INFO 1998: Introduction to Machine Learning



Lecture 3: Data Visualization

INFO 1998: Introduction to Machine Learning

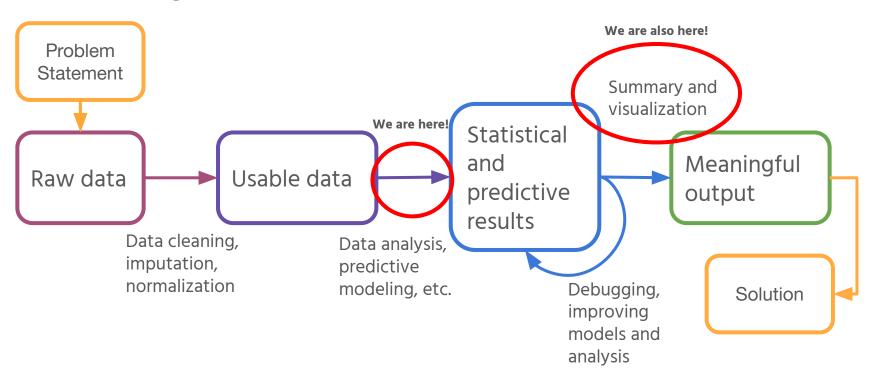


Agenda

- 1. Why Data Visualization is Important
- 2. Data Visualization Libraries
- 3. Basic Visualizations
- 4. Advanced Visualizations
- 5. Challenges of Visualization



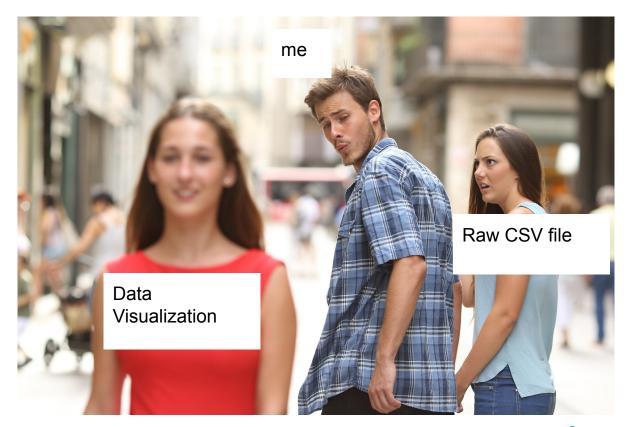
The Data Pipeline







Why is Data Visualization Important?







Why is Data Visualization Important?

Informative

Appealing

Universal

Predictive

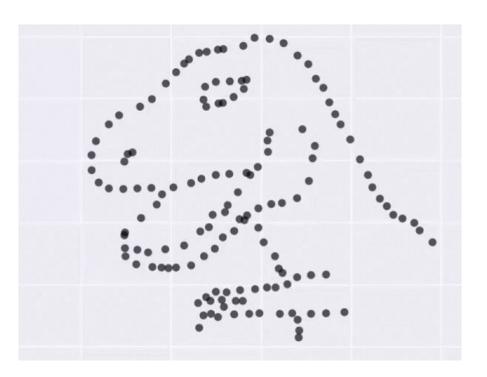


Why is Data Visualization Important?

Same summary stats (mean, median, mode) but different distributions!

We need to see how the **actual** data looks!

df.describe() is not enough

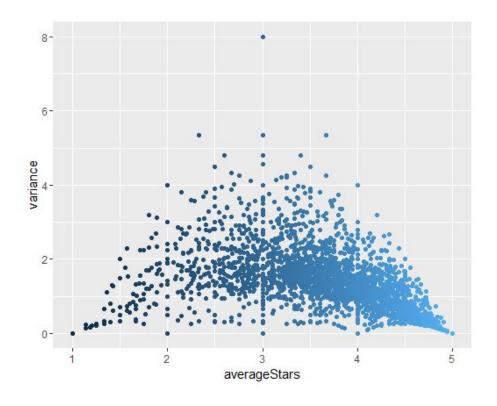






Data Visualization Simple Example: Ratings on Yelp

Question: What do you notice? What trends do you see?







