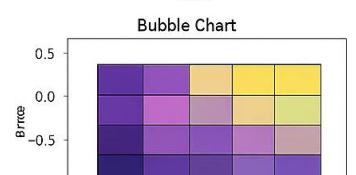
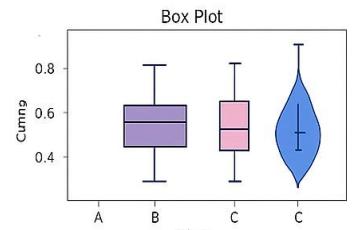
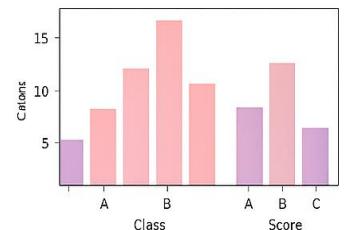
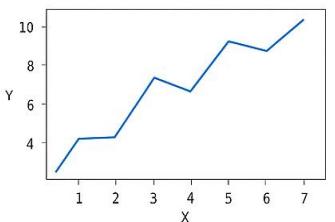
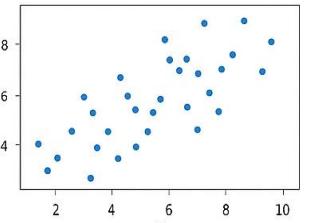
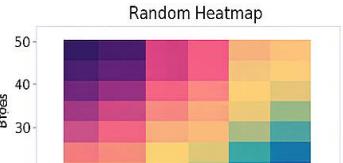
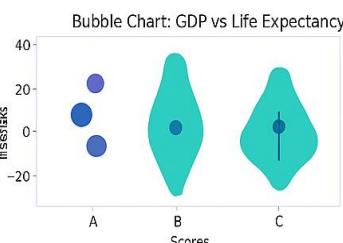
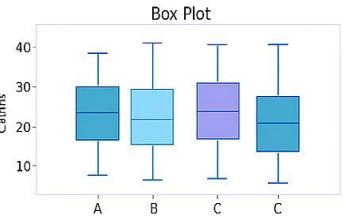
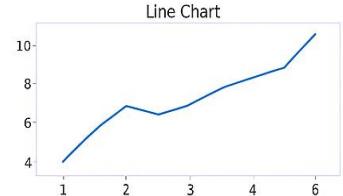
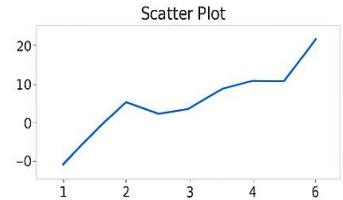


# Data Visualization Python

Seaborn



Plotly



# Seaborn vs Plotly

Quick Data Visualizations Made Easy

DR SUBRAMANI

Mentor  
Ramisha Rani K  
Ramya Dinesh





# Seaborn vs Plotly clearly so you can see when to use each, especially in your workflow of quick data visualizations - Python

## Python - Choosing the Right Tool for Quick Visualizations

### Plotly

- Best for **interactive, shareable** charts with zoom, hover, and tooltips.
- Ideal for dashboards, presentations, and web apps.
- Easy to add **multiple layers** (histograms + KDE, scatter + bubbles, etc.).
- Supports **animation & interactivity** effortlessly.
- Slightly **more setup** for complex statistical plots compared to Seaborn
- Workflow Tip:
- Use **Plotly**. express when you need **interactive visualization**, dashboards, or shareable results for stakeholders.

### Seaborn

- Best for **static, publication-quality charts** in Python.
- Quick to create **histograms, KDEs, scatterplots, boxplots, and heatmaps**.
- Integrates seamlessly with **Pandas & Matplotlib**.
- Great for **data exploration & statistical analysis**.
- Limited **interactive features**.
- Workflow Tip:
- Use **Seaborn** for **fast exploratory analysis** and detailed static plots in notebooks.

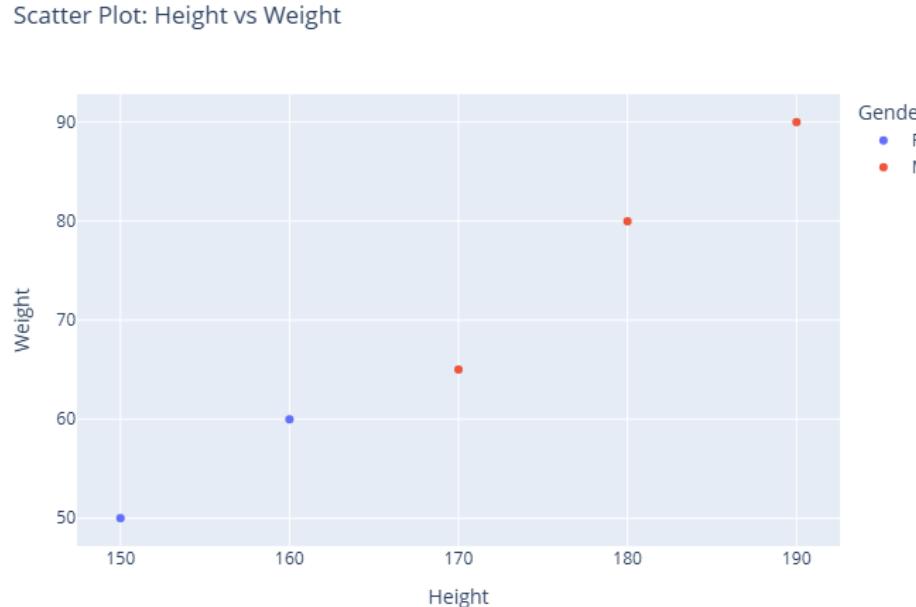


# Plotly

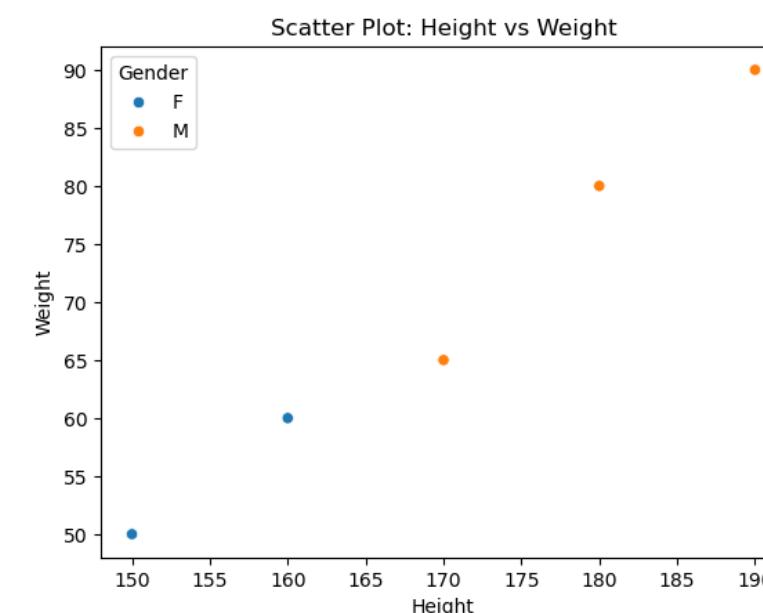
# 1 Scatter Plot

# Seaborn

```
import plotly.express as px
import pandas as pd
# Sample dataset
df_scatter = pd.DataFrame({
    'Height': [150, 160, 170, 180, 190],
    'Weight': [50, 60, 65, 80, 90],
    'Gender': ['F', 'F', 'M', 'M', 'M']
})
fig = px.scatter(df_scatter, x='Height', y='Weight', color='Gender',
                  title='Scatter Plot: Height vs Weight')
fig.show()
```



```
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
# Sample dataset
df_scatter = pd.DataFrame({
    'Height': [150, 160, 170, 180, 190],
    'Weight': [50, 60, 65, 80, 90],
    'Gender': ['F', 'F', 'M', 'M', 'M']
})
# Simple scatter plot
sns.scatterplot(data=df_scatter, x='Height', y='Weight',
                 hue='Gender').set_title('Scatter Plot: Height vs Weight')
```





