# Exercise 6.2: Histograms, Box Plots, & Bullet Charts

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DSC640 - 02/26/2022

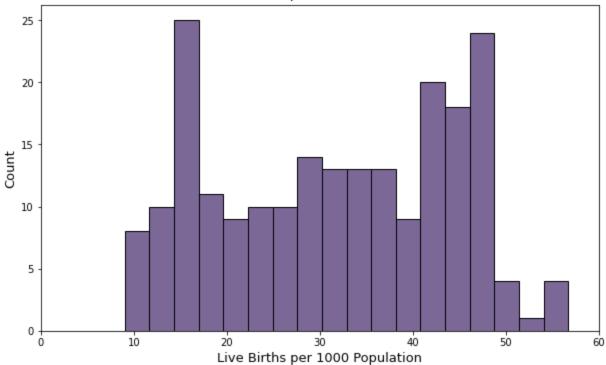
# Plots Using **Python**

### **Load Data**

```
In [14]:
          # Load libraries
          import pandas as pd
          import numpy as np
          import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
          import seaborn as sns
          from wordcloud import WordCloud, STOPWORDS, ImageColorGenerator
In [15]:
          # Load data
          birthDF = pd.read_csv("birth-rate.csv")
          educaDF = pd.read_csv("education.csv")
          edumelt = pd.read_csv("education_melted.csv")
          scoresNE = pd.read_csv("education_summary.csv")
          textDF = pd.read_csv("clean_text.csv", encoding='cp1252')
          # Set color to Bellevue purple
          color = "#4f3674"
```

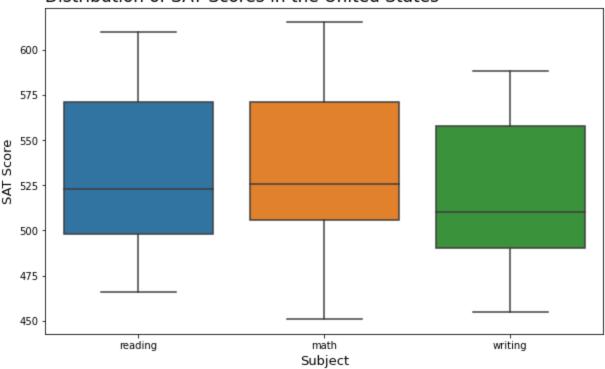
## Histogram





## **Box Plot**

#### Distribution of SAT Scores in the United States

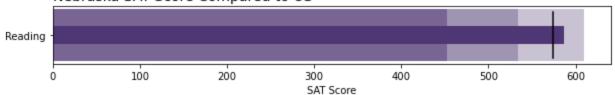


### **Bullet Chart**

```
In [9]:
          # Prepare data for graphing
          lims = [scoresNE.iloc[0,4], scoresNE.iloc[0,2], scoresNE.iloc[0,8]]
          data_to_plt = (scoresNE.iloc[0,0], scoresNE.iloc[0,1], scoresNE.iloc[0,6])
In [10]:
          # Build a color palette
          palette = sns.light_palette(color, len(lims)+2, reverse=True)
In [13]:
          # Build the stacked bar chart of the ranges
          fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(10,3))
          ax.set_aspect('equal')
          ax.set_yticks([1])
          ax.set_yticklabels([data_to_plt[0]])
          prev_limit = 0
          for idx, lim in enumerate(lims):
              ax.barh([1], lim-prev_limit, left=prev_limit, height=60, color=palette[idx+1])
              prev_limit = lim
          # Draw the value we're measuring
          ax.barh([1], data_to_plt[1], color=palette[0], height=20)
          # Add the target marker
          ax.axvline(data_to_plt[2], color="black", ymin=0.10, ymax=0.9)
          # Add title and labels
          plt.title("Nebraska SAT Score Compared to US",
                    fontsize = 14, loc = 'left')
          # fig.suptitle("Nebraska SAT Score Compared to US", fontsize=14)
          ax.set_xlabel("SAT Score")
```

