CNS Cyberinfrastructure for Network Science Center

INDIANA UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF INFORMATICS, COMPUTING, AND ENGINEERING

Envisioning Digital Science

Katy Börner @katycns

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Digital Studies of Digital Science (DS² 2021) | https://pencelab.be/events/ds2-2021/

March 15, 2021

Overview

Mapping Science: An Exhibit

Mapping SPOKE: 3M Nodes and 30M Edges

HuBMAP: Toward a Human Reference Map

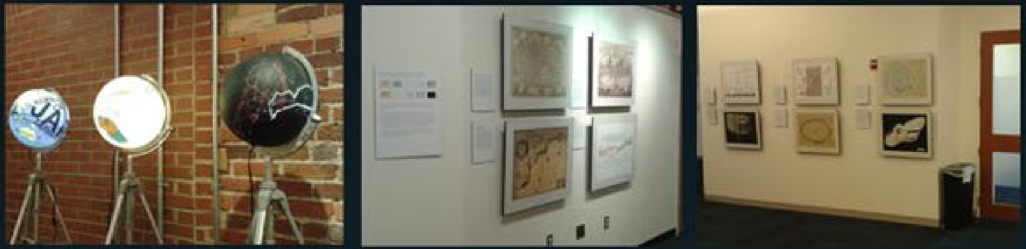
Empower Yourself!

Mapping Science Exhibit

http://scimaps.org

101st Annual Meeting of the Association of American Geographers, Denver, CO.
April 5th - 9th, 2005 (First showing of Places & Spaces)

University of Miami, Miami, FL.
September 4 - December 11, 2014.



Duke University, Durham, NC.
January 12 - April 10, 2015

http://scimaps.org

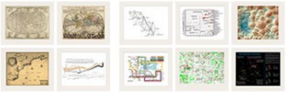
The David J. Sencer CDC Museum, Atlanta, GA.
January 25 - June 17, 2016.

Places & Spaces: Mapping Science Exhibit

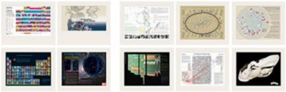
1st Decade (2005-2014)

Maps

Iteration I (2005)
The Power of Maps



Iteration II (2006)
The Power of Reference Systems



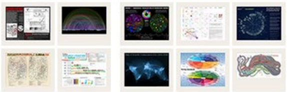
Iteration III (2007)
The Power of Forecasts

Iteration IV (2008)
Science Maps for Economic Decision Makers

Iteration V (2009)
Science Maps for Science Policy Makers

Iteration VI (2010)
Science Maps for Scholars

Iteration VII (2011)
Science Maps as Visual Interfaces to Digital Libraries



Iteration VIII (2012)
Science Maps for Kids

Iteration IX (2013)
Science Maps Showing Trends and Dynamics

Iteration X (2014)
The Future of Science Mapping

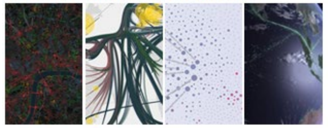
2nd Decade (2015-2024)

Macroscopes

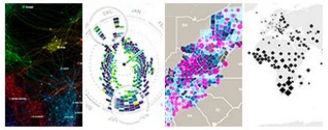
Iteration XI (2015)
Macroscopes for Interacting with Science

Iteration XIII (2017)
Macroscopes for Playing with Scale

Iteration XII (2016)
Macroscopes for Making Sense of Science



Iteration XIV (2018)
Macroscopes for Ensuring our Well-being



100
MAPS
in large format, full color, and high resolution.

248
MAPMAKERS
from fields as disparate as art, urban planning, engineering, and the history of science.

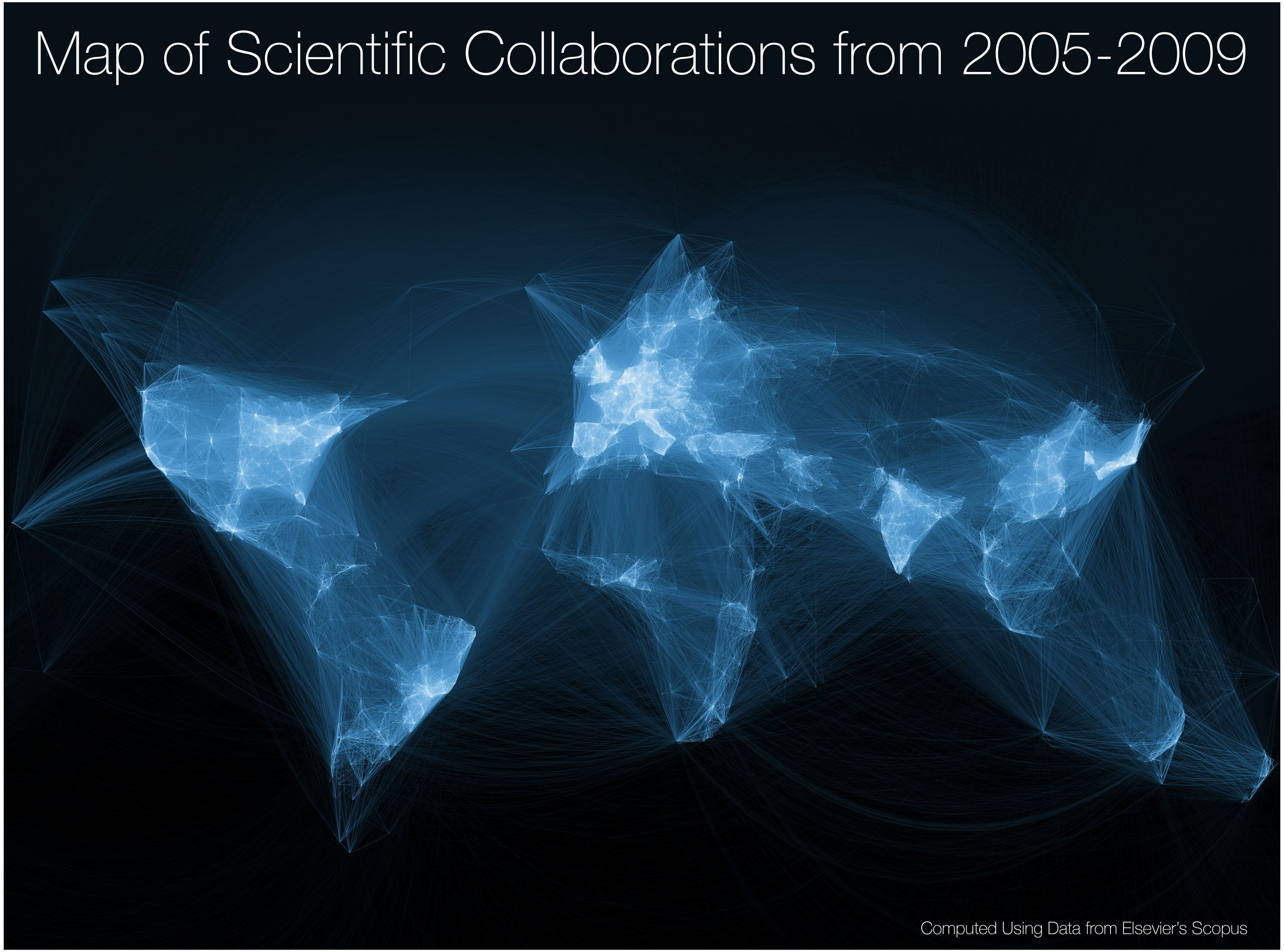
43
MACROSCOPE MAKERS
including one whose job title is "Truth and Beauty Operator."

20
MACROSCOPES
for touching all kinds of data.

382
DISPLAY VENUES
from the Cannes Film Festival to the World Economic Forum.

354
PRESS ITEMS
including articles in *Nature*, *Science*, *USA Today*, and *Wired*.

http://scimaps.org



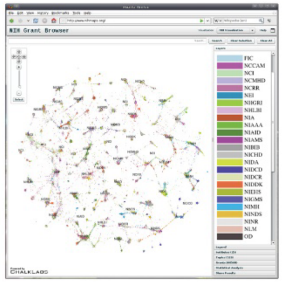
VII.6 Stream of Scientific Collaborations Between World Cities - Olivier H. Beauchesne - 2012

A Topic Map of NIH Grants 2007

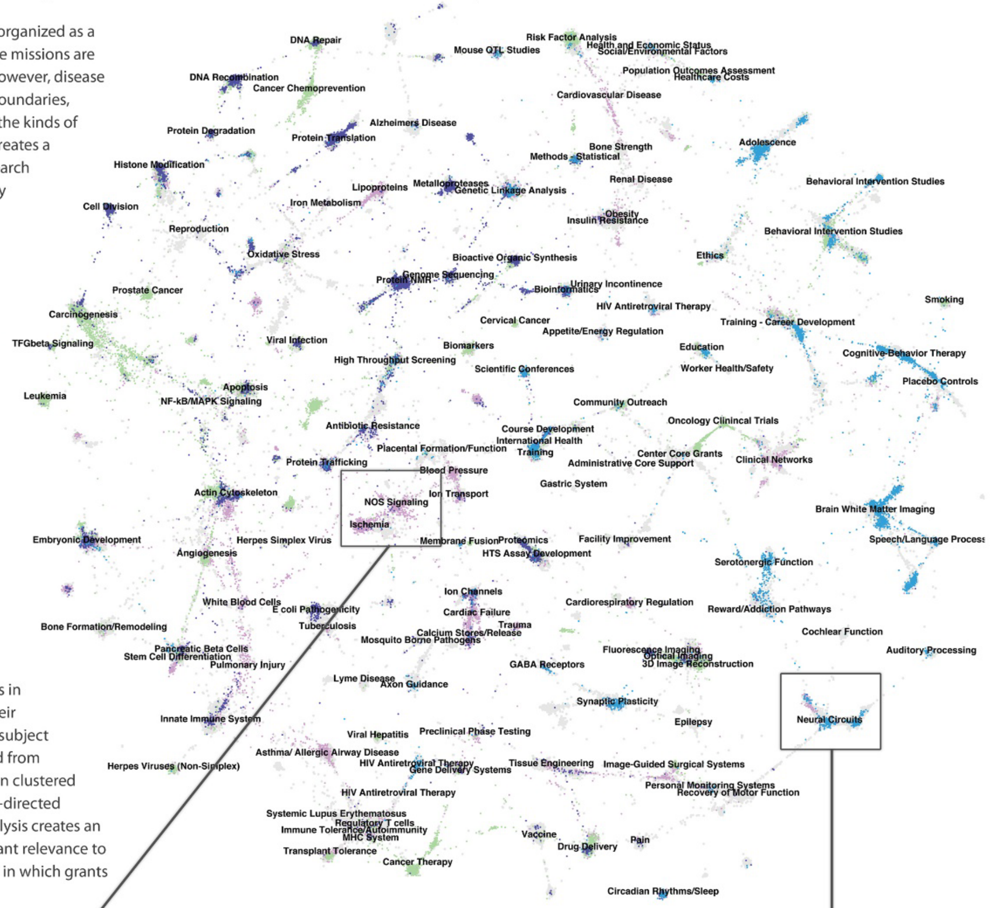
ChalkLabs ISI UCIrvine

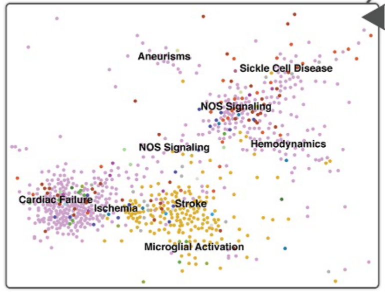
Bruce W. Herr II (Chalklabs & IU), Gully Burns (ISI), David Newman (UCI), Edmund Talley (NIH)

The National Institutes of Health (NIH) is organized as a multitude of Institutes and Centers whose missions are primarily focused on distinct diseases. However, disease etiologies and therapies flout scientific boundaries, and thus there is tremendous overlap in the kinds of research funded by each Institute. This creates a daunting landscape for decisions on research directions, funding allocations, and policy formulations. Shown here is devised an interactive topic map for navigating this landscape, online at www.nihmaps.org. Institute abbreviations can be found at www.nih.gov/icd.



Topic modeling, a statistical technique that automatically learns semantic categories, was applied to assess projects in terms used by researchers to describe their work, without the biases of keywords or subject headings. Grant similarities were derived from their topic mixtures, and grants were then clustered on a two-dimensional map using a force-directed simulated annealing algorithm. This analysis creates an interactive environment for assessing grant relevance to research categories and to NIH Institutes in which grants are localized.



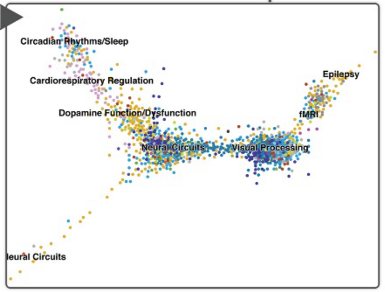


Cardiac Diseases Research

An area of the map focused on cardio-vascular function and dysfunction. Cardiac Failure (primarily funded by NHLBI) is topically clustered next to Stroke (NINDS), since these are the two major medical emergencies associated with ischemia, which results from a re-stricted blood supply. Also localized in this area are grants focused on Nitric Oxide (NOS) Signaling, a major biochem-ical pathway for vasodilation, and grants on Hemodynamics, Sickle Cell Disease, and Aneurysms.

Neural Circuits Research

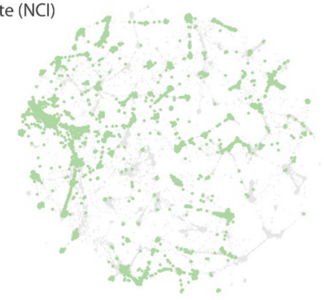
An area of the map focused on neural circuits, which shows the diversity of topics and NIH Institutes that fund research in this area, such as: Cardiorespiratory Regulation, primarily funded by NHLBI; Visual Processing, primarily funded by NEI; and Epilepsy, primarily funded by NINDS. For color coding, see legend in the upper-left inset.



National Cancer Institute (NCI)

TOP 10 TOPICS

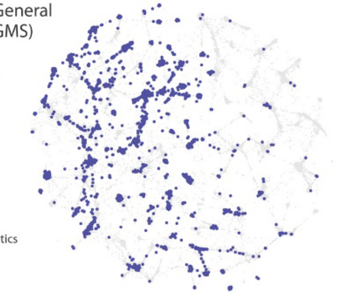
1 Oncology Clinical Trials
2 Cancer Treatment
3 Cancer Therapy
4 Carcinogenesis
5 Risk Factor Analysis
6 Cancer Chemotherapy
7 Metastasis
8 Leukemia
9 Prediction/Prognosis
10 Cancer Chemoprevention



National Institute of General Medical Sciences (NIGMS)

TOP 10 TOPICS

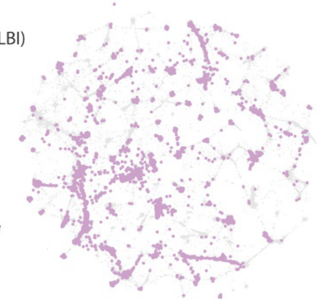
1 Bioactive Organic Synthesis
2 X-ray Crystallography
3 Protein NMR
4 Computational Models
5 Yeast Biology
6 Metalloproteases
7 Enzymatic Mechanisms
8 Protein Complexes
9 Invertebrate/Zebrafish Genetics
10 Cell Division



National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI)

TOP 10 TOPICS

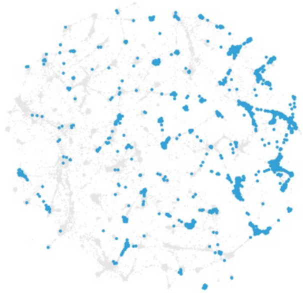
1 Cardiac Failure
2 Pulmonary Injury
3 Genetic Linkage Analysis
4 Cardiovascular Disease
5 Atherosclerosis
6 Hemostasis
7 Blood Pressure
8 Asthma/ Allergic Airway Disease
9 Gene Association
10 Lipoproteins



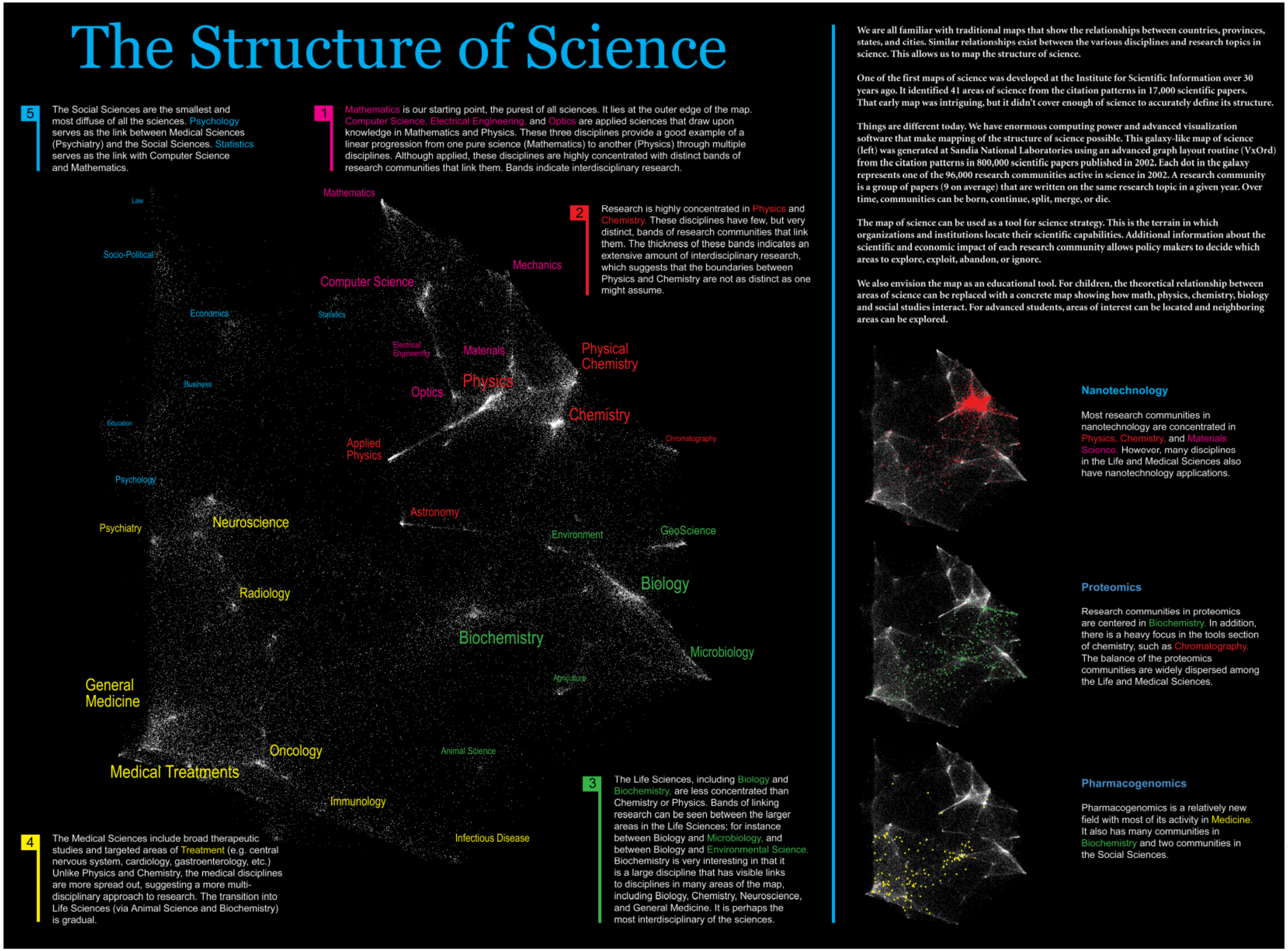
National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH)

TOP 10 TOPICS

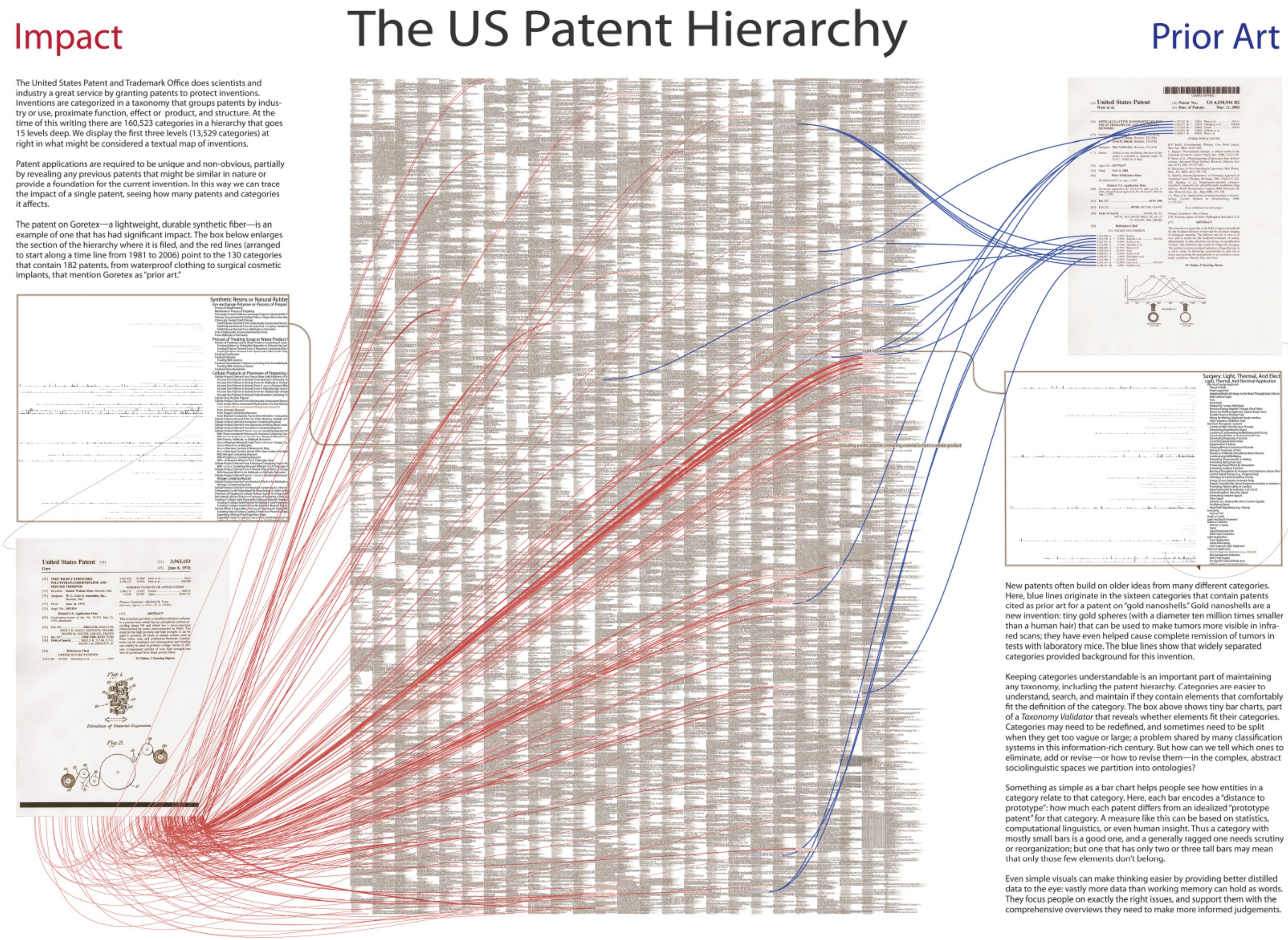
1 Mood Disorders
2 Schizophrenia
3 Behavioral Intervention Studies
4 Mental Health
5 Depression
6 Cognitive-Behavior Therapy
7 AIDS Prevention
8 Genetic Linkage Analysis
9 Adolescence
10 Childhood



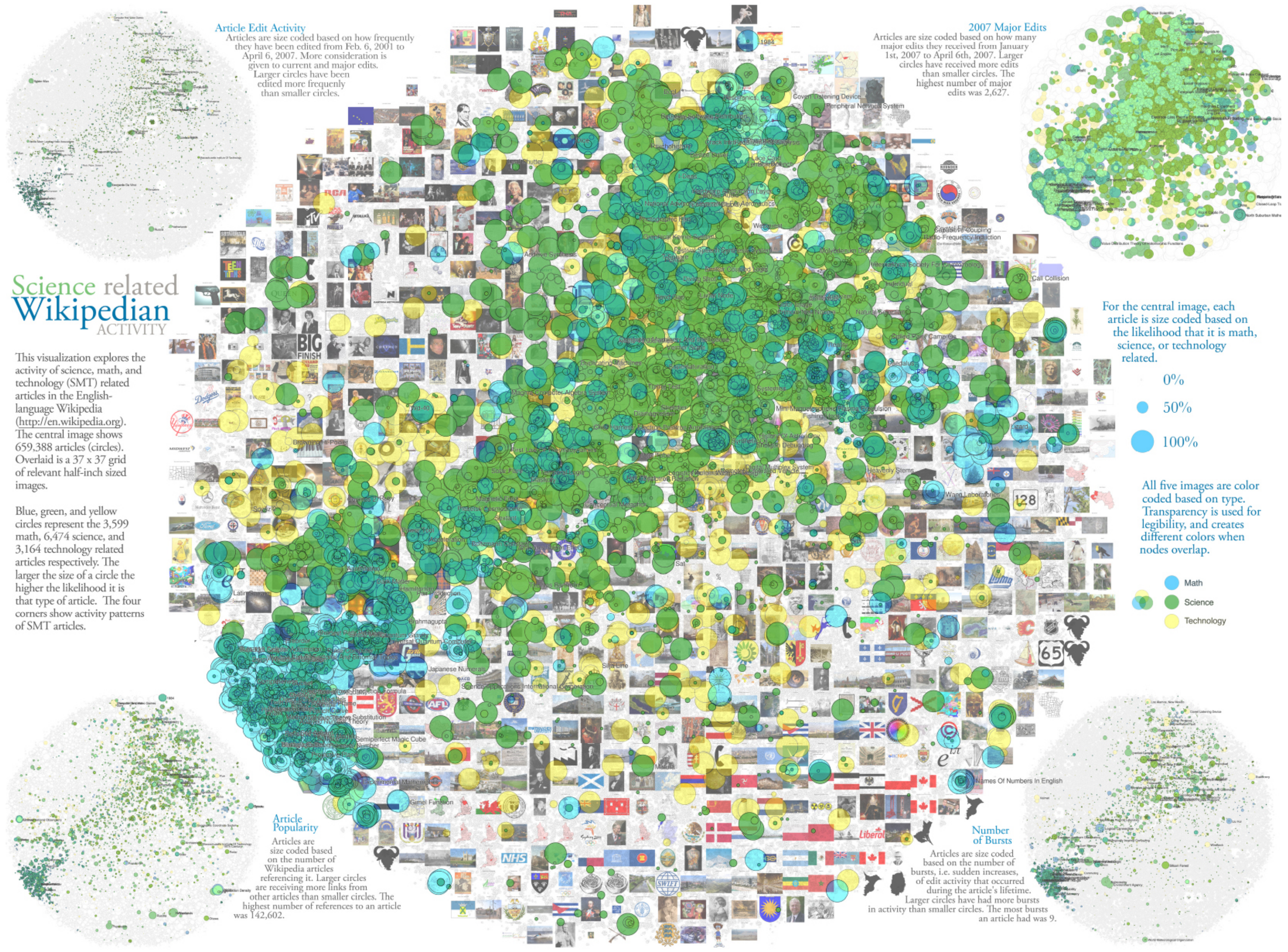
V.7 *A Topic Map of NIH Grants 2007* - Bruce W. Herr II, Gully A.P.C. Burns, David Newman, and Edmund Talley - 2009



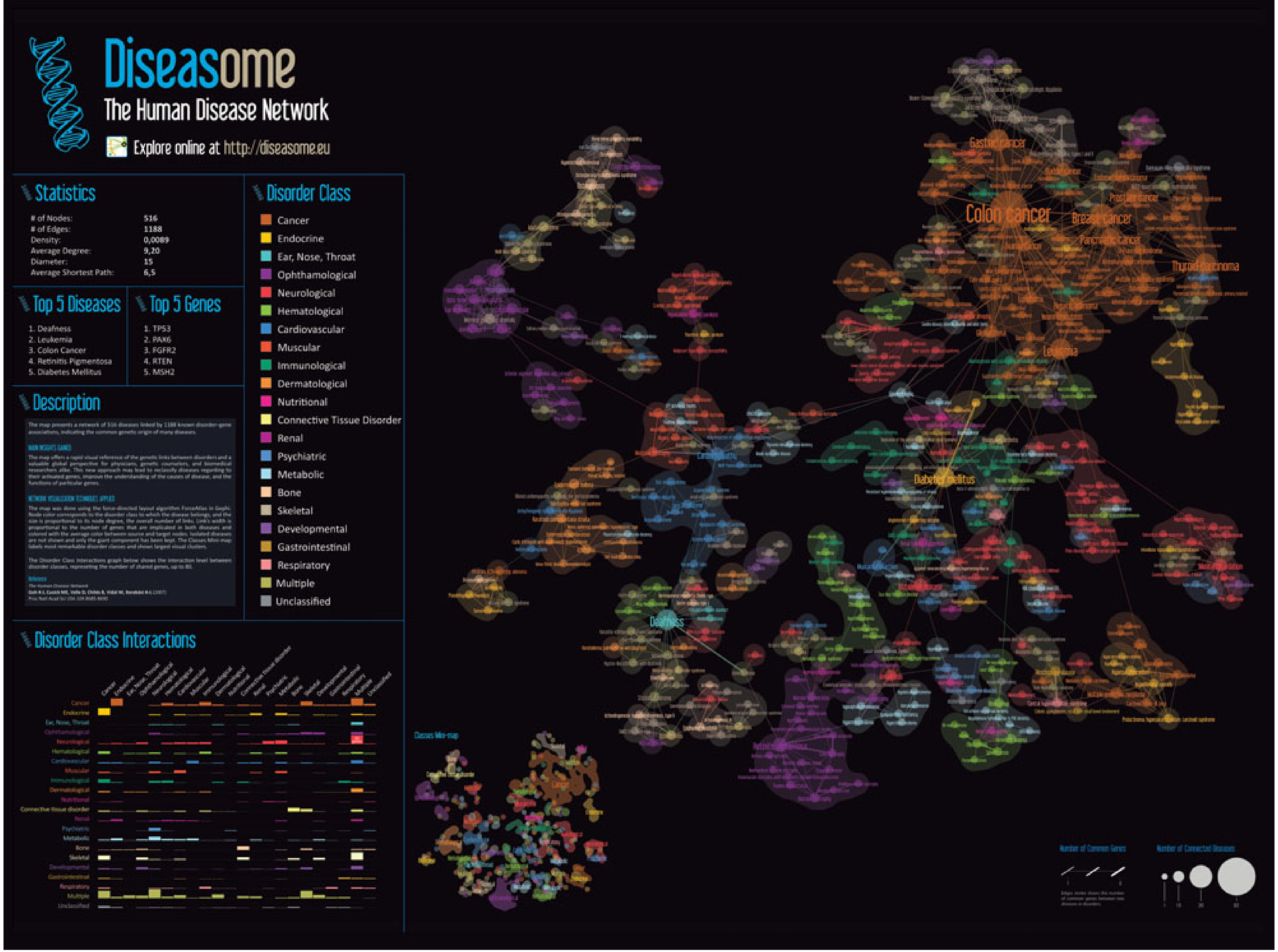
I.10 *The Structure of Science* - Kevin W. Boyack and Richard Klavans - 2005



