**Visualization Project – Report**

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## Abstract

## Introduction

We followed the nested model learned in the course (3 question) that was inspired by Tamara Munzner

(Munzner, 2009) and (Meyer, Sedlmair, & Munzner, 2012).

## Background

## **Methodology**

## **Data Collection**

## **Data Validation**

## **Data Analysis**

### **What?**

**Data and Dataset Types**

Identifying the type of data is always the first step in the data analysis process.

In this section only the variables of the derived data are shown (you can read about the variables of the raw data in the Steam website <https://steam.internet.byu.edu/> or in (O'Neill, Vaziripour, Wu, & Zappala, 2016) paper).

Numerical:

Continuous:

Discrete: (all our data)

Categorical:

Regular Categorical:

Ordinal: (Economy level)

The next step in the data analysis process one would make is looking for relationships between variables.

A relationship between 2 variables could be either described as associated(dependent) or independent. Association can be Further described as either positive or negative.

### **Why?**

So why would we even need a visualization of this dataset?

In general, any subset of statistical terms comes to mind can be computed in seconds and give as basic understanding of the dataset, however, this is only a general feeling of the data and will never give as the “full picture” (Anscombe's quartet is the most vivid example to this fact).

Specifically, in the Steam dataset …. //TODO

### **How?**

## Visualizations

## A

## B

## C

## D

## E

## F

## G

## Evaluation

## Conclusions

# References

Meyer, M. D., Sedlmair, M., & Munzner, T. (2012). *The four-level nested model revisited: blocks and guidelines*. Retrieved 8 17, 2017, from http://dl.acm.org/citation.cfm?id=2442587

Munzner, T. (2009). A Nested Model for Visualization Design and Validation. *IEEE Transactions on Visualization and Computer Graphics, 15*(6), 921-928. Retrieved 8 18, 2017, from http://dl.acm.org/citation.cfm?id=1639181

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## Appendix