





## BERCERITA MELALUI VISUALISASI DATA

### Let's get to know each other!

Workshop ini diharapkan dapat membantu anda untuk mengerti dan bisa melakukan operasi dasar visualisasi data menggunakan *package* dari Python.

#### Pengenalan Visualisasi Data

Library Visualisasi Data

Chart yang sering digunakan



**Course Outline** 

Hal-hal yang harus diperhatikan



# Pengenalan pada Visualisasi Data

### Kenapa kita memvisualisasikan data?

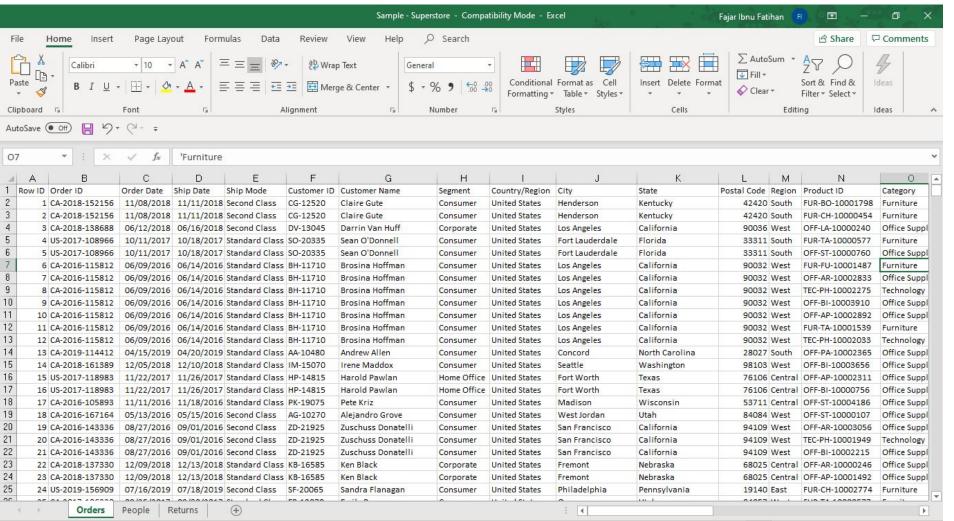
46546346541341654316584313547651365749879463131031651060190061650649874
05168746106354984103513169874961005101841810260621621616395213957494844
16544165574165364965648065453310045744487225363679984957130453270246751

48764371536255434764483652147024503724168536768574065674169575460652654

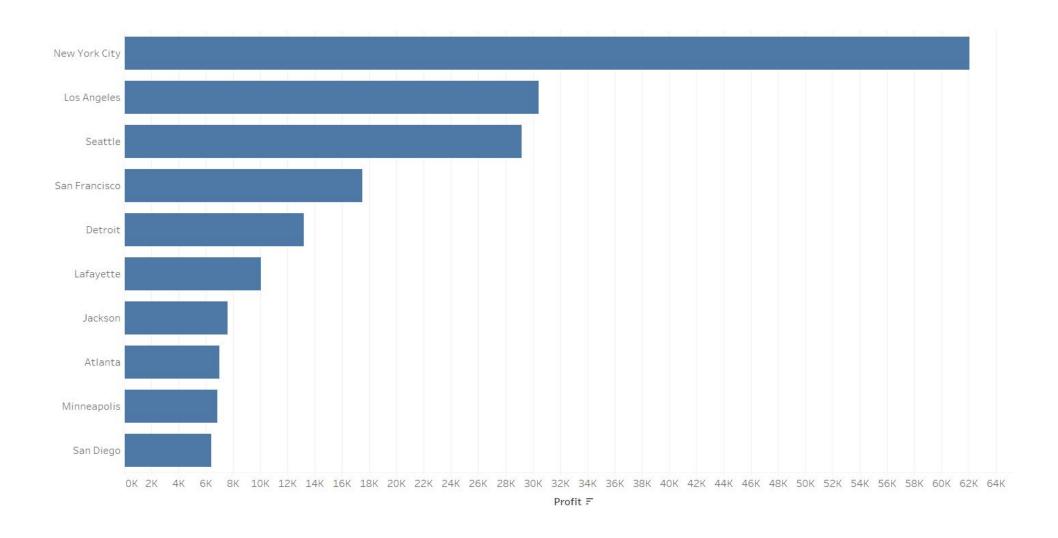
15975369852359897654614876514635498761567813213549876131687463216876541

