

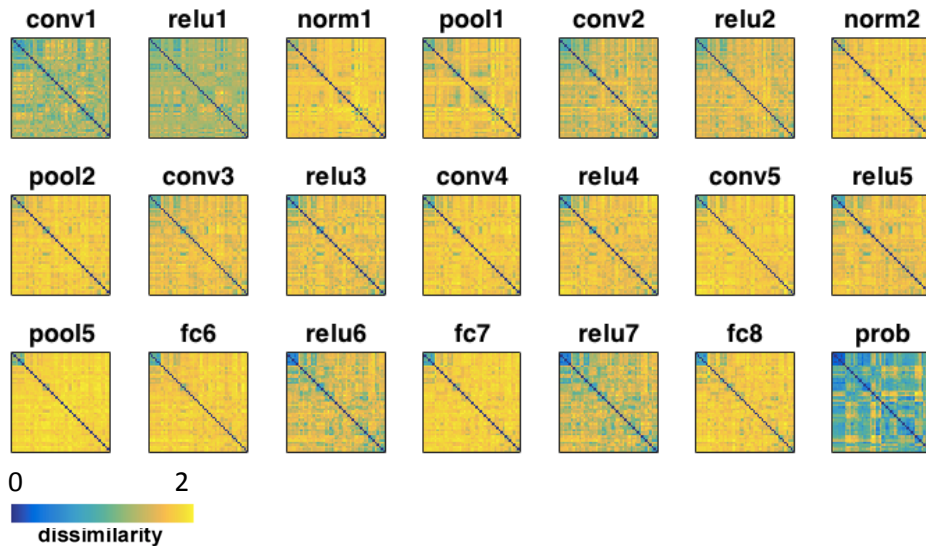
# Visualising data using Matlab

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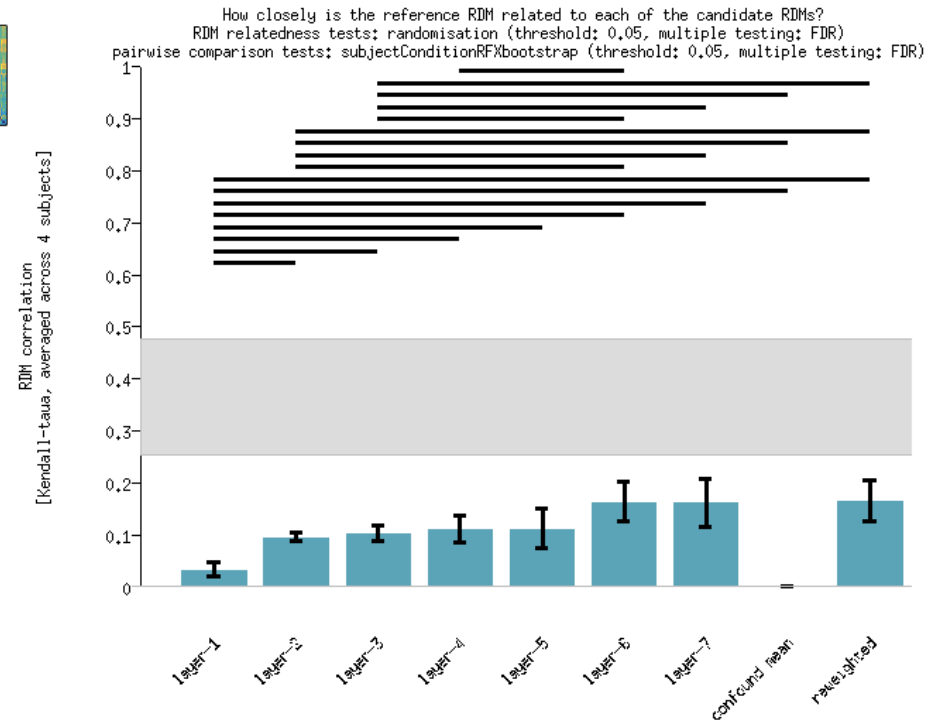
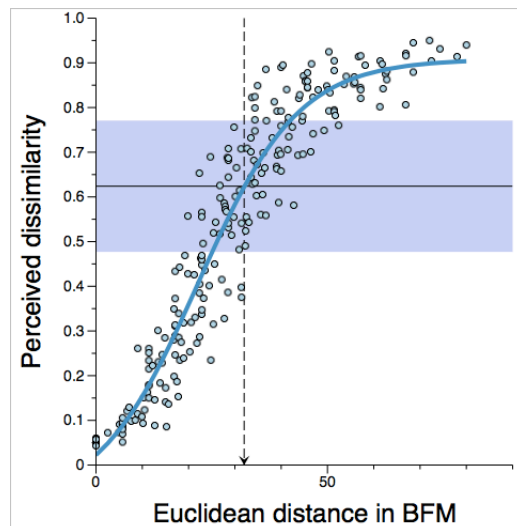
MRC Cognition and Brain Sciences Unit

