

# Data Visualization

# Quiz

- Explain the importance of data types and why we may not want to use Excel in our data pipelines.
- What's the definition of the tidy data?
- Is this data table tidy? Why? Why not? Can you make it tidy?

	treatmenta	treatmentb
John Smith	—	2
Jane Doe	16	11
Mary Johnson	3	1

# Part II

Data  
Science



Excel



You've just found some typos in country\_data.csv you downloaded. What would you do?

	A	B
1	<b>Country</b>	<b>Experiment 1</b>
2	Belgium	70
3	France	65
4	Japan	73
5	South Korea	71
6	USA	75
7	Chiina	81
8		

# You've just found some typos in a dataset. What would you do?

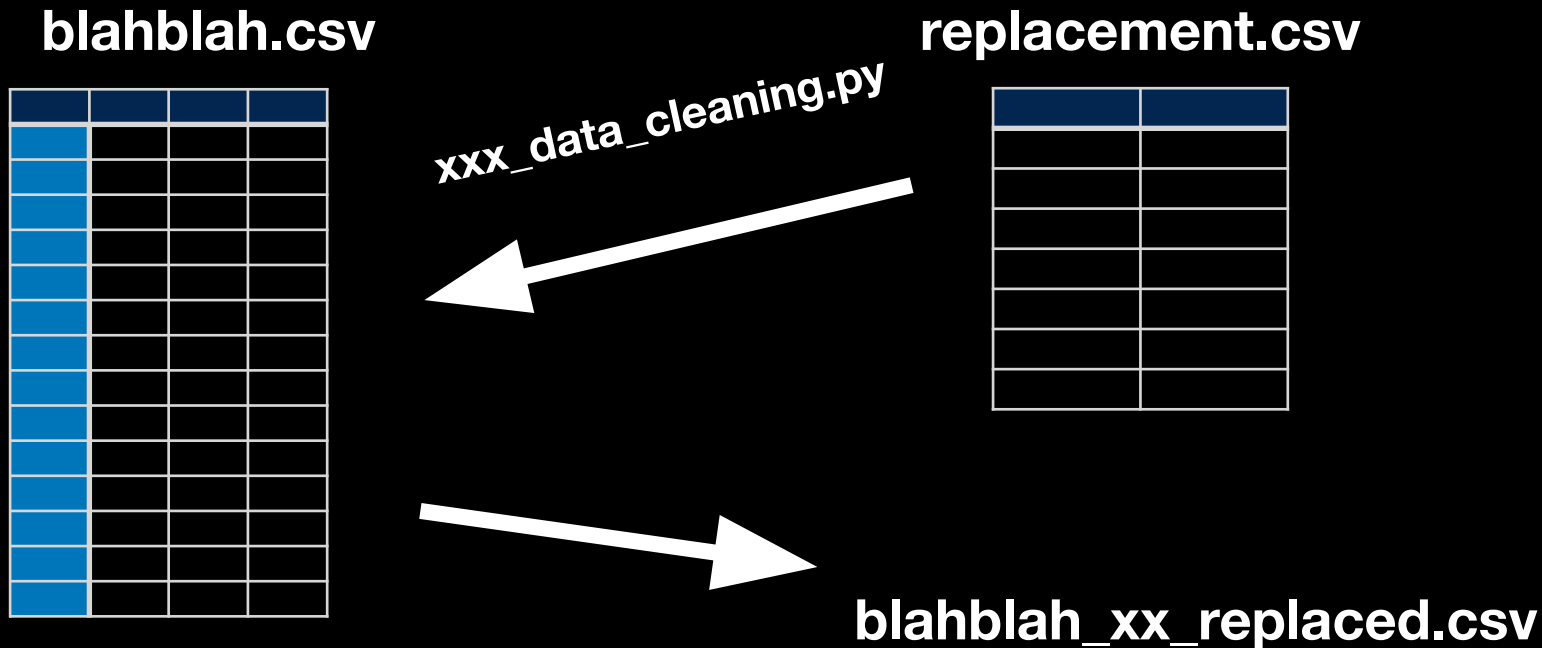
	A	B
1	<b>Country</b>	<b>Experiment 1</b>
2	Belgium	70
3	France	65
4	Japan	73
5	South Korea	71
6	USA	75
7	Chiina	81
8		

Ok, let me quickly fix them by hand... 


