

1. Intro to data visualization and graphical grammars

Lecture learning goals

1. Explain the importance of data visualization.
2. Explain what constitutes a grammar of graphics.
3. Create point and line visualizations in ggplot/Altair.
4. Transform data directly in ggplot/Altair instead of dplyr/pandas.
5. Combine geometric marks via layering.

Required activities

Before class:

- Nothing!

After class:

- These lecture notes.
- [Data Visualization: A practical introduction](#) by Kieran Healy, Section 1 - 1.2 (i.e. you stop when you reach 1.3) [OR this video on the same topic](#) until the “Perception” slide ~27 min.

Have you done any type of data visualization before?

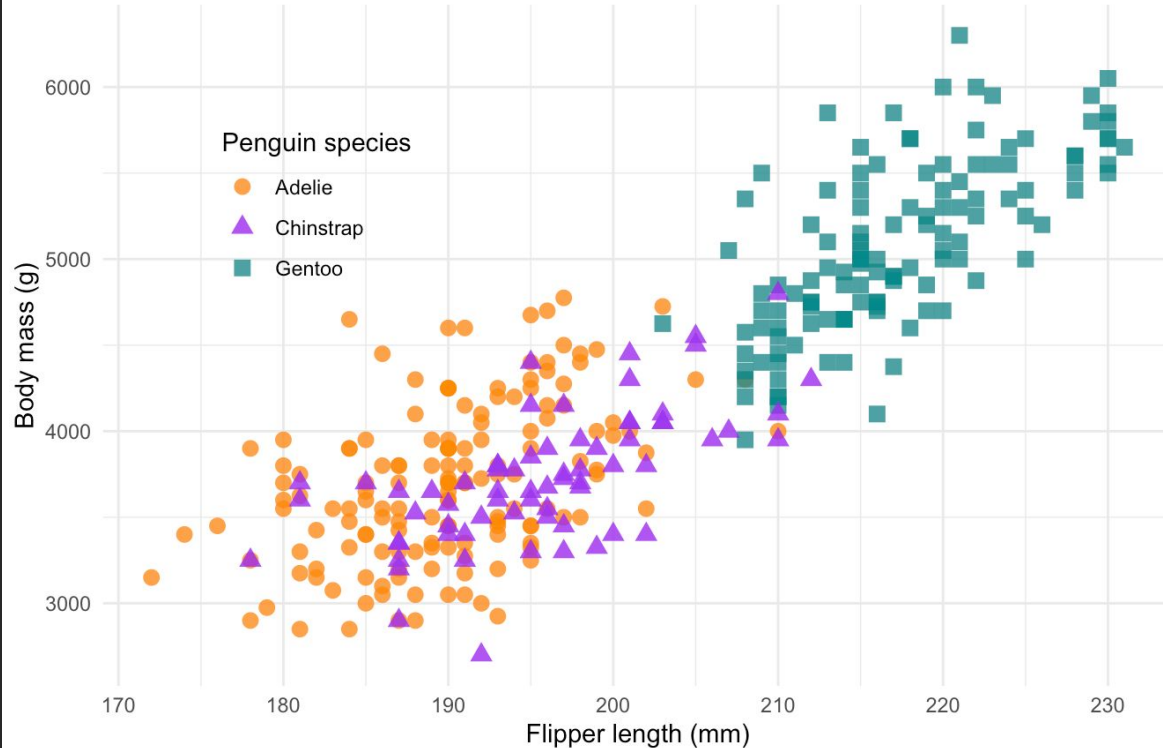
A. Yes

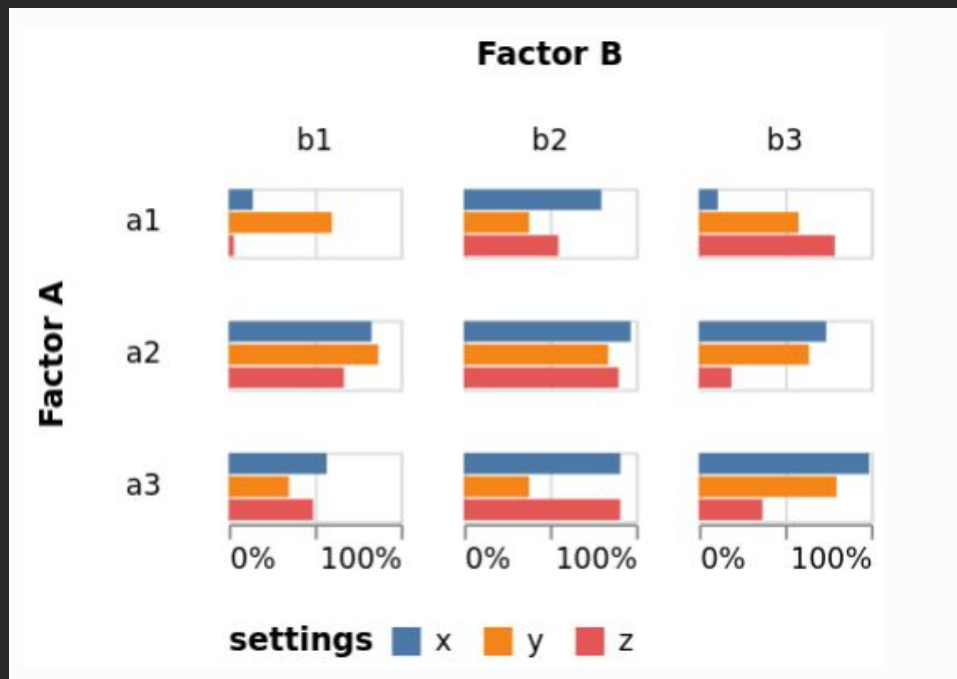
B. No

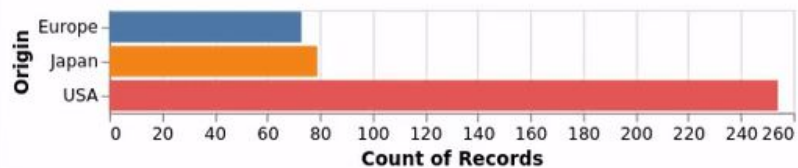
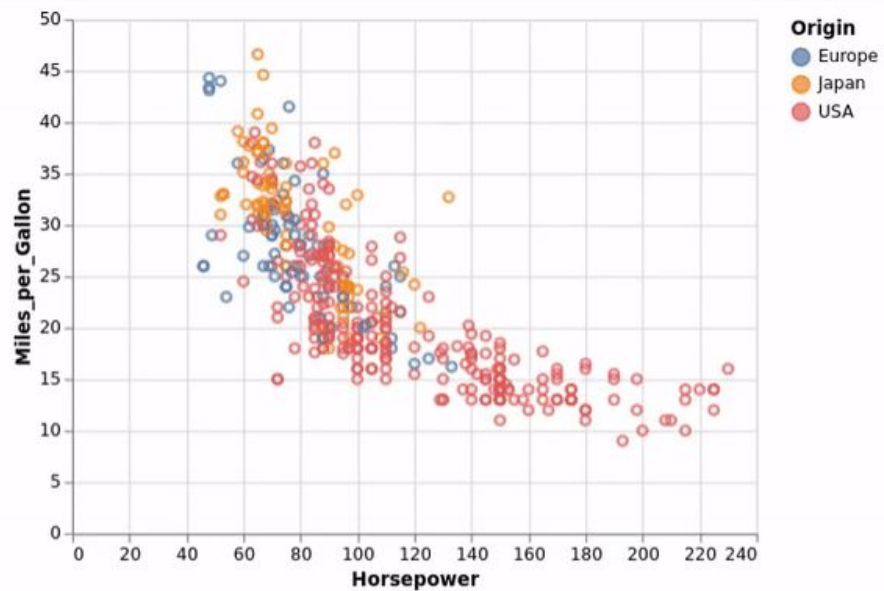
What is data viz?

