

# Visualization seminar

02.05.2023, [recording](#).

# Contents

## [50] [Part 1: Introduction to visualization dashboards with Dash](#)

- How the Web works: frontend and backend development
- Dash: gallery, core components, bootstrap components, plotly and callbacks
- Maps in Dash by Marco

[10] === break ===

## [60] [Part 2: Hands on visualization example with Dash](#)

- Visualization example: basic app and how to run it.
- Things to consider and Tools
- Exercises

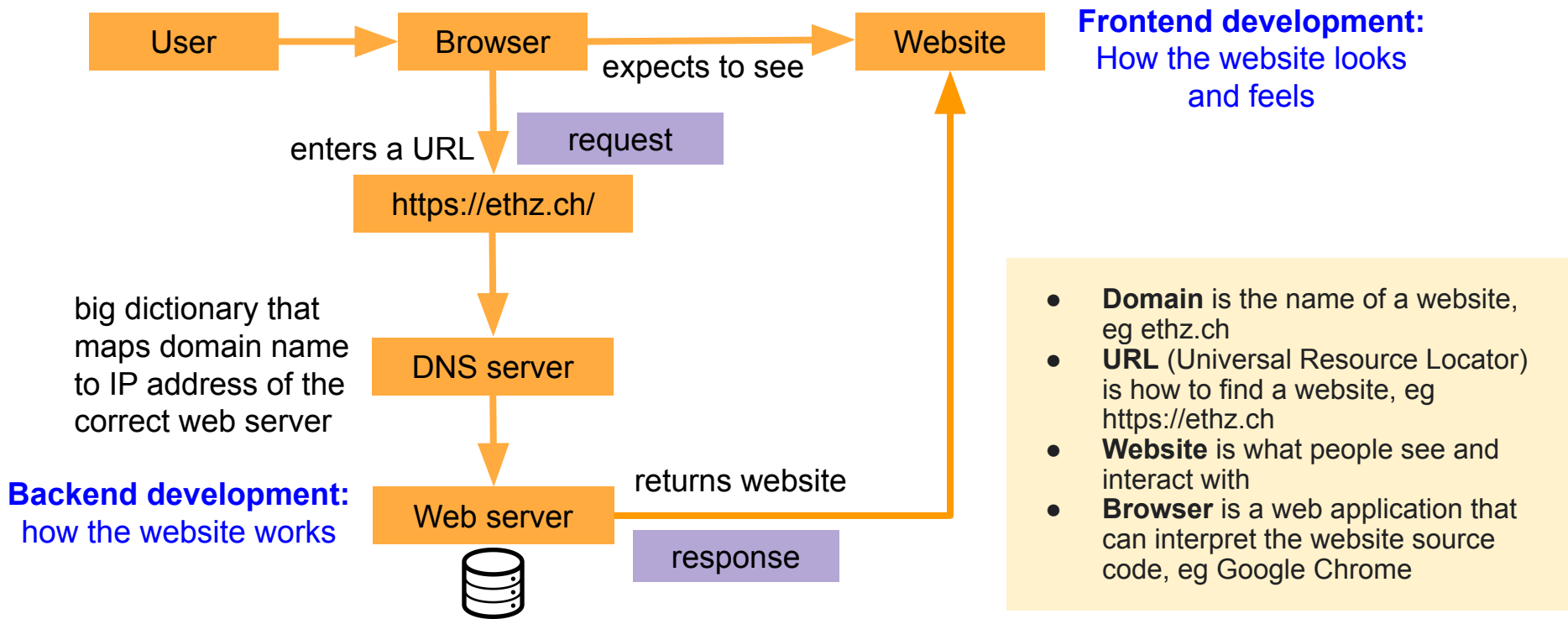
## Part 1

# **Introduction to visualization dashboards with Dash**

Goal: give you a high level overview so that you know what to google.

# How the Web works

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hJHvdBISxug&ab\\_channel=Academind](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hJHvdBISxug&ab_channel=Academind)



# Frontend development

Responsible for how the website **looks** and **feels**.

Tools:

- **HTML**
  - HyperText Markup Language
  - **Structure / layout** of the website
  - Where do we place headers, tabs, buttons
- **CSS**
  - Cascading Style Sheets
  - **Styling** your website
  - Fonts, colors, thickness of lines, shadows, etc
- **Javascript**
  - Programming language for the web
  - Can update and change both HTML and CSS, adds **logic** to a website
  - What happens when we open a dropdown list?



**HTML**



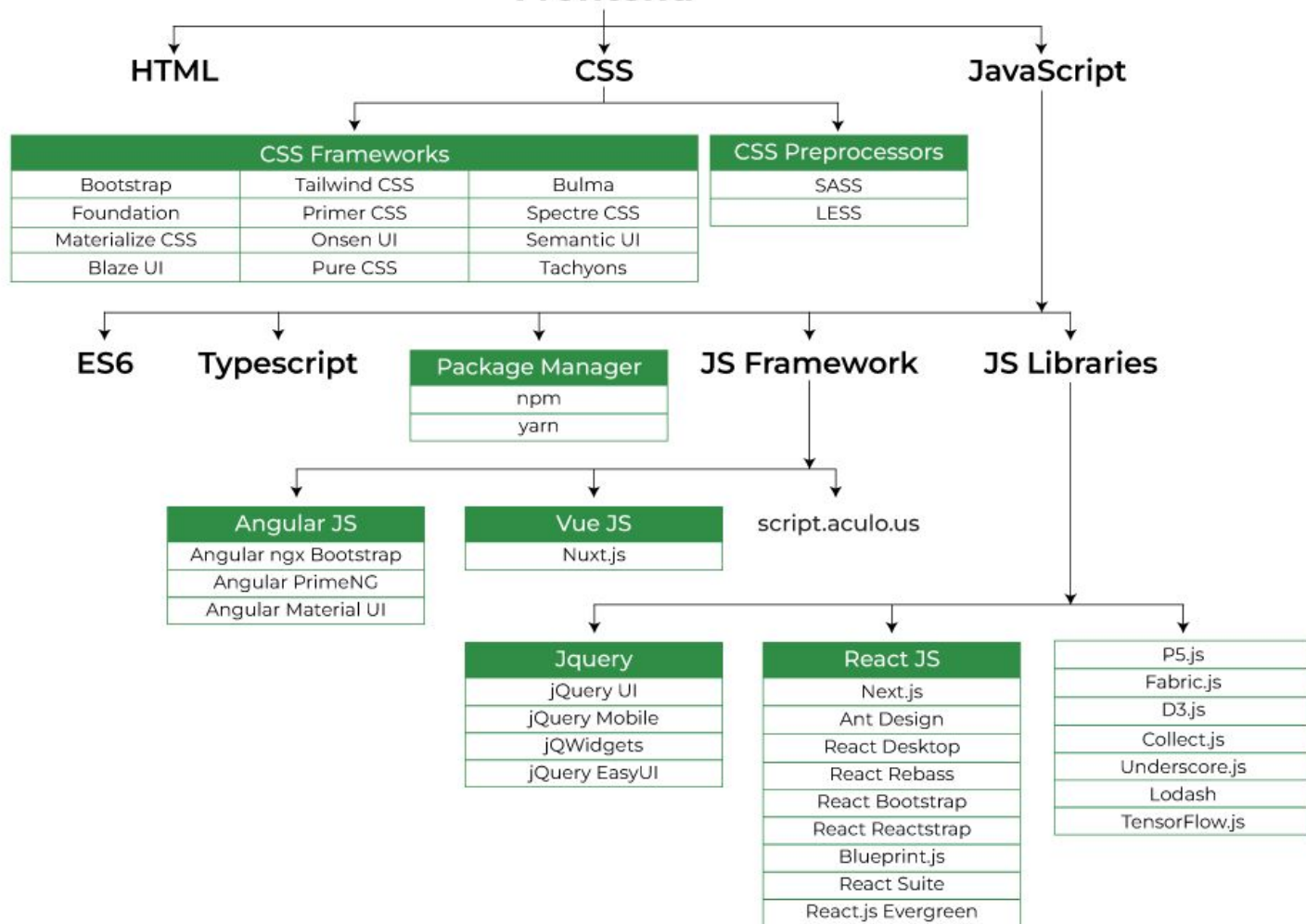
**HTML + CSS**



**HTML + CSS + JavaScript**

HTML, CSS, Javascript implement website design.

# Frontend



# Web components

- **Components** are sets of specifications that add functionalities and features to web pages and applications.
- Examples are buttons, dropdown menus, navigation bars, etc.
- Many modern apps are built using components.
- Enable building **functions** that can be **reused**.
- Allow more **consistent** user experience.

