

Third Year B. Tech (EL & CE)

Semester: VI

Subject: Data Science for Engineering

Name: Shreerang Mhatre

Class: TY

Roll No: 52

Batch: A2

Experiment No: 08

Name of the Experiment: Data Visualization Techniques in Python

Performed on: 25/04/2024

Submitted on: 25/04/2024

Problem Statement:

Aim: Implement various data visualization techniques in Python using Matplotlib and Seaborn libraries to analyze and represent data effectively.

(Attempt any 5).

- i. Read Total profit of all months and show it using a line plot.
- ii. Generate above plot with following style
 - a. Line Style dotted Line-color should be red
 - b. Show legend at the lower right location.
 - c. X label name = Month Number
 - d. Y label name = Sold units number
 - e. Add a circle marker.
 - f Line marker color as read
 - g. Line width should be 3
- iii. Read the total profit of each month and show it using the histogram to see the most common profit ranges.
- iv. Calculate total sale data for last Product and show it using a Pie
- v. Read all product sales data and show it using the stack plot.
- vi. Read all product sales data and show it using a multi line plot. Display the number of units sold per month for each product using multi line plots. (i.e., Separate Plotline for each product).
- viii Read toothpaste sales data of each month and it using a scatter plot
- ix Read face cream facewash sales data and show it using the bar chart

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```
In [1]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd

In [2]: df = pd.read_csv('company_sales_data.csv')
print(df)
```

	month_number	facecream	facewash	toothpaste	bathingsoap	shampoo
0	1	2500	1500	5200	9200	1200
1	2	2630	1200	5100	6100	2100
2	3	2140	1340	4550	9550	3550
3	4	3400	1130	5870	8870	1870
4	5	3600	1740	4560	7760	1560
5	6	2760	1555	4890	7490	1890
6	7	2980	1120	4780	8980	1780
7	8	3700	1400	5860	9960	2860
8	9	3540	1780	6100	8100	2100
9	10	1990	1890	8300	10300	2300
10	11	2340	2100	7300	13300	2400
11	12	2900	1760	7400	14400	1800

	moisturizer	total_units	total_profit
0	1500	21100	211000
1	1200	18330	183300
2	1340	22470	224700
3	1130	22270	222700
4	1740	20960	209600
5	1555	20140	201400
6	1120	29550	295500
7	1400	36140	361400
8	1780	23400	234000
9	1890	26670	266700
10	2100	41280	412800
11	1760	30020	300200

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```
10      2100      41280      412800
11      1760      30020      300200

In [3]: df.info()

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 12 entries, 0 to 11
Data columns (total 9 columns):
#   Column          Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   month_number    12 non-null    int64
1   facecream       12 non-null    int64
2   facewash        12 non-null    int64
3   toothpaste      12 non-null    int64
4   bathingsoap     12 non-null    int64
5   shampoo         12 non-null    int64
6   moisturizer     12 non-null    int64
7   total_units     12 non-null    int64
8   total_profit    12 non-null    int64
dtypes: int64(9)
memory usage: 992.0 bytes

In [4]: df.shape
Out[4]: (12, 9)

In [5]: df.describe()
Out[5]:
```

	month_number	facecream	facewash	toothpaste	bathingsoap	shampoo	moisturizer	total_units	total_profit
count	12.000000	12.000000	12.000000	12.000000	12.000000	12.000000	12.000000	12.000000	12.000000
mean	6.500000	2873.333333	1542.916667	5825.833333	9500.833333	2117.500000	1542.916667	26027.500000	260275.000000
std	3.605551	584.595172	316.733745	1242.032486	2348.095779	617.724931	316.733745	7014.365594	70143.659404
min	1.000000	1990.000000	1120.000000	4550.000000	6100.000000	1120.000000	1120.000000	18330.000000	183300.000000

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```
In [5]: df.describe()
```

	month_number	facecream	facewash	toothpaste	bathingsoap	shampoo	moisturizer	total_units	total_profit
count	12.000000	12.000000	12.000000	12.000000	12.000000	12.000000	12.000000	12.000000	12.000000
mean	6.500000	2873.333333	1542.916667	5825.833333	9500.833333	2117.500000	1542.916667	26027.500000	260275.000000
std	3.605551	584.595172	316.733745	1242.032486	2348.095779	617.724931	316.733745	7014.36594	70143.659404
min	1.000000	1990.000000	1120.000000	4550.000000	6100.000000	1200.000000	1120.000000	18330.000000	183300.000000
25%	3.750000	2460.000000	1305.000000	4862.500000	8015.000000	1795.000000	1305.000000	21065.000000	210650.000000
50%	6.500000	2830.000000	1527.500000	5530.000000	9090.000000	1995.000000	1527.500000	22935.000000	229350.000000
75%	9.250000	3435.000000	1765.000000	6400.000000	10045.000000	2325.000000	1765.000000	29667.500000	296675.000000
max	12.000000	3700.000000	2100.000000	8300.000000	14400.000000	3550.000000	2100.000000	41280.000000	412800.000000

```
In [6]: y = df['total_profit'].tolist()
x = df['month_number'].tolist()
```

New Section

```
In [7]: plt.plot(x, y, label = 'Month-wise Profit data of last year', color='r')
plt.xlabel('Month number')
plt.ylabel('Profit in dollar')
plt.xticks(x)
plt.title('Company profit per month')
plt.yticks([100000, 200000, 300000, 400000, 500000])
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

