

I THINK WE SHOULD
GIVE IT ANOTHER SHOT.

WE SHOULD BREAK
UP, AND I CAN
PROVE IT.



OUR RELATIONSHIP

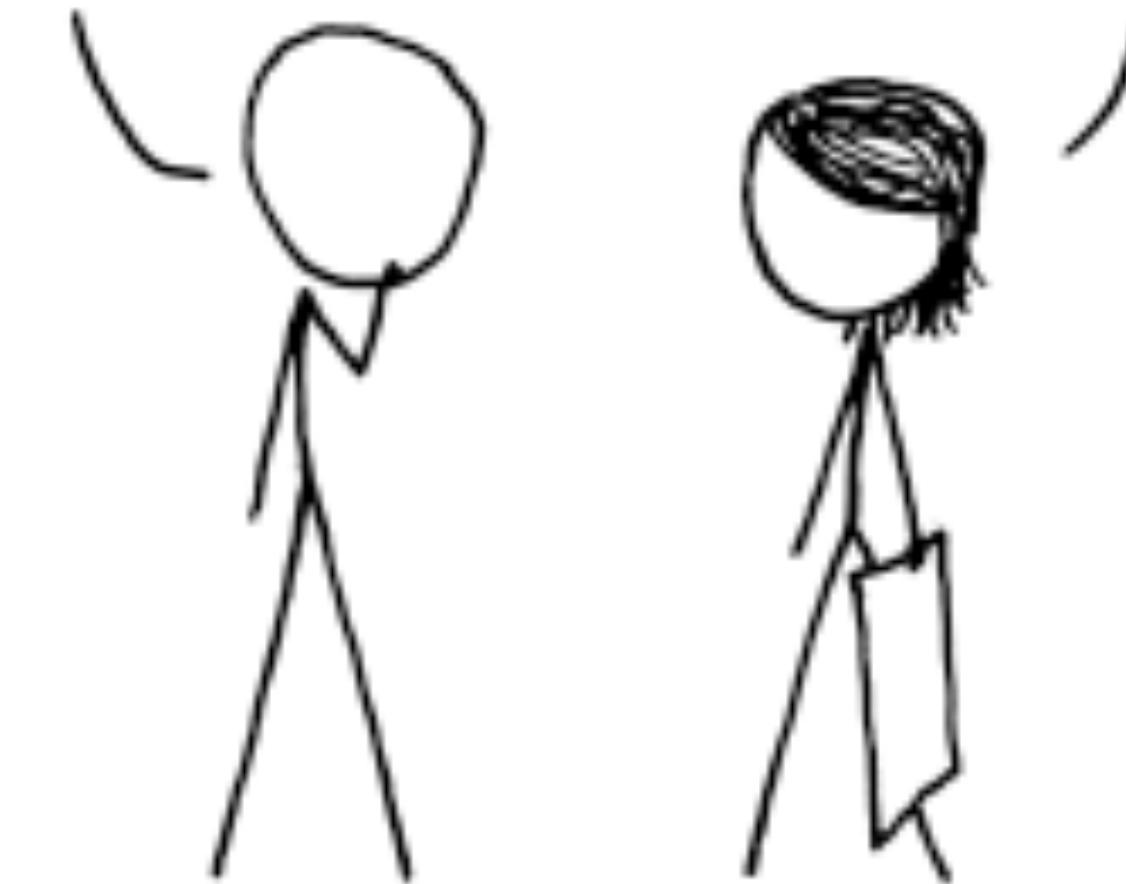


HUH.



MAYBE YOU'RE RIGHT.

I KNEW DATA WOULD CONVINCE YOU.
NO, I JUST THINK I CAN DO
BETTER THAN SOMEONE WHO
DOESN'T LABEL HER AXES.



Source: xkcd.com/833

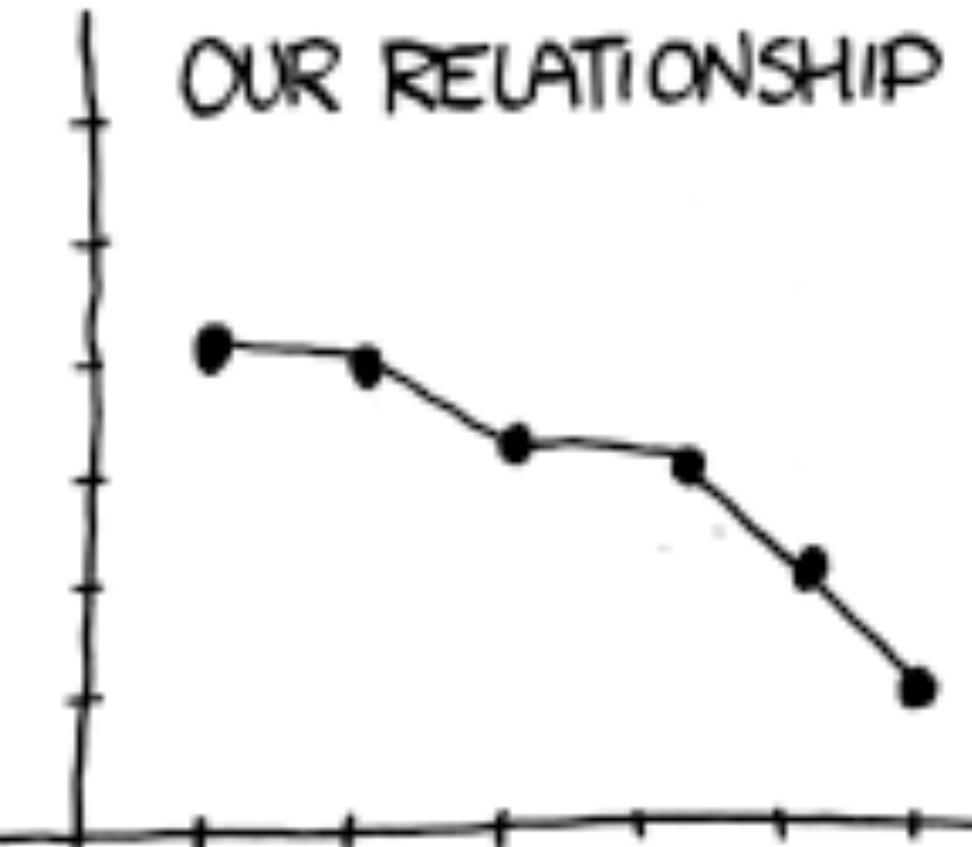
Practice using your Zoom Stamps here

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Tooltip: ‘And if you labeled your axes, I could tell you exactly how MUCH better!’

Choosing an appropriate visualization & Exploratory Data Analysis

Announcements

- Schedule changes for next week
 - Labs/Office hours on Wed/Thurs/Fri cancelled next week
 - Test 4 window will be moved to Sunday 6PM - Tuesday 6 PM
- Material for next two weeks is shuffled a bit (see Canvas announcement)
- Prepare for next week by requesting your free Tableau for Students License
- Heads up: Approaching “end of Term crunch”! Stay on top of your deadlines!

Recap: Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)

B1. Describe your dataset (2 marks)

Consider the following questions to guide you in your exploration:

- Who: Which company/agency/organization provided this data?
- What: What is in your data?
- When: When was your data collected (for example, for which years)?
- Why: What is the purpose of your dataset? Is it for transparency/accountability, public interest, fun, learning, etc...
- How: How was your data collected? Was it a human collecting the data? Historical records digitized? Server logs?

B2. Load the dataset from a file, or URL (1 mark)

This needs to be a pandas dataframe. Remember that others may be running your jupyter notebook so it's important that the data is accessible to them. If your dataset isn't accessible as a URL, make sure to commit it into your repo. If your dataset is too large to commit (>100 MB), and it's not possible to get a URL to it, you should contact your instructor for advice.

B3. Explore your dataset (3 marks)

Which of your columns are interesting/relevant? Remember to take some notes on your observations, you'll need them for the next EDA step (initial thoughts).

B4. Initial Thoughts (2 marks)

Does anything jump out at you as surprising or particularly interesting?

Where do you think you'll go with exploring this dataset? Feel free to take notes in this section and use it as a scratch pad.

B5. Wrangling (5 marks)

The next step is to wrangle your data based on your initial explorations. Normally, by this point, you have some idea of what your research question will be, and that will help you narrow and focus your dataset.

B6. Research questions (2 marks)

B7. Data Analysis and Visualizations

Seaborn Gallery

seaborn

0.11.0

Gallery

Tutorial

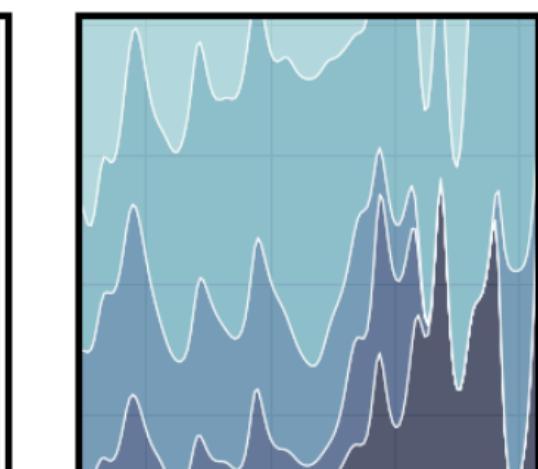
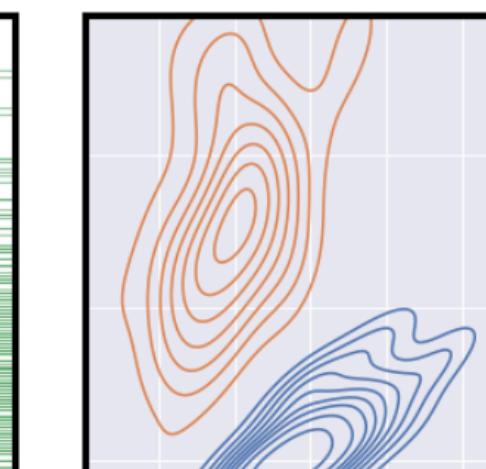
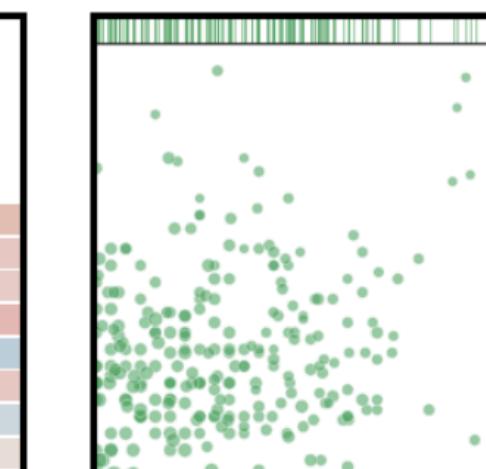
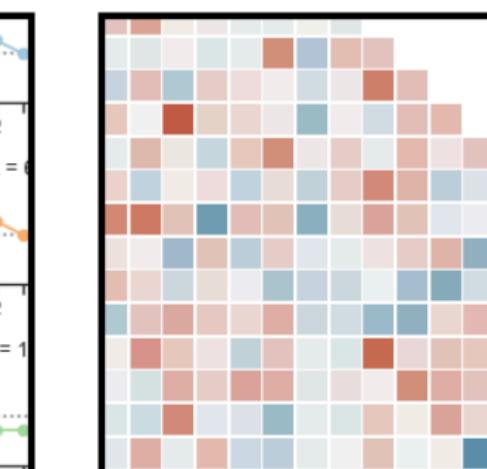
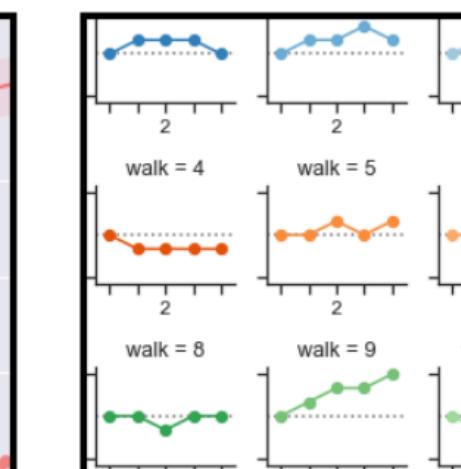
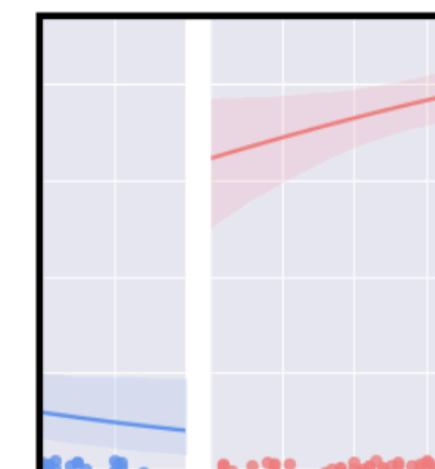
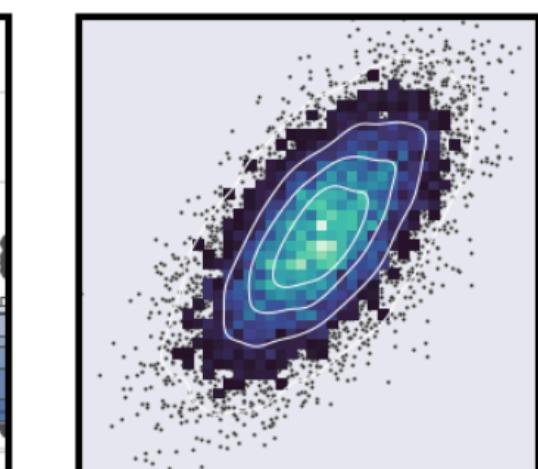
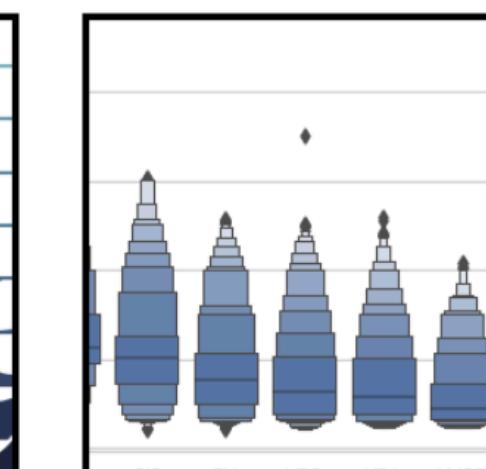
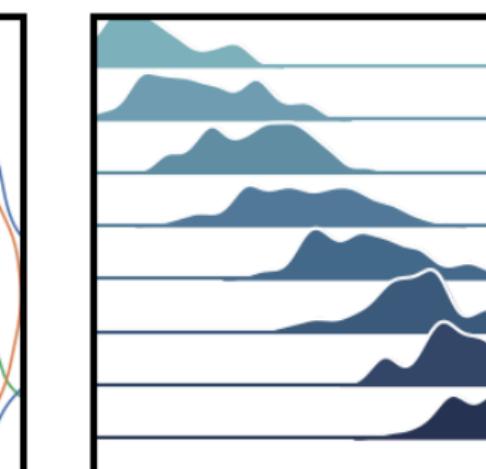
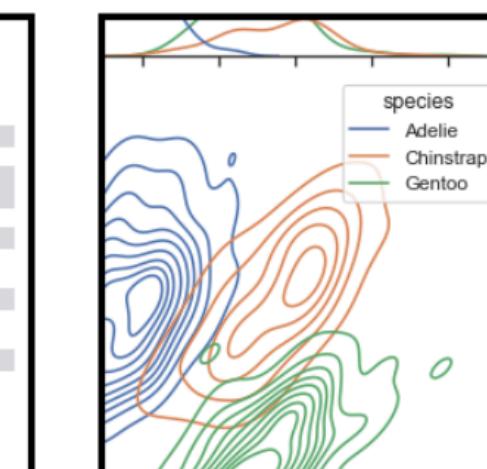
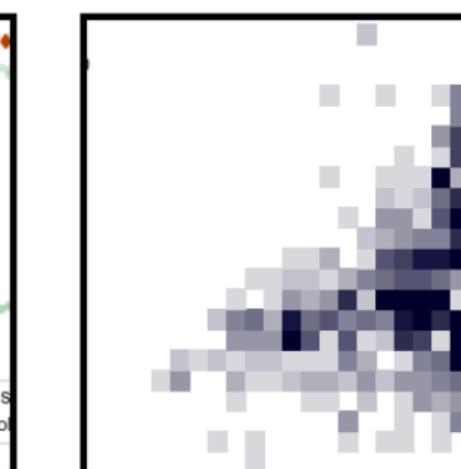
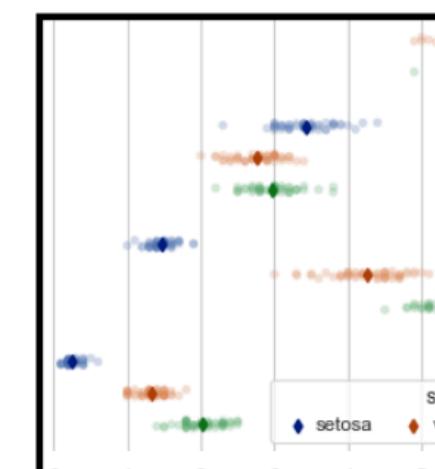
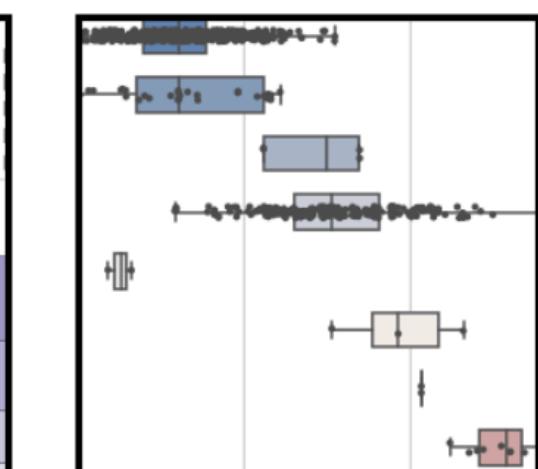
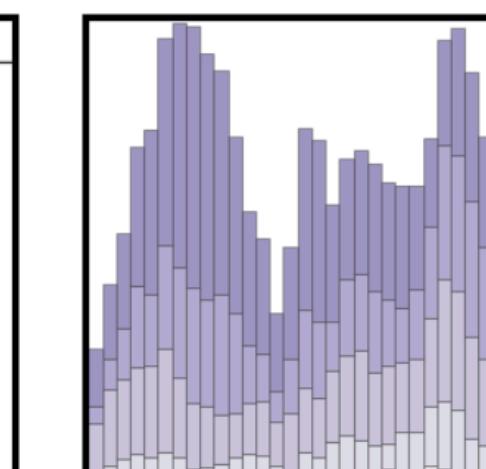
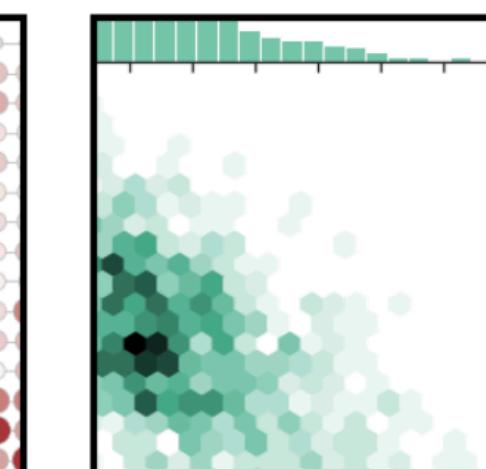
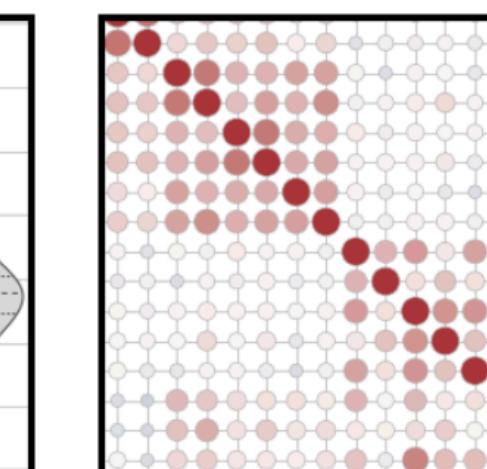
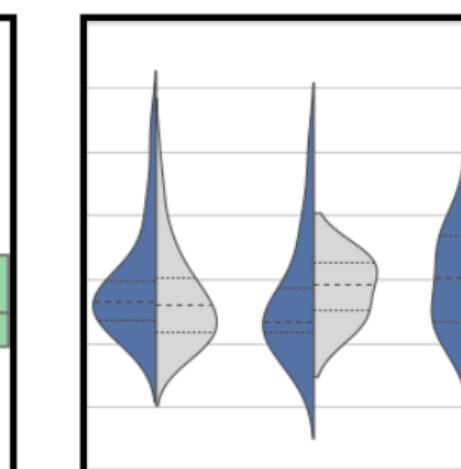
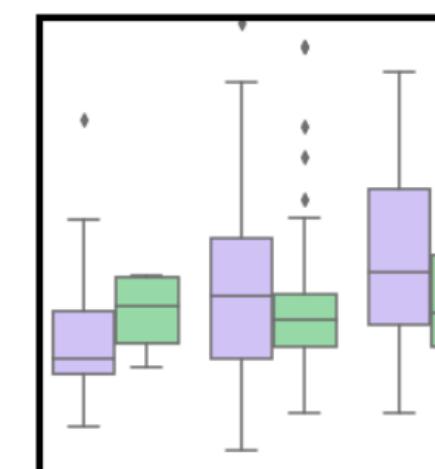
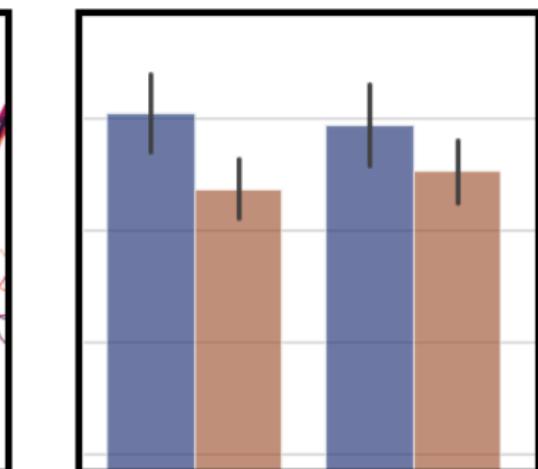
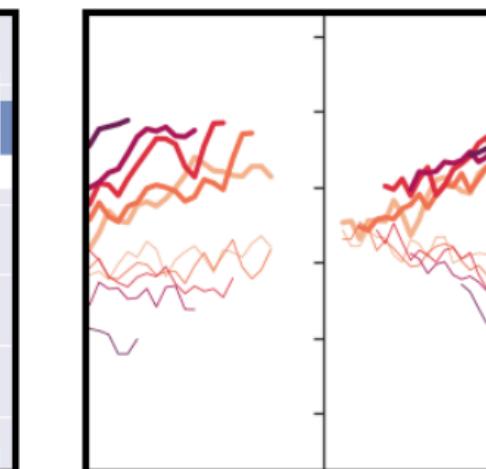
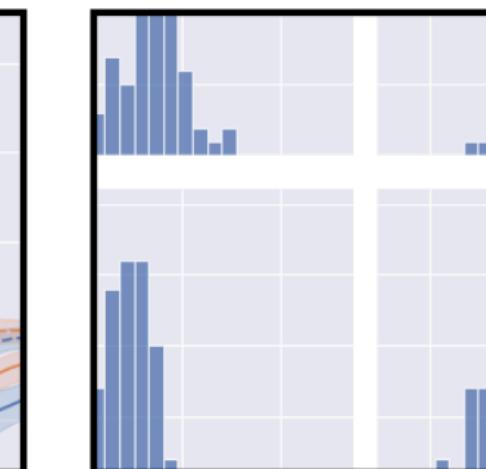
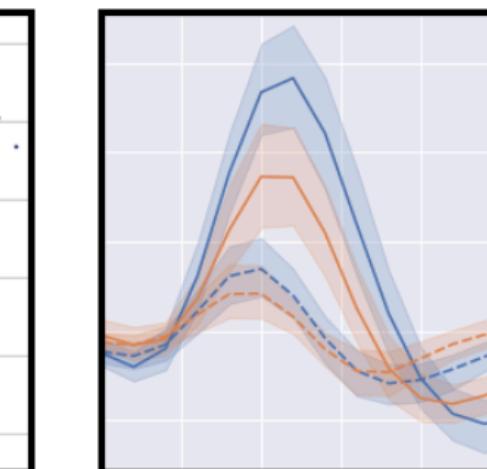
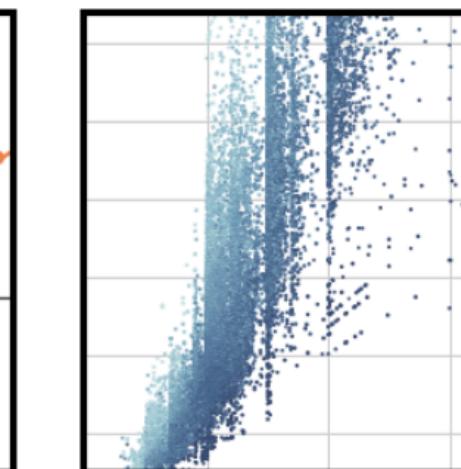
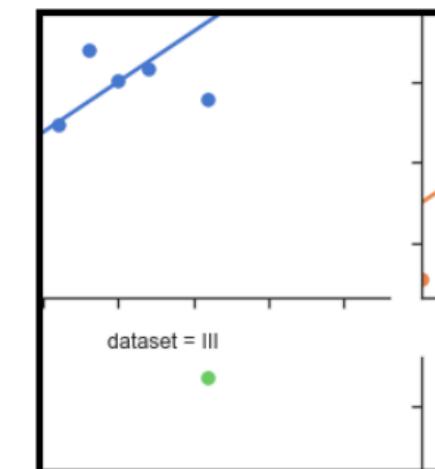
API

