Module 3: Data Visualization

Our Lawyers Make Us Say This

Exploring Data Through Visualization

Exploratory Visualizations

Explanatory Visualizations

Why Visualize Data?

Visualizing data can inspire you to ask new and more refined questions of your data and ultimately lead to better analysis.

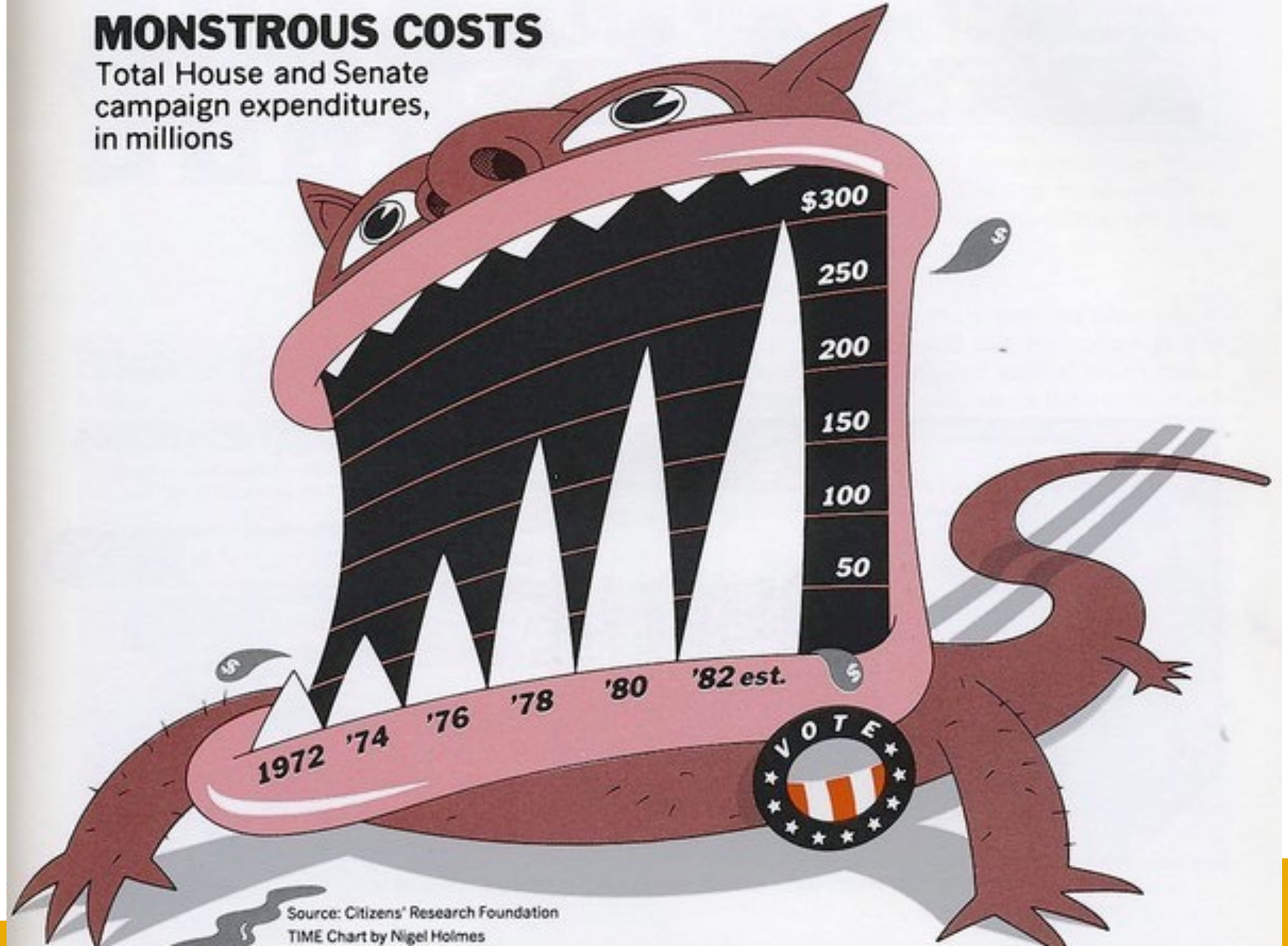
“The greatest value of a picture is when it forces us to notice what we never expected to see.”

–John Tukey, 1977

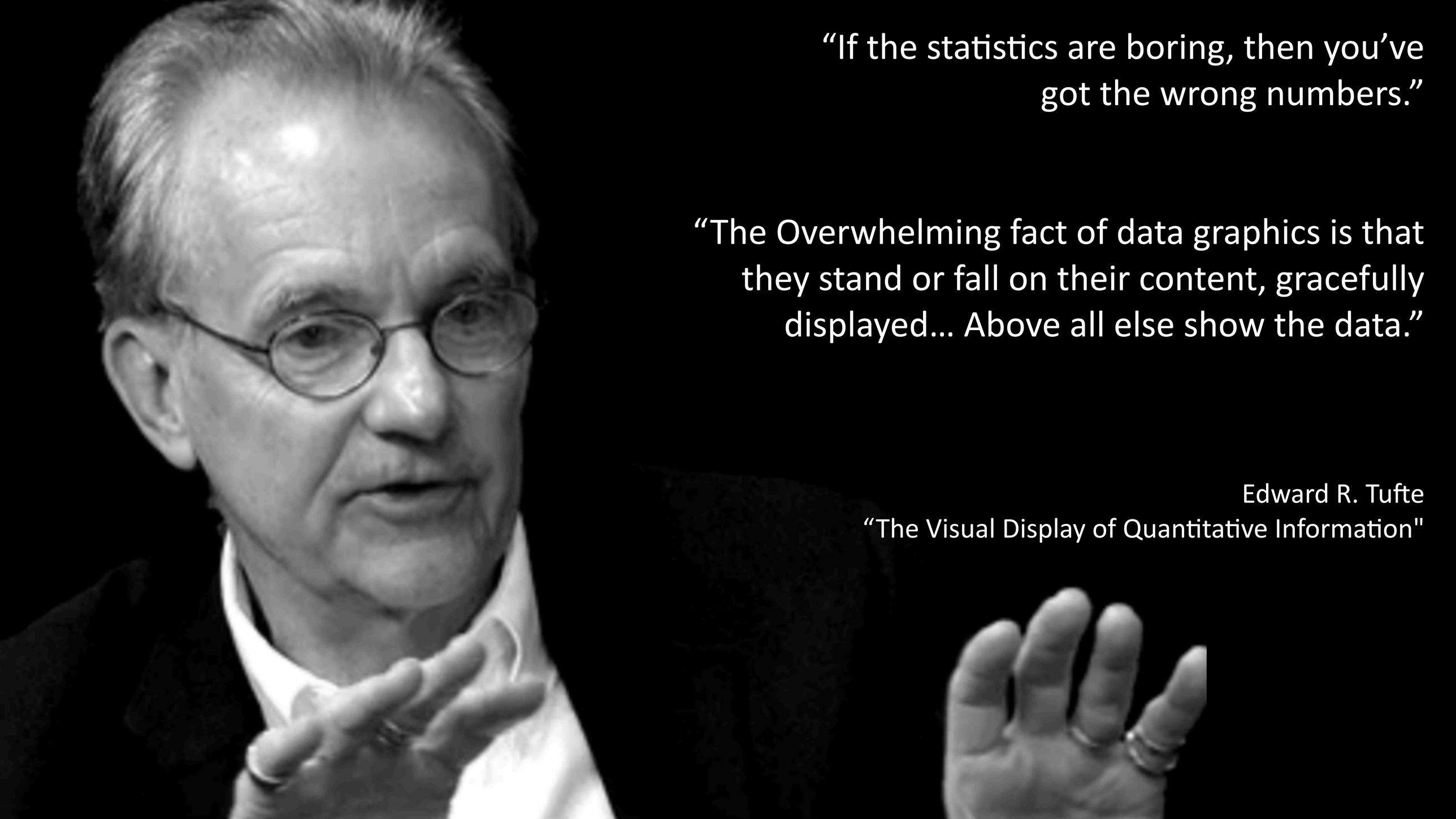
The power of visualization comes from illustrating relationships, contrasts and comparisons between many different dimensions of data.

MONSTROUS COSTS

Total House and Senate campaign expenditures, in millions



Source: Citizens' Research Foundation
TIME Chart by Nigel Holmes



“If the statistics are boring, then you’ve got the wrong numbers.”

“The Overwhelming fact of data graphics is that they stand or fall on their content, gracefully displayed… Above all else show the data.”

Edward R. Tufte
“The Visual Display of Quantitative Information"

Remove

to improve

(the **data-ink** ratio)

Show Comparisons, Contrasts and Differences

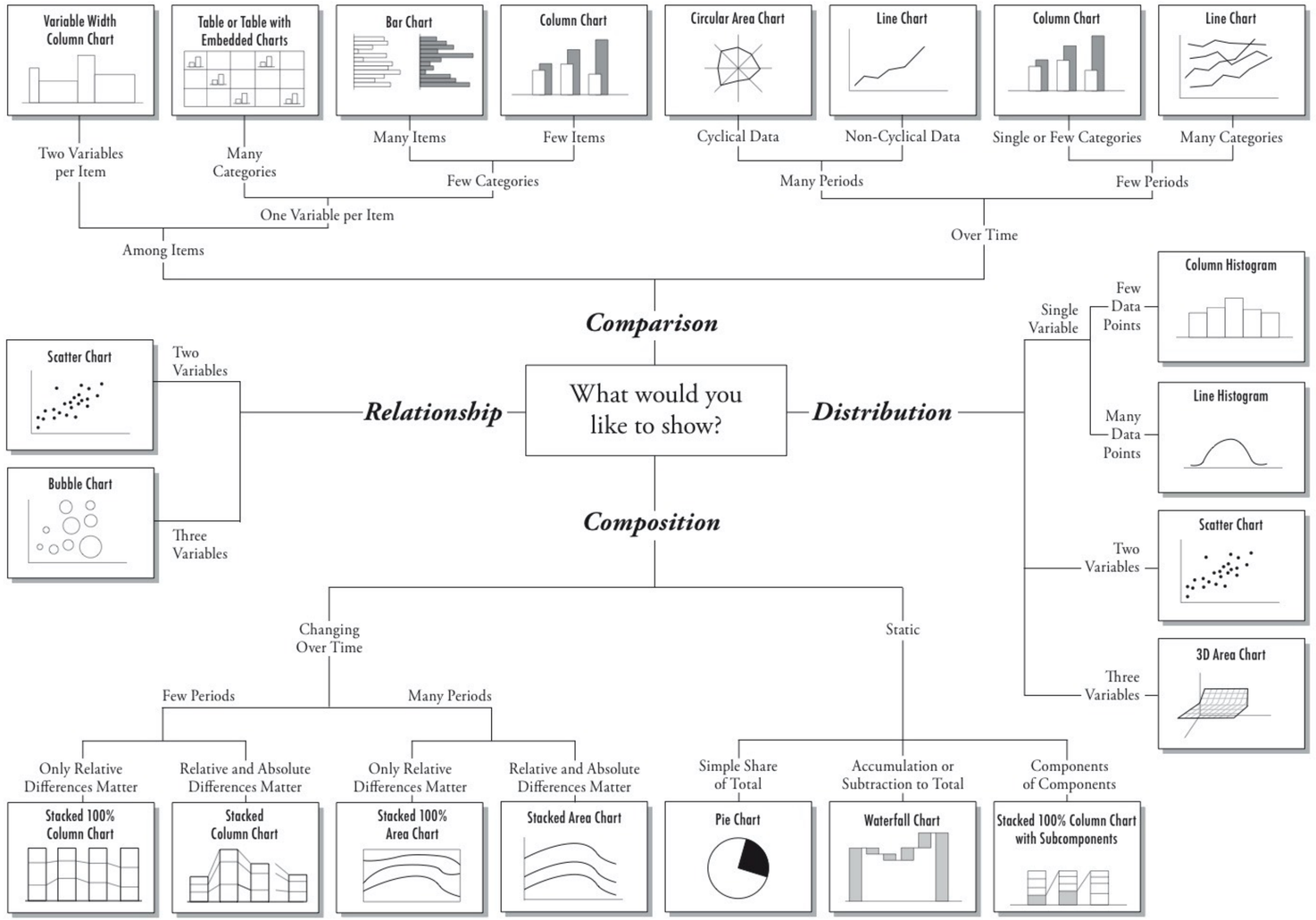
Show Multivariate Data

Integrate words, numbers, images and diagrams

Document your Evidence

Ultimately, the quality, relevance and integrity of the content is most important.

Chart Suggestions—A Thought-Starter



Visualization Goals

- Analyze
- Explore
- Assess
- Determine
- Decide

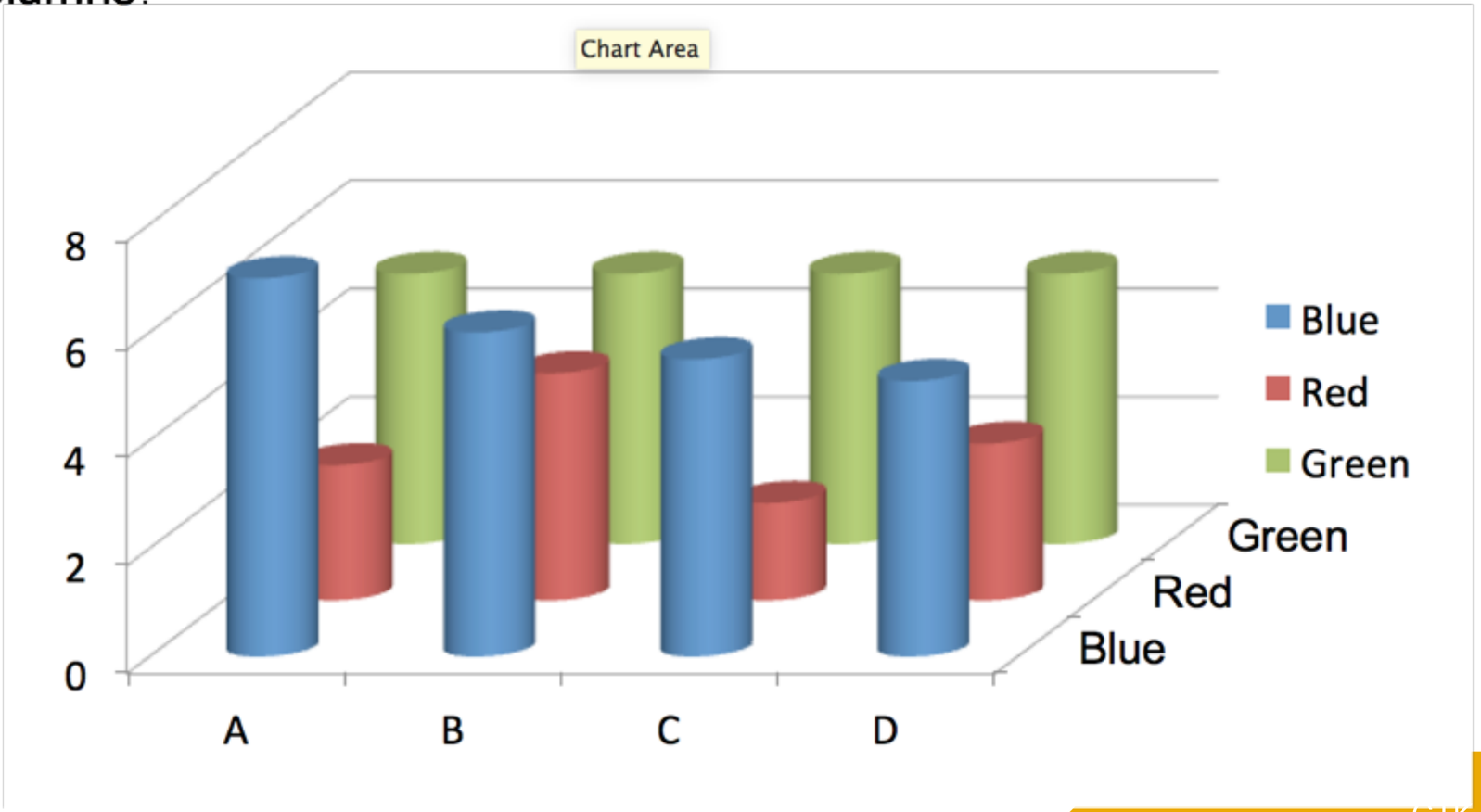
- Communicate
- Explain
- Present
- Prove
- Persuade

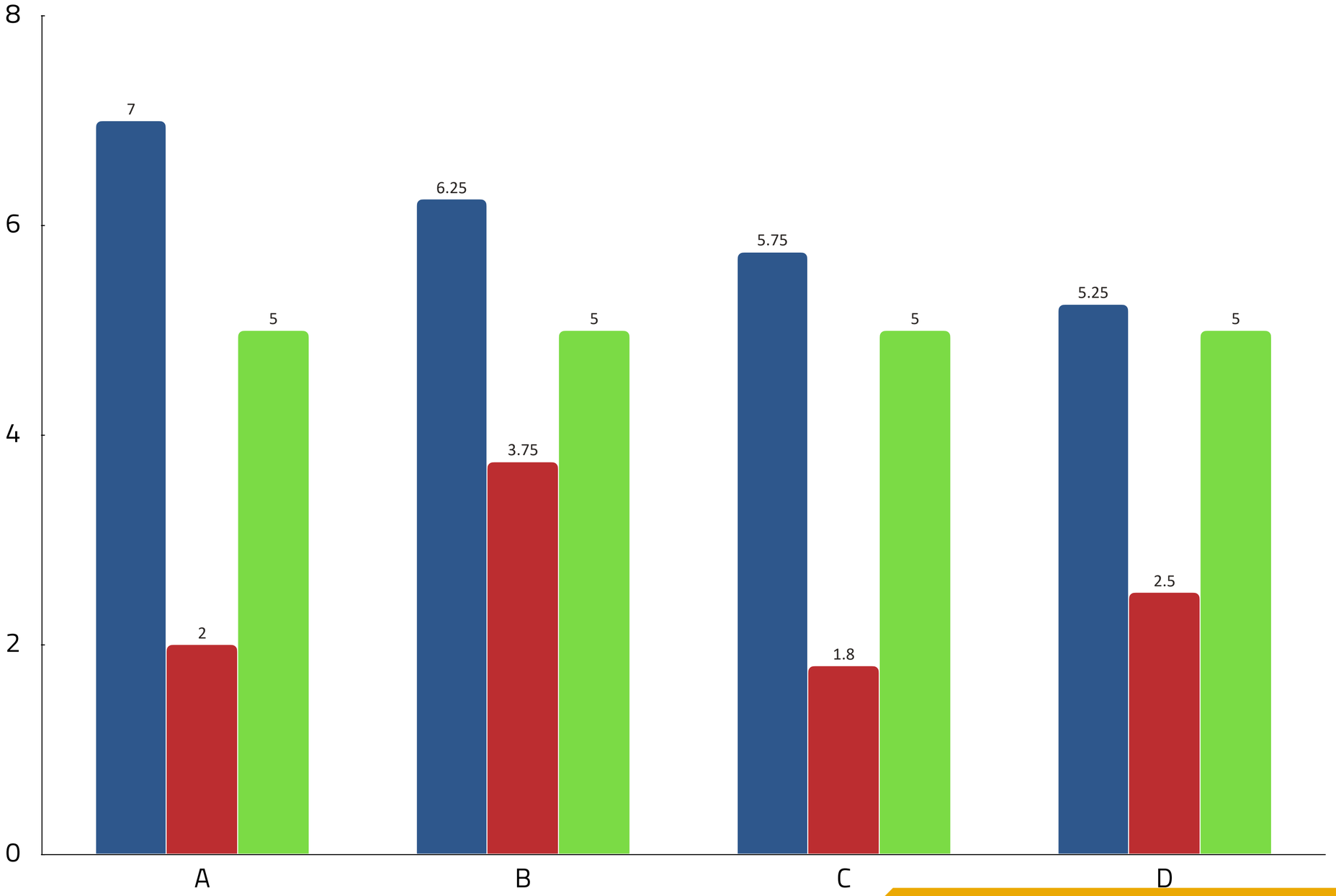
Elements of Good Visualizations

1. Graphical Integrity
2. Simple
3. Proper Display
4. Proper Color
5. Tells a story

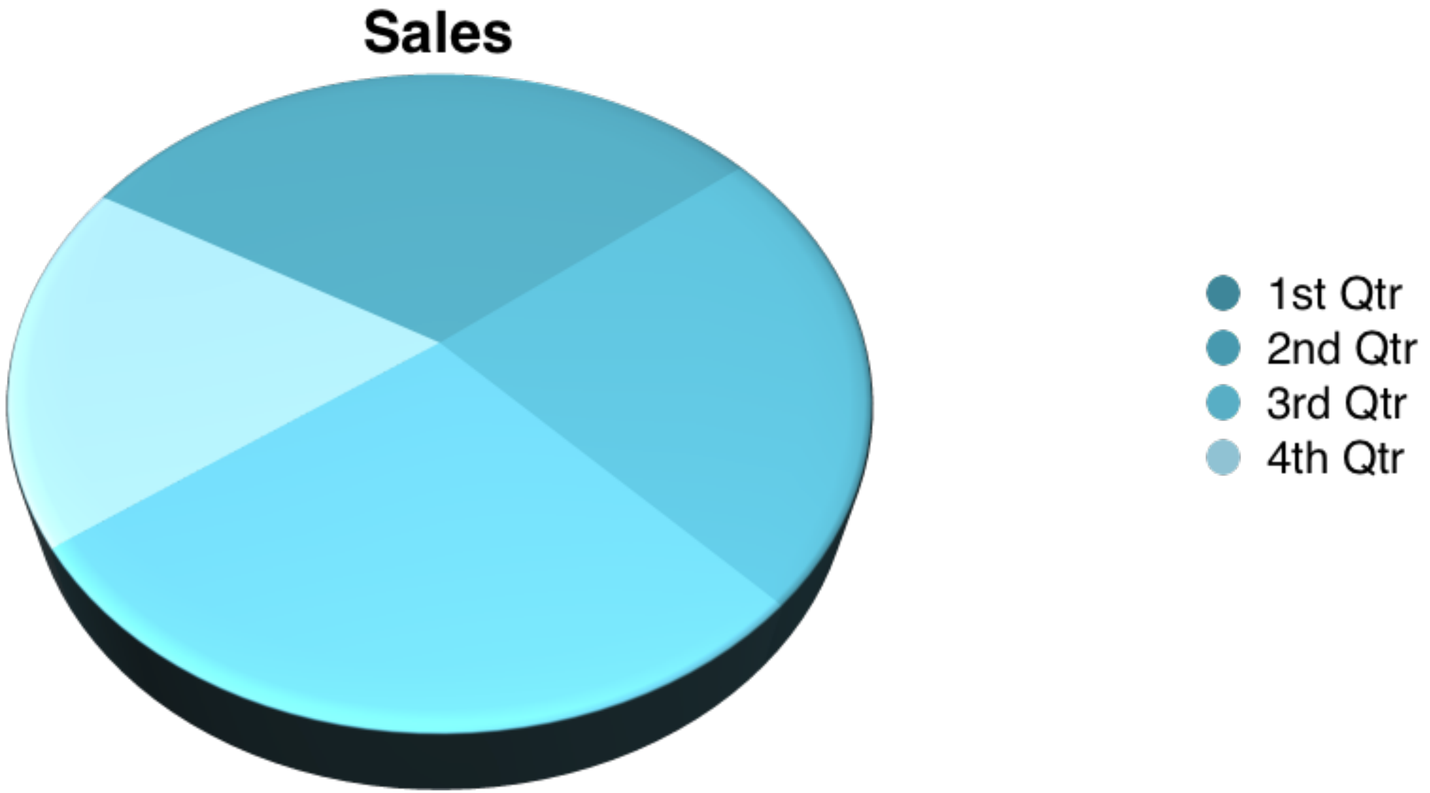
Proper Display

Questions: What is the height of the green columns? For which categories (A,B,C,D) are the blue columns taller than the green columns?

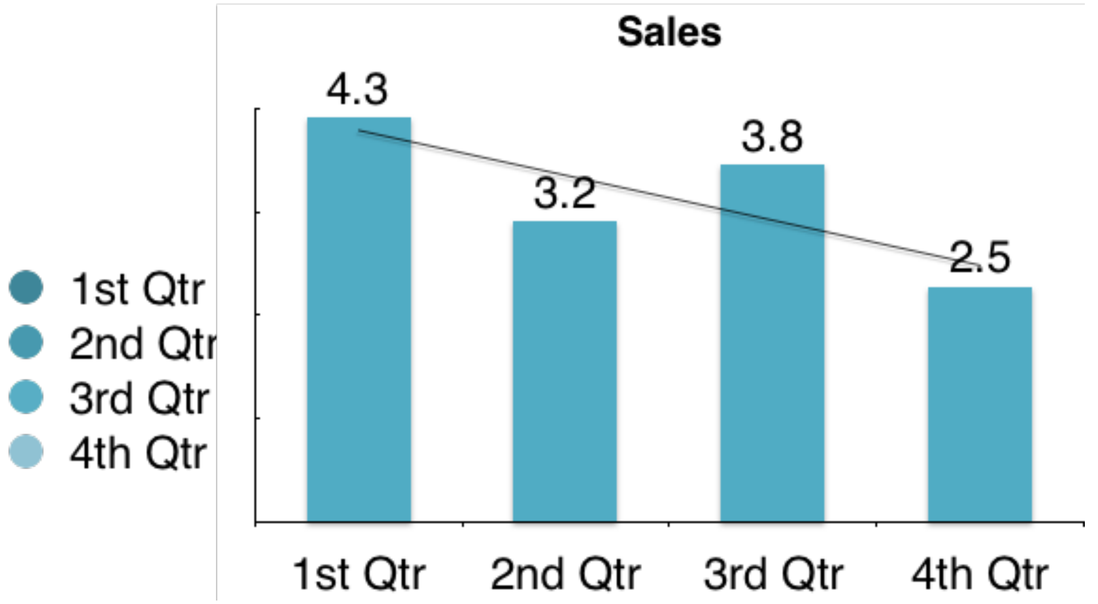



8
6
4
2
0
7
2
5
6.25
3.75
5
5.75
1.8
5
5.25
2.5
5
A
B
C
D

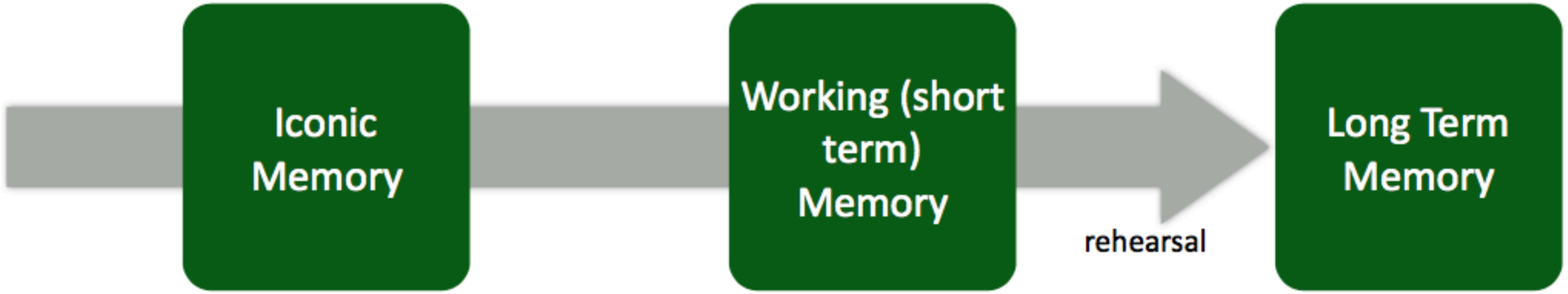
Proper Display



Proper Display



Visual Processing System



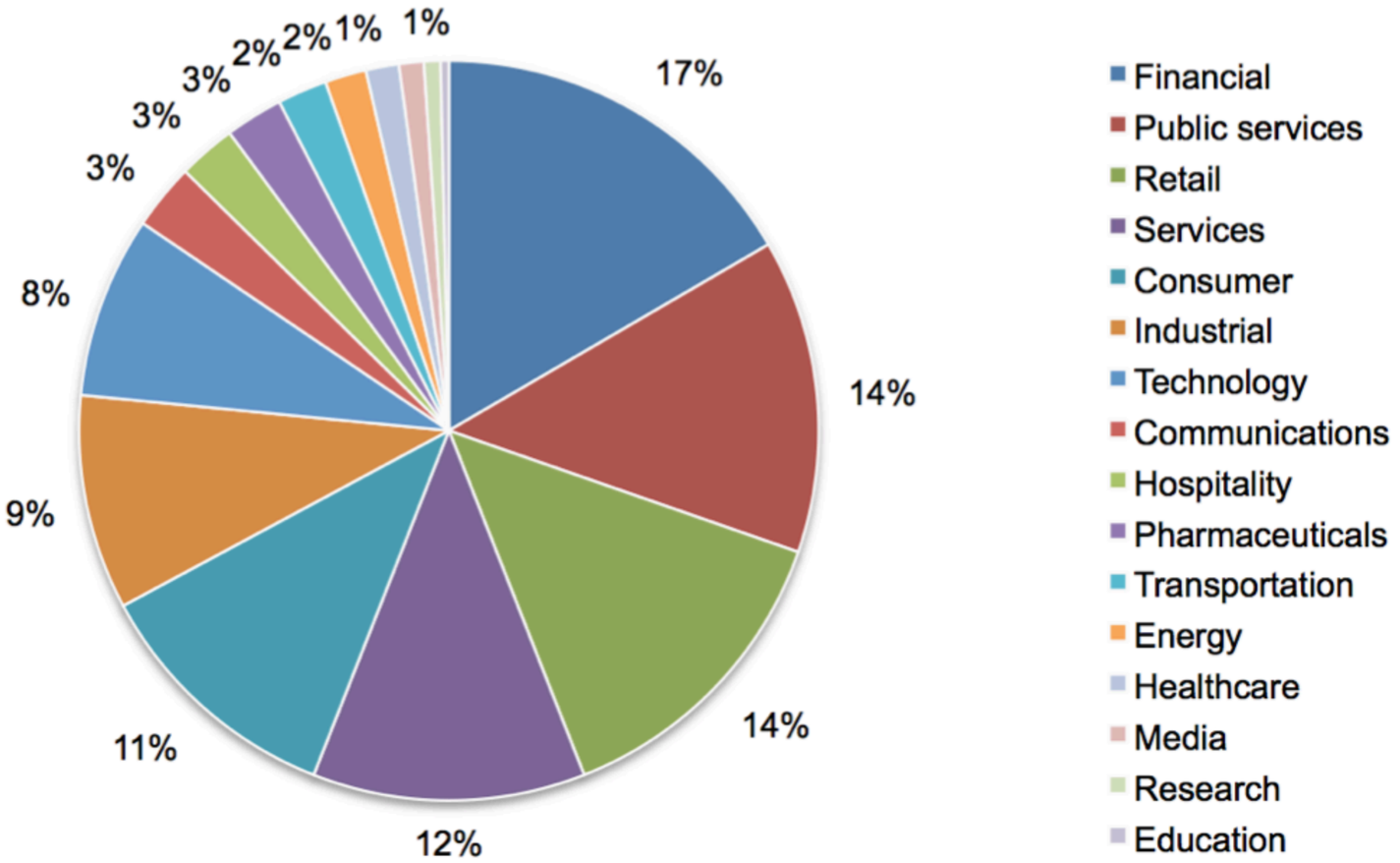
- < 1 second (or until replaced)
- Preattentive processing
- Saccadic movement
- ~20 objects

- Visual groupings
- Flexible, conscious
- 3-5 objects

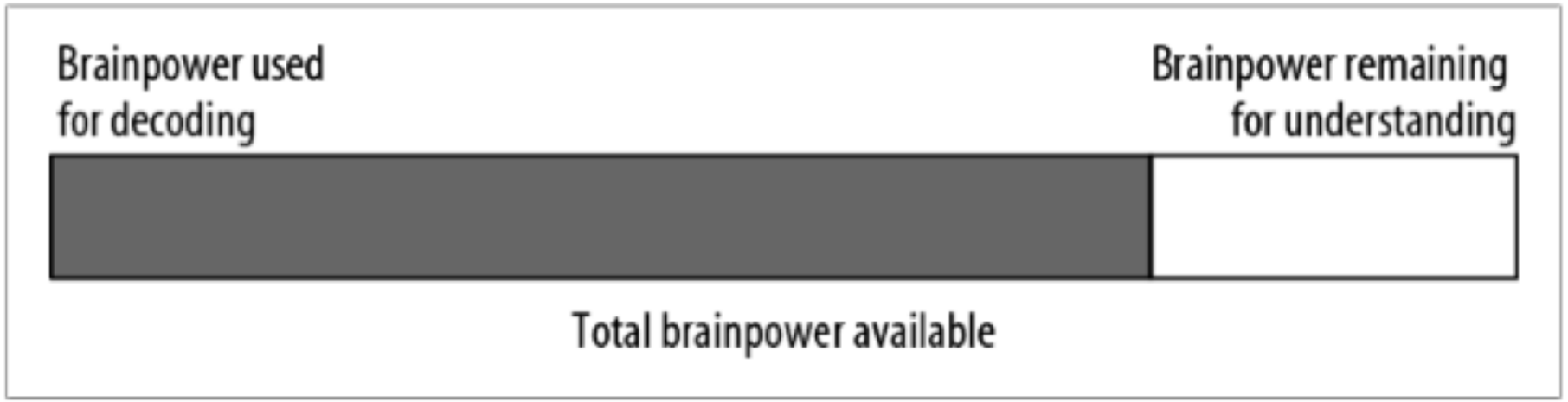
- Affects dataviz through expectations

Overworking Visual Memory

Figure 20. Distribution of the benchmark sample by industry segment
Consolidated (n = 277 organizations)



https://www4.symantec.com/mktginfo/whitepaper/053013_GL_NA_WP_Ponemon-2013-Cost-of-a-Data-Breach-Report_daiNA_cta72382.pdf


Brainpower used
for decoding
Brainpower remaining
for understanding
Total brainpower available

Encode

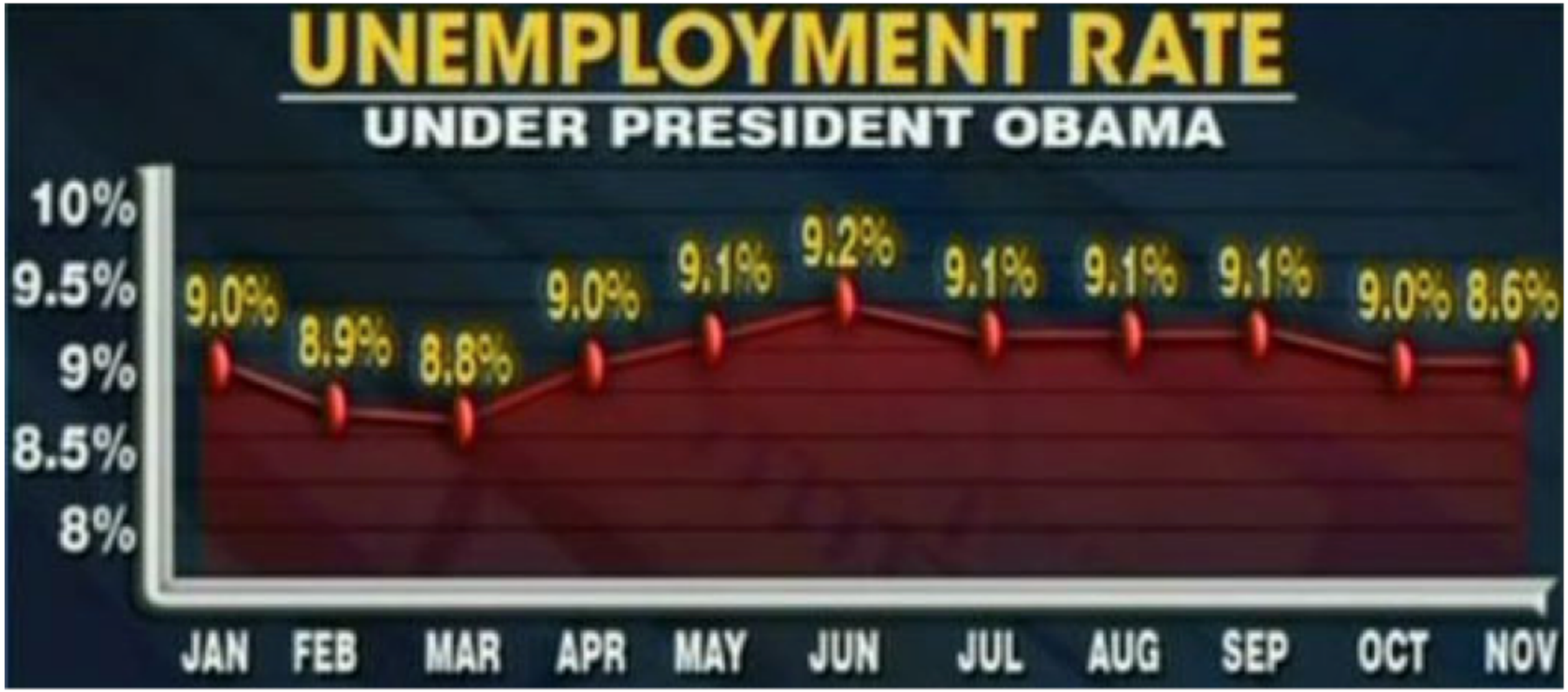
Message

Noise

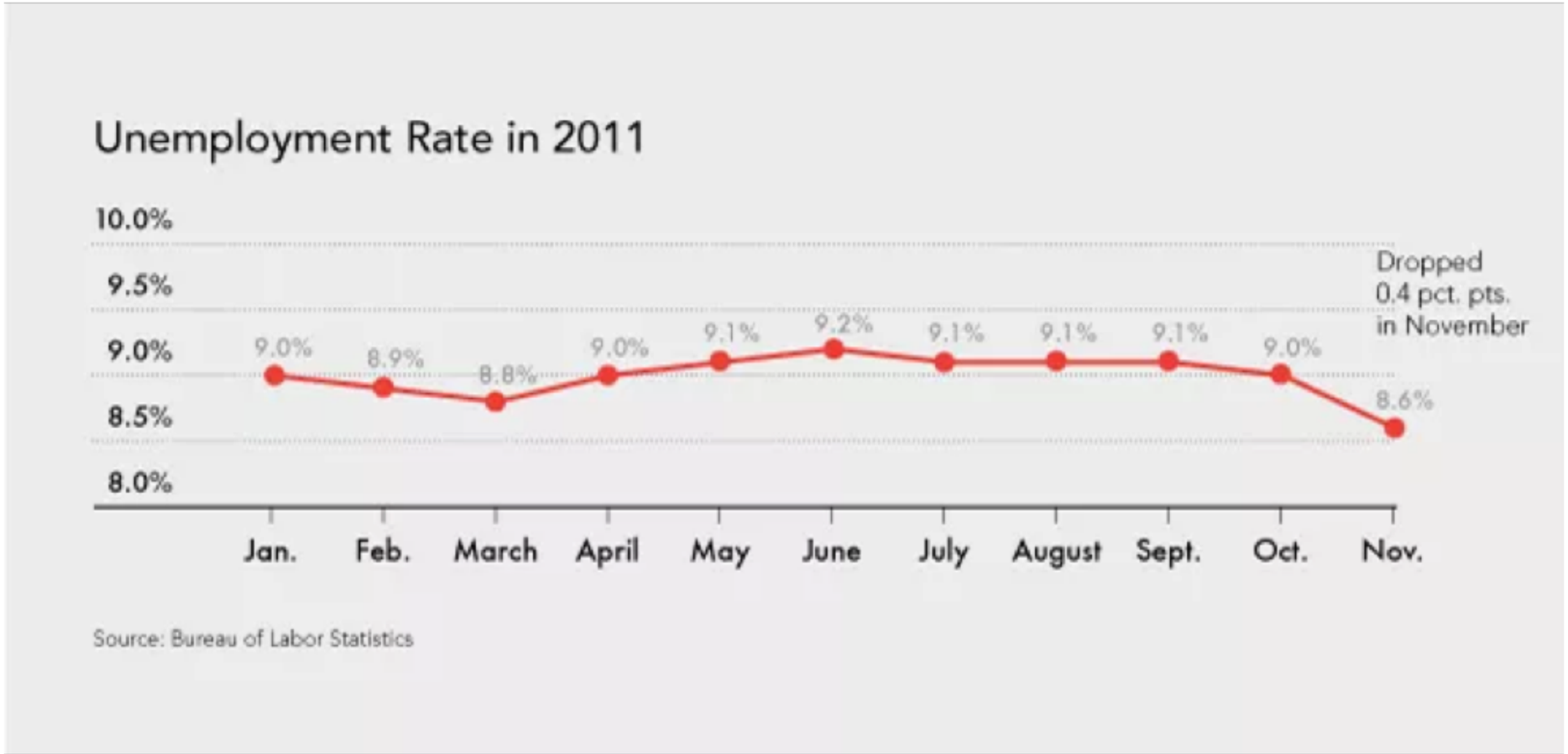
Decode

The Bad...

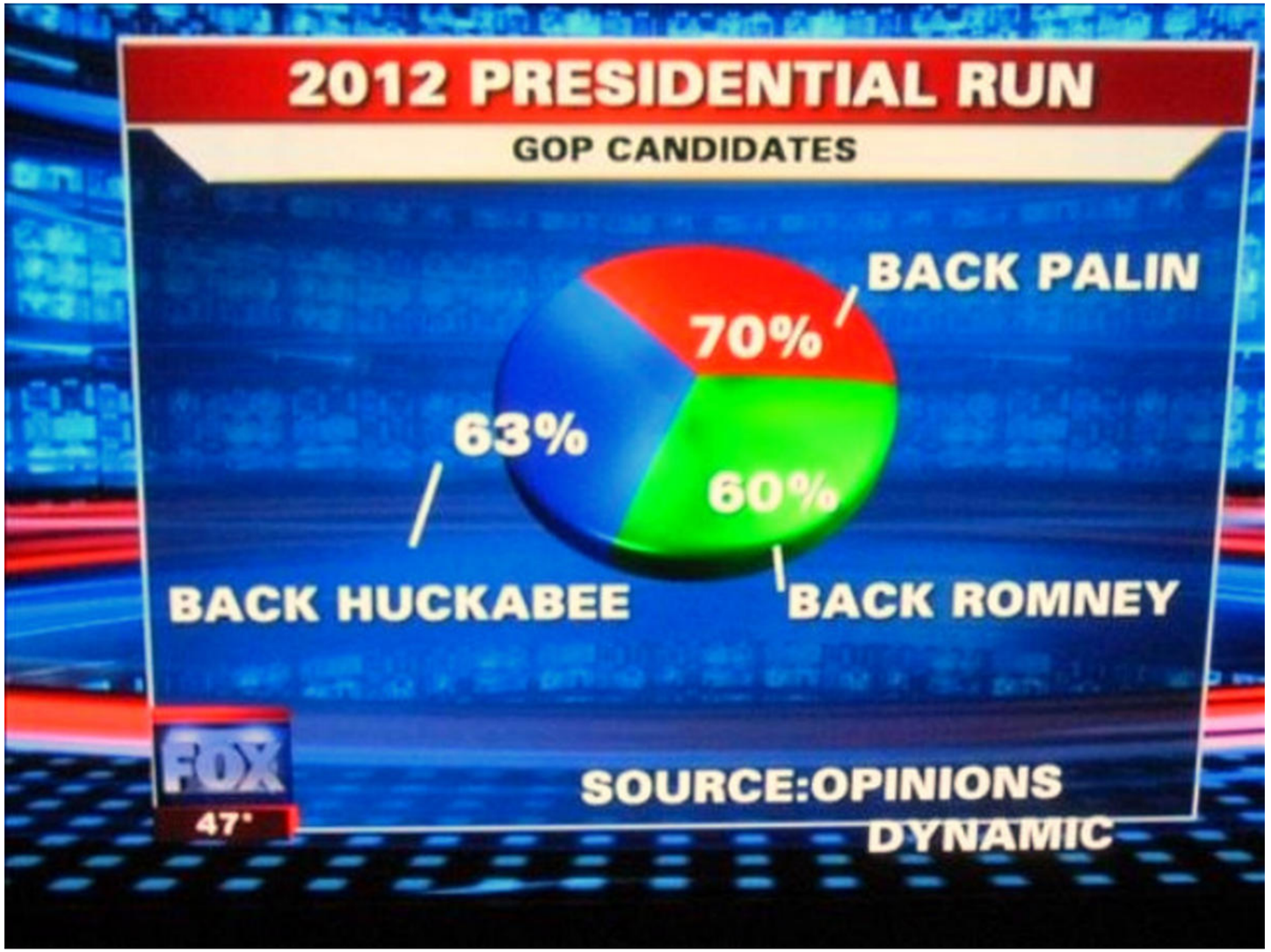
Graphical Integrity



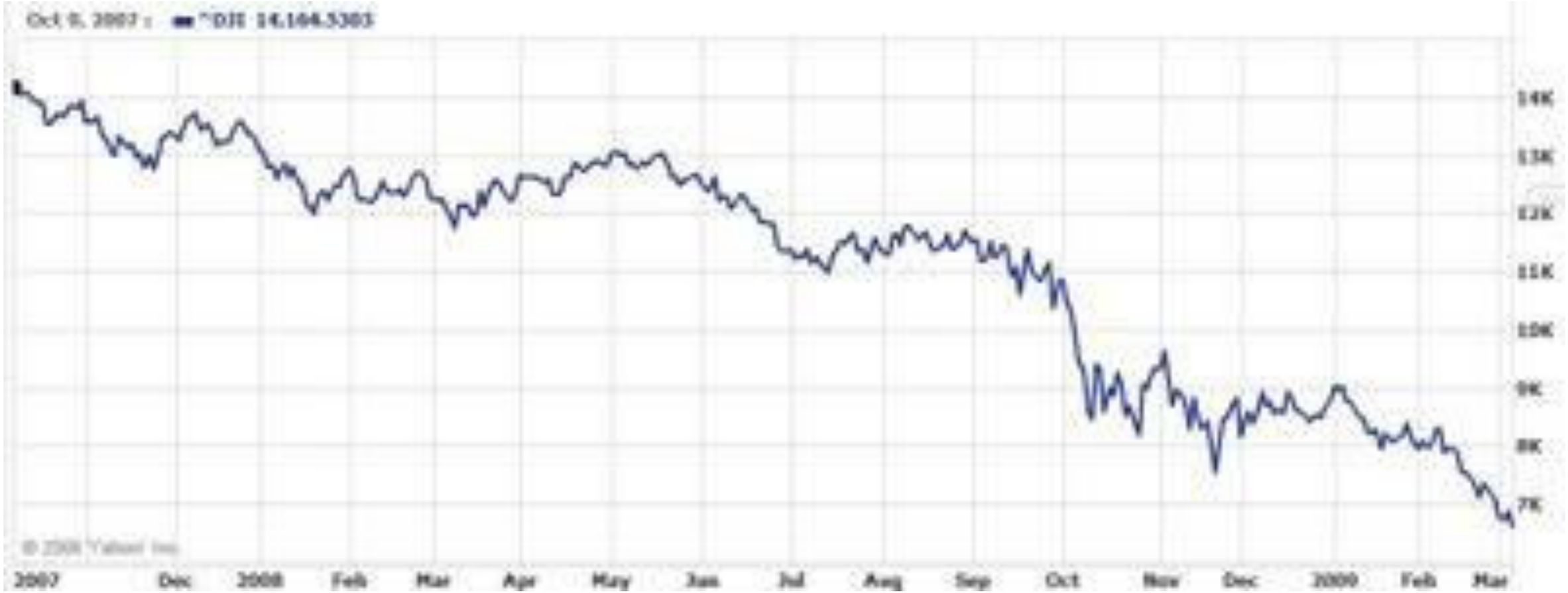
Graphical Integrity



Graphical Integrity?




