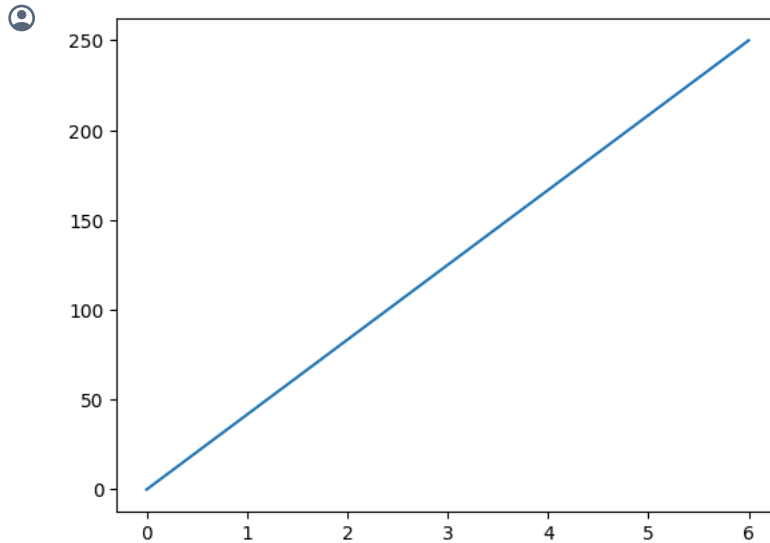


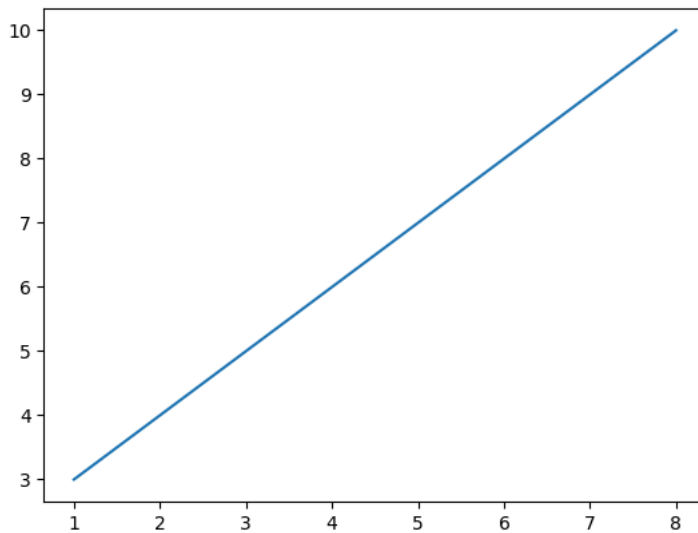
Overview of Data Visualization

1. Draw a line in a diagram from position(0,0) to position(6,250):

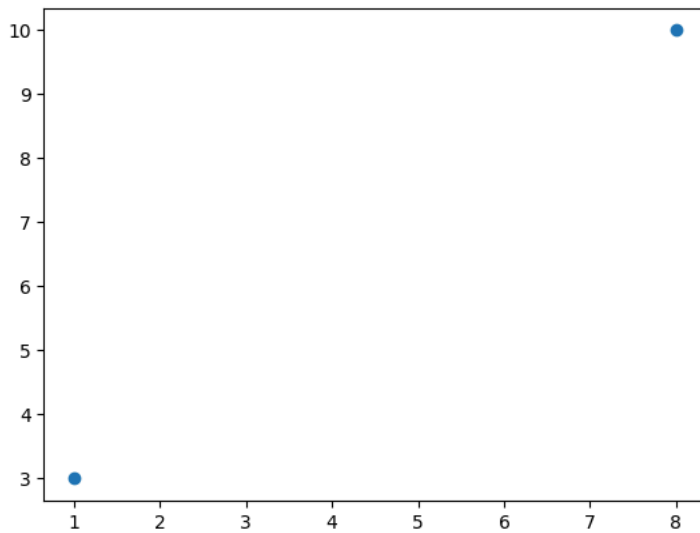
```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
xpoints=np.array([0,6])
ypoints=np.array([0,250])
plt.plot(xpoints,ypoints)
plt.show()
```



```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
xpoints=np.array([1,8])
ypoints=np.array([3,10])
plt.plot(xpoints,ypoints)
plt.show()
```



