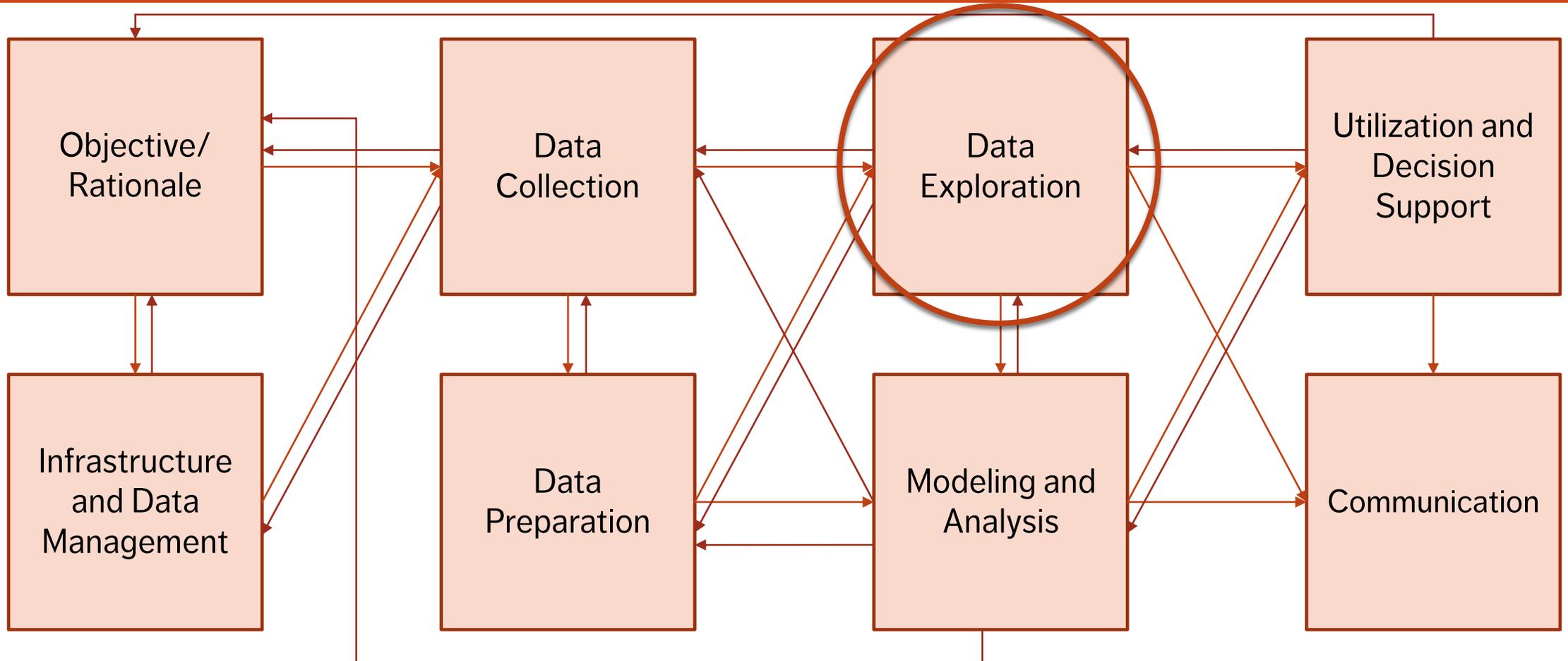

DATA EXPLORATION

THE (MESSY) ANALYSIS PROCESS



NON-VISUALIZATION SUMMARIES

```
autumn spring summer winter
      80      84      86      90
```

