



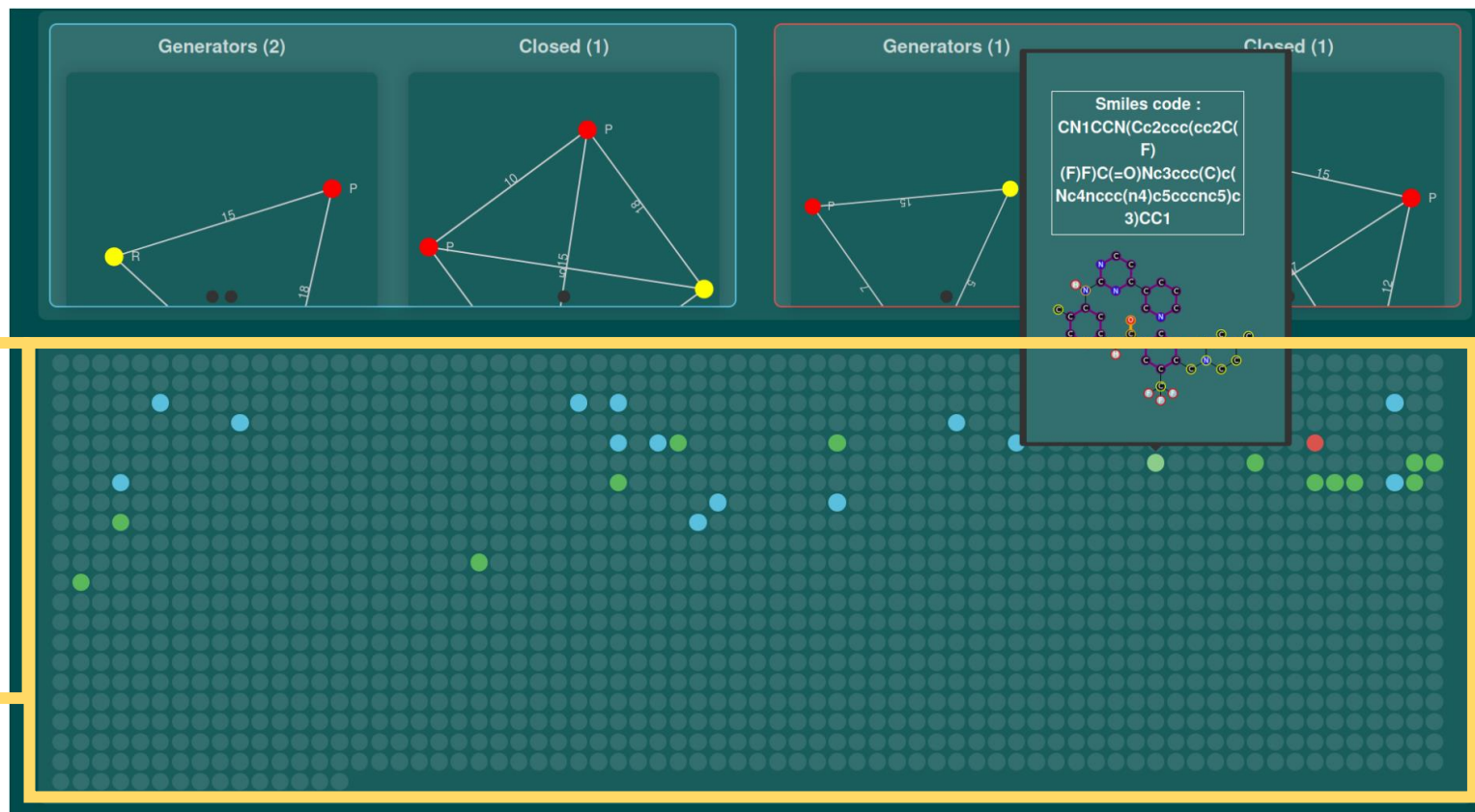
Visualisation compacte de données multidimensionnelles

David Auber

En collaboration avec:

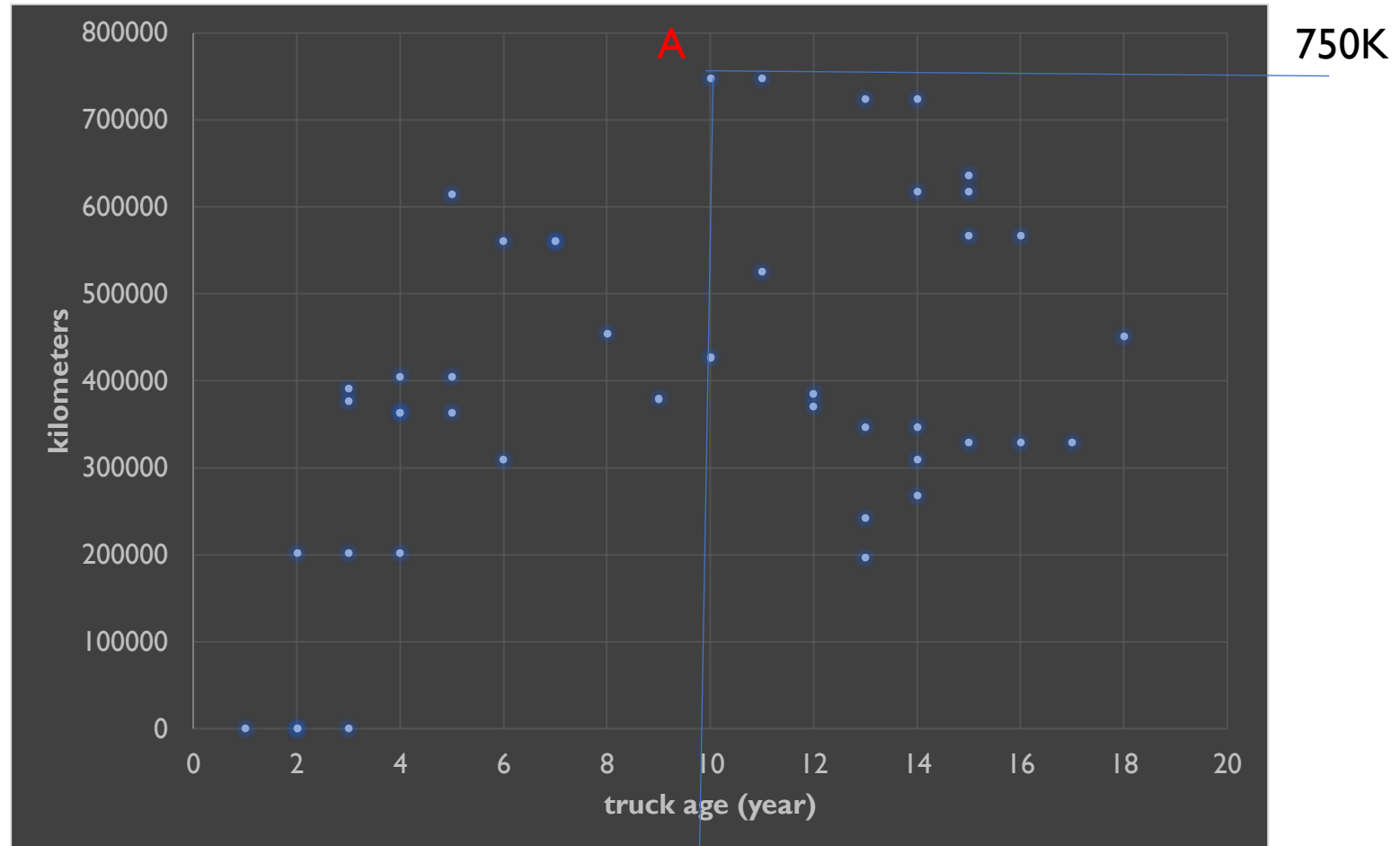
Adrien Halnaut, Romain Giot et Romain Bourqui

Données multidimensionnel dans InvolvD




What are we looking for ?

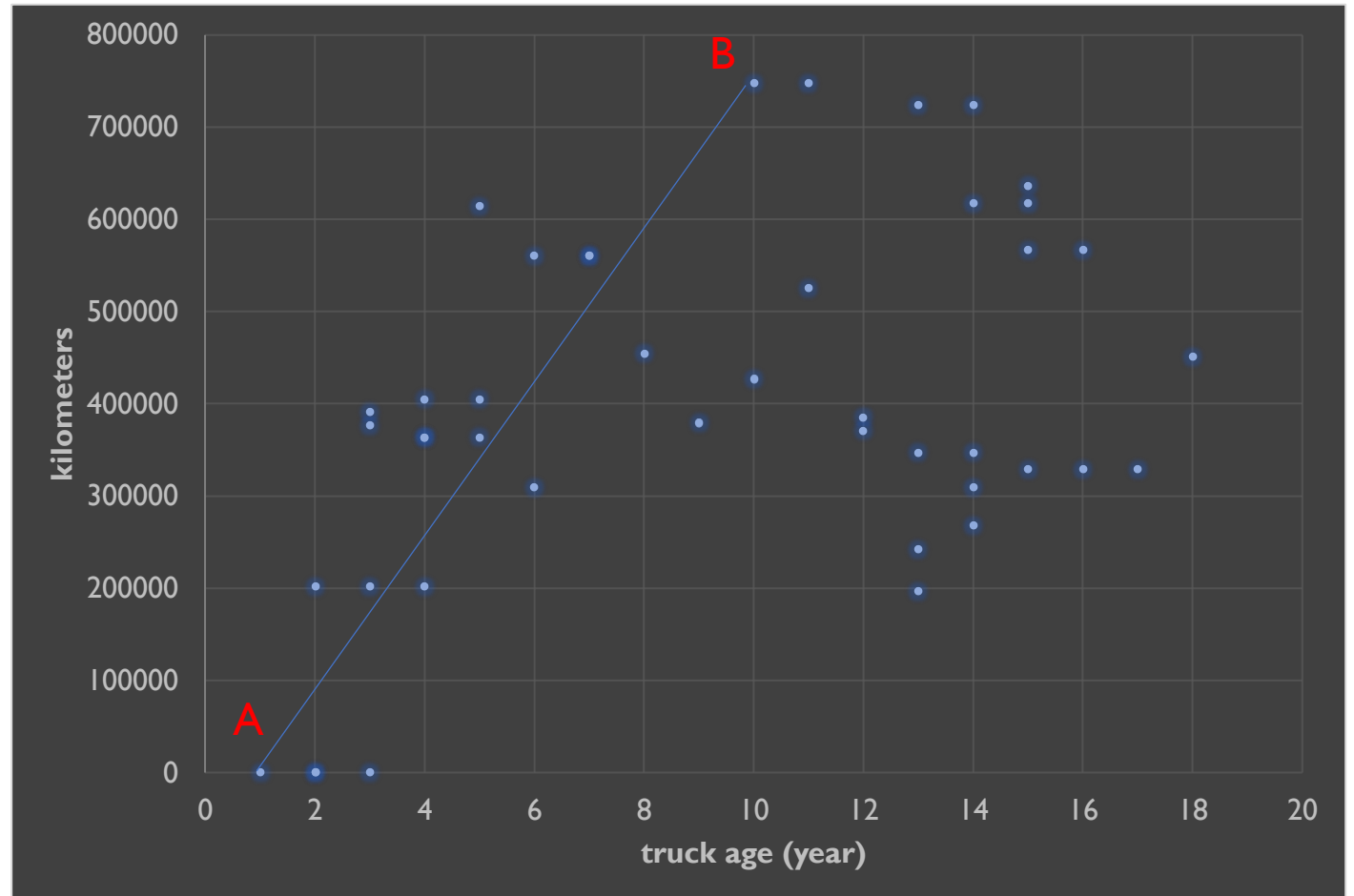
- Read values of data points ?
- Compare data points to each other ?
- Estimate density or distribution ?
- Find outliers ?
- Find clusters of data points ?
- Compare clusters to each other ?
- Make assumptions ?
- Make decisions ?






10

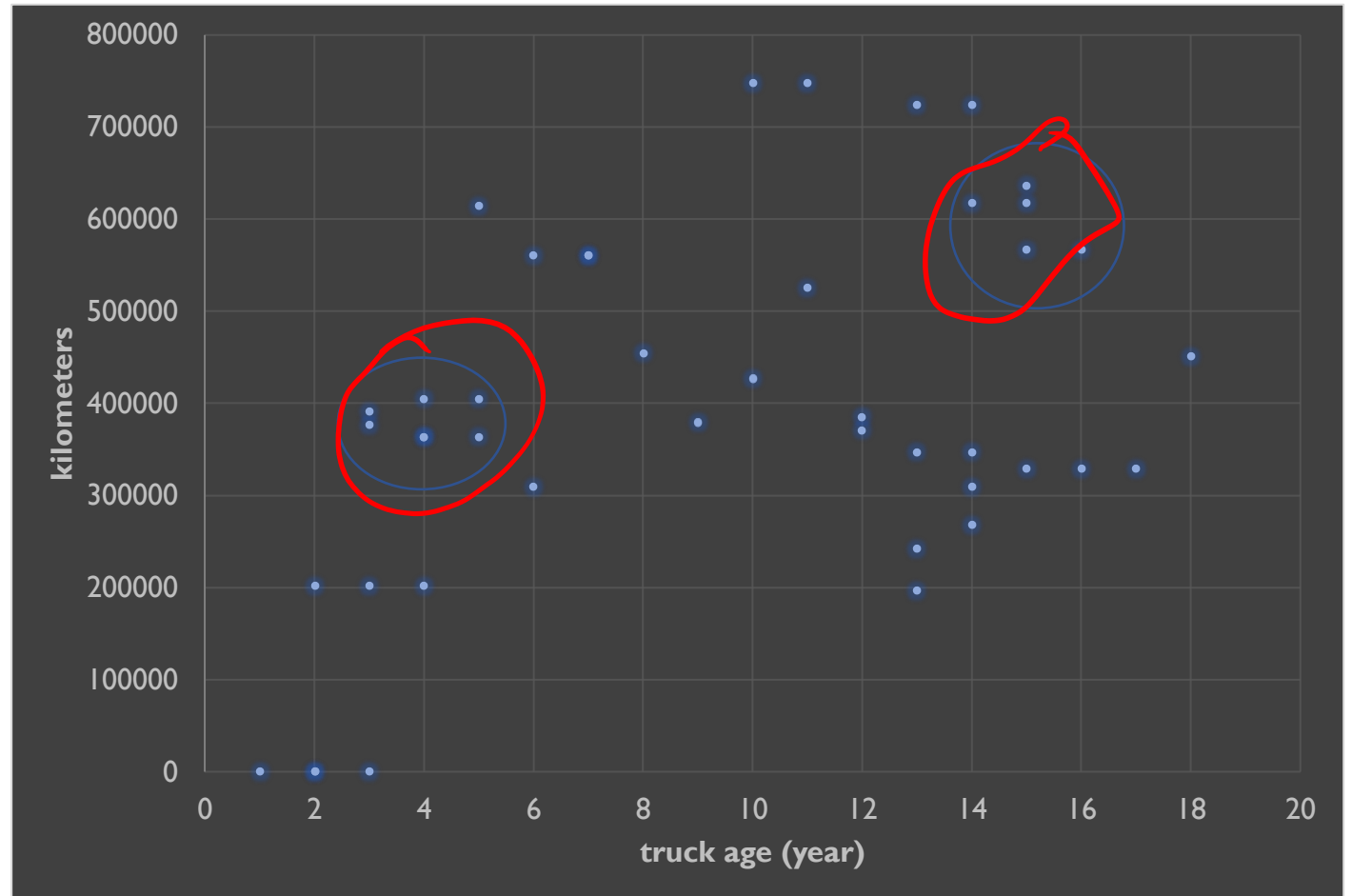
What are we looking for ?

