

# 数据科学基础 Foundations of Data Science 5.4 数据可视化

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## 一维数据可视化

#### 初始数据汇总



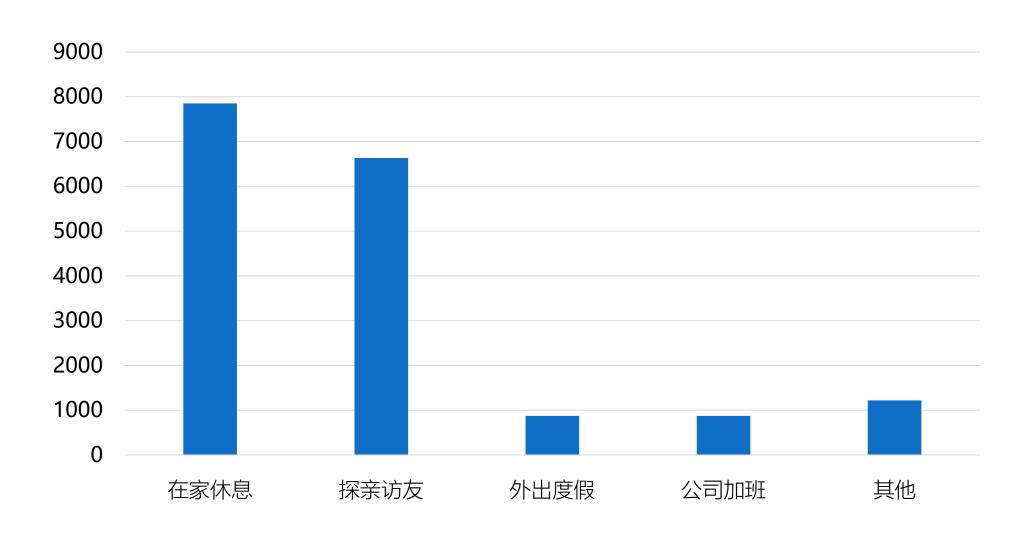
- 频数是各个数据被观测到的次数。
- 频率是频数除以总次数。

例如,为了进一步改善节假日安排,相关部门进行了一次关于黄金周过节方式的网络调查,收到17452有效调查票。详细调查结果如右边表格。

过节方式	频数	频率
在家休息	7853	0.45
探亲访友	6632	0.38
外出度假	873	0.05
公司加班	873	0.05
其他	1221	0.07
合计	17452	1