Order Date	Ship Date	Customer Name	City	State	Region	Category	Sub-Categor Y	Sales	Profit	Quantity
11/08/2018	11/11/2018	Claire Gute	Henderson	Kentucky	South	Furniture	Bookcases	261.96	41.9136	2
11/08/2018	11/11/2018	Claire Gute	Henderson	Kentucky	South	Furniture	Chairs	731.94	219.582	З
06/12/2018	06/16/2018	Darrin Van Huff	Los Angeles	California	West	Office Supplies	Labels	14.62	6.8714	2
10/11/2017	10/18/2017	Sean O'Donnell	Fort Lauderdale	Florida	South	Furniture	Tables	957.5775	-383.031	5
10/11/2017	10/18/2017	Sean O'Donnell	Fort Lauderdale	Florida	South	Office Supplies	Storage	22.368	2.5164	2
06/09/2016	06/14/2016	Brosina Hoffman	Los Angeles	California	West	Furniture	Furnishings	48.86	14.1694	7
06/09/2016	06/14/2016	Brosina Hoffman	Los Angeles	California	West	Office Supplies	Art	7.28	1.9656	4
06/09/2016	06/14/2016	Brosina Hoffman	Los Angeles	California	West	Technology	Phones	907.152	90.7152	6

 Berikan saya kota-kota dengan profit tertinggi.



#### Jawabannya adalah...



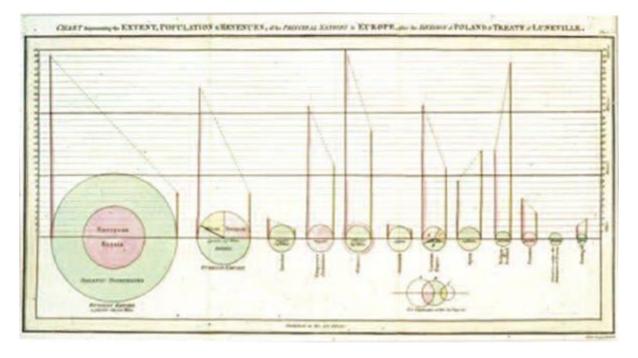
### Pentingnya visualisasi data

- Visual representations merupakan salah satu komponen dasar dalam proses belajar dan pemahaman akan sesuatu.
- Memvisualisasikan sesuatu sudah dilakukan manusia sejak dahulu kala untuk memberi perintah, menyampaikan keinginan dan menceritakan sesuatu.
- Visualisasi data sangat membantu untuk mengidentifikasi pola, relasi, hubungan antar variabel dalam sebuah dataset.

"Human beings are visual creatures. Countless studies show how our brain is wired for the visual and process everything faster when it is through the eye." -**Badreesh Shetty** 

### Sejarah visualisasi data

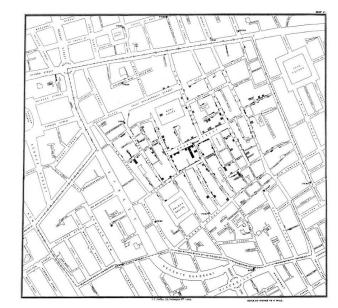
- Salah satu kunci penting dalam sejarah visualisasi data.
- Sebuah pie chart dari William
   Playfair yang diterbitkan di
   "Statistical Breviary" pada tahun
   1801.

