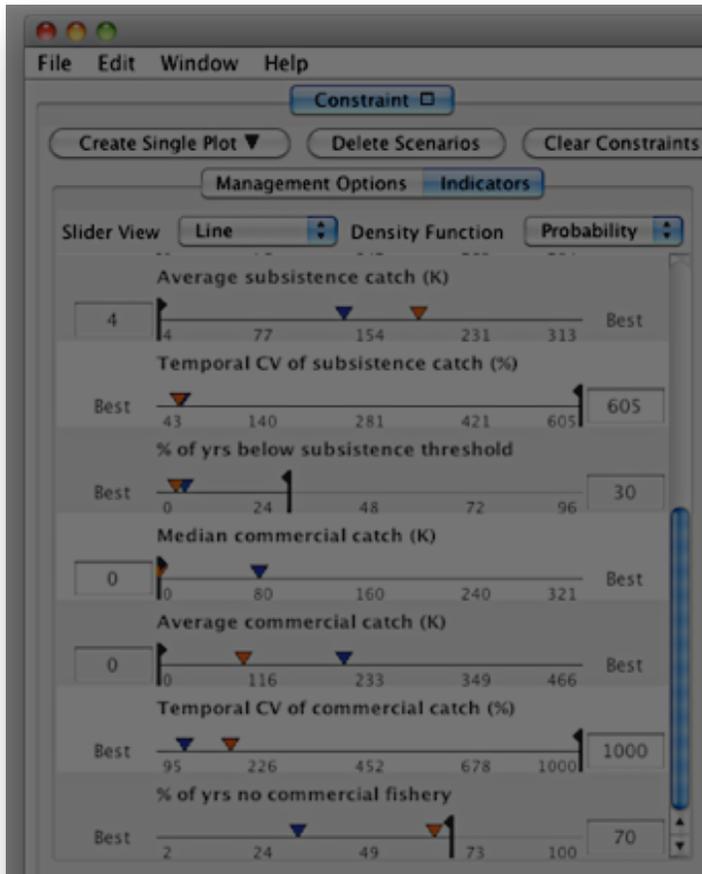
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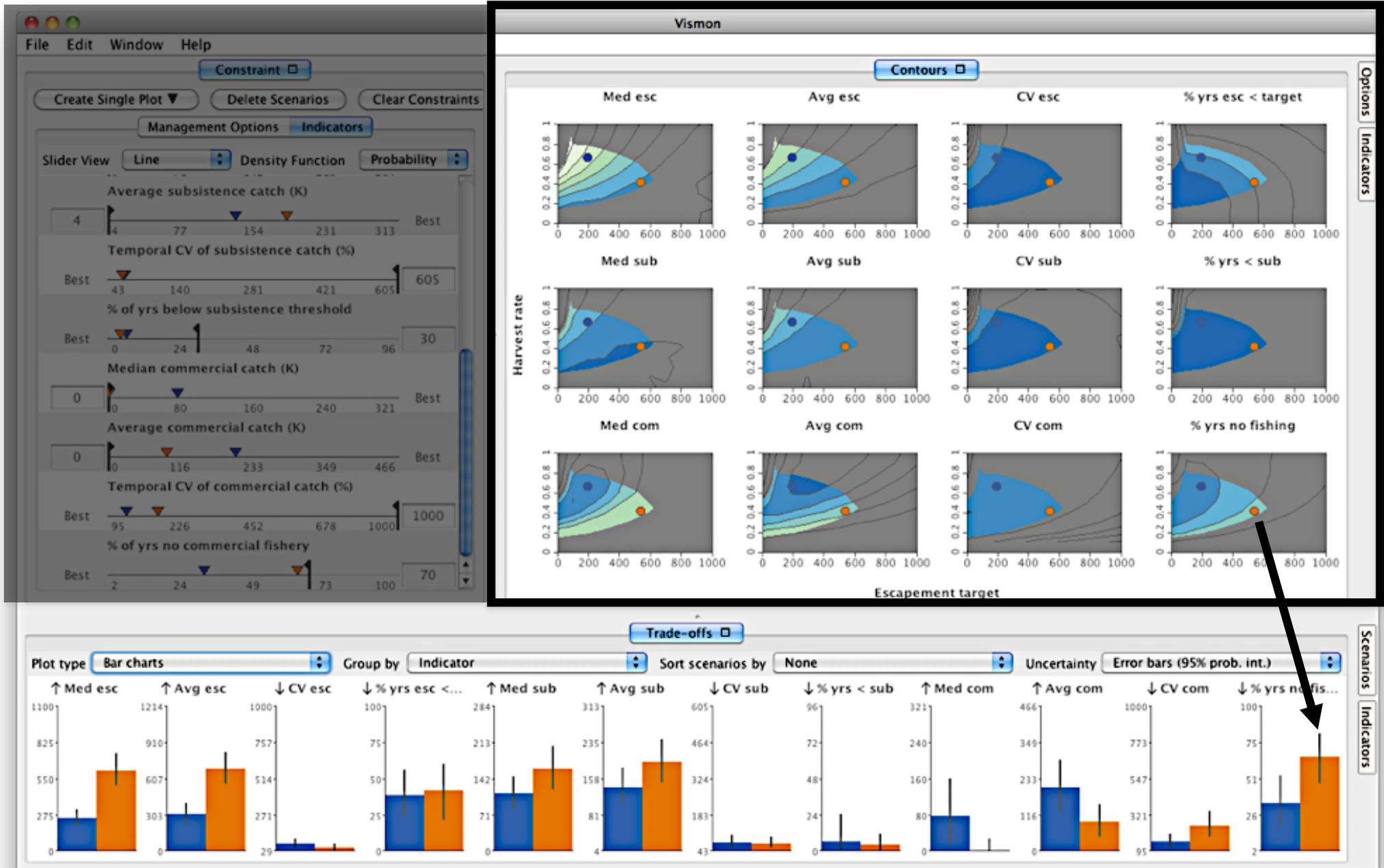
# Selection