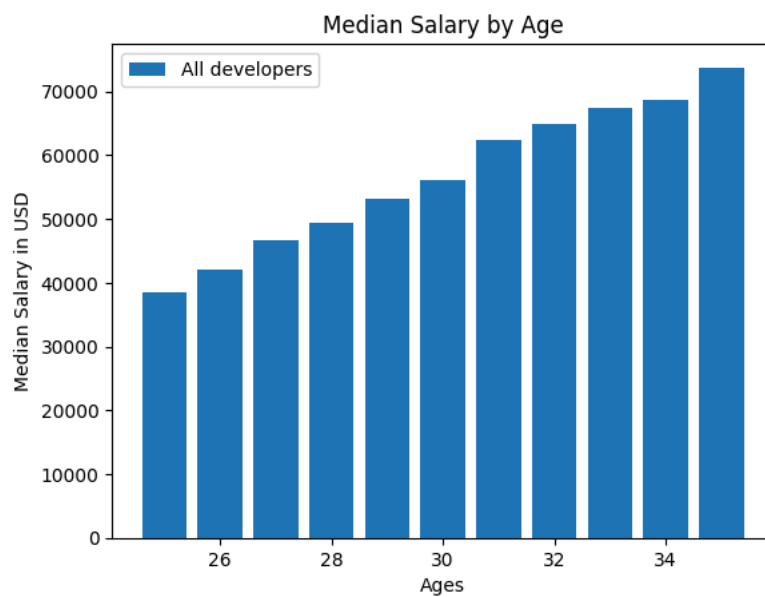
```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
xpoints=np.array([1,8])
ypoints=np.array([3,10])
plt.plot(xpoints,ypoints,'o')
plt.show()
```



```
x = [25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35]
```

```
devs_y = [38496, 42000, 46752, 49320, 53200, 56000, 62316, 64928, 67317, 68748, 73752]
```

```
plt.bar(x, devs_y, label="All developers")
plt.xlabel("Ages")
plt.ylabel("Median Salary in USD")
plt.title("Median Salary by Age")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

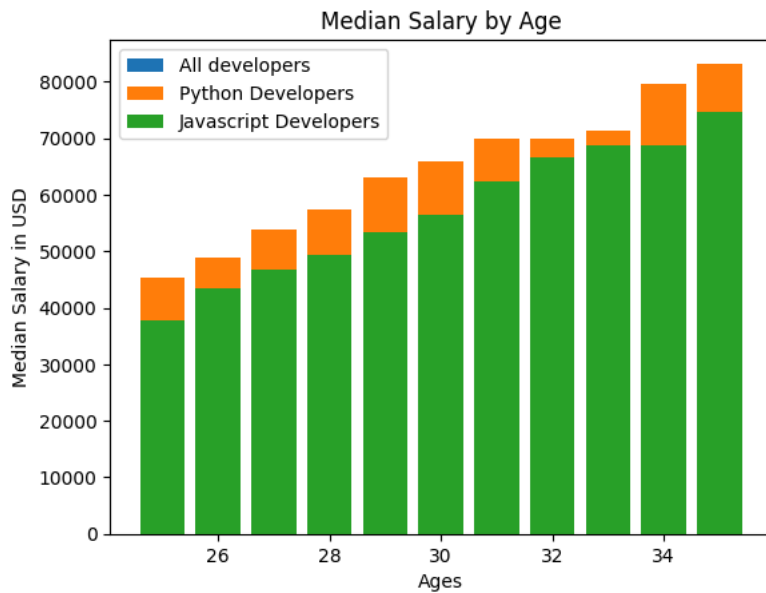


2. Adding more bars to the same plot

```
py_devs_y = [45372, 48876, 53850, 57287, 63016, 65998, 70003, 70000, 71418, 79674, 83238]
```

```
js_devs_y = [37810, 43515, 46823, 49293, 53437, 56373, 62375, 66674, 68745, 68746, 74583]
```

```
plt.bar(x, devs_y, label="All developers")
plt.bar(x, py_devs_y, label="Python Developers")
plt.bar(x, js_devs_y, label="Javascript Developers")
plt.xlabel("Ages")
plt.ylabel("Median Salary in USD")
plt.title("Median Salary by Age")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

