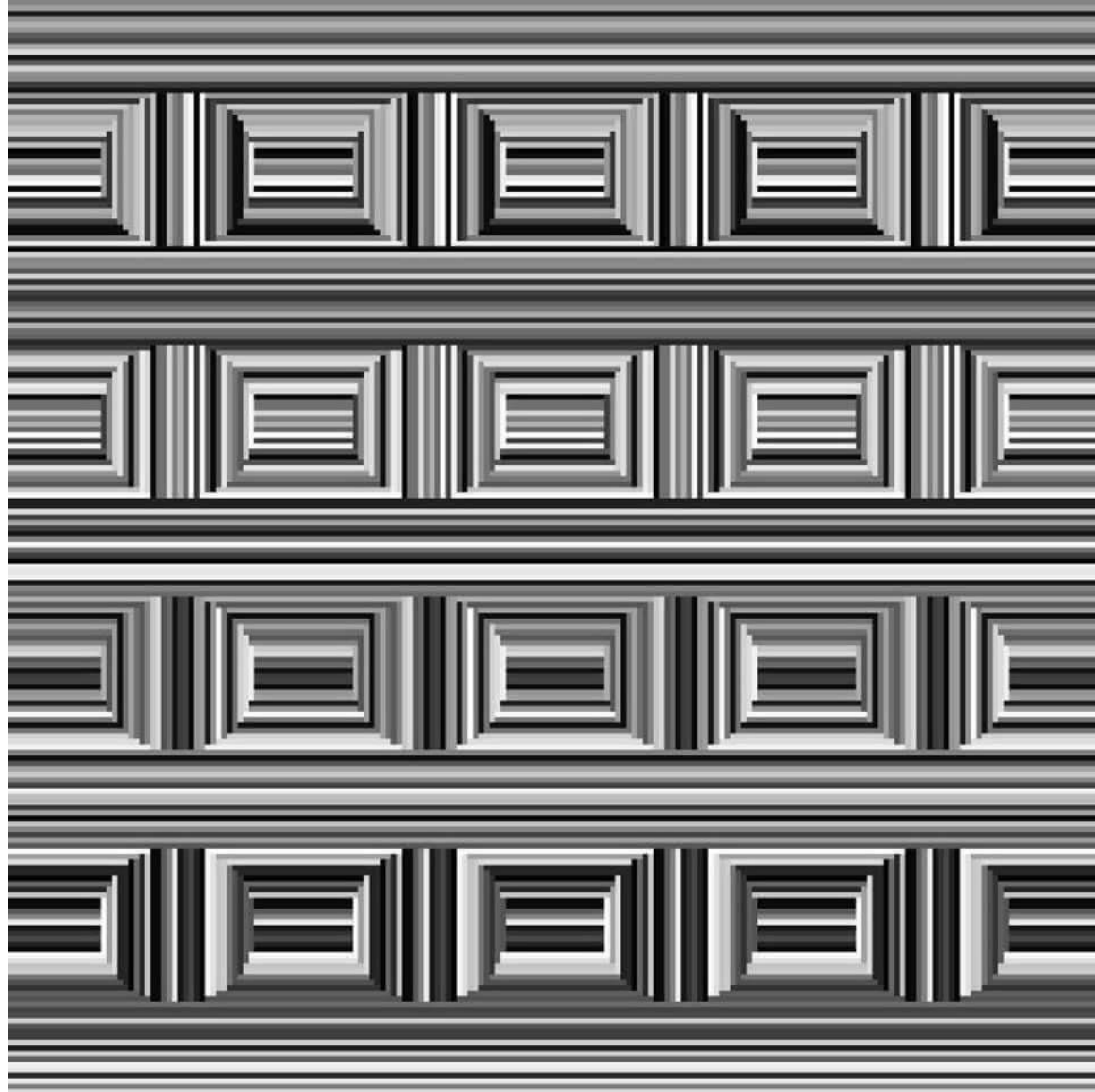




Data Visualization





What is Data Visualization?

- Data (or information) visualization is used to interpret and gain insight into large amounts of data. This is achieved through visual representations, often interactive, of raw data.
- It is specific technique or methodology for creating pictorial representations in the form of images, diagrams or animations to convey effective information from data.

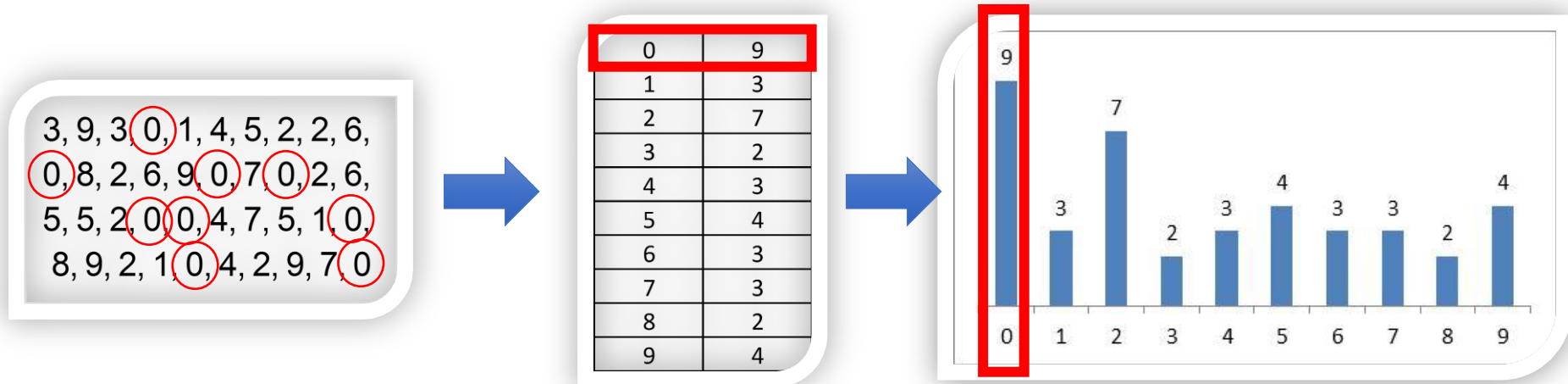
Example

How many 0's in the data?

0,2,3,0,6,0

From this data we can easily say that there **3** 0's in the data but when we have huge data like below

3, 9, 3, 0, 1, 4, 5, 2, 2, 6, 0, 8, 2, 6, 9, 0, 7, 0, 2, 6, 5, 5, 2, 0, 0, 4, 7, 5, 1, 0, 8, 9, 2, 1, 0, 4, 2, 9, 7, 0



Why is Data Visualization?



90% of information
transmitted to the
human brain is visual



The human brain
processes visuals 60K
times faster than text



65% of humans are
visual learners

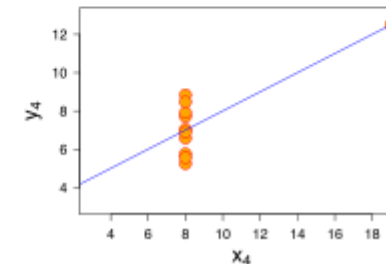
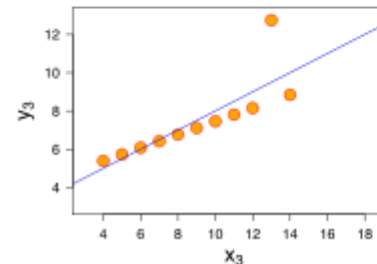
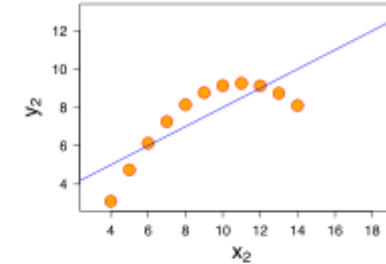
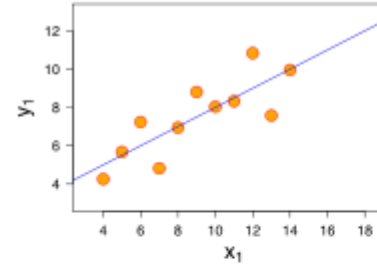


The human brain can
process an observed
visual in 13 - 80 ms

Why is Data Visualization?

| I | | II | | III | | IV | |
|----|------|----|-----|-----|------|----|-----|
| x | y | x | y | x | y | x | y |
| 10 | 8.04 | 10 | 9.1 | 10 | 7.46 | 8 | 6.6 |
| 8 | 6.95 | 8 | 8.1 | 8 | 6.77 | 8 | 5.8 |
| 13 | 7.58 | 13 | 8.7 | 13 | 12.7 | 8 | 7.7 |
| 9 | 8.81 | 9 | 8.8 | 9 | 7.11 | 8 | 8.8 |
| 11 | 8.33 | 11 | 9.3 | 11 | 7.81 | 8 | 8.5 |
| 14 | 9.96 | 14 | 8.1 | 14 | 8.84 | 8 | 7 |
| 6 | 7.24 | 6 | 6.1 | 6 | 6.08 | 8 | 5.3 |
| 4 | 4.26 | 4 | 3.1 | 4 | 5.39 | 19 | 13 |
| 12 | 10.8 | 12 | 9.1 | 12 | 8.15 | 8 | 5.6 |
| 7 | 4.82 | 7 | 7.3 | 7 | 6.42 | 8 | 7.9 |
| 5 | 5.68 | 5 | 4.7 | 5 | 5.73 | 8 | 6.9 |

- Mean of x in each case: 9 (exact)
- Sample variance of x in each case: 11 (exact)
- Mean of y in each case: 7.50 (to 2 decimal places)
- Sample variance of y in each case: 4.122 or 4.127 (to 3 decimal places)
- Correlation between x and y in each case: 0.816 (to 3 decimal places)
- Linear regression line in each case: $y = 3.00 + 0.500x$ (to 2 and 3 decimal places, respectively)



Data Visualization:

- **Enhances learning**
- **Enhances understanding**
- **Enhances reasoning**
- **Helps in decision making**

Data visualization acts as a link between the raw data and our engagement with it.

Data Visualization..