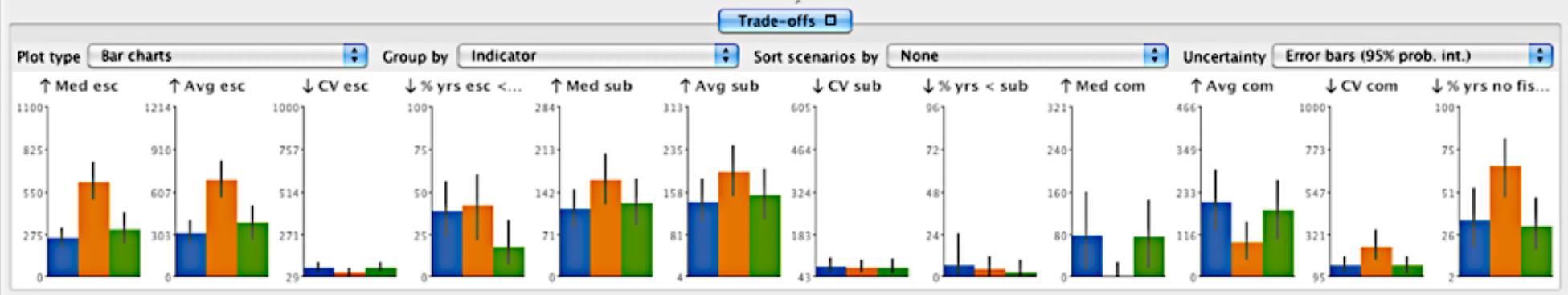
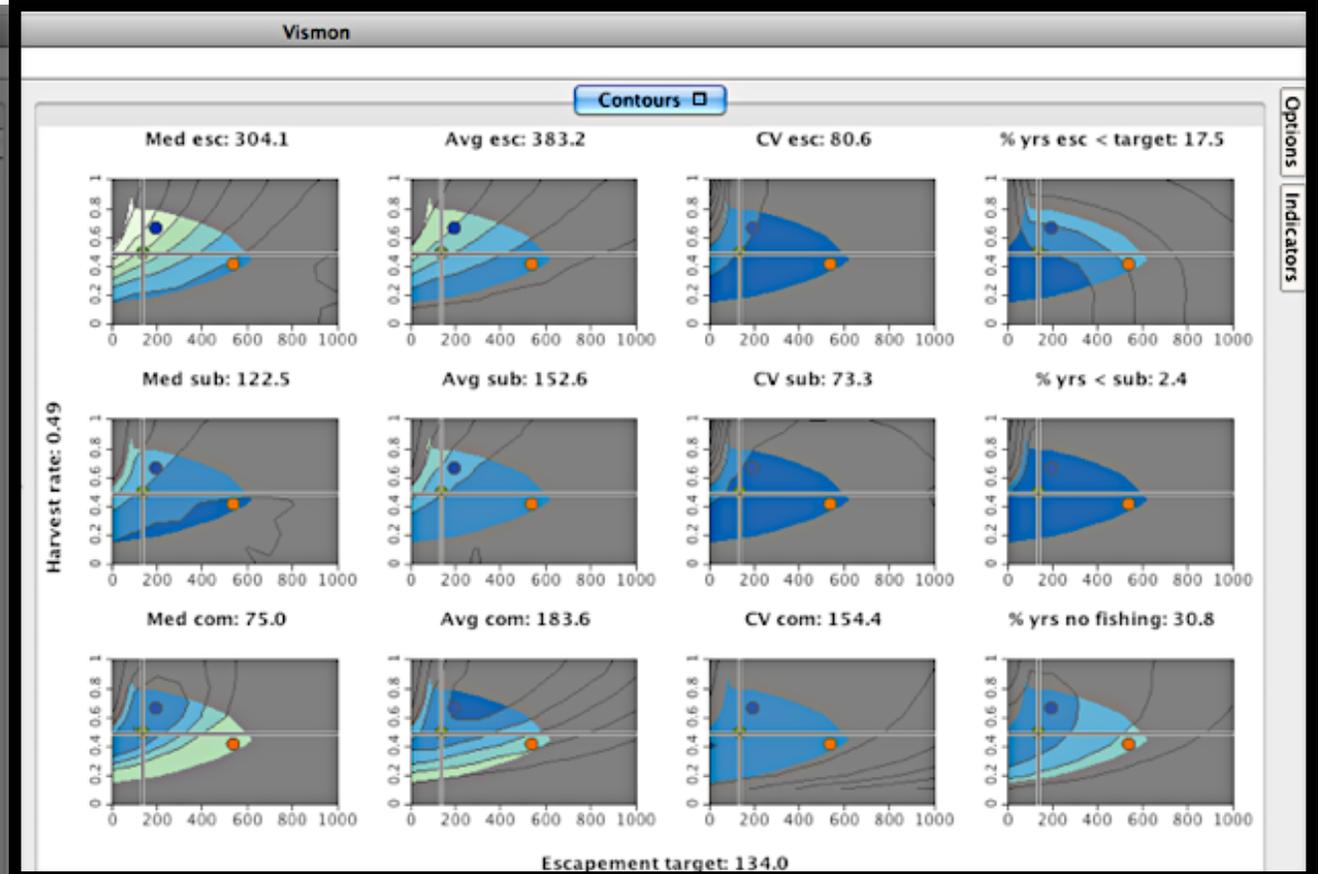
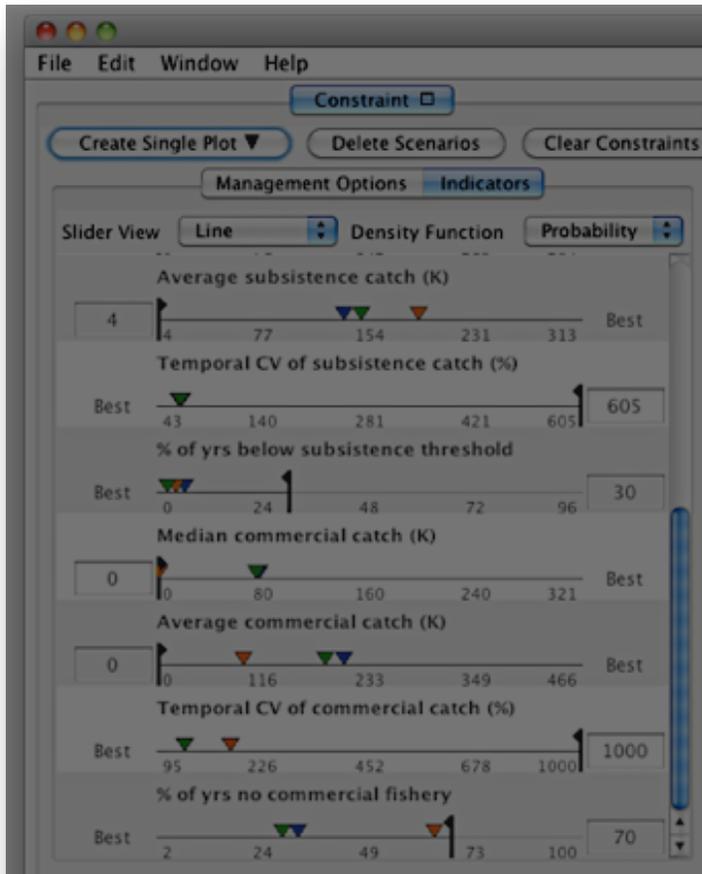
