We handle terabyte-size data via non-traditional analytics and visualise it in real-time.

Gramener visualises your data

Gramener transforms your data into concise dashboards that make your business problem & solution visually obvious. We help you find insights quickly, based on cognitive research, and our visualisations guide you towards actionable decisions.
Recruiting top quality developers is always a problem. We decided to use an algorithmic approach and pulled out the social network of developers on Github (a social network for open source code).

In this visualisation, each circle is a person. The size of the circle represents the number of followers. Larger circles have more followers (but not in proportion – it’s a log scale.)

The circle’s colour represents the city the programmer’s live in. This visual is a slice showing the tale of two cities: Bangalore and Singapore.

Two people are connected if one follows the other. This leads to a clustering of people in the form of a network.

Here, you can see that Bangalore and Singapore are reasonably well connected cities. Bangalore has more developers, but Singapore has more popular ones (larger circles).

However, the interaction between Bangalore and Singapore are few and far between. But for a few people across both cities, like:

Ciju Cherian
Lin Junjie
Amudhi Sebastian

... etc.

There are, of course, a number of smaller independent circles – people who are not connected to others in the same city. (They may be connected to people in other cities.)

Apart from this, there are a few small networks of connected people – often people within the same company or start-up – who form a community of their own.
How does Mahabharata, one of the largest epics with 1.8 million words lend itself to text analytics? Can this ‘unstructured data’ be processed to extract analytical insights? What does sentiment analysis of this tome convey? Is there a better way to explore relations between characters? How can closeness of characters be analysed & visualized?
PREDICTING MARKS

What determines a child’s marks?
Do girls score better than boys?
Does the choice of subject matter?
Does the medium of instruction matter?
Does community or religion matter?
Does their birthday matter?
Does the first letter of their name matter?
TN CLASS X: MATHEMATICS
CBSE 2013 Class XII: English Marks

Where have we applied this?

- Energy fraud
- Bank balances
- Medical insurance claims
Based on the results of the 20 lakh students taking the Class XII exams at Tamil Nadu over the last 3 years, it appears that the month you were born in can make a difference of as much as 120 marks out of 1,200.

"It’s simply that in Canada the eligibility cutoff for age-class hockey is January 1. A boy who turns ten on January 2, then, could be playing alongside someone who doesn’t turn ten until the end of the year—and at that age, in preadolescence, a twelve-month gap in age represents an enormous difference in physical maturity."

-- Malcolm Gladwell, Outliers

... and across districts, gender, subjects, and class X & XII.
This visualisation shows the popularity of birthdays in the US between 1973 – 1999. Dark colours indicate more popular birthdays. Light colours are less popular.

It’s interesting that there are fewer births on holidays – almost as if doctors and hospitals do not wish to be disturbed during these days. Since 60% of the births in this period were C-sections, this does offer some flexibility.

But it’s the parents too. Notice how fewer children are born on the 13th of any month? Superstition, perhaps? April 1st appears to be a day to avoid too, while Feb 14th – Valentine’s Day – is a favourite.

Shown alongside is the popularity of birthdays in India between 2007 – 2012, for about 10 million students. Dark colours indicate more popular birthdays. Light colours are less popular.

We see a very different pattern here. Almost no one is born in August. A lot of births are also clustered around the months of May and June, just before schools open – and given that this data is based on school records, perhaps there is reason to suspect that these numbers are faked.

It’s also suspicious that a surprisingly large number of people have birthdays on the 5th, the 10th, the 15th, the 20th etc of the month. Perhaps, when faking numbers, it is easier to fake round numbers.

This rush to get children into school has an adverse impact on their marks. You can see that those “born” on the 5th, the 10th, the 15th, etc have lower marks – most likely because these are younger children who have been taken to school earlier than their peers.

Similarly, those “born” in the first half of May have relatively lower marks. June the 1st is a particularly bad day. This is the most common birthday according to the records. (More common than Jan 1st, which is the second most common.) It also has the lowest marks on average.

Source: Tamil Nadu & Karnataka State Board examination results, 2006 - 2012
Every innings by India's top 50 batsmen is shown here. The size of the boxes is based on the number of runs scored. The colour of the box indicates the strike rate.

Who are India's fastest ODI batsmen? That's a tough question. The quick answer appears to be Sehwag, at about a 105 S/R. But strike rates have been improving at about 3.5% every decade. Adjusting for that, Kapil Dev's strike rate is almost exactly the same.

150 pages of information on a single page? That's what this visualisation does. It captures every key information about every international innings played by an India. On a tabular printout, this would span 150 pages. But it's far more intuitive to see these numbers with Gramener's visualisation server.
I’ve always been curious... who among India’s prolific one-day run-getters had the best strike rate?

Sachin?

Sehwag?

What about the rest of the world?