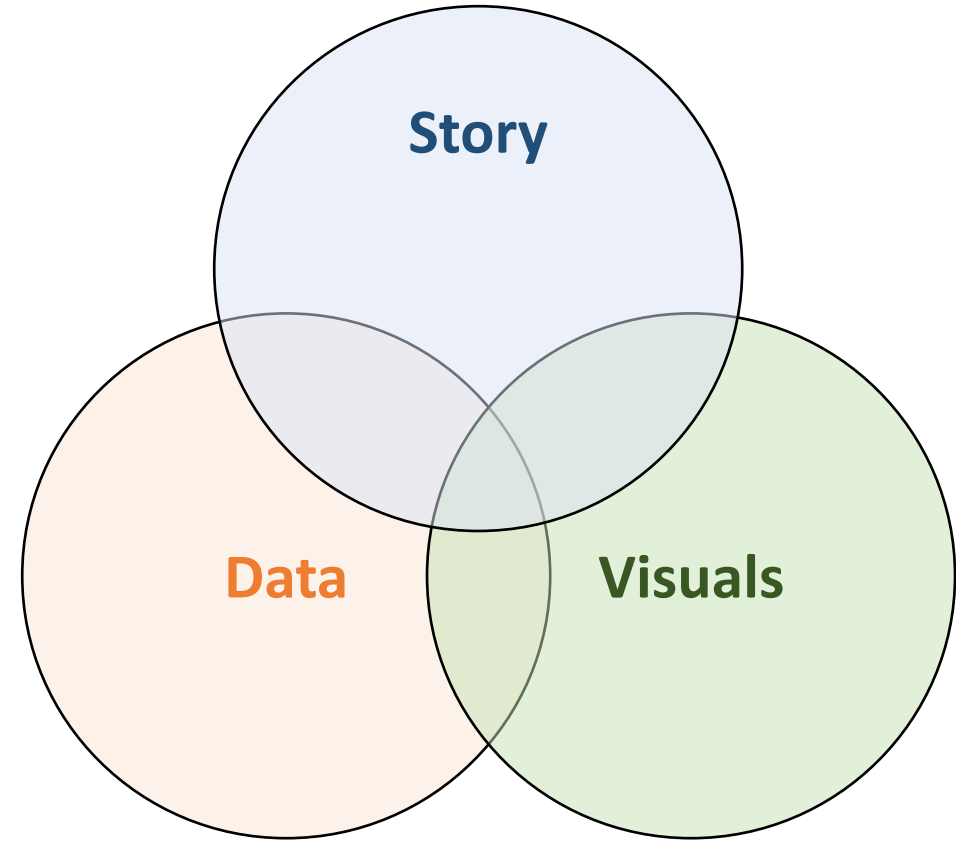
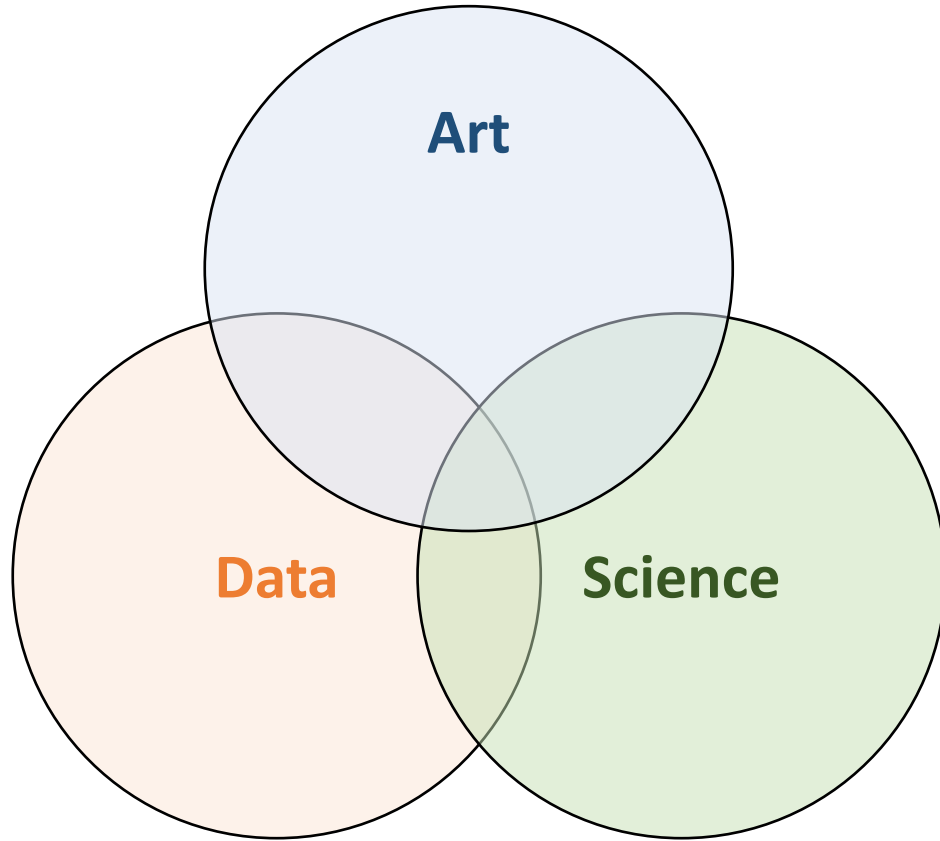
Can lead a user to

- Detect patterns
- Detect trends
- Detect correlations in data

Can then prompt a user to

- Draw inferences
- Anticipate potential trajectories and outcomes
- Ask new questions of the data that wouldn't have otherwise been considered

Data Visualization & Storytelling



U.S. Average Daily Births: 1994-2014



Some Highlights:

- **Holidays:** People generally seem to have time for baby making during their time off. Several of the most-common birth dates, in September, correspond with average conception periods around Christmas. Sept. 9 is most-common in this dataset, though other days in that month are close. Sept. 19 is second. Following a customary gestation period, many of these babies would, in theory, have been conceived on Dec. 17 and 27, respectively.
- **Choice:** Clearly, some people choose when they have their children. While they're making babies during the holidays, many people aren't really having them then. The least-common birthdays in this dataset were Christmas Eve, Christmas and New Year's Day. Dates around Thanksgiving aren't as common. July 4 is also at the bottom of the list. Conversely, Valentine's Day ranks relatively high, as you can see in the graphic, as are the days just before a new tax year begins.
- **Skewed:** There are some fun patterns in this data, but the difference between birthday — unless it's on a truly rare day — isn't *that* much different than a top date in September. There a left-tailed skewness to the data, which ranges from 6,500 births per day to more than 12,000. The median number of births per day, though, is around 11,000. The most-common day had 12,300 births, on average. *More on the data distribution soon.*

Contd..

| BIRTH DATE | POPULARITY | CONCEPTION* | AVERAGE BIRTHS |
|------------|------------|-------------|----------------|
| 9/9 | 1st | 12/17 | 12,301 |
| 9/19 | 2nd | 12/27 | 12,229 |
| 9/12 | 3rd | 12/20 | 12,224 |
| 9/17 | 4th | 12/25 | 12,148 |
| 9/10 | 5th | 12/18 | 12,143 |
| 7/7 | 6th | 10/14 | 12,108 |
| 9/20 | 7th | 12/28 | 12,107 |
| 9/15 | 8th | 12/23 | 12,087 |
| 9/16 | 9th | 12/24 | 12,072 |
| 9/18 | 10th | 12/26 | 12,055 |
| 12/20 | 11th | 3/29 | 12,009 |
| 9/26 | 12th | 1/3 | 11,993 |
| 9/8 | 13th | 12/16 | 11,992 |
| 9/23 | 14th | 12/31 | 11,974 |
| 12/29 | 15th | 4/7 | 11,956 |
| 8/8 | 16th | 11/15 | 11,951 |
| 9/24 | 17th | 1/1 | 11,945 |

Contd..

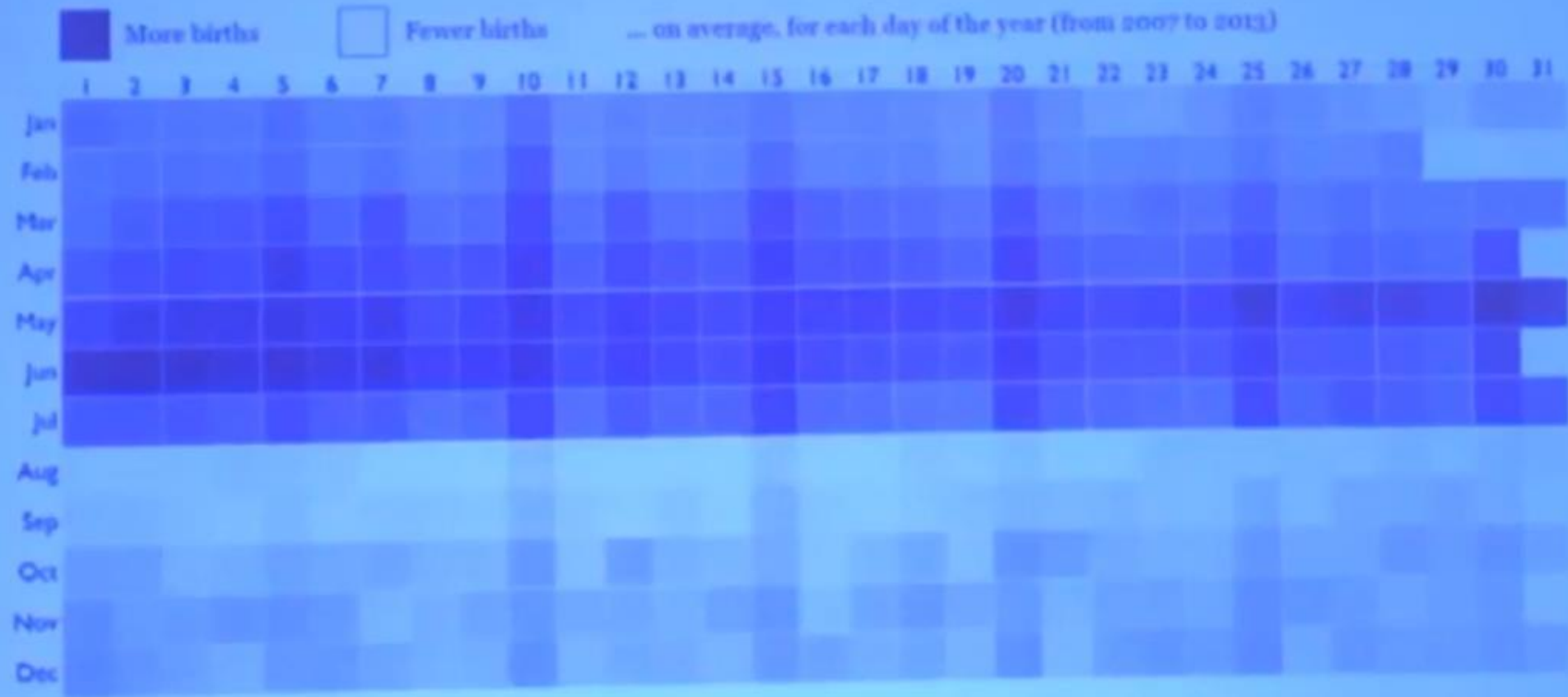
| | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| 2/29 | 347th | 7/7 | 10,462 |
| 7/5 | 348th | 10/12 | 10,404 |
| 5/26 | 349th | 9/2 | 10,401 |
| 12/31 | 350th | 4/9 | 10,394 |
| 4/13 | 351st | 7/21 | 10,389 |
| 12/23 | 352nd | 4/1 | 10,338 |
| 4/1 | 353rd | 7/9 | 10,300 |
| 11/28 | 354th | 3/7 | 10,096 |
| 11/26 | 355th | 3/5 | 10,044 |
| 11/24 | 356th | 3/3 | 10,015 |
| 10/31 | 357th | 2/7 | 9,978 |
| 11/25 | 358th | 3/4 | 9,954 |
| 11/23 | 359th | 3/2 | 9,883 |
| 11/27 | 360th | 3/6 | 9,718 |
| 12/26 | 361st | 4/4 | 9,543 |
| 1/2 | 362nd | 4/11 | 9,307 |
| 7/4 | 363rd | 10/11 | 8,796 |
| 12/24 | 364th | 4/2 | 8,069 |
| 1/1 | 365th | 4/10 | 7,792 |
| 12/25 | 366th | 4/3 | 6,574 |

THE PATTERN IN INDIA IS QUITE DIFFERENT

This is a birth date dataset that's obtained from school admission data for over 10 million children. When we compare this with births in the US, we see none of the same patterns.

