

# **Feature Detection in Data Analysis**

**University of Houston, Spring 2013**

**Instructor: Guoning Chen**

# Course Information

- **Location:** SEC 201
- **Time:** 10am~11:30am Tuesday and Thursday
- **Office Hours:** 11:30am~12:30pm Tuesday and Thursday, or by appointment.
- **Office:** PGH 566
- **Email:** [chengu@cs.uh.edu](mailto:chengu@cs.uh.edu)
- **Course webpage:**  
[http://www2.cs.uh.edu/~chengu/Teaching/Spring2013/Analysis\\_Spring2013.html](http://www2.cs.uh.edu/~chengu/Teaching/Spring2013/Analysis_Spring2013.html)
- **TA:** Cheng Xiao

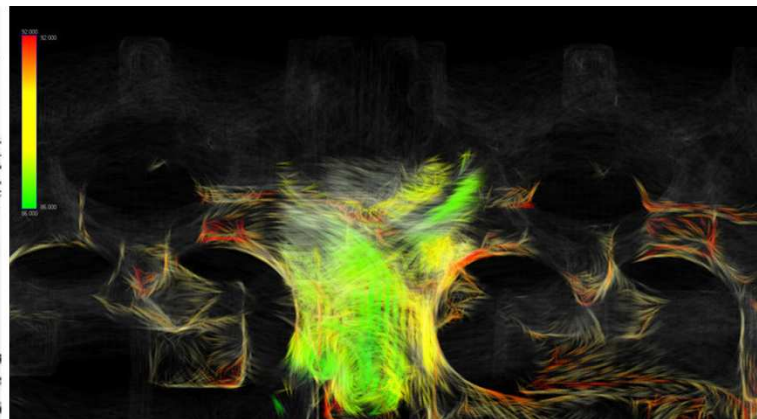
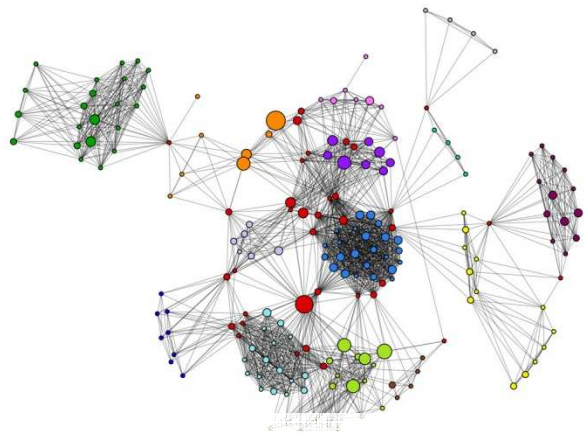
# Course Information

- **Prerequisites:**
  - Algorithms and data structures
  - Knowledge and experience in programming (we will use C/C++, other languages are possible, please talk to me)
  - Computer graphics and OpenGL (will provide a review in next lecture), or other library with graphics functionality
  - Mathematics (as a start you will need linear algebra, numerical analysis, and calculus)
- **Textbook: (recommended)**
  - Topology-Based Methods in Data Analysis and Visualization: Theory, Algorithms, and Applications (Mathematics and Visualization) II, R. Peikert, H. Hauser, H. Carr, and R. Fuchs (Eds), Springer, 2012.
  - Topology-Based Methods in Data Analysis and Visualization: Theory, Algorithms, and Applications (Mathematics and Visualization), V. Pascucci, X. Tricoche, H. Hagen, and J. Tierny (Eds), Springer, 2010.
  - Visualization and Mathematics III (Mathematics and Visualization) (v.3) by Hans-Christian Hege and Konrad Polthier (Aug 13, 2003), Springer
  - Topology-Based Methods in Visualization II (Mathematics and Visualization) (v.2) by Hans-Christian Hege, Konrad Polthier and Gerik Scheuermann (Dec 18, 2008), Springer.

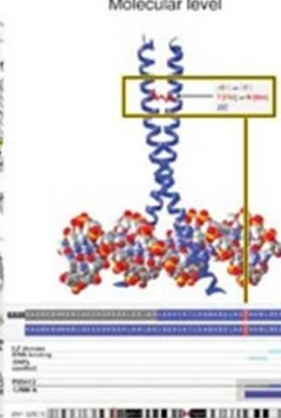
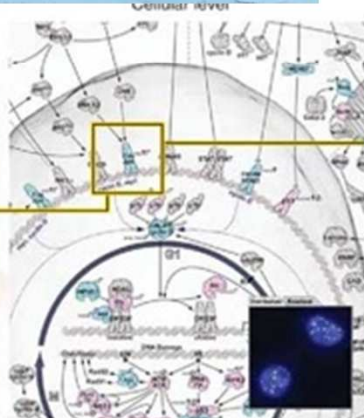
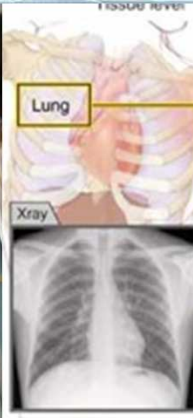
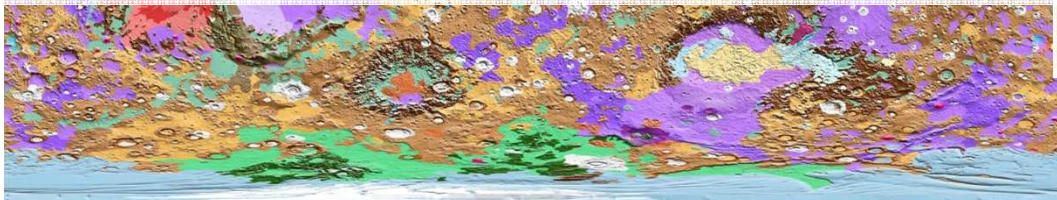
# Course Information

- **Grading:** 3 assignments (50%) + 1 final project and presentation (40%) + course participation (10%)
- **Late Policy:** Late assignments will be marked off 20% for each weekday that it is late.
- **Academic Dishonesty:** Do your own work! No code copy!

