

Visualization



Libraries for visualization

- matplotlib - base for other libraries
- seaborn - easier than matplotlib, better quality, suitable for work with Dataframes
- plotly - interactive presentations
- bokeh - haven't used it, probably interactive too



Matplotlib

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

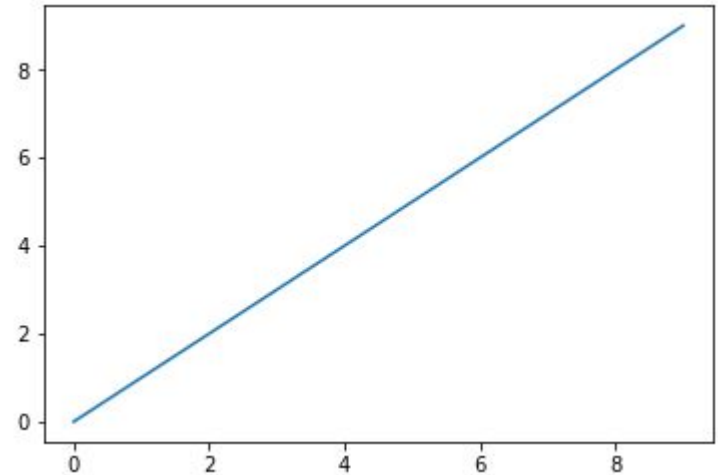
```
# Prepare data
```

```
xs = range(10)
```

```
ys = range(10)
```

```
plt.plot(xs, ys)
```

```
# Add plt.show() if you are working not in jupyter
```



Customization

```
plt.plot(xs, ys)
```

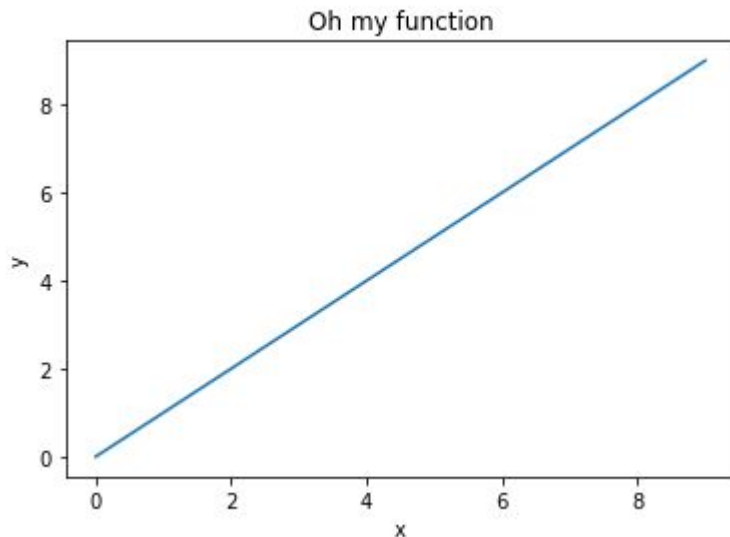
```
# Customization
```

```
plt.title('Oh my function')
```

```
plt.xlabel('x')
```

```
plt.ylabel('y')
```

```
# Add plt.show() if you are work
```



LaTeX

```
plt.plot(xs, ys)
```

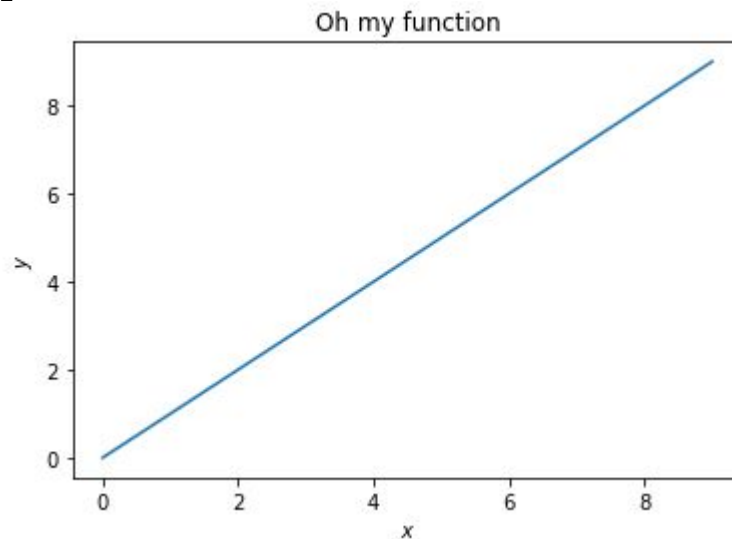
```
# Customization
```

```
plt.title('Oh my function')
```

```
plt.xlabel('$x$')
```

```
plt.ylabel('$y$')
```

```
# Add plt.show() if you are wor
```



Grid

```
plt.plot(xs, ys)
```

```
# Customization
```

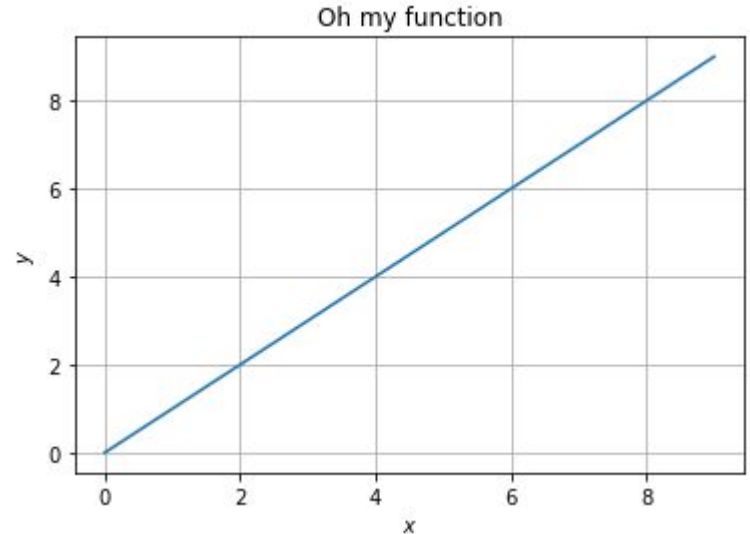
```
plt.title('Oh my function')
```

```
plt.xlabel('$x$')
```

```
plt.ylabel('$y$')
```

```
plt.grid(True)
```

```
# Add plt.show() if you are working not in jupyter
```



Save image

```
plt.plot(xs, ys)
```

```
# Customization
```

```
plt.title('Oh my function')
```

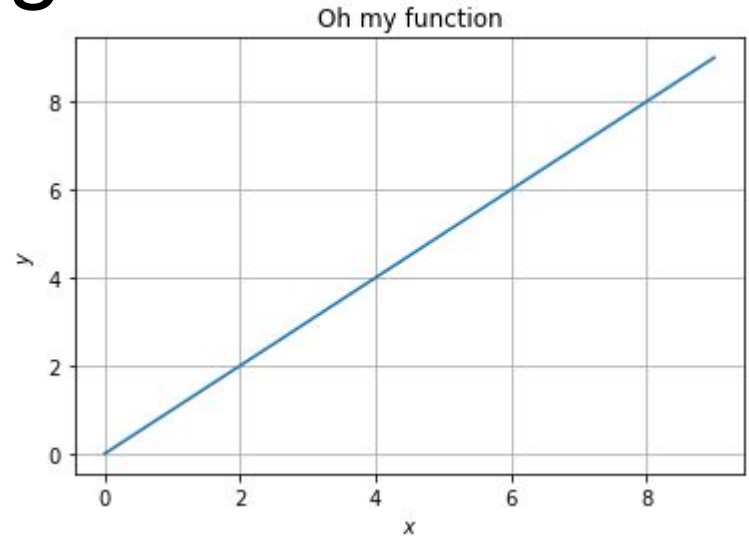
```
plt.xlabel('$x$')
```

```
plt.ylabel('$y$')
```

```
plt.grid(True)
```

```
plt.savefig('path_to_save.png')
```

```
# Add plt.show() if you are working not in jupyter
```



