Programming Principles in Python (CSCI 503)

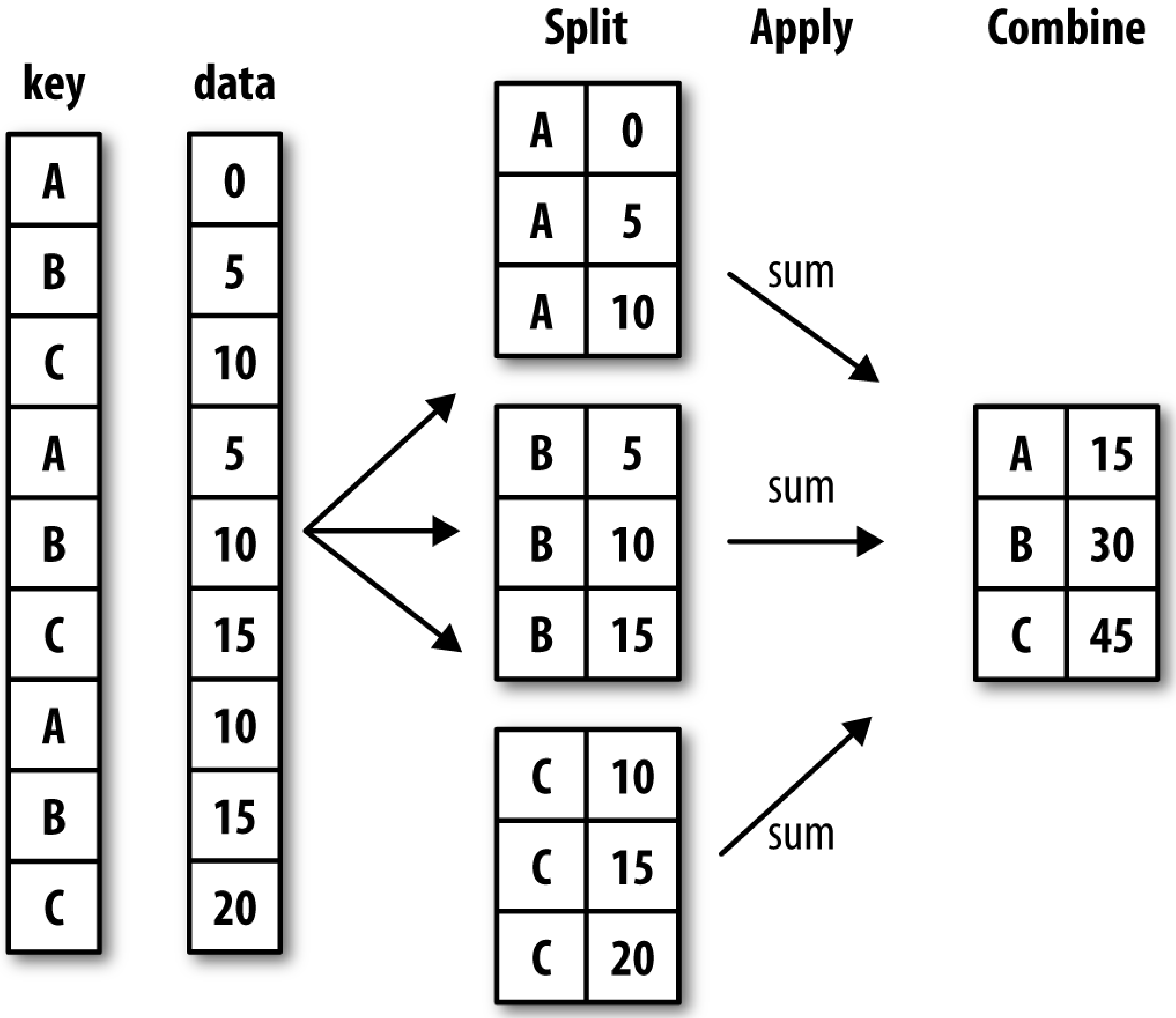
Visualization

Dr. David Koop

Derived Data

- Create new columns from existing columns
  - `r["PctFail"] = r['Fail'] / r['Total']`
- Note that operations are computed in a vectorized manner
- Similarities to functional paradigm (map/filter):
  - specify the operation once
  - no loops
  - interpreted as an operation on the entire column

Aggregation: Split-Apply-Combine



[W. McKinney, Python for Data Analysis]

Split-Apply-Combine

- ```
  df.groupby('Island')[['Culmen Length (mm)',
                        'Culmen Depth (mm)']].mean()
  ```
- ```
  df.groupby('Island').agg({'Culmen Length (mm)': 'mean',
                            'Culmen Depth (mm)': 'mean'})
  ```
- ```
  df.groupby('Island').agg(
      cul_length=('Culmen Length (mm)', 'mean'),
      cul_depth=('Culmen Depth (mm)', 'mean'))
  ```

	cul_length	cul_depth
Island		
Biscoe	45.257485	15.874850
Dream	44.167742	18.344355
Torgersen	38.950980	18.429412
  ```

Melt

- Want to keep each observation separate (tidy), aka pivot_longer

	location	Temperature	Jan-2010	Feb-2010	Mar-2010
0	CityA	Predict	30	45	24
1	CityB	Actual	32	43	22

```
df.melt(id_vars=["location", "Temperature"],
        var_name="Date", value_name="Value")
```

	location	Temperature	Date	Value
0	CityA	Predict	Jan-2010	30
1	CityB	Actual	Jan-2010	32
2	CityA	Predict	Feb-2010	45
3	CityB	Actual	Feb-2010	43
4	CityA	Predict	Mar-2010	24
5	CityB	Actual	Mar-2010	22

[AB Abhi]

Pivot

- Sometimes, we have data that is given in "long" format and we would like "wide" format (aka pivot_wider)
- Long format: column names are data values…
- Wide format: more like spreadsheet format
- Example:

```
         date     item     value
0  1959-03-31  realgdp  2710.349
1  1959-03-31     infl     0.000
2  1959-03-31    unemp     5.800
3  1959-06-30  realgdp  2778.801
4  1959-06-30     infl     2.340
5  1959-06-30    unemp     5.100
6  1959-09-30  realgdp  2775.488
7  1959-09-30     infl     2.740
8  1959-09-30    unemp     5.300
9  1959-12-31  realgdp  2785.204
```

```
.pivot('date', 'item', 'value')
```

```
item        infl   realgdp  unemp
date
1959-03-31  0.00  2710.349    5.8
1959-06-30  2.34  2778.801    5.1
1959-09-30  2.74  2775.488    5.3
1959-12-31  0.27  2785.204    5.6
1960-03-31  2.31  2847.699    5.2
```

[W. McKinney, Python for Data Analysis]

Stack and Unstack

- `stack`: pivots from the columns into rows (may produce a Series!)
- `unstack`: pivots from rows into columns
- unstacking may add missing data
- stacking filters out missing data (unless `dropna=False`)
- can unstack at a different level by passing it (e.g. 0), defaults to innermost level

```
number    one  two  three
state
Ohio        0    1      2
Colorado    3    4      5
```

`stack`

```
state     number
Ohio      one       0
          two       1
          three     2
Colorado  one       3
          two       4
          three     5
```

`unstack(0)`