- Read values of data points ?
- Compare data points to each other ? 
- Estimate density or distribution ?
- Find outliers ?
- Find clusters of data points ?
- Compare clusters to each other ?
- Make assumptions ?
- Make decisions ?



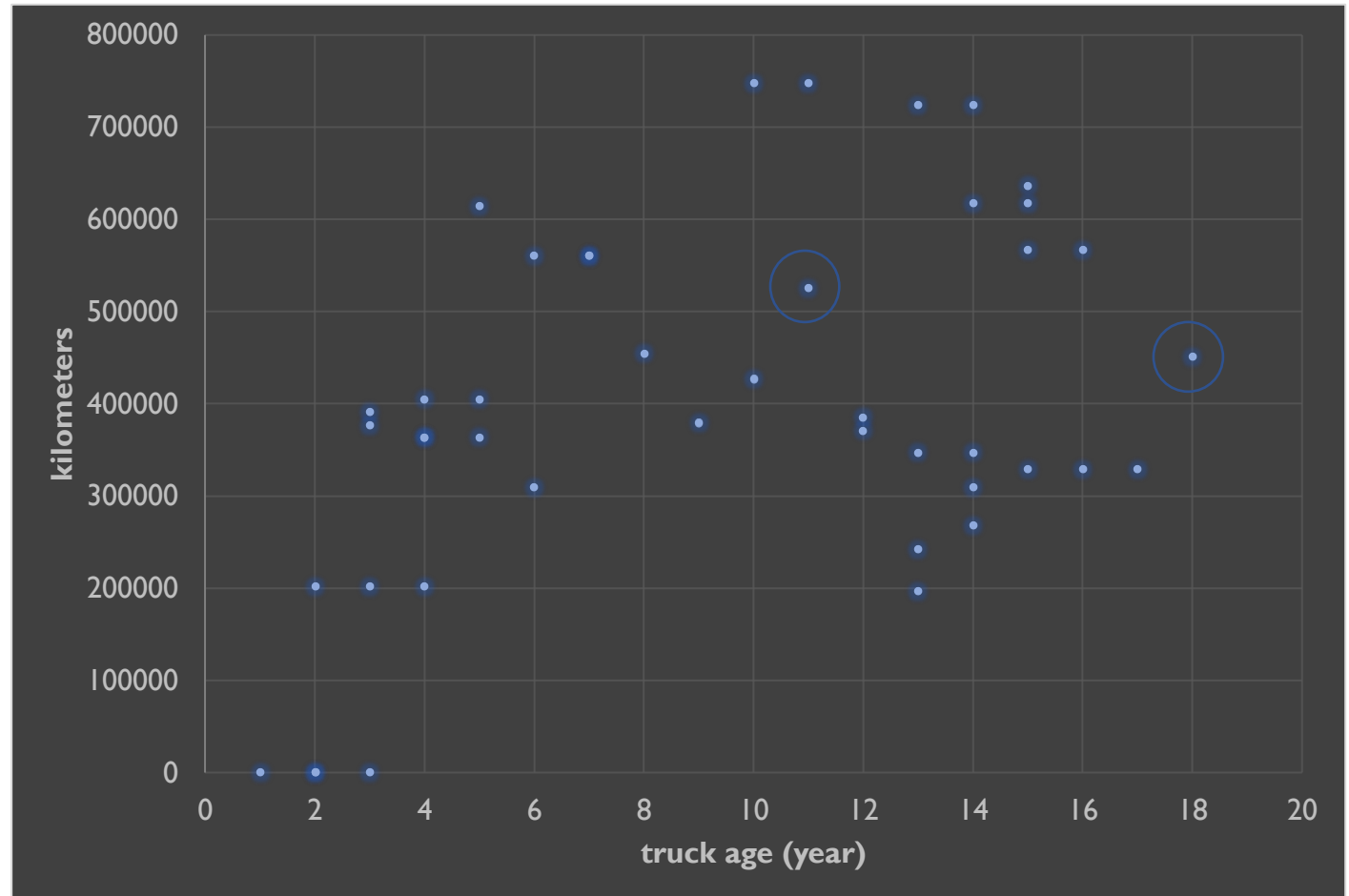
What are we looking for ?

- Read values of data points ?
- Compare data points to each other ?
- Estimate density or distribution ? 
- Find outliers ?
- Find clusters of data points ? 
- Compare clusters to each other ? 
- Make assumptions ?
- Make decisions ?



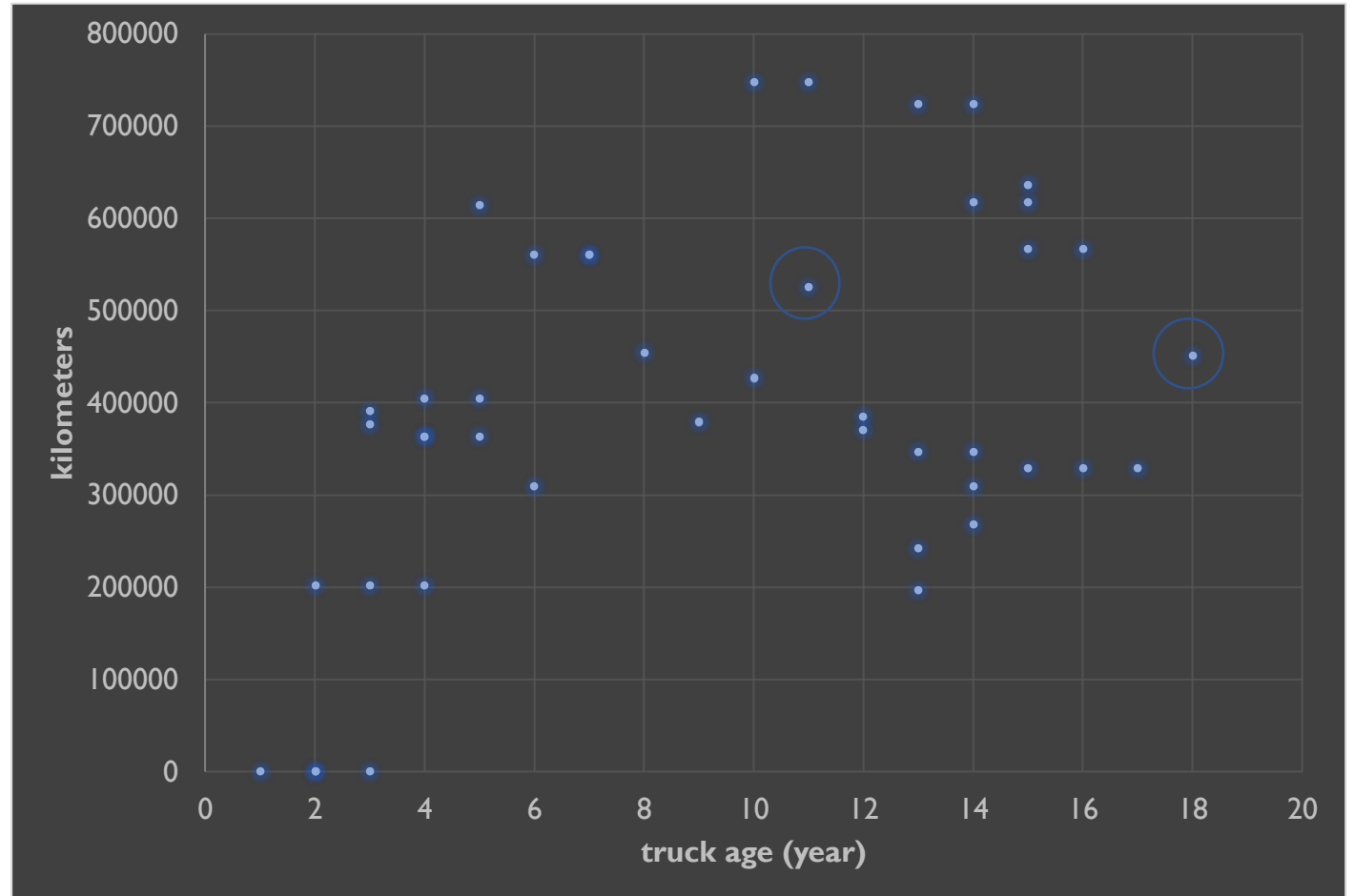
What are we looking for ?

- Read values of data points ?
- Compare data points to each other ?
- Estimate density or distribution ?
- Find outliers ?
- Find clusters of data points ?
- Compare clusters to each other ?
- Make assumptions ?
- Make decisions ?

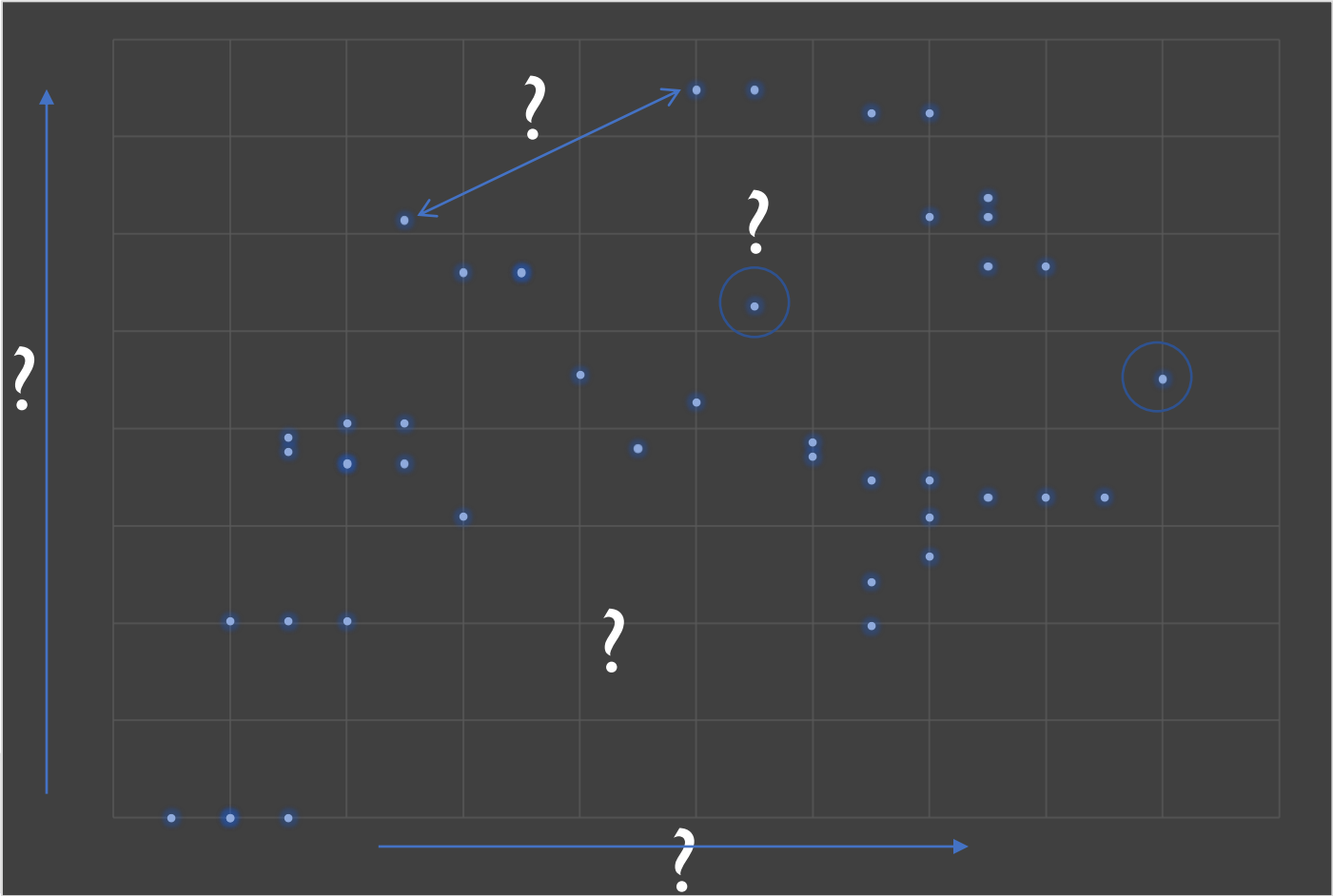
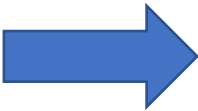


What are we looking for ?

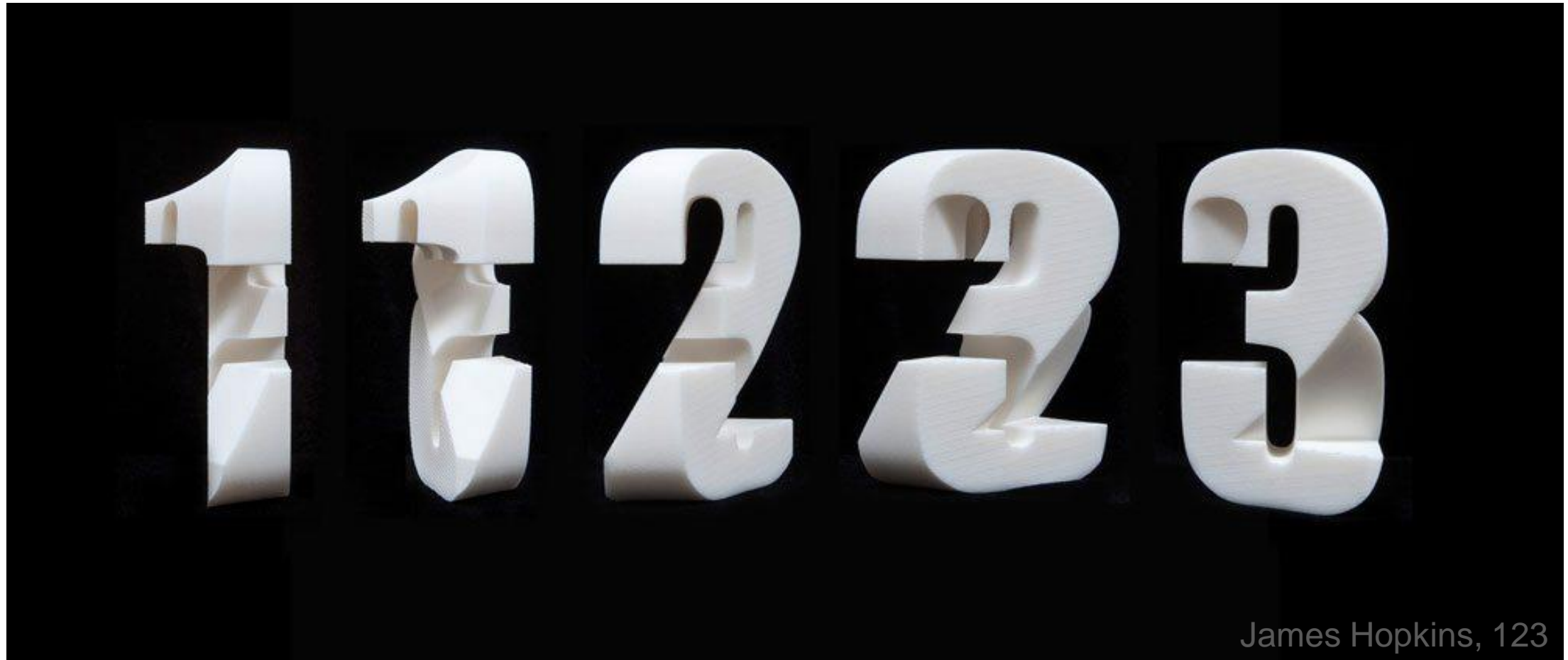
- Read values of data points ?
- Compare data points to each other ?
- Estimate density or distribution ?
- Find outliers ?
- Find clusters of data points ?
- Compare clusters to each other ?
- Make assumptions ?
- Make decisions ?