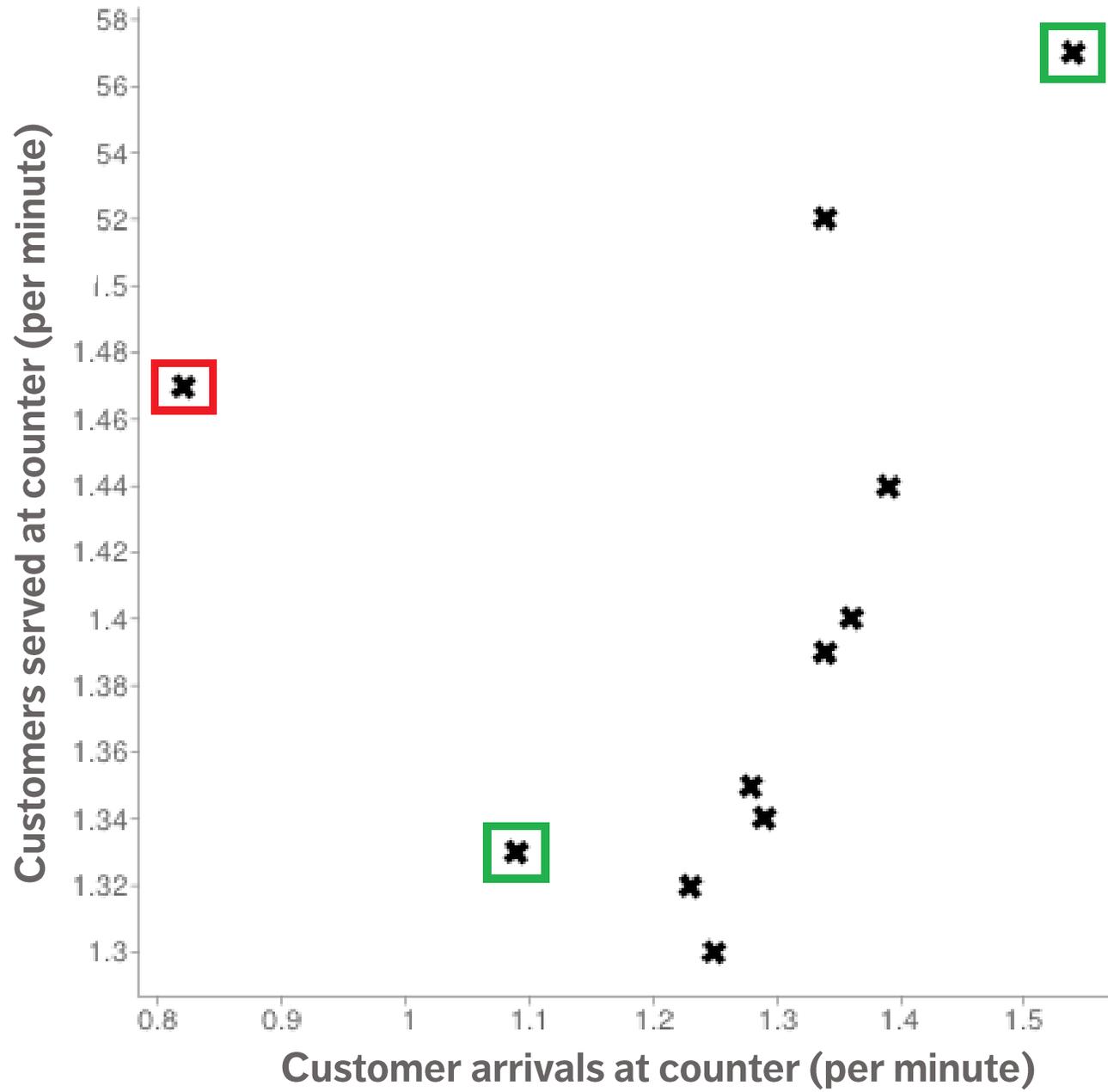
```
      Cl          N03          NH4
Min.   : 0.222   Min.   : 0.000   Min.   : 5.00
1st Qu.: 10.994  1st Qu.: 1.147   1st Qu.: 37.86
Median : 32.470  Median : 2.356   Median : 107.36
Mean   : 42.517  Mean   : 3.121   Mean   : 471.73
3rd Qu.: 57.750  3rd Qu.: 4.147   3rd Qu.: 244.90
Max.   :391.500  Max.   :45.650   Max.   :24064.00
NA's   :16      NA's   :2        NA's   :2
```

```
season
Length:340
Class :character
Mode  :character
```

