

# A plot tells a thousand words

DATA VISUALIZATION FOR EVERYONE



**Richie Cotton**

Curriculum Architect at DataCamp

# What you'll learn

- How do you choose an appropriate plot?
- How do you interpret common types of plots?
- What are best practices for drawing plots?

# Three ways of getting insights

## Calculating summary statistics

mean, median, standard deviation

## Running models

linear and logistic regression

## Drawing plots

scatter, bar, histogram

# The Datasaurus Dozen

away_x	away_y	bullseye_x	bullseye_y	...	x_shape_x	x_shape_y
32.33	61.41	51.20	83.34	...	38.34	92.47
53.42	26.19	58.97	85.50	...	35.75	94.12
63.92	30.83	51.87	85.83	...	32.77	88.52
70.29	82.53	48.18	85.05	...	33.73	88.62
34.12	45.73	41.68	84.02	...	37.24	83.72
67.67	37.11	37.89	82.57	...	36.03	82.04

<sup>1</sup> Matejka, J., & Fitzmaurice, G. (2017) <https://www.autodeskresearch.com/publications/samestats>

# Mean of x for each dataset

dataset	mean(x)
away	54.27
bullseye	54.27
circle	54.27
dino	54.26
dots	54.26
h_lines	54.26
high_lines	54.27

dataset	mean(x)
slant_down	54.27
slant_up	54.27
star	54.27
v_lines	54.27
wide_lines	54.27
x_shape	54.26

# Mean of x and y for each dataset

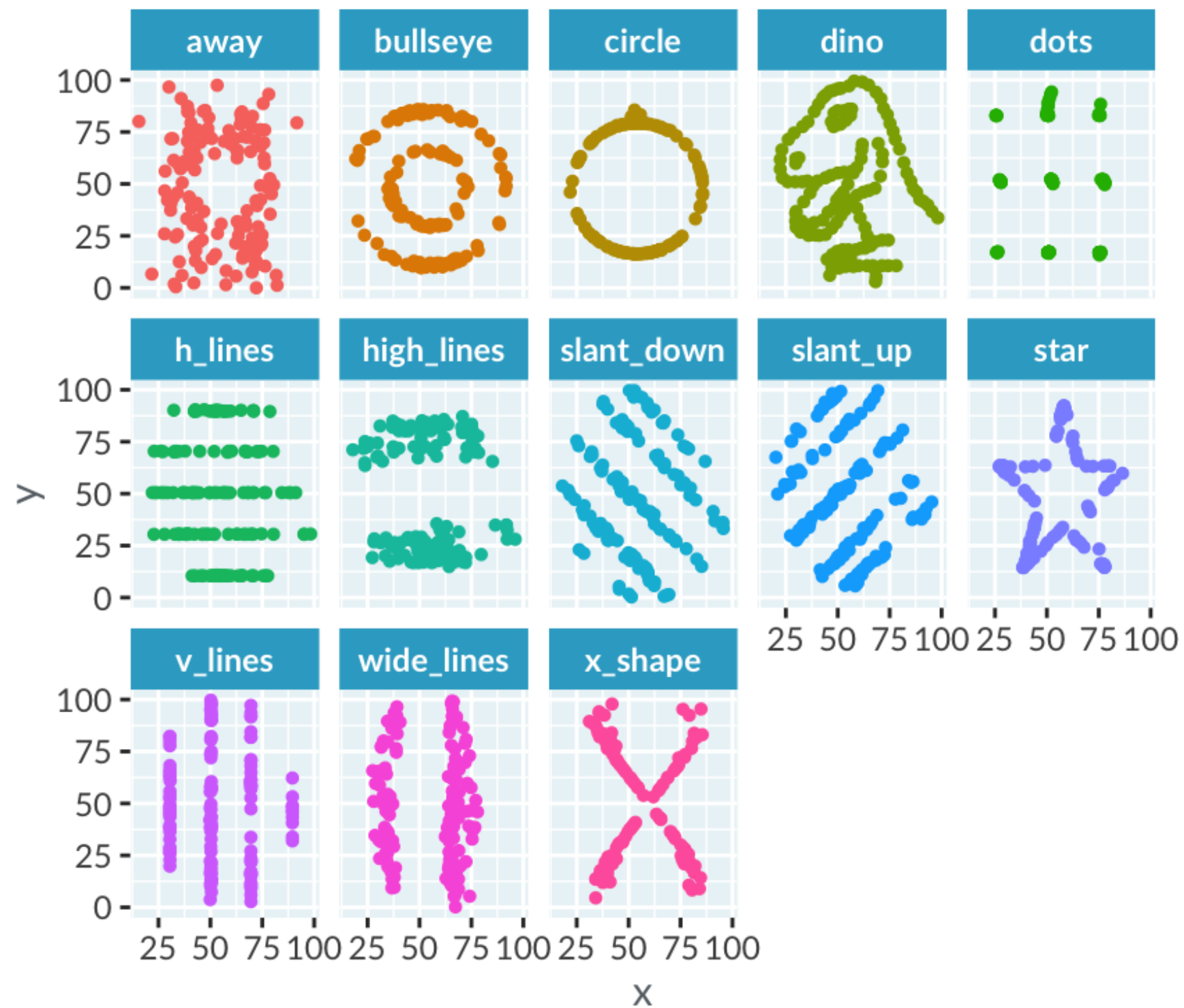
dataset	mean(x)	mean(y)
away	54.27	47.83
bullseye	54.27	47.83
circle	54.27	47.84
dino	54.26	47.83
dots	54.26	47.84
h_lines	54.26	47.83
high_lines	54.27	47.84

dataset	mean(x)	mean(y)
slant_down	54.27	47.84
slant_up	54.27	47.83
star	54.27	47.84
v_lines	54.27	47.84
wide_lines	54.27	47.83
x_shape	54.26	47.84

# Standard deviations for each dataset

dataset	std_dev(x)	std_dev(y)
away	16.77	26.94
bullseye	16.77	26.94
circle	16.76	26.93
dino	16.77	26.94
dots	16.77	26.93
h_lines	16.77	26.94
high_lines	16.77	26.94

dataset	std_dev(x)	std_dev(y)
slant_down	16.77	26.94
slant_up	16.77	26.94
star	16.77	26.93
v_lines	16.77	26.94
wide_lines	16.77	26.94
x_shape	16.77	26.93





# Continuous and categorical variables

## Continuous: usually numbers

- heights, temperatures, revenues

# Continuous and categorical variables

## Continuous: usually numbers

- heights, temperatures, revenues

## Categorical: usually text

- eye colors, countries, industry

# Continuous and categorical variables

## Continuous: usually numbers

- heights, temperatures, revenues

## Categorical: usually text

- eye colors, countries, industry

## Can be either

- age is continuous, but age group is categorical
- time is continuous, month of year is categorical

# Let's practice!

DATA VISUALIZATION FOR EVERYONE

# Histograms

DATA VISUALIZATION FOR EVERYONE



**Richie Cotton**

Curriculum Architect at DataCamp

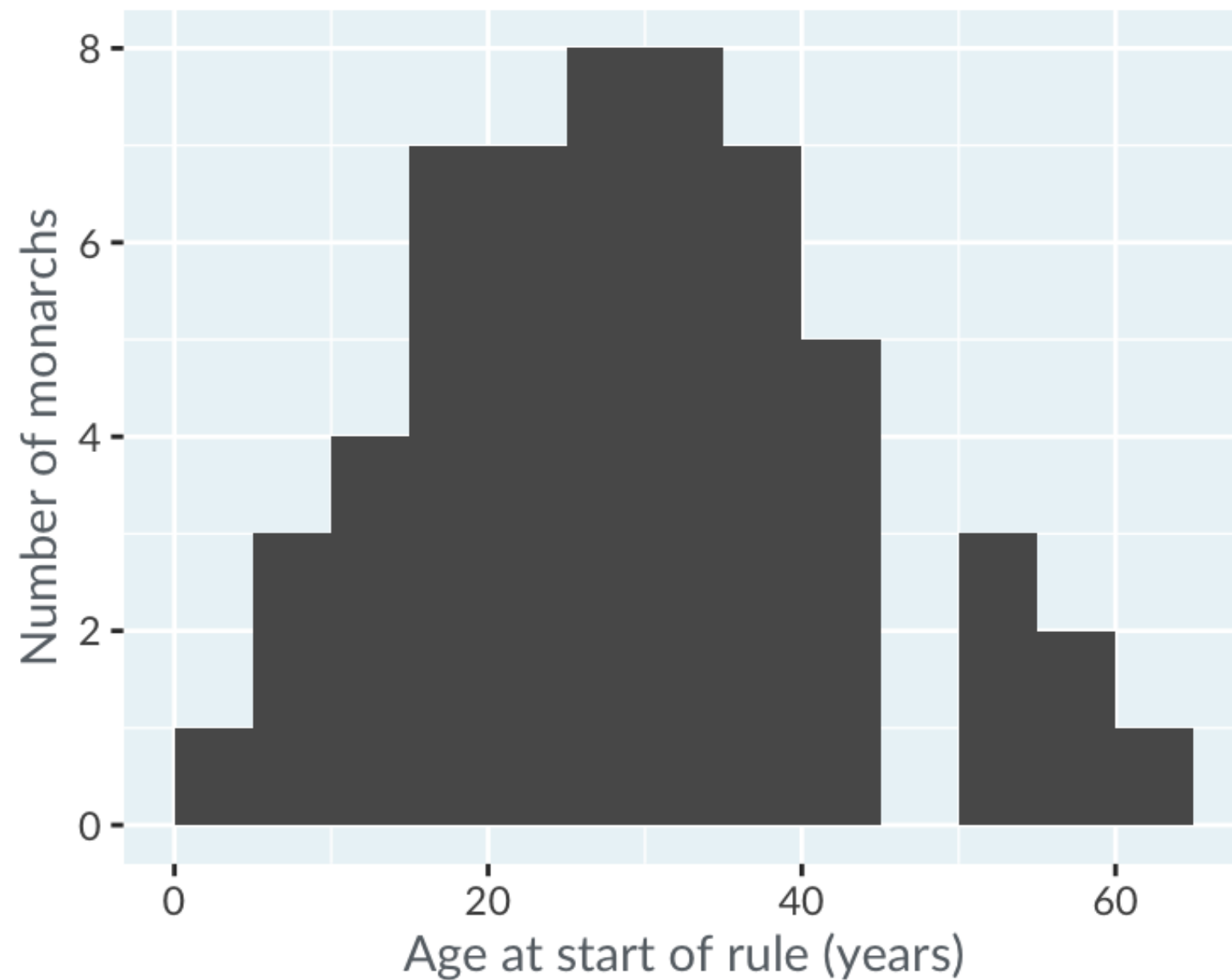
# When should you use a histogram?

