

# COSC 6344 Visualization

## Assignment 1

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### **1. Writing question (10 points)**

**Please provide one example each for scientific data and information data. Describe why you think the data you select is a scientific (or information) data.**

Scientific Data: Data of the levels of electric conductivity of different solutions is a good example of scientific data.

It is Scientific data as it has measurable coordinates that are used to represent it namely conductivity, molarity and concentration of solution. This data can be collected in the real world through experimentation. The data is also continuous as we can determine an estimated conductivity of a solution between any two given data points. Therefore, I believe that this is a good example of scientific data.

Information Data: A data set of the number of people diagnosed with cancer and go into remission in a region over a period is a good example of information data.

My reasoning for this is that there are no fixed coordinates for us to determine this data with. Each patient is different and as such the data is very abstract. This data is also discreet as their records are individual. This is why I believe that this data is an example of information data.

### Financial Aid Vs Geographical Region

Regions

Measure Values

0 559,253

	Far West HI NV OR WA	AK CA	Great Lakes IN MI OH WI	Mid East MD NJ NY PA	DE DC	New England CT ME MA NH RI VT	Plains MN MO NE ND SD	IA KS	Rocky Mountains ID MT UT WY	CO	Southeast AR FL GA KY LA MS NC SC TN ..	Southwest AZ NM OK TX	US Service schools
Other loans													
Other federal grants													
State/local government grants or scholarships													
Institutional grants or scholarships													
Pell grants													
Federal grants													
Federal loans													
Loans to students													
Grants or scholarships from the federal government, state/local government, or the institution													

Federal grants, Federal loans, Grants or scholarships from the federal government, state/local government, or the institution, Institutional grants or scholarships, Loans to students, Other federal grants, Other loans, Pell grants and State/local government grants or scholarships (color) broken down by Regions.

This plot is from the dataset of Financial aid Vs Geographical Region. It gives us a picture of how various grants and loans distributed over different geographical regions for the year 2015-2016. The gradient represents the amount of funding from the lightest being the lowest to the darker shades representing higher funding. It allows us to see which regions received the most funding and which regions were not so well endowed.

## Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for the United States, Regions, States, and Puerto Rico