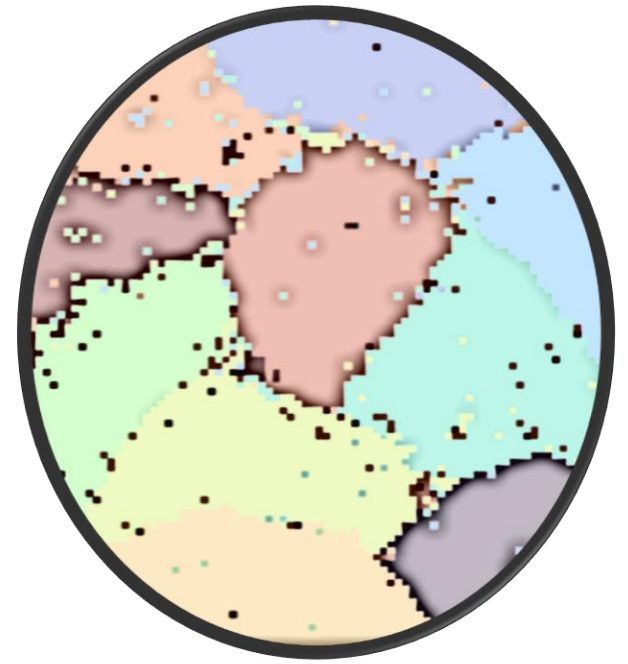
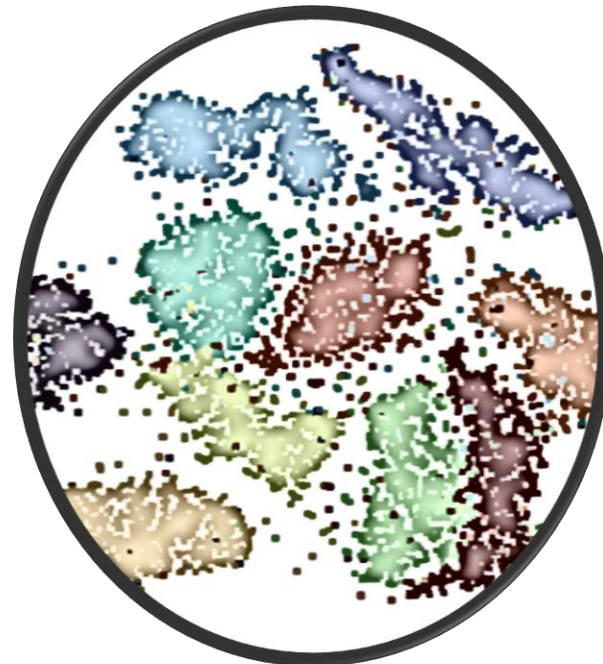
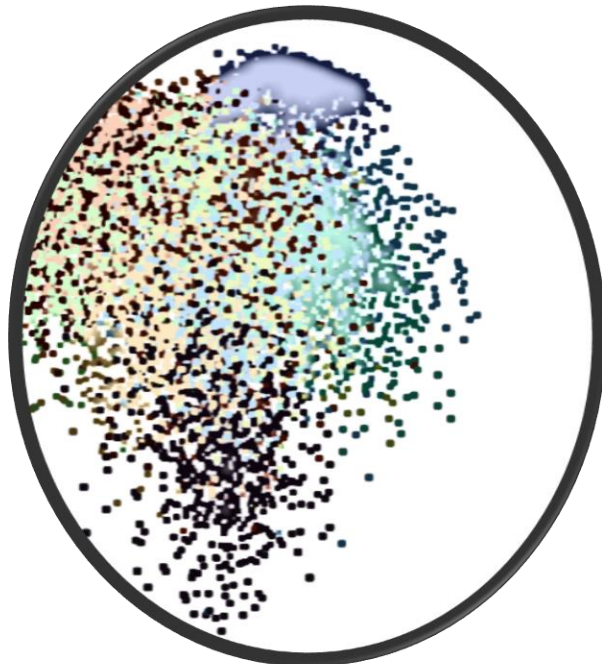
Curse of dimensionality



Curse of dimensionality (1)



James Hopkins, 123



Void-Vis Vs
Compact-Vis

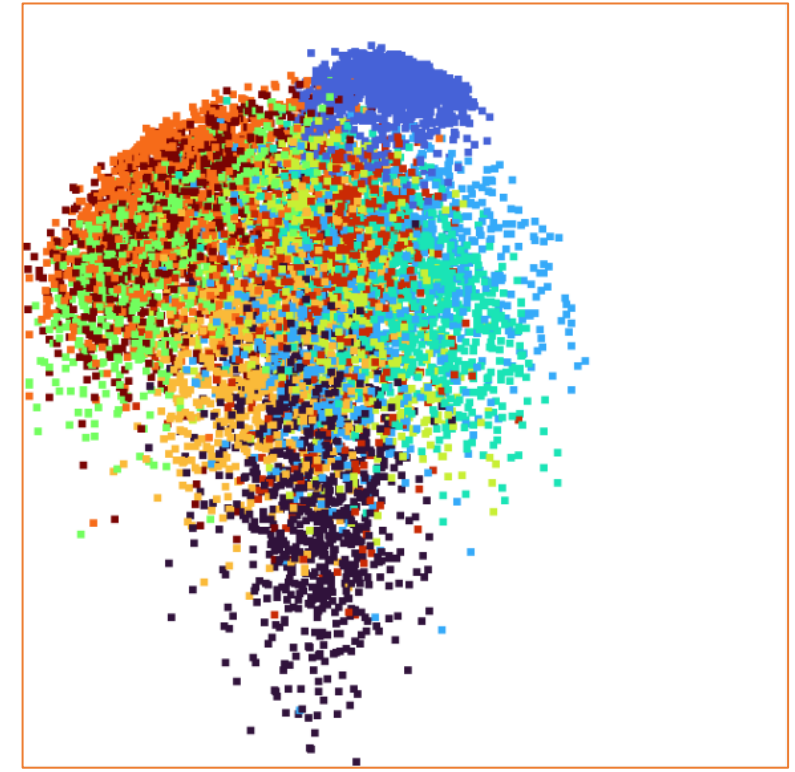
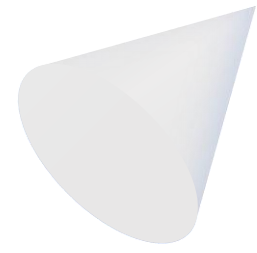
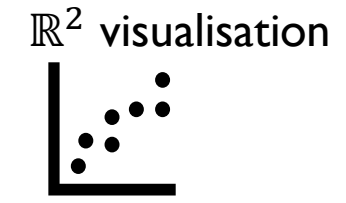
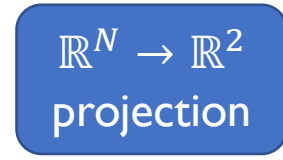
Dimensionality reduction $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$

Linear :

- Orthogonal projection
- PCA
- ...

Non linear

- Multi dimensional scaling
- Graph-based kernel
- T-Sne
- Autoencoder
- ...



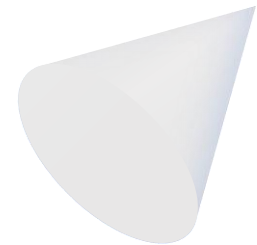
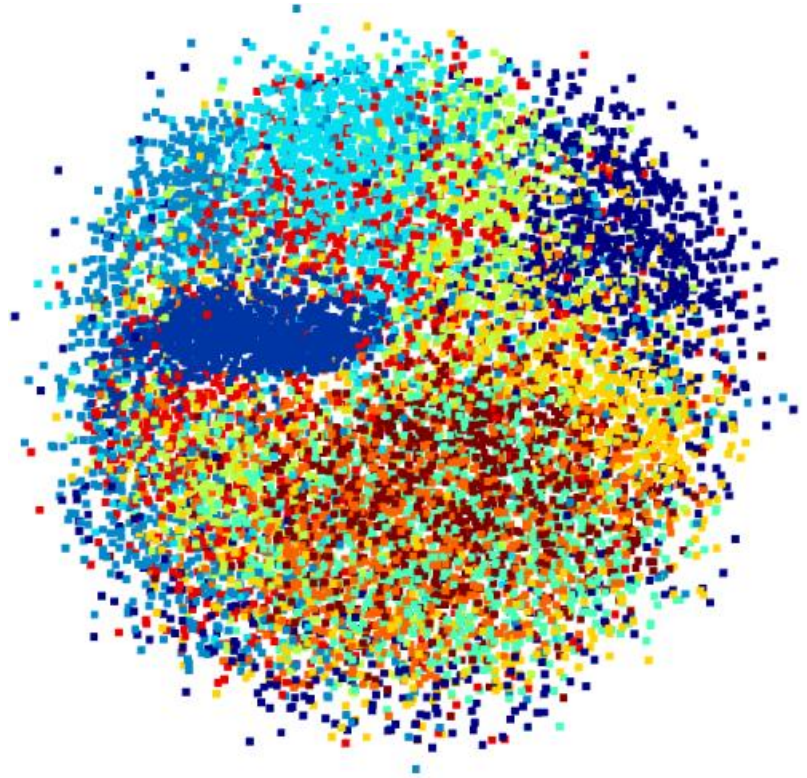
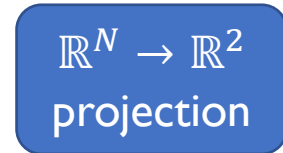
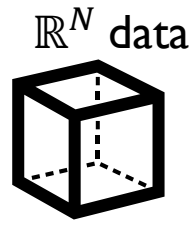
Dimensionality reduction $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$

Linear :

- Orthogonal projection
- PCA
- ...

Non linear

- Multi dimensional scaling
- Graph-based kernel
- T-Sne
- Autoencoder
- ...



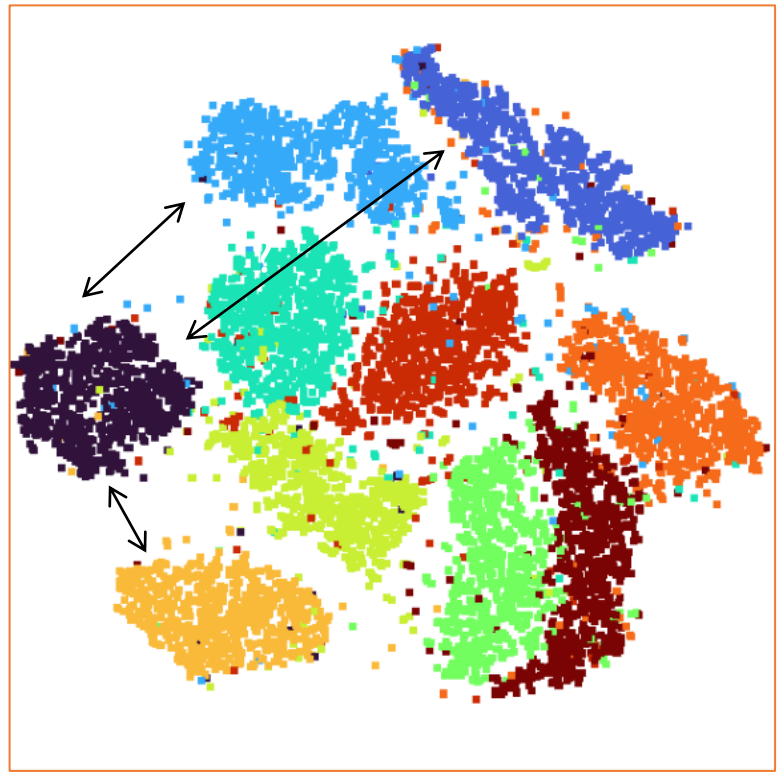
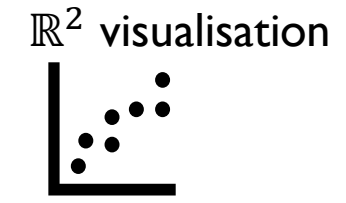
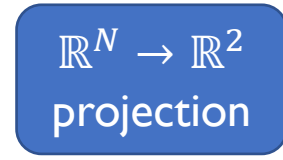
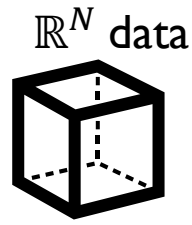
Dimensionality reduction $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$

Linear :

- Orthogonal projection
- PCA
- ...