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# quick survey: what do your data look like?



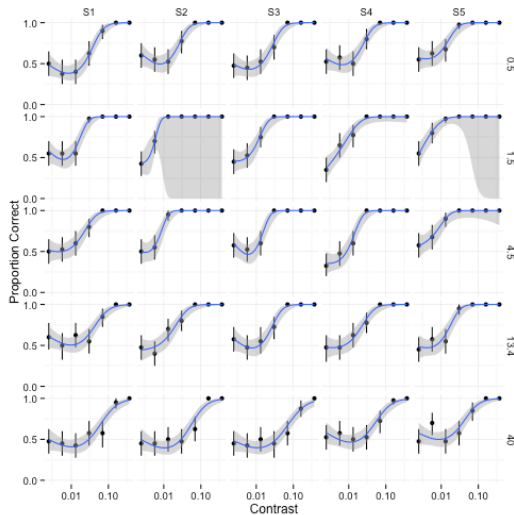
(some examples of what my data look like)



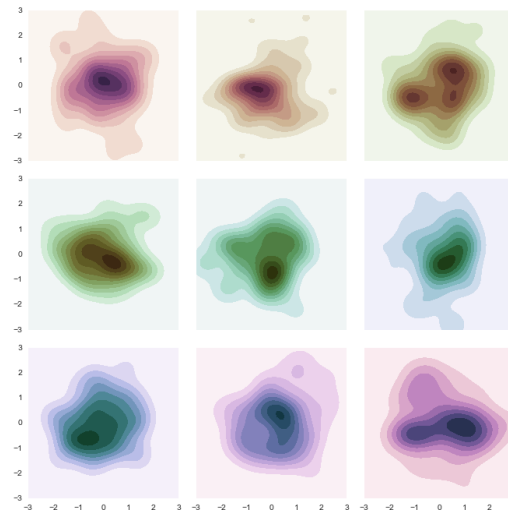
# how to visualise data not using Matlab

## Python / R

- free and open source software
- some very pretty visualisation toolboxes (e.g. ggplot2 in R, Seaborn in Python)
- interactive notebooks are great



<https://tomwallis.info/2014/04/21/graphically-exploring-data-using-ggplot2/>



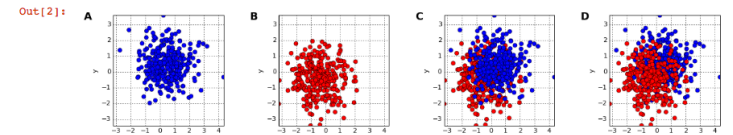
<http://seaborn.pydata.org/index.html>

### 1. Overplotting

Let's consider plotting some 2D data points that come from two separate categories, here plotted as blue and red in A and B below. When the two categories are overlaid, the appearance of the result can be very different depending on which one is plotted first.

```
In [2]: def blues_reds(offset=0.5,pts=300):
        blues = (np.random.normal( offset,size=pts), np.random.normal( offset,size=pts), -1*np.ones((
            redds = (np.random.normal(-offset,size=pts), np.random.normal(-offset,size=pts), 1*np.ones((
        return hv.Points(blues, vdims=['c']), hv.Points(redds, vdims=['c']))

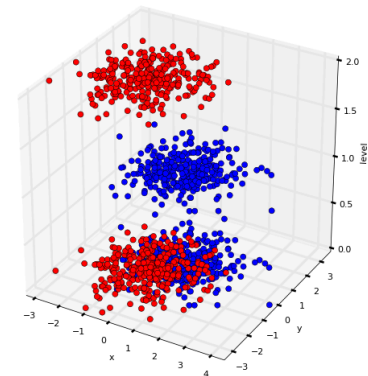
        blues,redds = blues_reds()
        blues + redds + redds*blues + blues*redds
```



