Why data visualization?

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BIOF 339

It is tempting to try and summarize data just by some data summaries, like means, medians or standard deviations.

Summaries, by their very nature, compress information

Which means some information gets thrown out

Visualization gives us a way to see patterns in the data that would not be obvious from data summaries

It also allows us to use our natural visual ability of pattern recognition to understand our data

Anscombe's data

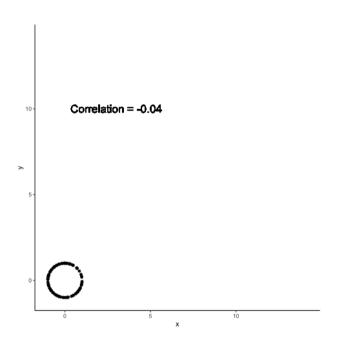
The downloaded binary packages are in /var/folders/k4/xvcmx4yx76xdbl41zy3hq8rc0000gn/T/

Statistic	Value
mean(x)	9
<pre>mean(y)</pre>	7.5
var(x)	11
<pre>var(y)</pre>	4.13
cor(x,y)	0.82

The variables for each data set have the same values of data summaries

The DataSaurus dozen

A single point can completely change the computed correlation



Data summaries are meant to help distinguish between different data sets

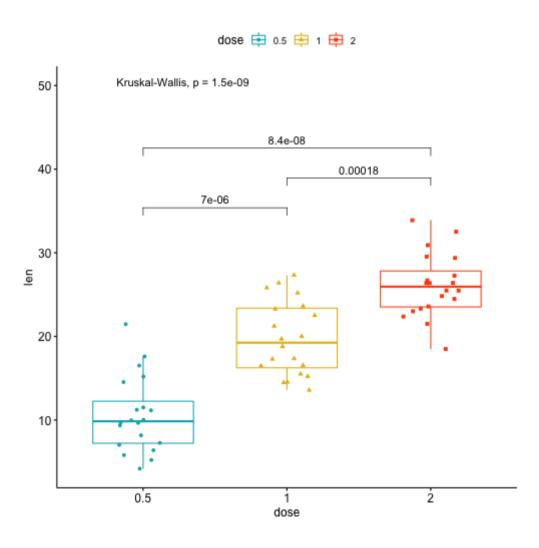
Both Anscombe and Datasaurus show that this promise is not met by standard data summaries

The previous example shows how a single point can change data summaries

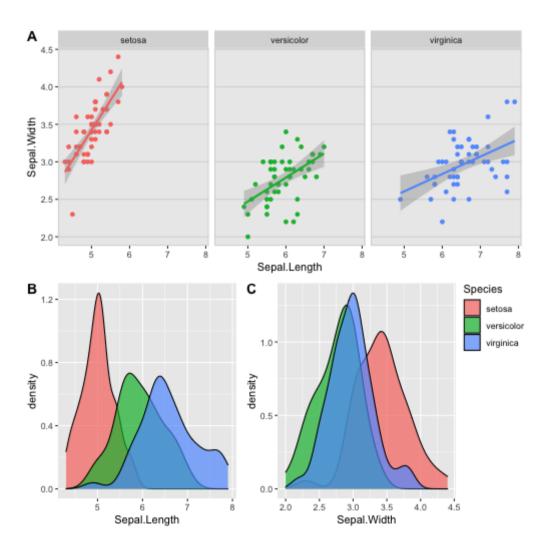
Why visualize data?

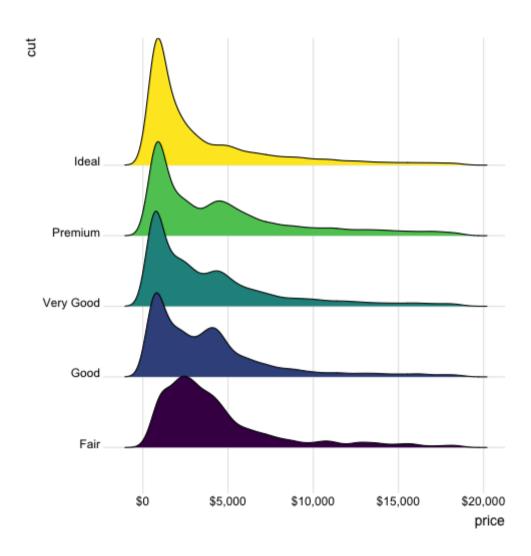
- Summary statistics cannot always distinguish datasets
- Take advantage of humans' ability to visually recognize and remember patterns
- Find discrepancies in the data more easily