```
state   Ohio  Colorado
number
one        0         3
two        1         4
three      2         5
```

`unstack`

`T`

[W. McKinney, Python for Data Analysis]

String Methods

- Can do many of the same methods used for single strings on entire columns
- Requires `.str` prefix before calling the method
  - `violations.value.str.strip().str.split(' - Comments:')`
- Also helps when extracting from a list
  - `comments.str[1]`

Support for Datetime

- Python has datetime library to support dates and times
- pandas has a Timestamp data type that functions somewhat similarly
- Pandas can convert timestamps
  - pd.to_datetime: versatile, can often guess format
- Like string methods, also a `.dt` accessor for datetime methods/properties
- With a timestamp, filtering based on datetimes becomes easier
  - `df[df['Inspection Date'] > '2021']`

Assignment 8

- Coming soon…
- Data + Visualization

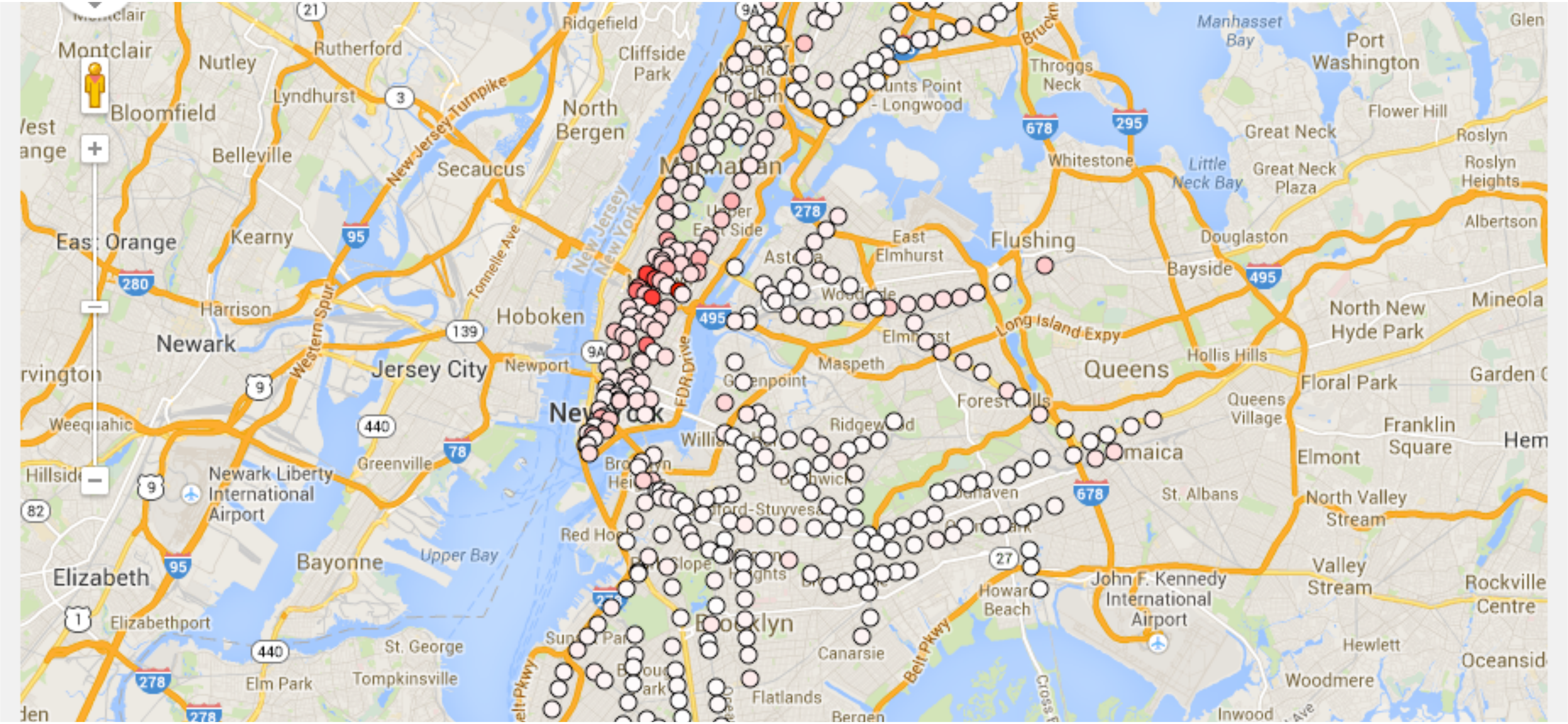
Data Exploration through Visualization

Transportation Data - NYC MTA

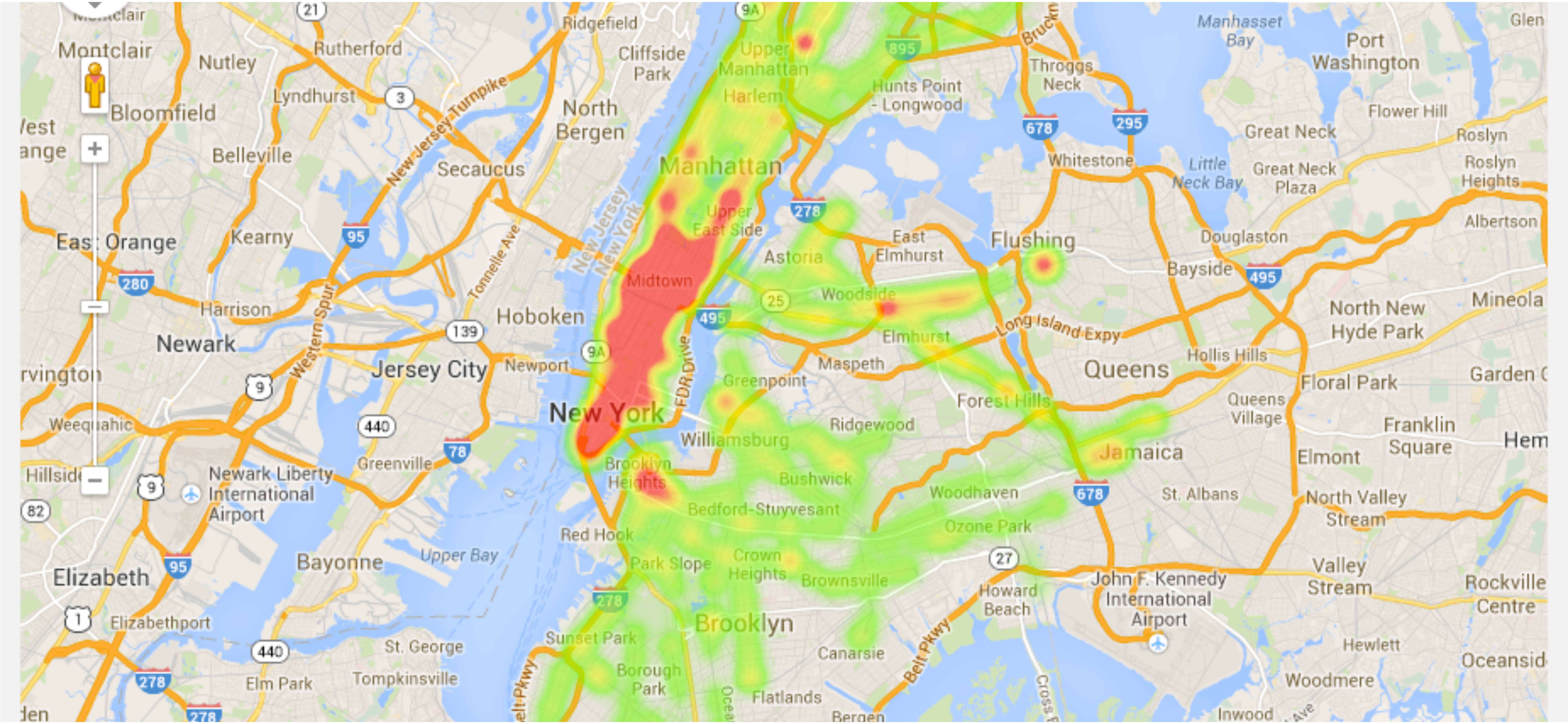
MTA Fare Data Exploration

	REMOTE	STATION	FF ▼	SEN/DIS	7-D AFAS UNL	D AFAS/RMF I	JOINT RR TKT	7-D UNL	30-D UNL
1	R011	42ND STREET & 8TH AVENUE	00228985	00008471	00000441	00001455	00000134	00033341	00071255
2	R170	14TH STREET-UNION SQUARE	00224603	00011051	00000827	00003026	00000660	00089367	00199841
