



# Scatter Plots on Tile Maps in Python

How to make scatter plots on tile maps in Python.

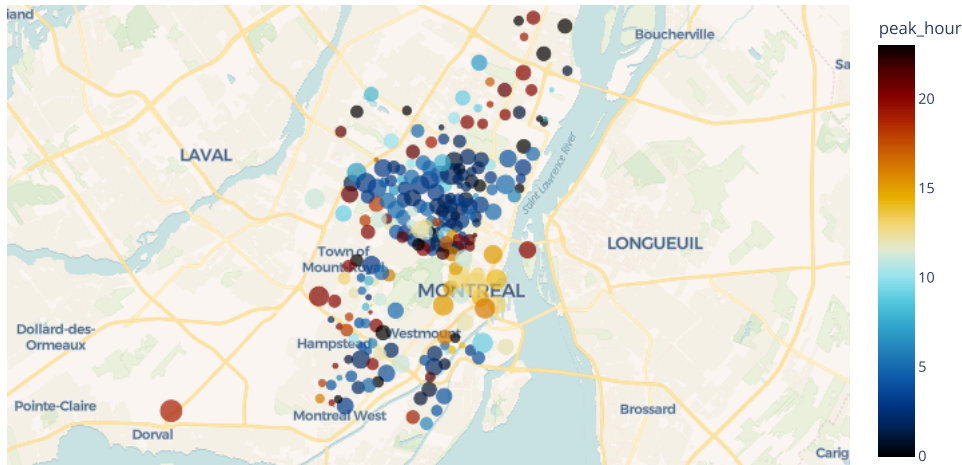
Plotly Studio: Transform any dataset into an interactive data application in minutes with AI. [Sign up for early access now.](https://plotly.com/studio/?utm_medium=graphing-libraries&utm_campaign=studio_early_access&utm_content=sidebar) ([https://plotly.com/studio/?utm\\_medium=graphing-libraries&utm\\_campaign=studio\\_early\\_access&utm\\_content=sidebar](https://plotly.com/studio/?utm_medium=graphing-libraries&utm_campaign=studio_early_access&utm_content=sidebar))

## Basic example with Plotly Express

Here we show the [Plotly Express \(/python/plotly-express/\)](https://plotly.com/python/plotly-express/) function `px.scatter_map` for a scatter plot on a tile map.

[Plotly Express \(/python/plotly-express/\)](https://plotly.com/python/plotly-express/) is the easy-to-use, high-level interface to Plotly, which [operates on a variety of types of data \(/python/px-arguments/\)](https://plotly.com/python/px-arguments/) and produces [easy-to-style figures \(/python/styling-plotly-express/\)](https://plotly.com/python/styling-plotly-express/).

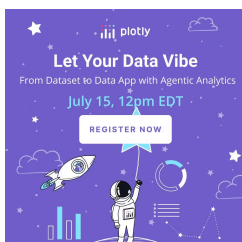
```
import plotly.express as px
df = px.data.carshare()
fig = px.scatter_map(df, lat="centroid_lat", lon="centroid_lon", color="peak_hour", size="car_hours",
                    color_continuous_scale=px.colors.cyclical.IceFire, size_max=15, zoom=10)
fig.show()
```



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## Basic Example with GeoPandas

`px.scatter_map` can work well with [GeoPandas \(https://geopandas.org/\)](https://geopandas.org/) dataframes whose geometry is of type Point.