# Plotly

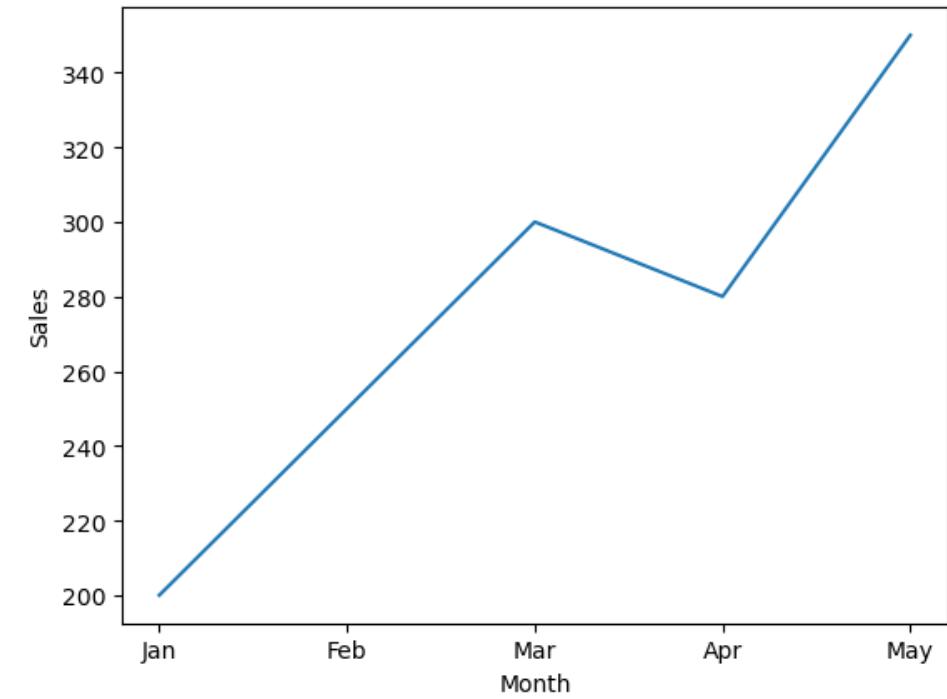
## 2 Line Chart

# Seaborn

```
import plotly.express as px
import pandas as pd
# Sample dataset
df_line = pd.DataFrame({
    'Month': ['Jan', 'Feb', 'Mar', 'Apr', 'May'],
    'Sales': [200, 250, 300, 280, 350]
})
fig = px.line(df_line, x='Month', y='Sales', title='Monthly Sales Trend')
fig.show()
```



```
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
# Sample dataset
df_line = pd.DataFrame({
    'Month': ['Jan', 'Feb', 'Mar', 'Apr', 'May'],
    'Sales': [200, 250, 300, 280, 350]
})
# Simple line chart
sns.lineplot(data=df_line, x='Month', y='Sales')
```





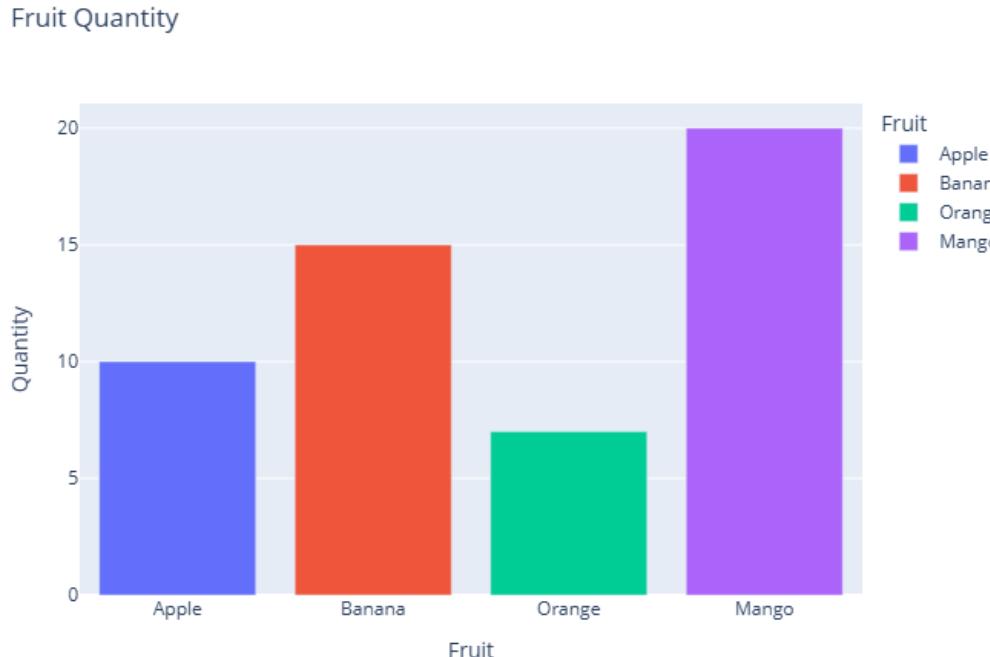
# Plotly

## 3 Bar Chart

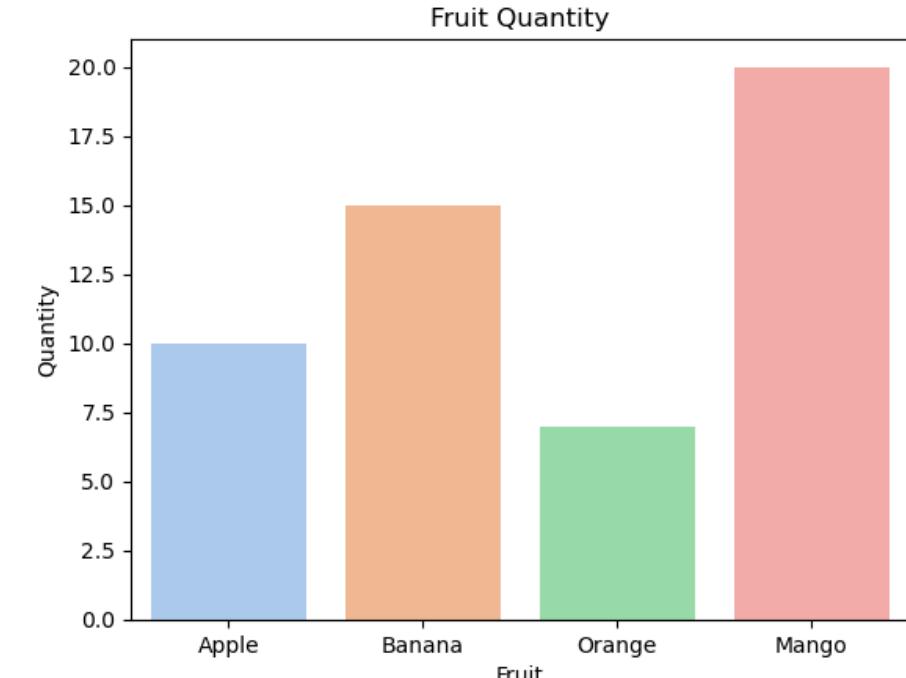
# Seaborn



```
import plotly.express as px
import pandas as pd
# Sample dataset
df_bar = pd.DataFrame({
    'Fruit': ['Apple', 'Banana', 'Orange', 'Mango'],
    'Quantity': [10, 15, 7, 20]
})
fig = px.bar(df_bar, x='Fruit', y='Quantity', color='Fruit', title='Fruit Quantity')
fig.show()
```



```
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
# Sample dataset
df_bar = pd.DataFrame({
    'Fruit': ['Apple', 'Banana', 'Orange', 'Mango'],
    'Quantity': [10, 15, 7, 20]
})
# Simple bar chart
sns.barplot(data=df_bar, x='Fruit', y='Quantity', palette='pastel').set_title('Fruit Quantity')
```





