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 **Python** ([/python](#)) > **Statistical Charts** ([/python/statistical-charts](#)) > **2D Histograms**

 [Suggest an edit to this page](#) (<https://github.com/plotly/plotly.py/edit/doc-prod/doc/python/2D-Histogram.md>)

# 2D Histograms in Python

How to make 2D Histograms in Python with Plotly.

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))

## 2D Histograms or Density Heatmaps

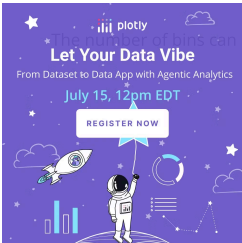
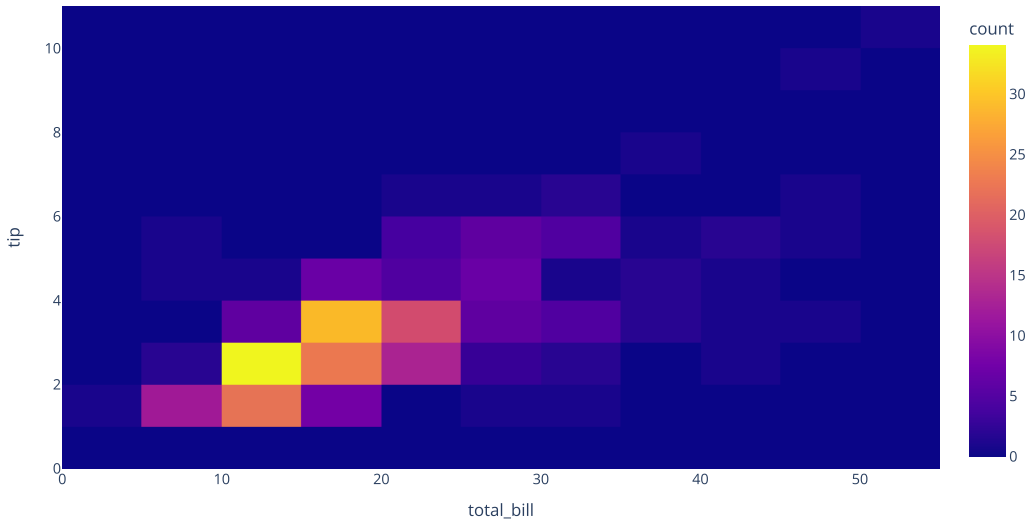
A 2D histogram, also known as a density heatmap, is the 2-dimensional generalization of a [histogram](#) ([/python/histograms/](#)) which resembles a [heatmap](#) ([/python/heatmaps/](#)) but is computed by grouping a set of points specified by their x and y coordinates into bins, and applying an aggregation function such as count or sum (if z is provided) to compute the color of the tile representing the bin. This kind of visualization (and the related [2D histogram contour, or density contour](#) (<https://plotly.com/python/2d-histogram-contour/>)) is often used to manage over-plotting, or situations where showing large data sets as [scatter plots](#) ([/python/line-and-scatter/](#)) would result in points overlapping each other and hiding patterns. For data sets of more than a few thousand points, a better approach than the ones listed here would be to [use Plotly with Datashader](#) ([/python/datashader/](#)) to precompute the aggregations before displaying the data with Plotly.

