

# Kaixo!

Me llamo Martín González y soy periodista.

**interactive news**

# interactive news

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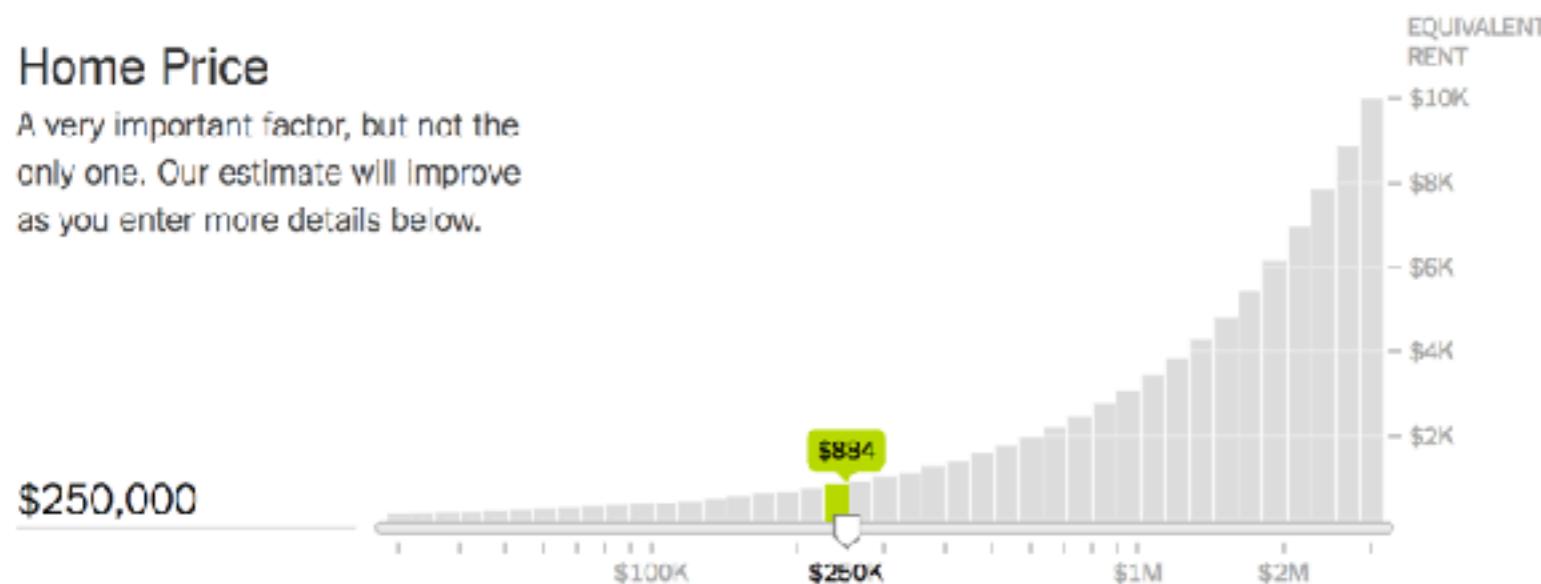
# Is It Better to Rent or Buy?

By MIKE BOSTOCK, SHAN CARTER and ARCHIE TSE

The choice between buying a home and renting one is among the biggest financial decisions that many adults make. But the costs of buying are more varied and complicated than for renting, making it hard to tell which is a better deal. To help you answer this question, our calculator takes the most important costs associated with buying a house and computes the equivalent monthly rent. [RELATED ARTICLE](#)

## Home Price

A very important factor, but not the only one. Our estimate will improve as you enter more details below.



If you can rent a similar home for less than ...

**\$884** PER MONTH

... then renting is better.

Costs after 9 years	Rent	Buy
Initial costs	\$884	\$60,000
Recurring costs	\$106,941	\$163,398
Opportunity costs	\$15,396	\$44,587

## A Mixed Recovery

Industries in the health care and energy sectors grew substantially over the last five years, while jobs in real estate and construction continued to shrink. Industries that paid in the middle of the wage spectrum generally lost jobs. And while the economy overall is back to its pre-recession level, it hasn't added the roughly 10 million jobs needed to keep up with growth in the working-age population. [NEXT >](#)





8-populate  
tools for civic engagement



**Gobierto**



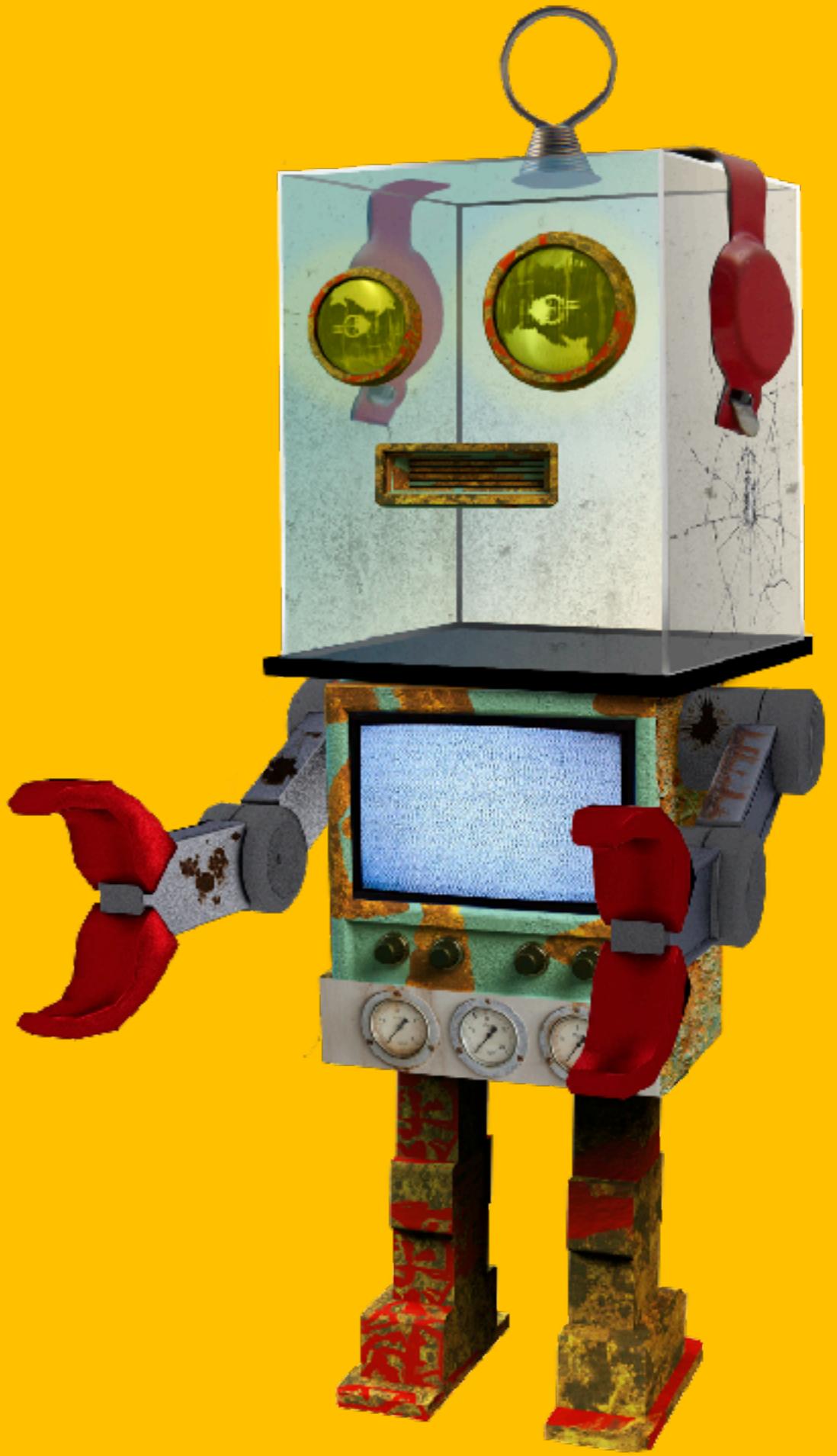
data  
**g-populate**  
tools for civic engagement



data???

