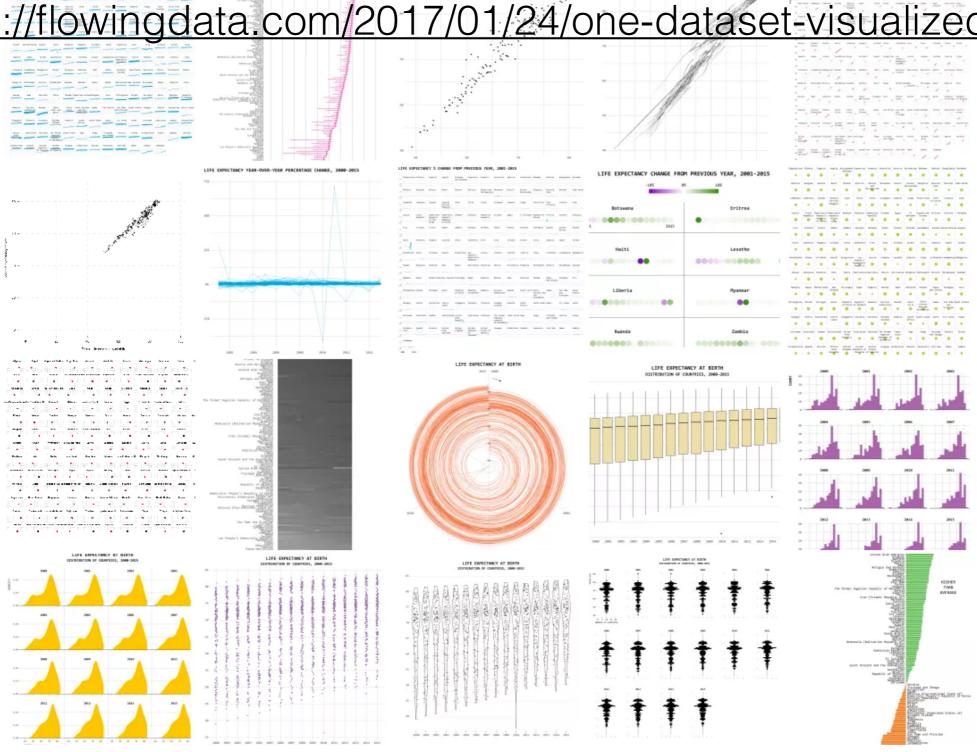
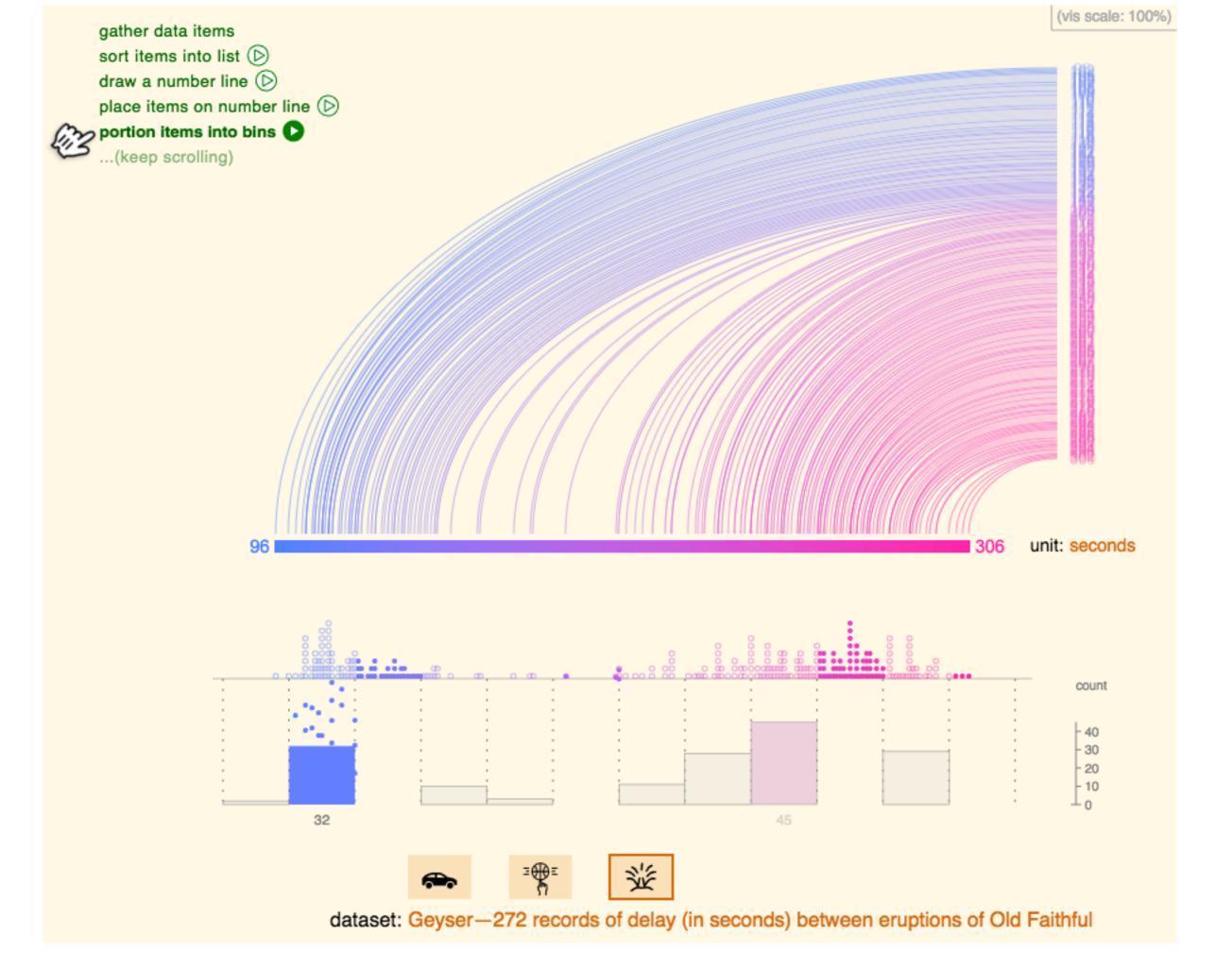
lecture 05: Aggregating data and 1-D charts

