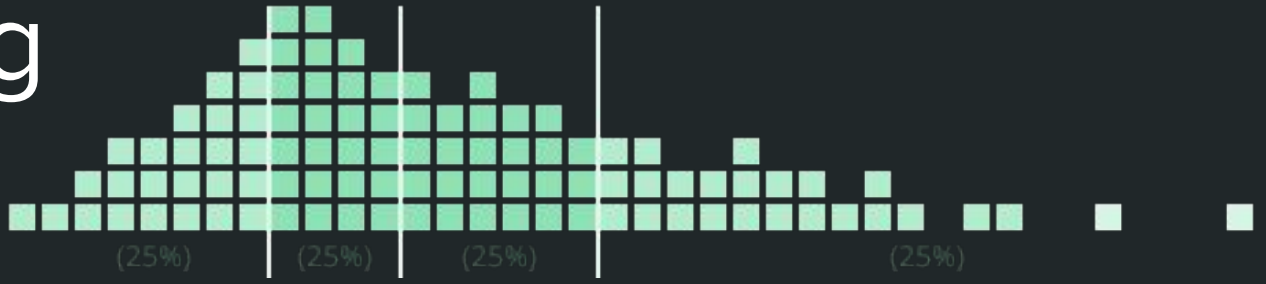
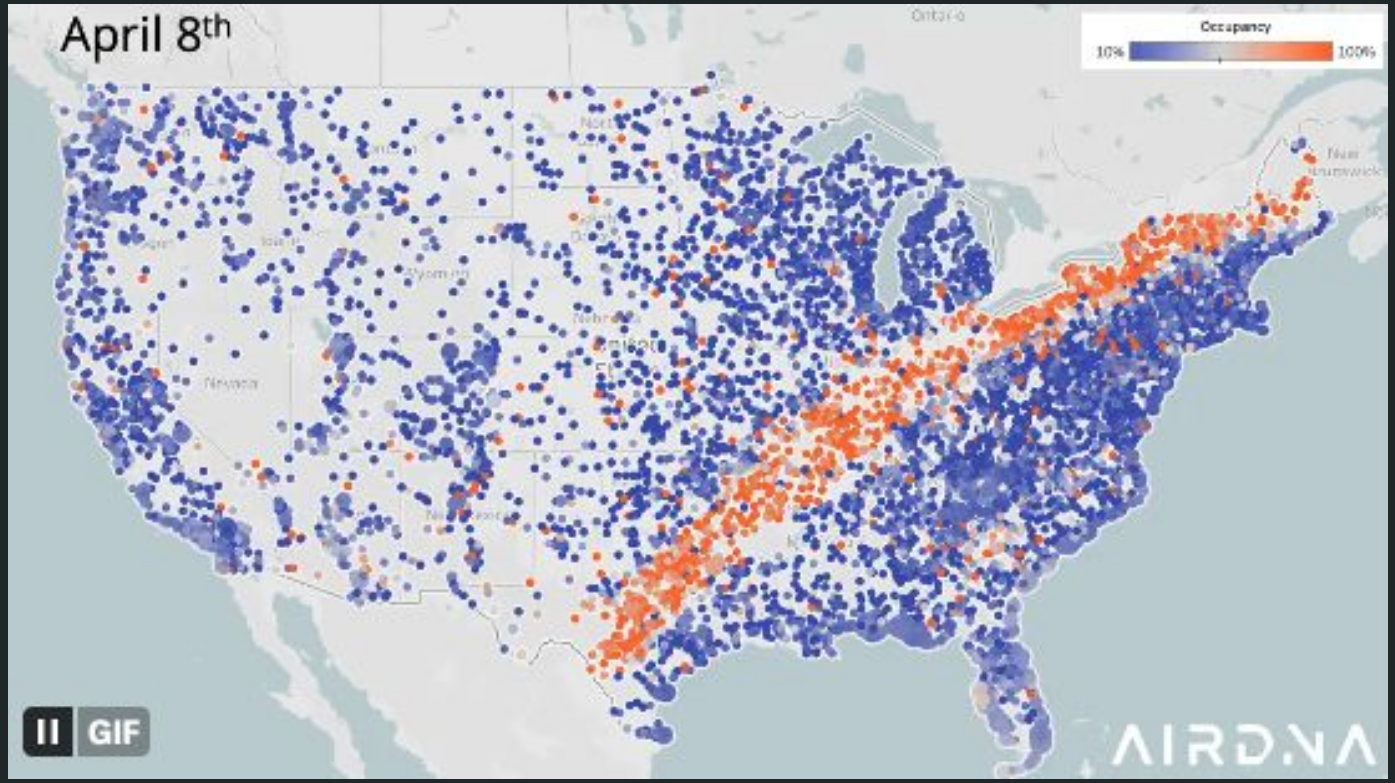
Visualizing data



BIPN 162

“Even though we navigate daily through a perceptual world of three spatial dimensions and reason occasionally about higher dimensional arenas with mathematical ease, the world portrayed on our information displays is caught up in the two-dimensionality of the endless flatlands of paper and video screen... Escaping this flatland is the essential task of envisioning information.”

- EDWARD TUFTE, 1990



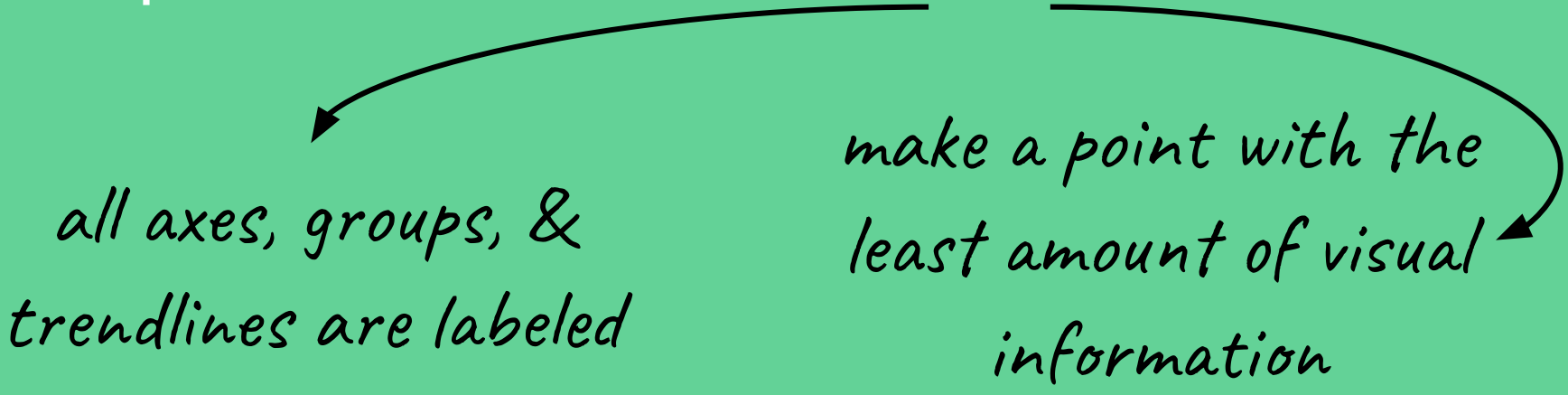
Very clever data visualization (from this post)

Objectives for today

- **Describe best practices for data visualization**
- Introduce the tools you can use to plot in Python
- Generate plots using matplotlib

Data visualization is an important step for sharing big insights about your data

Your plots should be **clear** & **concise**.



