Histogram and Pie Chart

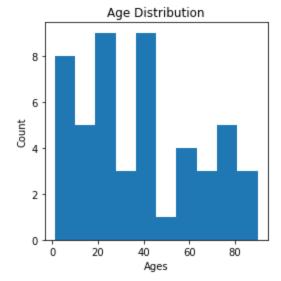
40

60

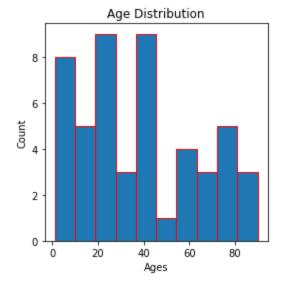
2

```
In [1]: #Importing libraries
         import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
In [2]: #Creating a list which contains different values of range
         age = [24, 23, 58, 75, 81, 45, 65, 25, 41, 32, 25, 41, 14, 78, 90, 12,
                 25, 34, 39, 58, 28, 17, 45, 65, 78, 45, 56, 26, 16, 1, 5, 6, 9, 8,
                 5, 2, 2, 45, 65, 25, 87, 79, 45, 46, 19, 25, 45, 63, 12, 85]
In [3]: l=len(age)
         mi=min(age)
         ma=max(age)
         print("length of age:{0}\nmax-value of age:{1}\nmin-value of age:{2}".format(1,mi,ma))
         length of age:50
         max-value of age:1
         min-value of age:90
In [4]: #Plotting histogram
         plt.hist(age)
         plt.show()
         8
         6
         4
```

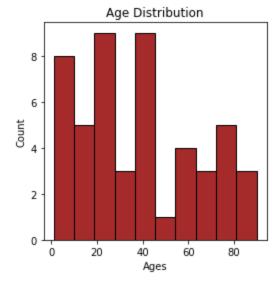
```
In [5]: #Plotting histogram with labels
plt.figure(figsize=(4,4))
plt.xlabel('Ages')
plt.ylabel('Count')
plt.title('Age Distribution')
plt.hist(age)
plt.show()
```



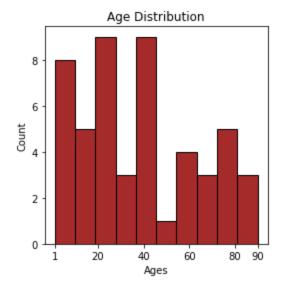
```
In [6]: #Adding edge color to the plot
   plt.figure(figsize=(4,4))
   plt.xlabel('Ages')
   plt.ylabel('Count')
   plt.title('Age Distribution')
   plt.hist(age,ec='red')
   plt.show()
```



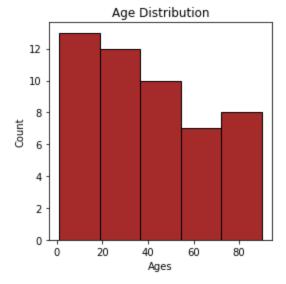
```
In [7]: #Changing color of the bars
  plt.figure(figsize=(4,4))
  plt.xlabel('Ages')
  plt.ylabel('Count')
  plt.title('Age Distribution')
  plt.hist(age,color='brown',ec='black')
  plt.show()
```



```
In [8]: #Setting the range value of x-axis
    y=[1,20,40,60,80,90]
    plt.figure(figsize=(4,4))
    plt.xlabel('Ages')
    plt.ylabel('Count')
    plt.title('Age Distribution')
    plt.hist(age,color='brown',ec='black')
    plt.xticks(y)
    plt.show()
```



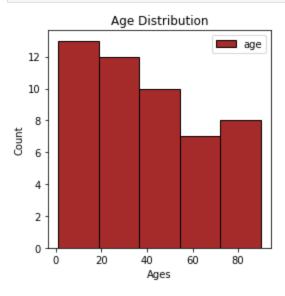
```
In [9]: #Setting the number of bins
plt.figure(figsize=(4,4))
plt.xlabel('Ages')
plt.ylabel('Count')
plt.title('Age Distribution')
plt.hist(age,color='brown',bins=5,ec='black')
plt.show()
```



```
In [10]: #width=(max-min)/bin
width=(max(age)-min(age))/5
print(width)
```

17.8

```
In [11]: #Adding legend
    plt.figure(figsize=(4,4))
    plt.xlabel('Ages')
    plt.ylabel('Count')
    plt.title('Age Distribution')
    plt.hist(age,color='brown',bins=5,ec='black')
    plt.legend(['age'])
    plt.show()
```



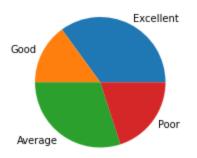
Piechart

```
In [12]: #Creating two list
    stu_grade=['Excellent','Good','Average','Poor']
    stu_count=[35,15,30,20]
```

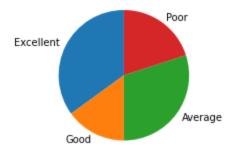
```
In [13]: #Plotting pie chart
   plt.pie(stu_count);
```



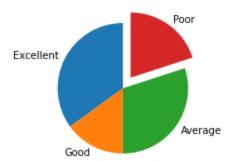
```
In [14]: #Adding labels
    plt.figure(figsize=(3,3))
    plt.pie(stu_count,labels=stu_grade);
```



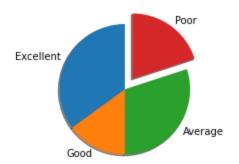
```
In [15]: #Changing the starting angle of pie chart
    plt.figure(figsize=(3,3))
    plt.pie(stu_count,labels=stu_grade,startangle=90); #pie chart always works in anticlock
```



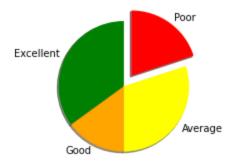
```
In [16]: #Exploding the pie chart
   myexp=[0,0,0,0.2]
   plt.figure(figsize=(3,3))
   plt.pie(stu_count,labels=stu_grade,startangle=90,explode=myexp);
```

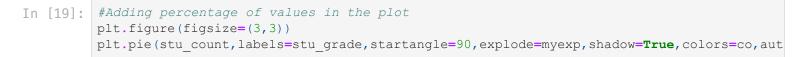


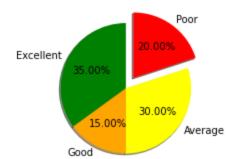
```
plt.figure(figsize=(3,3))
plt.pie(stu_count,labels=stu_grade,startangle=90,explode=myexp,shadow=True);
```



```
In [18]: #Adding customized colors
    co=['green','orange','yellow','red']
    plt.figure(figsize=(3,3))
    plt.pie(stu_count,labels=stu_grade,startangle=90,explode=myexp,shadow=True,colors=co);
```

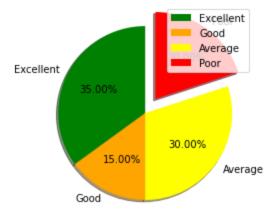






```
In [20]: #Adding legend
    plt.figure(figsize=(5,4))
    plt.pie(stu_count, labels=stu_grade, startangle=90, explode=myexp, shadow=True, colors=co, aut
    plt.legend()
```

Out[20]: <matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x7f9bd9e172b0>



In [21]: #Adding title to legend and aligning the legend box
 plt.figure(figsize=(4,4))
 plt.pie(stu_count,labels=stu_grade,startangle=90,explode=myexp,shadow=True,colors=co,aut
 plt.legend(loc='center right',bbox_to_anchor=(1, 0, 0.5, 1),title='Student Performance')

Out[21]: <matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x7f9bf8c9b340>