**Background**



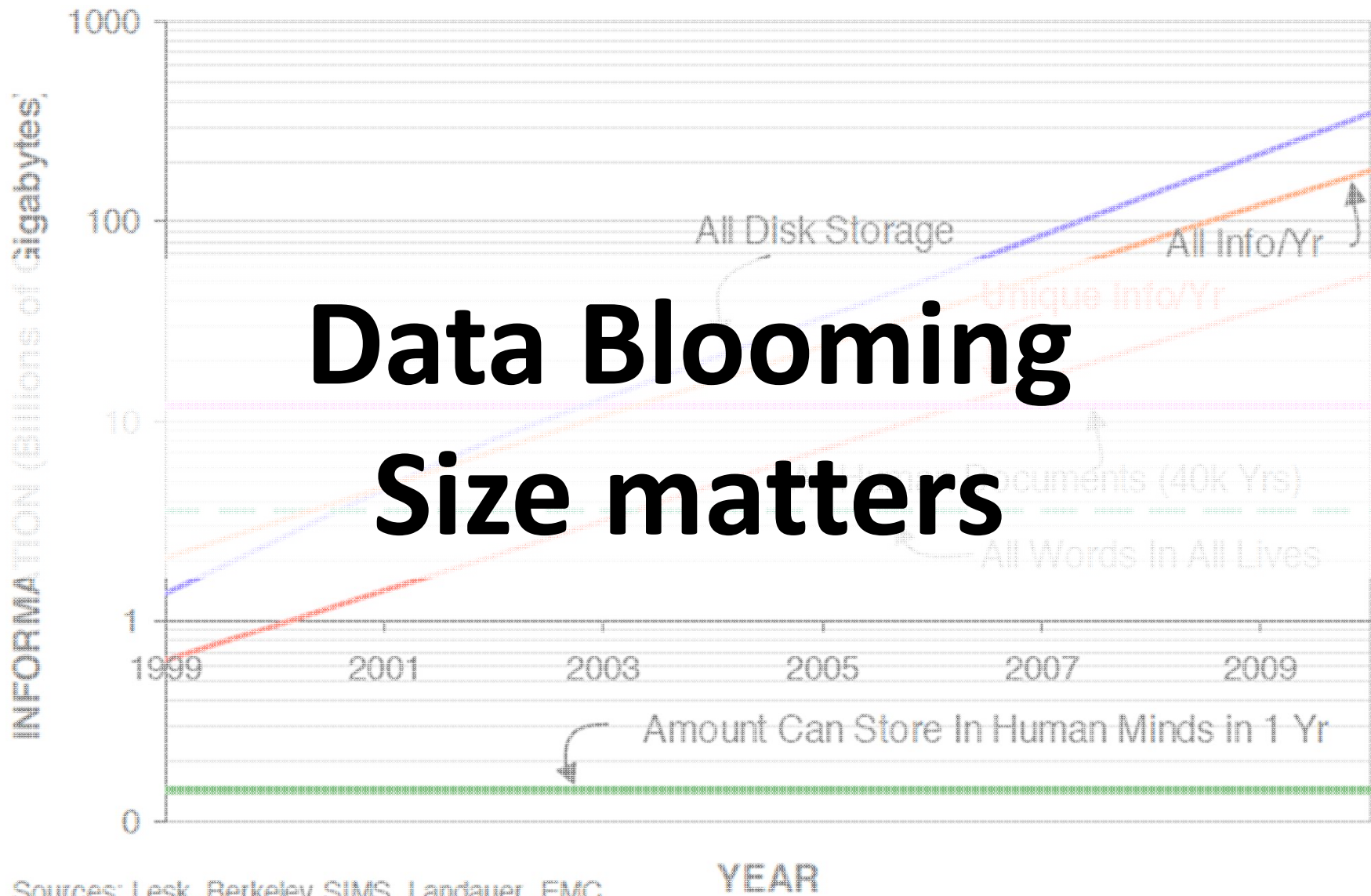
# Data is generated everywhere



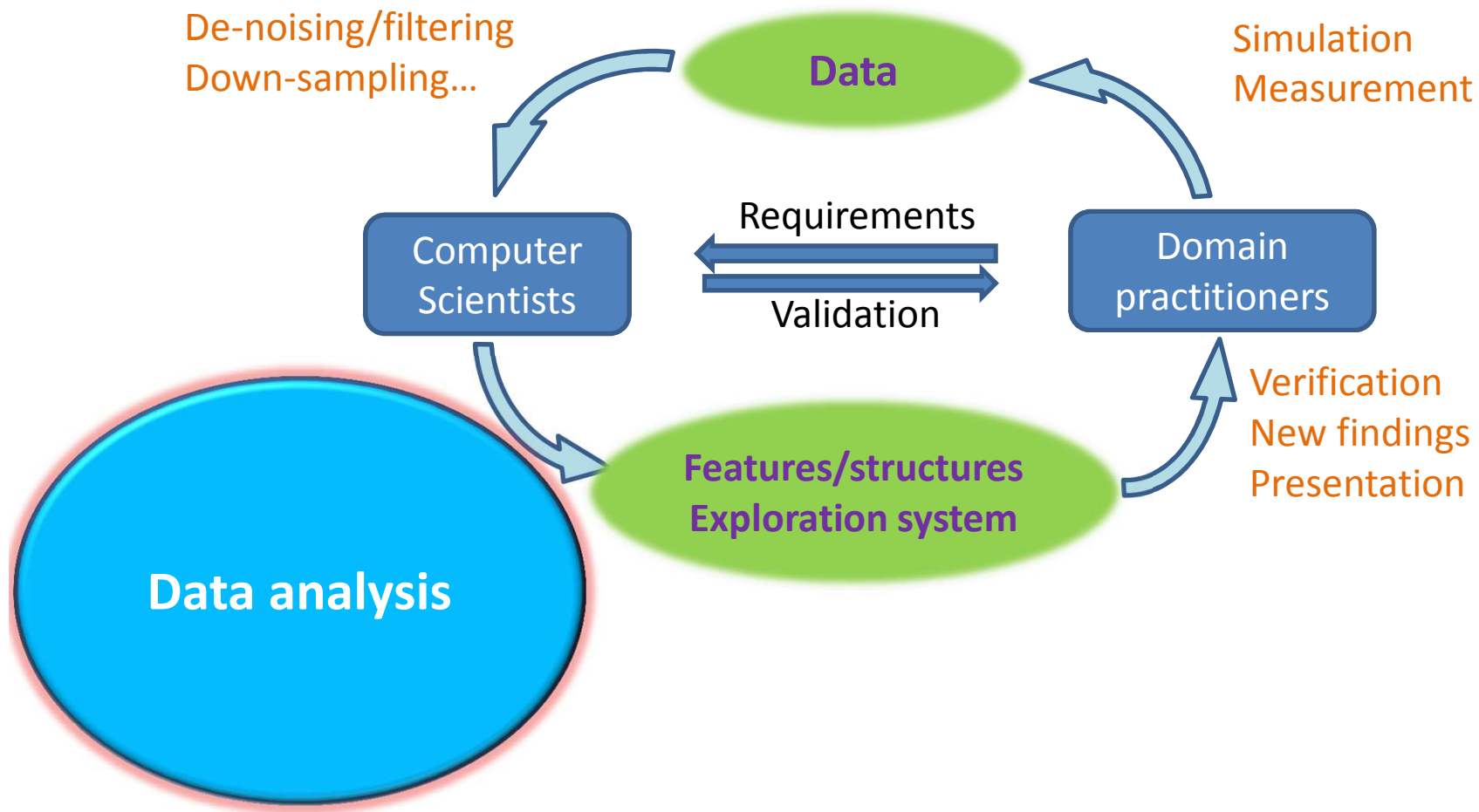


# Data Blooming

## Size matters



# Data Analysis is important!





# Data Analysis is important!

De-noising/filtering

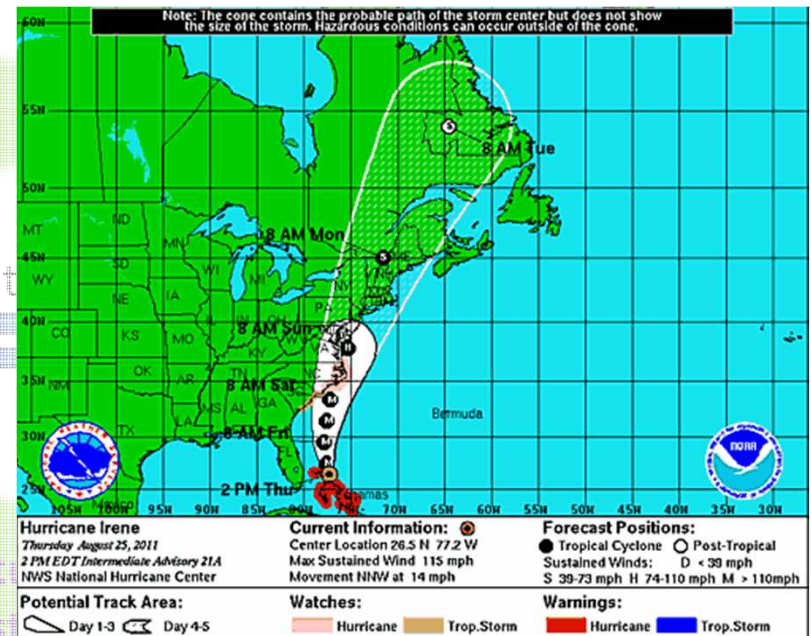


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Requirement

Validation

Data analysis

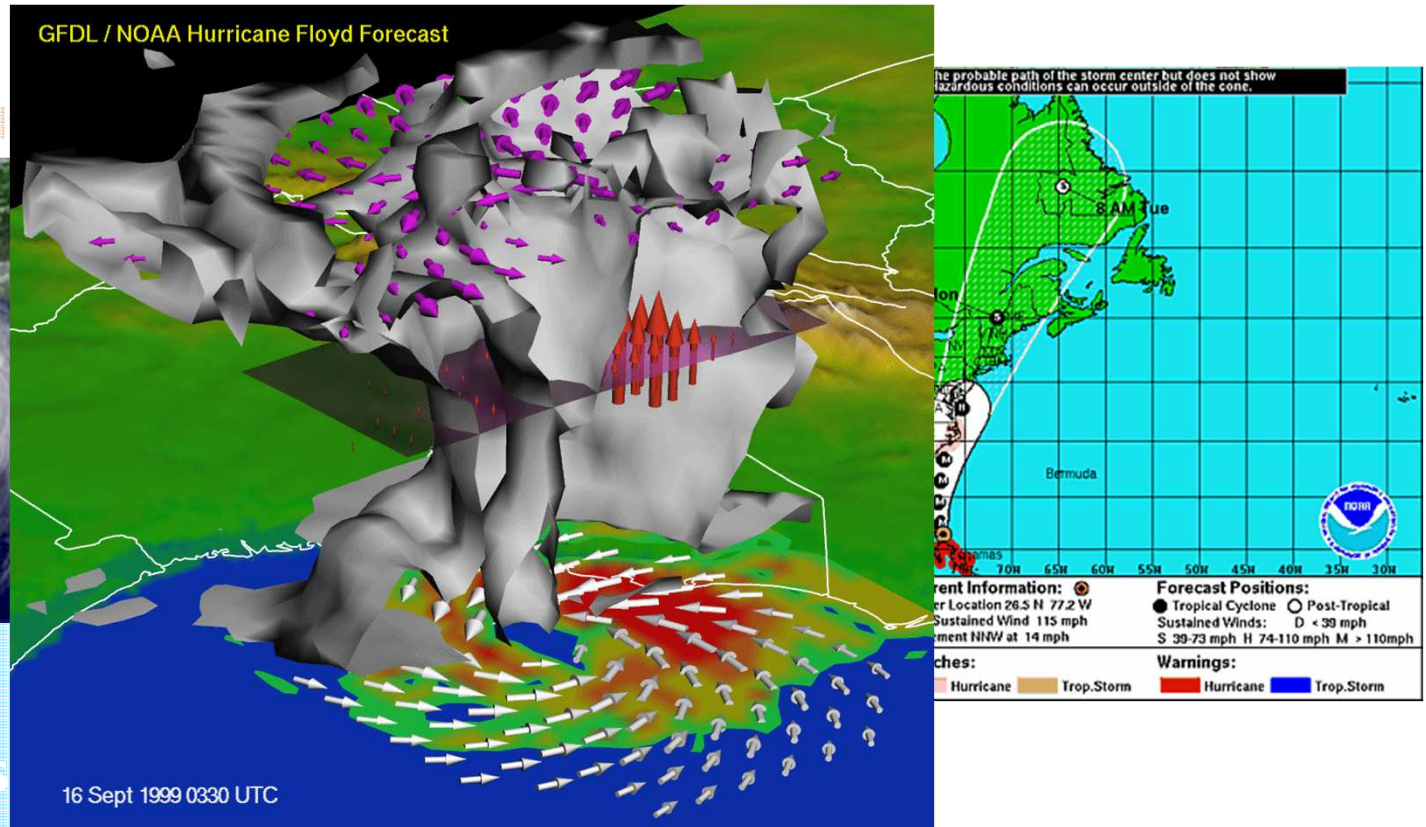


# Data Analysis is important!

De-noising/filtering

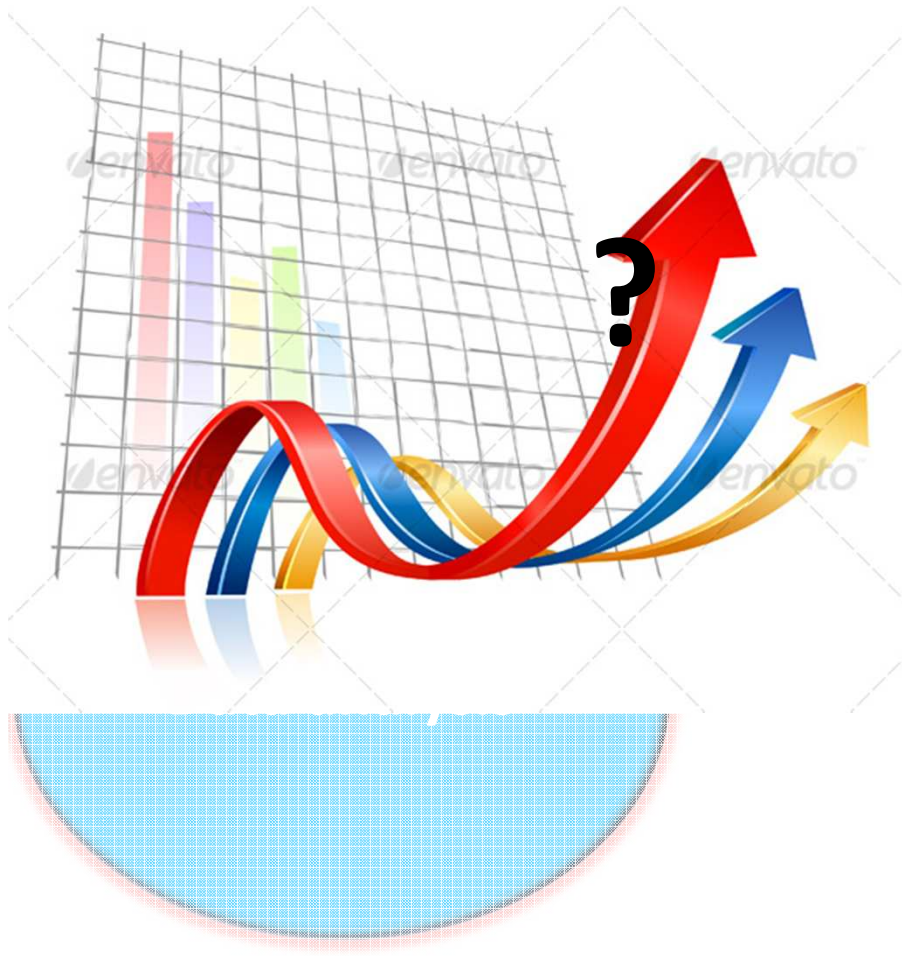


Data analysis

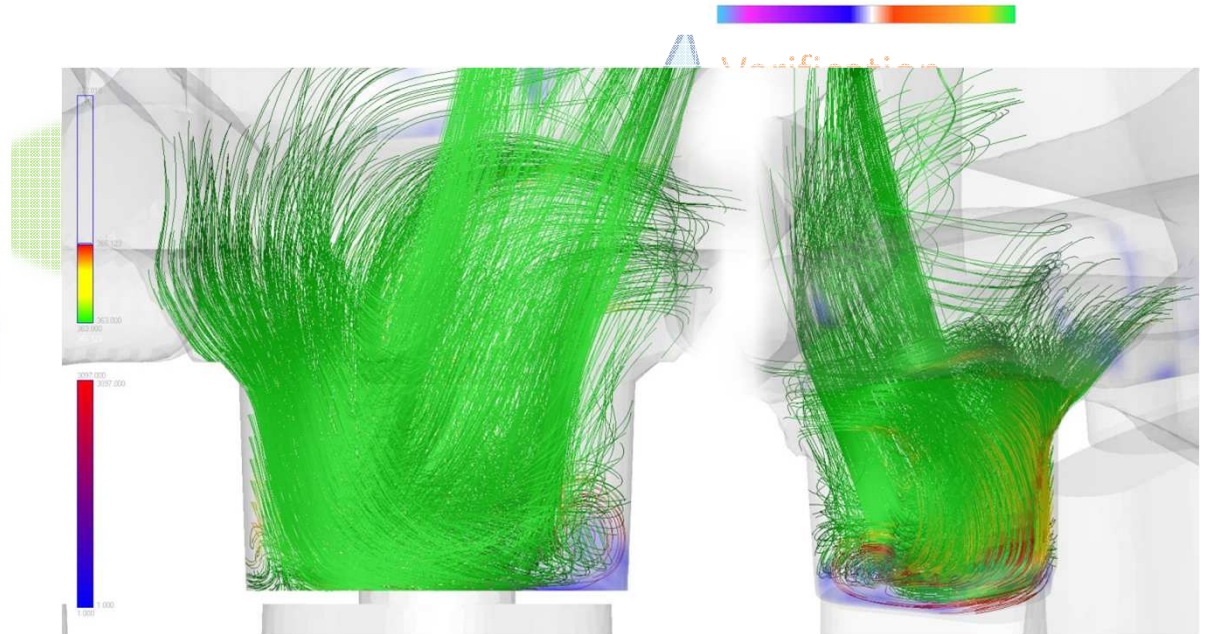
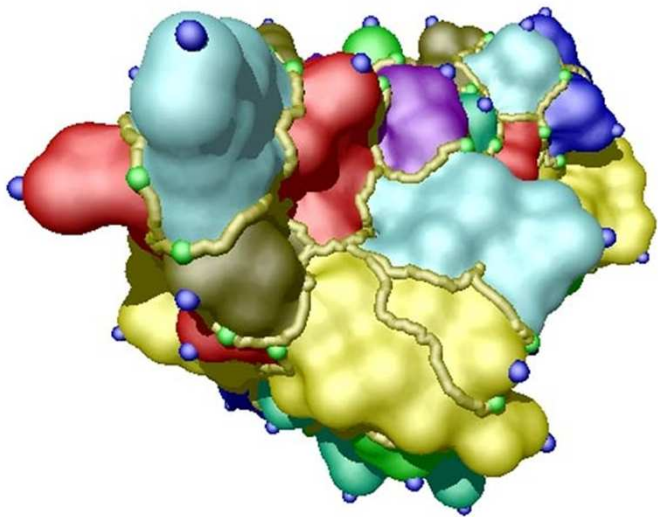
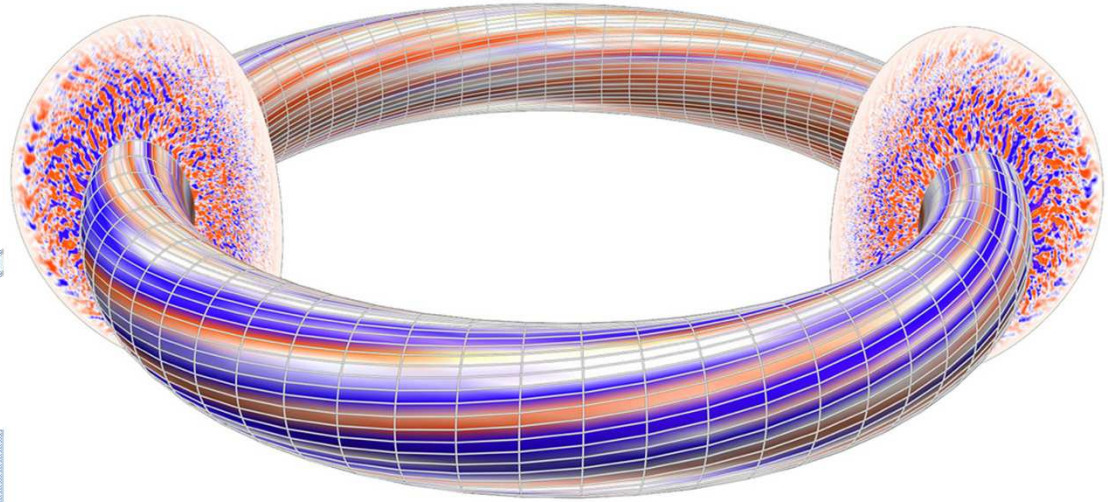
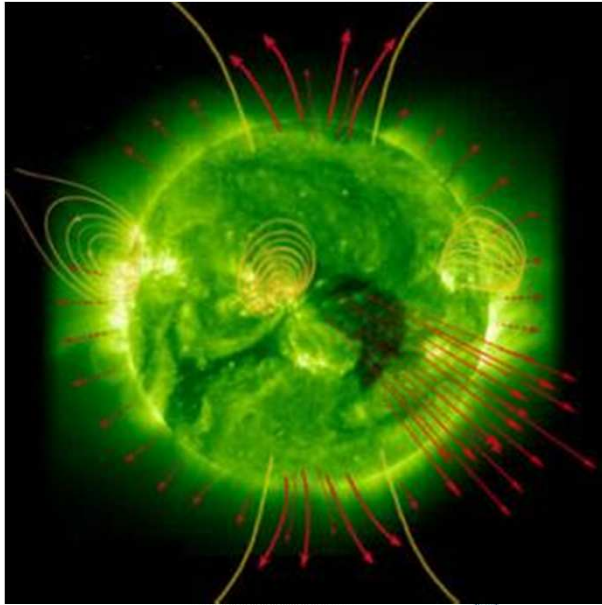