Dr. Michael Koontz
@_mikoontz

(1/n) Michael Pollan's advice if he taught #Rstats/#Python programming for @datacarpentry:

1. Write code
2. Not too much
3. Mostly plots

12:30 PM · Jul 26, 2016 · Twitter Web Client

86 Retweets **184** Likes

Continuous *vs* **Categorical** data

- Most numeric data that you will encounter.
- Values can range continuously (i.e., in very small steps) across a range *(possibly infinite, but typically with practical bounds when dealing with neural data)*
- Continuous variables in neuroscience can include reaction times, voltage measurements in electrophysiology, fMRI activation levels, etc.
- Stored as integers or floating point numbers.

- Most data that is *not* numeric (e.g., condition: treatment or control)
- Can include data that have some degree of continuity (e.g., primary language)
- In some cases, we treat data as categorical — often for convenience — even when there are subtleties that are lost.
- Stored as strings or integers

Adapted from Neural Data Science in Python

When should you use the following types of graphs?

- Histogram
- Line graph
- Box plot
- Scatter plot
- Heatmap
- Bar graph
- Pie chart

Image: Klipfolio

When should you use the following types of graphs?

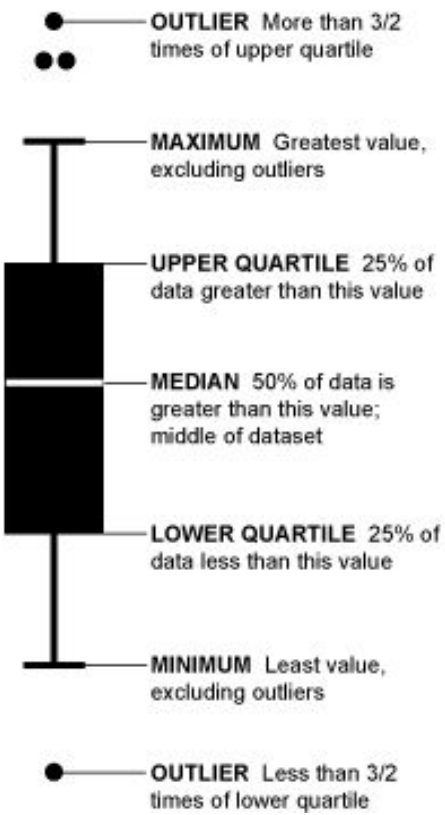
- **Histogram**: to see the distribution of your data
- **Line graph**: continuous data (e.g., over time or distance)
- **Box/violin plot**: to compare different categorical groups when you have information about the variability
- **Scatter plot**: compare continuous data for two groups
- **Heatmap:** when you'd like to show complex data that has three dimensions; often comparing two categorical *or* continuous variables (often when variability is *less* important to show)

Interpreting a box & whisker plot

1. Draw the median at 50% of the data points
2. Divide the top & bottom half into quartiles. These represent an additional 25% of the data.
3. Outliers are 3/2 (or 1.5X) the bottom/top quartile.

Note: Box & whisker plots can include the mean, too!

Note #2: Works best with 5+ data points.



See also https://www.nature.com/articles/nmeth.2813;
https://www.khanacademy.org/math/ap-statistics/summarizing-quantitative-data-ap/stats-box-whisker-plots/v/reading-box-and-whisker-plots

Scatter plots are useful to inspect relationships between two variables...

