

Graphic Displays

Fionn & Eamon

Table of Contents

1

**Introduction
of Problem**

2

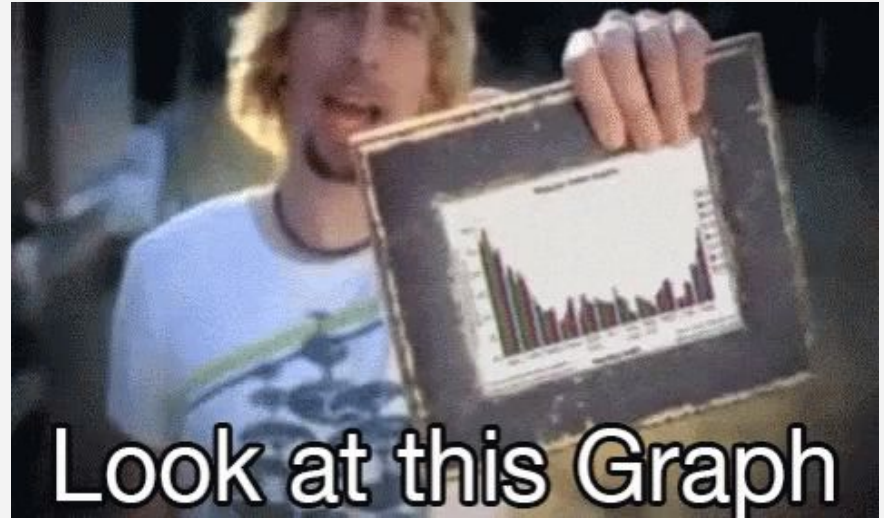
**Methods
from the
book**

3

**Applying the
Methods**

4

**Discussing
Findings**



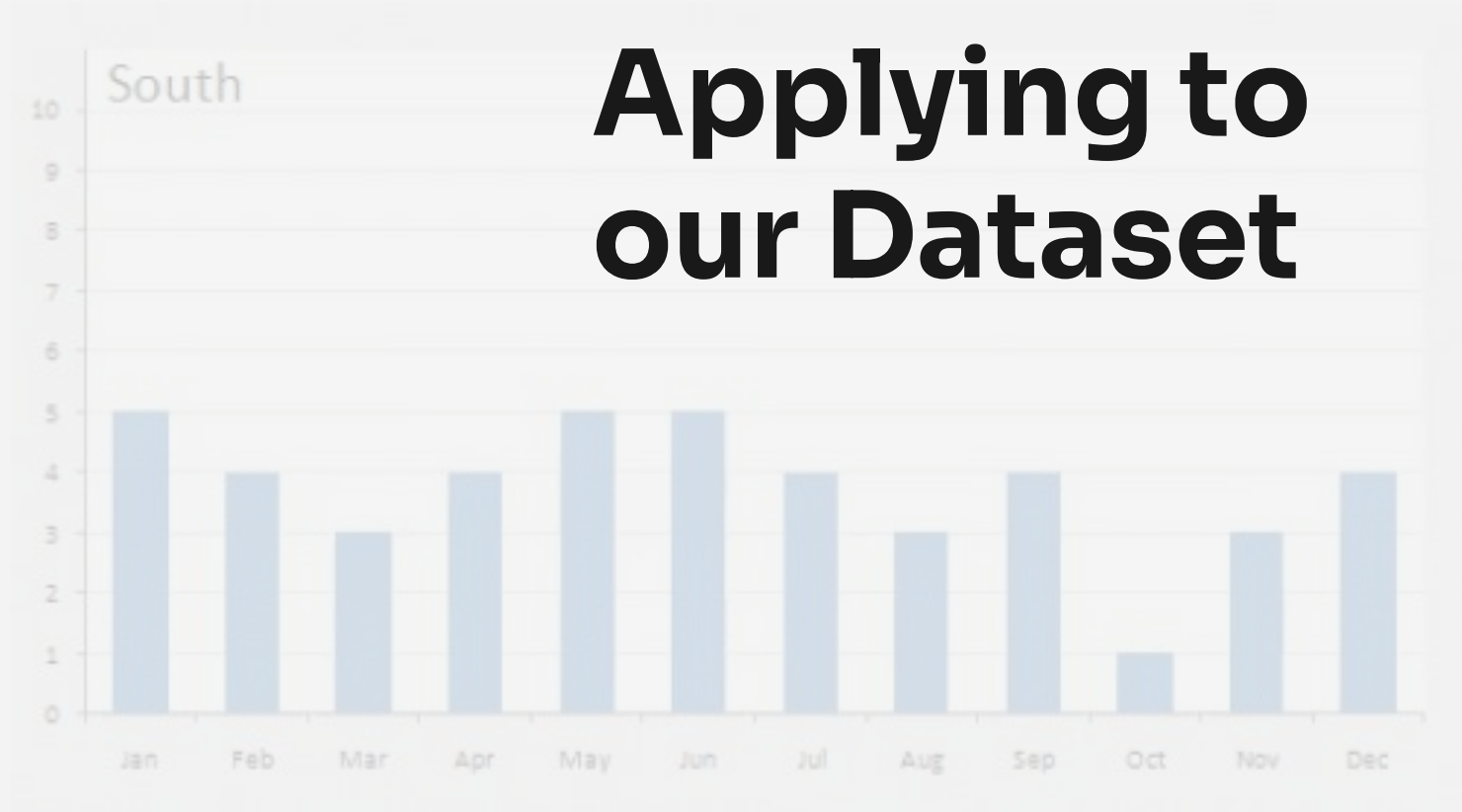
The Problem

- Understanding Data relations can be difficult
- Solves complexity by simplifying data visually
