

DataViz Beer Dataset report

Visualization 1:

The visualization makes clear the colour of the different beers and the alcohol percentage the beer usually has. The darker the beer the darker the colour. It has been made in Tableau, with data coming from Craftbeer [1].

Visualization 2:

This bar chart makes really clear the difference glasses there are and which one is used the most. Not only the name of the glass is visible but with the picture of the glasses it becomes clear what the glasses look like. The visualization has been made in Tableau with some visual adjustment made in Gimp. The data is received from Craftbeer [1], with images from different sources [2][3][4][5][6][7].

Visualisation 3:

Visualisation of total beer consumption and beer consumption per capita for various countries. The visualization is made in Tableau (v2020.1). The data is found on kirinholdings.co [9]. The dataset stated all the countries and their values, the corresponding continents have been put in manually.

Visualisation 4:

Visualisation of beer consumption versus religion diversity. The visualization is made in Tableau (v2020.1). The datasets are found on globalreligiousfutures.org [11]. The data is taken independently per country. The beer consumption line is made with the data from kirinholdings.co [9].

Visualization 5:

Bar graph of beer consumption per capita per country, ordered by happiness score. The visualization is made in Tableau (v2020.1). The dataset is found on kaggle.com [14], the happiness score is from a survey where sampled people were asked how happy they are on a scale from 0 to 10.

Visualization 6:

Scatter plot of beer consumption per capita vs happiness score, with relative differences shown as the size of the circle points and the colour indicating to which region of the world a country belongs. The visualization is made in Tableau (v2020.1). The data is found on kaggle.com [14], the happiness score is from a survey where sampled people were asked how happy they are on a scale from 0 to 10.

Visualization 7:

First the consumption per capita in liters of pure alcohol and above the age of 15 was reused from the previous visualization [18]. Then the price of beer was found from the 1960 - 2018 on Statline which is the Databank of the Central Bureau of Statistics in the Netherlands. Two datasets were combined to get the period from 1960-2018. From the 1960-2000 there was only data available every 5 years. Therefore we filled down the missing data, therefore you will see some flat spots in the graph [20 and 21].

Visualization 8:

Two datasets from the same website. STAP is the Dutch Institute for Alcohol Policy. They have lots of data about beer in the Netherlands. On the website a datasheet of consumption per capita was found in liters of pure alcohol and above the age of 15. This was then used to calculate the change in consumption in percentage per year. The consumption per capita was used in order to compare years better to each other. Since the population grows, this could also be a factor in consumption. With consumption per capita, this is no issue [18]. Then other data was found about the laws and regulations around beer in the Netherlands [19]. This data was put into a timeline compared to the consumption change in percentage.

Visualisation 9:

Visualisation of people in the Netherlands who regularly drink beer (once a month) per gender. The data for the visualisation is found on Statista [10].

The visualisation is made in paint.net.

Visualisation 10:

This visualization shows the average price of 1 liter beer at home (bought in a supermarket) or outside (bar price). In the green area is seen the expectation of the prices that statista made.

These predictions are made with COVID situation in mind. [8]

Made in: Tableau

Visualisation 11:

This visualization shows the cities bar prices and supermarket prices. The size of the circle is the supermarket price and the color of the circle the bar price. In some cities there is a big difference between the two. Barcelona is pretty red however the circle is really small in Istanbul it is the opposite.[13]

Made in: Kepler.gl

Visualization 12:

Map of brewery density in European Union countries in 2018.

The visualization is made in Tableau (v2020.1).

Data on the amount of active breweries is found on statista.com [15] and information about the ground surface of the countries is found on wikipedia.com [16].

Visualisation 13:

This visualization shows the total sales in dollars of the 7 biggest beer companies. The size of the circles shows the number of sales. The bigger the circle the more sales. The logos in the circles show which brand belongs to which company.[12] Also there are some facts to empathize the size of the companies [17]

Pictures: Found on Google!

Made in: Tableau

Visualisation 14:

For this visualisation the stock prices of the seven biggest breweries in the world were used. These are: Anheuser-Busch inBev [22], Heineken Holding [23], Asahi Group Holding [24], Carlsberg Group [25], Kirin Holdings [26], Molson Coors [27] and Thai Beverages [28]. The data was taken from the 1st of January 2020 until the 5th of June 2020 in order to visualize the impact of the Corona pandemic. The last link was used in order to pinpoint the start of the coronavirus. Here the 30th of January was taken because the W.H.O. declared a global health emergency that day [29].

Visualization 15:

Last but not least. After all that talking about beer, you still need to choose the right beer. With this tree graph you will find the perfect beer. Just by following your preferences you will lead up to the best beer for your taste. The pictures make everything also tasteful for the eye. The visualization has been made in Gimp, with data and images from Craftbeer [1].

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