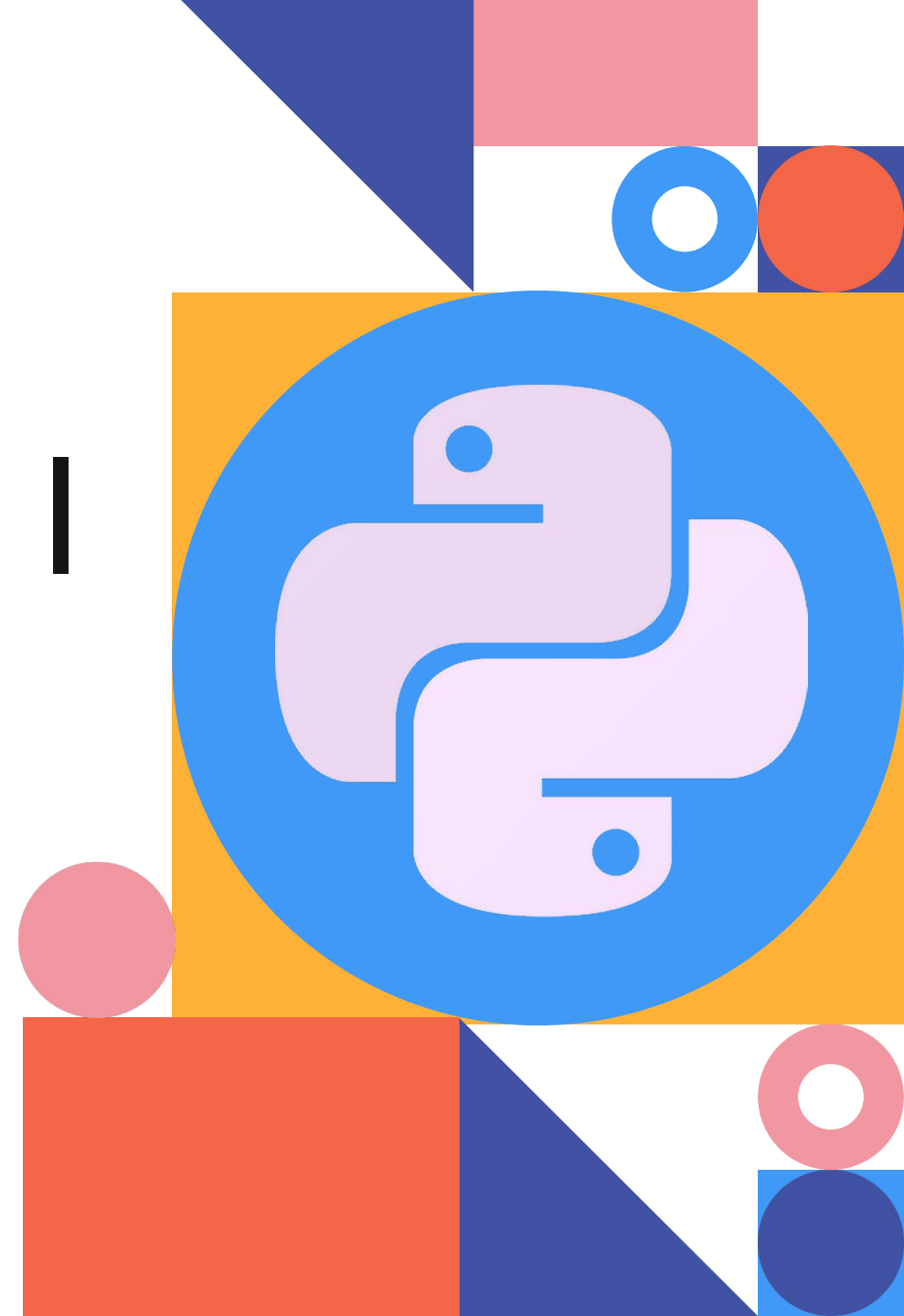


Data Visualization I

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Contents

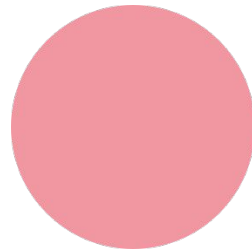
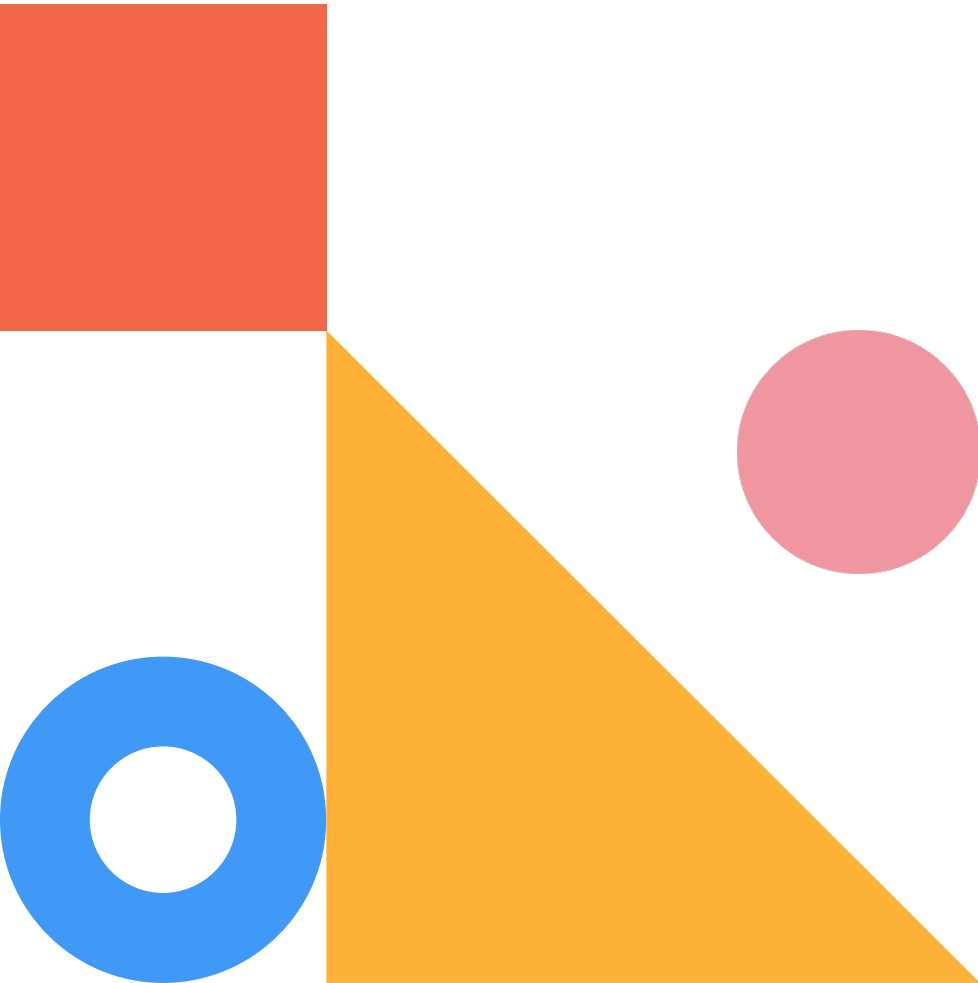
01 Visualization