- Converts raw data into graphical representations
- Used for reporting, operations, and tracking
- Reveals hidden patterns in raw data
- Creates engaging, fun visual graphics as well

Methods to Visualise data

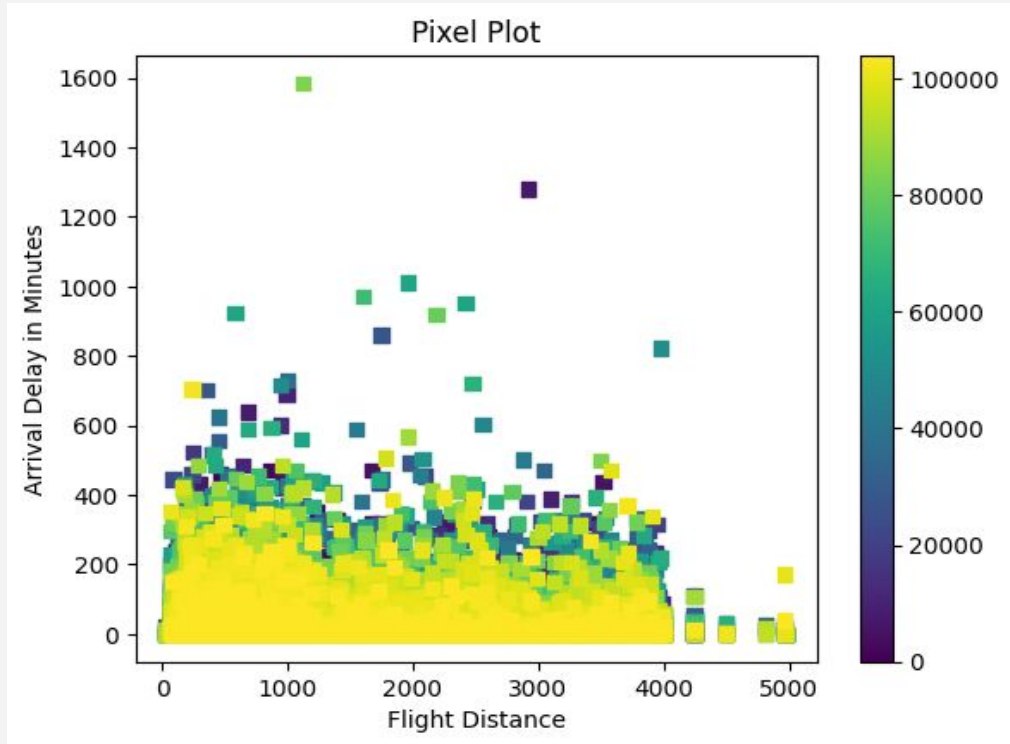
- Pixel Visualization
- Geometric projection
- Icon-based
- Hierarchical and graph-based
- Complex data and relations

