

Majeure Data

Session I

29 janvier - 1 février

~~Théorie 17h30~~ → **10h30**

1. Prise de décision et systèmes d'aide à la décision
2. Concepts de Business Intelligence et capacités de plate-forme
3. Visualization des données et conception de tableaux de bord
4. Business Performance Management Systems
5. BI-Projet de maturité, de stratégie et de synthèse

TP 10h30

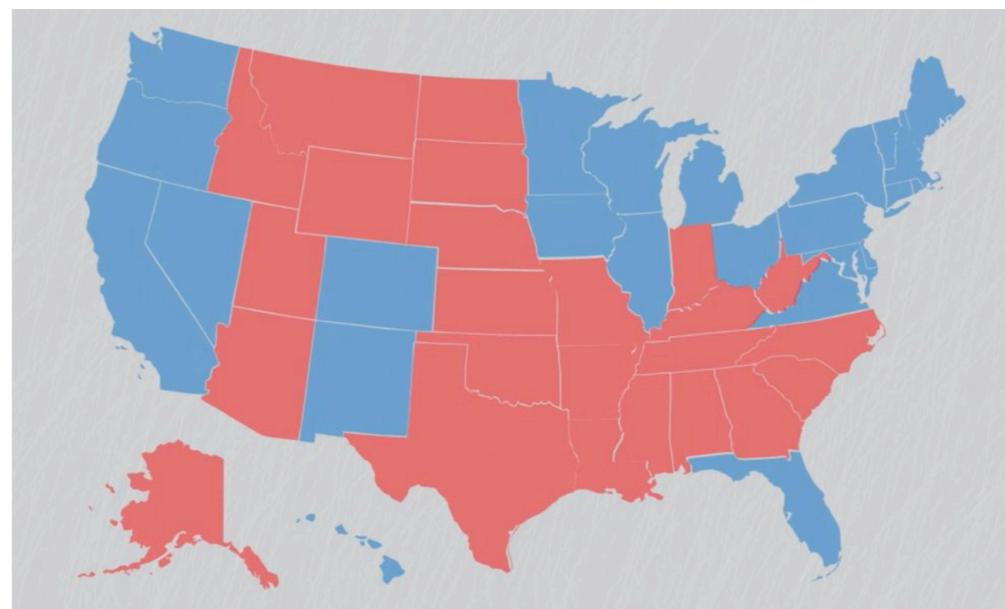


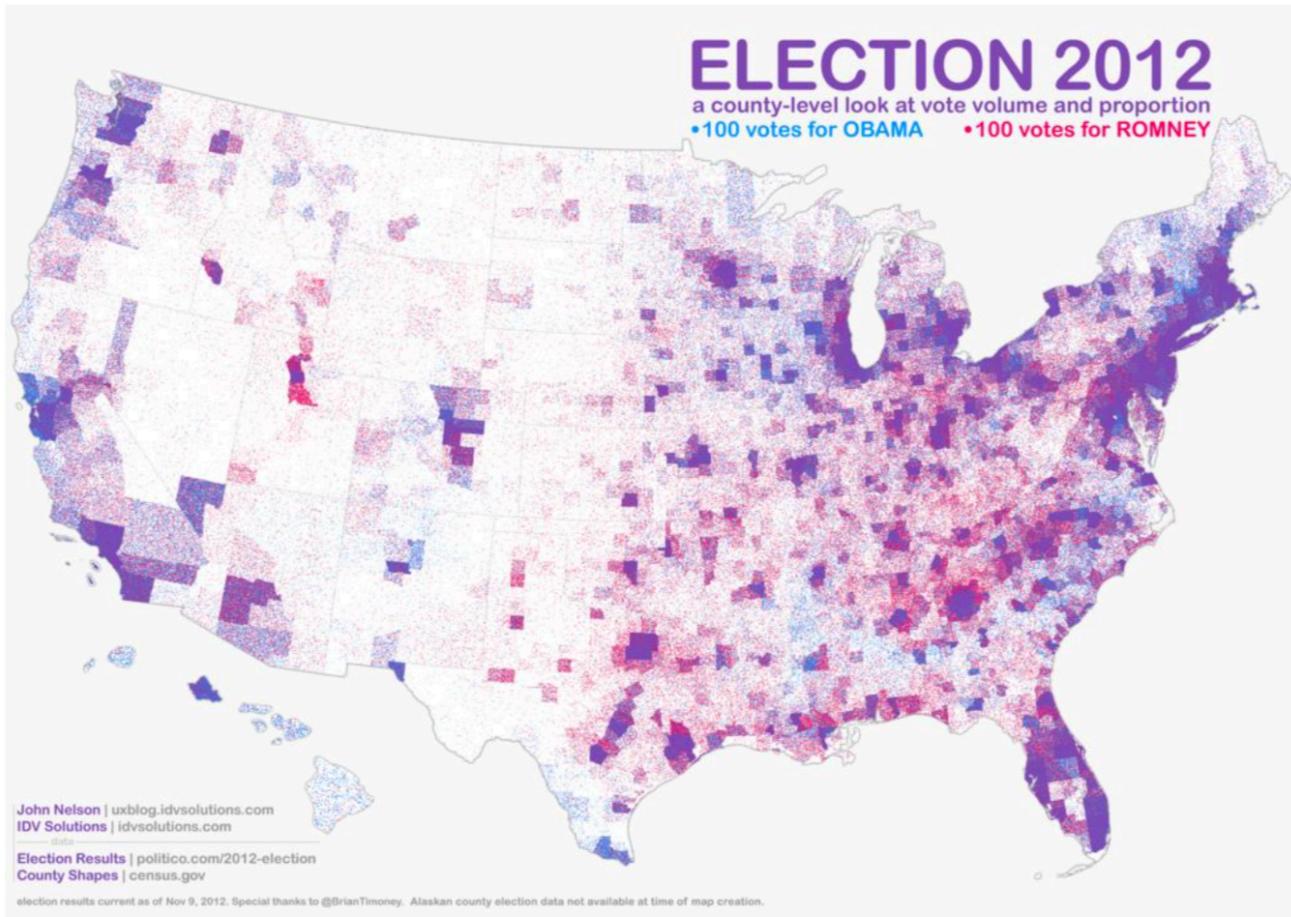
<https://goo.gl/GkQ1H6>

Zinnya DEL VILLAR

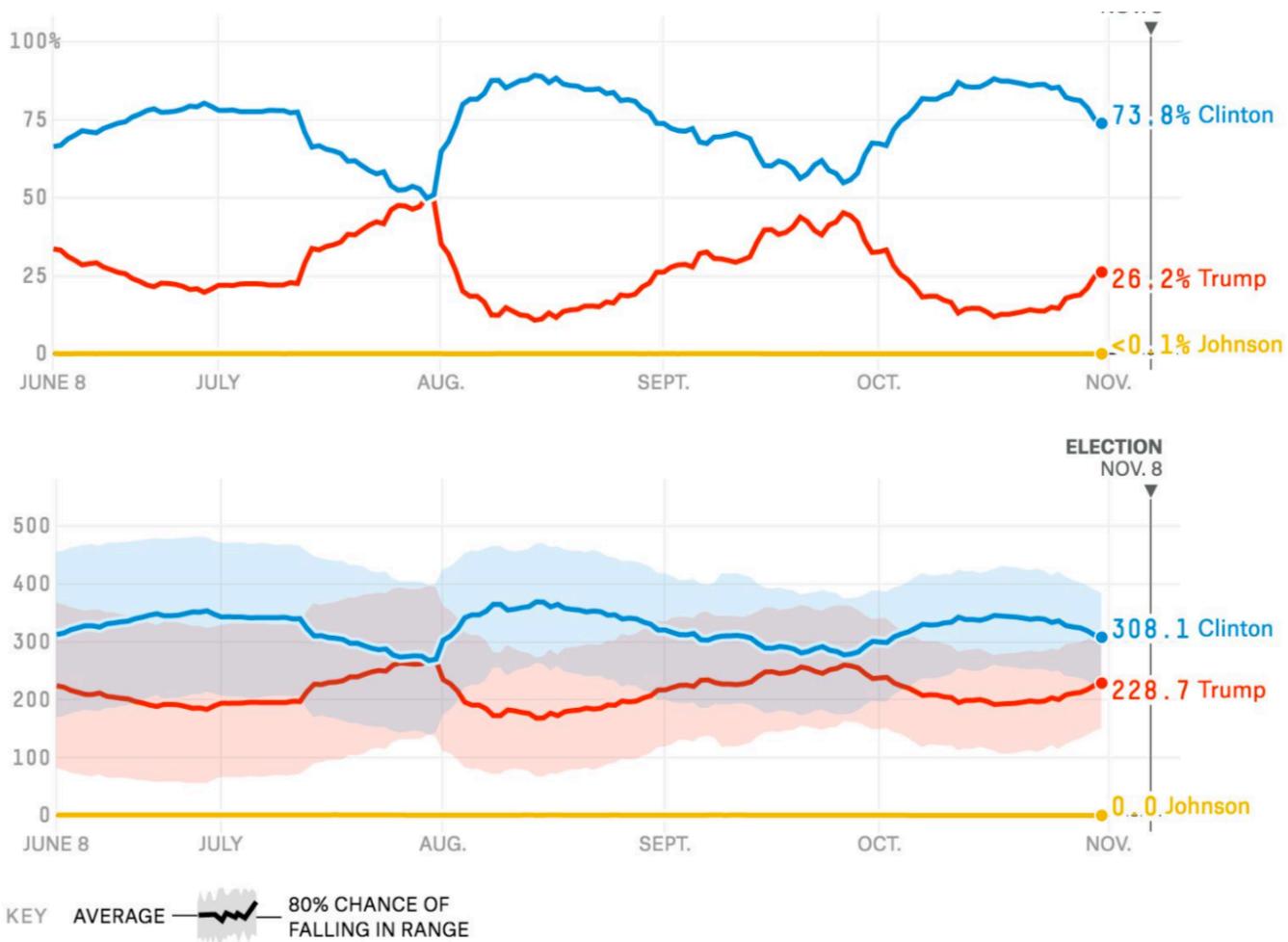
Critique

- À qui s'adresse la visualisation ?
-> 1 proposition
- À quelle question la visualisation permet elle de répondre ?
-> 1 proposition
- Pourquoi (n')aimez vous (pas) cette visualisation ?
-> 2 raisons
- Quelles améliorations apporter ?
-> 3 propositions