STOCK MARKET SLIDE
NOV. 4, 2008
ELECTION DAY
9625.30
JAN. 20, 2009
INAUGURATION DAY
7949.10
FRIDAY
MAR. 5, 2009
6626.94
SOURCE: BUSINESSWEEK
6:31 CT
MSNBC


14K
13K
12K
11K
10K
9K
8K
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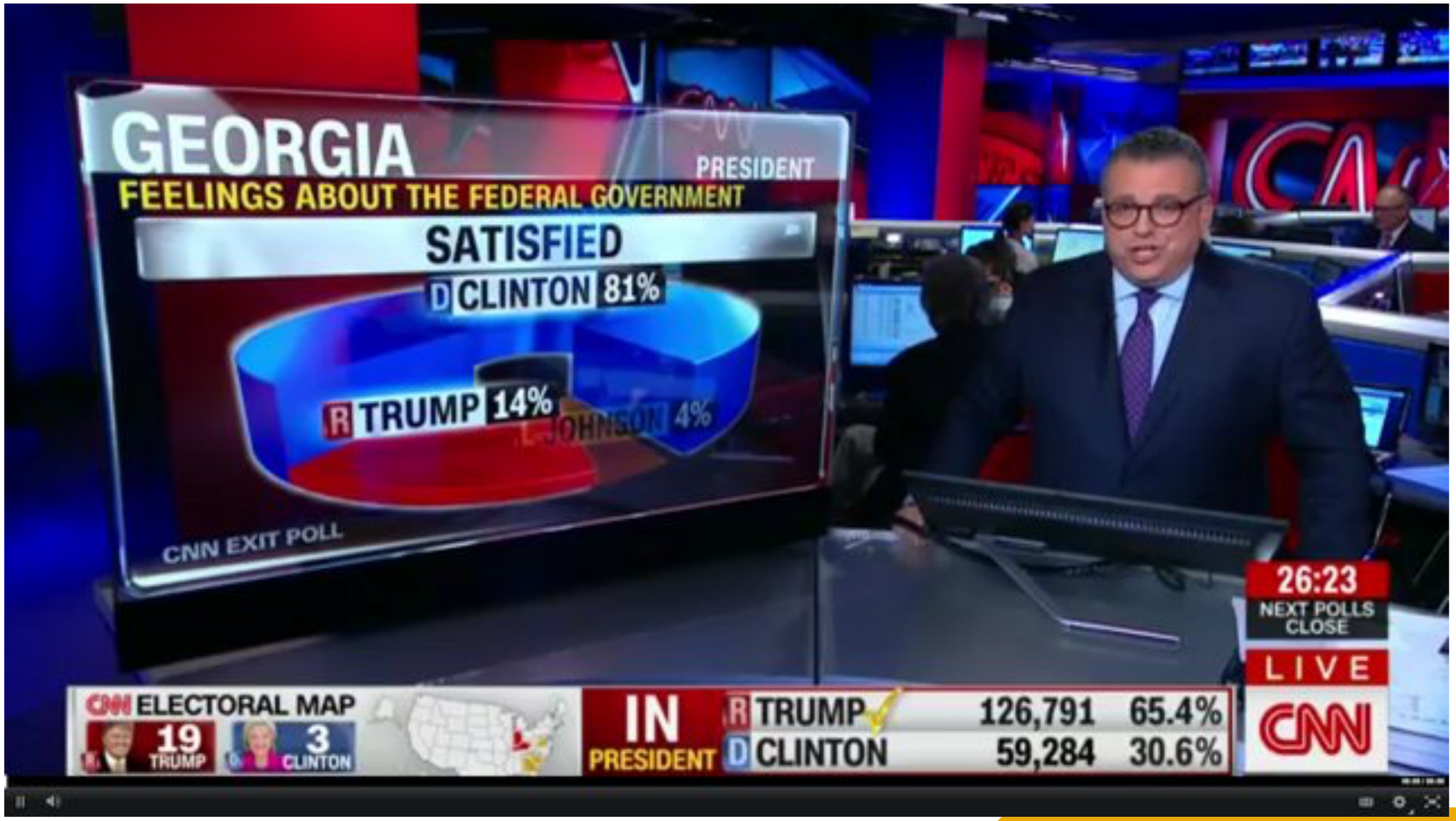
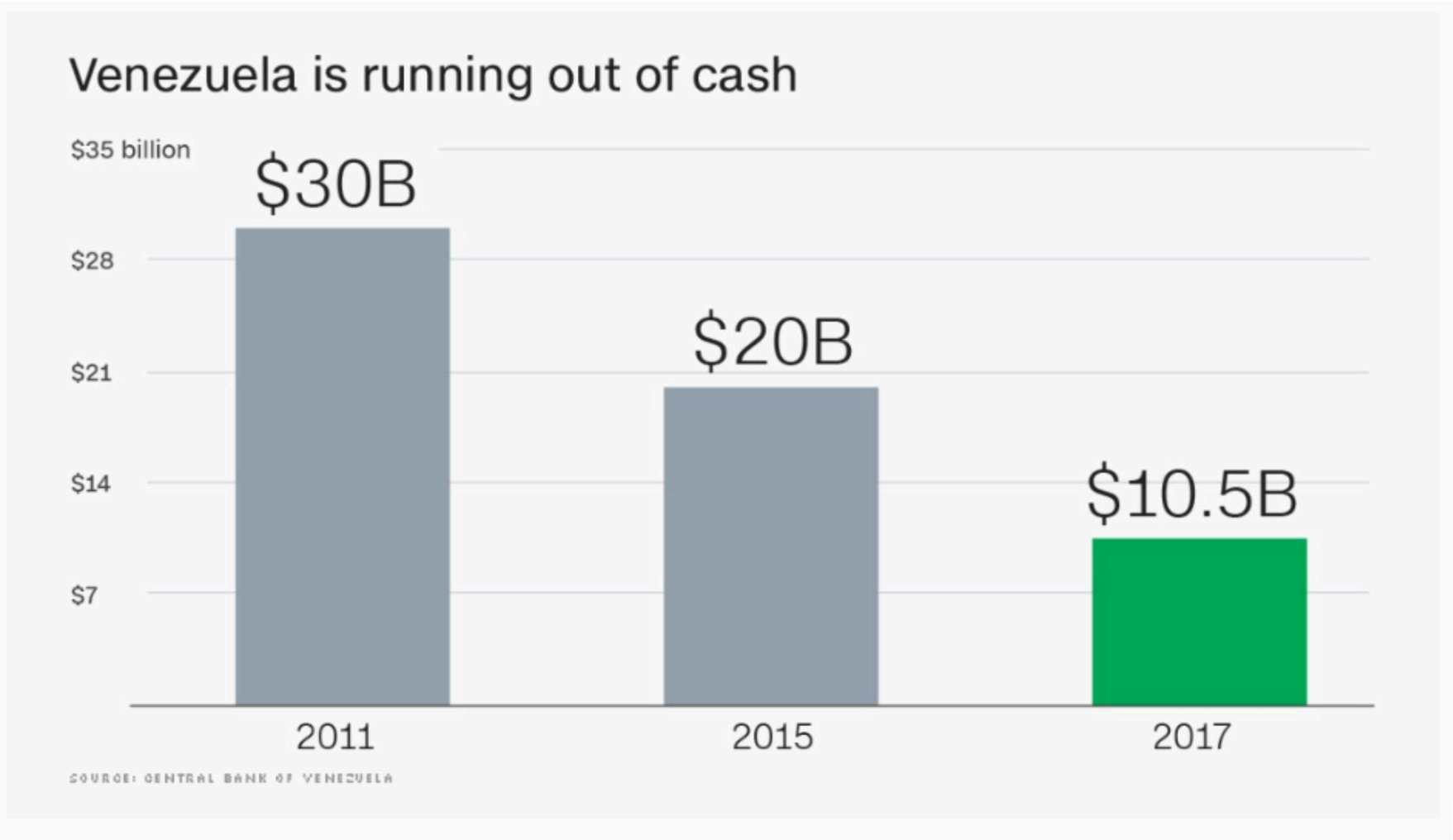
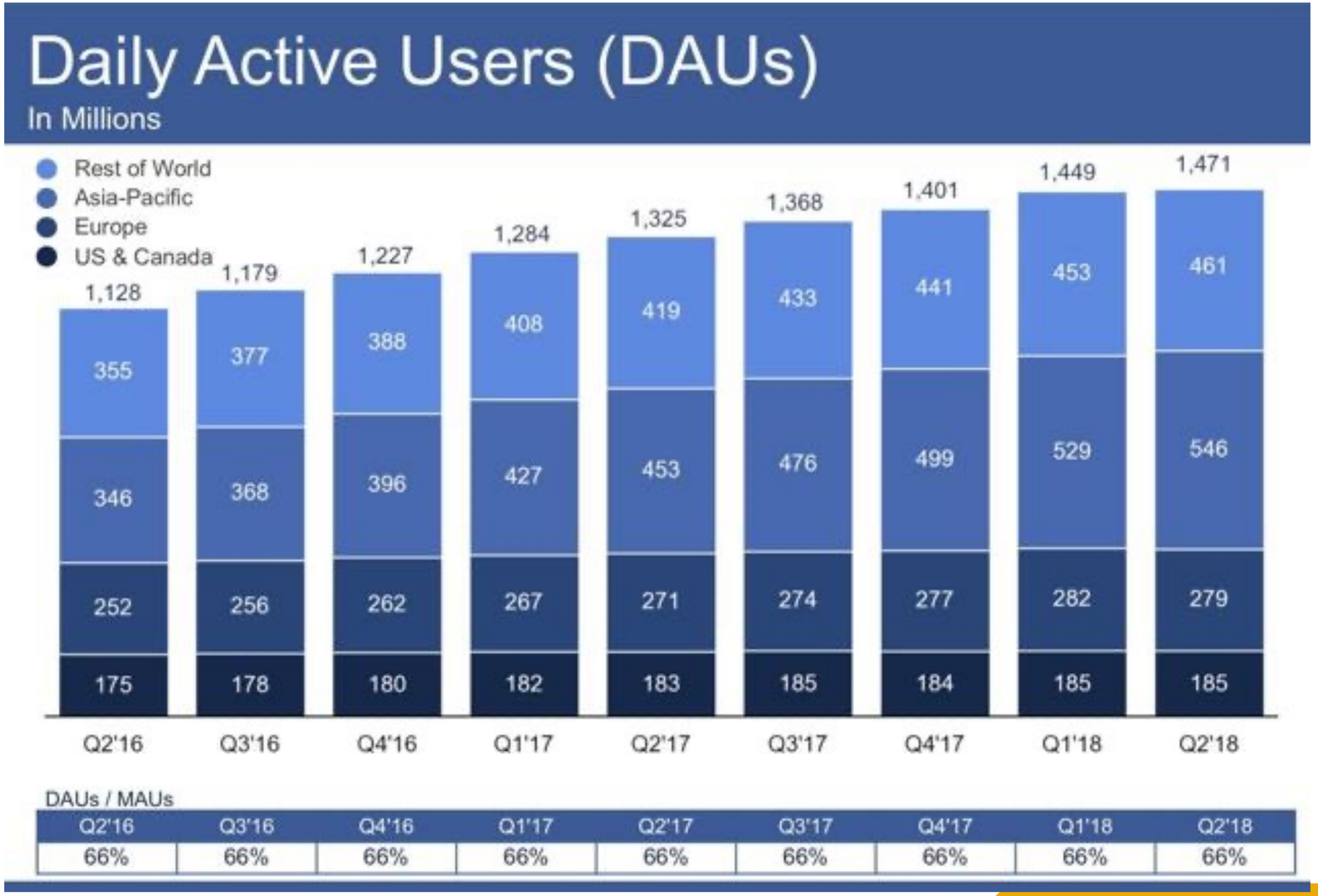
2007
Dec
2008
Feb
Mar
Apr
May
Jun
Jul
Aug
Sep
Oct
Nov
Dec
2009
Feb
Mar


GEORGIA
PRESIDENT
FEELINGS ABOUT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
SATISFIED
D CLINTON 81%
R TRUMP 14%
L JOHNSON 4%
CNN EXIT POLL
26:23
NEXT POLLS CLOSE
LIVE
CNN
CNN ELECTORAL MAP
19 TRUMP
3 CLINTON
IN PRESIDENT
R TRUMP 126,791 65.4%
D CLINTON 59,284 30.6%

Graphical Integrity

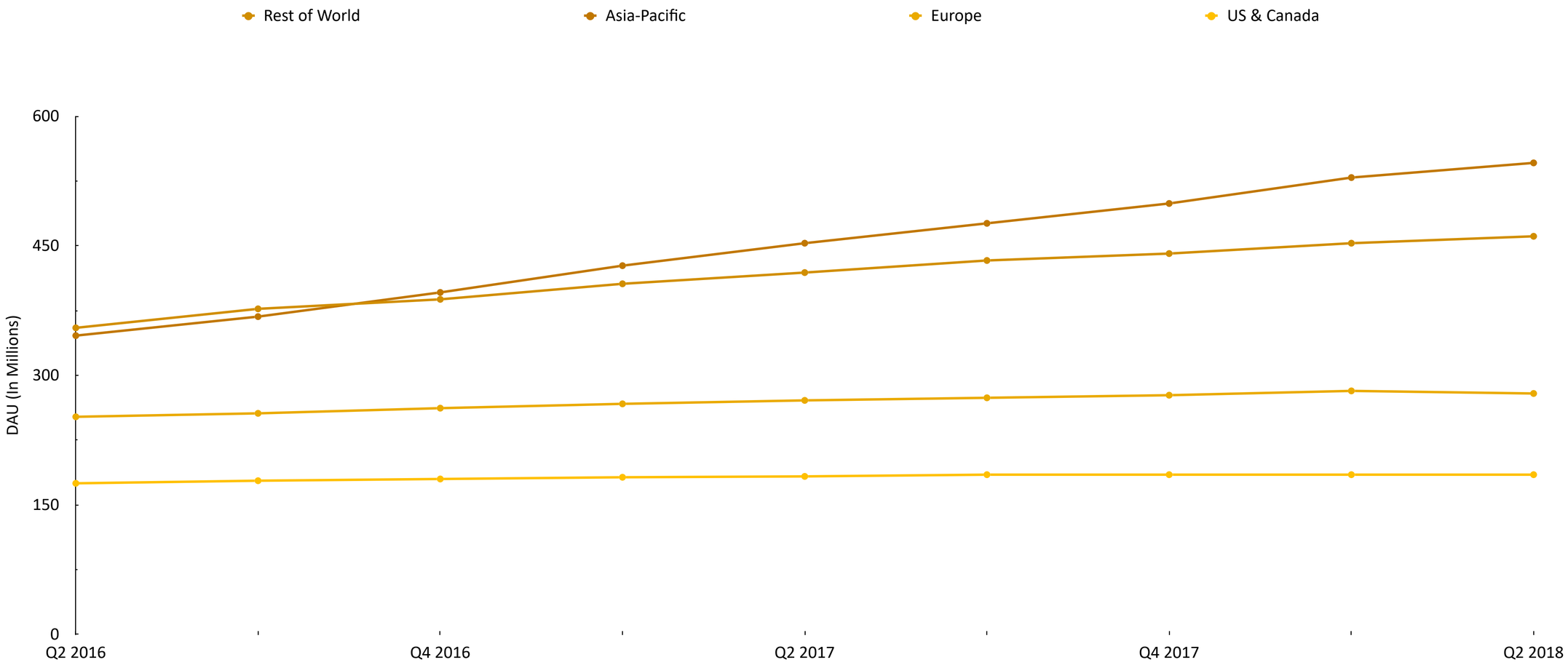


Proper Display

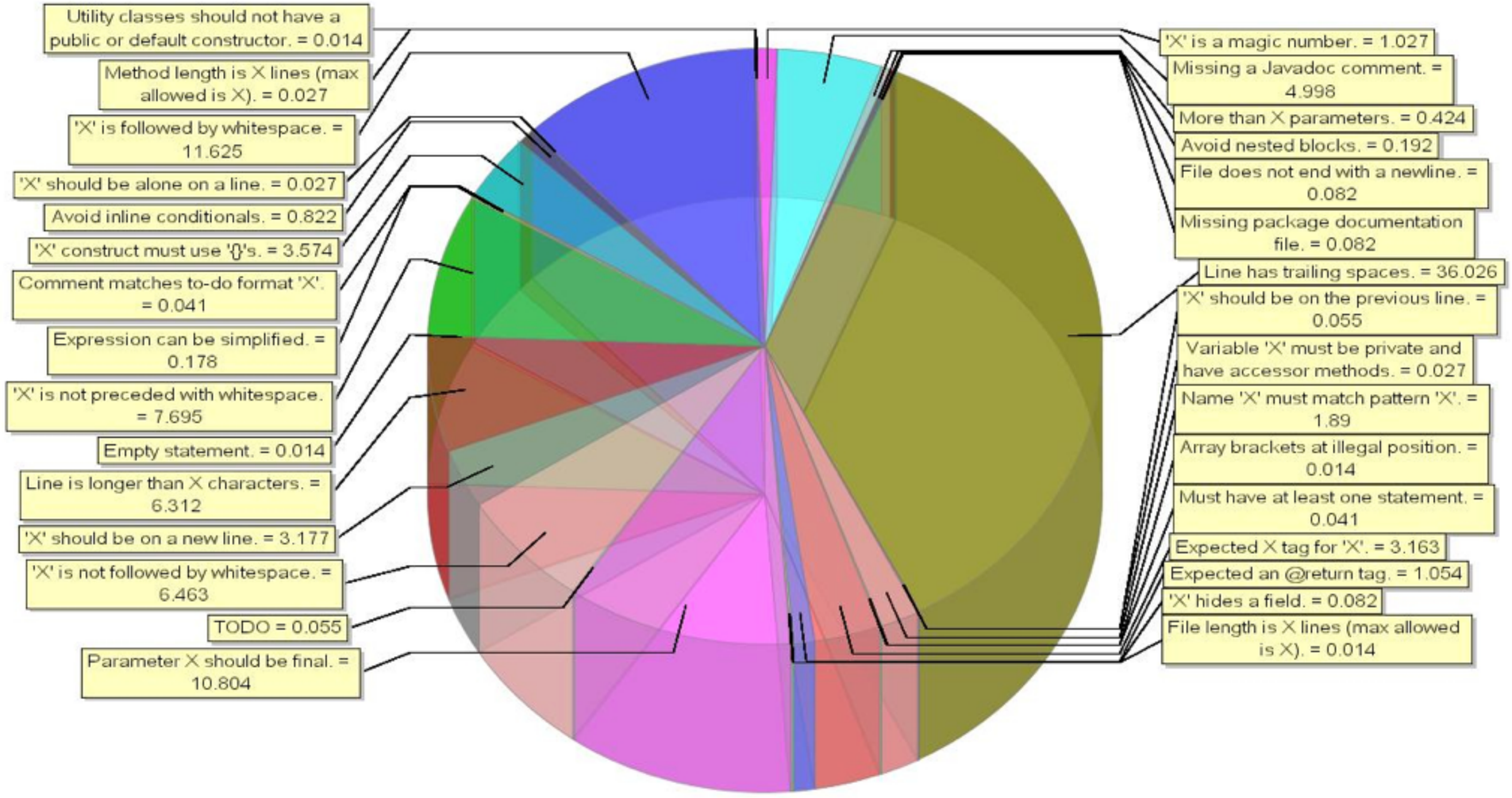


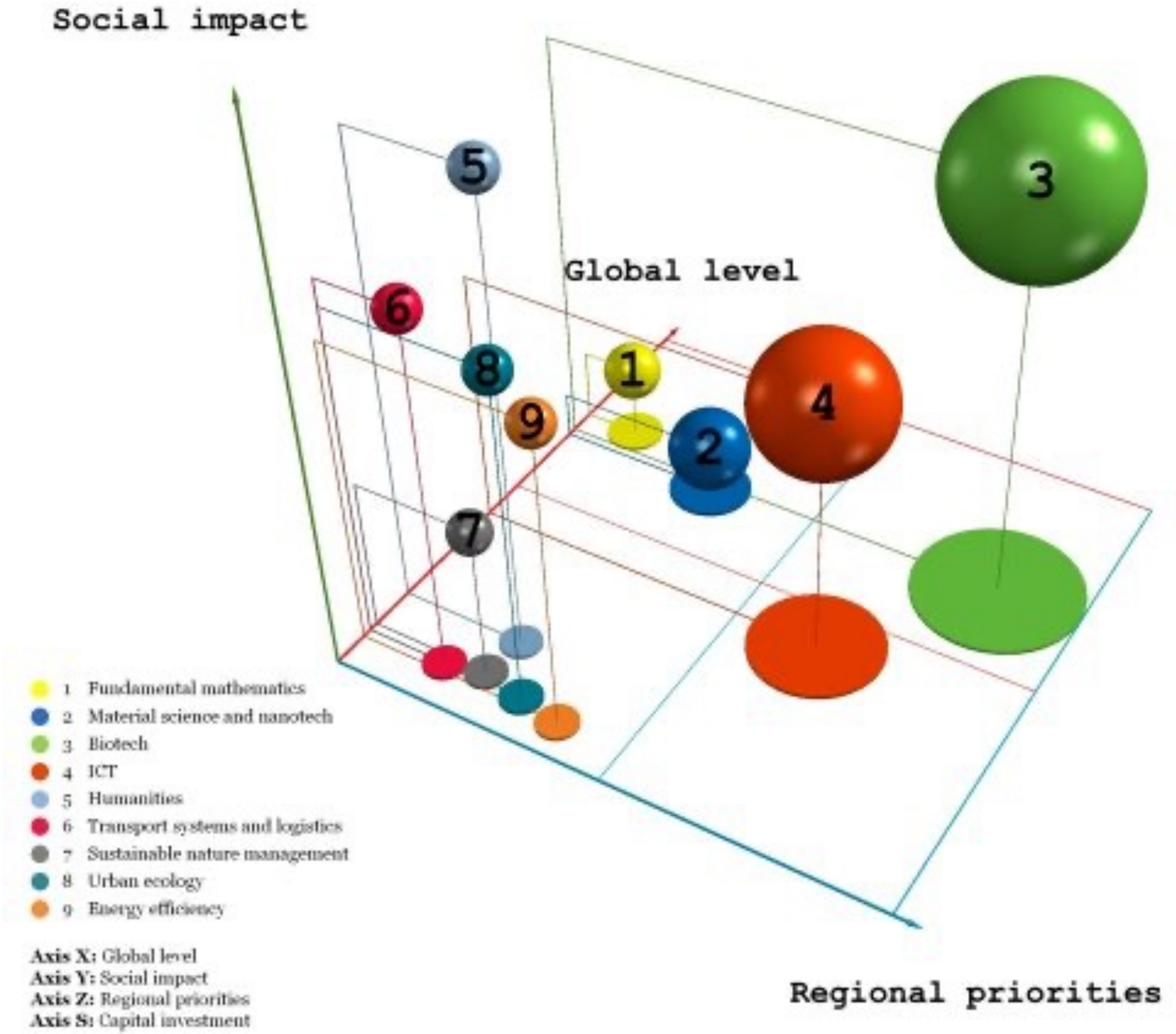
https://s21.q4cdn.com/399680738/files/doc_financials/2018/Q2/Q2-2018-Earnings-Presentation.pdf

Proper Display



Simple

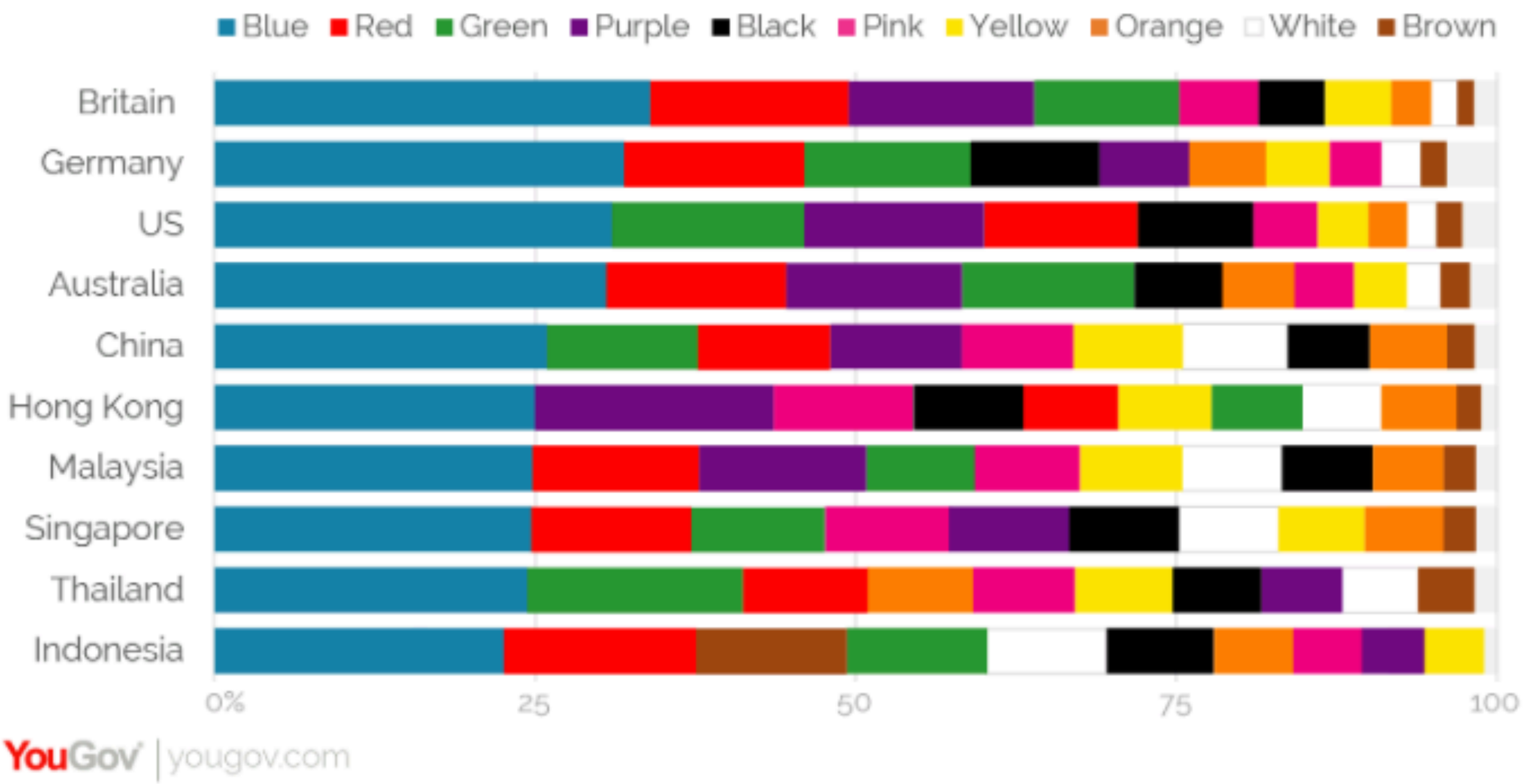

Utility classes should not have a public or default constructor. = 0.014
Method length is X lines (max allowed is X). = 0.027
'X' is followed by whitespace. = 11.625
'X' should be alone on a line. = 0.027
Avoid inline conditionals. = 0.822
'X' construct must use '{}'s. = 3.574
Comment matches to-do format 'X'. = 0.041
Expression can be simplified. = 0.178
'X' is not preceded with whitespace. = 7.695
Empty statement. = 0.014
Line is longer than X characters. = 6.312
'X' should be on a new line. = 3.177
'X' is not followed by whitespace. = 6.463
TODO = 0.055
Parameter X should be final. = 10.804
'X' is a magic number. = 1.027
Missing a Javadoc comment. = 4.998
More than X parameters. = 0.424
Avoid nested blocks. = 0.192
File does not end with a newline. = 0.082
Missing package documentation file. = 0.082
Line has trailing spaces. = 36.026
'X' should be on the previous line. = 0.055
Variable 'X' must be private and have accessor methods. = 0.027
Name 'X' must match pattern 'X'. = 1.89
Array brackets at illegal position. = 0.014
Must have at least one statement. = 0.041
Expected X tag for 'X'. = 3.163
Expected an @return tag. = 1.054
'X' hides a field. = 0.082
File length is X lines (max allowed is X). = 0.014



http://livingqlikview.com/the-9-worst-data-visualizations-ever-created/

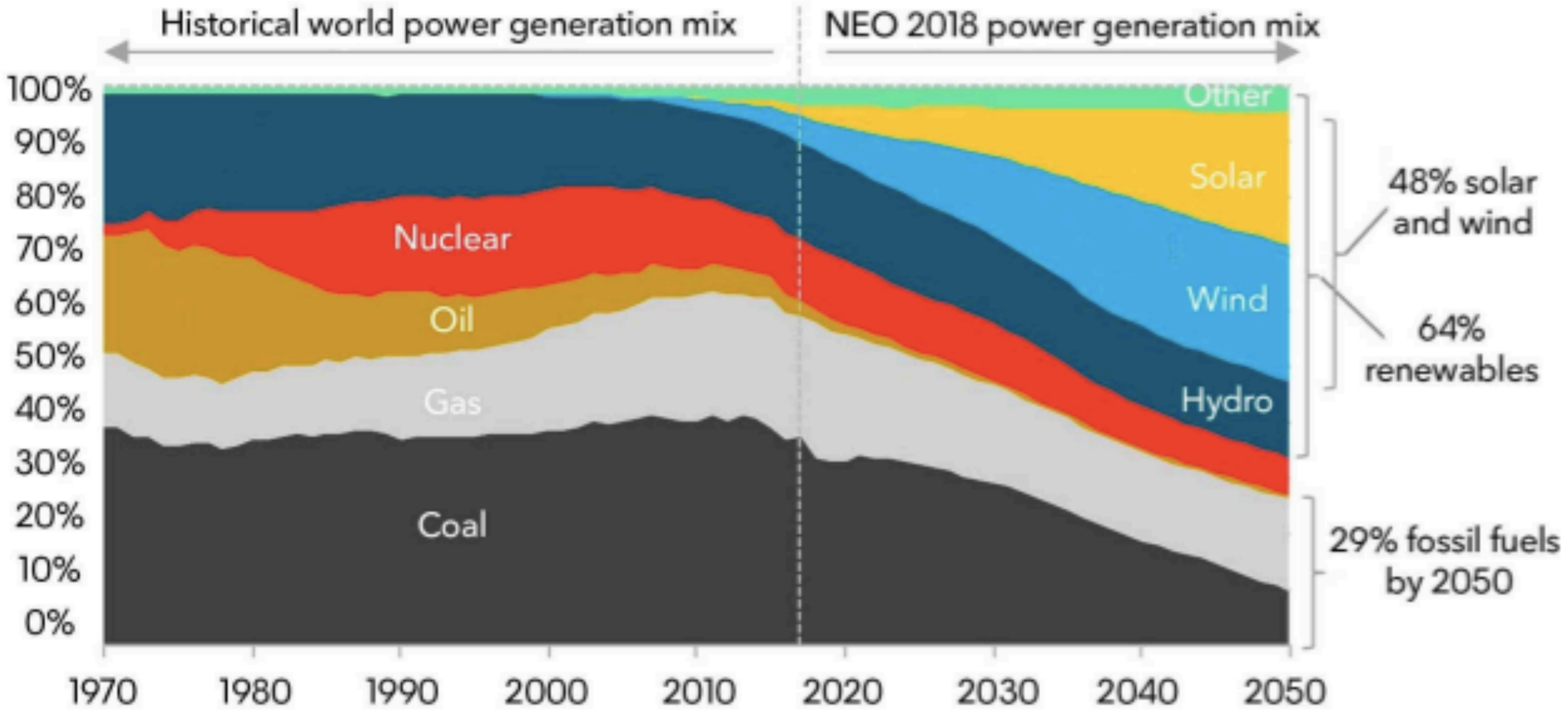
Blue planet

Which one of the colors listed below do you like the most?

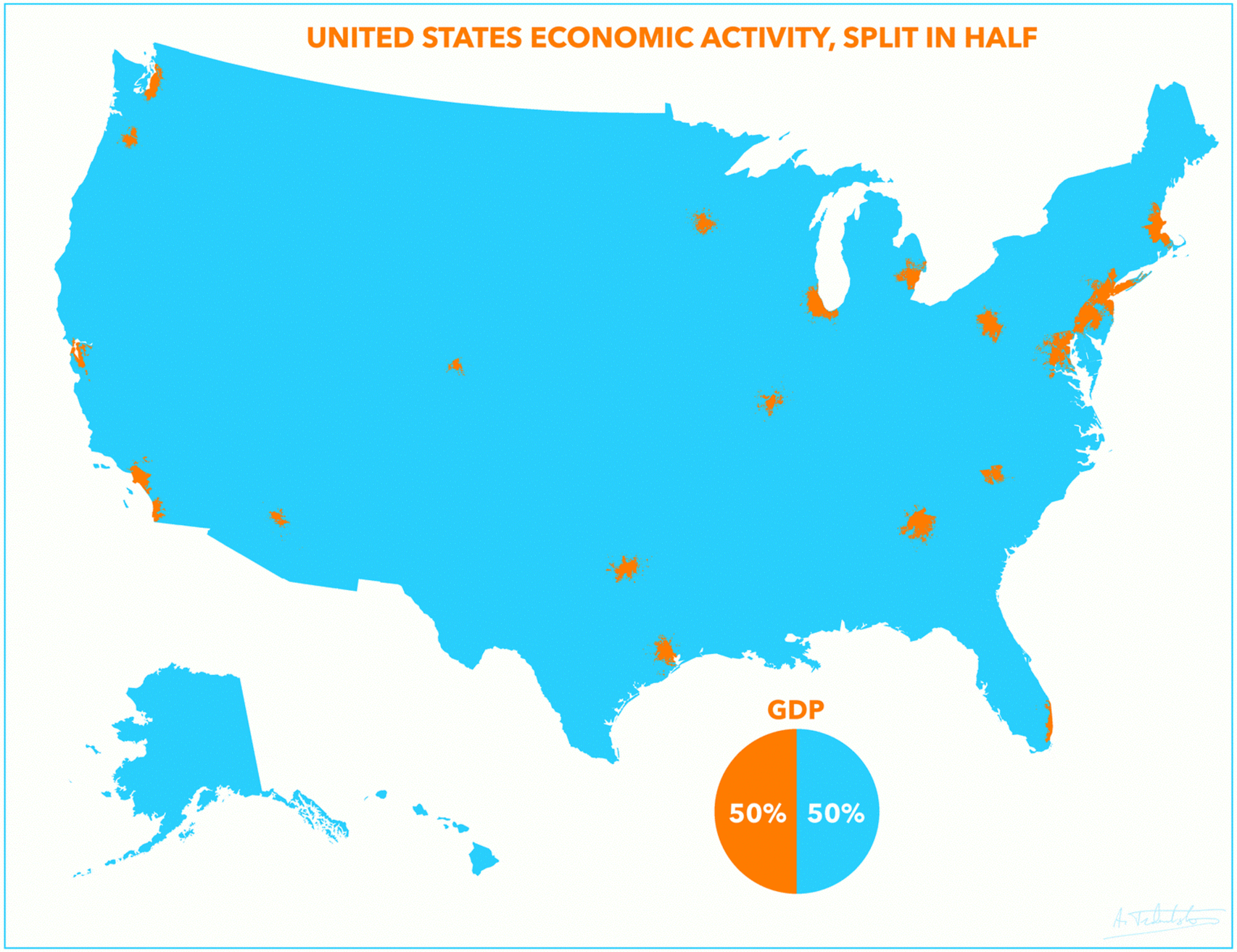


YouGov | yougov.com

Power generation mix

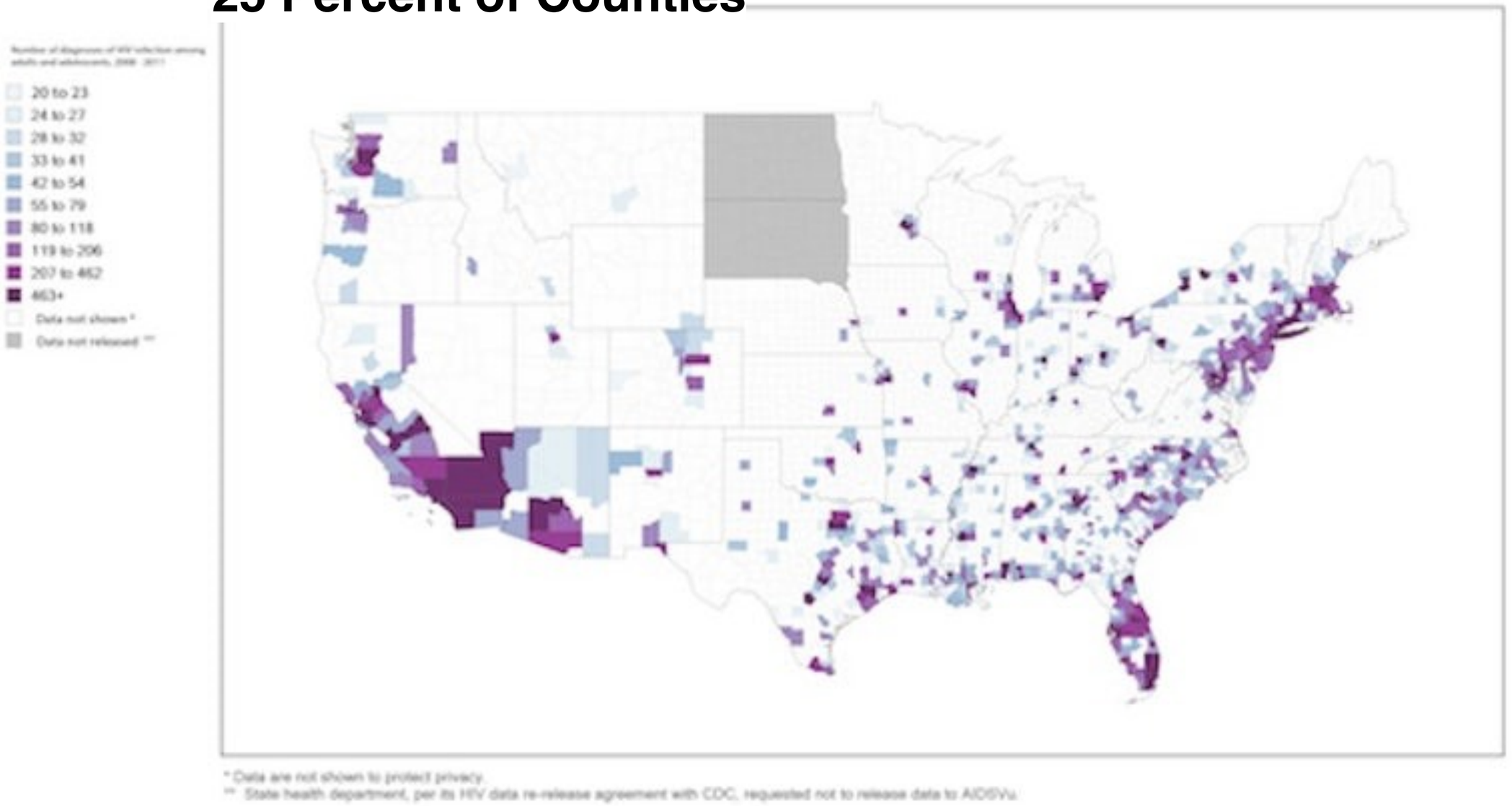


Source: Bloomberg NEF

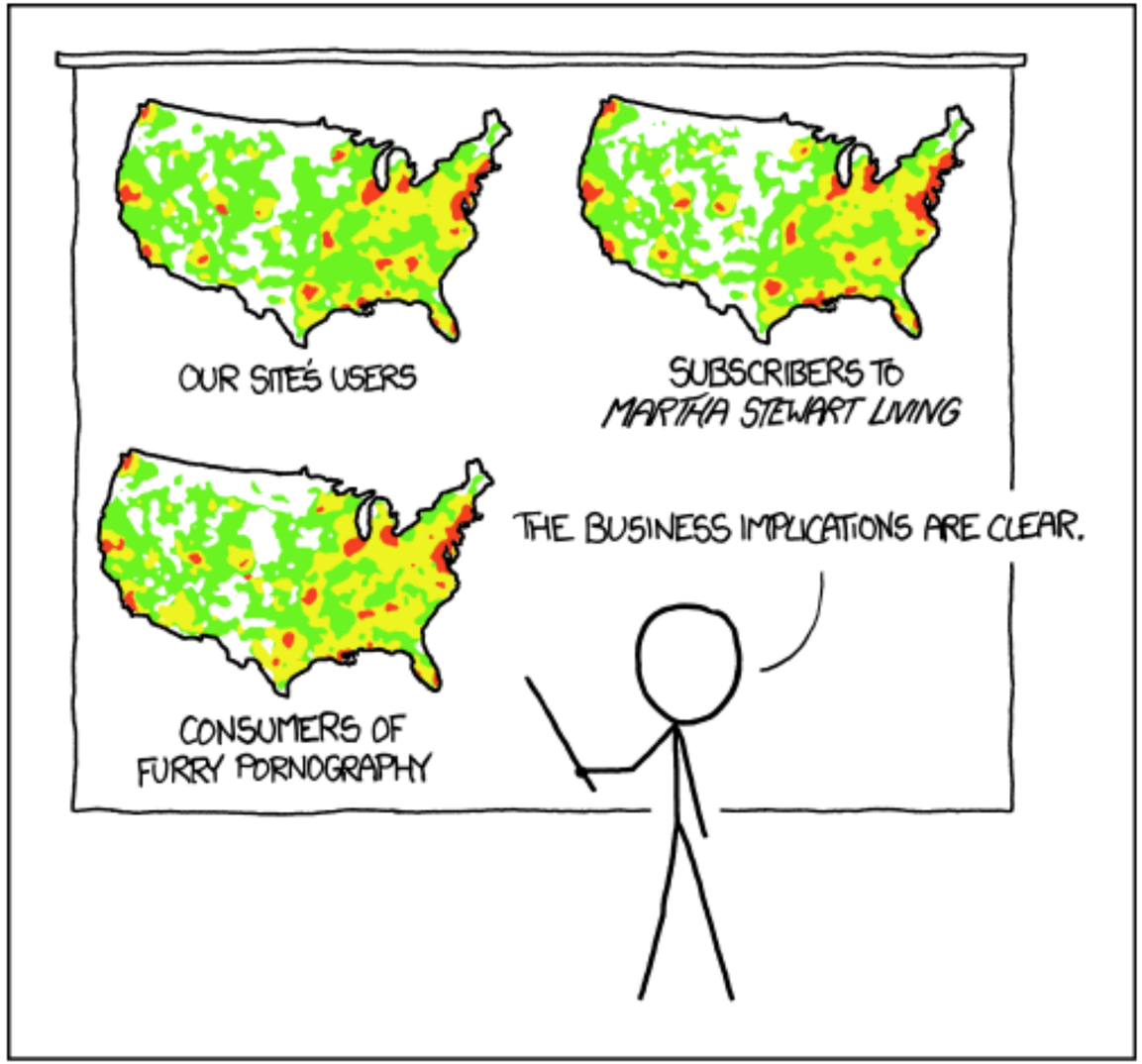


http://www.thefunctionalart.com/2014/02/the-incredible-gdp-map-that-shows-that.html

Startling New Map: 92 Percent of New HIV Cases are in 25 Percent of Counties



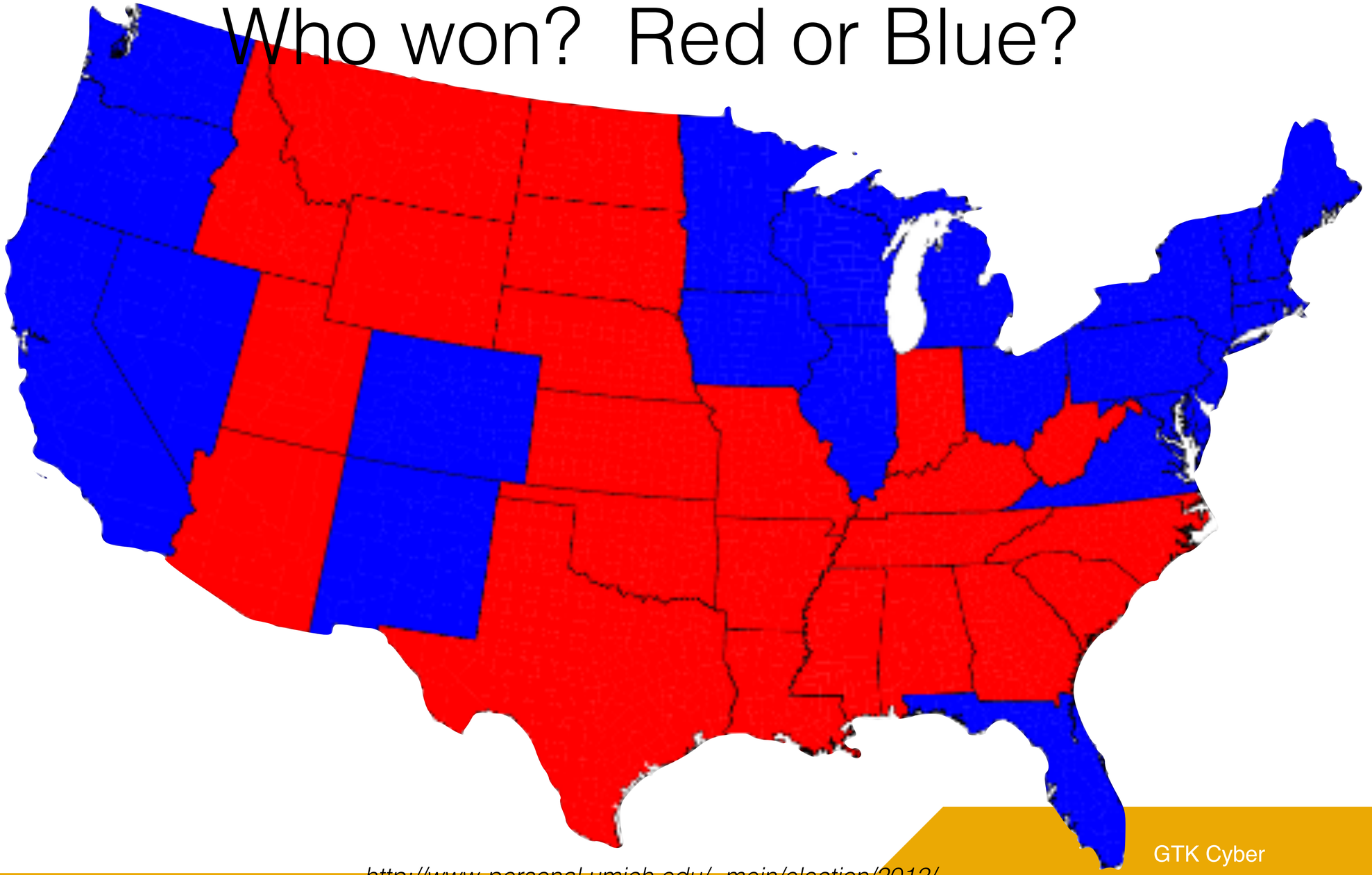
https://newrepublic.com/article/114822/maps-92-percent-new-hiv-cases-are-25-percent-counties



PET PEEVE #208:
GEOGRAPHIC PROFILE MAPS WHICH ARE BASICALLY JUST POPULATION MAPS

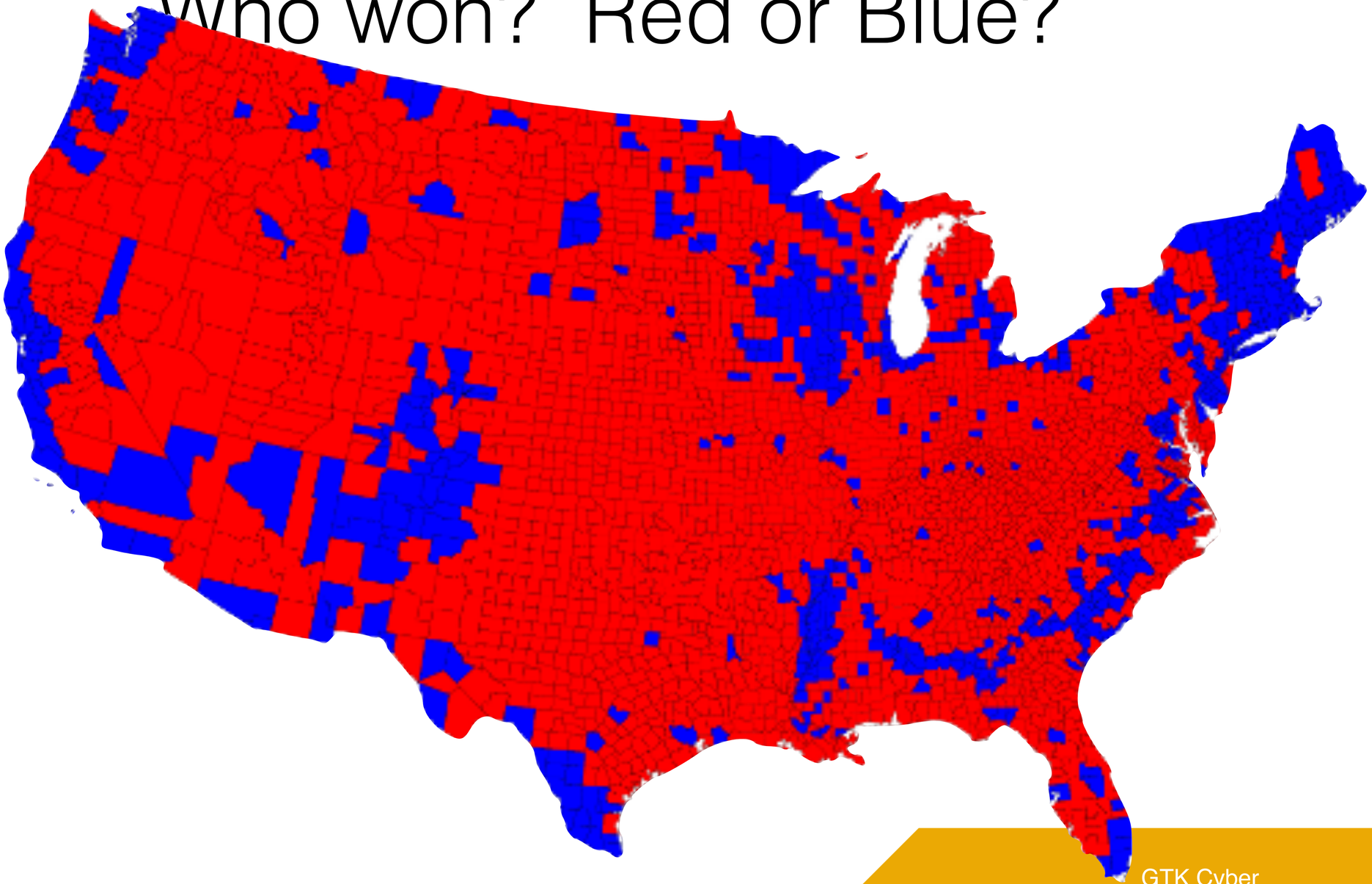
https://xkcd.com/1138/

Who won? Red or Blue?