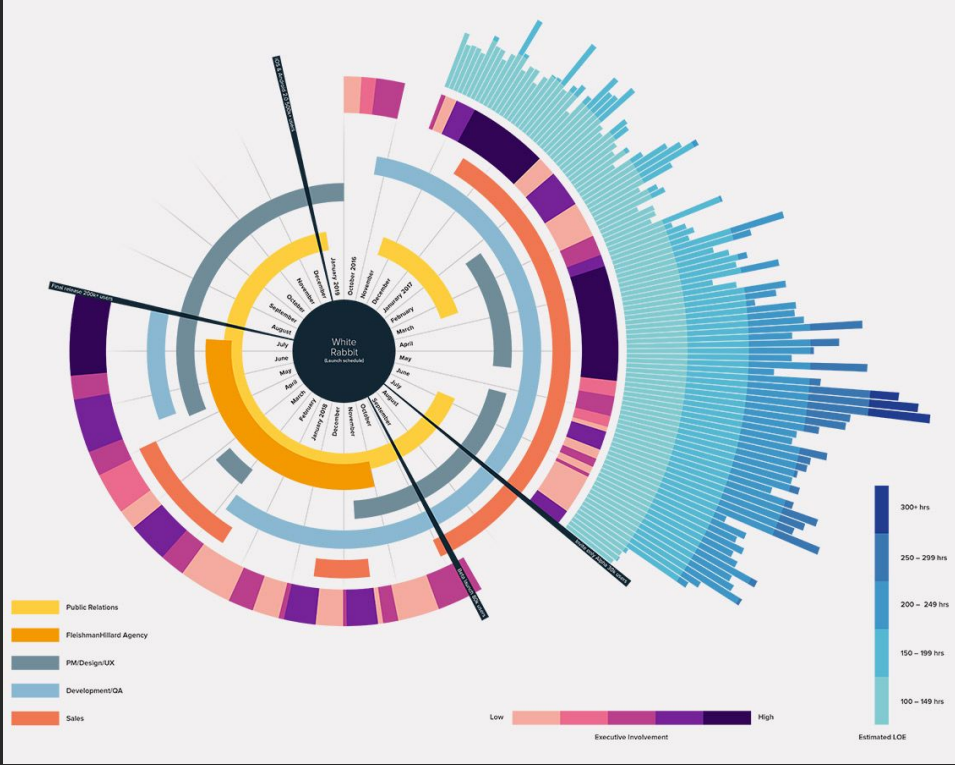
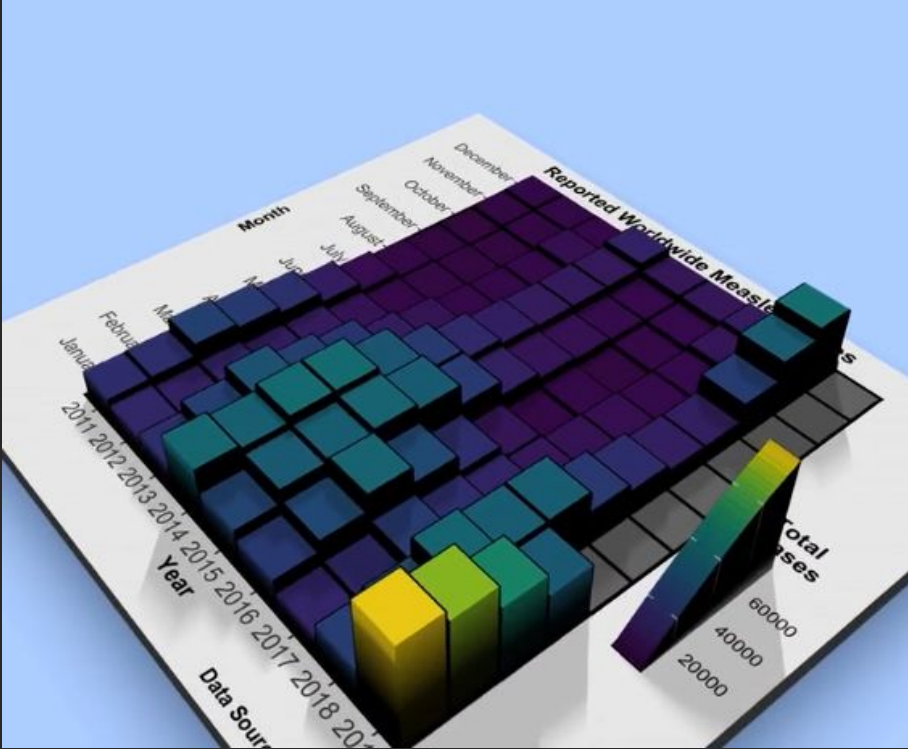
Penguin size, Palmer Station LTER

Flipper length and body mass for Adelie, Chinstrap, and Gentoo Penguins









What is the purpose of visualizing data?

"Data visualization is where you start and end a data analysis"

Why can't we just
show numbers?

Why can't we just show numbers?