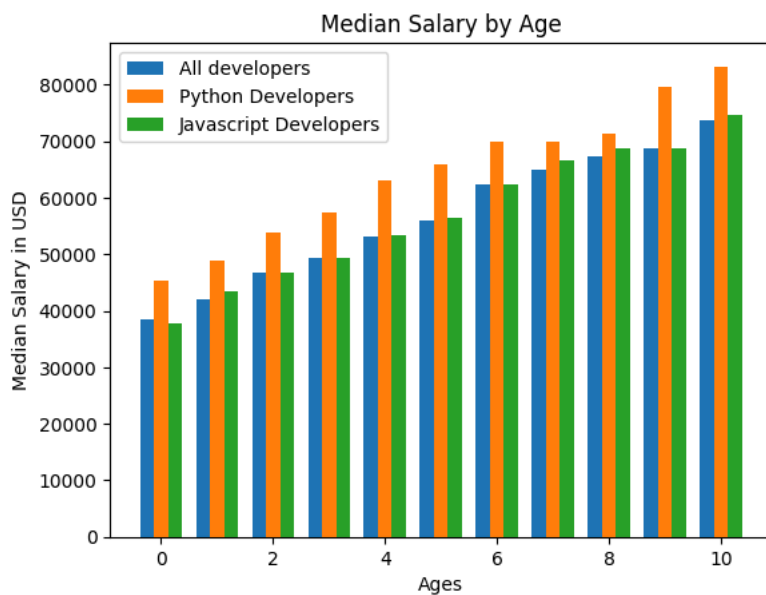


```
import numpy as np

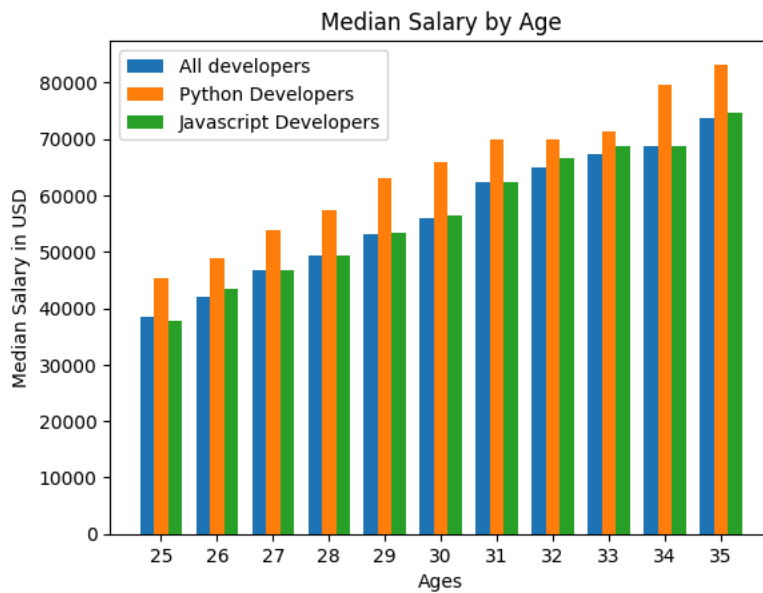
x_indexes = np.arange(len(x))

width = 0.25

plt.bar(x_indexes - width, devs_y, width=width, label="All developers")
plt.bar(x_indexes, py_devs_y, width = width, label="Python Developers")
plt.bar(x_indexes + width, js_devs_y, width=width, label="Javascript Developers")
plt.xlabel("Ages")
plt.ylabel("Median Salary in USD")
plt.title("Median Salary by Age")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



```
plt.bar(x_indexes - width, devs_y, width=width, label="All developers")
plt.bar(x_indexes, py_devs_y, width = width, label="Python Developers")
plt.bar(x_indexes + width, js_devs_y, width=width, label="Javascript Developers")
plt.xlabel("Ages")
plt.ylabel("Median Salary in USD")
plt.title("Median Salary by Age")
plt.xticks(ticks=x_indexes, labels=x) #changing the xlabel
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



```
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
```

Recommended to use when we have 5 or less values to plot

1. Plotting the Pie Chart

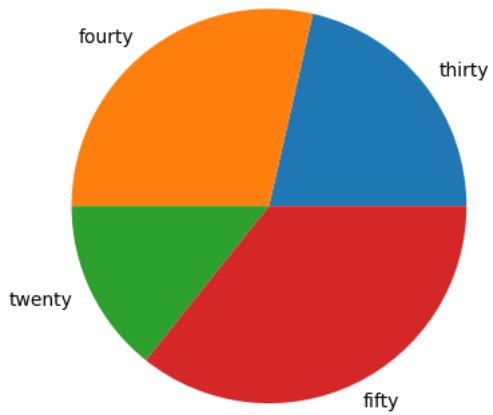
```
slices = [30, 40, 20, 50] #sum needs not be 100
```

```
plt.pie(slices)
plt.show()
```



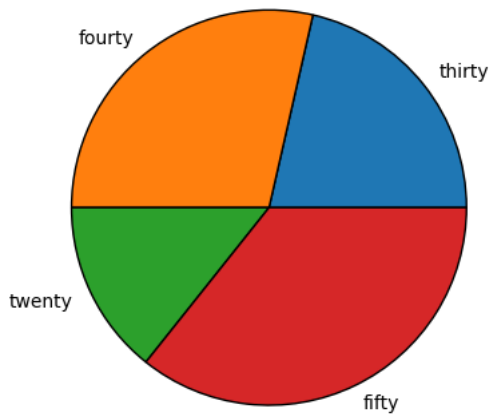
2. Adding labels to the pie chart

```
labels = ['thirty', 'fourty', 'twenty', 'fifty']  
plt.pie(slices, labels=labels)  
plt.show()
```



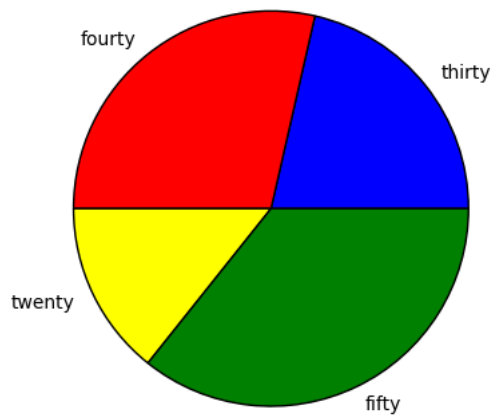
3. setting edge color

```
plt.pie(slices, labels=labels, wedgeprops={'edgecolor':'black'})  
plt.show()
```



