

# Introduction to relational plots and subplots

INTRODUCTION TO DATA VISUALIZATION WITH SEABORN

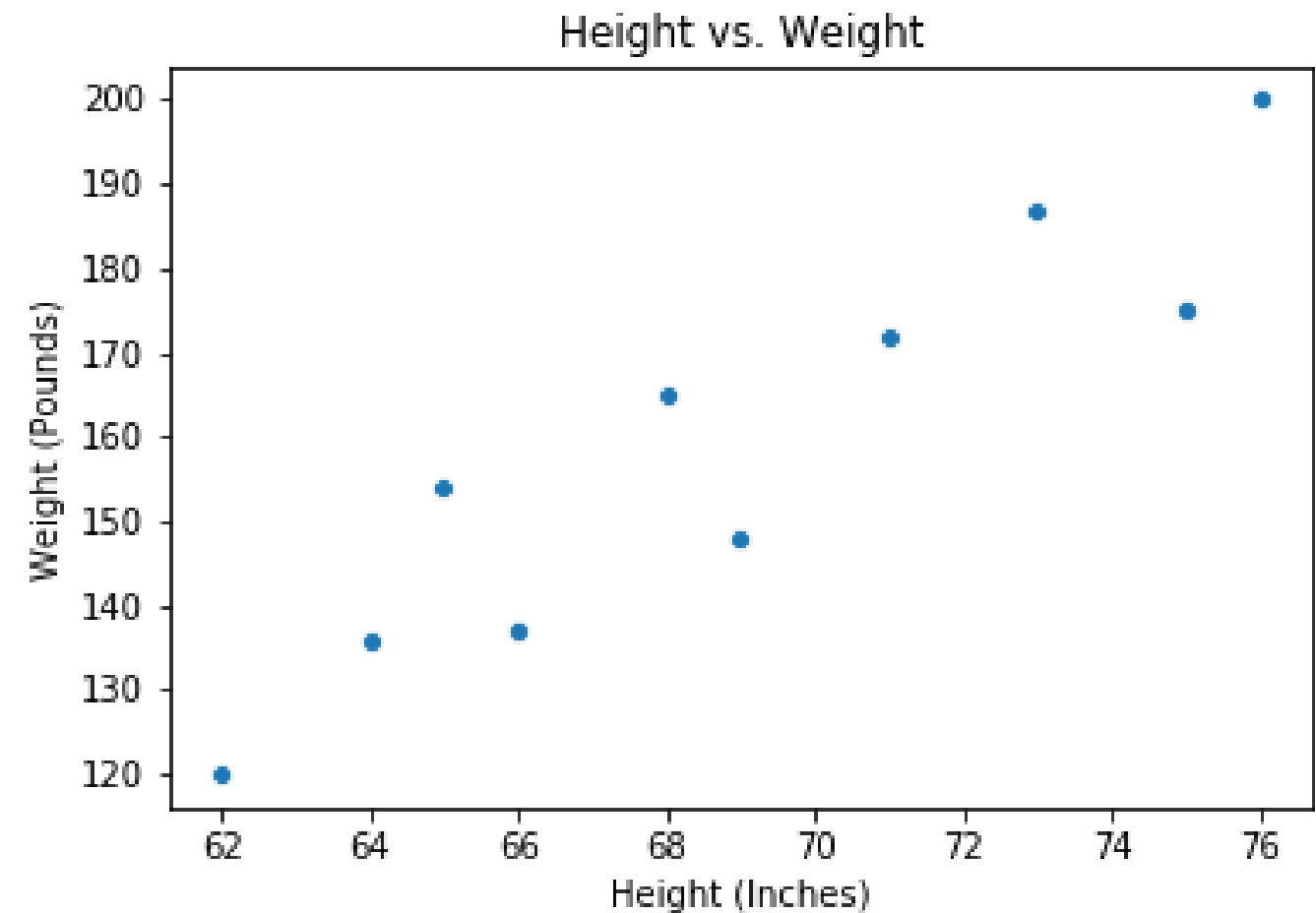


**Erin Case**  
Data Scientist

# Questions about quantitative variables

## Relational plots

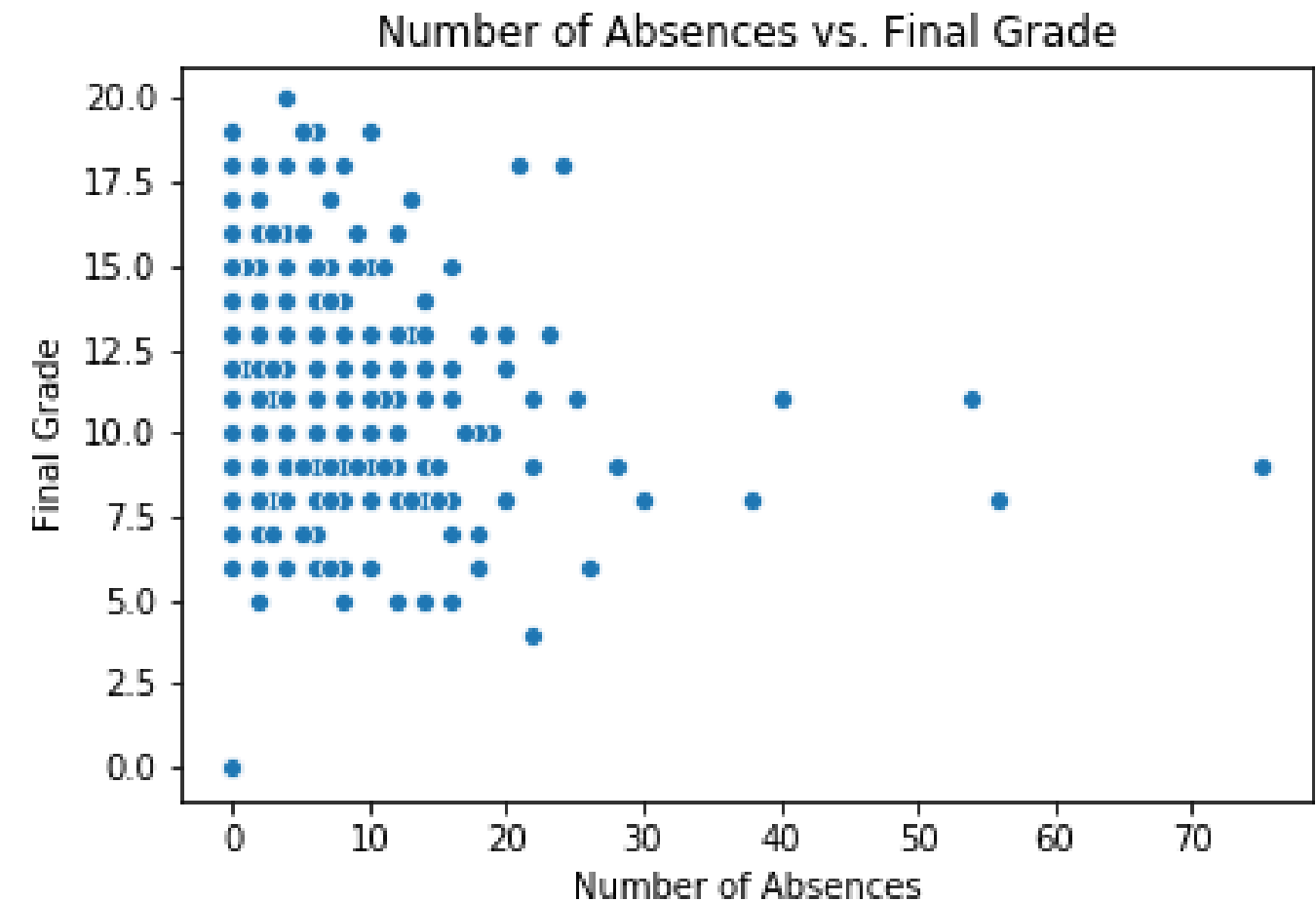
- Height vs. weight



# Questions about quantitative variables

## Relational plots

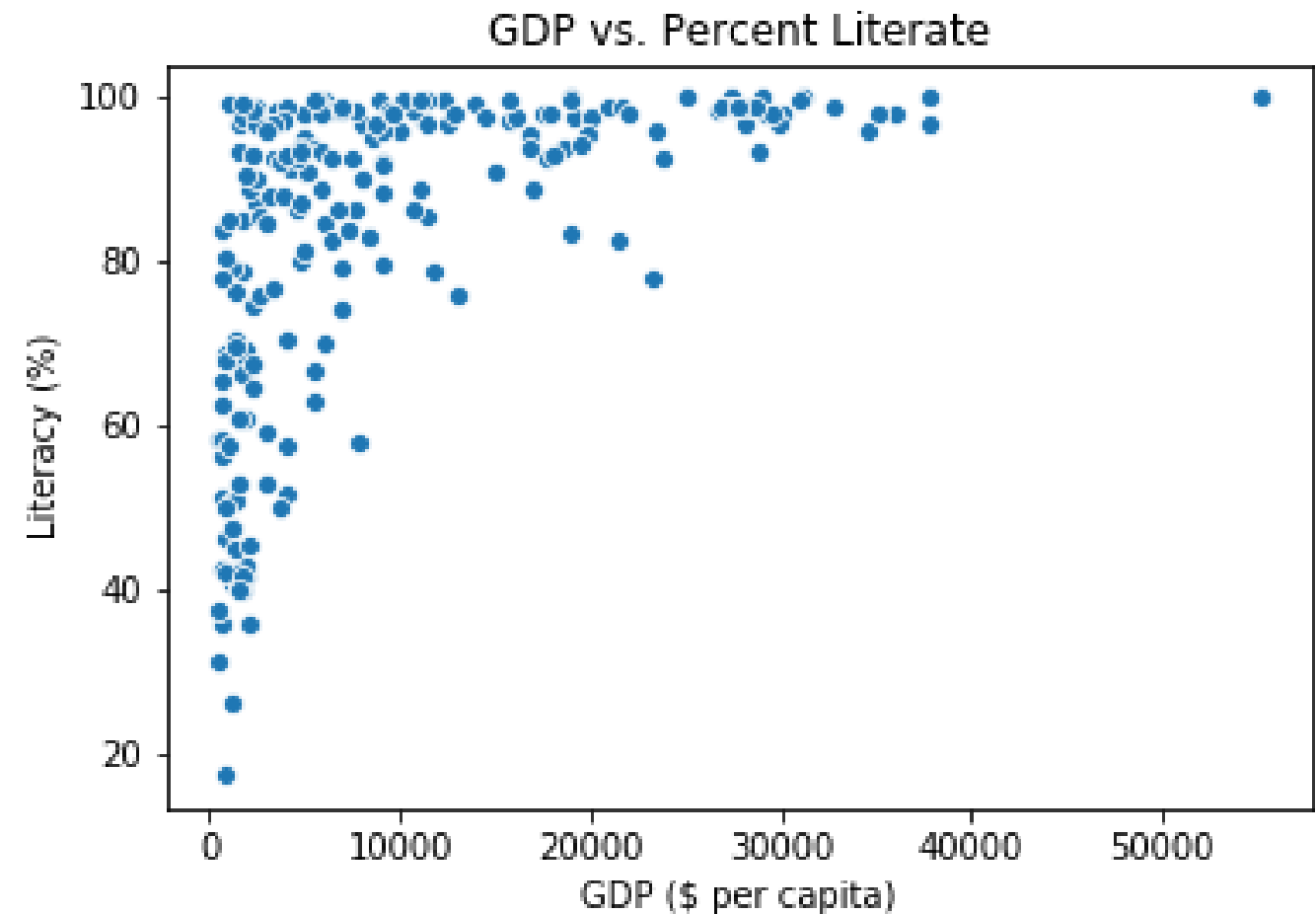
- Height vs. weight
- Number of school absences vs. final grade

