

Python For Data Science Seaborn Cheat Sheet

Learn Seaborn online at www.DataCamp.com

Statistical Data Visualization With Seaborn

The Python visualization library **Seaborn** is based on `matplotlib` and provides a high-level interface for drawing attractive statistical graphics.

Make use of the following aliases to import the libraries:

```
>>> import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
>>> import seaborn as sns
```

The basic steps to creating plots with Seaborn are:

1. Prepare some data
2. Control figure aesthetics
3. Plot with Seaborn
4. Further customize your plot
5. Show your plot

```
>>> import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
>>> import seaborn as sns
>>> tips = sns.load_dataset("tips") #Step 1
>>> sns.set_style("whitegrid") #Step 2
>>> g = sns.lmplot(x="tip", #Step 3
                    y="total_bill",
                    data=tips,
                    aspect=2)
>>> g.set_axis_labels("Tip","Total bill(USD)").set(xlim=(0,10),ylim=(0,100))
>>> plt.title("title") #Step 4
>>> plt.show(g) #Step 5
```

1 Data

Also see [Lists, NumPy & Pandas](#)

```
>>> import pandas as pd
>>> import numpy as np
>>> uniform_data = np.random.rand(10, 12)
>>> data = pd.DataFrame({‘x’:np.arange(1,101),
                           ‘y’:np.random.normal(0,4,100)})
```

Seaborn also offers built-in data sets:

```
>>> titanic = sns.load_dataset("titanic")
>>> iris = sns.load_dataset("iris")
```

2 Figure Aesthetics

Also see [Matplotlib](#)

```
>>> f, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(5,6)) #Create a figure and one subplot
```

Seaborn styles

```
>>> sns.set() #Re)set the seaborn default
>>> sns.set_style("whitegrid") #Set the matplotlib parameters
>>> sns.set_style("ticks", #Set the matplotlib parameters
                  {“x tick.major.size”:8,
                   “y tick.major.size”:8})
#Return a dict of params or use with to temporarily set the style
>>> sns.axes_style("whitegrid")
```

3 Plotting With Seaborn

Axis Grids

```
>>> g = sns.FacetGrid(titanic, #Subplot grid for plotting conditional relationships
                      col="survived",
                      row="sex")
>>> g.map(plt.hist, "age")
>>> sns.factorplot(x="pclass", #Draw a categorical plot onto a Facetgrid
                     y="survived",
                     hue="sex",
                     data=titanic)
>>> sns.lmplot(x="sepal_width", #Plot data and regression model fits across a FacetGrid
                     y="sepal_length",
                     hue="species",
                     data=iris)
>>> h = sns.PairGrid(iris) #Subplot grid for plotting pairwise relationships
>>> h = h.map(plt.scatter)
>>> sns.pairplot(iris) #Plot pairwise bivariate distributions
>>> i = sns.JointGrid(x="x", #Grid for bivariate plot with marginal univariate plots
                     y="y",
                     data=data)
>>> i = i.plot(sns.regplot,
                  sns.distplot)
>>> sns.jointplot("sepal_length", #Plot bivariate distribution
                     "sepal_width",
                     data=iris,
                     kind='kde')
```

4 Further Customizations

Also see [Matplotlib](#)

Axisgrid Objects

```
>>> g.despine(left=True) #Remove left spine
>>> g.set_ylabels("Survived") #Set the labels of the y-axis
>>> g.set_xticklabels(rotation=45) #Set the tick labels for x
>>> g.set_axis_labels("Survived", #Set the axis labels
                     "Sex")
>>> h.set(xlim=(0,5), #Set the limit and ticks of the x-and y-axis
          ylim=(0,5),
          xticks=[0,2.5,5],
          yticks=[0,2.5,5])
```

Plot

```
>>> plt.title("A Title") #Add plot title
>>> plt.ylabel("Survived") #Adjust the label of the y-axis
>>> plt.xlabel("Sex") #Adjust the label of the x-axis
>>> plt.ylim(0,100) #Adjust the limits of the y-axis
>>> plt.xlim(0,10) #Adjust the limits of the x-axis
>>> plt.setp(ax,yticks=[0,5]) #Adjust a plot property
>>> plt.tight_layout() #Adjust subplot params
```

Context Functions

```
>>> sns.set_context("talk") #Set context to "talk"
>>> sns.set_context("notebook", #Set context to "notebook",
                     font_scale=1.5, #Scale font elements and
                     rc={“lines.linewidth”:2.5}) #override param mapping
```

Color Palette

```
>>> sns.set_palette("husl",3) #Define the color palette
>>> sns.color_palette("husl") #Use with with to temporarily set palette
>>> flatui = [“#9b59b6”, “#3498db”, “#95a5a6”, “#e74c3c”, “#34495e”, “#2ecc71”]
>>> sns.set_palette(flatui) #Set your own color palette
```

Regression Plots

```
>>> sns.regplot(x="sepal_width", #Plot data and a linear regression model fit
                  y="sepal_length",
                  data=iris,
                  ax=ax)
```

Distribution Plots

```
>>> plot = sns.distplot(data.y, #Plot univariate distribution
                         kde=False,
                         color="b")
```

Matrix Plots

```
>>> sns.heatmap(uniform_data,vmin=0,vmax=1) #Heatmap
```

Categorical Plots

Scatterplot

```
>>> sns.stripplot(x="species", #Scatterplot with one categorical variable
                     y="petal_length",
                     data=iris)
>>> sns.swarmplot(x="species", #Categorical scatterplot with non-overlapping points
                     y="petal_length",
                     data=iris)
```

Bar Chart

```
>>> sns.barplot(x="sex", #Show point estimates & confidence intervals with scatterplot glyphs
                  y="survived",
                  hue="class",
                  data=titanic)
```

Count Plot

```
>>> sns.countplot(x="deck", #Show count of observations
                     data=titanic,
                     palette="Greens_d")
```

Point Plot

```
>>> sns.pointplot(x="class", #Show point estimates & confidence intervals as rectangular bars
                     y="survived",
                     hue="sex",
                     data=titanic,
                     palette={"male":“g”,
                              “female”:“m”},
                     markers=[“^”, “o”],
                     linestyles=[“-”, “--”])
```

Boxplot

```
>>> sns.boxplot(x="alive", #Boxplot
                  y="age",
                  hue="adult_male",
                  data=titanic)
>>> sns.boxplot(data=iris,orient="h") #Boxplot with wide-form data
```

Violinplot

```
>>> sns.violinplot(x="age", #Violin plot
                     y="sex",
                     hue="survived",
                     data=titanic)
```

5 Show or Save Plot

Also see [Matplotlib](#)

```
>>> plt.show() #Show the plot
>>> plt.savefig("foo.png") #Save the plot as a figure
>>> plt.savefig("foo.png", #Save transparent figure
                  transparent=True)
```

> Close & Clear

Also see [Matplotlib](#)

```
>>> plt.cla() #Clear an axis
>>> plt.clf() #Clear an entire figure
>>> plt.close() #Close a window
```