















in linkedin.com/in/romansyasetyo/







Visualizing information can give us a very quick solution to problems

- David McCandless





- 1. What is Data Visualization?
- 2. Why we need Data Visualization
- 3. Which chart to use?
- 4. Data Visualization in Python

Hands on using Python

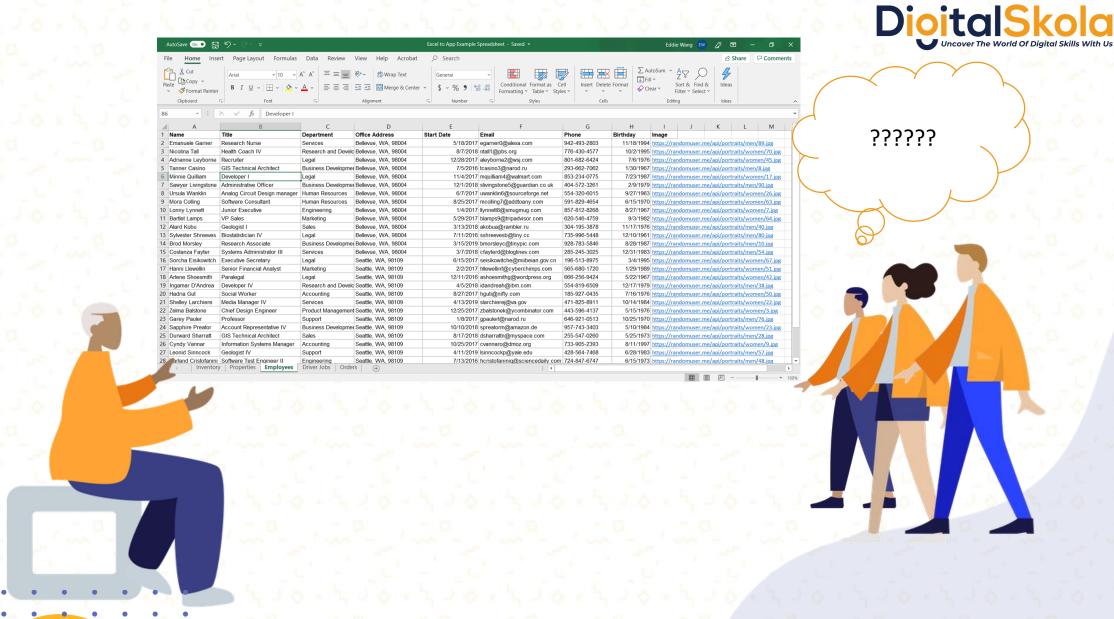






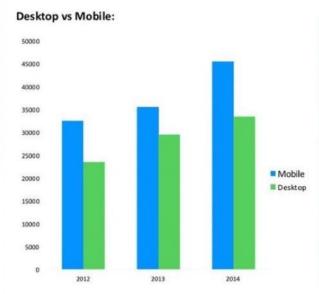
What is Data Visualization?