Plots C and D show the same distribution of points, yet they give a very different impression of which category is more common, which can lead to incorrect decisions based on this data. Of course, both are equally common in this case. The cause for this problem is simply occlusion:

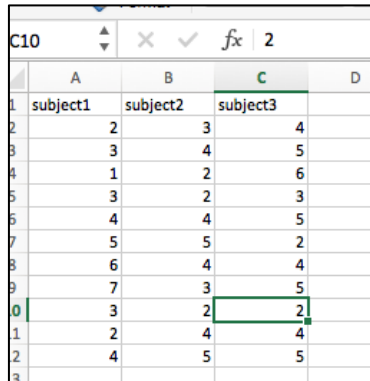
```
In [3]: hmap = hv.HoloMap({0:blues,0.000001:reds,1:blues,2:reds}, key_dimensions=['level'])
        hv.Scatter3D(hmap.table(), kdims=['x','y','level'], vdims=['c'])

Out[3]:
```



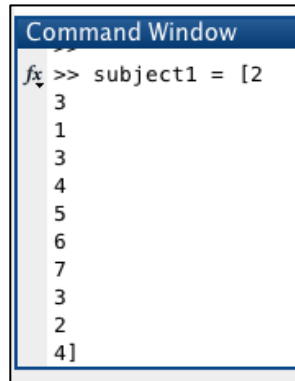
[https://anaconda.org/jbednar/plotting\\_pitfalls/notebook](https://anaconda.org/jbednar/plotting_pitfalls/notebook)

# how not to visualise data using Matlab



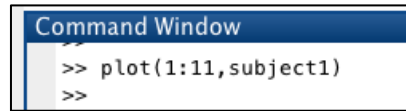
	A	B	C	D
1	subject1	subject2	subject3	
2	2	3	4	
3	3	4	5	
4	1	2	6	
5	3	2	3	
6	4	4	5	
7	5	5	2	
8	6	4	4	
9	7	3	5	
10	3	2	2	
11	2	4	4	
12	4	5	5	

Type data into Excel...



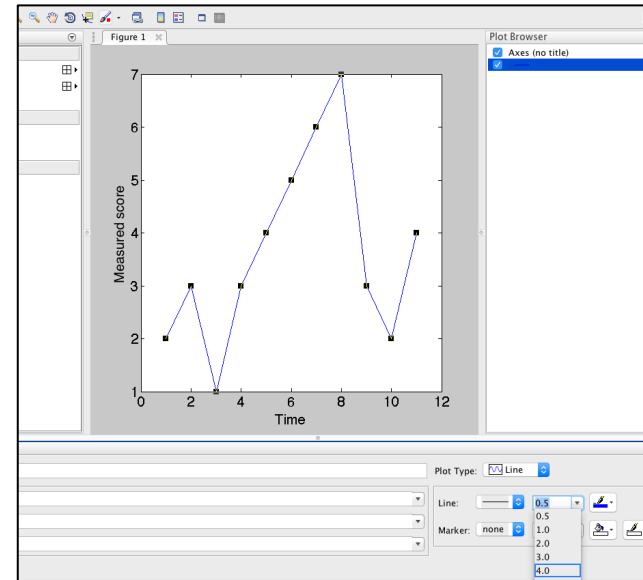
```
Command Window
fx >> subject1 = [2
3
1
3
4
5
6
7
3
3
2
2
4
5]
```

...copy-paste into Matlab...



```
Command Window
>> plot(1:11,subject1)
>>
```

...type in command line instructions to plot...



...fiddle with plot using interactive plotting interface until satisfied.

