



Python for Data Science

Distribution Plots

In [10]: `import seaborn as sns`

In [11]: `%matplotlib inline`

In [12]: `tips = sns.load_dataset('tips')`

In [13]: `tips.head()`

Out[13]:

	total_bill	tip	sex	smoker	day	time	size
0	16.99	1.01	Female	No	Sun	Dinner	2
1	10.34	1.66	Male	No	Sun	Dinner	3
2	21.01	3.50	Male	No	Sun	Dinner	3
3	23.68	3.31	Male	No	Sun	Dinner	2
4	24.59	3.61	Female	No	Sun	Dinner	4



In [12]: `tips = sns.load_dataset('tips')`

In [13]: `tips.head()`

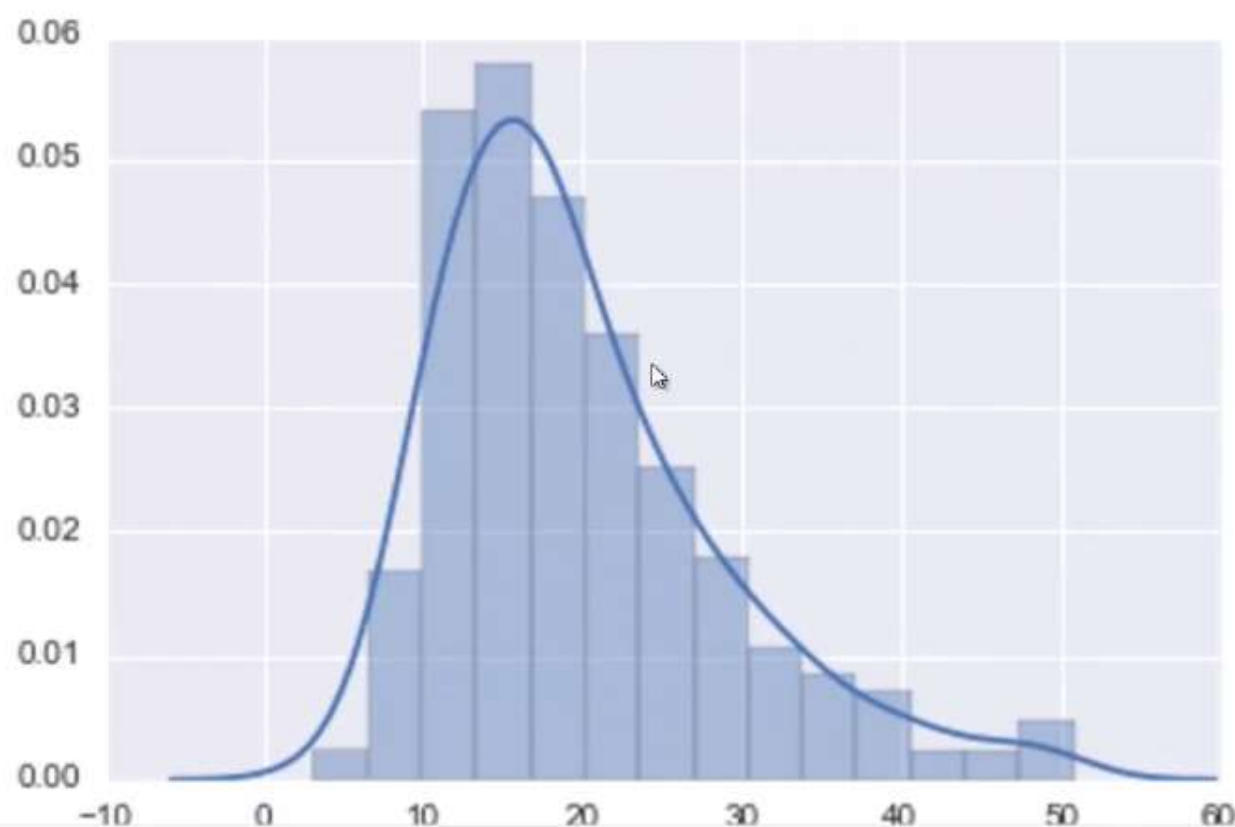
Out[13]:

	total_bill	tip	sex	smoker	day	time	size
0	16.99	1.01	Female	No	Sun	Dinner	2
1	10.34	1.66	Male	No	Sun	Dinner	3
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3	23.68	3.31	Male	No	Sun	Dinner	2
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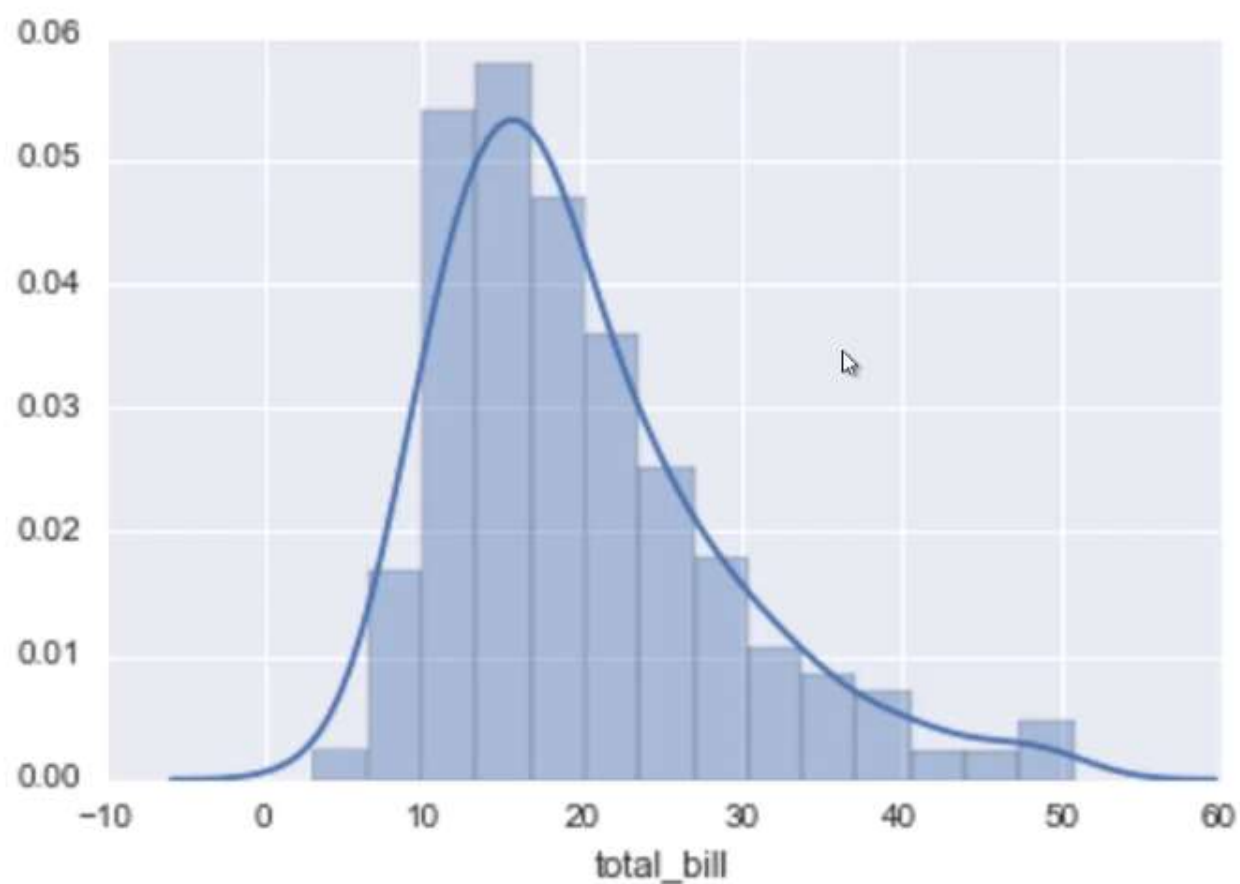
In []:

```
In [14]: sns.distplot(tips['total_bill'])
```

```
Out[14]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x254beb09b00>
```

