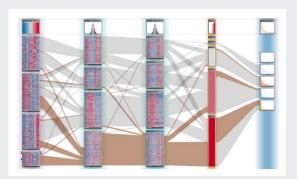
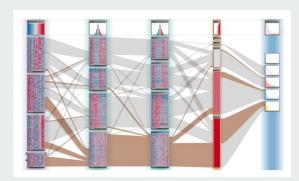
# Visualización

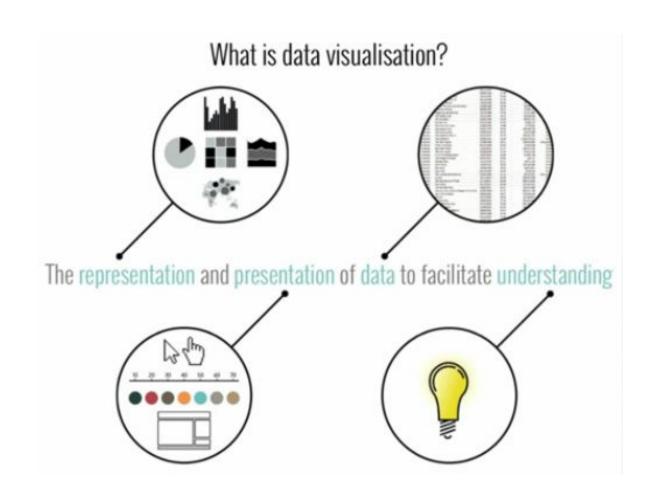
75.06 Organización de Datos



# Visu

75.06 Organización de Datos

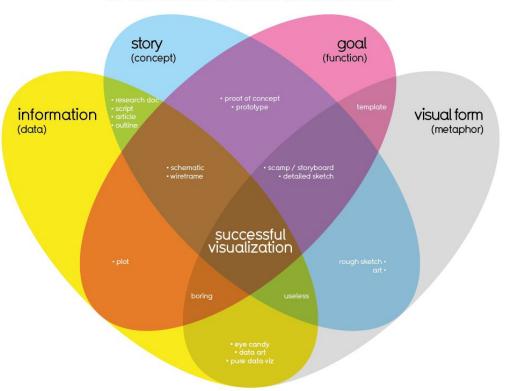




### **Visu: 4 Elementos**

- Datos
- Objetivo
- Metáfora Visual
- Historia

#### What Makes a Good Visualization?



# **Objetivos**

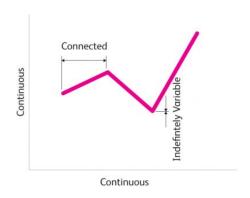
- Como parte del proceso de análisis de datos
- Para comunicar resultados o conclusiones

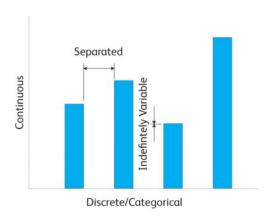
## Visu: Principios Básicos

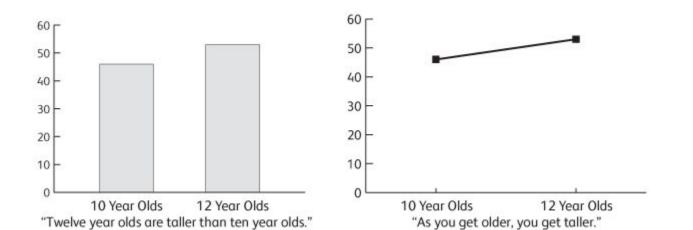
- Simple es mejor que complejo
- Realizar una buena elección del color
- Manejo de Planos (Oclusión)
- Realizar un buen uso del plano
- 7+/-2
- Ceguera al cambio
- Foco en la funcionalidad

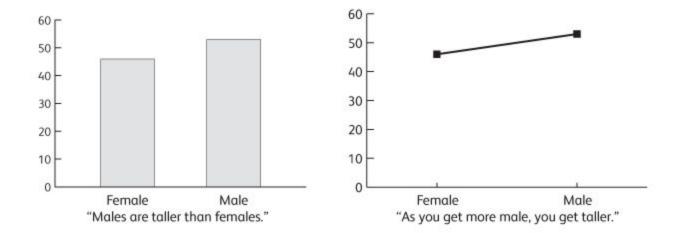
### Visualización Principios Básicos

- Diferenciar atributos continuos de categóricos
  - Gráficos de líneas vs Gráficos de barras