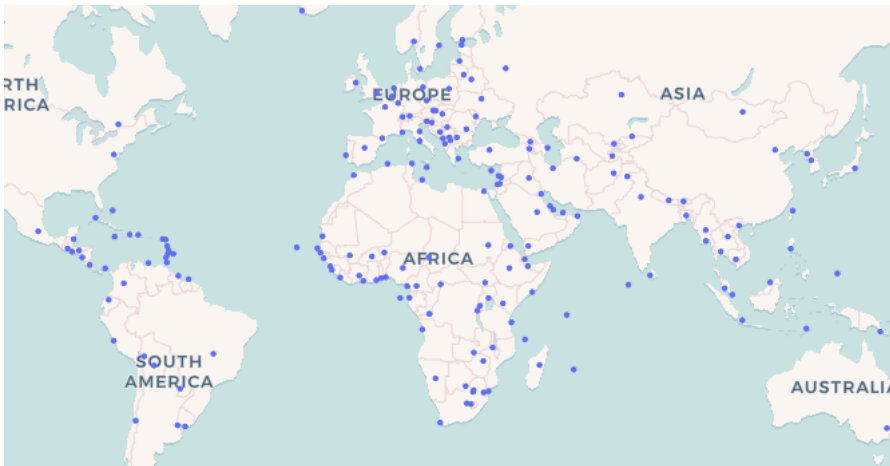


```
import plotly.express as px
import geopandas as gpd

geo_df = gpd.read_file(gpd.datasets.get_path('naturalearth_cities'))

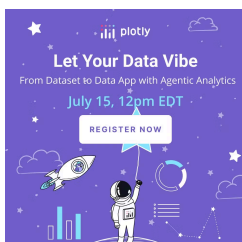
fig = px.scatter_map(geo_df,
                     lat=geo_df.geometry.y,
                     lon=geo_df.geometry.x,
                     hover_name="name",
                     zoom=1)

fig.show()
```



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## Basic Example



```
import plotly.graph_objects as go

fig = go.Figure(go.Scattermap(
    lat=[ '45.5017' ],
    lon=[ '-73.5673' ],
    mode='markers',
    marker=go.scattermap.Marker(
        size=14
    ),
    text=[ 'Montreal' ],
))

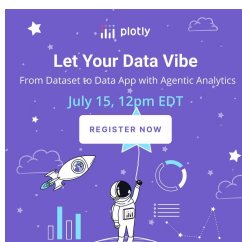
fig.update_layout(
    hovermode='closest',
    map=dict(
        bearing=0,
        center=go.layout.map.Center(
            lat=45,
            lon=-73
        ),
        pitch=0,
        zoom=5
    )
)

fig.show()
```



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## Multiple Markers



```
import plotly.graph_objects as go

fig = go.Figure(go.Scattermap(
    lat=['38.91427', '38.91538', '38.91458',
         '38.92239', '38.93222', '38.90842',
         '38.91931', '38.93260', '38.91368',
         '38.88516', '38.921894', '38.93206',
         '38.91275'],
    lon=['-77.02827', '-77.02013', '-77.03155',
         '-77.04227', '-77.02854', '-77.02419',
         '-77.02518', '-77.03304', '-77.04509',
         '-76.99656', '-77.042438', '-77.02821',
         '-77.01239'],
    mode='markers',
    marker=go.scattermap.Marker(
        size=9
    ),
    text=["The coffee bar", "Bistro Bohem", "Black Cat",
         "Snap", "Columbia Heights Coffee", "Azi's Cafe",
         "Blind Dog Cafe", "Le Caprice", "Filter",
         "Peregrine", "Tryst", "The Coupe",
         "Big Bear Cafe"],
))

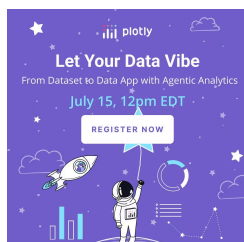
fig.update_layout(
    autosize=True,
    hovermode='closest',
    map=dict(
        bearing=0,
        center=dict(
            lat=38.92,
            lon=-77.07
        ),
        pitch=0,
        zoom=10
    ),
)

fig.show()
```



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## Nuclear Waste Sites on Campuses



```

import plotly.graph_objects as go
import pandas as pd

df = pd.read_csv('https://raw.githubusercontent.com/plotly/datasets/master/Nuclear%20Waste%20Sites%20on%20American%20Campuses.csv')
site_lat = df.lat
site_lon = df.lon
locations_name = df.text

fig = go.Figure()

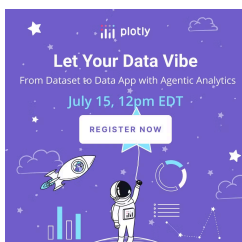
fig.add_trace(go.Scattermap(
    lat=site_lat,
    lon=site_lon,
    mode='markers',
    marker=go.scattermap.Marker(
        size=17,
        color='rgb(255, 0, 0)',
        opacity=0.7
    ),
    text=locations_name,
    hoverinfo='text'
))

fig.add_trace(go.Scattermap(
    lat=site_lat,
    lon=site_lon,
    mode='markers',
    marker=go.scattermap.Marker(
        size=8,
        color='rgb(242, 177, 172)',
        opacity=0.7
    ),
    hoverinfo='none'
))

fig.update_layout(
    title=dict(text='Nuclear Waste Sites on Campus'),
    autosize=True,
    hovermode='closest',
    showlegend=False,
    map=dict(
        bearing=0,
        center=dict(
            lat=38,
            lon=-94
        ),
        pitch=0,
        zoom=3,
        style='light'
    ),
)

fig.show()

