

# Data Visualization

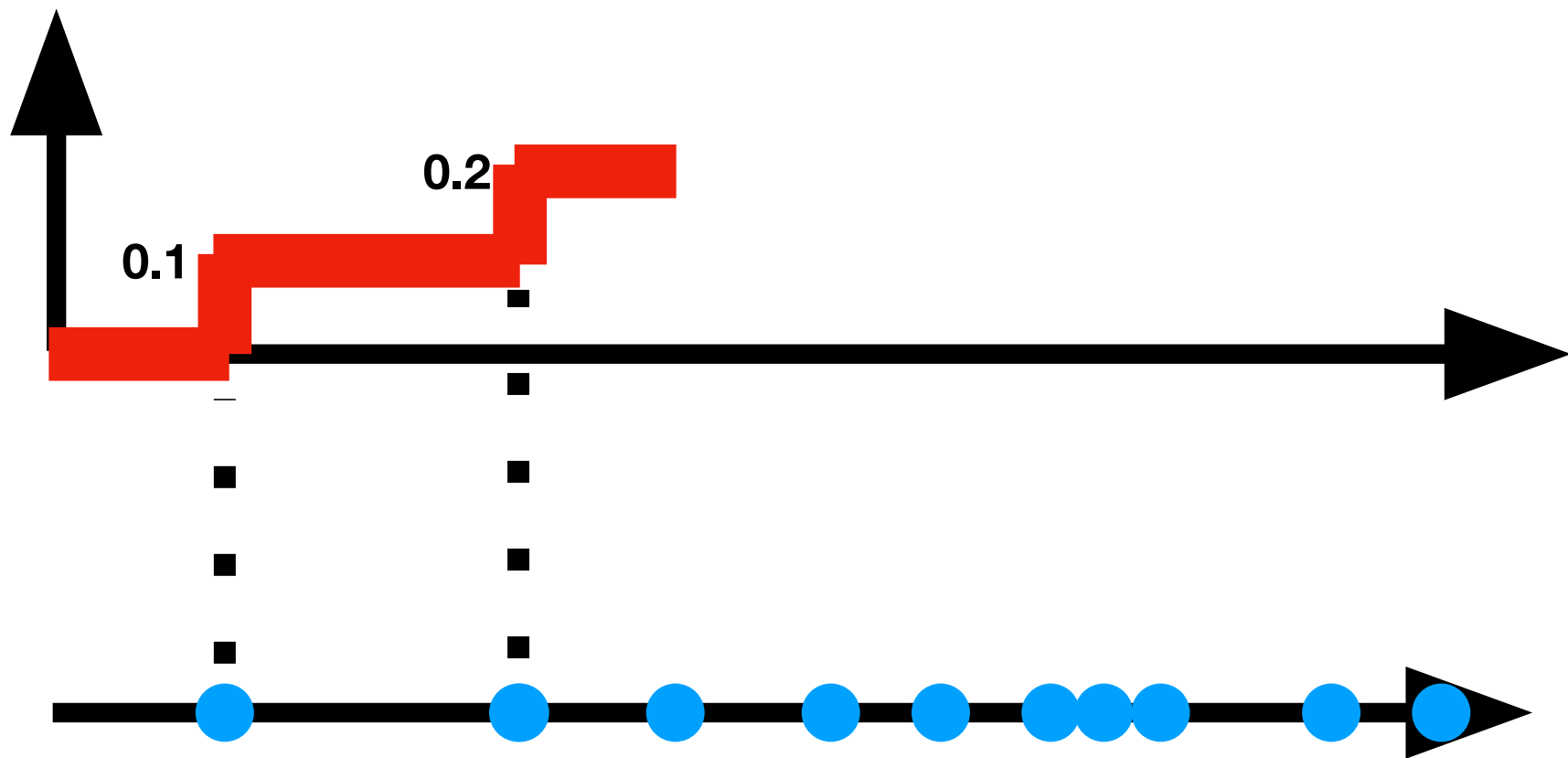
## W7-2

# Quiz

- What do you find interesting in today's VotW?
- Box plot vs. Histogram
  - You want to understand your data distribution and you have no idea how your data is distributed. Which method would you want to use first to examine the data? Why?
  - You have a dataset that documents the distribution of individual yearly soda consumption across several regions. You are mainly interested in comparing these regions. Which method do you want to use and why?
- Draw an empirical CDF (cumulative distribution function) of the following data: [-3, 5, 6, 6, 10]



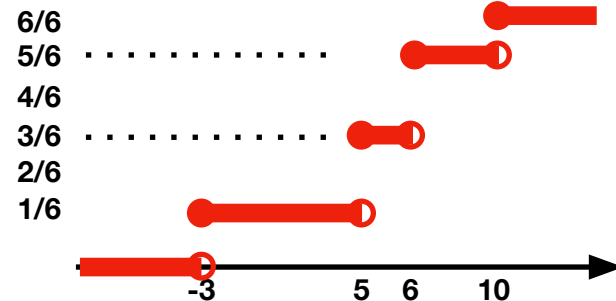
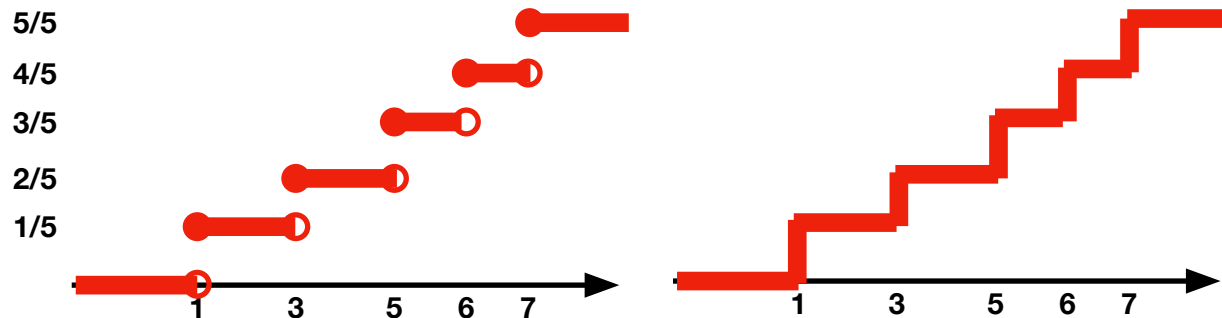




# CDF (Cumulative Distribution Function)

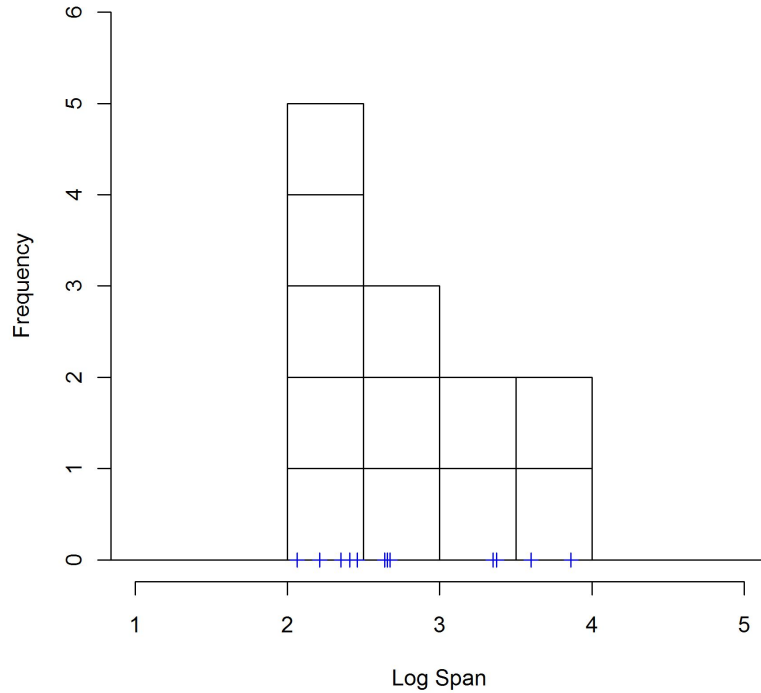
[1, 3, 5, 6, 7]

