

Task 6

GO_STP_5247

Visualization using Python Matplotlib Library

1. Load the necessary package for plotting using pyplot from matplotlib.

Example - Days(x-axis) represents 8 days and Speed represents a car's speed. Plot a Basic line plot between days and car speed, put x axis label as days and y axis label as car speed and put title Car Speed Measurement.

```
Days=[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8]
```

```
Speed=[60,62,61,58,56,57,46,63]
```

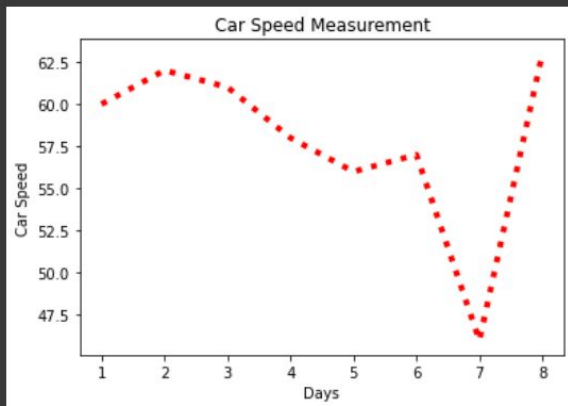
```
[1] import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
[2] Days = np.array([1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8])
Speed = np.array([60,62,61,58,56,57,46,63])
```

```
[28] plt.plot(Days,Speed,linewidth = 4,color='red',linestyle=':')
plt.xlabel('Days')
```

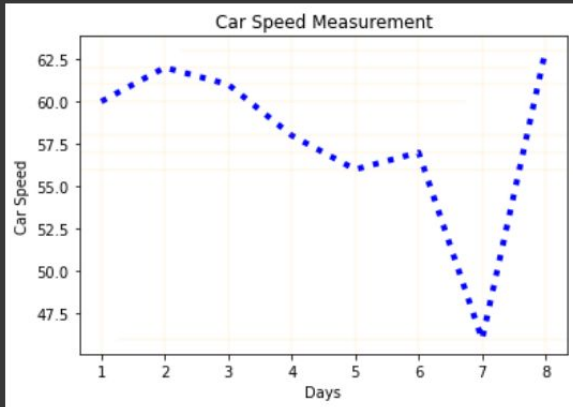
✓ 0s completed at 8:45 PM

```
plt.xlabel('Days')
plt.ylabel('Car Speed')
plt.title('Car Speed Measurement')
plt.show()
```



2. Now to above car data apply some string formats like line style example green dotted line, marker shape like +, change markersize, markerface color etc.

```
plt.plot(Days, Speed, linewidth=4, linestyle=':', color = 'blue', markersize=500, marker='+', markerfacecolor='red', markeredgewidth=.1,
         markeredgecolor='orange')
plt.xlabel('Days')
plt.ylabel('Car Speed')
plt.title('Car Speed Measurement')
plt.show()
```



3. Plot Axes Labels, Chart title, Legend, Grid in Car minimum, Maximum and average speed in 8 days.

```
days=[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8]
```

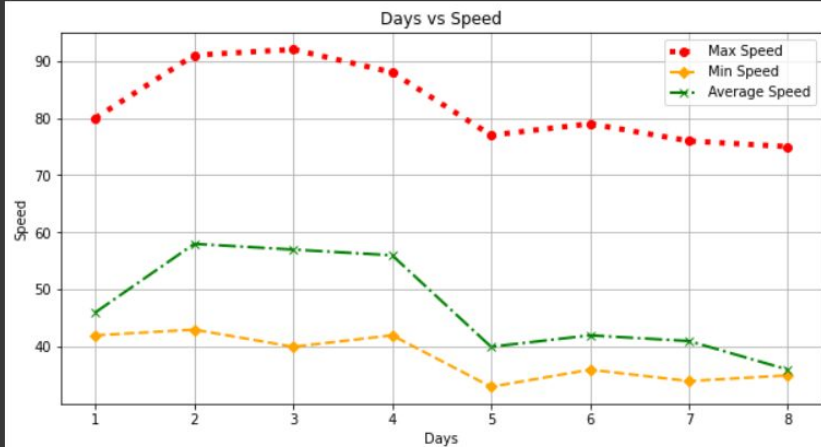
```
max_speed=[80,91,92,88,77,79,76,75]
```

```
min_speed=[42,43,40,42,33,36,34,35]
```

```
avg_speed=[46,58,57,56,40,42,41,36]
```

