

Changing the Scale

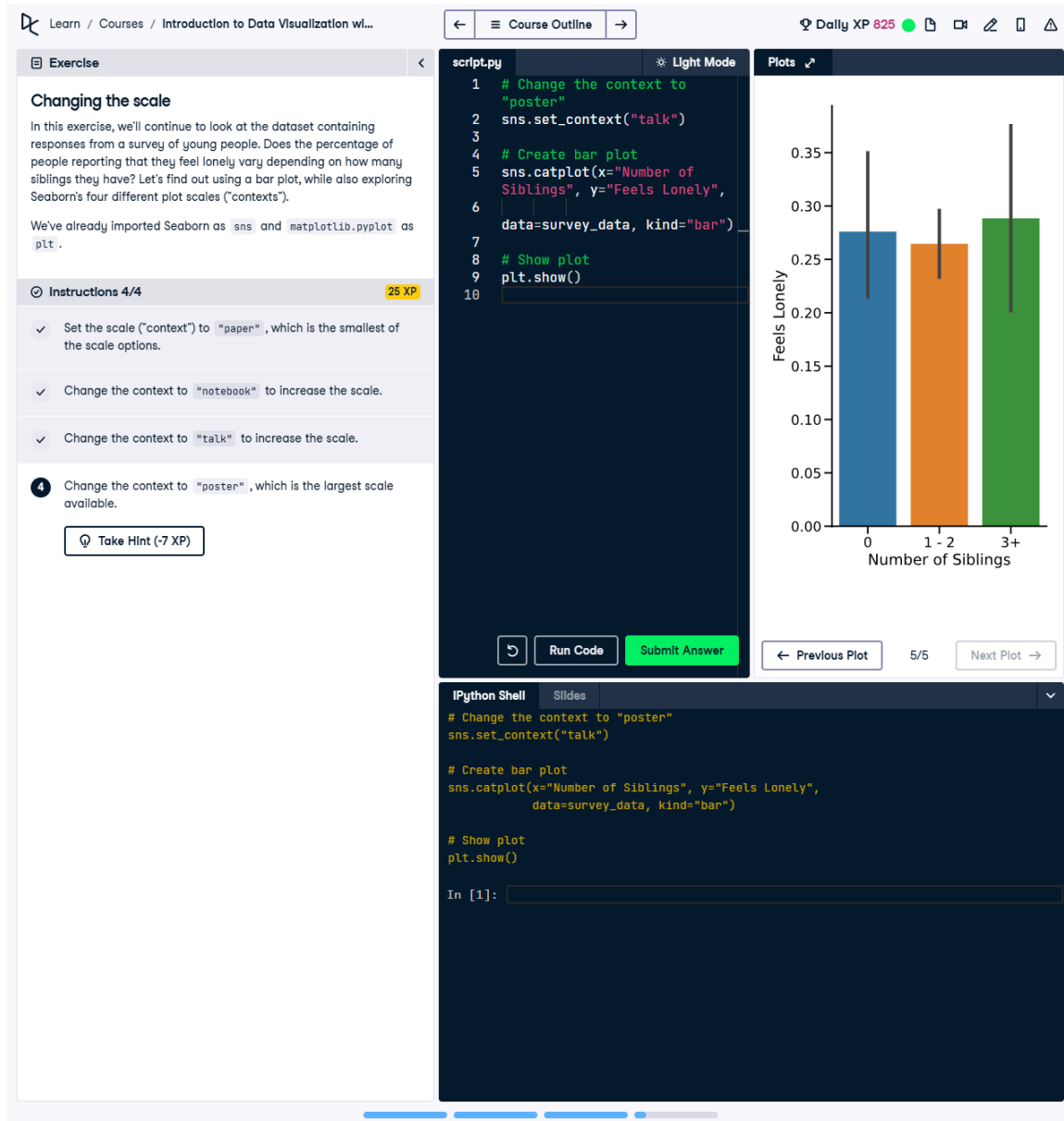


Figure 1: Screenshot showing the bar plot and final context setup.

Question

In this exercise, we will continue to look at the dataset containing responses from a survey of young people. Does the percentage of people reporting that they feel lonely vary depending on how many siblings they have? Let's find out using a bar plot while also exploring Seaborn's four different

plot scale contexts.

Instructions:

1. Set the scale context to "paper", which is the smallest of the scale options.
2. Change the context to "notebook" to increase the scale.
3. Change the context to "talk" to increase the scale further.
4. Change the context to "poster", which is the largest scale available.

Question Explanation

This question involves using Seaborn's context scaling to adjust the visualization's appearance. The task requires setting various context options ("paper," "notebook," "talk," "poster") to observe their effect on bar plots for data visualization purposes.

Updated Correct Code Solution

```
# Change the context to "poster"
sns.set_context("poster")

# Create bar plot
sns.catplot(x="Number of Siblings", y="Feels Lonely",
            data=survey_data, kind="bar")

# Show plot
plt.show()
```

Answer Explanation

The updated solution sets the Seaborn context to "poster," the largest scale option available, suitable for large-scale presentations. The bar plot is created using `sns.catplot()`, specifying "Number of Siblings" for the x-axis, "Feels Lonely" for the y-axis, and using the dataset 'survey_data'. The `plt.show()` command renders the final plot on the screen.