

# Introduction to Data Visualization

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QB Bootcamp, Day 3  
Friday, 3 September 2021  
2:00pm - 2:30pm

## Data visualization resources

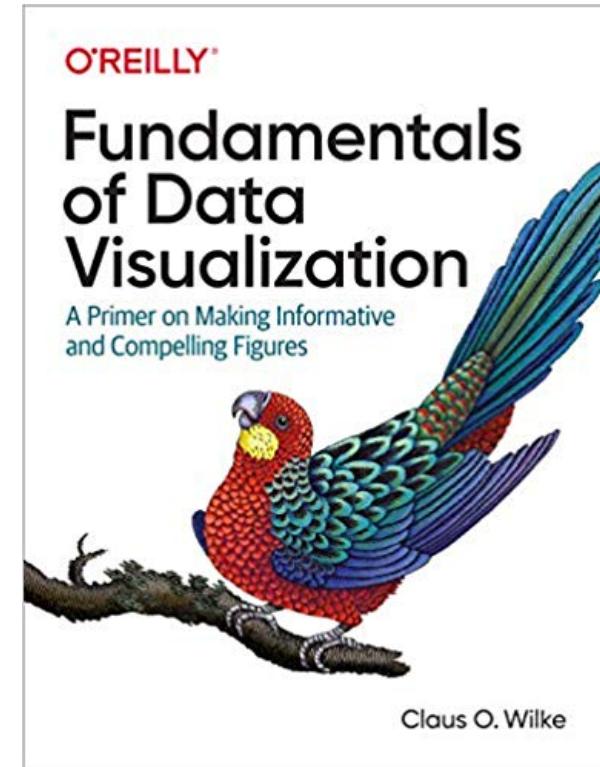
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Claus Wilke gives excellent guidance on data visualization do's and don'ts

I will briefly discuss 2 issues:

- Aesthetics
- 3D plots

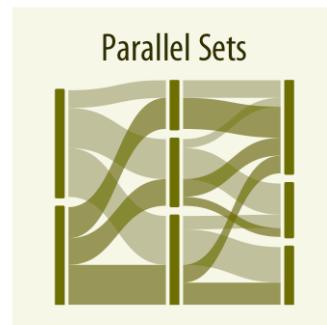
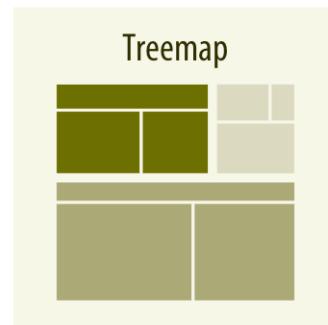
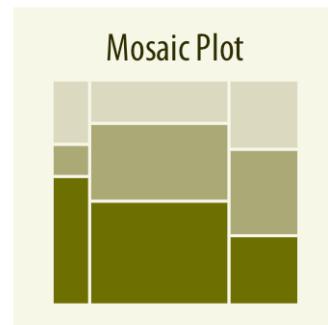
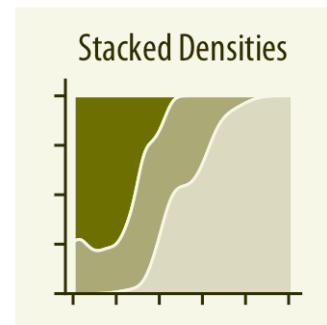
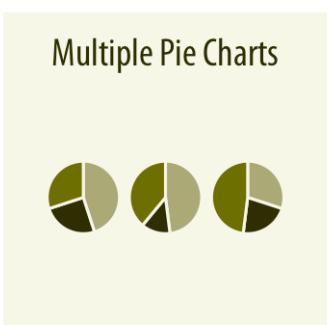
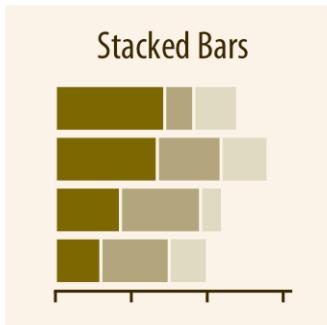
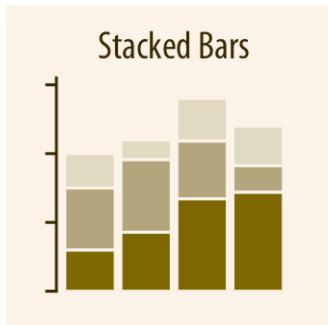
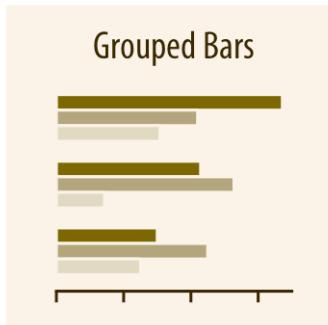
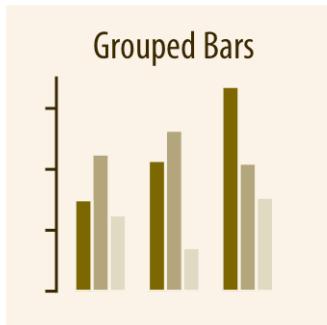
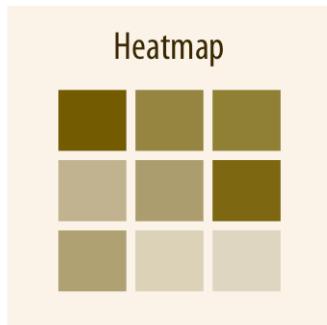
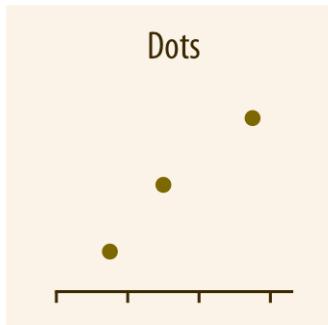
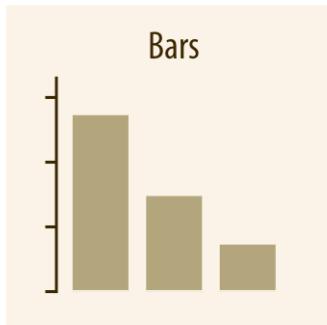
We will then dive into Matplotlib and Seaborn



