

# Higher dimensions

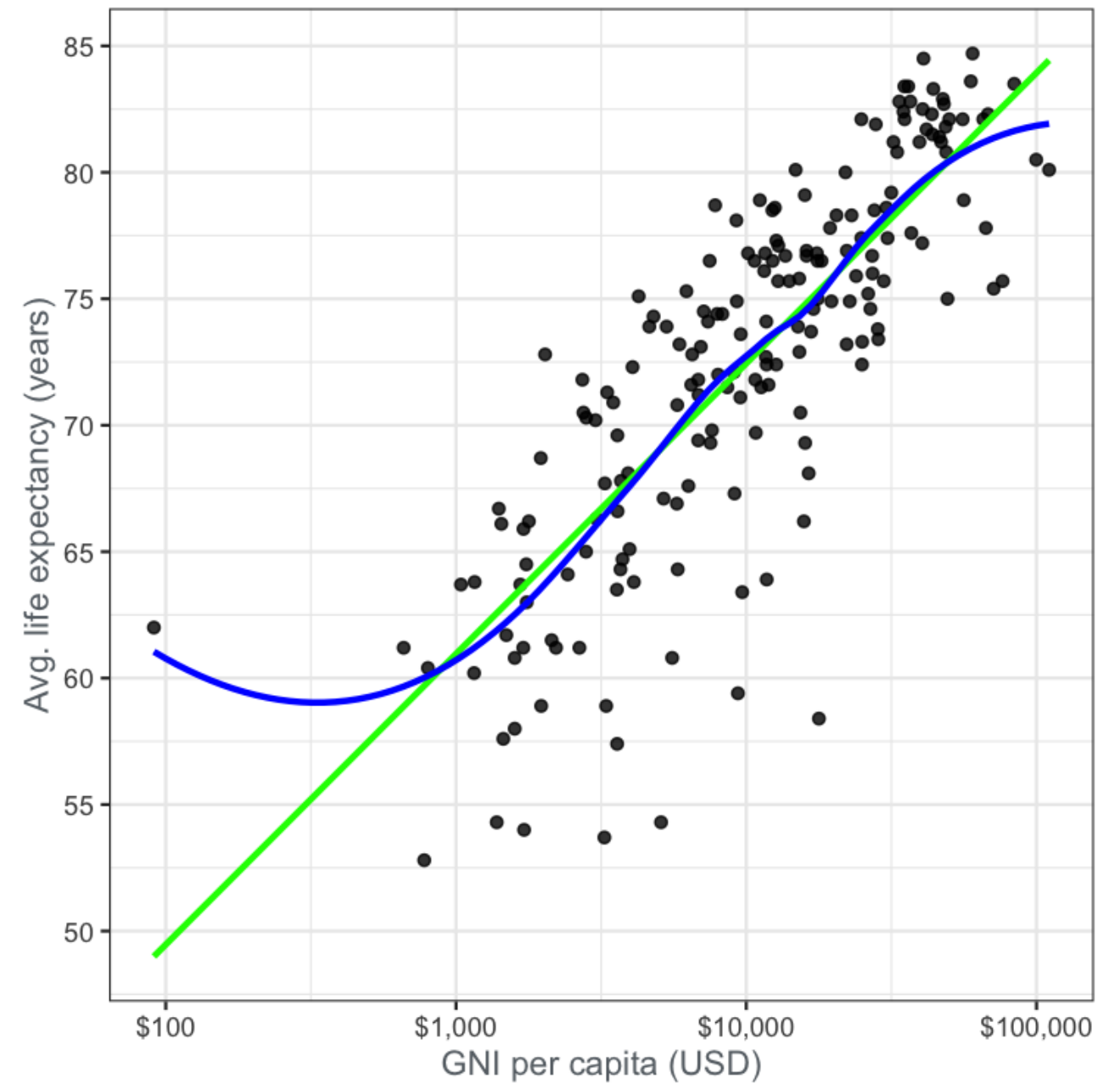
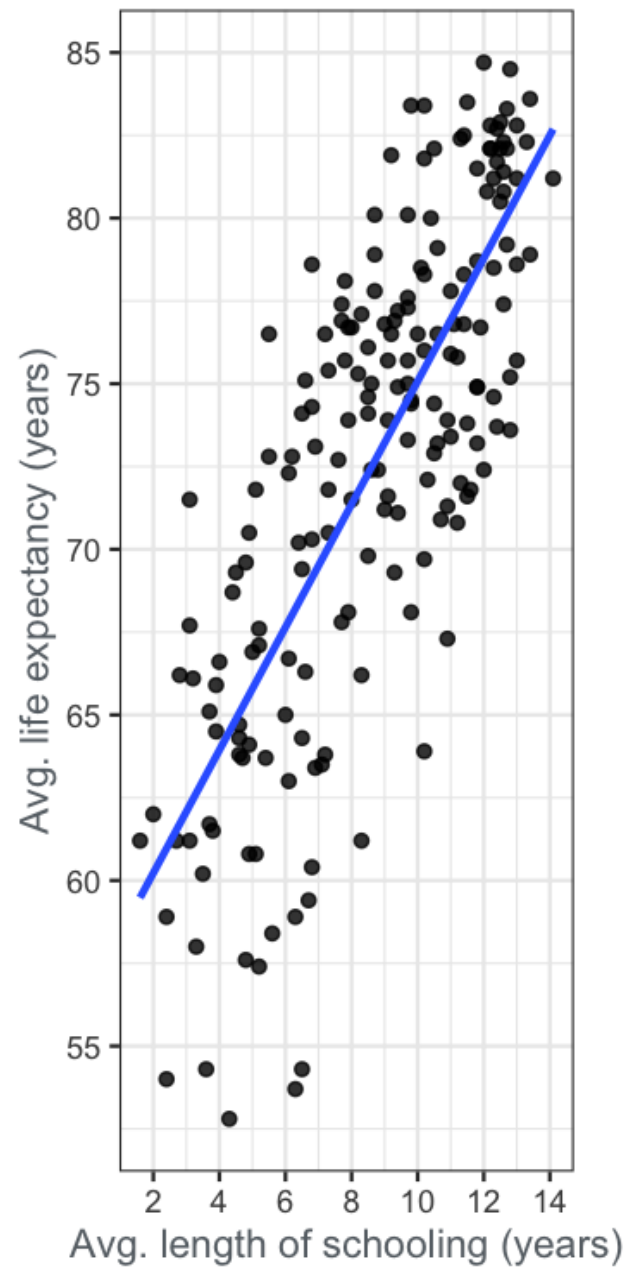
DATA VISUALIZATION FOR EVERYONE



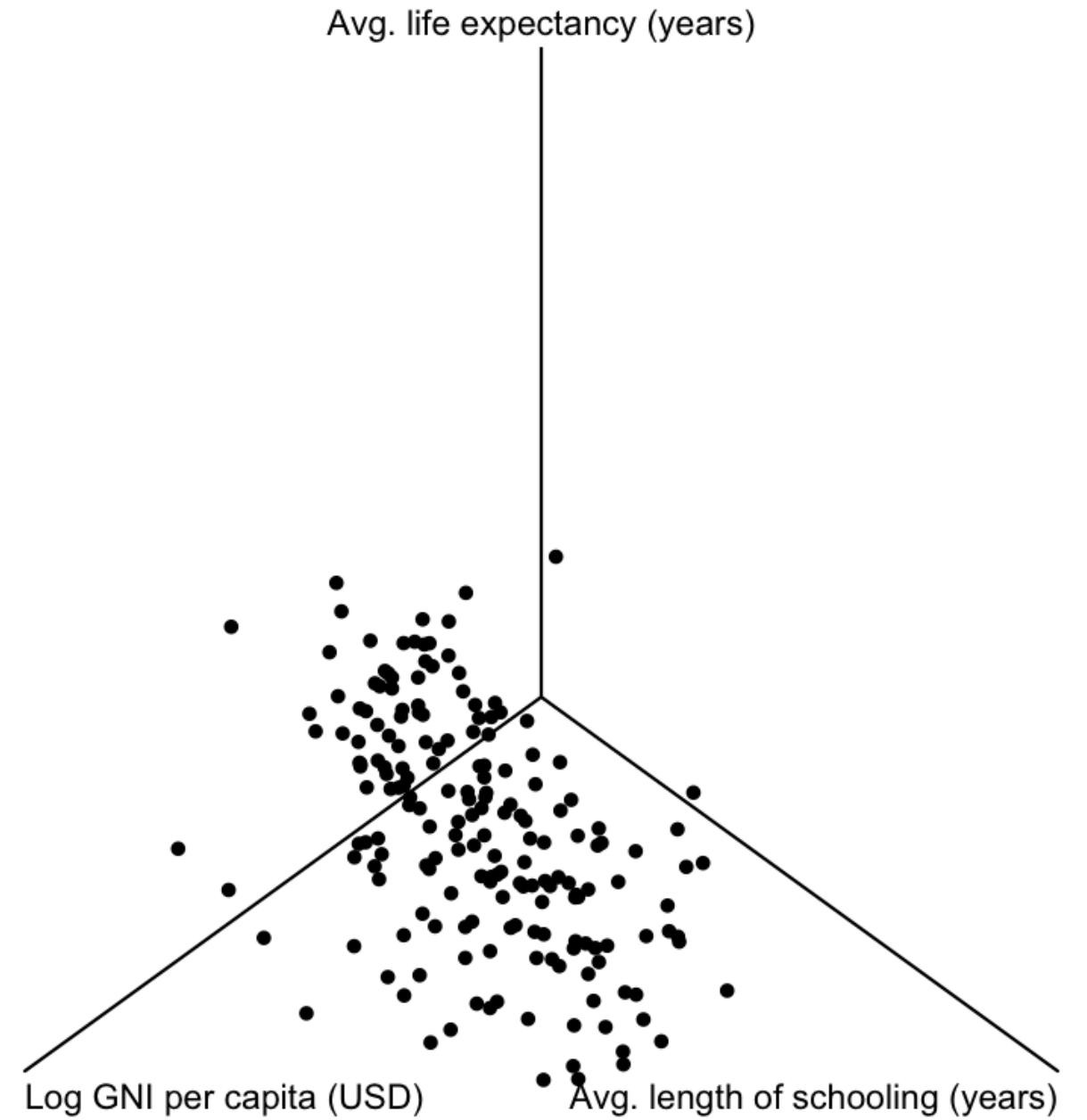
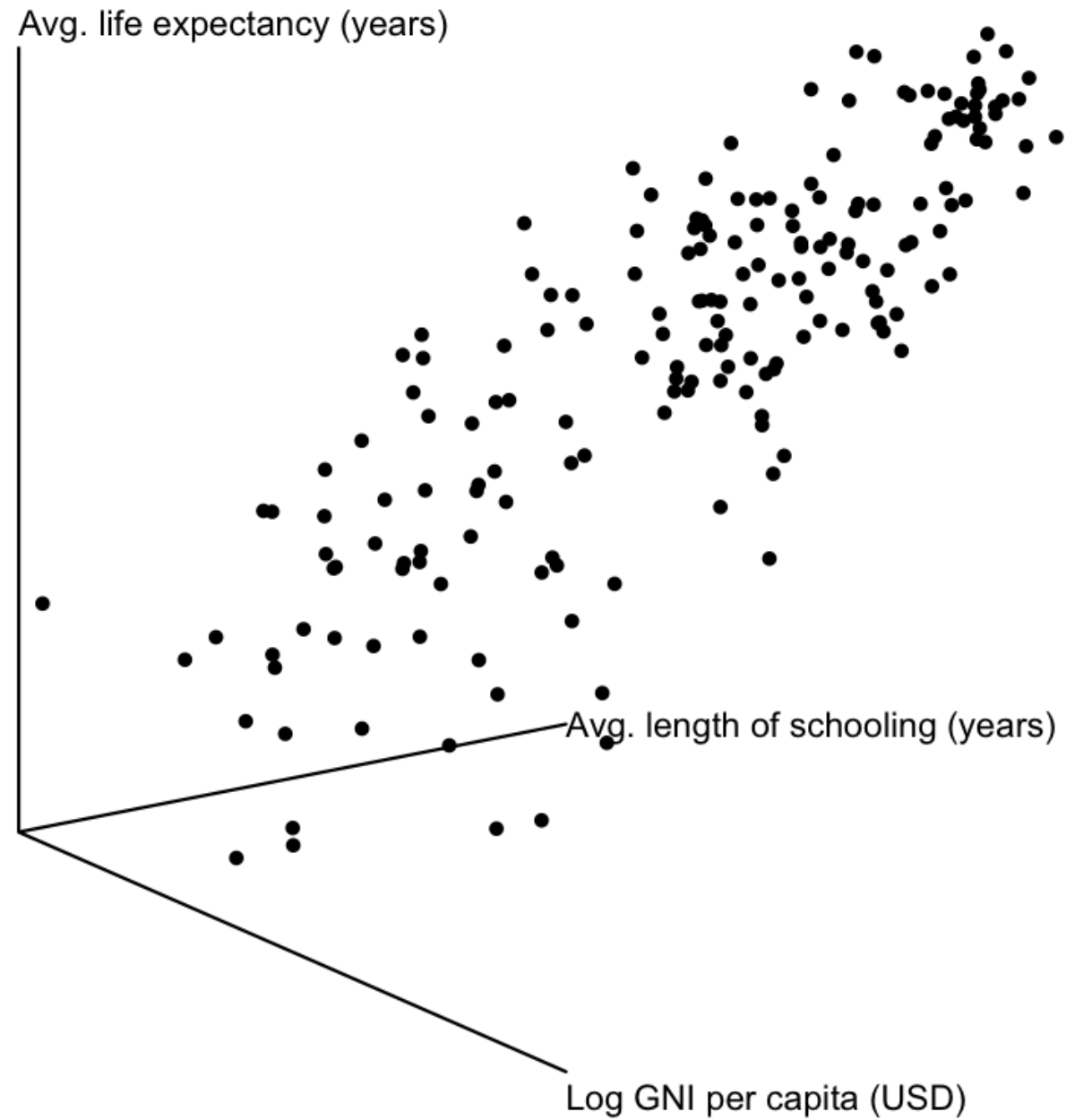
**Richie Cotton**