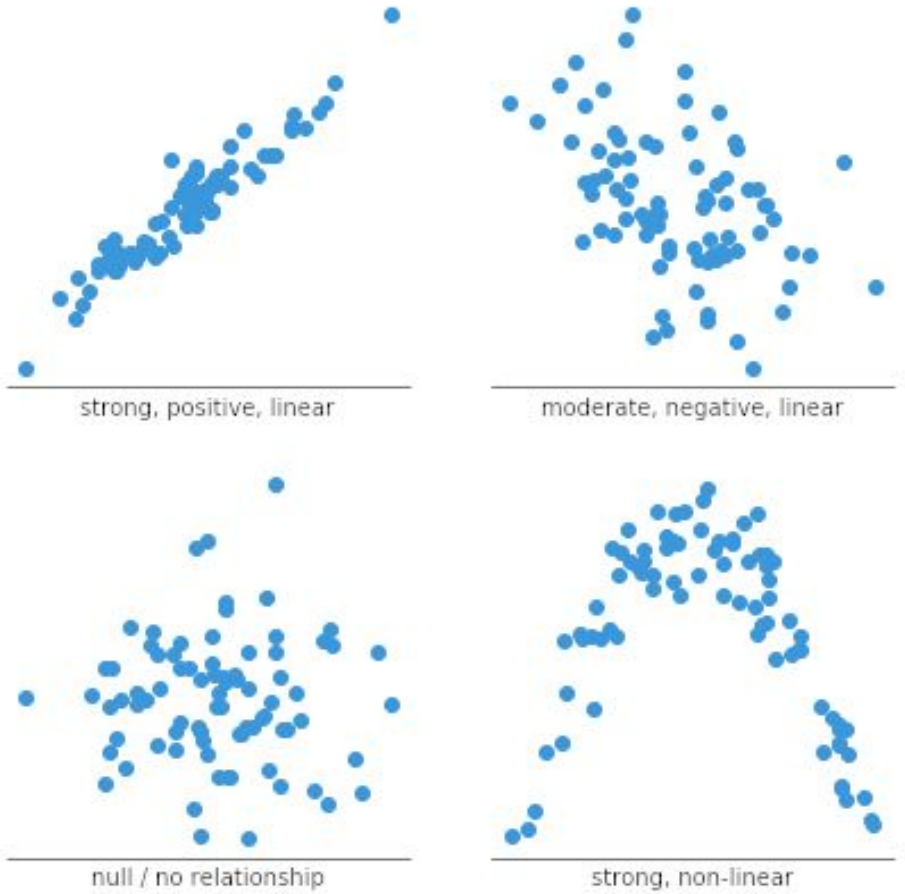


Image: ChartIO

… as well as identifying different patterns in the data

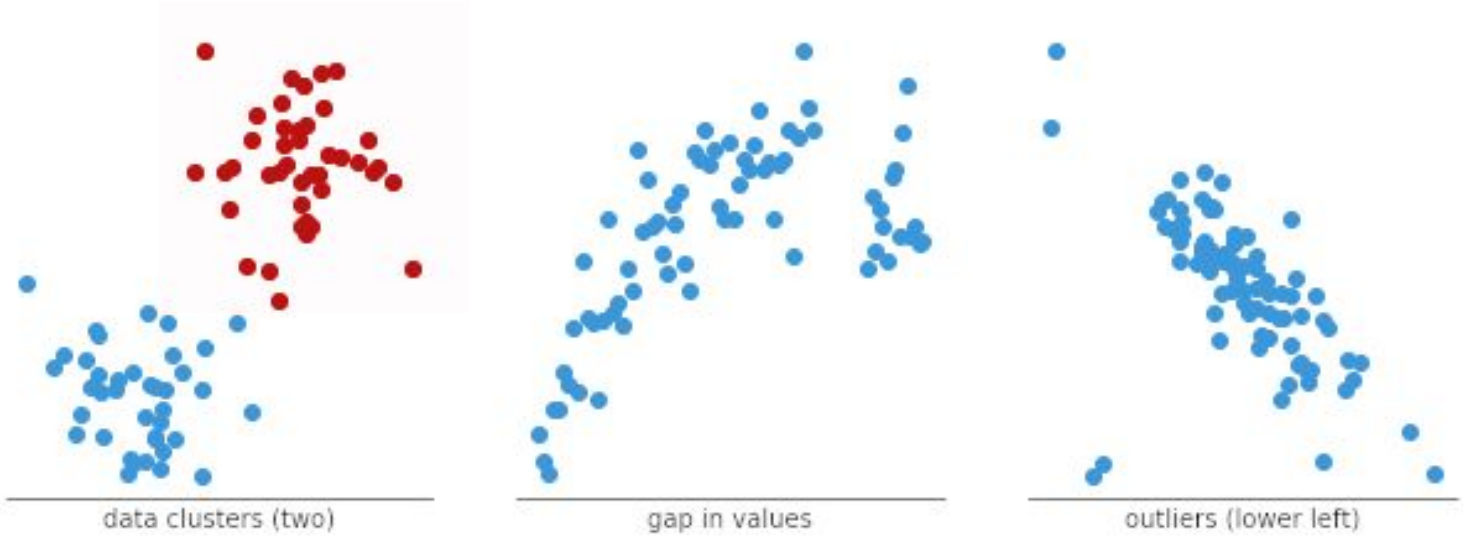
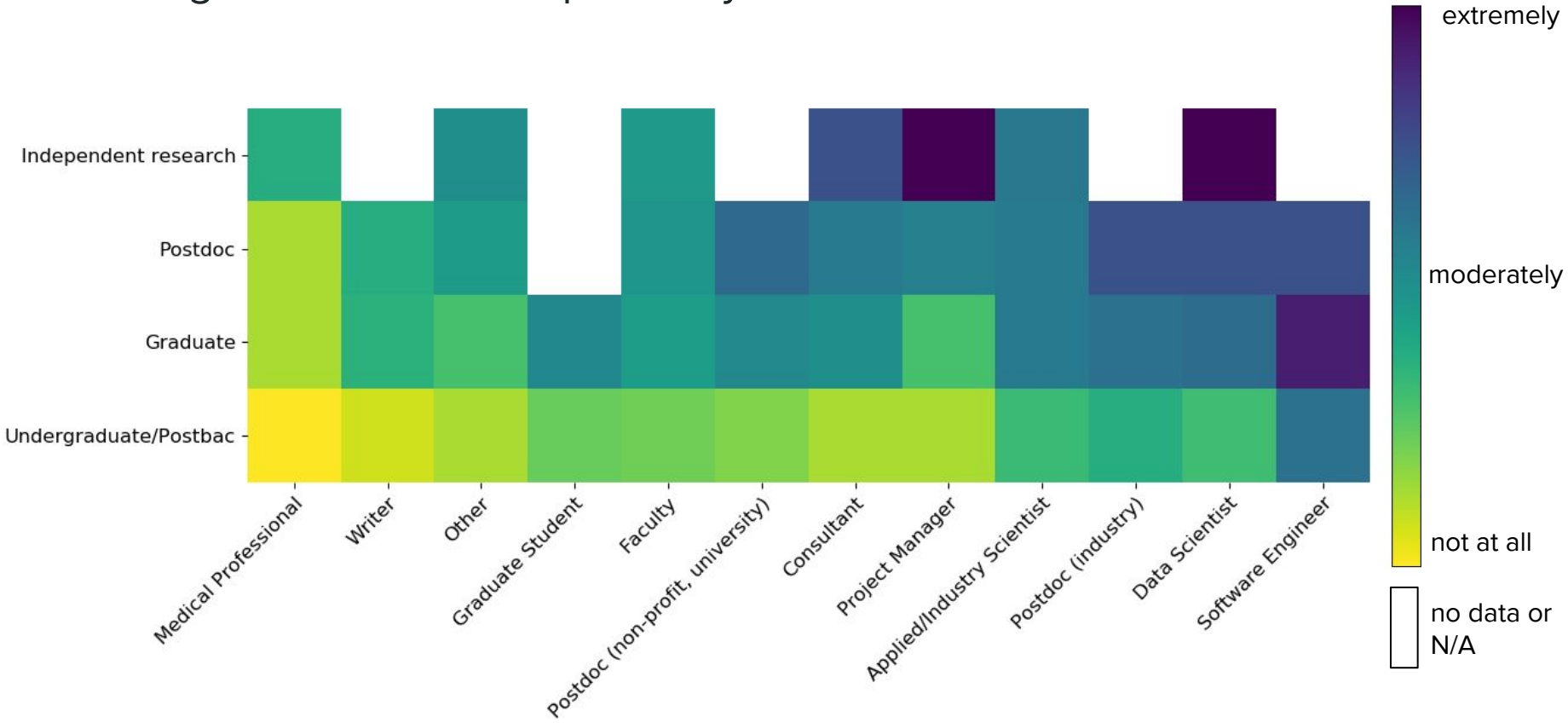


Image: ChartIO

Heatmap example: How comfortable did/do you feel working with code at this point in your career?



