Communication and Reporting DATA 202 21FA



Are regex's useful in any real life dataset?



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•	Team ‡	
1	Air Force (MWC)	
2	Akron (MAC)	
3	Alabama (SEC)	
4	Appalachian St. (Sun Belt)	
5	Arizona (Pac-12)	
6	Arizona St. (Pac-12)	
7	Arkansas (SEC)	
8	Arkansas St. (Sun Belt)	
9	Army West Point (FBS Independent)	
10	Auburn (SEC)	

"We also tried using a space as the separate factor, but ran into problems with a team like Air Force (MWC) as it would separate the "Air" and "Force" and omit the conference."



- Team name is anything except open paren, at least once. "([^(]+)"
- Then space and open paren. "\("
- Then conference is anything except close paren, at least once. "
 ([^)]+)"
- Then close paren. "\)"



What's the valid SSN regex?

```
^ # beginning of string
\d{3} # 3 digits
- # hyphen
\d{2} # 2 digits
- # hyphen
\d{4} # 4 digits
$ # end of string
```

Are regexes used in every programming language?

Pretty much. JavaScript even has regex *literals* (string.match(/regex/))

Objectives

- Describe components of an effective data science report
- Contrast a report with a dashboard
- Choose a reporting and presentation strategy appropriate for a given audience

Final Project Expectations

https://cs.calvin.edu/courses/data/202/21fa/projects.html#Project_2_De

Making a Data-Driven Argument

Key points

- Consider the audience to get the level of detail right.
 - Never assume your audience can rapidly process complex visuals. (Claus Wilke)
- Consider the *purpose* to choose report vs dashboard vs presentation
- Anchor claims in data.
- Tell stories (e.g., "but-therefore")

Make a point

Report A

MAIN POINT

- Supporting chart 1
- Supporting table 2
- Supporting model 3

Discussion about how each supports main point

Report B

- Chart 1
- Table 2
- Model 3
- Chart 4
- Table 5
- Chart 6
- Model 7
- Chart 12
- Table 25

Tell a Story

- Chart 1
- Therefore, chart 2
- BUT, chart 3

but-therefore

See also: "Telling a story and making a point"

Anchor conclusions in data

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- because the median, 600, would be 10 minutes
- because the mean error of \$15 is less than 0.1% of the price
- because I expected that people would leave higher ratings on products they enjoyed more

Use appropriate language

Plain language for the overview, conclusion, and visuals.

- Labels in visuals: use real names, not code_names.
 (For all aesthetics, not just x and y.)
- Don't assume the reader knows the structure of the data.

Technical language when describing methods (data acquisition, wrangling, modeling, etc.).

- What data representation choices did you make? why?
- What modeling choices? Why? etc.

Some color tips

https://blog.datawrapper.de/beautifulcolors/

Start Simple!

Tools for Communication

- Markdown: know your formatting, including lists and [links] (URL).
- Data graphics: ggplot, plotly, rbokeh
- Slides:
 - These slides are xaringan + xaringanthemer + xaringanExtra
 - Other options include ioslides, slidy, ...
- Getting on the web
 - GitHub Pages
 - flexdashboard
 - Shiny apps
 - RStudio Connect

Dashboard vs Report



Dashboard vs Report

aspect	Dashboard	Report	
shows data?			
uses visuals?			
explanation?			
single page?			

Inspired by https://chartio.com/blog/dashboards-vs-reports-how-theyre-the-

same-how-theyre-different/

flexdashboard

https://pkgs.rstudio.com/flexdashboard/articles/examples.html

Example: Shiny Apps

https://shiny.rstudio.com/gallery/

Engineering Production-Grade Shiny Apps

Analyzing a dashboard

Questions:

- 1. What are the first things that draw your eye?
- 2. What information seems to be the most important?
- 3. For what purpose was this dashboard probably designed?

Examples:

- weather app
- Kent County COVID