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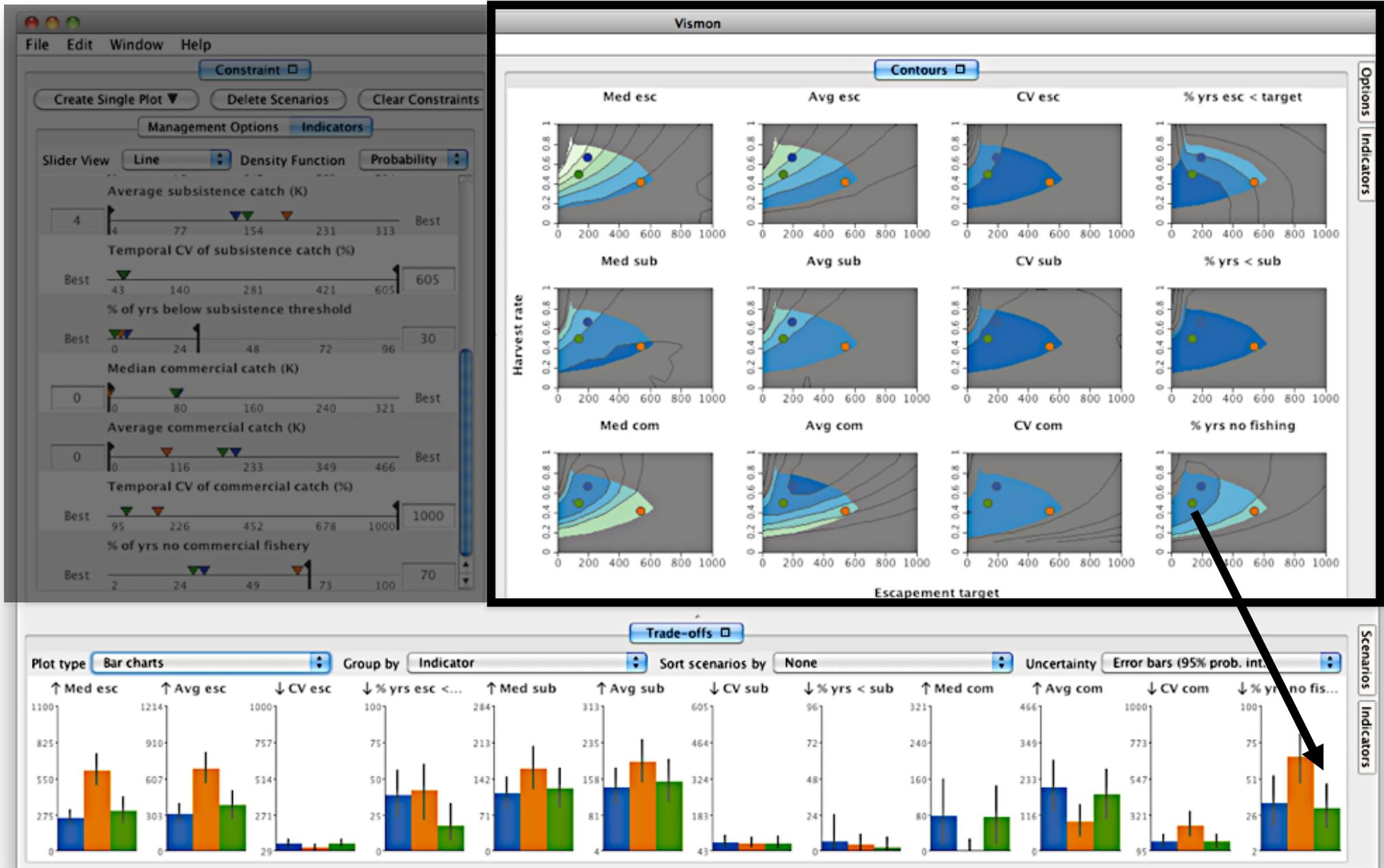
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