$$F_X(x) = P(X \leq x)$$

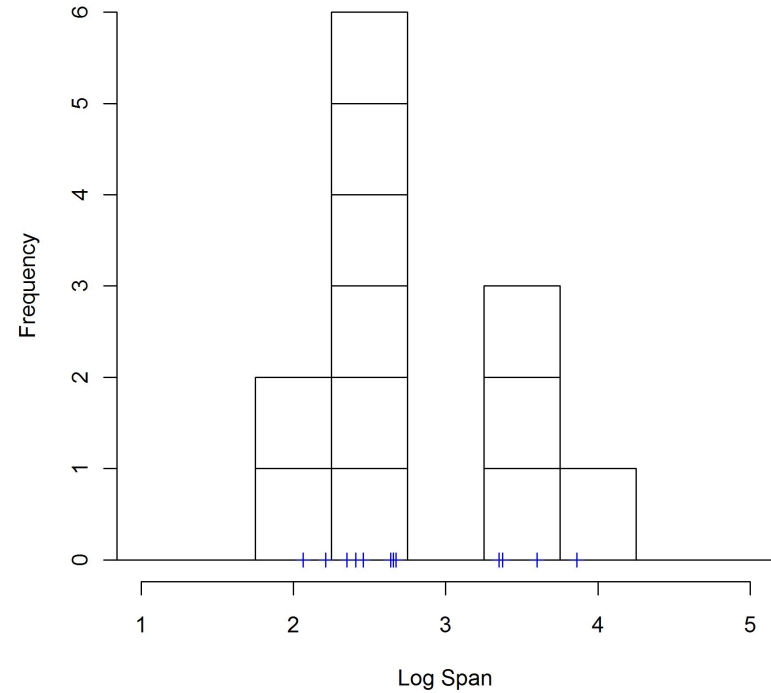


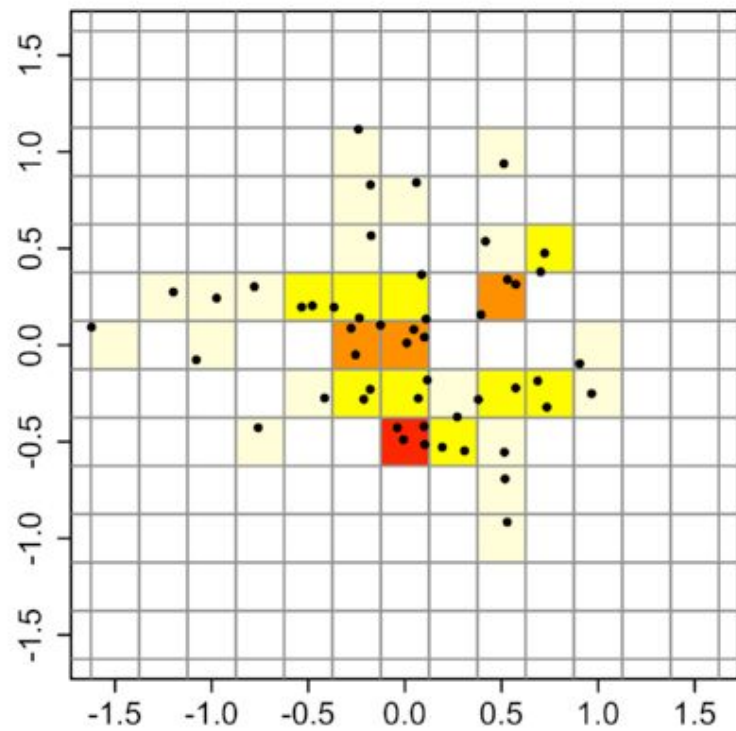
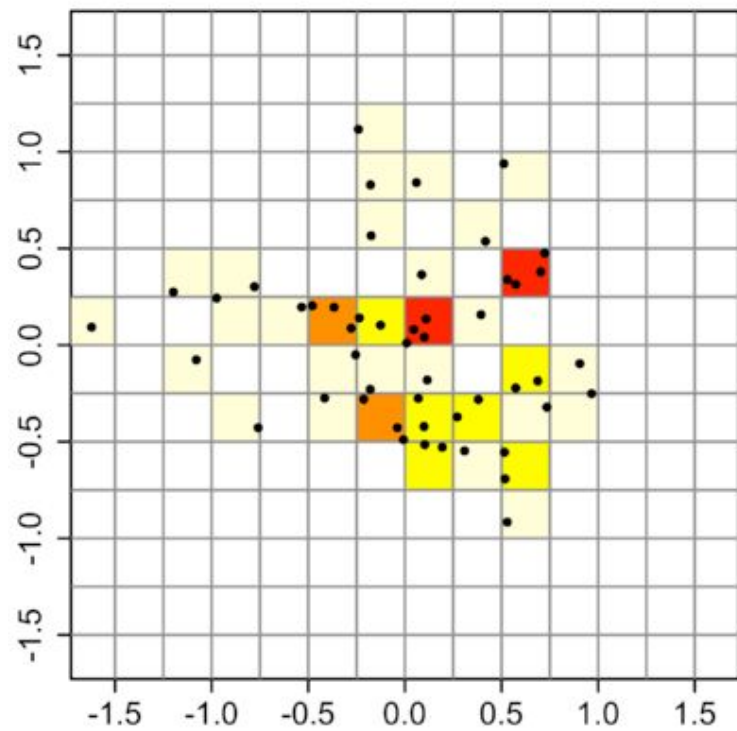
[-3, 5, 5, 6, 6, 10]

