Matplotlib and Seaborn

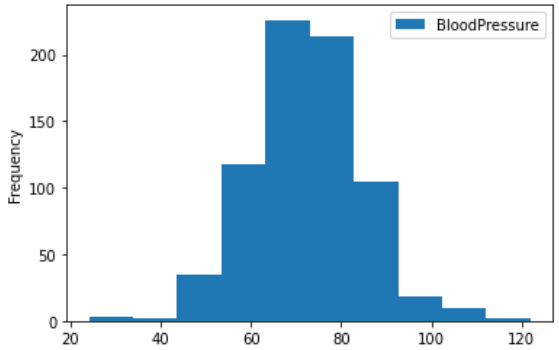
Library for data analysis

- **NumPy** (Numerical Python)
  - Large multidimensional array operations
- **SciPy** (Scientific Python)
  - Many efficient numerical routines such as routines for numerical integration and optimization
- **Pandas**
  - Data manipulation and data visualization
- **Matplotlib**
  - Data exploration and data visualization
- **Seaborn**
  - High-level data visualization library based on Matplotlib
- **Scikit-learn**
  - Machine learning and statistical modeling

Different plotting methods

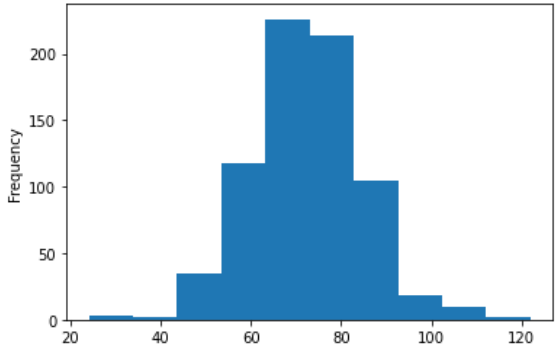
Pandas

```
diabetes_df.plot(kind = "hist", y = "BloodPressure");
```



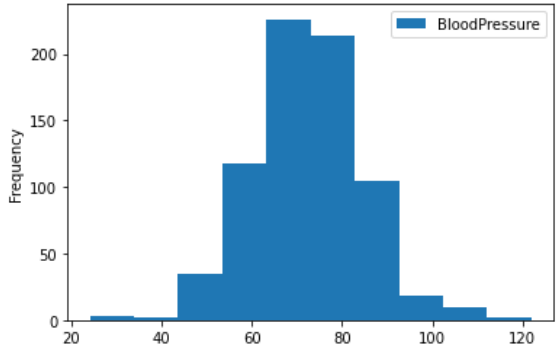
Matplotlib

```
plt.hist(diabetes_df.BloodPressure)
plt.ylabel('Frequency')
plt.show()
```



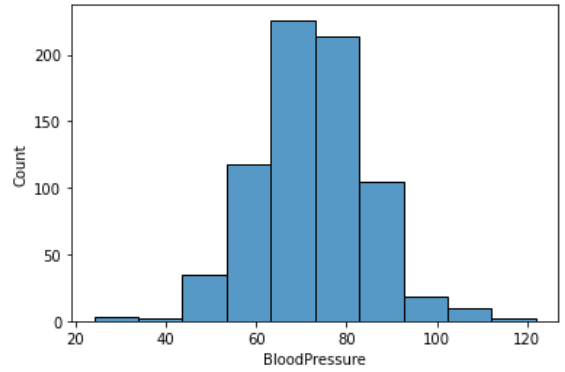
Matplotlib
(Create a container)
Pandas
(plot)

```
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(6, 4))
ax1 = fig.add_subplot()
diabetes_df.plot(kind = "hist", y = "BloodPressure", ax=ax1);
```



Seaborn

```
sns.histplot(data = diabetes_df, x = "BloodPressure", bins = 10);
```



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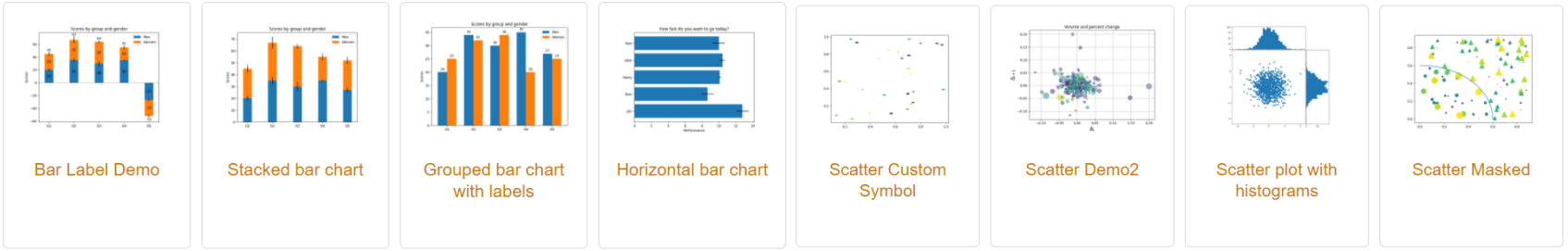
Outline

- Matplotlib
  - Single plot
  - Multiple plot
  - Secondary y-axis

- Seaborn
  - X-axis with categorical data
    - Countplot, barplot, heatmap
  - Numerical data
    - Histogram, scatterplot
  - Multiple plots
    - Jointplot, pairplot, FacetGrid

Matplotlib

- **matplotlib**
  - Matplotlib is a low-level data visualization library in python.



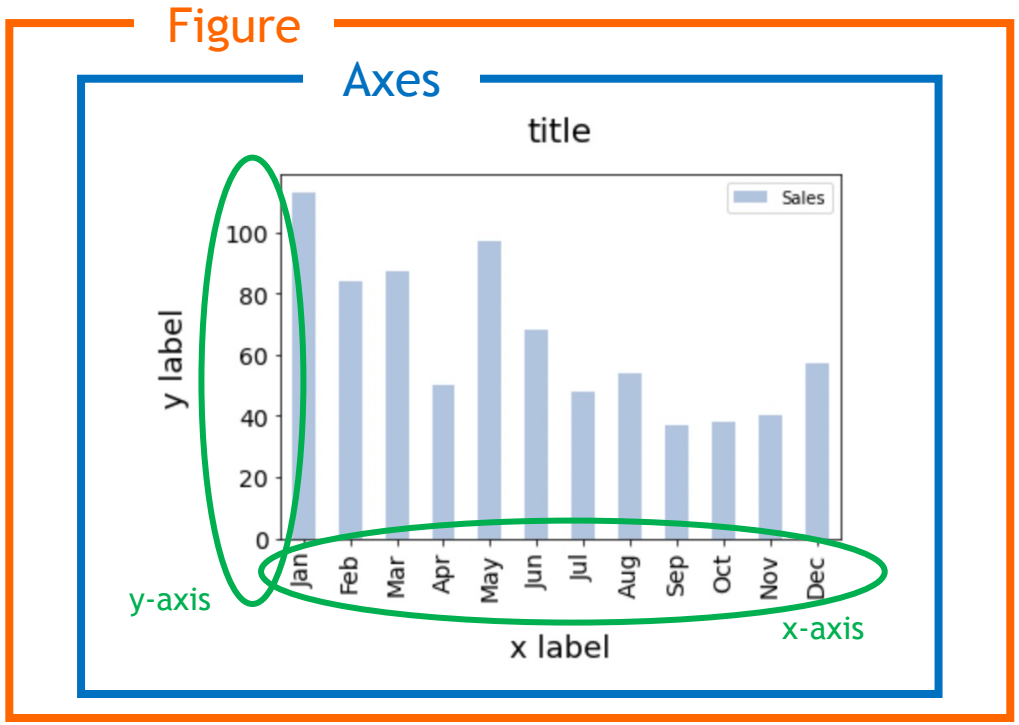
- **matplotlib.pyplot**
  - Pyplot is a subset of matplotlib, which is a collection of the most commonly used plotting functions.