```



## Nuclear Waste Sites on Campus



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## Set Marker Symbols

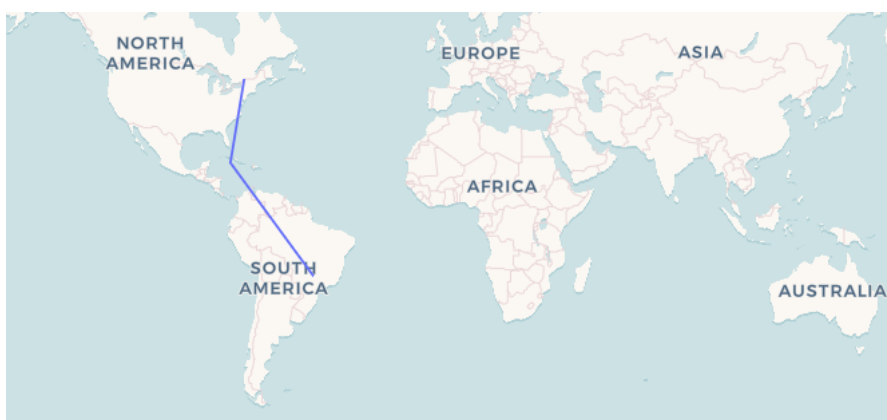
You can define the symbol on your map by setting `symbol` (<https://plotly.com/python/reference/scattermap/#scattermap-marker-symbol>) attribute.

```
import plotly.graph_objects as go

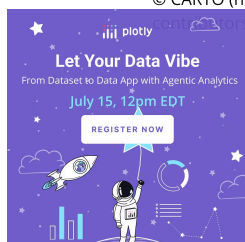
fig = go.Figure(go.Scattermap(
    mode = "markers+text+lines",
    lon = [-75, -80, -50], lat = [45, 20, -20],
    marker = {'size': 20, 'symbol': ["bus", "harbor", "airport"]},
    text = ["Bus", "Harbor", "airport"], textposition = "bottom right"))

fig.update_layout(
    map = {
        'style': "outdoors", 'zoom': 0.7,
        showlegend = False)

fig.show()
```



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## Add Clusters

*New in 5.11*

Display clusters of data points by setting `cluster`. Here, we enable clusters with `enabled=True`. You can also enable clusters by setting other cluster properties. Other available properties include `color` (for setting the color of the clusters), `size` (for setting the size of a cluster step), and `step` (for configuring how many points it takes to create a cluster or advance to the next cluster step).

```
import plotly.express as px
import pandas as pd

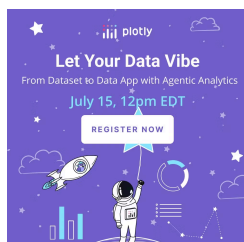
df = pd.read_csv(
    "https://raw.githubusercontent.com/plotly/datasets/master/2011_february_us_airport_traffic.csv"
)
fig = px.scatter_map(df, lat="lat", lon="lon", size="cnt", zoom=3)
fig.update_traces(cluster=dict(enabled=True))
fig.show()
```



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## Font Customization

You can customize the font on `go.Scattermap` traces with `textfont`. For example, you can set the font family.