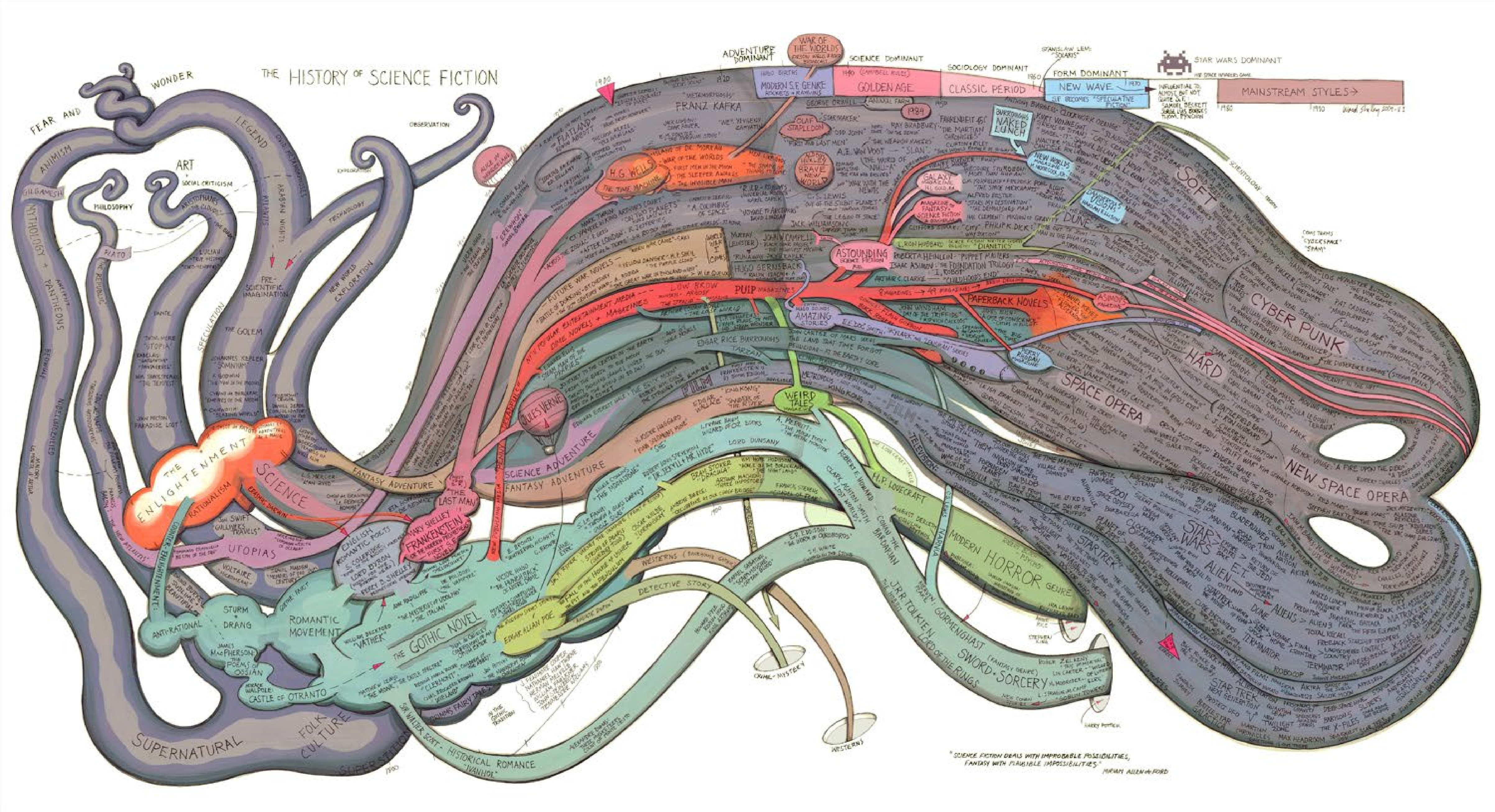
II.8 *Taxonomy Visualization of Patent Data* - Katy Börner, Elisha F. Hardy, Bruce W. Herr II, Todd Holloway, and W. Bradford Paley - 2006



III.8 *Science-Related Wikipedian Activity* - Bruce W. Herr II, Todd M. Holloway, Elisha F. Hardy, Katy Börner, and Kevin Boyack - 2007

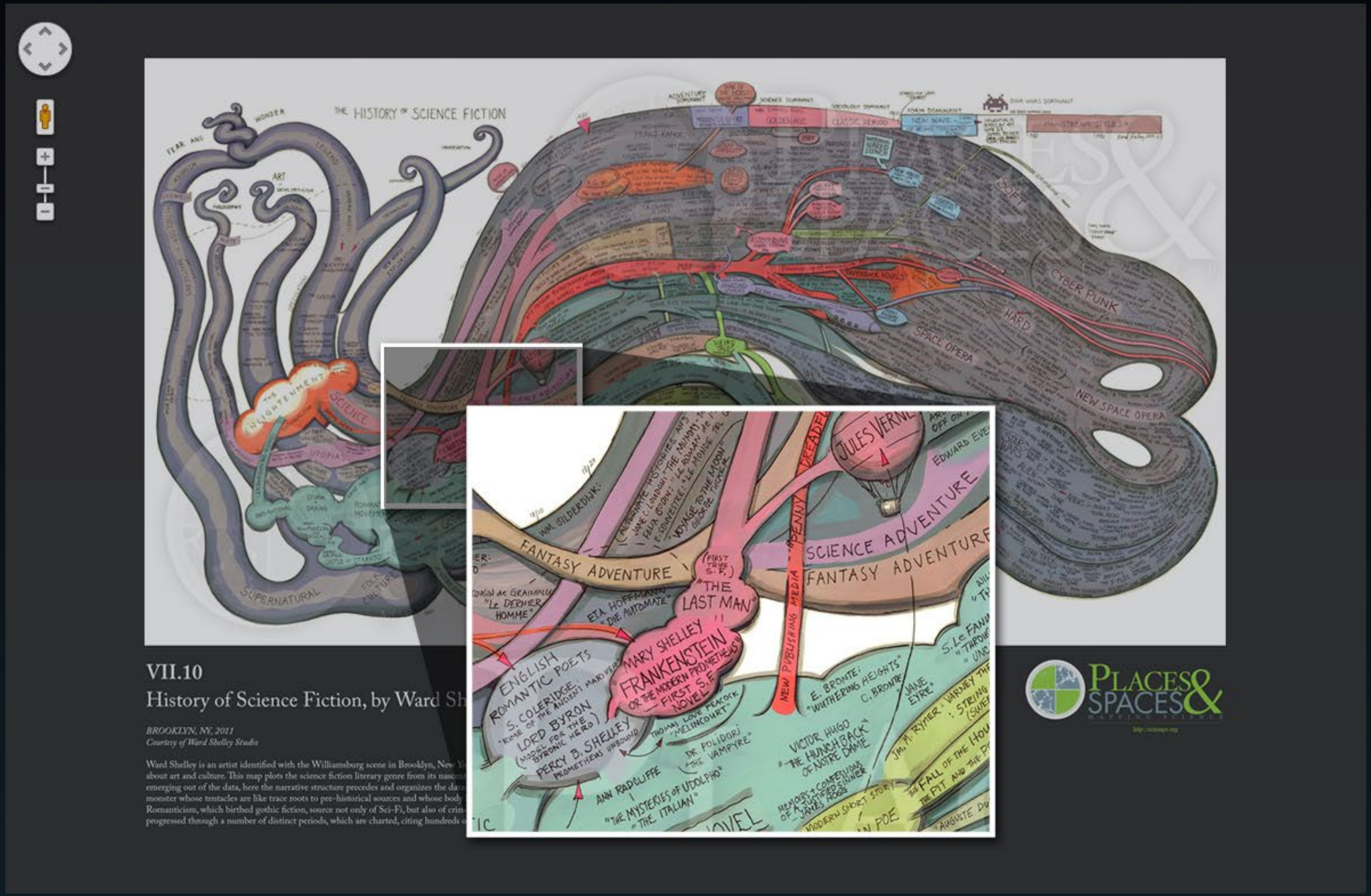


VI.3 *Diseasome: The Human Disease Network* - Mathieu Bastian and Sébastien Heymann - 2009



VII.10 *History of Science Fiction* - Ward Shelley - 2011

Check out our Zoom Maps online!



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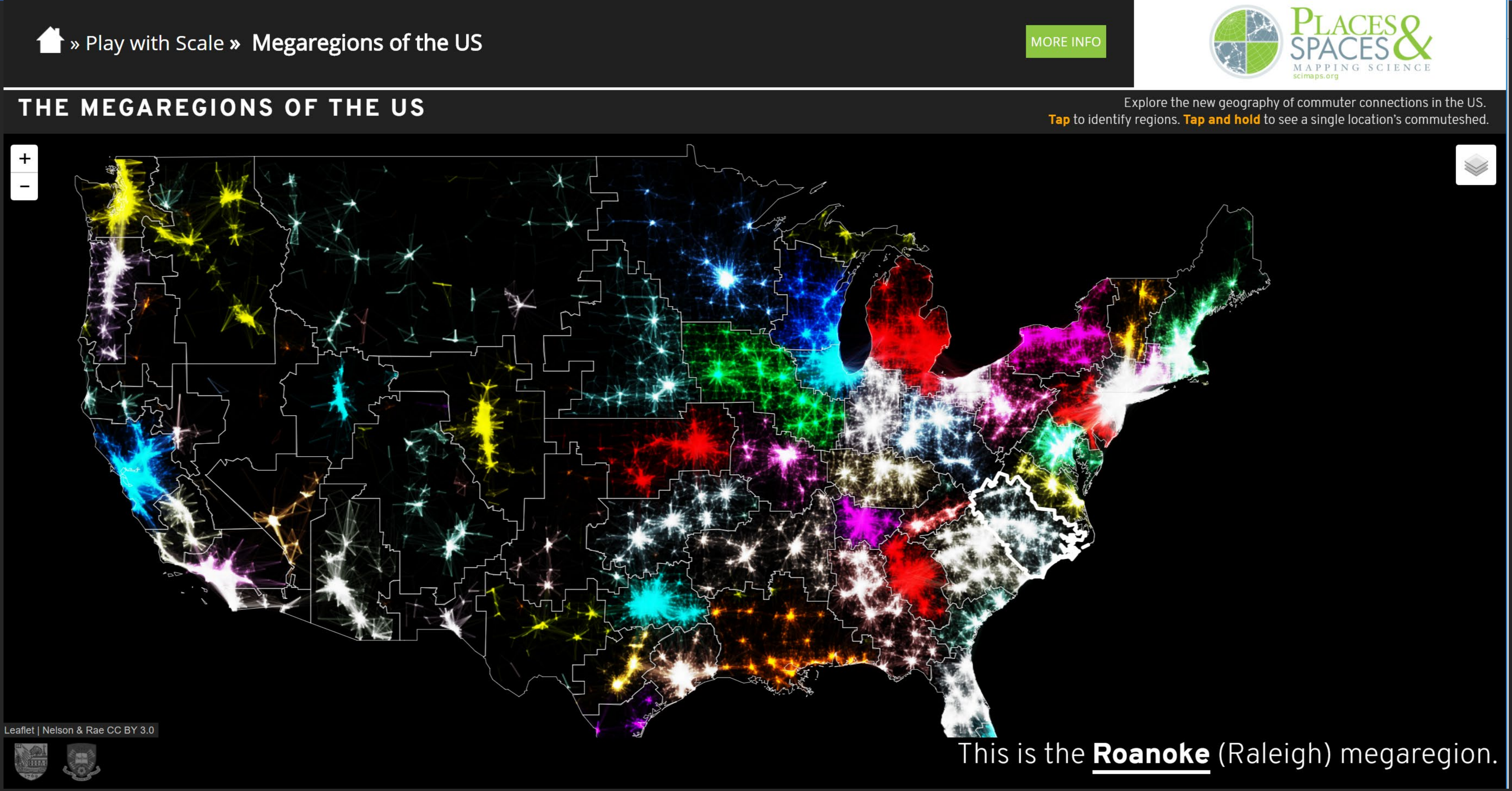
Mapping Global Society
Local news from a global perspective
Charting Culture
2,600 years of human history in 5 minutes

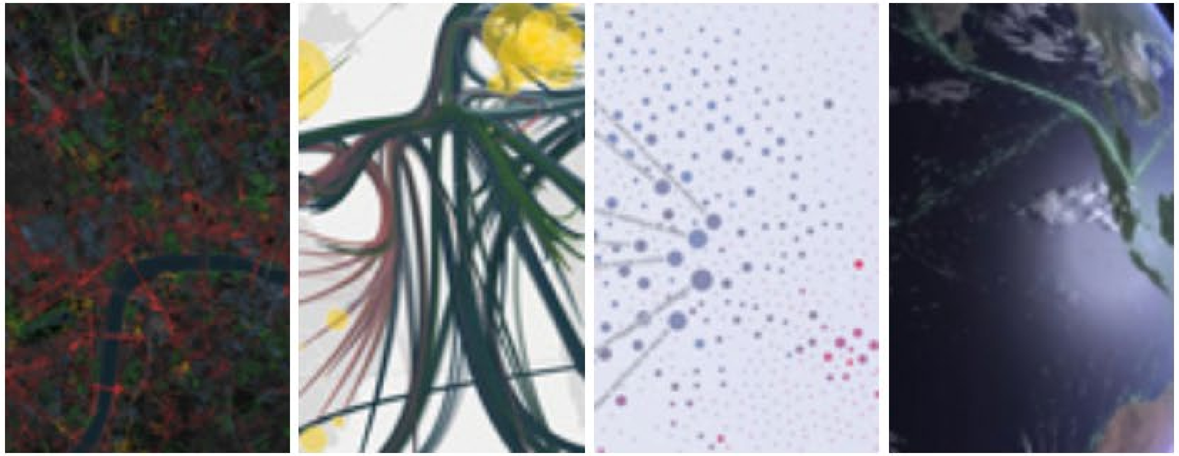


Megaregions of the US –Garrett Dash Nelson and Alasdair Rae – 2016

Smelly Maps – Daniele Quercia, Rossano Schifanella, and Luca Maria Aiello – 2015

Iteration XII (2016)

Macroscopes for Making Sense of Science



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Macroscopes for Playing with Scale

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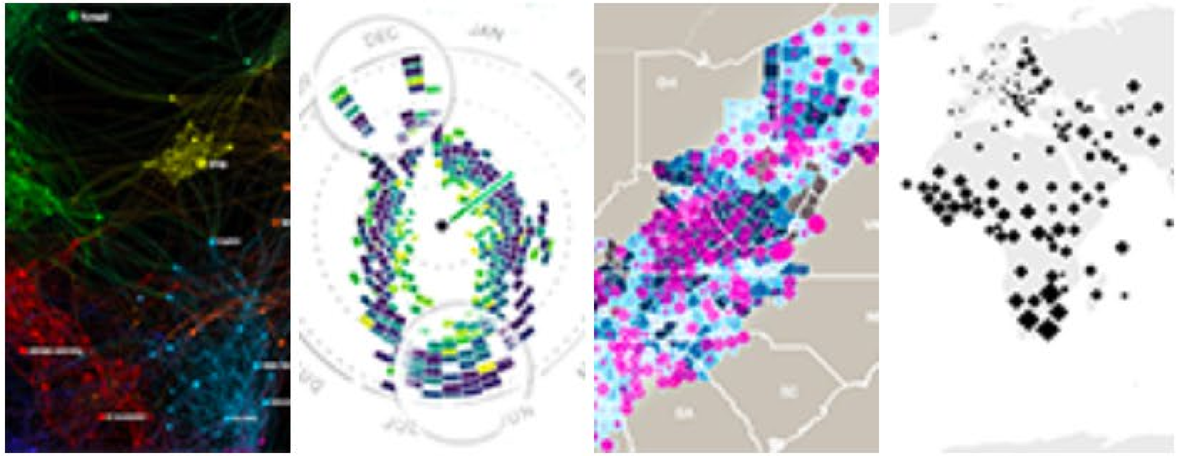
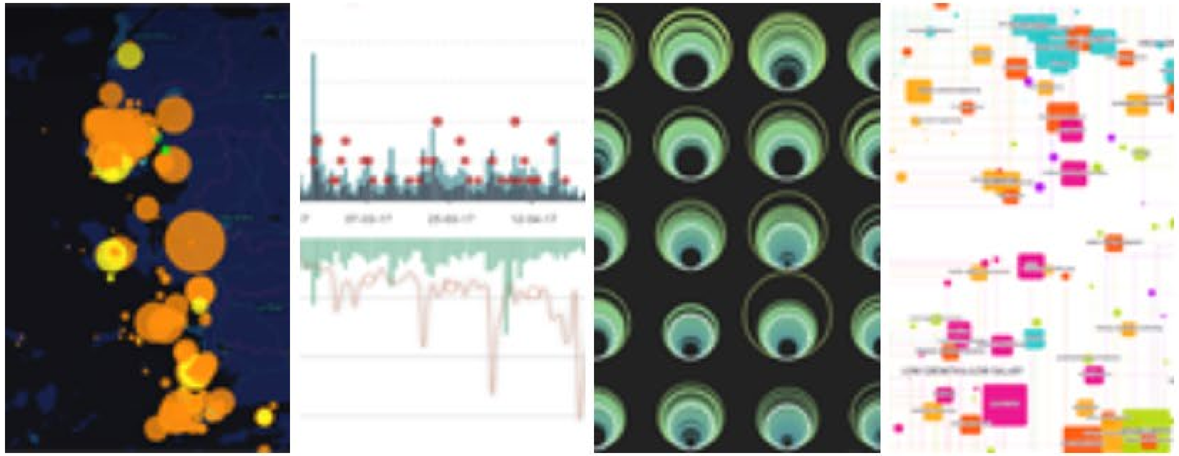
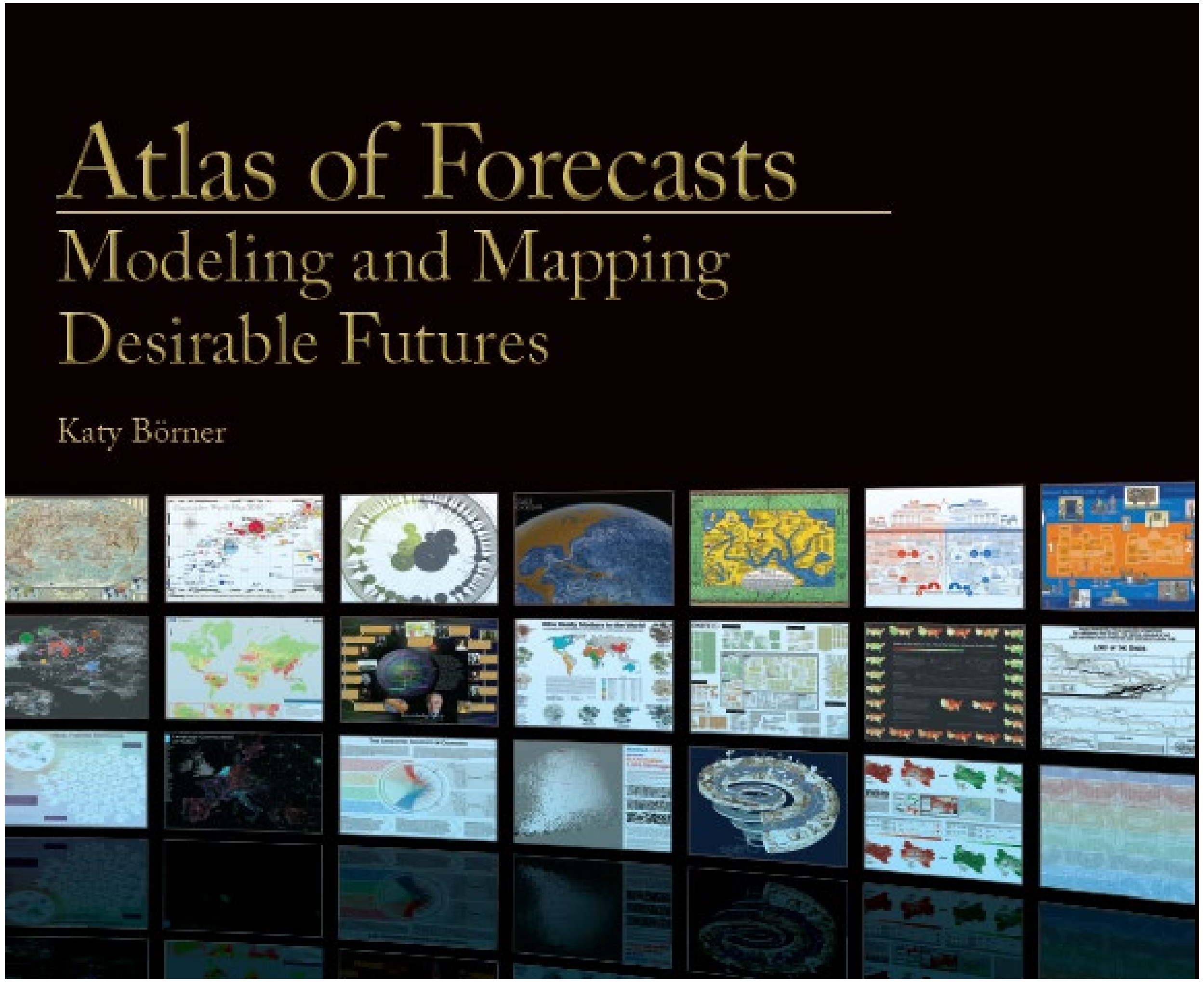


Iteration XV (2019)

Macroscopes for Tracking the Flow of Resources





https://www.pnas.org/modeling

https://mitpress.mit.edu/books/atlas-forecasts

Acknowledgments

Exhibit Curators

The exhibit team: Lisel Record, Katy Börner, and Todd Theriault.

http://scimaps.org

Plus, we thank the more than 250 authors of the 100 maps and 16 interactive macroscopes.

Exhibit Advisory Board

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CNS Cyberinfrastructure for Network Science Center

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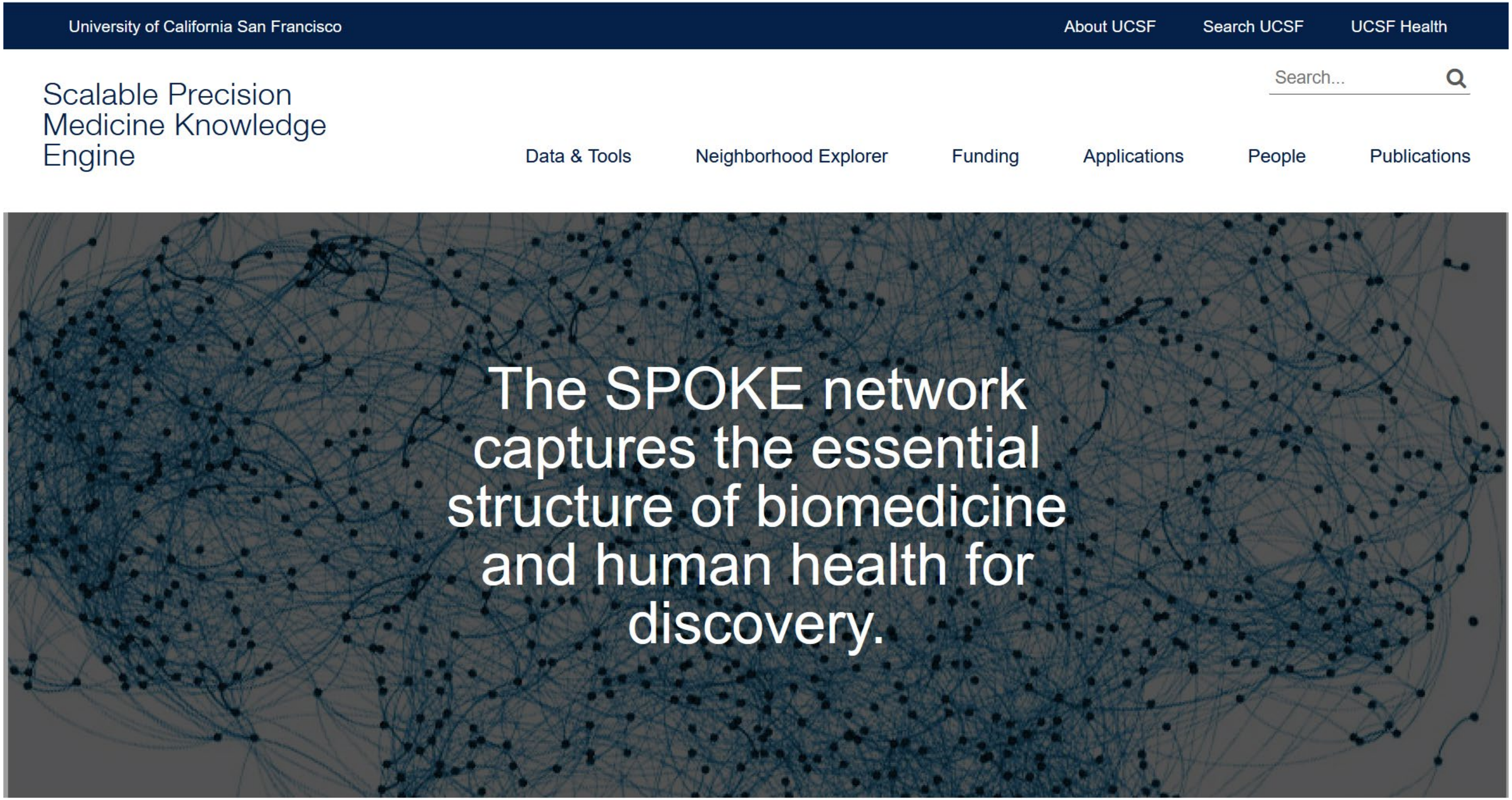
Visualizations of the Scalable Precision Medicine Knowledge Engine (SPOKE)

https://spoke.ucsf.edu



https://spoke.ucsf.edu

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Principal Investigator

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Mike Keiser, PhD

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Elaine Meng, MD

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Roger Pearce, PhD (LNL)

SPOKE investigative teams

The SPOKE team members are from the following organizations. *Team members listed below are from UCSF, except when indicated.*

- Google
- Indiana University (IU)
- Institute for Systems Biology (ISB)
- Lawrence Livermore National Lab (LLNL)
- Stanford University
- University of California, San Diego (UCSD)
- University of California, San Francisco (UCSF)

SPOKE Scalable Precision Medicine Knowledge Engine

Envisioning SPOKE: 3M Nodes and 30M Edges

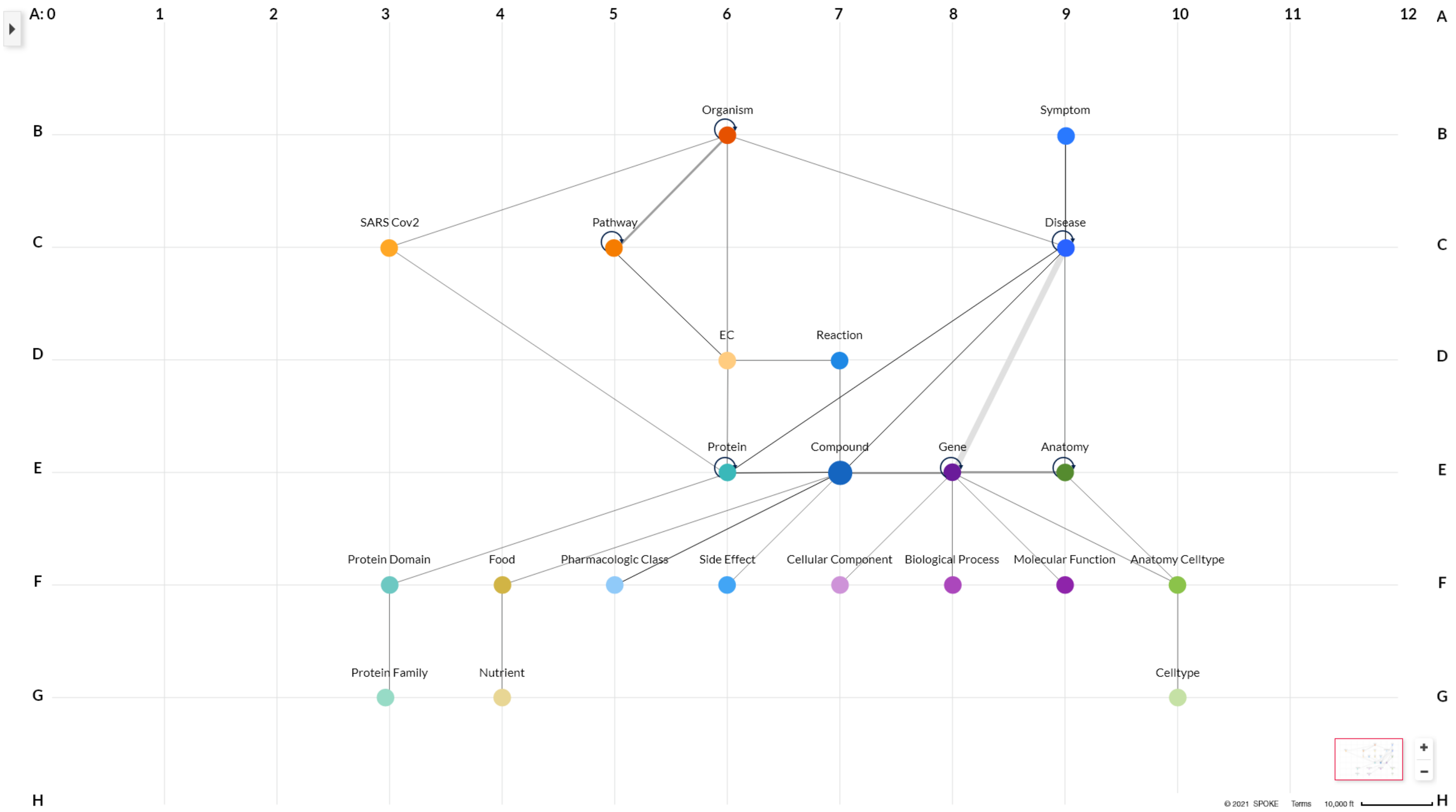
The Scalable Precision Medicine Oriented Knowledge Engine (SPOKE) graph federates about 19 open datasets into a public data commons of health relevant knowledge. This site lets users explore the massive SPOKE knowledge graph.