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


https://matplotlib.org/stable/gallery/index.html
https://matplotlib.org/stable/tutorials/introductory/pyplot.html

Matplotlib – figure and axes

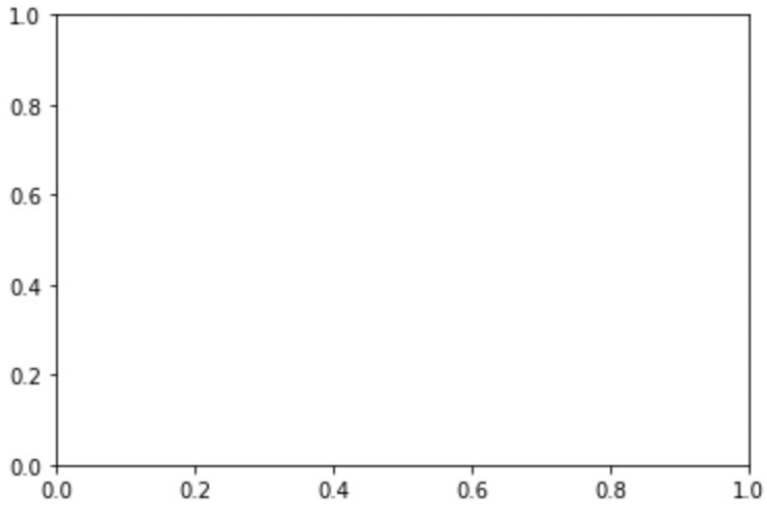
- Figure object: The outermost container for matplotlib plots, which can contain multiple Axes objects.
- Axes object: The axes is the area your plot appears in. (In matplotlib, axes is not the plural form of axis)



Matplotlib – single plot (1/3)

- Step1: Create figure and axes
- Step2: Plot a chart in axes
- Step3: Format the style

```
#step1: Create a figure and axes
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
```



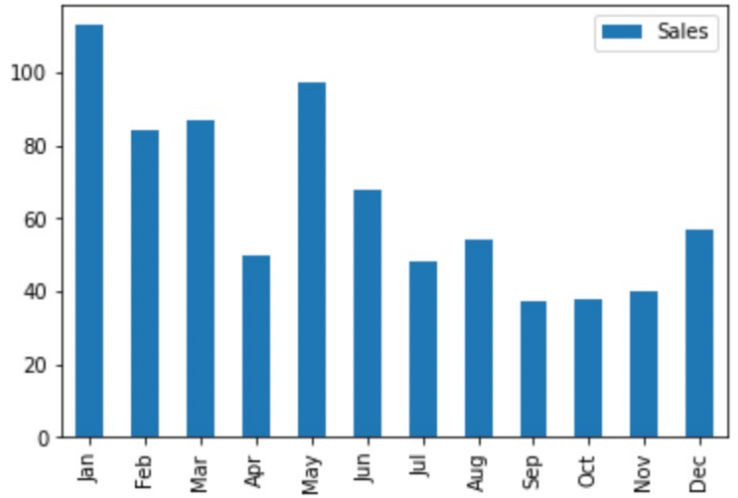
Matplotlib – single plot (2/3)

- Step1: Create figure and axes
- Step2: Plot a chart in axes
- Step3: Format the style

	Sales	Cumulative_sales
Jan	113	113
Feb	84	197
Mar	87	284
Apr	50	334
May	97	431
Jun	68	499
Jul	48	547
Aug	54	601
Sep	37	638
Oct	38	676
Nov	40	716
Dec	57	773

```
#step1: Create a figure and axes
fig, ax = plt.subplots()

#step2: Plot a chart in axes
sales_df.plot(kind = "bar", y = "Sales",  ax = ax);
```



Matplotlib – single plot (3/3)

- Step1: Create figure and axes
- Step2: Plot a chart in axes
- Step3: Format the style

```
#step1: Create a figure and axes
fig, ax = plt.subplots()

#step2: Plot a chart in axes
sales_df.plot(kind = "bar", y = "Sales", ax = ax)

#step3: Format the style
ax.set_title("Monthly sales report", fontsize=18)
ax.set_xlabel("Month", fontsize=12)
ax.set_ylabel("Sales", fontsize=12);
```

https://matplotlib.org/stable/api/axes_api.html

Matplotlib – multiple plots

- Pass two arguments to determine the number of subplots.
  - `subplot(1,2)` ➔ 2 subplots
  - `subplot(2,3)` ➔ 6 subplots

`sublpot(1,2)`

ax[0]	ax[1]

ax: 1 x 2 array

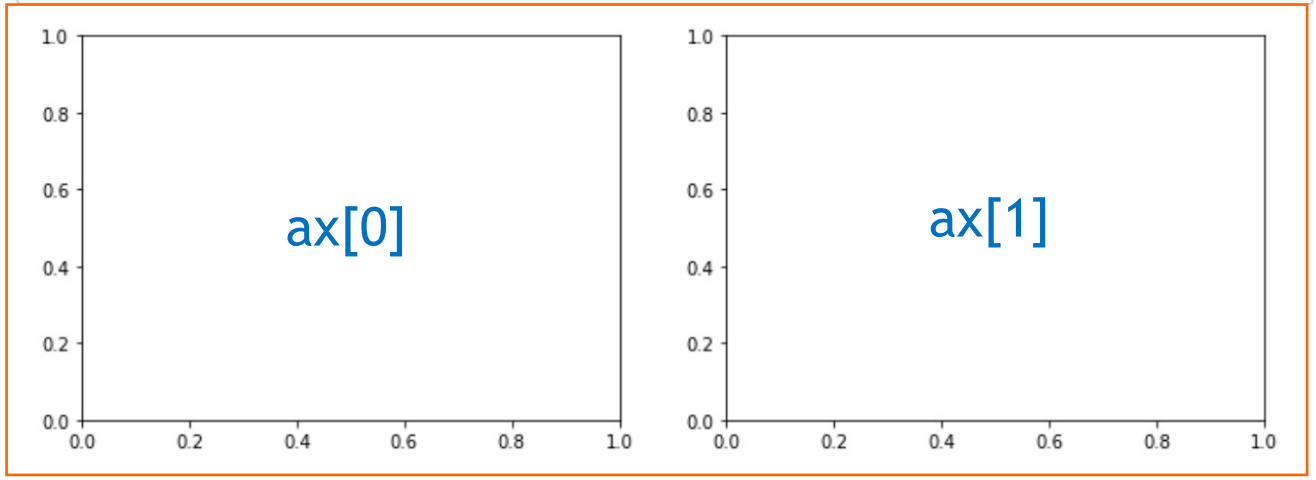
`sublpot(2,3)`

ax[0,0]	ax[0,1]	ax[0,2]
ax[1,0]	ax[1,1]	ax[1,2]

ax: 2 x 3 array

```
#step1: Create a figure and axes
fig, ax = plt.subplots(nrows = 1, ncols = 2, figsize = (12,4)
```

fig



https://matplotlib.org/stable/api/_as_gen/matplotlib.pyplot.subplot.html

Matplotlib – multiple plots

- Assign axes by the argument `ax`.

	Sales	Cumulative_sales
Jan	113	113
Feb	84	197
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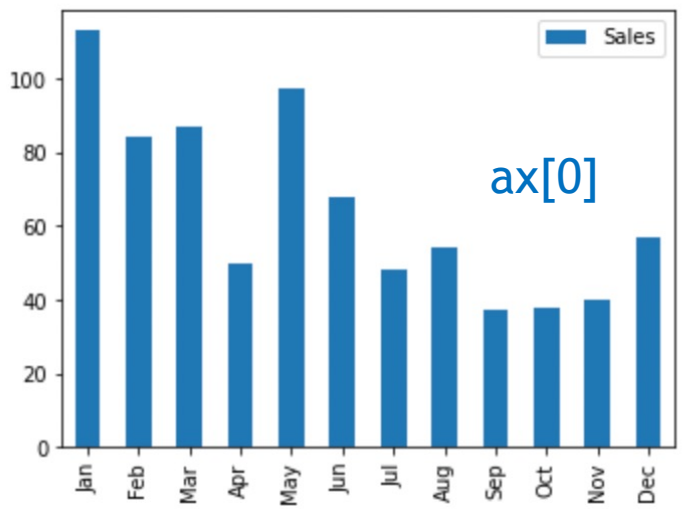
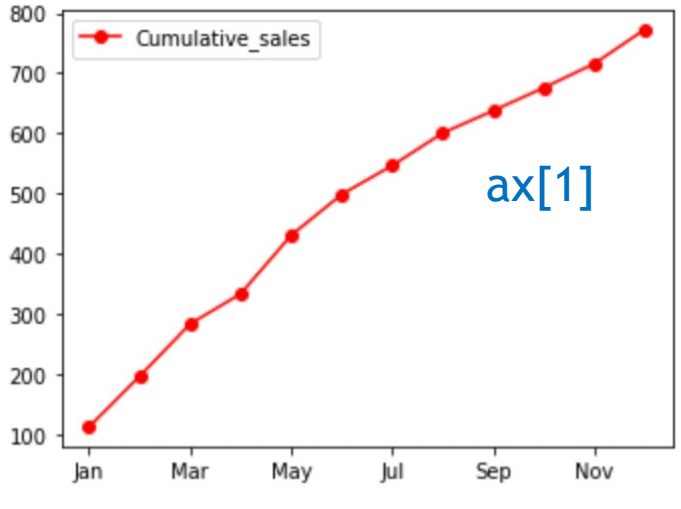
May	97	431
Jun	68	499
Jul	48	547
Aug	54	601
Sep	37	638
Oct	38	676
Nov	40	716
Dec	57	773

```
#step1: Create a figure and axes
fig, ax = plt.subplots(nrows = 1, ncols = 2, figsize = (12,4))
#step2: Plot a chart in axes
sales_df.plot(kind = "bar", y = "Sales", ax=ax[0])
sales_df.plot(kind = "line", y = "Cumulative_sales", ax=ax[1], color = "red", marker = "o")
```

```
<AxesSubplot:>
```