## Density Heatmaps with Plotly Express

[Plotly Express](#) ([/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/](#)) and produces [easy-to-style figures](#) ([/python/styling-plotly-express/](#)). The Plotly Express function `density_heatmap()` can be used to produce density heatmaps.

```
import plotly.express as px
df = px.data.tips()

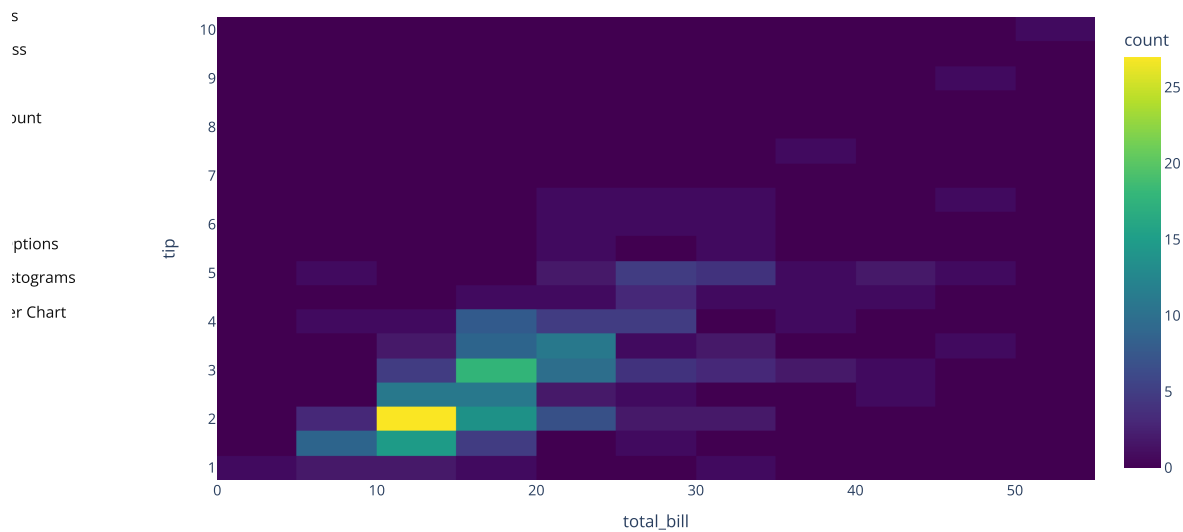
fig = px.density_heatmap(df, x="total_bill", y="tip")
fig.show()
```



can be controlled with `nbinsx` and `nbinsy` and the [color scale](#) ([/python/colourscales/](#)) with `color_continuous_scale`.

```
import plotly.express as px
df = px.data.tips()

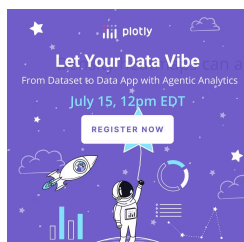
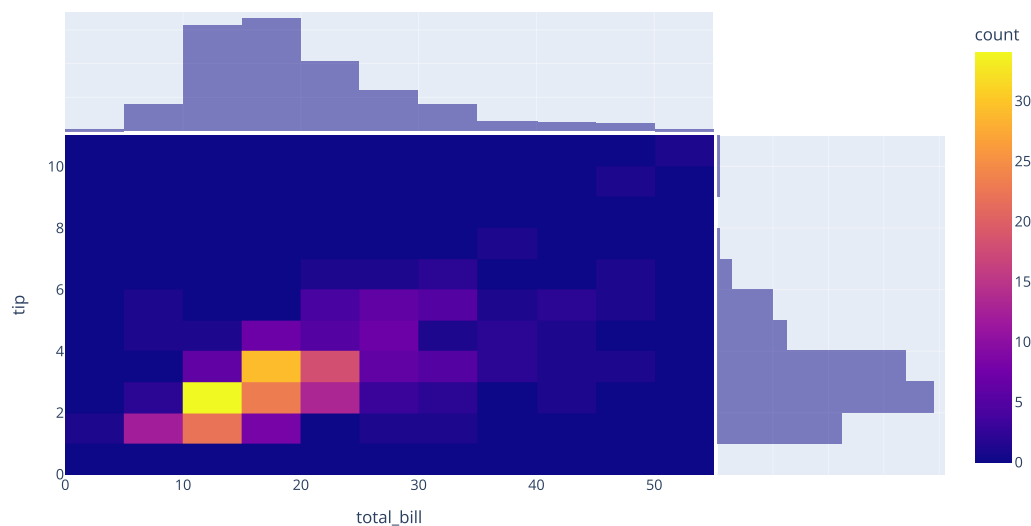
fig = px.density_heatmap(df, x="total_bill", y="tip", nbinsx=20, nbinsy=20, color_continuous_scale="Viridis")
fig.show()
```