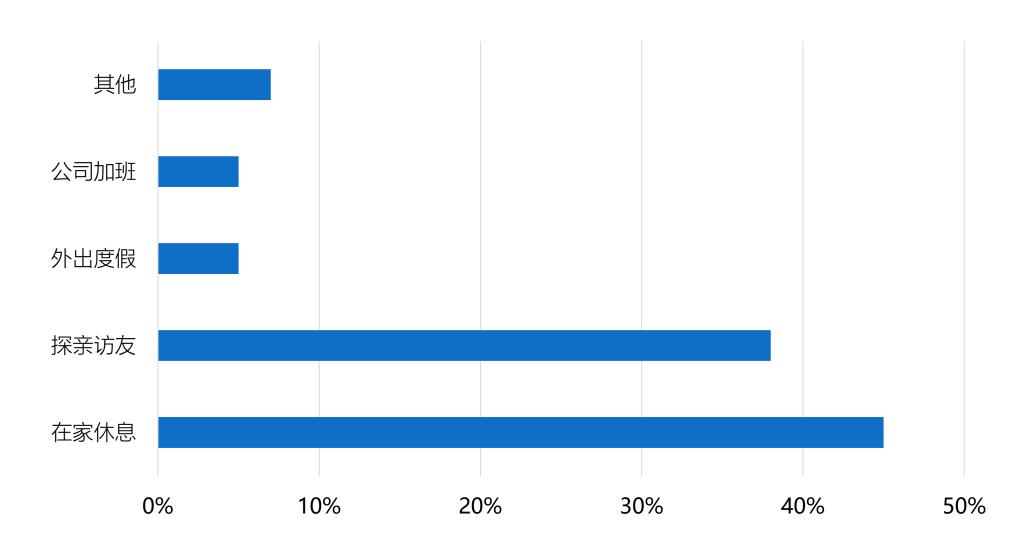
# 柱状图





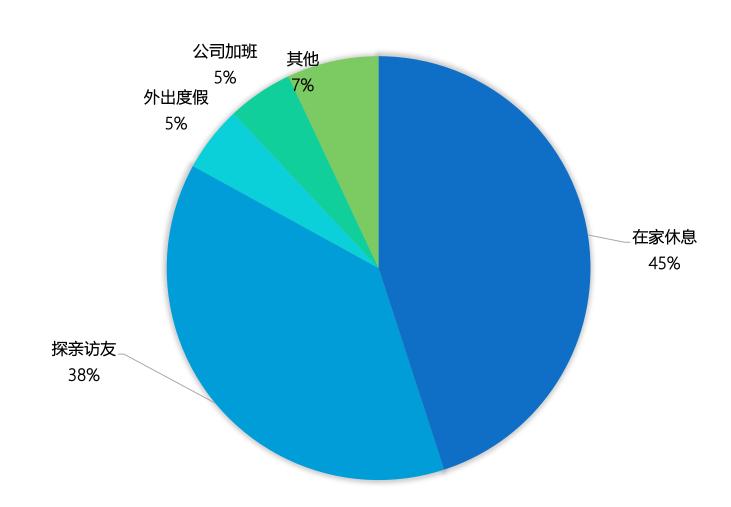
# 条状图





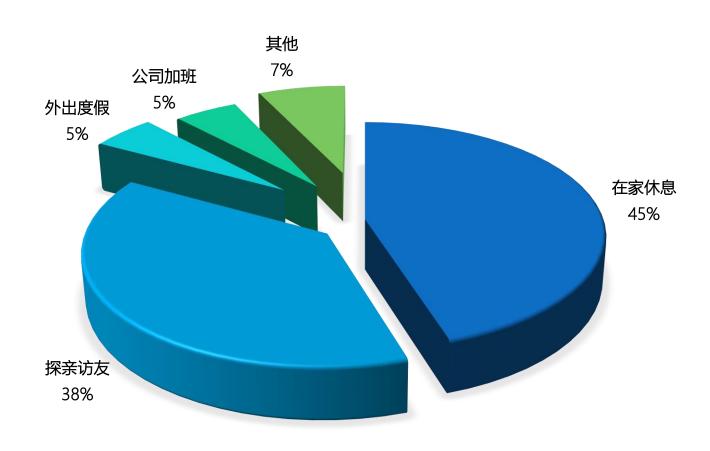
# 饼图





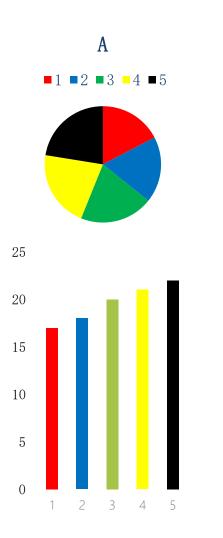
#### 饼图

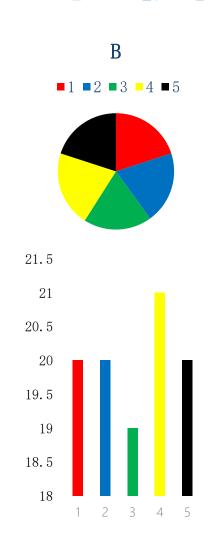


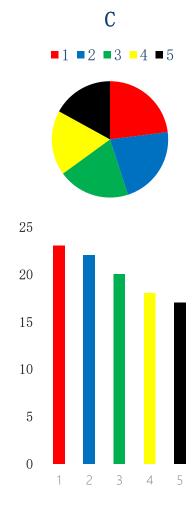