# Data Analysis is important!



# Data Analysis is important!



# What is Data Analysis?

- From wiki:
  - **Analysis of data** is a process of inspecting, cleaning, transforming, and modeling [data](#) with the **goal** of highlighting useful [information](#), suggesting conclusions, and supporting decision making. Data analysis has multiple facts and approaches, encompassing diverse techniques under a variety of names, in different business, science, and social science domains.

# Different Data Analysis

- Depending on the type of data, there is **no a universal analysis framework** that works for all data!
- Structured vs. unstructured or semi-structured data analysis
  - *structured data*. Data that resides in fixed fields within a record or file. Relational databases and spreadsheets are examples of *structured data*. (clustering by attribute values)
  - *unstructured data*. Information that does not have a data model. Text data such as books, journals, documents, emails, social media data, and audio are examples of *unstructured data*.
  - Analysis techniques: **database techniques**, **data mining** and **text analytics**, respectively.



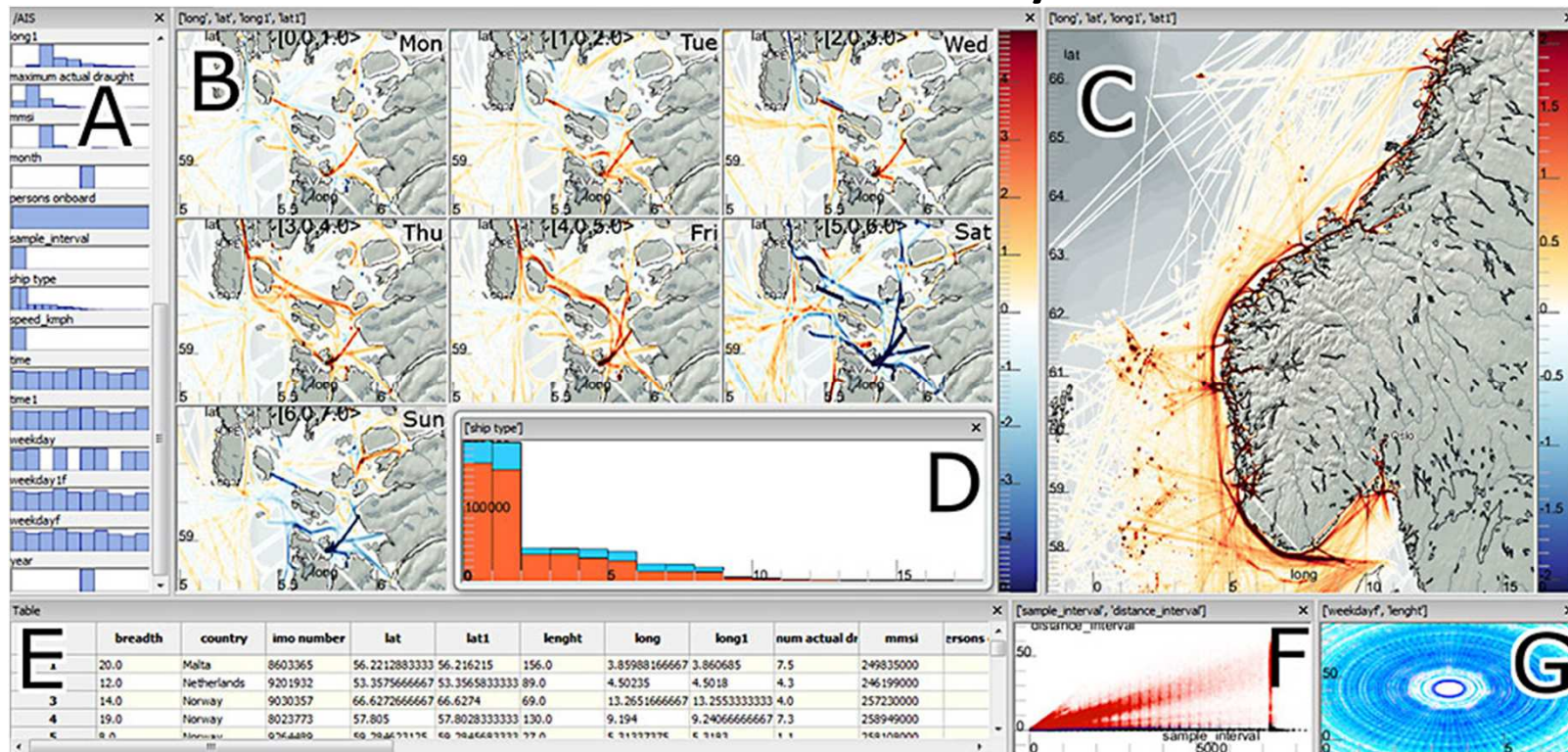
# Image Analysis

- The data is already in the image form
- Digital image analysis
- Techniques: pattern recognition, digital geometry, and signal processing.

# Data analysis has close link to data visualization

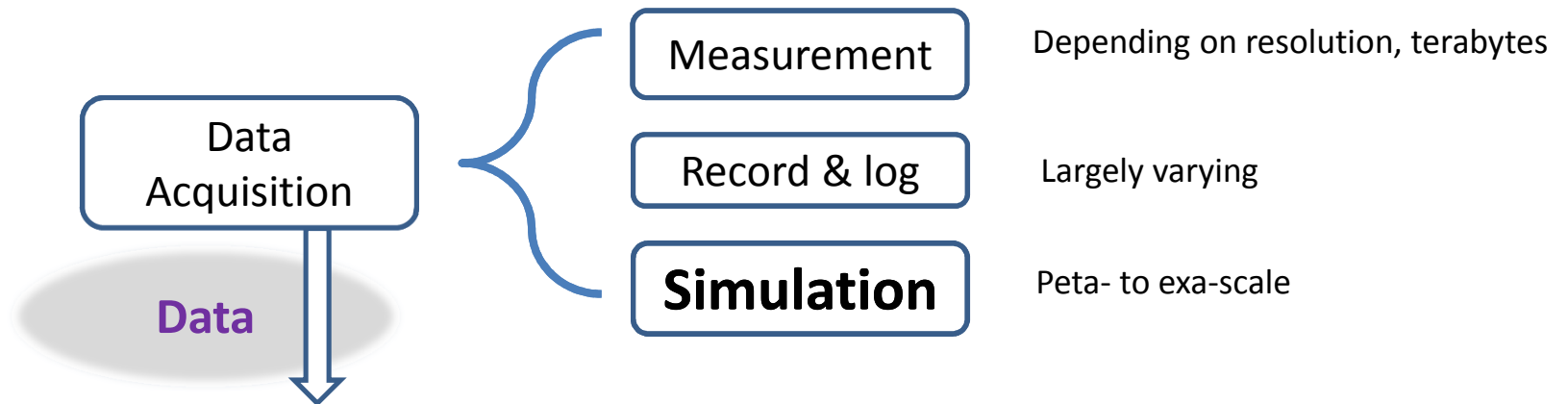
- Either the analysis results need to be visualized for efficient interpretation
  - A has relation with B, B has relation with C, C has relation with D, both D and C have relations with A
- Or the analysis is performed via visualization interface (visual exploration)

## Data visual analytic

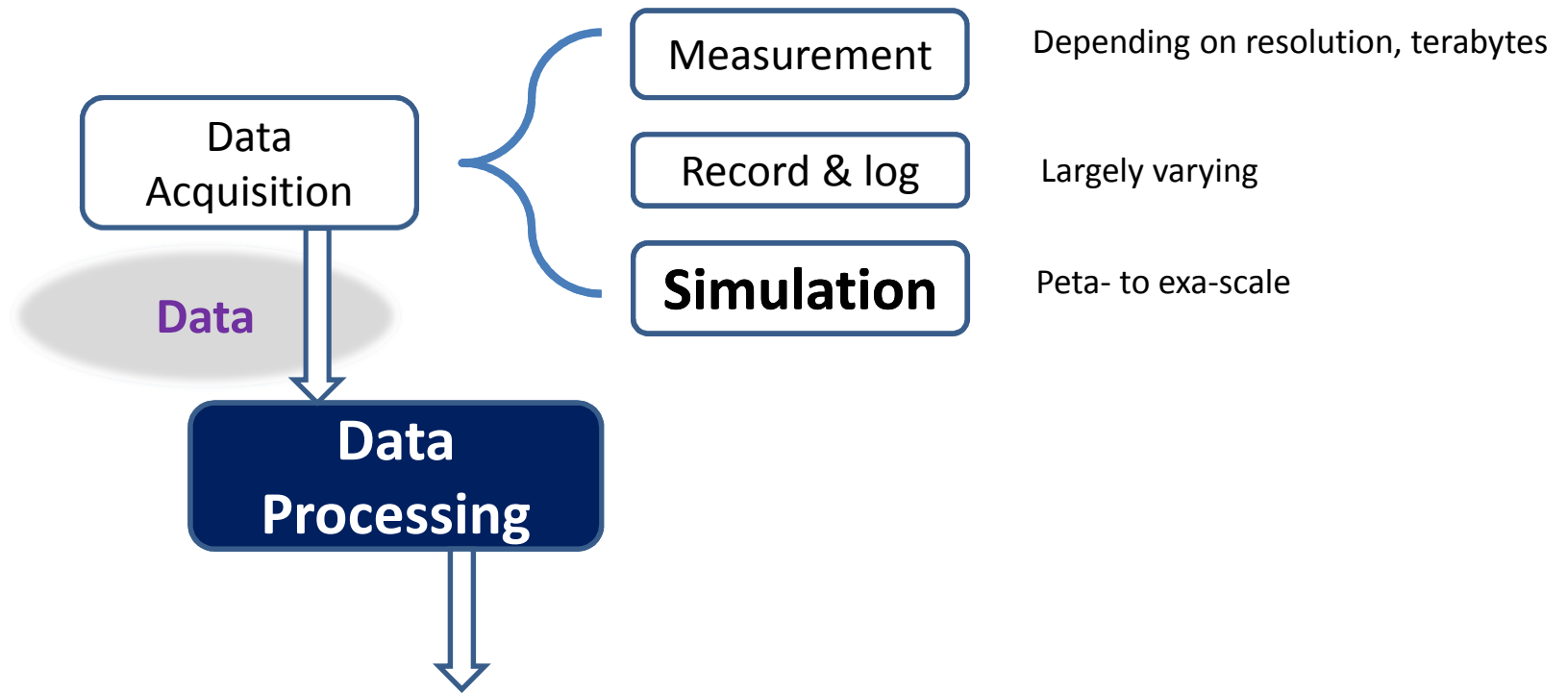


Source: <http://www.ii.uib.no/vis/publications/publication/2010/lampe10differenceViews>