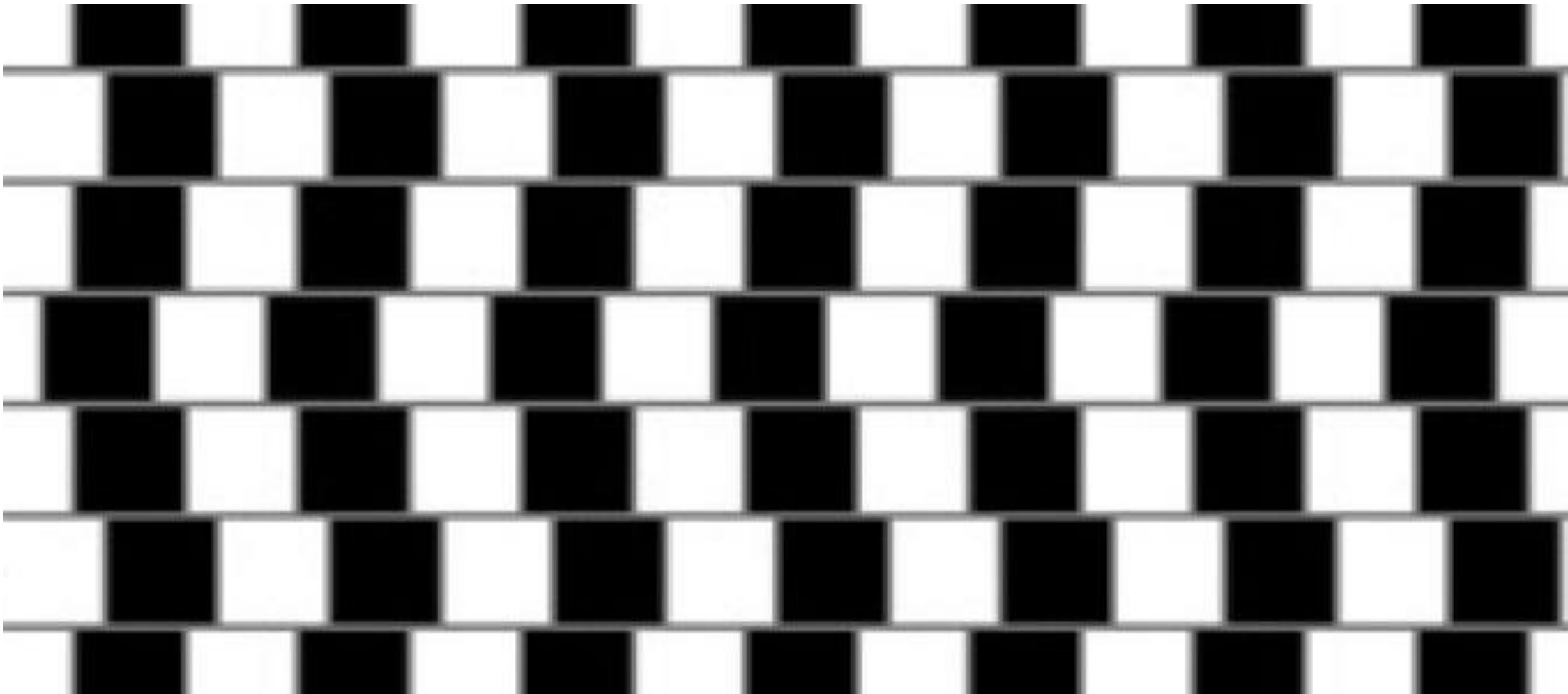
For example,

- Is there an aversion to the 13th or is there a local cultural nuance?
- Are holidays avoided for births?
- Which months have a higher propensity for births, and why?
- Are there any patterns not found in the US data?



Further Considerations

- What data (or subset of data) is relevant for your aim?
- Who is your audience?
- How will you encode your data?
- How will you structure the visualization?
- How will you demonstrate the relationship between data?
- Determine the scale of your visualization.
- Which elements will the user interact with?
- Will a user intuitively understand how the visualization works and what it represents?



How many numbers are less than 10 and Greater than 100?

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|----|-----|----|-----|-----|----|-----|
| 30 | 27 | 107 | 99 | 19 | 22 | 27 | 17 |
| 34 | 33 | 52 | 90 | 23 | 15 | 20 | 105 |
| 2 | 29 | 51 | 68 | 28 | 26 | 29 | 26 |
| 34 | 28 | 58 | 79 | 101 | 24 | 27 | 4 |
| 32 | 30 | 34 | 3 | 33 | 39 | 39 | 32 |
| 33 | 6 | 51 | 98 | 29 | 18 | 20 | 23 |
| 30 | 33 | 58 | 85 | 23 | 23 | 7 | 16 |
| 104 | 27 | 112 | 85 | 21 | 18 | 23 | 22 |
| 35 | 29 | 50 | 95 | 17 | 150 | 29 | 28 |
| 31 | 32 | 37 | 35 | 34 | 38 | 37 | 39 |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|----|-----|----|-----|-----|----|-----|
| 30 | 27 | 107 | 99 | 19 | 22 | 27 | 17 |
| 34 | 33 | 52 | 90 | 23 | 15 | 20 | 105 |
| 2 | 29 | 51 | 68 | 28 | 26 | 29 | 26 |
| 34 | 28 | 58 | 79 | 101 | 24 | 27 | 4 |
| 32 | 30 | 34 | 3 | 33 | 39 | 39 | 32 |
| 33 | 6 | 51 | 98 | 29 | 18 | 20 | 23 |
| 30 | 33 | 58 | 85 | 23 | 23 | 7 | 16 |
| 104 | 27 | 112 | 85 | 21 | 18 | 23 | 22 |
| 35 | 29 | 50 | 95 | 17 | 150 | 29 | 28 |
| 31 | 32 | 37 | 35 | 34 | 38 | 37 | 39 |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|----|-----|----|-----|-----|----|-----|
| 30 | 27 | 107 | 99 | 19 | 22 | 27 | 17 |
| 34 | 33 | 52 | 90 | 23 | 15 | 20 | 105 |
| 2 | 29 | 51 | 68 | 28 | 26 | 29 | 26 |
| 34 | 28 | 58 | 79 | 101 | 24 | 27 | 4 |
| 32 | 30 | 34 | 3 | 33 | 39 | 39 | 32 |
| 33 | 6 | 51 | 98 | 29 | 18 | 20 | 23 |
| 30 | 33 | 58 | 85 | 23 | 23 | 7 | 16 |
| 104 | 27 | 112 | 85 | 21 | 18 | 23 | 22 |
| 35 | 29 | 50 | 95 | 17 | 150 | 29 | 28 |
| 31 | 32 | 37 | 35 | 34 | 38 | 37 | 39 |

Motivation for effective data visualization

- Effective Data Visualization is an art as well as a science
- Focus should be on abstracting out unnecessary data, noise and clutter
- Leverage concepts from the Grammar of Graphics to depict the right information using clean and concise visuals
- “A Picture is worth a thousand words”
- “The greatest value of a picture is when it forces us to notice what we never expected to see.” – John Tukey



Tableau

- What is Tableau
- Why should we use Tableau
- How to use Tableau

Introduction to Tableau

- What is Tableau?
 - Tableau is a powerful data visualization software created by Tableau Software.
 - Tableau connects easily to nearly any data source
 - Tableau allows for instant insight by transforming data into interactive visualizations called dashboards.

Why should we use Tableau

| | casual development | functionality | mapping | embed in Powerpoint | on-going updates | cost |
|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|--|--|---|--|
| Xcelsius | very poor | poor (no serious analytics) | limited: provides maps with regions | creates interactive PDF | server connection or download PDF | free for 2008 version; \$299/user/1x for server (10 users) |
| Advizor | good | good | limited: has map background but no lat/long | install local software or call via browser | server connection or download; free reader | \$499/user/1x |
| Spotfire | good | good | can import ESRI shapes, & use in interactive maps; but no lat/long | install local software or call via browser | server connection; paid reader | \$948/user/yr or \$4,788/user/yr (depends on edition) |
| QlikView | poor | good | limited: can connect to Google Map | install local software or call via browser | server connection or download; paid reader | not published; \$30,000 or more |
| Lyzasoft | limited | limited | no specific features | install local software or call via browser | server connection; paid workgroup reader | \$179/user/year |
| Tableau | very good | very good | good: auto-adds lat/long to recognized entities | install local software or call via browser | server connection via paid reader; download via free reader | \$999/user/1x (stand-alone); \$1,000/user for browser access |

Different Tableau Versions

1. Tableau Desktop:

It is a self service business analytics and data visualization that anyone can use. It translates pictures of data into optimized queries. With tableau desktop, you can directly connect to data from your data warehouse for live upto date data analysis. You can also perform queries without writing a single line of code. Import all your data into Tableau's data engine from multiple sources & integrate altogether by combining multiple views in a interactive dashboard.

2. Tableau Server:

It is more of a enterprise level Tableau software. You can publish dashboards with Tableau Desktop and share them throughout the organization with web-based Tableau server. It leverages fast databases through live connections.

3. Tableau Online:

This is a hosted version of Tableau server which helps makes business intelligence faster and easier than before. You can publish Tableau dashboards with Tableau Desktop and share them with colleagues.

4. Tableau Reader:

It's a free desktop application that enables you to open and view visualizations that are built in Tableau Desktop. You can filter, drill down data but you cannot edit or perform any kind of interactions.

5. Tableau Public:

This is a free Tableau software which you can use to make visualizations with but you need to save your workbook or worksheets in the Tableau Server which can be viewed by anyone.

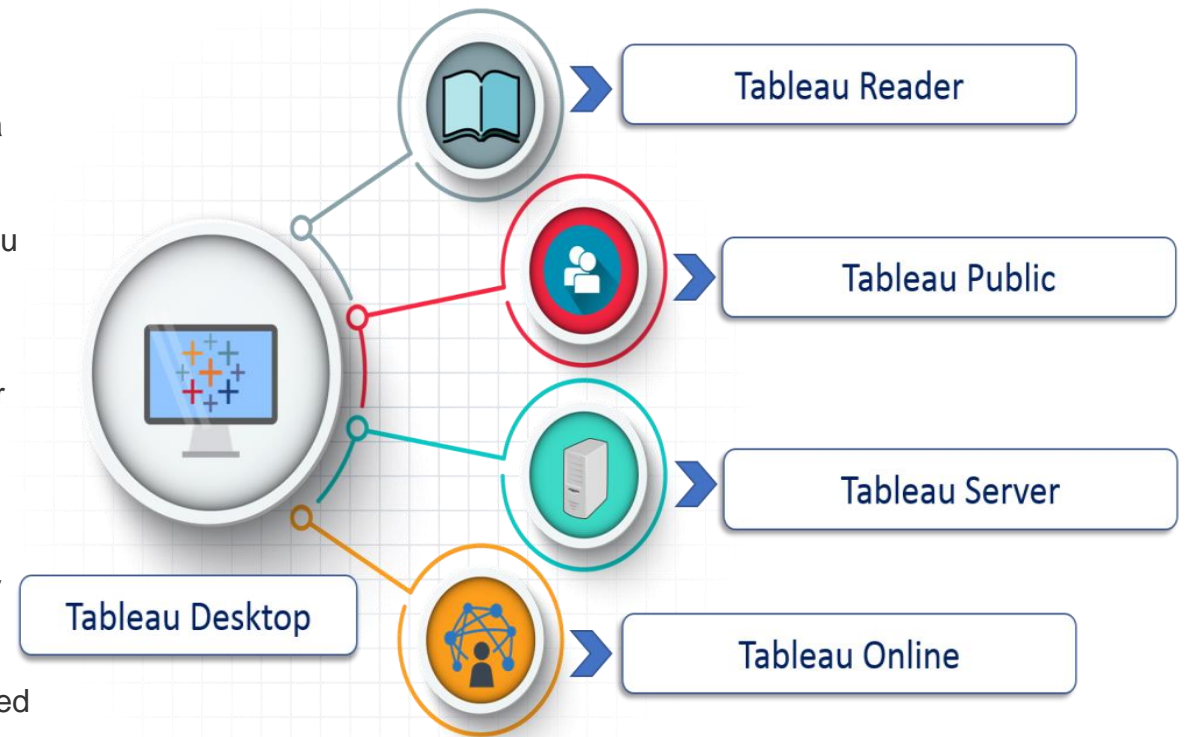
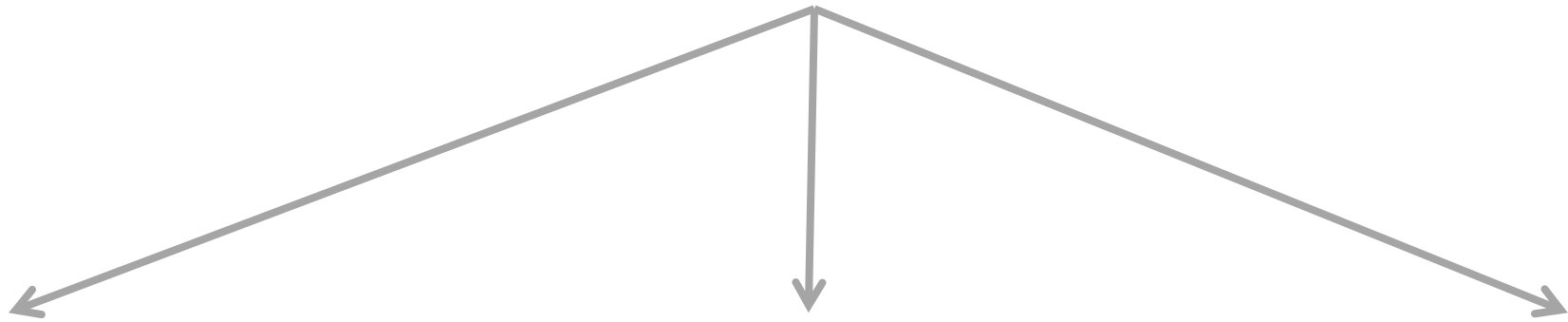


