#### Seaborn

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## 一.概念

#### 1分组绘图

#比如说需要在一张图上绘制两条曲线,分别是南方和北方的气温变化,分别用不同的颜色加以区分。在seaborn中用hue参数控制分组绘图

#### 2.分面绘图

#其实就是在一张纸上划分不同的区域,比如2\*2的子区域,在不同的子区域上绘制不同的图形,在matplotlib中就是 add\_subplot(2,2,1),在seaborn中用col参数控制, #如果需要分面绘图,应该使用seaborn的FacetGrid对象,seaborn的一般的绘图函数是没有分面这个参数的。

#### 3.统计函数

#分组绘图的时候,会对分组变量先要用统计函数,然后绘图,比如先计算变量的均值,然后绘制该均值的直方图。统计绘图参数是 estimator,很多情况下默认是numpy.mear

# 二.图形分类

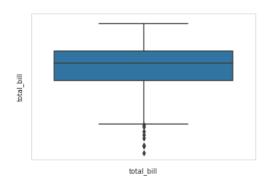
#在seaborn中图形大概分这么几类,因子变量绘图,数值变量绘图,两变量关系绘图,时间序列图,热力图,分面绘图等。

#### 1.因子变量绘图

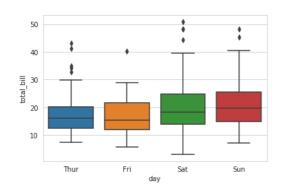
#在seaborn中图形大概分这么几类,因子变量绘图,数值变量绘图,两变量关系绘图,时间序列图,热力图,分面绘图等。

## 1.1箱线图boxplot

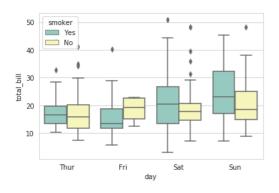
```
#箱线图提供有关数据位置的分散情况
#主要包含六个数据节点,分别是,上边缘,上四分位,中位数,下四分位,下边缘
#超出边界的为异常值
import seaborn as sns
#设置图样类型
sns.set_style('whitegrid')
#导入系统自带tips数据包
tips=sns.load_dataset('tips')
#绘制箱线图
ax=sns.boxplot(x=tips['total_bill'])
#竖着放的箱线图,也就是将x换成y
ax=sns.boxplot(y=tips['total_bill'])
```



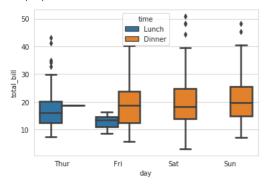
#分组绘制箱线图,分组因子是day,在x轴不同位置绘制ax=sns.boxplot(x='day',y='total\_bill',data=tips)



#分组箱线图,分子因子是smoker,不同的因子用不同颜色区分, #palette参数是调色板,hue参数是分子因子名称 # ax=sns.boxplot(x='day',y='total\_bill',hue='smoker',data=tips,palette='Set3')



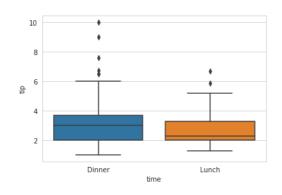
#改变线宽,linewidth参数 ax=sns.boxplot(x='day',y='total\_bill',hue='time',data=tips,linewidth=2.5)



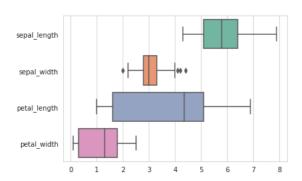
tips.head(5)

	total_bill	tip	sex	smoker	day	time	size
0	16.99	1.01	Female	No	Sun	Dinner	2
1	10.34	1.66	Male	No	Sun	Dinner	3
2	21.01	3.50	Male	No	Sun	Dinner	3
3	23.68	3.31	Male	No	Sun	Dinner	2
4	24.59	3.61	Female	No	Sun	Dinner	4

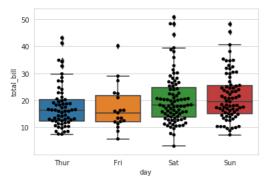
#### #改变x轴顺序,order参数 ax=sns.boxplot(data=tips,y='tip',x='time', order=["Dinner", "Lunch"])