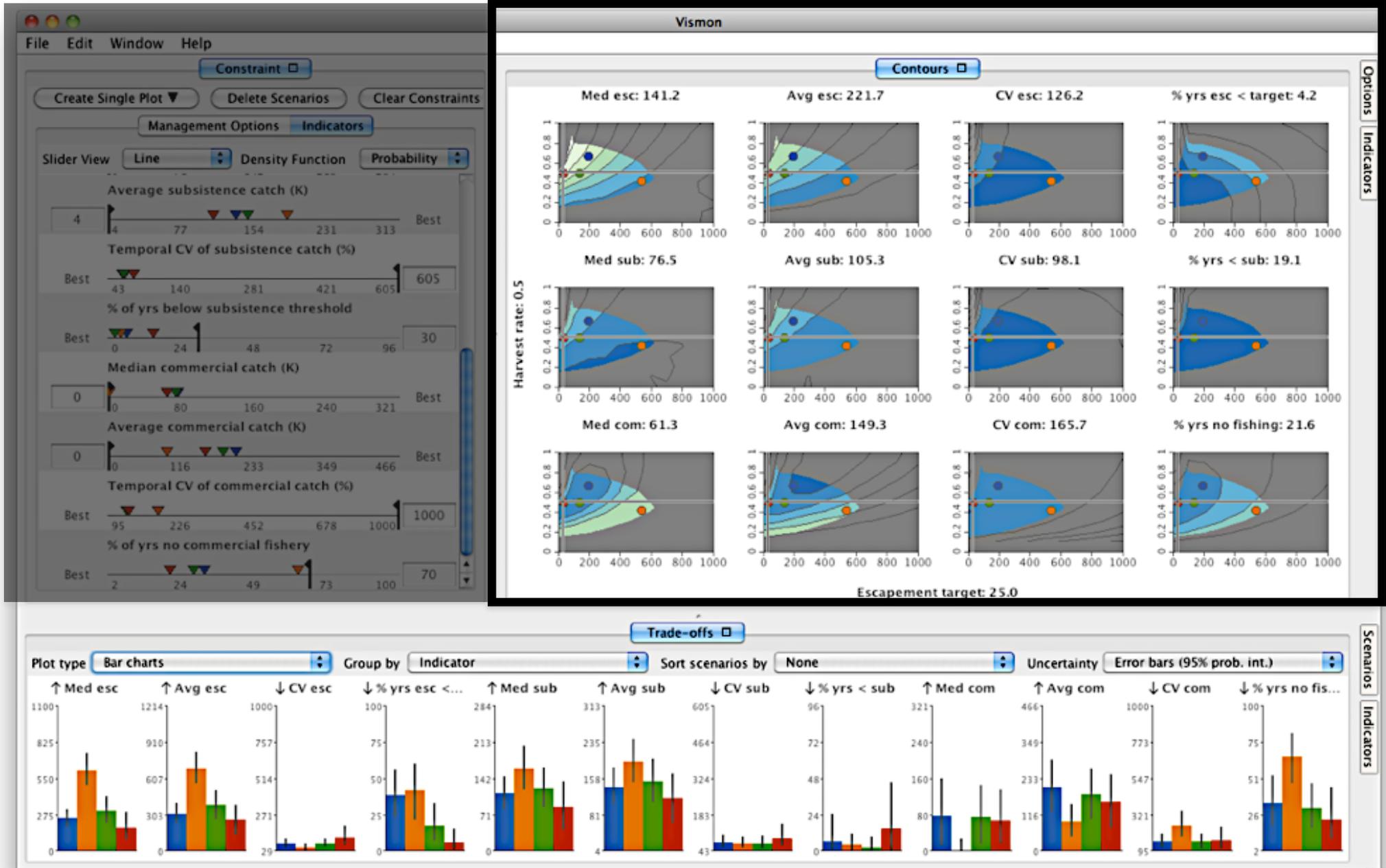
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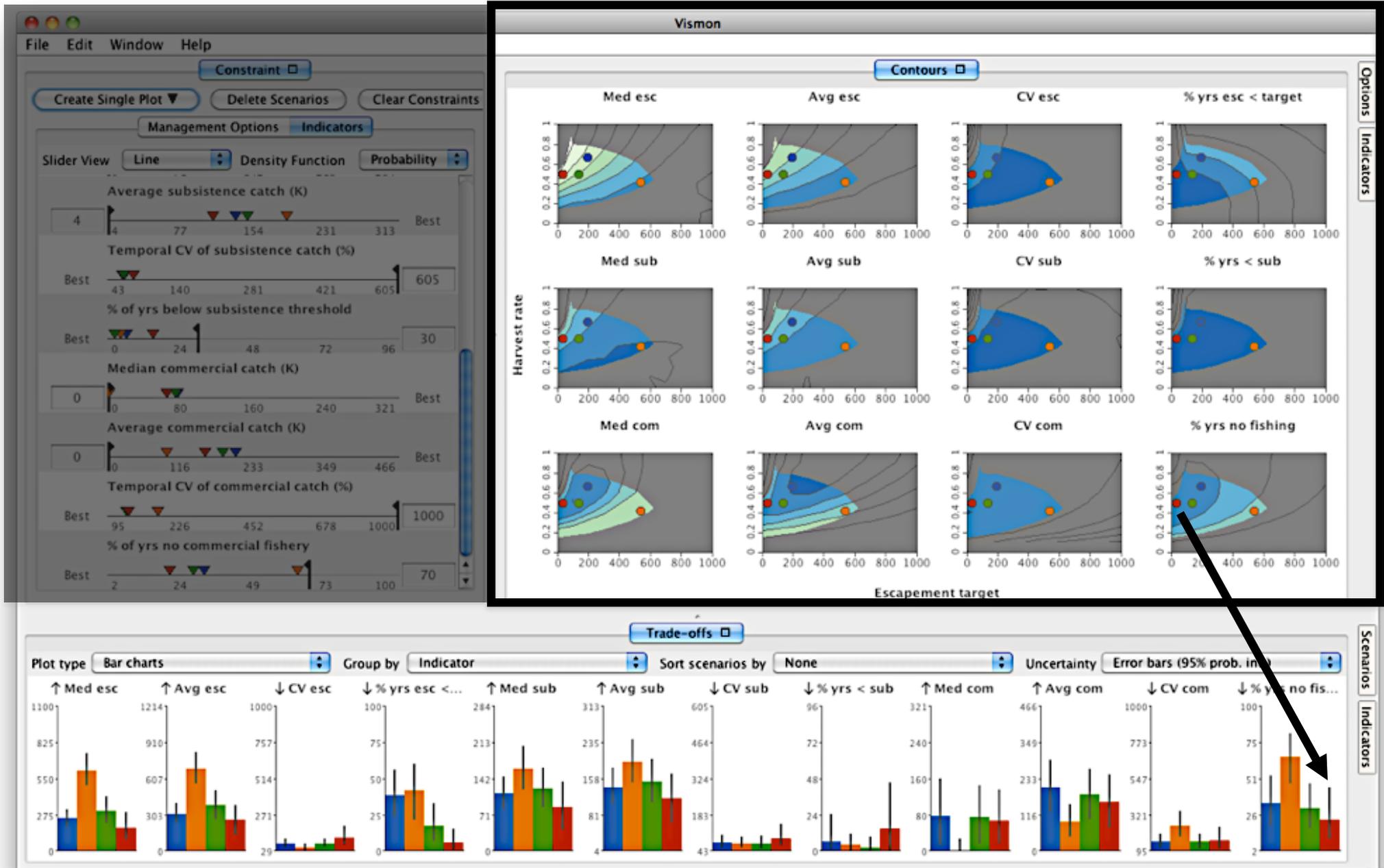