September 27, 2017

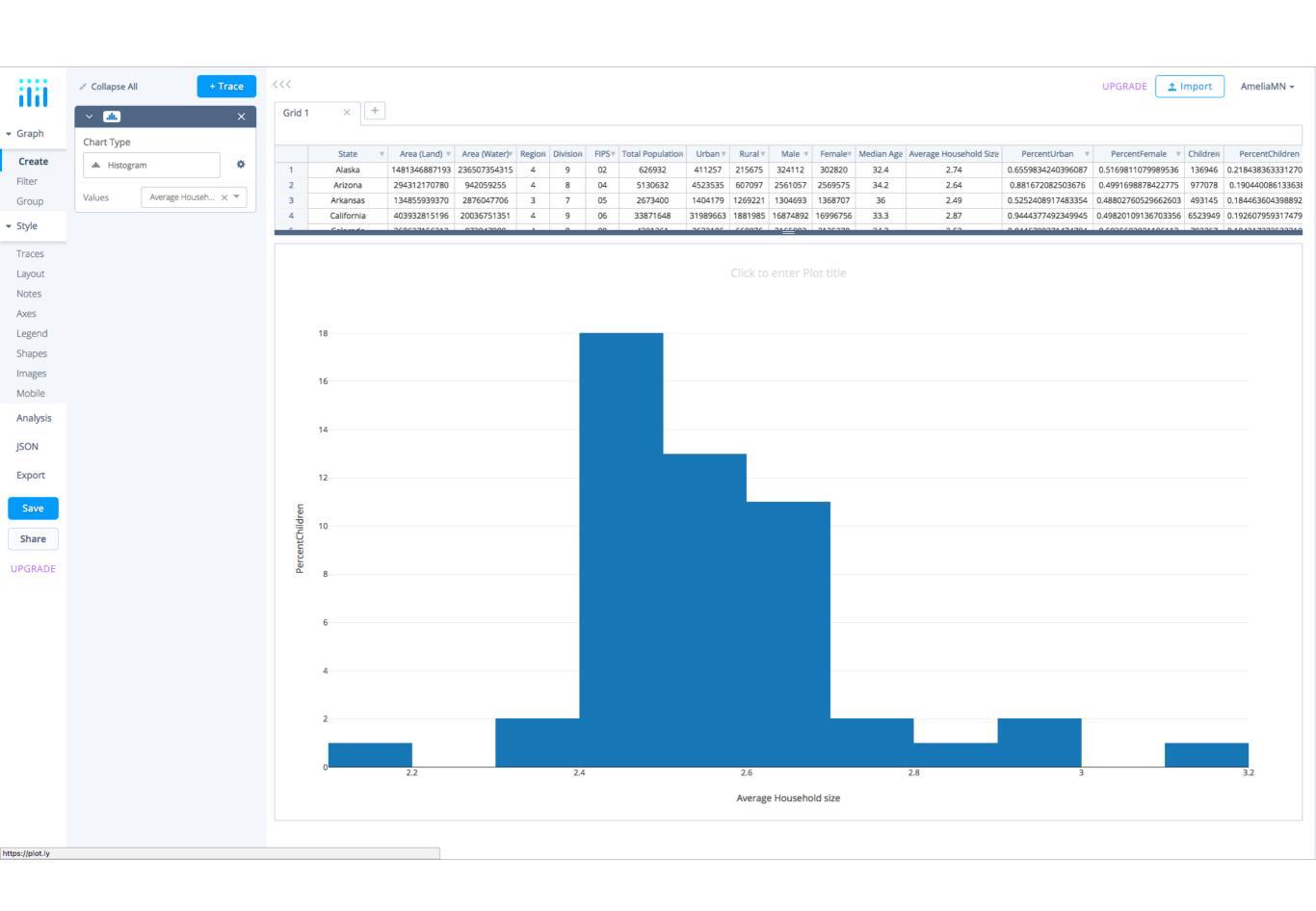


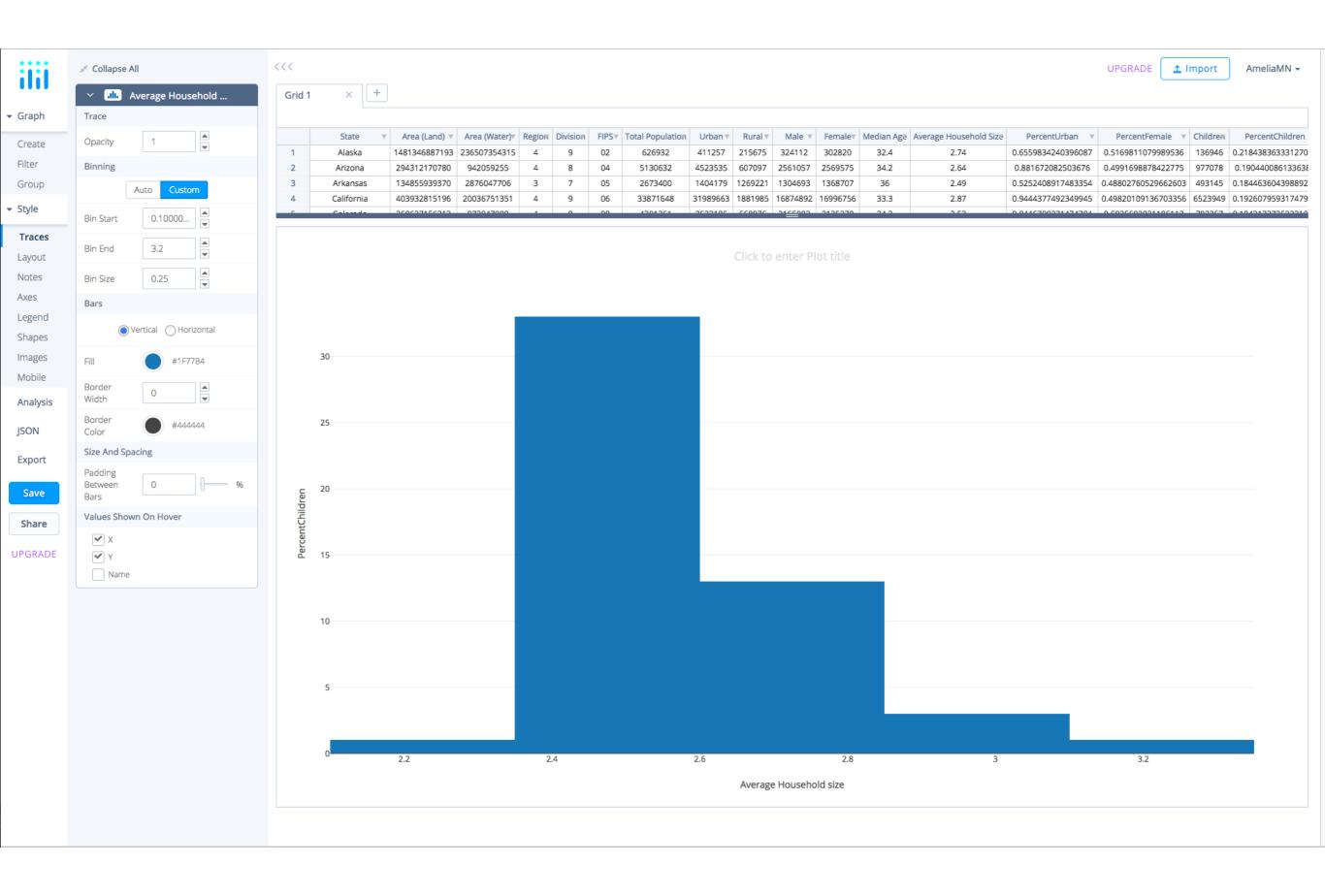
https://flowingdata.com/2017/01/24/one-dataset-visualized-25-ways/