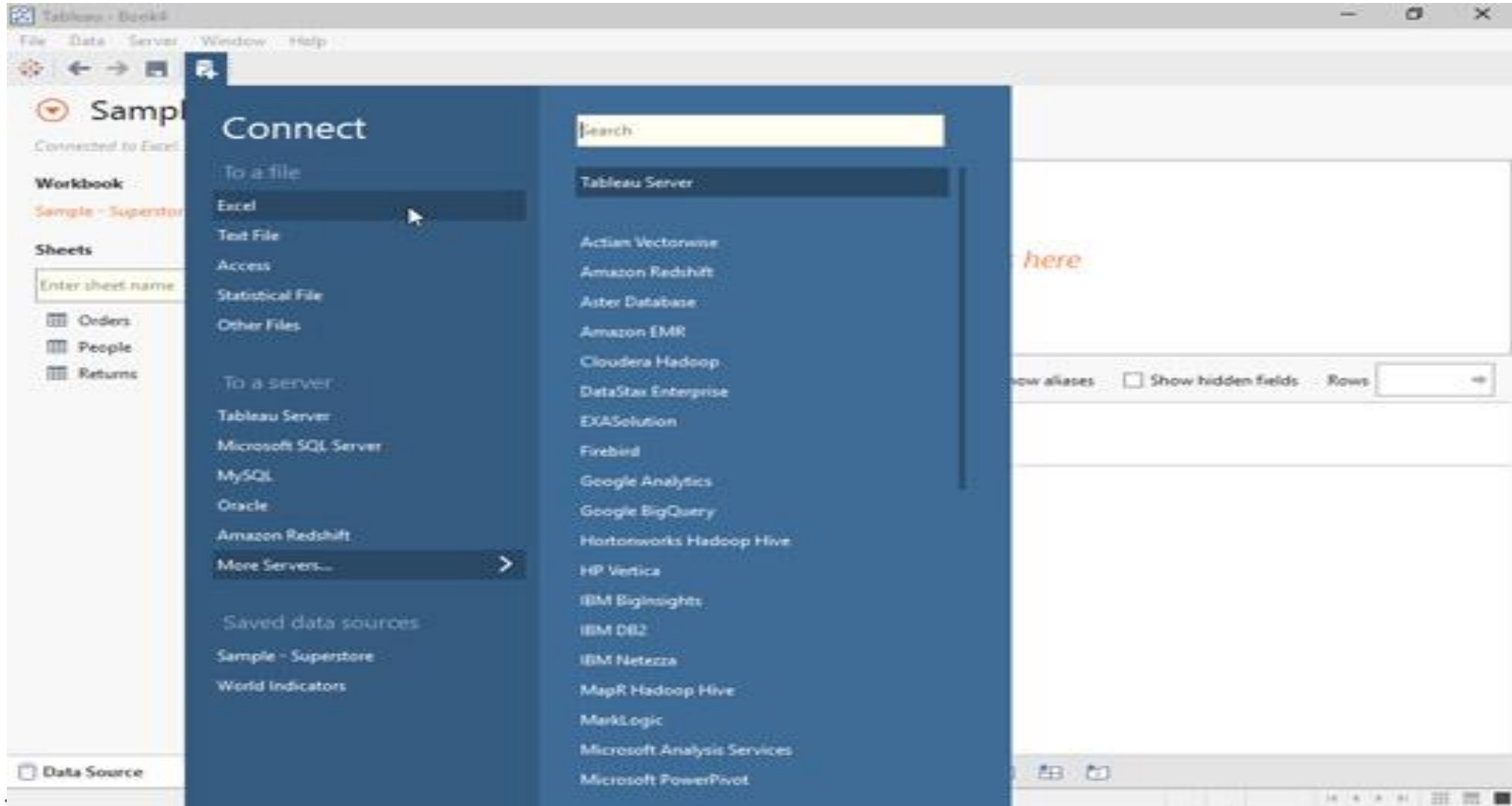
Tableau Features



Connecting to Data

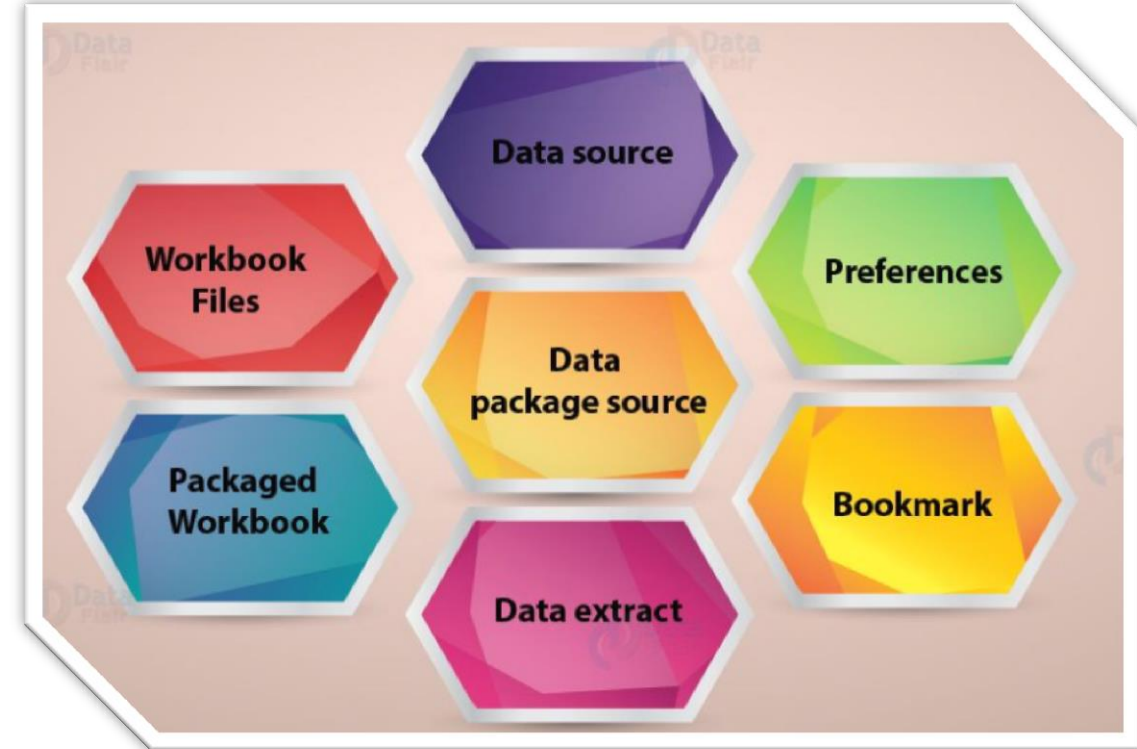


Connecting to Data



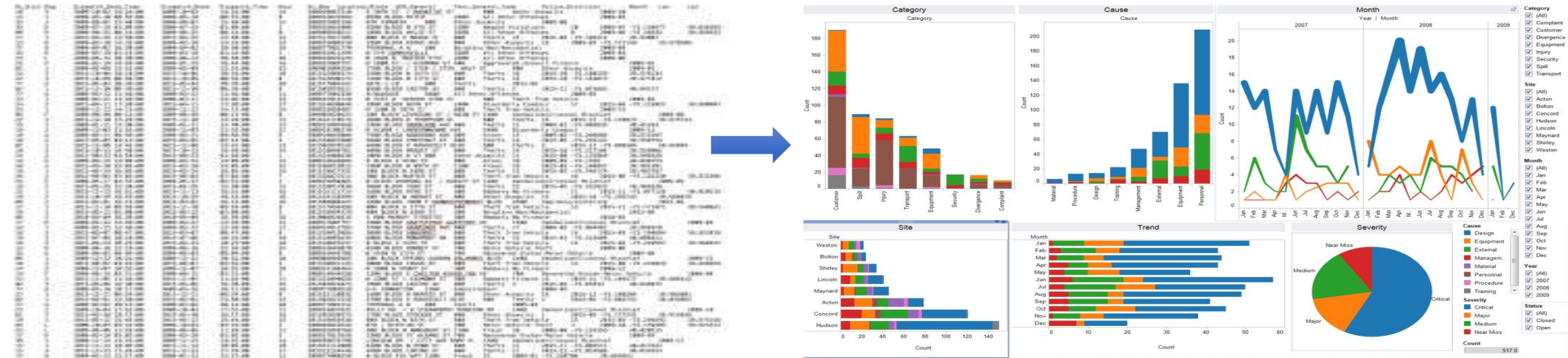
A Note on File types in Tableau

- **Data source(.tds)**: Shortcut to oftenly used data sources, containing information and modifications.
- **Workbook (.twb)**: Workbooks hold worksheets, dashboards and stories.
- **Packaged workbook (.twbx)**: Archive containing a workbook along with all data sources and files.
- **Bookmark (.tbm)**: Bookmarks contain a single sheet.
- **Data extract (.tde)**: Local copy of a subset or entire data source to share and improve the performance.
- **Packaged data source (.tdsx)**: Archive containing a data source file along with any related files.



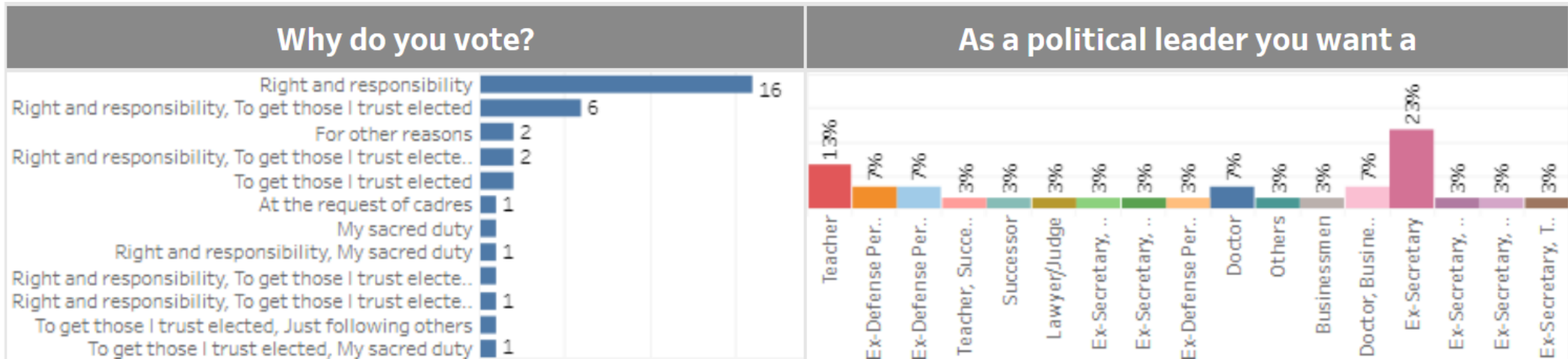
Visual Analytics

- Is a field in information visualization that focuses on **analytical reasoning** facilitated and supported by interactive **visual interfaces**.