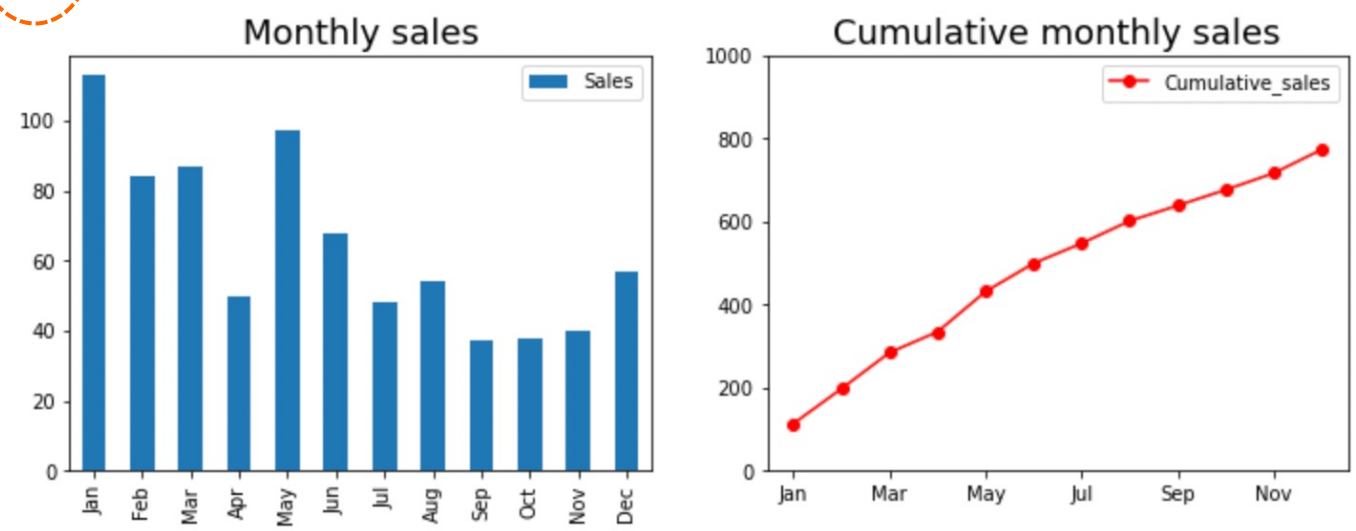




Matplotlib – multiple plots

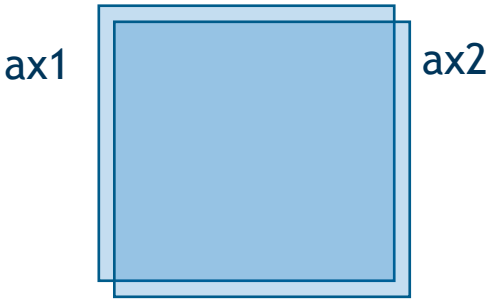
- Plot charts in axes and format the charts

```
#step1: Create a figure and axes
fig, ax = plt.subplots(nrows = 1, ncols = 2, figsize = (12,4))
#step2: Plot a chart in axes
sales_df.plot(kind = "bar", y = "Sales", ax=ax[0])
sales_df.plot(kind = "line", y = "Cumulative_sales", ax=ax[1], color = "red", marker = "o")
#step3: Format the style
ax[0].set_title("Monthly sales", fontsize = 18)
ax[1].set_title("Cumulative monthly sales", fontsize = 18)
ax[1].set_ylim([0,1000]);
```



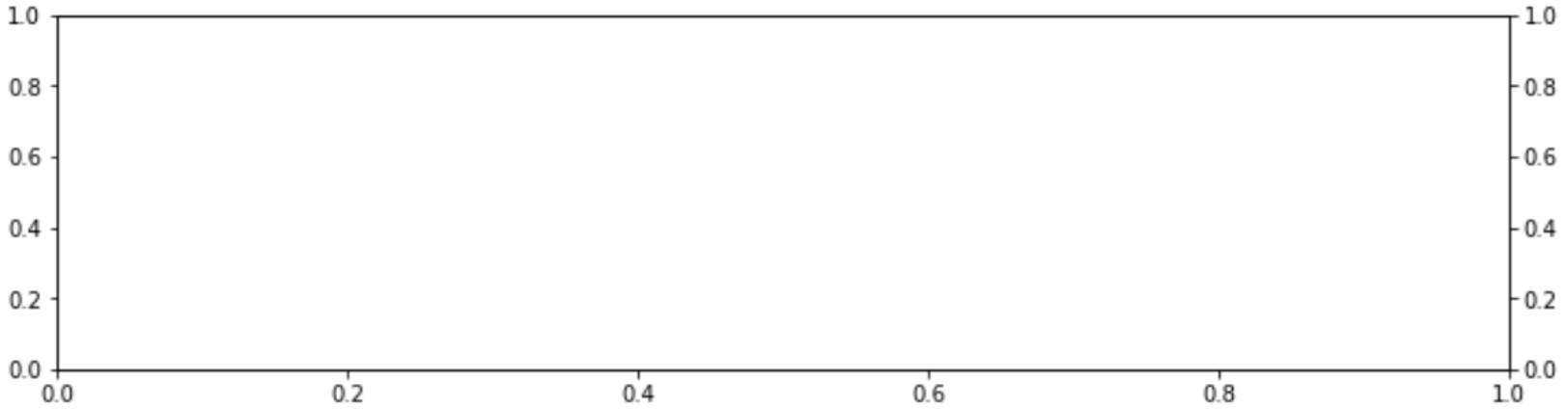
Matplotlib – Single plot with secondary y-axis

- In some cases, we need the secondary y-axis: it allows you to use the same X axis with two different sets of Y-axis data with two different scales.




```
#step1: Create a figure and axes
fig, ax1 = plt.subplots(figsize=(12,3))
ax2 = ax1.twinx()
```

