



# Huawei HCCDA-AI certification

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# Data Visualization

Turning Data into Insights

**matplotlib**

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# Introduction to Data

## What is Data?

Data is raw facts and figures collected for analysis and decision-making.

## Types of Data:

### 1. Structured Data

Organized in rows and columns

**Example:** Excel sheets, SQL databases



### 2. Unstructured Data

No predefined format

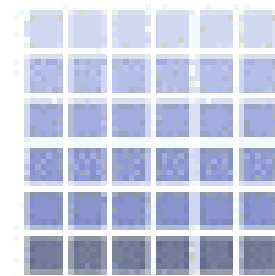
**Example:** Images, videos, emails, social media posts



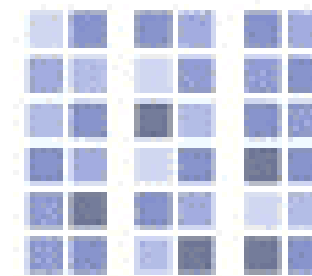
### 3. Semi-structured Data

Partially organized

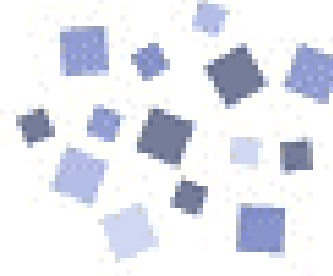
**Example:** JSON, XML files



Structured  
Data



Semi-Structured  
Data



Unstructured  
Data





Response	Percentage
Agree	58.4%
Disagree	41.6%





# Where Does Data Come From?

## 1. Internal Sources

- Company databases
- Transaction records
- CRM systems
- Employee feedback



## 3. Sensors and IoT Devices

- Smart devices
- Wearables
- Environmental sensors



## 2. External Sources

- Social media platforms (Facebook, Twitter)
- Public datasets (government, research organizations)
- Web scraping
- Third-party data providers



## 4. Surveys and Questionnaires

- Customer feedback
- Market research



## 5. Multimedia Sources

- Images, videos, audio recordings
- Satellite imagery







# Why is Data Important?

## 1. Informed Decision-Making

- Supports business, healthcare, education & policy decisions
- Enables data
- Driven strategies

## 2. Improved Efficiency

- Identifies patterns to optimize processes
- Reduces cost & time through automation

## 3. Personalization

- Powers recommendation systems (e.g., Netflix, Amazon)
- Enhances user experience

## 4. Innovation & Growth

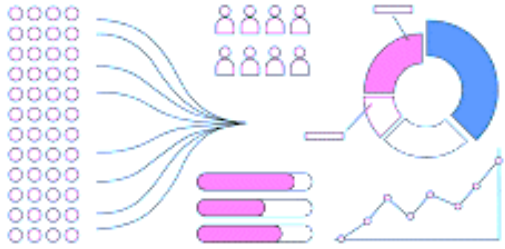
- Drives AI, machine learning, and product development
- Enables predictive analytics

## 5. Competitive Advantage

- Companies leveraging data outperform competitors
- Helps in trend prediction and market insights



# Data Visualization and Its Importance



## What is Data Visualization?

The graphical representation of information a data using charts, graphs, maps, and dashboard



## Data Visualization Important

1



Simplifies  
Complex Data

2



Reveals Patterns  
and Trends

3



Improves  
Decision-Making

4



Enhances  
Communication

5



Supports Data  
Storytelling



# Common Data Visualization Tools

## 1. Matplotlib (Python)

- Basic plotting library
- Highly customizable
- Great for line, bar, scatter plots



## 2. Seaborn (Python)

- Built on top of Matplotlib
- Beautiful statistical plots
- Works well with pandas DataFrames



## 3. Plotly (Python/JS)

- Interactive and web-ready plots
- 3D, animated and dashboard capabilities



## 4. Tableau

- Drag-and-drop visual analytics tool
- Ideal for business dashboards and reports



## 5. Power BI

- Microsoft's BI platform
- Integrates well with Excel and Azure



## 6. Excel

- Basic visualizations for quick analysis
- Widely used in business settings







# Quantitative vs Qualitative Data

## 1. Quantitative Data (Numerical Data)

Data that can be measured and expressed in numbers.

### Types

**Discrete Data:** Countable values (e.g., number of students, cars)

**Continuous Data:** Measurable, can take any value within a range (e.g., height, weight, temperature)



## 2. Qualitative Data (Categorical Data)

Describes characteristics or qualities; not numerical.