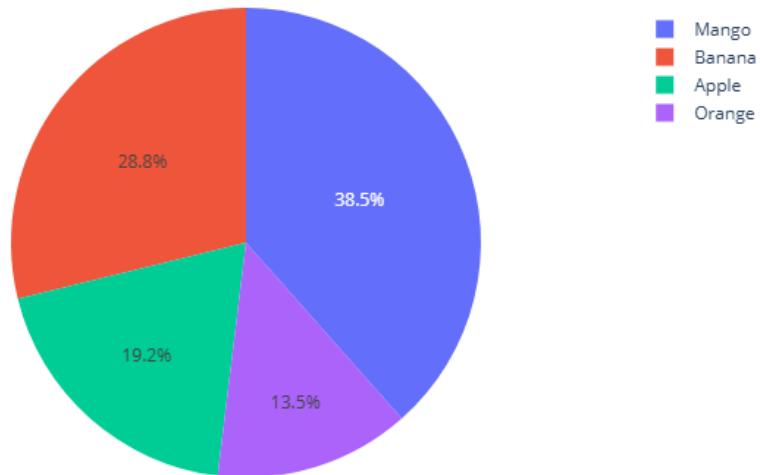
# Plotly

## 4 Pie Chart

# Seaborn

```
import plotly.express as px
import pandas as pd
# Sample dataset
df_bar = pd.DataFrame({
    'Fruit': ['Apple', 'Banana', 'Orange', 'Mango'],
    'Quantity': [10, 15, 7, 20]
})
fig = px.pie(df_bar, names='Fruit', values='Quantity', title='Fruit Distribution')
fig.show()
```

Fruit Distribution

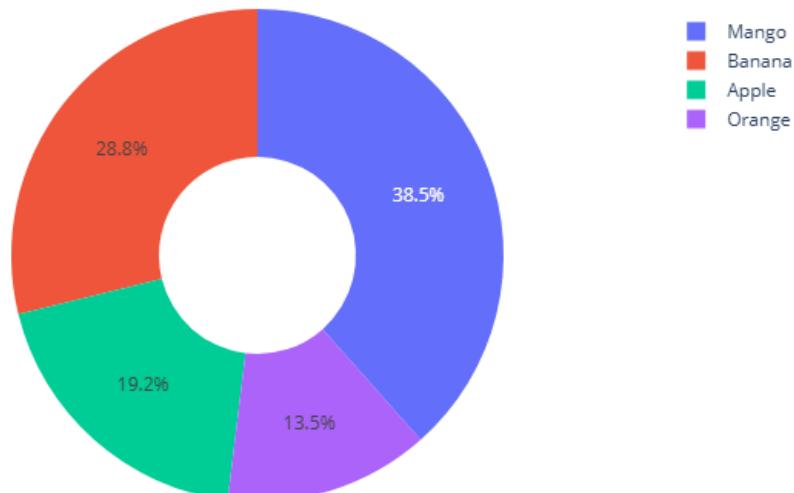


**Seaborn does *not* have a built-in function.**



```
import plotly.express as px
import pandas as pd
# Sample dataset
df_bar = pd.DataFrame({
    'Fruit': ['Apple', 'Banana', 'Orange', 'Mango'],
    'Quantity': [10, 15, 7, 20]
})
fig = px.pie(df_bar, names='Fruit', values='Quantity', hole=0.4, title='Donut Chart Example')
fig.show()
```

Donut Chart Example



**Seaborn does *not* have a built-in function.**



# Plotly

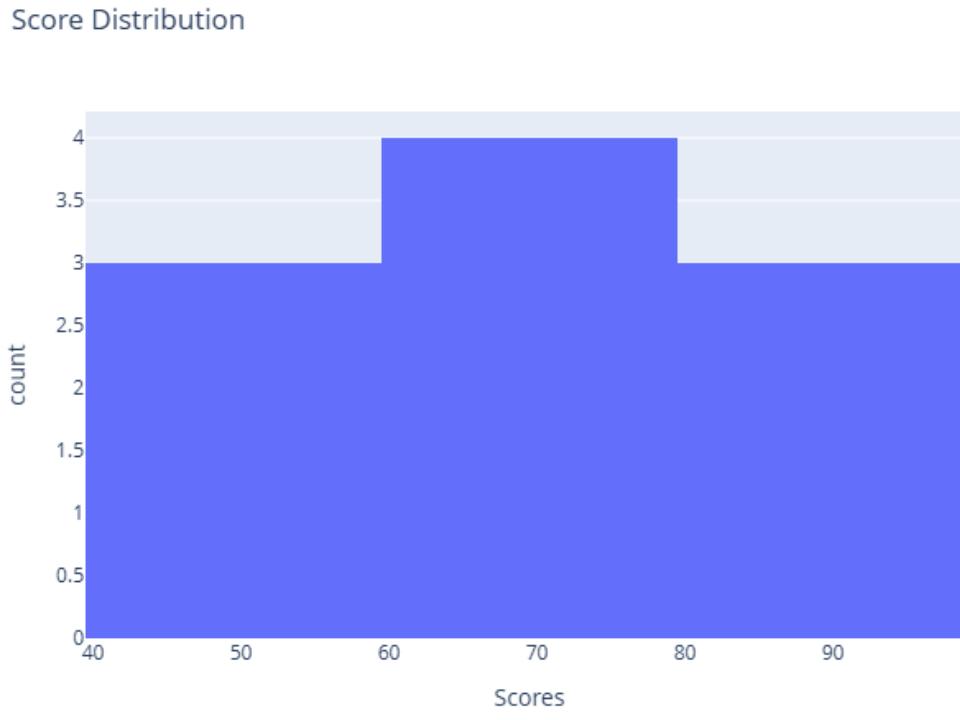
# 6

# Histogram

# Seaborn



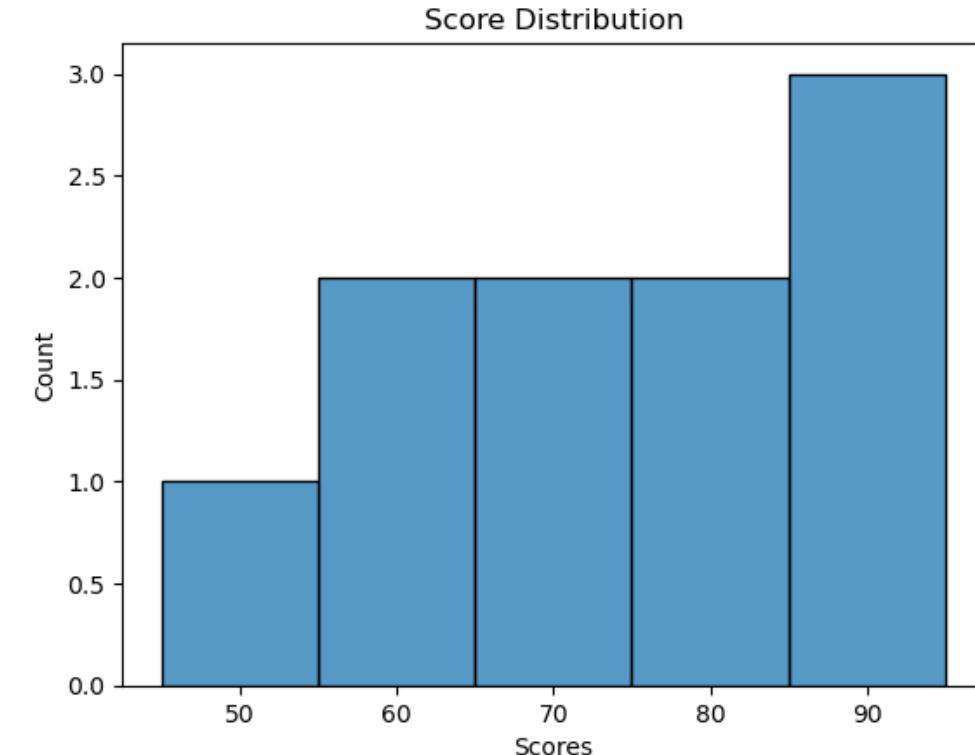
```
import plotly.express as px
import pandas as pd
# Sample dataset
df_hist = pd.DataFrame({'Scores': [45, 55, 65, 75, 85, 95, 55, 65, 75, 85]})
fig = px.histogram(df_hist, x='Scores', nbins=5, title='Score Distribution')
fig.show()
```



```
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns

# Sample dataset
df_hist = pd.DataFrame({'Scores': [45, 55, 65, 75, 85, 95, 55, 65, 75, 85]})

# Histogram
sns.histplot(data=df_hist, x='Scores', bins=5, kde=False).set_title('Score Distribution')
```