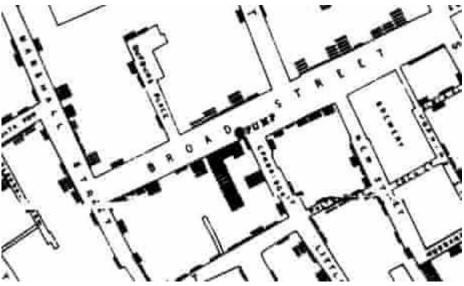


Source: https://www.nytimes.com/2012/04/22/magazine/who-made-that-pie-chart.html

### Sejarah visualisasi data

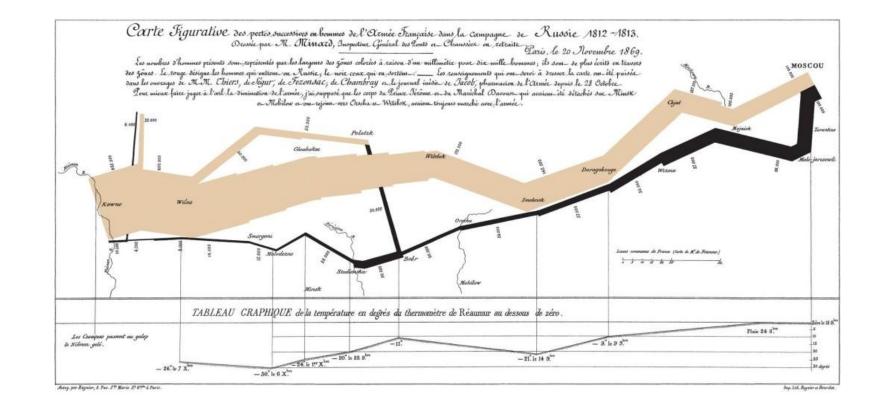
- Statistical graphic dari Dr. John Snow yang menunjukkan peta epidemi kolera di London 1855
- Snow menggambarkan setiap sebuah kasus menjadi sebuah dot di peta London.
- Hasilnya menunjukkan bahwa kasus terklaster di Broad
   Street
- Ditemukan bahwa ada sebuah pompa air yang digunakan untuk minum terkontaminasi limbah manusia.
- Snow mencabut pompa tersebut dan epidemi pun mereda.





### Sejarah visualisasi data

- Sebuah chart dari
   Charles Minard,
   seorang insinyur teknik
   sipil pada 1869.
- Ia menggambarkan perjalanan Napoleon dalam menaklukan Eropa dan juga kekalahannya di Moskow.







# Library Visualisasi Data

### Sekilas mengenai Matplotlib

- Matplotlib merupakan data library yang dibuat diatas NumPy array dan di desain agar cocok dengan SciPy stack.
- Matplotlib mempunyai kesamaan dengan grafik dan visualisasi Matlab.
- Dibuat oleh John Hunter pada 2003.
- Mendapatkan popularitasnya ketika diadopsi sebagai package untuk
  visualisasi di Space Telescope Science Institute yang bertanggung jawab atas
  Hubble Telescope, yang dari sana mendapatkan dukungan dana untuk
  pengembangan Matplotlib.
- Bisa bekerja di banyak graphical backend dan operating system.
- Digunakan sebagai dasar dari banyak library python lainnya, seperti Seaborn, ggpy, HoloViews, Altair, bahkan terintegrasi dengan Pandas sekalipun.

### Sekilas mengenai Seaborn

- Merupakan library yang dibuat di atas Matplotlib.
- Memberikan interface yang lebih menarik.
- Lebih difungsikan sebagai statistical plotting library.
- Terintegrasi dengan Pandas dataframe sangat baik.