4. setting color of the slices

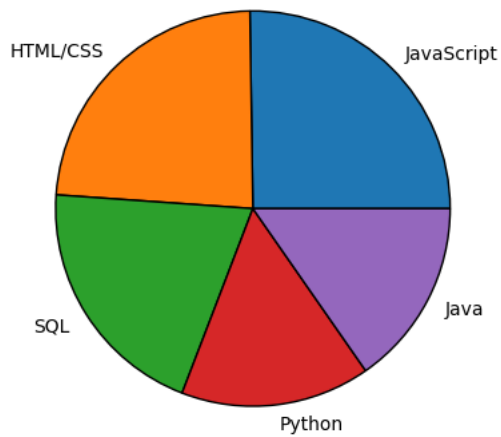
```
color = ['blue', 'red', 'yellow', 'green']  
  
#hexadecimal color codes can also be used  
plt.pie(slices, labels=labels, colors=color, wedgeprops={'edgecolor':'black'})  
plt.show()
```



5. plotting real world data

```
labels = ['JavaScript', 'HTML/CSS', 'SQL', 'Python', 'Java']
slices = [59219, 55466, 47544, 36443, 35917]

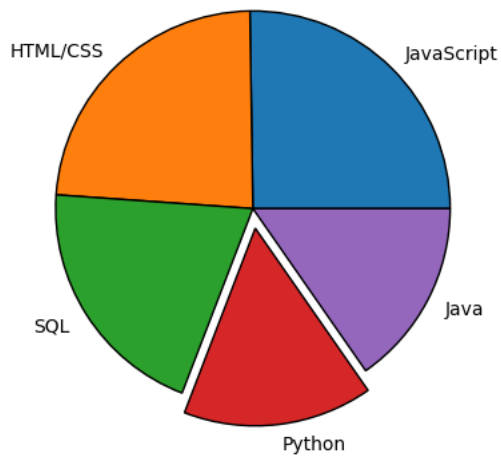
plt.pie(slices, labels=labels, wedgeprops={'edgecolor':'black'})
plt.show()
```



6. Exploding the slice

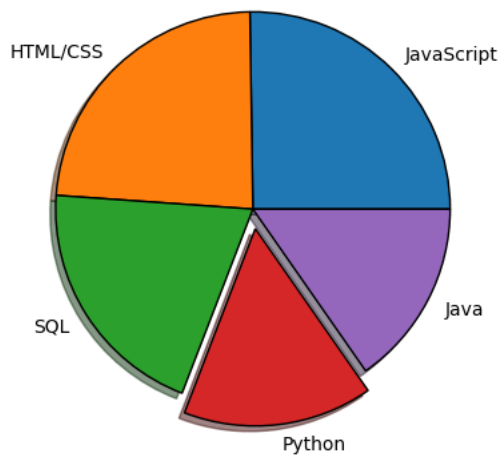
```
explode = [0, 0, 0, 0.1, 0]

plt.pie(slices, labels=labels, explode=explode, wedgeprops={'edgecolor':'black'})
plt.show()
```



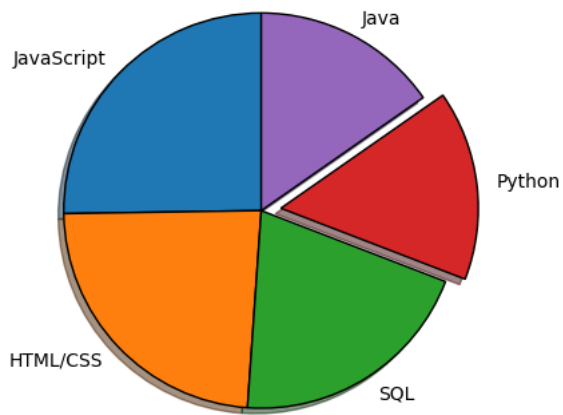
7. adding shadow to the chart

```
plt.pie(slices, labels=labels, explode=explode, shadow=True, wedgeprops={'edgecolor':'black'})  
plt.show()
```



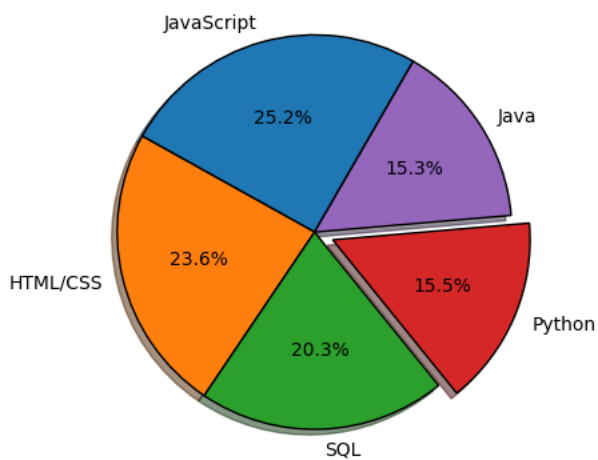
8. setting the starting angle

```
plt.pie(slices, labels=labels, explode=explode, shadow=True, startangle=90, wedgeprops={'edgecolor':'black'})  
plt.show()
```



9. displaying percentage of each slices

```
plt.pie(slices, labels=labels, explode=explode, shadow=True, startangle=60, autopct="%0.1f%%", wedgeprops={'edgecolor':'black'})
plt.show()
```



Start coding or [generate](#) with AI.