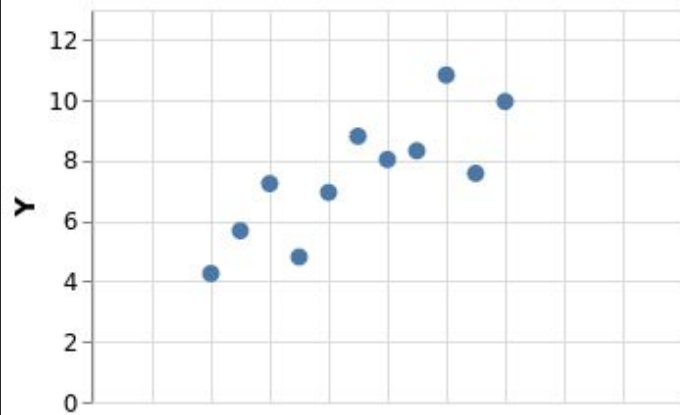
Enter a text response in the iClicker

A		B		C		D	
X	Y	X	Y	X	Y	X	Y
10.00	8.04	10.00	9.14	10.00	7.46	8.00	6.58
8.00	6.95	8.00	8.14	8.00	6.77	8.00	5.76
13.00	7.58	13.00	8.74	13.00	8.50	8.00	7.71
9.00	8.81	9.00	8.77	9.00	7.11	8.00	8.84
11.00	8.33	11.00	9.26	11.00	7.81	8.00	8.47
14.00	9.96	14.00	8.10	14.00	8.84	8.00	7.04
6.00	7.24	6.00	6.13	6.00	6.08	8.00	5.25
4.00	4.26	4.00	3.10	4.00	5.39	19.00	12.50
12.00	10.84	12.00	9.13	12.00	8.15	8.00	5.56
7.00	4.81	7.00	7.26	7.00	6.42	8.00	7.91
5.00	5.68	5.00	4.74	5.00	5.73	8.00	6.89