**Fundamentals of  
Data Visualization**  
Wilke, 2019

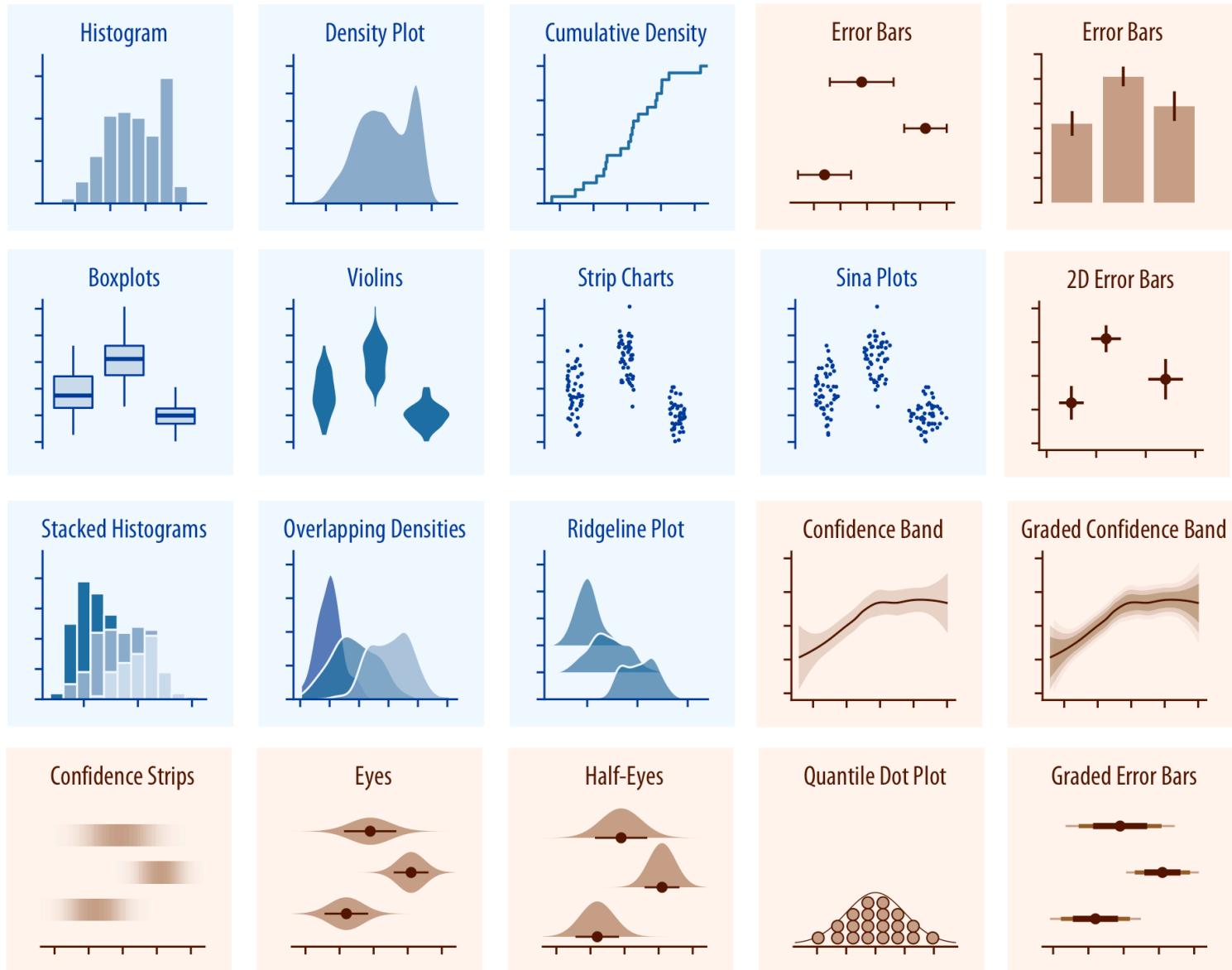
# There are many ways to visualize data

## visualizing amounts or proportions



**There are many ways to visualize data**

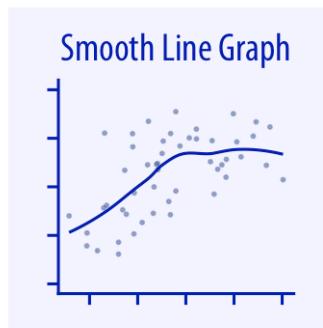
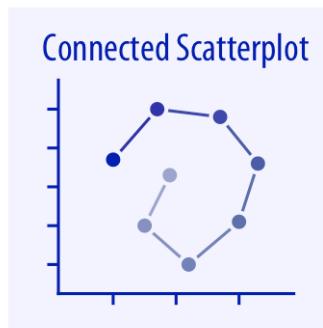
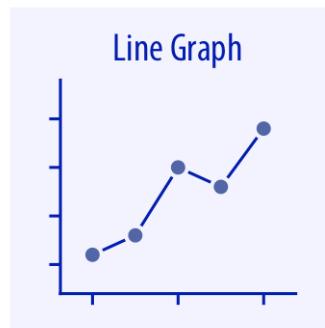
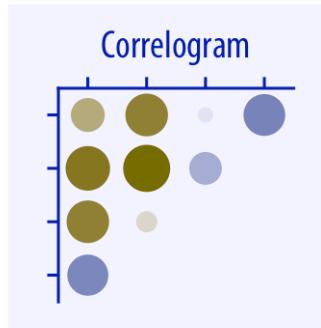
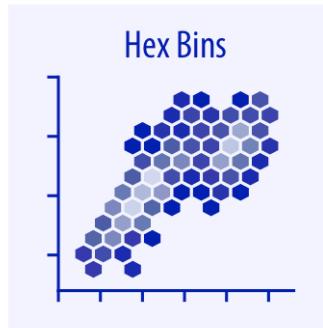
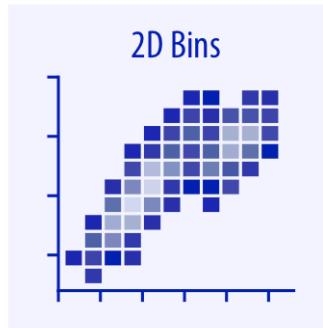
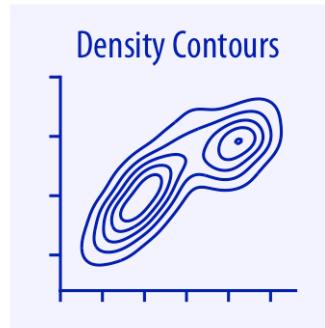
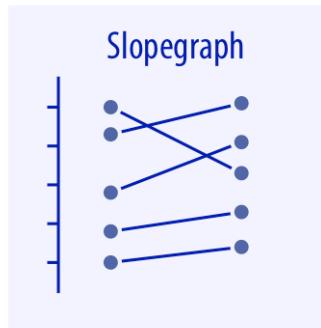
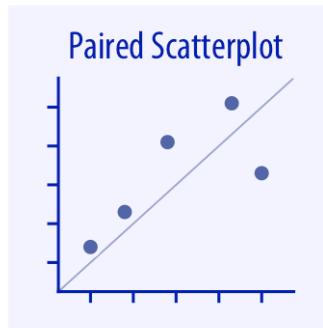
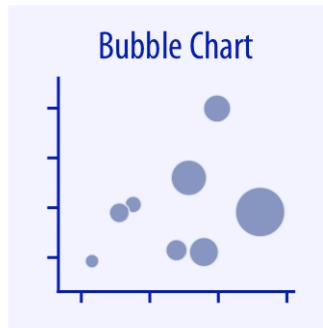
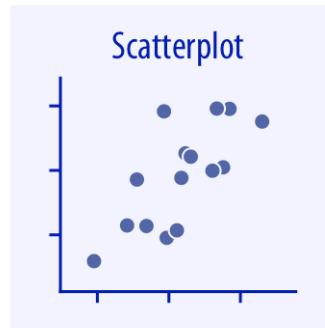
## visualizing distributions or uncertainties