Try to avoid using bar graphs and pie charts

- **Bar graph**: acceptable for preliminary data visualization or to show data for which you do not have information about the variability (e.g., # of observations, percentages)
- **Pie chart**: only if you're showing 2-3 groups that are *very different*

BUSINESS INSIDER

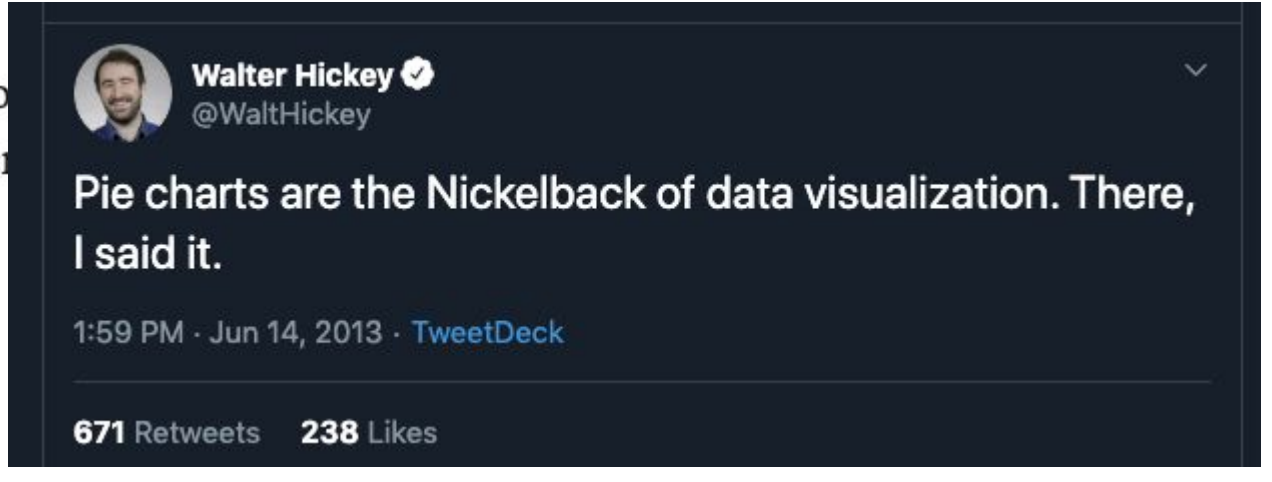
Search BI

The Worst Chart In The World

Walt Hickey Jun 17, 2013, 7:39 AM

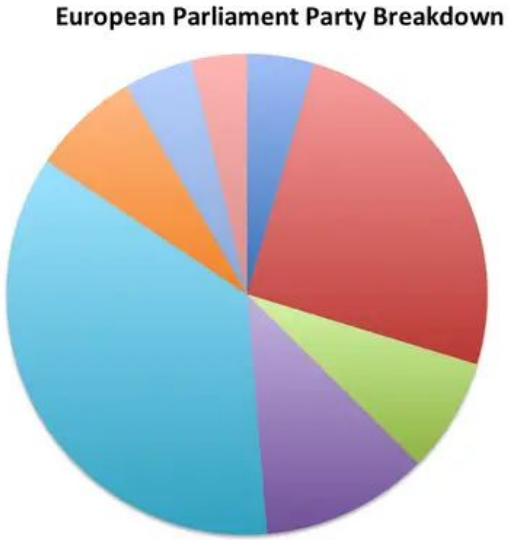
The pie chart is easily the worst way to convey information ever developed in the history of data visualization.

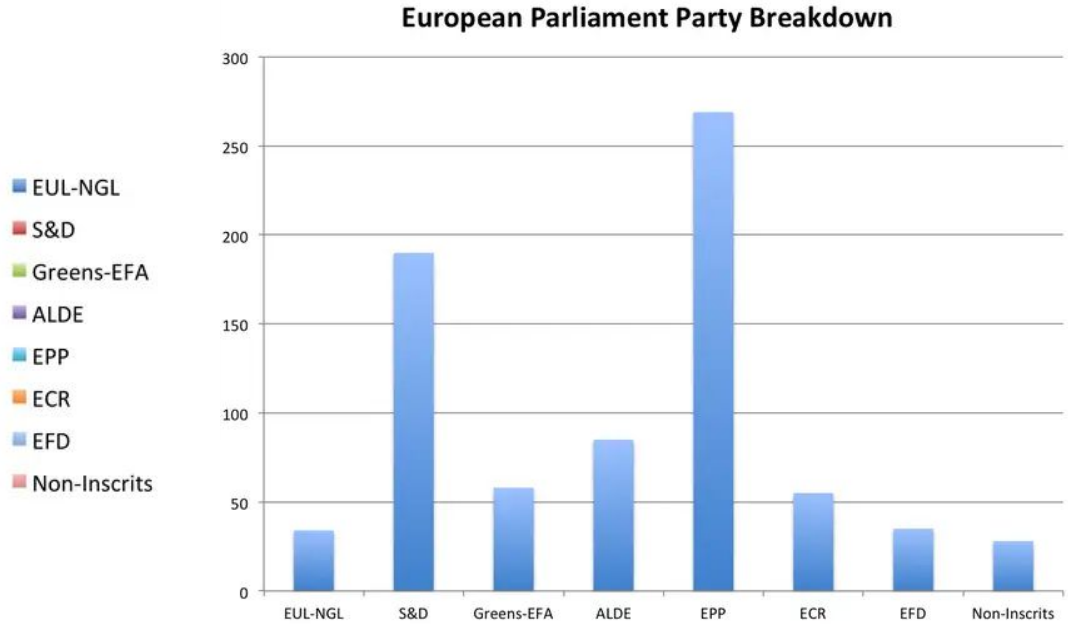
Sure, there are o
none have the cr
has.



https://www.businessinsider.com/pie-charts-are-the-worst-2013-6

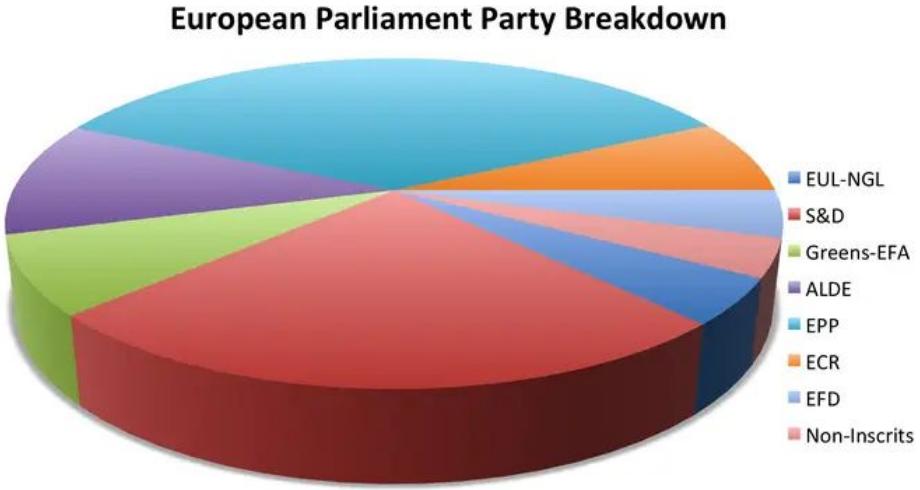
Which chart makes a clearer point?