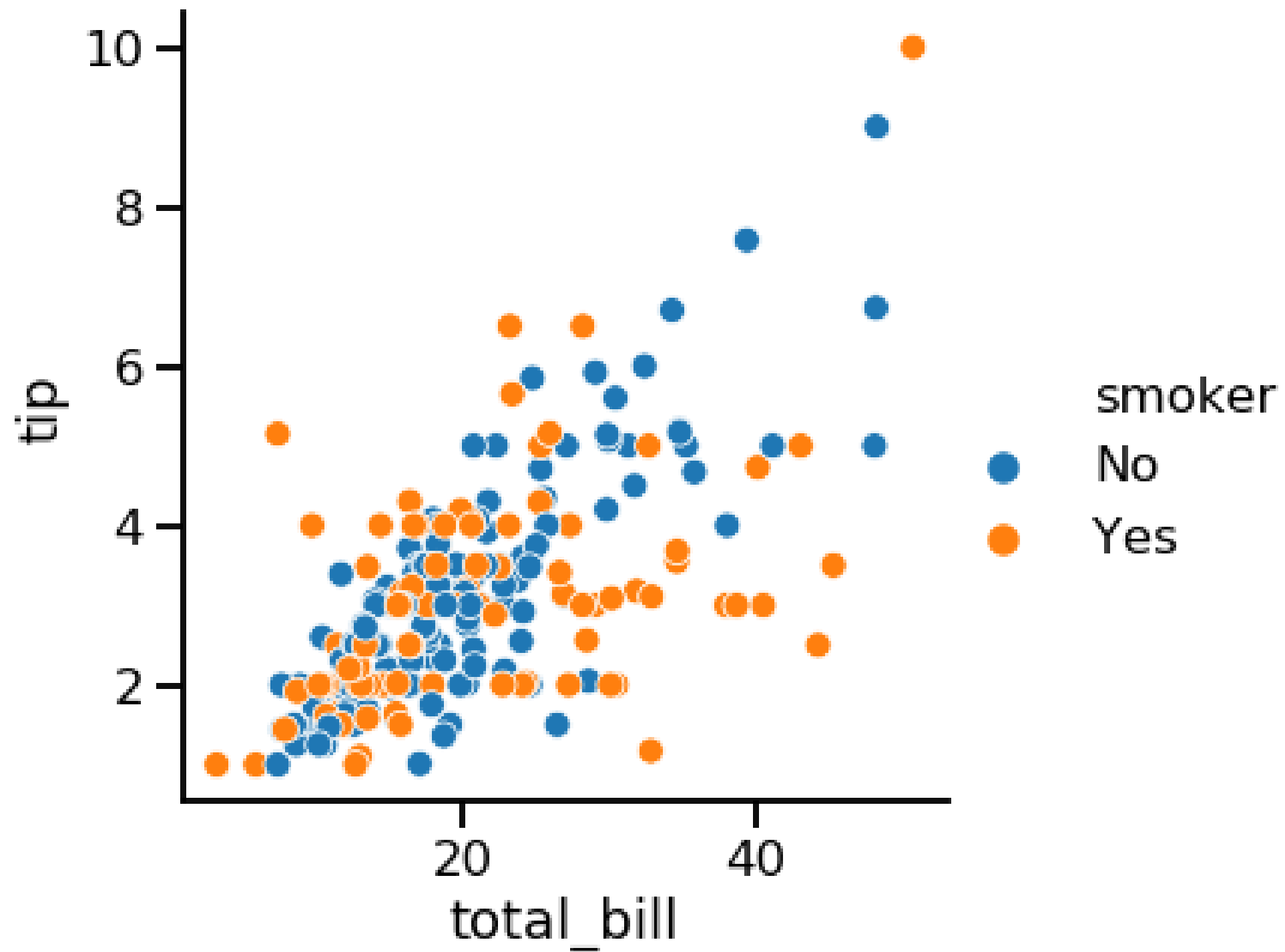


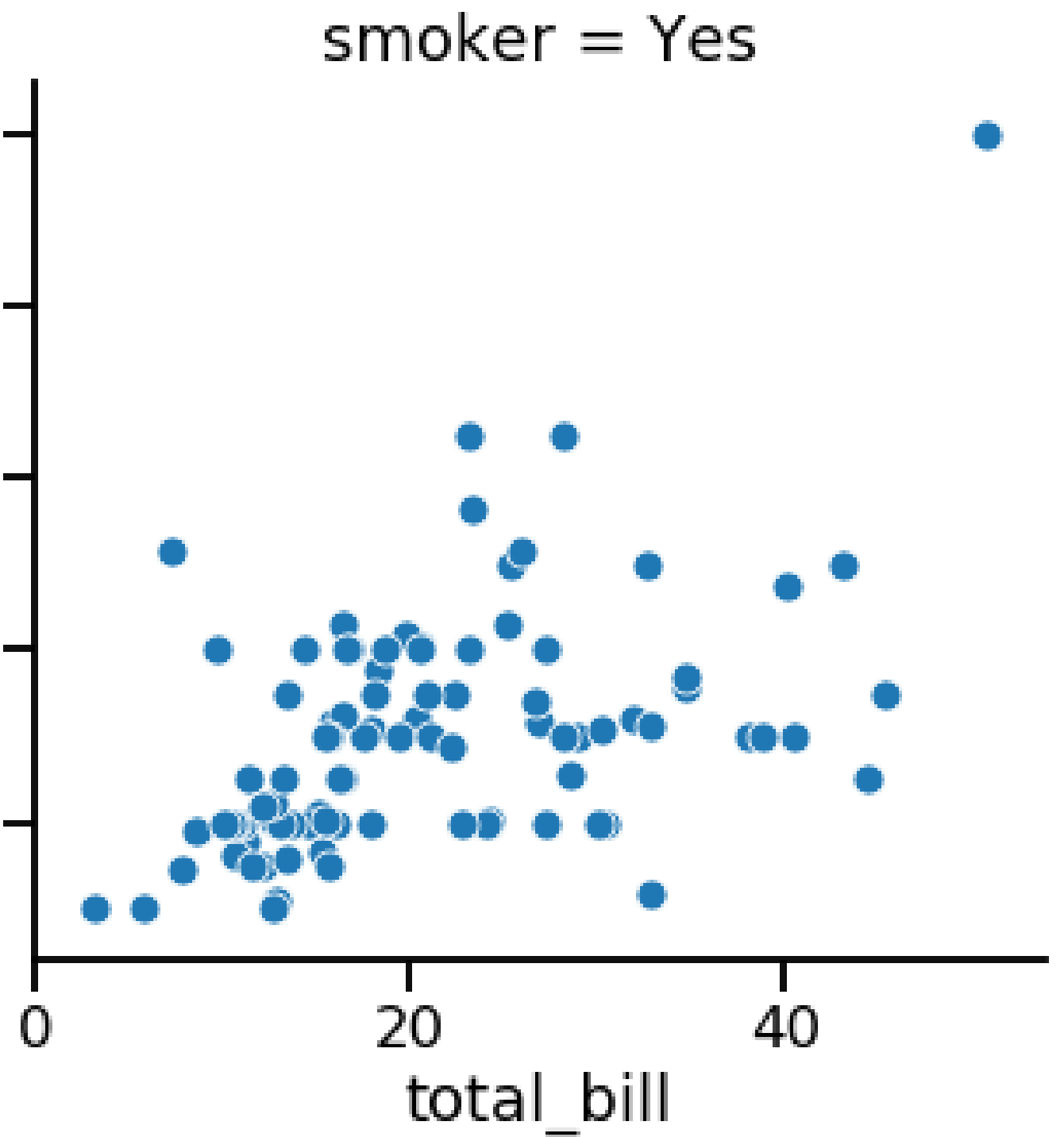
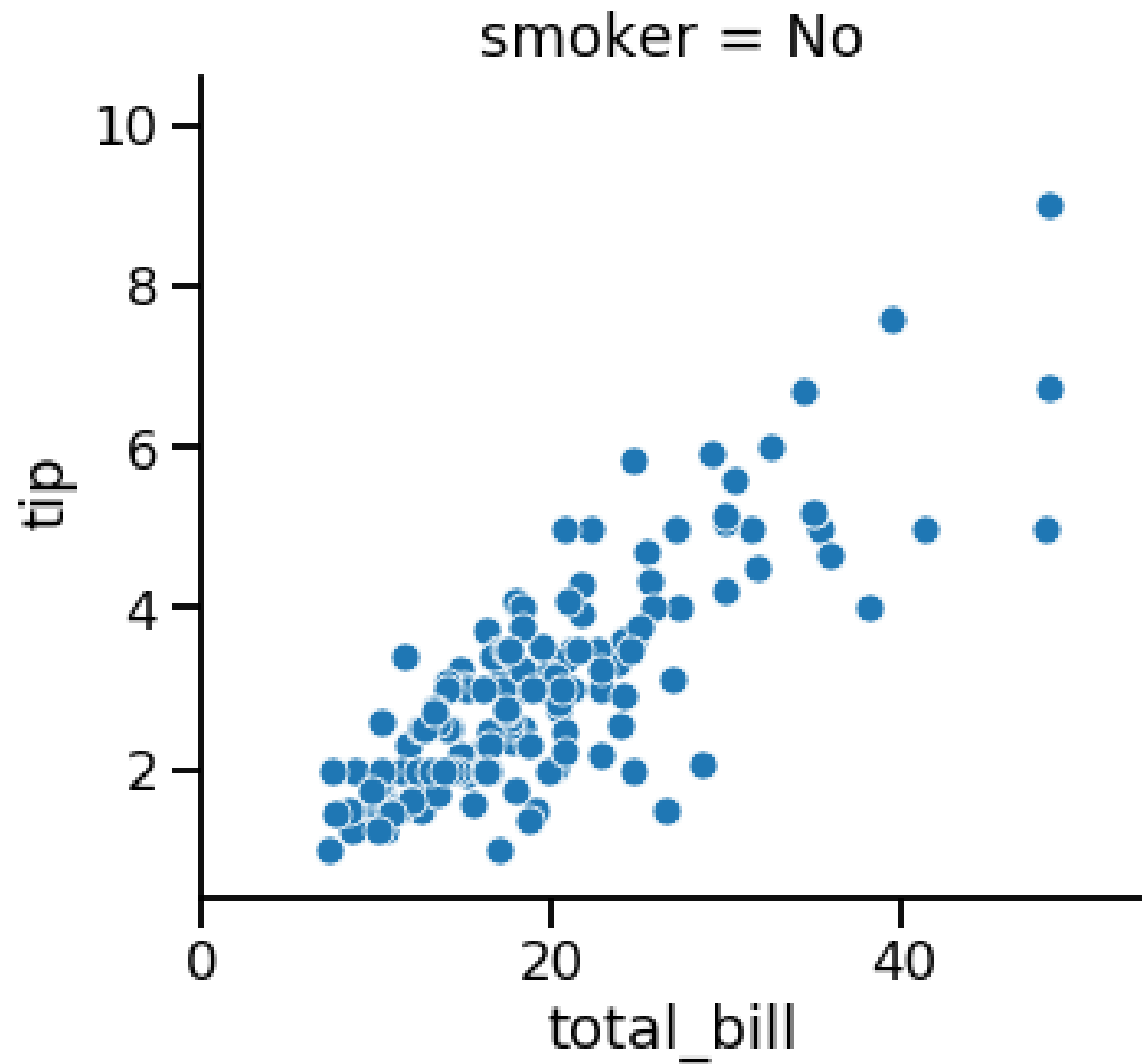
# Questions about quantitative variables

## Relational plots

- Height vs. weight
- Number of school absences vs. final grade
- GDP vs. percent literate







<sup>1</sup> Waskom, M. L. (2021). seaborn: statistical data visualization. <https://seaborn.pydata.org/>

# Introducing relplot()

- Create "relational plots": scatter plots or line plots

Why use `relplot()` instead of `scatterplot()` ?

- `relplot()` lets you create subplots in a single figure

# scatterplot() vs. relplot()

Using `scatterplot()`

```
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

sns.scatterplot(x="total_bill",
                y="tip",
                data=tips)

plt.show()
```

Using `relplot()`

```
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

sns.relplot(x="total_bill",
            y="tip",
            data=tips,
            kind="scatter")

plt.show()
```

<sup>1</sup> Waskom, M. L. (2021). seaborn: statistical data visualization. <https://seaborn.pydata.org/>

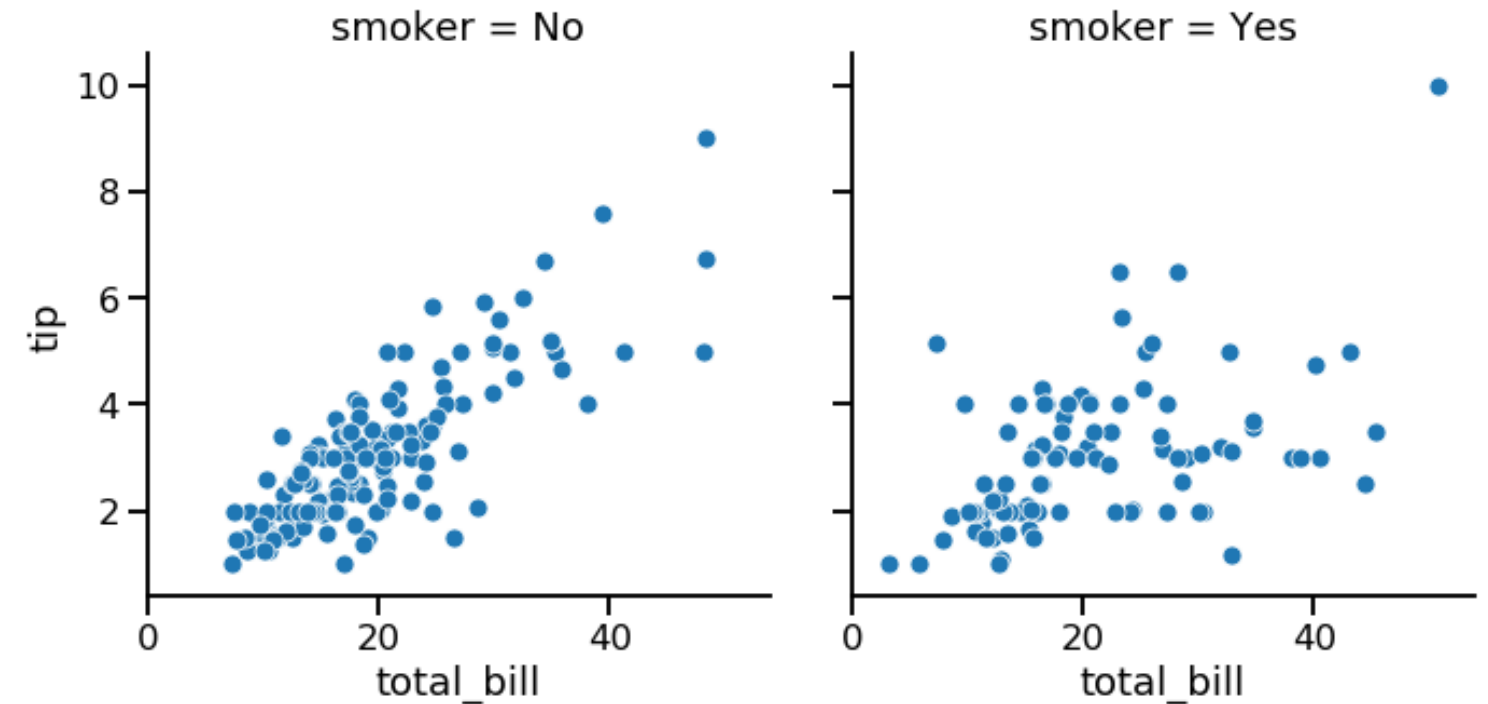


# Subplots in columns

```
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

sns.relplot(x="total_bill",
            y="tip",
            data=tips,
            kind="scatter",
            col="smoker")

plt.show()
```