**Histogram with breaks at n.0 and n.5  
binwidth=0.5**

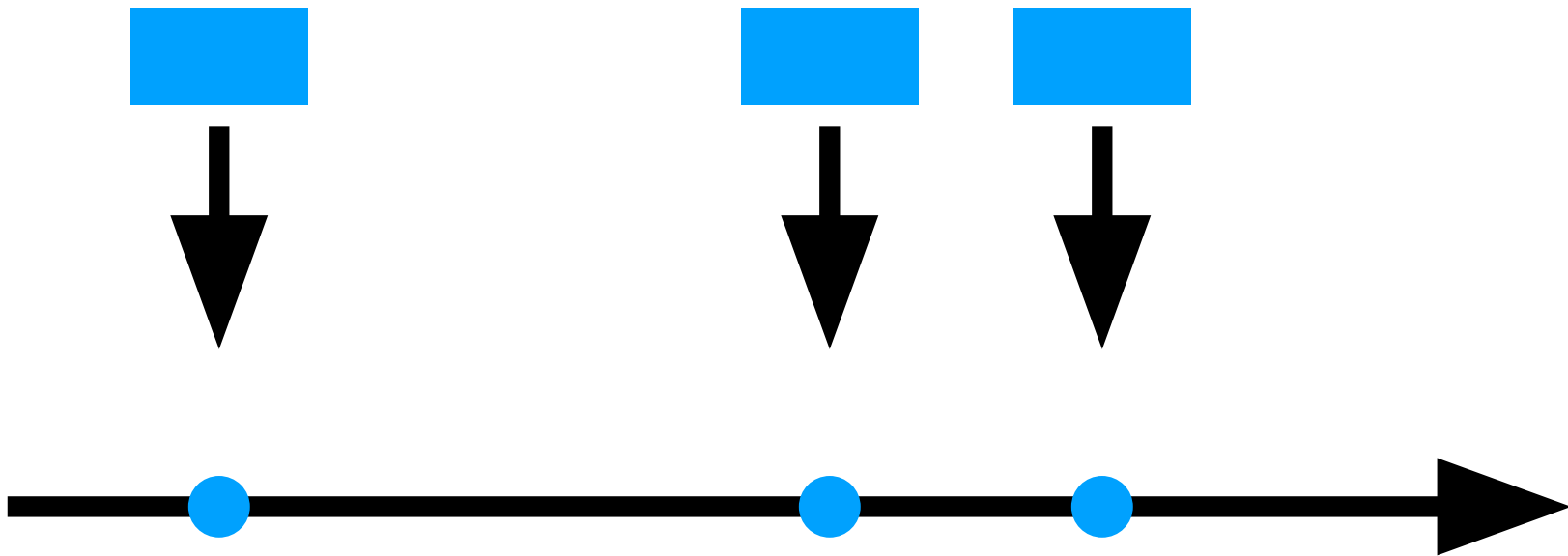


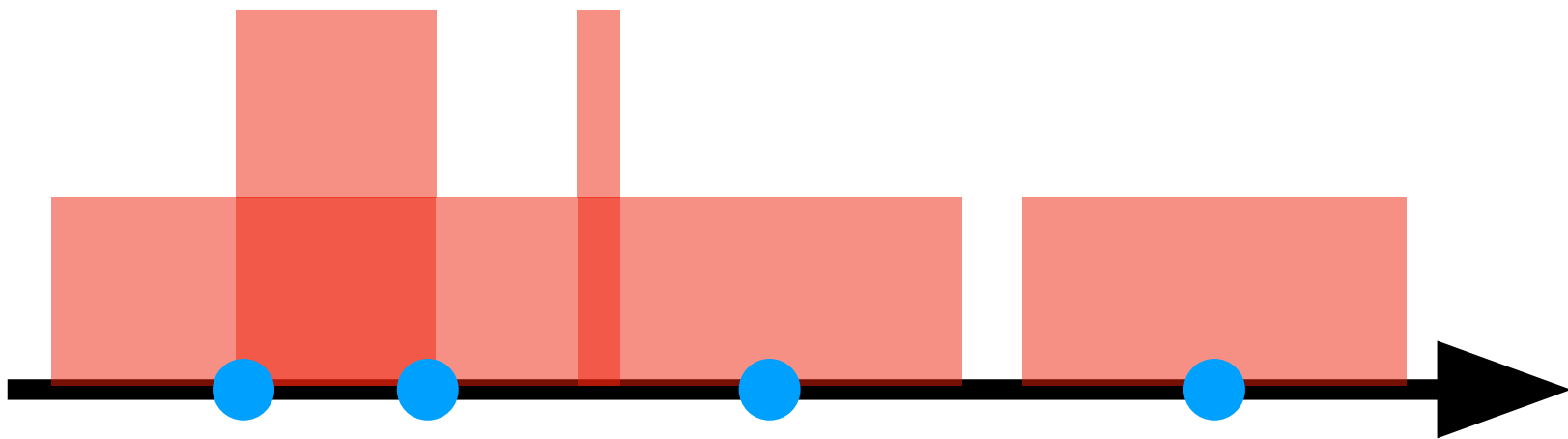
**Histogram with breaks at n.25 and n.75  
binwidth=0.5**

