Workshop 054
Visualizations with Seaborn

Here are some clues in case you are stuck with the case study:

1. Data frames are very useful to work with Seaborn. You can create a data frame in Pandas with:

```
df = pd.read_csv("name_of_csv.csv",)
```

2. Do you know the structure of the data in the data frame? You can get a better understanding to work with it by using options such as:

```
df.dtypes or df.head(100)
```

3. Look for methods to keep the data clean and organized

```
You can create as many data frames as you would like
```

4. To get the number of largest within a data frame look to use the following and pass in parameters for specific values:

```
df.nlargest
```

5. Look for methods to customize the visualizations so that they are clean and readable. Remember, Seaborn was built on top of matplotlib.

6. If you are trying to compare a change of a specific value from specific years, check to see if you can graph two bars plots on top of each other.

7. If your visualizations are not displaying in jupyter use the following:

```
%matplotlib inline
```

8. Remember to use the import statements for the necessary libraries