#将数据的每一个变量都绘制一个箱线图,水平放置,参数orient ,参数palette决定样式iris=sns.load\_dataset('iris') ax=sns.boxplot(data=iris,orient='h',palette='Set2')



```
#箱线图+有分布趋势的散点图
ax=sns.boxplot(x='day',y='total_bill',data=tips)
ax=sns.swarmplot(x='day',y='total_bill',data=tips,color='black')
```

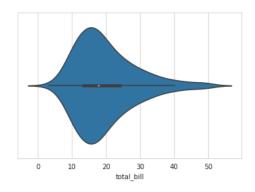


#### 1.2小提琴图violinplot

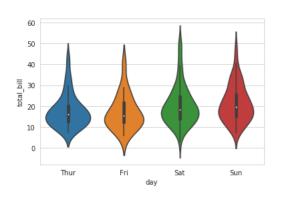
#小提琴图其实是箱线图与核密度图的结合,箱线图展示了分位数的位置,小提琴图则展示了任意位置的密度,通过小提琴图可以知道哪些位置的密度较高。在图中,白点是中位数 #外部形状即为核密度估计(在概率论中用来估计未知的密度函数,属于非参数检验方法之一)。

#设置背景图 sns.set\_style('whitegrid') #绘制小提琴图 sns.violinplot(x='total\_bill',data=tips)

<matplotlib.axes.\_subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7fbecae16128>

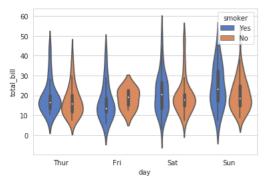


#分组小提琴图,通过x轴分组 ax=sns.violinplot(data=tips,x='day',y='total\_bill')

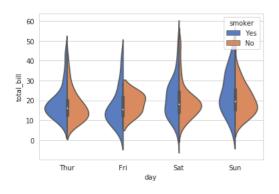


#通过hue分组小提琴图,相当于再分组 sns.violinplot(data=tips,x='day',y='total\_bill', hue='smoker',palette='muted')

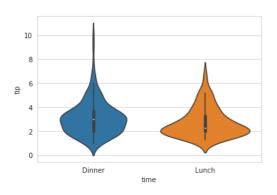
<matplotlib.axes.\_subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7fbecb142470>



#分组组合小提琴图,相当于将分组的小提琴图,各取一般组合 ax=sns.violinplot(data=tips,x='day',y='total\_bill', hue='smoker',palette='muted',split=True)



ax=sns.violinplot(x='time',y='tip',data=tips,order=['Dinner','Lunch'])

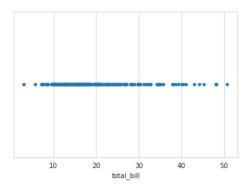


### 1.3散点图striplot

#seaborn中有两个散点图,一个是普通的散点图,另一个是可以看出分布密度的散点图。

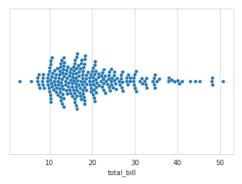
#普通散点图

ax1 = sns.stripplot(x=tips["total\_bill"],jitter=False)

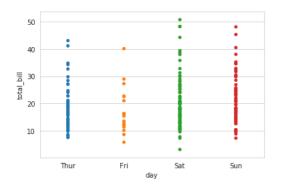


#带分布密度的散点图

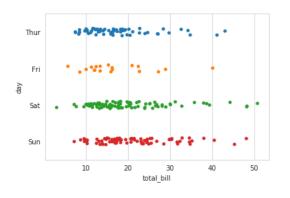
ax2=sns.swarmplot(x=tips['total\_bill'])



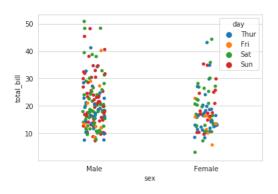
#分组散点图,jiter设置抖动项 ax1 = sns.stripplot(y="total\_bill",x='day',data=tips,jitter=False)



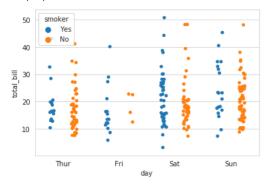
#x,y轴交换
ax1 = sns.stripplot(x="total\_bill",y='day',data=tips)



