

The Information Visualization MOOC

Katy Börner

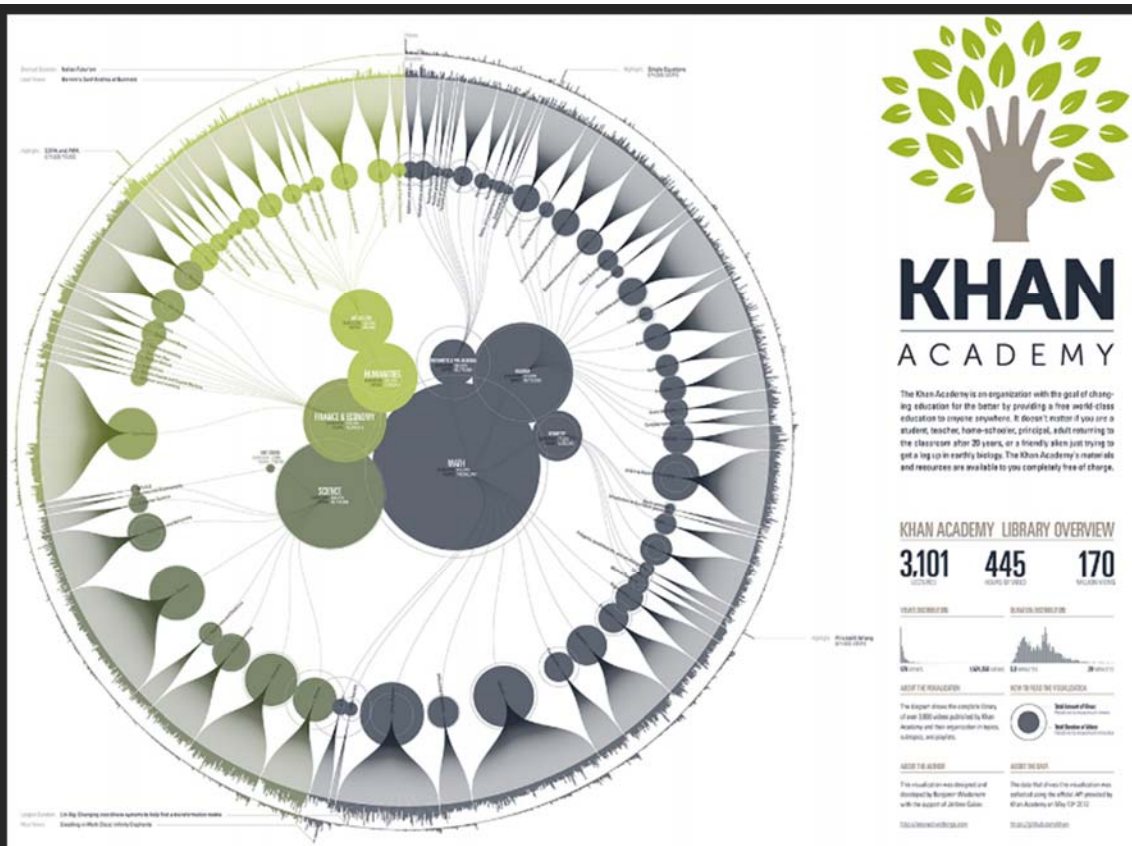
Cyberinfrastructure for Network Science Center, Director
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katy@indiana.edu



With special thanks to the members of the
Cyberinfrastructure for Network Science Center

*Dagstuhl Seminar on Information Visualization—Towards Multivariate
Network Visualization, Dagstuhl, Germany.*

May 14, 2013

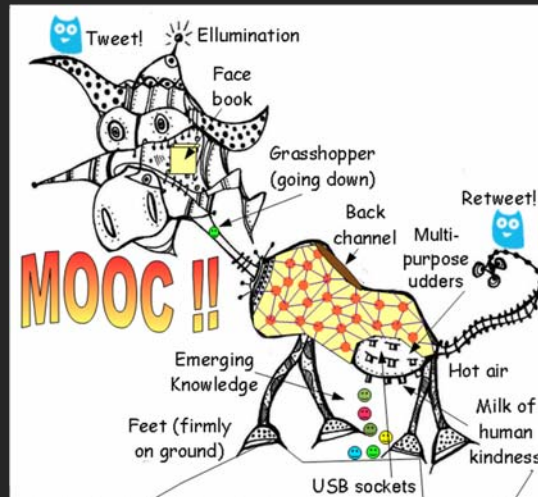


http://scimaps.org/maps/map/khan_academy_library_147 by Benjamin Wiedeker & Jérôme Cukier

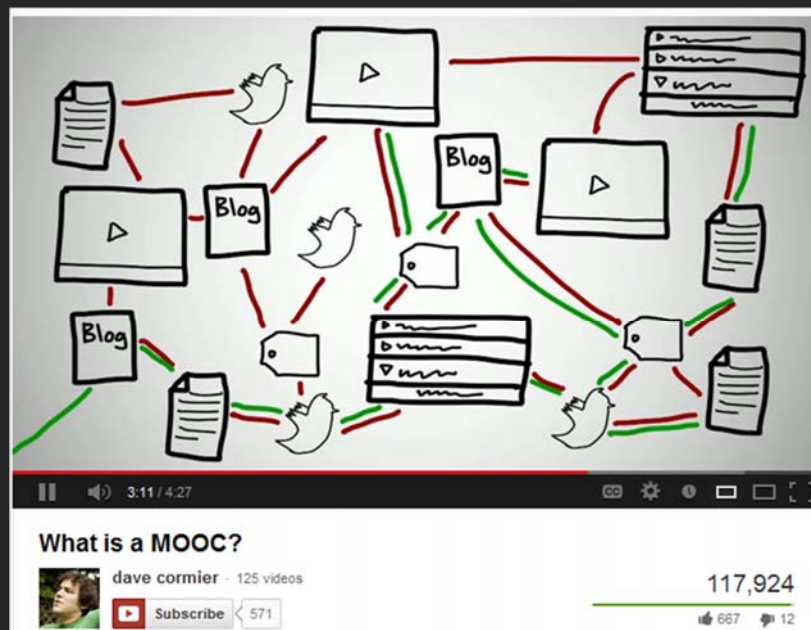
MOOCs

In 2012, Google hosted three massive open online courses (MOOCs) collectively reaching over 400,000 registrants.

By the end of 2013 more than 250 courses will be run using the Google, Coursera, Udacity, EdX, and other platforms.



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http://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player_embedded&v=eW3gMGqcZQc#at=128

Class Central

search for courses

Class Central is a free online course aka MOOC aggregator from top universities like Stanford, MIT, Harvard, etc. offered via Coursera, Udacity, edX, Canvas Network, & others [Learn More](#)

Recently started or starting soon (55) Just Announced (31) Courses in Progress (117) Future courses (279)
Self Paced (25) Finished courses (135)

Recently started or starting soon (55)
Just Announced (60)
Courses in Progress (115)
Future courses (297)
Self Paced (42)
Finished courses (204)

<http://www.class-central.com>

Information Visualization MOOC INDIANA UNIVERSITY CNS

Overview

This course provides an overview about the state of the art in information visualization. It teaches the process of producing effective visualizations that take the needs of users into account.

Among other topics, the course covers:

- Data analysis algorithms that enable extraction of patterns and trends in data
- Major temporal, geospatial, topical, and network visualization techniques
- Discussions of systems that drive research and development.

Please watch the introduction video to get better acquainted with the course.

Everybody who registers gains free access to the Scholarly Database (26 million paper, patent, and grant records) and the Sci2 Tool (100+ algorithms and tools).

