

Modern Python plotting

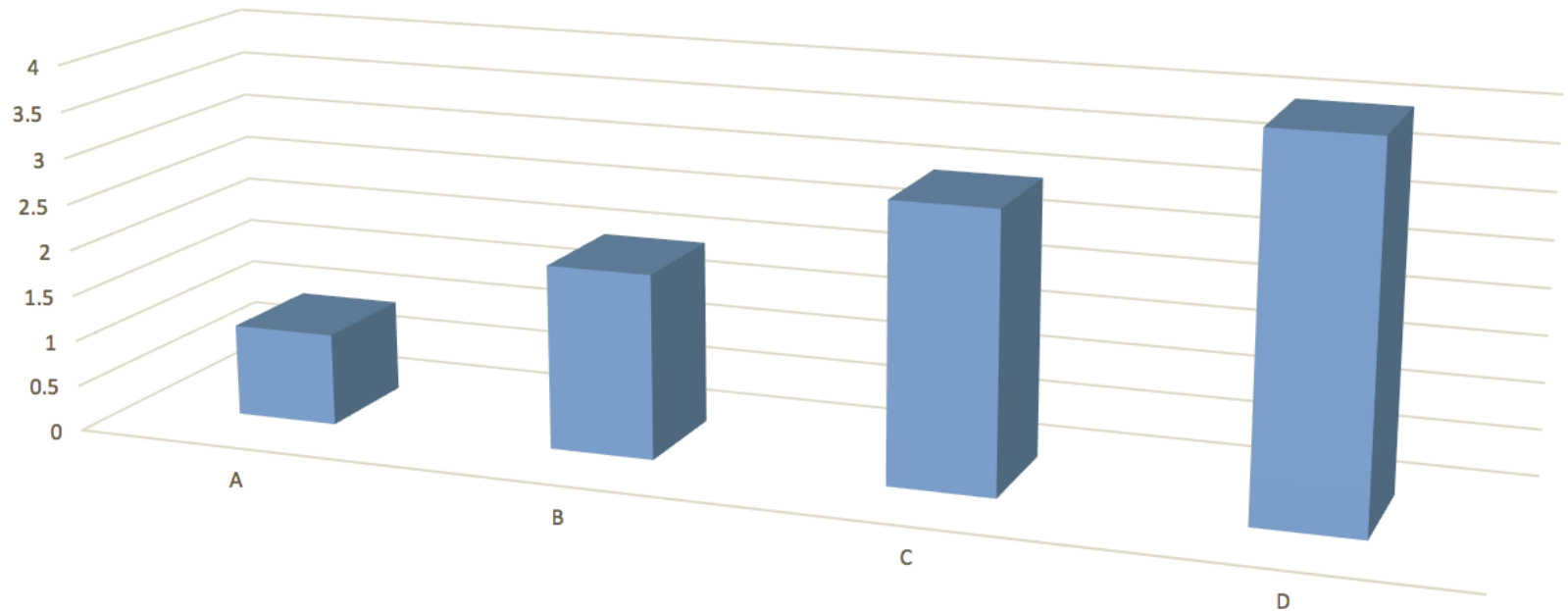
Agenda

1. Basic exploratory plots with Pandas and Seaborn.
 - plots for single variables (histograms etc.)
 - plots for relationship between two or more variables (box, scatter, etc.)
2. Making explanatory plots useful and beautiful

