

# Lec 11 - seaborn

**Statistical Computing and Computation**

**Sta 663 | Spring 2022**

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# seaborn

Seaborn is a library for making statistical graphics in Python. It builds on top of **matplotlib** and integrates closely with **pandas** data structures.

Seaborn helps you explore and understand your data. Its plotting functions operate on dataframes and arrays containing whole datasets and internally perform the necessary semantic mapping and statistical aggregation to produce informative plots. Its dataset-oriented, declarative API lets you focus on what the different elements of your plots mean, rather than on the details of how to draw them.

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns

penguins = sns.load_dataset("penguins")
penguins

##   species     island bill_length_mm  ...  flipper_length_mm  body_mass_g     sex
## 0    Adelie  Torgersen          39.1  ...           181.0      3750.0   Male
## 1    Adelie  Torgersen          39.5  ...           186.0      3800.0 Female
## 2    Adelie  Torgersen          40.3  ...           195.0      3250.0 Female
## 3    Adelie  Torgersen          NaN  ...             NaN        NaN     NaN
## 4    Adelie  Torgersen          36.7  ...           193.0      3450.0 Female
## ...
## 339   Gentoo    Biscoe          NaN  ...             NaN        NaN     NaN
```

# Basic plots

```
sns.relplot(  
    data=penguins,  
    x="bill_length_mm",  
    y="bill_depth_mm"  
)
```



```
sns.relplot(  
    data=penguins,  
    x="bill_length_mm",  
    y="bill_depth_mm",  
    hue="species"  
)
```



# A more complex plot

```
sns.relplot(  
    data=penguins,  
    x="bill_length_mm", y="bill_depth_mm",  
    hue="species",  
    col="island", row="species"  
)
```

# Figure-level vs. axes-level functions



These are not the only axes-level functions - we see additional plotting functions in a bit

# displots

```
sns.displot(  
    data = penguins,  
    x = "bill_length_mm", hue = "species",  
    alpha = 0.5, aspect = 1.5  
)
```



```
sns.displot(  
    data = penguins,  
    x = "bill_length_mm", hue = "species",  
    kind = "kde", fill=True,  
    alpha = 0.5, aspect = 1  
)
```

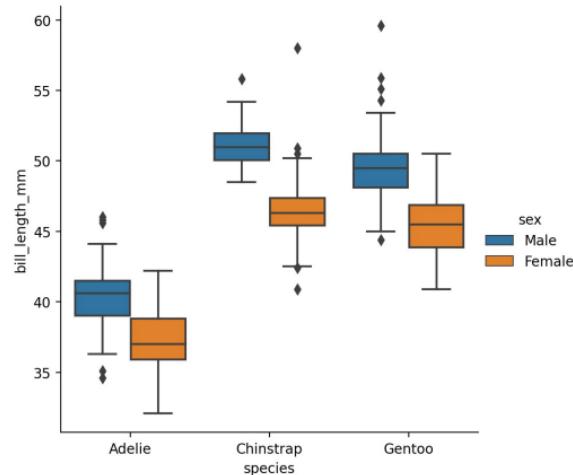


# catplots

```
sns.catplot(  
    data = penguins,  
    x = "species", y = "bill_length_mm",  
    hue = "sex"  
)
```



```
sns.catplot(  
    data = penguins,  
    x = "species", y = "bill_length_mm",  
    hue = "sex",  
    kind = "box"  
)
```



# figure-level plot size

To adjust the size of plots generated via a figure-level plotting function adjust the aspect and height arguments, figure width is aspect \* height.

```
sns.relplot(  
    data=penguins,  
    x="bill_length_mm", y="bill_depth_mm",  
    hue="species",  
    aspect = 1, height = 3  
)
```



Note this is the size of a facet (Axes) not the figure

```
sns.relplot(  
    data=penguins,  
    x="bill_length_mm", y="bill_depth_mm",  
    hue="species",  
    aspect = 1, height = 5  
)
```



# figure-level plot details

