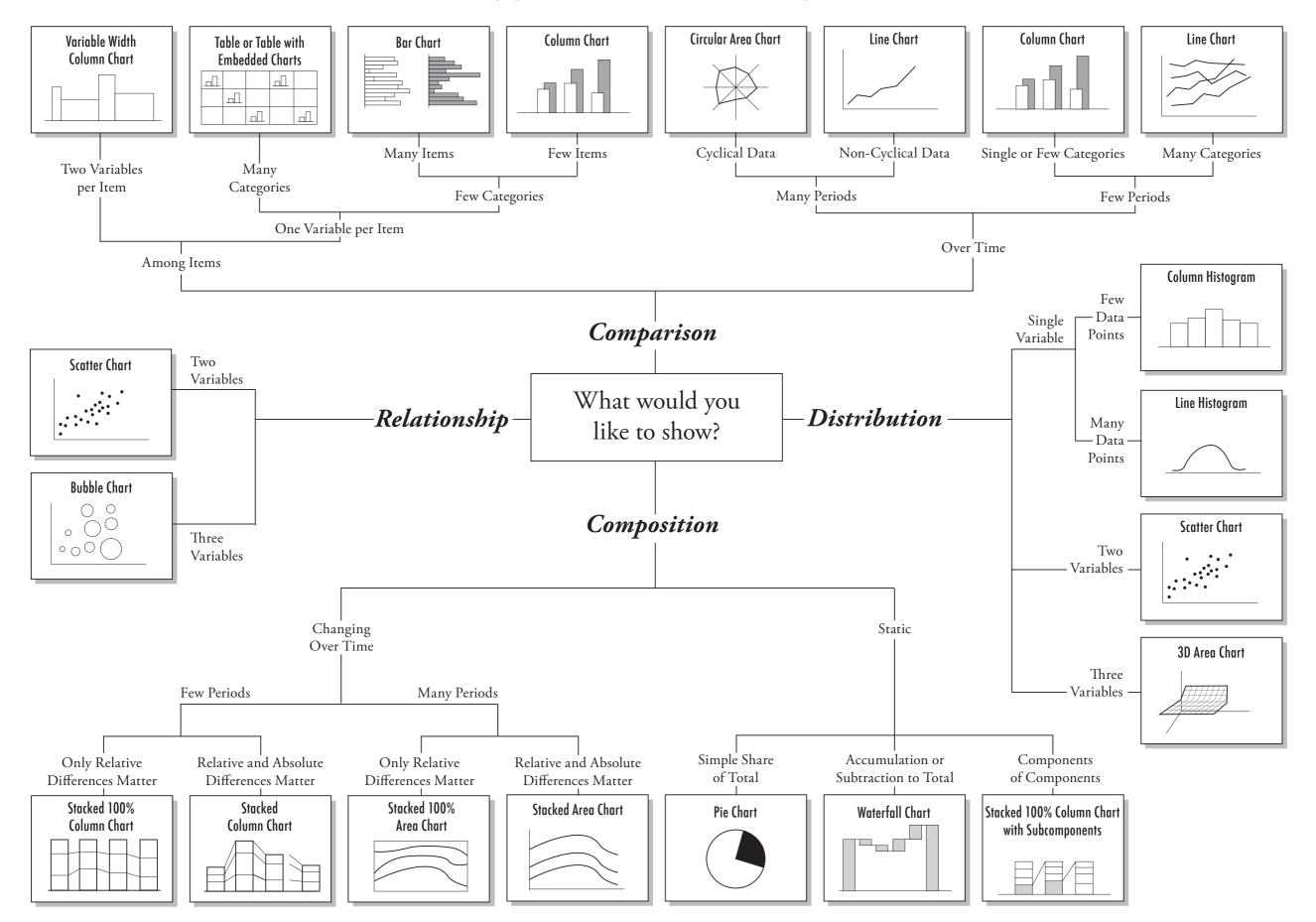
lecture 03: Getting Started in Plotly

September 18, 2017

But first... Let's talk about common chart types

Chart Suggestions—A Thought-Starter



http://extremepresentation.typepad.com/blog/2006/09/choosing_a_good.html

Exploring Histograms, an essay by Aran Lunzer and Amelia McNamara

Portioning items into bins-the essence of a histogram

Once items are placed along a number line, drawing a histogram involves sectioning the number line into **bins** and **counting** the items that fall into each bin. Notice how the distribution shown in the histogram echoes the distribution from the dot plot.

