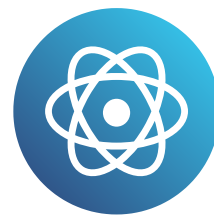


# Higher dimensions

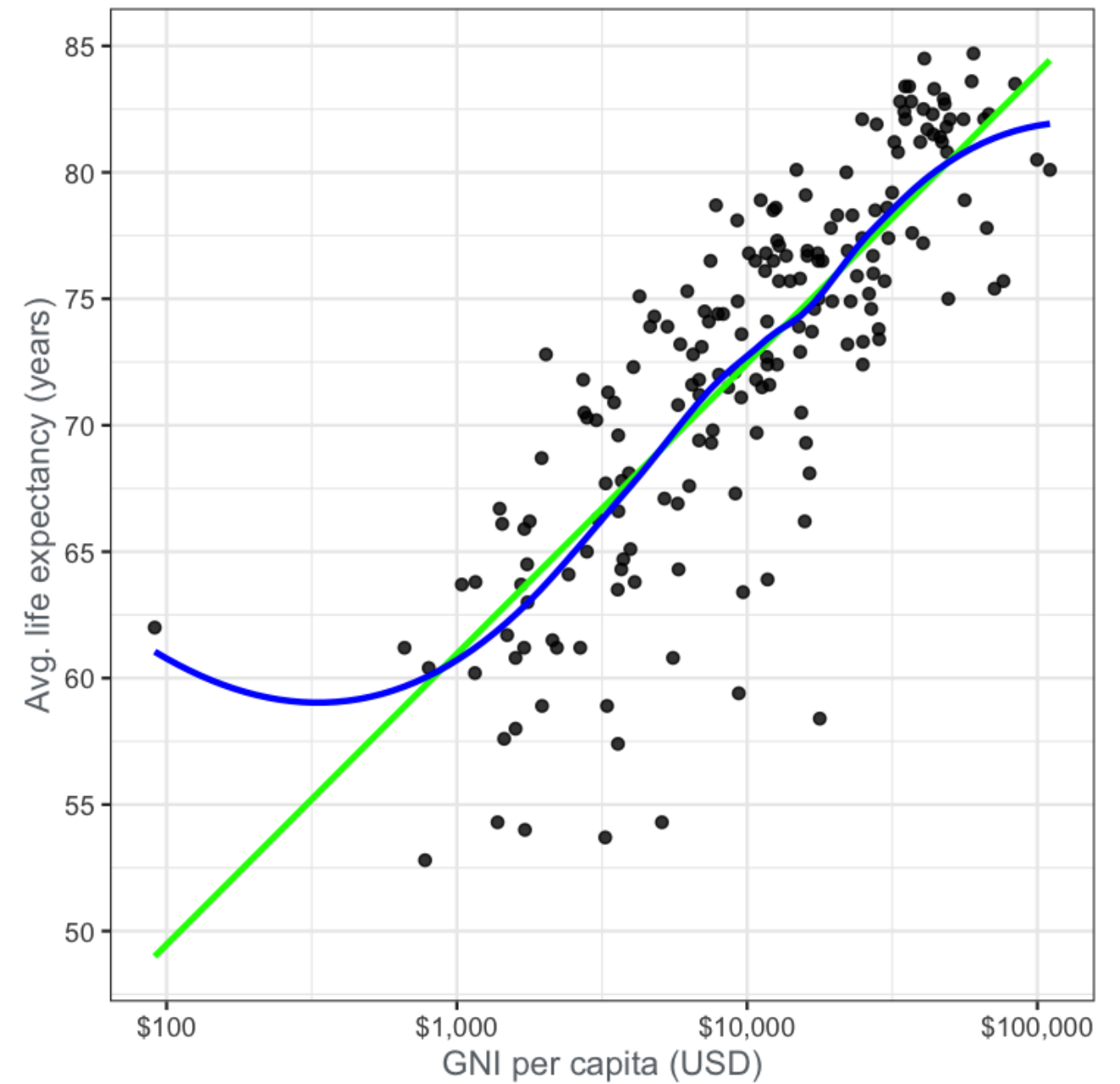
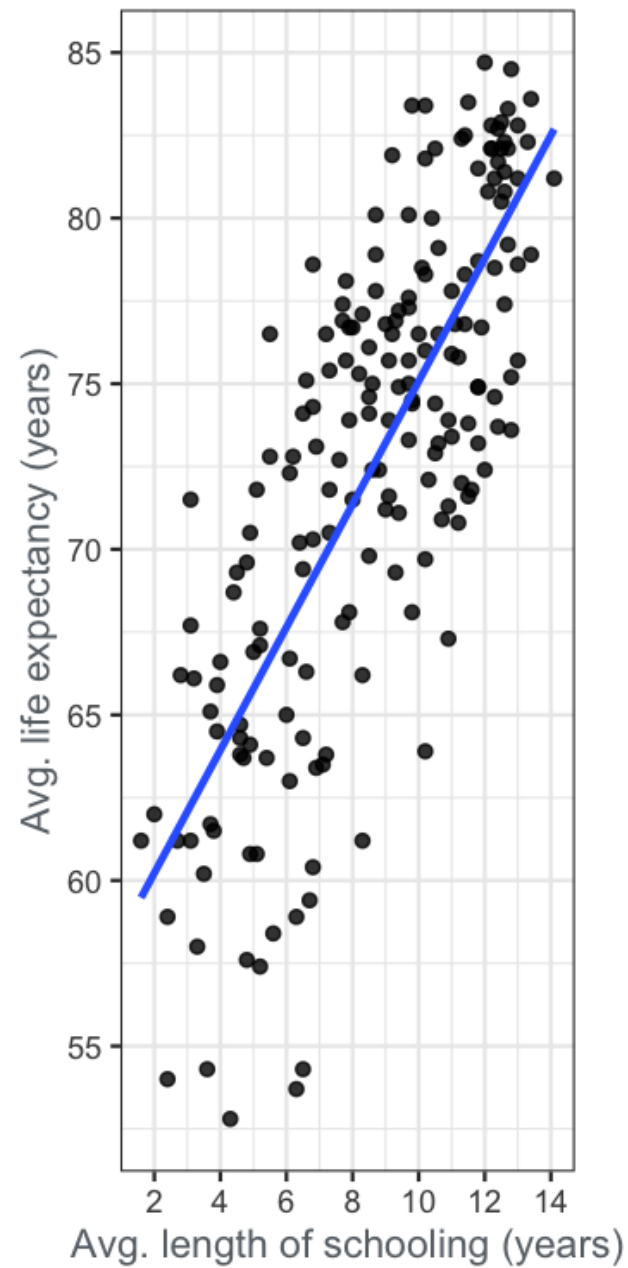
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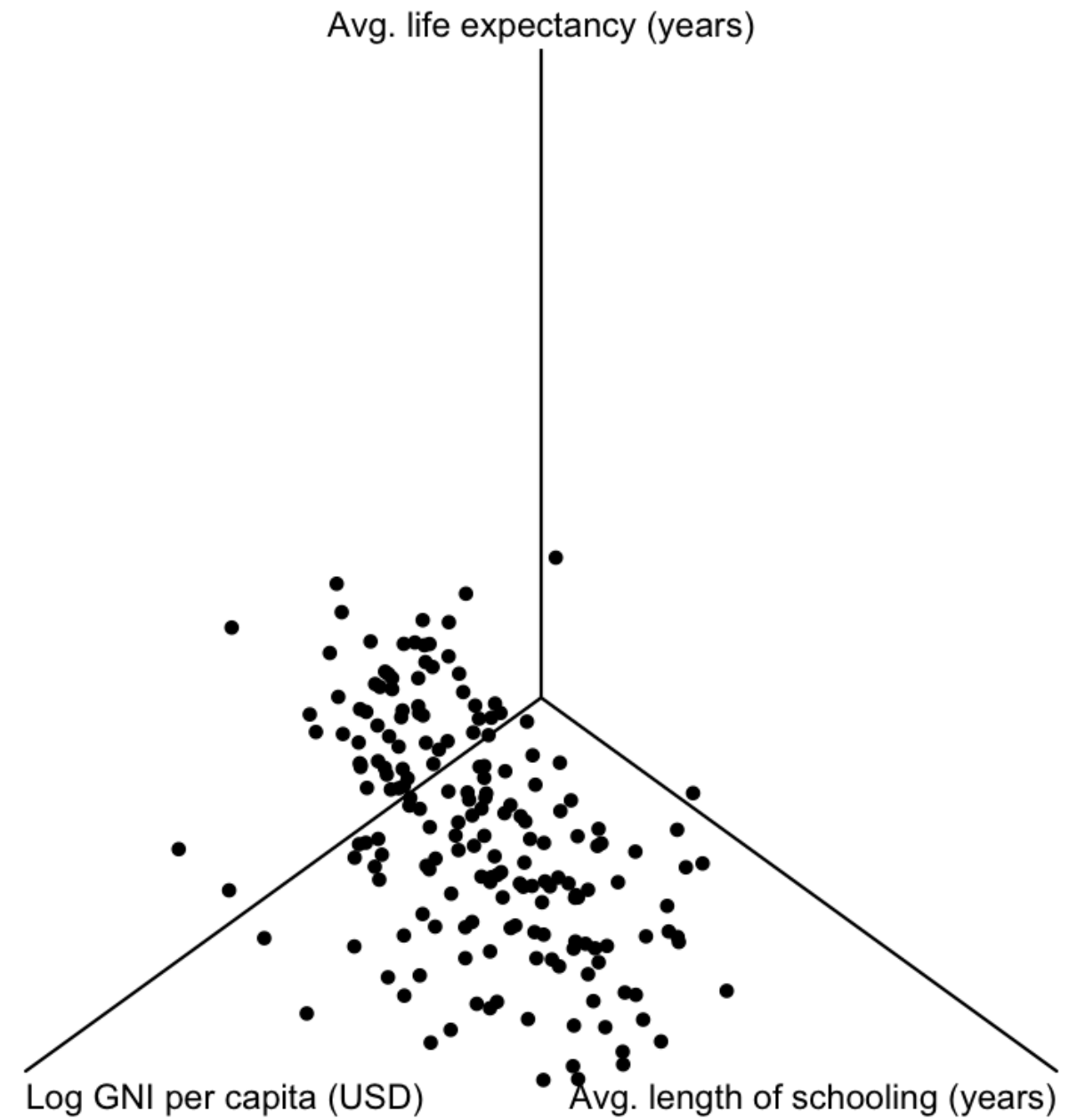
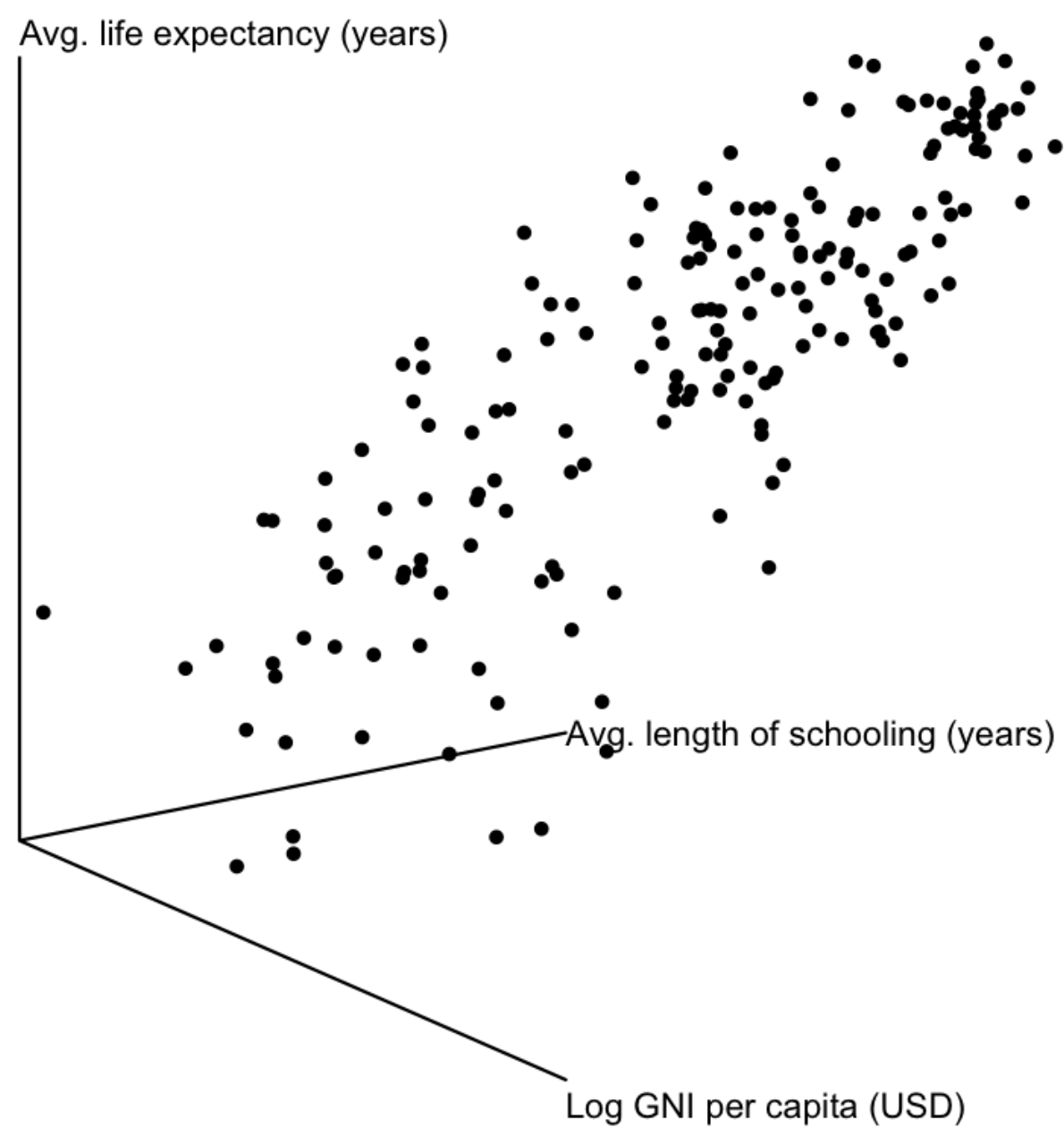
**Richie Cotton**