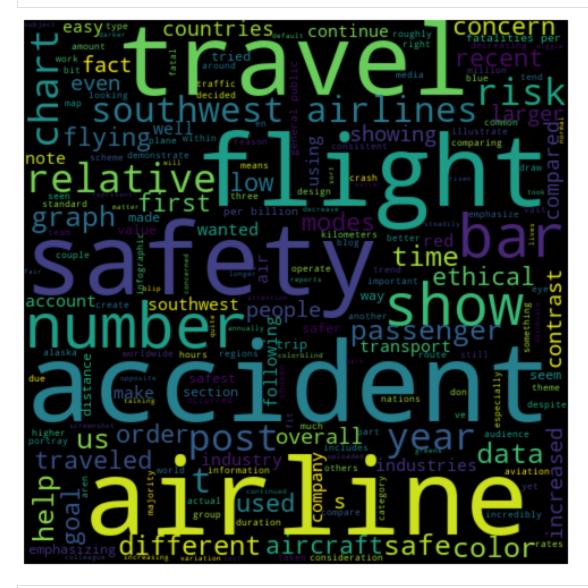
### Out[13]: Text(0.5, 0, 'SAT Score')

#### Nebraska SAT Score Compared to US



## **BYO Chart: Word Cloud**

```
In [16]:
          # Concatenate text
          text = ''
          for i in range(len(textDF['x'])):
              text += textDF['x'][i]
In [18]:
          # Create the wordcloud object
          wordcloud = WordCloud(width=480, height=480, margin=0).generate(text)
In [19]:
          # Initialize the matplotlib figure
          f, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(10, 10))
          # Display the generated image:
          plt.imshow(wordcloud, interpolation='bilinear')
          plt.axis("off")
          plt.margins(x=0, y=0)
          plt.show()
```



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#### Plots Using R

```
knitr::opts_chunk$set(echo = TRUE, warning = FALSE)
# Set Working Directory
setwd("C:/Users/micha/OneDrive/Documents/GitHub/DSC640/Weeks11-12/")
# Load libraries
library(ggplot2)
library(stringr) # for converting to title case
library(reshape2) # for melting data
library(tm)
                  # for text cleaning
## Warning: package 'tm' was built under R version 4.1.2
## Loading required package: NLP
##
## Attaching package: 'NLP'
## The following object is masked from 'package:ggplot2':
##
##
       annotate
# library(wordcloud2)
library(wordcloud)
## Loading required package: RColorBrewer
# Set color to Bellevue purple
color = "#4f3674"
```

#### Load Data

```
# Load data
birthdf <- read.csv('birth-rate.csv')
educadf <- read.csv('education.csv')
eduSummary <- read.csv("education_summary.csv")</pre>
```

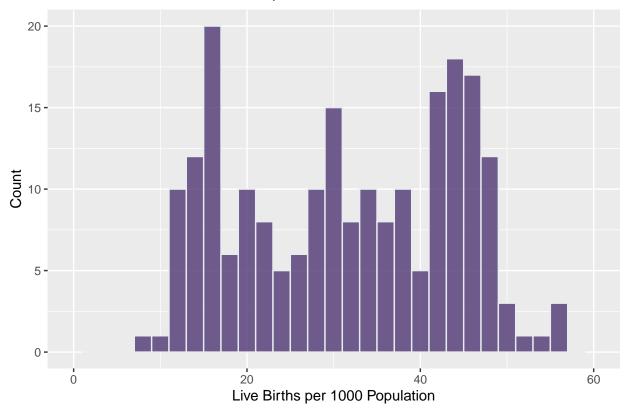
#### Clean Data

```
# Reshape education data set
edumelt <- melt(educadf[,1:4], id="state")
# Save reformatted education data as CSV for use elsewhere
write.csv(edumelt, "education_melted.csv", row.names = FALSE)
# Rename first column of summarized education data
names(eduSummary)[1] <- 'Category'</pre>
```

#### Histogram

```
# Plot histogram
ggplot(birthdf, aes(x=X1980)) +
  geom_histogram(binwidth = 2, fill=color, color="#e9ecef", alpha=0.8) +
  xlim(0,60) +
  ggtitle('Global Birth Rate Distribution, 1980') +
  labs(x="Live Births per 1000 Population", y="Count")
```