1. If you have a single continuous variable.
2. You want to ask questions about the shape of its distribution.

# Kings and Queens of England & Britain

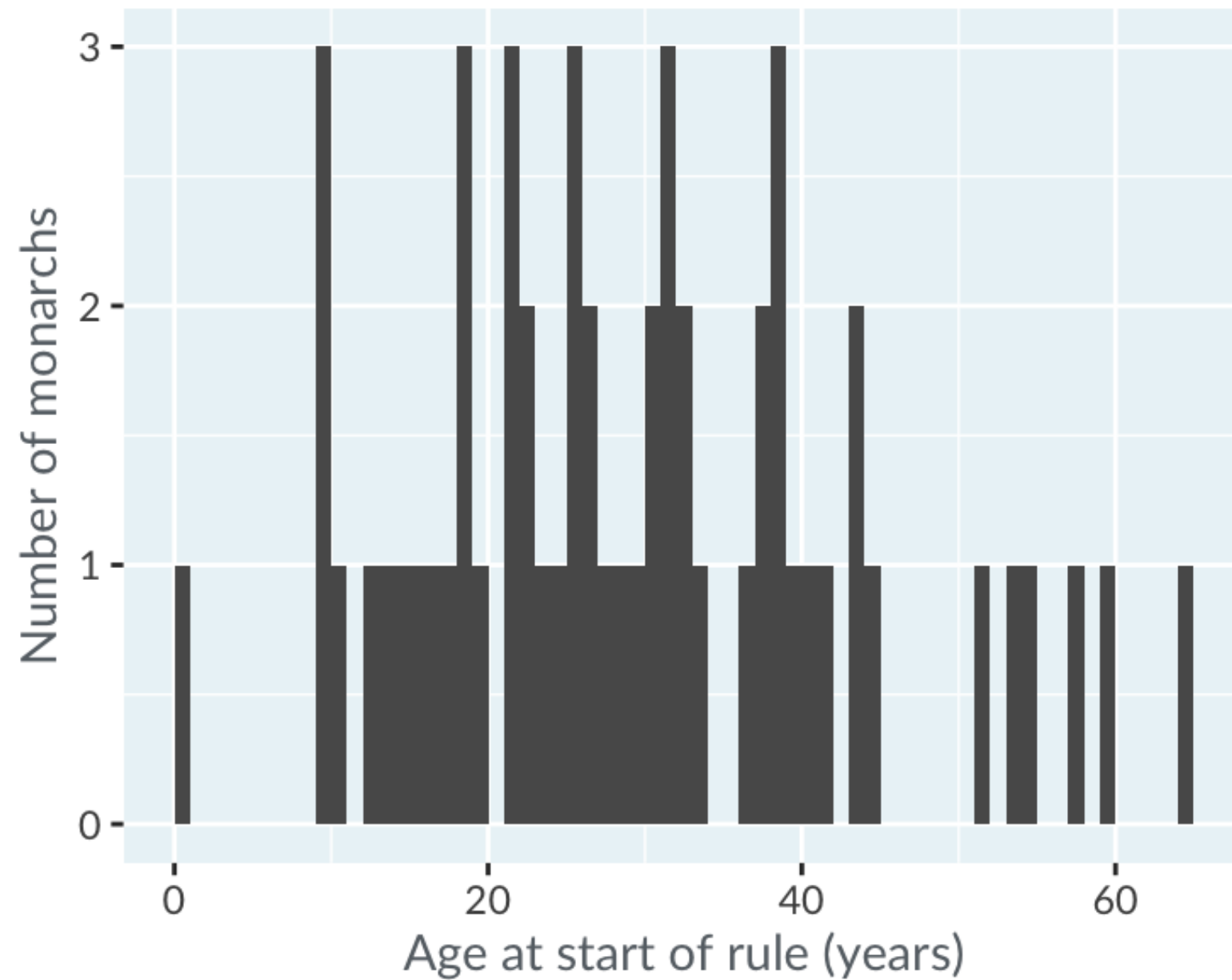
official_name	house	birth_date	start_of_rule	age_at_start_of_rule
Elizabeth II	Windsor	1926-04-21	1952-02-06	25.79603
George VI	Windsor	1895-12-14	1936-12-11	40.99110
Edward VIII	Windsor	1894-06-23	1936-01-20	41.57426
...	...	...	...	...
Eadred	Wessex	0923-07-01	0946-05-26	22.90212
Edmund I	Wessex	0921-07-01	0939-10-27	18.32170
Aethelstan	Wessex	0894-07-01	0924-07-01	29.99863