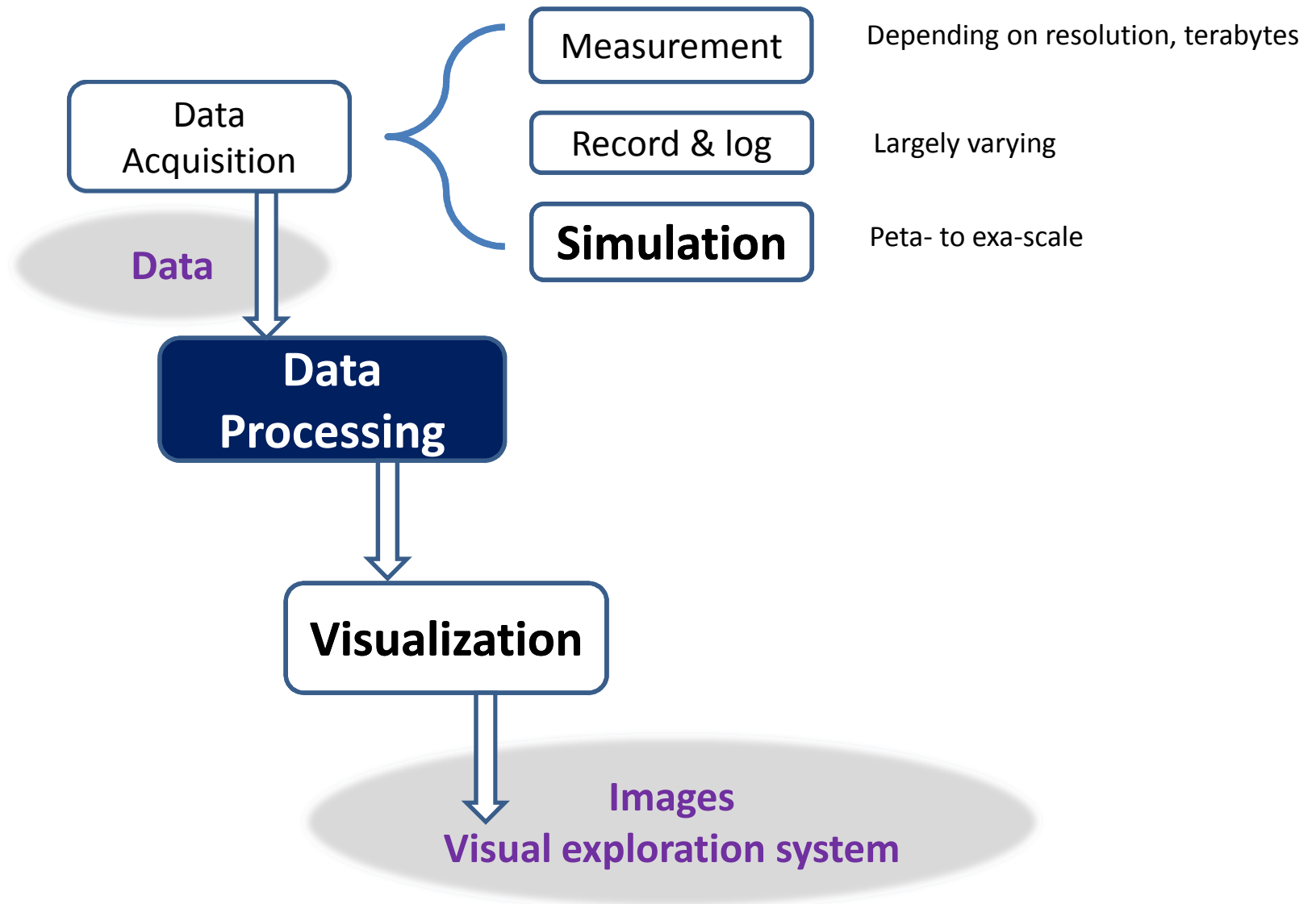
# Data Visual Analytic Pipeline



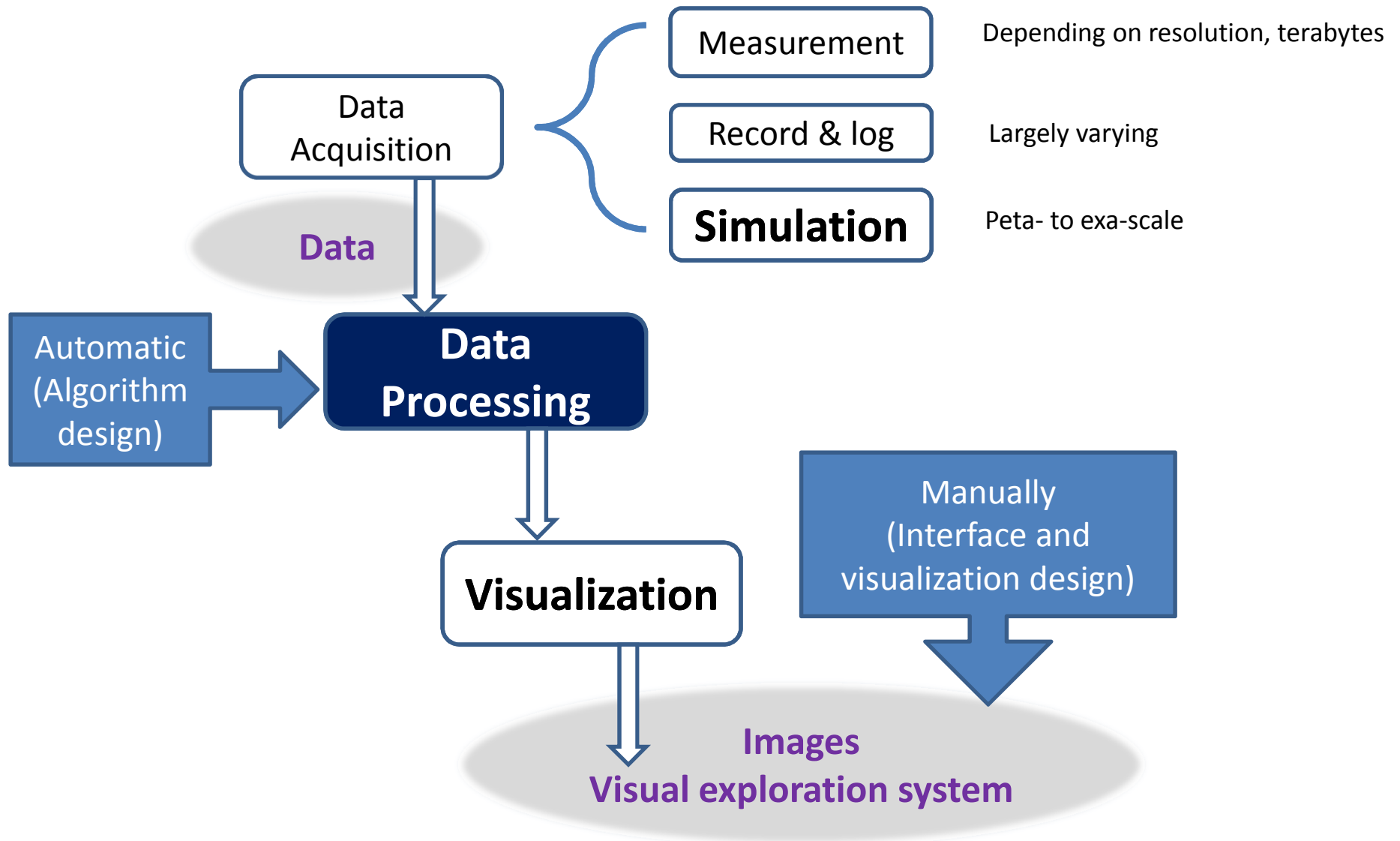
# Data Visual Analytic Pipeline



# Data Visual Analytic Pipeline

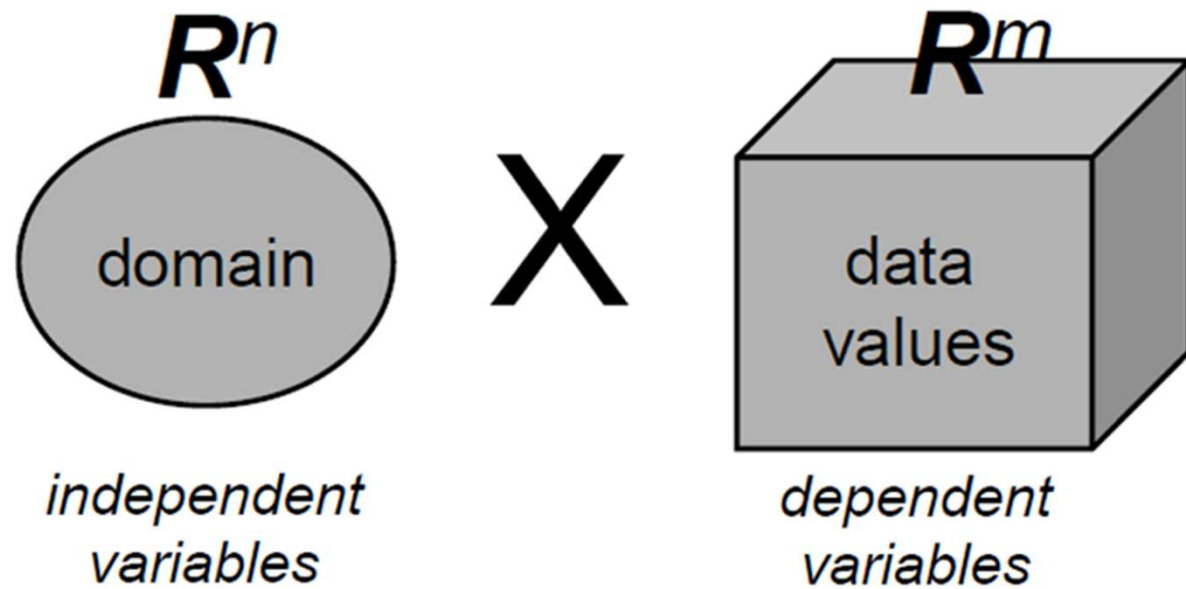


# Data Visual Analytic Pipeline





# Data we are discussing in the class



Source: VIS, University of Stuttgart

Scientific data

3D+time ( $n < 4$ )

Scalar/vector/tensor

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Information data

$n$ D ( $n > 3$ )

Heterogeneous

# SciVis vs. InfoVis

- Scientific visualization is mostly concerned with:
  - 2, 3, 4 dimensional, spatial or spatio-temporal data
  - discretized or sampled data (for continuous function)
- Information visualization focuses on:
  - high-dimensional, abstract data
  - discrete data
  - financial, statistical, etc.
  - visualization of large trees, networks, graphs
  - data mining: finding patterns, clusters, voids, outliers

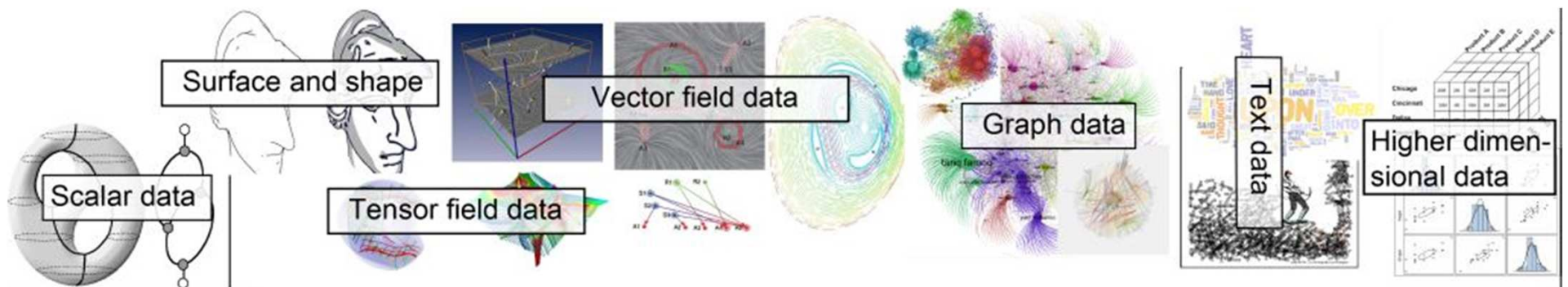
# **Goals and Topics**

# Goals of this Course

- Understand the different characteristics of different data types.
- Familiar with classical techniques for the analysis of various data types.
- Able to develop the customized analysis techniques and systems for the practical and your research needs.