3	R046	42ND STREET & GRAND CENTRAL	00207758	00007908	00000323	00001183	00003001	00040759	00096613
4	R012	34TH STREET & 8TH AVENUE	00188311	00006490	00000498	00001279	00003622	00035527	00067483
5	R293	34TH STREET - PENN STATION	00168768	00006155	00000523	00001065	00005031	00030645	00054376
6	R033	42ND STREET/TIMES SQUARE	00159382	00005945	00000378	00001205	00000690	00058931	00078644
7	R022	34TH STREET & 6TH AVENUE	00156008	00006276	00000487	00001543	00000712	00058910	00110466
8	R084	59TH STREET/COLUMBUS CIRCLE	00155262	00009484	00000589	00002071	00000542	00053397	00113966
9	R020	47-50 STREETS/ROCKEFELLER	00143500	00006402	00000384	00001159	00000723	00037978	00090745
10	R179	86TH STREET-LEXINGTON AVE	00142169	00010367	00000470	00001839	00000271	00050328	00125250
11	R023	34TH STREET & 6TH AVENUE	00134052	00005005	00000348	00001112	00000649	00031531	00075040
12	R029	PARK PLACE	00121614	00004311	00000287	00000931	00000792	00025404	00065362
13	R047	42ND STREET & GRAND CENTRAL	00100742	00004273	00000185	00000704	00001241	00022808	00068216

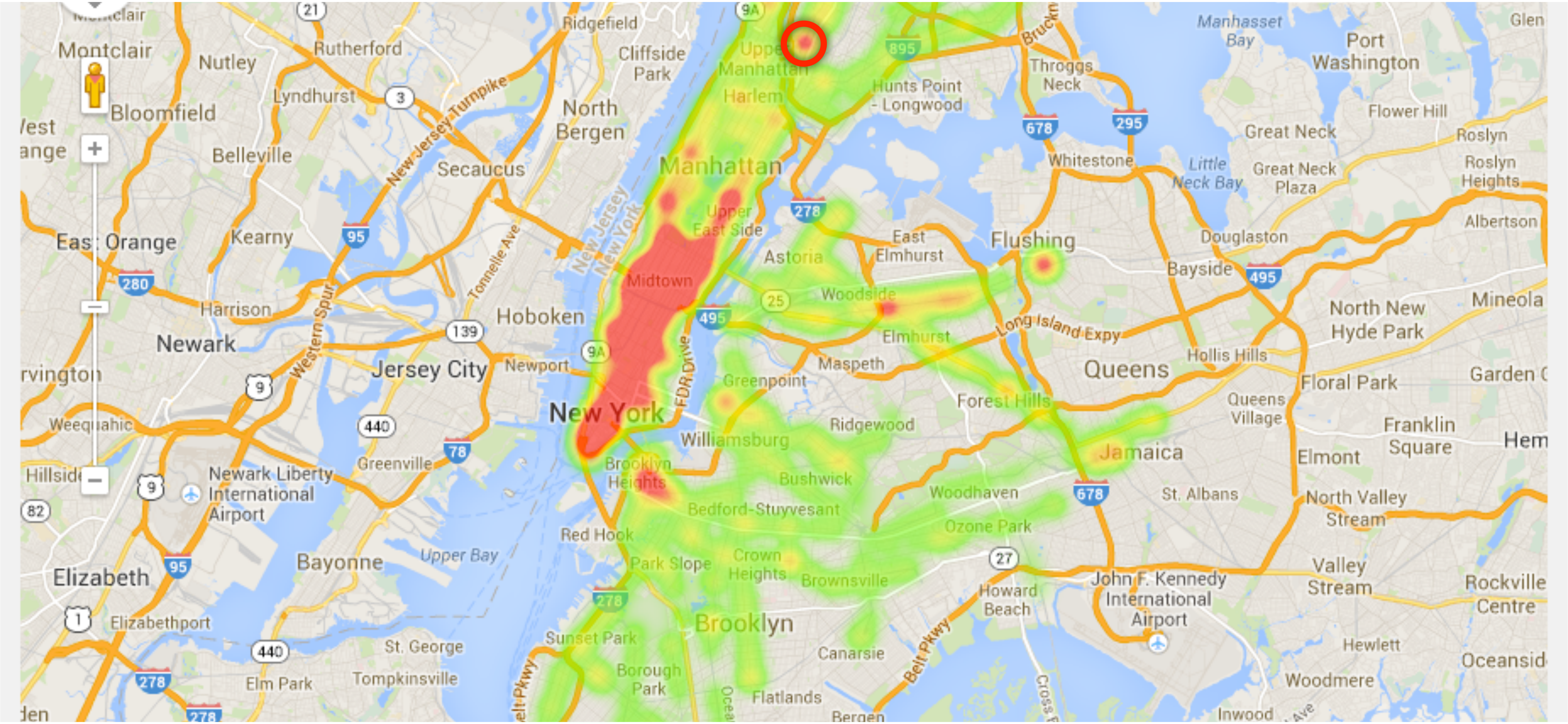
MTA Fare Data Exploration



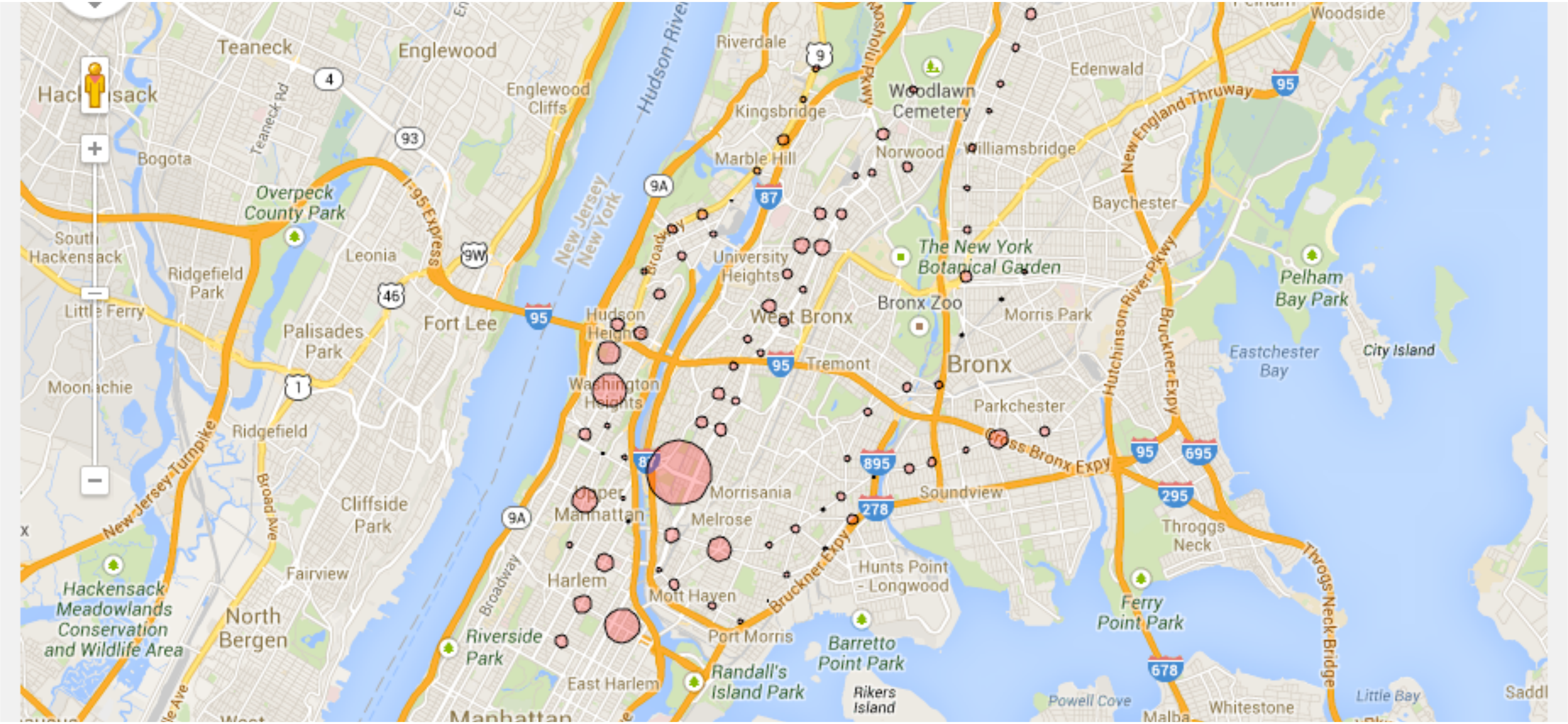
MTA Fare Data Exploration



MTA Fare Data Exploration



MTA Fare Data Exploration



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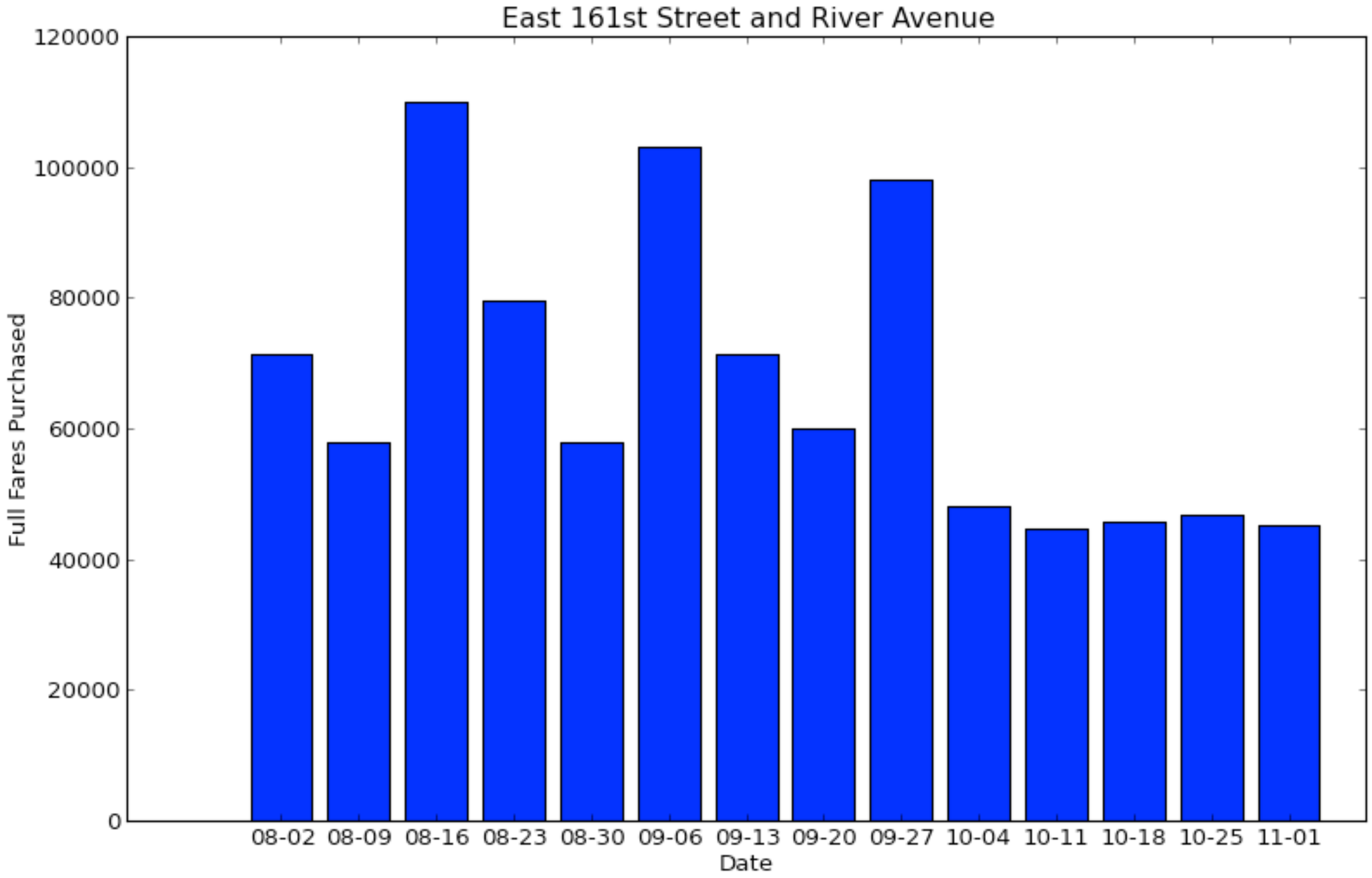