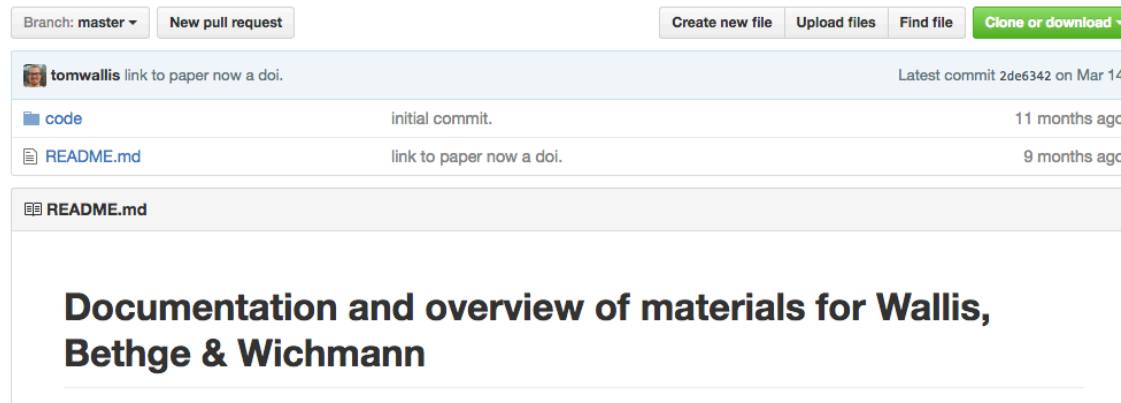
## What's wrong with this?

- it's super tedious to do
- there's lots of room for human error
- it's hard to reproduce your figures (both for others and for future-you)

# instead: good practice

## In a Perfect Science World:

- When we're finished with a project, we have a succinct folder full of data files, analysis scripts, plotting scripts, and descriptions/instructions. Someone totally unfamiliar with our project can click a few buttons and get straight from our raw data to the figures and statistics in the paper/thesis chapter.
- cf. reproducible science (the 'carrot'). e.g.



- [https://github.com/tomwallis/metamers\\_jov](https://github.com/tomwallis/metamers_jov)
- cf. the CBU Data Repository (the 'stick')
  - [http://www.mrc-cbu.cam.ac.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Henson\\_CBUOpenScience\\_November2016.pdf](http://www.mrc-cbu.cam.ac.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Henson_CBUOpenScience_November2016.pdf)

# practical steps toward reproducible Matlab use

---

