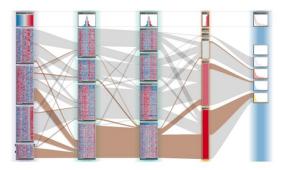
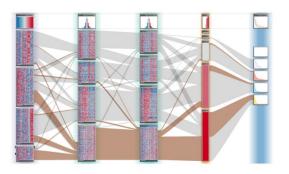
# Visualización

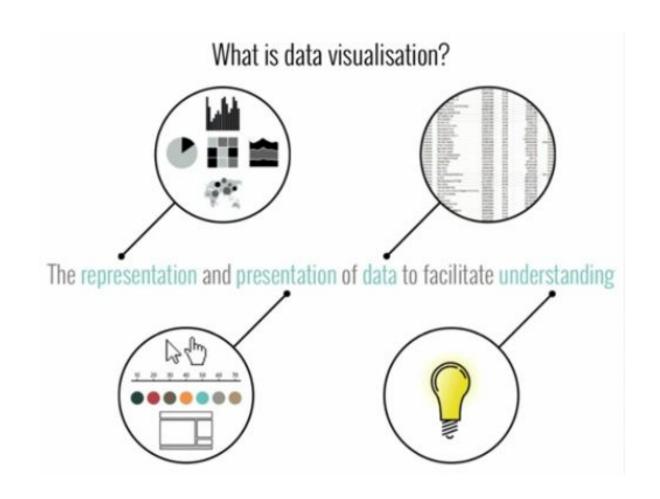


75.06 Organización de Datos

# Visu

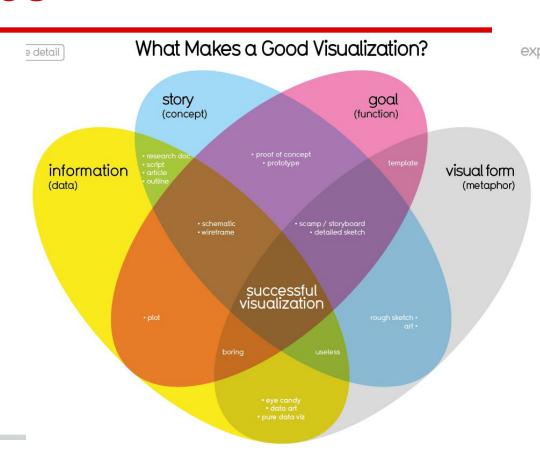


75.06 Organización de Datos



#### **Visu: 4 Elementos**

- Datos
- Objetivo
- Metáfora Visual
- Historia



### **Objetivos**

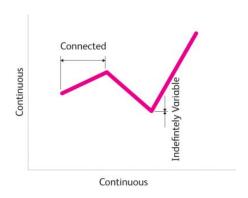
- Como parte del proceso de análisis de datos
- Para comunicar resultados o conclusiones

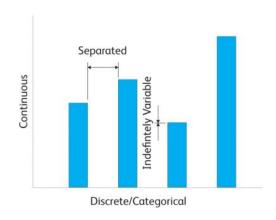
# Visu: Principios Básicos

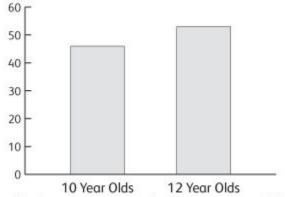
- Simple es mejor que complejo
- Realizar una buena elección del color
- Manejo de Planos (Oclusión)
- Realizar un buen uso del plano
- 7 +/- 2
- Ceguera al cambio
- Foco en la funcionalidad

## Visualización Principios Básicos

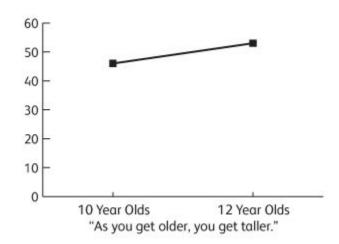
- Diferenciar atributos continuos de categóricos
  - Gráficos de líneas vs Gráficos de barras

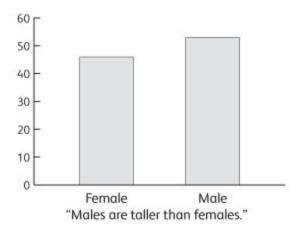


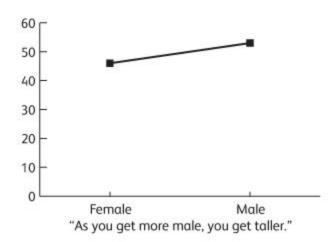




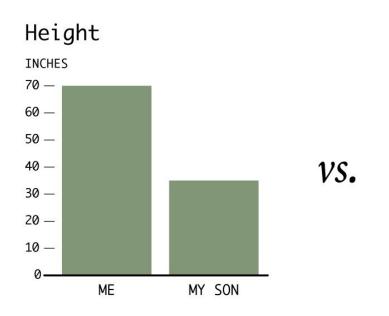
"Twelve year olds are taller than ten year olds."