Curriculum Architect at DataCamp

# The UN life expectancy scatter plots



# 3D scatter plots

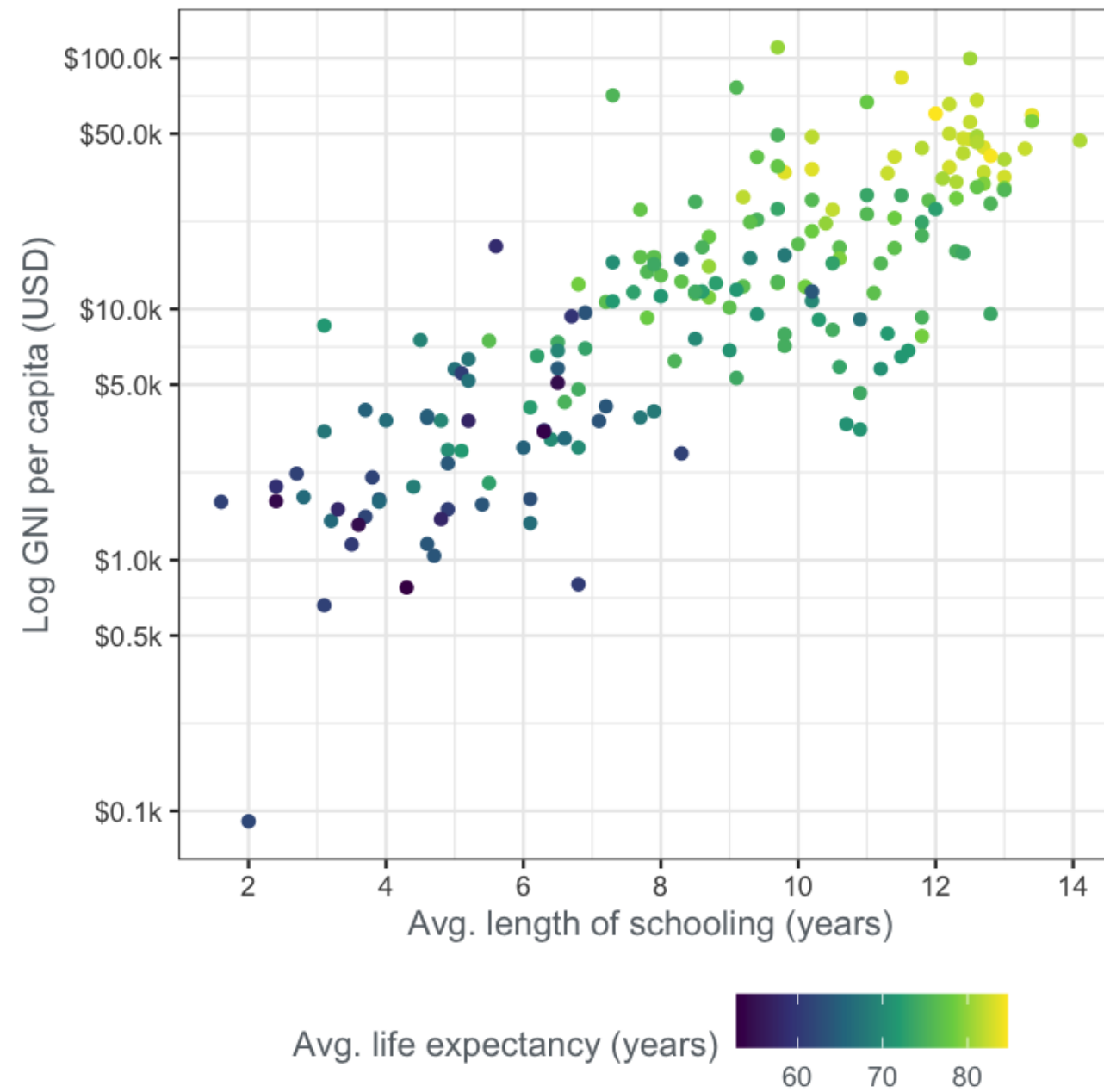


# x and y are not the only dimensions

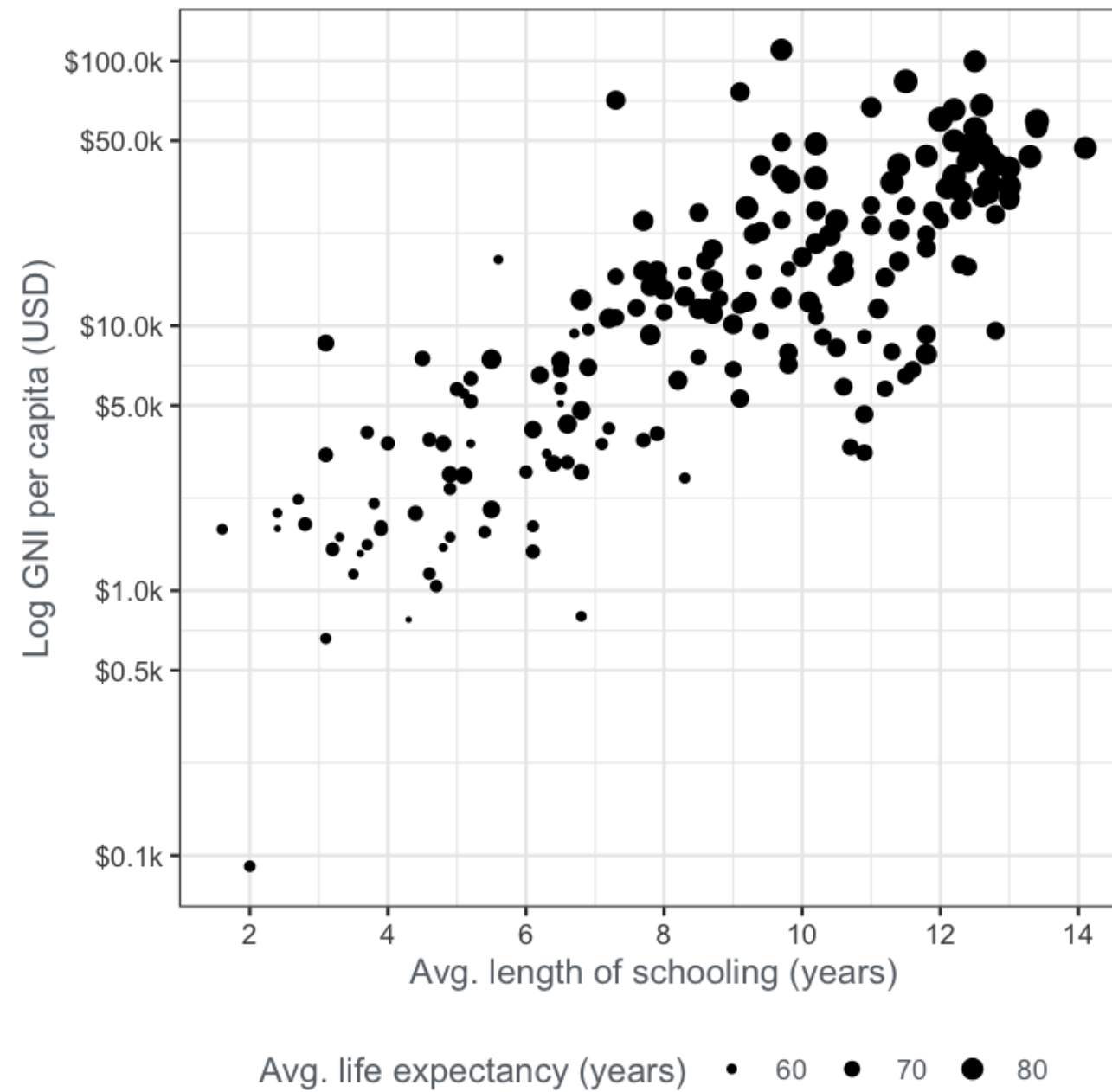
Points also have these dimensions

- color
- size
- transparency
- shape

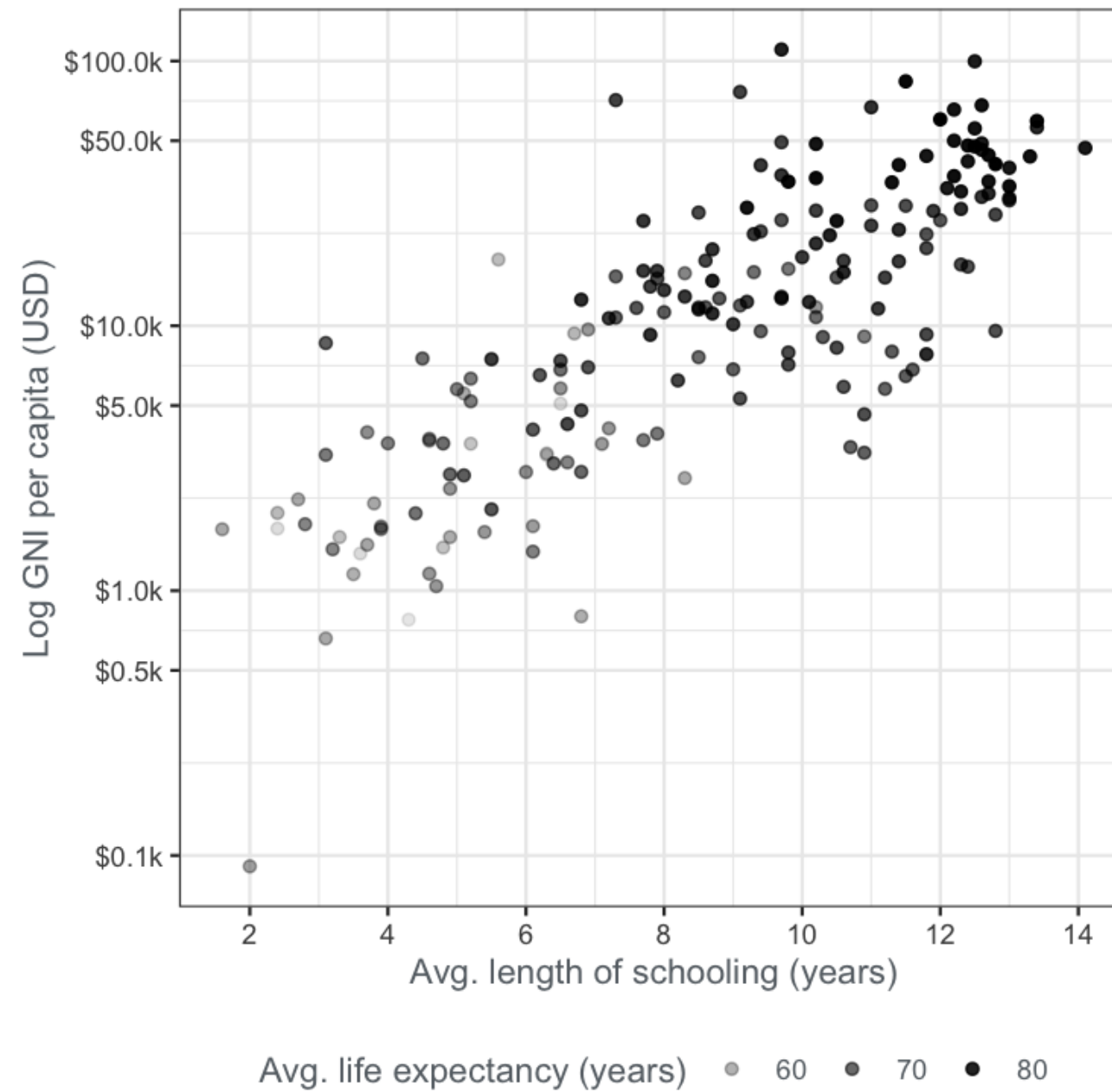
# Color



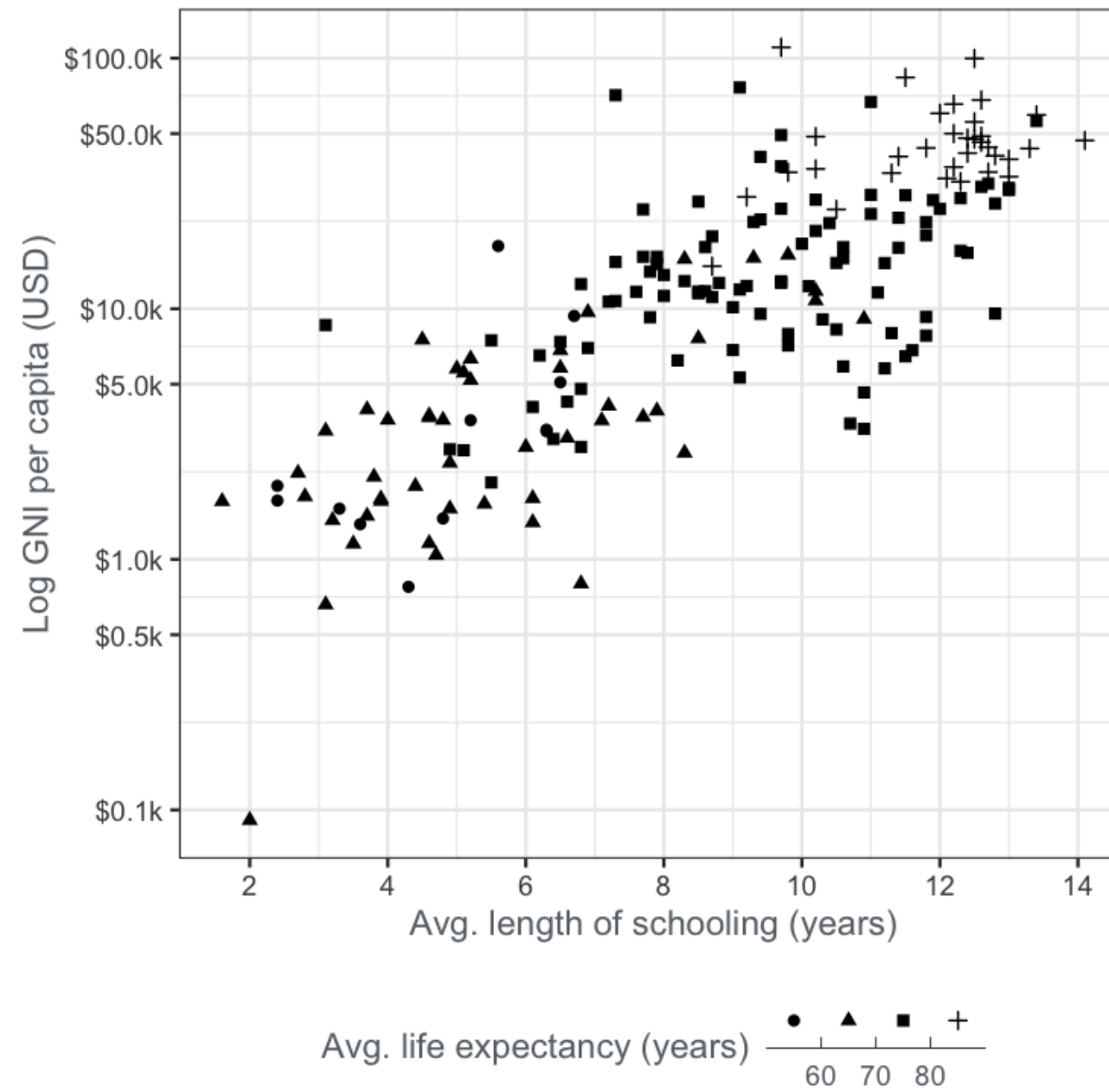
# Size



# Transparency

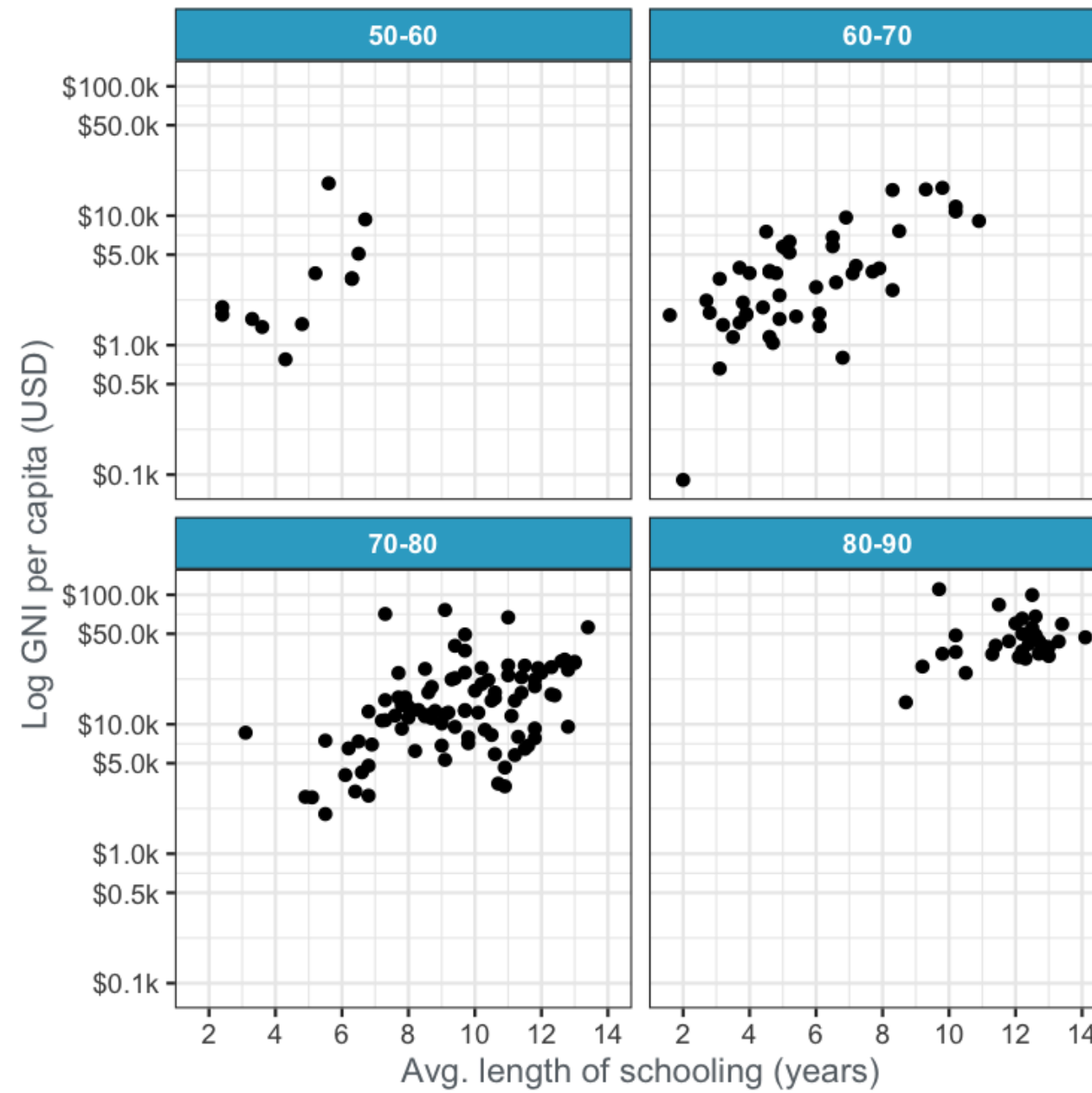