8-populate  
tools for civic engagement

# Politibot





Google  
DIGITAL  
NEWS  
INITIATIVE

**SeedRocket**



**CAMPUS  
MADRID**





**1192 members!**



**HACKS**  
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bay area

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boston

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dar es salaam

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london

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johannesburg

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nairobi

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**HACKERS**

miami

**HACKS**  
**HACKERS**

los angeles

# HACKS / HACKERS

barcelona chapter | rebooting journalism

**HACKS**  
**HACKERS**

paris

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milan

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berlin

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sao paulo

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**HACKERS**

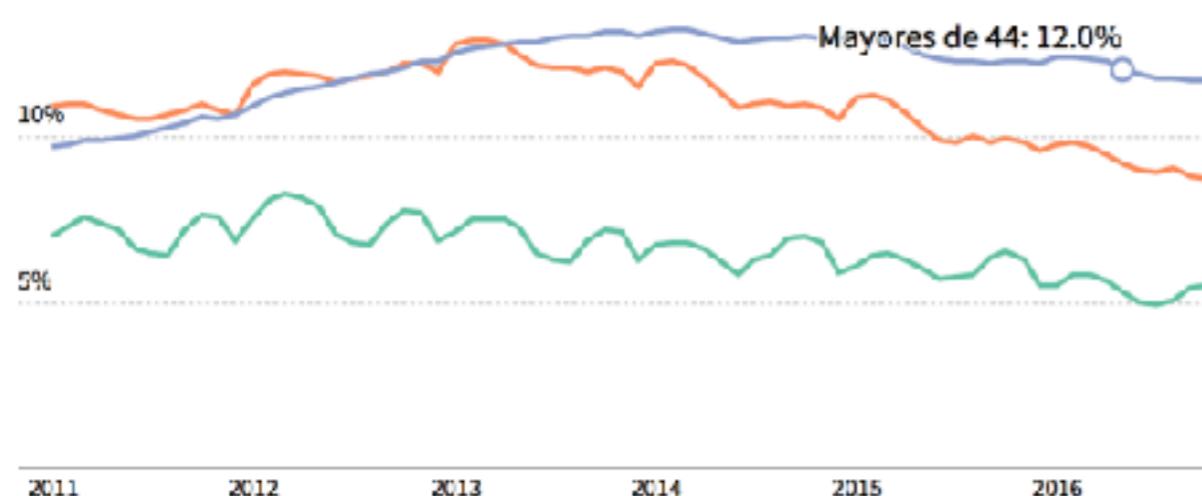
chile

**HACKS**  
**HACKERS**

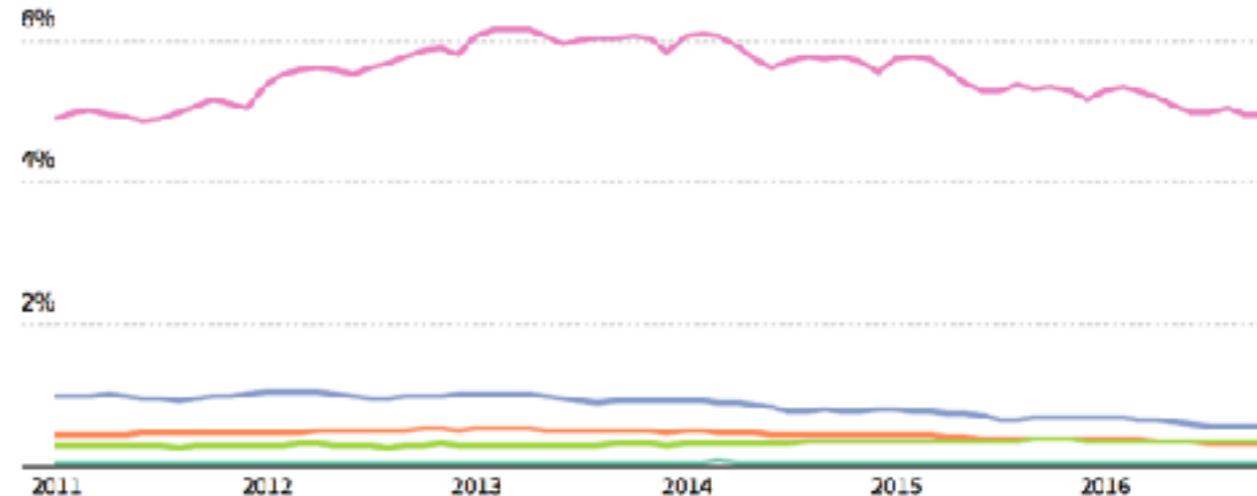
buenos aires



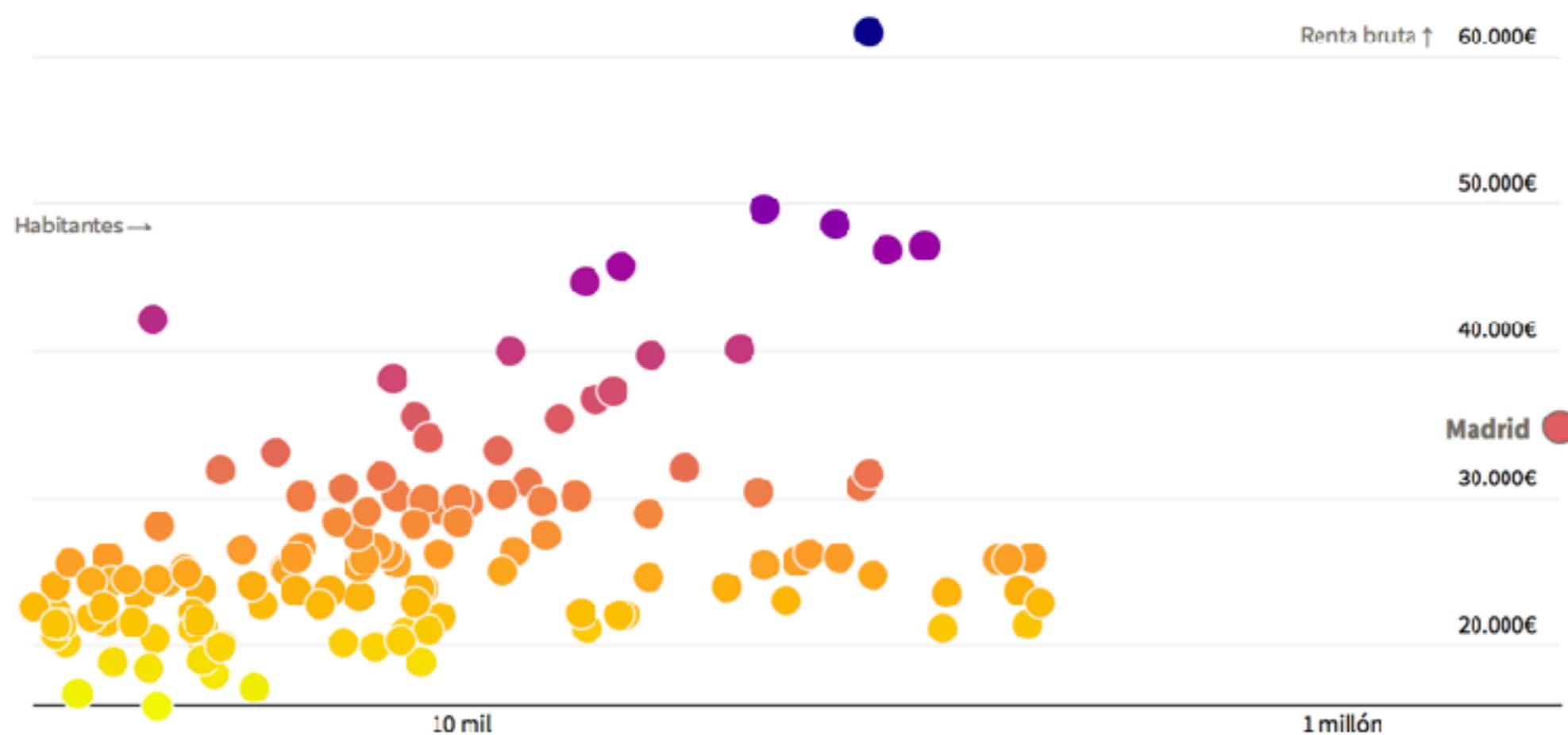
Porcentaje de desempleados según la población total y edad



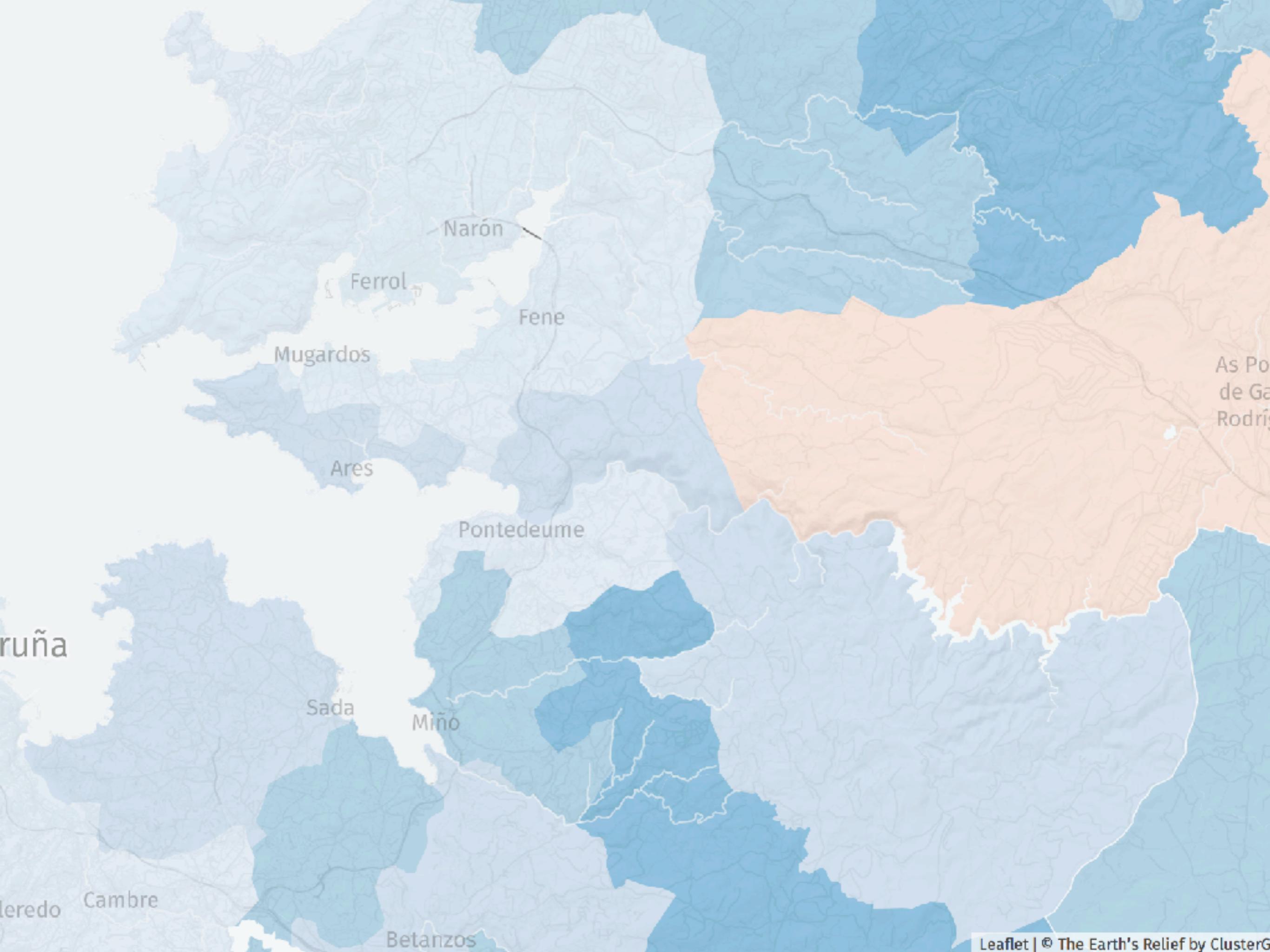
Porcentaje de desempleados según la población total y sectores

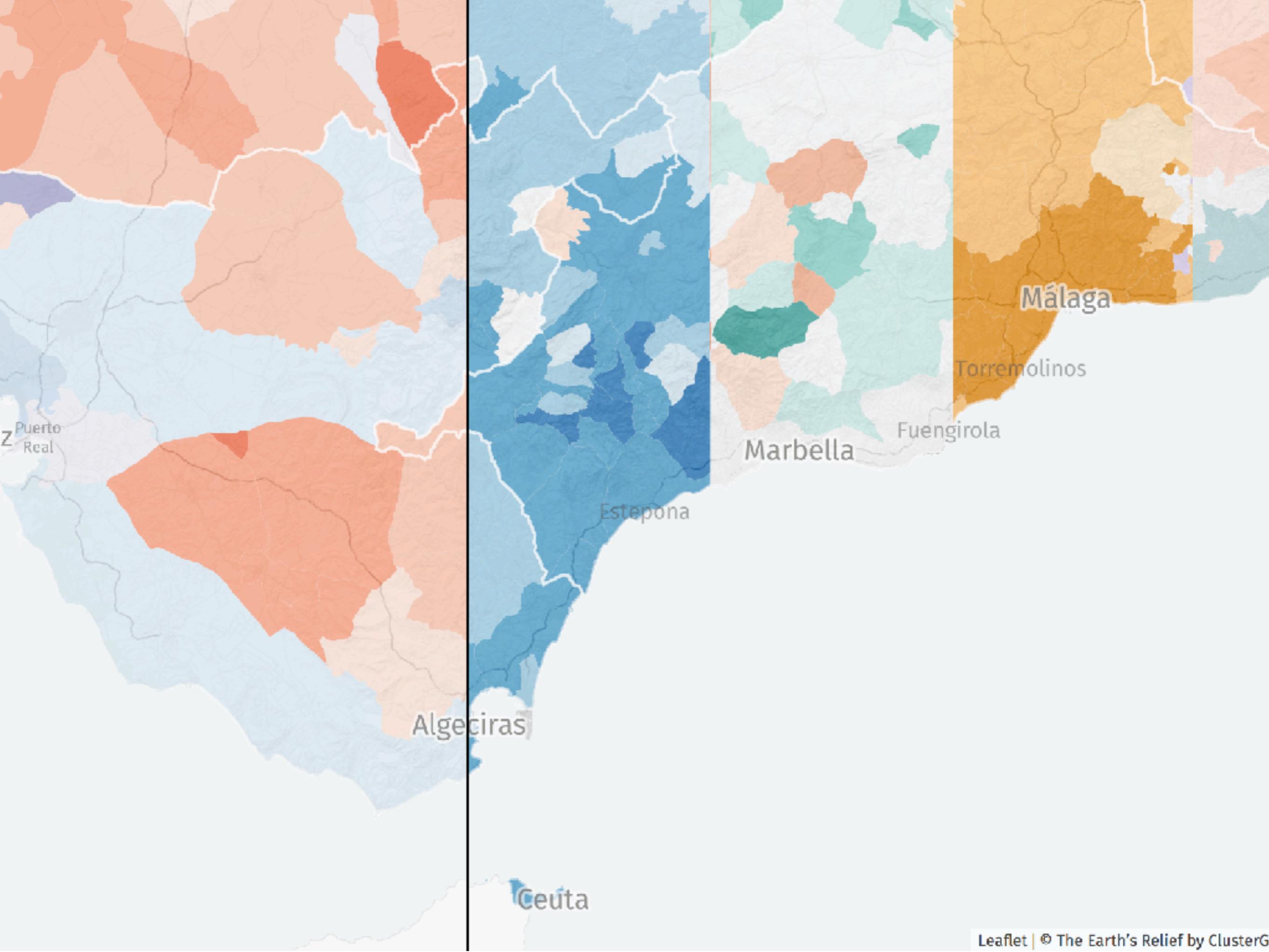


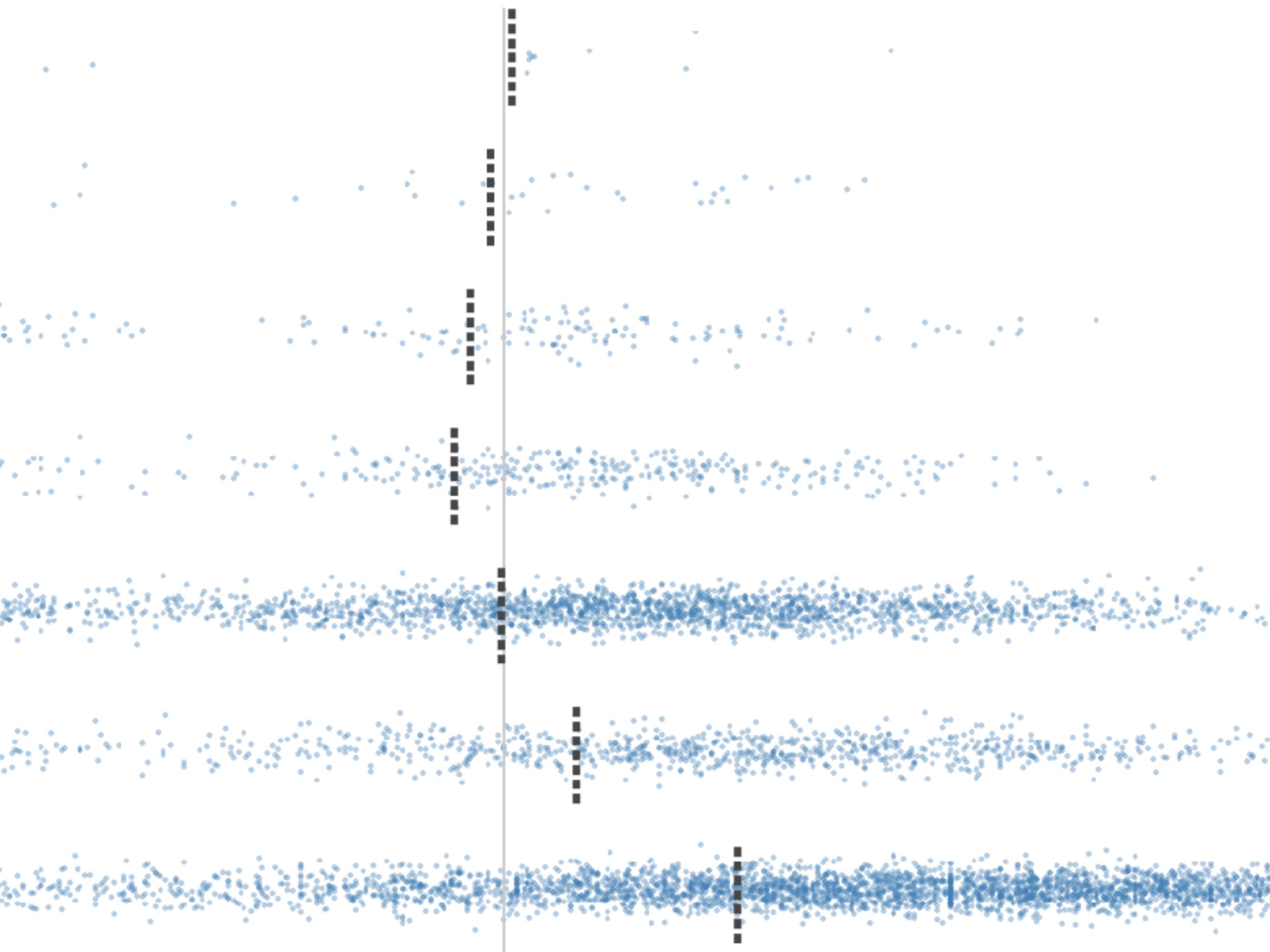
Relación entre el número de habitantes y la renta bruta