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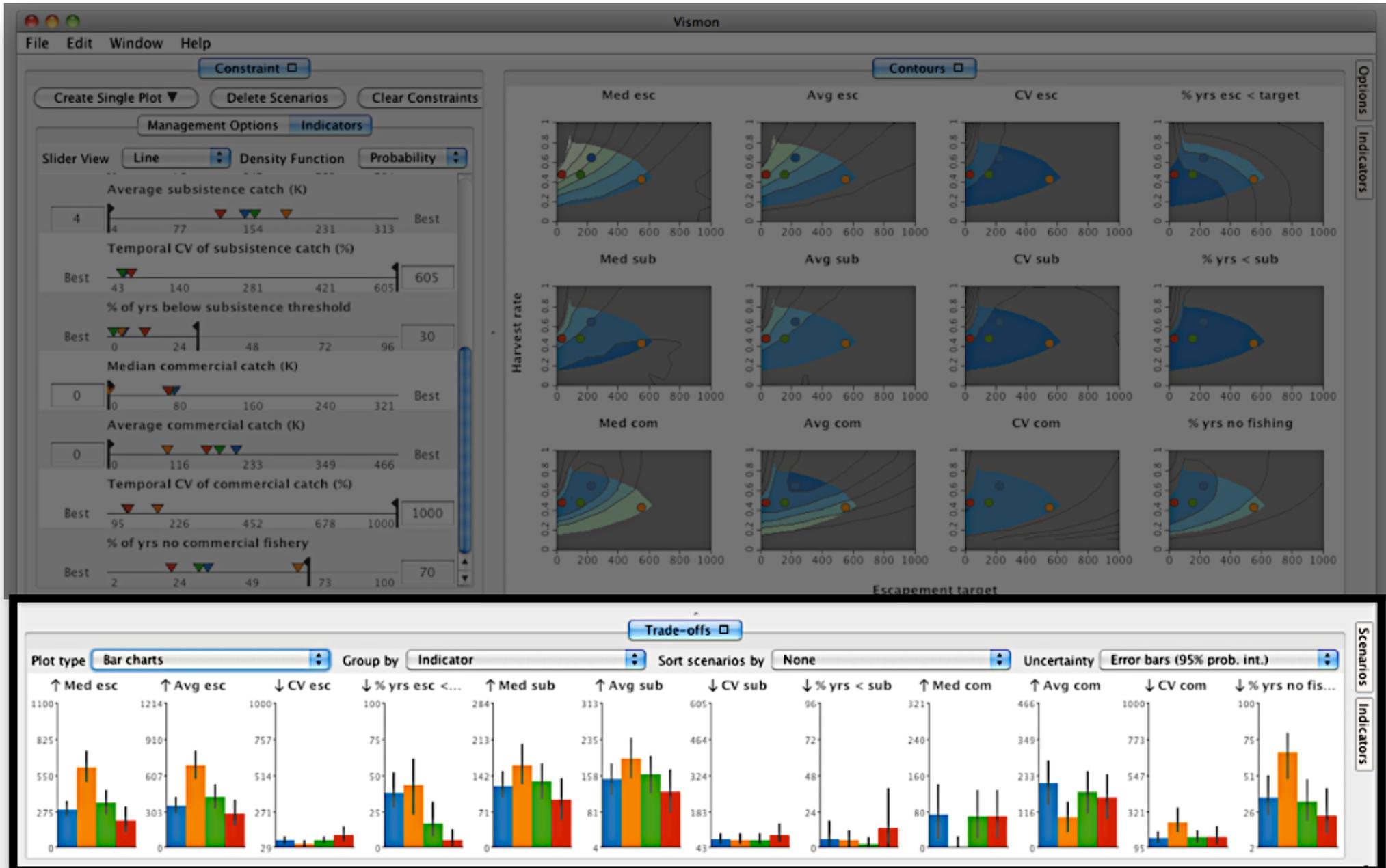
# Selection