Applying to our Dataset

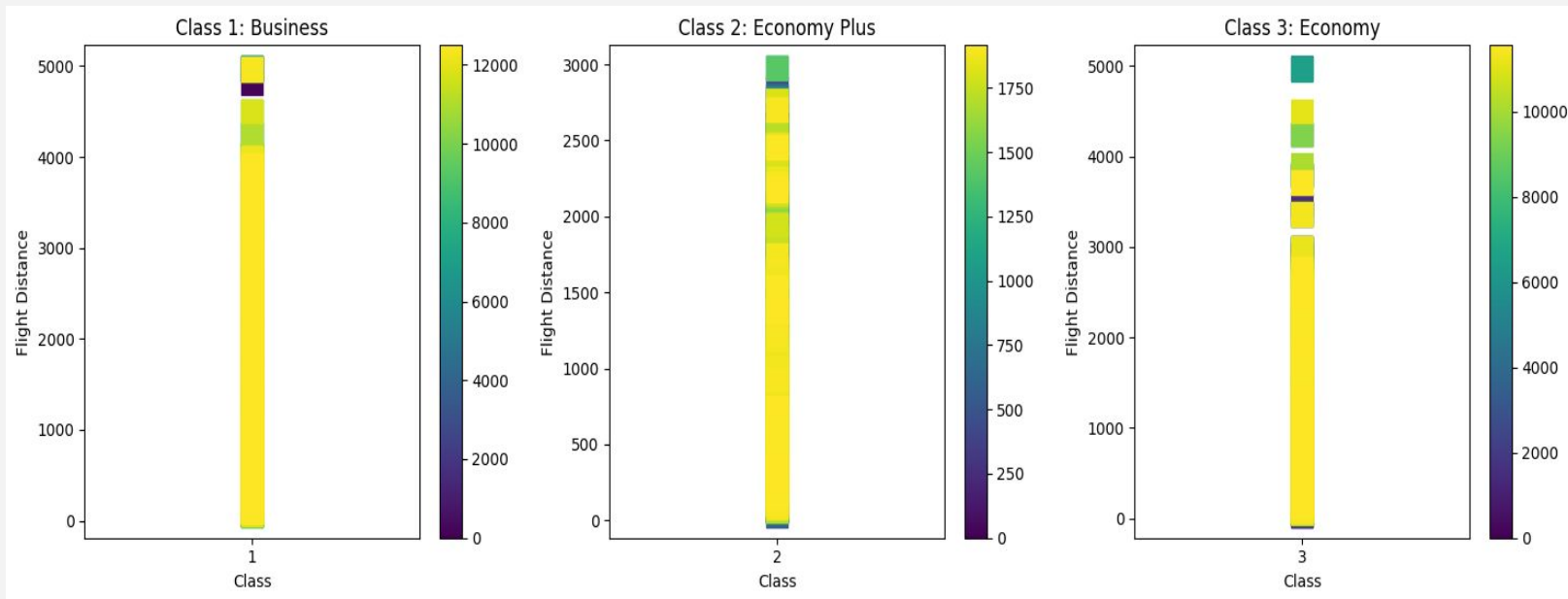


Pixel Graphs

- Cluster of Data at Bottom
- Fizzles out as y axis increases
- Shows Outlier
- Questionable Usefulness