```
g = sns.relplot(  
    data=penguins,  
    x="bill_length_mm", y="bill_depth_mm",  
    hue="species",  
    aspect = 1  
)
```

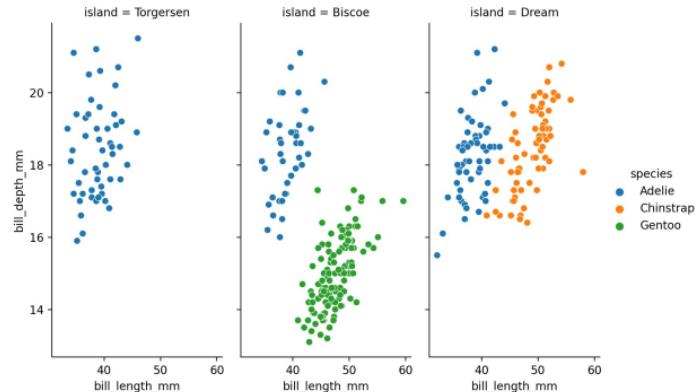
```
g
```



```
print(g)
```

```
h = sns.relplot(  
    data=penguins,  
    x="bill_length_mm", y="bill_depth_mm",  
    hue="species", col="island",  
    aspect = 1/2  
)
```

```
h
```



```
print(h)
```

# FacetGrid methods

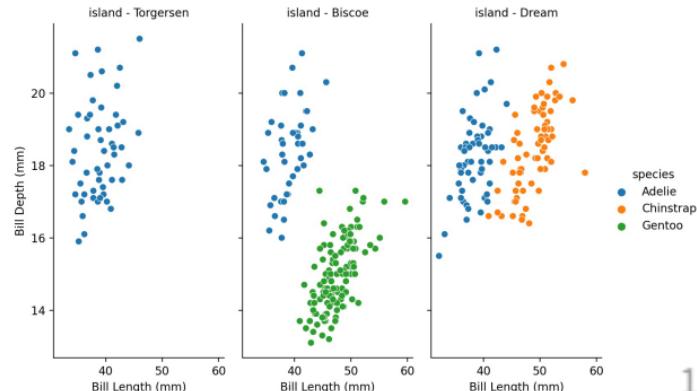
Method	Description
add_legend()	Draw a legend, maybe placing it outside axes and resizing the figure
despine()	Remove axis spines from the facets.
facet_axis()	Make the axis identified by these indices active and return it.
facet_data()	Generator for name indices and data subsets for each facet.
map()	Apply a plotting function to each facet's subset of the data.
map_dataframe()	Like <code>.map()</code> but passes args as strings and inserts data in kwargs.
refline()	Add a reference line(s) to each facet.
savefig()	Save an image of the plot.
set()	Set attributes on each subplot Axes.
set_axis_labels()	Set axis labels on the left column and bottom row of the grid.
set_titles()	Draw titles either above each facet or on the grid margins.
set_xlabels()	Label the x axis on the bottom row of the grid.
set_xticklabels()	Set x axis tick labels of the grid.

# Adjusting labels

```
sns.relplot(  
    data=penguins,  
    x="bill_length_mm", y="bill_depth_mm",  
    hue="species",  
    aspect = 1  
).set_axis_labels(  
    "Bill Length (mm)", "Bill Depth (mm)"  
)
```



```
sns.relplot(  
    data=penguins,  
    x="bill_length_mm", y="bill_depth_mm",  
    hue="species", col="island",  
    aspect = 1/2  
).set_axis_labels(  
    "Bill Length (mm)", "Bill Depth (mm)"  
).set_titles(  
    "{col_var} - {col_name}"  
)
```



# FacetGrid attributes

Attribute	Description
ax	The <code>matplotlib.axes.Axes</code> when no faceting variables are assigned.
axes	An array of the <code>matplotlib.axes.Axes</code> objects in the grid.
axes_dict	A mapping of facet names to corresponding <code>matplotlib.axes.Axes</code> .
figure	Access the <code>matplotlib.figure.Figure</code> object underlying the grid.
legend	The <code>matplotlib.legend.Legend</code> object, if present.

# Using axes to modify plots

```
g = sns.relplot(  
    data=penguins,  
    x="bill_length_mm", y="bill_depth_mm",  
    hue="species",  
    aspect = 1  
)  
g.ax.axvline(  
    x = penguins.bill_length_mm.mean(), c="k"  
)
```



```
h = sns.relplot(  
    data=penguins,  
    x="bill_length_mm", y="bill_depth_mm",  
    hue="species", col="island",  
    aspect = 1/2  
)  
mean_bill_dep = penguins.bill_depth_mm.mean()  
[ ax.axhline(y=mean_bill_dep, c="c")  
    for row in h.axes for ax in row ]
```



# Why figure-level functions

## Advantages:

- Easy faceting by data variables
- Legend outside of plot by default
- Easy figure-level customization
- Different figure size parameterization

## Disadvantages:

- Many parameters not in function signature
- Cannot be part of a larger matplotlib figure
- Different API from matplotlib
- Different figure size parameterization

# lmplots

There is one last figure-level plot type - `lmplot()` which is a convenient interface to fitting and plotting regression models across subsets of data,