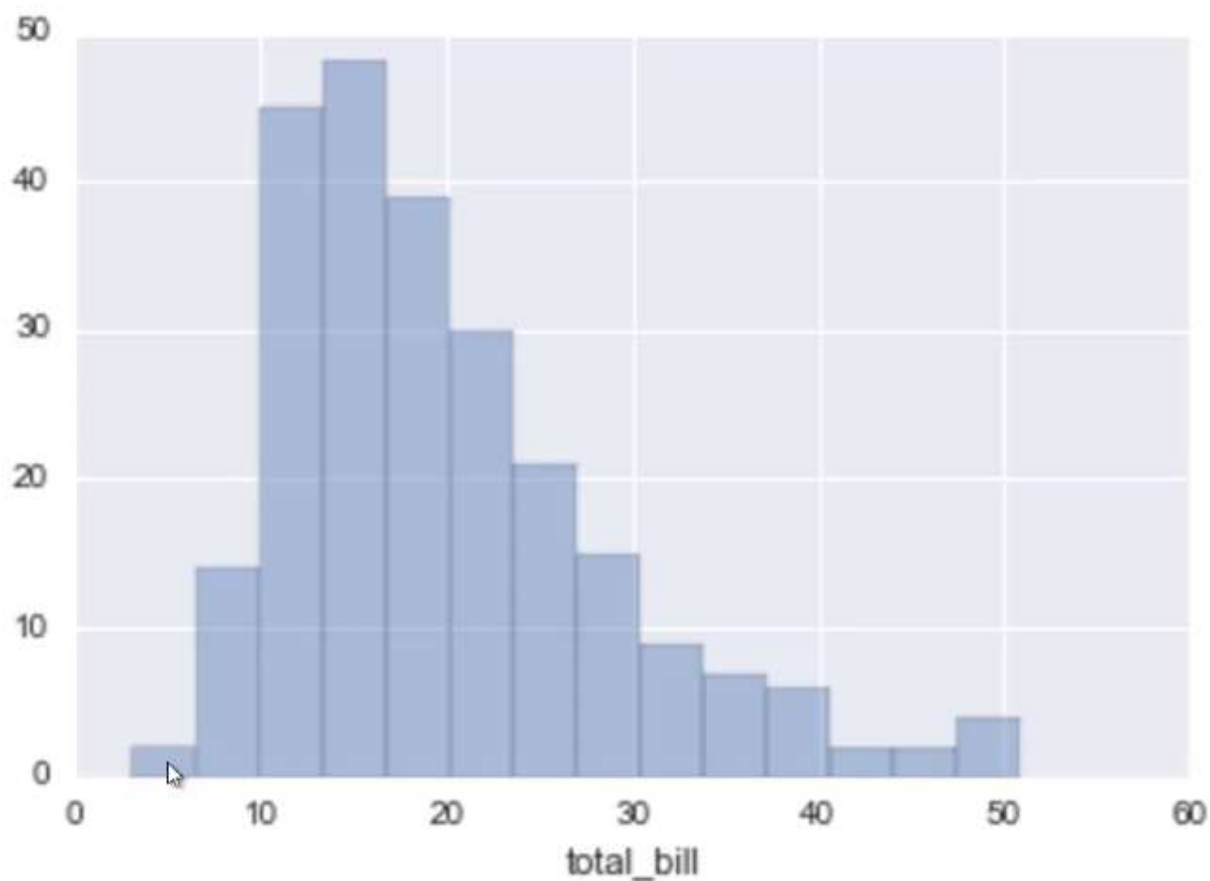


Out[14]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x254beb09b00>





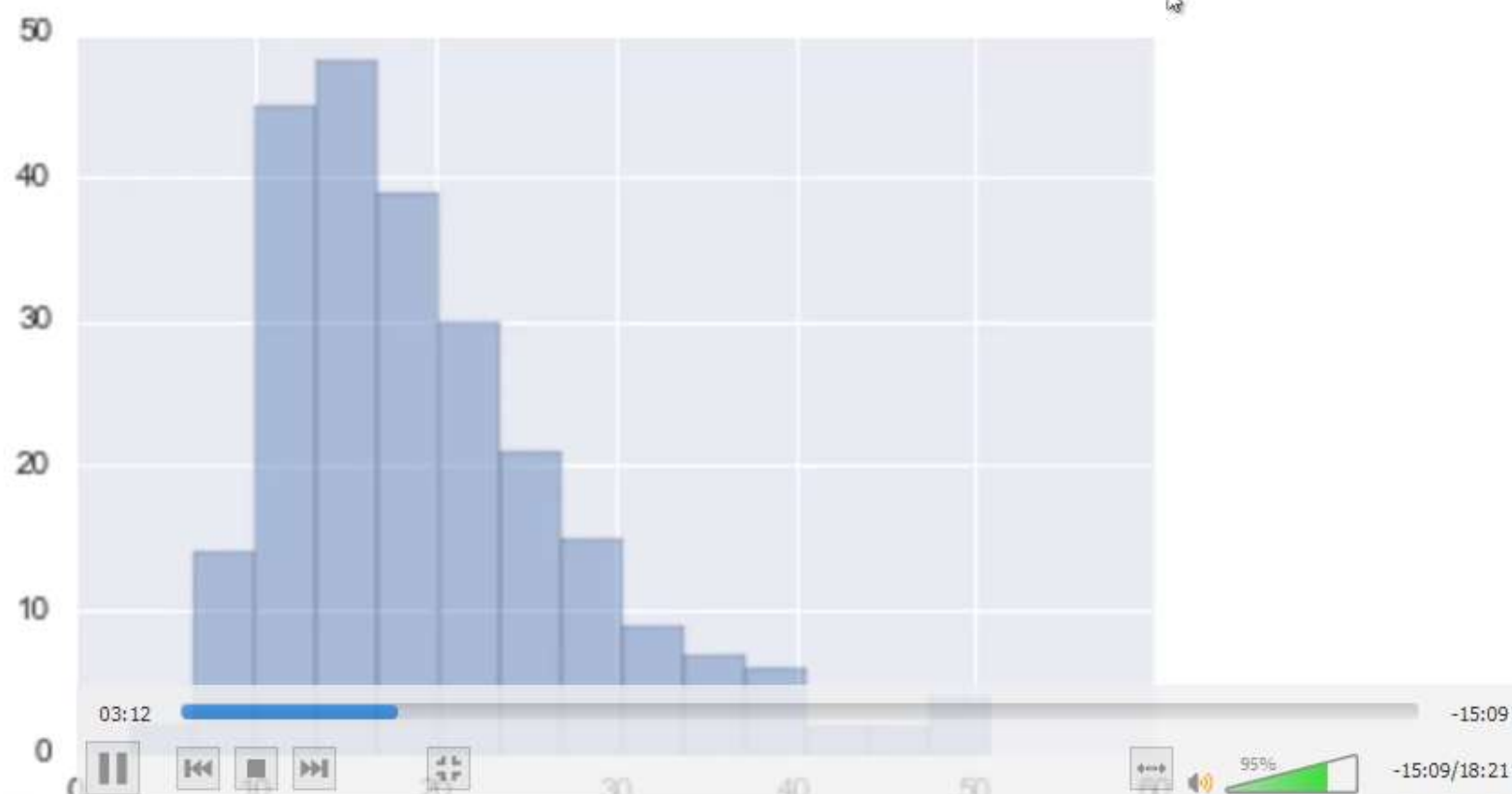
Out[15]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x254beb3c278>

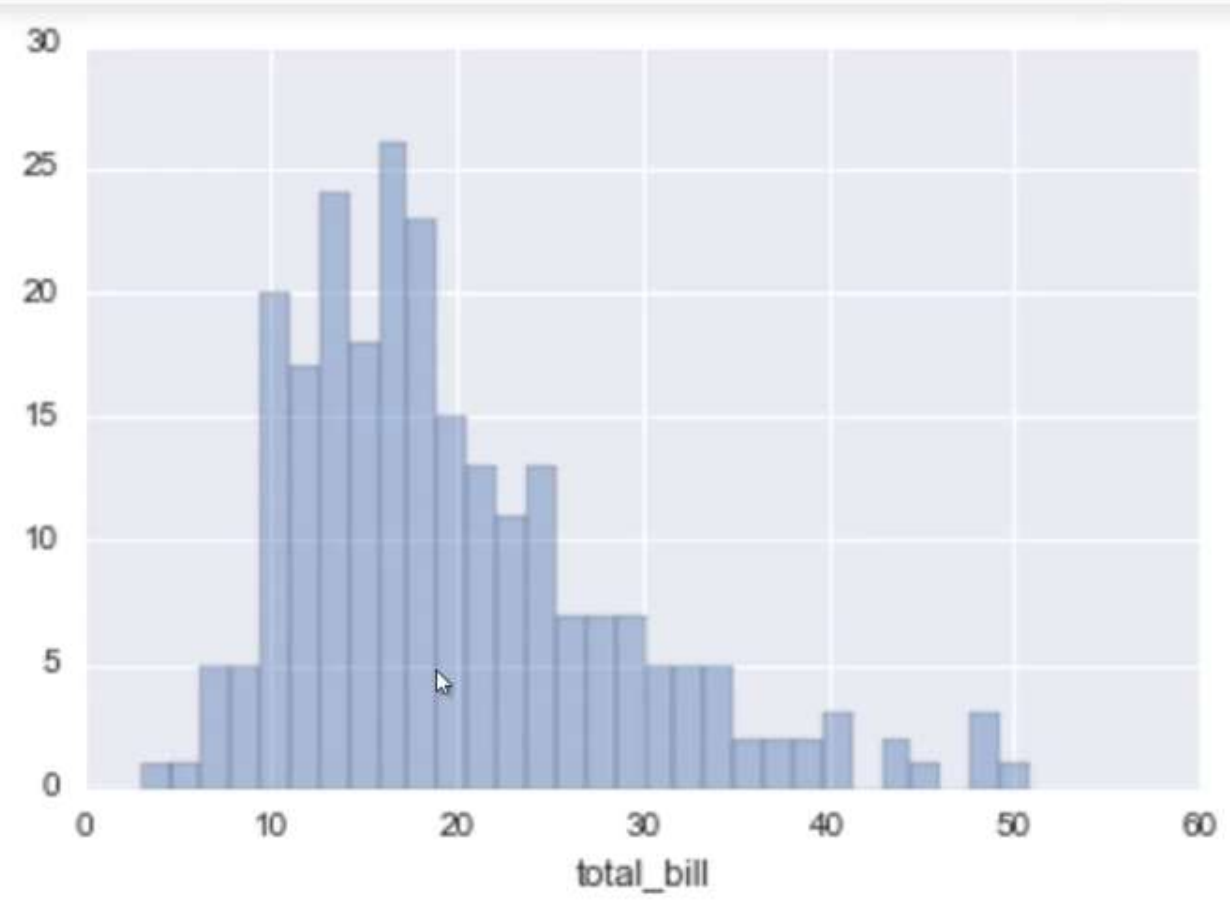




```
In [15]: sns.distplot(tips['total_bill'],kde=False,bins=30)
```

```
Out[15]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x254beb3c278>
```



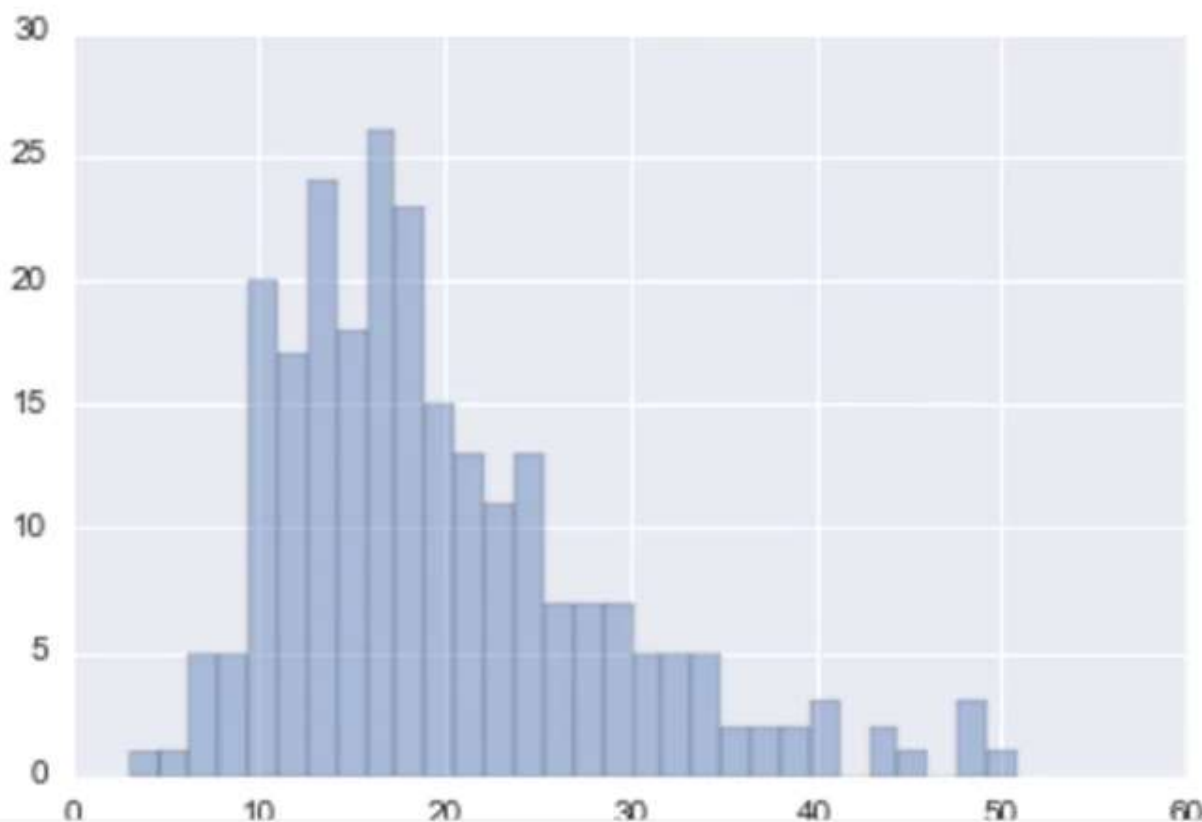


In []:



```
In [16]: sns.distplot(tips['total_bill'],kde=False,bins=100)
```

```
Out[16]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x254bebd97b8>
```