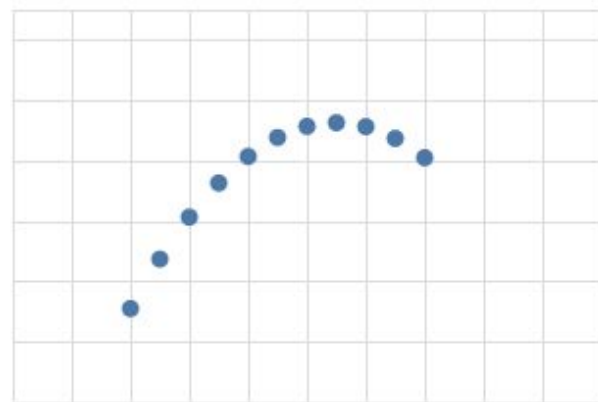
Mean
Std

A		B		C		D	
X	Y	X	Y	X	Y	X	Y
9.00	7.50	9.00	7.50	9.00	7.11	9.00	7.50
3.32	2.03	3.32	2.03	3.32	1.15	3.32	2.03

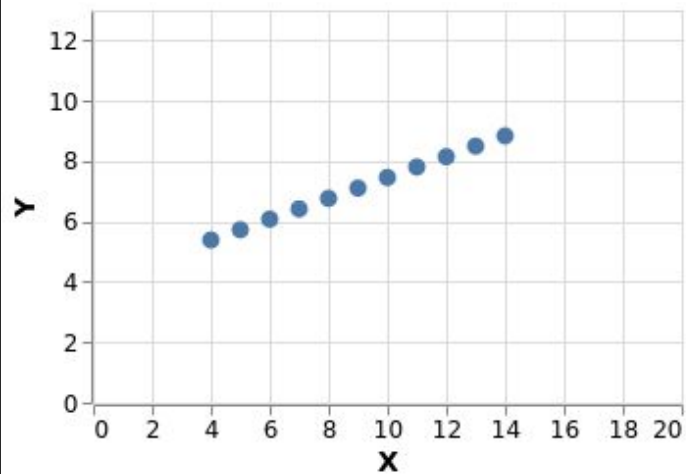
A



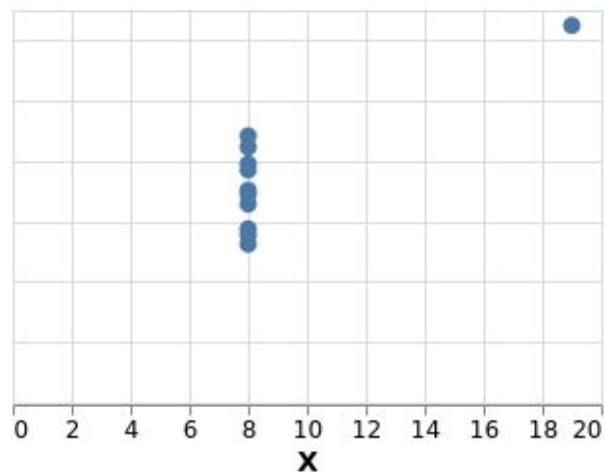
B

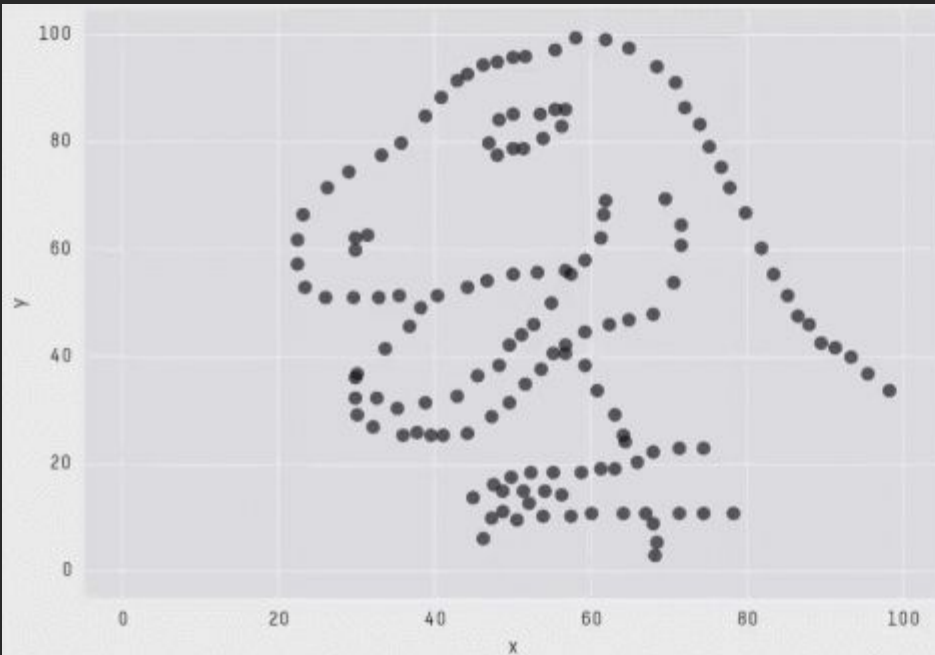


C



D





X Mean: 54.2659224

Y Mean: 47.8313999

X SD : 16.7649829

Y SD : 26.9342120

Corr. : -0.0642526

What could be improved here?