# Histogram of age at start of rule

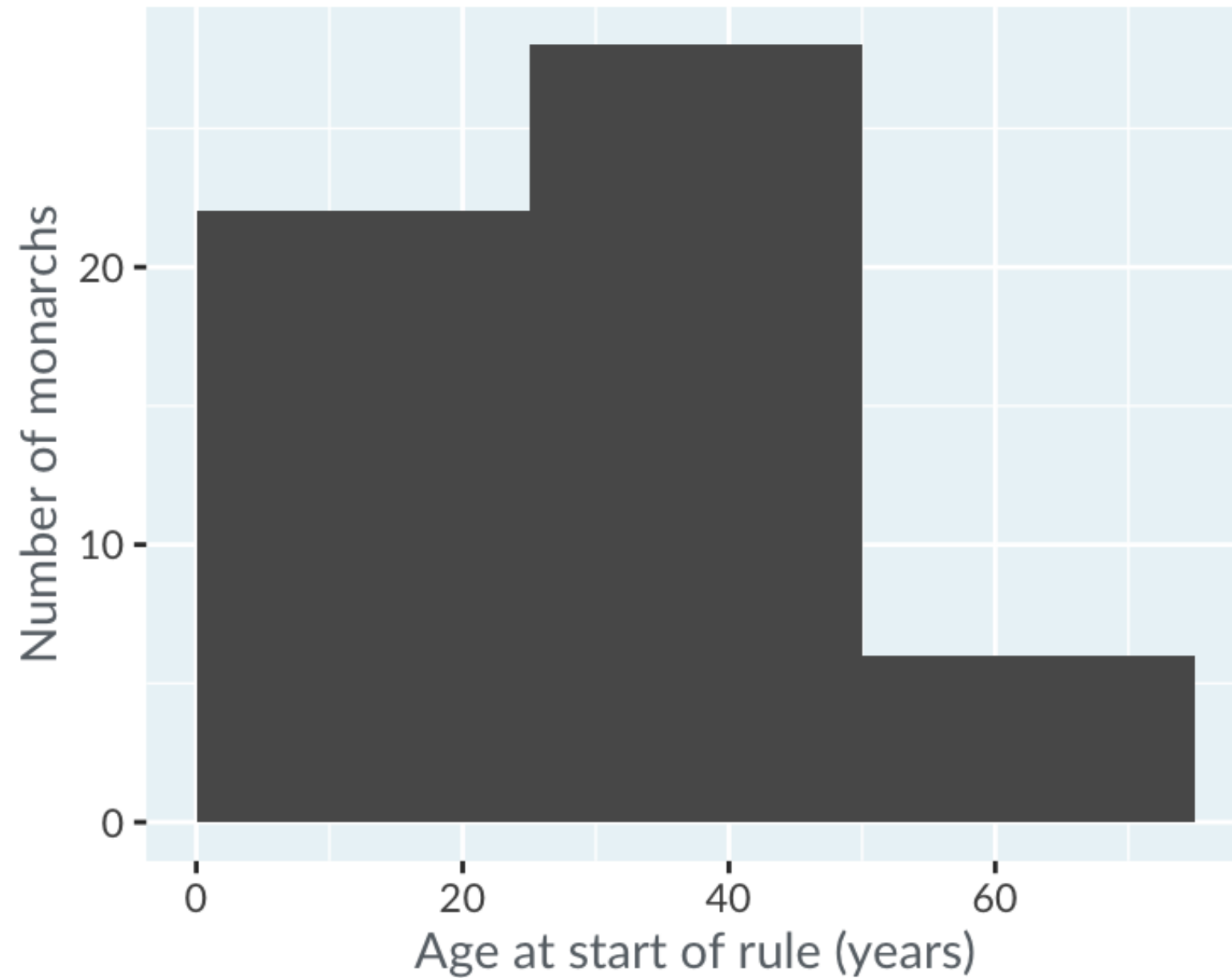




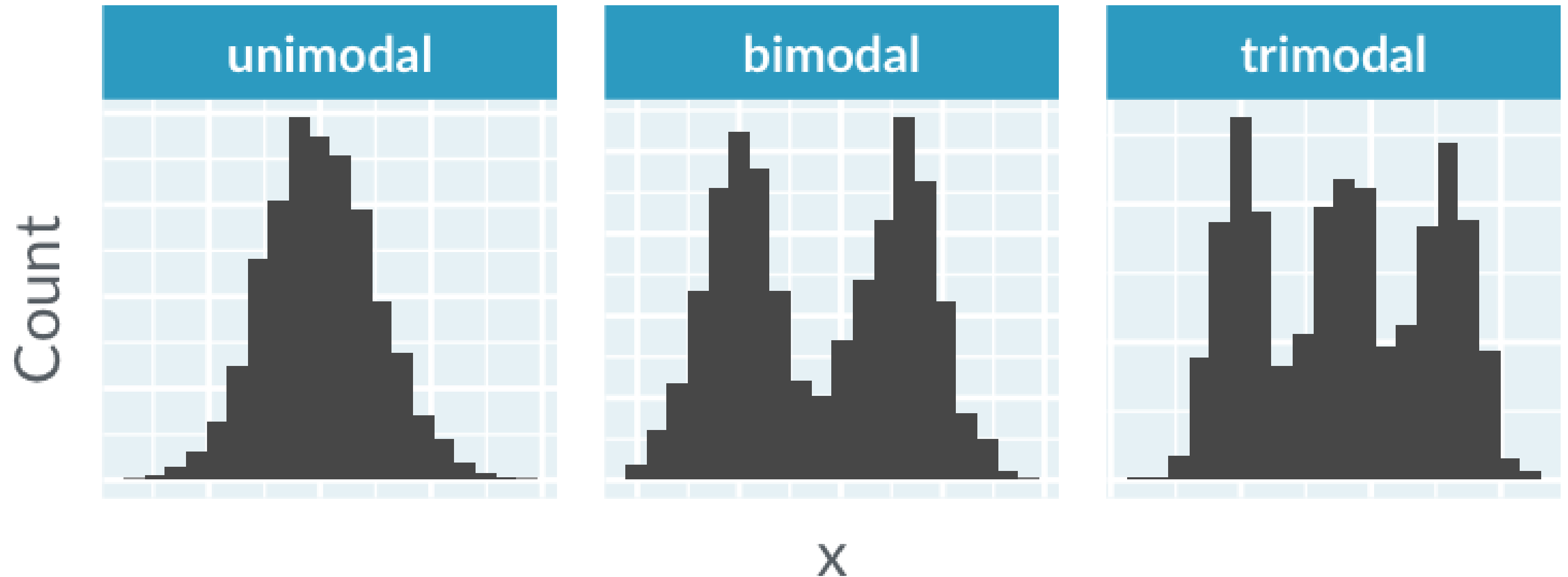
# Choosing binwidth: 1 year



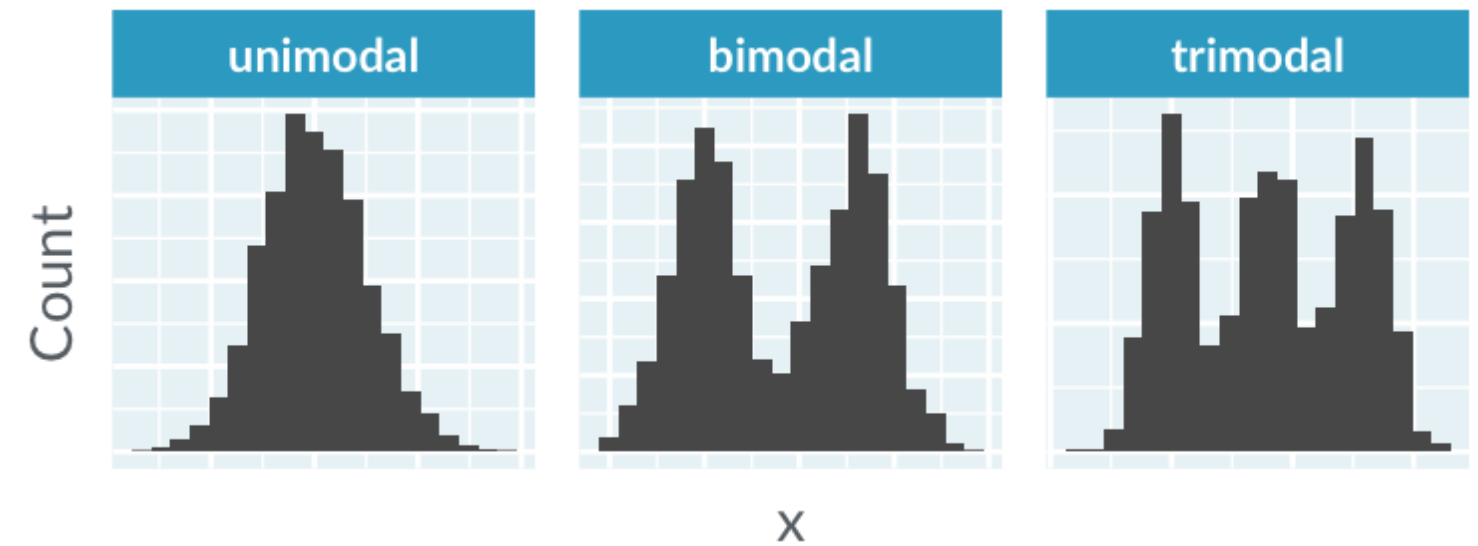
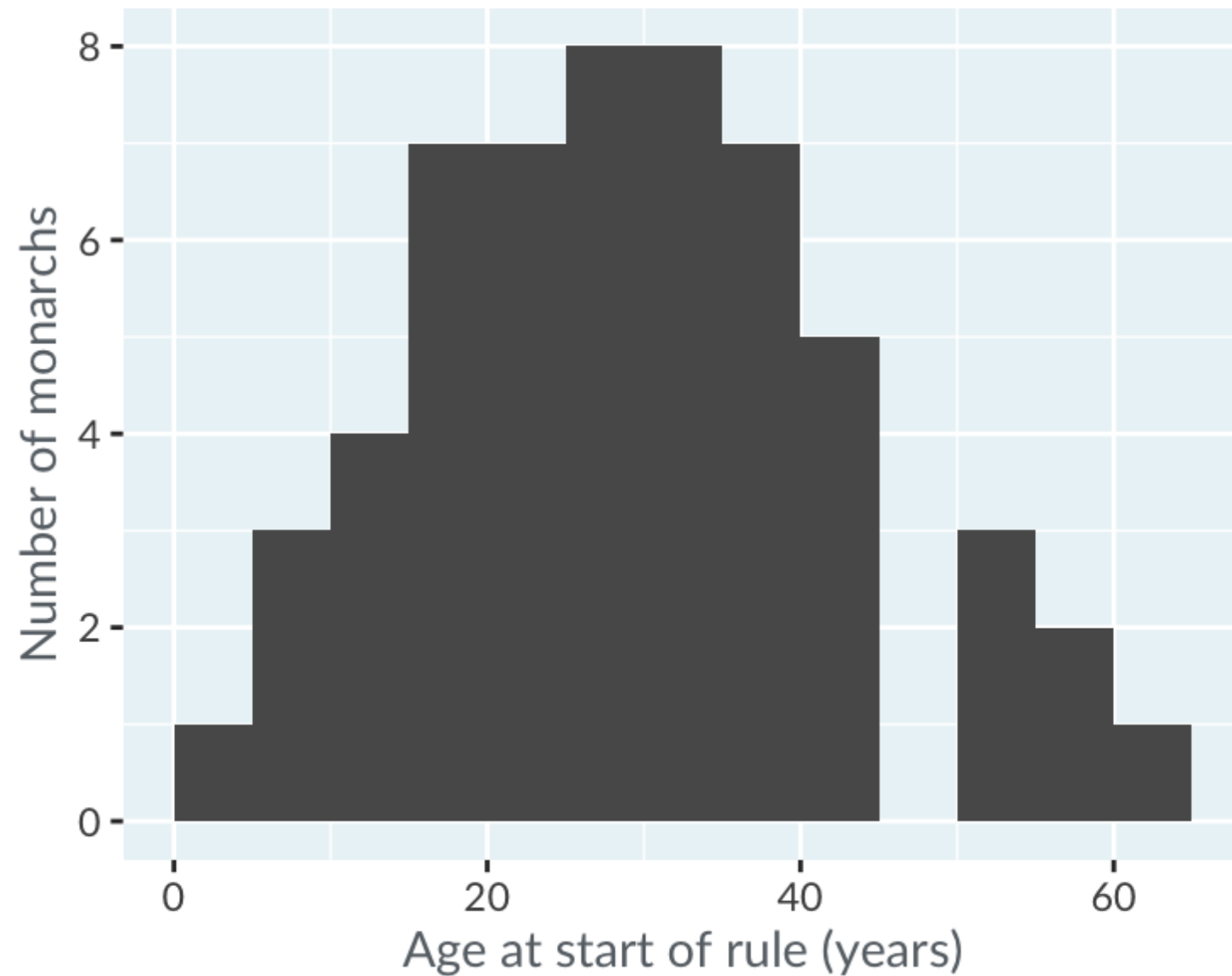
# Choosing binwidth: 25 years



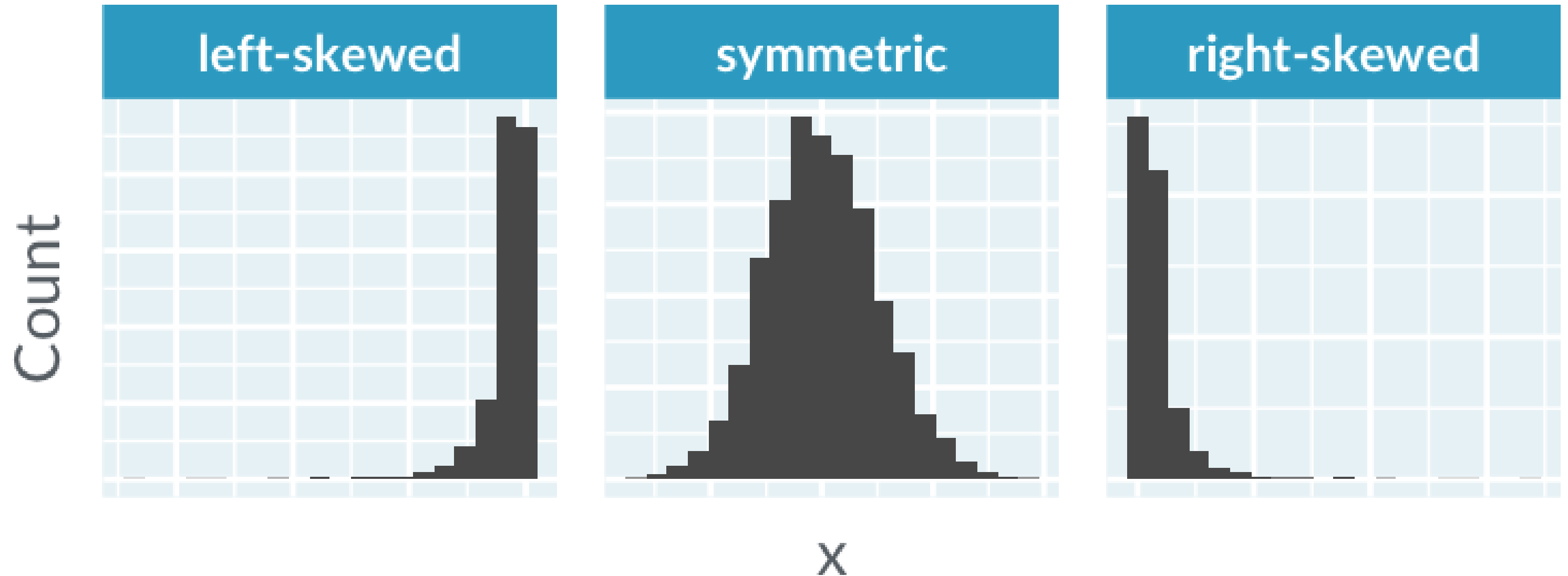
# Modality: how many peaks?



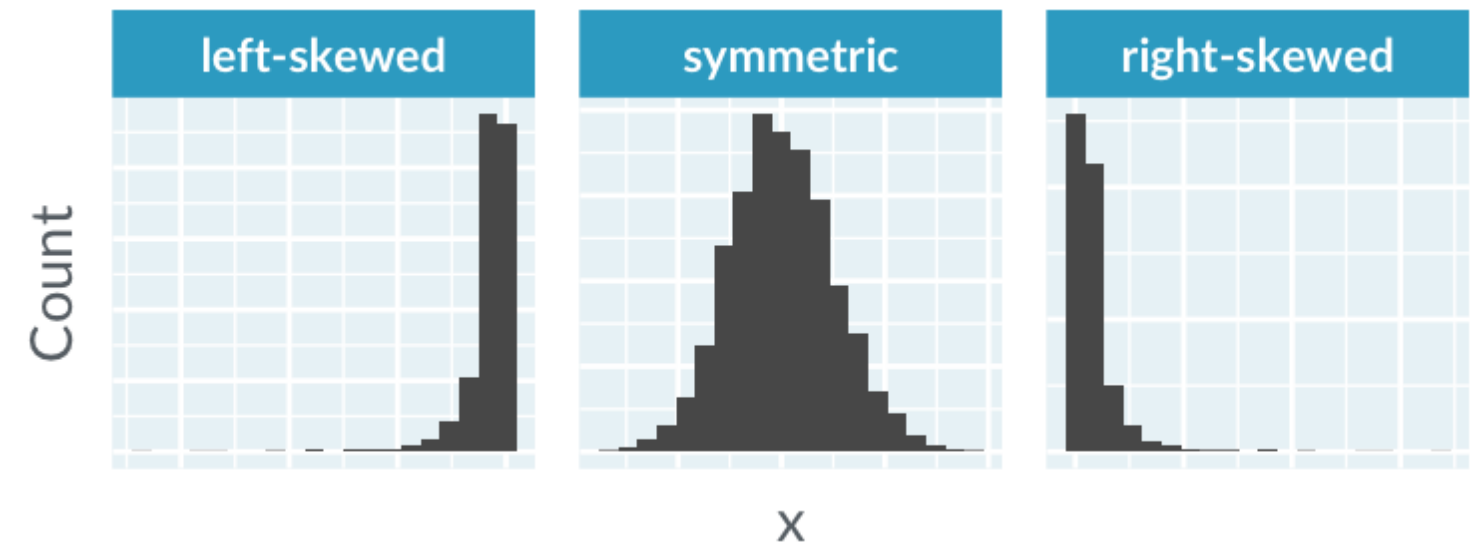
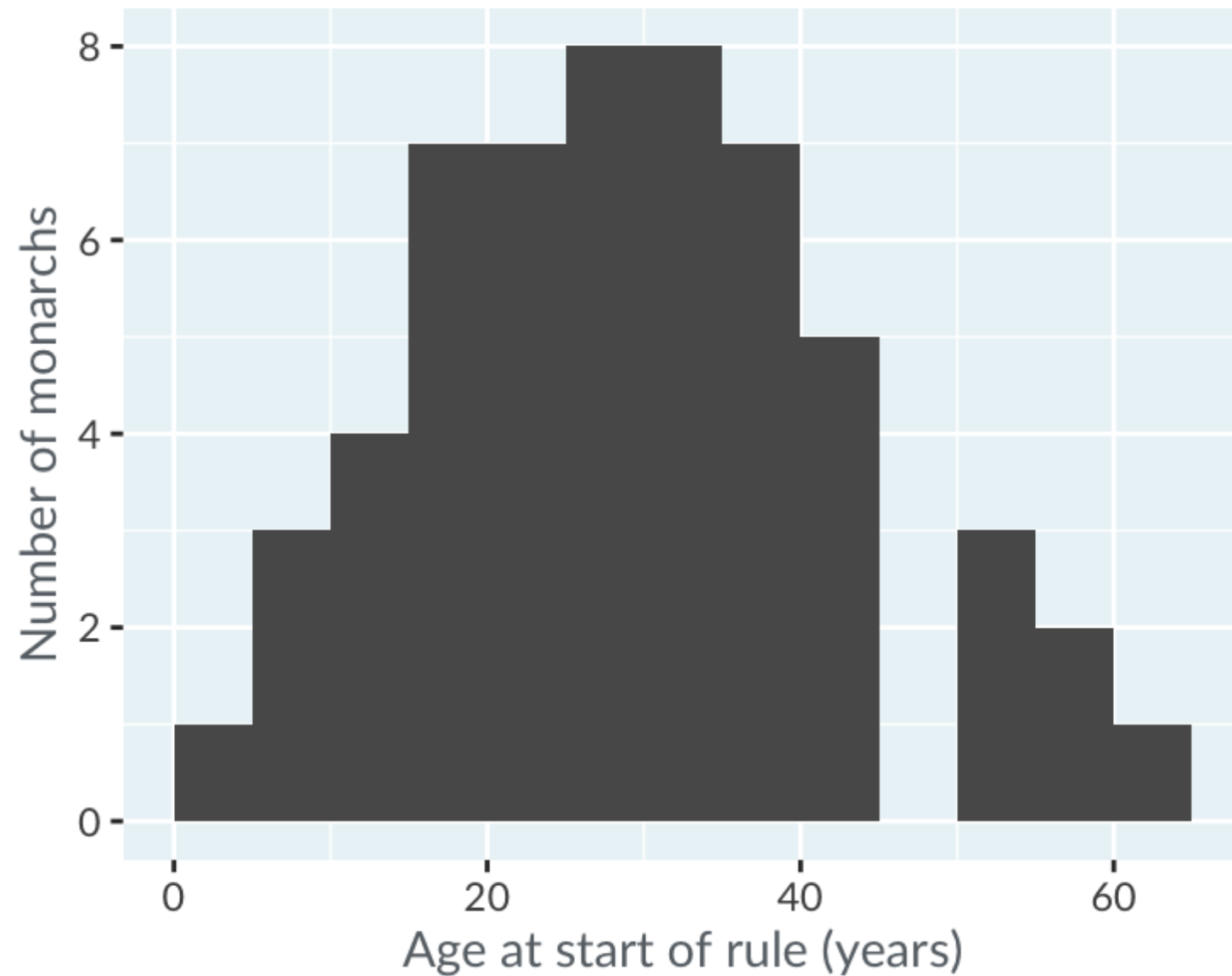
# Modality: how many peaks?