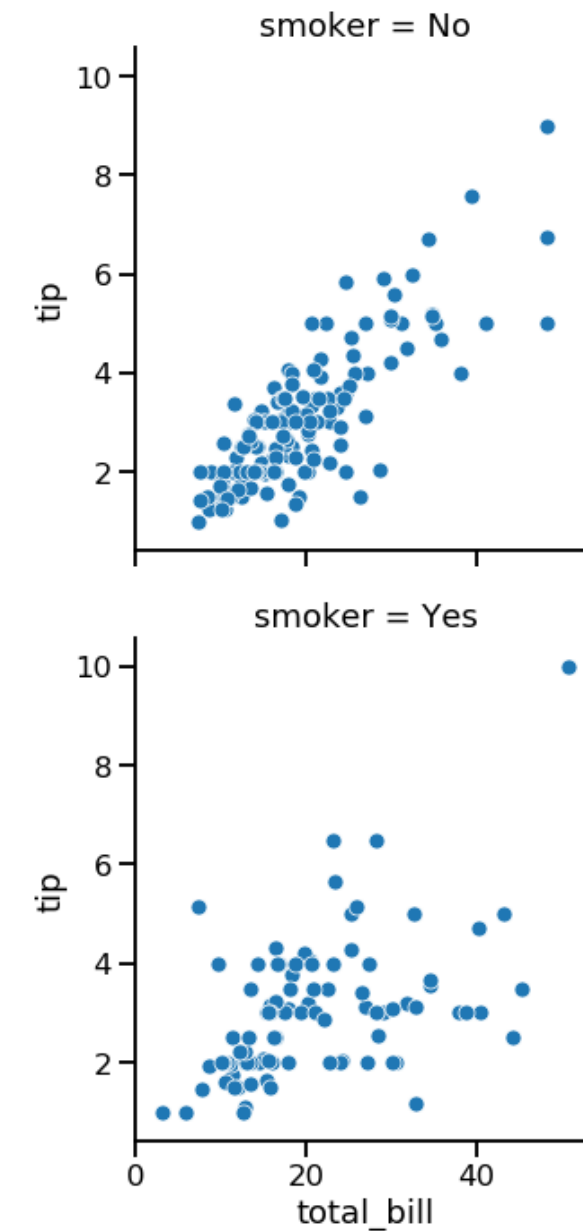
<sup>1</sup> Waskom, M. L. (2021). seaborn: statistical data visualization. <https://seaborn.pydata.org/>

# Subplots in rows

```
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

sns.relplot(x="total_bill",
            y="tip",
            data=tips,
            kind="scatter",
            row="smoker")

plt.show()
```



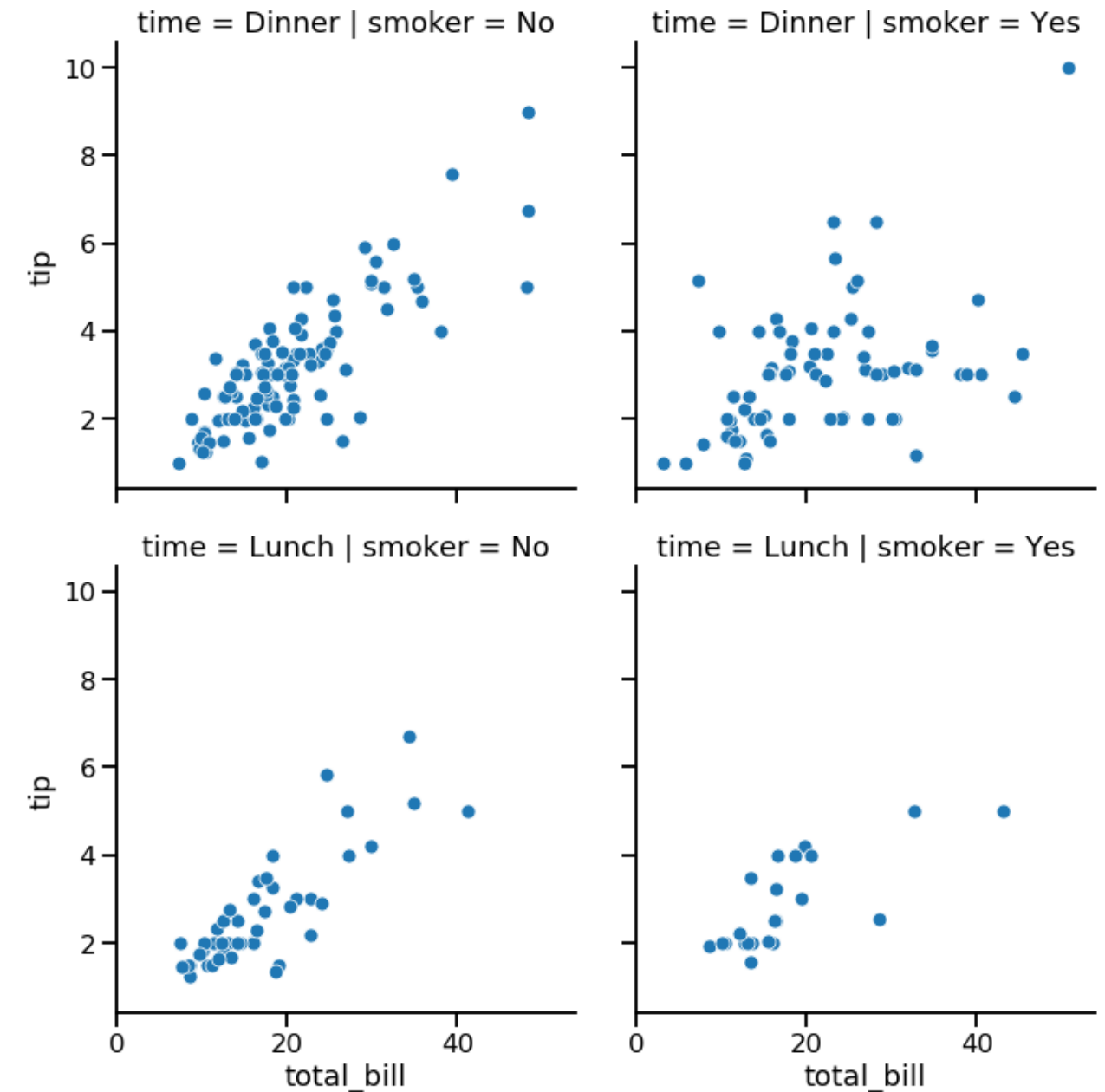
<sup>1</sup> Waskom, M. L. (2021). seaborn: statistical data visualization. <https://seaborn.pydata.org/>

# Subplots in rows and columns

```
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

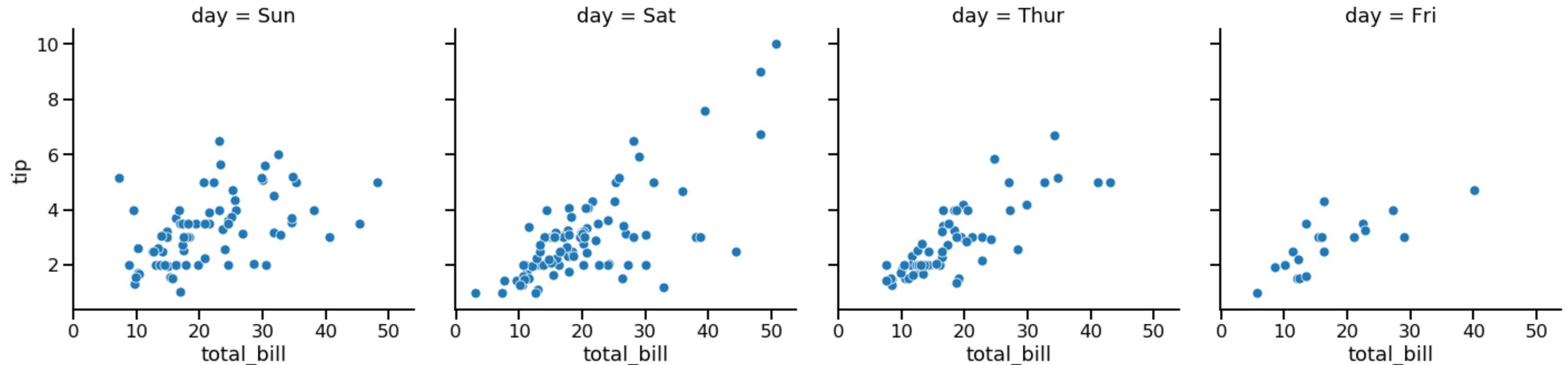
sns.relplot(x="total_bill",
            y="tip",
            data=tips,
            kind="scatter",
            col="smoker",
            row="time")

plt.show()
```



<sup>1</sup> Waskom, M. L. (2021). seaborn: statistical data visualization. <https://seaborn.pydata.org/>

# Subgroups for days of the week



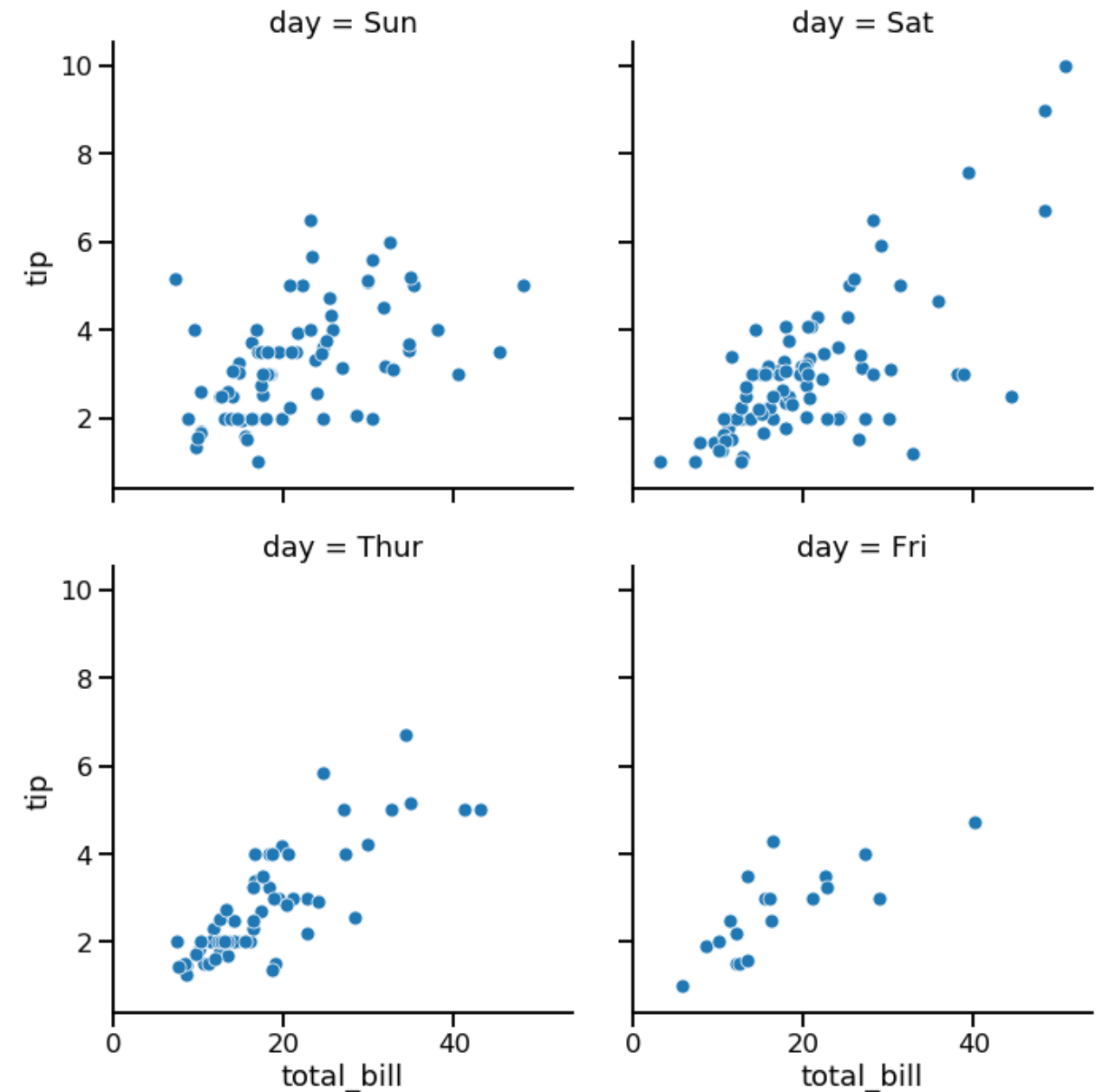
<sup>1</sup> Waskom, M. L. (2021). seaborn: statistical data visualization. <https://seaborn.pydata.org/>