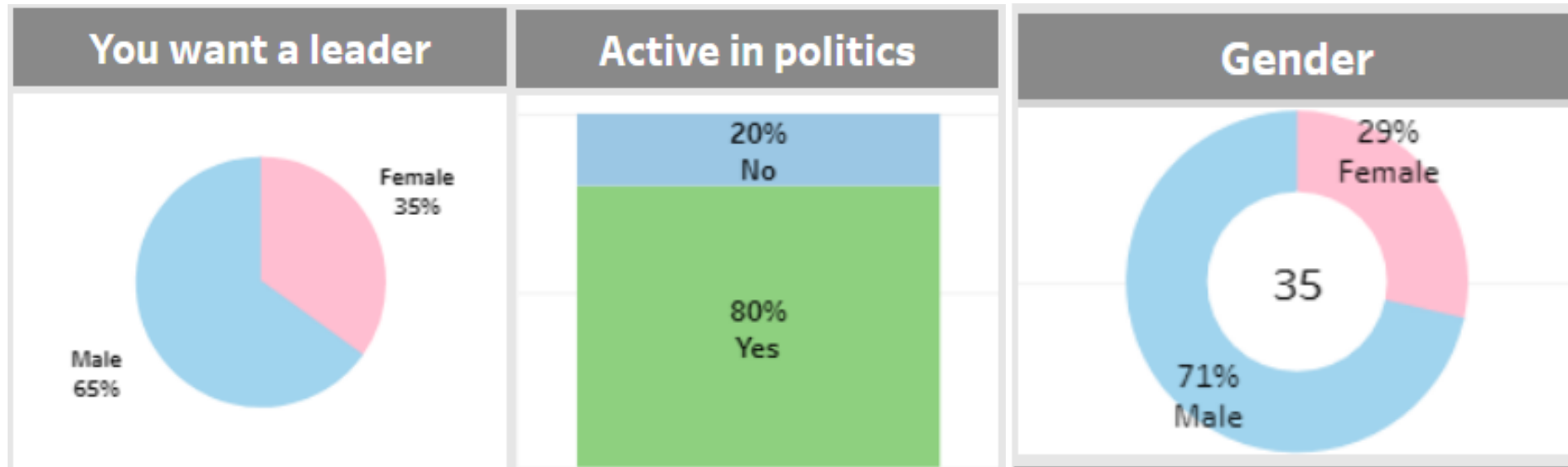


Type of Charts

Simple Bar



Pie, Stacked, Donut

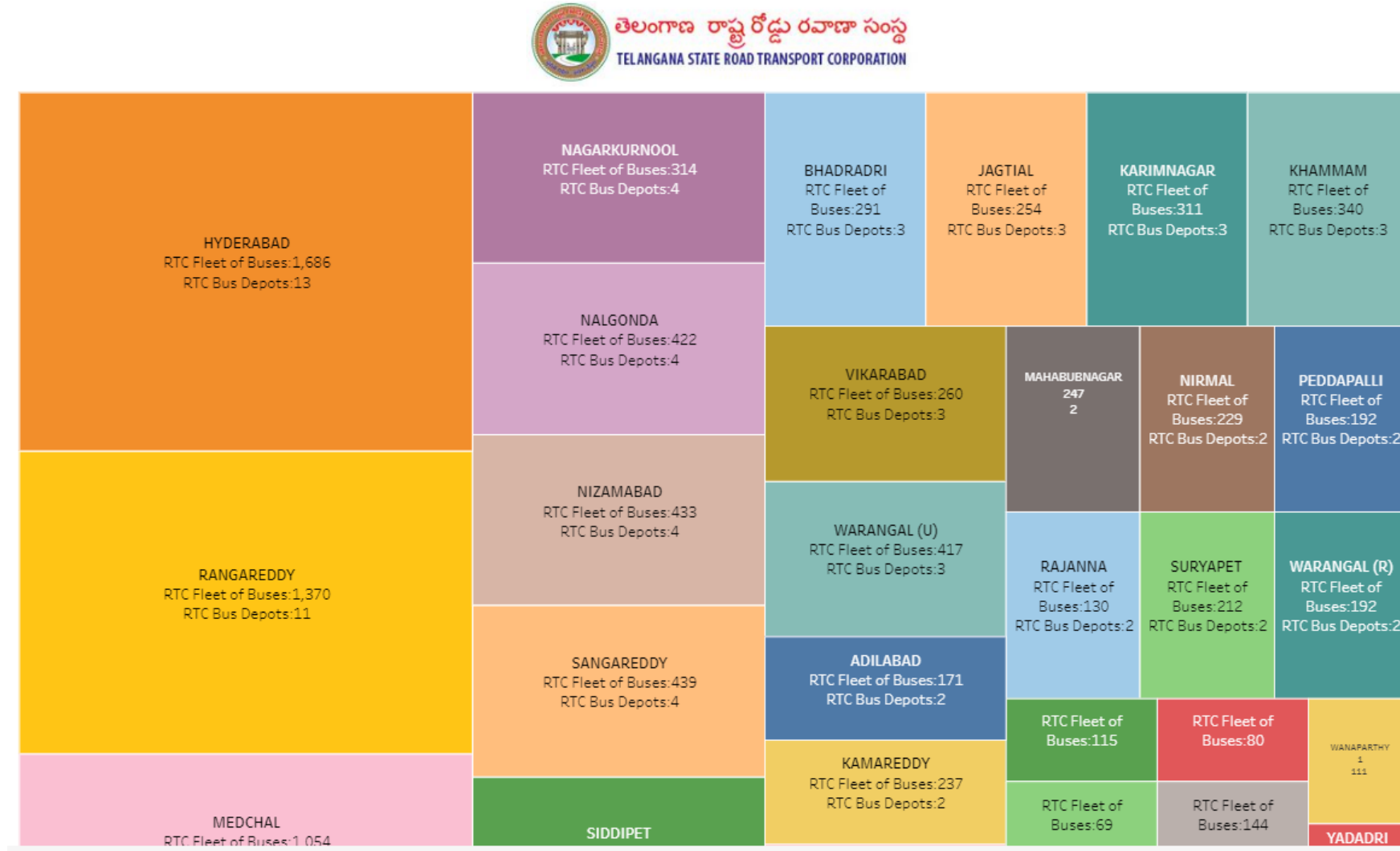


Table

| | | |
|------------|---------|------------------|
| Pages | Columns | YEAR(Order Date) |
| Filters | Rows | Sub-Category |
| Marks | | |
| Automatic | | |
| Color | | |
| Size | | |
| Text | | |
| Detail | | |
| Tooltip | | |
| SUM(Sales) | | |

| Sub-Categ.. | Order Date | | | |
|-------------|------------|----------|----------|-----------|
| | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
| Accessories | \$25,014 | \$40,524 | \$41,896 | \$59,946 |
| Appliances | \$15,314 | \$23,241 | \$26,050 | \$42,927 |
| Art | \$6,058 | \$6,237 | \$5,910 | \$8,914 |
| Binders | \$43,488 | \$37,453 | \$49,485 | \$72,986 |
| Bookcases | \$20,037 | \$38,544 | \$26,275 | \$30,024 |
| Chairs | \$77,242 | \$71,735 | \$83,919 | \$95,554 |
| Copiers | \$10,850 | \$26,179 | \$49,599 | \$62,899 |
| Envelopes | \$3,856 | \$4,512 | \$4,730 | \$3,379 |
| Fasteners | \$661 | \$545 | \$960 | \$858 |
| Furnishings | \$13,826 | \$21,090 | \$27,874 | \$28,915 |
| Labels | \$2,841 | \$2,956 | \$2,827 | \$3,861 |
| Machines | \$62,023 | \$27,764 | \$55,907 | \$43,545 |
| Paper | \$14,835 | \$15,288 | \$20,638 | \$27,718 |
| Phones | \$77,391 | \$68,314 | \$78,660 | \$105,643 |
| Storage | \$50,329 | \$45,048 | \$58,632 | \$69,834 |
| Supplies | \$14,394 | \$1,952 | \$14,278 | \$16,049 |
| Tables | \$46,088 | \$39,150 | \$60,833 | \$60,894 |

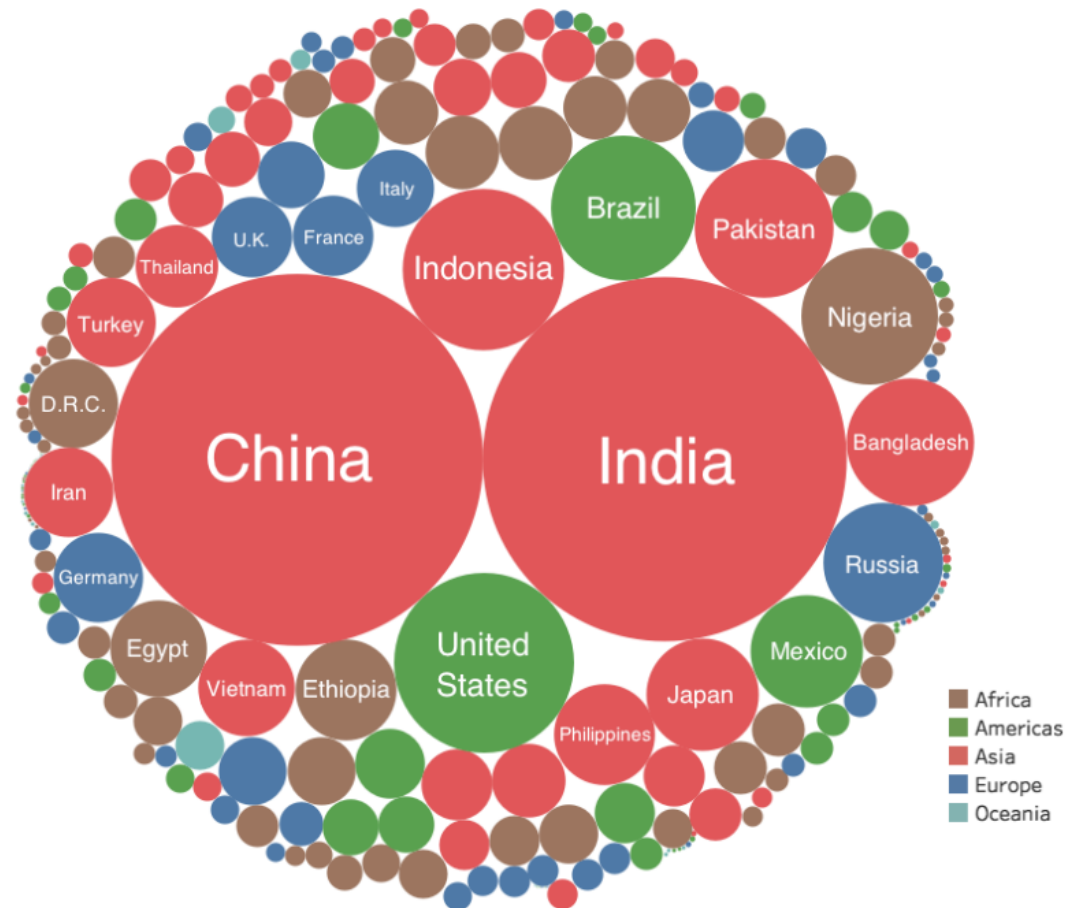
Tree map



Bubble

It's a simple visualization, but the story that gets distilled is loud and clear:

