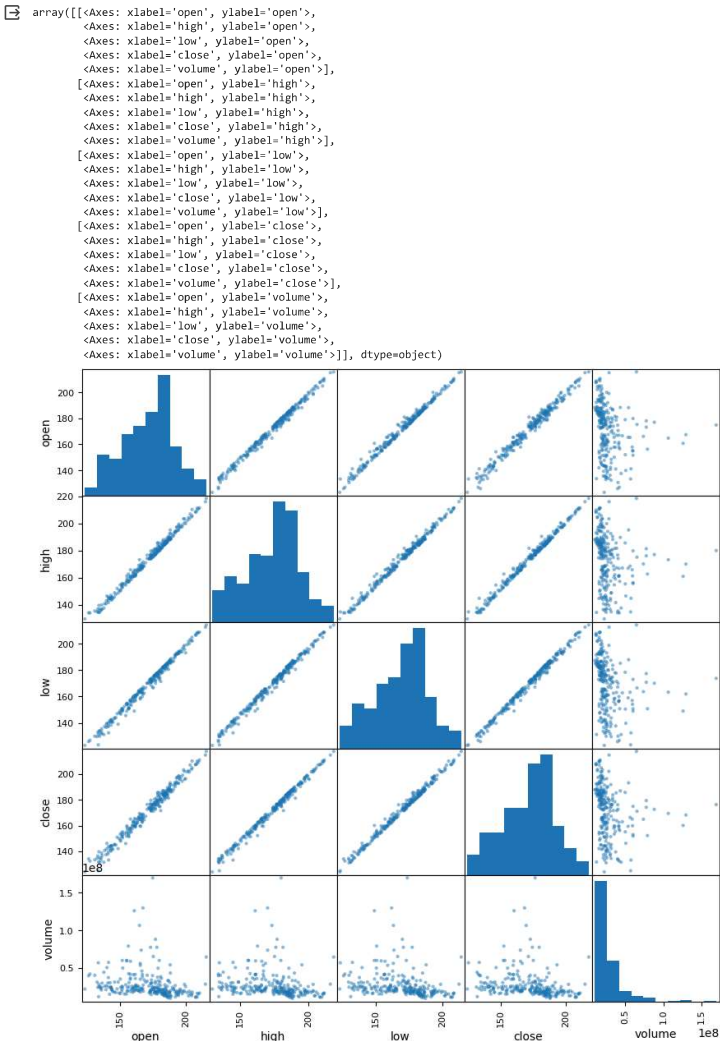
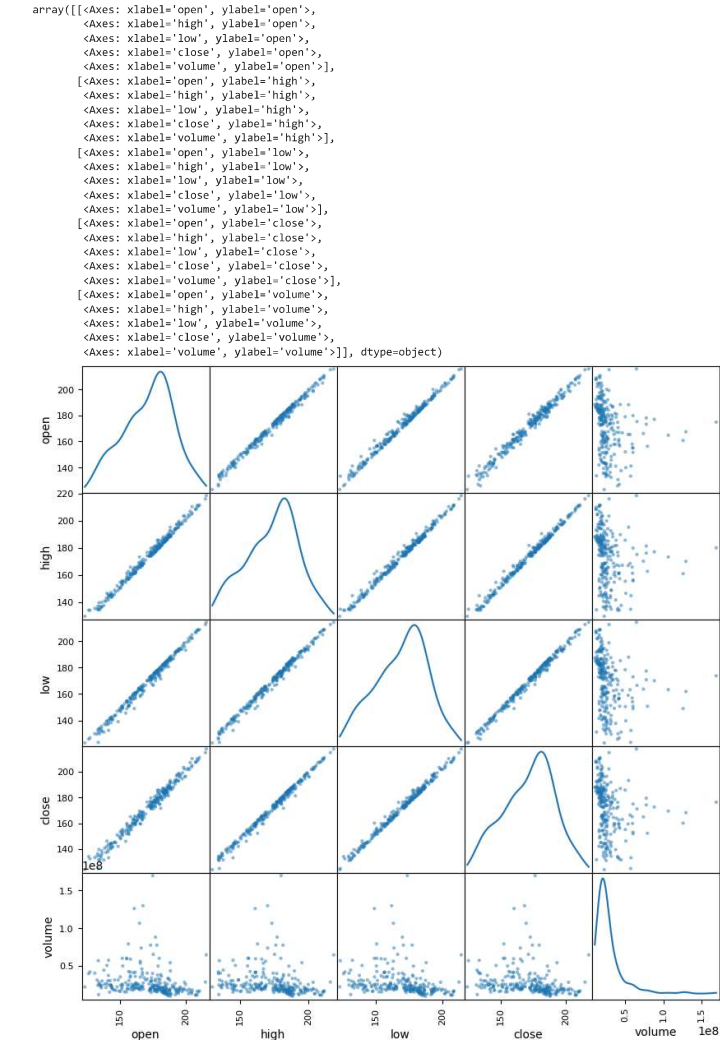


```
%matplotlib inline
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
fb = pd.read_csv(
    'data/fb_stock_prices_2018.csv', index_col='date', parse_dates=True
)
```