# Shape

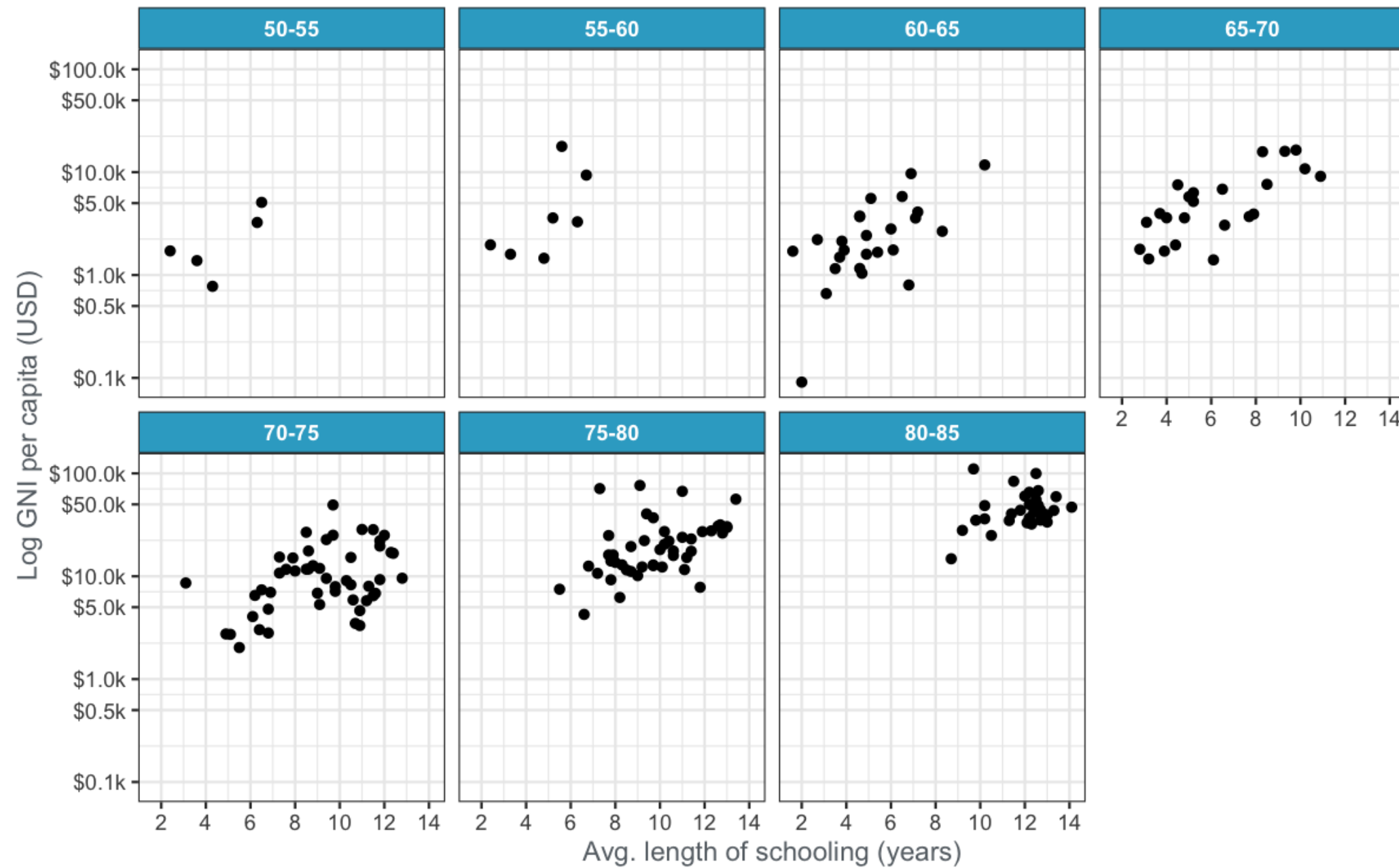




# Lots of panels



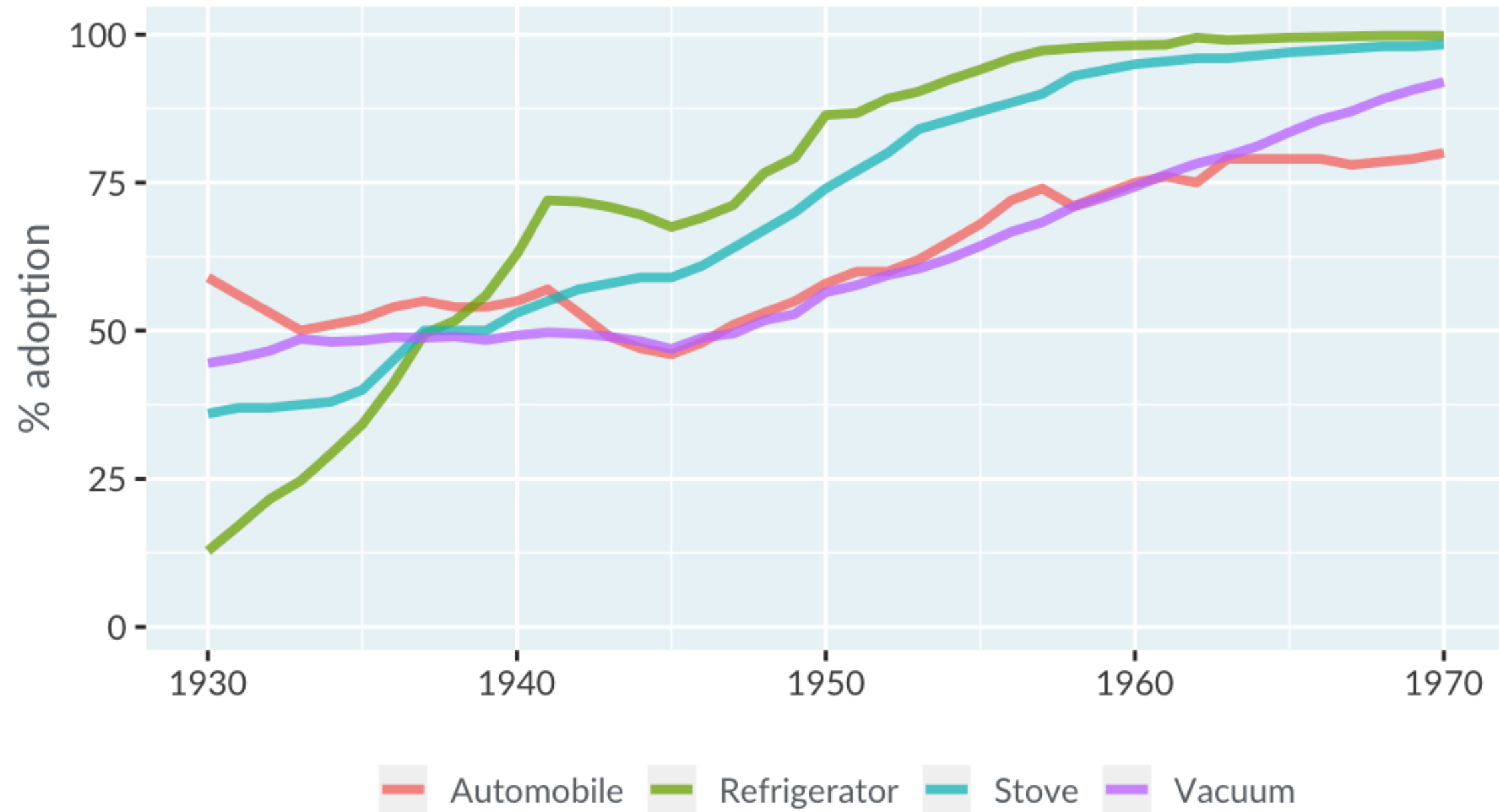
# Even more panels



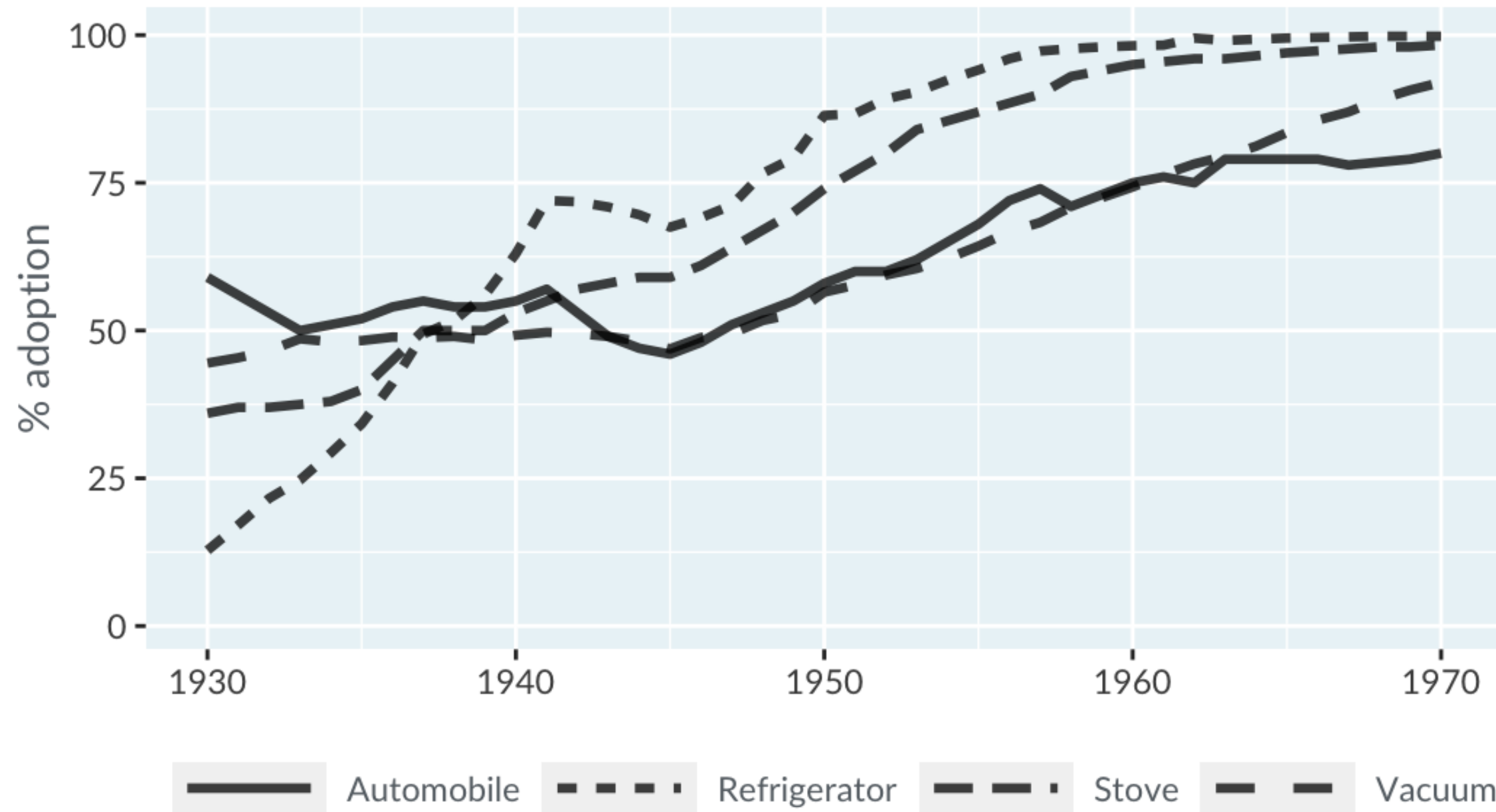
# Other dimensions for line plots

- color
- thickness
- transparency
- line type (solid, dashes, dots)

# Color



# Linetype

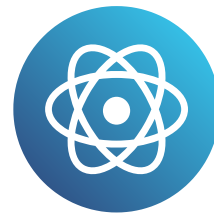


# Let's practice!

DATA VISUALIZATION FOR EVERYONE