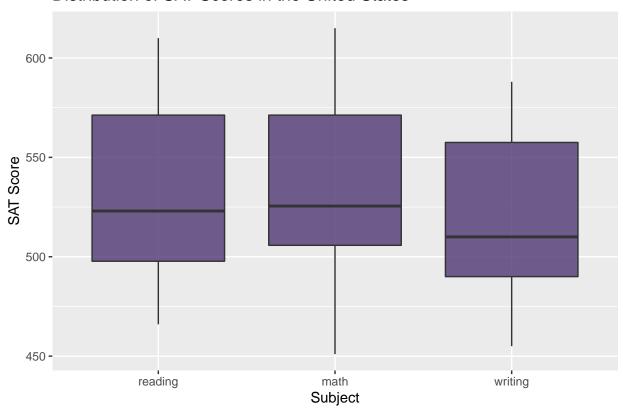
## Global Birth Rate Distribution, 1980



#### **Box Plot**

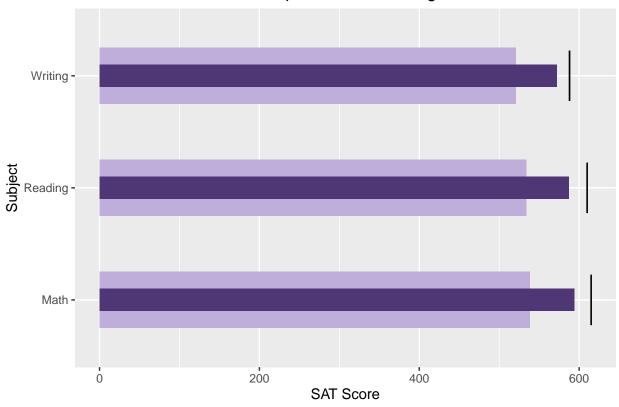
```
# Make box & whisker plot
ggplot(edumelt, aes(x=variable, y=value)) +
  geom_boxplot(fill=color, alpha=0.8) +
  ggtitle('Distribution of SAT Scores in the United States') +
  labs(x="Subject", y="SAT Score")
```

#### Distribution of SAT Scores in the United States



#### **Bullet Chart**

## Nebraska SAT Scores Compared to US Average and Max Score



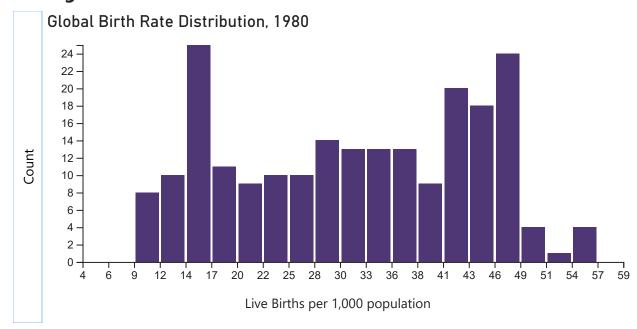
#### BYO Chart: Word Cloud

```
# Load text data
text <- read.csv("compiled_words.txt", sep = "\t", header = FALSE)</pre>
# Create corpus
corp <- VCorpus(VectorSource(text))</pre>
# Clean up text data
corp <- tm_map(corp, removeNumbers)</pre>
corp <- tm_map(corp, removePunctuation)</pre>
corp <- tm_map(corp, stripWhitespace)</pre>
corp <- tm_map(corp, content_transformer(tolower))</pre>
corp <- tm_map(corp, removeWords, stopwords("english"))</pre>
# Create a document-term-matrix
dtm <- TermDocumentMatrix(corp)</pre>
matrix <- as.matrix(dtm)</pre>
words <- sort(rowSums(matrix), decreasing = TRUE)</pre>
df <- data.frame(word = names(words), freq=words)</pre>
# Generate word cloud
wordcloud(words = df$word, freq = df$freq, min.freq = 1,
          max.words = 200, random.order = FALSE,
          colors = brewer.pal(20, "Dark2"))
```



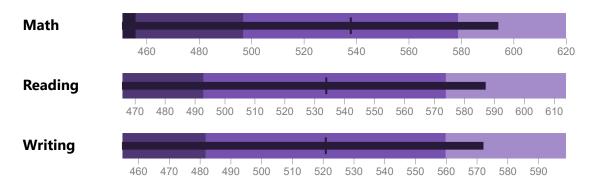
# **Power BI Charts**

### Histogram



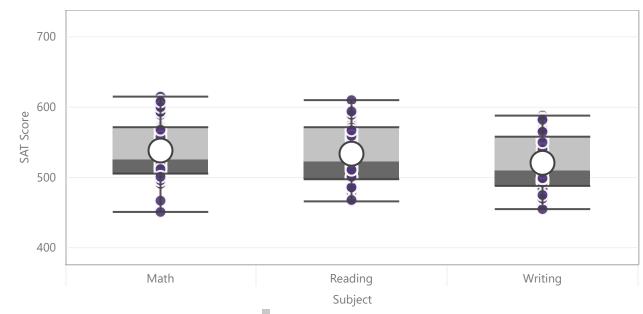
#### **Bullet Chart**

Nebraska SAT Scores Compared to US Average



#### **Box & Whisker Plot**

Distribution of AT Scores in the United States



### **Word Cloud**

Words Used in My Project Assignment Papers