Katy Börner, Ph.D.
Indiana University

IV MOOC

COMMUNICATIONS ACM

Plug-and-Play Macroscope

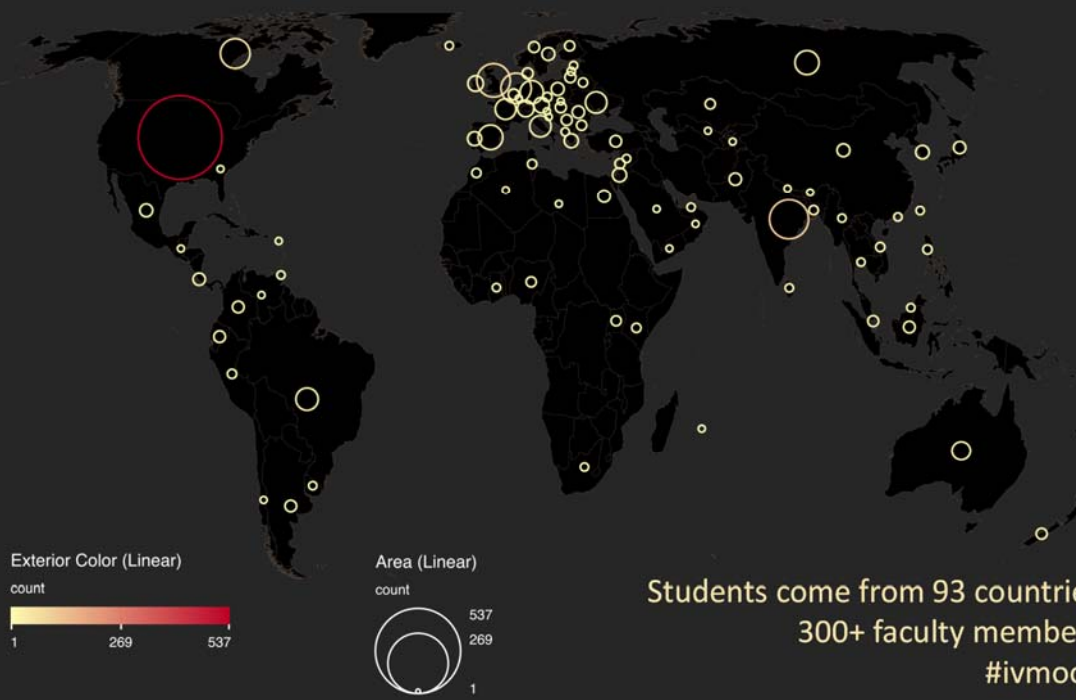
Börner, Katy. (March 2011). Plug-and-Play Macrosopes. Commun. ACM, 54(3), 6. <http://www.acm.org/node/277>

KATY BÖRNER
INDIANA UNIVERSITY

[Go To The Course](#)

ivmooc.cns.iu.edu

The Information Visualization MOOC
ivmooc.cns.iu.edu



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Instructors

Katy Börner – Theory Parts

Instructor, Professor at SLIS



David E. Polley – Hands-on Parts

CNS Staff, Research Assistant with MIS/MLS
Teaches & Tests Sci2 Tool



Scott B. Weingart – Client Work

Assistant Instructor, SLIS PhD student



Course Schedule

Course started on January 22, 2013

- **Session 1** – Workflow design and visualization framework
- **Session 2** – “When:” Temporal Data
- **Session 3** – “Where:” Geospatial Data
- **Session 4** – “What:” Topical Data

Mid-Term

Students work in teams with clients.

- **Session 5** – “With Whom:” Trees
- **Session 6** – “With Whom:” Networks
- **Session 7** – Dynamic Visualizations and Deployment

Final Exam

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Grading

All students are asked to create a personal profile to support working in teams.



Final grade is based on Midterm (**30%**), Final (**40%**), Client Project (**30%**).

- Weekly self-assessments are not graded.
- Homework is graded automatically.
- Midterm and Final test materials from theory and hands-on sessions are graded automatically.
- Client work is peer-reviewed via online forum.

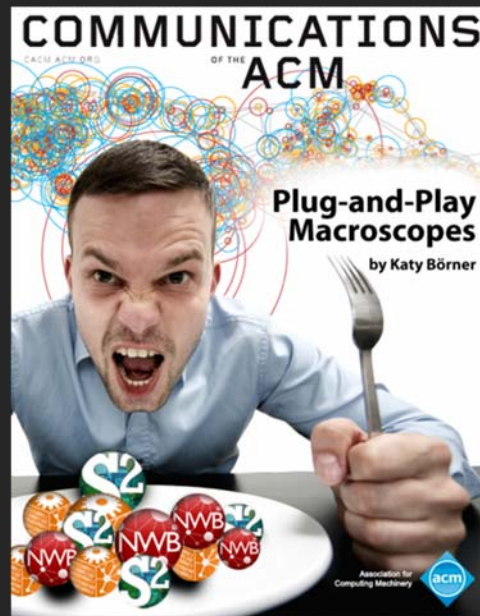
All students that receive more than **80%** of all available points get an official certificate/badge.

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Supports federated search of 26 million publication, patent, clinical trials, and grant records. Results can be downloaded as data dump and (evolving) co-author, paper-citation networks.

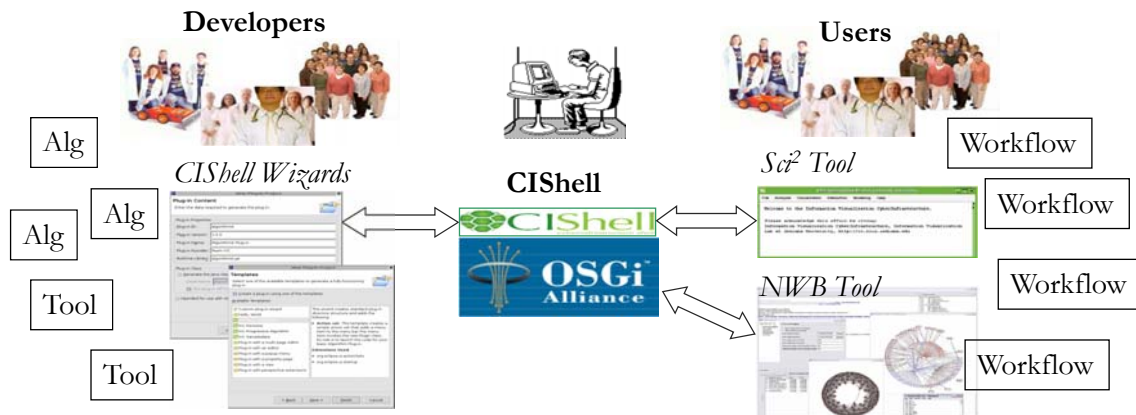
Register for free access at <http://sdb.cns.iu.edu>

Plug-and-Play Macroscopes
cishell.org



Börner, Katy. (March 2011). Plug-and-Play Macroscopes. *Communications of the ACM*, 54(3), 60-69. <http://www.scivee.tv/node/27704>

- CIShell (<http://cishell.org>) is an open source software specification for the integration and utilization of datasets, algorithms, and tools
- It extends the Open Services Gateway Initiative (OSGi) (<http://osgi.org>), a standardized, modularized service platform
- CIShell provides “sockets” into which algorithms, tools, and datasets can be plugged using a wizard-driven process



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Unit Structure

The course and each unit has three components:

Theory: Videos and Slides

Self-Assessment (not graded)

Hands-on: Videos and Slides & Wiki pages with workflows

Homework (not graded)

Client Work: Using Drupal Forum (graded)

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Theory Unit Structure

Each theory unit comprises:

- Examples of best visualizations
 - Visualization goals
 - Key terminology
 - General visualization types and their names
-
- Workflow design
 - Read data
 - Analyze
 - Visualize
-
- Discussion of specific algorithms

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Different Question Types



Terabytes of data

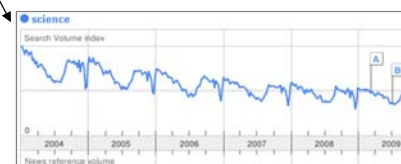
Descriptive &
Predictive
Models



Find your way



Find collaborators, friends

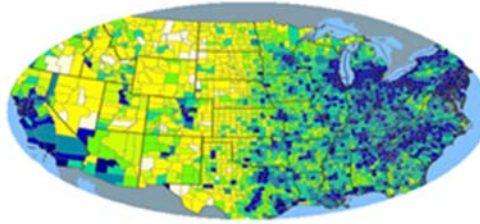


Identify trends

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Different Levels of Abstraction/Analysis

Macro/Global
Population Level



Meso/Local
Group Level



Micro
Individual Level



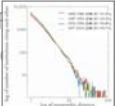
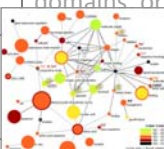


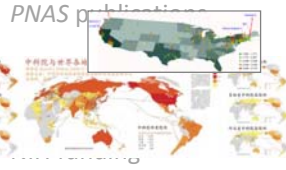
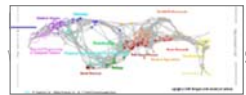




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Type of Analysis vs. Level of Analysis