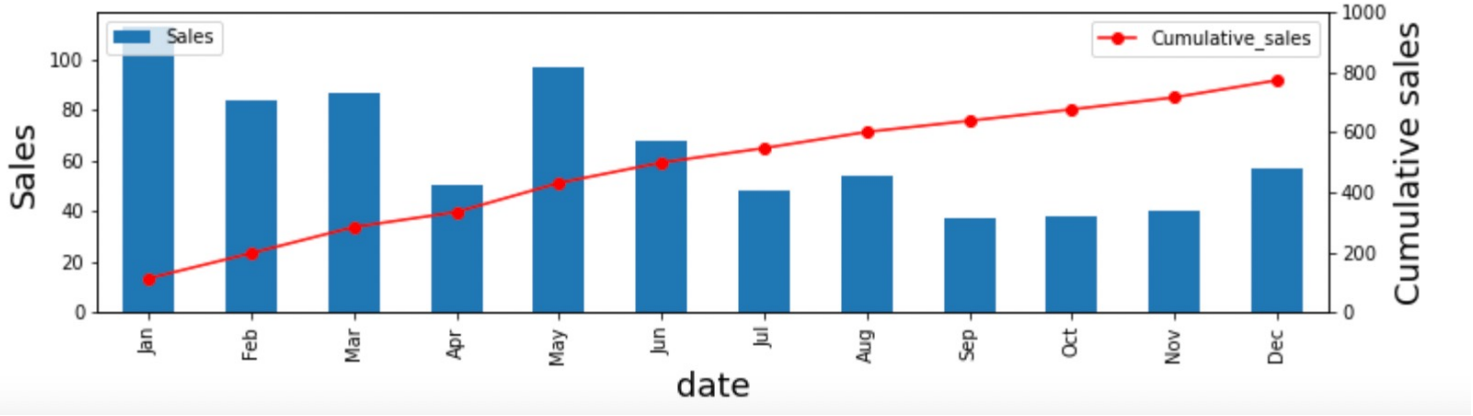
Share the same x-axis as ax1

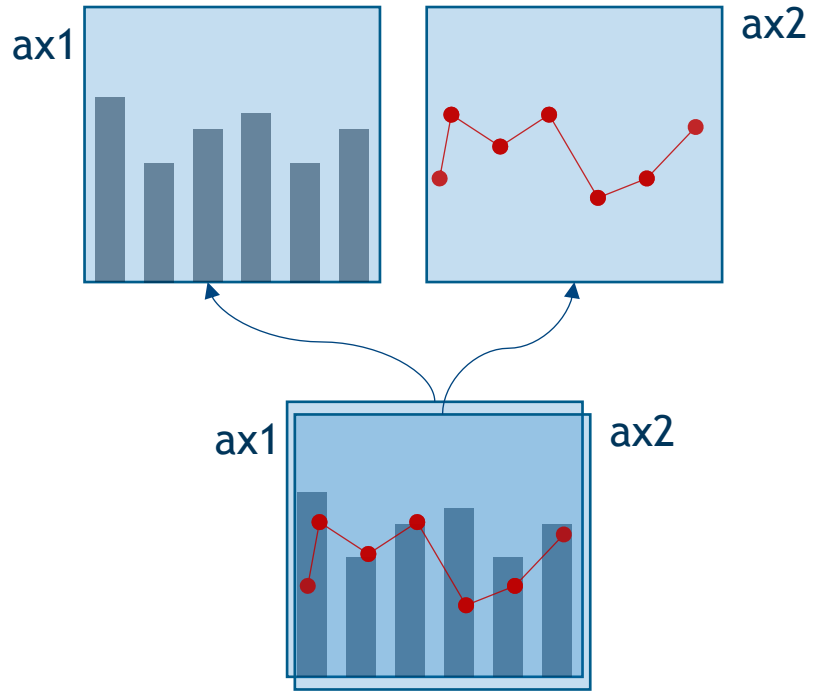


Secondary y-axis

Matplotlib – Single plot with secondary y-axis

```
#step1: Create a figure and axes
fig, ax1 = plt.subplots(figsize=(12,3))
ax2 = ax1.twinx()
#step2: Plot a chart in axes
sales_df.plot(kind = "bar", y = "Sales", ax=ax1)
sales_df.plot(kind = "line", y = "Cumulative_sales", ax=ax2, color = "red", marker = "o")
#step3: Format the style
ax1.set_xlabel("date", fontsize = 18)
ax1.set_ylabel("Sales", fontsize = 18)
ax1.legend(loc="upper left")
ax2.set_ylabel("Cumulative sales", fontsize = 18)
ax2.set_ylim([0,1000])
ax2.legend(loc="upper right");
```





Exercise

(A.1) Given the synthetic dataset above, each column represents the quarterly sales of products A, B, and C. Create a figure with three bar charts to show the sales data of each product.

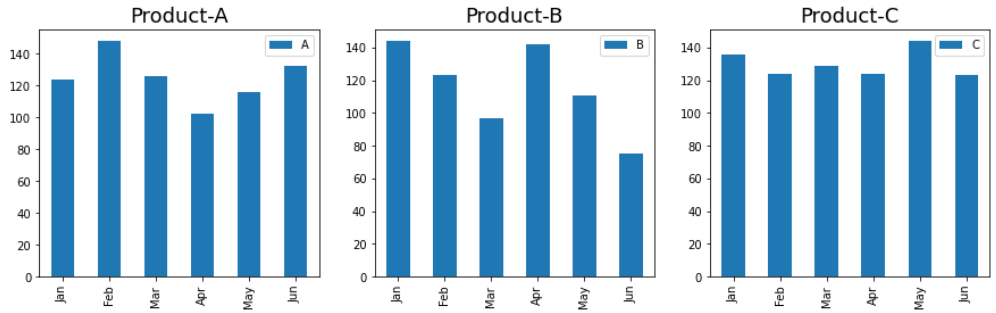
Setting: `figsize = (15,4)`

```
#step1: Create a figure and axes

#step2: Plot a chart in axes

#step3: Format the style
```

	A	B	C
Jan	124	144	136
Feb	148	123	124
Mar	126	97	129
Apr	102	142	124
May	116	111	144
Jun	132	75	123



ax[0]	ax[1]	ax[2]

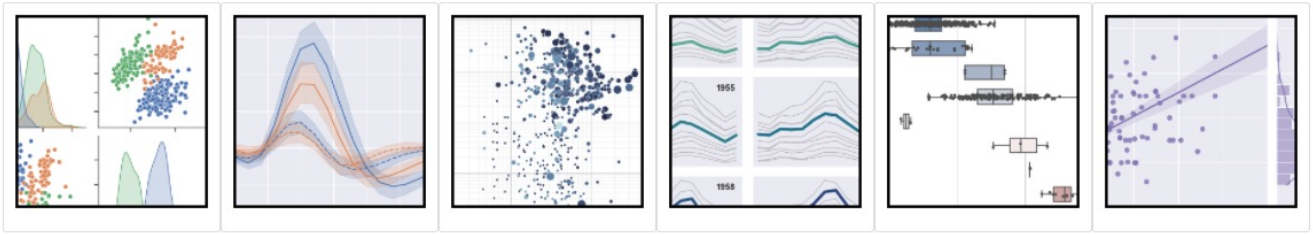
Outline

- Matplotlib
  - Single plot
  - Multiple plot
  - Secondary y-axis

- Seaborn
  - X-axis with categorical data
    - Countplot, barplot, heatmap
  - Numerical data
    - Histogram, scatterplot
  - Multiple plots
    - Jointplot, pairplot, FacetGrid

Seaborn

- Seaborn is a package that provides many types of insightful plots. You can write simple code to visualize complex graphics.



- Data structures accepted by seaborn
  - Objects from pandas or numpy
  - Long-form and wide-form
- Installation

```
pip install seaborn
```

```
import seaborn as sns
```


https://seaborn.pydata.org/
https://seaborn.pydata.org/tutorial/data_structure.html
sns: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sam_Seaborn

Lineplot

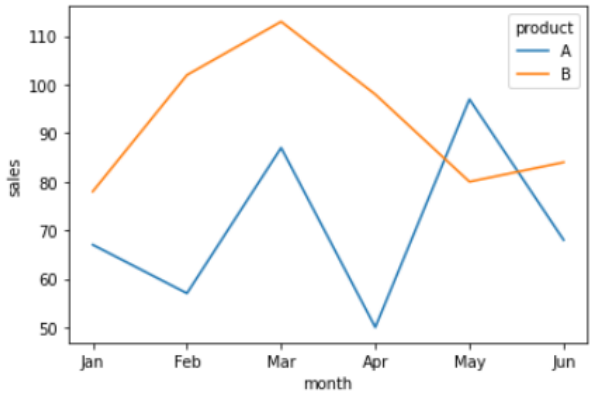
- Use the function `lineplot()` to draw a line chart.
- Use `hue` to specify which categorical column should be used to define the subsets.