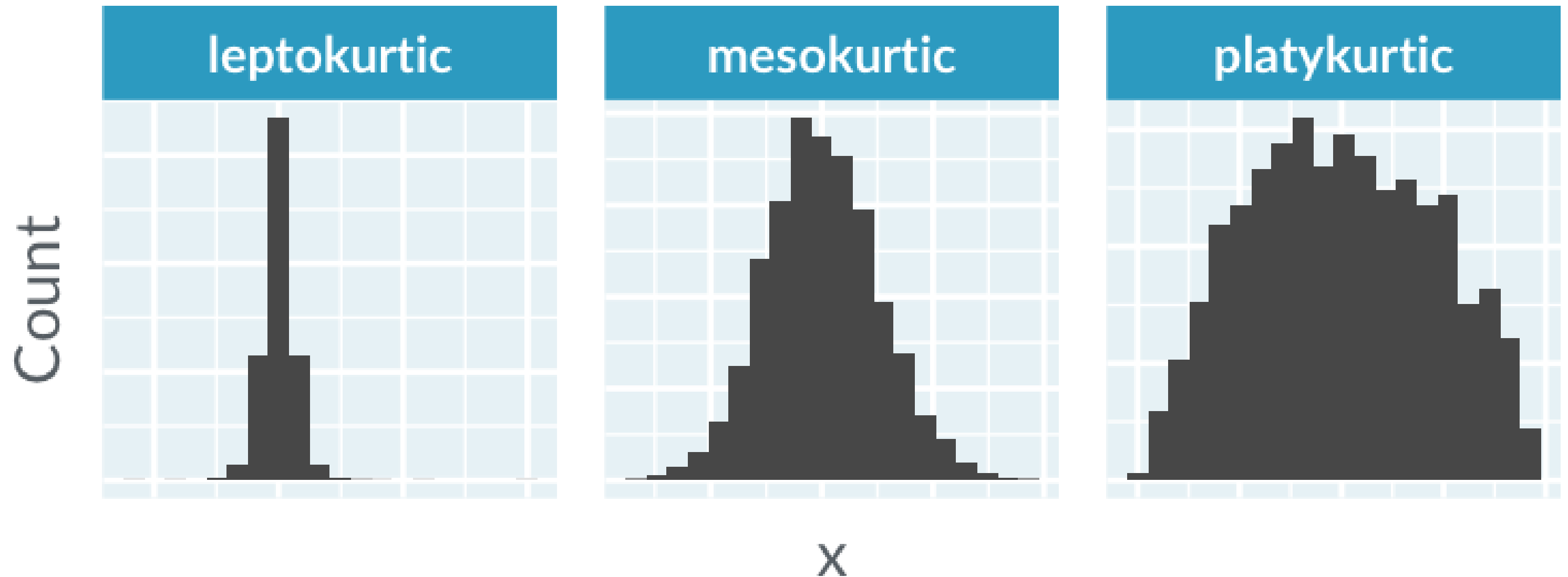
# Skewness: is it symmetric?



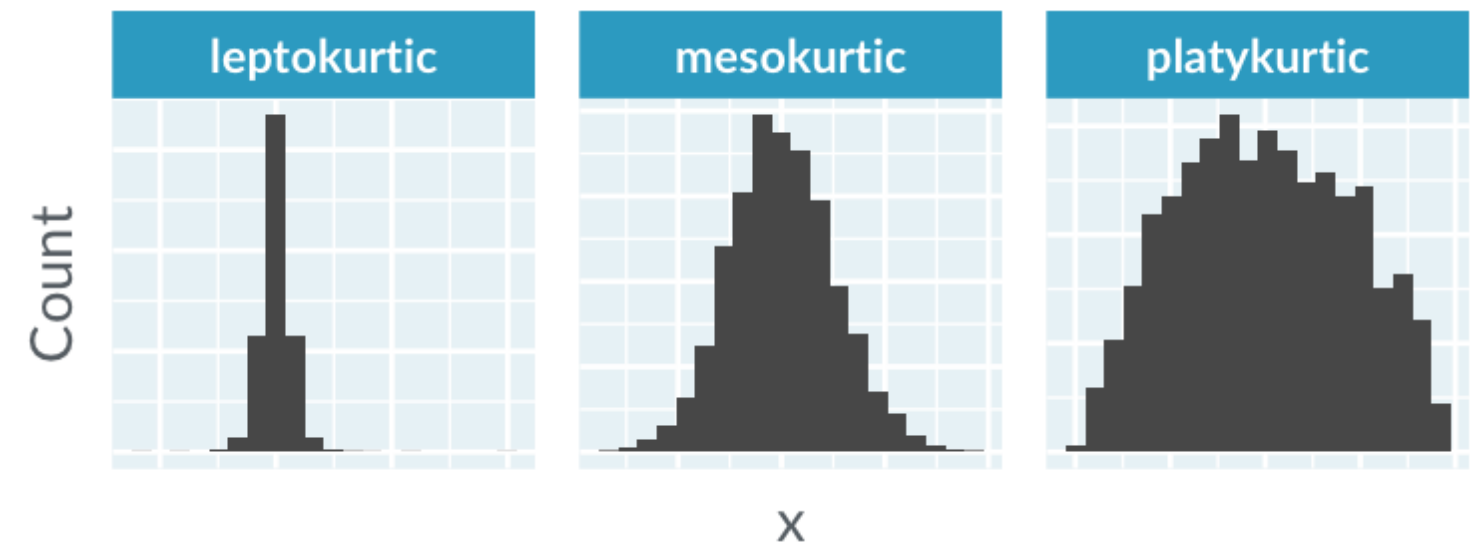
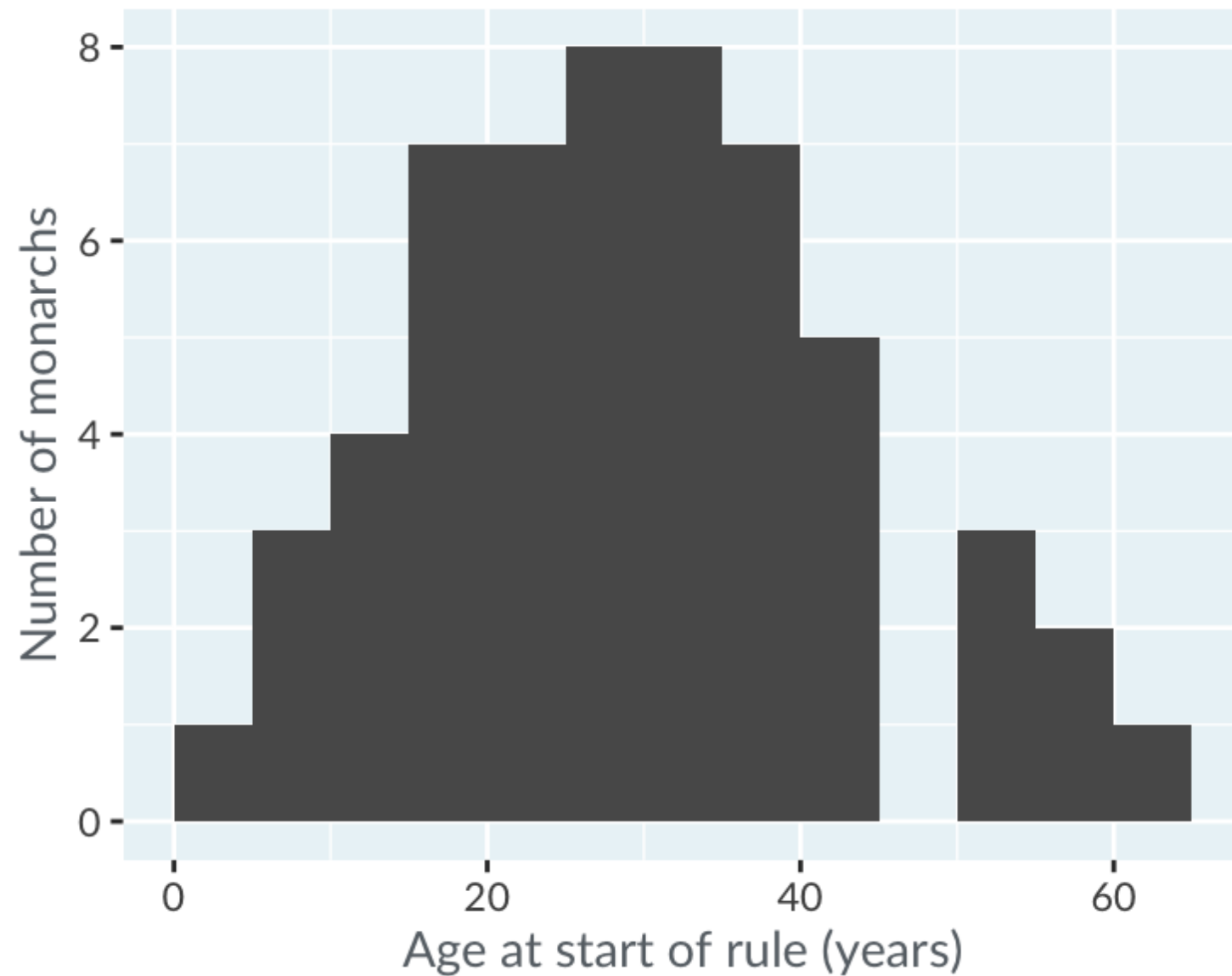
# Skewness: is it symmetric?