	Micro/Individual <i>(1-100 records)</i>	Meso/Local <i>(101–10,000 records)</i>	Macro/Global <i>(10,000 < records)</i>
Statistical Analysis/Profiling	Individual person and their expertise profiles	Larger labs, centers, universities, research domains, or states	All of NSF, all of USA, all of science.
Temporal Analysis (When)	Funding portfolio of one individual	Mapping topic bursts in 20 years of <i>PNAS</i>	113 years of physics research
Geospatial Analysis (Where)	Career trajectory of one individual	Mapping a state's intellectual landscape	<i>PNAS</i> publications
Topical Analysis (What)	Base knowledge from which one grant draws.	Knowledge flows in chemistry research	VxOrd/Topic maps of NIH funding
Network Analysis (With Whom?)	NSF Co-PI network of one individual	Co-author network	NIH's core competency

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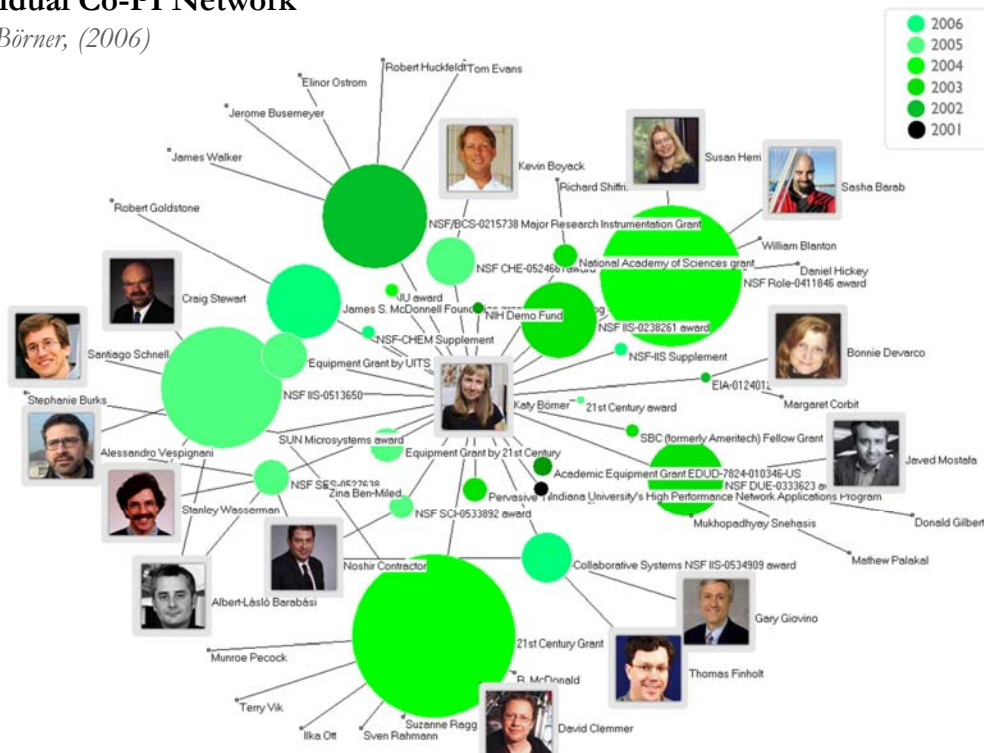
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Topical Analysis (What)	 s.	Knowledge flows in chemistry research	
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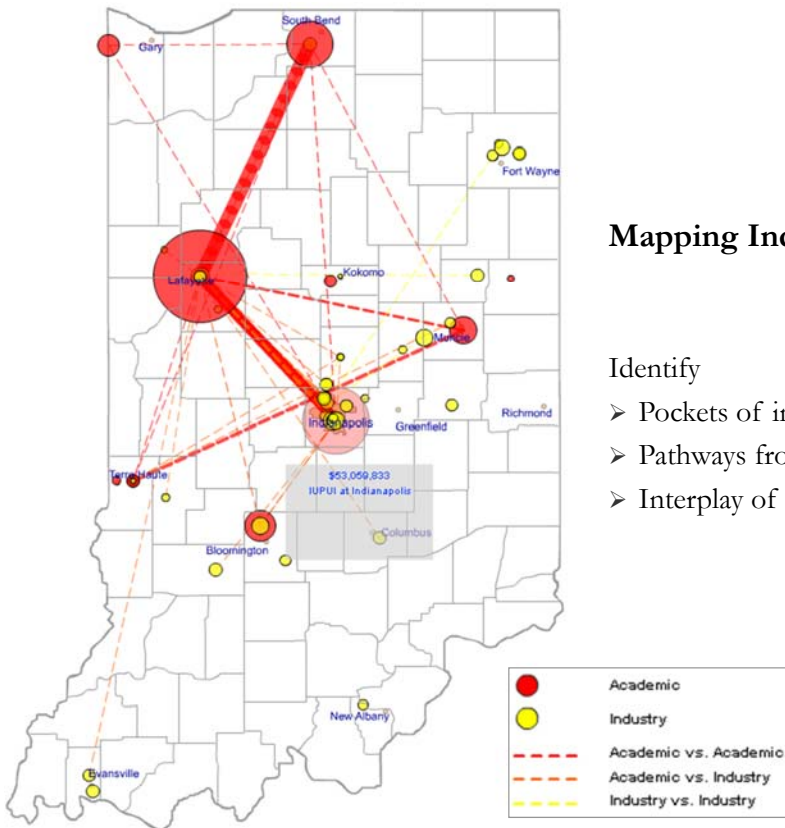
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Individual Co-PI Network

Ke & Börner, (2006)



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Mapping Indiana's Intellectual Space

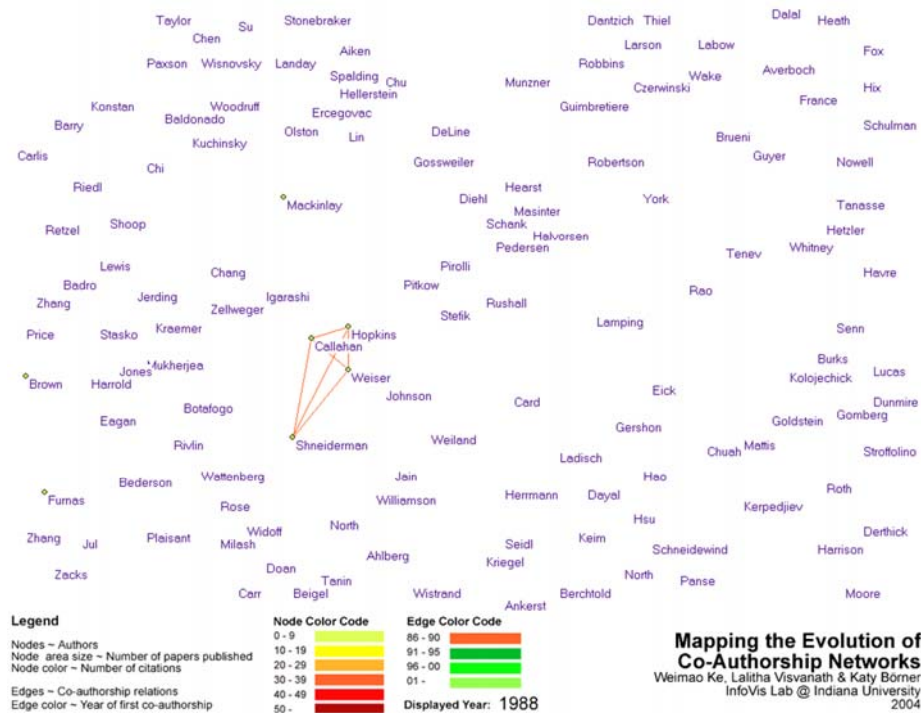
Identify

- Pockets of innovation
- Pathways from ideas to products
- Interplay of industry and academia

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Mapping the Evolution of Co-Authorship Networks