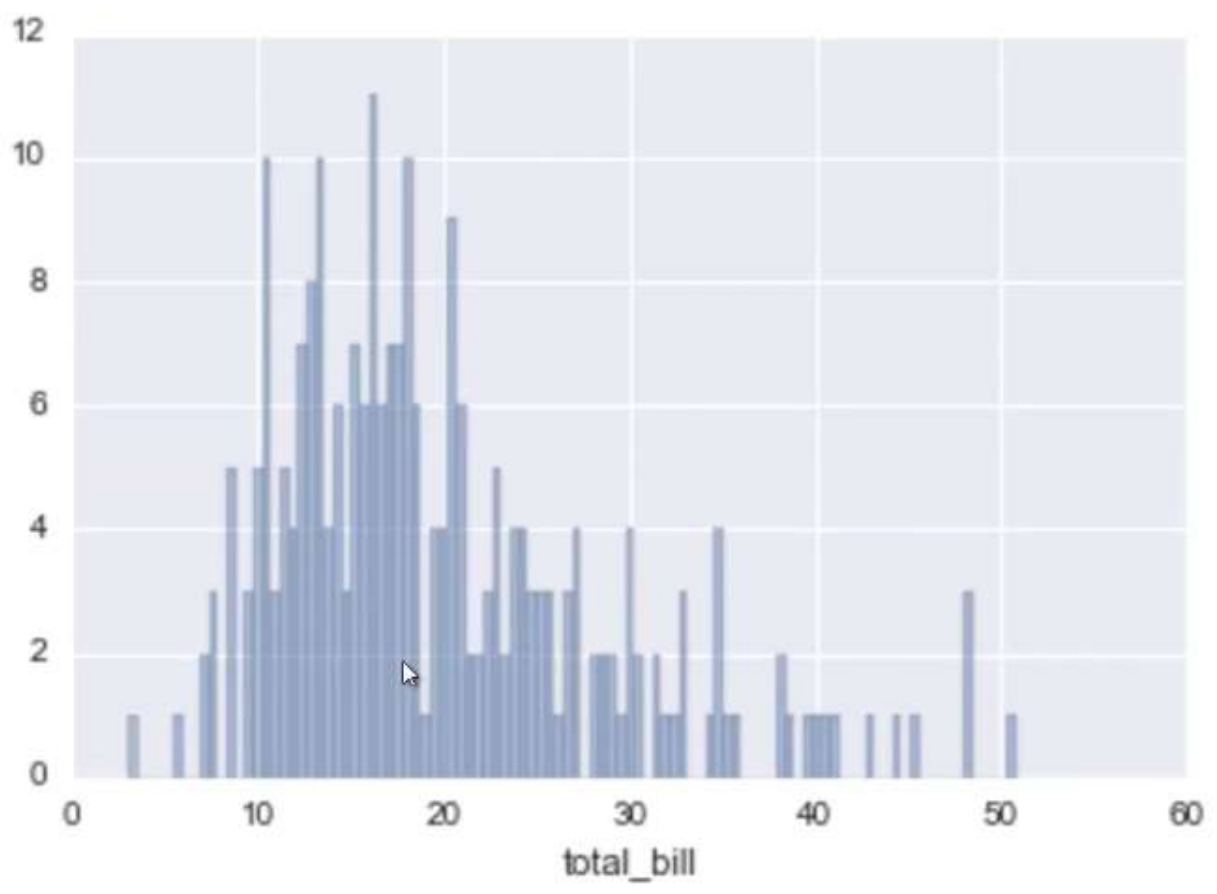




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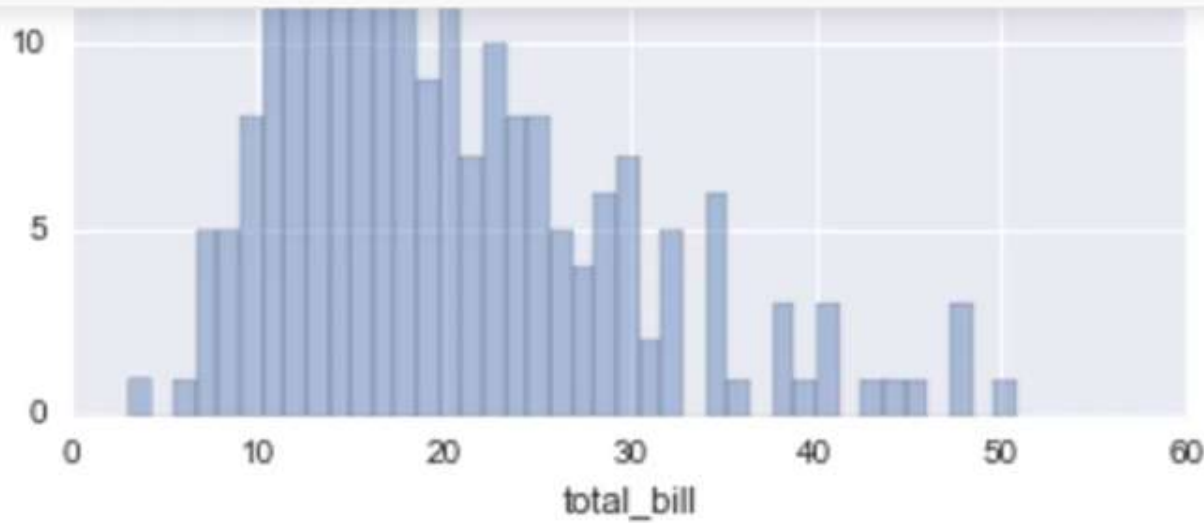
Python [conda env:py35]

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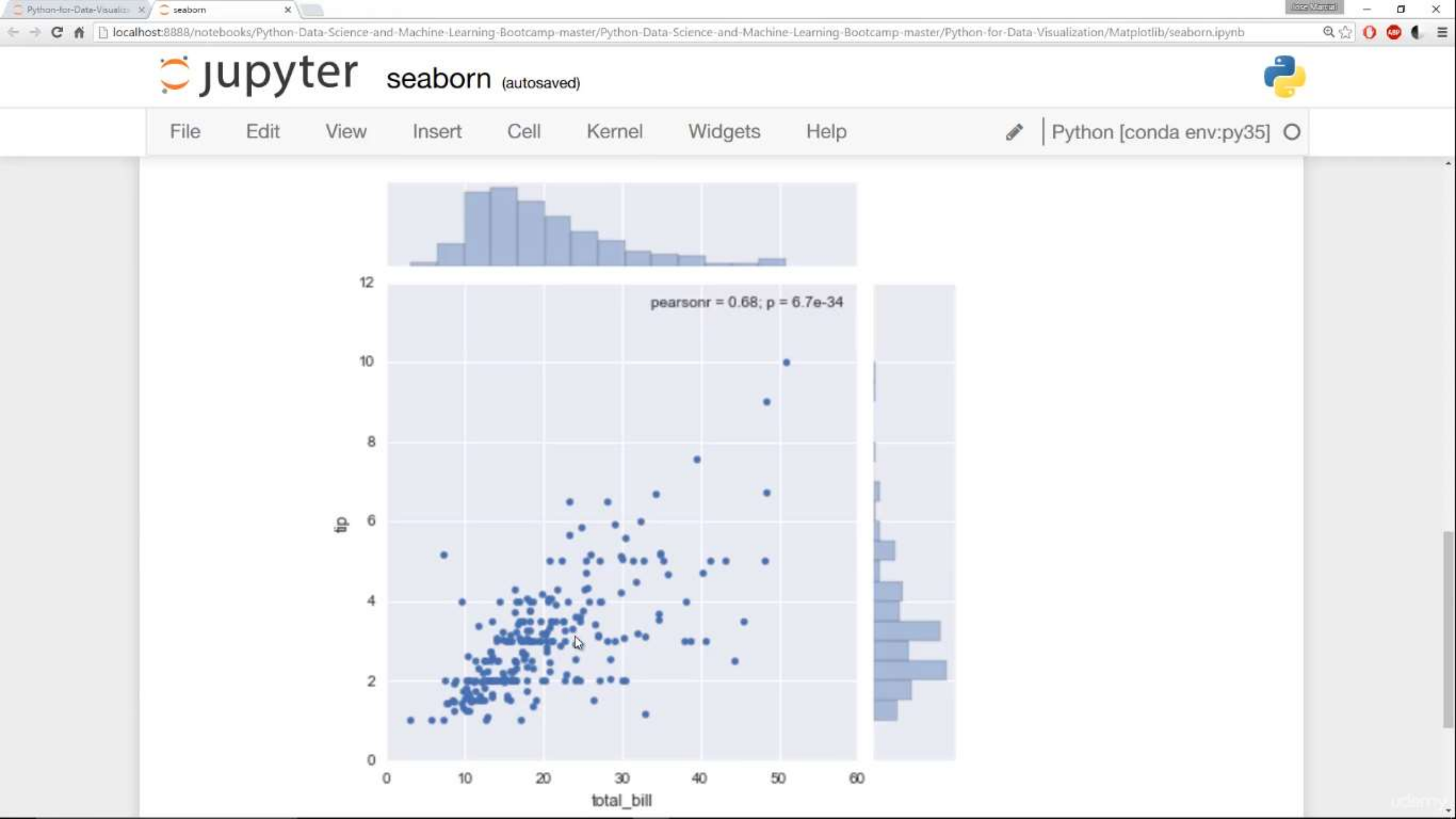
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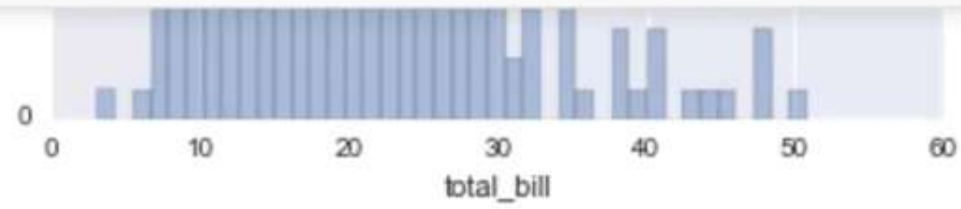
Python [conda env:py35]



```
In [ ]: sns.jointplot(x='total_bill',y='tip',data=tips)
```

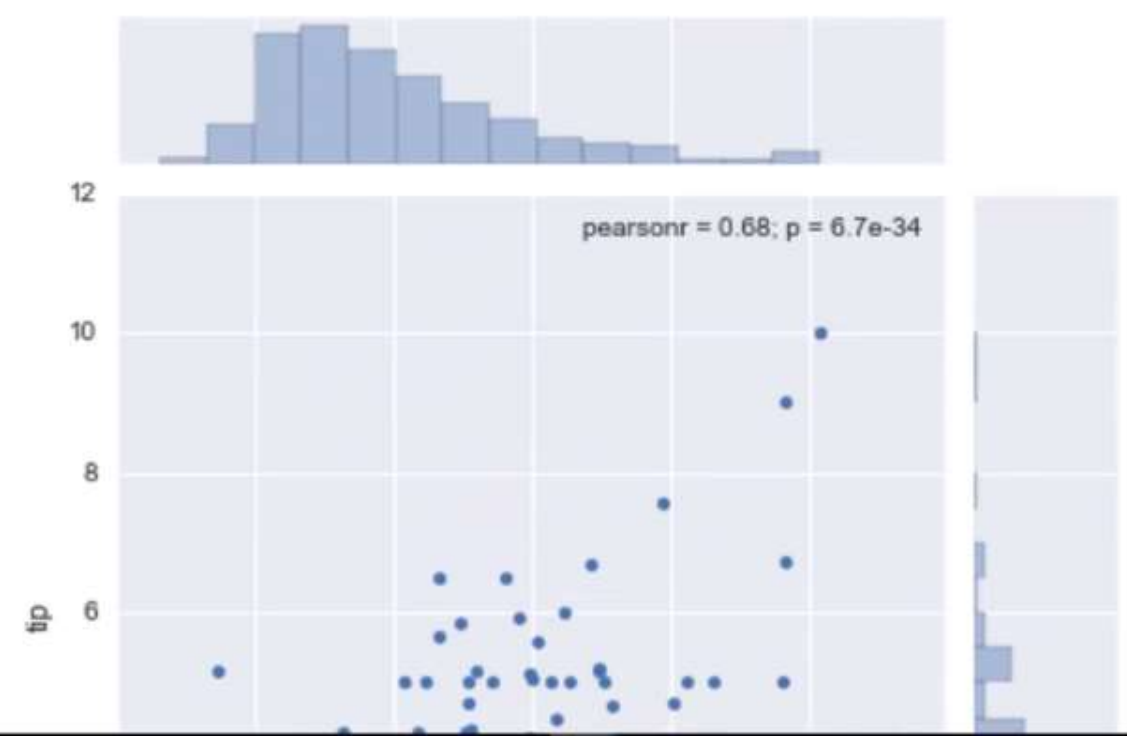
To do Bi-variate data, it is useful.