Site ▾

Page ▾

Search

Example gallery



Part 1:

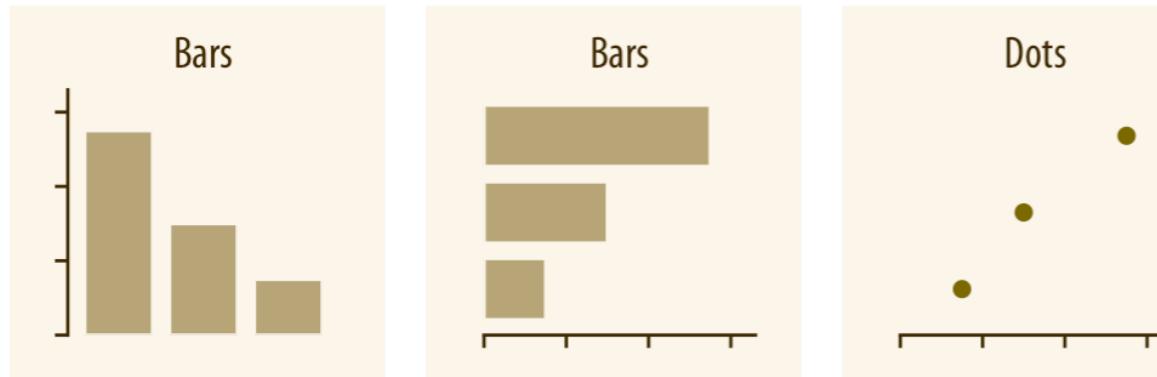
Choosing an appropriate data visualization

Directory of Visualizations

Fundamentals of Data Visualization

visualize data. It is meant both to serve as a table of contents, in case you are looking for a particular visualization whose name you may not know, and as a source of inspiration, if you need to find alternatives to the figures you routinely make.

5.1 Amounts



The most common approach to visualizing amounts (i.e., numerical values shown for some set of categories) is using bars, either vertically or horizontally arranged (Chapter 6). However, instead of using bars, we can also place dots at the location where the corresponding bar would end (Chapter 6).



If there are two or more sets of categories for which we want to show amounts, we can group or stack the bars (Chapter 6). We can also map the categories onto the x and y axis and show amounts by color, via a heatmap (Chapter 6).