### Types

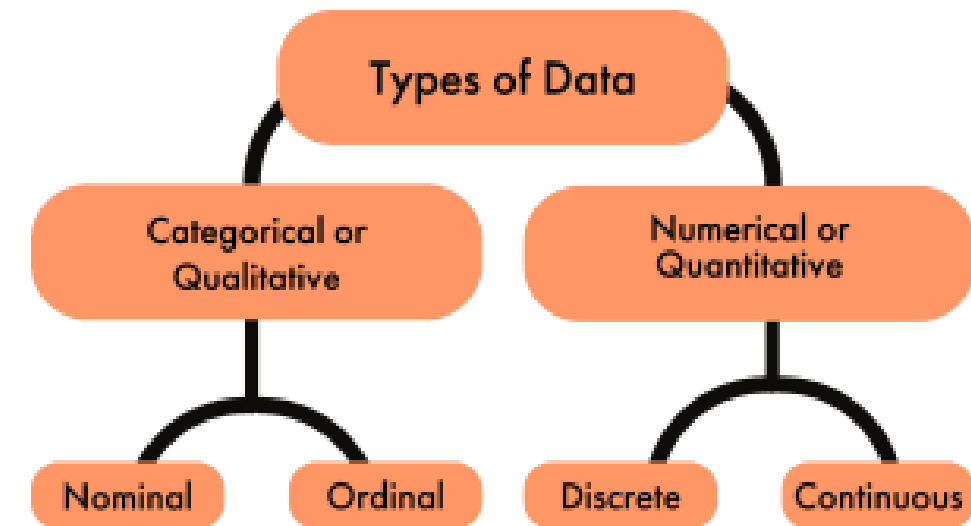
**Nominal Data:** Categories without order (e.g., gender, colors, countries)

**Ordinal Data:** Categories with a logical order (e.g., education level, satisfaction ratings)

### Key Difference

Quantitative = "How much?"

Qualitative = "What kind?"



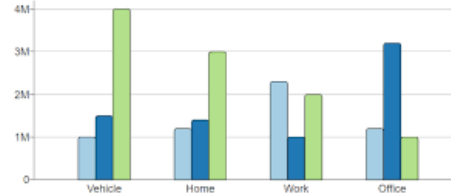


# Types of Data Visualizations

## 1. Bar Chart

Compare values across categories

**Example:** Sales by region



## 2. Line Chart

Show trends over time

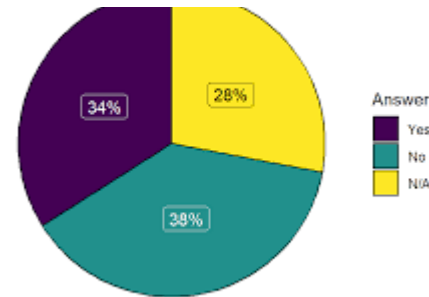
**Example:** Monthly temperature



## 3. Pie Chart

Show parts of a whole

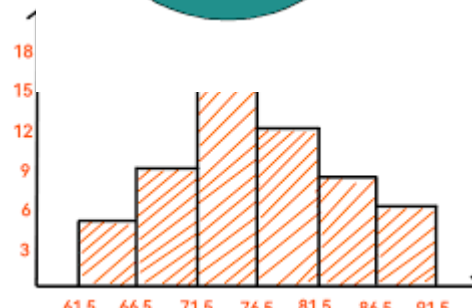
**Example:** Market share by company



## 4. Histogram

Distribution of numeric data

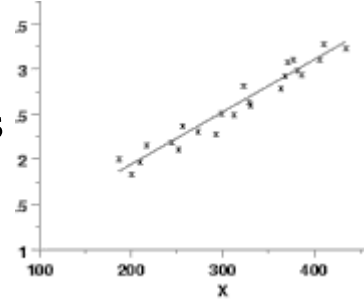
**Example:** Exam score frequency



## 5. Scatter Plot

Show relationships between two variables

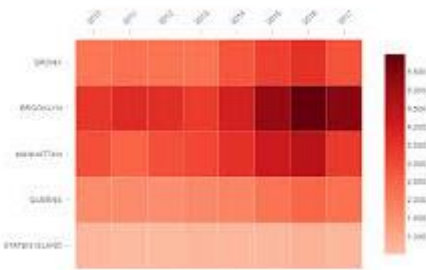
**Example:** Height vs. weight



## 6. Heatmap

Visualize correlations or intensity

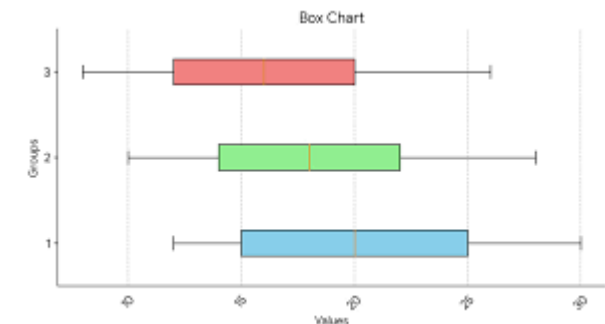
**Example:** Correlation matrix



## 7. Box Plot

Summary of distribution (median, quartiles, outliers)

**Example:** Salary distribution





# Introduction to Matplotlib

## What is Matplotlib?

Matplotlib is a popular Python library used for creating static, animated, and interactive visualizations.



