Python Programming

Lab: 21(Data Visualization)

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Matplotlib:-It is a widely-used Python library for creating static, animated, and interactive visualizations in Python. It provides a flexible framework for creating a wide range of plots and charts.

Here are some key points about data visualization using Matplotlib in Python:-

- 1. Basic Plotting Functions:-
- Line Plot: Use plt.plot() to create line plots, which are useful for showing trends over time.
 - Bar Plot: Use plt.bar() to create bar charts for categorical data comparison.
 - **Histogram**: Use plt.hist() to visualize the distribution of numerical data.
 - Scatter Plot: Use plt.scatter() to show the relationship between two numerical variables.

2. Customization Options:-

- Labels and Titles: Use plt.xlabel("), plt.ylabel("), and plt.title() to add axis labels and titles to your plots.
- **Colors and Styles:** Customize the color and style of lines and markers using parameters like color, linestyle, and marker.
- **Legends:** Use **plt.legend()** to add legends, helping viewers understand the elements represented in the plot.

3. Subplots:-

• Use plt.subplot() to create multiple plots in a single figure, allowing for better comparison of different datasets or visualizations.

4. Data Annotation:-

 You can annotate points on your plots using plt.text() or plt.annotate() which helps highlight specific data points or trends.

Assignment Questions:-



Ques1:- Create sample line chart using matplotlib.

Program:-

```
blab21.py > ...
    import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
    import pandas as pd

# Sample data

x = [3, 1, 5, 4, 2] # X-axis values

y = [2, 3, 5, 7, 11] # Y-axis values

# Create the line chart

plt.plot(x, y, marker='o', linestyle='-', color='b', label='Sample Line')

# Adding title and labels

plt.title('Sample Line Chart')

plt.xlabel('X-axis Label')

# Adding a legend

plt.legend()

# Display the chart

plt.grid(True)

plt.show()

# x and y: Lists representing the data points for axes.

# plt.plot(...): Plots the data as a line chart, won the data points.

# plt.title(...): Adds a fitle to the chart.

# plt.xlabel(...) and plt.ylabel(...): Labels for axes.

# plt.xlabel(...) and plt.ylabel(...): Labels for axes.

# plt.legend(): Displays a legend for the plotted line.

# plt.grid(True): Adds a grid to the chartreadability.

# plt.show(): Displays the chart.

# plt.grid(True): Adds a grid to the chartreadability.

# plt.show(): Displays the chart.

# plt.ylabel('Y-axis Label')
```

```
# plt.plds(...): Adds a title to the chart.

28  # plt.title(...) and plt.ylabel(...): tabels for axes.

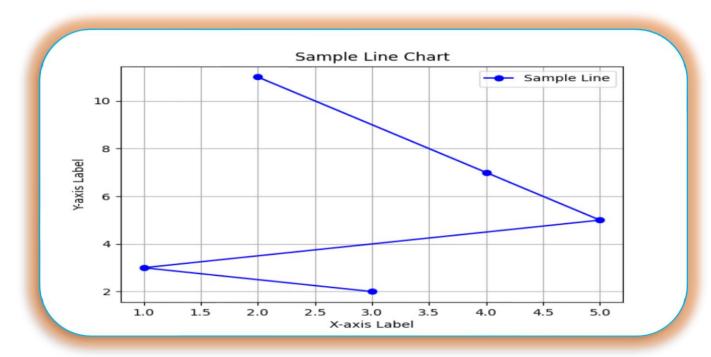
29  # plt.legend(): Displays a legend for the plotted line.

27  # plt.grid(True): Adds a grid to the chartreadability.

28  # plt.show(): Displays the chart.

29  # plt.ylabel('Y-axis tabel')
```

Output:-



#Another one example of this question:-

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd

# Sample data

x = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5] # X-axis values

y = [2, 3, 5, 7, 11] # Y-axis values

# Create the line chart

plt.plot(x, y, marker='o', linestyle='-', color='b', label='Sample Line')

# Adding title and labels

plt.title('Sample Line Chart')

plt.xlabel('X-axis Label')

# Adding a legend

plt.legend()

# Display the chart

plt.grid(True)

plt.show()

# x and y: Lists representing the data points for axes.

# plt.plot(...): Plots the data as a line chart, won the data points.

# plt.title(...): Adds a title to the chart.

# plt.tabel(...) and plt.ylabel(...): Labels for axes.

# plt.tabel(...) and plt.ylabel(...): Labels for axes.

# plt.legend(): Displays a legend for the plotted line.

# plt.grid(True): Adds a grid to the chartreadability.

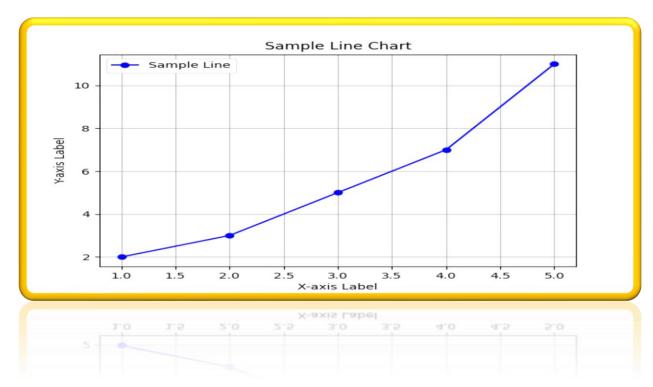
# plt.plow(): Displays a legend for the plotted line.

# plt.prid(True): Adds a grid to the chartreadability.

# plt.show(): Displays the chart.

# plt.vlabel('Y-axis Label')
```

Output:-



Ques 2.

Create Bar Chart using Sample data of employee salary report with different bar colors, data labels. #file name is Book2.xlsx

Program:-

```
Sa a Display the chart

Sa plt.grid(axis-'y')

S6 plt.tight_layout() a Adjust layout to make room for labels

S8 plt.show()
```

Output:-