Gathering the items into bins helps us to answer the question "what is the distribution of this data like?" Imagine trying to describe some dataset over the phone: rather than mechanically reading out the entire list of values, it would be more useful to provide a summary, such as by saying whether the variable's distribution is symmetric, where it is centered, and whether it has extreme values. A histogram is another kind of summary, in which you communicate the overall properties in terms of portions (i.e., bins) of the data.

For example, the "Geyser" data can be described as being bimodal (because its histogram has two 'peaks'), while "NBA" is more unimodal, and perhaps right-skewed (because the bin heights decrease towards the right).

Maybe because histograms are visually similar to bar charts, it's easy to think that they are also similarly objective. But, unlike bar charts, histograms are governed by many parameters. Before describing a dataset to someone based on what you see in its histogram, you need to know whether different parameter values might have led you to different descriptions.

gather data items sort items into list (b) draw a number line (b) place items on number line (b)

dataset: Geyser-272 records of delay (in seconds) between eruptions of Old Faithful

(vis scale: 100%)

Bin-breaks: Why these bins?

For a start, you probably noticed that the histograms shown for our sample datasets have different numbers of bins. This is because we used **Sturges' formula**, a common method for estimating the number of bins for a histogram, given the size of a dataset.

Given a suggested number of bins, how did we then decide the precise values for the bin boundaries (the so-called "breaks")? Again we used a common method: look for nearby round numbers. This is why the breaks for "MPG" are all multiples of 5, and those for "NBA" are multiples of 2.

For those two datasets, the bins turn out to cover the range of the item values rather tidily. But

http://tinlizzie.org/histograms/

bii plotly

A company that makes data analytic software

- Browser-based tool (what we'll be using)
- API libraries for many common languages
- JavaScript library for making graphs

Step 1: Sign up for an account http://plot.ly

CONSULTING

Visualize Data, Together

Plotly lets users easily create interactive charts and dashboards to share online with their audience.

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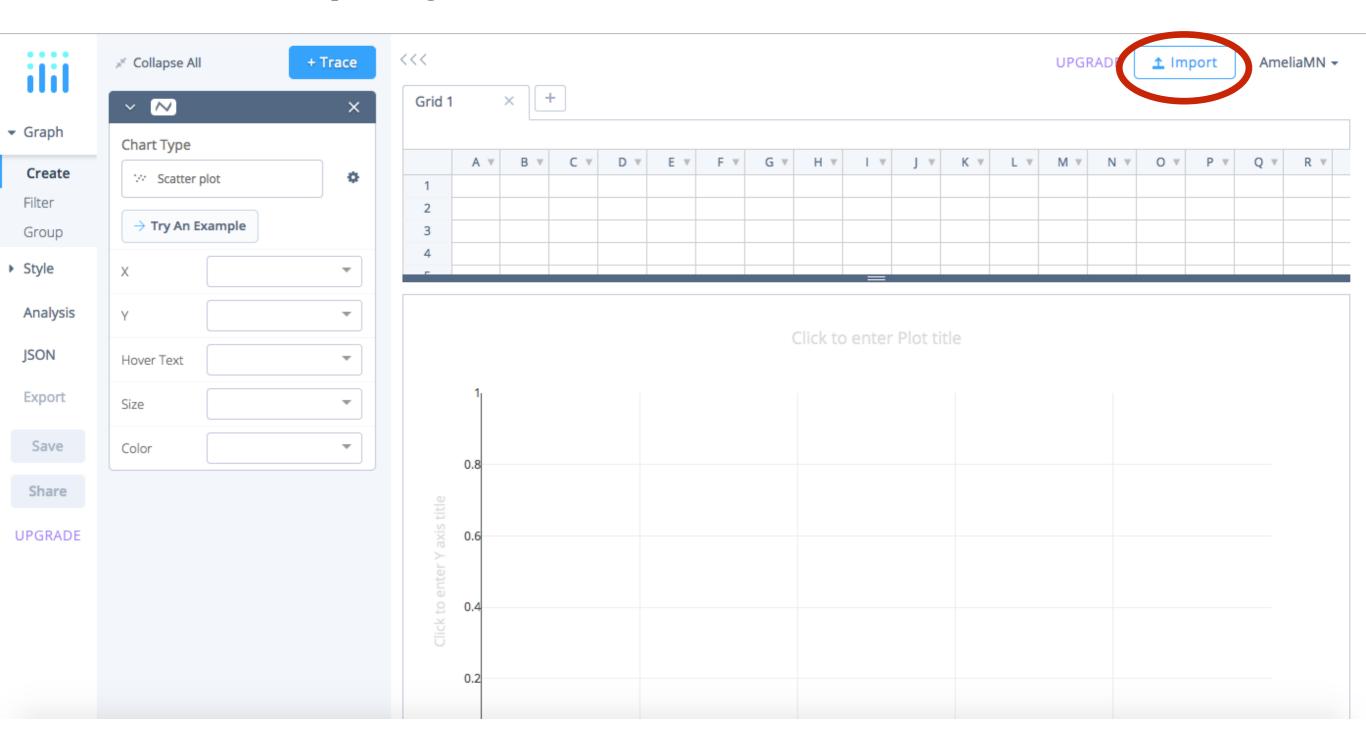
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Sign in and create a chart