Data Visualization Libraries

matplotlib

- Python data visualization package
- Capable of handling most data visualization needs
- Simple object-oriented library inspired from MATLAB
- Cheatsheet

seaborn

Another visualization package built on matplotlib





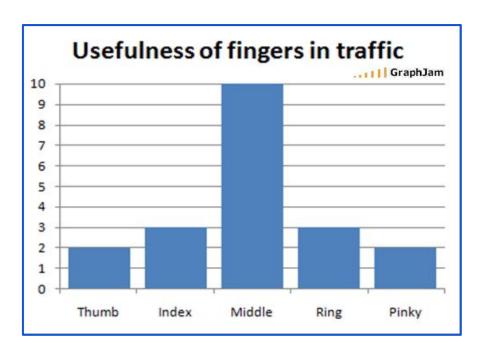
Basic Data Visualizations





Bar Graph

- Represent magnitude or frequency of discrete variables
- Allows us to compare features



Source





Histograms



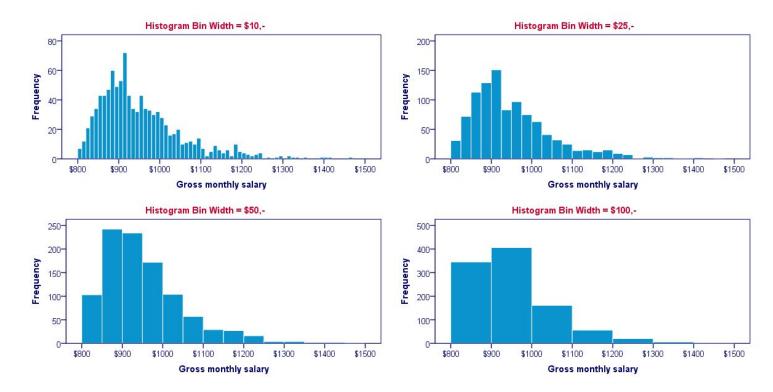
Source

- Used to observe frequency distribution of continuous variables
- Data split into bins





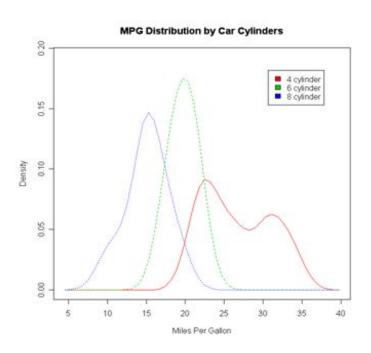
Histograms: Different Bin Sizes







Density Plot



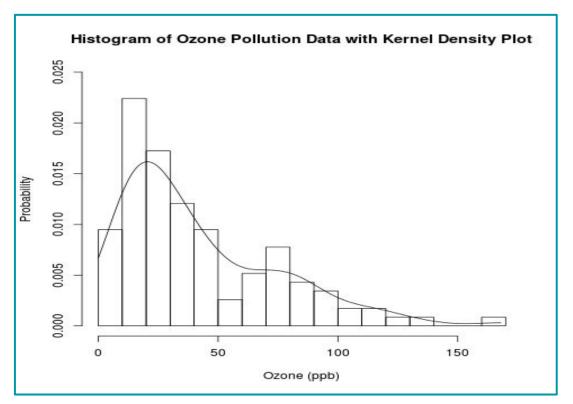
Like a histogram, but **smooths** the shape of the distribution







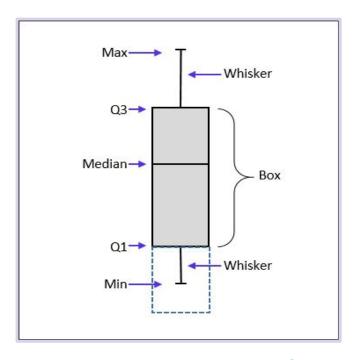
Histogram vs Density Plot







Boxplot (a.k.a box and whisker plot)