## Installation

```
pip install matplotlib
```

```
conda install matplotlib
```

## Key Features:

- 2D plotting library
- Supports line, bar, scatter, pie, histogram, and more
- Highly customizable (colors, labels, styles)
- Works well with NumPy and pandas



## Example

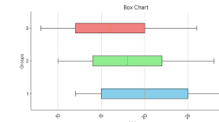
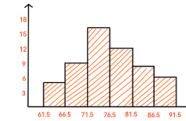
```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
x = [1, 2, 3, 4]
```

```
y = [10, 20, 25, 30]
```

## Use Cases:

- Data exploration and reporting
- Visual summaries in machine learning
- Creating dashboards and reports



```
plt.plot(x, y)
```

```
plt.title("Simple Line Plot")
```

```
plt.xlabel("X-axis")
```

```
plt.ylabel("Y-axis")
```

```
plt.show()
```



# Creating a Simple Line Plot

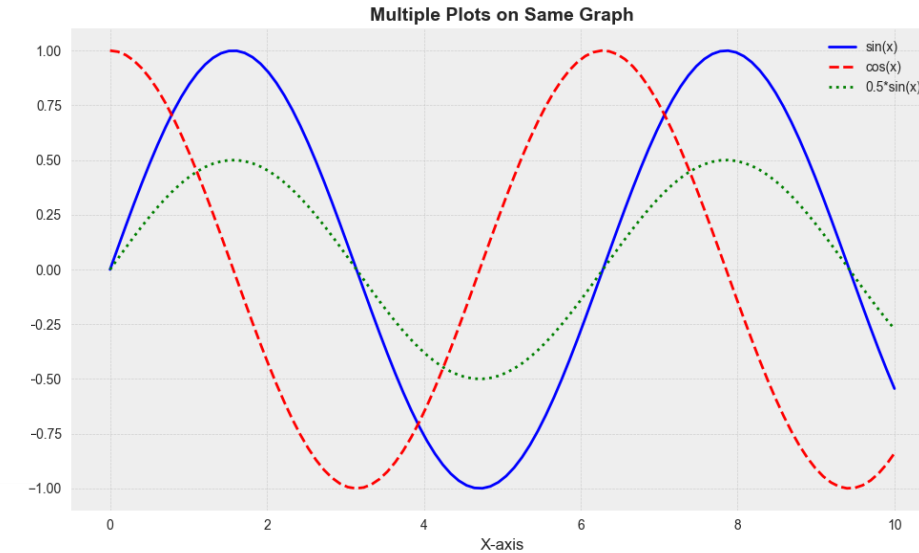
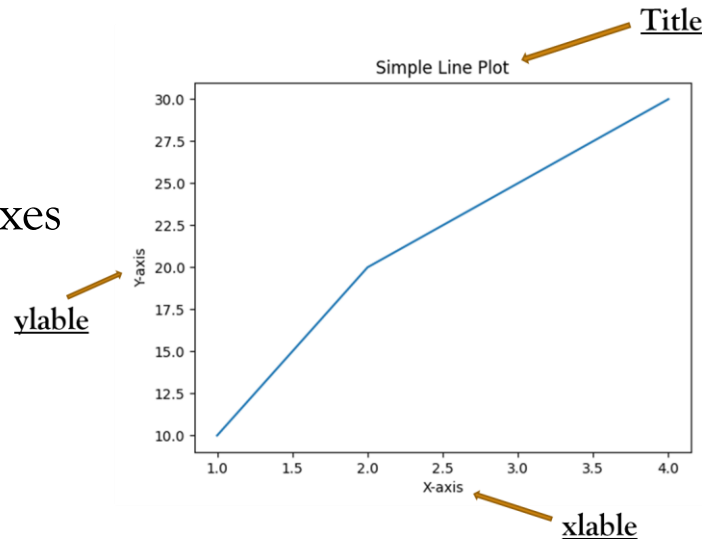
## Key Elements of a Plot

- `plt.plot()` – Draws the line graph
- `plt.title()` – Adds a title
- `plt.xlabel()` / `plt.ylabel()` – Labels axes
- `plt.show()` – Displays the plot

## Code

Python

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
x = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
y = [10, 20, 15, 25, 30]
plt.plot(x, y)
plt.title("Basic Line Plot")
plt.xlabel("X-axis")
plt.ylabel("Y-axis")
plt.show()
```



## Tip

- Matplotlib also supports multiple plots on the same graph using `plt.plot()` multiple times before `plt.show()`.



# Customizing Plots in Matplotlib

## Code

### 1. Changing Colors, Line Styles & Markers

Python

```
plt.plot(x, y, color='green', linestyle='--', marker='o')
```

- color = 'red', 'blue', 'green', etc.
- linestyle = '-', '--', '-.', ':'
- marker = 'o' (circle), 's' (square), '\*' (star), etc.