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An empty chart needs data!



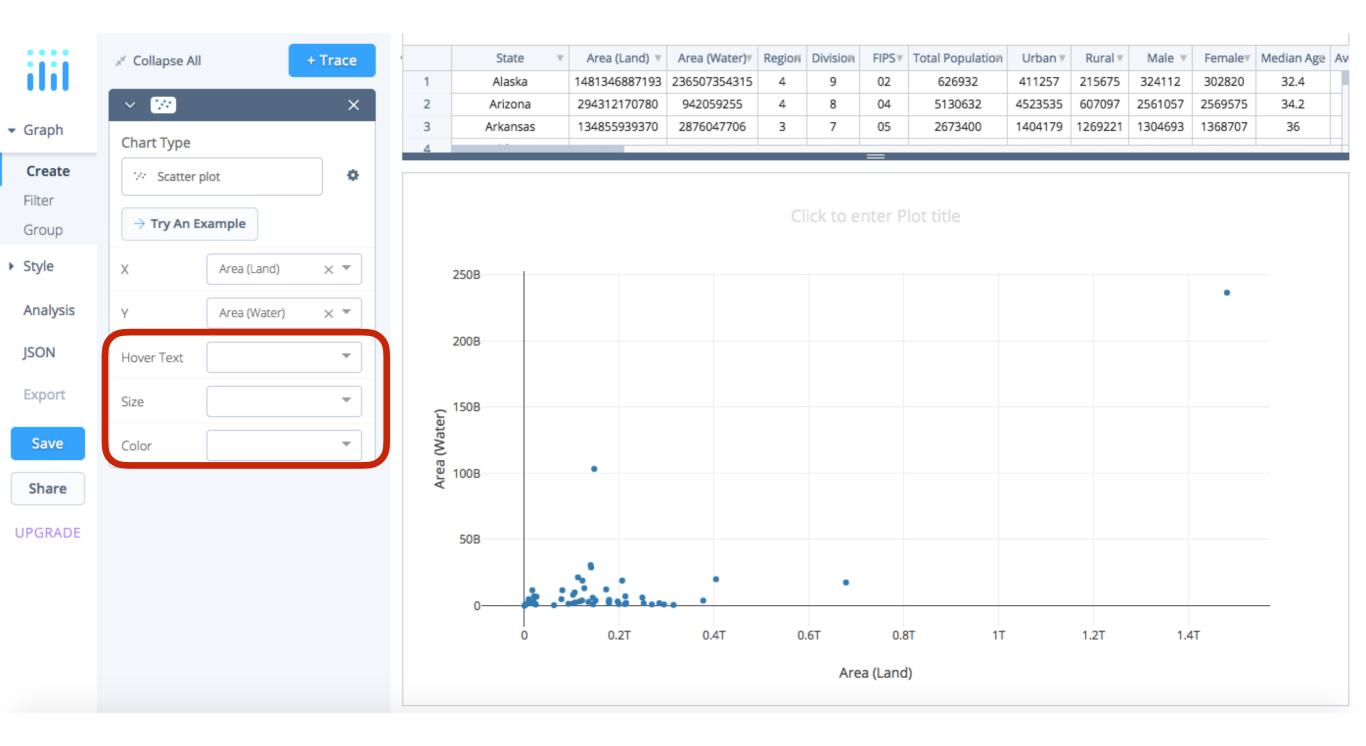
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