## What could be problems?

1. What if you introduce a different error?
2. What if you re-download the raw data?
3. What if you have to explain the process but you can't remember?
4. What if it breaks the pipeline and you can't remember exactly what you fixed?
5. What if someone else takes over your job?

# Never handle your data manually & Be explicit!



# Clean/process your data with **auxiliary data files** and **scripts**.

- The code & auxiliary data serves as concrete documentation of the process (provenance).
- Easier to spot errors.
- You can simply re-apply (or improve) the script/data when you have a new version of the raw dataset.
- Automation! 
- Others can catch up quickly and test/check the process (more 👁️ is good)

# Data Provenance





**EXCEL**



imgflip.com

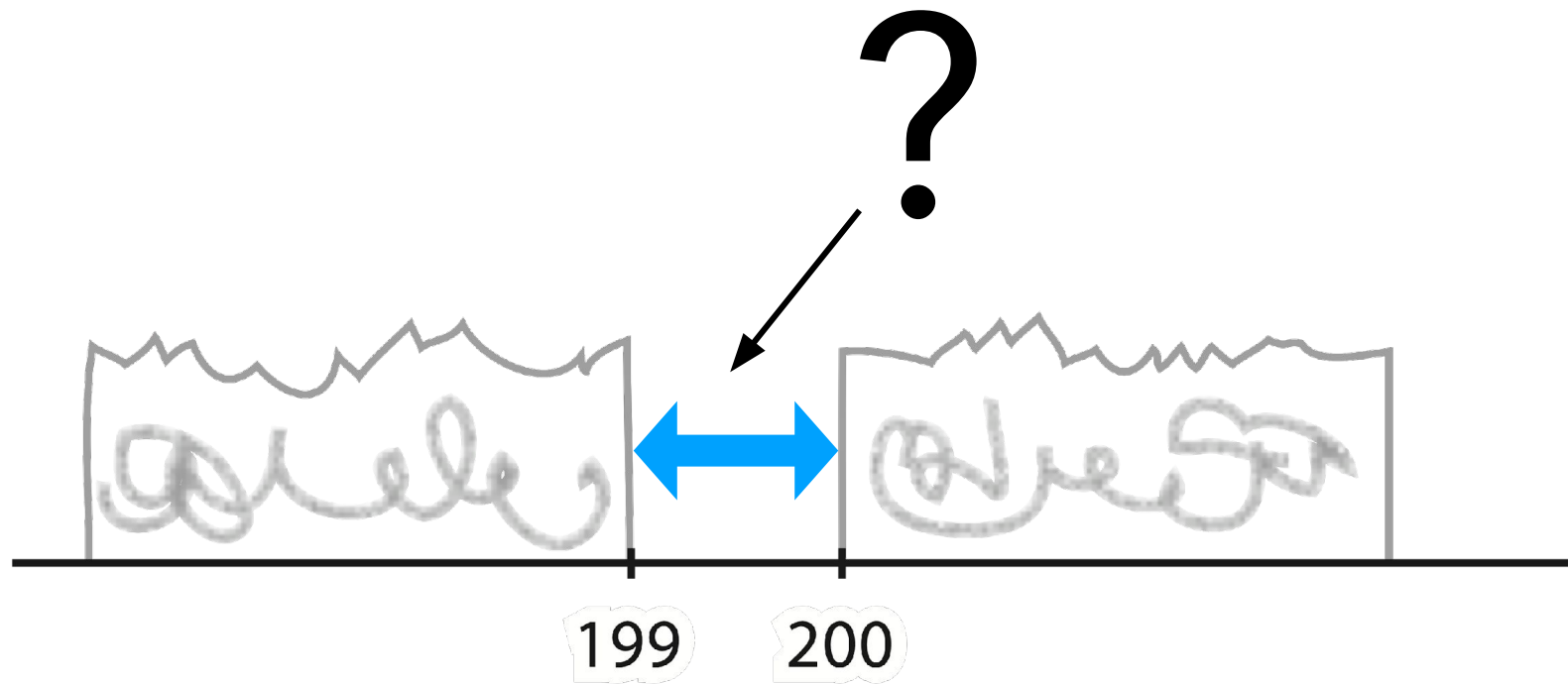


**PYTHON**

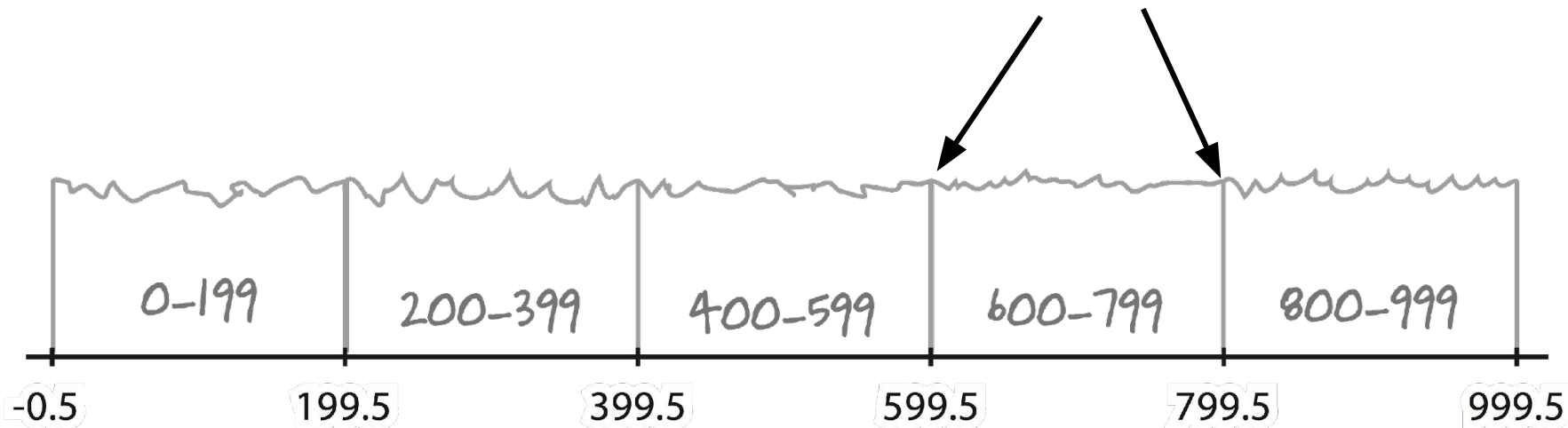
# Histogram

# Draw a histogram

Score	Frequency
0-199	5
200-399	29
400-599	56
600-799	17
800-999	3



# No gaps!



# Bar graph vs. histogram



← Categories →

Bar Graph



← Number Ranges →

Histogram

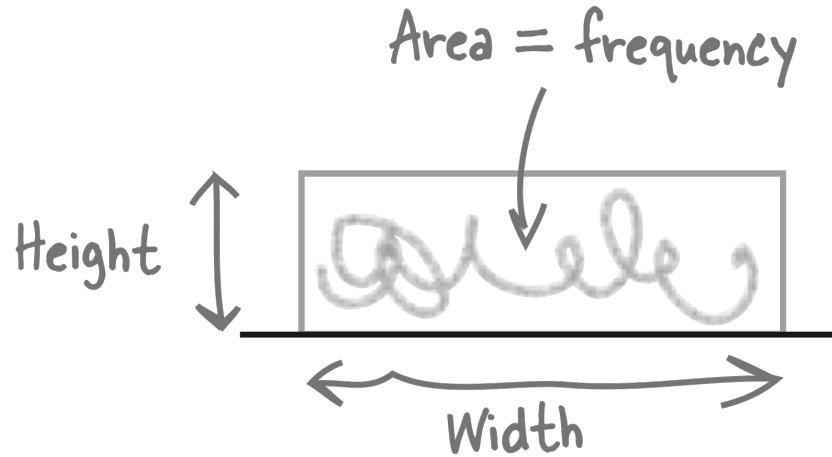
# Draw a histogram



Hours	Frequency
0-1	4,300
1-3	6,900
3-5	4,900
5-10	2,000
10-24	2,100







Hours	Frequency	Width	Height (Frequency Density)
0-1	4,300	1	$4,300 \div 1 = 4,300$
1-3	6,900	2	$6,900 \div 2 = 3,450$
3-5	4,900	2	$4,900 \div 2 = 2,450$
5-10	2,000	5	$2,000 \div 5 = 400$
10-24	2100	14	$2,100 \div 14 = 150$

Head First Statistics

In histogram, **area**, not  
the height, represents the  
frequency!