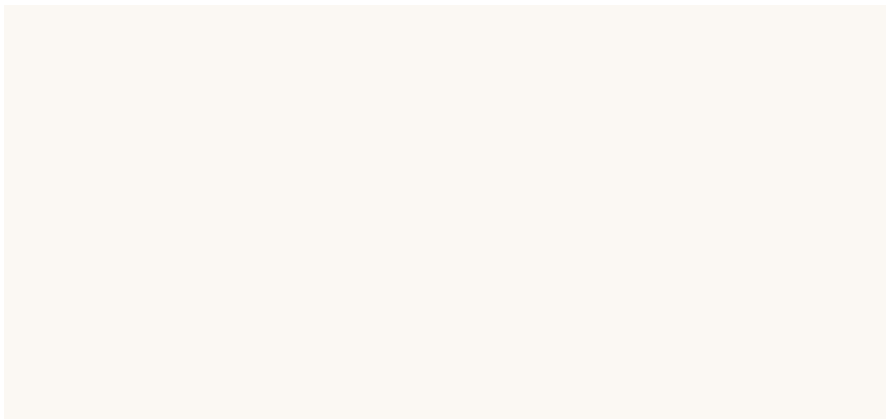


```
import plotly.graph_objects as go

fig = go.Figure(go.Scattermap(
    mode = "markers+text+lines",
    lon = [-75, -80, -50], lat = [45, 20, -20],
    marker = {'size': 20, 'symbol': ["bus", "harbor", "airport"]},
    text = ["Bus", "Harbor", "airport"], textposition = "bottom right",
    textfont = dict(size=18, color="black", family="Open Sans Bold")
))

fig.update_layout(
    map = {
        'style': "outdoors", 'zoom': 0.7},
    showlegend = False,)

fig.show()
```



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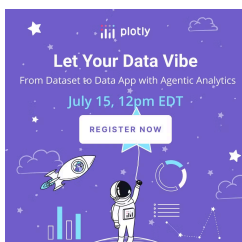
`go.Scattermap` supports the following values for `textfont.family`:

'Metropolis Black Italic', 'Metropolis Black', 'Metropolis Bold Italic', 'Metropolis Bold', 'Metropolis Extra Bold Italic', 'Metropolis Extra Bold', 'Metropolis Extra Light Italic', 'Metropolis Extra Light', 'Metropolis Light Italic', 'Metropolis Light', 'Metropolis Medium Italic', 'Metropolis Medium', 'Metropolis Regular Italic', 'Metropolis Regular', 'Metropolis Semi Bold Italic', 'Metropolis Semi Bold', 'Metropolis Thin Italic', 'Metropolis Thin', 'Open Sans Bold Italic', 'Open Sans Bold', 'Open Sans Extrabold Italic', 'Open Sans Extrabold', 'Open Sans Italic', 'Open Sans Light Italic', 'Open Sans Light', 'Open Sans Regular', 'Open Sans Semibold Italic', 'Open Sans Semibold', 'Klokantech Noto Sans Bold', 'Klokantech Noto Sans CJK Bold', 'Klokantech Noto Sans CJK Regular', 'Klokantech Noto Sans Italic', and 'Klokantech Noto Sans Regular'.

## Font Weight

*New in 5.23*

You can specify a numeric font weight on `go.Scattermap` with `textfont.weight`.





```
import plotly.graph_objects as go

fig = go.Figure(go.Scattermap(
    mode = "markers+text+lines",
    lon = [-75, -80, -50], lat = [45, 20, -20],
    marker = dict(size=20, symbol=["bus", "harbor", "airport"]),
    text = ["Bus", "Harbor", "airport"], textposition = "bottom right",
    textfont = dict(size=18, color="black", weight=900)
))

fig.update_layout(
    map = dict(
        style="outdoors", zoom=0.7,
        showlegend = False,)

fig.show()
```



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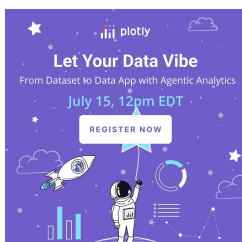
## Mapbox Maps

Mapbox traces are deprecated and may be removed in a future version of Plotly.py.

The earlier examples using `px.scatter_map` and `go.Scattermap` use [Maplibre](https://maplibre.org/maplibre-gl-js/docs/) (<https://maplibre.org/maplibre-gl-js/docs/>) for rendering. These traces were introduced in Plotly.py 5.24 and are now the recommended way to create scatter plots on tile-based maps. There are also traces that use [Mapbox](https://docs.mapbox.com/) (<https://docs.mapbox.com/>): `px.scatter_mapbox` and `go.Scattermapbox`.