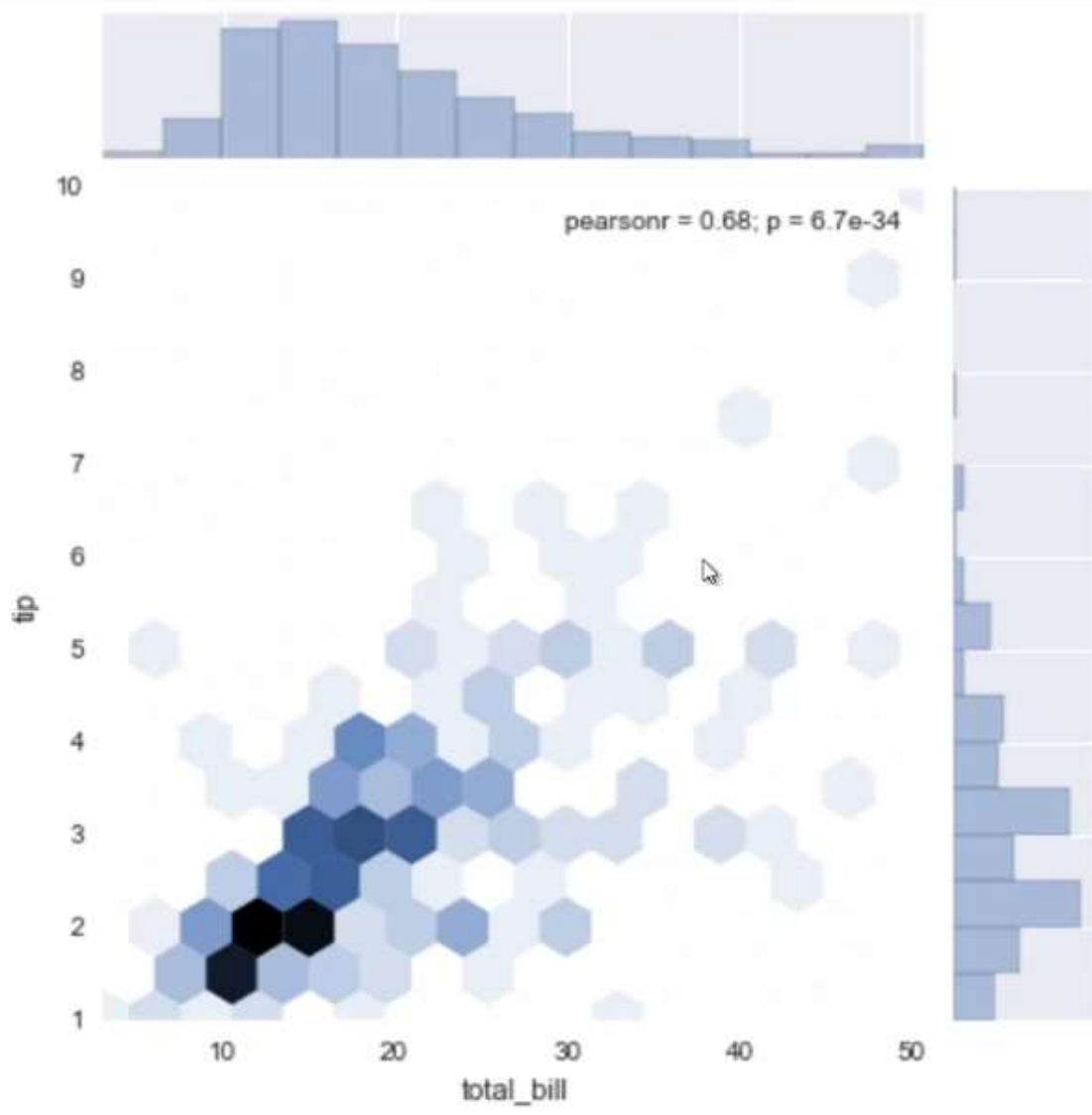


```
In [19]: sns.jointplot(x='total_bill',y='tip',data=tips,kind='hex')
```

```
Out[19]: <seaborn.axisgrid.JointGrid at 0x254befa8a90>
```

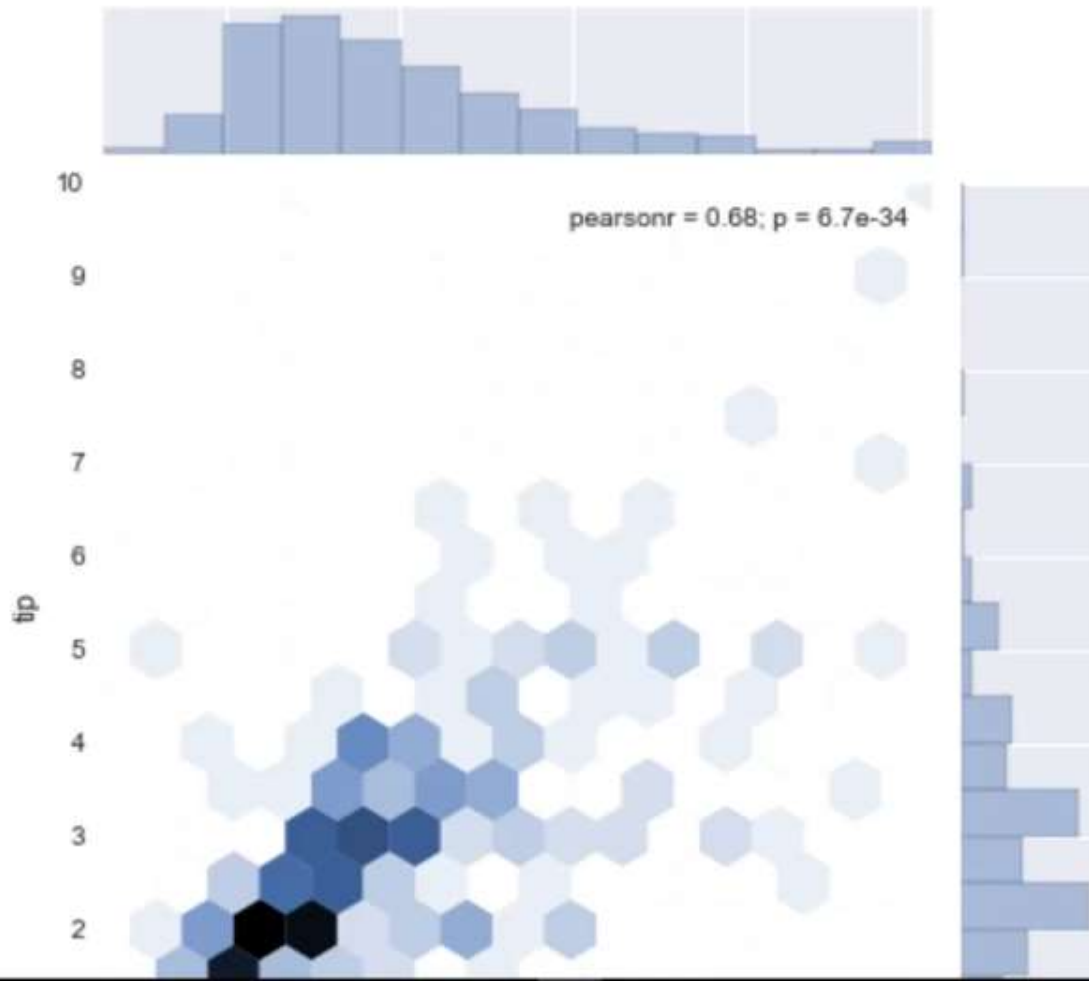


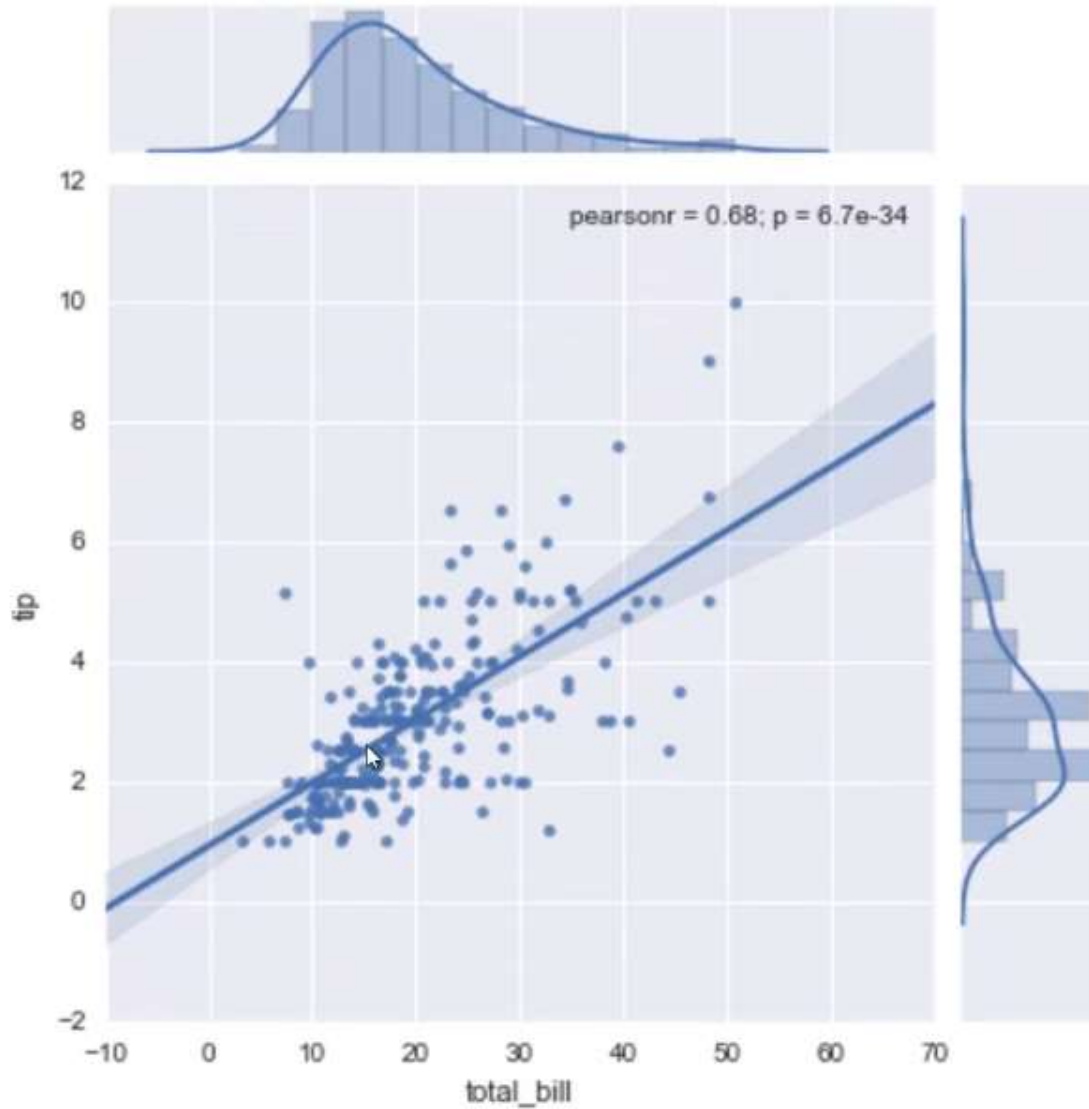
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```
In [20]: sns.jointplot(x='total_bill',y='tip',data=tips,kind='reg')
```