# Chart yang Sering Digunakan

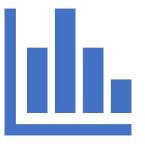
# Basic data presentation methods



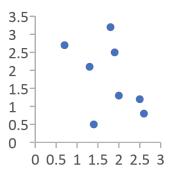
Geo-spatial



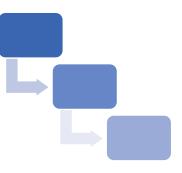
Time series



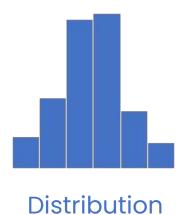
Categorical



Correlation



Hierarchical

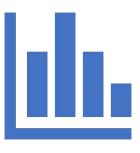


# Tipe-tipe dasar grafik

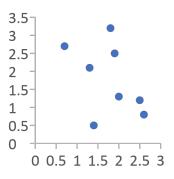




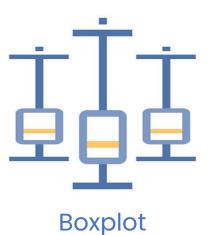
Line chart

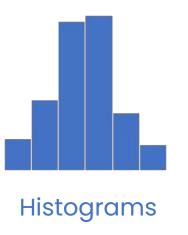


**Bar chart** 



Scatterplot



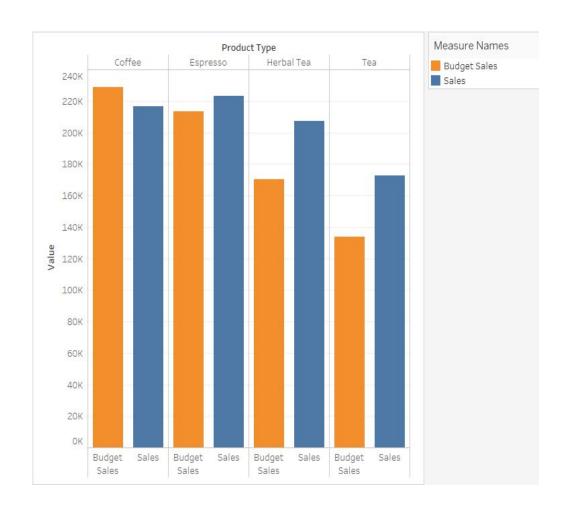


### Pemilihan chart

#### Bar chart

#### Comparing categories:

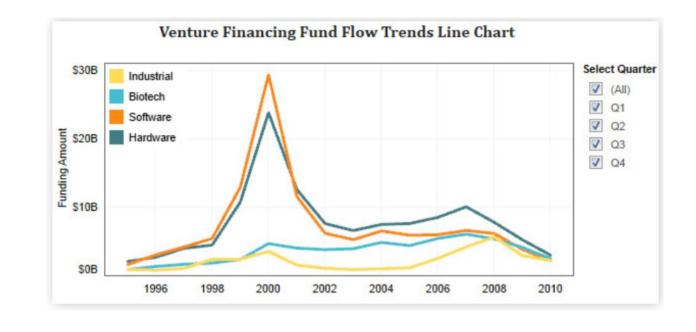
- Sales by region
- Comparing sales and budget by product type
- Time on site by page
- How many clicks by ads
- Comparing production number by manufacturer



#### Line chart

#### Trends over time:

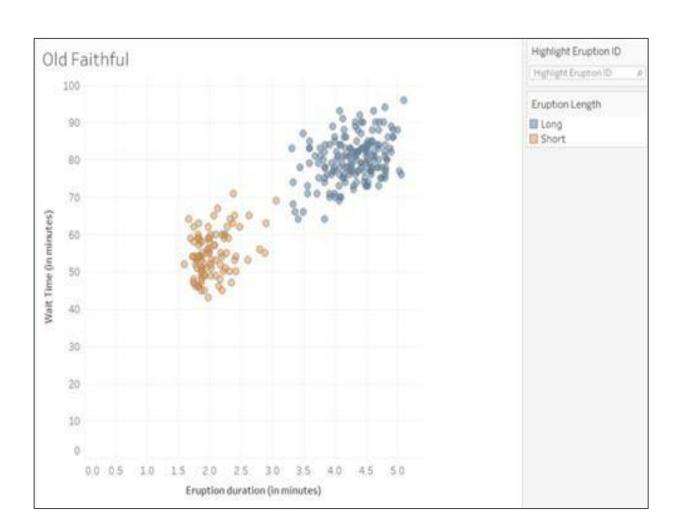
- Sales by month
- Profit by year
- Number of store visit per hour
- Year over year growth
- Page visits by day



Scatterplot

Comparing two numbers (measures):

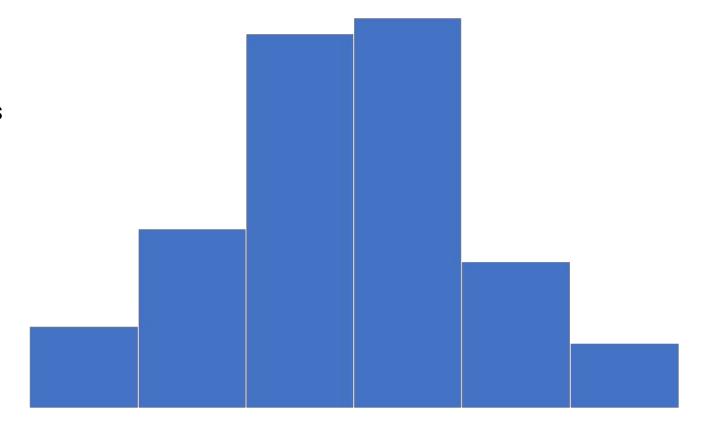
- Sales & profit
- Order size & shipping duration
- Customer satisfaction & age
- Calories and body weight
- Cigarettes sales and lung cancer case



#### Histograms

#### Looking for distributions:

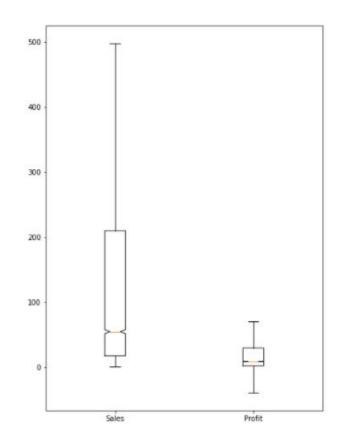
- Student exam score distributions
- Home price distributions
- Employee salary distributions
- Page load time distributions



#### **Boxplot**

Mempunyai fungsi yang mirip dengan *Histogram.* Memberikan kita ringkasan data dengan baik.