Histograms in Plotly



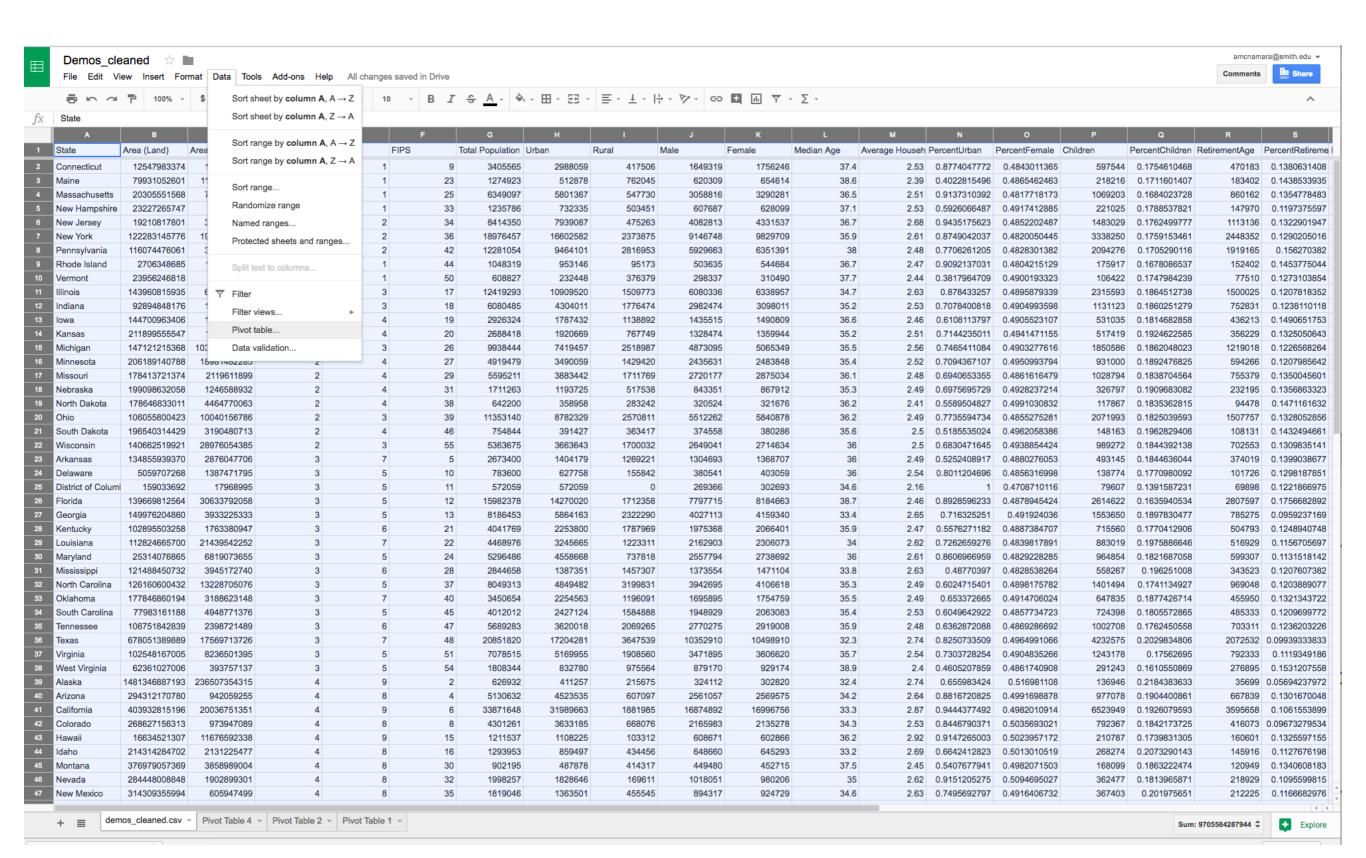


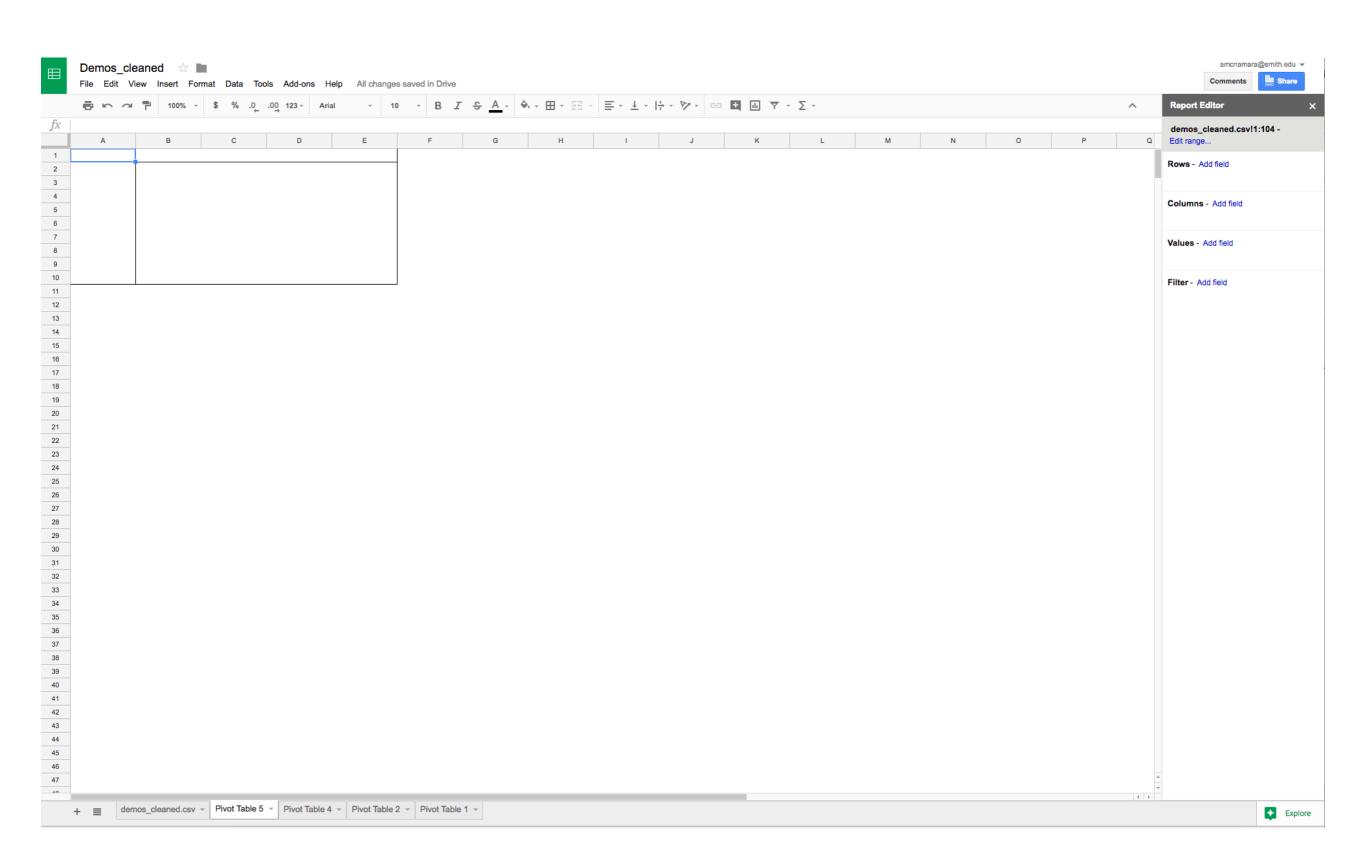
Pivot tables

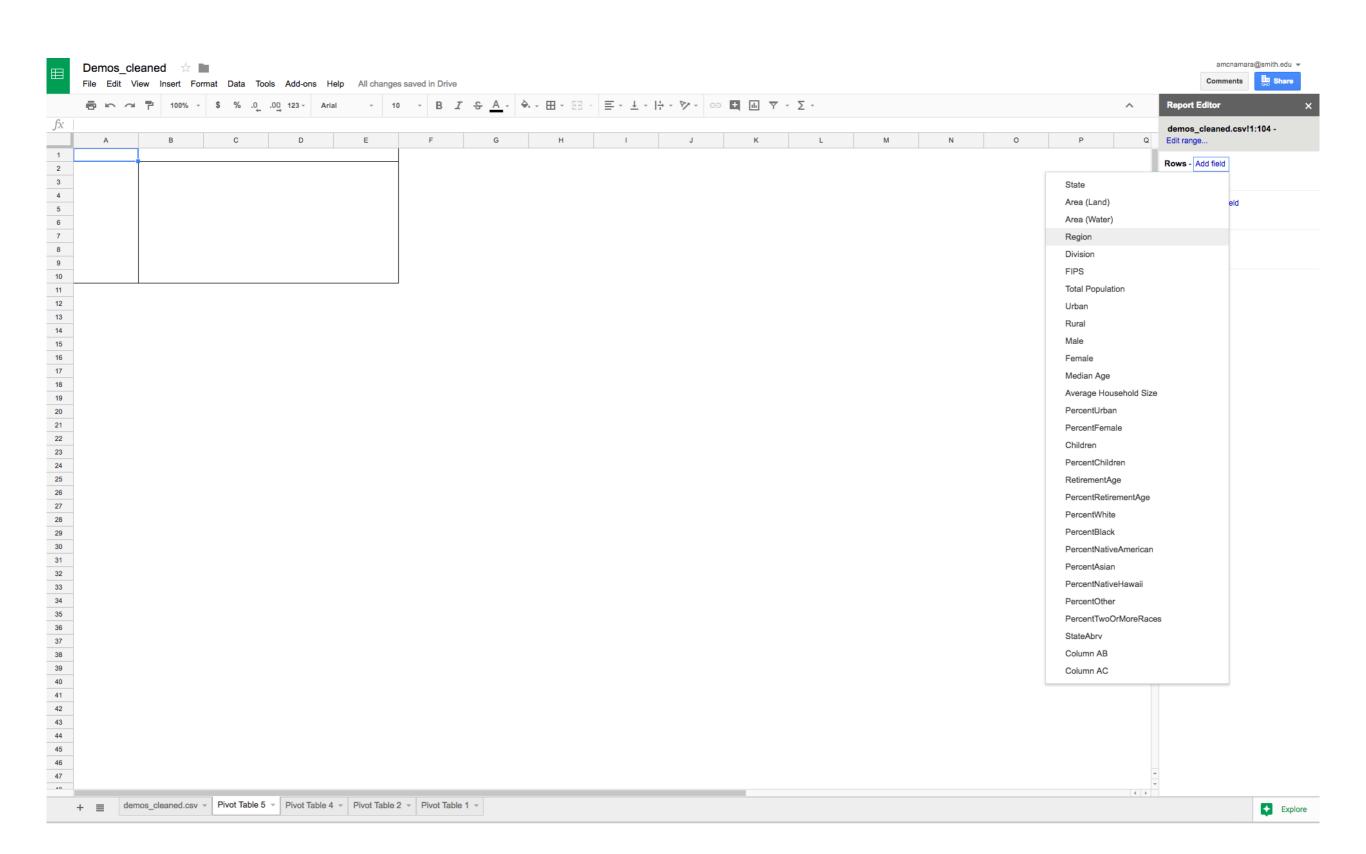
- A way to aggregate data in tools like Excel and Google Sheets
- Often thought of as a "magic" skill in business
- Not actually that complicated!
- Like