<https://www.flickr.com/photos/idvsolutions/8182119174/sizes/k/in/photostream/>



<http://projects.fivethirtyeight.com/2016-election-forecast/>

Les données

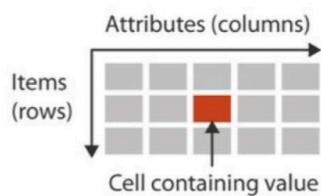
À la base de toute visualisation

Un bon designer de visualisation doit connaître :

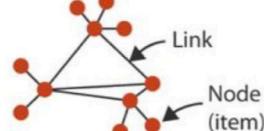
- Les propriétés des données
 - Les méta-données associées
 - Ce que les gens veulent tirer des données
-

Types de jeux de données

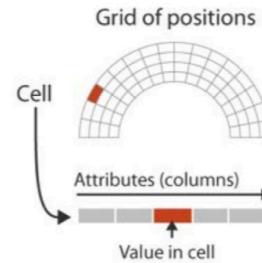
→ Tables



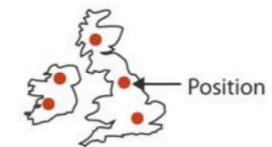
→ Networks



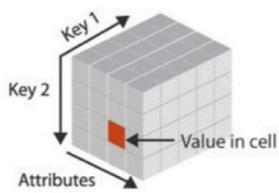
→ Fields (Continuous)



→ Geometry (Spatial)



→ Multidimensional Table



→ Trees



-> *Ce qu'on veut visualiser*

Type de données de base

Unités fondamentales

Constituent les jeux de données

- Item / élément
 - Lien
 - Attribut
 - Position
 - Grille
-

Exemple item (élément)/attribut

A	B	C	S	T	U
Order ID	Order Date	Order Priority	Product Container	Product Base Margin	Ship Date
3	10/14/06	5-Low	Large Box	0.8	10/21/06
6	2/21/08	4-Not Specified	Small Pack	0.55	2/22/08
32	7/16/07	2-High	Small Pack	0.79	7/17/07
32	7/16/07	2-High	Jumbo Box		7/17/07
32	7/16/07	2-High	Medium Box		7/18/07
32	7/16/07	2-High	Medium Box	0.03	7/18/07
35	10/23/07	4-Not Specified	Wrap Bag	0.52	10/24/07
35	10/23/07	4-Not Specified	Small Box	0.58	10/25/07
36	11/3/07	1-Urgent	Small Box	0.55	11/3/07
65	3/18/07	1-Urgent	Small Pack	0.49	3/19/07
66	1/20/05	5-Low	Wrap Bag	0.56	1/20/05
69	item	5 4-Not Specified	Small Pack	0.44	6/6/05
69	item	5 4-Not Specified	Wrap Bag	0.6	6/6/05
70	12/18/06	5-Low	Small Box	0.59	12/23/06
70	12/18/06	5-Low	Wrap Bag	0.82	12/23/06
96	4/17/05	2-High	Small Box	0.55	4/19/05
97	1/29/06	3-Medium	Small Box	0.38	1/30/06
129	11/19/08	5-Low	Small Box	0.37	11/28/08
130	5/8/08	2-High	Small Box	0.37	5/9/08
130	5/8/08	2-High	Medium Box	0.38	5/10/08
130	5/8/08	2-High	Small Box	0.6	5/11/08
132	6/11/06	3-Medium	Medium Box	0.6	6/12/06
132	6/11/06	3-Medium	Jumbo Box	0.69	6/14/06
134	5/1/08	4-Not Specified	Large Box	0.82	5/3/08
135	10/21/07	4-Not Specified	Small Pack	0.64	10/23/07
166	9/12/07	2-High	Small Box	0.55	9/14/07
193	8/8/06	1-Urgent	Medium Box	0.57	8/10/06
194	4/5/08	3-Medium	Wrap Bag	0.42	4/7/08

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Élément et attribut

Élément :

- Entité individuelle, discrète.
- Ex: un patient, une voiture

Attribut :

- Propriété mesurée ou observée
 - Ex: taille, pression sanguine (patient), vitesse (voiture)
-

Lien, Position et Grille

Lien

- Relation entre deux éléments
- Ex : “amitié sur Facebook”

Position

- Données spatiales (en 2D ou 3D)
- Ex : latitude/longitude

Grille

- Stratégie d'échantillonnage pour données continues
 - Ex: positions de stations météo
-

Données

Abbreviation	Total_EV	Shift	I_Nominee_tool	D_Nominee_pro	Color_Bins	Independent_party	Direction	D_%_Left	D_Difference%	D_Difference	D_EV	D
KS	10	6 % shift to the left	Woodrow Wilson A	Left	49.9	49.9	314588	10				
ND	18	4 % shift to the left	Woodrow Wilson A	Left	50.5	50.5	30832	18				
NE	5	2 % shift to the left	Woodrow Wilson A	Left	47.6	47.6	55096	5				
OH	24	8 % shift to the left	Woodrow Wilson A	Left	55.3	55.3	158827	8				
DC	3	71 % shift to the left	Lyndon B. Johnson E	Left	85.5	85.5	169798	3				
NH	4	0 % shift to the right	Woodrow Wilson A	Same	49.1	49.1	43781	4				
AL	12	54 % shift to the left	Woodrow Wilson E	Left	75.6	75.6	99409	12				
AR	9	39 % shift to the left	Woodrow Wilson D	Left	66.6	66.6	112186	9				
IL	6	51 % shift to the left	Woodrow Wilson E	Left	65.3	65.3	55584	6				
GA	14	72 % shift to the left	Woodrow Wilson E	Left	79.3	79.3	125045	14				
KY	13	5 % shift to the left	Woodrow Wilson A	Left	51.9	51.9	269990	13				
LA	10	79 % shift to the left	Woodrow Wilson E	Left	85.9	85.9	79875	10				
MD	8	8 % shift to the left	Woodrow Wilson A	Left	52.8	52.8	138359	8				
MS	10	88 % shift to the left	Woodrow Wilson E	Left	92.8	92.8	80422	10				
NC	12	16 % shift to the left	Woodrow Wilson B	Left	58.1	58.1	168323	12				
OK	10	17 % shift to the left	Woodrow Wilson B	Left	50.7	50.7	141723	10				
DC	9	94 % shift to the left	Woodrow Wilson E	Left	98.7	98.7	81645	9				
TN	12	14 % shift to the left	Woodrow Wilson B	Left	56.3	56.3	153280	12				
TX	20	59 % shift to the left	Woodrow Wilson E	Left	76.9	76.9	286514	20				
VA	12	35 % shift to the left	Woodrow Wilson D	Left	66.8	66.8	102825	12				
AZ	3	22 % shift to the left	Woodrow Wilson C	Left	57.2	57.2	33170	3				
CA	13	0 % shift to the left	Woodrow Wilson A	Left	46.6	46.6	465936	13				
CO	6	26 % shift to the left	Woodrow Wilson C	Left	60.5	60.5	178816	6				
ID	4	11 % shift to the left	Woodrow Wilson B	Left	52	52	76054	4				
MT	4	19 % shift to the left	Woodrow Wilson B	Left	58.8	58.8	101104	4				
NM	3	4 % shift to the left	Woodrow Wilson A	Left	50.4	50.4	33693	3				
NV	3	17 % shift to the left	Woodrow Wilson B	Left	53.4	53.4	17776	3				

Exercice : goo.gl/cZYJkK

Trouver à quoi correspond :

- Un item / un élément / une variable (indépendante)
- Un attribut / une dimension / une variable (dépendante) / une feature
- Les clés

Où est définie la sémantique de la table ?

Type d'échelles

Nominale (catégoriel)

- Fruits: pommes, oranges, ...

Ordinal (ordonné)

- Qualité d'un frigo: A+, A++, A+++ ...
- Peut être compté et ordonné mais pas mesuré

Intervalle (zéro arbitraire)

- Dates, longitude, latitude

Ratio (zero fixé)

- Le zéro a un sens (rien)
 - Mesure physique : poids, longueur, ...
-

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Type d'échelles

Nominale (catégoriel)

- Opérations : =, ≠

Ordinal (ordonné)

- Opérations : =, ≠, >, <

Interval (zéro arbitraire)

ex : [1989 – 1999] + [2002 – 2012]

- Opérations : =, ≠, >, <, +, –

peut mesurer les distances

Ratio (zero fixé)

ex : 10kg / 5kg

- Opérations: =, ≠, >, <, +, –, ×, ÷

peut mesurer les proportions

Données

The screenshot shows a Google Sheets spreadsheet with the following details:

- Title:** Élections américaines
- Columns:** Abbreviation, Total_EV, Shift, Shift tooltip, I_Nominee_tooltip, D_Nominee_pct, Color_Bins, Independent_party, Direction, D_pct, D_Difference%, D_EV, D.
- Data Rows:** 1 to 29, listing US states (KS, MO, ND, NE, OH, VT, NH, AL, AR, FL, GA, KY, LA, MD, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA, AZ, CA, CO, DE, HI, MT, NM, NV) along with their abbreviations, total electoral votes, shift percentages, independent party names, directions, and various election metrics.