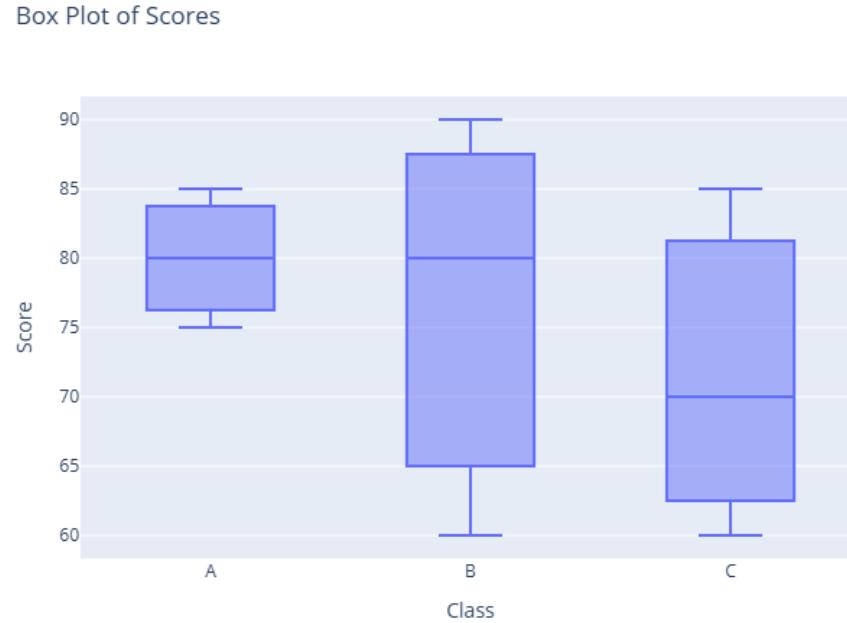


# Plotly

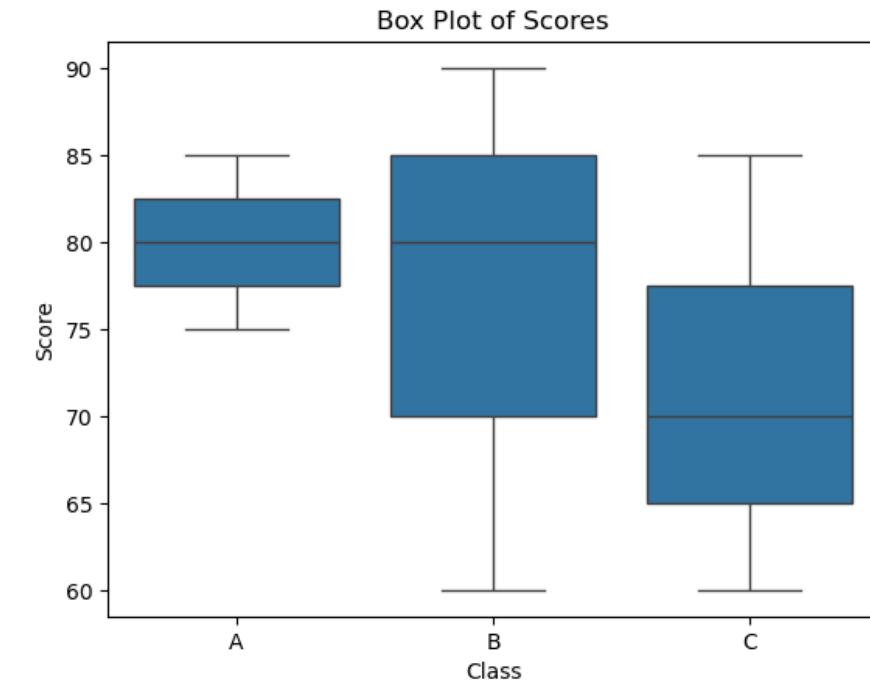
## 7 Box Plot

# Seaborn

```
import plotly.express as px
import pandas as pd
# Simple dataset
df_simple = pd.DataFrame({
    'Class': ['A', 'A', 'A', 'B', 'B', 'B', 'C', 'C', 'C'],
    'Score': [75, 85, 80, 90, 60, 80, 60, 70, 85]
})
fig = px.box(df_simple, x='Class', y='Score', title='Box Plot of Scores')
fig.show()
```



```
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
# Sample dataset
df_simple = pd.DataFrame({
    'Class': ['A', 'A', 'A', 'B', 'B', 'B', 'C', 'C', 'C'],
    'Score': [75, 85, 80, 90, 60, 80, 60, 70, 85]
})
# Box plot
sns.boxplot(data=df_simple, x='Class', y='Score').set_title('Box Plot of Scores')
```





# Plotly

8

# Violin Plot

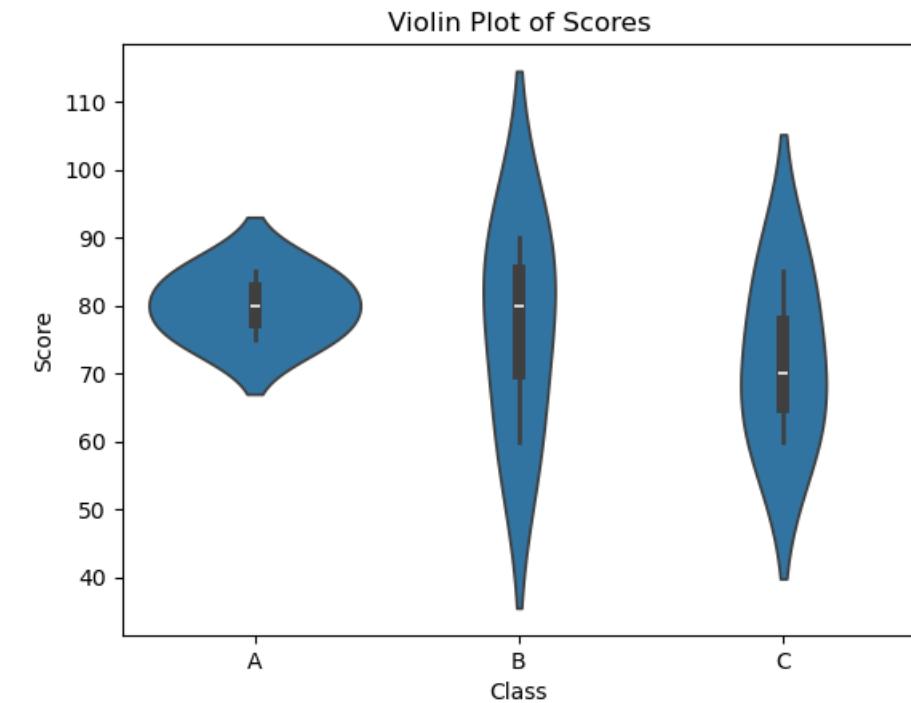
# Seaborn



```
# Simple dataset
df_simple = pd.DataFrame({
    'Class': ['A', 'A', 'A', 'B', 'B', 'B', 'C', 'C', 'C'],
    'Score': [75, 85, 80, 90, 60, 80, 60, 70, 85]
})
fig = px.violin(df_simple, x='Class', y='Score', box=True, title='Violin Plot of Scores')
fig.show()
```



```
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
# Sample dataset
df_simple = pd.DataFrame({
    'Class': ['A', 'A', 'A', 'B', 'B', 'B', 'C', 'C', 'C'],
    'Score': [75, 85, 80, 90, 60, 80, 60, 70, 85]
})
# Violin plot
sns.violinplot(data=df_simple, x='Class', y='Score', inner='box').set_title('Violin Plot of Scores')
```