Countries by Population Size

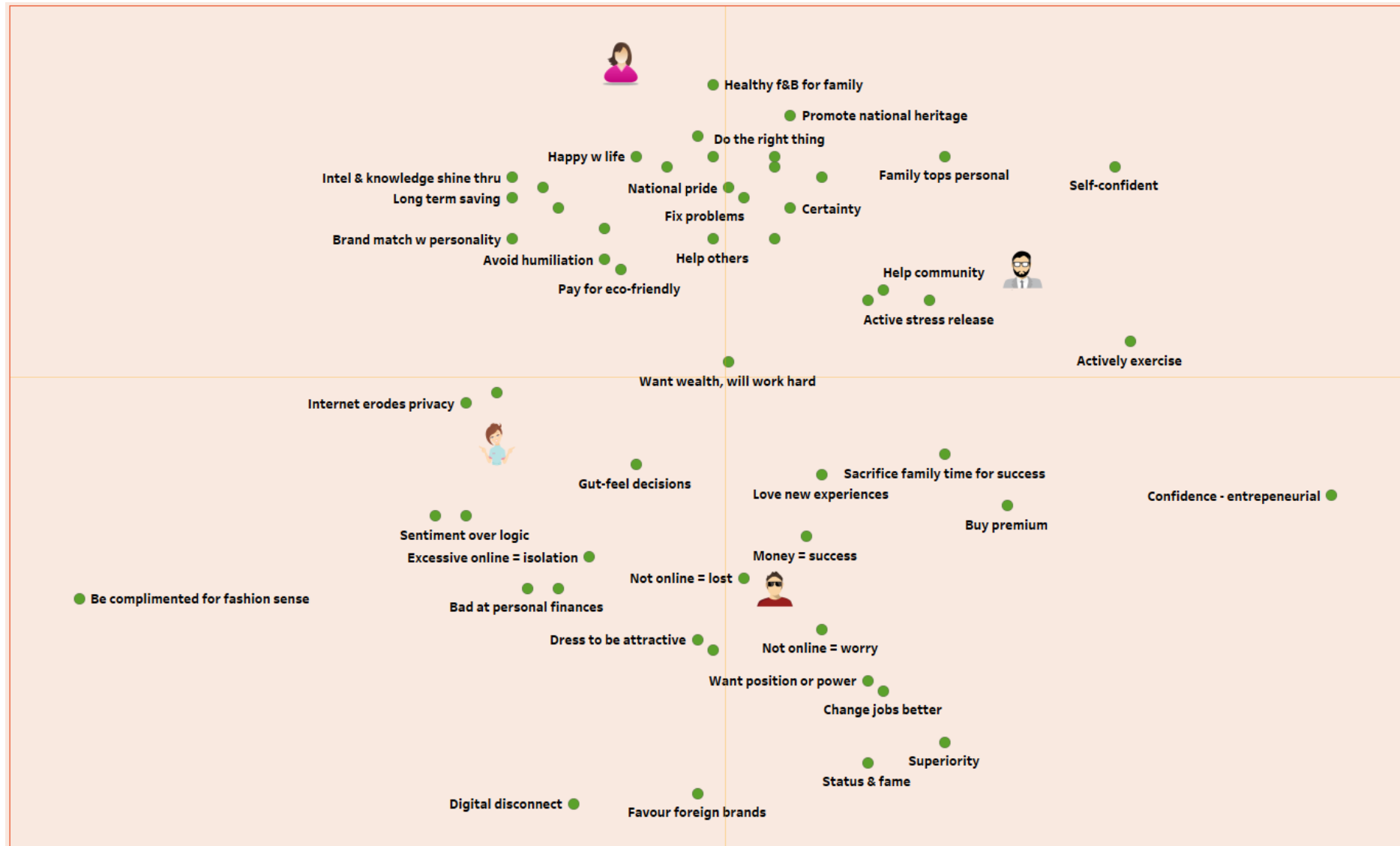


Word Cloud

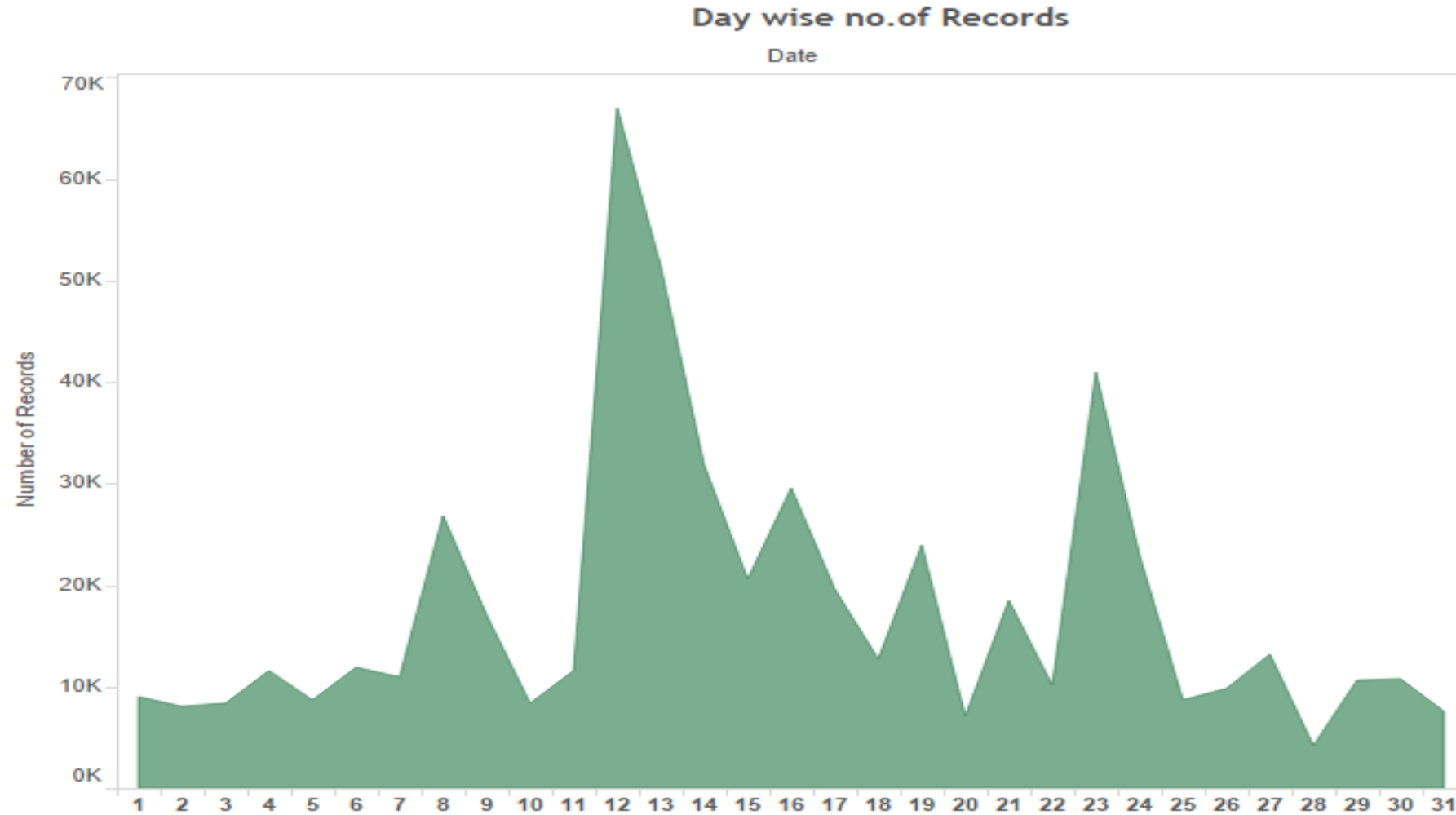
The image below shows a sample word cloud of 100 most used passwords. One can easily interpret that “123456” is most used password as represented by its size followed by “password” followed by “12345678” and so on.



