

Data Visualization Assignment

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Objective

This documentation implements various **data visualization techniques** using the following datasets;

- **bar_assignment.csv** (Horizontal stacked bar chart)
- **sankey_assignment.csv** (Sankey diagram)
- **networks_assignment.csv** (Network graph)

Flow

1. Load and process the data using python with Plotly.
 2. Generate the graph visualizations
 1. Bar Chart
 2. Sanky Diagram
 3. Network Graph
 3. Analyze results.
 4. Collate all the graph visualizations into 1 pdf.
-

Bar Graph Analysis

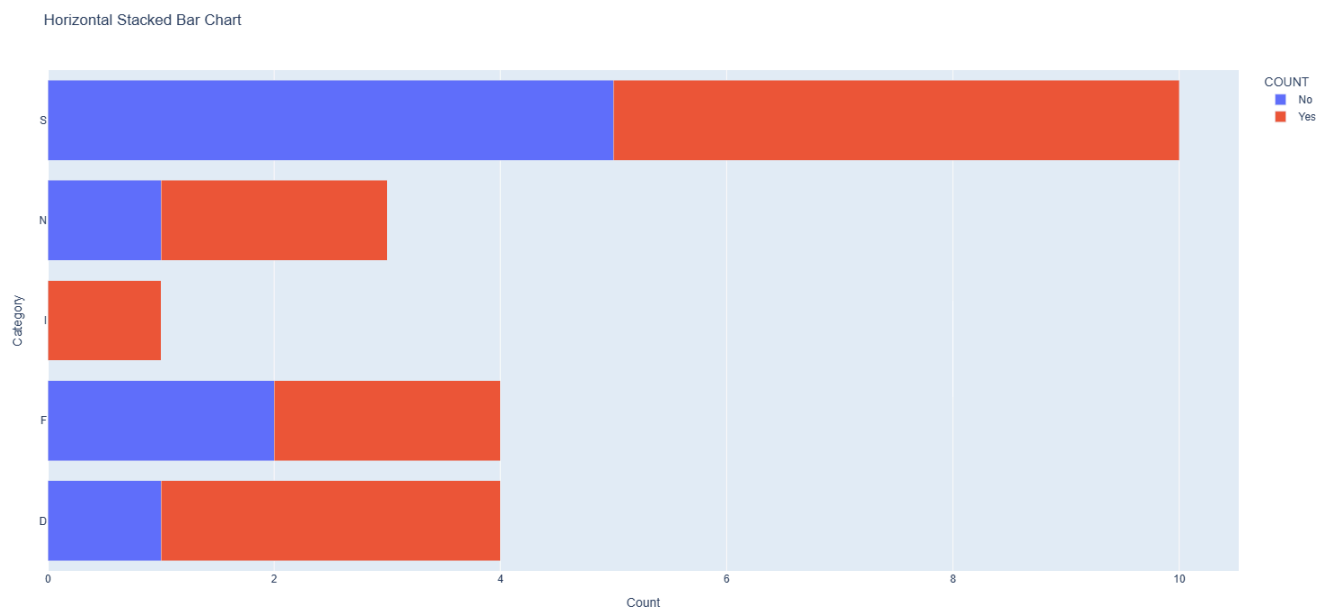
Objectives:

- Create a horizontal stacked bar chart
- Transform 1 into “Yes” and 0 into “No”
- Follow the plot specification for bar plot

Code Snippet:

```
1 import pandas as pd
2 import plotly.express as px
3
4 # Get or Load Data set
5 bar_df = pd.read_csv("bar_assignment.csv")
6
7 # Transform 'COUNT': 1 -> "Yes", 0 -> "No"
8 bar_df["COUNT"] = bar_df["COUNT"].map({1: "Yes", 0: "No"})
9
10 # Aggregate counts for stacked bar plot
11 bar_plot_data = bar_df.groupby(["LABEL", "COUNT"]).size().unstack(fill_value=0)
12
13 # Create a horizontal stacked bar chart using Plotly
14 fig_bar = px.bar(
15     bar_plot_data,
16     orientation='h',
17     title="Horizontal Stacked Bar Chart",
18     labels={"value": "Count", "LABEL": "Category"},
19 )
20
21 # Update layout for consistent font and styling
22 fig_bar.update_layout(
23     font=dict(family="Arial", size=12),
24     barmode="stack"
25 )
26
27 # Show bar chart
28 fig_bar.show()
```