To plot on Mapbox maps with Plotly you *may* need a Mapbox account and a public [Mapbox Access Token](https://www.mapbox.com/studio) (<https://www.mapbox.com/studio>). See our [Mapbox Map Layers](#) ([python/mapbox-layers/](#)) documentation for more information.

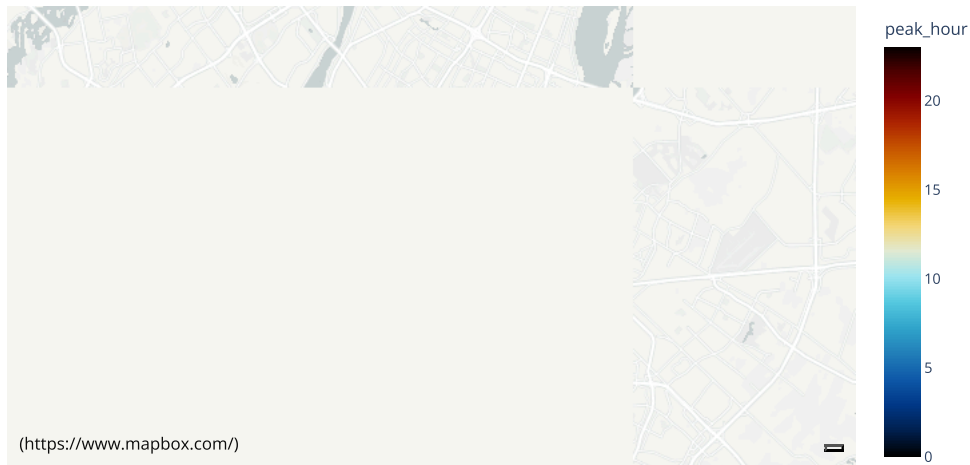
Here's the first example rewritten to use `px.scatter_mapbox`.



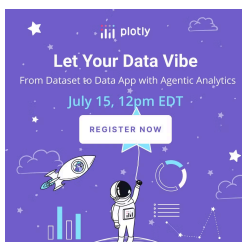
```
import plotly.express as px
px.set_mapbox_access_token(open(".mapbox_token").read())
df = px.data.carshare()
fig = px.scatter_mapbox(df, lat="centroid_lat", lon="centroid_lon", color="peak_hour", size="car_hours",
                        color_continuous_scale=px.colors.cyclical.IceFire, size_max=15, zoom=10)
fig.show()
```

/tmp/ipykernel\_17752/3814773356.py:4: DeprecationWarning:

\*scatter\_mapbox\* is deprecated! Use \*scatter\_map\* instead. Learn more at: <https://plotly.com/python/mapbox-to-maplibre/>



And here's an example using Graph Objects:



```
import plotly.graph_objects as go

mapbox_access_token = open(".mapbox_token").read()

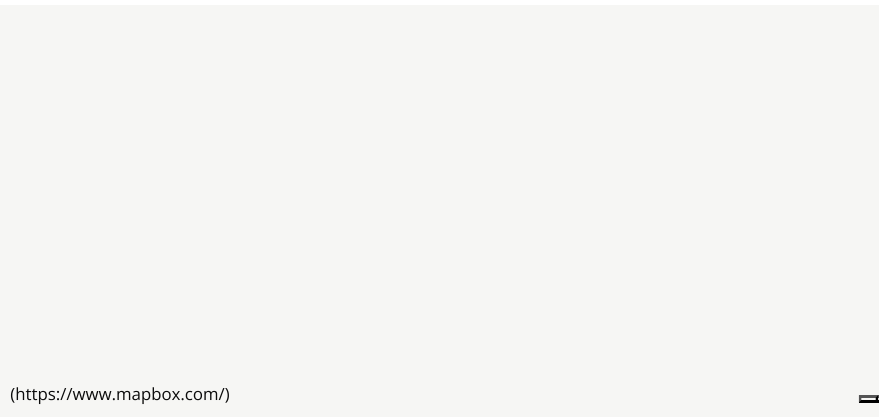
fig = go.Figure(go.Scattermapbox(
    lat=[ '45.5017' ],
    lon=[ '-73.5673' ],
    mode='markers',
    marker=go.scattermapbox.Marker(
        size=14
    ),
    text=[ 'Montreal' ],
))

fig.update_layout(
    hovermode='closest',
    mapbox=dict(
        accesstoken=mapbox_access_token,
        bearing=0,
        center=go.layout.mapbox.Center(
            lat=45,
            lon=-73
        ),
        pitch=0,
        zoom=5
    )
)

fig.show()
```

