

# Data Science and Interactive Visualization

Analysis and Visualization of Big Data Franziska Peter and Josep Perelló



## **Contents -** Creating and editing graphics

#### **Session II**

*Topic 1: Scientific Plots in Practice*. Static plots for scientific publication. Python plotting libraries.

#### **Sessions VI**

Data Science and Interactive Visualizations. Introduction Pandas. Finishing git. Selecting Databases. First plots. What is a dashboard? Streamlit.

#### **Sessions XI, XII**

More interactive plots for web apps. Displaying Geographical Data. Dashboards.



#### **Evaluation**

Gradual and incremental set of tasks (in class and through Campus Virtual)

Task 1: Data Management Plan Forensics, in group (Tues 9, JPerelló): 10%

Task 2: Sharing code in Github, individual (Wed 10, FPeter): 10%

Task 3: Write an abstract (Mon 15, JPerelló): 10%

Task 4: Create a dashboard (Thu 18, FPeter): 30%

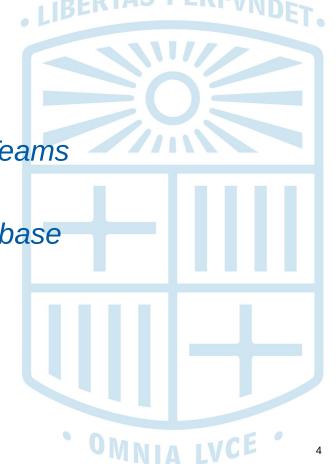
Task 5: Oral presentation, in group (Fri 19, JPerelló + FPeter): 40%

To set a group between 2 and 4. You will work together during the course.



#### **Outline**

- 1. Pandas Intro: Theory and Practice
- 2. The rest of git
- 3. Sift your favourite data bases + Form Teams
- 4. Plotting some basic plots from the database
- 5. Dashboards and Streamlit





#### Some references

- https://pandas.pydata.org/
- 2. Book on Git: https://git-scm.com/book/en/v2
- 3. http://www.transparenciacatalunya.cat, https://datos.gob.es
- 4. Few, Stephen. Information dashboard design: displaying data for at-a-glance monitoring. Burlingame, CA: Analytics Press, 2013.
- 5. Cairo, Alberto. The truthful art : data, charts, and maps for communication. Berkeley : New Riders, 2016.
- 6. Yau, Nathan. Visualize this: the flowing data guide to design, visualization, and statistics. Indianapolis, Wiley, 2011.



## **Pandas**

= open source data analysis and manipulation

tool

Introductory jupyter notebook:

Master\_Visualizations\_2021/

Topic\_3\_DataScience\_and\_Interactive\_Visualizations/

Pandas in a nutshell.ipynb

First: Theory

Then: Solve 4 Tasks

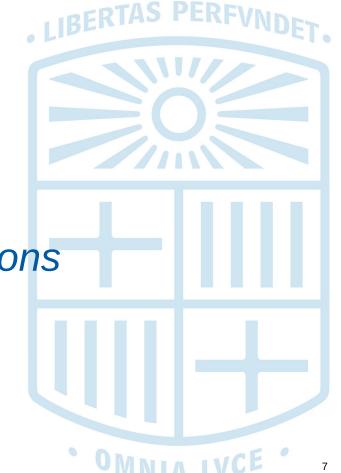




1. Small recap from yesterday

2. More handy stuff on github

3. Feedback on your submissions





Some comments to your shared work:

1. To make your code executable on any machine, use relative paths instead of absolute paths

```
import os
here = os.path.dirname(__file__)
filename = os.path.join(here, "some_file.csv")
```

#### Also:

- \* store all files necessary for execution in the git repository, so the code can really be run from other machines
- \* avoid using spaces or special characters in filenames. They make it harder to use them in programs on different operating systems
- \* instead, **use** \_ (hello\_world.py)
- \* python programs should only contain small letters by the norm https://www.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0008/
- \* **NEVER** use python library module names as filenames, e.g. plotly.py



pprint(df)

Some comments to your shared work:

2. Use pprint to output DataFrames (especially outside of jupyter)

```
import pandas as pd
from pprint import pprint

df = pd.DataFrame()
df["Country"] = ["UK", "France", "Spain"]
df["Capital"] = ["London", "Paris", "Madrid"]
df["Inhabitants Country in Mio"] = [67.22, 67.39, 47.35]
```



Some comments to your shared work:

3. always use master as your main branch. Git explanation is misleading (when creating a new remote repo)

#### ...or create a new repository on the command line

```
echo "# sth" >> README.md
git init
git add README.md
git commit -m "first commit"
git branch -M main
git remote add origin https://github.com/Chaotique/sth.git
git push -u origin main
```





# While some solve git problems...

... the others can try to get an animation code running:

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matplotlib\_animation/
plot\_kuramoto\_dots.py

- \* try to get code running
- \* play around with model parameters
- \* try to include model parameters in filename (see Monday notebook)



## **Dashboard**

Collection of interactive figures and diagrams on some specific topic

Dashboards are often required to:

- update themselves automatically
- be self-explanatory (depending on user community)
- be accessible online





## **Dashboard**

Collection of interactive figures and diagrams on some specific topic

My favourite Dashboard is unfortunately in German..

https://www.zeit.de/wissen/corona-karte-deutschland-aktuelle-zahlen-landkrei
se

They also explain how the dashboard evolved and which programs they use. Unfortunately in German as well... https://blog.zeit.de/fragen/2021/02/26/was-hinter-dem-corona-dashboard-auf-zeit-online-steckt/



## **Your favourite Databases**

? What is the topic of the data base?

? Which columns are contained?

?\* Which plots could we think of?



## We need two teams, so...

- \* meet in your small groups and discuss which database(s) you prefer
- \* we'll see if that magically matches well, or if some would rather hop to an other group/ database
- \* we should end up with two (or three) more or less equal groups



## We need two teams, and in each team we need:

- \* an editorial board (2):
  - coordinates what will end up on the page
- \* task coordinators (2):
  - coordinates who does what when
- \* a representative (1):
  - communicates issues and progress
- \* a documenter (1):
  - writes down work progress
- \* git responsible (2):
  - make sure all code is bundled in one repo



... and of course, all of you are skillful programmers.

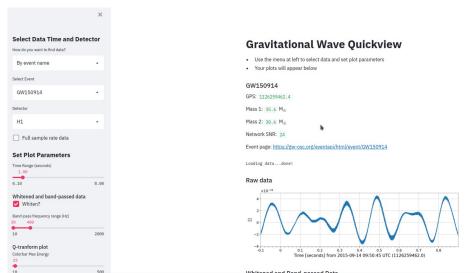


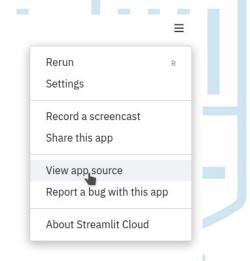
#### **Streamlit**

= one and maybe the simplest way to create a dashboard with python

#### Example:

https://share.streamlit.io/jkanner/streamlit-dataview/master/app.py/+/







## **Streamlit**

#### Installation:

pip install streamlit or conda install streamlit

#### **Execution:**

streamlit run some\_app.py

## Quick tutorial:

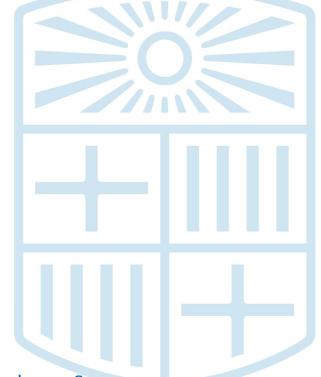
streamlit hello

## Gallery:

https://streamlit.io/gallery

#### **Documentation:**

https://docs.streamlit.io/library/api-reference





## Streamlit / basic commands

```
import streamlit as st
# Text
st.write("Hello World!") # understands markdown
 Interactive widgets
st.selectbox("Choose!",("Option1", "Option2")
st.number_input("How old are you?", value=18, step=1)
# Sidebar
st.sidebar.selectbox("Choose!",("Option1", "Option2"))
# Plots
from bokeh.plotting import figure, show
p = figure()
p.line([1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6])
st.bokeh_chart(p)
```