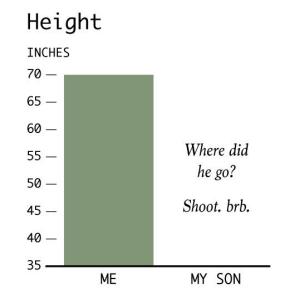


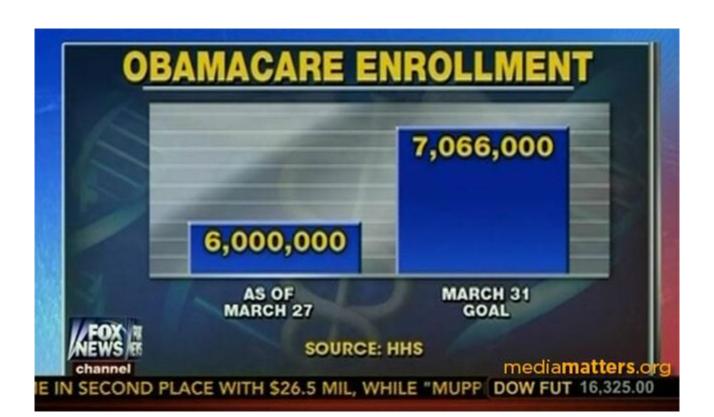




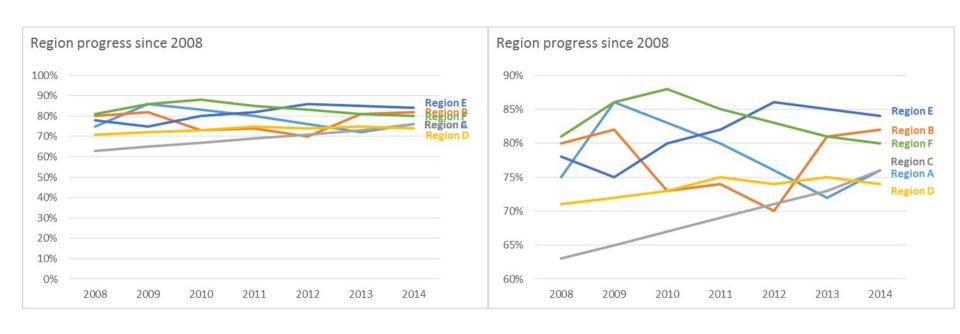
### Los Ejes Deben Comenzar en 0



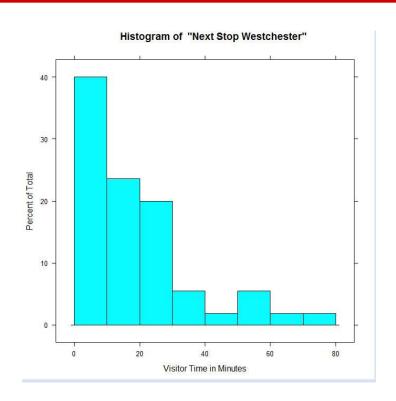


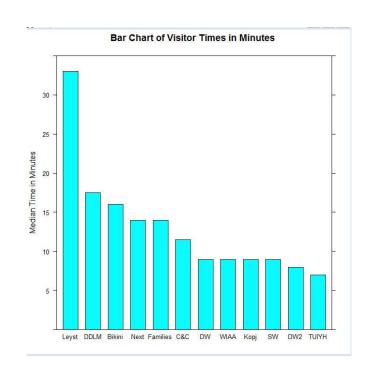


#### Como en todo, hay excepciones...



# 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

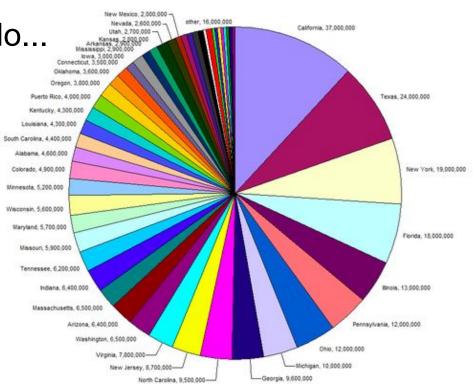
#### **Bar Chart**

- 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...

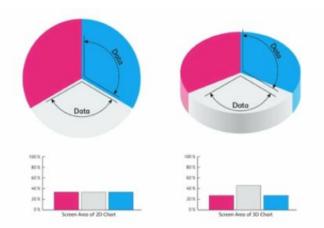
 Con muchos datos se vuelve difícil (o imposible) de interpretar