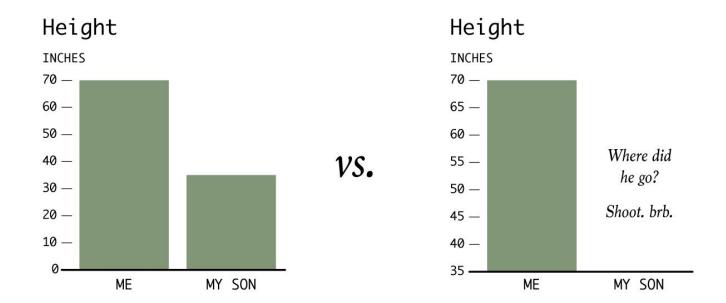


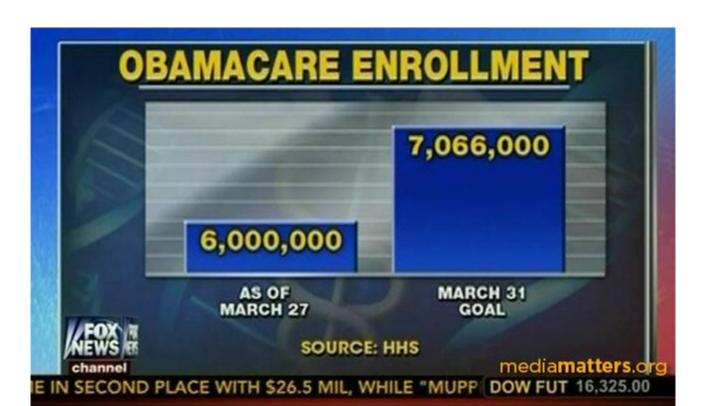




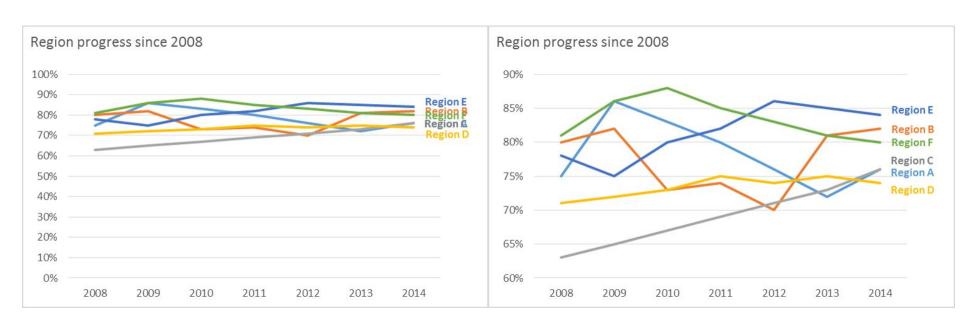


# Los Ejes Deben Comenzar en o

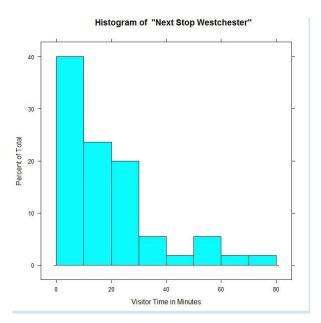


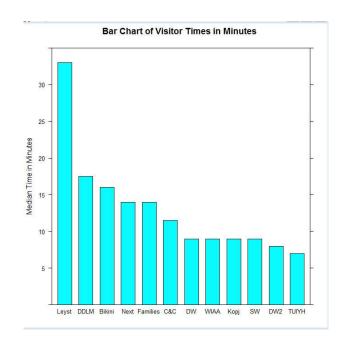


### Como en todo, hay excepciones...



# **Histograma vs Bar Chart**





### Histograma vs Bar Chart

#### Histograma

- Muestran la distribución de una variable.
- Eje x: Variable numérica discretizada en buckets (bins)
- Eje y: Cantidad / Porcentaje
- No se puede reordenar el eje X
- No hay espacios entre la barras

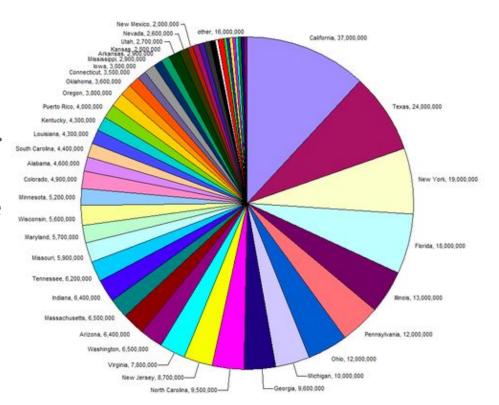
#### Bar Chart

- Comparación entre variables
- Eje x: Variable categórica
- Eje y: Variable numérica
- El eje x puede tener cualquier orden
- Barras espaciadas

### Pie charts

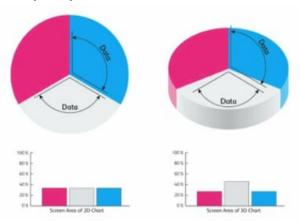
Por qué usarlos con cuidado...