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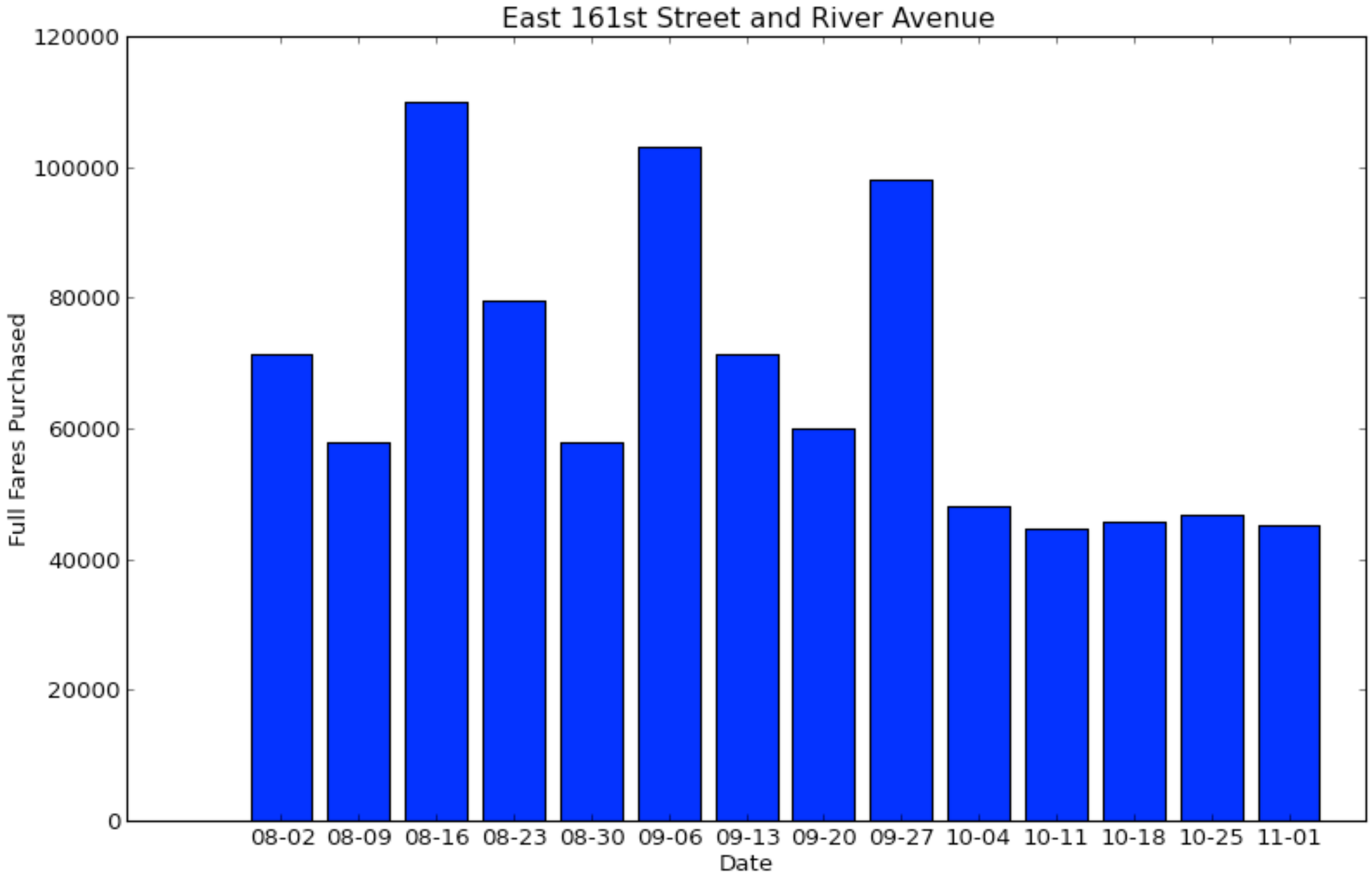
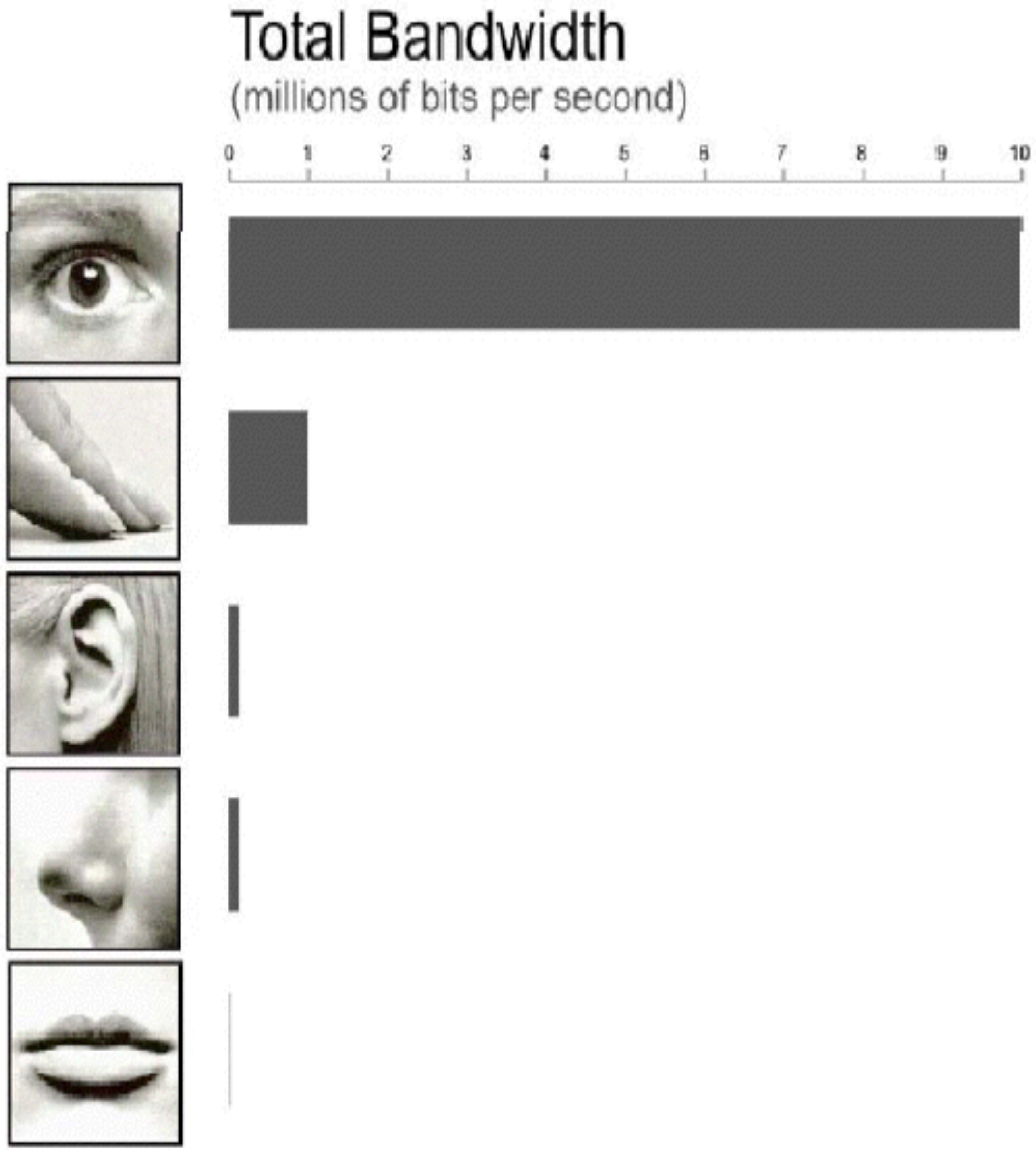


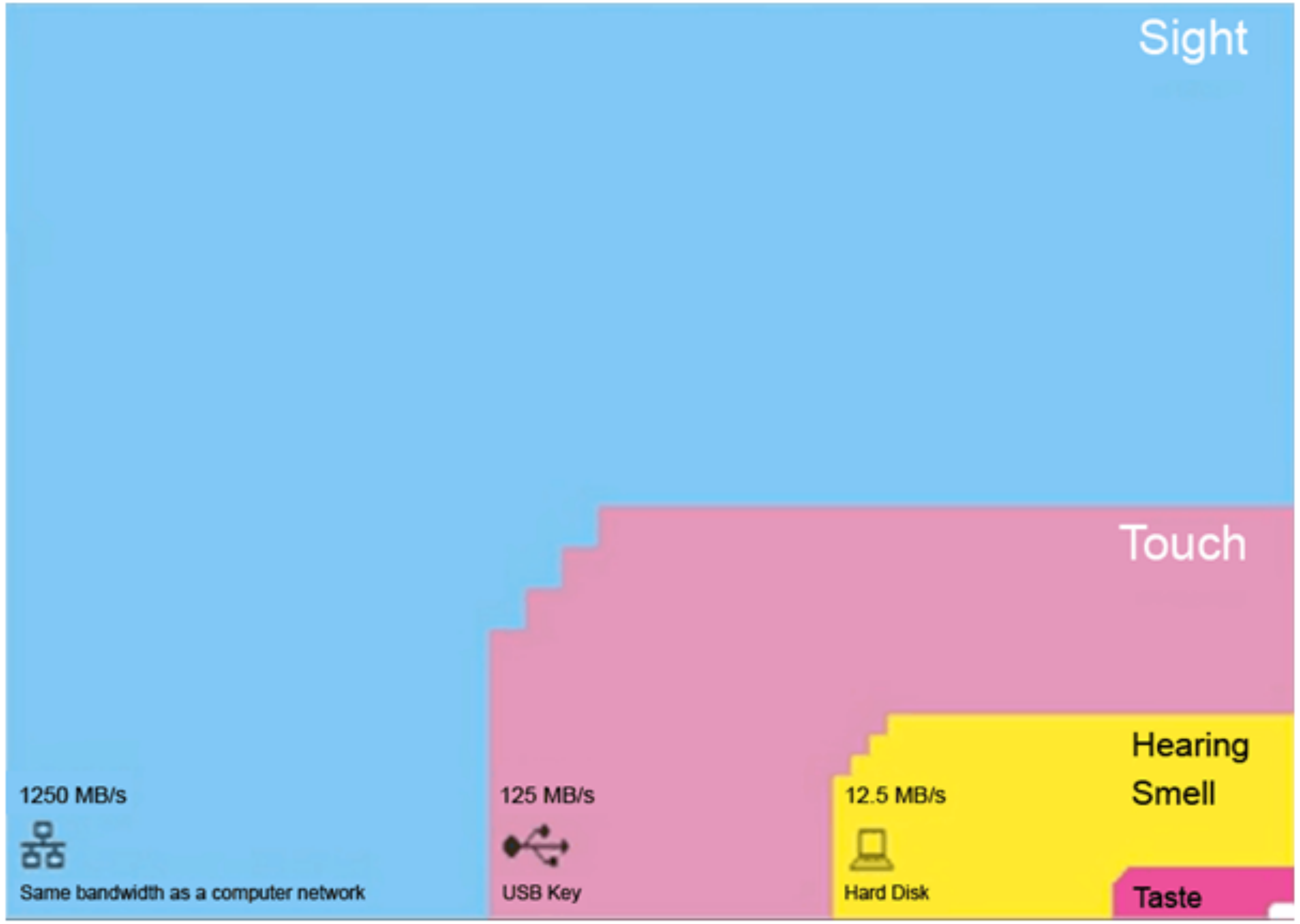
Definition of Visualization

"Computer-based visualization systems provide visual representations of datasets designed to help people carry out tasks more effectively" — T. Munzner

Why do we visualize data?



[via A. Lex]



[T. Nørretranders]

Why Visual?

I		II		III		IV	
x	y	x	y	x	y	x	y
10.0	8.04	10.0	9.14	10.0	7.46	8.0	6.58
8.0	6.95	8.0	8.14	8.0	6.77	8.0	5.76
13.0	7.58	13.0	8.74	13.0	12.74	8.0	7.71
9.0	8.81	9.0	8.77	9.0	7.11	8.0	8.84
11.0	8.33	11.0	9.26	11.0	7.81	8.0	8.47
14.0	9.96	14.0	8.10	14.0	8.84	8.0	7.04
6.0	7.24	6.0	6.13	6.0	6.08	8.0	5.25
4.0	4.26	4.0	3.10	4.0	5.39	19.0	12.50
12.0	10.84	12.0	9.13	12.0	8.15	8.0	5.56
7.0	4.82	7.0	7.26	7.0	6.42	8.0	7.91
5.0	5.68	5.0	4.74	5.0	5.73	8.0	6.89

[F. J. Anscombe]

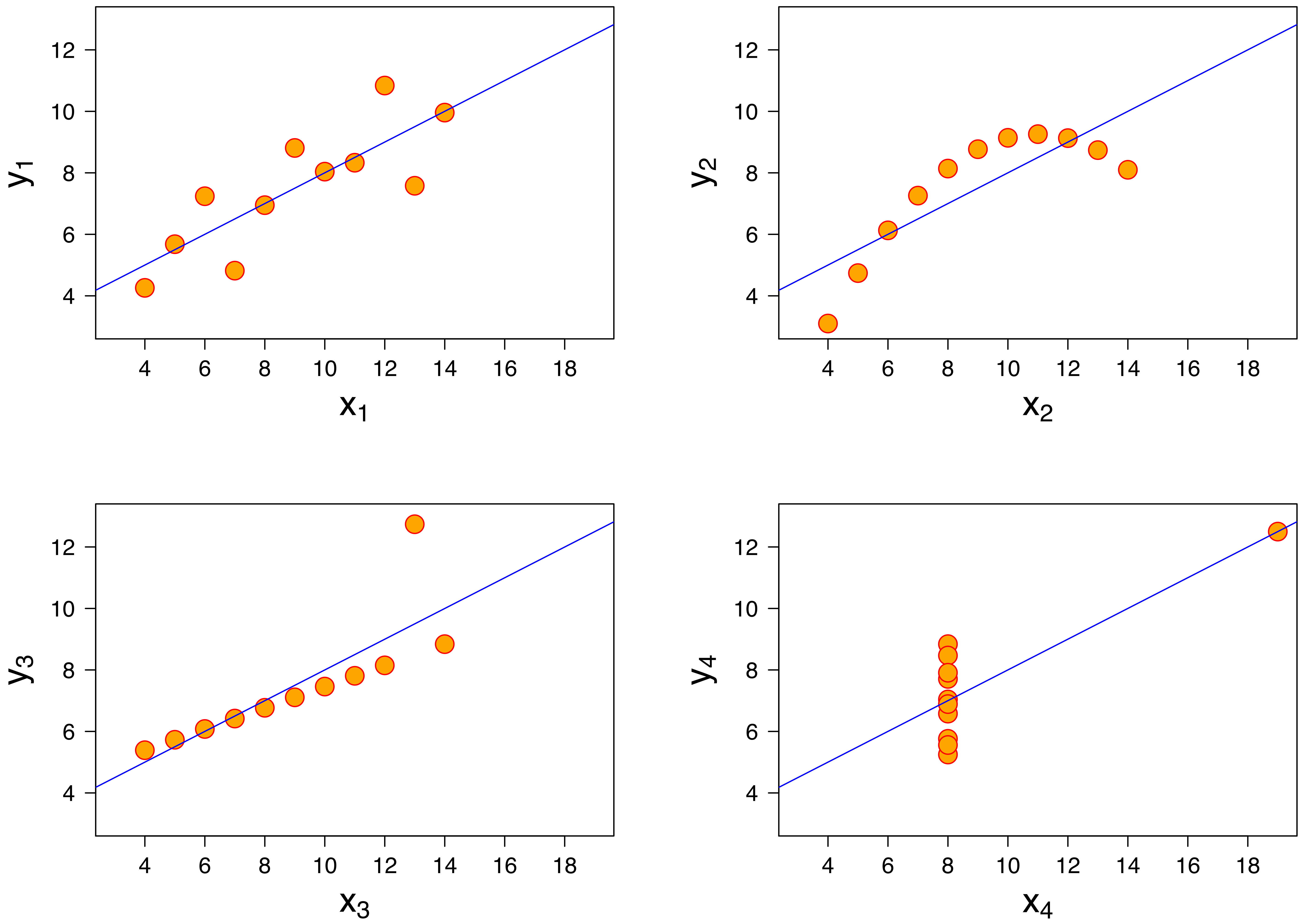
Why Visual?

I		II		III		IV	
x	y	x	y	x	y	x	y
10.0	8.04	10.0	9.14	10.0	7.46	8.0	6.58
8.0	6.95	8.0	8.14	8.0	6.77	8.0	5.76
13.0	7.58	13.0	8.74	13.0	12.74	8.0	7.71
9.0	8.81	9.0	8.77	9.0	7.11	8.0	8.84
11.0	8.33	11.0	9.26	11.0	7.81	8.0	8.47
14.0	9.96	14.0	8.10	14.0	8.84	8.0	7.04
6.0	7.24	6.0	6.13	6.0	6.08	8.0	5.25
4.0	4.26	4.0	3.10	4.0	5.39	19.0	12.50
12.0	10.84	12.0	9.13	12.0	8.15	8.0	5.56
7.0	4.82	7.0	7.26	7.0	6.42	8.0	7.91
5.0	5.68	5.0	4.74	5.0	5.73	8.0	6.89

