

MY472 – Week 9: Data Visualisation

MY472: Data for Data Scientists

November 26, 2019

Course outline

1. Introduction to data
2. The shape of data
3. Cloud computing
4. HTML and CSS
5. Using data from the Internet
6. (Reading week)
7. Working with APIs
8. Textual data
9. Data visualisation
10. Creating and managing databases
11. Interacting with online databases

seminars schedule

9 Data visualisation

- ▶ 4th marked assignment (individual)
- ▶ Deadline: December 6

10 Creating and managing databases

11 Interacting with online databases

- ▶ 5th marked assignment (groups)
- ▶ Deadline: December 19

Take-home exam due January 17, 15:00.

Plan for today

- ▶ Data visualization
 - ▶ How (not) to lie with graphs
 - ▶ Principles of data visualization
 - ▶ ggplot2
- ▶ Teaching evaluations

Data visualization: why?

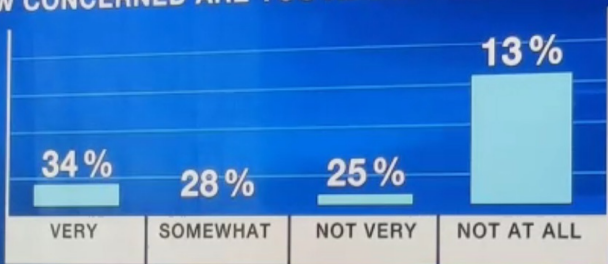
Often the most effective way to
describe, explore, and
summarize data...is to visualize
the data