Learning Solutions Architect at  
DataCamp

# The UN life expectancy scatter plots



# 3D scatter plots

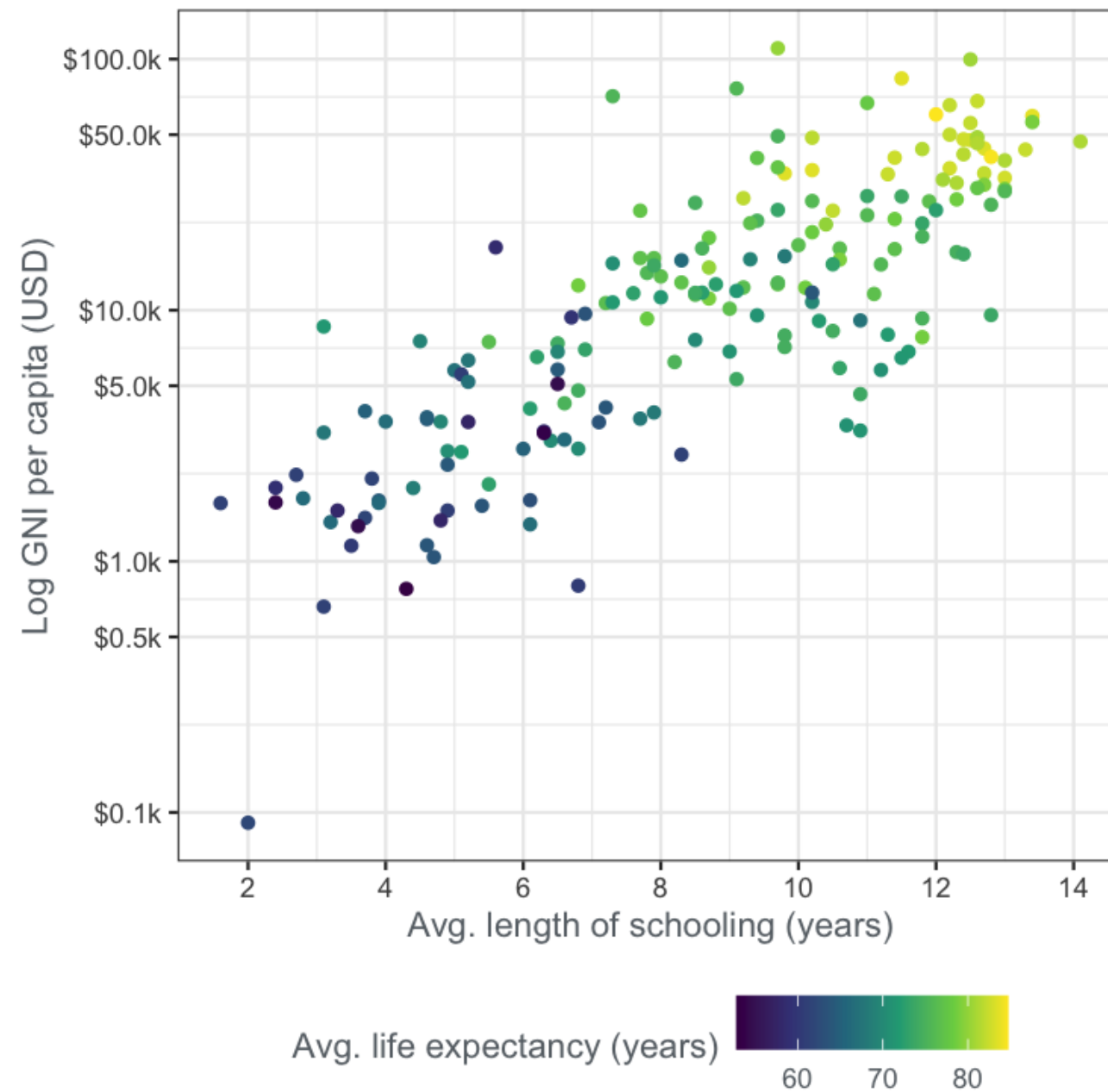


# x and y are not the only dimensions

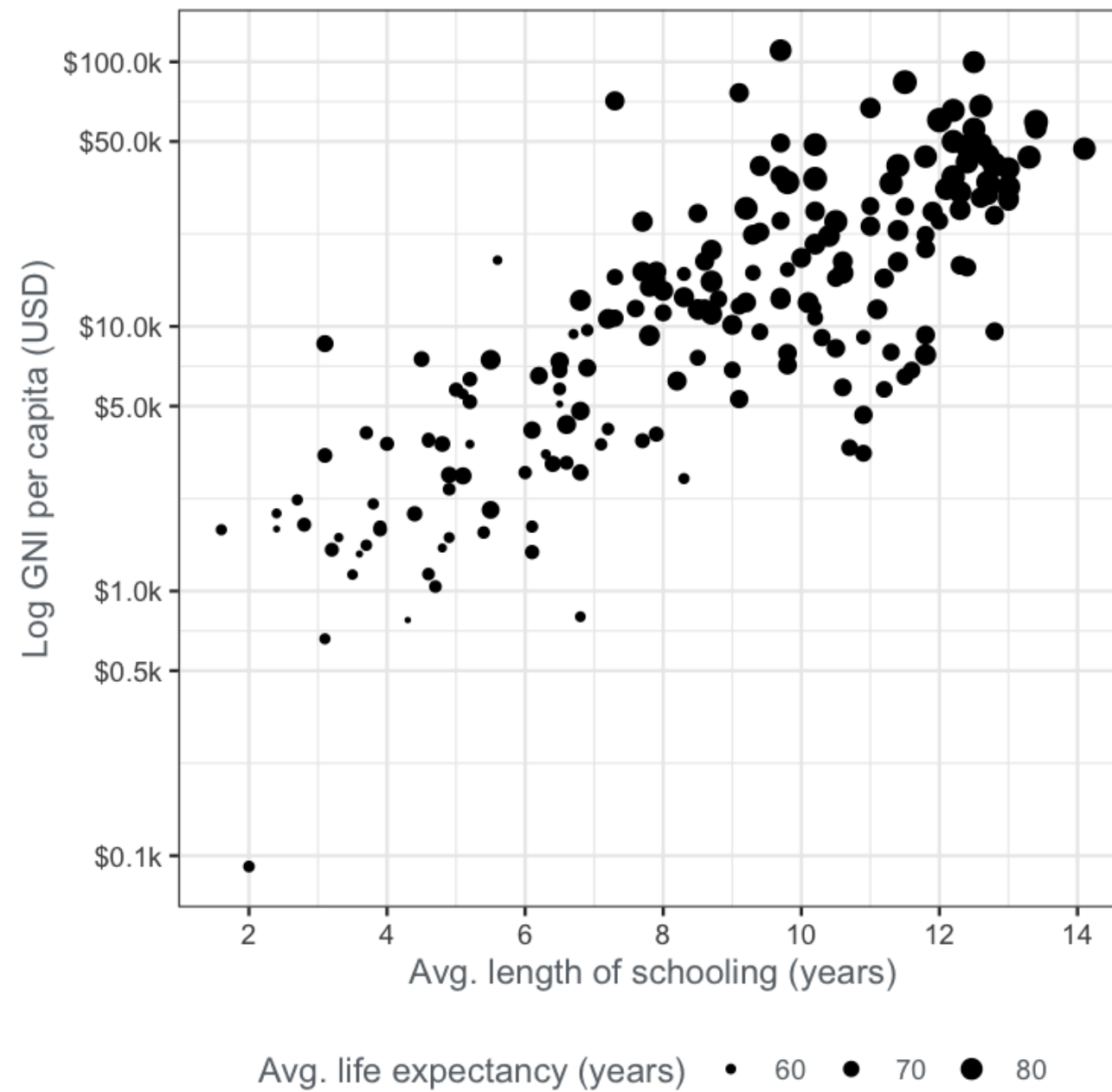
Points also have these dimensions

- color
- size
- transparency
- shape

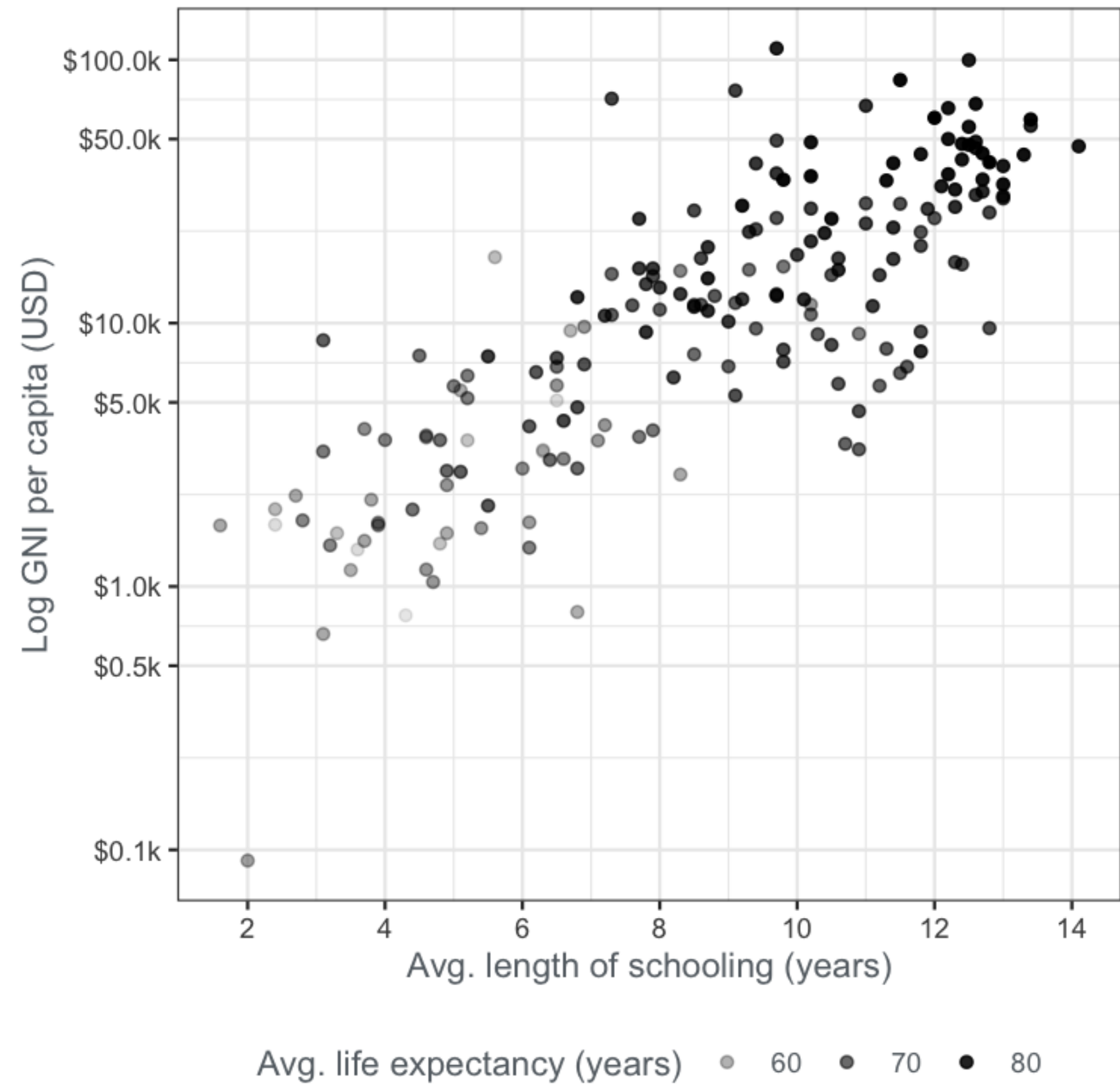
