

# 数据可视化的智能研发流程

## 智能可视化体系 AVA

步茗

AntV 核心开发者

璆鸣

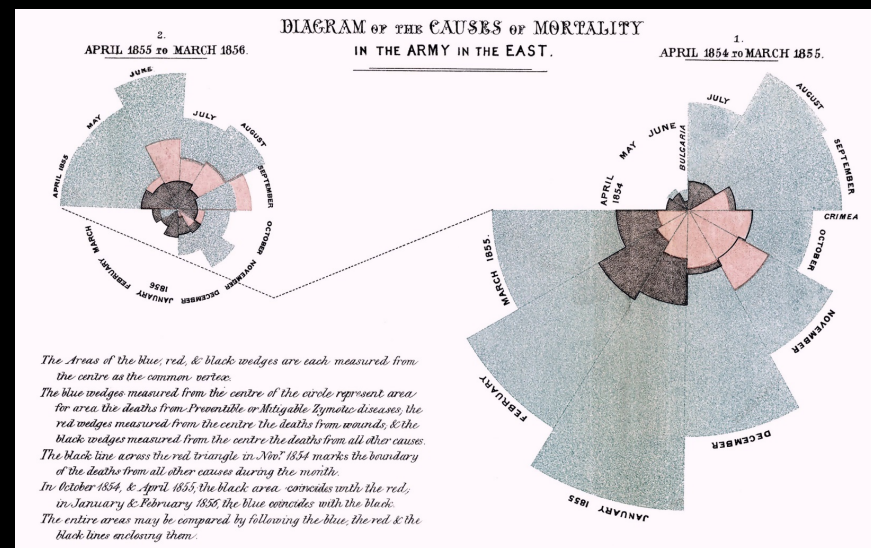
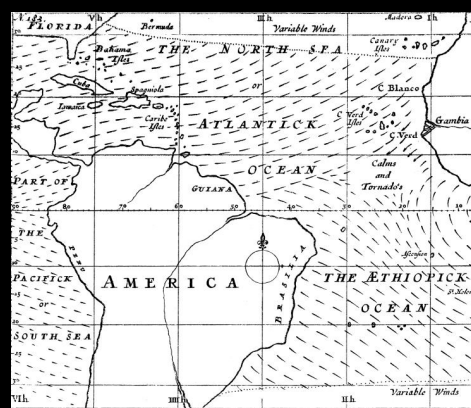
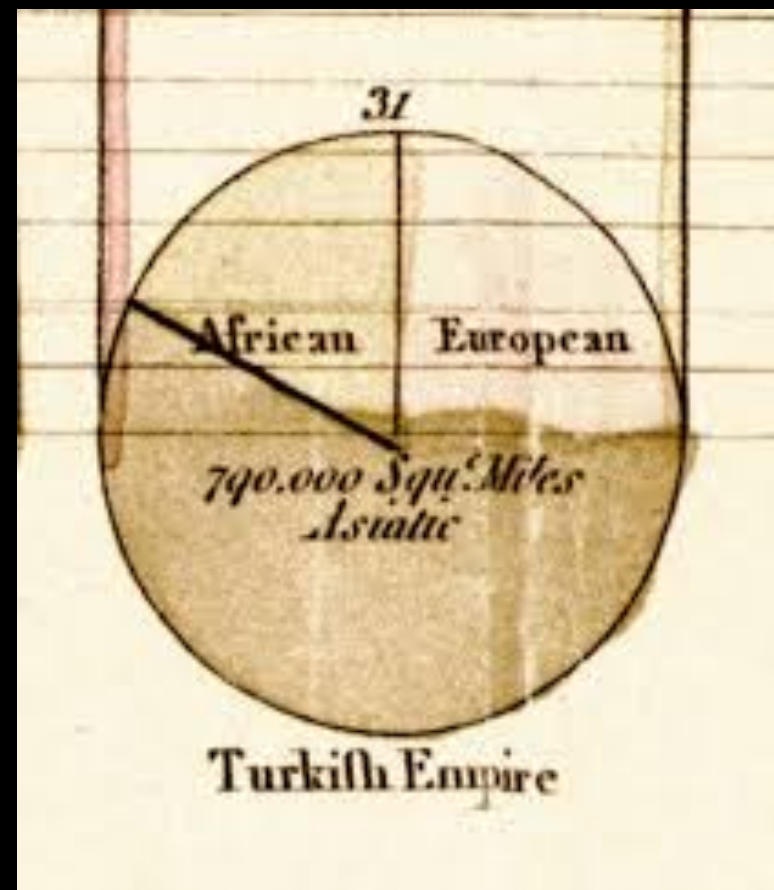
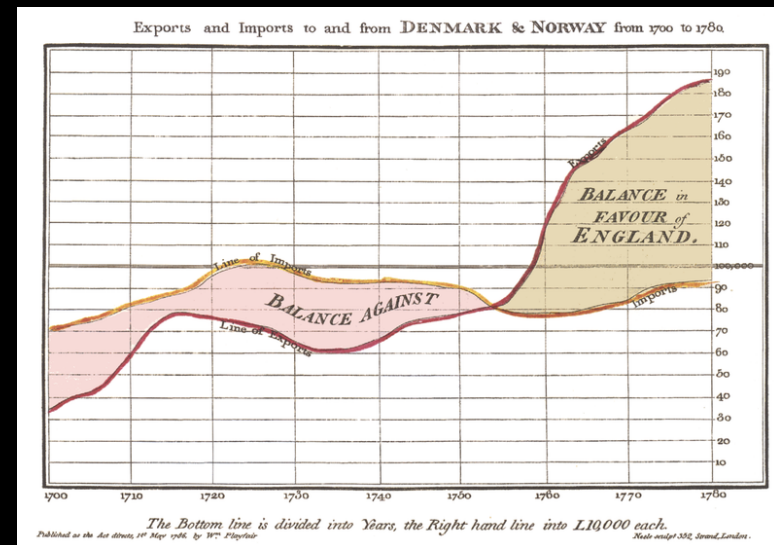
AntV 核心开发者