```
sns.lmplot(  
    data=penguins,  
    x="bill_length_mm", y="bill_depth_mm",  
    hue="species", col="island",  
    aspect = 1, truncate=False  
)
```

# axes-level functions

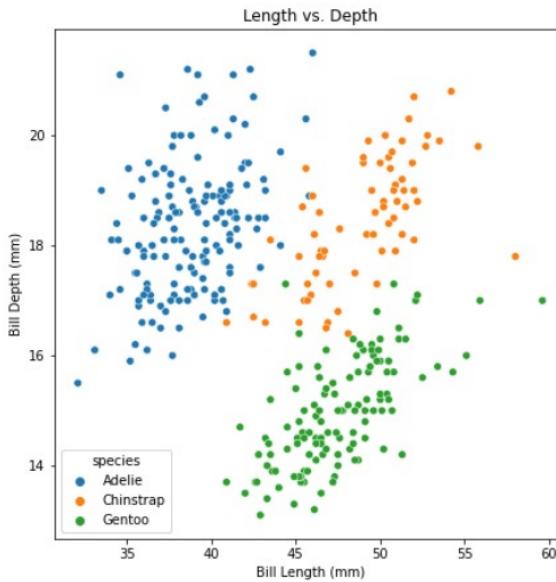
These functions return a `matplotlib.pyplot.Axes` object instead of a `FacetGrid` giving more direct control over the plot using basic `matplotlib` tools.

```
plt.figure()

sns.scatterplot(
    data=penguins,
    x="bill_length_mm", y="bill_depth_mm",
    hue="species"
)

plt.xlabel("Bill Length (mm)")
plt.ylabel("Bill Depth (mm)")
plt.title("Length vs. Depth")

plt.show()
```



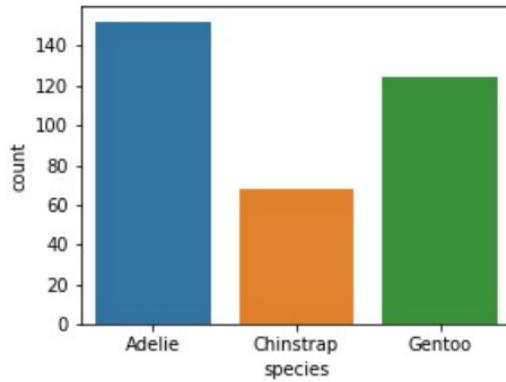
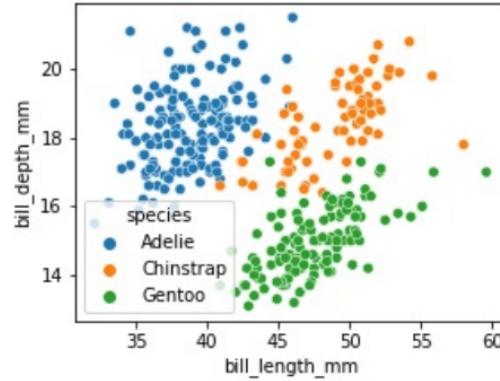
# subplots - pyplot style

```
plt.figure(figsize=(4, 6), layout="constrained")

plt.subplot(211)
sns.scatterplot(
    data=penguins,
    x="bill_length_mm", y="bill_depth_mm",
    hue="species"
)

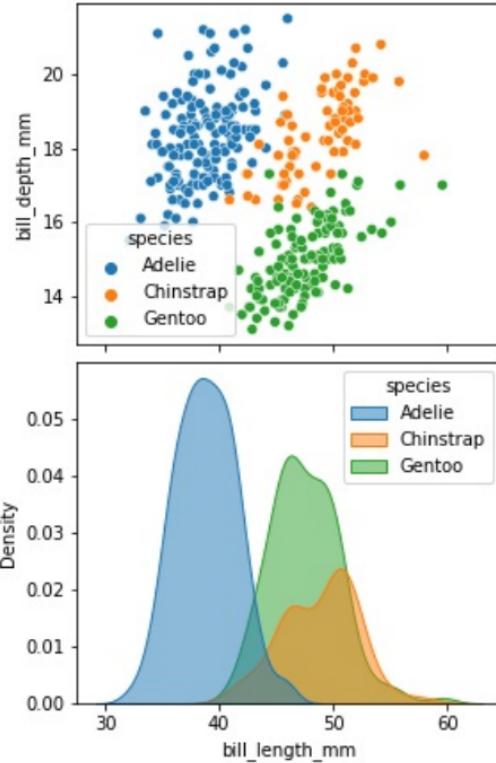
plt.subplot(212)
sns.countplot(
    data=penguins,
    x="species"
)