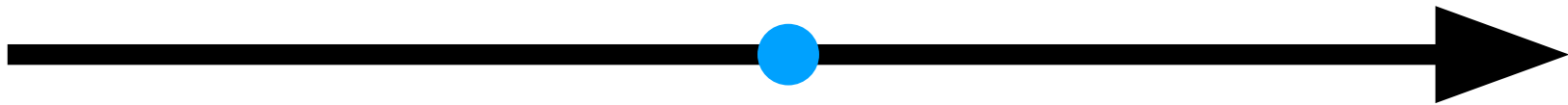


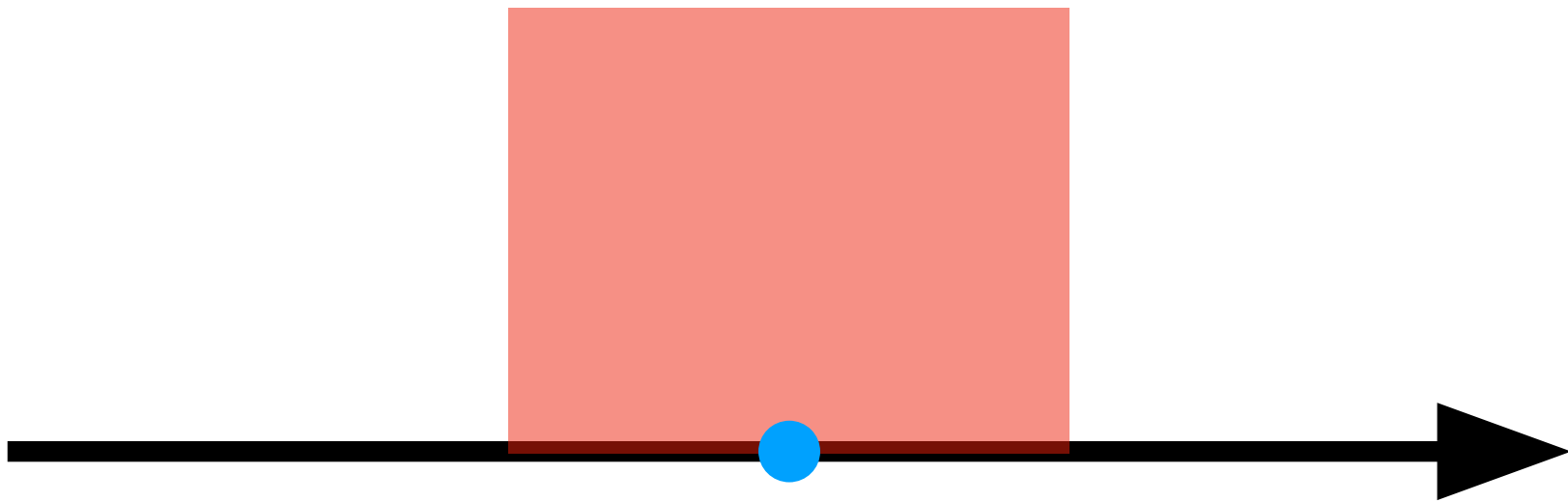


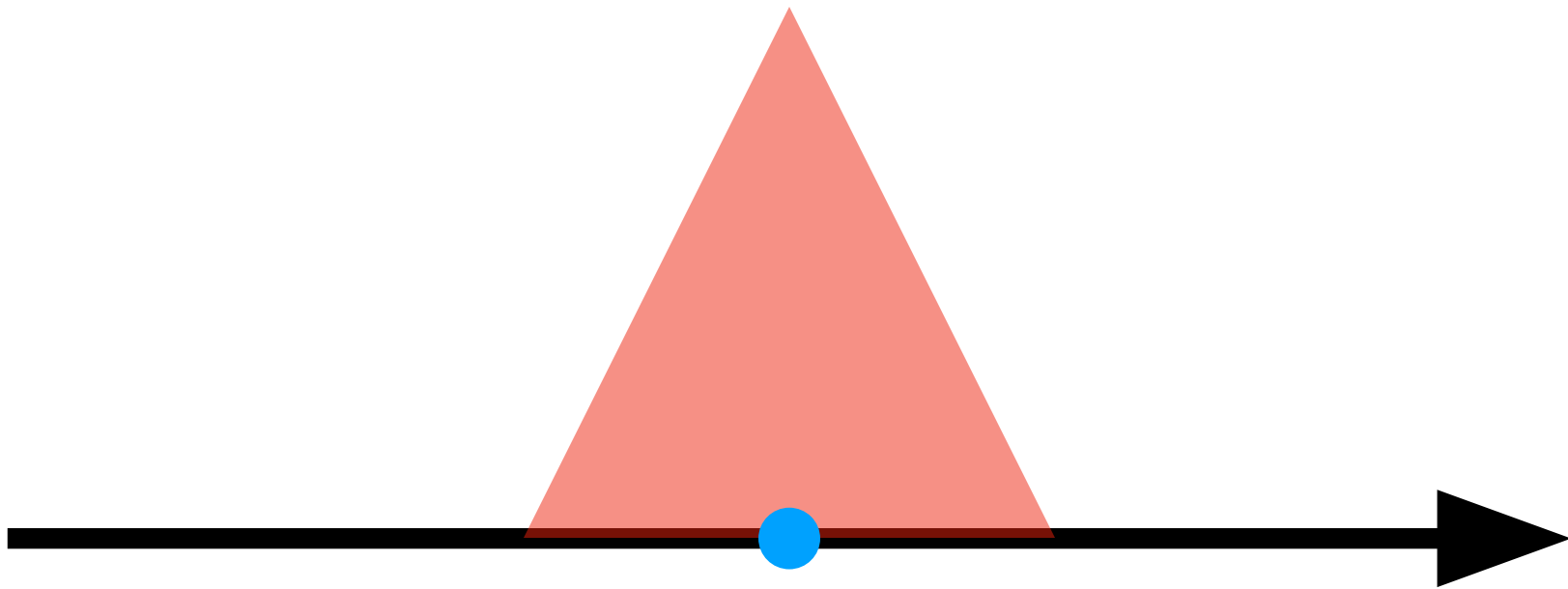


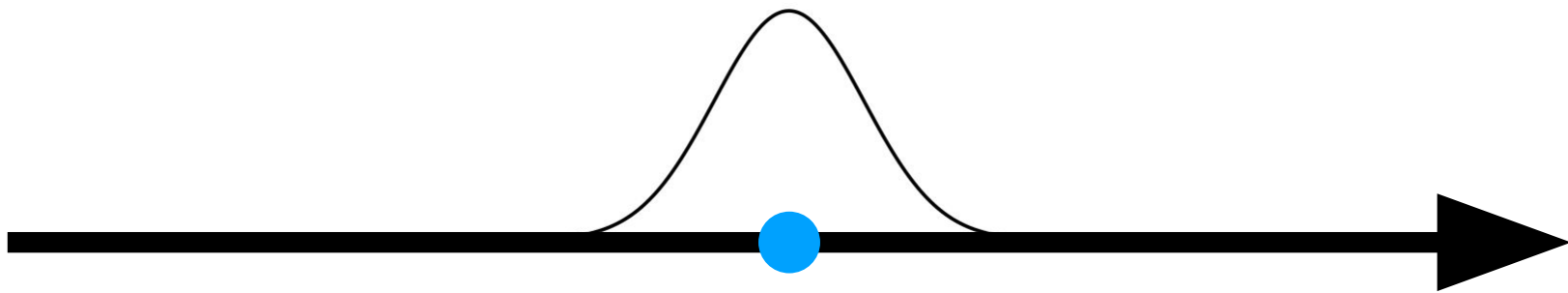


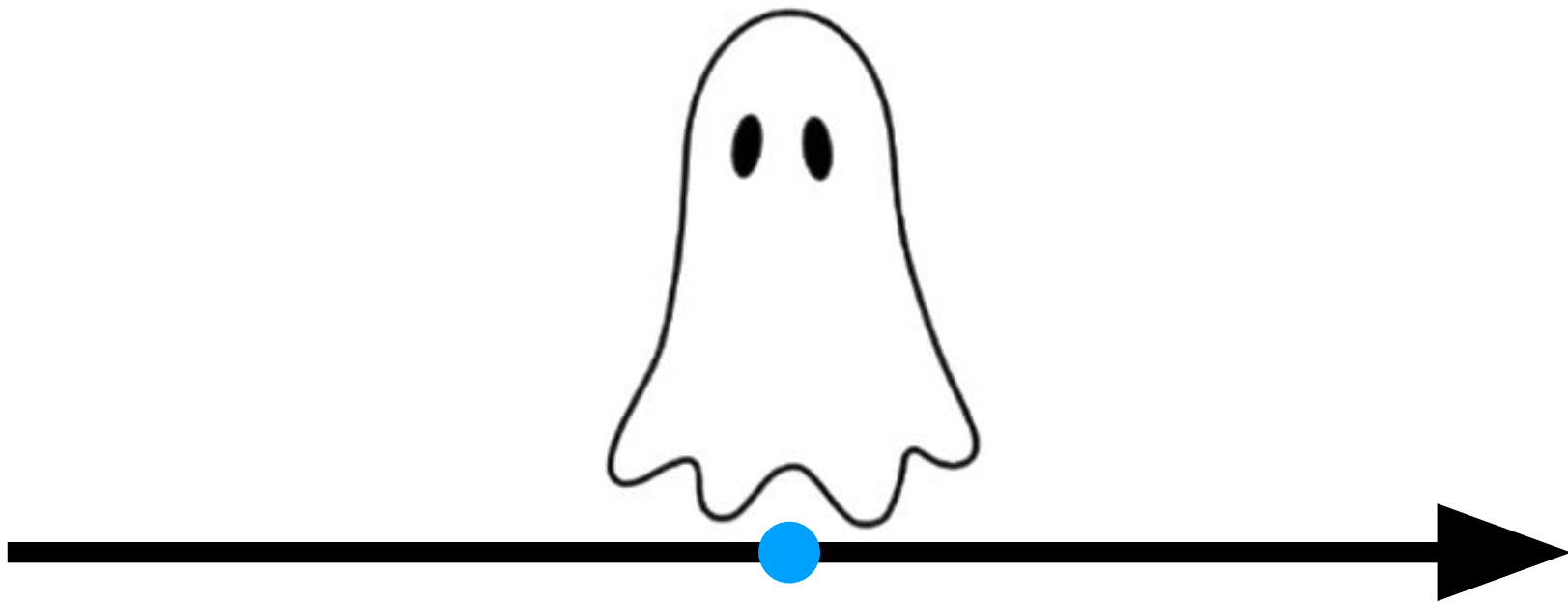




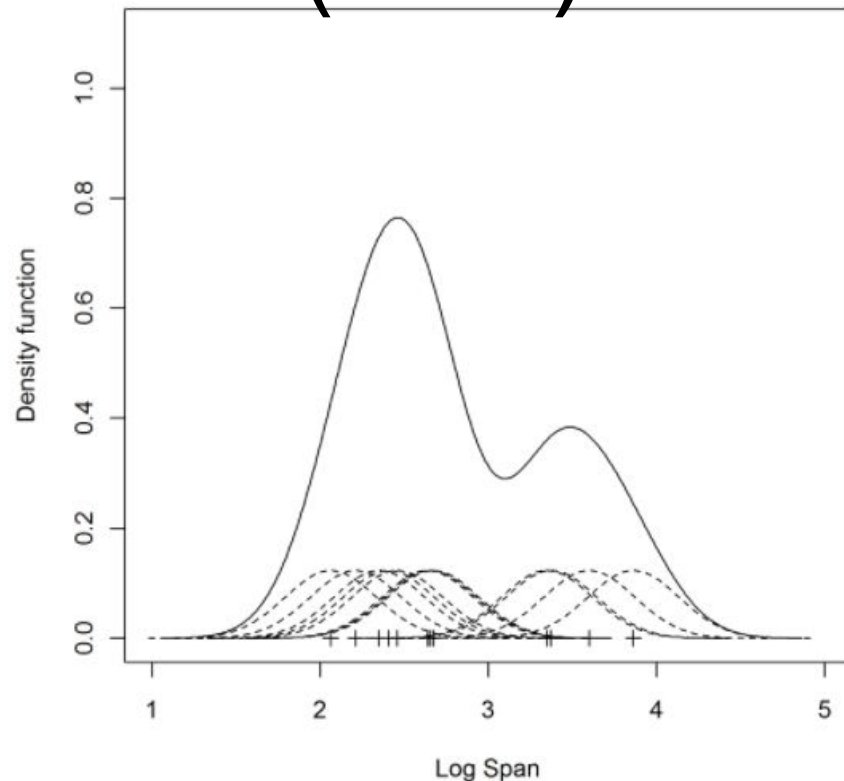






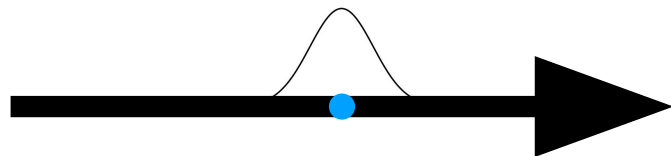
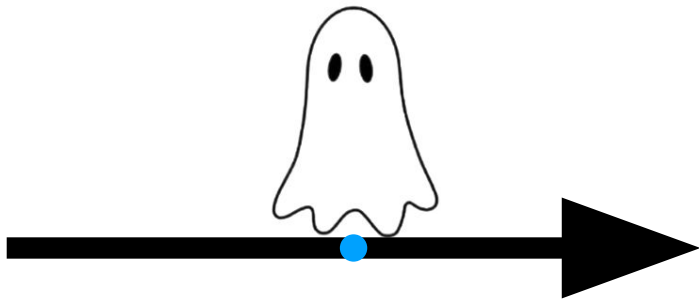
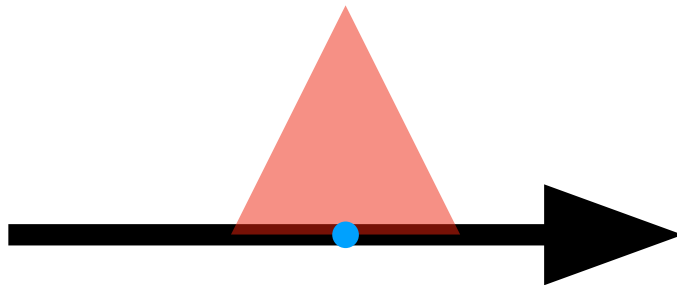
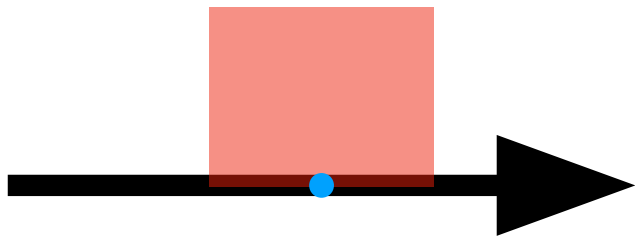