Some examples



Kaplan-Meier plots





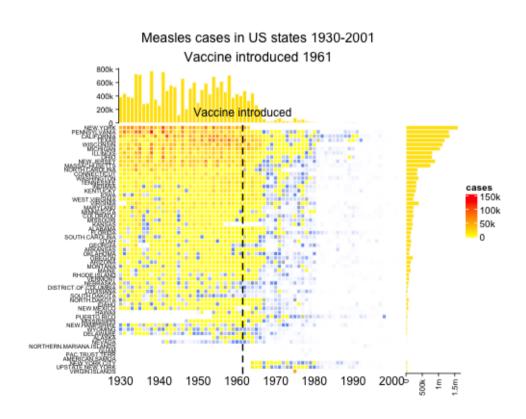
Manhattan plot

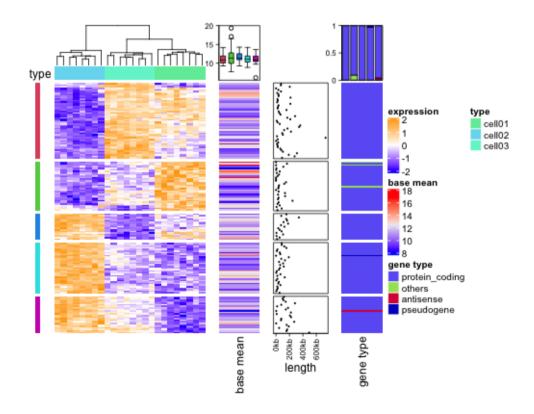
The downloaded binary packages are in /var/folders/k4/xvcmx4yx76xdbl41zy3hq8rc0000gn/T//Rtmpnj8c9g/downloaded_packages

Circular Manhattan plot

Maps

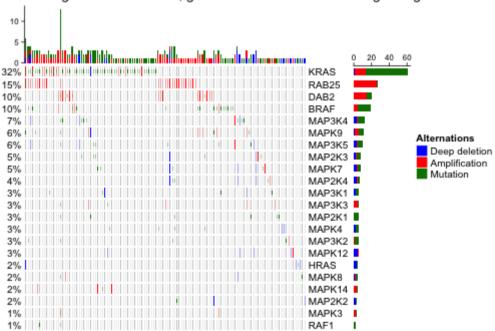
Heatmap



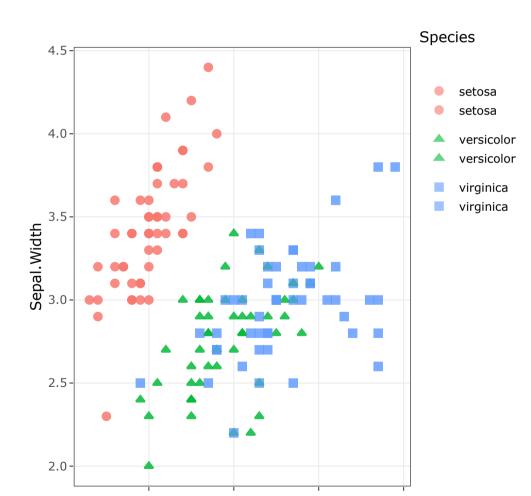


OncoPrint



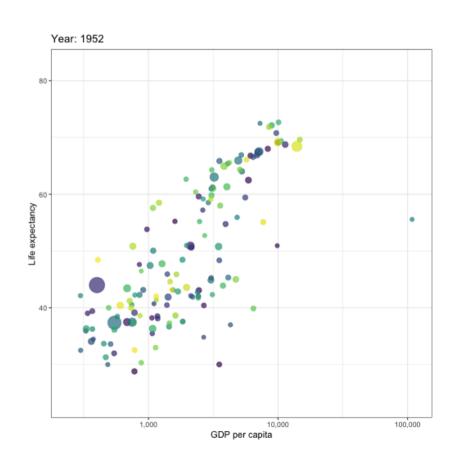


Interactive graphs



Network graphs

Animated graphs



For more in-depth looks at data viz, consider BIOF 439 in the Spring