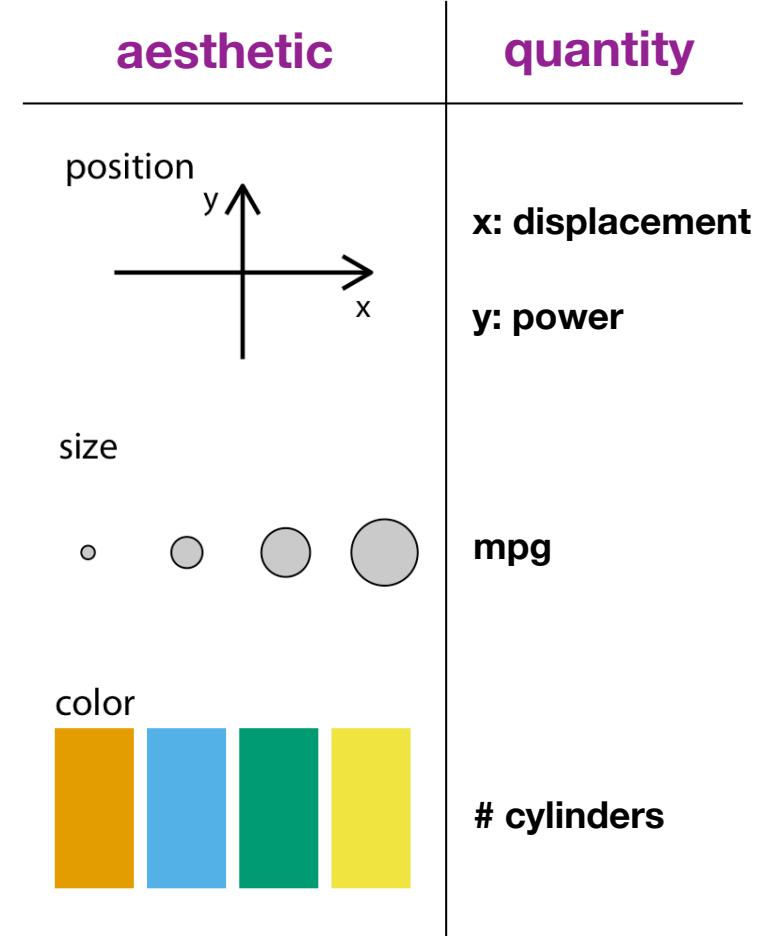
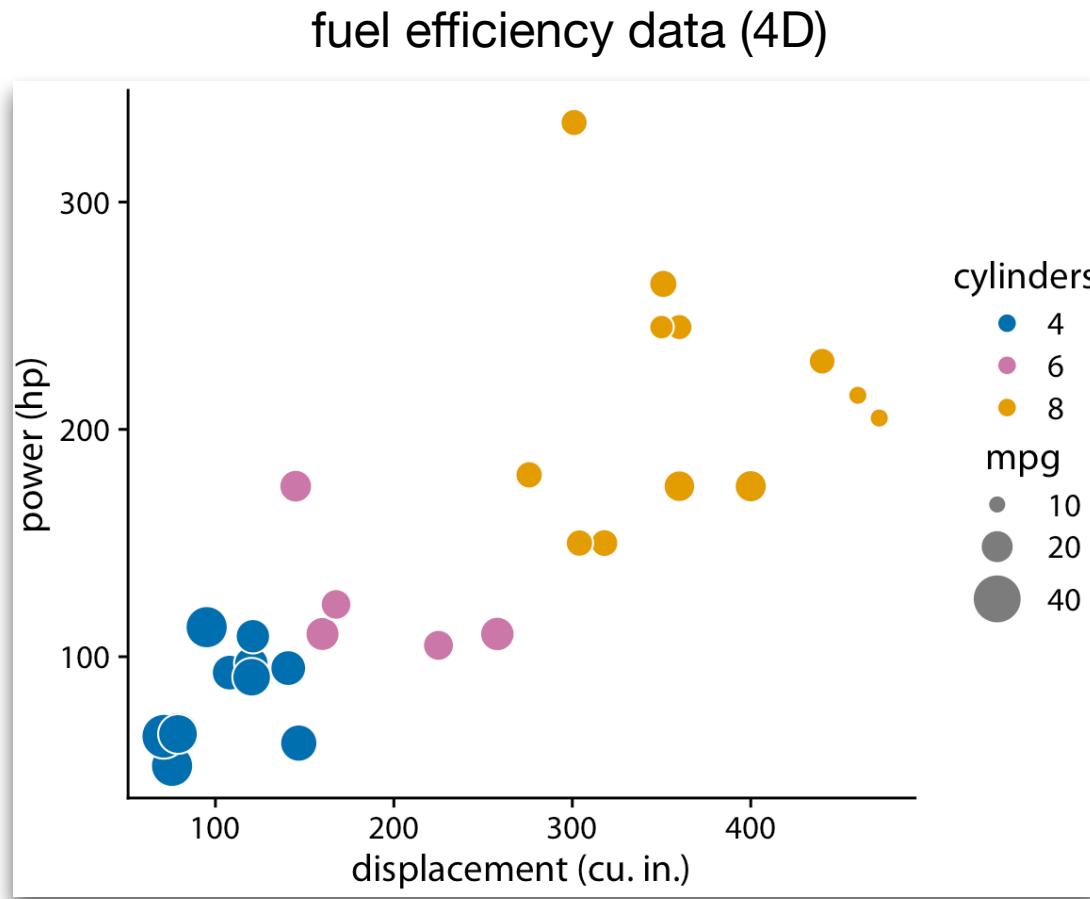
**There are many ways to visualize data**

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## visualizing pairwise relationships