Long-form

	month	product	sales
0	Jan	A	67
1	Feb	A	57
2	Mar	A	87
3	Apr	A	50
4	May	A	97
5	Jun	A	68
6	Jan	B	78
7	Feb	B	102
8	Mar	B	113
9	Apr	B	98
10	May	B	80
11	Jun	B	84

```
sns.lineplot(data = product_df_long,
             x = "month",
             y = "sales",
             hue = "product")
```

```
<AxesSubplot:xlabel='month', ylabel='sales'>
```

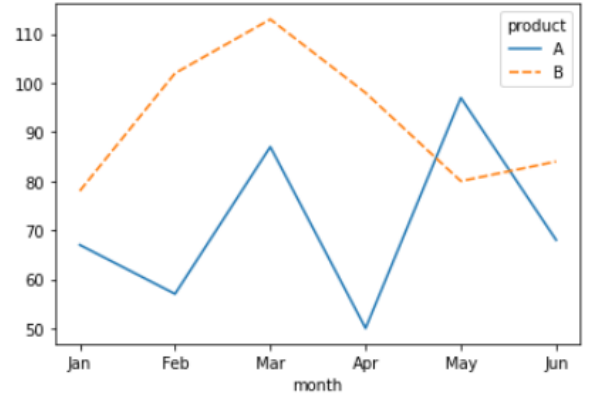


Wide-form

product	A	B
month		
Jan	67	78
Feb	57	102
Mar	87	113
Apr	50	98
May	97	80
Jun	68	84

```
sns.lineplot(data = product_df_wide)
```

```
<AxesSubplot:xlabel='month'>
```



https://seaborn.pydata.org/generated/seaborn.lineplot.html

Countplot

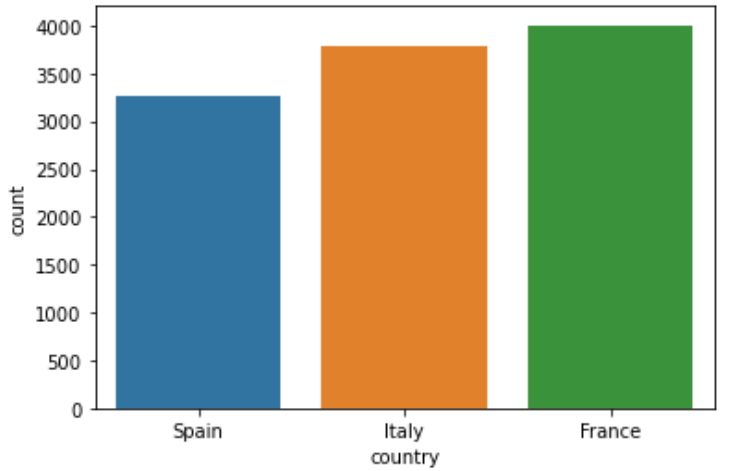
- Use `countplot()` to show the counts of observations in each bar.
- Pass arguments: `data`, `x`

	country	price	variety
17	Spain	80.0	Tempranillo
39	Italy	29.0	Red Blend
43	Italy	39.0	Red Blend
45	Italy	30.0	Red Blend
51	France	68.0	Chardonnay
...	...	...	...
150908	France	65.0	Pinot Noir
150909	France	52.0	Pinot Noir
150910	France	38.0	Pinot Noir
150911	France	37.0	Pinot Noir
150912	France	65.0	Pinot Noir

11045 rows × 3 columns

```
sns.countplot(data = wine_df, x = "country")
```

```
<AxesSubplot:xlabel='country', ylabel='count'>
```



The bar height is the number of wines of each country.

No need to group data in advance

```
wine_df.groupby("country").size()
```

```
country
France    4004
Italy     3783
Spain     3258
dtype: int64
```

Understand the data behind the chart

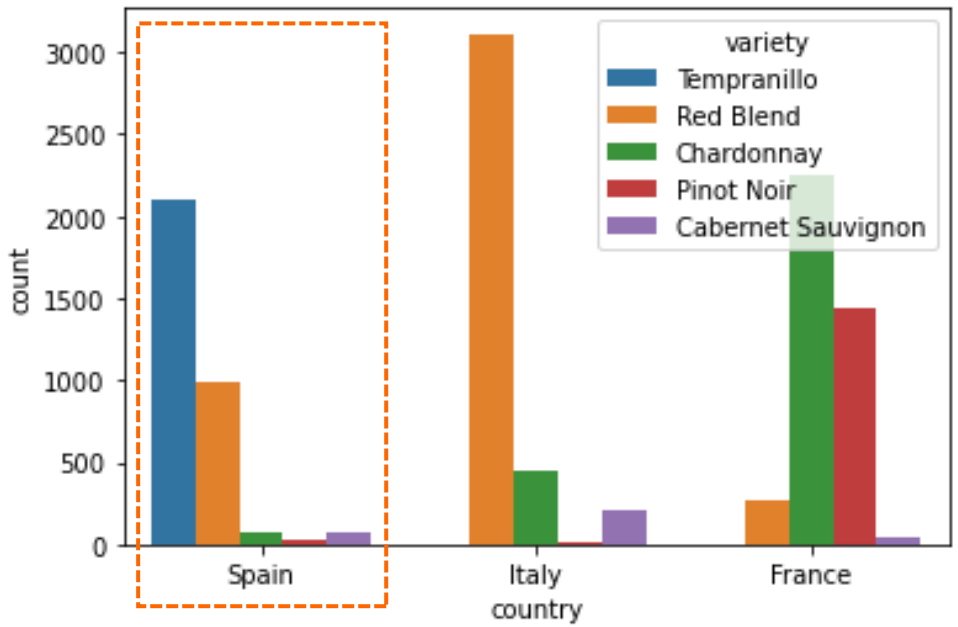
https://seaborn.pydata.org/generated/seaborn.countplot.html

Countplot

- Use the argument hue to specify the categorical variable used for color encoding.

```
sns.countplot(data = wine_df, x = "country", hue = "variety")
```

```
<AxesSubplot:xlabel='country', ylabel='count'>
```




```
wine_df.groupby(["country","variety"]).size()
```

```
country  variety
France   Cabernet Sauvignon      44
         Chardonnay            2247
         Pinot Noir            1446
         Red Blend              267
Italy    Cabernet Sauvignon      214
         Chardonnay              450
         Pinot Noir                7
         Red Blend              3111
         Tempranillo               1
Spain    Cabernet Sauvignon       74
         Chardonnay               67
         Pinot Noir               31
         Red Blend               987
         Tempranillo            2099
dtype: int64
```

Understand the data behind the chart

Barplot

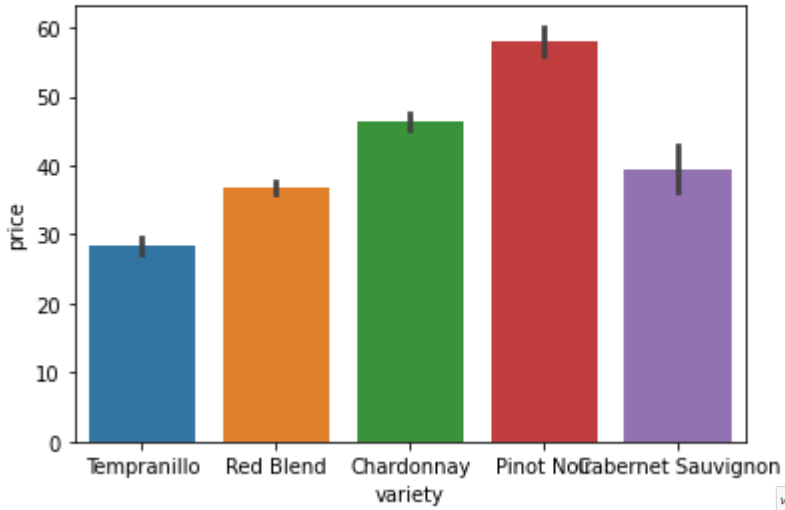
- Use `barplot()` to draw a bar chart grouped by a categorical variable.
- A bar plot shows the mean (or other estimator) value.

	country	price	variety
17	Spain	80.0	Tempranillo
39	Italy	29.0	Red Blend
43	Italy	39.0	Red Blend
45	Italy	30.0	Red Blend
51	France	68.0	Chardonnay
...	...	...	...
150908	France	65.0	Pinot Noir
150909	France	52.0	Pinot Noir
150910	France	38.0	Pinot Noir
150911	France	37.0	Pinot Noir
150912	France	65.0	Pinot Noir

11045 rows × 3 columns

```
sns.barplot(data = wine_df, x = "variety", y = "price")
```

```
<AxesSubplot:xlabel='variety', ylabel='price'>
```



The bar height is the average price of each grape variety.

```
wine_df.groupby("variety").mean().price
```

```
variety
Cabernet Sauvignon    39.490964
Chardonnay            46.447540
Pinot Noir            58.053908
Red Blend             36.891409
Tempranillo           28.294762
Name: price, dtype: float64
```

http://seaborn.pydata.org/generated/seaborn.barplot.html#seaborn.barplot

Heatmap

- A heatmap is a two-dimensional visual representation of data using colors, where the colors all represent different values.