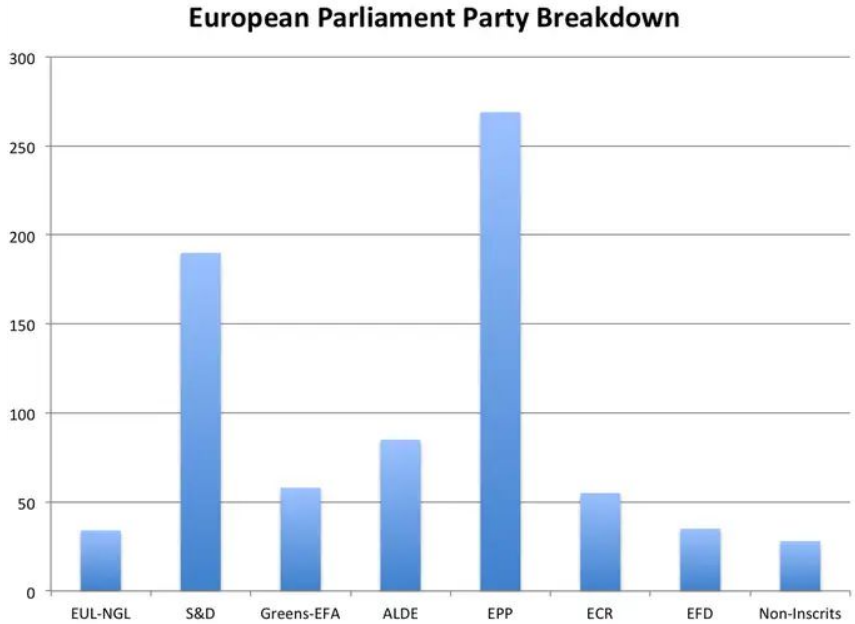




Walter Hickey / Business Insider
https://www.businessinsider.com/pie-charts-are-the-worst-2013-6

3D pie charts are even worse!





Walter Hickey / Business Insider
https://www.businessinsider.com/pie-charts-are-the-worst-2013-6

What kind of graph would you use for the following:

a. You have recorded 10 data points for tumor volume with treatment A, and would like to look at the distribution of these data points.

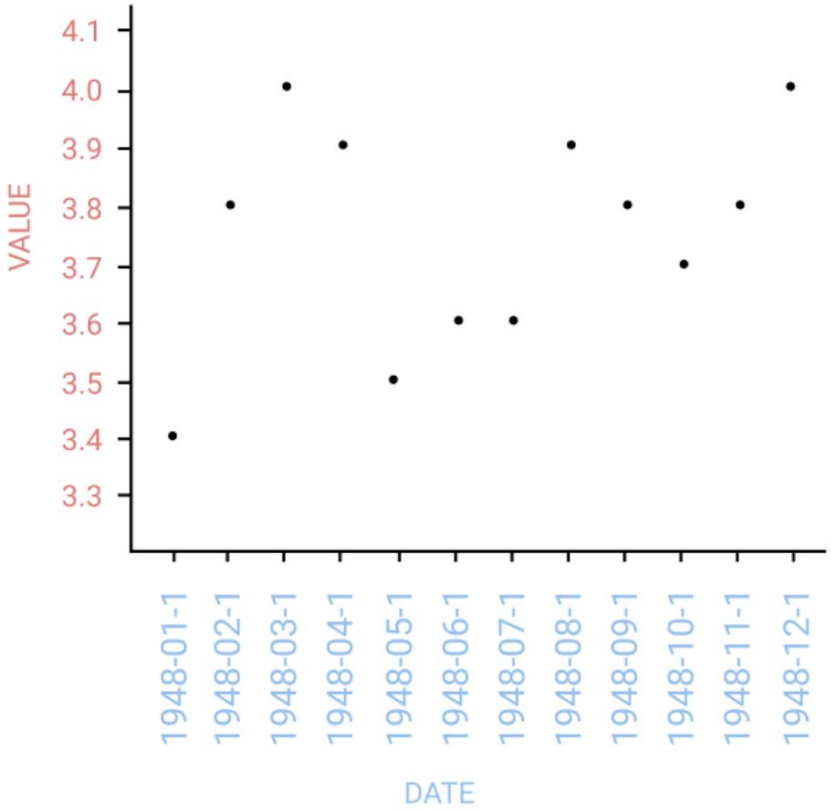
b. You have recorded 10 data points of tumor volume with treatment A and B. After looking at the underlying distributions, you'd like to plot the data to clearly show that the treatment is working.

c. You have recorded 10 data points for tumor volume *and* survival rate for tumors in treatment A and B, and you'd like to see whether tumor volume and survival rate are related.

Guidelines for data visualization in science

1. If you have raw data or distributions, inspect them *first*.
2. If you have **variability**, show it.
3. If you're making a comparison, it should be clear what you're comparing.
4. Don't connect dots unless the data is continuous.

12 data points from 1948 represented as **markers.**



Markers connected by **lines**, markers hidden, and **axis labels** renamed.