```
Out[20]: <seaborn.axisgrid.JointGrid at 0x254bf0d6780>
```

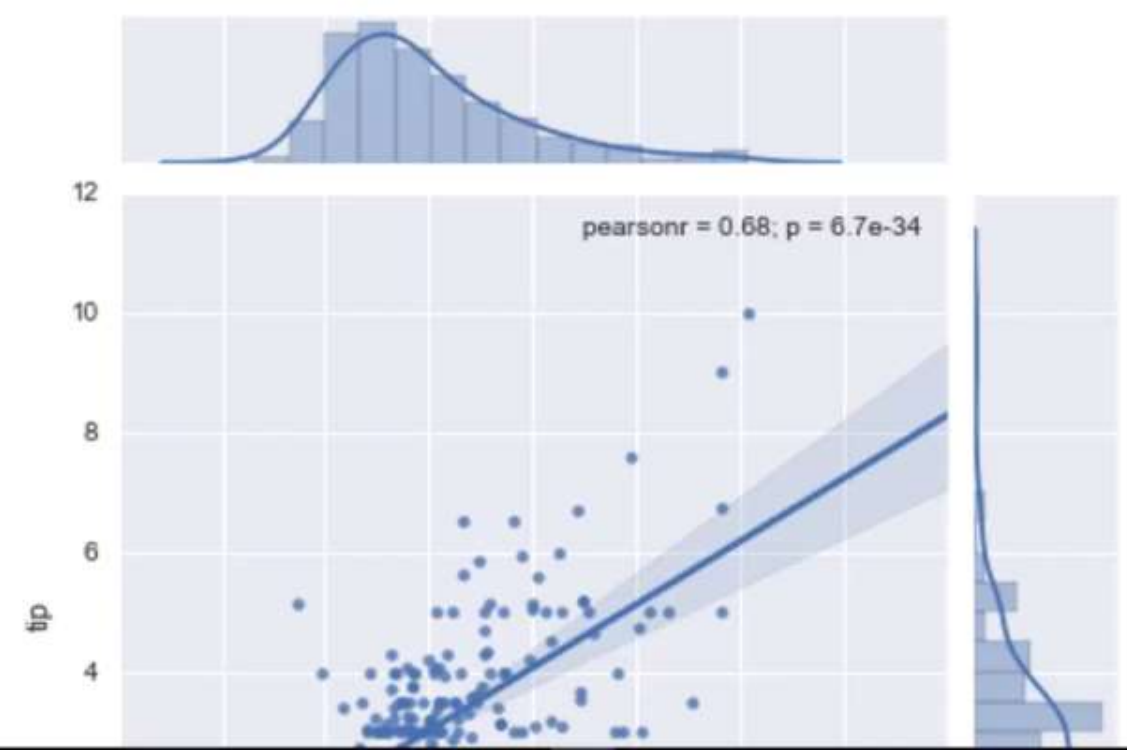


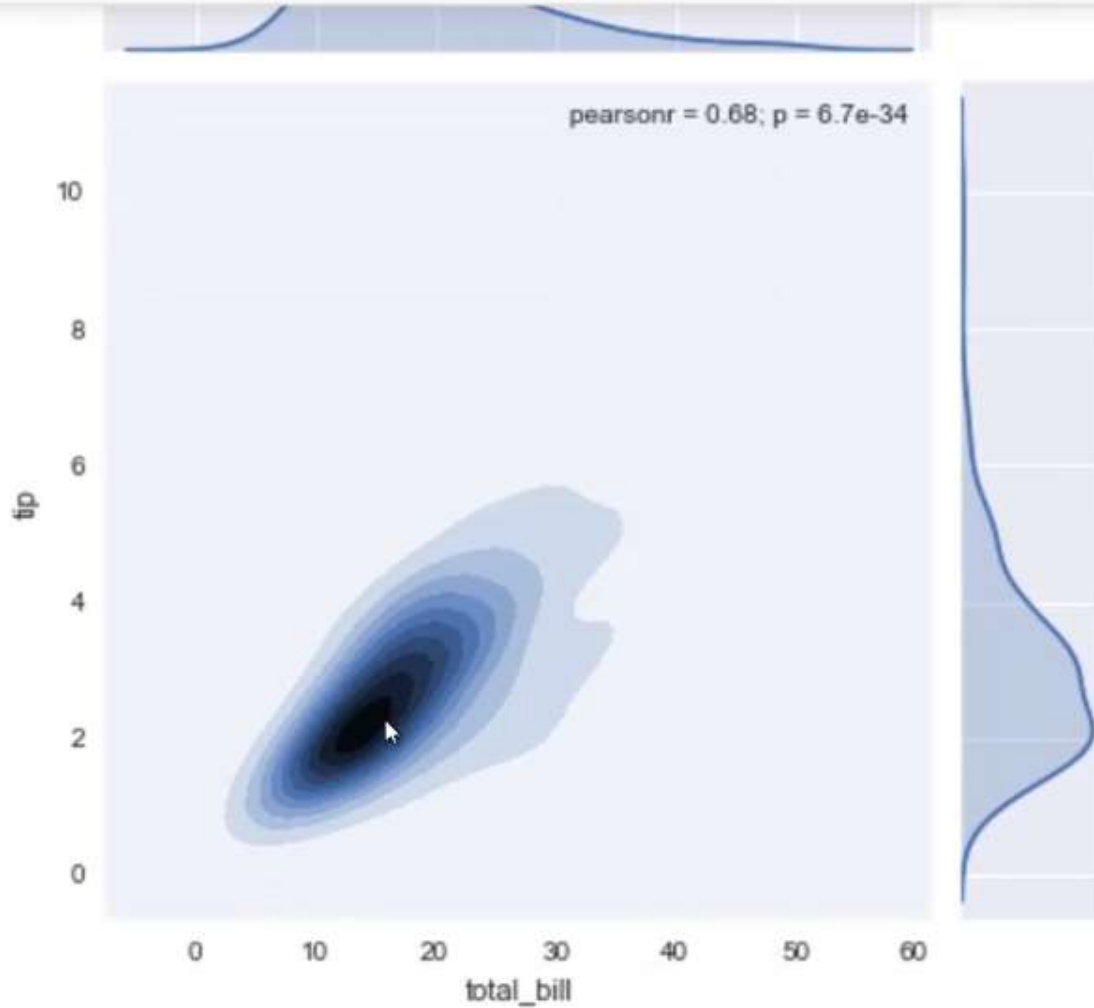




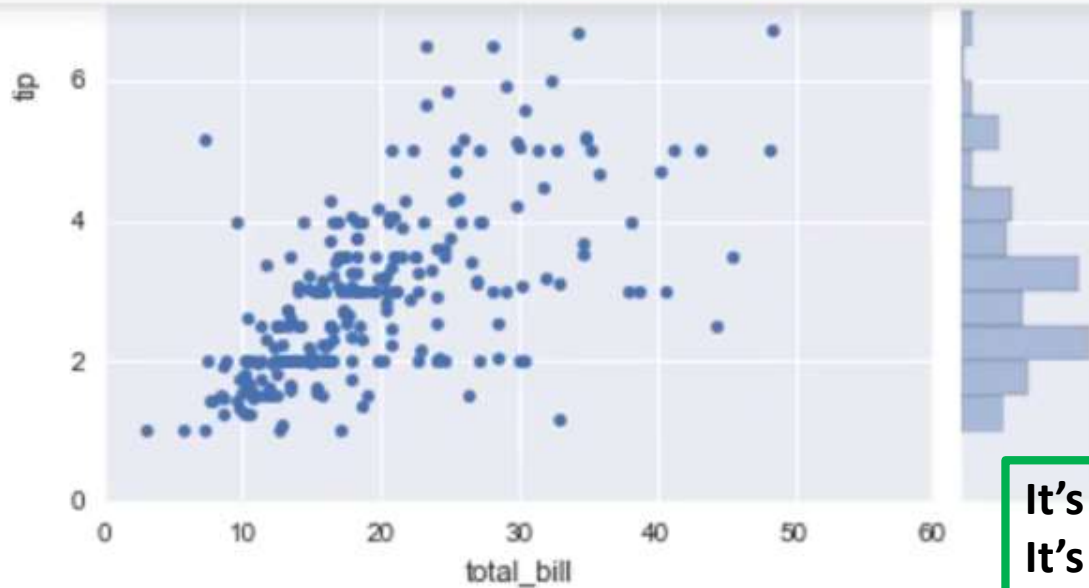
```
In [21]: sns.jointplot(x='total_bill',y='tip',data=tips,kind='kde')
```