# Color



# Size



# Transparency

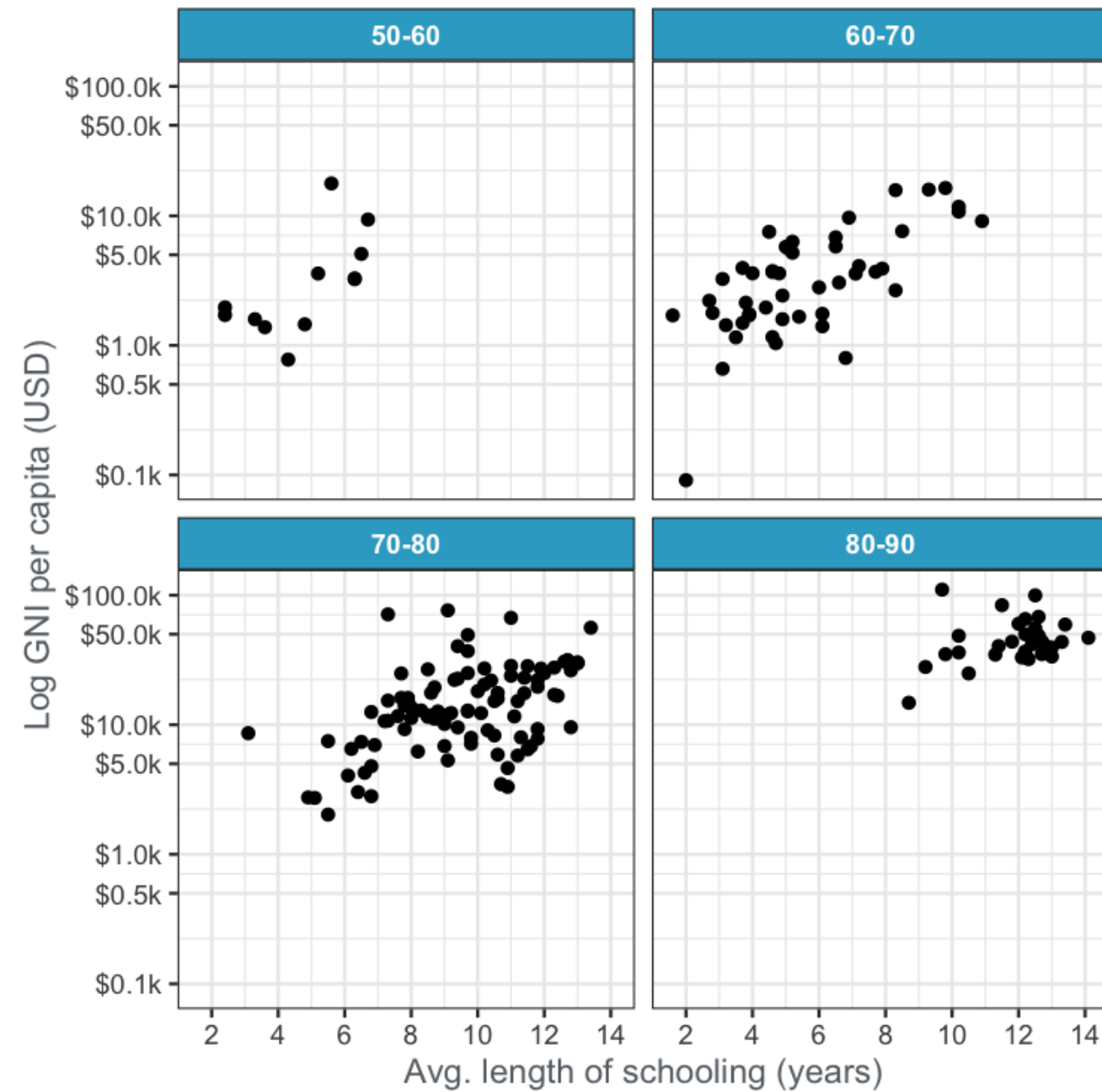


# Shape

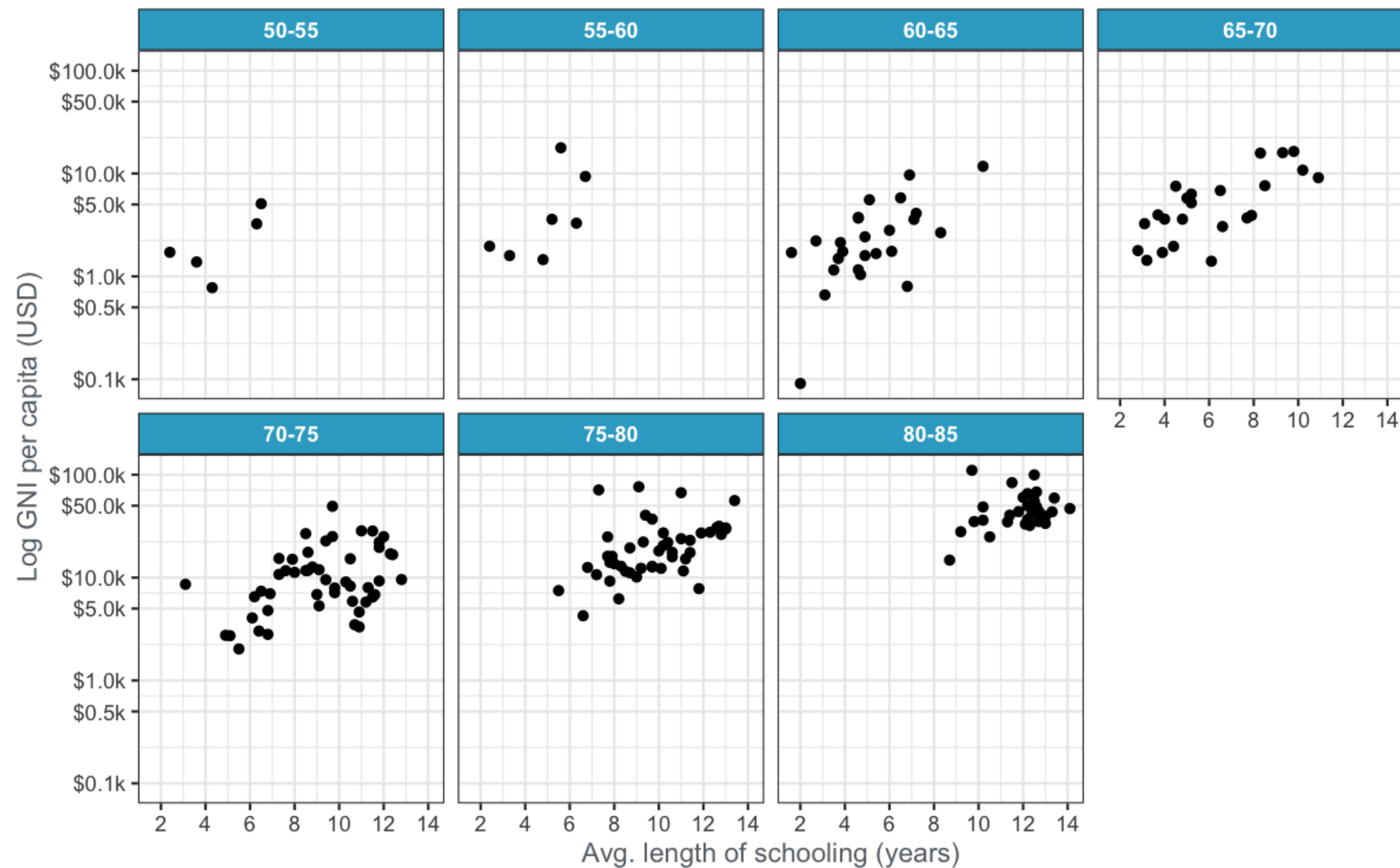




# Lots of panels



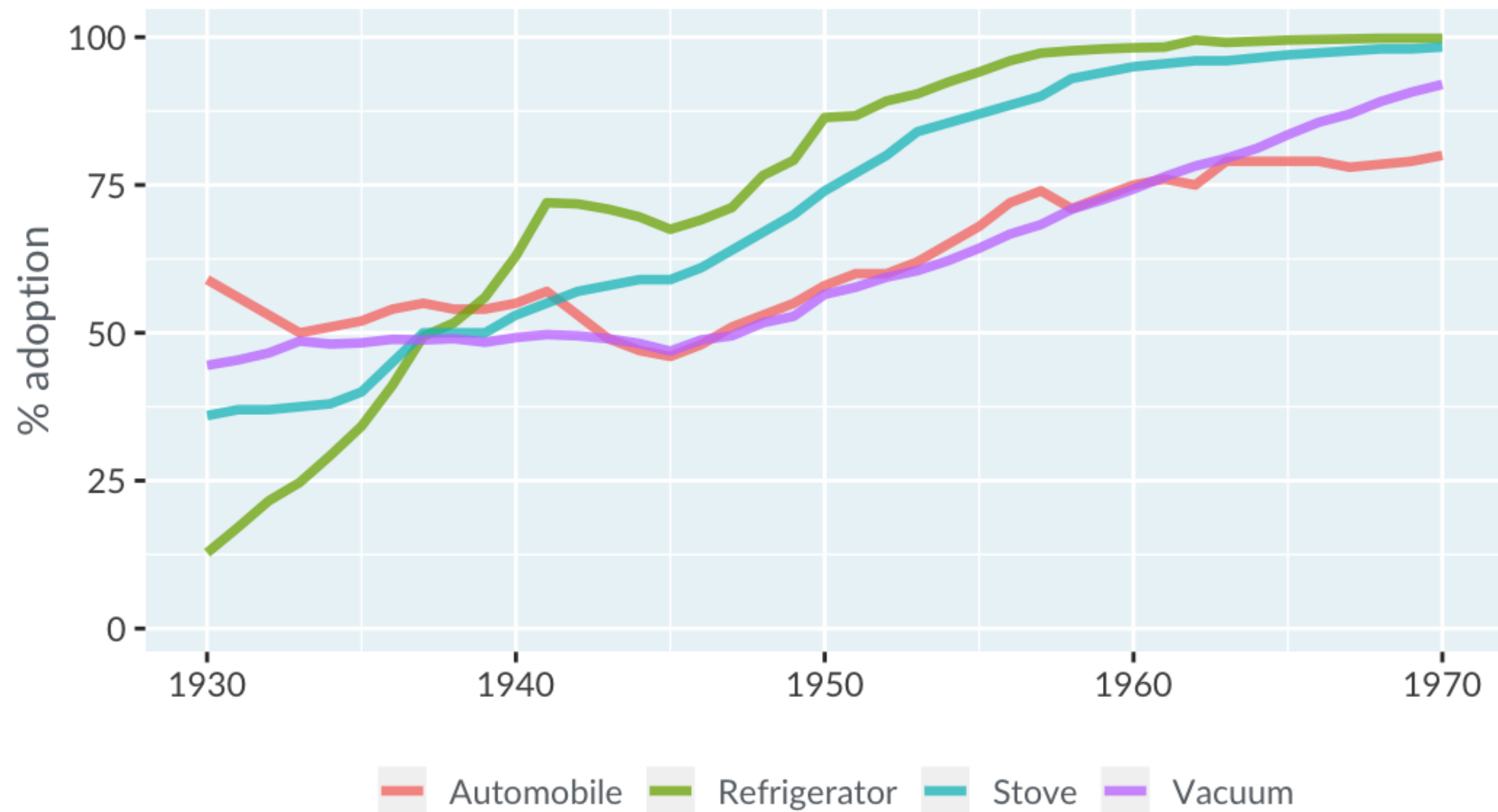
# Even more panels



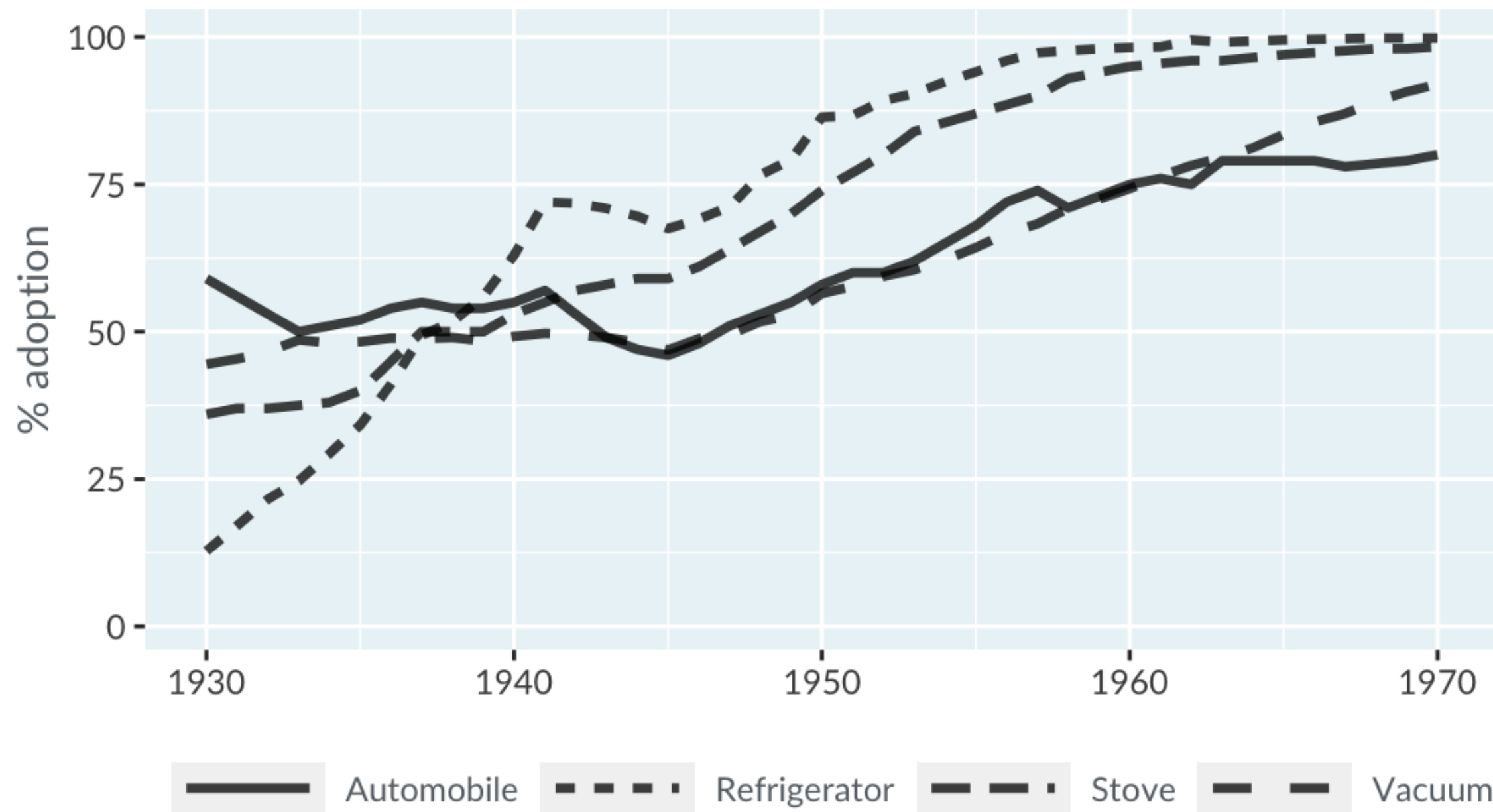
# Other dimensions for line plots

- color
- thickness
- transparency
- line type (solid, dashes, dots)