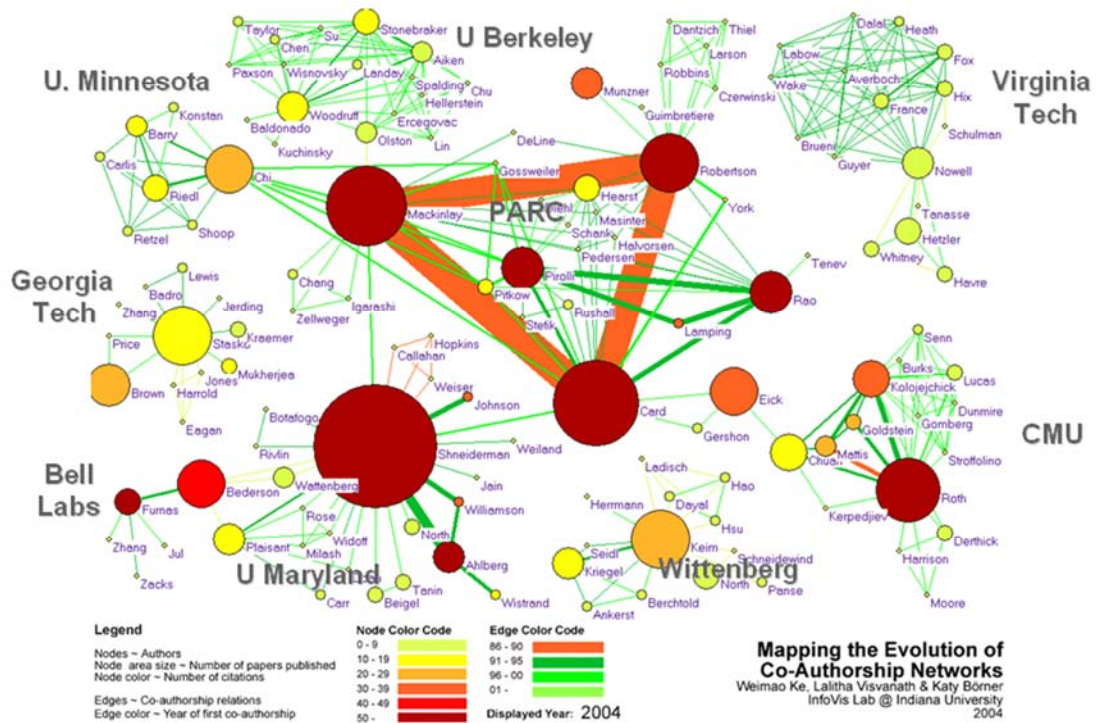
Ke, Visvanath & Börner, (2004) Won 1st prize at the IEEE InfoVis Contest.



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Mapping the Evolution of Co-Authorship Networks

Ke, Viswanath & Börner, (2004) Won 1st price at the IEEE InfoVis Contest



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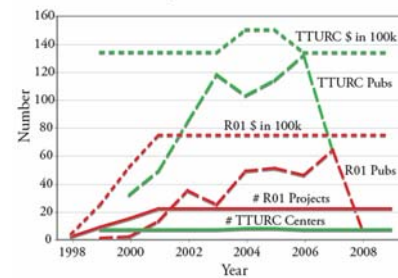
Mapping Transdisciplinary Tobacco Use Research Centers Publications

Compare R01 investigator based funding with TTURC Center awards in terms of number of publications and evolving co-author networks.

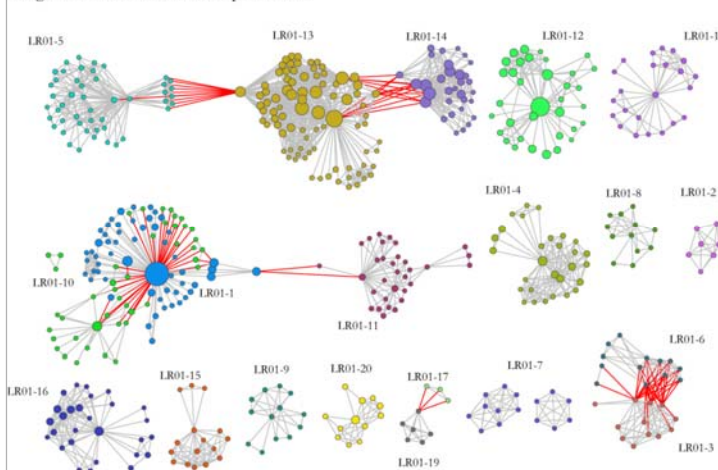
Zoss & Börner, forthcoming.

Supported by NIH/NCI Contract HHSN261200800812

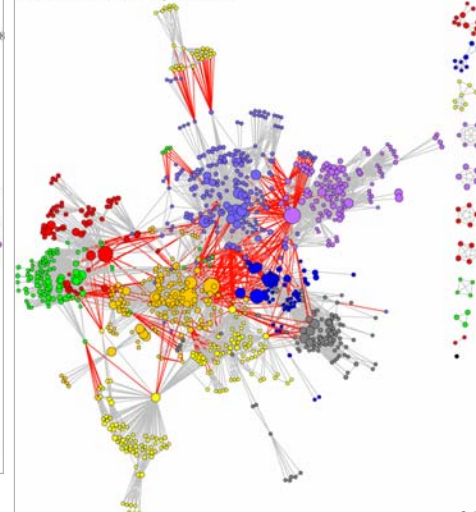
R01 & TTURC Project Information



Longitudinal R01 Co-Authorship Network



TTURC Co-Authorship Network



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Global Multi-Level Analysis of the 'Scientific Food Web'

Mazloumian, Helbing, Lozano, Light & Börner. 2013. *Nature Scientific Reports* 3, 1167.

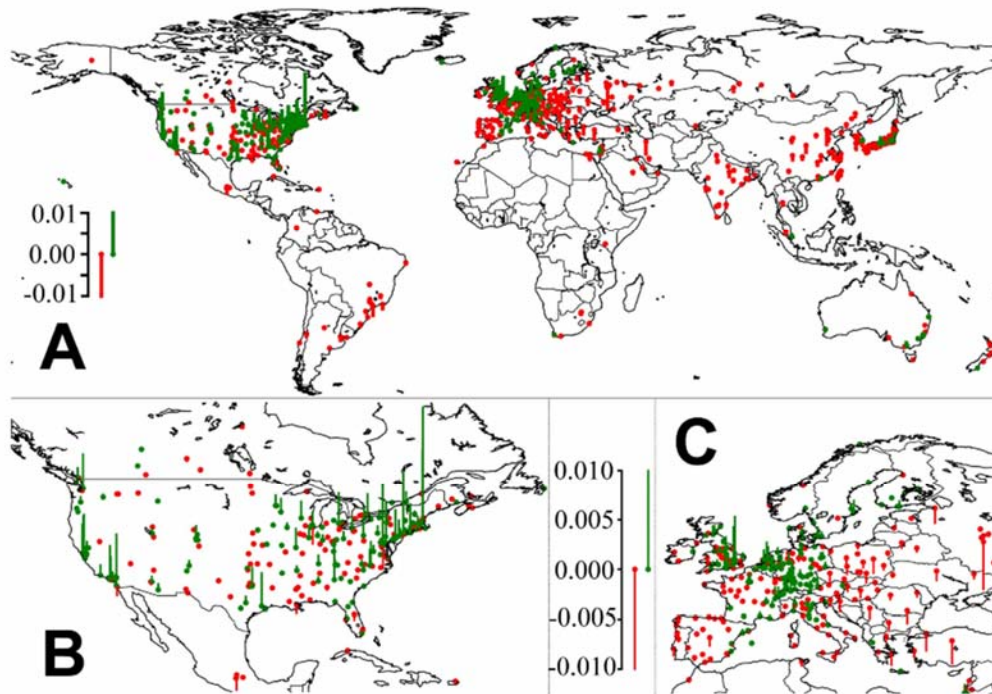


Figure 2 | World map of the greatest knowledge sources and sinks, based on our scientific fitness index. Green bars indicate that the number of

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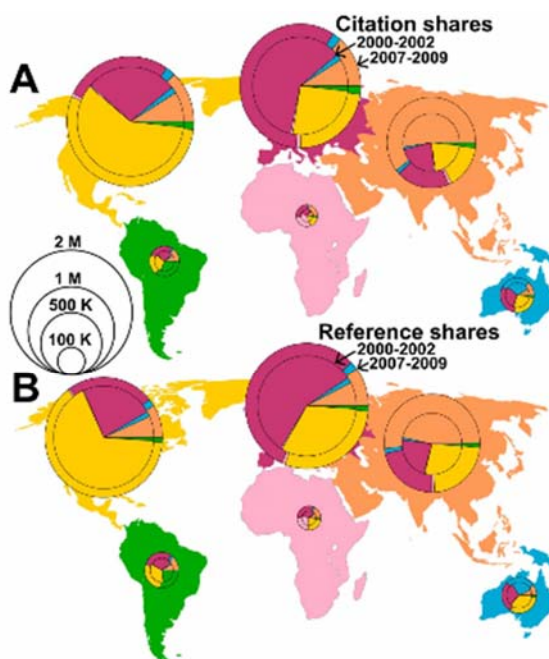