Several plots

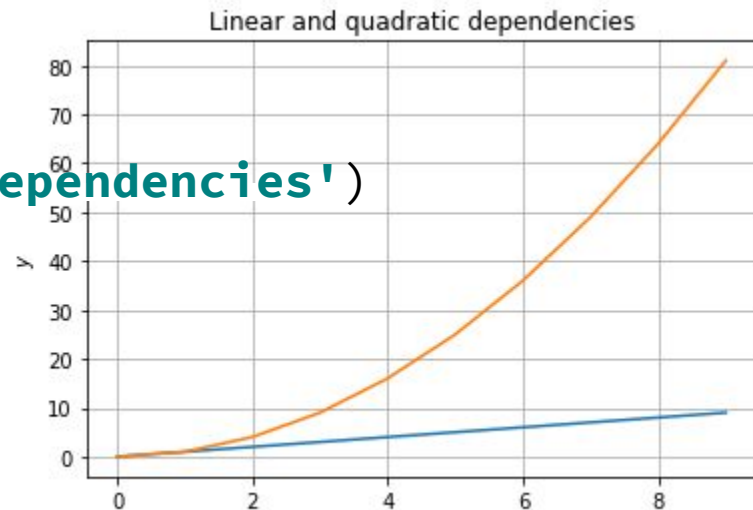
```
ys2 = [y ** 2 for y in ys]
```

```
plt.plot(xs, ys)  
plt.plot(xs, ys2)
```

```
plt.title('Linear and quadratic dependencies')  
plt.xlabel('$x$')  
plt.ylabel('$y$')  
plt.grid(True)
```

```
plt.savefig('path_to_save.png')
```

Add plt.show() if you are working not in jupyter



More customization

Image size

```
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 8))
```

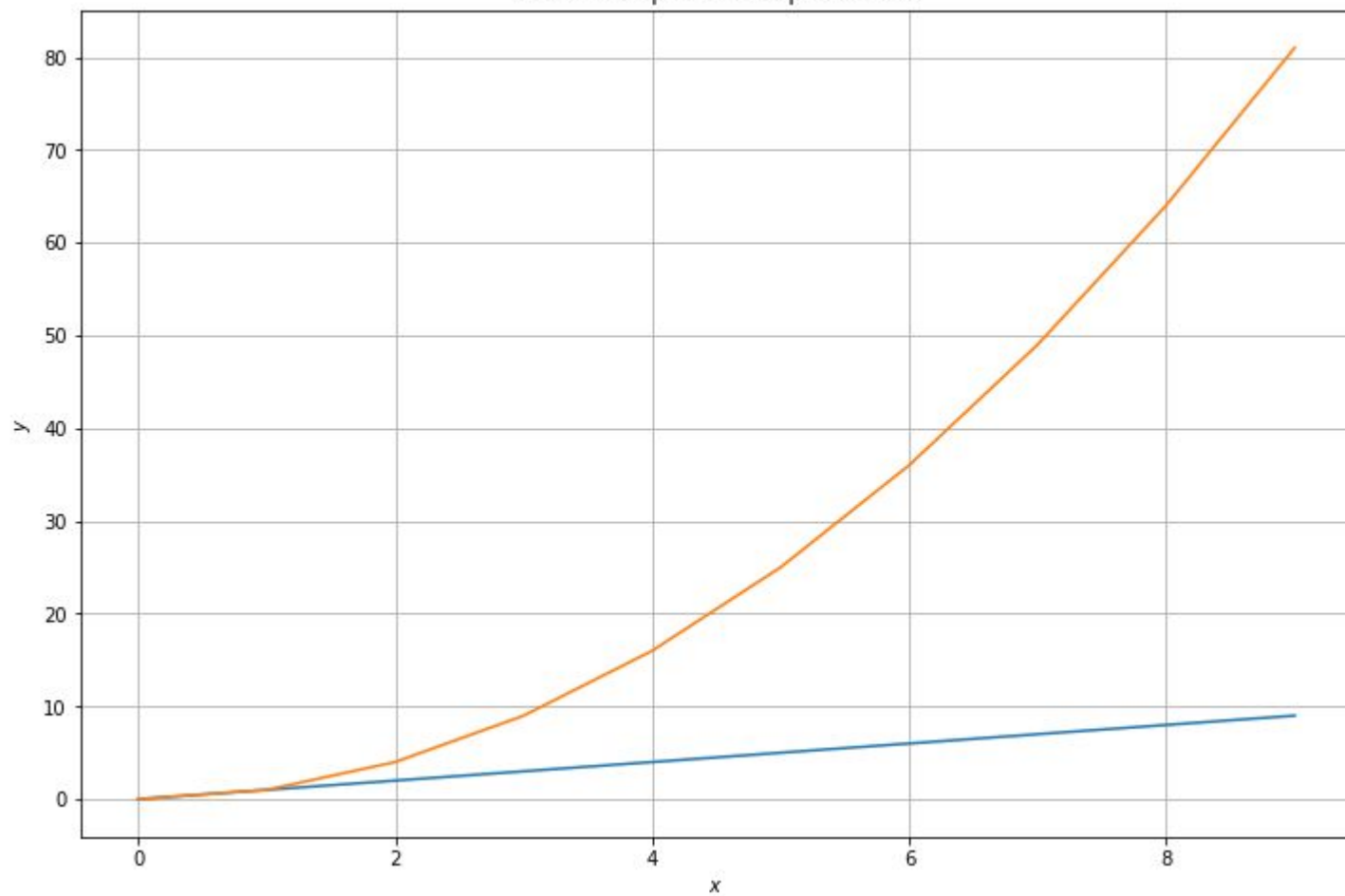
```
plt.plot(xs, ys)  
plt.plot(xs, ys2)
```

```
plt.title('Linear and quadratic dependencies')  
plt.xlabel('$x$')  
plt.ylabel('$y$')  
plt.grid(True)
```

```
plt.savefig('path_to_save.png')
```

Add plt.show() if you are working not in jupyter

Linear and quadratic dependencies



Legend

```
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 8))
```

```
plt.plot(xs, ys, label='linear')
```

```
plt.plot(xs, ys2, label='quadratic')
```

```
plt.title('Linear and quadratic dependencies')
```

```
plt.xlabel('$x$')
```

```
plt.ylabel('$y$')
```

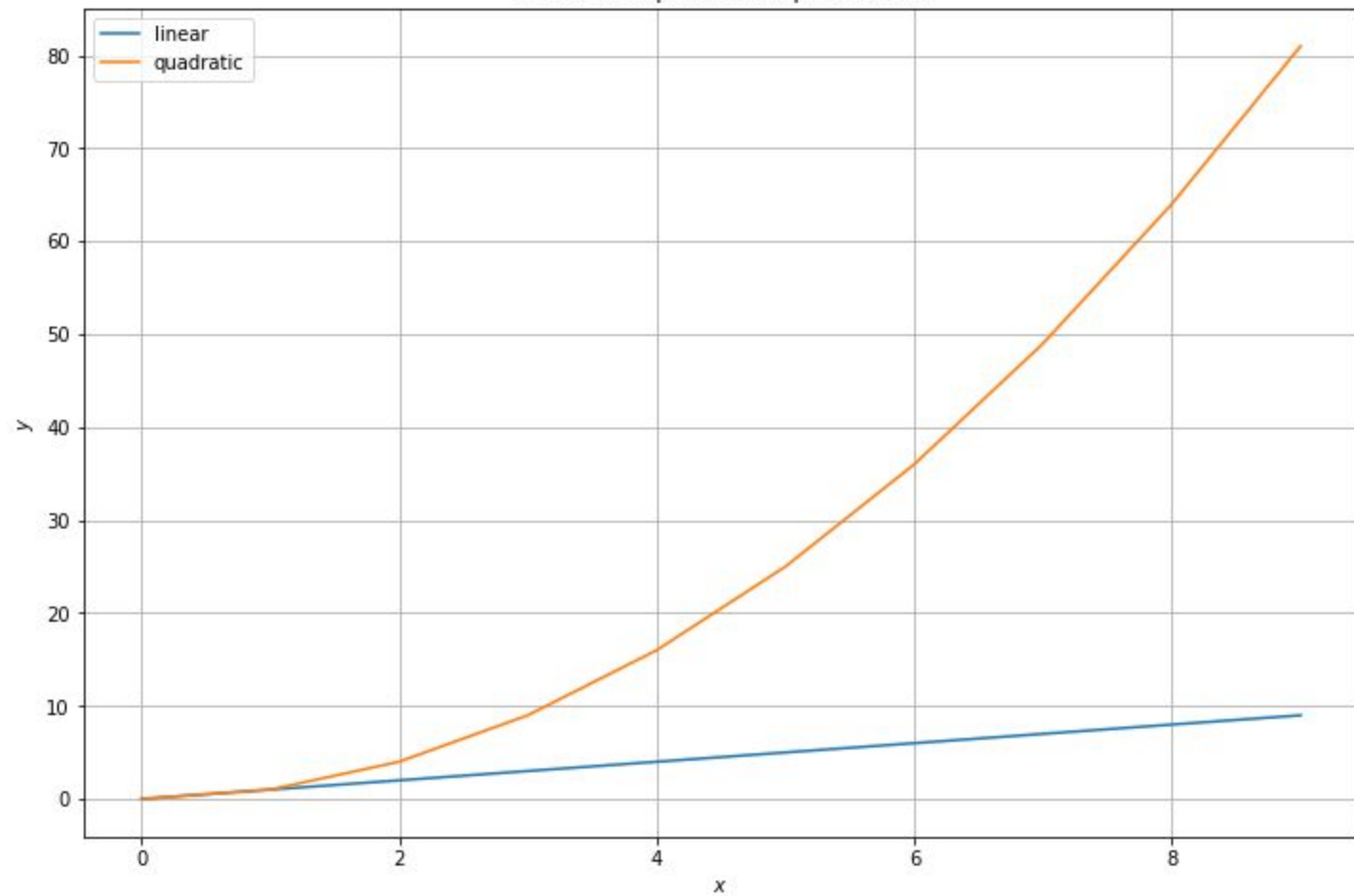
```
plt.legend()
```

```
plt.grid(True)
```

```
plt.savefig('path_to_save.png')
```

```
# Add plt.show() if you are working not in jupyter
```