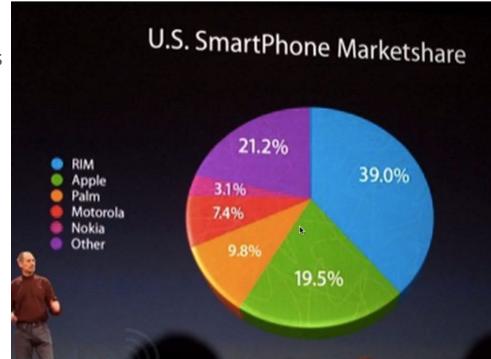
- Con muchos datos se vuelve difícil (o imposible) de interpretar



### Pie charts

 Cuando incluimos 3D modificamos las áreas, cambiando las proporciones

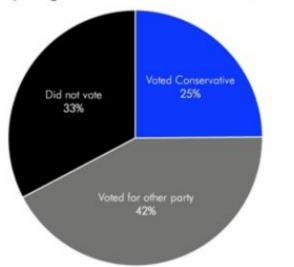




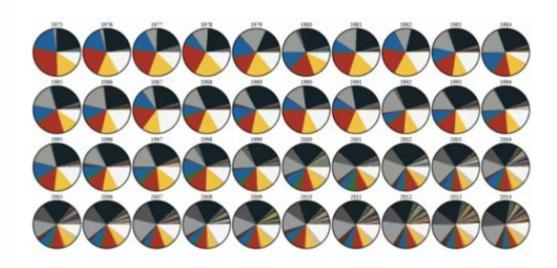
### Pero como todo, tienen una función

# Para mostrar una distribución entre 2 o 3 valores

Summary of eligible voters in the UK General Election 2015

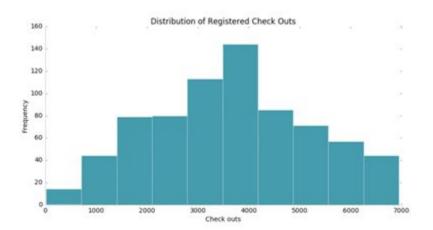


Para mostrar la evolución de un set de valores

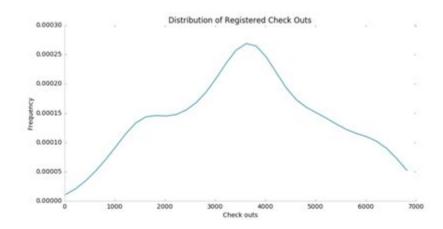


Para analizar la distribución de una variable:

Histograma

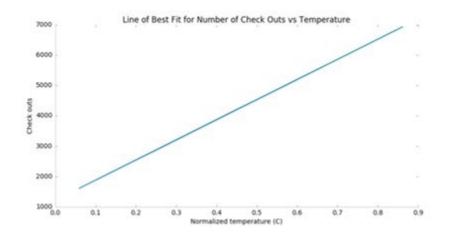


**Density Plot** 

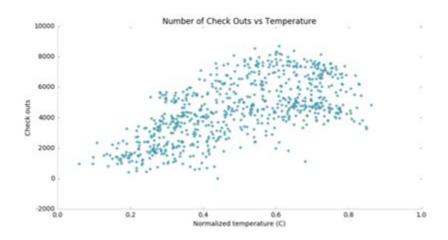


Para explorar la relación entre distintas variables:

#### Line Plot



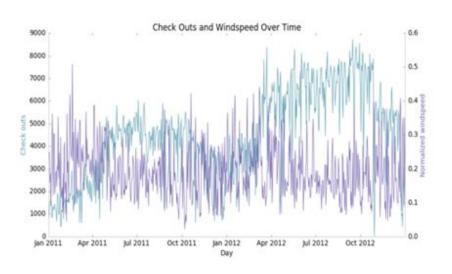
#### **Scatter Plot**

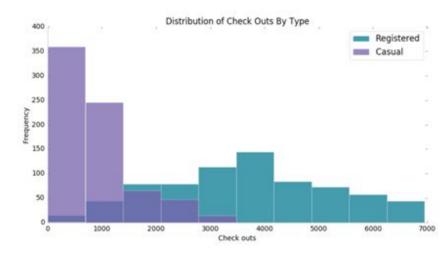


Para explorar la relación entre distintas variables:

Line Plot con dos ejes y

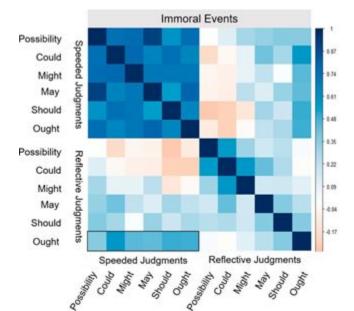
Histogramas superpuestos



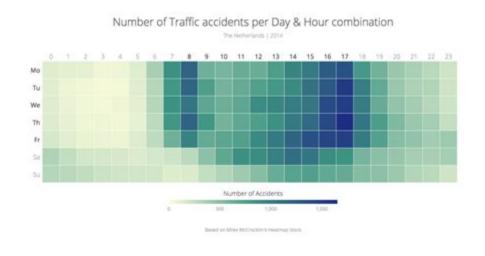


Para explorar la relación entre distintas variables:

#### Matriz de correlación

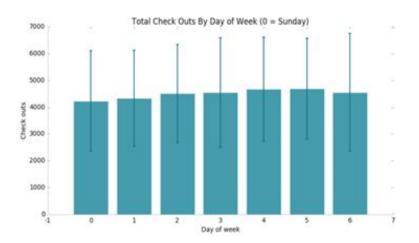


#### **Heat Map**

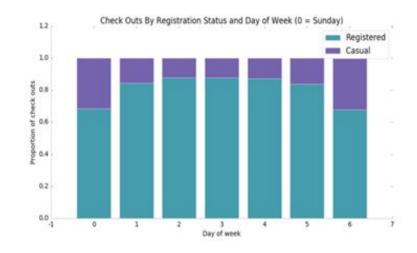


Comparando grupos o categorias:

**Bar Plot** 

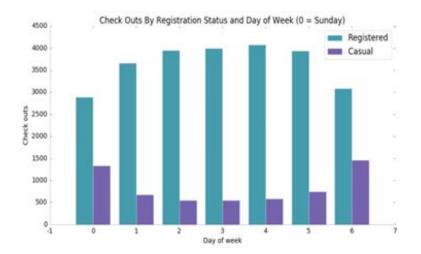


#### Stacked Bar Plot

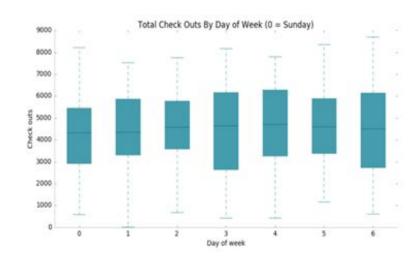


Comparando grupos o categorias:

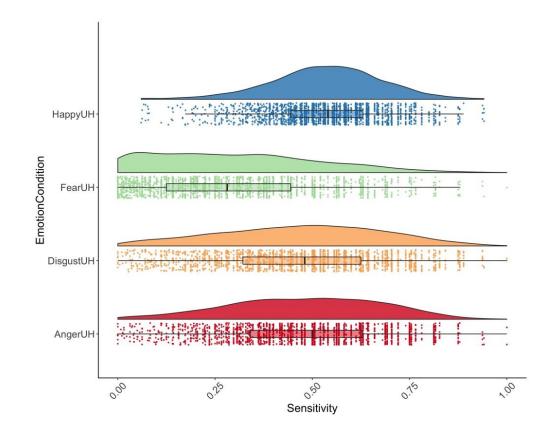
### **Grouped Bar Plot**



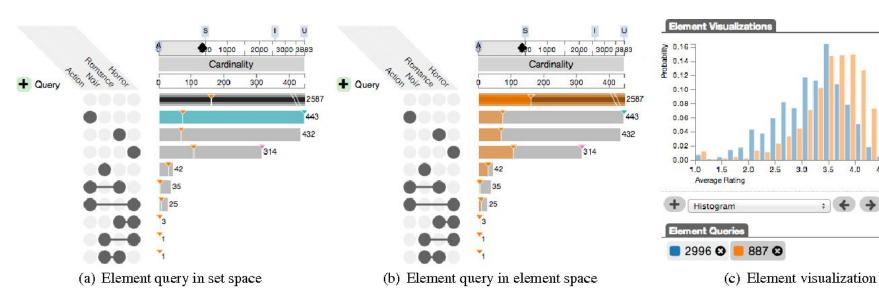
#### **Box Plot**



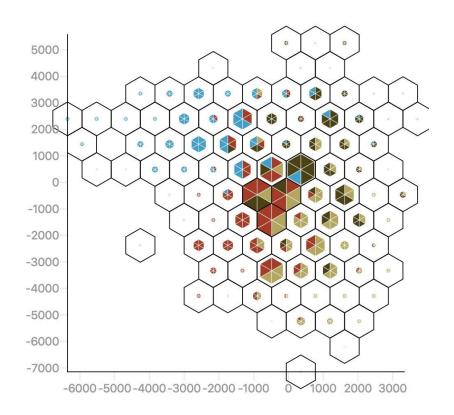
### Raincloud Plot



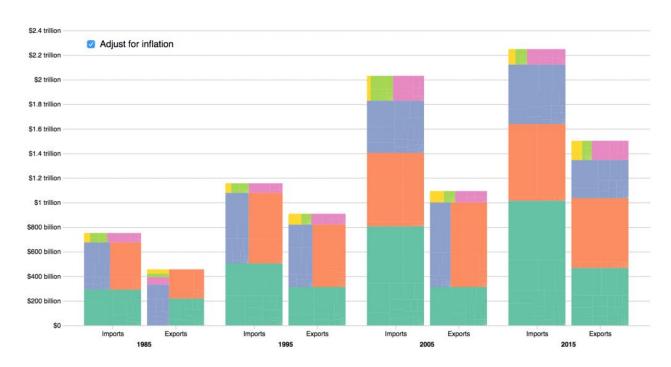
UpSet



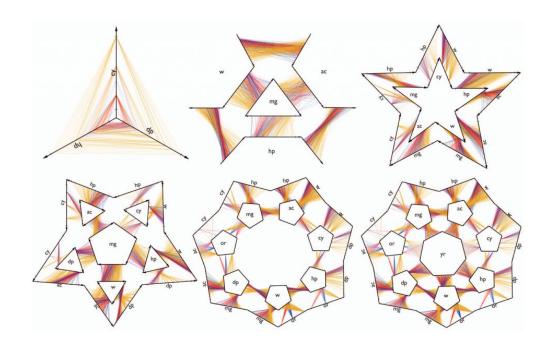
Multi-Class Hexbin



### Tree map bar chart

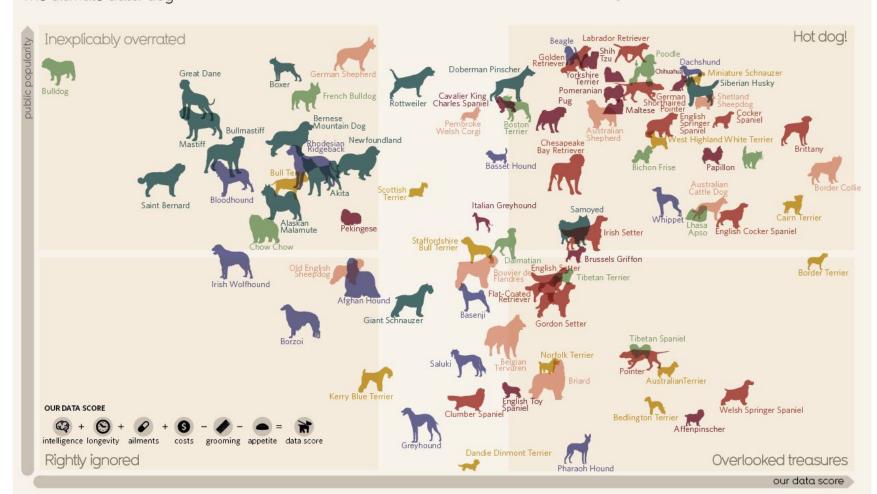