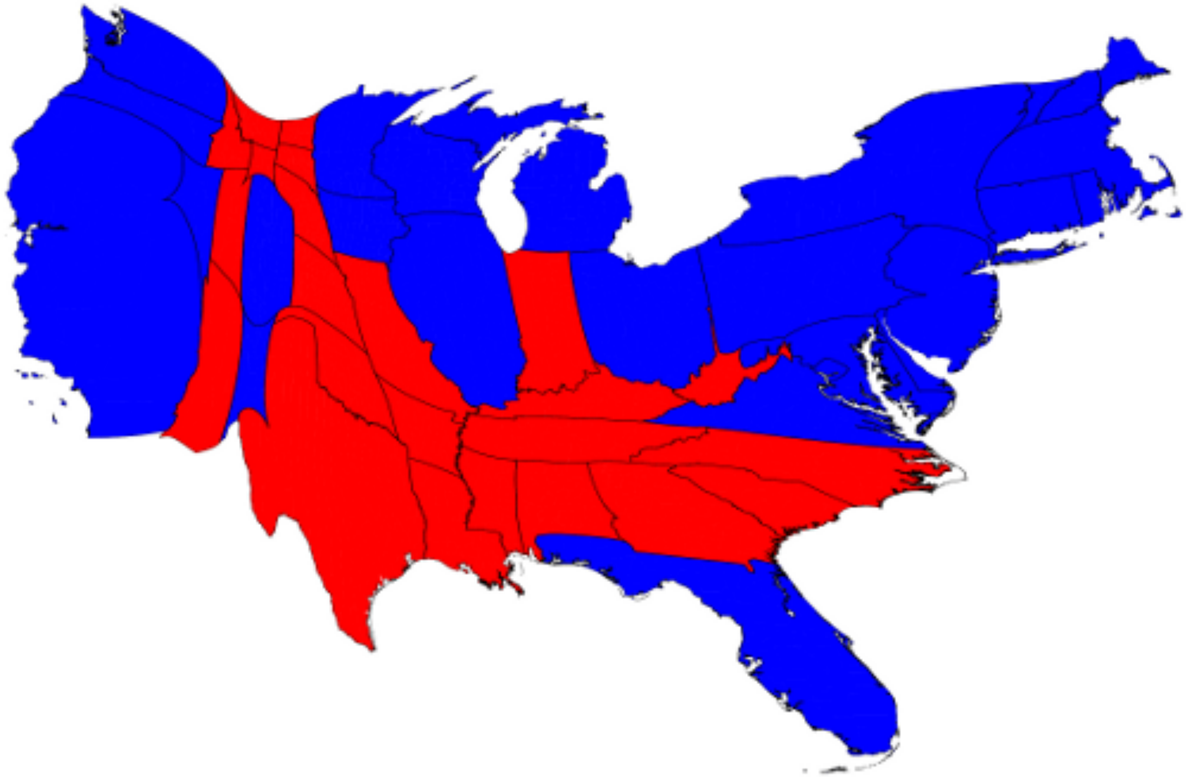
http://www-personal.umich.edu/~mejn/election/2012/

Who won? Red or Blue?

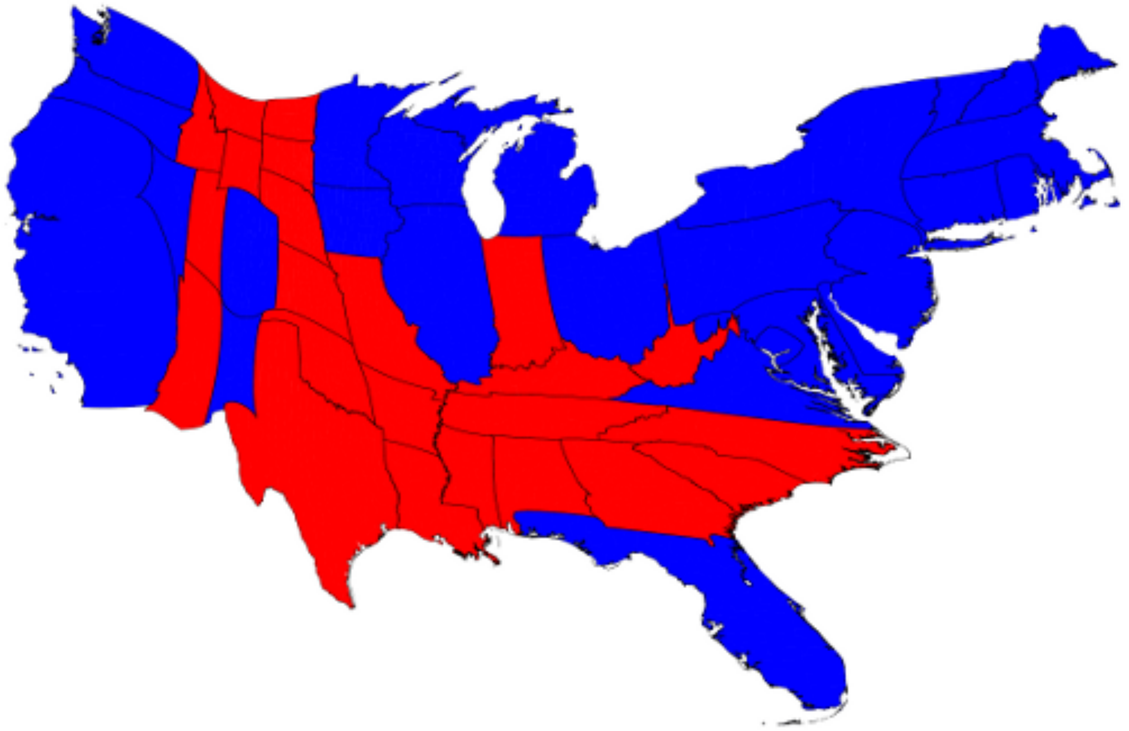


http://www-personal.umich.edu/~mejn/election/2012/

Who won? Red or Blue?

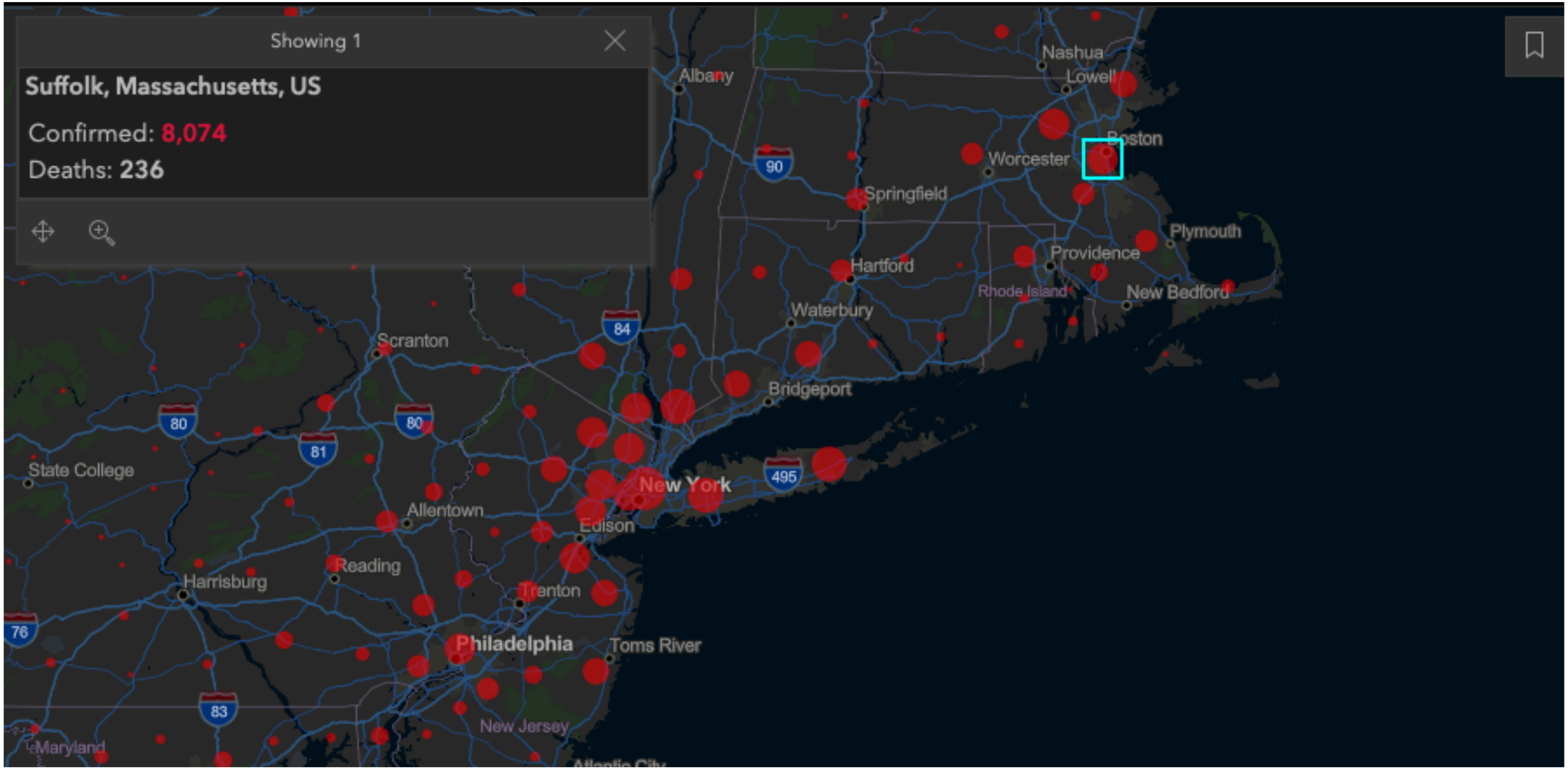


Scaled by Population

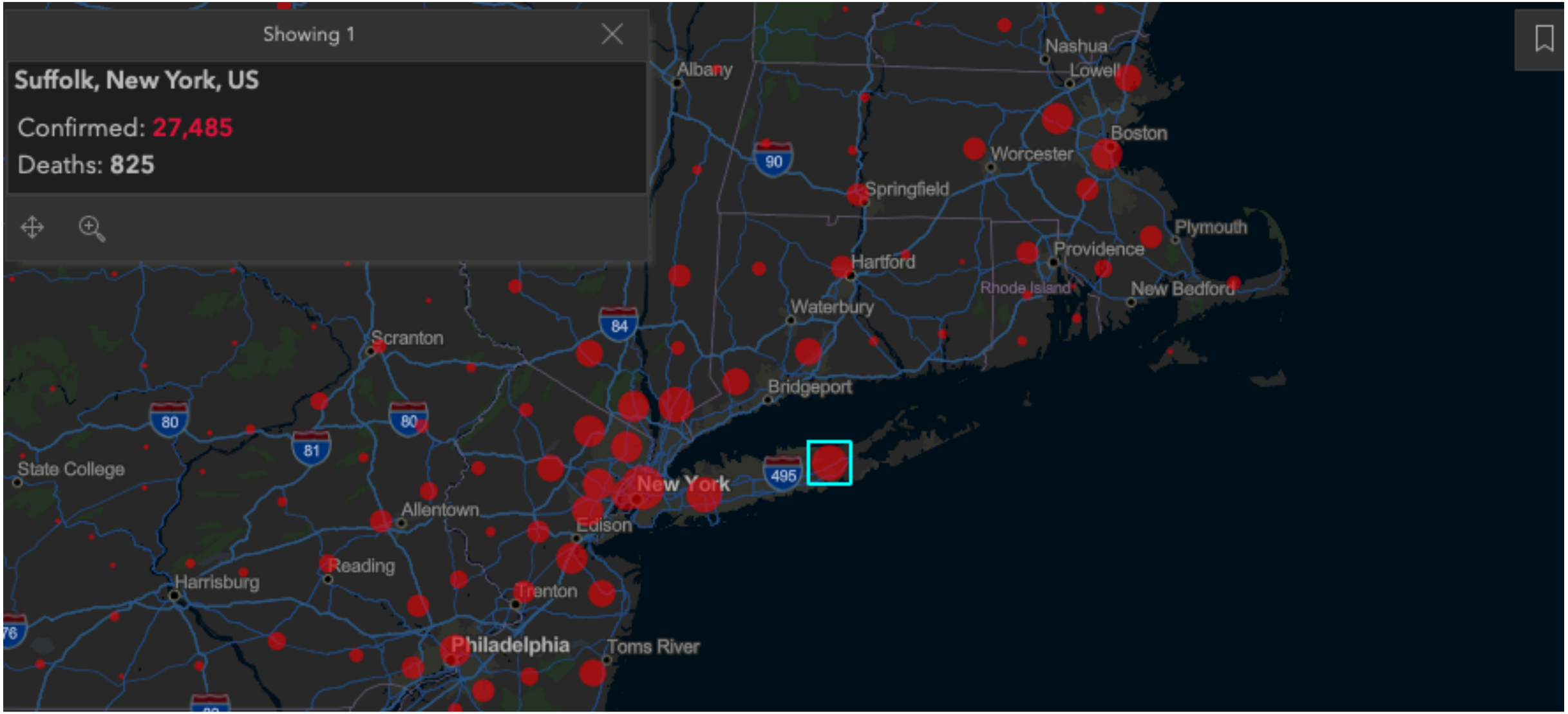


Scaled by Electoral Votes

http://www-personal.umich.edu/~mejn/election/2012/

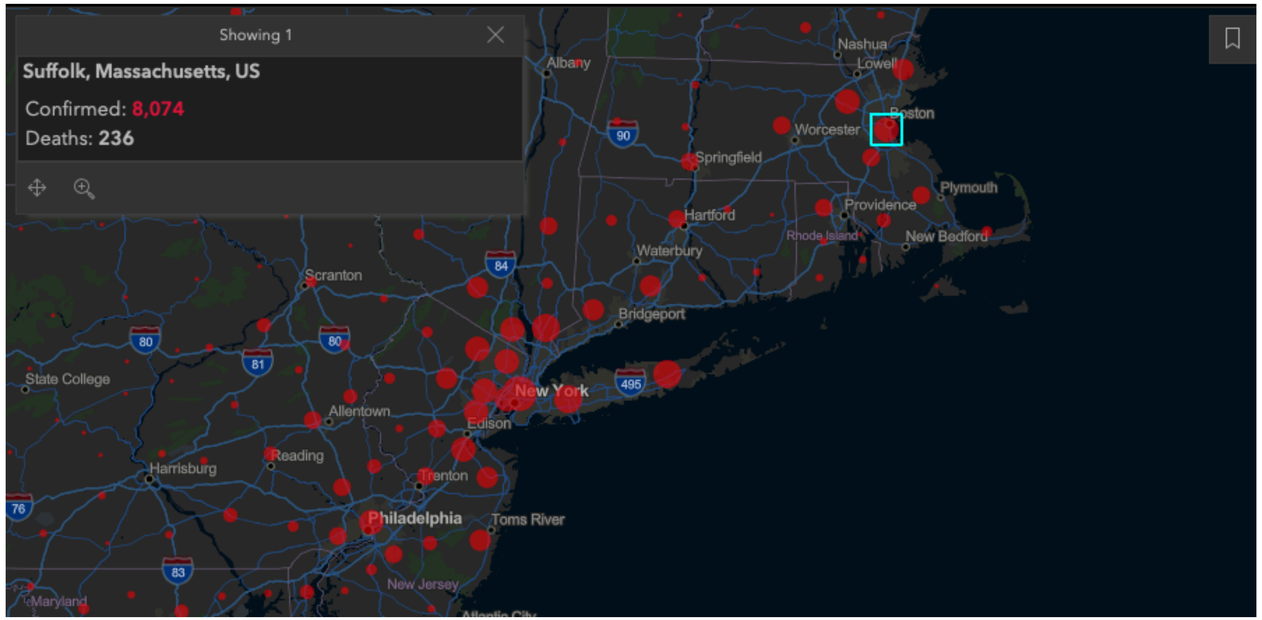


https://coronavirus.jhu.edu/map.html

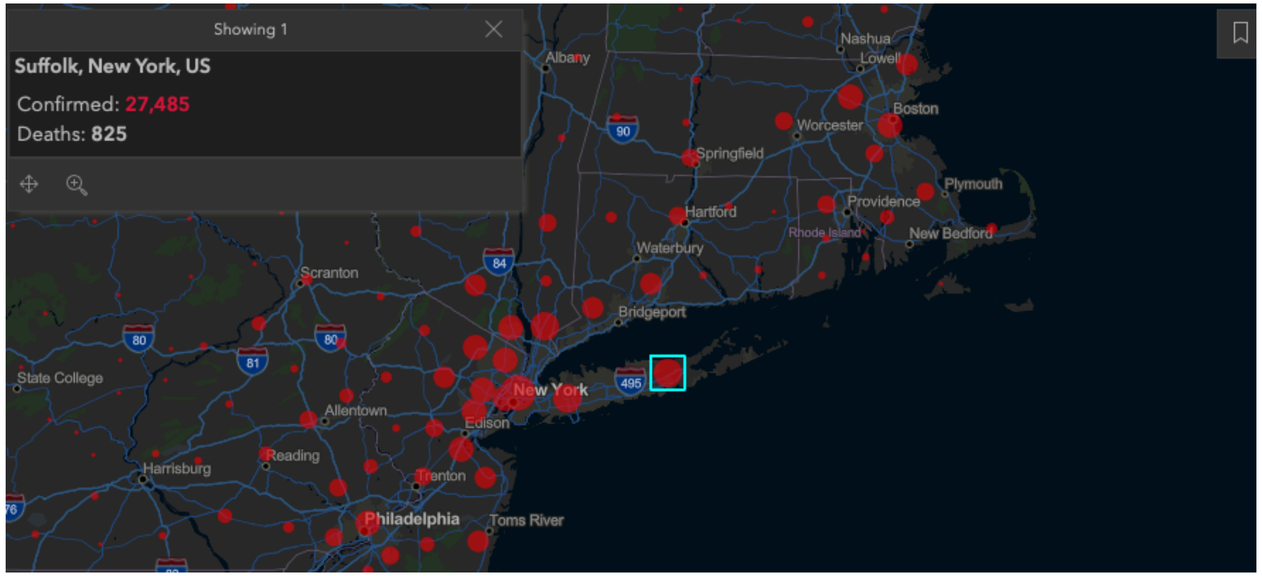


https://coronavirus.jhu.edu/map.html

Suffolk vs Suffolk



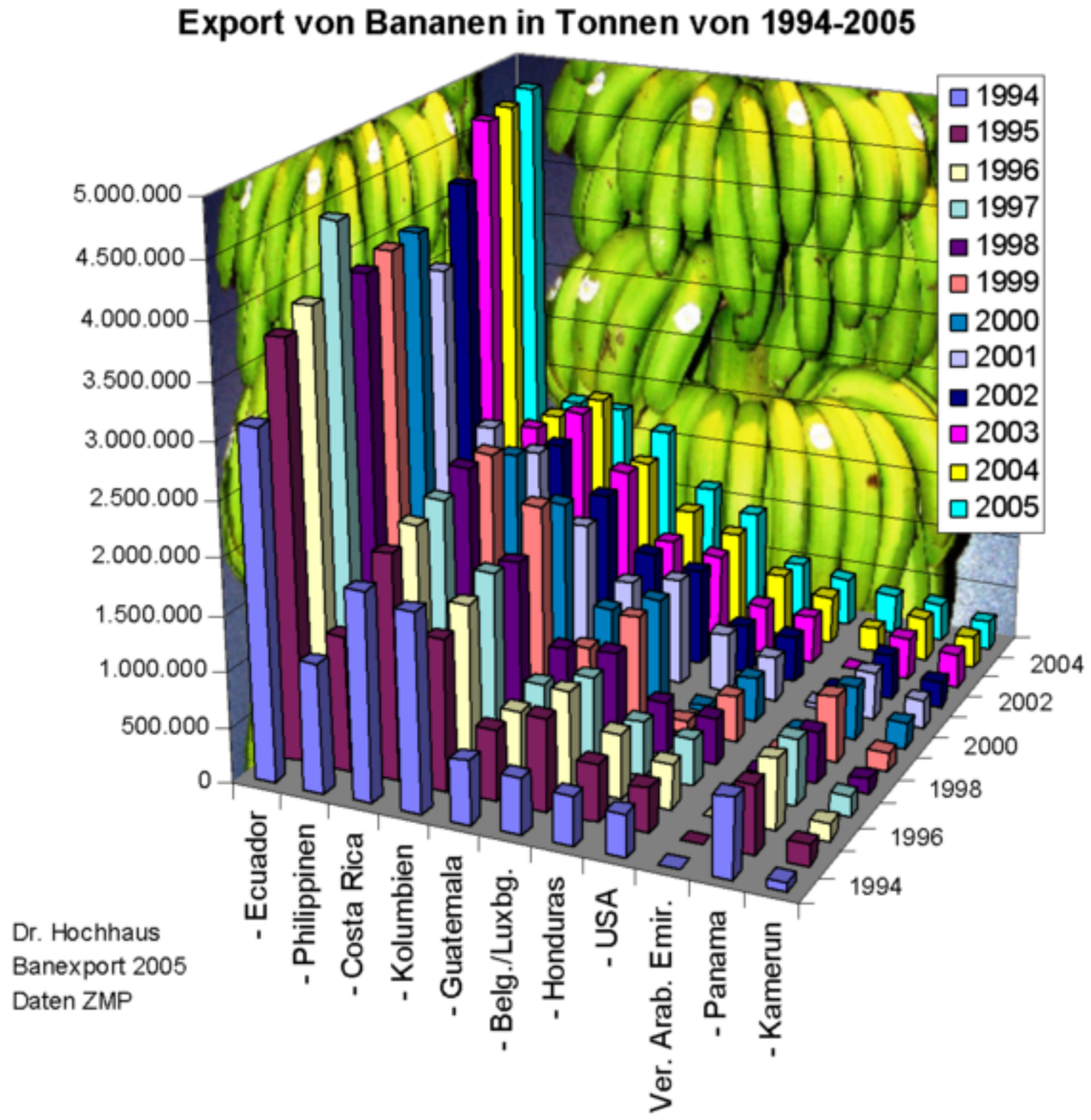
Suffolk, Massachusetts
8,074 confirmed cases



Suffolk New York
27,485 confirmed cases

https://coronavirus.jhu.edu/map.html

The Ugly



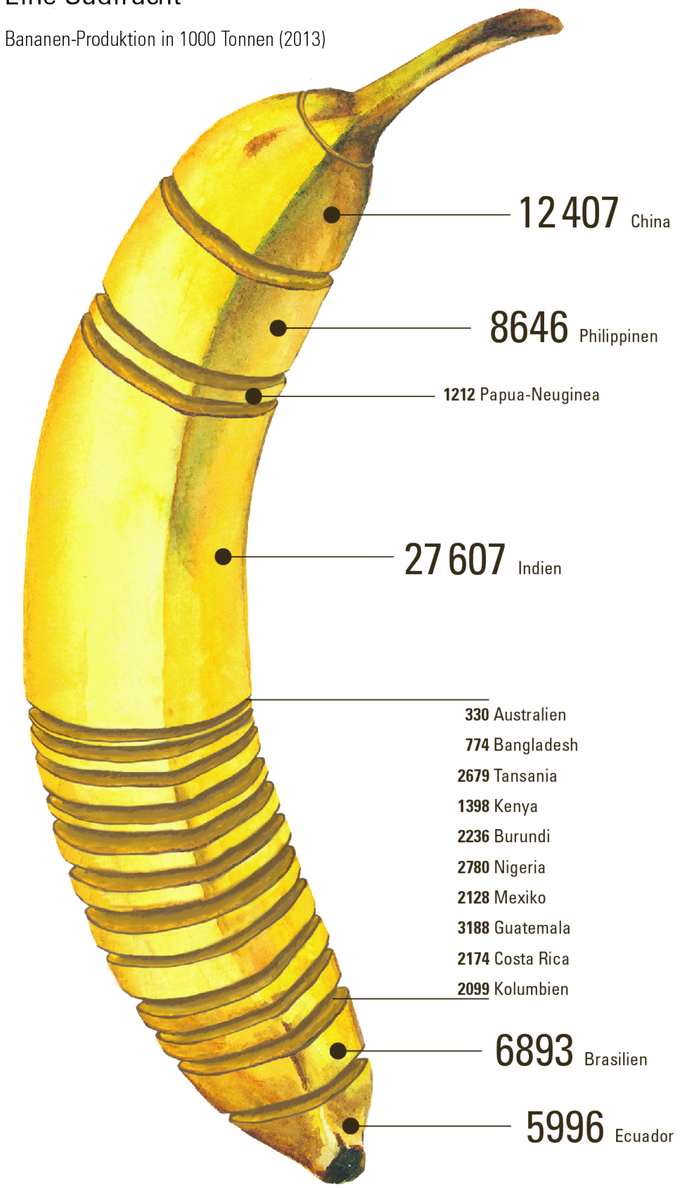
https://hochhaus-schiffsbetrieb.jimdo.com/200-jahre-internationale-bananenschifffahrt-273/

https://excelcharts.com/change-bad-charts-in-the-wikipedia/

http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/QC

Eine Südfrucht

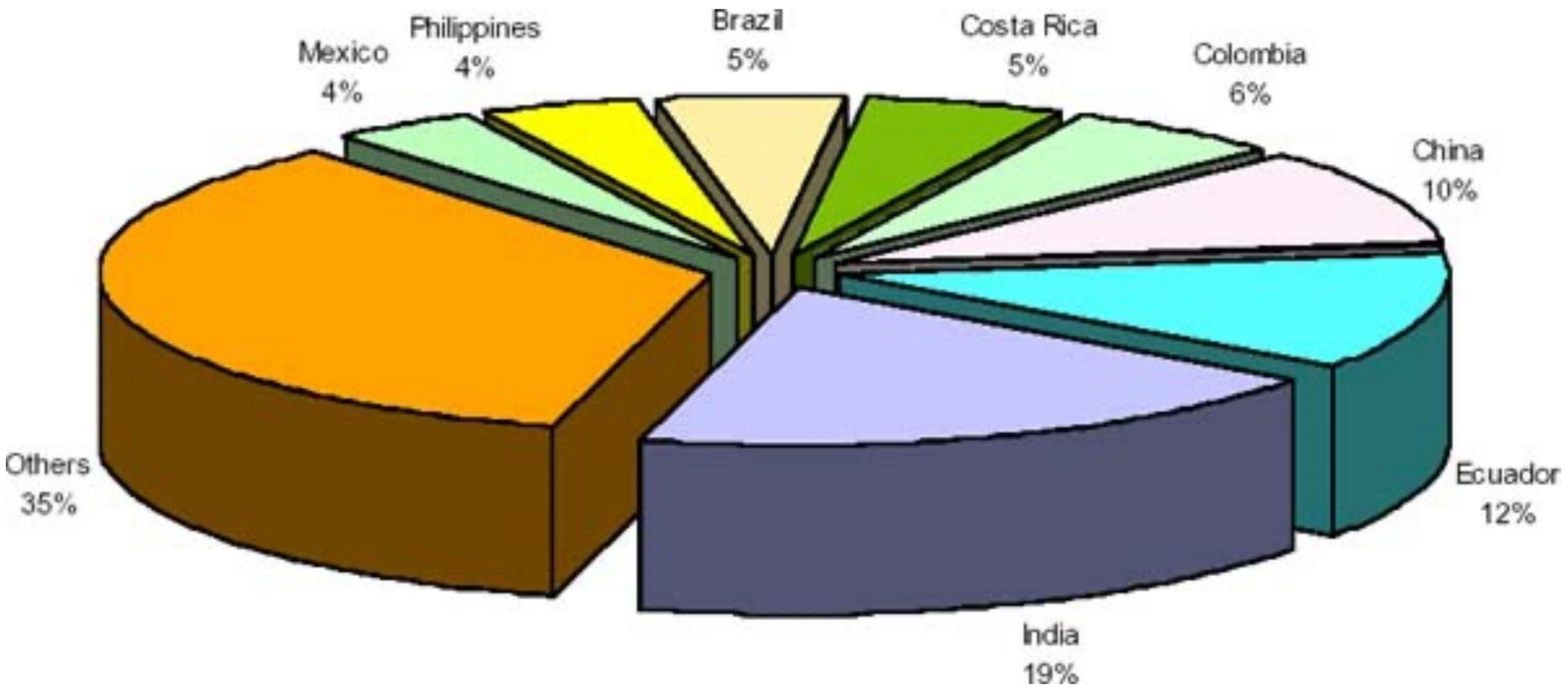
Bananen-Produktion in 1000 Tonnen (2013)



QUELLE: FAOSTAT

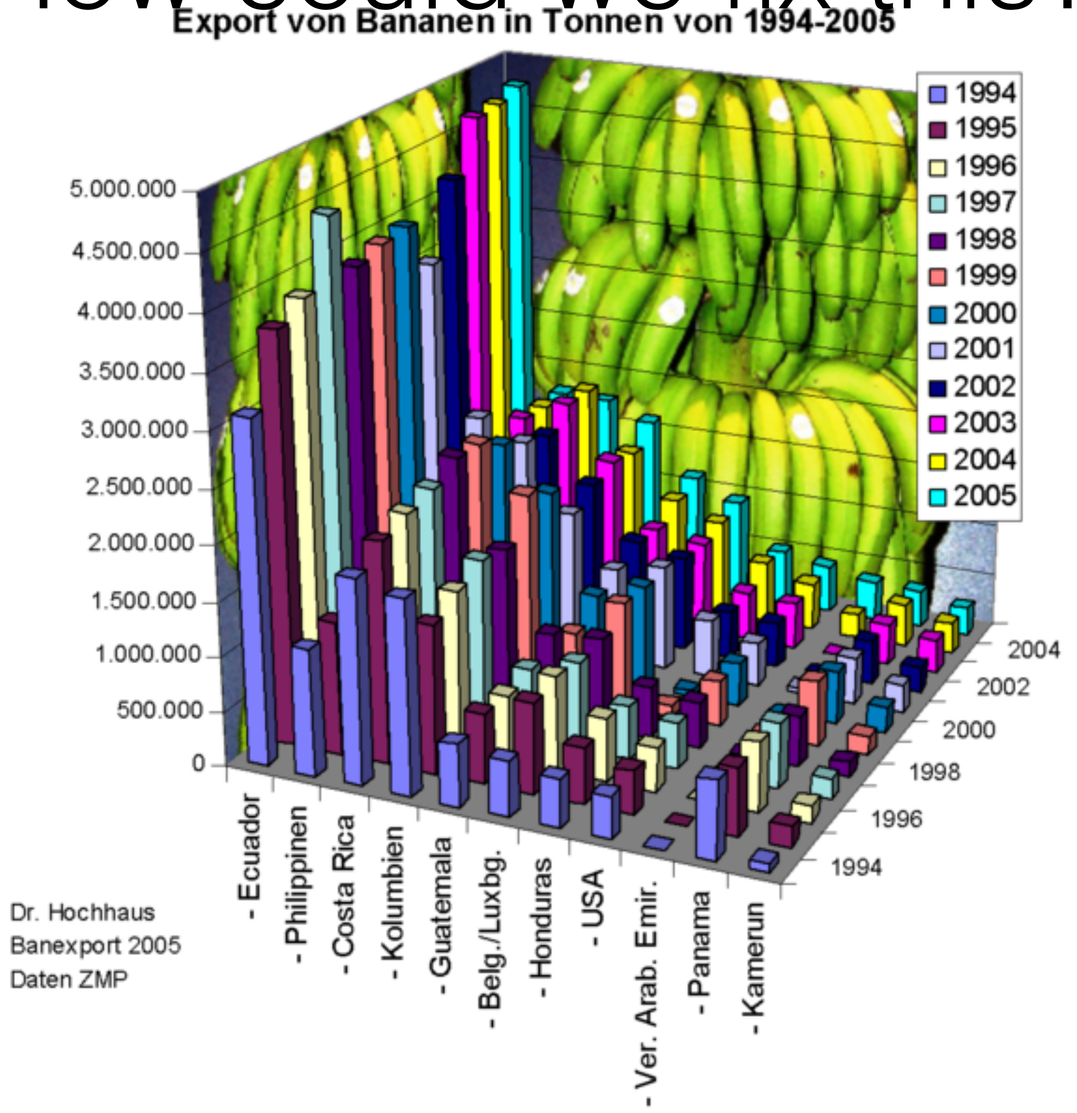
NZZ-Infografik/lea.

https://www.reddit.com/r/dataisbeautiful/comments/46jnrc/worldwide_banana_production_oc/



http://www.fao.org/3/y5102e/y5102e04.htm

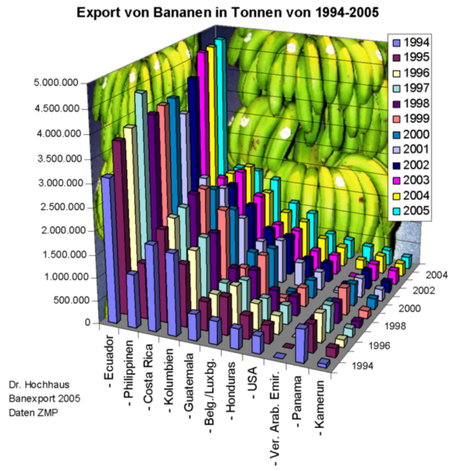
How could we fix this?



https://hochhaus-schiffsbetrieb.jimdo.com/200-jahre-internationale-bananenschifffahrt-273/

https://excelcharts.com/change-bad-charts-in-the-wikipedia/

How could we fix this?



Production of bananas in the world

data of 2013

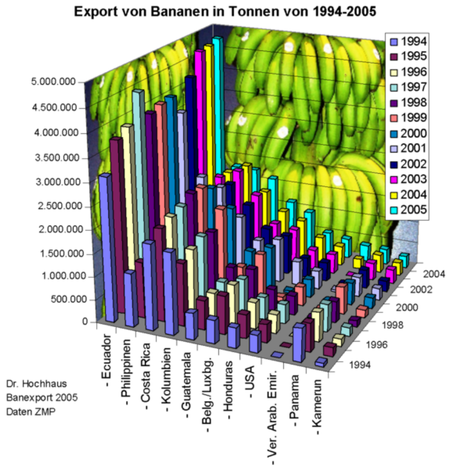
World rank	Countries	Production of bananas in thousand of ton
1	India	27575
2	China	12075
3	Philippines	8646
4	Brazil	6893
5	Ecuador	5996
6	Indonesia	5359
7	Guatemala	3188
8	Angola	3095
9	Tanzania	2679
10	Burundi	2236
11	Costa Rica	2175
12	Mexico	2128
13	Colombia	2099
14	Viêt Nam	1893
15	Thaïlande	1585

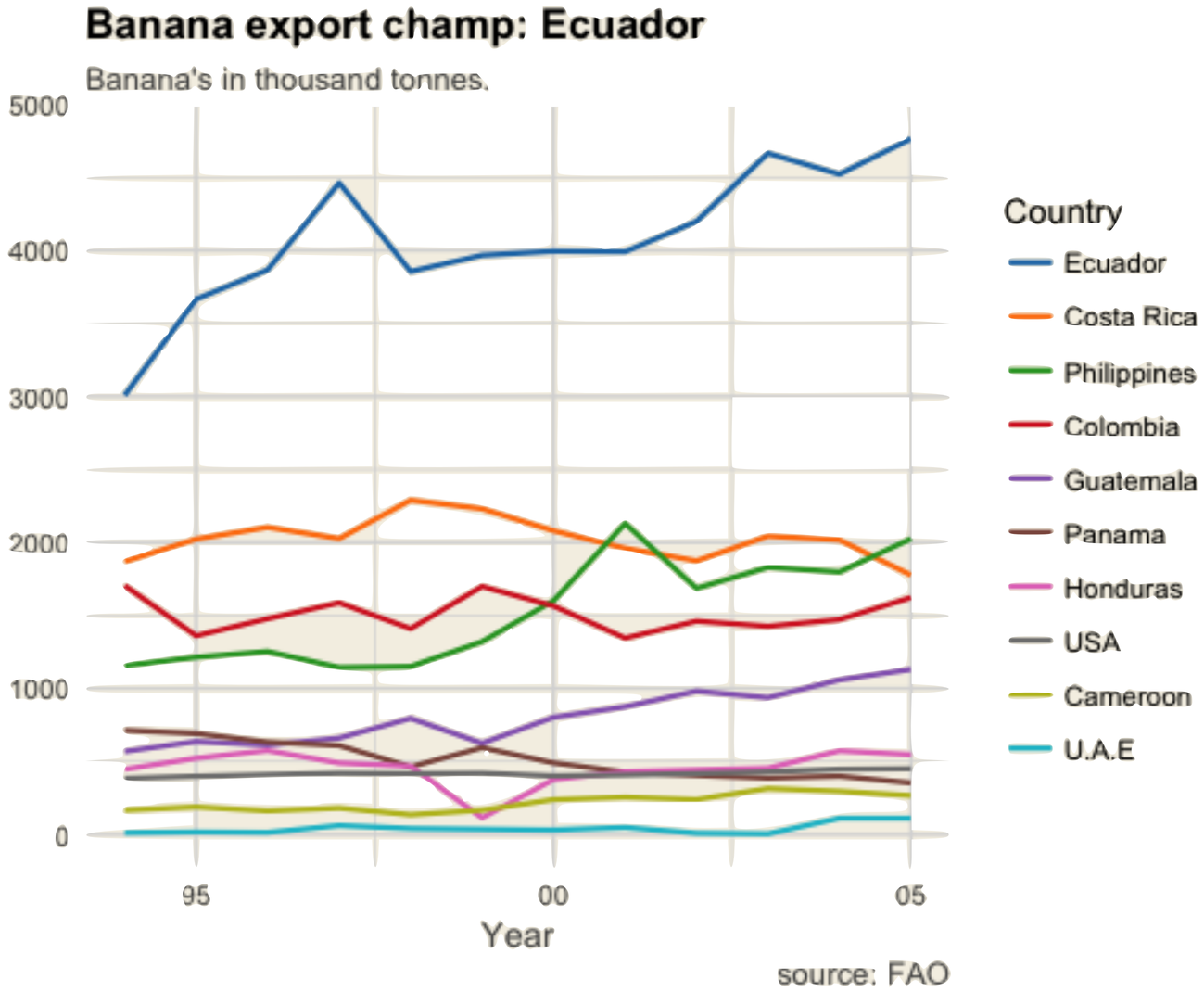
Post by PacoJoke

https://www.reddit.com/r/dataisbeautiful/comments/6dv56j/production_of_bananas_in_the_world_oc/

https://hochhaus-schiffsbetrieb.jimdo.com/200-jahre-internationale-bananenschifffahrt-273/

How could we fix this?