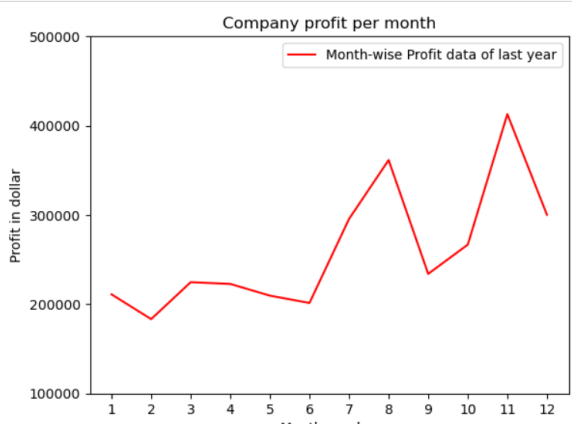
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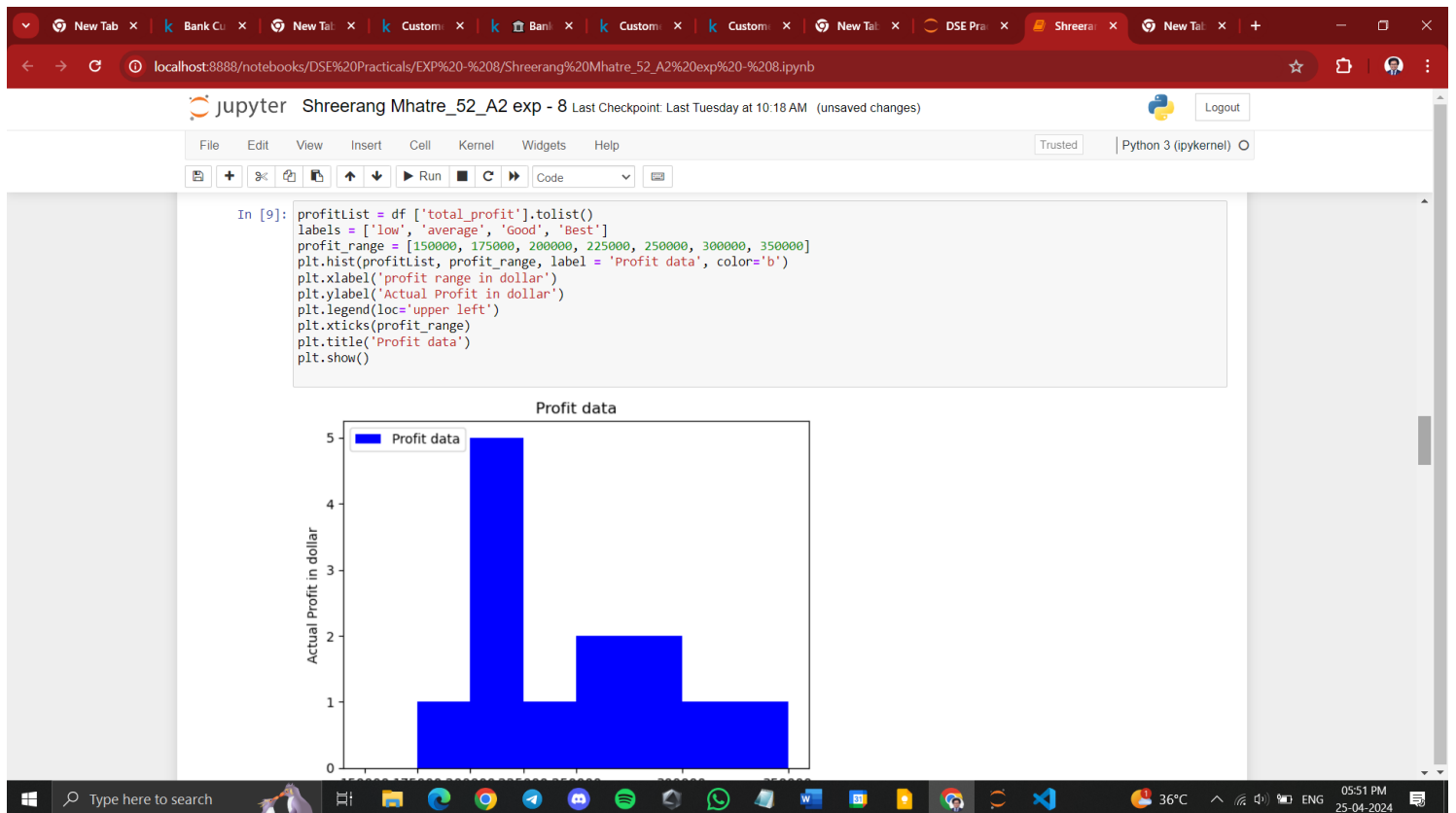