# Color



# Linetype



# Let's practice!

DATA VISUALIZATION FOR EVERYONE

# Using color

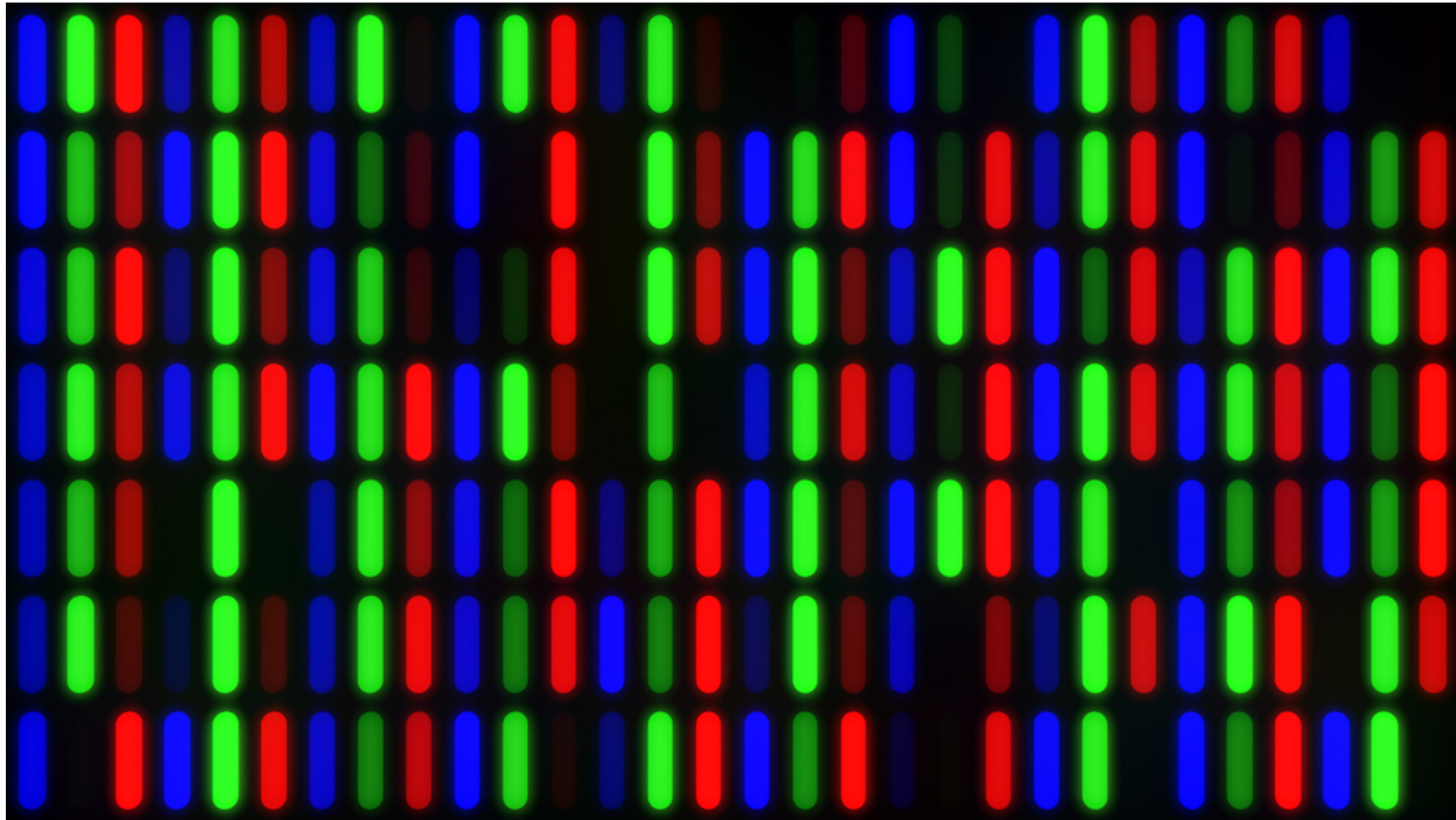
DATA VISUALIZATION FOR EVERYONE



**Richie Cotton**

Learning Solutions Architect at  
DataCamp

# Colorspaces: Red-Green-Blue

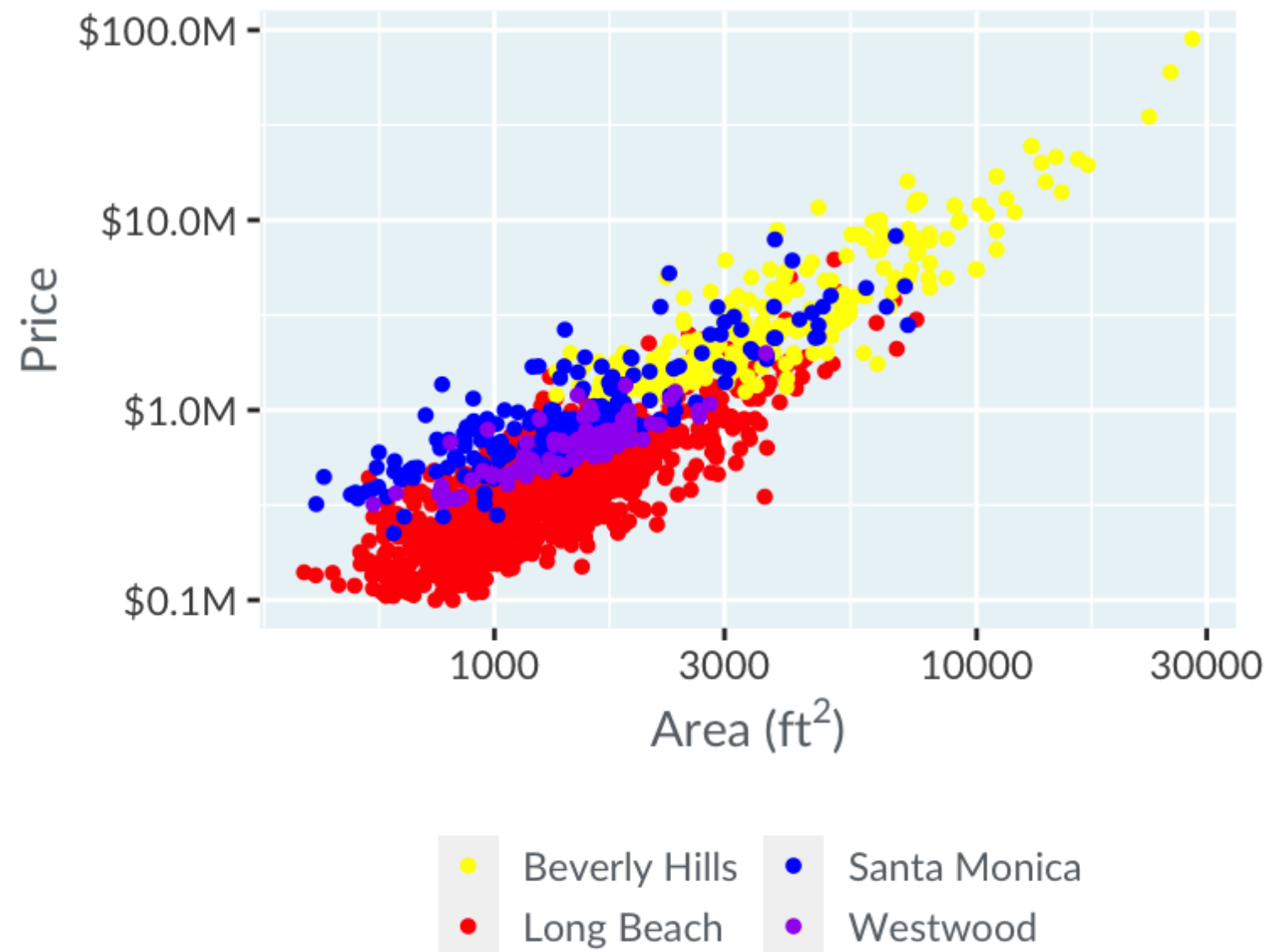




# Colorspaces: Cyan-Magenta-Yellow-black



# Choosing a plotting palette



- Usually, each color should stand out as much as other colors.
- The perceptual distance from one color in the plot to the next should be constant.

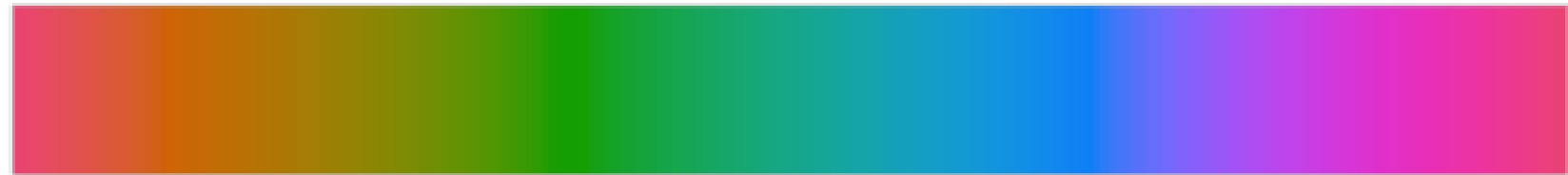
# Colorspaces: Hue-Chroma-Luminance

Hue



# Colorspaces: Hue-Chroma-Luminance

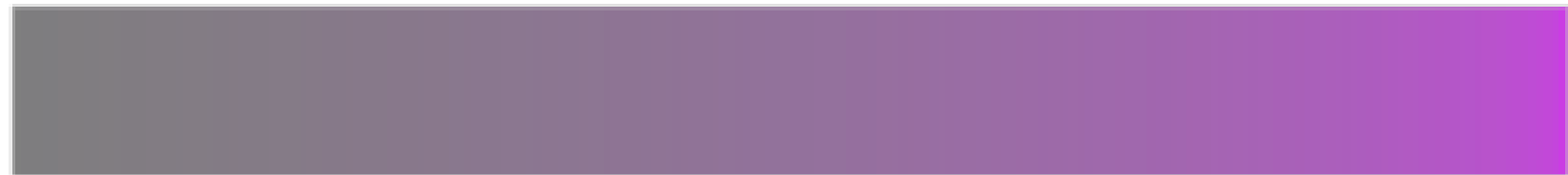
Hue



Chroma (green)



Chroma (magenta)



# Colorspaces: Hue-Chroma-Luminance

Hue



Chroma (green)



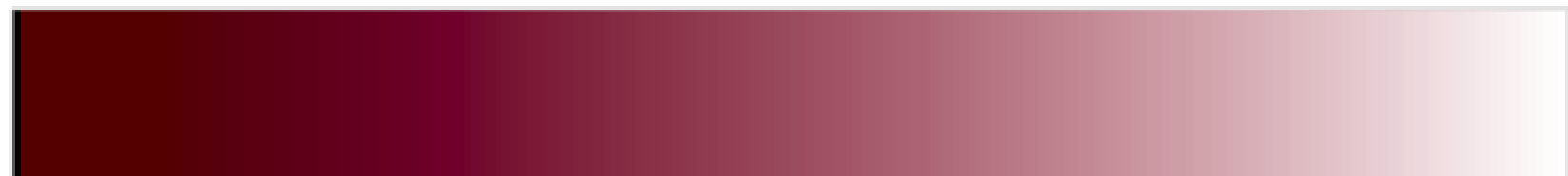
Chroma (magenta)



Luminance (cyan)



Luminance (red)

