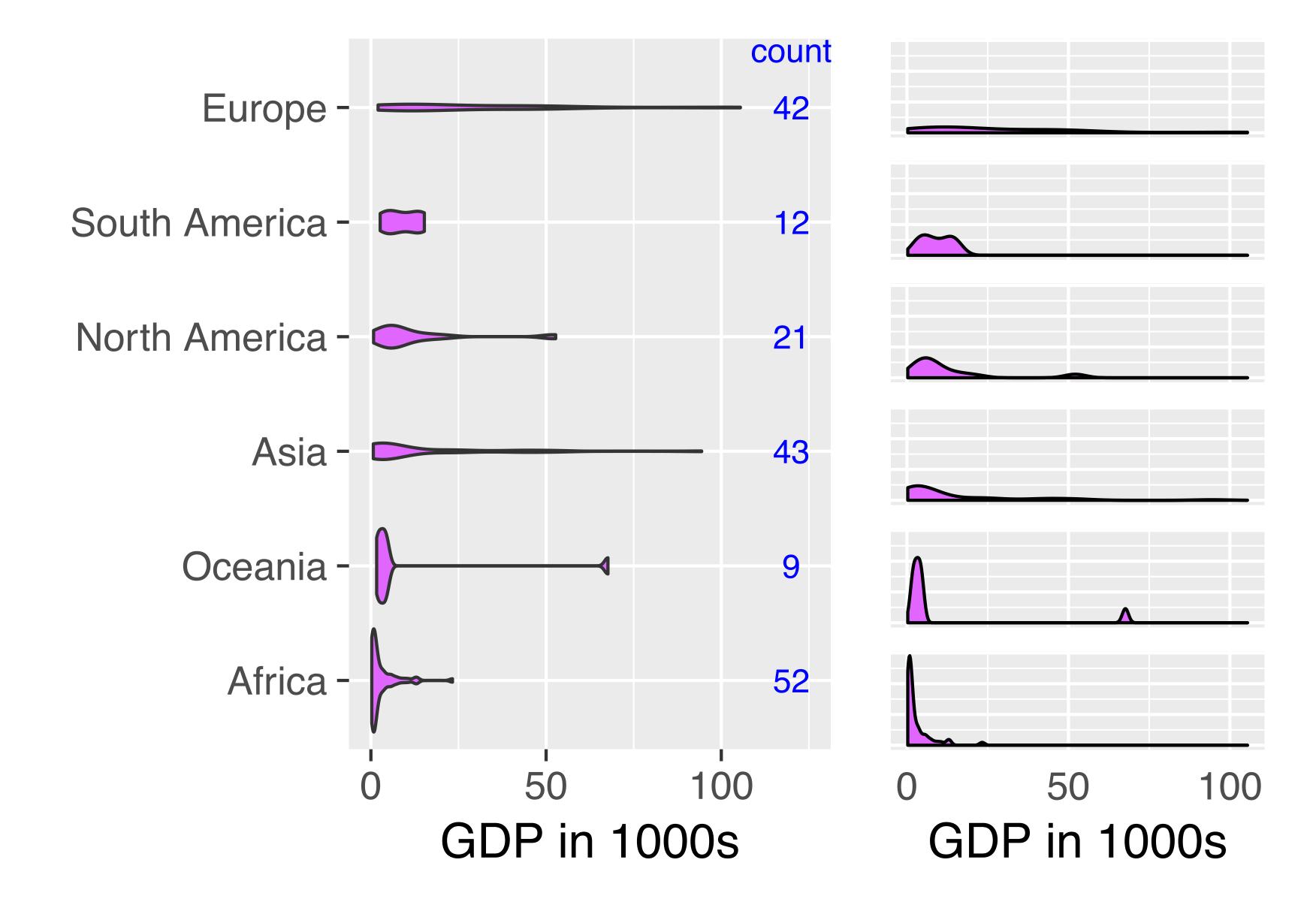
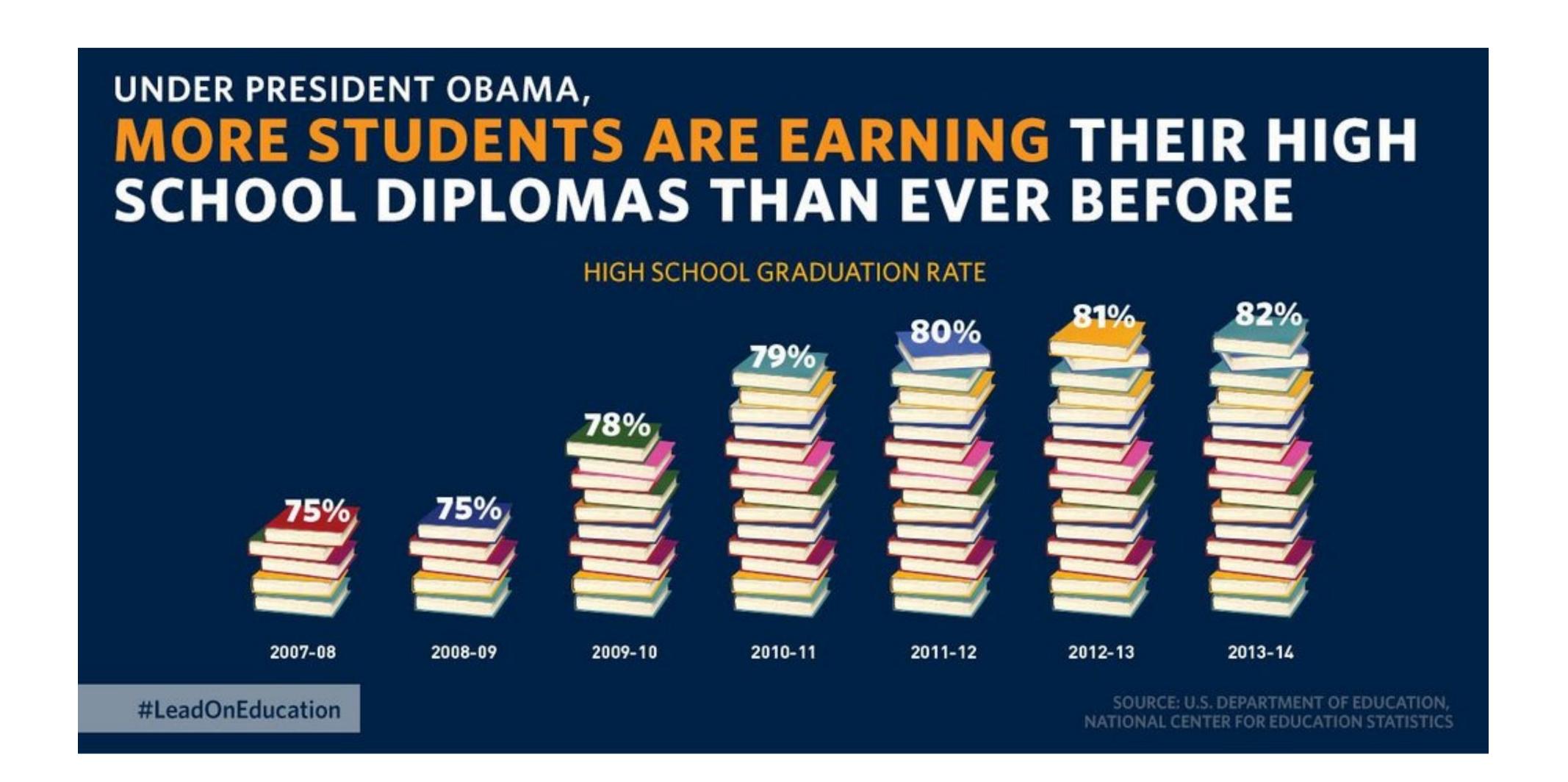
GR5702 Exploratory Data Analysis and Visualization