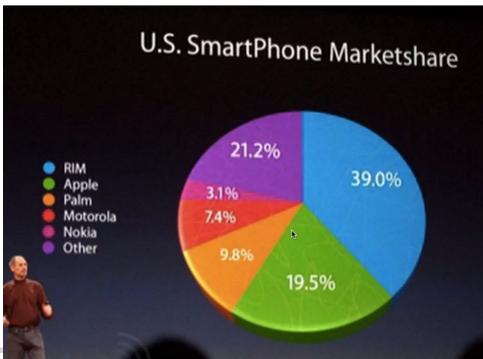


#### Pie charts

#### Por qué usarlos con cuidado...

 Cuando incluimos 3D modificamos las áreas, cambiando las proporciones

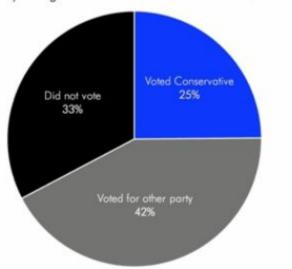




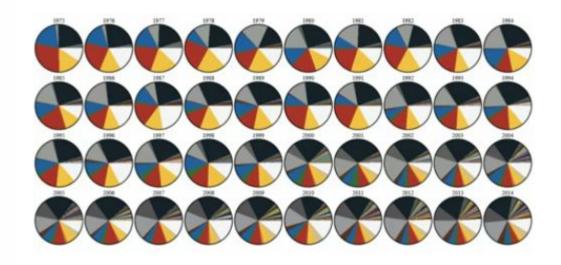
### Pero como todo, tienen una función

# Para mostrar una distribución entre 2 o 3 valores

Summary of eligible voters in the UK General Election 2015

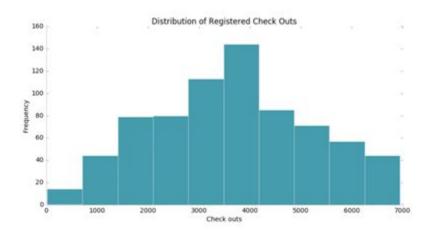


Para mostrar la evolución de un set de valores

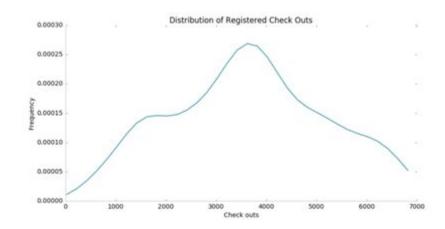


#### Para analizar la distribución de una variable:

Histograma

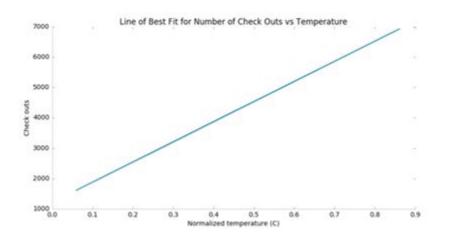


**Density Plot** 

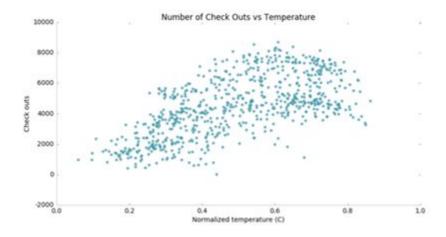


#### Para explorar la relación entre distintas variables:

Line Plot



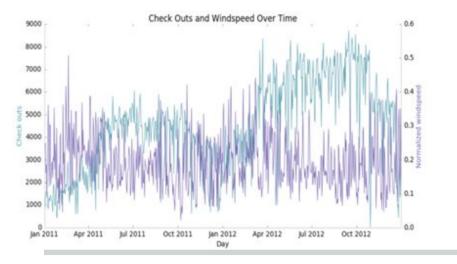
#### **Scatter Plot**

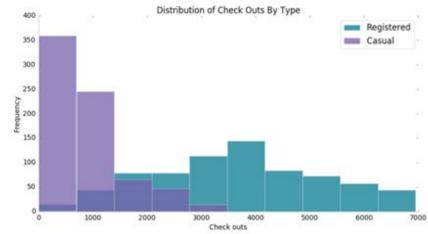


Para explorar la relación entre distintas variables:

Line Plot con dos ejes y

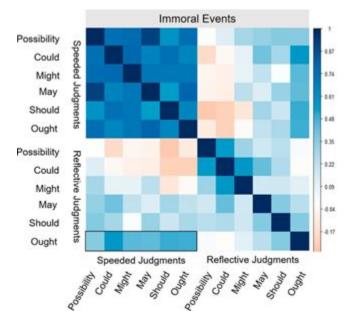
Histogramas superpuestos



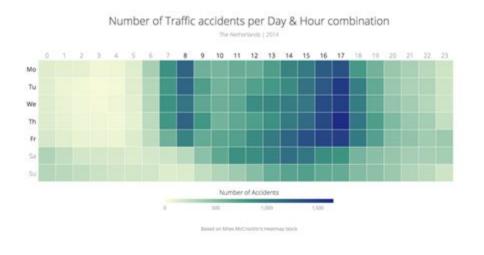


#### Para explorar la relación entre distintas variables:

#### Matriz de correlación

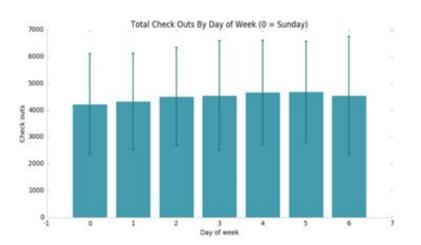


#### **Heat Map**

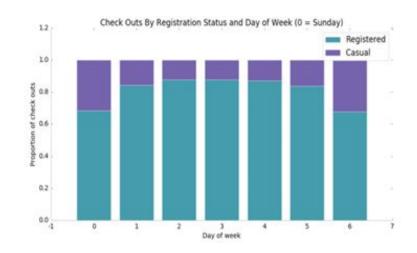


#### Comparando grupos o categorias:

**Bar Plot** 

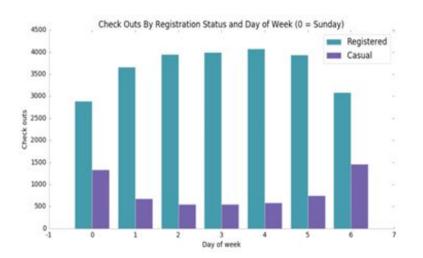


Stacked Bar Plot