Desktop

2012 23424



2013 29424

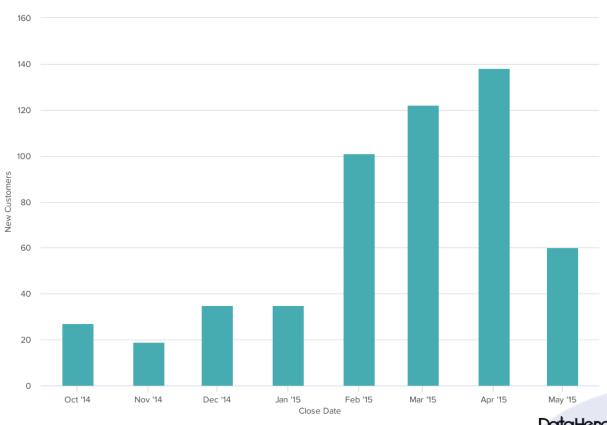
2014 33424







Customers by Close Date

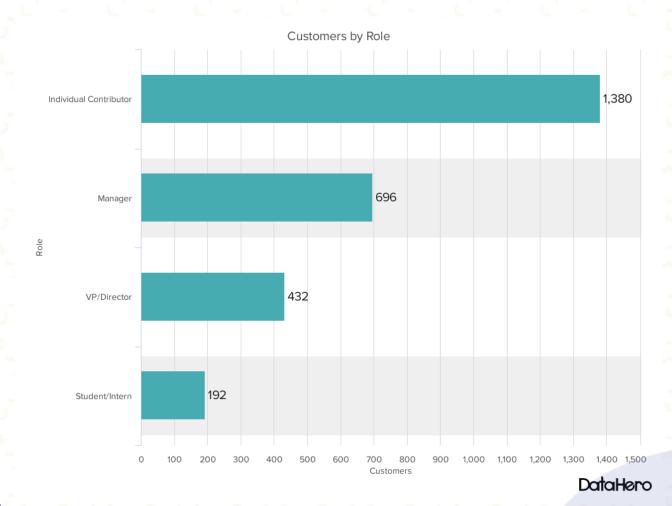










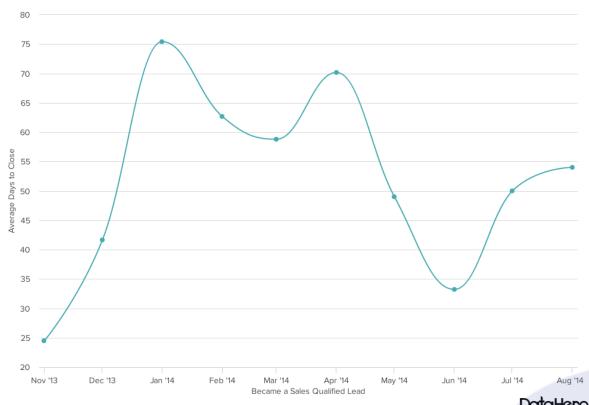








Average Days to Close by Date Became SQL



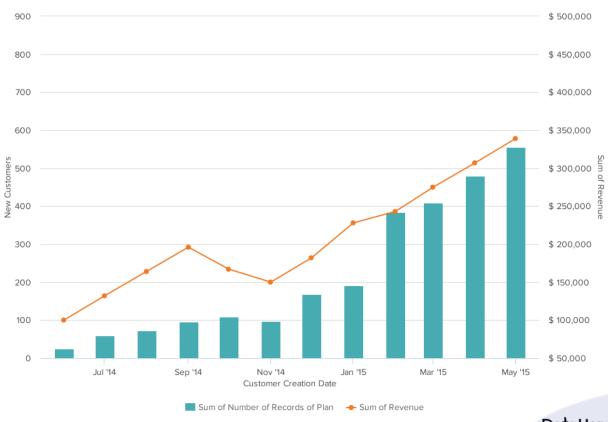








Revenue by Number of New Customers by Date



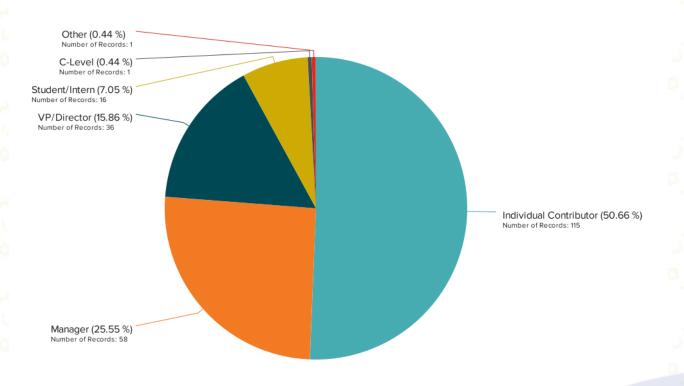
DataHero







Customers by Role in Company









Highest Degree vs. Class Identification



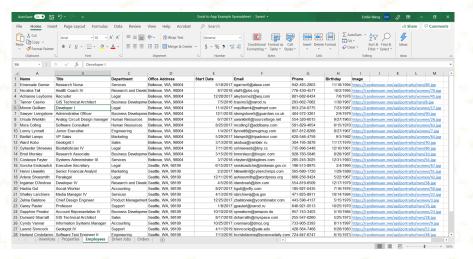




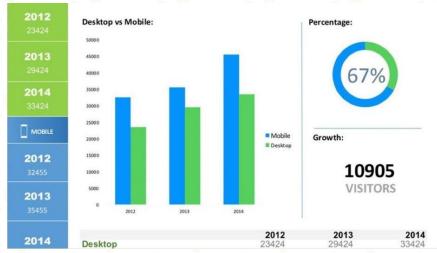




What is Data Visualization?







Tampilan berupa grafis atau visual dari informasi dan data.