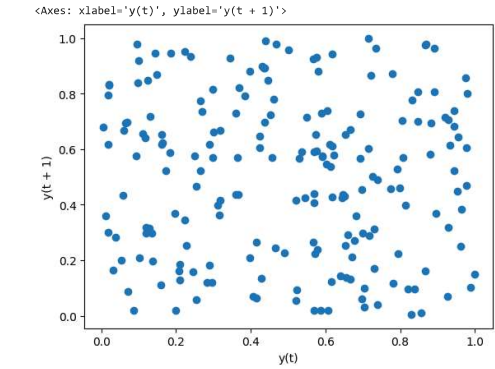
```
from pandas.plotting import scatter_matrix
scatter_matrix(fb, figsize=(10, 10)) # creates a scatter matrix
```



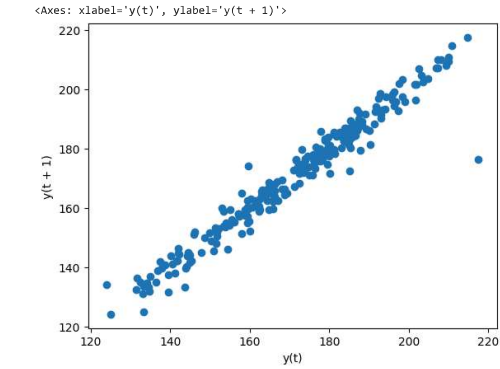
```
scatter_matrix(fb, figsize=(10, 10), diagonal='kde') # changes the diagonal to kernel density estimation
```



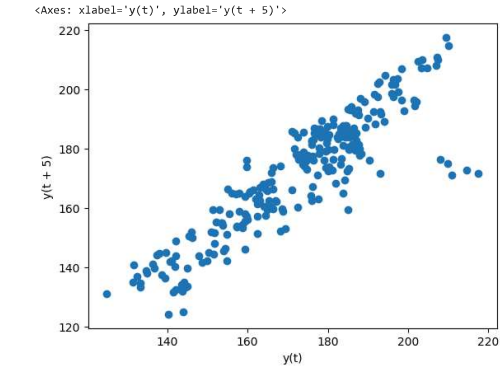
```
from pandas.plotting import lag_plot
np.random.seed(0) # seed makes the randomness repeatable with different notebooks
lag_plot(pd.Series(np.random.random(size=200))) # creates a lag plot with random data
```



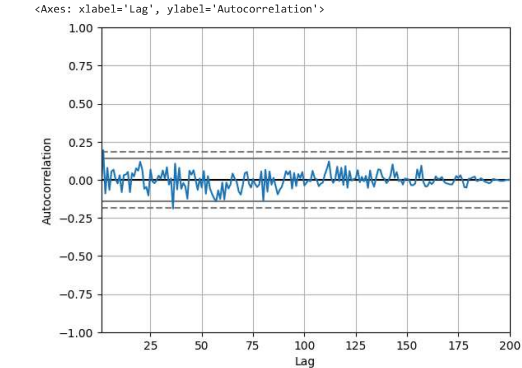
```
lag_plot(fb.close) # creates a lag plot for fb's close column  
# line shows a positive correlation
```



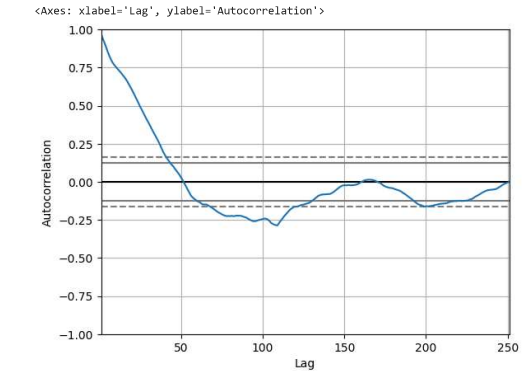
```
lag_plot(fb.close, lag=5) # sets the lag to 5, default is 1  
# in this context, the lag is in days
```



```
from pandas.plotting import autocorrelation_plot  
np.random.seed(0)  
autocorrelation_plot(pd.Series(np.random.random(size=200))) # creates an autocorrelation plot for random data  
# it can be noticed that the correlation stays within +/- 0.25, meaning very weak correlation
```



```
autocorrelation_plot(fb.close) # creates an autocorrelation plot for fb's close data  
# notice that there is an almost 1.0 correlation
```



```
from pandas.plotting import bootstrap_plot  
fig = bootstrap_plot(fb.volume, fig=plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))) # creates a bootstrap plot
```