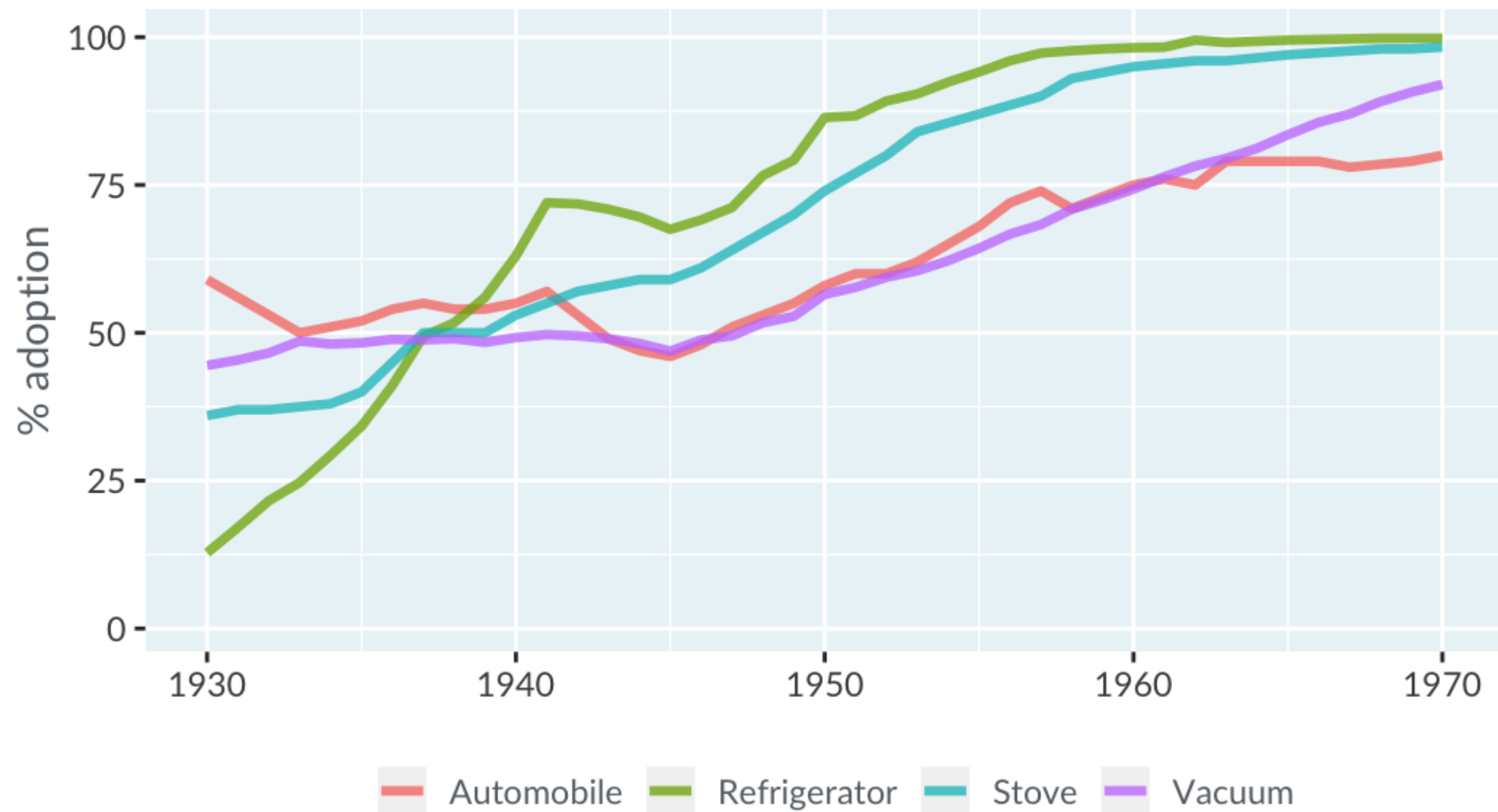


# Three types of color scale: qualitative

Type	Purpose	What to vary
qualitative	Distinguish unordered categories	hue

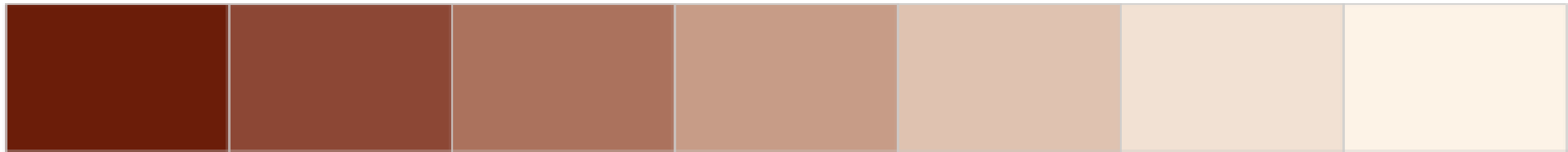


# Qualitative palette example



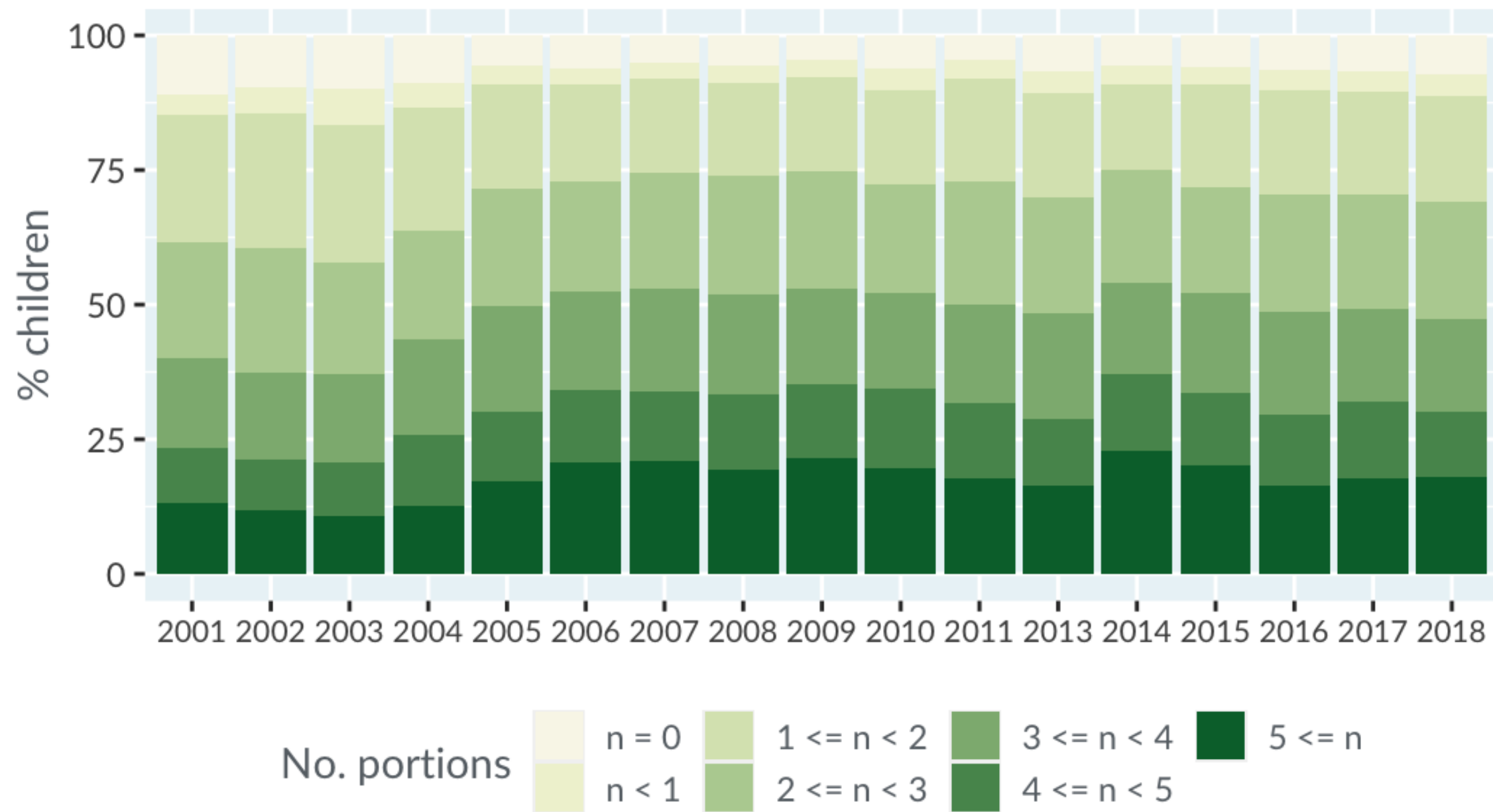
# Three types of color scale: sequential

Type	Purpose	What to vary
sequential	Show ordering	chroma or luminance

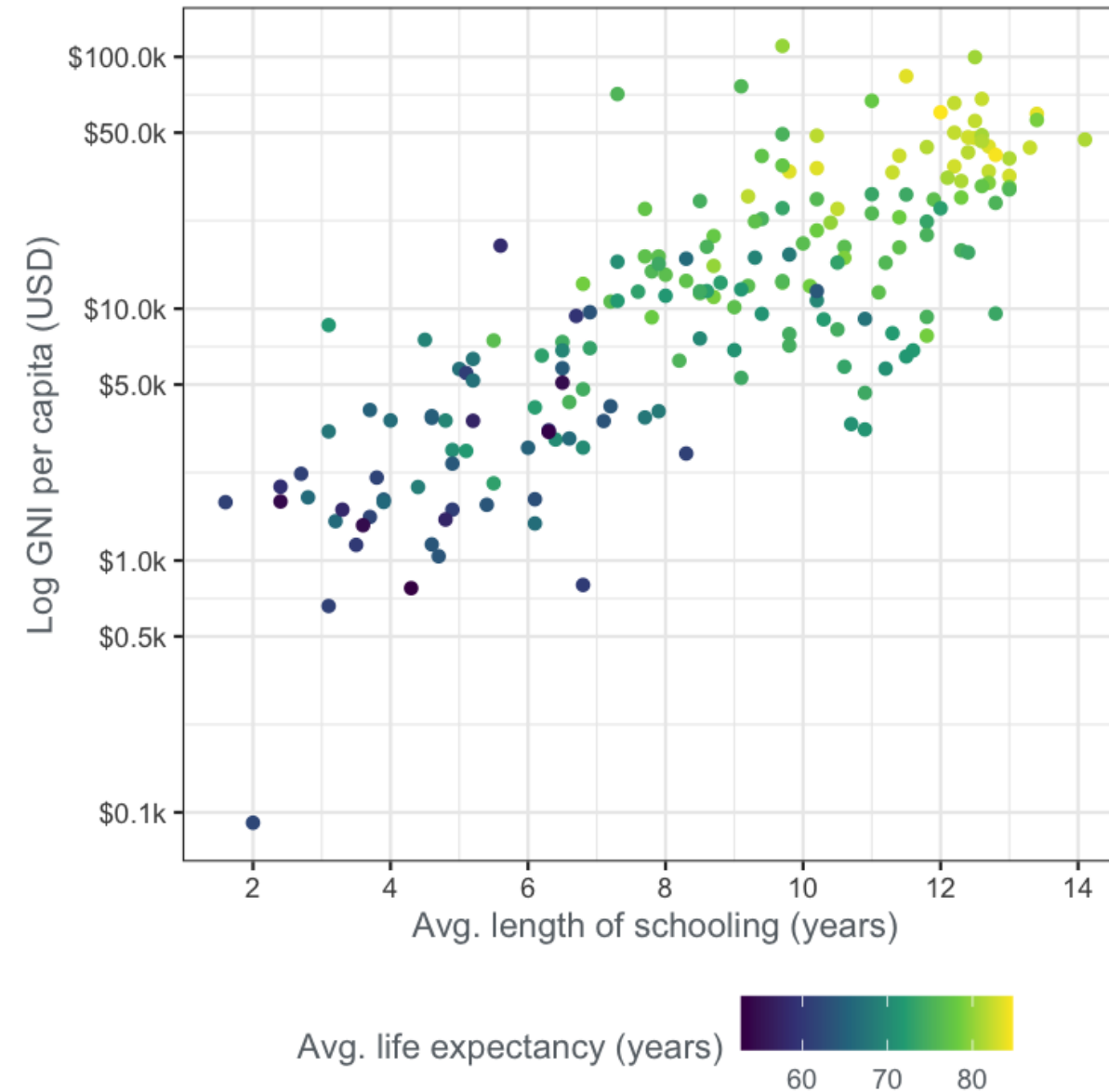




# Sequential palette example



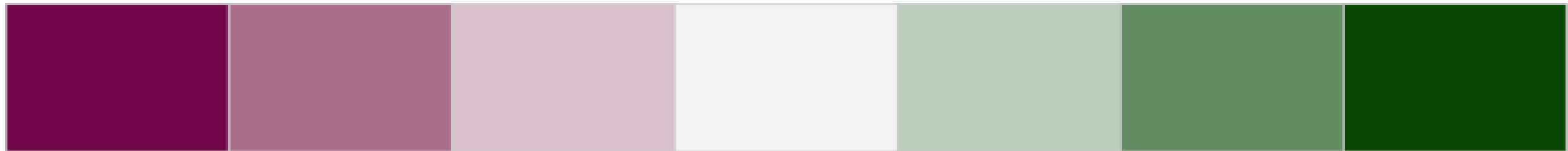
# Another sequential palette example



<sup>1</sup> Viridis color scale: <https://bids.github.io/colormap>

# Three types of color scale: diverging

Type	Purpose	What to vary
diverging	Show above or below a midpoint	chroma or luminance, with 2 hues