# Topics to Be Covered in this Course

- What will be covered?
  - Scalar data analysis for geometric data
  - Vector-valued data analysis for flow data
  - Tensor data analysis for medical and flow data
  - Graph data analysis
  - Text analytic
  - Higher dimensional data analysis



# Topics to Be Covered in this Course

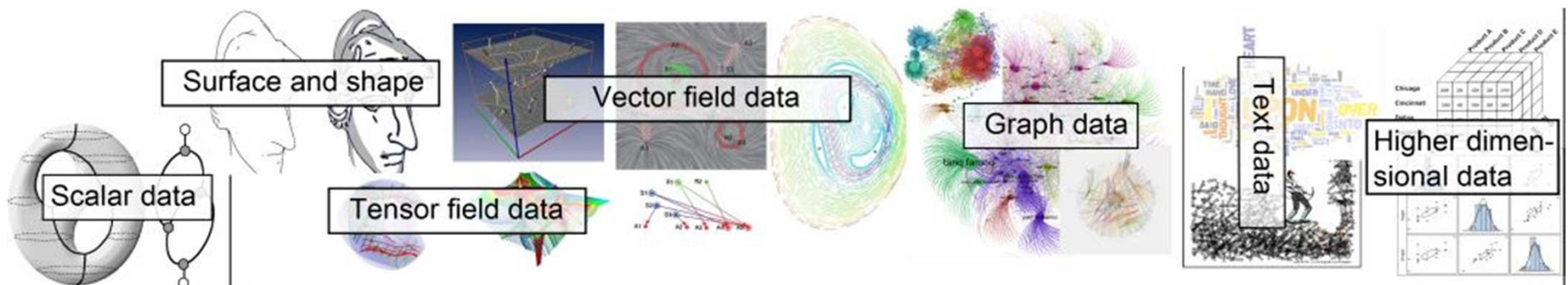
- What will be covered?

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- Text analytic
- Higher dimensional data analysis

} Scientific data

} Information data

- What types of data do you have?





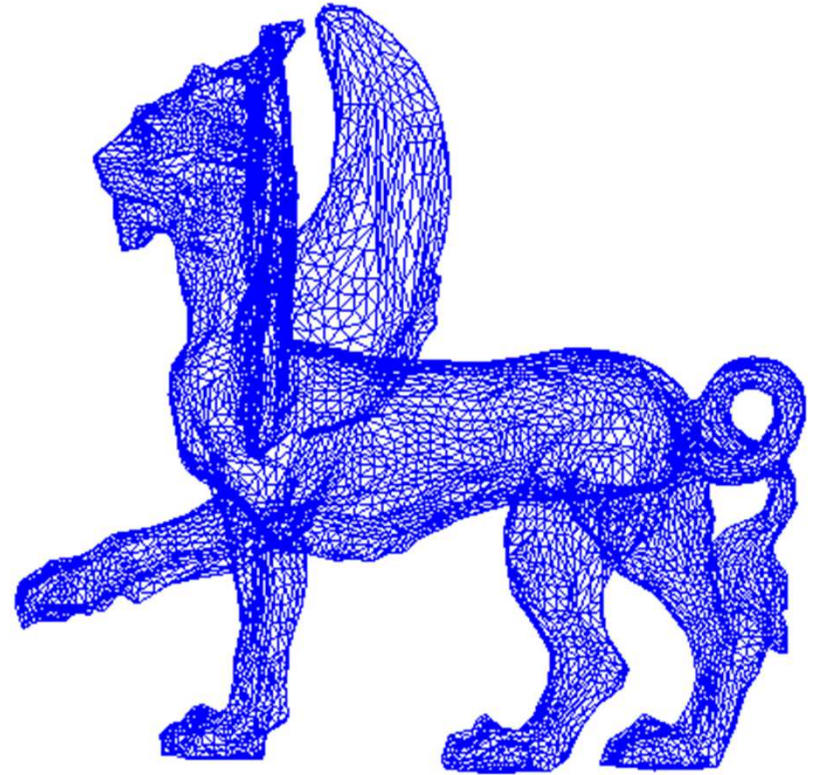
# Surfaces

- Shape visualization
- Attributes:
  - Shading/lighting
  - Colors
  - Transparency
  - Silhouette
  - Feature curves
- Why do we care about it?



# Surfaces

- Mesh



# Data Structures

- Vertex
- Edge
- Face
- Corner
- Polyhedron

# Polyhedron

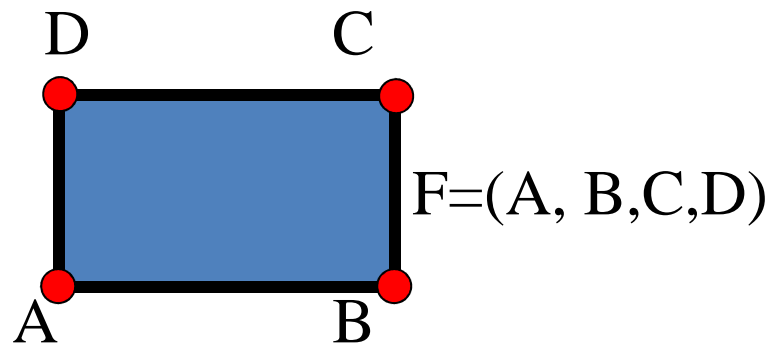
- Vertex
  - vertex \*\*vlist;
  - int num\_verts, max\_verts;
- Face \*\*flist
  - face \*\*flist;
  - int num\_faces, max\_faces;
- Corner \*\*clist
  - corner \*\*clist;
  - int num\_corners, max\_corners;
- Edge \*\*elist
  - face \*\*elist;
  - int num\_edges, max\_edges;

# Vertex (required)

- $(x, y, z)$  - necessary
  - $(n_x, n_y, n_z)$  – optional
  - index – almost always needed
  - List of faces incident to the vertex - almost always needed
  - List of edges incident to the vertex – almost always needed
  - Other types of data - optional
- $V=(x, y, z)$

# Face (required)

- List of vertices - necessary
- index – almost always needed
- List of edges – almost always necessary
- Other types of data - optional





# PLY format

- Header
  - Elements
  - Properties
- Data

# PLY format of a Cube

```
ply
format ascii 1.0
comment created by platoply
element vertex 8
property float32 x
property float32 y
property float32 z
element face 6
property list uint8 int32 vertex_indices
end_header
-1 -1 -1
1 -1 -1
1 1 -1
-1 1 -1
-1 -1 1
1 -1 1
1 1 1
-1 1 1
4 0 1 2 3
4 5 4 7 6
4 6 2 1 5
4 3 7 4 0
4 7 3 2 6
4 5 1 0 4
```

Vertex list

Face list

header

Data

# PLY format (header)

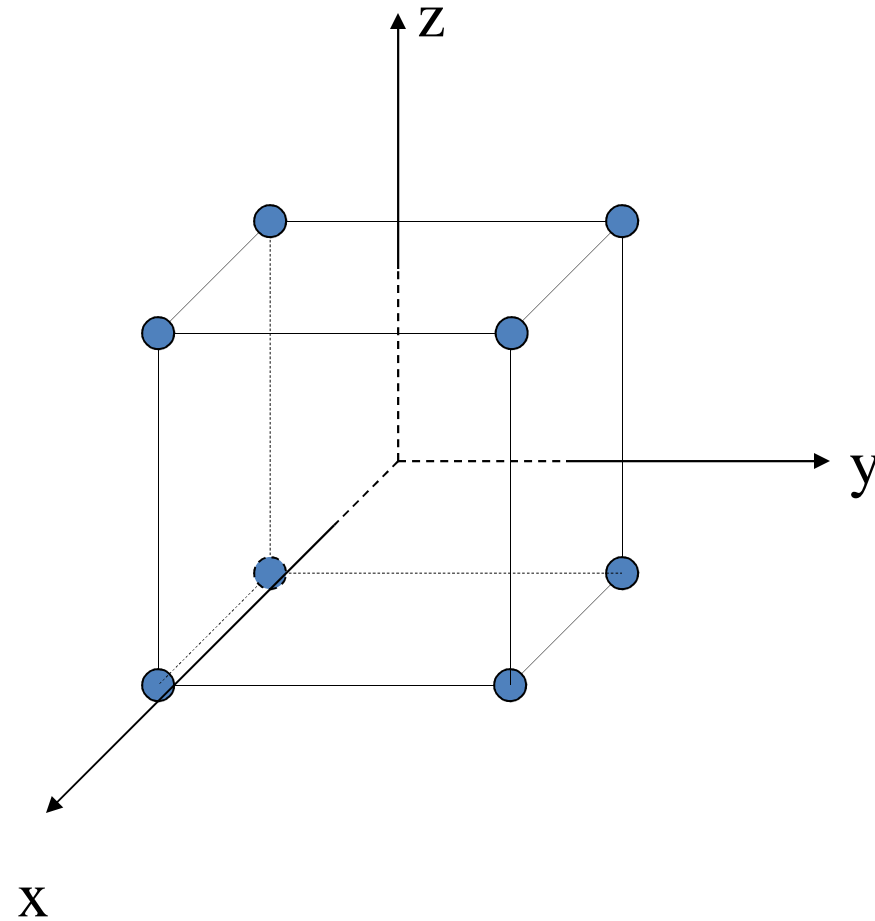
```
ply
format ascii 1.0
comment created by platoply
element vertex 8
property float32 x
property float32 y
property float32 z
element face 6
property list uint8 int32 vertex_indices
end_header
```

# PLY format

```
-1 -1 -1  
1 -1 -1  
1 1 -1  
-1 1 -1  
-1 -1 1  
1 -1 1  
1 1 1  
-1 1 1  
4 0 1 2 3  
4 5 4 7 6  
4 6 2 1 5  
4 3 7 4 0  
4 7 3 2 6  
4 5 1 0 4
```