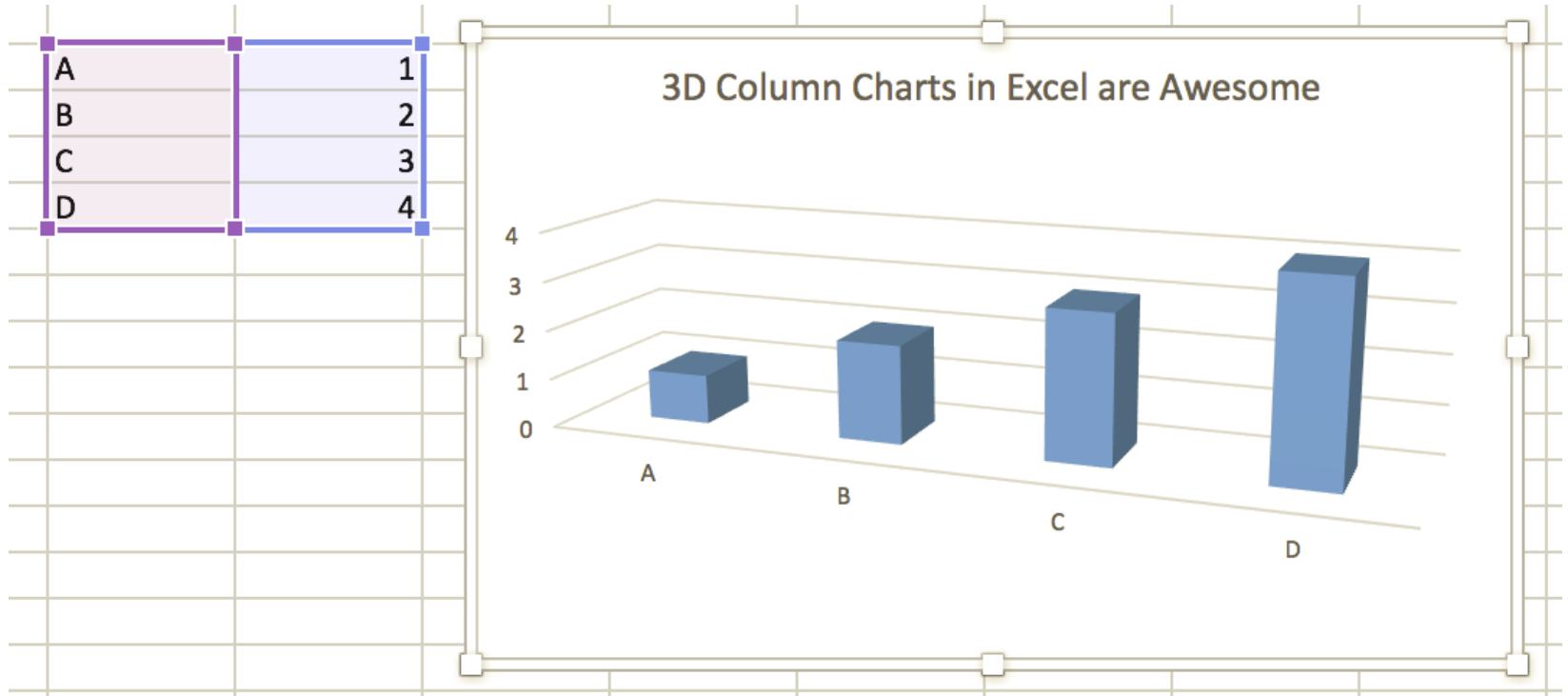
Understanding plotting

What values do A,B,C,D have?

3D Column Charts in Excel are Awesome



The shocking answer



What are you trying to accomplish?

1. Who's the audience?
 - Exploratory (use defaults) vs. explanatory (customize)
 - Raw data vs. model results
2. Graphs should be self explanatory
3. A graph is a narrative - should convey key point(s)

Analysis preparation

Getting prepared (1)

How do we start our analysis?

We first load our modules

```
In [ ]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns

%matplotlib inline
```


Getting prepared (2)

How do we load some data?

We load a standard dataset: tips.

```
In [ ]: tips = sns.load_dataset('tips')
```

Getting prepared (3)

How do we see what is in the DataFrame?

We get preview as follows:

```
In [ ]: print(tips)
```

Quiz: which variables/columns are available in the tips DataFrame?