Marginal plots can be added to visualize the 1-dimensional distributions of the two variables. Here we use a marginal [histogram](https://python/histograms/) ([/python/histograms/](https://python/histograms/)). Other allowable values are violin, box and rug.

```
import plotly.express as px
df = px.data.tips()

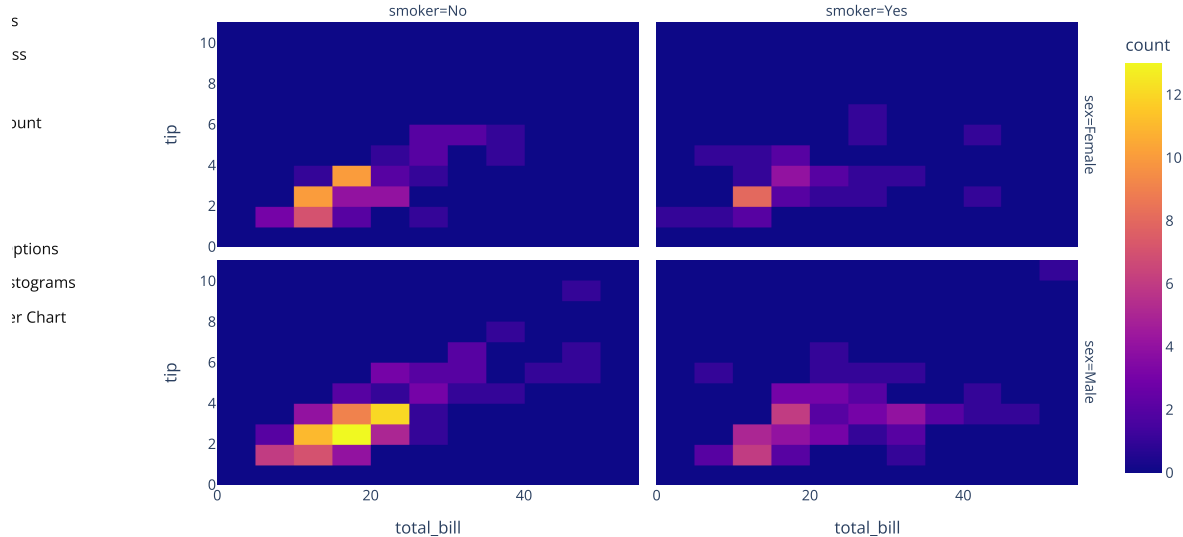
fig = px.density_heatmap(df, x="total_bill", y="tip", marginal_x="histogram", marginal_y="histogram")
fig.show()
```



so be [faceted](https://python/facet-plots/) ([/python/facet-plots/](https://python/facet-plots/)):

```
import plotly.express as px
df = px.data.tips()

fig = px.density_heatmap(df, x="total_bill", y="tip", facet_row="sex", facet_col="smoker")
fig.show()
```



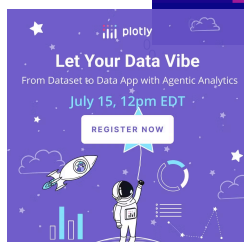
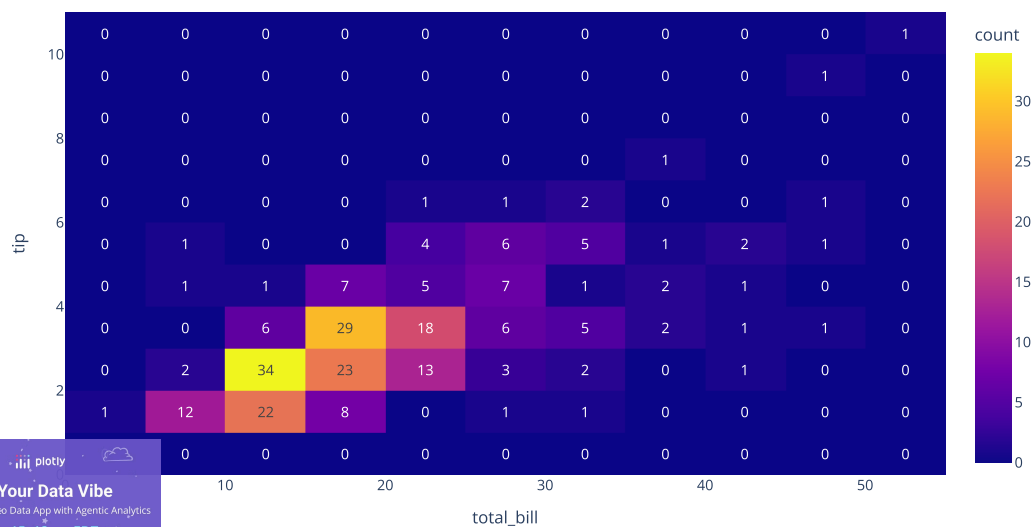
## Displaying Text