# 数据可视化实现方式的发展

从手绘到代码化、工具化，研发与设计成本逐渐降低

研发成本

时间



2009



HIGHCHARTS

2011



tableau

2013

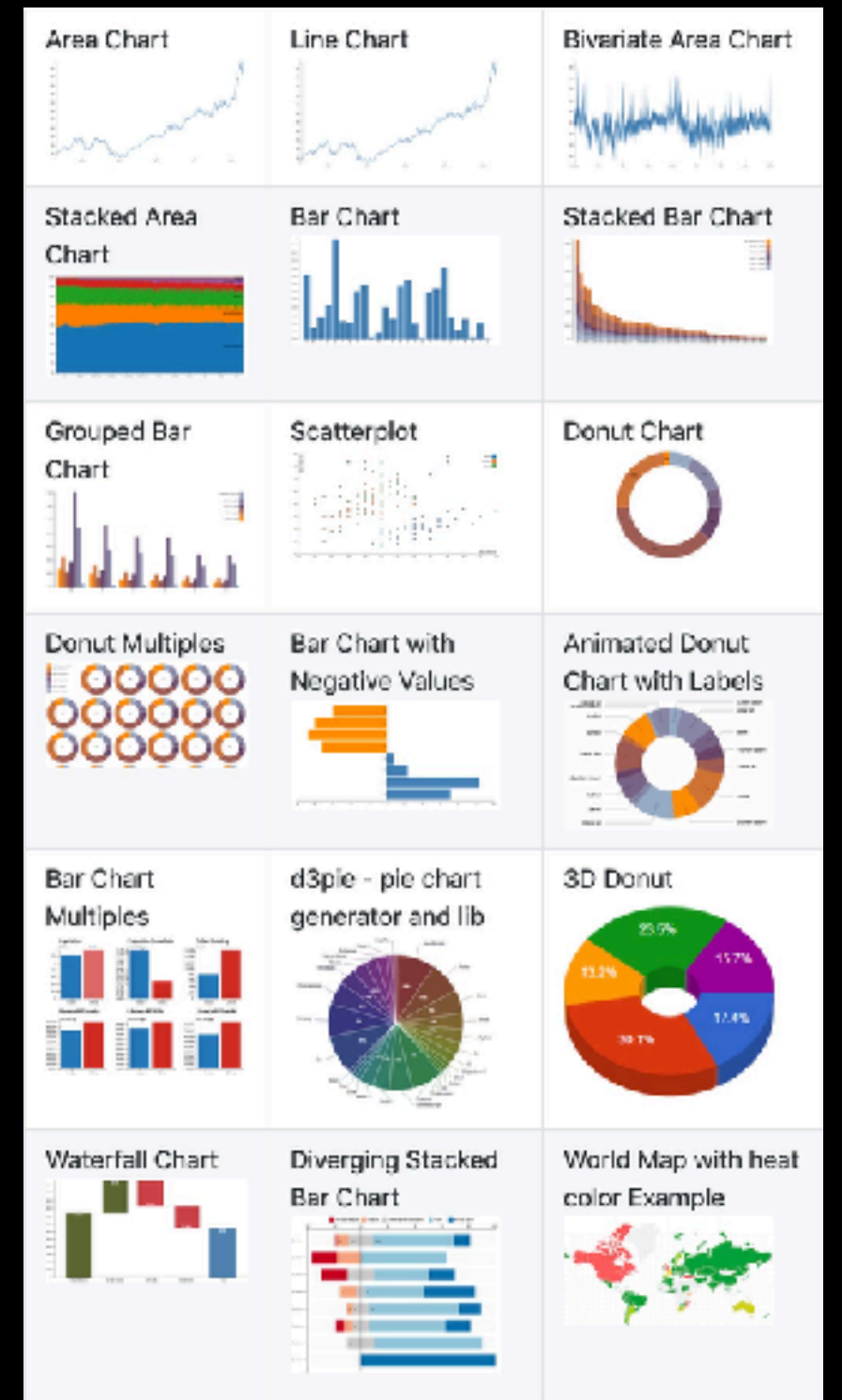


ECHARTS

2015



AntV

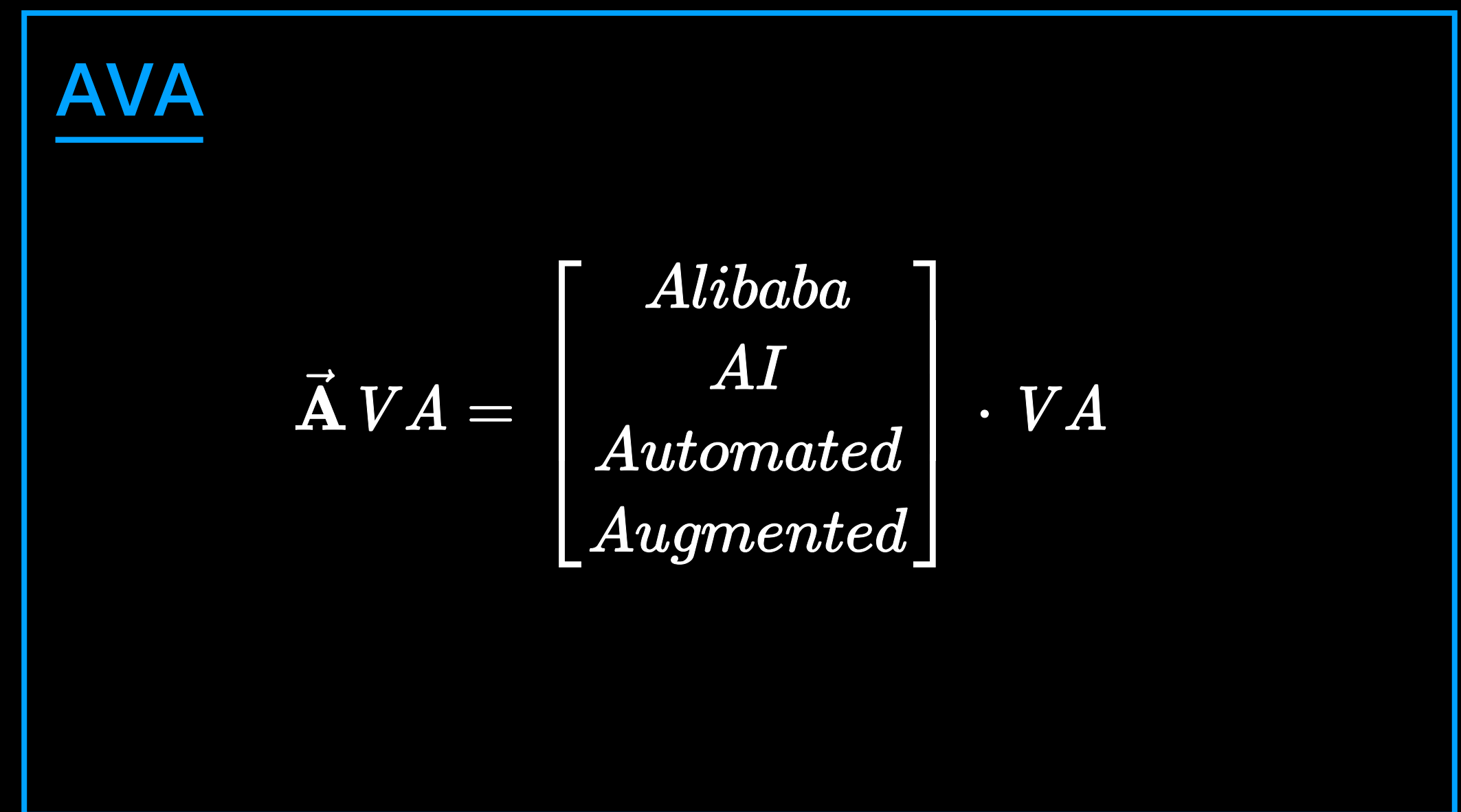


# $\vec{A}VA$

$\vec{A}$  Visual Analytics

输入  
数据

输入  
分析意图



图表

# 可视化研发之痛

痛苦的研发体验各有各的痛苦



# 理想场景

人员齐备 接口到位 需求定好 设计定稿

后端



前端



设计



# 理想场景 – 文档之痛

怎么画呢



# 在文档丛林中探险

The image displays four overlapping browser windows showing technical documentation:

- D3 API Reference:** Shows the D3.js API reference with a list of modules such as Arrays, Axes, Brushes, Chords, Collections, Colors, Color Schemes, Contours, Dispatches, Dragging, Delimiter-Separated Values, Easings, Fetches, Forces, Number Formats, Geographies, Hierarchies, and Interpolators.
- AntV G2:** Shows the AntV G2 documentation with a sidebar menu listing components like Chart, View, Geometry (highlighted), Scale, Tooltip, Animate, Custom Shape, Interaction, Graphic, Options, and Slider.
- HIGHCHARTS:** Shows the Highcharts configuration options documentation, listing properties like global, lang, accessibility, annotations, boost, caption, chart, colorAxis, credits, data, defs, drilldown, exporting, labels, legend, and loading.
- ECHARTS:** Shows the ECharts configuration options documentation, listing properties like title, legend, grid, xAxis, yAxis, polar, radiusAxis, angleAxis, radar, dataZoom, visualMap, tooltip, axisPointer, toolbox, brush, geo, parallel, parallelAxis, singleAxis, timeline, graphic, calendar, and dataset.

# 专业知识多

| 数据处理  | 图形学   | 可视化   | 设计学   |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 统计学   | 几何计算  | 视觉通道  | 设计原理  |
| 线性代数  | 图形算法  | 图形语法  | 色彩空间  |
| 特征工程  | 渲染原理  | 图表分类学 | 人机交互  |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |



难道没有 可视化辅助 的 可视化研发 吗？

```
AVA.autoChart(container, data, {...});
```

The screenshot shows the Ant Design Pro design tool interface. On the left, there is a sidebar with a navigation menu and a component library. The main workspace displays a dashboard with several charts and navigation elements. The top navigation bar includes '一级导航' (Primary Navigation) and '二级导航' (Secondary Navigation). The dashboard contains:

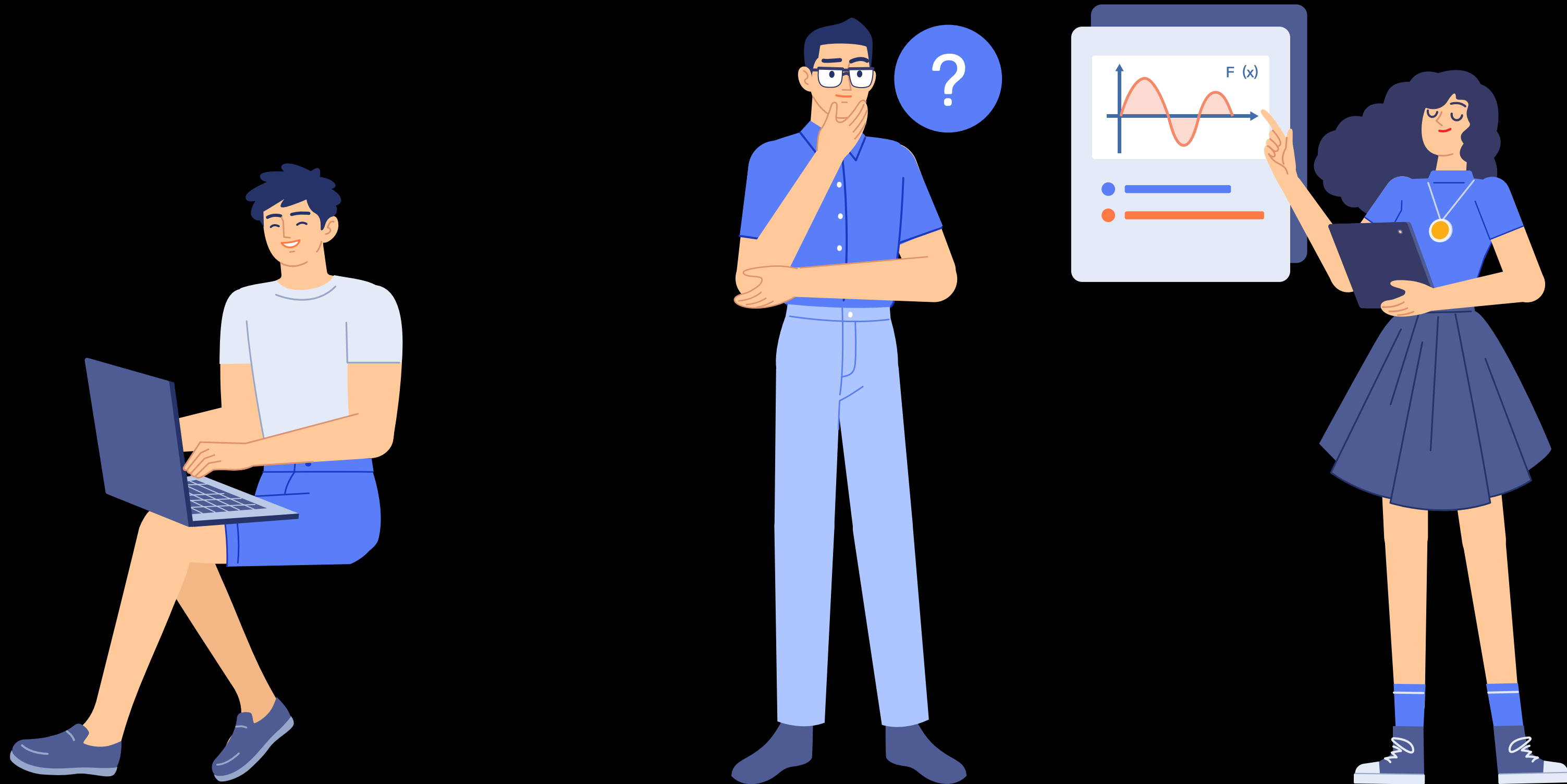
- A line chart titled '食品与非食品产品销量按月趋势' (Food and Non-Food Product Sales by Month Trend) showing sales from January to August 2019. The Y-axis ranges from 100 to 900. Two lines are plotted: '食品类' (Food) and '非食品类' (Non-Food).
- A donut chart titled '销售额占比' (Sales Share) showing the distribution of sales across different categories: '家用电器' (Home Appliances) at 833, '母婴产品' (Maternity Products) at 492, '服饰箱包' (Fashion and Bags) at 385, '食用酒水' (Food and Beverage) at 310, and '个人健康' (Personal Health) at 281.
- A pie chart titled '各城市各类型产品q对比' (Comparison of Product Types across Cities) with three segments in blue, green, and dark blue.

At the bottom of the design tool, there is a dark overlay with the text 'DEMO 1' and '在给定设计和数据的情况下，使用 AVA.autoChart 快速制作图表' (Under given design and data, use AVA.autoChart to quickly create charts). A play button icon is visible in the bottom right corner of the overlay.

视频链接: <https://www.bilibili.com/video/av82223118/>

# 高端场景 – 沟通之痛

程序员追着打的设计





画得出来就一定能开发出来吗?