Case: Plotting one numerical variable

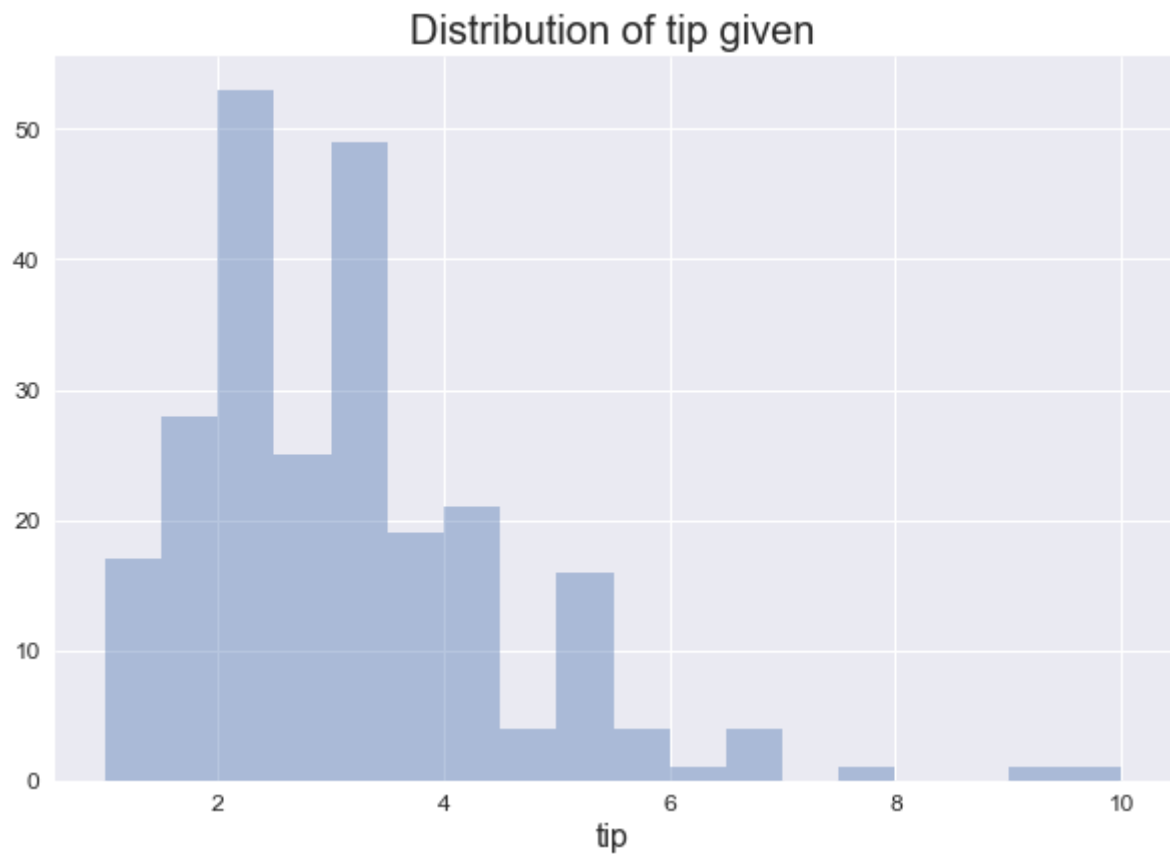
From exploratory to final output

How do we plot the distribution of numerical variables?

We often use the histogram. Let's see what it is:

```
In [16]: histplot
```

```
Out[16]:
```



Choosing your tool

In this course you will be exposed to several ways of plotting. All tools have their advantages.

Our options:

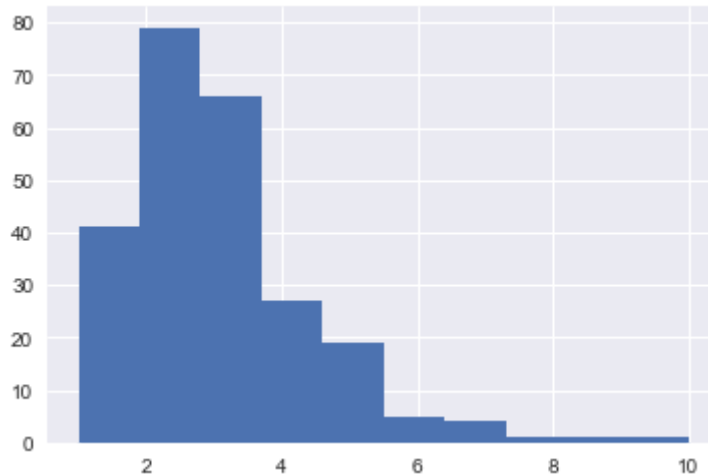
- the fundamental and flexible ~ matplotlib
- the quick and dirty ~ pandas
- the smart choice ~ seaborn

Histogram with matplotlib

We will begin with the fundamental and flexible way. An old-school way of doing things.

```
In [28]: f,ax = plt.subplots()  
         ax.hist(tips.tip)
```

```
Out[28]: (array([ 41.,  79.,  66.,  27.,  19.,   5.,   4.,   1.,   1.,   1.]),  
         array([ 1. ,  1.9,  2.8,  3.7,  4.6,  5.5,  6.4,  7.3,  8.2,  
                9.1, 10. ]),  
         <a list of 10 Patch objects>)
```



What might we change about this?


```
In [37]: f,ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(12,8))  
         ax.hist(tips.tip)  
         ax.set_xlabel('Tip')
```