# Plotly

9

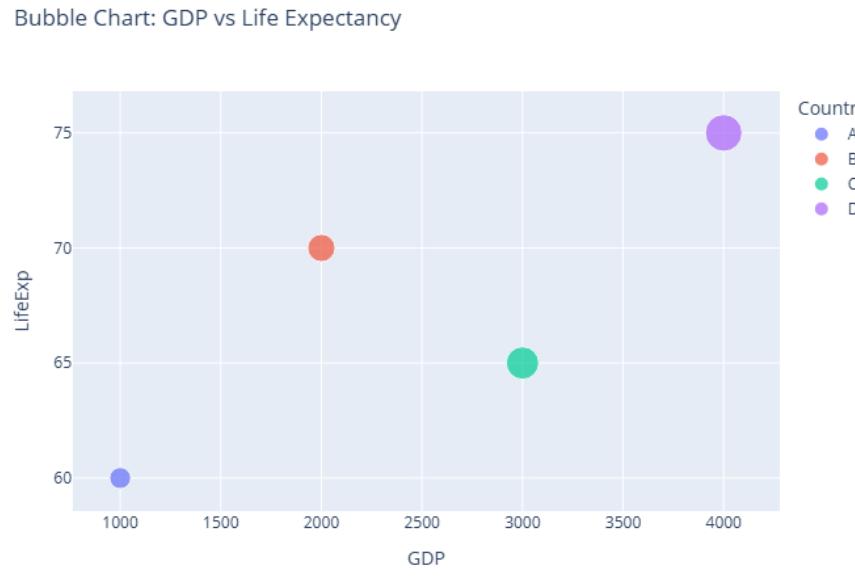
# Bubble Chart

# Seaborn

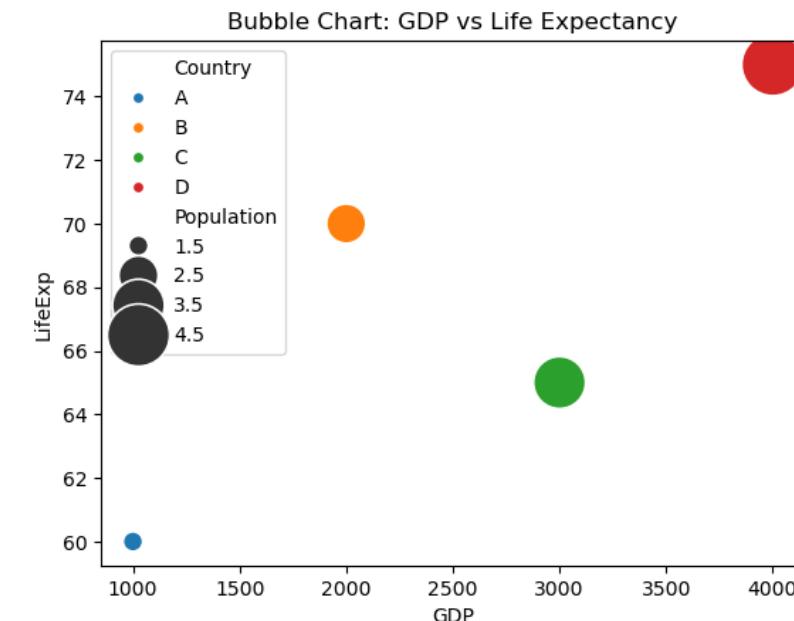


```
import plotly.express as px
import pandas as pd
# Sample dataset
df_bubble = pd.DataFrame({
    'Country': ['A', 'B', 'C', 'D'],
    'GDP': [1000, 2000, 3000, 4000],
    'LifeExp': [60, 70, 65, 75],
    'Population': [1.5, 2.5, 3.5, 4.5]
})

fig = px.scatter(df_bubble, x='GDP', y='LifeExp', size='Population', color='Country',
                  hover_name='Country', title='Bubble Chart: GDP vs Life Expectancy')
fig.show()
```



```
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
# Sample dataset
df_bubble = pd.DataFrame({
    'Country': ['A', 'B', 'C', 'D'],
    'GDP': [1000, 2000, 3000, 4000],
    'LifeExp': [60, 70, 65, 75],
    'Population': [1.5, 2.5, 3.5, 4.5]
})
# Bubble chart
sns.scatterplot(
    data=df_bubble, x='GDP', y='LifeExp', size='Population', hue='Country',
    sizes=(100, 1000), legend='full').set_title('Bubble Chart: GDP vs Life Expectancy')
```





DR. SUBRAMANI

AI Computational Biologist

# Plotly

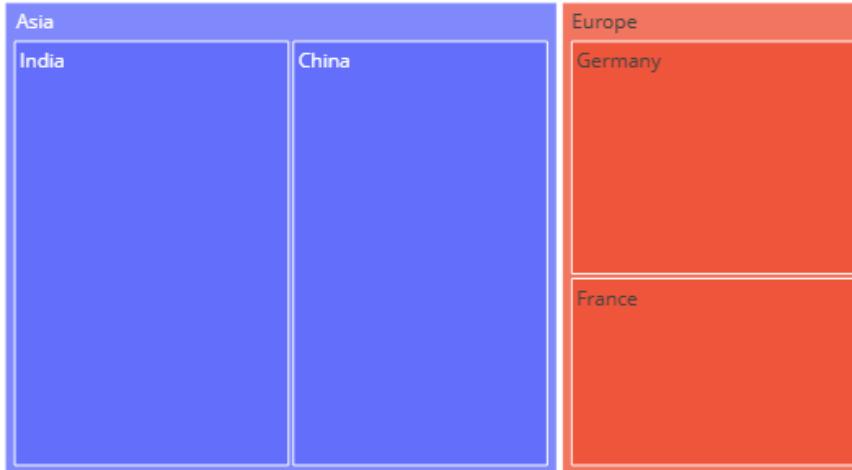
# 10 Treemap

# Seaborn



```
import plotly.express as px
import pandas as pd
# Sample dataset
df_tree = pd.DataFrame({
    'Continent': ['Asia', 'Asia', 'Europe', 'Europe'],
    'Country': ['India', 'China', 'France', 'Germany'],
    'Population': [140, 130, 67, 83]
})
fig = px.treemap(df_tree, path=['Continent', 'Country'], values='Population',
                  title='Treemap of Population by Continent')
fig.show()
```

Treemap of Population by Continent



**Seaborn does *not* have a built-in function.**



# Plotly

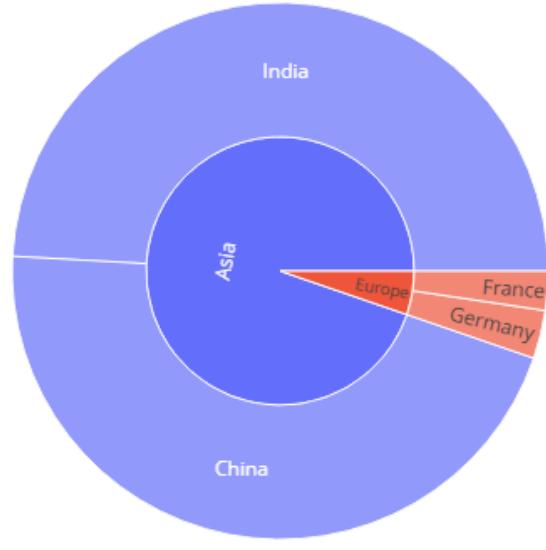
## 1 1 Sunburst Chart

# Seaborn

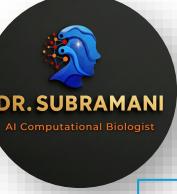


```
import plotly.express as px
import pandas as pd
# Sample dataset
df_tree = pd.DataFrame({
    'Continent': ['Asia', 'Asia', 'Europe', 'Europe'],
    'Country': ['India', 'China', 'France', 'Germany'],
    'Population': [1400, 1300, 67, 83]
})
fig = px.sunburst(df_tree, path=['Continent', 'Country'], values='Population',
                   title='Sunburst Chart of Population')
fig.show()
```