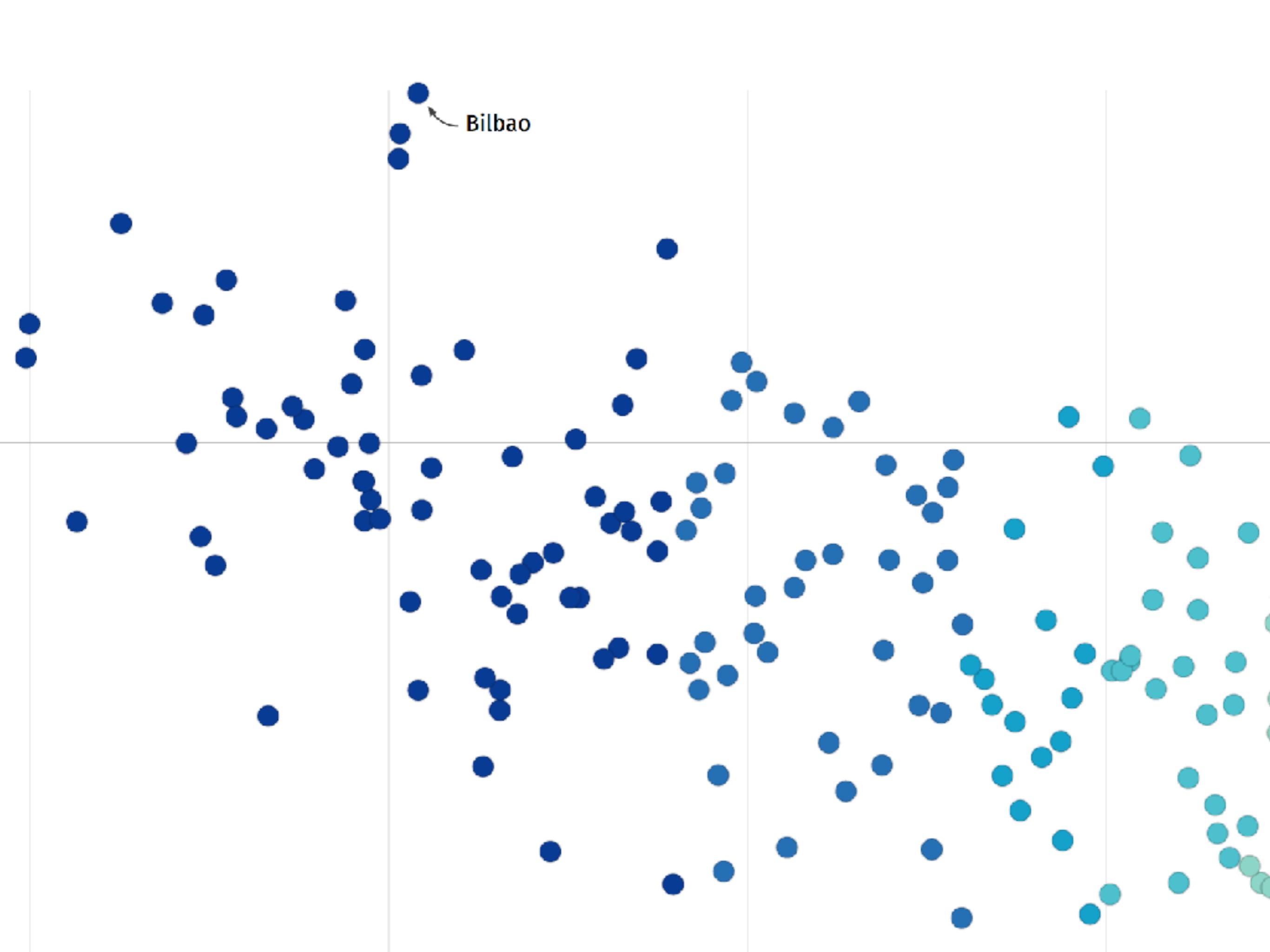






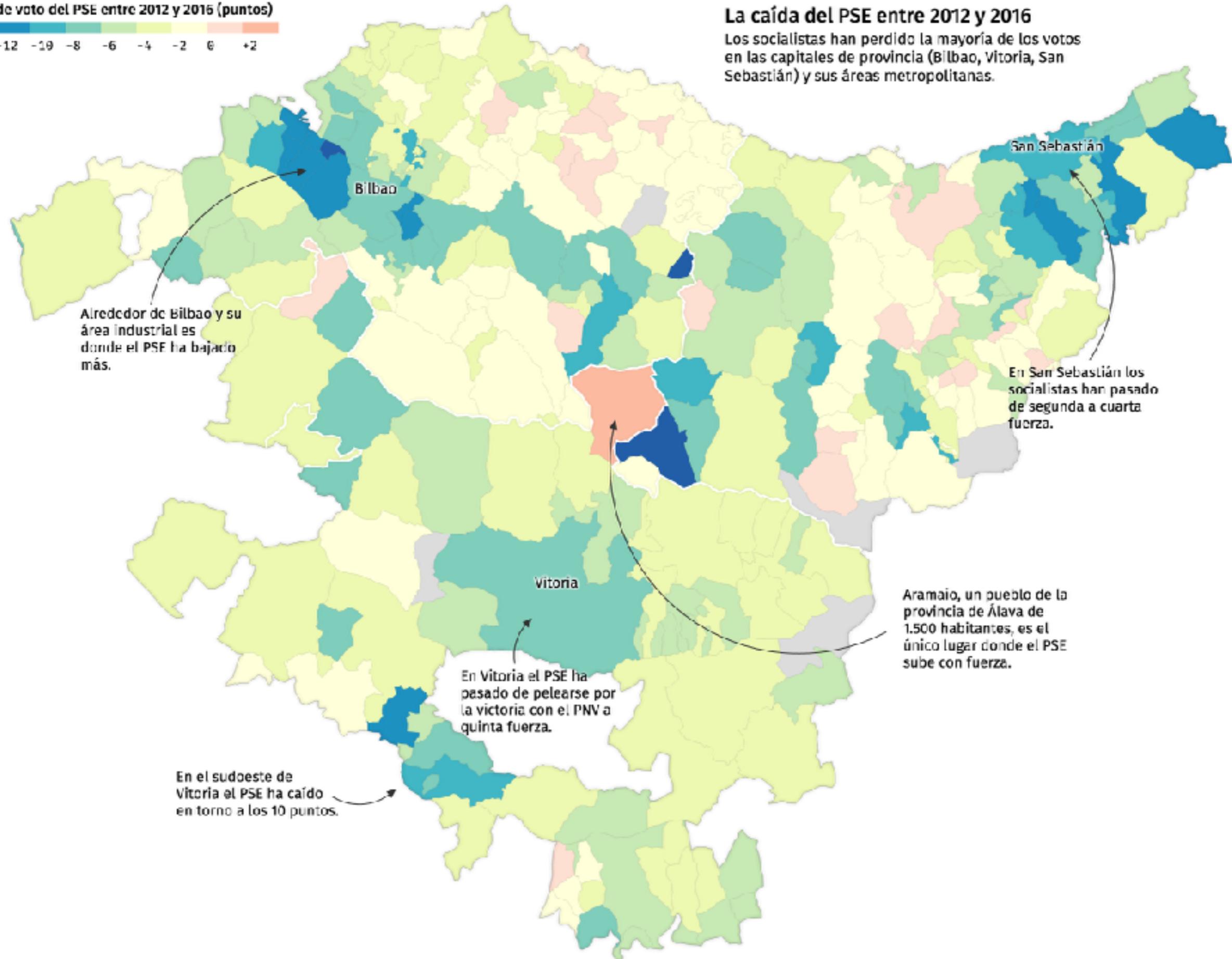






Diferencia de voto del PSE entre 2012 y 2016 (puntos)

-16 -14 -12 -10 -8 -6 -4 -2 0 +2



## La caída del PSE entre 2012 y 2016

Los socialistas han perdido la mayoría de los votos en las capitales de provincia (Bilbao, Vitoria, San Sebastián) y sus áreas metropolitanas.

Alrededor de Bilbao y su área industrial es donde el PSE ha bajado más.

En San Sebastián los socialistas han pasado de segunda a cuarta fuerza.

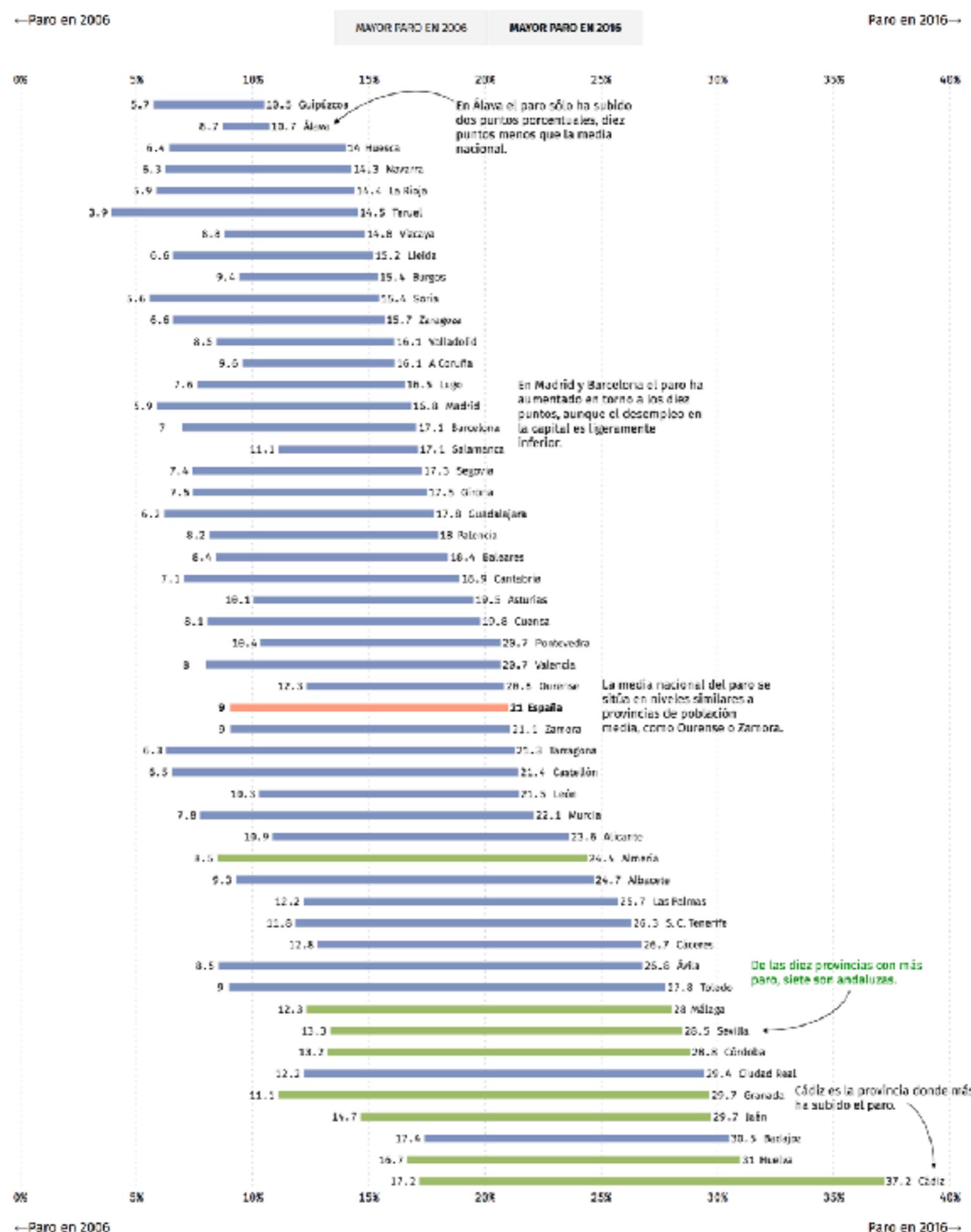
En Vitoria el PSE ha pasado de pelearse por la victoria con el PNV a quinta fuerza.