# Backend development

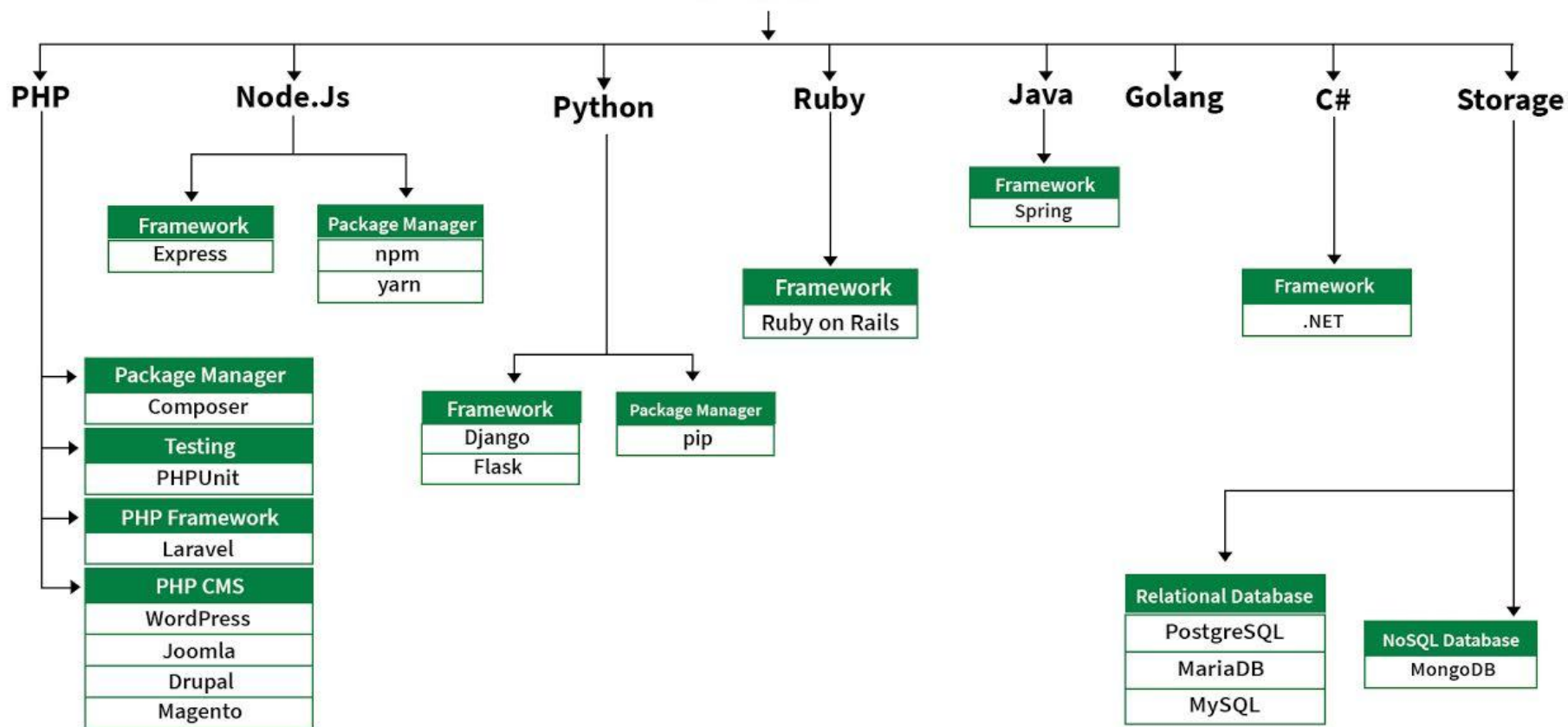
Responsible for:

- Interactions with a database
- User authentication
- Server and network configurations
- Website responsiveness and speed

Tools: PHP, Node.js, Python, Ruby, Java, SQL, ...



# Backend



Frontend  
developers

Backend  
developers

Website  
designers

Full stack  
developers

ESD  
members



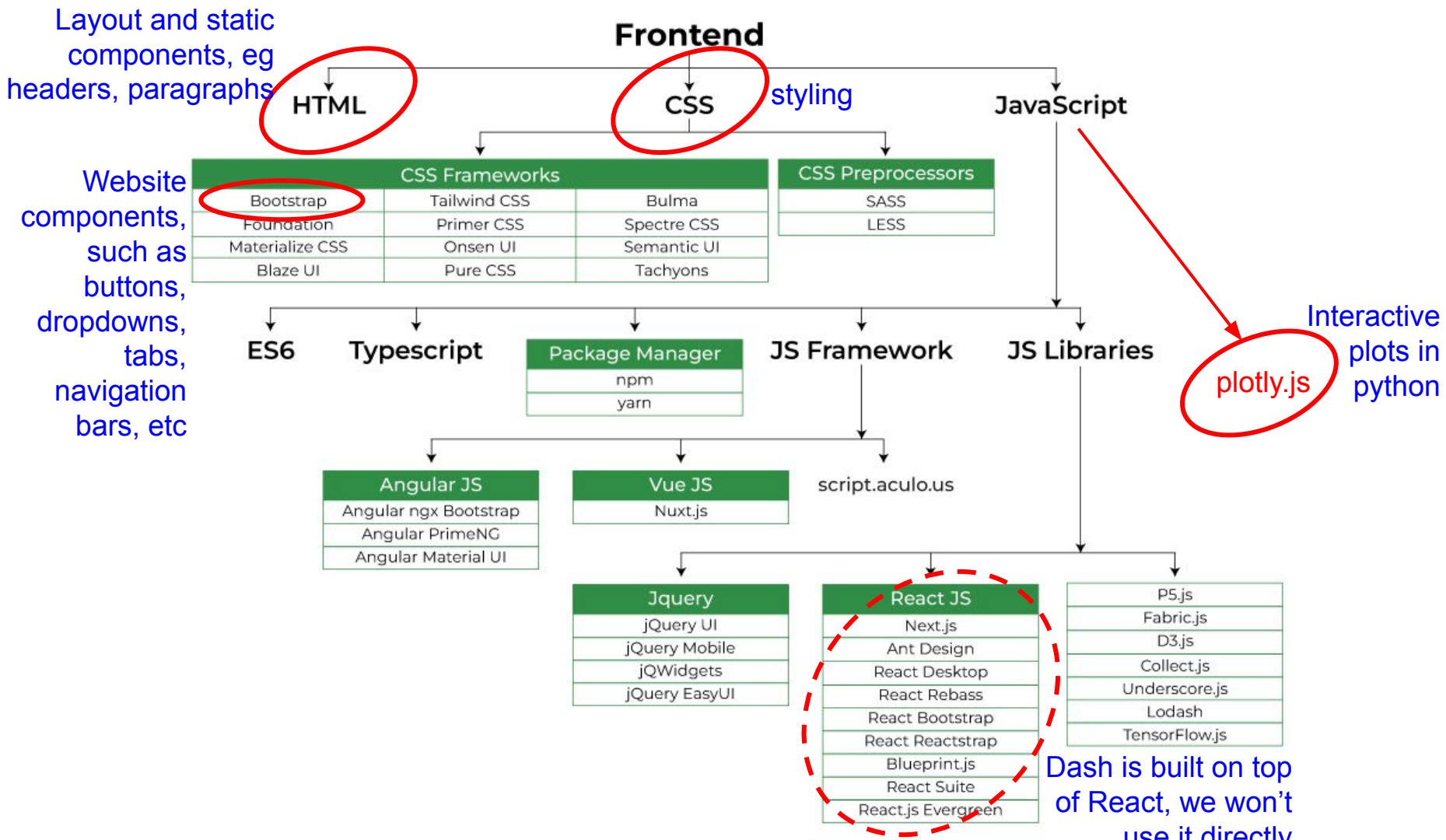
# Dash

Most downloaded, trusted Python framework for building  
ML & data science web apps.