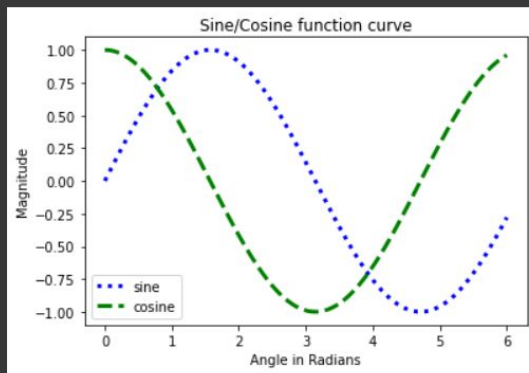
```
[53] days = np.array([1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8])
      max_speed = np.array([80,91,92,88,77,79,76,75])
      min_speed = np.array([42,43,40,42,33,36,34,35])
      avg_speed = np.array([46,58,57,56,40,42,41,36])
```

```
[7] plt.figure(figsize=(10,5))
# axis 1
plt.plot(days,max_speed,linestyle=':', linewidth=4,color='red',marker='o')
plt.xlabel('Days')
plt.ylabel('Speed')
# axis 2
plt.plot(days,min_speed, linestyle='--', linewidth=2,color='orange',marker='D')
plt.xlabel('Days')
plt.ylabel('Speed')
# axis 3
plt.plot(days,avg_speed, linestyle='-.', linewidth=2,color='green',marker='x')
plt.title('Days vs Speed')
plt.xlabel('Days')
plt.ylabel('Speed')
plt.legend(["Max Speed", "Min Speed","Average Speed"])
plt.grid()
plt.show()
```



4. Plotting a basic sine graph by adding more features. Adding Multiple plots by Superimposition like cosine wave.

```
[79] x = np.linspace(0,6,100)
      y = np.sin(x)
      z = np.cos(x)
      plt.plot(x,y,linestyle=':',color='b',linewidth = 3)
      plt.plot(x,z,linestyle='--',color='g',linewidth = 3)
      plt.xlabel("Angle in Radians")
      plt.ylabel("Magnitude")
      plt.title("Sine/Cosine function curve")
      plt.legend(['sine','cosine'])
      plt.show()
```



5. Plot Simple bar chart showing popularity of Programming Languages.

```
Languages = ['Python', 'SQL', 'Java', 'C++', 'JavaScript']
```

Popularity = [56, 39, 34, 34, 29]

Security = [44, 36, 55, 50, 42]

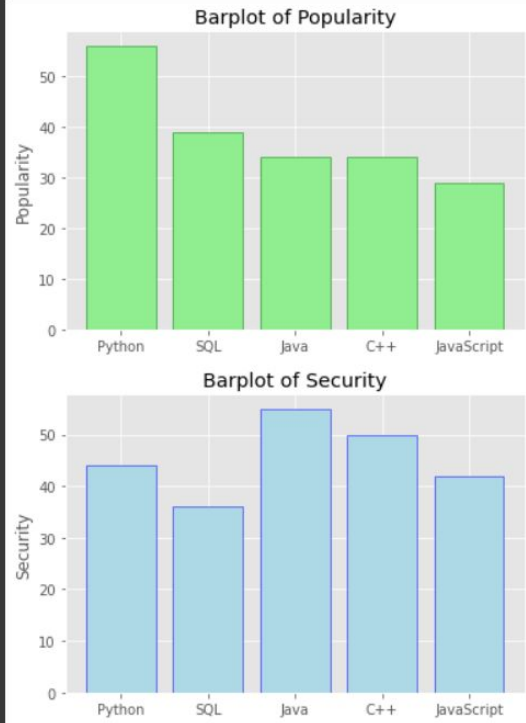
Plot Multiple Bars showing Popularity and Security of major Programming Languages. Also Create Horizontal bar chart using barh function.

```
[94] Languages = ['Python', 'SQL', 'Java', 'C++', 'JavaScript']
Popularity = np.array([56, 39, 34, 34, 29])
Security = np.array([44, 36, 55, 50, 42])
import pandas as pd
```