The site was designed for two user groups: (1) novice users interested to understand the coverage and quality of SPOKE data and (2) expert users interested to analyze and optimize the interlinked knowledge graphs in SPOKE.
The overview visualization shows the different entity type and their diverse interlinkages. Detail

SPOKE is a fully interactive tool for exploring the interconnections between data.

Explore SPOKE

NSF NIH National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences UCSF CNS Cyberinfrastructure for Network Science Center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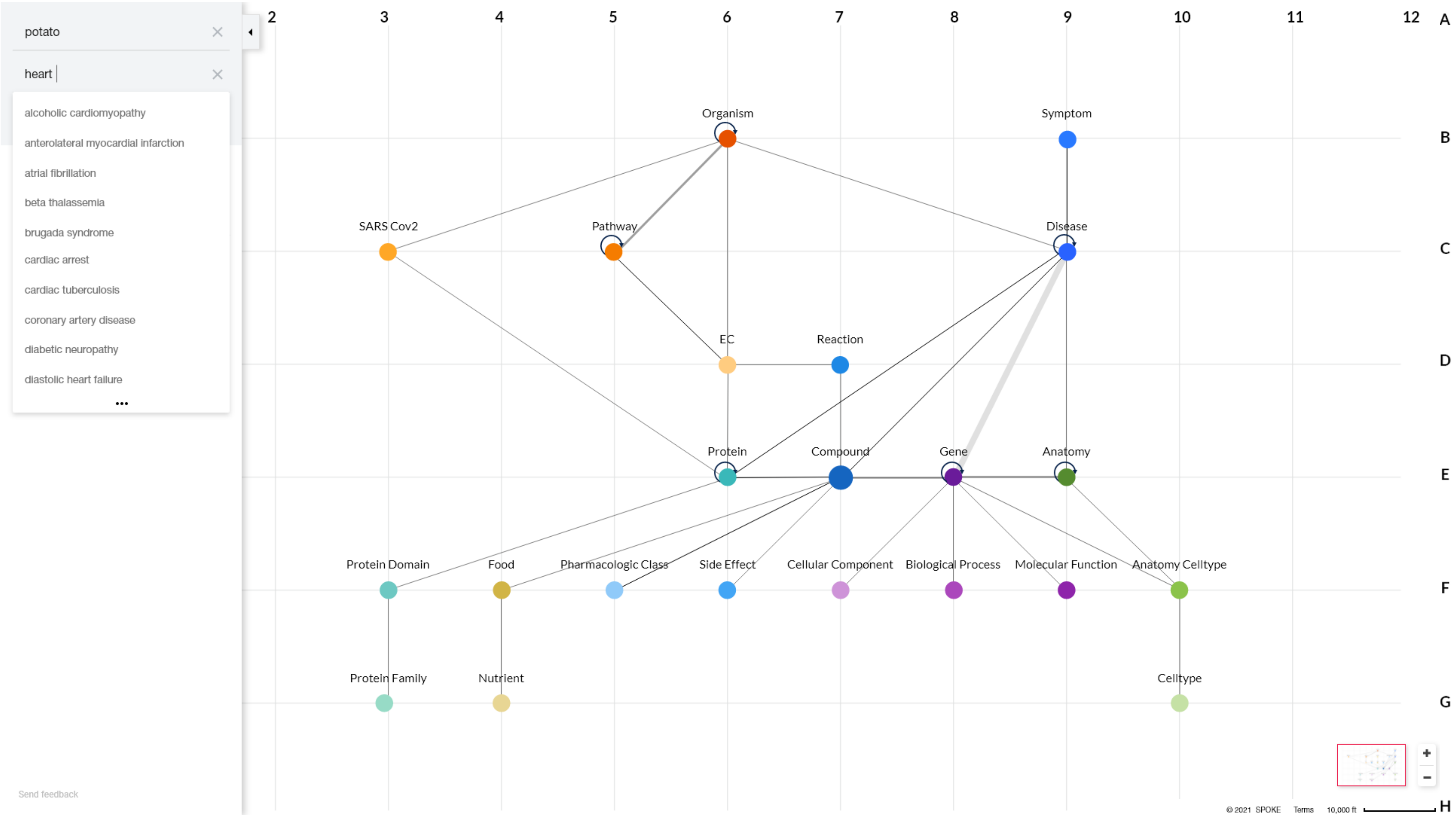
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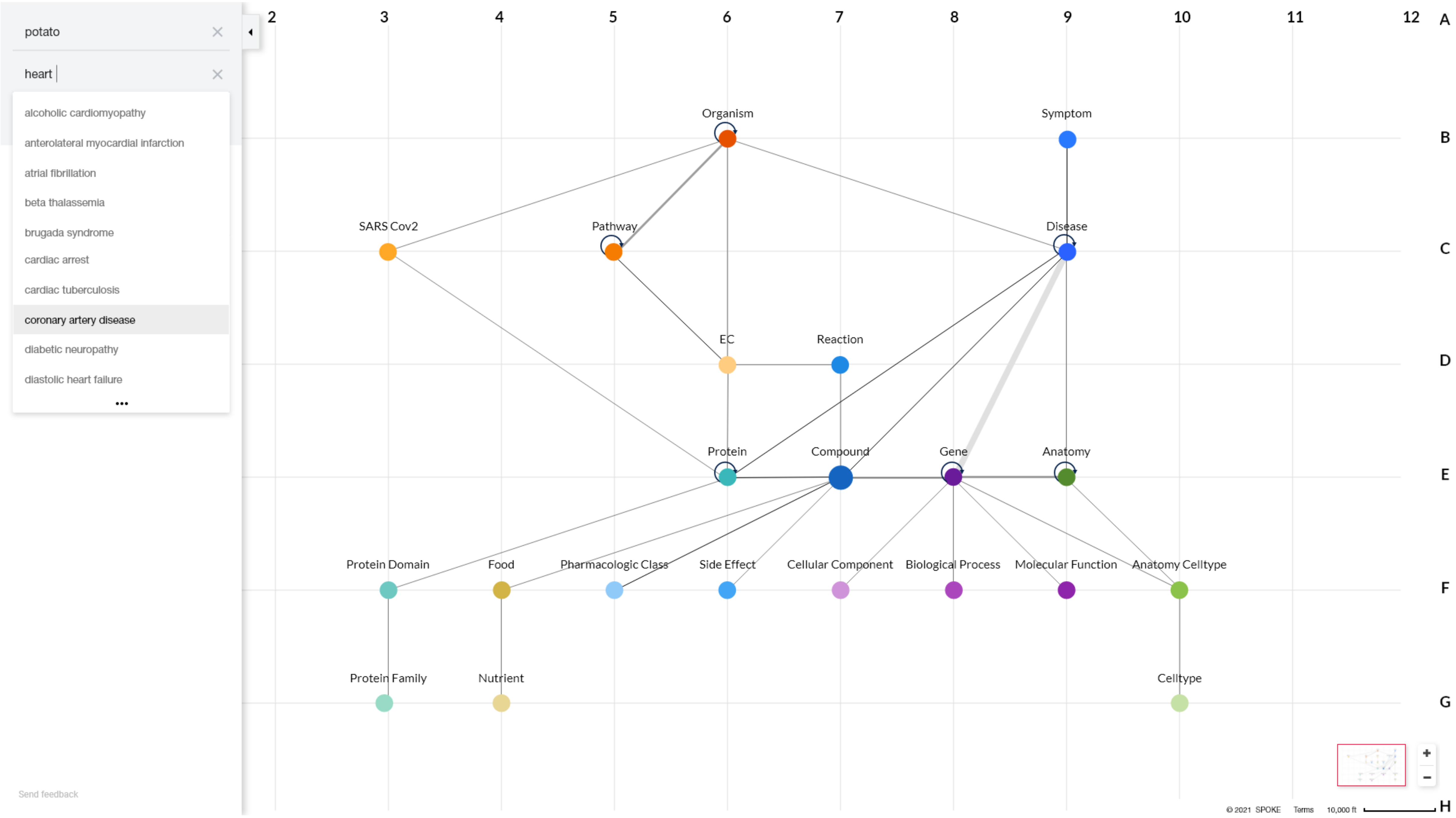
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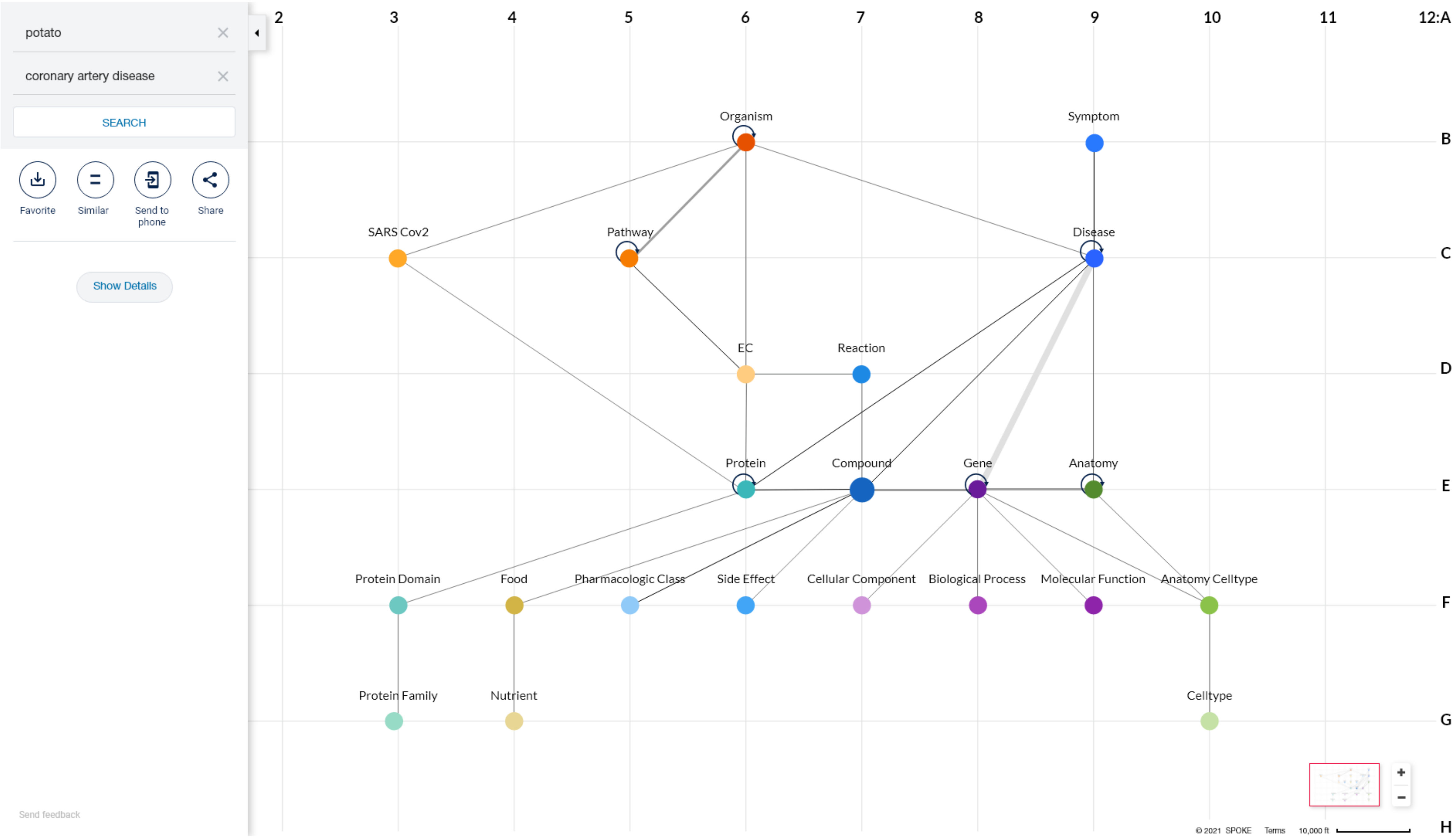
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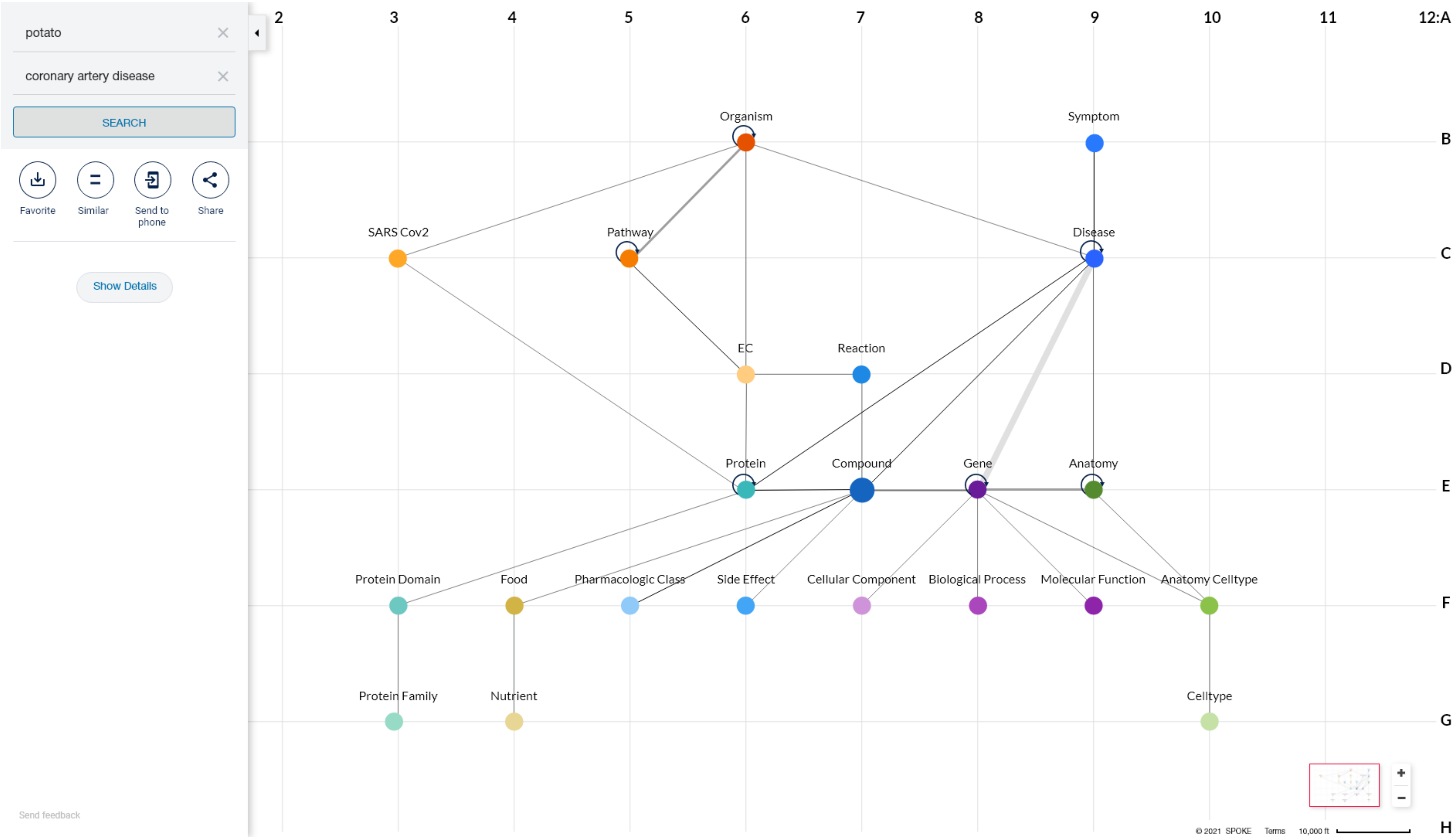
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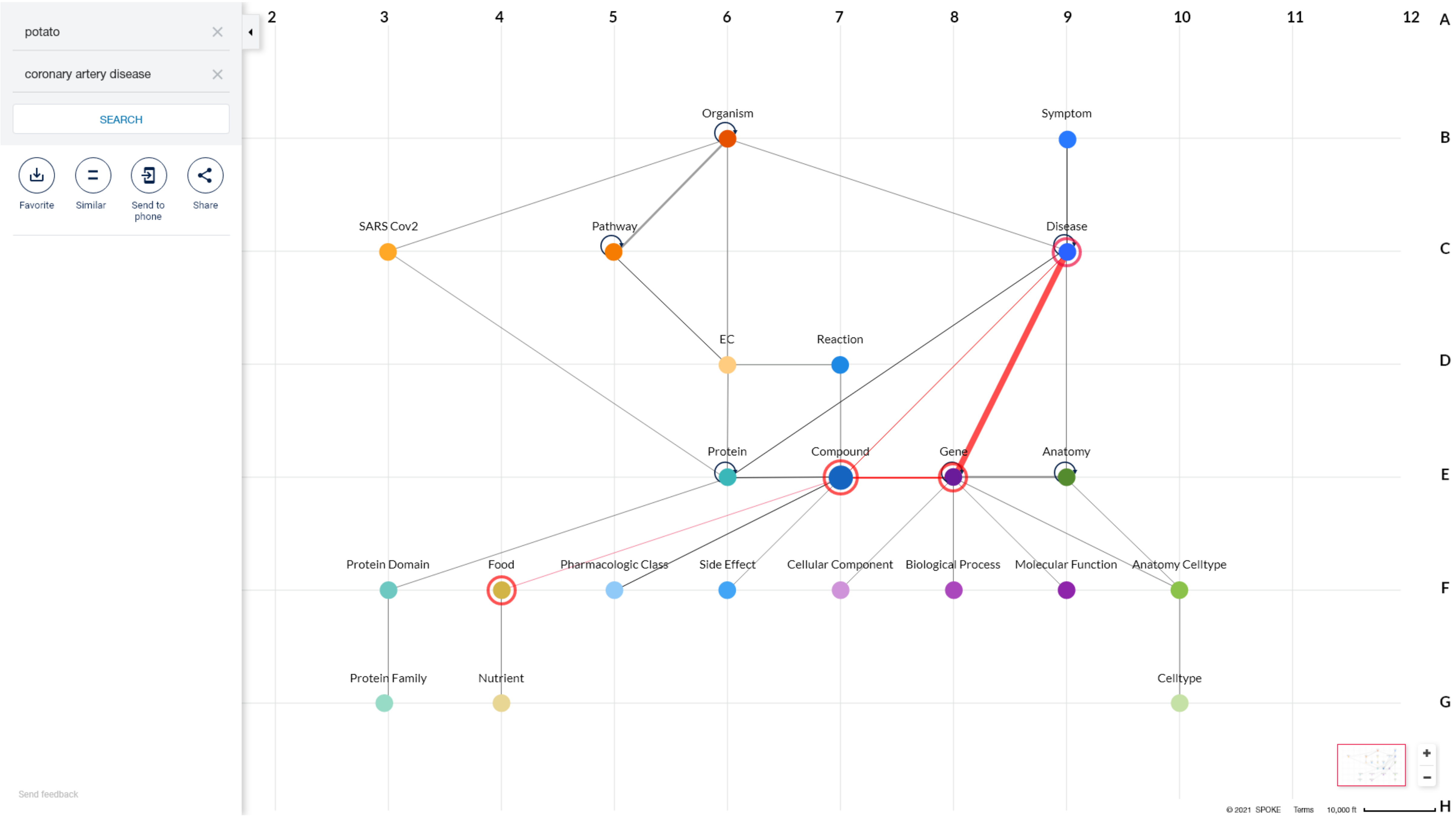
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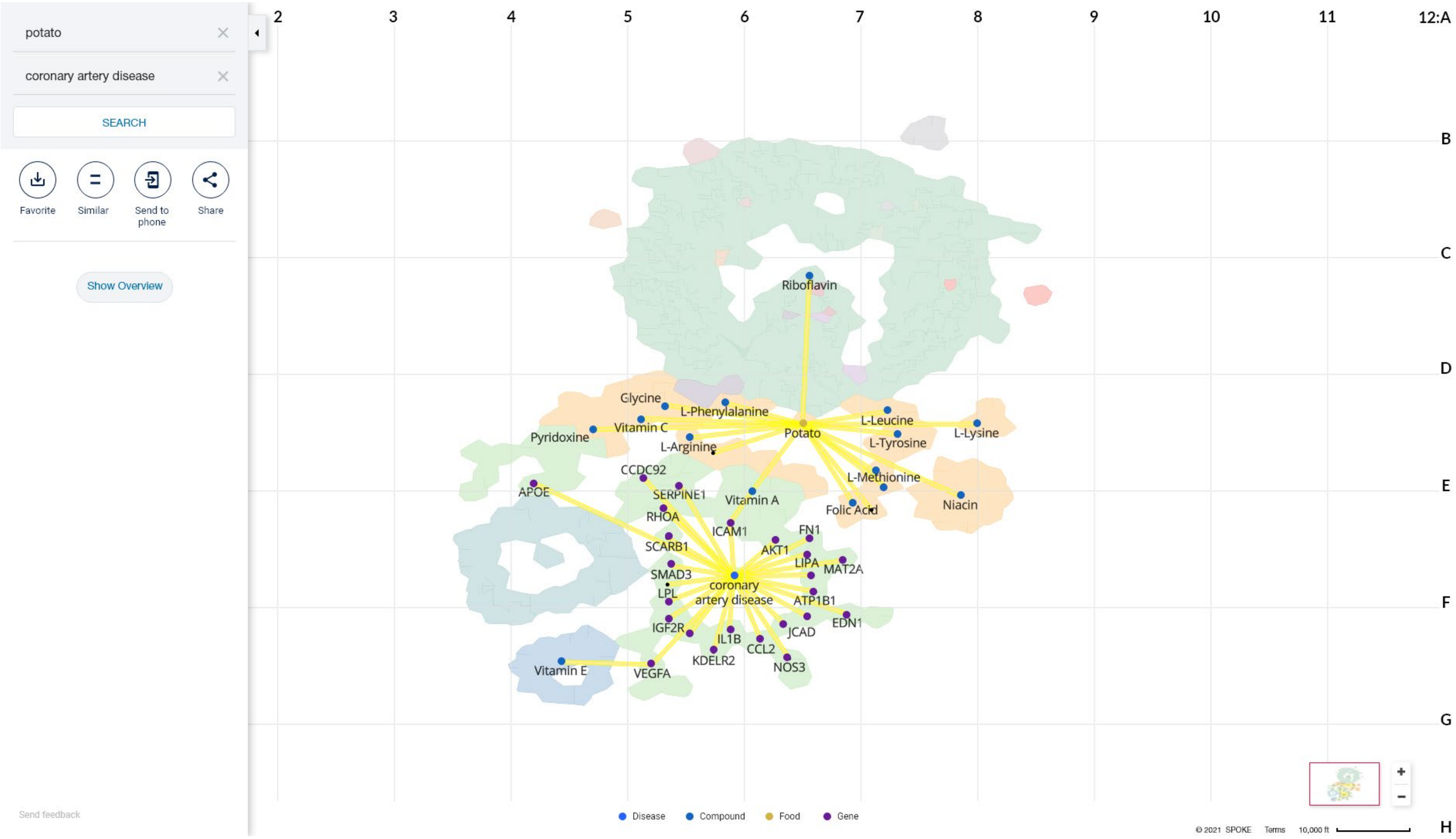

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Pyridoxine
L-Arginine
Potato
L-Leucine
L-Lysine
L-Tyrosine
L-Methionine
Niacin
Folic Acid
Vitamin A
CCDC92
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FN1
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LIPA
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KDELR2
NOS3
Vitamin E
VEGFA
Disease
Compound
Food
Gene
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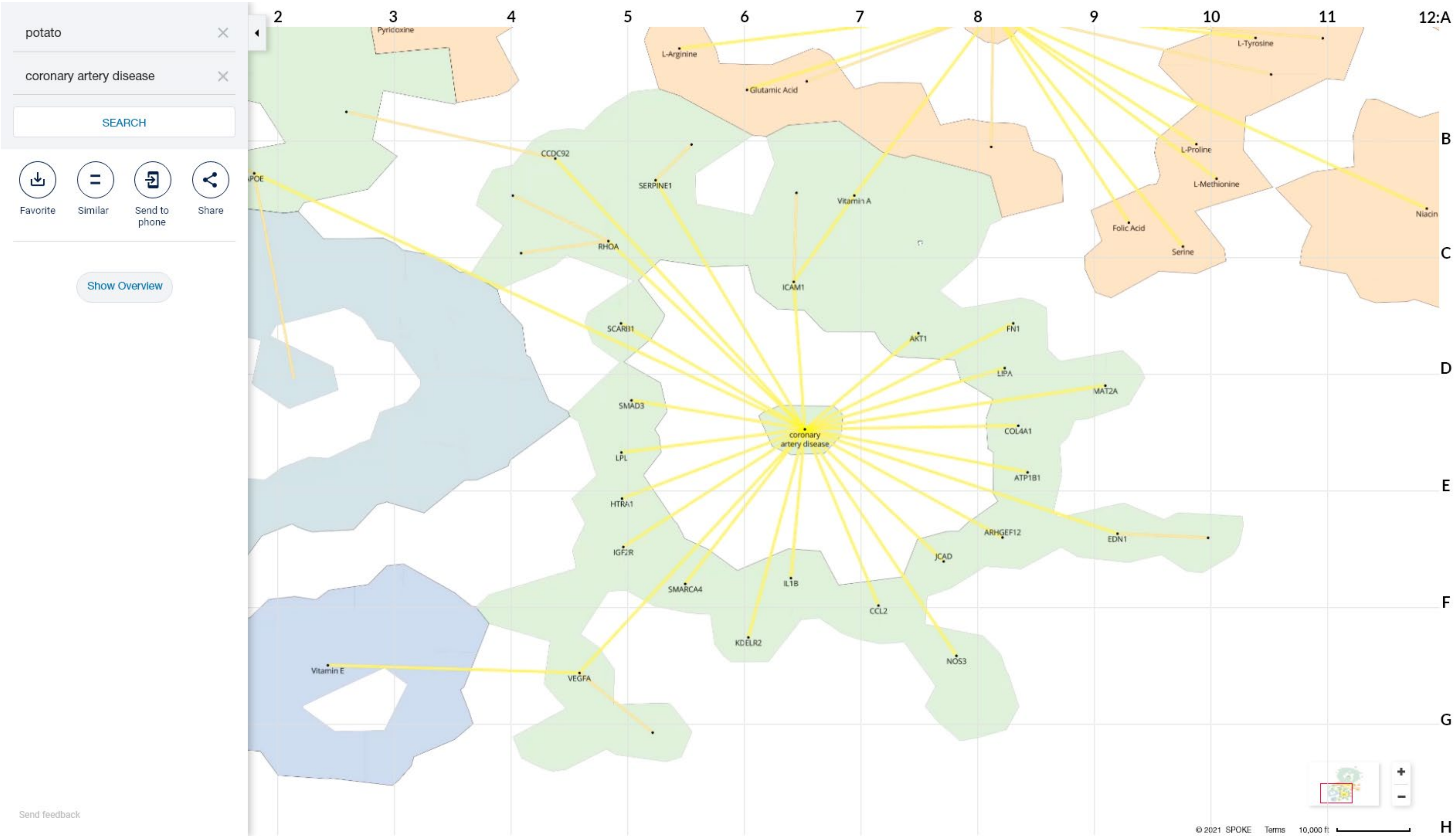
Terms
10,000 ft