Directory of Visualizations

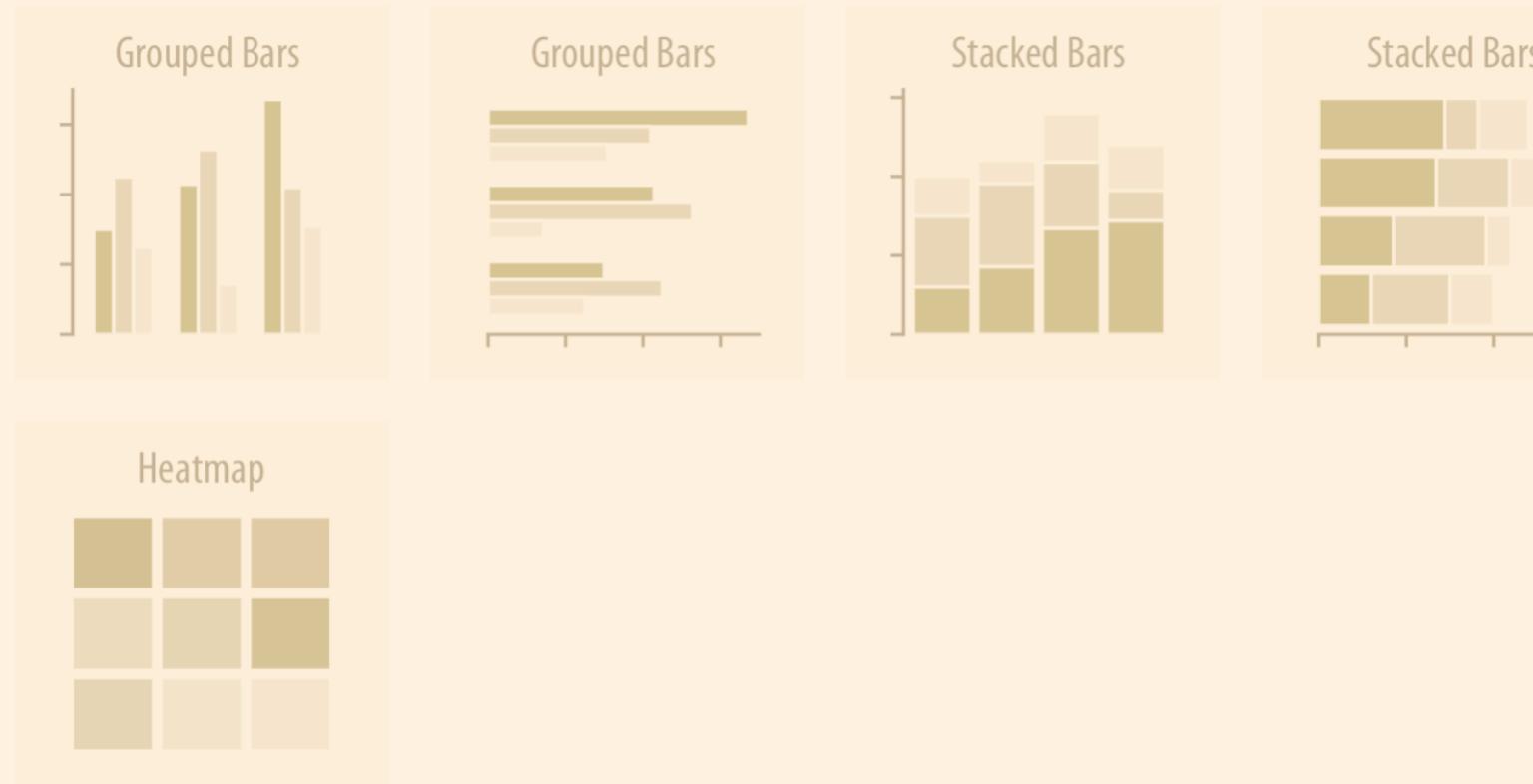
Fundamentals of Data Visualization

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5.1 Amounts



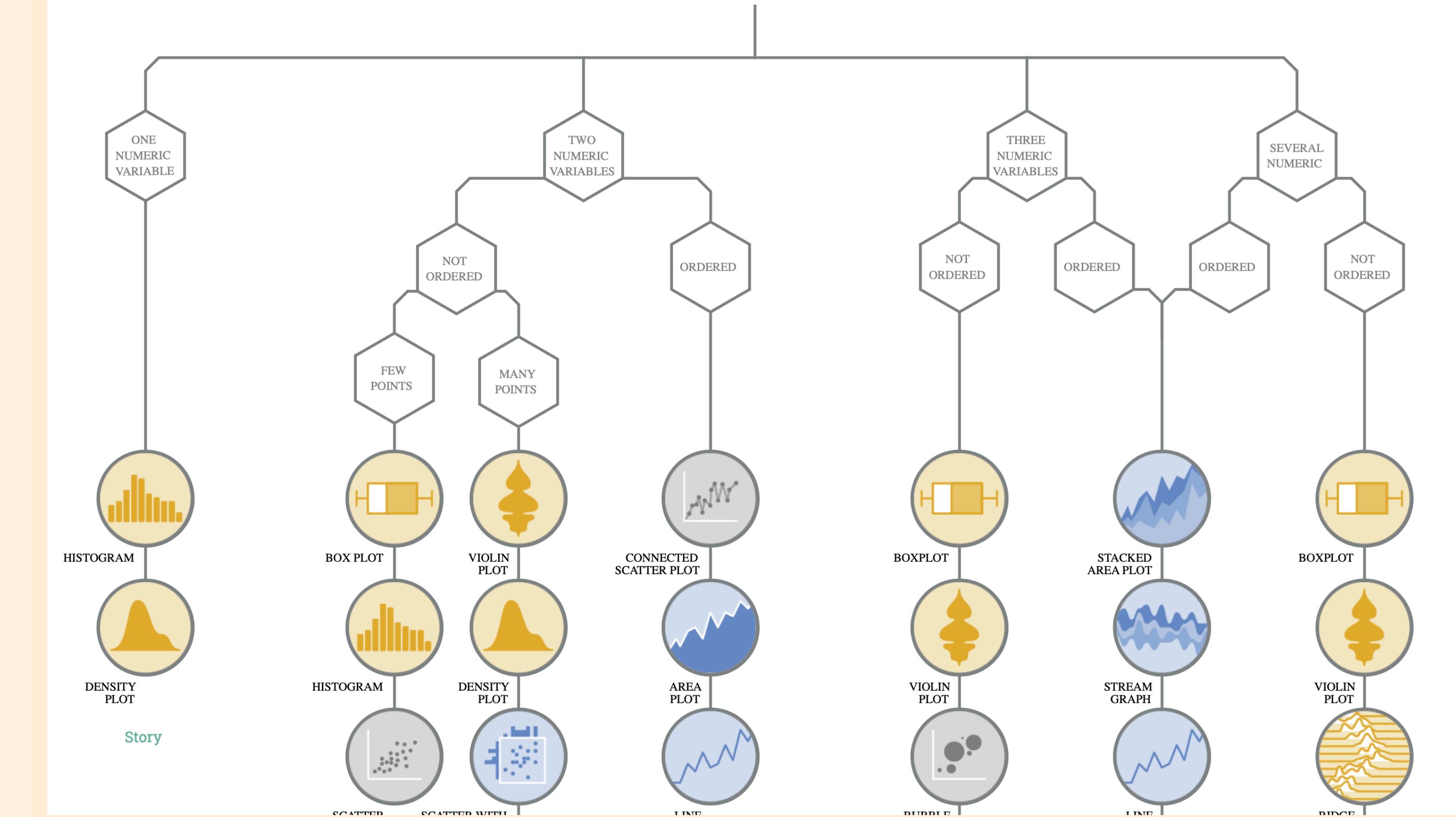
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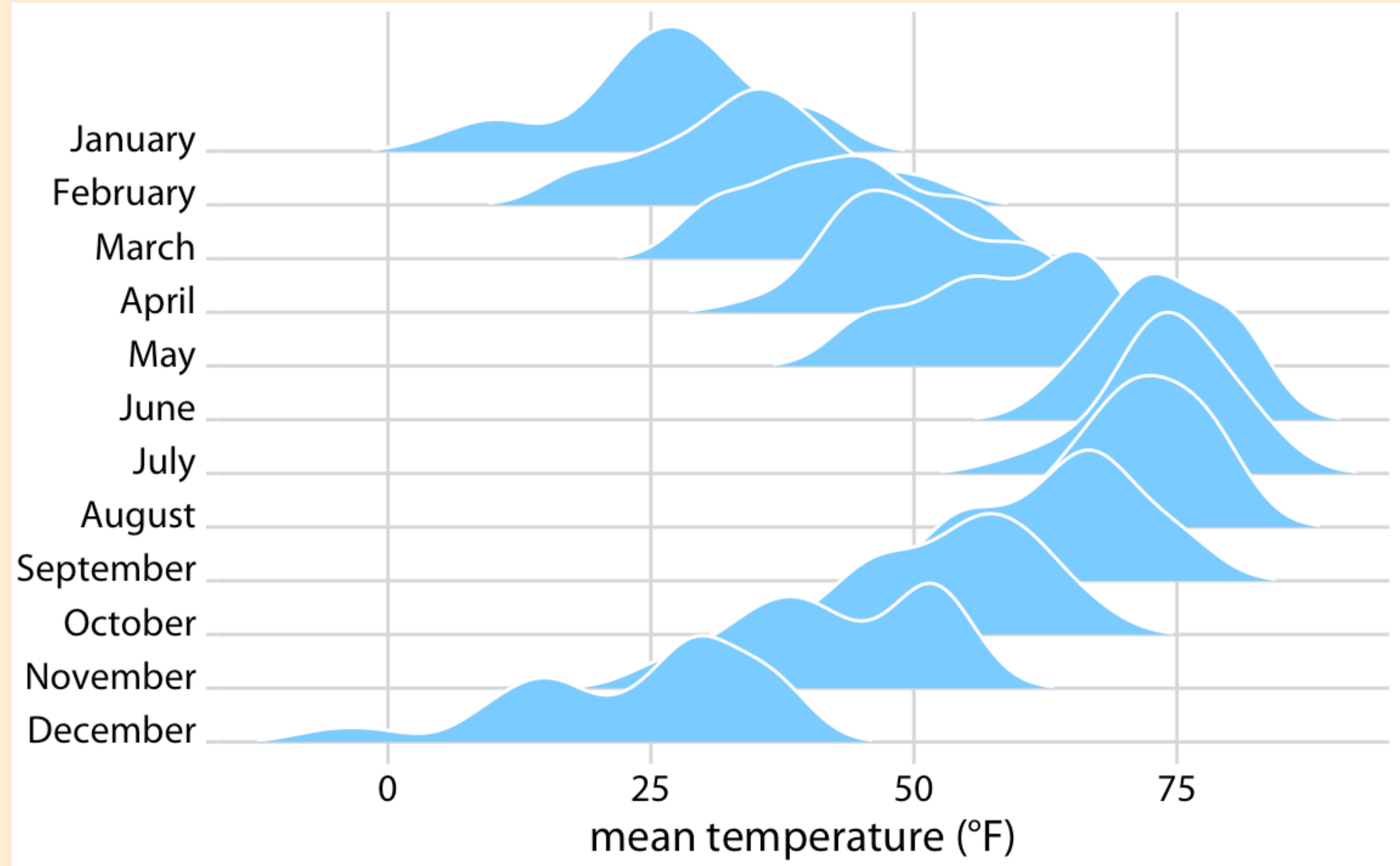
If there are two or more sets of categories for which we want to show amounts, we can group or stack the bars (Chapter 6). We can also map the categories onto the x and y axis and show amounts by color, via a heatmap (Chapter 6).

What kind of data do you have? Pick the main type using the buttons below. Then let the decision tree guide you toward your graphic possibilities.

Numeric Categoric Num & Cat Maps Network Time series



My favourite: Ridgeline plot



Source: Fig 9.9 of Fundamentals of Data Visualization

Principles of Effective Visualizations

Principle

Definition

Examples

- **Proportional Ink**

The amount of ink used to indicate a value should be proportional to the value itself.

Truncating the y-axis on a bar chart to exaggerate the difference between bars violates the principle of proportional ink.

- **Data:ink ratio**

Remove distracting visual elements to focus attention on the data

Lighten line weights, remove backgrounds, never use 3D or special effects, ~~remove~~ avoid unnecessary/redundant labels.

- **Labels & legends**

Use axes labels and titles to highlight/communicate data

Never leave your data column names as axes labels! Generally good to add a title.

- **Overplotting**

With large datasets, points overlap, resulting in large clouds of data

To fix overplotting, could plot just a sample subset of the data, use alpha, and use smaller points. Or, jitter - but check if appropriate!

- **Visualization choice**

Must be informed by the **data** you have, the **research question** being asked and the **audience** that cares.

Pick the simplest plot that best shows most/all of the data needed to answer the research question. If you only have summary statistics, cannot show distributions. Tailor the visualization to your audience (within reason) but don't dumb it down.

- **Colour & Accessibility**

Colour can be used to encode information or for aesthetics/style/design. However, colour can also be distracting if used inappropriately or poorly.

Choose a perceptually uniform colour palette; can be sequential or diverging for quantitative data. Opt for colour-blind friendly palettes. Categorical data can use qualitative colour schemes.

Revisiting a principle...

Principle

- Visualization choice

Definition

Must be informed by:

- 1) the **data** you have,
- 2) the **research question** being asked and
- 3) the **audience** that cares

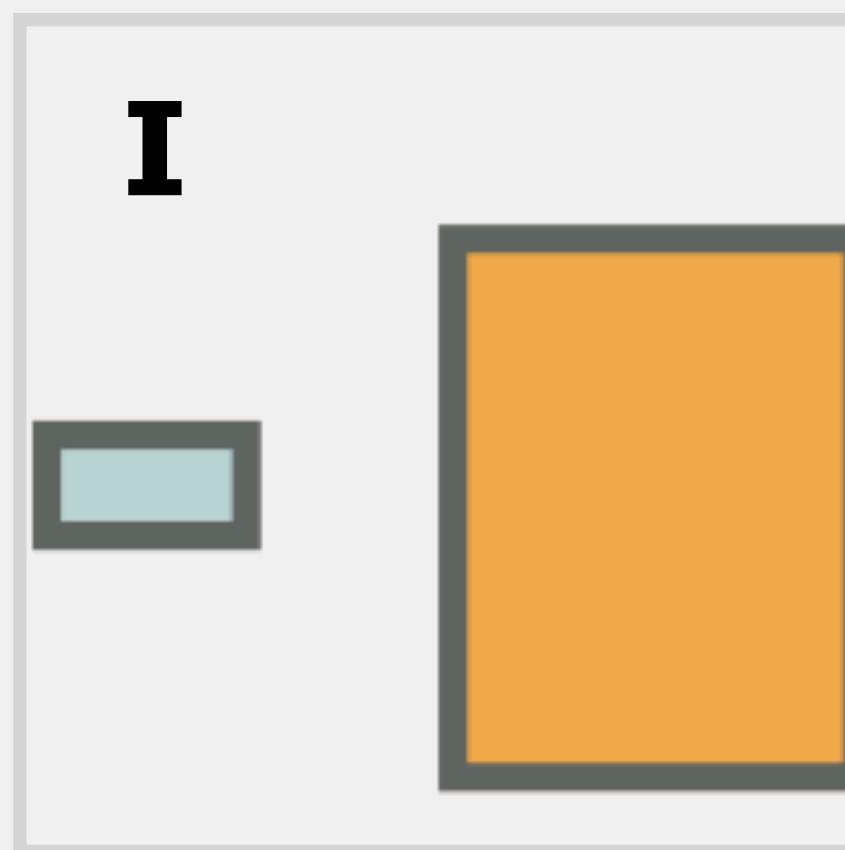
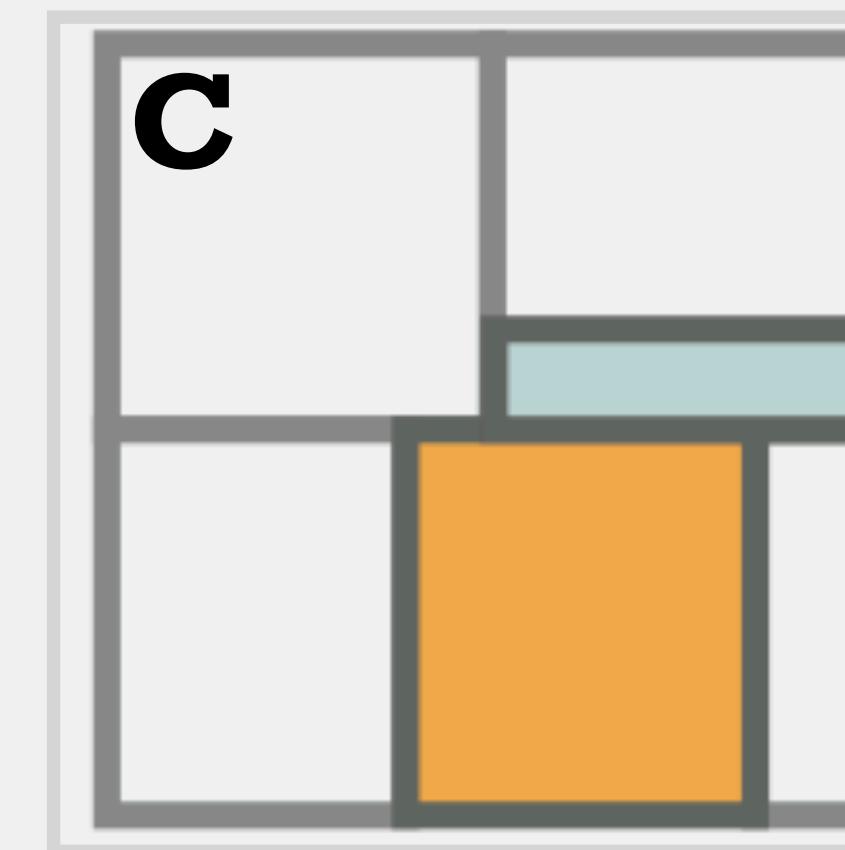
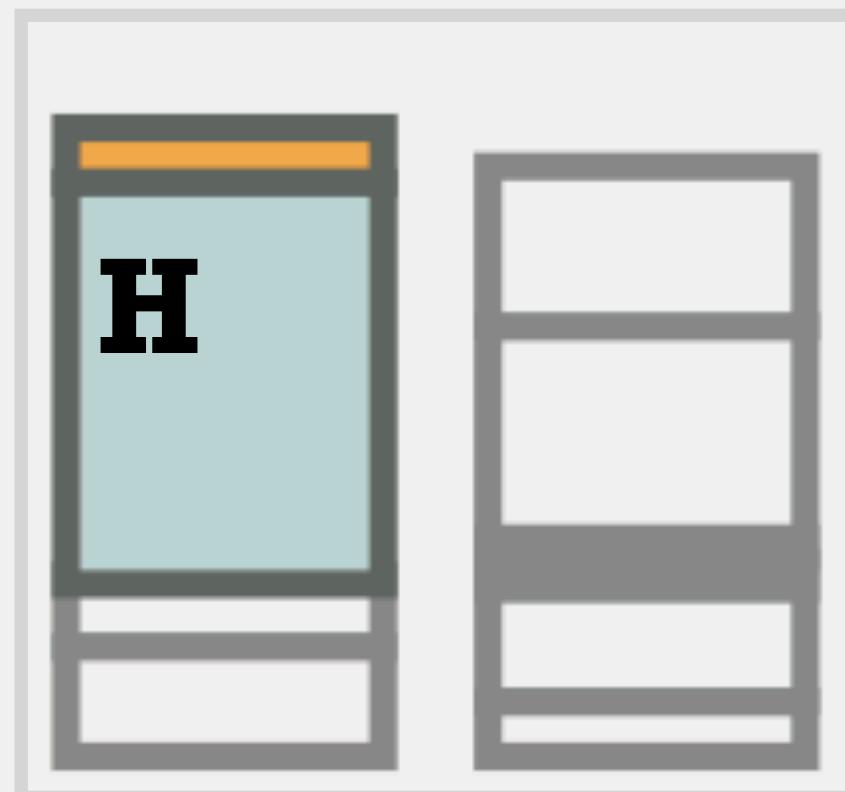
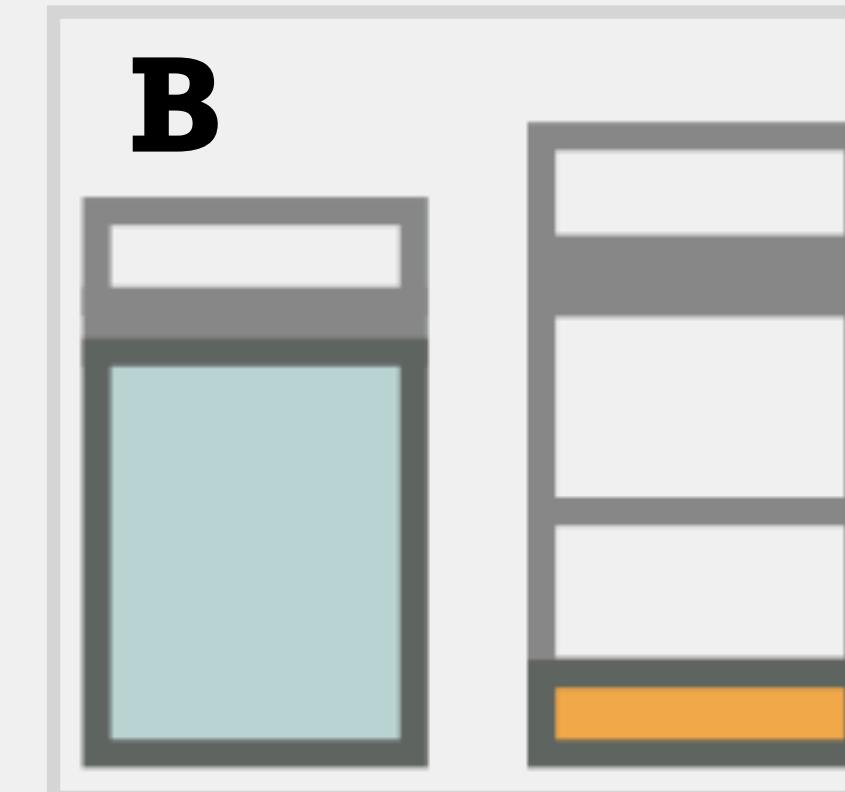
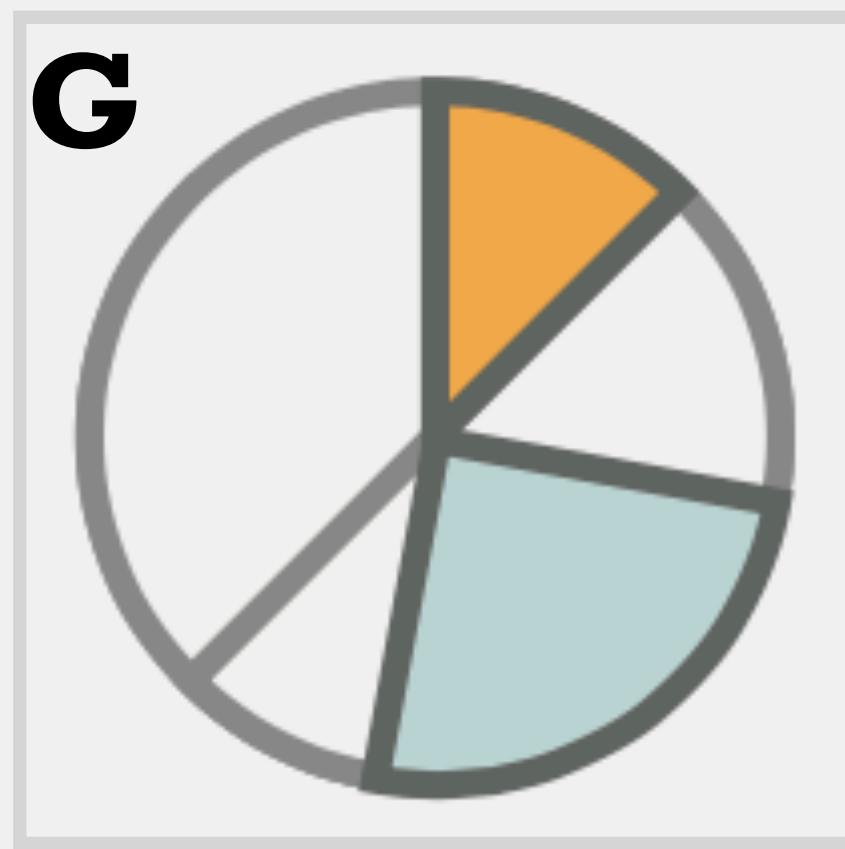
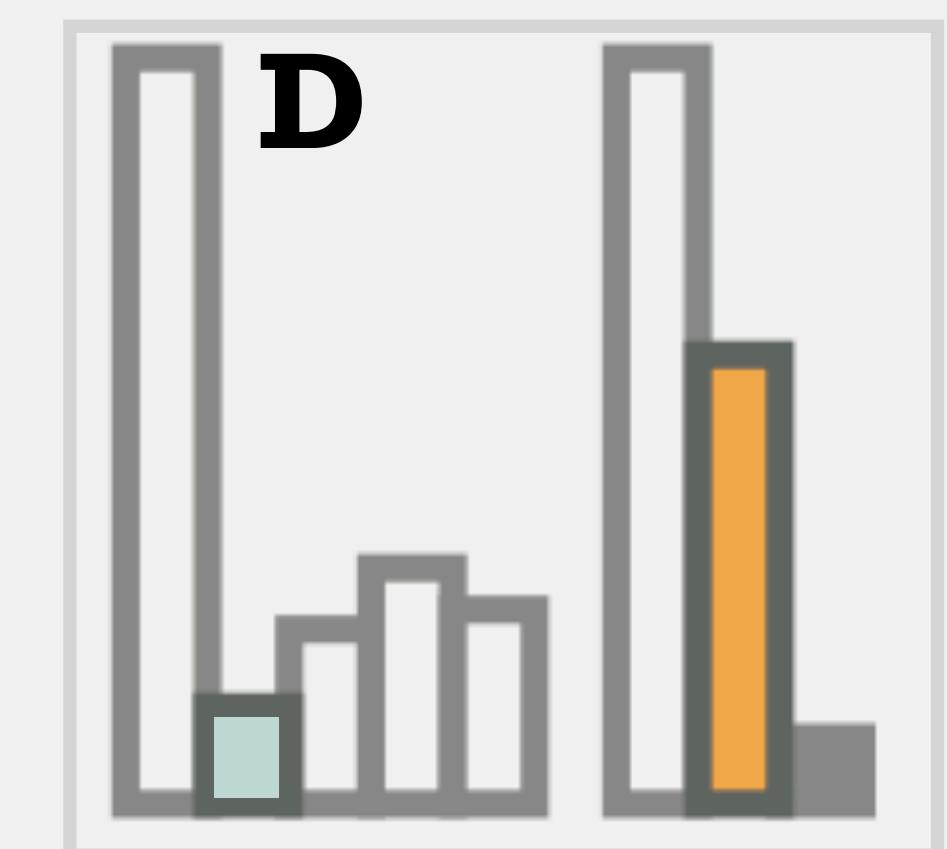
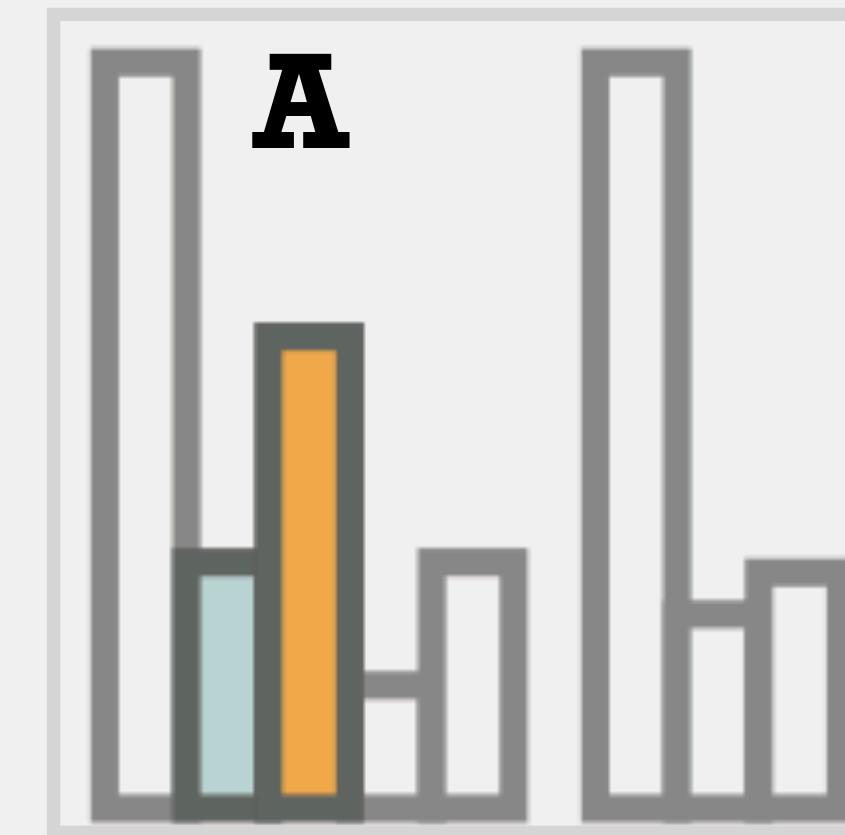
Examples