Out[37]: <matplotlib.text.Text at 0x28303b30668>

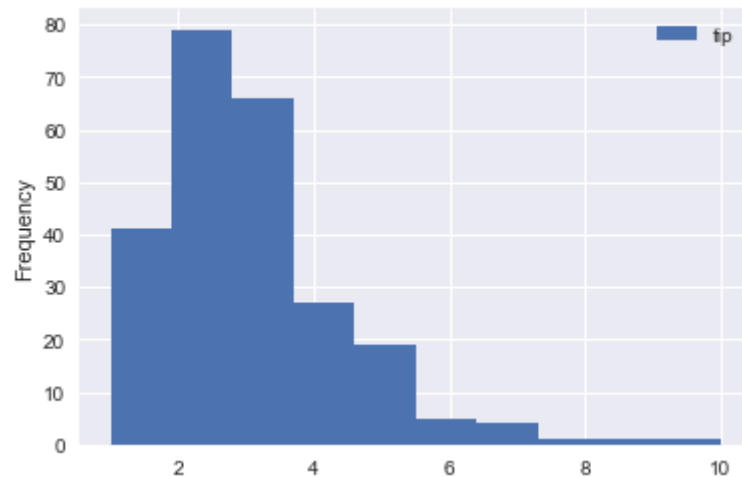


Histogram - pandas

Pandas has a quick and dirty implementation. Let's try the code below.

```
In [38]: tips.plot(y='tip', kind='hist')
```

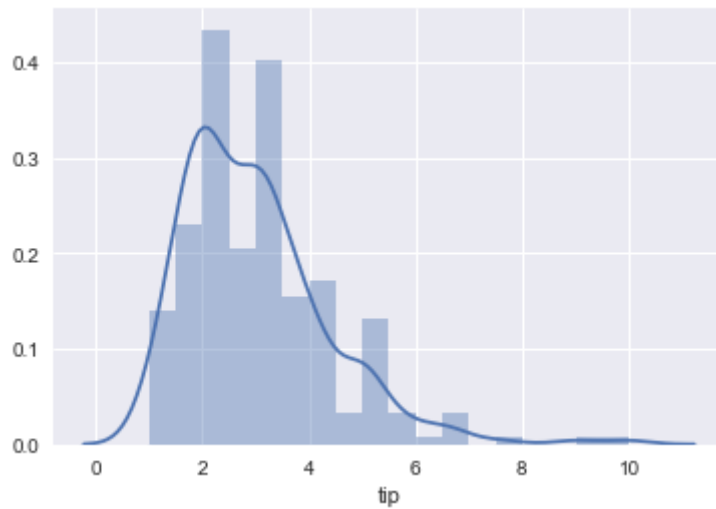
```
Out[38]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x28303b12748>
```



Histogram - seaborn

```
In [39]: sns.distplot(tips.tip)
```

```
Out[39]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x28303c4fda0>
```



What is the line?

Summing up

Group discussion (2 minutes):

- How did our tools perform?
- Which one seems most adequate for exploratory analysis?
- Which steps could be taken towards improving the figure?

Improving the histogram

What can be done change this histogram?

- How can we achieve the improvements?

Changing the figure size

```
In [ ]: f,ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(10,6)) # set the plot size
        sns.distplot(a=tips.tip,
                      ax=ax) # use matplotlib defined plot for size)
```

Set title

```
In [ ]: f,ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(10,6))
sns.distplot(a=tips.tip,
              ax=ax)
ax.set_title('Distribution of tips') # setting the title
```


Change bounds for x-axis

```
In [ ]: f,ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(10,6))
sns.distplot(a=tips.tip,
             ax=ax)
ax.set_title('Distribution of tips')
ax.set_xlim(0,10) # set limits for x-axis
```

Add labels

```
In [ ]: f,ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(10,6))
sns.distplot(a=tips.tip,
             ax=ax,
             kde_kws={'label': 'KDE'}, # label for KDE plot
             hist_kws={'label': 'Histogram'}) # label for histogram
ax.set_title('Distribution of tips')
ax.set_xlim(0,10)
```