- Run plotting and analysis commands from scripts, not the command line.
- Load data, don't copy-paste or type it.
  - Likewise, automatically save outputs of experiments / analyses as .mat or .csv files for later re-use.
  - (generally no need to save figures as .fig files, as you should be able to regenerate at the click of a button)
- Curate your code, e.g.
  - Put a short description at the top of each script with your name, the date you created this script, and what it does.
  - Comment your code. For every line, if it helps you follow old scripts.
  - If there's something you find yourself doing repeatedly, write it as a function in its own separate file.

# exercise 1: warm up

Open a new script, with short description, and type 2-3 lines to make minimal plot

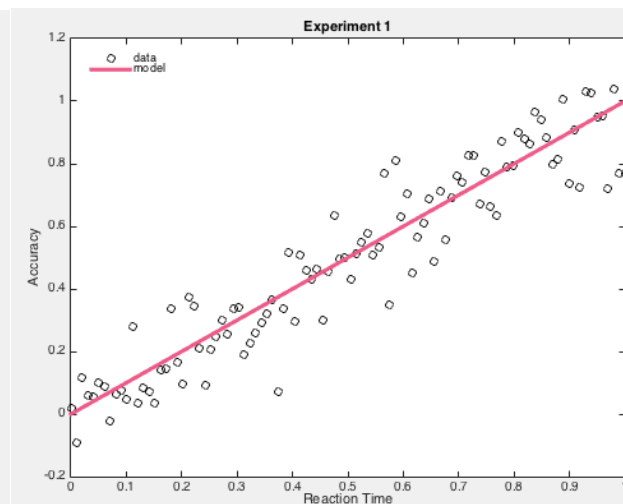
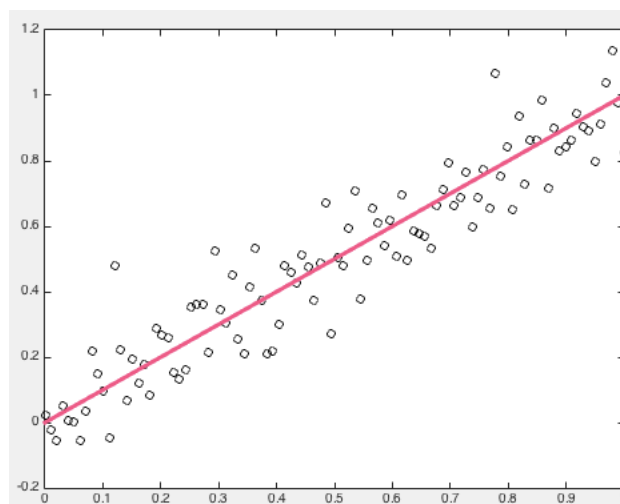
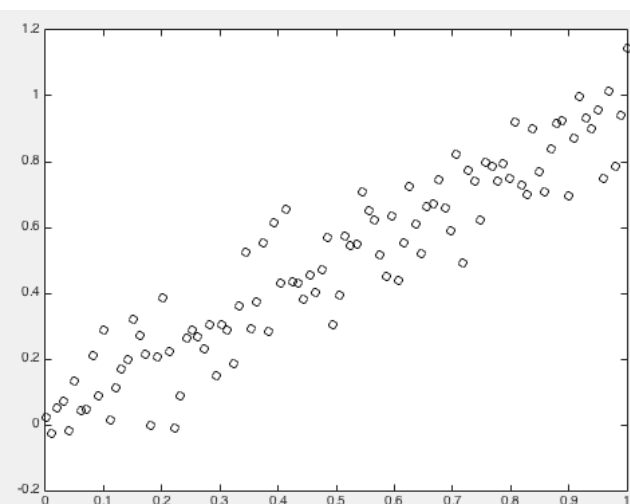
```
exercises.m x +
1 %% katherine.storrs@mrc-cbu.cam.ac.uk
2 % 22/11/2017 - example code for Matlab data visualisation session.
3
4 %% warm up
5
6 x = linspace(0,1,100);
7 y = x + random('norm',0,0.1,[1,100])
8 plot(x,y,'ko')
```