En el sudoeste de Vitoria el PSE ha caído en torno a los 10 puntos.

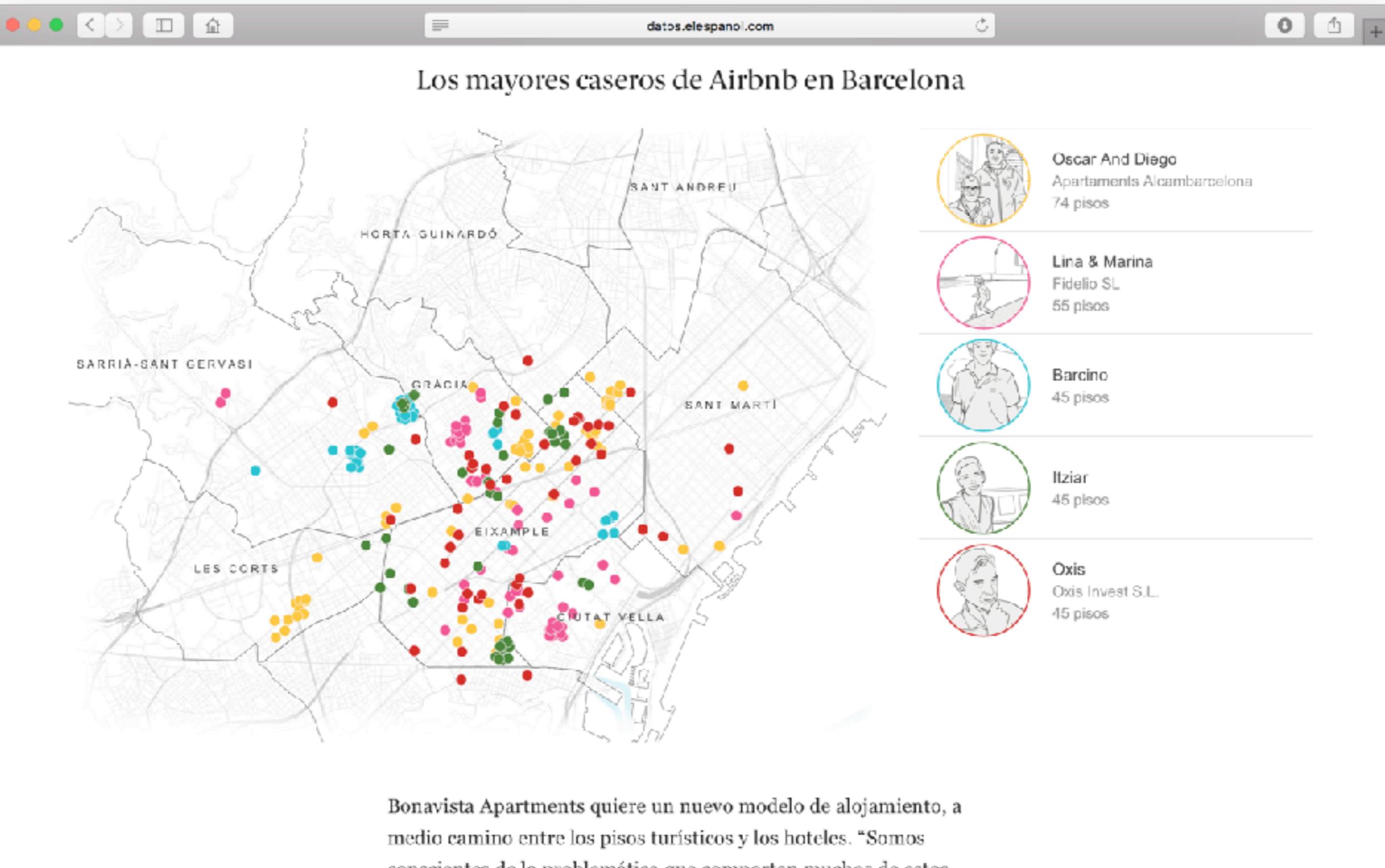
Aramaio, un pueblo de la provincia de Álava de 1.500 habitantes, es el único lugar donde el PSE sube con fuerza.

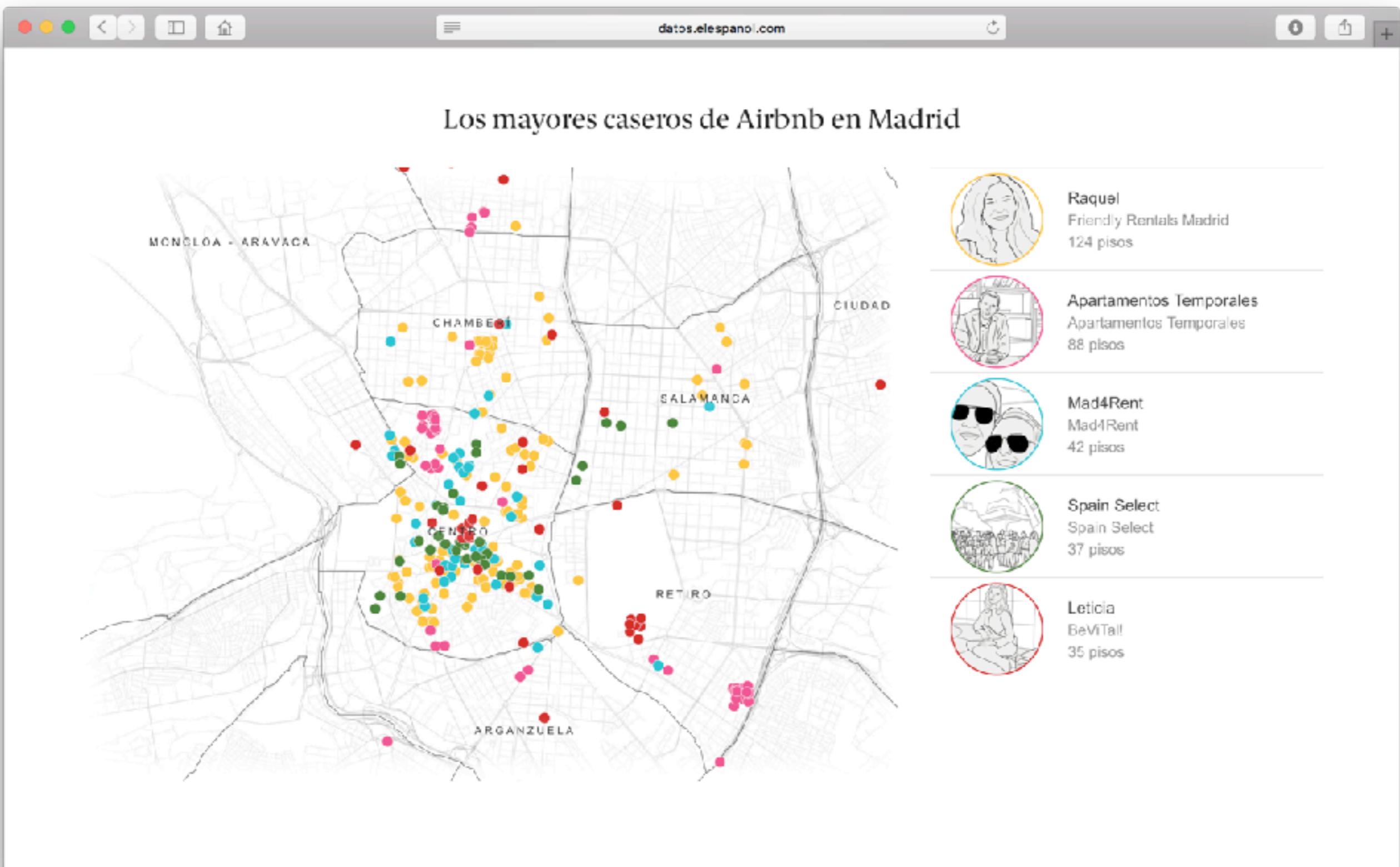


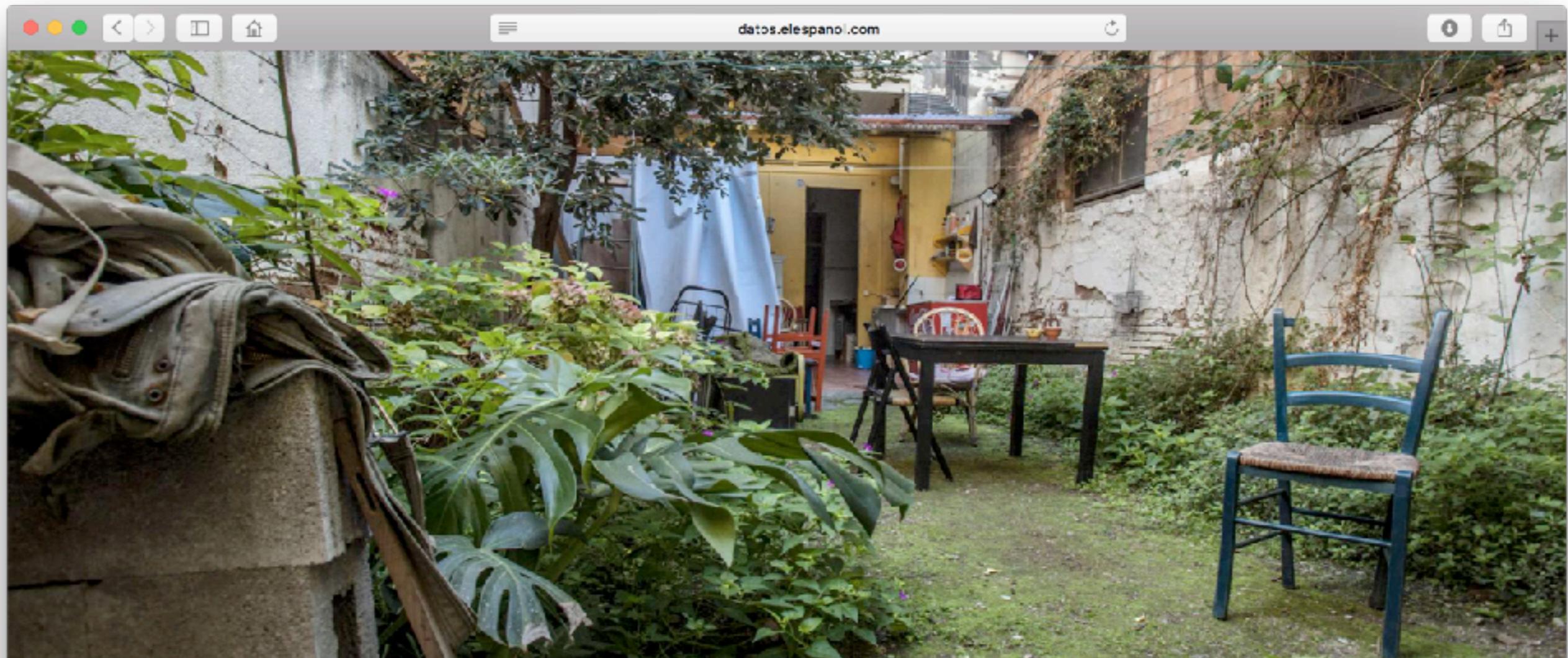
Tasa de paro en el primer trimestre de 2006 y de 2016