# 饼图与柱状图对比



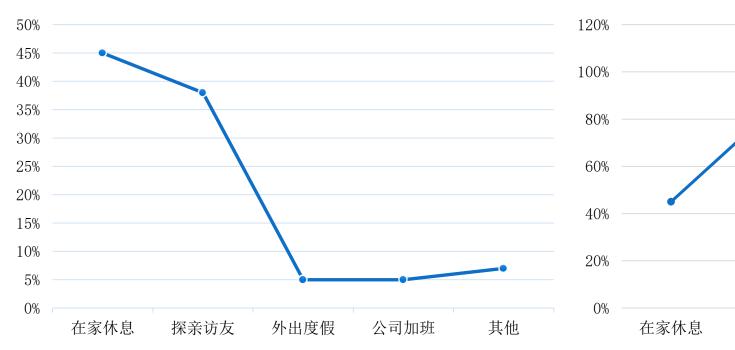


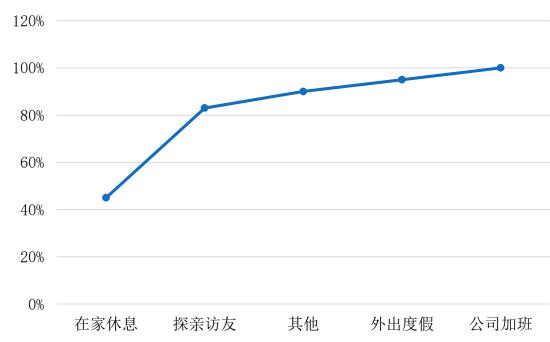




## 折线图

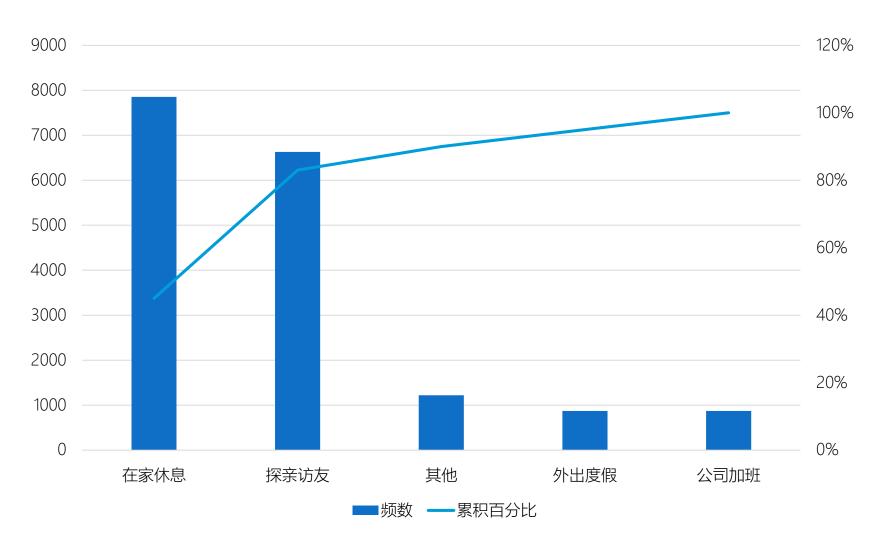






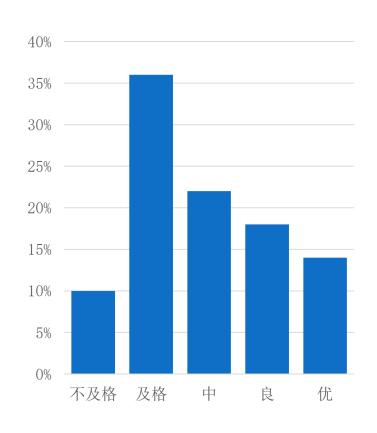
#### 帕累托图

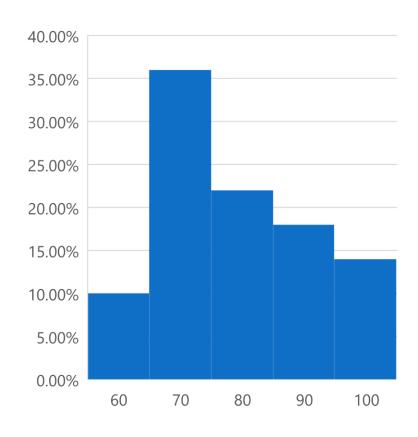