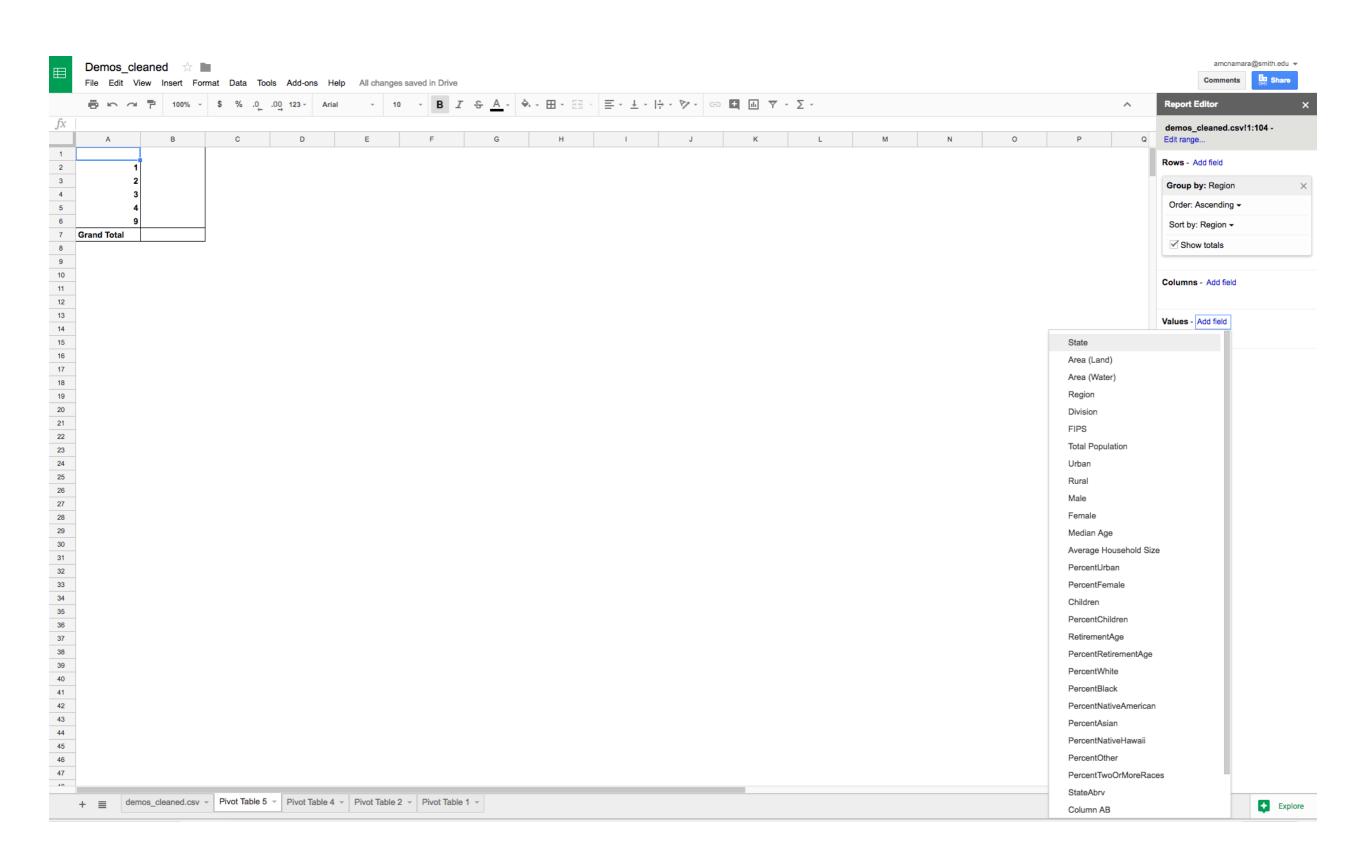
```
demos %>%
group_by(region) %>%
summarize(total=n())
```