```
Out[21]: <seaborn.axisgrid.JointGrid at 0x254bf2c5898>
```





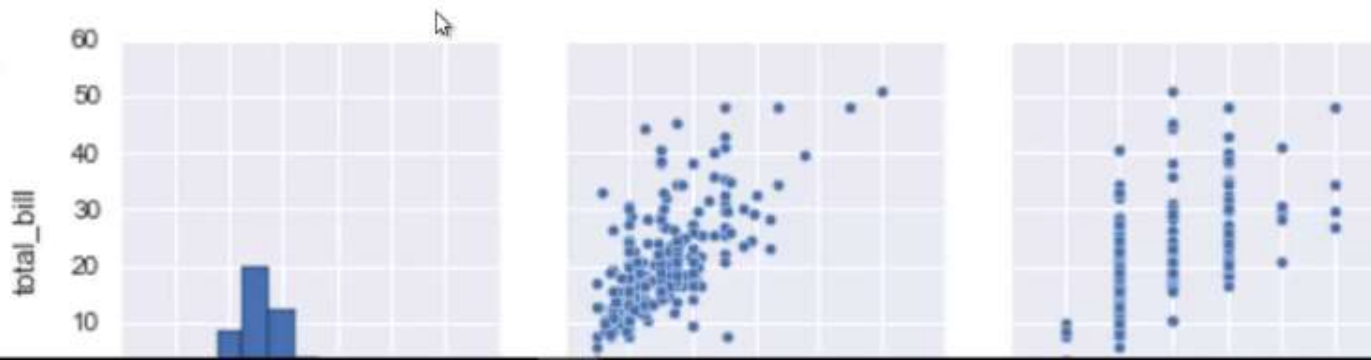
In []:



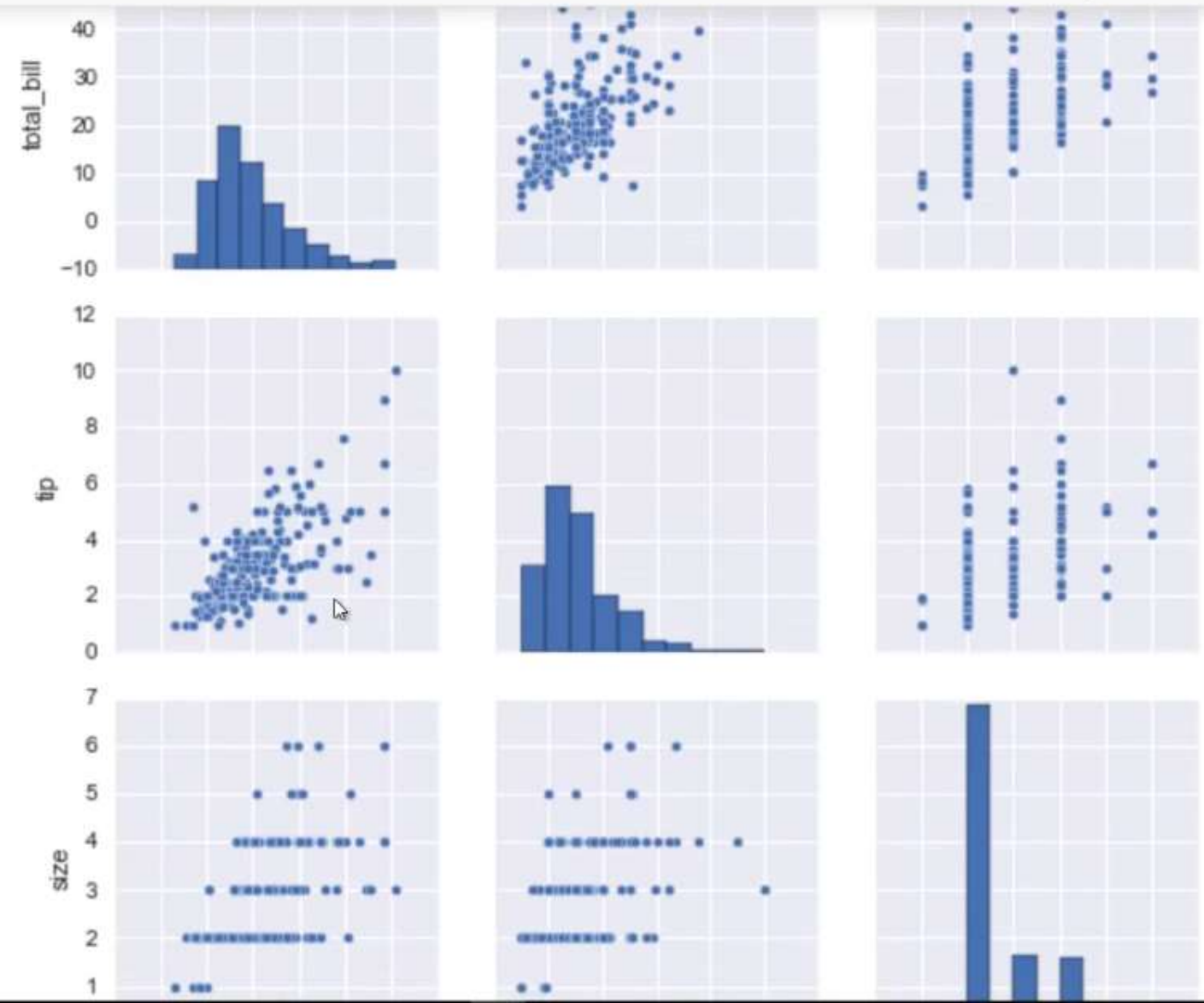
It's a building up on the joint plot. It's essentially a joint plot for every single column or numerical column for the data set.

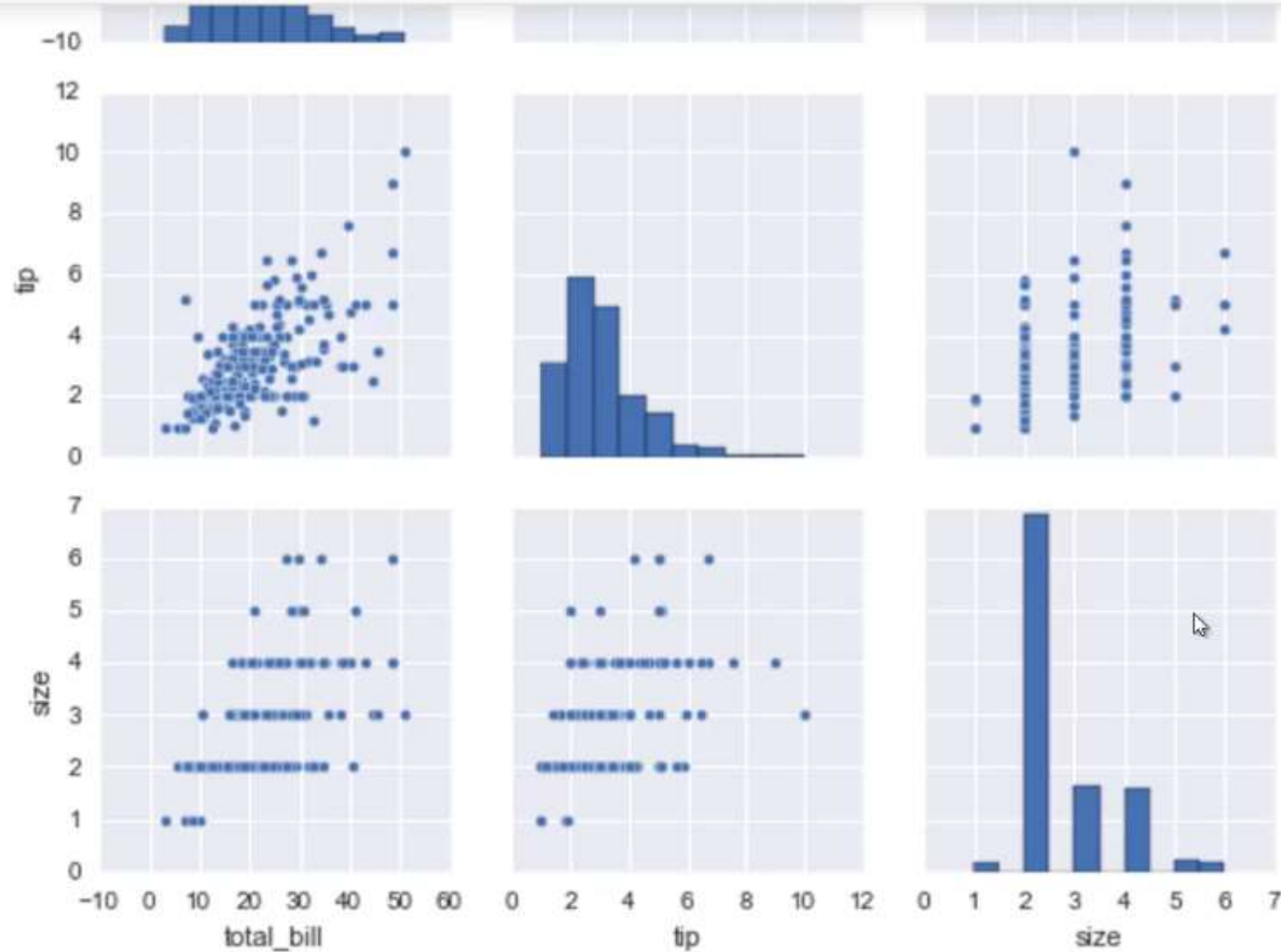
In [24]: `sns.pairplot(tips)`

Out[24]: `<seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x254bebdde10>`



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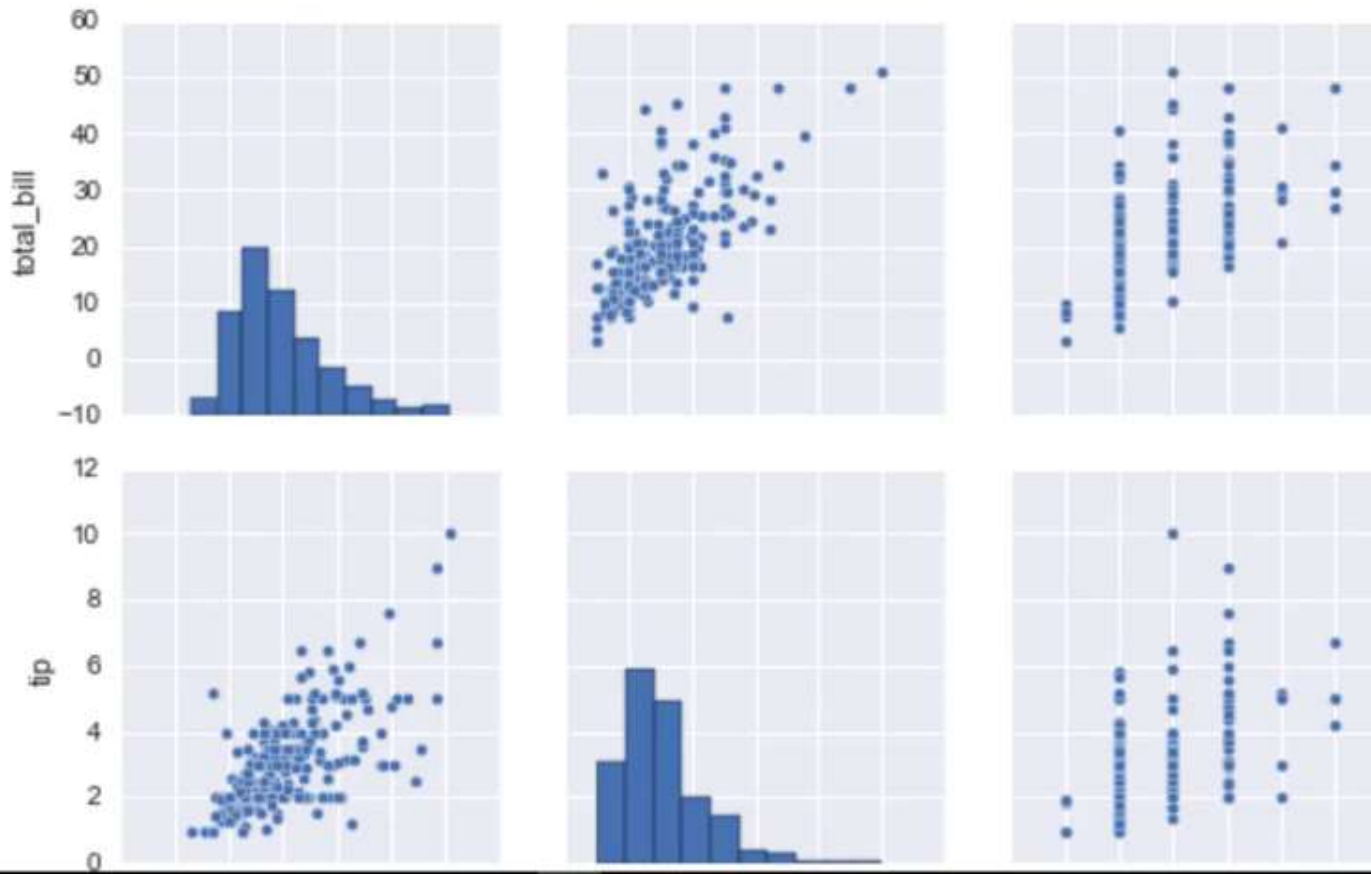




In []:

In [24]: `sns.pairplot(tips, hue='sex')` → Only categorical; no numerical is allowed

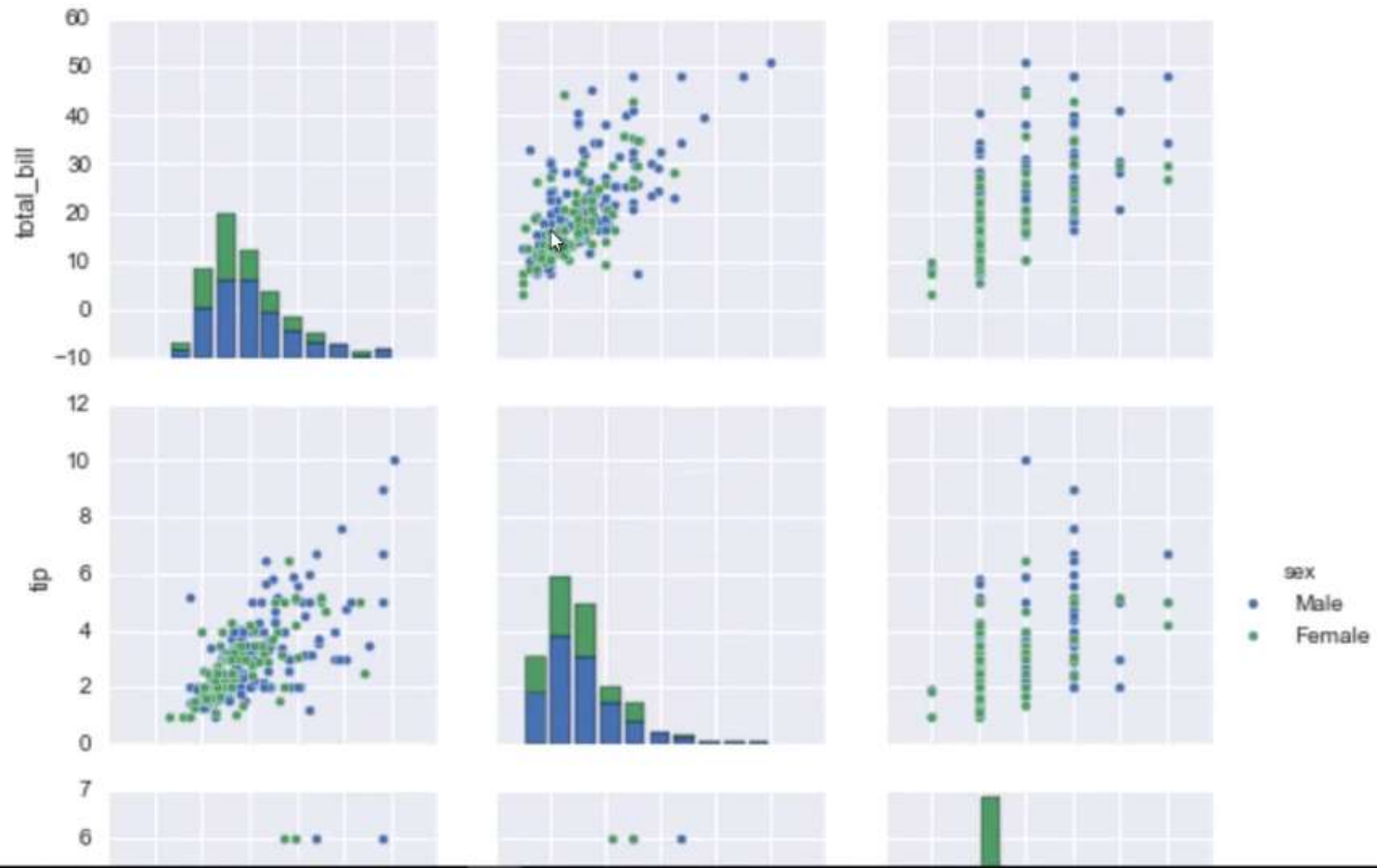
Out[24]: `<seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x254bebdde10>`





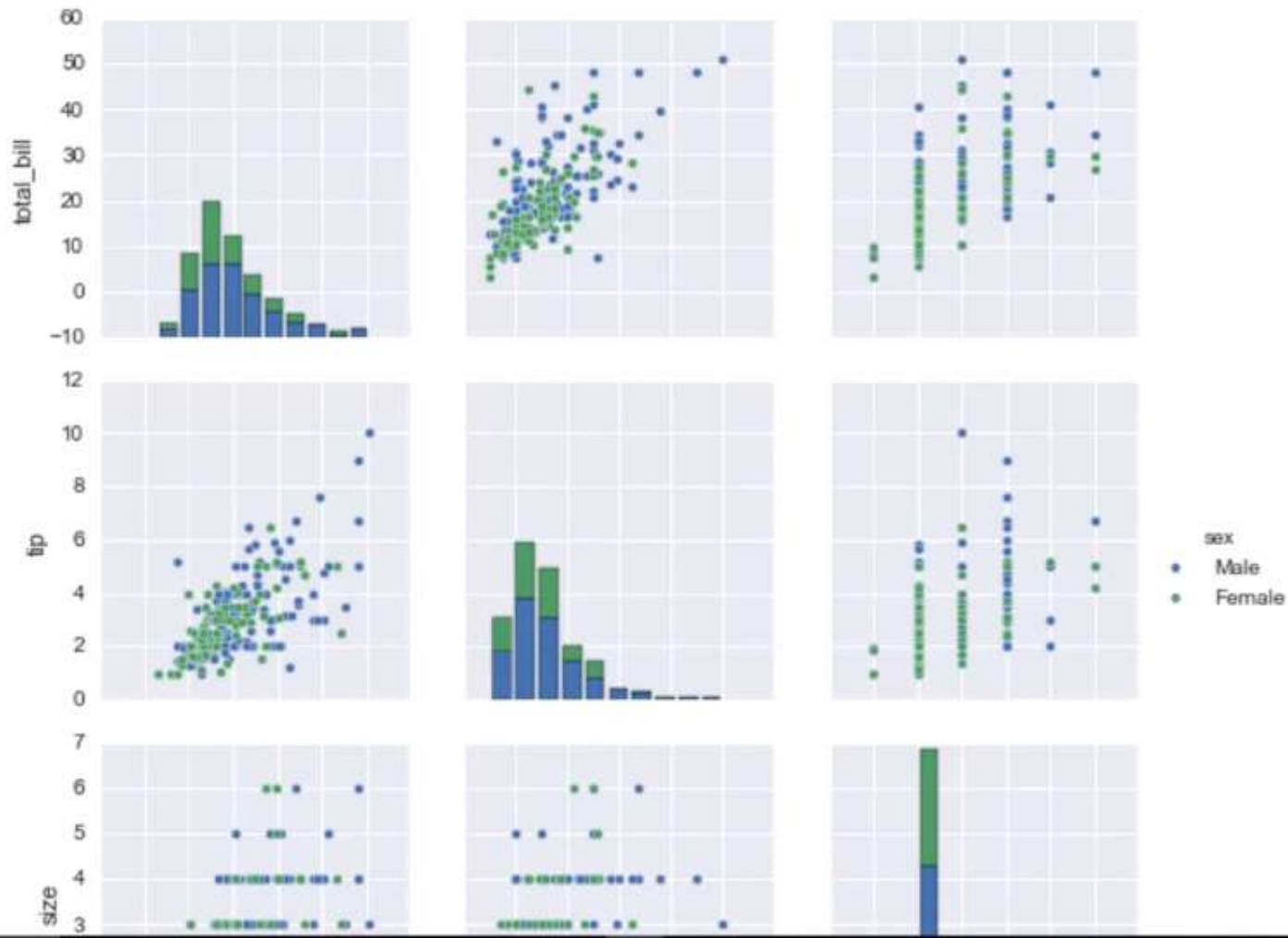
```
In [25]: sns.pairplot(tips, hue='sex')
```

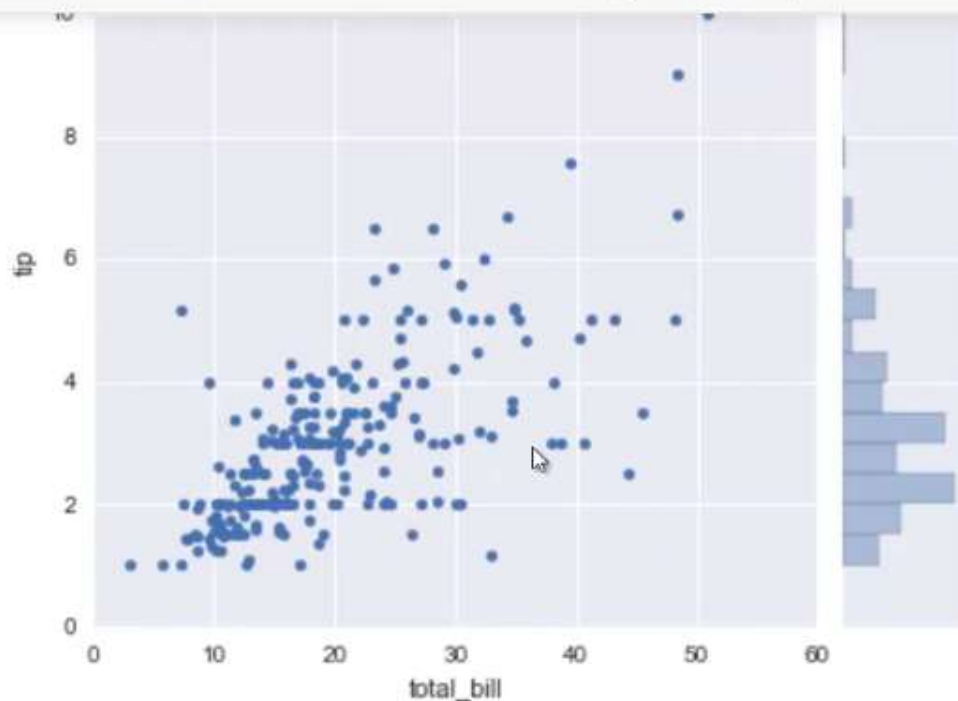
```
Out[25]: <seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x254be7a5f60>
```