Linear and quadratic dependencies



Colors

```
ys3 = [yq - yl for yq, yl in zip(ys2, ys)]
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 8))
```

```
plt.plot(xs, ys, color='r', label='linear')
```

```
plt.plot(xs, ys2, color='#00AE9F', label='quadratic')
```

```
plt.plot(xs, ys3, color='cyan', label='difference')
```

```
plt.title('Linear and quadratic dependencies')
```

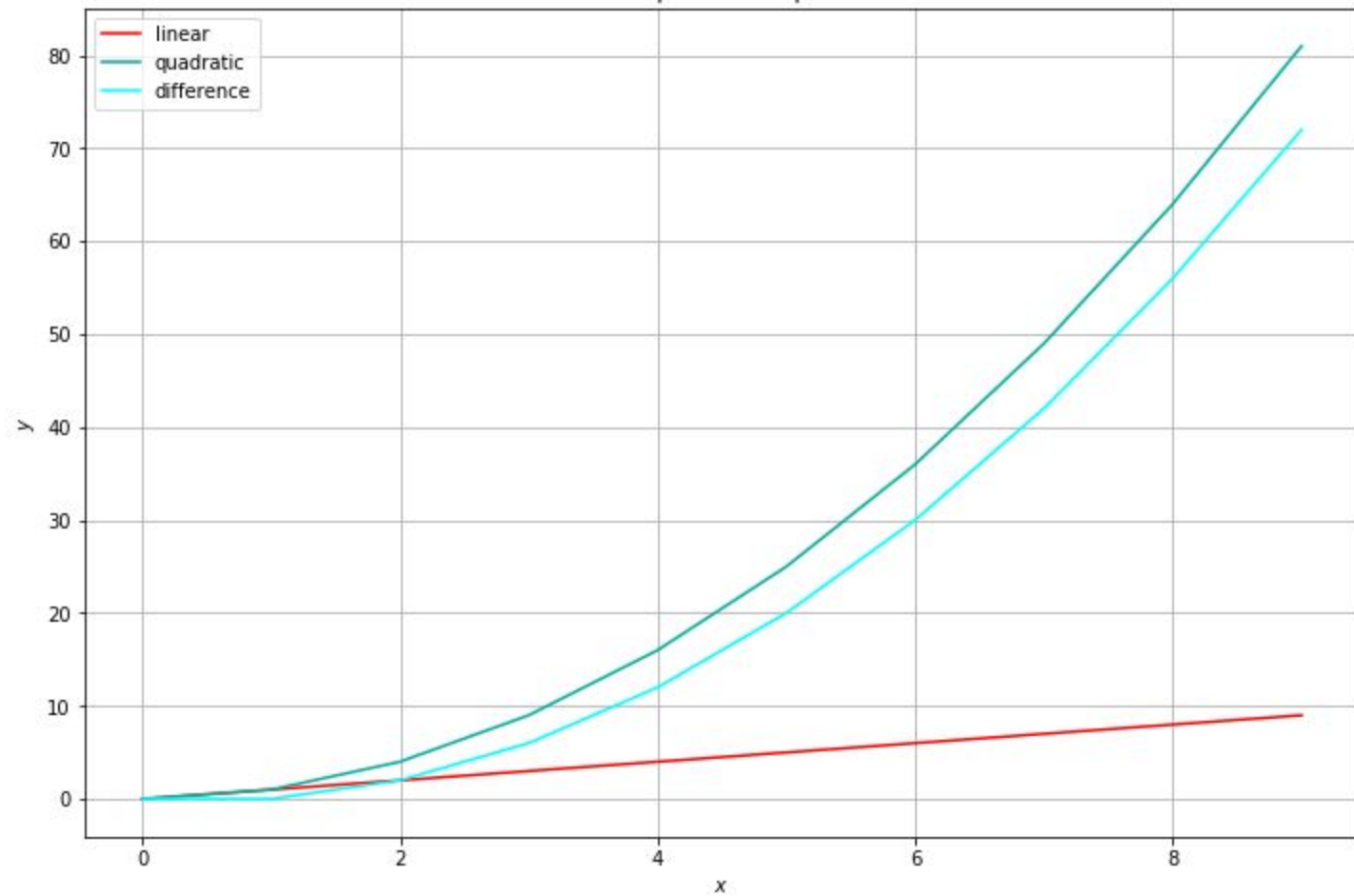
```
plt.xlabel('$x$')
```

```
plt.ylabel('$y$')
```

```
plt.legend()
```

```
plt.grid(True)
```

Linear and quadratic dependencies



Options to save image

```
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 8))
```

```
plt.plot(xs, ys, color='r', label='linear')  
plt.plot(xs, ys2, color='#00AE9F', label='quadratic')  
plt.plot(xs, ys3, color='cyan', label='difference')
```

```
plt.title('Linear and quadratic dependencies')  
plt.xlabel('$x$')  
plt.ylabel('$y$')  
plt.legend()  
plt.grid(True)
```

```
plt.savefig('path_to_save.png', bb_inches='tight',  
            format='png')
```

Why is it so fucking long?!

Basic library - have really big number of different parameters, but most powerful

There is a way to specify default parameters for your script - look at `plt.rcParams` and in `plt` documentation in your free time for the full list of options

```
plt.rcParams['figure.figsize']
```