# Wrapping columns

```
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

sns.relplot(x="total_bill",
            y="tip",
            data=tips,
            kind="scatter",
            col="day",
            col_wrap=2)

plt.show()
```



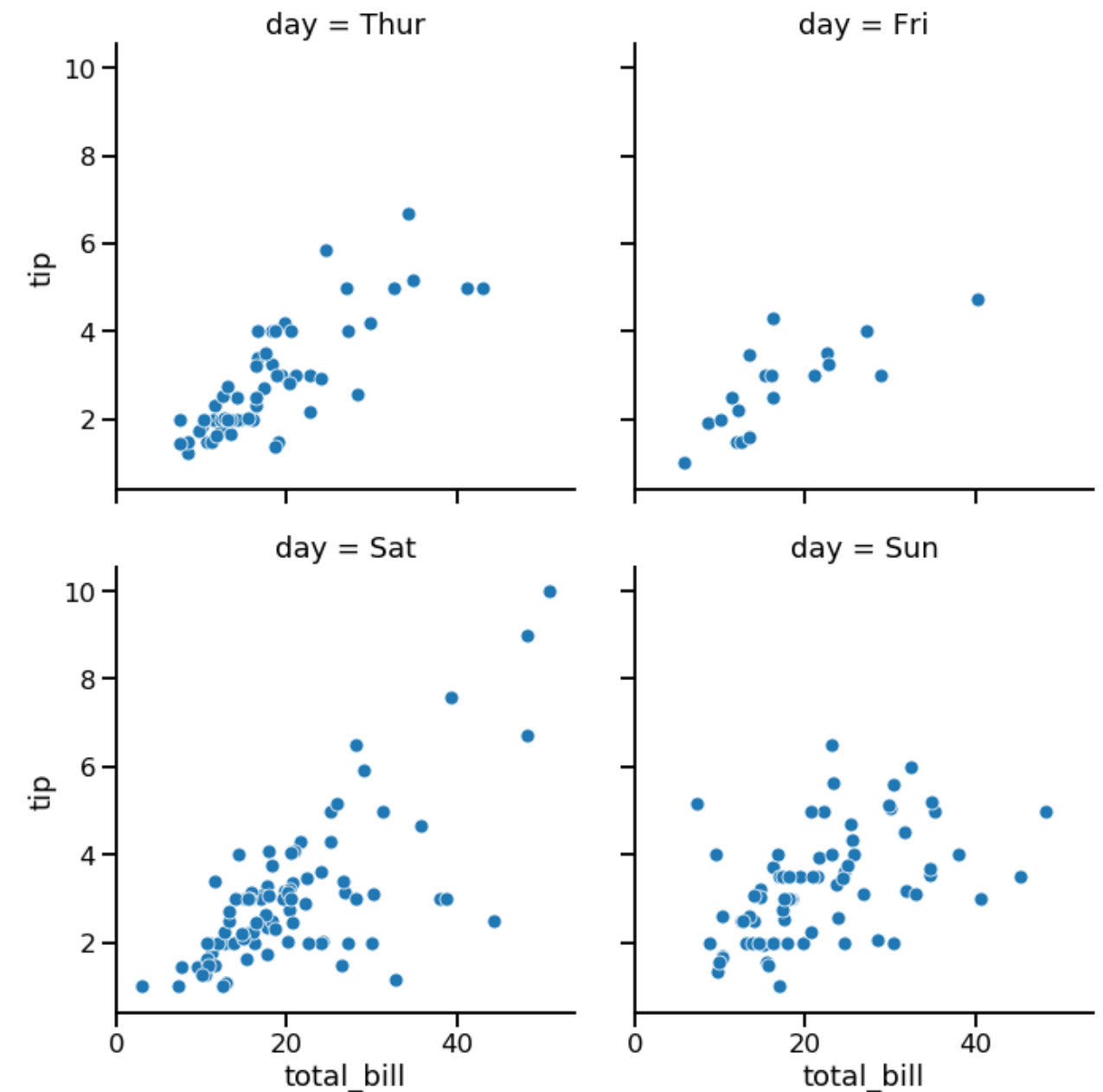
<sup>1</sup> Waskom, M. L. (2021). seaborn: statistical data visualization. <https://seaborn.pydata.org/>

# Ordering columns

```
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

sns.relplot(x="total_bill",
            y="tip",
            data=tips,
            kind="scatter",
            col="day",
            col_wrap=2,
            col_order=["Thur",
                      "Fri",
                      "Sat",
                      "Sun"])

plt.show()
```



<sup>1</sup> Waskom, M. L. (2021). seaborn: statistical data visualization. <https://seaborn.pydata.org/>

# Let's practice!

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# Customizing scatter plots

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# Scatter plot overview

Show relationship between two quantitative variables

We've seen:

- Subplots ( `col` and `row` )
- Subgroups with color ( `hue` )

New Customizations:

- Subgroups with point size and style
- Changing point transparency

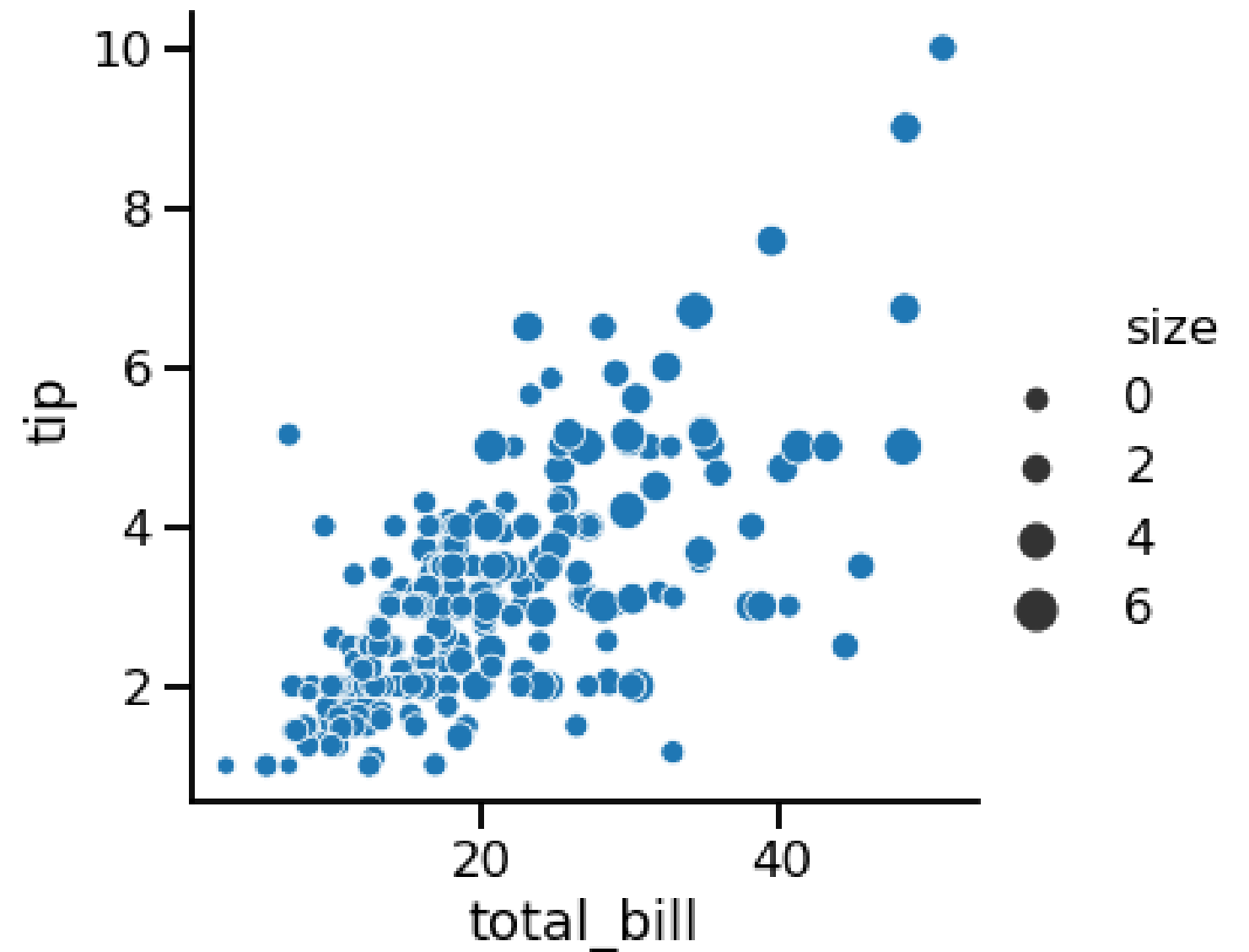
Use with both `scatterplot()` and `relplot()`

# Subgroups with point size

```
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

sns.relplot(x="total_bill",
            y="tip",
            data=tips,
            kind="scatter",
            size="size")

plt.show()
```



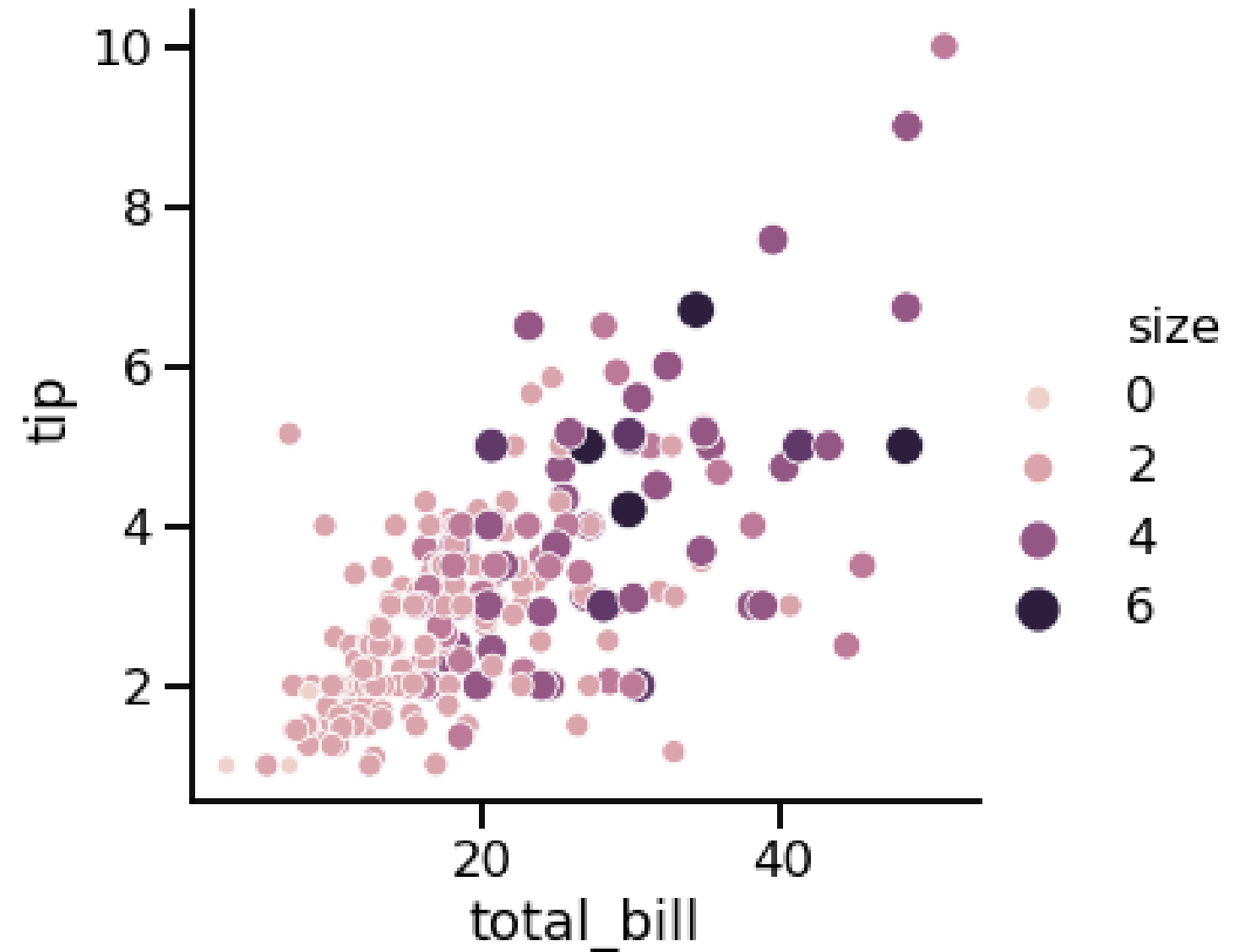
<sup>1</sup> Waskom, M. L. (2021). seaborn: statistical data visualization. <https://seaborn.pydata.org/>