Set font sizes

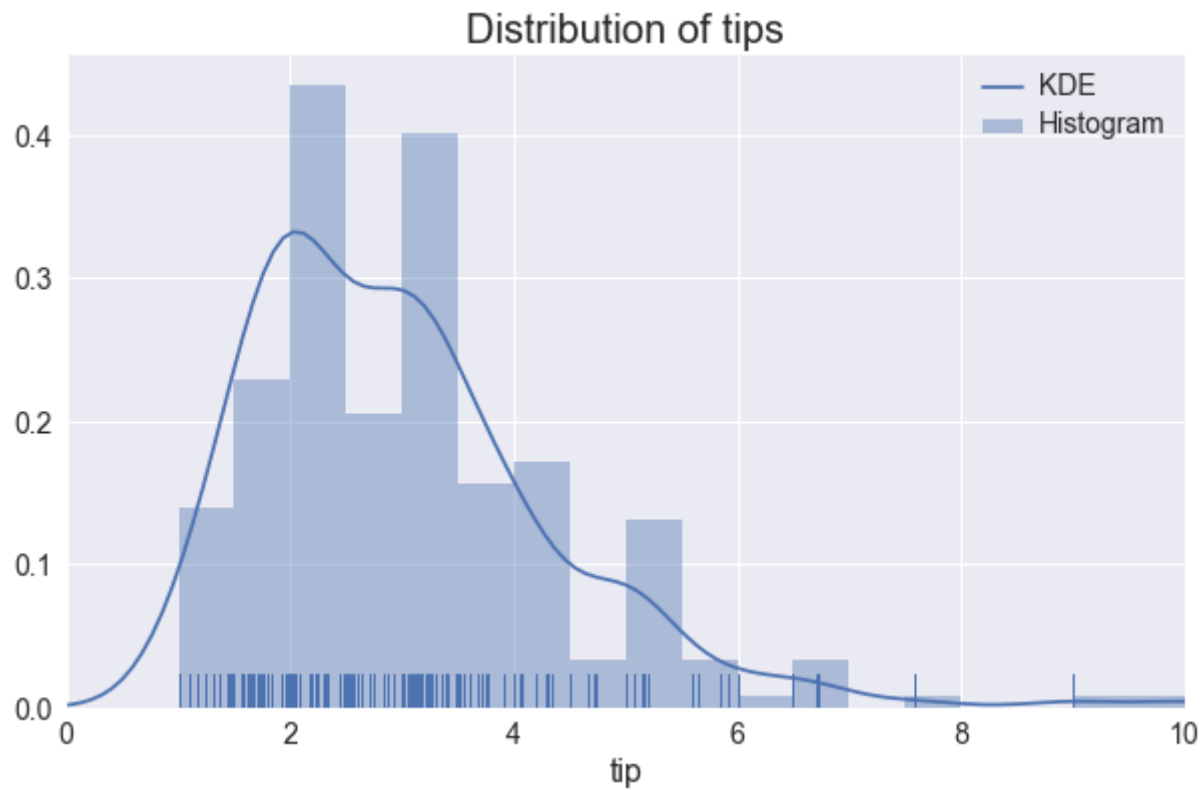
```
In [18]: f,ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(10,6))
sns.distplot(a=tips.tip, ax=ax, rug=True,
             kde_kws={'label': 'KDE'},
             hist_kws={'label': 'Histogram'})
ax.set_title('Distribution of tips')
ax.set_xlim(0,10)

# set font sizes
ax.title.set_fontsize(20) # title
ax.xaxis.label.set_fontsize(16) #xaxis label
for item in ax.get_yticklabels()+ax.get_xticklabels(): # xaxis tickers
    item.set_fontsize(14)
plt.setp(plt.gca().get_legend().get_texts(), fontsize='14') # Legend labels
print()
```

The final plot

In [5]: f

Out[5]:



Explanation for the final plot

```
In [ ]: f,ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(10,6)) # set the plot size
sns.distplot(a=tips.tip,
              ax=ax, # use matplotlib defined plot for size
              rug=True, # include raw count
              kde_kws={'label': 'KDE'}, # label for KDE plot
              hist_kws={'label': 'Histogram'}) # label for histogram
ax.set_title('Distribution of tips') # set title
ax.set_xlim(0,10) # set x limits

# set font sizes
ax.title.set_fontsize(20) # title
ax.xaxis.label.set_fontsize(16) #xaxis label
for item in ax.get_yticklabels()+ax.get_xticklabels(): # xaxis tickers
    item.set_fontsize(14)
plt.setp(plt.gca().get_legend().get_texts(), fontsize='14') # legend labels
print()
```

Setting - standard plot size

```
In [43]: plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = 10,6
```

Univariate categorical data

What if we have categorical data?