potato
coronary artery disease
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H
Pyridoxine
L-Arginine
Glutamic Acid
L-Tyrosine
L-Proline
L-Methionine
Niacin
Folic Acid
Serine
CCDC92
SERPINE1
Vitamin A
APOE
RHOA
ICAM1
SCARB1
AKT1
FN1
LIPA
MAT2A
SMAD3
coronary artery disease
COL4A1
LPL
ATP1B1
HTRA1
ARHGEF12
EDN1
IGF2R
JCAD
SMARCA4
IL1B
CCL2
KDELR2
NOS3
Vitamin E
VEGFA
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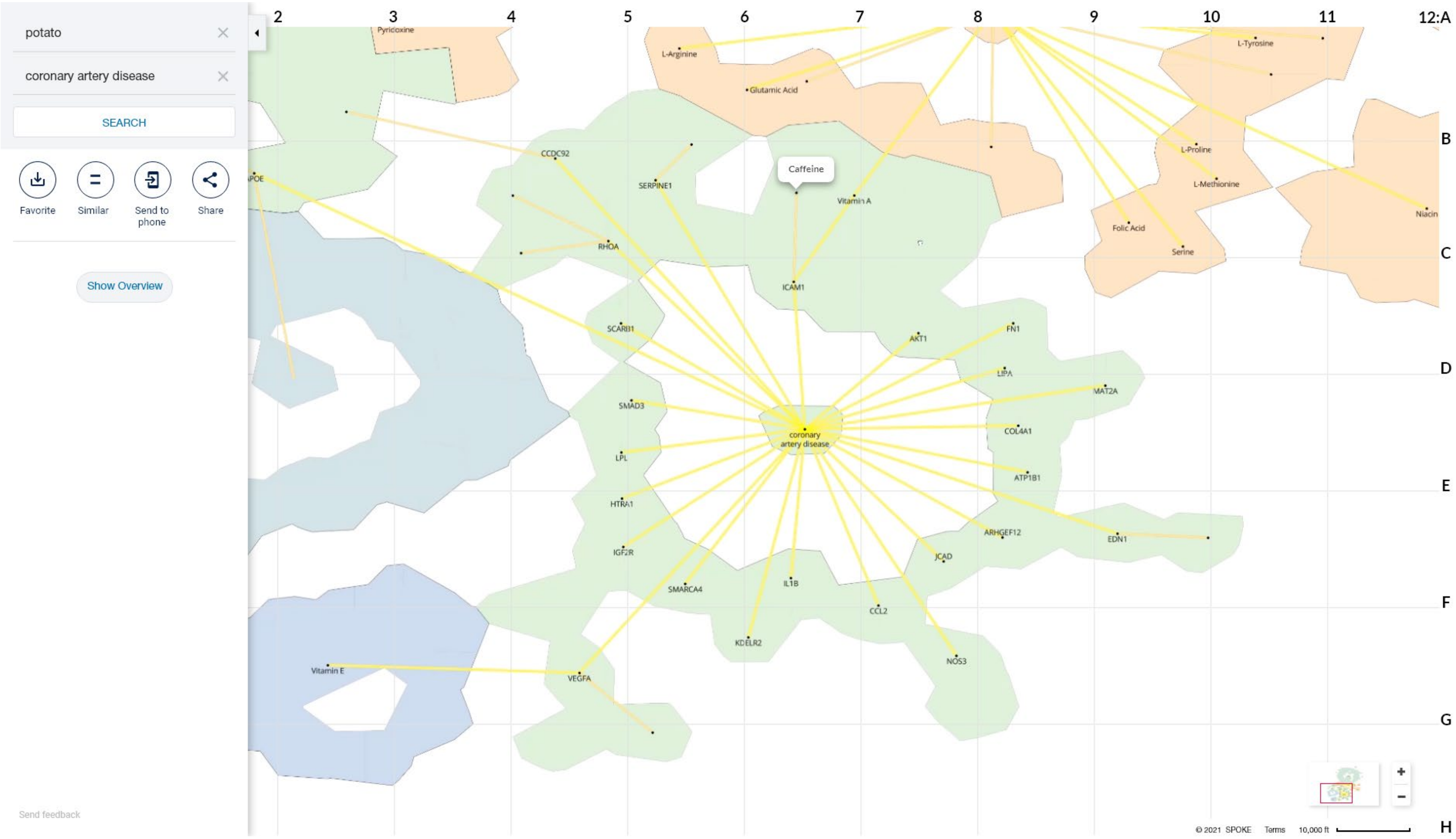

potato
coronary artery disease
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Pyridoxine
L-Arginine
Glutamic Acid
L-Tyrosine
L-Proline
L-Methionine
Niacin
Folic Acid
Serine
CCDC92
SERPINE1
Caffeine
Vitamin A
APOE
RHOA
ICAM1
SCARB1
AKT1
FN1
LIPA
MAT2A
SMAD3
coronary artery disease
COL4A1
LPL
ATP1B1
HTRA1
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NOS3
Vitamin E
VEGFA
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Please note our measures concerning Coronavirus / Covid 19

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https://www.dagstuhl.de/21152

April 11 – 16 , 2021, Dagstuhl Seminar 21152

Multi-Level Graph Representation for Big Data Arising in Science Mapping

Organizers

Katy Börner (Indiana University – Bloomington, US)
Stephen G. Kobourov (University of Arizona – Tucson, US)

For support, please contact

Susanne Bach-Bernhard for administrative matters
Shida Kunz for scientific matters

Documents

List of Participants
Shared Documents
Dagstuhl Seminar Wiki
Dagstuhl Seminar Schedule (Upload here)
(Use personal credentials as created in DOOR to log in)

Documentation

In the series Dagstuhl Reports each Dagstuhl Seminar and Dagstuhl Perspectives Workshop is documented. The seminar organizers, in cooperation with the collector, prepare a report that includes contributions from the participants' talks together with a summary of the seminar.

Download overview leaflet (PDF).

Publications

Furthermore, a comprehensive peer-reviewed collection of research papers can be published in the series Dagstuhl Follow-Ups.

Dagstuhl's Impact

Please inform us when a publication was published as a result from your seminar. These publications are listed in the category Dagstuhl's Impact and are presented on a

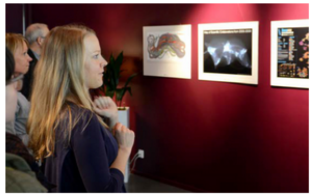
https://www.dagstuhl.de/en/program/calendar/semhp/?semnr=21152

Places & Spaces: Mapping Science

Drawing from across cultures and across scholarly disciplines, the Places & Spaces: Mapping Science traveling exhibit demonstrates the power of maps (visualizations) to address vital questions about the contours and content of scientific knowledge. As of December 2020, the exhibit features 100 framed maps, 24 macroscopes, an award-winning short film, touch screen interactives, and sculptural elements created by more than 230 leading experts in the natural, physical, and social sciences, scientometrics, visual arts, science policy, and the humanities.

The maps have been displayed in 30 countries on six continents. Places & Spaces showcases innovative approaches to data visualization, critical for making sense of the large streams of data we confront on a daily basis. Ranging from reproductions of early maps of our planet, to the first maps showing the terrain of science, to maps showing the national mood through tweets over the course of a day, the exhibit touches on subject matter as diverse as polar bear habitat, forecasting epidemics, and the settings of Victorian poems.

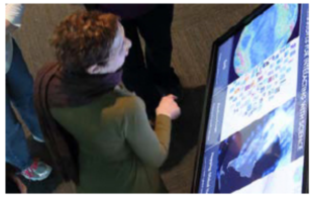
In 2015 Places & Spaces expanded from exhibiting static maps of science to include interactive data visualizations we call macroscopes. Macroscopes are software tools that help one focus on patterns in data that are too large or complex to view unaided. Interactive by nature, one can use them to visually explore data and to ask and answer new questions.



Maps

Maps serve as navigational tools, documenting the landscape, warning of hazards, and highlighting potential routes of travel. Science maps chart the more abstract spaces of data and knowledge, helping forecast new fields of inquiry. Individually and as a whole, the science maps in Places & Spaces: Mapping Science use data to tell meaningful stories that both the scientist and the layperson can understand and appreciate.

show Gallery



Macroscopes

Macroscopes are software tools that help us focus on patterns in data that are too large or complex to see with the naked eye. Interactive by nature, they are best used to visually explore data and to ask and answer new questions. Each macroscope featured was selected as an outstanding example of how visualization can reveal trends and patterns in data.

show Gallery

Leibniz Gemeinschaft

The July/Aug 2022 special issue in *IEEE Computer Graphics and Applications* on "Multi-Level Graph Representations for Big Data in Science"

Articles due for review:
December 29, 2021

Guest editors:

- Katy Börner, Indiana University, Bloomington, US
- Stephen G. Kobourov, University of Arizona, Tucson, US

https://www.computer.org/digital-library/magazines/cg/call-for-papers-special-issue-on-multi-level-graph-representations-for-big-data-in-science

Call for Papers: Special Issue on Multi-level Graph Representations for Big Data in Science

CG&A seeks submissions for this upcoming special issue.

For centuries, cartographic maps have guided human exploration. While being rather imperfect initially, they helped explorers find promised lands and return home safely. Recent advances in data, algorithms, and computing infrastructures make it possible to map humankind's collective scholarly knowledge and technology expertise by using topic maps on which "continents" represent major areas of science (e.g., mathematics, physics, or medicine) and zooming reveals successively more detailed subareas. Basemaps of science and technology are generated by analyzing citations links between millions of publications and/or patents. "Data overlays" (e.g., showing all publications by one scholar, institution, or country or the career trajectory of a scholar as a pathway) are generated by science-locating relevant publication records based on topical similarity. Despite the demonstrated utility of such maps, current approaches do not scale to the hundreds of millions of data records now available. The main challenge is designing efficient and effective methods to visualize and interact with more than 100 million scholarly publications at multiple levels of resolution.

This special issue invites researchers in cartography, data visualization, science of science, graph drawing, and other domains to submit novel and promising new research on graph mining and layout algorithms and their application to the development of science mapping standards and services. Topics of interest include:

- Science of science user needs and applications
- Efficient multi-level graph algorithms
- Network visualizations
- Effective user interfaces to large-scale data visualizations

Deadlines

Submissions due: 29 December 2021
Preliminary notification: 2 March 2022
Revisions due: 6 April 2022
Final notification: 11 May 2022
Final version due: 25 May 2022
Publication: July/August 2022

CNS Cyberinfrastructure for Network Science Center

INDIANA UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF INFORMATICS, COMPUTING, AND ENGINEERING

HuBMAP: Mapping 30+ Trillion Cells

Michael P. Snyder, et al. 2019. The human body at cellular resolution: The NIH Human Biomolecular Atlas Program. *Nature*. 574, p. 187-192.
https://www.nature.com/articles/s41586-019-1629-x.pdf

HuBMAP

https://commonfund.nih.gov/HuBMAP

Vision

Catalyze the development of an open, global framework for comprehensively mapping the human body at cellular resolution.

Goals

1. Accelerate the development of the next generationof tools and techniques for constructing high resolution spatial tissue maps
2. Generate foundational 3D tissue maps
3. Establish an open data platform
4. Coordinate and collaborate with other funding agencies, programs, and the biomedical research community
5. Support projects that demonstrate the value of the resources developed by the program

The Human Body at Cellular Resolution: The NIH Human Biomolecular Atlas Program.
Snyder et al. *Nature*. 574, p. 187-192.

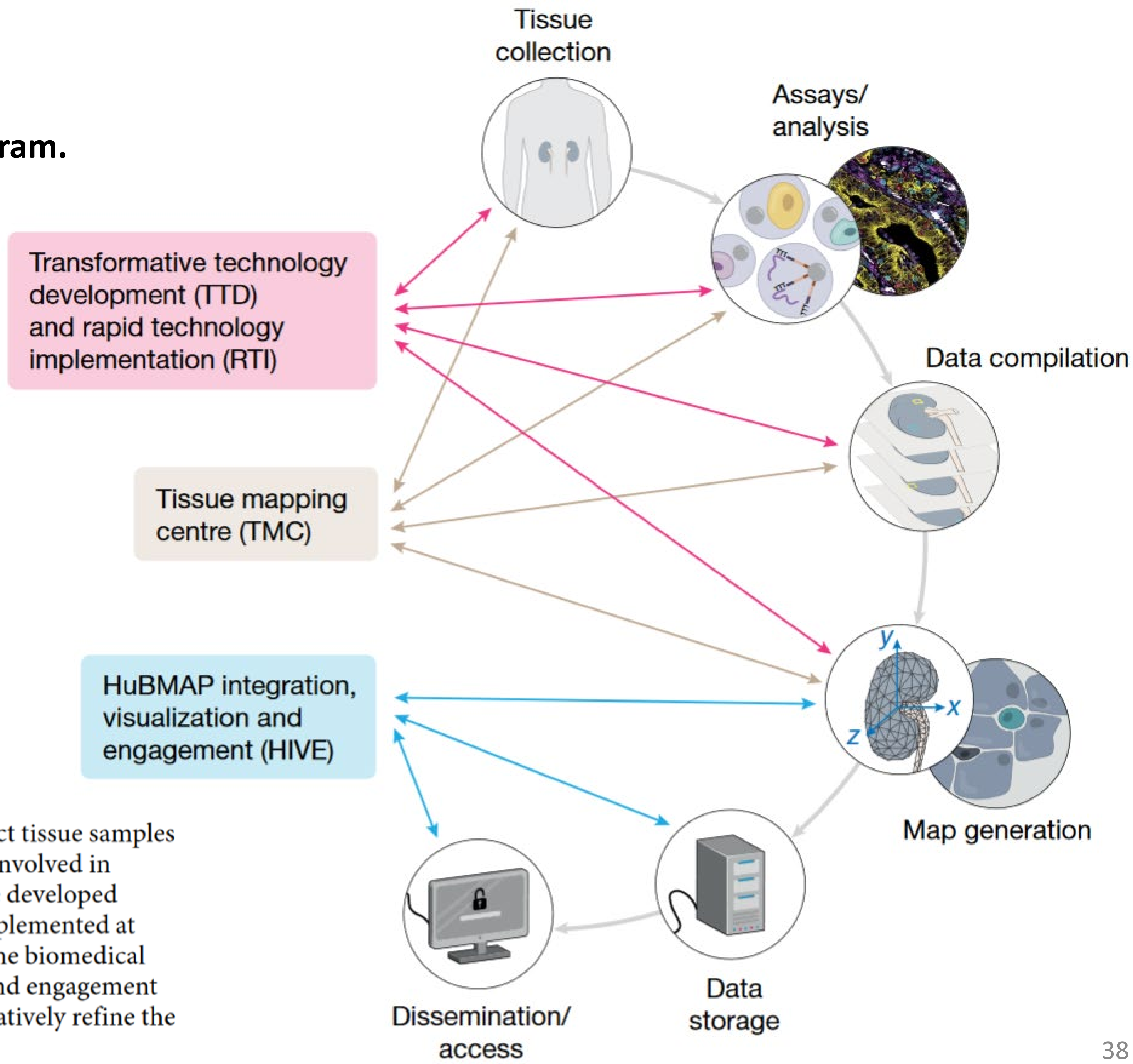


Fig. 1 | The HubMAP consortium. The TMCs will collect tissue samples and generate spatially resolved, single-cell data. Groups involved in TTD and RTI initiatives will develop emerging and more developed technologies, respectively; in later years, these will be implemented at scale. Data from all groups will be rendered useable for the biomedical community by the HuBMAP integration, visualization and engagement (HIVE) teams. The groups will collaborate closely to iteratively refine the atlas as it is gradually realized.

The Human Body at Cellular Resolution:
The NIH Human Biomolecular Atlas Program.
Snyder et al. *Nature*. 574, p. 187-192.

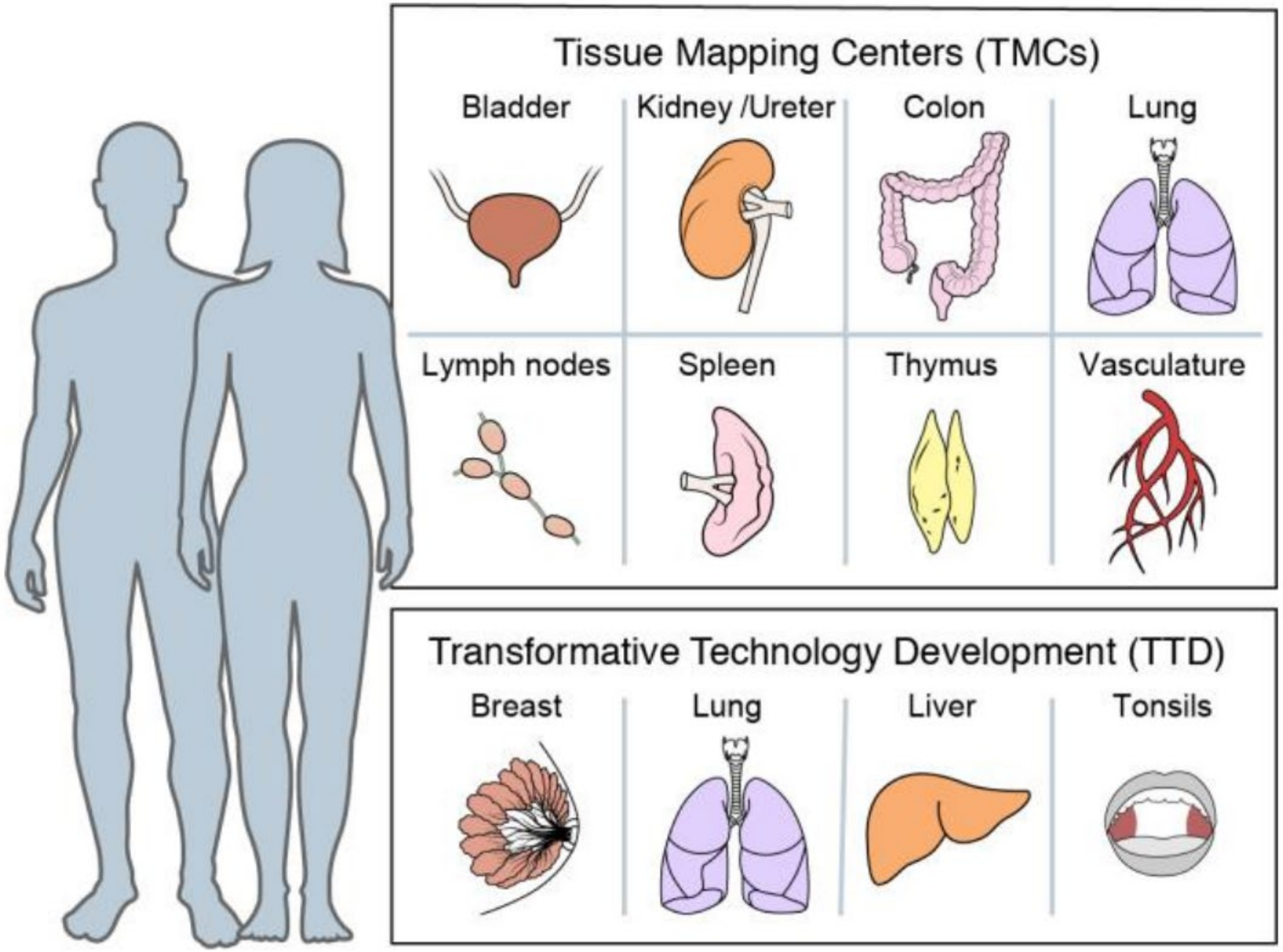


Fig. 2 | Key tissues and organs initially analysed by the consortium. Using innovative, production-grade ('shovel ready') technologies, HuBMAP TMCs will generate data for single-cell, three-dimensional maps of various human tissues. In parallel, TTD projects (and later RTI projects) will refine assays and analysis tools on a largely distinct set of human tissues. Samples from individuals of both sexes and different ages will be studied. The range of tissues will be expanded throughout the program.

The Human Body at Cellular Resolution: The NIH Human Biomolecular Atlas Program. Snyder et al. *Nature*. 574, p. 187-192.

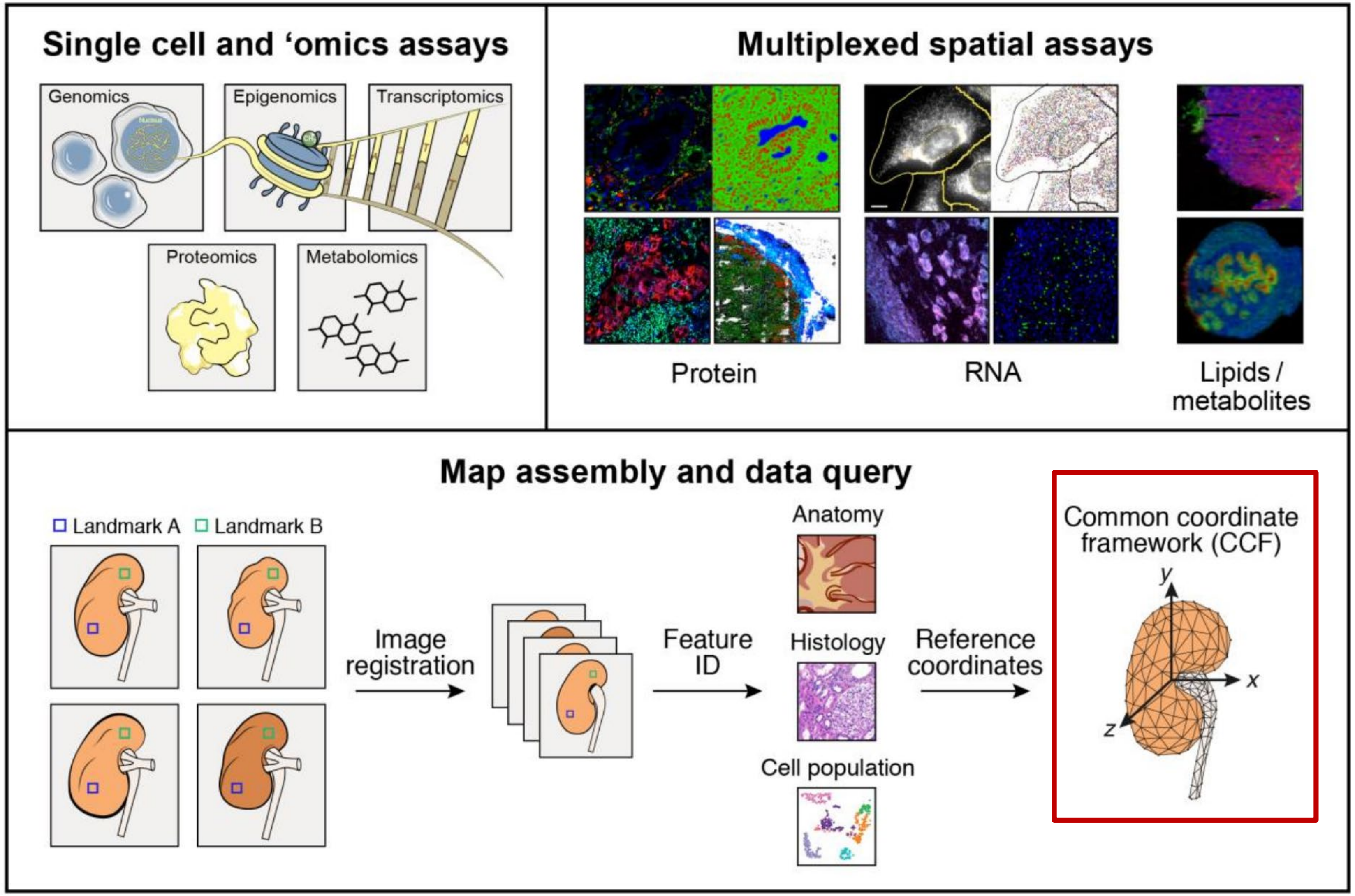
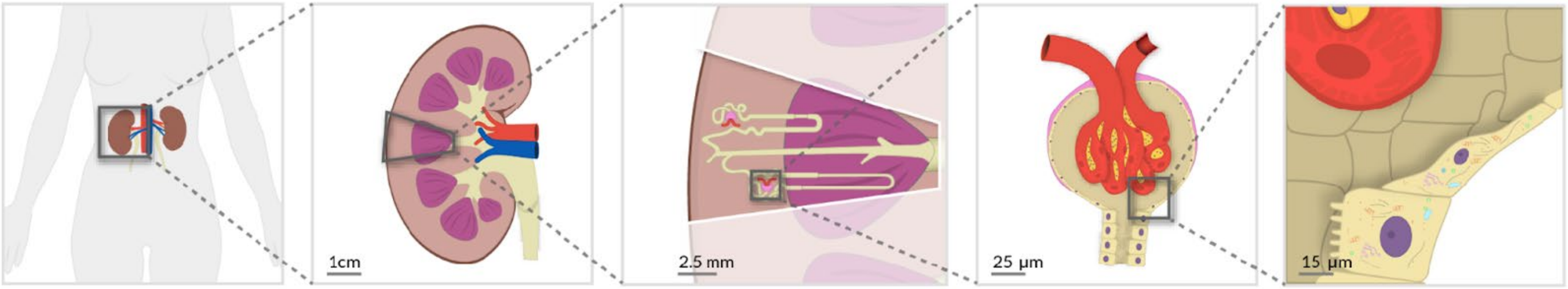


Fig. 3 | Map generation and assembly across cellular and spatial scales. HuBMAP aims to produce an atlas in which users can refer to a histological slide from a specific part of an organ and, in any given cell, understand its contents on multiple 'omic levels—genomic, epigenomic, transcriptomic, proteomic, and/or metabolomic. To achieve these ends, centres will apply a combination of imaging, 'omics and mass spectrometry techniques to specimens collected in a reproducible manner from specific sites in the body. These data will be then be integrated to arrive at a high-resolution, high-content three-dimensional map for any given tissue. To ensure inter-individual differences will not be confounded with collection heterogeneity, a robust CCF will be developed.

CCF Requirements

The CCF must capture major **anatomical structures, cell types, and biomarkers** and their interrelations across **multiple levels of resolution.**

It should be **semantically explicit** (using existing ontologies, e.g., Uberon, CL) and **spatially explicit** (e.g., using 3D reference organs for registration and exploration).



Body
- Body
- Kidney (Left, Right)
- Aorta
- Renal artery
- Renal vein
- Ureter

Organ
- Renal capsule
- Renal pyramid
- Renal cortex
- Renal medulla
- Renal calyx
- Renal pelvis

Functional Tissue Unit
- Nephron
- Renal corpuscle
- Proximal convoluted tubule
- Loop of Henle
- Distal convoluted tubule
- Connecting tubule
- Collecting duct

FTU Sub-structure(s)
- Bowman's capsule
- Glomerulus
- Efferent arteriole
- Afferent arteriole

Cellular
- Parietal epithelial cell
- Capillary endothelial cell
- Mesangial cell
- Podocyte

ASCT+B Tables

Anatomical Structures (AS), Cell Types (CT), and Biomarkers (B) or ASCT+B tables aim to capture the partonomy of anatomical structures, cell types, and major biomarkers (e.g., gene, protein, lipid or metabolic markers).

ASCT Table

Structure/Region	Sub structure/Sub region	Cell Type
Renal Corpuscle	Bowman's (glomular) Capsule/parietal layer	Parietal epithelial Cell
	Bowman's (glomular) Capsule/visceral layer	Podocyte
	Glomerular Tuft	Capillary Endothelial Cell
		Mesangial Cell
Tubules	Proximal Tubule	Proximal Tubule Epithelial Cell (general)
		Proximal Convoluted Tubule Epithelial Cell Segment 1
		Proximal Tubule Epithelial Cell Segment 2
		Proximal Tubule Epithelial Cell Segment 2
	Loop of Henle, Thin Limb	Descending Thin Limb Cell (general)
		Ascending Thin Limb Cell (general)
	Loop of Henle, Thick Limb	Thick Ascending Limb Cell (general)
		Cortex-TAL Cell
		Medulla-TAL Cell
		TAL-Macula Densa Cell
	Distal Convolution	Distal Convoluted Tubule Cell (general)
		DCT Type 1 Cell
		DCT Type 2 Cell
	Connecting Tubule	Connecting Tubule Cell (general)
		CNT-Principal Cell

Ontology

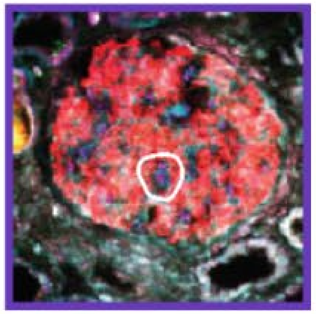
Anatomical Structures Partonomy

kidney
- kidney capsule
- cortex of kidney
  - outer cortex of kidney
- renal medulla

Cell Types Ontology

connective tissue cell
- pericyte cell
  - mesangial cell
    - extraglomerular mesangial cell
    - glomerular mesangial cell

3D Reference Object Library



ASCT+B Tables

Anatomical Structures, Cell Types, and Biomarkers (ASCT+B) tables aim to capture the partonomy of anatomical structures, cell types, and major biomarkers (e.g., gene, protein, lipid or metabolic markers).