# Point size and hue

```
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

sns.relplot(x="total_bill",
            y="tip",
            data=tips,
            kind="scatter",
            size="size",
            hue="size")

plt.show()
```



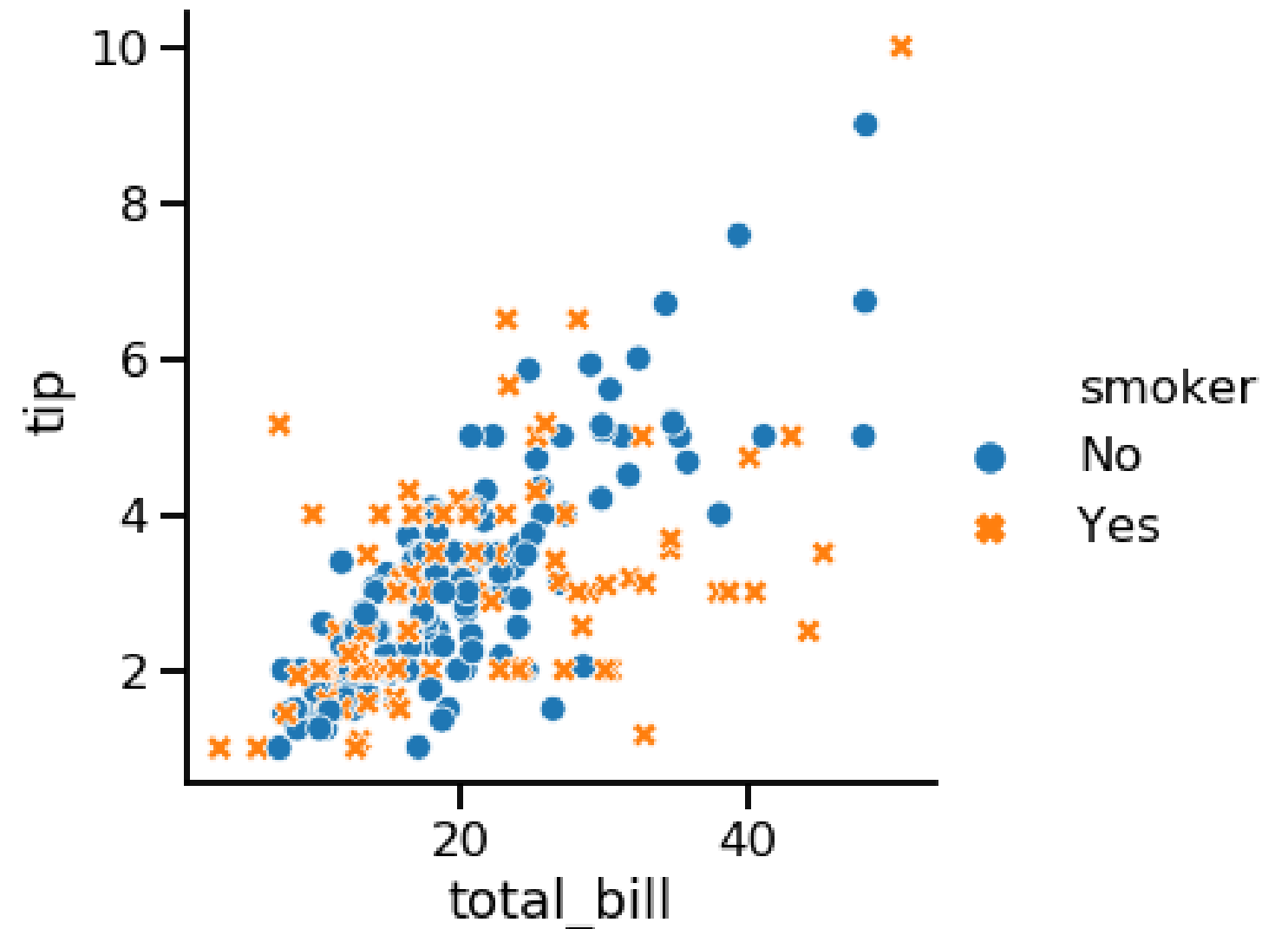
<sup>1</sup> Waskom, M. L. (2021). seaborn: statistical data visualization. <https://seaborn.pydata.org/>

# Subgroups with point style

```
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

sns.relplot(x="total_bill",
            y="tip",
            data=tips,
            kind="scatter",
            hue="smoker",
            style="smoker")

plt.show()
```



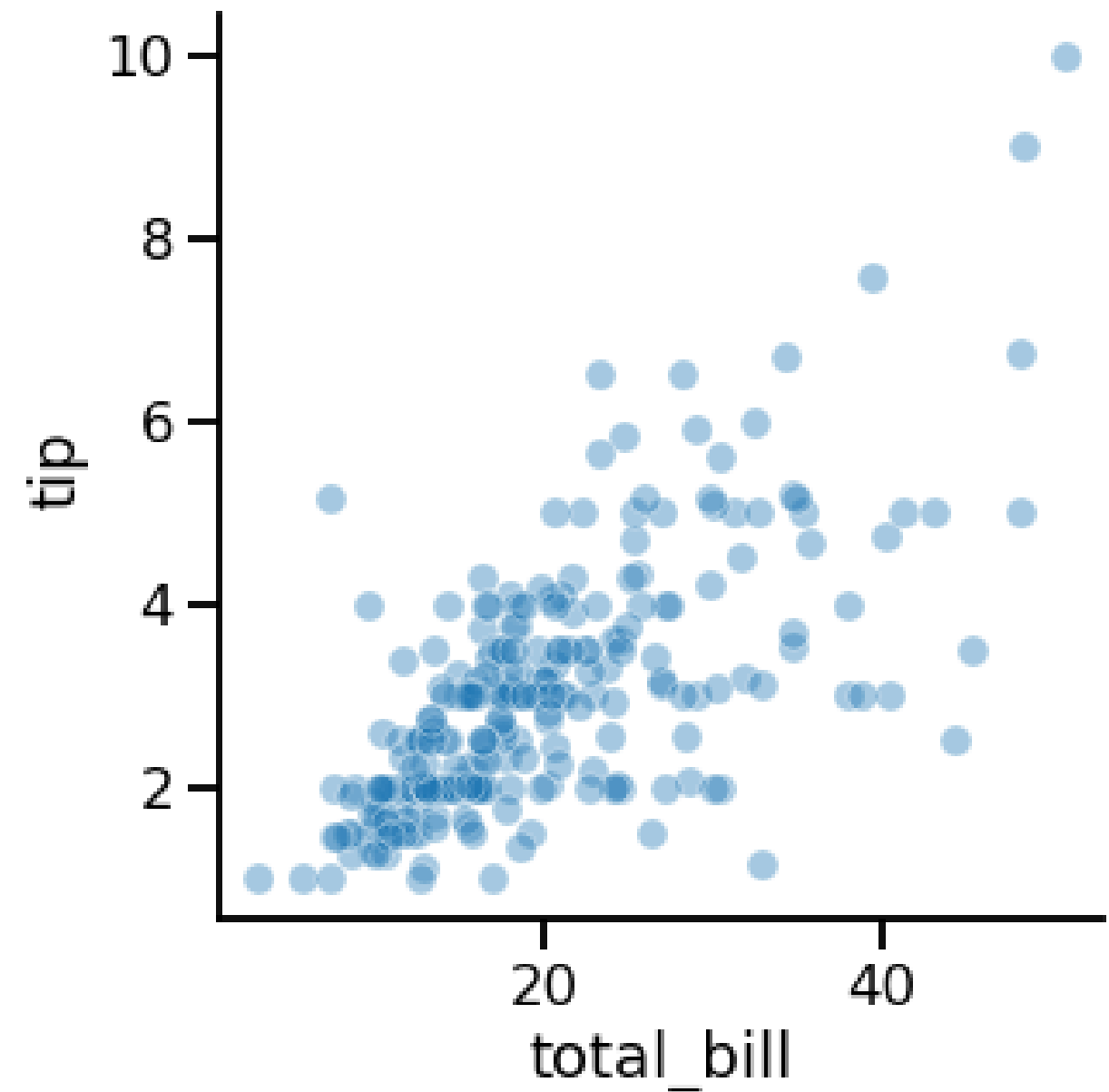
<sup>1</sup> Waskom, M. L. (2021). seaborn: statistical data visualization. <https://seaborn.pydata.org/>

# Changing point transparency

```
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Set alpha to be between 0 and 1
sns.relplot(x="total_bill",
            y="tip",
            data=tips,
            kind="scatter",
            alpha=0.4)

plt.show()
```



<sup>1</sup> Waskom, M. L. (2021). seaborn: statistical data visualization. <https://seaborn.pydata.org/>

# Let's practice!

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# Introduction to line plots

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# What are line plots?

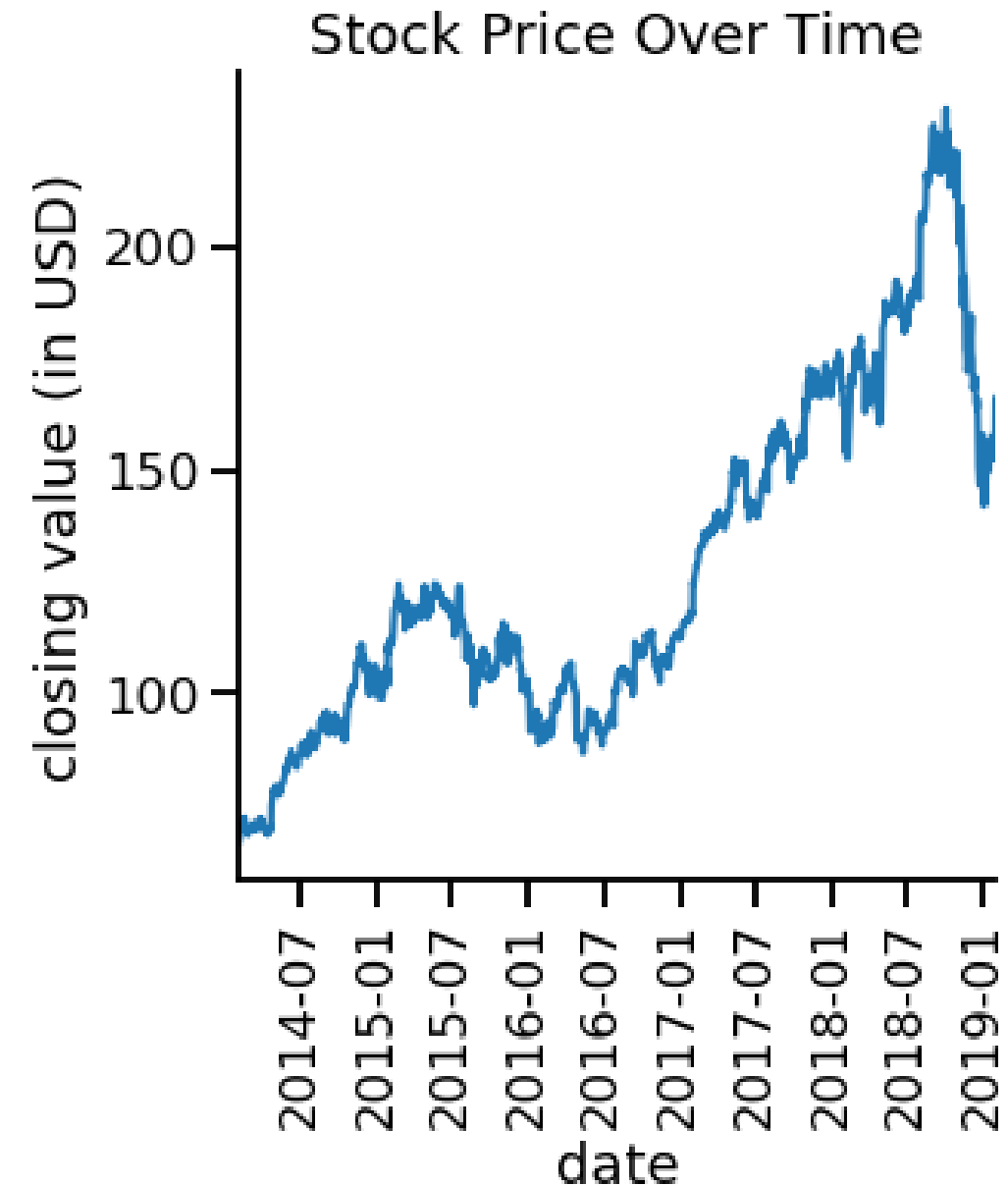
Two types of relational plots: scatter plots and line plots