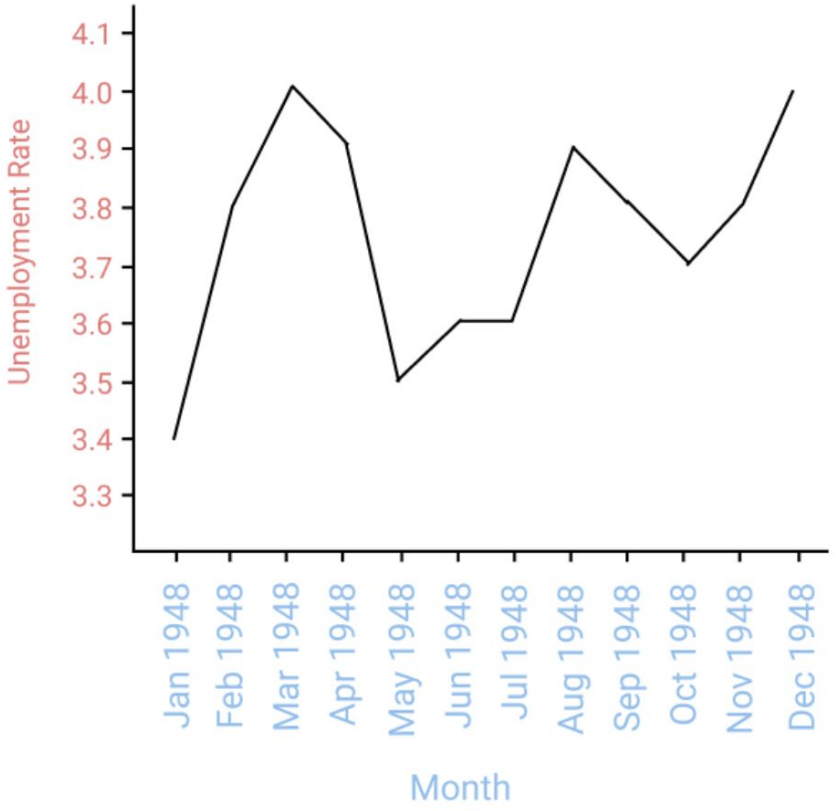
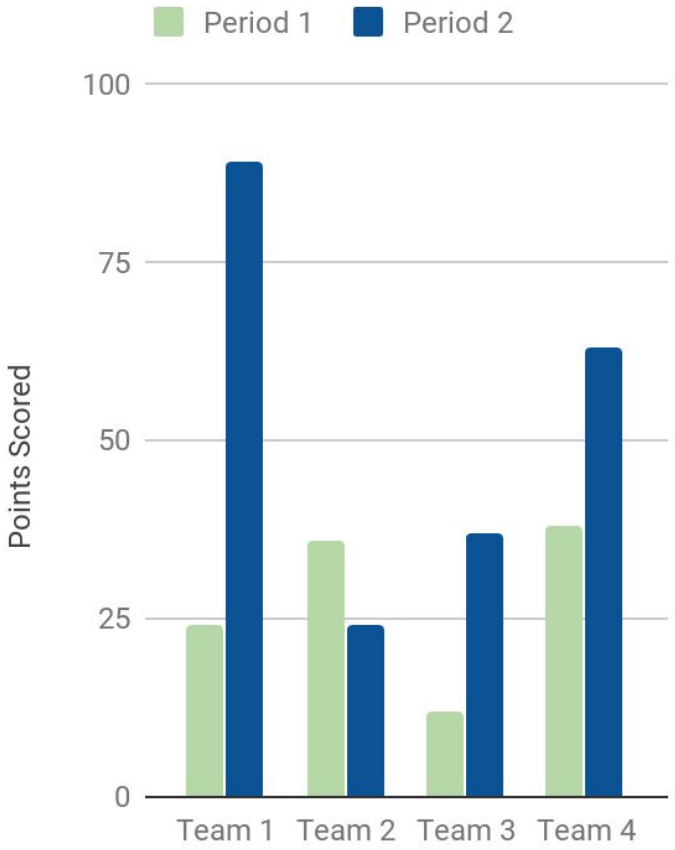


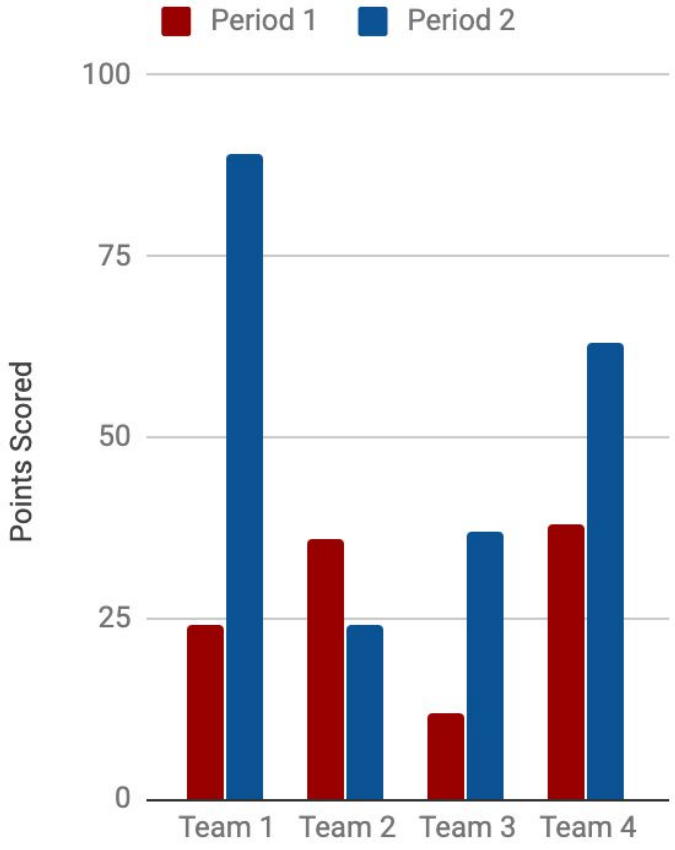
Image: DataQuest

Guidelines for data visualization in science

1. If you have raw data or distributions, inspect them *first*.
2. If you have **variability**, show it.
3. If you're making a comparison, it should be clear what you're comparing.
4. Don't connect dots unless the data is continuous.
5. Use **consistent colors** across multiple graphs, especially to link groups.
6. Be intentional about your color choices (see full guide here)
7. If you don't need something on your graph to make your point, *remove it*.