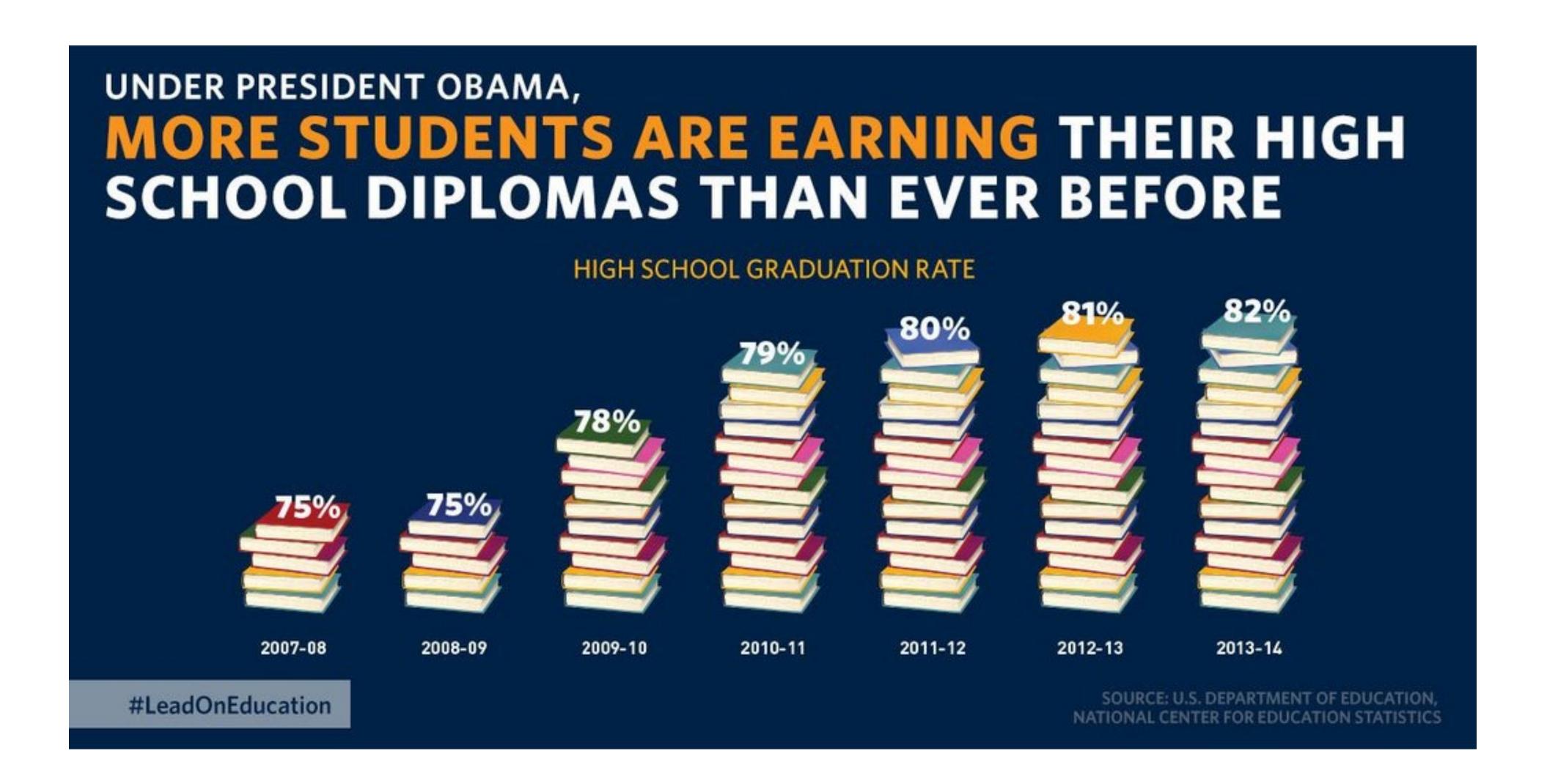
Prof. Joyce Robbins

Violin plots vs. facetted histograms

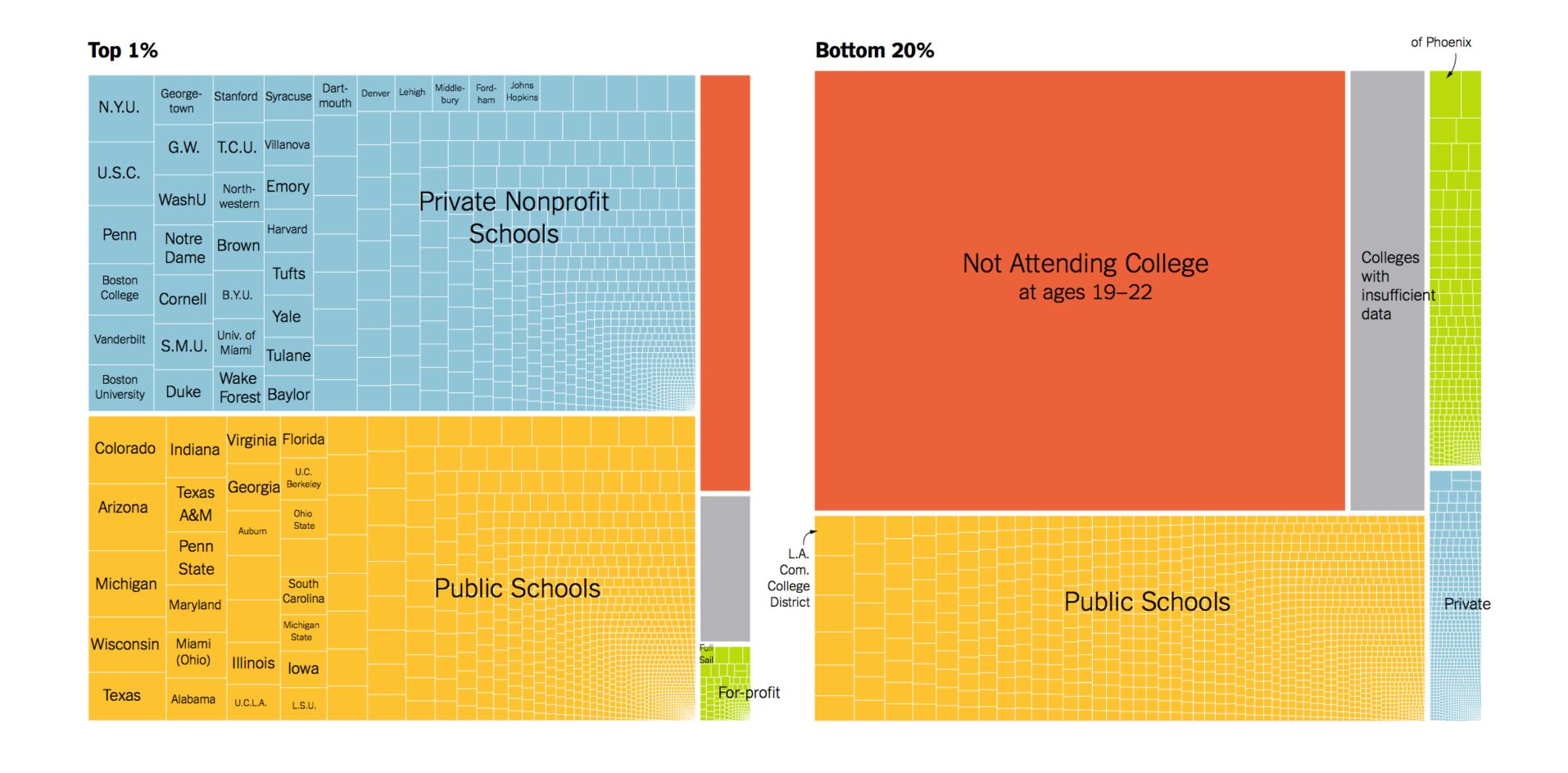


Bad graphs





... but they are not studying dataviz!



Anatomy of a Winning TED Talk



1%

Sophisticated Visual Aids

We're not sure who puts the D in TED-most of the best presentations favor tepid PowerPoint slide shows (sorry, Brené Brown), Pictionary-quality drawings (really, Simon Sinek?), or no props at all.



5%

Opening Joke

Remember the one about the shoe salesmen who went to Africa in the 1900s? That's how Benjamin Zander opened his talk-which turned out to be about classical music.



5%

Spontaneous Moment

Don't overprepare. Tease the guy in the front row ("You could light up a village with this guy's eyes"). Commend the stagehand who handles the human brain you brought.



5%

Statement of Utter Certainty

People come for answers-give 'em what they want, as Shawn Achor did: "By training your brain ... we can reverse the formula for happiness and success."



12%

Snappy Refrain

The TED equivalent of "I have a dream." Example: "People don't buy what you do; they buy why you do it." Repeat 7x.



23%

Personal Failure

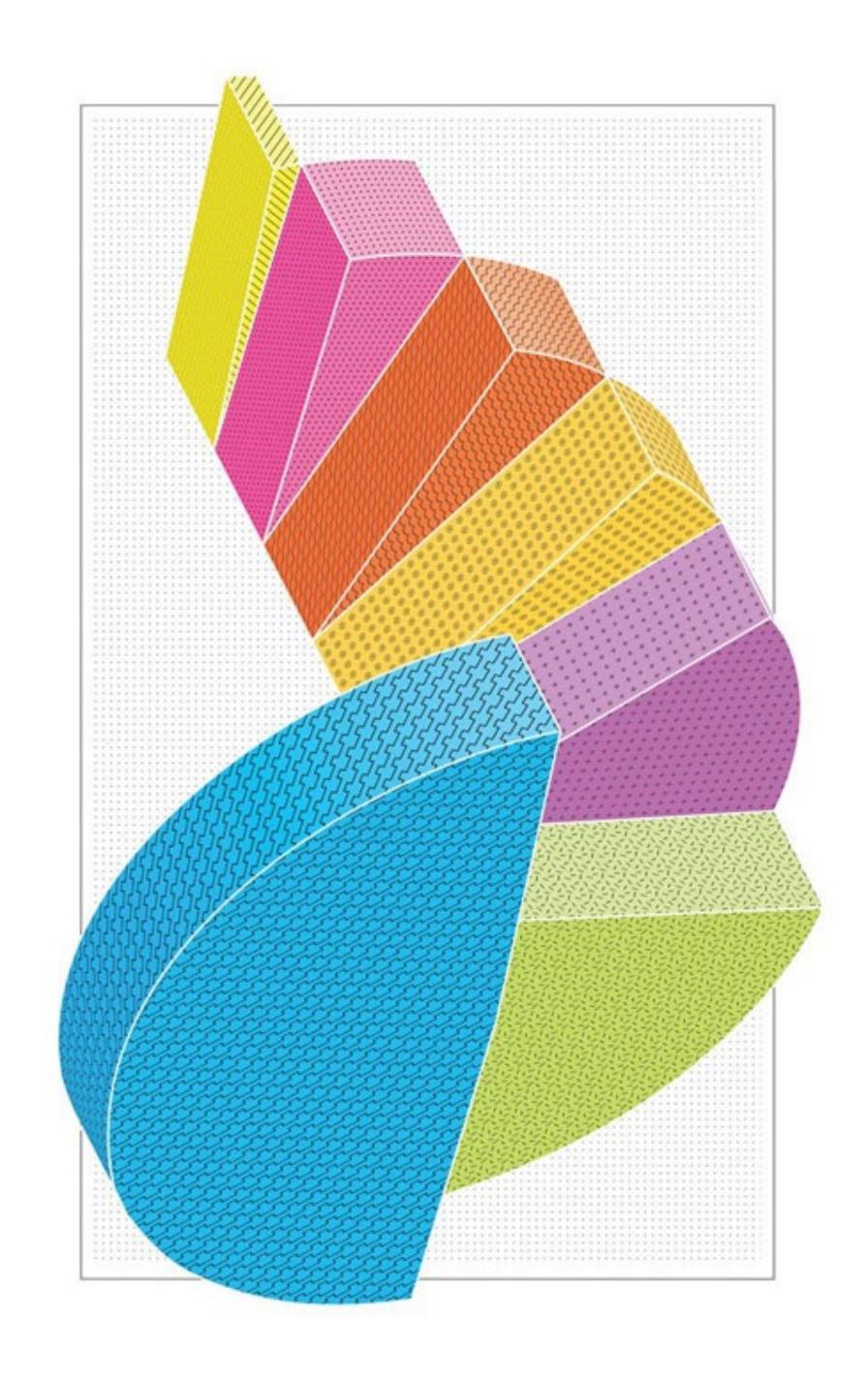
Be relatable. We want to know about that nervous breakdown. Or at least the time you didn't fit in at summer camp.