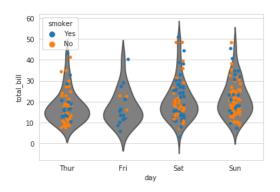
#分组绘制,相当于分组后再分组,通过hue参数控制 ax=sns.stripplot(x="sex", y="total\_bill",hue='day', data=tips, jitter=True)



#分开绘制 ax=sns.stripplot(x="day", y="total\_bill",hue='smoker', data=tips, jitter=True,split=True)



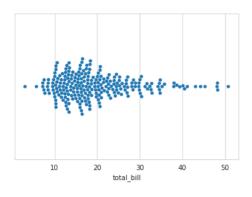
```
#散点图+小提琴图 inner参数改变小提琴内部
ax=sns.stripplot(x="day", y="total_bill",hue='smoker',
data=tips, jitter=True)
ax=sns.violinplot(x='day',y='total_bill',data=tips,color='gray',inner=None)
```



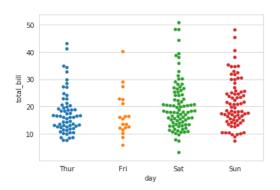
### 1.4带分布的散点图swarmplot

#swarmplt的参数和用法和stripplot的用法是一样的,只是表现形式不一样而已。

#单个散点图 ax=sns.swarmplot(tips['total\_bill'])



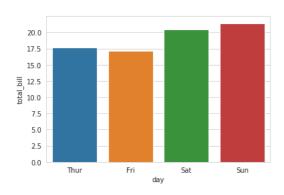
#分组散点图 ax=sns.swarmplot(data=tips,y='total\_bill',x='day')



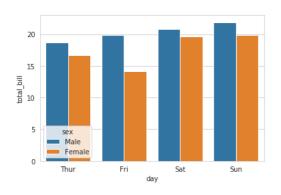
## 1.5直方图barplot

#直方图的统计函数,默认绘制的是变量的均值 estimator=np.mean

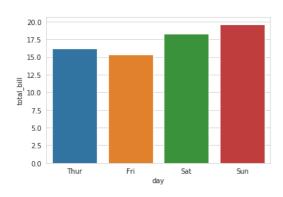
```
#参数ic 取消直方图上方的置信度线
ax=sns.barplot(data=tips,x='day',y='total_bill',ci=0)
```



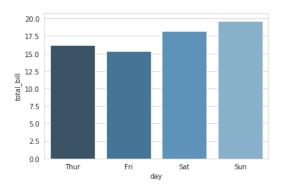
#分组直方图 ax=sns.barplot(data=tips,x='day',y='total\_bill',ci=0,hue='sex')



#绘制变量中位数的直方图,estimator指定统计函数 , from numpy import median ax=sns.barplot(data=tips,x='day',y='total\_bill',ci=0,estimator=median)

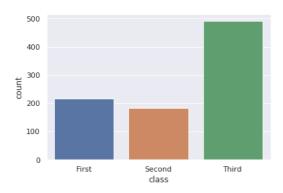


#改变主题颜色 palette参数 ax=sns.barplot(data=tips,x='day',y='total\_bill', ci=0,estimator=median,palette='Blues\_d')

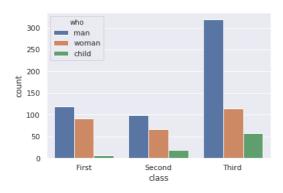


## 1.6计数的直方图countplot

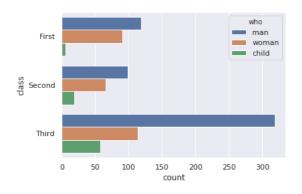
```
#对因子变量技术,然后绘制条形图
sns.set(style='darkgrid')
titanic=sns.load_dataset('titanic')
ax=sns.countplot(x='class',data=titanic)
```



```
# 分组绘图 ax = sns.countplot(x="class", hue="who", data=titanic)
```



#横放 ax = sns.countplot(y="class", hue="who", data=titanic)