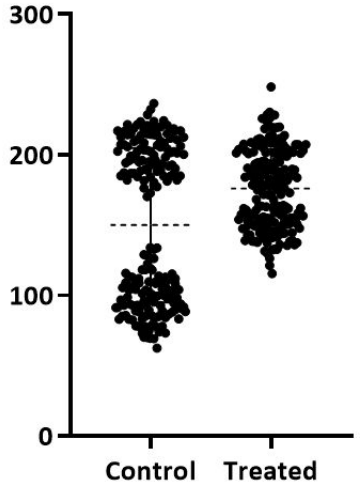


Groups differ by luminance and hue — works for colorblind & B&W

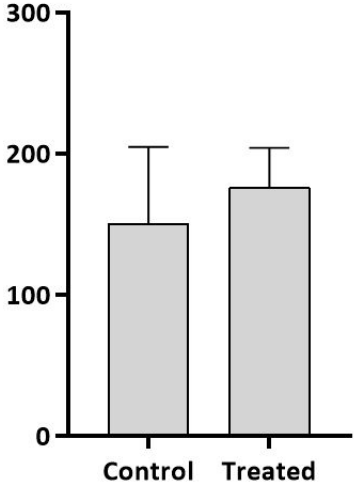


Groups differ by hue only

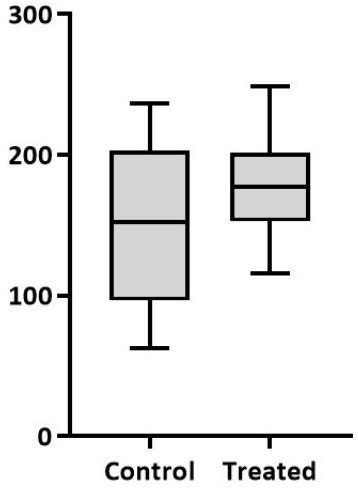
Advanced plots



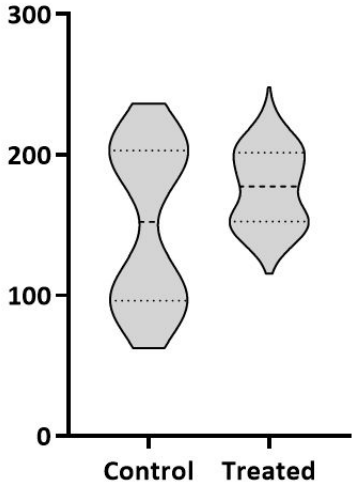
Scatter/dot plot
(good for few observations)



Bar plot



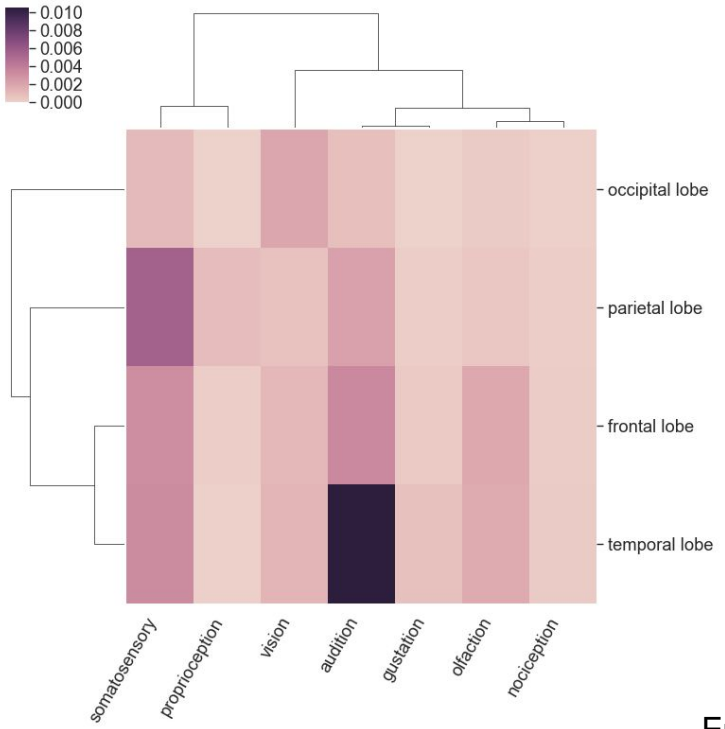
Box plot
(good for 5+ observations)



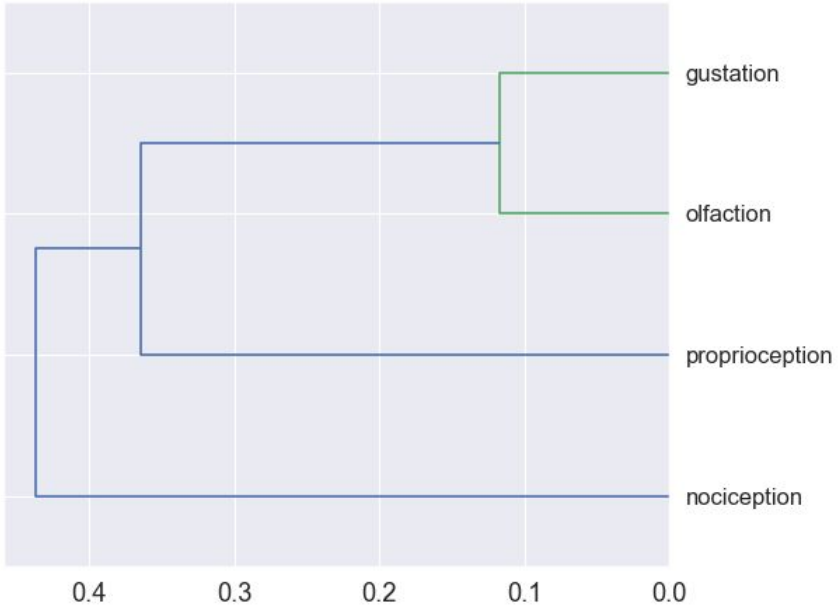
Violin plot
(good for many observations)

Advanced plots (continued)

Clustermap



Dendrogram



From https://lisc-tools.github.io/lisc/auto_tutorials/index.html

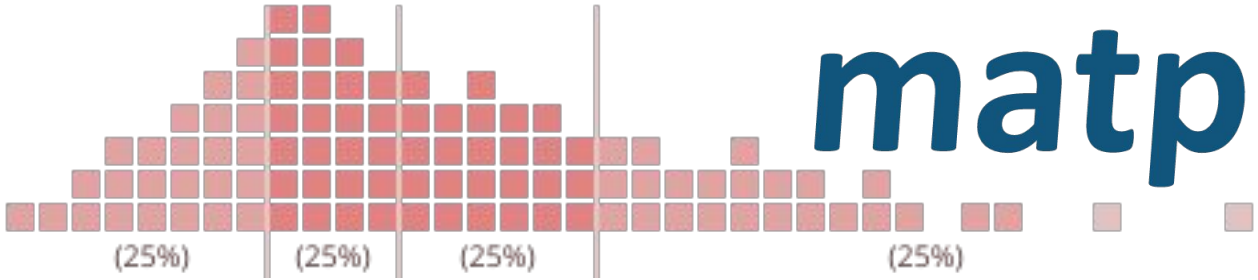
Objectives for today

- Describe best practices for data visualization
- **Introduce the tools you can use to plot in Python**
- Generate plots using matplotlib