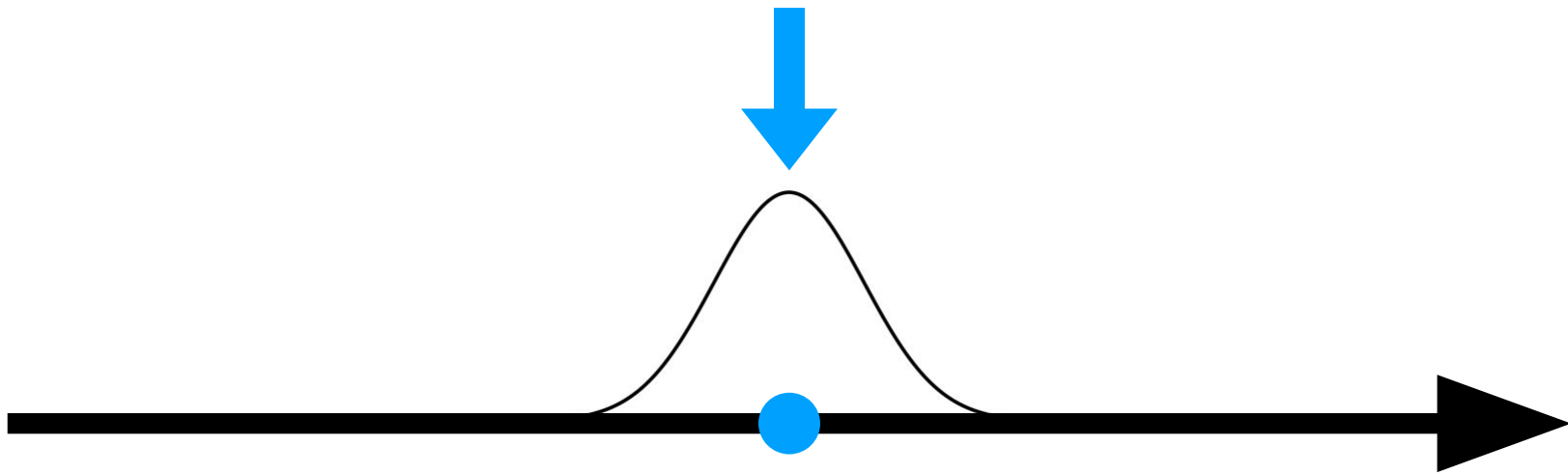
# Kernel Density Estimation (KDE)



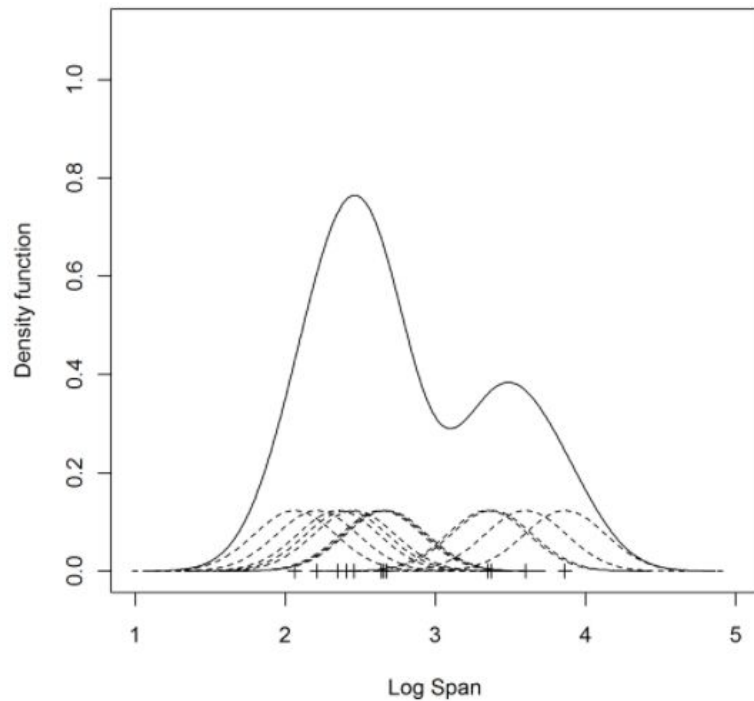


# "Kernels"



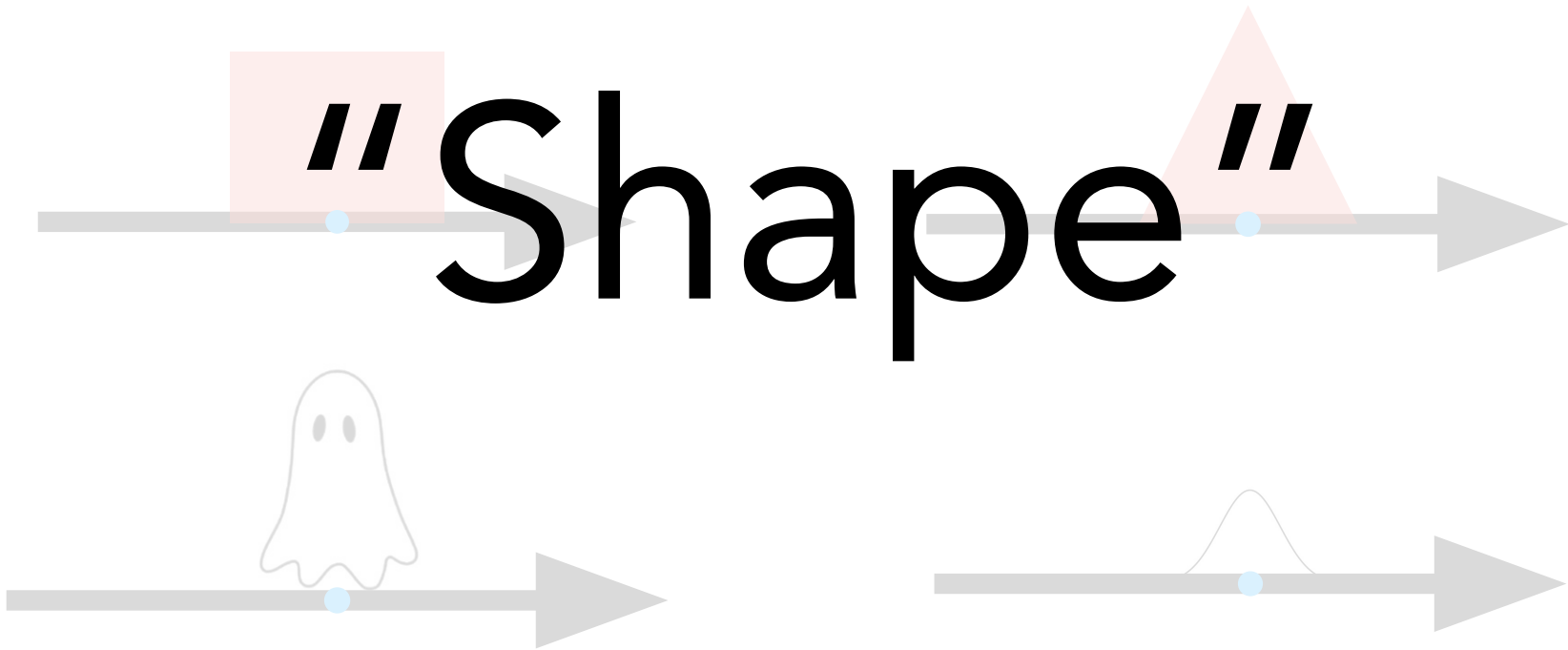


# Choices?

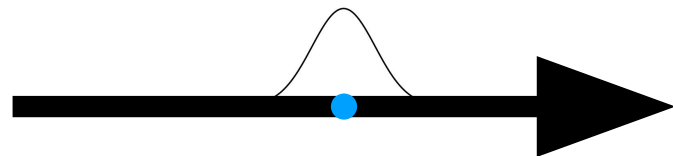
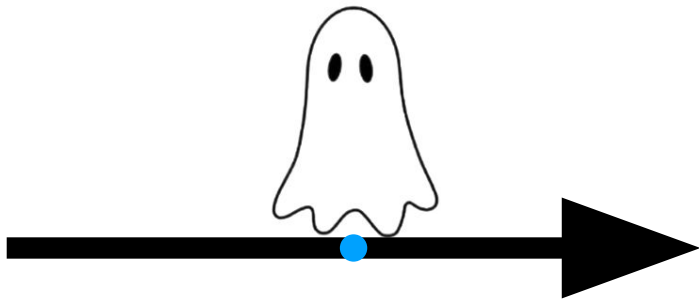
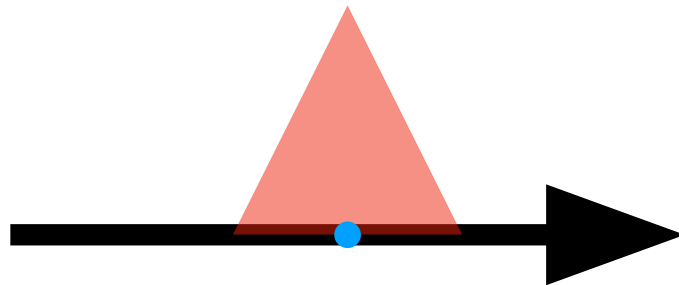
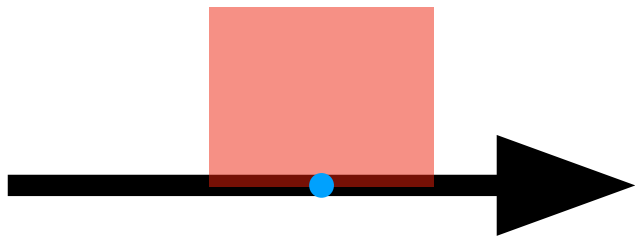