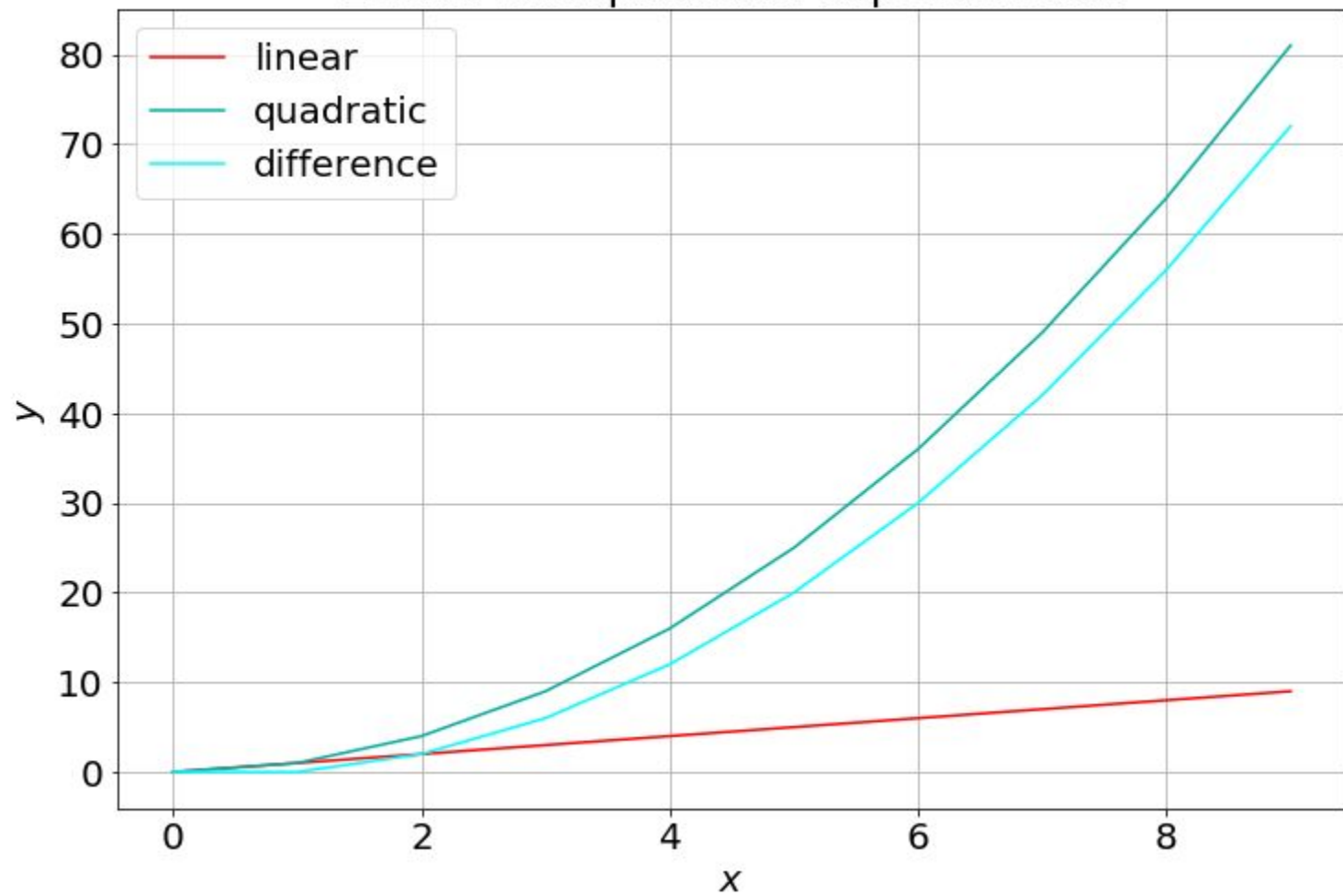

Colors

```
plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = [12, 8]  
plt.rcParams['font.size'] = 20  
plt.rcParams['savefig.bbox'] = 'tight'
```

```
plt.plot(xs, ys, color='r', label='linear')  
plt.plot(xs, ys2, color='#00AE9F', label='quadratic')  
plt.plot(xs, ys3, color='cyan', label='difference')
```

```
plt.title('Linear and quadratic dependencies')  
plt.xlabel('$x$')  
plt.ylabel('$y$')  
plt.legend()  
plt.grid(True)
```

Linear and quadratic dependencies



Several plots in one image

Pretty useful to have graphs near each other in one image. How to do it?
Subplots!

Colors

axes is an iterable with small plot on big image
figure, axes = plt.subplots(nrows=1, ncols=2)

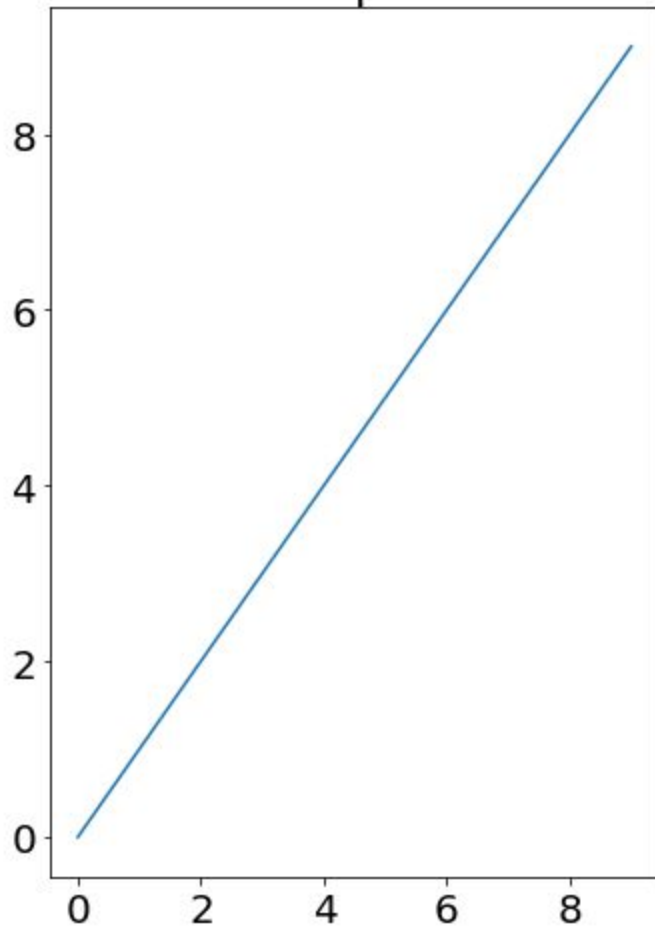
Next you could use each axes as plt
axes[0].plot(xs, ys)
axes[1].plot(xs, ys2)

*# Customization functions are slightly different -
set_attribute*
axes[0].set_title('1st plot')
axes[1].set_title('2nd plot')

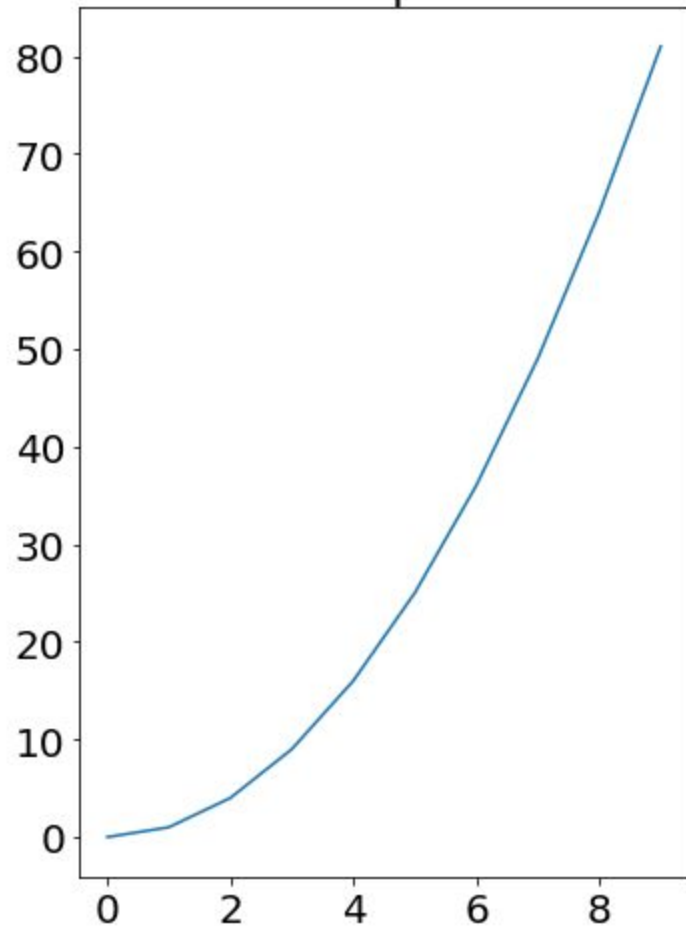
Title for the whole picture
plt.suptitle('My complex plot')

My complex plot

1st plot



2nd plot



Other types of plots

Scatterplot

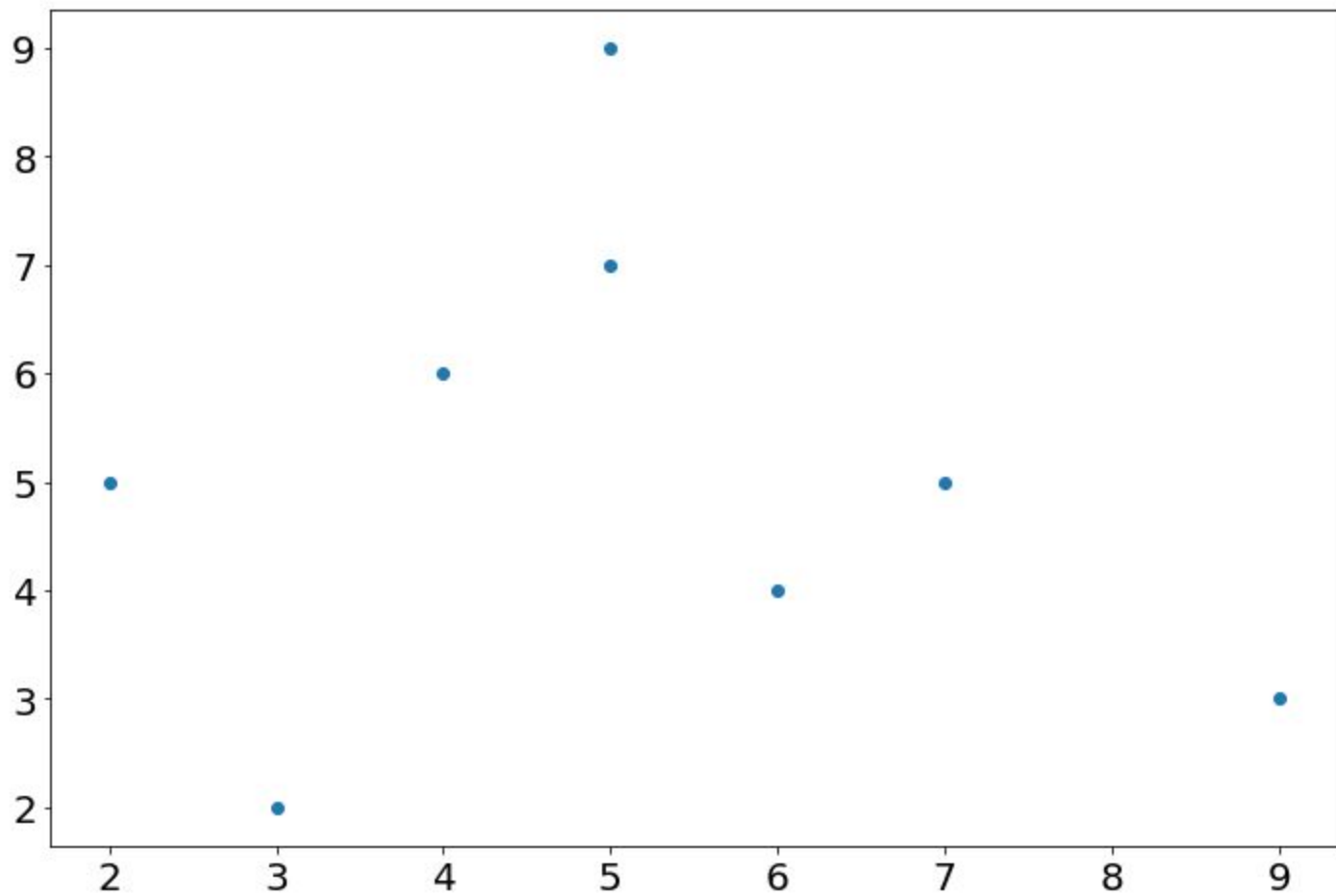
```
# Prepare data
```

```
xs = [2, 3, 5, 4, 9, 7, 6, 5]
```

```
ys = [5, 2, 7, 6, 3, 5, 4, 9]
```

```
# Scatter plot
```

```
plt.scatter(xs, ys)
```