Structure/Region	**Substructure/Subregion**	**Cell Type**	**Subset of Marker Genes**
Renal Corpuscle	Bowman's Capsule	Parietal epithelial cell	*CRB2*, CLDN1**
	Glomerulus	Podocyte	*NPHS2*, PODXL*, NPHS1**
		Capillary Endothelial Cell	*EHD3*, EMCN*, HECW2*, FLT1*, AQP1**
		Mesangial Cell	*POSTN*, PIEZO2*, ROBO1*, ITGA8**

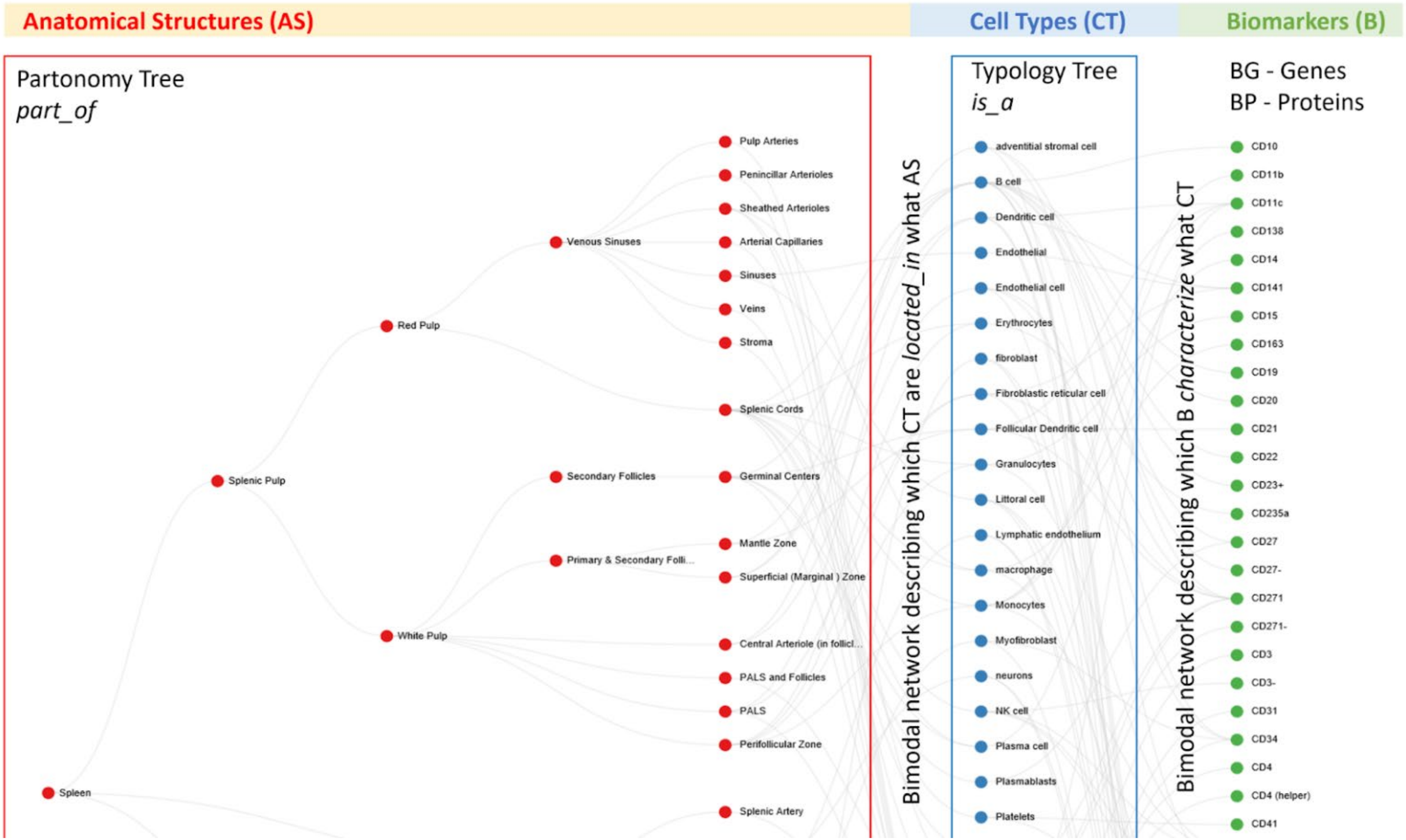
Partial ASCT+B Table from

- El-Achkar et al. A Multimodal and Integrated Approach to Interrogate Human Kidney Biopsies with Rigor and Reproducibility: The Kidney Precision Medicine Project. bioRxiv. 2019, Updated Aug 2020. doi:10.1101/828665

Table 3: Cell types and associated markers from KPMP Pilot 1 transcriptomic studies. Asterisk denotes genes detected by more than one technology. *Italics*, genes detected by a single technology.

Structure/Region	Sub structure/Sub region	Cell Type	Abbreviation	Subset of Marker Genes	Pertinent negatives/comments
Renal Corpuscle	Bowman's Capsule	Parietal epithelial cell	PEC	*CRB2*, CLDN1**	
	Glomerulus	Podocyte	POD	*NPHS2*, PODXL*, NPHS1**	
		Capillary Endothelial Cell	GC-EC	*EHD3*, EMCN*, HECW2*, FLT1*, AQP1**	
		Mesangial Cell	MC	*POSTN*, PIEZO2*, ROBO1*, ITGA8**	
Tubules	Proximal Tubule	Proximal Tubule Epithelial Cell (general)	PT	*CUBN*, LRP2*, SLC13A1*, ALDOB*, GATM**	
		Proximal Convoluted Tubule Epithelial Cell Segment 1	PT-S1	*SLC5A2*, SLC5A12**	There is overlap among the segments
		Proximal Tubule Epithelial Cell Segment 2	PT-S2	*SLC22A6**	
		Proximal Tubule Cell Epithelial Segment 3	PT-S3	*PDZK1IP1*, MT1G**	
	Loop of Henle, Thin Limb	Descending Thin Limb Cell (general)	DTL	*CRYAB*, VCAM1*, AQP1*, SPP1**	*CLDN10* low
		Ascending Thin Limb Cell (general)	ATL	*CRYAB*, TACSTD2*, CLDN3**	*AQP1* low to none
	Loop of Henle, Thick Limb	Thick Ascending Limb Cell (general)	TAL	*SLC12A1*, UMOD**	*SLC12A3* low to none
		Cortex-TAL cell	C-TAL	*SLC12A1*, UMOD**	
		Medulla-TAL cell	M-TAL	*SLC12A1*, UMOD**	
		TAL-Macula Densa cell	TAL-MD	*NOS1*, SLC12A1**	
	Distal Convolution	Distal Convoluted Tubule Cell (general)	DCT	*SLC12A3*, TRPM6**	
		DCT type 1 cell	DCT-1	*SLC12A3*, TRPM6*	*SLC8A1*, *HSD11B2* (low to none)
		DCT type 2 cell	DCT-2	*SLC12A3*, SLC8A1*, HSD11B2*	Has CNT and DCT signature
	Connecting Tubule	Connecting Tubule Cell (general)	CNT	*SLC8A1*, CALB1, TRPV5*	*SLC12A3* low to none. IC or PC without *SLC8A1* could be in the CNT structure
		CNT-Principal Cell	CNT-PC	*SLC8A1*, AQP2*, SCNN1G**	
		CNT-Intercalated Cell	CNT-IC	*SLC8A1*, CA2, ATP6VOD2**	
		CNT-IC-A cell	CNT-IC-A	*SLC8A1*, SLC4A1*, SLC26A7**	
		CNT-IC-B cell	CNT-IC-B	*SLC8A1*, SLC26A4*, SLC4A9**	
	Collecting Duct	Collecting duct (general) cell	CD	*GATA3**	*GATA3* may be in subpopulation of DCT, CNT and vSMC/P. SLC8A1, CALB1, TRPV5
		CD-PC (general)	CD-PC	*AQP2*, AQP3*, FXYD4*, SCNN1G*, GATA3**	
		C-CD-PC	C-CD-PC		
		M-CD-PC	M-CD-PC		
		Outer medulla-CD-PC	OM-CD-PC		
		Inner Medulla-CD cell	IM-CD	*AQP2*, SLC14A2*	
		Transitional PC-IC cell	tPC-IC	*FXYD4*, SLC4A9*/SLC26A7**	(low to none); Low to No *CALCA* and *KIT* in C-CD-IC-A. It may not be possible to assign IC or PC to CNT or CD structures without regional information of their source.
		CD-IC (general) cell	CD-IC	*CA2, ATP6VOD2**	
		CD-IC-A (general) cell	CD-IC-A	*SLC4A1, SLC26A7*, TMEM213**	
		C-CD-IC-A cell	C-CD-IC-A	*SLC26A7*, SLC4A1**	
		M-CD-IC-A cell	M-CD-IC-A	*SLC26A7*, SLC4A1, KIT*, CALCA*	
		CD-IC-B (general) cell	CD-IC-B	*SLC4A9*, SLC26A4**	
		C-CD-IC-B cell	C-CD-IC-B		
		M-CD-IC-B cell	M-CD-IC-B		
Vessels	Endothelial Cells (non-glomerular)	Endothelial Cell (general)	EC	*EMCN*, PECAM1*, FLT1**	
		EC-Afferent/Efferent Arteriole	EC-AEA	*SERPINE2*, TM4SF1**	likely *PALMD*
		EC-Peritubular capillaries	EC-PTC	*PLVAP**	
		EC-Descending Vasa Recta	EC-DVR	*TM4SF1*, PALMD*	
		EC-Ascending Vasa Recta	EC-AVR	*DNASEIL3**	low to none
		EC-Lymphatics	EC-LYM	*MMRN1*, PROX1*	
Structure/Region	**Sub structure/Sub region**	**Cell Type**	**Abbreviation**	**Subset of Marker Genes**	**Pertinent negatives/comments**
Interstitium	Stroma (non-glomerular)	Vascular Smooth Muscle/Pericyte (general)	vSMC/P	*TAGLN*, ACTA2*, MYH11*, NTRK3, MCAM*	
		vSMC/P-Renin	vSMC/P-REN	*REN*	
		Fibroblast	FIB	*DCN*, ZEB2, C7, LUM*	
	Immune	Macrophages-Resident	MAC-R	*CD163*, IL7R**	
		Macrophage	MAC	*S100A9*	
		Natural Killer Cell	NKC	*NKG7*	
		Dendritic Cell	DC	*APOE*	
		Monocyte	MON	*C1QA, HLA-DRA*	
		T lymphocyte (general)	T	*CD3*	
		T Cytotoxic	T-CYT	*GZMA*	
		B lymphocyte	B	*IGJ*	

El-Achkar et al. A Multimodal and Integrated Approach to Interrogate Human Kidney Biopsies with Rigor and Reproducibility: The Kidney Precision Medicine Project. bioRxiv. 2019, Updated Aug 2020. doi:10.1101/828665



Anatomical Structures (AS)
Cell Types (CT)
Biomarkers (B)
Partonomy Tree
part_of
Pulp Arteries
Penincillar Arterioles
Sheathed Arterioles
Venous Sinuses
Arterial Capillaries
Sinuses
Veins
Red Pulp
Stroma
Splenic Cords
Splenic Pulp
Secondary Follicles
Germinal Centers
Mantle Zone
Primary & Secondary Folli...
Superficial (Marginal) Zone
White Pulp
Central Arteriole (in follicl...
PALS and Follicles
PALS
Perifollicular Zone
Spleen
Splenic Artery
Bimodal network describing which CT are located_in what AS
Typology Tree
is_a
adventitial stromal cell
B cell
Dendritic cell
Endothelial
Endothelial cell
Erythrocytes
fibroblast
Fibroblastic reticular cell
Follicular Dendritic cell
Granulocytes
Littoral cell
Lymphatic endothelium
macrophage
Monocytes
Myofibroblast
neurons
NK cell
Plasma cell
Plasmablasts
Platelets
Bimodal network describing which B characterize what CT
BG - Genes
BP - Proteins
CD10
CD11b
CD11c
CD138
CD14
CD141
CD15
CD163
CD19
CD20
CD21
CD22
CD23+
CD235a
CD27
CD27-
CD271
CD271-
CD3
CD3-
CD31
CD34
CD4
CD4 (helper)
CD41

ASCT+B Table Working Group

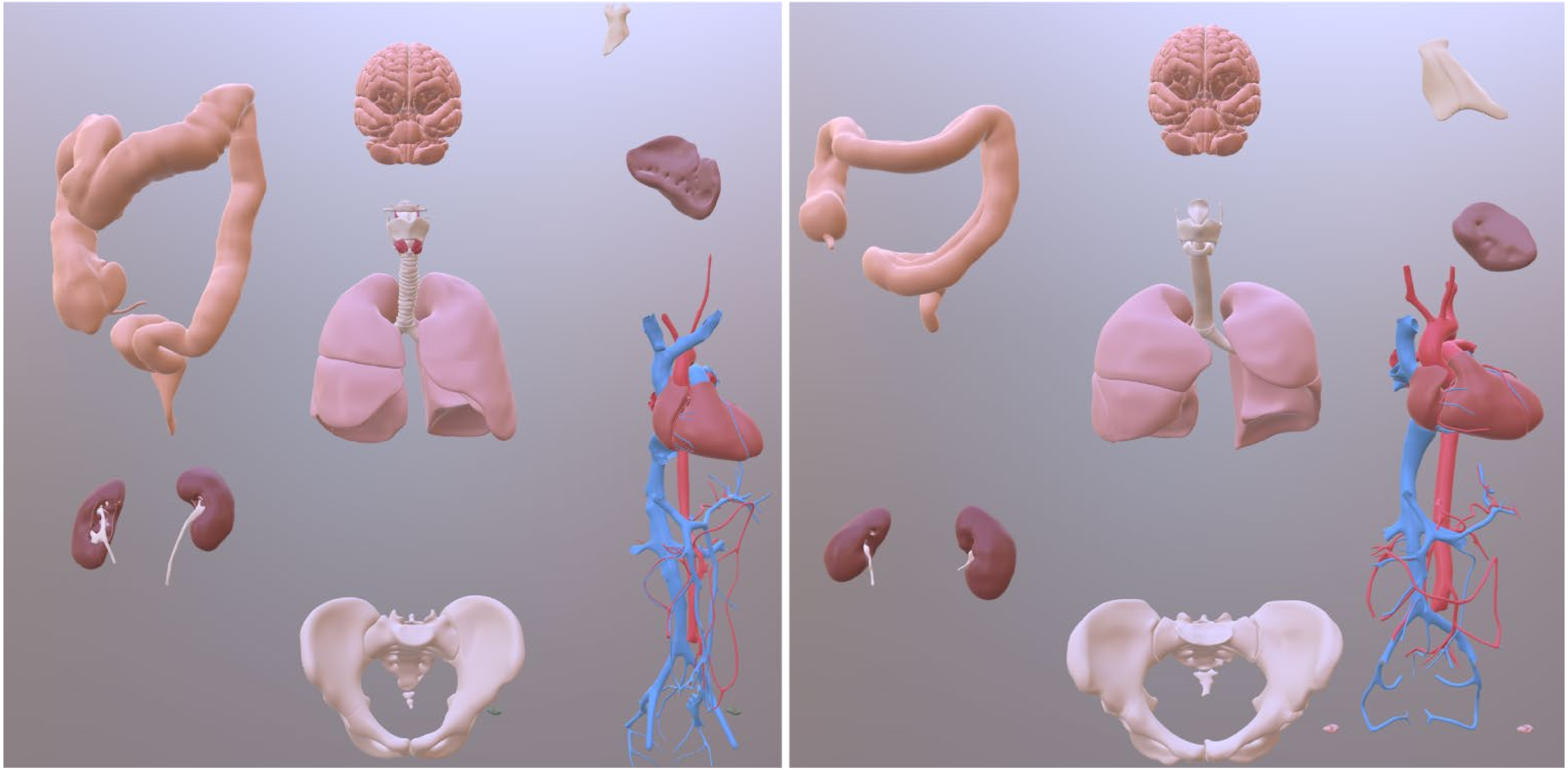
Lead by Katy Börner and Jim Gee; Ellen M Quardokus serves as Knowledge Manager

Meetings take place monthly to review and approve tables, formalize and unify table design language, discuss and expand table usage, see WG Charter.

Next meetings in **2021:** April 7, May 5, 11a-noon ET.
Please register to receive invites and updates.

	HuBMAP	RBK	KPMP	SPARC	LungMAP	HTAN	HCA	GUDMAP	Gut Cell Atlas	BICCN	Allen Brain	TCGA	Wellcome	MRC	H2020	GTEx	Total
Kidney	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	9
Liver	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3
Spleen	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4
Heart	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
Lung	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	10
L intestine/Colon	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	7
S intestine	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Bladder	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	5
Ureters	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Thymus	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Lymph nodes	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
mediastinal lymph node	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Eye	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Brain	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	6
Brain stem	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Cerebellum	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3
Spinal cord	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Pancreas	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	5
Breast	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	5
Skin	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3
Pediatric systems	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Ovaries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
Testes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
Cervix	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Uterus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	5
Blood	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Bone	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Placenta	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Decidua	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Embryo	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
esophagus	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3
hematopoietic system	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
immune system bulk	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Stomach	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3
Thyroid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
Prostate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3
Adrenal gland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	3
Totals	11	1	1	7	1	6	21	4	1	2	2	20	7	5	4	21	114

Table compiled for, during, and after the NIH-HCA Joint Meeting in March 2020, https://hubmapconsortium.org/nihhca2020



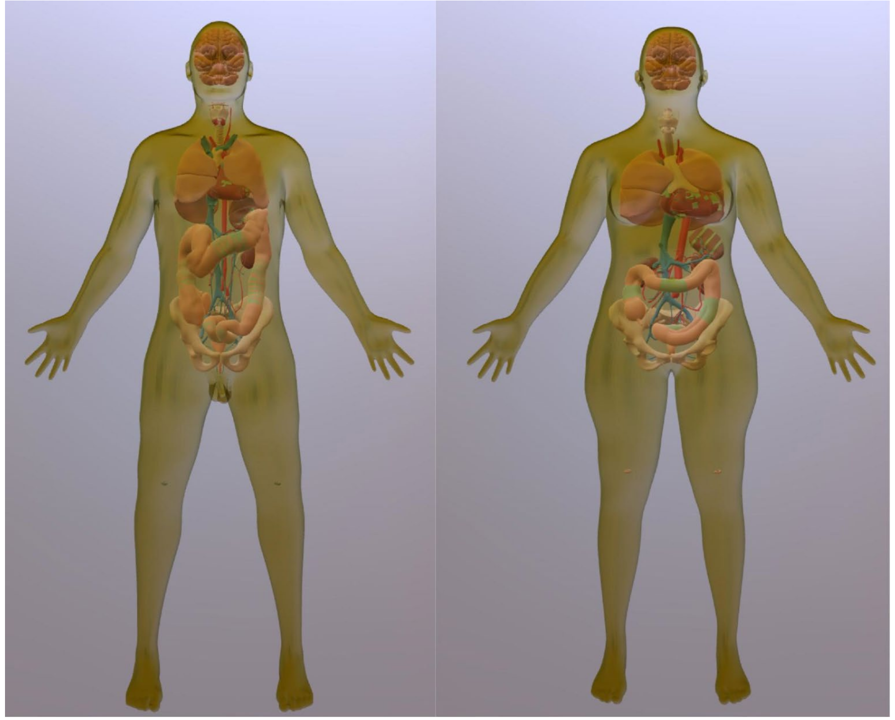
Overview of CCF 3D Reference Models

Organ	3D Ref. Organ				ASCT+B Table					
	#AS M-L	#AS F-L	#AS M-R	#AS F-R	#AS	#CT	#B	#AS-AS (part_of)	#CT-AS (located_in)	#B-CT (characterizes)
BM & Blood / Pelvis	23	23			14	46	202	24	97	296
Brain	141	141			187	127	29	187	127	36
Heart	39	46			50	25	48	57	164	78
Intestine, Large	10	10			66	69	89	409	1410	192
Kidney	38	44	39	41	64	64	129	63	58	215
Lung	74	74			91	85	174	108	123	296
Lymph Nodes	7	7	7	7	40	49	161	60	117	342
Skin	1	1			16	42	70	17	19	105
Spleen	8	8			46	66	0	68	172	0
Thymus	2	2			18	46	55	20	103	64
Vasculature	84	85			869	2	1	868	606	2
Totals	**427**	**441**	**46**	**48**	**1461**	**621**	**958**	**1881**	**2996**	**1626**

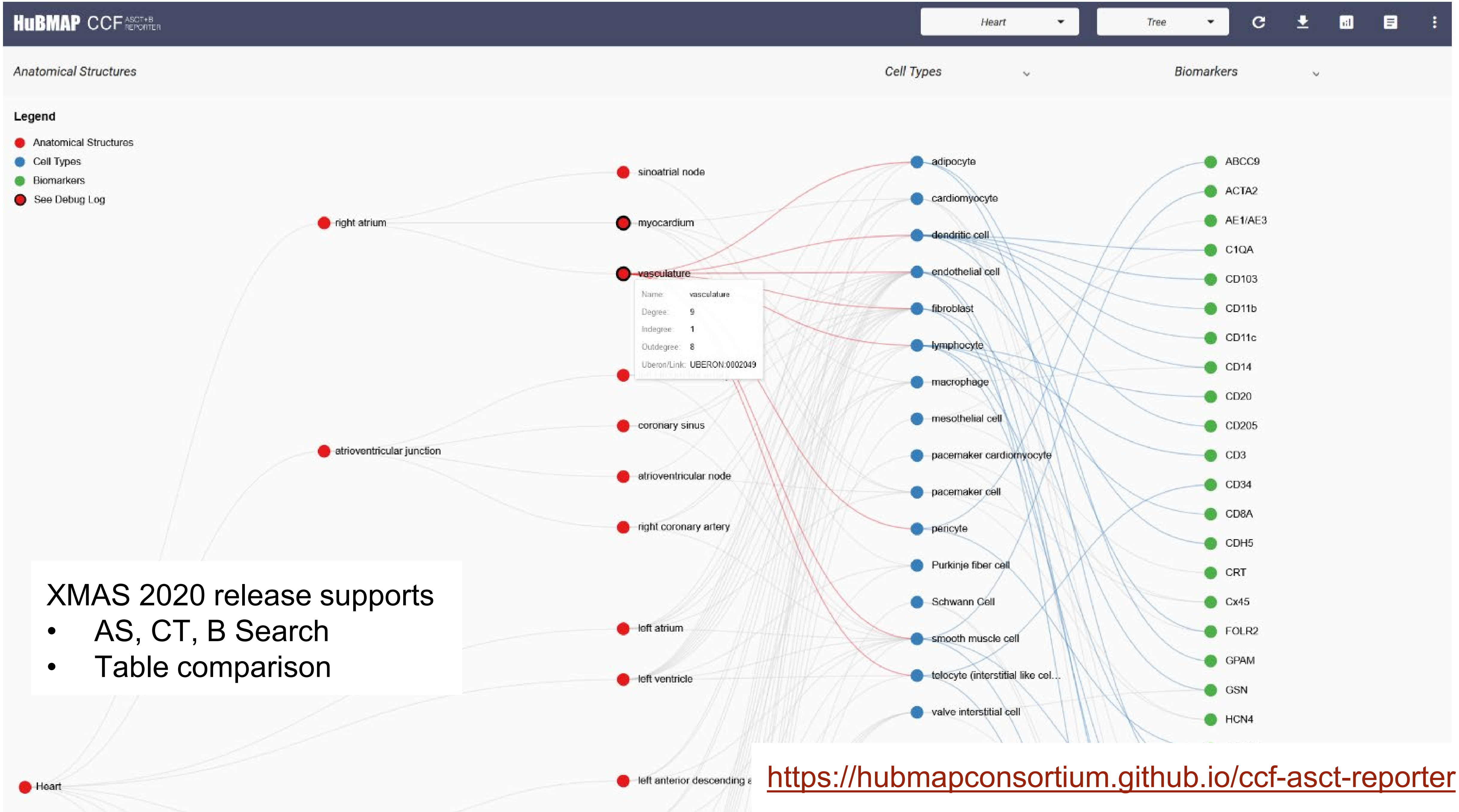
https://hubmapconsortium.github.io/ccf/pages/ccf-anatomical-structures.html

Table counts on 2/28/2021

Male *Female*



https://hubmapconsortium.github.io/ccf/pages/ccf-3d-reference-library.html (NLM VH organs)
https://community.brain-map.org/t/allen-human-reference-atlas-3d-2020-new/ (brain)
https://www3.cs.stonybrook.edu/~ari/ (male colon)



XMAS 2020 release supports

- AS, CT, B Search
- Table comparison

https://hubmapconsortium.github.io/ccf-asct-reporter

ASCT+B Table Usage

ASCT+B tables guide **CCF Ontology** and **3D Reference Object Library** design that semantically name and spatially place tissue data from different donors into one CCF (i.e., mapping).

ASCT Table

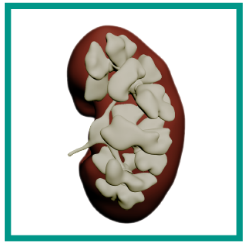
Structure/Region	Sub structure/Sub region	Cell Type
Renal Corpuscle	Bowman's Capsule	Parietal epithelial Cell
	Glomerulus	Podocyte
		Capillary Endothelial Cell
		Mesangial Cell
	Proximal Tubule	Proximal Tubule Epithelial Cell (general)
		Proximal Convoluted Tubule Epithelial Cell Segment 1
		Proximal Tubule Epithelial Cell Segment 2
		Proximal Tubule Epithelial Cell Segment 2
	Loop of Henle, Thin Limb	Descending Thin Limb Cell (general)
		Ascending Thin Limb Cell (general)
	Loop of Henle, Thick Limb	Thick Ascending Limb Cell (general)
		Cortex-TAL Cell
		Medulla-TAL Cell
		TAL-Macula Densa Cell
	Distal Convolution	Distal Convoluted Tubule Cell (general)
		DCT Type 1 Cell
		DCT Type 2 Cell
	Connecting Tubule	Connecting Tubule Cell (general)
		CNT-Principal Cell

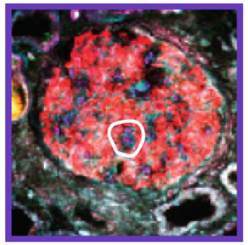
Ontology

Anatomical Structures Partonomy
kidney
kidney capsule
cortex of kidney
outer cortex of kidney
renal medulla

Cell Types Ontology
connective tissue cell
pericyte cell
mesangial cell
extraglomerular mesangial cell
glomerular mesangial cell

3D Reference Object Library





Tissue blocks are registered into the CCF using the Registration User Interface (RUI), and they can be explored via the Exploration User Interface (EUI).

Document the tissue extraction site by registering tissue blocks within a 3D reference organ.