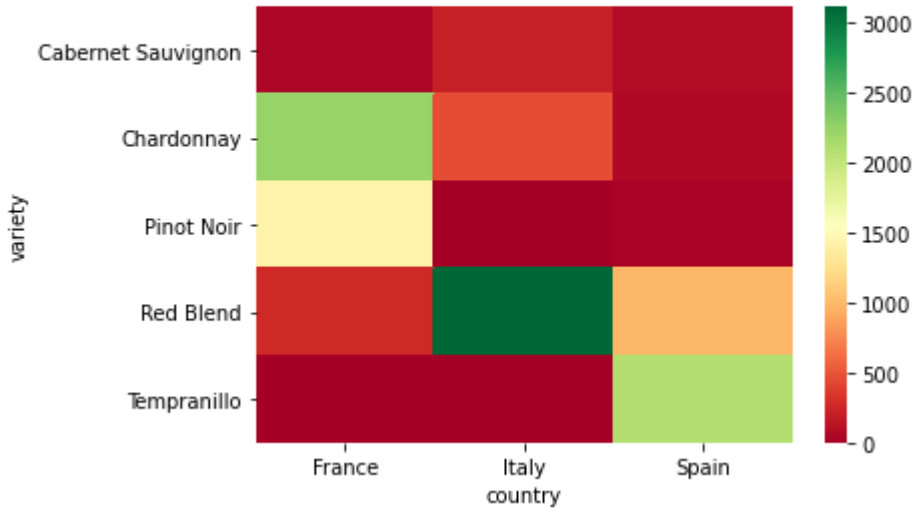
```
# data preparation
heatmap_data = pd.crosstab(wine_df["variety"],wine_df["country"])
heatmap_data
```

variety \ country	France	Italy	Spain
Cabernet Sauvignon	44	214	74
Chardonnay	2247	450	67
Pinot Noir	1446	7	31
Red Blend	267	3111	987
Tempranillo	0	1	2099

Without specifying parameter “values” and “aggfunc”, crosstab() will calculate the frequency.

```
sns.heatmap(data = heatmap_data, cmap = "RdYlGn")
```

```
<AxesSubplot:xlabel='country', ylabel='variety'>
```



- https://seaborn.pydata.org/generated/seaborn.heatmap.html
- https://pandas.pydata.org/docs/reference/api/pandas.crosstab.html
- https://matplotlib.org/stable/tutorials/colors/colormaps.html

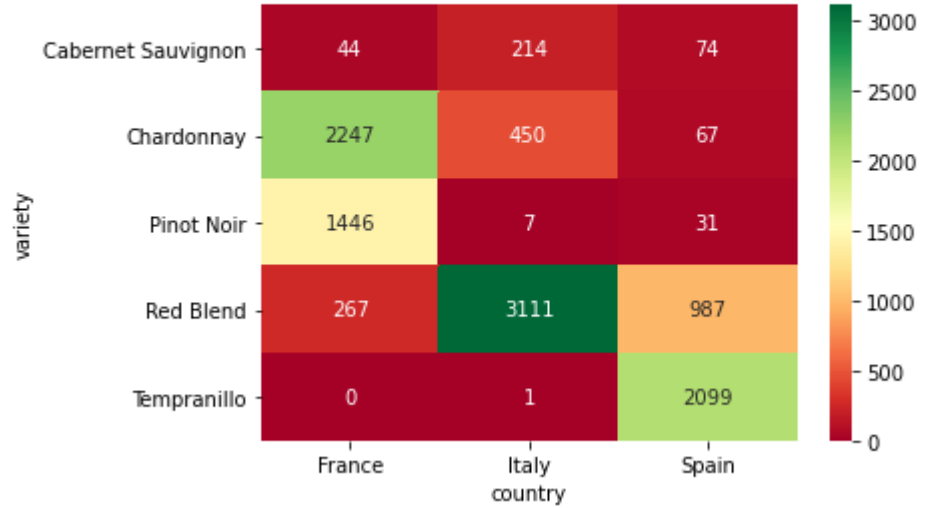
Heatmap

- Custom style
  - `annot`: If True, show the data value in each cell.
  - `fmt`: String formatting code to use when adding annotations.

country variety	France	Italy	Spain
Cabernet Sauvignon	44	214	74
Chardonnay	2247	450	67
Pinot Noir	1446	7	31
Red Blend	267	3111	987
Tempranillo	0	1	2099

```
sns.heatmap(data = heatmap_data, annot = True, fmt = "d", cmap = "RdYlGn")
```

```
<AxesSubplot:xlabel='country', ylabel='variety'>
```



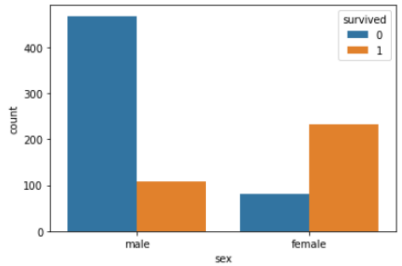
Exercise

```
titanic_df = sns.load_dataset("titanic", dtype = {"survived": object, "pclass":object})
```

(B.1) Show the first 10 rows of the dataset.

(B.2) Use a count plot to display the number of male and female passengers.

(B.3) Use a count plot to display the number of male and female passengers, and use the column `survived` to divide the data into two subgroups.
Hint: `hue`



(B.4) Count the number of surviving and non-surviving passengers in each class.
Hint: Create a cross table based on the columns `pclass` and `survived` using `crosstab()`.

(B.5) Use the result obtained in (B.4) to draw a heatmap.
Setting: `cmap = "coolwarm"`

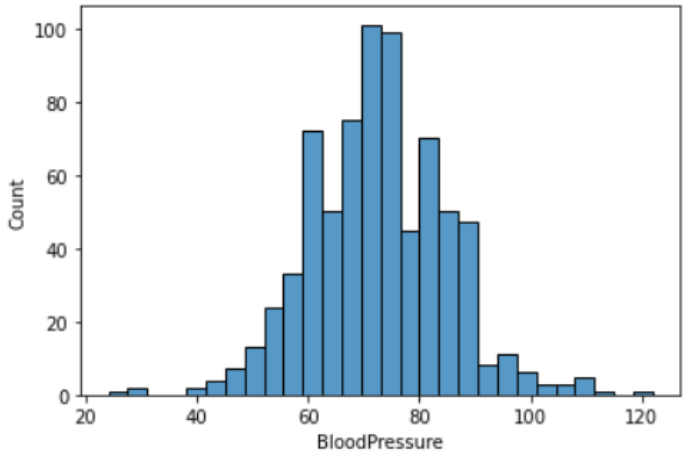
- https://seaborn.pydata.org/generated/seaborn.load_dataset.html
- `sns.get_dataset_names()`

Histogram

- Use `histplot()` to get the histogram.
- Use `hue` to show the distribution of each category.

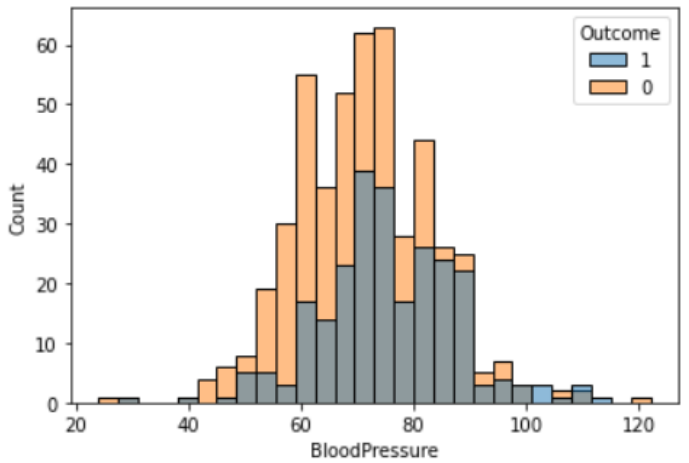
```
sns.histplot(data = diabetes_df, x = "BloodPressure")
```

```
<AxesSubplot:xlabel='BloodPressure', ylabel='Count'>
```




```
sns.histplot(data = diabetes_df, x = "BloodPressure", hue = "Outcome")
```

```
<AxesSubplot:xlabel='BloodPressure', ylabel='Count'>
```



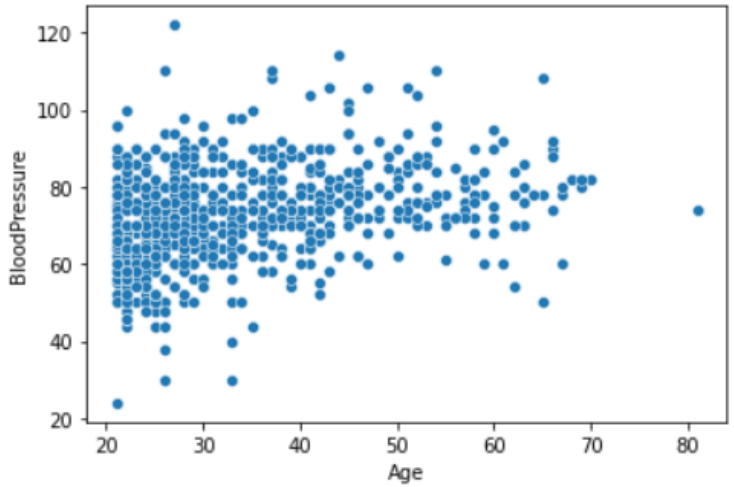
https://seaborn.pydata.org/generated/seaborn.histplot.html

Scatter plot

- Use `scatterplot()` to show the relationship between two variables.
- Use `hue` to show the scatter plot for each category.