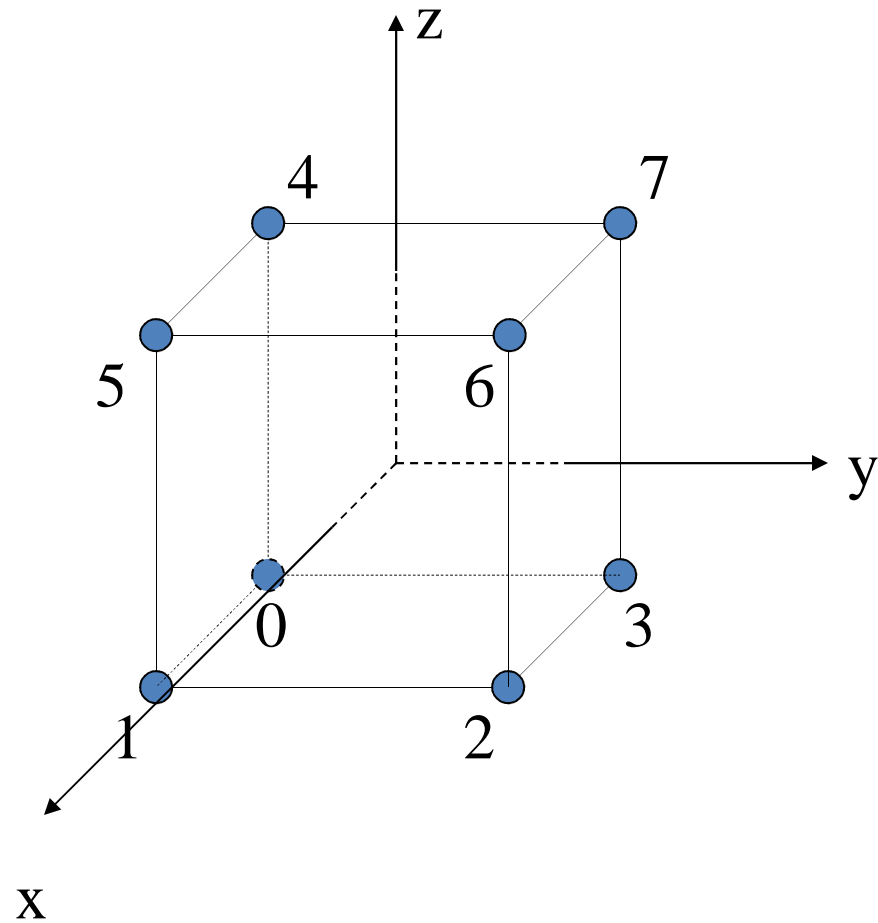
Vertex list

Face list

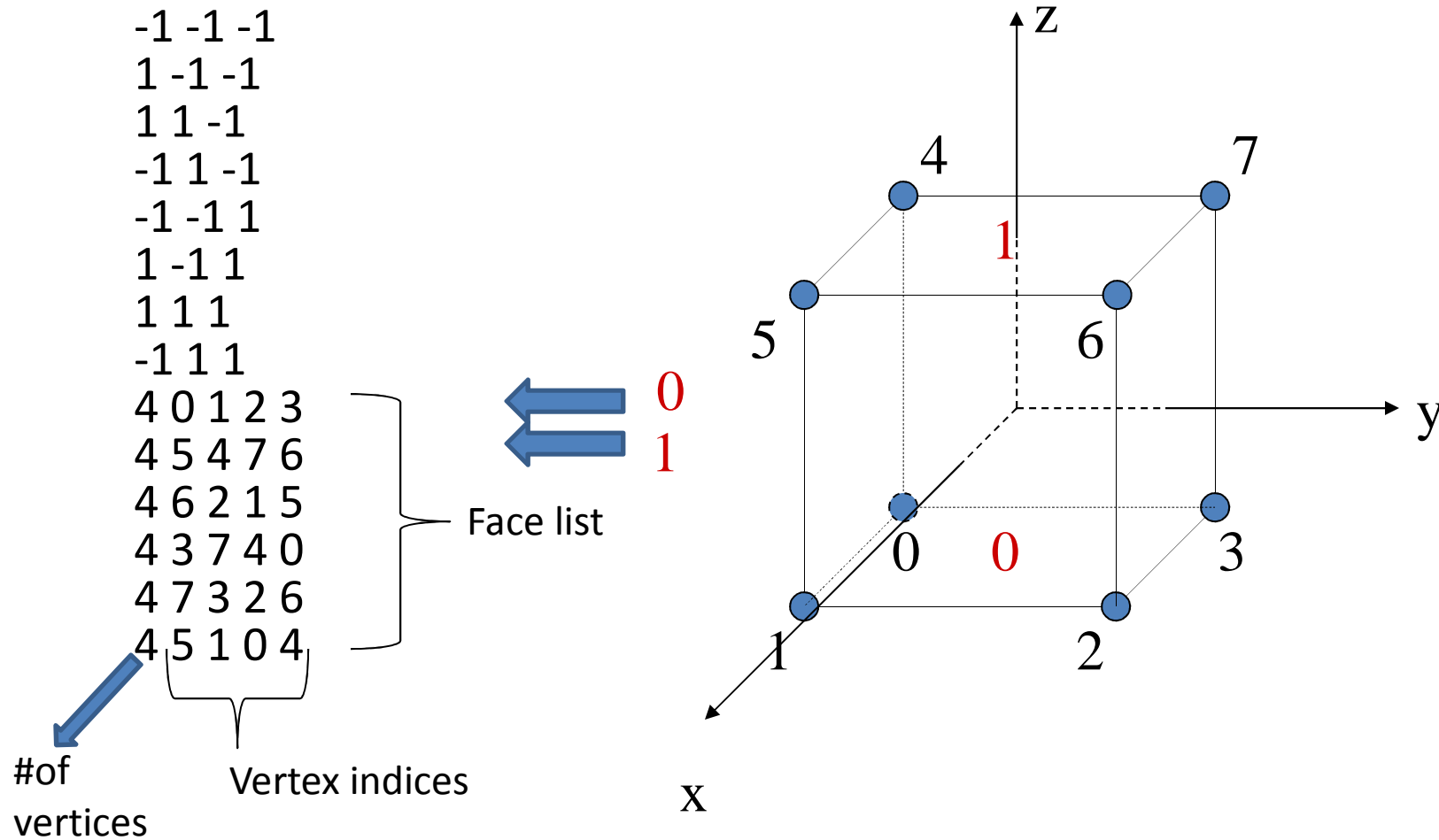


# PLY format

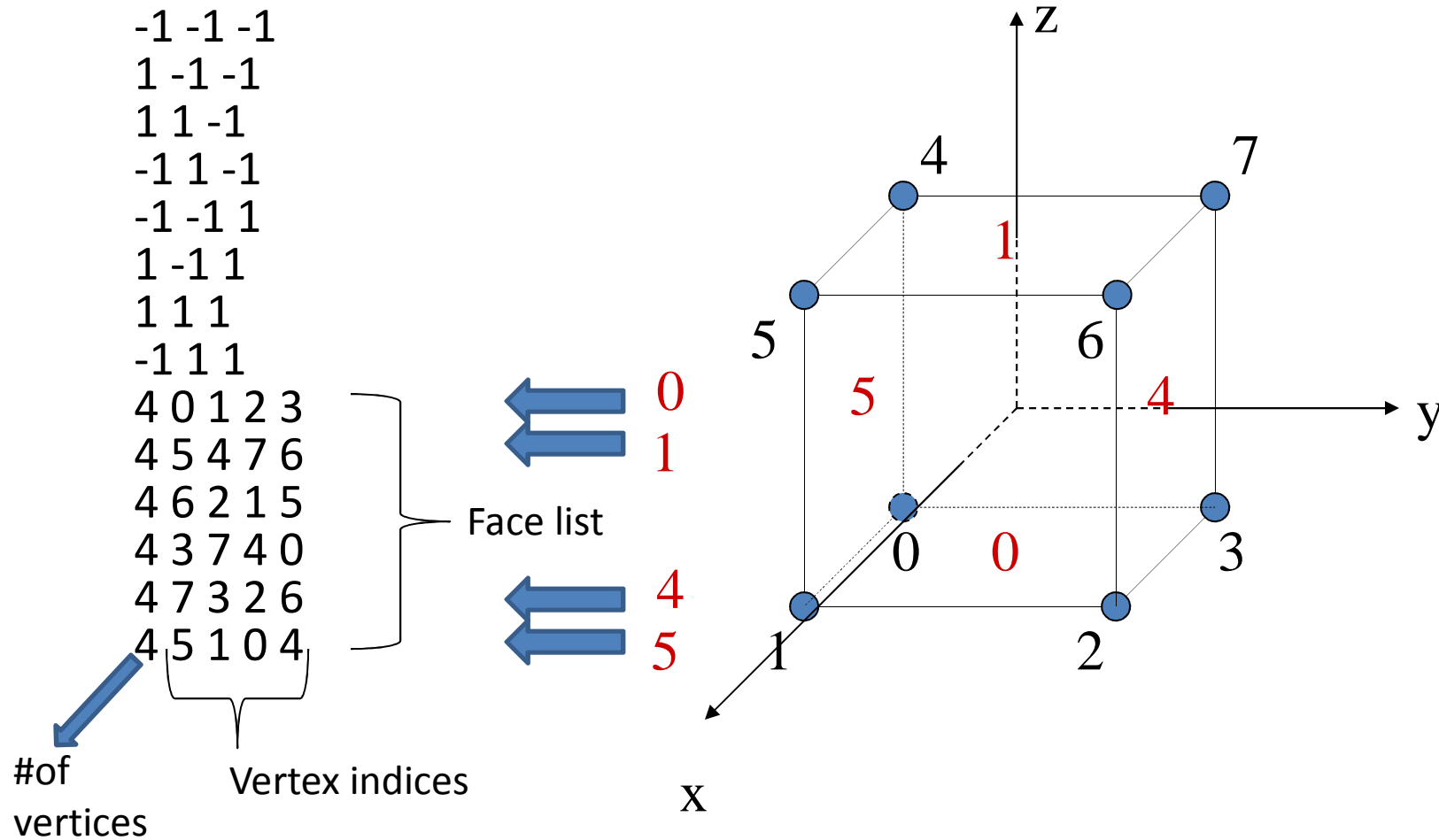
X	Y	Z
-1	-1	-1
1	-1	-1
1	1	-1
-1	1	-1
-1	-1	1
1	-1	1
1	1	1
-1	1	1
4	0	1
4	5	4
4	6	2
4	3	7
4	7	3
4	5	1