Graph Diagram:



Sankey Diagram Analysis

Objectives:

- Create a Sankey Diagram that connects ('PS', 'OMP', 'CNP', 'NRP', 'NMCCC', 'PEC', 'NCDM', 'RGS') to the LABELS to ('Reg', 'Aca', 'Oth')
- Follow the Path Specifications

Code Snippet:

```

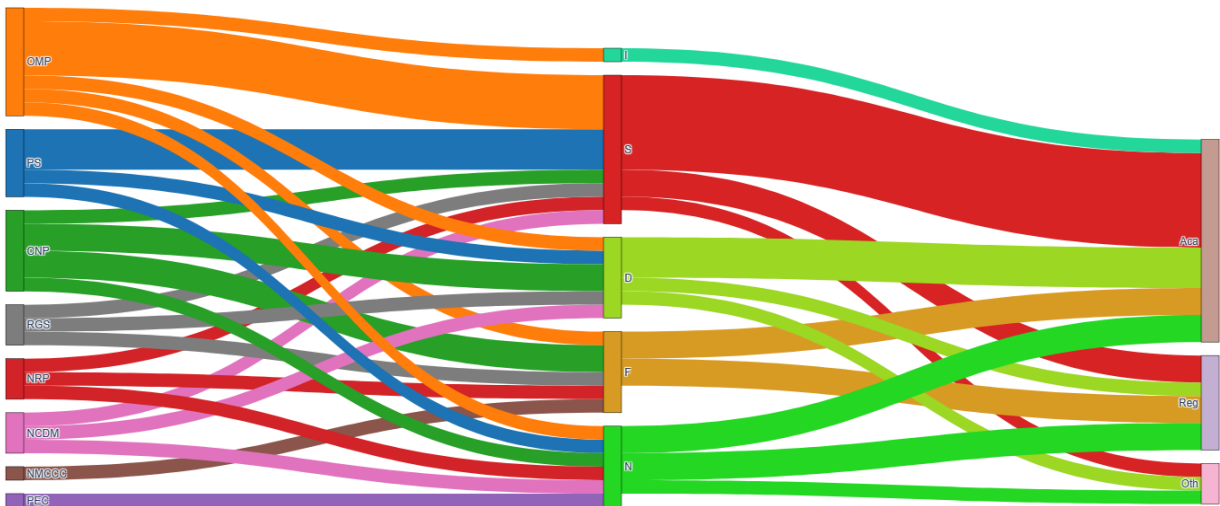
1 import pandas as pd
2 import plotly.graph_objects as go
3
4 # Load the Sankey dataset
5 sankey_df = pd.read_csv("sankey_assignment.csv")
6
7 # Define source and target nodes
8 source_cols = ['PS', 'OMP', 'CNP', 'NRP', 'NMCCC', 'PEC', 'NCDM', 'RGS']
9 target_cols = ['Reg', 'Aca', 'Oth']
10
11 # Define unique colors for nodes
12 node_color_map = {
13     "PS": "#1f77b4", # Blue
14     "OMP": "#ff7f0e", # Orange
15     "CNP": "#2ca02c", # Green
16     "NRP": "#d62728", # Red
17     "NMCCC": "#8c564b", # Brown
18     "PEC": "#9467bd", # Purple
19     "NCDM": "#e377c2", # Pink
20     "RGS": "#7f7f7f", # Gray
21     "Reg": "#c5b0d5", # Light Purple
22     "Aca": "#c49c94", # Beige
23     "Oth": "#f7b6d2", # Light Pink
24 }
25
26 # Assign colors for middle nodes dynamically
27 middle_nodes = sankey_df["LABEL"].unique()
28 for i, label in enumerate(middle_nodes):
29     node_color_map[label] = f"hsl({(i * 40) % 360}, 70%, 50%)" # Auto-generate colors
30
31 # Create a dictionary to accumulate flows from one node to another
32 flow_dict = {}
33
34 # Step 1: Connect source columns to the middle node (LABEL)
35 for index, row in sankey_df.iterrows():
36     mid_node = row['LABEL']
37     for src in source_cols:
38         value = row[src]
39         if value > 0:
40             key = (src, mid_node)
41             flow_dict[key] = flow_dict.get(key, 0) + value
42
43 # Step 2: Connect middle node (LABEL) to target columns
44 for index, row in sankey_df.iterrows():
45     mid_node = row['LABEL']
46     for tgt in target_cols:
47         value = row[tgt]
48         if value > 0:
49             key = (mid_node, tgt)
50             flow_dict[key] = flow_dict.get(key, 0) + value
51
52 # Create a list of unique nodes from all links
53 nodes = set()
54 for (src, tgt), val in flow_dict.items():
55     nodes.add(src)
56     nodes.add(tgt)
57 nodes = list(nodes)
58
59 # Assign colors based on node type
60 node_colors = [node_color_map.get(node, "lightgray") for node in nodes]
61
62 # Create a mapping from node name to index for Plotly
63 node_to_idx = {node: i for i, node in enumerate(nodes)}
64
65 # Build the lists for the Sankey diagram links
66 link_source = []
67 link_target = []
68 link_value = []
69 link_color = []
70
71 for (src, tgt), val in flow_dict.items():
72     link_source.append(node_to_idx[src])
73     link_target.append(node_to_idx[tgt])
74     link_value.append(val)
75     link_color.append(node_color_map.get(src, "rgba(150,150,150,0.6)")) # Match link color to source node
76
77 # Create the Sankey diagram
78 fig_sankey = go.Figure(go.Sankey(
79     node=dict(
80         pad=15,
81         thickness=20,
82         line=dict(color="black", width=0.5),
83         label=nodes,
84         color=node_colors
85     ),
86     link=dict(
87         source=link_source,
88         target=link_target,
89         value=link_value,
90         color=link_color
91     )
92 ))