What is categorical data? Example gender count:

```
In [ ]: count_sex = tips.sex.value_counts()  
count_sex
```


Let's plot this with bars:

```
In [ ]: count_sex.plot.bar()
```

(click down for pie chart)

Let's plot this as a pie:

```
In [ ]: count_sex.plot.pie()
```

Generate more data

How do we generate timeseries data?

We create some data

```
In [5]: np.random.seed(123) # set seed - then we make some random data

ts = np.random.normal(0,1,[1000,3]) # time series with no slope

dates = pd.date_range(start='20170801', periods=1000, freq='D') # dates for variables
```

We create a dataset with time series.

```
In [6]: df = pd.DataFrame(data=ts,
                          index=dates,
                          columns=['A', 'B', "C"])\
                          .cumsum()

df['A'] += np.arange(0,60,.06)
df['B'] += np.arange(0,30,.03)
```

Power of Pandas

Why is pandas used in fin-tech so much?

Example: Plotting time series for one variable

```
In [ ]: df.A.plot()
```

Canonical table formats

How do we define a tidy/long table?

One row for each observation

Quiz: *Is our DataFrame, df, wide?*

Plotting multiple variables

Wide formatting

Which tool should we pick for wide data?

Pandas!

Plotting time series

How do we plot multiple time series in one plot?

In []: `df.plot()`

The boxplot

In []: `df.plot.box()`

Histogram with multiple variables:

```
In [ ]: df.plot.hist(alpha=.5)
```

The scatter plot

```
In [65]: df.plot.scatter(x='A',y='B')
```

```
Out[65]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x25de4a47550>
```



Quiz: How might we alter the scatter plot?

- Let's try to change the colors of the dots:

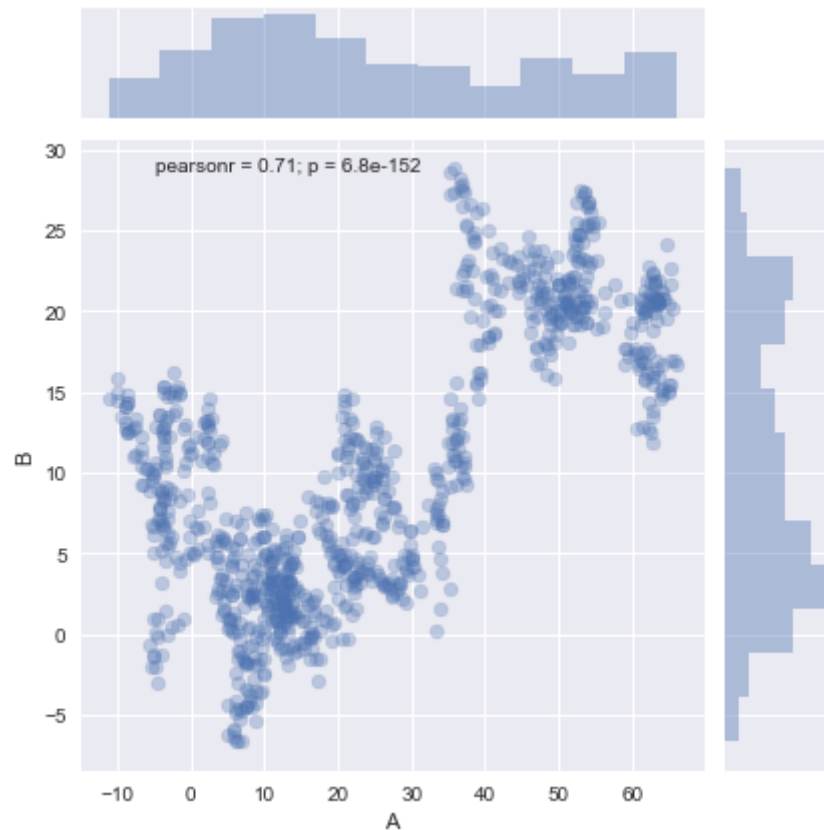
```
In [ ]: df.plot.scatter(x='A',y='B',c='C')
```

Seaborn for scatter and related

- The jointplot for scatter

```
In [17]: sns.jointplot('A','B',data=df, joint_kws={'alpha':0.3})
```

```
Out[17]: <seaborn.axisgrid.JointGrid at 0x25b394987b8>
```



How can we modify this? KDE, hexbin?