Data Visualization using Matplotlib

1. Line Plots
2. Bar Charts
3. Pie Charts
4. Stack Plots
5. Histograms
6. Scatter Plots
7. Subplots

1. Creating Plots

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import random
```

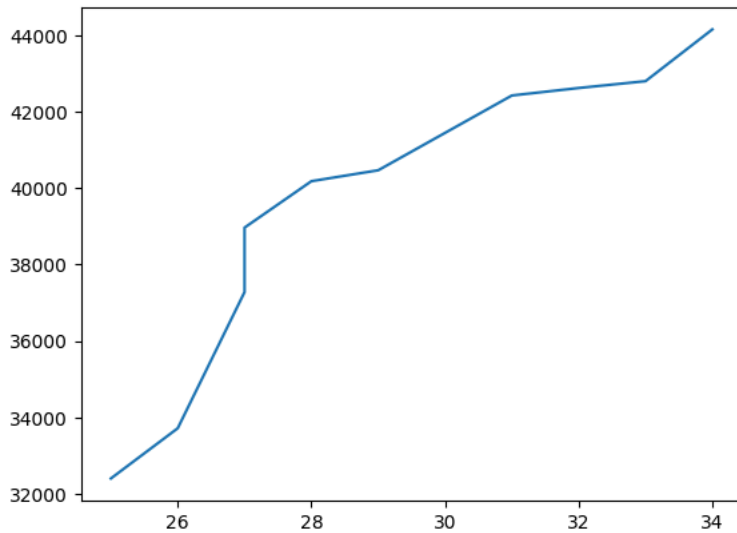


```
# generating 10 random numbers between 25 to 35
ages = [random.randrange(25,35,1) for ages in range(11)]
ages = sorted(ages, reverse=False)

# generating 10 random numbers between 30k to 45k
devs = [random.randrange(30000,45000,1) for devs in range(11)]
devs = sorted(devs, reverse=False)
```

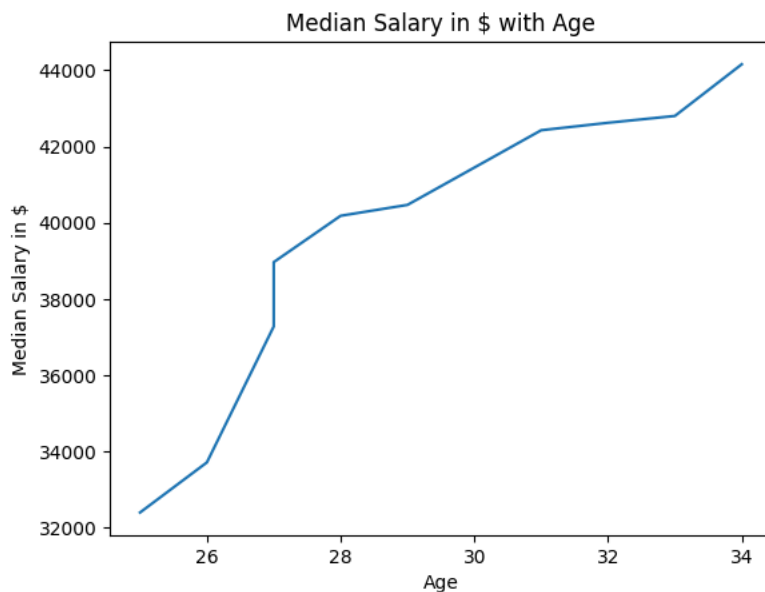
1.1. Plotting Line Plot