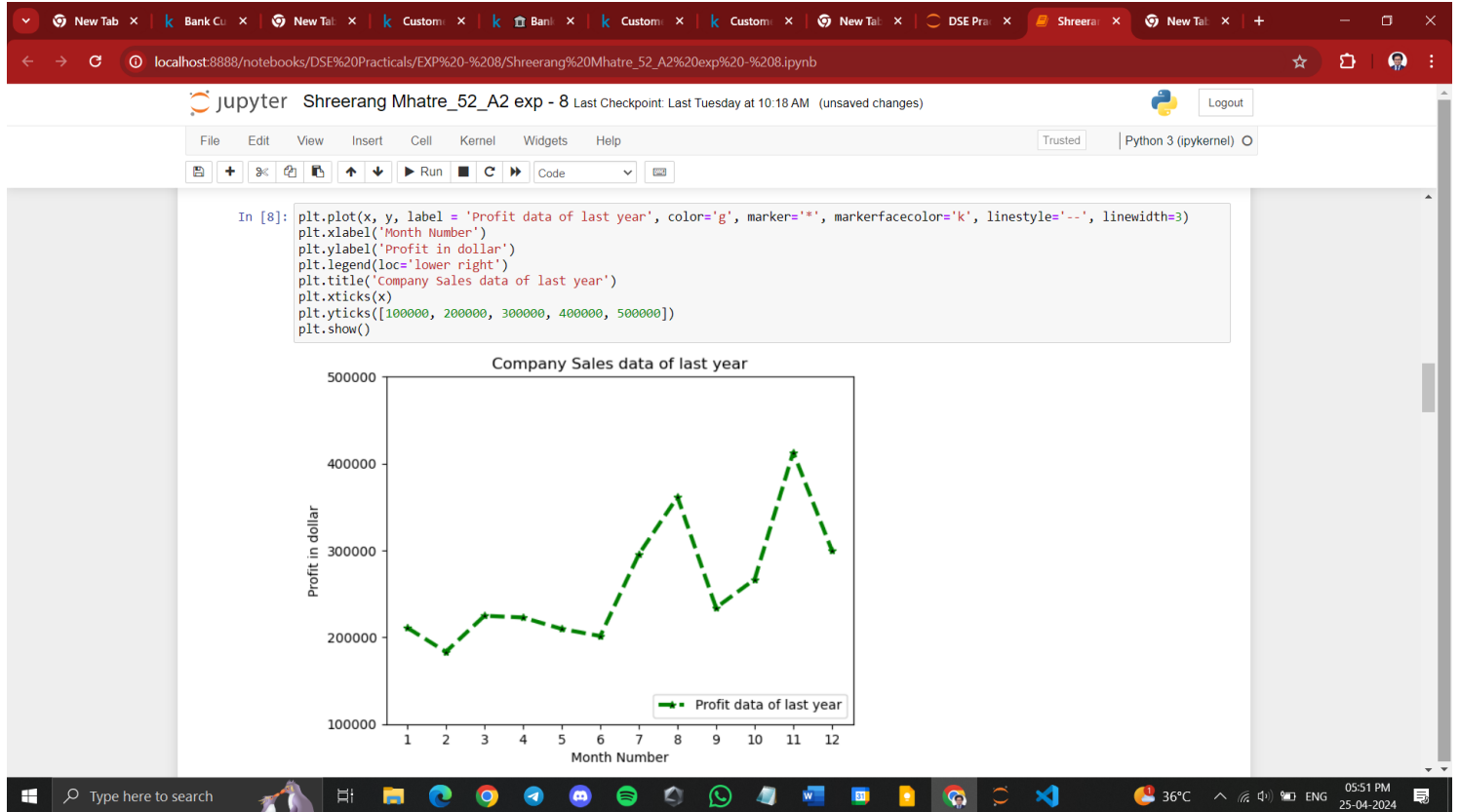
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