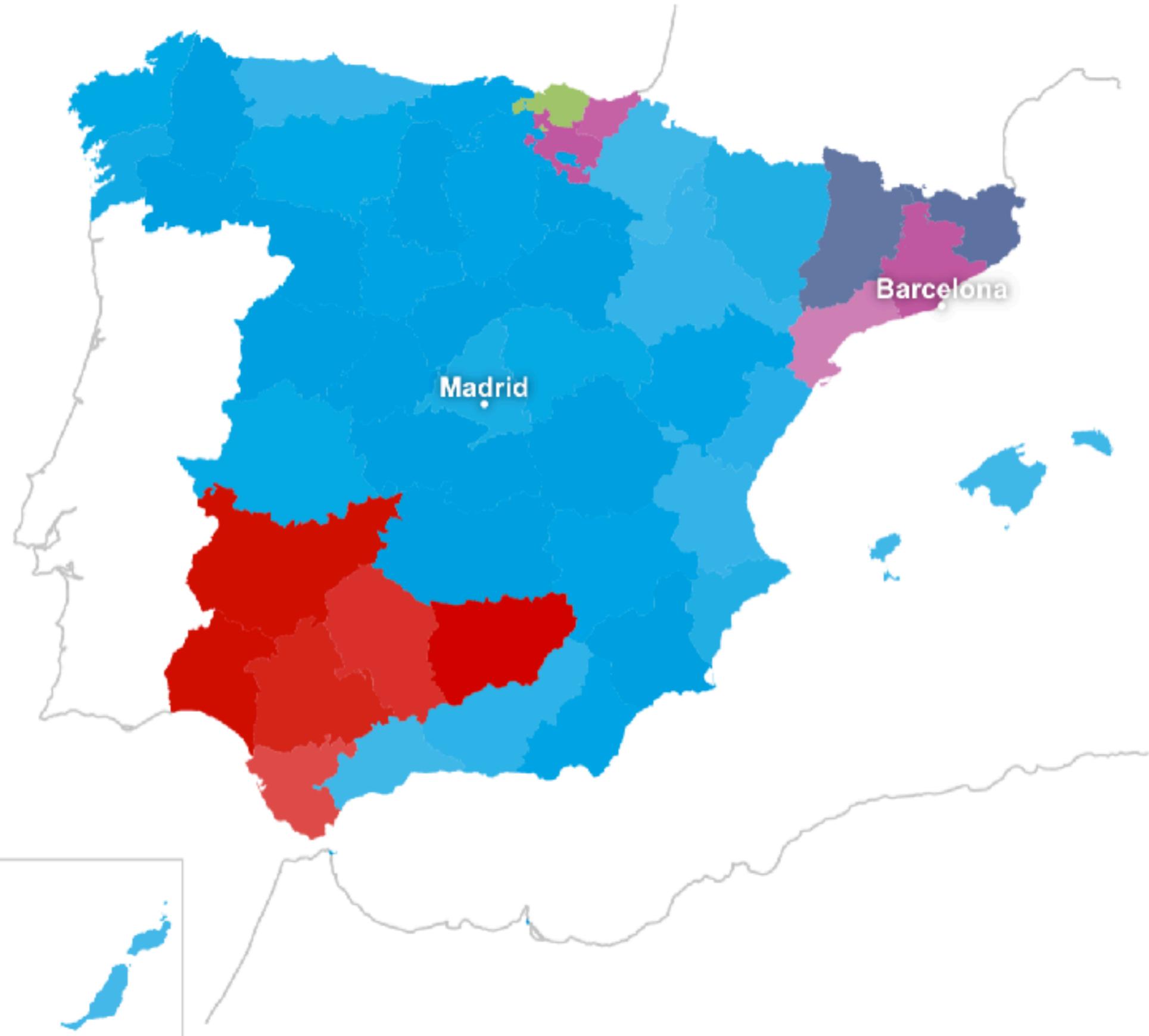
Toni ofrece un desayuno en su patio campestre situado en pleno centro de Barcelona / ALBERTO GAMAZO

Toni asegura que empezó a soñar con acampar en la ciudad cuando era pequeño y veía por la tele las acampadas pidiendo el 0,7% del PIB español para los países pobres. Su pasión empezó a adquirir forma cuando se separó de su pareja: "La ruptura coincidió con un cambio a peor en mi situación laboral y este piso empezó a resultar caro por lo que no tuve más opción que buscar ingresos extra arrendando habitaciones". De eso hace dos años.