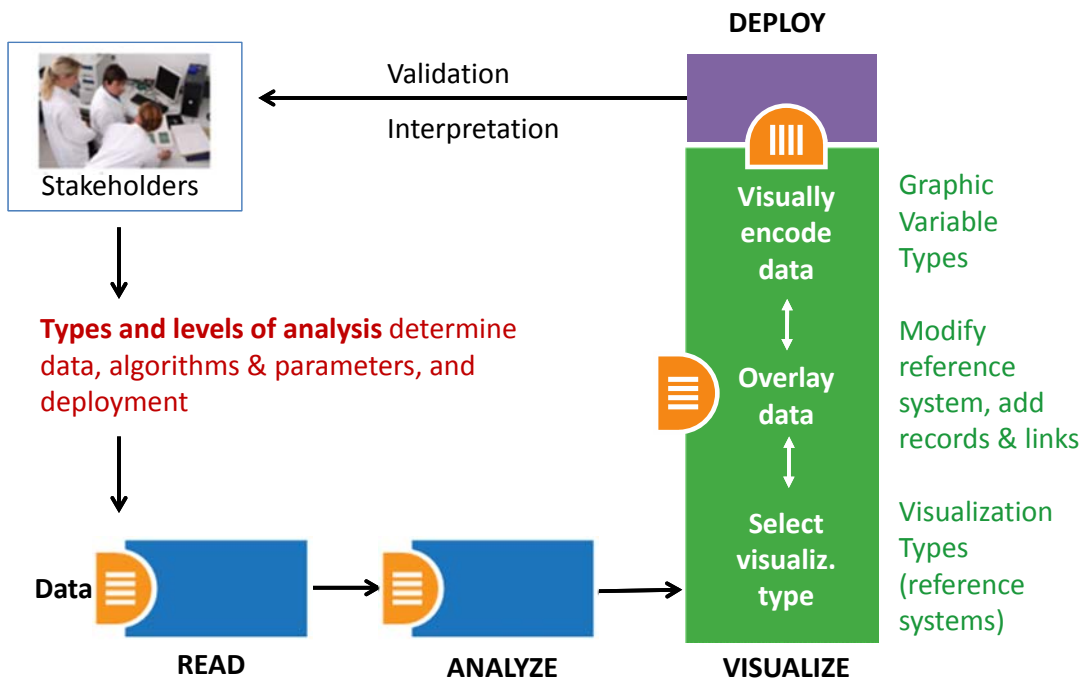
Figure 1 | World map of knowledge production and consumption in 6 major geographic areas of the world (North America, South America,

The new knowledge flow index reveals where ideas are born and consumed, thereby defining a global 'scientific food web'.

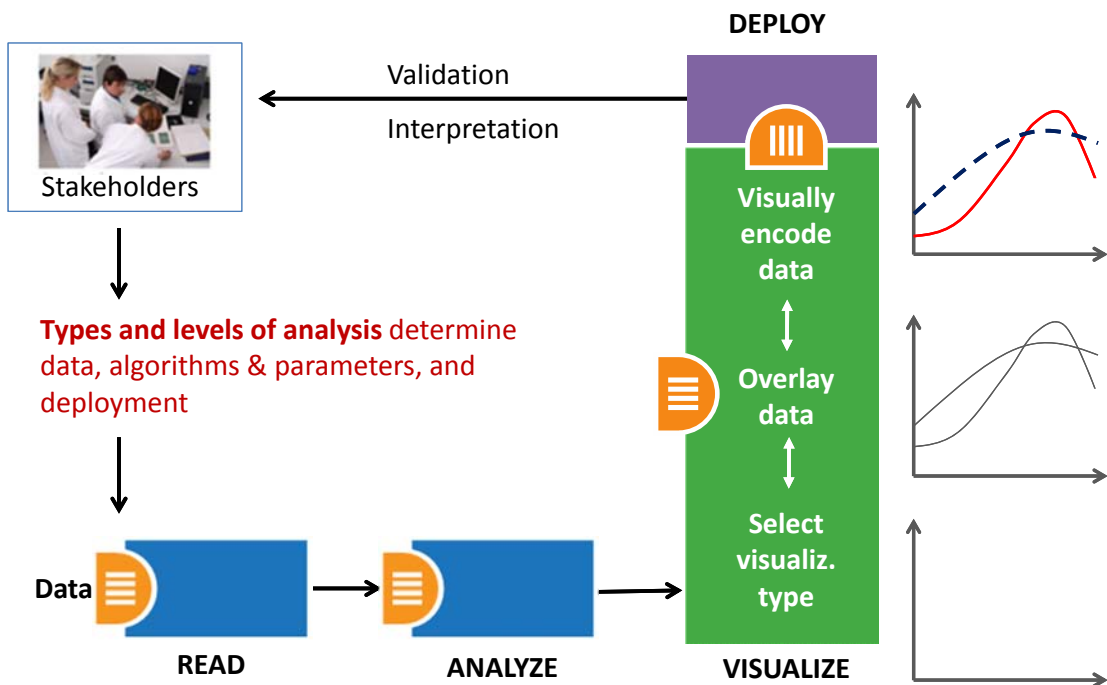
While Asia is quickly catching up in terms of publications and citation rates, we find that its dependence on knowledge consumption has further increased.

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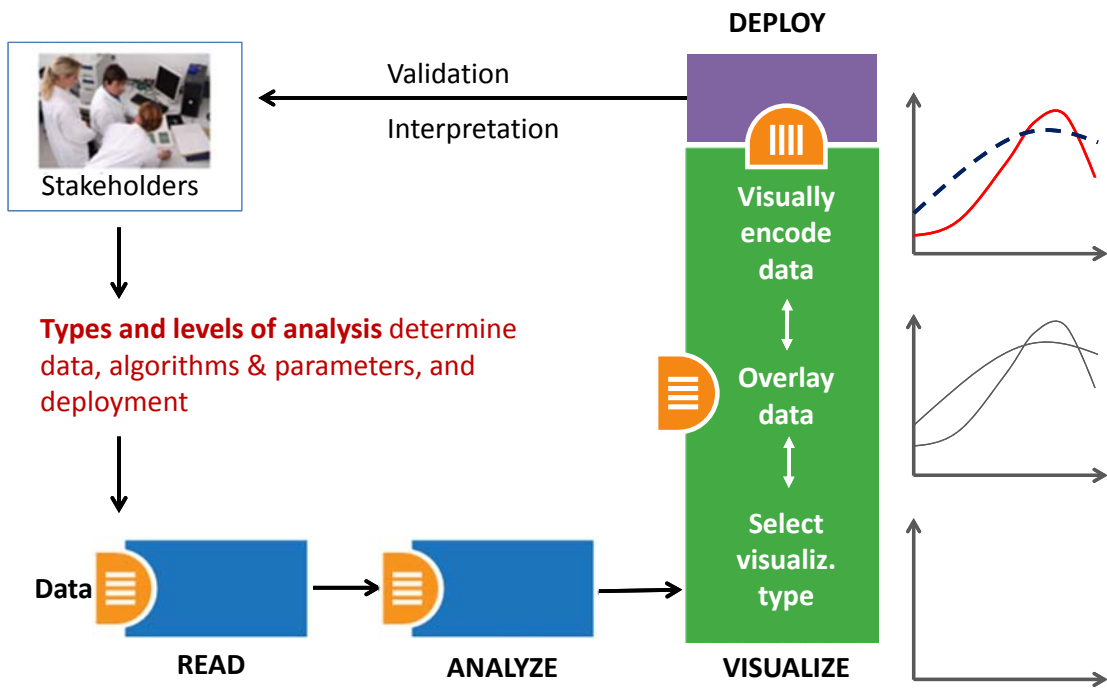
Needs-Driven Workflow Design