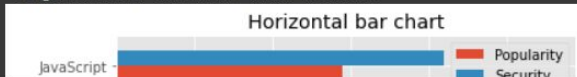
```
[99] # Popularity
plot1 = plt.figure(1)
plt.bar(Languages, Popularity, color= 'lightgreen', edgecolor = 'g')
plt.title('Barplot of Popularity')
plt.ylabel('Popularity')
# Security
plot2 = plt.figure(2)
plt.bar(Languages, Security, color= 'lightblue', edgecolor = 'b')
plt.title('Barplot of Security')
plt.ylabel('Security')
# Horizontal bar chart
data = {'Popularity': [56, 39, 34, 34, 29], 'Security': [44, 36, 55, 50, 42]}
df = pd.DataFrame(data, columns=['Popularity', 'Security'], index = ['Python', 'SQL', 'Java', 'C++', 'JavaScript'])
plot3 = plt.figure(3)
df.plot.barh()
plt.title('Horizontal bar chart')
plt.style.use('ggplot')
plt.xlabel('Languages')
plt.ylabel('Popularity')
plt.show()
```

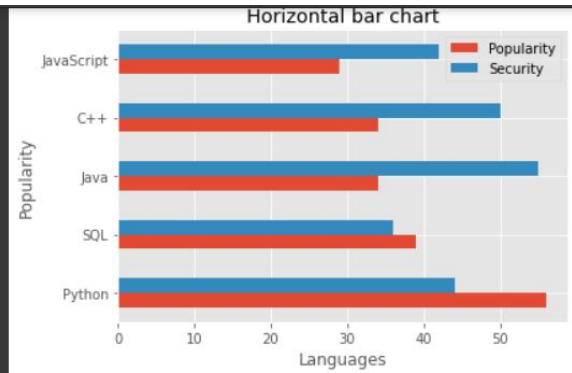
Barplot of Popularity

```
plt.ylabel('Popularity')  
plt.show()
```



<Figure size 432x288 with 0 Axes>





6. Plot Histogram, We have a sample data of Students marks of various Students, we will try to plot number of Students by marks range and try to figure out how many Students are average, below-average and Excellent.

```
Marks = [ 61,86,42,46,73,95,65,78,53,92,55,69,70,49,72,86,64]
```

Histogram showing Below Average, Average and Excellent distribution

40-60: Below Average

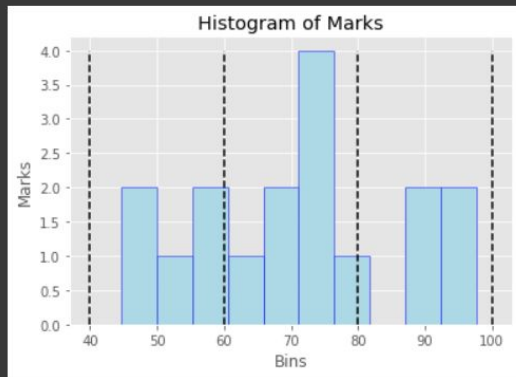
60-80: Average

80-100: Excellent

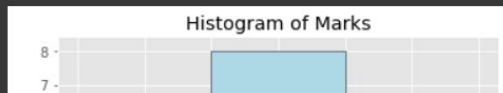
```
[100] Marks = np.array([61,86,42,46,73,95,65,78,53,92,55,69,70,49,72,86,64])
      below_average = Marks[np.logical_and(Marks >= 40,Marks < 60)]
      average = Marks[np.logical_and(Marks >= 60,Marks < 80)]
      excellent = Marks[np.logical_and(Marks >= 80,Marks < 100)]
```



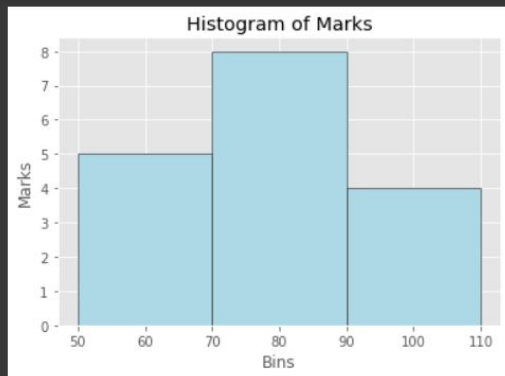
```
plt.hist(Marks, align='right', color='lightblue', edgecolor='blue')
plt.xlabel('Bins')
plt.ylabel('Marks')
plt.title('Histogram of Marks')
plt.vlines([40, 60, 80, 100], ymin=0, ymax=4, colors='k', linestyle='dashed')
plt.show()
```



```
[115] plt.hist(Marks, bins = [40, 60, 80, 100], align='right', color='lightblue', edgecolor='black')
plt.xlabel('Bins')
plt.ylabel('Marks')
plt.title('Histogram of Marks')
plt.show()
```