```
plt.plot(ages, devs)
plt.show()
```



1.2. Adding title, xlabel and ylabel

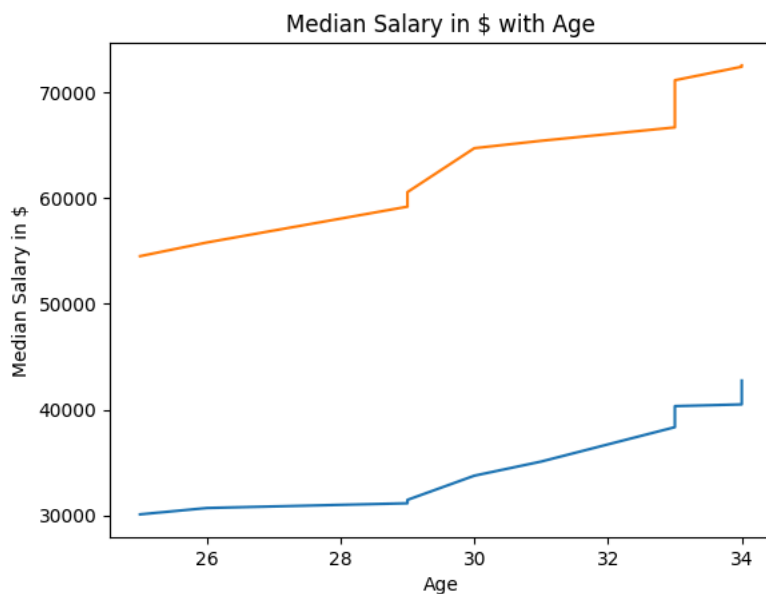
```
plt.plot(ages, devs)
plt.title("Median Salary in $ with Age") # add the title
plt.xlabel("Age") # add xlabel
plt.ylabel("Median Salary in $") #add ylabel
plt.show()
```



1.3. Adding more plot to the same graph

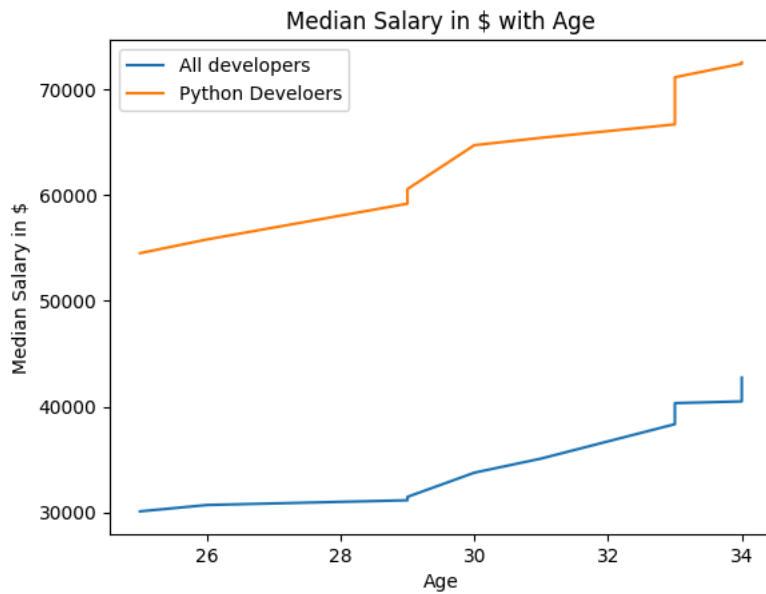
```
#creating 10 random numbers between 50k to 75k
import random
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
ages = [random.randrange(25,35,1) for ages in range(11)]
ages = sorted(ages, reverse=False)
devs = [random.randrange(30000,45000,1) for devs in range(11)]
devs = sorted(devs, reverse=False)
py_devs = [random.randrange(50000,75000) for py_devs in range(11)]
py_devs = sorted(py_devs, reverse=False)

plt.plot(ages, devs)
plt.plot(ages, py_devs) # adding other plot to the same figure
plt.title("Median Salary in $ with Age")
plt.xlabel("Age")
plt.ylabel("Median Salary in $")
plt.show()
```



1.4. Adding legend to the plot

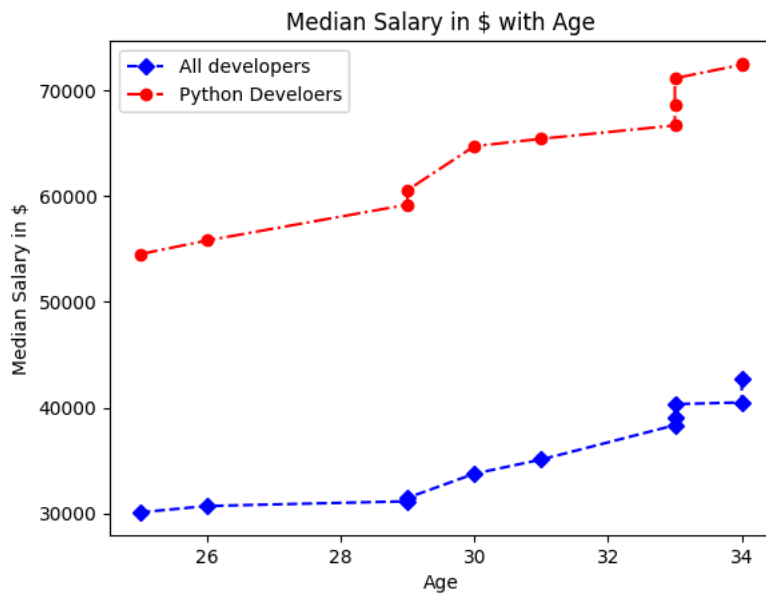
```
plt.plot(ages, devs, label = "All developers") # label
plt.plot(ages, py_devs, label = "Python Developers")
plt.title("Median Salary in $ with Age")
plt.xlabel("Age")
plt.ylabel("Median Salary in $")
plt.legend() #plot the legend
plt.show()
```



1.5. Setting marker, linestyle and color

#https://matplotlib.org/api/_as_gen/matplotlib.pyplot.plot.html

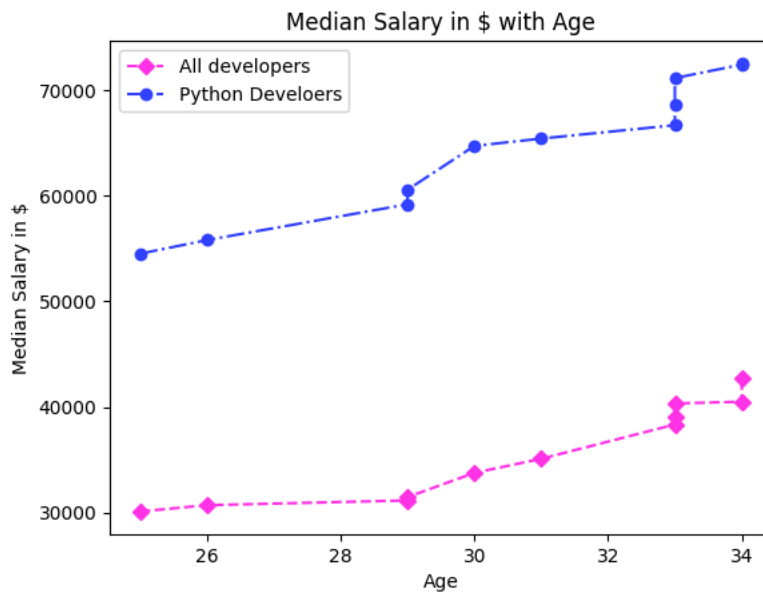
```
plt.plot(ages, devs, color="blue", linestyle = "--", marker = "D", label = "All developers")
plt.plot(ages, py_devs, color="red", linestyle = "-.", marker = "o", label = "Python Developers")
plt.title("Median Salary in $ with Age")
plt.xlabel("Age")
plt.ylabel("Median Salary in $")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