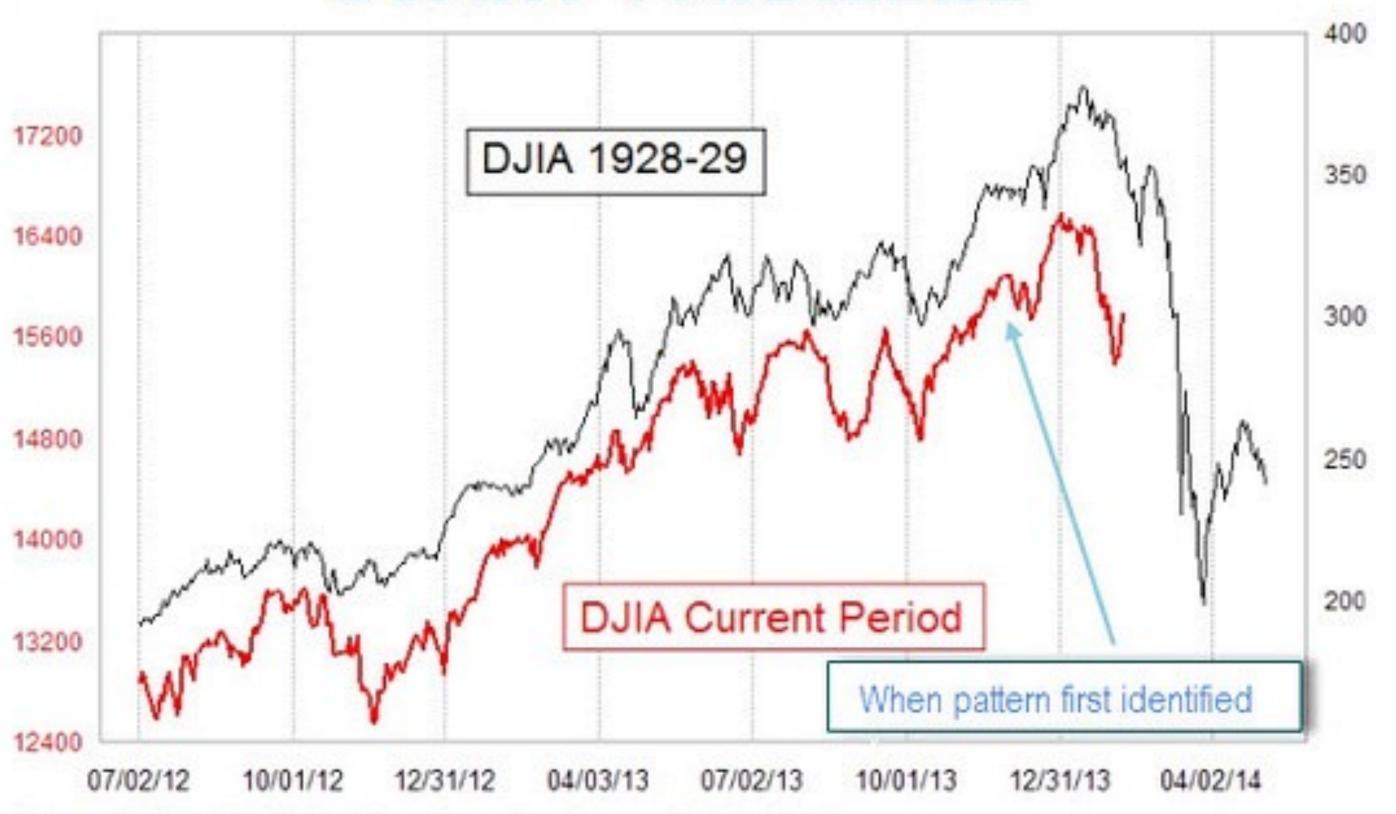
49%

Contrarian Thesis

Wait a sec-we should be playing more videogames? The more choices we have, the worse off we are? TED is where conventional wisdom goes to die.



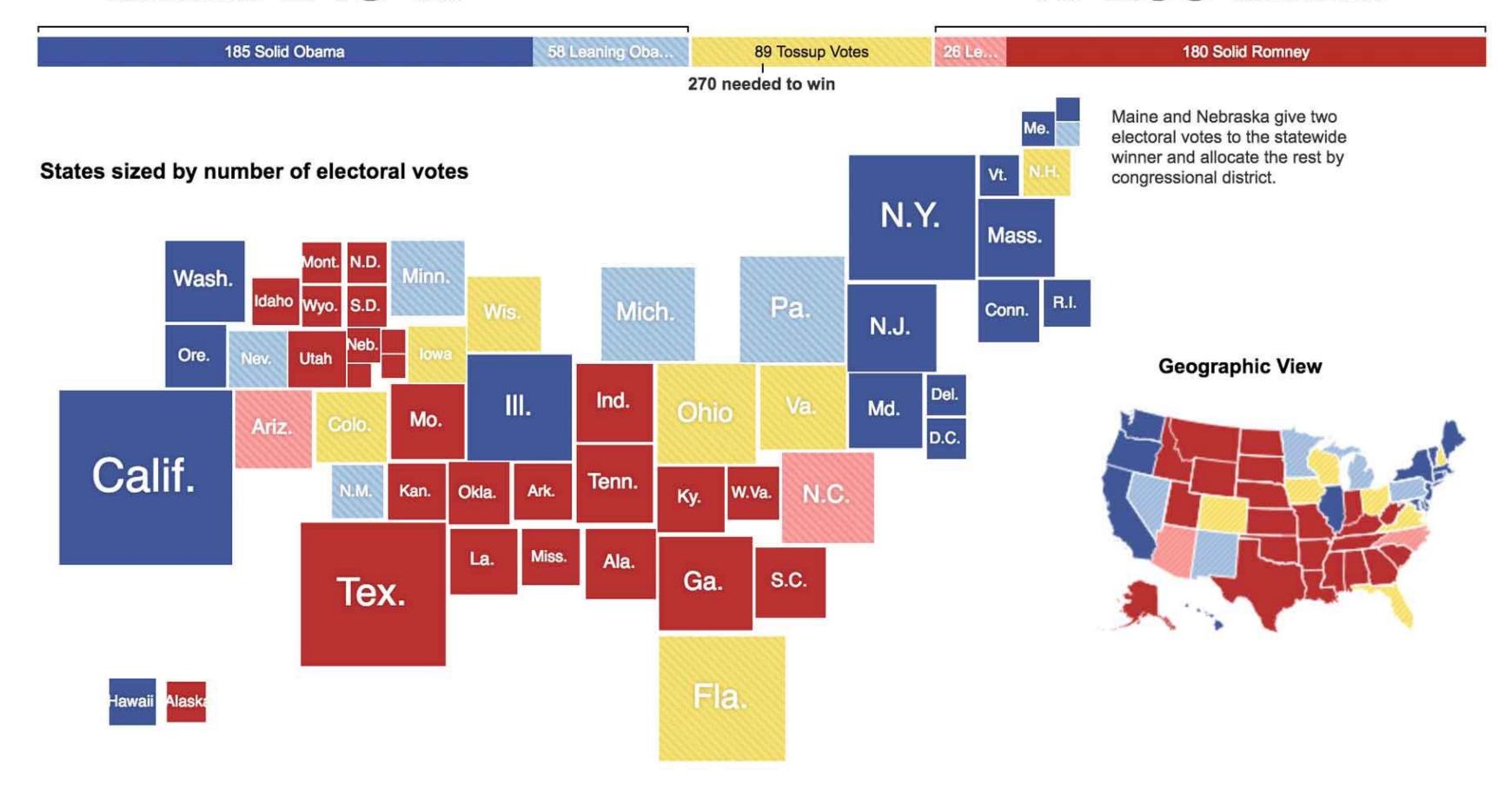
SCARY PARALLEL

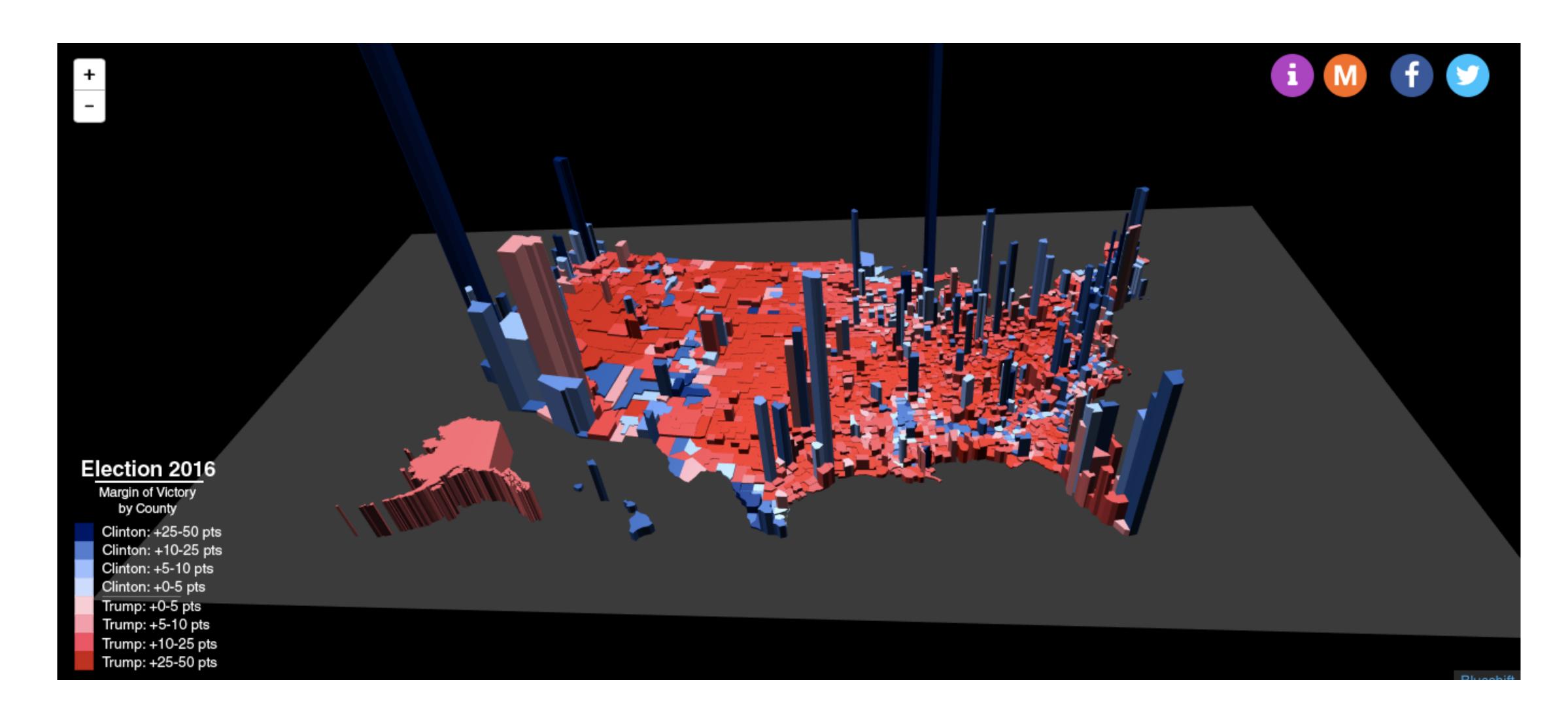


Source: McClellan Market Report, based on pattern discovered by Tom DeMark

Good graphs

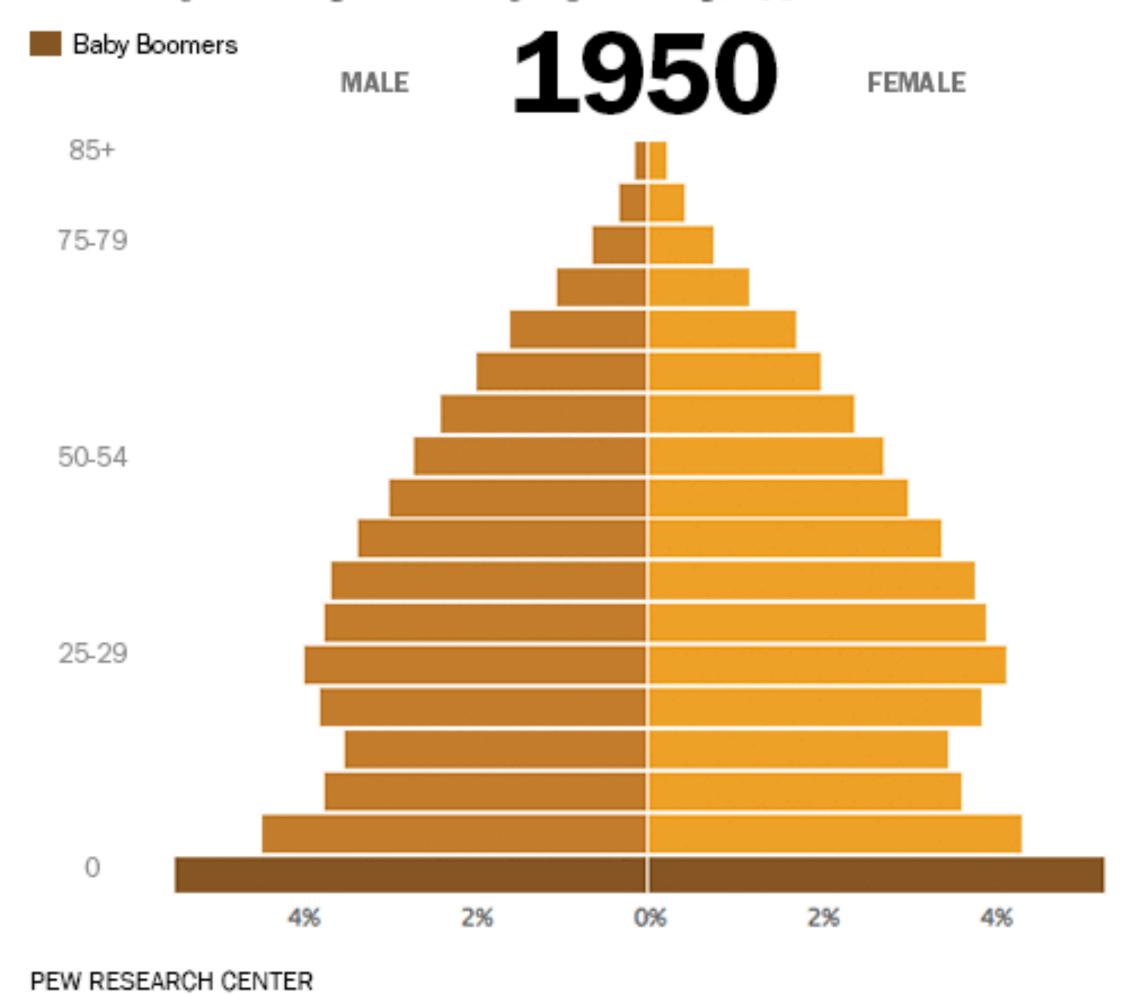
Needs 64 to win 206 Romney ELECTORAL VOTES



