

# Module-03, Python for Data Analysis

## Data Visualization (Seaborn)

Dostdar Ali  
Instructor

Data science and Artificial Intelligence  
3-Months Course  
at  
Karakaroum international Univrsity

January 7, 2024



# Table of Contents

- 1 introduction to Seaborn
- 2 Distribution Plots
- 3 Categorical Data Plots
- 4 Matrix Plots
- 5 Regression Plots





- Data, Seaborn comes with built-in data sets!

	total_bill	tip	sex	smoker	day	time	size
0	16.99	1.01	Female	No	Sun	Dinner	2
1	10.34	1.66	Male	No	Sun	Dinner	3
2	21.01	3.50	Male	No	Sun	Dinner	3
3	23.68	3.31	Male	No	Sun	Dinner	2
4	24.59	3.61	Female	No	Sun	Dinner	4



- 
- Data, Seaborn comes with built-in data sets!

	<b>total_bill</b>	<b>tip</b>	<b>sex</b>	<b>smoker</b>	<b>day</b>	<b>time</b>	<b>size</b>
<b>0</b>	16.99	1.01	Female	No	Sun	Dinner	2
<b>1</b>	10.34	1.66	Male	No	Sun	Dinner	3
<b>2</b>	21.01	3.50	Male	No	Sun	Dinner	3
<b>3</b>	23.68	3.31	Male	No	Sun	Dinner	2
<b>4</b>	24.59	3.61	Female	No	Sun	Dinner	4



# Distribution Plots

- Such plots, allow us to visualize the distribution of a data set.

- These plots are: distplot, jointplot, pairplot, rugplot, kdeplot.

- distplot

The distplot shows the distribution of a univariate set of observations.

- jointplot

jointplot() allows you to basically match up two distplots for bivariate data. With your choice of what kind parameter to compare with:

- pairplot

pairplot will plot pairwise relationships across an entire dataframe (for the numerical columns) and supports a color hue argument (for categorical columns).

- rugplot

rugplots are actually a very simple concept, they just draw a dash mark for every point on a univariate distribution. They are the building block of a KDE plot:



# Distribution Plots

- Such plots, allow us to visualize the distribution of a data set.
- These plots are: distplot, jointplot, pairplot, rugplot, kdeplot.

- distplot

The distplot shows the distribution of a univariate set of observations.

- jointplot

jointplot() allows you to basically match up two distplots for bivariate data. With your choice of what kind parameter to compare with:

- pairplot

pairplot will plot pairwise relationships across an entire dataframe (for the numerical columns) and supports a color hue argument (for categorical columns).

- rugplot

rugplots are actually a very simple concept, they just draw a dash mark for every point on a univariate distribution. They are the building block of a KDE plot:



# Distribution Plots

- Such plots, allow us to visualize the distribution of a data set.
- These plots are: distplot, jointplot, pairplot, rugplot, kdeplot.

- **distplot**

The distplot shows the distribution of a univariate set of observations.

- **jointplot**

jointplot() allows you to basically match up two distplots for bivariate data. With your choice of what kind parameter to compare with:

- **pairplot**

pairplot will plot pairwise relationships across an entire dataframe (for the numerical columns) and supports a color hue argument (for categorical columns).

- **rugplot**

rugplots are actually a very simple concept, they just draw a dash mark for every point on a univariate distribution. They are the building block of a KDE plot:



# Distribution Plots

- Such plots, allow us to visualize the distribution of a data set.
- These plots are: distplot, jointplot, pairplot, rugplot, kdeplot.

- distplot

The distplot shows the distribution of a univariate set of observations.

- jointplot

jointplot() allows you to basically match up two distplots for bivariate data. With your choice of what kind parameter to compare with:

- pairplot

pairplot will plot pairwise relationships across an entire dataframe (for the numerical columns) and supports a color hue argument (for categorical columns).

- rugplot

rugplots are actually a very simple concept, they just draw a dash mark for every point on a univariate distribution. They are the building block of a KDE plot:





# Distribution Plots

- Such plots, allow us to visualize the distribution of a data set.
- These plots are: distplot, jointplot, pairplot, rugplot, kdeplot.
- distplot  
The distplot shows the distribution of a univariate set of observations.
- jointplot  
jointplot() allows you to basically match up two distplots for bivariate data. With your choice of what kind parameter to compare with:
- pairplot  
pairplot will plot pairwise relationships across an entire dataframe (for the numerical columns) and supports a color hue argument (for categorical columns).
- rugplot  
rugplots are actually a very simple concept, they just draw a dash mark for every point on a univariate distribution. They are the building block of a KDE plot:



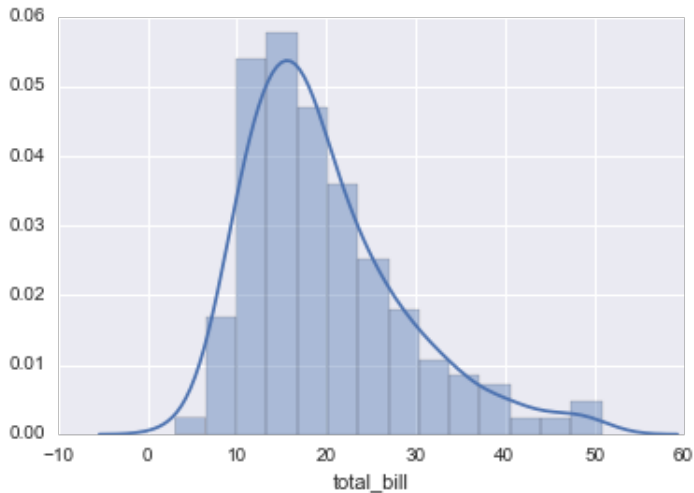
# Distribution Plots

- Such plots, allow us to visualize the distribution of a data set.
- These plots are: distplot, jointplot, pairplot, rugplot, kdeplot.
- distplot  
The distplot shows the distribution of a univariate set of observations.
- jointplot  
jointplot() allows you to basically match up two distplots for bivariate data. With your choice of what kind parameter to compare with:
- pairplot  
pairplot will plot pairwise relationships across an entire dataframe (for the numerical columns) and supports a color hue argument (for categorical columns).
- rugplot  
rugplots are actually a very simple concept, they just draw a dash mark for every point on a univariate distribution. They are the building block of a KDE plot:



# Distribution plot

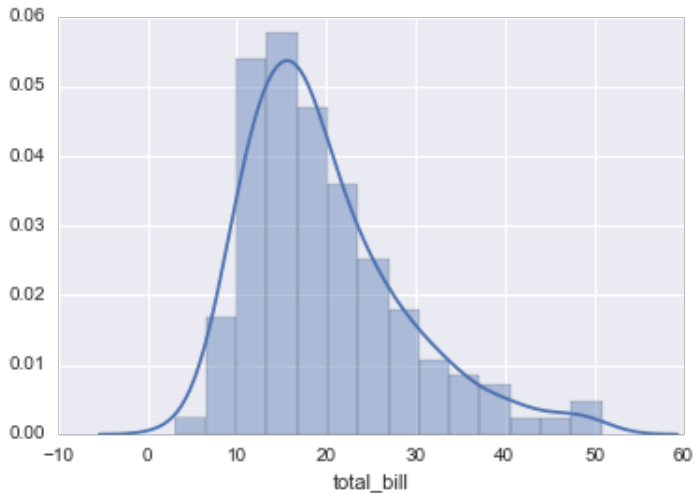
- Distribution Plot,



- Total bill.

# Distribution plot

- Distribution Plot,



- Total bill.

# Categorical Data Plots

Seaborn to plot categorical data! There are a few main plot types for this:

- factorplot
- boxplot
- violinplot
- stripplot
- swarmplot
- barplot
- countplot



# Categorical Data Plots

Seaborn to plot categorical data! There are a few main plot types for this:

- factorplot
- boxplot
- violinplot
- stripplot
- swarmplot
- barplot
- countplot



# Categorical Data Plots

Seaborn to plot categorical data! There are a few main plot types for this:

- factorplot
- boxplot
- violinplot
- stripplot
- swarmplot
- barplot
- countplot



# Categorical Data Plots

Seaborn to plot categorical data! There are a few main plot types for this:

- factorplot
- boxplot
- violinplot
- stripplot
- swarmplot
- barplot
- countplot





# Categorical Data Plots

Seaborn to plot categorical data! There are a few main plot types for this:

- factorplot
- boxplot
- violinplot
- stripplot
- swarmplot
- barplot
- countplot



# Categorical Data Plots

Seaborn to plot categorical data! There are a few main plot types for this:

- factorplot
- boxplot
- violinplot
- stripplot
- swarmplot
- barplot
- countplot