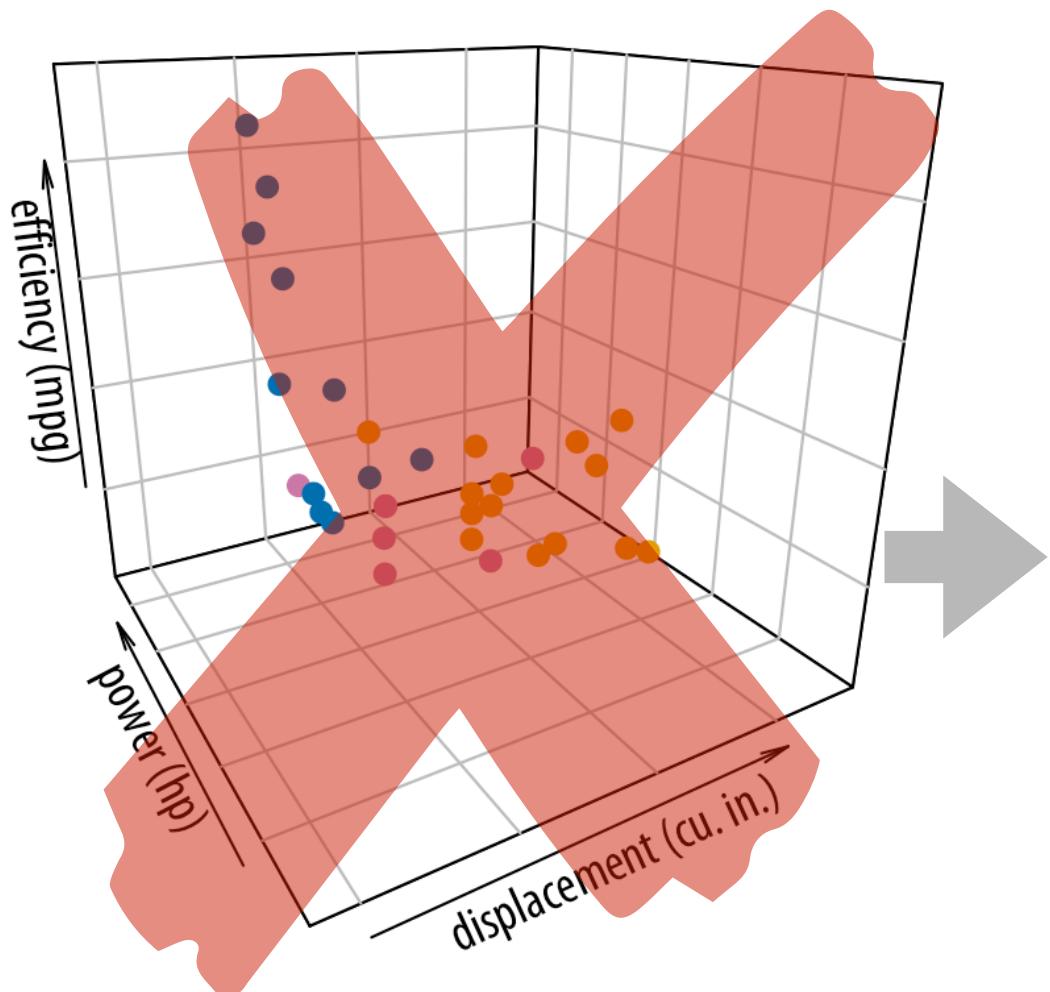


## All data visualization uses “aesthetics” to encode quantitative information



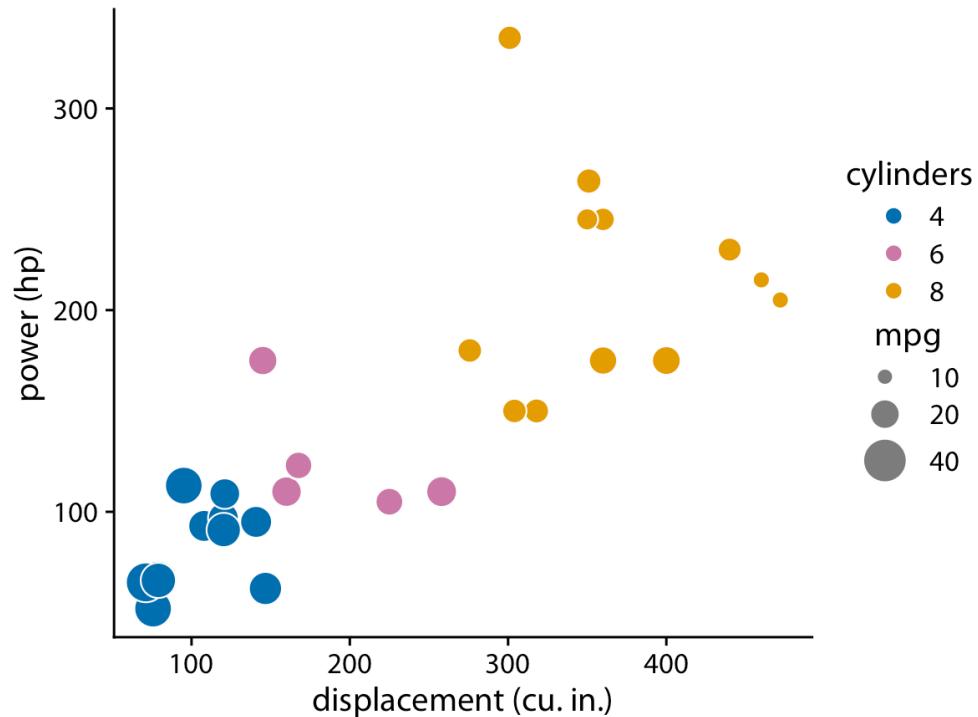
Please don't plot data in 3D

In a 3D figure, it's virtually impossible to figure out the coordinates of each point by eye.

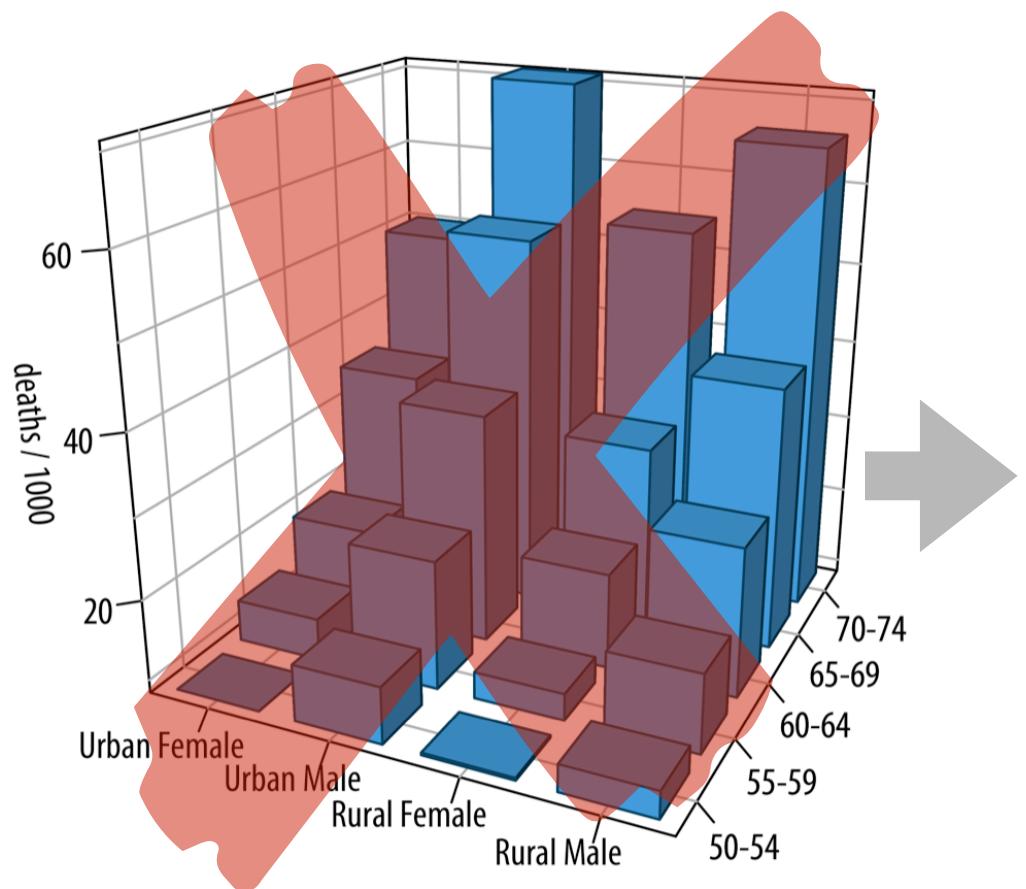


cylinders • 4 • 6 • 8

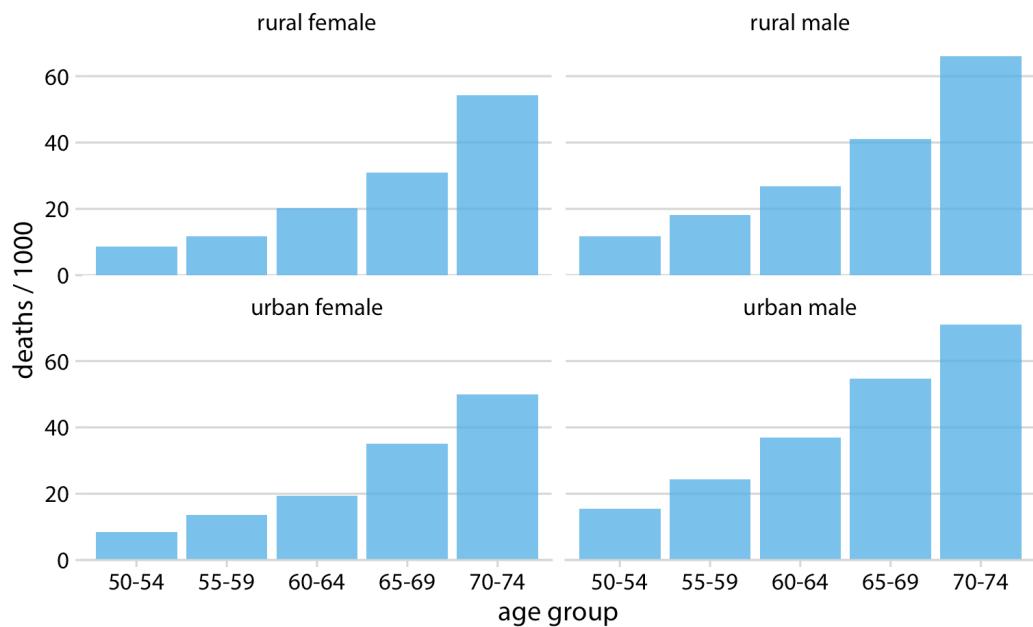
Plot in 2D using multiple aesthetics instead