1.6. Hexadecimal code for colors

```
#https://matplotlib.org/api/_as_gen/matplotlib.pyplot.plot.html
```

```
plt.plot(ages, devs, color="#FF33E9", linestyle = "--", marker = "D", label = "All developers")
plt.plot(ages, py_devs, color="#3344FF", linestyle = "-.", marker = "o", label = "Python Developers")
plt.title("Median Salary in $ with Age")
plt.xlabel("Age")
plt.ylabel("Median Salary in $")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



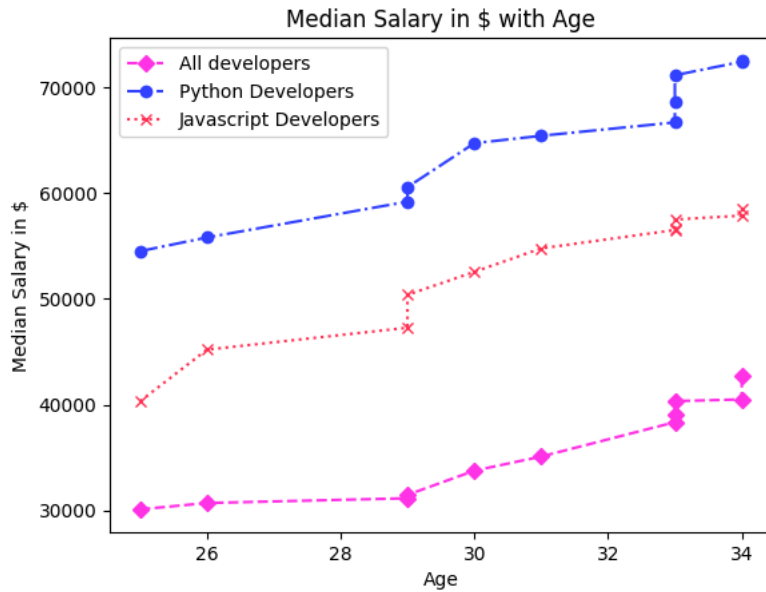
✎ Adding other plot to the same graph

```
#creating 10 random numbers between 40k to 60k
```

```
js_devs = [random.randrange(40000,60000) for js_devs in range(11)]
js_devs = sorted(js_devs, reverse=False)
```