Matplotlib

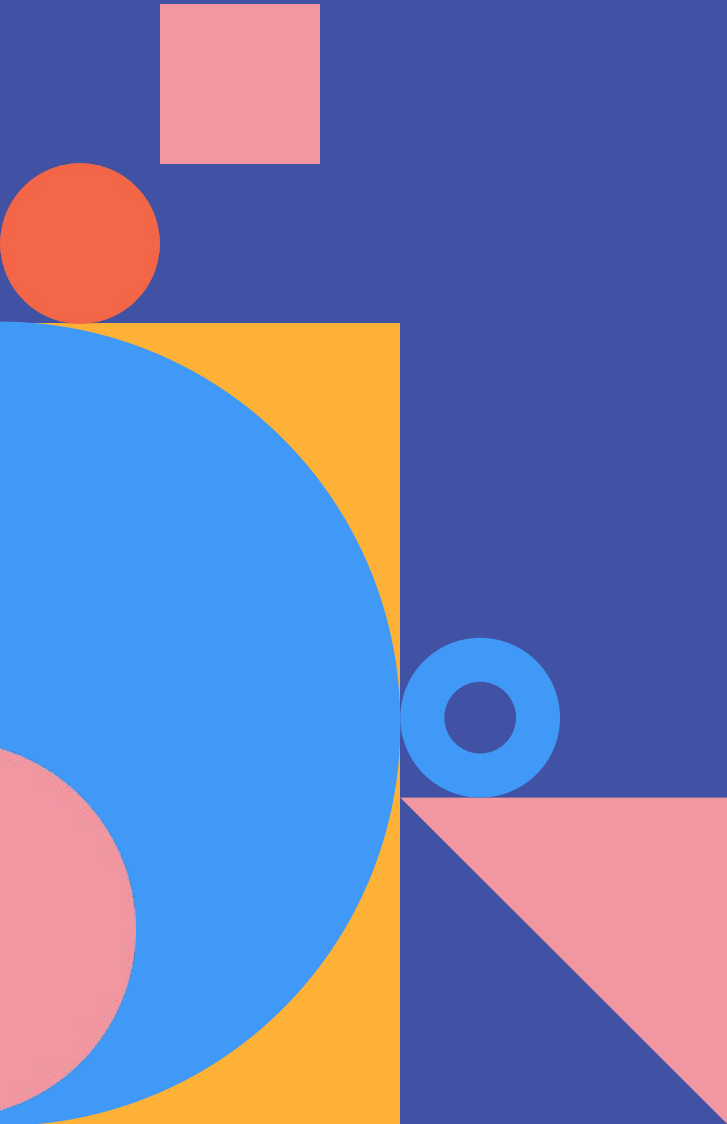
02 Basic plotting

Plot

03 Subplot

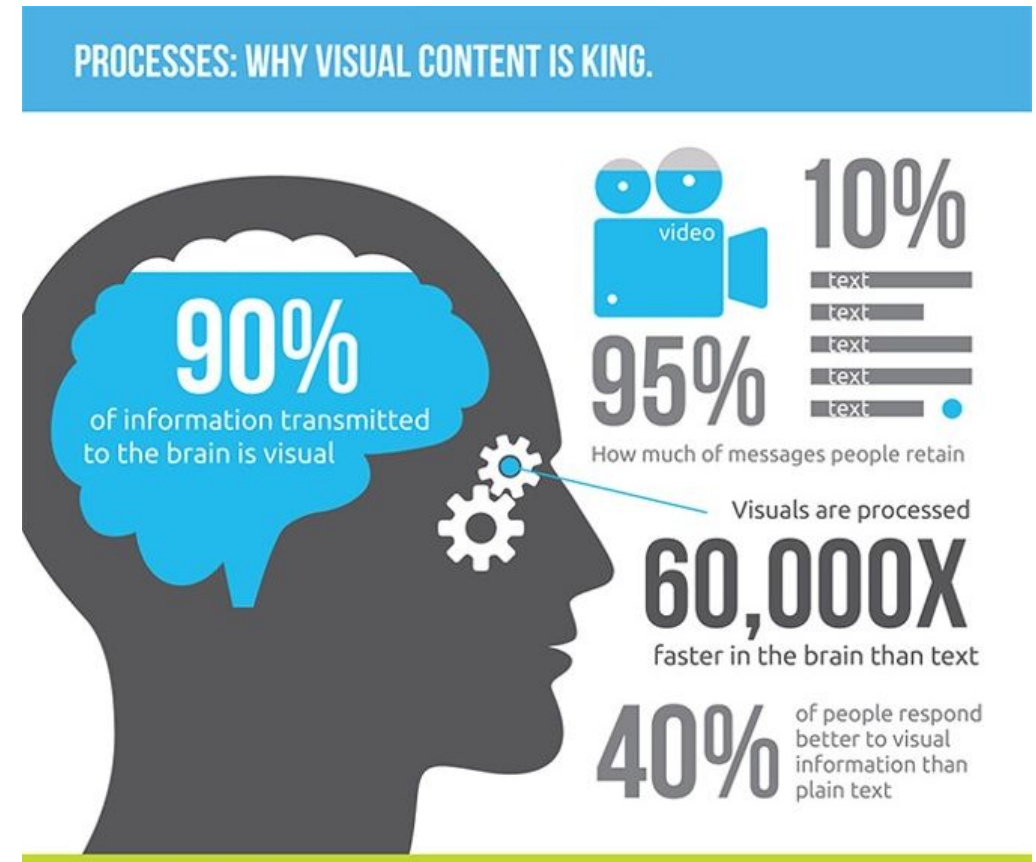


01 Visualization



Why Visuals?

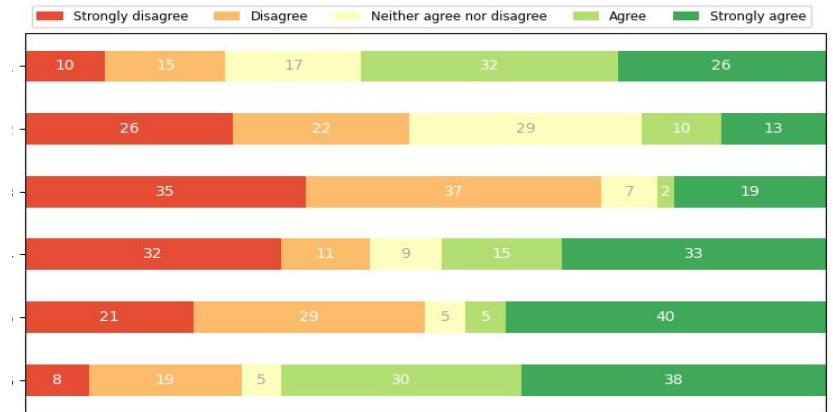
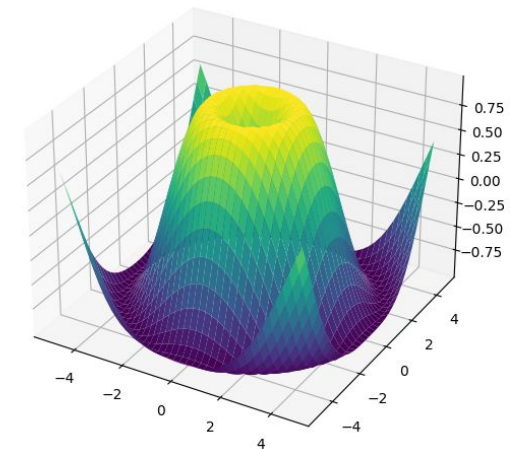
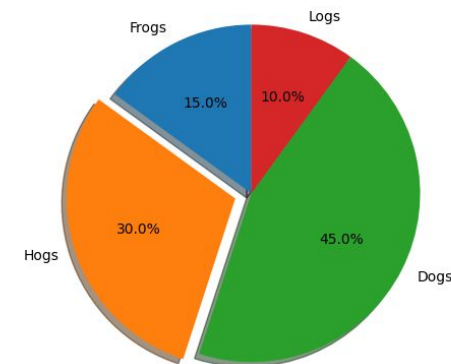
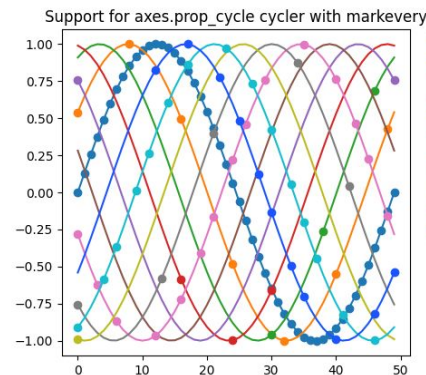
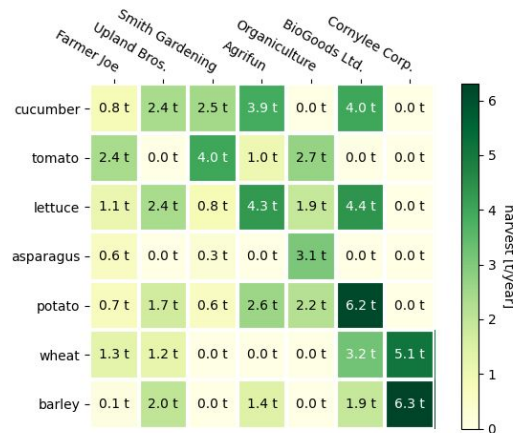
- For exploratory data analysis
- Communicate data clearly
- Share unbiased presentation of data
- Support recommendations