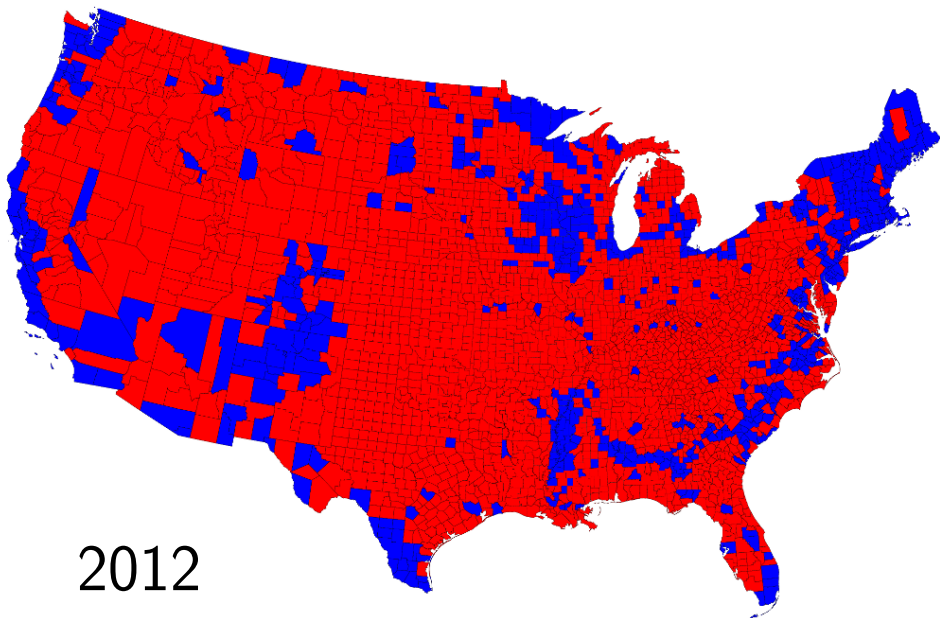
see 01-anscombe.Rmd

NBC2 VIEWER VOTE

NBC-2.COM

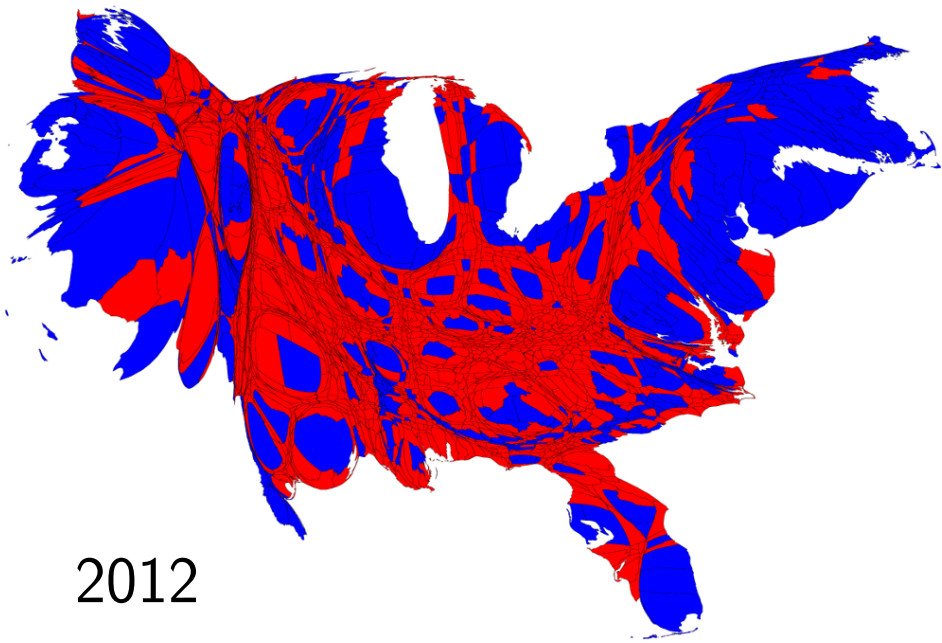
HOW CONCERNED ARE YOU ABOUT THE ZIKA VIRUS?





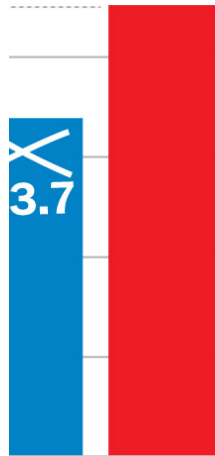
2012

Source: Mark Newman (Michigan)



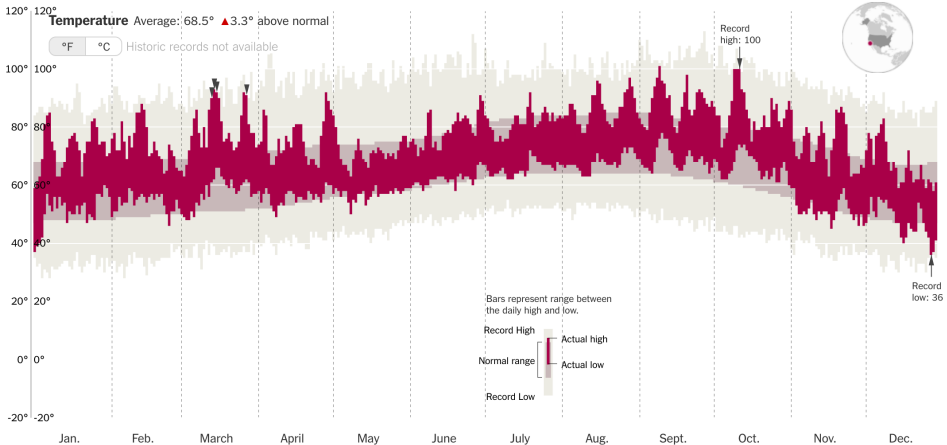
2012

Source: Mark Newman (Michigan)



Source: Washington Post

Los Angeles, Calif.



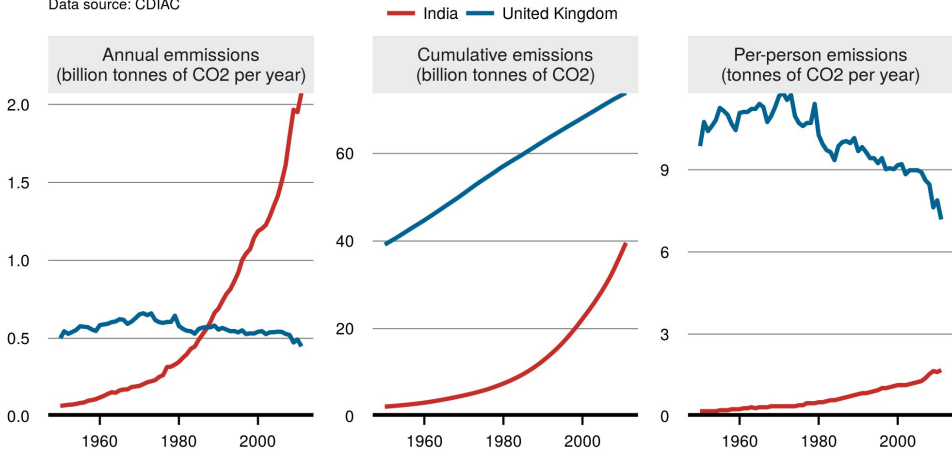
Precipitation Total: 7.66" ▼ -6.6" less



Cumulative monthly precipitation, in inches, compared with normal. Precipitation totals are rainfall plus the liquid equivalent of any frozen precipitation.