	Abbreviation	Total_EV	Shift	Shift tooltip	I_Nominee_tooltip	D_Nominee_pct	Color_Bins	Independent_party	Direction	D_pct	D_Difference%	D_EV	D
1	KS	10	6 % shift to the left	Woodrow Wilson A				Left	49.9	49.9	314588	10	
2	MO	18	4 % shift to the left	Woodrow Wilson A				Left	50.6	50.6	398032	18	
3	ND	5	2 % shift to the left	Woodrow Wilson A				Left	47.8	47.8	55206	5	
4	NE	8	14 % shift to the left	Woodrow Wilson B				Left	55.3	55.3	15827	8	
5	OH	24	8 % shift to the left	Woodrow Wilson A				Left	51.9	51.9	604161	24	
6	VT	3	7 % shift to the left	Woodrow Wilson E				Left	50.5	50.5	16299	3	
7	NH	4	0 % shift to the right	Woodrow Wilson A				Same	49.1	49.1	43781	4	
8	AL	12	54 % shift to the left	Woodrow Wilson E				Left	75.6	75.6	99409	12	
9	AR	9	39 % shift to the left	Woodrow Wilson D				Left	66.6	66.6	112166	9	
10	FL	6	51 % shift to the left	Woodrow Wilson E				Left	69.3	69.3	55984	6	
11	GA	14	72 % shift to the left	Woodrow Wilson E				Left	79.3	79.3	125845	14	
12	KY	13	5 % shift to the left	Woodrow Wilson A				Left	51.9	51.9	269990	13	
13	LA	10	79 % shift to the left	Woodrow Wilson E				Left	85.9	85.9	79875	10	
14	MD	8	8 % shift to the left	Woodrow Wilson A				Left	52.8	52.8	136359	8	
15	NC	10	88 % shift to the left	Woodrow Wilson E				Left	82.9	82.9	93	0	
16	OK	12	16 % shift to the left	Woodrow Wilson B				Left	58.1	58.1	168343	12	
17	SC	9	17 % shift to the left	Woodrow Wilson B				Left	50.7	50.7	149123	10	
18	TN	12	14 % shift to the left	Woodrow Wilson E				Left	96.7	96.7	61845	9	
19	TX	20	59 % shift to the left	Woodrow Wilson E				Left	76.9	76.9	266514	20	
20	VA	12	35 % shift to the left	Woodrow Wilson D				Left	66.8	66.8	102825	12	
21	AZ	3	22 % shift to the left	Woodrow Wilson C				Left	57.2	57.2	33170	3	
22	CA	13	0 % shift to the left	Woodrow Wilson A				Left	46.6	46.6	469306	13	
23	CO	6	26 % shift to the left	Woodrow Wilson C				Left	60.5	60.5	11525	6	
24	DE	4	11 % shift to the left	Woodrow Wilson B				Left	62	62	7056	4	
25	HI	4	19 % shift to the left	Woodrow Wilson B				Left	56.8	56.8	101104	4	
26	MT	3	4 % shift to the left	Woodrow Wilson A				Left	50.4	50.4	33693	3	
27	NM	3	17 % shift to the left	Woodrow Wilson B				Left	53.4	53.4	17776	3	

Exercice : goo.gl/cZYJkk

Trouver un type de données :

- Nominal / Catégoriel
- Ordinal / Ordonné
- Interval
- Ratio

Modèle de données vs. conceptuel

Modèle de données (description bas niveau)

- Flottants : 32.5, 54.0, -17.3

Modèle conceptuel (construction mentale)

- Température

Type de données

- Valeur continue avec 1 chiffre significatif (Quantitatif)
 - Chaud - tiède - froid - glacé (Ordinal)
 - Brûlé / pas brûlé (Nominal)
-

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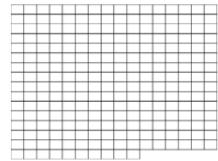
Les variables de Jacques Bertin

Cartographe français,
auteur de la sémiologie graphique

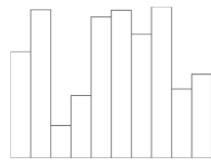


	Points	Lines	Areas	Best to show
Shape		<i>possible, but too weird to show</i>	<i>cartogram</i>	<i>qualitative differences</i>
Size			<i>cartogram</i>	<i>quantitative differences</i>
Color Hue				<i>qualitative differences</i>
Color Value				<i>quantitative differences</i>
Color Intensity				<i>qualitative differences</i>
Texture				<i>qualitative & quantitative differences</i>

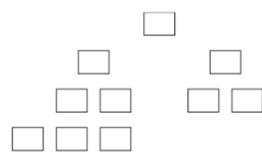
BASIC DATAVIZ TEMPLATES



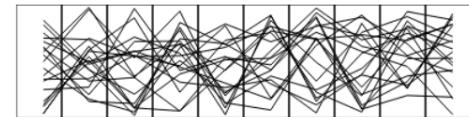
grid / isotype



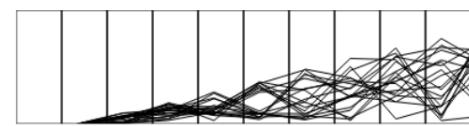
bar chart



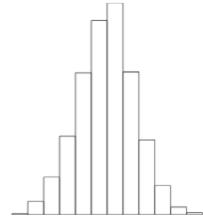
tree layout



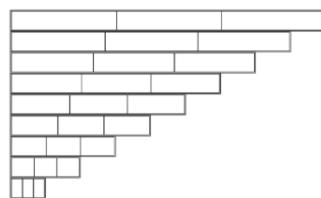
parallel coordinates



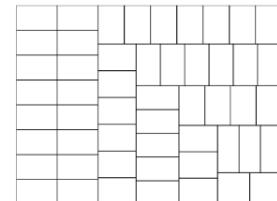
line chart



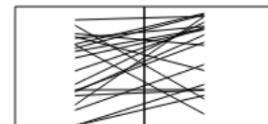
histogram



stacked chart



treemap



slope graph

LIST OF CHARTS TEMPLATES



Nightingale Rose Chart

Non-ribbon Chord Diagram

Open-high-low-close Chart

Parallel Coordinates Plot

Parallel Sets

Pictogram Chart



Pie Chart

Point & Figure Chart

Population Pyramid

Proportional Area Chart

Radar Chart

Radial Bar Chart



Radial Column Chart

Sankey Diagram

Scatterplot

Span Chart

Spiral Plot

Stacked Area Graph



Stacked Bar Graph

Stem & Leaf Plot

Stream Graph

Sunburst Diagram

Tally Chart

Timeline



Timetable

Tree Diagram

Treemap

Venn Diagram

Violin Plot

Word Cloud



Arc Diagram

Area Graph

Bar Chart

Box & Whisker Plot

Brainstorm

Bubble Chart



Bubble Map

Bullet Graph

Calendar

Candlestick Chart

Chord Diagram

Choropleth Map



Circle Packing

Connection Map

Density Plot

Donut Chart

Dot Map

Dot Matrix Chart



Error Bars

Flow Chart

Flow Map

Gantt Chart

Heatmap

Histogram



Illustration Diagram

Kagi Chart

Line Graph

Marimekko Chart

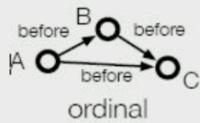
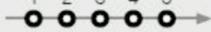
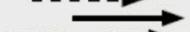
Multi-set Bar Chart