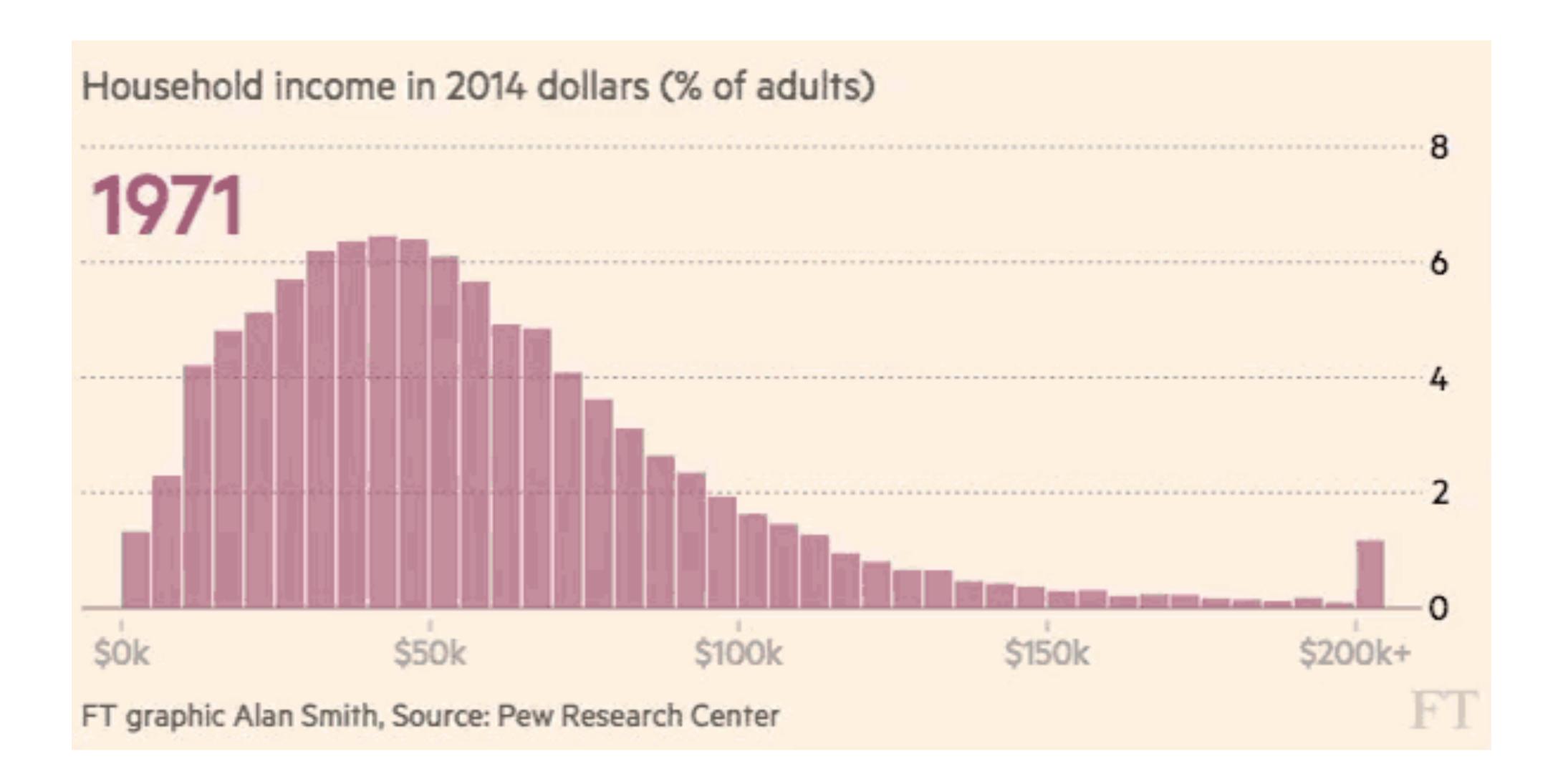


NEXT AMERICA

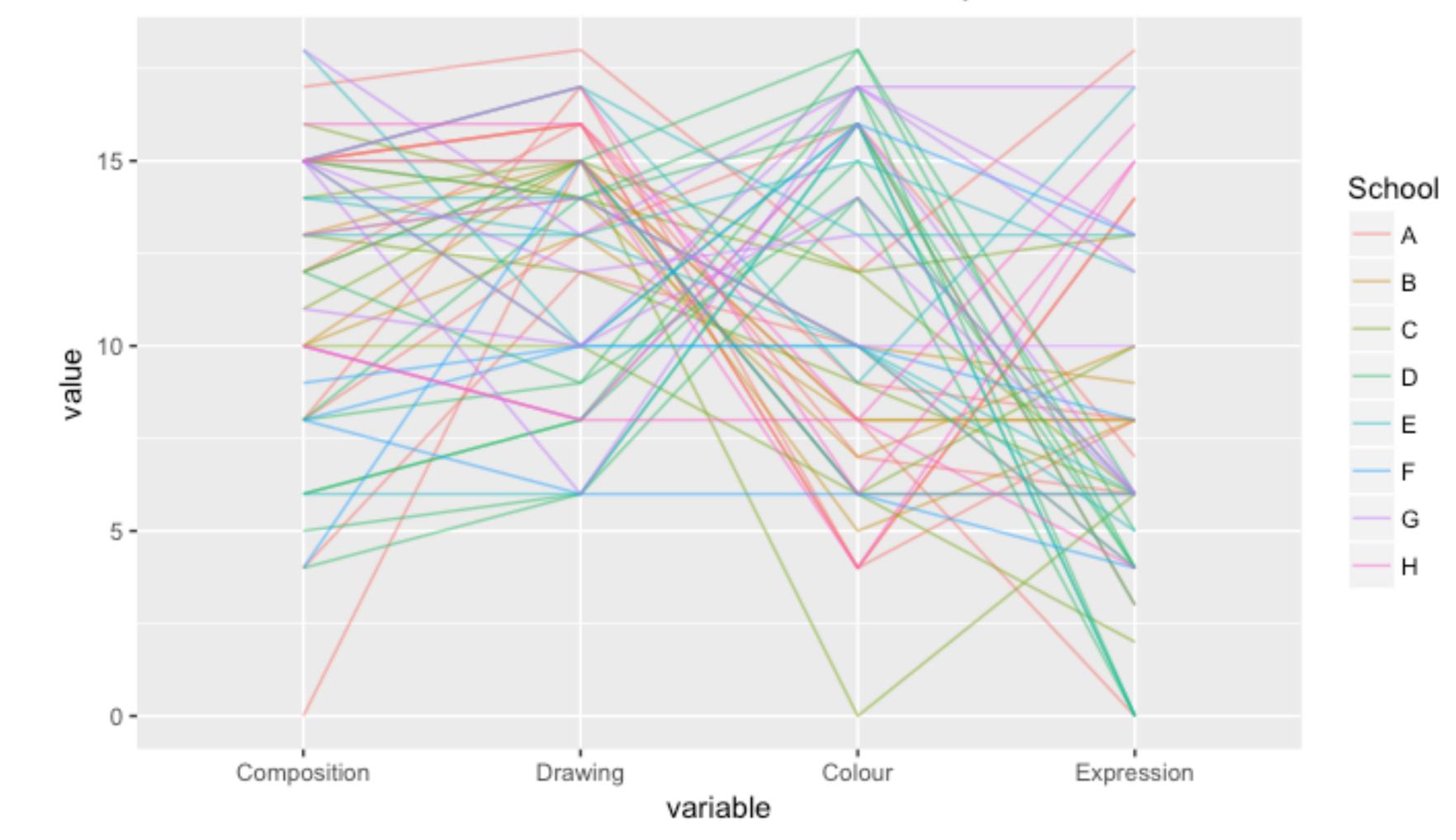
Percent of U.S. Population by Age Group, 1950-2060