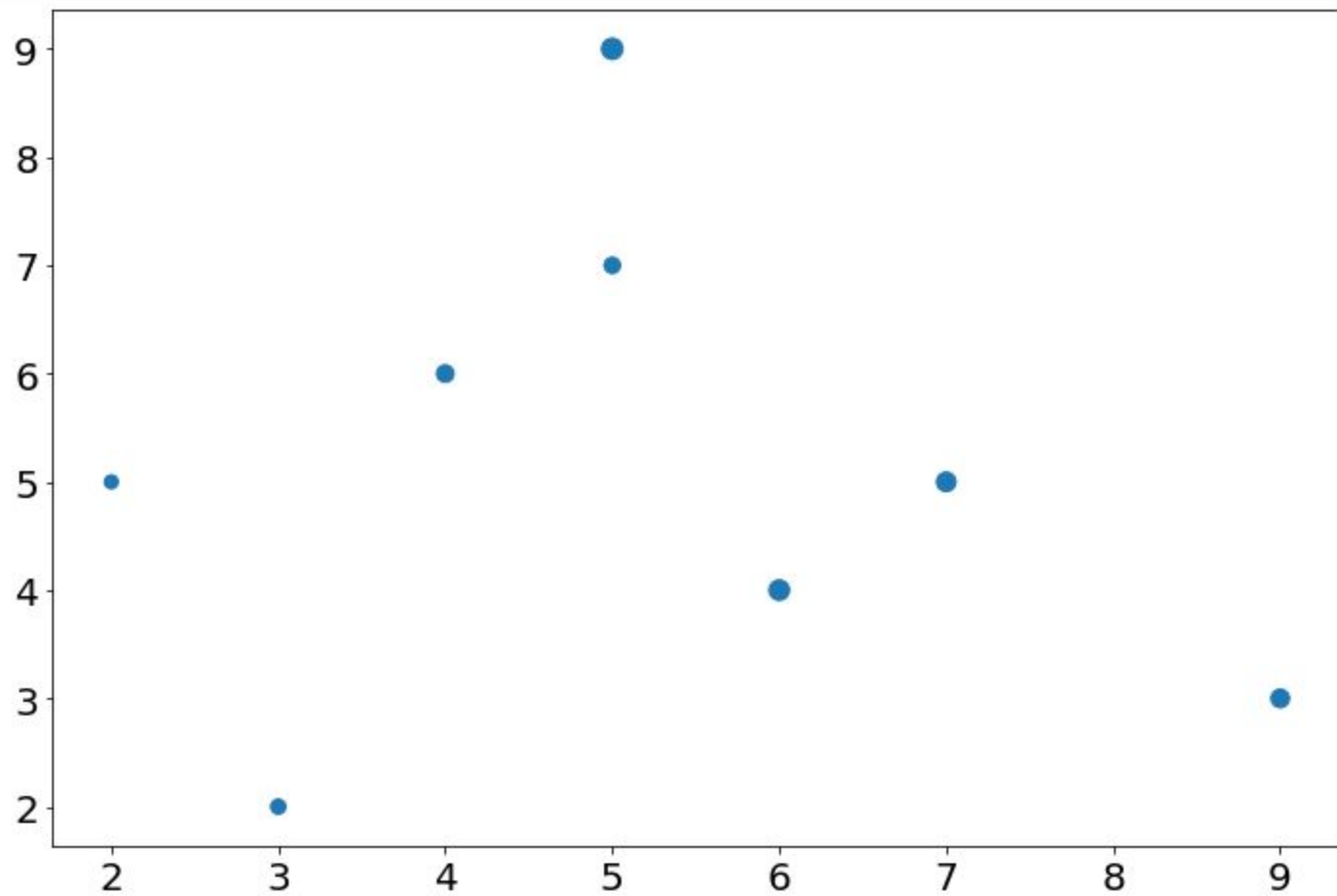


Little customization of scatterplot

Create sizes for points in scatterplot

```
sizes = range(50, 150, 10)
```

```
plt.scatter(xs, ys, s=sizes)
```