plt.show()
```



# subplots - OO style

```
fig, axs = plt.subplots(  
    2, 1, figsize=(4,6),  
    layout="constrained",  
    sharex=True  
)  
  
sns.scatterplot(  
    data=penguins,  
    x="bill_length_mm", y="bill_depth_mm",  
    hue="species",  
    ax = axs[0]  
)  
  
sns.kdeplot(  
    data=penguins,  
    x="bill_length_mm", hue="species",  
    fill=True, alpha=0.5,  
    ax = axs[1]  
)  
  
plt.show()
```



# layering plots

```
plt.figure(layout="constrained")

sns.kdeplot(
    data=penguins,
    x="bill_length_mm", y="bill_depth_mm",
    hue="species"
)

sns.scatterplot(
    data=penguins,
    x="bill_length_mm", y="bill_depth_mm",
    hue="species", alpha=0.5
)

sns.rugplot(
    data=penguins,
    x="bill_length_mm", y="bill_depth_mm",
    hue="species"
)

plt.legend()

plt.show()
```



# Themes

Seaborn comes with a number of themes (darkgrid, whitegrid, dark, white, and ticks) which can be enabled by `sns.set_theme()` at the figure level or `sns.axes_style()` at the axes level.

```
def sinplot():
    x = np.linspace(0, 14, 100)
    for i in range(1, 7):
        plt.plot(x, np.sin(x + i * .5) * (7 - i))

sinplot()
plt.show()
```



```
with sns.axes_style("darkgrid"):
    sinplot()
    plt.show()
```



```
with sns.axes_style("whitegrid"):
    sinplot()
    plt.show()
```



```
with sns.axes_style("white"):
    sinplot()
    plt.show()
```



```
with sns.axes_style("dark"):
    sinplot()
    plt.show()
```

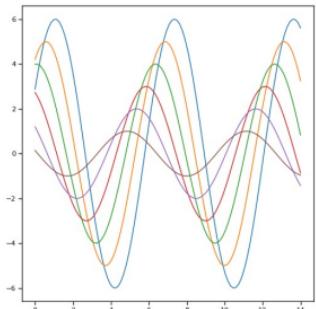


```
with sns.axes_style("ticks"):
    sinplot()
    plt.show()
```

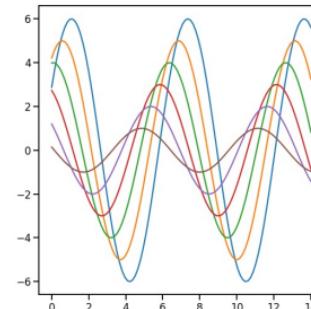


# Context

```
sns.set_context("notebook")
sinplot()
plt.show()
```



```
sns.set_context("talk")
sinplot()
plt.show()
```



```
sns.set_context("paper")
sinplot()
plt.show()
```

```
sns.set_context("poster")
sinplot()
plt.show()
```

# Color palettes

All of the examples below are the result of calls to `sns.color_palette()` with `as_cmap=True` for the continuous case,