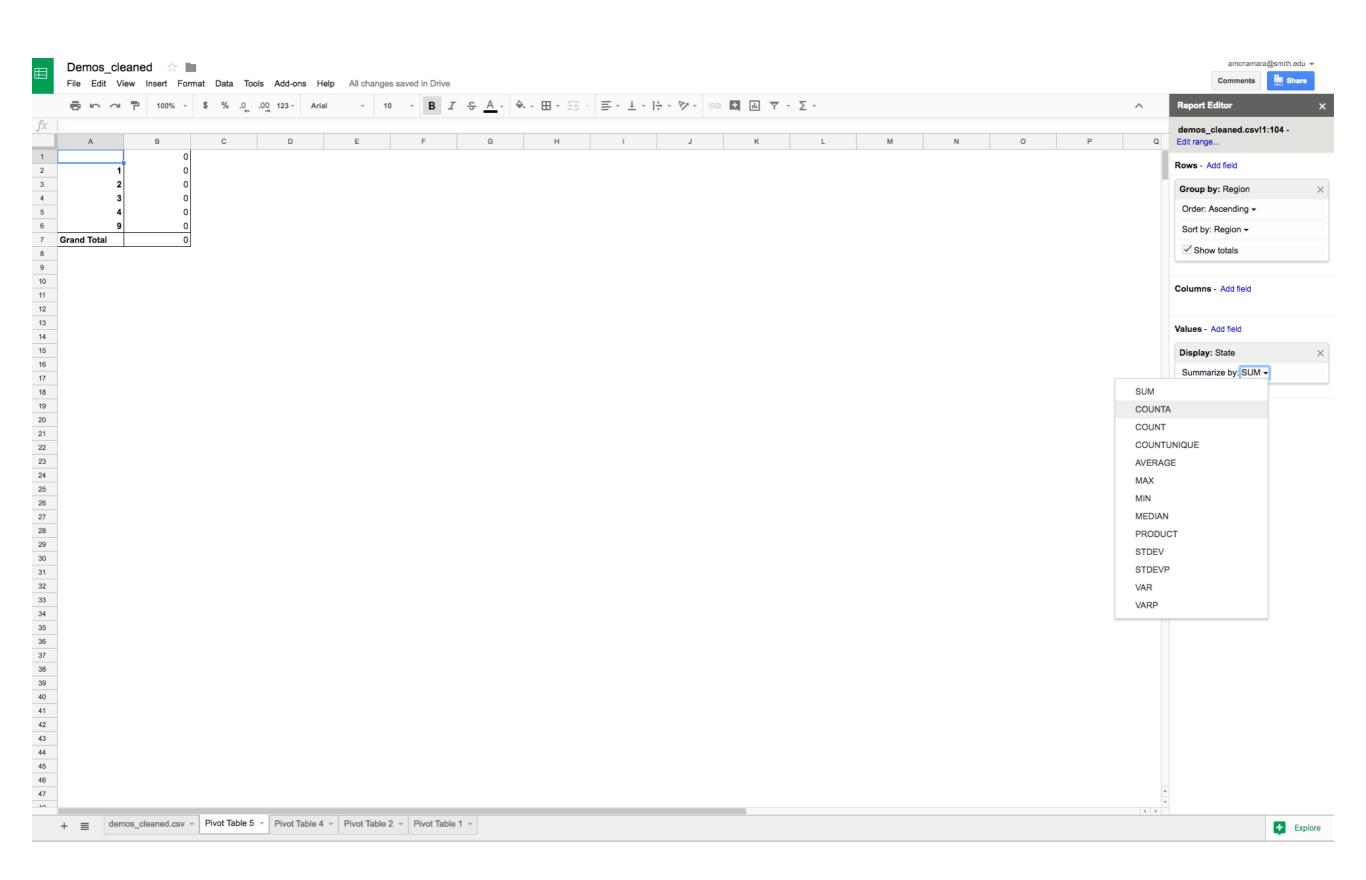
in R

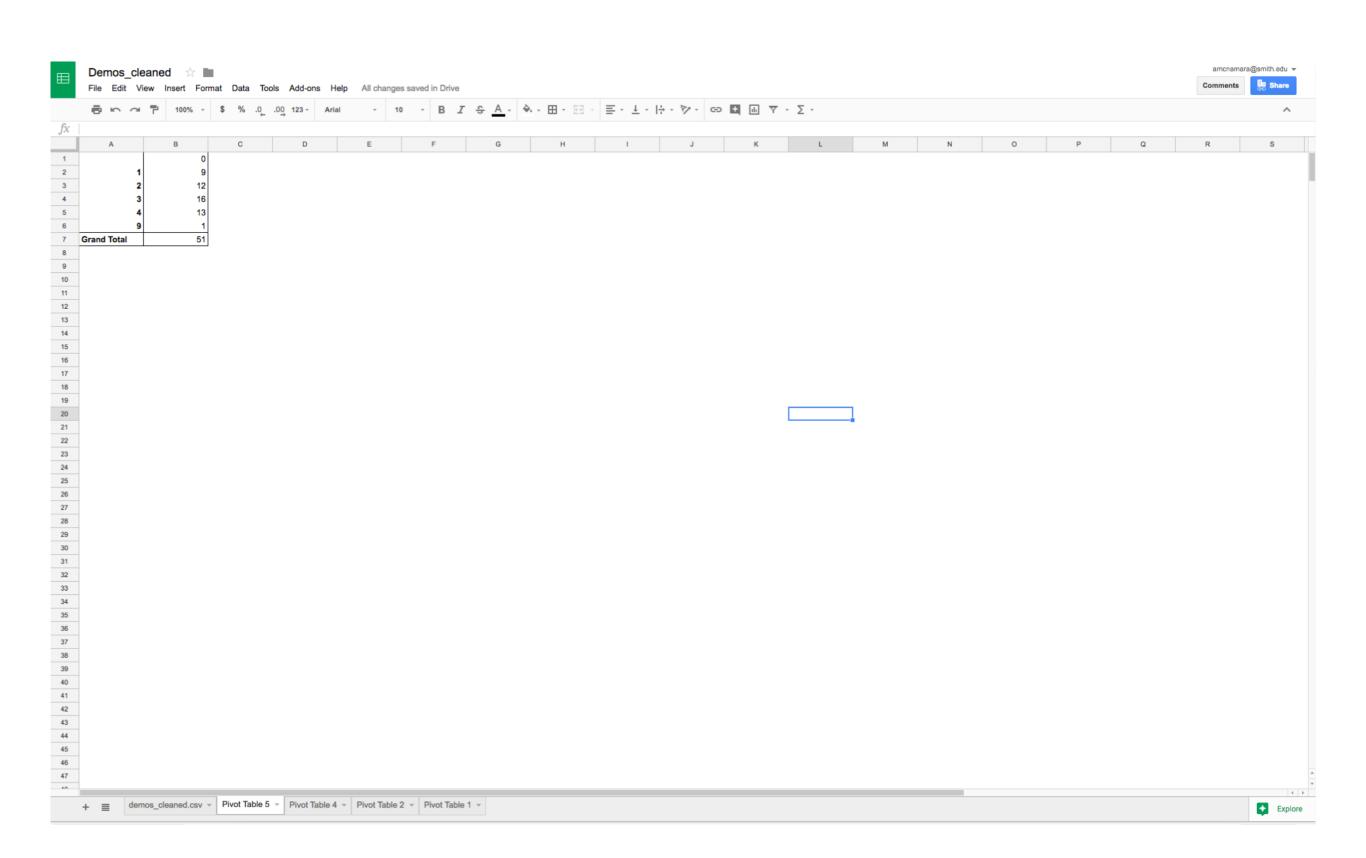












Now, let's make a bar chart in Plotly!

- Copy and paste your pivot table data into Plotly
- Create a bar chart (Y will be the counts, and X will be the groups)
- Change the color of your bar chart and adjust the width between the bars
- Annotate your bar chart with what each of the groups means. You may need to look back at Google sheets

More complicated pivot tables

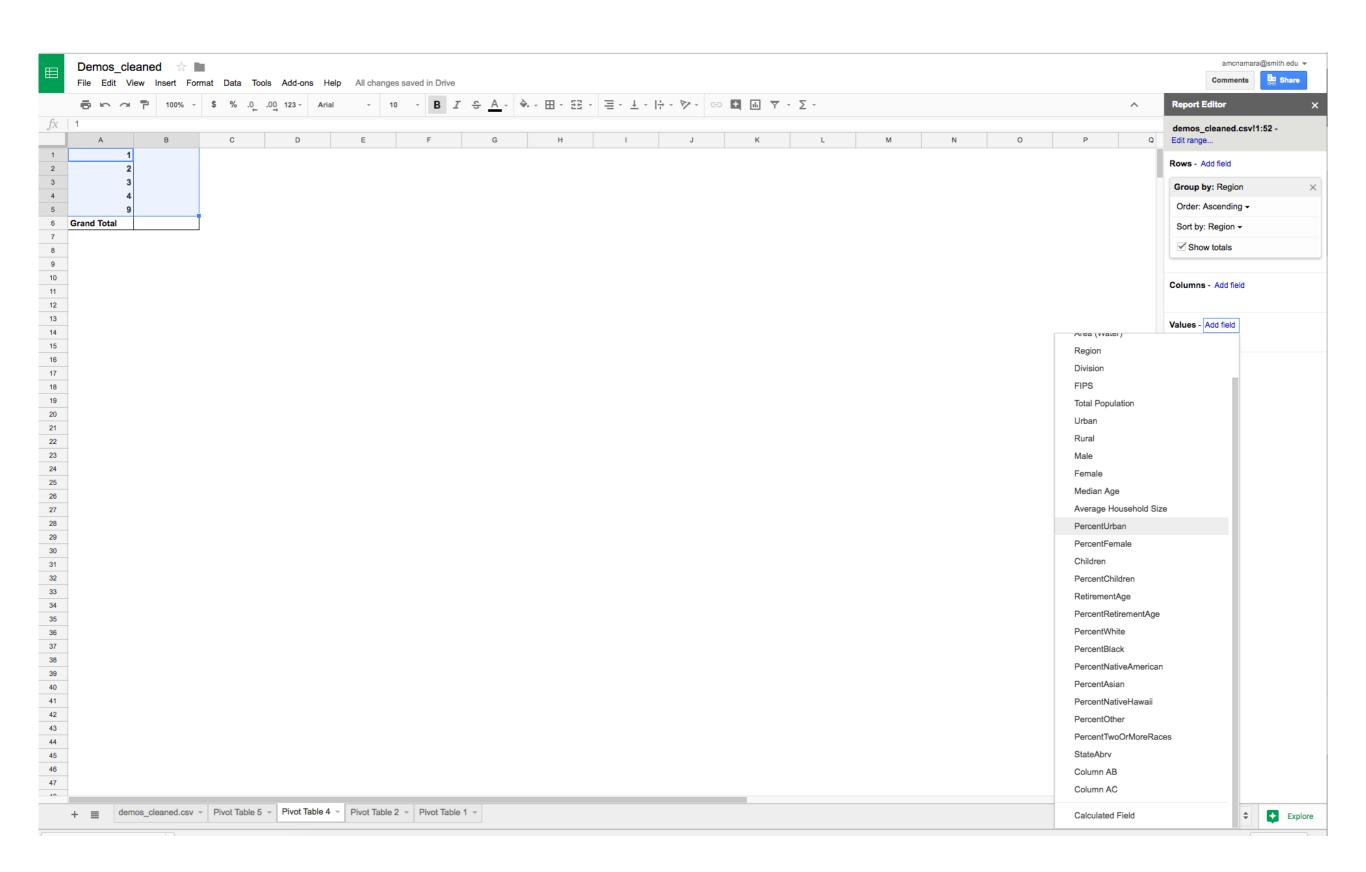
- Allow you to summarize another quantitative variable
- Like