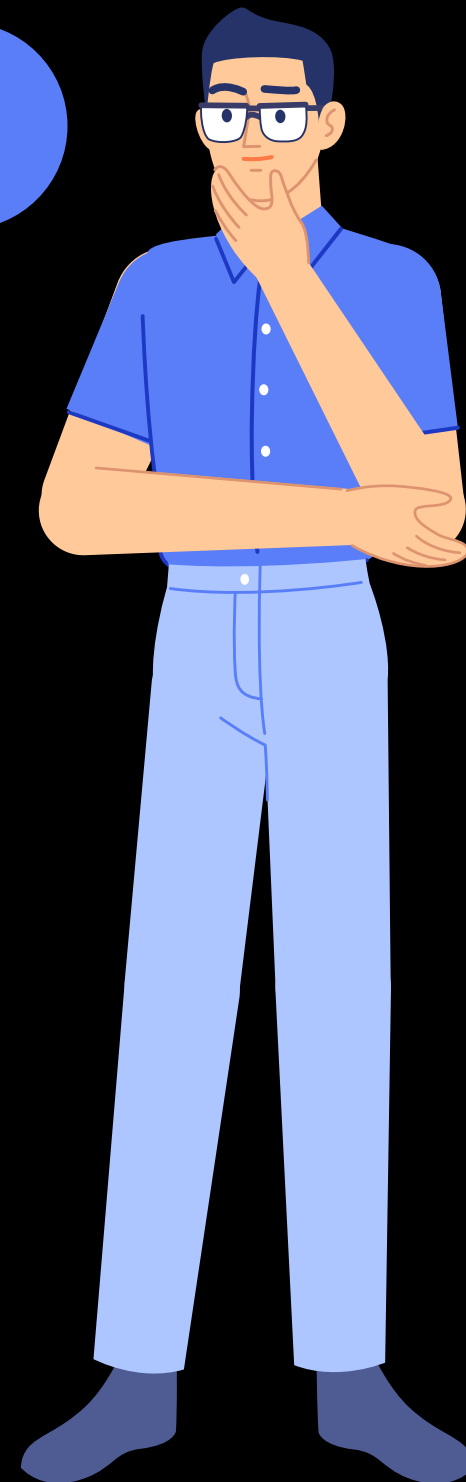
# ChartCube



视频链接: <https://www.bilibili.com/video/av82223419/>

# 没数场景 – 造数之痛

图形背后的数据长啥样





```
autoChart(container, []);
```

初始化 > 图表类型



## DEMO 3

在只有一个草图的情况下，使用 AVA.autoChart 开发图表

从排版来看，这里适合放个圆形的图  
具体是什么图之后再定



视频链接：<https://www.bilibili.com/video/av82223498/>

# 修罗场景

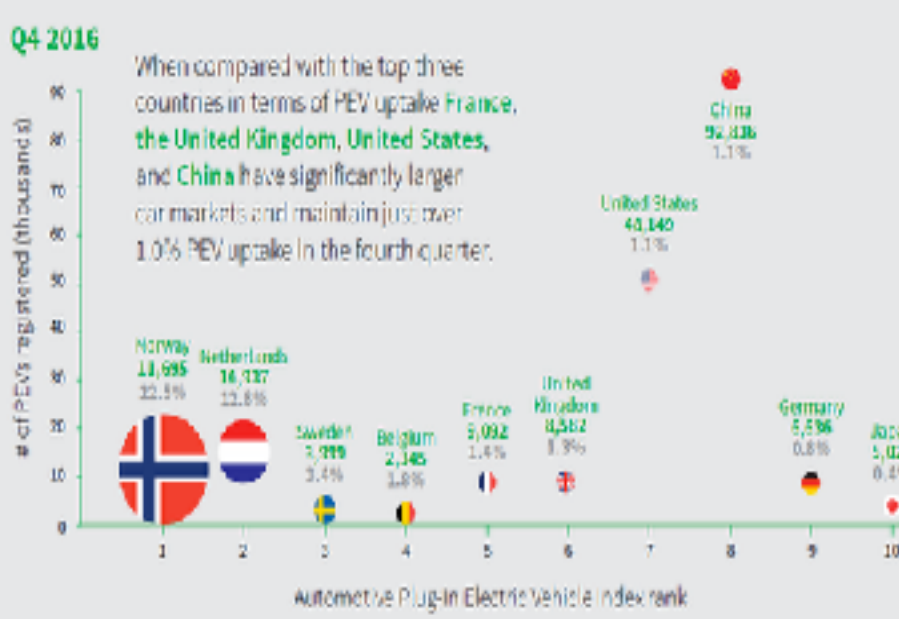