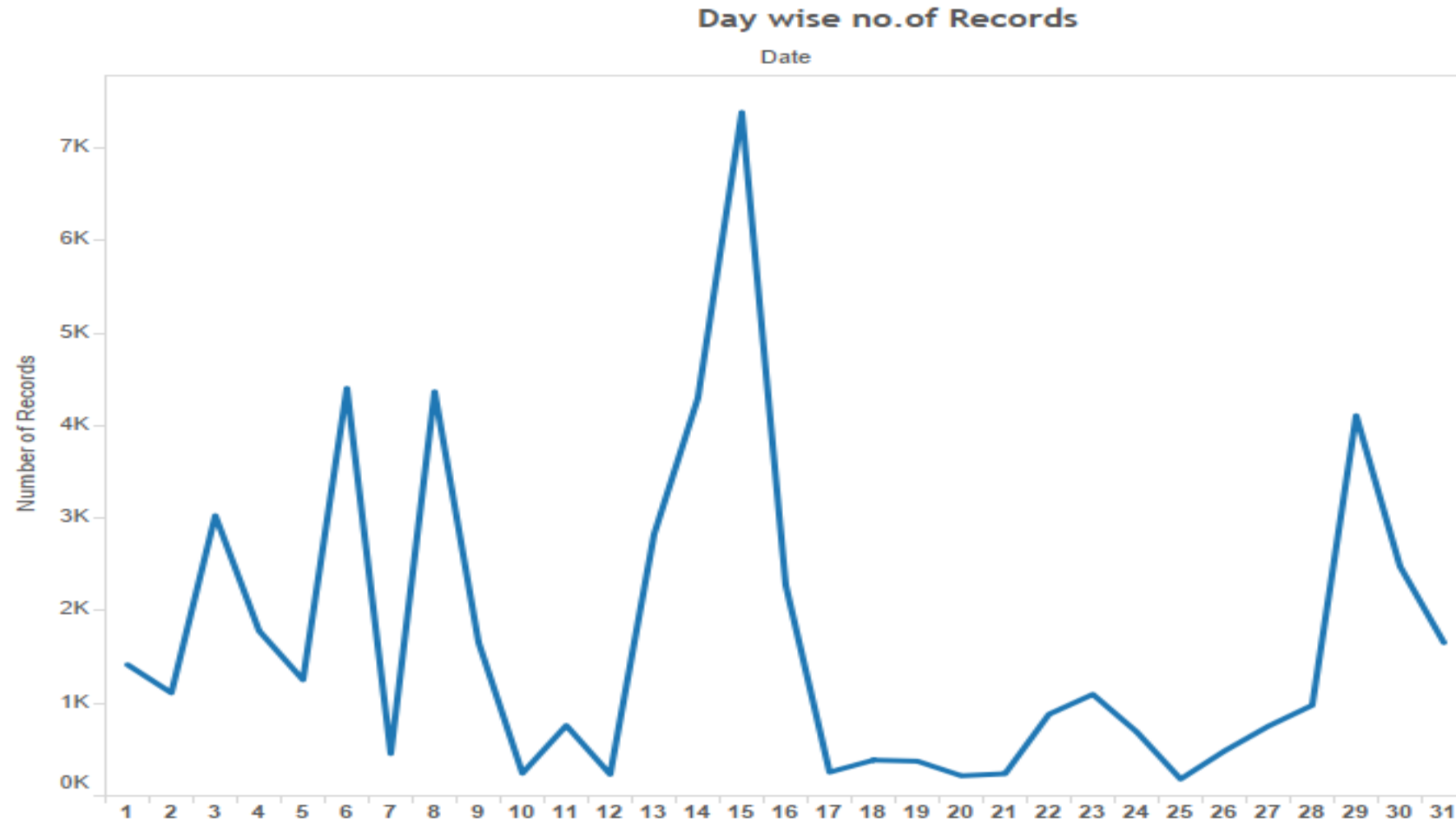
2 x 2



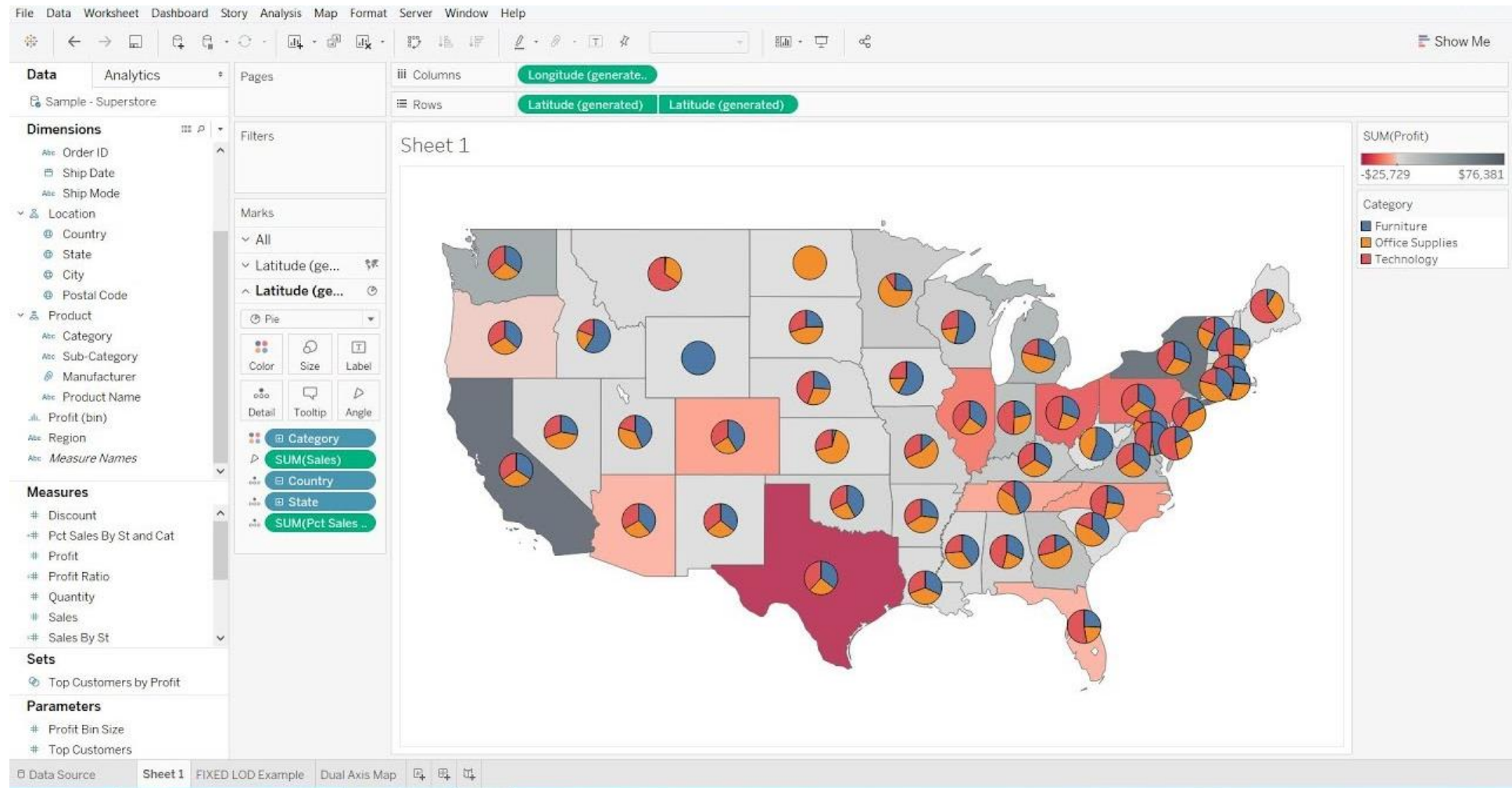
Area



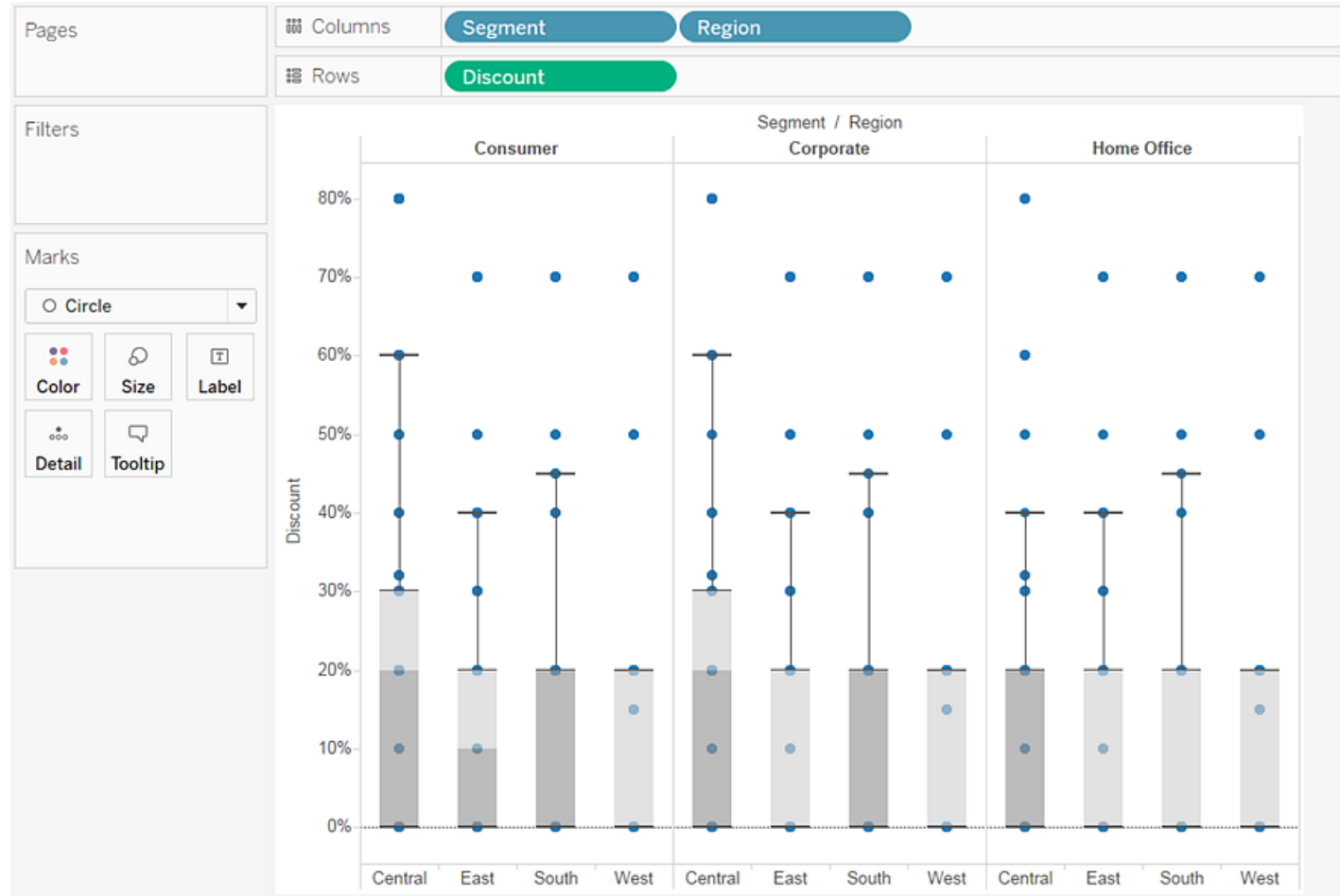
Line

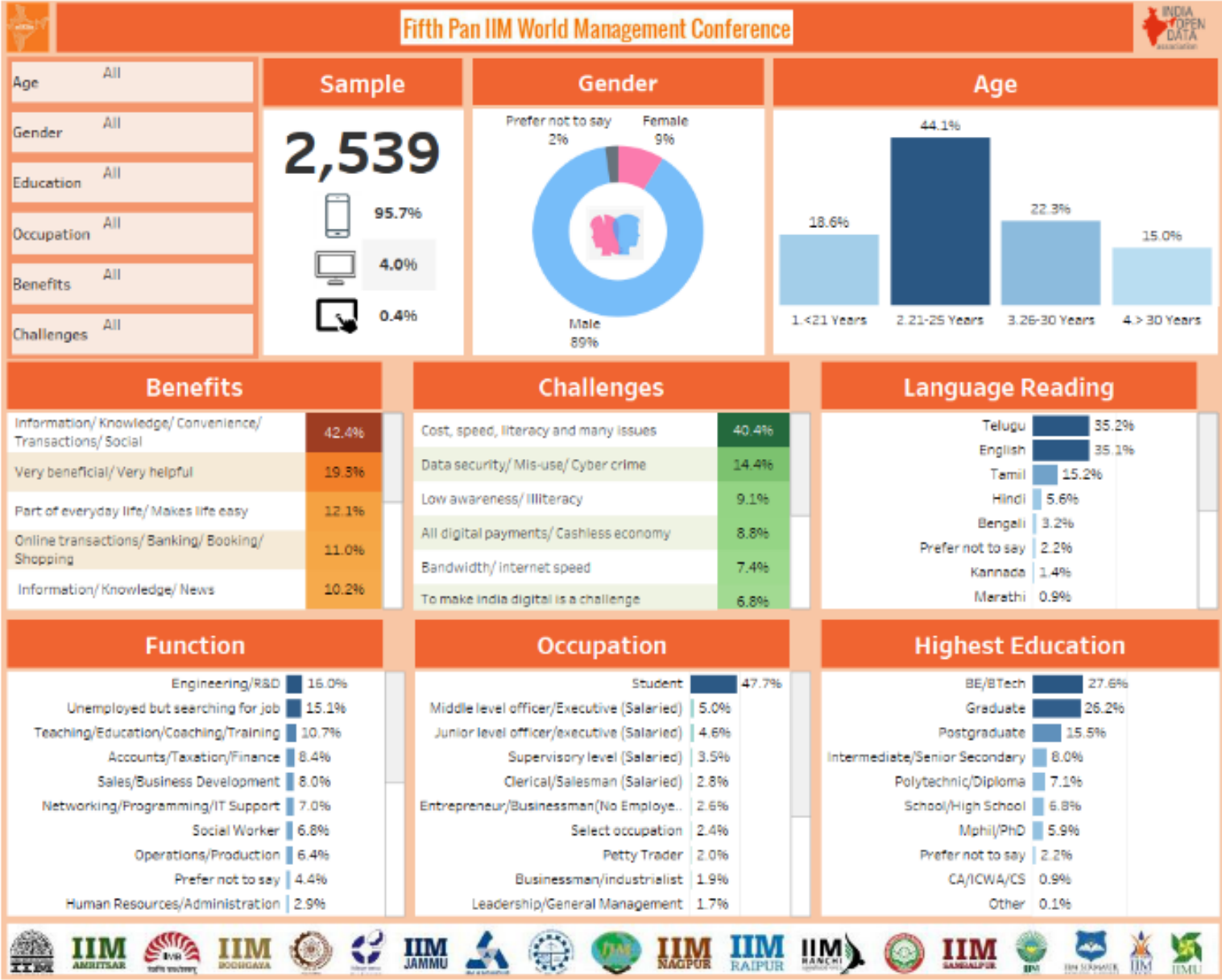


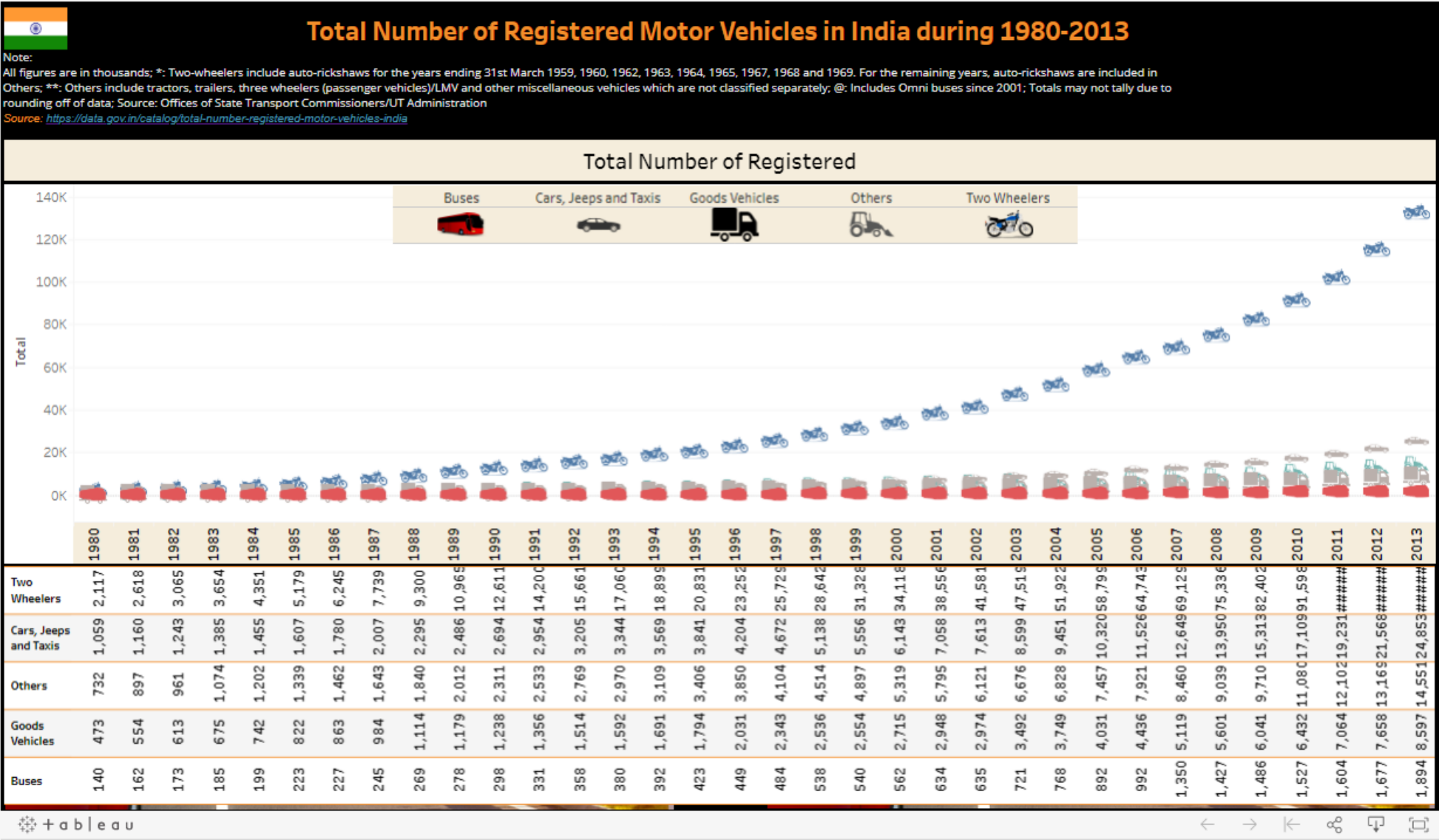
Heat Map



Boxplot







Professional Journey - 2019

Deep dive in pharma and healthcare

Implementing big data analytics in healthcare

Software used:
R, Python and Tableau



Dr.Manneni Venu Gopala Rao





Dark Grey

A **parameter** will allow you to provide a value to pass into **Tableau**. **Parameters** allow you to come up with scenarios or options that are not available in your data and create these values to put into your visualization.

We can see our dashboard by 3 type of patients i.e.

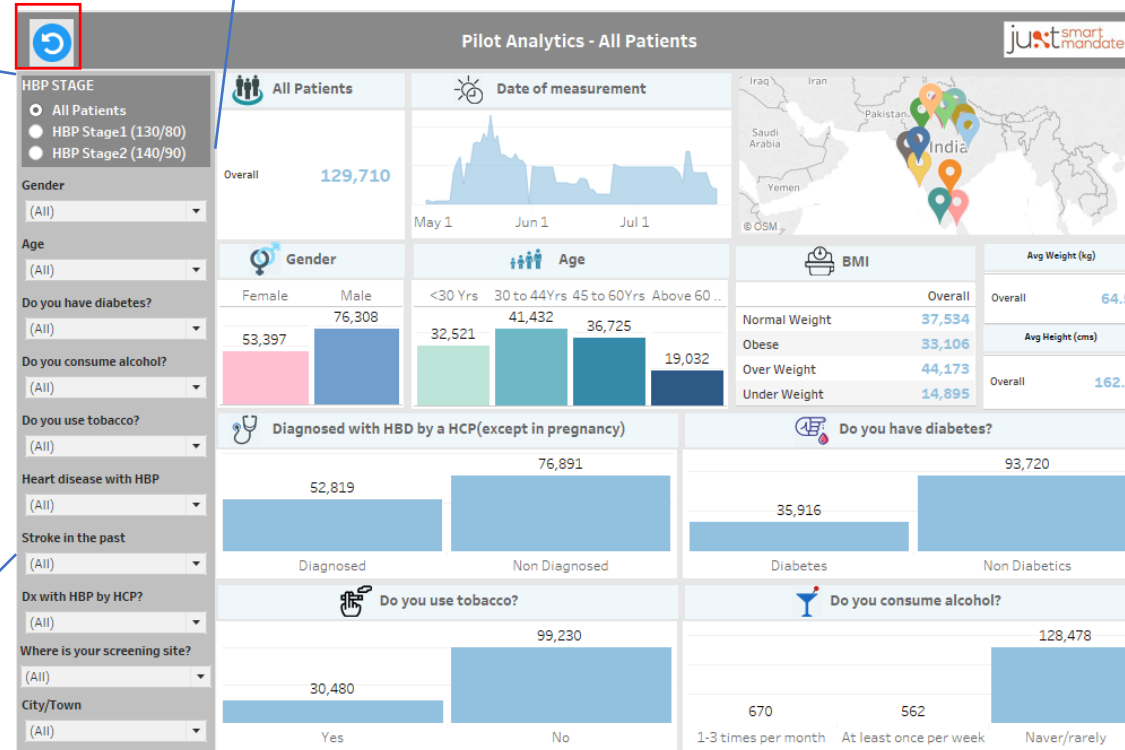
- 1.Overall
- 2.HBP Stage1
- 3.HBP Stage2

Light Grey

Filter restricts the number of records present in data set based on given condition/selection

Reset Filter

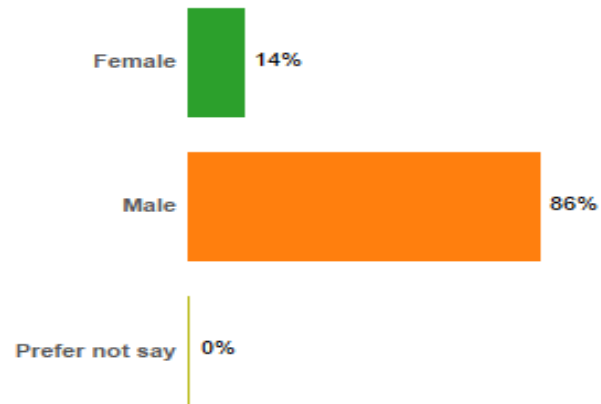