```
show_palette()
```



```
show_palette("tab10")
```



```
show_palette("hls")
```



```
show_palette("husl")
```



See more examples in the color palettes tutorial

```
show_palette("Set2")
```

```
show_cont_palette("cubehelix")
```



```
show_cont_palette("light:b")
```



```
show_cont_palette("dark:salmon_r")
```



```
show_cont_palette("YlOrBr")
```



```
show_cont_palette("vlag")
```

# Pair plots

```
sns.pairplot(data = penguins, height=5)
```



```
sns.pairplot(data = penguins, hue="species", height=5, corner=True)
```



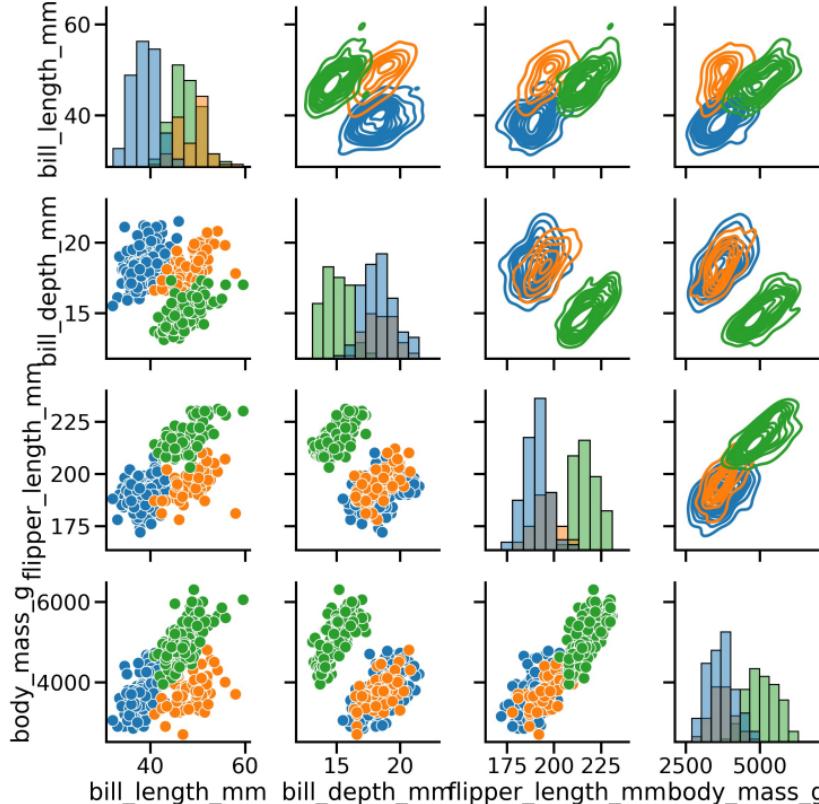
# PairGrid

`pairplot()` is a special case of the more general `PairGrid` - once constructed there are methods that allow for mapping plot functions of the different axes,

```
sns.PairGrid(penguins, hue="species", height=5)
```

# Mapping

```
g = sns.PairGrid(  
    penguins, hue="species",  
    height=3  
)  
  
g = g.map_diag(  
    sns.histplot, alpha=0.5  
)  
  
g = g.map_lower(  
    sns.scatterplot  
)  
  
g = g.map_upper(  
    sns.kdeplot  
)  
  
g
```



# Pair subsets

```
x_vars = ["body_mass_g", "bill_length_mm", "bill_depth_mm", "flipper_length_mm"]
y_vars = ["body_mass_g"]

g = sns.PairGrid(penguins, hue="species", x_vars=x_vars, y_vars=y_vars, height=3)

g = g.map_diag(sns.kdeplot, fill=True)
g = g.map_offdiag(sns.scatterplot, size=penguins["body_mass_g"])
g = g.add_legend()

g
```

# Custom FacetGrids

Just like PairGrids it is possible to construct FacetGrids from scratch,

```
sns.FacetGrid(penguins, col="island", row="species")
```



```
g = sns.FacetGrid(penguins, col="island", hue="species")  
g = g.map(sns.scatterplot, "bill_length_mm", "bill_depth_mm")  
g = g.add_legend()  
  
g
```



# Custom plots / functions

```
from scipy import stats
def quantile_plot(x, **kwargs):
    quantiles, xr = stats.probplot(x, fit=False)
    plt.scatter(xr, quantiles, **kwargs)

g = sns.FacetGrid(penguins, col="species", height=3, sharex=False)
g.map(quantile_plot, "body_mass_g", s=2, alpha=0.5)
```



# jointplot

One final figure-level plot, is a joint plot which includes marginal distributions along the x and y-axis.

```
g = sns.jointplot(data=penguins, x="bill_length_mm", y="bill_depth_mm", hue="species")  
## /opt/homebrew/lib/python3.9/site-packages/seaborn/axisgrid.py:1740: UserWarning: Tight layout not applied. t  
##     f.tight_layout()  
  
plt.show()
```

# Adjusting

The main plot (joint) and the margins (marginal) can be modified by keywords or via layering (use `plot_joint()` and `plot_marginals()` methods).

```
g = sns.jointplot(data=penguins, x="bill_length_mm", y="bill_depth_mm", hue="species", marginal_kws=dict(  
      
## /opt/homebrew/lib/python3.9/site-packages/seaborn/axisgrid.py:1740: UserWarning: Tight layout not applied. t  
##     f.tight_layout()  
  
    g = g.plot_joint(sns.kdeplot, alpha=0.5, levels=5)  
    plt.show()
```