Pixel Graphs



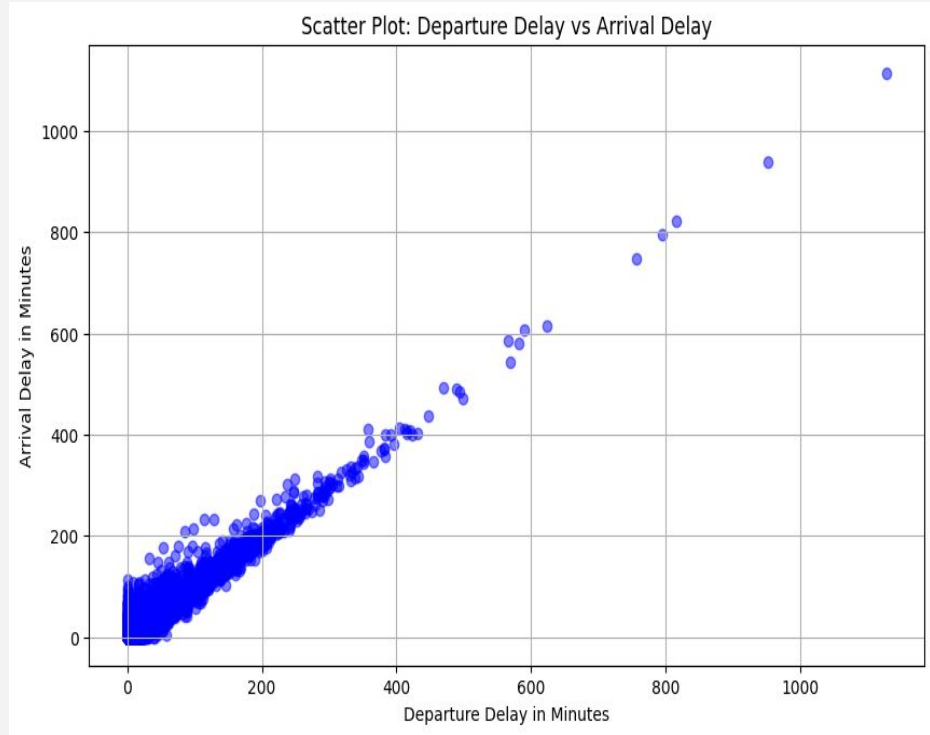


Geometric Projection

- Pixel techniques lack multidimensional distribution insights
- Geometric projection finds useful data projections
- Helps visualize high-dimensional data relationships
- Main challenge: displaying high-dimensional data
- Projects multidimensional space onto 2-D displays