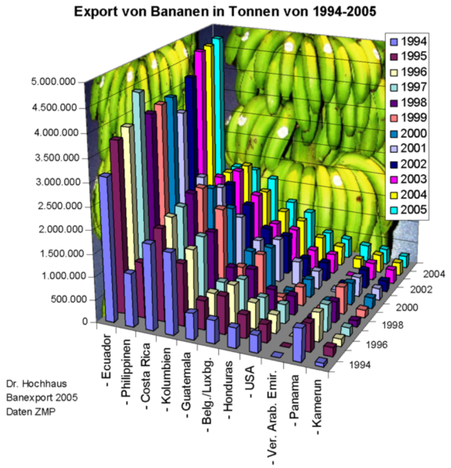


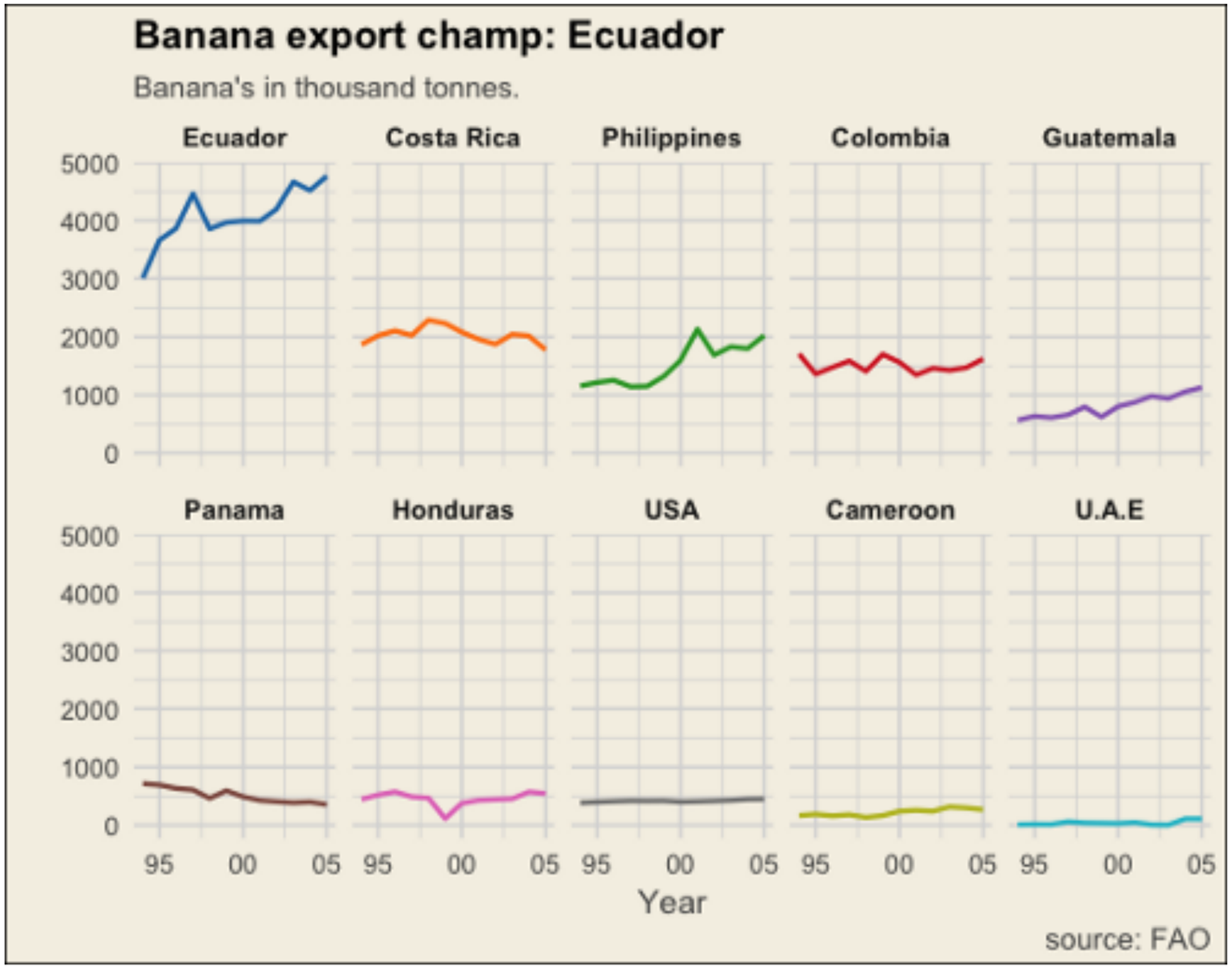


https://medium.com/tdebeus/redesign-of-a-truly-bananas-chart-1617f930808d

https://hochhaus-schiffsbetrieb.jimdo.com/200-jahre-internationale-bananenschifffahrt-273/

How could we fix this? Small Multiples

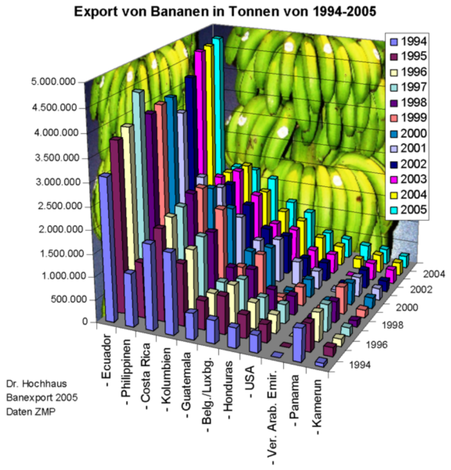


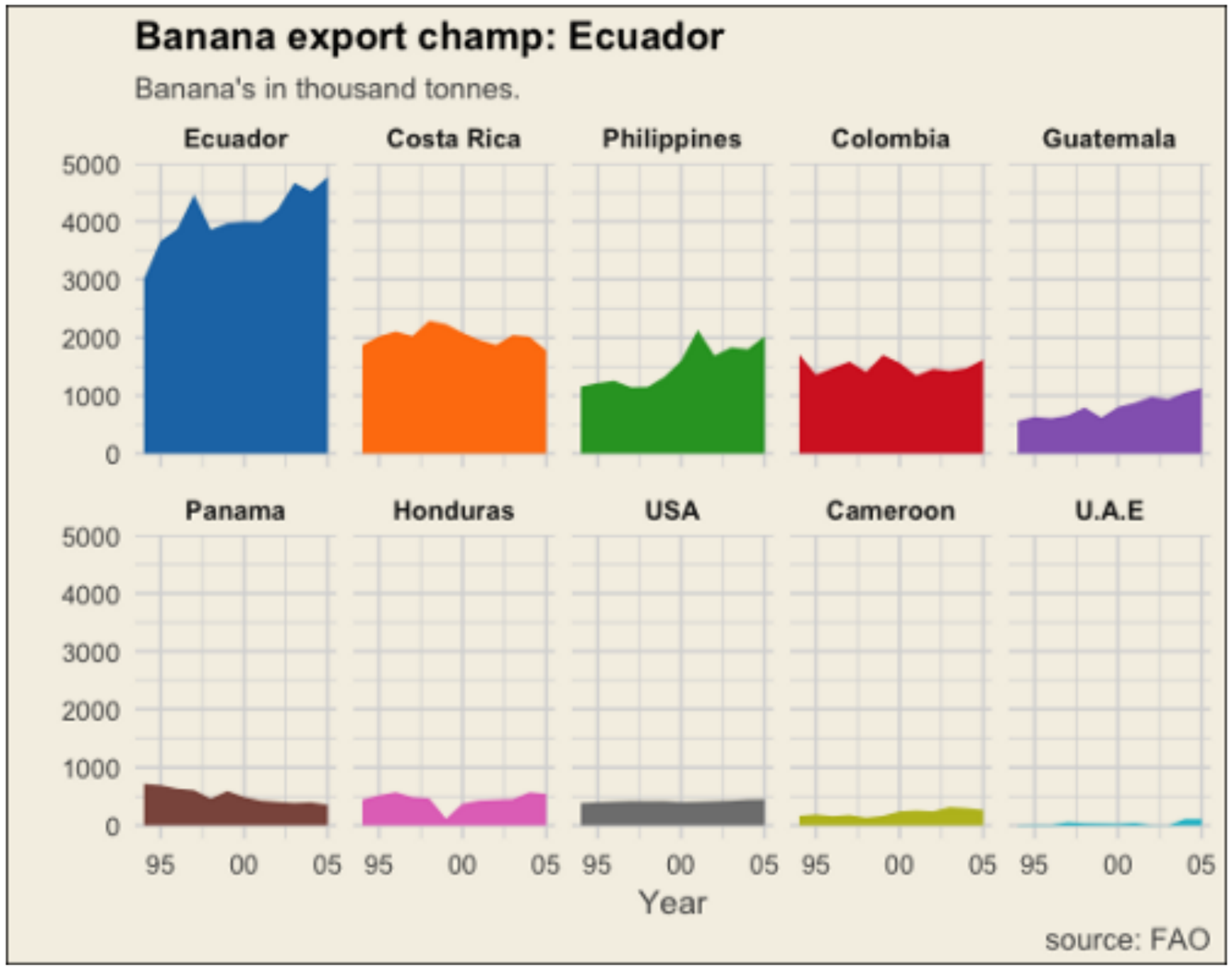


https://medium.com/tdebeus/redesign-of-a-truly-bananas-chart-1617f930808d

https://hochhaus-schiffsbetrieb.jimdo.com/200-jahre-internationale-bananenschifffahrt-273/

How could we fix this? Small Multiples





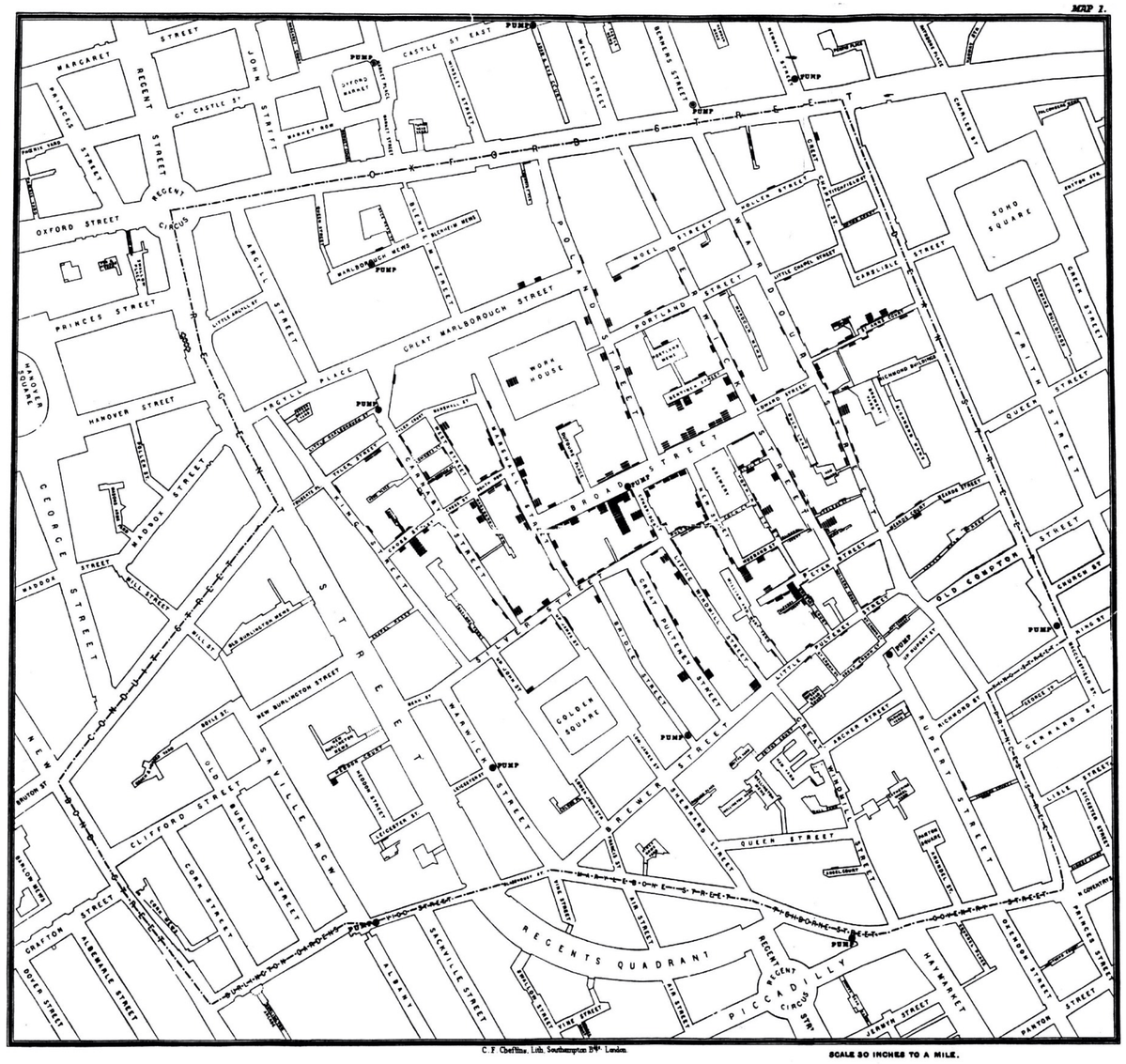
https://medium.com/tdebeus/redesign-of-a-truly-bananas-chart-1617f930808d

https://hochhaus-schiffsbetrieb.jimdo.com/200-jahre-internationale-bananenschifffahrt-273/

The Good

Proper Display

Google Finance



- Created by John Snow in 1854
- This visualization proved that cholera was water-borne
- Snow identified the source of the outbreak as a water pump on Broad Street
- Spurred city to create a true sewage system

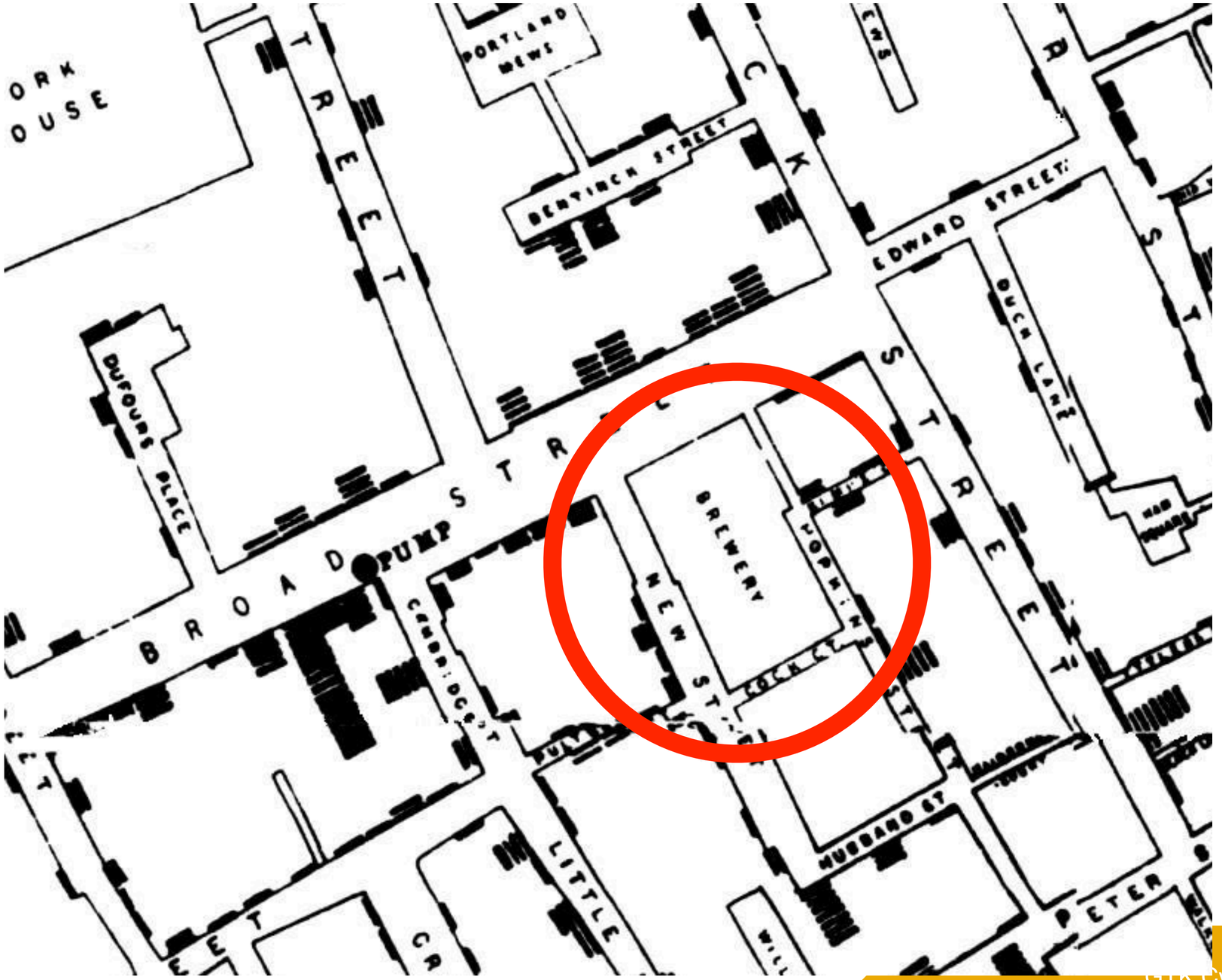
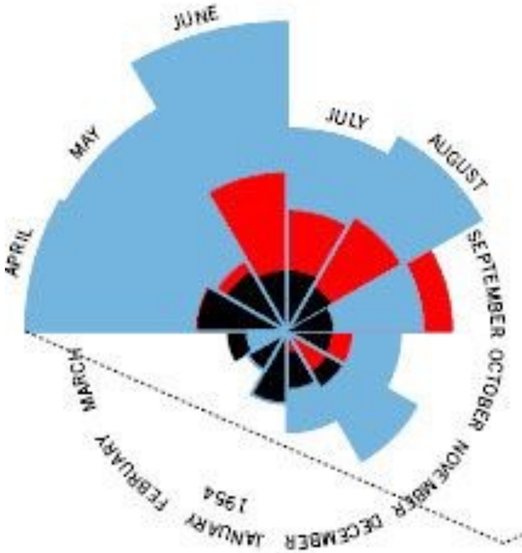
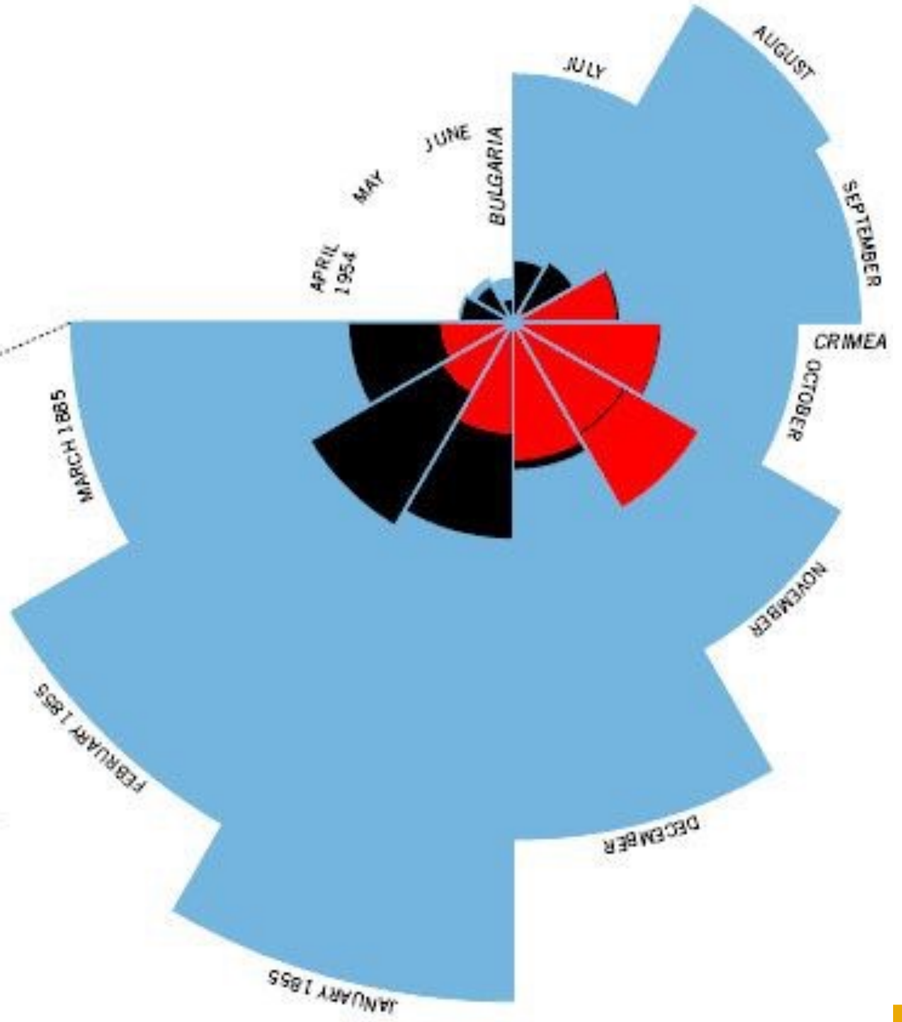

ORK
OUSE
TREET
PORTLAND
MEWS
BENTINCK STREET
DUFOURS PLACE
BROAD
PUMP
STR
EDWARD STREET
DUCK LANE
STREET
BREWERY
HOPKINS
NEW
HUBBARD ST
LITTLE
PETER

DIAGRAM OF THE CAUSES OF MORTALITY
IN THE ARMY IN THE EAST

2.
APRIL 1855 TO MARCH 1856



1.
APRIL 1854 TO MARCH 1855



The Areas of the blue, red, & black wedges are each measured from the centre as the common vertex

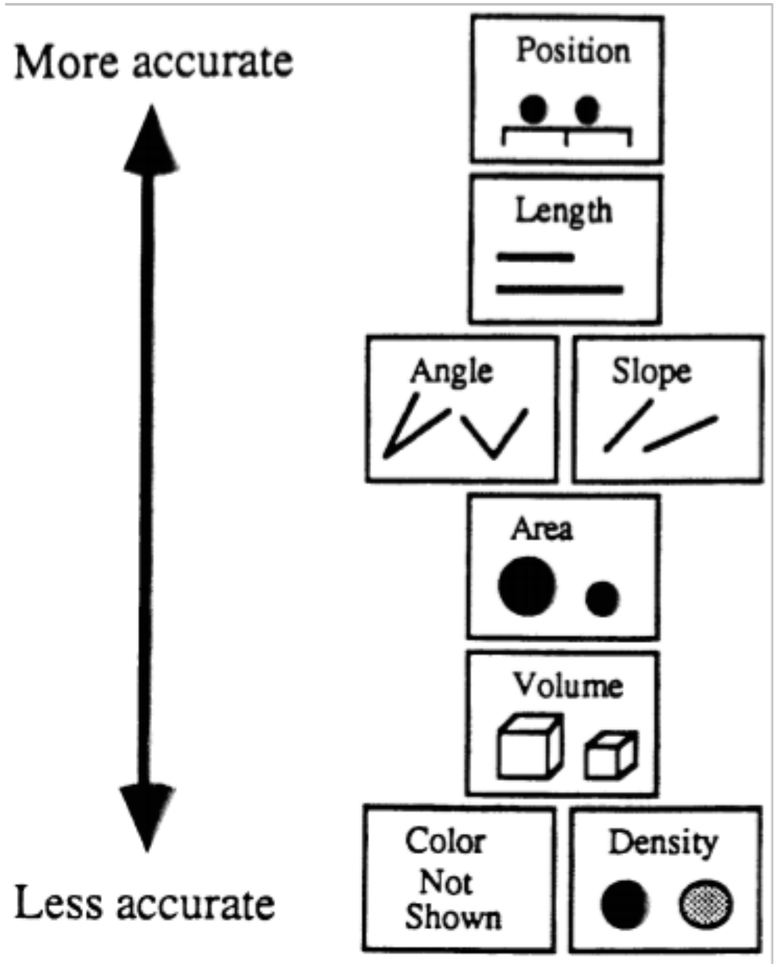
The blue wedges measured from the centre of the circle represent area for area the deaths from Preventible or Mitigable Zymotic Diseases, the red wedges measured from the centre the deaths from wounds, & the black wedges measured from the centre the deaths from all other causes

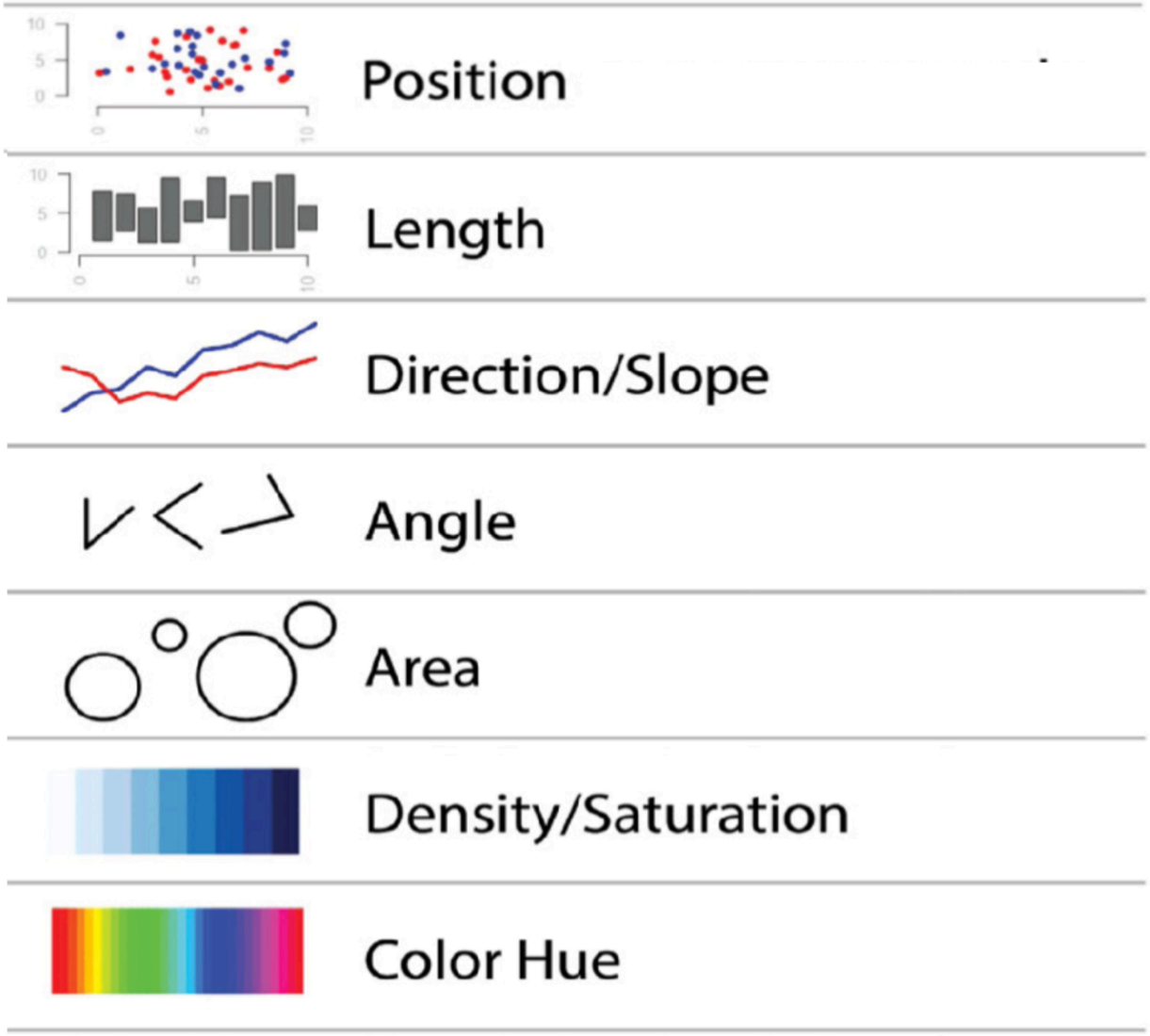
The black line across the red triangle in Nov' 1854 marks the boundary of the deaths from all other causes during the month

In October 1854, & April 1855, the black area coincides with the red, in January & February 1856, the blue coincides with the black

The entire areas may be compared by following the blue, the red & the black lines enclosing them.

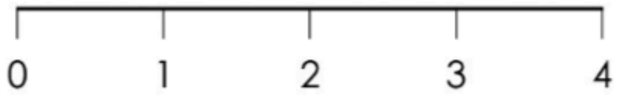
Visual Encoding


More accurate
Position
Length
Angle
Slope
Area
Volume
Color
Not
Shown
Density
Less accurate


Position
Length
Direction/Slope
Angle
Area
Density/Saturation
Color Hue

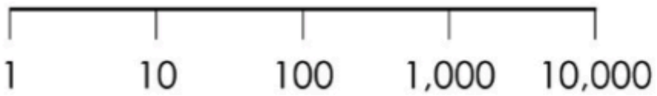
Linear

Values are evenly spaced



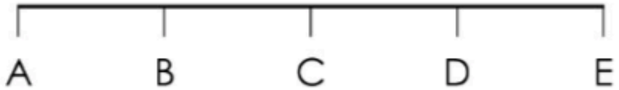
Logarithmic

Focus on percent change



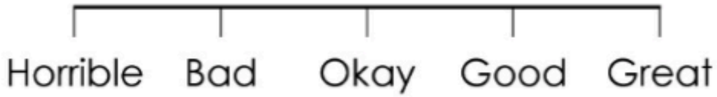
Categorical

Discrete placement in bins



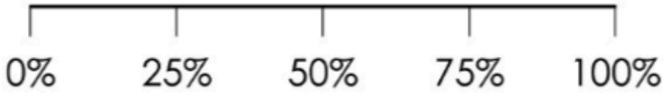
Ordinal

Categories where order matters



Percent

Representing parts of a whole

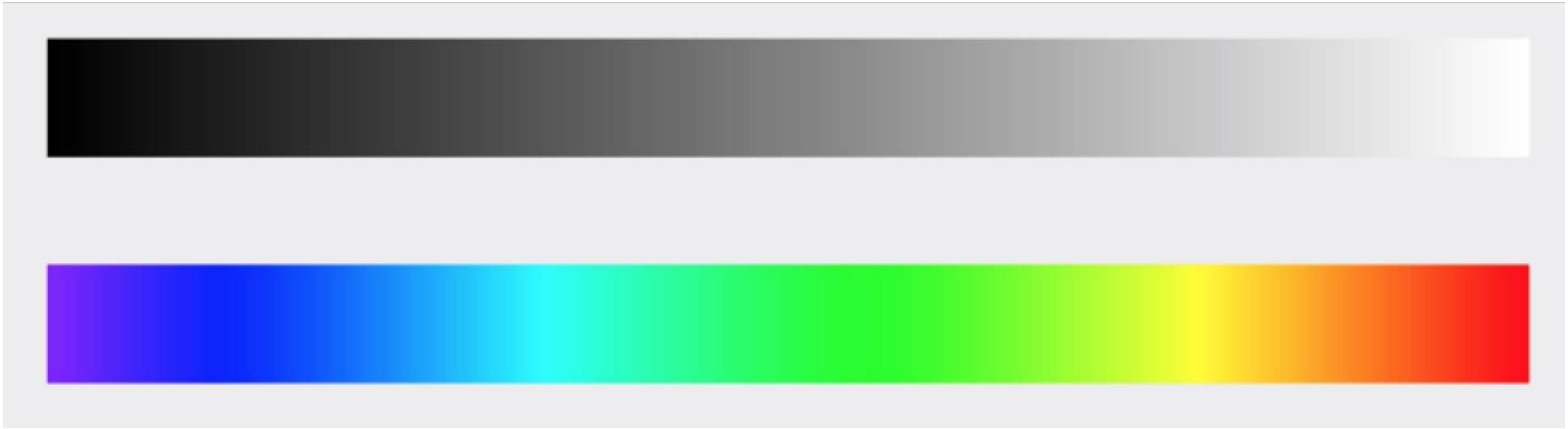


Time

Units of months, days, or hours

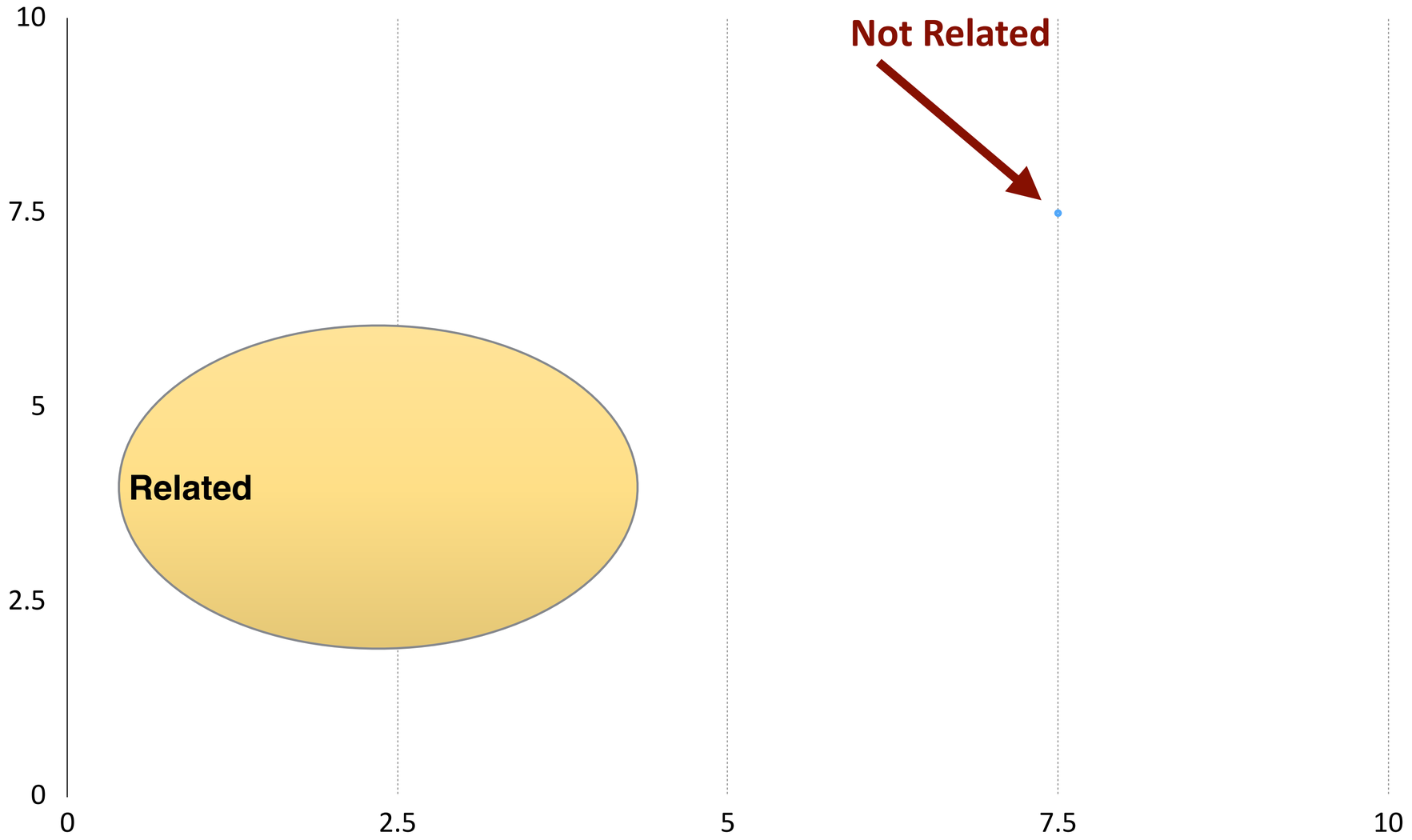
Source: Nathan Yau, Data Points

Color

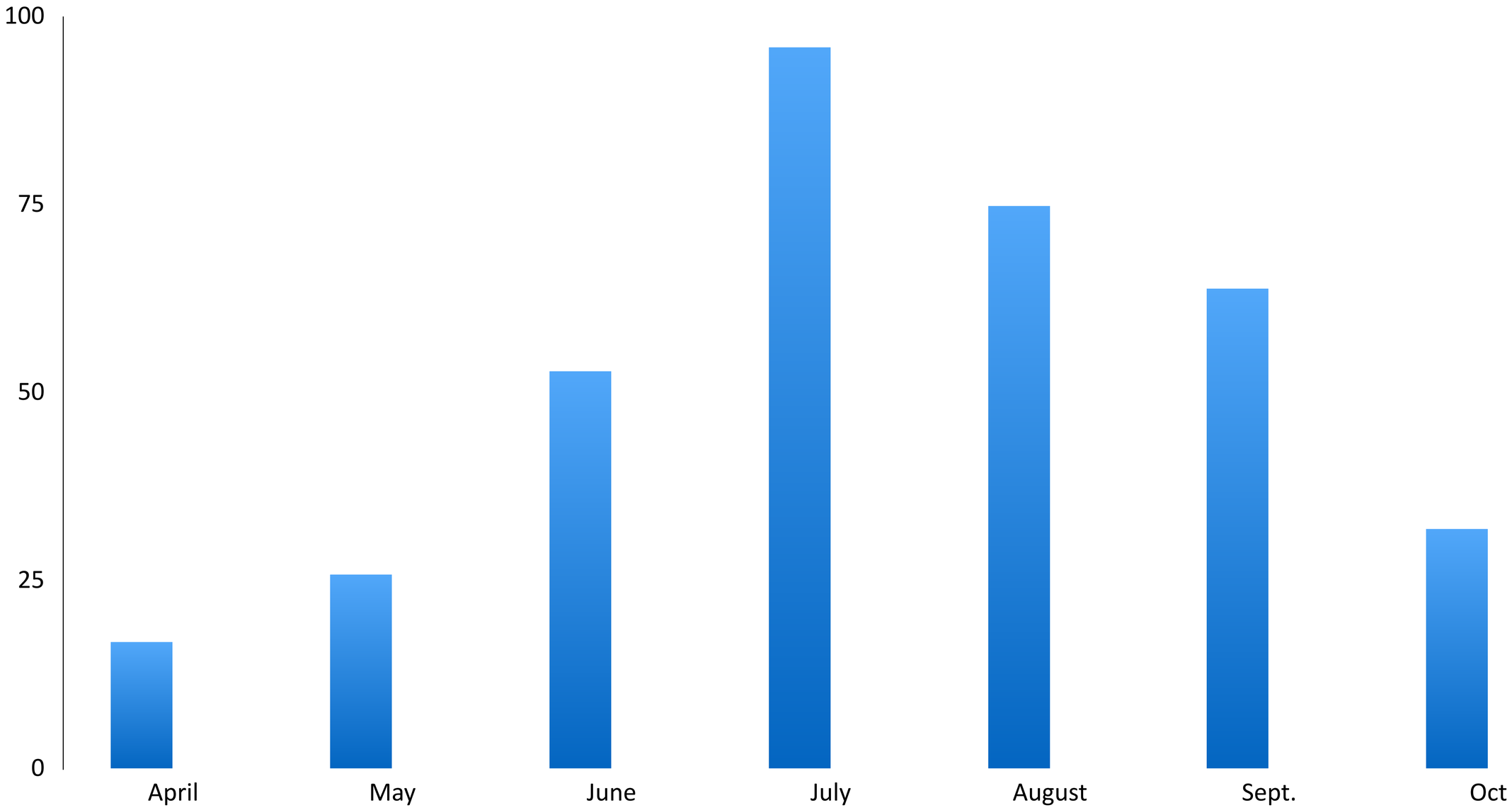


Visual Encodings: Translating Data into Visual Form

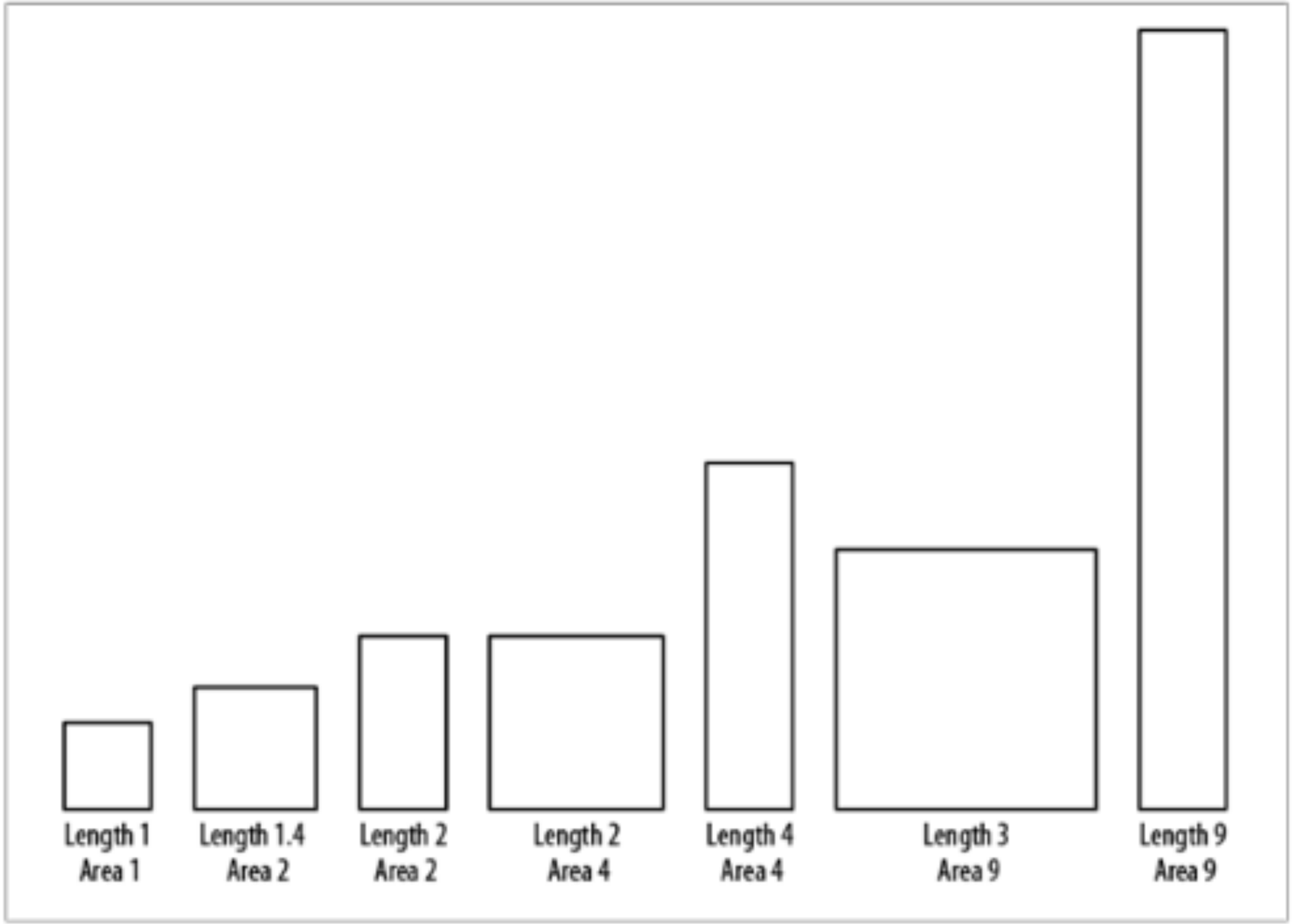
Visual Encodings: Position

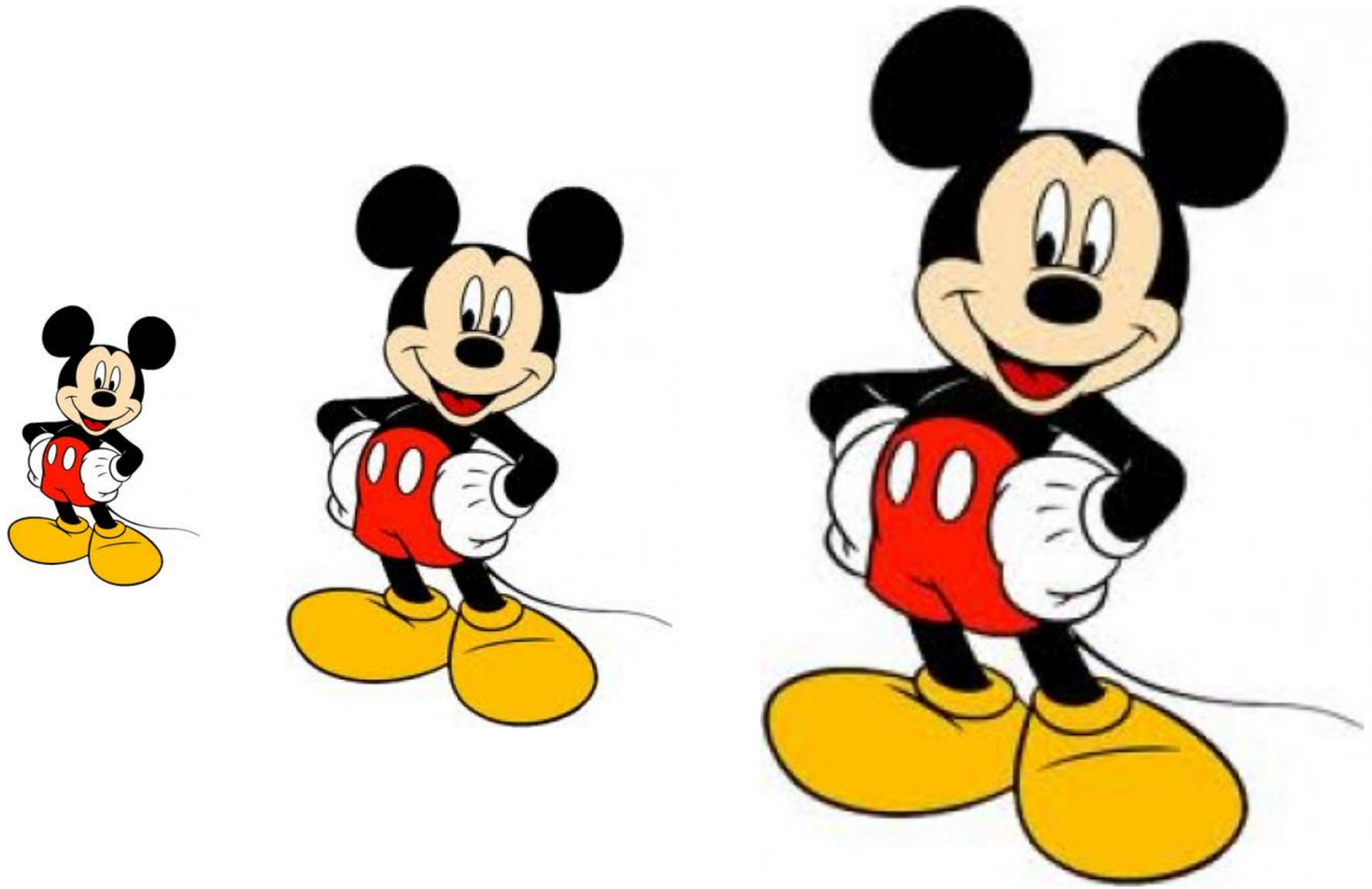

10
7.5
5
2.5
0
0
2.5
5
7.5
10
Not Related
Related

Visual Encodings: Length

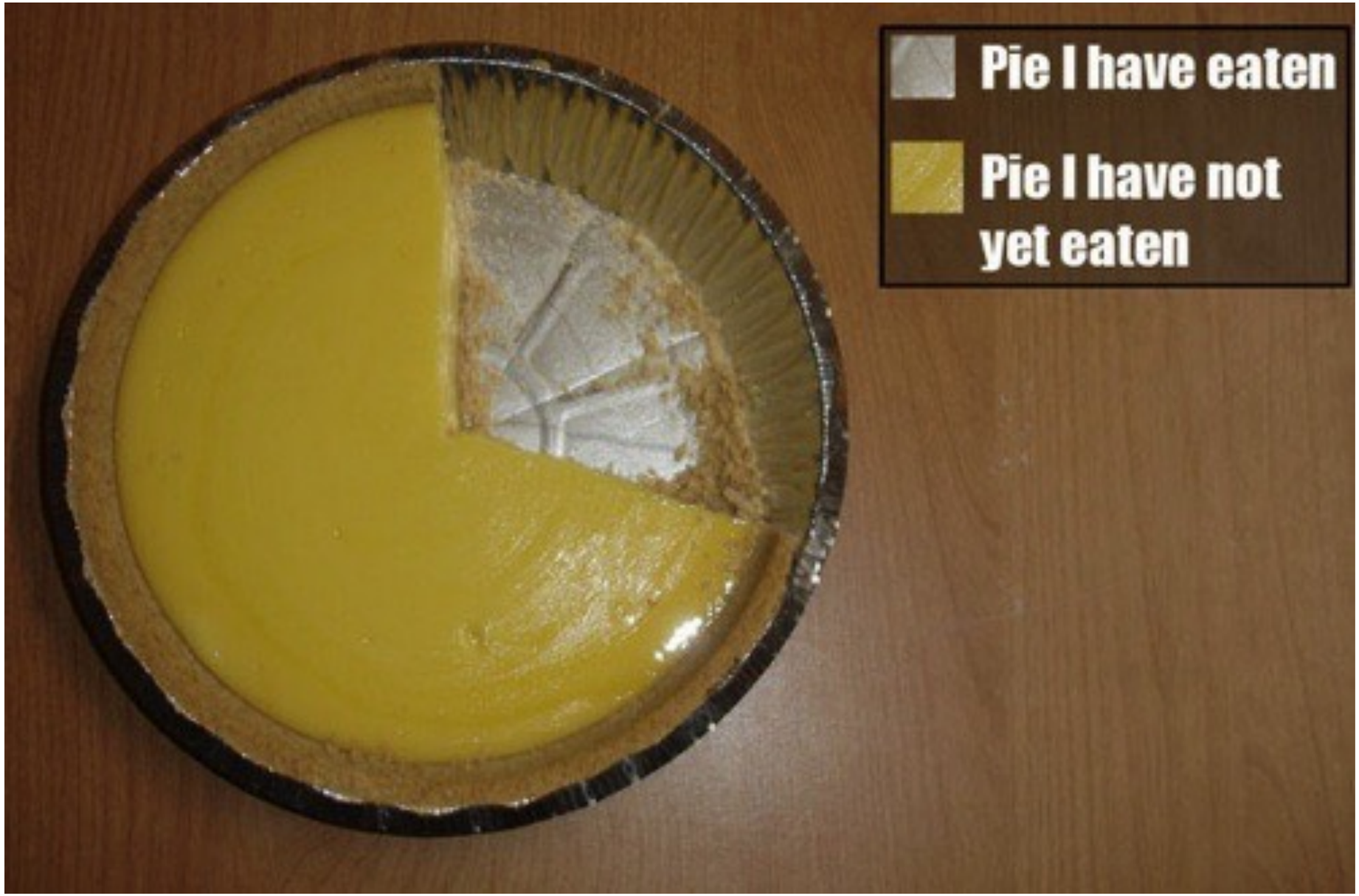

100
75
50
25
0
April
May
June
July
August
Sept.
Oct

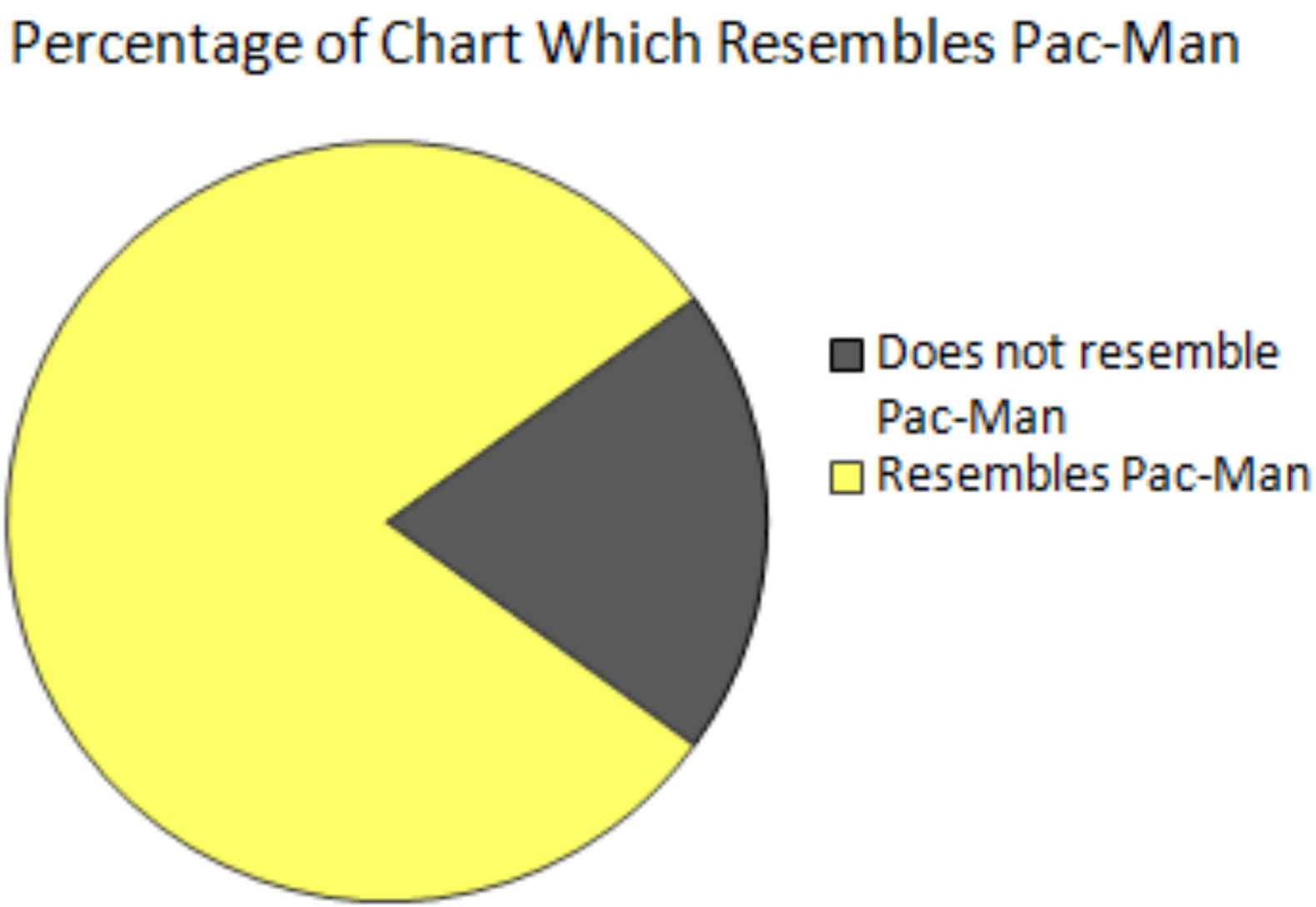
Visual Encodings: Size

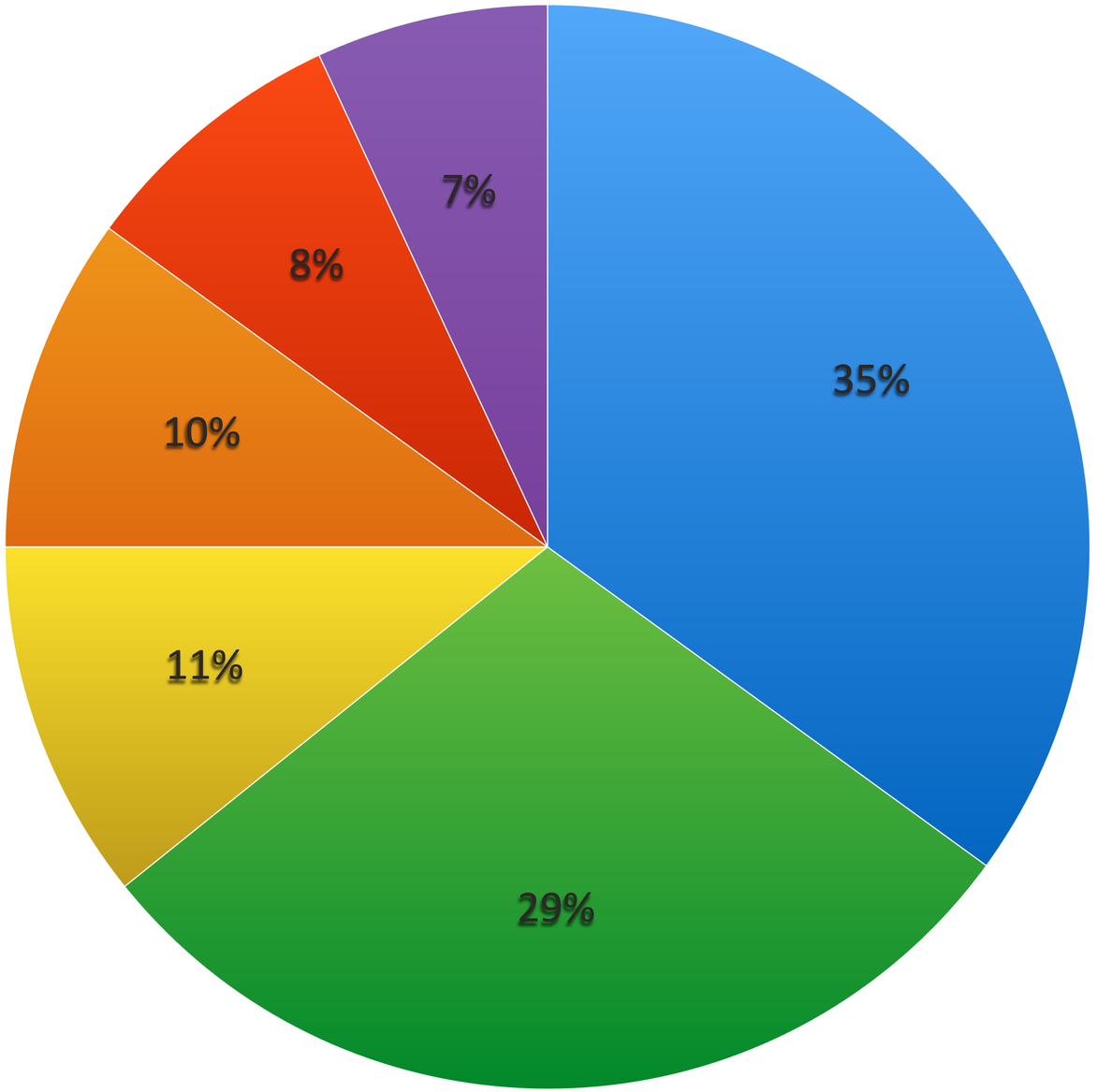

Length 1
Area 1
Length 1.4
Area 2
Length 2
Area 2
Length 2
Area 4
Length 4
Area 4
Length 3
Area 9
Length 9
Area 9