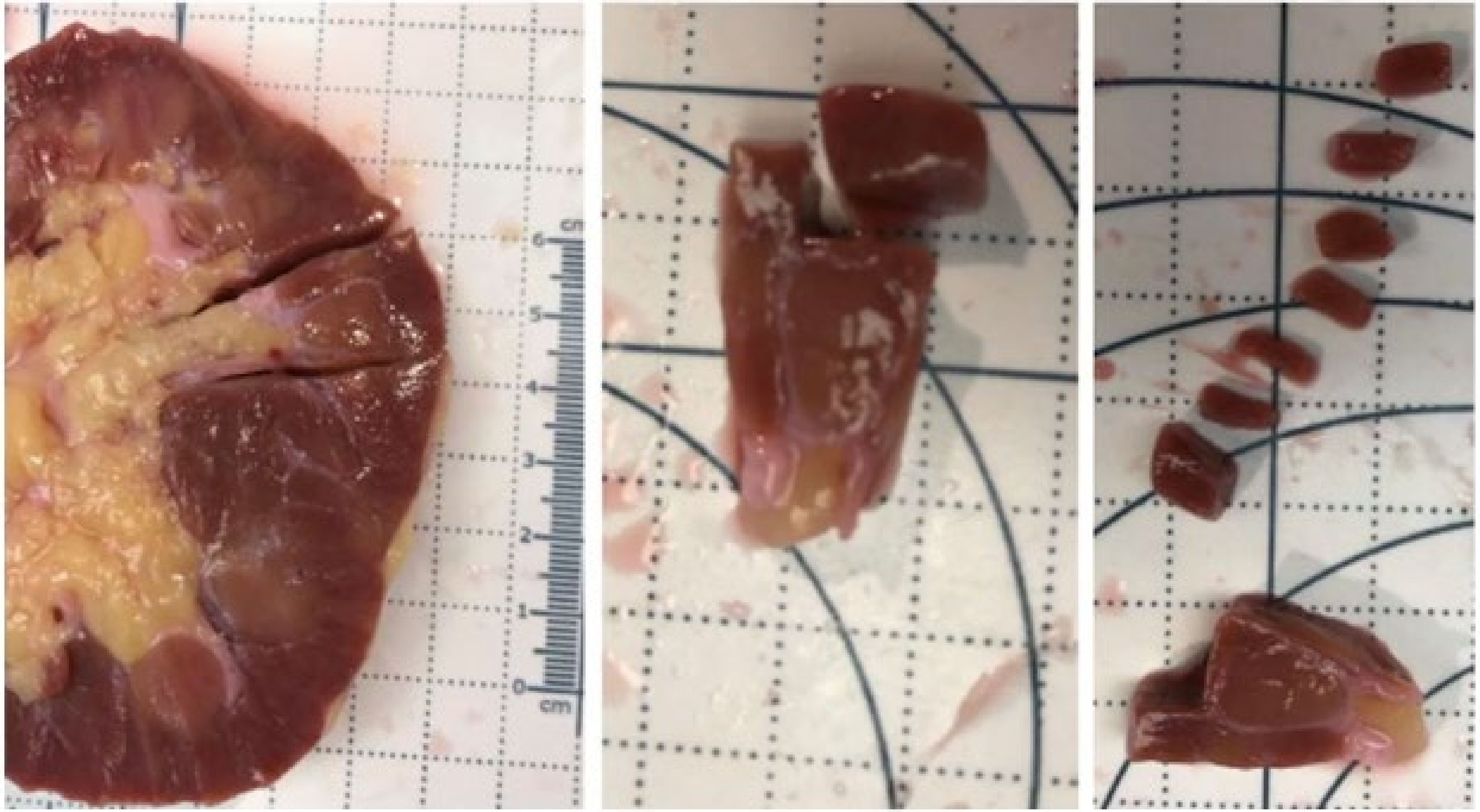
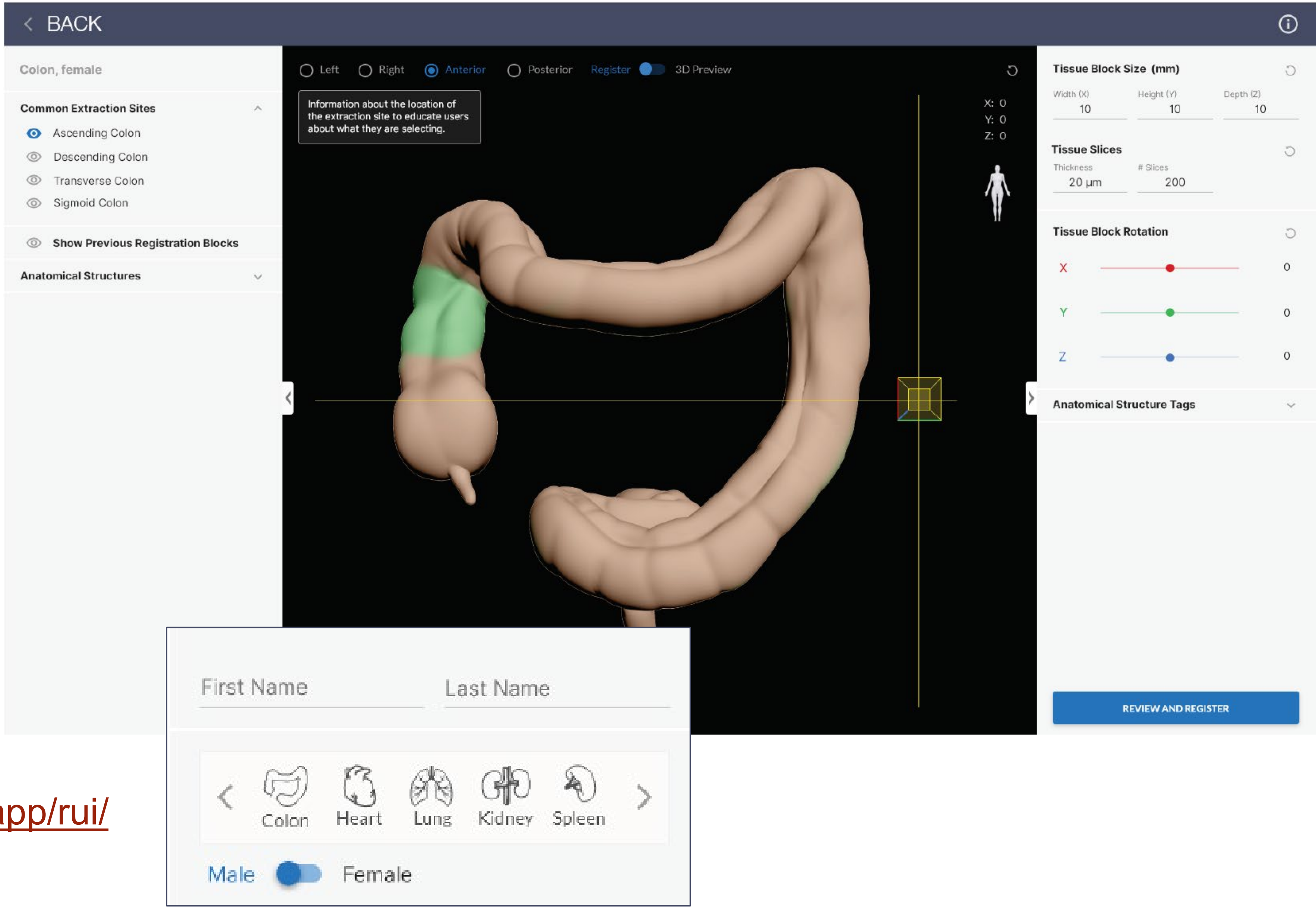


Image provided by Sanjay Jain, TMC-UCSD

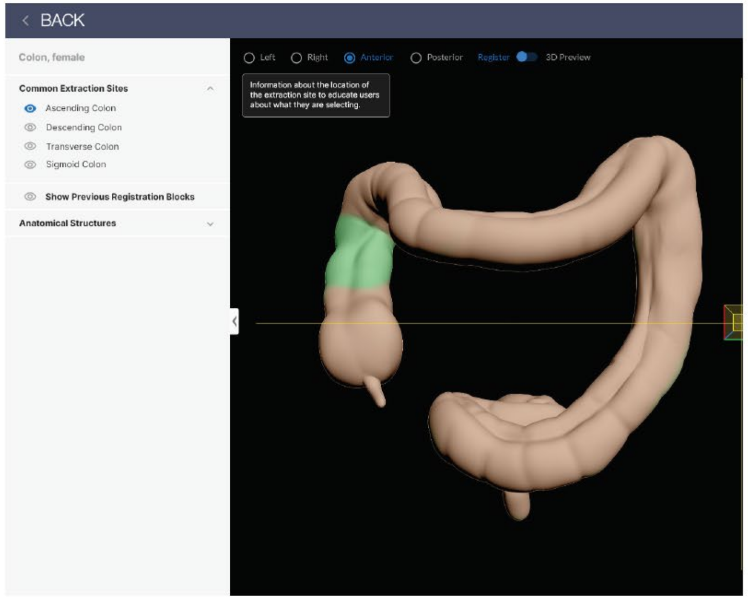
CCF Registration User Interface (RUI) v1.0.0

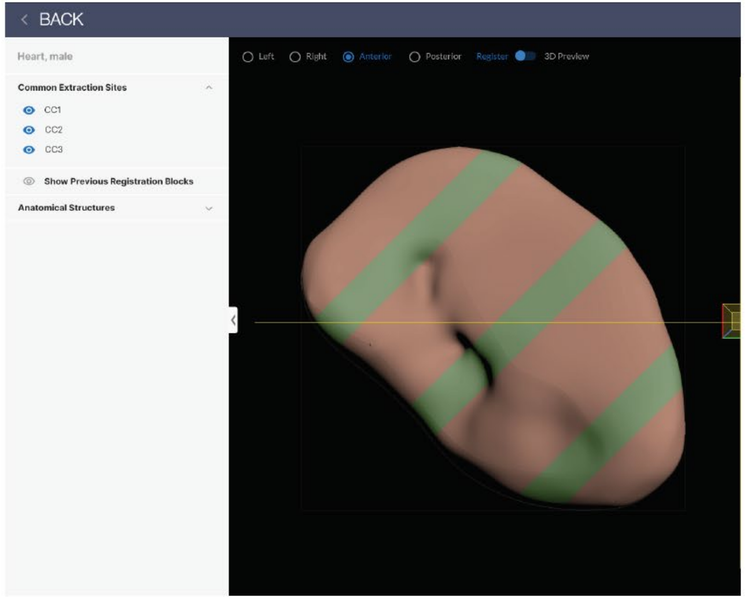
New Features:

- Organ carousel with 4 reference organs
- Support for tissue extraction sites
- Expanded ontology
- Semantic annotation via collision detection & manual annotation
- Support for non-HuBMAP usage



https://hubmap-ccf-ui.netlify.app/rui/





Kidney

- Bisection Line

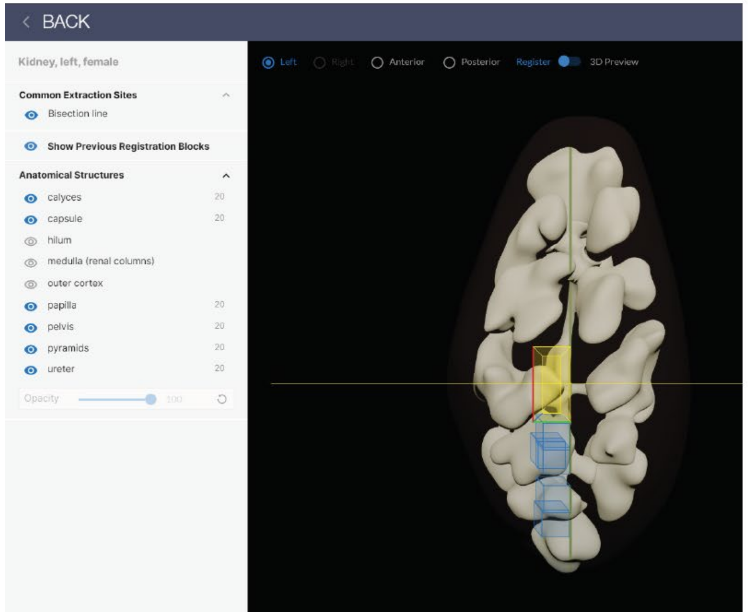
Spleen

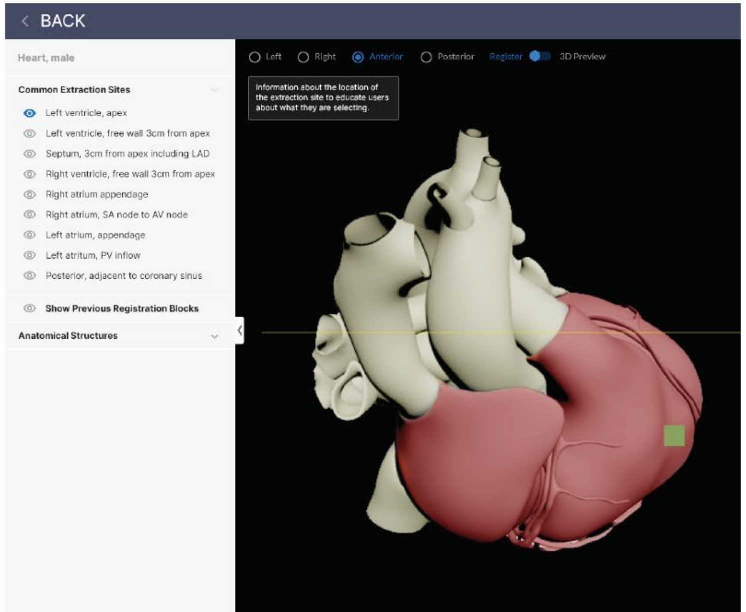
- CC1
- CC2
- CC3

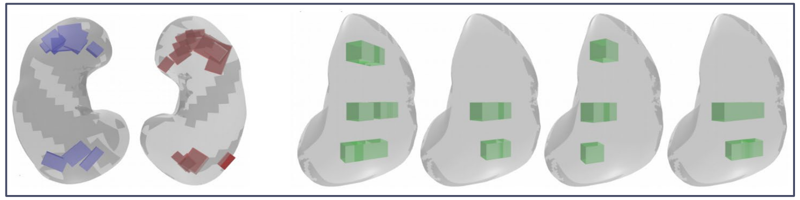
Colon

- Ascending Colon
- Descending Colon
- Transverse Colon
- Sigmoid Colon

Heart	Extraction Site Mapping
• Left atrium, appendage	7
• Left atrium, PV inflow	8
• Left ventricle, apex	1
• Left ventricle, free wall 3cm from apex	2
• Septum, 3cm from apex including LAD	3
• Posterior, adjacent to coronary sinus	9
• Right atrium appendage	5
• Right atrium, AV (atrioventricular) node	6a
• Right atrium, SA (sinoatrial) node	6b
• Right ventricle, free wall 3cm from apex	4



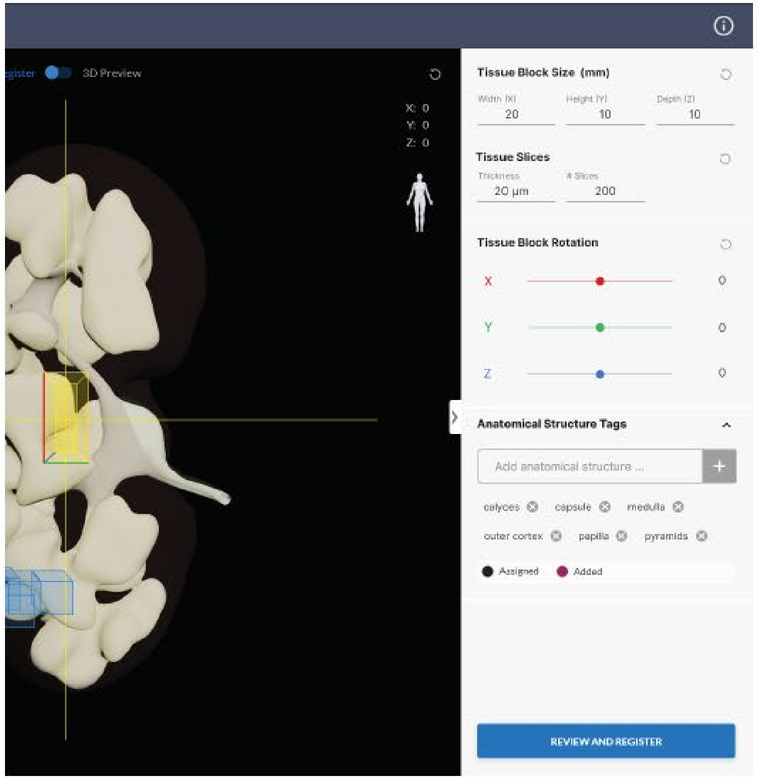




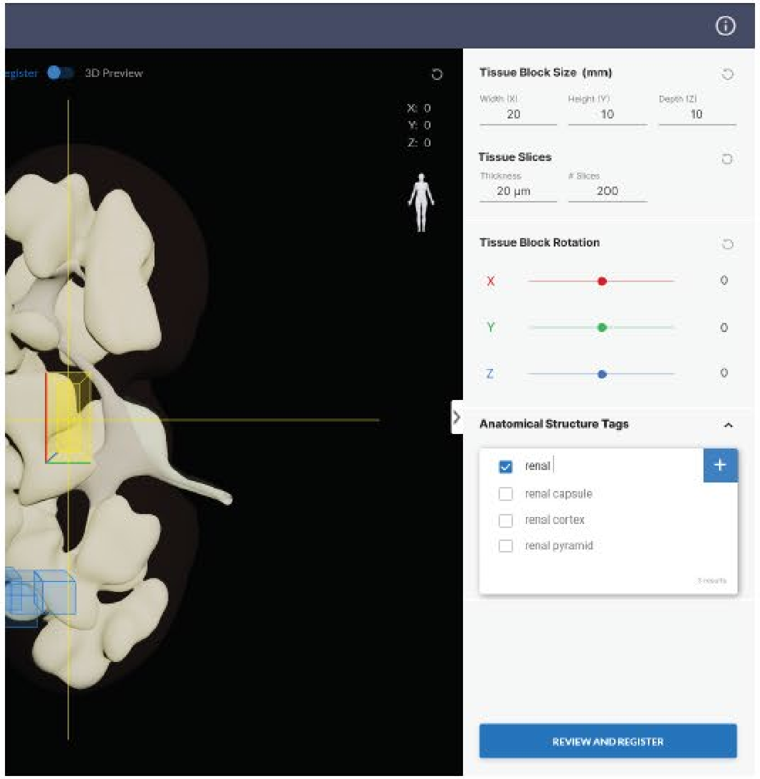
For the first HuBMAP portal release, 48 tissue blocks were registered.

CCF Registration User Interface (RUI) v1.0.0 cont.

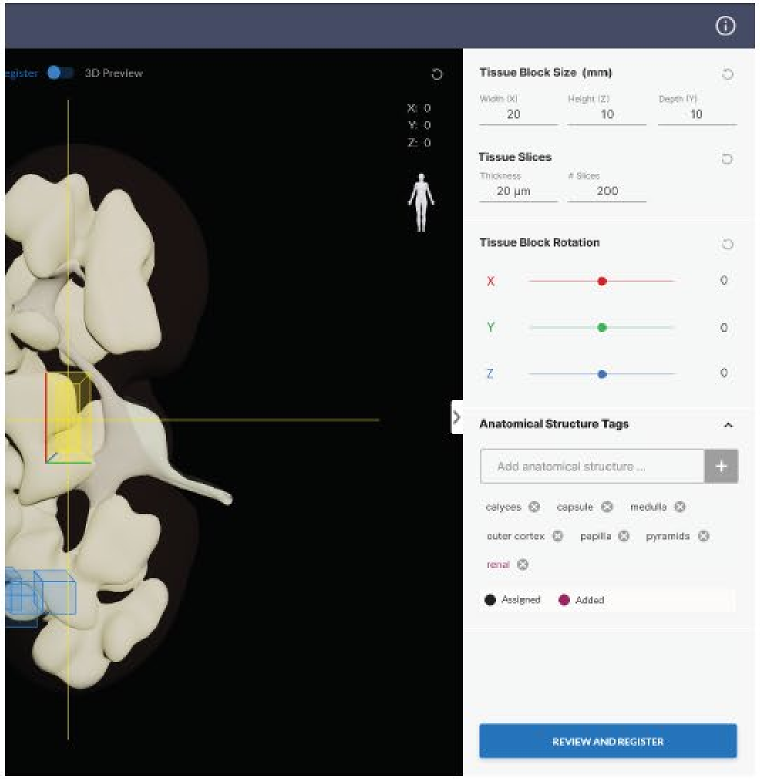
Collision when Tissue Block hits Reference Organ



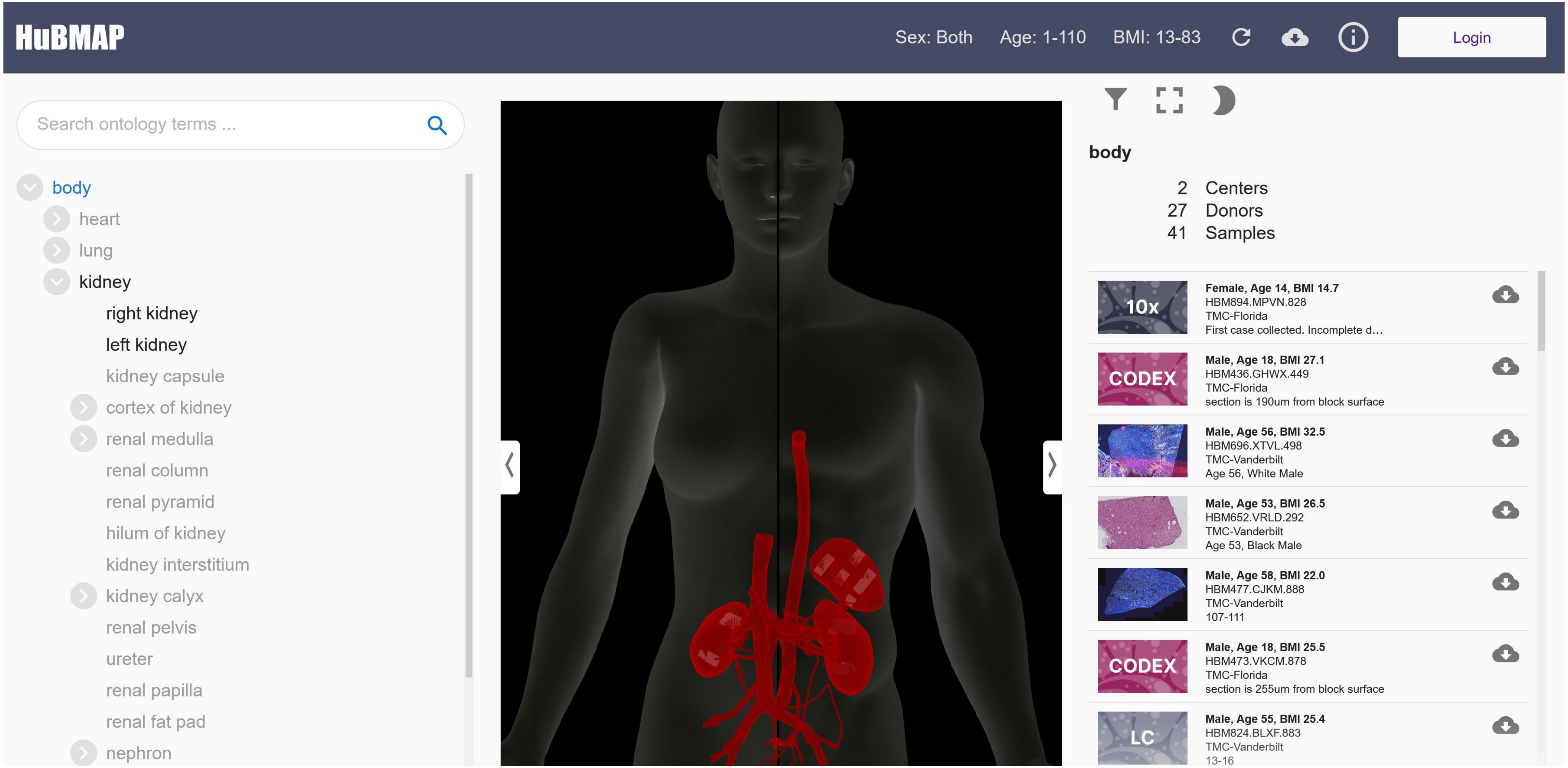
Tag Search behavior



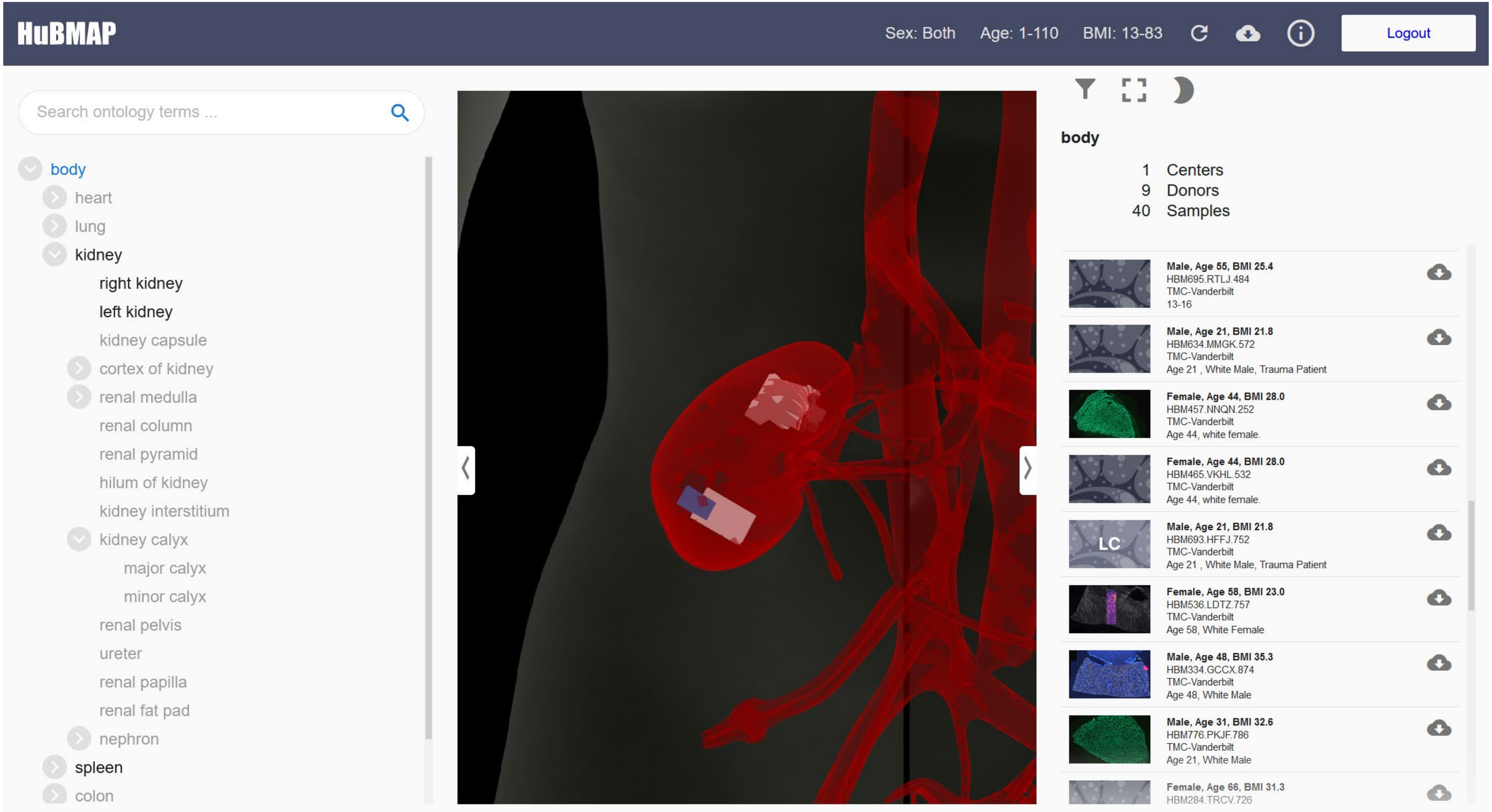
Custom tag added to list

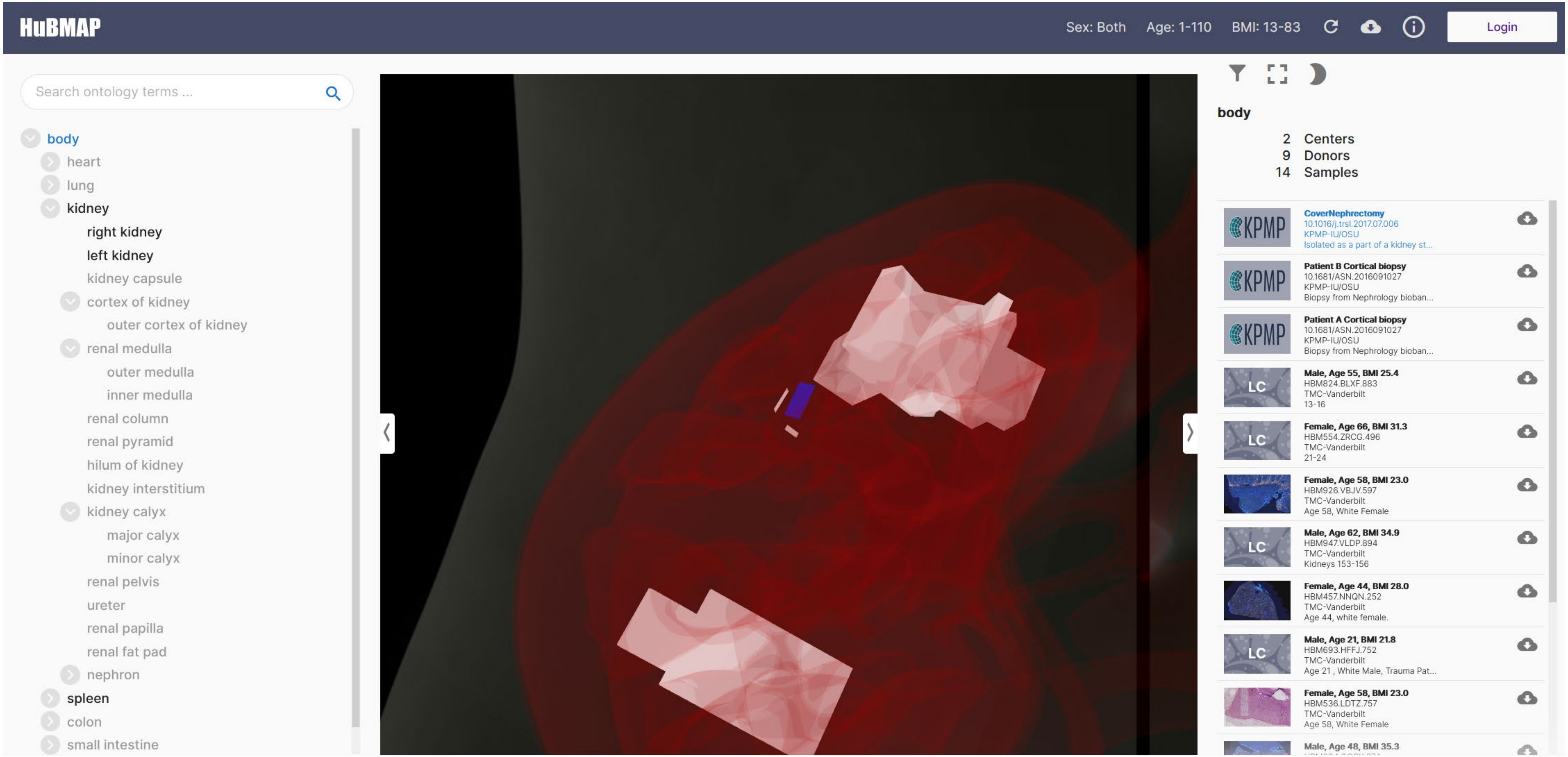


CCF Exploration User Interface (EUI)

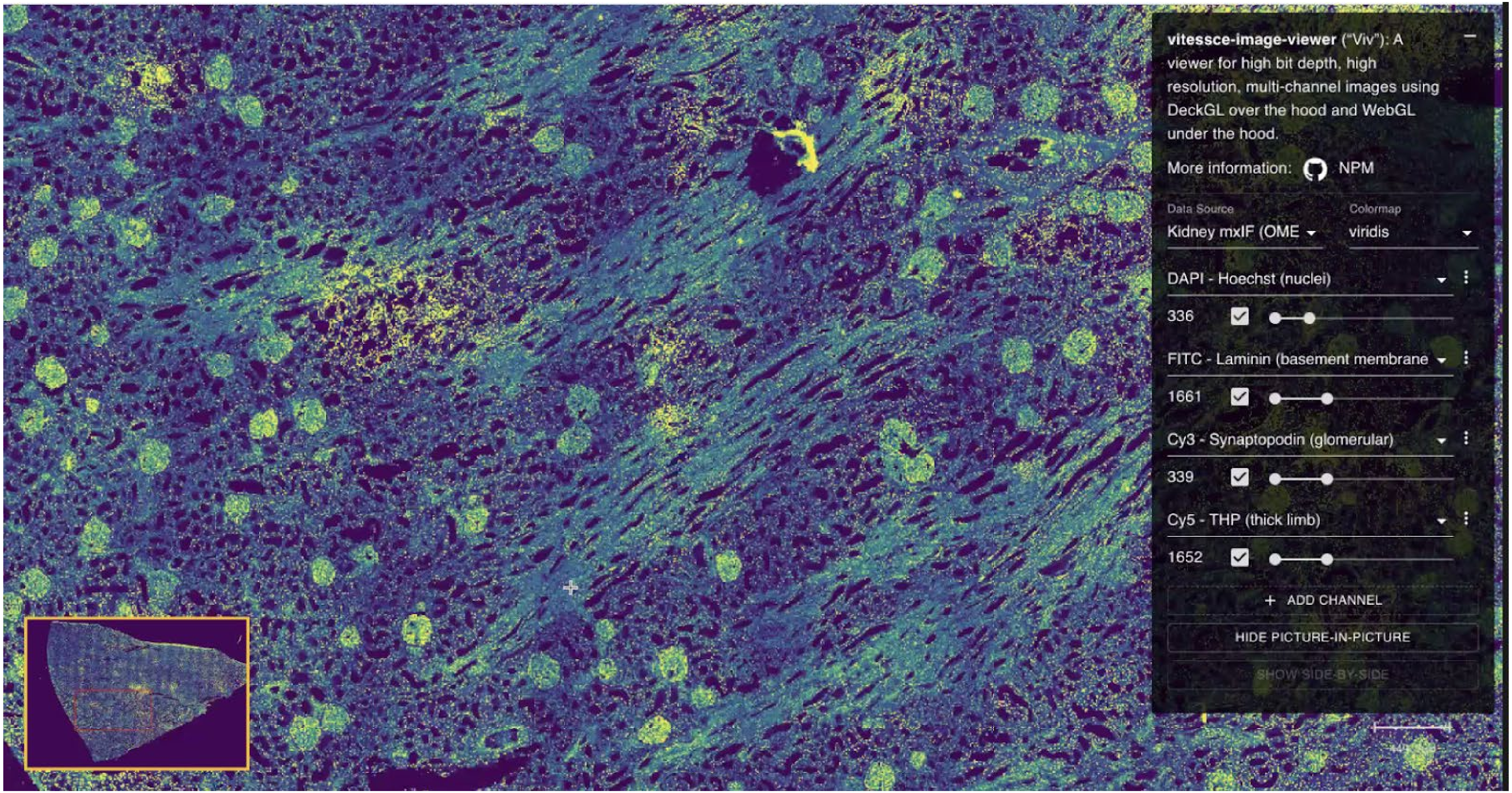


https://portal.hubmapconsortium.org/ccf-eui


HuBMAP
Sex: Both
Age: 1-110
BMI: 13-83
Logout
Search ontology terms ...
body
heart
lung
kidney
right kidney
left kidney
kidney capsule
cortex of kidney
renal medulla
renal column
renal pyramid
hilum of kidney
kidney interstitium
kidney calyx
major calyx
minor calyx
renal pelvis
ureter
renal papilla
renal fat pad
nephron
spleen
colon
body
1 Centers
9 Donors
40 Samples
Male, Age 55, BMI 25.4
HBM695.RTLJ.484
TMC-Vanderbilt
13-16
Male, Age 21, BMI 21.8
HBM634.MMGK.572
TMC-Vanderbilt
Age 21 , White Male, Trauma Patient
Female, Age 44, BMI 28.0
HBM457.NNQN.252
TMC-Vanderbilt
Age 44, white female.
Female, Age 44, BMI 28.0
HBM465.VKHL.532
TMC-Vanderbilt
Age 44, white female.
LC
Male, Age 21, BMI 21.8
HBM693.HFFJ.752
TMC-Vanderbilt
Age 21 , White Male, Trauma Patient
Female, Age 58, BMI 23.0
HBM536.LDTZ.757
TMC-Vanderbilt
Age 58, White Female
Male, Age 48, BMI 35.3
HBM334.GCCX.874
TMC-Vanderbilt
Age 48, White Male
Male, Age 31, BMI 32.6
HBM776.PKJF.786
TMC-Vanderbilt
Age 21, White Male
Female, Age 66, BMI 31.3
HBM284.TRCV.726



Register your data via https://hubmap-ccf-ui.netlify.app/rui/ so it can be spatially/semantically explored in EUI.



http://gehlenborglab.org/research/projects/vitessce/

VH Massive Open Online Course (VHMOOC)

Goals

- Communicate tissue data acquisition and analysis,
- Demonstrate single-cell analysis and CCF mapping techniques, and
- Introduce major features of the HuBMAP portal.