```
In [25]: sns.pairplot(tips, hue='sex')
```

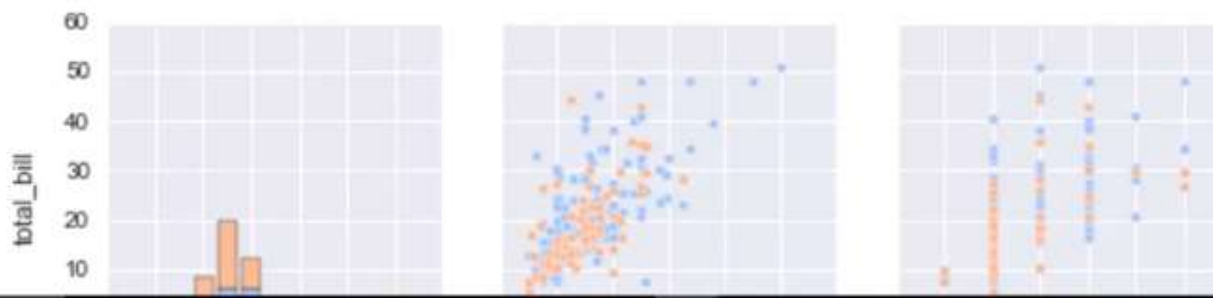
```
Out[25]: <seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x254be7a5f60>
```

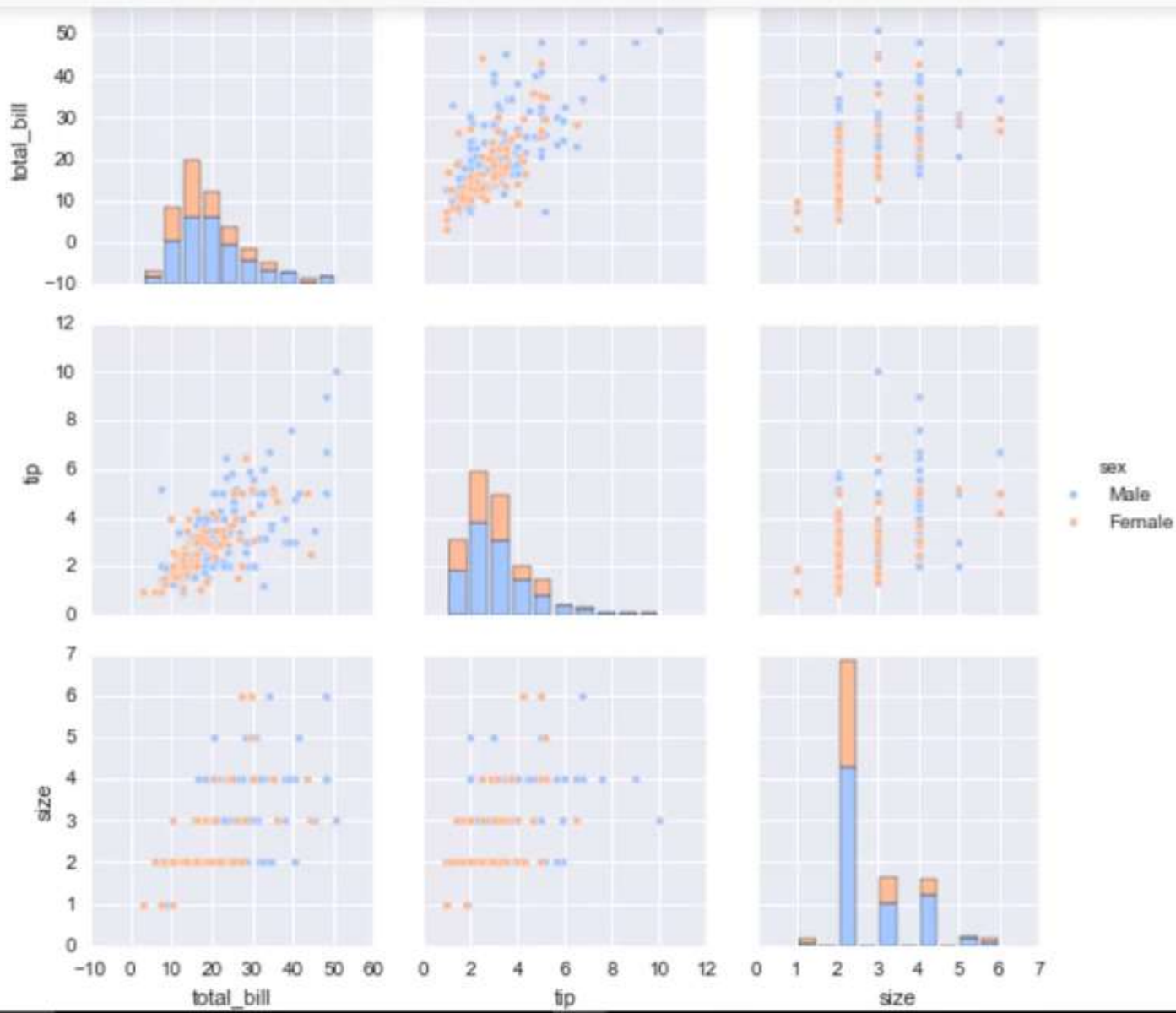


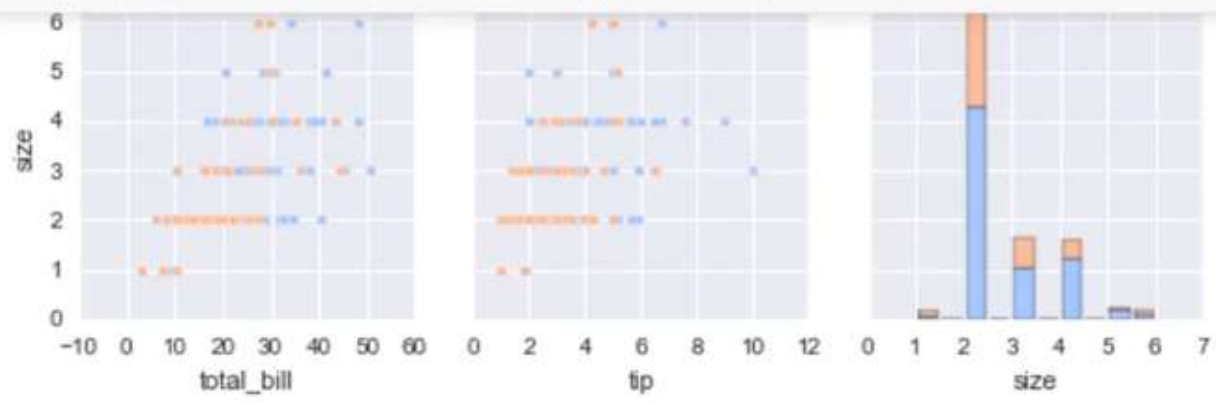