# Kurtosis: how many extreme values?



# Kurtosis: how many extreme values?





# Let's practice!

DATA VISUALIZATION FOR EVERYONE

# Box plots

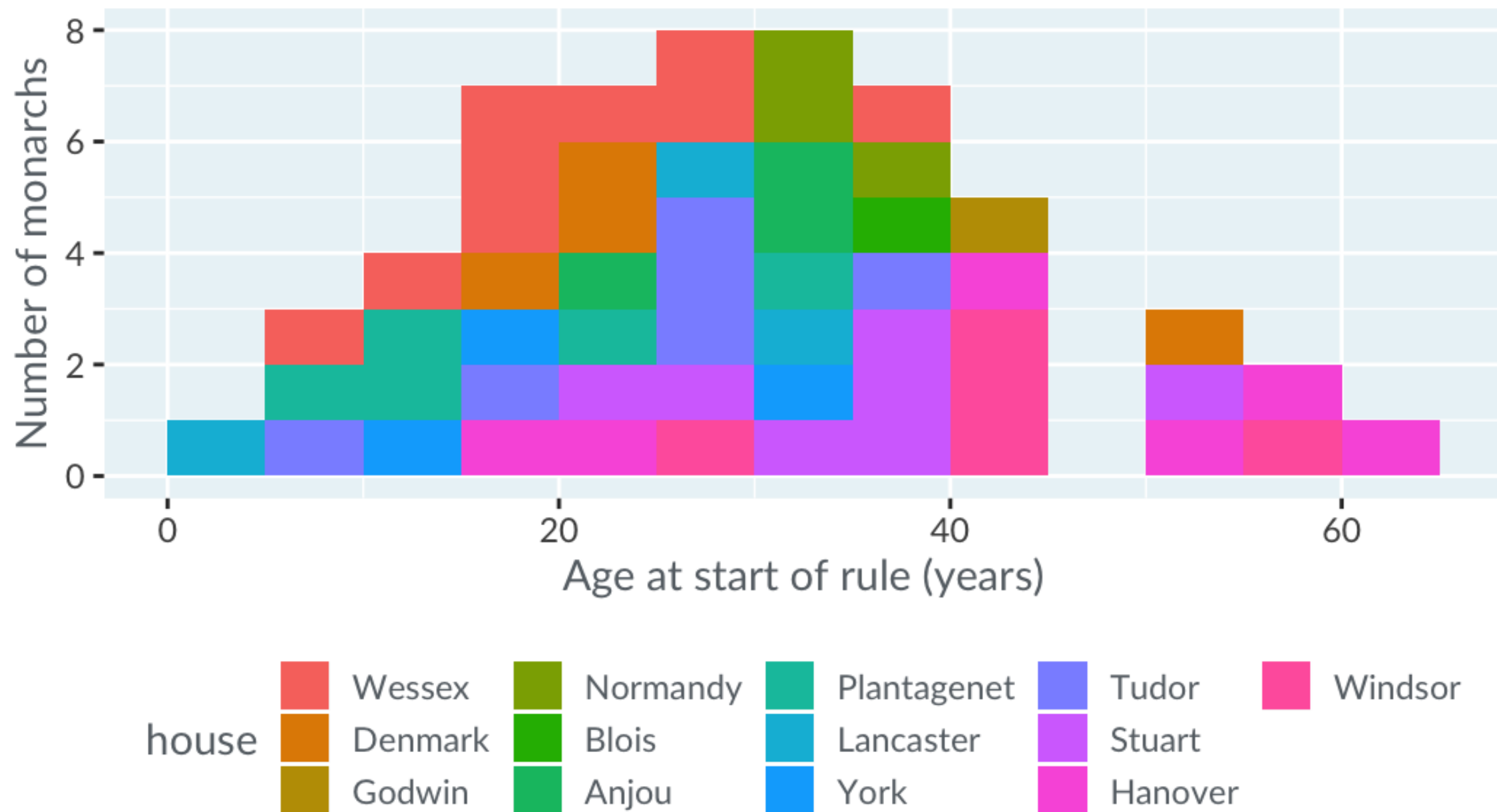
DATA VISUALIZATION FOR EVERYONE



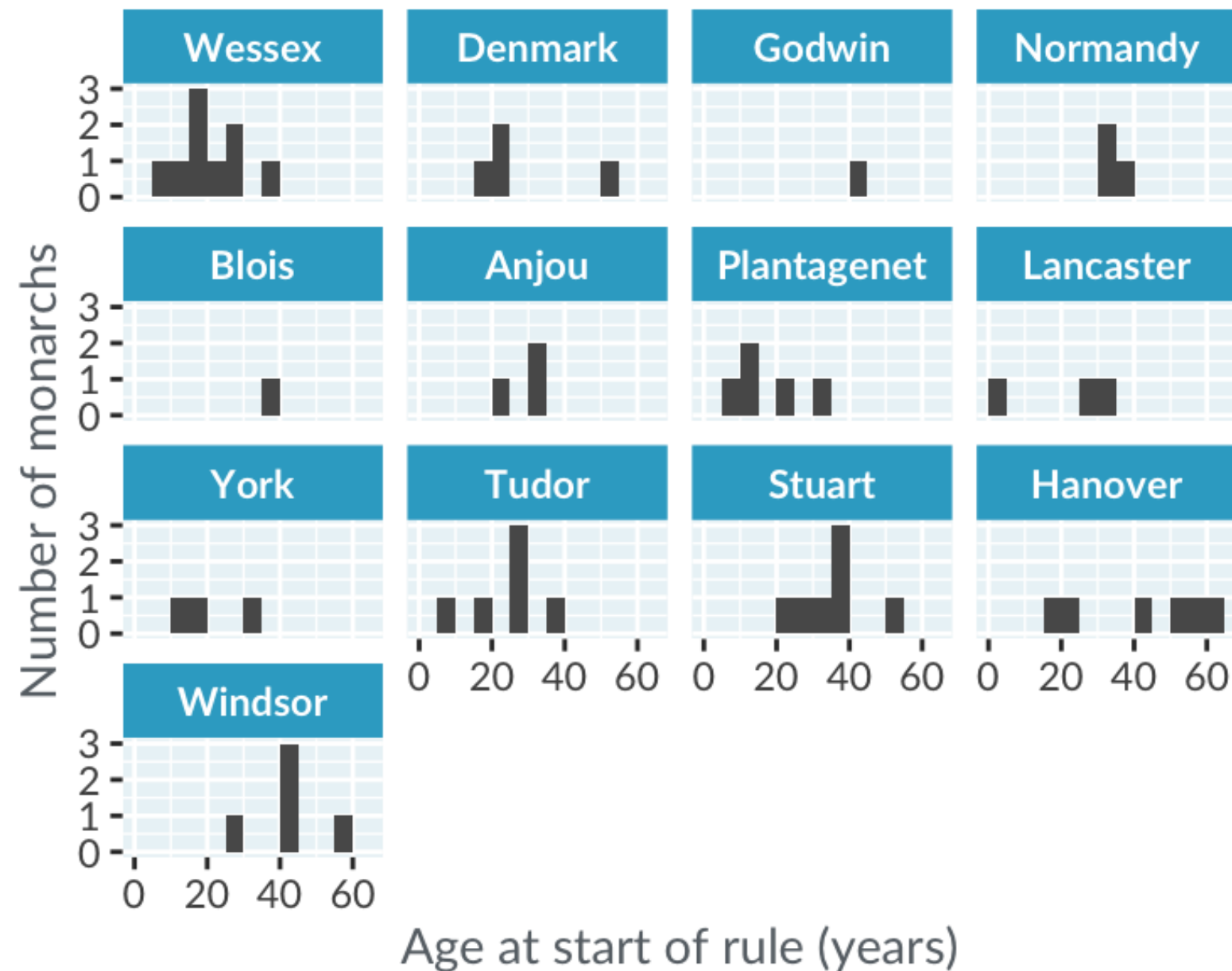
**Richie Cotton**

Curriculum Architect at DataCamp

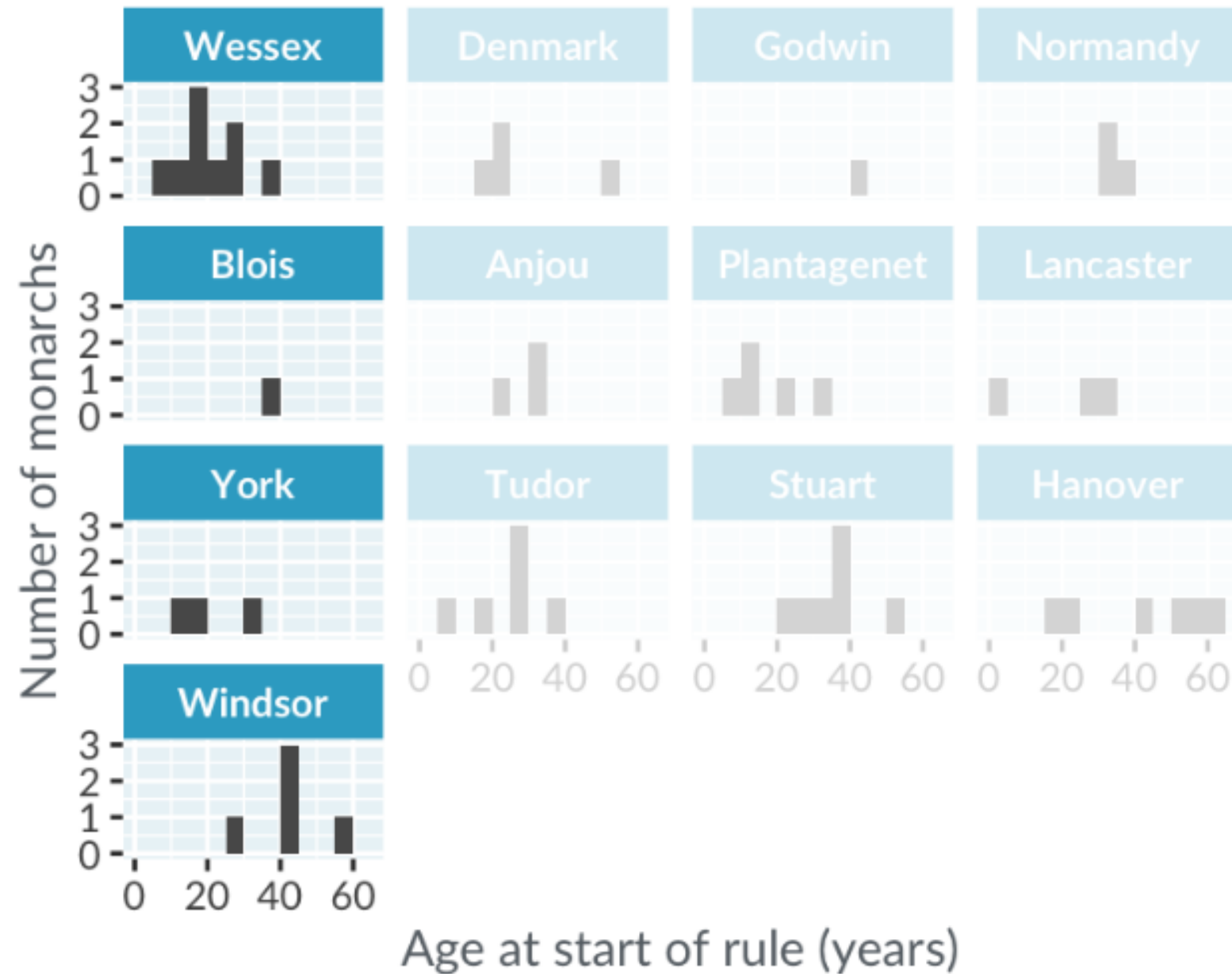