Learning modules come with

- Videos (incl. interviews, tool demos)
- Hands-on exercises
- Self-quizzes

HuBMAP Visible Human MOOC (VHMOOC)

Started Aug 4, 2020

GO TO CANVAS COURSE

You are enrolled.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY

Course Introduction

This 10h course introduces the HuBMAP project which aims to create an open, global reference atlas of the human body at the cellular level. Among others, the course describes the compilation and coverage of HuBMAP data, demonstrates new single-cell analysis and mapping techniques, and introduces major features of the HuBMAP portal.

Delivered entirely online, all coursework can be completed asynchronously to fit busy schedules. If you have questions or experience issues during registration, please email cnscntr@indiana.edu.

Learning Outcomes

- Theoretical and practical understanding of different single-cell tissue analysis techniques.
- Expertise in single-cell data harmonization used to federate data from different individuals analyzed using different technologies in diverse labs.
- Hands-on skills in the design and usage of semantic ontologies that describe human anatomy, cell types, and biomarkers (e.g., marker genes or proteins).
- Knowledge on the design and usage of a semantically annotated three-dimensional reference system for the healthy human body.
- An understanding of how the HuBMAP reference atlas might be used to understand human health but also to diagnose and treat disease.

Module Topics Include

- HuBMAP Overview: Project Goals, Setup, and Ambitions
- Tissue Data Acquisition and Analysis
- Biomolecular Data Harmonization
- Ontology, 3D Reference Objects, and User Interfaces
- HuBMAP Portal Design and Usage

Meet the Instructors

Katy Börner, Victor H. Yngve Distinguished Professor of Engineering and Information Science. Founding Director of the Cyberinfrastructure for Network Science Center at Indiana University.

Ellen M. Quardokus, staff in the Chemistry Department and research scientist, Cyberinfrastructure for Network Science Center, SICE with expertise in molecular biology, microscopy, anatomy, and interdisciplinary communication.

Andreas Bueckle, PhD Candidate in Information Science, performing research on information visualization, specifically virtual and augmented reality.

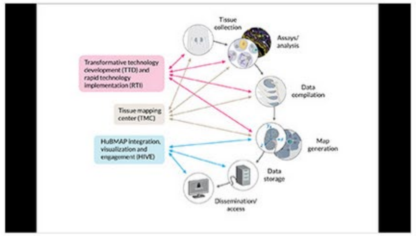
Length: 10 hours

Department: Cyberinfrastructure Network Science

Credit: None

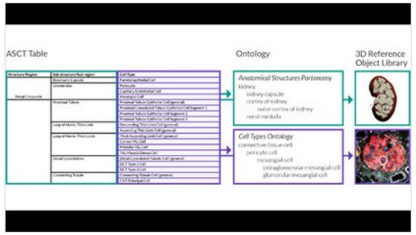
Audience: Biomedical students and professionals interested in single-cell tissue analysis and visualization

https://expand.iu.edu/browse/sice/cns/courses/hubmap-visible-human-mooc



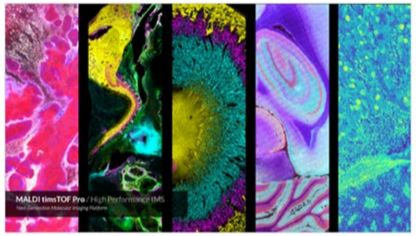
[HuBMAP Overview]

- Project Goals, Setup, and Ambitions



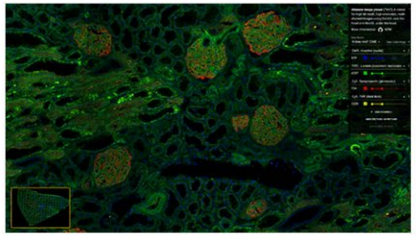
[CCF Ontology, 3D Reference Objects, and User Interfaces]

- Creating an Atlas of the Human Body



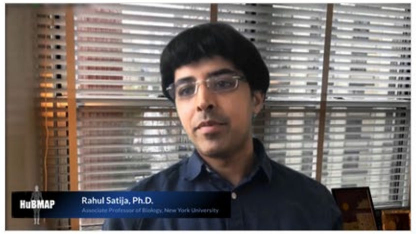
[Tissue Data Acquisition and Analysis]

- Behind the Scenes at Vanderbilt University



[Portal Design and Usage]

- Datasets and Software in the 1st HuBMAP Portal Release

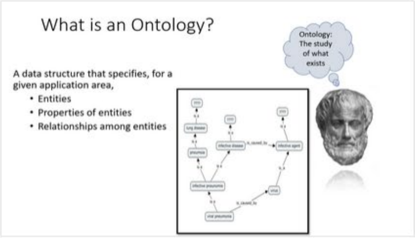


[Biomolecular Data Harmonization]

- An Introduction to Seurat

[Open Consent Your Data]

- In Support of Research



[Ontologies 101]

- A gentle introduction on how to use ontologie the world.

[Anatomical Structures, Cell Types, and Biomarkers (ASCT+B) Tables]

- What are ASCT+B tables and how they are used.

Acknowledgements

HuBMAP Consortium (https://hubmapconsortium.org)

Thanks go to all the **patients** that agreed to volunteer healthy tissue and open use of their data.

NIH National Institutes of Health

Opportunity Pool Awardee KIDNEY PRECISION MEDICINE PROJECT kpmp.org

NSF

TMCs

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TMC-Vanderbilt
Vanderbilt University

Sanjay Jain
TMC-UCSD
Washington University, St. Louis

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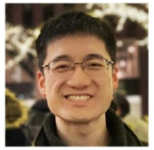

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Paul Hrishikesh
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CNS Cyberinfrastructure for Network Science Center

INDIANA UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF INFORMATICS, COMPUTING, AND ENGINEERING

Data Visualization Literacy Framework

Börner, Katy, Andreas Bueckle, and Michael Ginda. 2019. Data visualization literacy: Definitions, conceptual frameworks, exercises, and assessments. *PNAS*, 116 (6) 1857-1864.

Data Visualization Literacy (DVL)

Data visualization literacy (ability to read, make, and explain data visualizations) requires:

- literacy (ability to read and write text in titles, axis labels, legends, etc.),
- visual literacy (ability to find, interpret, evaluate, use, and create images and visual media), and
- mathematical literacy (ability to formulate, employ, and interpret math in a variety of contexts).

Being able to "read and write" data visualizations is becoming as important as being able to read and write text. Understanding, measuring, and improving data and visualization literacy is important to strategically approach local and global issues.

DVL Framework: Desirable Properties

- Most existing frameworks focus on **READING**. We believe that much expertise is gained from also **CONSTRUCTING** data visualizations.
- Reading and constructing data visualizations needs to take human perception and cognition into account.
- Frameworks should build on and consolidate prior work in cartography, psychology, cognitive science, statistics, scientific visualization, data visualization, learning sciences, etc. in support of a de facto standard.
- Theoretically grounded + practically useful + easy to learn/use.
- Highly modular and extendable.

DVL Framework: Development Process

- The initial DVL-FW was developed via an extensive literature review.
- The resulting DVL-FW typology, process model, exercises, and assessments were then tested in the *Information Visualization* course taught for more than 17 years at Indiana University. More than 8,500 students enrolled in the IVMOOC version (http://ivmooc.cns.iu.edu) over the last six years.
- The FW was further refined using feedback gained from constructing and interpreting data visualizations for 100+ real-world client projects.
- Data on student engagement, performance, and feedback guided the continuous improvement of the DVL-FW typology, process model, and exercises for defining, teaching, and assessing DVL.
- The DVL-FW used in this course supports the systematic construction and interpretation of data visualizations.

Data Visualization Literacy Framework (DVL-FW)

Consists of two parts:

DVL Typology

Defines 7 types with 4-17 members each.

1. **Insight Needs**
   - categorize/cluster
   - order/rank/sort
   - distributions (also outliers, gaps)
   - comparisons
   - trends (process and time)
   - geospatial
   - compositions (also of text)
   - correlations/ relationships

2. **Data Scales**
   - nominal
   - ordinal
   - interval
   - ratio

3. **Analyses**
   - statistical
   - temporal
   - geospatial
   - topical
   - relational

4. **Visualizations**
   - table
   - chart
   - graph
   - map
   - tree
   - network

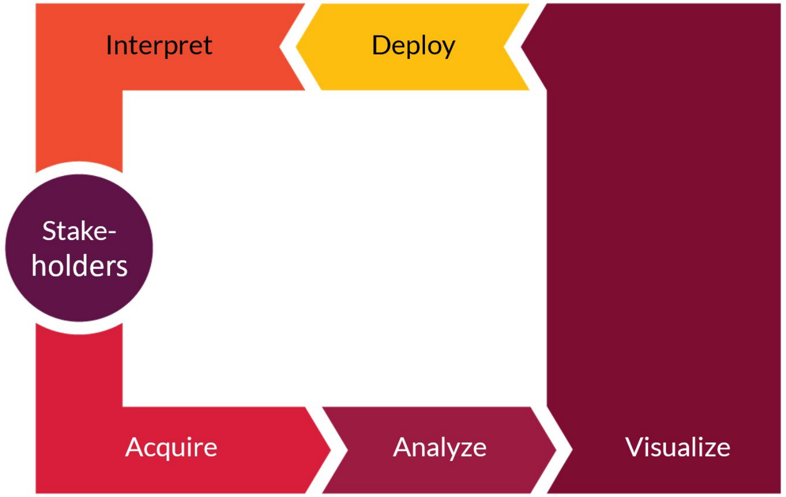
5. **Graphic Symbols**
   - geometric symbols
     point
     line
     area
     surface
     volume
   - linguistic symbols
     text
     numerals
     punctuation marks
   - pictorial symbols
     images
     icons
     statistical glyphs

6. **Graphic Variables**
   - spatial
     position
   - retinal
     form
     color
     optics
     motion

7. **Interactions**
   - zoom
   - search and locate
   - filter
   - details-on-demand
   - history
   - extract
   - link and brush
   - projection
   - distortion

DVL Workflow Process

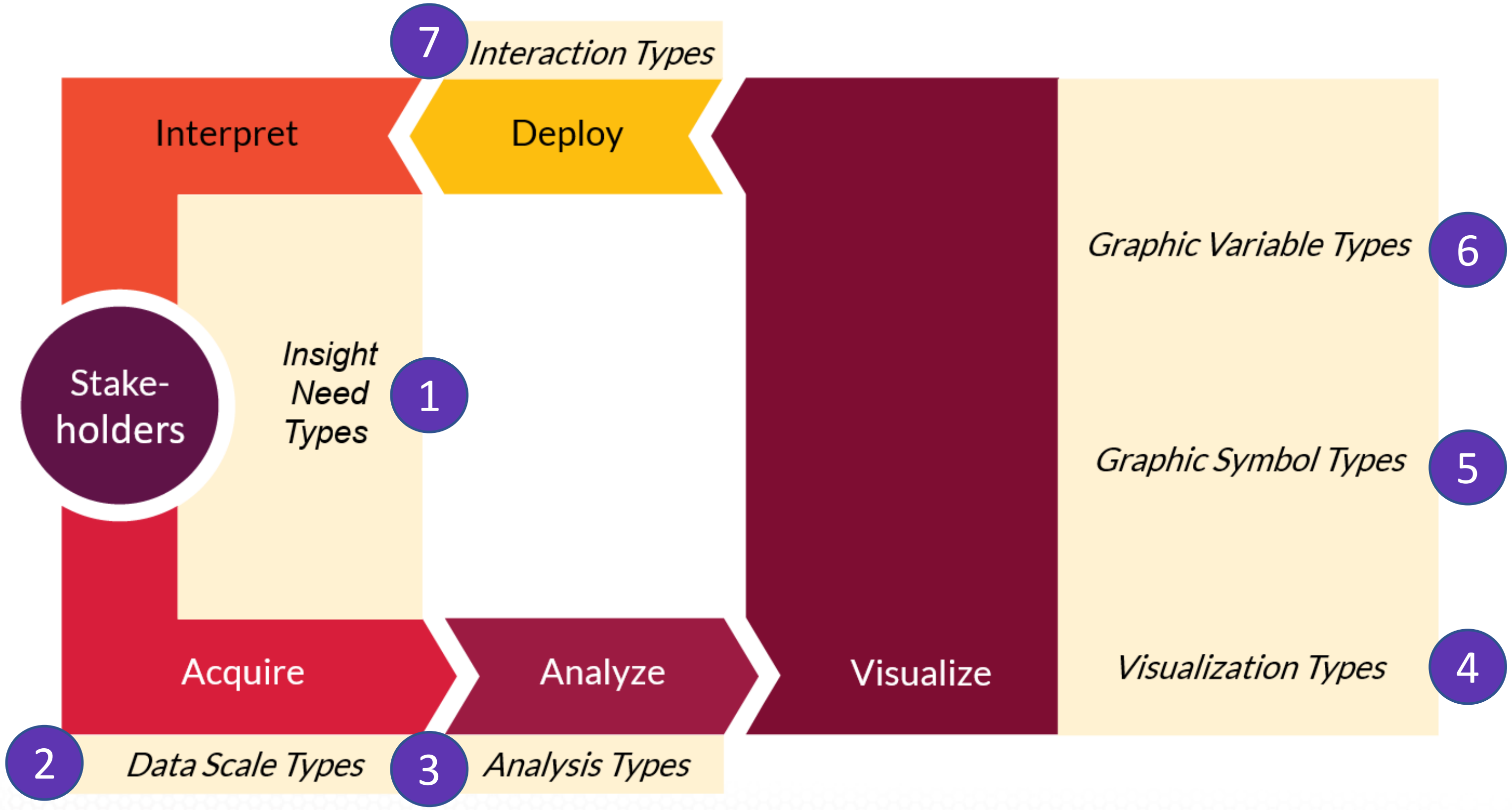
Defines 5 steps required to render data into insights.



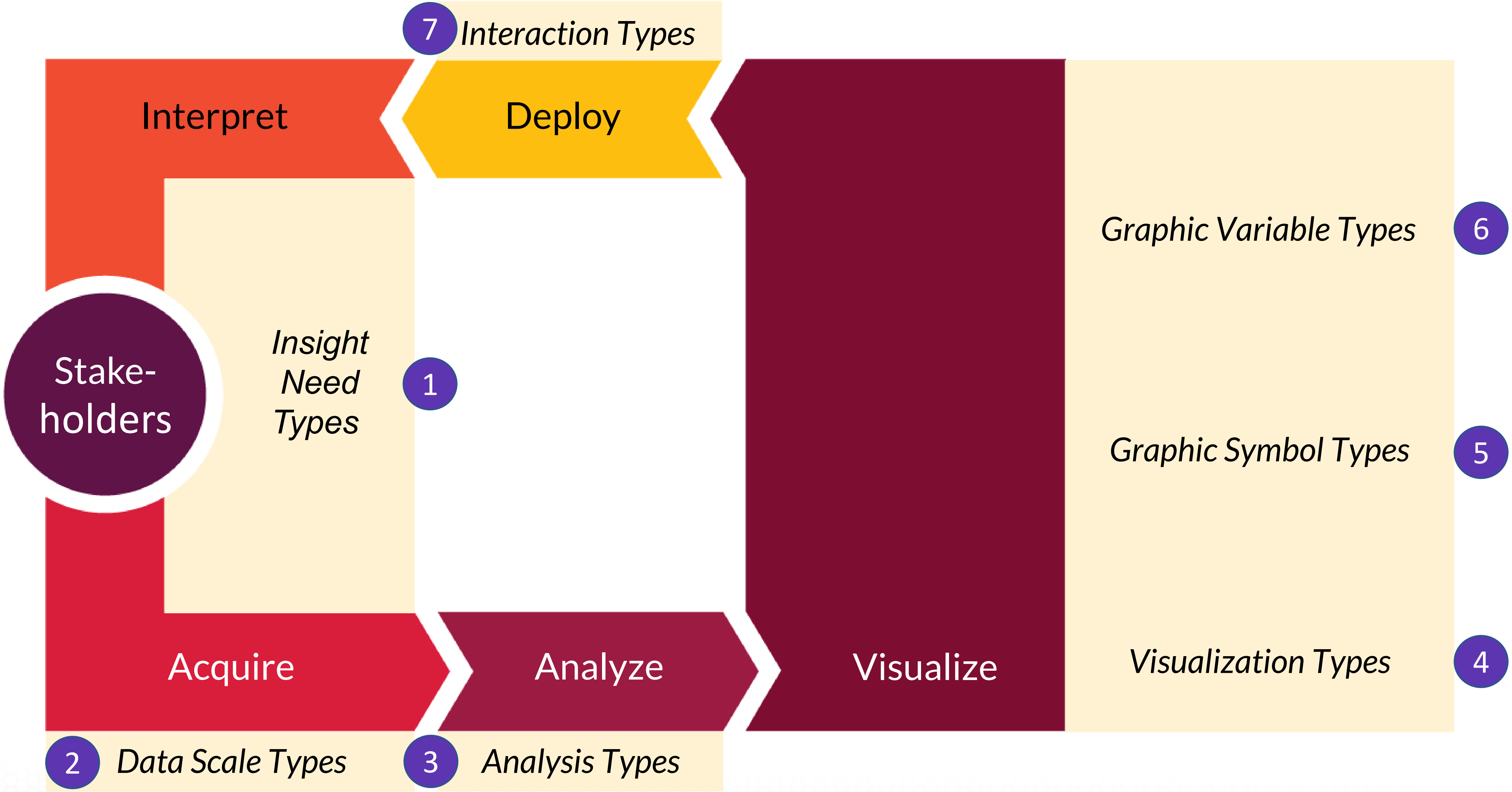
Data Visualization Literacy Framework (DVL-FW)

Consists of two parts that are interlinked:

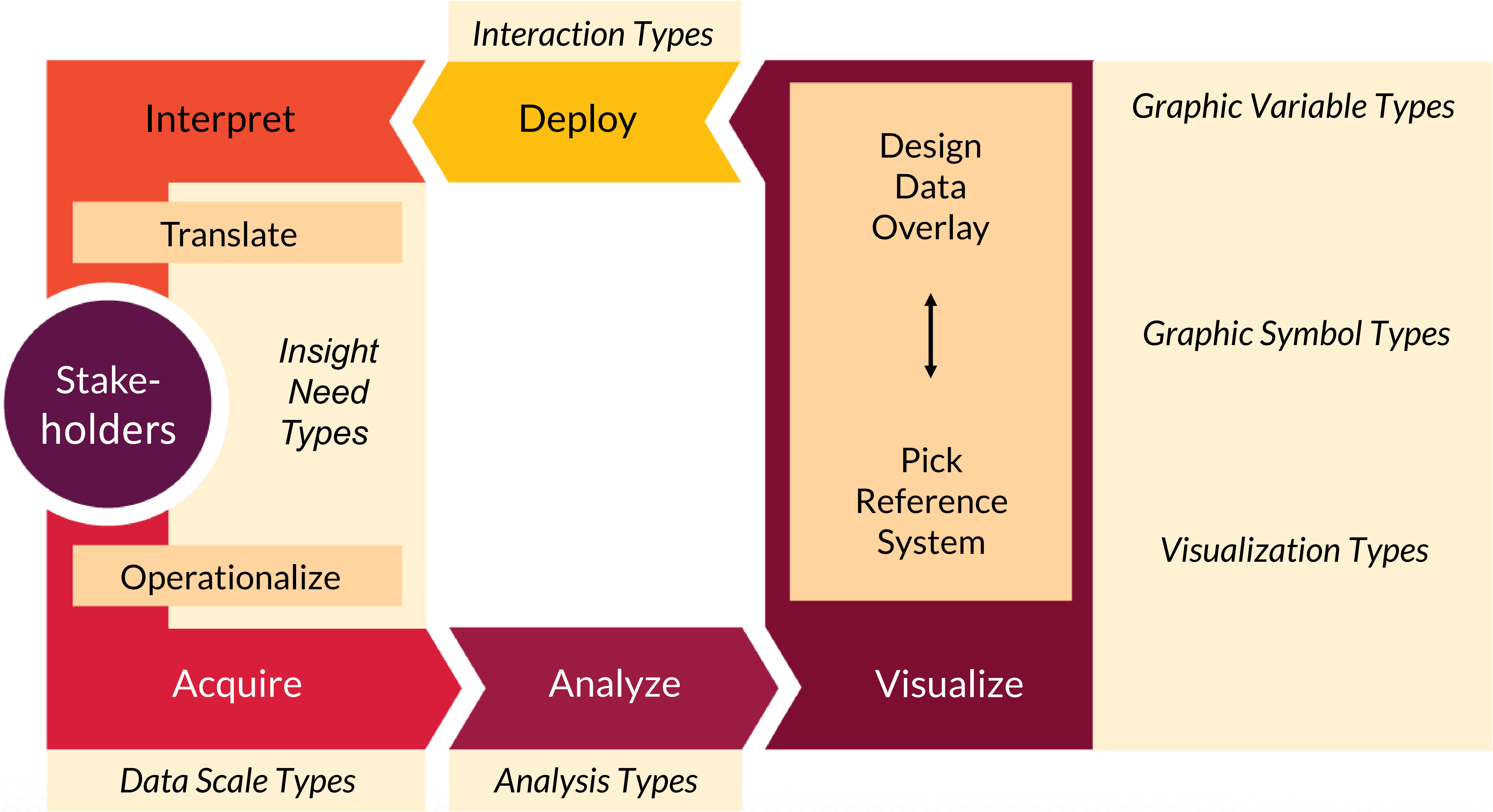
DVL Typology +
DVL Workflow Process



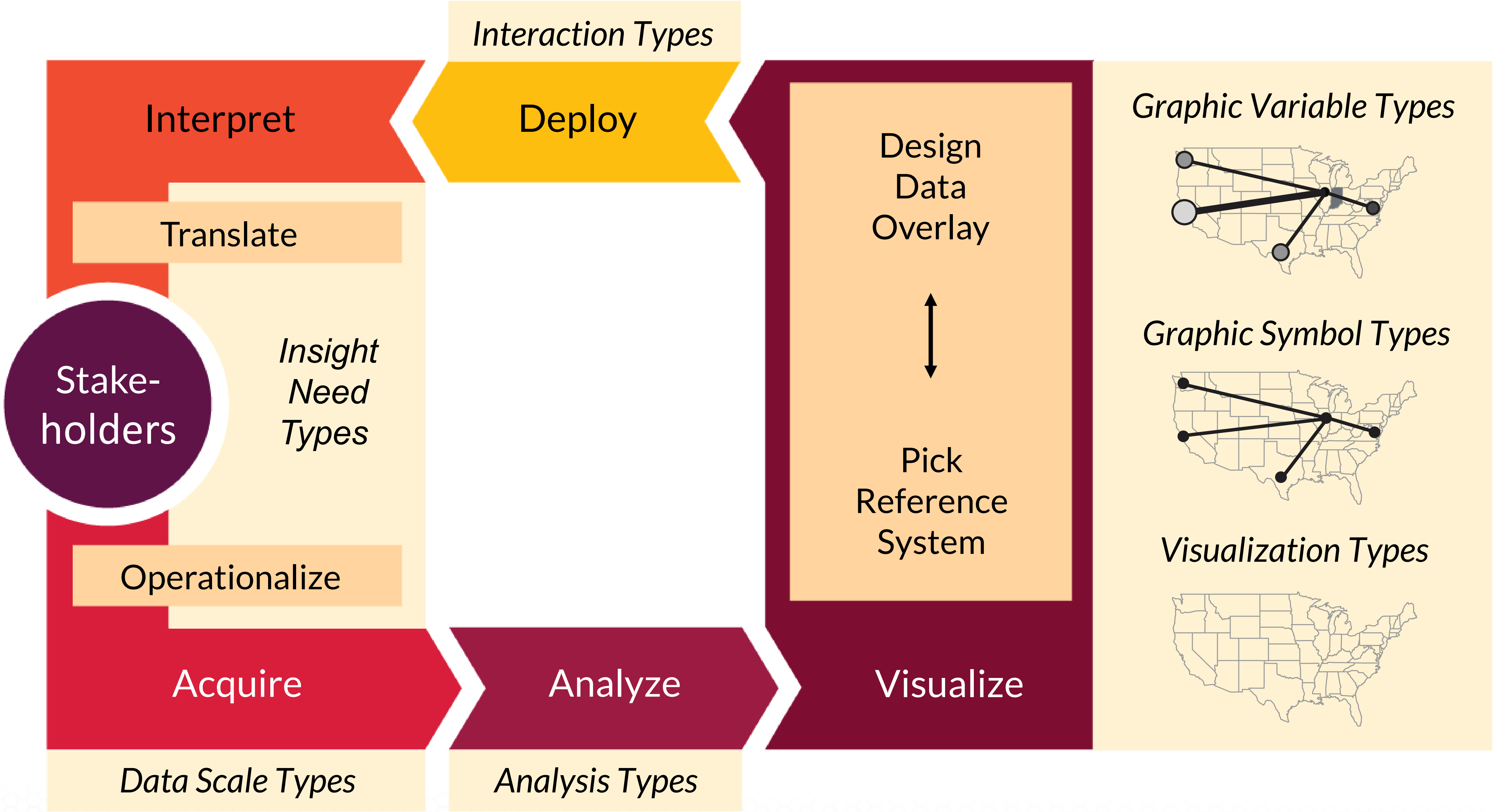
CNS Cyberinfrastructure for Network Science Center



CNS Cyberinfrastructure for Network Science Center



CNS Cyberinfrastructure for Network Science Center



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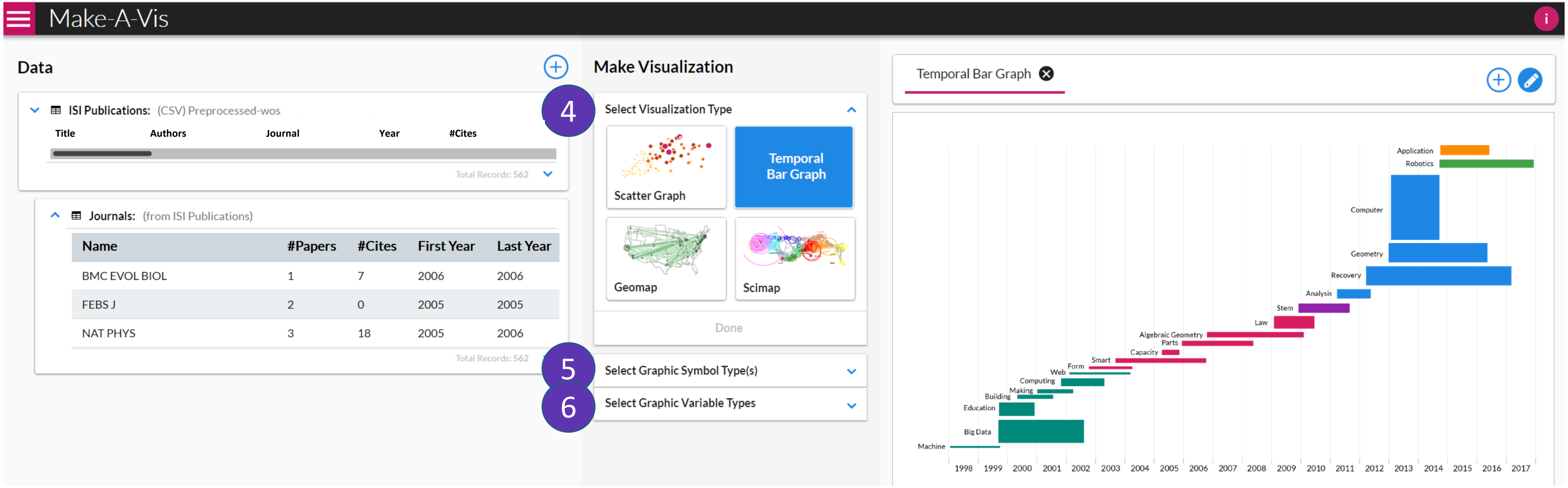
Data Visualization Literacy Framework (DVL-FW)

Implemented in Make-A-Vis (MAV) to support learning via horizontal transfer, scaffolding, hands-on learning, etc.