Please don't plot data in 3D



Use “small multiples” of 2D plots



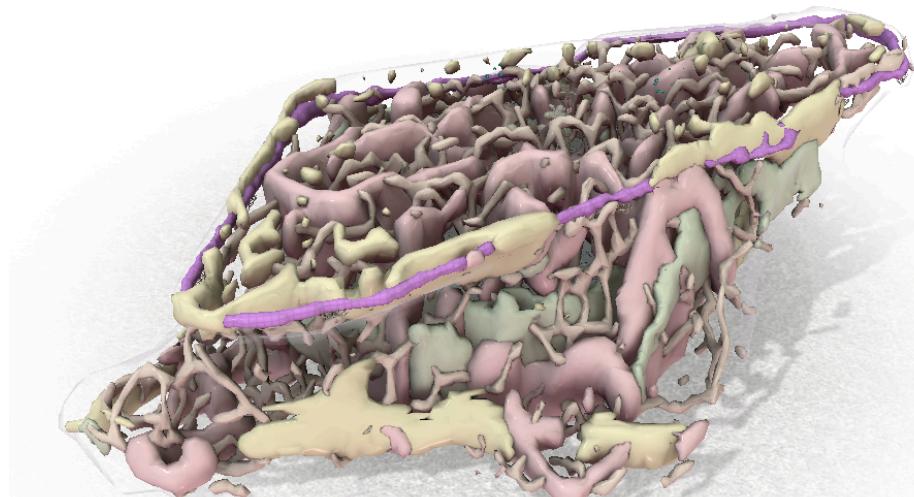
**Only use 3D if you're illustrating some inherently 3D object**

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Structure of GFP  
(PDB:1EMA)



cellular structures  
(Allen Cell Explorer)



<https://www.rcsb.org/structure/1ema>

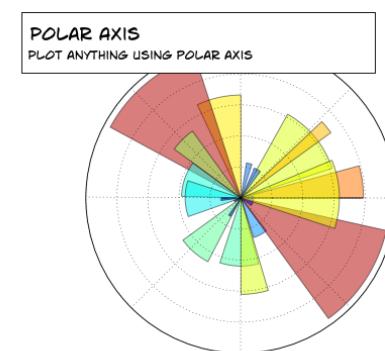
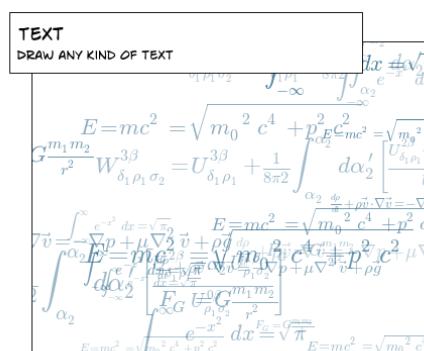
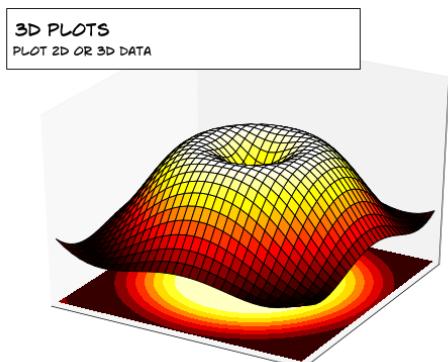
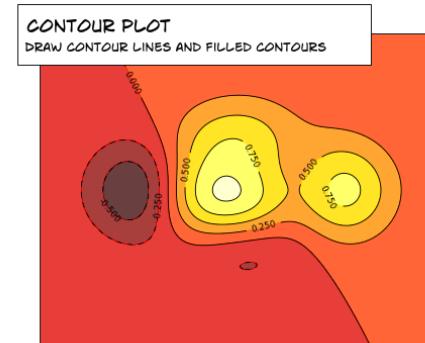
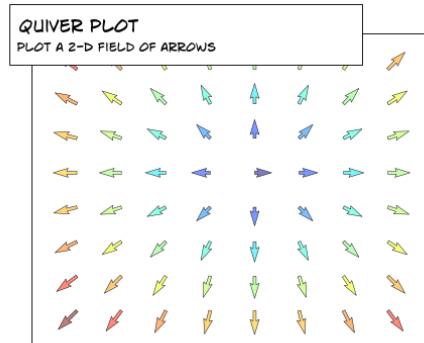
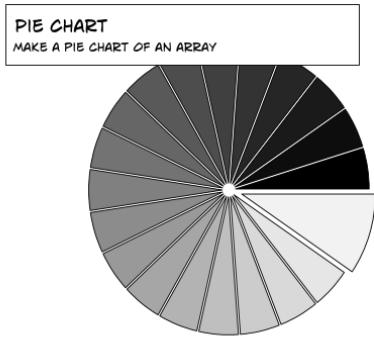
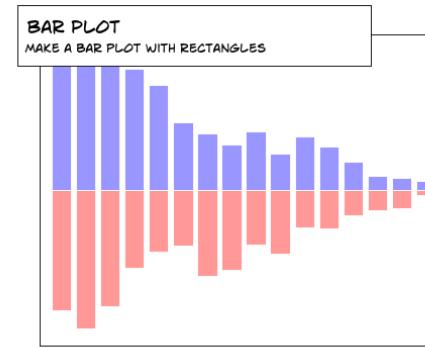
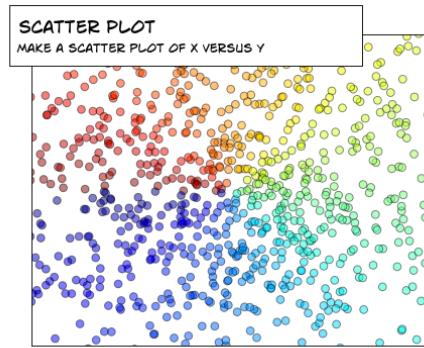
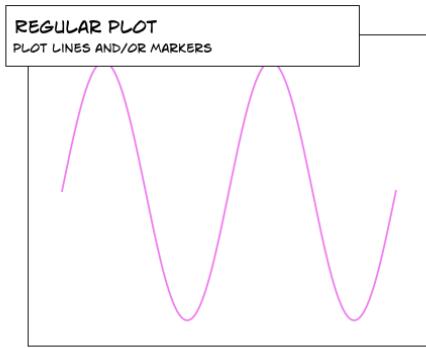
<https://www.allencell.org/visual-guide-to-human-cells.html>

# Matplotlib is the foundation for most graphics in Python

**Matplotlib provides basic graphing infrastructure.**  
It is functional, but the capabilities are rather basic and  
it takes effort to make professional-looking plots.