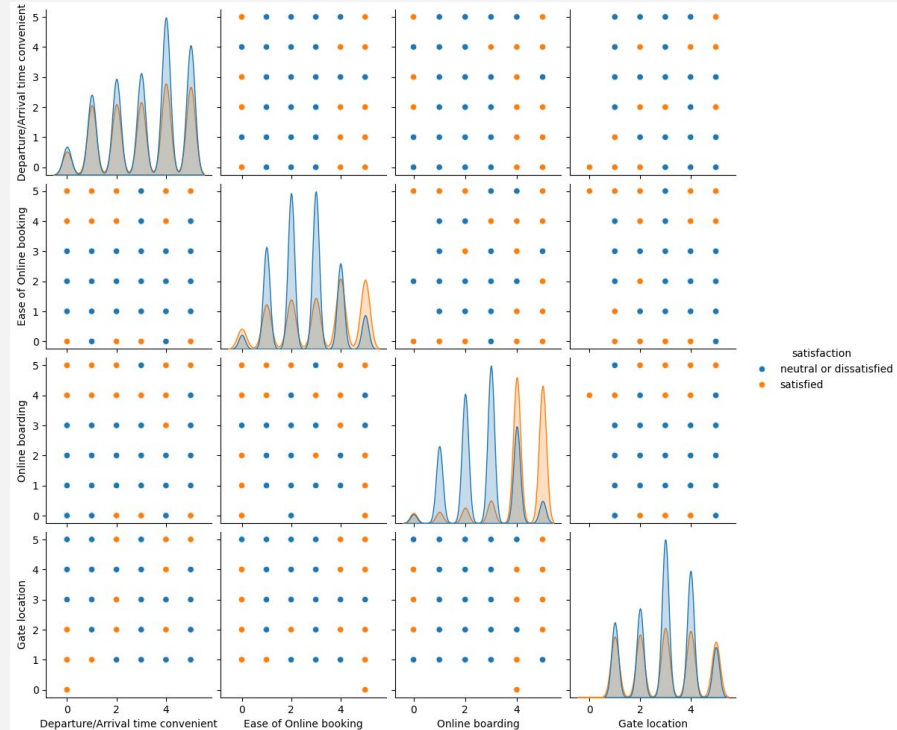
Scatter Plots

- Display relationships between two variables
 - 3rd dimension using colour
- They help identify patterns, trends, and correlations
- A strong positive correlation
- Do we need both features?



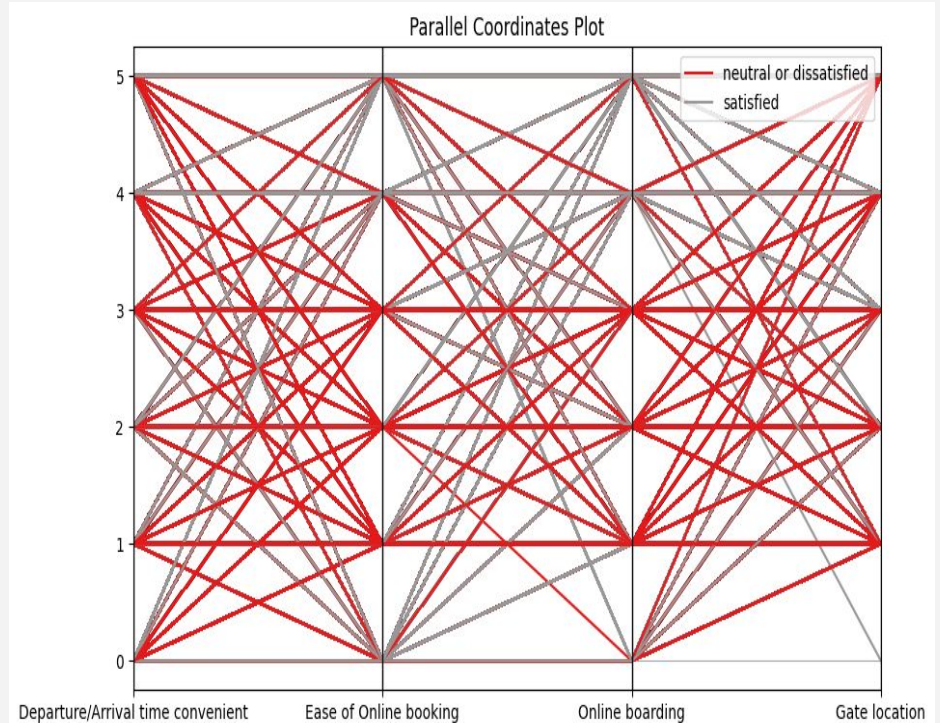
Scatter Plot Matrix

- Variables compared in an $n \times n$ grid
- Shows pairwise 2-D scatter plots for each variable
 - Colour used for satisfaction class
- Diagonal plots display individual variable distributions
- Satisfied rate Online boarding higher