matplotlib

A comprehensive library for creating static, animated, and interactive visualizations in Python

```
$ pip install matplotlib
```

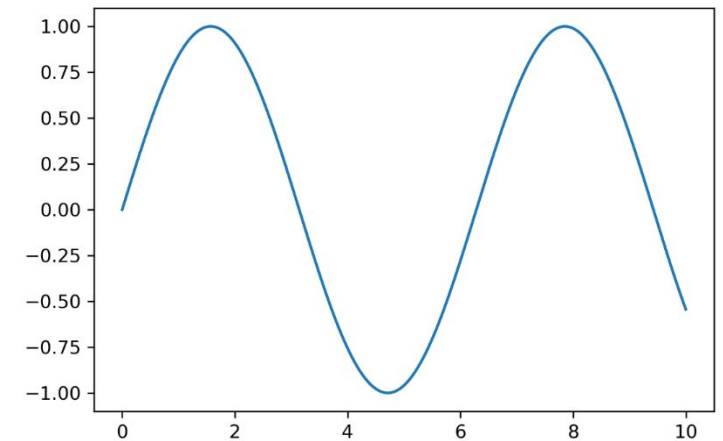


02 Basic Plotting



Plot from “Data”

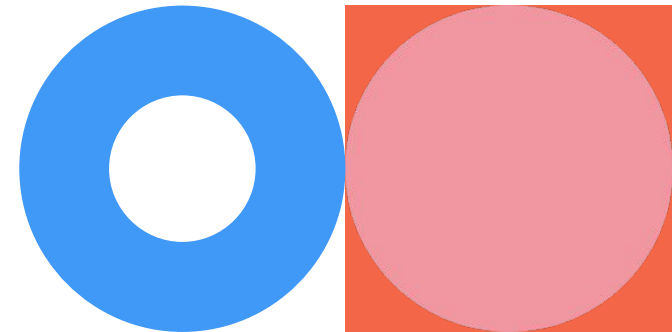
```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
plt.plot(y=np.sin(x))
```



Matplotlib does not understand functions!

Our Strategy

1. Generate the numeric values of a function over a specific range
2. Display the data “points” in a graphical way



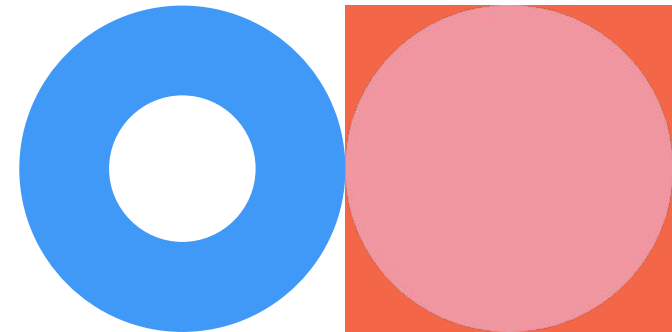
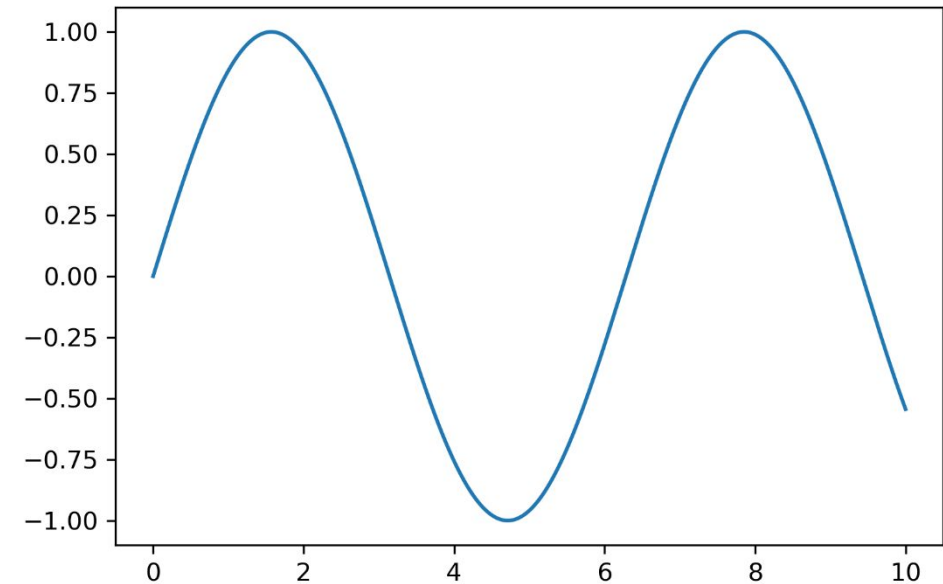
Simple Line Plot

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
x = np.linspace(0, 10, 1000)
plt.plot(x, np.sin(x))
```

```
plt.show()
```

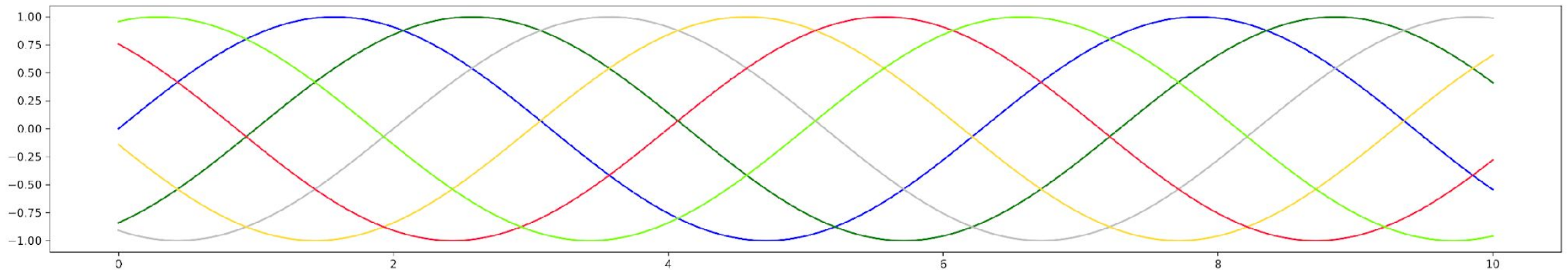
Try

```
x = np.linspace(0, 10, 10)
plt.plot(x, np.sin(x))
```



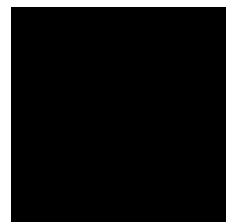
Line Color