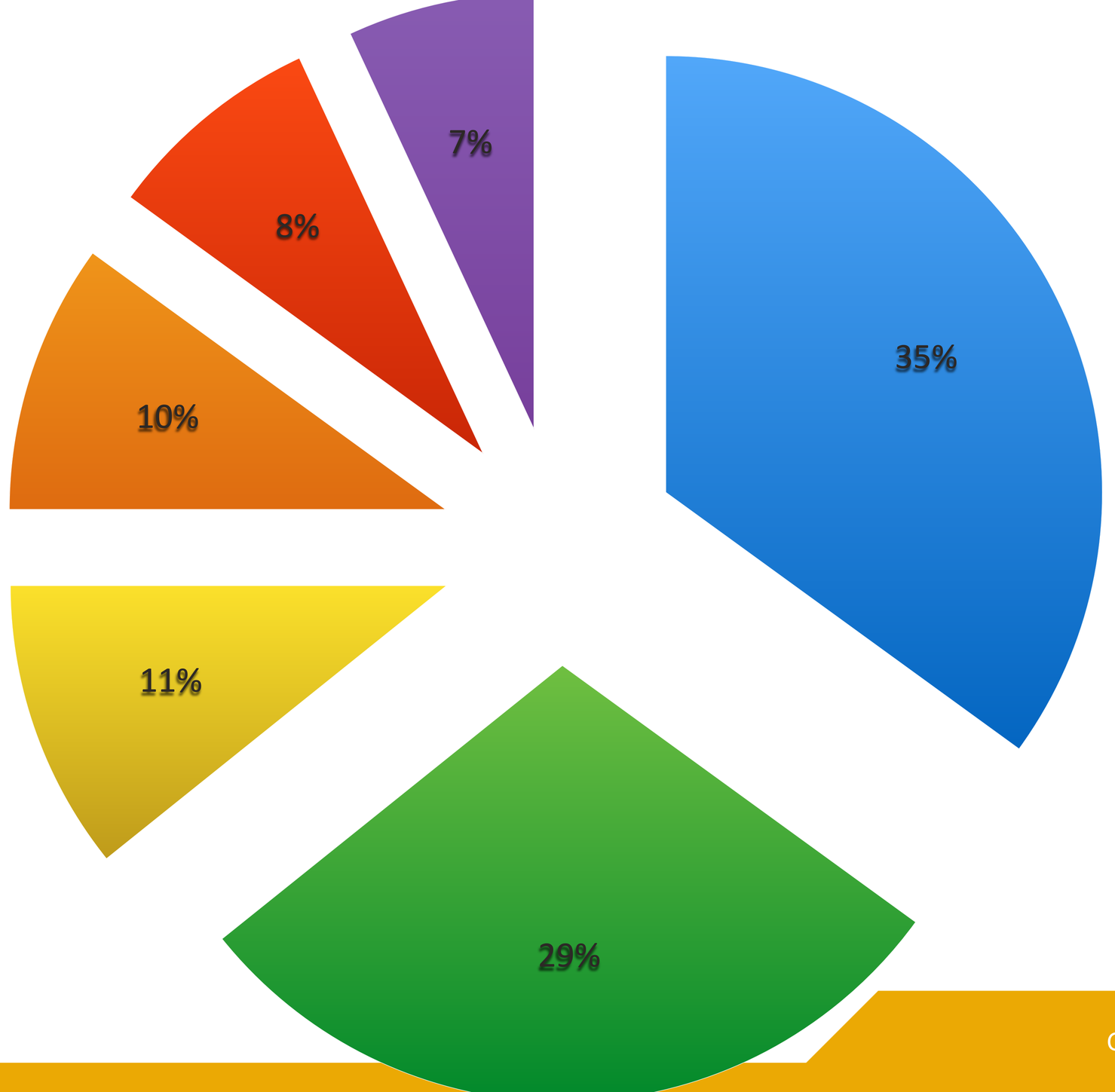


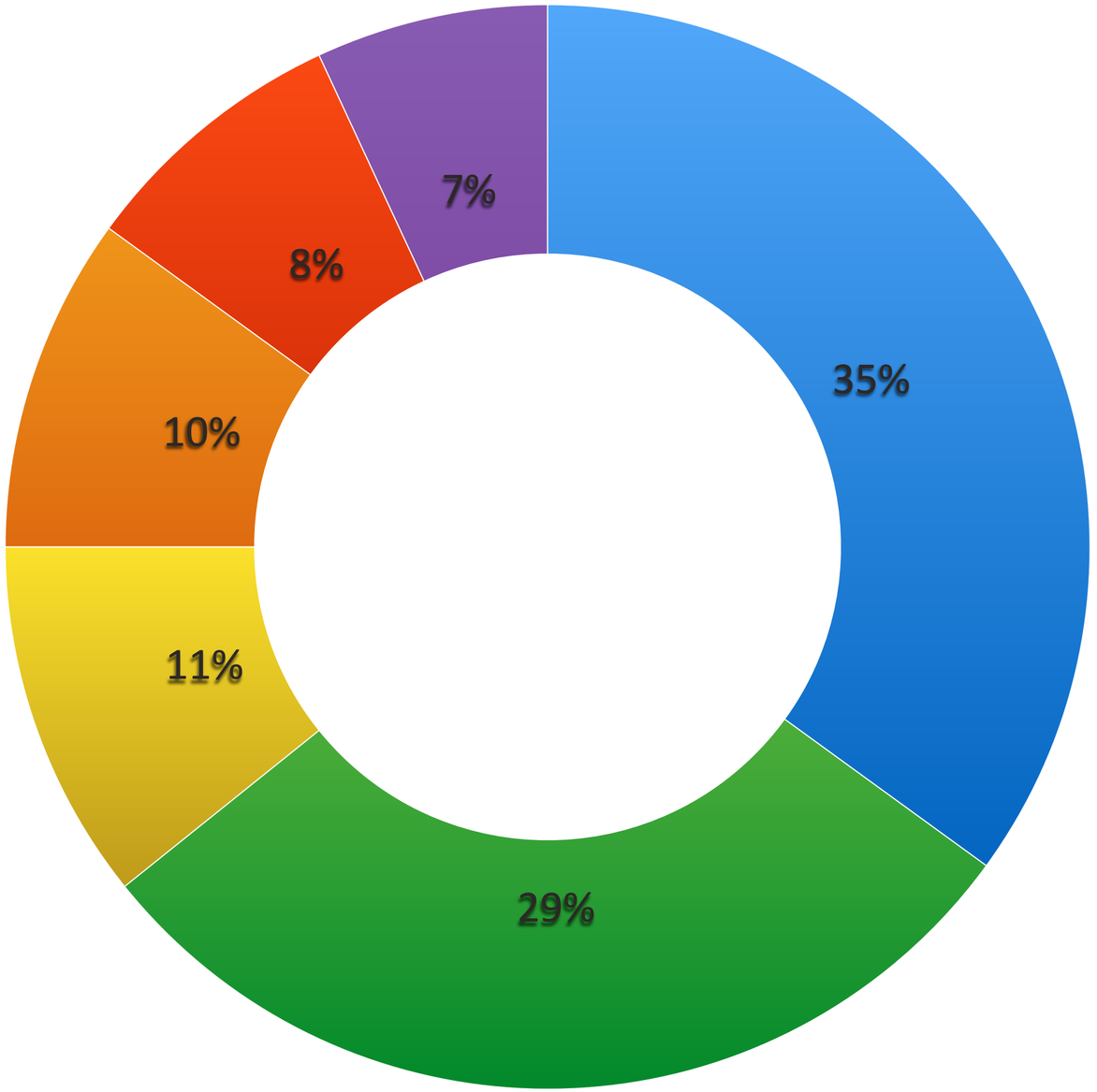
A Brief Interlude: Why Never to Use a Pie Chart

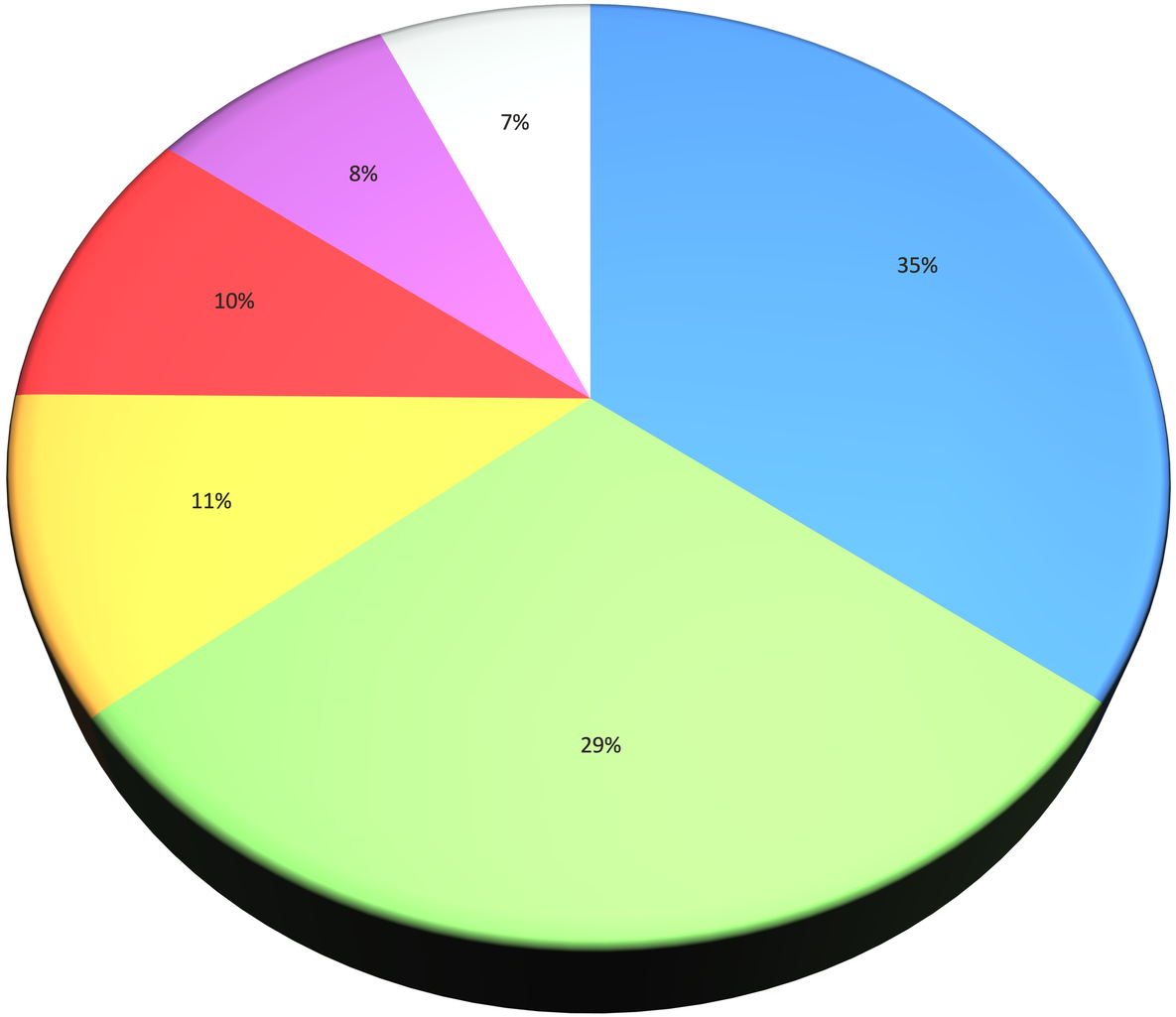

Pie I have eaten
Pie I have not yet eaten

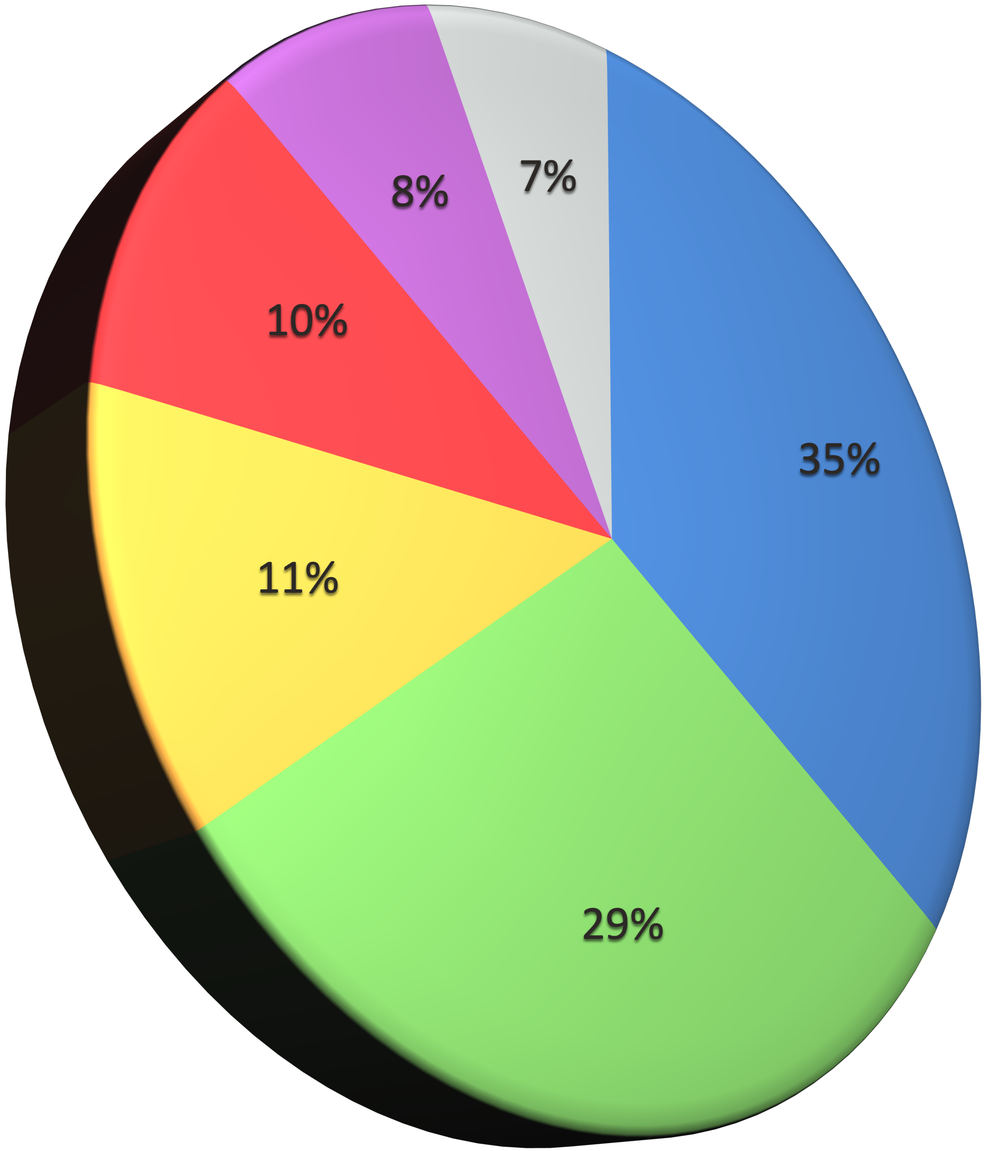

Percentage of Chart Which Resembles Pac-Man
Does not resemble Pac-Man
Resembles Pac-Man

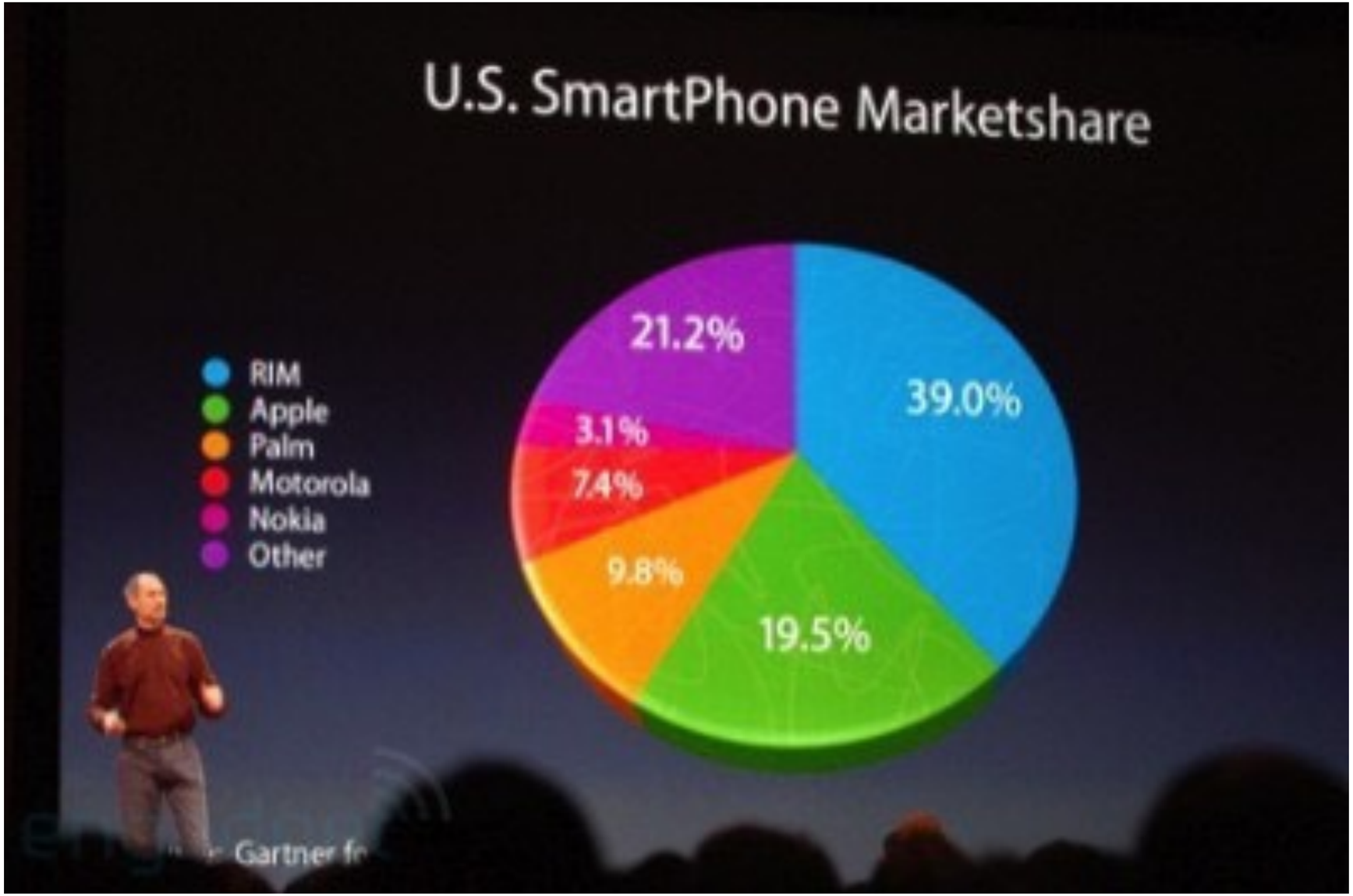

35%
29%
11%
10%
8%
7%


7%
8%
10%
11%
29%
35%

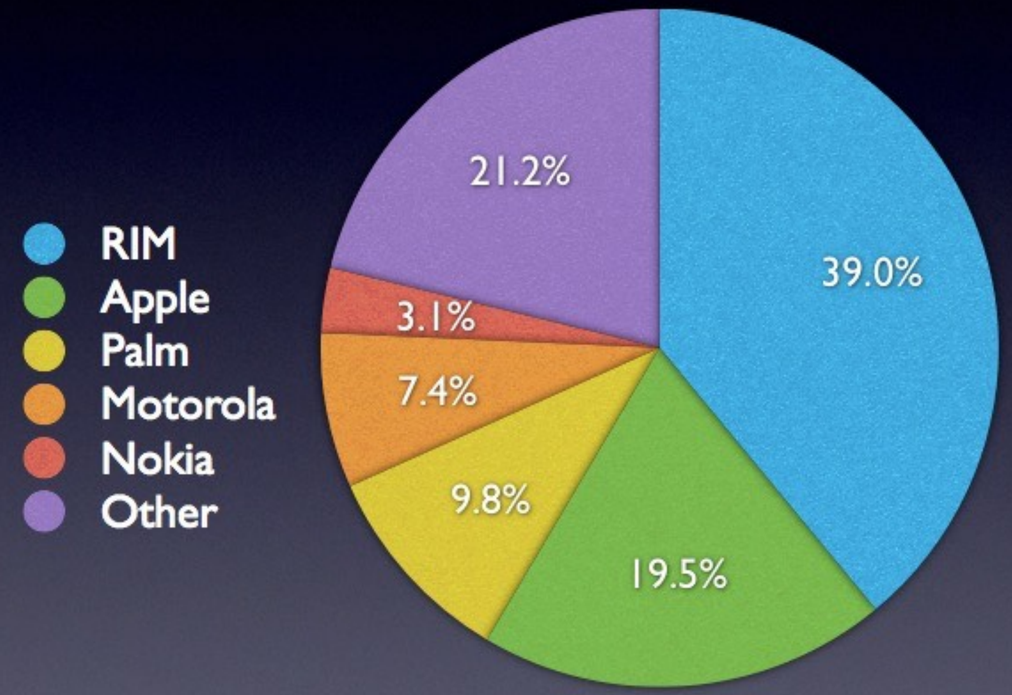

35%
29%
11%
10%
8%
7%


35%
29%
11%
10%
8%
7%

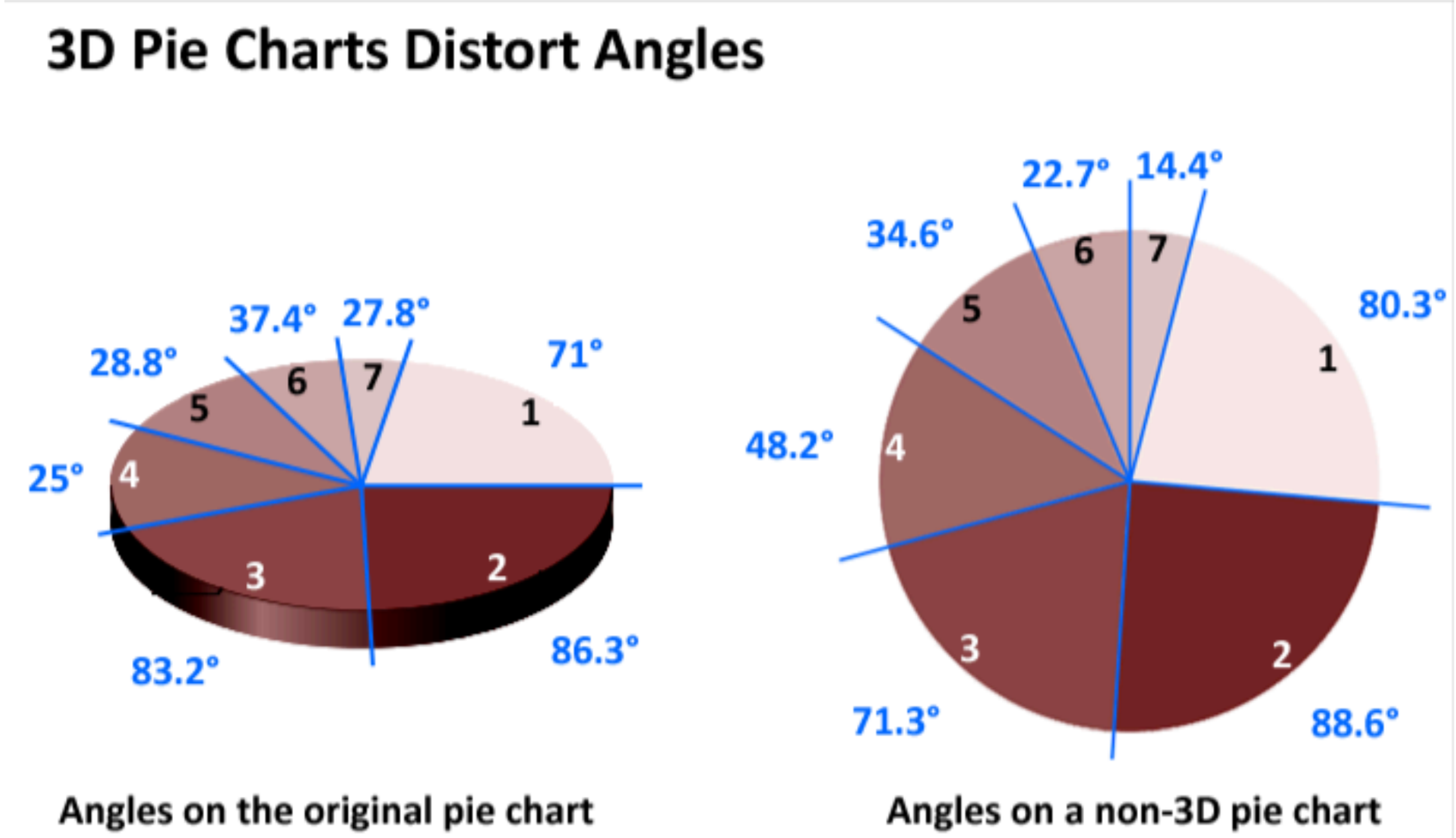

35%
29%
11%
10%
8%
7%


U.S. SmartPhone Marketshare
RIM
Apple
Palm
Motorola
Nokia
Other
39.0%
19.5%
9.8%
7.4%
3.1%
21.2%
Gartner fe

U.S. SmartPhone Marketshare



3D Pie Charts are BAD!



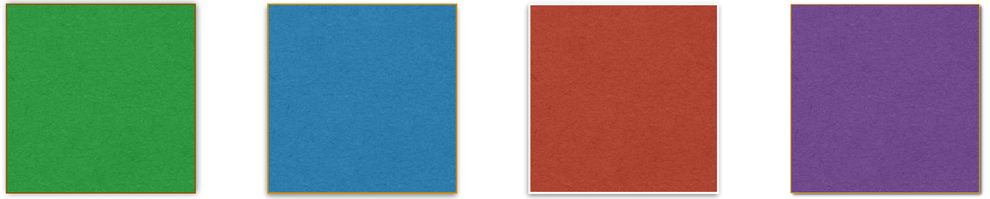
h8p://themendozaline.org/post/113828947026/3d-pie-charts-are-lie-charts

Visual Encodings: Color

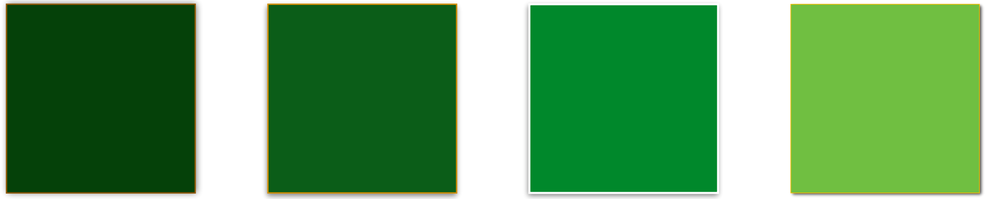
Visual Encodings: Color

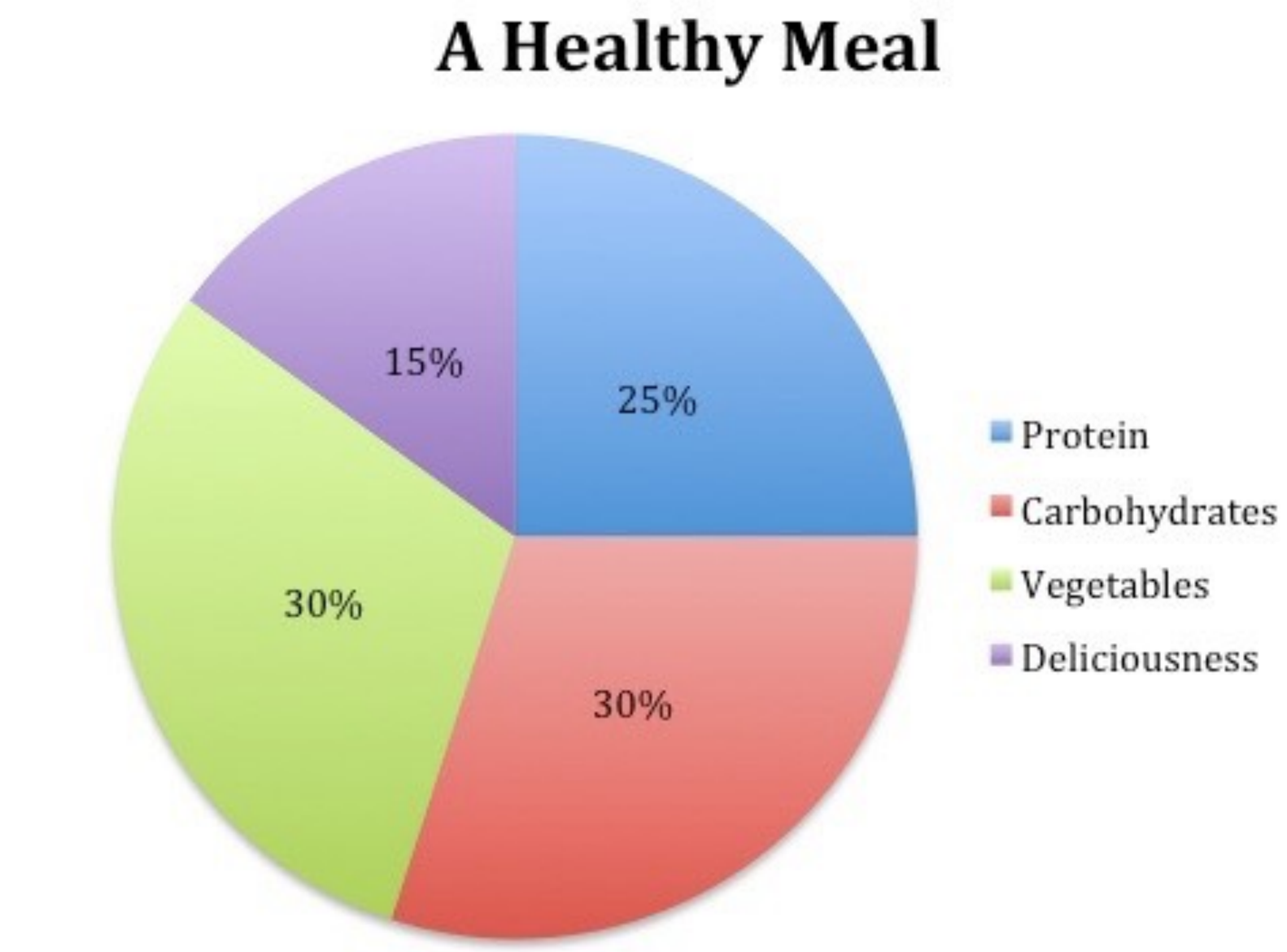
- **Hue** should be used to encode categorical data
- **Saturation** should be used to encode intensity or a continuous value

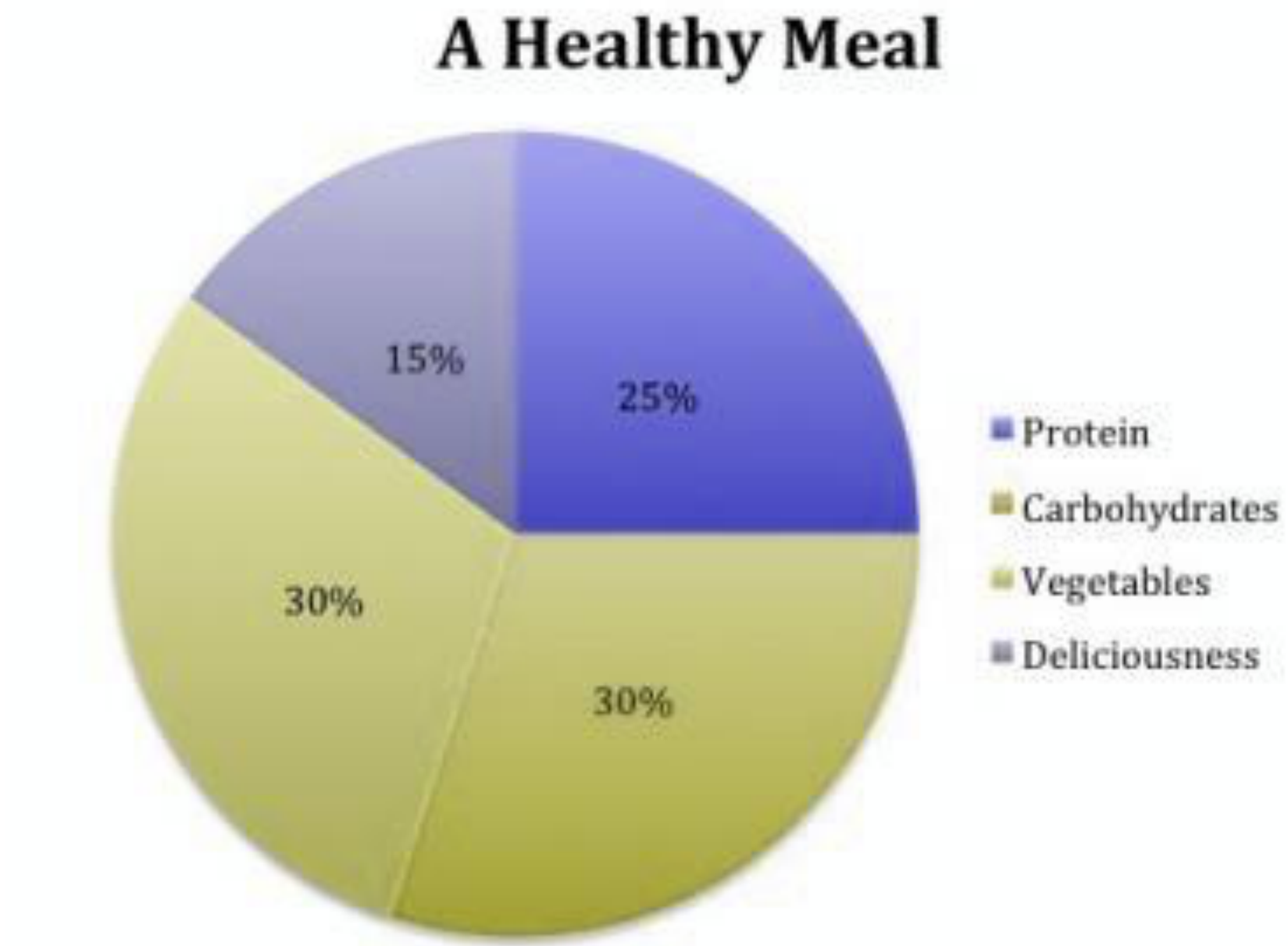
Hue



Saturation




A Healthy Meal
15%
25%
30%
30%
Protein
Carbohydrates
Vegetables
Deliciousness


A Healthy Meal
15%
25%
30%
30%
Protein
Carbohydrates
Vegetables
Deliciousness


elastica
Dashboard
Users
Total (192)
28
High Risk
0
Med Risk
4
Blocked
Policies
Total (231)
3
Blocking
142
Alerting
Policy Alerts
Alerting
443
Blocked
13
Rest
0
Threat Alerts
High Risk
2
Med Risk
2
Low Risk
17
Audited Services
by Users
High Risk (736)
Medium Risk (3k)
Low Risk (3k)
3k
494.3 GB
963k
243