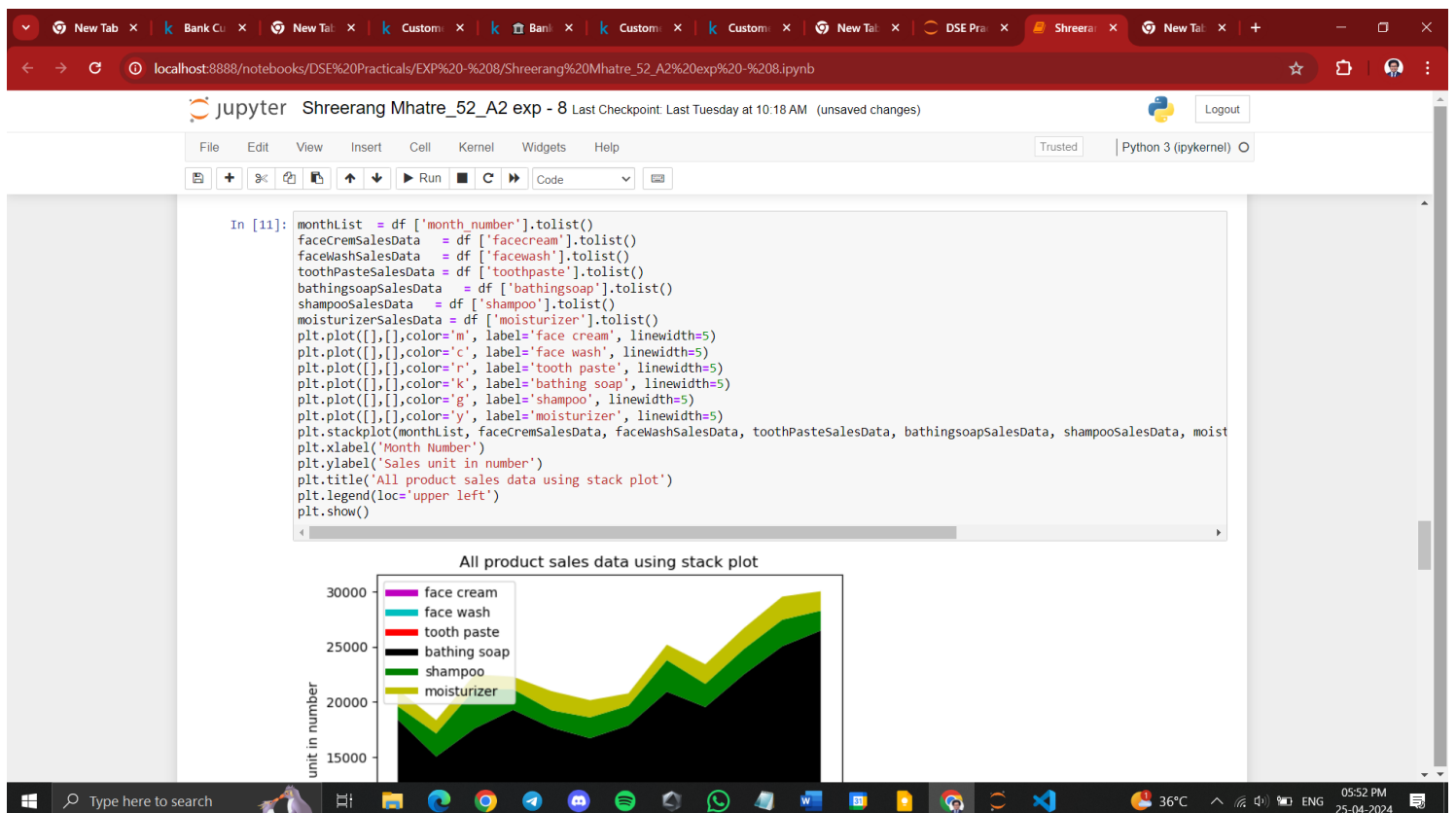
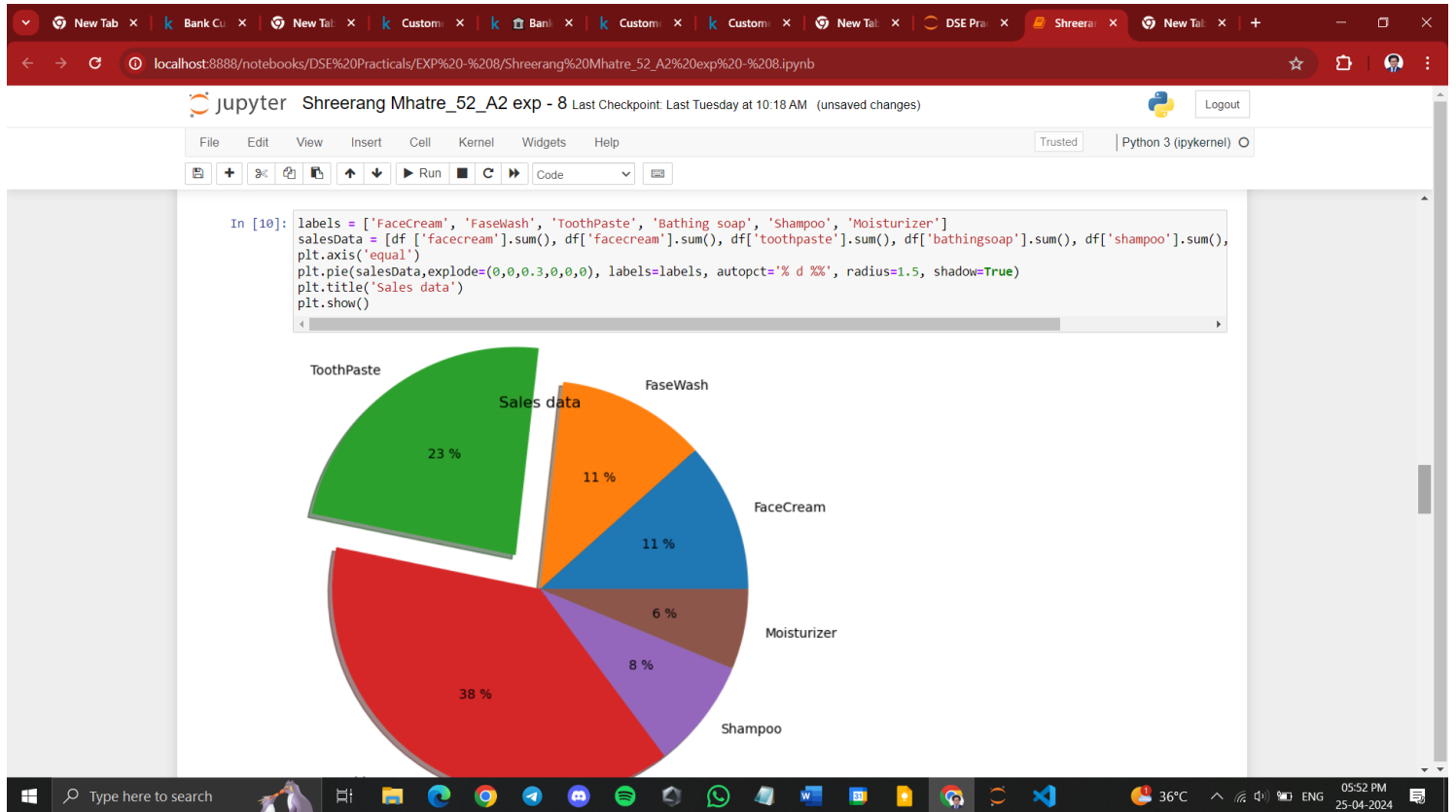
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