Parallel Coordinates Plot

- Visualize higher-dimensional data efficiently.
- Parallel axes for each dimension
- Each record shown as polygonal line
- Satisfied line thicker top and bottom
- Neutral are towards middle





Chernoff Faces

- Good for small datasets
- Bad for ours
 - 129,000+ rows
- Limited Options
 - Only 5 columns can be chosen
- Displayed row by row

Graph 1

R.E -> On-Board Service

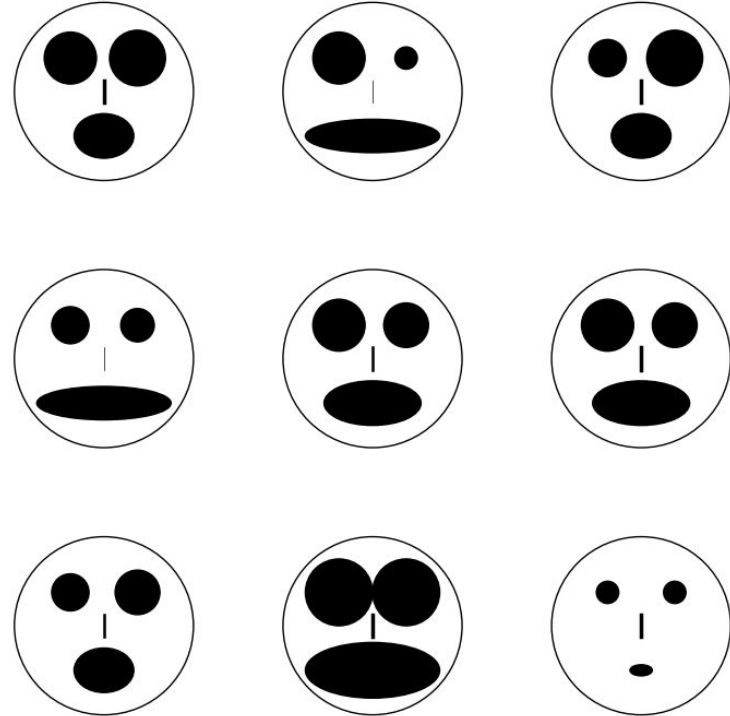
L.E -> Inflight Wifi Service

M.W -> Leg room Service

M.H -> Baggage Handling

N.L -> Check-in Service

Chernoff Faces Representing Customer Experience Ratings



Graph 2

1

'Inflight wifi service', (**ESL**)

'Departure/Arrival time convenient', (**ESR**)

'Ease of Online booking', (**MW**)

'Gate location', (**MH**)

'Food and drink', (**NL**)

2

'Online boarding', (**ESL**)

'Seat comfort', (**ESR**)

'Inflight entertainment', (**MW**)

'On-board service', (**MH**)

'Leg room service', (**NL**)

3

'Cleanliness', (**ESL**)

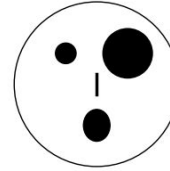
'satisfaction', (**ESR**)

'Inflight service', (**MW**)

'Baggage handling', (**MH**)

'Checkin service' (**NL**)

Chernoff Face Representing Average Ratings (Cols [1-5])



1

Chernoff Face Representing Average Ratings (Cols [6-10])



2

Chernoff Face Representing Average Ratings (Cols [11-14, 17])