Many-to-many relational parallel coordinate plot



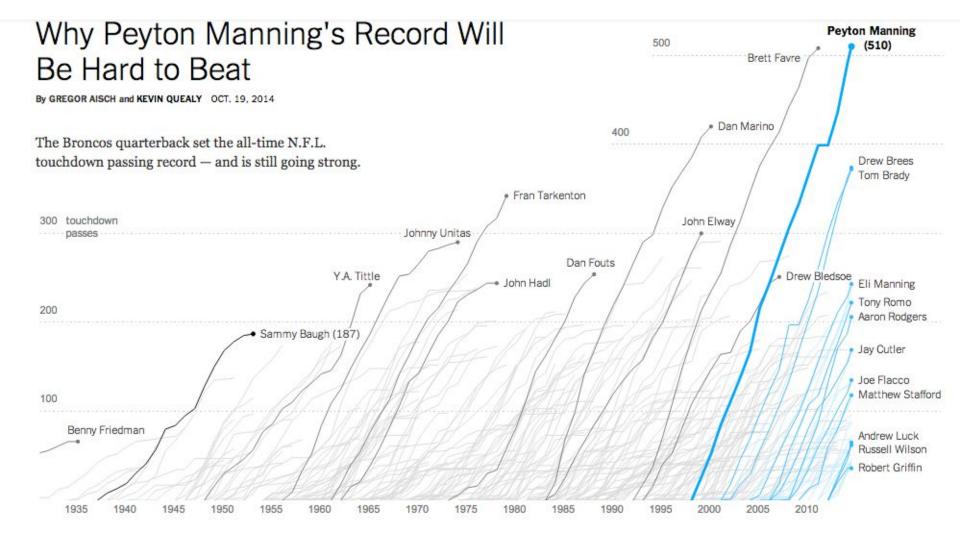
Best in Show The ultimate data-dog



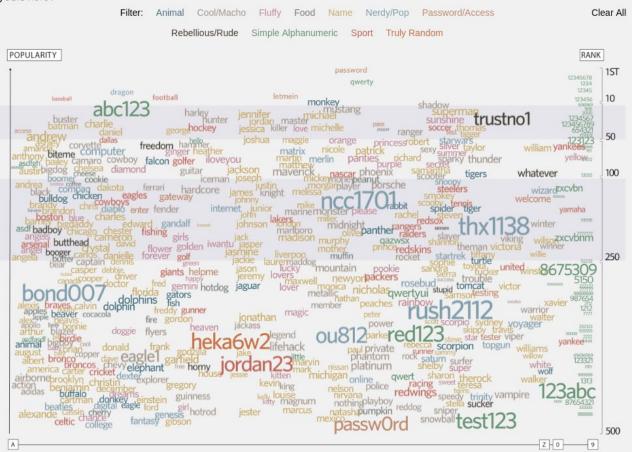


### What is the world's biggest cash crop?

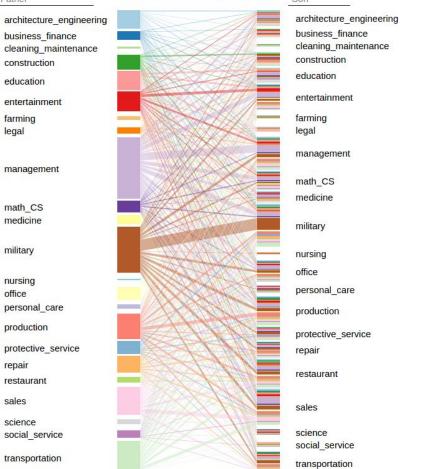




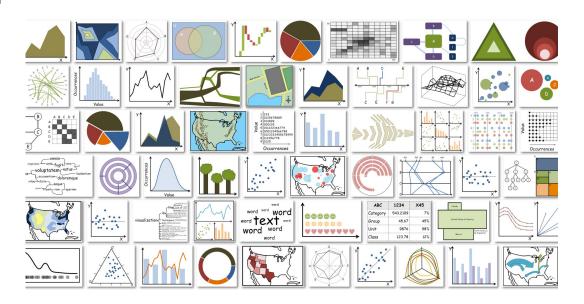
Is yours here?