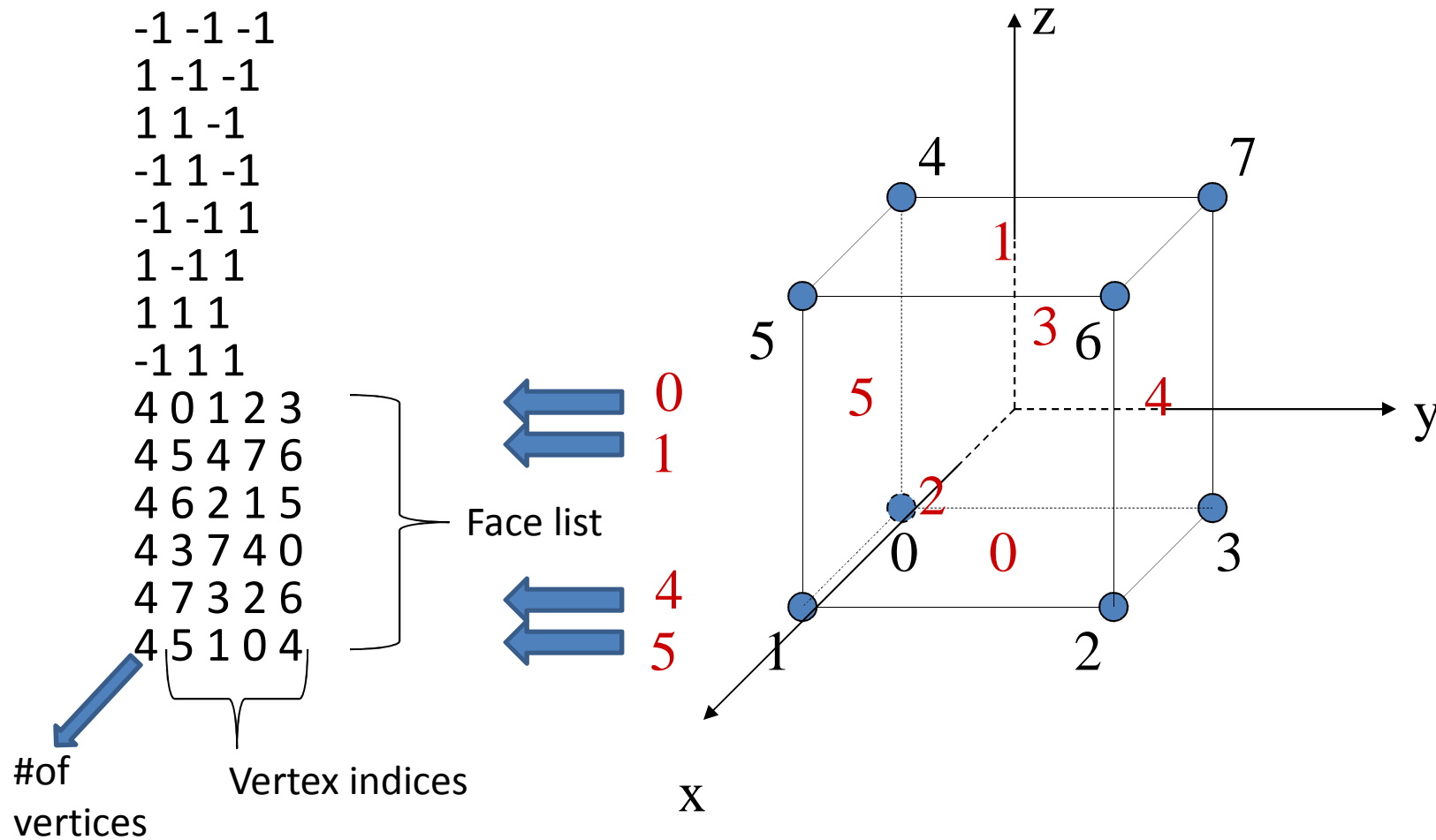
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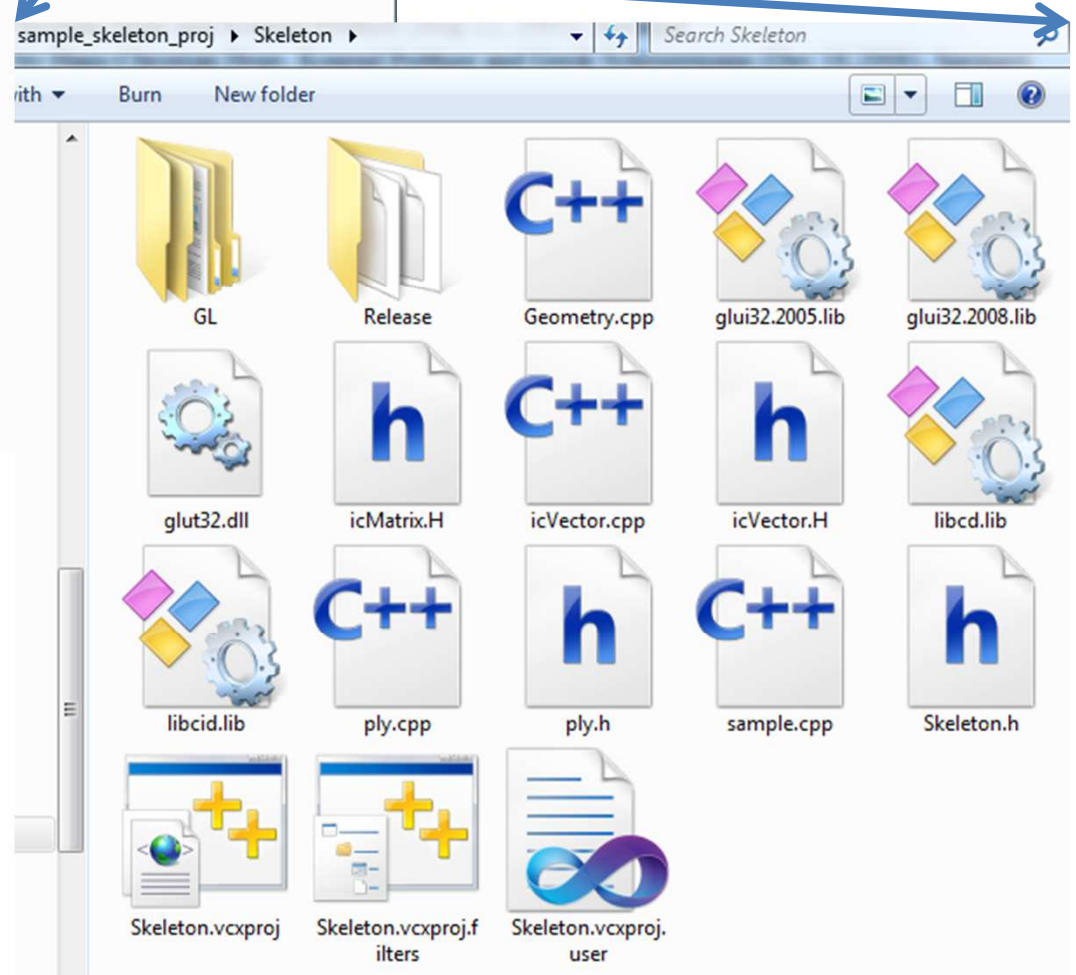
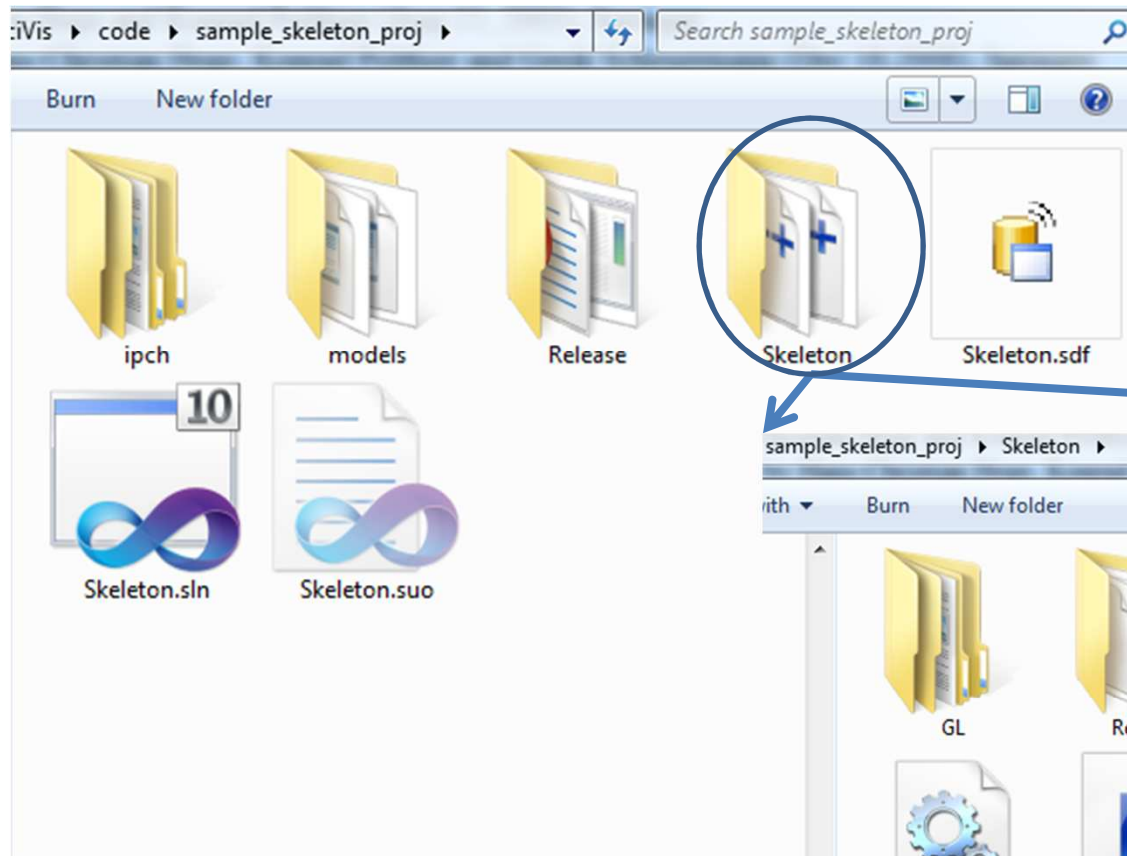
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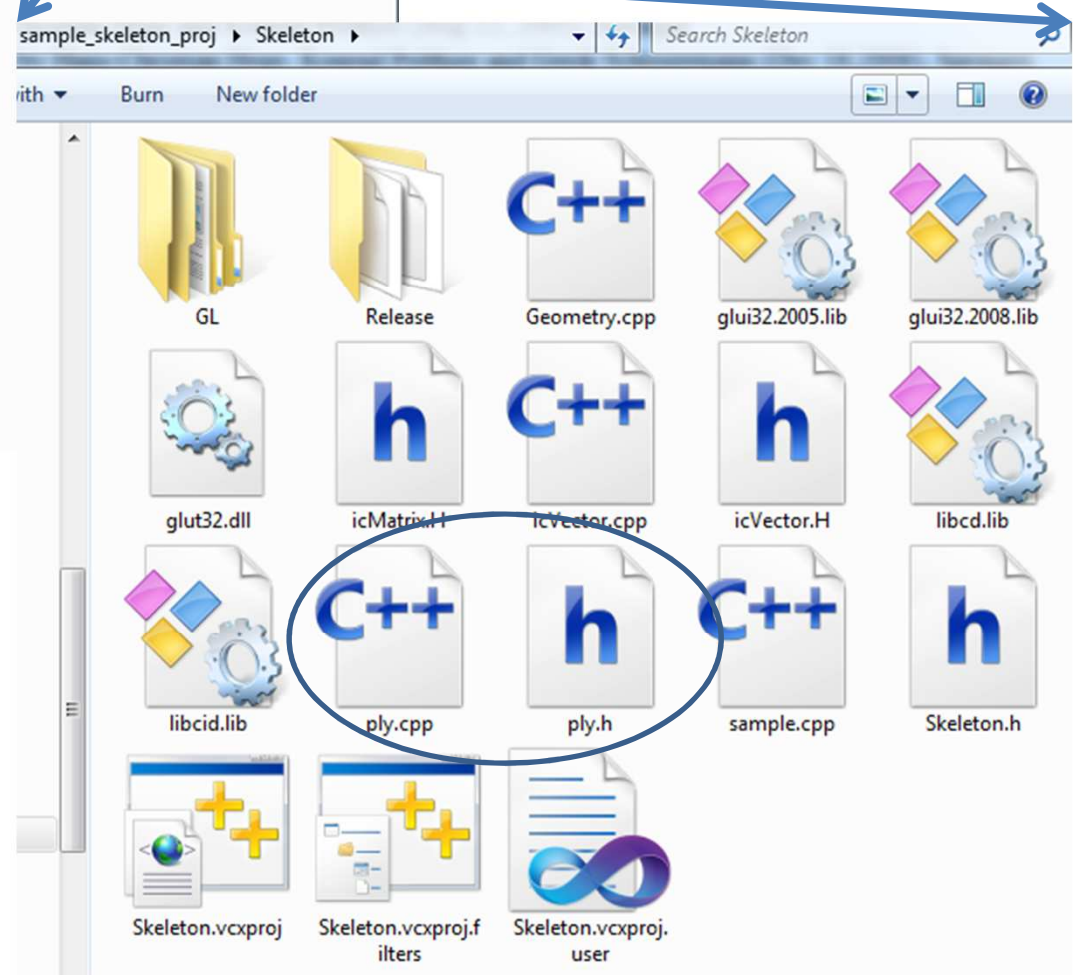
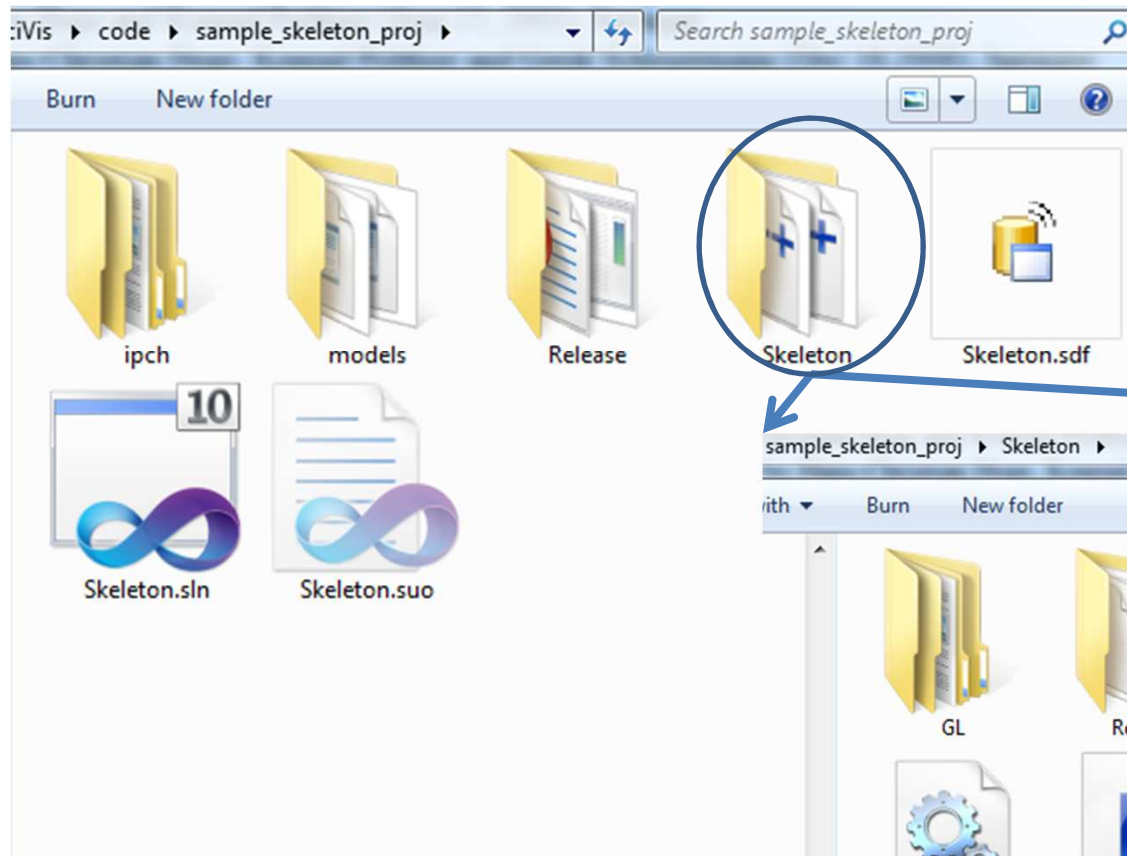