3



Hierarchical Techniques

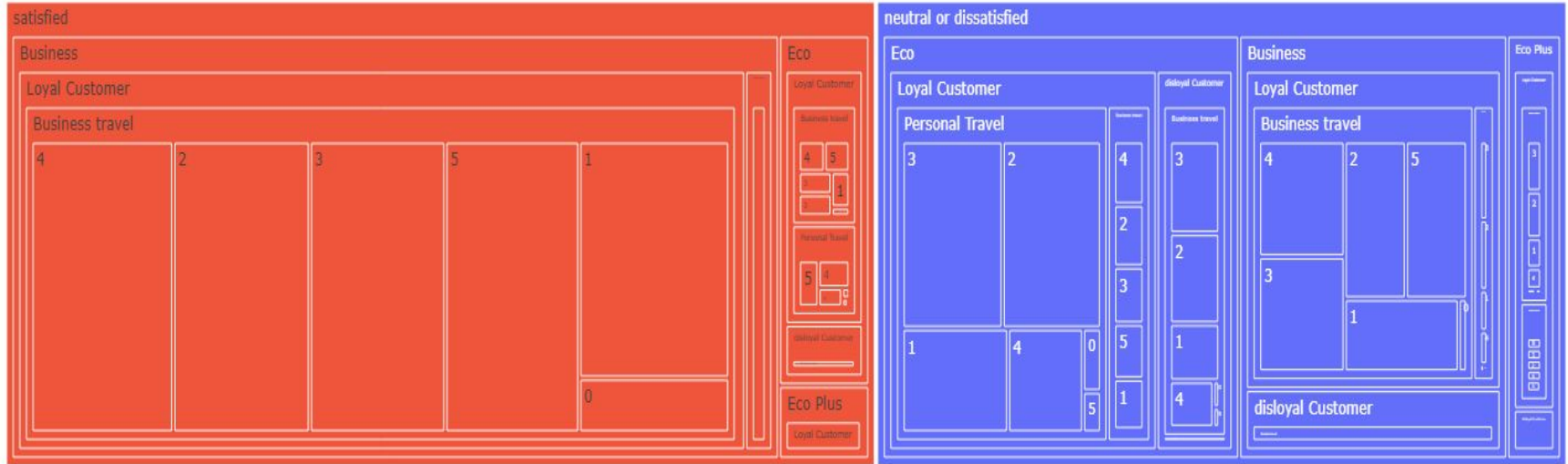
- Manage high-dimensional data.
- They partition dimensions into manageable subsets.
- Subspaces are visualized in a hierarchy.
- Simplifies complex data visualization challenges.
- Enhances clarity for large data sets.
- Supports detailed analysis of specific dimensions.

Tree Map

- Nested rectangles represent different data categories
- Area size reflects quantitative values
- Provides a compact overview of information
- Useful for comparing parts to whole
- Enhances understanding of data relationships visually