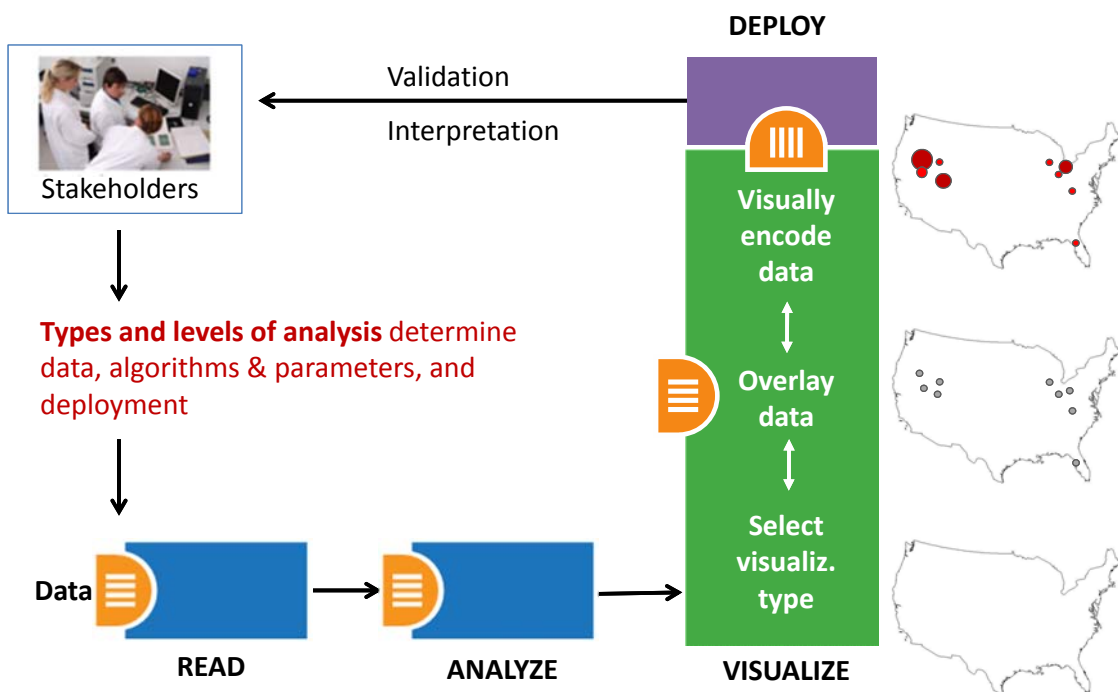
Needs-Driven Workflow Design






Needs-Driven Workflow Design



Needs-Driven Workflow Design





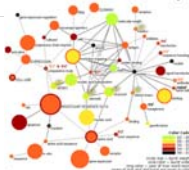
Visualization Types vs. Data Overlays

Visualization Type	Chart	Table	Graph	Geospatial Map	Network Graph
Modify / visually encode base map.					
Place and visually encode records/nodes.					
Place and visually encode links.					

Plus, add a title, labels, legend, explanatory text, and author info.

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Visualization Types vs. Data Overlays

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Mid-Term

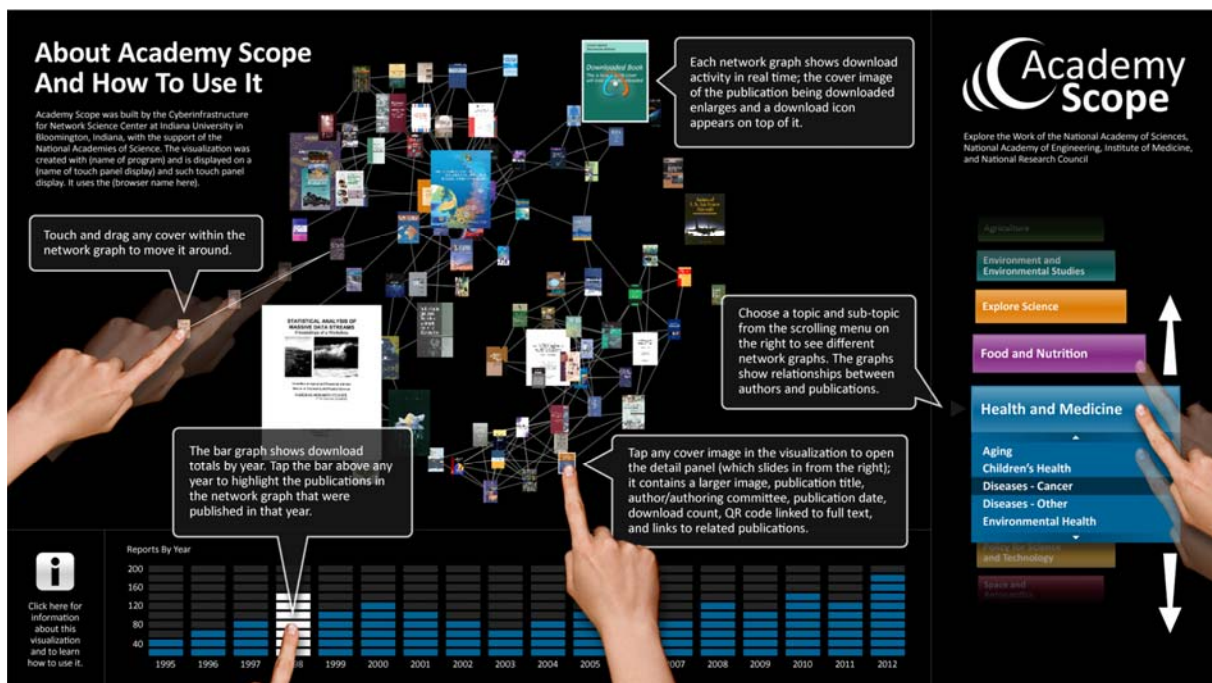
Students work in teams with clients.

- **Session 5** – “With Whom:” Trees
- **Session 6** – “With Whom:” Networks
- **Session 7** – Dynamic Visualizations and Deployment

Final Exam

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Dynamic Visualizations and Deployment



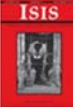
http://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player_embedded&v=m_TwZXnZrkg

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Clients

Information Visualization MOOC INDIANA UNIVERSITY CNS Twitter Facebook

List of Clients



Project Title: Isis: 100 Years
Client Name: Jay Malone
Project goal/scientific or practical value: A visual representation Isis' contributors and locales over the past 100 years. Isis is the journal of the History of Science Society. This representation will provide a dynamic picture of how scholarship in the history of science has shifted over the past century.
Information on dataset(s) to be used: Citation information, author locale, and issue number for Isis publications.
Relevant publications, websites, etc: <http://www.press.uchicago.edu/ucp/journals/journal/isis.html>
Conditions under which students can publish results and/or add project results to their resume: Client would like to approve results.



Project Title: e-Xploration
Client Name: Luyi
Project goal/scientific or practical value: e-Xploration is an agent-based model for the ethnographic observation and the registry, analysis, and interpretation of social practices in virtual communities for intervention in the development of collaboration and cooperation. This project will analyze the interactions between subjects and objects in a platform collaborative community called OYCIB, a project based on e-Xploration (e-crick.net).
Information on dataset(s) to be used: I can provide a data base in .graphml format for the students. The file .graphml contains the interactions between subjects and objects in a platform collaborative community called OYCIB. In the level of practice, it is not necessary that students know agent-based models for using the database. But, in another level, for example: the collaborate level for the OYCIB development, it is necessary to have basic knowledge in AMS or MAS and another competences like PHP and MySQL.
Relevant publications, websites, etc: <http://www.e-crick.net/logs>
Conditions under which students can publish results and/or add project results to their resume: If any person or institution use my dataset or another info about eXploration (e-crick.net, oycib.net), I need to approve the results and appear as co-author.

http://ivmooc.cns.iu.edu/ivmooc_clientprojects.html

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Diogo Carmo

Mesothelioma

Main title topics in Medline papers

Mesothelioma (a rare form of cancer that develops from transformed cells originating in the mesothelium, the protective lining that covers many of the internal organs of the body) is usually caused by exposure to asbestos.

The most common anatomical site for the development of mesothelioma is the pleura (the outer lining of the lung and internal chest wall), but it can also arise in the peritoneum (the lining of the abdominal cavity) and the pericardium (the sac that surrounds the heart) or the tunica vaginalis (a sac that surrounds the testis).