```
plt.plot(x, y, color='purple', linestyle='-.', marker='s')  
plt.title("Customized Line Plot")  
plt.xlabel("Time")  
plt.ylabel("Value")  
plt.grid(True)  
plt.legend(["Trend"])  
plt.show()
```

### 2. Adding Grid & Legend

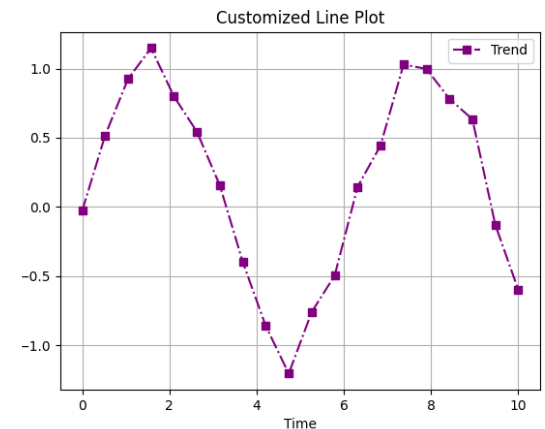
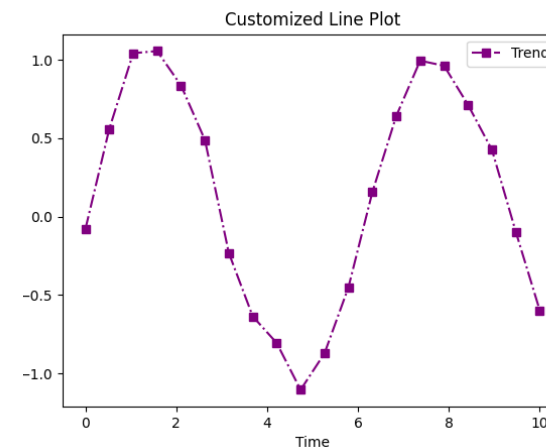
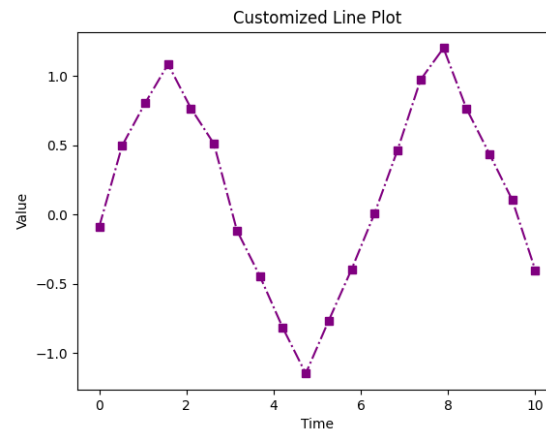
Python

```
plt.grid(True)  
plt.legend(["Sales"])
```

### 3. Adjusting Figure Size

Python

```
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 5))
```





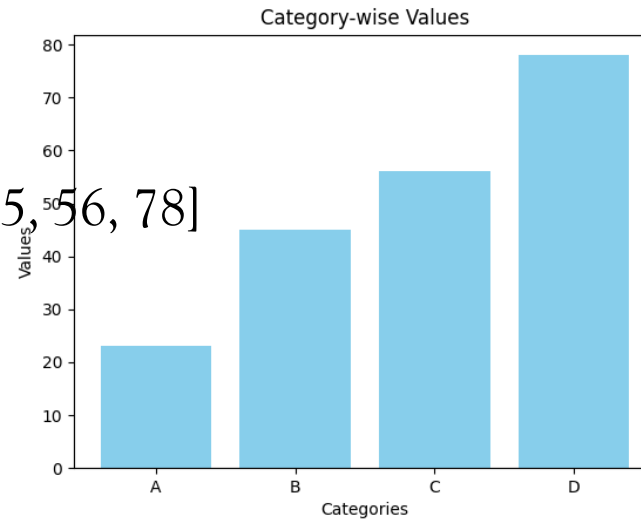


# Creating Bar Charts in Matplotlib

## 1. Vertical Bar Chart

Python

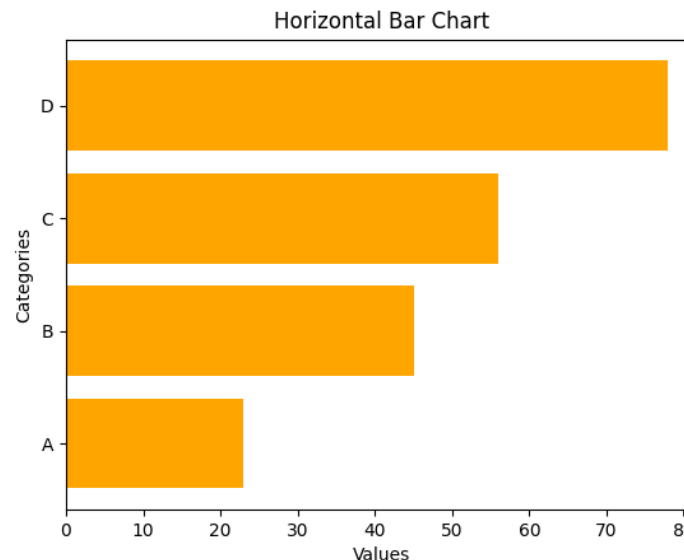
```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
categories = ['A', 'B', 'C', 'D']
values = [23, 45, 56, 78]
plt.bar(categories, values, color='skyblue')
plt.title("Category-wise Values")
plt.xlabel("Categories")
plt.ylabel("Values")
plt.show()
```



## 2. Horizontal Bar Chart

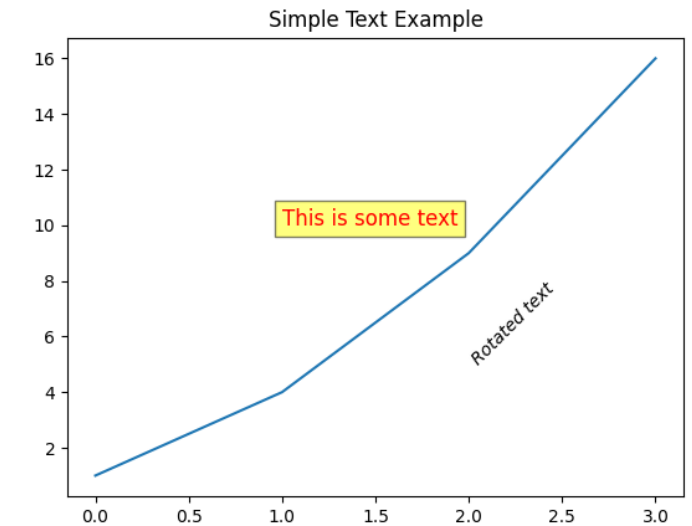
Python