Sunburst Chart of Population

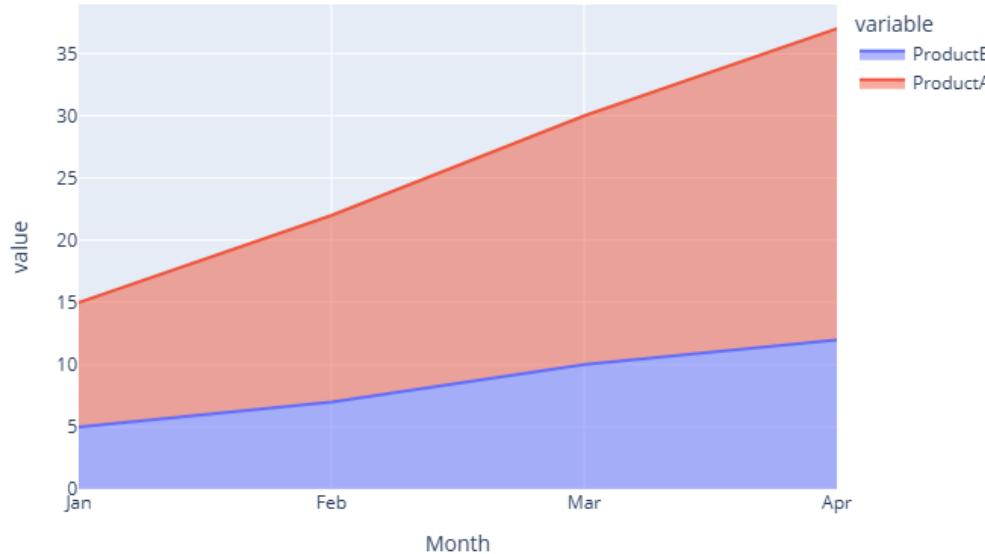


**Seaborn does *not* have a built-in function.**



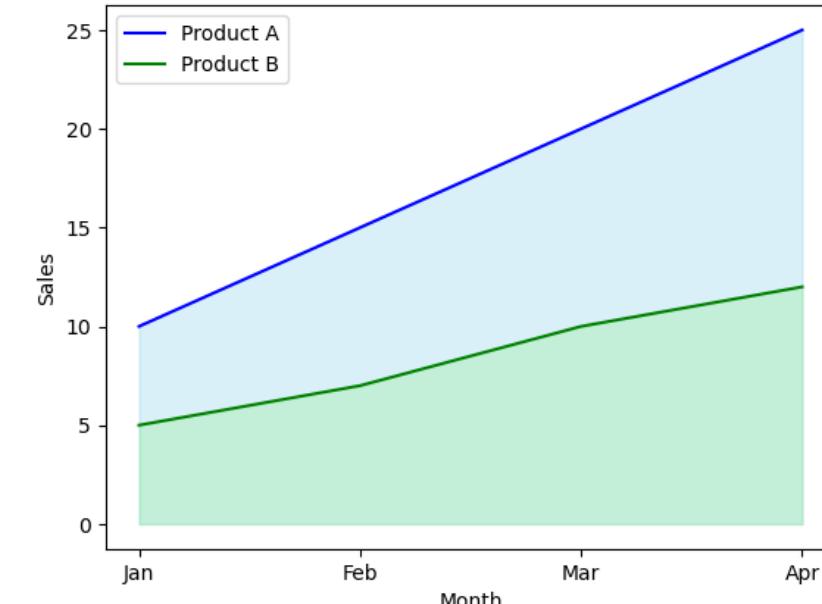
```
import plotly.express as px
import pandas as pd
# Sample dataset
df_area = pd.DataFrame({
    'Month': ['Jan', 'Feb', 'Mar', 'Apr'],
    'ProductA': [10, 15, 20, 25],
    'ProductB': [5, 7, 10, 12]
})
fig = px.area(df_area, x='Month', y=['ProductB', 'ProductA'], title='Area Chart Example')
fig.show()
```

Area Chart Example



```
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
# Sample dataset
df_area = pd.DataFrame({
    'Month': ['Jan', 'Feb', 'Mar', 'Apr'],
    'ProductA': [10, 15, 20, 25],
    'ProductB': [5, 7, 10, 12]
})
# Plot Product A
sns.lineplot(data=df_area, x='Month', y='ProductA', label='Product A', color='blue')
plt.fill_between(df_area['Month'], df_area['ProductA'], alpha=0.3, color='skyblue')
# Plot Product B
sns.lineplot(data=df_area, x='Month', y='ProductB', label='Product B', color='green')
plt.fill_between(df_area['Month'], df_area['ProductB'], alpha=0.3, color='lightgreen')
plt.title('Monthly Sales Area Chart')
plt.xlabel('Month')
plt.ylabel('Sales')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

Monthly Sales Area Chart





# Plotly

**1****3**

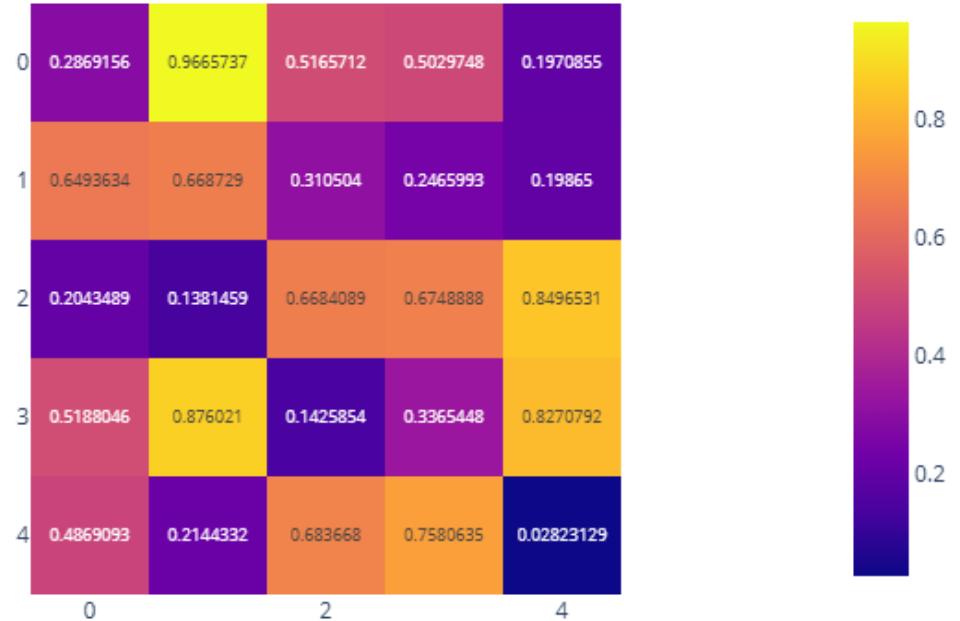
# Heatmap

# Seaborn

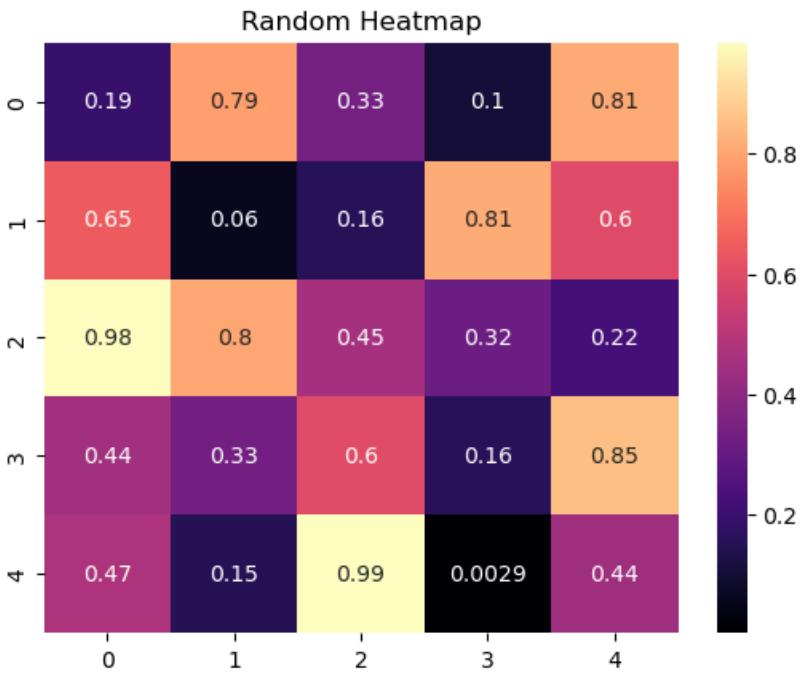