# Selection



# Trade-off quantification



# FeatureFinder — Classification

# Acknowledgments



Lorenz Linhardt  
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U of Vienna

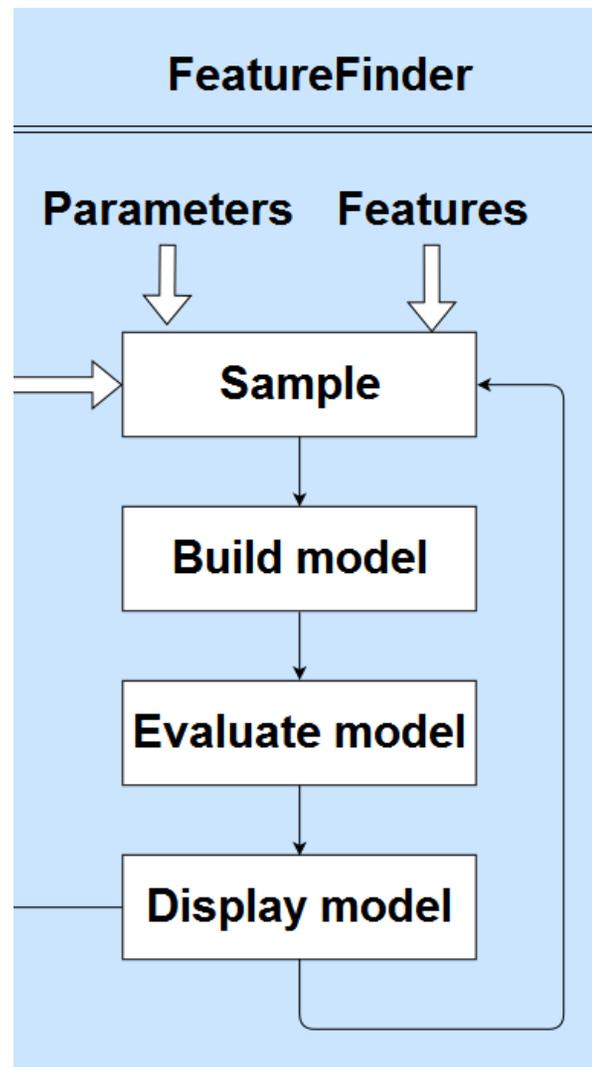
# Classification

- a form of supervised “learning”, i.e.
- Given: a set of labeled data items
- Problem: find the right label for new data items

# Classification — Example

- Patients with and without cancer
- What features will help me predict whether a person has cancer, given a set of people that do and don't have cancer!?
- Features — can be age, income, address, but surely also anatomical features, etc.
- potentially LOTS of features — which to pick?

# Principle idea



# FeatureFinder

Load Save Extras

Log scale  Selection only

**Range of k**

Use: 1 to 8

**Number of Attributes**

Use: 3 to 12

**$\sigma^2$  Precision** A

**$\sigma^2$  Recall**

Number of Models: 25 / 101  
 Avg. Precision: 0,81  
 Avg. Recall: 0,86  
 Avg.  $\sigma^2$  Precision: 0,03  
 Avg.  $\sigma^2$  Recall: 0,04

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Never use 0  
 Randomly use 58  
 Always use 2

Table:  Groups  List

Bars:  Log scale  Selection only

col9	4/11
col13	4/11
col15	4/11
col25	4/11
col26	3/9
col45	2/6
col47	2/6
col60	2/6
col50	1/3
col37	5/16
col46	4/13
col28	3/10
col29	3/10
col34	3/10
col58	3/10
col10	4/14
col16	2/7
col31	3/11
col5	4/16
col40	2/8
col12	25/101
col36	25/101
col27	3/13
col39	3/13
col1	2/10
col7	1/6
col14	1/8
col42	1/8
col49	1/8
col52	1/8
col19	1/9
col35	1/9
col8	1/10
col21	1/10
col54	1/12
col6	1/14