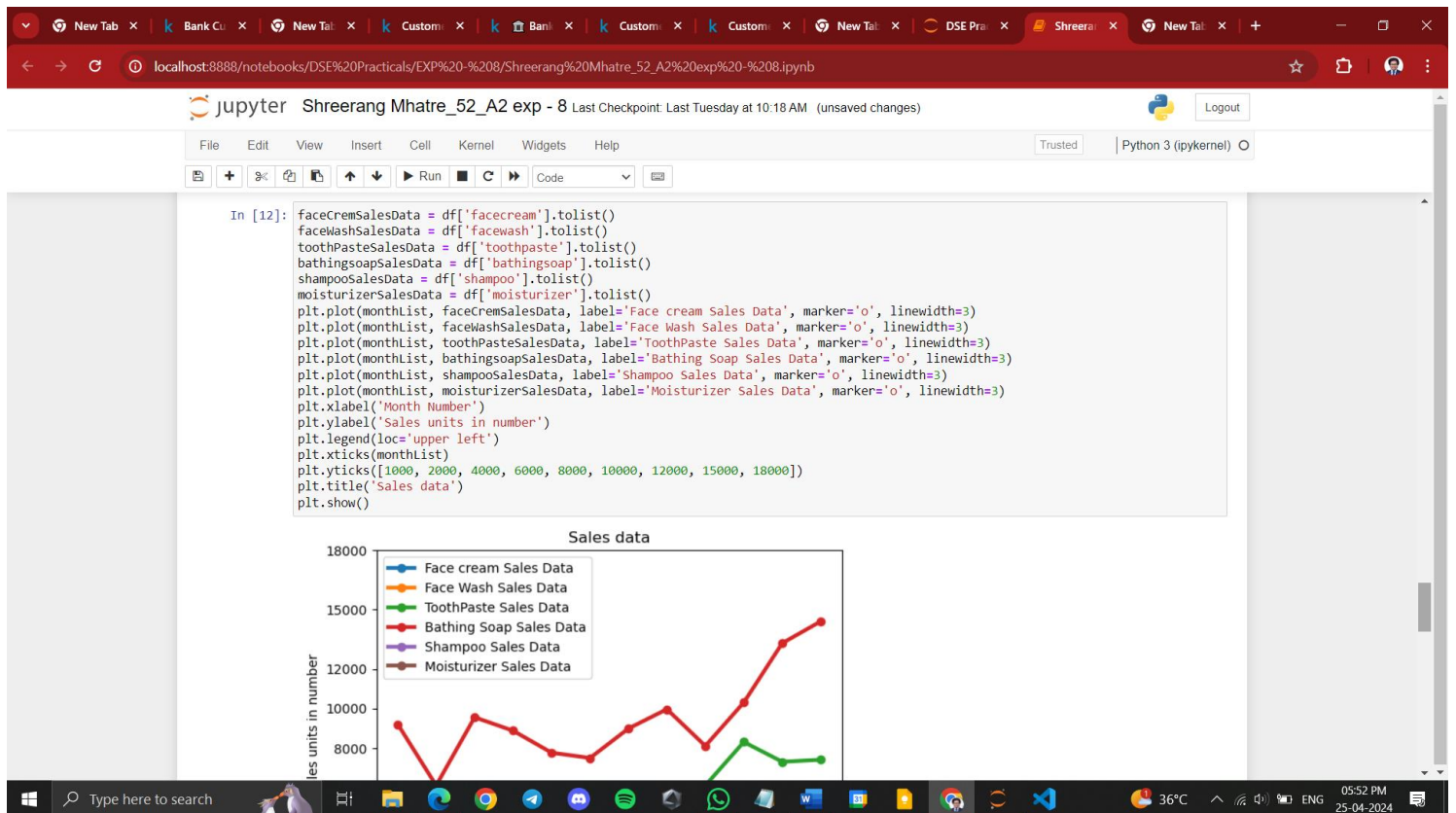
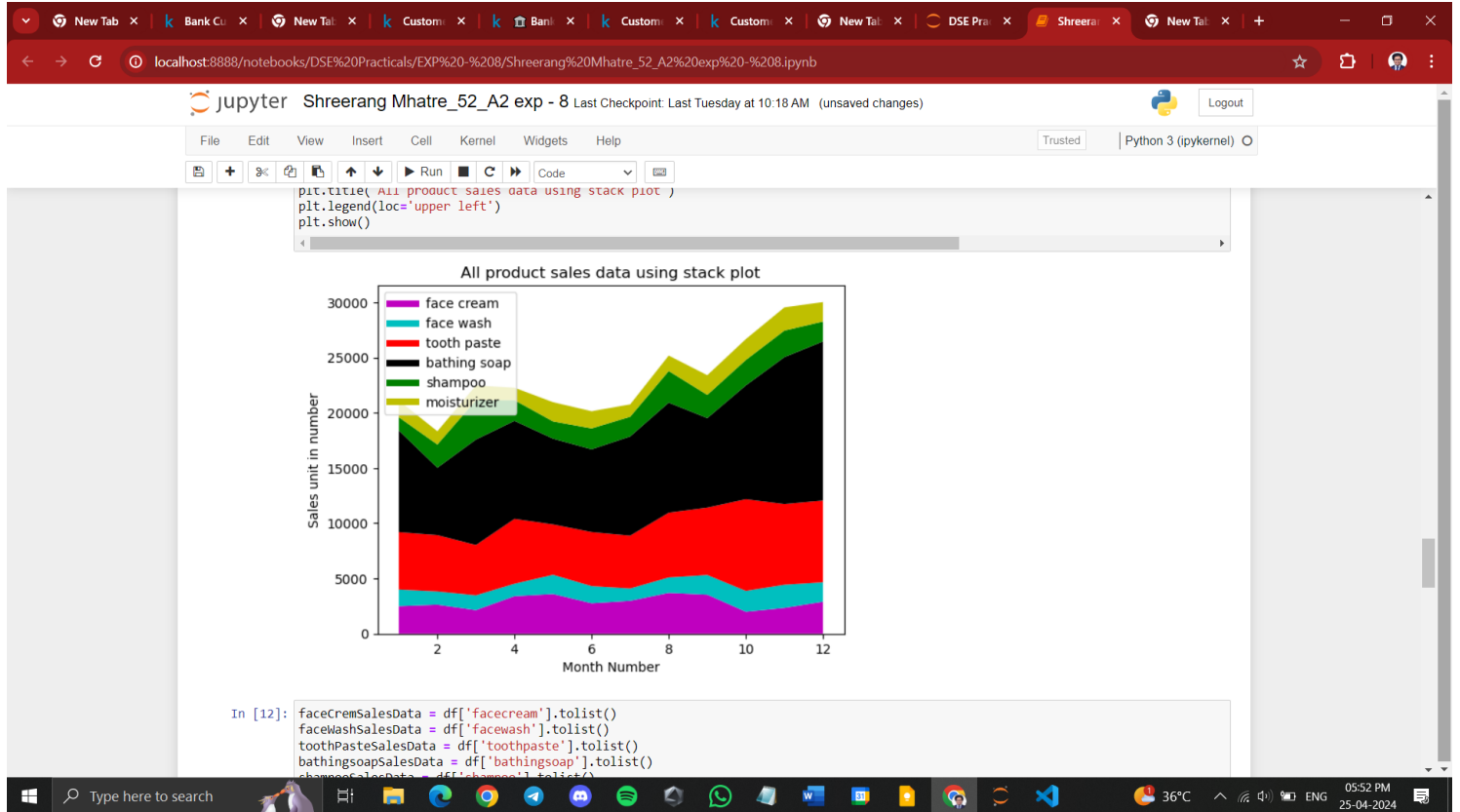