"Kernels"

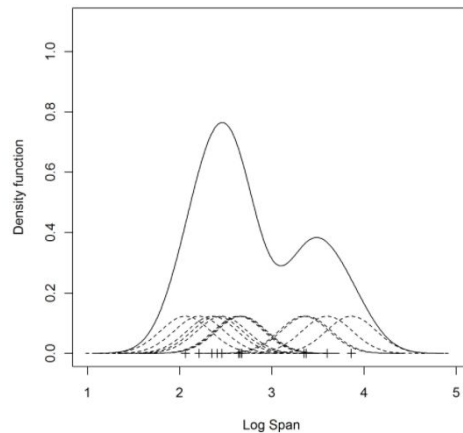
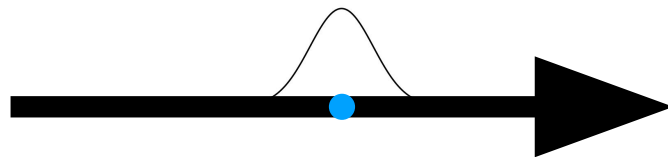
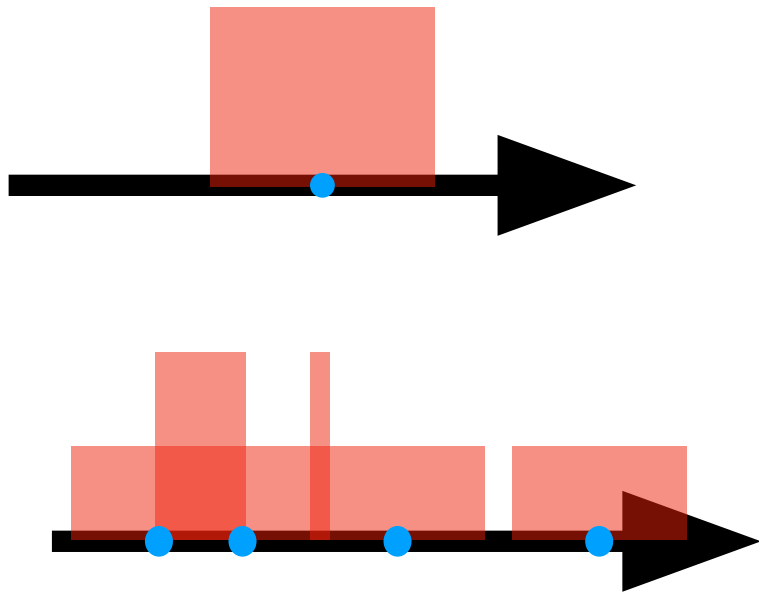
**"Shape"**



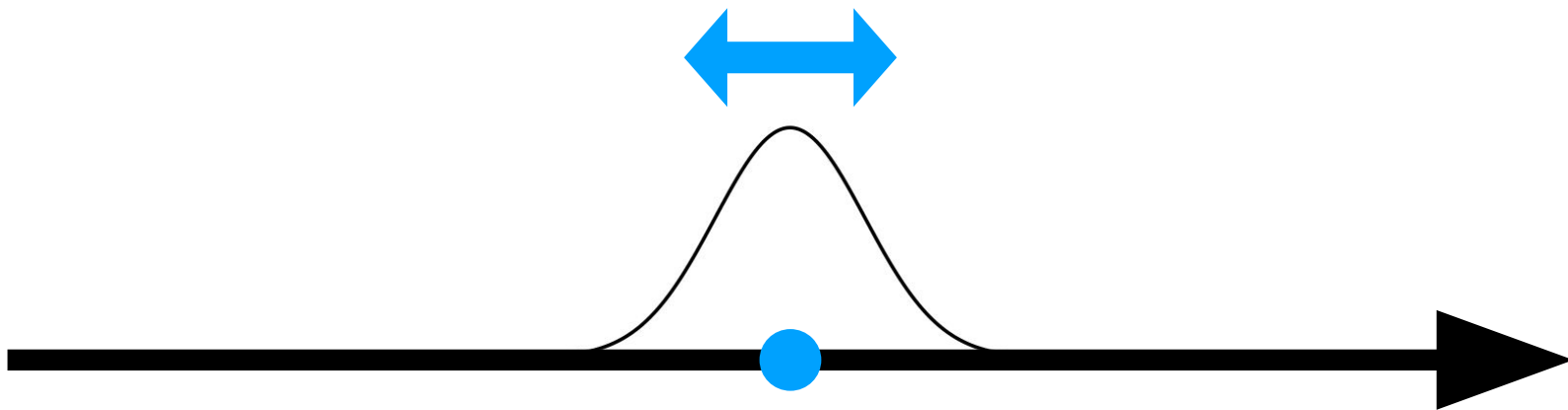
# "Kernels"