```
plt.barh(categories, values, color='orange')
plt.title("Horizontal Bar Chart")
plt.xlabel("Values")
plt.ylabel("Categories")
plt.show()
```



## 3. Customization Options

Change bar color, width, and alignment  
Add value labels using plt.text()



## Use Case

Compare quantities across discrete categories (e.g., sales per product)

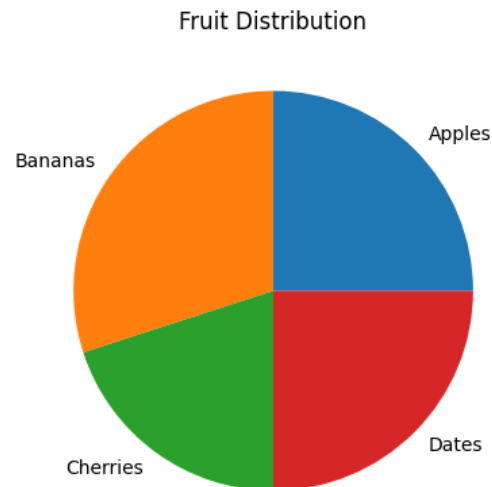


# Creating Pie Charts in Matplotlib

## 1. Basic Pie Chart

Python

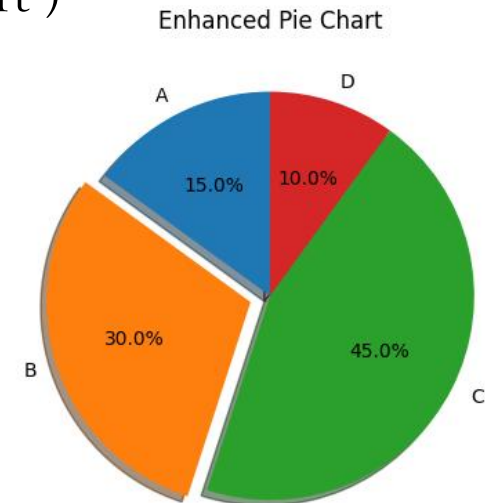
```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
labels = ['Apples', 'Bananas', 'Cherries', 'Dates']
sizes = [25, 30, 20, 25]
plt.pie(sizes, labels=labels)
plt.title("Fruit Distribution")
plt.show()
```



## 2. Adding Customization

Python