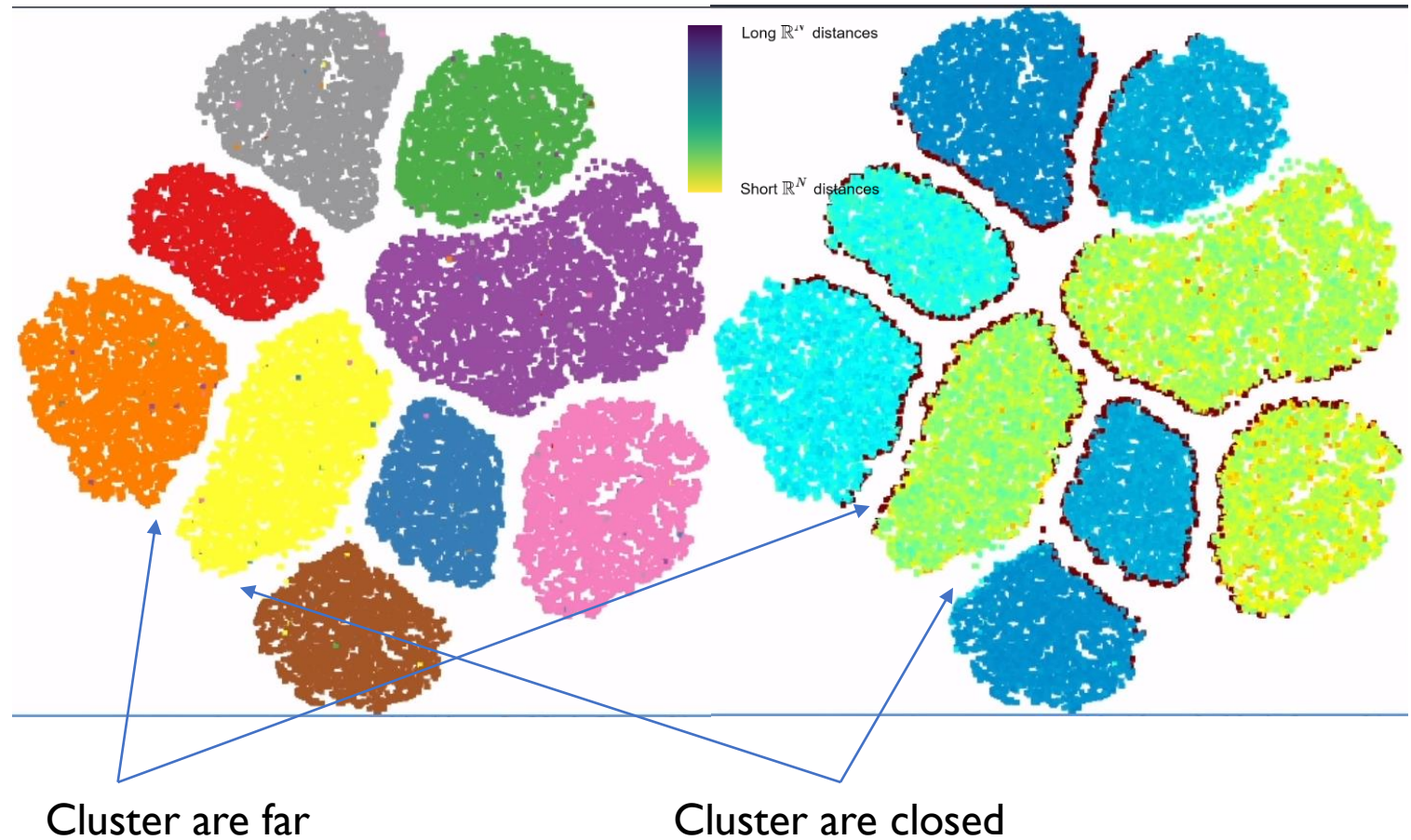
Non linear

- Multi dimensional scaling
- Graph-based kernel
- Tsne
- Autoencoder
-



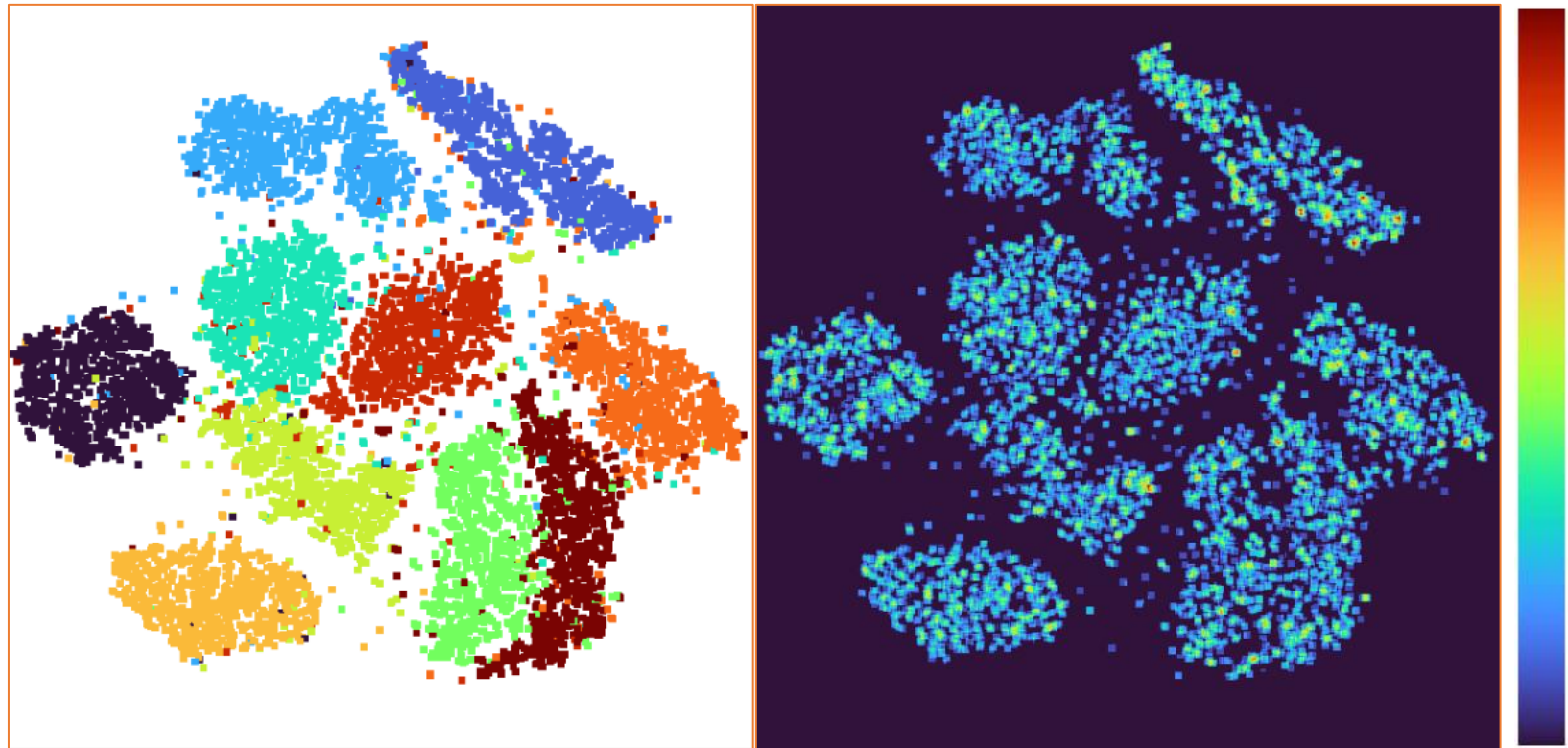
Void visualisation is misleading

- ~~Read values of data points?~~
- Compare data points to each other? neighbors
- ~~Estimate density or distribution?~~
- ~~Find outliers?~~
- Find clusters of data points?
- ~~Compare clusters to each other?~~
- ~~Make assumptions?~~
- ~~Make decisions?~~



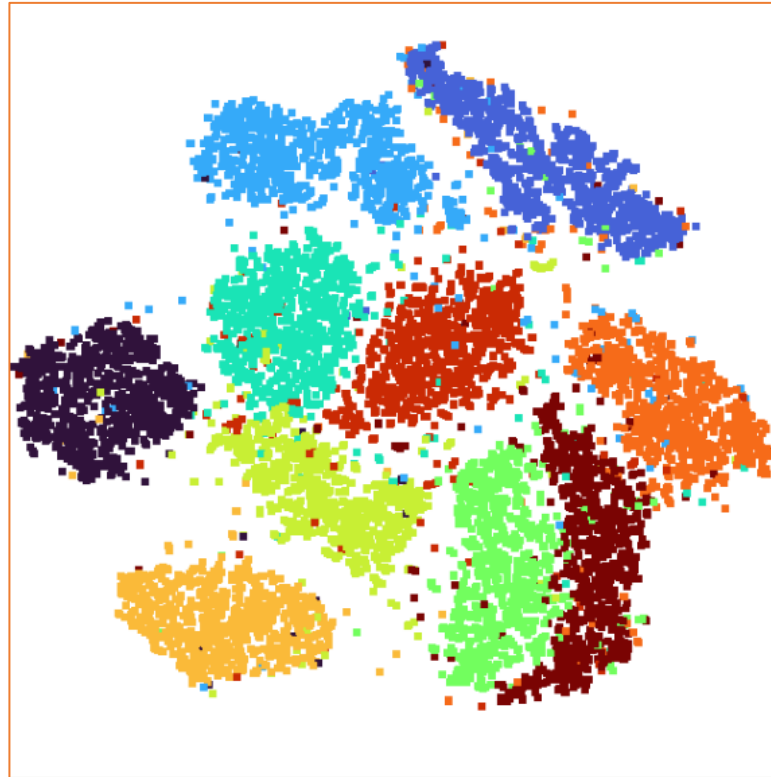
Void visualisation creates cluttering

- ~~Read values of data points?~~
- Compare data points to each other? neighbors
- ~~Estimate density or distribution?~~
- ~~Find outliers?~~
- Find clusters of data points?
- ~~Compare clusters to each other?~~
- ~~Make assumptions?~~
- ~~Make decisions?~~

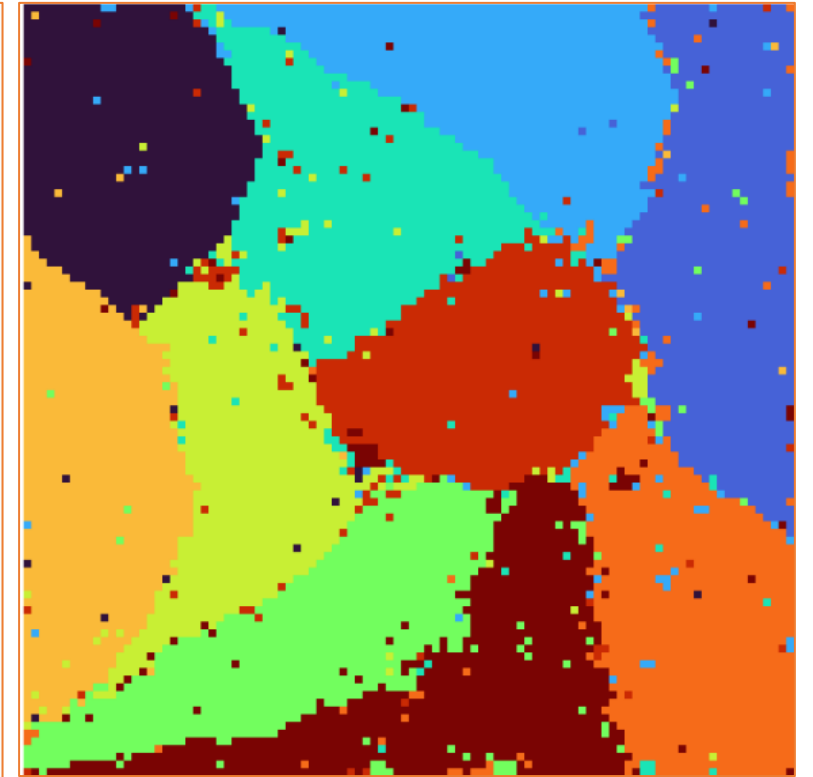


Void-Vis Vs Compact-Vis

- ~~• Read values of data points ?~~
- Compare data points to each other ? neighbors
- Estimate density or distribution ?
- Find outliers ?
- Find clusters of data points ?
- Compare clusters to each other ?
- ~~• Make assumptions ?~~
- ~~• Make decisions ?~~