## Scatter plots

- Each plot point is an independent observation

## Line plots

- Each plot point represents the same "thing", typically tracked over time





# Air pollution data

- Collection stations throughout city
- Air samples of nitrogen dioxide levels

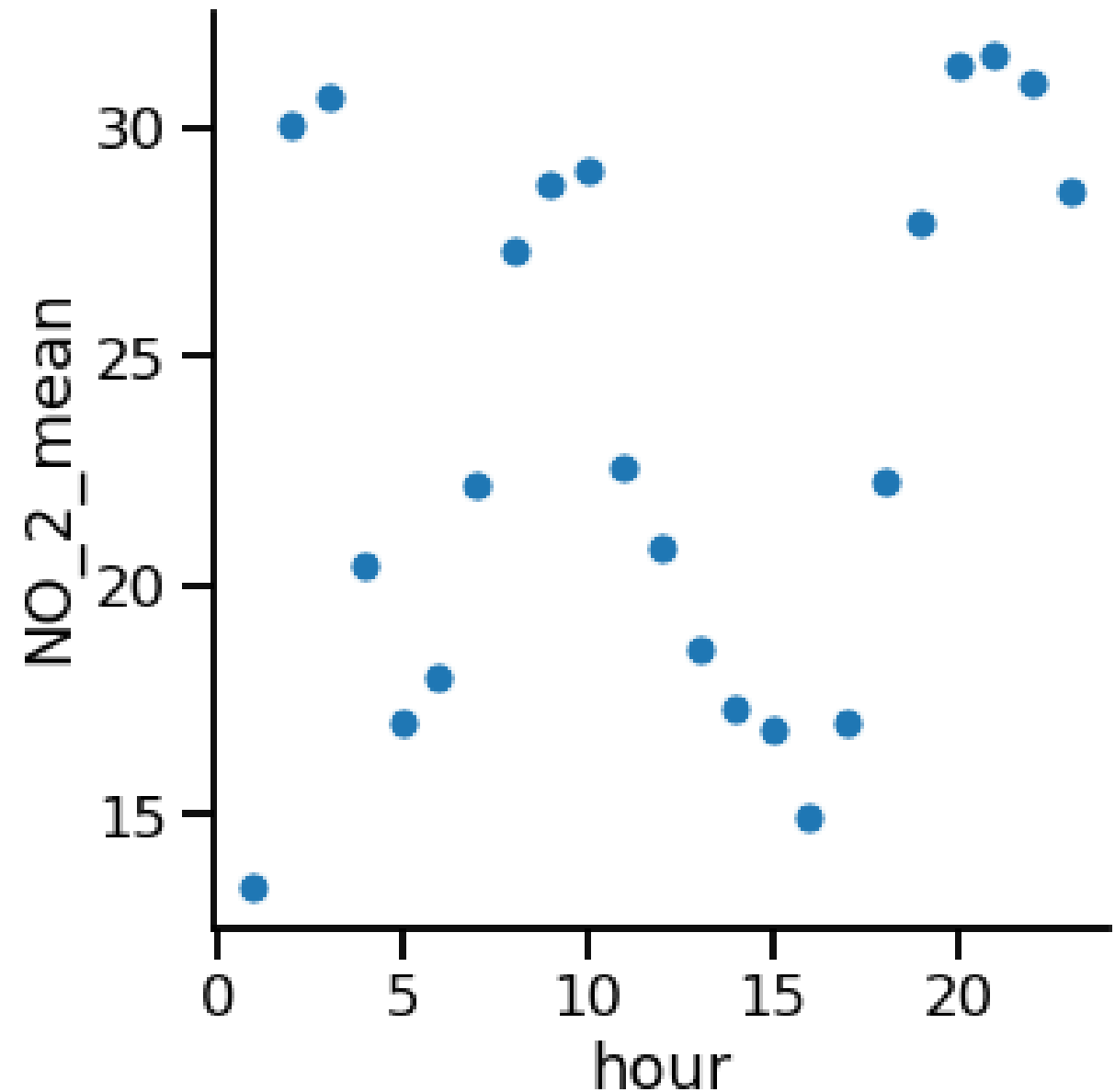
hour		NO_2_mean
0	1	13.375000
1	2	30.041667
2	3	30.666667
3	4	20.416667
4	5	16.958333

# Scatter plot

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns

sns.relplot(x="hour", y="NO_2_mean",
            data=air_df_mean,
            kind="scatter")

plt.show()
```

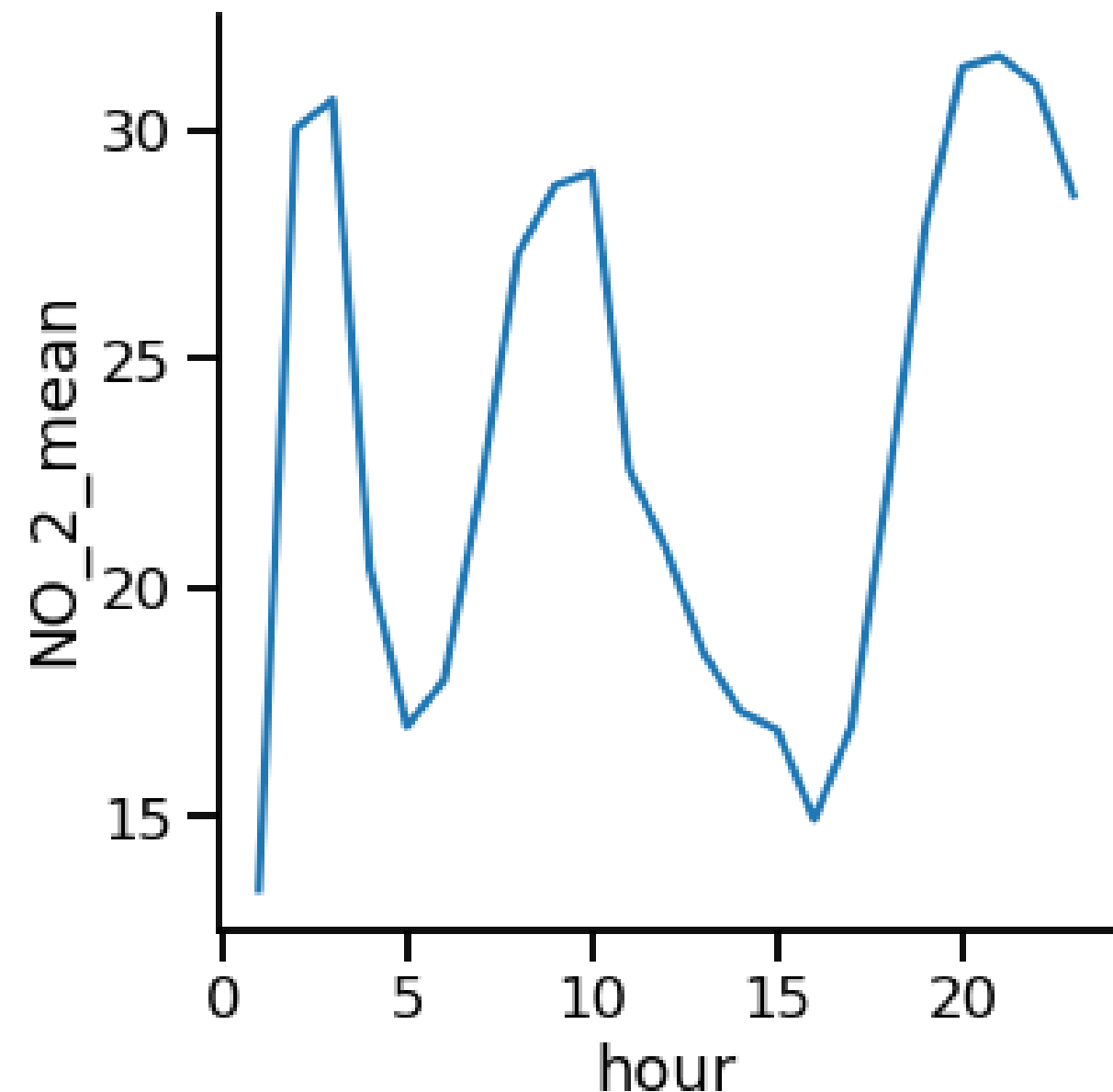


# Line plot

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns

sns.relplot(x="hour", y="NO_2_mean",
            data=air_df_mean,
            kind="line")

plt.show()
```



# Subgroups by location

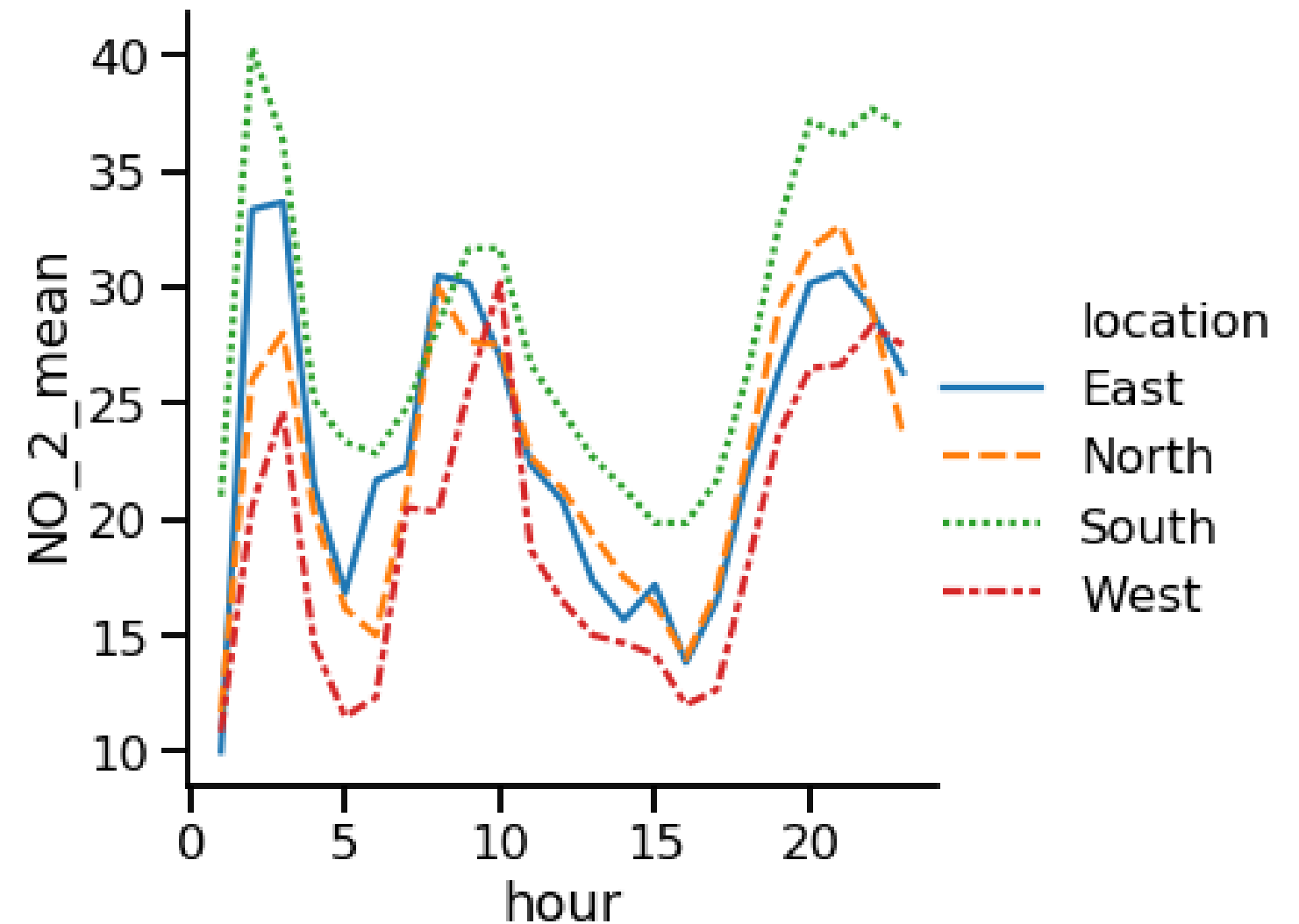
	hour	location	NO_2_mean
0	1	East	10.000000
1	1	North	11.666667
2	1	South	21.000000
3	1	West	10.833333
4	2	East	33.333333