- Summary of data
- Shows spread of data
- Gives range, interquartile range, median, and outlier information

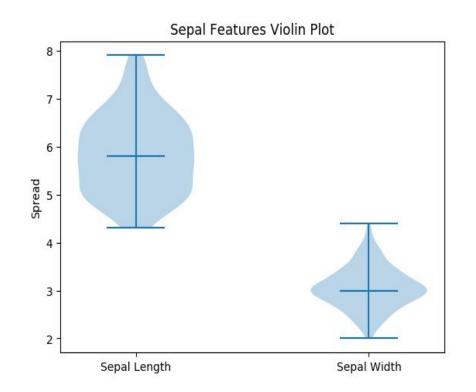
<u>Source</u>





Violin Plot

- Combination of boxplot and density plot to show the spread and shape of the data
- Can show whether the data is normal (i.e. is distributed normally)

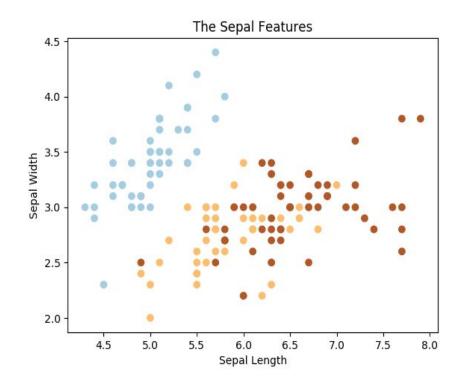






Scatterplot

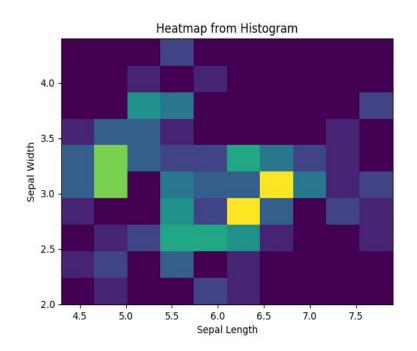
- See relationship between two features
- Can be useful for extrapolating information







Heatmap

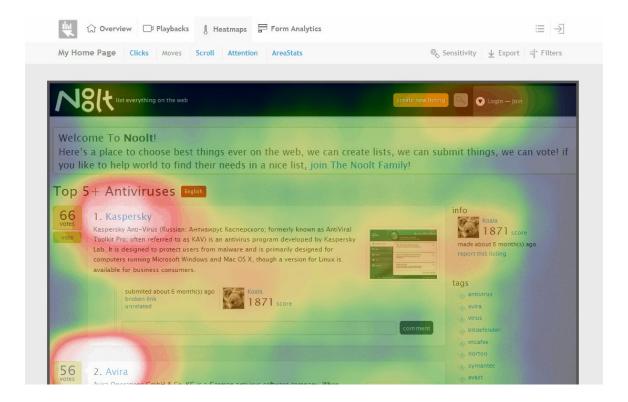


- Varying degrees of one metric are represented using color
- Especially useful in the context of maps to show geographical variation





Heatmap: Click Density / Website Heatmaps



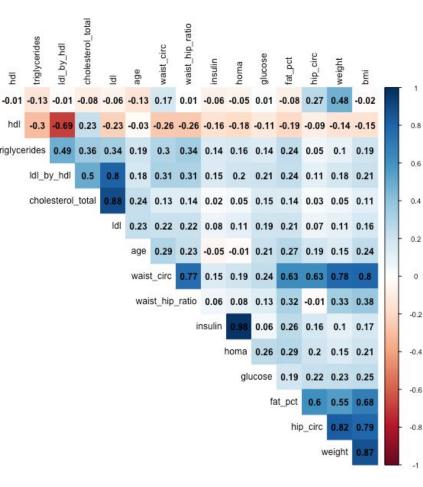




Correlation Plots

- 2D matrix with all variables on each axis
- Entries represent the correlation coefficients between each pair of variables

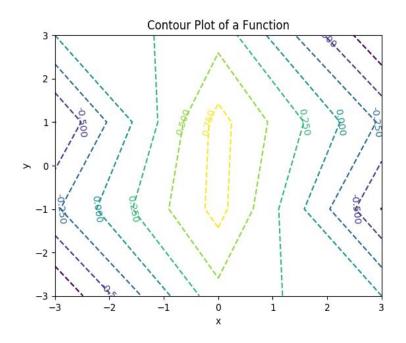
Why are all entries on the diagonal '1'?