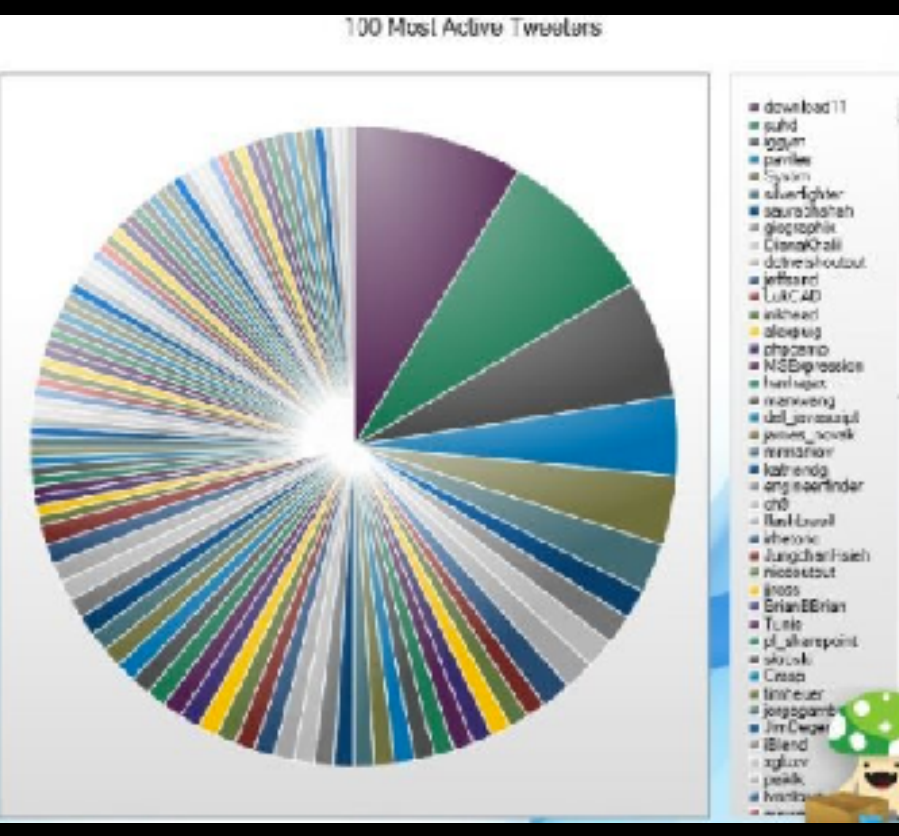
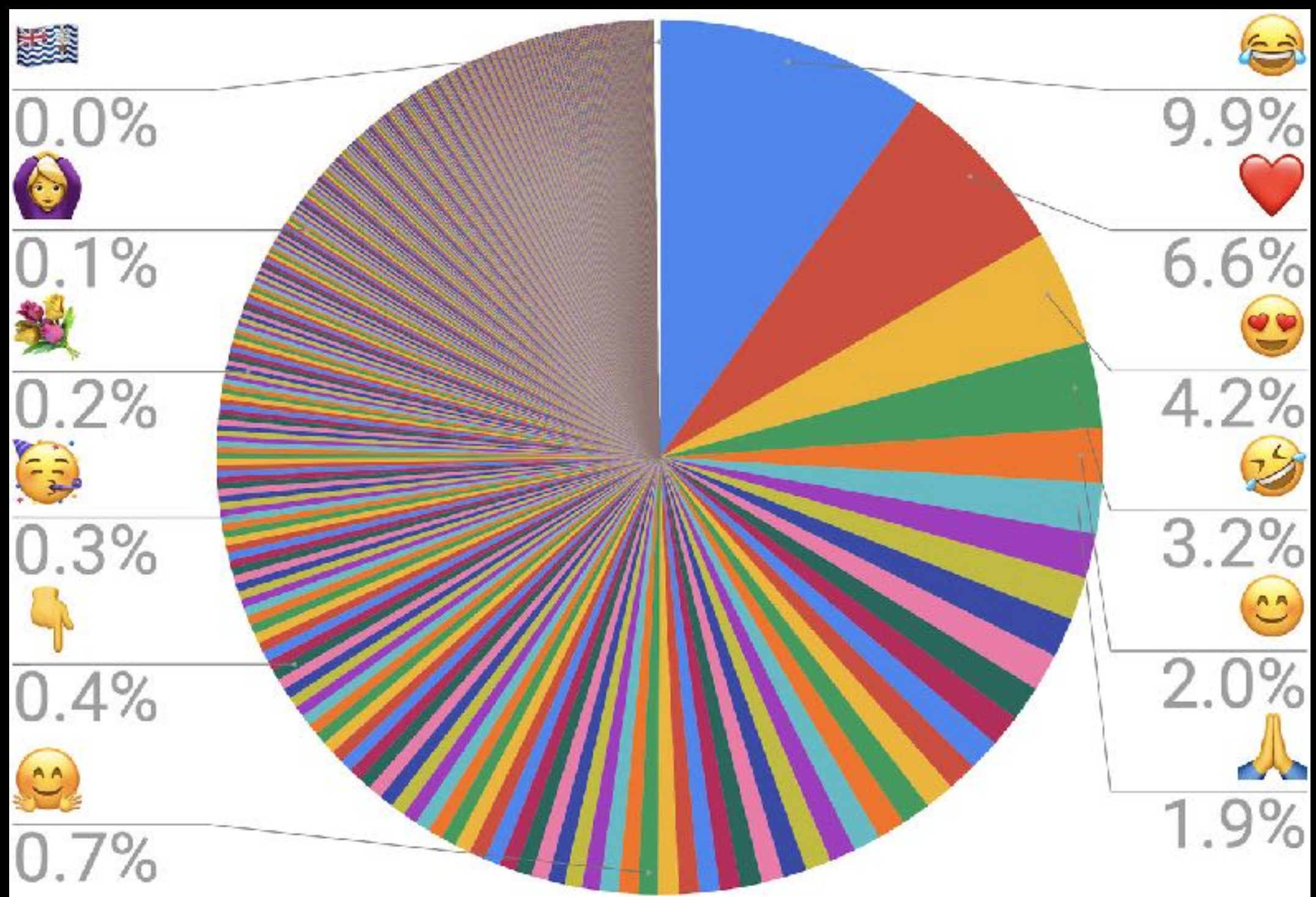
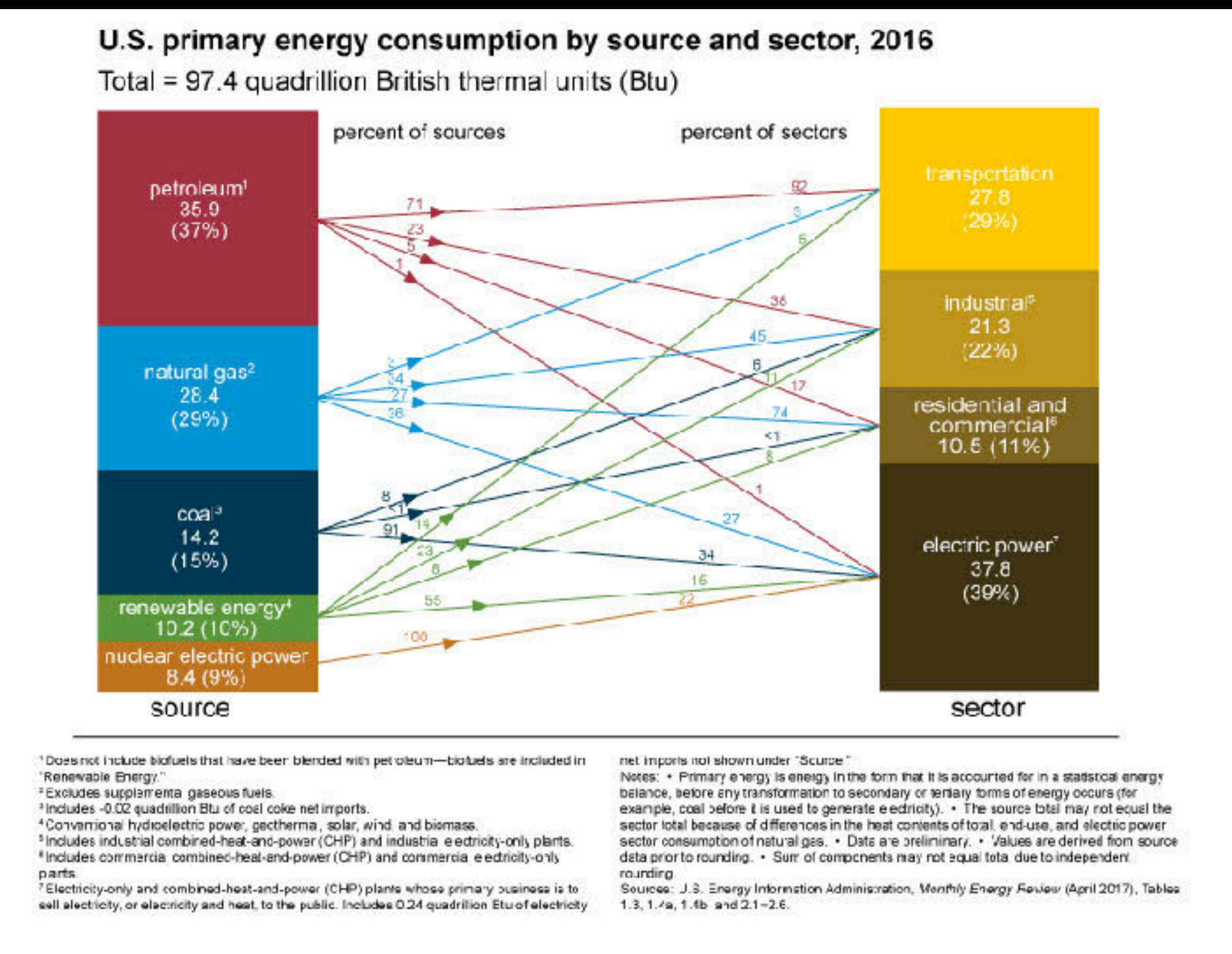
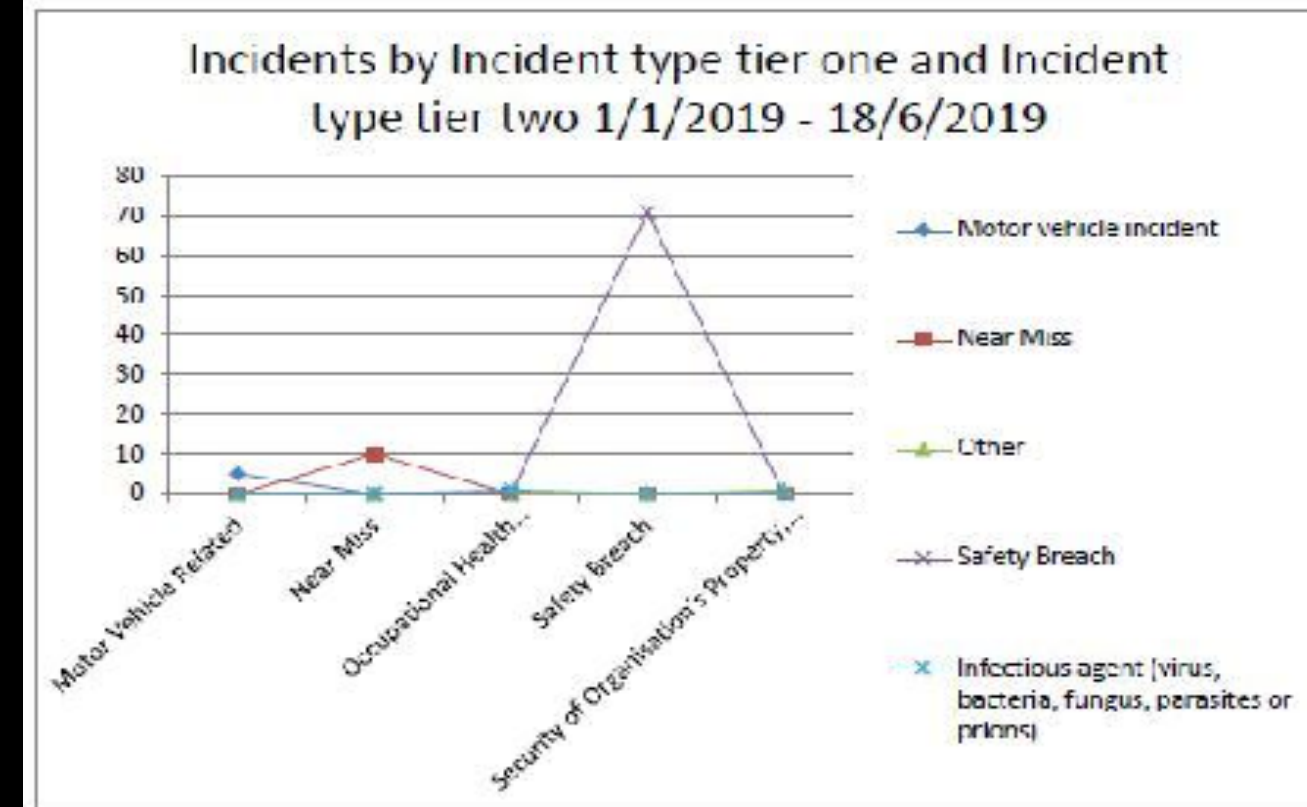
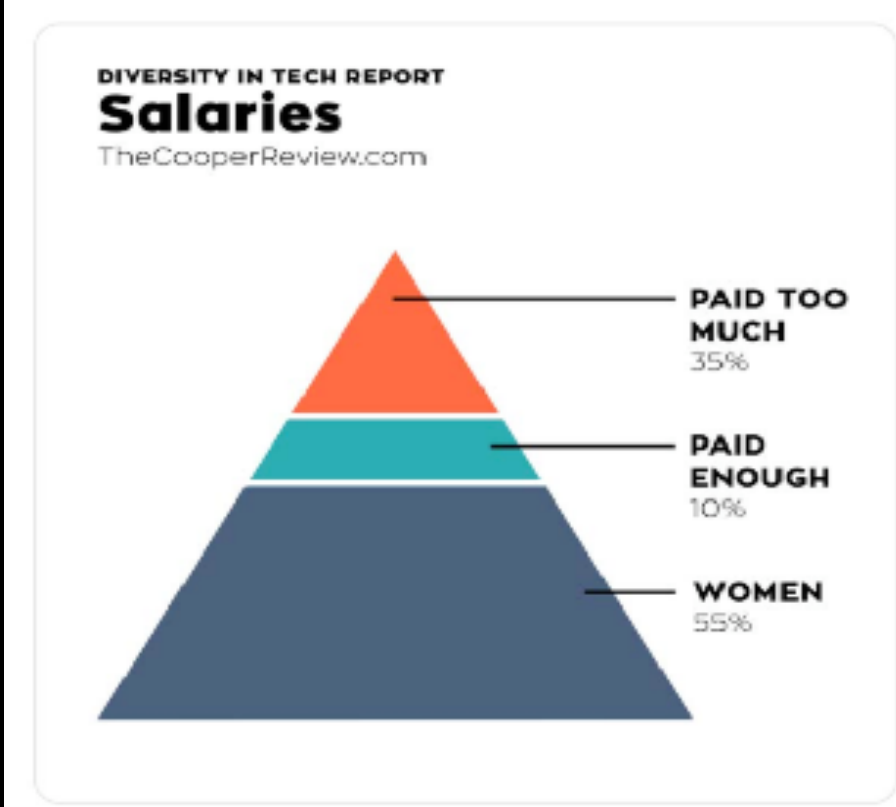
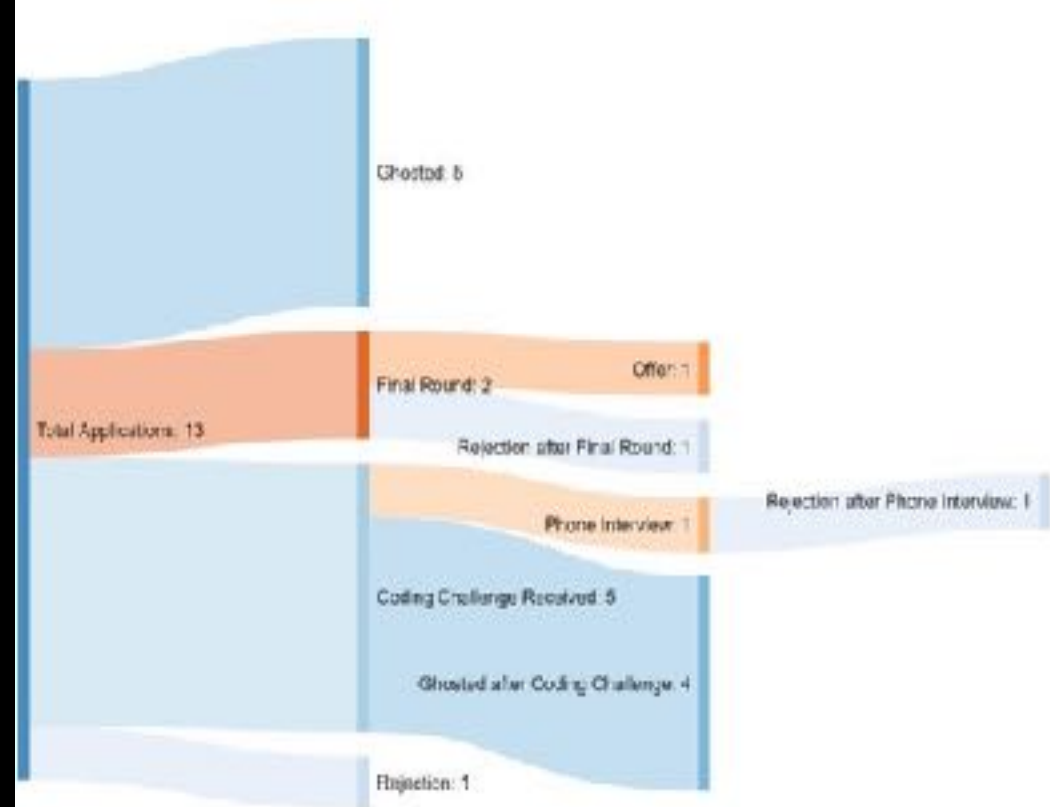
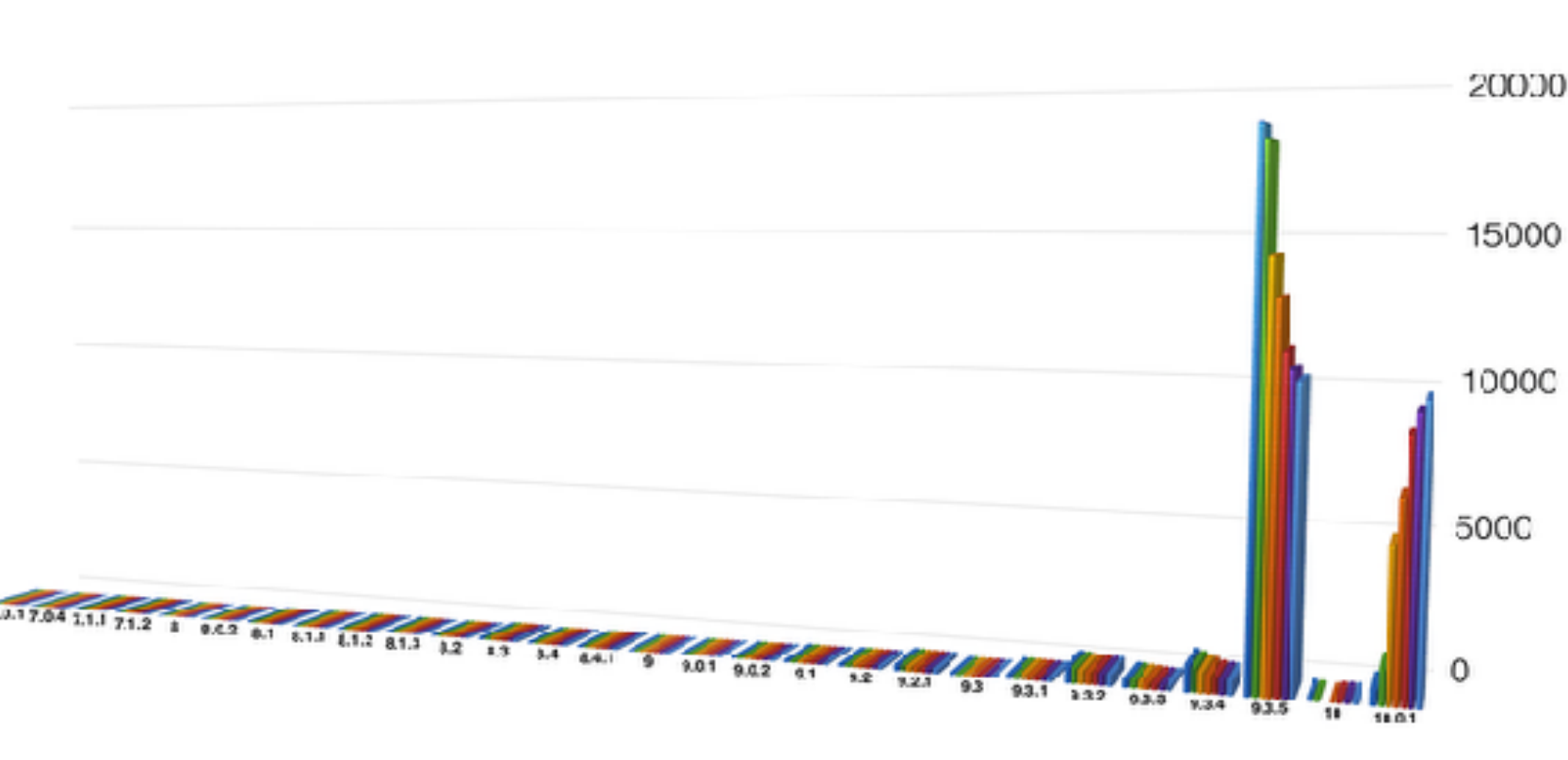
我接的都是几句话需求.....



```
autoChart(container, []);
```