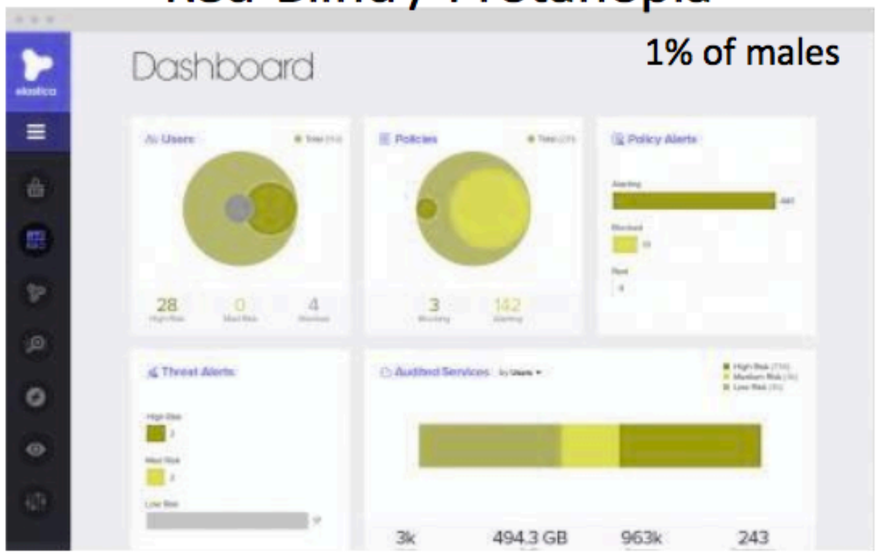
Original

Green-Blind / Deuteranopia

8% of male
0.5% female

Red-Blind / Protanopia

1% of males

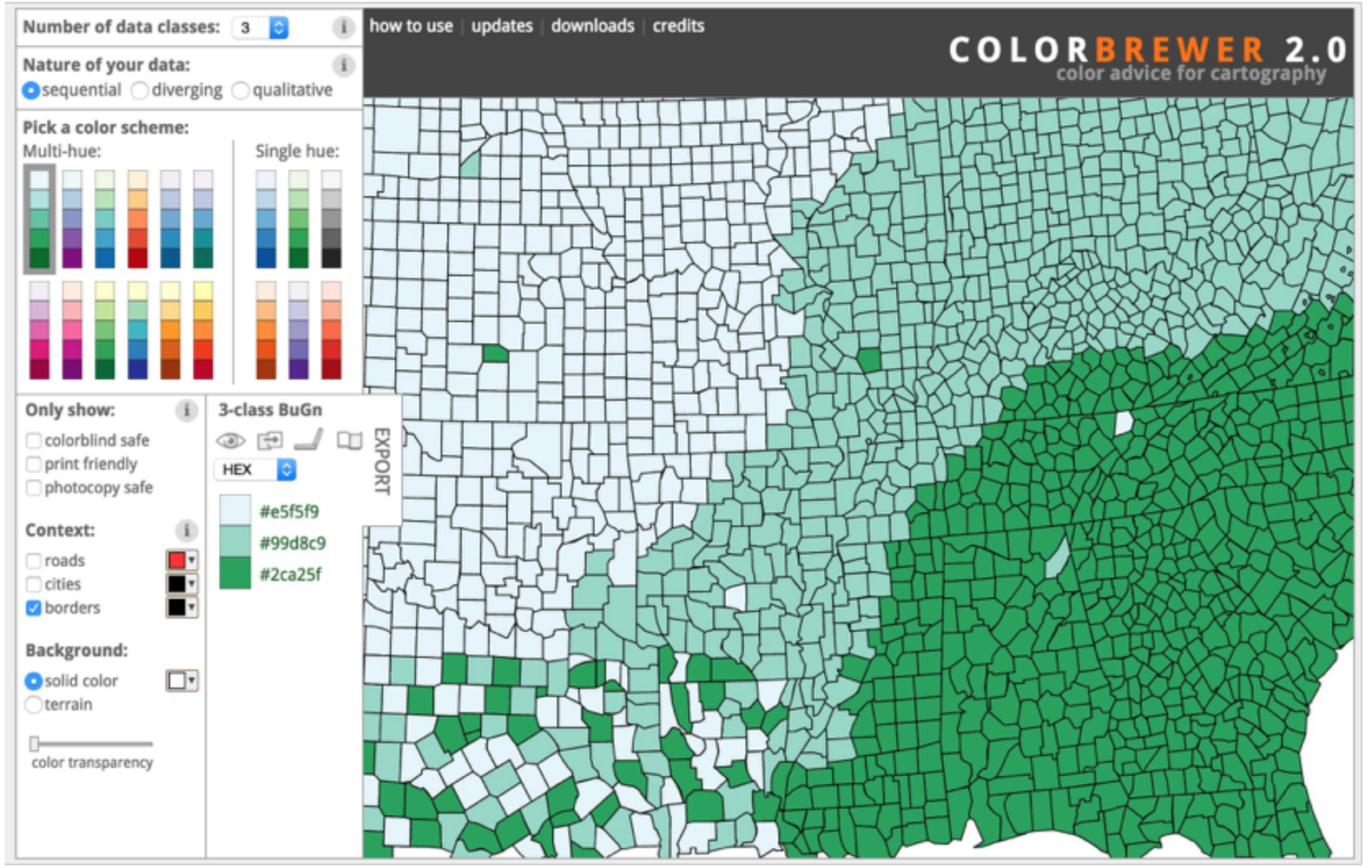


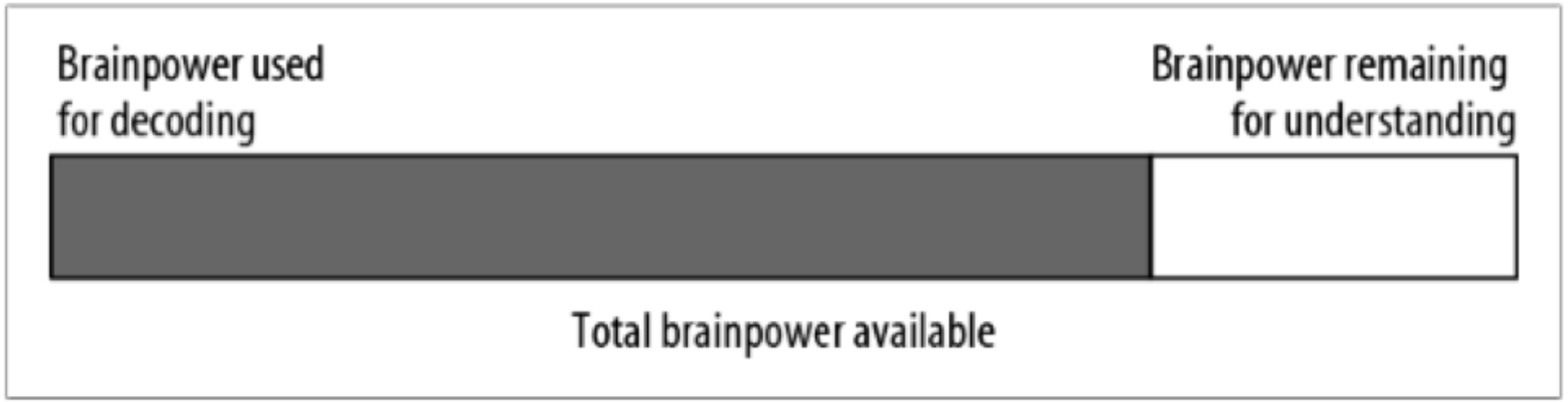
Blue-Blind / Tritanopia

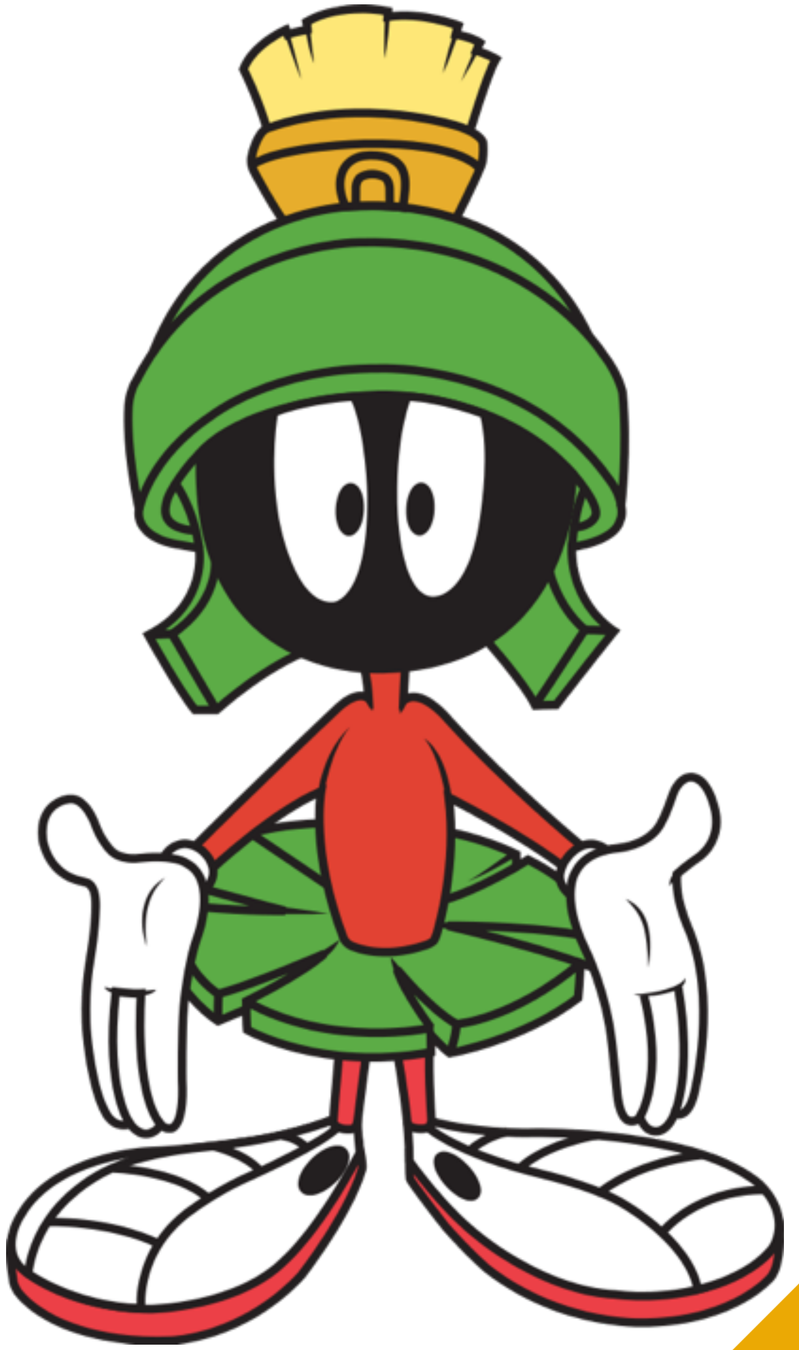
rare

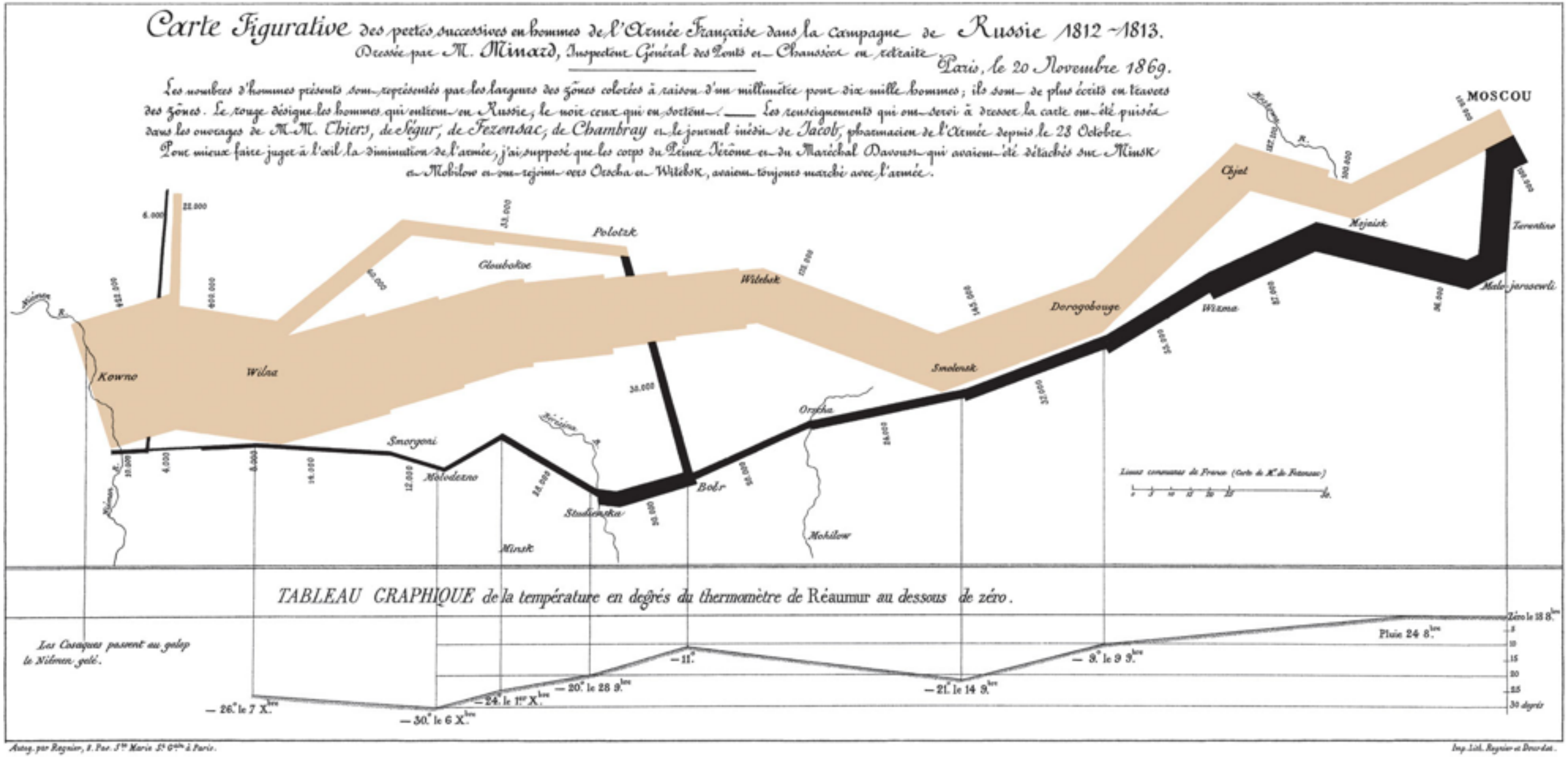
http://www.color-blindness.com/coblis-color-blindness-simulator/

Color

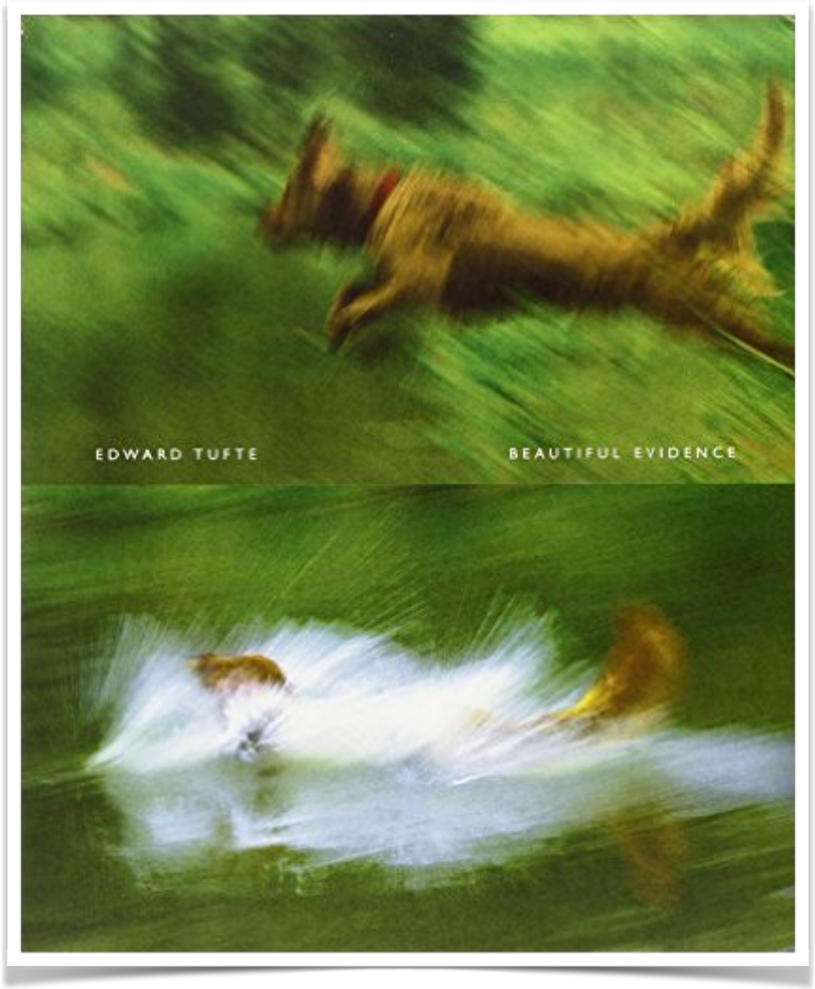

Number of data classes: 3
Nature of your data:
sequential diverging qualitative
Pick a color scheme:
Multi-hue:
Single hue:
Only show:
colorblind safe
print friendly
photocopy safe
Context:
roads
cities
borders
Background:
solid color
terrain
color transparency
3-class BuGn
EXPORT
HEX
#e5f5f9
#99d8c9
#2ca25f
how to use | updates | downloads | credits
COLORBREWER 2.0
color advice for cartography


Brainpower used
for decoding
Brainpower remaining
for understanding
Total brainpower available

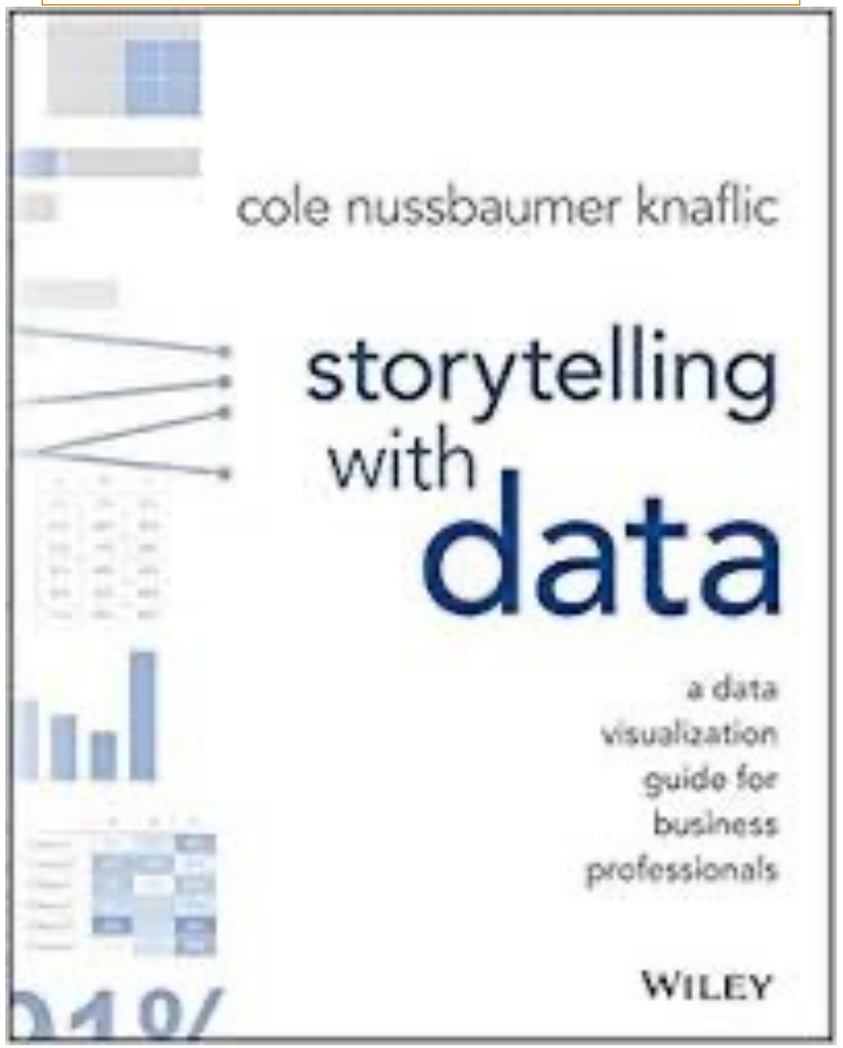



Carte Figurative des pertes successives en hommes de l'Armée Française dans la campagne de Russie 1812-1813.
Dressée par M. Minard, Inspecteur Général des Ponts et Chaussées en retraite.
Paris, le 20 Novembre 1869.
Les nombres d'hommes présents sont représentés par les largeurs des zônes colorées à raison d'un millimètre pour dix mille hommes; ils sont de plus écrits en travers des zônes. Le rouge désigne les hommes qui entrent en Russie, le noir ceux qui en sortent. —— Les renseignements qui ont servi à dresser la carte ont été puisés dans les ouvrages de M.M. Thiers, de Ségur, de Fezensac, de Chambray et le journal inédit de Jacob, pharmacien de l'Armée depuis le 28 Octobre.
Pour mieux faire juger à l'œil la diminution de l'armée, j'ai supposé que les corps du Prince Jérôme et du Maréchal Davoust qui avaient été détachés sur Minsk et Mobilow et qui rejoignent vers Orscha et Witebsk, avaient toujours marché avec l'armée.
MOSCOU
Kowno
Wilna
Gloubokoe
Polotzk
Witebsk
Smolensk
Dorogobouge
Wixma
Chjat
Mojaisk
Tarantino
Malo-jarosewli
Smorgoni
Molodezno
Studienska
Minsk
Bobr
Orscha
Mohilow
422.000
400.000
22.000
6.000
60.000
33.000
175.000
145.000
127.100
100.000
100.000
96.000
87.000
55.000
37.000
24.000
50.000
30.000
28.000
20.000
14.000
12.000
8.000
4.000
10.000
TABLEAU GRAPHIQUE de la température en degrés du thermomètre de Réaumur au dessous de zéro.
Les Cosaques passent au galop le Niémen gelé.
Zéro le 18 8.bre
Pluie 24 8.bre
— 9° le 9 9.bre
— 21° le 14 9.bre
— 11°
— 20° le 28 9.bre
— 24° le 1er X.bre
— 30° le 6 X.bre
— 26° le 7 X.bre
30 degrés
Imp. Lith. Regnier et Dourdet.

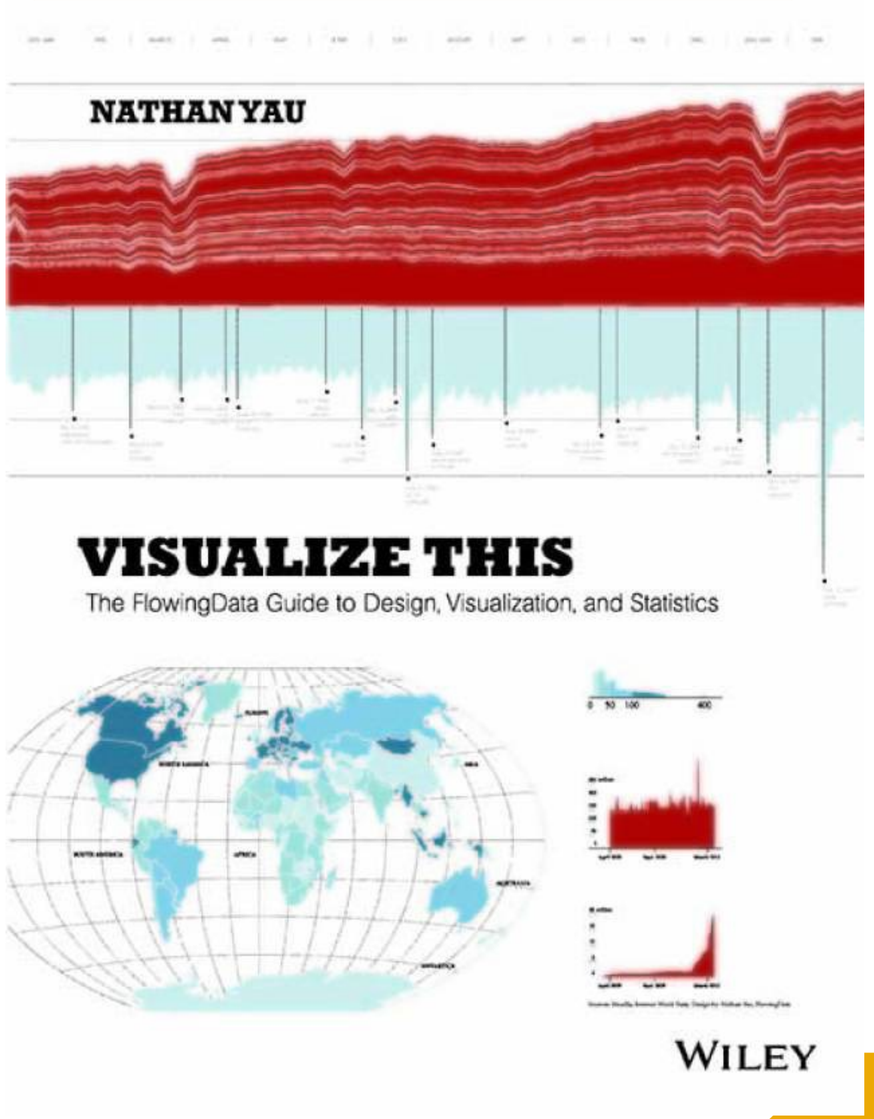
Recommended Reading



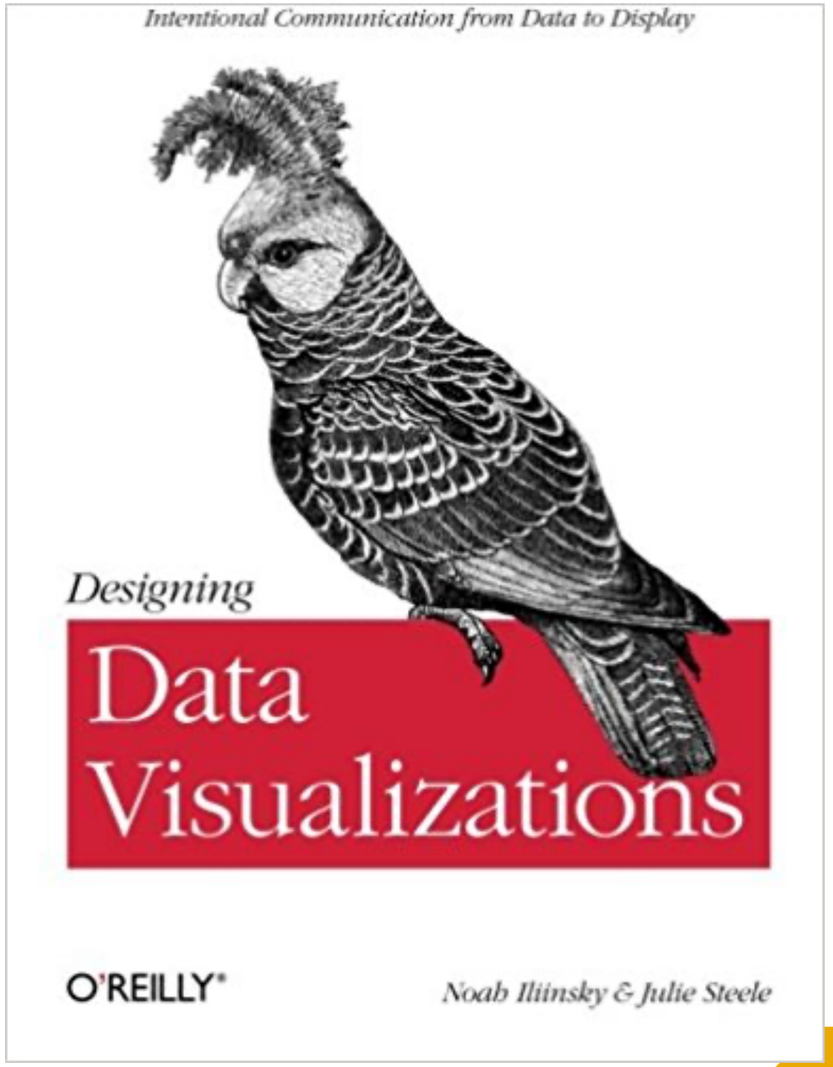
Recommended Reading



Recommended Reading



Recommended Reading



Data Visualization in Python

Python Visualization Libraries

- **Matplotlib**: “Lowest” level visualization library. Very powerful, but little abstraction
- **Pandas/Pyplot**: Easier, but requires transformation for complex visualizations
- **Seaborn:** Good for advanced statistical visualizations
- **Altair:** New library: declarative statistical visualization library
- **Plotly / Cufflinks:** Make it interactive!

Other Visualization Libraries

- **Panel**: Powerful library for creating apps and dashboards

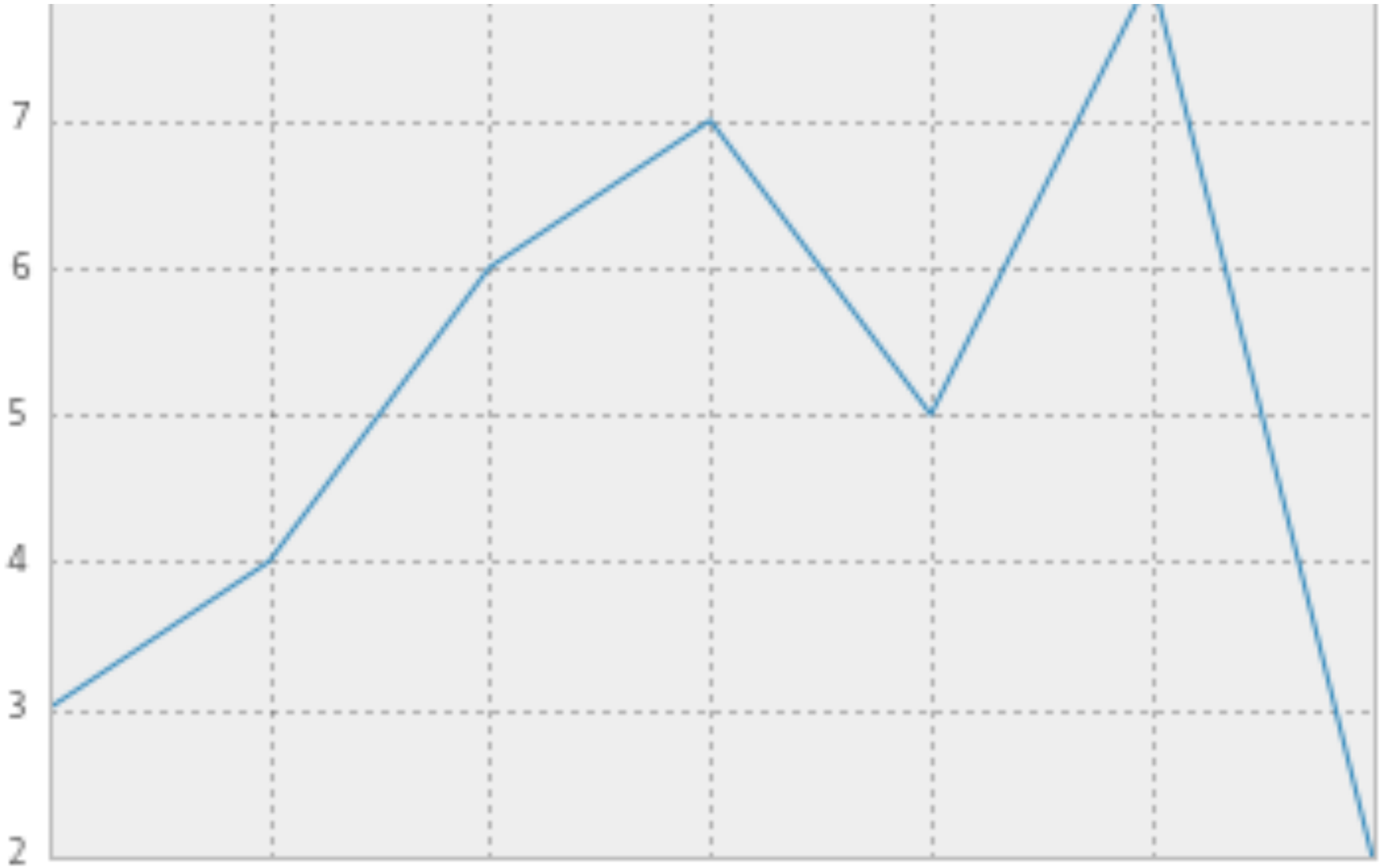
- **hvPlot**: Quickly generate interactive plots from data
- **HoloViews:** Helps you make all data instantly visualizable
- **GeoViews:** HoloViews for geo-spatial data

- **ggplot2/PlotNine:** This is Python's implementation of R's ggplot2
- For more useful info about Python visualization, check out **pyviz.org**

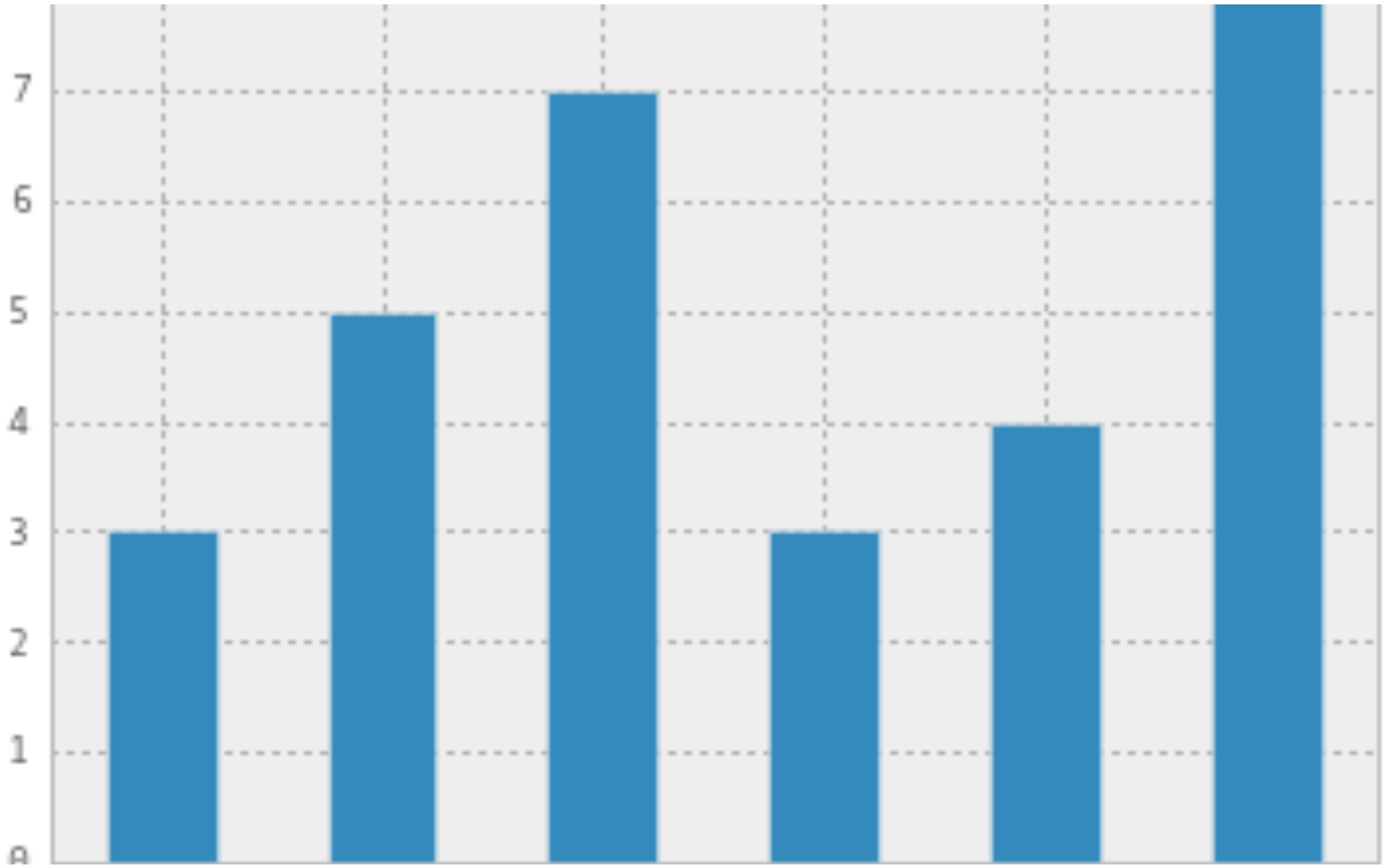
https://pyviz.org/tools.html

```
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
import seaborn as sns
%matplotlib inline
```

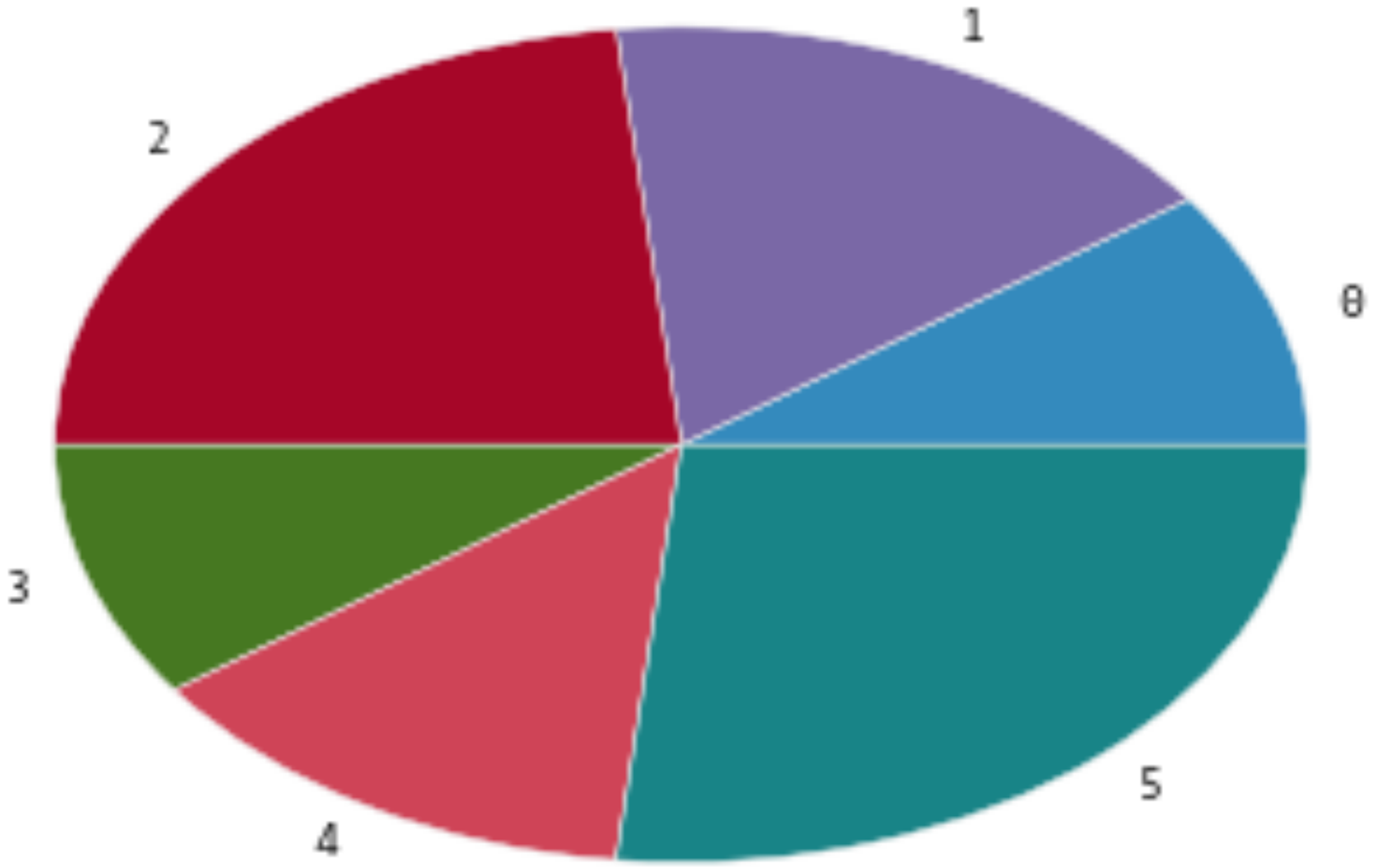
```
data = pd.Series( [3,4,6,7,5,8,2 ])
graph = data.plot()
```

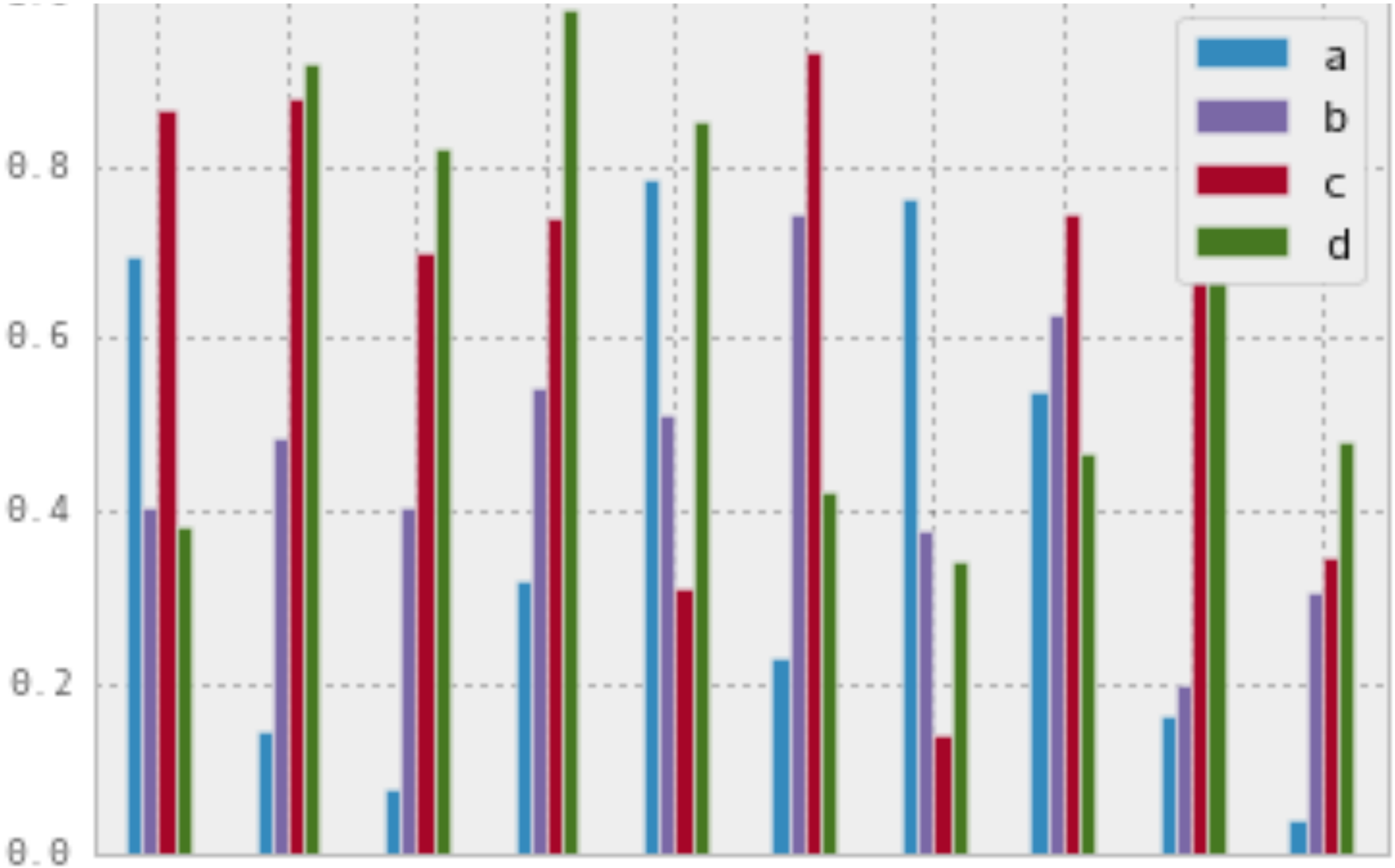


```
barchart = data.plot( kind="bar" )
```

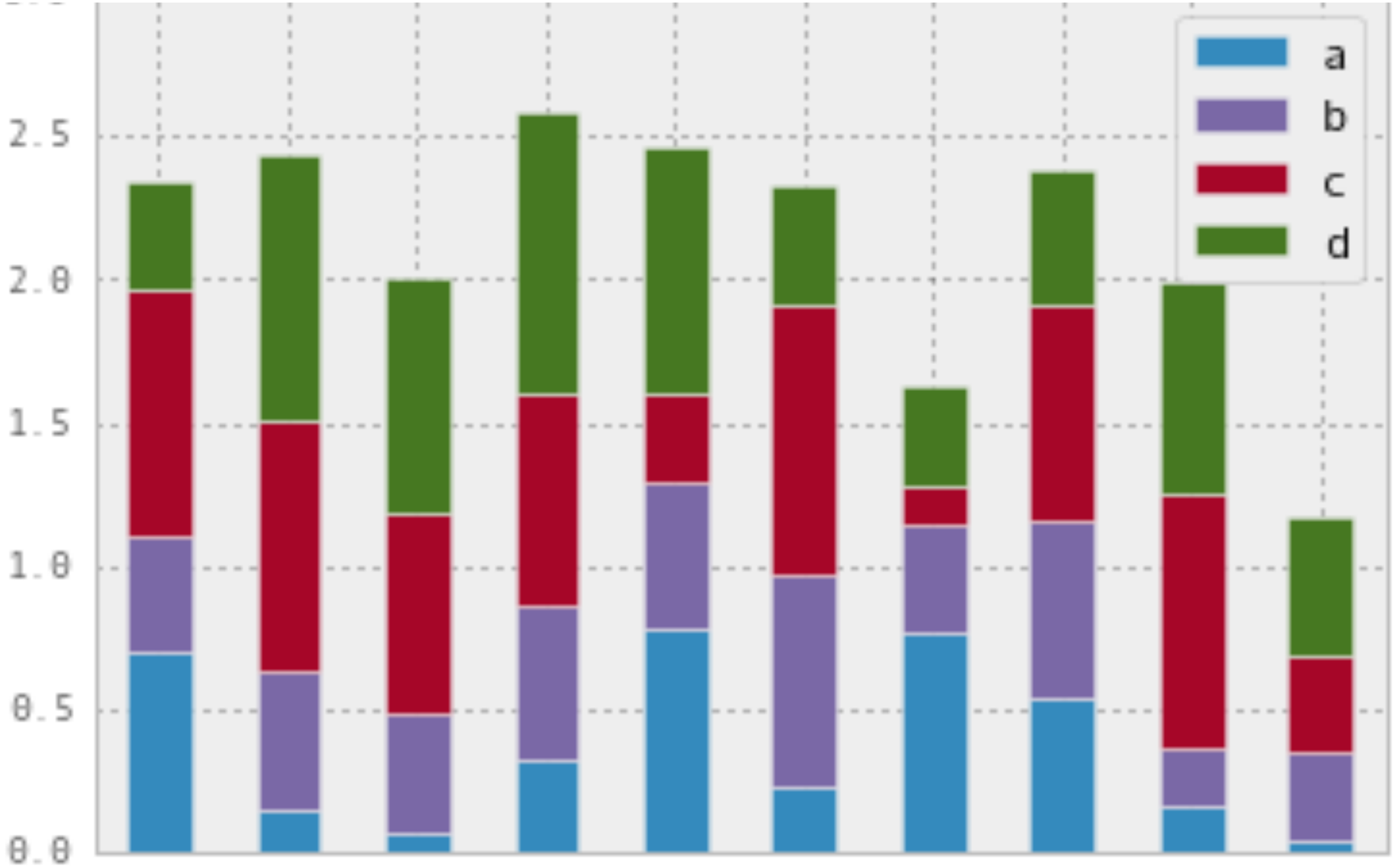


```
piechart = data.plot( kind="pie" )
```

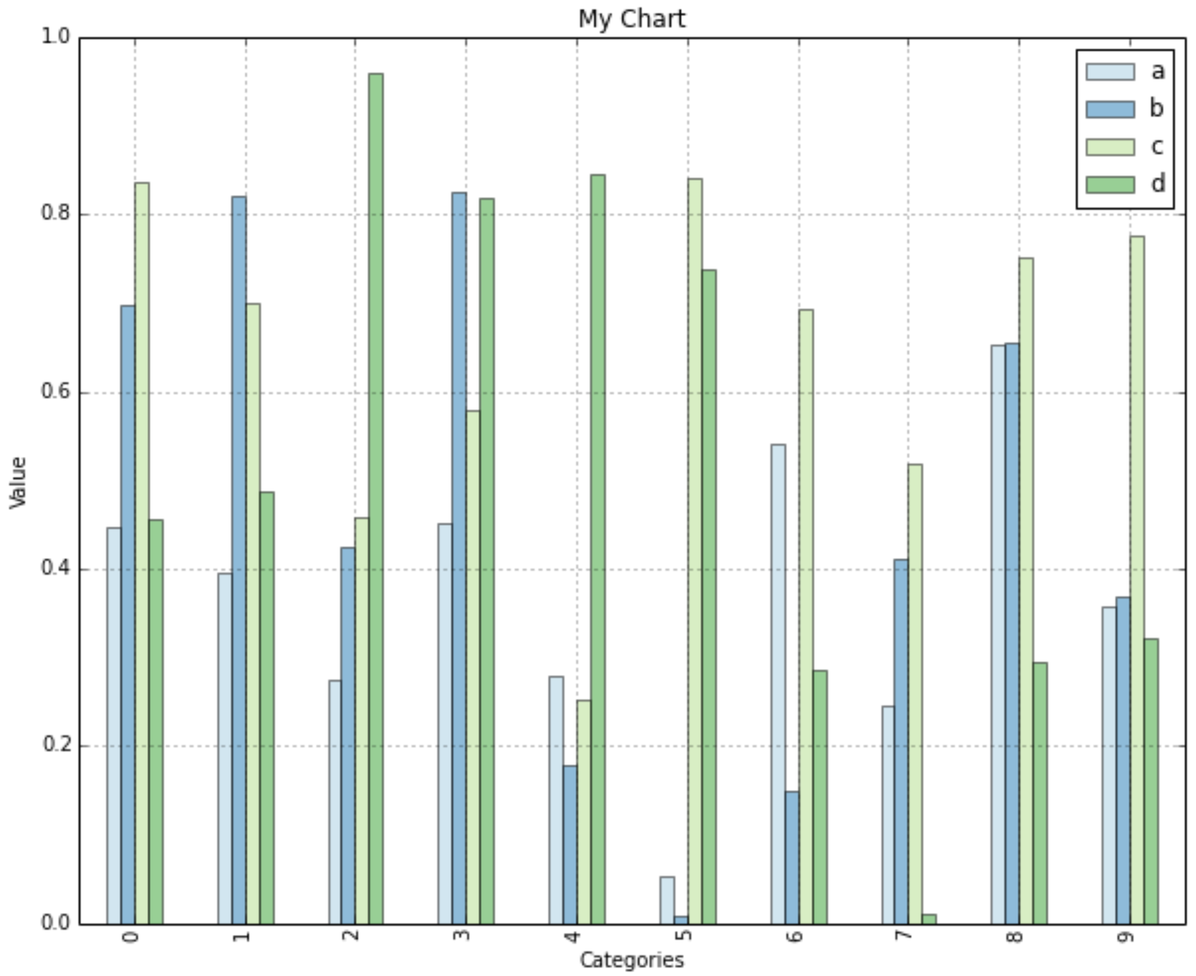




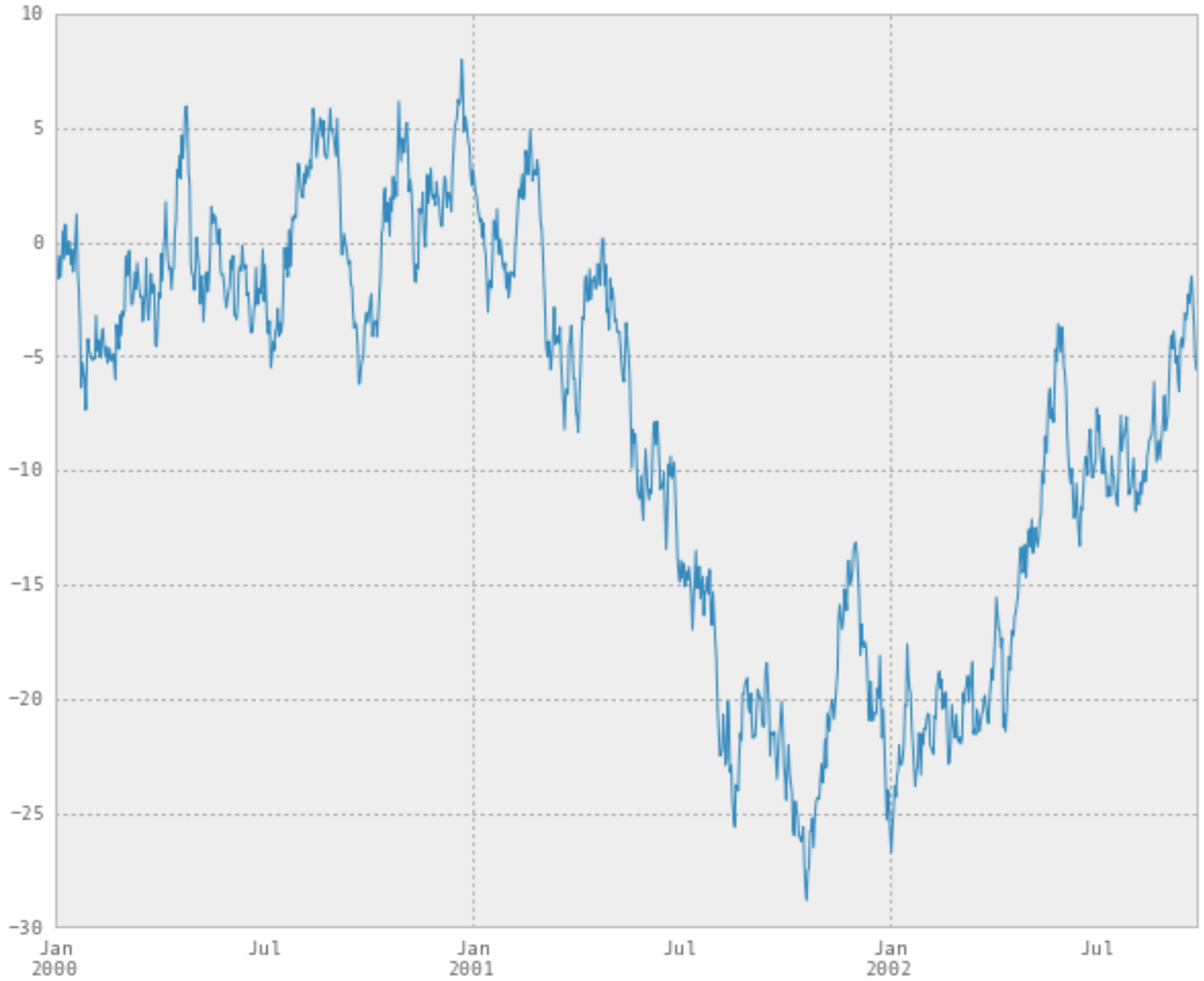

```
df2 = pd.DataFrame(np.random.rand(10, 4), \
    columns=['a','b','c','d'])

df2.plot( kind='bar' )
```