# Using color

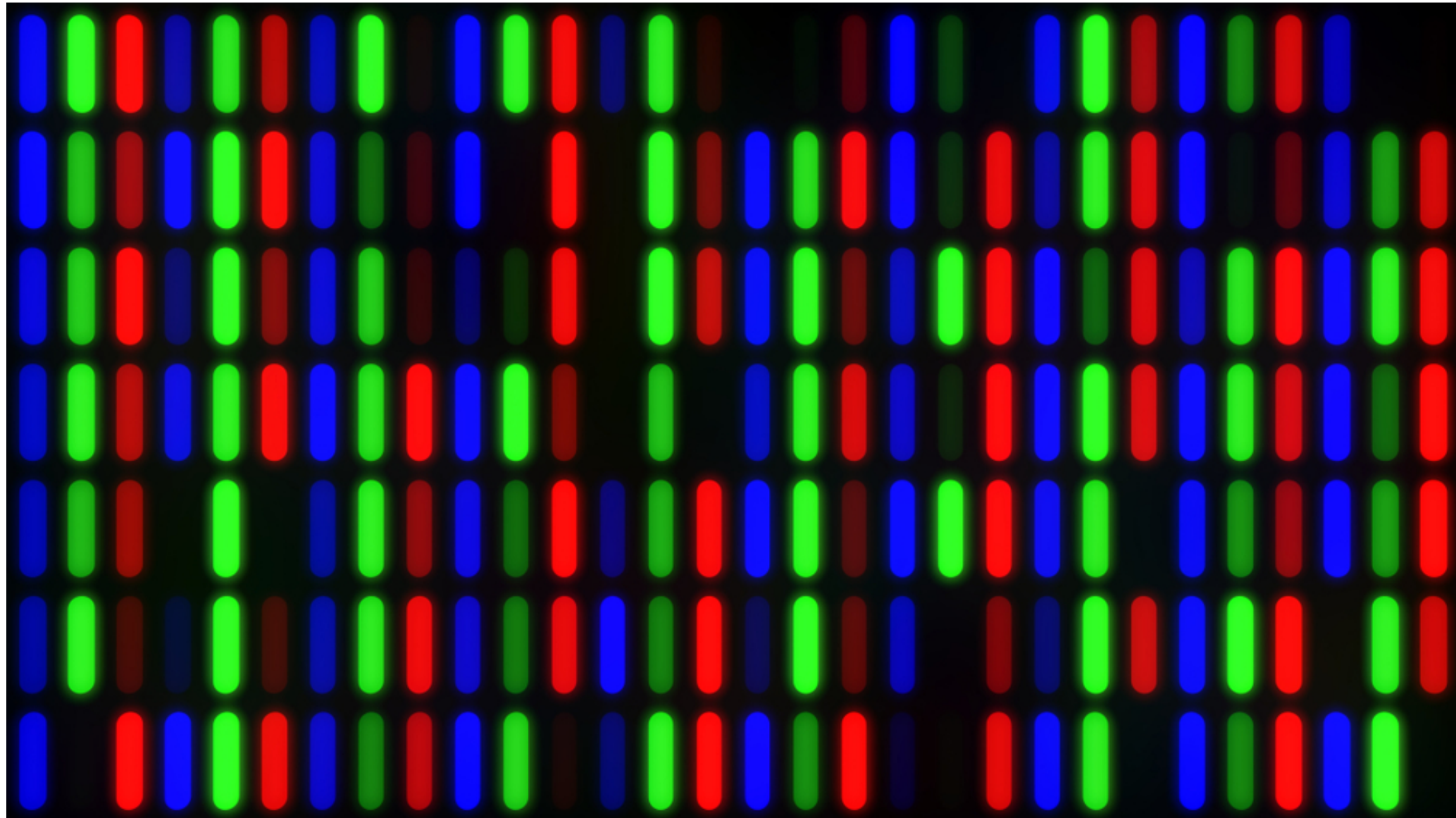
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# Colorspaces: Red-Green-Blue

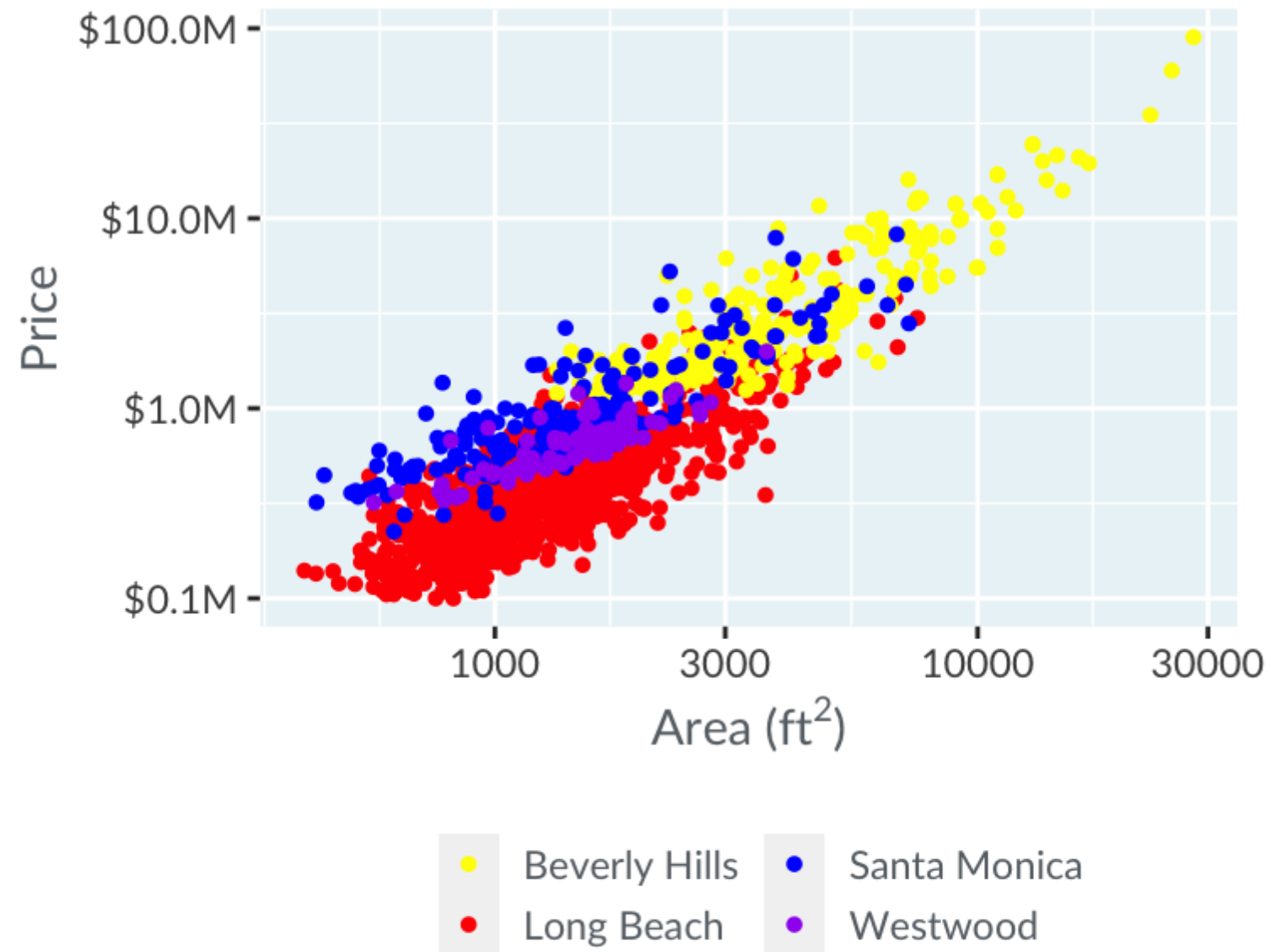




# Colorspaces: Cyan-Magenta-Yellow-black



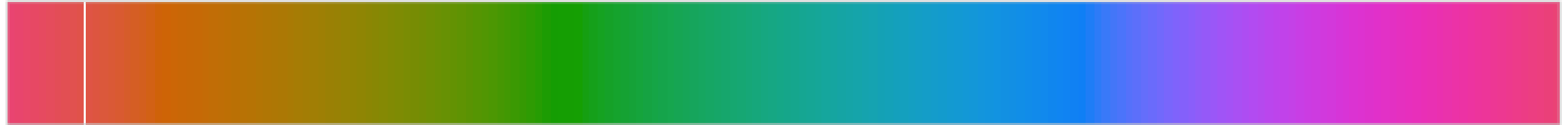
# Choosing a plotting palette



- Usually, each color should stand out as much as other colors.
- The perceptual distance from one color in the plot to the next should be constant.