Why we need Data Visualization







Why we need Data Visualization

- 1. Untuk Data Scientist
- Memudahkan dalam memahami data yang sedang dikerjakan Contoh : dalam proses Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)
- Memudahkan dalam membagikan hasil analisis Contoh : mempresentasikan analisis penjualan dalam bentuk line chart







Why we need Data Visualization

- 2. Untuk Stakeholder
- Memudahkan dalam memahami data
- Memberikan ringkasan singkat tentang isi data
- Membantu pengambilan keputusan yang tepat dan akurat







Which chart to use?







Which Chart to use?

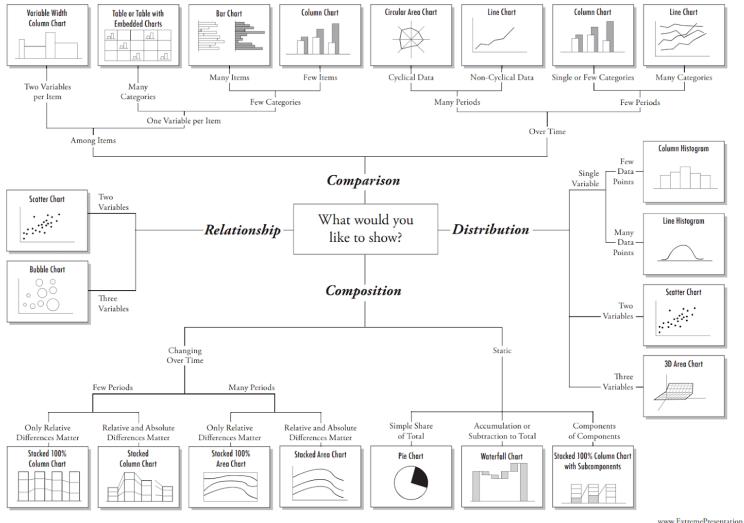
Dalam merepresentasikan data yang kita miliki, kita perlu memilih jenis chart atau grafik yang tepat.

- A. Do you want to **compare** values?
- B. Do you want to show the **composition** of something?
- C. Do you want to understand the **distribution** of your data?
- D. Do you want to better understand the **relationship** between value sets?





Chart Suggestions—A Thought-Starter





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Data Visualization in Python

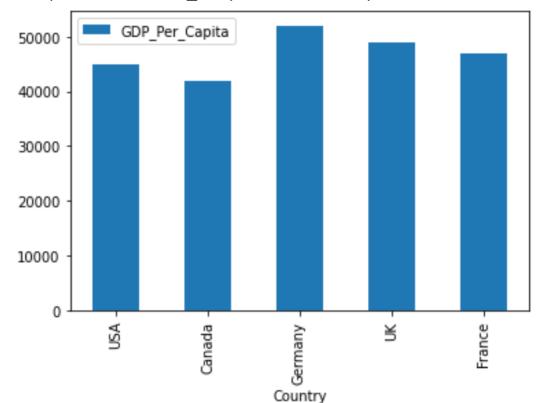






df_3.plot(x ='Country', y='GDP_Per_Capita', kind = 'bar')

<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7ffa7df49290>



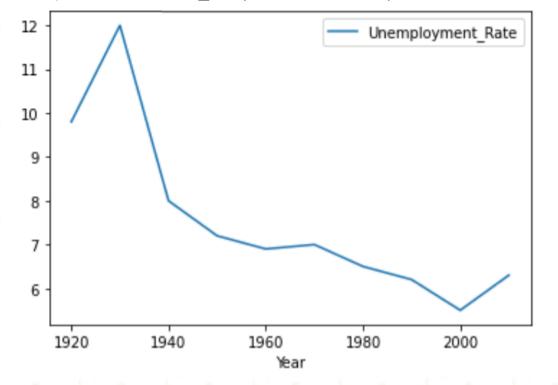






df_2_sort.plot(x ='Year', y='Unemployment_Rate', kind = 'line')

<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7ffa7dfc0c90>



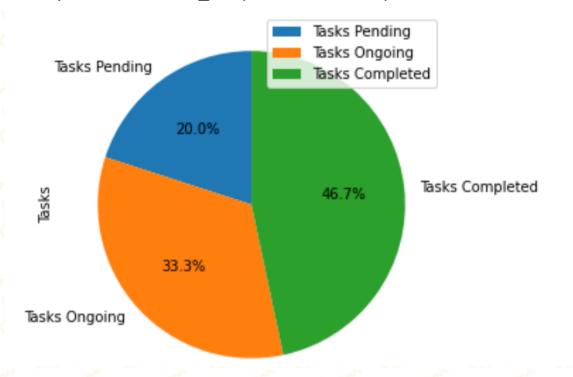




Pie Chart

df_4.plot.pie(y='Tasks',figsize=(5, 5),autopct='%1.1f%%', startangle=90)