初始化 > 模拟数据





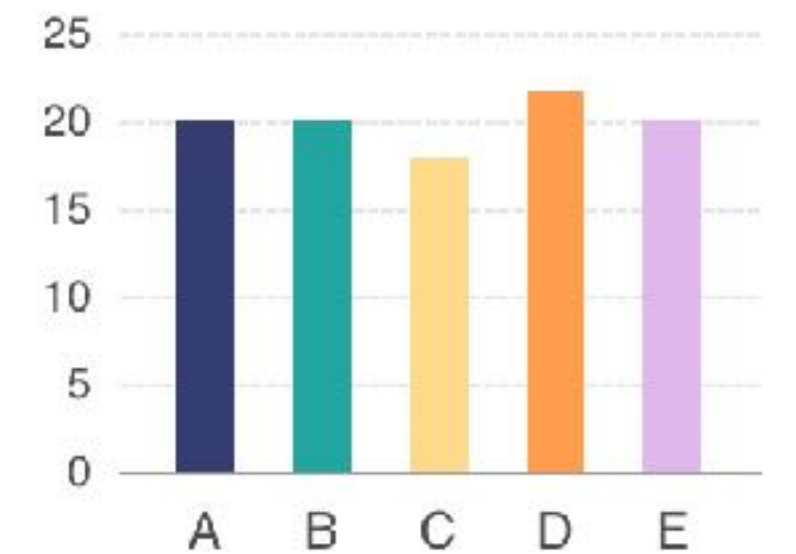
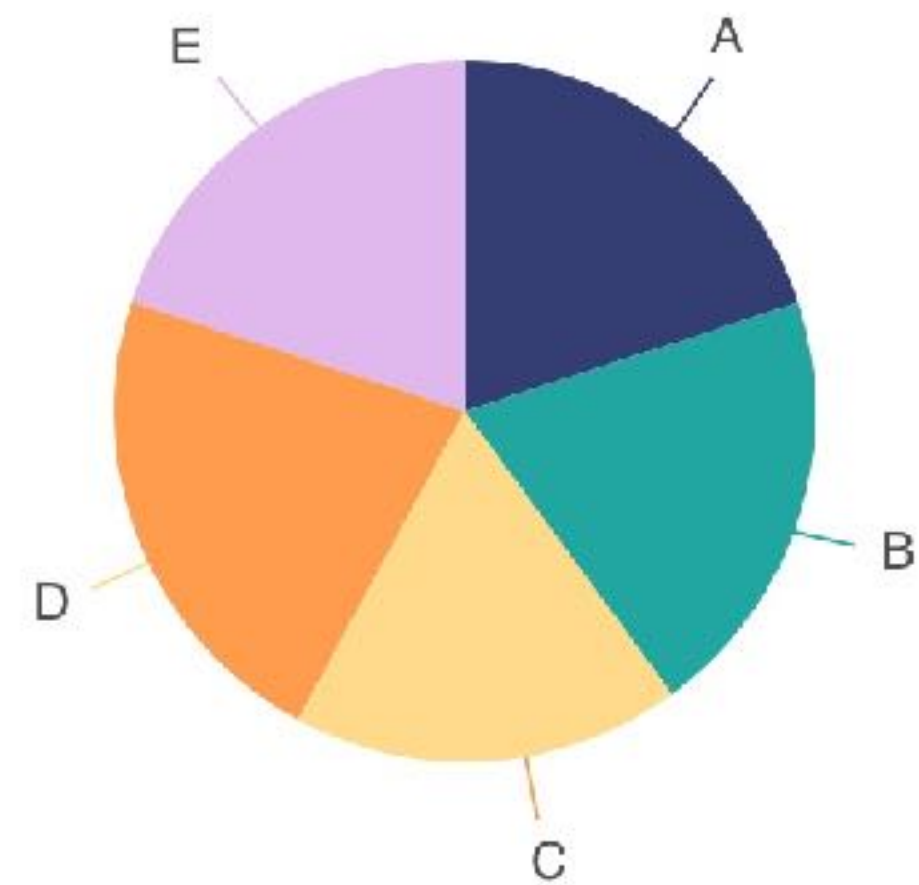
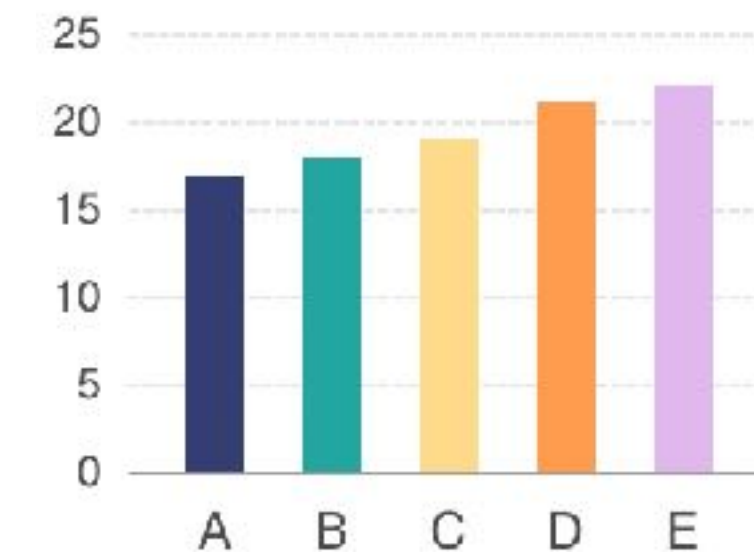
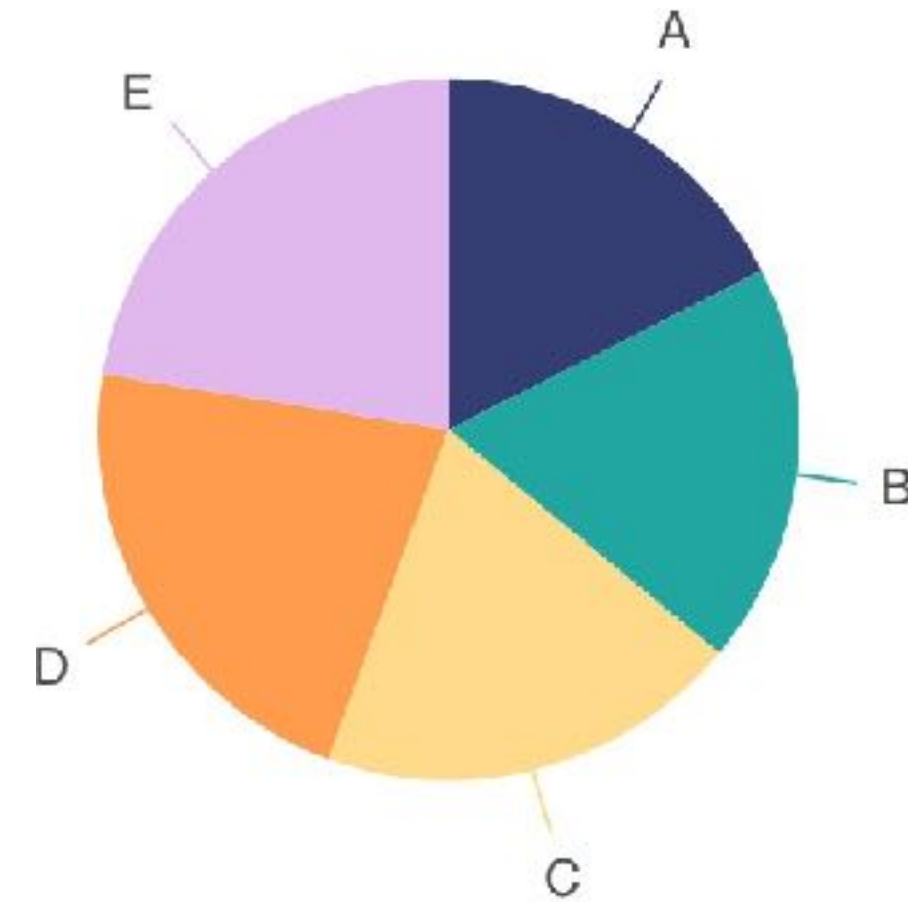
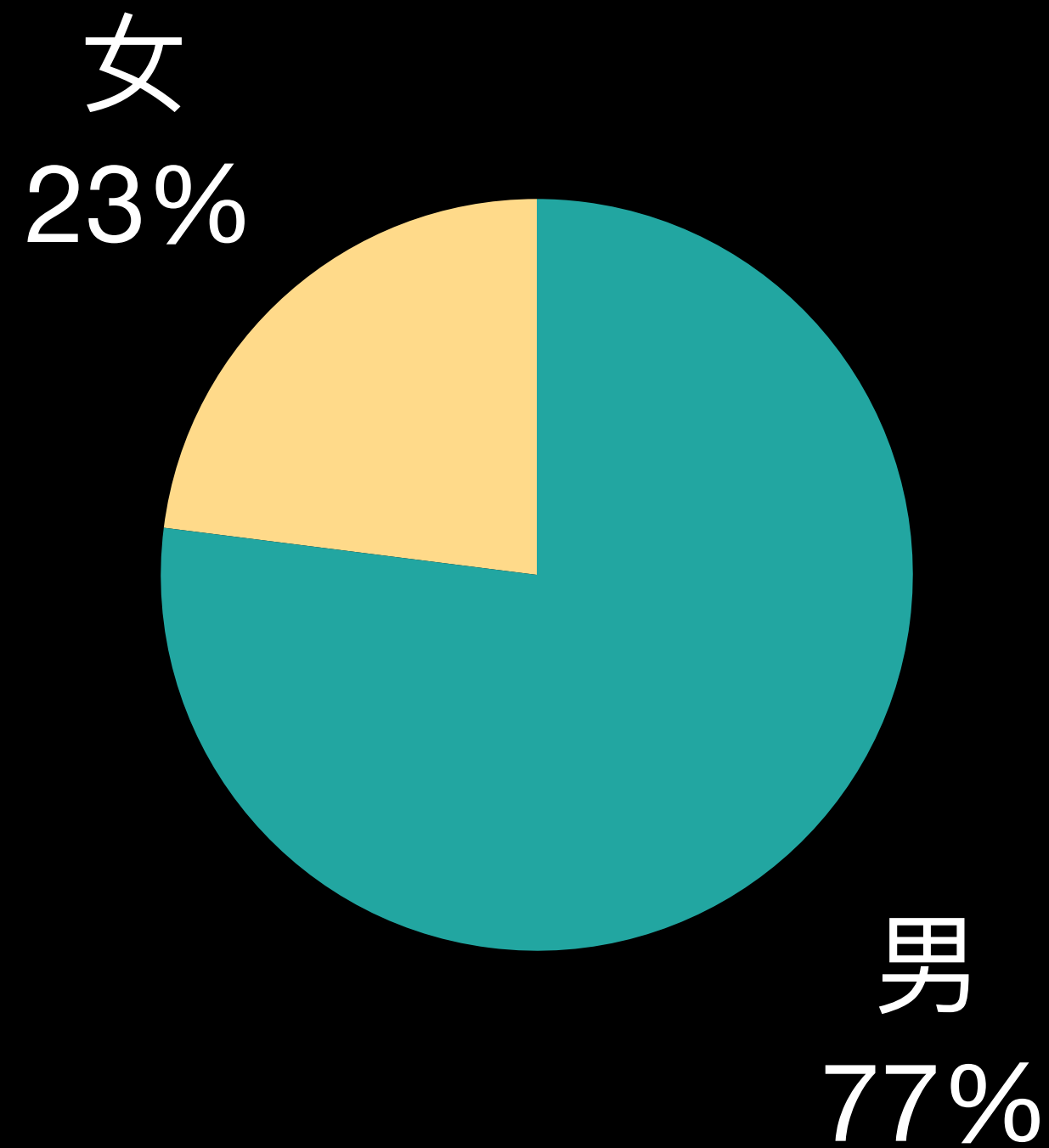
**错误案例**