The screenshot shows the official Matplotlib website at [matplotlib.org](https://matplotlib.org). The header features the "matplotlib" logo with a sunburst icon and the text "Version 3.1.1". The main navigation bar includes links for "home", "examples", "tutorials", "API", "contents", "modules", and "index". A "Fork me on GitHub" button is in the top right. Below the header, there's a brief introduction and four sample plot thumbnails: a line plot, a histogram, a heatmap, and a 3D surface plot. A note states "Matplotlib 3.0 is Python 3 only. For Python 2 support, Matplotlib 2.2.x will be continued as a LTS release and updated with bugfixes until January 1, 2020." The "Documentation" section is expanded, showing the version 3.1.1 documentation. It includes sections for "Installation", "User's Guide", "Other versions available" (listing 3.1.1, 2.2.4 LTS, 3.2.x, and 3.0.3), and "Other learning resources". A footer at the bottom right contains the text "There are many external learning resources available including printed material, videos and tutorials."

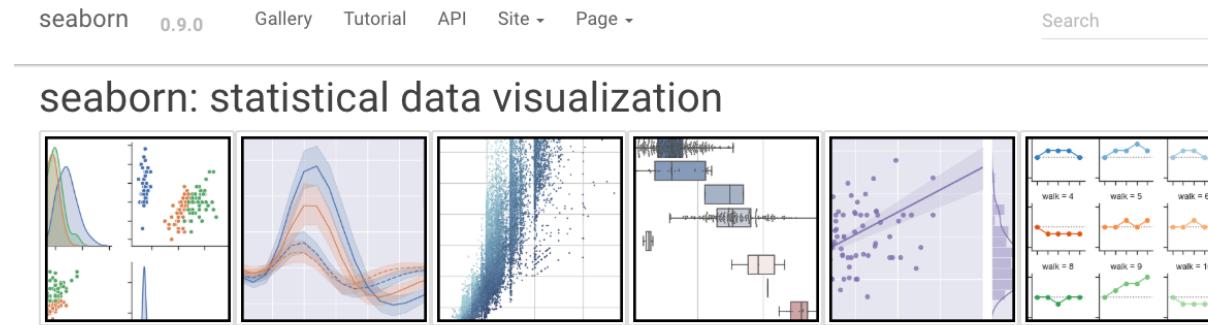
# There are many, many types of plots that one can make in Matplotlib



# Seaborn facilitates rapid data visualization

**Seaborn is a *wrapper* for Matplotlib.**

It provides methods for rapidly generating a wide range of decent-looking plots from data stored in Pandas dataframes.



seaborn 0.9.0    [Gallery](#)    [Tutorial](#)    [API](#)    Site ▾    Page ▾    Search

## seaborn: statistical data visualization

Seaborn is a Python data visualization library based on [matplotlib](#). It provides a high-level interface for drawing attractive and informative statistical graphics.

For a brief introduction to the ideas behind the library, you can read the [introductory notes](#). Visit the [installation page](#) to see how you can download the package. You can browse the [example gallery](#) to see what you can do with seaborn, and then check out the [tutorial](#) and [API reference](#) to find out how.

To see the code or report a bug, please visit the [github repository](#). General support issues are most at home on [stackoverflow](#), where there is a seaborn tag.

### Contents

- [Introduction](#)
- [Release notes](#)
- [Installing](#)
- [Example gallery](#)
- [Tutorial](#)
- [API reference](#)

### Features

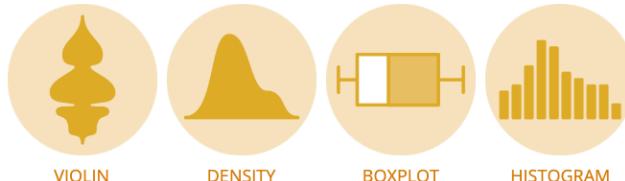
- Relational: [API](#) | [Tutorial](#)
- Categorical: [API](#) | [Tutorial](#)
- Distributions: [API](#) | [Tutorial](#)
- Regressions: [API](#) | [Tutorial](#)
- Multiples: [API](#) | [Tutorial](#)
- Style: [API](#) | [Tutorial](#)
- Color: [API](#) | [Tutorial](#)