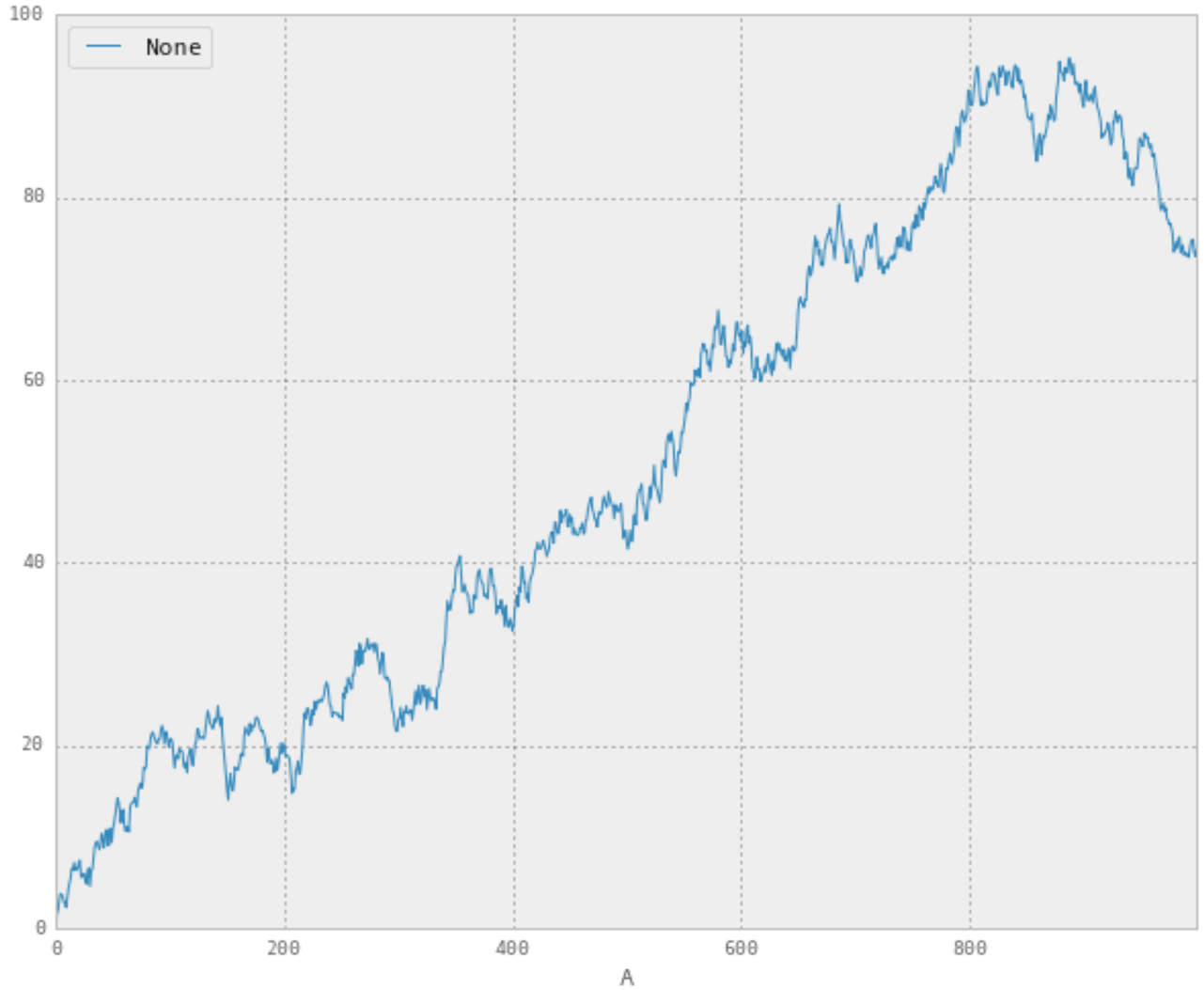

```
df2.plot( kind='bar', stacked=True )
```



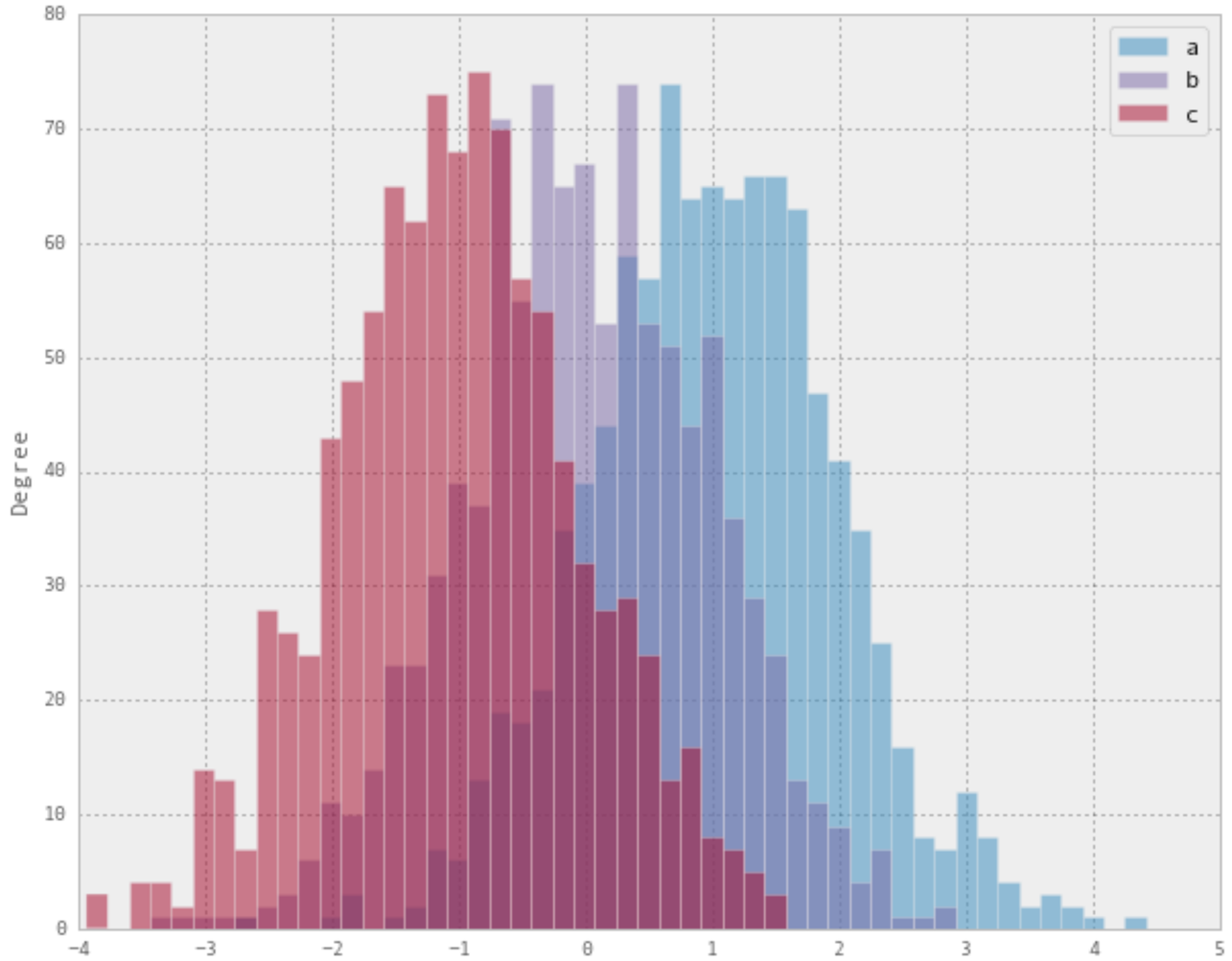

```
df2.plot( kind='bar',
          color=('#a6cee3','#1f78b4','#b2df8a','#33a02c'),
          alpha=0.5,
          width=0.5,
          figsize=(10,8))
plt.title( "My Chart" )
plt.xlabel( "Categories" )
plt.ylabel( "Value" )
```




```
ts = pd.Series(np.random.randn( 1000),
index=pd.date_range('1/1/2000', periods=1000))
ts = ts.cumsum()
timeseriesChart = ts.plot( figsize=(10, 8) )
```

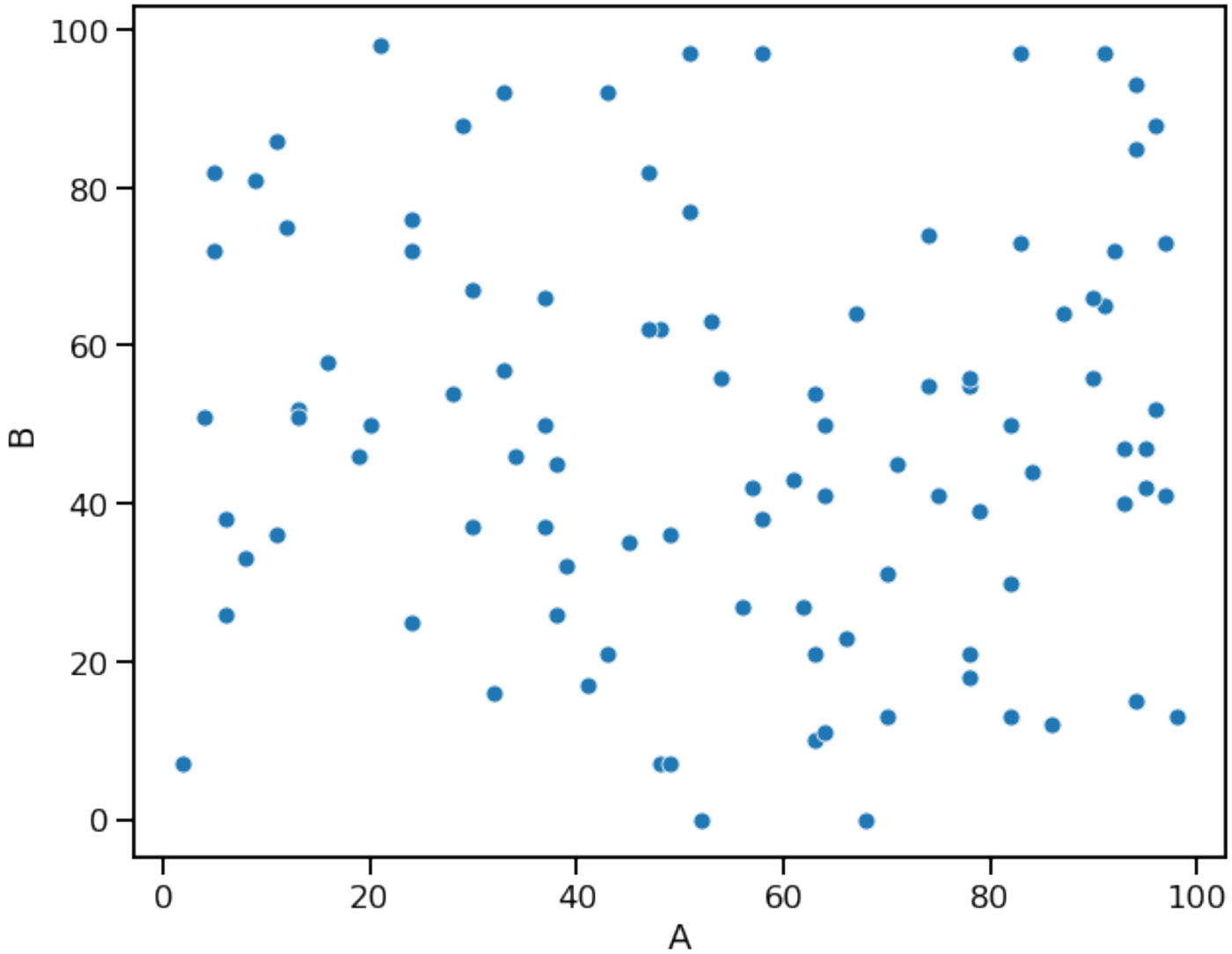



```
df3 = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(1000, 2),
      columns=['B', 'C']).cumsum()
df3['A'] = pd.Series(list(range(len(df3))))

df3.plot( x='A', y='B' )
```

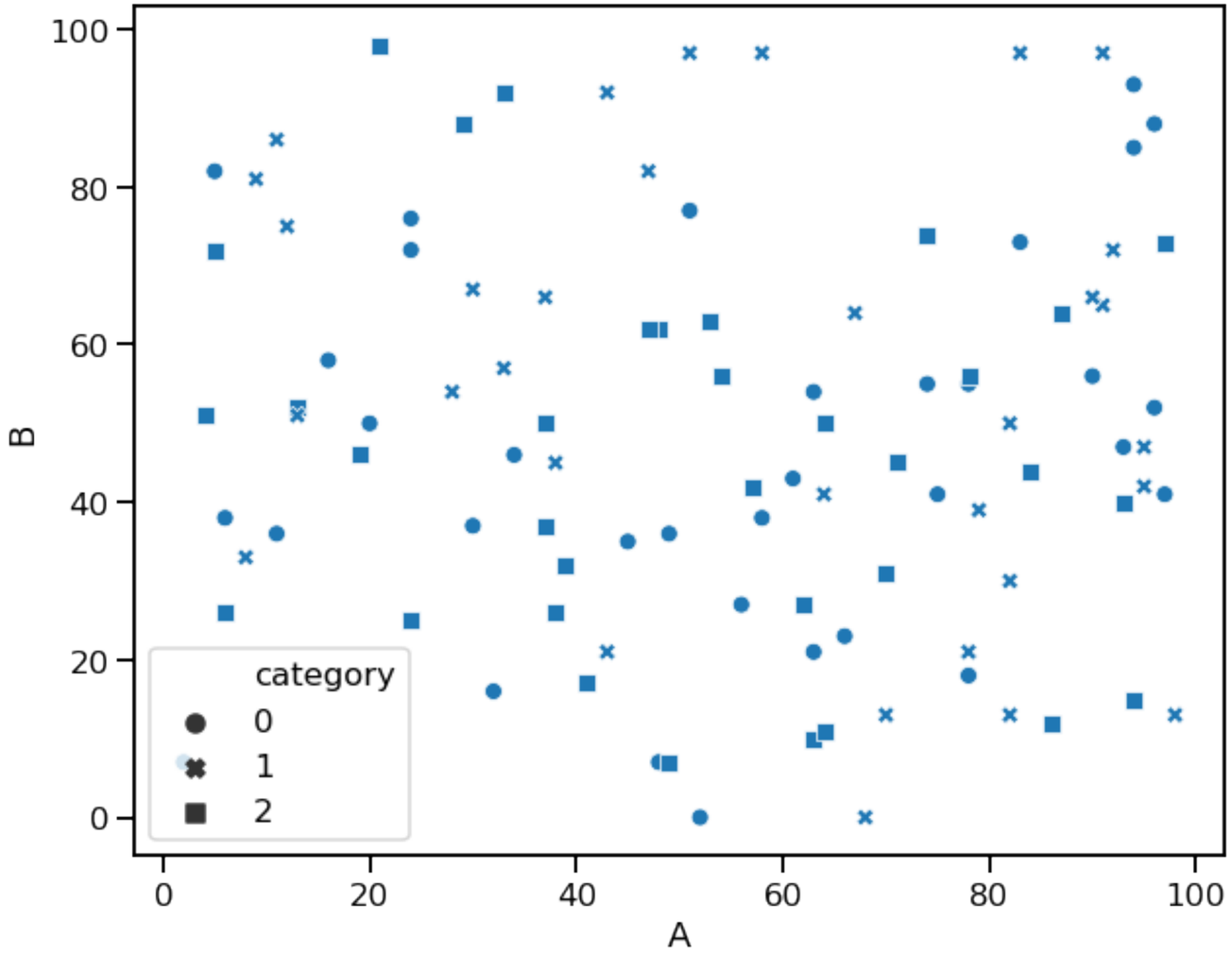



```
df4.plot(kind='hist',
         alpha=0.5,
         bins=50 )
```

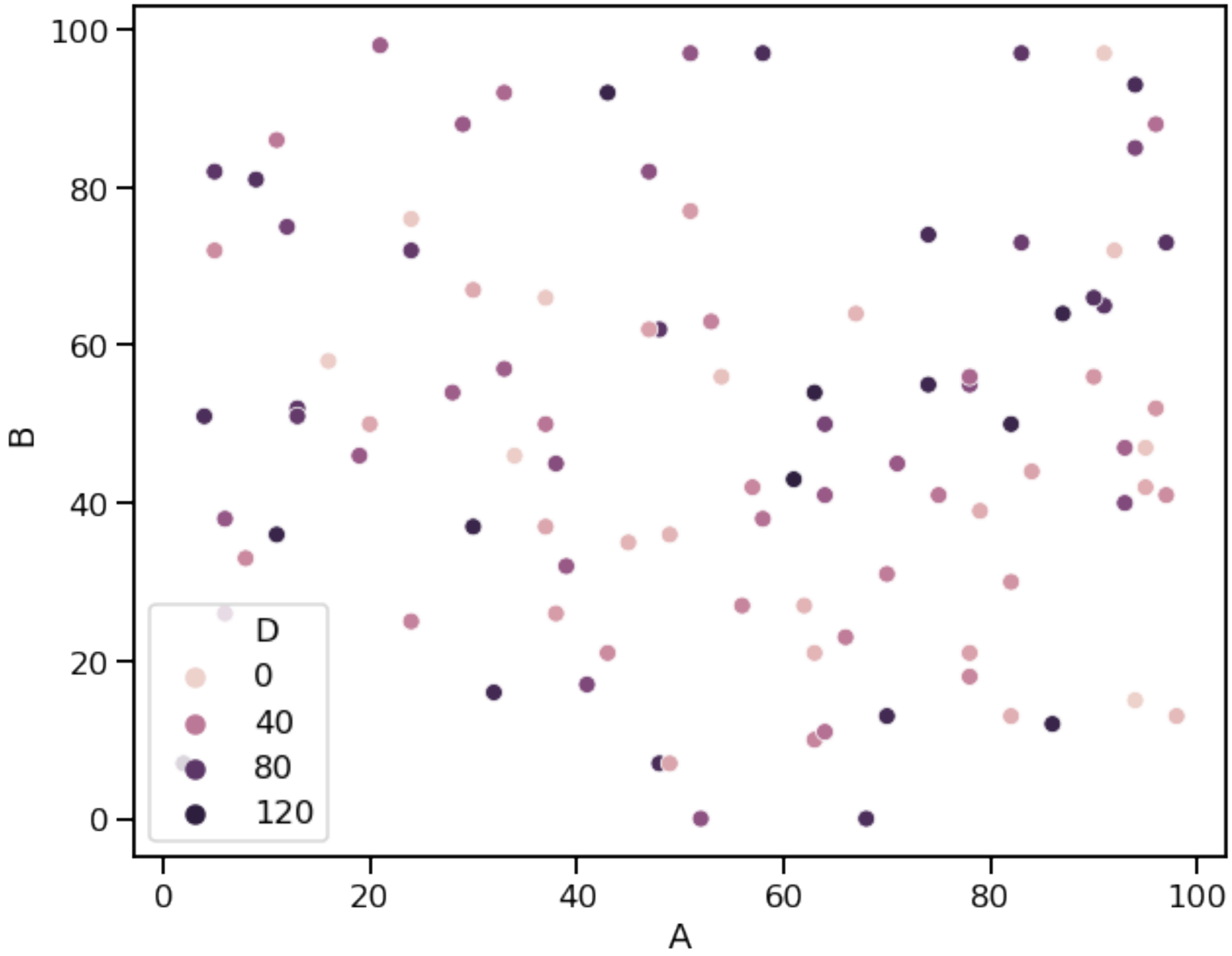
```
import seaborn as sns
```



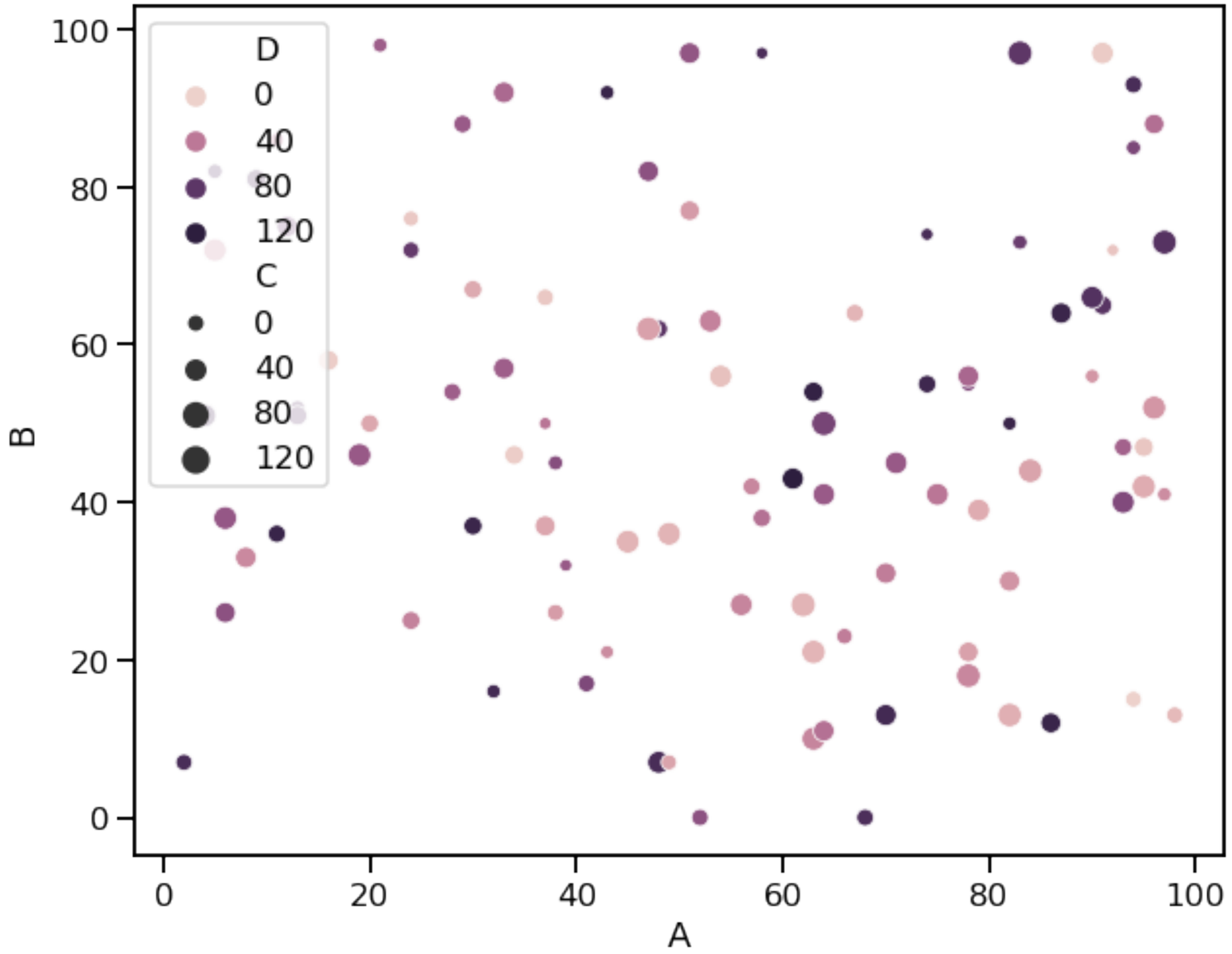

```
df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randint(
    0,100,size=(100, 4)),
    columns=list('ABCD'))
df['category'] = df['C'] % 3

sns.scatterplot(x=df['A'], y=df['B'], data=df)
```



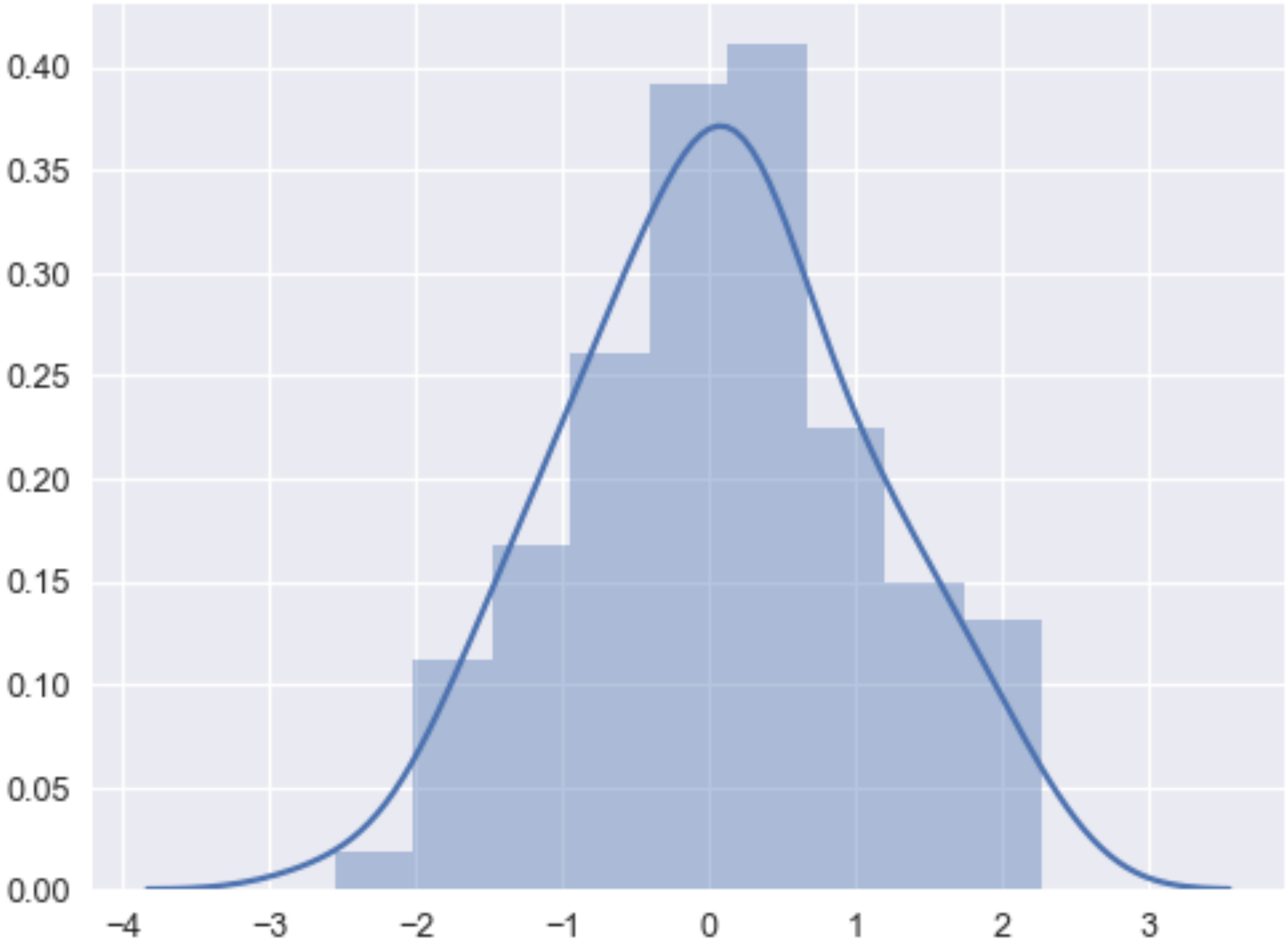

```
sns.scatterplot(x=df['A'], y=df['B'],
style=df['category'])
```



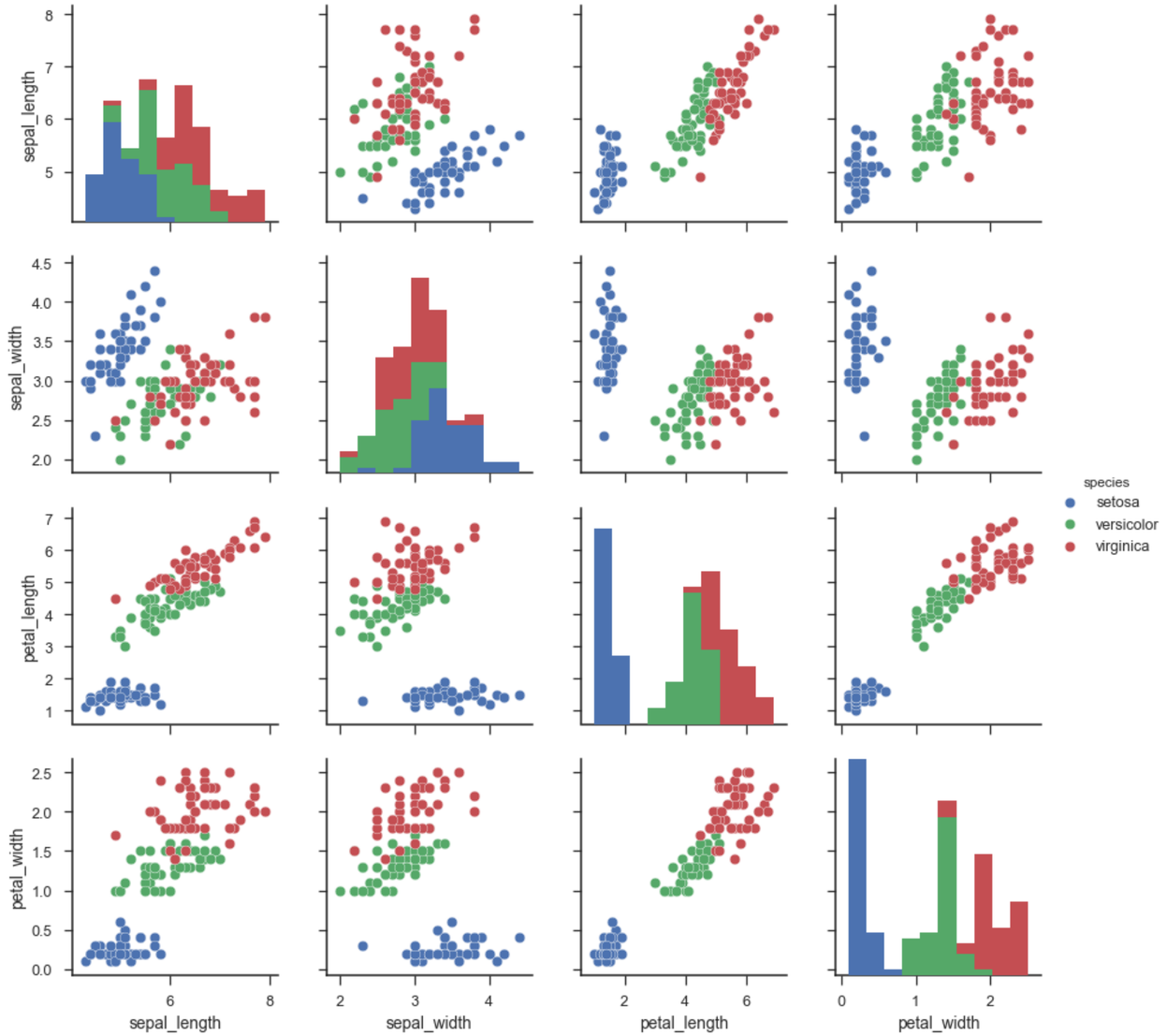

```
sns.scatterplot(x=df['A'], y=df['B'], hue=df['D'])
```




```
sns.scatterplot(x=df['A'], y=df['B'], size=df['C'],
                hue=df['D'])
```

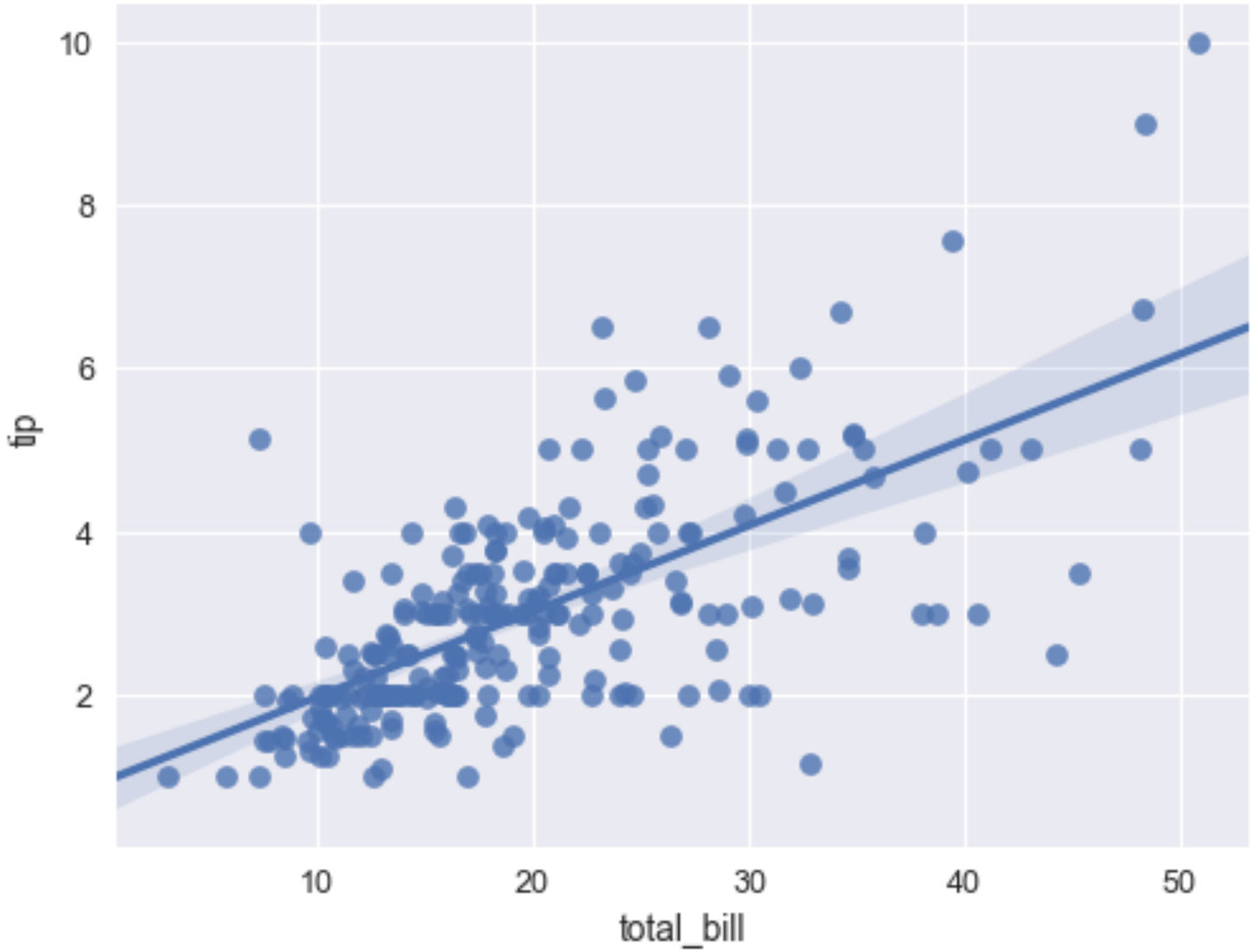


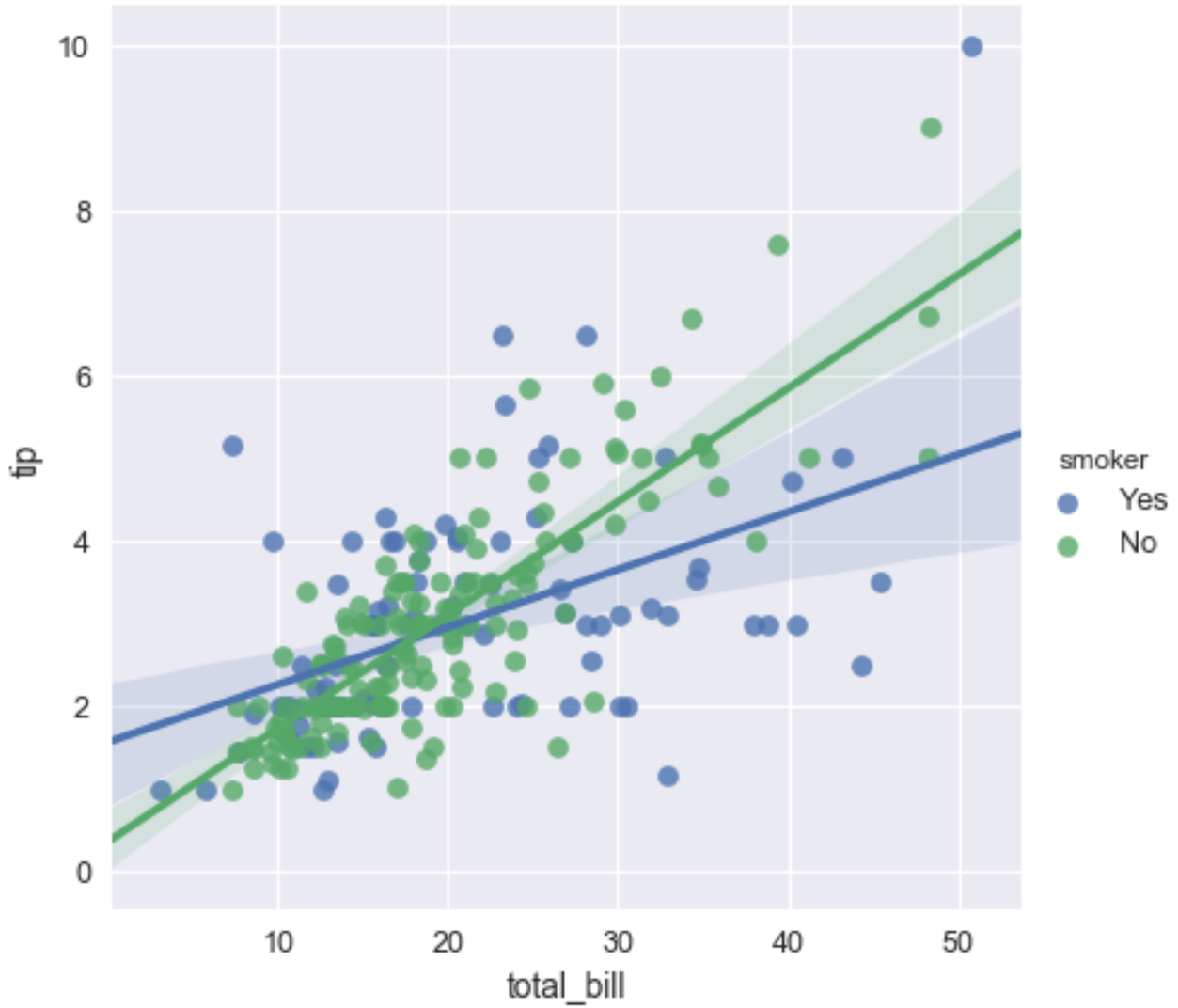

```
ax = sns.distplot(<data>)
```




```
g = sns.pairplot(<data>, hue="<target>")
```

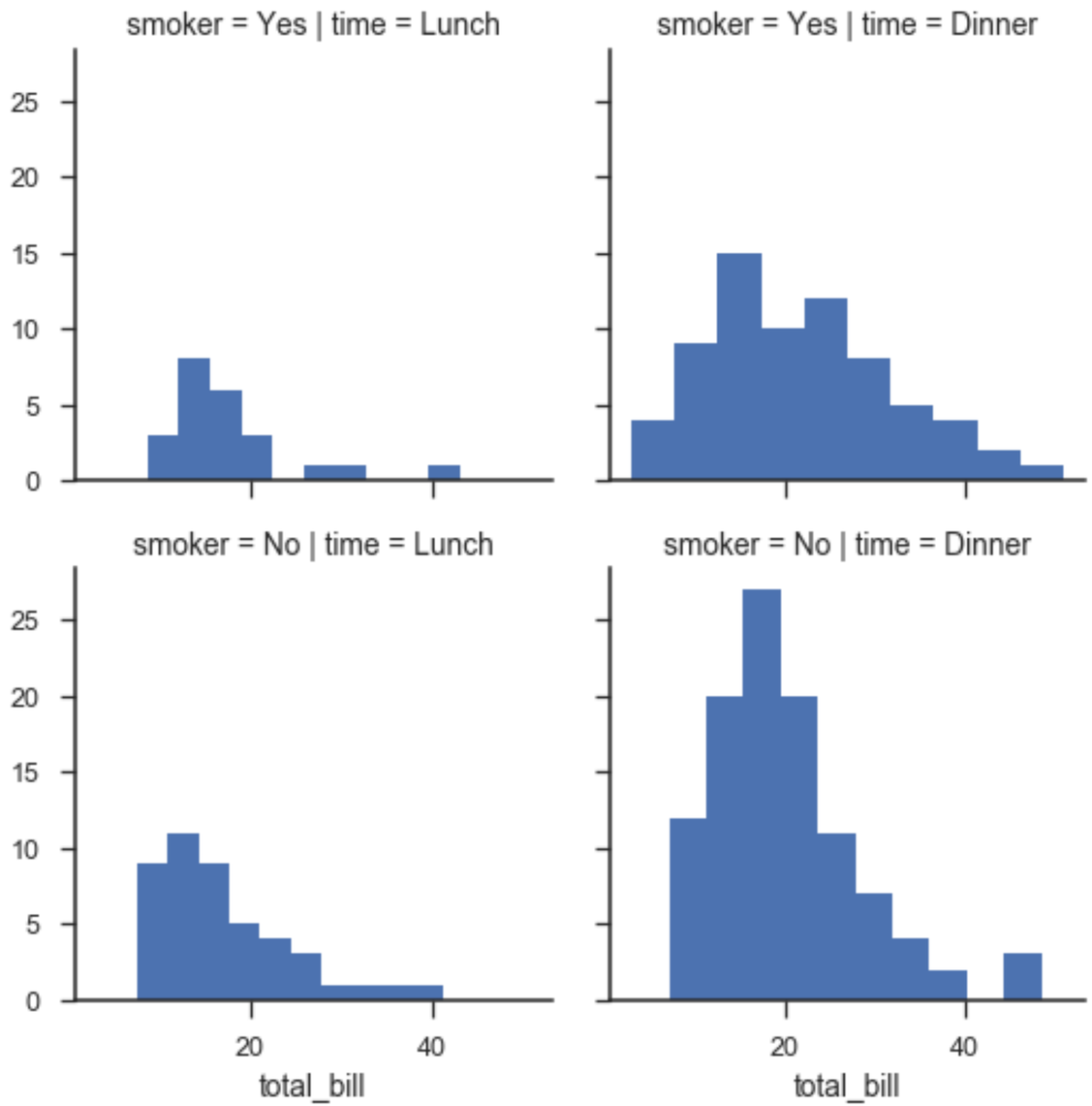
```
ax = sns.regplot(x="total_bill", y="tip",
data=tips)
```






```
g = sns.lmplot(x="total_bill", y="tip",
hue="smoker", data=tips)
```

```
g = sns.FacetGrid(tips, col="time",  row="smoker")
>>> g = g.map(plt.hist, "total_bill")
```



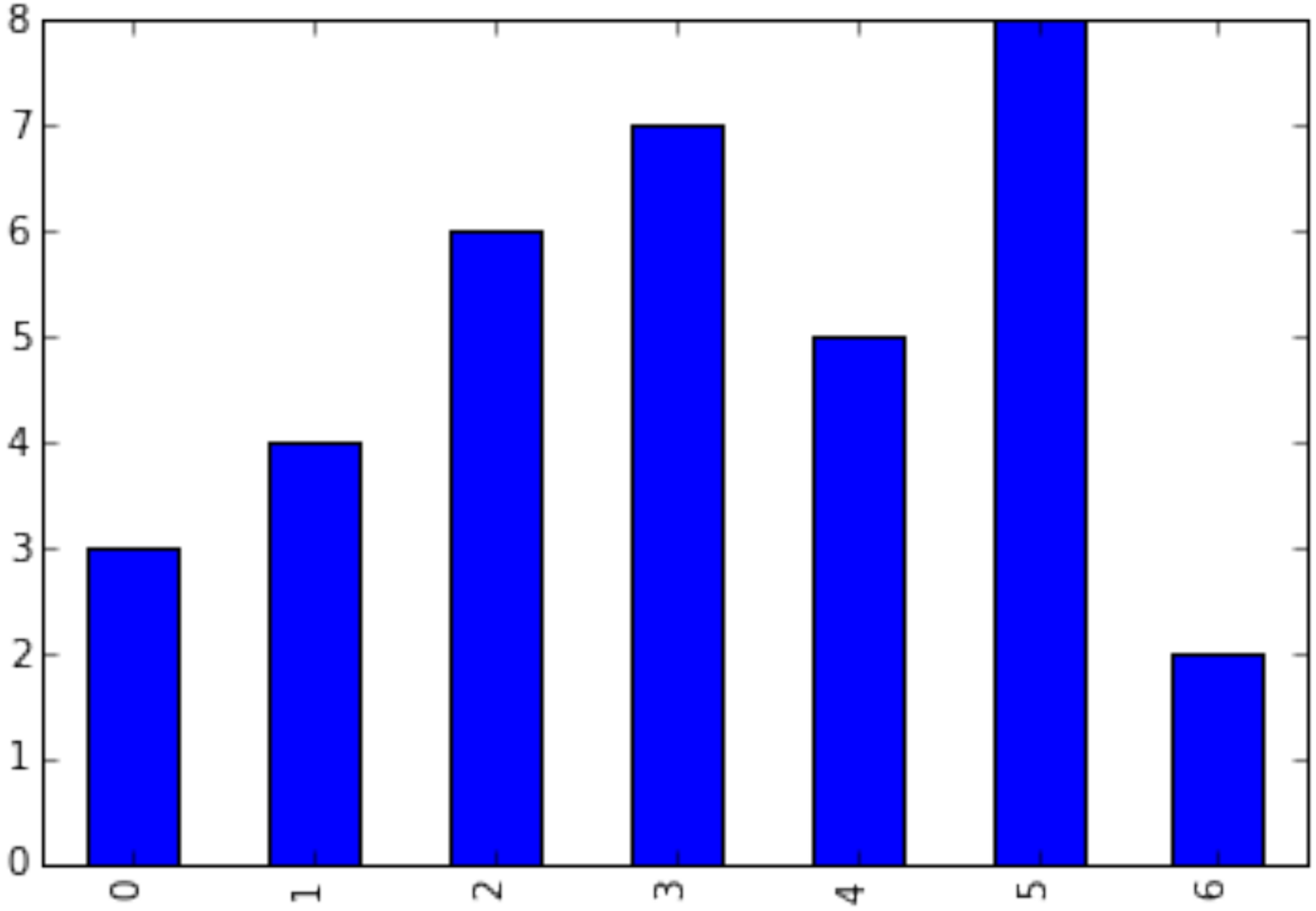
```
scatterPlot.get_figure().savefig( "scatterPlot.png" )
```

```
print(plt.style.available)
```