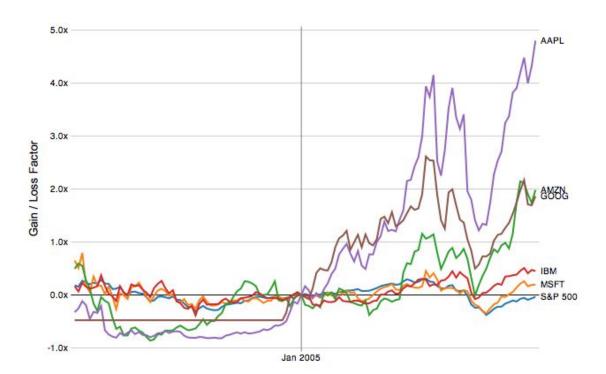
#### Father-son occupation pairs



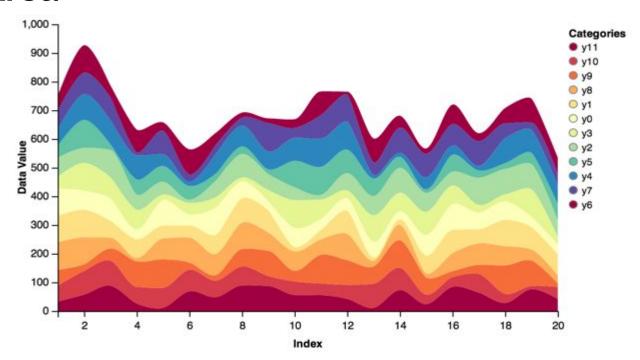
### Galería



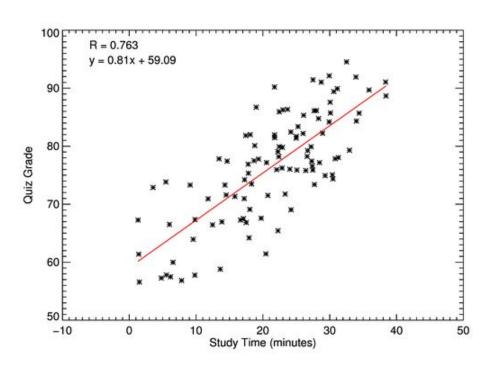
### **Line Chart**



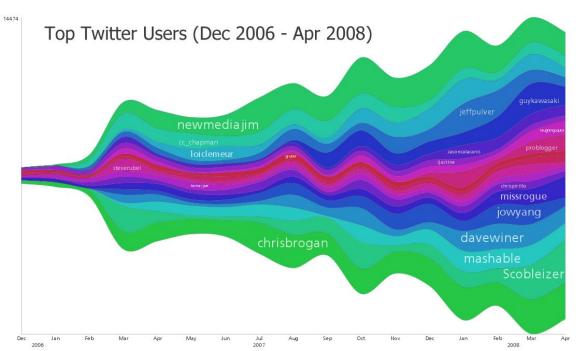
### **Stacked Area**



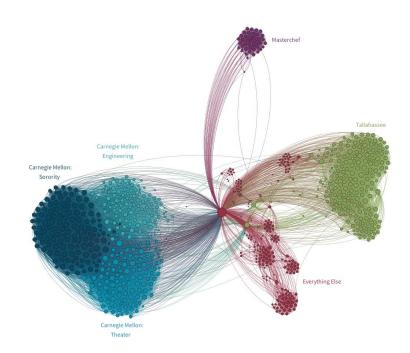
#### **Scatter**



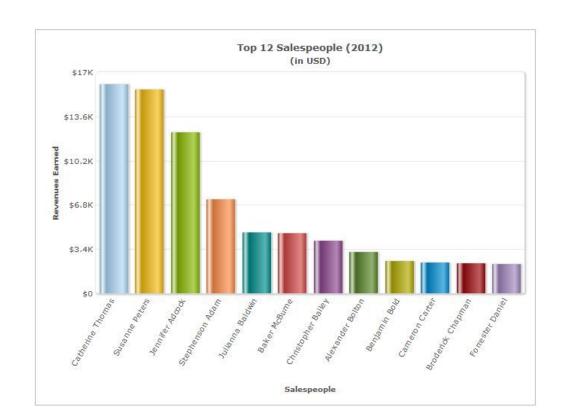
## Streamgraph



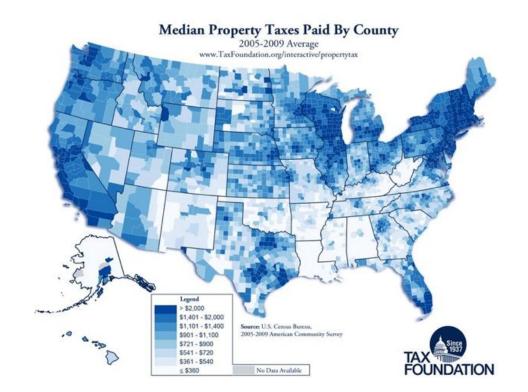
# **Network Graph**



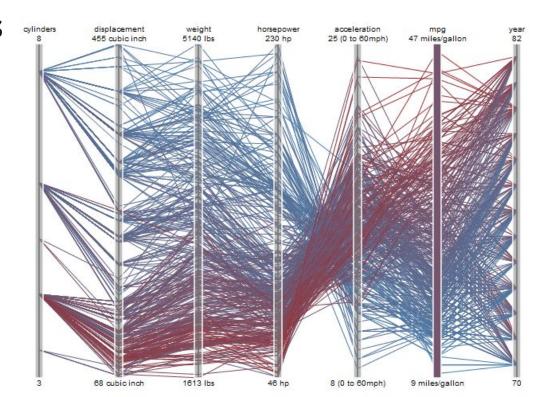
#### **Bar Chart**



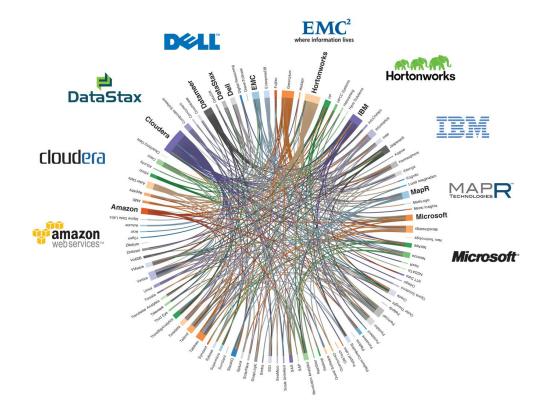
Choropleth