Q

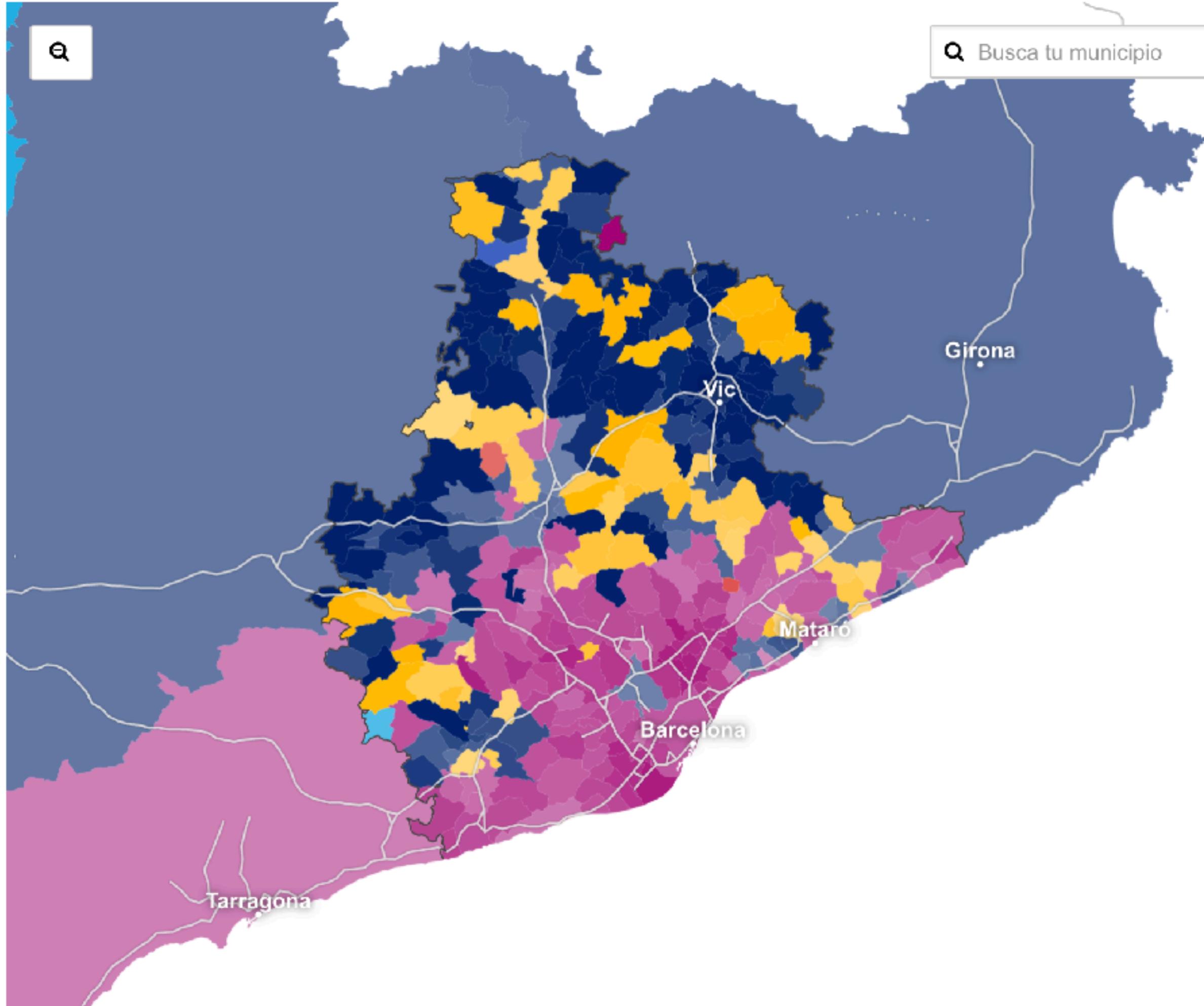
Q

Busca tu municipio





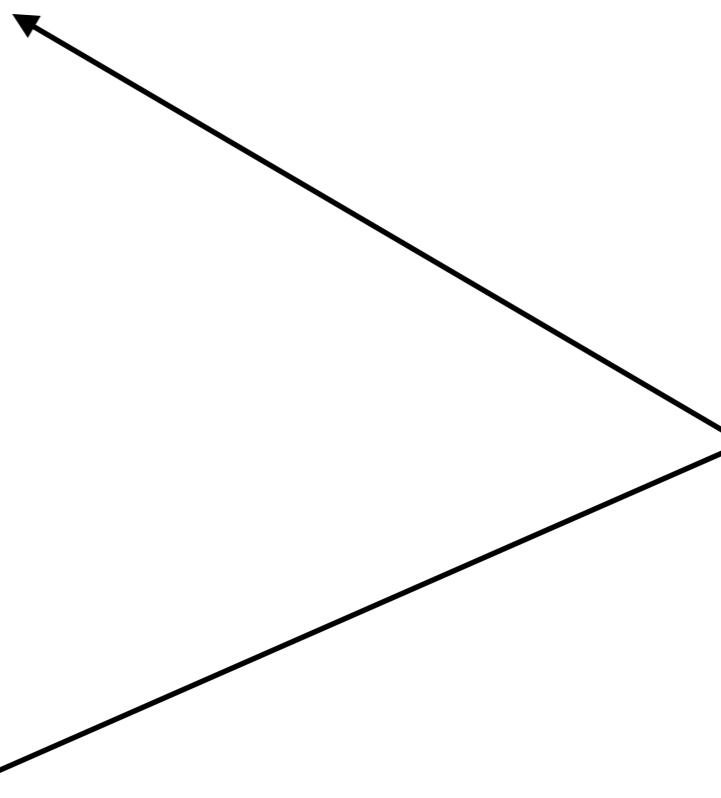
Busca tu municipio





# **Workflow de un proyecto de datos**

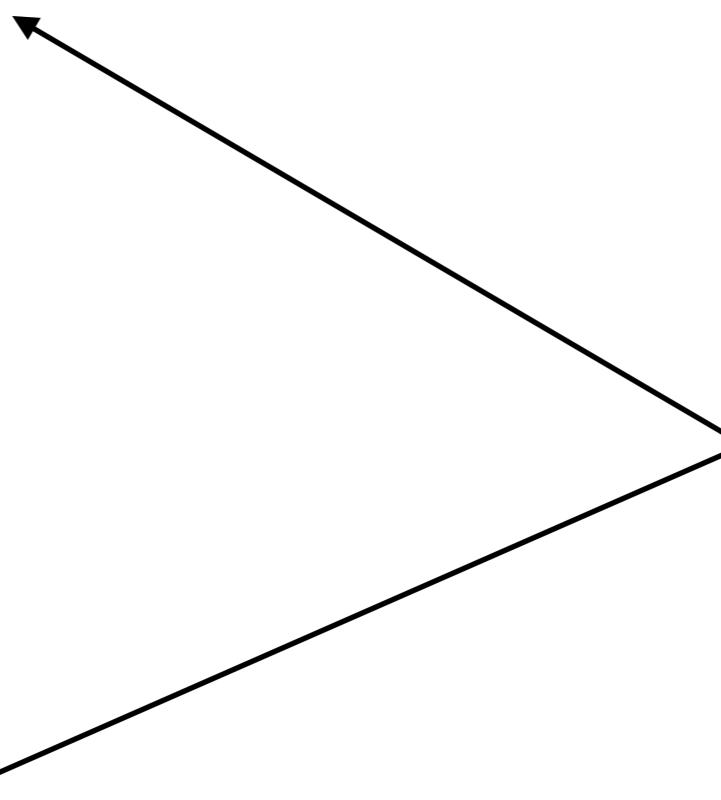
Datos



**Historia**

Idea

Datos



**Historia**

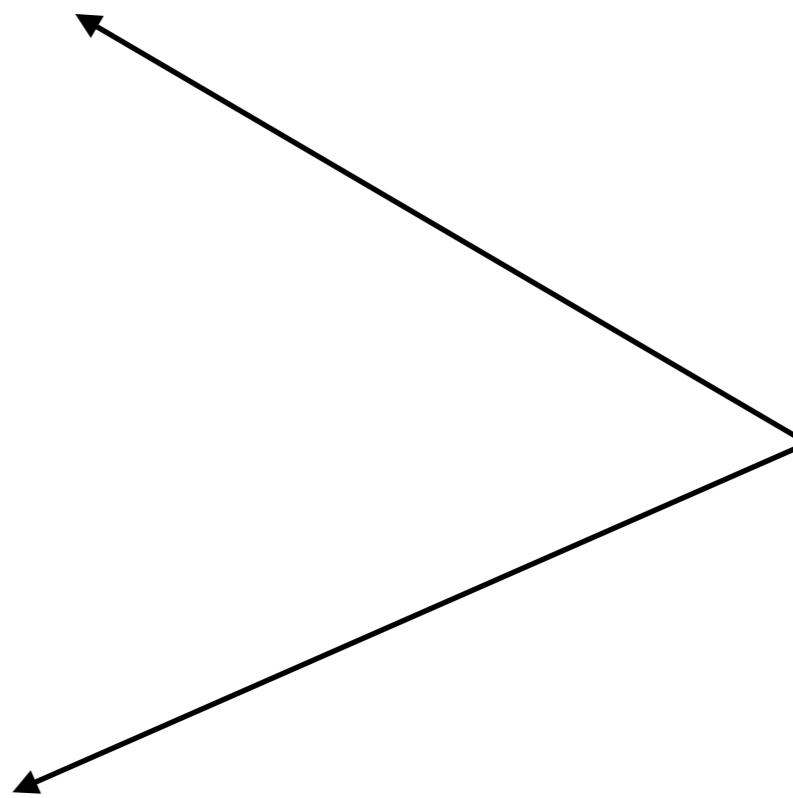
Datos



Historia



Idea



# Datos

1. Fuentes oficiales
2. Fuentes semioficiales
3. Estudios / papers

... scraping

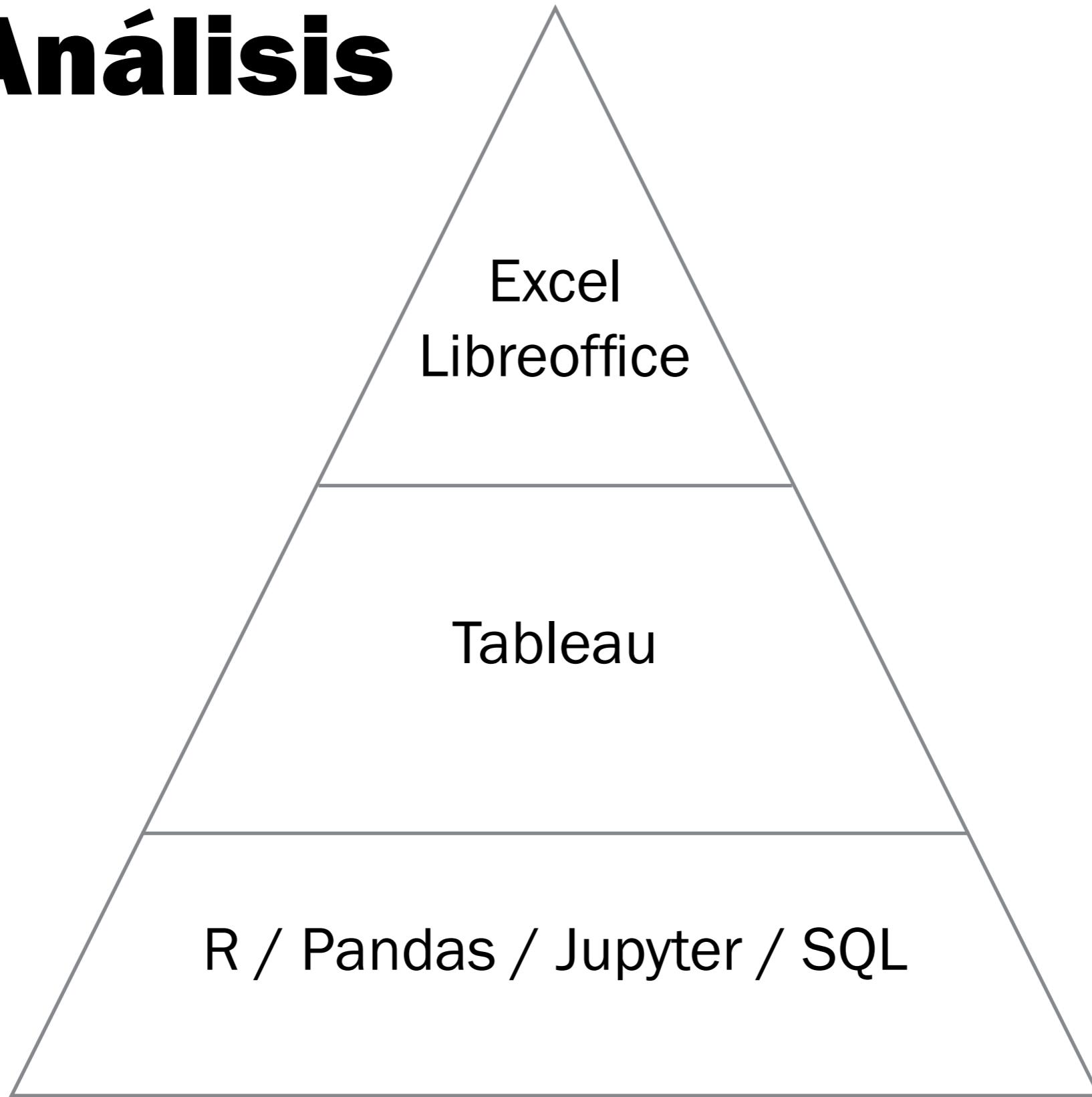
# **Historia**

- 1. Análisis**
- 2. Hablar con expertos**
- 3. Comparar**
- 4. Visualizar**