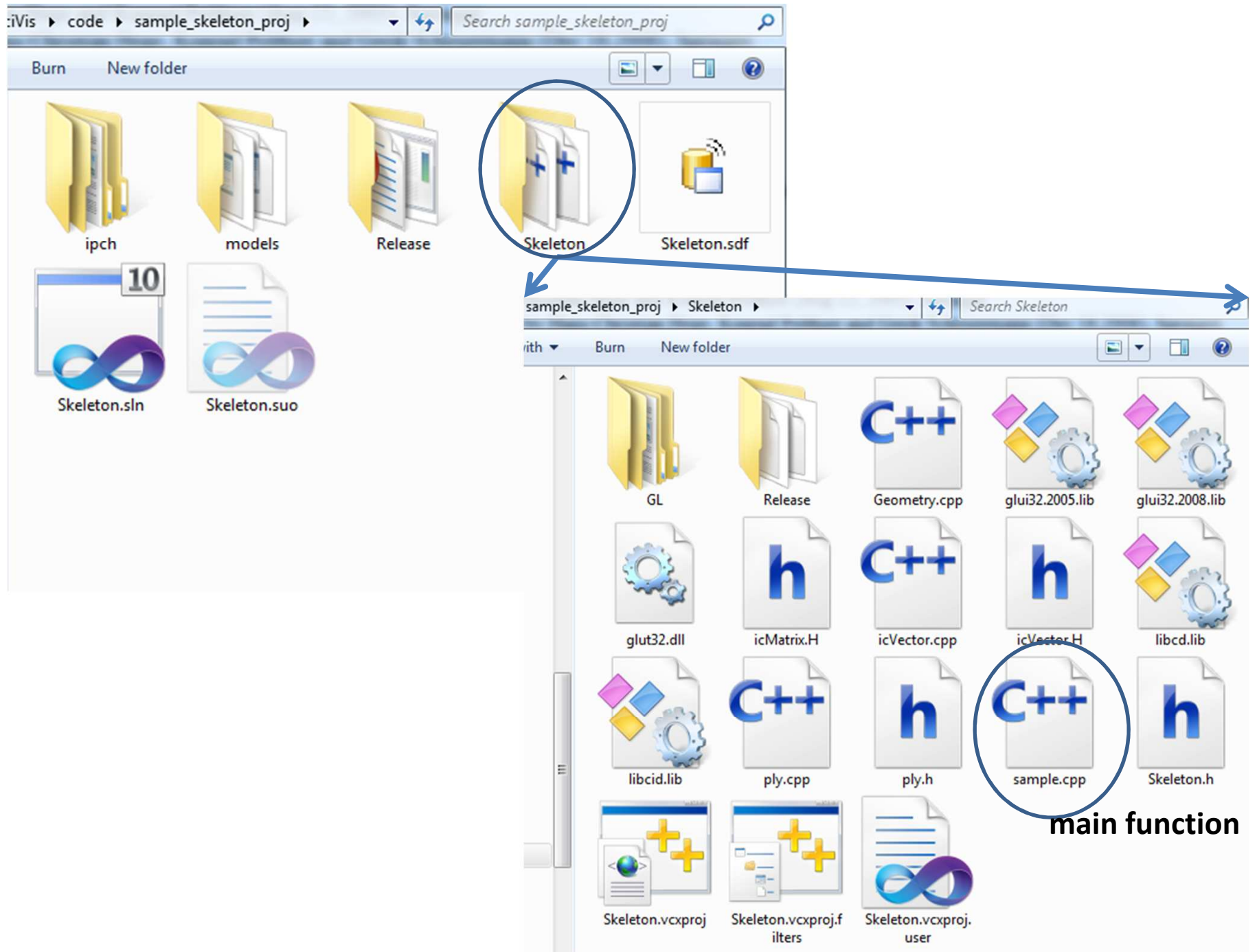
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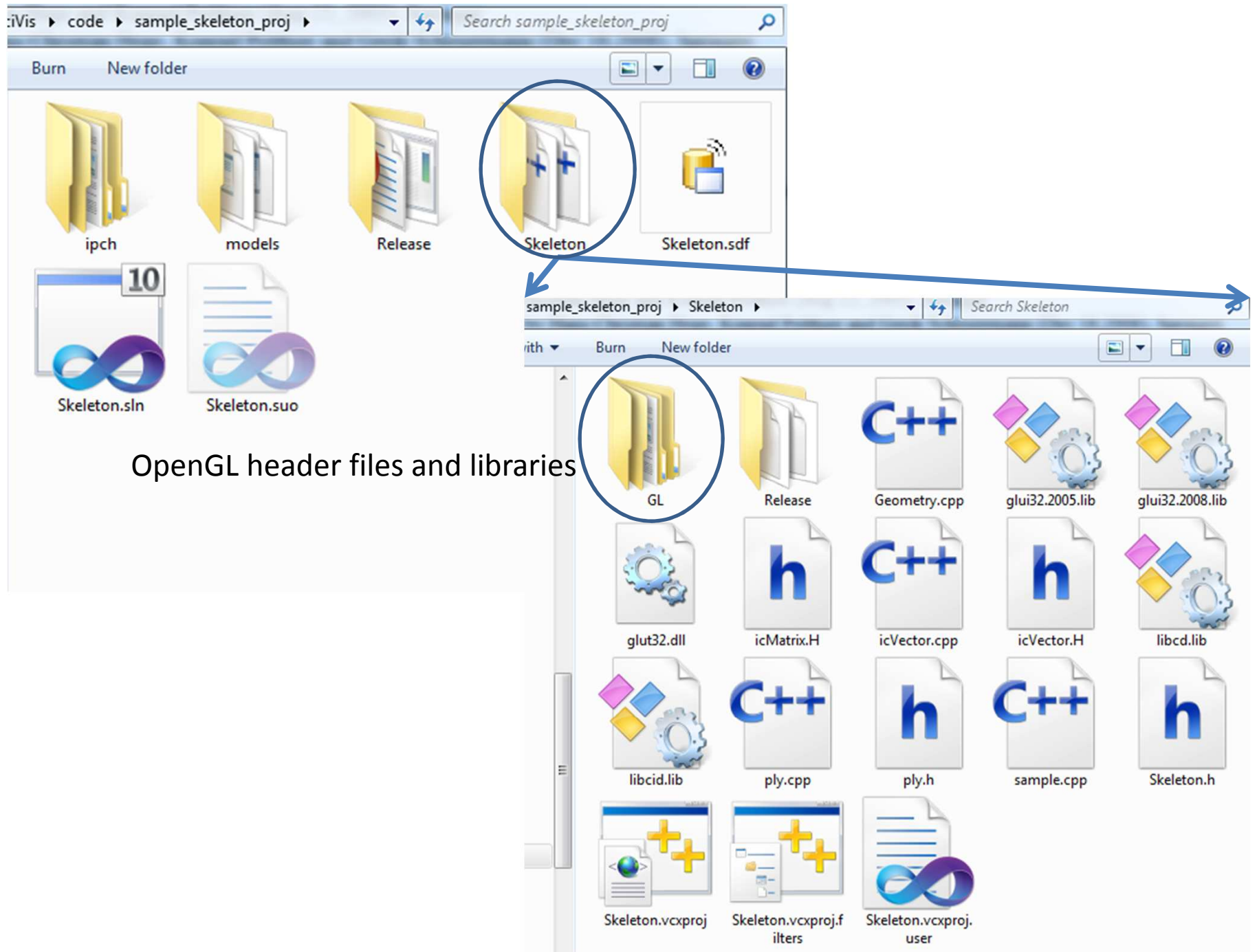




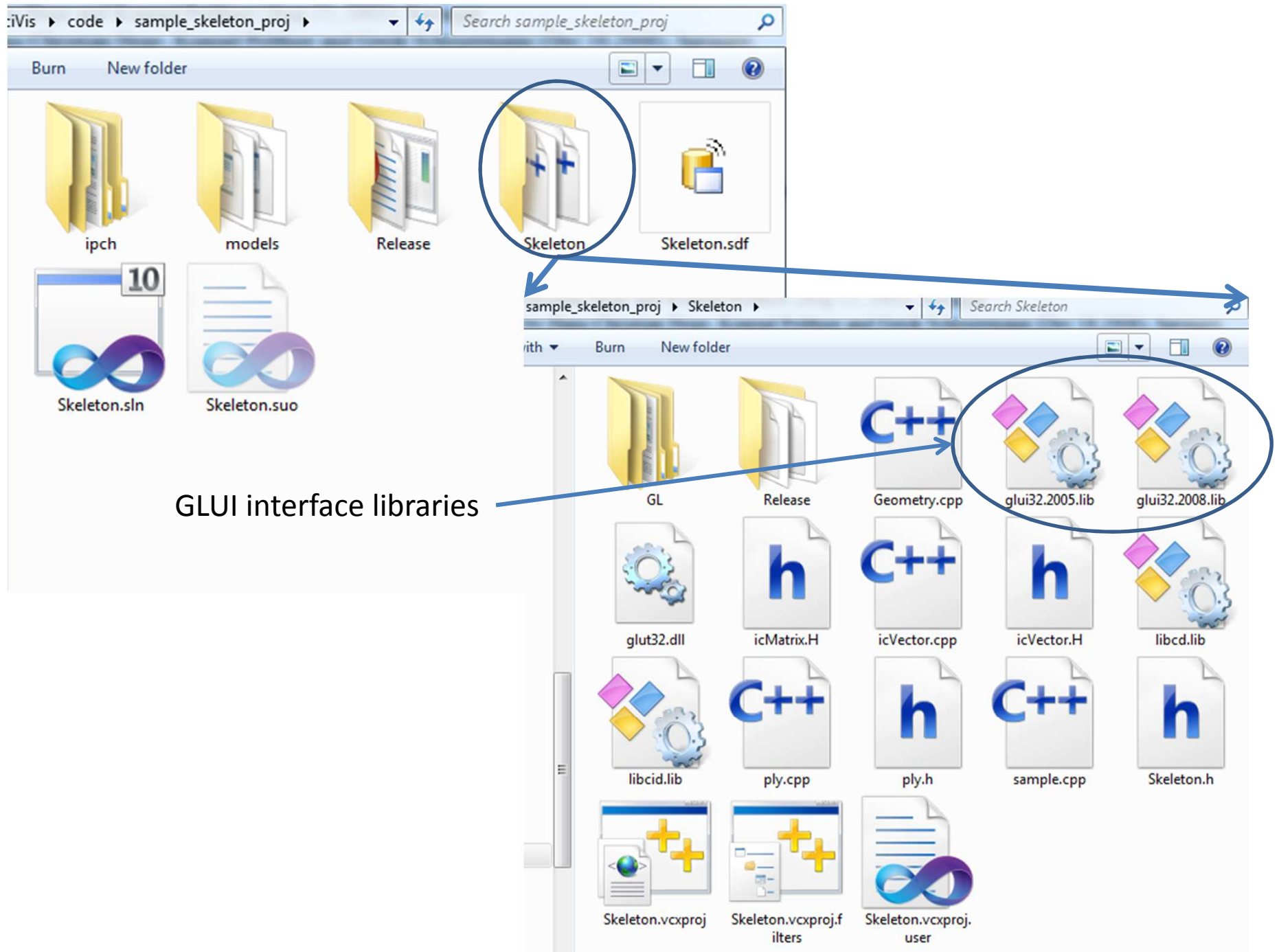


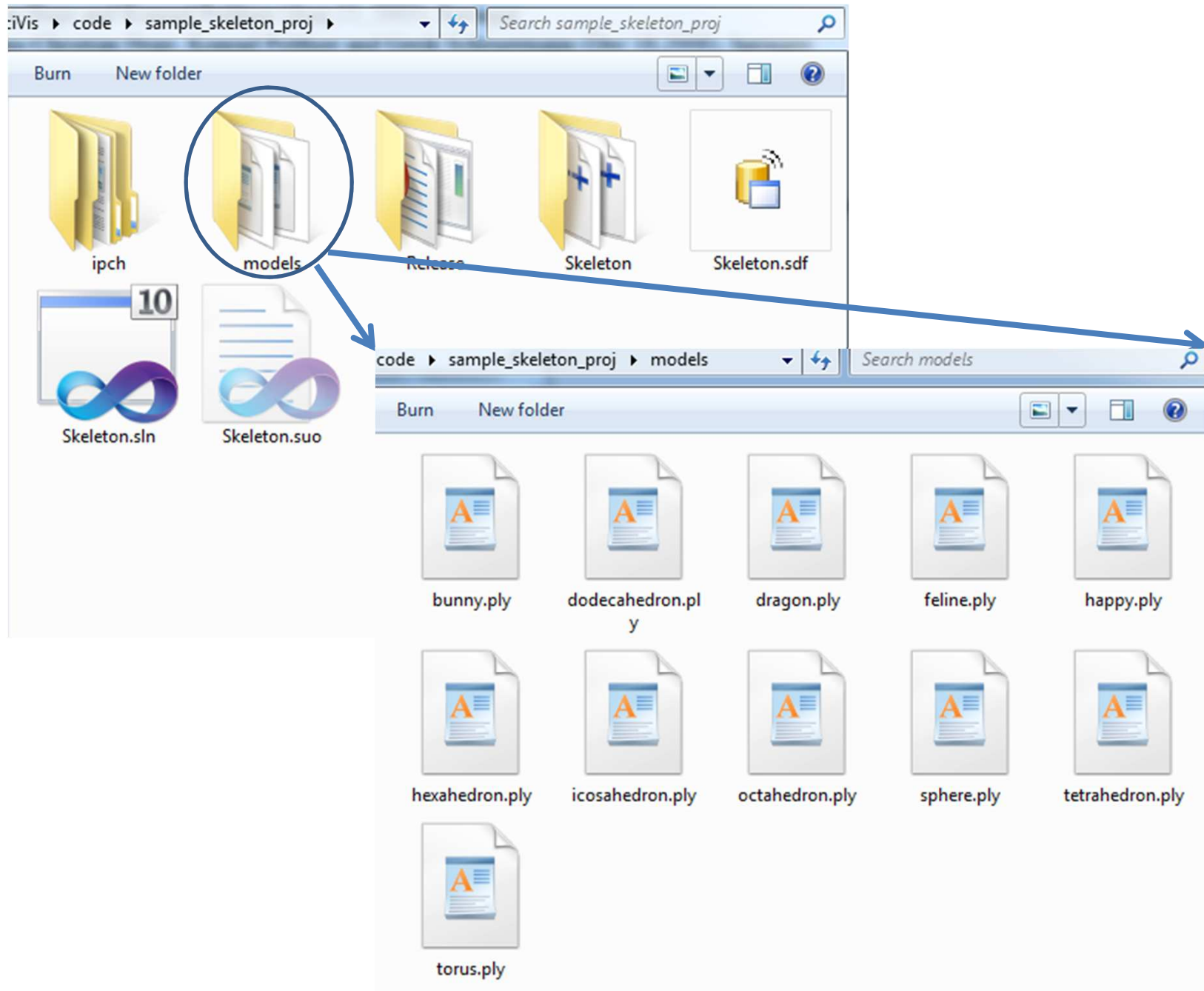












# Acknowledge

- Part of the materials are provided by
  - Prof. Eugene Zhang at Oregon State University