Tree Map

Hierarchical Visualization of Satisfaction Levels



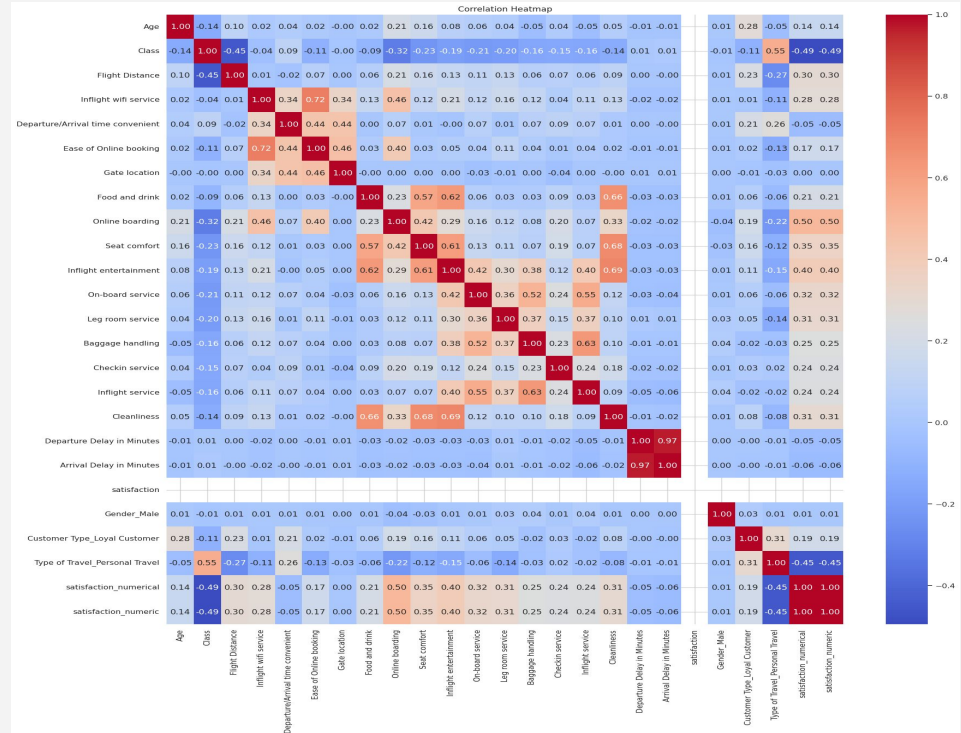


Complex Data & Relations

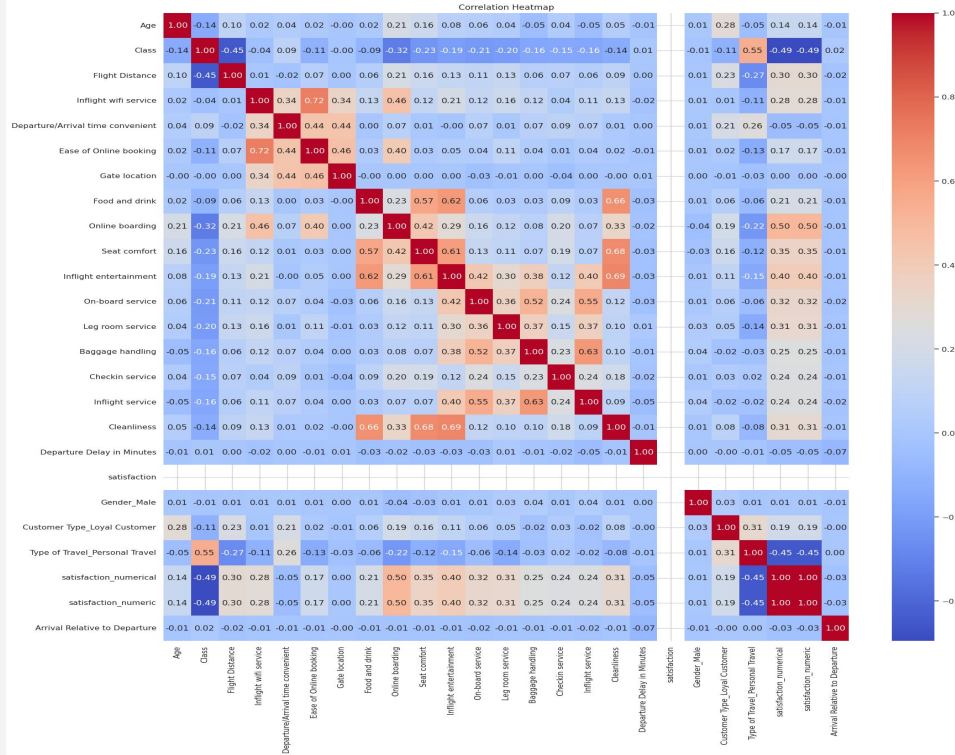
- Used Heat Maps
- Displays correlations between variables in dataset.
- Uses a color gradient for clarity.
- Simplifies complex relations

Complex Data and Relations

- Extremely strong correlation between Delays
- Ease of online booking and inflight wifi
- Decided to extract a new feature
- Keep Ease of online booking and inflight wifi



Complex Data and Relations



A decorative graphic consisting of thin black lines forming a rectangular frame around the text. The lines are positioned at the top, bottom, left, and right edges of the text area, with small dots at the corners where the lines meet.

**Thank
You**