```
import plotly.express as px
import pandas as pd
# Sample dataset
data = np.random.rand(5,5)
fig = px.imshow(data, text_auto=True, title='Random Heatmap')
fig.show()
```

Random Heatmap



```
import numpy as np
import seaborn as sns
# Sample data
data = np.random.rand(5,5)
# Heatmap
sns.heatmap(data, annot=True, cmap='magma').set_title('Random Heatmap')
```





# Plotly

**1****4**

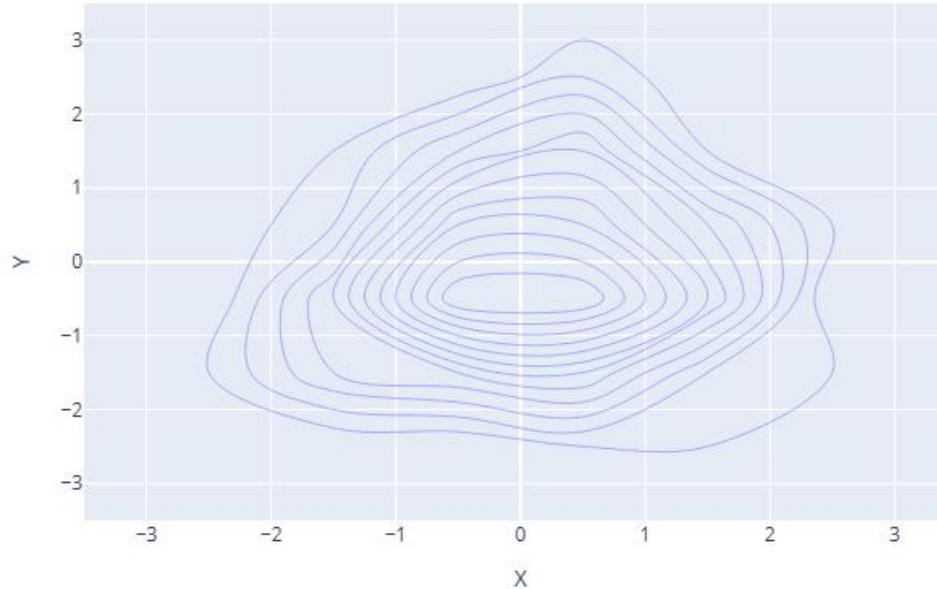
# Density Contour

# Seaborn



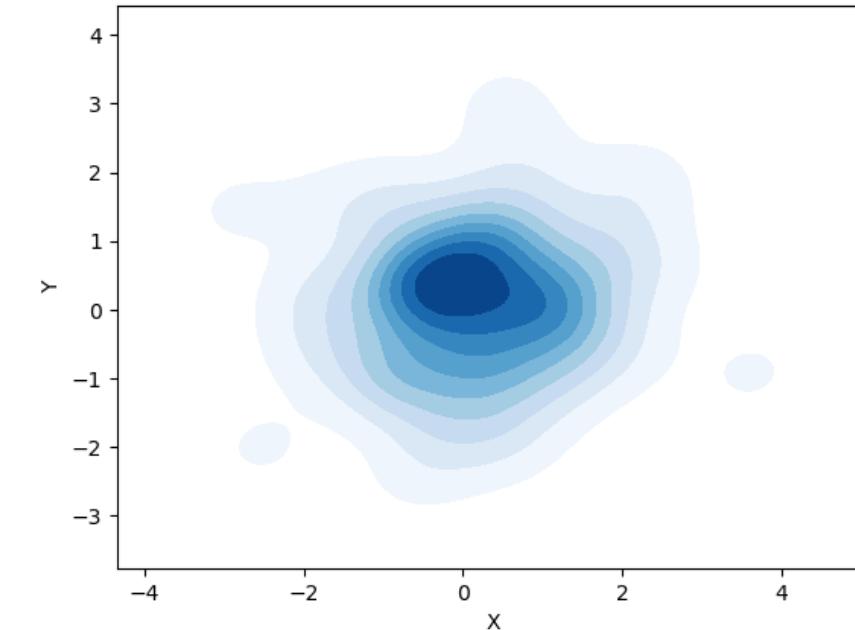
```
import plotly.express as px
import pandas as pd
# Sample dataset
df_density = pd.DataFrame({
    'X': np.random.randn(100),
    'Y': np.random.randn(100)
})
fig = px.density_contour(df_density, x='X', y='Y', title='Density Contour Plot')
fig.show()
```

Density Contour Plot



```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import seaborn as sns
# Sample dataset
df_density = pd.DataFrame({
    'X': np.random.randn(100),
    'Y': np.random.randn(100)
})
# Density contour plot
sns.kdeplot(data=df_density, x='X', y='Y', fill=True, cmap='Blues').set_title('Density Contour Plot')
```

Density Contour Plot





# Plotly

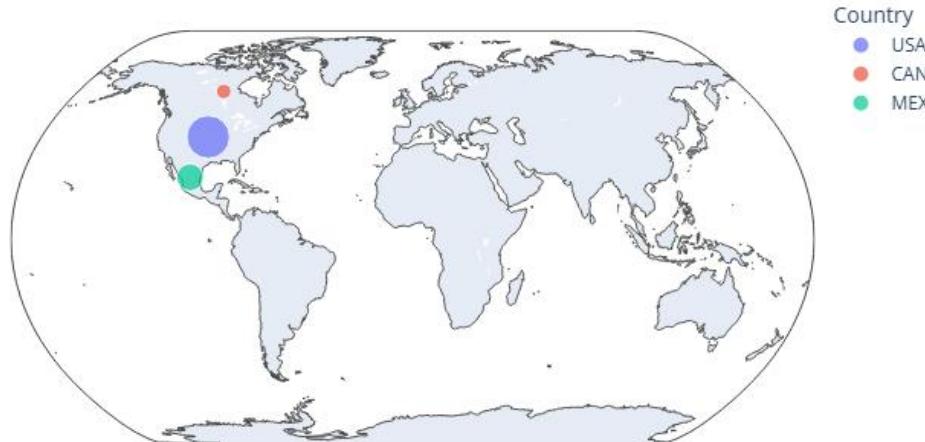
# 1 5 Geo Map

# Seaborn