PRE-ANALYSIS USE

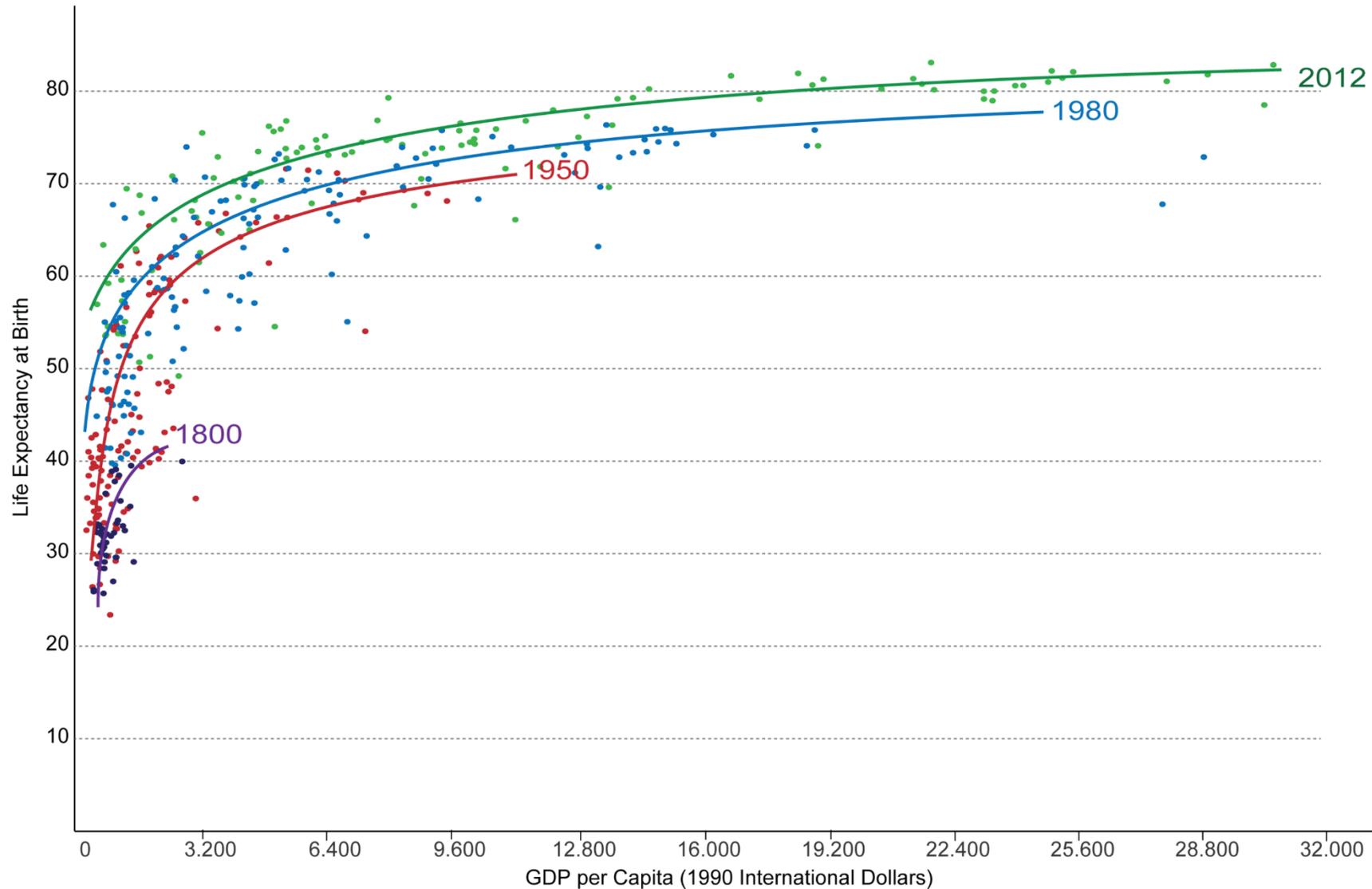
Data visualization can be used to set the stage for analysis:

- **detecting anomalous entries**
invalid entries, missing values, outliers
- **shaping the data transformations**
binning, standardization, Box-Cox transformations, PCA-like transformations
- **getting a sense for the data**
data analysis as an art form, exploratory analysis
- **identifying hidden data structure**
clustering, associations, patterns informing the next stage of analysis



Life Expectancy vs. GDP per Capita from 1800 to 2012 – by Max Roser

GDP per capita is measured in International Dollars. This is a currency that would buy a comparable amount of goods and services a U.S. dollar would buy in the United States in 1990. Therefore incomes are comparable across countries and across time.



This graph displays the correlation between life expectancy and GDP per capita.

Countries with higher GDP have a higher life expectancy, in general.

The relationship seems to follow a logarithmic trend: the unit increase in life expectancy per unit increase in GDP decreases as GDP per capita increases.

DATA EXPLORATION