<https://dash.plotly.com/>

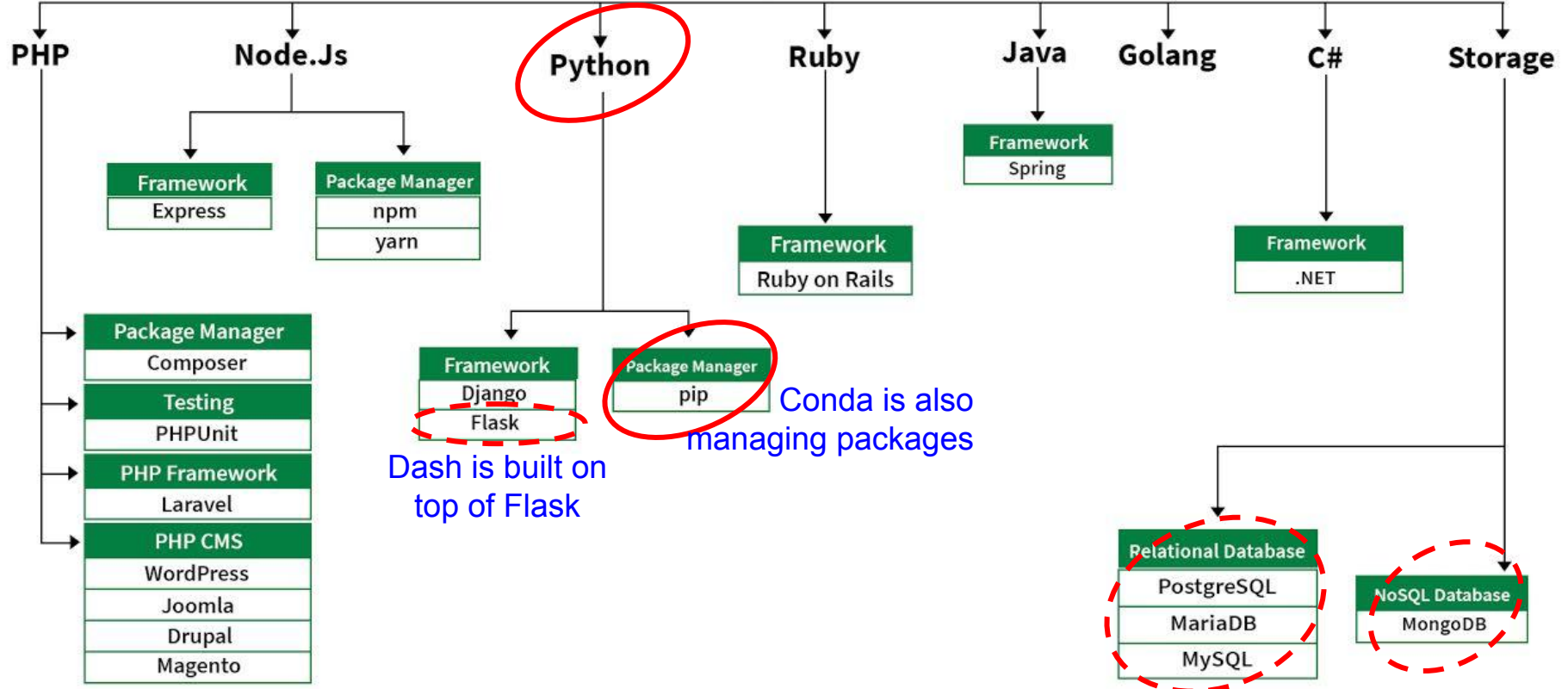
# About Dash

- Framework to build **visualization interfaces**.
- Was released in 2017 as a Python library, now includes implementations for R, Julia and F#.
- **3 technologies** constitute the core of Dash:
  - **Flask** for web server functionality
  - **React.Js** renders user interface of the web page
  - **Plotly.Js** generates charts and plots
- Contains many web components.
- Has open source and enterprise versions. For us, open source is enough.
- R has smth similar: <https://shiny.rstudio.com/>



Dash is a Python library,  
and we also use Python  
for content creation

## Backend



Conda is also  
managing packages

Dash is built on  
top of Flask

Should include, but we don't consider  
databases in this seminar

# Steps for website creation

1. Create website content
  - a. You are doing it on a daily basis!
2. Design and build your website
  - a. For example, using Dash.
3. Publish your website
  - a. Register domain name.
  - b. Choose web hosting provider. The web host provides server space for the website's files. Can also be own server.
  - c. Disclaimer: it is possible to [publish with Github for free!](#)

# Dash Gallery

<https://dash.gallery/Portal/>



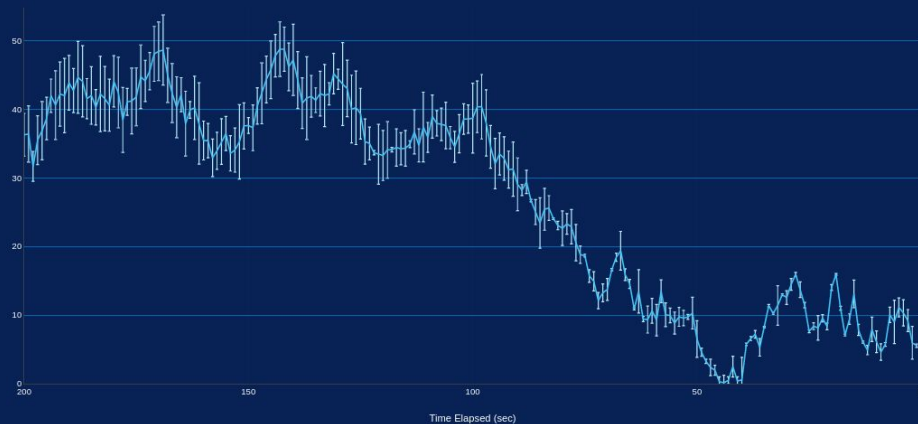
# Streaming real-time data

## WIND SPEED STREAMING

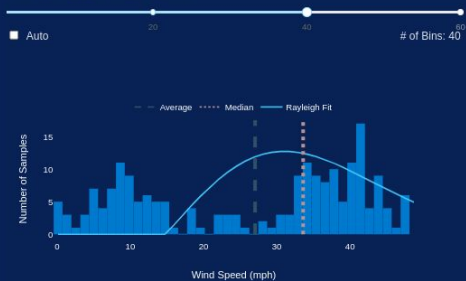
This app continually queries a SQL database and displays live charts of wind speed and wind direction.



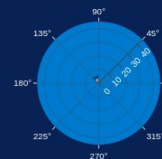
WIND SPEED (MPH)



WIND SPEED HISTOGRAM



WIND DIRECTION

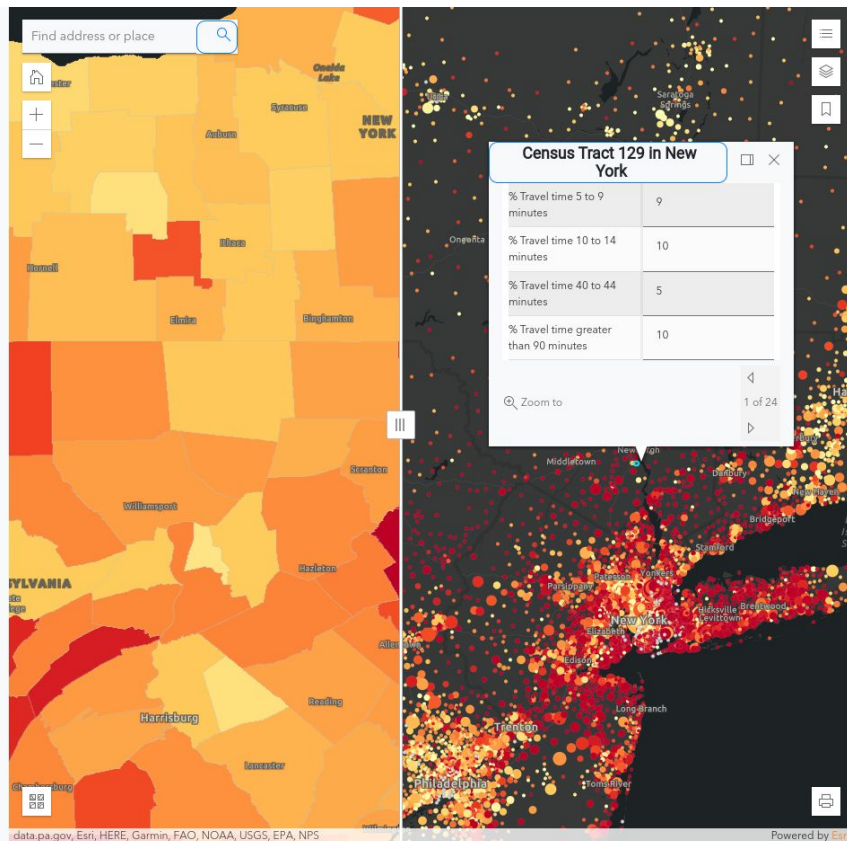


# Maps

## USA TRAVEL TIME TO WORK ANALYSIS

Overview

Detailed view



## Go to a specific county

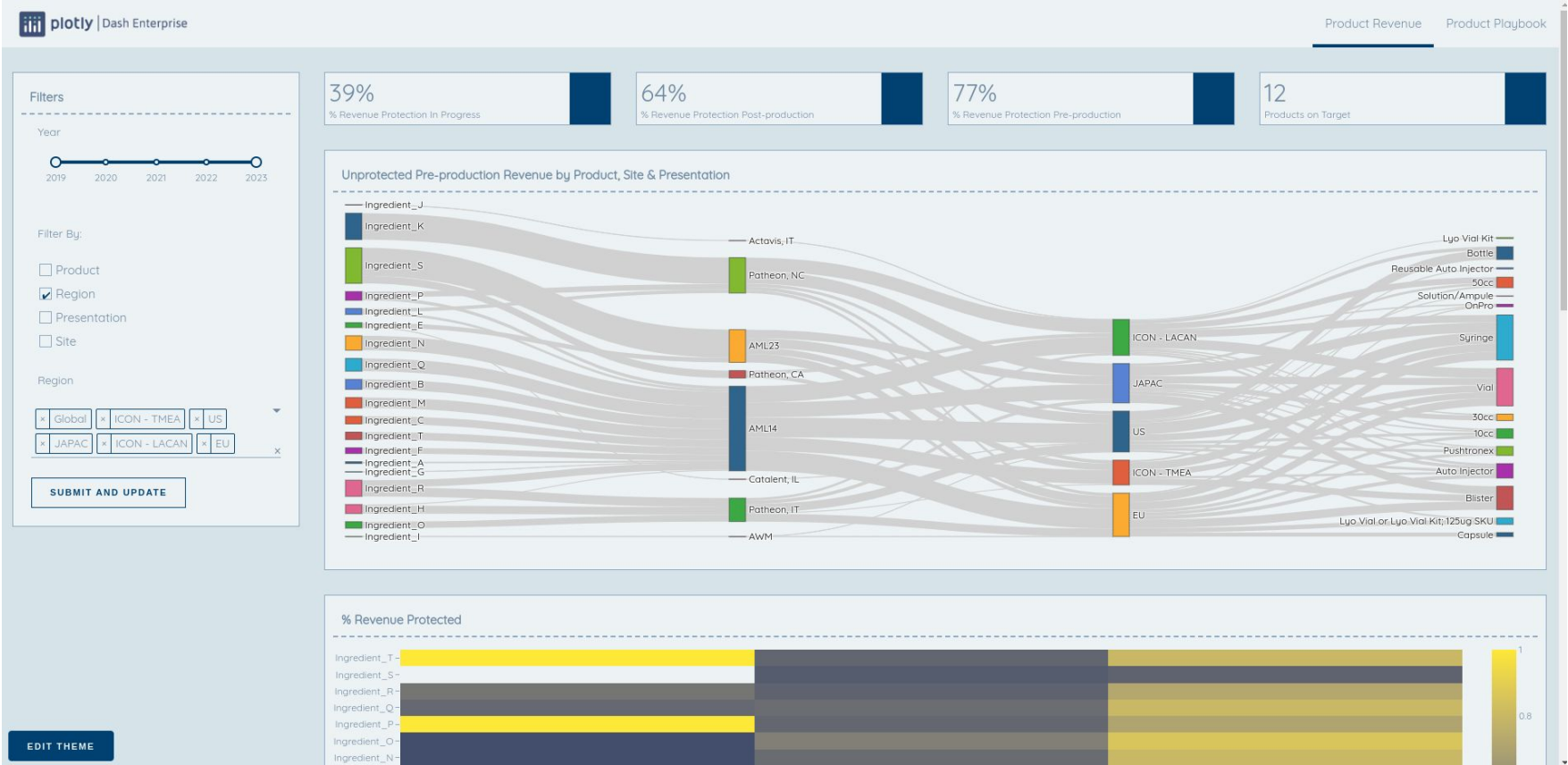
Features shown in the dropdown are the currently on screen counties. Zoom in to detect counties.