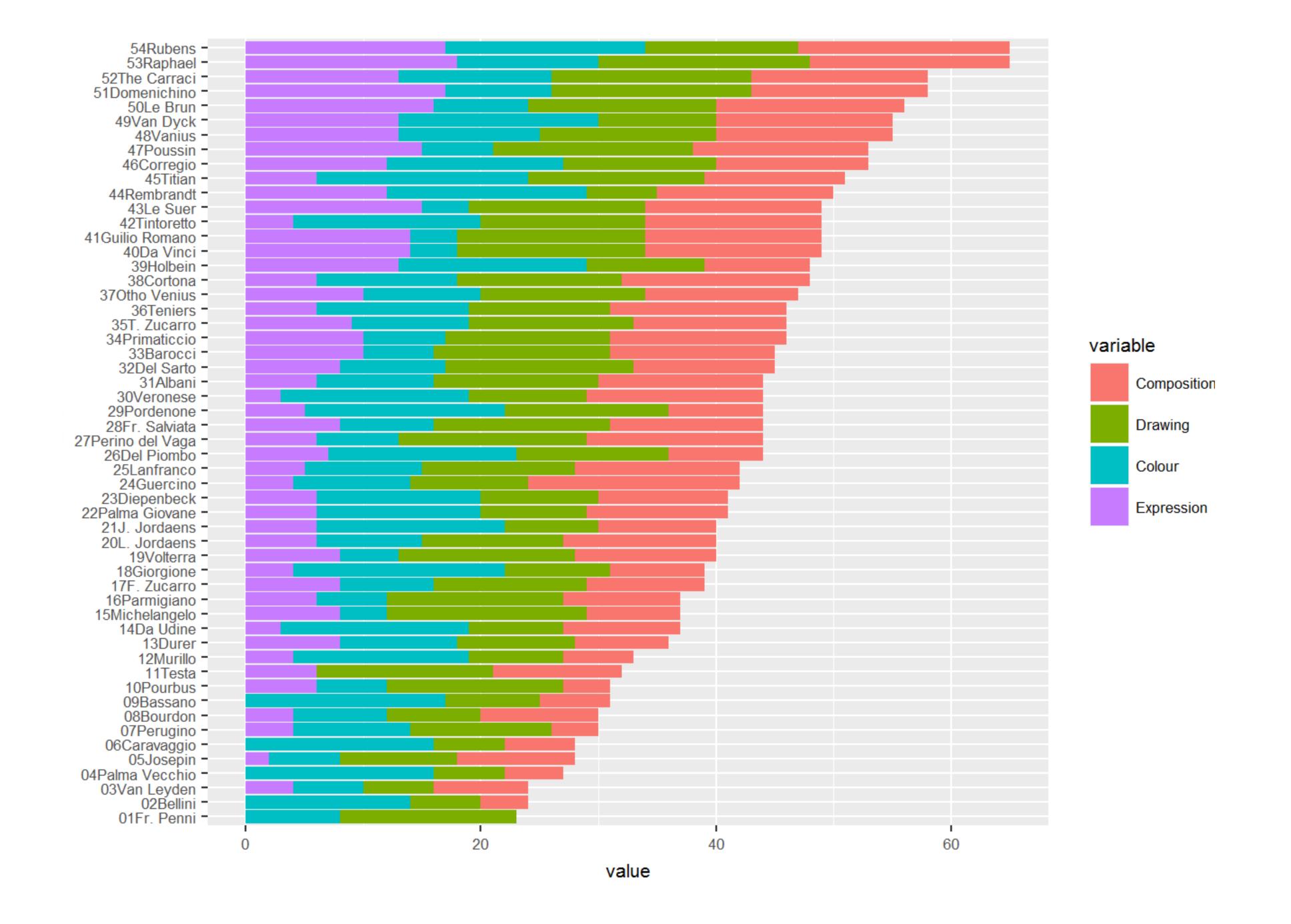


http://www.pewresearch.org/next-america/#Two-Dramas-in-Slow-Motion

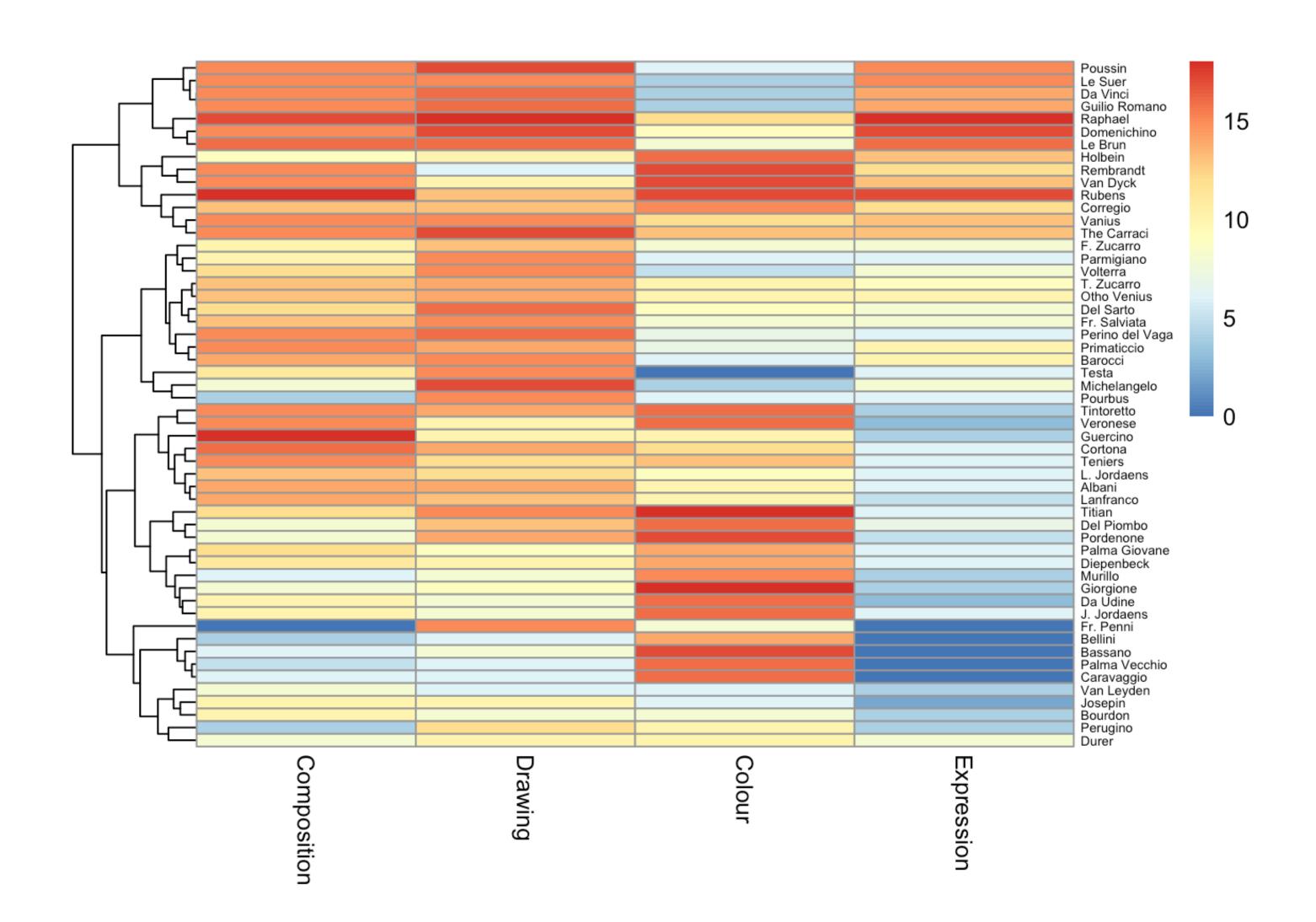


Parallel coordinates - Score for each painter

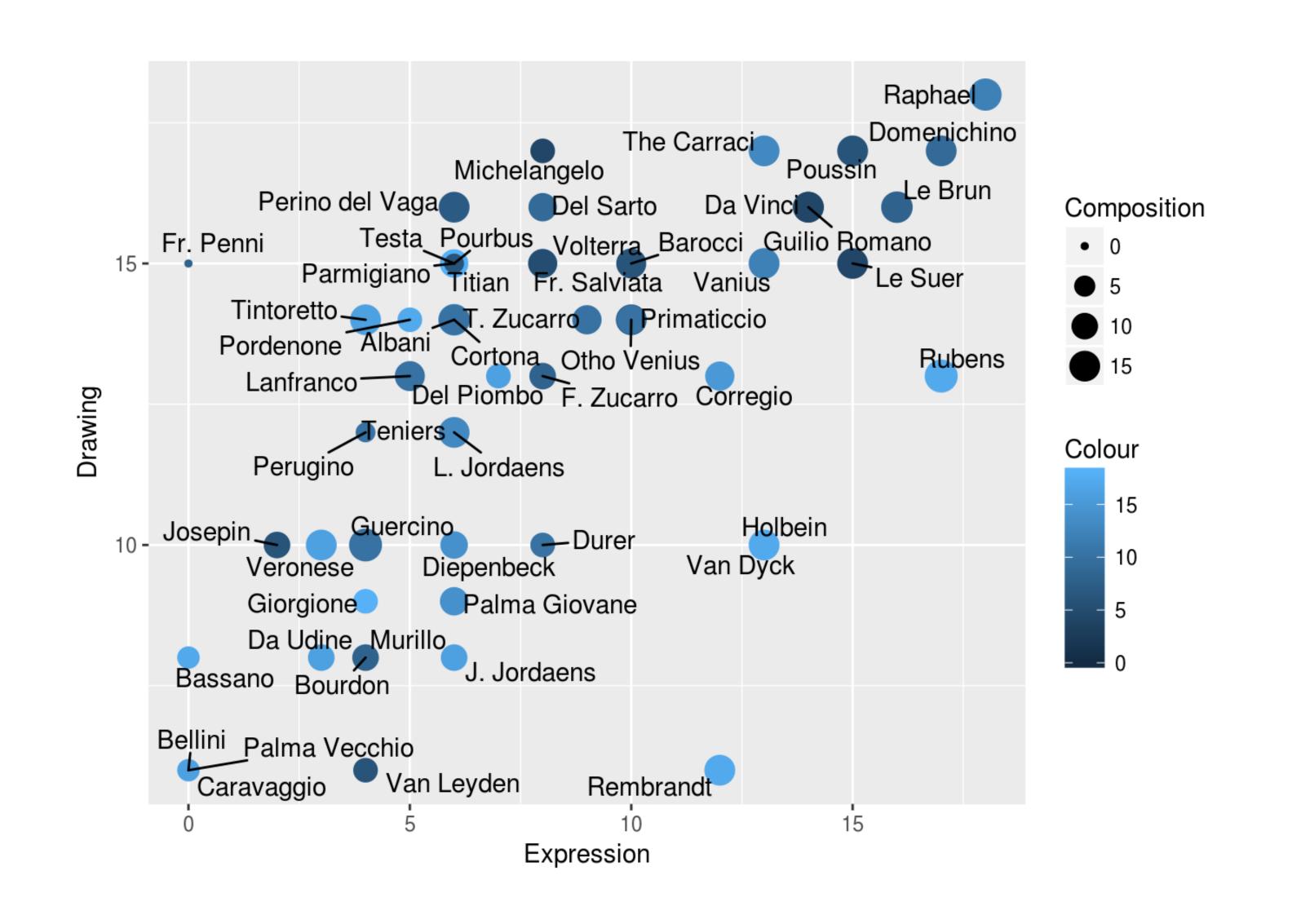




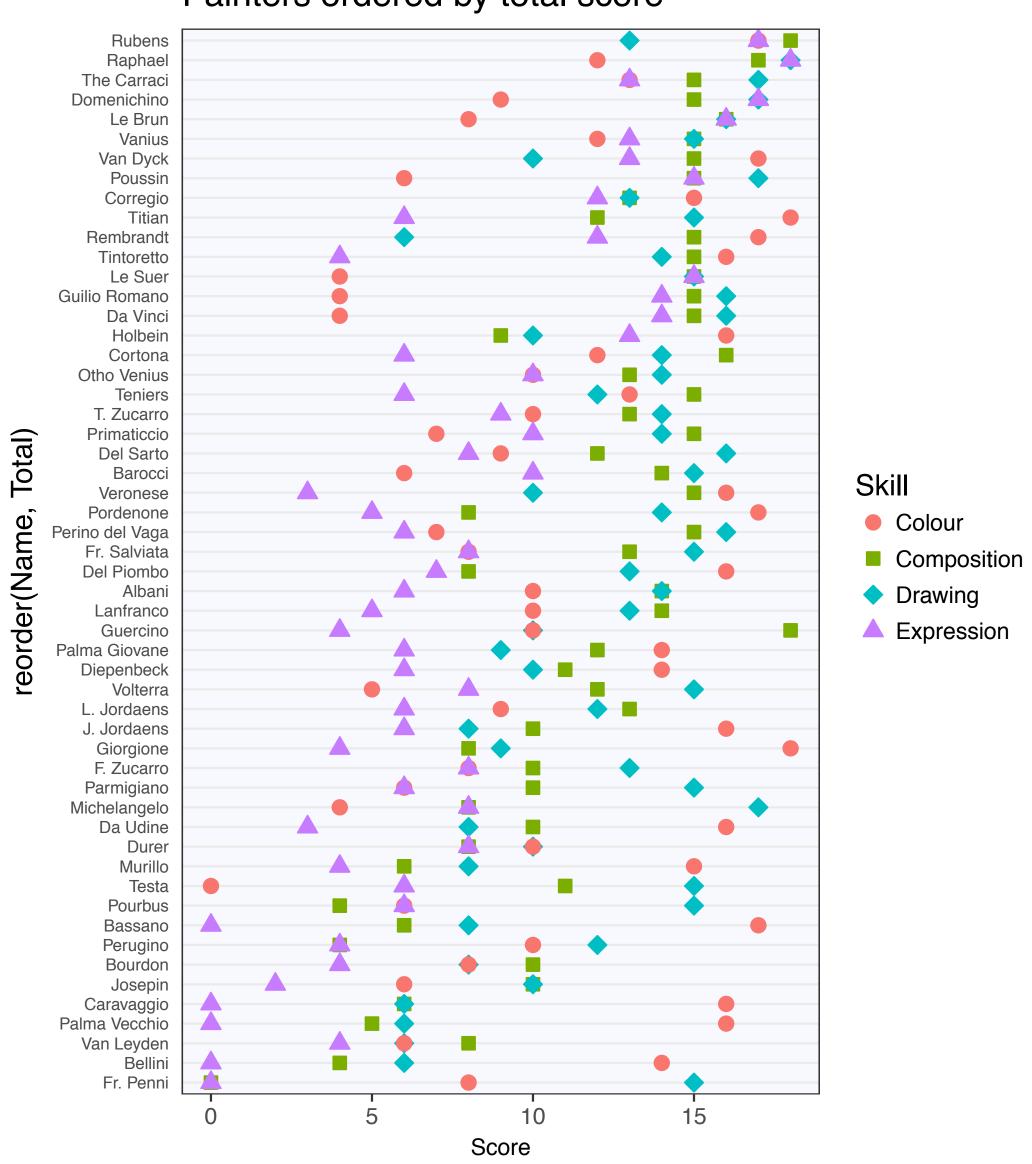
```
data(painters)