Mean of x	9
Variance of x	11
Mean of y	7.50
Variance of y	4.122
Correlation	0.816

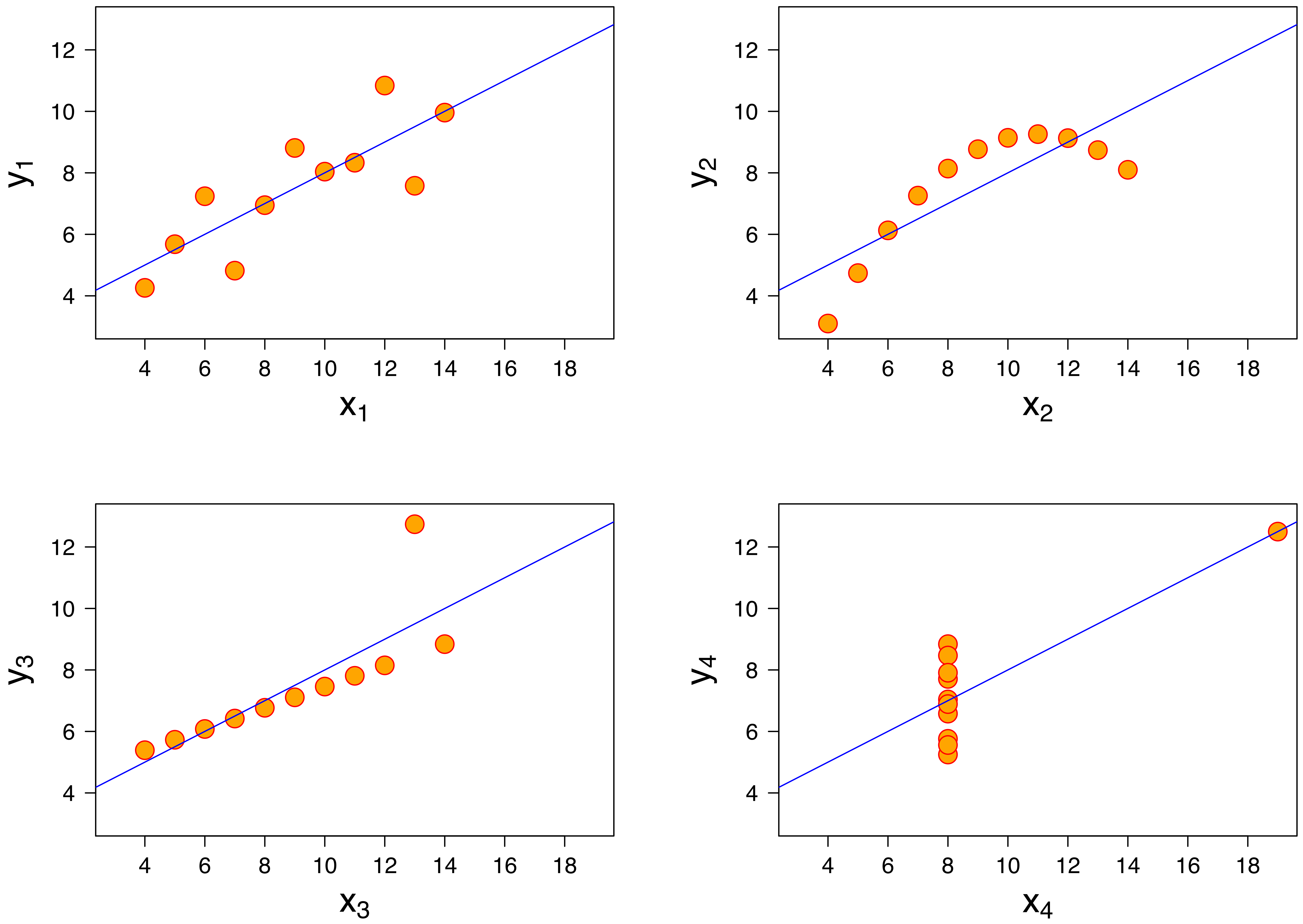
[F. J. Anscombe]

Why Visual?



[F. J. Anscombe]

Why Visual?



Mean of x	9
Variance of x	11
Mean of y	7.50
Variance of y	4.122
Correlation	0.816

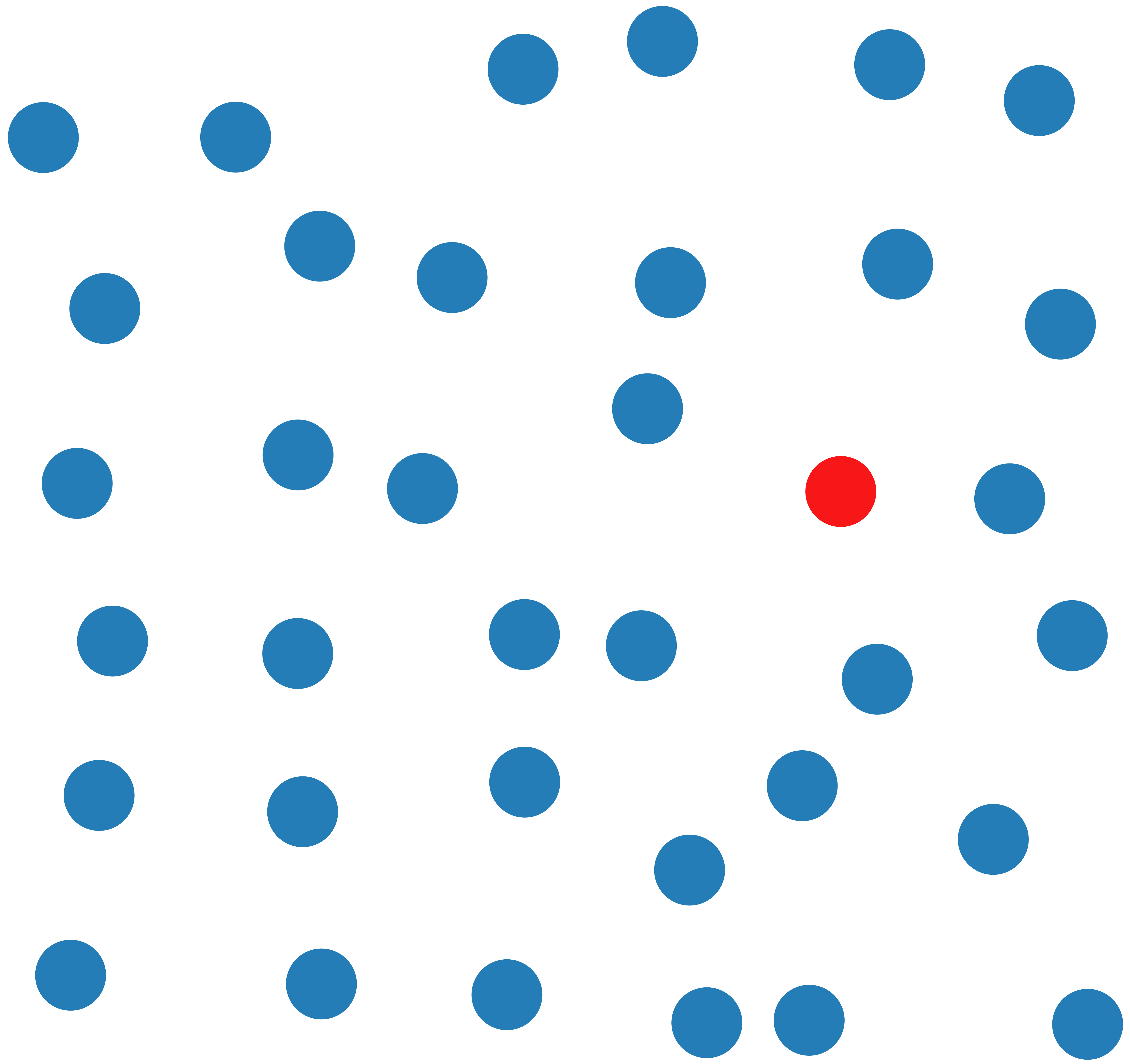
[F. J. Anscombe]

Visualization Goals

- "The purpose of visualization is **insight**, not pictures" – B. Schneiderman

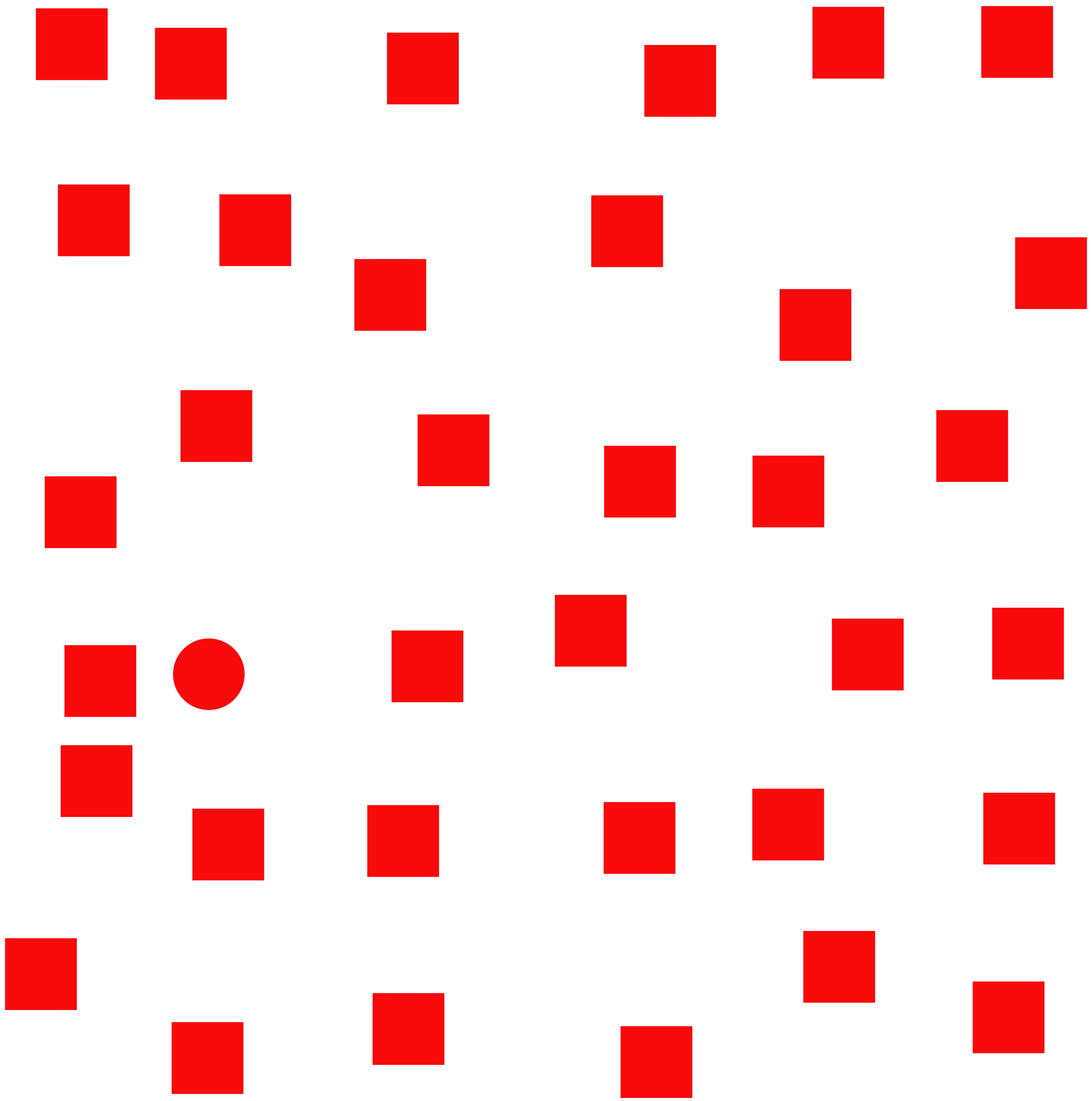
- Identify patterns, trends
- Spot outliers
- Find similarities, correlation

Visual Pop-out



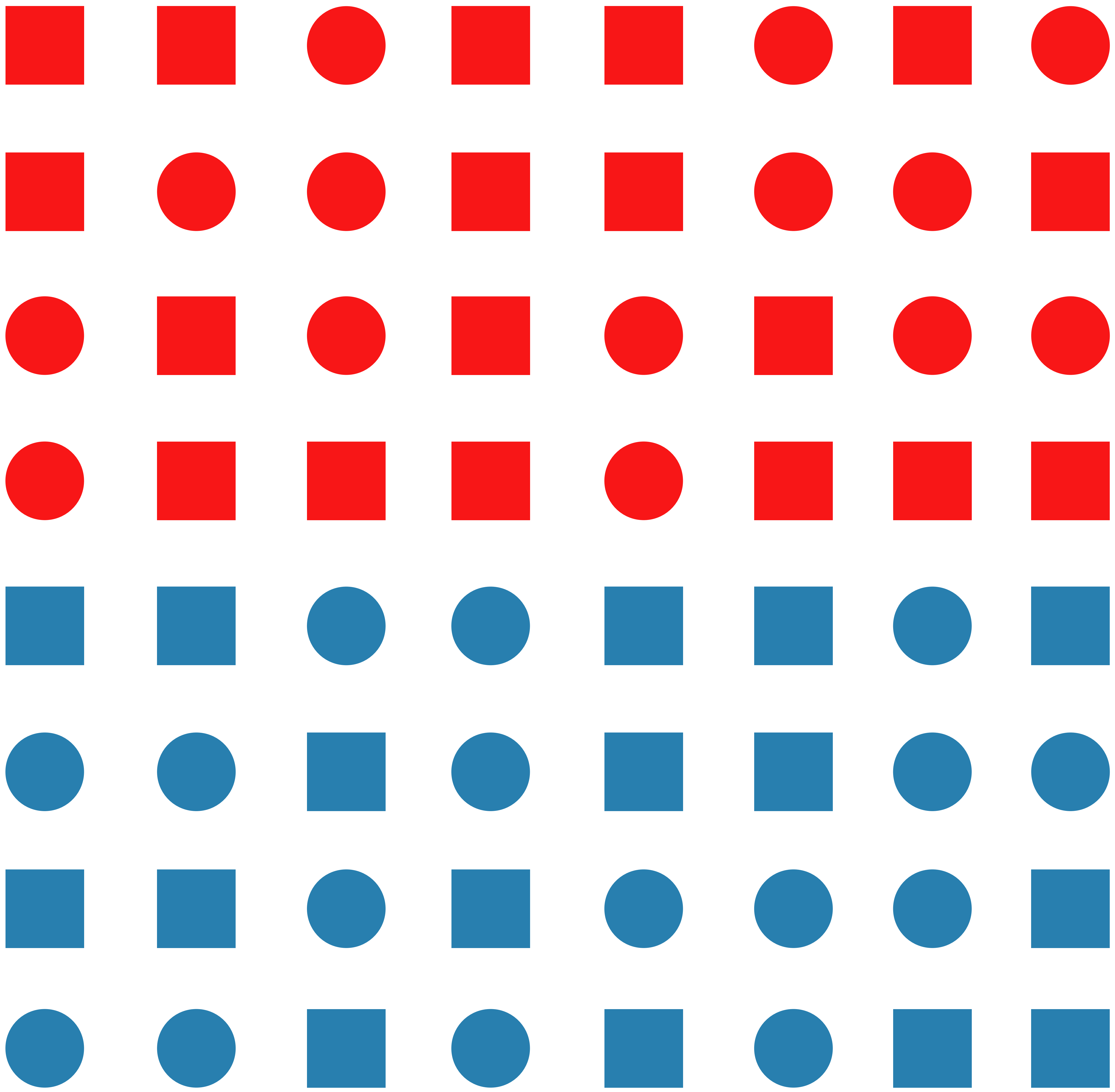
[C. G. Healey]

Visual Pop-out



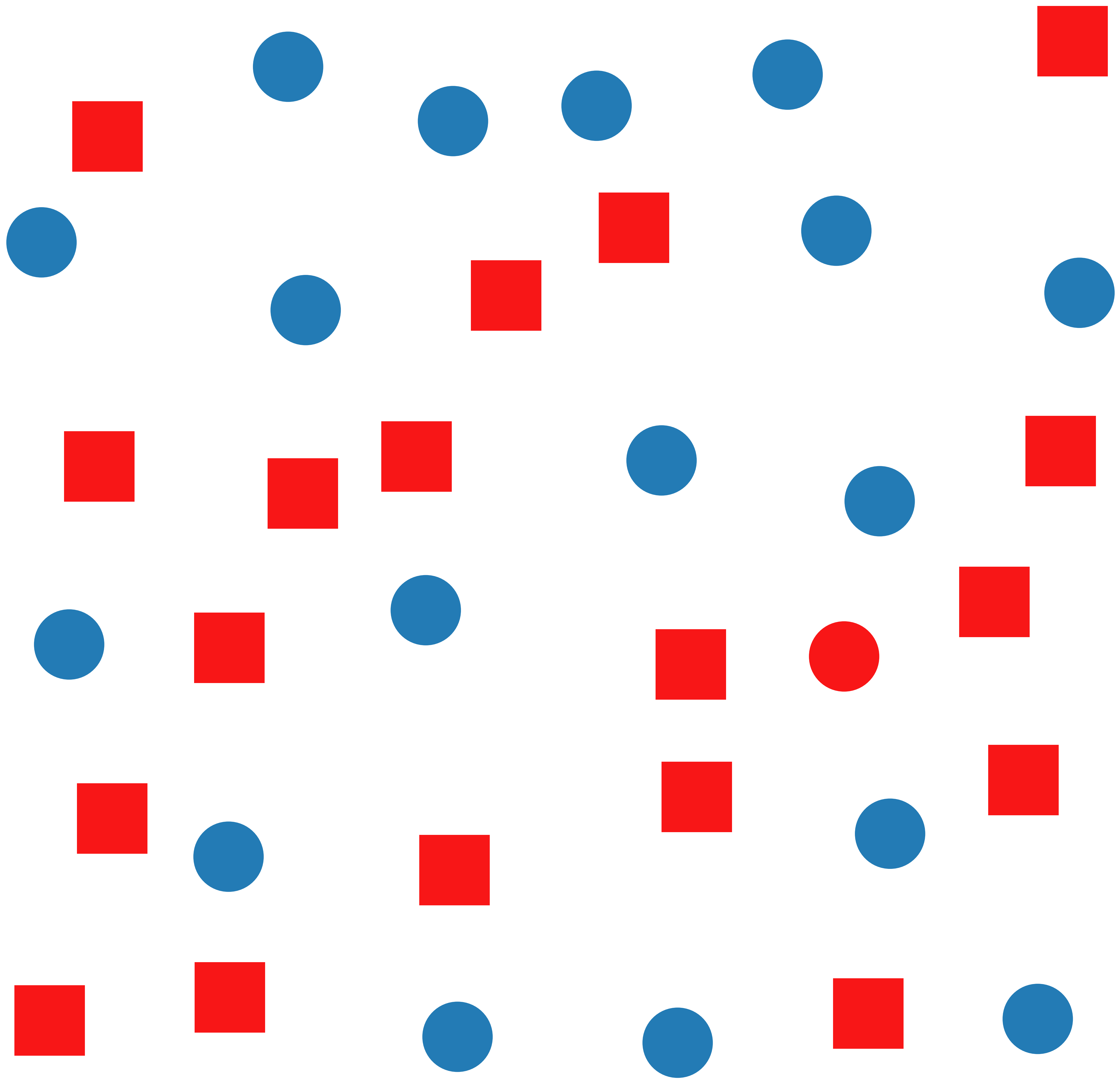
[C. G. Healey]

Visual Pop-out



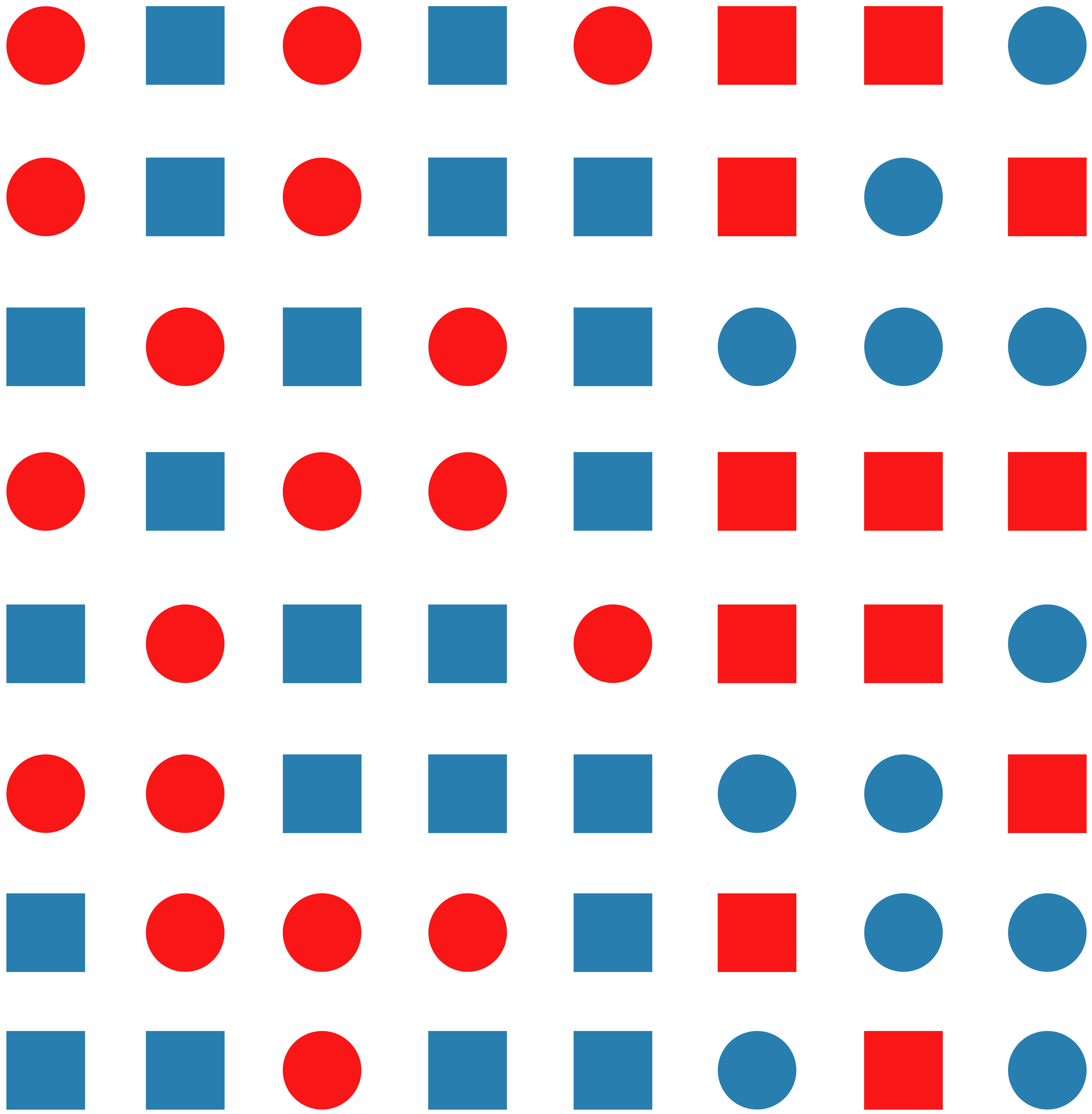
[C. G. Healey]

Visual Perception Limitations



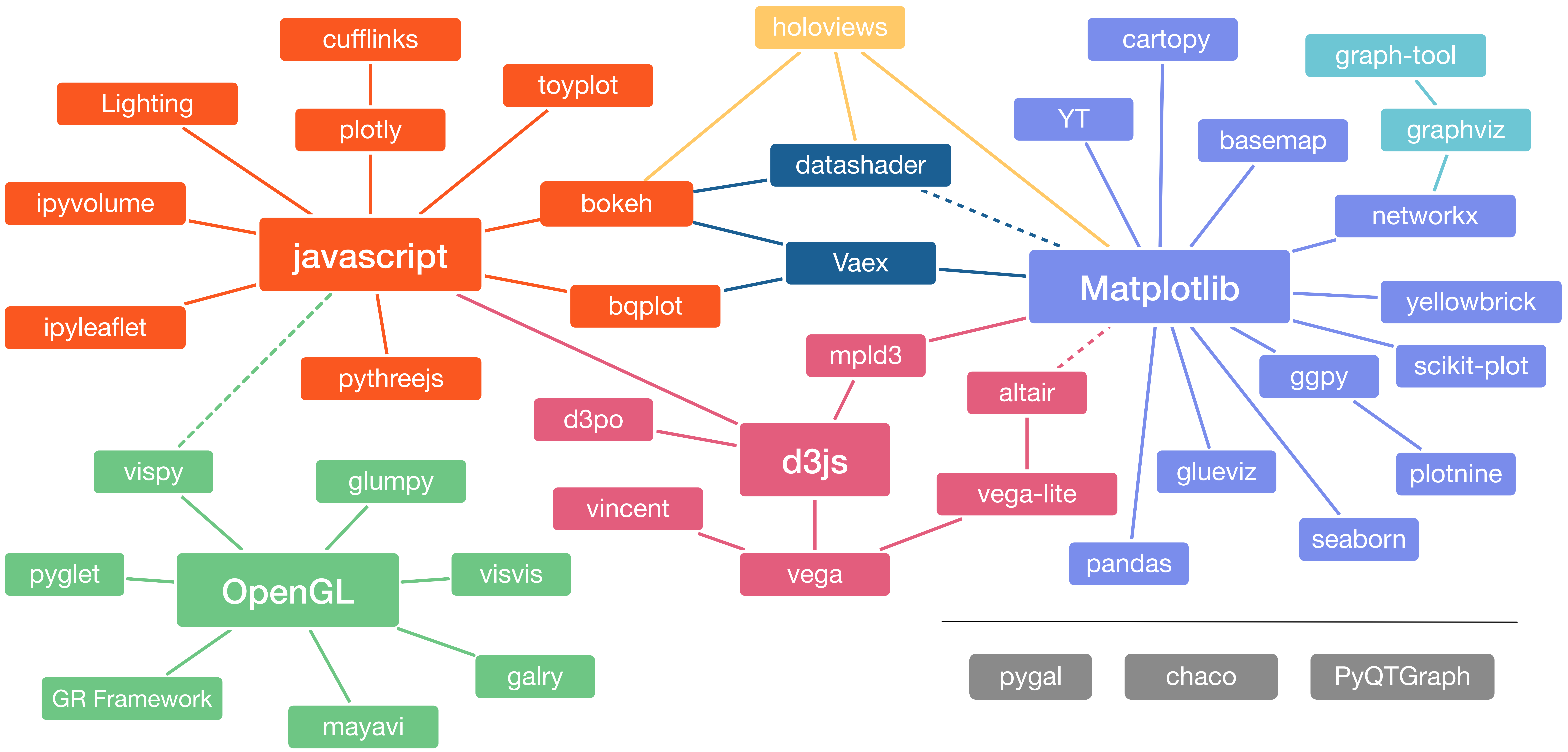
[C. G. Healey]

Visual Perception Limitations

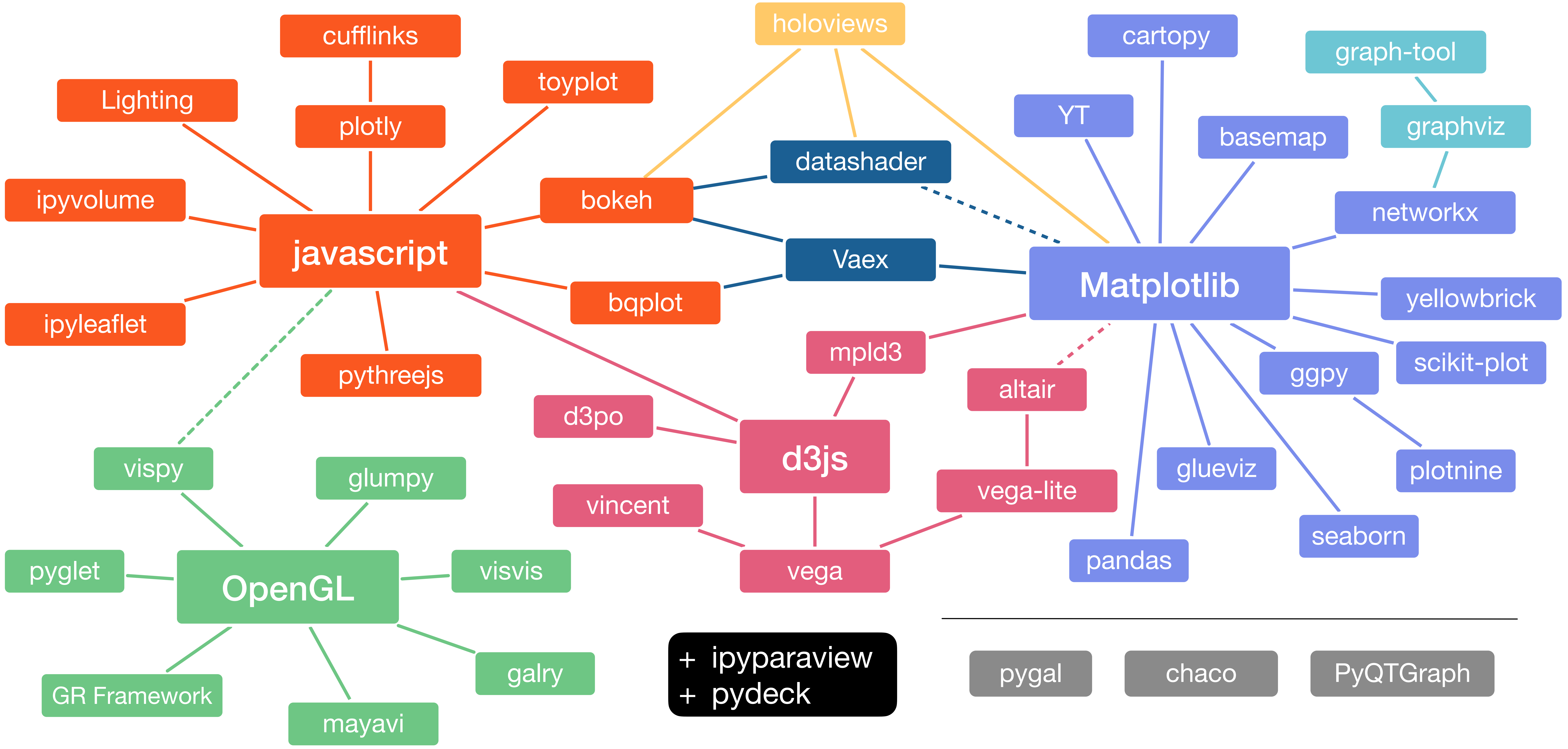


[C. G. Healey]

The Python Visualization Landscape

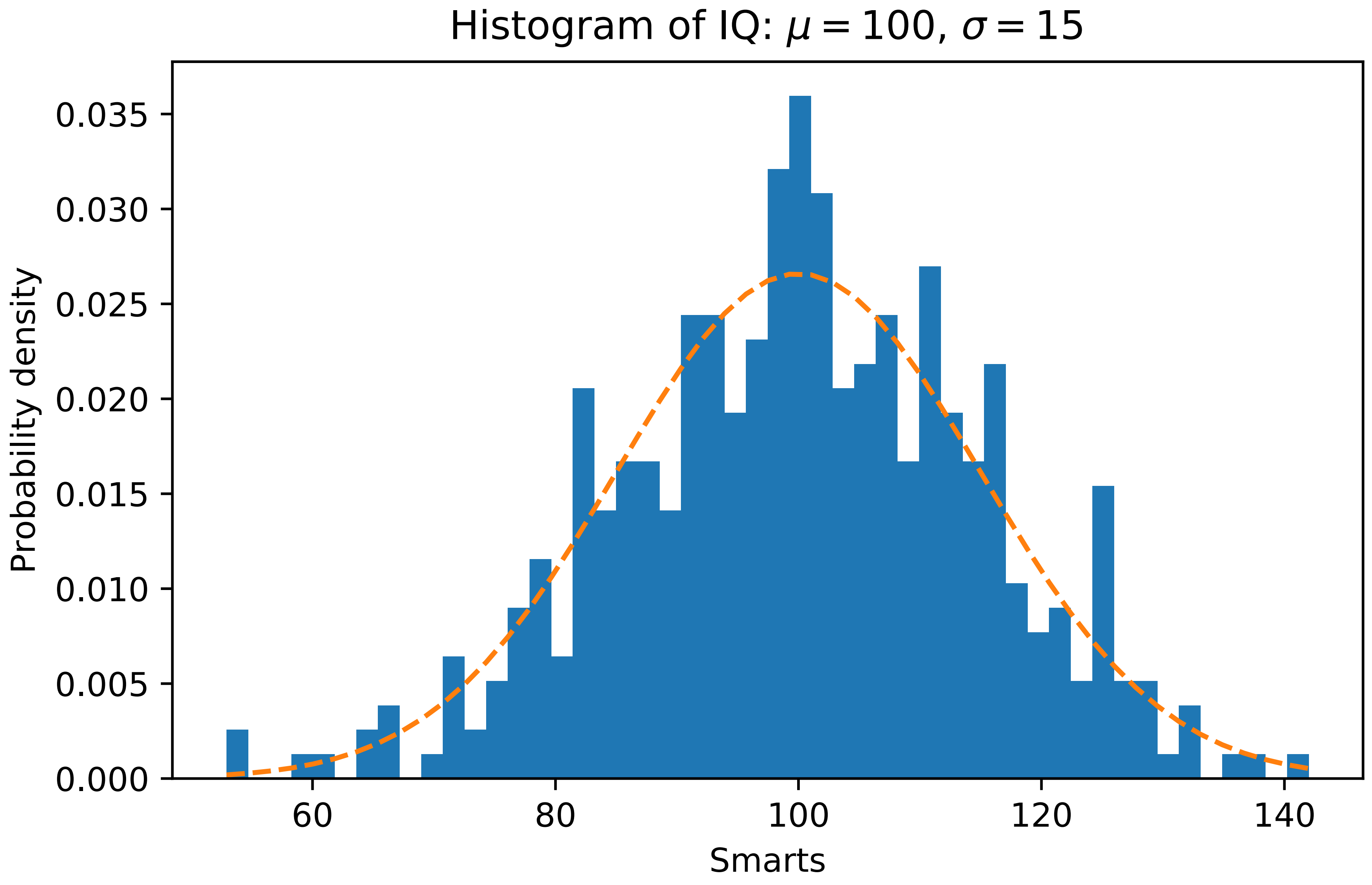


The Python Visualization Landscape



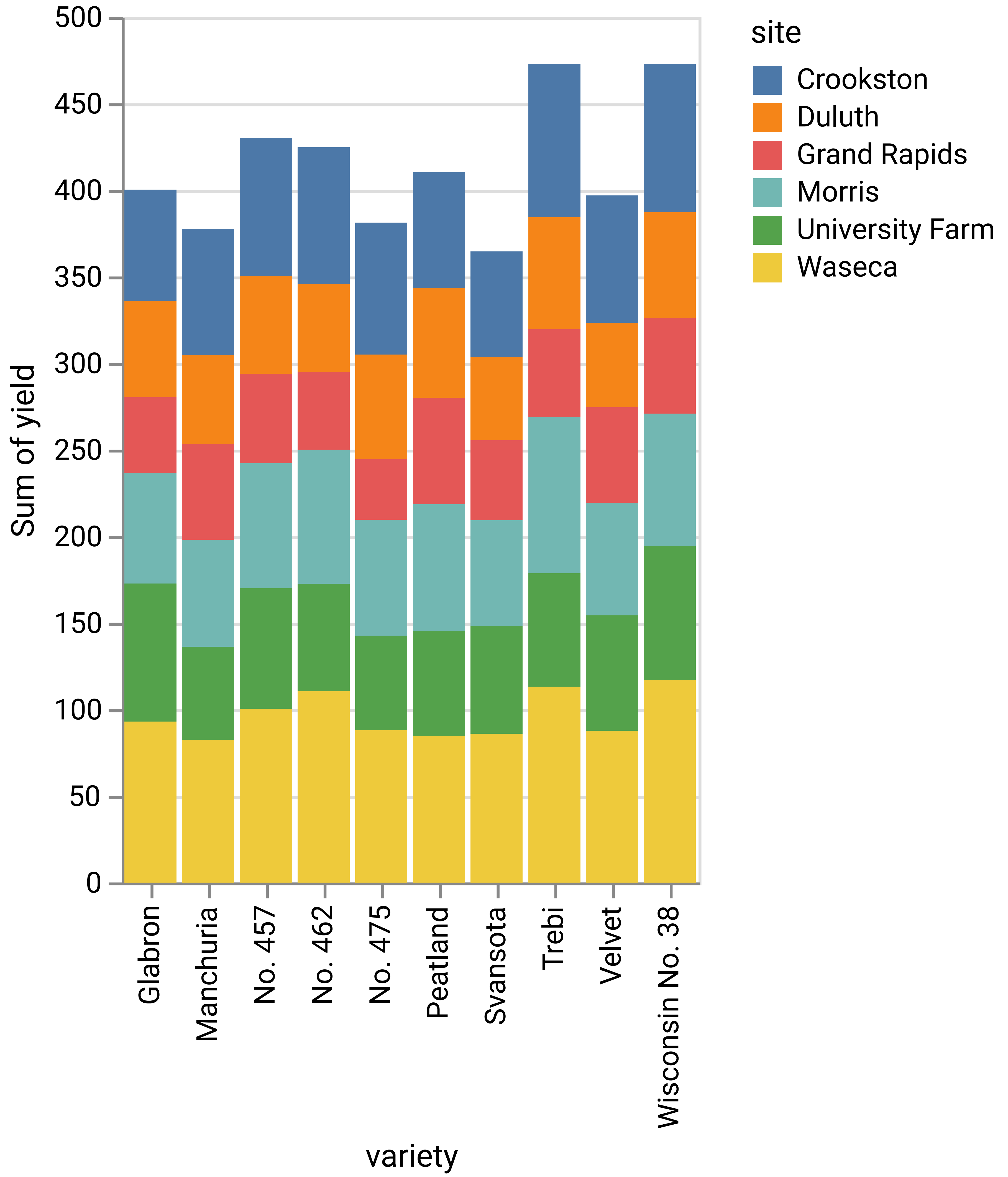
matplotlib

- Strengths:
  - Designed like Matlab
  - Many rendering backends
  - Can reproduce almost any plot
  - Proven, well-tested
- Weaknesses:
  - API is imperative
  - Not originally designed for the web
  - Dated styles



Altair

- Declarative Visualization
  - Specify **what** instead of how
  - Separate specification from execution
- Based on VegaLite which is browser-based
- Strengths:
  - Declarative visualization
  - Web technologies
- Drawbacks:
  - Moving data between Python and JS
  - Sometimes longer specifications



Matplotlib History

- "In the beginning was matplotlib" – J. VanderPlas
- Started by John D. Hunter, a neurobiologist ~2003
- John tragically passed away in 2012, community-led now

- Before Python, John had Perl scripts that called C++ mathematical programs that wrote data files that were plotted using Matlab (then gnuplot)
- Sought a solution that was Matlab users would be more comfortable with
  - Imports "hidden" by importing into the global namespace
  - pylab mode: match terminology of matplotlib (at the cost of overriding core python functions/definitions)

Lots of Changes Since

- pylab is "strongly discouraged nowadays and deprecated." [docs]
- stateful plotting using pyplot still exists, but…
- also object-oriented methods to build and customize plots now
- Integrated output in JupyterLab
- Many derivative libraries (e.g. seaborn) that build on matplotlib core
- Can use more directly from pandas

matplotlib tutorials

- https://matplotlib.org/stable/tutorials/index.html
- https://github.com/rougier/matplotlib-tutorial

Basic Example