```
plt.plot(x, np.sin(x - 0), color='blue')           # specify color by name
plt.plot(x, np.sin(x - 1), color='g')             # short color code (rgbcmyk)
plt.plot(x, np.sin(x - 2), color='0.75')          # Grayscale between 0 and 1
plt.plot(x, np.sin(x - 3), color='#FFDD44')       # Hex code (RRGGBB from 00 to FF)
plt.plot(x, np.sin(x - 4), color=(1.0,0.2,0.3))   # RGB tuple, values 0 to 1
plt.plot(x, np.sin(x - 5), color='chartreuse')    # all HTML color names supported
```

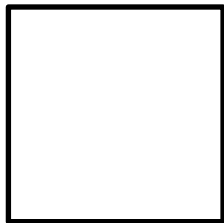


Color Space

8-bit equivalence:



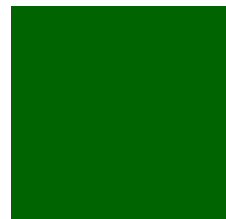
[0 0 0]



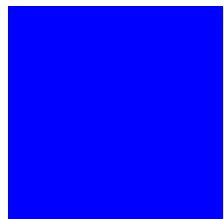
[255 255 255]



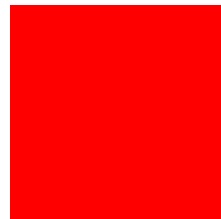
[75 75 75]



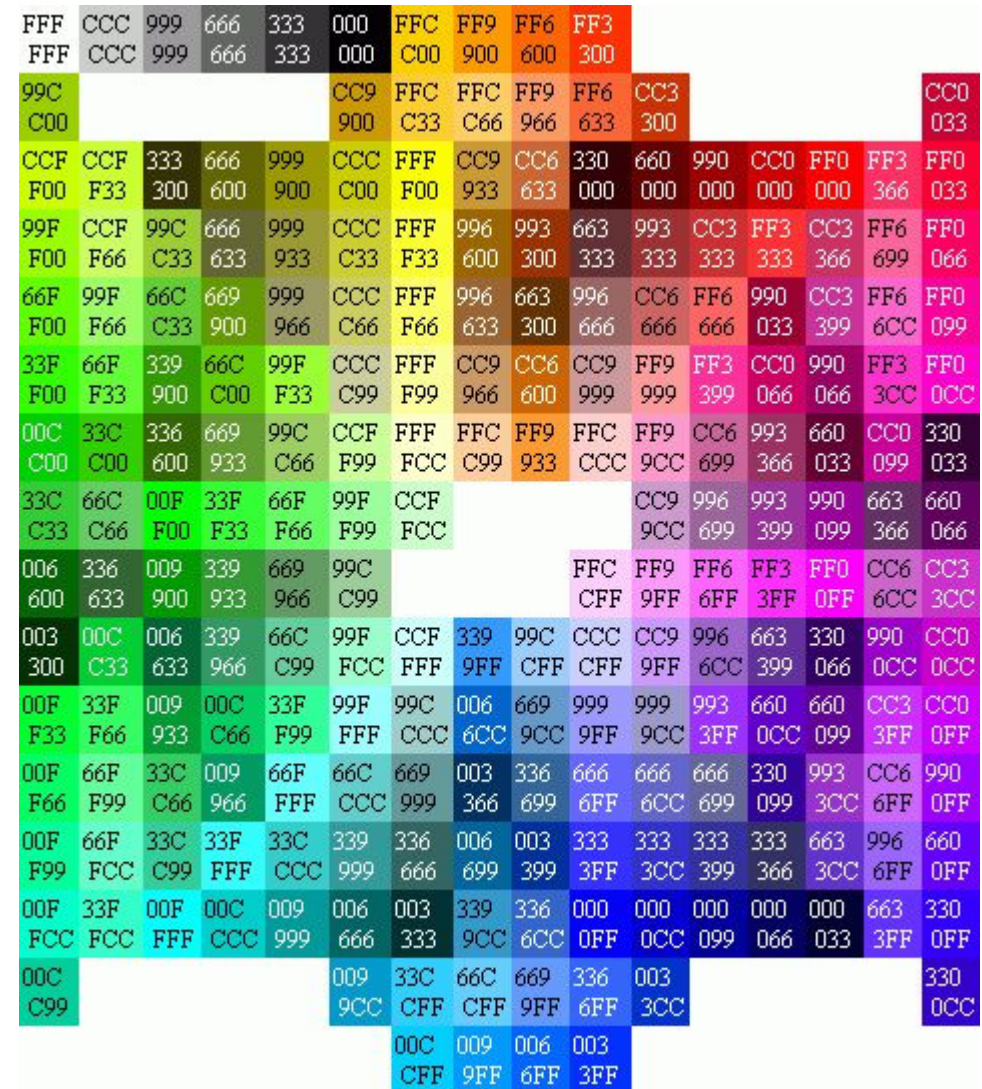
[0 255 0]



[0 0 255]



[255 0 0]

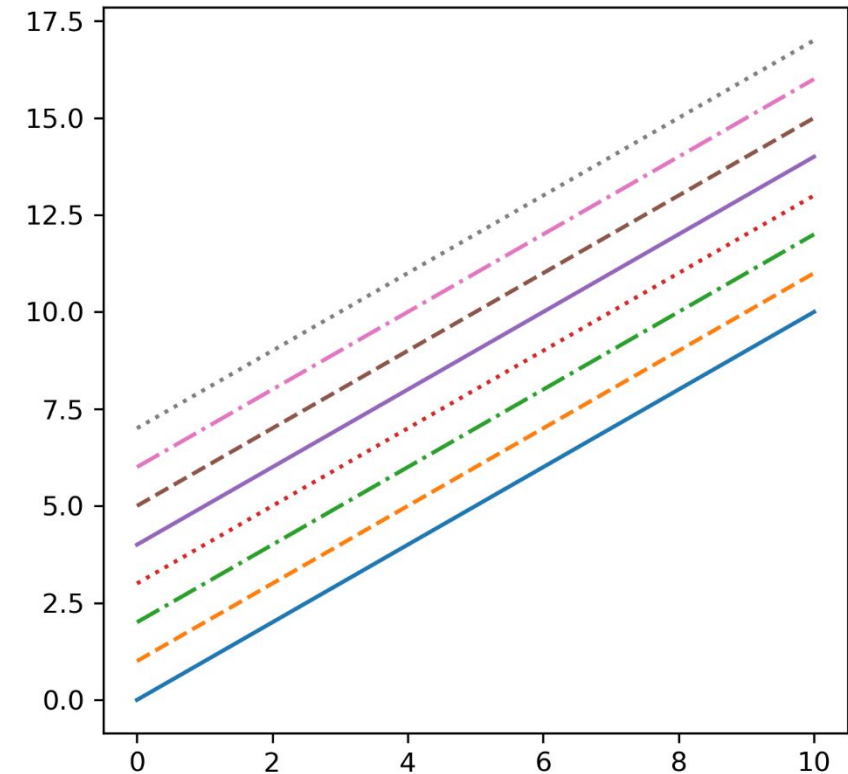


Line Style