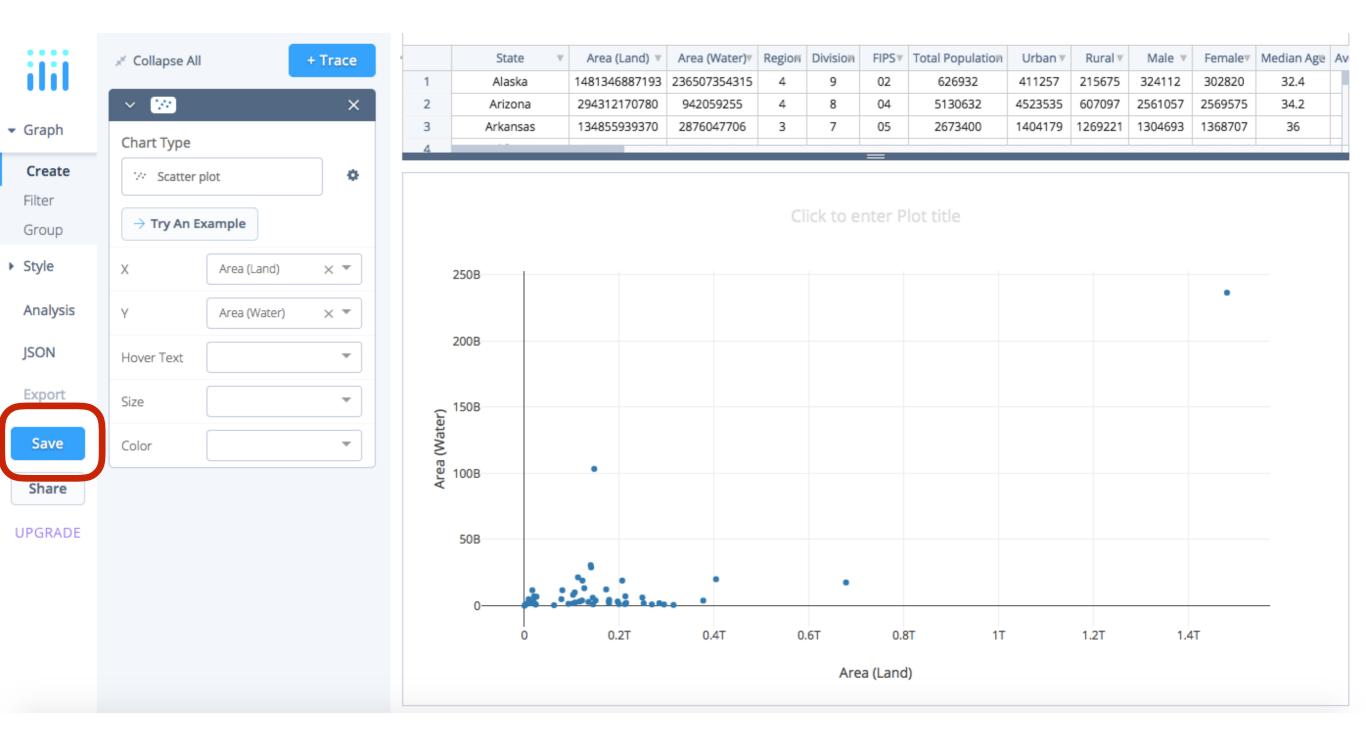
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Start simple— what are two variables you think might have a relationship? Let's make a scatterplot

