

CoGrammar

Advanced Data Visualisation and Data Analytics





Data Science Lecture Housekeeping

- The use of disrespectful language is prohibited in the questions, this is a supportive, learning environment for all - please engage accordingly.
 (FBV: Mutual Respect.)
- No question is daft or silly ask them!
- There are Q&A sessions midway and at the end of the session, should you
 wish to ask any follow-up questions. Moderators are going to be
 answering questions as the session progresses as well.
- If you have any questions outside of this lecture, or that are not answered during this lecture, please do submit these for upcoming Open Classes.
 You can submit these questions here: <u>Open Class Questions</u>

Data Science Lecture Housekeeping cont.

- For all non-academic questions, please submit a query:
 www.hyperiondev.com/support
- Report a safeguarding incident:
 <u>www.hyperiondev.com/safeguardreporting</u>
- We would love your feedback on lectures: <u>Feedback on Lectures</u>

Lecture Objectives

- Generate graphs in Python using Matplotlib and Seaborn.
- Gain an understanding of more advanced graphing techniques.

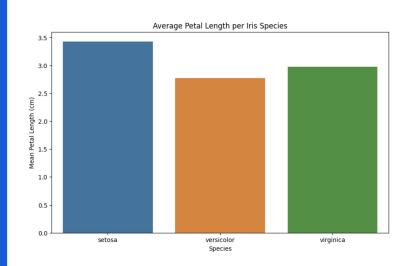
Key Goals of Data Visualization

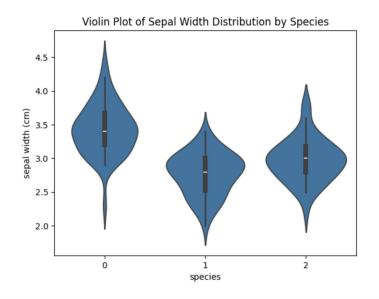
- ★ Expose underlying trends, outliers, and relationships within data.
- ★ Support intuitive exploration and rapid insight generation.
- ★ Create **visual narratives** that resonate with your audience.

Why Advanced Visualization?

- ★ Complex data demands more sophisticated and flexible visual analysis methods.
- ★ Answering specific questions sometimes requires going beyond standard plots.

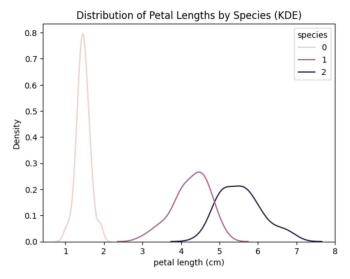
Beyond Standard Charts - Distributions





Kernel Density Plots (KDEs)

★ Smooth curves representing the density of data points, great for comparing distributions of several groups.



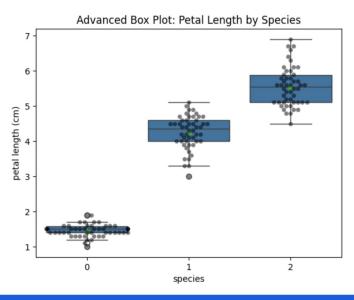
Violin Plots

★ Combine aspects of KDEs and boxplots, ideal for showing density alongside summary statistics.

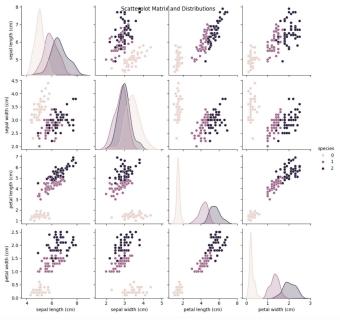


Advanced Box Plots

★ Overlay raw data points or swarm plots on top of standard box plots to **convey more intricate distribution details**.

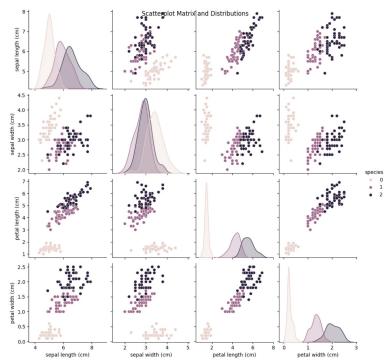


Beyond Standard Charts - Multidimensionality



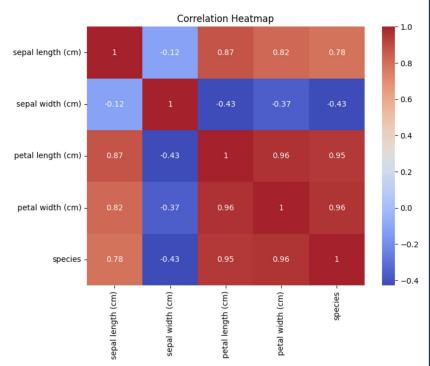
Scatter plot Matrices

★ Compact way to depict pairwise relationships between several variables simultaneously.



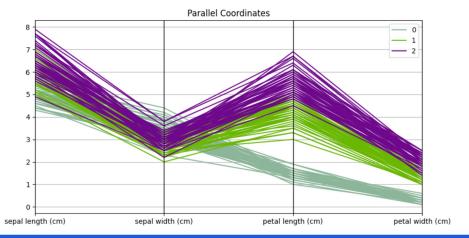
Heatmaps

- ★ Color-coded matrices excellent for revealing structure, highlighting correlations, and identifying clusters.
- ★ Customization in heatmaps is key for optimal interpretation.

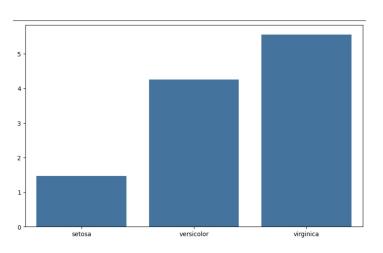


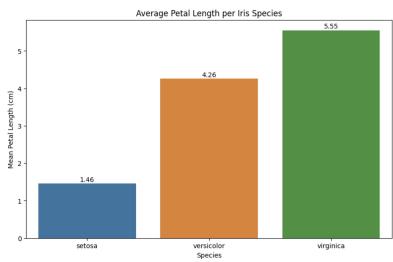
Parallel Coordinates

★ Show many dimensions on the same plot; each feature has a vertical axis, data points become lines crossing them. Ideal when you have many interrelated variables and need to spot outliers or group characteristics.



Principles of Effective Visualization





1. Visual Perception

- ★ Pre-attentive attributes (color, position, size, shape) are quickly processed by our brains. Use them deliberately for emphasis.
- ★ Our brains group visual elements automatically; leverage this fact by using spatial arrangement, similarity, and clear layout to reinforce the key takeaways of your visualization.

2. Chart Choice vs. Your Question

- ★ Comparing individual values? Consider bar charts, or dot plots.
- ★ Analyzing **trends over time?** Line charts are well-suited.
- ★ Interested in proportions of a whole? Pie charts (sparingly), treemaps, etc.
- ★ Focus on relationships between variables? Scatter plots (and their extensions) and heatmaps excel.

3. Less is More

★ Clear labels, thoughtful color choice, and minimal clutter improve the impact of your visual message. Unnecessary embellishment creates a distraction.

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Q & A SECTION

Please use this time to ask any questions relating to the topic, should you have any.

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Thank you for joining!