*New in v5.5*

You can add the z values as text using the `text_auto` argument. Setting it to `True` will display the values on the bars, and setting it to a d3-format formatting string will control the output format.

```
import plotly.express as px
df = px.data.tips()

fig = px.density_heatmap(df, x="total_bill", y="tip", text_auto=True)
fig.show()
```

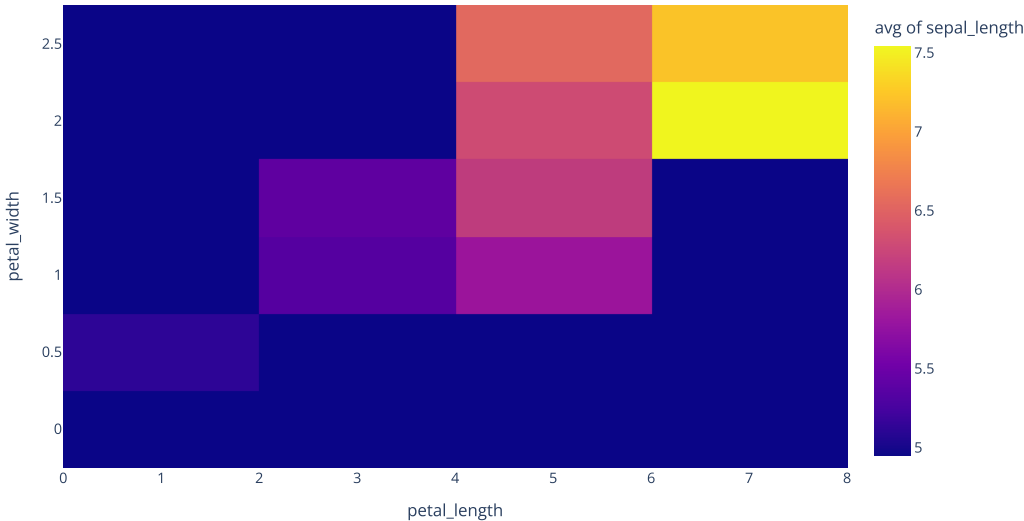


# Other aggregation functions than count

By passing in a z value and a histfunc, density heatmaps can perform basic aggregation operations. Here we show average Sepal Length grouped by Petal Length and Petal Width for the Iris dataset.

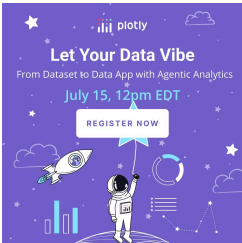
```
import plotly.express as px
df = px.data.iris()

fig = px.density_heatmap(df, x="petal_length", y="petal_width", z="sepal_length", histfunc="avg")
fig.show()
```



## 2D Histograms with Graph Objects

To build this kind of figure using [graph objects \(https://plotly.com/python/graph-objects/\)](https://plotly.com/python/graph-objects/) without using Plotly Express, we can use the `go.Histogram2d` class.



