## KEY\_Practice19\_Scatterplots

May 26, 2020

## 1 Scatterplots

Let's start by importing seaborn and loading/previewing our iris data

```
[1]: # import seaborn
import seaborn as sns
# set up for inline plotting
%matplotlib inline
```

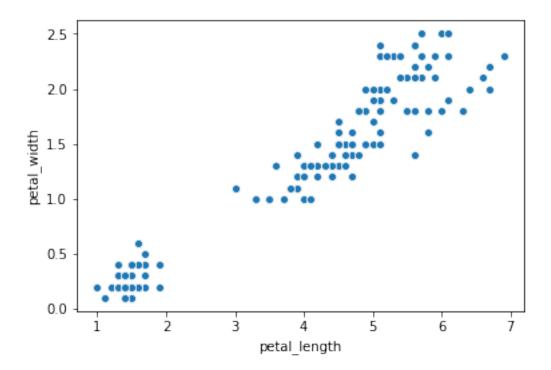
```
[2]: # load iris and preview the data
iris = sns.load_dataset("iris")
iris.head(10)
```

```
[2]:
        sepal_length sepal_width petal_length petal_width species
     0
                 5.1
                               3.5
                                              1.4
                                                            0.2 setosa
                 4.9
                               3.0
                                              1.4
                                                            0.2 setosa
     1
     2
                 4.7
                               3.2
                                              1.3
                                                            0.2 setosa
     3
                 4.6
                               3.1
                                              1.5
                                                            0.2 setosa
     4
                 5.0
                               3.6
                                              1.4
                                                            0.2 setosa
     5
                 5.4
                               3.9
                                              1.7
                                                            0.4 setosa
     6
                 4.6
                               3.4
                                              1.4
                                                            0.3 setosa
     7
                 5.0
                               3.4
                                              1.5
                                                            0.2 setosa
     8
                 4.4
                               2.9
                                              1.4
                                                            0.2 setosa
                 4.9
                                              1.5
     9
                               3.1
                                                            0.1 setosa
```

In the last lesson we examined the relationship between sepal\_length and sepal\_width. Now let's look at this relationship for petal\_length and petal\_width using a scatterplot.

```
[3]: # plot petal_length vs petal_width sns.scatterplot('petal_length', 'petal_width', data=iris)
```

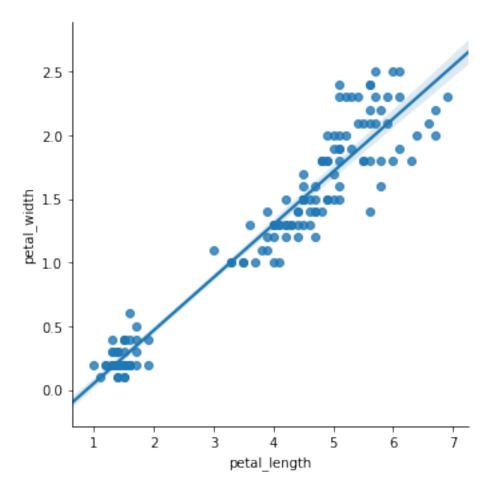
[3]: <matplotlib.axes.\_subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x10e16e0f0>



This relationship is definitely more clear without any stratification than our last example in the lesson. Let's create this plot with a **correlation trendline** to visualize the trend even better.

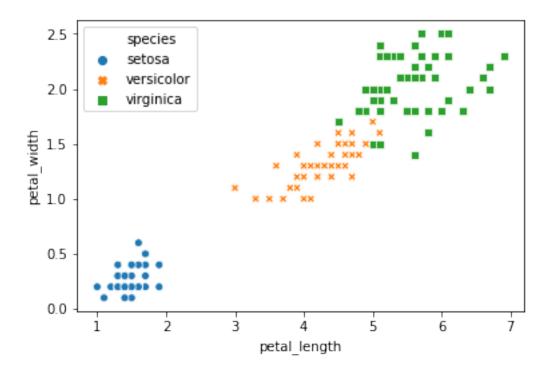
```
[4]: | # plot petal_length vs petal_width with trendline sns.lmplot('petal_length', 'petal_width', data=iris)
```

[4]: <seaborn.axisgrid.FacetGrid at 0x103598da0>



Now let's *stratify* the plot by the **species** variable, using **both** color and marker shape.

[5]: <matplotlib.axes.\_subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x111594cf8>

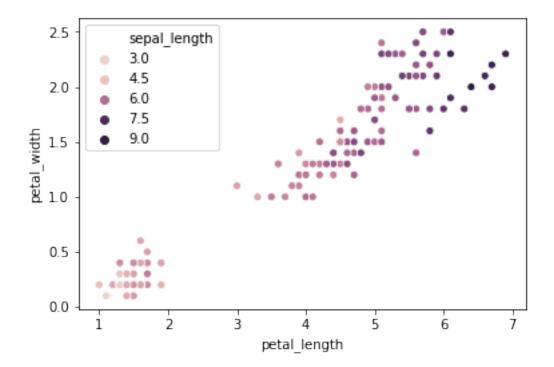


We can very clearly see the separation of our three species across these two variables.

Now, let's color our graph using the sepal\_length variable (no marker shape). What do you notice about the way the graph is colored now?

```
[6]: # plot petal_length vs petal_width sns.scatterplot('petal_length', 'petal_width', hue='sepal_length', data=iris)
```

[6]: <matplotlib.axes.\_subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x11181b588>



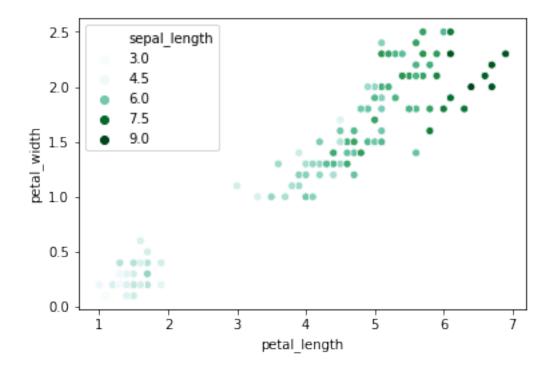
Notice that sepal\_length is a *continuous* variable, compared to the *categorical* variable species we originally used to color our plot. Seaborn can tell the difference by examining the type of the stratifying variable - int and float variables are *continuous* and string and boolean variables are seen as *categorical*.

It is important to consider variable type when choosing the color palette to use in our plots. *Continuous* variables require *sequential* color palettes (that go from light to dark shades, for example) and *categorical* variables require *qualitative* color palettes. You can find built-in seaborn color palettes here: https://seaborn.pydata.org/tutorial/color\_palettes.html

After looking through the link above, choose a new appropriate color palette for the plot above.

```
[7]: # plot petal_length vs petal_width
sns.scatterplot('petal_length', 'petal_width', hue='sepal_length',
→palette="BuGn",data=iris)
```

[7]: <matplotlib.axes.\_subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x111860b70>



Based on this plot, what can you tell about the relationship of sepal\_length compared to petal\_length, petal\_width?