Data points & void visualisation

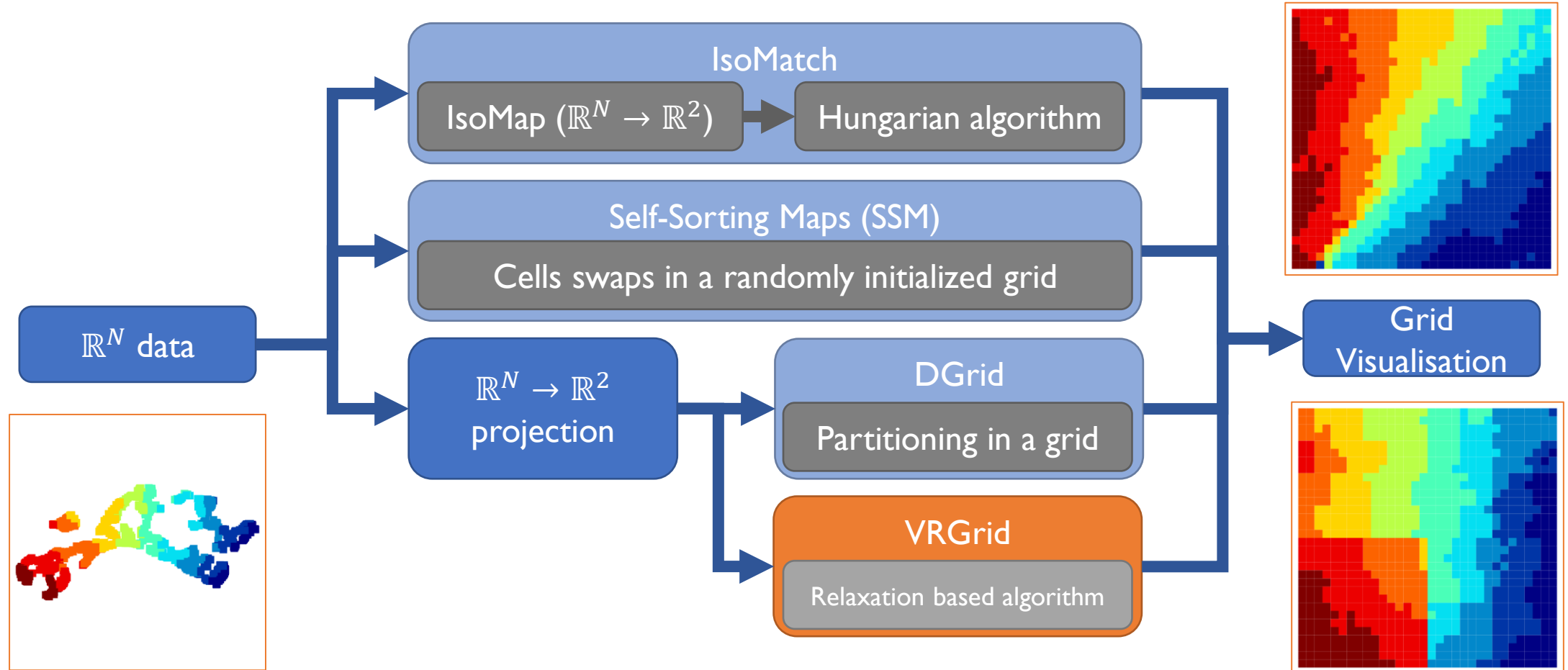


Data points visualisation

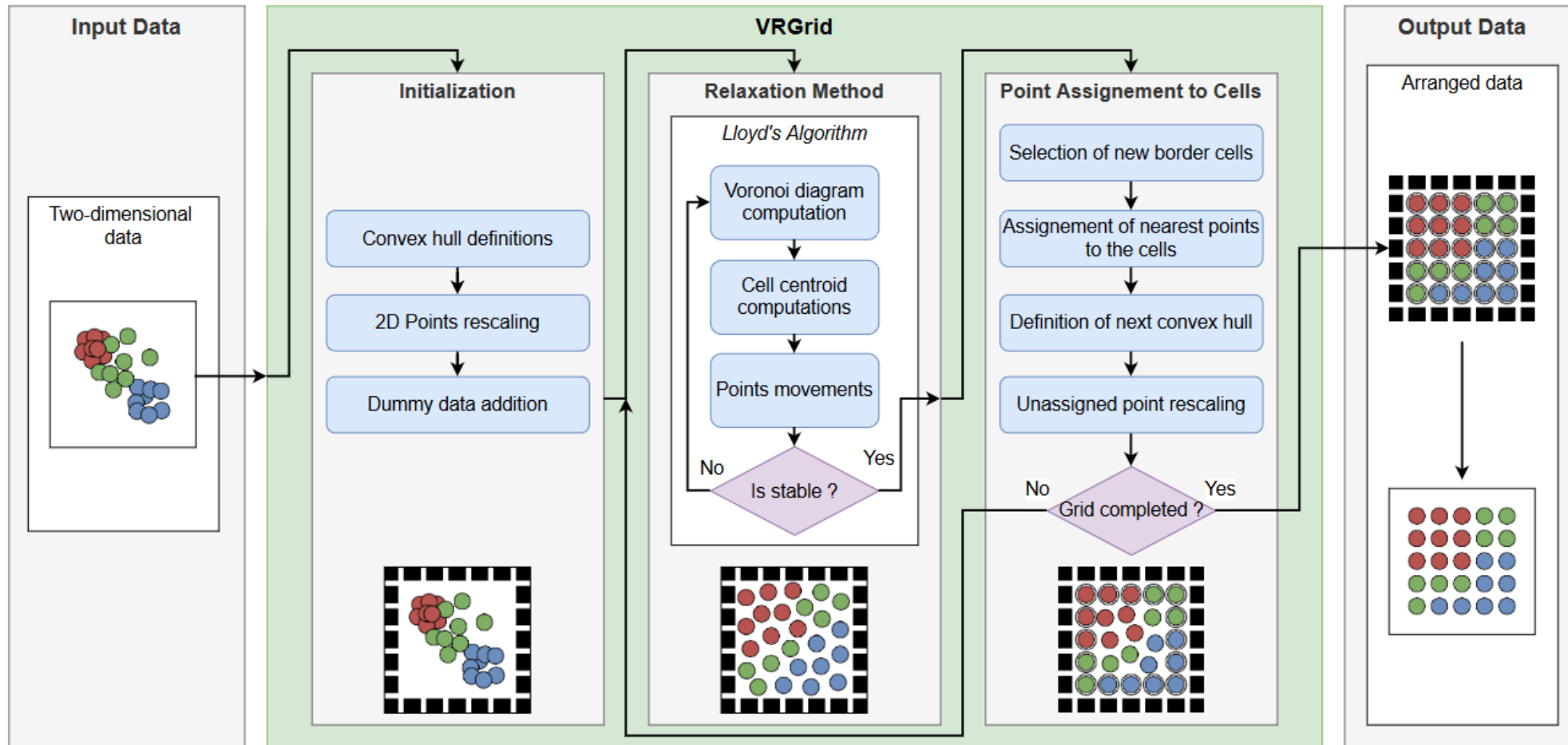


How to transform void to non void vis

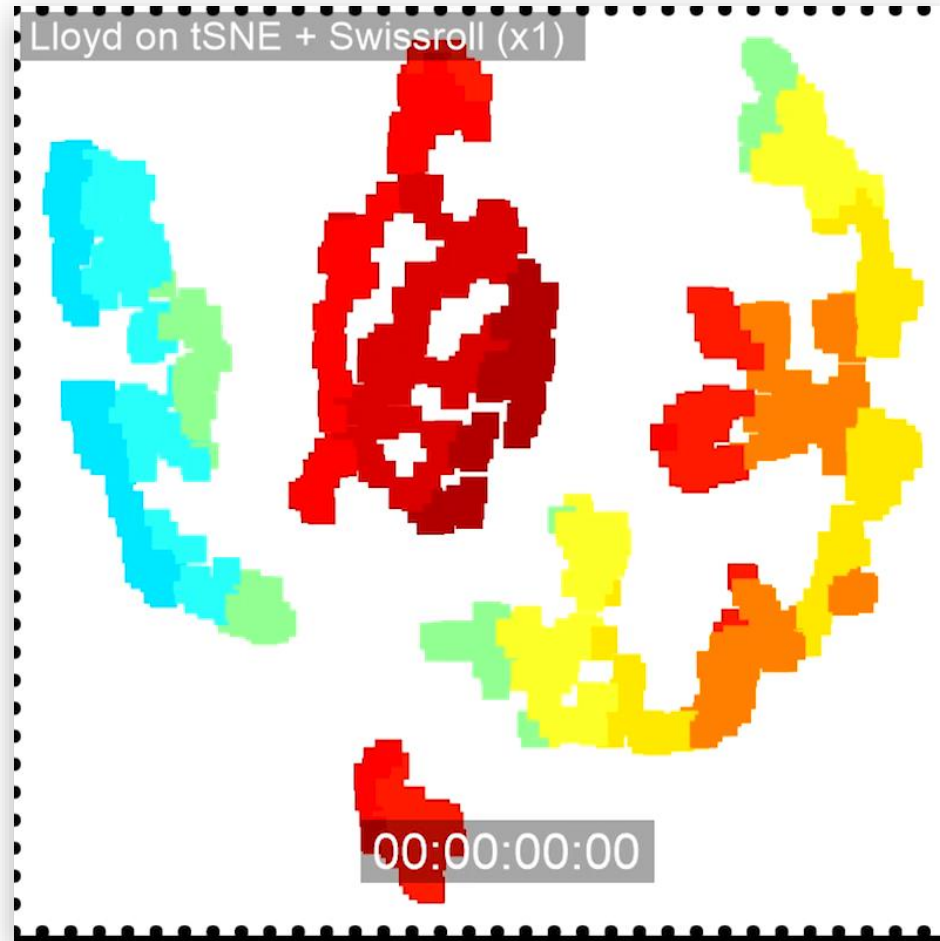
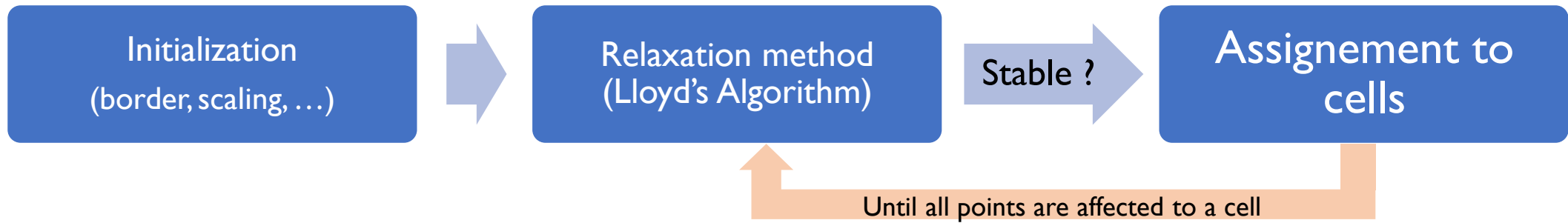
Grid arrangement methods



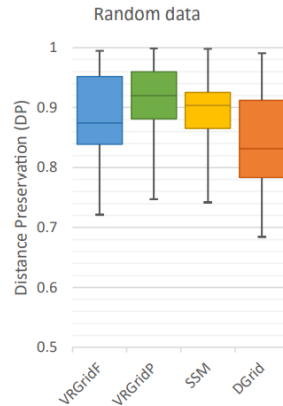
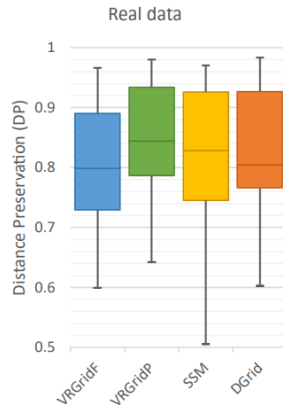
VRGrid presentation



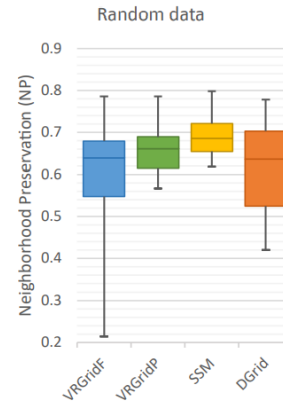
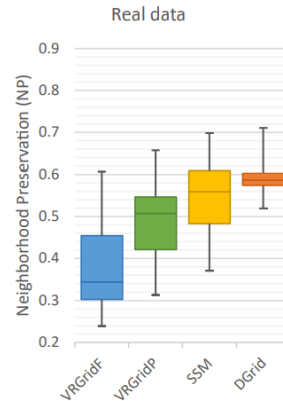
$$O(\sqrt{n} \cdot i \cdot n \cdot \log(n)) = O\left(i \cdot n^{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot \log(n)\right)$$



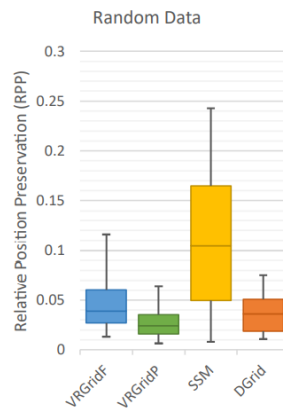
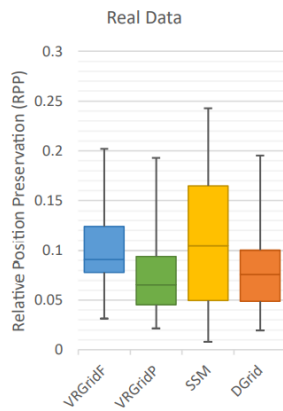
Results



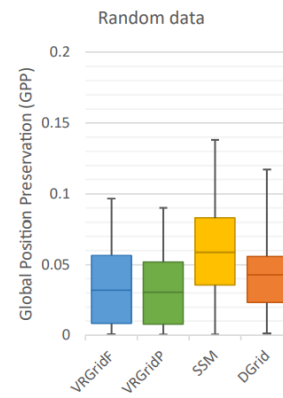
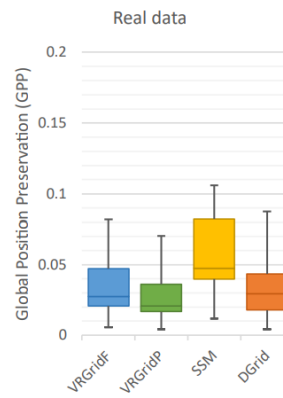
(a) Distance Preservation measure.



(b) Neighborhood Preservation measure.



(c) Relative Position Preservation measures.

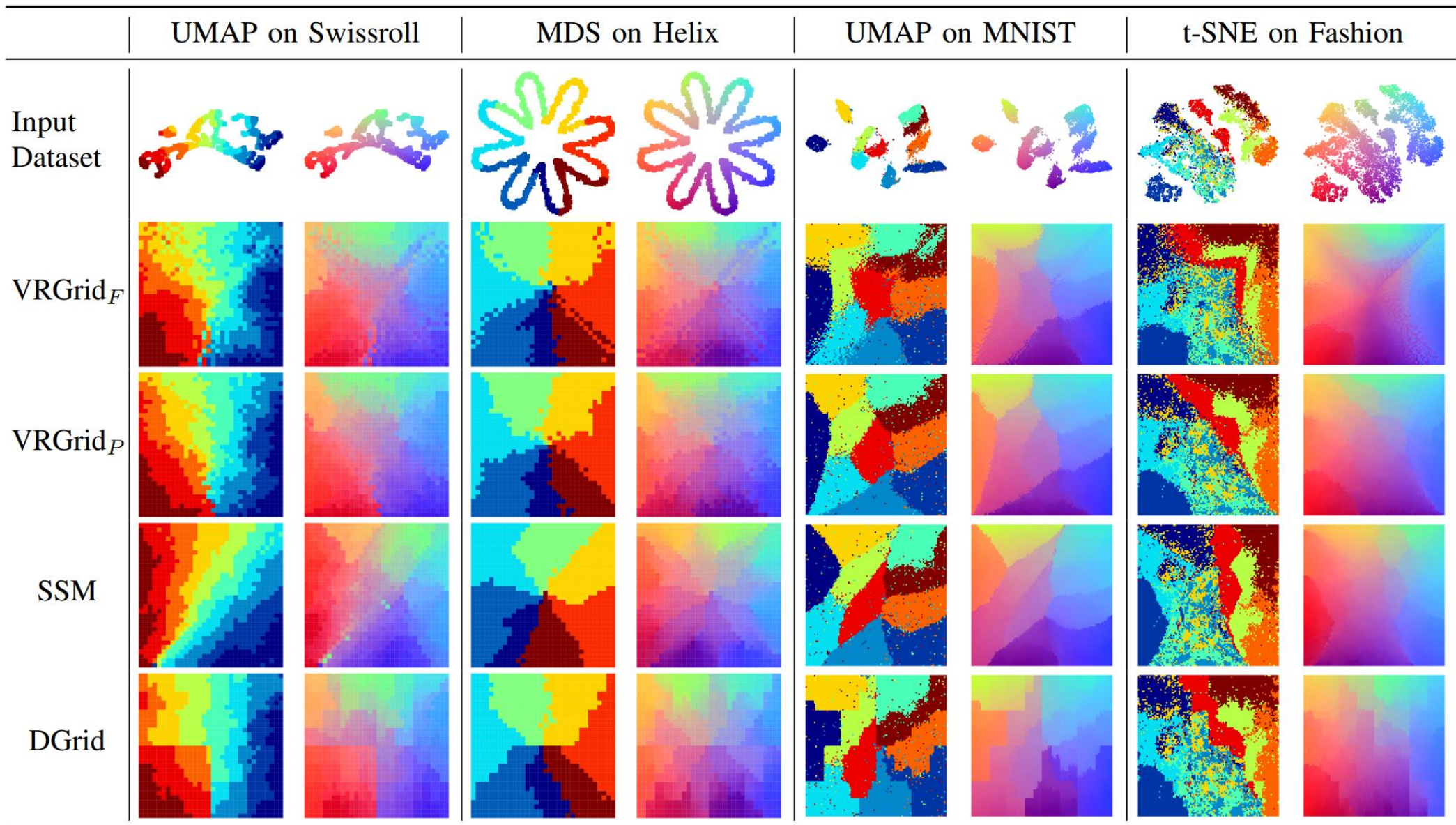


(d) Global Position Preservation measure.

Higher is better

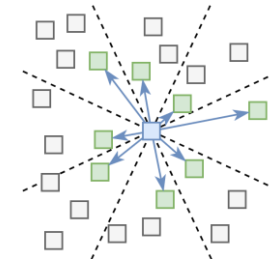
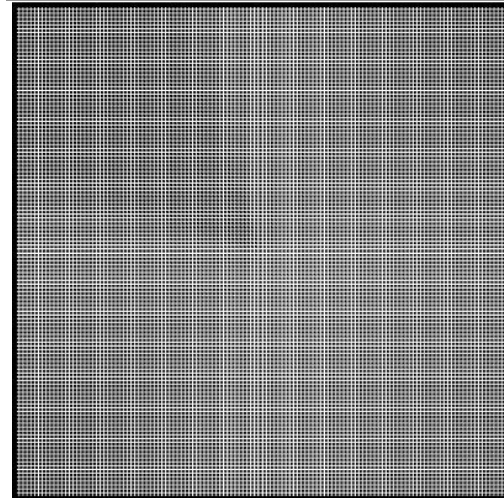
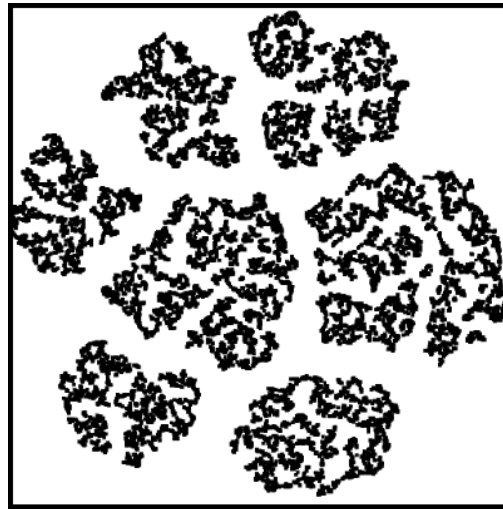
Lower is better

- VRGridP has the best results in all categories except Neighborhood Preservation
- VRGridF's fast approach has a high cost on quality
- DGrid has relatively good results despite the visually strong distortions (→ wrong metrics ?)
- SSM has bad* results on preservation of positions.
- However, VRGridP and VRGridF are **both significantly slower than SSM and DGrid on computation time.**