[115]



```
[116] print('No of Below Average students :',below_average.size)
      print('No of Average students :',average.size)
      print('No of Excellent students :',excellent.size)
```

```
No of Below Average students : 5
No of Average students : 8
No of Excellent students : 4
```

7. Titanic Data Set Download Data

Load the data file

- Create a pie chart presenting the male/female proportion
- Create a scatterplot with the Fare paid and the Age, differ the plot color by gender

```
[117] import seaborn as sns
import pandas as pd
```

```
[118] df = sns.load_dataset('titanic')
```

```
[119] df.head()
```

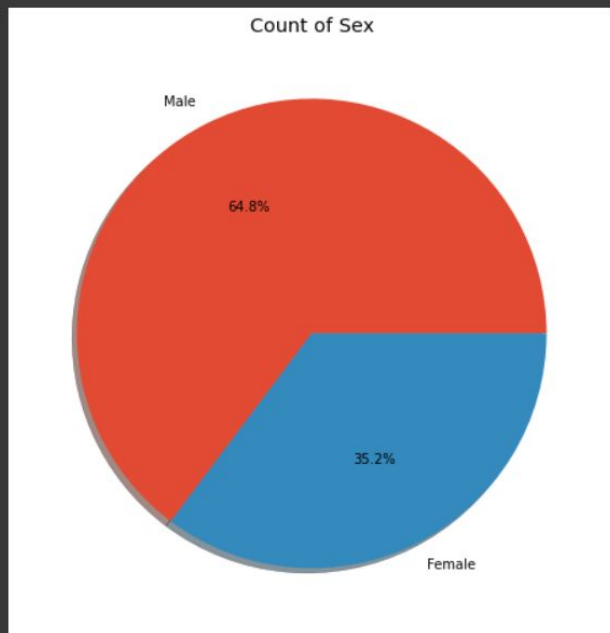
	survived	pclass	sex	age	sibsp	parch	fare	embarked	class	who	adult_male	deck	embark_town	alive	alone
0	0	3	male	22.0	1	0	7.2500	S	Third	man	True	NaN	Southampton	no	False
1	1	1	female	38.0	1	0	71.2833	C	First	woman	False	C	Cherbourg	yes	False
2	1	3	female	26.0	0	0	7.9250	S	Third	woman	False	NaN	Southampton	yes	True
3	1	1	female	35.0	1	0	53.1000	S	First	woman	False	C	Southampton	yes	False
4	0	3	male	35.0	0	0	8.0500	S	Third	man	True	NaN	Southampton	no	True

```
[120] df.columns
```

```
Index(['survived', 'pclass', 'sex', 'age', 'sibsp', 'parch', 'fare',
      'embarked', 'class', 'who', 'adult_male', 'deck', 'embark_town',
      'alive', 'alone'],
      dtype='object')
```

```
[138] plt.figure(figsize=(8,8))
data=df.sex.value_counts()
plt.pie(data,labels=['Male','Female'],autopct='%1.1f%%',shadow = True)
plt.title('Count of Sex')
plt.show()
```

[138]



```
[139] df_male = df[df['sex'] == 'male']  
      df_male.sex.value_counts()
```

```
male    577  
Name: sex, dtype: int64
```

```
[140] df_female = df[df['sex'] == 'female']  
      df_female.sex.value_counts()
```

```
female    314  
Name: sex, dtype: int64
```

```
[148] plt.figure(figsize=(15,5))  
      plt.scatter(df_male.fare,df_male.age,  
                  label='Male',color='green',marker='x')  
      plt.scatter(df_female.fare,df_female.age,  
                  label='Female',color='red',marker='o')  
      plt.xlabel('Fare')  
      plt.ylabel('Age')  
      plt.title('Scatter Plot')  
      plt.legend()  
      plt.show()
```



```
plt.figure(figsize=(15,5))
plt.scatter(df_male.fare,df_male.age,
            label='Male',color='green',marker='x')
plt.scatter(df_female.fare,df_female.age,
            label='Female',color='red',marker='o')
plt.xlabel('Fare')
plt.ylabel('Age')
plt.title('Scatter Plot')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