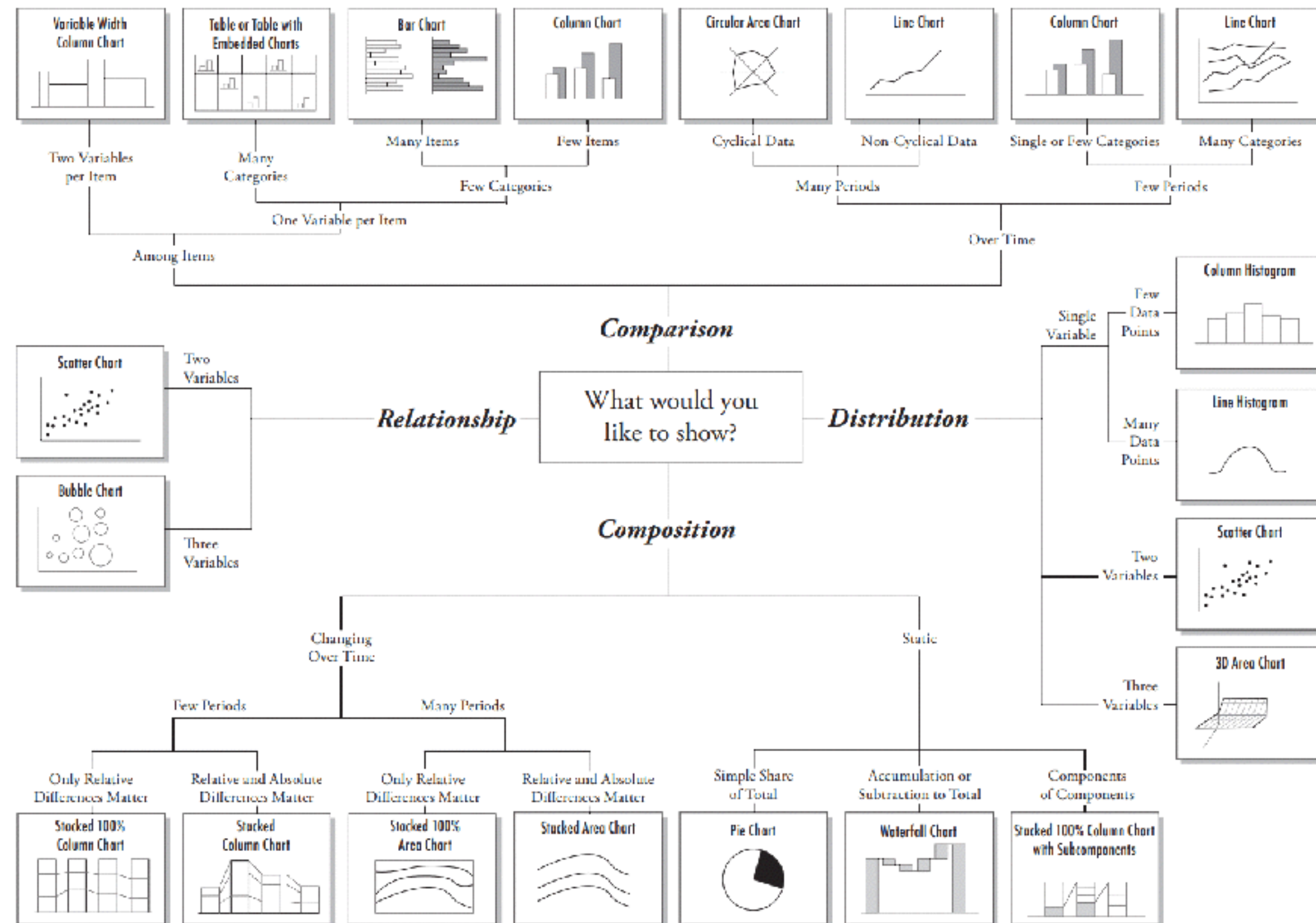
# 每种图表都有她适用的场景

## 饼图

- 突出占比
- 分类有限
- 差异明显

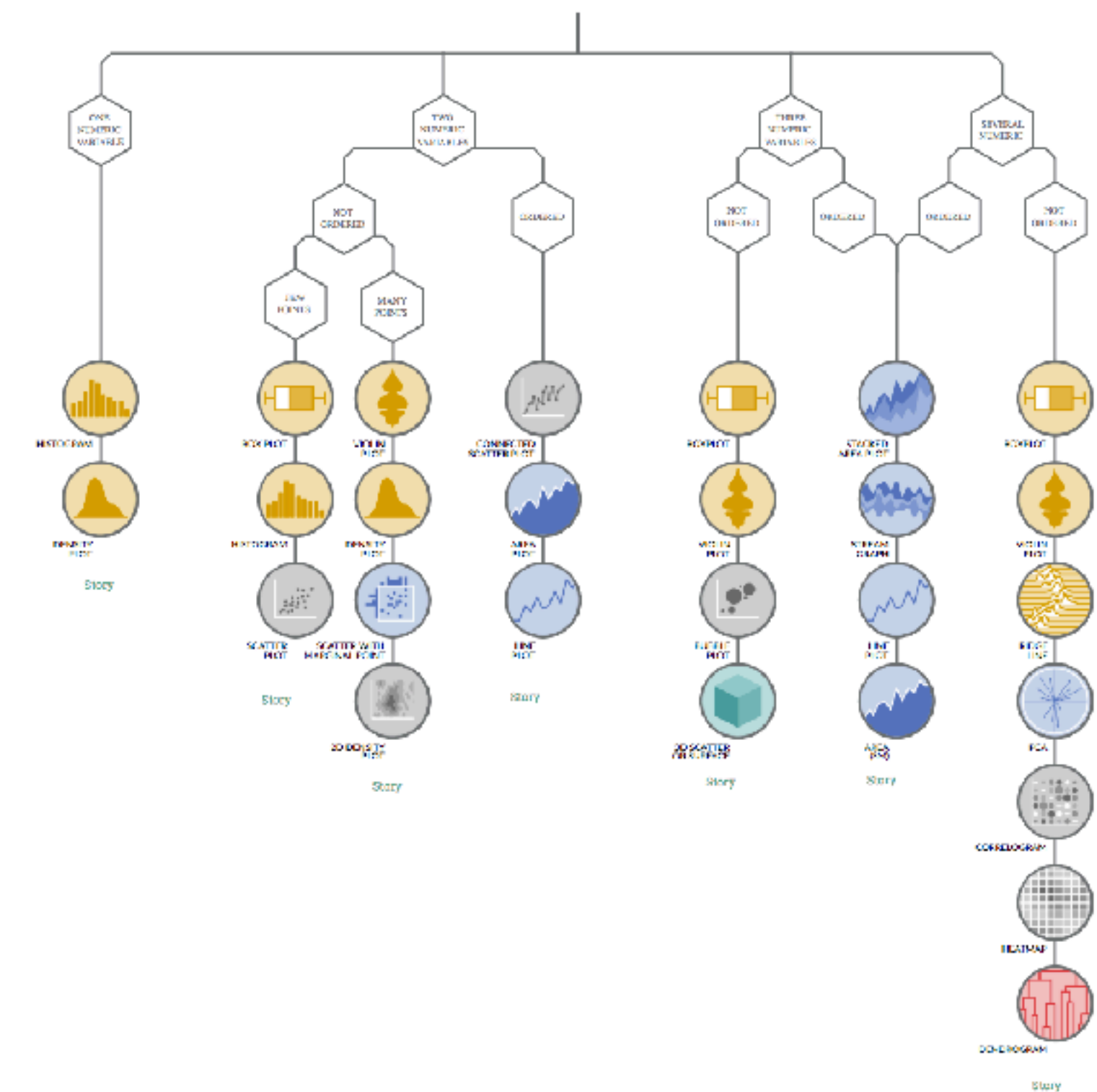


## Chart Suggestions—A Thought-Starter



www.ExtremcPresentation.com  
© 2009 A. Abela a.abela@gmail.com

What kind of data do you have? Pick the main type using the buttons below. Then let the decision tree guide you toward your graphic possibilities.





从排版来看，这里适合放个圆形的图  
**DEMO 4**  
 具体用什么图之后再定

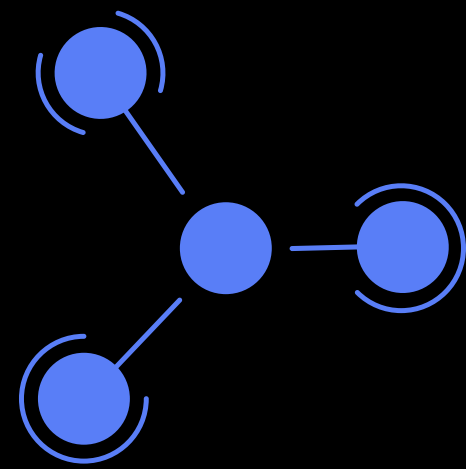
在只有一句话需求的情况下，使用 AVA.autoChart 开发图表



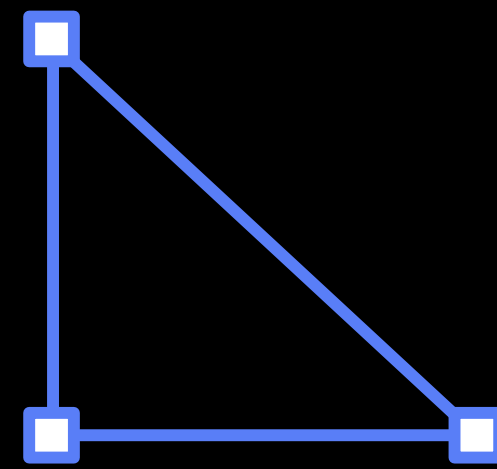
视频链接：<https://www.bilibili.com/video/av82223577/>