```
plt.pie(
    sizes,
    labels=labels,
    autopct='%1.1f%%',      # Show percentages
    startangle=90,          # Start from top
    explode=[0, 0.1, 0, 0], # Emphasize one slice
    shadow=True)
plt.title("Enhanced Pie Chart")
plt.show()
```



## Use Cases

Represent part-to-whole relationships (percentages, shares)



# Creating Histograms in Matplotlib

## 1. What is a Histogram?

A histogram shows the distribution of a numeric variable by grouping data into bins.

## 2. Basic Histogram

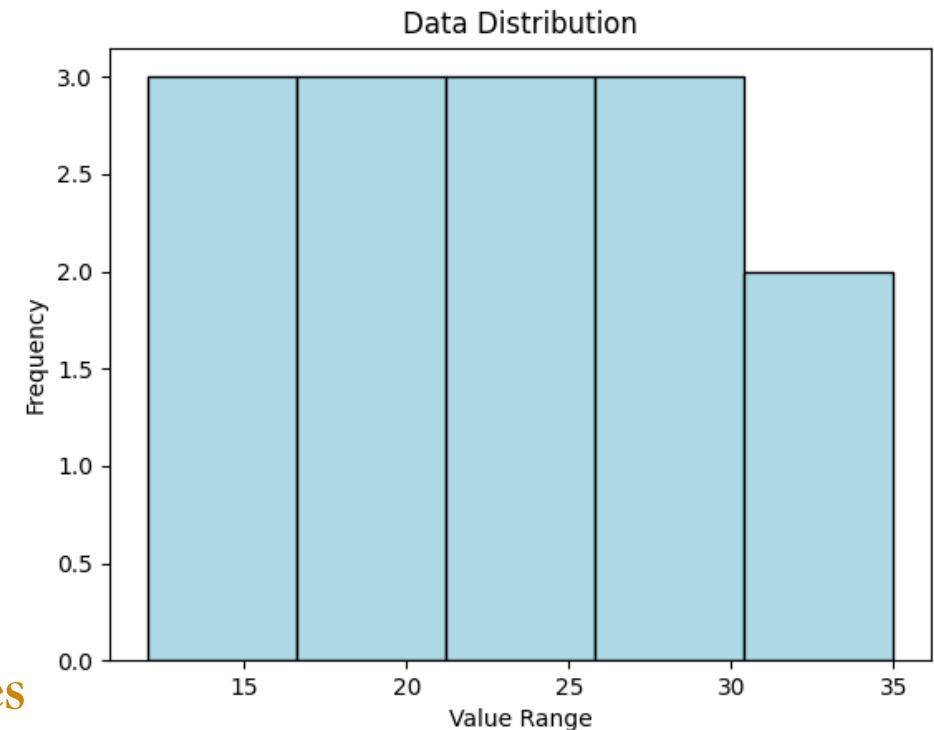
Python

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
data = [12, 15, 13, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 28, 30, 32, 35]  
plt.hist(data, bins=5, color='skyblue', edgecolor='black')  
plt.title("Data Distribution")  
plt.xlabel("Value Range")  
plt.ylabel("Frequency")  
plt.show()
```

## 3. Customization Options

- bins: Number of intervals
- color & edgecolor: Visual styling
- Add grid, mean lines, etc. for clarity



## Use Cases

Understand data spread, detect skewness, spot outliers



# Creating Scatter Plots in Matplotlib

## 1. What is a Scatter Plot?

A scatter plot displays values for two variables as points on a 2D plane. It shows relationships, patterns, or correlations.

## 2. Basic Scatter Plot

Python

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
x = [5, 7, 8, 7, 2, 17, 2, 9]
```

```
y = [99, 86, 87, 88, 100, 86, 103, 87]
```

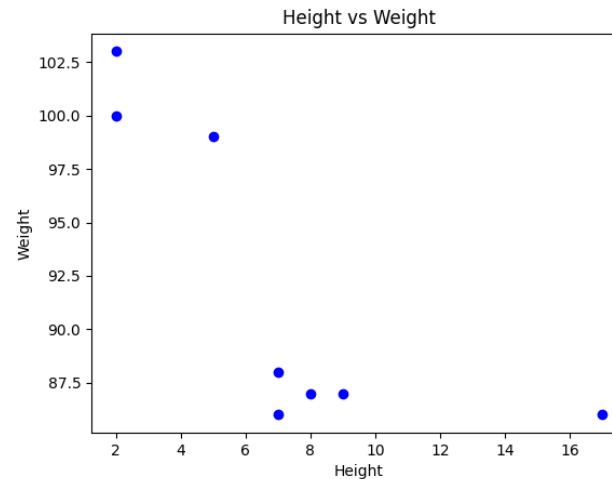
```
plt.scatter(x, y, color='blue')
```

```
plt.title("Height vs Weight")
```

```
plt.xlabel("Height")
```

```
plt.ylabel("Weight")
```

```
plt.show()
```

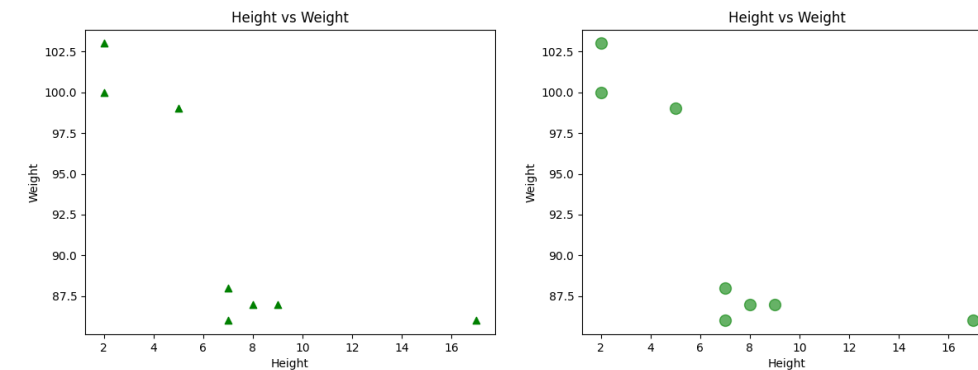


## 3. Customization Options

- **color:** e.g., 'red', 'green'
- **marker:** e.g., 'o', '^', 's'
- **size:** using s= parameter for point sizes
- **alpha:** for transparency

Python