# Colorspaces: Hue-Chroma-Luminance

Hue



# Colorspaces: Hue-Chroma-Luminance

Hue



Chroma (green)

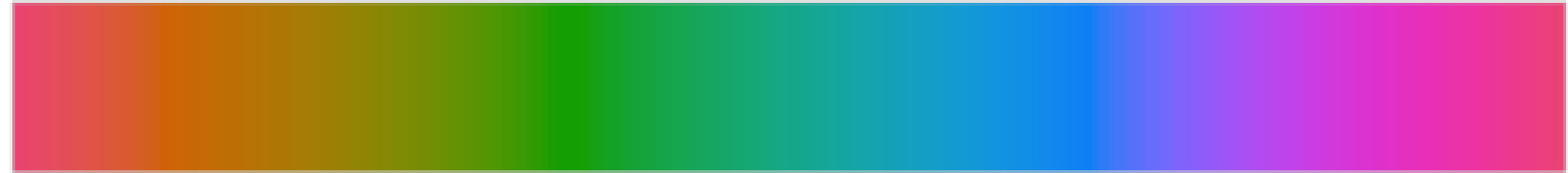


Chroma (magenta)



# Colorspaces: Hue-Chroma-Luminance

Hue



Chroma (green)



Chroma (magenta)



Luminance (cyan)



Luminance (red)

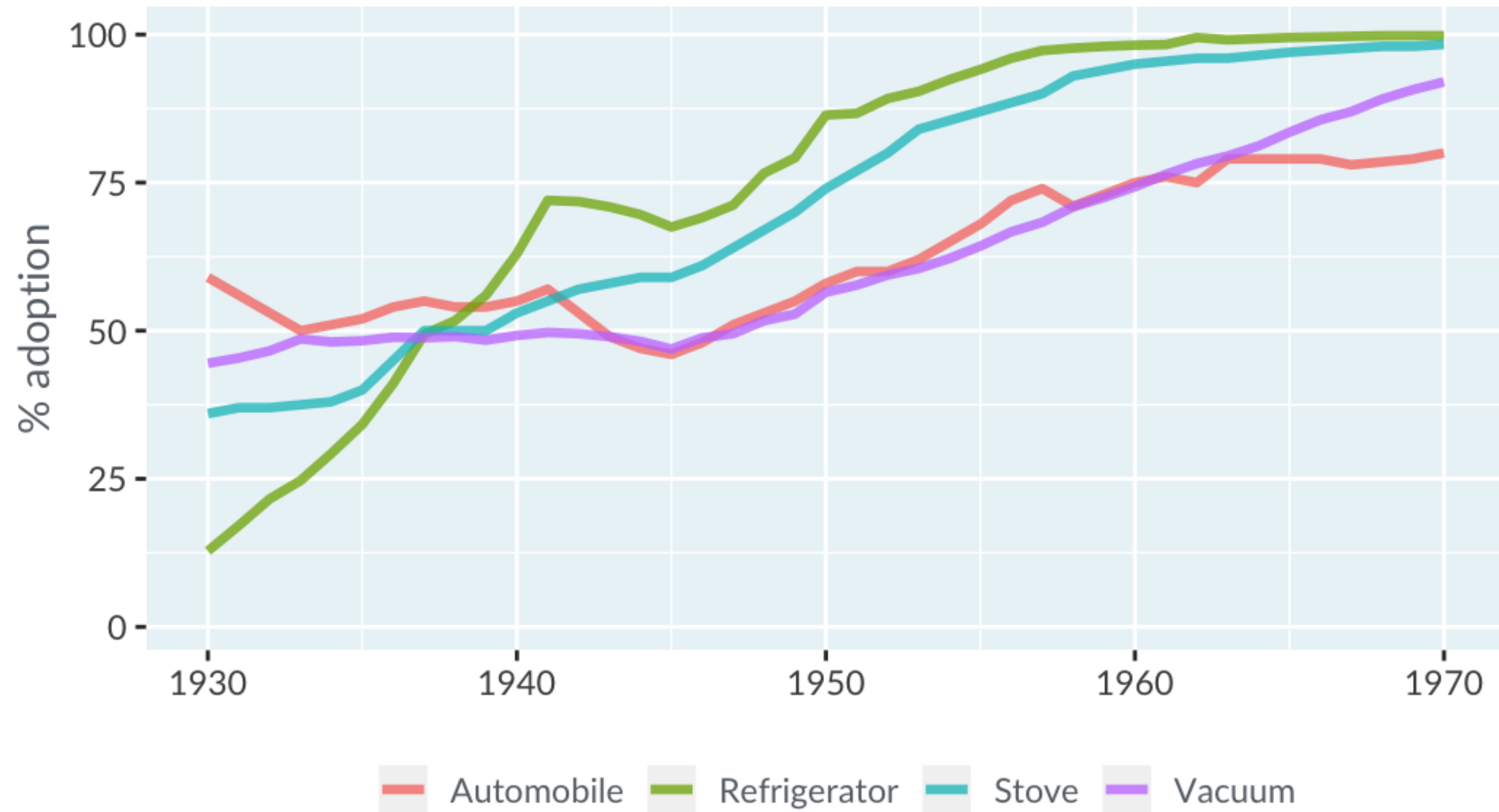


# Three types of color scale: qualitative

| Type        | Purpose                          | What to vary |
|-------------|----------------------------------|--------------|
| qualitative | Distinguish unordered categories | hue          |



# Qualitative palette example



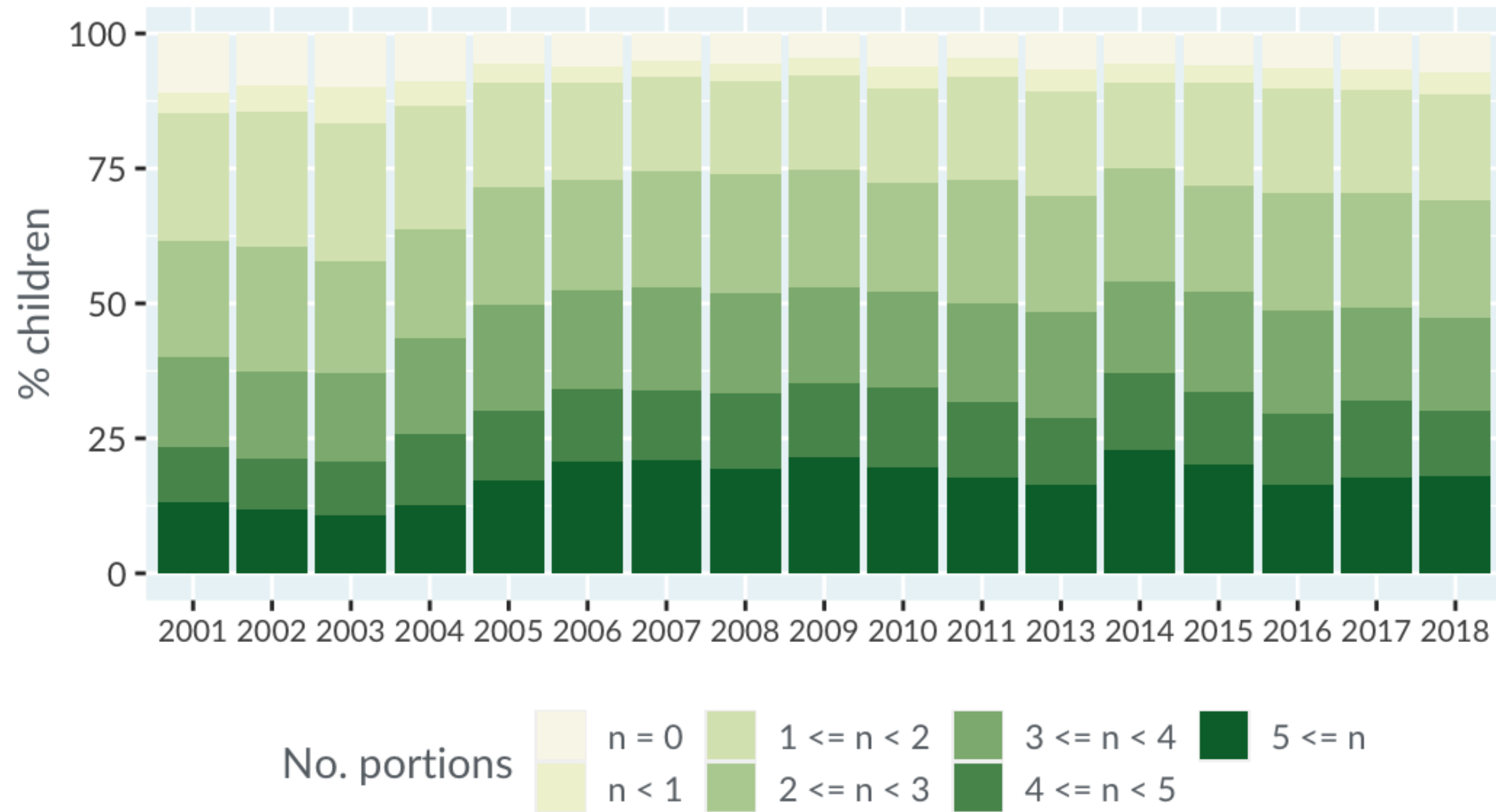
# Three types of color scale: sequential

| Type       | Purpose       | What to vary        |
|------------|---------------|---------------------|
| sequential | Show ordering | chroma or luminance |

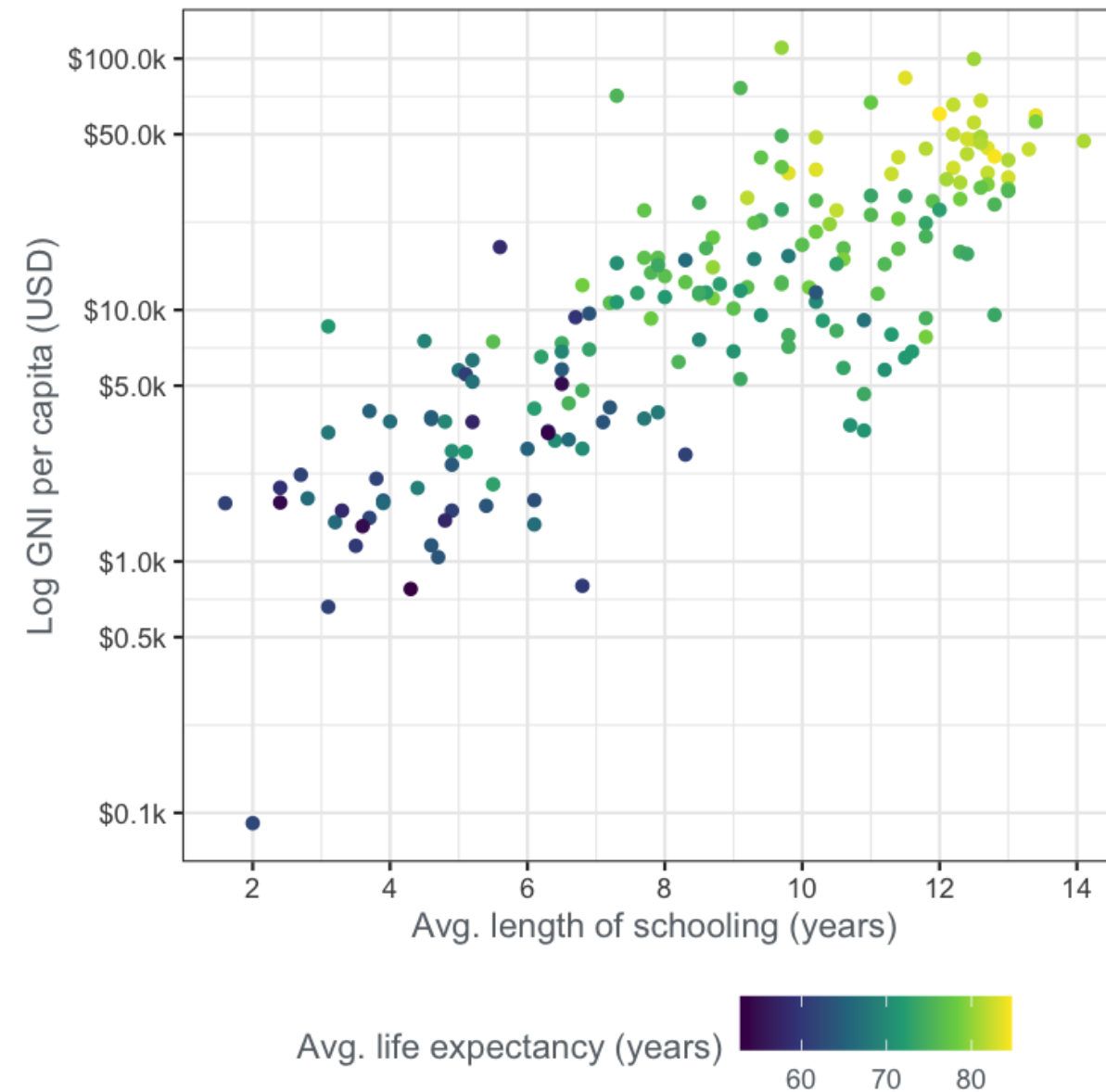




# Sequential palette example



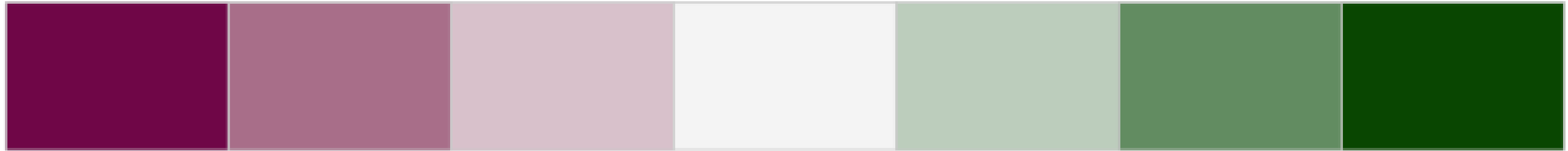
# Another sequential palette example



<sup>1</sup> Viridis color scale: <https://bids.github.io/colormap>

# Three types of color scale: diverging

| Type      | Purpose                        | What to vary                     |
|-----------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| diverging | Show above or below a midpoint | chroma or luminance, with 2 hues |