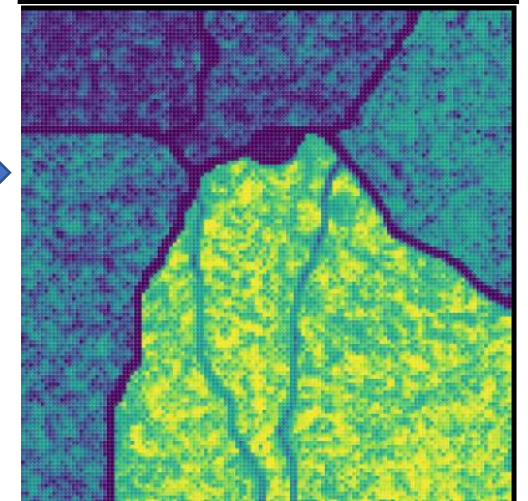
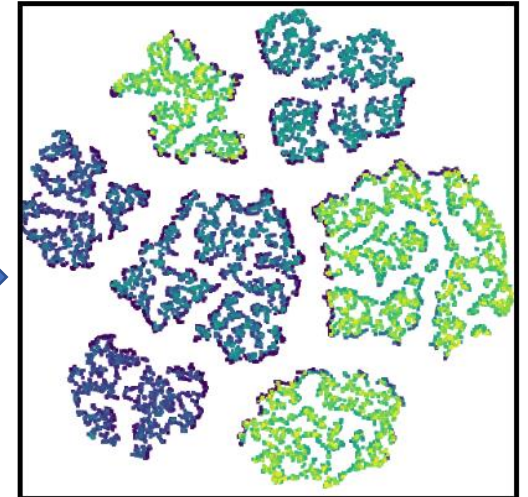
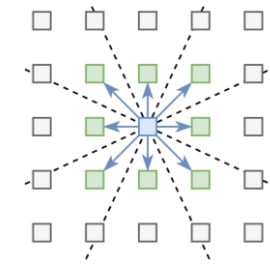


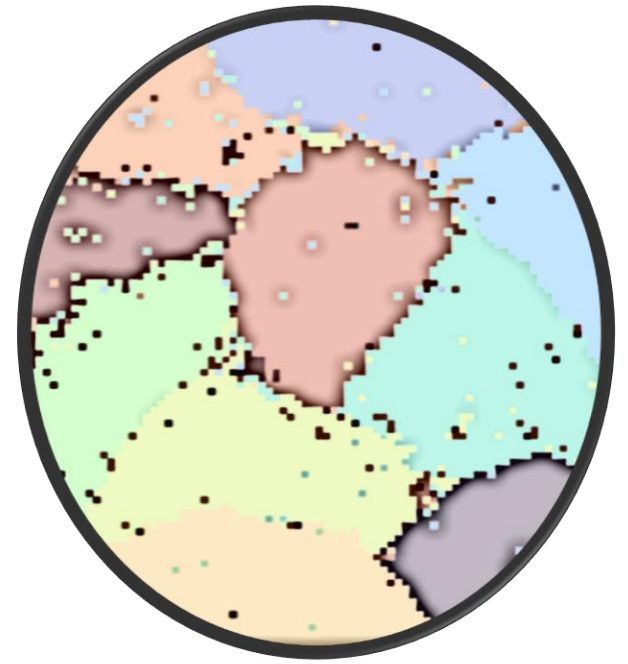
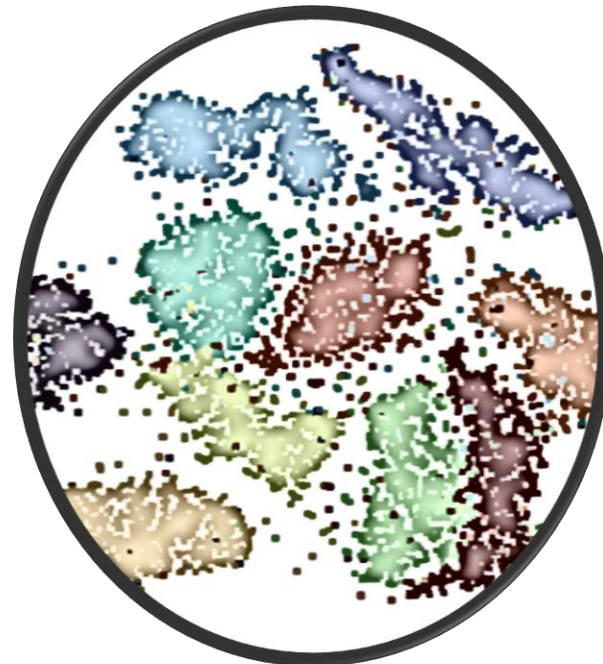
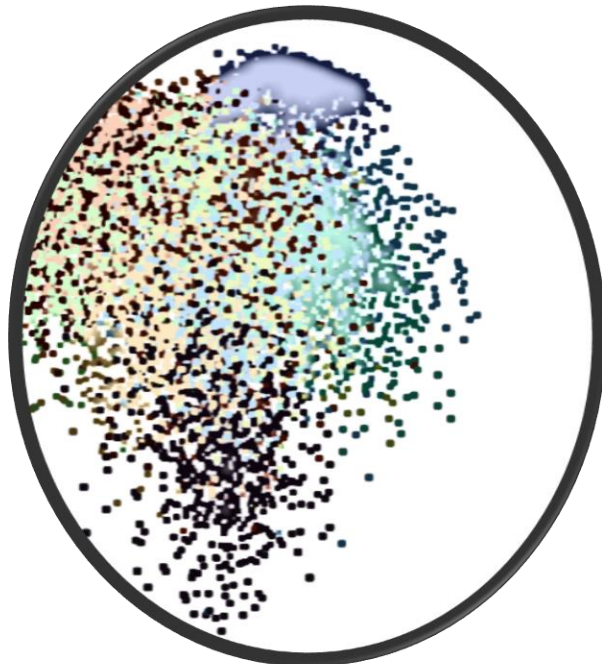
Void-Vis Vs Compact-Vis

- ~~• Read values of data points ?~~
- Compare data points to ~~each other ?~~ neighbors
- Estimate density or distribution ?
- Find outliers ?
- Find clusters of data points ?
- Compare clusters to each other ?
- ~~• Make assumptions ?~~
- ~~• Make decisions ?~~



Mean distance to 2d
neighbors in the
high dimensional
space

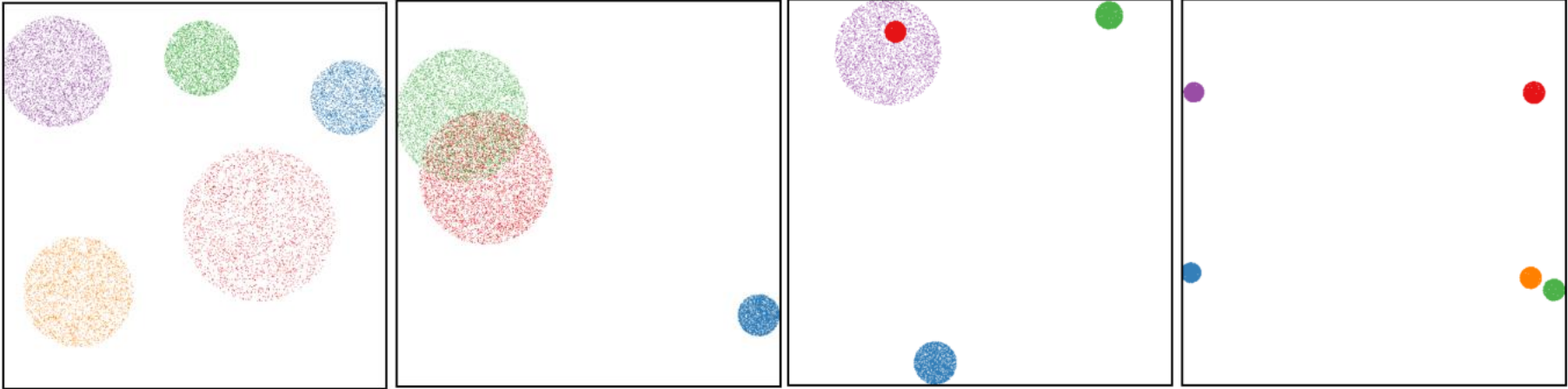




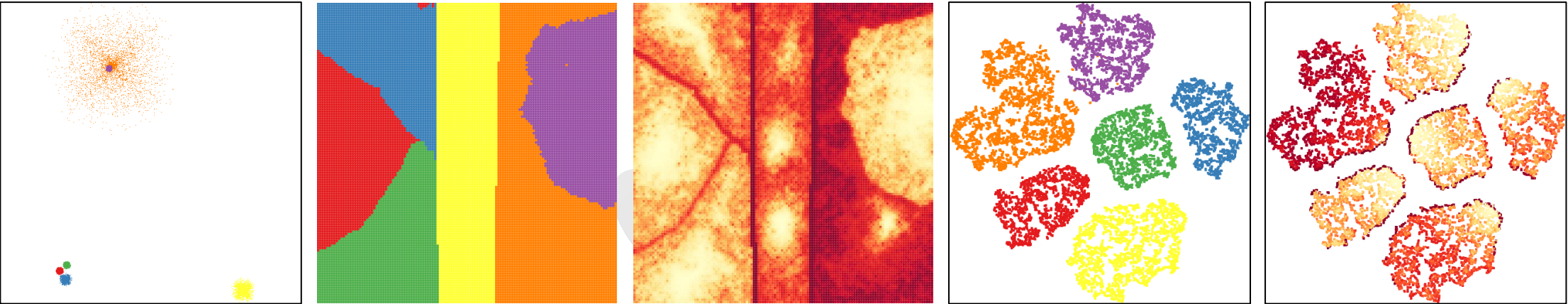
User evaluation

- <https://pivert.labri.fr/eval-en/index.html>

Random generation of dataset



Parameters clusters sizes Overlapping clusters Nested clusters Close clusters



User tasks

Find largest group

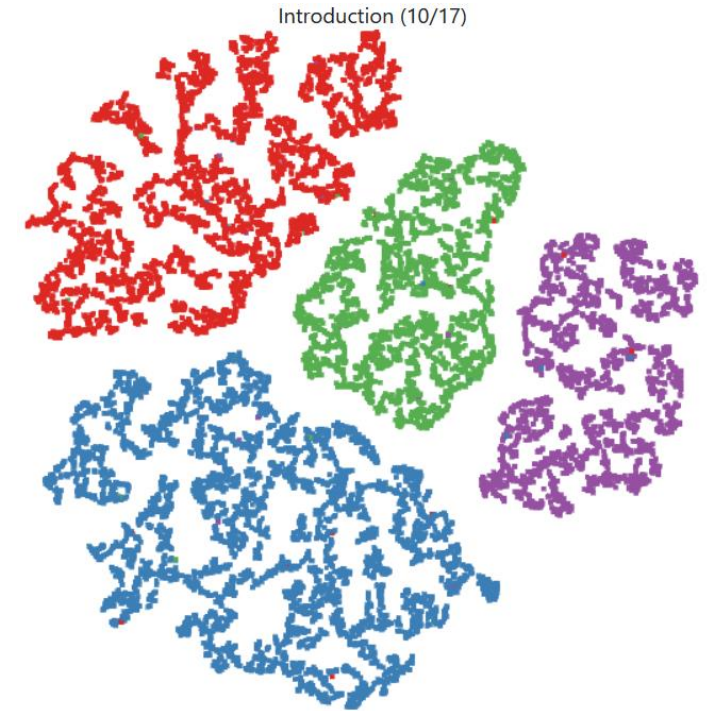
Find closest group

Find number of outliers

Find the type of topological structure



What is the most represented group label ?



What is the most represented group label ?