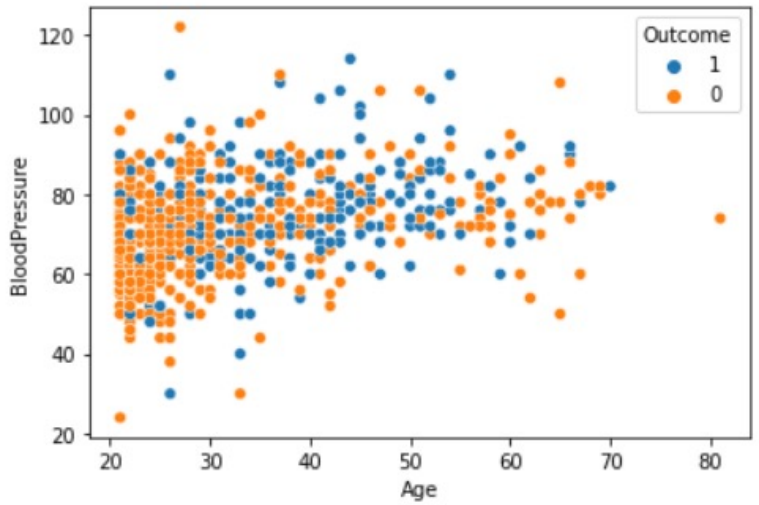
```
sns.scatterplot(data = diabetes_df, x = "Age", y = "BloodPressure")
```

```
<AxesSubplot:xlabel='Age', ylabel='BloodPressure'>
```




```
sns.scatterplot(data = diabetes_df, x = "Age", y = "BloodPressure",
                hue = "Outcome")
```

```
<AxesSubplot:xlabel='Age', ylabel='BloodPressure'>
```



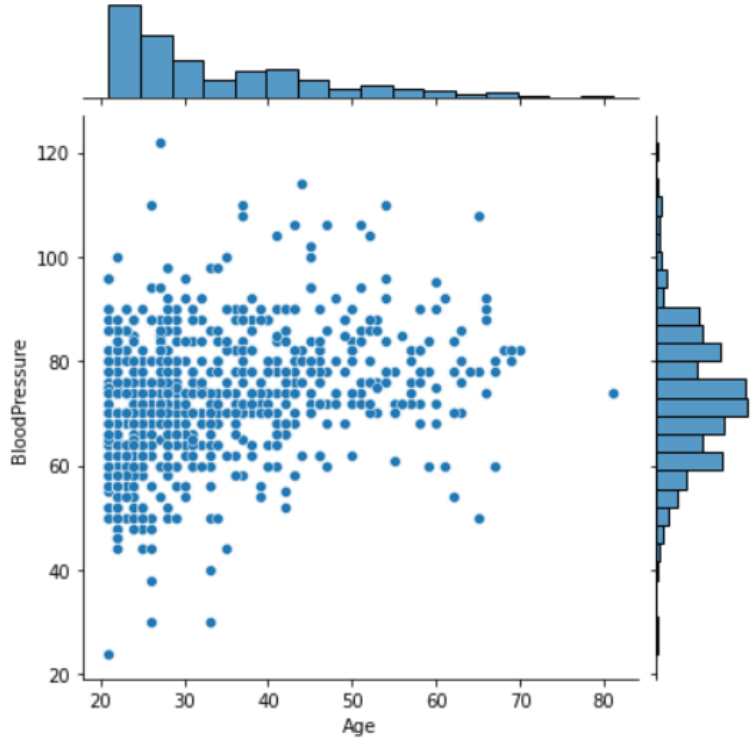
https://seaborn.pydata.org/generated/seaborn.scatterplot.html

Jointplot

- Use `jointplot()` to show the individual distribution and the relationship between two variables.

```
sns.jointplot(data = diabetes_df, x = "Age", y = "BloodPressure")
```

```
<seaborn.axisgrid.JointGrid at 0x19793e56640>
```



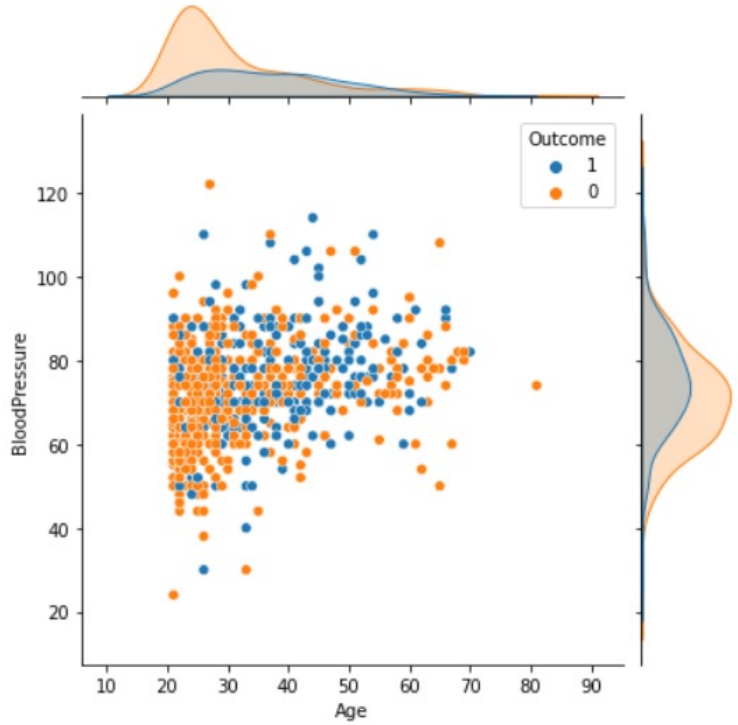
https://seaborn.pydata.org/generated/seaborn.jointplot.html

Jointplot

- Use the argument hue to specify the categorical variable used for color encoding.

```
sns.jointplot(data = diabetes_df, x = "Age", y = "BloodPressure", hue = "Outcome")
```

```
<seaborn.axisgrid.JointGrid at 0x19793df2e20>
```