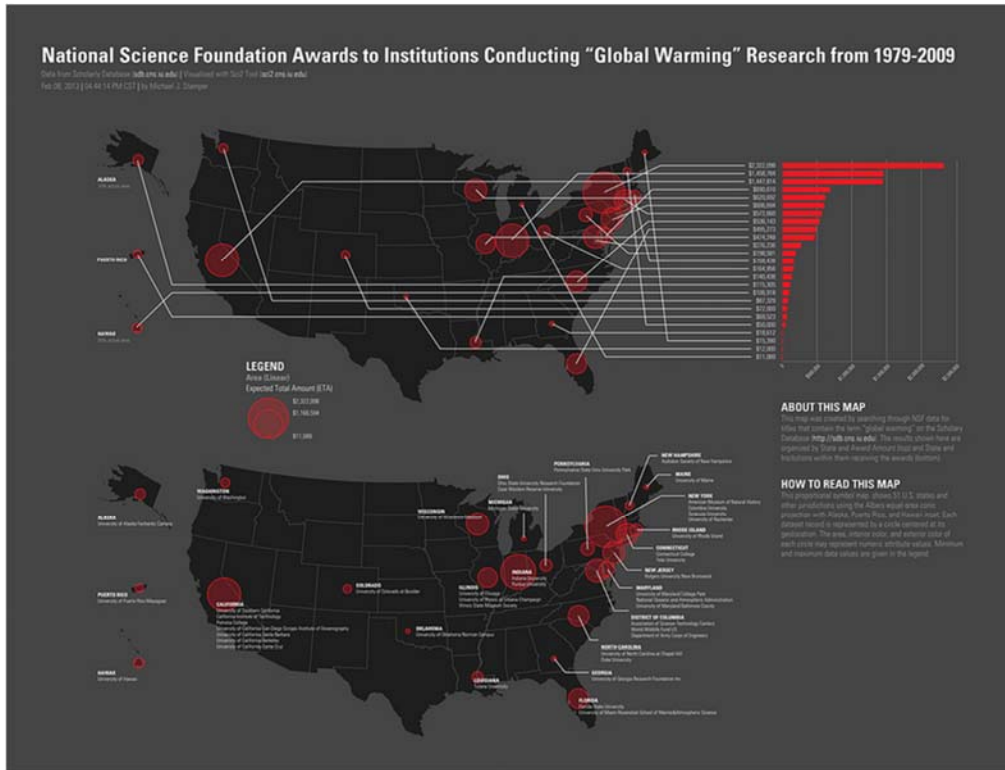
Most people who develop mesothelioma have worked in jobs where they inhaled asbestos, or were exposed to asbestos dust and fibers in other ways. It has also been suggested that smoking cigarettes of a family member who worked with asbestos increases their risk for developing mesothelioma. Unlike lung cancer, there seems to be no association between mesothelioma and tobacco smoking, but smoking greatly increases the risk of other asbestos-induced cancers. Some people who were exposed to asbestos have collected damages for asbestos-related disease, including mesothelioma. Compensation via asbestos funds or class action lawsuits is an important issue in law practices regarding mesothelioma.

MALIGNANT
PLEURAL
CYSTIC
BENIGN
DIAGNOSIS

Year	Malignant Pleural Cystic Benign Diagnosis	Diffus Pericardium Primari Case Pleura
1932	0	0
1937	0	0
1942	0	0
1947	0	0
1952	0	0
1957	0	0
1962	0	0
1967	0	0
1972	0	0
1977	0	0
1982	0	0
1987	0	0
1992	0	0
1997	0	0
2002	0	0
2007	0	0

Author Diogo Carmo <http://fabrizio.med@rog.com> Visualization software: Sci2 Tools (2009) Science of Science (Sci2) Team, Indiana University and SciTech Strategies, <http://vis2.cns.iu.edu/> (Disease: Medline Papers, as available in Scholarly Database <http://pubs.cns.iu.edu/>) Text and images: Wikipedia: Mesothelioma article, available at <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mesothelioma> (Text: Sanjour, by Bernd Hönig © 2007 - All Rights Reserved. This text family is licensed and available at <http://lib.rog.com>)

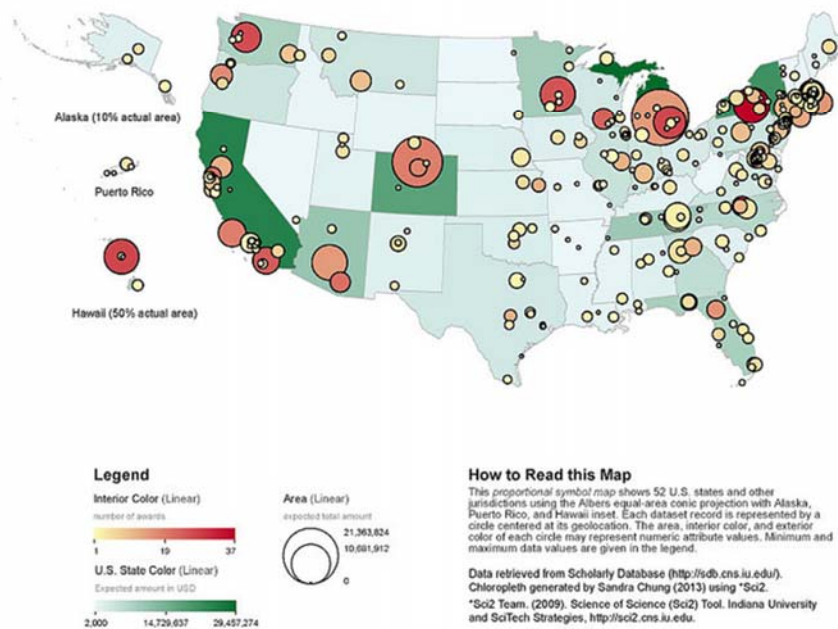
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[mjstamper_ivmoo](#)

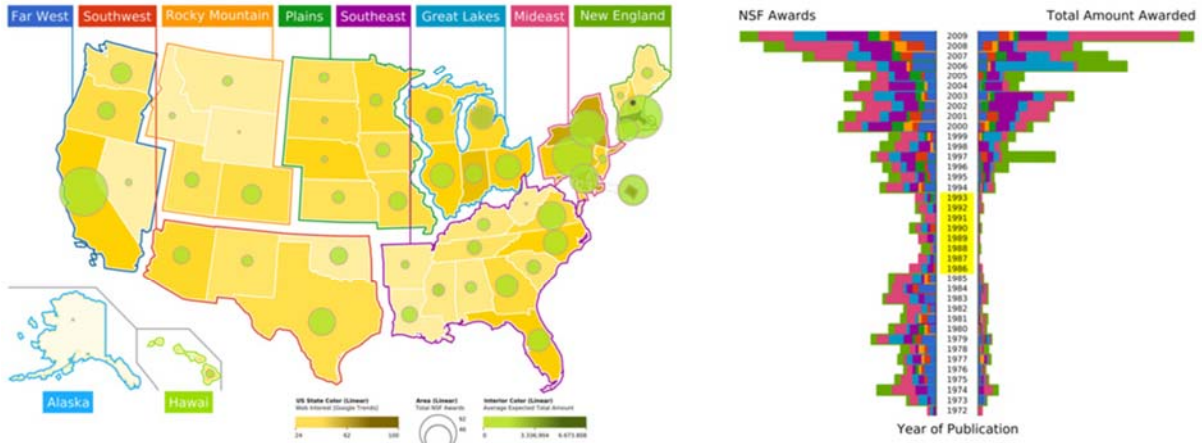
NSF Awards 1976-2010 with "ecology" in the title

[Sandra M. Chung](#)



Innovation & Entrepreneurship

NSF Funding Across the US, from 1972 to 2009, and Current Web Interest

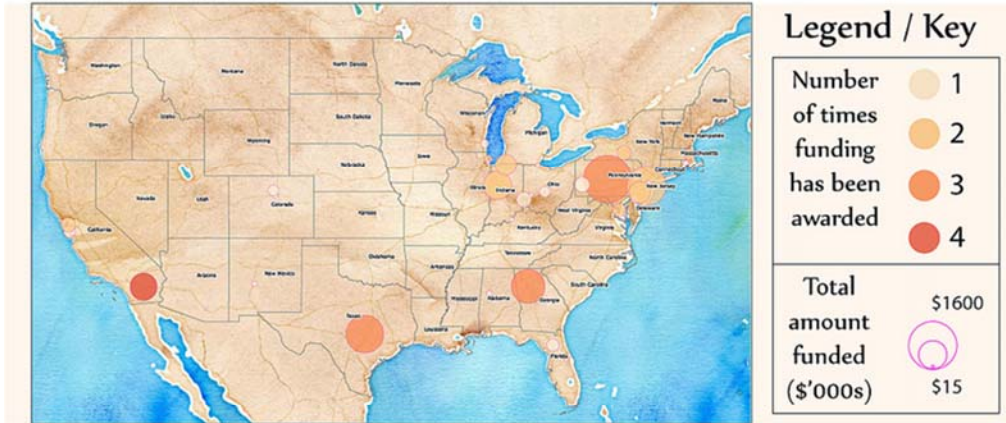


Author: Diogo Carmo http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4939-9888-8_10 | Visualization software: Gird Team (2009), Science of Science (2012) | Tool: Indiana University and TuTech Strategies, http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4939-9888-8_10 | Dataset: National Science Foundation (NSF) Awards, as available in Scholarly Datastore http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4939-9888-8_10 | File: innovation-08-entrepreneurship; Google Trends, for innovation-08-entrepreneurship | Photo: Tomarion, by Bernd Montag (2010). All Rights Reserved. This font family is licensed and is available at http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4939-9888-8_10 and, Digitally, by Bitstream, Inc. © 2010. All Rights Reserved. This font family is available at http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4939-9888-8_10

[Diogo Carmo](#)

NSF Funding - Graphene Projects 2004-2010

#ivmooc Week 3 homework @jonpatterson

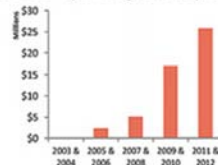


What is Graphene?