Typology of the Data Visualization Literacy Framework

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Insight Needs	**Data Scales**	**Analyses**	**Visualizations**	**Graphic Symbols**	**Graphic Variables**	**Interactions**
• categorize/cluster • order/rank/sort • distributions (also outliers, gaps) • comparisons • trends (process and time) • geospatial • compositions (also of text) • correlations/ relationships	• nominal • ordinal • interval • ratio	• statistical • temporal • geospatial • topical • relational	• table • chart • graph • map • tree • network	• geometric symbols point line area surface volume • linguistic symbols text numerals punctuation marks • pictorial symbols images icons statistical glyphs	• spatial position • retinal form color optics motion	• zoom • search and locate • filter • details-on-demand • history • extract • link and brush • projection • distortion

Börner, Katy. 2015. *Atlas of Knowledge: Anyone Can Map*. Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press. 25.

Typology of the Data Visualization Literacy Framework

1

Insight Needs	Data Scales	Analyses	Visualizations	Graphic Symbols	Graphic Variables	Interactions
• categorize/cluster • order/rank/sort • distributions (also outliers, gaps) • comparisons • trends (process and time) • geospatial • compositions (also of text) • correlations/ relationships	• nominal • ordinal • interval • ratio	• statistical • temporal • geospatial • topical • relational	• table • chart • graph • map • tree • network	• geometric symbols point line area surface volume • linguistic symbols text numerals punctuation marks • pictorial symbols images icons statistical glyphs	• spatial position • retinal form color optics motion	• zoom • search and locate • filter • details-on-demand • history • extract • link and brush • projection • distortion

Börner, Katy. 2015. Atlas of Knowledge: Anyone Can Map. Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press. 26-27.

Bertin, 1967	Wehrend & Lewis, 1996	Few, 2004	Yau, 2011	Rendgen & Wiedemann, 2012	Frankel, 2012	Tool: Many Eyes	Tool: Chart Chooser	Börner, 2014
selection	categorize			category				categorize/ cluster
order	rank	ranking					table	order/rank/ sort
	distribution	distribution					distribution	distributions (also outliers, gaps)
	compare	nominal comparison & deviation	differences		compare and contrast	compare data values	comparison	comparisons
		time series	patterns over time	time	process and time	track rises and falls over time	trend	trends (process and time)
		geospatial	spatial relations	location		generate maps		geospatial
quantity		part-to-whole	proportions		form and structure	see parts of whole, analyze text	composition	compositions (also of text)
association	correlate	correlation	relationships	hierarchy		relations between data points	relationship	correlations/ relationships

Typology of the Data Visualization Literacy Framework

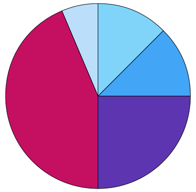
4

Insight Needs	Data Scales	Analyses	Visualizations	Graphic Symbols	Graphic Variables	Interactions
• categorize/cluster	• nominal	• statistical	• table	• geometric symbols	• spatial	• zoom
• order/rank/sort	• ordinal	• temporal	• chart	point	position	• search and locate
• distributions (also outliers, gaps)	• interval	• geospatial	• graph	line	• retinal	• filter
	• ratio	• topical	• map	area	form	• details-on-demand
• comparisons		• relational	• tree	surface	color	• history
• trends (process and time)			• network	volume	optics	• extract
				• linguistic symbols	motion	• link and brush
• geospatial				text		• projection
• compositions (also of text)				numerals		• distortion
				punctuation marks		
• correlations/ relationships				• pictorial symbols		
				images		
				icons		
				statistical glyphs		

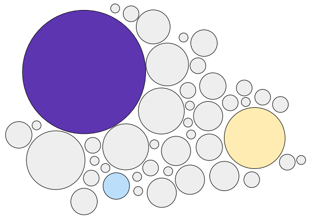
Börner, Katy. 2015. *Atlas of Knowledge: Anyone Can Map*. Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press. 30-31.

Visualization Types

Chart

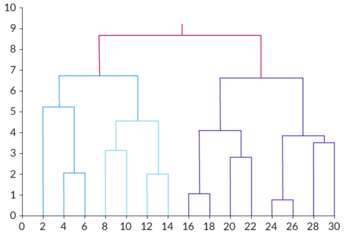


Pie Chart

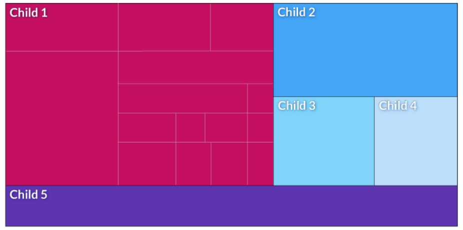


Bubble Chart

Tree

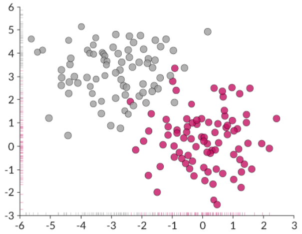


Dendrogram

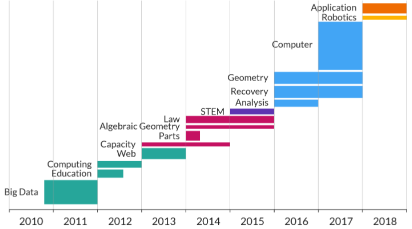


Tree Map

Graph

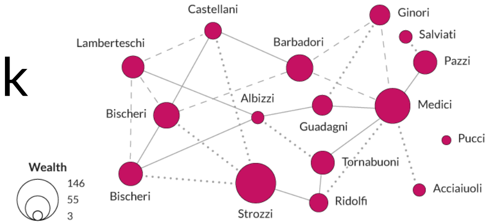


Scatter Graph

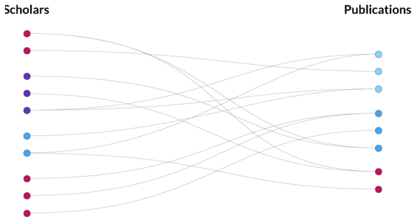


Temporal Bar Graph

Network

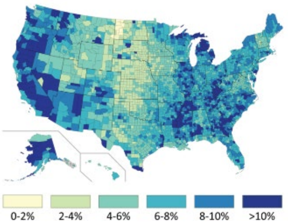


Force-Directed Network Layout

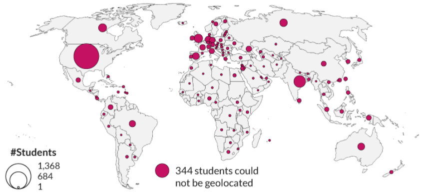


Bimodal Network Layout

Map



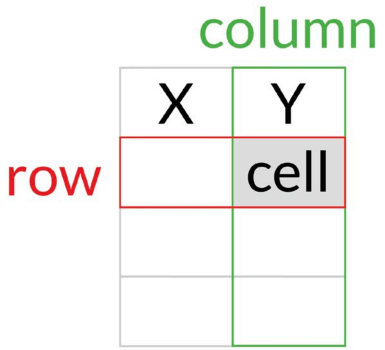
Choropleth Map



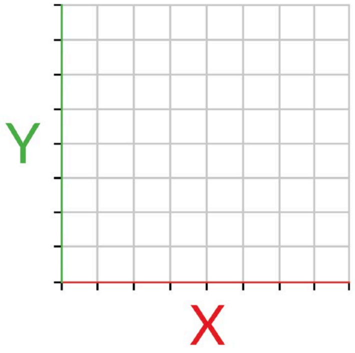
Proportional Symbol Map

Visualize: Reference Systems

Table
columns by rows

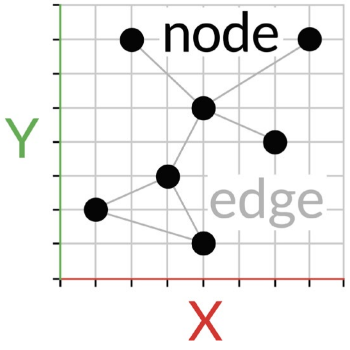


Graph
x-y coordinates



Map
latitude/
longitude

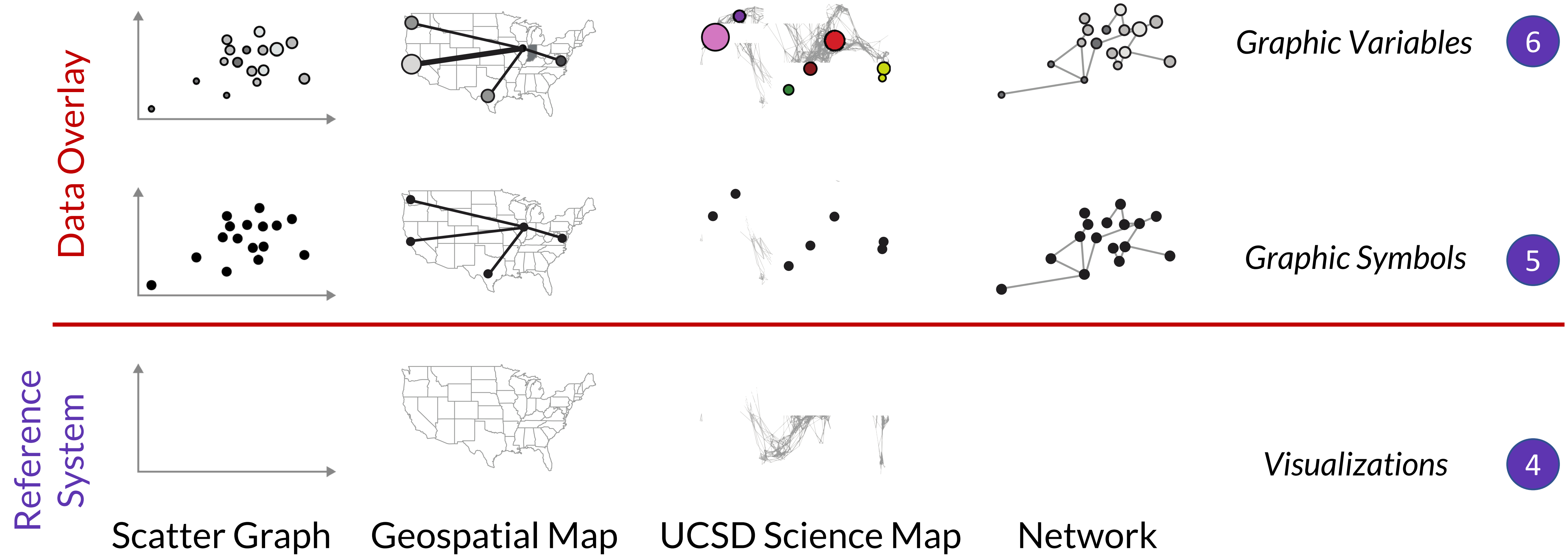
Network
local similarity



4

Visualization Types
- table
- chart
- graph
- map
- network layout

Visualize: Reference Systems, Graphic Symbols and Variables



Typology of the Data Visualization Literacy Framework

5

Insight Needs	Data Scales	Analyses	Visualizations	Graphic Symbols	Graphic Variables	Interactions
• categorize/cluster	• nominal	• statistical	• table	• geometric symbols	• spatial	• zoom
• order/rank/sort	• ordinal	• temporal	• chart	point	position	• search and locate
• distributions (also outliers, gaps)	• interval	• geospatial	• graph	line	• retinal	• filter
• comparisons	• ratio	• topical	• map	area	form	• details-on-demand
• trends (process and time)		• relational	• tree	surface	color	• history
• geospatial			• network	volume	optics	• extract
• compositions (also of text)				• linguistic symbols	motion	• link and brush
• correlations/ relationships				text		• projection
				numerals		• distortion
				punctuation marks		
				• pictorial symbols		
				images		
				icons		
				statistical glyphs		

Börner, Katy. 2015. *Atlas of Knowledge: Anyone Can Map*. Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press. 32-33.

Typology of the Data Visualization Literacy Framework

6

Insight Needs	Data Scales	Analyses	Visualizations	Graphic Symbols	Graphic Variables	Interactions
• categorize/cluster	• nominal	• statistical	• table	• geometric symbols	• spatial	• zoom
• order/rank/sort	• ordinal	• temporal	• chart	point	position	• search and locate
• distributions (also outliers, gaps)	• interval	• geospatial	• graph	line	• retinal	• filter
	• ratio	• topical	• map	area	form	• details-on-demand
• comparisons		• relational	• tree	surface	color	• history
• trends (process and time)			• network	volume	optics	• extract
				• linguistic symbols	motion	• link and brush
• geospatial				text		• projection
• compositions (also of text)				numerals		• distortion
				punctuation marks		
• correlations/ relationships				• pictorial symbols		
				images		
				icons		
				statistical glyphs		

Börner, Katy. 2015. *Atlas of Knowledge: Anyone Can Map*. Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press. 34-35.

Graphic Variable Types

Position: x, y; possibly z

Form:

- Size
- Shape
- Rotation (Orientation)

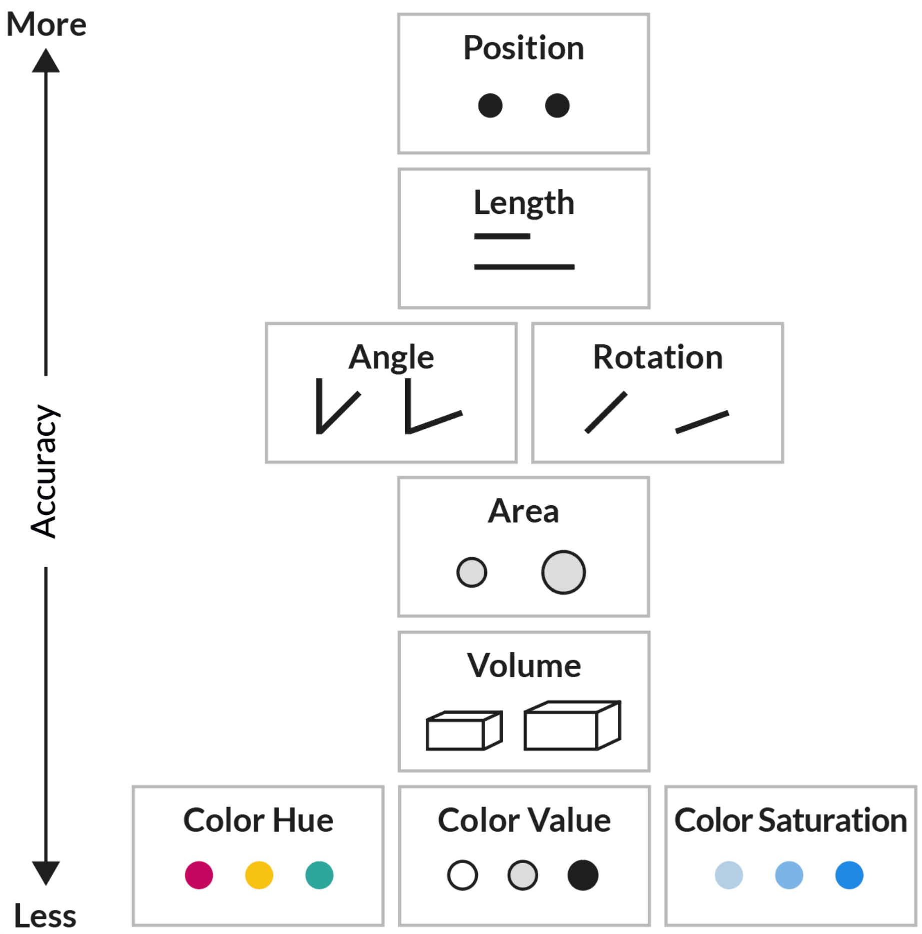
Color:

- Value (Lightness)
- Hue (Tint)
- Saturation (Intensity)

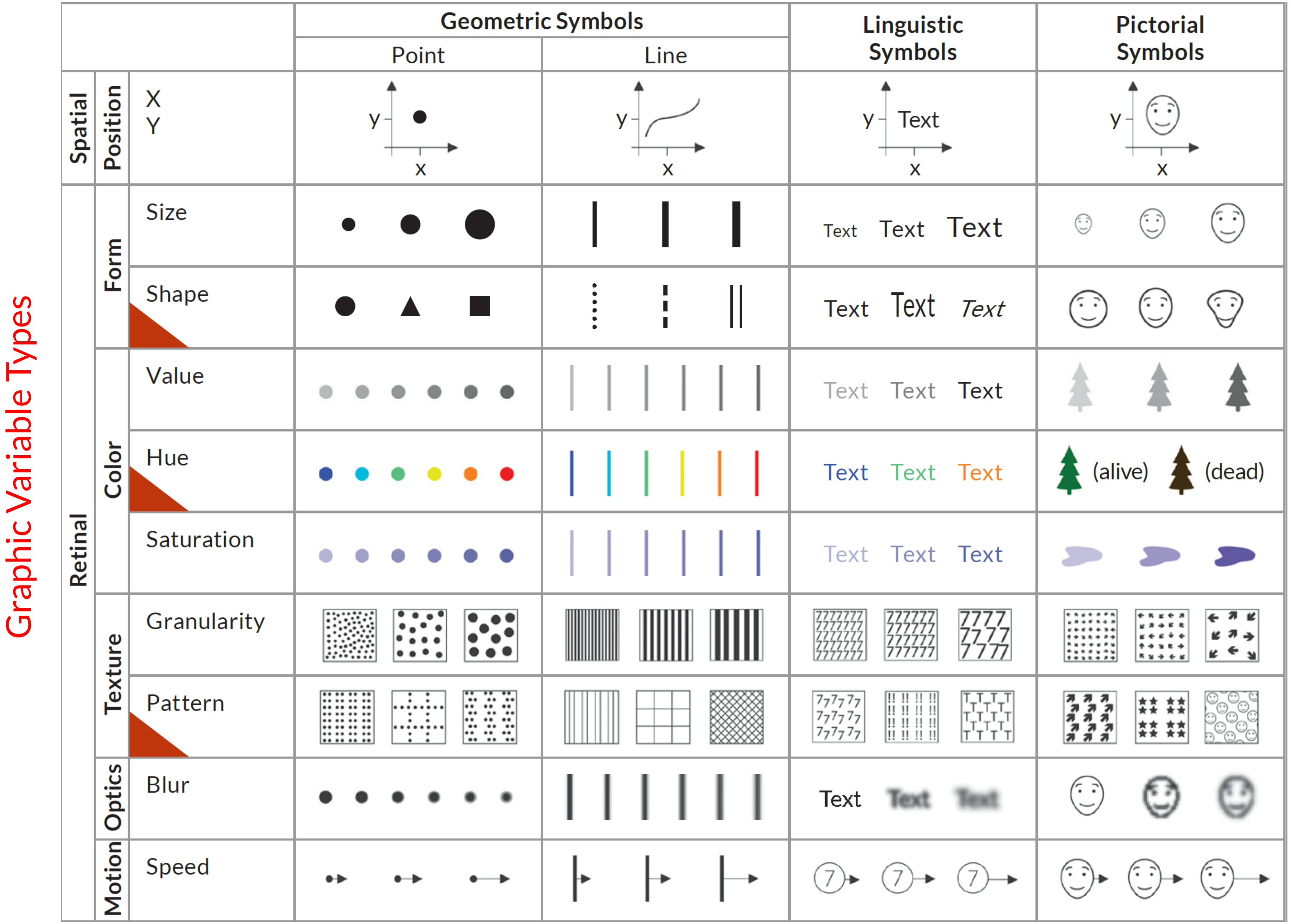
Optics: Blur, Transparency, Shading, Stereoscopic Depth

Texture: Spacing, Granularity, Pattern, Orientation, Gradient

Motion: Speed, Velocity, Rhythm



Graphic Symbol Types



See *Atlas of Knowledge* pages 36-39 for complete table.

Qualitative

Also called:

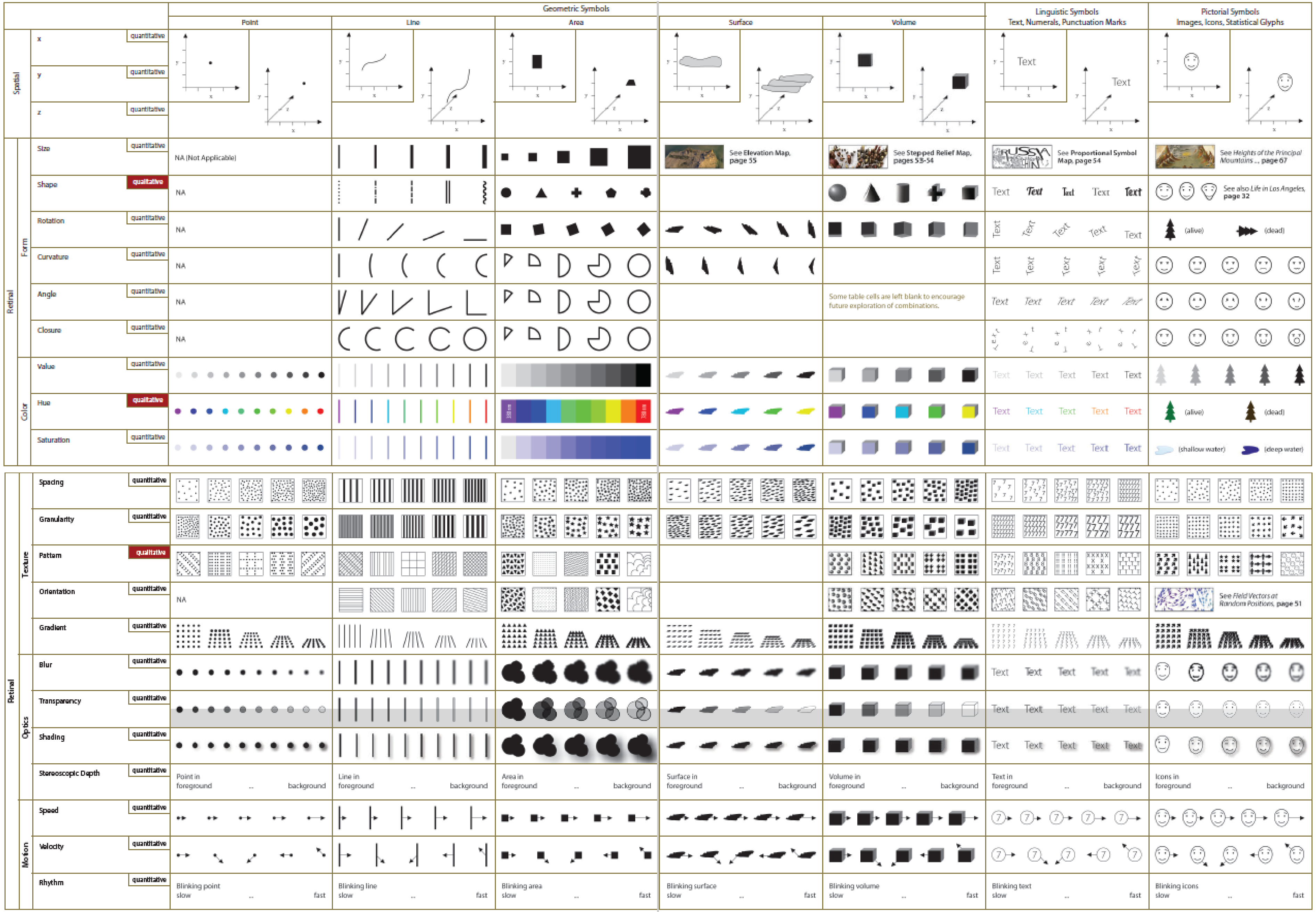
Categorical Attributes
Identity Channels

Quantitative

Also called:

Ordered Attributes
Magnitude Channels

Graphic Variable Types Versus Graphic Symbol Types



See *Atlas of Knowledge* pages 36-39 for complete table.

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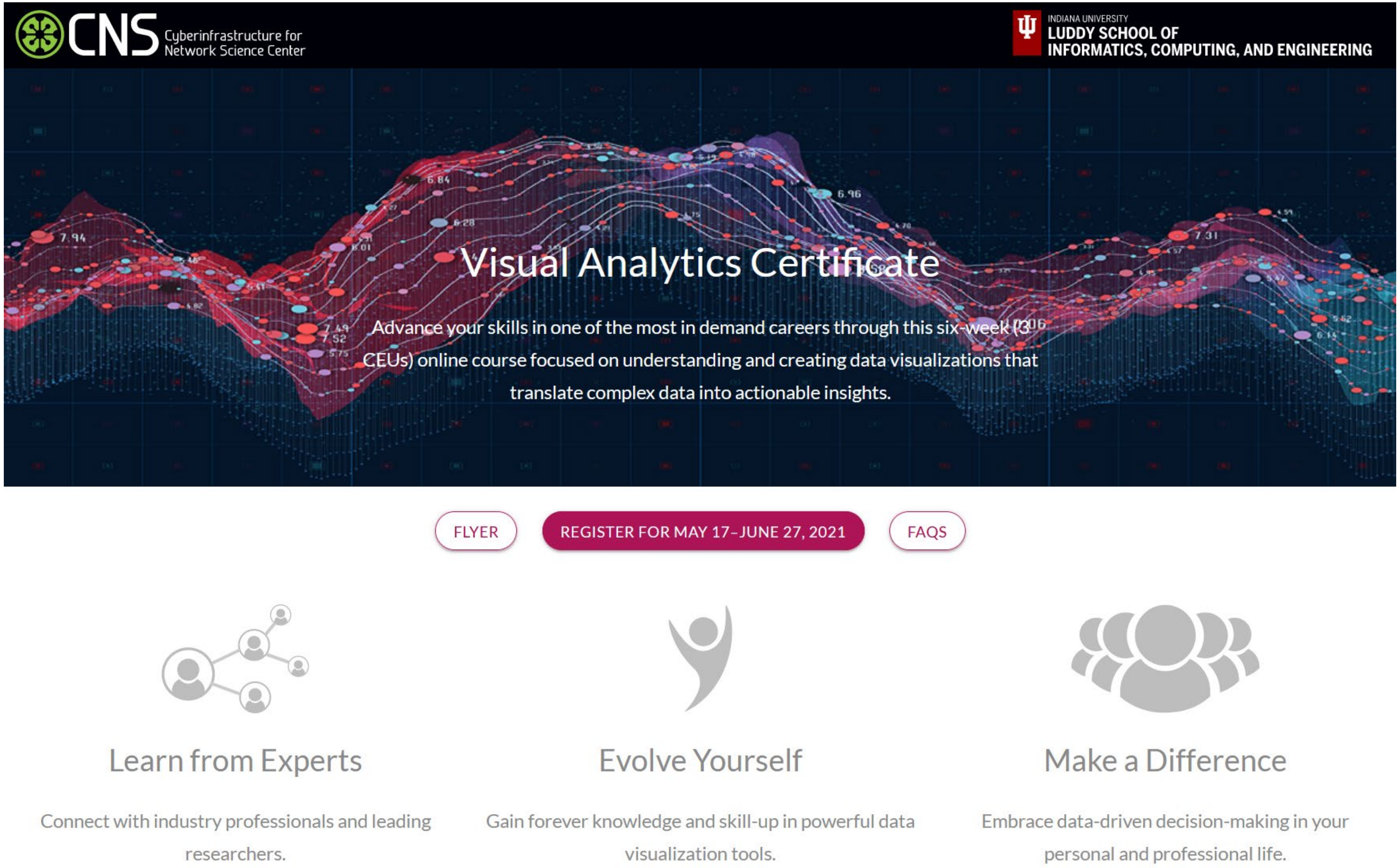
INDIANA UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF INFORMATICS, COMPUTING, AND ENGINEERING

Empower Yourself and Others! Data Visualization Literacy

Börner, Katy, Andreas Bueckle, and Michael Ginda. 2019. Data visualization literacy: Definitions, conceptual frameworks, exercises, and assessments. *PNAS*, 116 (6) 1857-1864.



https://visanalytics.cns.iu.edu

US Employers which have sent students include
The Boeing Company, Eli Lilly, DOE, CDC, NSWC Crane.

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Q&A