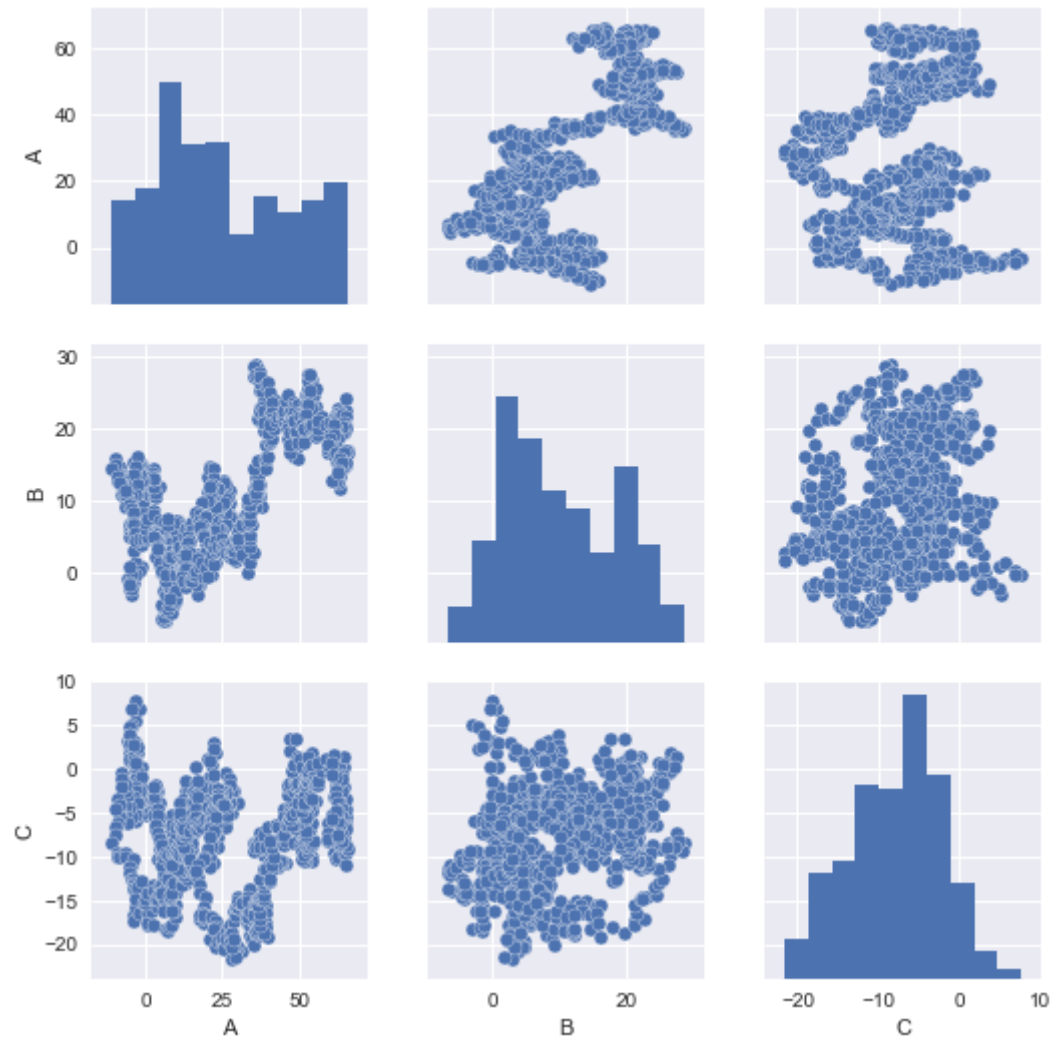
- The regression plot

```
In [ ]: sns.lmplot('A','B',data=df)
```

- Multiple scatterplots (correlation matrix style)

```
In [112]: sns.pairplot(df)
```

```
Out[112]: <seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x25de3fdd470>
```



Plotting multiple variables

Using long format

What was long format? (one row per observation)

What columns can we use as extra info? Categorical variables?