```
plt.plot(x, x + 0, linestyle='solid')  
plt.plot(x, x + 1, linestyle='dashed')  
plt.plot(x, x + 2, linestyle='dashdot')  
plt.plot(x, x + 3, linestyle='dotted');
```

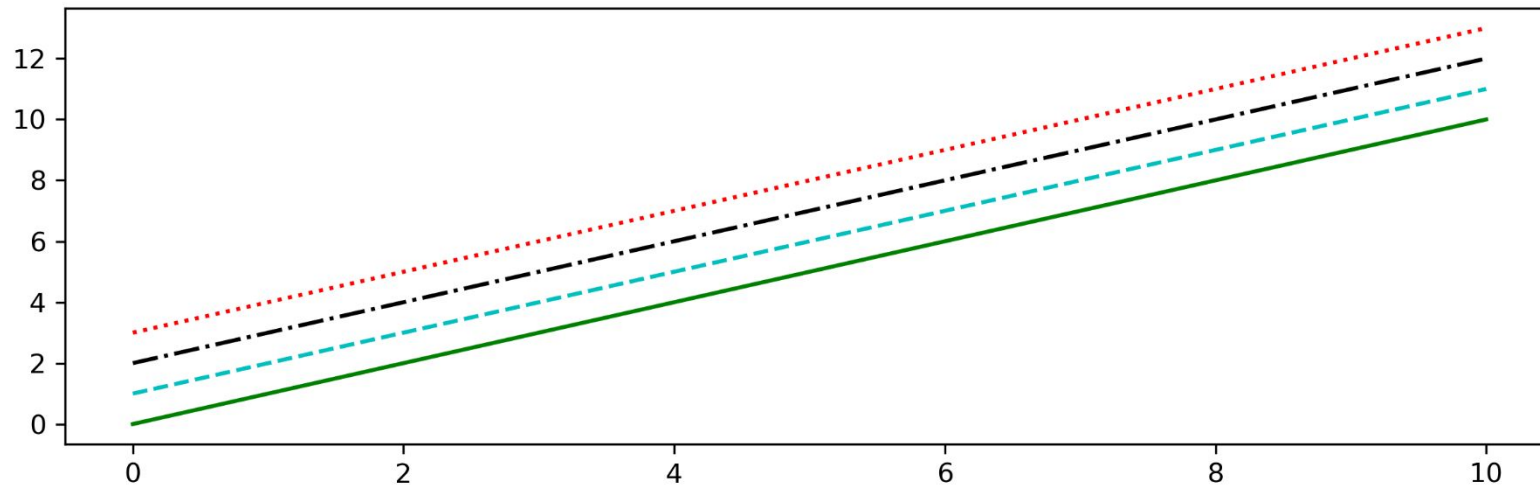
For short, you can use the following codes:

```
plt.plot(x, x + 4, linestyle='-') # solid  
plt.plot(x, x + 5, linestyle='--') # dashed  
plt.plot(x, x + 6, linestyle='-.') # dashdot  
plt.plot(x, x + 7, linestyle=':'); # dotted
```



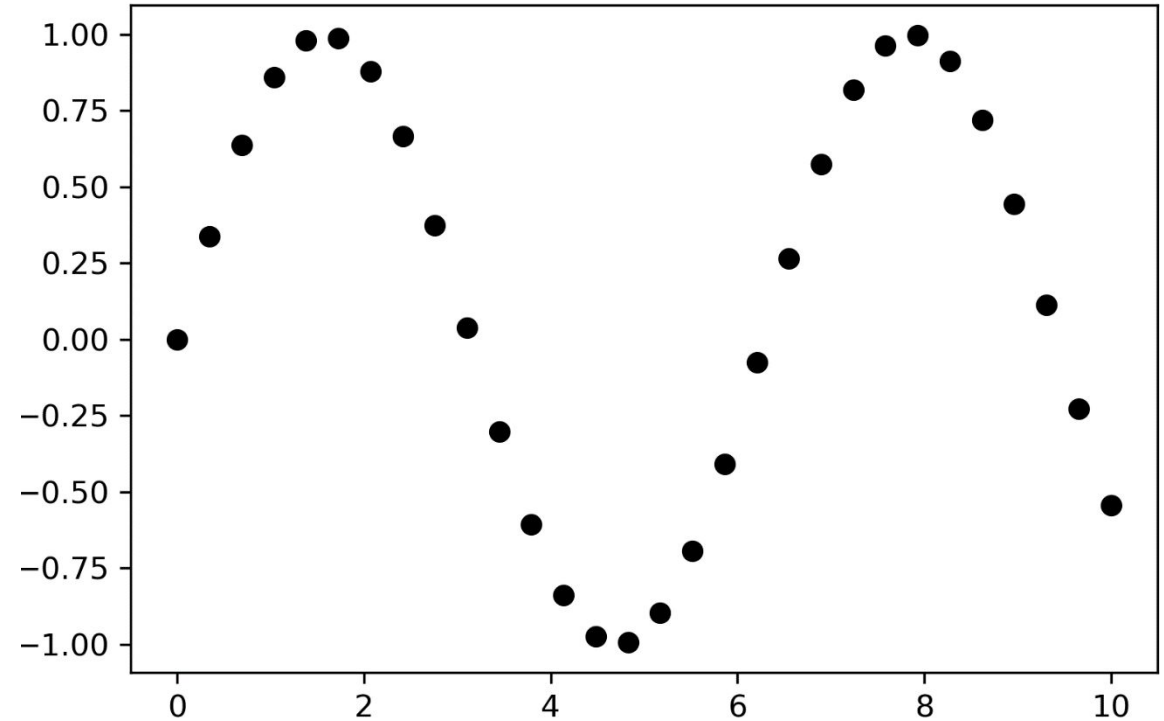
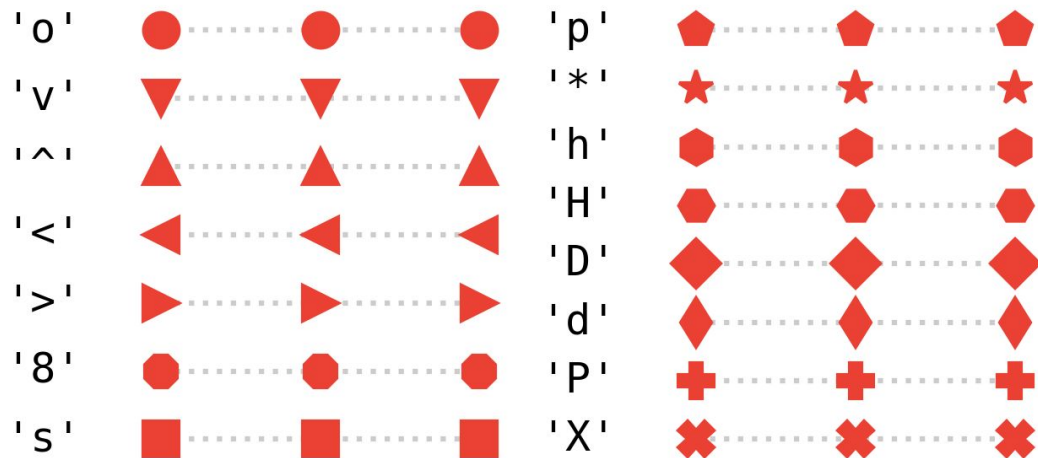
Line Color and Style Together