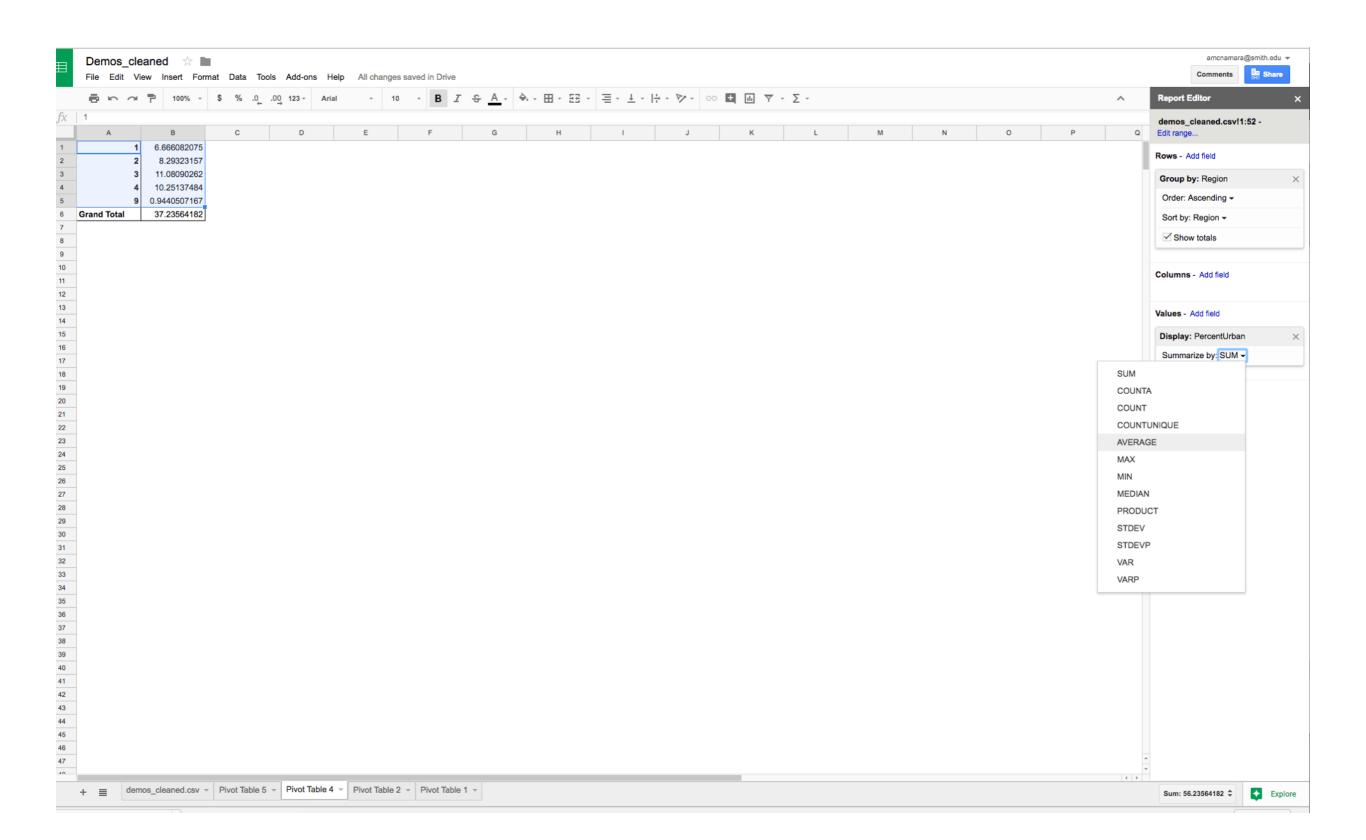
```
demos %>%
group_by(region) %>%
summarize(average=mean(PercUrban))
```