Let's make a boxplot of tips - distinguish by smoker:

In []:

Let's try a barplot of tips. Distinguish in addition by gender:

In []:

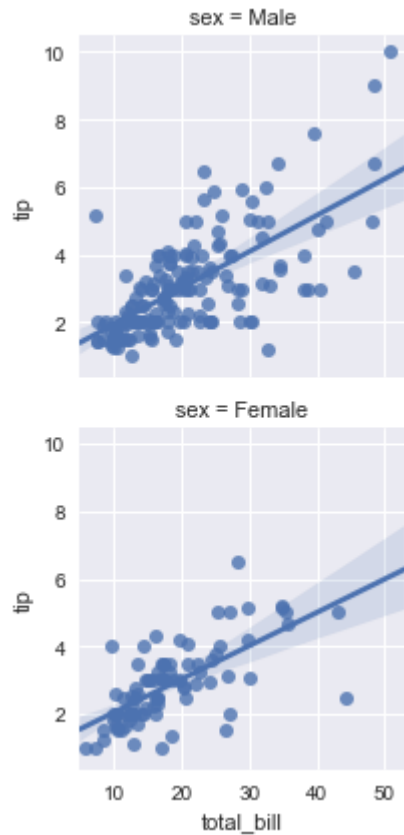
Data exploration

The FacetGrid

```
In [ ]: g = sns.FacetGrid(tips)
        g = g.map(sns.regplot, 'total_bill', 'tip')
```

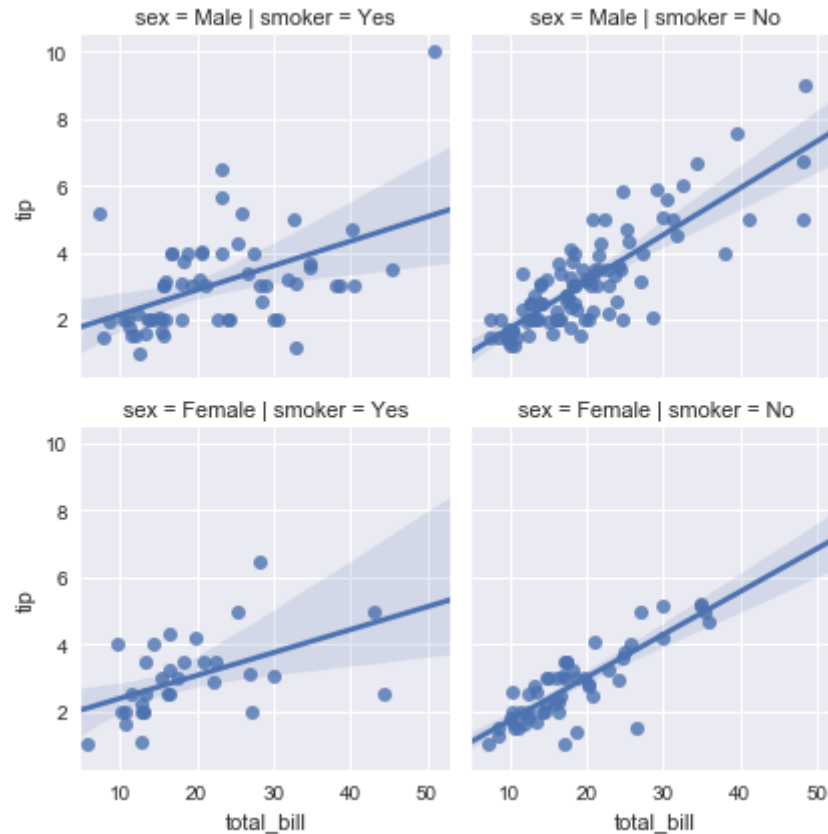
Let's try to add gender distinctive slopes

```
In [103]: g = sns.FacetGrid(tips, row = 'sex')  
g = g.map(sns.regplot, 'total_bill', 'tip')
```



Let's try to further add separate estimates for smoking status

```
In [106]: g = sns.FacetGrid(tips, col='smoker', row='sex')  
g = g.map(sns.regplot, 'total_bill', 'tip')
```



Can we say anything about smokers tipping behavior?

Summing up

Exploratory analysis

- We learned how we could leverage Pandas for data in wide format.
- We learned that Seaborn can make great initial visualization and is a powerful tool for exploration of data.

Explanatory plots

- This involves extra work to have camera ready.
- Matplotlib must be configured.

If you want learn more

Other useful plots can be found in the tutorials of Seaborn (<https://seaborn.pydata.org/>).

To master plot making in python the tweaking with matplotlib (<https://matplotlib.org/>) is essential. Advice: google is your friend when searching for how to configure a plot.