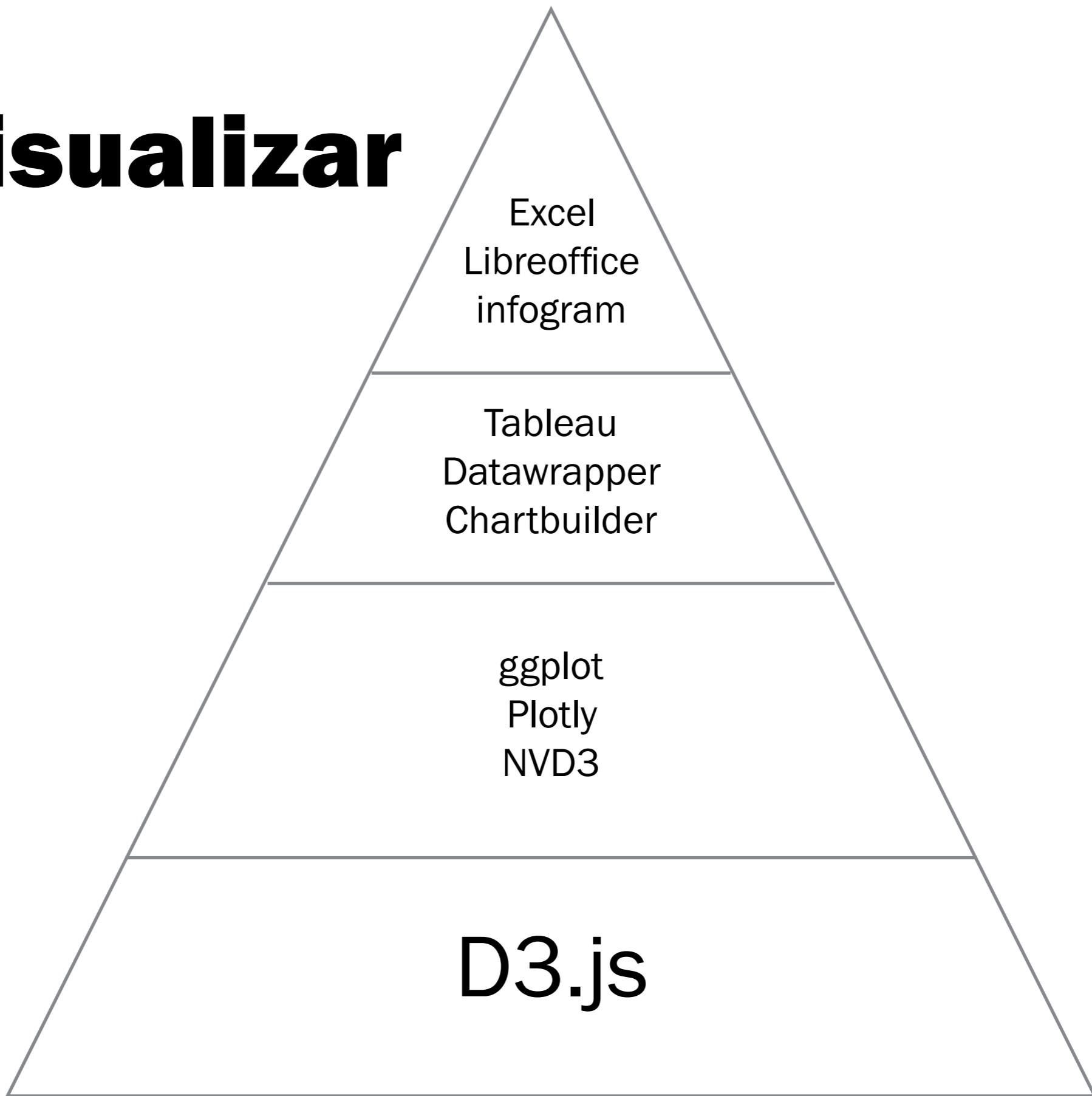
# **Historia**

- 1. Análisis**
- 2. Hablar con expertos**
- 3. Comparar**
- 4. Visualizar**

# 1. Análisis

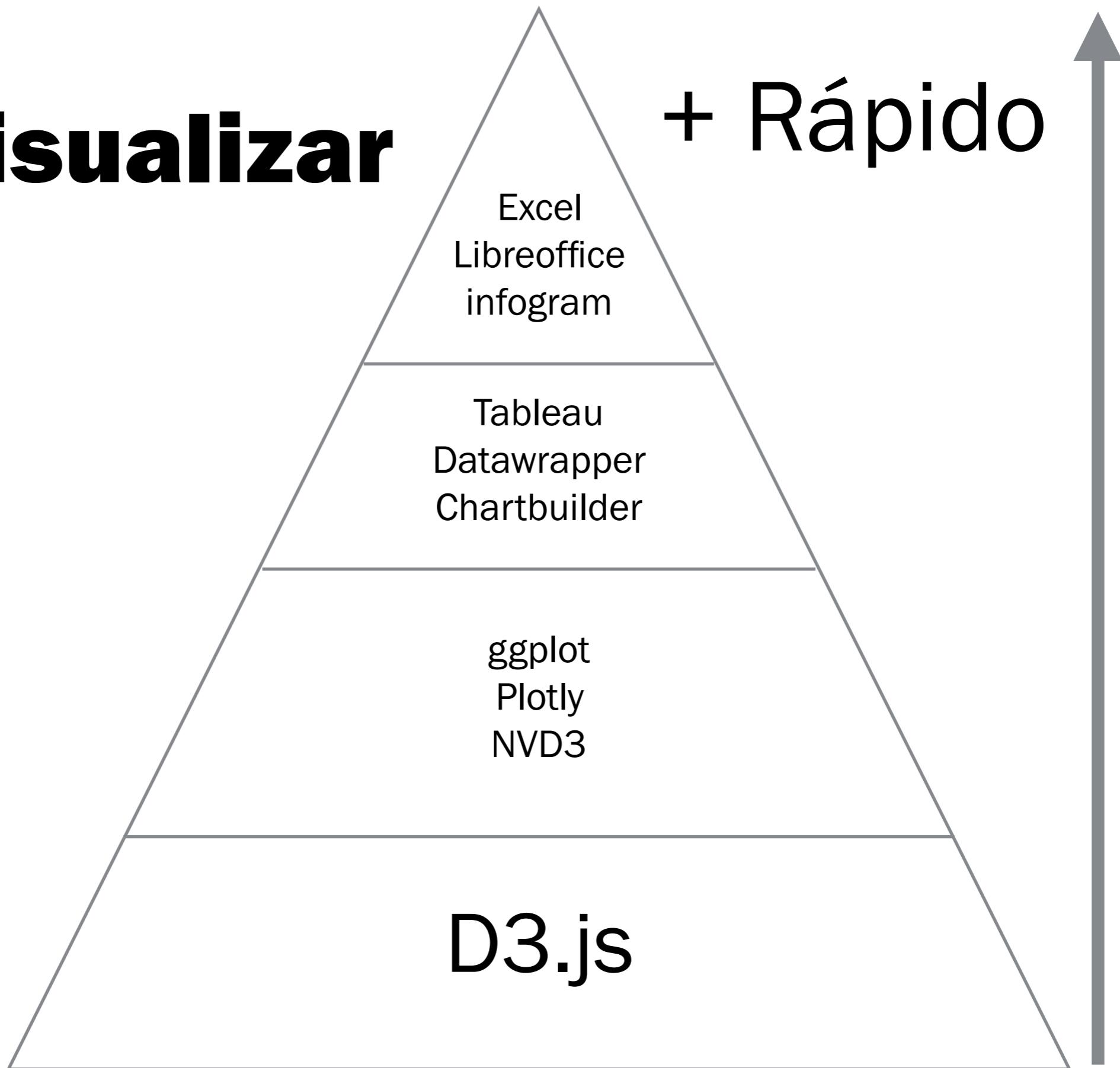


# 4. Visualizar



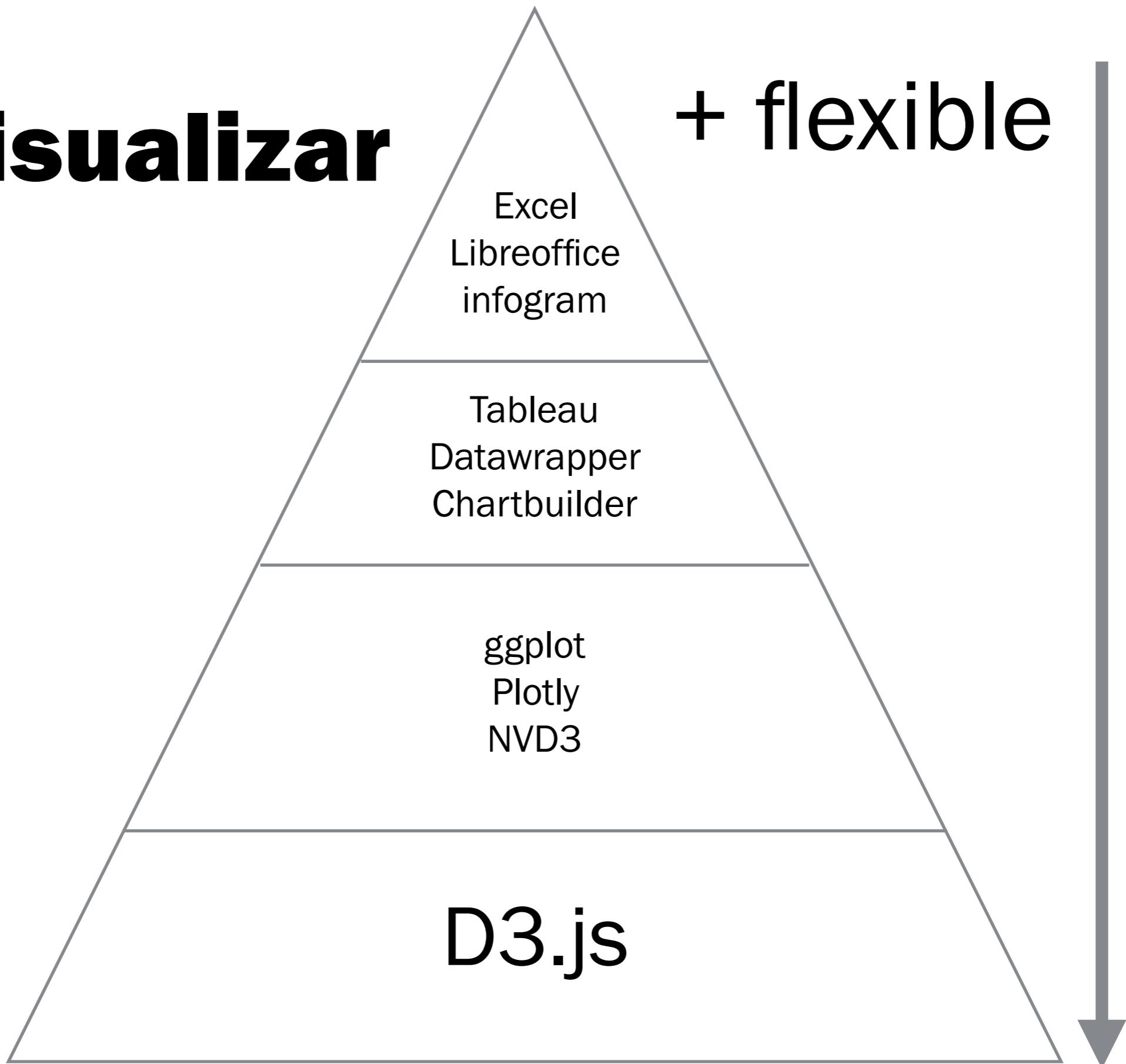
# 4. Visualizar

+ Rápido

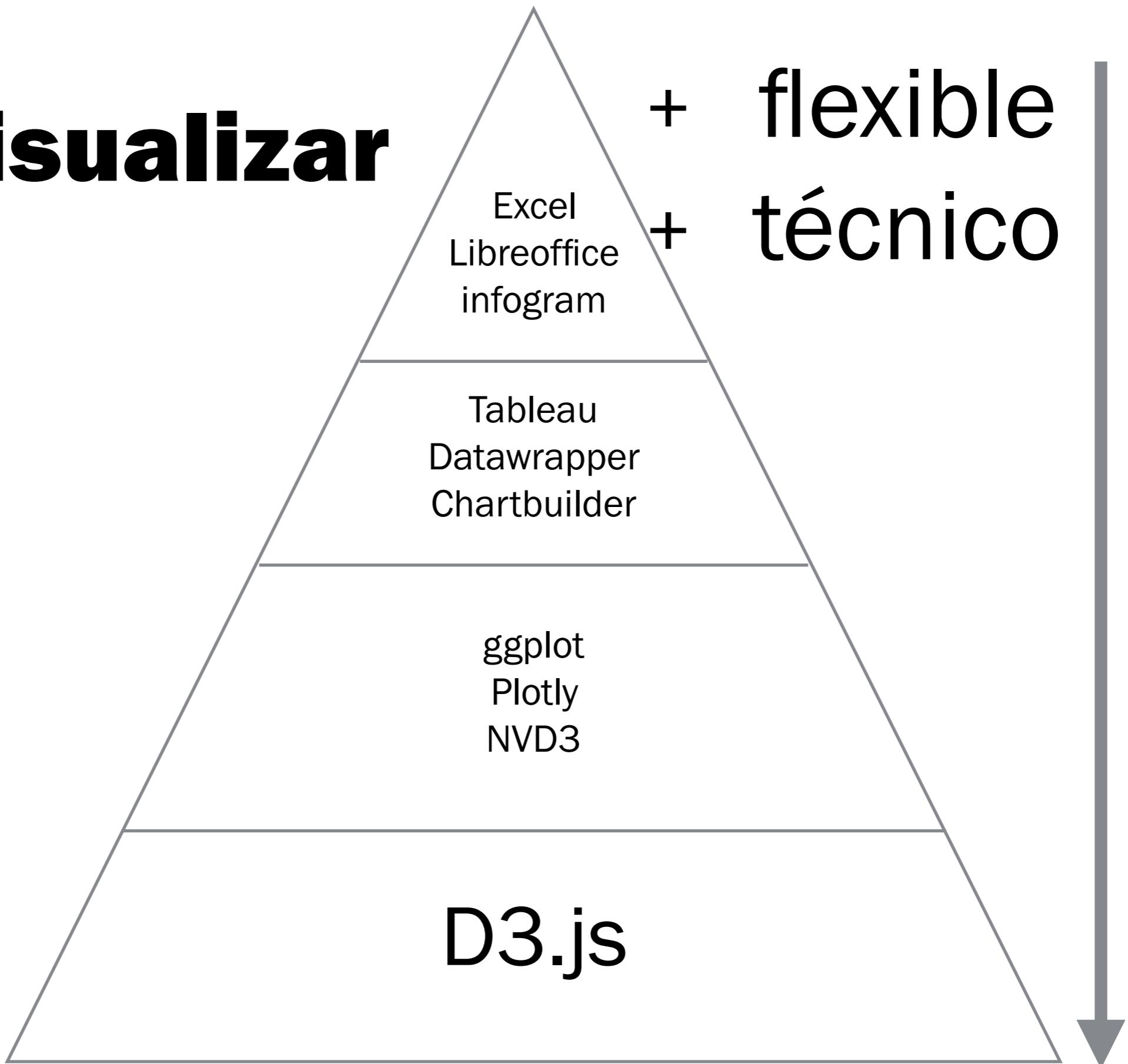


# 4. Visualizar

+ flexible



# 4. Visualizar





*El kernel de  
los gráficos*



d3.scale

d3.axis

d3.geo

d3.path

d3.format

d3.selection

d3.time

d3.color

d3.force

d3.queue

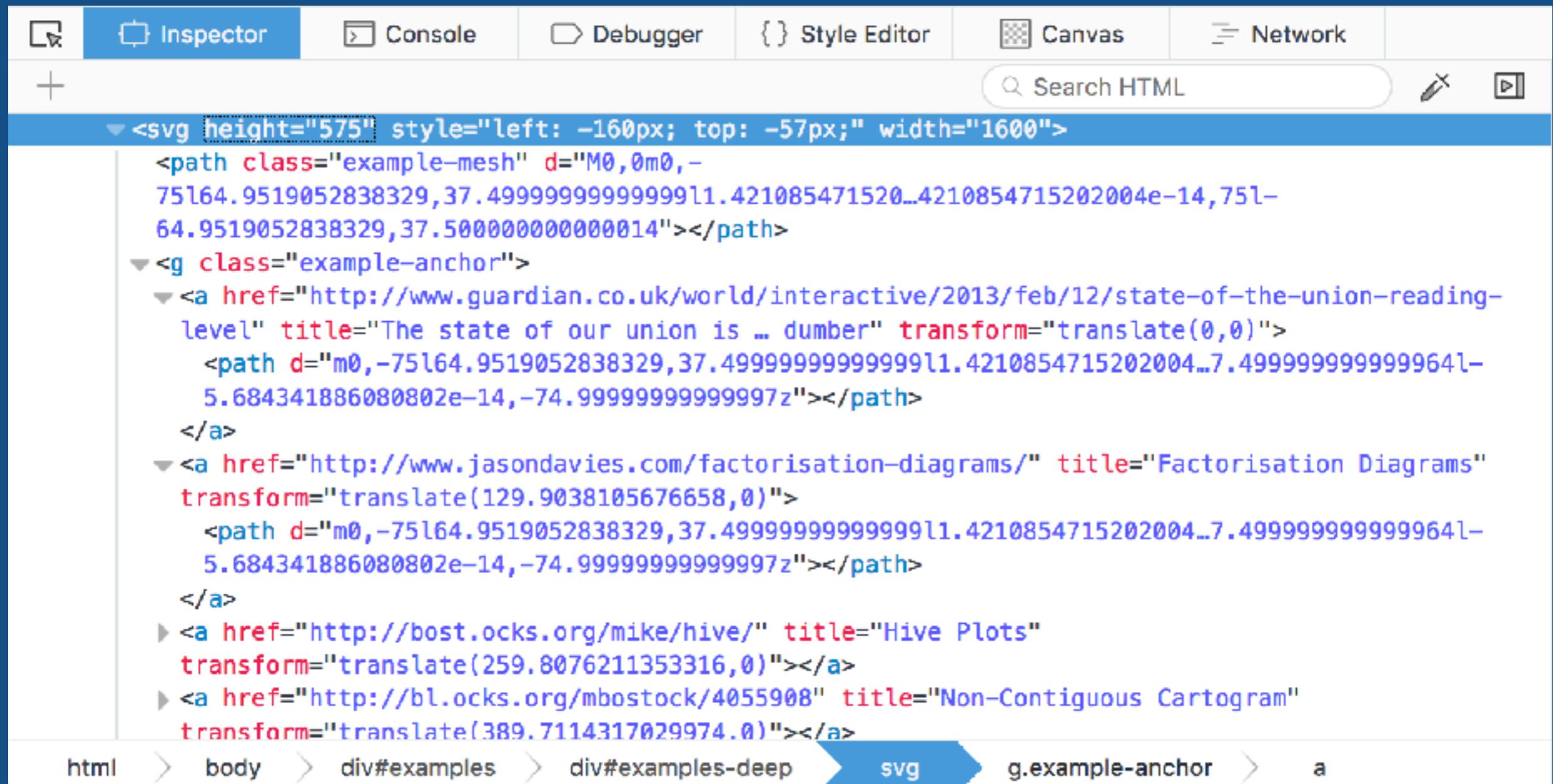
d3.transition

d3.voronoi...