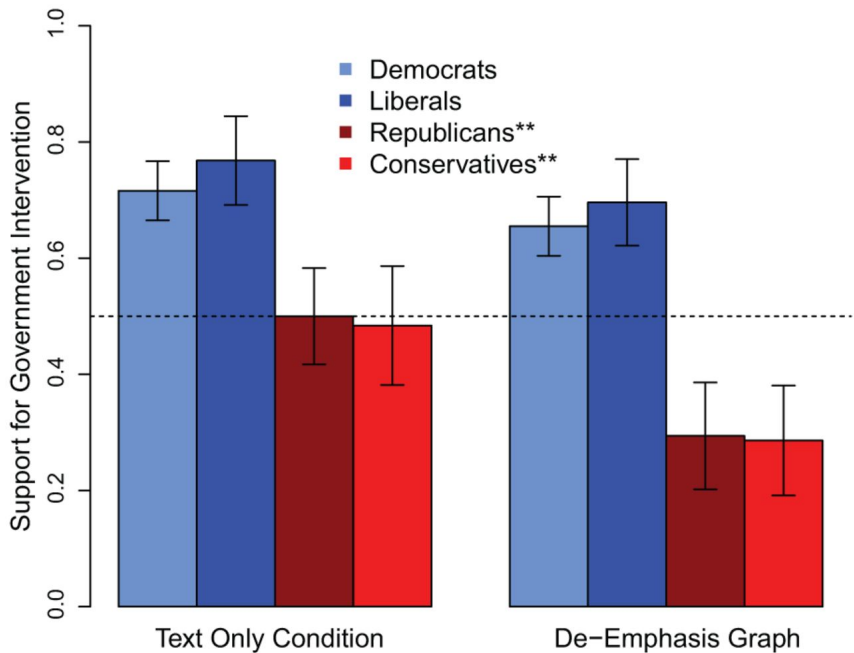
Three ways to compare the carbon emissions of India and United Kingdom

Data source: CDIAC



Note: figures cover energy and cement related activities
Figure by robert.wilson@strath.ac.uk

Source: New York Times



Source: Hughes (2015)

Data visualization

General principles (Tufte)

- ▶ Show the data
- ▶ Avoid distorting what the data have to say
- ▶ Allow viewer to compare
- ▶ Serve a clear purpose: description, exploration, tabulation or decoration
- ▶ Be closely integrated with the statistical and verbal descriptions of the dataset
- ▶ **Graphics reveal data:** e.g. Anscombe Quartet

Data visualization

Specific guidelines

- ▶ Maximize data-to-ink ratio
- ▶ Avoid misleading decisions:
 - ▶ Y axis starts at 0
 - ▶ Comparison of areas is hard
 - ▶ Use comparable units
 - ▶ Erase chart junk
- ▶ Use text to inform and contextualize. Add annotations
- ▶ Appropriate use of scales (x/y axes, color, size, shape...)
- ▶ Use small multiples to facilitate comparisons
- ▶ Always cite your sources

What is the grammar of graphics?

The grammar of graphics.

A statistical graph is a mapping from data to aesthetic attributes (color, shape, size) of geometric objects (points, lines, bars). The plot may also contain statistical transformations of the data and is drawn on a specific coordinate system. Faceting can be used to generate the same plot for different subsets of the data. It is the combination of these independent components that make up a graphic.

Hadley Wickham, *ggplot2*, page 3

Data visualization with **ggplot2**

Why **ggplot2**?

- ▶ Based on “Grammar of Graphics” (Wilkinson, 2005)
 - powerful, consistent, modular.
- ▶ Compact, parsimonious code
- ▶ Sensible defaults for quick exploratory plots
- ▶ But also easy to customize, extend
- ▶ Excellent online resources (and easy to Google)

What is the grammar of graphics?

Components of a graph:

- data** What you want to visualize, including variables (columns) to be mapped to aesthetic attributes.
- geom** Geometric objects that are drawn to represent the data: bars, lines, points, etc.
- stats** Statistical transformations of the data, such as binning or averaging.
- scales** Map values in the data space to values in an aesthetic space (color, shape, size...)
- coord** Coordinate system; provides axes and gridlines to make it possible to read the graph.
- facets** Breaking up the data into subsets, to be displayed independently on a grid

“Easy to Google”

- ▶ Main documentation page: <https://ggplot2.tidyverse.org/>
- ▶ R Graph gallery for **ggplot2**
<https://www.r-graph-gallery.com/ggplot2-package.html>
- ▶ StackOverflow, tag: **ggplot2**
<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/tagged/ggplot2>

ggplot2

see 02_ggplot2_basics

see 03_scales_axes_legends