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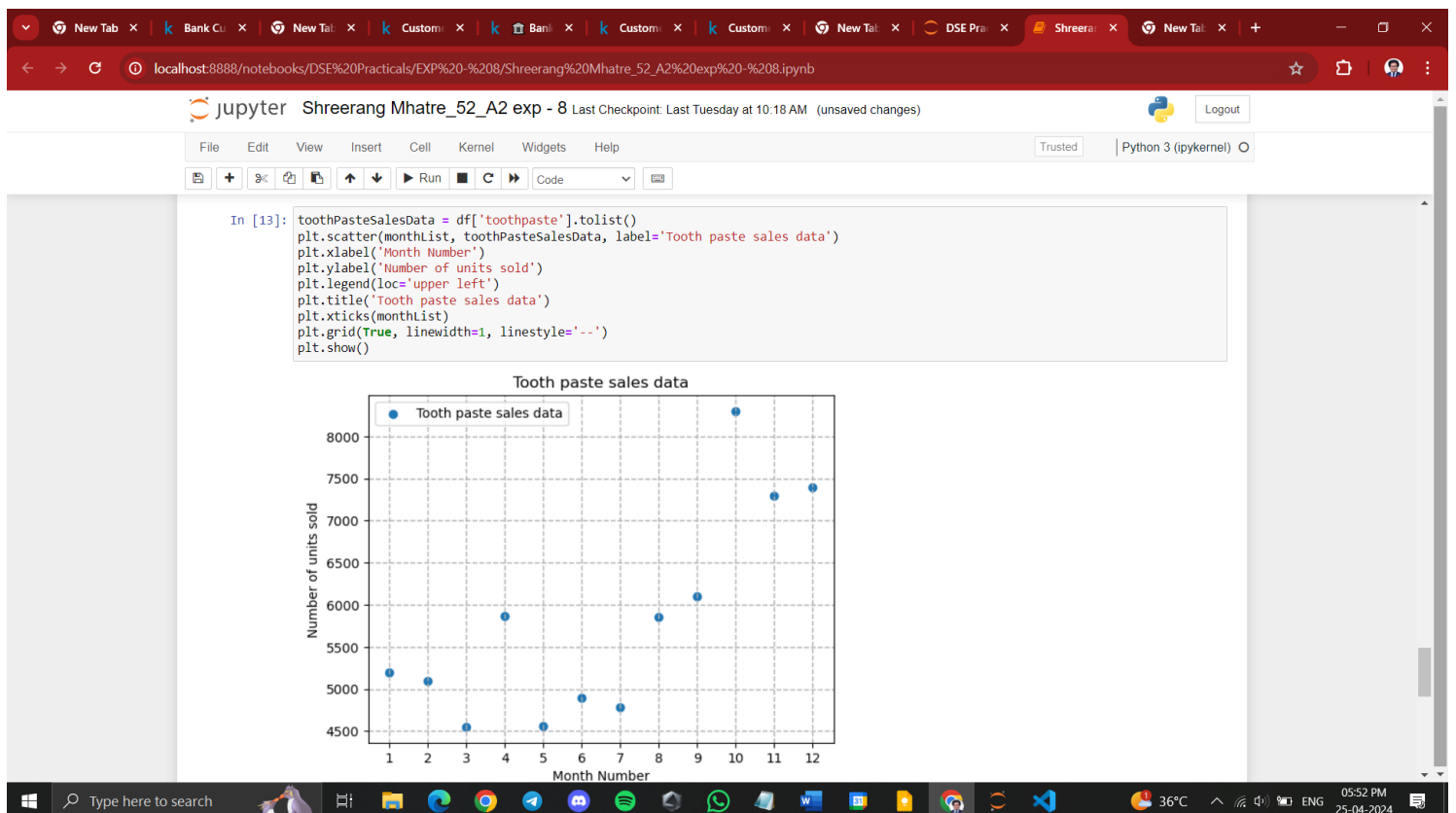
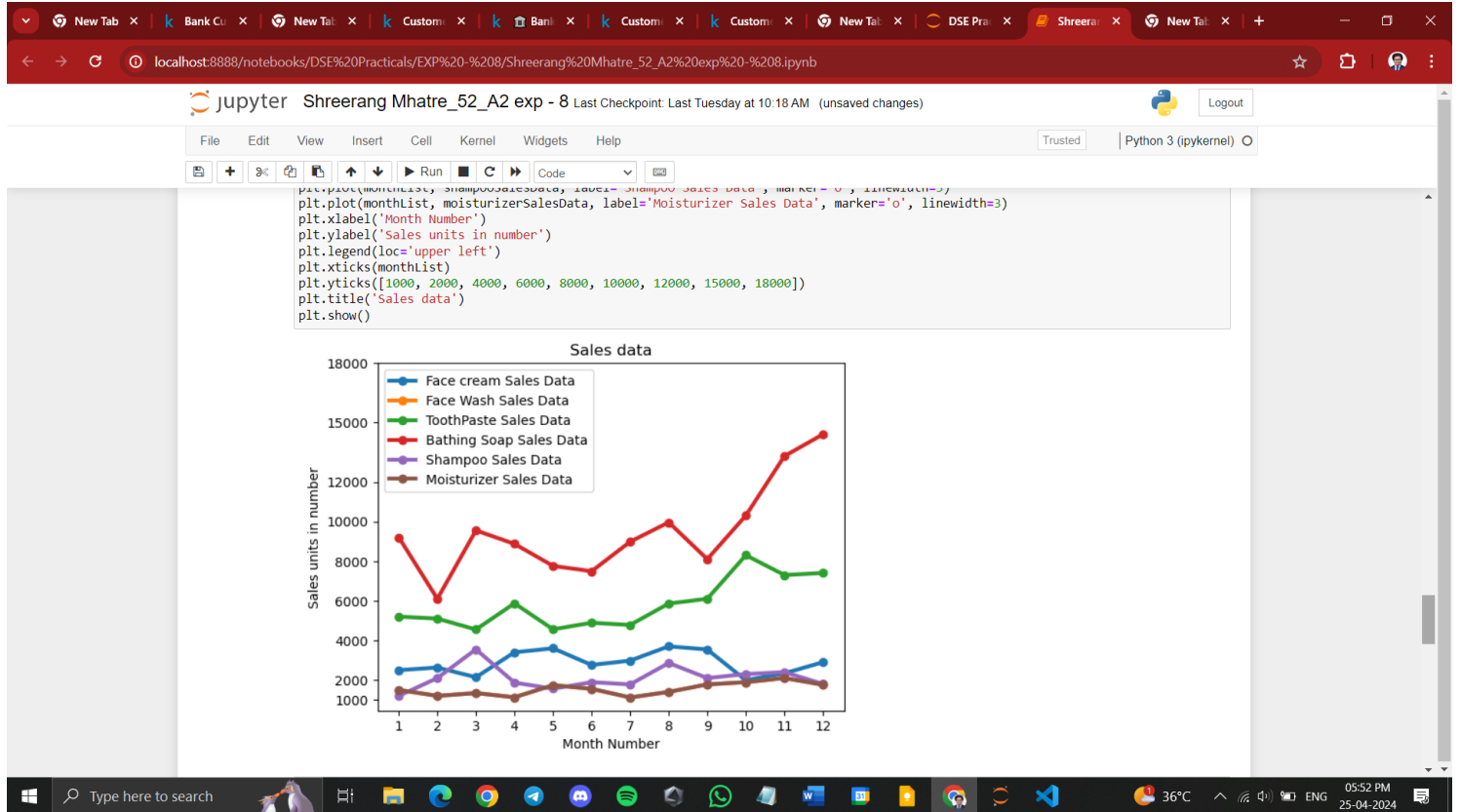