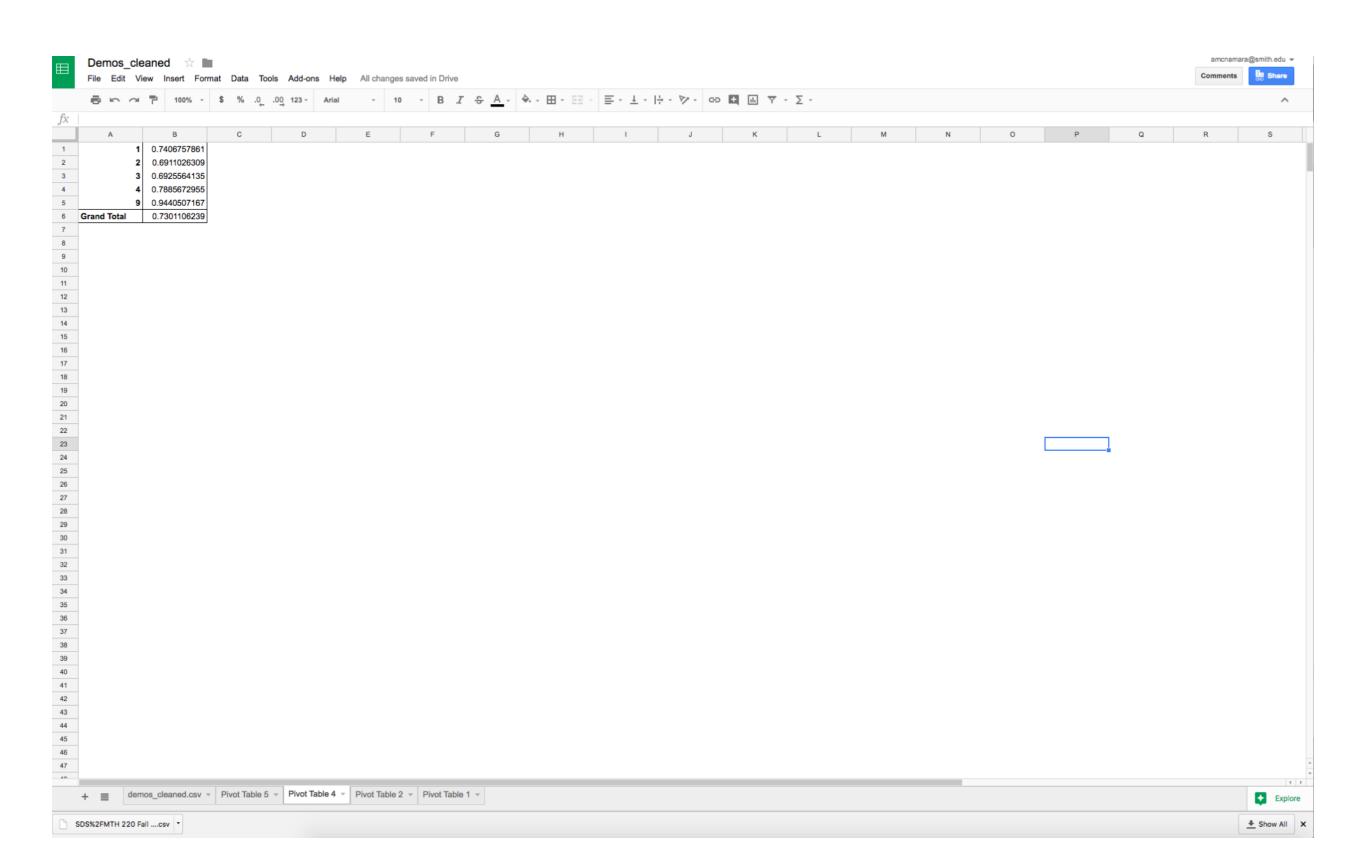
in R

- Allow you to summarize two categorical variables
- Like

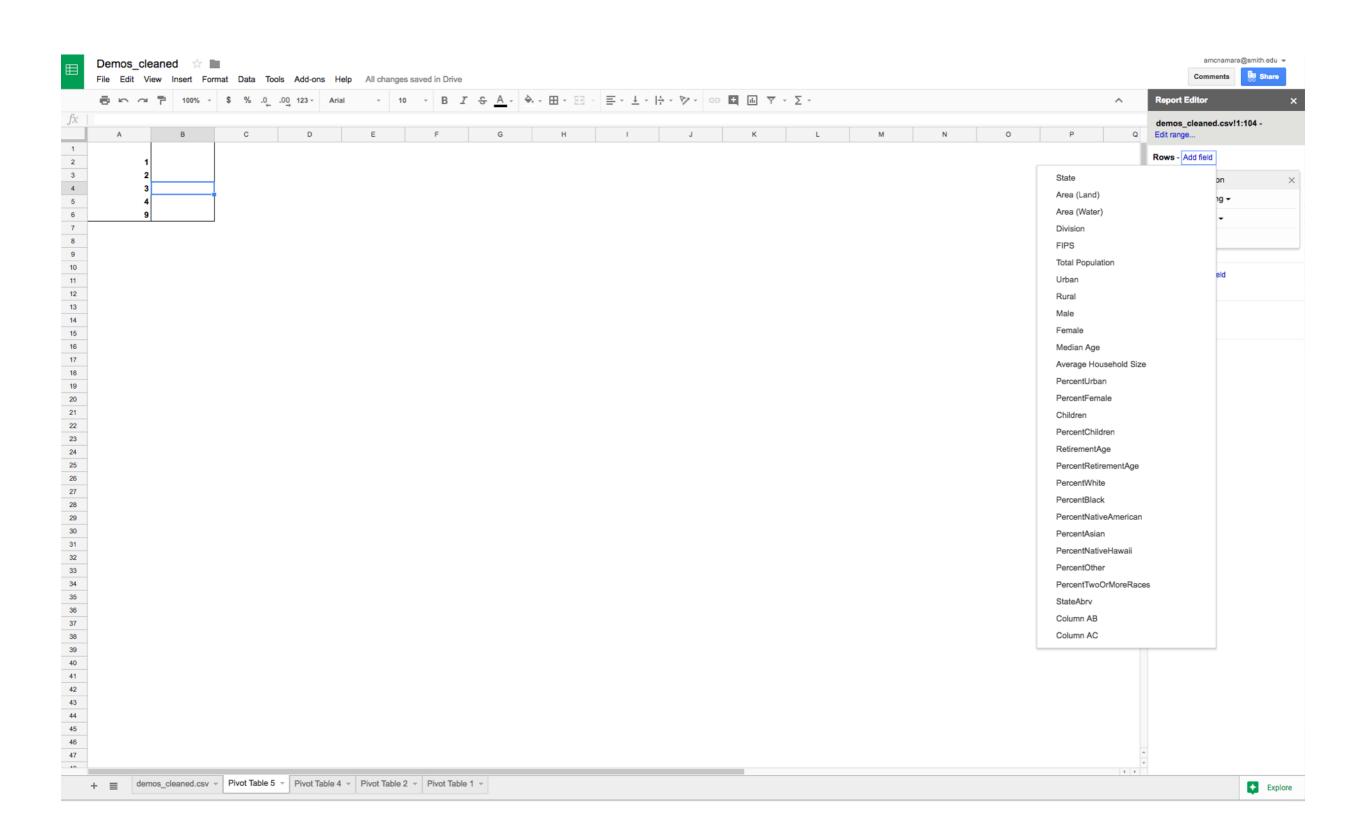
```
demos %>%
group_by(region, division) %>%
summarize(total=n())
in R
```