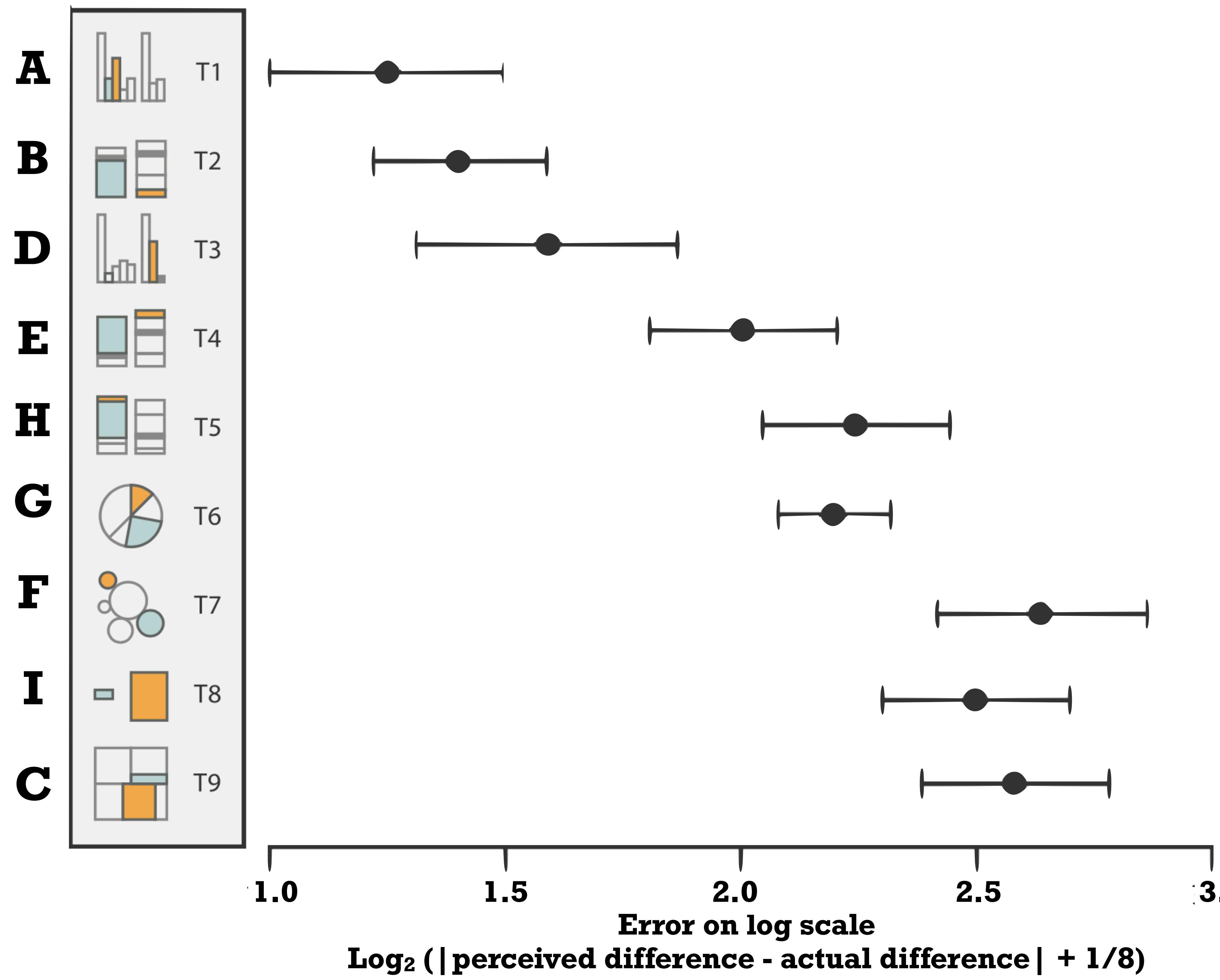
- Summary statistics >> do not show distributions
- Pick the simplest plot that best shows most/all of the data needed to answer the research question
- Tailor the visualization to your audience (within reason)

Select a Plot

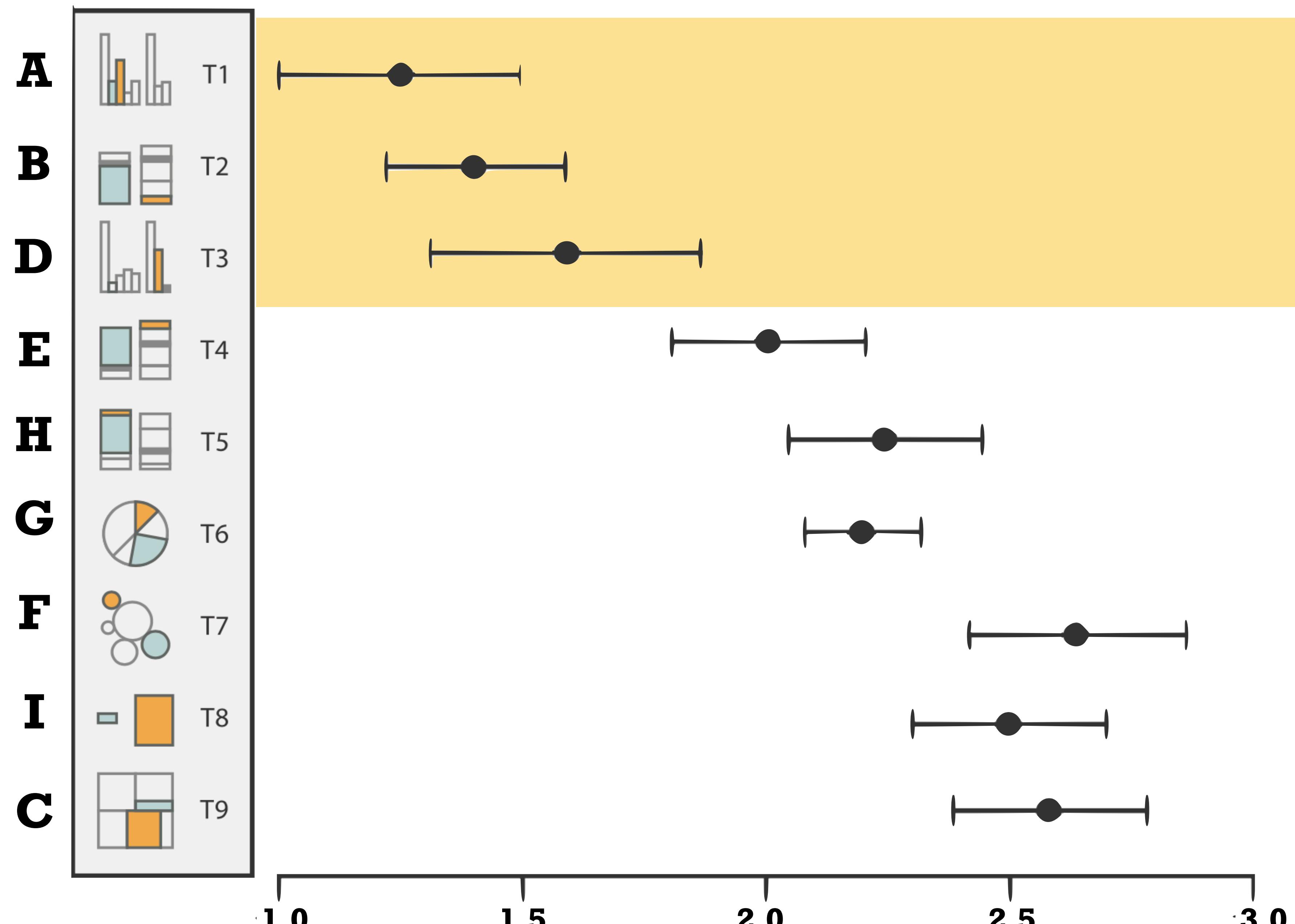
Use Zoom Stamps to
select the “best” 
and “worst” 
plot that:

Quantifies the
difference between
orange and green
regions.





Sources: [Heer & Bostock](#) and
[Tamara Munzner's textbook](#)



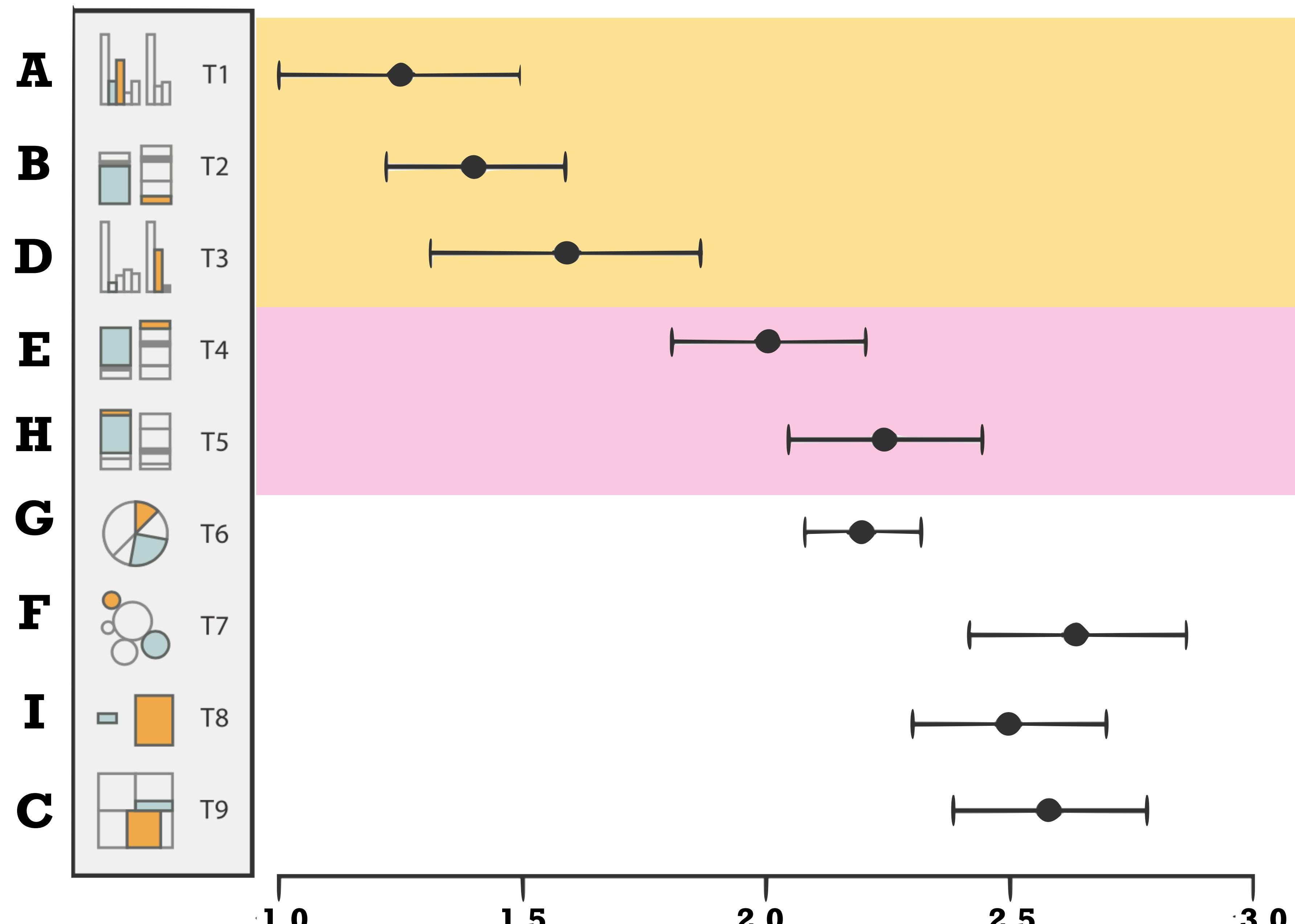
**Position on a scale
(y-axis)**

**Length/Height
comparison**

Angles/curves

Areas

Sources: [Heer & Bostock](#) and
[Tamara Munzner's textbook](#)