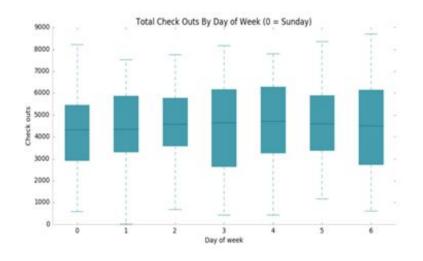


#### Comparando grupos o categorias:

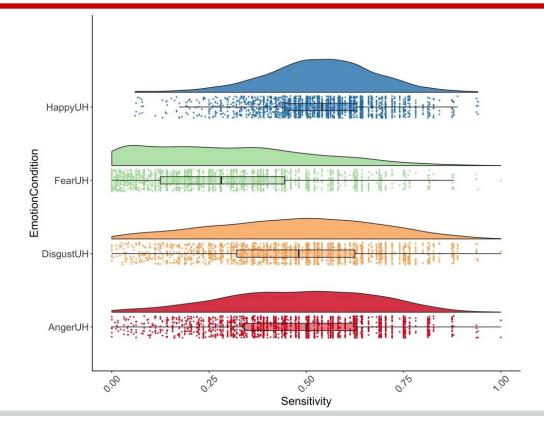
Grouped Bar Plot



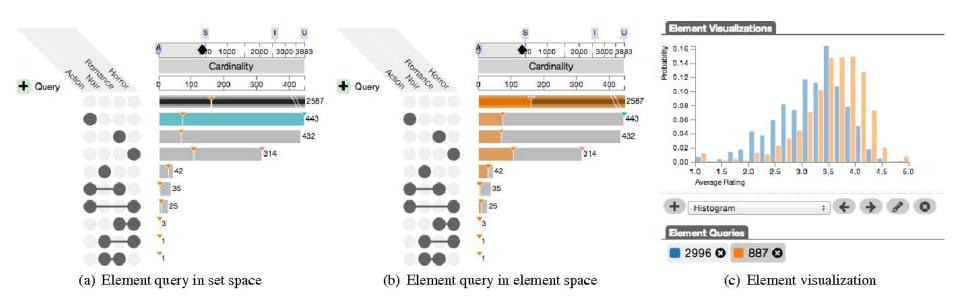
**Box Plot** 



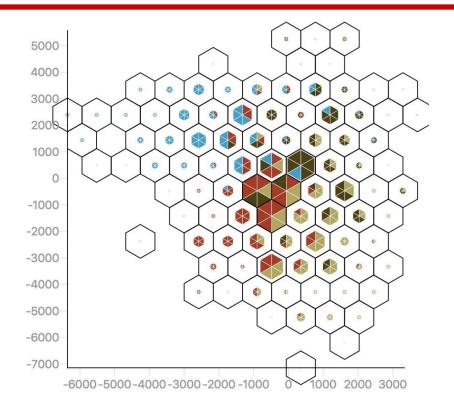
#### Raincloud Plot



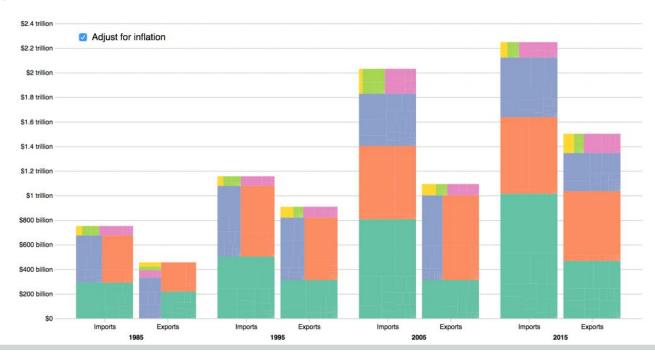
#### **UpSet**



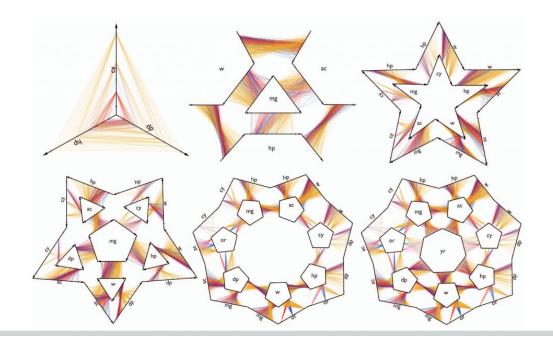
#### Multi-Class Hexbin

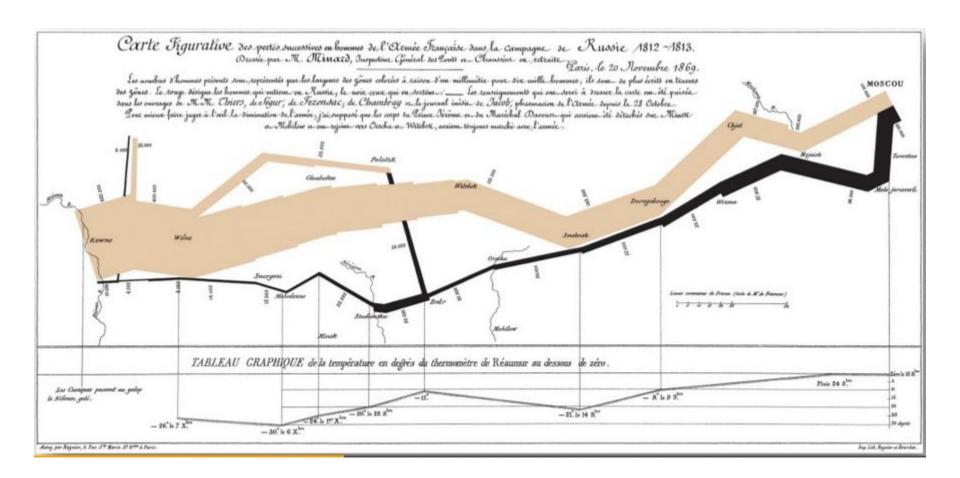