# You can't just color in histograms



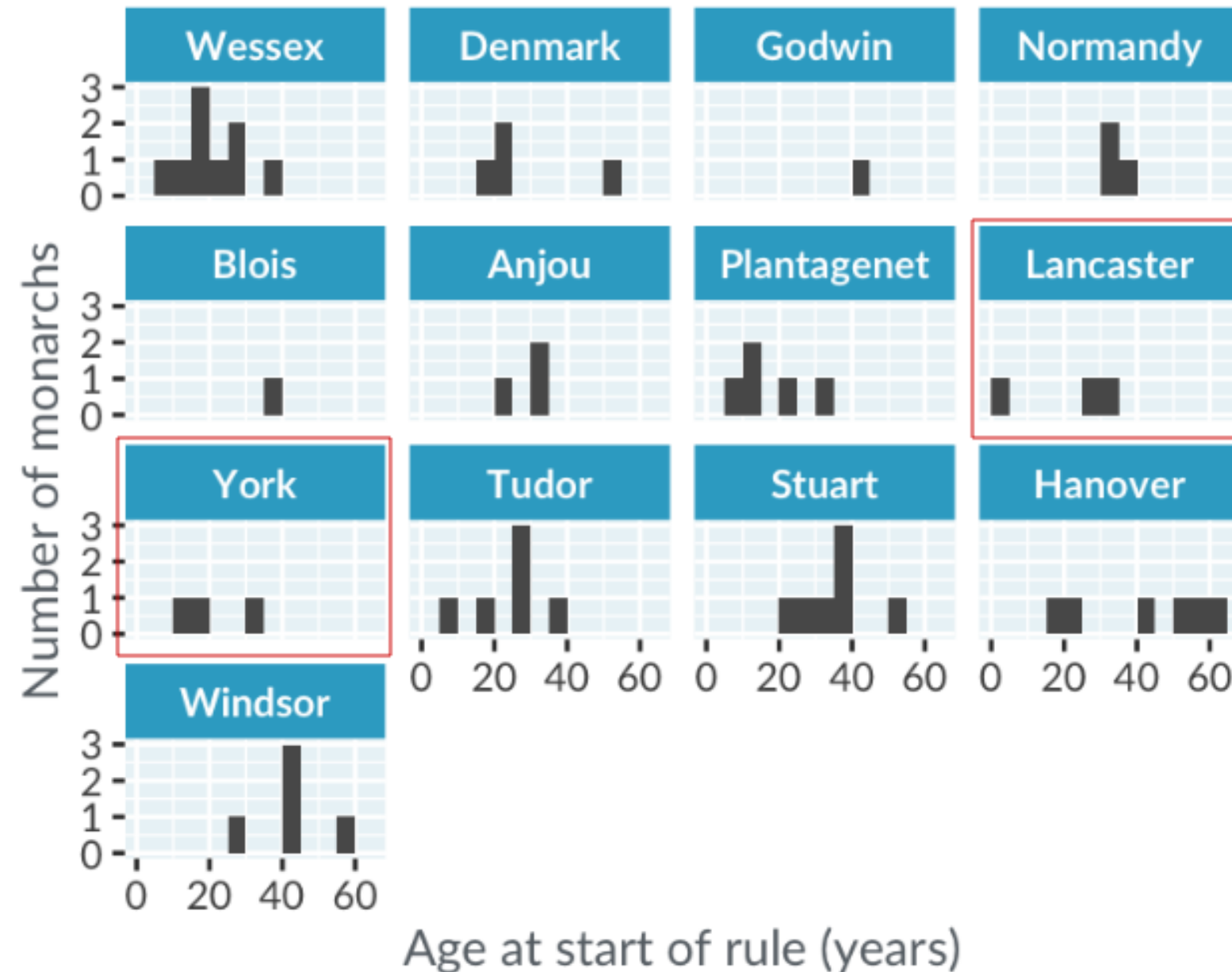
# Draw each histogram in its own panel

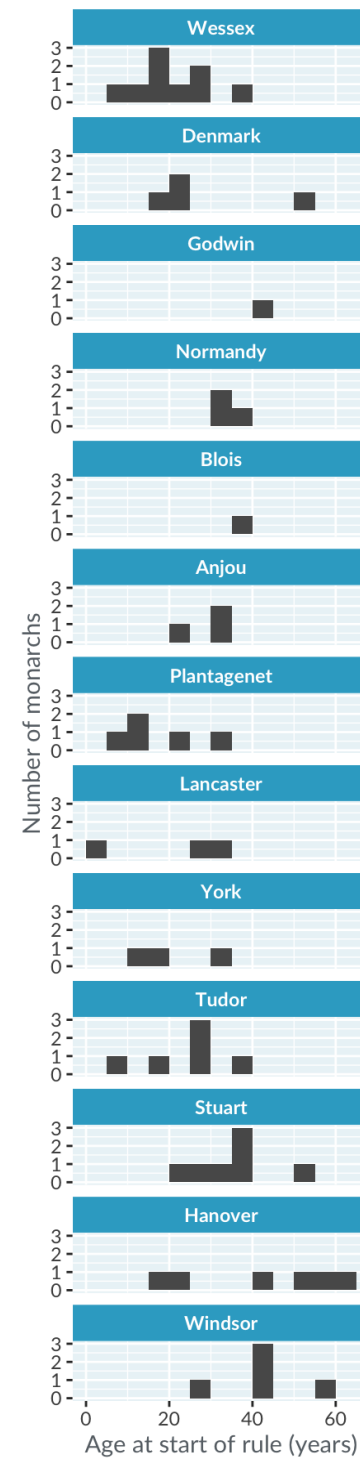


# Draw each histogram in its own panel



# Draw each histogram in its own panel



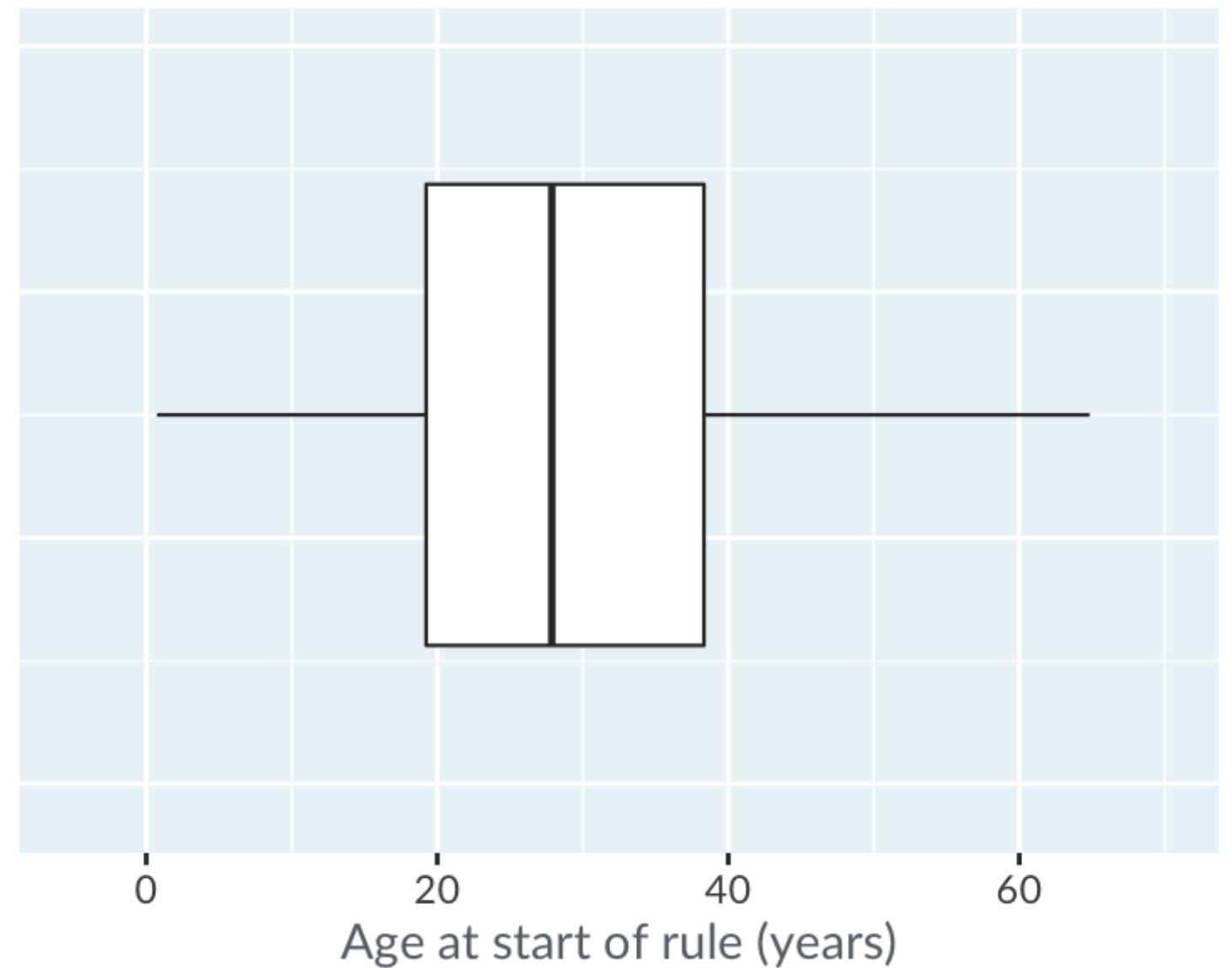
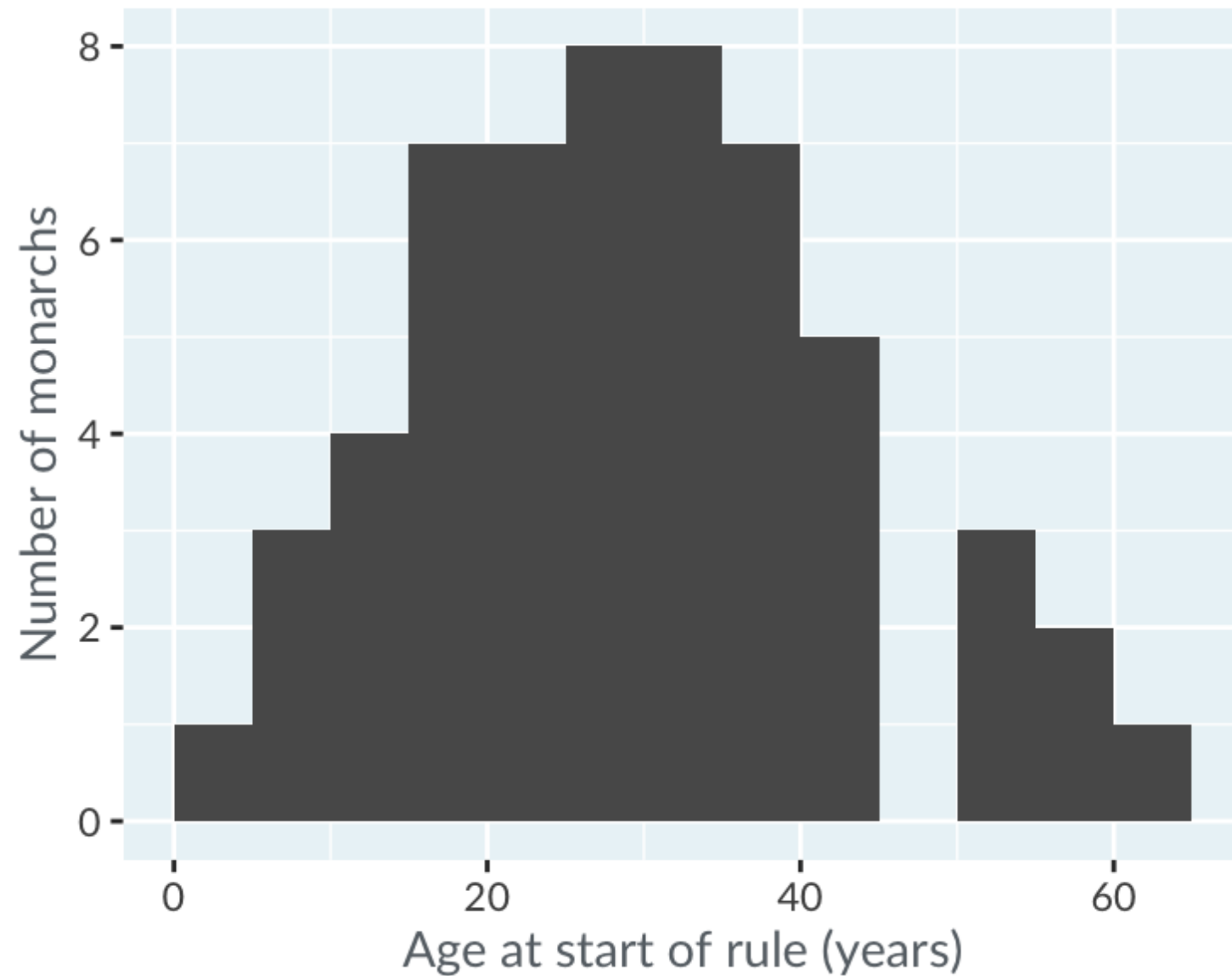