```
plt.scatter(x, y, color='green', s=100, alpha=0.6)
```



## Use Cases

Visualizing relationships between variables (e.g., age vs income)



# Creating Subplots in Matplotlib

## 1. What are Subplots?

Subplots allow multiple plots to be displayed in a single figure.

## 2. Using `plt.subplot()`

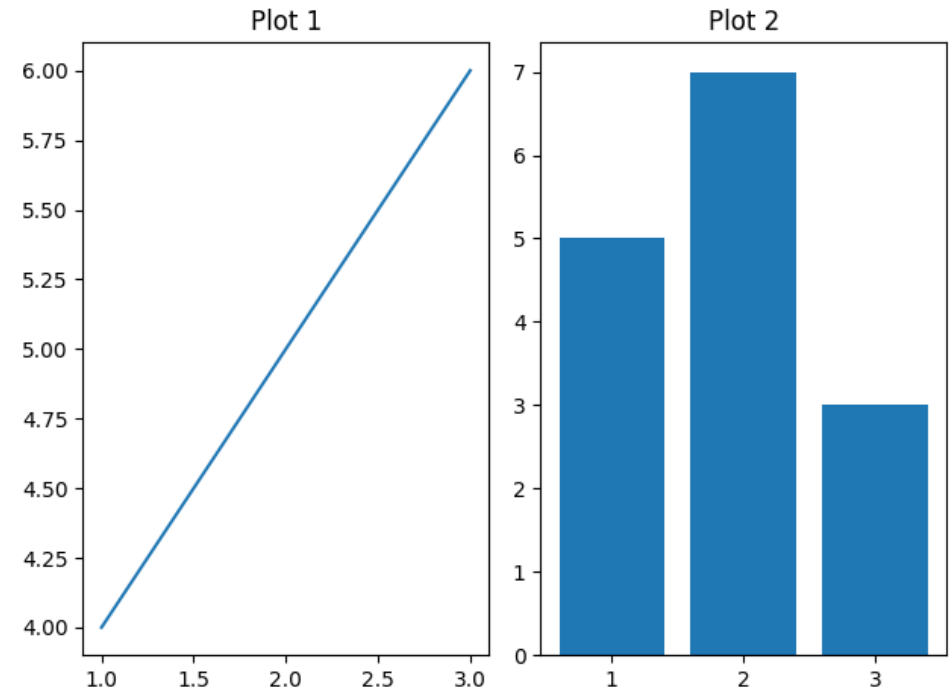
Python

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.subplot(1, 2, 1) # 1 row, 2 columns, 1st plot
plt.plot([1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6])
plt.title("Plot 1")
plt.subplot(1, 2, 2) # 2nd plot
plt.bar([1, 2, 3], [5, 7, 3])
plt.title("Plot 2")
plt.tight_layout() # Adjust spacing
plt.show()
```

## 3. Grid Structure

- `plt.subplot(rows, columns, index)`
- Index starts at 1



## Use Cases

Compare multiple visualizations side by side





# Plot Styling & Themes in Matplotlib

## 1. Built-in Styles

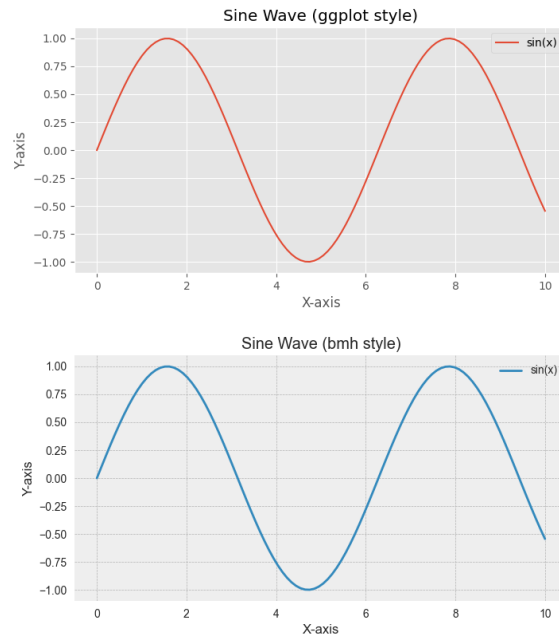
Apply a pre-defined style to your plots:

Python

```
plt.style.use('ggplot')
```

Popular styles:-

- 'ggplot'
- 'seaborn'
- 'bmh'
- 'dark\_background'
- 'fivethirtyeight'