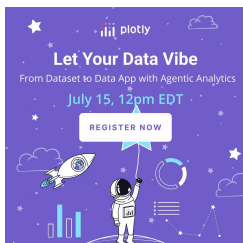
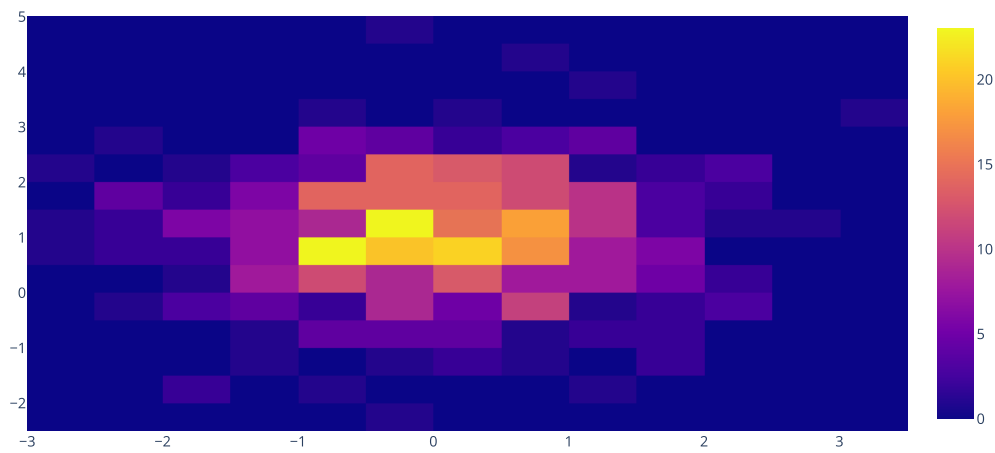
## 2D Histogram of a Bivariate Normal Distribution

```
import plotly.graph_objects as go

import numpy as np
np.random.seed(1)

x = np.random.randn(500)
y = np.random.randn(500)+1

fig = go.Figure(go.Histogram2d(
    x=x,
    y=y
))
fig.show()
```



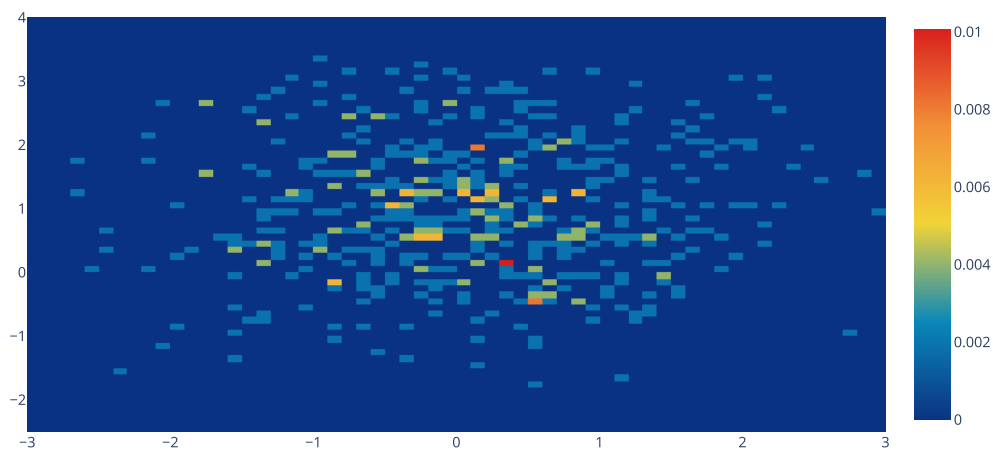
## 2D Histogram Binning and Styling Options

```
import plotly.graph_objects as go

import numpy as np

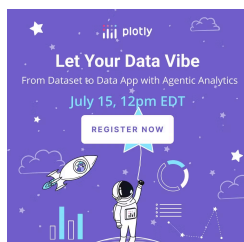
x = np.random.randn(500)
y = np.random.randn(500)+1

fig = go.Figure(go.Histogram2d(x=x, y=y, histnorm='probability',
    autobinx=False,
    xbins=dict(start=-3, end=3, size=0.1),
    autobiny=False,
    ybins=dict(start=-2.5, end=4, size=0.1),
    colorscale=[0, 'rgb(12,51,131)', [0.25, 'rgb(10,136,186)'], [0.5, 'rgb(242,211,56)'], [0.75, 'rgb(242,143,56)'], [1, 'rgb(217,30,30)']]
))
fig.show()
```



## Sharing bin settings between 2D Histograms

This example shows how to use `bingroup` (<https://plotly.com/python/reference/histogram/#histogram-bingroup>) attribute to have a compatible bin settings for both histograms. To define start, end and size value of x-axis and y-axis separately, set `ybins` (<https://plotly.com/python/reference/histogram2dcontour/#histogram2dcontour-ybins>) and `xbins`.