# Categorical Data Plots

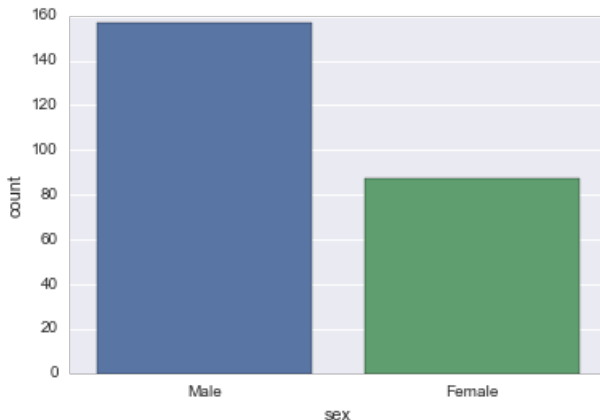
Seaborn to plot categorical data! There are a few main plot types for this:

- factorplot
- boxplot
- violinplot
- stripplot
- swarmplot
- barplot
- countplot



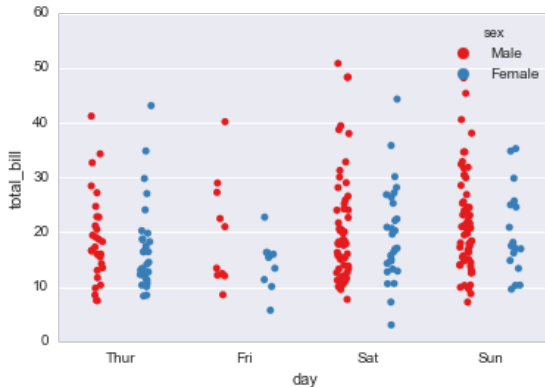
# barplot and countplot

- These very similar plots allow you to get aggregate data off a categorical feature in your data. barplot is a general plot that allows you to aggregate the categorical data based off some function, by default the mean,



# stripplot and swarmplot

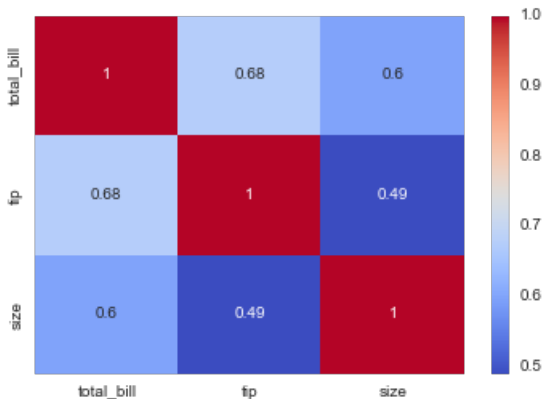
- The stripplot will draw a scatterplot where one variable is categorical. A strip plot can be drawn on its own, but it is also a good complement to a box or violin plot in cases where you want to show all observations along with some representation of the underlying distribution.



# Matrix Plots

Matrix plots allow you to plot data as color-encoded matrices.

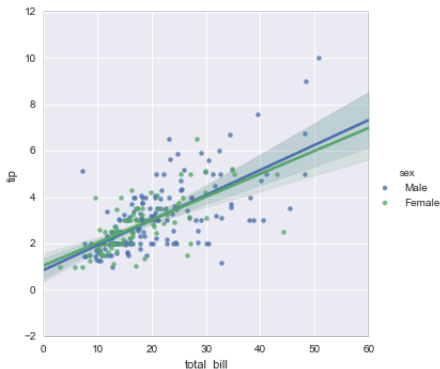
- Heatmap



# Regression Plots

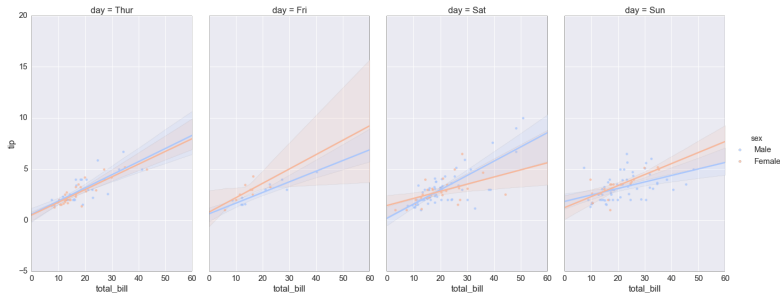
Seaborn has many built-in capabilities for regression plots, however we won't really discuss regression until the machine learning section of the course, so we will only cover the `lmplot()` function for now. `lmplot` allows you to display linear models.

- Box Plots



# Aspect and Size

- Seaborn figures can have their size and aspect ratio adjusted with the size and aspect parameters:





Great Job  
Thank yo