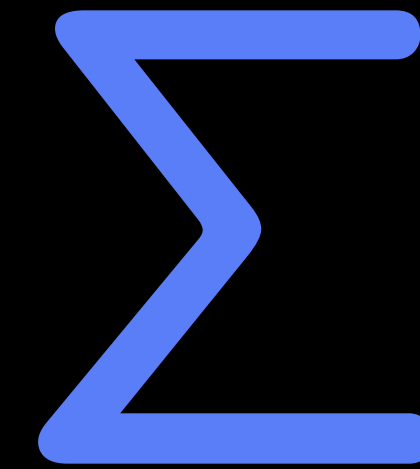
# 原理



**knowledge**  
知识库



**rule**  
推荐规则



**advisor**  
推荐器

```
{
  "Line": {
    "name": "Line"
    "definition": "Use line segments to show changes in data in a ordinal dimension."
    "purpose": [
      0: "Comparison"
      1: "Trend"
    ]
    "coordinateSystem": "Cartesian2D"
    "graphicType": ""
    "shape": [
      0: "Lines"
    ]
    "dataPrerequisites": [
      0: {
        "minQty": 1
        "maxQty": 1
        "fieldConditions": [
          0: "Time"
          1: "Ordinal"
        ]
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

# knowledge 知识库

## 图表类型

- 名称
- 定义
- 分析目的
- 所需数据
- 涉及通道
- .....



## diff-pie-sector SOFT

*Difference should be big enough for pie sectors.*

饼图类（或，以角度或弧长映射数值变量的）图表，每个区块的数值大小应有较为明显的差异，差异性越大越好。

### 打分算法

公理：当  $n$  个数字的和相等时，数字越接近，乘积越大。

举例： $1+9=10$ ;  $5+5=10$ ;  $9=1*9 < 5*5=25$

设饼图由  $n$  个区块（扇形）组成，每个区块对应的数值为  $v_i (i = 1, \dots, n)$ 。

已知饼图所有区块的和最终换算100%或 360 度，统一归为 1。等比例缩放后每个区块对应的数值为  $s_i = \frac{v_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n v_i}$

且有  $\sum_{i=1}^n s_i = 1$ 。

计算这些缩放后数值的乘积，记为  $P_s = \prod_{i=1}^n s_i$ 。

根据公理，当这  $n$  个区块的数值完全一样 ( $s_i = \frac{1}{n}$ ) 时，他们的乘积最大。最大乘积为  $P_{max} = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{n} = (\frac{1}{n})^n$ 。

则本规则对应分数  $r$  为：

$$r = \frac{|P_{max} - P_s|}{P_{max}}$$

当各区块的数值完全一样（区分度极端小）时， $r = 0$ ；

当各区块的数值差异越大时， $P_s$  越趋向于 0， $r$  也越大（越趋向于 1）。

# rule 推荐规则

## HARD

- 字段属性检查
- 分析目的检查
- 冗余字段检查
- .....

## SOFT

- 分类数量评估
- 数值差异评估
- 相关性评估
- .....

# rule

## 推荐规则

### 以柱状图为例

- $M(v)$  是数据和图表类型的匹配质量分数
- $d(X)$ 表示  $x$  轴字段中的不重复值个数 (有几个柱子)

$$\frac{\pi^2}{6} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^2}$$

$$v_i (i = 1, \dots, n)$$

$$P_{max} = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{n} = \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^n$$

$$f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \hat{f}(\xi) e^{2\pi i \xi x} d\xi$$

$$\mathbf{M}(v) = \begin{cases} 0 & |d(X)| = 1 \\ 1 & 2 \leq |d(X)| \leq 20 \\ \frac{20}{|d(X)|} & |d(X)| > 20 \end{cases}$$

$$X_k = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x_n e^{i2\pi k \frac{n}{N}}$$

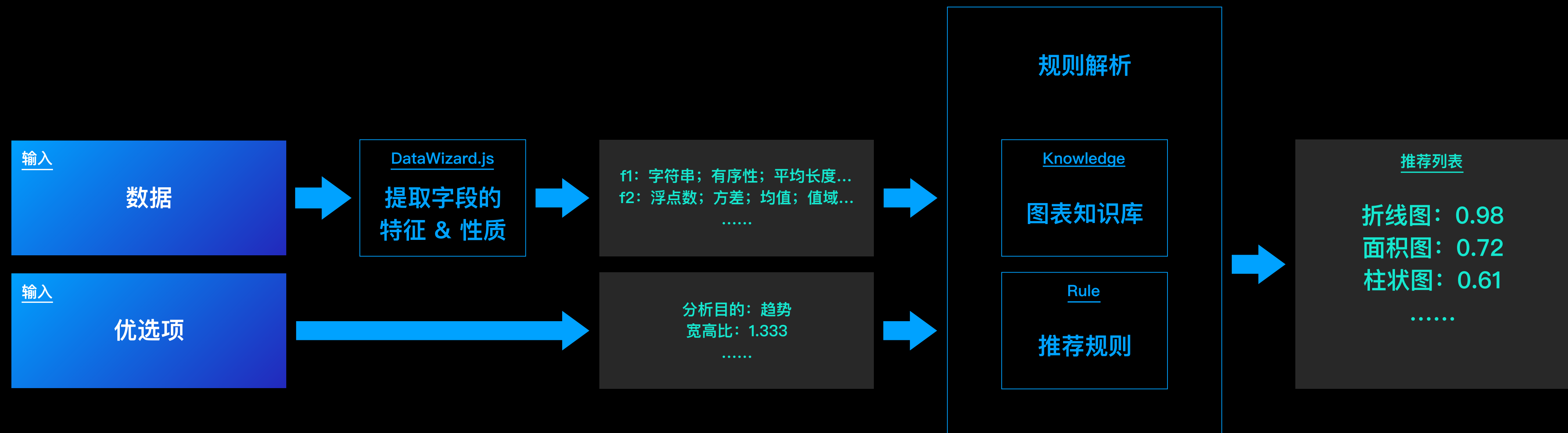
$$r = \frac{|P_{max} - |P_s||}{P_{max}}$$

$$s_i = \frac{v_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n v_i}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n s_i$$

# advisor – 解析器

## 工作流程



# 智能可视化的未来





# 研发态：全智能图表推荐，代码极简

100+ 行原始代码

50+ 行半自动代码

1 行智能代码

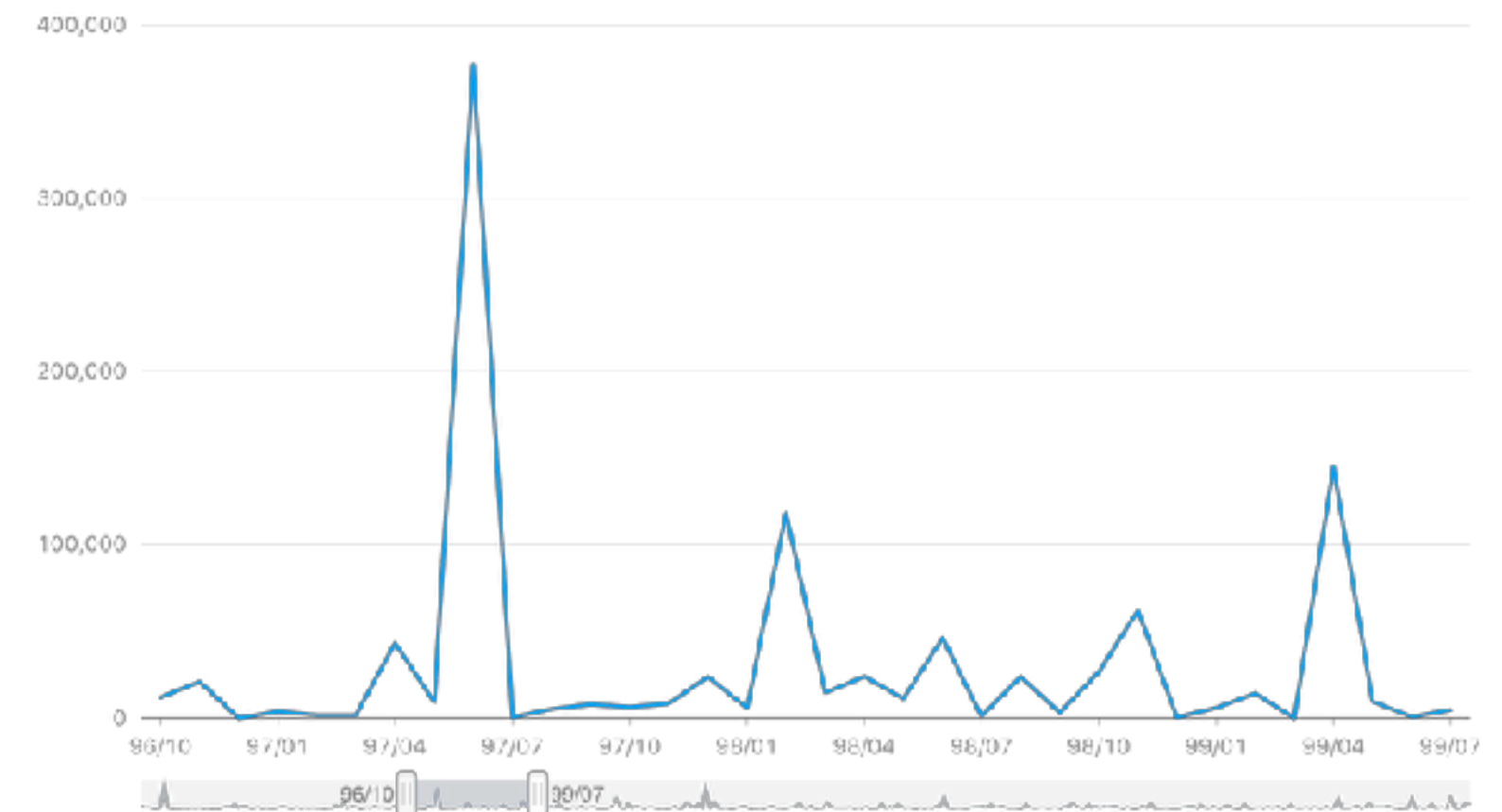
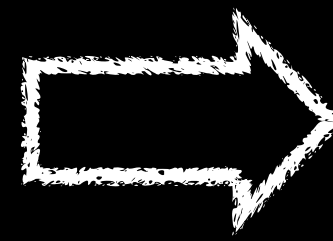
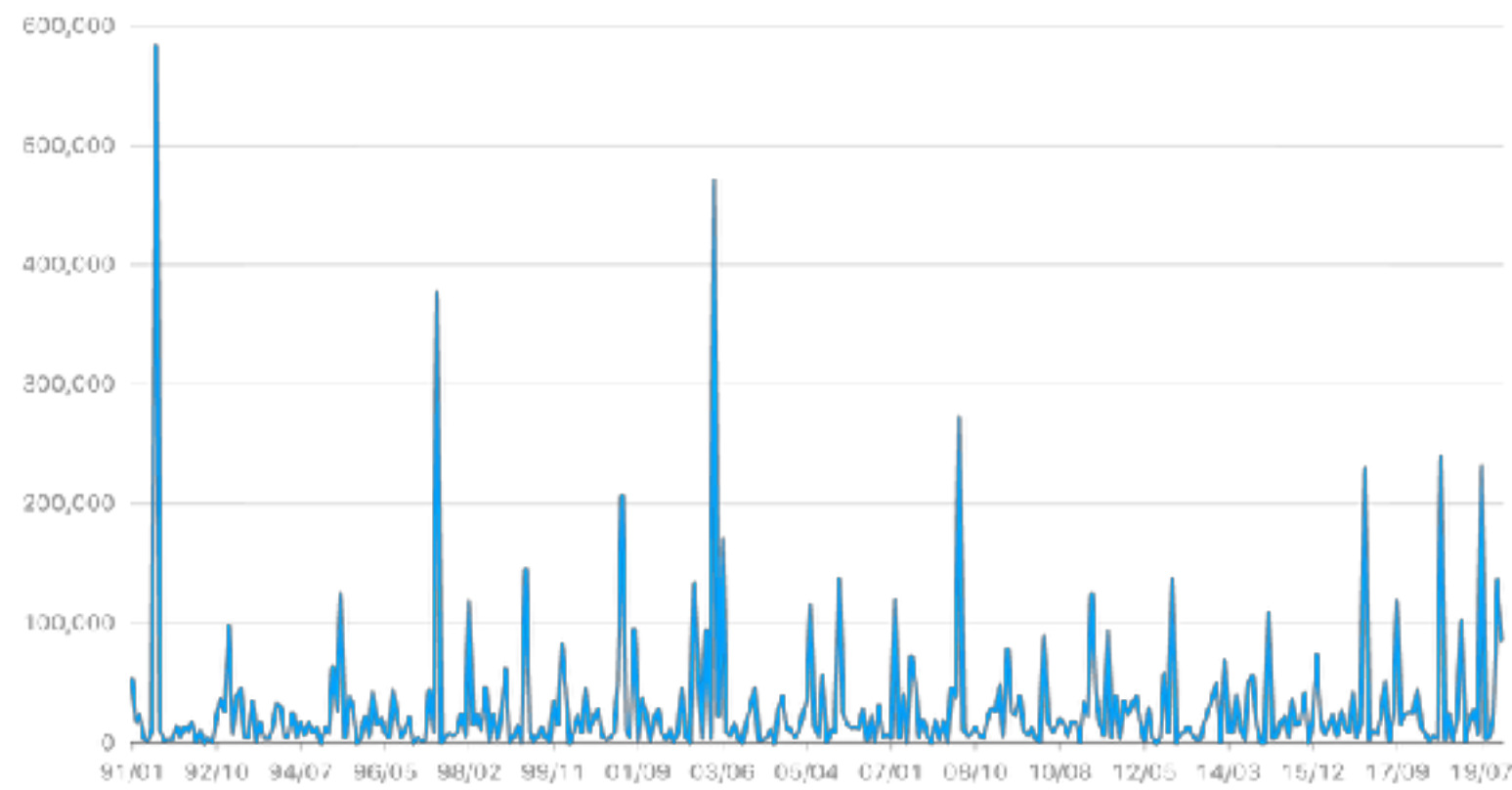
```
fetch('../data/baby-names.json')
  .then(res => res.json())
  .then(data => {
    const { DataView } = DataSet;
    const dv = new DataView().source(data)
    .transform({
      type: 'fill-rows',groupBy: [ 'name' ], orderBy: [ 'year' ]
    })
    .transform({
      type: 'impute', field: 'n', method: 'value', value: 0
    })
    .transform({
      type: 'aggregate', fields: [ 'n' ], operations: [ 'sum' ],
      groupBy: [ 'year', 'name' ], orderBy: [ 'year' ],
      as: [ 'count' ]
    });
    const chart = new G2.Chart({
      container: 'container',
      forceFit: true,
      height: 500,
      animate: false,
      padding: [ 20, 140, 60, 50 ]
    });
    chart.source(dv, {
      year: {tickInterval: 10}
    });
    chart.axis('count', {
      line: {
        lineWidth: 1,
        stroke: '#BFBFBF'
      },
      tickLine: {
        length: 8,
        stroke: '#ddd'
      },
      grid: null
    });
    chart.area()
      .position('year+count')
      .adjust([ 'stack', 'symmetric' ])
      .color['name']
      .shape['smooth']
      .opacity(1);
    chart.render();
  });
```