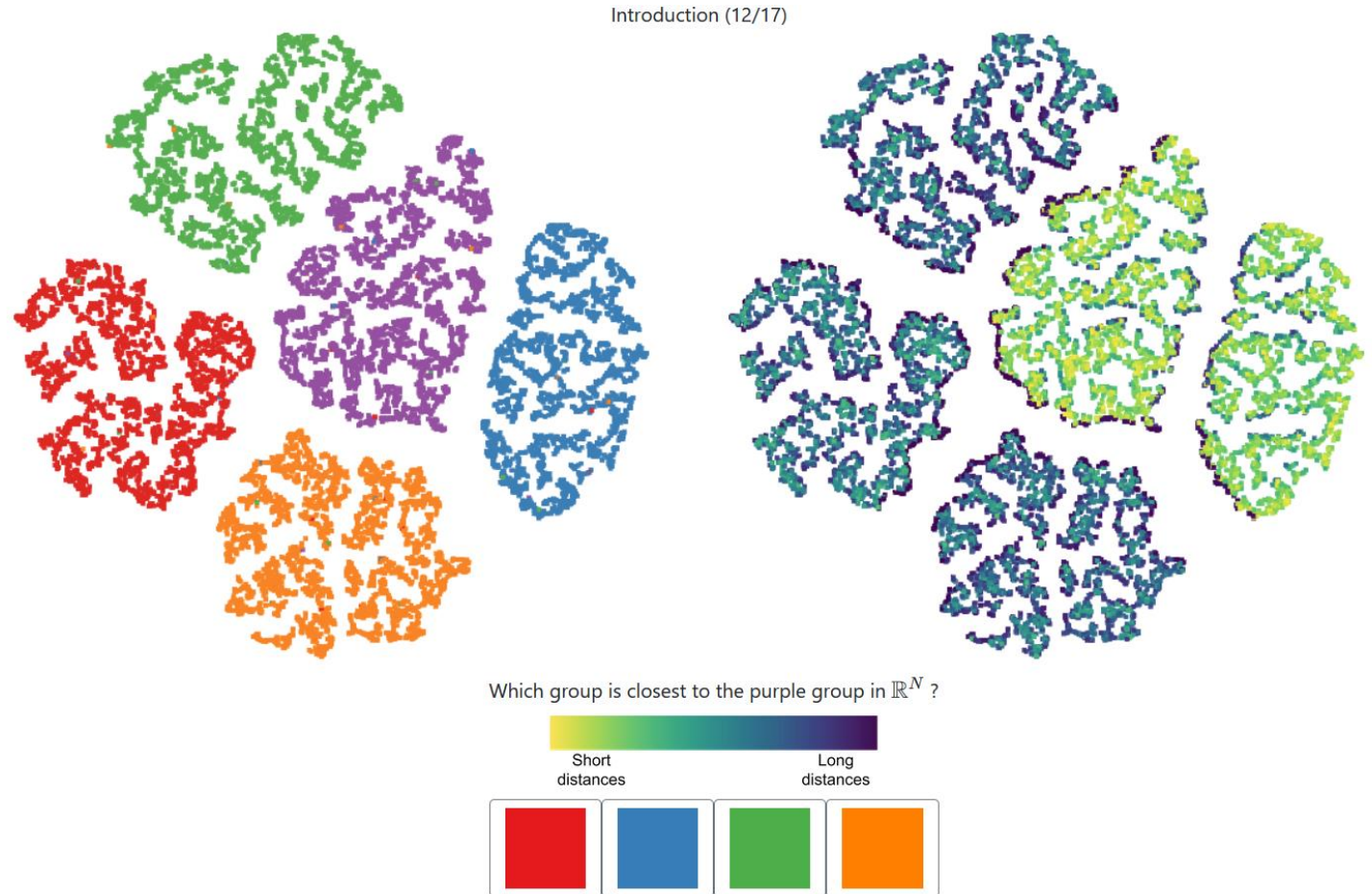
User tasks

Find largest group

Find closest group

Find number of outliers

Find the type of topological structure



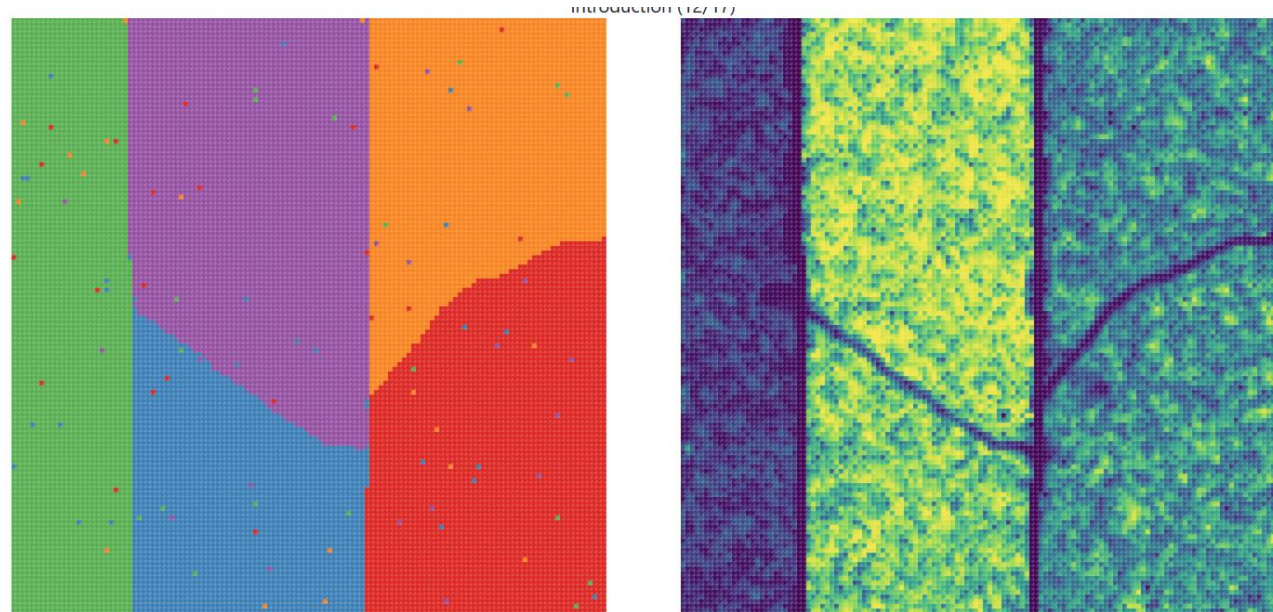
User tasks

Find largest group

Find closest group

Find number of outliers

Find the type of topological structure



Which group is closest to the blue group in \mathbb{R}^N ?



Back to explanations

Proceed

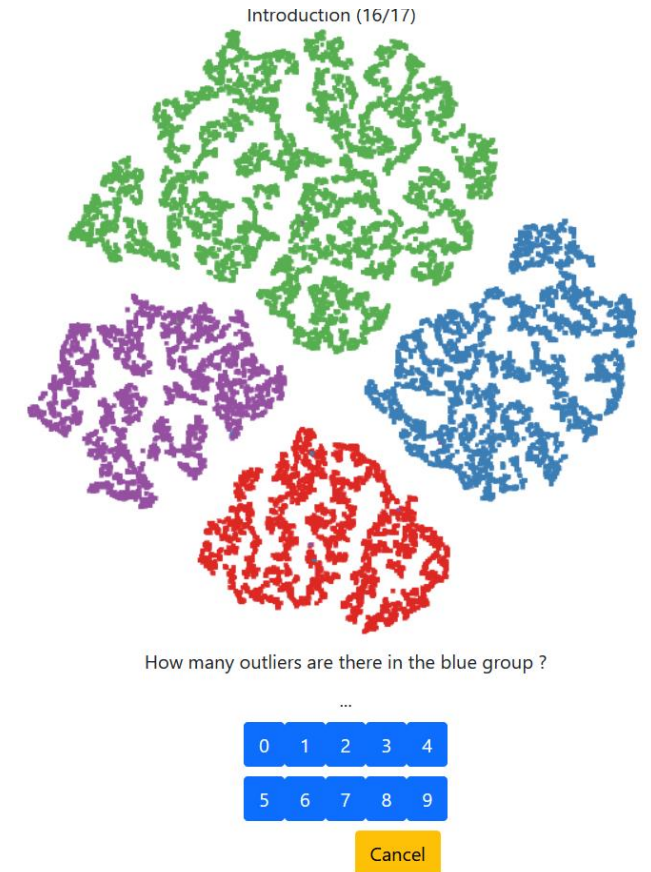
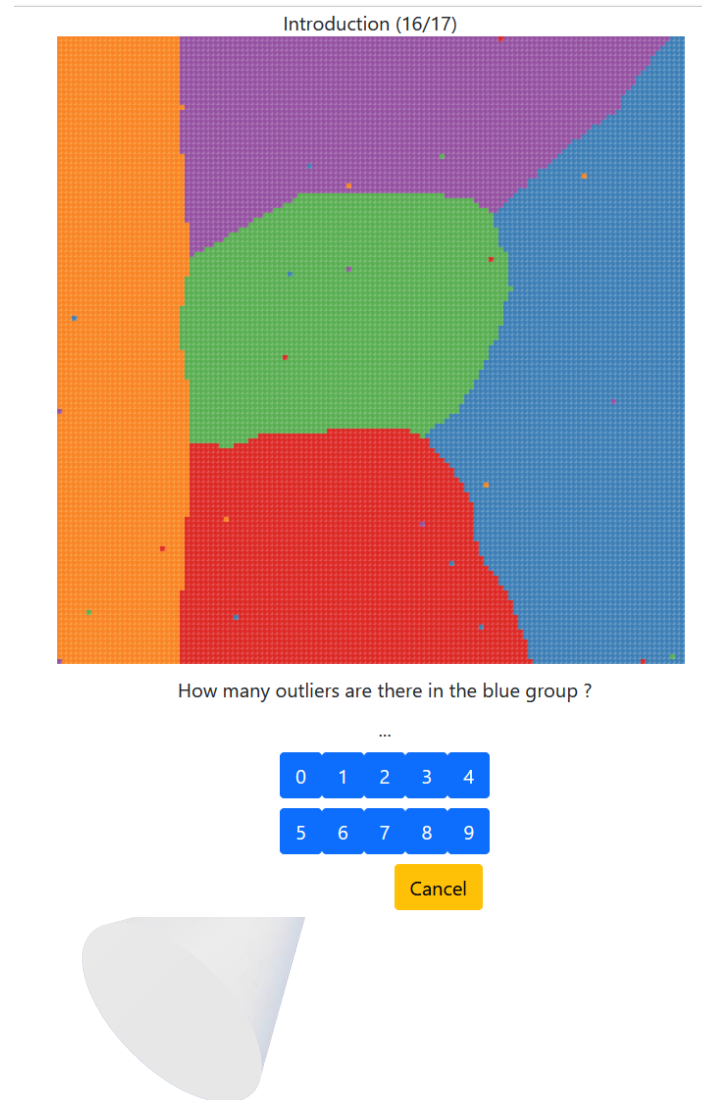
User tasks

Find largest group

Find closest group

Find number of outliers

Find the type of topological structure



User tasks

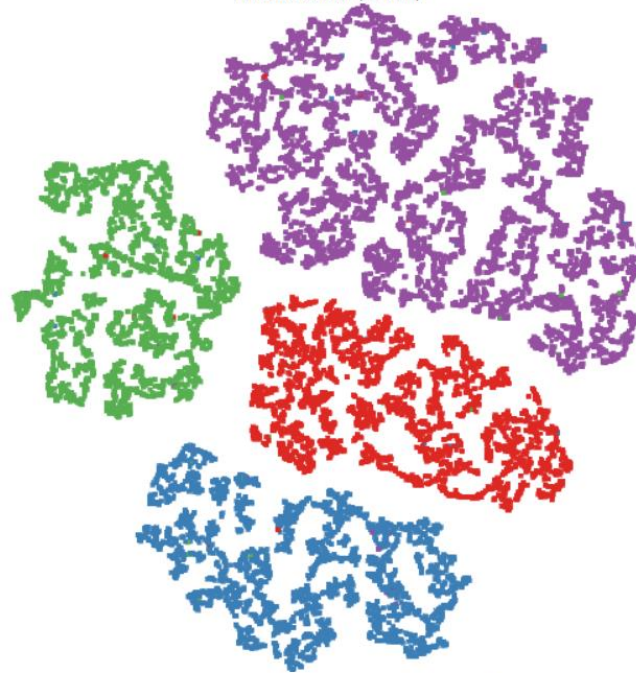
Find largest group

Find closest group

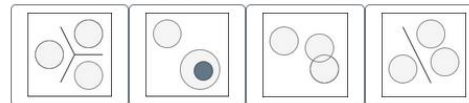
Find number of outliers

Find the type of topological structure

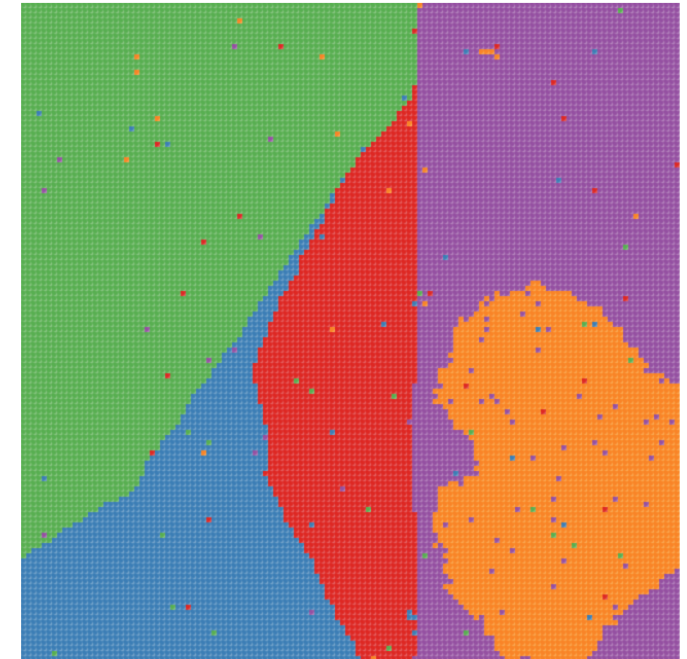
Introduction (14/17)



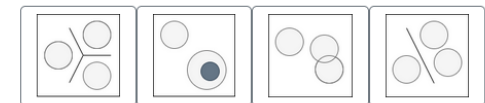
What is the data topology in \mathbb{R}^N ?



Introduction (14/17)



What is the data topology in \mathbb{R}^N ?