```
plt.plot(x, x + 0, '-g') # solid green  
plt.plot(x, x + 1, '--c') # dashed cyan  
plt.plot(x, x + 2, '-.k') # dashdot black  
plt.plot(x, x + 3, ':r'); # dotted red
```



Marker

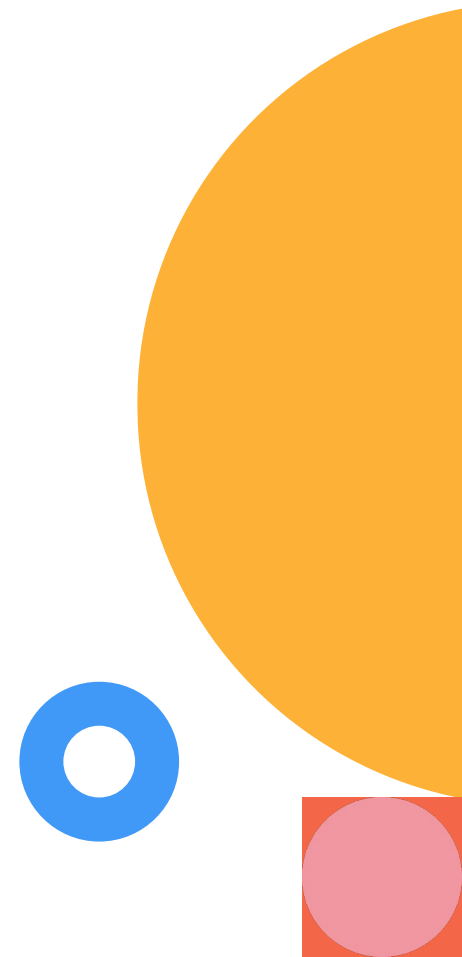
```
x = np.linspace(0, 10, 30)
y = np.sin(x)
plt.plot(x, y, 'o', color='black')
```



Quiz

What will `plt.plot(x, y, '-ok')` shows?

```
plt.plot(x, y, '-ok')
```



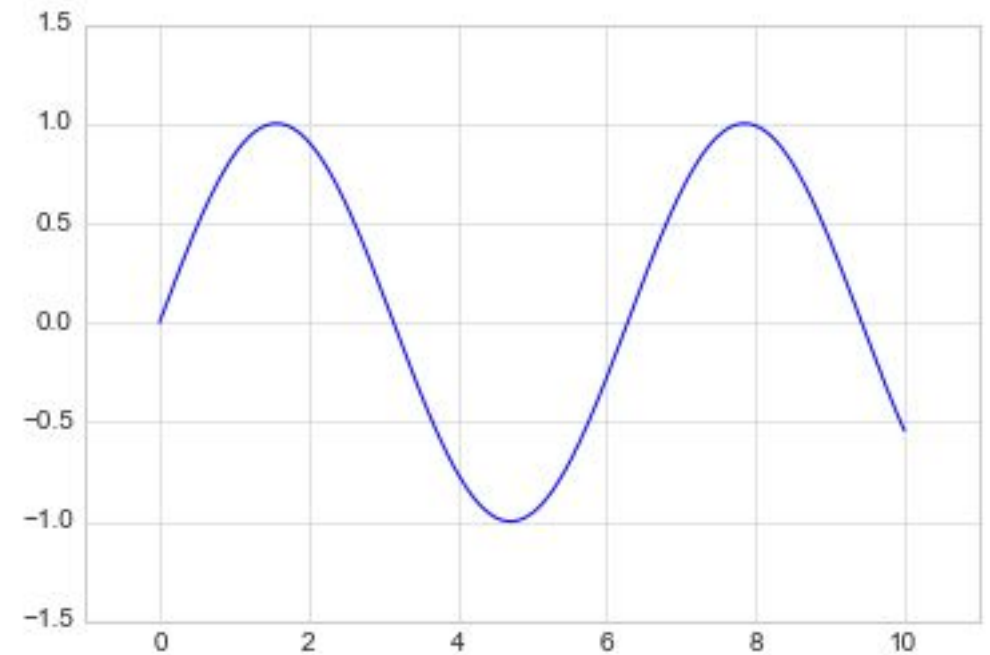
Axes Limits

```
x = np.linspace(0, 10, 1000)  
plt.plot(x, np.sin(x))
```

```
plt.xlim(-1, 11)  
plt.ylim(-1.5, 1.5);
```

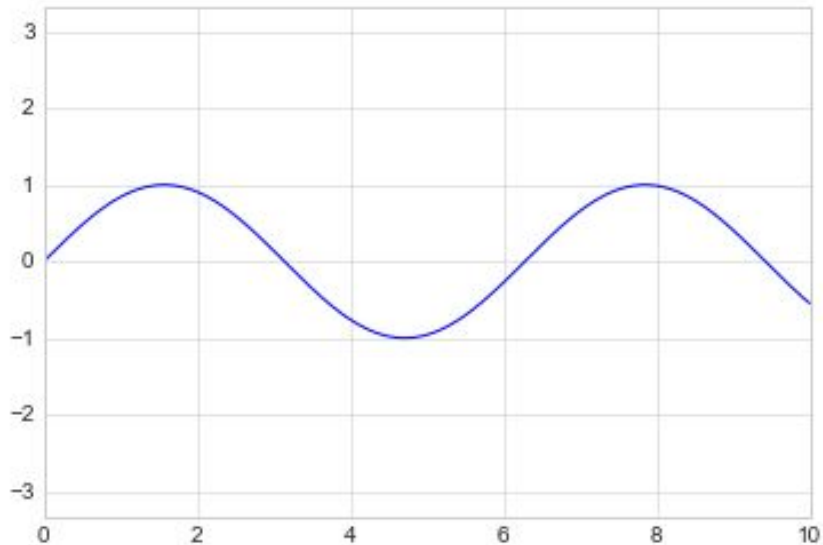
[xmin, xmax, ymin, ymax]