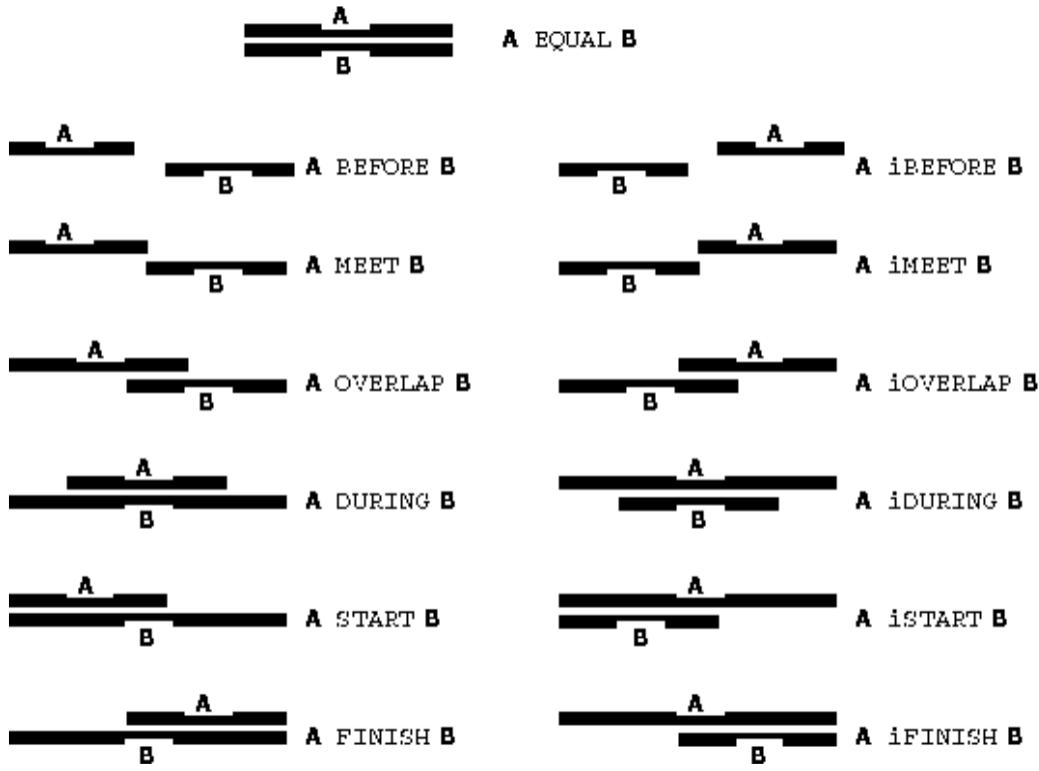
Network Diagram

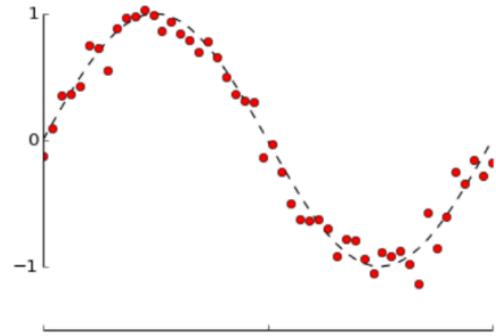
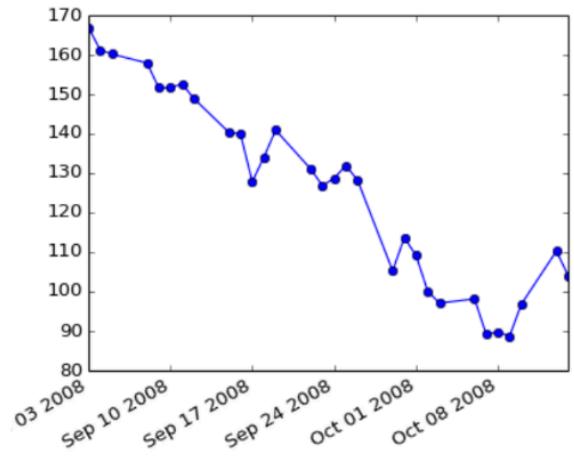
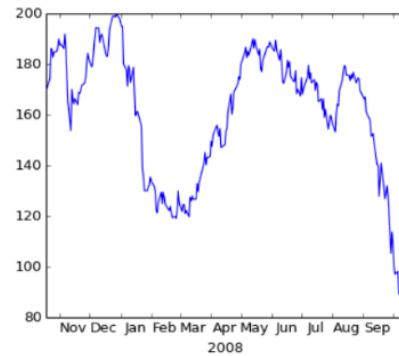
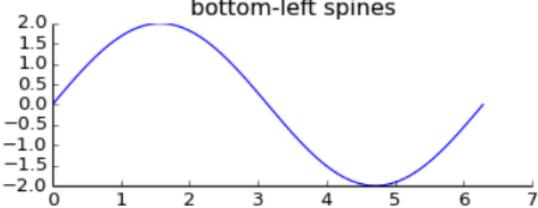
Datavisualization: temps

Qu'est ce que c'est le temps?

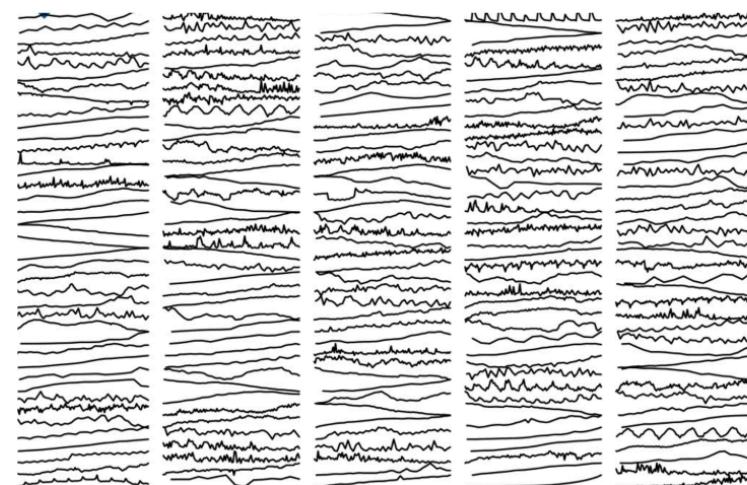
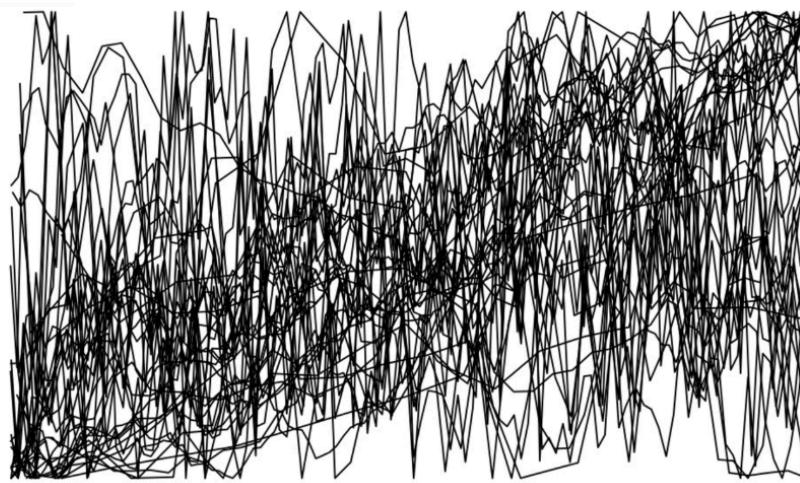
Visualization du temps

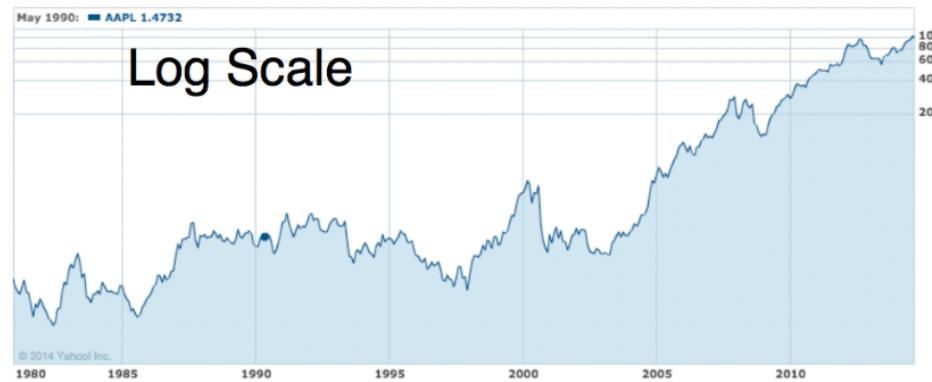
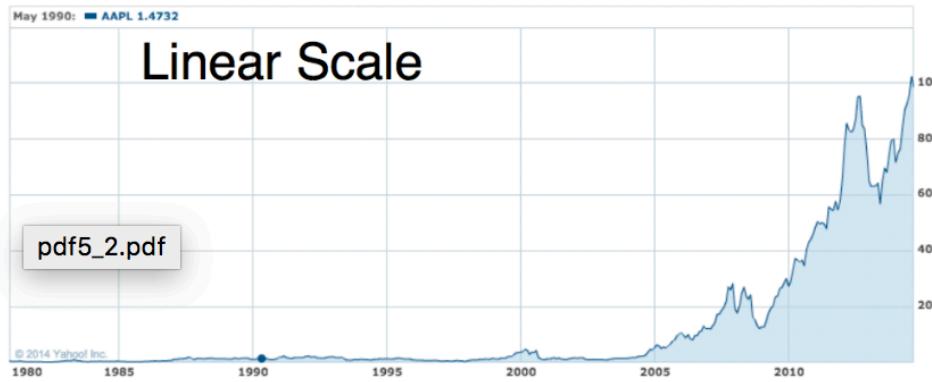
scale	 ordinal	 discrete	 continuous
scope	 point-based	 interval-based	
arrangement	 linear	 cyclic	
viewpoint	 ordered	 branching	 multiple perspectives