#### Tree map bar chart

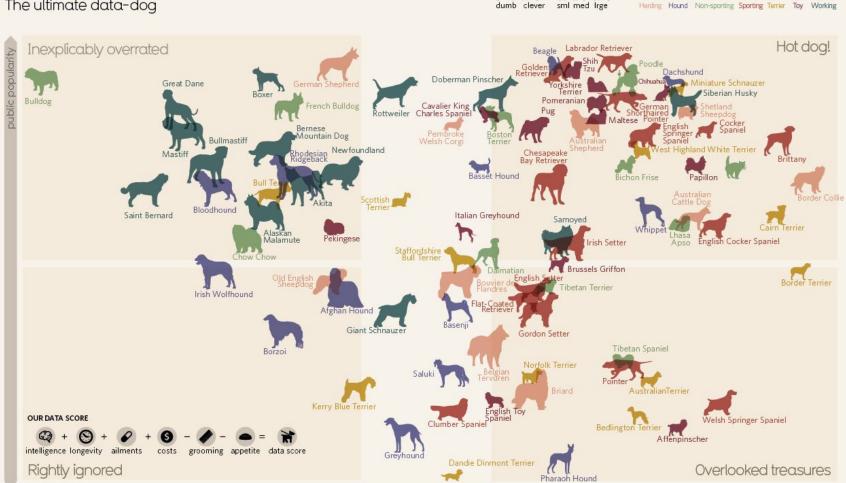


Many-to-many relational parallel coordinate plot





Best in Show The ultimate data-dog



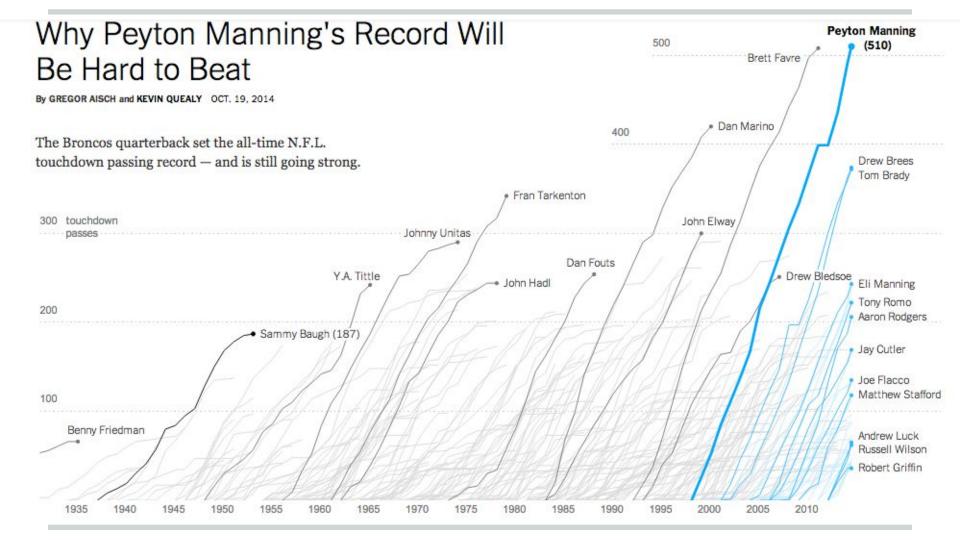
TYPE

our data score

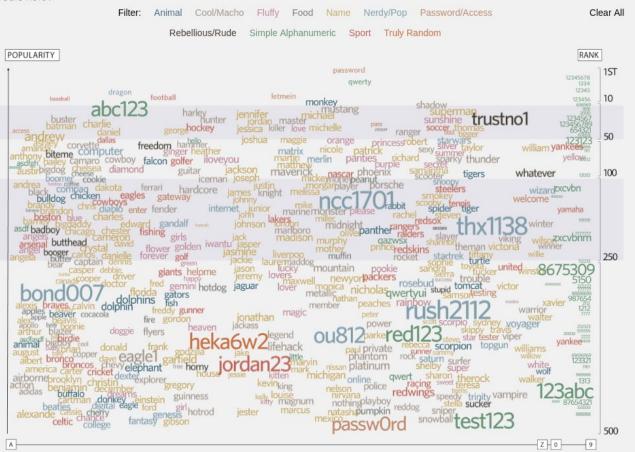
INTELLIGENCE

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

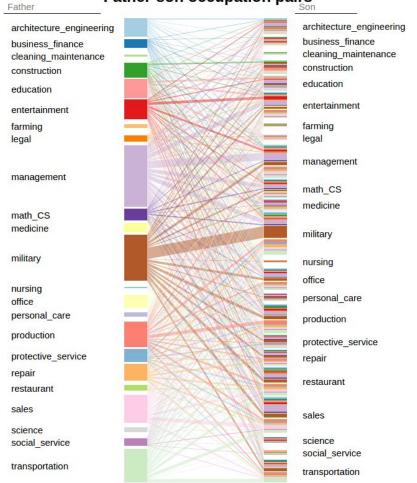




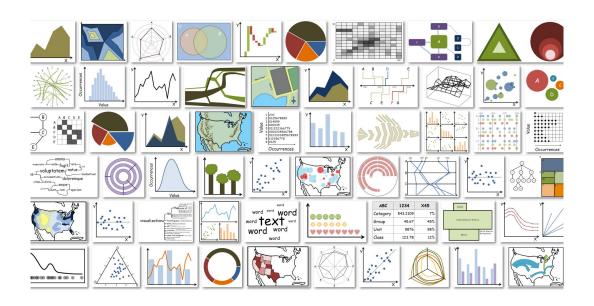
Is yours here?