There are multiple ways to plot in Python

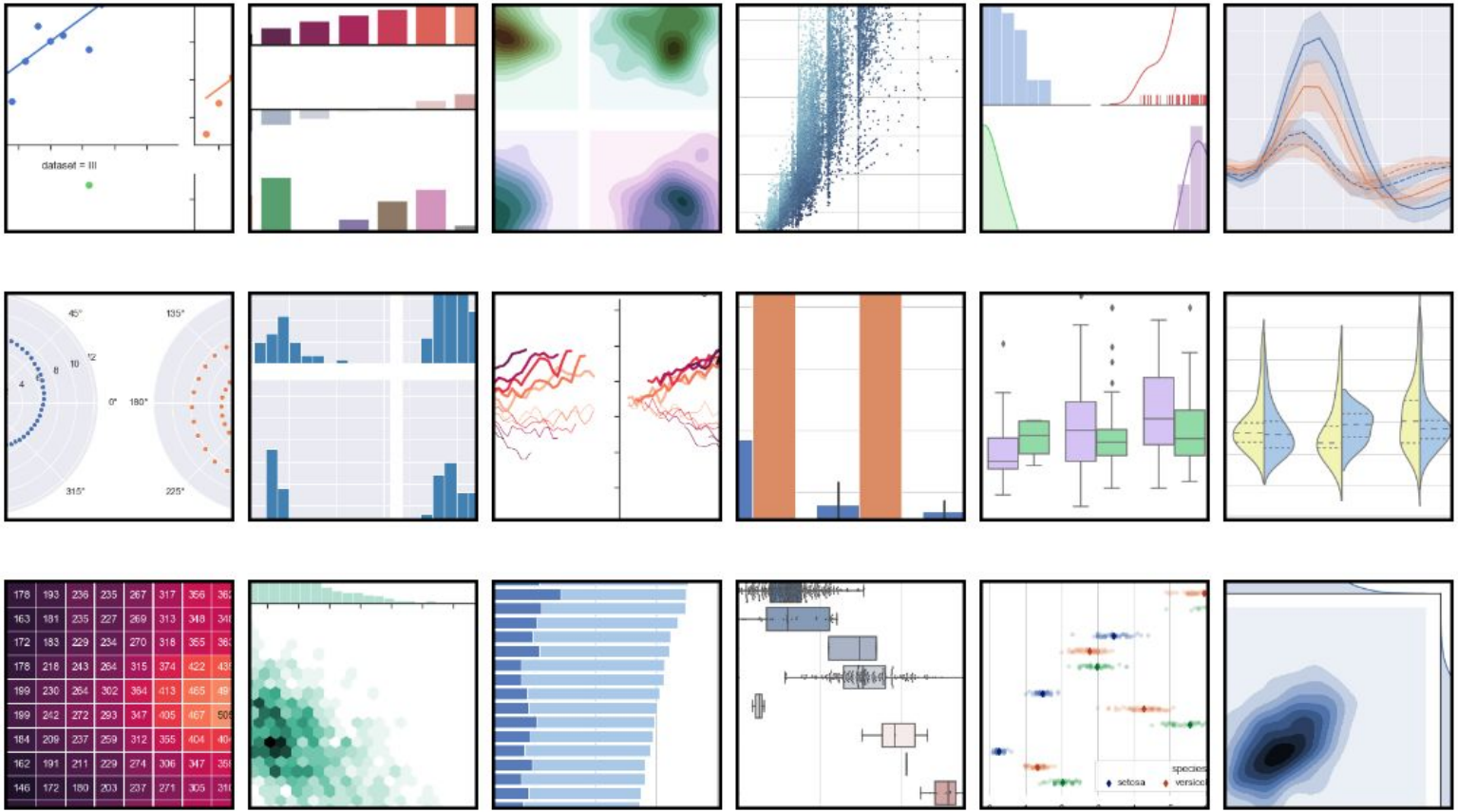
- Matplotlib (https://matplotlib.org)
  - Call to `pyplot` module
  - Through pandas (which uses pyplot)
- Seaborn (built on top of Matplotlib; https://seaborn.pydata.org/)
  - Loved by many #dataviz folks

Matplotlib's original developer, John D. Hunter (1968-2012), was a neuroscience PhD student who needed to plot electrocorticography (ECoG) data (electrical data recorded directly from brain surface)!



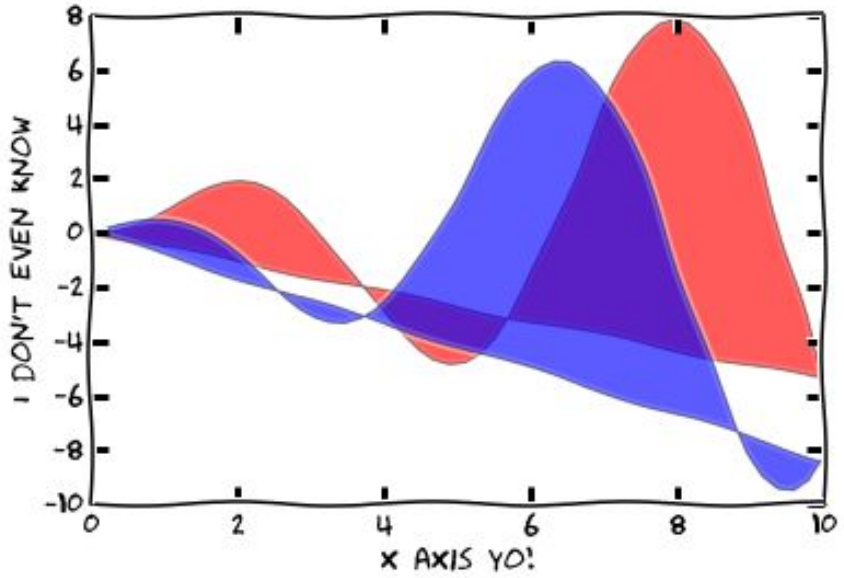
matplotlib

Example gallery



XKCD STYLE PLOTS!

http://jakevdp.github.io/blog/2013/07/10/XKCD-plots-in-matplotlib/



1. Install Humor Sans font (http://antiyawn.com/uploads/humorsans.html)
2. Restart font cache (https://bastibe.de/2016-05-30-matplotlib-font-cache.html)
3. Go go go

Resources

Introduction to Data Visualization ★★★

Plotting and Programming in Python: Summary and Setup ★★★

Barry Grant's visualizing data lecture: 4.2 Data Visualization Best Practices

Pyplot tutorial — Matplotlib 3.8.4 documentation

Matplotlib Tutorial

Tableau "What is data visualization"?

Top 50 Matplotlib Data Visualizations

Towards Data Science: Python Plotting Basics