Select a county...

## Currently visible counties

State	GEOL	Census Tract	% Workers whose travel time 5 to 9 minutes	%
filter data...	filter d...	filter data...	filter data...	filter data...
New Jersey	34035	Somerset County		6.9
New York	36005	Bronx County		2.8
New York	36047	Kings County		2.5
New York	36059	Nassau County		6.3
New York	36061	New York County		4.2
New York	36081	Queens County		2.4
New York	36085	Richmond County		3.9
New York	36103	Suffolk County		7.8
New Jersey	34001	Atlantic County		10.4
New Jersey	34033	Salem County		9.7

# Sankey diagrams



- Check out existing examples to see what is **definitely** possible with dash.
- Sometimes their code is open source.

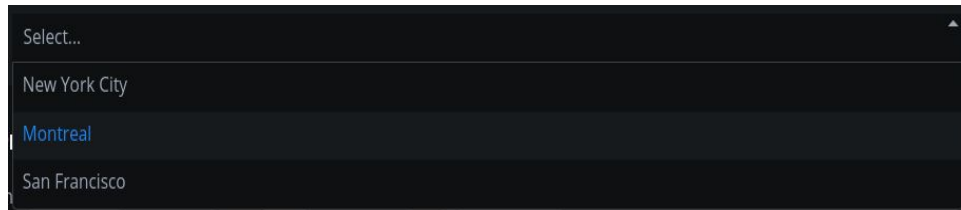
# Dash Core Components

<https://dash.plotly.com/dash-core-components>

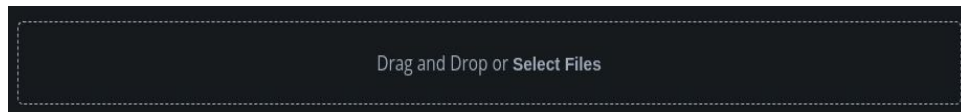
# All core components

- Checklist
- Clipboard
- ConfirmDialog
- ConfirmDialogProvider
- DatePickerRange
- DatePickerSingle
- Download
- Dropdown
- Graph
- Geolocation
- Input
- Interval
- Link
- Loading
- Location
- LogoutButton
- Markdown
- RadioItems
- RangeSlider
- Slider
- Store
- Tab
- Tabs
- Textarea
- Tooltip
- Upload

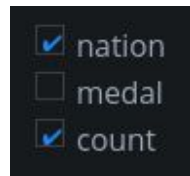
## Dropdown



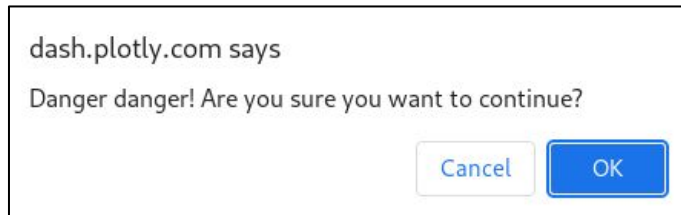
## Upload



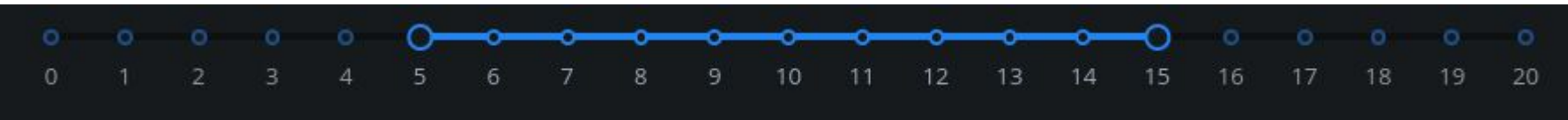
## Checklist



## Confirm Dialog



## Range Slider



# Dash datatables

- Work with pandas dataframes
- Interactive
- Multiple pages
- Adjust heights
- Style cells separately and link cell colors to a legend
- Export tables as excel / csv
- Filter and sort data

Date	Region	Temperature	Humidity	Pressure
2015-01-01	Montreal	1	10	2
2015-10-24	Toronto	-20	20	10924
2016-05-10	New York City	3.512	30	3912
2017-01-10	Miami	4	40	-10
2018-05-10	San Francisco	10423	50	3591.2
2018-08-15	London	-441.2	60	15
2015-01-01	Montreal	1	10	2
2015-10-24	Toronto	-20	20	10924
2016-05-10	New York City	3.512	30	3912
2017-01-10	Miami	4	40	-10

« < 1 / 6 > »

	Firm	2017	2018	2019	2020
	Acme	13	5	10	4
	Olive	3	3	13	3
	Barnwood	6	7	3	6
	Henrietta	-3	-10	-5	-6

Date	Region	Temperature	Humidity	Pressure	Rating	Growth	Status
2015-01-01	Montreal	1	10	2			
2015-10-24	Toronto	-20	20	10924	★		
2016-05-10	New York City	3.512	30	3912	★★		
2017-01-10	Miami	4	40	-10	★★★★		
2018-05-10	San Francisco	10423	50	3591.2	★★★★		
2018-08-15	London	-441.2	60	15	★★★★		

# Bootstrap Components

[https://dash-bootstrap-components.opensource.faculty.ai/  
docs/components/](https://dash-bootstrap-components.opensource.faculty.ai/docs/components/)



# All bootstrap components

- Accordion
- Alert
- Badge
- Breadcrumb
- Button
- ButtonGroup
- Card
- Carousel
- Collapse
- DropdownMenu
- Fade
- Form
- Input
- InputGroup
- Jumbotron
- Layout
- ListGroup
- Modal
- Nav
- Navbar
- Offcanvas
- Pagination
- Placeholder
- Popover
- Progress
- Spinner
- Table
- Tabs
- Toast
- Tooltip

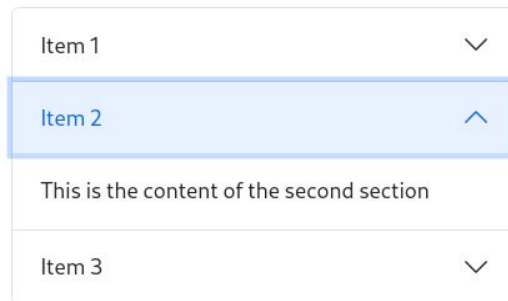
## Buttons



## Spinners



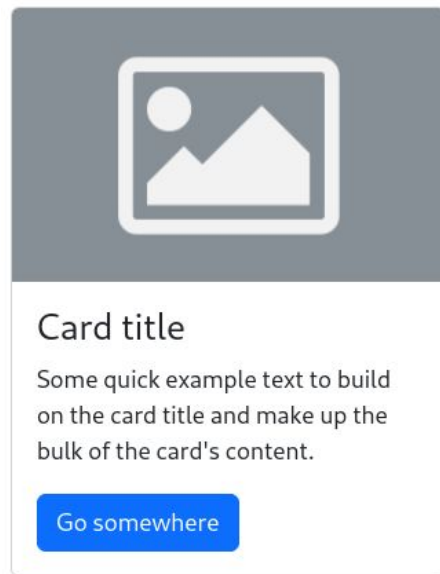
## Accordion



## Progress



## Card



# Exploring bootstrap themes

<https://dash-bootstrap-components.opensource.faculty.ai/docs/themes/explorer/>

- Can take certain theme as a base, and tweak style of some components.
- Switching between themes is very very easy.
- Switching between core and bootstrap components is also easy, but not instantaneous.

# Dash and Plotly graphs

<https://plotly.com/python/>

# What is so special about Plotly?

- Unlike matplotlib, it has logic :)
- So once you know it, it is easier to make plots, in my opinion.
- It is interactive: can zoom in, rotate 3D plots, see values of data points.
- You can save plots as interactive html files and share them.
- Integrating plotly charts into Dash is very easy.

However, it does take time to learn plotly.