Type “help plot” in command line, and add options to change marker style/colour

Type “hold on” under first plotting command. Add another plot in a different style

Use “xlabel”, “ylabel”, and “title” to add labels

Explore “box”, “axis”, and “legend” commands to make plot look ‘publishable’...



# exercise 1: warm up

## Figure and axis handles

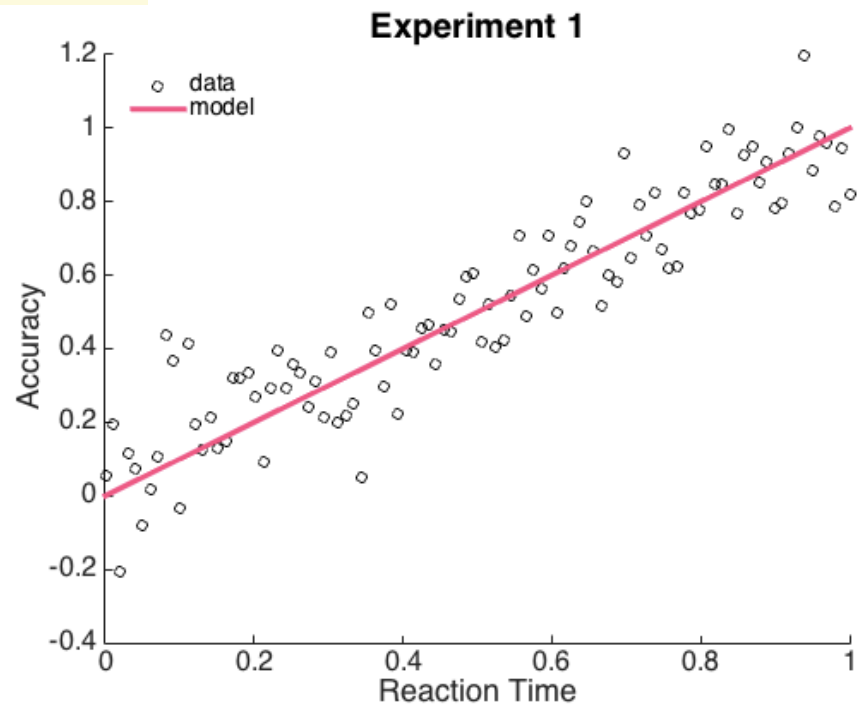
Using “get current axis” and “get current figure” to set background colour, font size

```
% plot dots and a line
x = linspace(0,1,100);
y = x + random('norm',0,0.1,[1,100])
plot(x,y,'ko')
hold on
plot(x,x,'-', 'color', [1, .2, .5], 'linewidth', 3)

title('Experiment 1', 'fontsize',20)
xlabel('Reaction Time')
ylabel('Accuracy')

legend('data','model','Location','NorthWest')
legend boxoff

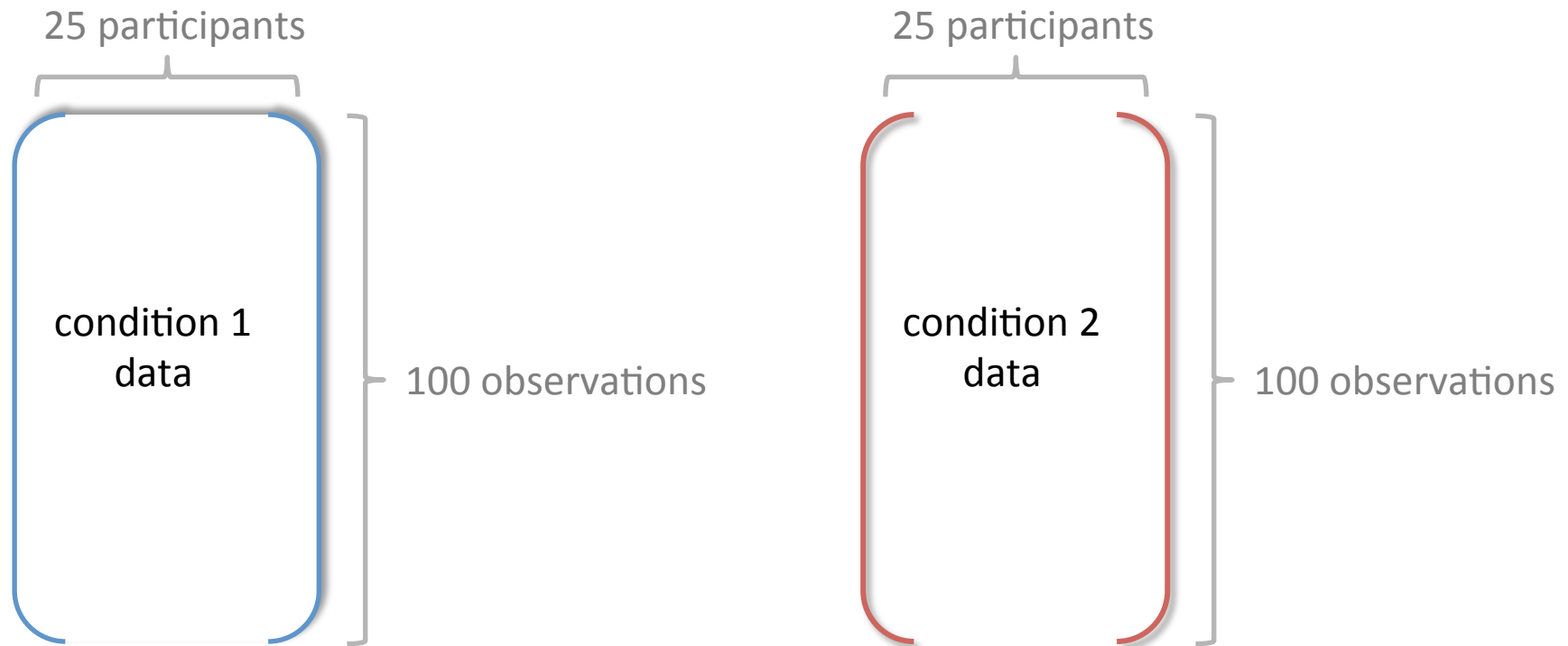
% adjust appearance
set(gca,'fontsize',16)
set(gcf,'color','w')
box off
```