```
In [26]: sns.pairplot(tips, hue='sex', palette='coolwarm')
```

```
Out[26]: <seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x254c24b4940>
```

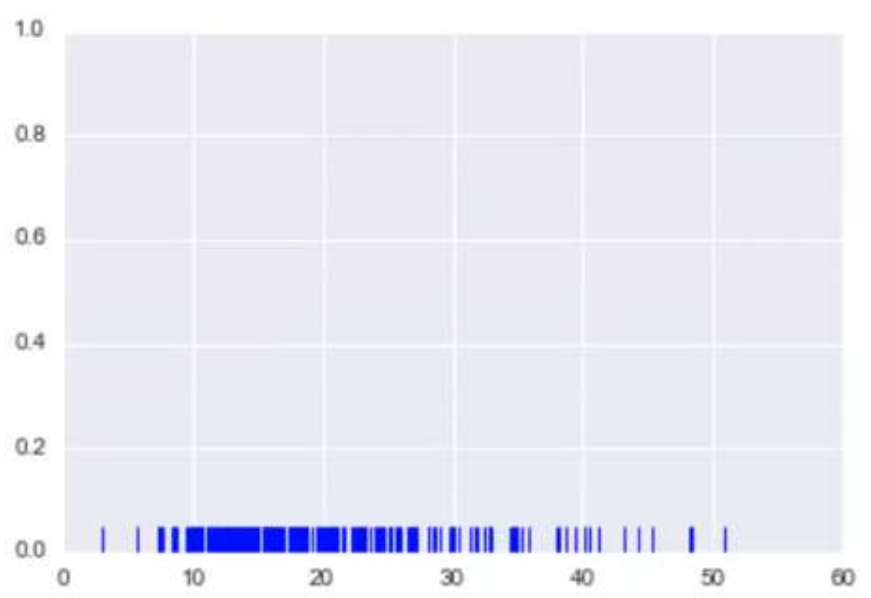






In [27]: `sns.rugplot(tips['total_bill'])`

Out[27]: `<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x254c2c8b550>`





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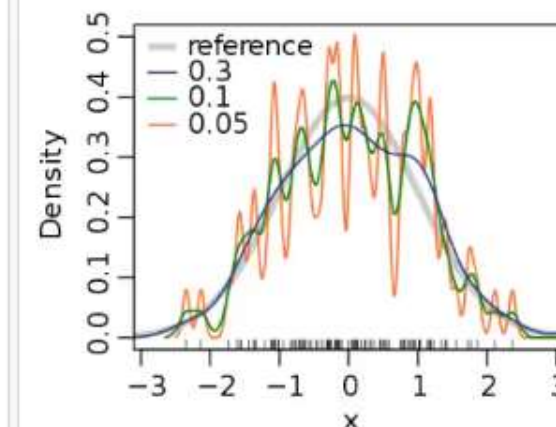
Kernel density estimation

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

In statistics, **kernel density estimation (KDE)** is a non-parametric way to estimate the probability density function of a random variable. Kernel density estimation is a fundamental data smoothing problem where inferences about the population are made, based on a finite data sample. In some fields such as signal processing and econometrics it is also termed the *Parzen–Rosenblatt window* method, after Emanuel Parzen and Murray Rosenblatt, who are usually credited with independently creating it in its current form.^{[1][2]}

Contents [hide]

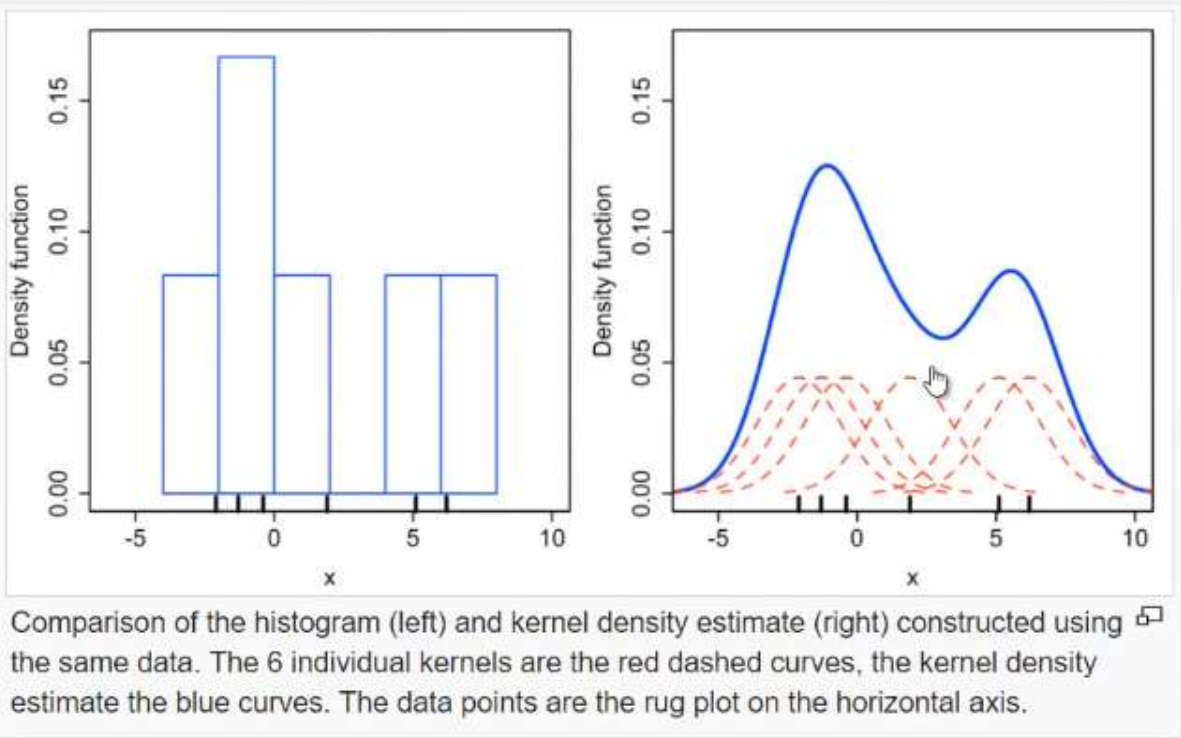
- Definition
- Bandwidth selection
 - A rule-of-thumb bandwidth estimator
- Relation to the characteristic function density estimator
- Statistical implementation
- See also
- References



Kernel density estimation of 100 normally distributed random numbers using different smoothing bandwidths.

the range of the data. In this case, we have 6 bins each of width 2. Whenever a data point falls inside this interval, we place a box of height $1/12$. If more than one data point falls inside the same bin, we stack the boxes on top of each other.

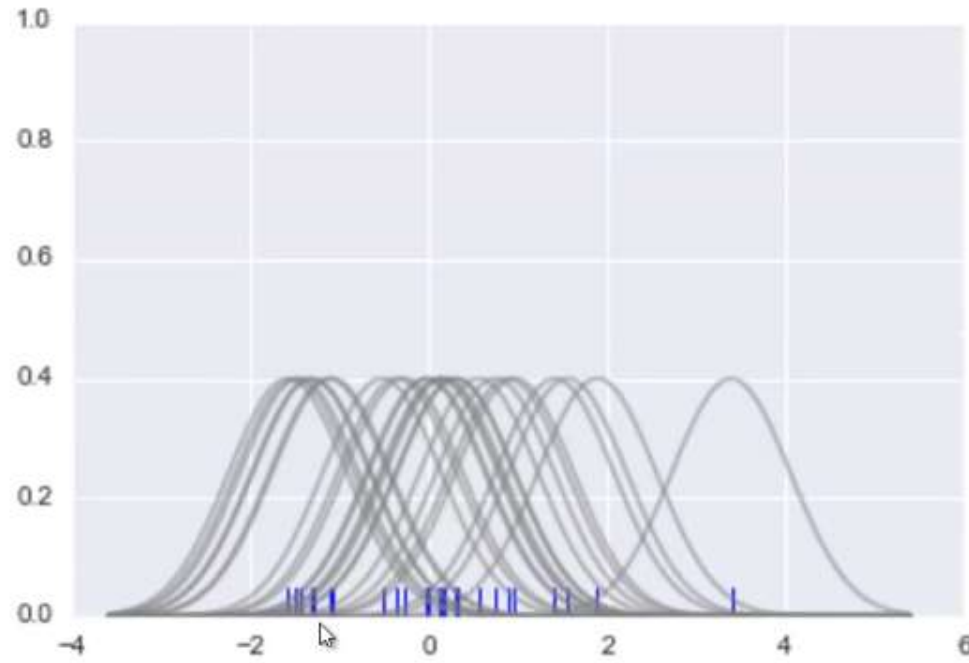
For the kernel density estimate, we place a normal kernel with variance 2.25 (indicated by the red dashed lines) on each of the data points x_i . The kernels are summed to make the kernel density estimate (solid blue curve). The smoothness of the kernel density estimate is evident compared to the discreteness of the histogram, as kernel density estimates converge faster to the true underlying density for continuous random variables.^[6]



Bandwidth selection [\[edit\]](#)

The bandwidth of the kernel is a [free parameter](#) which exhibits a strong influence on the resulting estimate. To illustrate its effect, we take a simulated [random sample](#) from the standard normal [distribution](#) (plotted at the blue spikes in the [rug plot](#) on the horizontal axis). The grey curve is the



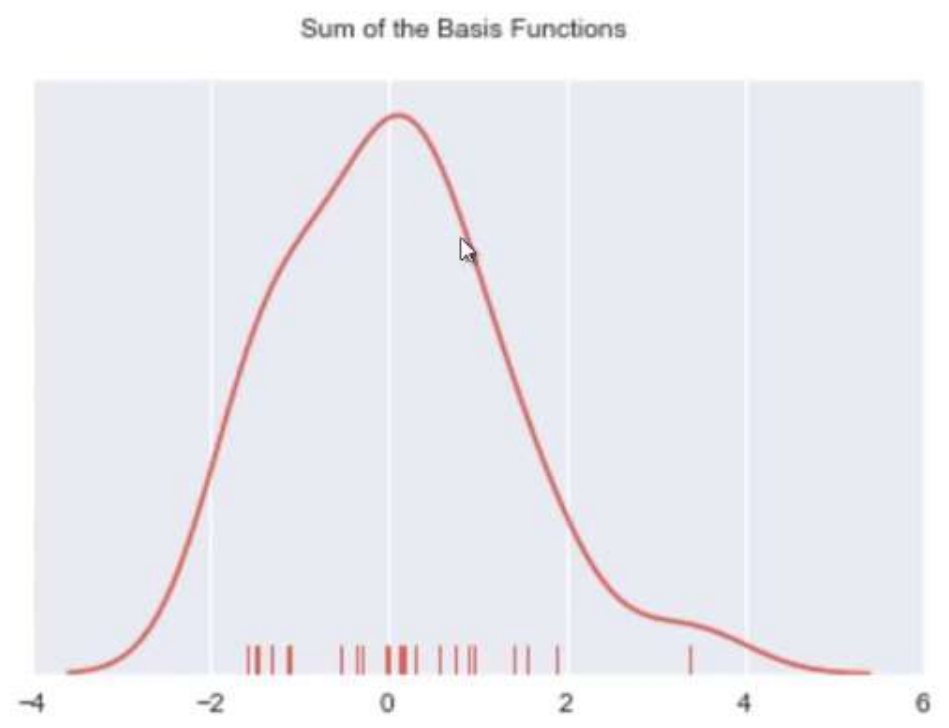


In []:

File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help Python [conda env:py35]

```
plt.suptitle("Sum of the Basis Functions")
```

Out[33]: <matplotlib.text.Text at 0x254c32d7f28>

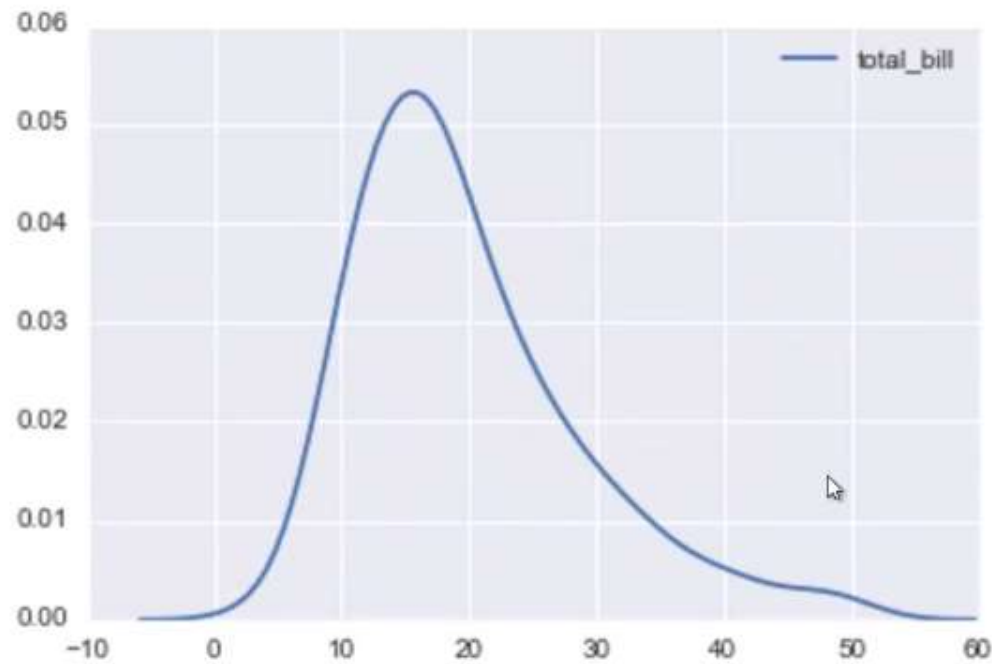


In []:



In [35]: `sns.kdeplot(tips['total_bill'])`

Out[35]: `<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x254c3635908>`



In []: |