# All plotly charts

- Basic charts

- Scatter plots
- Line charts
- Bar charts
- Pie charts
- Bubble charts

- Statistical charts

- Error bars
- Boxplots
- Histograms
- Distributions

- Maps

- Scientific charts

- Contour plots
- Heatmaps
- Log plots
- Imshow (imaginary axis)

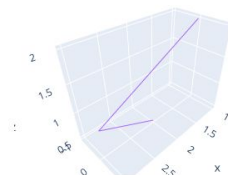
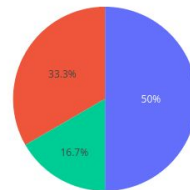
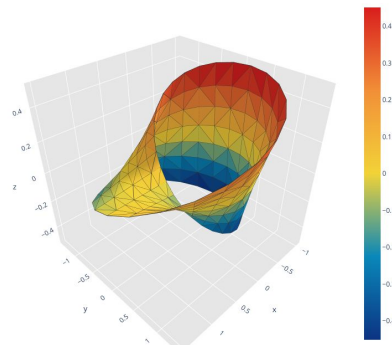
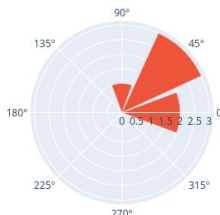
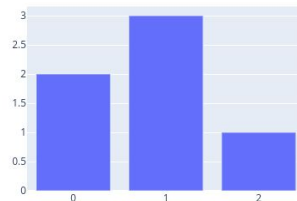
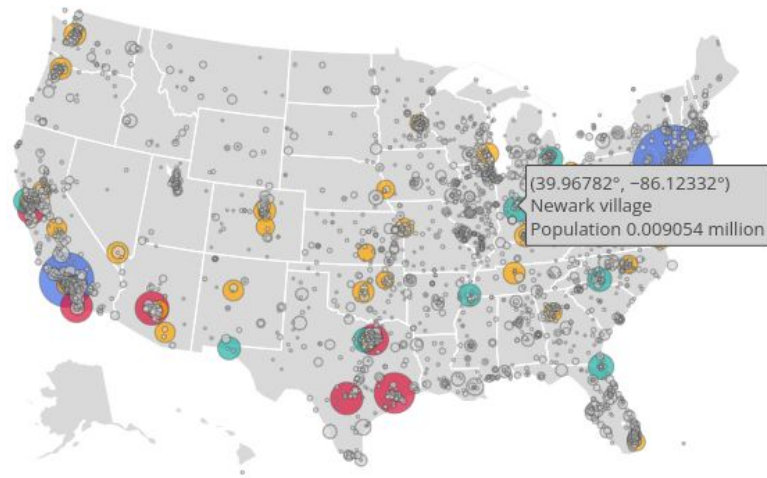
- AI and ML

- Classification
- PCA

- 3D charts

- Subplots

- Animations



# Dash Callbacks

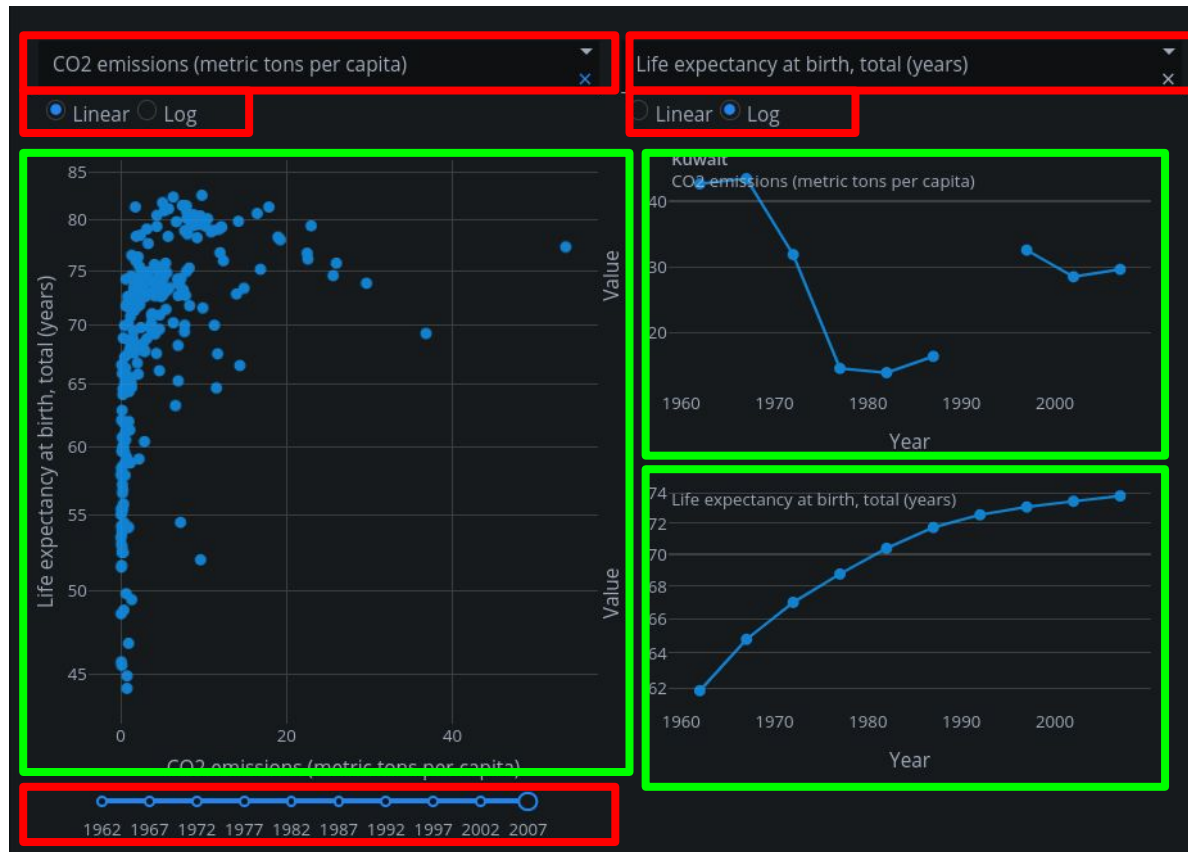
<https://dash.plotly.com/basic-callbacks>

inputs

outputs

# Callback functions

- Functions that are automatically called by Dash whenever an **input** component's property changes, in order to update some property in another component (the **output**).
- Needed to connect control components to eg charts.



# Visualizing maps

<https://plotly.com/python/maps/>



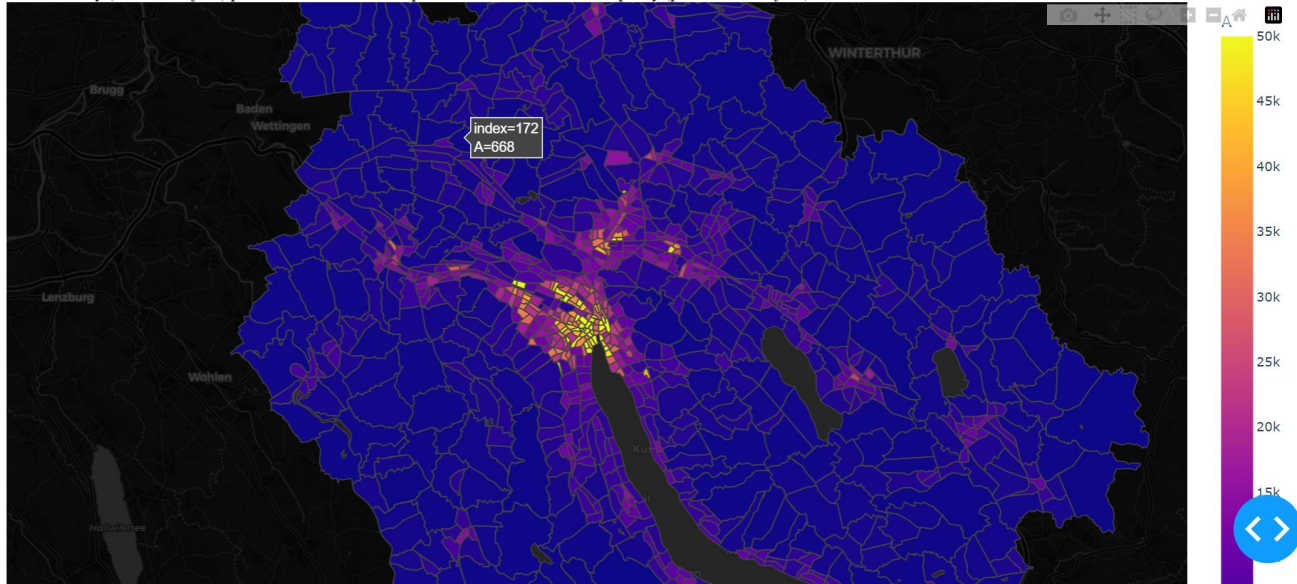
# Dash + Plotly + Geospatial information

Making an interactive map in 1 hour!