```
#https://matplotlib.org/api/_as_gen/matplotlib.pyplot.plot.html
```

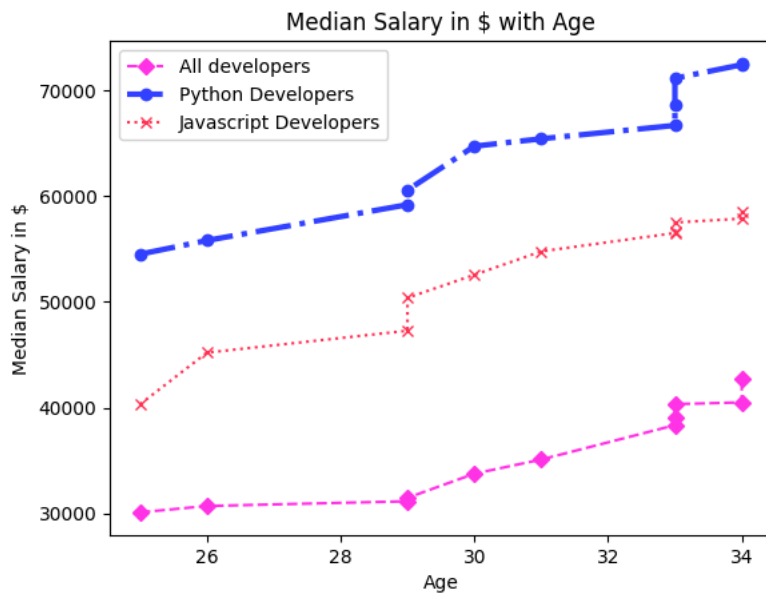
```
plt.plot(ages, devs, color="#FF33E9", linestyle = "--", marker = "D", label = "All developers")
plt.plot(ages, py_devs, color="#3344FF", linestyle = "-.", marker = "o", label = "Python Developers")
plt.plot(ages, js_devs, color="#FF3355", linestyle = ":", marker = "x", label = "Javascript Developers")
plt.title("Median Salary in $ with Age")
plt.xlabel("Age")
plt.ylabel("Median Salary in $")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



1.7. Changing the line width

#https://matplotlib.org/api/_as_gen/matplotlib.pyplot.plot.html

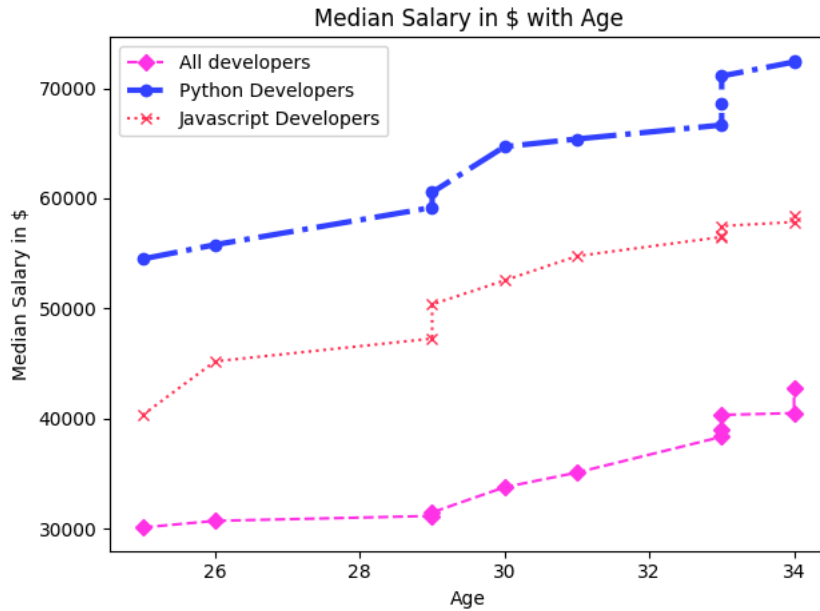
```
plt.plot(ages, devs, color="#FF33E9", linestyle="--", marker="D", label="All developers")
plt.plot(ages, py_devs, color="#3344FF", linestyle="-.", marker="o", linewidth=3, label="Python Developers")
plt.plot(ages, js_devs, color="#FF3355", linestyle=":", marker="x", label="Javascript Developers")
plt.title("Median Salary in $ with Age")
plt.xlabel("Age")
plt.ylabel("Median Salary in $")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



1.8. Add padding to the plot

#https://matplotlib.org/api/_as_gen/matplotlib.pyplot.plot.html

```
plt.plot(ages, devs, color="#FF33E9", linestyle = "--", marker = "D", label = "All developers")
plt.plot(ages, py_devs, color="#3344FF", linestyle = "-.", marker = "o", linewidth=3, label = "Python Developers")
plt.plot(ages, js_devs, color="#FF3355", linestyle = ":", marker = "x", label = "Javascript Developers")
plt.title("Median Salary in $ with Age")
plt.xlabel("Age")
plt.ylabel("Median Salary in $")
plt.legend()
plt.tight_layout() #adds padding
plt.show()
```



1.9. Adding grid to the plot

#https://matplotlib.org/api/_as_gen/matplotlib.pyplot.plot.html

```
plt.plot(ages, devs, color="#FF33E9", linestyle = "--", marker = "D", label = "All developers")
plt.plot(ages, py_devs, color="#3344FF", linestyle = "-.", marker = "o", linewidth=3, label = "Python Developers")
plt.plot(ages, js_devs, color="#FF3355", linestyle = ":", marker = "x", label = "Javascript Developers")
plt.title("Median Salary in $ with Age")
plt.xlabel("Age")
plt.ylabel("Median Salary in $")
plt.grid(True)
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

Median Salary in \$ with Age

✓ 1.10. Changing style of the plot