library(pheatmap)
pheatmap(painters[,1:4], fontsize_row = 5.5, cluster_cols = F)
```



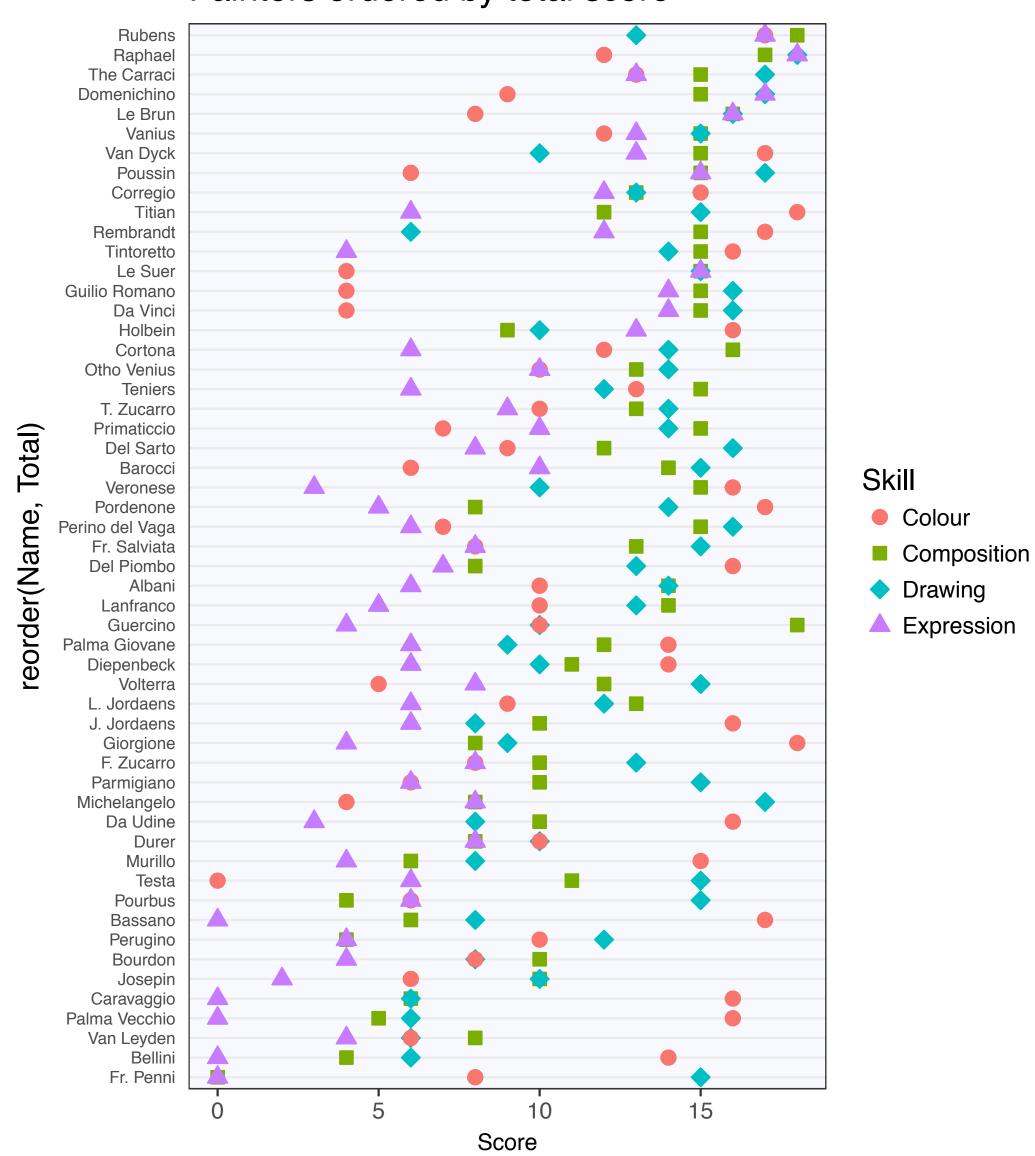
```
ggplot(painters, aes(Expression, Drawing)) +
   geom_point(aes(size = Composition, color = Colour)) +
   geom text repel(aes(label = rownames(painters)))
```