Examples of urban form metrics by traffic zone (Verkehrszone) in Zurich

Select a metric to show:

☒ A: Density (residents + jobs) per km<sup>2</sup> ☐ B: Intersection per km<sup>2</sup> ☐ C: Relative road capacity (per residents + jobs)



# High level vs. low level for maps

High level



Low level

Dash

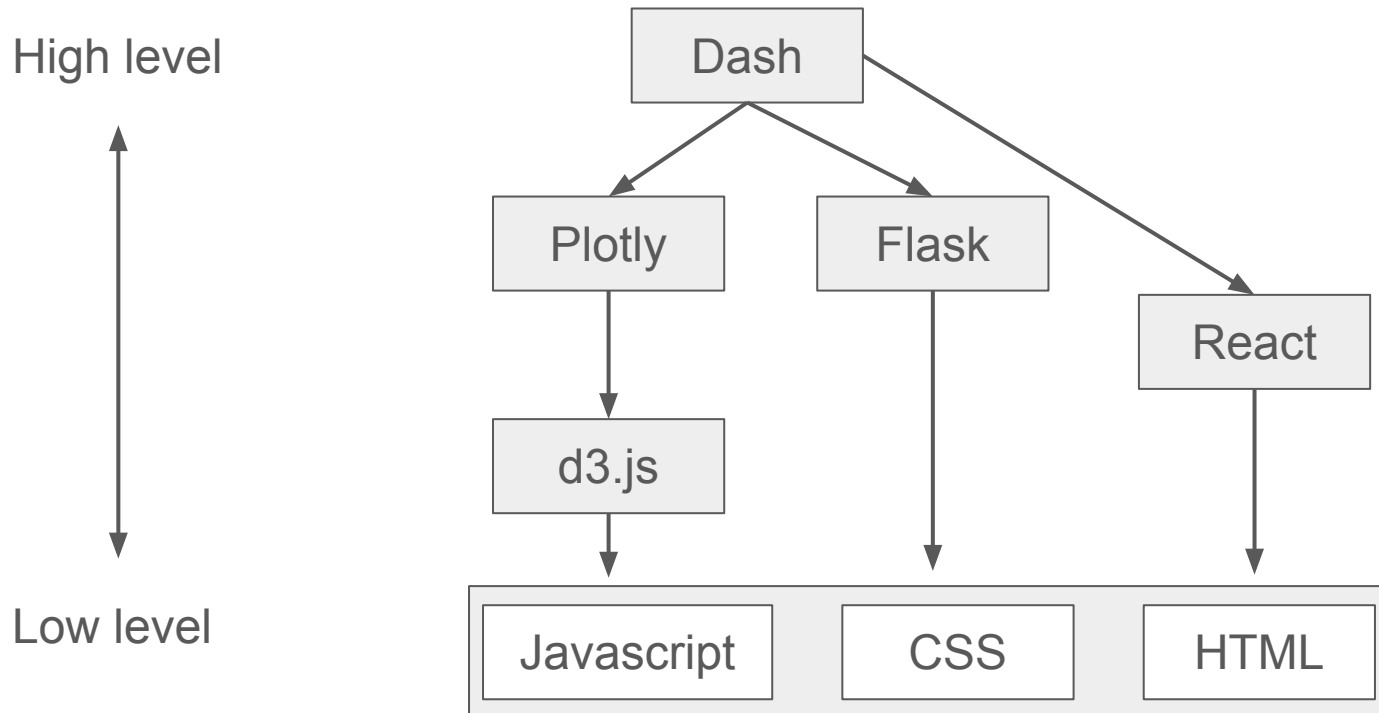


Javascript

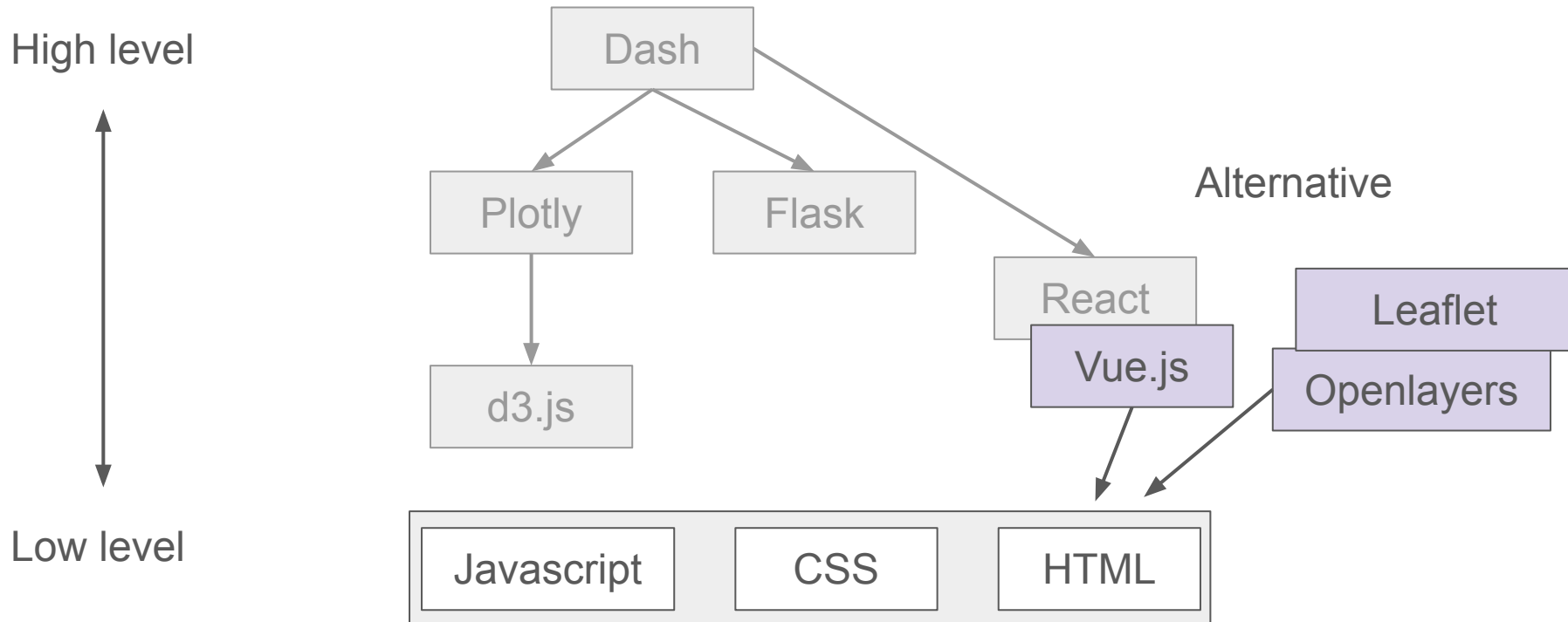
CSS

HTML

# High level vs. low level for maps



# High level vs. low level for maps



# High level vs. low level for maps

Time to get  
things done

High level



Low level



# High level vs. low level for maps

	Time to get things done	Debugging and “safety”	Speed	Customization potential
High level	++	+	-	~
↕				
Low level	--	-	+	++

# The benefits and caveats of interactive visualizations

- + Engaging: visitors/users might take away more from it than a from a static plot
- + Multifaceted: can present a lot more information at once
- + Good for validation: allow to scan data for consistency more effectively

# The benefits and caveats of interactive visualizations

- ⊕ Engaging: visitors/users might take away more from it than a from a static plot
- ⊕ Multifaceted: can present a lot more information at once
- ⊕ Good for validation: allow to scan data for consistency more effectively
- ⊖ Inherently mutable: not ideal (often not allowed) for “final” research output
- ⊖ Misuable: especially if users are allowed to change input parameters
  - Can make it more likely that messages not consistent with research findings are attributed to authors/institution e.g. for political reasons



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# Electric cars' green image blackens beneath the bonnet

Research into the lifecycle of electric vehicles is a wake-up call for an industry geared up to promote 'zero emission cars'

PATRICK MCGEE

[+ Add to myFT](#)

Please be back at 11:10

## Part 2

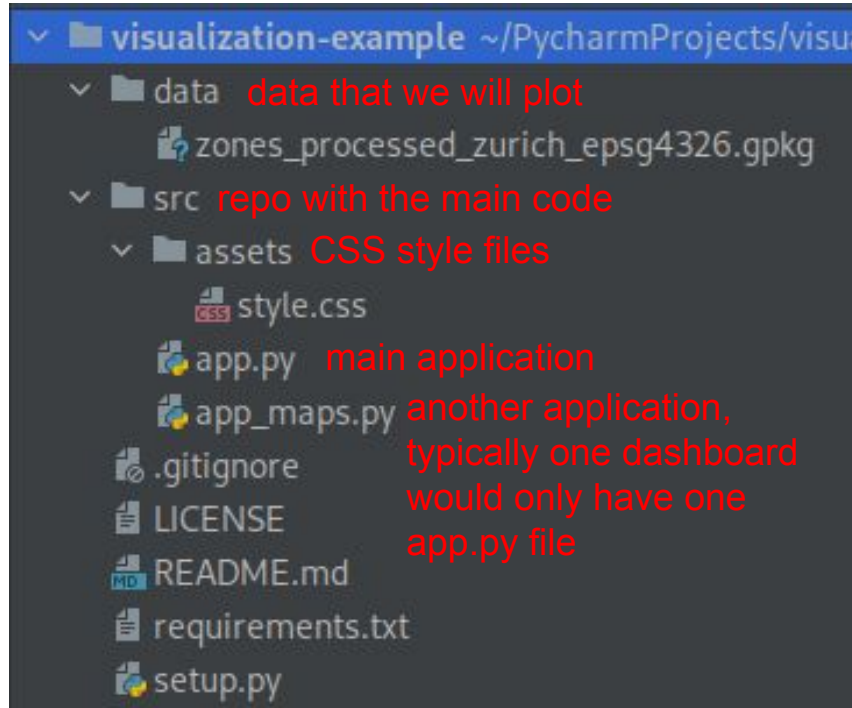
# **Hands on visualization example with Dash**

Goal: provide practical suggestions, and set up tools to get you started.