- ```
  import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
  plt.plot([1,5,2,7,3])
  ```
- Default is line plot
- x-values are implicit (`range(5)`)
- Can add x-values
  - `plt.plot([1,3,4,6,10],[1,5,2,7,3])`
- Can change type of plot
  - `plt.scatter([1,3,4,6,10],[1,5,2,7,3])`
  - `plt.plot([1,3,4,6,10],[1,5,2,7,3],'o') # format string`
  ```

Plot Formats

- Can specify color, marker, and linestyle in format string
  - `plt.plot([1,3,4,6,10],[1,5,2,7,3],'ro—')`
- Can also specify these via keyword arguments:
  - ```
    plt.plot([1,3,4,6,10],[1,5,2,7,3],
             color='red', marker='s', linestyle='dashed')
    ```
- Other keyword arguments, too:
  - ```
    plt.plot([1,3,4,6,10],[1,5,2,7,3],
             color='red', marker='s', linestyle='dashed',
             linewidth=3, markersize=12)
    ```

Format Reference

string	color
'b'	blue
'g'	green
'r'	red
'c'	cyan
'm'	magenta
'y'	yellow
'k'	black
'w'	white

Color shortcuts

string	description
'-'	solid
'--'	dashed
'-.'	dash-dot
':'	dotted

Line Styles

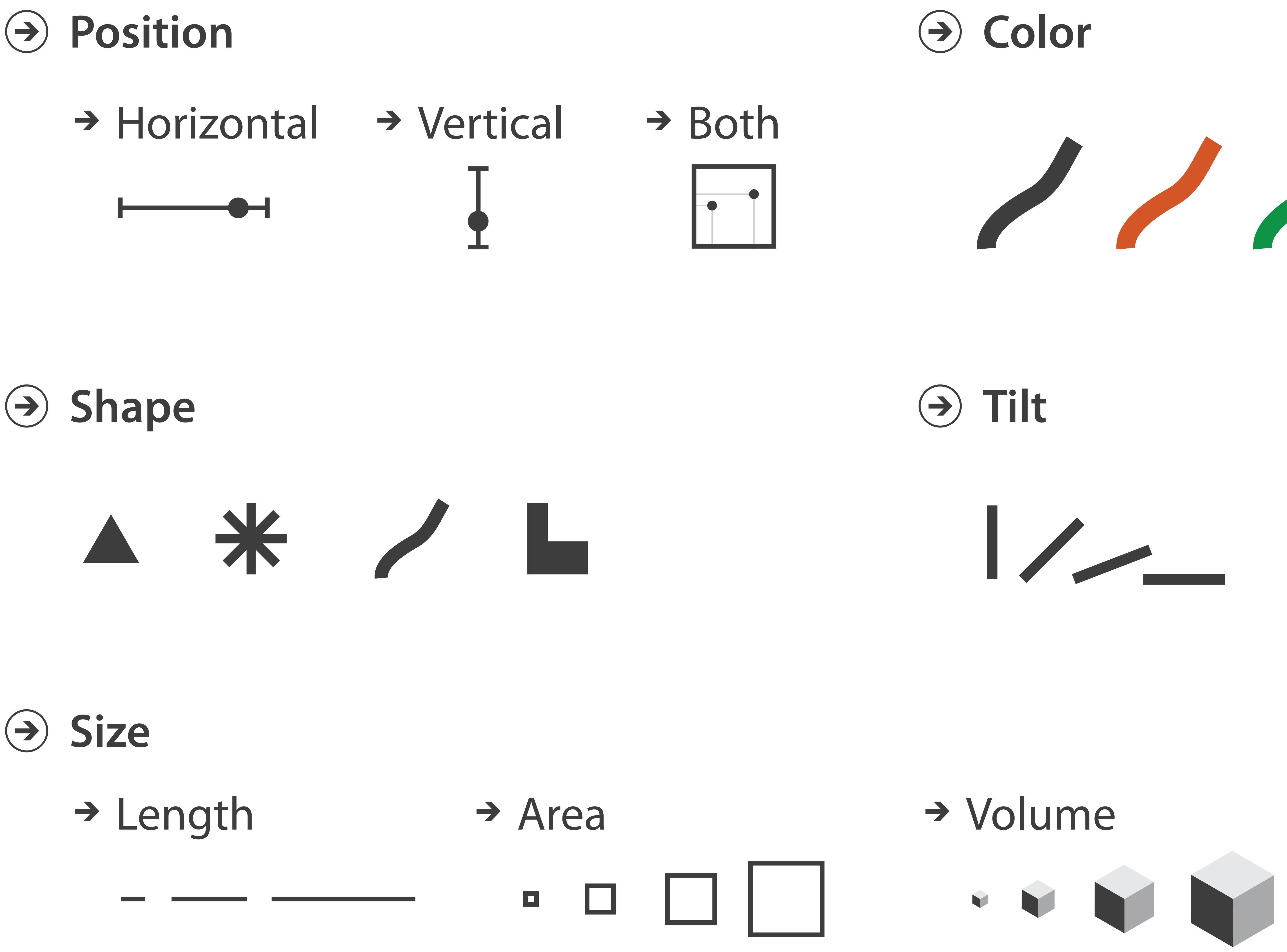
string	description
'.'	point
','	pixel
'o'	circle
'v'	triangle_down
'^'	triangle_up
'<'	triangle_left
'>'	triangle_right
'1'	tri_down
'2'	tri_up
'3'	tri_left
'4'	tri_right
'8'	octagon
's'	square

string	description
'p'	pentagon
'P'	plus (filled)
'*'	star
'h'	hexagon1
'H'	hexagon2
'+'	plus
'x'	x
'X'	x (filled)
'D'	diamond
'd'	thin_diamond
'|'	vline
'_'	hline