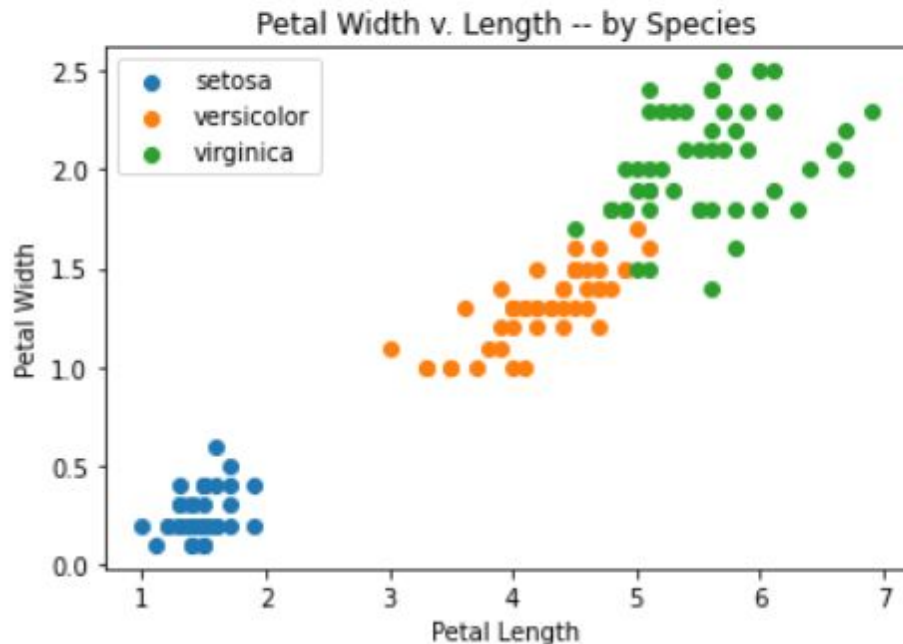
Enter a text
response in the
iClicker



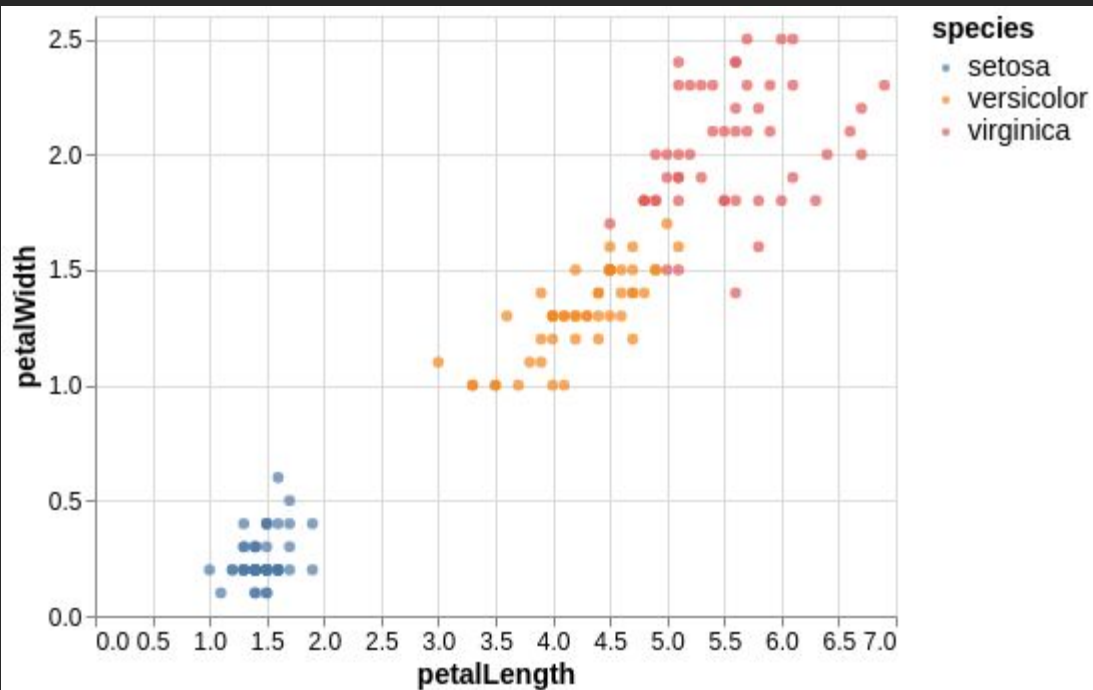
What does this
code do?


```
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
colors=['#1f77b4', '#ff7f0e', '#2ca02c']
```

```
for color, species in zip(colors, df.species.unique()):
    tmp = df[df.species == species]
    ax.scatter(tmp.petalLength, tmp.petalWidth,
               label=species, color=color)
```



```
alt.Chart(df).mark_circle().encode(  
    x='petalLength',  
    y='petalWidth',  
    color='species'  
)
```



High level

Focus on the data

```
alt.Chart(df).mark_circle().encode(  
    x='petalLength',  
    y='petalWidth',  
    color='species'  
)
```