Visualization example explained

# Visualization example

<https://github.com/ecological-systems-design/visualization-example>



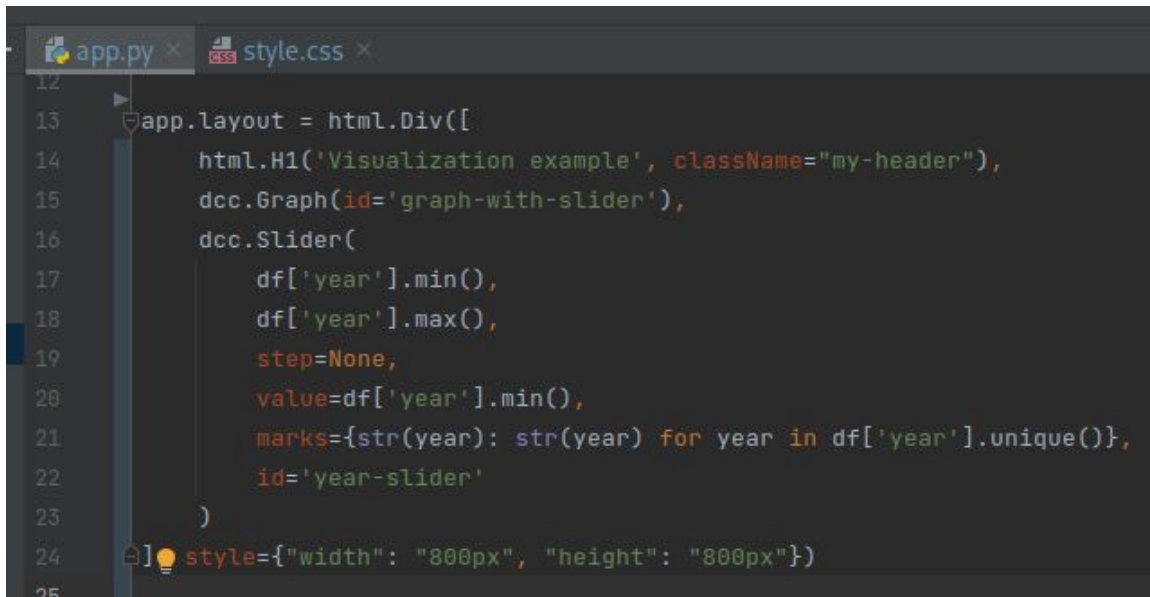
# app.py

- from **dash** import:
  - Dash - defines the application
  - dcc - contains dash core components
  - html - dash interface to html (static) components, such as headers
  - Input and Output - needed in callback functions
- **dash\_bootstrap\_components** - contains bootstrap components
- **plotly.express** - one of the modules to make plotly charts
- **pandas** - library for working with tables

**Debug mode:** change the code while running the app, and your dashboard would be updated on the fly.

```
app.py x style.css x
1 from dash import Dash, dcc, html, Input, Output
2 import dash_bootstrap_components as dbc
3 import plotly.express as px
4 import pandas as pd
5 read the data
6 df = pd.read_csv('https://raw.githubusercontent.com/plotly/datasets/master/gapminderDataFiveYear.csv')
7
8 app = Dash( initialize the app
9     __name__,
10     external_stylesheets=[dbc.themes.PULSE] bootstrap theme
11 )
12
13 app.layout = html.Div( layout that consists of
14     dcc.Graph(id='graph-with-slider'), 2 components
15     dcc.Slider(
16         df['year'].min(),
17         df['year'].max(),
18         step=None,
19         value=df['year'].min(),
20         marks={str(year): str(year) for year in df['year'].unique()},
21         id='year-slider'
22     )
23 ], style={"width": "800px", "height": "800px"}) common style of the 2
24 components
25
26 @app.callback( decorator (starts with @)
27     Output('graph-with-slider', 'figure'), for the callback function
28     Input('year-slider', 'value') that has input and output
29 )
30 def update_figure(selected_year):
31     filtered_df = df[df.year == selected_year]
32
33     fig = px.scatter(filtered_df, x="gdpPerCap", y="lifeExp",
34                     size="pop", color="continent", hover_name="country",
35                     log_x=True, size_max=55)
36
37     fig.update_layout(transition_duration=500) figure is updated based on
38     the slider values
39
40 return fig
41
42 # Run the app
43 if __name__ == '__main__':
44     app.run_server(debug=True, port=8051) running the app in the
45     debug mode
```

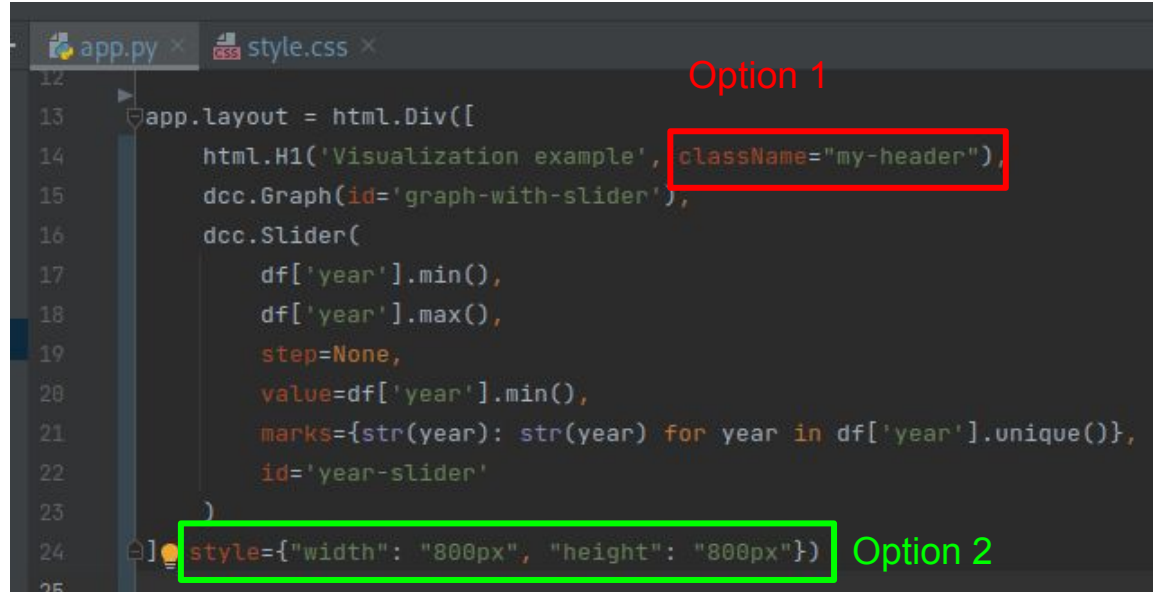
# Keyword arguments



```
app.py x style.css x
12
13 app.layout = html.Div([
14     html.H1('Visualization example', className="my-header"),
15     dcc.Graph(id='graph-with-slider'),
16     dcc.Slider(
17         df['year'].min(),
18         df['year'].max(),
19         step=None,
20         value=df['year'].min(),
21         marks={str(year): str(year) for year in df['year'].unique()},
22         id='year-slider'
23     )
24     style={"width": "800px", "height": "800px"}
25 ])
```

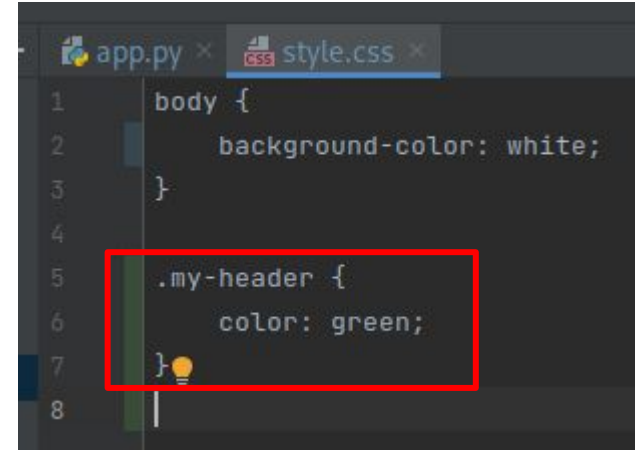
- **className** - needed for modifying component's style in the CSS file (see next slide)
- **style** - accepts a dictionary with CSS properties to modify component's style
- **id** - you can define it for each component, useful in callback functions
- There exist many other keyword arguments

# Updating style



The screenshot shows a code editor with two tabs: 'app.py' and 'style.css'. The 'app.py' tab is active, displaying a Dash application layout. A red box highlights the `className="my-header"` attribute in the `html.H1` component on line 14, with the text 'Option 1' written above it. A green box highlights the `style={"width": "800px", "height": "800px"}` attribute in the `html.H1` component on line 24, with the text 'Option 2' written to its right.

```
12  
13 app.layout = html.Div([  
14     html.H1('Visualization example', className="my-header"),  
15     dcc.Graph(id='graph-with-slider'),  
16     dcc.Slider(  
17         df['year'].min(),  
18         df['year'].max(),  
19         step=None,  
20         value=df['year'].min(),  
21         marks={str(year): str(year) for year in df['year'].unique()},  
22         id='year-slider'  
23     )  
24     style={"width": "800px", "height": "800px"}  
25 ])
```