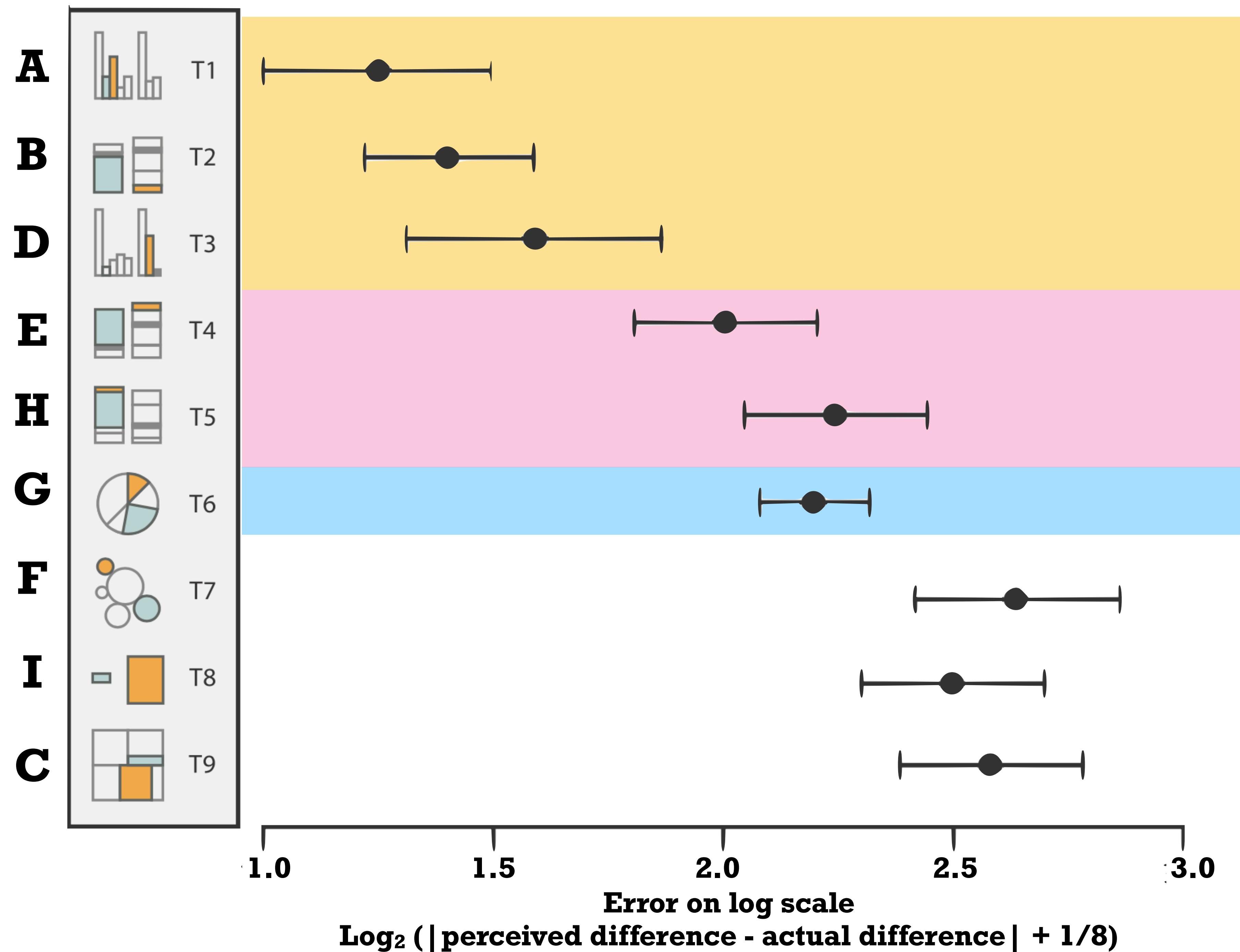
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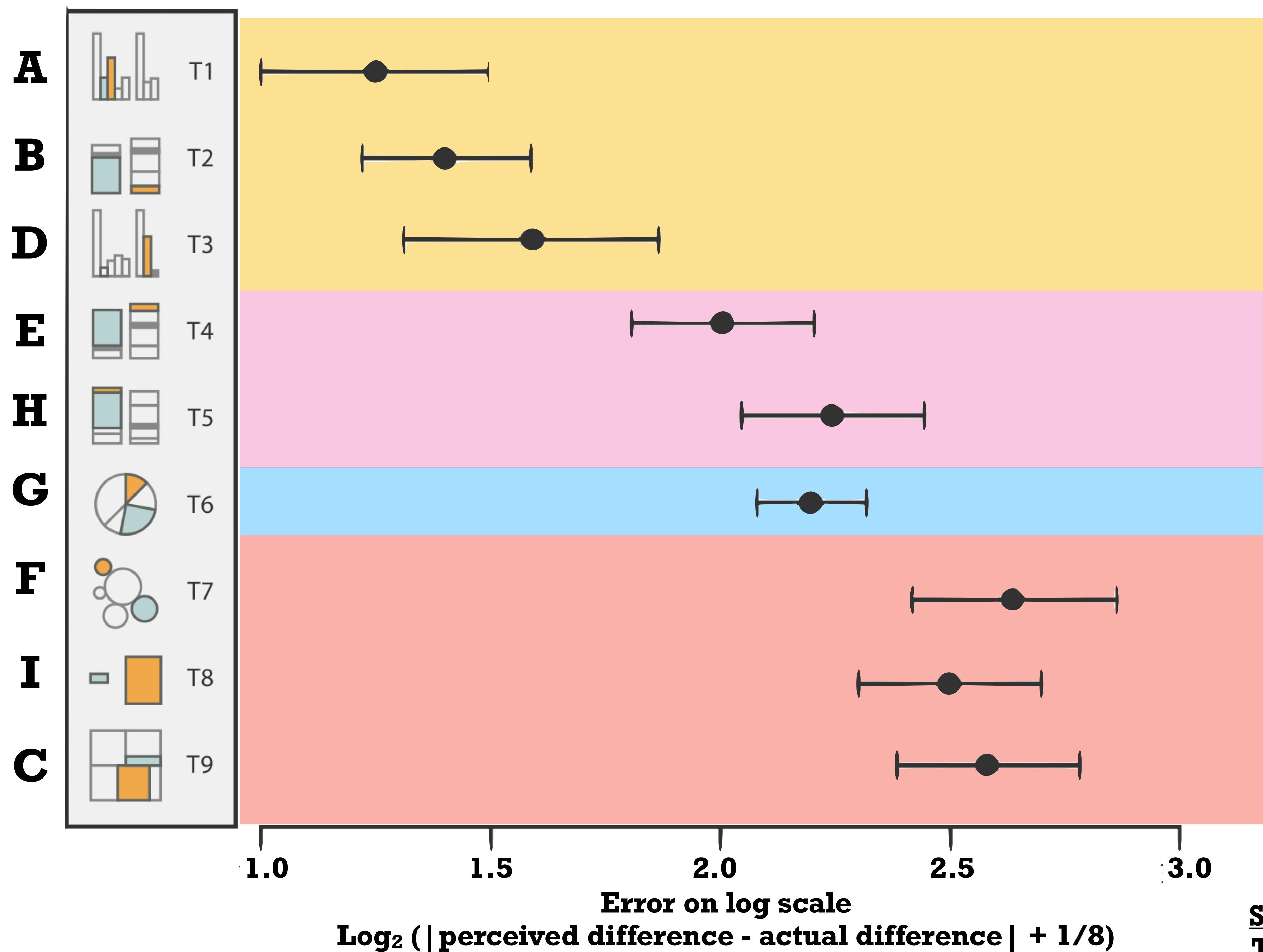
Angles/curves

Areas

Sources: Heer & Bostock and
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Sources: [Heer & Bostock](#) and
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Position on a scale (y-axis)

Length/Height comparison

Angles/curves

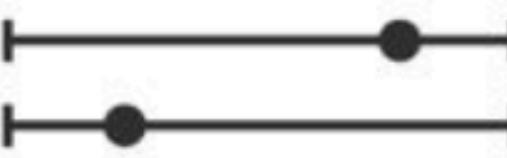
Areas

Sources: Heer & Bostock and Tamara Munzner's textbook

Channels: Expressiveness Types and Effectiveness Ranks

→ **Magnitude** Channels: Ordered Attributes

Position on common scale



Effectiveness
↑ Most

Position on unaligned scale

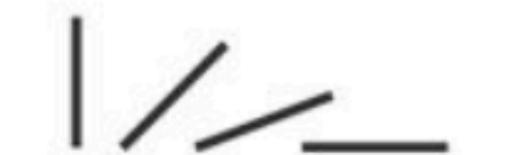


Length (1D size)



Effectiveness

Tilt/angle



Area (2D size)

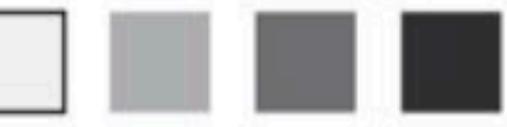


Effectiveness
↓ Least

Depth (3D position)

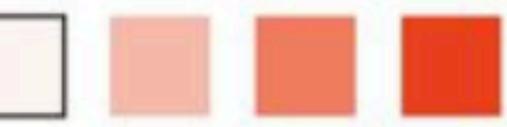


Color luminance



Same
Same
Same
Least

Color saturation



Curvature



Volume (3D size)



Sources: Chapter 5 of Tamara Munzner's textbook

If you're interested...

Sources: Chapter 5 of Tamara Munzner's textbook and originally:
“On the Psychophysical Law.”,
Psychological Review 64:3 (1957)

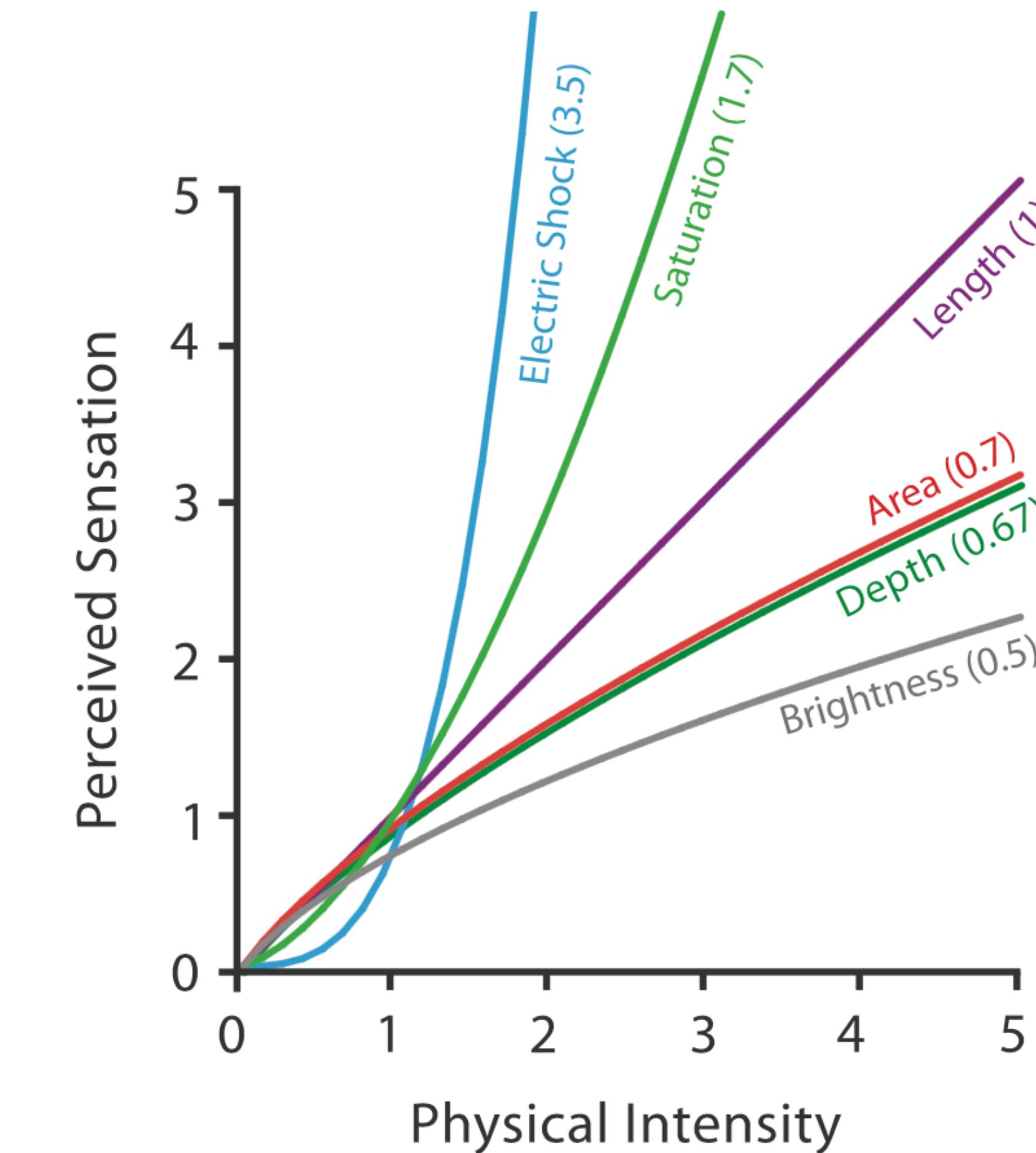
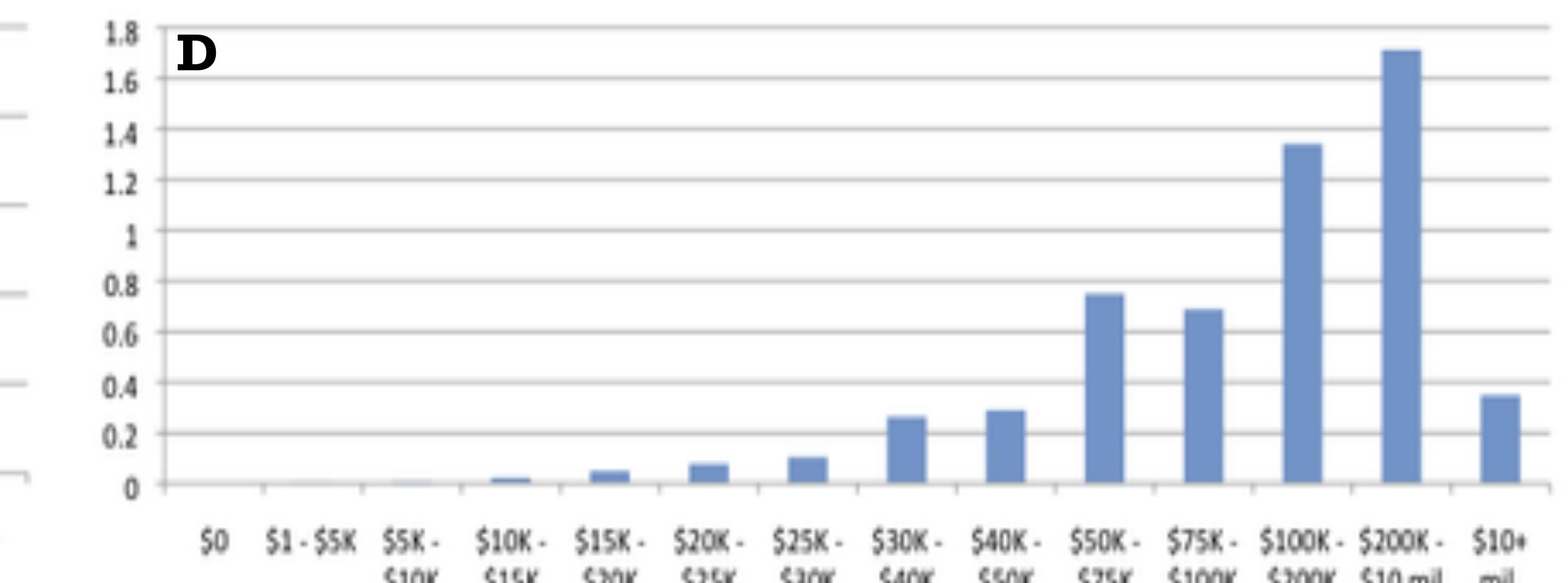
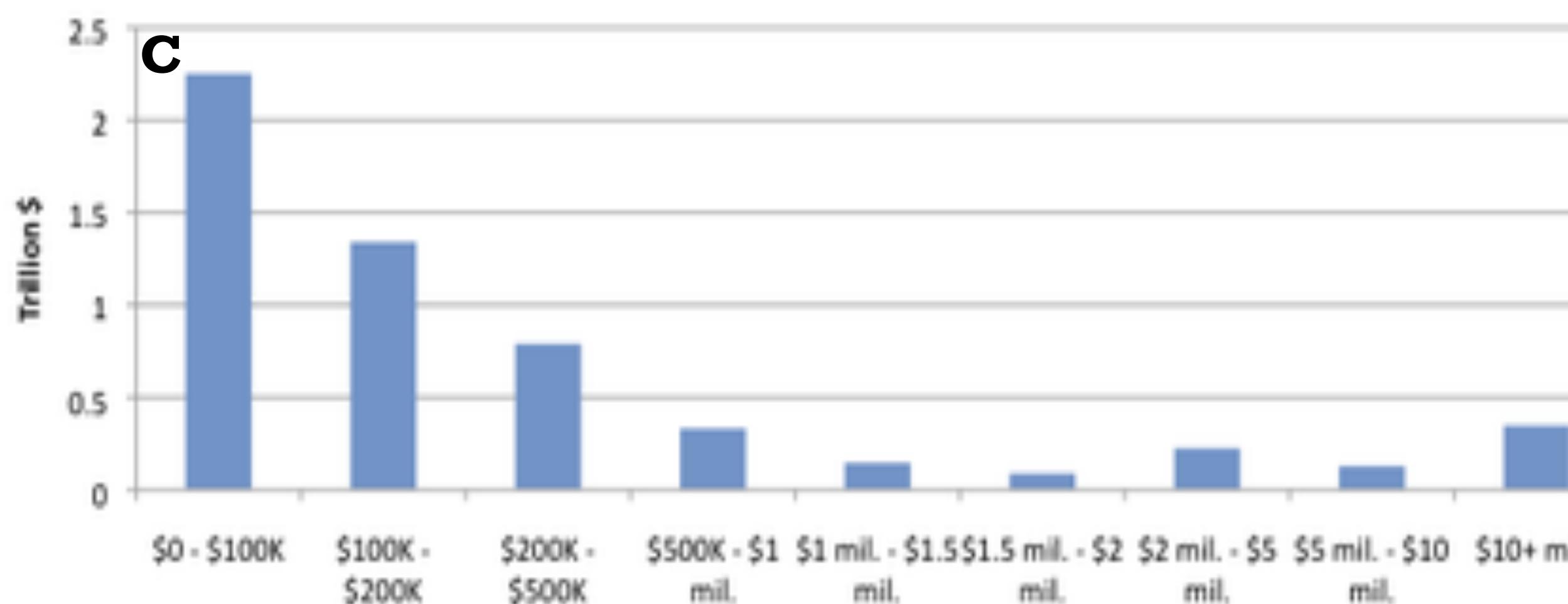
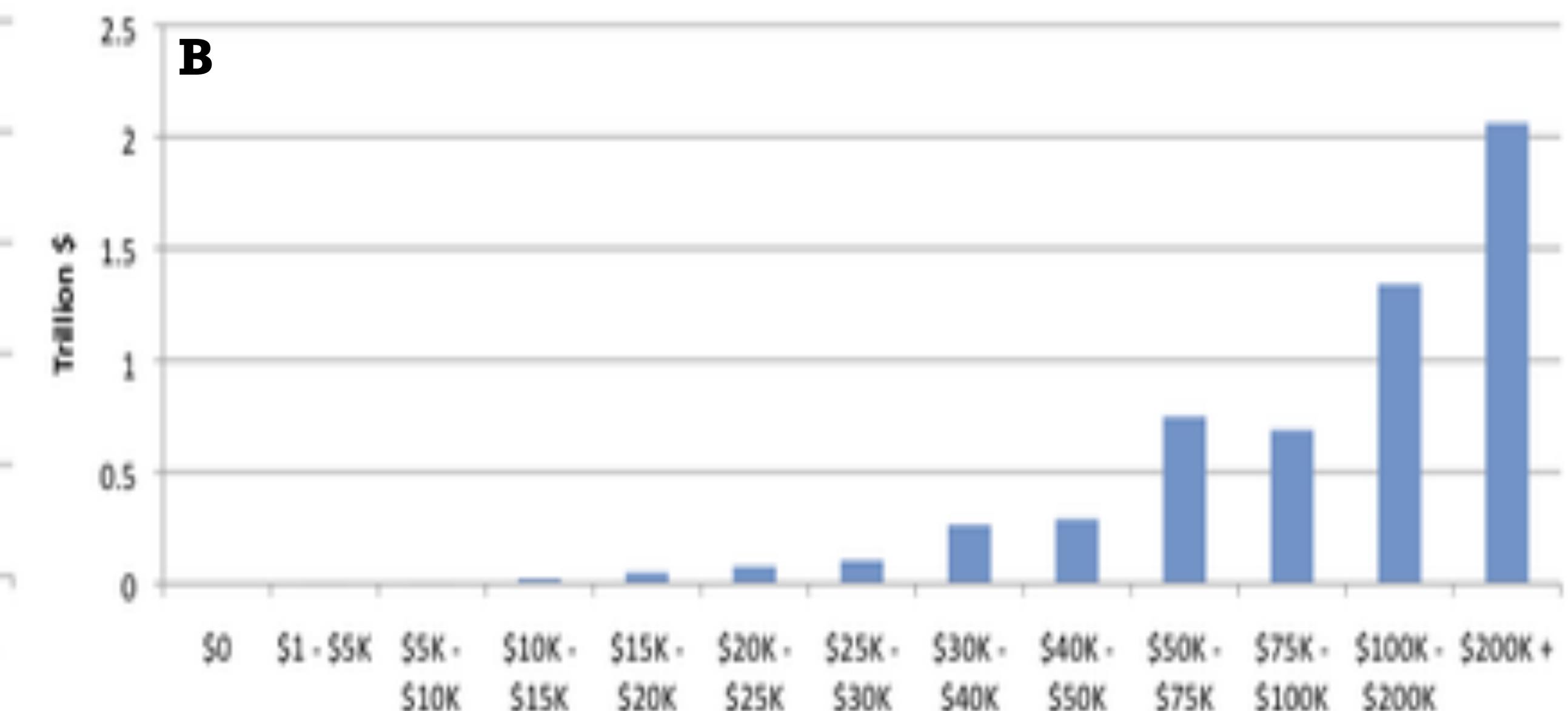
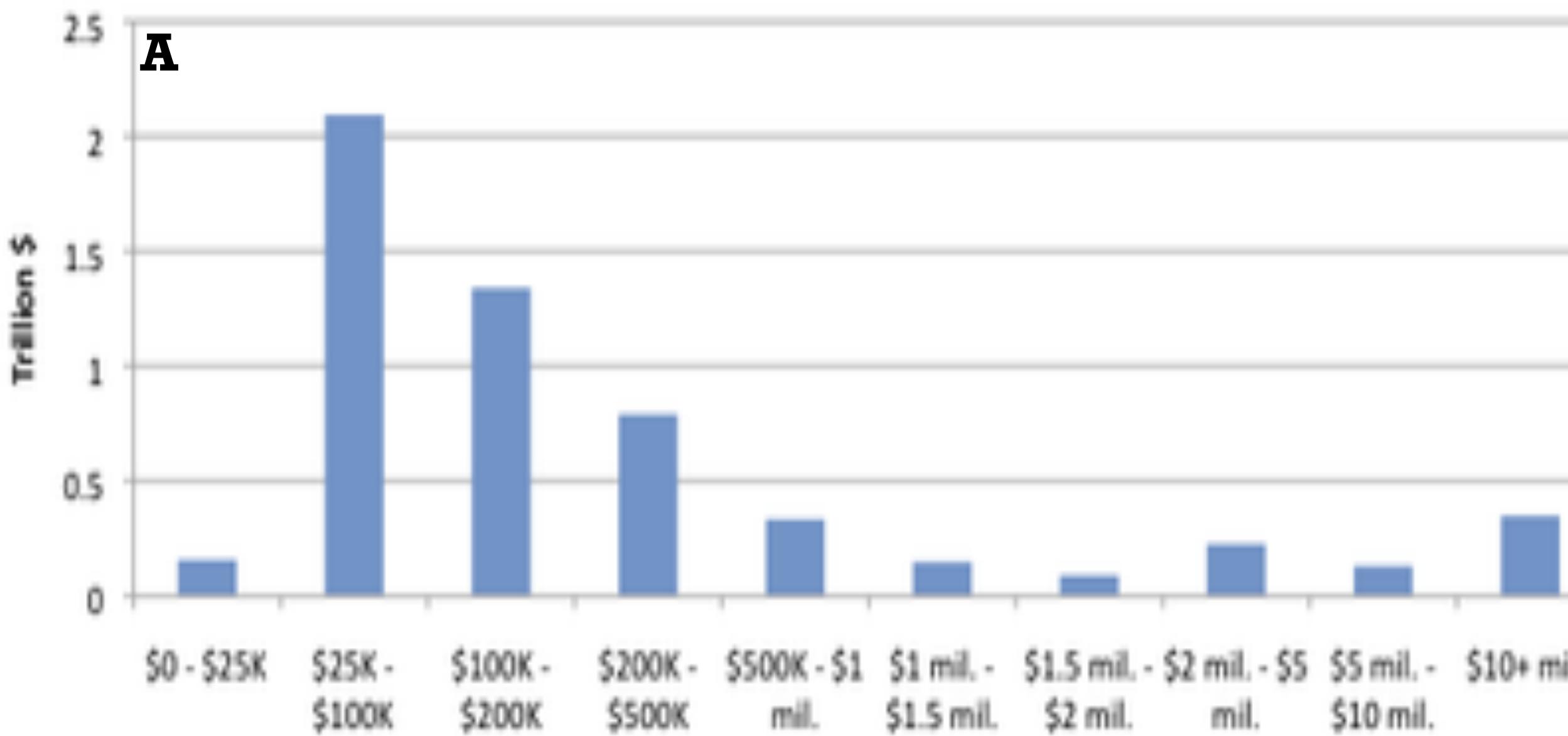