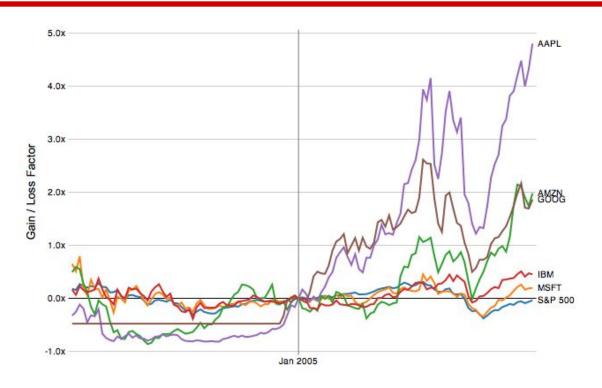




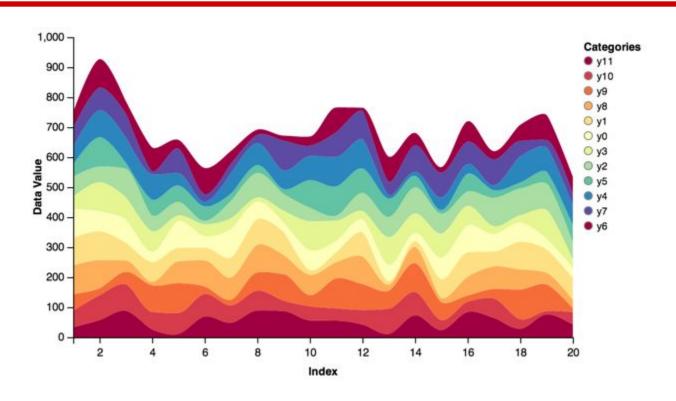
### Galería



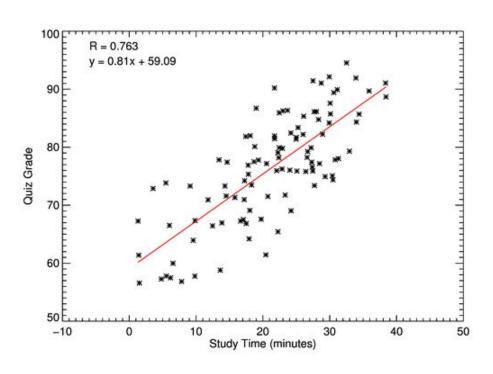
### **Line Chart**



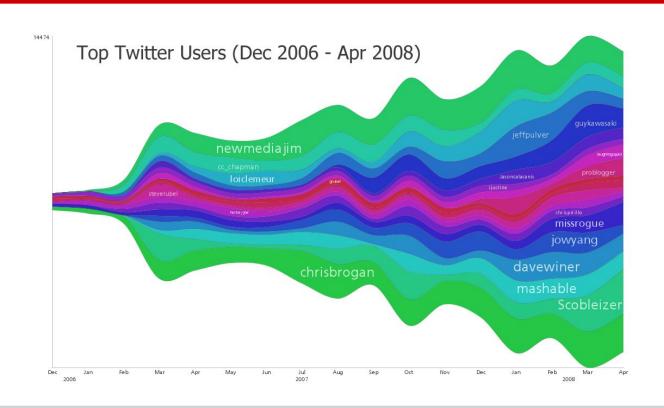
#### **Stacked Area**



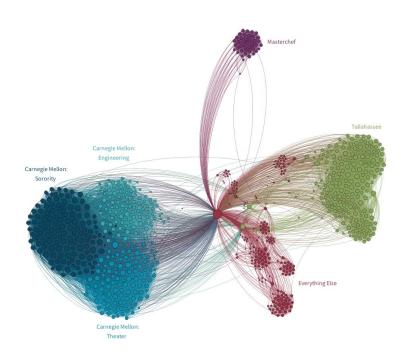
### **Scatter Plot**



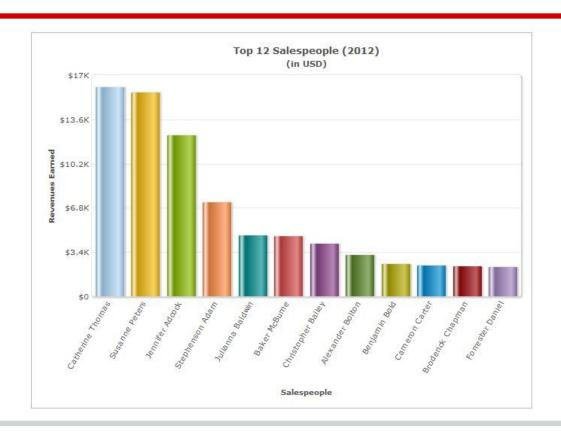
## Streamgraph



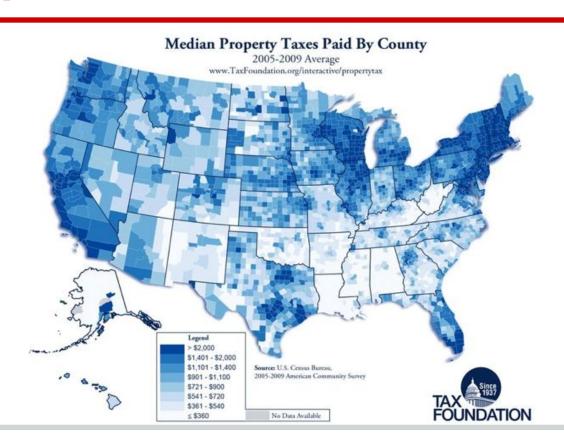
# **Network Graph**



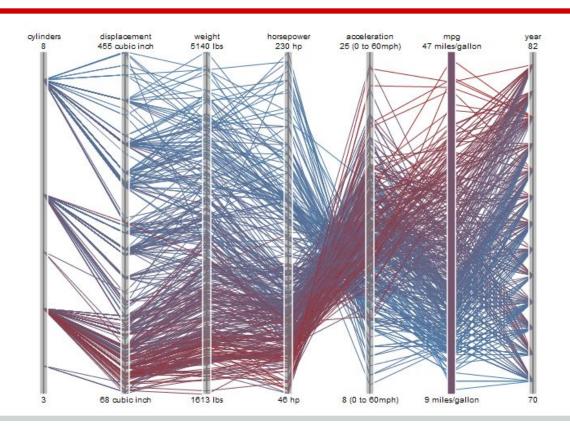
#### **Bar Chart**



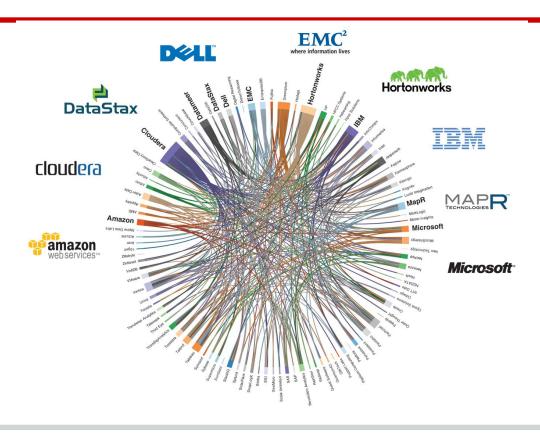
