

## Data Visualization with Python




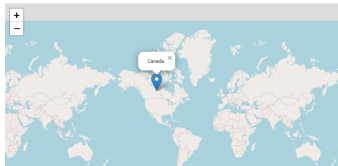
### Cheat Sheet : Maps, Waffles, WordCloud and Seaborn

#### Function Description Syntax

#### Example

#### Visual

#### Folium

<b>Map</b>	<p>Create a map object with specified center coordinates and zoom level.</p> <pre>folium.Map(location=[lat, lon], zoom_start=n)</pre>	<pre>world_map = folium.Map()</pre> <pre>canada = folium.Map(location=[56.130, -106.35], zoom_start=4)</pre>	
<b>Marker</b>	<p>Add a marker to the map with custom icon, popup, and tiles</p> <pre>folium.Marker(location=[lat, lon], popup='Marker Popup', tiles='Stamen Toner').add_to(map)</pre> <p>Tiles as Stamen Toner</p>	<pre>folium.Marker(location=[556.130, -106.35], tooltip='Marker', tiles='Stamen Toner').add_to(world_map)</pre>	
	<p>Tiles as Stamen Terrain</p> <pre>folium.Marker(location=[lat, lon], popup='Marker Popup', tiles='Stamen Terrain').add_to(map)</pre>	<pre>folium.Marker(location=[556.130, -106.35], tooltip='Marker', tiles='Stamen Terrain').add_to(world_map)</pre>	
<b>Circle</b>	<p>Add a circle to the map with specified radius, color, and fill opacity.</p> <pre>folium.features.CircleMarker(location=[lat, lon], radius=n, color='red', fill_opacity=n).add_to(map)</pre>	<pre>folium.features.CircleMarker(location=[56.130, -106.35], radius=1000, color='red', fill_opacity=0.5).add_to(world_map)</pre>	

## Function Description Syntax

## Example

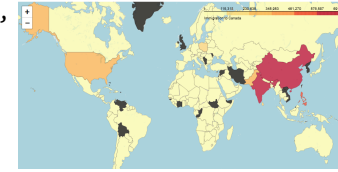
## Visual

### Chorpleth

Create a choropleth map based on a GeoJSON file and a specified data column.

```
folium.Choropleth(geo_data='path/to/geojson_file',  
data=df, columns=['region', 'value_column'],  
key_on='feature.properties.id',  
fill_color='YlGnBu',  
fill_opacity=0.7, line_opacity=0.2,  
legend_name='Legend').add_to(map)
```

```
world_map.choropleth(geo_data=world_geo,  
data=df_can, columns=['Country',  
'Total'],  
key_on='feature.properties.name',  
fill_color='YlOrRd',  
fill_opacity=0.7, line_opacity=0.2,  
legend_name='Immigration to Canada')
```



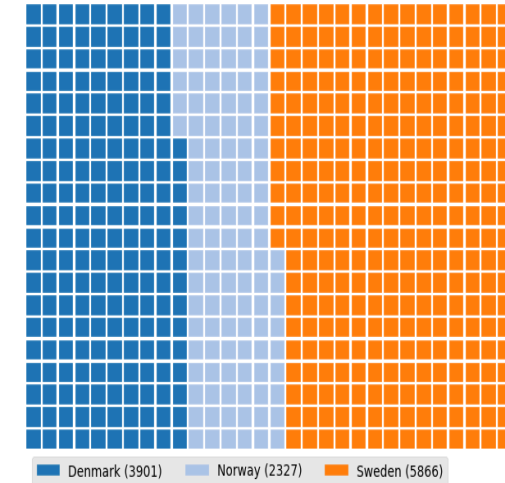
### PyWaffle

### Waffle

Create a waffle chart based on values and categories.

```
plt.figure(FigureClass = Waffle, rows = 20, columns = 30, values = values)  
waffle_chart = waffle.Waffle(values=[value1, value2, ...],  
rows=n, columns=n)
```

```
plt.figure(FigureClass = Waffle, rows = 20, columns = 30,  
values = df_dsn['Total'], cmap_name = 'tab20',  
legend = {'labels': label, 'loc': 'lower left',  
'bbox_to_anchor': (0, -0.1), 'ncol': 3})
```