# When should you use a box plot?

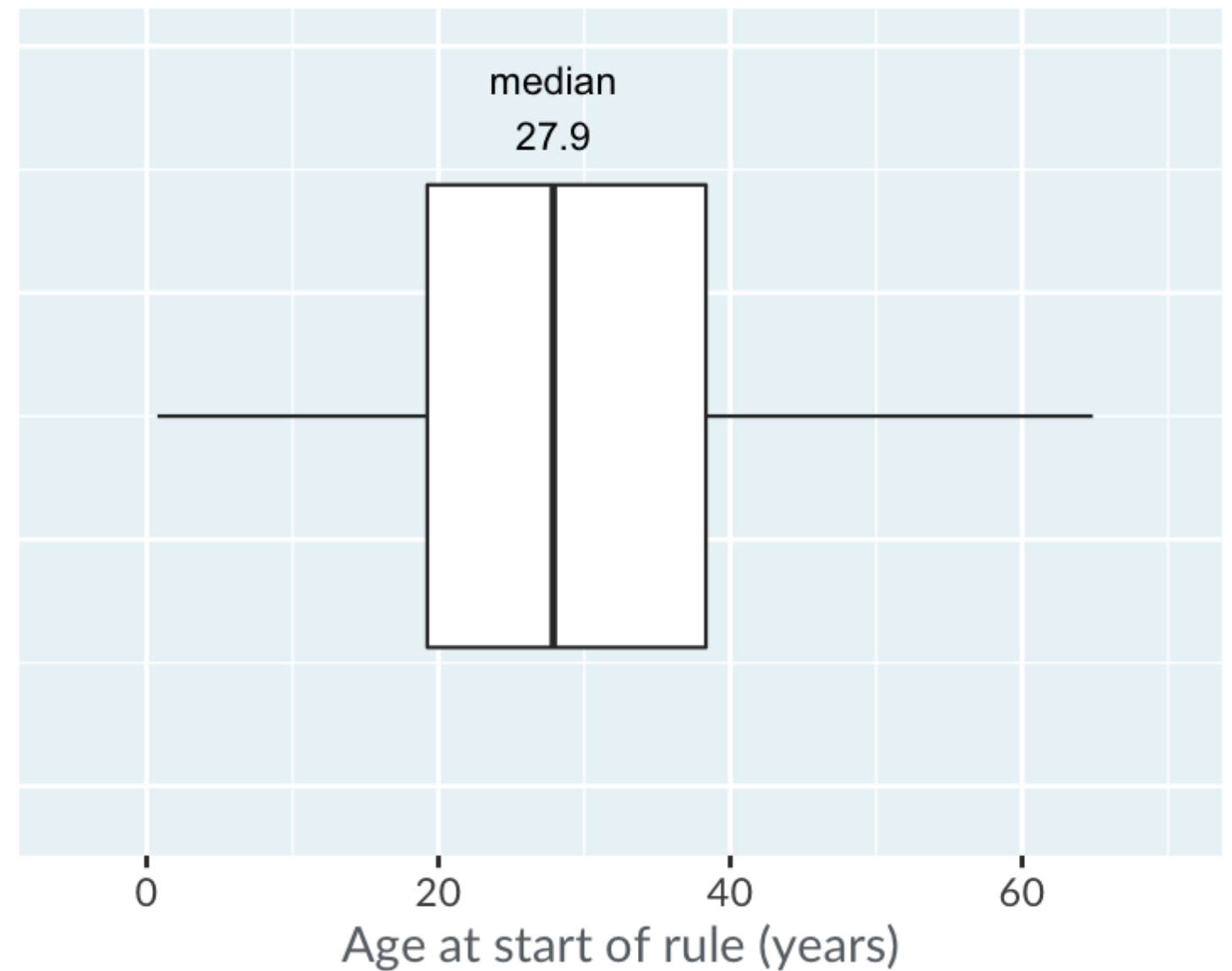
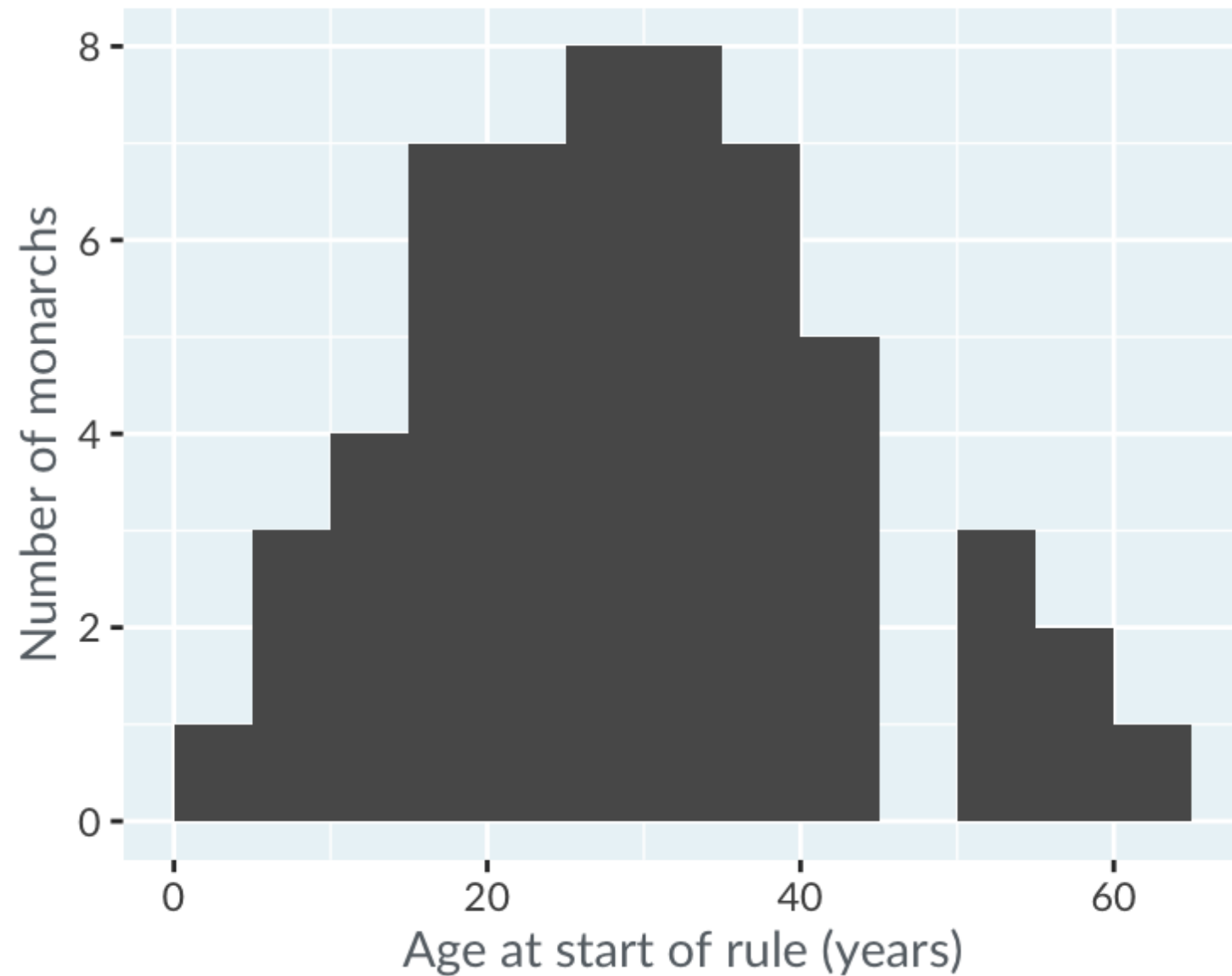
1. When you have a continuous variable, split by a categorical variable.
2. When you want to compare the distributions of the continuous variable for each category.



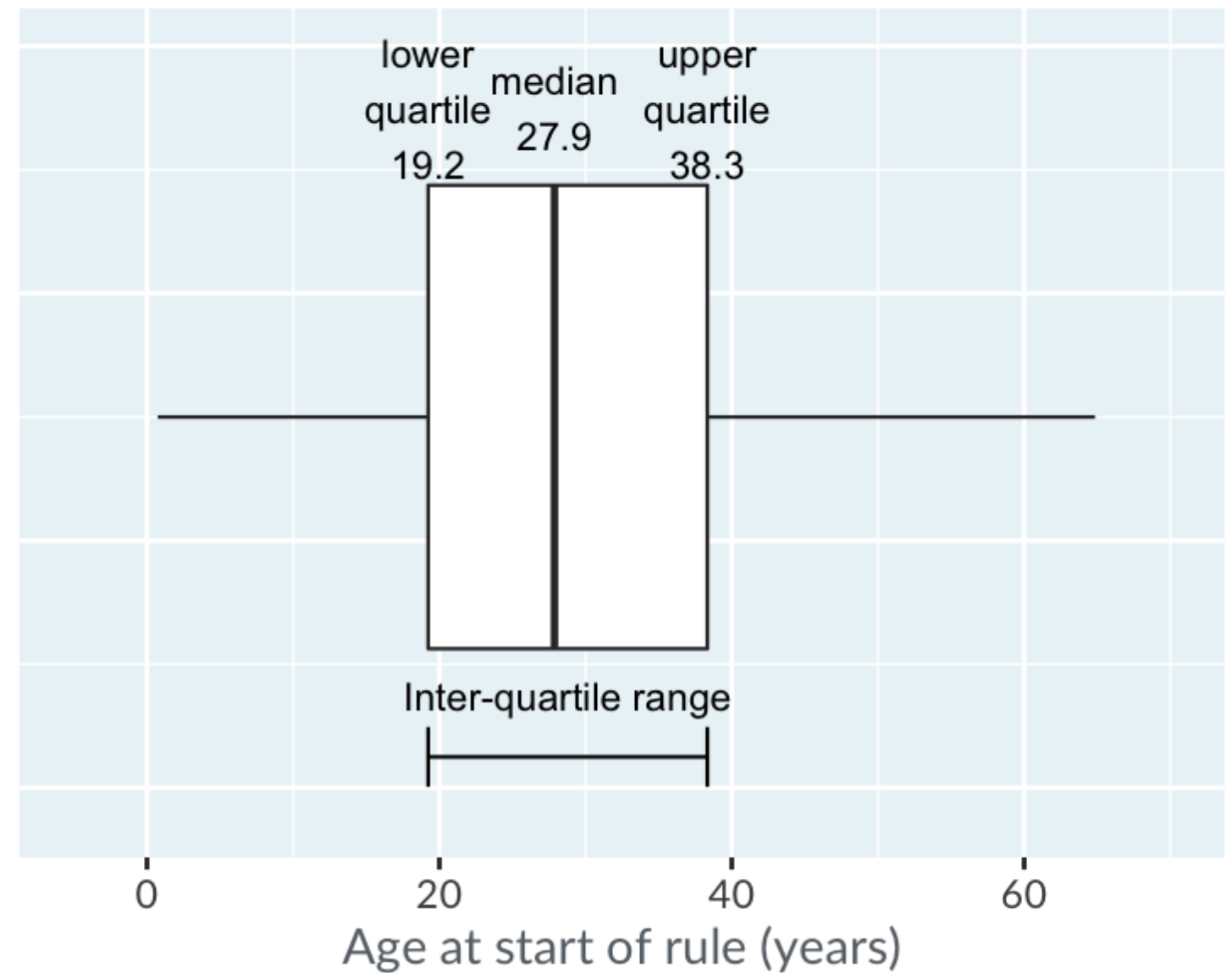
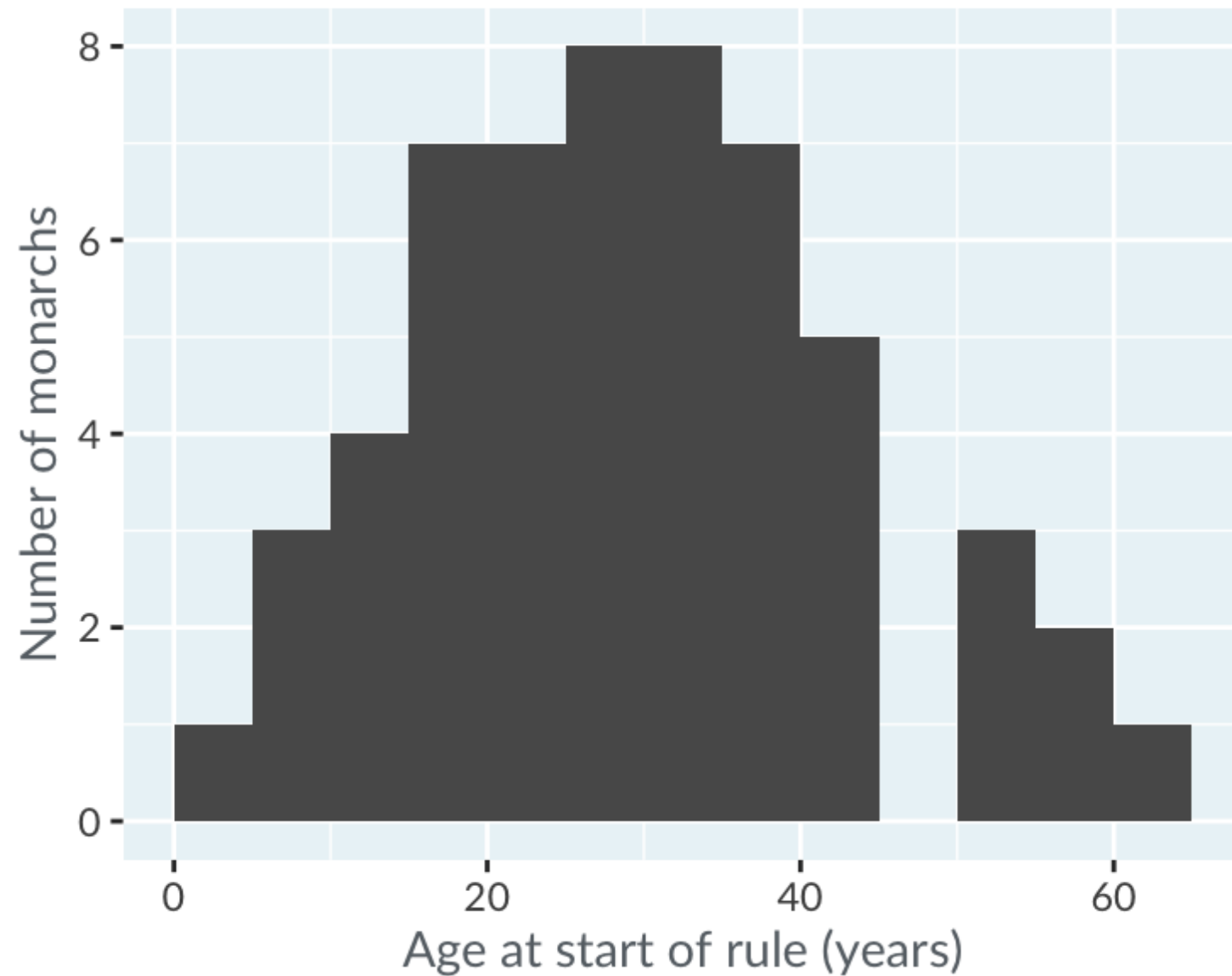
# Histogram vs. box plot