# Choropleth



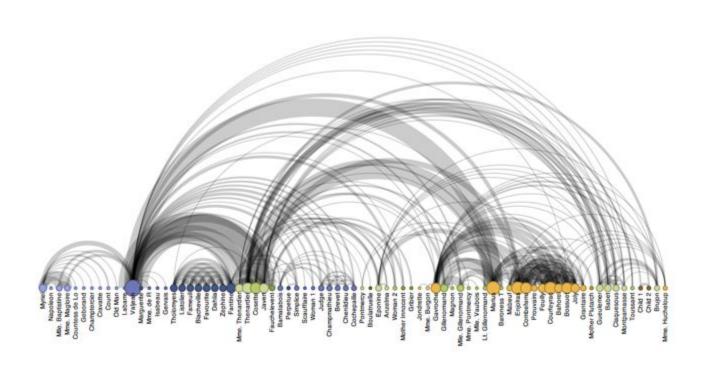
#### **Paralell Coordinates**



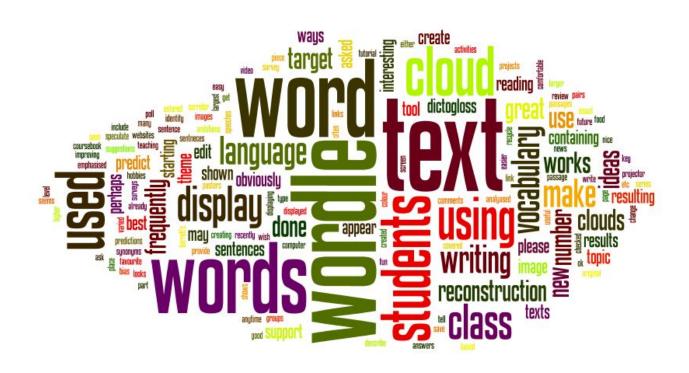
#### **Radial Cluster**



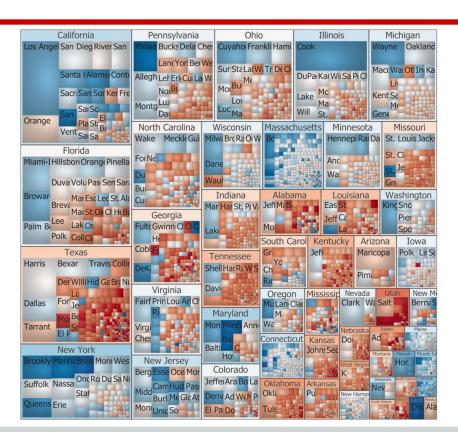
# **Arc Diagram**



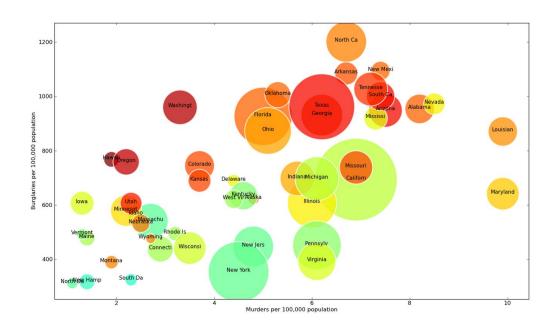
### Wordles



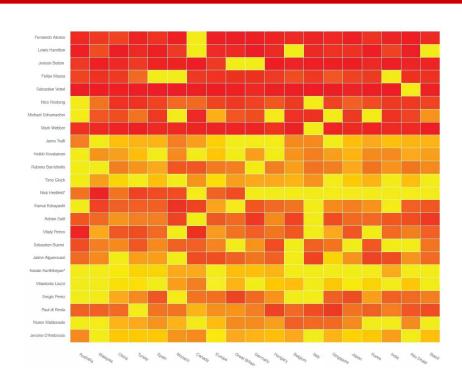
# **Treemap**



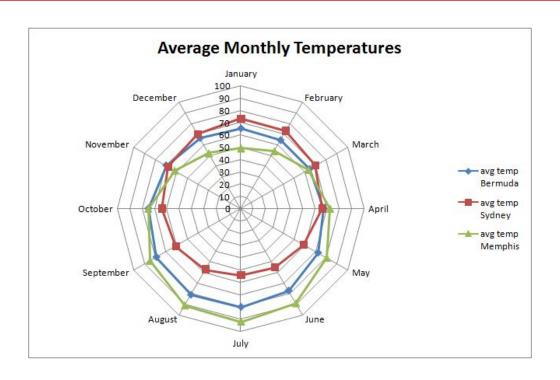
### **Bubble Charts**



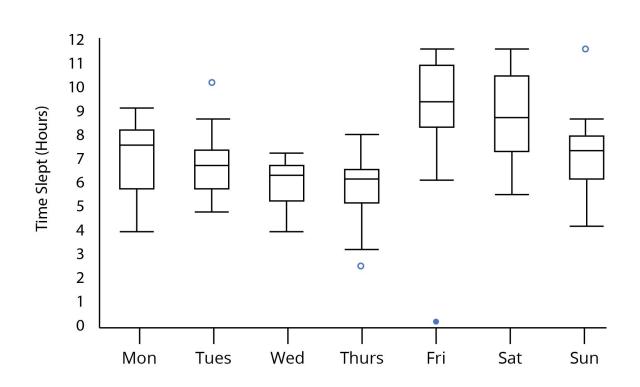
# Heatmaps



#### **Radar Chart**



### **Box Plot**



### **Violin Plot**

