Data Visualization 201

Advanced concepts using OpenSource software



A. Tavant

LPP- April 3, 2018









Introduction



A picture speaks a thousand words

Napoléon 1er

Outline



- ► Introduction : Why plotting ?
- ► Guidelines to plot **WELL**
- ► Tutorial: using matplotlib



As scientists, we plot in order to:

Visualize raw data (from experiment or simulation)

Present results to our supervisor/colleges

Present results at conference/ for thesis/ paper



As scientists, we plot in order to:

- Visualize raw data (from experiment or simulation)
 - systematic (once/twice a day)
 - need to be efficient
- Present results to our supervisor/colleges

Present results at conference/ for thesis/ paper



As scientists, we plot in order to:

- Visualize raw data (from experiment or simulation)
 - systematic (once/twice a day)
 - need to be efficient
- Present results to our supervisor/colleges
 - ▶ less systematic (~ once a week)
 - clear and consistent (easy to understand)
- Present results at conference/ for thesis/ paper



As scientists, we plot in order to:

- Visualize raw data (from experiment or simulation)
 - systematic (once/twice a day)
 - need to be efficient
- Present results to our supervisor/colleges
 - ▶ less systematic (~ once a week)
 - clear and consistent (easy to understand)
- Present results at conference/ for thesis/ paper
 - very well done -> many corrections
 - Easy to understand by a general public

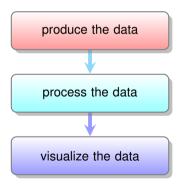


As scientists, we plot in order to:

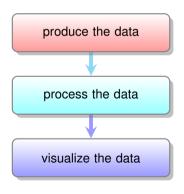
- Visualize raw data (from experiment or simulation)
 - systematic (once/twice a day)
 - need to be efficient
- Present results to our supervisor/colleges
 - ▶ less systematic (~ once a week)
 - clear and consistent (easy to understand)
- Present results at conference/ for thesis/ paper
 - very well done -> many corrections
 - Easy to understand by a general public

Hence: having good tools and work-flow is mandatory to be efficient









- Produce the data
 - Experiment/ Simulmation
 - Takes a lot of time
- process the data
 - use whatever tool you prefer (python, matlab, excel...)
 - stock and keep both the raw and the processed data
- Visualize
 - Use whatever tool you prefer
 - not necessary the same tool as for processing

My own tools



There is My own tools and work-flow:

- ► Produce data via simulation : takes 2-5 days each
- store data in hierarchic format (HDF5, for management of extremely large and complex data collections).
- Python for processing
- Matplotlib (python library) for plotting
 - homemade library for systematic plots
 - ightharpoonup generates \sim 25 plots and \sim 10 movies automatically for each plots
 - dedicated scripts for presentation/paper/reports

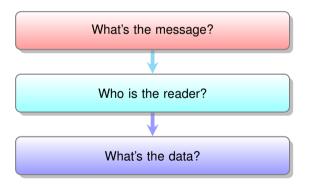


Plotting nice figures is not magic.

There is **some recipes** to help you.



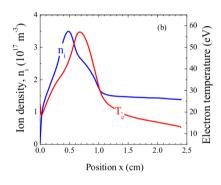
Questions to ask yourself before even starting:

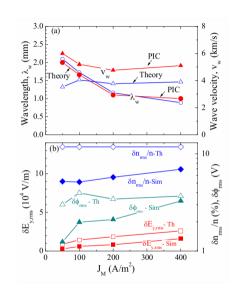


Quiz time



Quiz time: Which figure is the best?





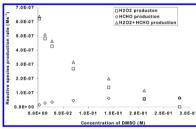


Figure 8. Production rate of stable molecular products from hydroxyl radical reactions as a function of DMSO concentration.

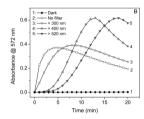
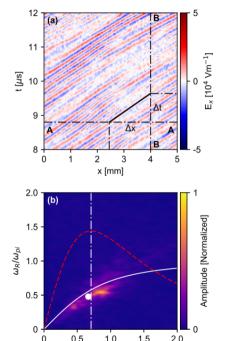
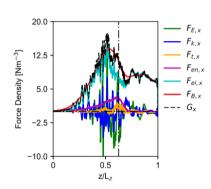


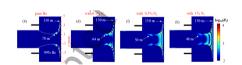
Figure 1.

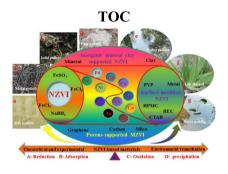
Photo-induced oxidation of Amplex Red with production of resortfin during irradiation as measured by UX-vis absorption. (A) Absorption spectra of 10 µM AR solution at pBT 7.4 and are irradiation of 2.50 nm pli or every number from 0 to 18 min. The arrow indicates direction of the changes. (B) Plot of peak absorbance of RSF at 572 nm against irradiation time (1, dark; 2, no filter, 3.200 nm; 4.2 + 0.000 mm, and 5.250 nm). The fluence net (from 250 to 850 nm) was 0, 0.392, 0.392, 0.392, and 0.271 Wcm² as measured with a SPR-4001 Spectroardiametre (Luxchem Research line, Outstaw Onatro, Canada).

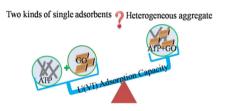




(b) |E| 3 - 35 kV-cm⁻¹ 80 ns Plasma 19 36 30 $\varepsilon/\varepsilon_{o} = 2$ Plasma 32 $\varepsilon/\varepsilon_{o} = 5$ Plasma 27 $\varepsilon/\varepsilon_{o} = 10$ Plasma 23 14 $\varepsilon/\varepsilon_{o} = 80$









What is a good figure; a good plot?

Simple to understand

Enjoyable to look at



What is a good figure; a good plot?

Simple to understand

Enjoyable to look at

- simple, not too much information
- readable: font size and family, quality
- Good choice of markers, color, etc.



What is a good figure; a good plot?

Simple to understand

- simple, not too much information
- readable: font size and family, quality
- Good choice of markers, color, etc.

Enjoyable to look at

- simple, not too much information
- readable: font size and family, quality
- Good choice of markers, color, etc.



What is a good figure; a good plot?

Simple to understand

- simple, not too much information
- readable: font size and family, quality
- Good choice of markers, color, etc.

Enjoyable to look at

- simple, not too much information
- readable: font size and family, quality
- Good choice of markers, color, etc.

an Enjoyable figure will convey more information!

Some Rules, not absolute and not exhaustive: 123

- 2-3 lines max if complex graph
- Think of the black-and-white prints
- Consistent representation
- Adapt to the Support Medium
- Be concise (save ink)
- Be efficient (script, optimize)
- Check of typos and consistency

- Do Not Trust the Defaults
- large font size
- Uses a good the font
- Use vectoriel format (*.eps, *.pdf, *svg)
- Use Color Effectively
- Label axis and use units

¹Ten Simple Rules for Better Figures, journals.plos.org/ploscompbiol/article?id=10.1371/journal.pcbi.1003833

²Graphical Excellence in Scientific Presentations and Papers, www3.nd.edu/ pkamat/pdf/graphs.pdf

³personal opinion and experience

Tutorial



Live example of matplotlib tips and tricks

Never do a live example

everyone