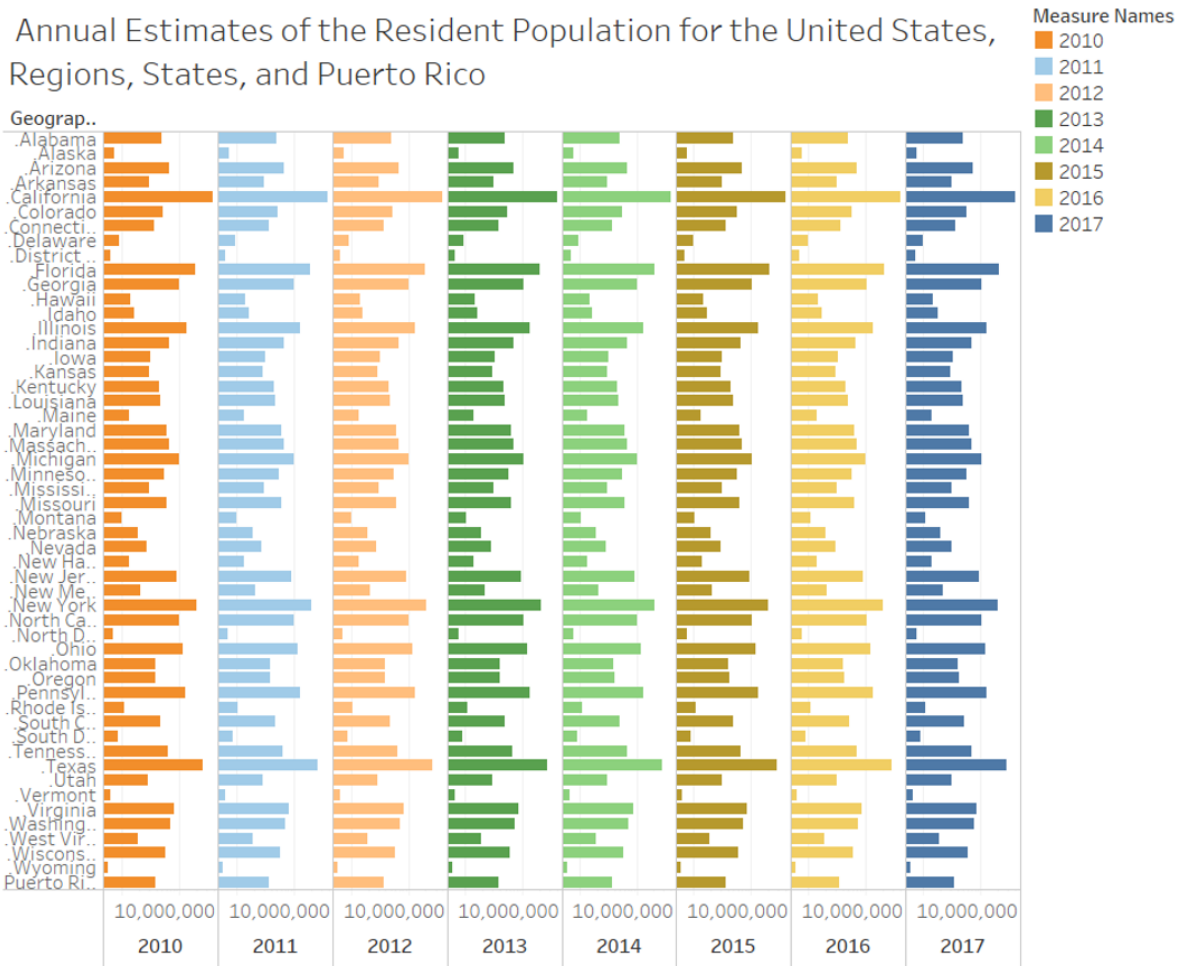


Figure 2: Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for the United States, Regions, States, and Puerto Rico: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2017

This plot is from the data set of Annual Resident Population for the US, Regions, States and Puerto Rico from 2010 to 2017. This plot had to be scaled logarithmically to show the distinctions more accurately. This graph although a little crowded makes it easy to observe the population levels over the years.

### 3. Plots/charts for storytelling (50 points)

Financial Aid Vs Geographical Region



*Figure 3: Number of full-time, first-time students receiving financial aid, by geographic region and type of aid: 2015-16*

From this data set we can observe the distribution of financial aid through the different regions and states of the United States. From the plot we can clearly observe that the grants/scholarships from the federal government, local government and institutions is the highest aid provided across the board. Meanwhile other federal grants and loans seem to be the lowest across the board.

Another trend to be observed is that some regions are more endowed than others. Specifically the region of South East consisting of AL, AR, FL, GA, KY, LA, MS, NC, SC, TN, VA, WV seems to have had the most Financial aid dispensed for students on the other hand the region with the least financial aid provided was the Rocky Mountain region consisting of CO, ID, MT, UT, WY during the year 2015-16.

Finally, we can see that US service schools seem to have the least amount of financial aid provided.

From this data we could derive that there may not be as many full-time students or first-time students going to college. Currently many prefer to work and take college

classes part time thus allowing them to afford their own education and balance a professional career. We could also reason that there may be several returning students who decided to continue and finish their higher education after a break. Due to the cost of education many students may prefer these options. Considering this we could draw another observation that the South east region has the greatest number of first time, full time students.