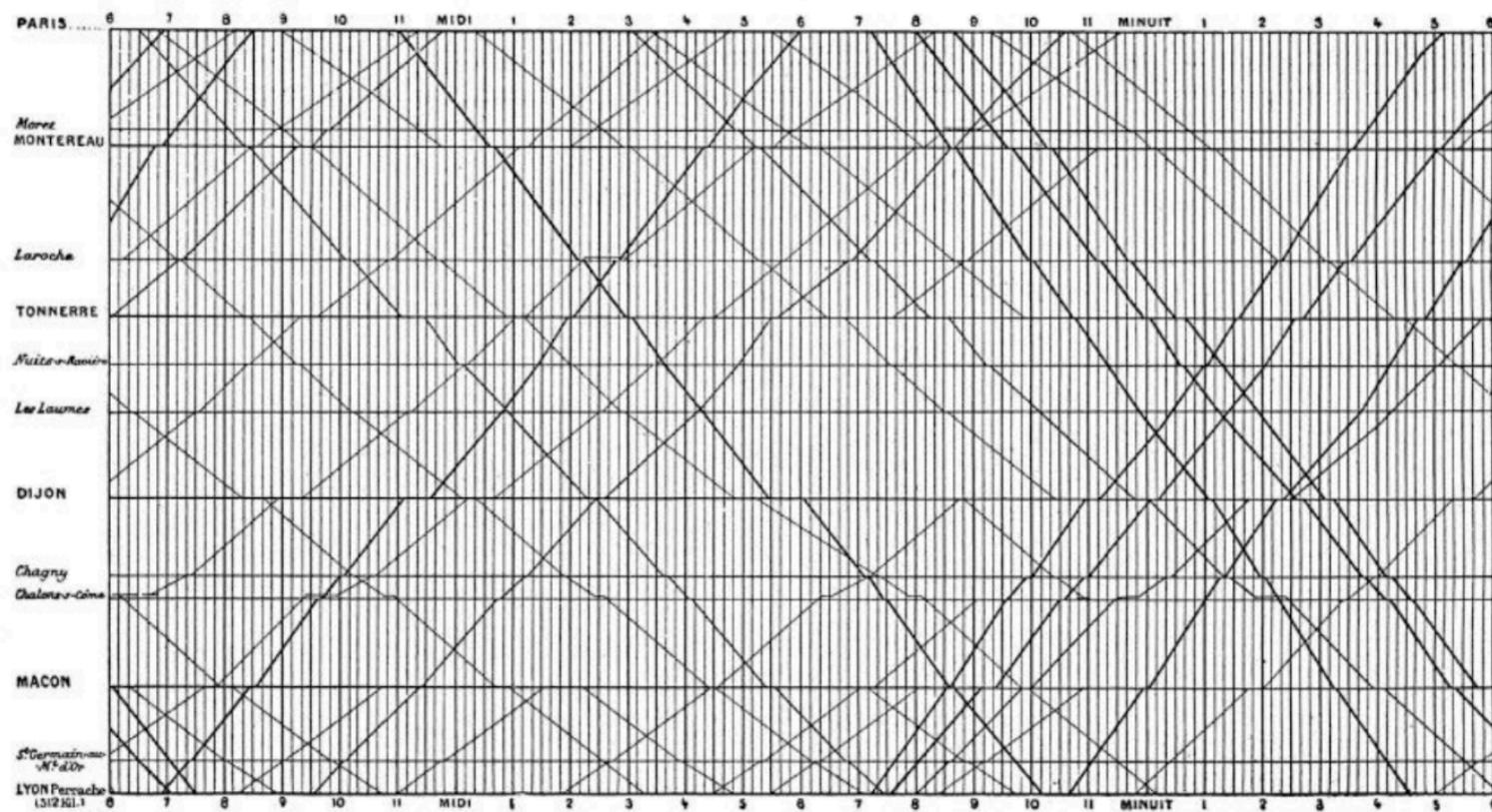




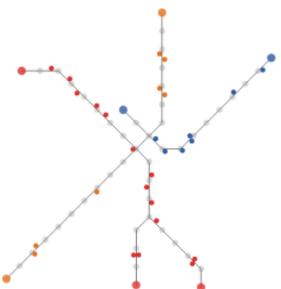
matplotlib gallery







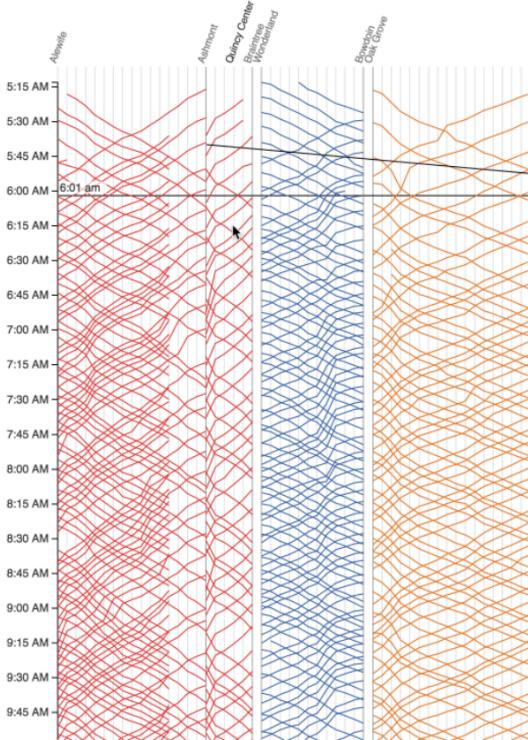
Subway Trips on Monday February 3, 2014



Locations of each train on the [red](#), [blue](#), and [orange](#) lines at 6:01 am. Hover over the diagram to the right to display trains at a different time.

Trains are on the right side of the track relative to the direction they are moving.

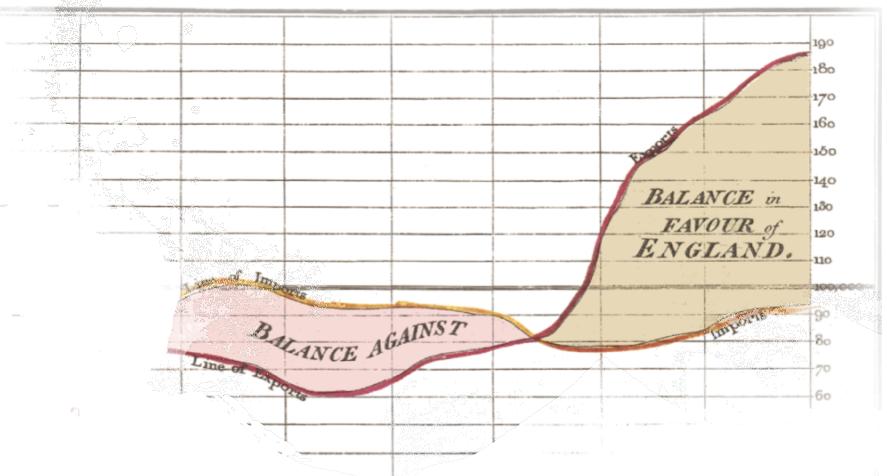
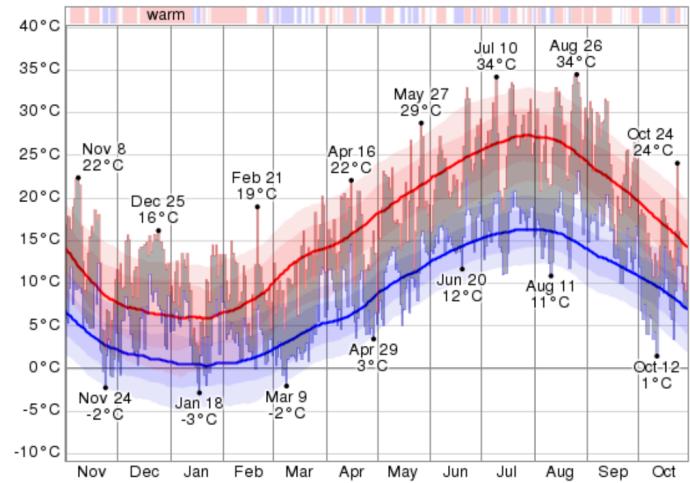
See the [morning rush-hour](#), [midday hill](#), [afternoon rush-hour](#), and the [evening hill](#).