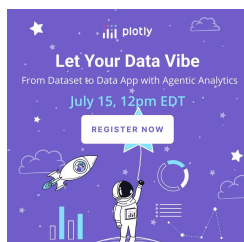
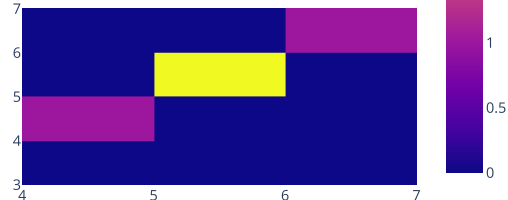
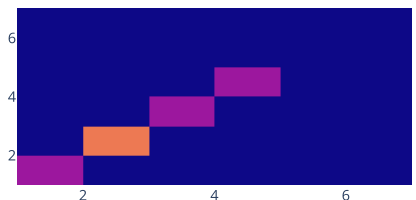
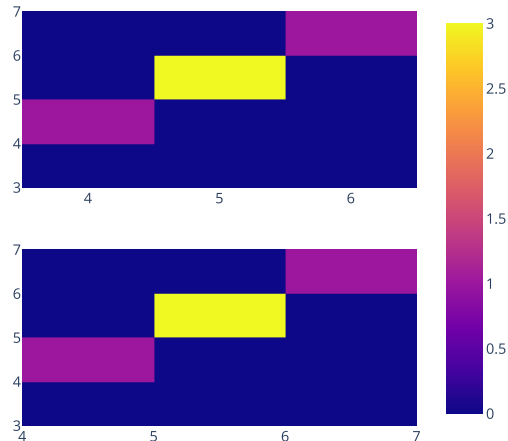
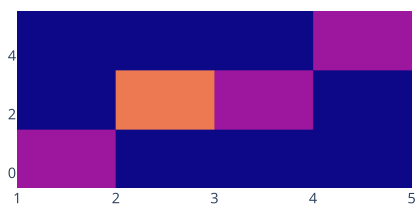


```

import plotly.graph_objects as go
from plotly.subplots import make_subplots

fig = make_subplots(2,2)
fig.add_trace(go.Histogram2d(
    x = [ 1, 2, 2, 3, 4 ],
    y = [ 1, 2, 2, 3, 4 ],
    coloraxis = "coloraxis",
    xbins = {'start':1, 'size':1}), 1,1)
fig.add_trace(go.Histogram2d(
    x = [ 4, 5, 5, 5, 6 ],
    y = [ 4, 5, 5, 5, 6 ],
    coloraxis = "coloraxis",
    ybins = {'start': 3, 'size': 1}),1,2)
fig.add_trace(go.Histogram2d(
    x = [ 1, 2, 2, 3, 4 ],
    y = [ 1, 2, 2, 3, 4 ],
    bingroup = 1,
    coloraxis = "coloraxis",
    xbins = {'start':1, 'size':1}), 2,1)
fig.add_trace(go.Histogram2d(
    x = [ 4, 5, 5, 5, 6 ],
    y = [ 4, 5, 5, 5, 6 ],
    bingroup = 1,
    coloraxis = "coloraxis",
    ybins = {'start': 3, 'size': 1}),2,2)
fig.show()