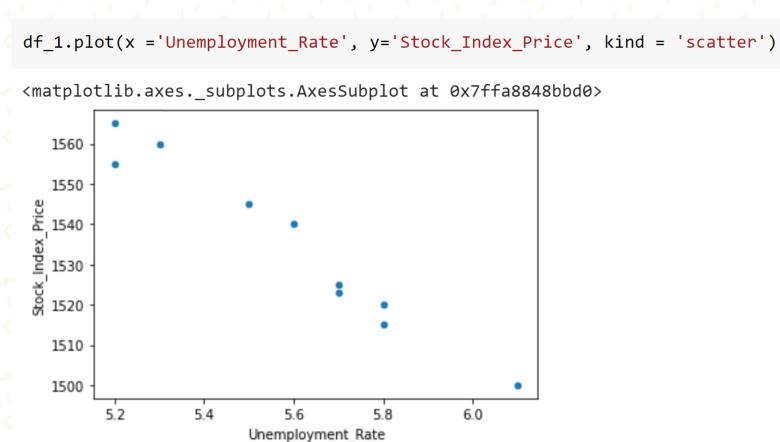
<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7ffa7d36b310>

















Keep practicing in your Google Colab!









BONUS!









Level Up in Data Visualization

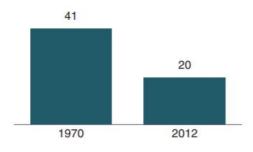






Children with a "Traditional" Stay-at-Home Mother

% of children with a married stay-at-home mother with a working husband



Note: Based on children younger than 18. Their mothers are categorized based on employment status in 1970 and 2012.

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of March Current Population Surveys Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS-CPS), 1971 and 2013

Adapted from PEW RESEARCH CENTER

20%

of children had a **traditional stay-at-home mom** in 2012, compared to 41% in 1970

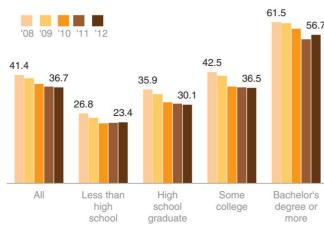






New Marriage Rate by Education

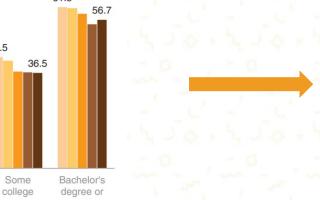
Number of newly married adults per 1,000 marriage eligible adults



Note: Marriage eligible includes the newly married plus those widowed, divorced, or never married at interview.

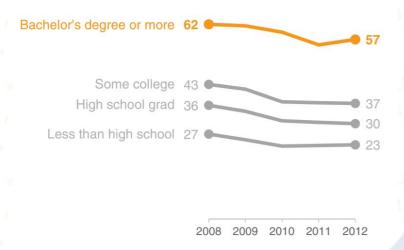
Source: U.S. Census

Adapted from PEW RESEARCH CENTER



New marriage rate by education

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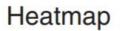






Table

	Α	В	С
Category 1	15%	22%	42%
Category 2	40%	36%	20%
Category 3	35%	17%	34%
Category 4	30%	29%	26%
Category 5	55%	30%	58%
Category 6	11%	25%	49%



LOW-HIGH

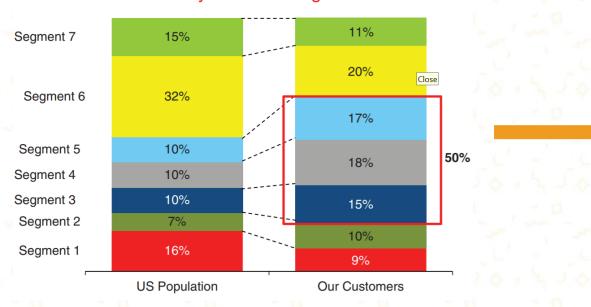
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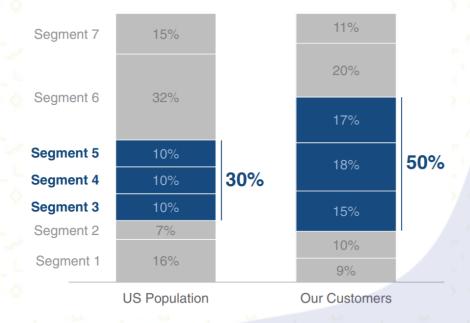




Distribution by customer segment



Distribution by customer segment







Thank You