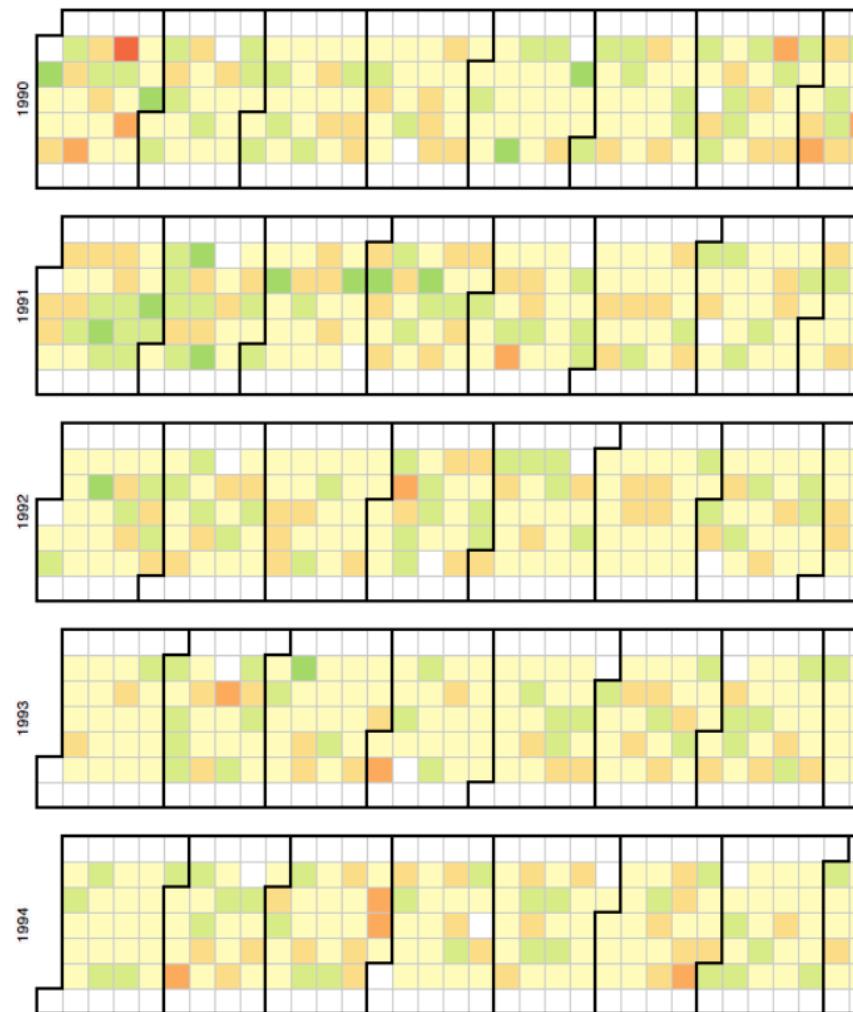
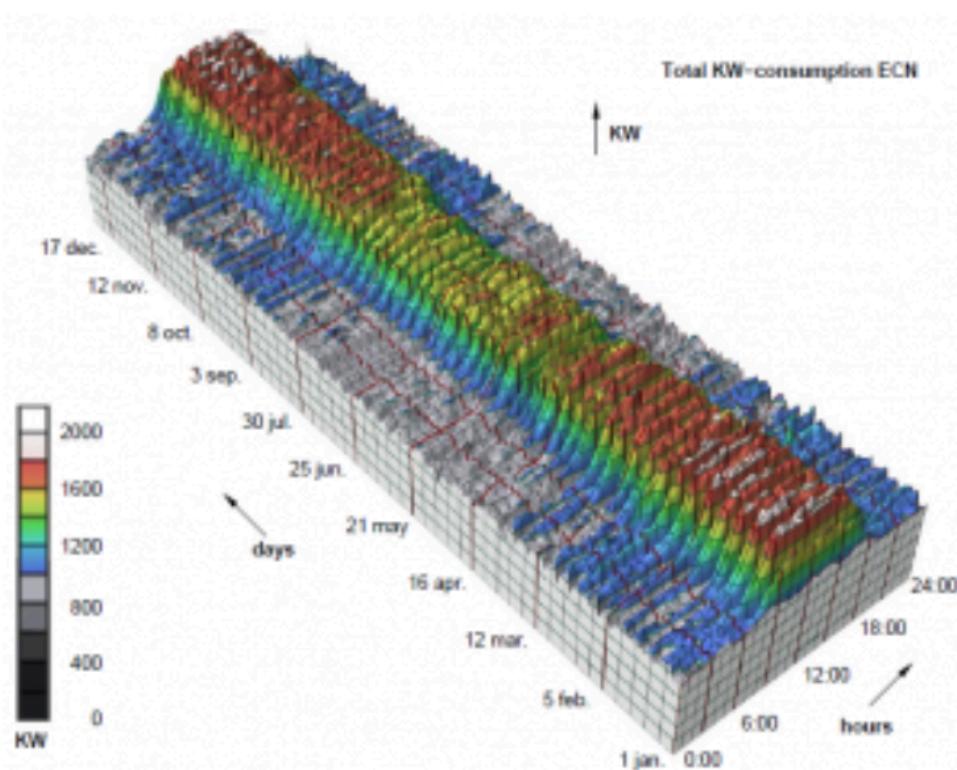
Service starts at 5AM on Monday morning. Each line represents the path of one train. Time continues downward, so steeper lines indicate slower trains.

Since the red line splits, we show the Ashmont branch first then the Braintree branch. Trains on the Braintree branch "jump over" the Ashmont branch.

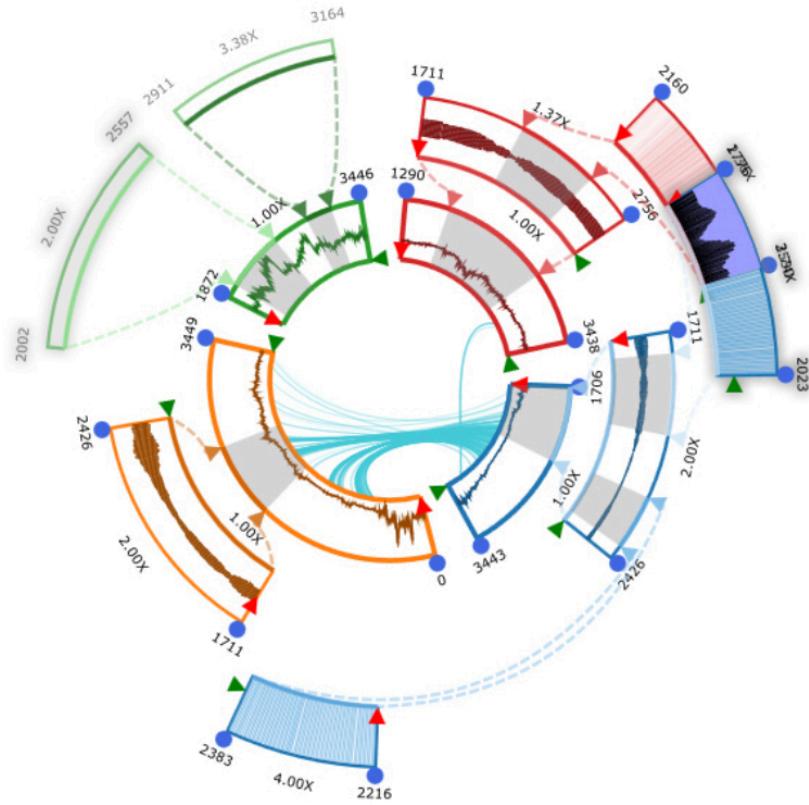
Train frequency increases around 6:30AM as morning rush hour begins.



3D

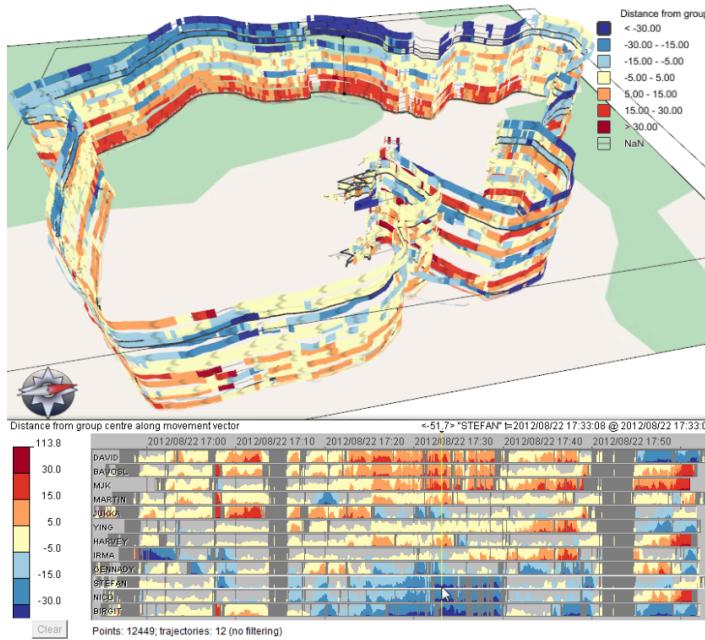




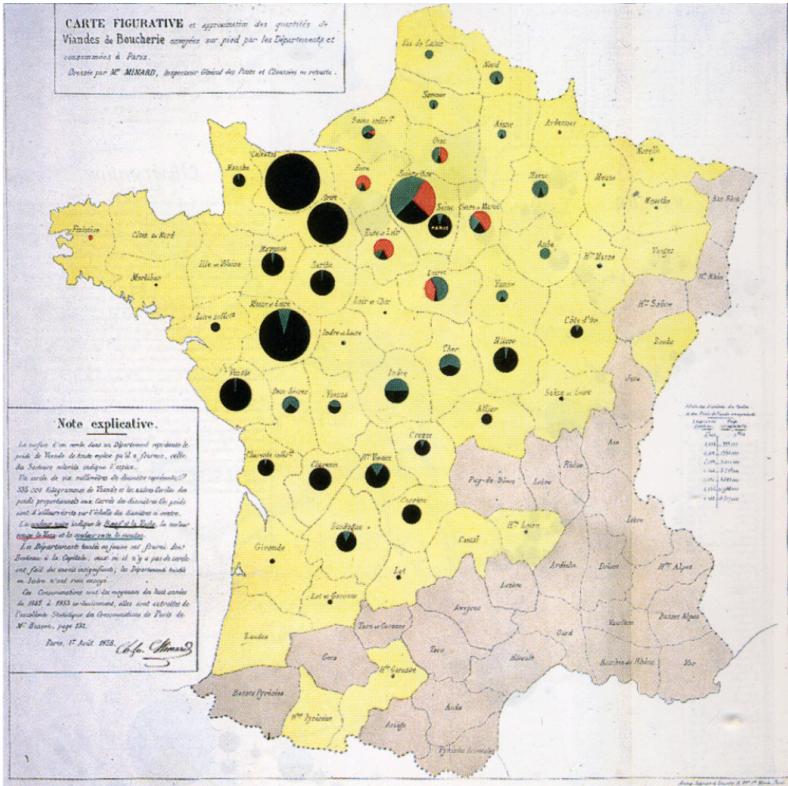


KronoMiner: Using Multi-Foci Navigation for the Visual Exploration of Time-Series Data
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=U0IN7vfrxi0>