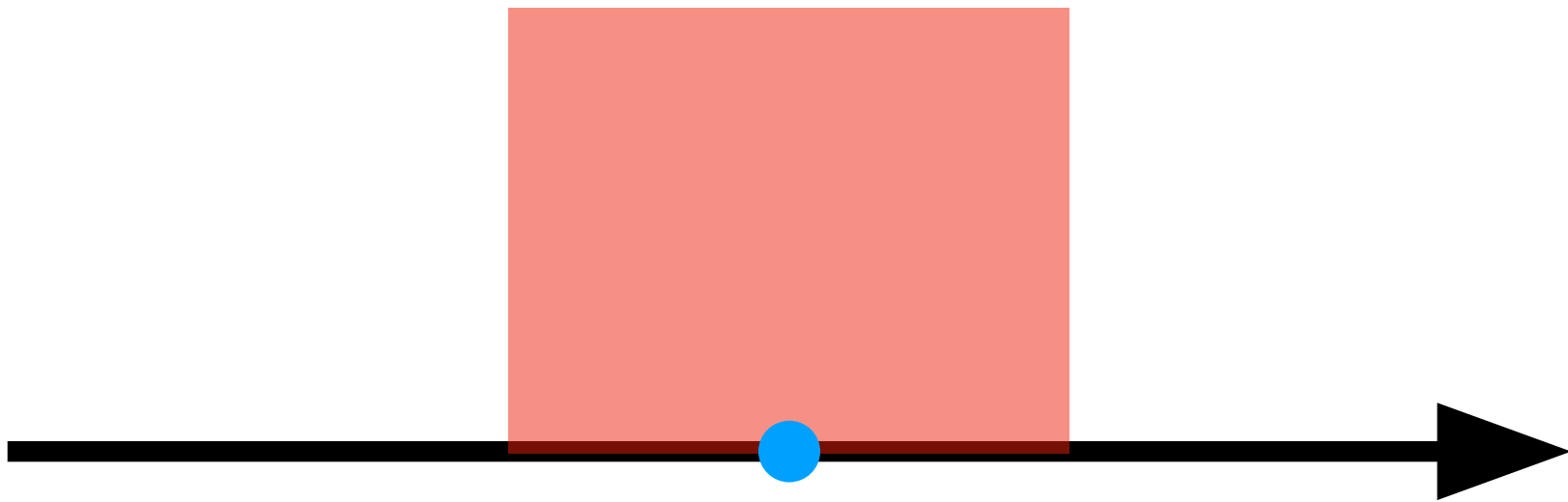


# Efficiency vs. Smoothness

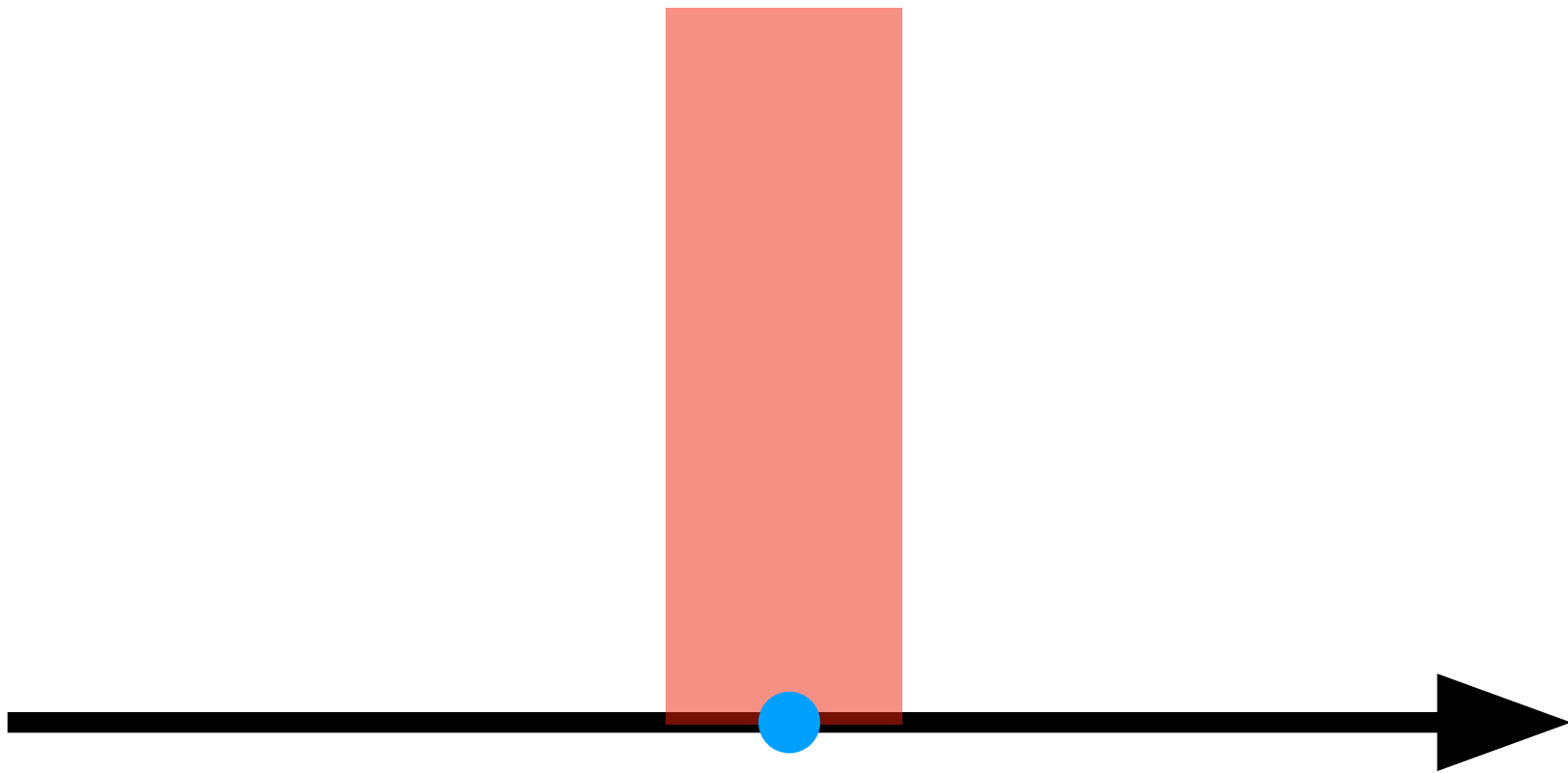


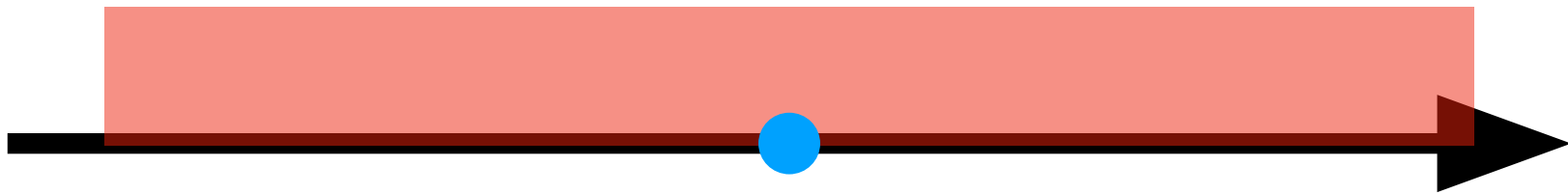
# Bandwidth









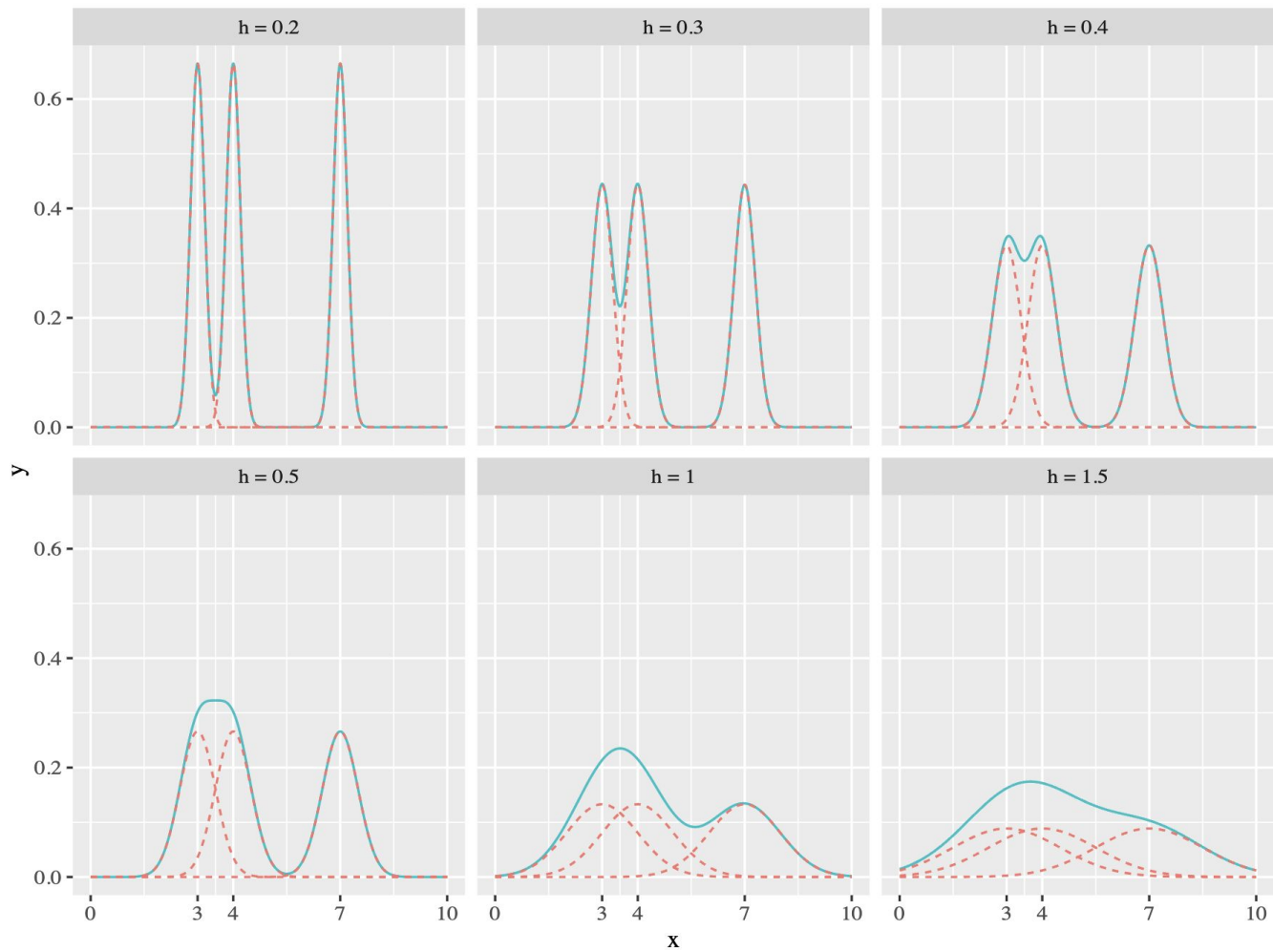


KDE

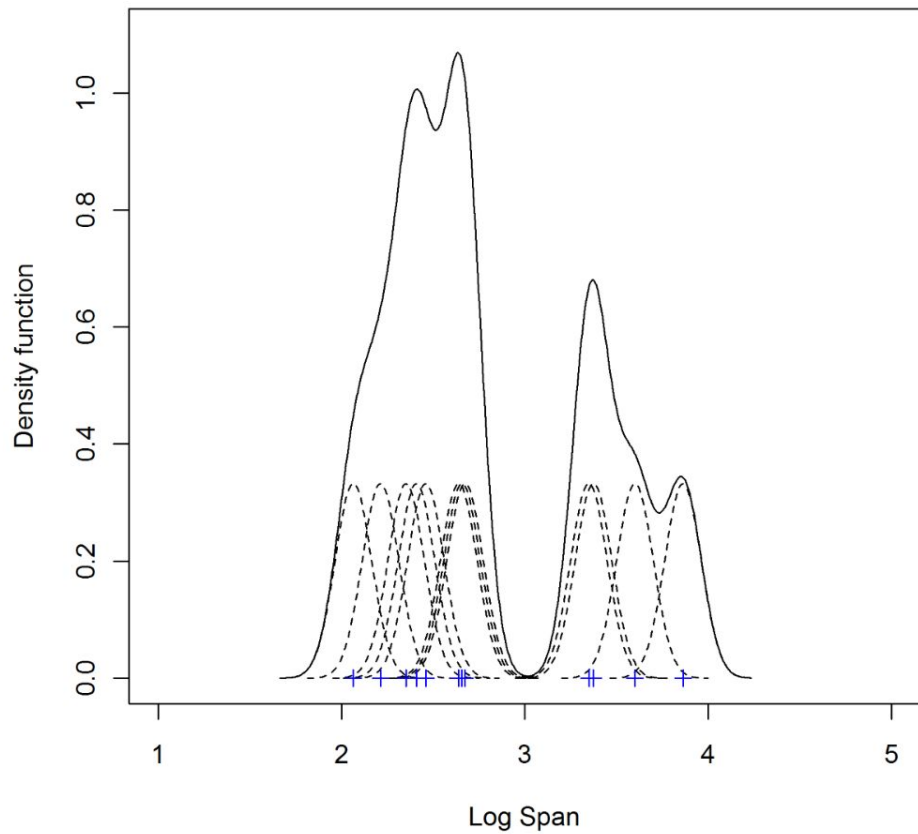
Histogram

Choice of  
**bandwidth** ~

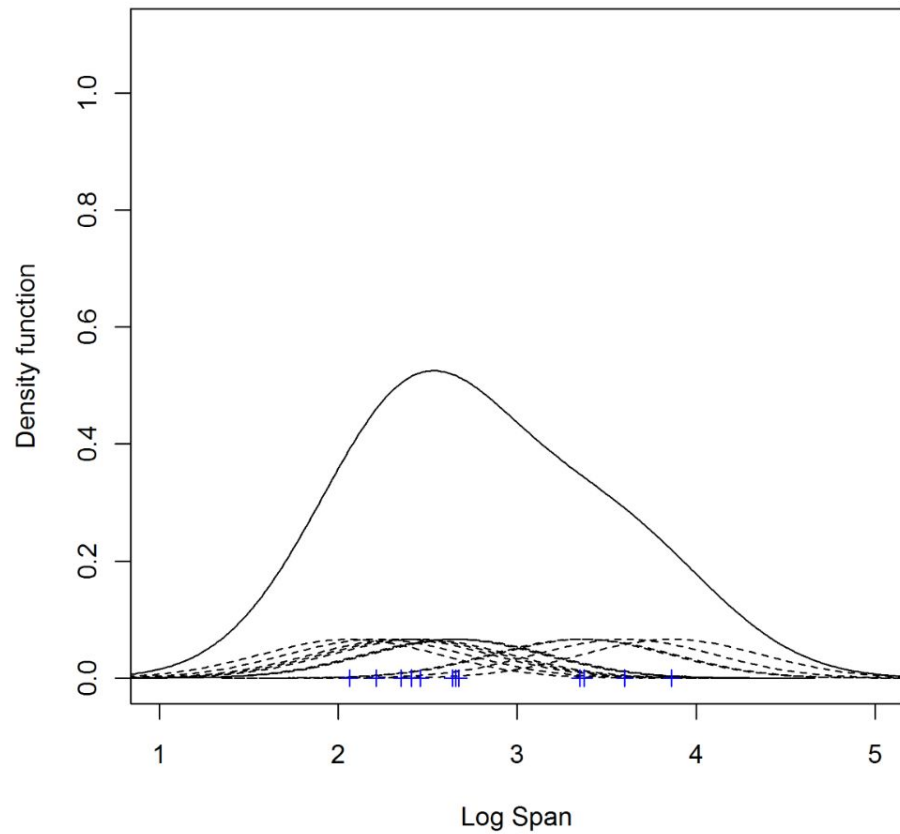
Choice of  
**bin size**



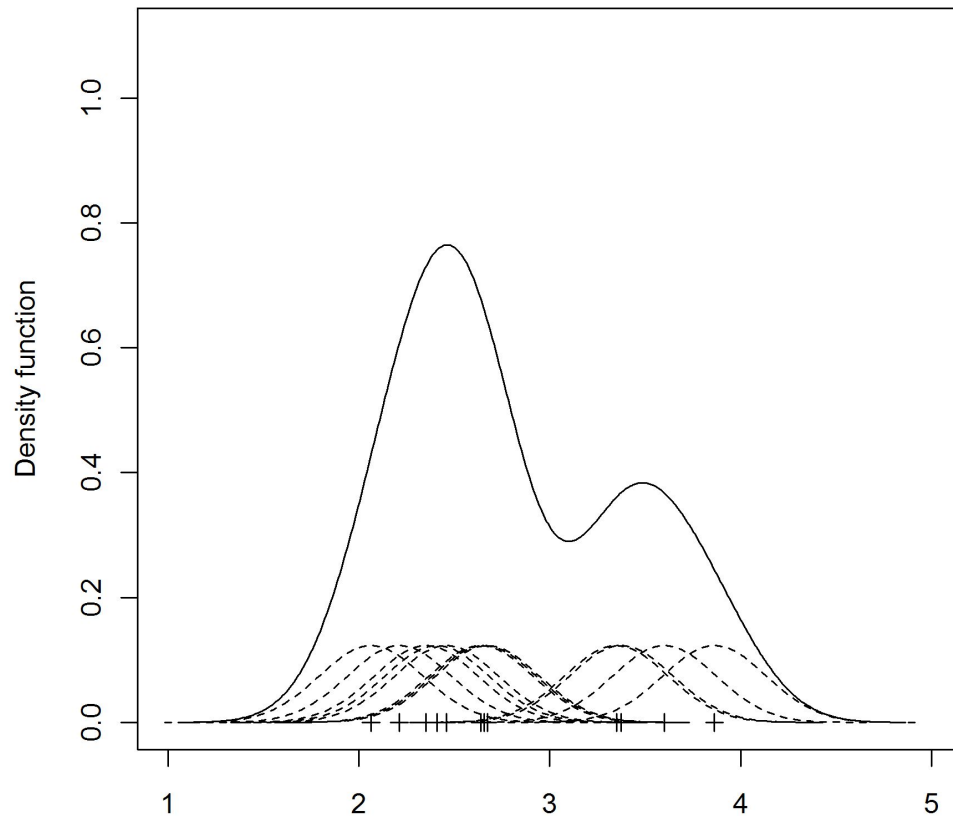
**Undersmoothed**




**Oversmoothed**



## Optimally smoothed

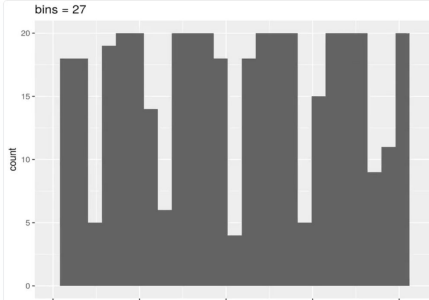


<https://twitter.com/NicholasStrayer/status/1026893778404225024>

 **Nick Strayer**  
@NicholasStrayer

Following

Histograms are fantastic, but make sure your bin-width/number is chosen well. This is the \_exact\_ same data, plotted with different bin-widths. Notice that the pattern doesn't necessarily get clearer as bin num increases. #dataviz







bins = 27


count

2:12 PM - 7 Aug 2018


333 Retweets 816 Likes

22 333 816

 22  333  816 