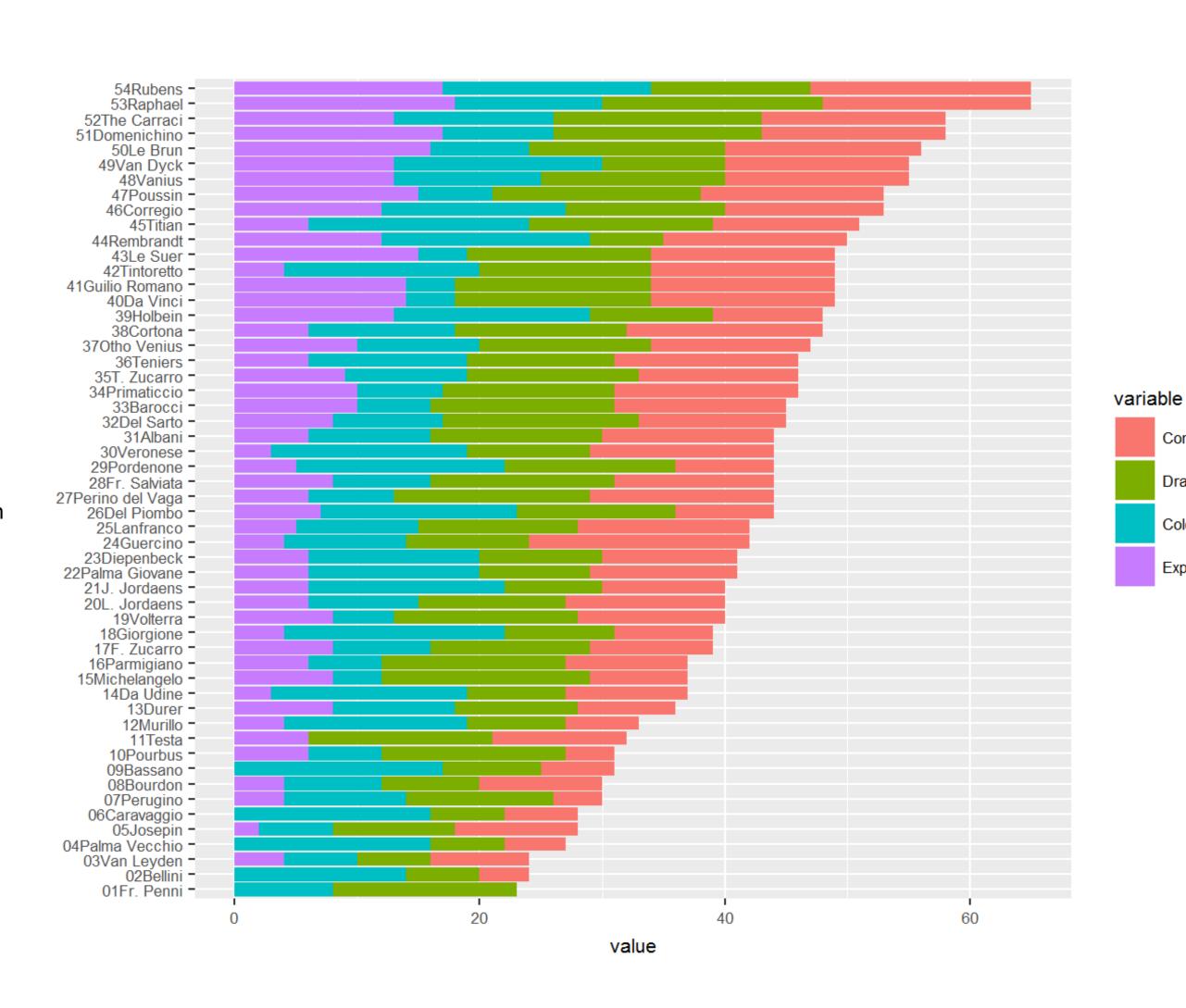






Painters ordered by total score





Composition

Drawing

Colour

Expression

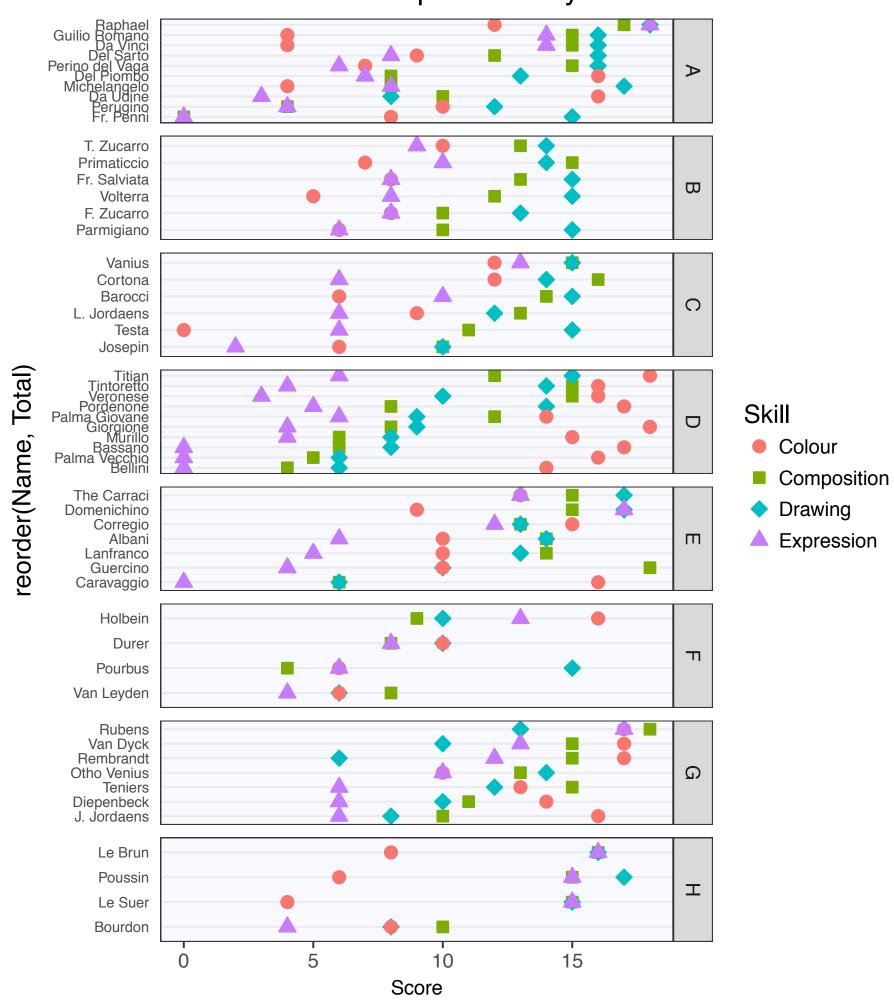
```
library (MASS)
library(tidyverse)
tidypaint <- painters %>% rownames_to_column("Name") %>%
    mutate(Total = Composition + Drawing + Colour +
                  Expression) %>%
    gather(key = Skill, value = Score, -Name, -School, -Total)
g <- ggplot(tidypaint, aes(x = Score, y = reorder(Name, Total),
                      color = Skill, shape = Skill,
                      fill = Skill) +
    geom_point(size = 3) +
    scale_shape_manual(values = c(21, 22, 23, 24)) +
    theme_dotplot + theme(panel.background =
              element_rect(fill = "ghostwhite"))
```

g1 + ggtitle("Open shapes")

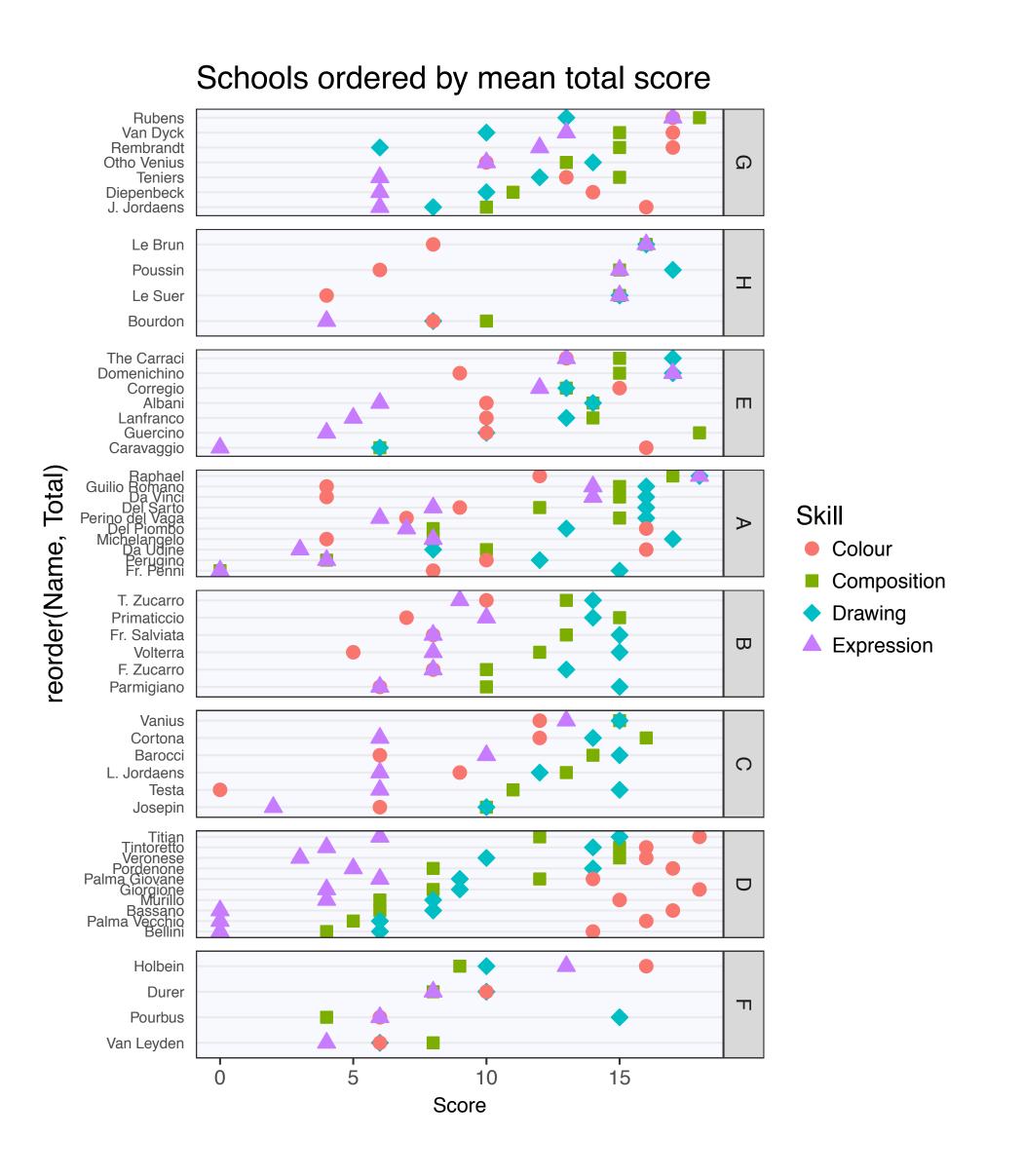




Schools ordered alphabetically



g2 + ggtitle("Schools ordered by mean total score")



```
schoolorder <- tidypaint %>% group_by(School) %>%
    summarize(mean = mean(Total)) %>% arrange(desc(mean))
tidypaint$School <- factor(tidypaint$School, levels =</pre>
                               schoolorder$School)
g2 <- ggplot(tidypaint, aes(x = Score, y = reorder(Name, Total),
                      color = Skill, shape = Skill,
                      fill = Skill) +
    geom_point(size = 3) +
    scale_shape_manual(values = c(21, 22, 23, 24)) +
    facet_wrap(~School, ncol = 1, scales = "free_y",
               strip.position = "right") +
    theme_dotplot + theme(panel.background =
              element_rect(fill = "ghostwhite"))
```

Tidy Data

"Happy families are all alike; every unhappy family is unhappy in its own way." --Leo Tolstoy

"Tidy datasets are all alike but every messy dataset is messy in its own way." --Hadley Wickham

INTERNATIONAL BEST SELLER 2 MILLION EXPERIMENTS SAVED

the life-changing magic of tidying data

dr. tracy teal

Messy 1

	treatmenta	treatmentb	
John Smith		2	
Jane Doe	16	11	
Mary Johnson	3	1	

Messy 2

	John Smith	Jane Doe	Mary Johnson
treatmenta		16	3
treatmentb	2	11	1

Tidy

name	trt	result
John Smith	\mathbf{a}	
Jane Doe	\mathbf{a}	16
Mary Johnson	\mathbf{a}	3
John Smith	b	2
Jane Doe	b	11
Mary Johnson	b	1

Messy or Tidy?

Da Vinci	15	16	4	14	Α
Del Piombo	8	13	16	7	Α
Del Sarto	12	16	9	8	Α
Fr. Penni	0	15	8	0	Α
Guilio Romano	15	16	4	14	Α
Michelangelo	8	17	4	8	Α
Perino del Vaga	15	16	7	6	Α
Perugino	4	12	10	4	Α
Raphael	17	18	12	18	Α
F. Zucarro	10	13	8	8	В
Fr. Salviata	13	15	8	8	В
Parmigiano	10	15	6	6	В
Primaticcio	15	14	7	10	В
T. Zucarro	13	14	10	9	В

tidy definition:

1 variable per column

1 observation per row

Messy or Tidy?

	Composition	Drawing	Colour	Expression	School [‡]
Da Udine	10	8	16	3	Α
Da Vinci	15	16	4	14	Α
Del Piombo	8	13	16	7	Α
Del Sarto	12	16	9	8	Α
Fr. Penni	0	15	8	0	Α
Guilio Romano	15	16	4	14	Α
Michelangelo	8	17	4	8	Α
Perino del Vaga	15	16	7	6	Α
Perugino	4	12	10	4	Α
Raphael	17	18	12	18	Α
F. Zucarro	10	13	8	8	В
Fr. Salviata	13	15	8	8	В
Parmigiano	10	15	6	6	В