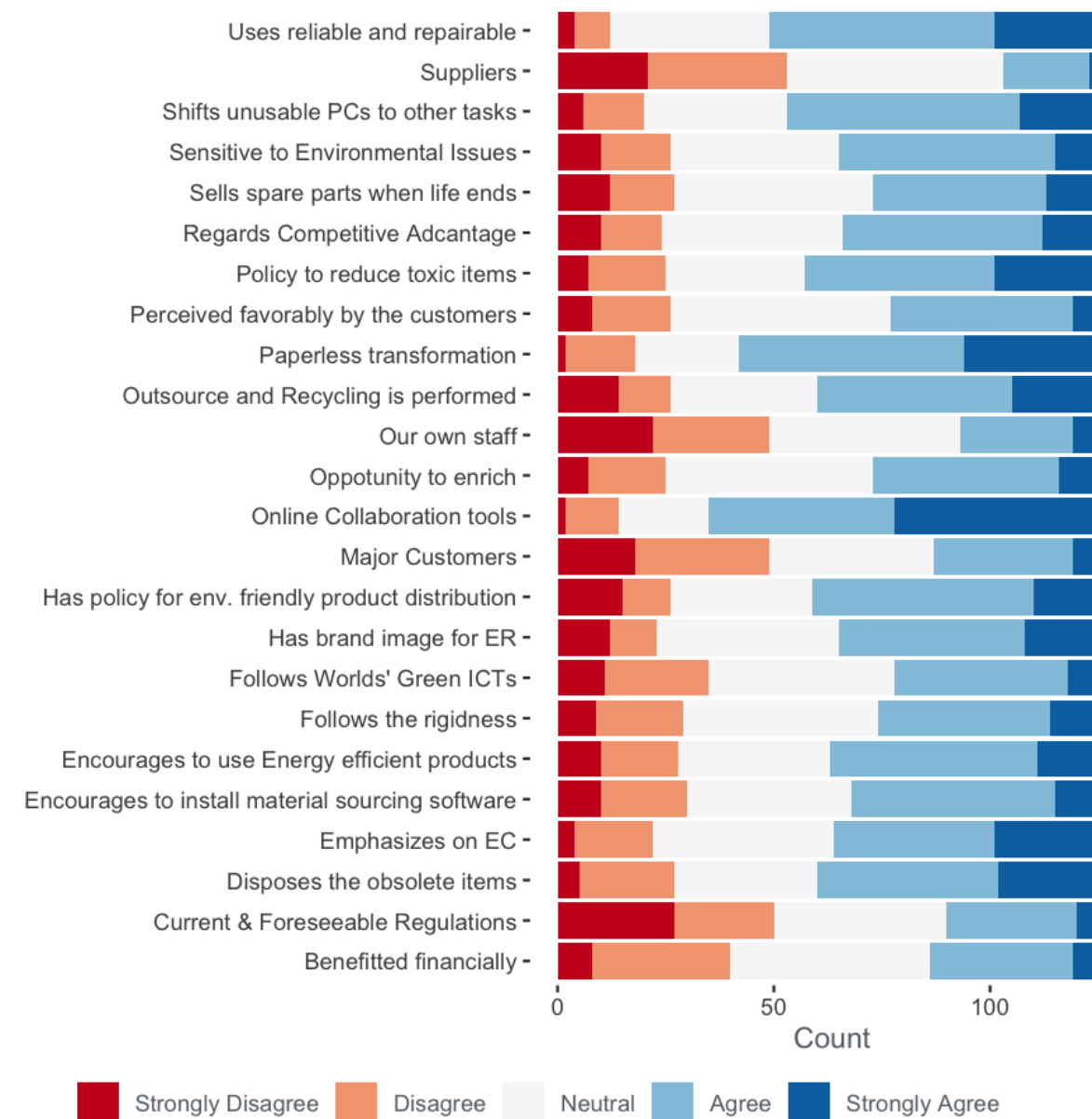


# Green Tech in Malaysia survey dataset

| question                     | response          | n   |
|------------------------------|-------------------|-----|
| Uses reliable and repairable | Strongly Disagree | 4   |
| Uses reliable and repairable | Disagree          | 8   |
| Uses reliable and repairable | Neutral           | 37  |
| Uses reliable and repairable | Agree             | 52  |
| Uses reliable and repairable | Strongly Agree    | 26  |
| ...                          | ...               | ... |

<sup>1</sup> Islam et al. (2019) <http://dx.doi.org/10.17632/wggvryfhsk.1>

# Diverging palette example

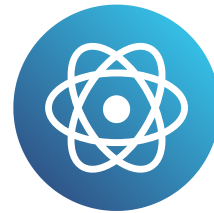


# Let's practice!

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# Plotting many variables at once

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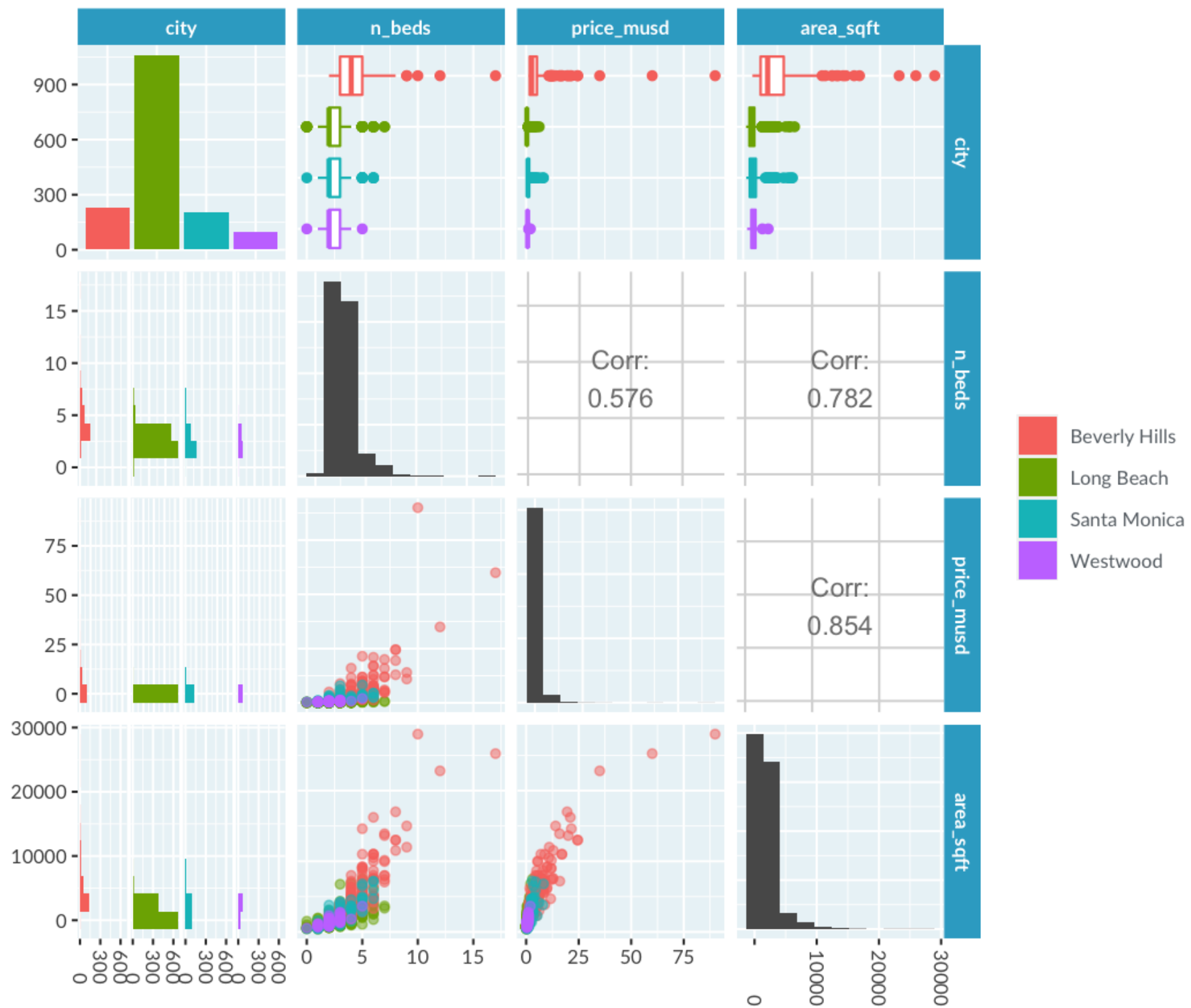


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Curriculum Architect

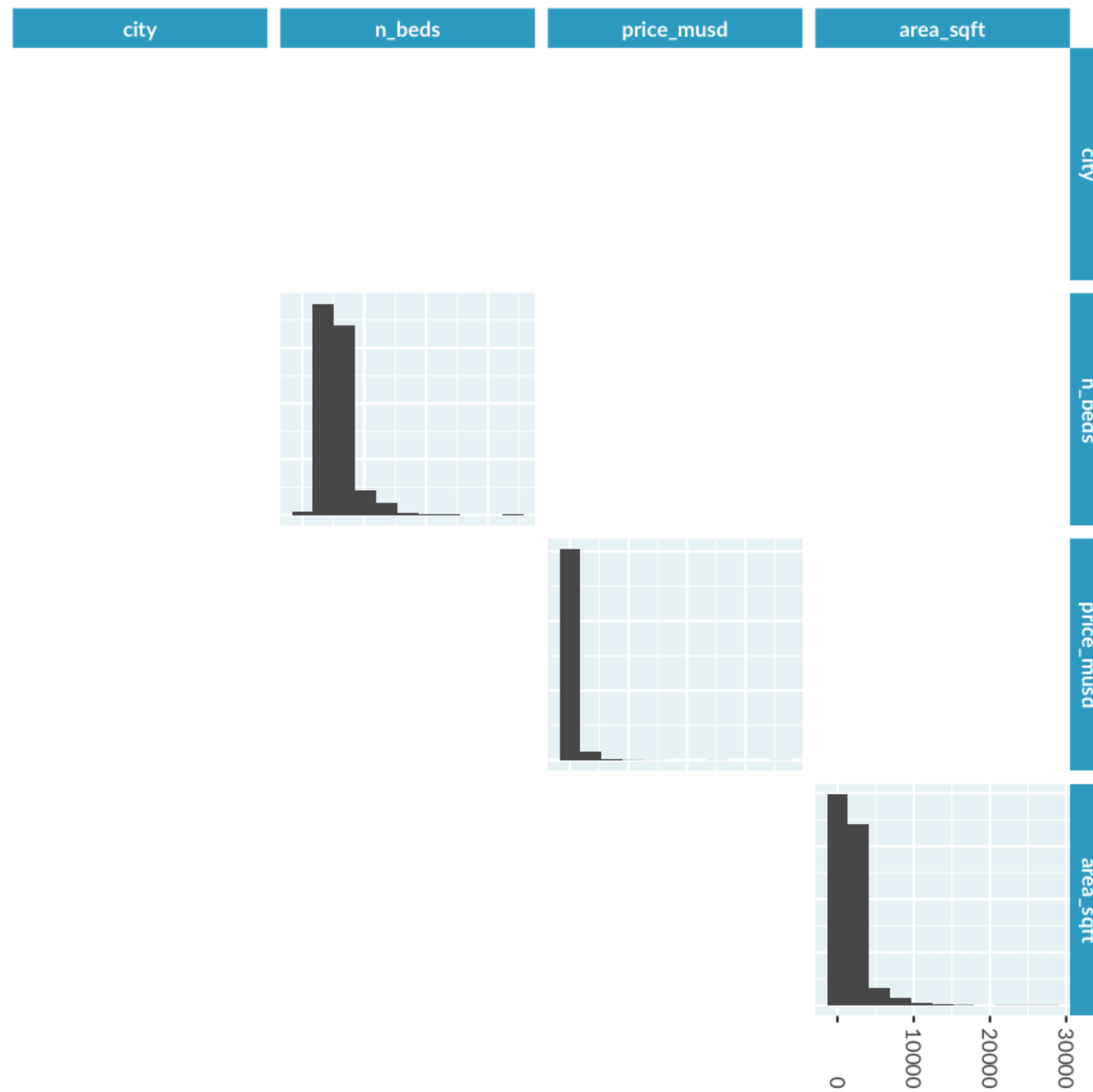
# When should you use a pair plot?