```

```
93
94 # Update the layout with title and consistent font
95 fig_sankey.update_layout(
96     title_text="Sankey Diagram",
97     font=dict(family="Arial", size=12)
98 )
99
100 # Display the Sankey diagram
101 fig_sankey.show()
```

Graph Diagram:

Sankey Diagram



Network Graph Analysis

Objective:

- Create the network graph
- D,F,I,N,S should created as a pentagram located at the center of the graph showing connection with each other.
- The others should be outside of the the pentagram, still showing connections to other nodes.
- The node color should be:

Blue: [D,F,I,N,S], Green: ['BIH', 'GEO', 'ISR', 'MNE', 'SRB', 'CHE', 'TUR', 'UKR', 'GBR', 'AUS', 'HKG', 'USA'], Yellow: ['AUT', 'BEL', 'BGR', 'HRV', 'CZE', 'EST', 'FRA', 'DEU', 'GRC', 'HUN', 'IRL', 'ITA', 'LVA', 'LUX', 'NLD', 'PRT', 'ROU', 'SVK', 'SVN', 'ESP']

Code Snippet:



```
1 import pandas as pd
2 import networkx as nx
3 import numpy as np
4 import plotly.graph_objects as go
5
6 # Load dataset
7 file_path = "networks_assignment.csv" # Update the path if needed
8 df = pd.read_csv(file_path, index_col=0) # Set first column as index
9
10 # Define core and peripheral nodes
11 core_nodes = ["D", "F", "I", "N", "S"]
12 green_nodes = ["BIH", "GEO", "ISR", "MNE", "SRB", "CHE", "TUR", "UKR", "GBR", "AUS", "HKG", "USA"]
13 yellow_nodes = ["AUT", "BEL", "BGR", "HRV", "CZE", "EST", "FRA", "DEU", "GRC", "HUN",
14                 "IRL", "ITA", "LVA", "LUX", "NLD", "PRT", "ROU", "SVK", "SVN", "ESP"]
15
16 # Create graph
17 G = nx.Graph()
18
19 # Add all core nodes to the graph
20 for node in core_nodes:
21     G.add_node(node)
22
23 # Add edges from dataset
24 for src, row in df.iterrows():
25     for tgt, weight in row.items():
26         if weight > 0:
27             G.add_edge(src, tgt, weight=weight)
28
29 # Define node positions
30 def get_positions(core_nodes, peripheral_nodes, core_radius=1.5, peripheral_radius=2.5):
31     pos = {}
32
33     # Place core nodes in a pentagon
34     pentagon_order = [0, 1, 2, 3, 4] # Regular order
35     for i, index in enumerate(pentagon_order):
36         angle = index * (2 * np.pi / 5) # Divide circle into 5 parts
37         pos[core_nodes[i]] = (core_radius * np.cos(angle), core_radius * np.sin(angle))
38
39     # Place peripheral nodes in a circle
40     angle_step = 2 * np.pi / len(peripheral_nodes)
41     for i, node in enumerate(peripheral_nodes):
42         pos[node] = (peripheral_radius * np.cos(i * angle_step), peripheral_radius * np.sin(i * angle_step))
43
44     return pos
45
46 peripheral_nodes = set(G.nodes) - set(core_nodes)
47 pos = get_positions(core_nodes, peripheral_nodes)
48