Click on the picture to leave all filters if we selected any in the light grey box.



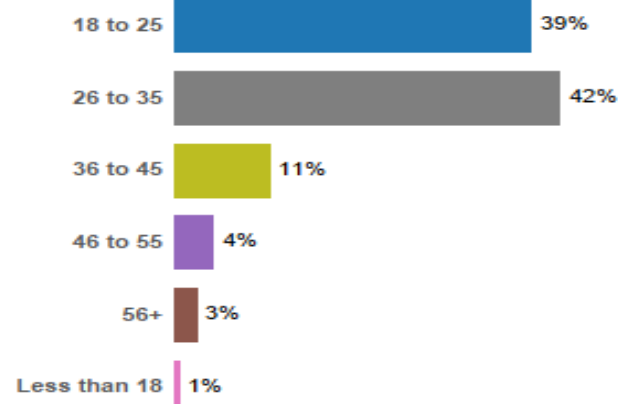
Simple sample Dashboard

Online Shopping Preference

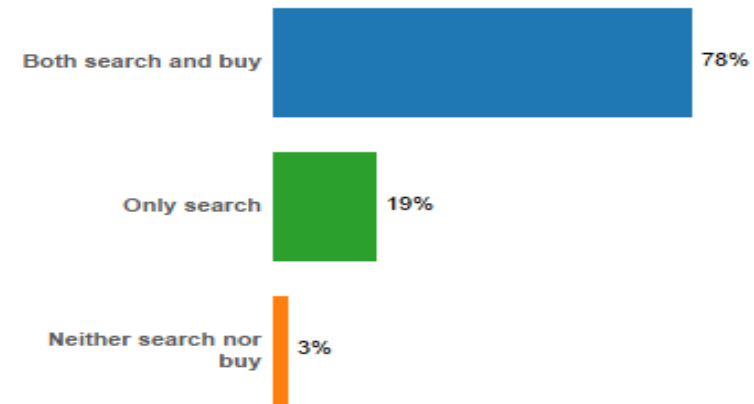
Gender



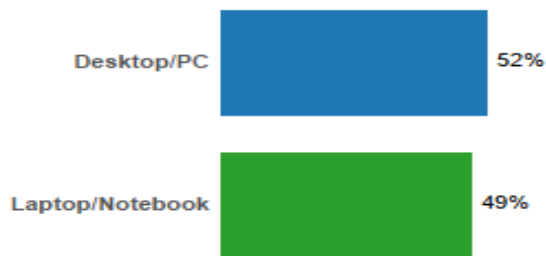
Age



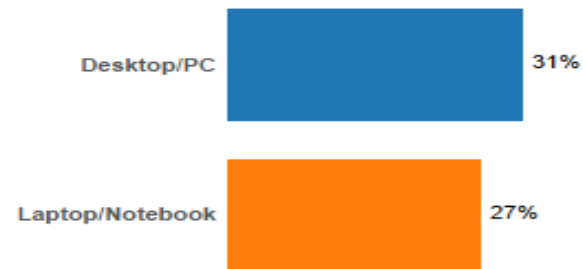
Search



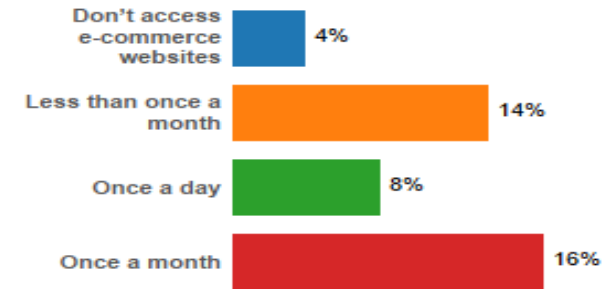
Devices use for accessing e-commerce portals



Device most used



Frequency of search/buy



Gender

- ☒ (All)
- ☒ Female
- ☒ Male
- ☒ Prefer not say

Age Recode

- ☒ (All)
- ☒ 18 to 25
- ☒ 26 to 35
- ☒ 36 to 45
- ☒ 46 to 55
- ☒ 56+
- ☒ Less than 18

Search

- ☒ (All)
- ☒ Both search and buy
- ☒ Neither search nor buy
- ☒ Only search

Accessing e-commerce portals

- ☐ (All)
- ☐ Null
- ☒ Desktop/PC
- ☐ Don't access e-commerce websites
- ☒ Laptop/Notebook
- ☒ Mobile Phone
- ☒ Tablet

Search And Purchase Frequency

- ☒ (All)
- ☒ Don't access e-commerce websites

Chart Suggestions—A Thought-Starter