## 2. Customize Fonts & Sizes

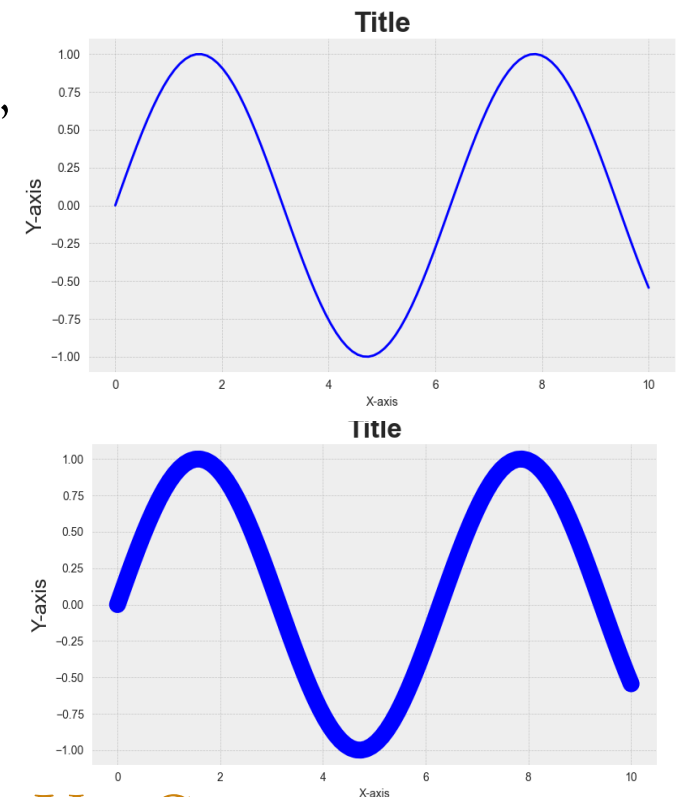
Python

- `plt.title("Title", fontsize=14, fontweight='bold')`
- `plt.xlabel("X-axis", fontsize=12)`
- `plt.ylabel("Y-axis", fontsize=12)`

## 3. Line and Marker Customization

Python

```
plt.plot(x,  
y,  
color='purple',  
linewidth=2,  
marker='o',  
markersize=8)
```



Use Case

Enhance readability, match publication or brand styles.



# Saving Plots to Files in Matplotlib

## 1. Save a Plot as an Image File

Python

```
plt.plot([1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6])
```

```
plt.title("Simple Plot")
```

```
plt.savefig("plot.png") # Save as PNG
```

## 2. Supported File Formats

- .png – Most common
- .jpg, .jpeg – Compressed image
- .pdf – For high-quality printing
- .svg – Scalable vector graphics

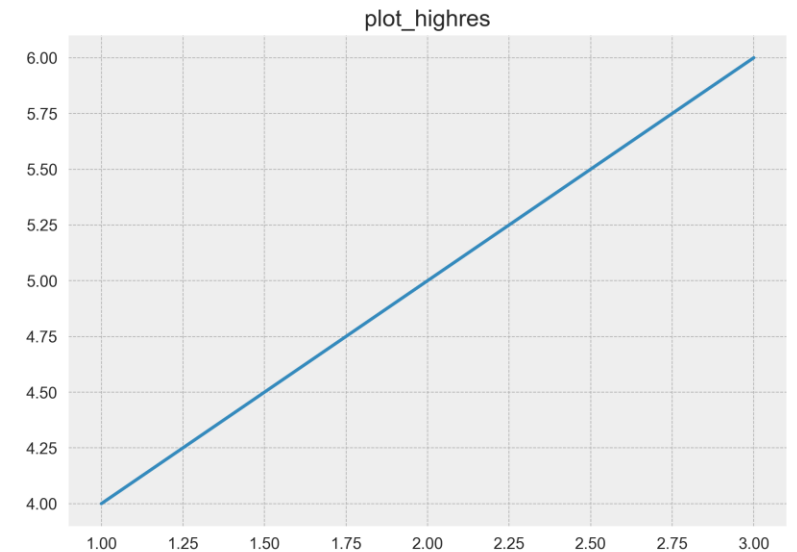
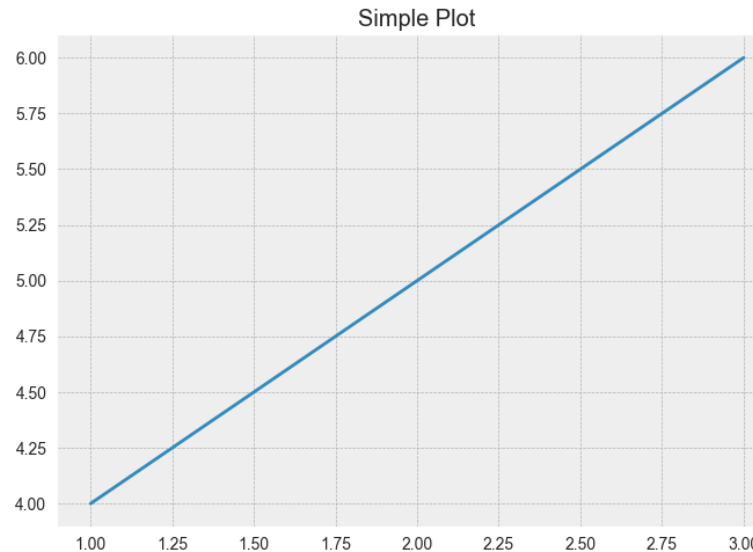
## 3. Set Resolution (DPI)

Python

```
plt.savefig("plot_highres.png", dpi=300)
```

## 4. Save Without Displaying

- Call `plt.savefig()` before `plt.show()`
- Once `plt.show()` is used, the plot is cleared



## Use Case

Include plots in reports, articles, or websites

# Q & A





**THANK  
YOU**