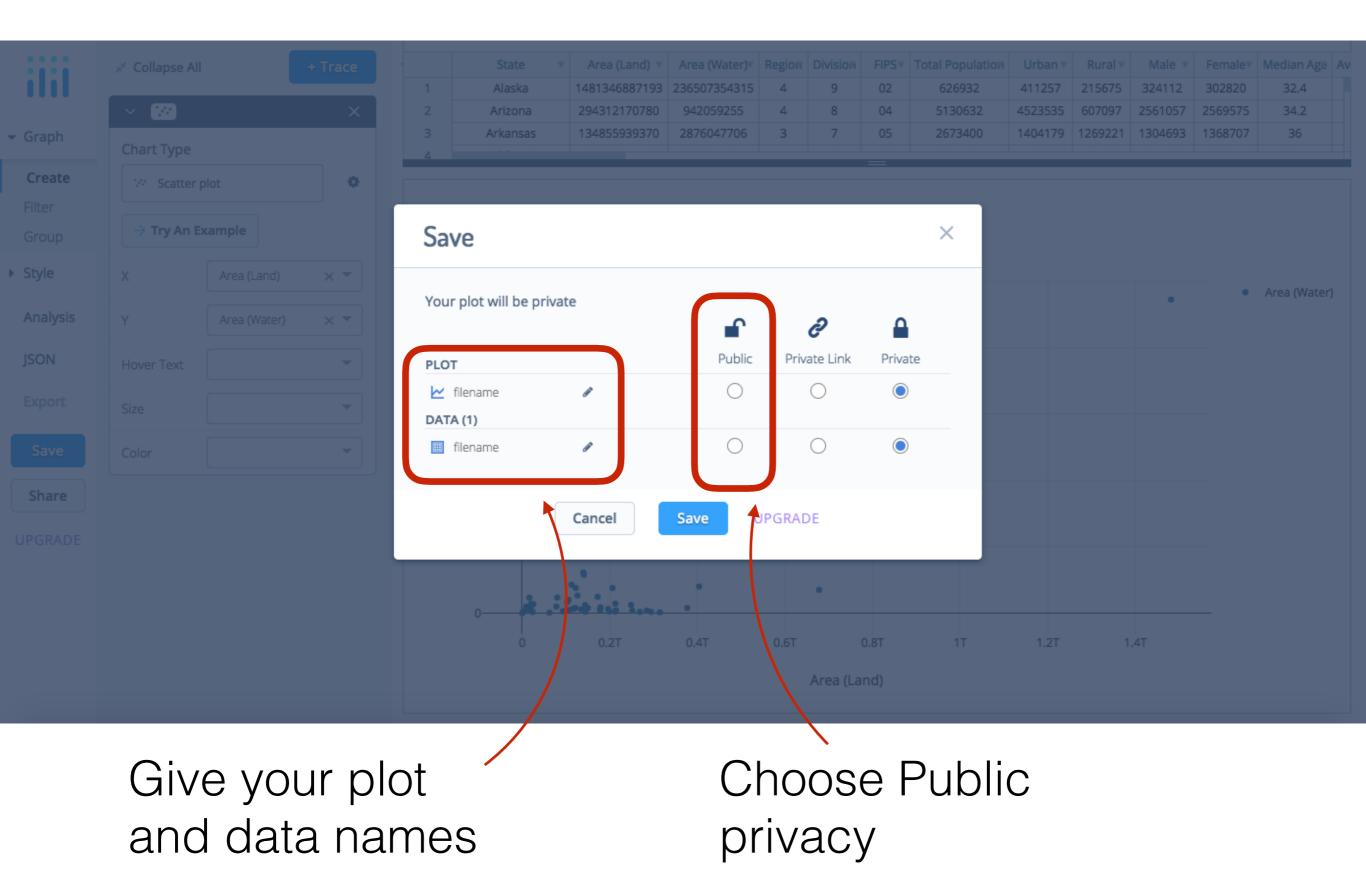
Try out Hover Text, Size, and Color to see what they do