Figure 5.7. Stevens showed that the apparent magnitude of all sensory channels follows a power law $S = I^n$, where some sensations are perceptually magnified compared with their objective intensity (when $n > 1$) and some compressed (when $n < 1$). Length perception is completely accurate, whereas area is compressed and saturation is magnified. Data from Stevens [Stevens 75, p. 15].

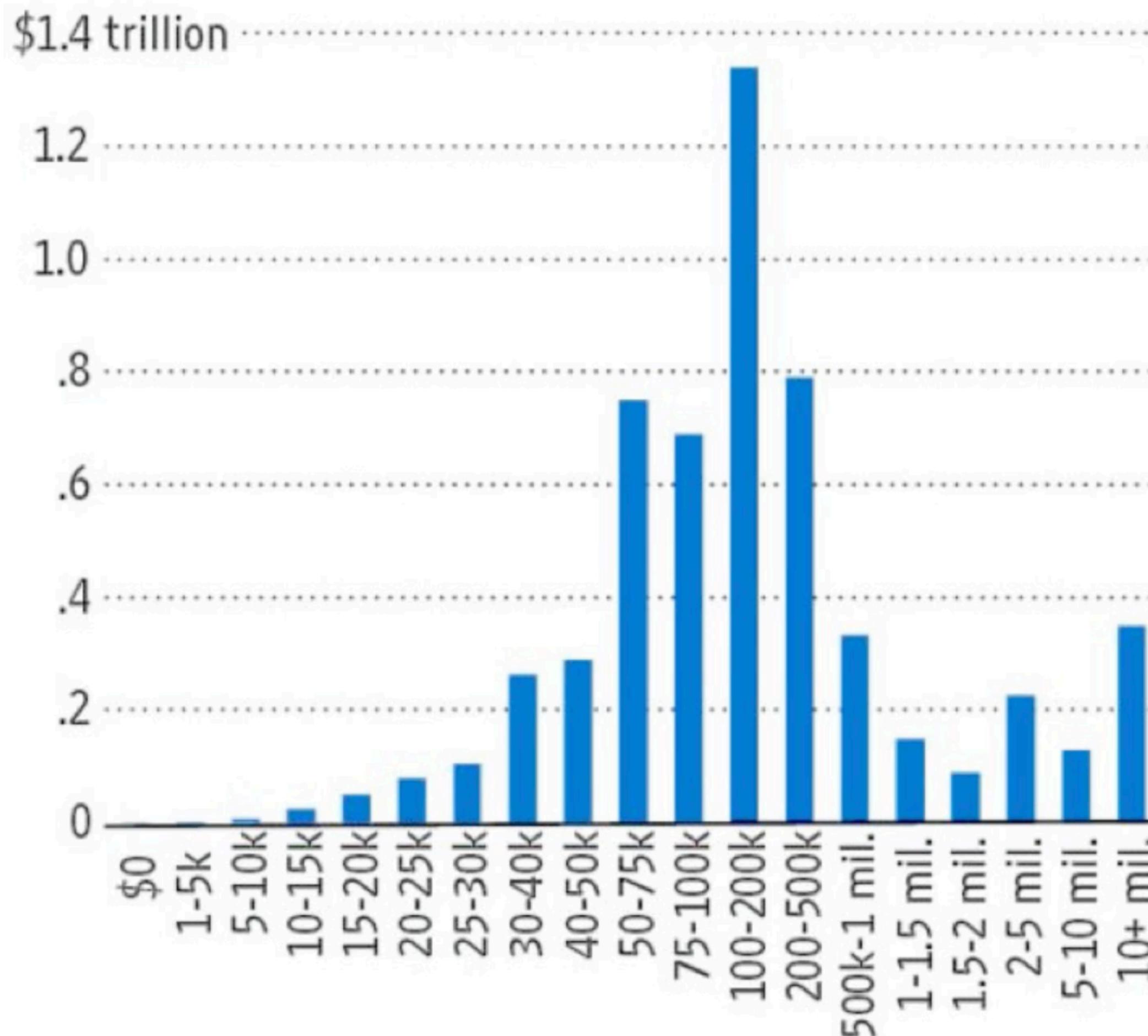
Which of these four plots do you think best represents the “true” wealth distribution in the United States today?



D. None of the above

The Middle Class Tax Target

The amount of total taxable income (left scale) for all filers by adjusted gross income level for 2008



Source: IRS

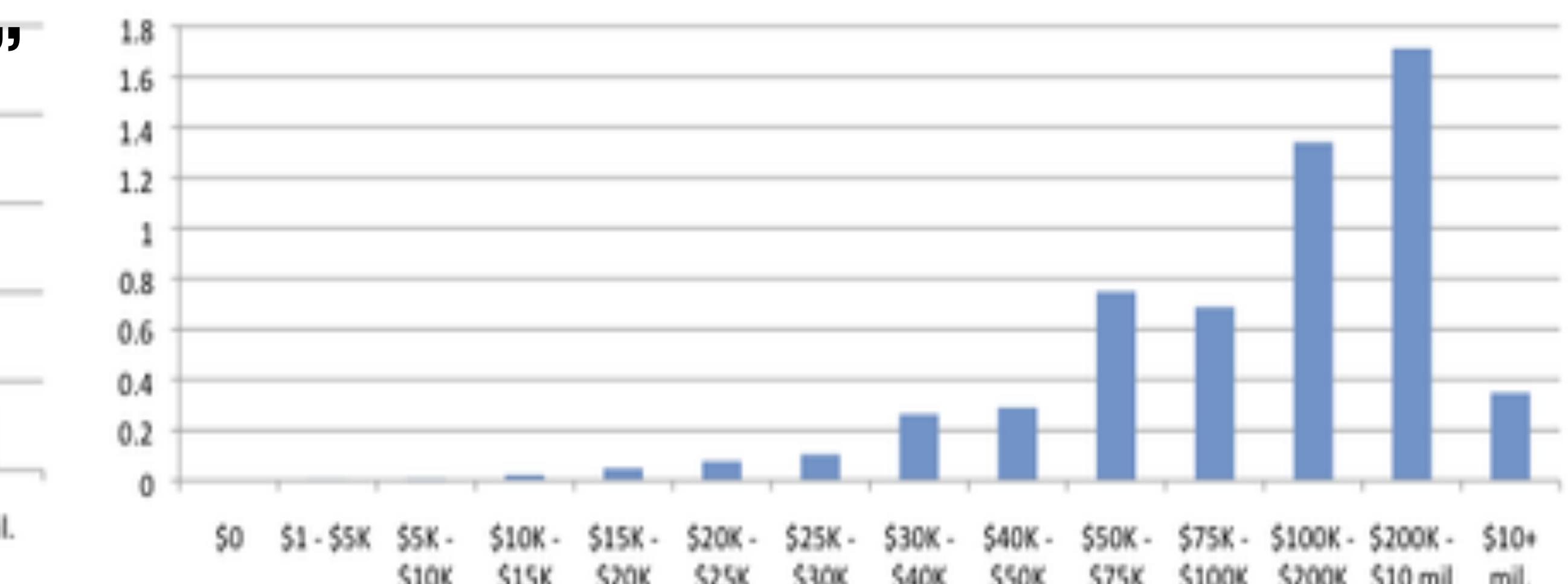
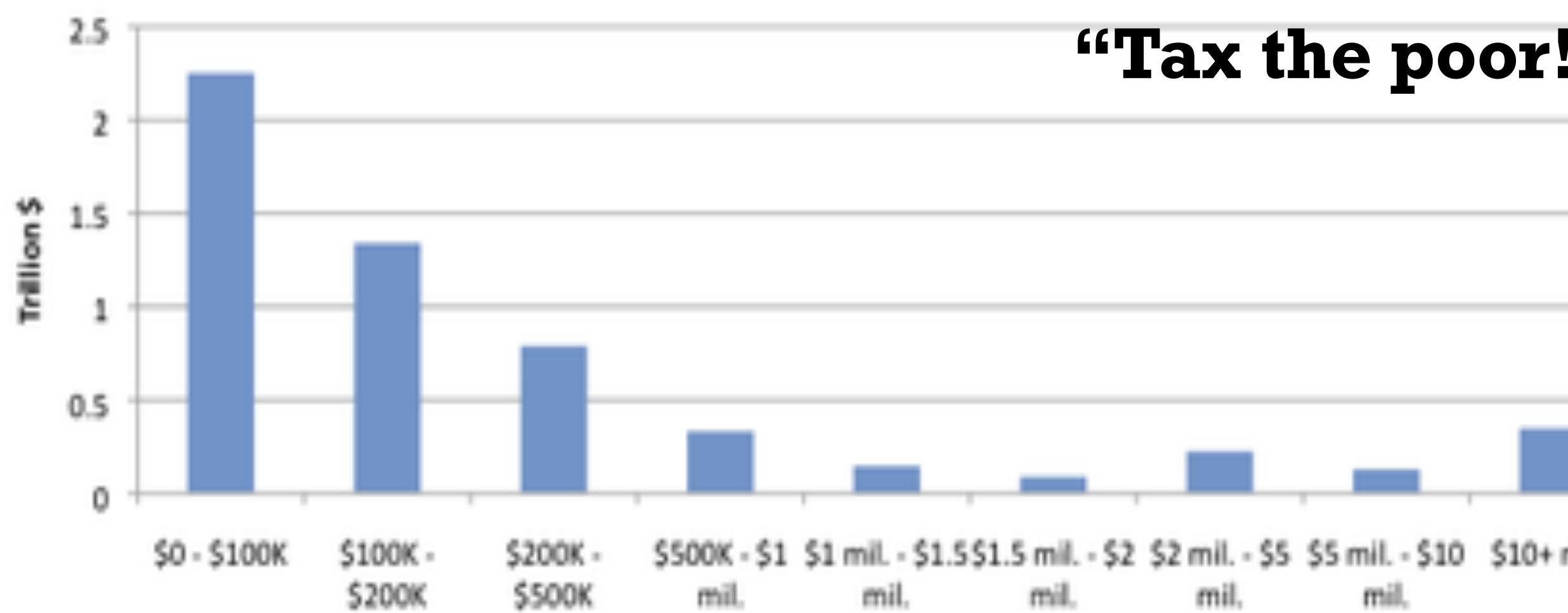
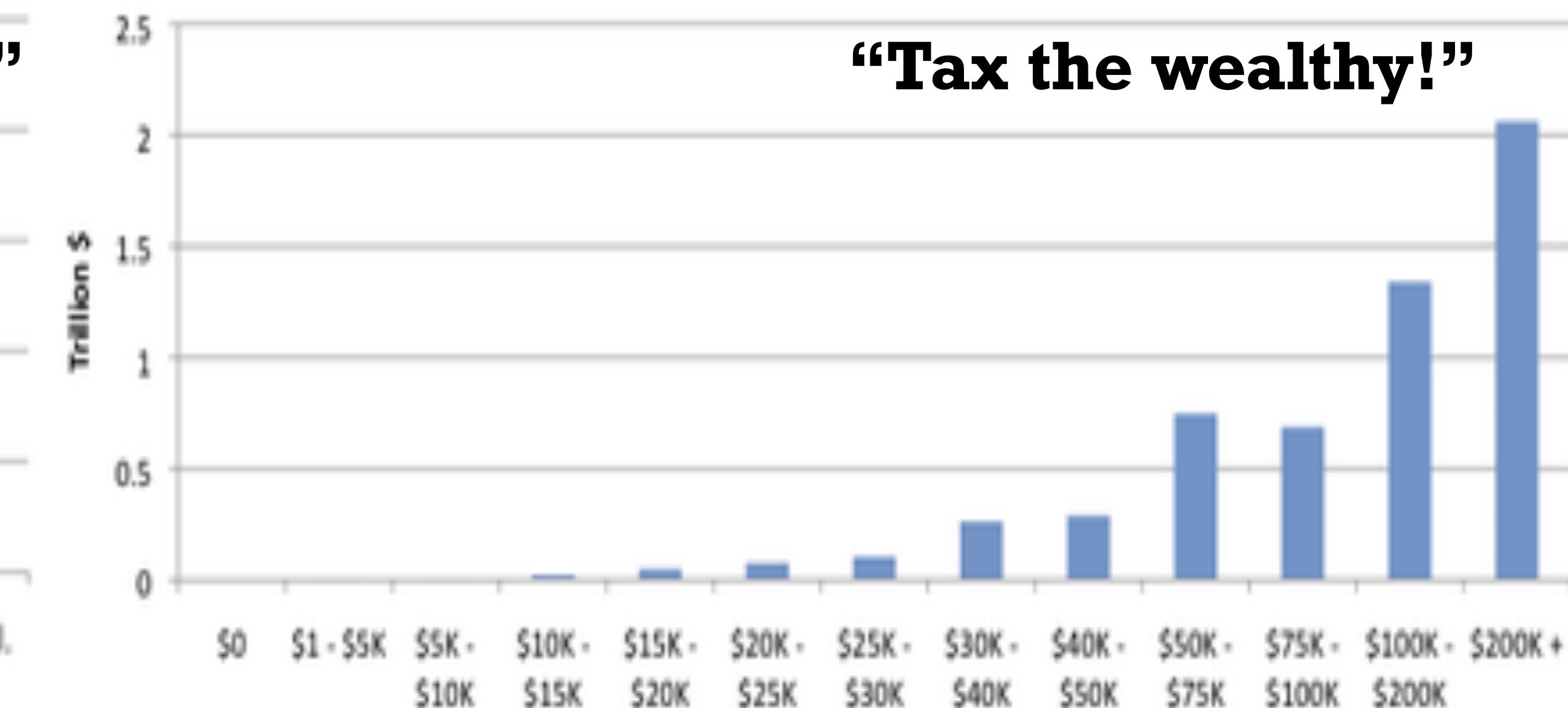
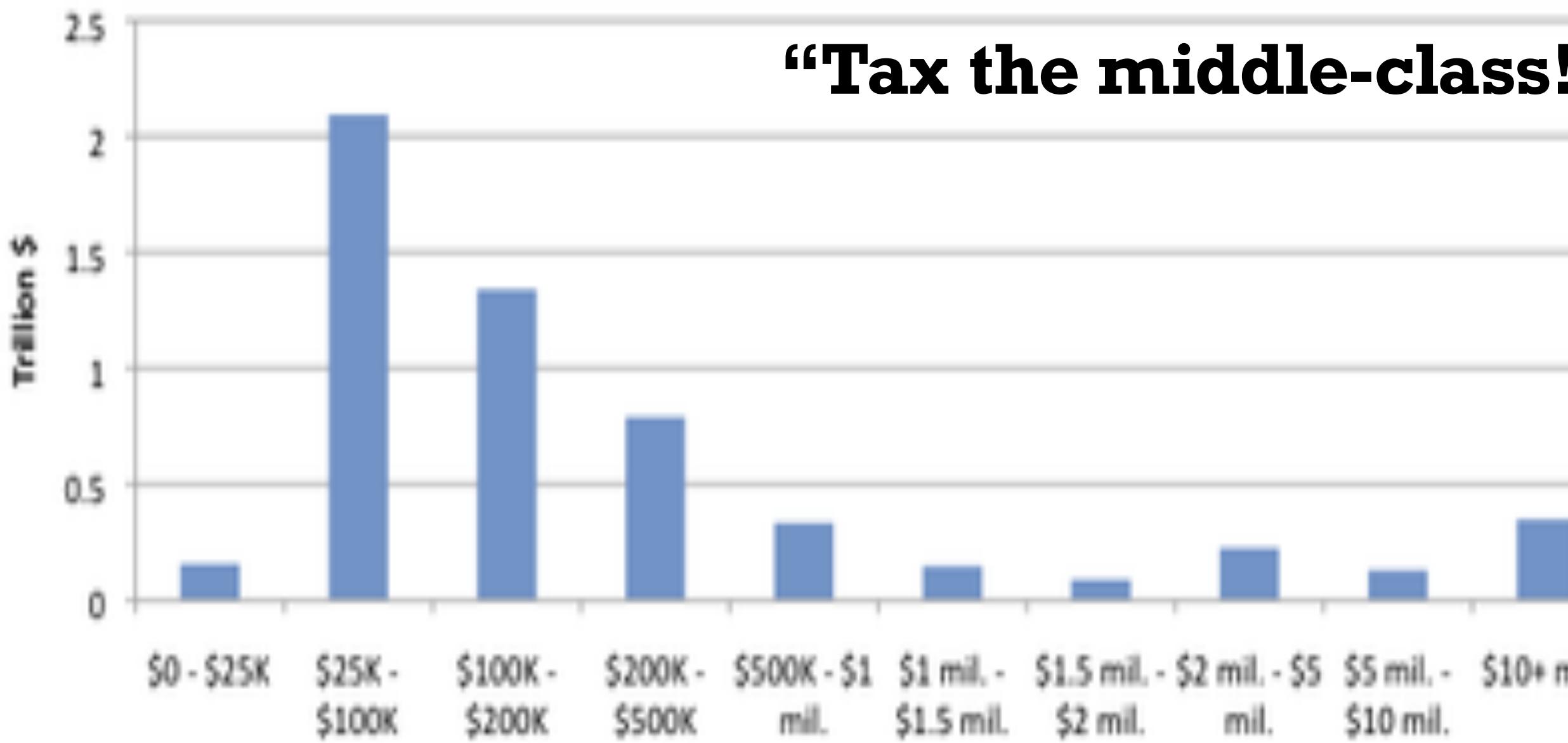
"The rich, in short, aren't nearly rich enough to finance Mr. Obama's entitlement state ambitions—even before his health-care plan kicks in."