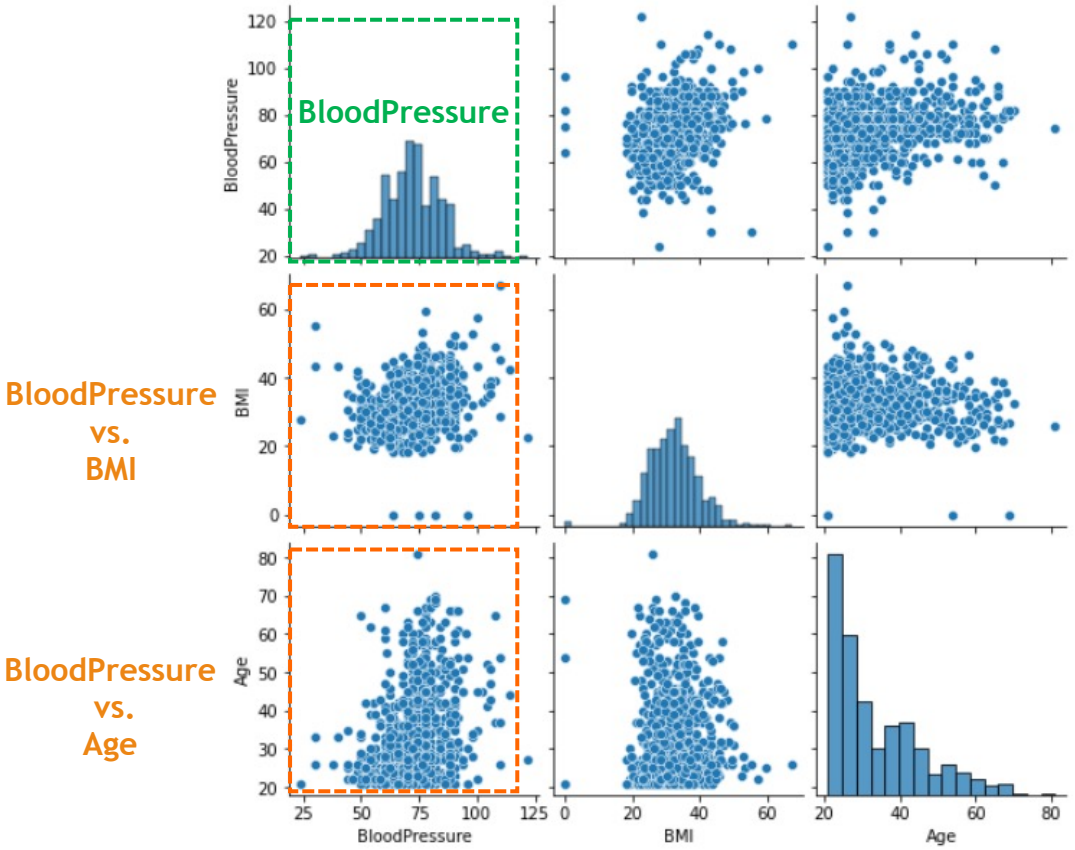
Pair plot

- Use `Pairplot()` to plot pairwise relationships in a dataset.

- The diagonal plots are univariate distribution plot (histogram) of the data in each column.

```
sns.pairplot(data = diabetes_df.loc[:,["BloodPressure","BMI", "Age"]])
```

```
<seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x1de936fda30>
```



https://seaborn.pydata.org/generated/seaborn.pairplot.html

Exercise

Exercise.C

```
diamond_df = sns.load_dataset("diamonds")
```

(C.1) Show the first 5 rows of the dataset.

(C.2) Show the distribution of the price.
Hint: `histplot()`

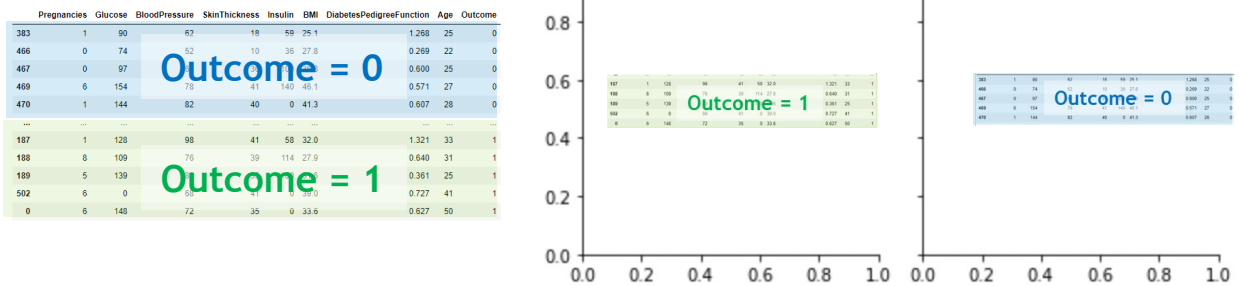
(C.3) Use a scatter plot to show the relathionship between `carat` and `price` of the best clarity diamonds.
Hint: Select a subset by using `diamond_df.clarity == "IF"`

(C.4) Use a join plot to show the relathionship between `carat` and `price` of the best clarity diamonds.

FacetGrid

- FacetGrid is basically a grid of subplots.
- The function `FacetGrid()` return a `FacetGrid` object which stores some information on how you want to break down your data visualization.

Step1: Initialize the grid



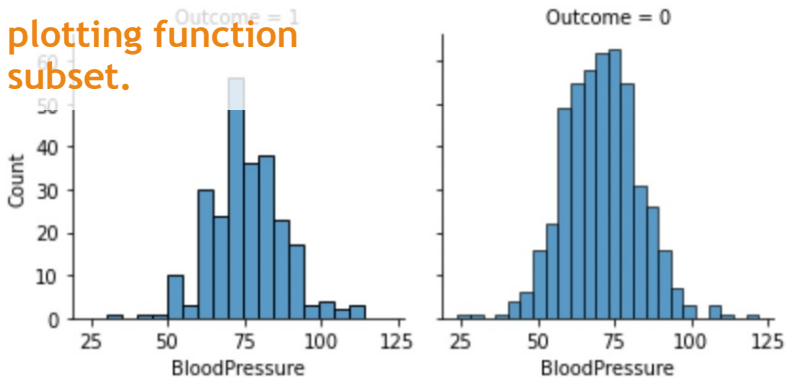

```
g =  sns.FacetGrid(data = diabetes_df, col = "Outcome")
```


Step2: Draw a plot for each facet

```
g = sns.FacetGrid(data =diabetes_df, col="Outcome")
g.map(sns.histplot, "BloodPressure")
```

```
<seaborn.axisgrid.FacetGrid at 0x7f9025b415b0>
```

Apply a plotting function to each subset.



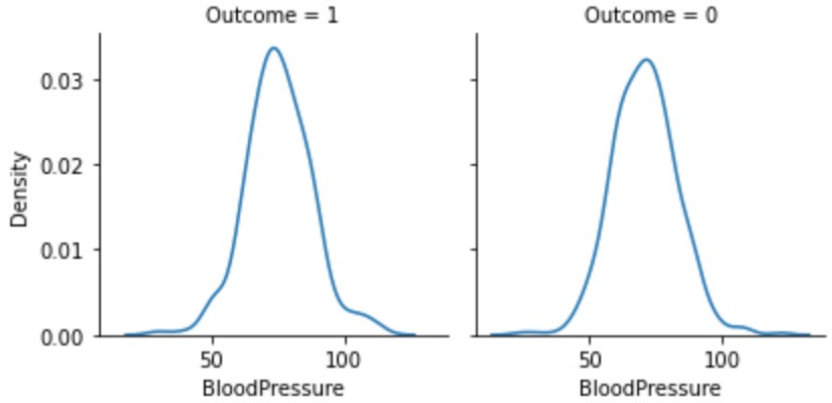
https://seaborn.pydata.org/generated/seaborn.FacetGrid.html
https://seaborn.pydata.org/generated/seaborn.PairGrid.html

FacetGrid

- Change chart type

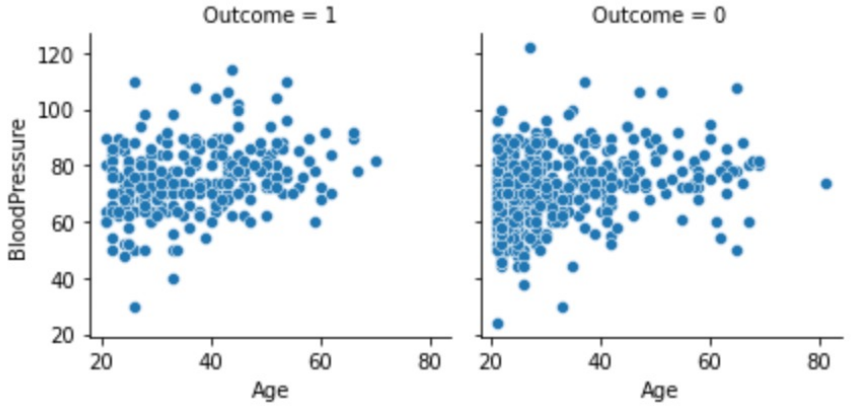
```
g = sns.FacetGrid(data = diabetes_df, col = "Outcome")
g.map(sns.kdeplot, "BloodPressure")
```

```
<seaborn.axisgrid.FacetGrid at 0x7f9026123610>
```




```
g = sns.FacetGrid(data = diabetes_df, col = "Outcome")
g.map(sns.scatterplot, "Age", "BloodPressure")
```

```
<seaborn.axisgrid.FacetGrid at 0x7f90120f7a30>
```



A kernel density estimate (KDE) plot is a method for visualizing the distribution of observations in a dataset, analagous to a histogram. https://seaborn.pydata.org/generated/seaborn.kdeplot.html

Exercise

Exercise.D

(D.1) Use the dataframe `diamond_df` in (C.1). Draw a price histogram for each `cut` category.

Hint: `col="cut"`