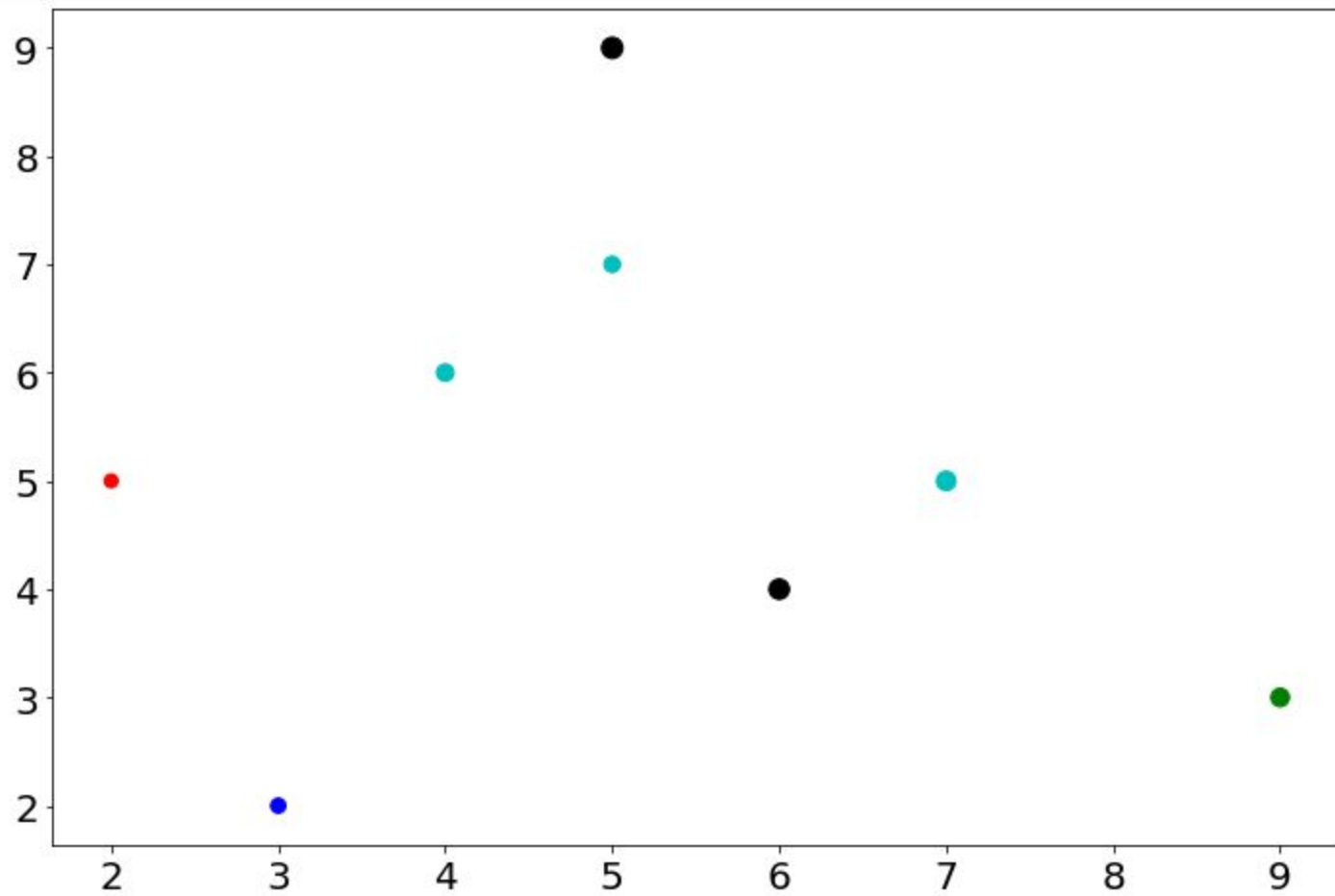



Colors

Colors for scatterplot points

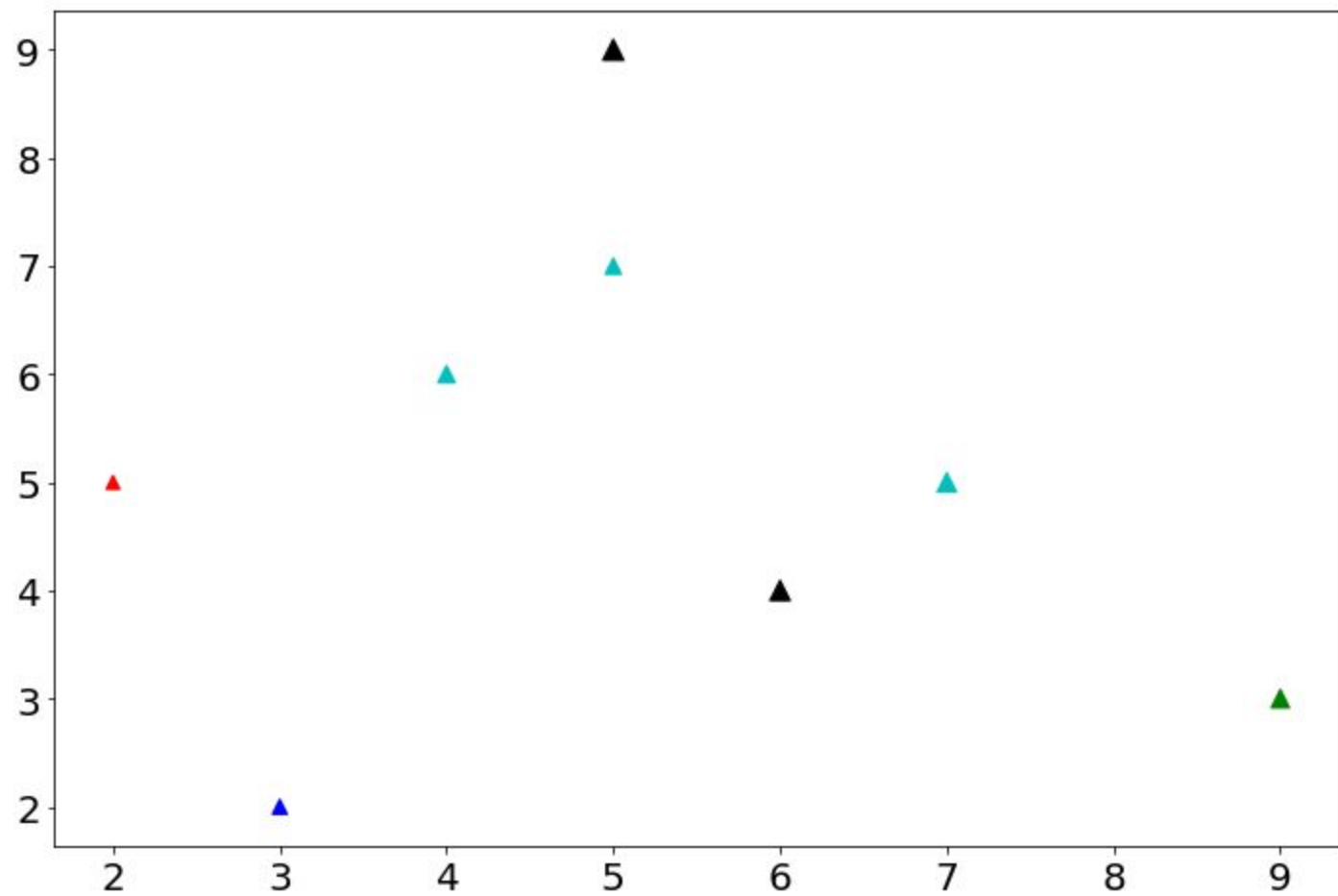
```
colors = ['r', 'b', 'c', 'c', 'g', 'c', 'k', 'k',  
          'k', 'b']
```

```
plt.scatter(xs, ys, s=sizes, c=colors)
```



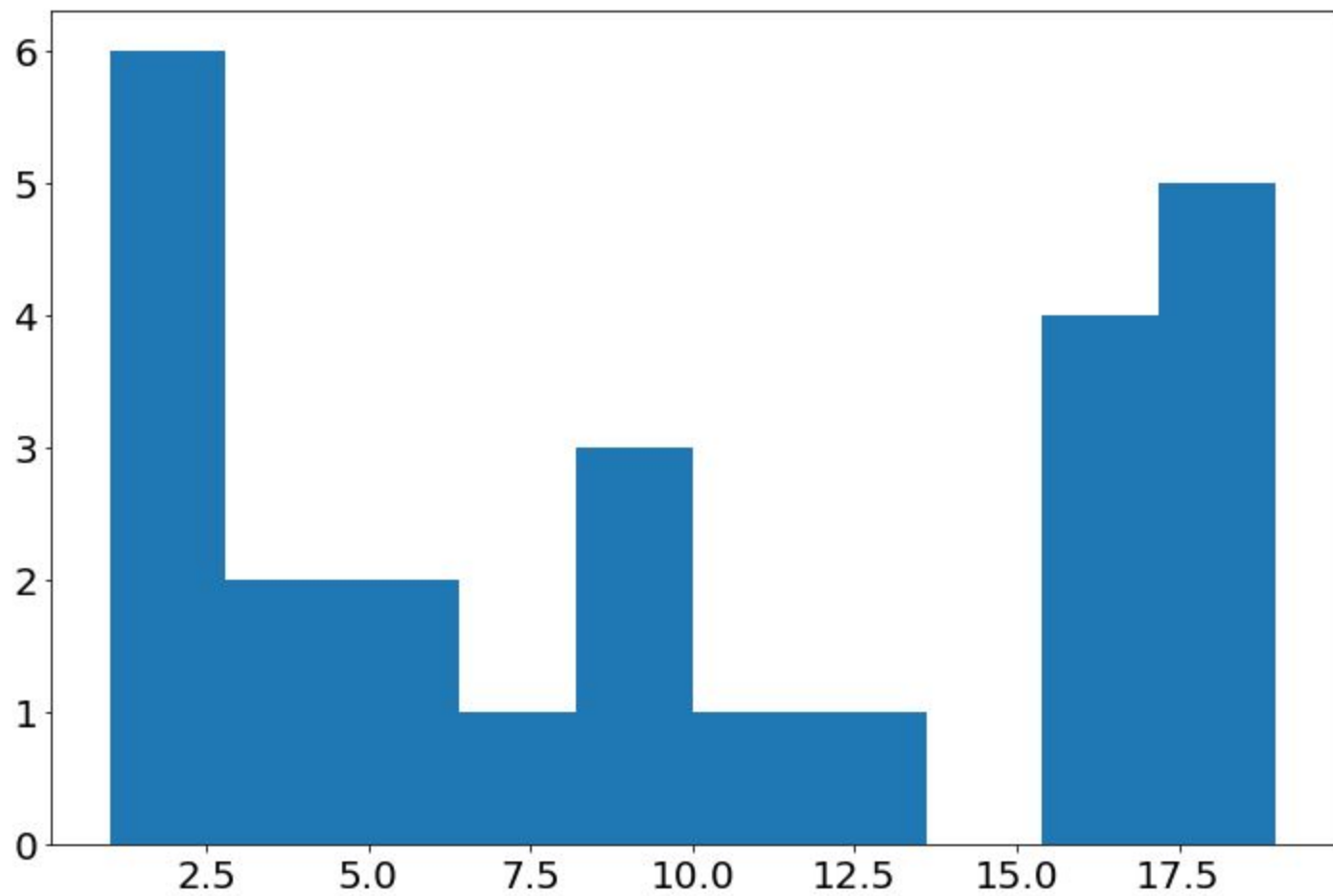
Marker shape

```
plt.scatter(xs, ys, s=sizes, c=colors, marker='^')
```