#### 柱状图与直方图对比

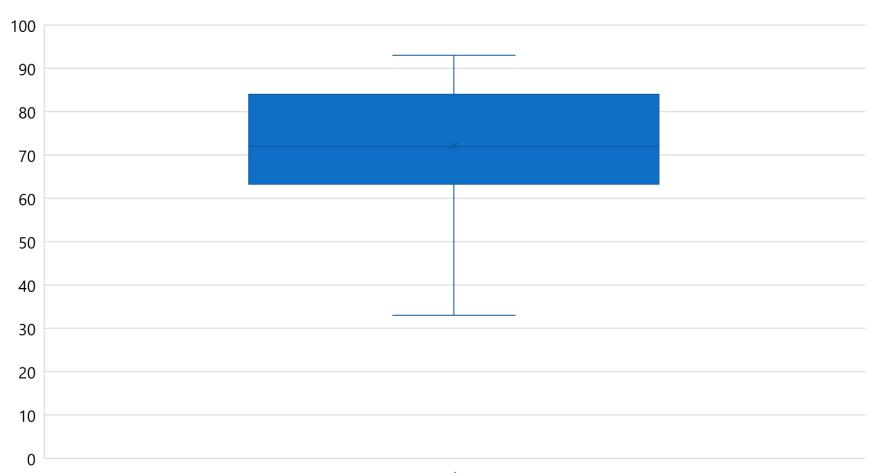








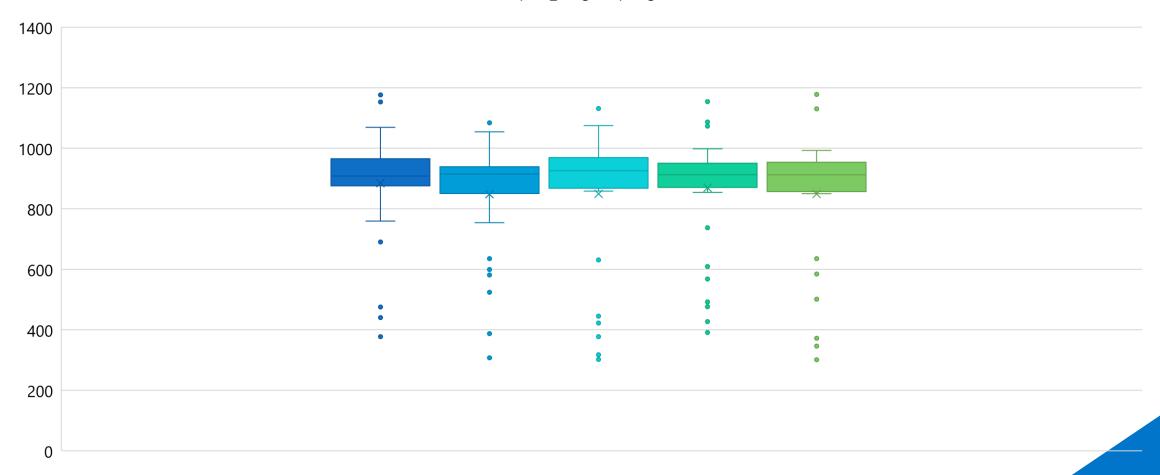










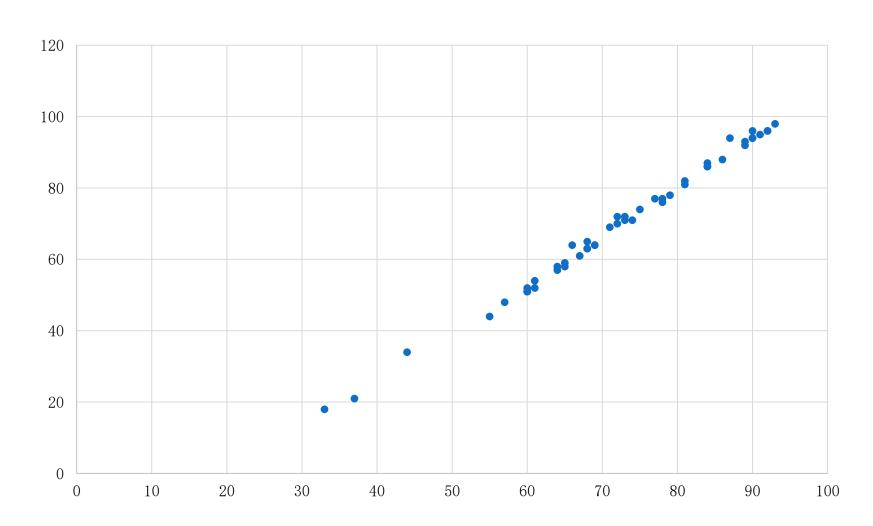




## 二维数据可视化

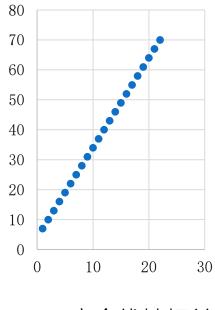
# 散点图



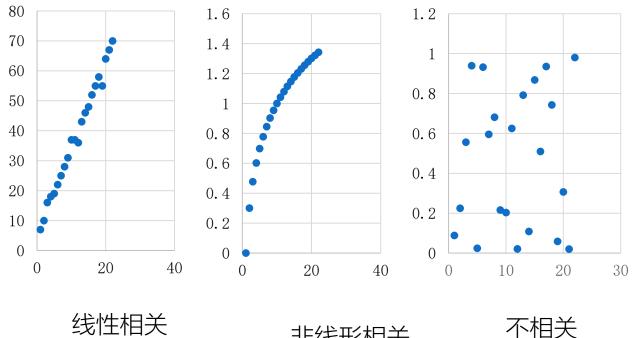


## 散点图





完全线性相关



非线形相关