Confidence Ellipses

C

Layer 4

Layer 5

New layer on constraints change

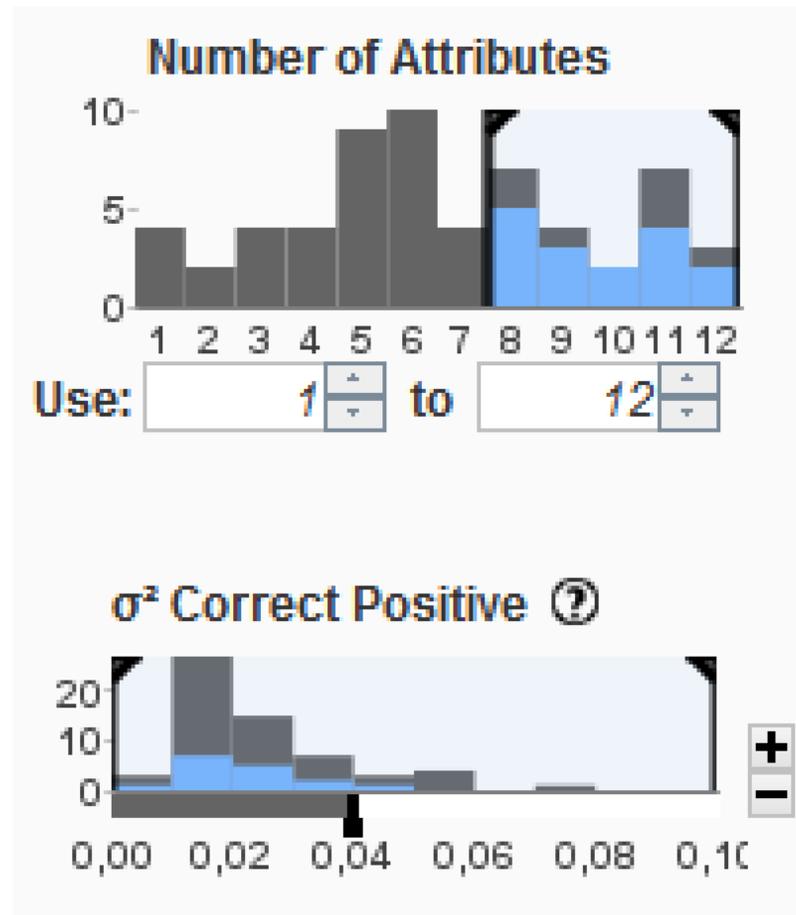
Copy Layer

ID	Precision	Recall	MCC
459	0.78	0.86	0.58
462	0.88	0.83	0.7
464	0.79	0.88	0.61
471	0.78	0.91	0.64
472	0.77	0.88	0.6
477	0.82	0.83	0.62
486	0.79	0.9	0.64
490	0.8	0.83	0.59
491	0.83	0.89	0.69
497	0.82	0.87	0.65
500	0.81	0.83	0.61
506	0.8	0.83	0.59
514	0.86	0.88	0.71
515	0.83	0.82	0.62
521	0.79	0.92	0.66
526	0.8	0.87	0.64
530	0.8	0.82	0.57