Credit Score of Customer



#### Maps

#### Regional analysis:

- Answering locational specific questions
- Aid geographical exploration





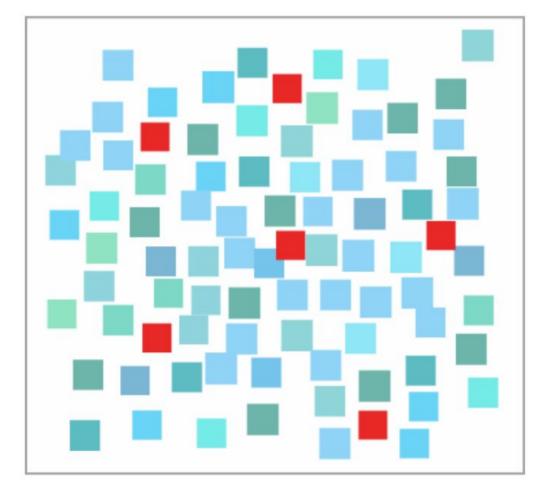


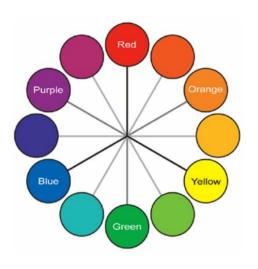


# Hal-hal yang harus diperhatikan

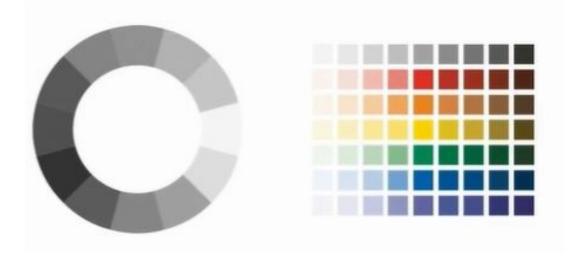
#### **Contrast** and **Analogy**

- Contrast and analogy are the principles that define color design.
- Contrasting colors are different, analogous colors are similar.
- Contrast draws attention, analogy groups.



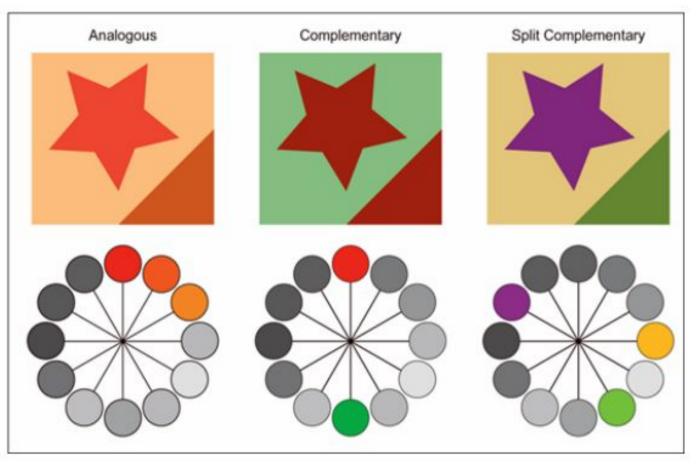


Hue

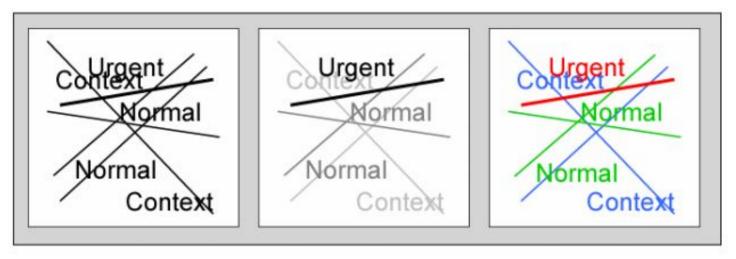


Value (Lightness)

Chroma (Intensity)



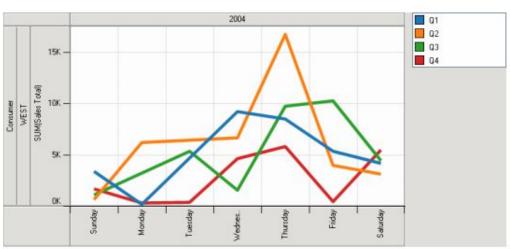
Source: A Field Guide to Digital Color, Maureen Stone, A. K. Peters, Ltd.