# exercise 2: simulate and explore some data

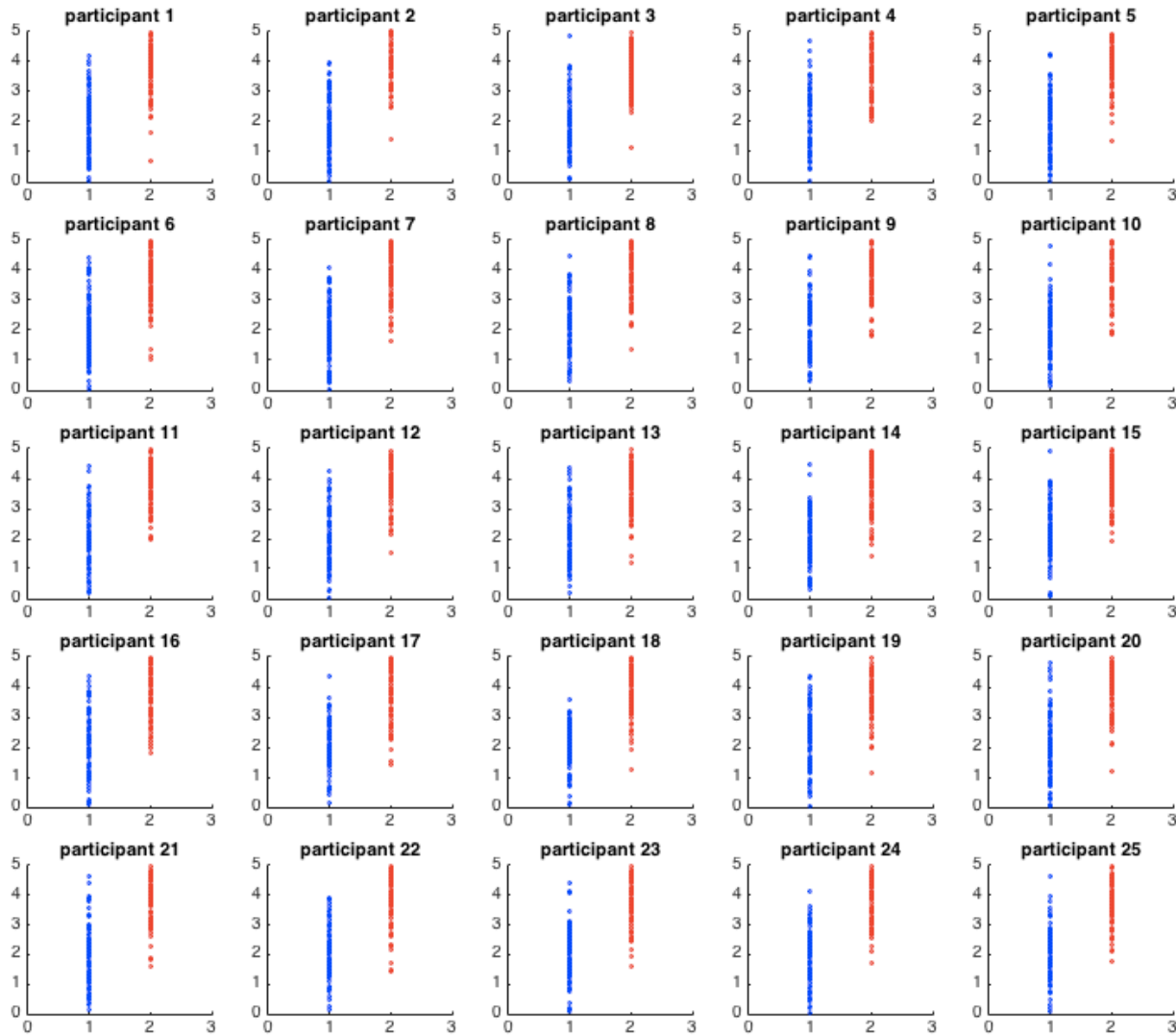
Imagine 25 participants each provide 100 ratings for items in two different conditions. How can we simulate and explore this dataset?



```
n_subjs = 25;
n_obs = 100;
cond1 = random('norm',2,1,[n_obs, n_subjs]);
cond2 = random('norm',3,1,[n_obs, n_subjs]);
```

# exercise 2: simulate and explore some data

It's always good to first look at the raw data for each individual participant e.g.



# exercise 2: simulate and explore some data

Example code...