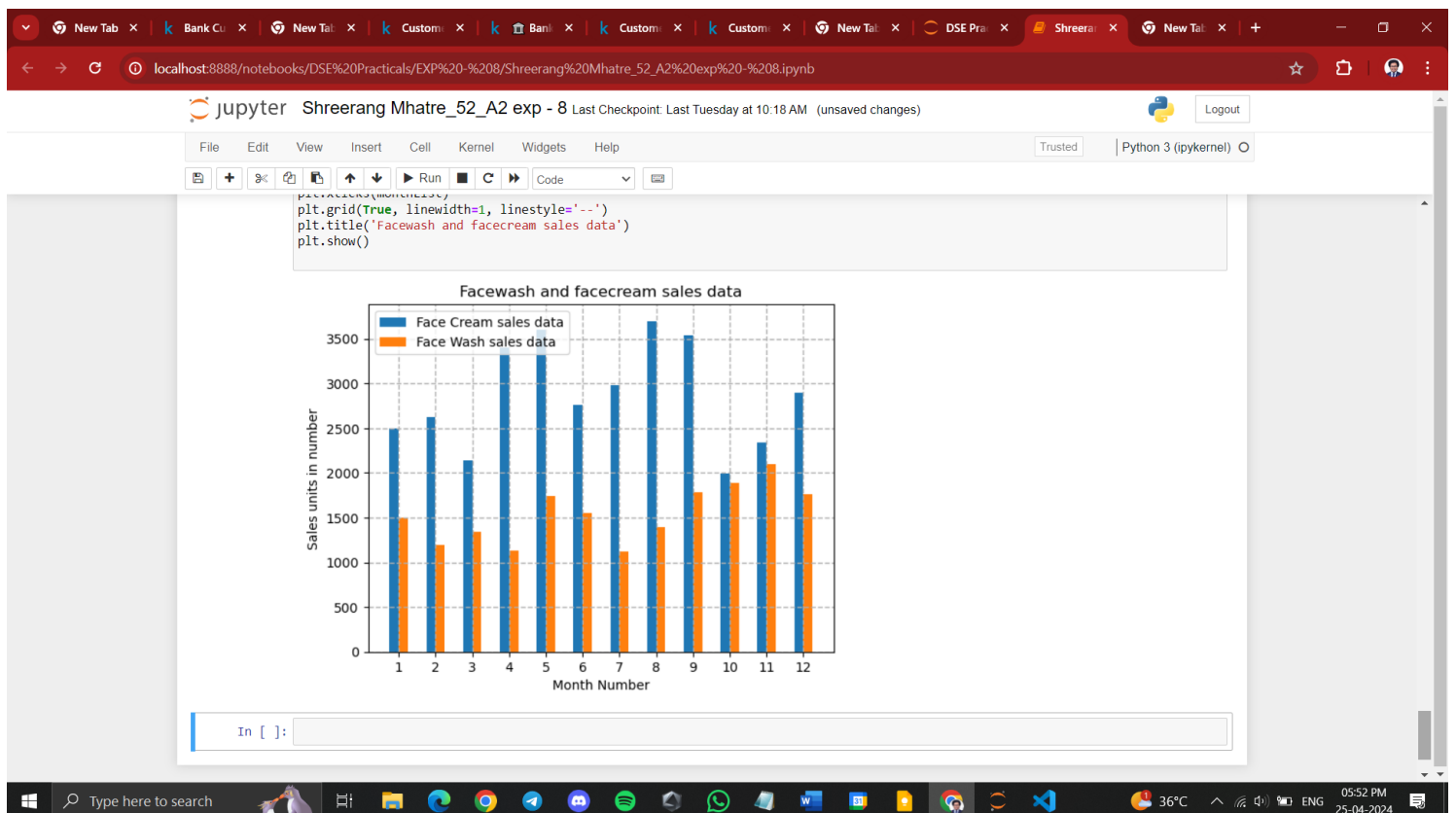
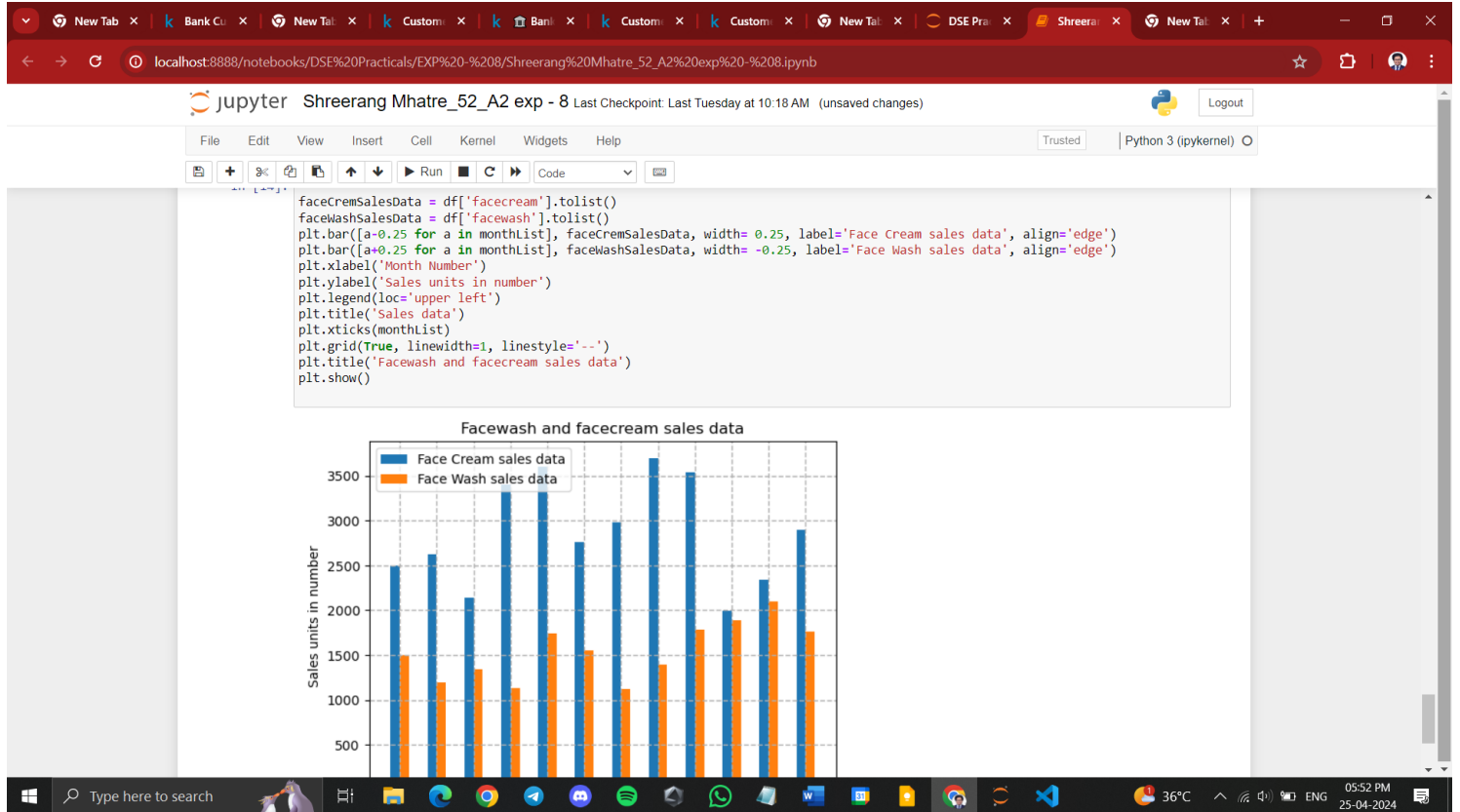
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Exp 8 - DSE