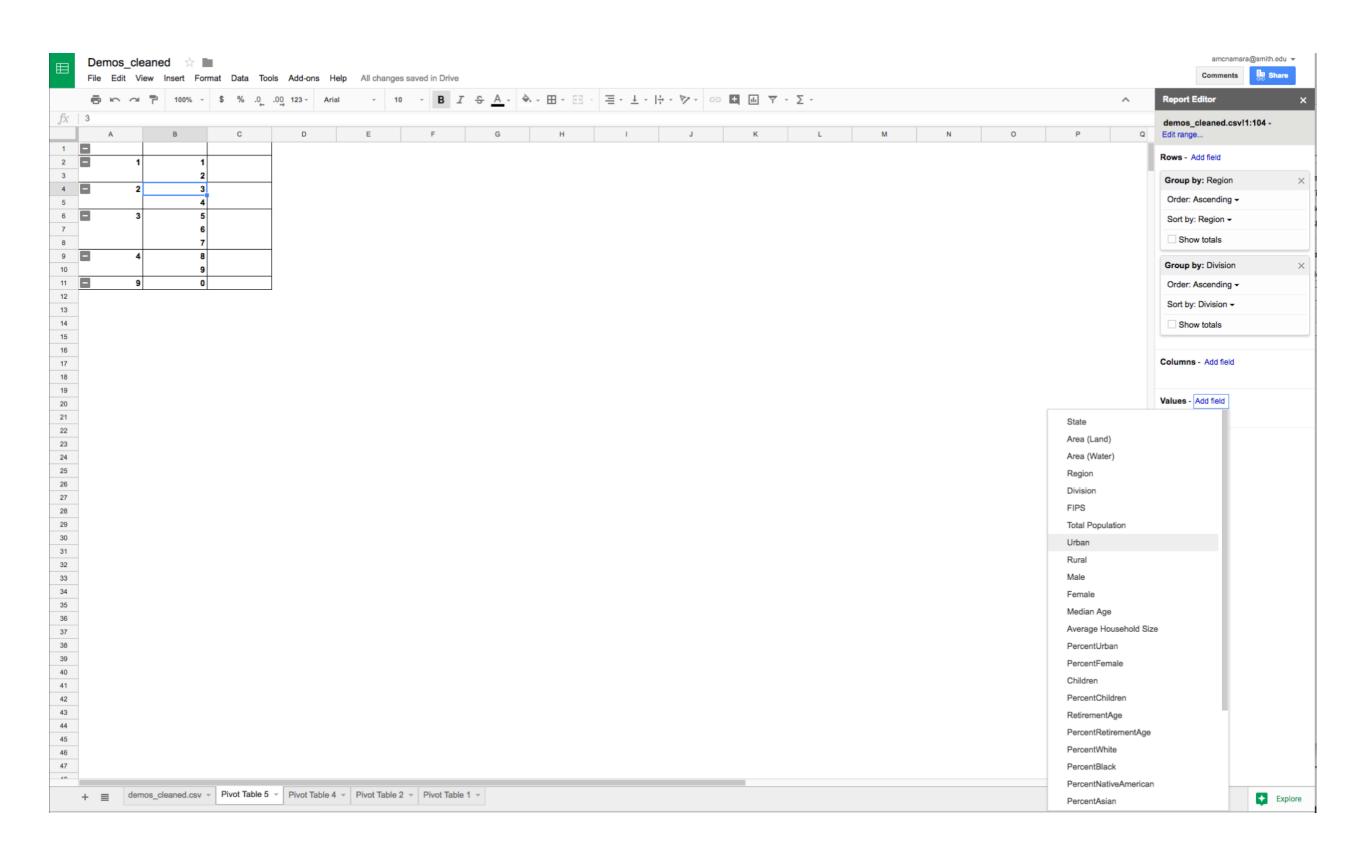






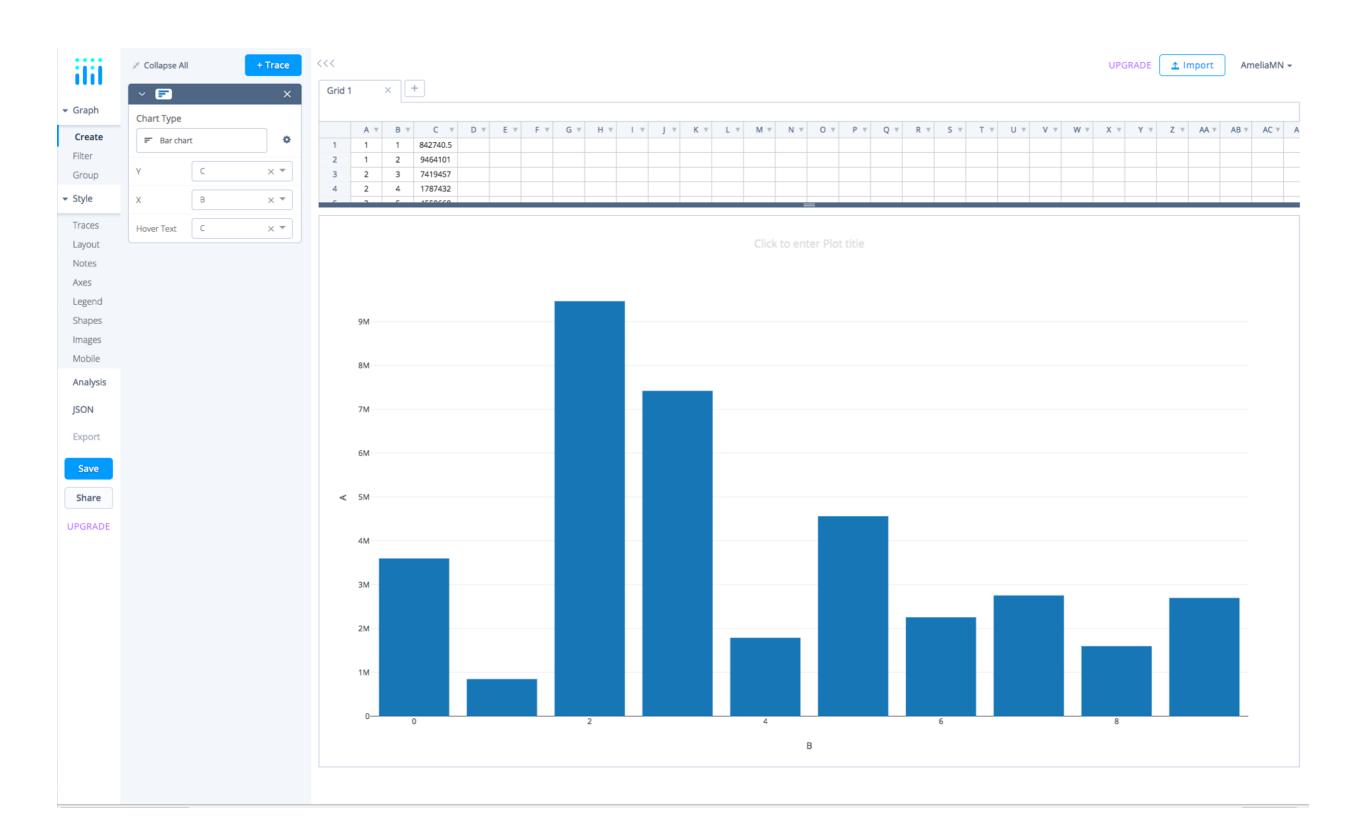
Making a bar chart in Plotly is just the same

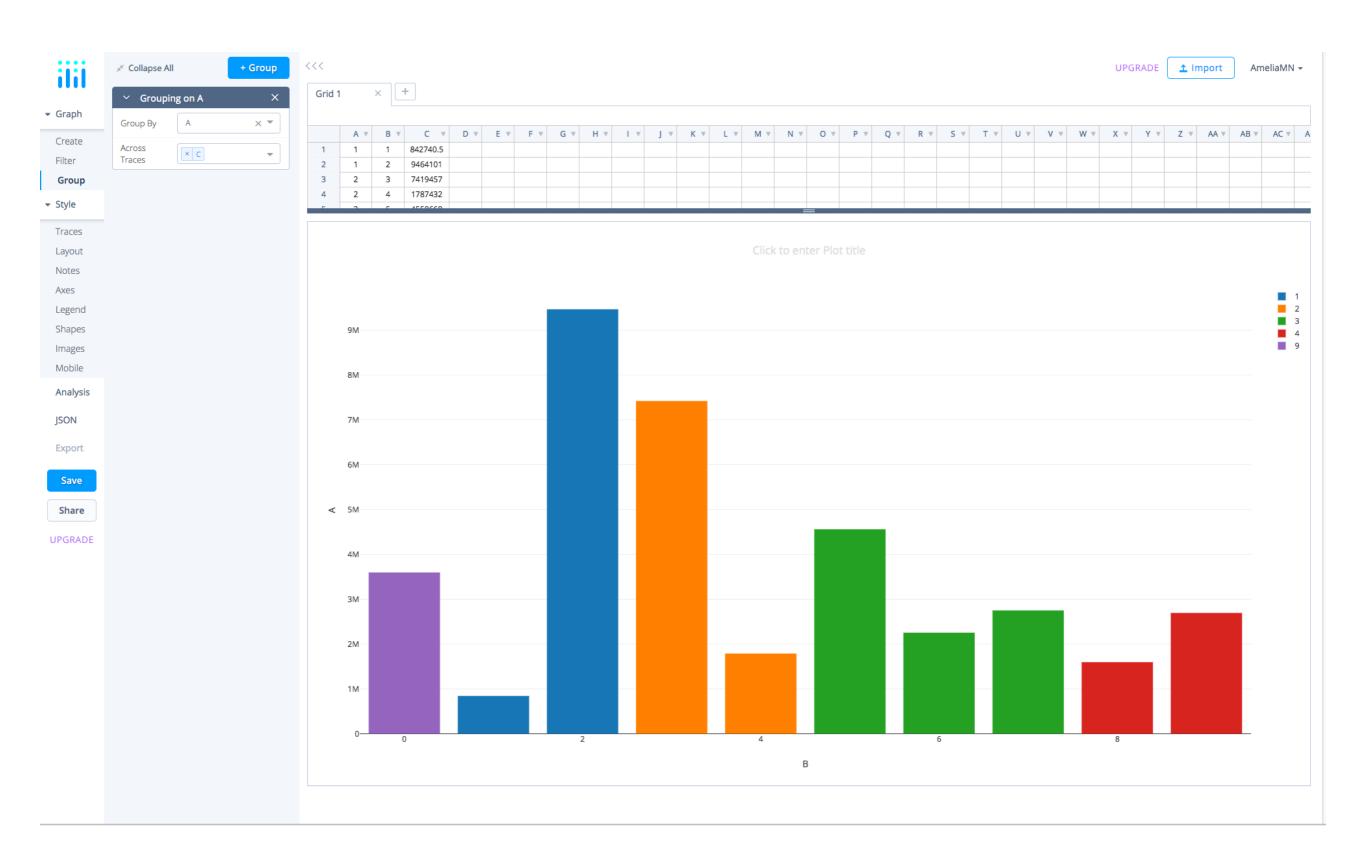




3			#DIV/0!
3	1	1	1870038.833
		2	11335256.67
	2	3	7015792
		4	1860816
3	3	5	4352445.444
		6	2420389.667
		7	6027172
3	4	8	1873491.25
		9	8206879
3	9	0	3595521

Making a bar chart in Plotly is a little more complicated





Your lab assignment:

- Create one bar chart (either count or value) or histogram from this dataset
- Post screenshot in #lab2
- Write something about your design decisions