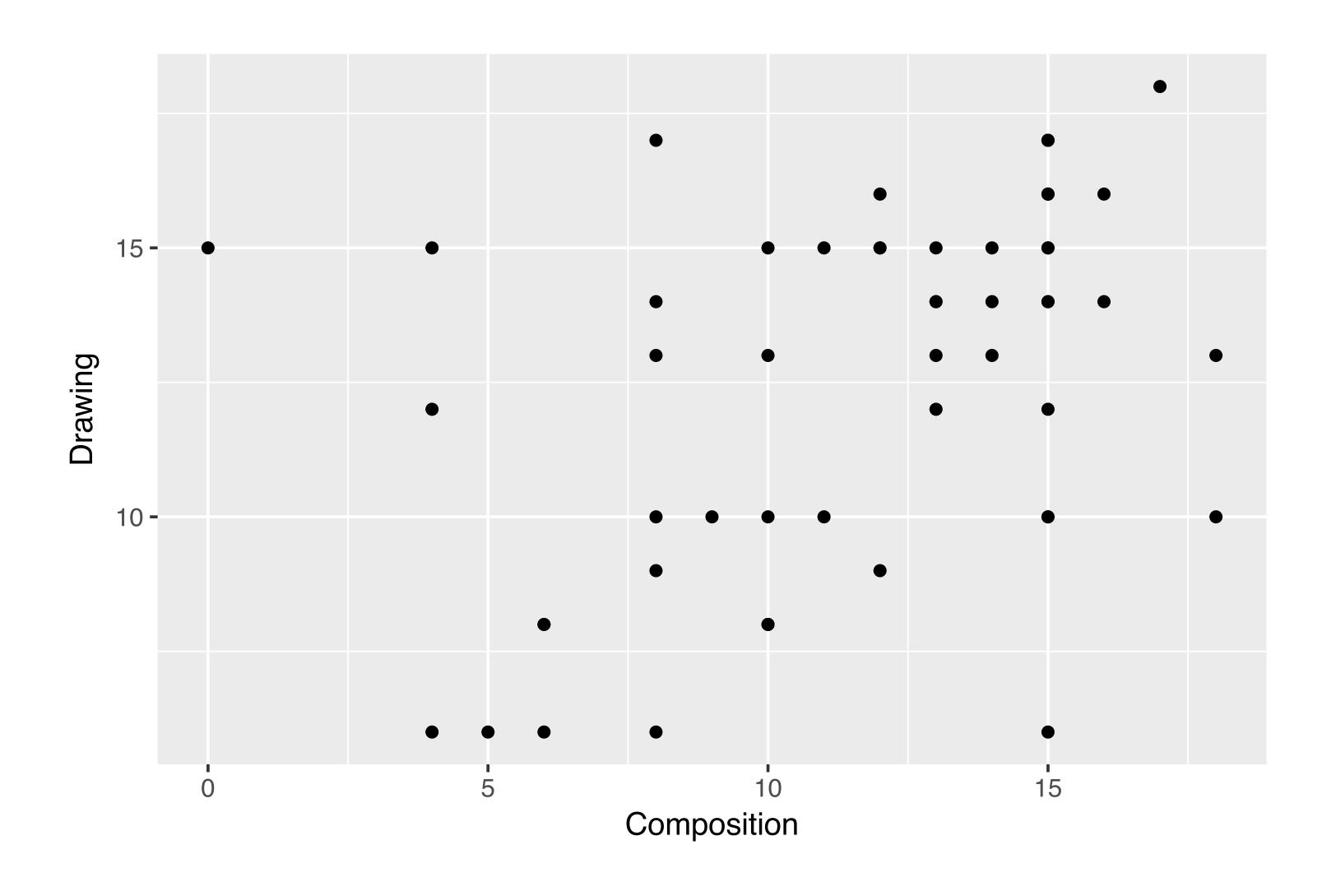
tidy definition:

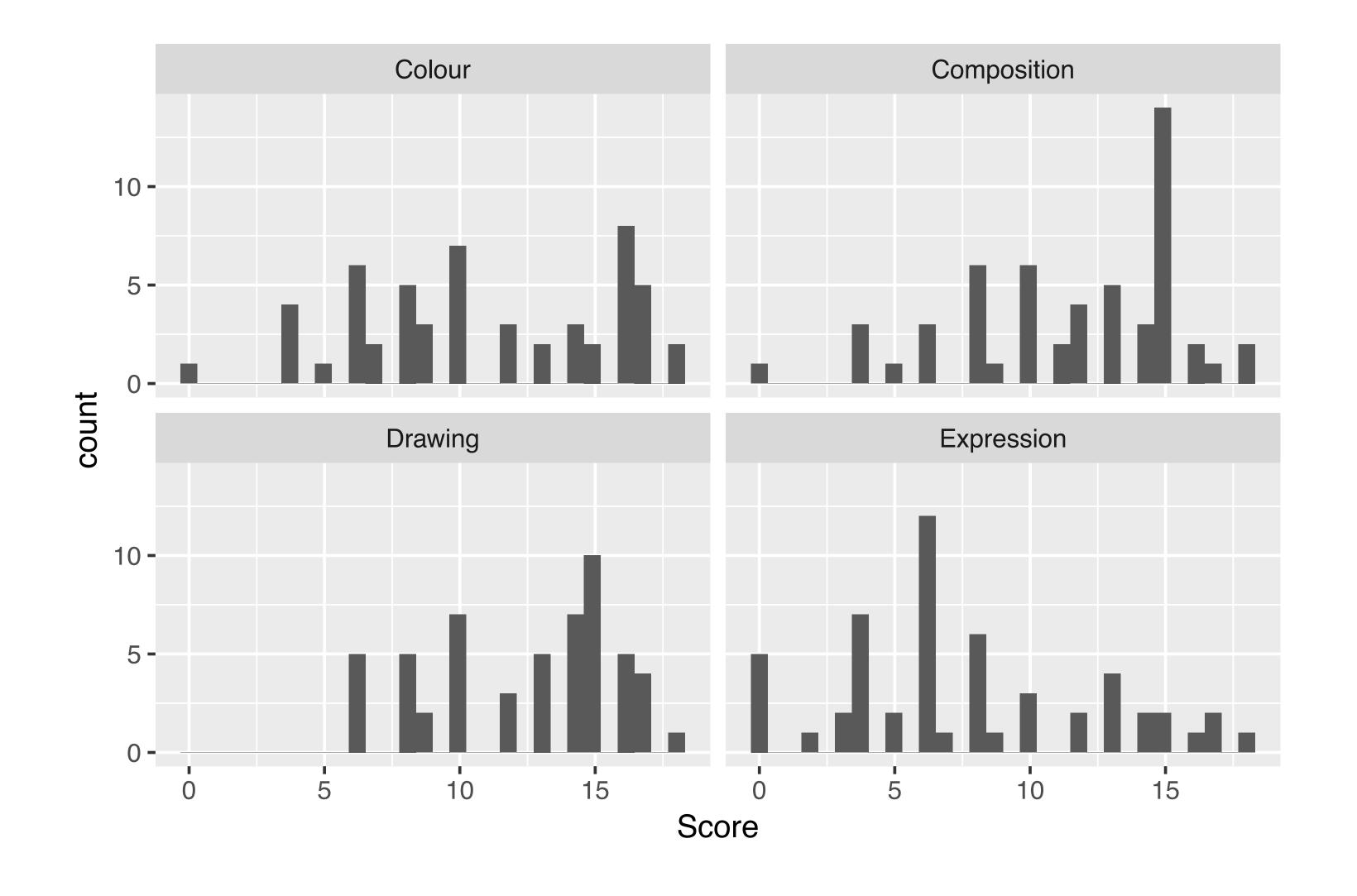
1 variable per column

1 observation per row



ggplot(painters, aes(Composition, Drawing)) + geom_point()





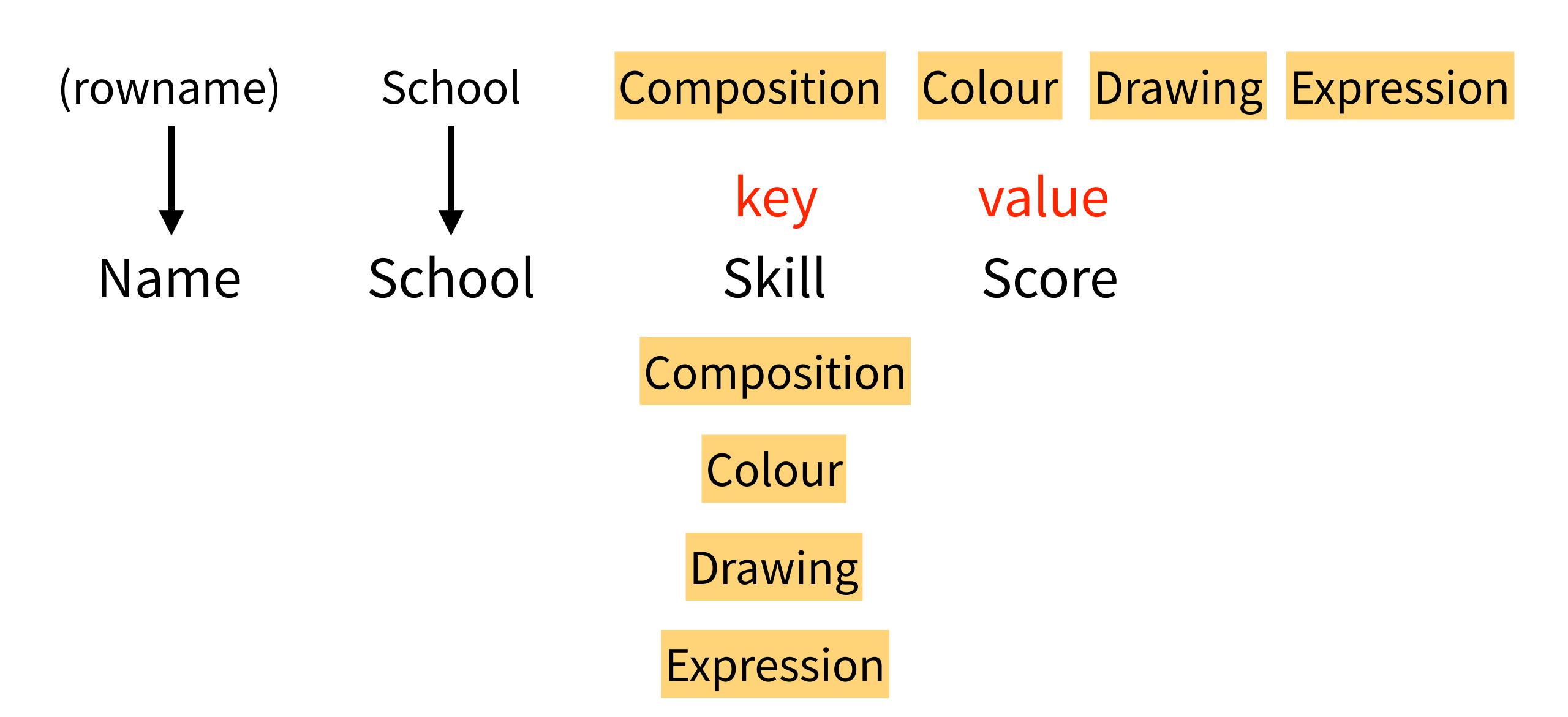
```
library(tidyverse)
library(MASS)
tidypaint <- painters %>% rownames_to_column("Name") %>%
    gather(key = Skill, value = Score, -Name, -School)

g3 <- ggplot(tidypaint, aes(x =Score)) + geom_histogram() +
    facet_wrap(~Skill)</pre>
```

[,] \$ subset chind rhind

gather





```
tidypaint <- painters %>% rownames_to_column("Name") %>%
   gather(key = Skill, value = Score, -Name, -School)
```

Coding

- rownames
- %>% "pipe" (magrittr, dplyr)



Aesthetic specifications

Hadley Wickham

2016-03-01

This vignette summarises the various formats that grid drawing functions take. Most of this information is available scattered throughout the R documentation. This appendix brings it all together in one place.

Colour

Colours can be specified with:

- A name, e.g., "red". R has 657 built-in named colours, which can be listed with colours(). The Stowers
 Institute provides a nice printable pdf that lists all colours: http://research.stowers-
 institute.org/efg/R/Color/Chart/.
- An rgb specification, with a string of the form "#RRGGBB" where each of the pairs RR, GG, BB consists of two hexadecimal digits giving a value in the range 00 to FF
 - You can optionally make the colour transparent by using the form "#RRGGBBAA".
- An NA, for a completely transparent colour.
- The <u>munsell</u> package, by Charlotte Wickham, provides a wrapper around the colour system designed by

http://docs.ggplot2.org/current/vignettes/ggplot2-specs.html