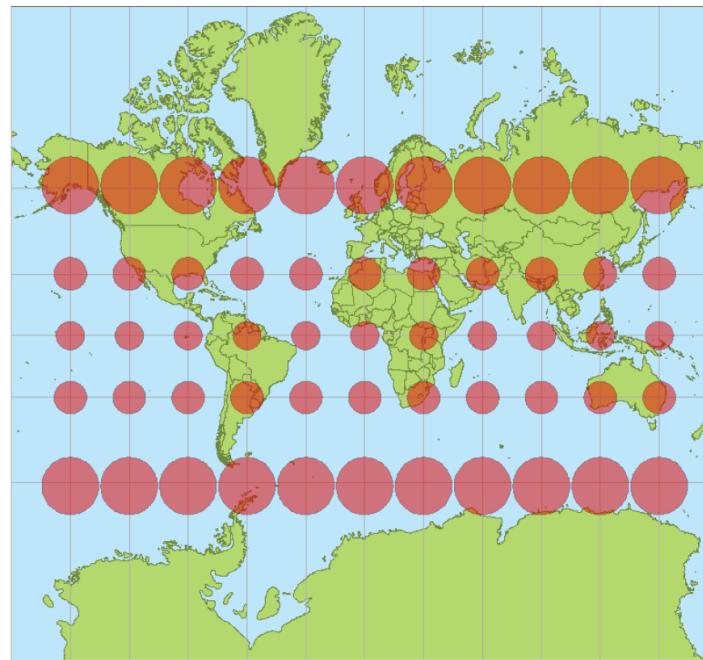
Espace & temps



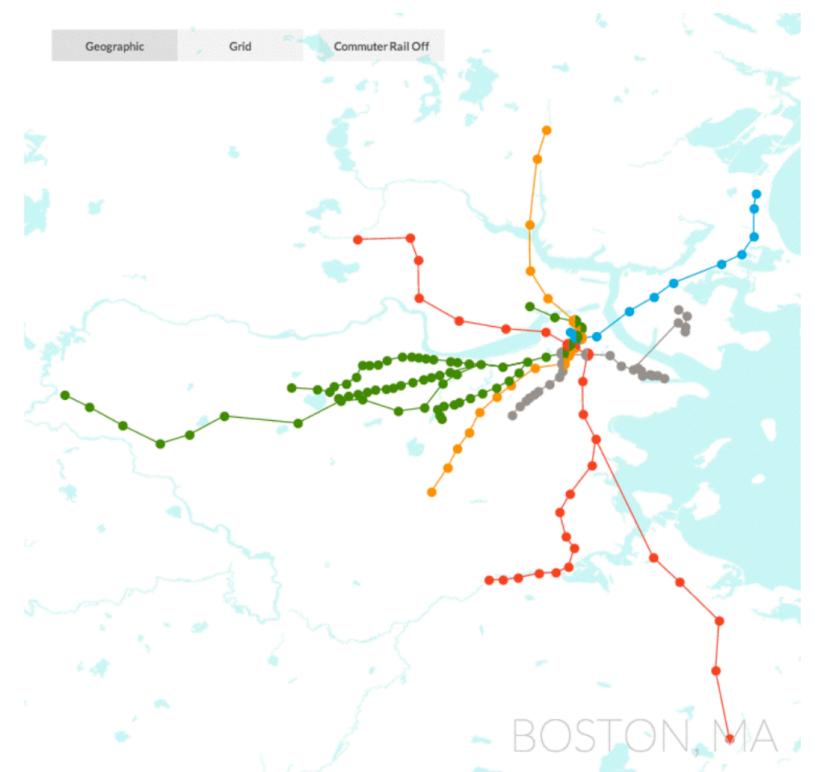
Datavisualization: geo-map



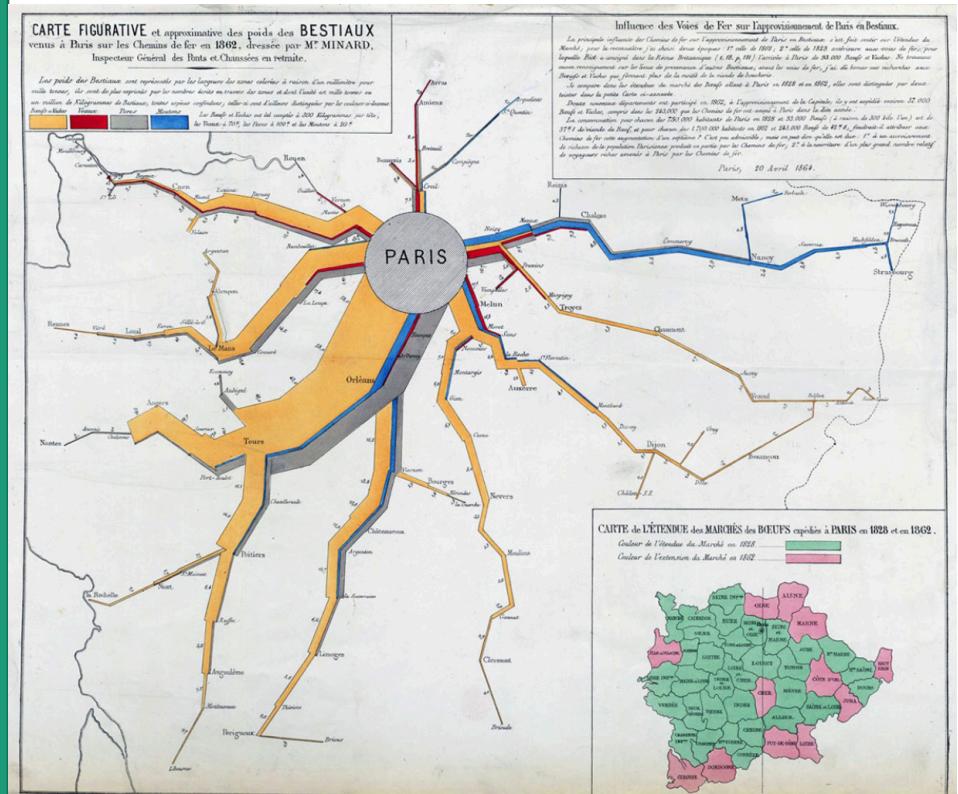
Problèmes avec les projections



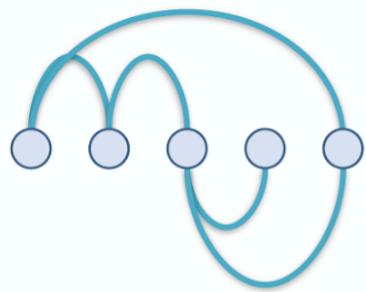
Datavisualization: Geo+Network



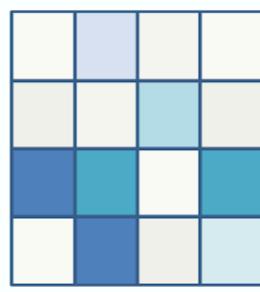
Datavisualization: Geo+Flow



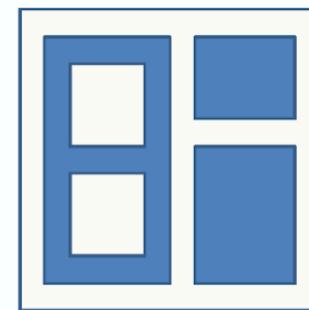
Datavisualization: Arbres et graphes



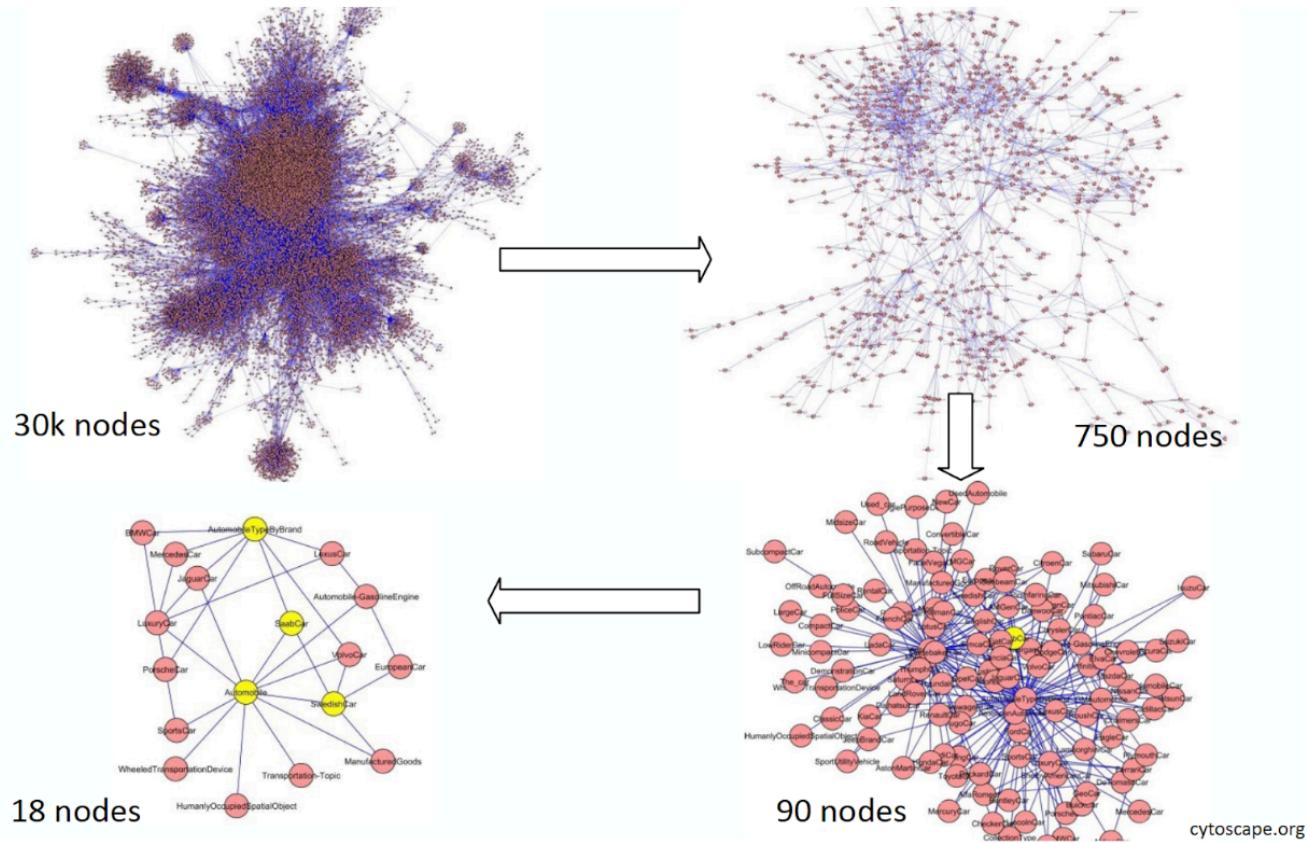
Explicit
(Node-Link)