```
plt.axis([-1, 11, -1.5, 1.5])
```

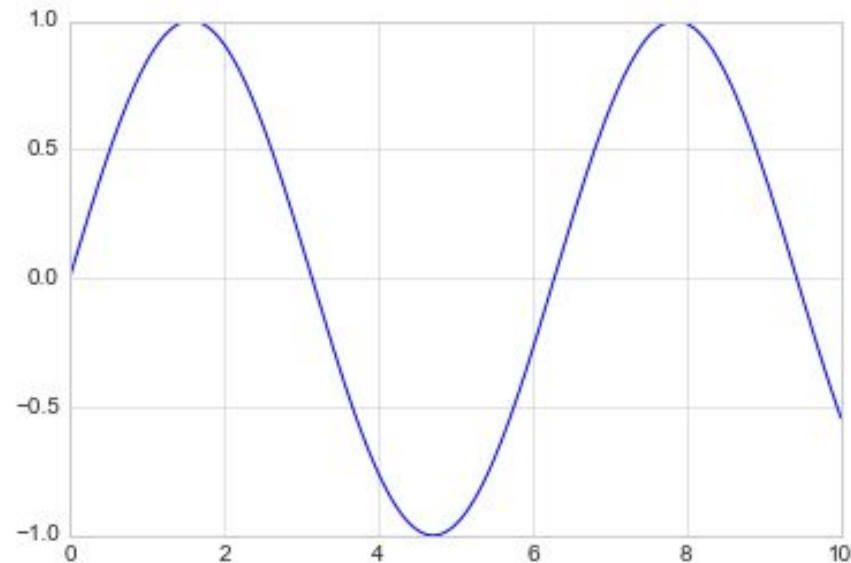


Axis Equal and Tight

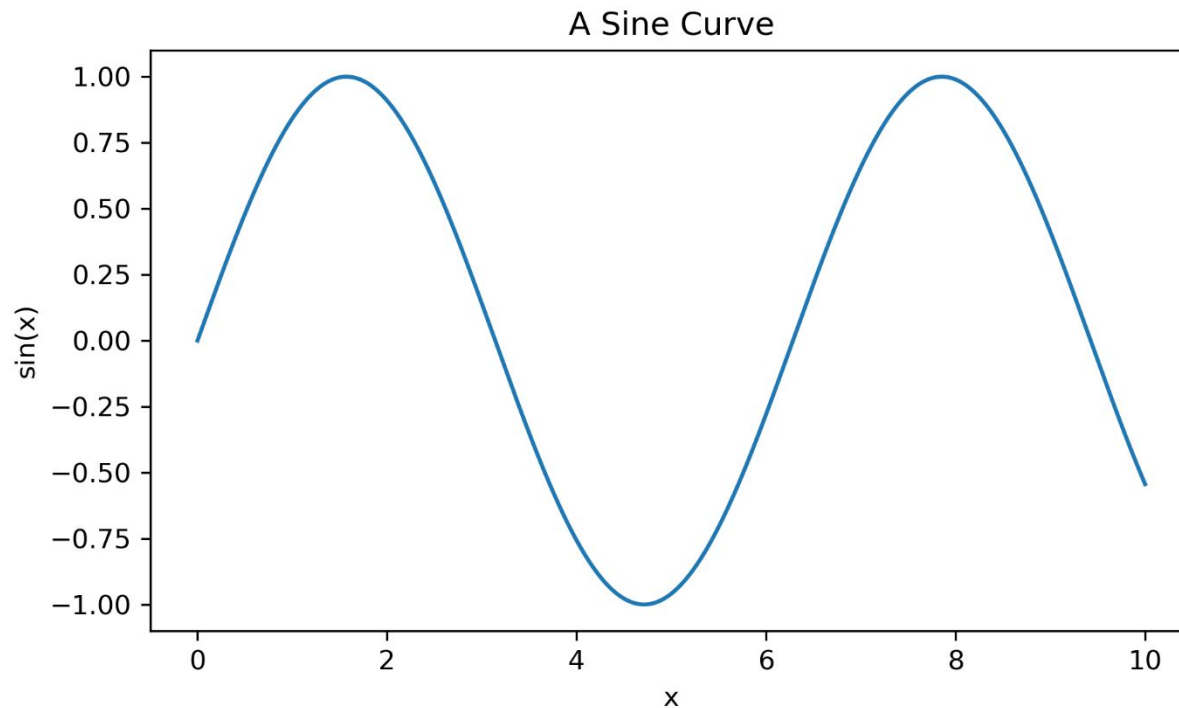
```
plt.plot(x, np.sin(x))  
plt.axis('equal');
```



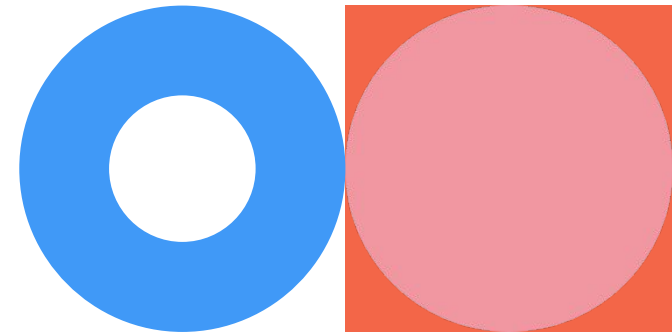
```
plt.plot(x, np.sin(x))  
plt.axis('tight');
```



Title and Axis Labels

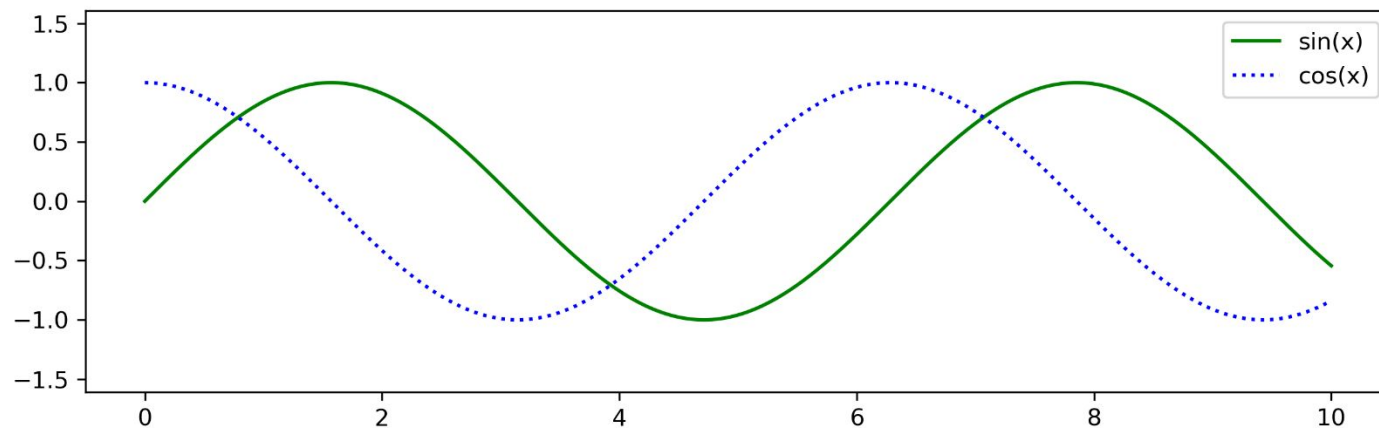


```
plt.plot(x, np.sin(x))  
plt.title("A Sine Curve")  
plt.xlabel("x")  
plt.ylabel("sin(x)")
```



Legend

```
plt.plot(x, np.sin(x), '-g', label='sin(x)')  
plt.plot(x, np.cos(x), ':b', label='cos(x)')  
plt.legend()
```



Exercise – The Sales Dataset (15 mins)

Get total profit of all months in sales_data.csv and show a line plot. Try using the same style properties as the following figure.

Several properties you may want to know:

- color
- linestyle
- marker
- markeredgecolor
- markerfacecolor
- **Fontdict (or weight)**
- **loc**

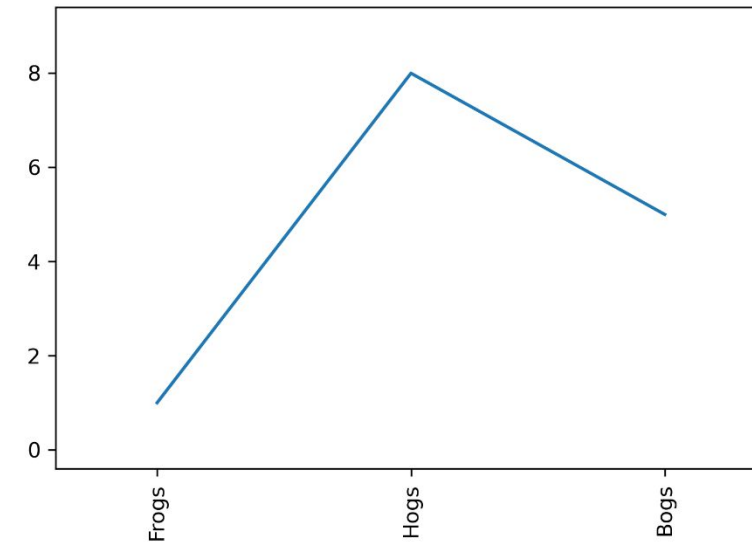


Ticks

```
x = [1, 2, 3]
y = [1, 8, 5]