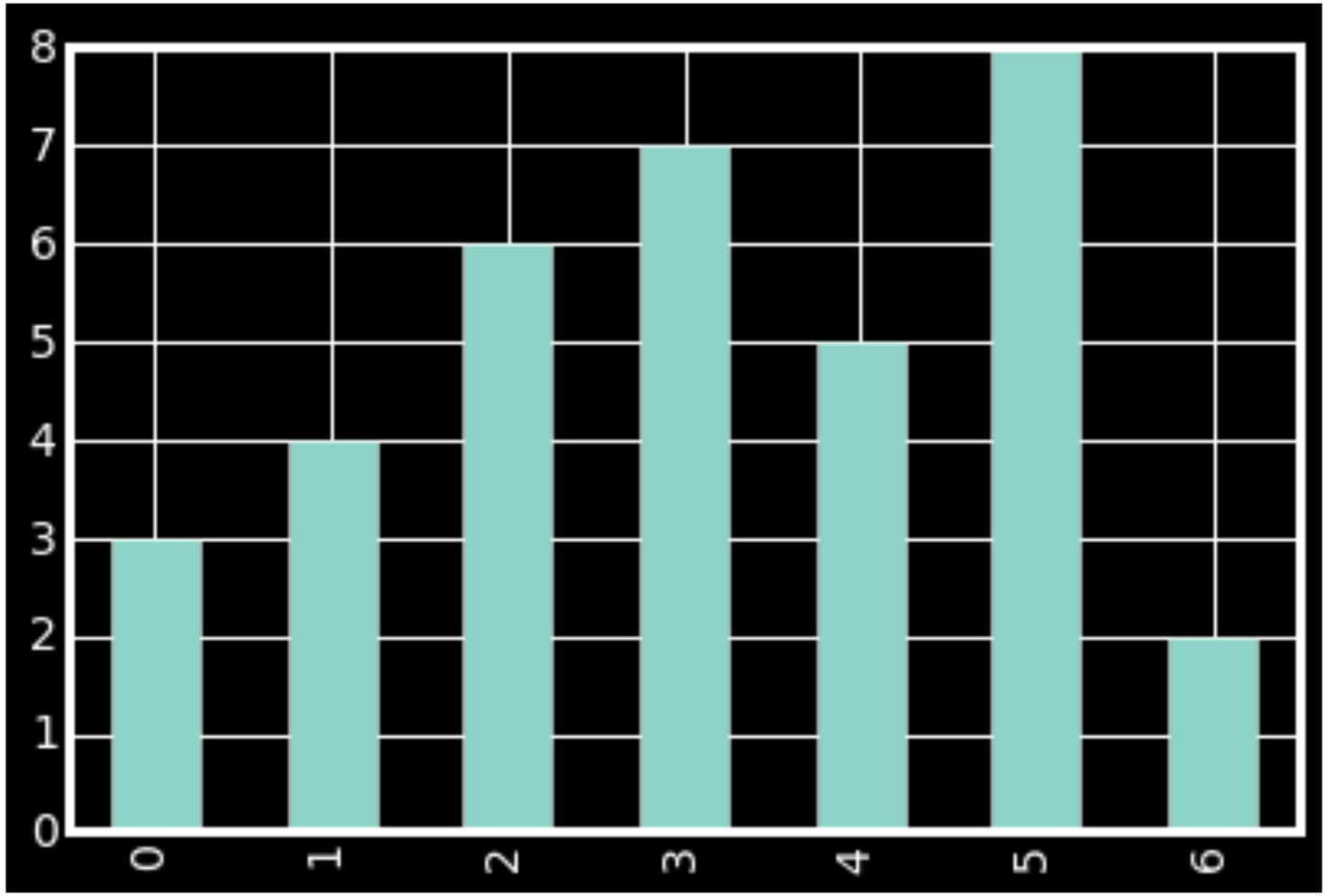
```
['dark_background', 'grayscale', 'ggplot', 'bmh', 'fivethirtyeight']
```

UGLY

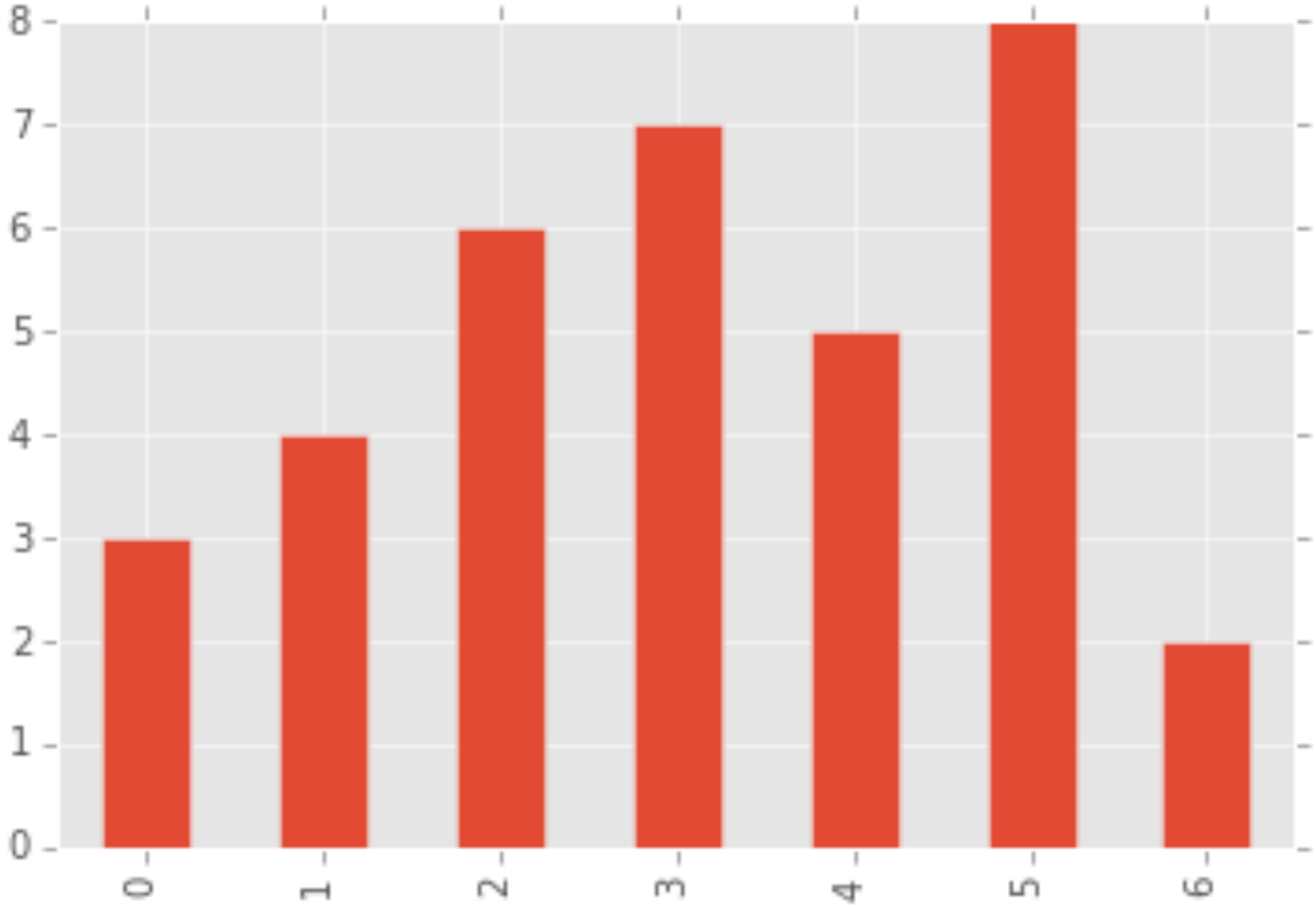
```
data = pd.Series( [3,4,6,7,5,8,2 ])
barchart = data.plot( kind="bar" )
```



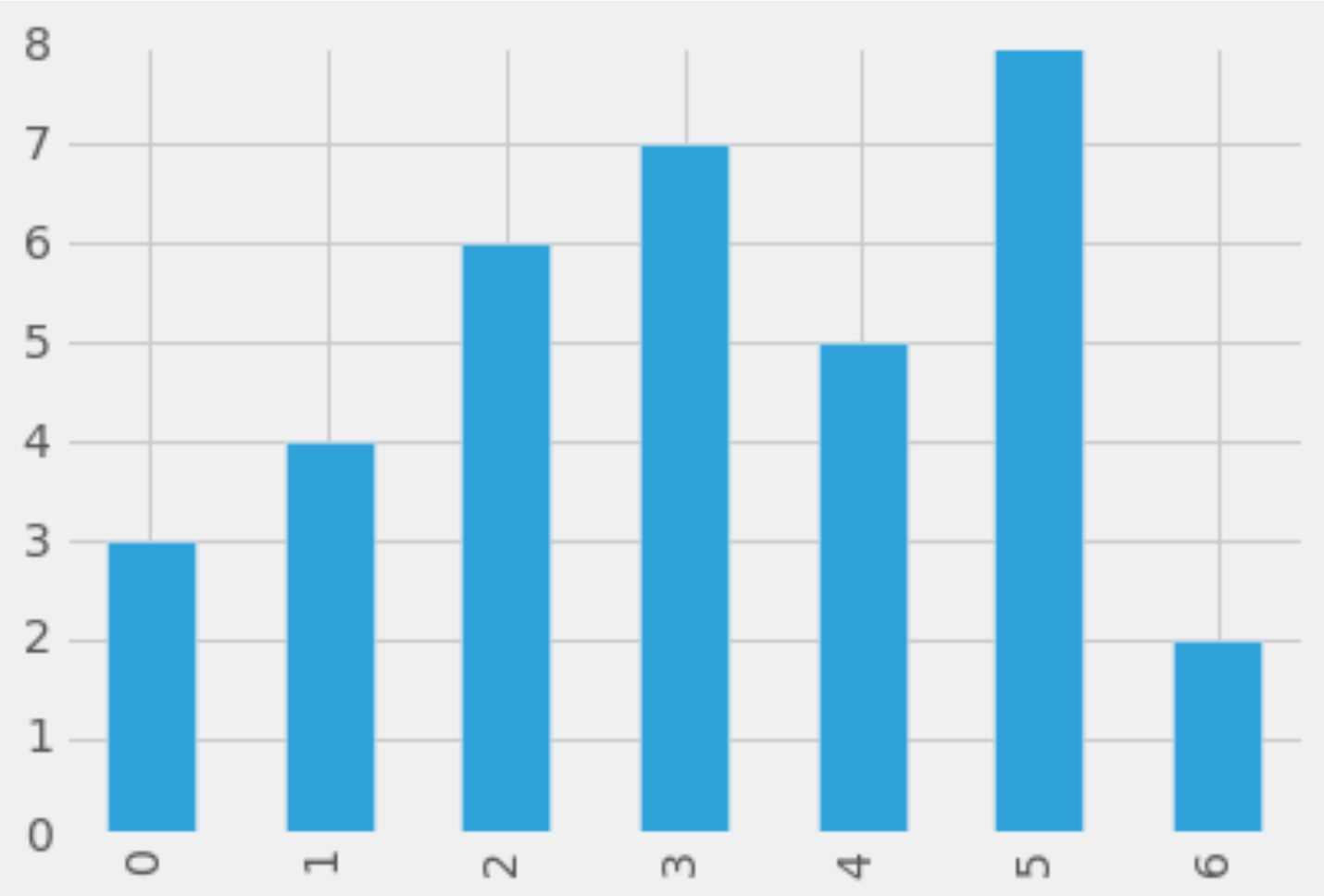
```
plt.style.use('dark_background')
barchart = data.plot( kind="bar" )
```



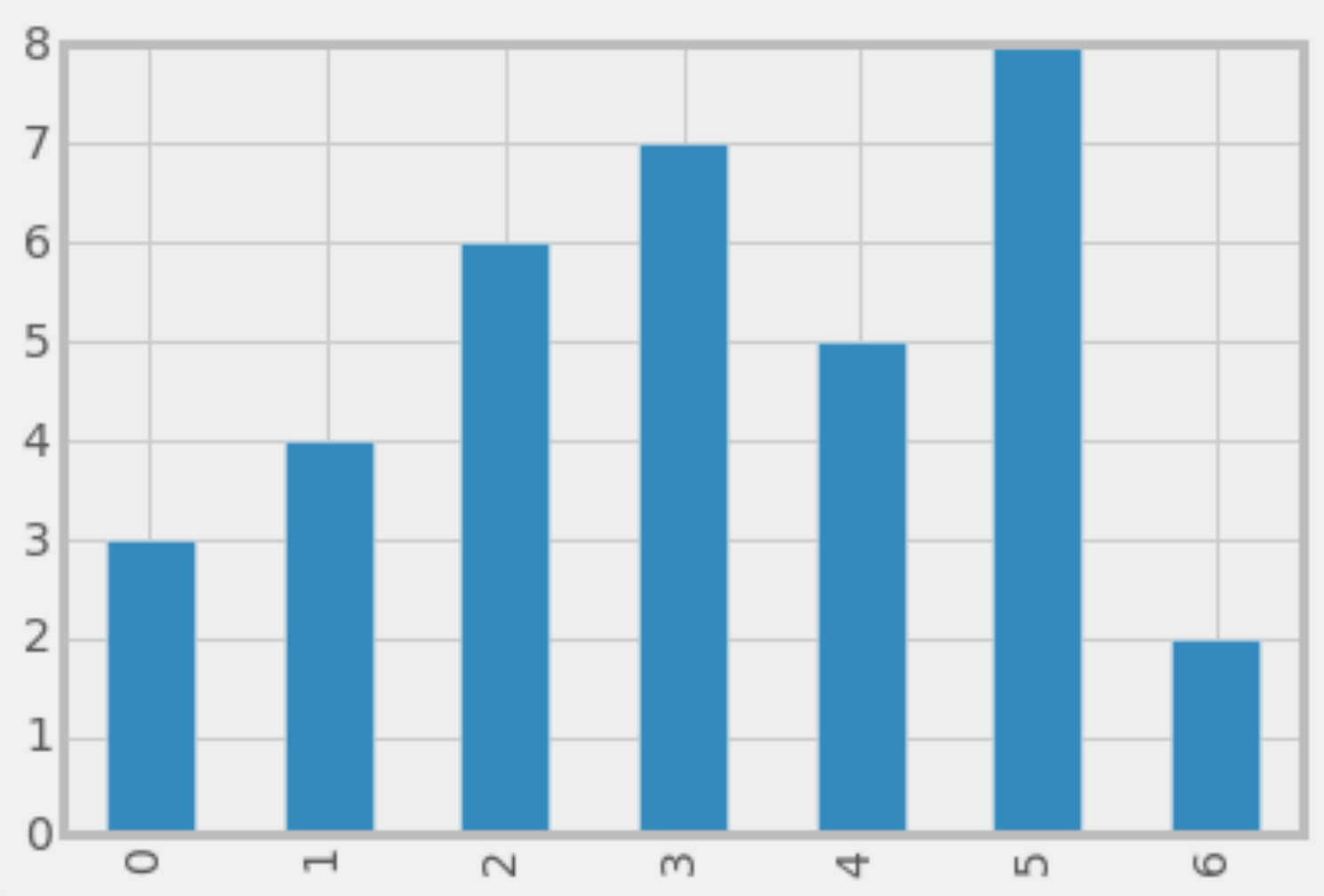
```
plt.style.use('ggplot')
barchart = data.plot( kind="bar" )
```



```
plt.style.use('fivethirtyeight')
barchart = data.plot( kind="bar" )
```

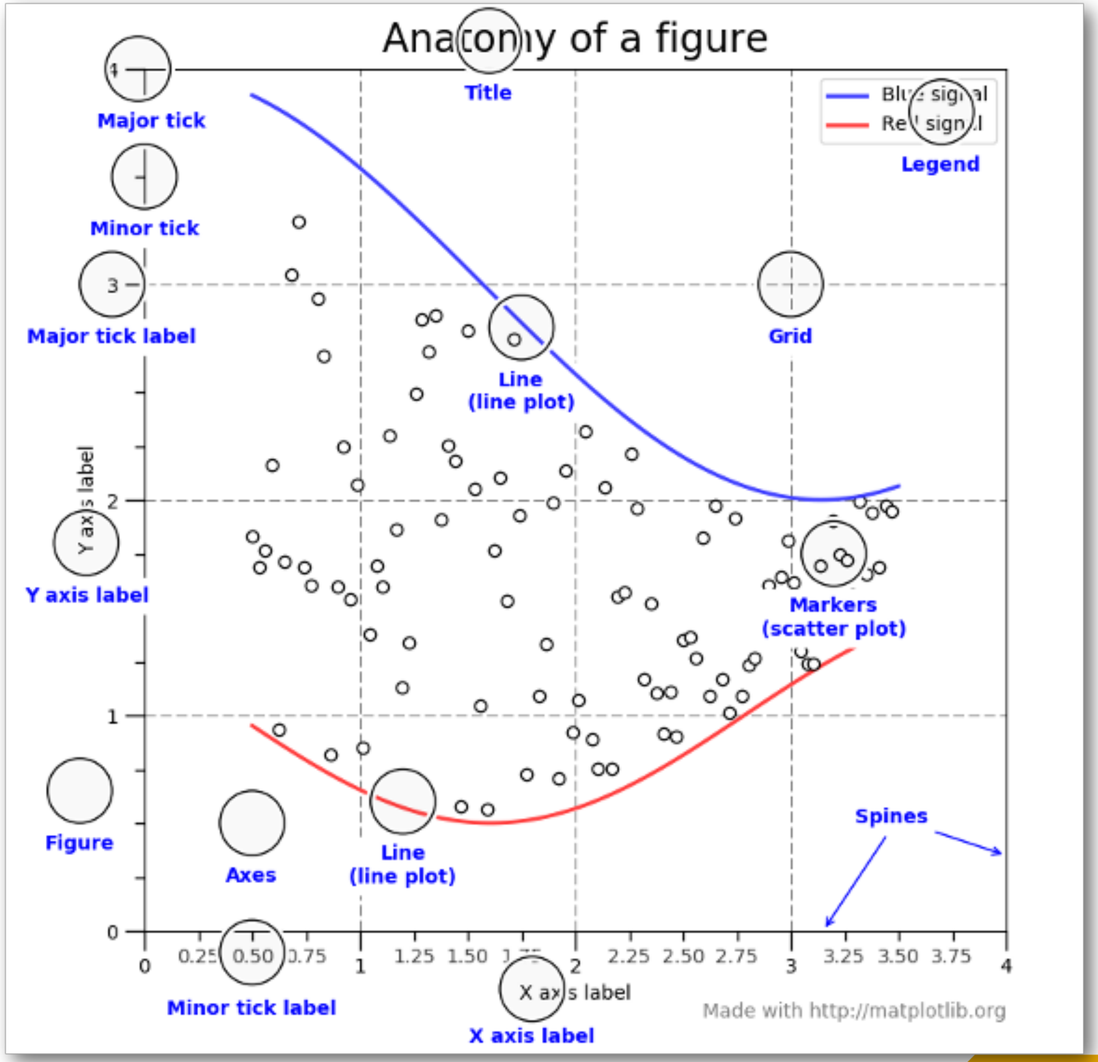


```
plt.style.use('bmh')
barchart = data.plot( kind="bar" )
```



Customizing your Charts

Customizing your Charts



https://pbpython.com/effective-matplotlib.html

Customizing your Charts

- **Axes:** Axes represent an individual plot or chart.
- **Figure:** This is the final complete image and may contain 1 or more axes.

https://pbpython.com/effective-matplotlib.html

Customizing your Charts

- Matplotlib has both an object-oriented and state-based interface. This can be confusing when you look up answers on Stack Overflow.
- Use basic pandas plotting for simple plots
- Seaborn, YellowBrick and others for more complex visualizations
- Use the OO interface in MatPlotLib to customize simple visualizations.

https://pbpython.com/effective-matplotlib.html

Customizing your Charts

```
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
df.plot(..., ax=ax)
```

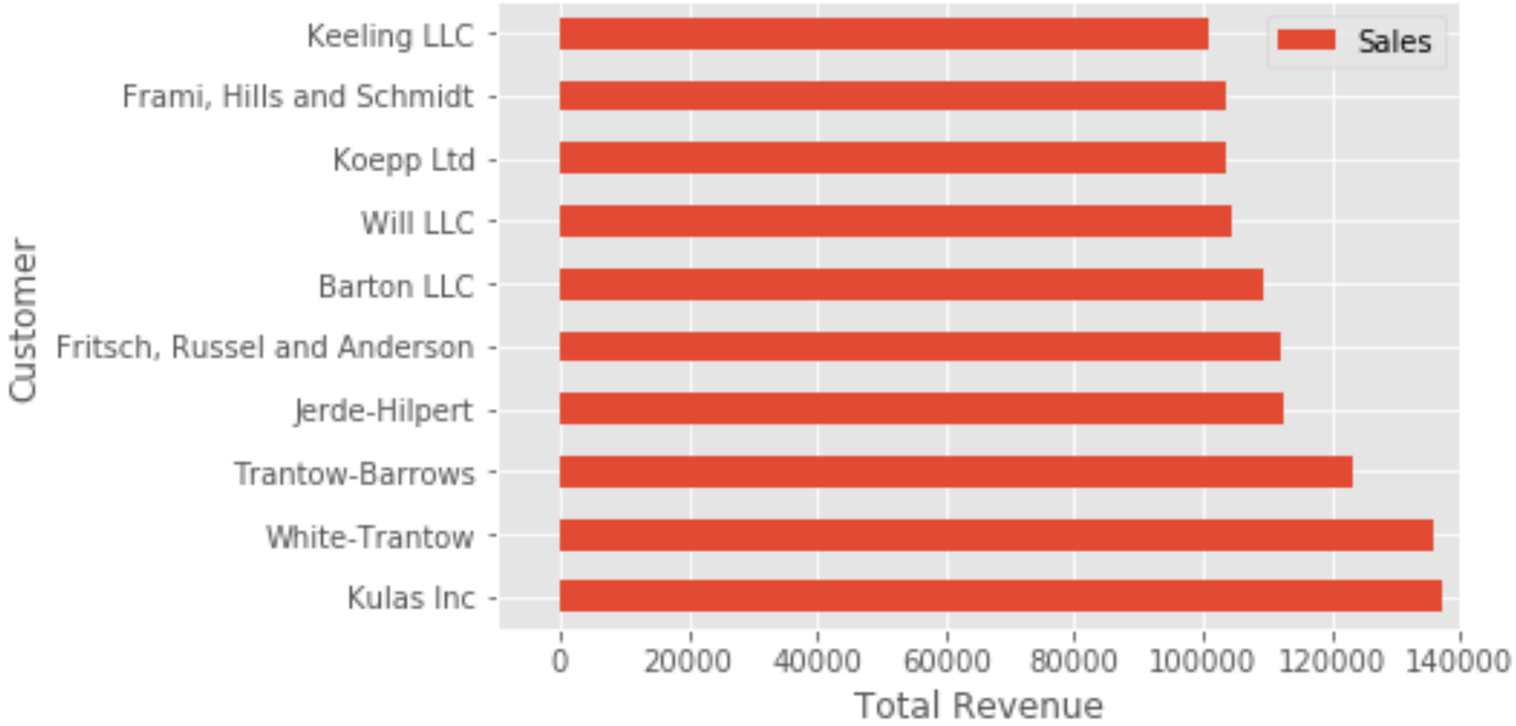
This method gets you access to the **figure** and **axes**.

Customizing your Charts

- **Axes:** Long list of possible options to configure your chart: https://matplotlib.org/3.1.0/api/axes_api.html#the-axes-class

Add Axis Labels

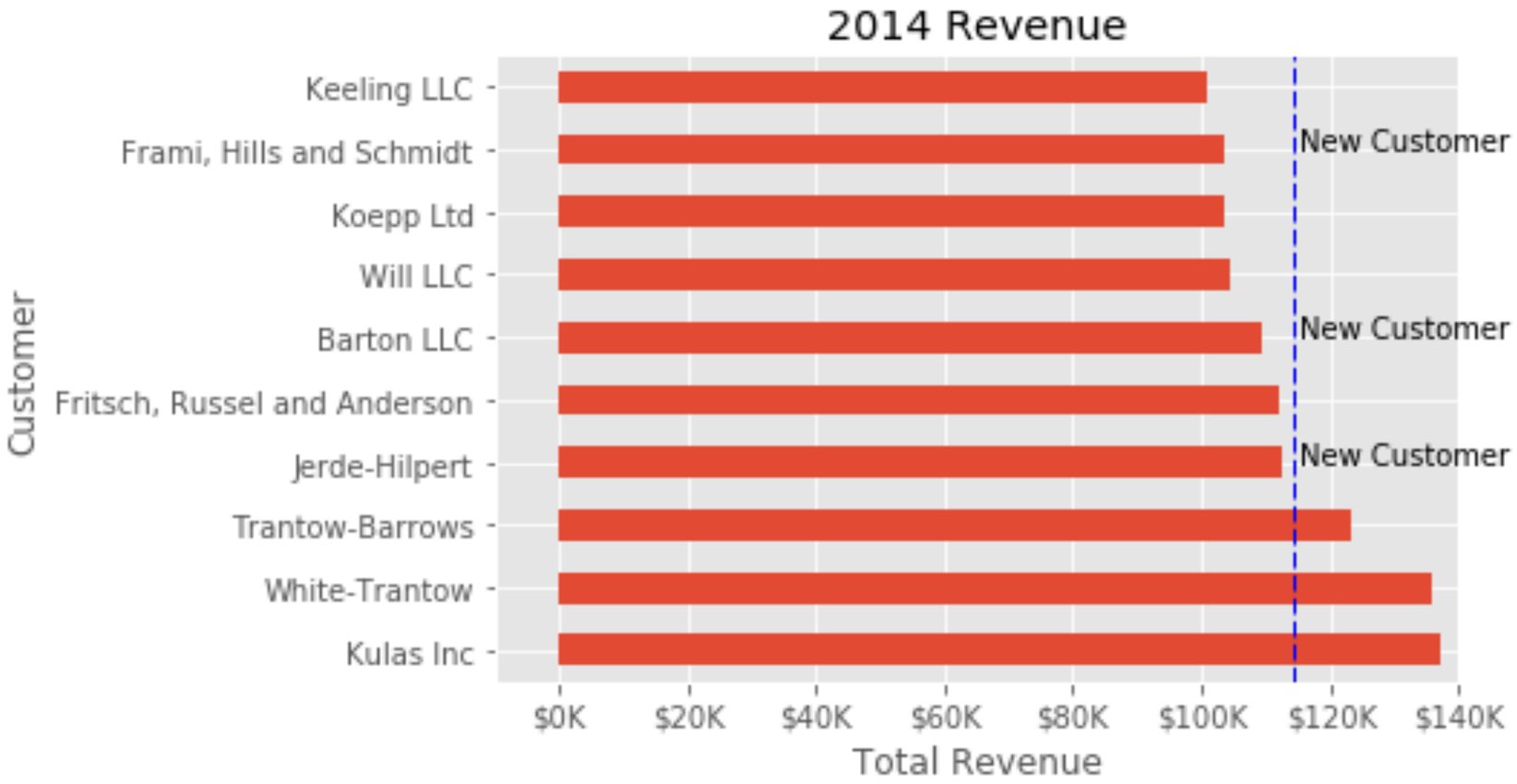
```
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
df.plot(kind='barh', ax=ax)
ax.set_xlim([-10000, 140000])
ax.set_xlabel('Total Revenue')
ax.set_ylabel('Customer');
```



https://pbpython.com/effective-matplotlib.html

Add Annotations

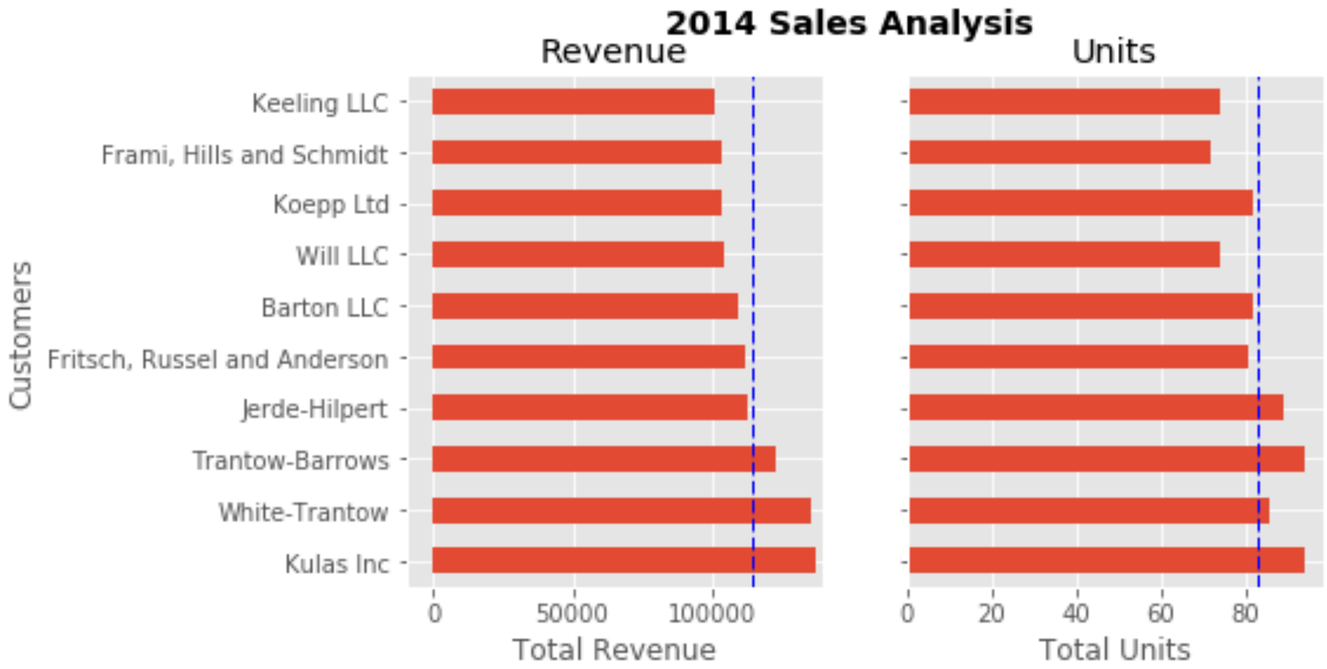
```
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
df.plot(kind='barh', ax=ax)
avg = df['Sales'].mean()

ax.axvline(x=avg,
      color='b',
      label='Average',
      linestyle='--',
      linewidth=1)

for cust in [3, 5, 8]:
    ax.text(115000, cust,
            "New Customer")
```



https://pbpython.com/effective-matplotlib.html

Subplots

```
fig, (ax0, ax1) = plt.subplots(nrows=1,
     ncols=2,
     sharey=True,
     figsize=(7, 4))
df.plot(kind='barh', ax=ax0)
ax0.set_xlim([-10000, 140000])
...
df.plot(kind='barh', ax=ax1)
avg = df['Purchases'].mean()
ax1.set(title='Units',
    xlabel='Total Units',
    ylabel='')
ax1.axvline(x=avg, color='b',
      label='Average',
      linestyle='--',
      linewidth=1)
```

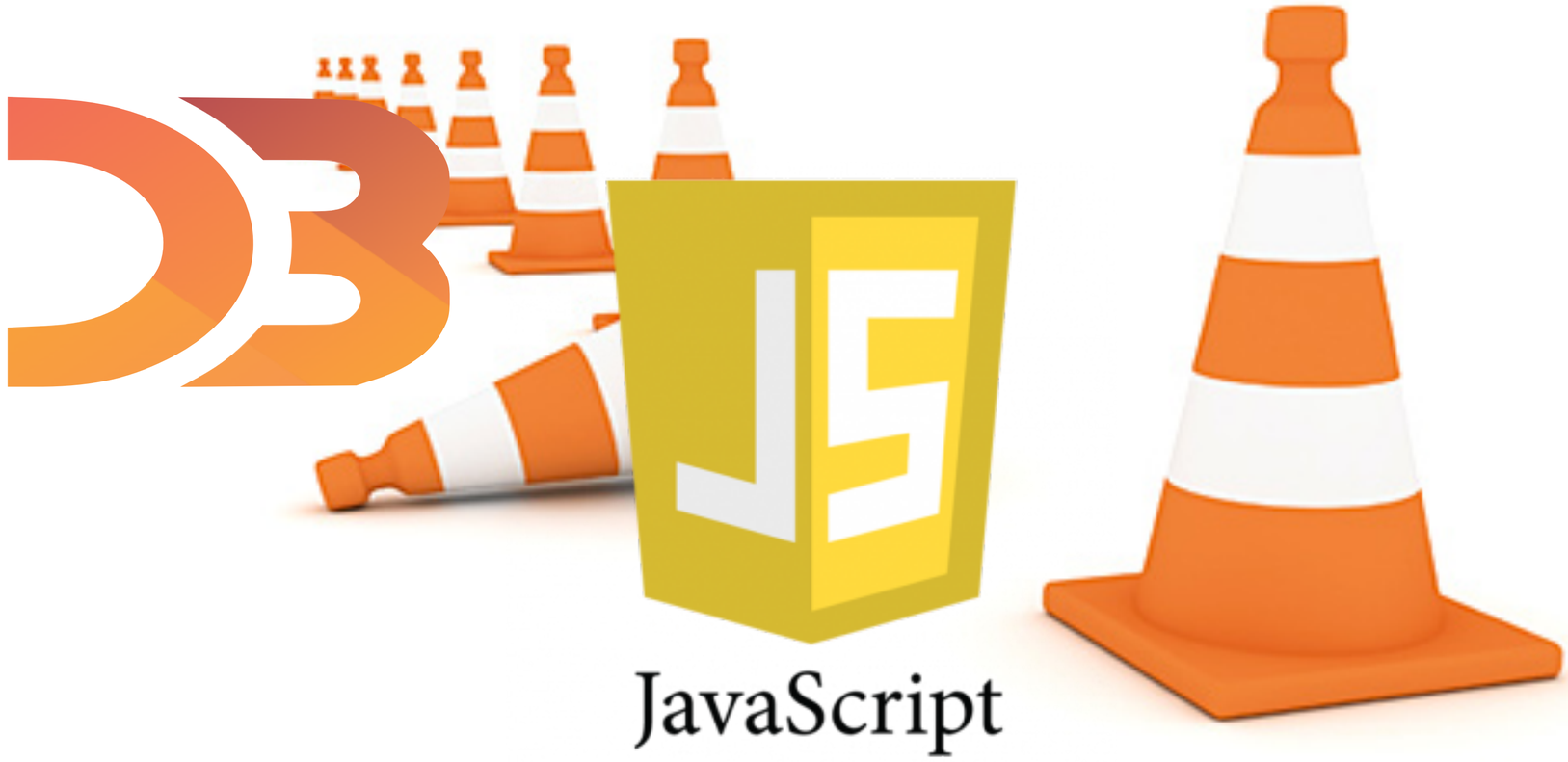


https://pbpython.com/effective-matplotlib.html

Interactive Visualizations

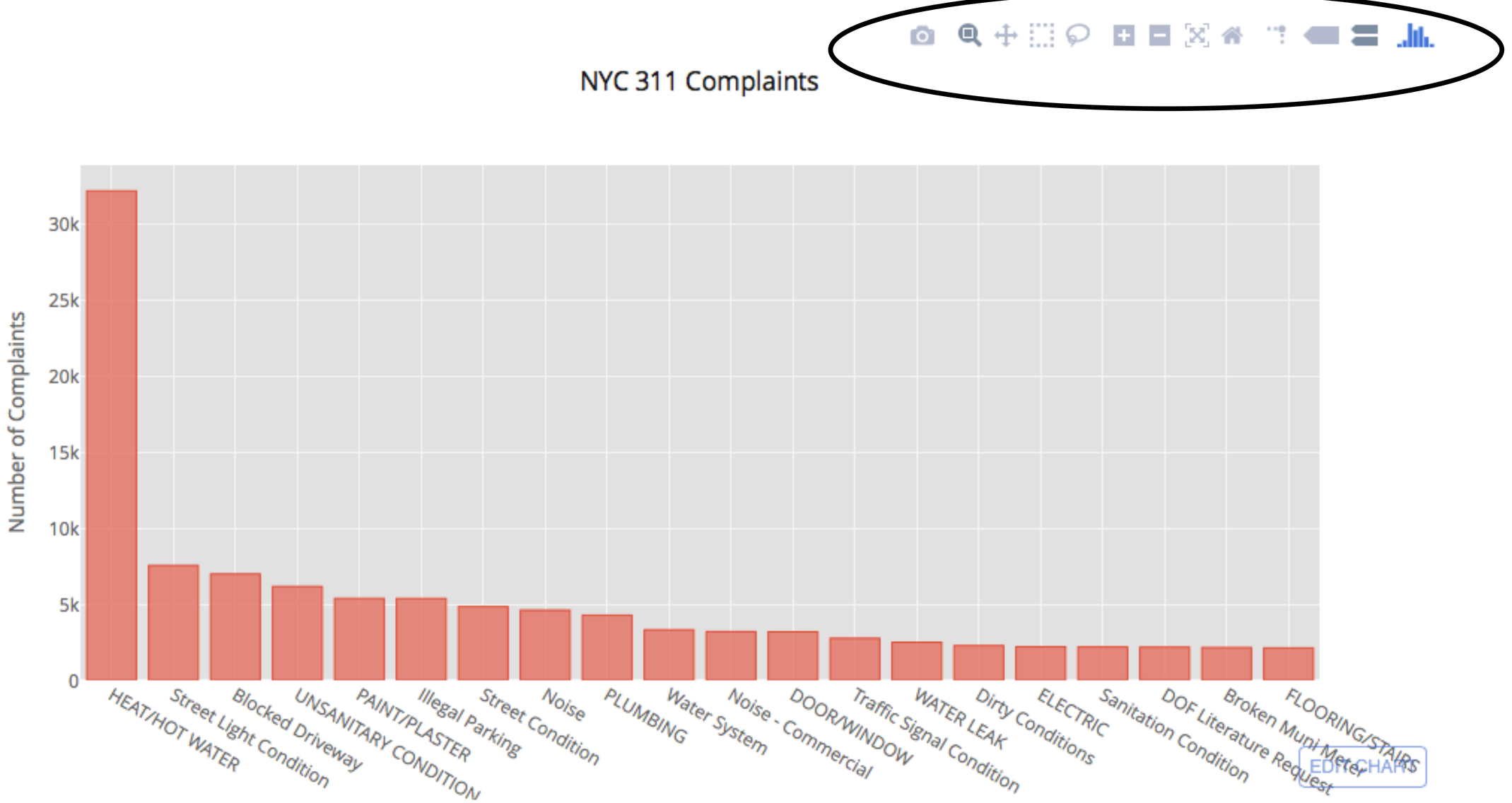
QlikView


THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE
AE 63456225 C
ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS


JavaScript

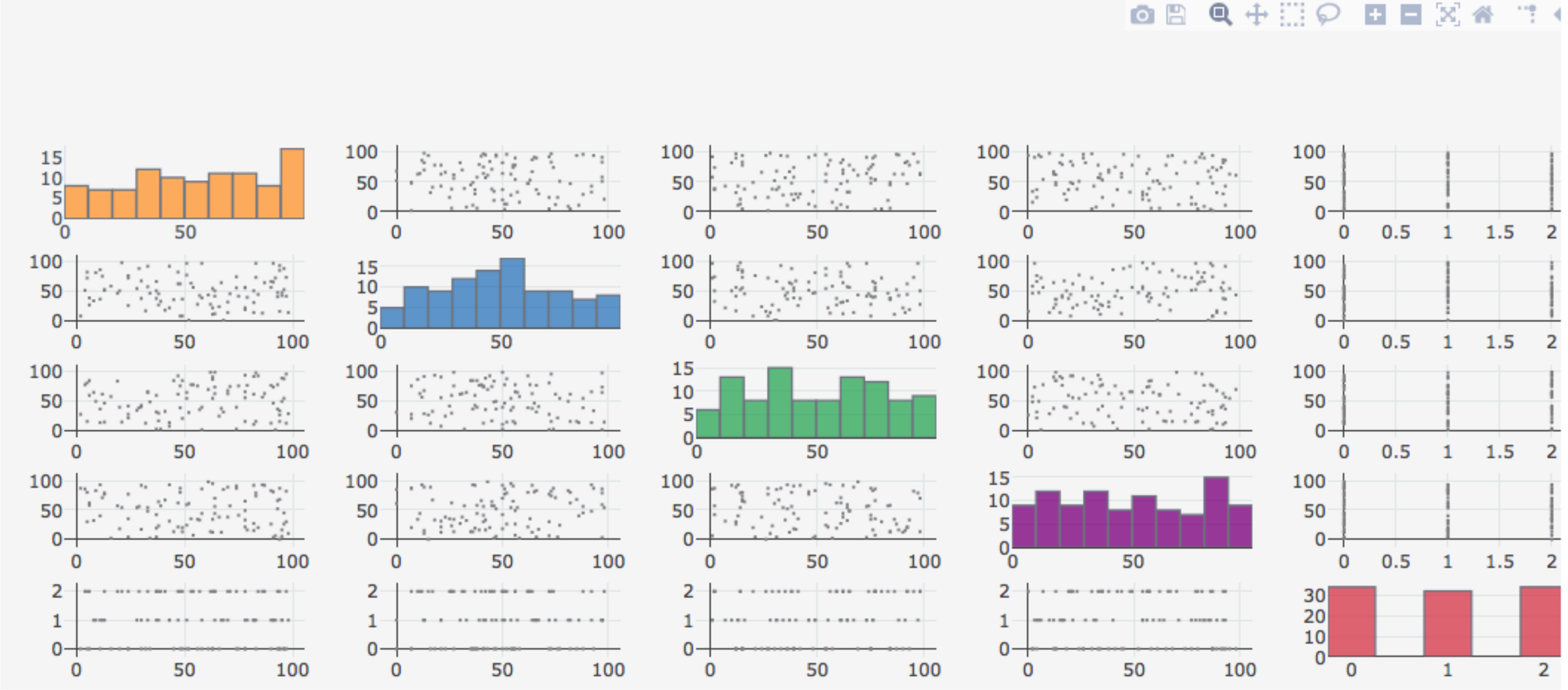
Easy to use… if you know R

roducing Cufflinks




```
series.iplot(kind='bar', yTitle='Number of Complaints', title='NYC 311
Complaints')
```

https://plot.ly/ipython-notebooks/cufflinks/



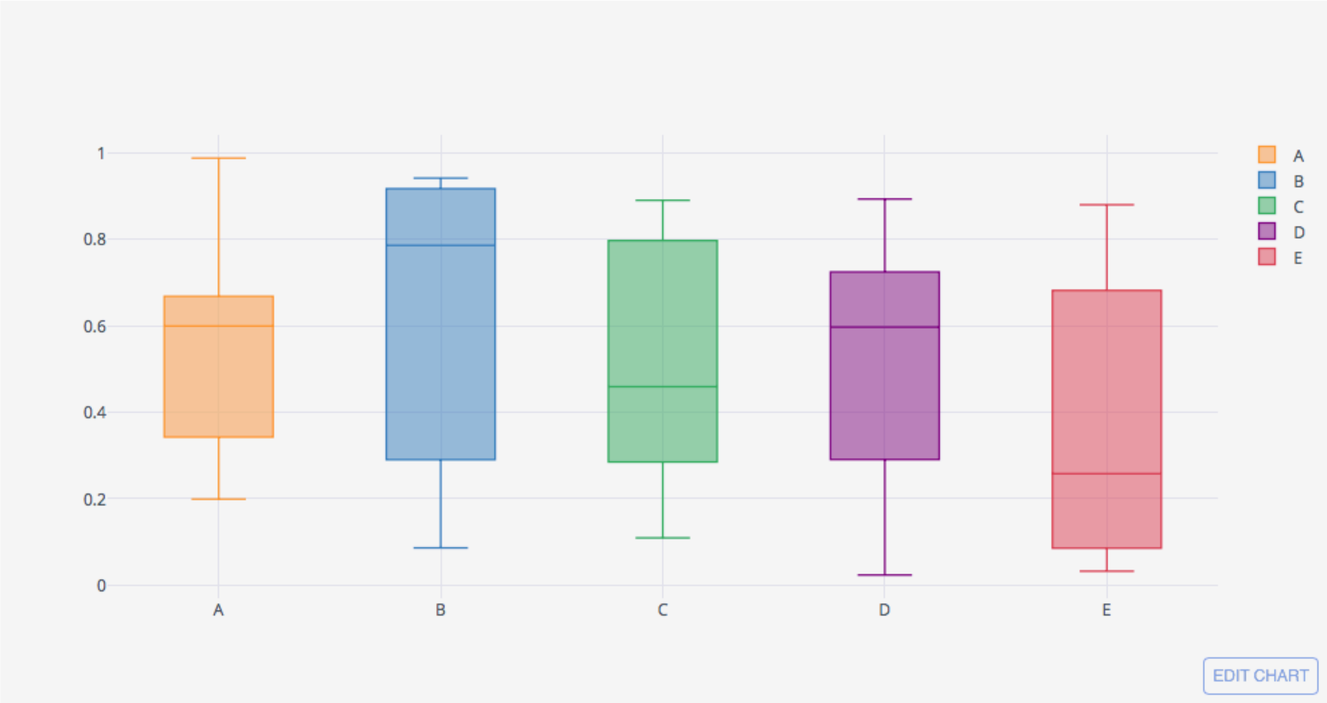
```
df.scatter_matrix()
```

https://plot.ly/ipython-notebooks/cufflinks/

Supported Chart Types

- line
- bar
- histogram
- box (boxplot)
- area
- scatter
- bubble
- heat map

```
df.iplot(kind='<type>')
```



https://plot.ly/ipython-notebooks/cufflinks/

In Class Exercise

Please complete Worksheet 4: Data Visualization

Questions?