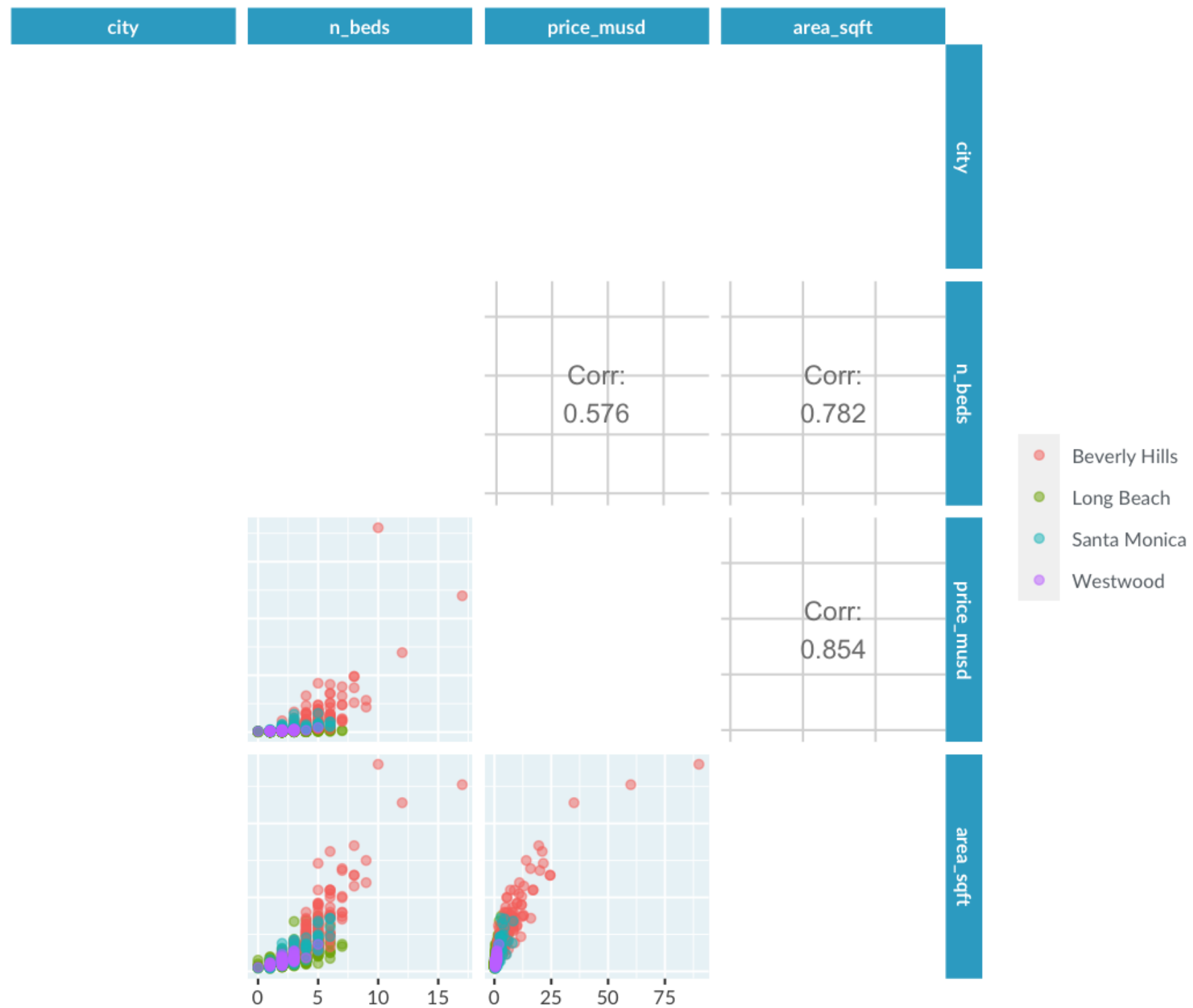
- You have up to ten variables (either continuous, categorical, or a mix).
- You want to see the distribution for each variable.
- You want to see the relationship between each pair of variables.