# Subgroups by location

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns

sns.relplot(x="hour", y="NO_2_mean",
            data=air_df_loc_mean,
            kind="line",
            style="location",
            hue="location")

plt.show()
```

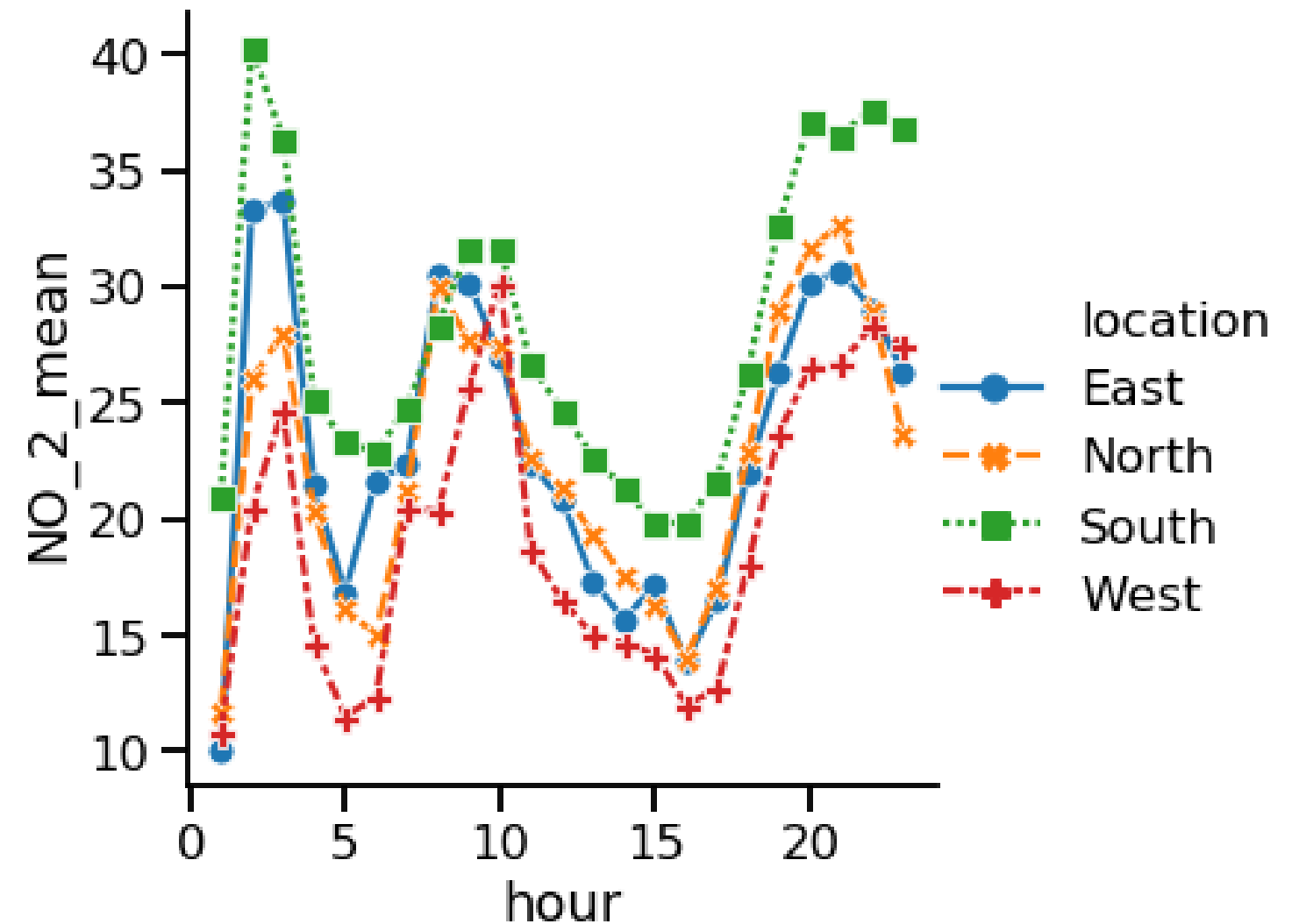


# Adding markers

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns

sns.relplot(x="hour", y="NO_2_mean",
            data=air_df_loc_mean,
            kind="line",
            style="location",
            hue="location",
            markers=True)

plt.show()
```

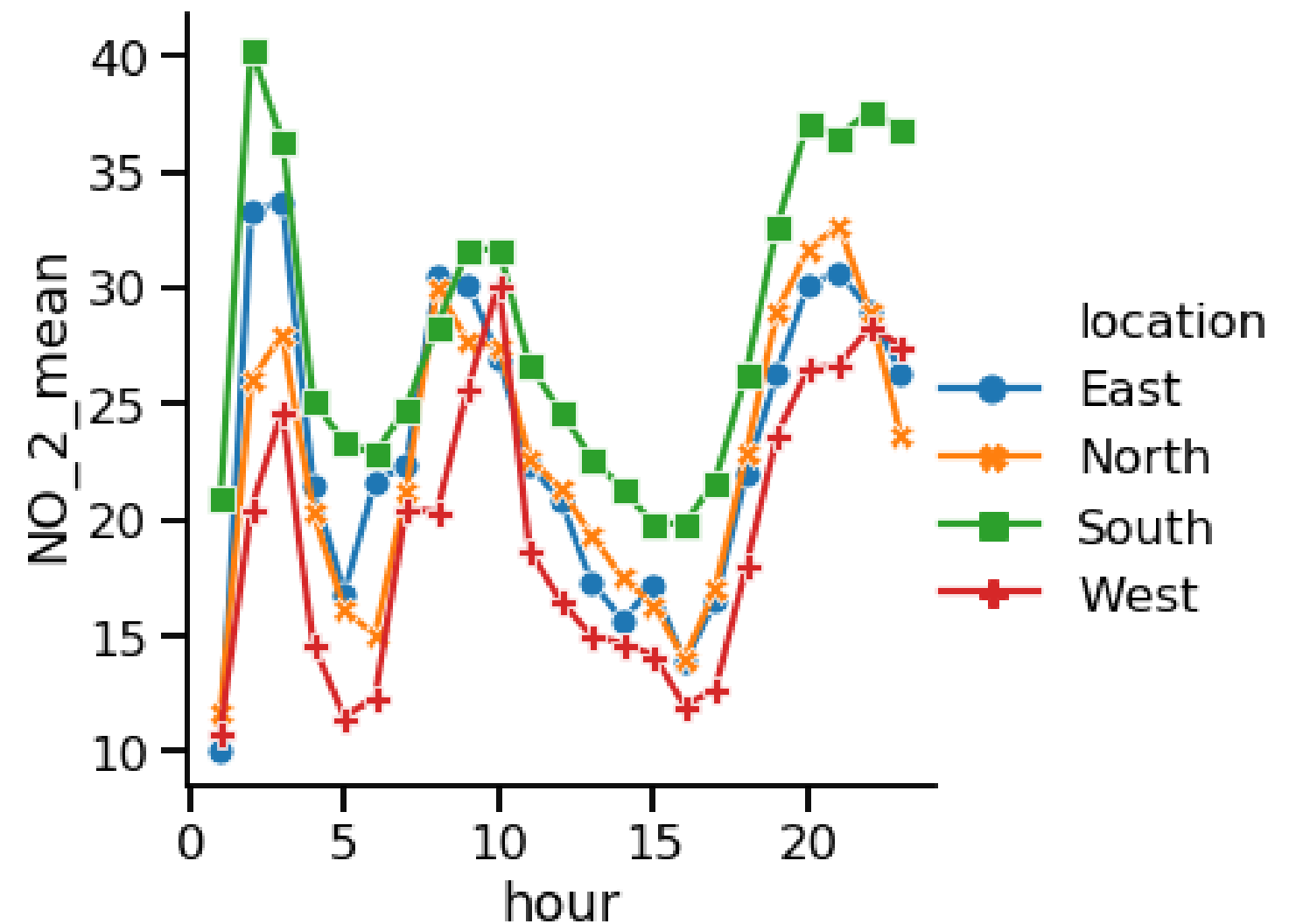


# Turning off line style

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns

sns.relplot(x="hour", y="NO_2_mean",
            data=air_df_loc_mean,
            kind="line",
            style="location",
            hue="location",
            markers=True,
            dashes=False)

plt.show()
```



# Multiple observations per x-value

	hour	NO_2	station	location
0	1	15.0	28079004	South
1	1	33.0	28079008	South
2	1	11.0	28079011	South
3	1	12.0	28079016	South
4	1	23.0	28079017	South



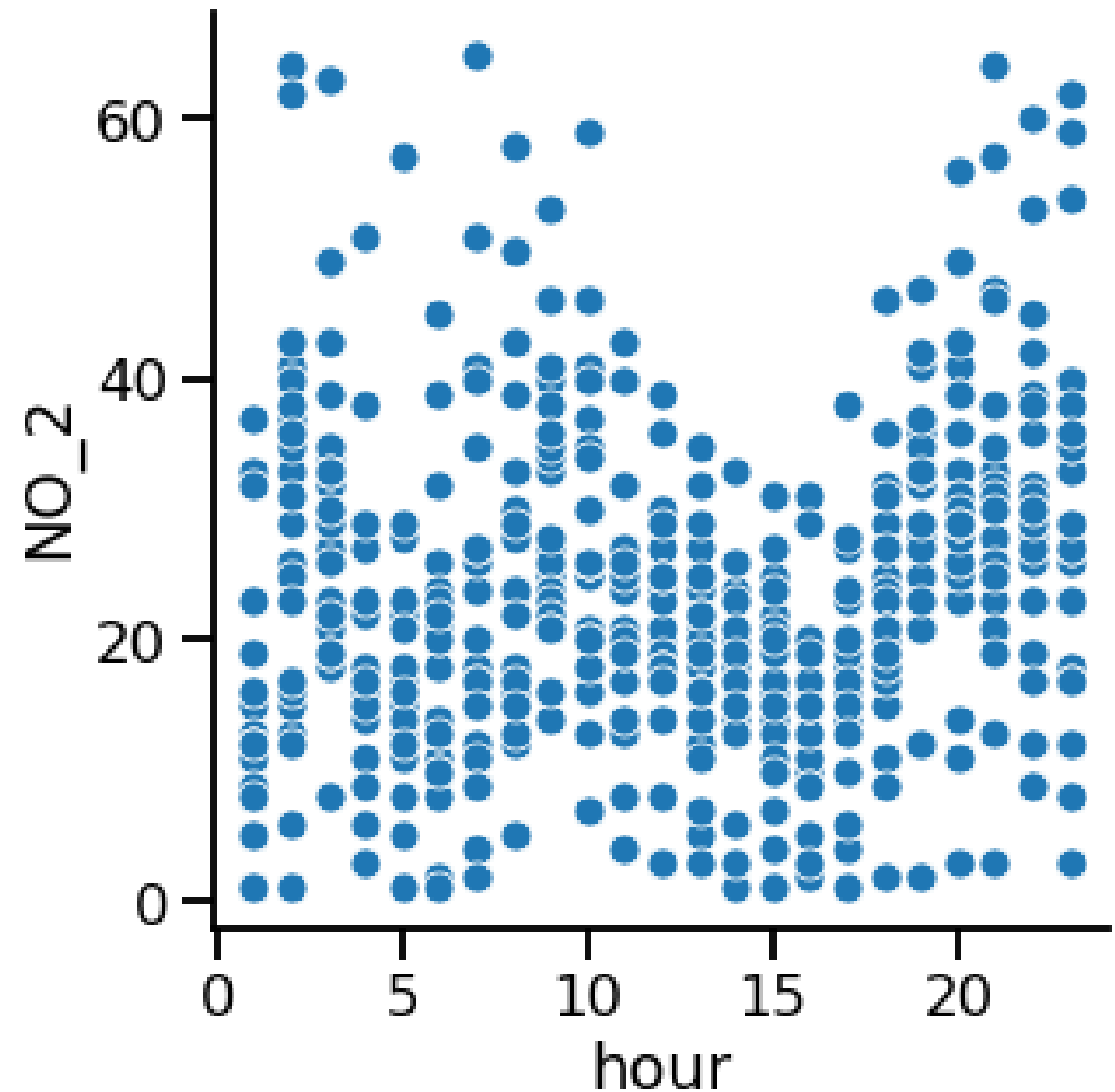
# Multiple observations per x-value

## Scatter plot

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns

sns.relplot(x="hour", y="NO_2",
            data=air_df,
            kind="scatter")

plt.show()
```



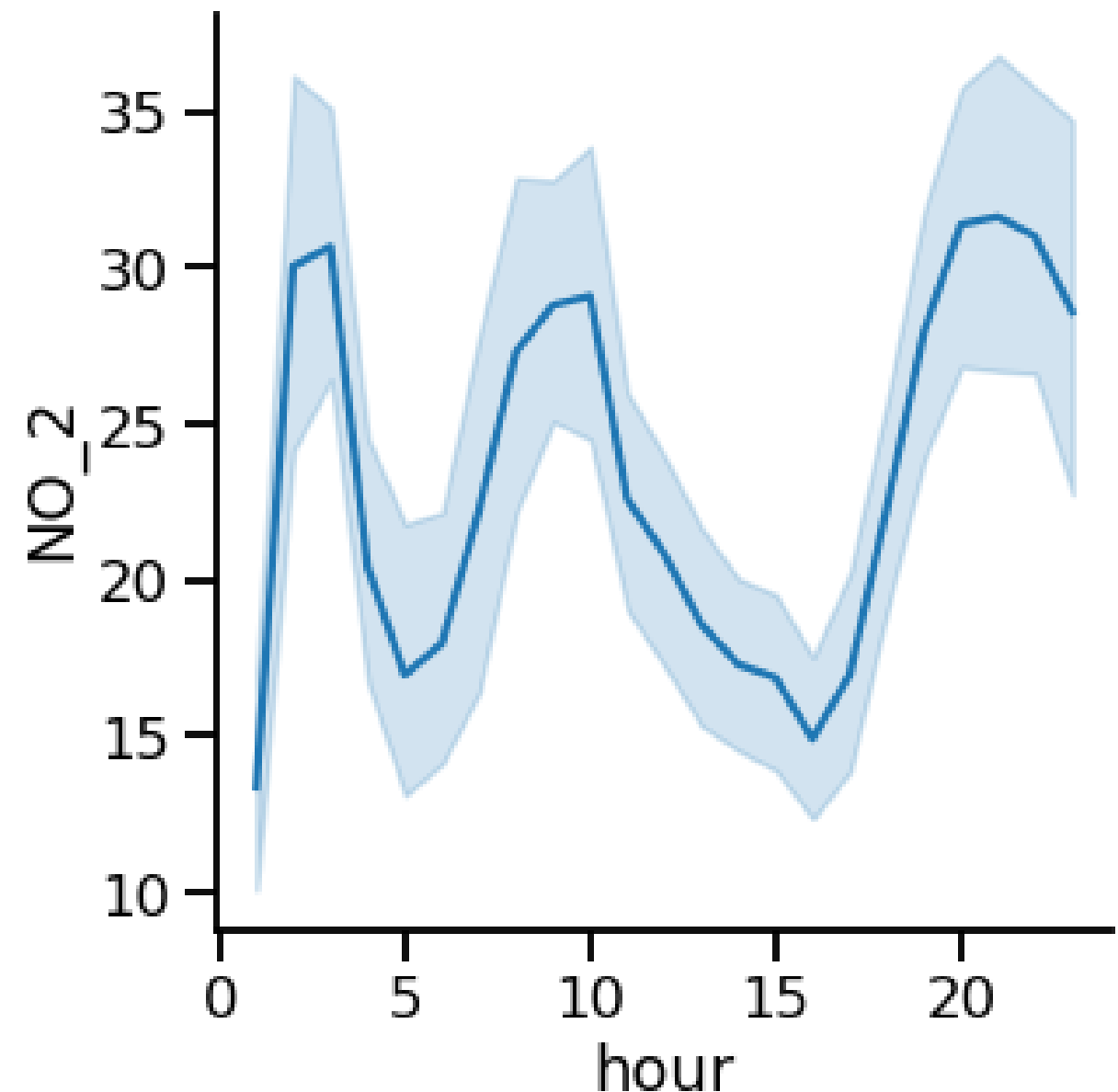
# Multiple observations per x-value

## Line plot

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns

sns.relplot(x="hour", y="NO_2",
            data=air_df,
            kind="line")

