

MAT259: PROJECT 2 (Version 2)

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CONCEPT

A “signature” does not only apply to the human autograph, but also applies to data and human behavior. For example the “check-out” history of a specific book could be used to describe the book. Rather than individual books, I plan to explore the “check-out signatures” of specific classes of material in the Seattle Public Library. I believe that certain classes of material have more similar check-out signatures than others and a visualization of this data would be quite informative. For example patrons of the library may checkout books related to Fishing and Cooking at similar times which show signatures very different than books related to Ice Hockey.

DATA

The foundation of this assignment will be the Dewey Decimal Class system. The 3 digit base code (before the decimal place was extracted producing a total of 1000 possible Dewey Classes. In reality the Seattle Public Library system only contains items tagged with one of 915 Dewey Classes¹. For each of these 915 Dewey Classes, an array of check-out times was extracted aggregated by the hour of the day. Normalizing this data produced an array with 12 entities (12 open hours of the library) that sums to 1 for each of the Dewey Classes. The hours were then grouped in to “perceived parts of the day.” The hours between 8a-11a were classified as Morning, 11a-3p as Afternoon and 3p-7p as Evening. Summing the normalized “check-out” counts across these groups and multiplying the number (bounded by 0 and 1) by 255 produced three distinct values for each of the Dewey Classes; values that were represented Red, Green and Blue in an RGB color pallet.

Additionally, a CSV file² containing the numeric Dewey Decimal value along with it's “Name” property were downloaded since numeric values are often hard to interpret. This was used to describe (label) the rectangles in the final visualization.

SQL QUERIES

SQL Queries were used to access the SPL data in MySQL. The results of these queries were exported to CSV for faster data loading in *Processing*.

QUERY 1 (Find out the real number of distinct Dewey Classes in the SPL2 “outraw” dataset):

```
SELECT count(distinct substring(deweyClass,1,3)) from spl2.outraw;
```

¹ Based on SQL Query #1.

² <http://reswin1.isd.glam.ac.uk/pertains/src/ddc22-summaries-eng.csv>

QUERY 2 (Aggregate the count of check-outs from "outraw" by the Dewey Class and the Hour of the day):

```
SELECT substring(deweyClass,1,3) as ddc, hour(cout) as hr, count(*)  
as count_hr  
FROM spl2.outraw  
WHERE deweyClass <> ''  
GROUP BY ddc, hr  
ORDER BY ddc, hr;
```

DOODLE

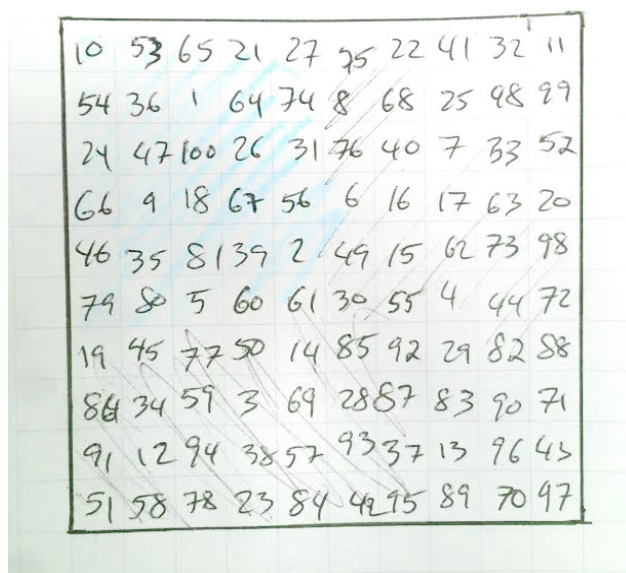


Figure 1: Initial doodle of a self organizing map approach using 100 Dewey Classes.

DESIGN DECISIONS

Originally, I wanted to use a Self Organizing Map approach to this assignment (Figure 1). Unfortunately time and the complexity got the best of me so I took a more standard approach which allowed me to show all of the Dewey Classes in the SPL dataset rather than just a subset of 100. By temporally clustering the item check-outs in to *Morning*, *Noon* and *Evening*, I was able to describe each of the Dewey Classes by 3 numerical values (between 0 and 1). Multiplying these values by 255 allowed the Dewey Classes to be represented on a RGB color scale. For example, a high proportion of "check-outs" in the morning returns a color value high in RED and lower in others.

I plotted out the Dewey Classes in rectangles (10px by 60px) and organized them by rows and columns. Each column represents a "section" of the Dewey Class System and each section contains up to 10 classes. The difficulty with showing 915 classes is that labeling is an issue. While I do feel it is important to first look at the visualization without any labels (to really appreciate the artistic side of the data), I decided to add a "mouse over" label that states the name and number of each Dewey Class as you move around the visualization. Lastly, I also included a legend to describe what the colors represent (shown in the bottom right corner of the visualization (Figure 2)).



Figure 2: The Final Product showing 915 Dewey Classes colored by check-out time