Markers

[Documentation (Notes Section])

Data is Encoded via Visual Channels



[Munzner (ill. Maguire), 2014]

Encoding Data Attributes via Channels

- ```
  data = {'age': [1,3,4,6,10],
          'num_jumps': [1,5,2,7,3],
          'weight': [20,50,25,55,25],
          'num_scoops': [3,2,4,2,3]}
  plt.scatter('age','num_jumps',c='num_scoops',s='weight',
              data=data)
  ```
- `data` is a dictionary that contains information about each data item (first animal has `age=1, num_jumps=1, weight=20, num_scoops=3`)
- `x` and `y` are referenced as parts of the array
- `s` is marker size
- `c` is color and numbers are mapped to colors
  ```

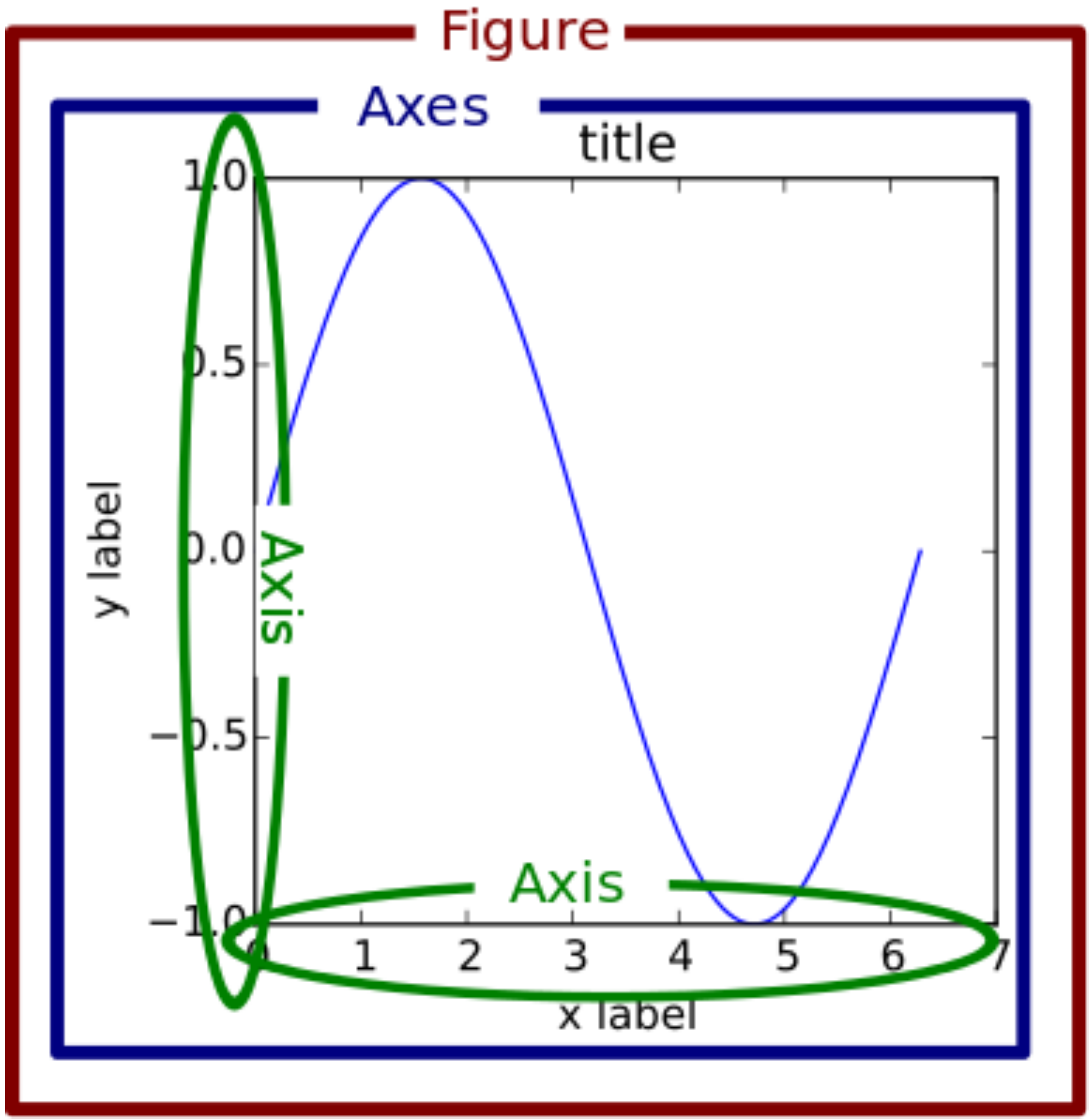
Many other types of charts

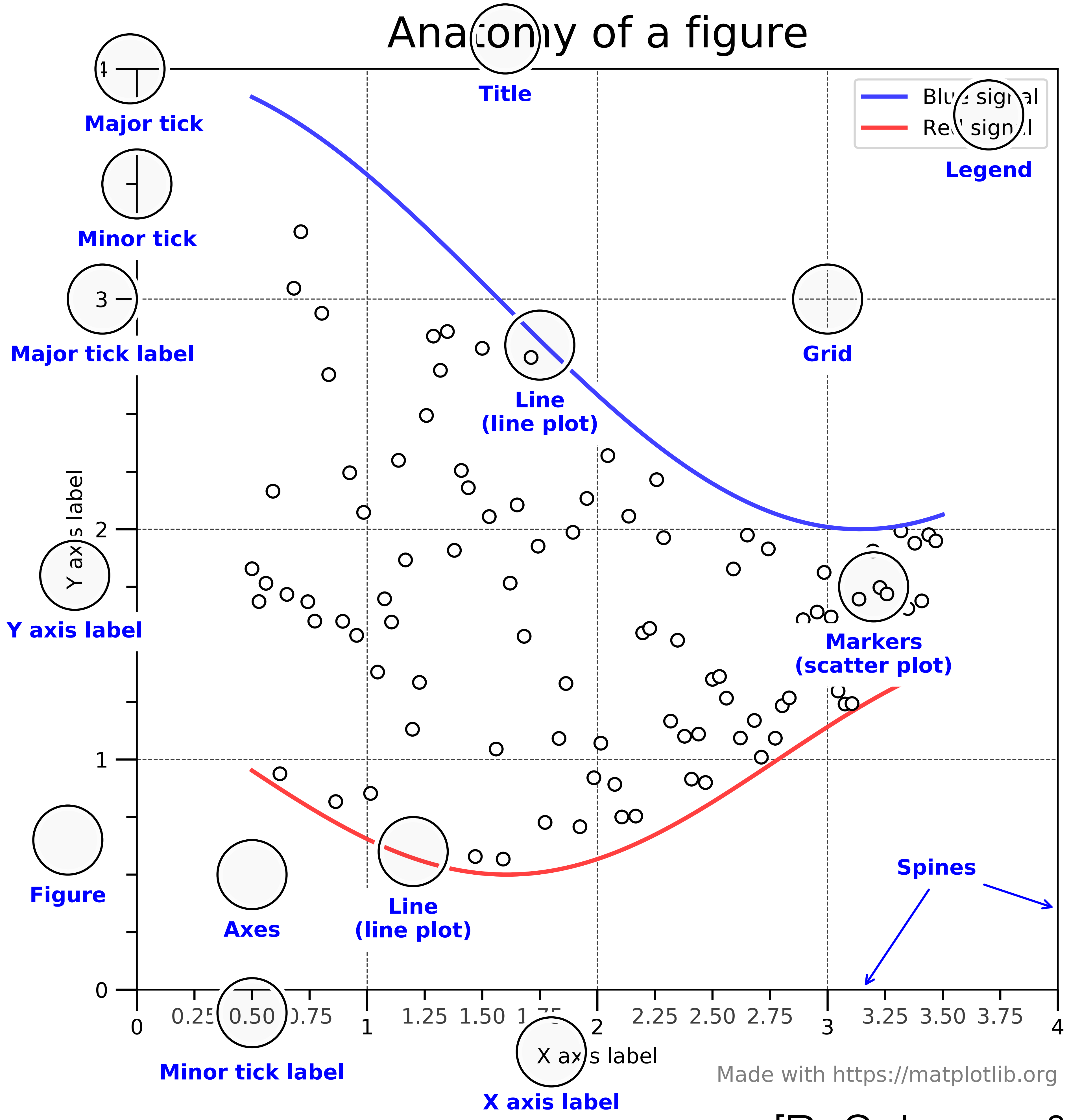
- Bar chart
  - `plt.bar(['Apple','Banana','Orange'],[0.99,0.50,1.25])`
- Grid Heatmap
  - `plt.pcolormesh(x, y, Z)`
- Pie chart:
  - ```
    plt.pie([20,40,30,10],
            labels=['Apple','Banana','Orange','Pear'])
    ```
    ```

Adding Labels

- `plt.xlabel`: set x label
- `plt.ylabel`: set y label
- `plt.title`: set title
-
```
plt.plot([1,3,4,6,10],[1,5,2,7,3])
plt.xlabel('Age')
plt.ylabel('Number of Jumps')
plt.title('Kangaroo Jumps Today')
```

Anatomy of a Figure





[B. Solomon & matplotlib]

Figure and Axes Objects

- pyplot is stateful, functions affect the "current" figure and axes
  - plt.gcf(): gets current figure
  - plt.gca(): gets current axes
  - Creates one if it doesn't exist!
- This is not aligned with the object-based programming ideas
- Most methods in pyplot are translated to methods on the current axes (gca)
- We can instead call these directly, but first need to create them:
  - ```
    fig, ax = plt.subplots() # "constructor-like" method
    ax.scatter([1,3,4,6,10],[1,5,2,7,3])
    ```
    ```

Object-Based Plotting

- `fig, ax = plt.subplots() # "constructor-like" method`
  `ax.scatter([1,3,4,6,10],[1,5,2,7,3])`
- Use getters/setters for labels and title
  - `ax.set_xlabel('Age')`
  - `ax.set_ylabel('Number of Jumps')`
  - `ax.set_title('Kangaroo Jumps Today')`
- We can also call methods on the figure:
  - `fig.tight_layout() # reduce margins`

Multiple Figures

- subplots allows multiple axes in the same figure:
  - `fig, ax = plt.subplots(2, 2, figsize=(10, 10)) # rows, then columns`
- ax is now a 2x2 numpy array
- Can put any type of visualization on each axis
-
```
ax[0,0].plot([1,3,4,6,10],[1,5,2,7,3])
ax[0,1].bar(['Apple','Banana','Orange'],[0.99,0.50,1.25])
ax[1,0].pcolormesh(x, y, Z)
ax[1,1].pie([20,40,30,10],
            labels=['Apple','Banana','Orange','Pear'])
```

pandas Integration

- Can call many of these methods directly from pandas
- Handled through `kind` kwarg or `.plot` accessor
- It will try to guess a reasonable visualization, but may fail:
  - `fruit.plot()`
- Instead, specify x and y and other parameters:
  - `fruit.plot(kind='bar',x='name',y='price')`
  - `plt.bar(x='name',height='price',data=fruit) # SIMILAR`
  - `fruit.plot.scatter(x='price',y='count',c='name') # ERROR`
  - ```
    colors = {'Apple': 'red','Orange': 'orange',
              'Banana': 'yellow','Pear': 'green'}
    fruit.plot.scatter(x='price',y='count',
                       c=fruit['name'].map(colors))
    ```
    ```

Extensions & Other Directions

- Seaborn:
  - ```
    import seaborn as sns
    sns.scatterplot(x='price',y='count',hue='name', data=fruit)
    ```
- Altair:
  - Another direction (next time)
    ```