### Legend

Add a legend to the waffle chart.

```
waffle_chart.legend(loc='upper left',  
bbox_to_anchor=(1, 1))
```

### Title

Add a title to the waffle chart.

```
waffle_chart.set_title('Waffle Chart Title')
```

### Labels

Add labels to the waffle chart.

```
waffle_chart.set_labels(['Label 1', 'Label 2', ...])
```

### WordCloud

## Function Description Syntax

### Example

## Visual

## WordCloud

Create a word cloud object based on text data.

```
wordcloud = WordCloud().generate(text_data)
```

```
alice_wc =
WordCloud(background_color='white',
max_words=2000, mask=alice_mask,
stopwords=stopwords)
alice_wc.generate(alice_novel)
plt.imshow(alice_wc,
interpolation='bilinear')
```

## Generate

Generate the word cloud based on the text data.

```
wordcloud.generate(text_data)
```

## Display

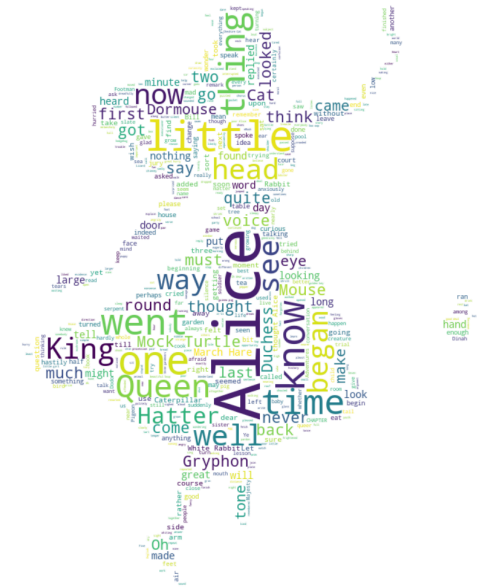
Display the word cloud using matplotlib or other plotting libraries.

```
plt.imshow(wordcloud, interpolation='bilinear')
```

## Options

Set various options for the word cloud, such as font, colors, mask, and stopwords.

```
wordcloud =  
WordCloud(font_path='path/to/font_file',  
background_color='white',  
colormap='Blues', mask=mask_image,  
stopwords=stopwords).generate(text_data)
```



Seaborn

## Function Description Syntax

### barplot

Create a bar plot to visualize the relationship between a categorical variable and a numeric variable.

```
sns.barplot(x='x_variable', y='y_variable', data=dataframe)
```

### countplot

Create a count plot to display the frequency of each category in a categorical variable.

```
sns.countplot(x='category', data=dataframe)
```

### regplot

Create a scatter plot with a linear regression line to visualize the relationship between two numeric variables.

```
sns.regplot(x='x_variable', y='y_variable', data=dataframe)
```

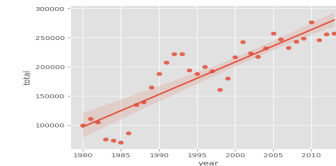
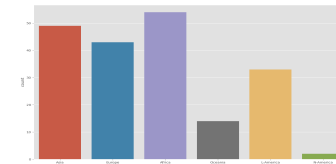
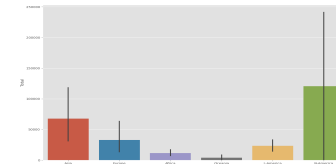
## Example

```
sns.barplot(x='Continent', y='Total', data=df_can1)
```

```
sns.countplot(x='Continent', data=df_can)
```

```
sns.regplot(x='year', y='total', data=df_tot)
```

## Visual



## Author(s)

Dr. Pooja

## Changelog

Date	Version	Changed by	Change Description
2023-06-18	0.1	Dr. Pooja	Initial version created