



# Intro to Matplotlib

The Artist's Paintbrush

**PRESENTED BY:** 

## Part 1: What Is Matplotlib?

#### Why We Visualize Data

- Reveal patterns
- Spot outliers
- Communicate insights
- Find Errors in our Data

In a nutshell: To see the Big Picture (hehehe)

## 1. Basic Line Plot

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
# Inline plotting
%matplotlib inline
# Basic line plot example
x = [1, 2, 3, 4]
y = [10, 20, 25, 30]
plt.plot(x, y)
plt.title("Simple Line Plot")
plt.xlabel("X")
plt.ylabel("Y")
plt.show()
```

Use Case: Visualizing Geographic Incidents (Latitude vs Longitude)

```
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
plt.scatter(df['Longitude'], df['Latitude'], alpha=0.3,
s=10)
plt.title("Traffic Incidents in Austin")
plt.xlabel("Longitude")
plt.ylabel("Latitude")
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
```

Use Case: Challenge!

Challenge: There are obviously errors in out data that we've never taken care of. Drop all Longitude/Latitude rows where the data is wrong, either 0 or "not Austin"



Use Case: Challenge!

**Challenge**: Try coloring points by the top 5 issues reported using c=... or using a different marker for each issue type.

Use Case: Challenge!

Challenge: Try coloring points by the top 5 issues reported using c=... or using a different marker for each issue type.

```
# Get top 5 most common issues
### Your Code Here
# Filter dataset to only include these top 5
### Your Code Here
# Assign a color to each issue type
### Your Code Here
# Map color values
### Your Code Here
```



Use Case: Challenge!

```
# Plot
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
plt.scatter(
    df top issues['Longitude'],
    df top issues['Latitude'],
    c=df top issues['Color'],
    alpha=0.5,
    s=10
plt.title("Scatter Plot of Top 5 Traffic Issues by Location")
plt.xlabel("Longitude")
plt.ylabel("Latitude")
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
```



Use Case: Challenge!

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Get top 5 most common issues

top_issues = df['Issue
Reported'].value_counts().head(5).index.tolist()

# Filter dataset to only include these top 5

df_top_issues = df[df['Issue
Reported'].isin(top_issues)].copy()
```

```
# Assign a color to each issue type
issue colors = {
    top issues[0]: 'red',
    top issues[1]: 'orange',
    top issues[2]: 'green',
    top issues[3]: 'blue',
    top issues[4]: 'purple',
# Map color values
df top issues['Color'] = df top issues['Issue
Reported'].map(issue colors)
```

Optional: Add Legend for Readability

```
# Add a custom legend
import matplotlib.patches as mpatches

legend_handles = [mpatches.Patch(color=color, label=issue) for issue, color in issue_colors.items()]
plt.legend(handles=legend_handles, title="Issue Reported", loc='lower left')
```

## Part 3: Histograms

Use Case: Distribution of incidents by hour of day

```
plt.hist(df['Hour'], bins=24, color='orange',
edgecolor='black')
plt.title("Incidents by Hour of Day")
plt.xlabel("Hour")
plt.ylabel("Number of Incidents")
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
```

## Part 3: Histograms

Use Case: Challenge!

Challenge: Create a histogram of incidents by month. What time of year is busiest?

## Part 3: Histograms

Use Case: Challenge!

```
plt.hist(df['Month'], bins=12, color='teal', edgecolor='black')
plt.title("Incidents by Month")
plt.xlabel("Month")
plt.ylabel("Number of Incidents")
plt.xticks(range(1, 13))
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
```

#### Part 4: Bar Charts

Use Case: Most common types of issues

```
top_issues = df['Issue Reported'].value_counts().head(5)
top_issues.plot(kind='bar', color='skyblue')
plt.title("Top 5 Traffic Issues Reported")
plt.xlabel("Issue")
plt.ylabel("Number of Reports")
plt.ylabel("Number of Reports")
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.show()
```

## Part 4: Bar Charts

Use Case: Challenge

Challenge: Plot the number of "Crash Urgent" reports per month.

#### Part 4: Bar Charts

Use Case: Challenge

```
# Filter just 'Crash Urgent' reports
crash df = df[df['Issue Reported'] == 'Crash Urgent']
# Group by month and count
monthly crashes = crash df.groupby('Month').size()
monthly crashes.plot(kind='bar', color='crimson', edgecolor='black')
plt.title("Crash Urgent Reports by Month")
plt.xlabel("Month")
plt.ylabel("Number of Reports")
plt.xticks(rotation=0)
plt.grid(axis='y')
```

## Part 5: Line Plots for Time Series

Use Case: Incident trends over time

```
daily_counts = df.groupby(df['Published
Date'].dt.date).size()

daily_counts.plot(figsize=(12, 4), title="Daily Incident
Reports Over Time")

plt.xlabel("Date")

plt.ylabel("Number of Reports")

plt.grid(True)

plt.show()
```

## Part 5: Line Plots for Time Series

Use Case: Challenge

Challenge: Plot incidents by week or month.

## Part 5: Line Plots for Time Series

Use Case: Challenge

```
# Create a new column for week
df['Week'] = df['Published Date'].dt.to period('W').apply(lambda r: r.start time)
# Group by week and count
weekly counts = df.groupby('Week').size()
# Plot
weekly counts.plot(figsize=(12, 4), title="Weekly Incident Reports")
plt.xlabel("Week")
plt.ylabel("Number of Reports")
plt.grid(True)
```

## Part 6: Bonus – Customization & Subplots

```
## Add Style
plt.style.use('ggplot')
fig, axs = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(12, 4))
axs[0].hist(df['Hour'], bins=24, color='purple')
axs[0].set title("Hour of Day")
axs[1].bar(top issues.index, top issues.values, color='green')
axs[1].set_title("Top 5 Issues")
plt.tight layout()
plt.show()
```

## Part 7: Final Project – Visual Data Storytelling

#### **©** Challenge:

Use 2–3 different plots to explore patterns in the data. What can you discover visually?

#### Examples:

- What areas of the city have the most urgent crashes?
- Are there more traffic hazards during certain months?
- Do crash locations cluster around highways?