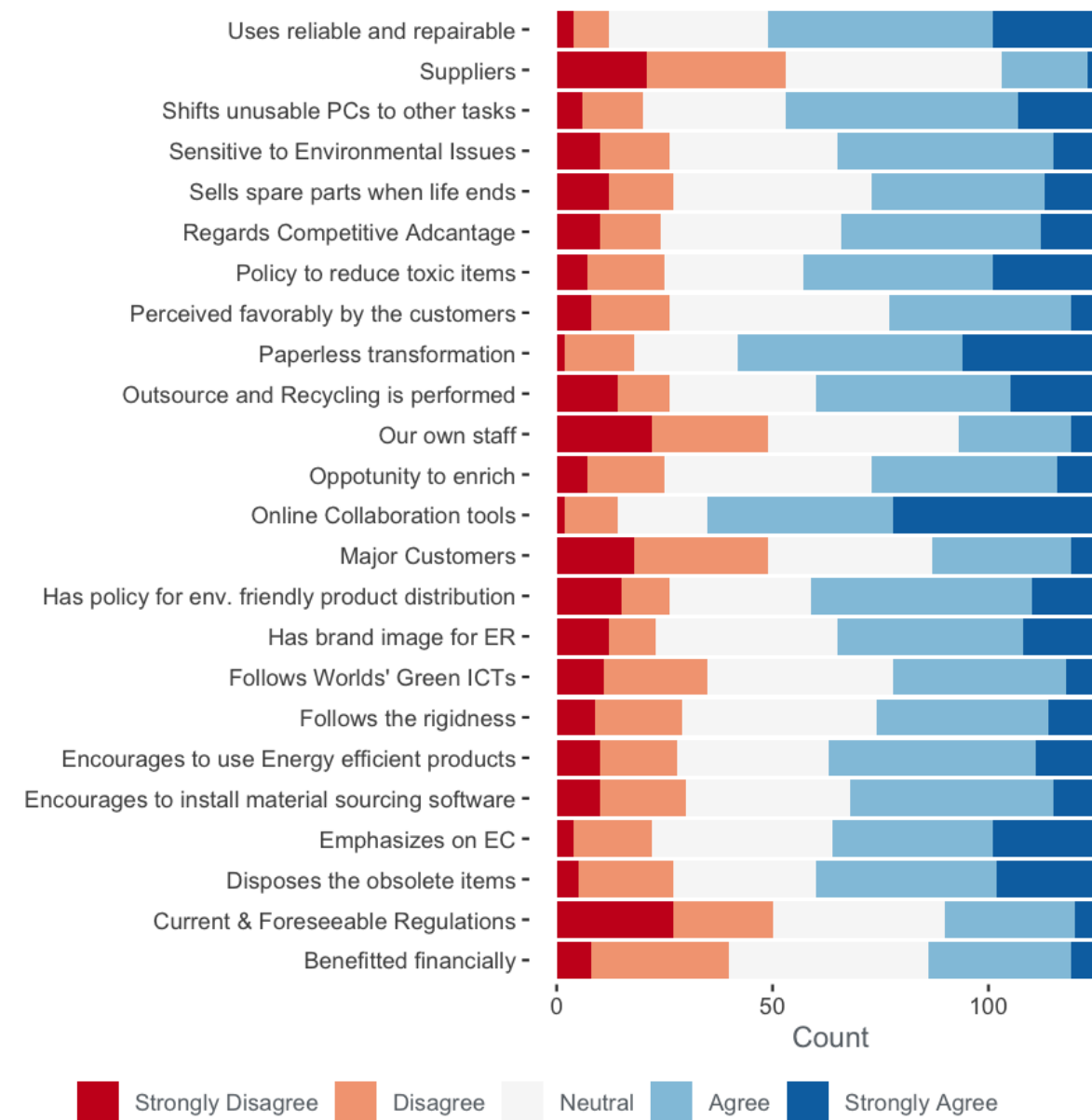


# Green Tech in Malaysia survey dataset

question	response	n
Uses reliable and repairable	Strongly Disagree	4
Uses reliable and repairable	Disagree	8
Uses reliable and repairable	Neutral	37
Uses reliable and repairable	Agree	52
Uses reliable and repairable	Strongly Agree	26
...	...	...

<sup>1</sup> Islam et al. (2019) <http://dx.doi.org/10.17632/wggvryfhsk.1>

# Diverging palette example



# Let's practice!

DATA VISUALIZATION FOR EVERYONE

# Plotting many variables at once

DATA VISUALIZATION FOR EVERYONE



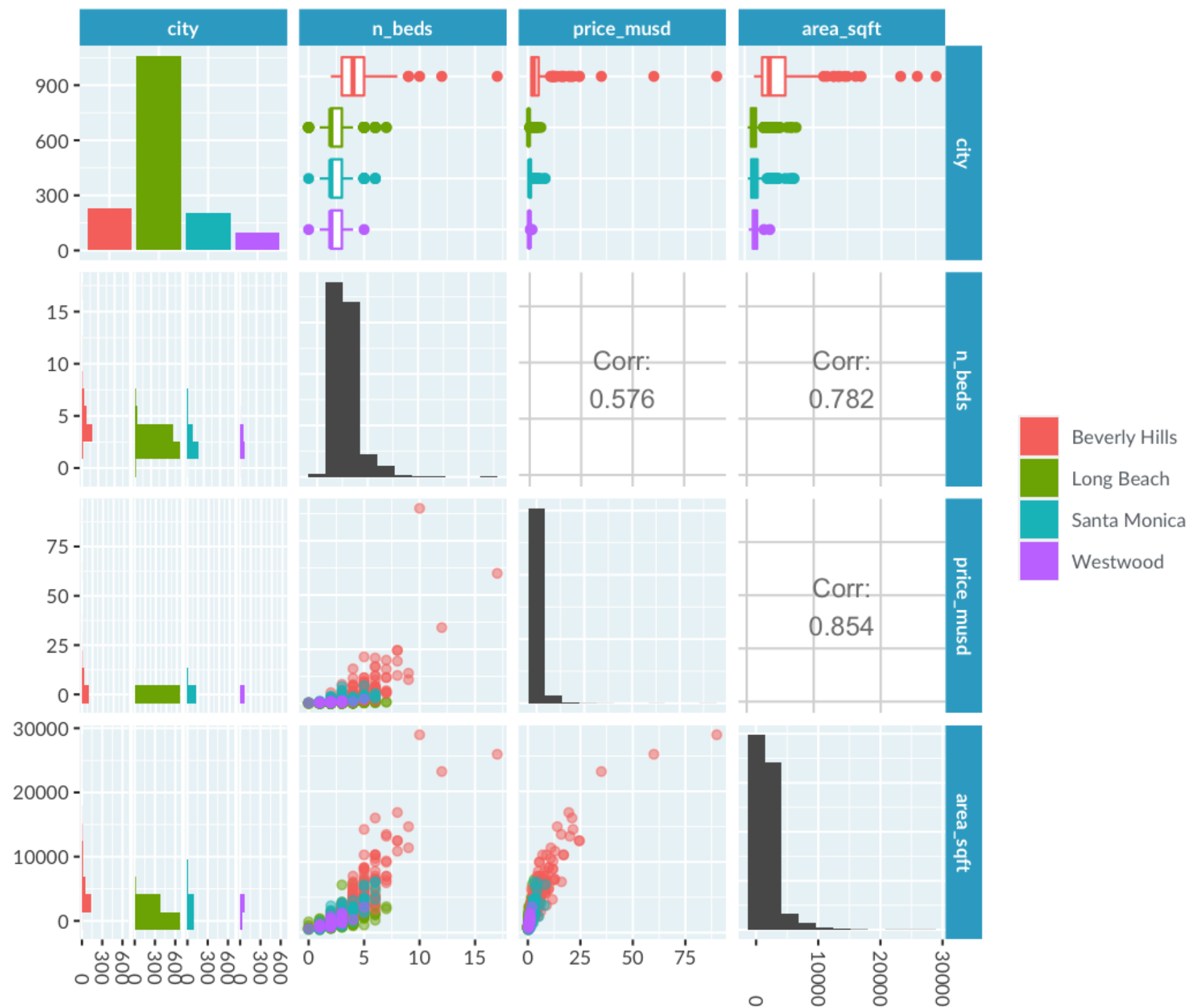
**Richie Cotton**

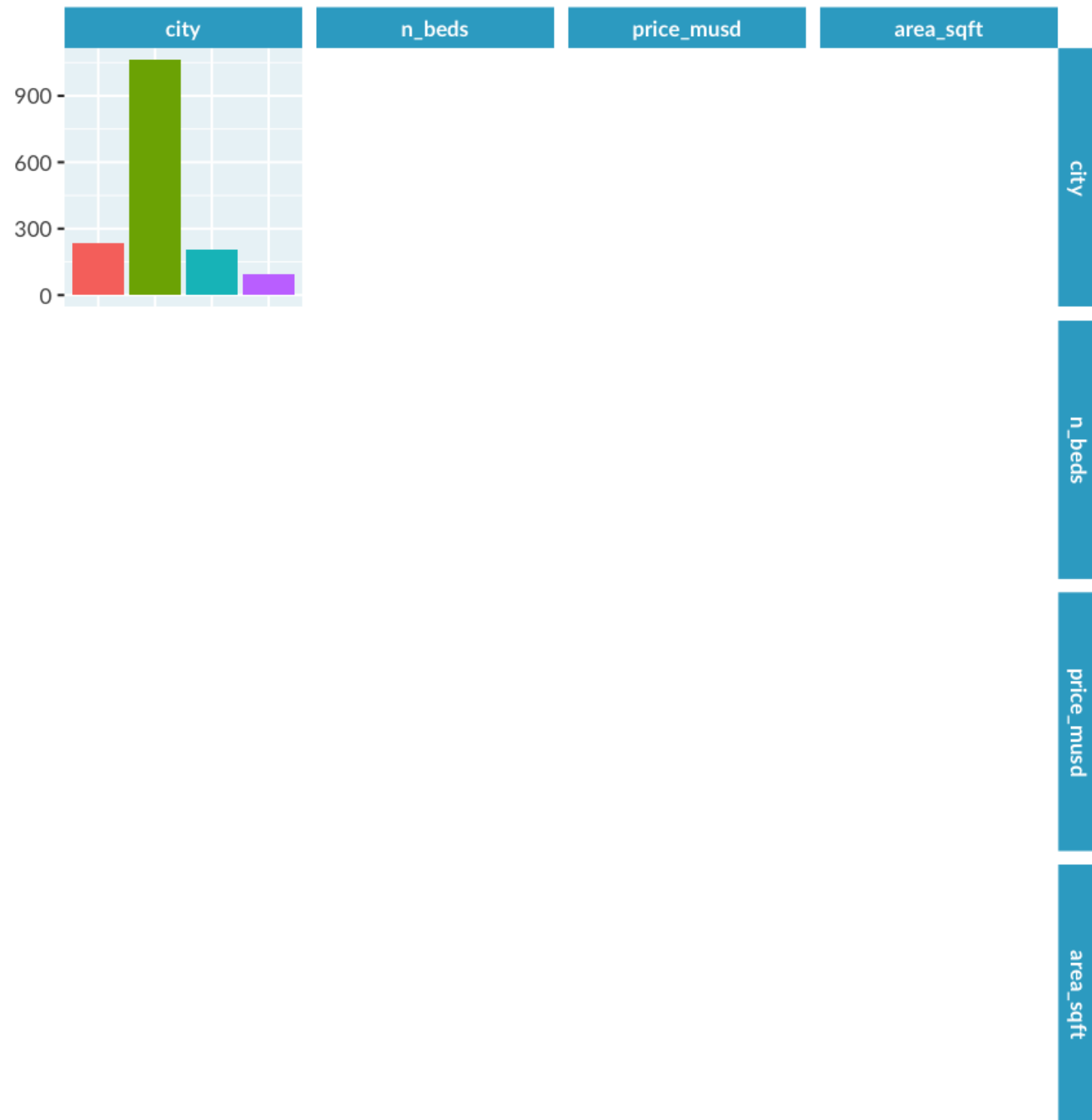
Learning Solutions Architect

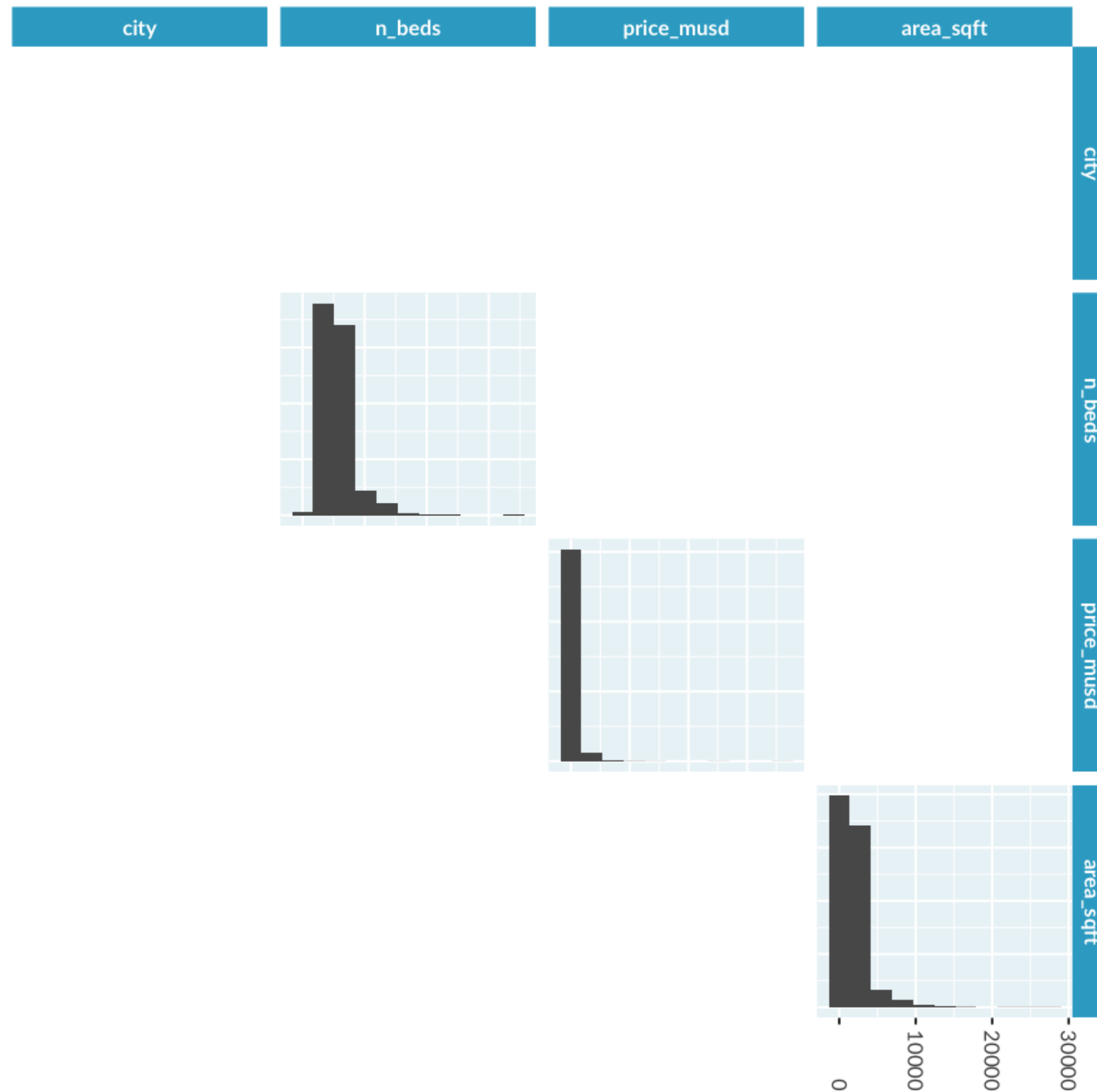
# When should you use a pair plot?