**¿y cómo encaja todo?**

# **introduciendo SVG**

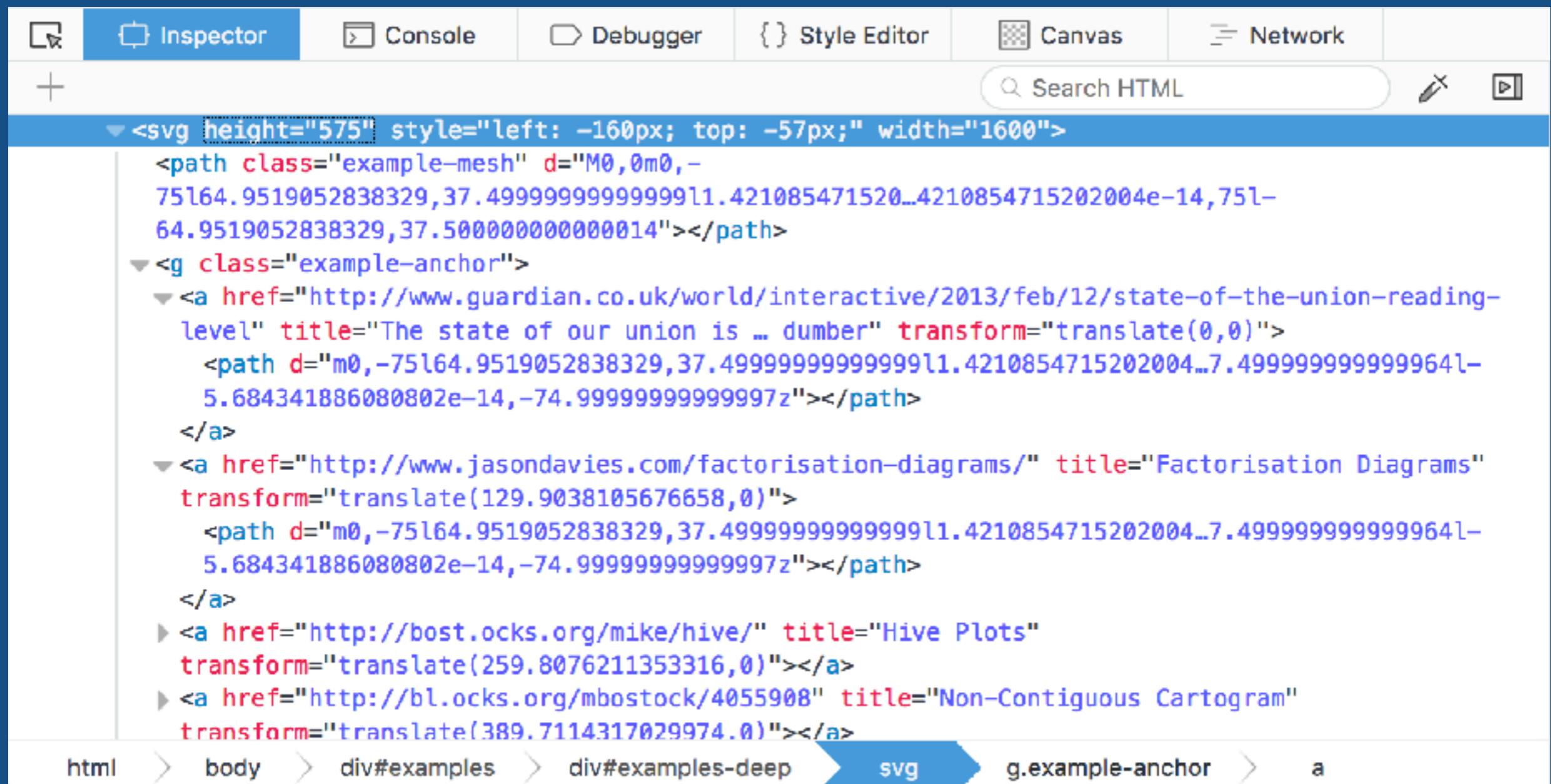
# SVG: El XML vectorial



The screenshot shows the 'Inspector' tab of a browser's developer tools. The DOM tree is displayed, highlighting the `<svg>` element which has a `height="575"`, a `width="1600"`, and a `style="left: -160px; top: -57px;"`. Inside the `<svg>` element, there is a `<path>` with a complex `d` attribute and a `<g>` element with the class `example-anchor`. The `<g>` contains two `<a href="...>` elements, each with its own `<path>` element. The browser's address bar at the bottom shows the URL `http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/interactive/2013/feb/12/state-of-the-union-reading-level`.

```
<html> > <body> > <div id="examples"> > <div id="examples-deep"> > <svg height="575" style="left: -160px; top: -57px;" width="1600">
  <path class="example-mesh" d="M0,0m0,-75l64.9519052838329,37.49999999999999l1.421085471520..4210854715202004e-14,75l-64.9519052838329,37.50000000000014"></path>
  <g class="example-anchor">
    <a href="http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/interactive/2013/feb/12/state-of-the-union-reading-level" title="The state of our union is ... dumber" transform="translate(0,0)">
      <path d="m0,-75l64.9519052838329,37.49999999999999l1.4210854715202004..7.499999999999964l-5.684341886080802e-14,-74.9999999999997z"></path>
    </a>
    <a href="http://www.jasondavies.com/factorisation-diagrams/" title="Factorisation Diagrams" transform="translate(129.9038105676658,0)">
      <path d="m0,-75l64.9519052838329,37.49999999999999l1.4210854715202004..7.499999999999964l-5.684341886080802e-14,-74.9999999999997z"></path>
    </a>
    <a href="http://bost.ocks.org/mike/hive/" title="Hive Plots" transform="translate(259.8076211353316,0)"></a>
    <a href="http://bl.ocks.org/mbostock/4055908" title="Non-Contiguous Cartogram" transform="translate(389.7114317029974,0)"></a>
  </g>
</div>
```

# Fácil de entender, es nativo



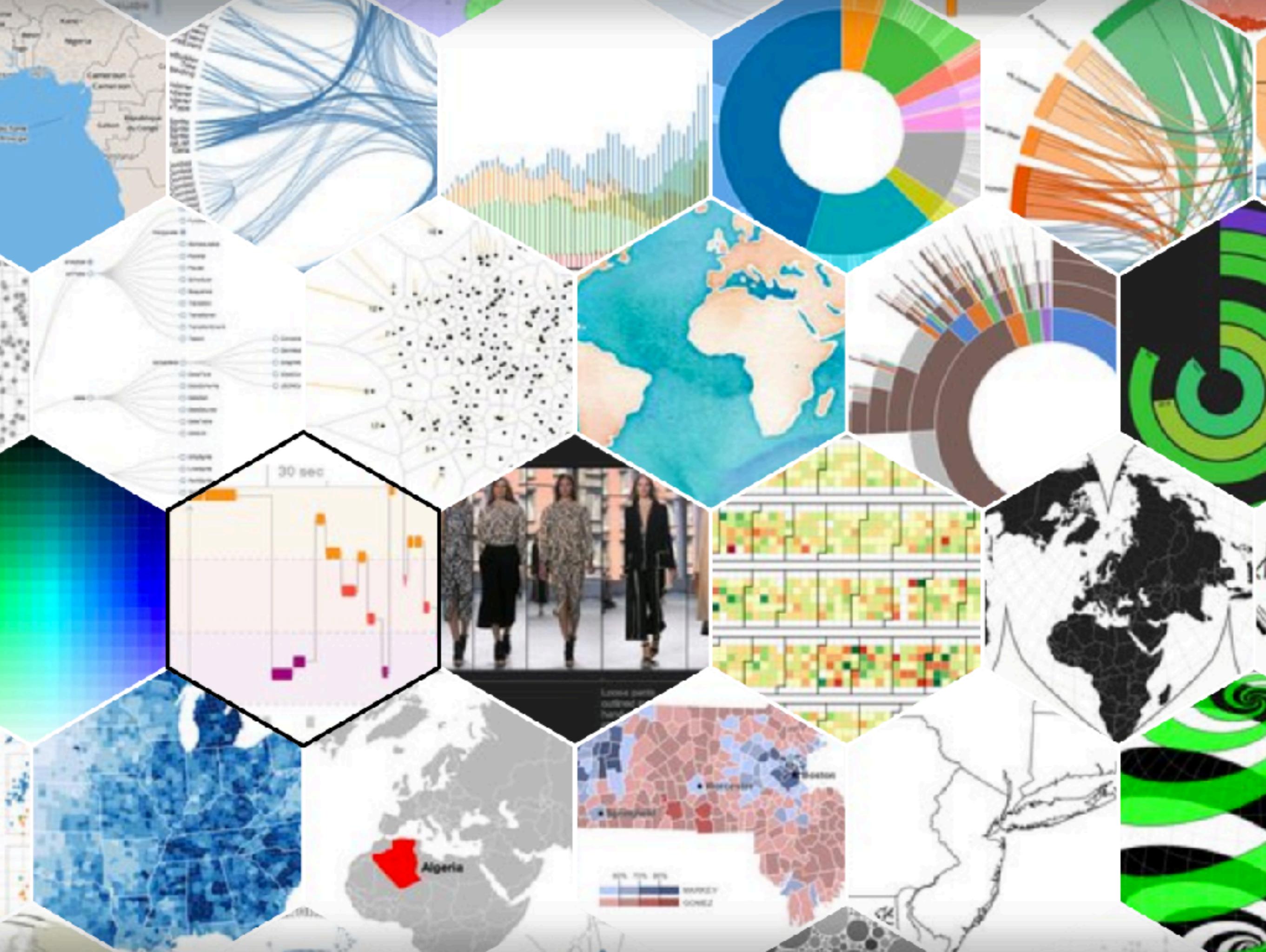
The screenshot shows the 'Inspector' tab of a browser's developer tools. The DOM tree is displayed, highlighting an `<svg>` element with the following attributes:

- `height="575"`
- `style="left: -160px; top: -57px;"`
- `width="1600"`

The `<svg>` element contains two `<path>` elements. One path has a class of "example-mesh" and a complex `d` attribute. The other path is contained within a `<g class="example-anchor">` group. This group also contains two `<a>` elements, each with a `title` attribute describing a visualization.

```
<svg height="575" style="left: -160px; top: -57px;" width="1600">
  <path class="example-mesh" d="M0,0m0,-75l64.9519052838329,37.49999999999999l1.421085471520..4210854715202004e-14,75l-64.9519052838329,37.500000000000014"></path>
  <g class="example-anchor">
    <a href="http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/interactive/2013/feb/12/state-of-the-union-reading-level" title="The state of our union is ... dumber" transform="translate(0,0)">
      <path d="m0,-75l64.9519052838329,37.49999999999999l1.4210854715202004..7.499999999999964l-5.684341886080802e-14,-74.9999999999997z"></path>
    </a>
    <a href="http://www.jasondavies.com/factorisation-diagrams/" title="Factorisation Diagrams" transform="translate(129.9038105676658,0)">
      <path d="m0,-75l64.9519052838329,37.49999999999999l1.4210854715202004..7.499999999999964l-5.684341886080802e-14,-74.9999999999997z"></path>
    </a>
    <a href="http://bost.ocks.org/mike/hive/" title="Hive Plots" transform="translate(259.8076211353316,0)"></a>
    <a href="http://bl.ocks.org/mbostock/4055908" title="Non-Contiguous Cartogram" transform="translate(389.7114317029974,0)"></a>
  </g>
</svg>
```

The bottom navigation bar shows the current selection path: html > body > div#examples > div#examples-deep > svg > g.example-anchor > a.



**(y canvas....)**

# La base de todo: el join

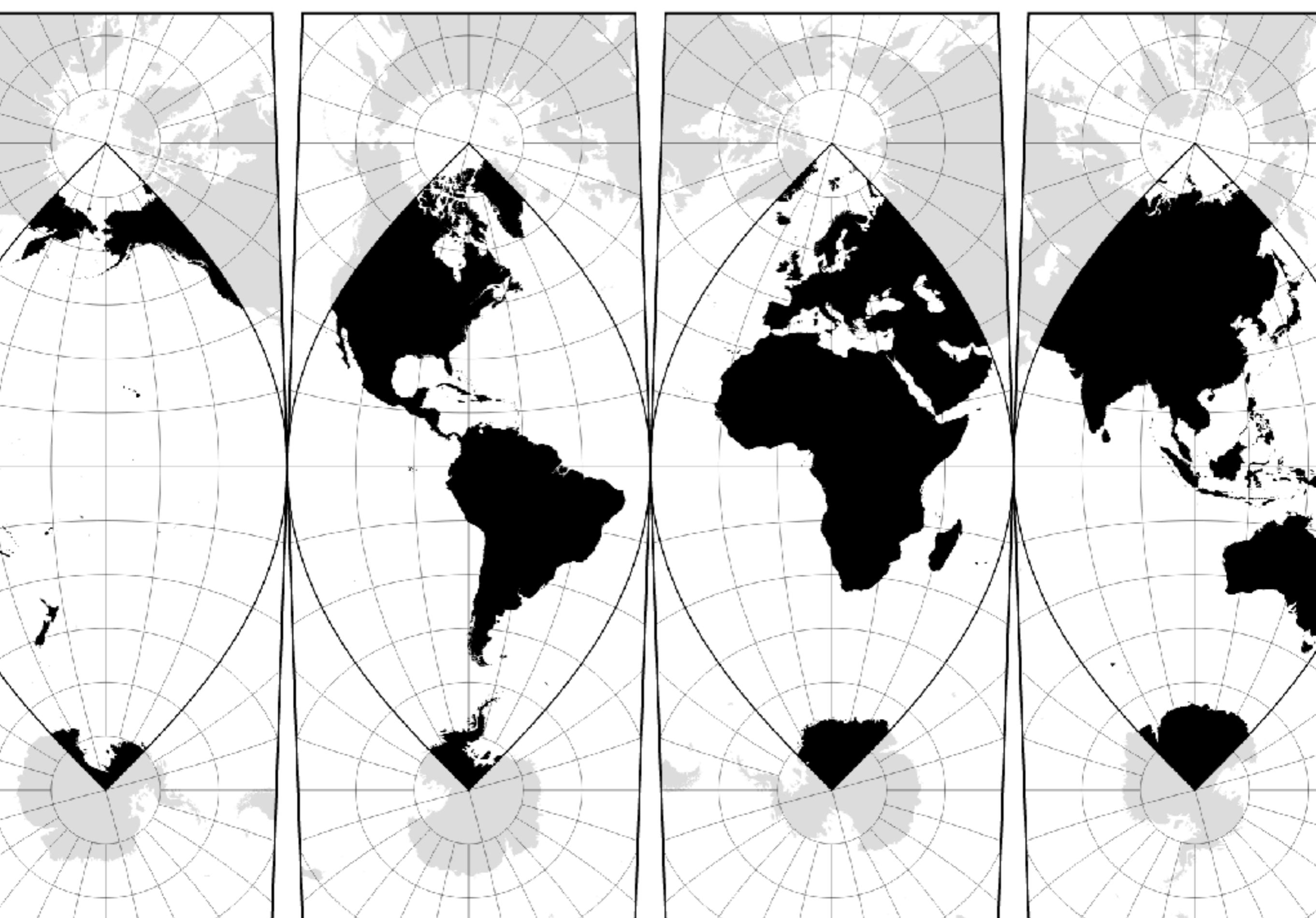
```
d3.select("body")
  .selectAll('p')
  .data([1, 2, 3])
  .enter()
  .append('p')
  .text(function(d) {
    return d;
});
```

# Inspirado en jQuery

```
d3.selectAll("p")
  .style("color", "steelblue")
```

```
d3.selectAll(".texto")
  .style("color", "steelblue")
```

**Pero más potente...**



*Interrupted transverse Mercator projection with central meridians  
at 165°W, 75°W, 15°E and 105°E. 15° graticule.*

# **Hands-on time!**