It's important to save your work



It's important to save your work

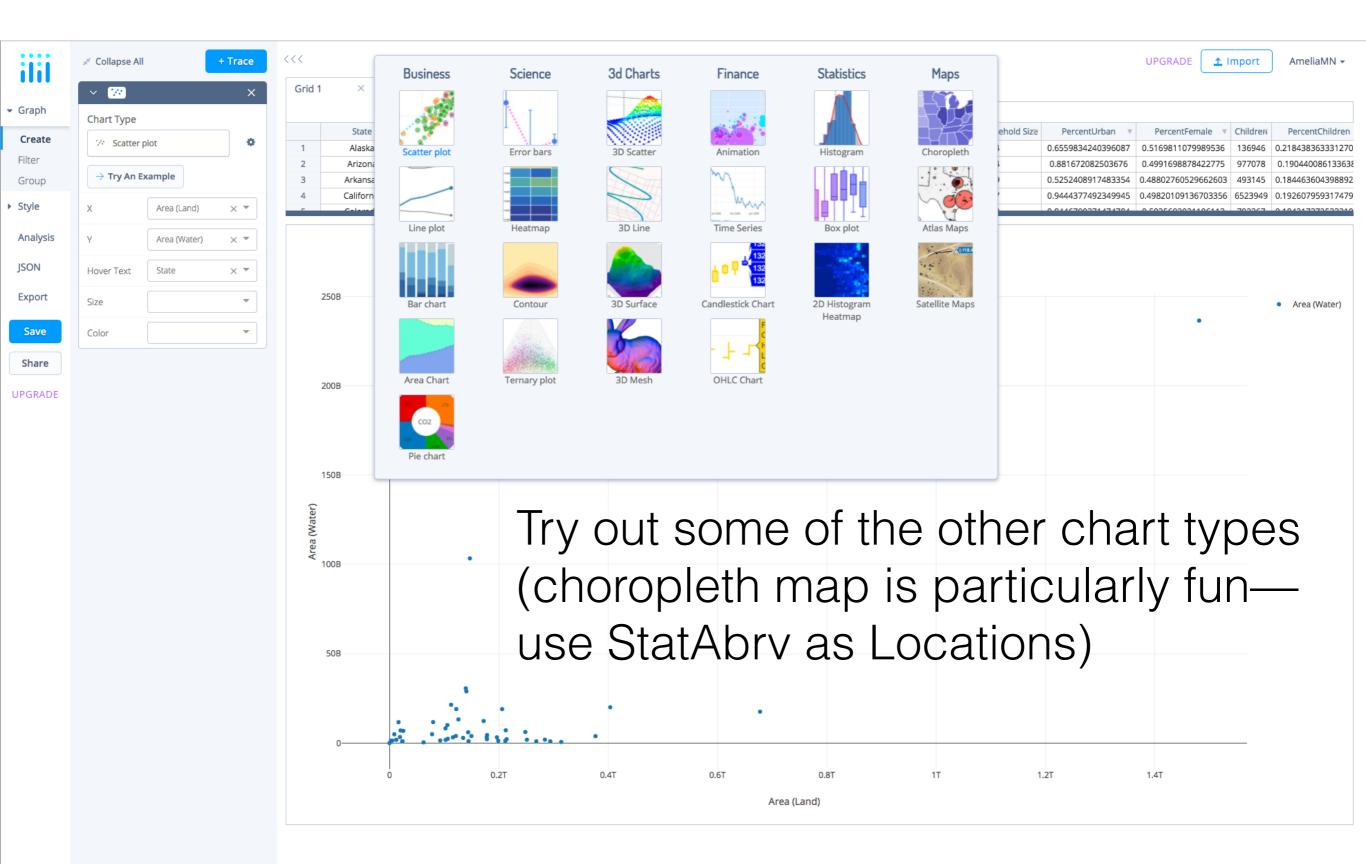


You can Share your work

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Now it's time to play!



Lab assignment:

- Make a plot that you think is interesting (remember to save!)
- Use the Share button to get the link to your visualization
- Post the link on Slack in the channel #lab1, along with a written description of what you think the visualization shows
- Post any questions you have about Plotly in the #questions channel