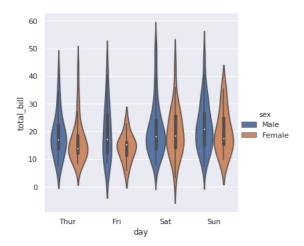


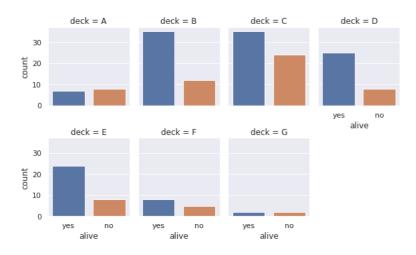
titanic.head()

	survived	pclass	sex	age	sibsp	parch	fare	embarked	class	who	adult_male	deck	embark_t
0	0	3	male	22.0	1	0	7.2500	S	Third	man	True	NaN	Southamp
1	1	1	female	38.0	1	0	71.2833	С	First	woman	False	С	Cherbourç
2	1	3	female	26.0	0	0	7.9250	S	Third	woman	False	NaN	Southamp
3	1	1	female	35.0	1	0	53.1000	S	First	woman	False	С	Southamp
4	0	3	male	35.0	0	0	8.0500	S	Third	man	True	NaN	Southamp

### 1.7两变量关系图factorplot

```
#变量联合绘图
#绘制因子变量-数值变量的分布情况图
#用小提琴图反应 class-who 两变量的分布情形
g=sns.factorplot(data=tips,x='day',y='total_bill',hue='sex',kind='violin')
```





#### 2. 回归图

```
#回归图有两个
```

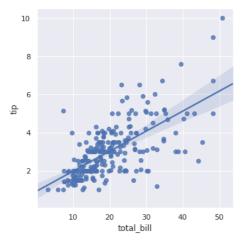
 $\verb|#lmplot: Plot data and regression model fits across a FacetGrid.\\$ 

 $\mbox{\tt \#regplot:}$  Plot data and a linear regression model fit.

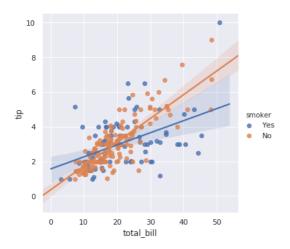
# 2.1线性回归图Implot

```
#线性回归图
```

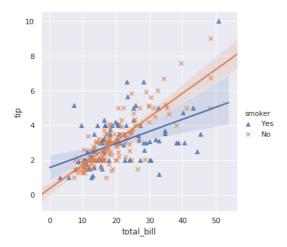
ax=sns.lmplot(x="total\_bill", y="tip", data=tips)



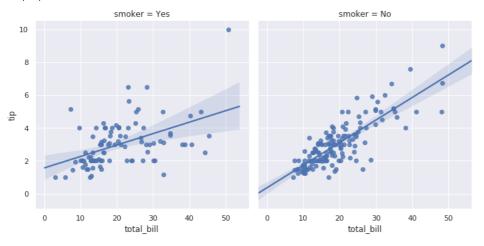
```
# 分组的线性回归图,通过hue参数控制 g = sns.lmplot(x="total_bill", y="tip", hue="smoker", data=tips)
```



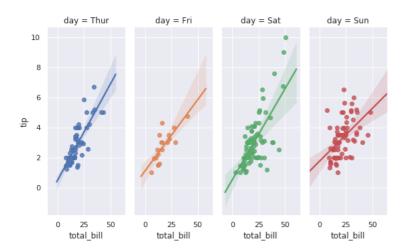
#分组绘图,不同的组用不同的形状标记 g = sns.lmplot(x="total\_bill", y="tip", hue="smoker", data=tips,markers=['^','x'])

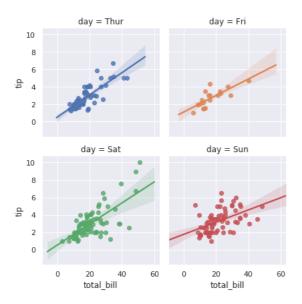


```
#分开分组绘图
g = sns.lmplot(x="total_bill", y="tip",
col="smoker", data=tips)
```



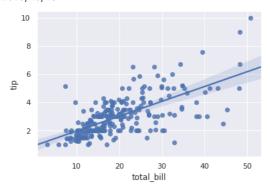
#col+hue 双分组参数,即分组,又分子图绘图 g = sns.lmplot(x="total\_bill", y="tip",hue='day', col="day", data=tips,aspect=.4)