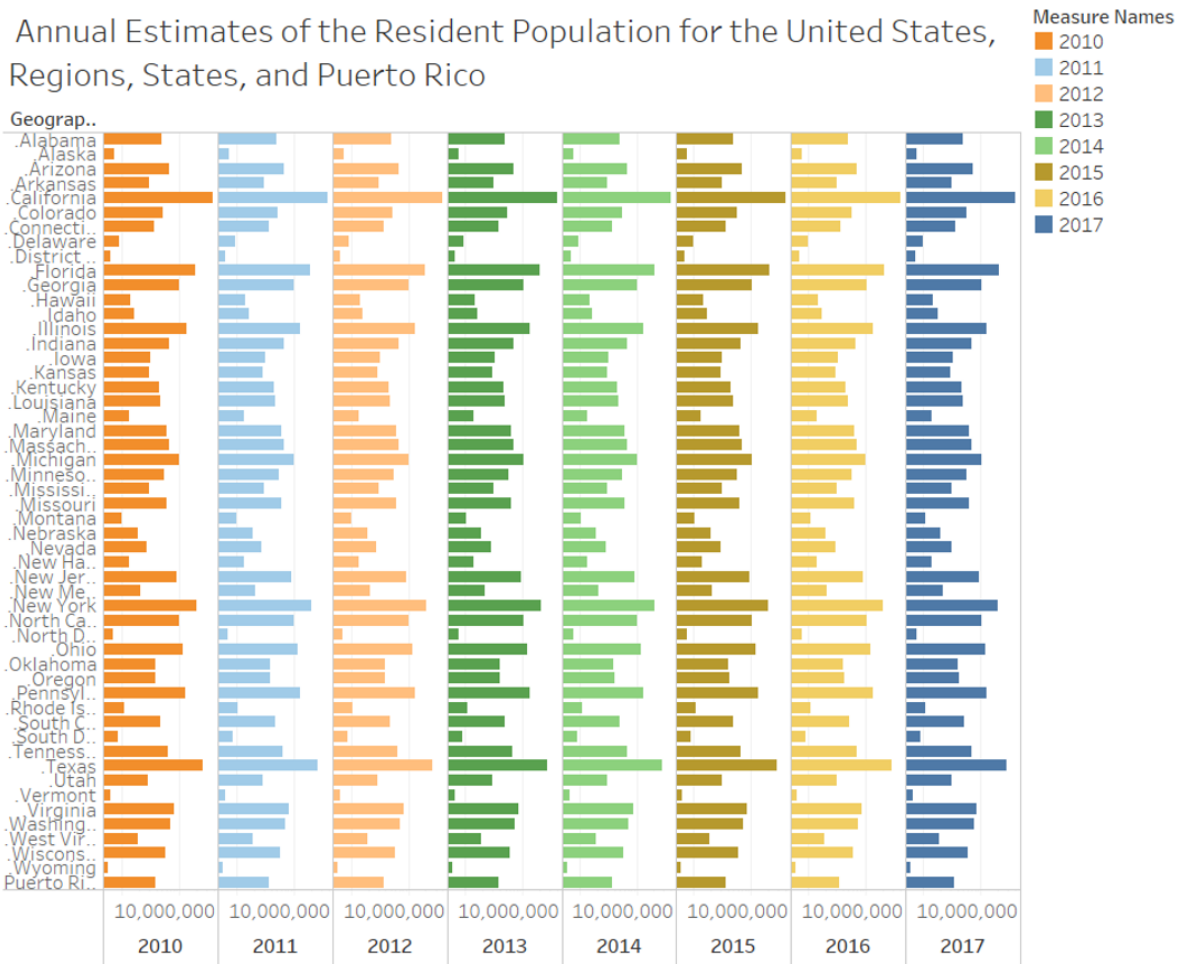
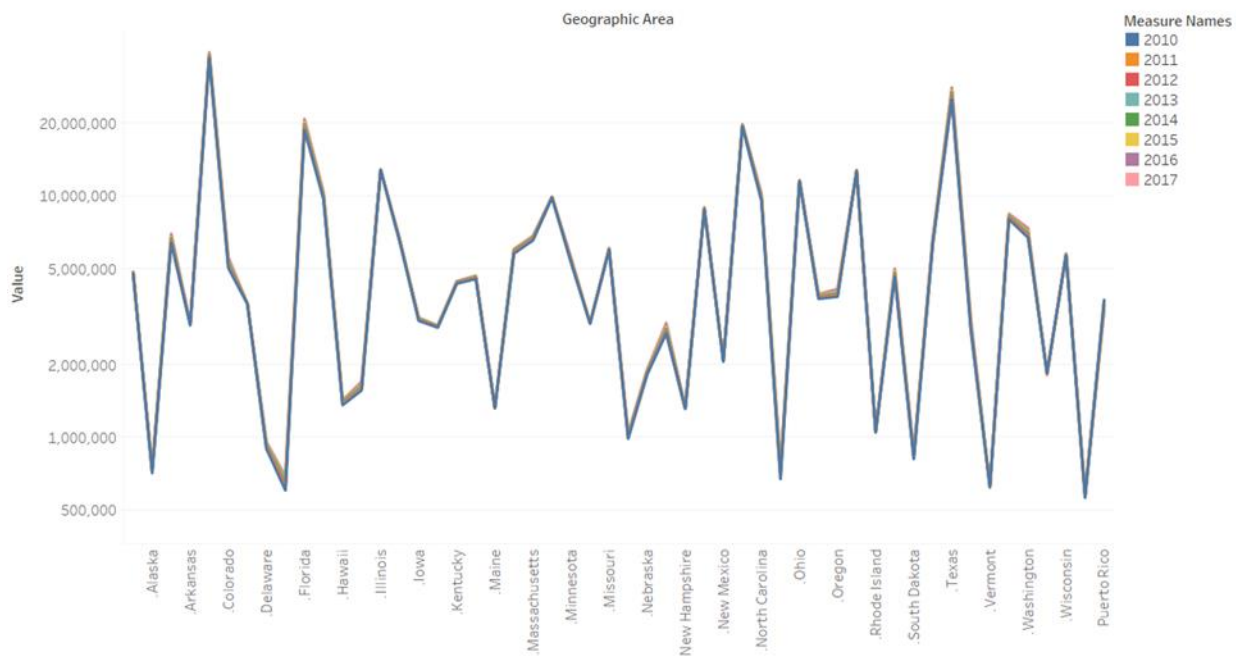


Figure 4: Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for the United States, Regions, States, and Puerto Rico:2010 to 2017

This is the plot for Resident Population of the US, regions ,states and Puerto Rico over eight years. Initially due to the large values of population data it was hard to make any interpretations. Therefore, the axis had to be scaled logarithmically .Once

that was done, we could see small differences in the bar graphs. We can see that through the years the population for each state has seen no drastic change. However, the above plot does not make it easy to gather this at a single glance so instead of a bar plot I changed my plot to a line graph with a separate line for each year as shown below. This improved representation makes it easier to see that there is not a major change in the population over the years as the lines seem to overlap for most part. To make this more evident the axis has been scaled logarithmically and the zero has been removed.

Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for the United States, Regions, States, and Puerto Rico: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2017



The trends of 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 for Geographic Area. Color shows details about 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017.

*Figure 5: Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for the United States, Regions, States, and Puerto Rico: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2017*

From this graph it is apparent that the lines are overlapping for most part except for a few increased peaks. This improved representation makes it easier to understand that there has been no significant rise or drop in population throughout the country over the past eight years. This pattern, we could attribute it to improved healthcare and declining birth rates. With the advancements in modern medicine it has become possible for people to live longer, and due to the raising concerns over the environment and overpopulation family planning has become more common these days.

**4. (Optional) Compile the provided skeleton code and report your success in the form of screen shots (5 points)**