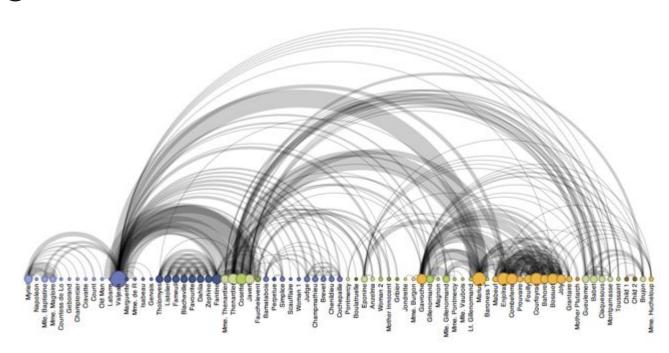
#### **Paralell Coordinates**



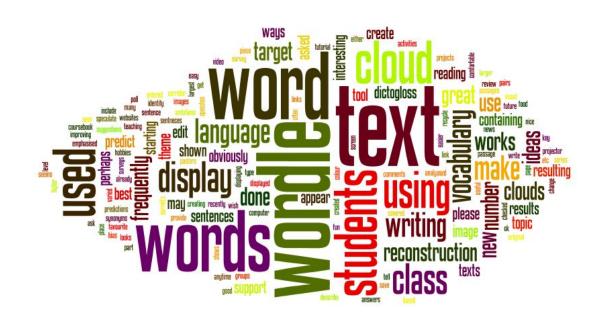
#### **Radial Cluster**



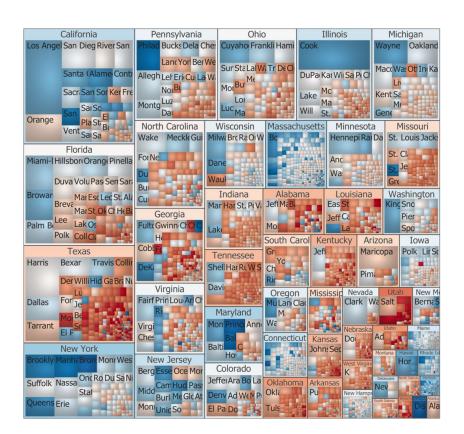
# **Arc Diagram**



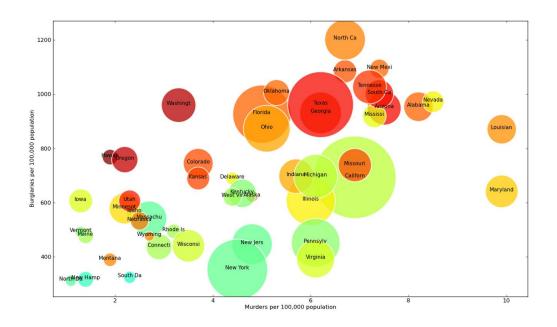
#### Wordles



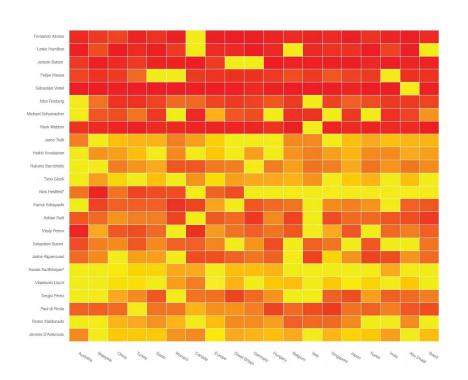
### **Treemap**



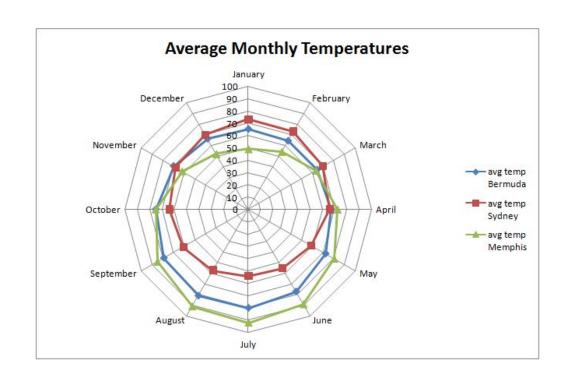
#### **Bubble Charts**



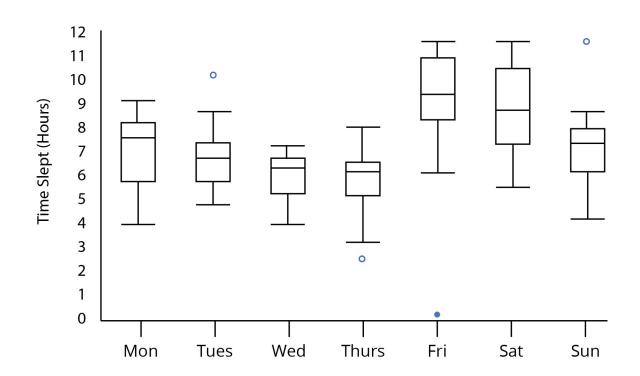
## **Heatmaps**



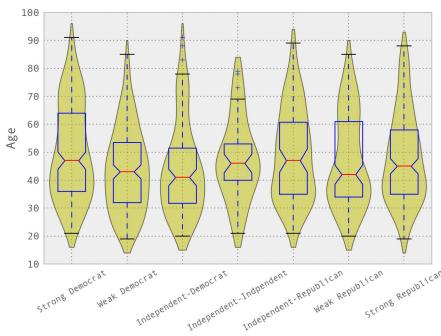
#### **Radar Chart**



### **Box Plot**



### **Violin Plot**



Party identification of respondent.