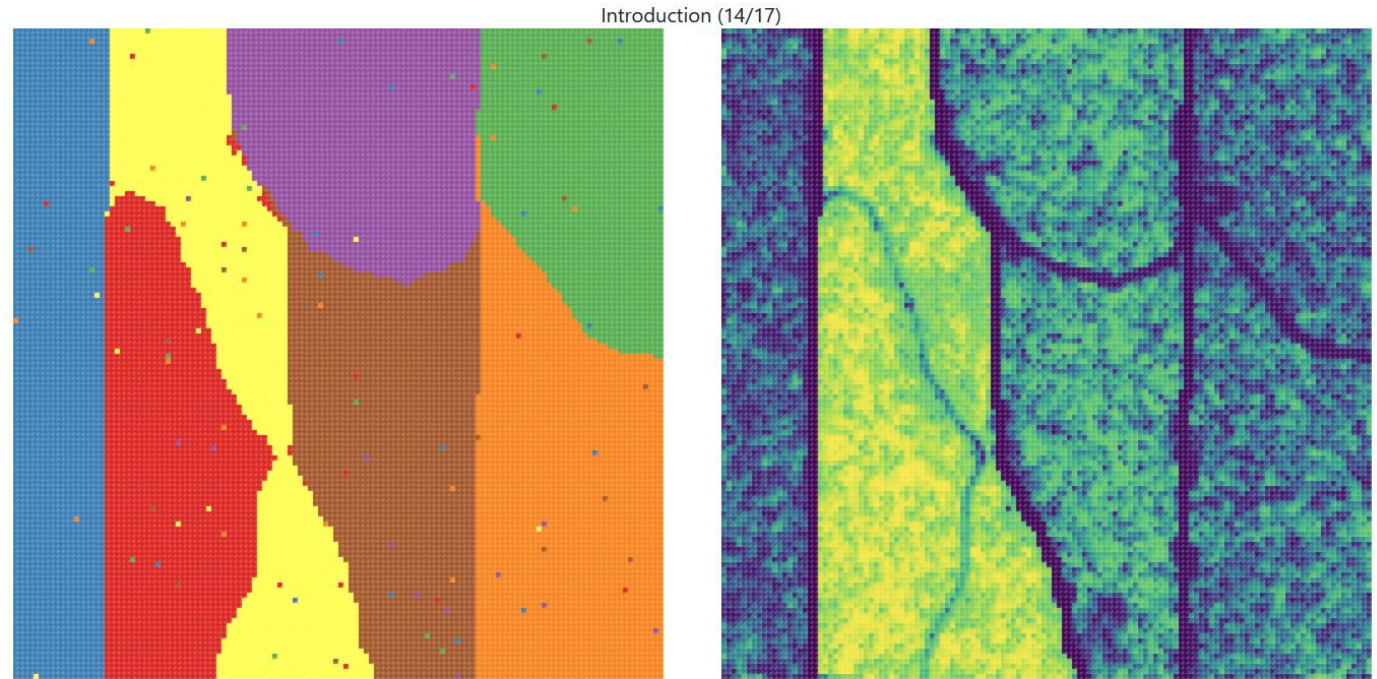
User tasks

Find largest group

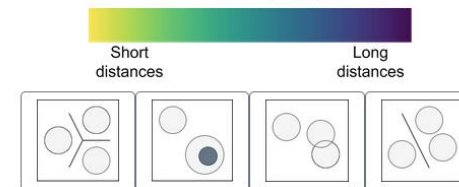
Find closest group

Find number of outliers

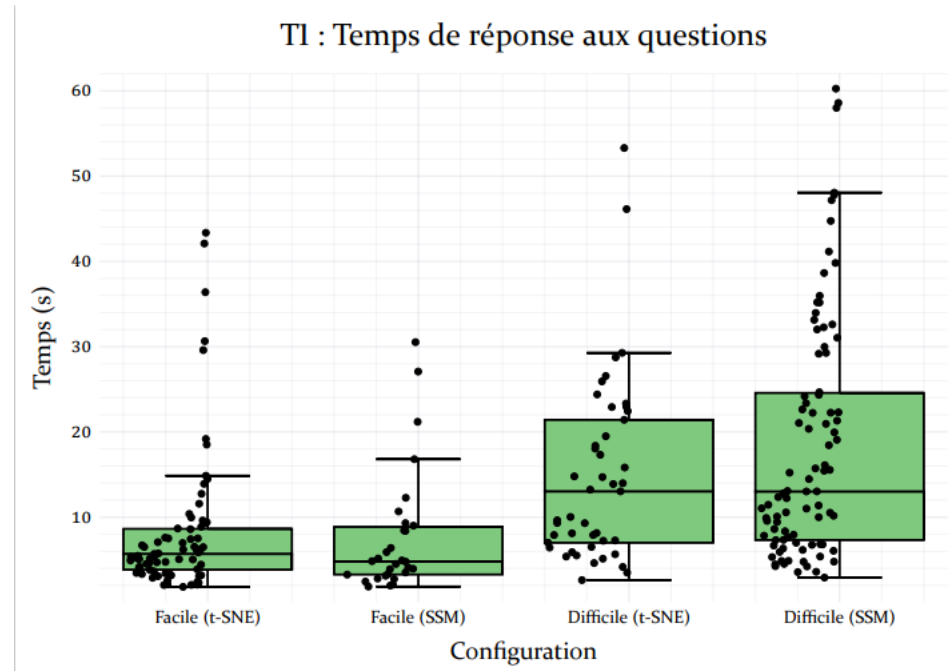
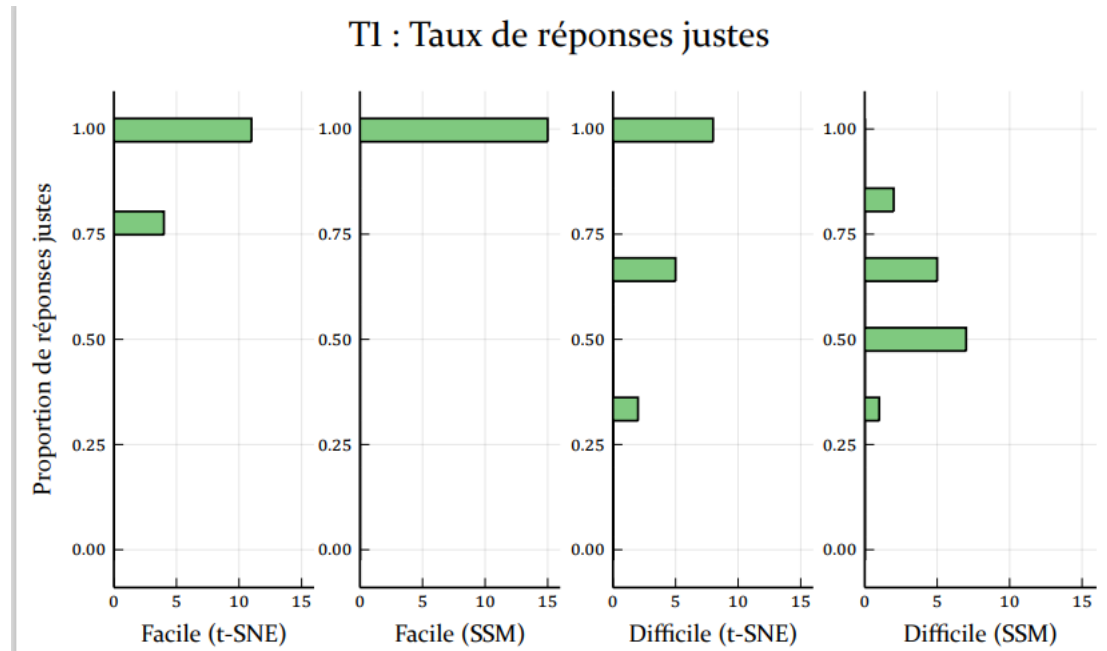
Find the type of topological structure



What is the data topology in \mathbb{R}^N ?

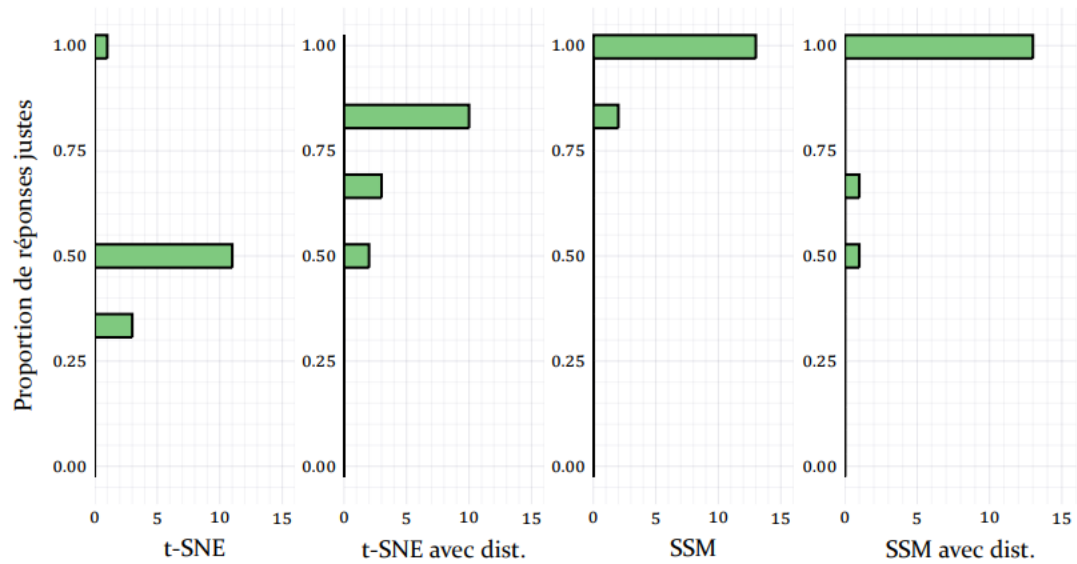


Find larger group

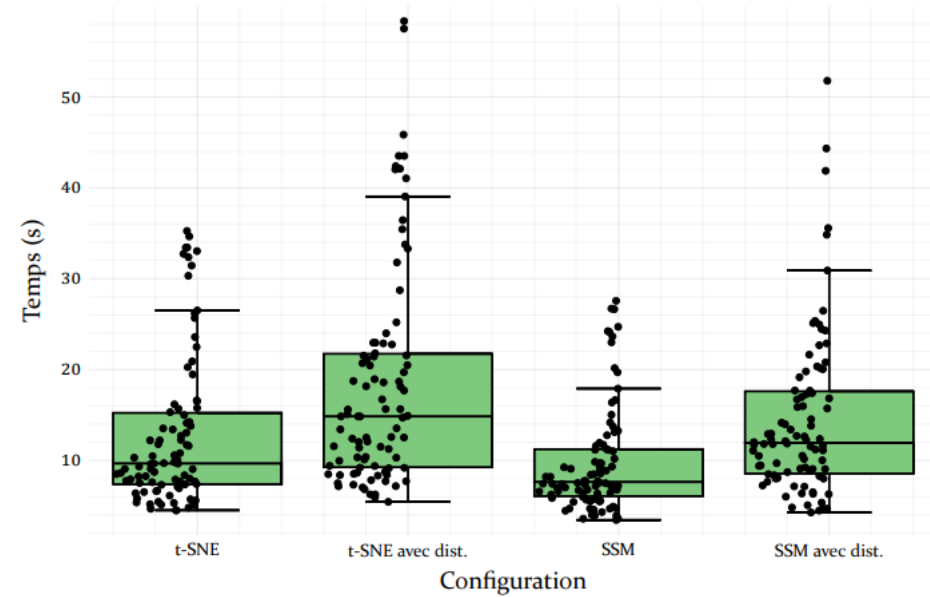


Find closest group

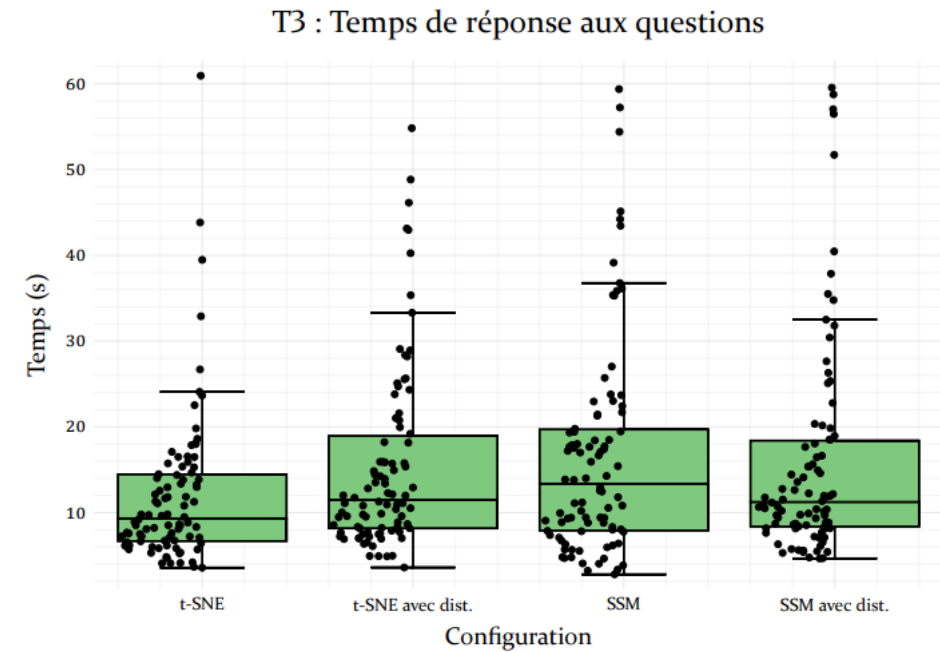
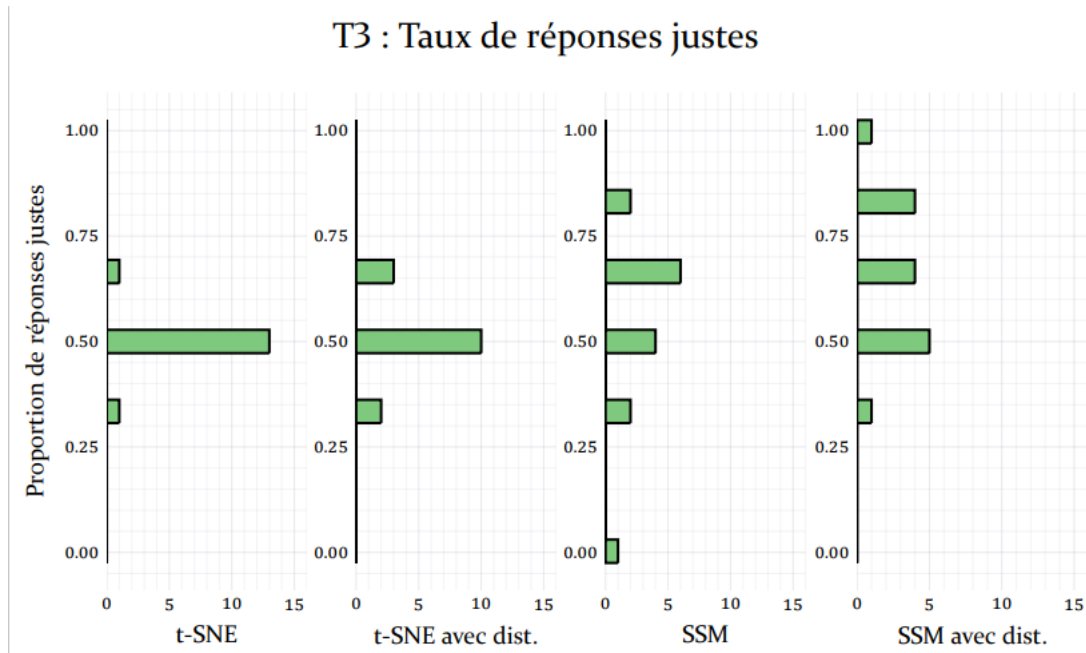
T2 : Taux de réponses justes



T2 : Temps de réponse aux questions

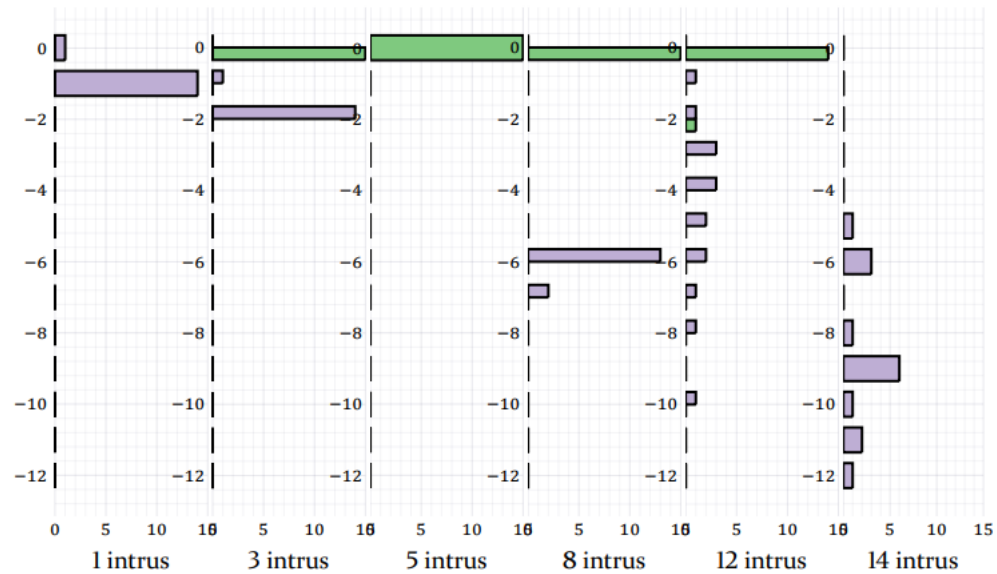


Find the type of topological structure

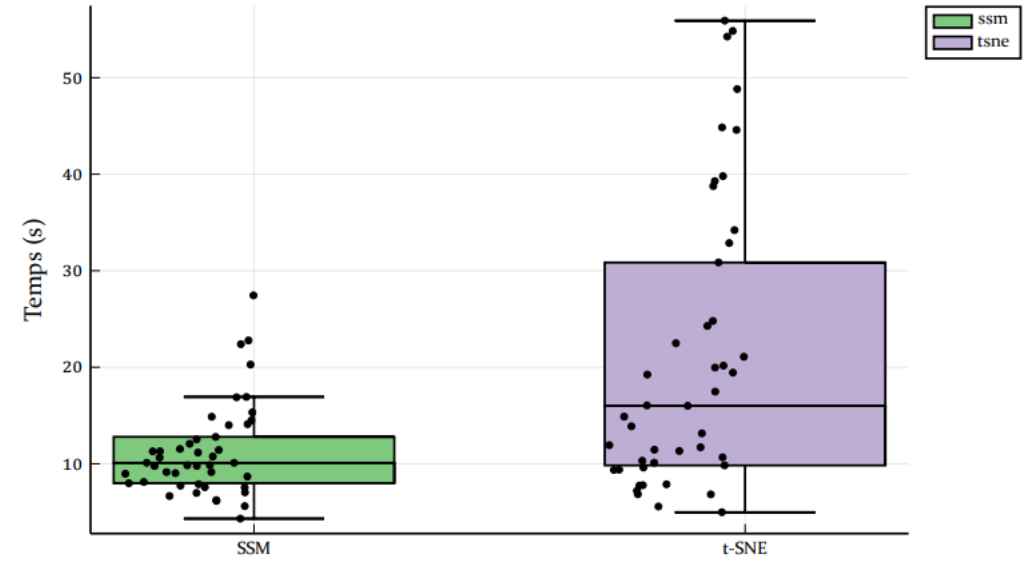


Find number of outliers

Ecart des réponses par rapport à la vérité



T4 : Temps de réponse aux questions



Future work InvolvD

- Intégrer la méthode dans notre prototype
- Evaluer l'impact