```
import plotly.express as px
import pandas as pd
# Sample dataset
df_map = pd.DataFrame({
    'Country': ['USA','CAN','MEX'],
    'ISO': ['USA','CAN','MEX'],
    'Population': [300, 37, 120]
})
fig = px.scatter_geo(df_map, locations='ISO', color='Country', size='Population',
                     projection='natural earth', title='Sample Map')
fig.show()
```

Sample Map



**Seaborn does *not* have a built-in function.**



# Plotly

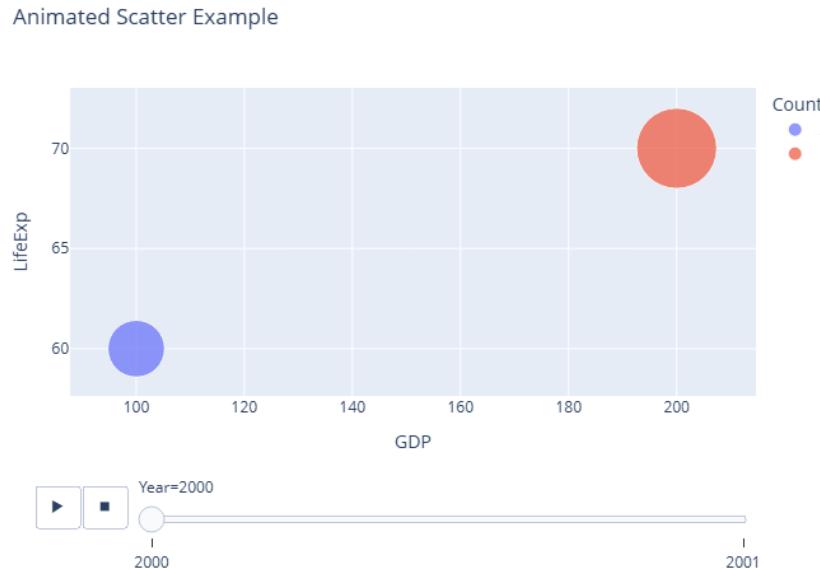
1

6

# Animated Scatter

# Seaborn

```
import plotly.express as px
import pandas as pd
# Sample dataset
df_anim = pd.DataFrame({
    'Year': [2000,2000,2001,2001],
    'Country': ['A','B','A','B'],
    'GDP': [100,200,150,250],
    'LifeExp':[60,70,62,72]
})
fig = px.scatter(df_anim, x='GDP', y='LifeExp', animation_frame='Year', animation_group='Country',
                  size='GDP', color='Country', hover_name='Country', log_x=False, size_max=50,
                  title='Animated Scatter Example')
fig.show()
```



**Seaborn does *not* have a built-in function.**



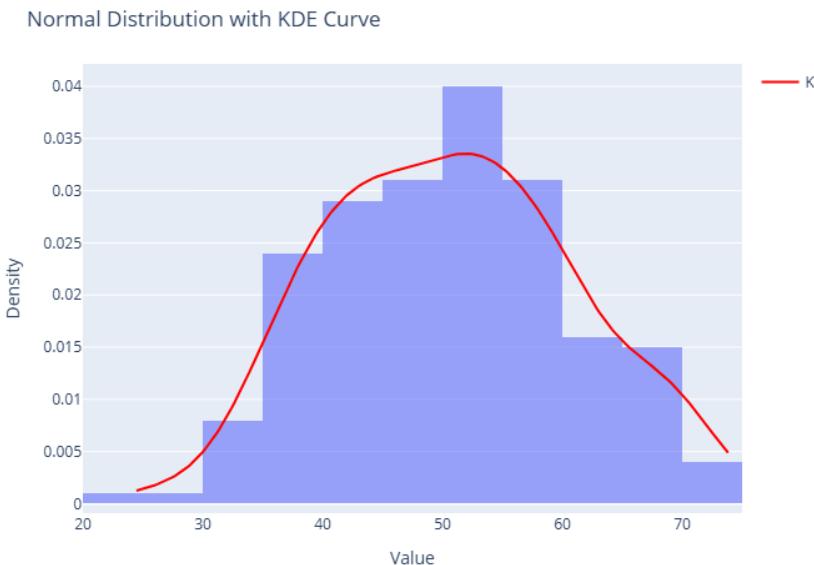


# Plotly

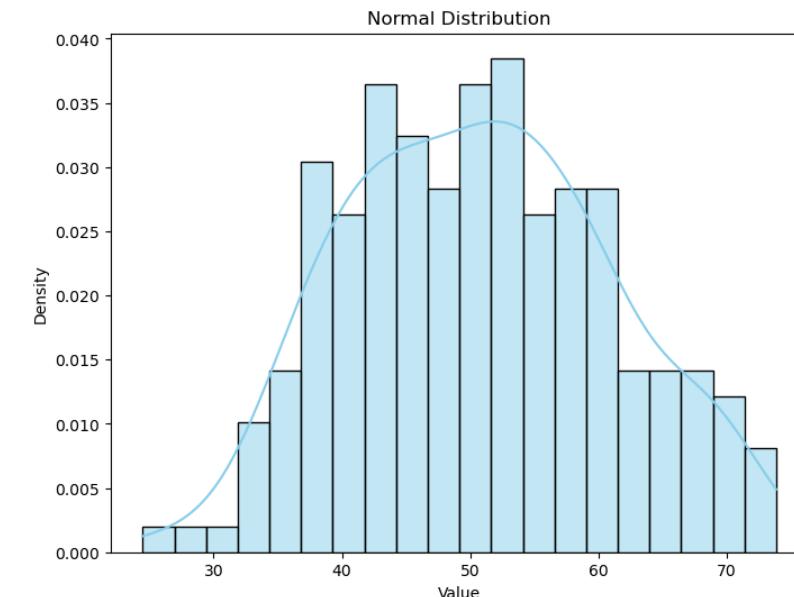
## 1 7 Normal Distribution with KDE Curve

# Seaborn

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import plotly.express as px
from scipy.stats import gaussian_kde
# Sample normal distribution data
np.random.seed(0)
data = np.random.normal(loc=50, scale=10, size=200)
df = pd.DataFrame({'Value': data})
# Histogram
fig = px.histogram(df, x='Value', nbins=20, histnorm='probability density', opacity=0.6)
# Compute KDE
kde = gaussian_kde(data)
x_vals = np.linspace(min(data), max(data), 200)
y_vals = kde(x_vals)
# Add KDE curve
fig.add_scatter(x=x_vals, y=y_vals, mode='lines', name='KDE', line=dict(color='red'))
fig.update_layout(title='Normal Distribution with KDE Curve', xaxis_title='Value', yaxis_title='Density')
fig.show()
```



```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
# Generate sample normal distribution data
np.random.seed(0)
data = np.random.normal(loc=50, scale=10, size=200) # mean=50, std=10, 200 points
df = pd.DataFrame({'Value': data})
# Plot histogram with KDE
plt.figure(figsize=(8,6))
sns.histplot(df['Value'], bins=20, kde=True, color='skyblue', stat='density')
# stat='density' makes histogram comparable to KDE
plt.title('Normal Distribution')
plt.xlabel('Value')
plt.ylabel('Density')
plt.show()
```





# Supported Charts



Chart Type	Seaborn	Plotly
Scatter	✓	✓ (interactive)
Line	✓	✓ (interactive)
Bar	✓	✓
Box	✓	✓
Violin	✓	✓
Histogram	✓	✓
Heatmap	✓	✓
Density contour	✓	✓
Pie / Donut	✗	✓
Treemap	✗	✓
Sunburst	✗	✓
Bubble	✓ (static)	✓ (interactive)
Geo Map	✗	✓
Animated scatter	✗	✓
Area chart	✓ (static)	✓ (interactive)



# Plotly Renderers — Quick Reference



```
import plotly.express as px  
import plotly.io as pio
```

```
pio.renderers.default = "svg"
```

Renderer Name	Environment / Use Case	Description
"notebook"	Jupyter Notebook	Displays <b>interactive</b> Plotly charts inline (default in Jupyter).
"browser"	Any Python environment	Opens the chart in a <b>new browser tab</b> for full interactivity.
"svg"	Static export	Renders a <b>static vector image</b> — useful for documents, reports, or PPTs.
"png"	Static export	Shows a <b>static raster image</b> (no interactivity, good for quick snapshots).
"iframe"	Embedded HTML	Embeds the chart in an <b>interactive HTML frame</b> inside notebooks or web apps.
"colab"	Google Colab	Optimized renderer for <b>Colab notebooks</b> .



## When to Use Each

### Seaborn:

- Quick EDA (Exploratory Data Analysis)
- Static reports, papers, or slides
- Needs clean, simple charts

### Plotly:

- Dashboards & web apps
- Interactive presentations
- Animations or geographic visualizations



### Summary:

- Use **Seaborn** for speed + simplicity + static analysis.
- Use **Plotly** for interaction + presentation + animation



Thank You



[DR SUBRAMANI](#)