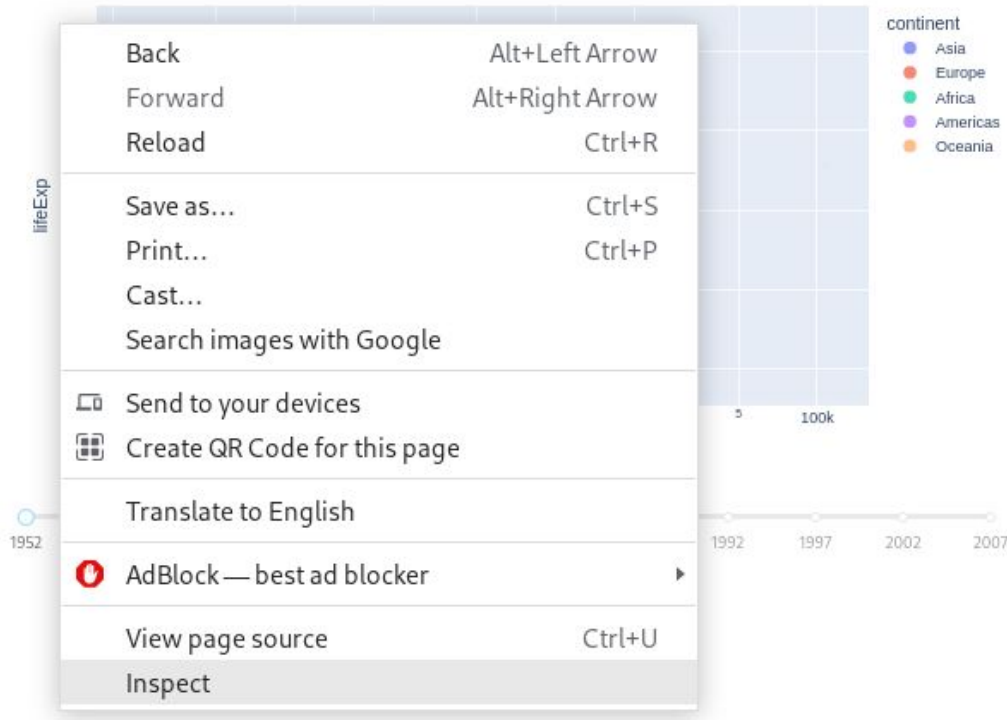
The screenshot shows a code editor with two tabs: 'app.py' and 'style.css'. The 'style.css' tab is active, displaying CSS rules. A red box highlights the `.my-header { color: green; }` rule on lines 5-7, which corresponds to the 'Option 1' label in the previous image.

```
1 body {  
2     background-color: white;  
3 }  
4  
5 .my-header {  
6     color: green;  
7 }  
8
```

Option 1 is the CSS way, and Option 2 is the Dash way. Probably Option 1 is more flexible than Option 2.



# Webpage inspector

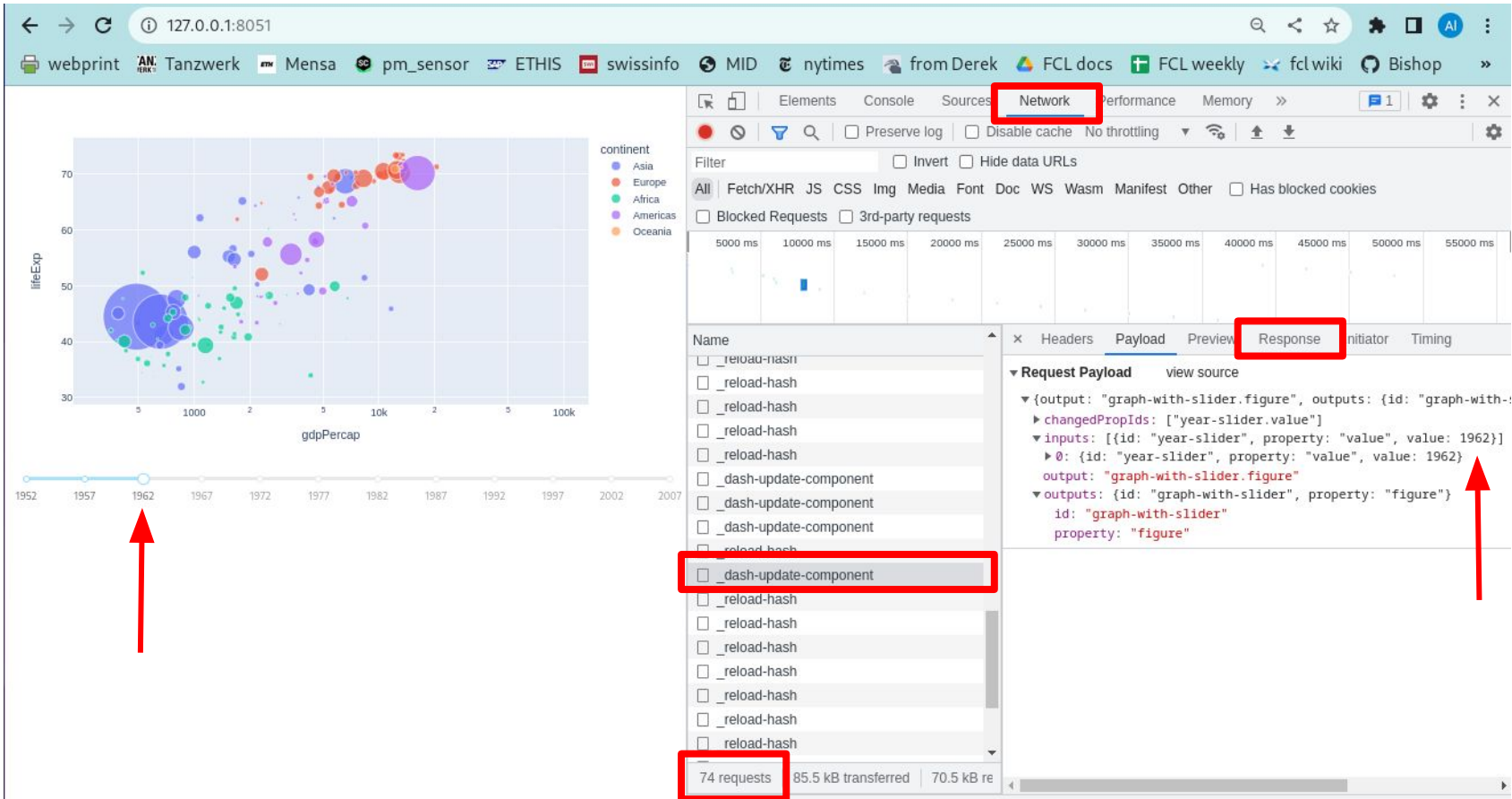


On any webpage, right click and choose Inspect.

```
... react-entry-point div# dash-global-error-container div div div div; ...
```

The diagram shows a blue rectangle with dimensions 750x14. It is surrounded by a 25px padding (green), a border (yellow), and a margin (orange). The total width is 800px and the total height is 30px.

Tab **Elements** can help in understanding the layout of a page and CSS style of each component. Also of other websites if you want to understand how the design was implemented.



Tab **Network** tracks requests to the web server and responses from the web server. This is helpful if you need to understand callback functions.

# Summary of the tools

- Figma for design (allows export of CSS styles, and you can preview webpage design in real size with Figma's presentation mode)
- Conda for virtual environments
- Pycharm (or any other IDE) for code development
- Git for version control
- Dash debug mode and website inspector for debugging

# Things to consider

- Is my app only for me or do I want to eventually publish it?
- What is the underlying **content** data? How heavy is it? Do I need to set up a database? Precompute whatever you can.
- Is Dash enough? Explore existing Dash [gallery](#) and [core](#) + [bootstrap](#) components documentation!
- Layout - on which devices does it need to work? Check out [flexboxes](#) and dash bootstrap [Layout](#) component.
- Develop modularly. Understand the interfaces between the different components, create placeholder functions, and gradually fill them.
- Implement minimal version first that works from beginning till the end, then build on it. But keep the final goal in mind.

# Getting started with your own dashboard

- Setup up a conda environment
- Setup Github repository
- Read Dash and Plotly docs
- Create the content you want to display
- Think of a website design
- Create layout and skeleton functions
- Implement minimal version of your dashboard
- Implement the complete design
- Publish the website, at eg [github.io](https://github.io)

# Exercises

# Exercise: Visualization example

<https://github.com/ecological-systems-design/visualization-example>

Task: Follow the instructions on the repository website, and run the visualization example we provided.



# Running other exercises

- Either create new app\_xxx.py files and run them.
- Or replace the code in the existing app.py file and run it.
- Browsers often cache elements of a webpage. If smth on the page that you are developing is not updating as per your expectations, use **Hard Refresh** (probably ctrl+shift+R but can be different for your laptop and browser configuration)

## Exercise: Change dbc theme

<https://dash-bootstrap-components.opensource.faculty.ai/docs/themes/explorer/>

Task: Explore existing DBC themes and try changing it in your app.

# Exercise: Layout and Styling

<https://dash.plotly.com/layout>

Task: Complete Part 1 to understand basics of layout and styling with Dash.

# Exercise: Bootstrap component Layout

<https://dash-bootstrap-components.opensource.faculty.ai/docs/components/layout/>

Task: Try to add this component to understand how to implement flexible layouts.

Related material (optional):

Flexboxes for flexible layout but implemented completely in CSS

<https://css-tricks.com/snippets/css/a-guide-to-flexbox/>

# Exercise: Other Bootstrap components

<https://dash-bootstrap-components.opensource.faculty.ai/docs/components/>

Task: Explore other bootstrap components and try adding them to your dashboard.

# Exercise: Callbacks

<https://dash.plotly.com/basic-callbacks>

Task: Complete Part 2 to understand callback functions.

## Exercise (optional): Maps

<https://plotly.com/python/maps/>

Task: Try running `app_maps.py` from our visualization example, then try adding other plotly maps.