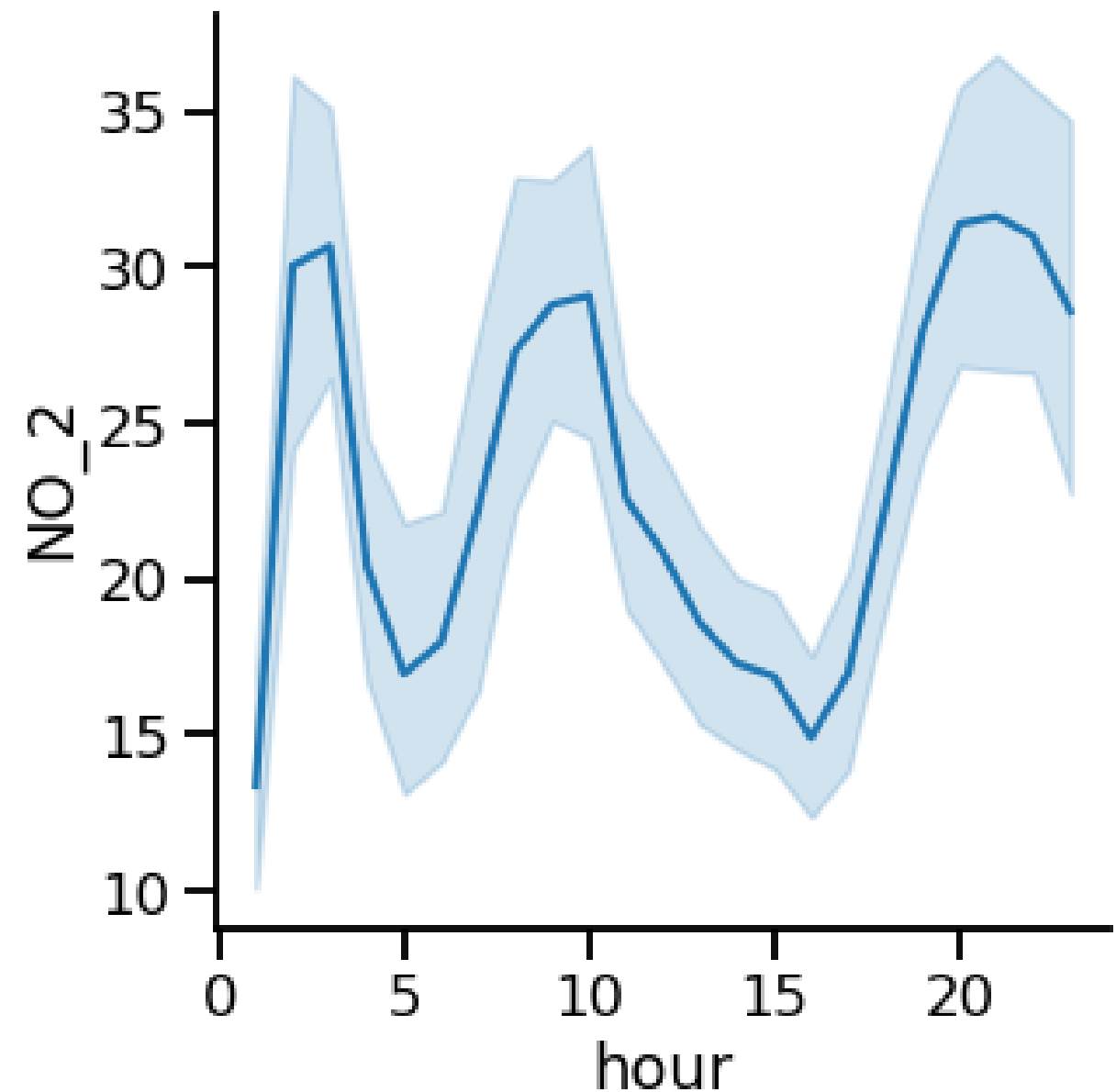
plt.show()
```



# Multiple observations per x-value

Shaded region is the confidence interval

- Assumes dataset is a random sample
- 95% confident that the mean is within this interval
- Indicates uncertainty in our estimate

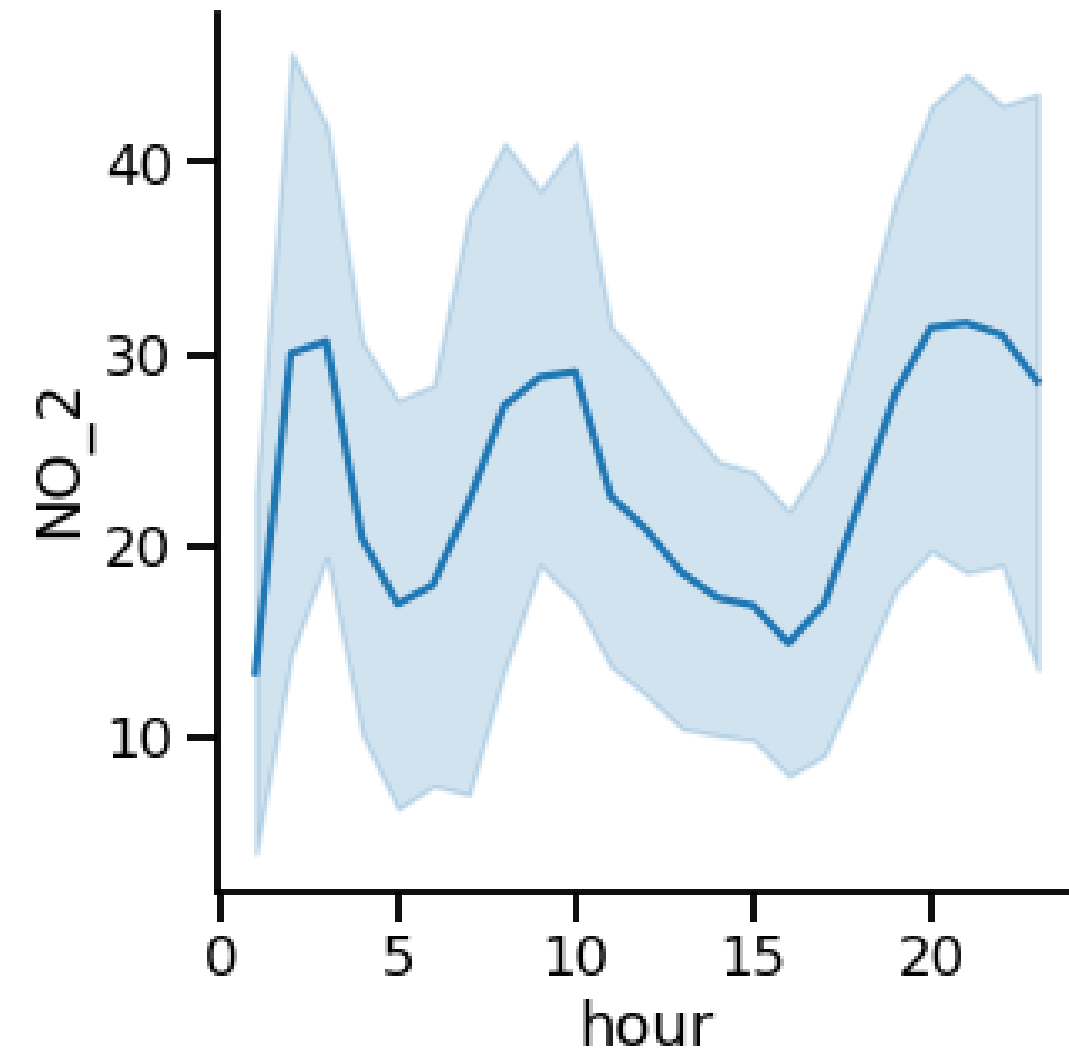


# Replacing confidence interval with standard deviation

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns

sns.relplot(x="hour", y="NO_2",
            data=air_df,
            kind="line",
            ci="sd")

plt.show()
```

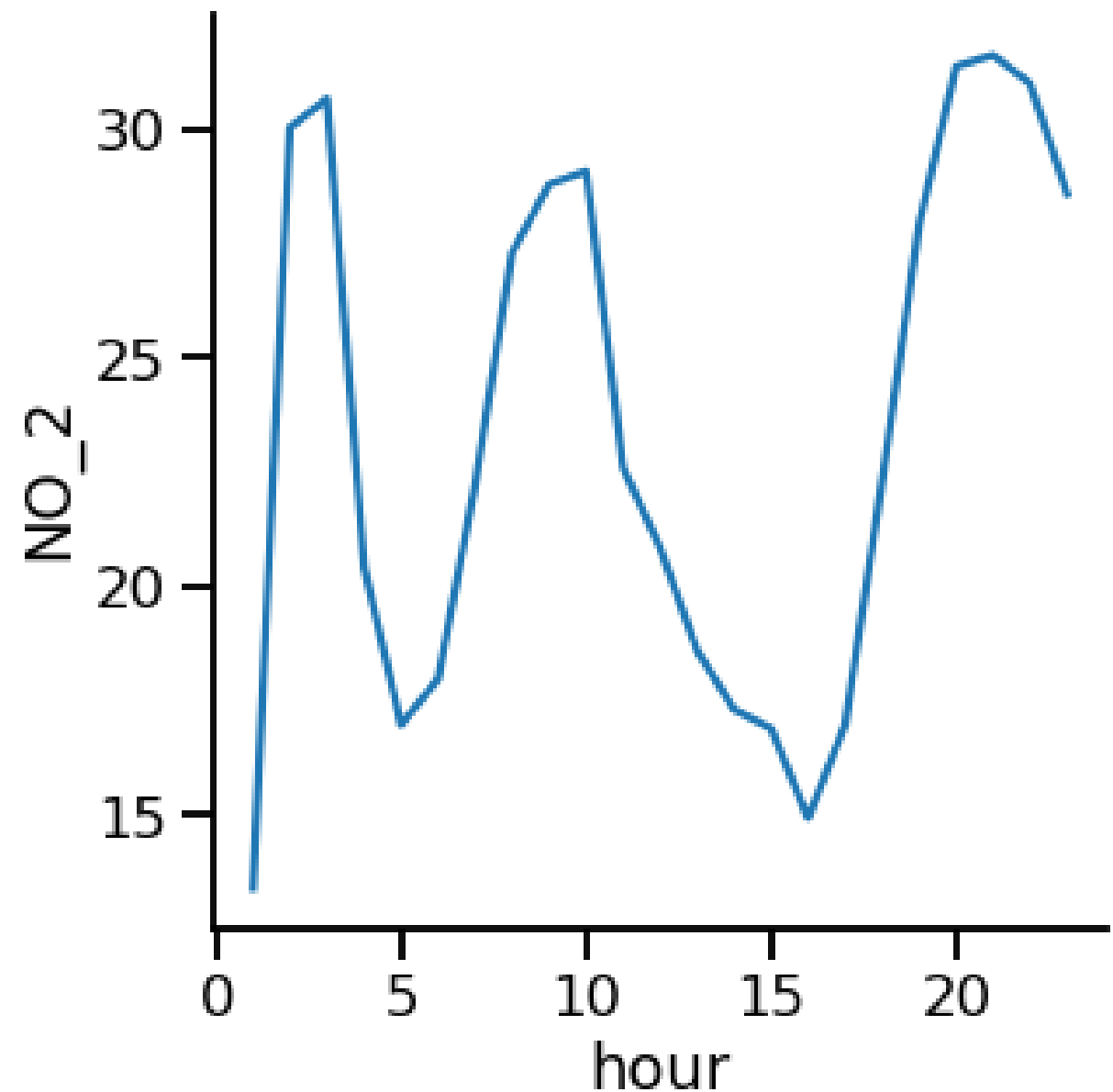


# Turning off confidence interval

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns

sns.relplot(x="hour", y="NO_2",
            data=air_df,
            kind="line",
            ci=None)

plt.show()
```



# Let's practice!

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