Histogram

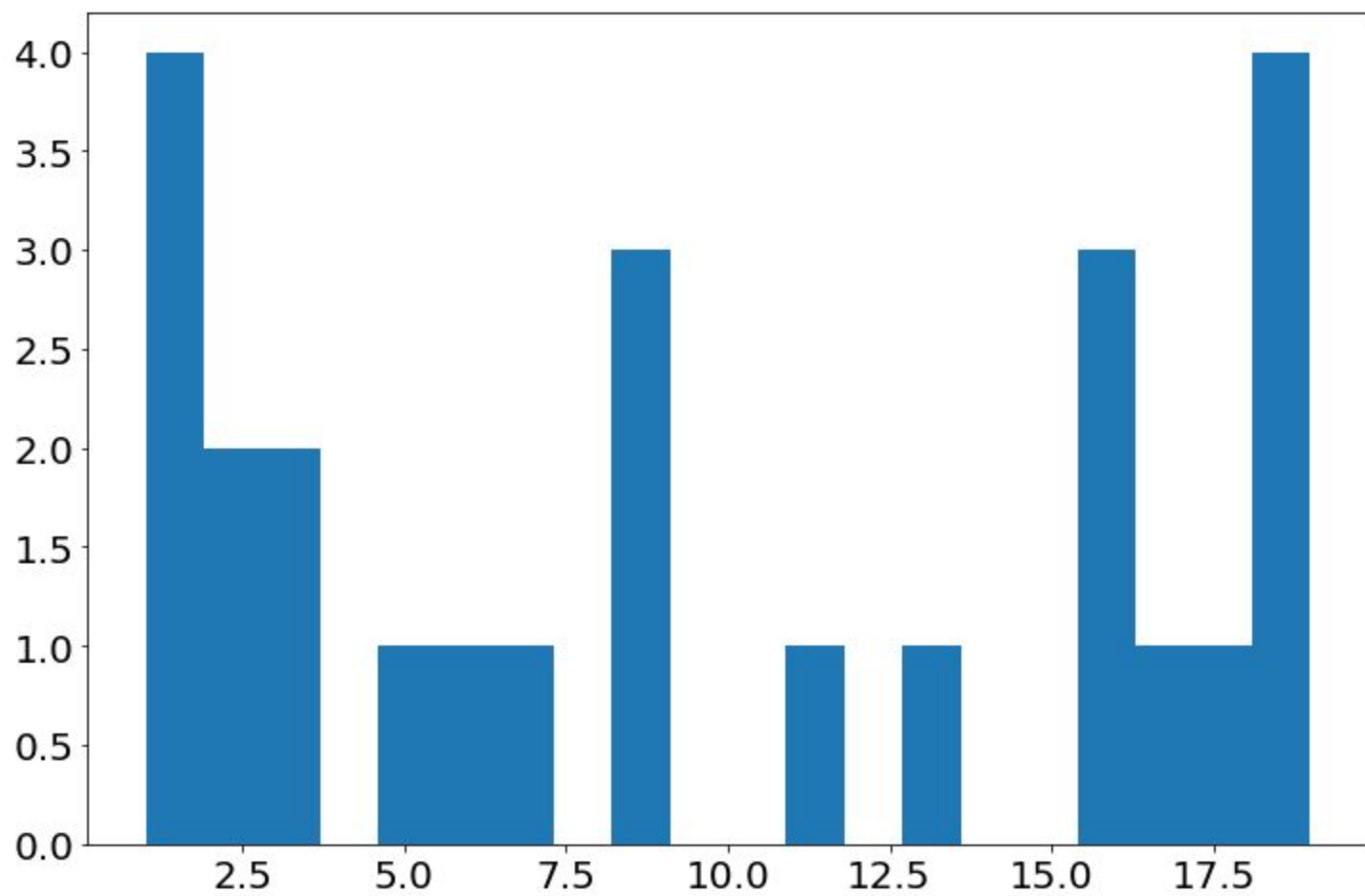
```
xs = [1, 2, 3, 1, 1, 2, 3, 1, 5, 6, 7, 9, 9, 9, 11,  
      13, 16, 16, 16, 17, 18, 19, 19, 19, 19]  
plt.hist(xs)
```



Customizations of histogram

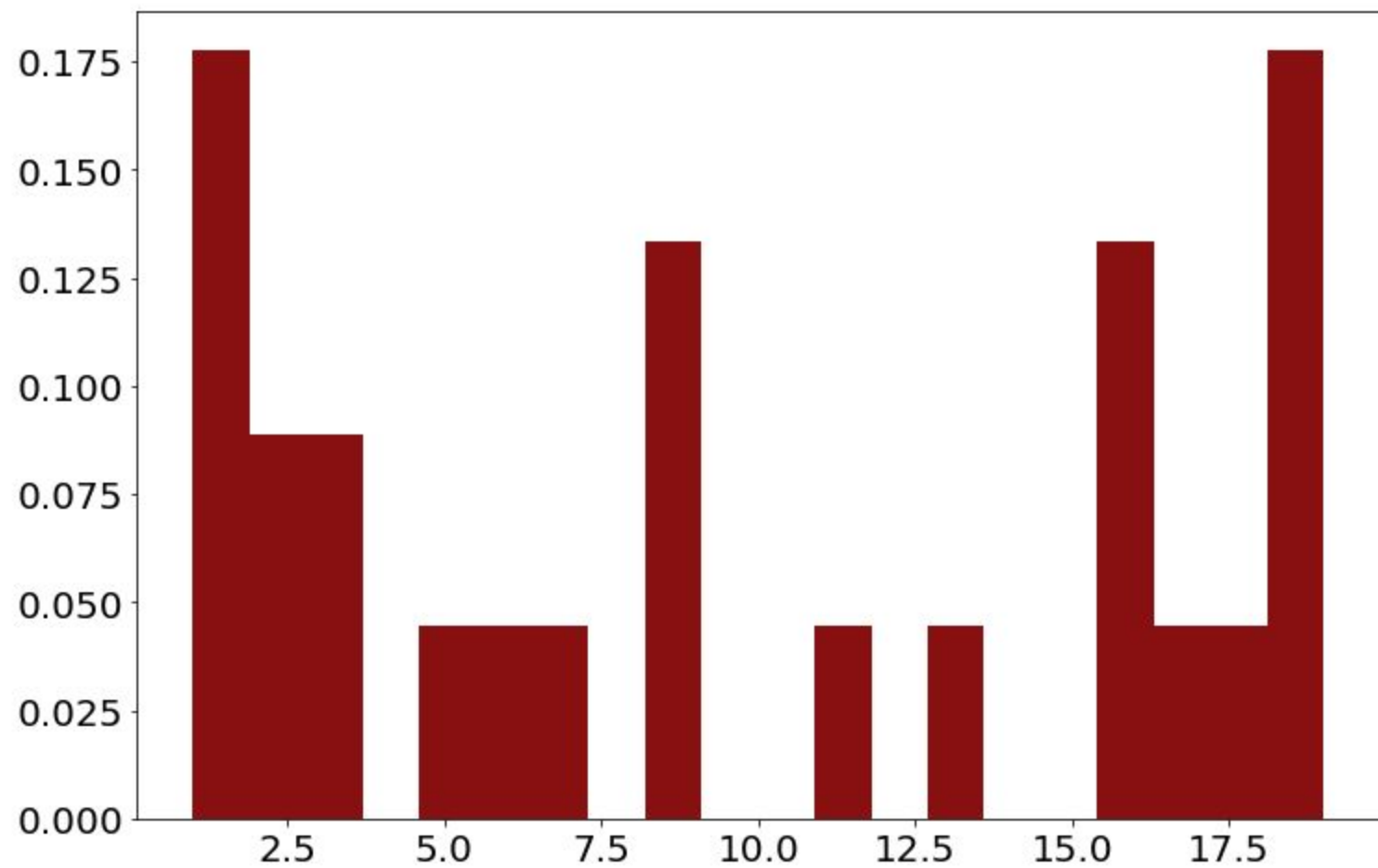
Number of bins

```
plt.hist(xs, bins=20)
```