So who else is there to tax? Well, in 2008, there was about \$5.65 trillion in total taxable income from all individual taxpayers, and most of that came from middle income earners. The nearby chart shows the distribution, and the big hump in the center is where Democrats are inevitably headed for the same reason that Willie Sutton robbed banks."

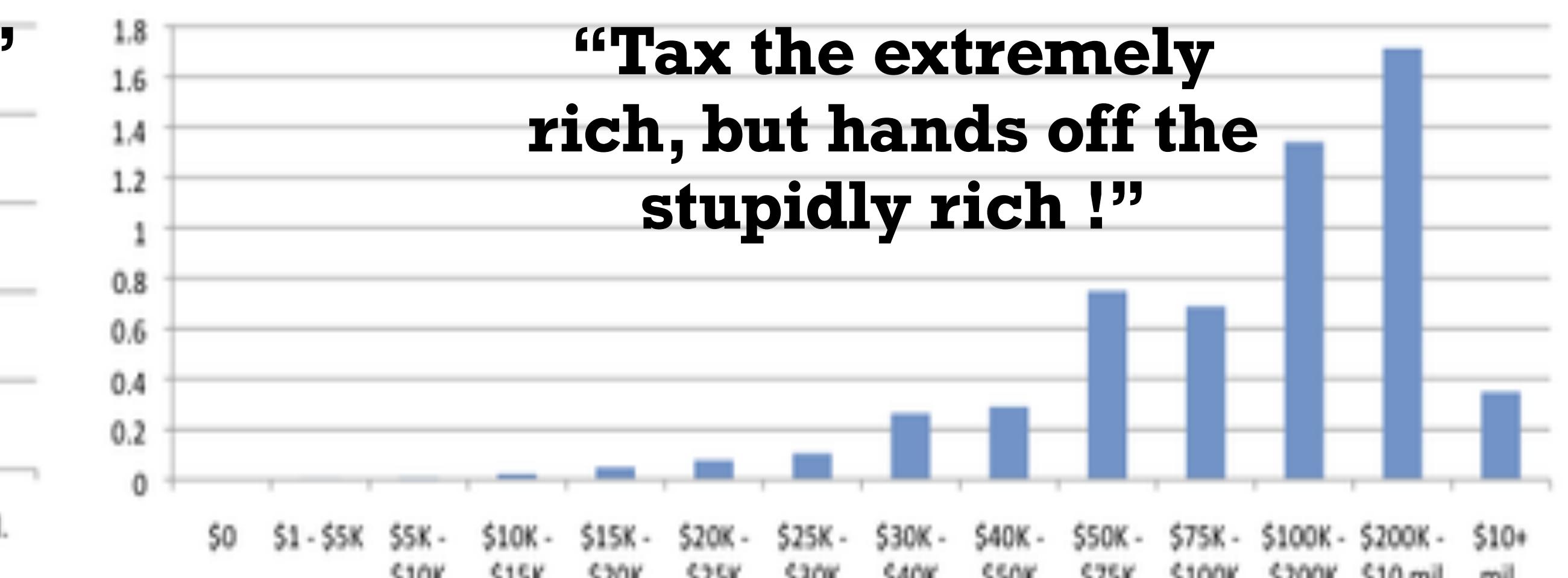
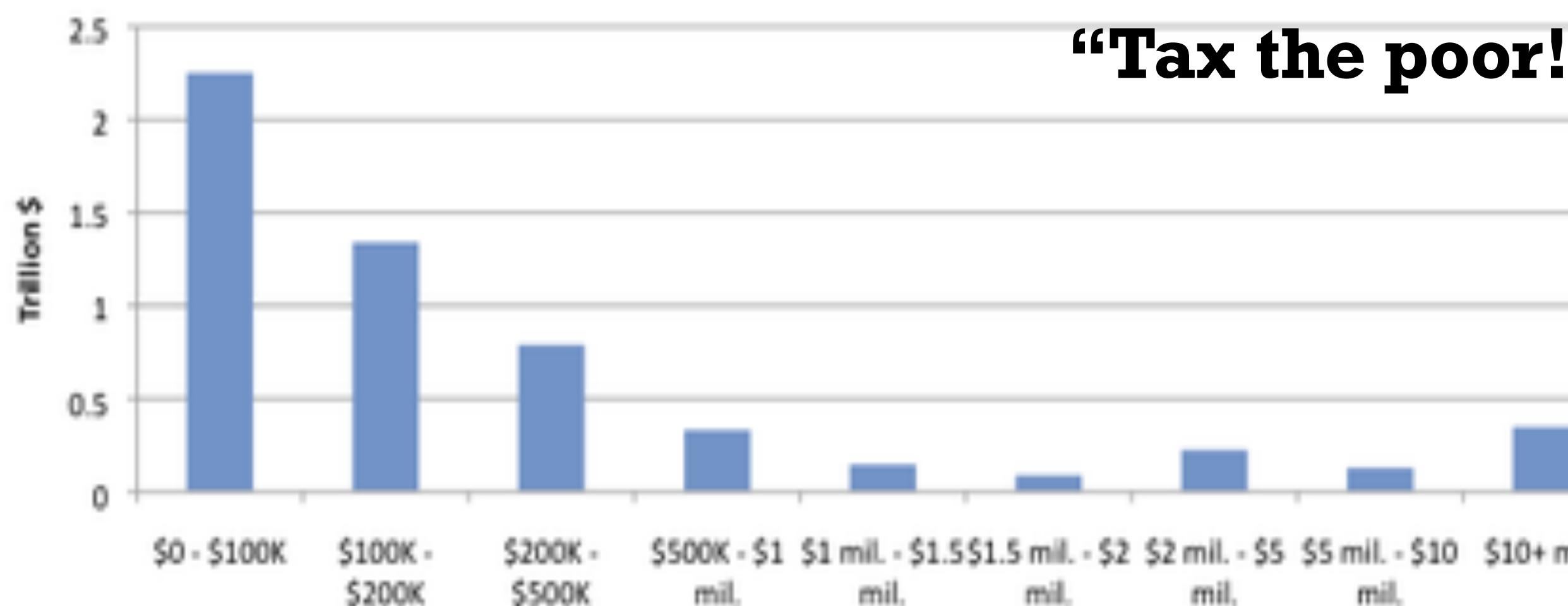
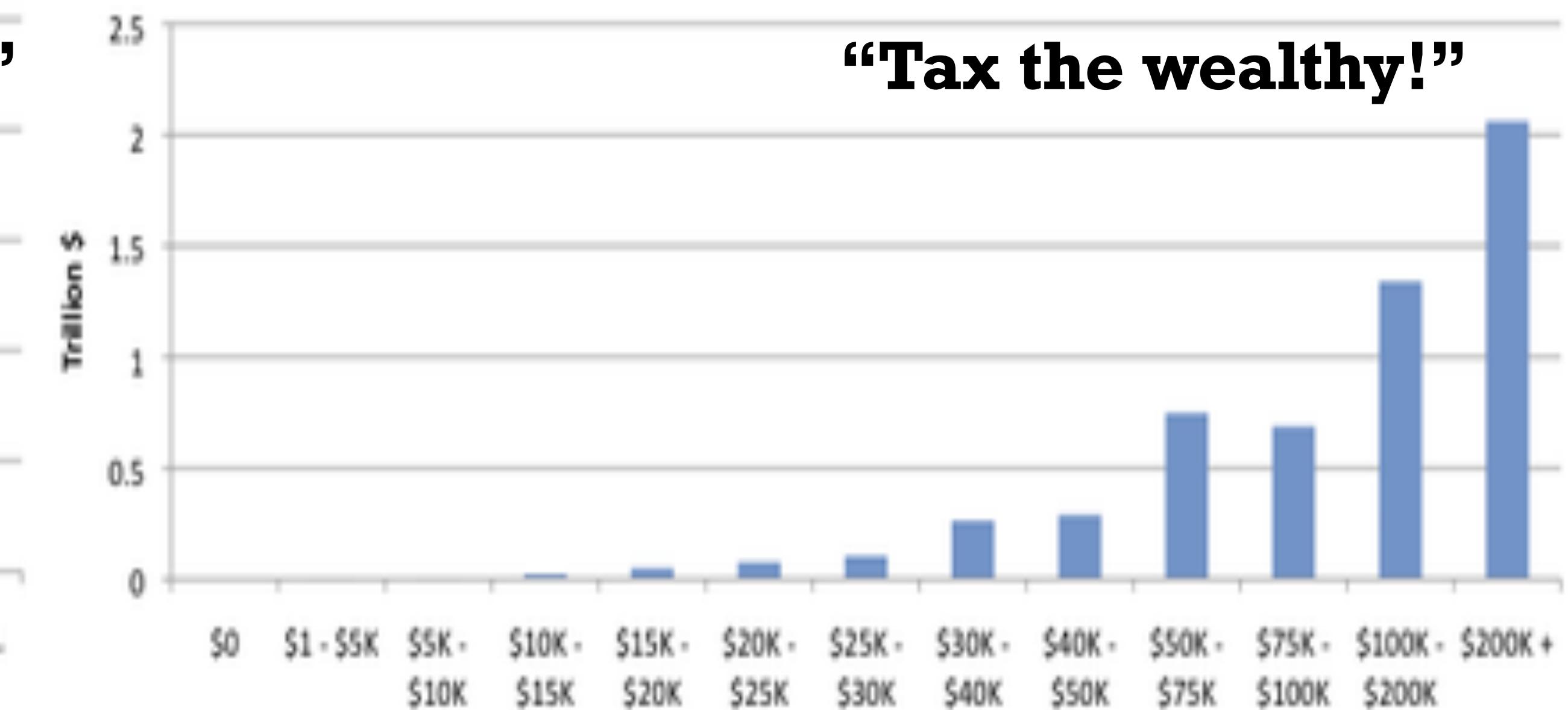
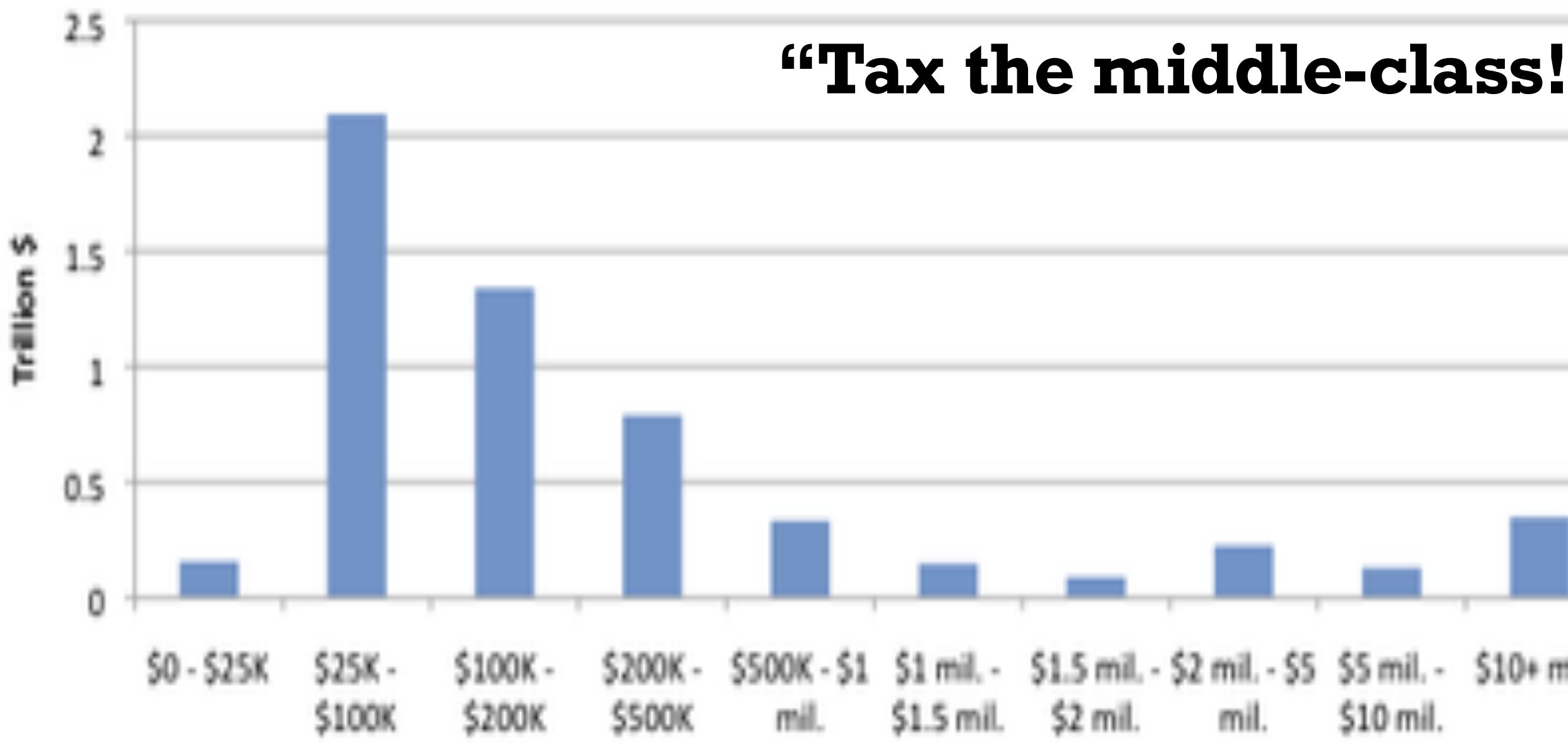
-The Wall Street Journal
April 17, 2011

Sources:
callingbull.org and
[this blog](#)

Which of these four plots do you think best represents the “true” wealth distribution in the United States today?