```



## 2D Histogram Overlaid with a Scatter Chart

```
import plotly.graph_objects as go

import numpy as np

x0 = np.random.randn(100)/5. + 0.5 # 5. enforces float division
y0 = np.random.randn(100)/5. + 0.5
x1 = np.random.rand(50)
y1 = np.random.rand(50) + 1.0

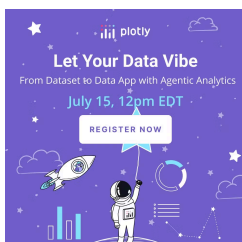
x = np.concatenate([x0, x1])
y = np.concatenate([y0, y1])

fig = go.Figure()

fig.add_trace(go.Scatter(
    x=x0,
    y=y0,
    mode='markers',
    showlegend=False,
    marker=dict(
        symbol='x',
        opacity=0.7,
        color='white',
        size=8,
        line=dict(width=1),
    )
))
fig.add_trace(go.Scatter(
    x=x1,
    y=y1,
    mode='markers',
    showlegend=False,
    marker=dict(
        symbol='circle',
        opacity=0.7,
        color='white',
        size=8,
        line=dict(width=1),
    )
))
fig.add_trace(go.Histogram2d(
    x=x,
    y=y,
    colorscale='YlGnBu',
    zmax=10,
    nbinsx=14,
    nbinsy=14,
    zauto=False,
))

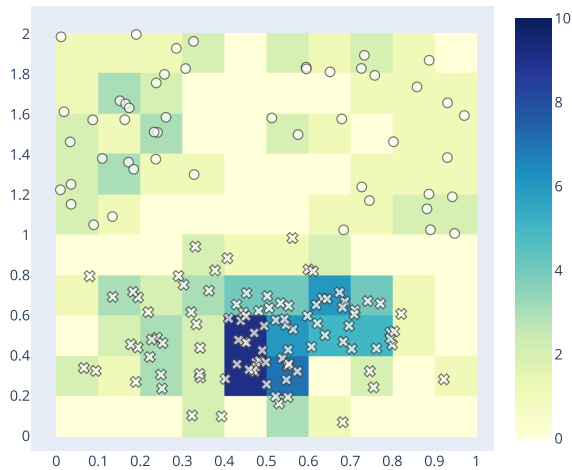
fig.update_layout(
    xaxis=dict( ticks='', showgrid=False, zeroline=False, nticks=20 ),
    yaxis=dict( ticks='', showgrid=False, zeroline=False, nticks=20 ),
    autosize=False,
    height=550,
    width=550,
    hovermode='closest',
)

fig.show()
```





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Text on 2D Histogram Points

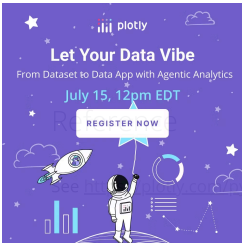
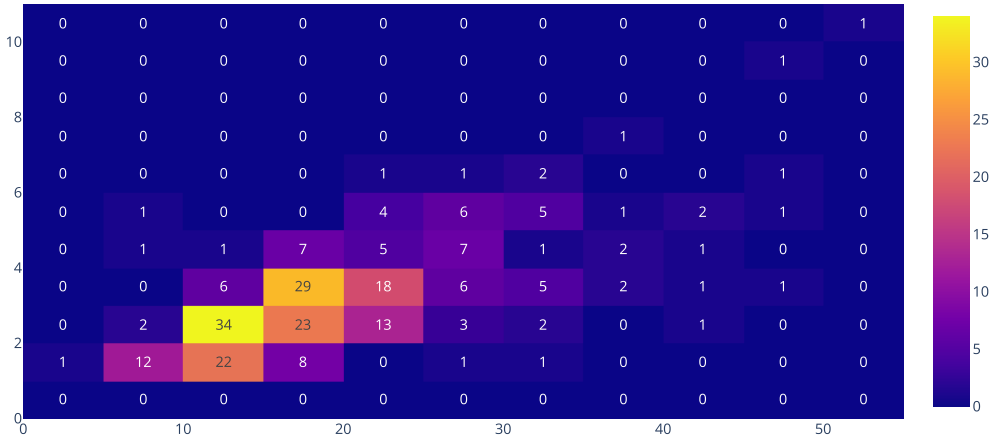
In this example we add text to 2D Histogram points. We use the values from the z attribute for the text.

```
import plotly.graph_objects as go
from plotly import data

df = data.tips()

fig = go.Figure(go.Histogram2d(
    x=df.total_bill,
    y=df.tip,
    texttemplate= "%{z}"
))

fig.show()
```



<https://plotly.com/python/reference/histogram2d/> for more information and chart attribute options!

What About Dash?

Dash (<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>) 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
```



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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	8199783	Europe	79.829	36126.4927
Bahrain	706573	Asia	75.635	29796.04834
Bangladesh	150448339	Asia	64.062	1701.253792
Belgium	10391226	Europe	79.441	33962.04968
Benin	8878314	Africa	56.728	1441.284873
Bolivia	9139352	Americas	65.554	3821.137884



([https://dash.plotly.com/tutorial?utm\\_medium=graphing\\_libraries&utm\\_content=python\\_footer](https://dash.plotly.com/tutorial?utm_medium=graphing_libraries&utm_content=python_footer))

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