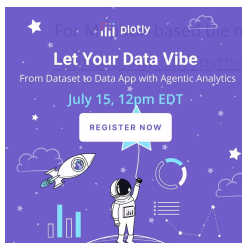
/tmp/ipykernel\_17752/3799354564.py:5: DeprecationWarning:

`*scattermapbox*` is deprecated! Use `*scattermap*` instead. Learn more at: <https://plotly.com/python/mapbox-to-maplibre/>



## Reference

See [function reference for `px.scatter\_map`](https://plotly.com/python-api-reference/generated/plotly.express.scatter_map) ([https://plotly.com/python-api-reference/generated/plotly.express.scatter\\_map](https://plotly.com/python-api-reference/generated/plotly.express.scatter_map)) or <https://plotly.com/python/reference/scattermap/> (<https://plotly.com/python/reference/scattermap/>) for more information about the attributes available.



For all plotly based time series maps, see [function reference for `px.scatter\_mapbox`](https://plotly.com/python-api-reference/generated/plotly.express.scatter_mapbox) ([https://plotly.com/python-api-reference/generated/plotly.express.scatter\\_mapbox](https://plotly.com/python-api-reference/generated/plotly.express.scatter_mapbox)) or <https://plotly.com/python/reference/scattermapbox/> (<https://plotly.com/python/reference/scattermapbox/>).

# What About Dash?

[Dash \(https://dash.plot.ly/\)](https://dash.plot.ly/) is an open-source framework for building analytical applications, with no Javascript required, and it is tightly integrated with the Plotly graphing library.

Learn about how to install Dash at <https://dash.plot.ly/installation> (https://dash.plot.ly/installation).


Everywhere in this page that you see `fig.show()`, you can display the same figure in a Dash application by passing it to the `figure` argument of the [Graph component](https://dash.plot.ly/dash-core-components/graph) (https://dash.plot.ly/dash-core-components/graph) from the built-in `dash_core_components` package like this:

```
import plotly.graph_objects as go # or plotly.express as px
fig = go.Figure() # or any Plotly Express function e.g. px.bar(...)
# fig.add_trace( ... )
# fig.update_layout( ... )

from dash import Dash, dcc, html

app = Dash()
app.layout = html.Div([
    dcc.Graph(figure=fig)
])

app.run(debug=True, use_reloader=False) # Turn off reloader if inside Jupyter
```



## Dash your way to interactive web apps.

No JavaScript required!

GET STARTED NOW

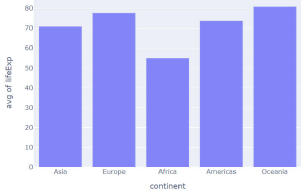
### My First App with Data, Graph, and Controls

pop

lifeExp

gdpPerCap

country	pop	continent	lifeExp	gdpPerCap
Afghanistan	31889923	Asia	43.828	974.5883384
Albania	3600523	Europe	76.423	5937.829525999999
Algeria	33333216	Africa	72.381	6223.367465
Angola	12420476	Africa	42.731	4707.231267
Argentina	40301927	Americas	75.32	12779.37964
Australia	20434176	Oceania	81.235	34435.367439999995
Austria	8190783	Europe	79.829	36126.4927
Bahrain	706573	Asia	75.635	29796.04834
Bangladesh	150448339	Asia	64.062	1701.253792
Belgium	10391226	Europe	79.441	33062.04908
Benin	8878314	Africa	56.728	1441.284873
Bolivia	9139152	Americas	65.554	3821.137884



(https://dash.plotly.com/tutorial?utm\_medium=graphing\_libraries&utm\_content=python\_footer)

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