```
fetch('../data/baby-names.json')
  .then(res => res.json())
  .then(data => {
    const container = document.getElementById('mountNode');
    autoChart(container, data, {
      toolbar:true,
      development: true,
      config: {
        configs: {
          title: {
            visible: true,
            text: '销售趋势'
          },
          legend: { position: 'right-top' },
          smooth: true,
          point: {
            visible: true,
            size: 7,
            shape: 'diamond'
          },
          xField: 'f1',
          yField: 'f2',
          type: 'Line',
        }
      }
    });
  });
```

```
fetch('../data/baby-names.json')
  .then(res => res.json())
  .then(data => {
    autoChart(document.getElementById('mountNode'), data);
  });
```

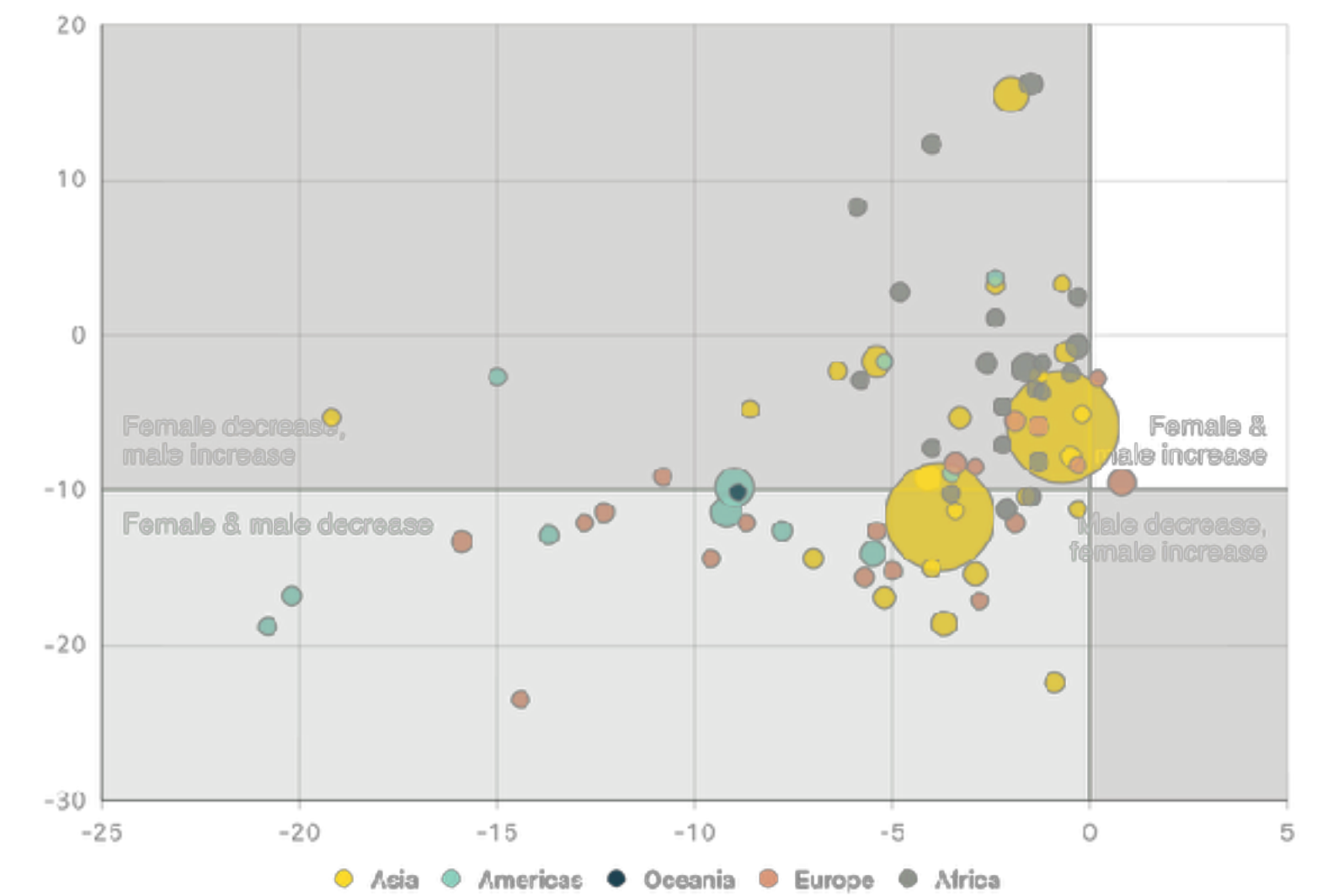
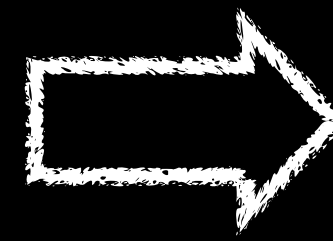
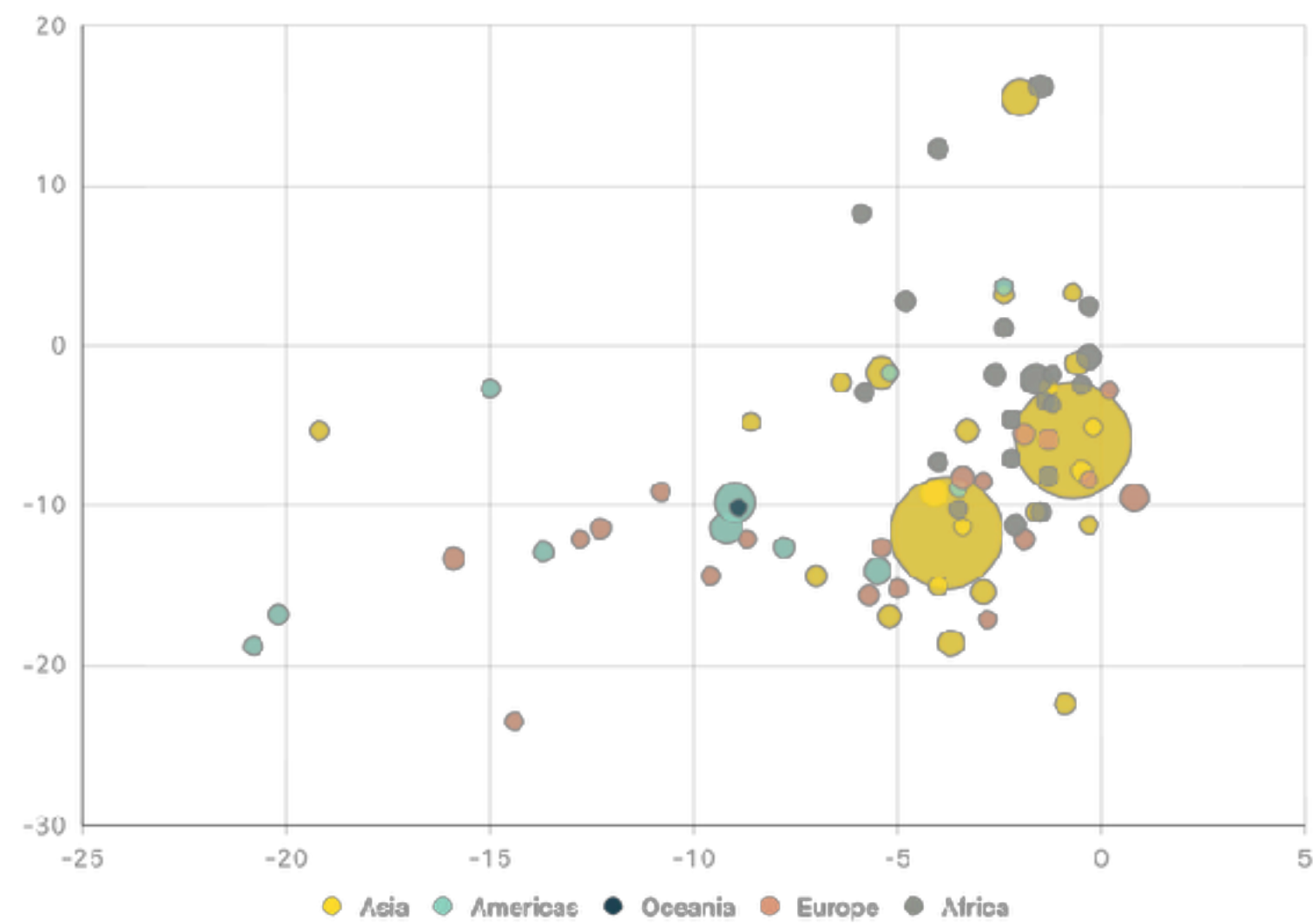


# 阅读态：交互分析组件智能增强



富交互组件动态按需启用

# 分析态：运行时的可视分析智能辅助



自动识别出趋势、回归、奇异点等统计特征，自动演示模式的 Storytelling 能力





# AntV

让人们在数据世界里获得视觉化思考能力



$\vec{A} = \begin{bmatrix} \textit{Alibaba} \\ \textit{AI} \\ \textit{Automated} \\ \textit{Augmented} \end{bmatrix}$

$\vec{A} V A$

AVA 钉钉交流群



即将开源! 抢先 star, 快人一步: <https://github.com/antvis/AVA>

# 3rd SEE Conf

蚂蚁金服体验科技大会，初衷是希望设计与技术能在碰撞中彼此融合，SEE 是 Seeking Experience and Engineering 的缩写，同时 SEE 也代表着“看见”，希望技术能看见设计的价值，也希望设计能看见技术的力量，在彼此看见中互相融合成长，一起让世界更美好。

语雀专栏 | <https://www.yuque.com/seeconf>

SEE Conf 官网 | <https://seeconf.antfin.com/>

参与知乎互动，赢下届门票 | <https://www.zhihu.com/question/363807174>



SEE Conf

更多议题

## 体验科技与好的产品

玉伯 (蚂蚁金服 体验技术部负责人)

## 基于地域文化的设计创新

何人可 (湖南大学设计艺术学院院长)

## Ant Design 4.0: 创造快乐工作

林外 (蚂蚁金服 高级体验设计专家)

线丝 (蚂蚁金服 高级创意设计)

## 决策机构体验科技: 数字驾驶舱

逸达 (蚂蚁金服 前端技术专家)

可言 (蚂蚁金服 高级产品经理)

十喜 (蚂蚁金服 高级体验设计师)

## 智能可视化体系 AVA

步茗 (蚂蚁金服 数据技术专家、AVA 负责人)

廖鸣 (蚂蚁金服 前端技术专家、DataWizard 负责人)

## 使用 React 开发小程序 - Remax

边柳 (蚂蚁金服 高级前端工程师、Ant Design 核心贡献者)

## Evolution: Serverless For Frontend - 探索下一代 Node 研发模式

天猪 (蚂蚁金服 高级前端专家、Egg.js 核心开发者)

## 云凤蝶可视化搭建的推导与实现

江木 (蚂蚁金服 高级前端工程师、antd-mobile 核心开发者)

## “云”端的语雀 —— 用 JavaScript 全栈打造商业级应用

不四 (蚂蚁金服 高级前端技术专家, 语雀产品技术负责人)

## 蚂蚁金服 Web 3D 技术探索之路

烧鹅 (蚂蚁金服 前端技术专家、Oasis 3D 引擎负责人)

## 精雕细琢, 打造极致可视化体验

道为 (蚂蚁金服 高级前端工程师、AntV 核心贡献者)

## 蚂蚁海外本地化设计

竹摇 (蚂蚁金服 高级体验设计专家)

## 让价值被发现: 如何在 B 端产品做增长?

覃一 (蚂蚁金服 高级体验设计师)

瀚雅 (蚂蚁金服 高级体验设计师)

## 围绕应用生命周期的企业级产品设计策略

壹乐 (蚂蚁金服 高级体验设计师)

## 普惠金融体验设计创新思路: 参与感对话设计

姚维 (蚂蚁金服 体验设计专家)

## JCD 思维如何驱动复杂系统设计

今辰 (蚂蚁金服 体验设计专家)

## 资产的秩序之美: 通过模式化的方法构建设计资产的内在一致性

吾笙 (蚂蚁金服 高级体验设计师)

## 解放图形化设计生产力 — HiTu

线丝 (蚂蚁金服 高级创意设计)