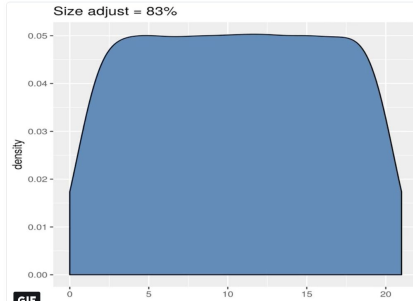
 Tweet your reply

<https://twitter.com/NicholasStrayer/status/1028011396448116736>

 **Nick Strayer**  
@NicholasStrayer

Following

Like the histogram bin-width gif showing the dangers of relying on a default bin-width without exploring? What about using a kernel density estimator? This is a KDE with a Gaussian kernel scaling from default ggplot width to 1% of default. Does pretty well. #dataviz



Size adjust = 83%

density

4:13 PM - 10 Aug 2018

1 Retweet 8 Likes

1 1 8

# Discussions for Team Project



# Project idea presentation (10 Oct, in class)

- Check “Proposal” in [prof. yy’s project page](#) for what you need to include in your presentation (Intro, Questions or objectives, Datasets and methods, References).
- Submit your presentation slides (PDF) by 9 Oct (one per team)
  - To save the transition time, all presentation slides will be played on the instructor’s laptop.
- 6 minutes per team (elevator pitch!)