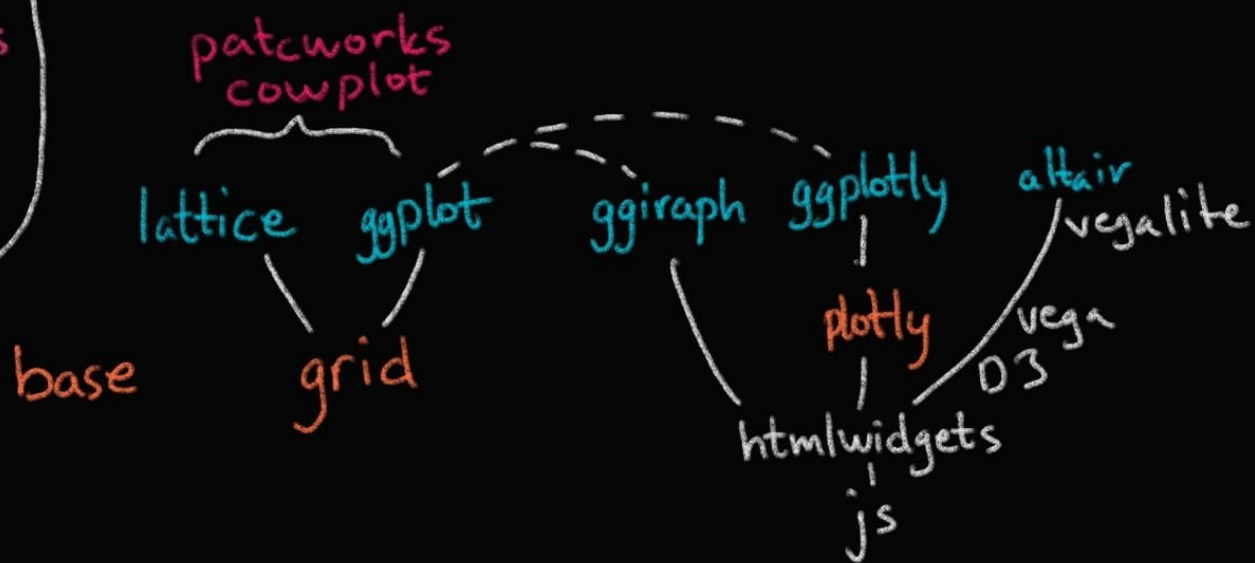
Low level

Focus on graphics details

```
fig, ax = plt.subplots()  
colors=['#1f77b4', '#ff7f0e', '#2ca02c']  
  
for color, species in zip(colors, df.species.unique()):  
    tmp = df[df.species == species]  
    ax.scatter(tmp.petalLength, tmp.petalWidth,  
              label=species, color=color)
```

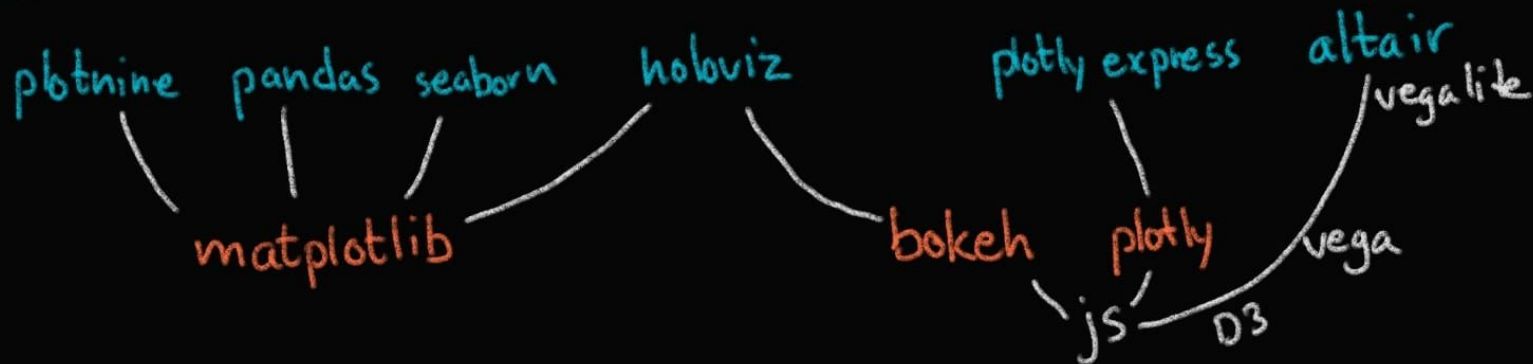
Application specific

ALIGNMENT TOOLS
HIGH LEVEL
LOW LEVEL
JAVASCRIPT



R

PYTHON



Have you used any of these visualization tools before?

- A. Altair
- B. ggplot
- C. Something else in Py/R
- D. Excel/PowerBI/Tableau etc
- E. None of them

GRAMMAR OF GRAPHICS

- Create a canvas/chart
- Encode visual aesthetics
- Add geometric marks

```
ggplot(data, aes(x, y)) + geom()
```

```
Chart(data).mark().encode(x, y)
```

Metrics-Based Evaluation and Comparison of Visualization Notations

Nicolas Kruchten, Andrew M. McNutt, and Michael J. McGuffin