# The Python Graph Gallery provides detailed plotting instructions for beginners

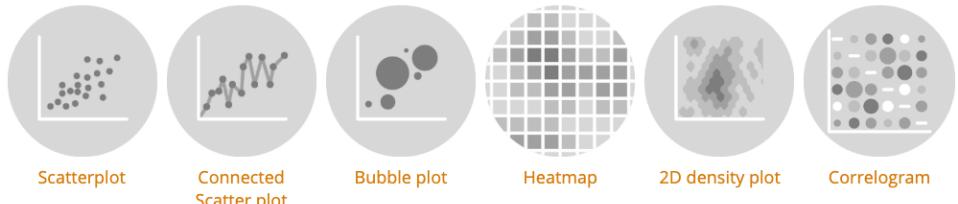


## THE PYTHON GRAPH GALLERY

### DISTRIBUTION



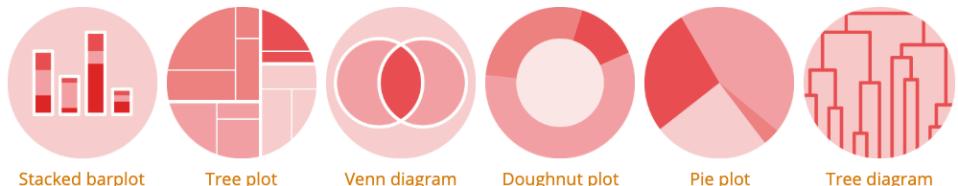
### CORRELATION



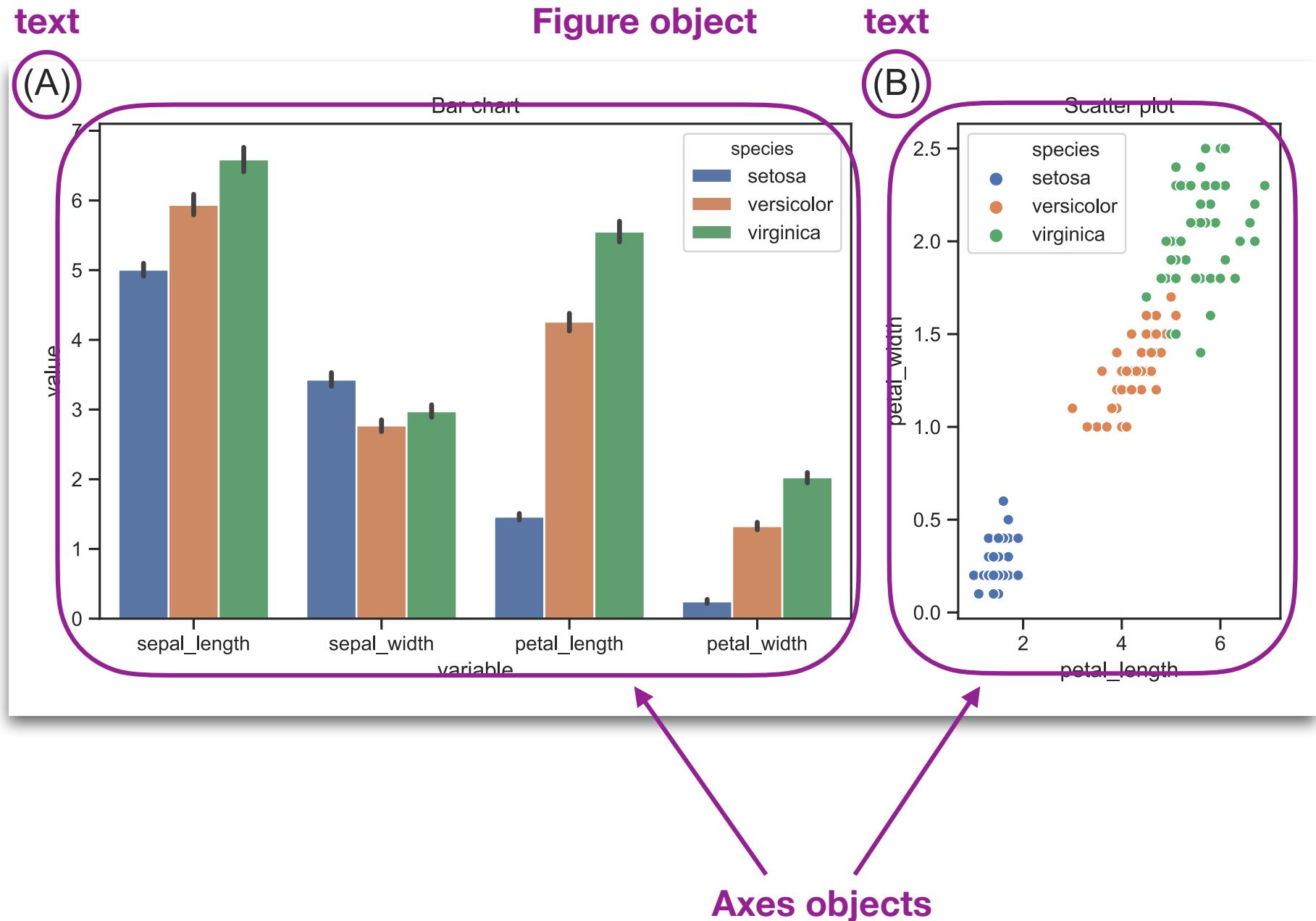
### RANKING



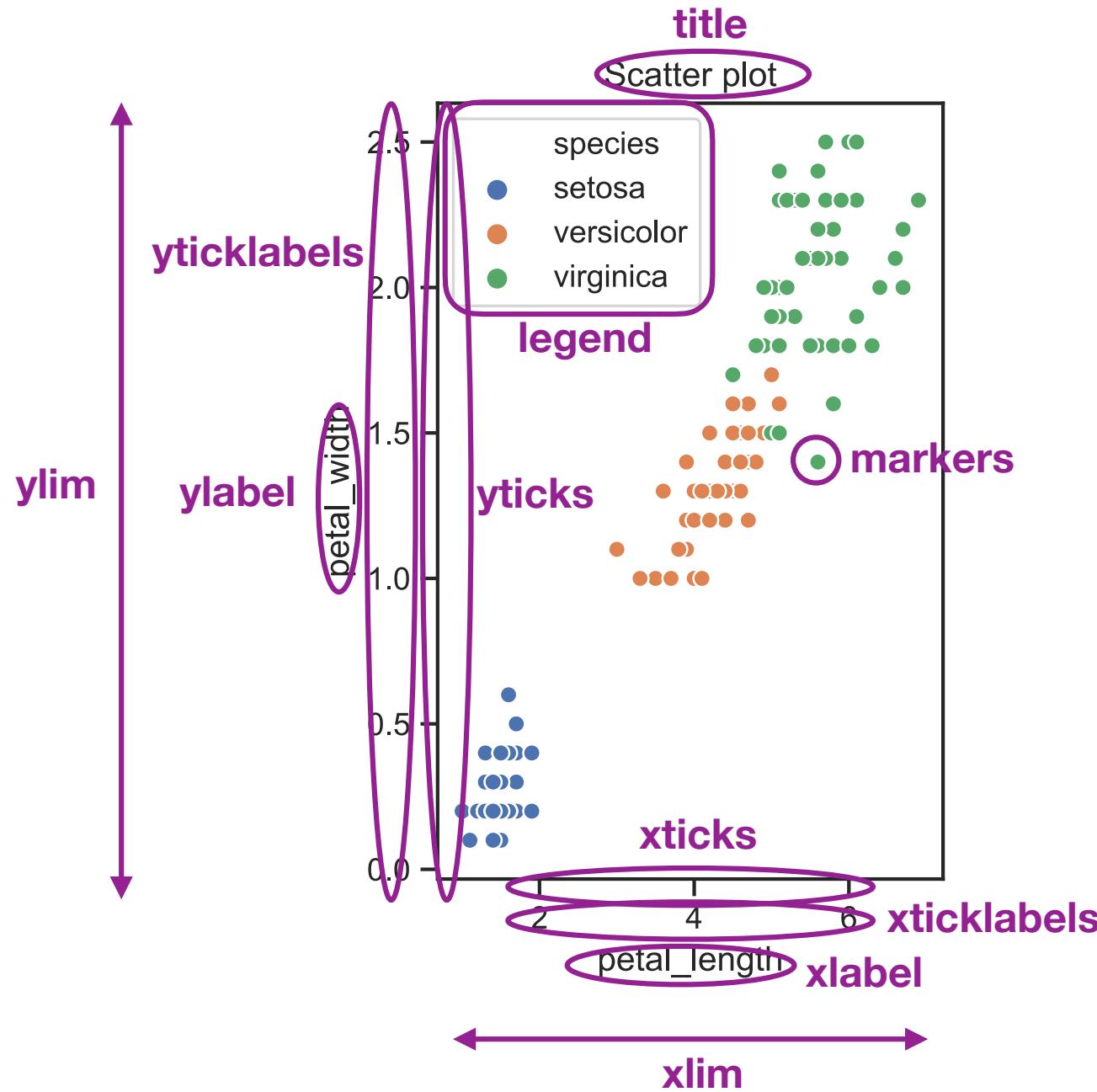
### PART OF A WHOLE



## Matplotlib figures contain one or more Axes objs

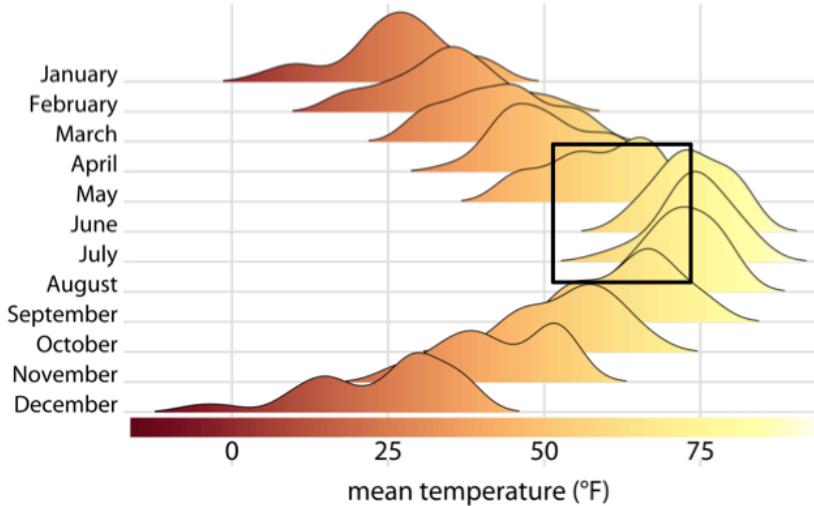


## Each Axes object contains many individual elements that can be adjusted

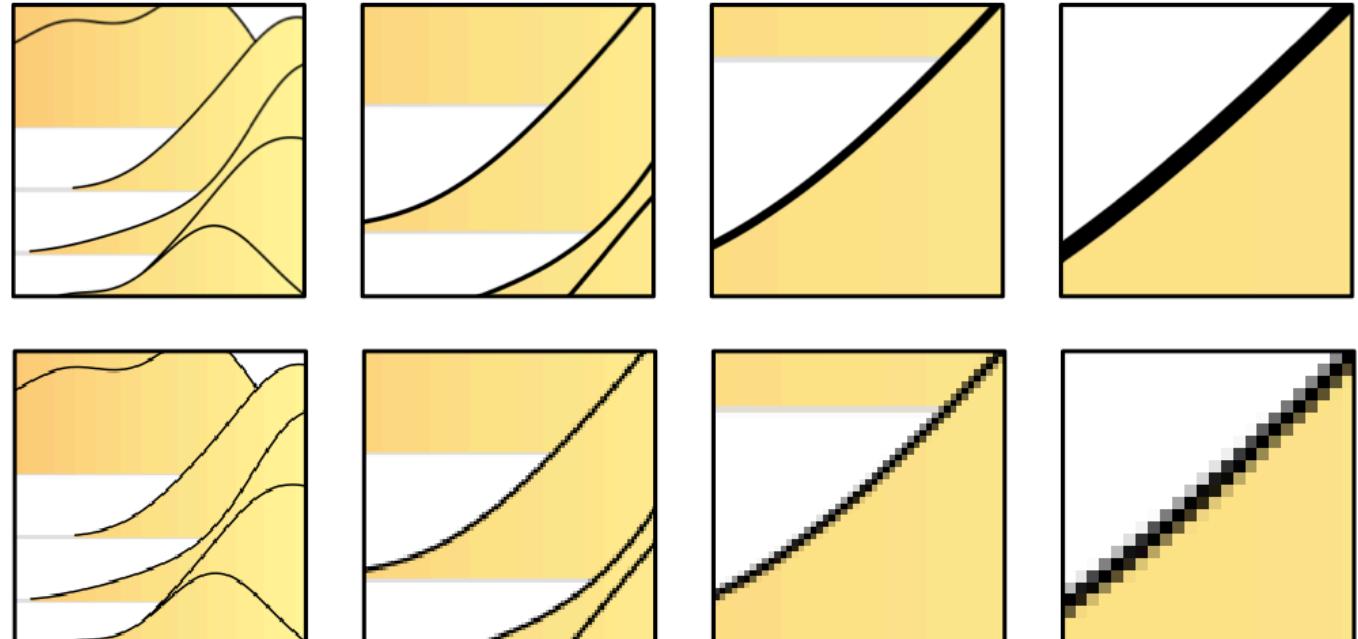


## Keep in mind the difference between vector graphics and bitmaps

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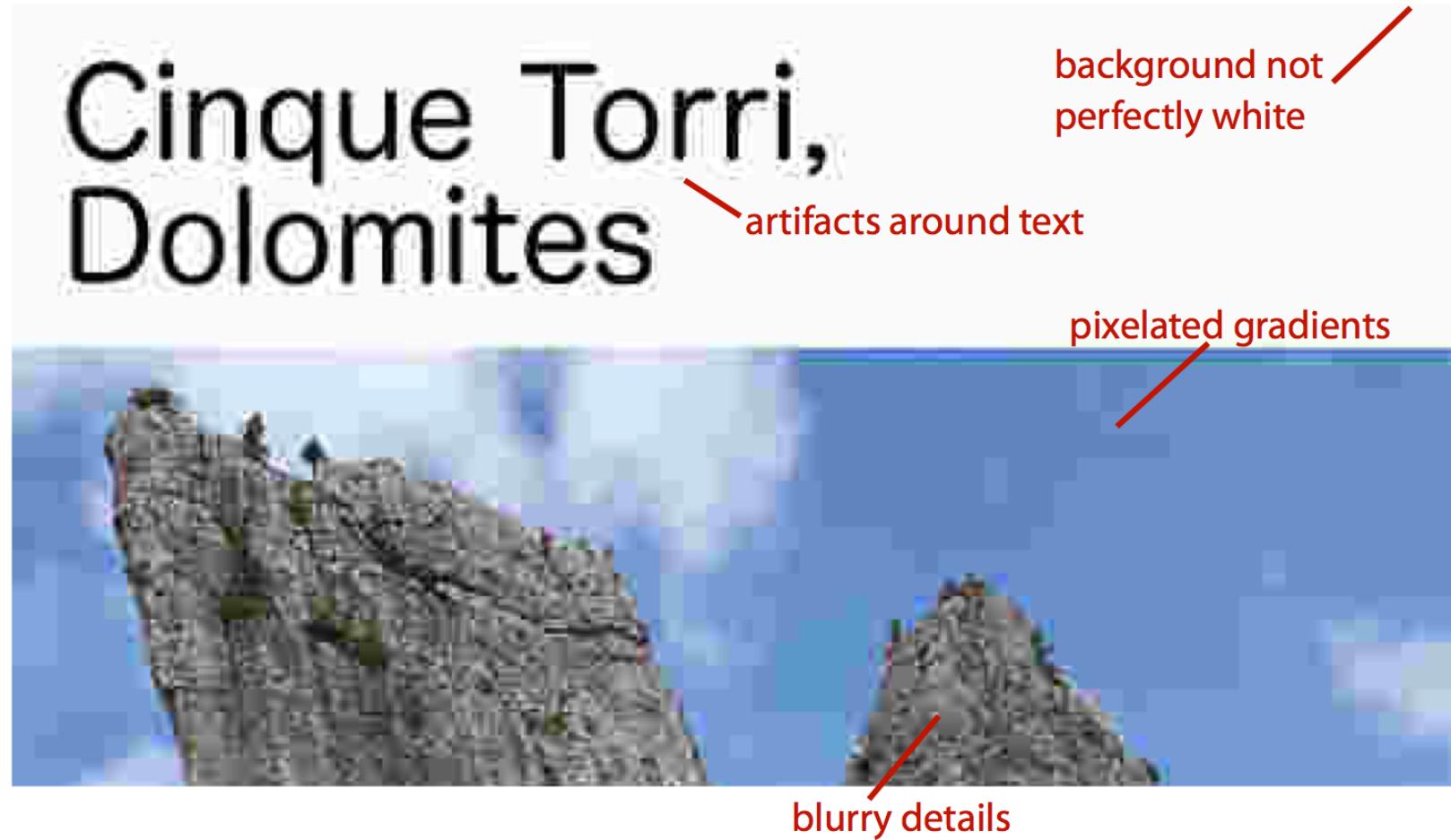
vector format  
(PDF, SVG)



bitmap format  
(TIFF, PNG, JPEG)

JPEG is often good for compressing images, but can produce strange artifacts

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## Quick guide to graphics file formats

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### PDF

- Standard vector graphics format
- Easily imported and edited in Illustrator
- Bad for plotting many datapoints

### PNG

- Lossless bitmap compression
- Standard bitmap format for plots
- Doesn't compress natural images well

### JPEG

- Lossy image compression
- Standard bitmap format for images
- Can produce strange artifacts in plots