Which of these four plots do you think best represents the “true” wealth distribution in the United States today?



Part 2:

Motivating the need for EDA

Recap: Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)

B1. Describe your dataset (2 marks)

Consider the following questions to guide you in your exploration:

- Who: Which company/agency/organization provided this data?
- What: What is in your data?
- When: When was your data collected (for example, for which years)?
- Why: What is the purpose of your dataset? Is it for transparency/accountability, public interest, fun, learning, etc...
- How: How was your data collected? Was it a human collecting the data? Historical records digitized? Server logs?

B2. Load the dataset from a file, or URL (1 mark)

This needs to be a pandas dataframe. Remember that others may be running your jupyter notebook so it's important that the data is accessible to them. If your dataset isn't accessible as a URL, make sure to commit it into your repo. If your dataset is too large to commit (>100 MB), and it's not possible to get a URL to it, you should contact your instructor for advice.

B3. Explore your dataset (3 marks)

Which of your columns are interesting/relevant? Remember to take some notes on your observations, you'll need them for the next EDA step (initial thoughts).

B4. Initial Thoughts (2 marks)

Does anything jump out at you as surprising or particularly interesting?

Where do you think you'll go with exploring this dataset? Feel free to take notes in this section and use it as a scratch pad.

B5. Wrangling (5 marks)

The next step is to wrangle your data based on your initial explorations. Normally, by this point, you have some idea of what your research question will be, and that will help you narrow and focus your dataset.

B6. Research questions (2 marks)

B7. Data Analysis and Visualizations

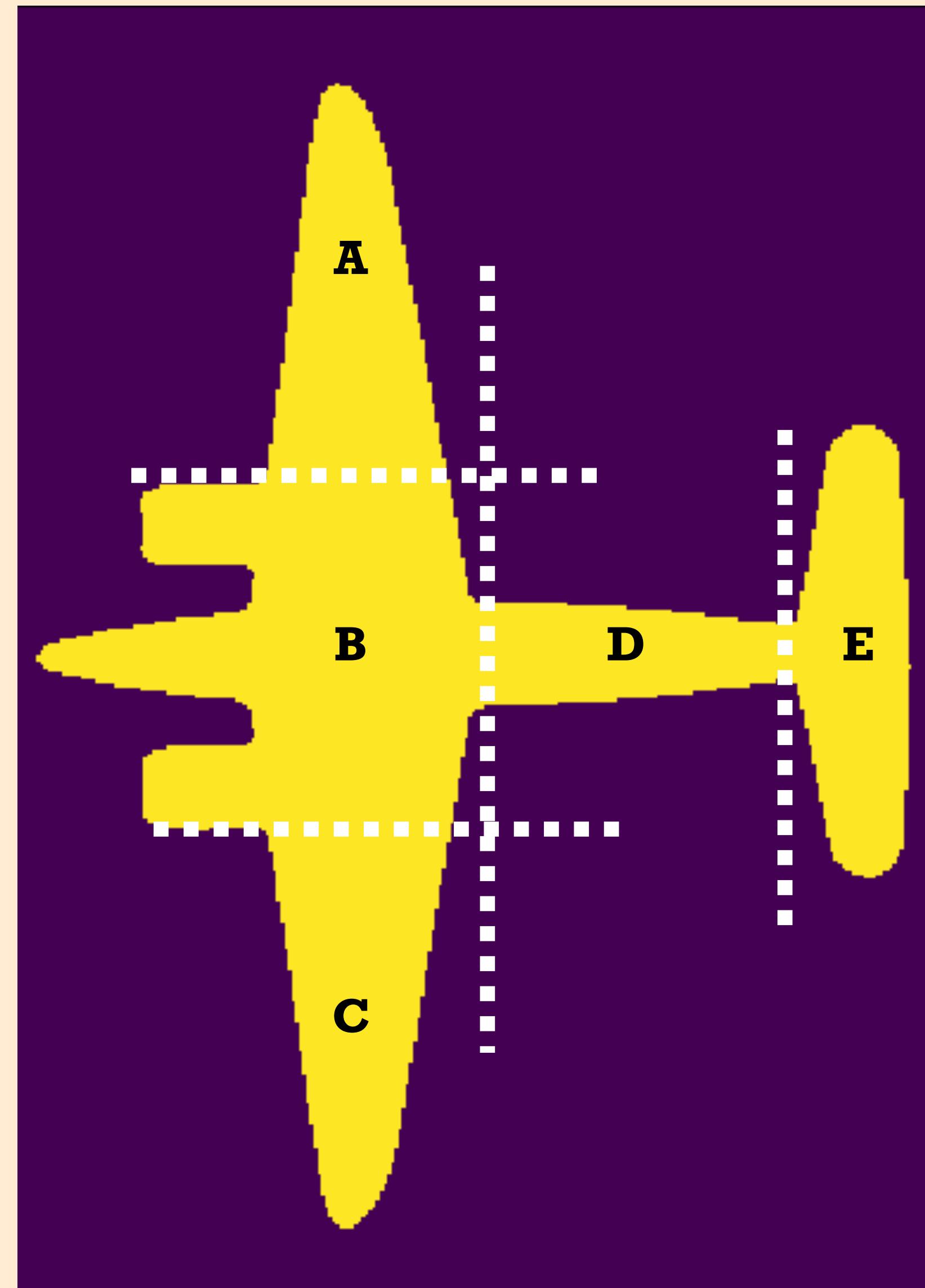
Case Study: Planes in WW2

You have been given a dataset and tasked with trying to solve a problem. In WW2, **expensive fighter planes were going down quite frequently due to bullet fire**. The military decided to conduct an analysis and surveyed all the surviving planes in an effort to catalogue which regions of the plane should be reinforced.

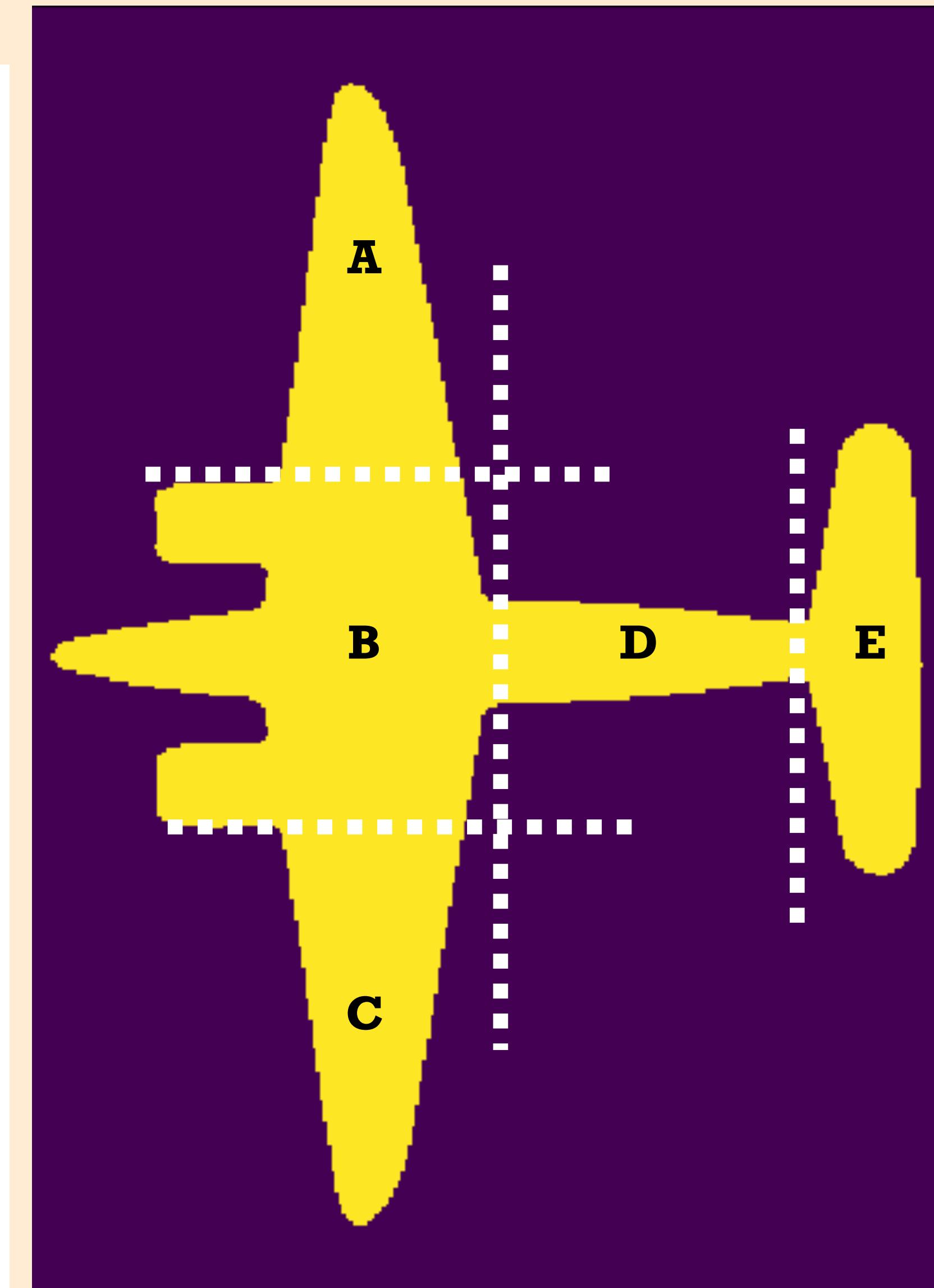
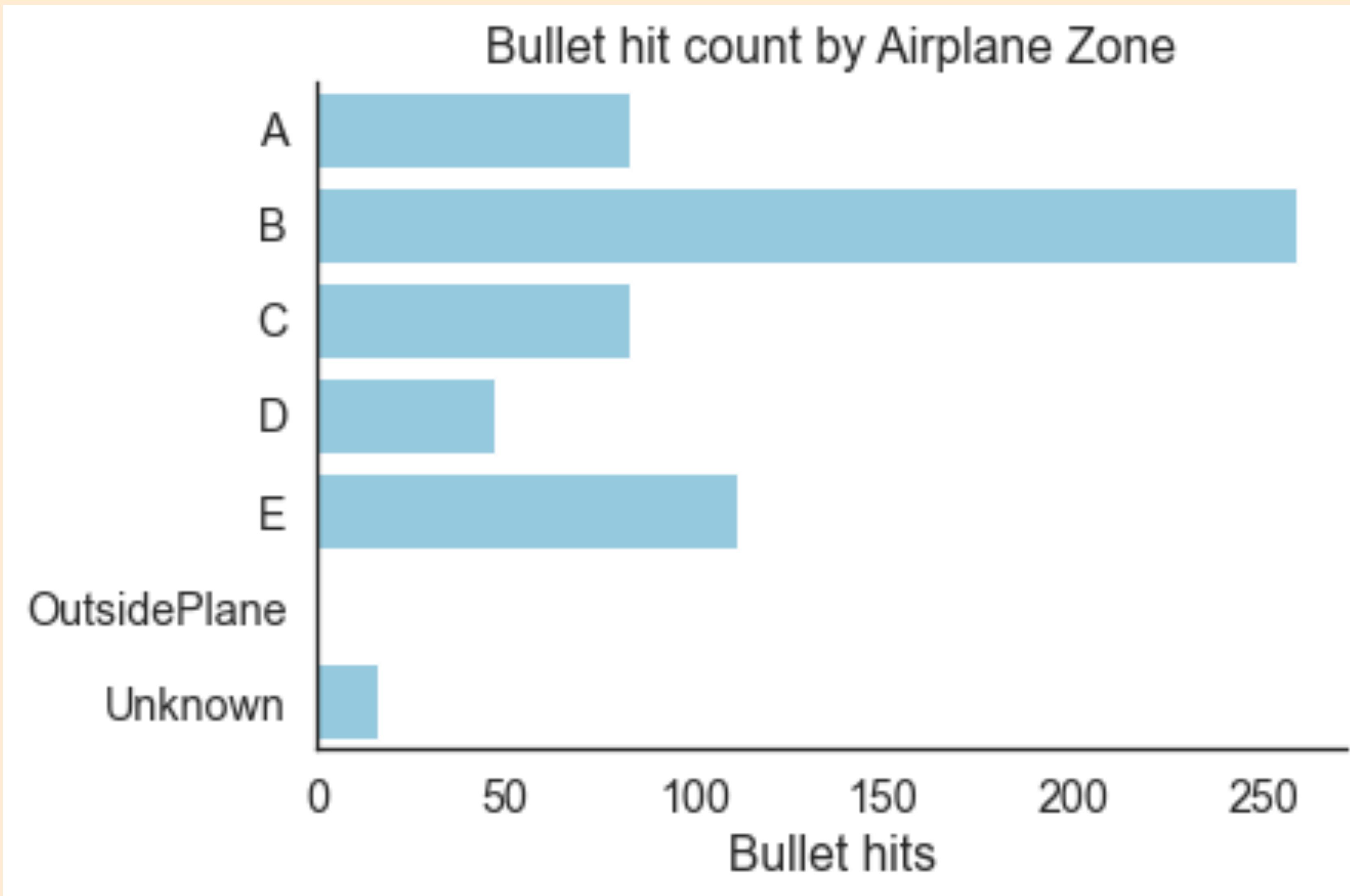
With limited resources, the military could only reinforce a maximum of two zones. Your task is to look at the bullet data for the planes and help determine which areas of the plane should be reinforced.

You're given a schematic of the plane, and told that the workers added a grid to the schematic, divided it up into regions A,B,C,D,E and recorded a value of 1 wherever there was a bullet hole across all the planes that returned. Areas without bullet holes are marked as 0.

They gave you a csv file with this information called `bullet_data.csv`. Yes, these WW2 workers are very sophisticated and had access to a computer :-).



Case Study: Planes in WW2



Debrief - EDA is important!

- Look at your data.
- Talk to someone about your data.
- Look at your data another way.
- Think about your data and what it means!

10 minutes

Part 3:

Judicious use of Colours

Colour

- Use of colours and shading is essential in most (if not all) visualizations
- However, **appropriate** colours and schemes must be used to retain plot effectiveness
- Accessibility: colour vision deficiency affects 1 in 12 men and 1 in 200 women¹

Colour blindness

Drag and drop or paste your file in the area below or: [Choose File](#) no file selected

Trichromatic view: Anomalous Trichromacy: *Dichromatic view:* *Monochromatic view:*

Normal Red-Weak/Protanomaly Red-Blind/Protanopia Monochromacy/Achromatopsia
 Green-Weak/Deuteranomaly Green-Blind/Deuteranopia Blue Cone Monochromacy
 Blue-Weak/Tritanomaly Blue-Blind/Tritanopia

Use lens to compare with normal view: No Lens Normal Lens Inverse Lens

[Reset View](#)



Zoom, move and lens functionality only with your own images available.

Check figures through an online [colour blindness simulator](#)

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[Reset View](#)



Run your figures through an online [colour blindness simulator](#)

4.1 Color as a tool to distinguish

We frequently use color as a means to distinguish discrete items or groups that do not have an intrinsic order, such as different countries on a map or different manufacturers of a certain product. In this case, we use a *qualitative* color scale. Such a scale contains a finite set of specific colors that are chosen to look clearly distinct from each other while also being equivalent to each other. The second condition requires that no one color should stand out relative to the others. And, the colors should not create the impression of an order, as would be the case with a sequence of colors that get successively lighter. Such colors would create an apparent order among the items being colored, which by definition have no order.

Many appropriate qualitative color scales are readily available. Figure 4.1 shows three representative examples. In particular, the ColorBrewer project provides a nice selection of qualitative color scales, including both fairly light and fairly dark colors (Brewer 2017).

Okabe Ito



ColorBrewer Dark2



ggplot2 hue