Name - Shreeveng Mhatre

Rollno - 52

* Post Lab Questions

Q1) Explain the importance of data visualization in data analysis.

→ Data visualization plays a crucial role in data analysis for several reasons -

① Insight Discovery -

Visualization allows analysts to identify patterns, trends, correlations, and outliers in the data that may not be apparent from raw numbers or tables.

② Communication of Findings

Visualizations are powerful tools for communicating findings and insights to stakeholders, decision-makers or non-technical audiences.

③ Data Quality Assessment

Visualization helps in assessing data quality by revealing inconsistencies, missing values, outliers & anomalies visually.

Q2) Describe the differences between various types of plots used in this experiment.

→ ① Line plot -

A line plot is used to visualize data points connected by straight line segments; typically used for showing trends or changes over time.

② Customized Line Plot -

Dotted line indicates a different style for the line segments. Red color makes the line stand out & draws attention to the data.

③ Histogram -

A histogram is used to visualize the distribution of data by grouping it into bins or intervals & showing the frequency of occurrences in each bin.

④ Pie chart

A pie chart represents data in a circular graph, where each slice represents a proportion of the whole.

Q3) Discuss the advantages & limitations of using pie charts for data representation.

→ Pie charts are a common type of data visualization used to represent categorical data and show the proportional distribution of different categories within a whole. While pie charts have several advantages, they also come with limitations that need to be considered.

→ Advantages of Pie charts.

- ① Easy to Understand
- ② Effective for Comparing Proportions
- ③ Visually Appealing
- ④ Suitable for Showing Parts of a whole.
- ⑤ Simplicity & clarity.

→ Limitations of Pie charts

- ① Limited Categories
- ② Difficulty in Comparing small slices
- ③ Lack of Precision
- ④ Misleading Aspect Ratios
- ⑤ Limited context
- ⑥ Complex Interpretation with Many categories



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