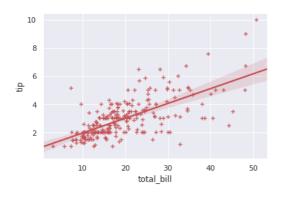


#### 2.2逻辑回归图regplot

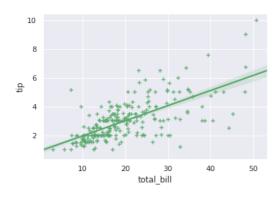
```
#绘制逻辑回归图
ax = sns.regplot(x="total_bill", y="tip", data=tips)
```



#控制散点的形状和颜色 参数color,marker ax = sns.regplot(x="total\_bill", y="tip", data=tips,marker='+',color='r')



#控制回归的置信度, 拟合直线的外面的面积有变化 ax = sns.regplot(x="total\_bill", y="tip", data=tips, marker='+', color='g', ci=68)



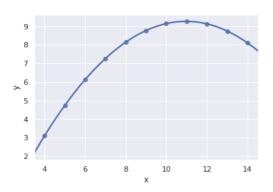
# 3. 分布图

```
#拟合二次曲线通过参数order=2设置

#拟合一次曲线 参数order=1

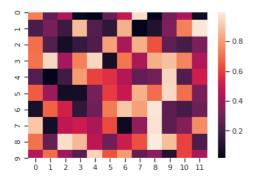
ans = sns.load_dataset("anscombe")

ax=sns.regplot(x='x',y='y',data=ans.loc[ans.dataset=='II'],order=2)
```

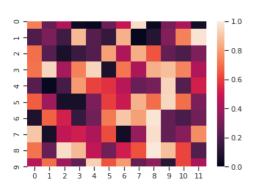


# 4. 热力图

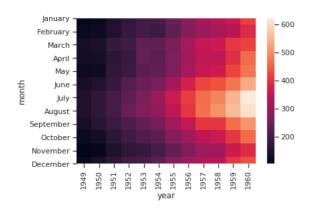
```
#热力图表示两两因子间的相关性
import numpy as np
import seaborn as sns
uniform_data=np.random.rand(10,12)
ax=sns.heatmap(uniform_data)
```



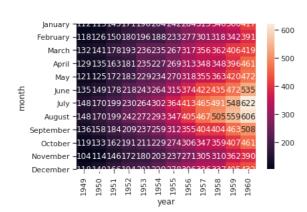
#改变颜色范围 ax=sns.heatmap(uniform\_data,vmin=1,vmax=0)



# 绘制x-y-z的热力图,比如 年-月-销量 的热力图 flights=sns.load\_dataset('flights') flights = flights.pivot("month", "year", "passengers") ax=sns.heatmap(flights)



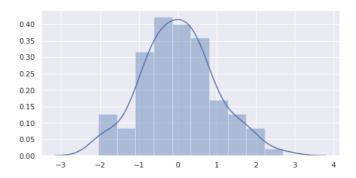
#绘制热力图,将数值写到热力图上 ax=sns.heatmap(flights,annot=True,fmt='d')



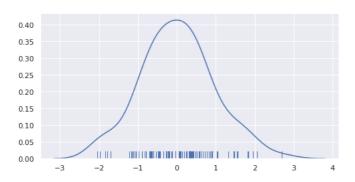
### 5.数值分布绘图

### 5.1.直方图distplot

```
#绘制数值变量的密度分布图
#默认既绘制核密度曲线,也绘制直方图
#直方图hist=True,核密度曲线rug=True
sns.set(rc={'figure.figsize':(8,4)})
x=np.random.randn(100)
ax=sns.distplot(x)
```



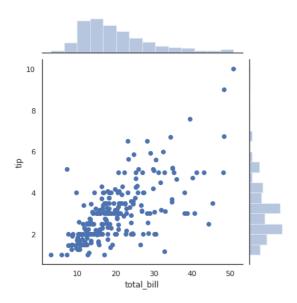
#只绘制核密度曲线,不绘制直方图 x=sns.distplot(x,hist=False,rug=True)



#### 5.2.双变量关系图 jointplot

#多变量联合, kind参数可以使用不同的图形反应两变量的关系,比如点图,线图,核密度图。

```
sns.set(style='white')
g=sns.jointplot(x='total_bill',y='tip',data=tips)
```



# 通过kind参数,除了绘制散点图,还要绘制拟合的直线,拟合的核密度图 g = sns.jointplot("total\_bill", "tip", data=tips, kind="reg")