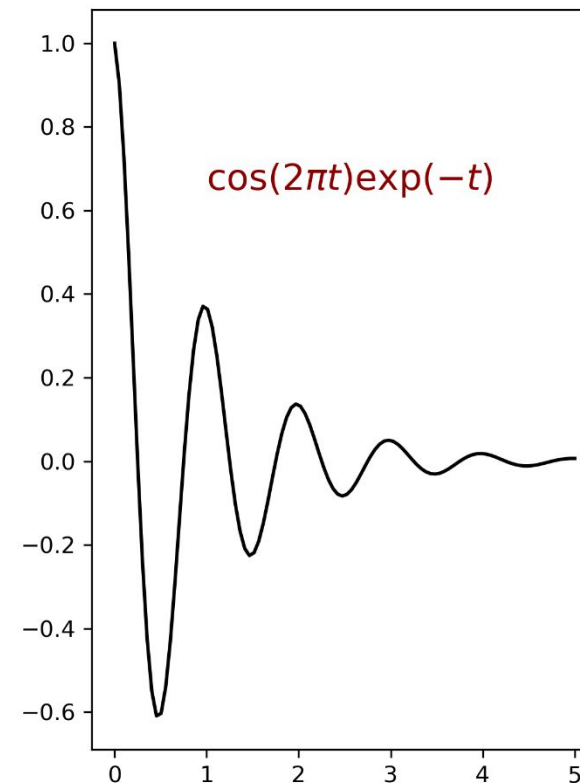
labels = ['Frogs', 'Hogs', 'Bogs']

plt.plot(x, y)
plt.xticks(x, labels, rotation='vertical')
```



Text and Annotation

```
font = {'family': 'serif',  
        'color': 'darkred',  
        'weight': 'normal',  
        'size': 16,  
        }  
  
x = np.linspace(0.0, 5.0, 100)  
y = np.cos(2*np.pi*x) * np.exp(-x)  
  
plt.plot(x, y, 'k')  
plt.text(2, 0.65, r'$\cos(2 \pi t) \exp(-t)$', fontdict=font)
```



plt.annotate()



LaTeX



03 Subplot

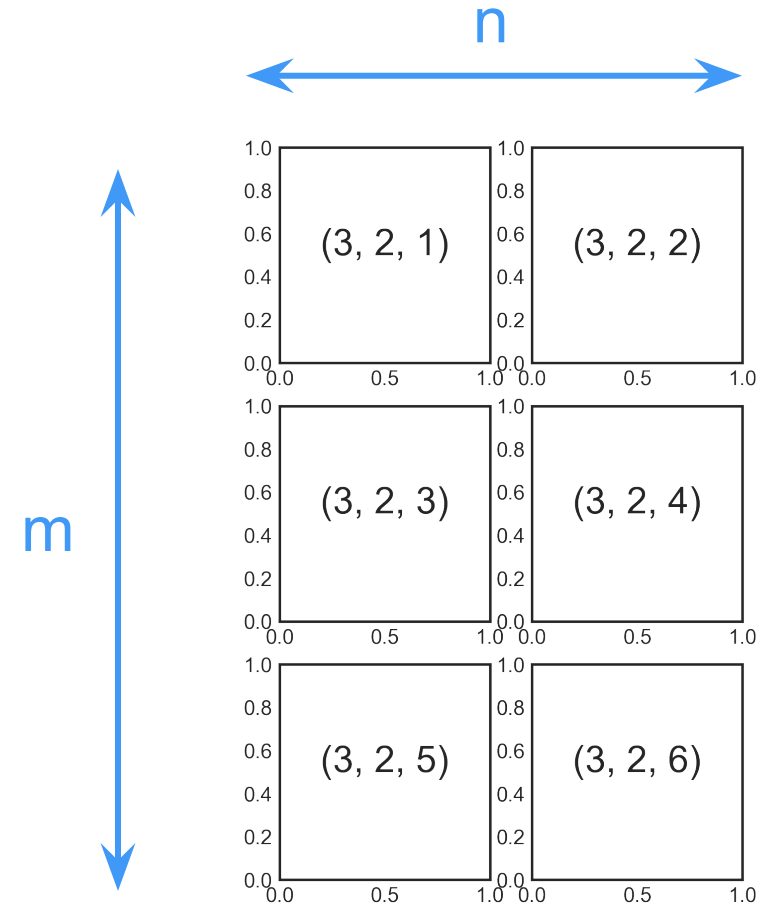


Subplots

Several small plots “in a figure”

```
plt.subplot(m, n, i)
```

```
for i in range(1, 7):  
    plt.subplot(3, 2, i)  
    plt.text(0.5, 0.5, str((3, 2, i)),  
            fontsize=18, ha='center')
```

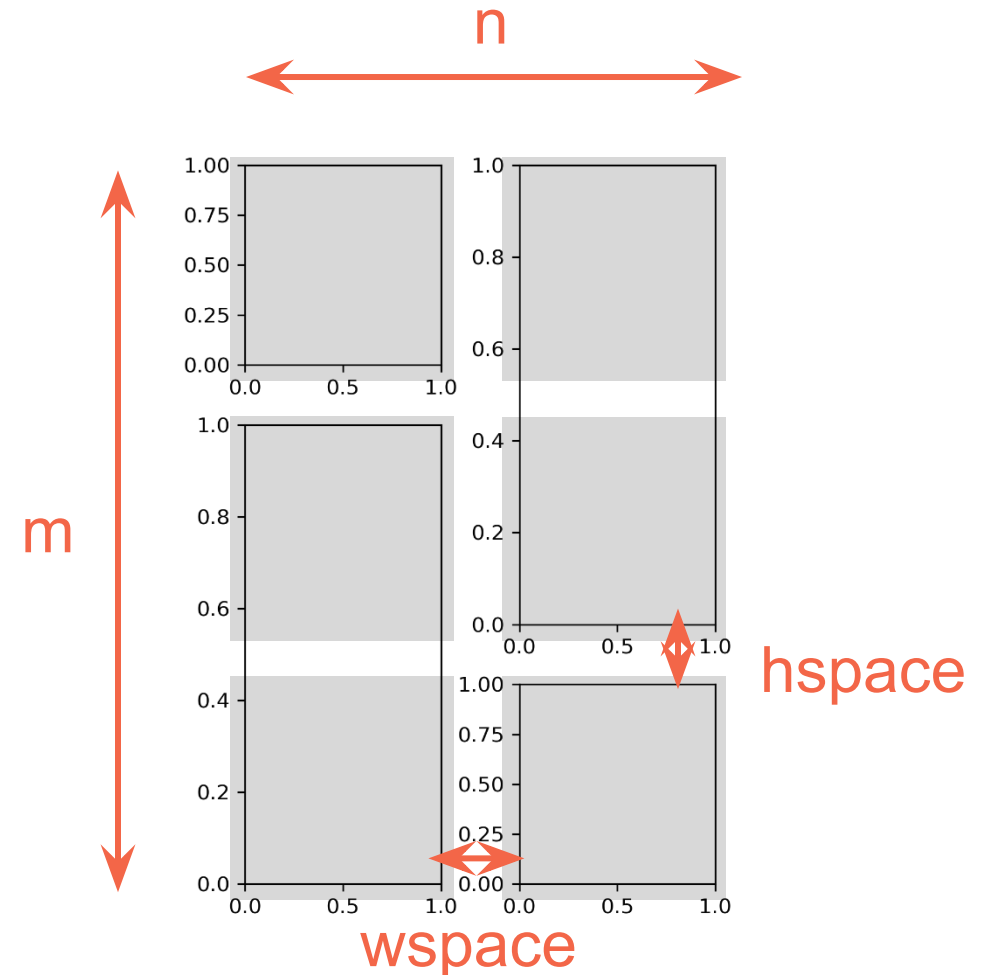


Complicated Arrangements

```
grid = plt.GridSpec(3, 2, wspace=0.4,  
                    hspace=0.3)
```

The `plt.GridSpec()` object does not create a plot by itself.

```
plt.subplot(grid[0, 0]); ...  
plt.subplot(grid[1:, 0]); ...  
plt.subplot(grid[:2, 1]); ...  
plt.subplot(grid[2, 1]); ...
```



Further Resources

Matplotlib's [online documentation](#) can be a helpful reference.

Also check out the [Matplotlib's gallery](#), you can visually inspect and learn about a wide range of different plotting styles and visualization techniques.