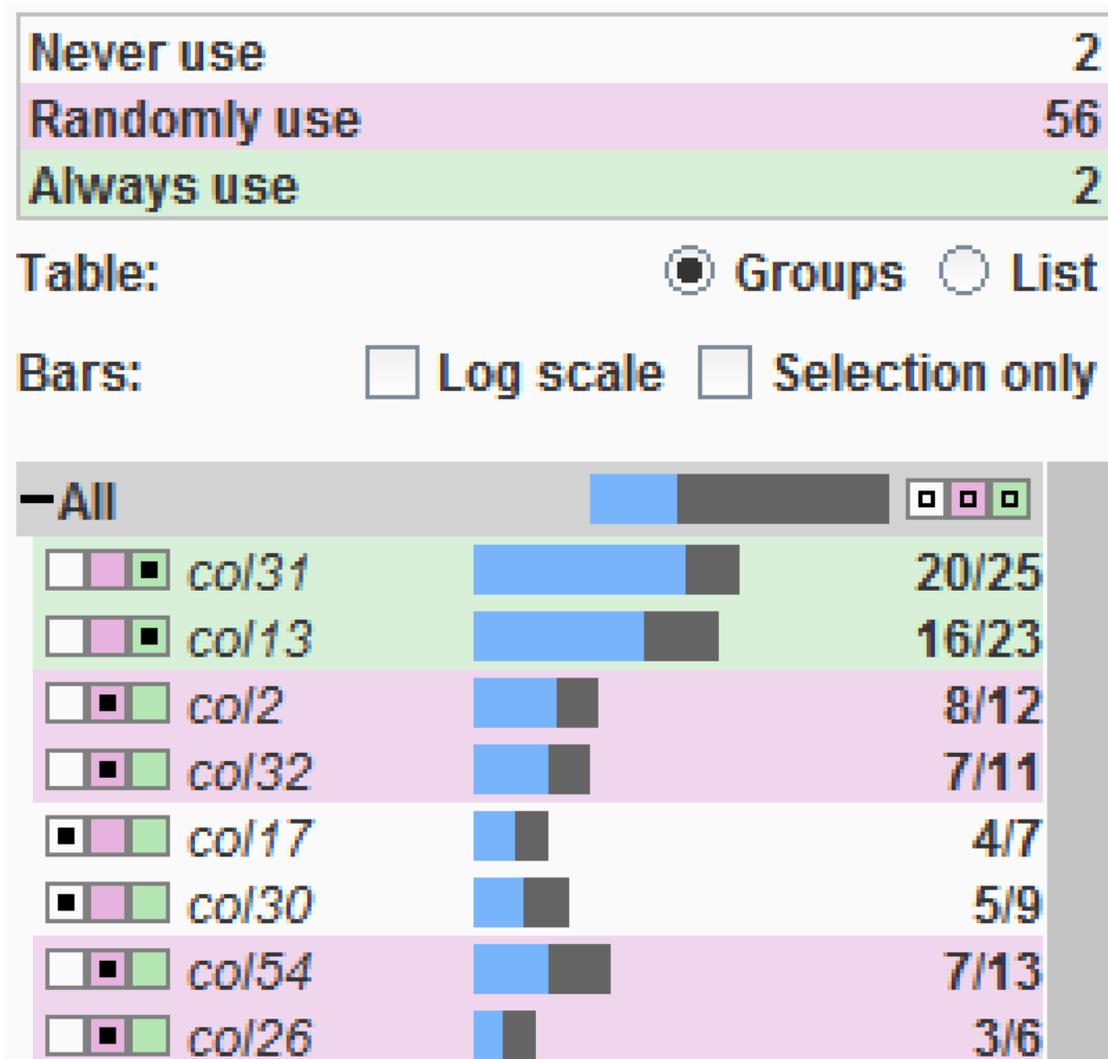
D

Target Class: 111 observations Rest: 97 observations

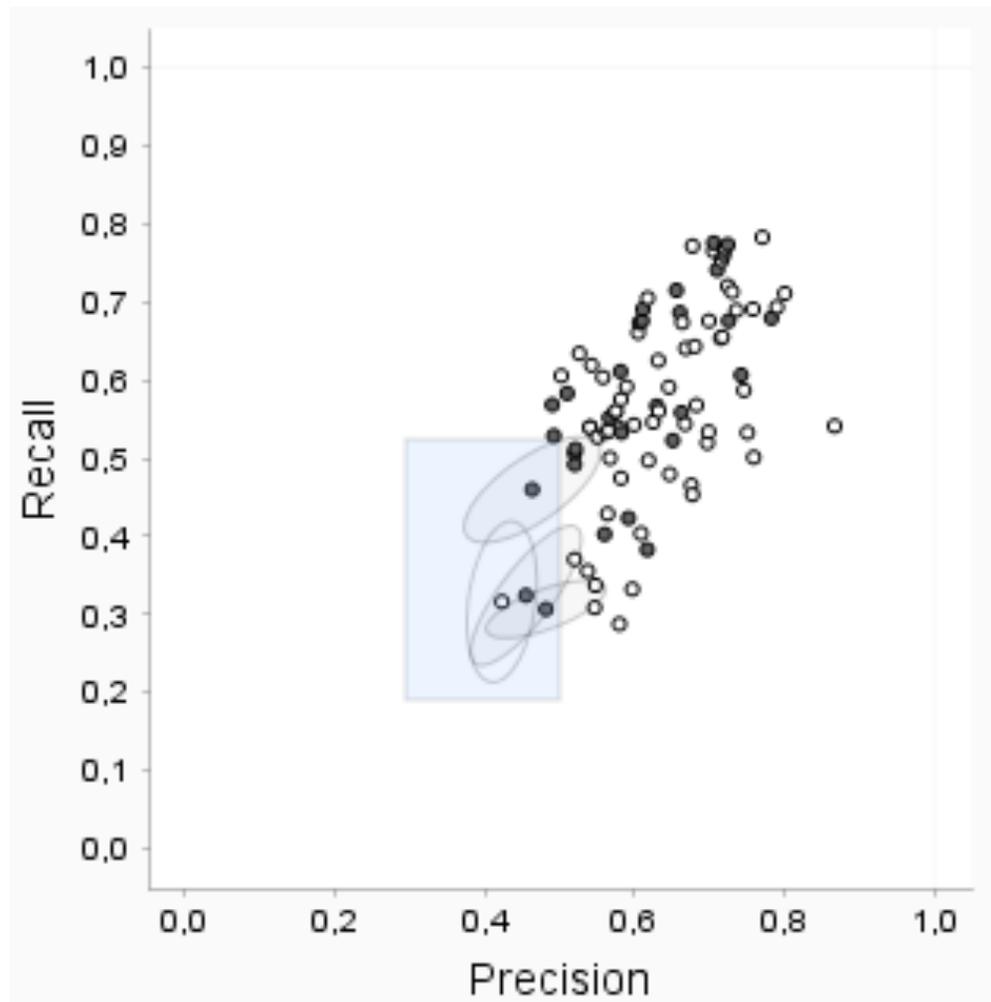
# Filter on Input & Output parameters



# Set constraints on features to use



# Overview over all models





# Performance

- Matthews correlation coefficient (MCC)
- -1 — bad
- +1 — good

Dataset	Method	Nr. Features	MCC
Splice	None	60	0.501
	CFS	12	0.702
	ReliefF	16	0.712
	Wrapper	<b>3</b>	<b>0.784</b>
	User1	17	0.608
	User2	5	0.659
	User3	<b>3</b>	<b>0.729</b>
	User4	4	0.606
	User5	<b>3</b>	0.648
Stellar	None	102	0.707
	CFS	12	0.801
	ReliefF	22	0.602
	Wrapper	14	<b>0.808</b>
	User1	12	0.745
	User2	5	0.762
	User3	20	0.769
	User4	<b>4</b>	0.628
	User5	50	0.781

# Overview

- Today: 4 case studies
  - Tuner — Image segmentation
  - FluidExplorer — Fluid animation
  - Vismon — Fisheries science
  - FeatureExplorer — Classification
- Tomorrow: Abstraction / Theory
  - Design Studies
  - Principles of visual parameter space exploration
  - Visual Data Science — visual tools for modeling

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# Questions?

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