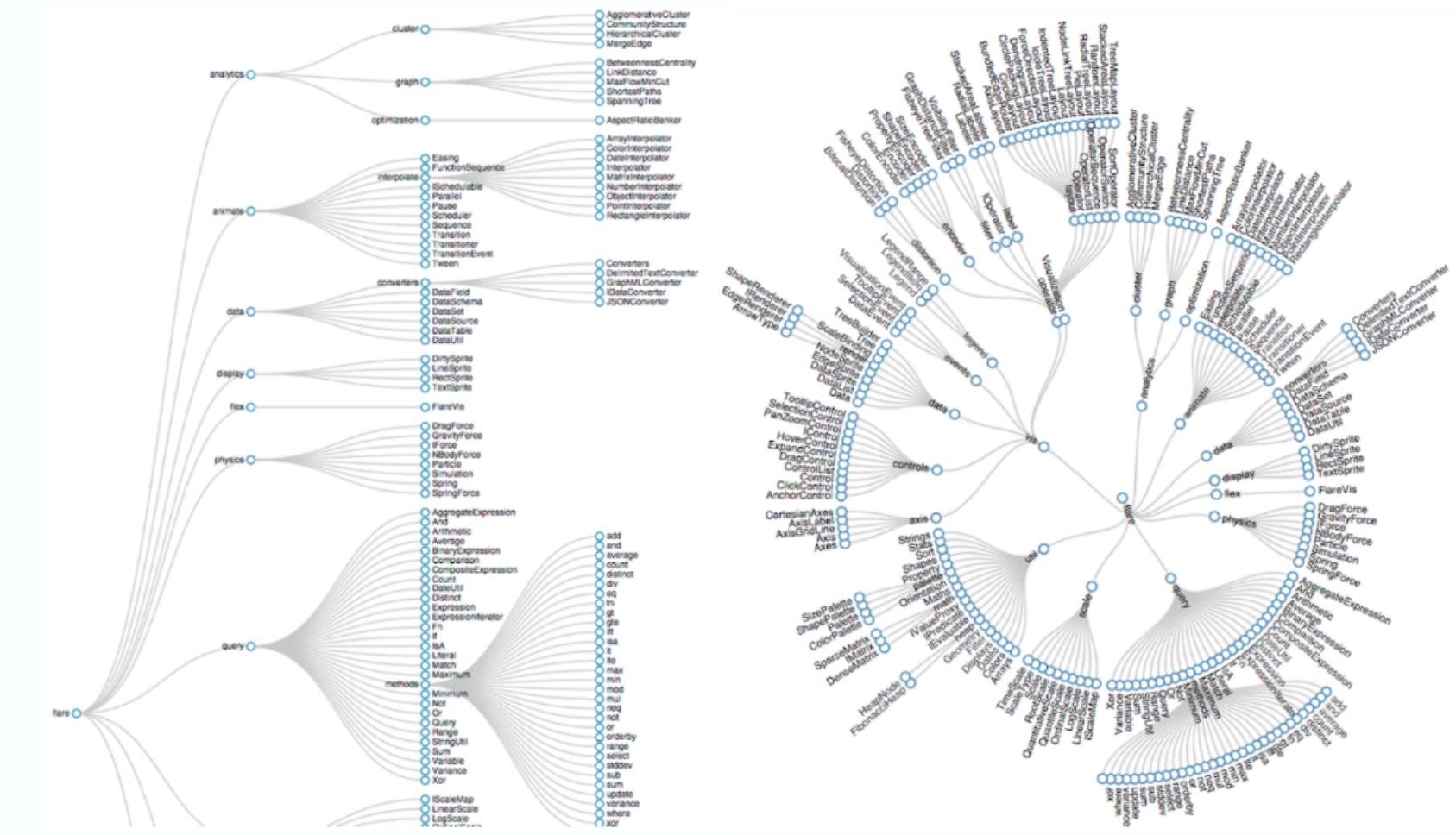


Matrix

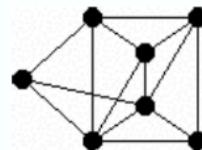


Implicit

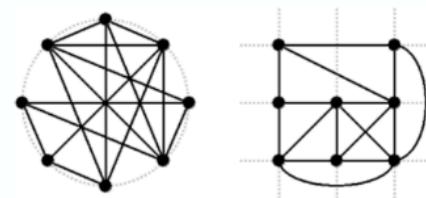




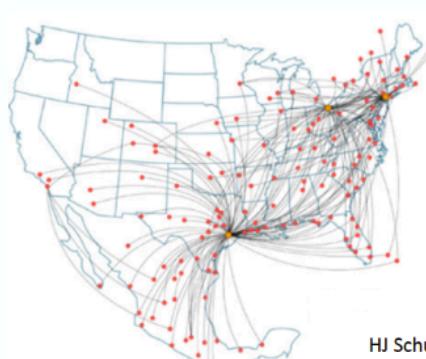
Free



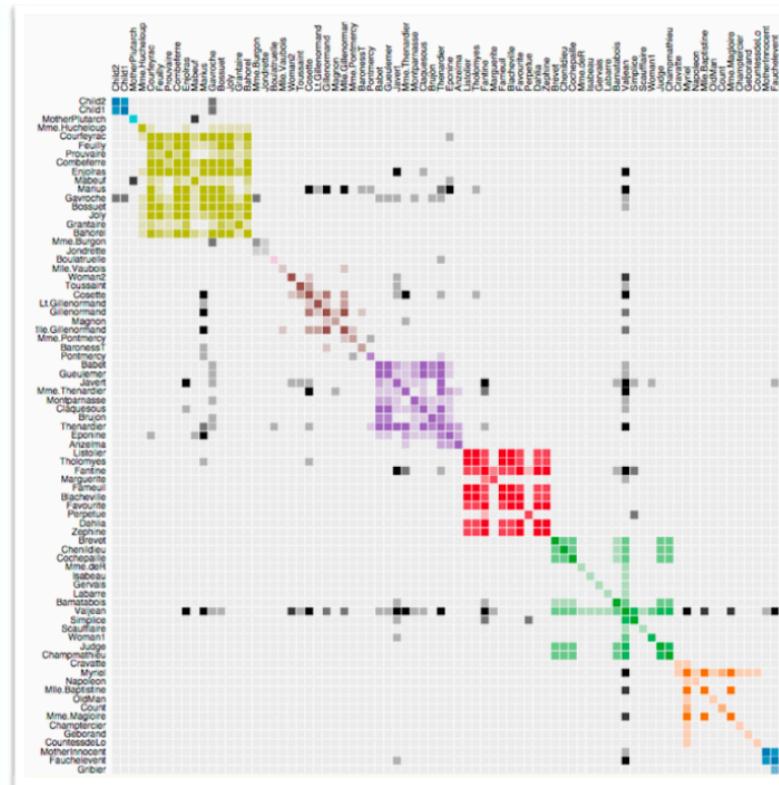
Styled



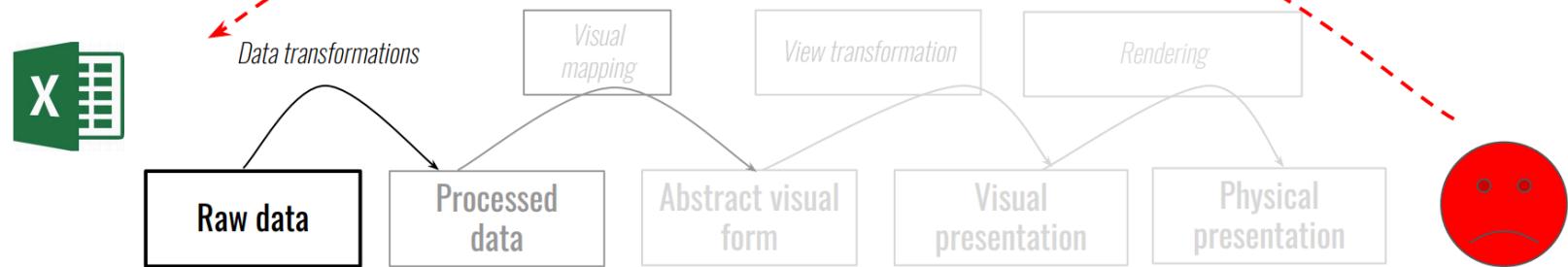
Fixed



HJ Schulz 2006



Processus iterative



Merci