1-11-2024 **Training Day – 32**

Topic:* Bar Charts and Histograms in Matplotlib

- Created bar charts and histograms to visualize data distributions.
- Example: Plotted a histogram for a dataset of random integers. **opic:** Bar Charts and Histograms in Matplotlib
- Visualizing categorical and continuous data distributions.
- Example:

```
data = [5, 7, 8, 6, 7]
plt.bar(range(len(data)), data)
plt.hist(data, bins=3)
plt.show()
```

- •In "barplot" some attributes are practiced to visualize the given data are as follows-
 - -> color: It help. to change the colour of bars in graph.
 - -> width: It is used to change the broadness of bars in in the graph.
 - ->.xlabel: It used for naming of the X-axis of the bar graph.
 - ->.ylabel: It used for naming of the Y-axis of the bar graph.
 - ->.barh: This attribute change the direction of bars,
 - i.e. Vertical to Horizontal.
 - •As same like "bar graph" attributes are same in "histogram".
 - •In " piechart" some attributes are used to help in the visualization of given data are -
 - ->explode: It help to point out the selected portion of the pie-chart by exploding the part from the whole chart according to given explode value.
 - ->autopct: It represent the data in percentage automatically and it's value is-"autopct='%1.2f%%' ".
 - •In box plot there are some concepts which are important to understand for making visualization easier and identifying outliers easily.

- 1.IQR: It stand for "inter quartile range", which define as the difference of "third quartile(q3) and first quartile (q0)".
- 2. Outliers are those value which comes after the last quartile to affect our mean, as well as below the first quartile.
- 3. Our whole data is divided in four part i.e. 25%, 50%, 75%, 100%, and these percentile values refers to our quartile(q1,q2,q3,q4).
- 4. The value of lower_limit is extracted by applying formula of lower_limit = q1-1. 5*(IQR). The value of upper_limit is extracted by applying formula of upper_limit=q3+1.5*(IQR).