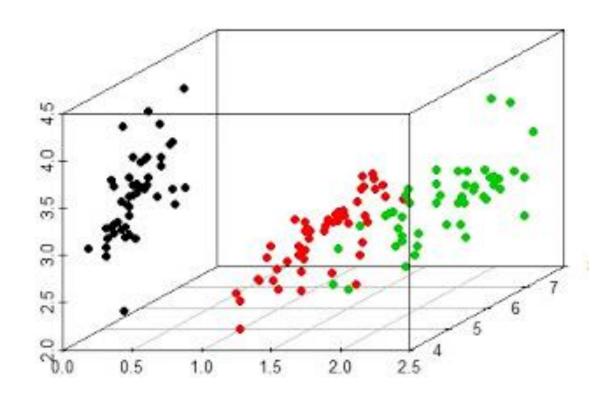
不相关



## 多维数据可视化

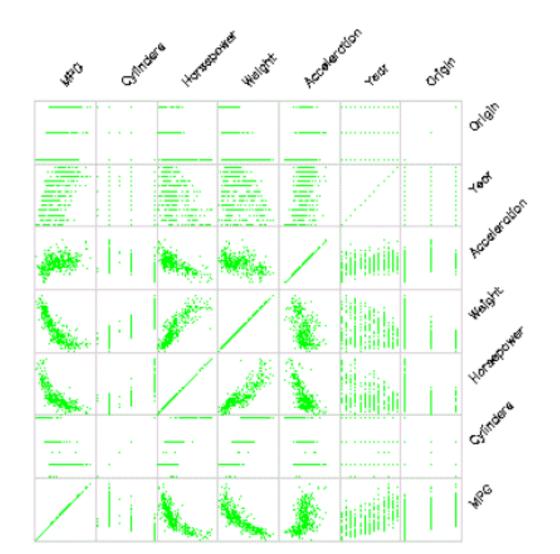
# 三维散点图





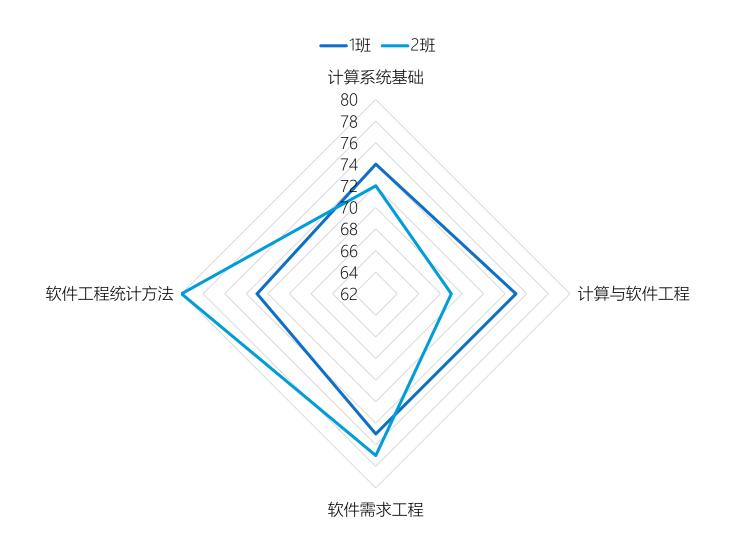
## 散点图矩阵





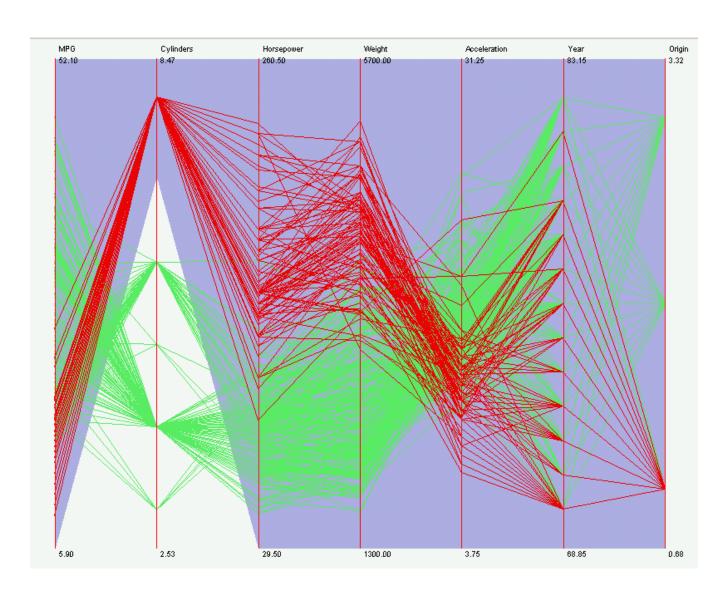
# 雷达图





# 平行坐标







## 高维数据可视化

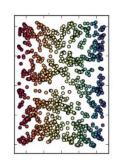
#### 高维数据可视化目的



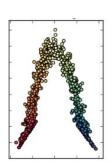
• 数据探索: 让自己理解数据

• 数据沟通: 让他人更容易理解你

从数据里面得出的观点/结论







#### 高维数据可视化手段



high-dimensional data set

two or three-dimensional data

$$X = \{x_1, x_2, ..., x_n\}$$

$$\mathcal{Y} = \{y_1, y_2, ..., y_n\}$$

尽可能在低维空间保持高维数据的结构特性