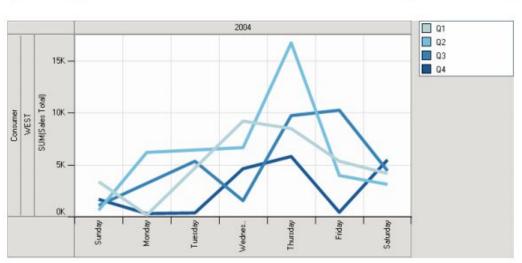


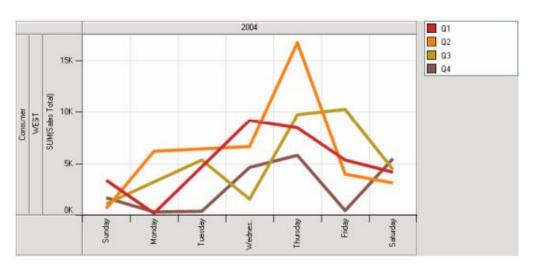
- •Color can instantly draw audience attention.
- •If we used it correctly can enhance the analysis
- •Too many colors creates a visual overload to our audience
- •It leads to longer time for analysis

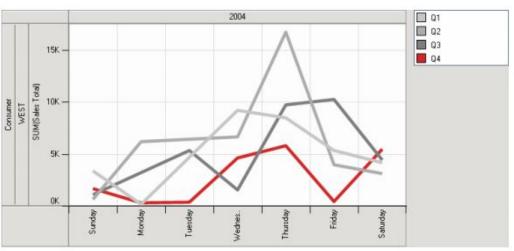
#### Tips in selecting color:

- Assign color according to function
- Use contrast to highlight
- Control contrast for readability
- Limit color usage to 3 or 4 colors



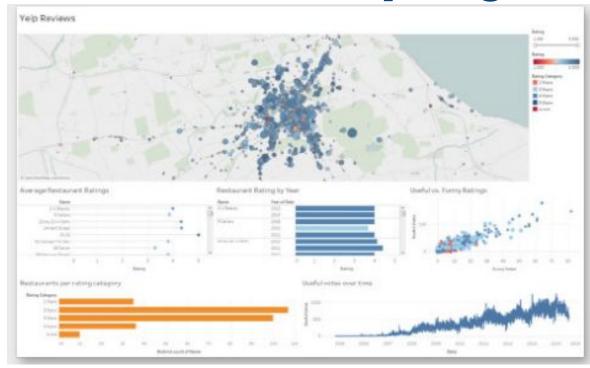






Source: <a href="http://perceptualedge.com/articles/b-eye/choosing">http://perceptualedge.com/articles/b-eye/choosing</a> colors.pdf

### Jumlah chart yang ditampilkan

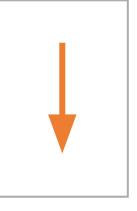


Before

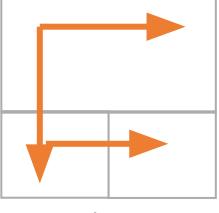
#### After



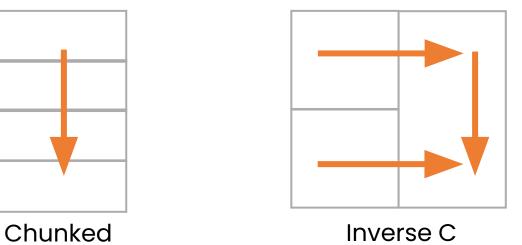
### **Layout Visualisasi**

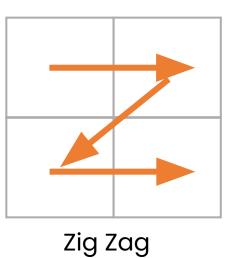


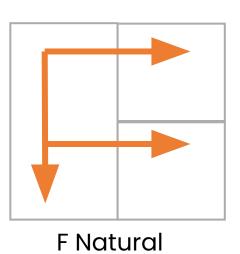




C shape







### **Layout Visualisasi**

#### F-shaped natural pattern



Heatmaps from user eye tracking studies of 3 websites. The red areas are areas where users looked the most. Yellow areas indicates fewer views, and blue indicates least-viewed areas.