49 # **Manually add pentagram edges** (star inside pentagon)
50 pentagram_edges = [(core_nodes[i], core_nodes[(i + 2) % 5]) for i in range(5)]
51
52 # **Manually add pentagon edges** (outer shape of core nodes)
53 pentagon_edges = [(core_nodes[i], core_nodes[(i + 1) % 5]) for i in range(5)]
54
55 # Combine both sets of blue edges
56 blue_edges = pentagram_edges + pentagon_edges
57
58 # Remove black edges that connect to core nodes
59 black_edges = [edge for edge in G.edges() if edge not in blue_edges]
60
61 # Assign colors
62 node_color_map = {
63     "core": "blue",
64     "green": "green",
65     "yellow": "yellow",
66     "default": "gray"
67 }
68 node_colors = []
69 for node in G.nodes:
70     if node in core_nodes:
71         node_colors.append(node_color_map["core"])
72     elif node in green_nodes:
73         node_colors.append(node_color_map["green"])
74     elif node in yellow_nodes:
75         node_colors.append(node_color_map["yellow"])
76     else:
77         node_colors.append(node_color_map["default"])
78
79 # Create edge traces (black for normal edges, blue for pentagram + pentagon)
80 def create_edge_trace(edges, color, width):
81     edge_x = []
82     edge_y = []
83     for edge in edges:
84         x0, y0 = pos[edge[0]]
85         x1, y1 = pos[edge[1]]
86         edge_x.extend([x0, x1, None])
87         edge_y.extend([y0, y1, None])
88     return go.Scatter(
89         x=edge_x, y=edge_y,
90         line=dict(width=width, color=color), # Set custom width
91         hoverinfo="none",
92         mode="lines"
93     )
```

```

94
95 edge_trace_black = create_edge_trace(black_edges, "black", 1.5) # Normal edges (thinner)
96 edge_trace_blue = create_edge_trace(blue_edges, "blue", 3) # Pentagram edges (thicker)
97
98
99 # Create node traces
100 node_x = [pos[node][0] for node in G.nodes]
101 node_y = [pos[node][1] for node in G.nodes]
102 node_text = list(G.nodes)
103
104 node_trace = go.Scatter(
105     x=node_x, y=node_y,
106     mode="markers+text",
107     marker=dict(size=10, color=node_colors),
108     text=node_text,
109     textposition="top center",
110     hoverinfo="text"
111 )
112
113 # Create figure
114 fig = go.Figure(data=[edge_trace_black, edge_trace_blue, node_trace])
115 fig.update_layout(
116     title="Network Graph with Pentagram and Pentagon",
117     showlegend=False,
118     hovermode="closest",
119     margin=dict(b=0, l=0, r=0, t=40),
120     xaxis=dict(showgrid=False, zeroline=False, showticklabels=False),
121     yaxis=dict(showgrid=False, zeroline=False, showticklabels=False),
122     width=800,
123     height=600
124 )
125
126 fig.show()

```

Graph Diagram:

Network Graph with Pentagram and Pentagon