- You have up to ten variables (either continuous, categorical, or a mix).
- You want to see the distribution for each variable.
- You want to see the relationship between each pair of variables.

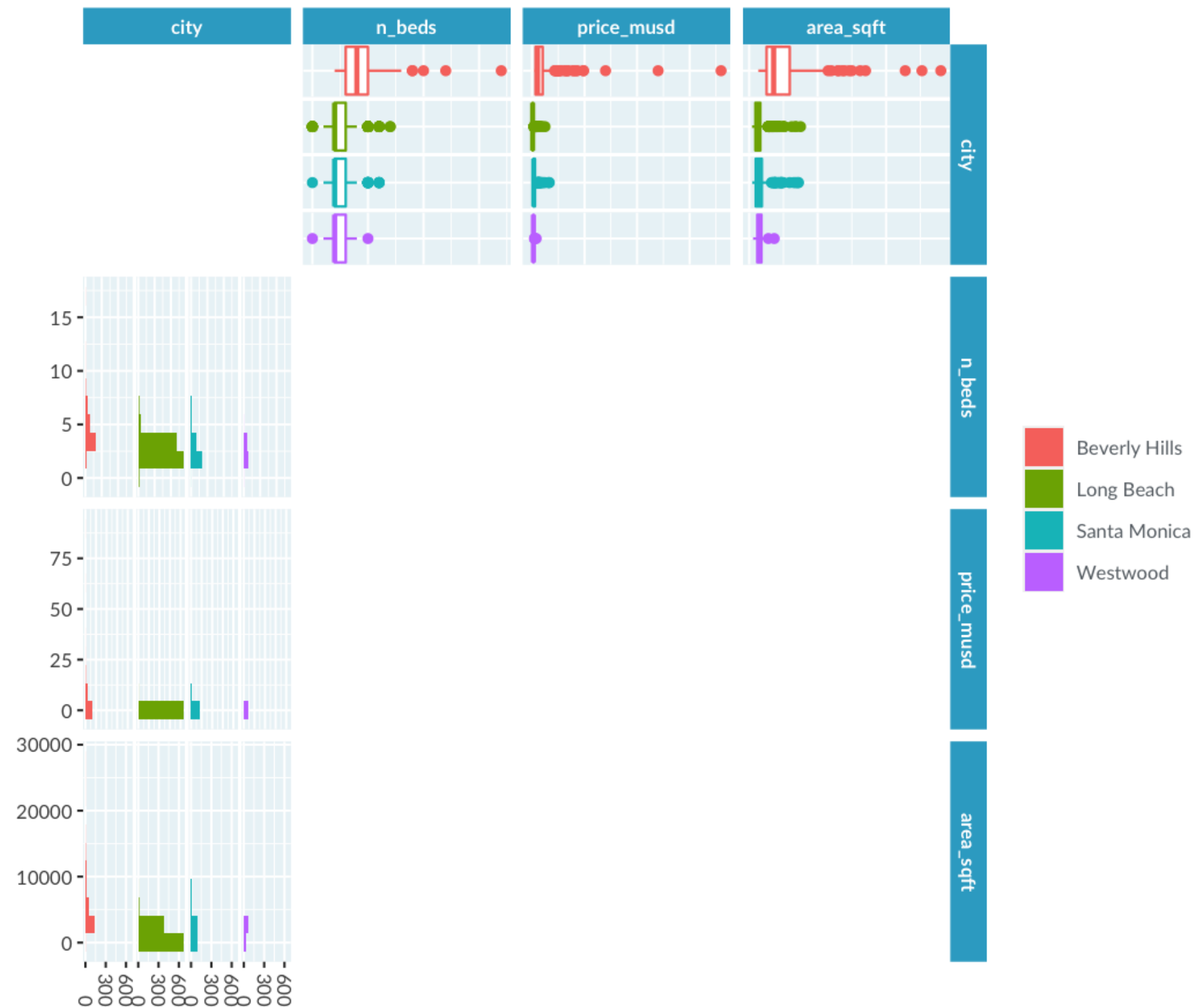


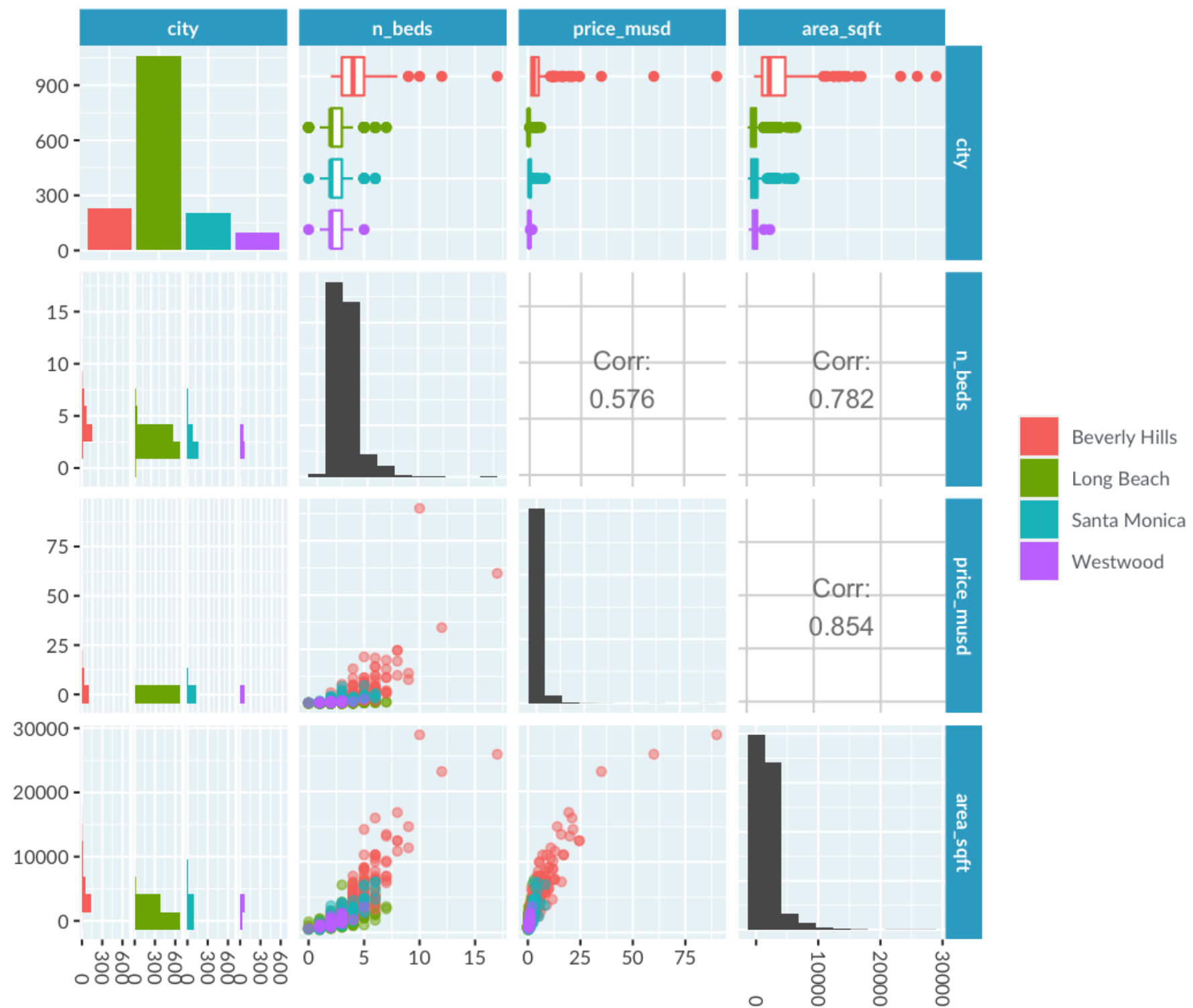


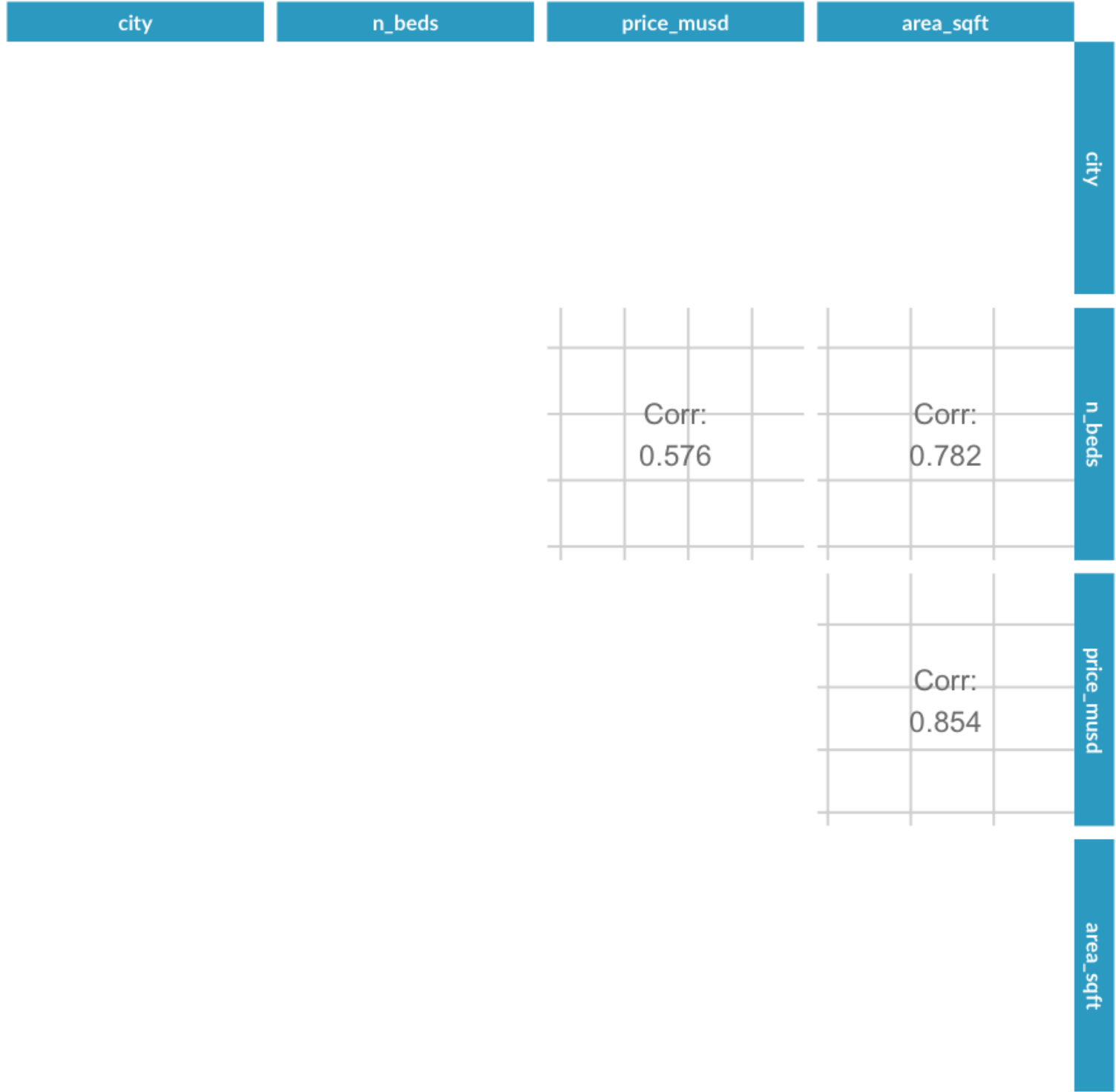








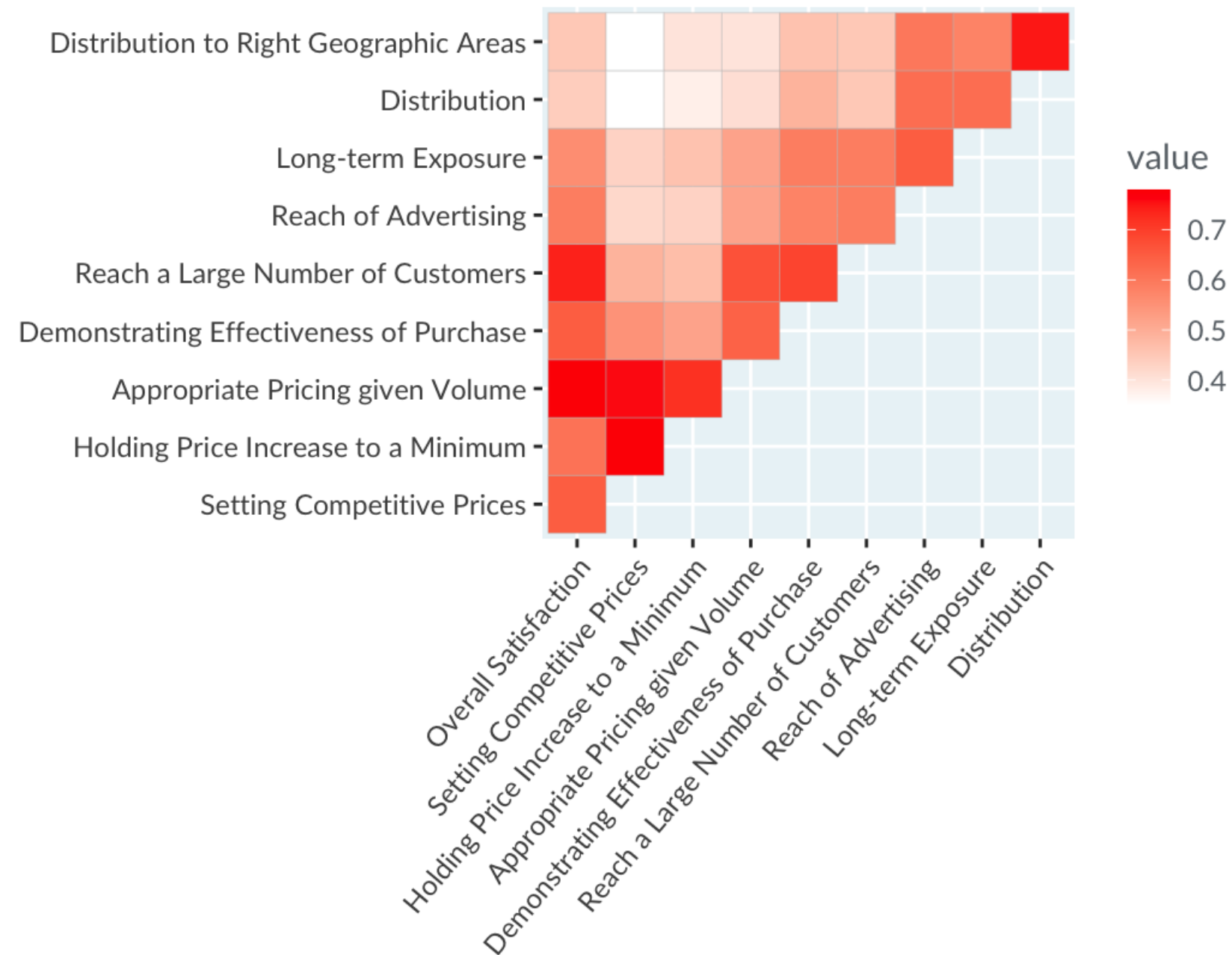




# When should you use a correlation heatmap?

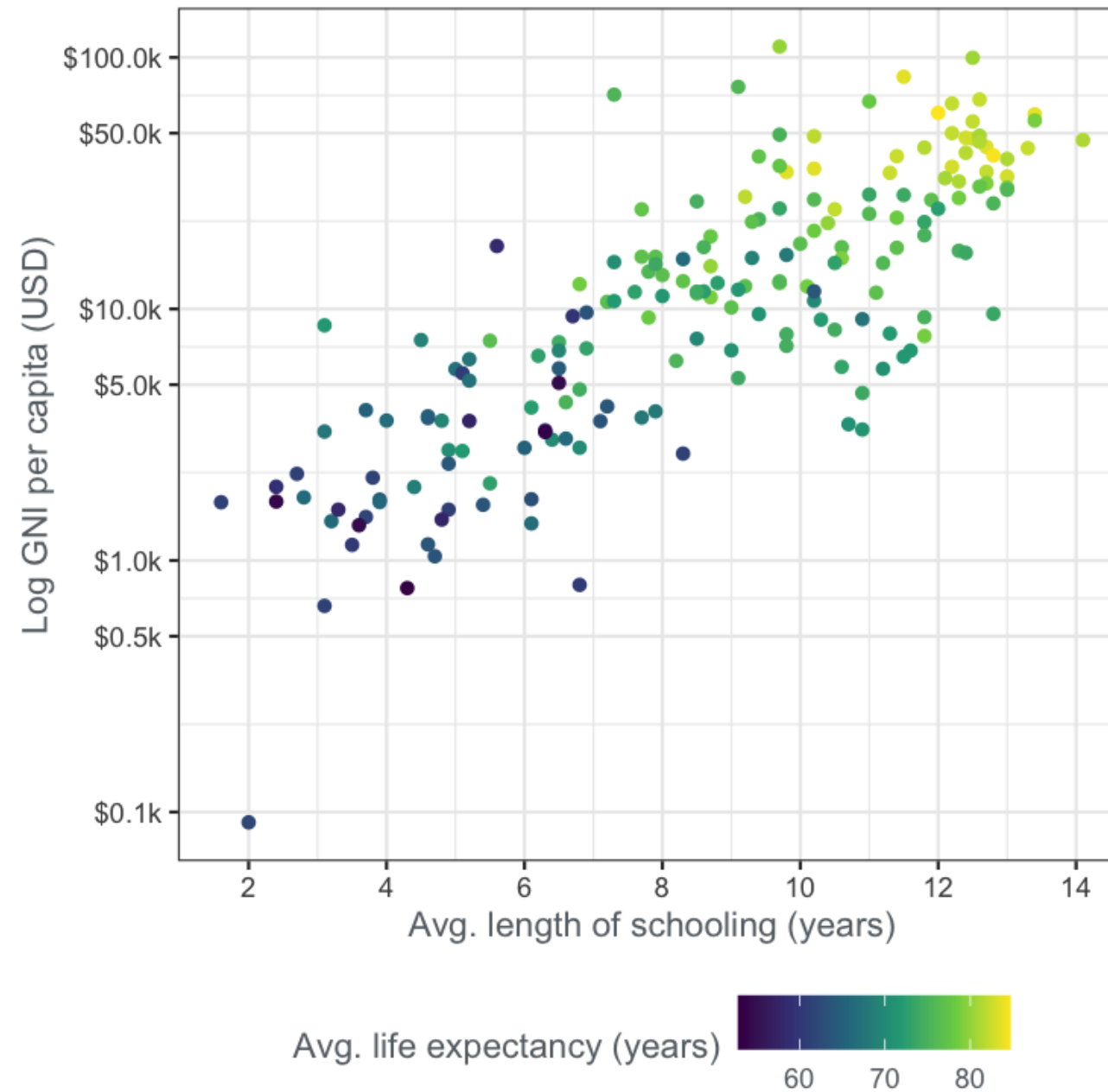
- You have lots of continuous variables.