Normalization

```
plt.hist(xs, bins=20, color='#891010', density=True)
```



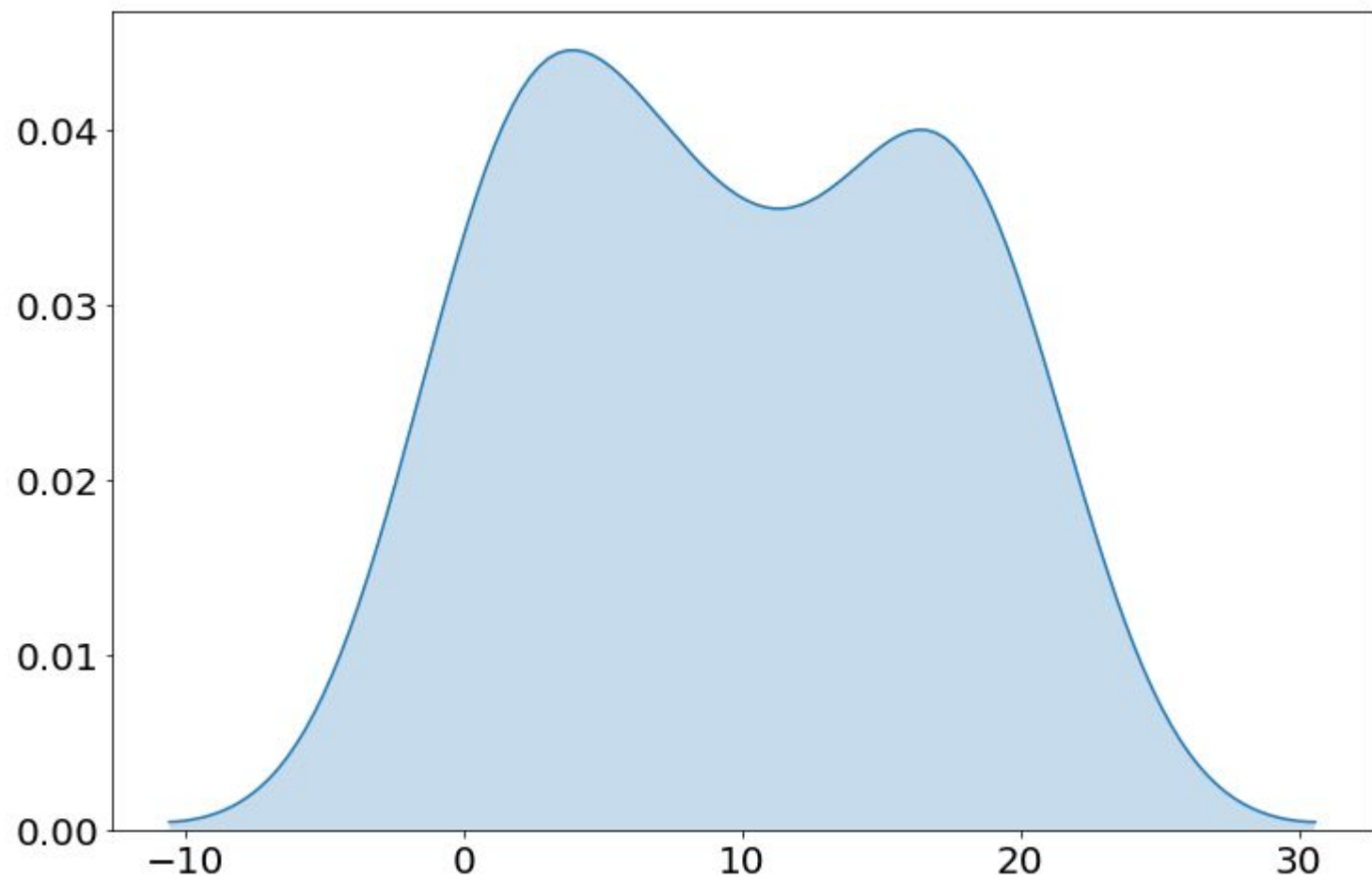
Well histograms in plt looks pretty awful, thus let's move to seaborn ...
SEABORN!!!!



Kernel Density Estimation plot

```
import seaborn as sns
```

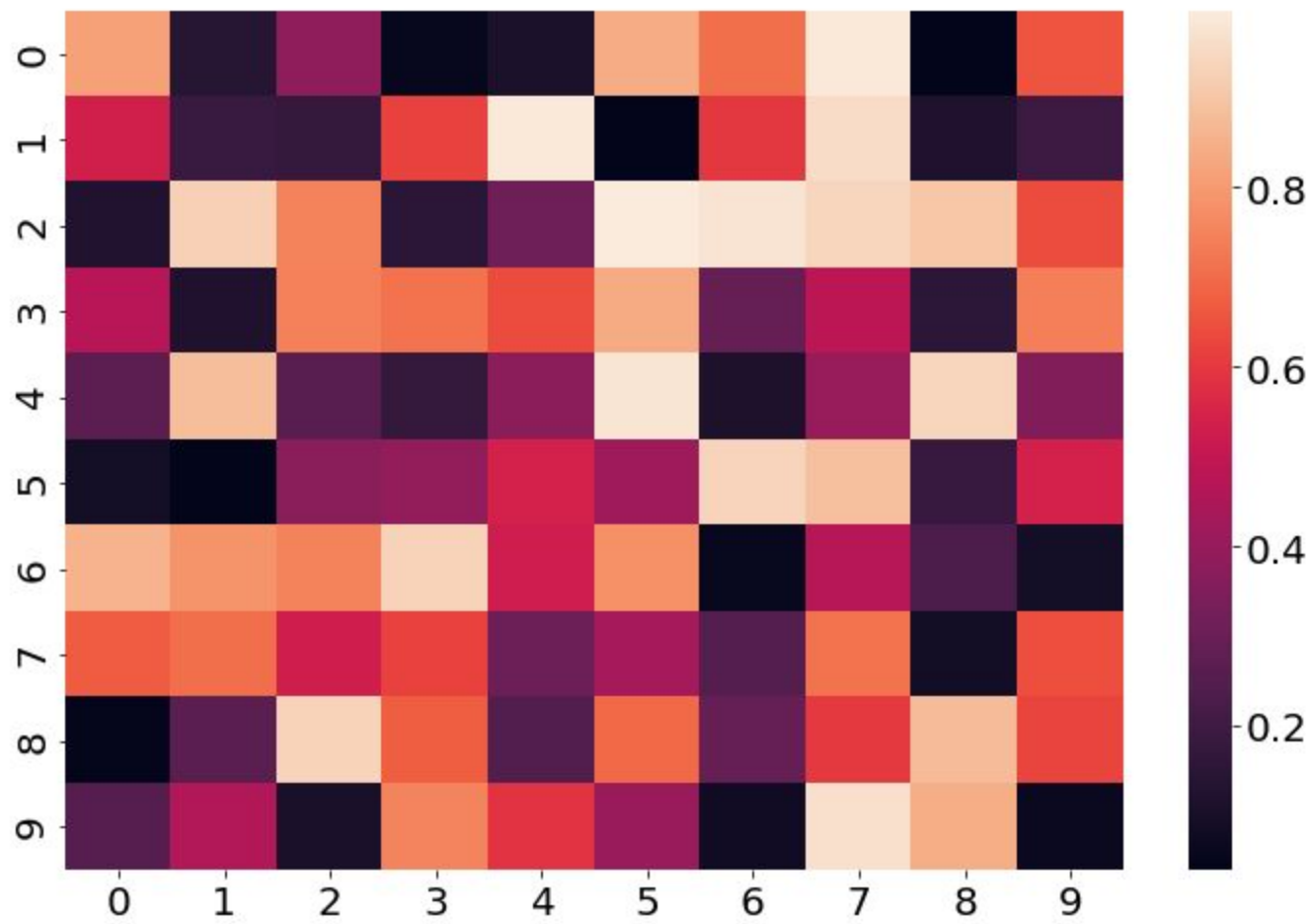
```
sns.kdeplot(xs, shade=True)
```



Heatmap

I've predefined data as a 2d matrix

```
sns.heatmap(data)
```



And a customized clustermap (heatmap + clustering) for dessert

```
import pandas as pd
from matplotlib.colors import ListedColormap

# Read data
matrix = pd.read_csv('path_to.csv')

# Log transformation
log_data = np.log(
    matrix.select_dtypes(include=[np.number]) +
    0.00001)
log_data['Species'] = matrix.loc[:, 'Species']
```

```
# Color of cells
palette = ListedColormap(sns.color_palette("RdBu_r", 7))

# Prepare colored index for heatmap
colors = '#00FF7F', '#006400', '#00FF00', '#8B0000',
         '#DC143C', '#800080', '#808000', '#9370DB', '#00CED1'

correspondance = dict(
zip(matrix.loc[:, 'Species'].unique(), colors))
row_colors = matrix.loc[:, 'Species'].map(correspondance)
```

```
a = sns.clustermap(log_data.drop('Species', axis=1),  
figsize=(50, 12), row_colors=row_colors, robust=True,  
linewidths=0.7, annot_kws={'name': 'Arial'}, cmap=palette,  
method='ward')
```

```
# Rotate row labels
```

```
plt.setp(a.ax_heatmap.yaxis.get_majorticklabels(),  
rotation=0)
```

```
# Place for legend
```

```
a.cax.set_position((0.93, 0.3, 0.03, 0.1))
```

```
# Font settings
```

```
sns.set(font='sans-serif', font_scale=1)
```