Contours



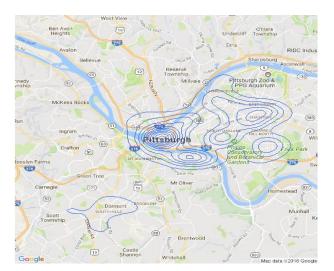
- Used to show distribution of the data or a function
- Observe variation among portions of data
- In maps, they indicate the shape of the land

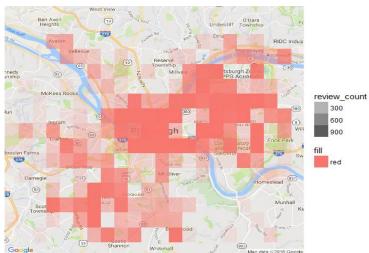




Using Maps

- Map visualization → contextual information
 - Trends are not always apparent in the data itself
 - Ex) Longitudes + Latitudes → Geographical Map

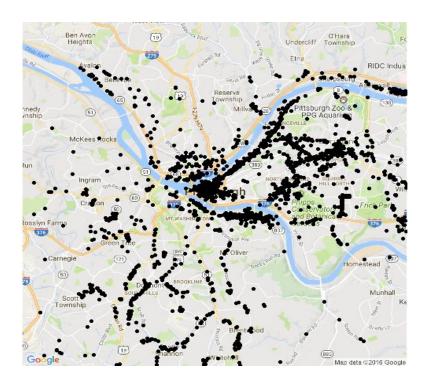








Example: Pittsburgh Data







Demo



Challenges of Visualization

Higher Dimension

Non-Trivial

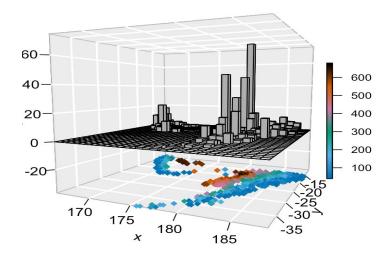
Time Consuming

Hard to Show Uncertainty



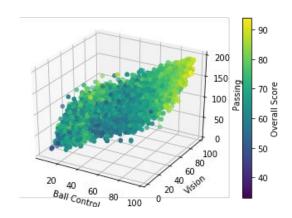


High Dimensional Data



4D Plot For Earthquake Data

- Color, time animations, or point shape can be used for higher dimensions
- There is a limit to the number of features that can be displayed

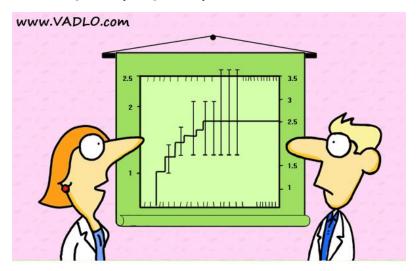




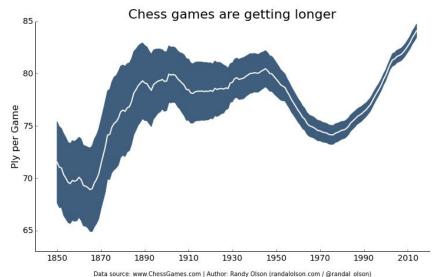


Error Bars

- Used to show uncertainty
- Usually display 95 percent confidence interval



"Did you really have to show the error bars?"





Coming Up

- Assignment 3: Due at 4:30pm (ET) on October 13, 2021
- Next Lecture: Fundamentals of Machine Learning
- Enjoy your Fall Break!
- Data Scraping Workshop October 16th (timing + room TBD)