- You want to a simple overview of how each pair of variables is related.





<sup>1</sup> Rossi, Allenby, and McCulloch (2005). Bayesian Statistics & Marketing

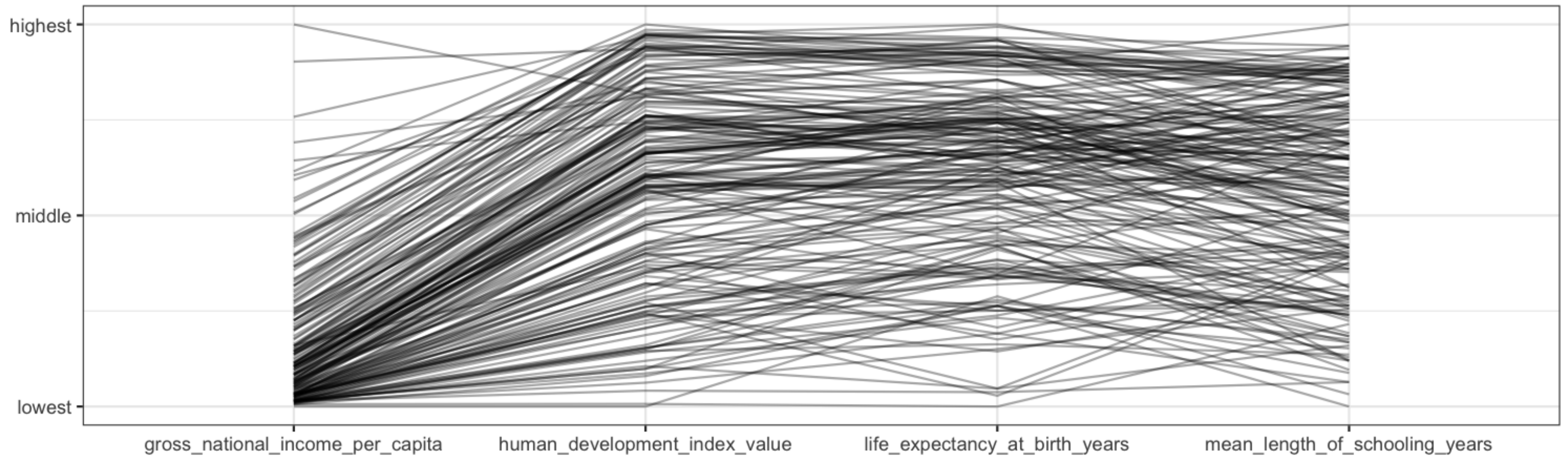
# The United Nations dataset again

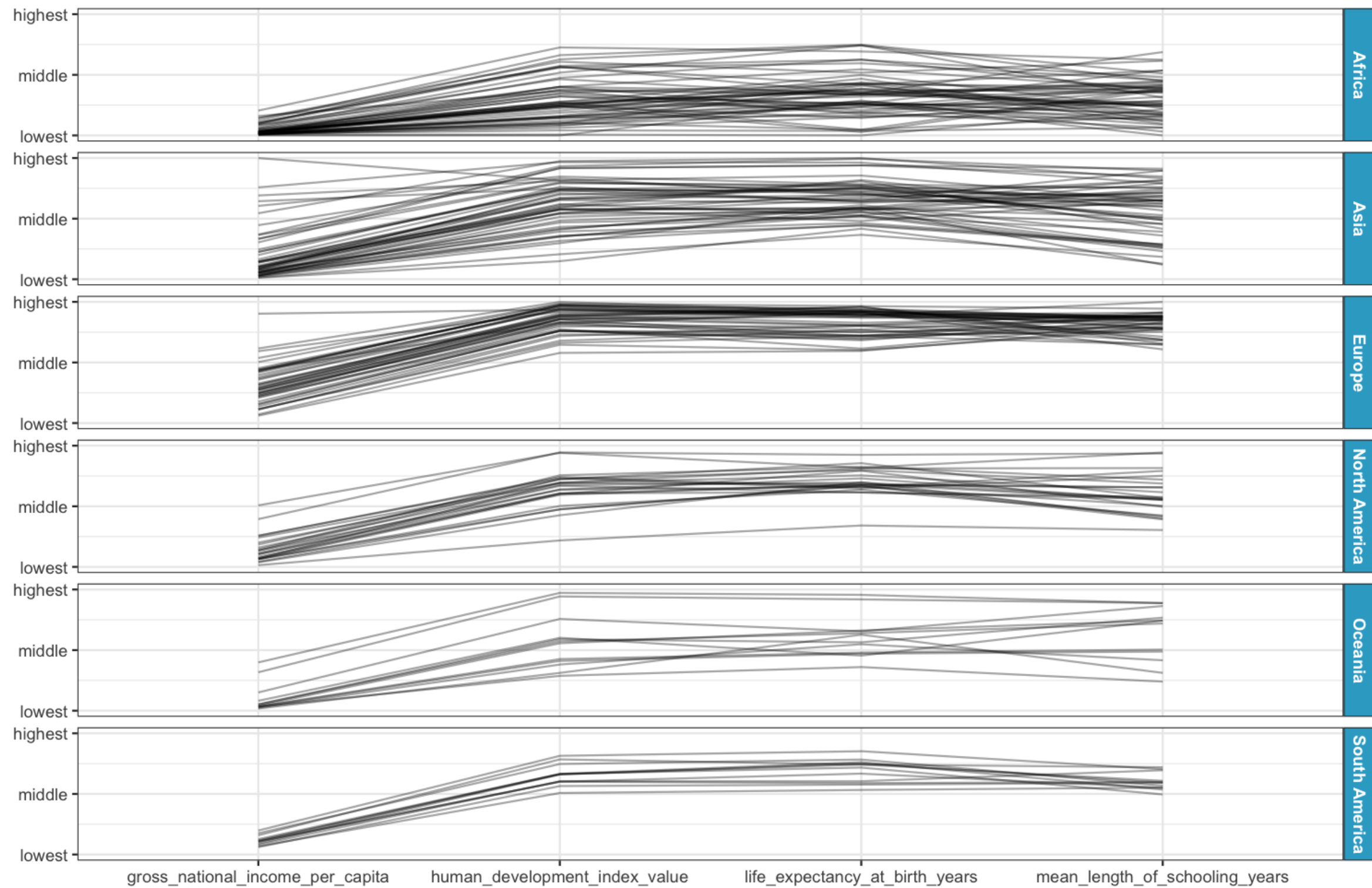


# When should you use a parallel coordinates plot?

- You have lots of continuous variables.
- You want to find patterns across these variables, or
- You want to visualize clusters of observations.

# A parallel coordinates plot





# Let's practice!

DATA VISUALIZATION FOR EVERYONE