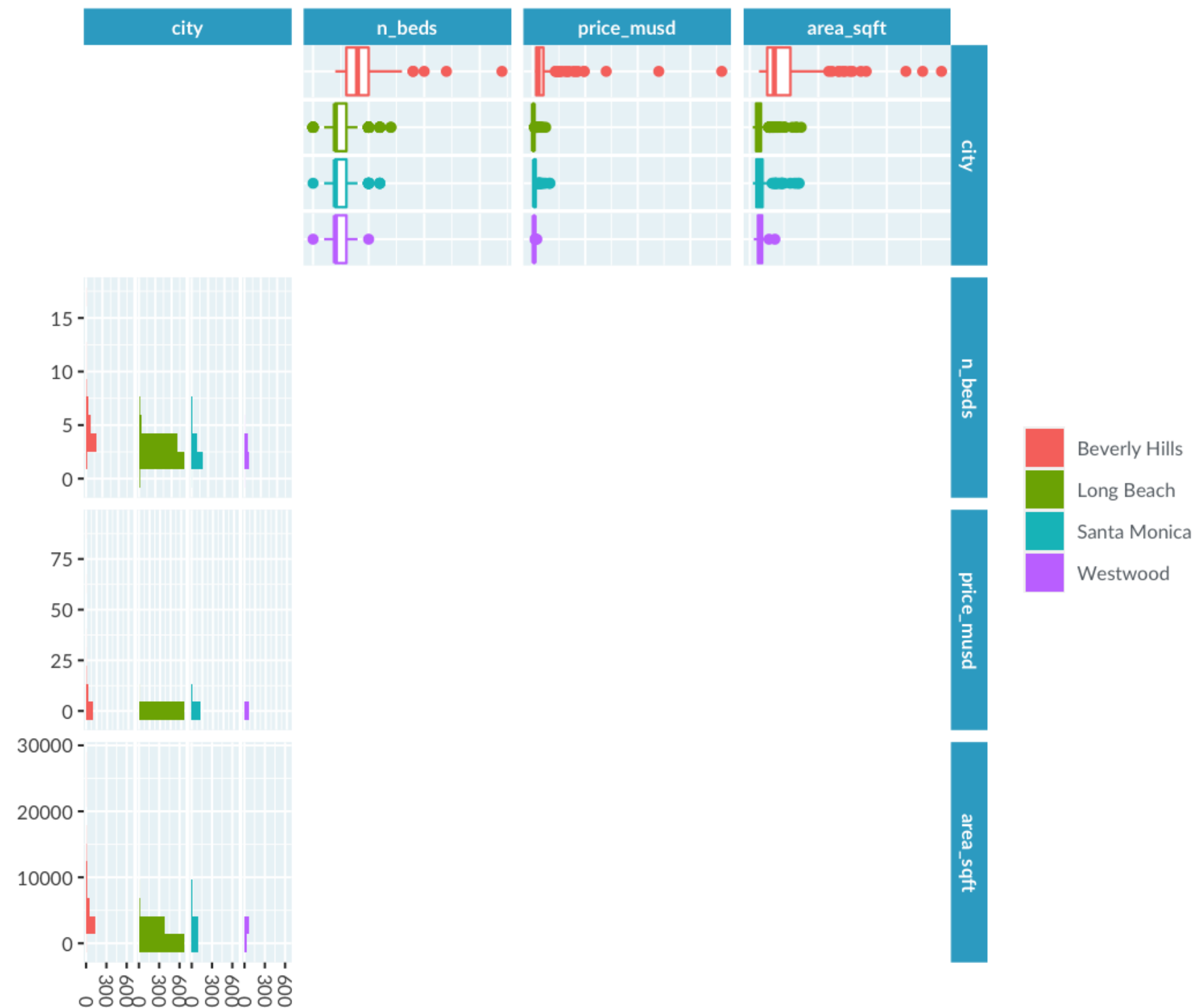


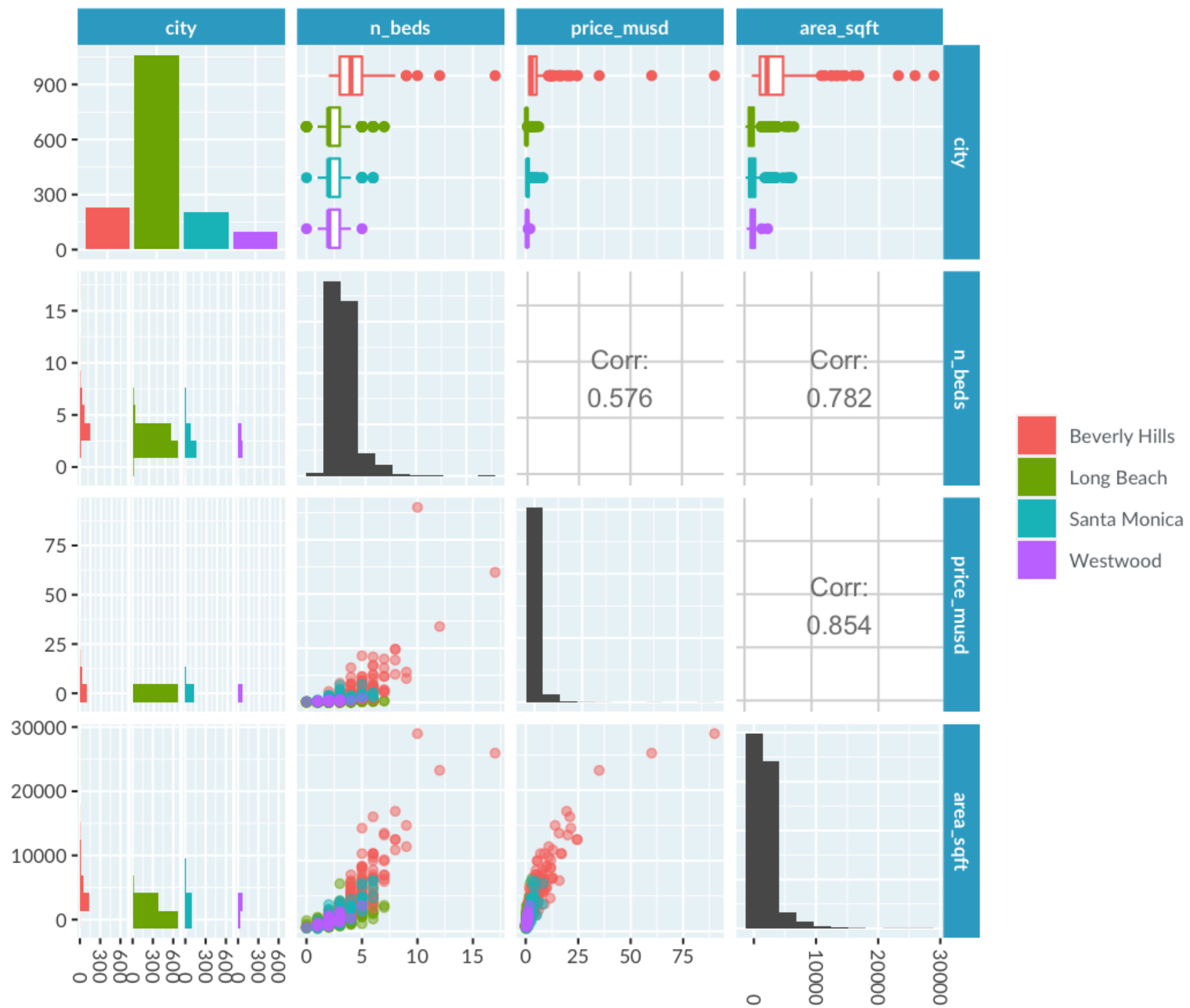


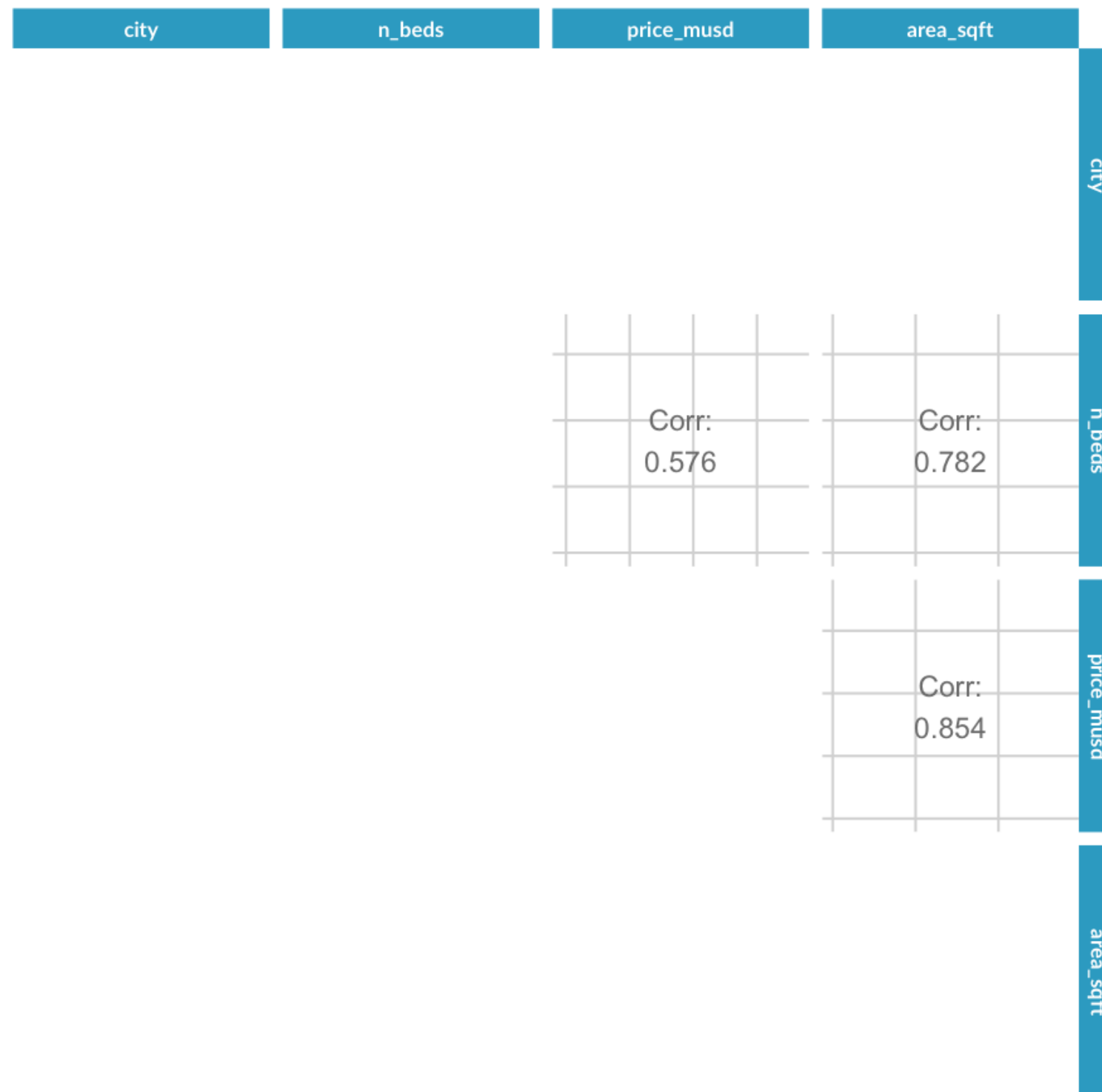








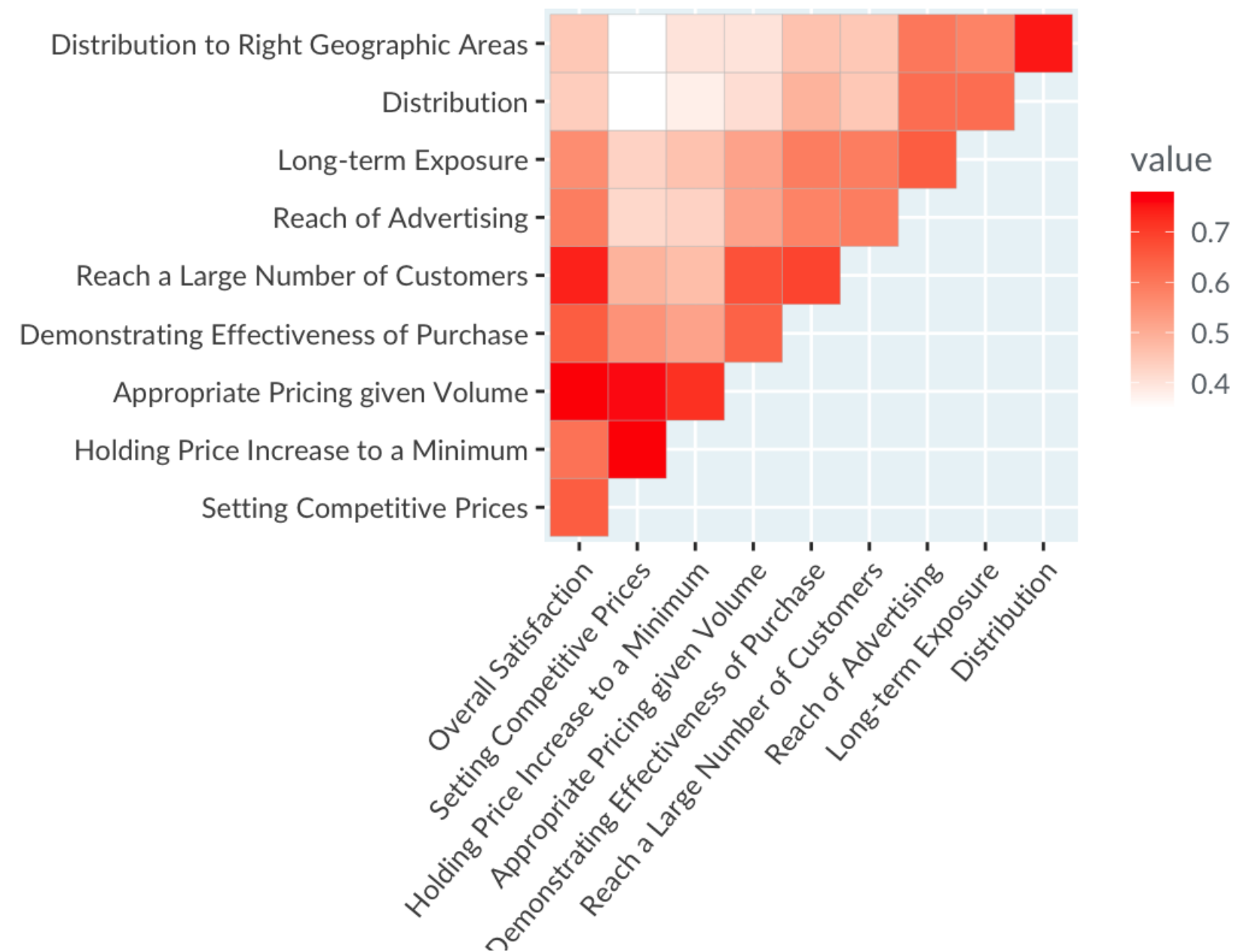




# When should you use a correlation heatmap?

- You have lots of continuous variables.
- You want to a simple overview of how each pair of variables is related.





<sup>1</sup> Rossi, Allenby, and McCulloch (2005). Bayesian Statistics & Marketing

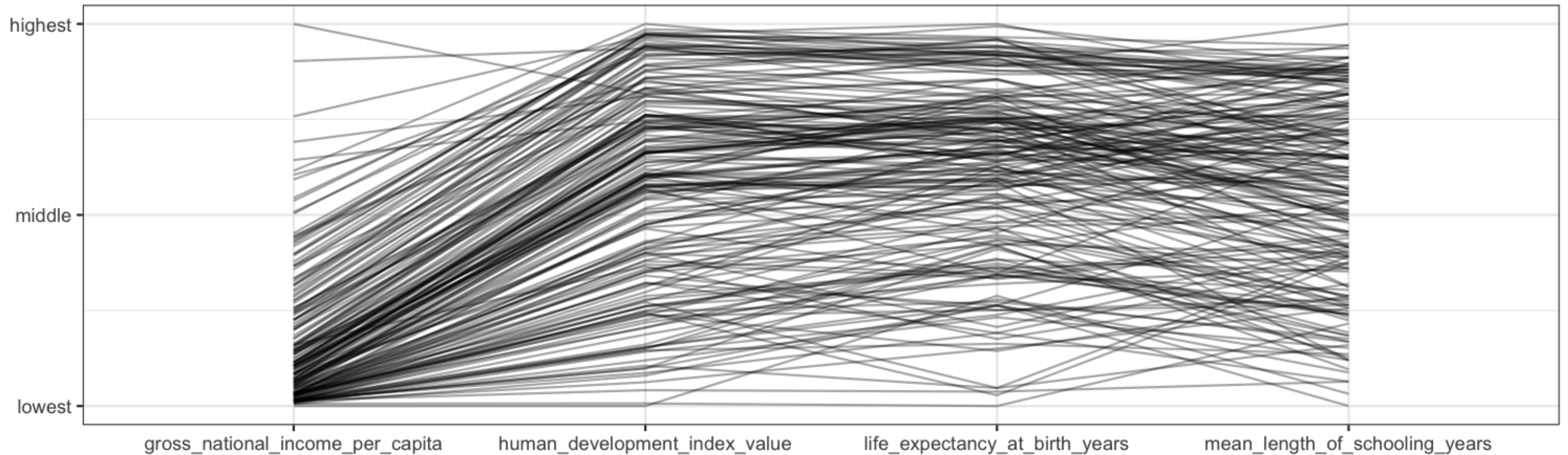
# The United Nations dataset again

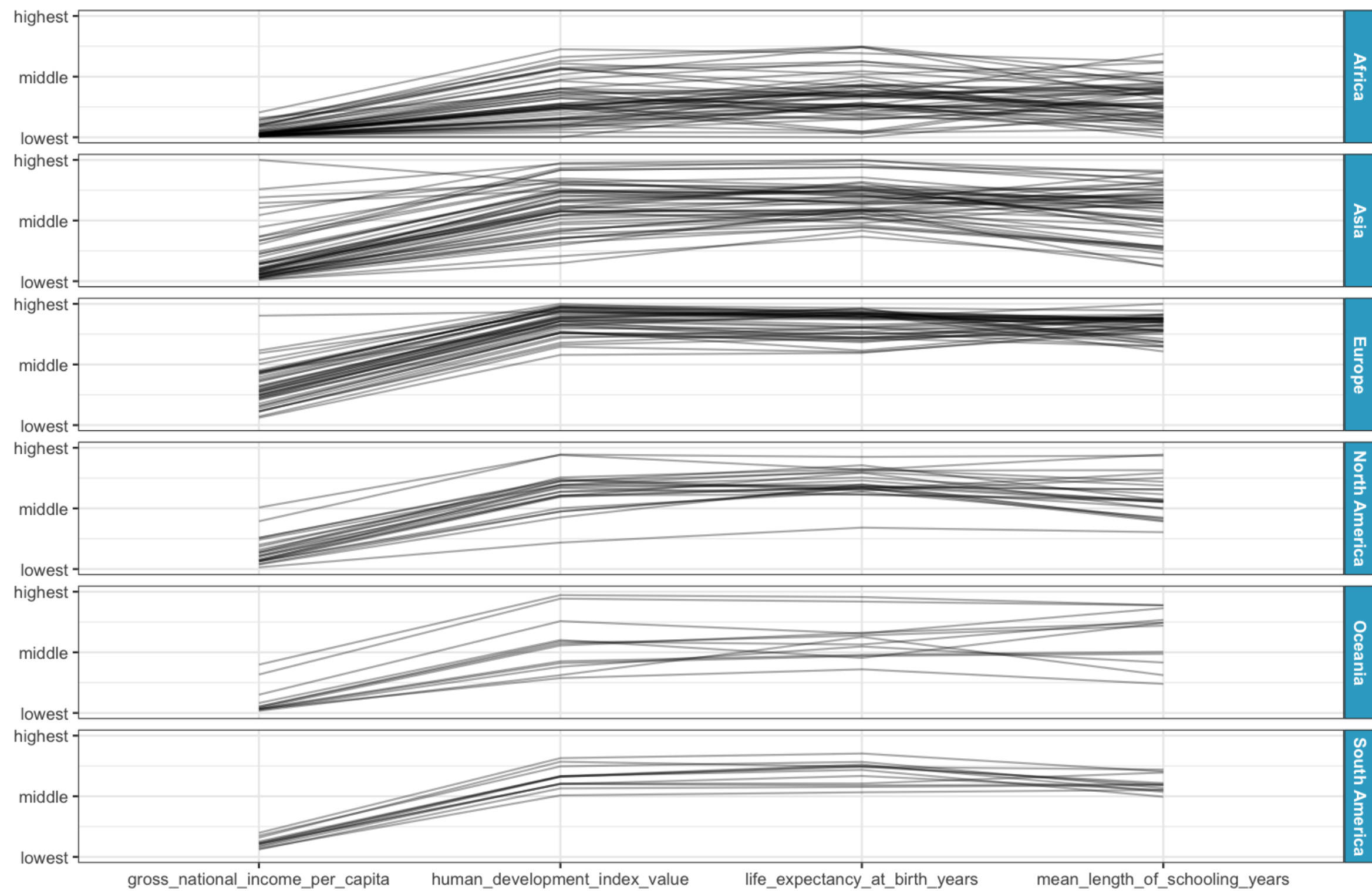


# When should you use a parallel coordinates plot?

- You have lots of continuous variables.
- You want to find patterns across these variables, or
- You want to visualize clusters of observations.

# A parallel coordinates plot





# Let's practice!

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