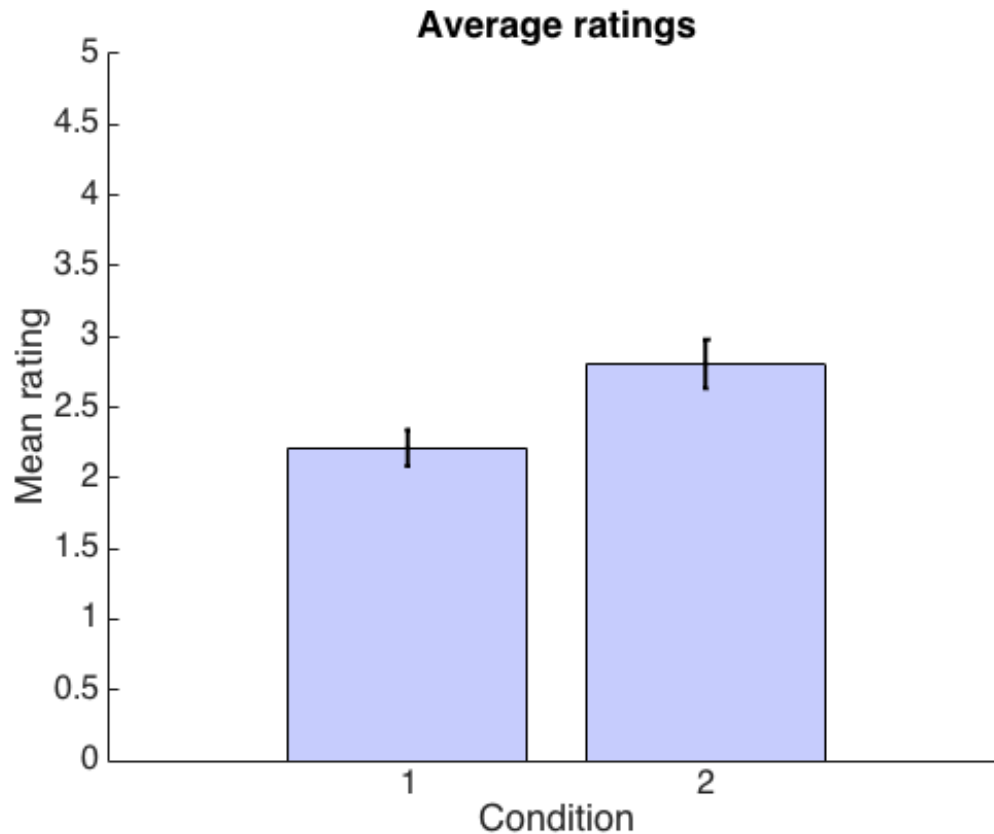
```
%% simulate data and look at individual distributions

n_subjs = 25;
n_obs = 100;
cond1 = random('norm',2,1,[n_obs, n_subjs]);
cond2 = random('norm',3,1,[n_obs, n_subjs]);

figure(1)
for subj = 1:n_subjs
    subplot(5,5,subj)
    plot(ones(n_obs,1),cond1(:,subj),'bo','markersize',2)
    hold on
    plot(2.*ones(n_obs,1),cond2(:,subj),'ro','markersize',2)
    axis([0 3 0 5])
    box off
    title(sprintf('participant %1.0f',subj))
end
set(gcf,'color','w')
```

# exercise 3: summarise the data

How might we summarise and visualise these data across participants? e.g bar chart with error bars showing  $\pm 1$  SEM across participants:



```
cond_means = [mean(mean(cond1)), mean(mean(cond2))];  
cond_sems = [std(mean(cond1))/sqrt(n_subjs), std(mean(cond2))/sqrt(n_subjs)];
```

# exercise 3: summarise the data

Example code...

```
%% summarise data

cond_means = [mean(mean(cond1)), mean(mean(cond2))];
cond_sems = [std(mean(cond1))/sqrt(n_subjs), std(mean(cond2))/sqrt(n_subjs)];

bar([1,2], cond_means, 'facecolor', [0.8, 0.8, 1])
hold on
errorbar([1,2], cond_means, cond_sems, 'k.', 'linewidth', 2)

xlabel('Condition')
ylabel('Mean rating')
title('Average ratings')

% adjust appearance
axis([0 3 0 5])

set(gca, 'fontsize', 16)
set(gcf, 'color', 'w')
box off
```

## Take-home messages

- Basic commands:
  - `plot()` for points, lines, curves, functions
  - `bar()` for bar charts
  - `errorbar()` to add error bars to points / lines / bars
  - `subplot()` to create multiple plots in one figure
  - `title()`, `xlabel()`, `ylabel()`, `legend()` to add information
  - `set(gca, ...)`, `set(gcf, ...)` for finer control of appearance
- Best practice:
  - Load your data from a file, don't type or copy-paste it
  - Run your plotting commands from a script for reuse & replicability
- Most of programming is Googling!
  - lean heavily on Matlab Answers, StackExchange, File Exchange...