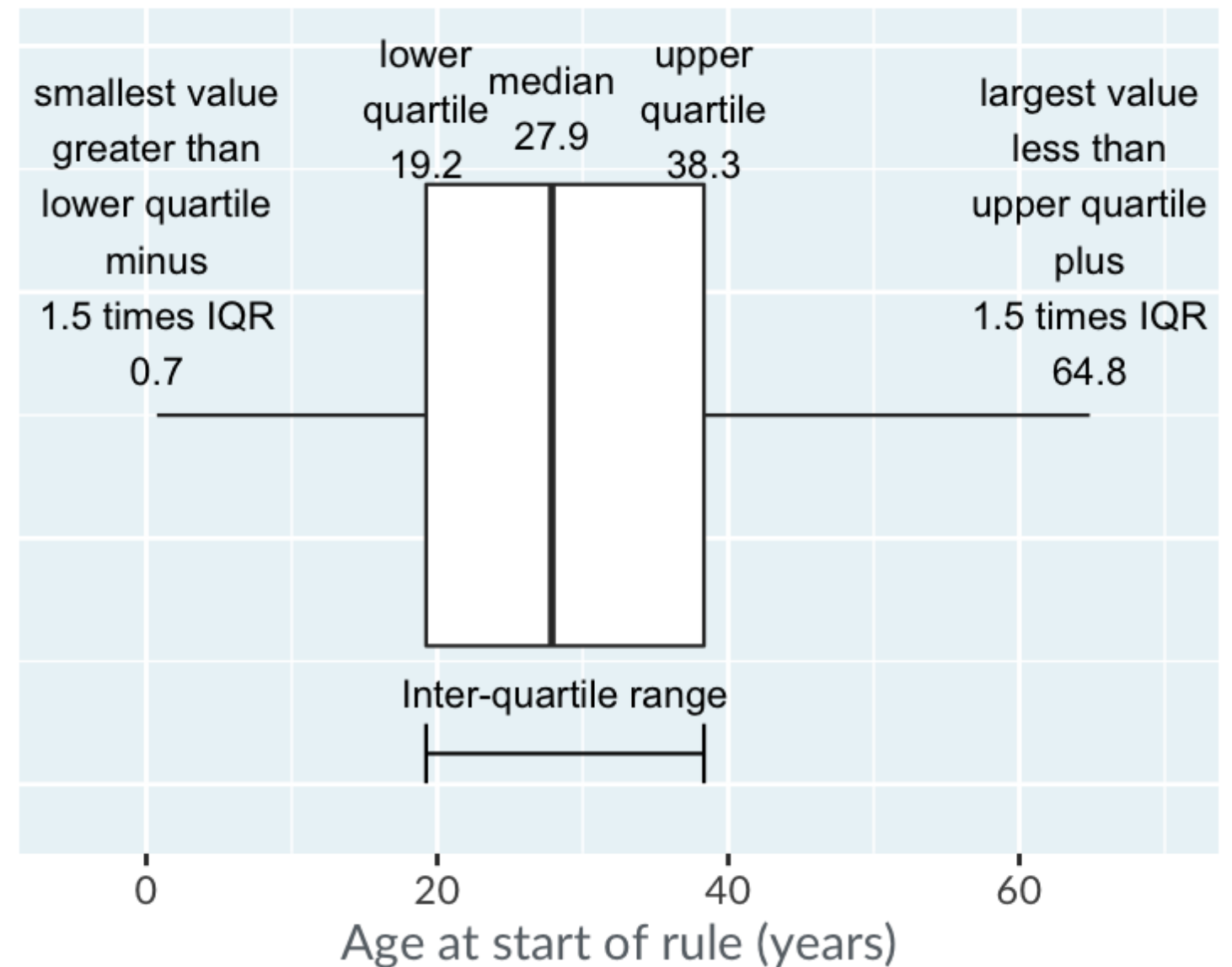
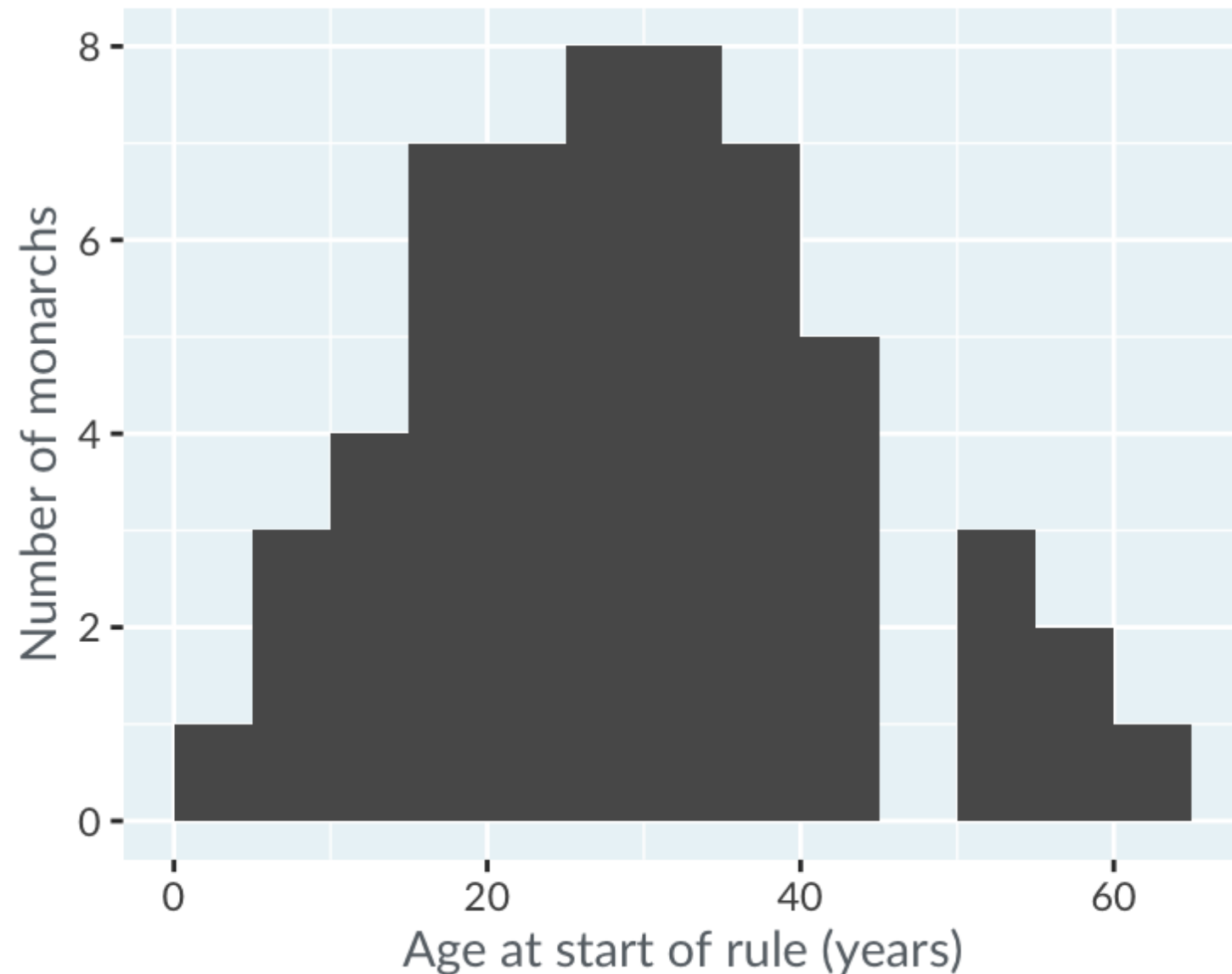
# Histogram vs. box plot: mid-line



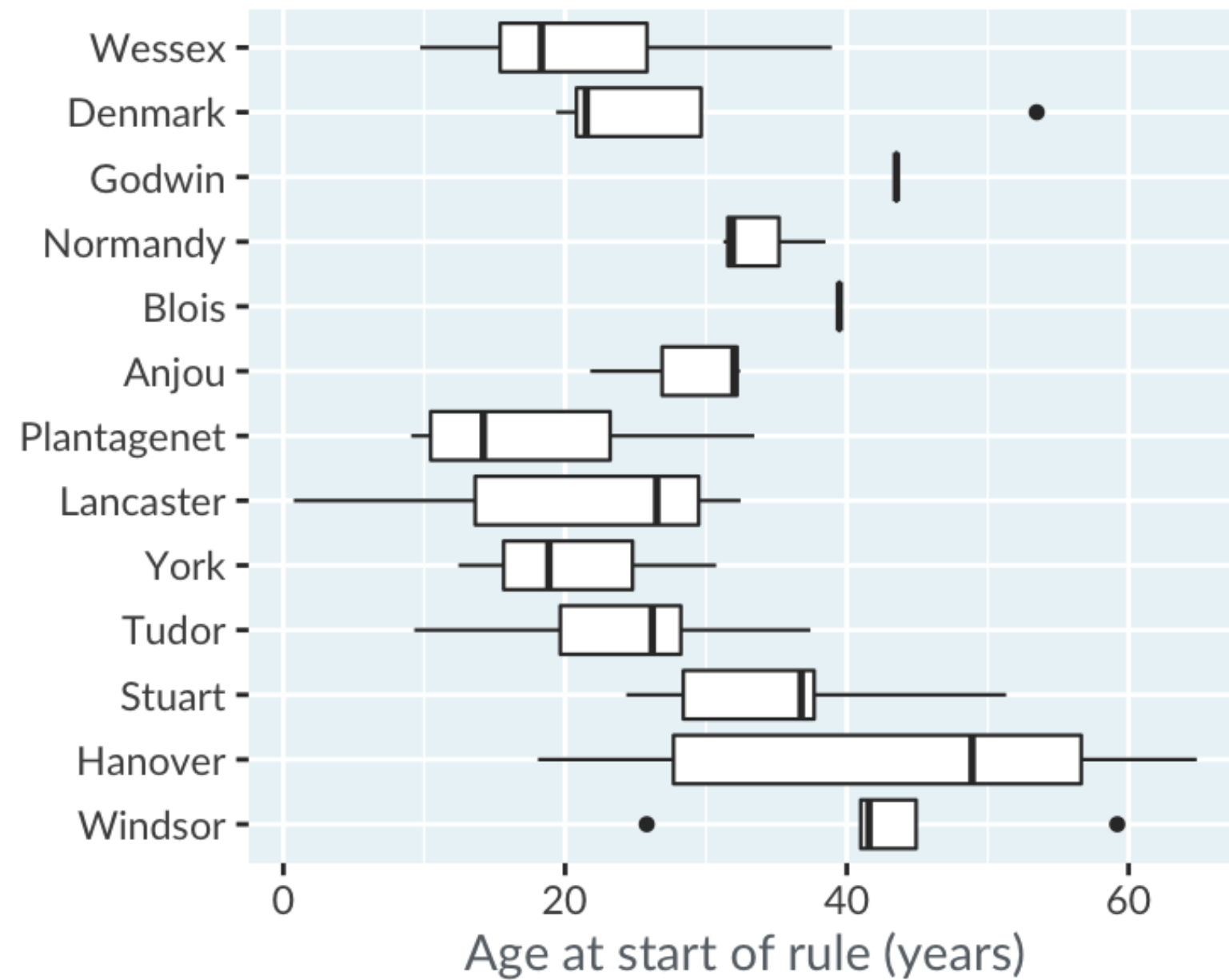
# Histograms vs. box plot: the box



# Histograms vs. box plots: the whiskers



# Monarchs by house



# Let's practice!

DATA VISUALIZATION FOR EVERYONE