Graphene is a two dimensional material consisting of a single layer of carbon atoms arranged in a honeycomb or chicken wire structure. It is the thinnest material known and yet is also one of the strongest. It conducts electricity as efficiently as copper and outperforms all other materials as a conductor of heat. Graphene is almost completely transparent, yet so dense that even the smallest atom helium cannot pass through it.

Originally thought to be unstable in its free state it proved to be quite the opposite when isolated by Andre Geim and Konstantin Novoselov at the University of Manchester in 2003. The results of this work, which were published in 2004, heralded a new dawn in the study of two dimensional materials and of graphene in particular.

Total NSF Spending on Graphene

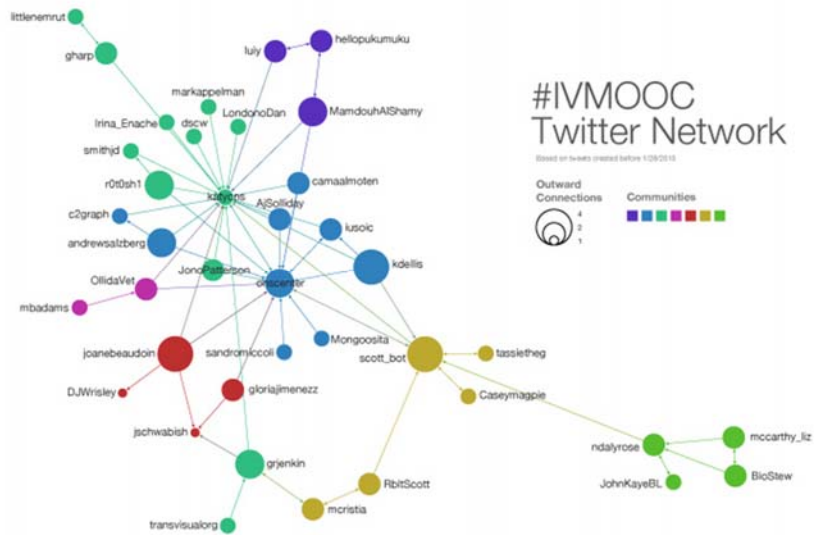


How to read this map

The map shows NSF funding awards to US institutions. Each circle corresponds to an institution. The depth of colour represents the number of times funding was awarded to the same institution for different projects. The circle size indicates the amount awarded in \$'000s.

Sources: NSF; Manchester University
Open Street Mapping by CC. Styled by Stamen

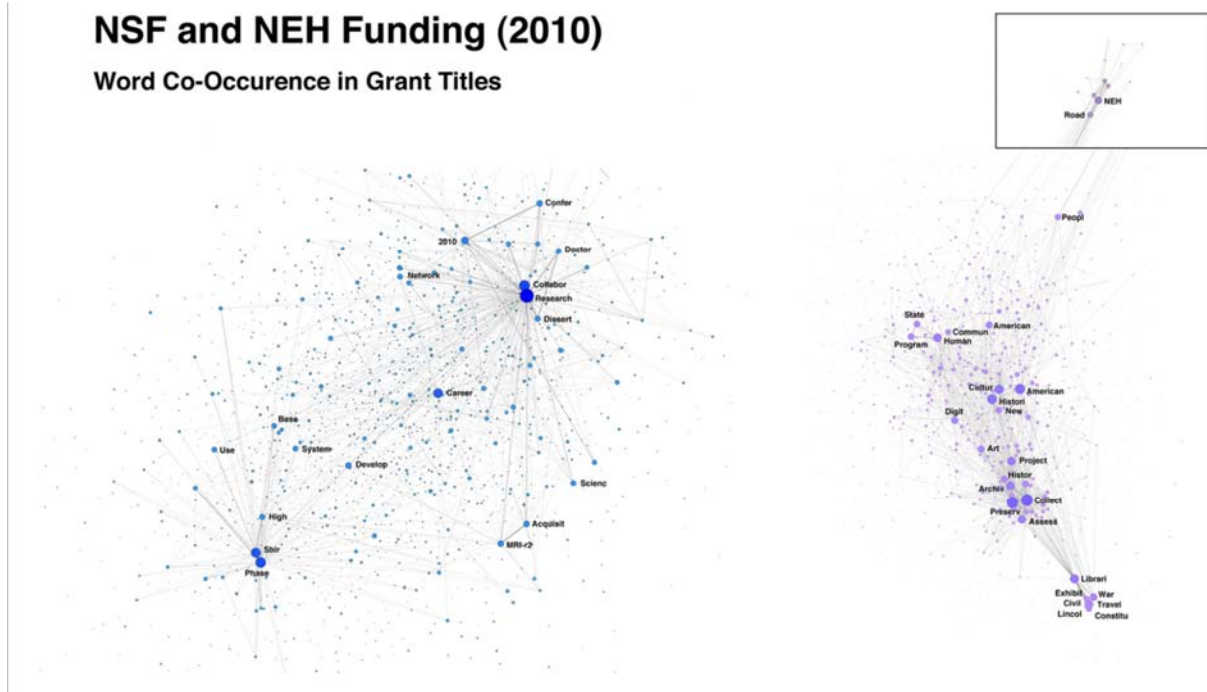
[JonoPatterson](#)



[camaal](#)

NSF and NEH Funding (2010)

Word Co-Occurrence in Grant Titles



Word Co-Occurrence in NSF and NEH Funded Grant Titles (2010)

By tzepe1 ★ Favorite □ 1 comment



Visualizing IVMOOC Data

Empowering Teachers: How to make sense of the activities of thousands of students? How to guide them?

Empowering Students: How to navigate learning materials and develop successful learning collaborations across disciplines and time zones?

Empowering MOOC Platform Designers: What technology helps and what hurts?

Research: What teaching and learning works in a MOOC?

Visualizing IVMOOC Data

Data info and visual analytics results are omitted as they are not yet published.

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References

Börner, Katy, Chen, Chaomei, and Boyack, Kevin. (2003). **Visualizing Knowledge Domains**. In Blaise Cronin (Ed.), *ARIST*, Medford, NJ: Information Today, Volume 37, Chapter 5, pp. 179-255. <http://ivl.slis.indiana.edu/km/pub/2003-borner-arist.pdf>

Shiffrin, Richard M. and Börner, Katy (Eds.) (2004). **Mapping Knowledge Domains**. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 101(Suppl_1).

Börner, Katy, Sanyal, Soma and Vespignani, Alessandro (2007). **Network Science**. In Blaise Cronin (Ed.), *ARIST*, Information Today, Inc., Volume 41, Chapter 12, pp. 537-607. <http://ivl.slis.indiana.edu/km/pub/2007-borner-arist.pdf>

Börner, Katy (2010) **Atlas of Science**. MIT Press. <http://scimaps.org/atlas>

Scharnhorst, Andrea, Börner, Katy, van den Besselaar, Peter (2012) **Models of Science Dynamics**. Springer Verlag.



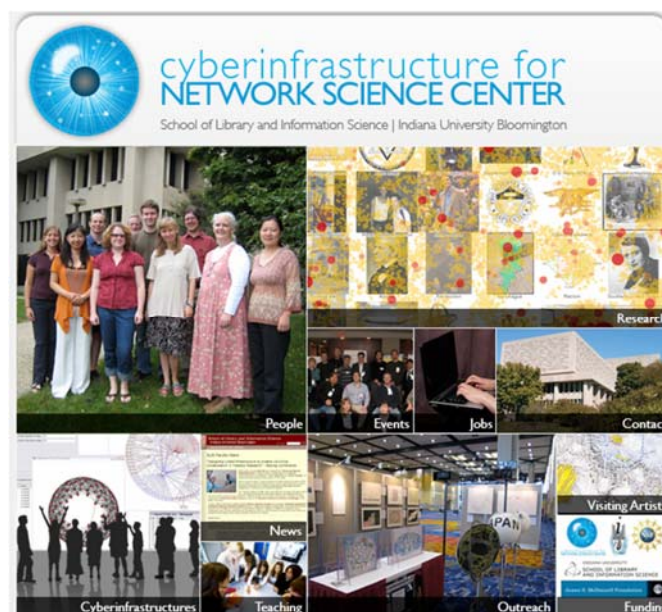
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Acknowledgments

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