

SEABORN COUNTPLOT

SHARP SIGHT

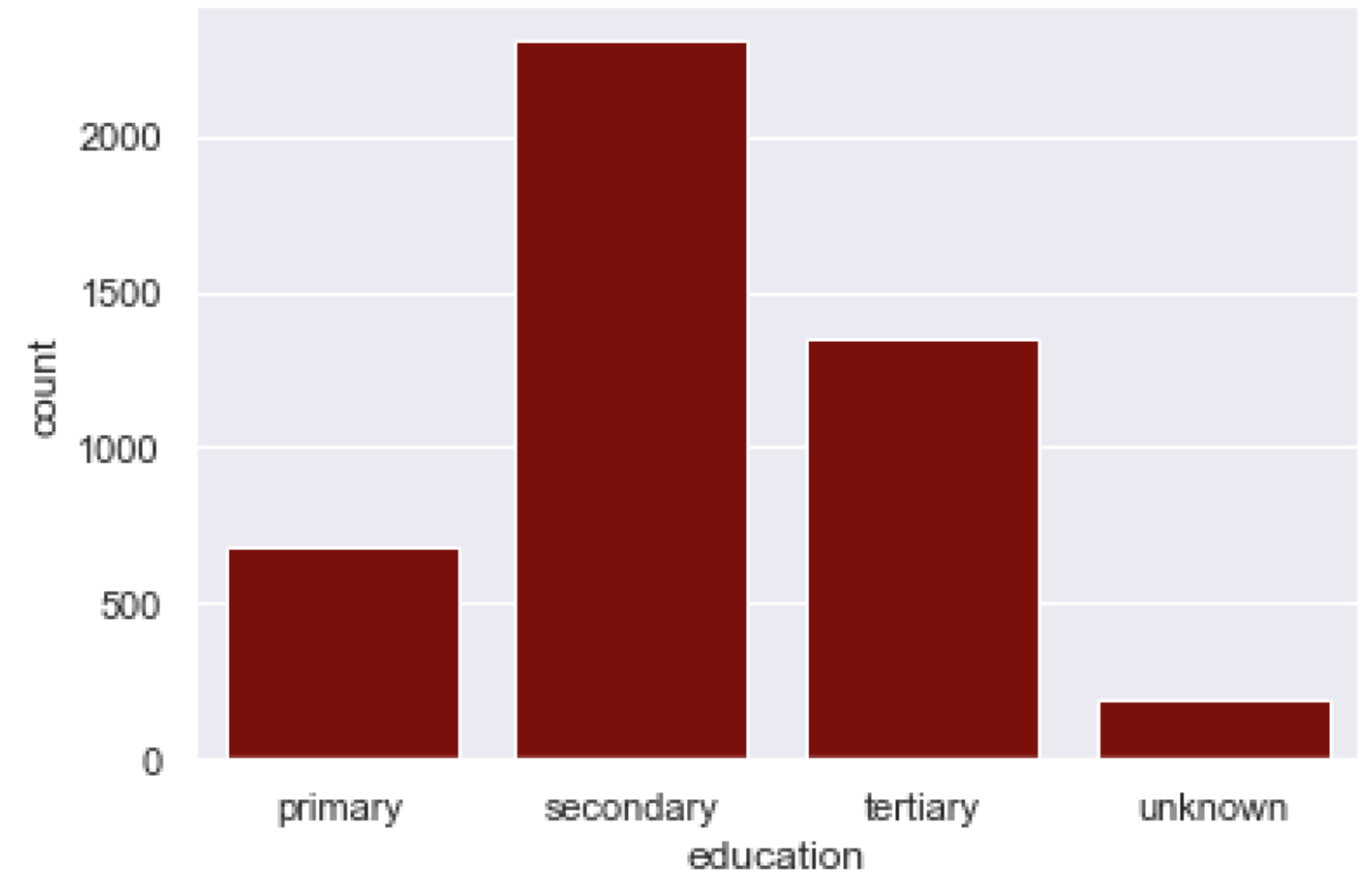
WHAT YOU'LL LEARN

- How to use the `sns.countplot()` function
- How to create a bar chart that counts the number of records
- How to modify your bar chart
 - change color
 - create horizontal bar chart
 - create "dodged" bar chart

SEABORN COUNTPLOT OVERVIEW

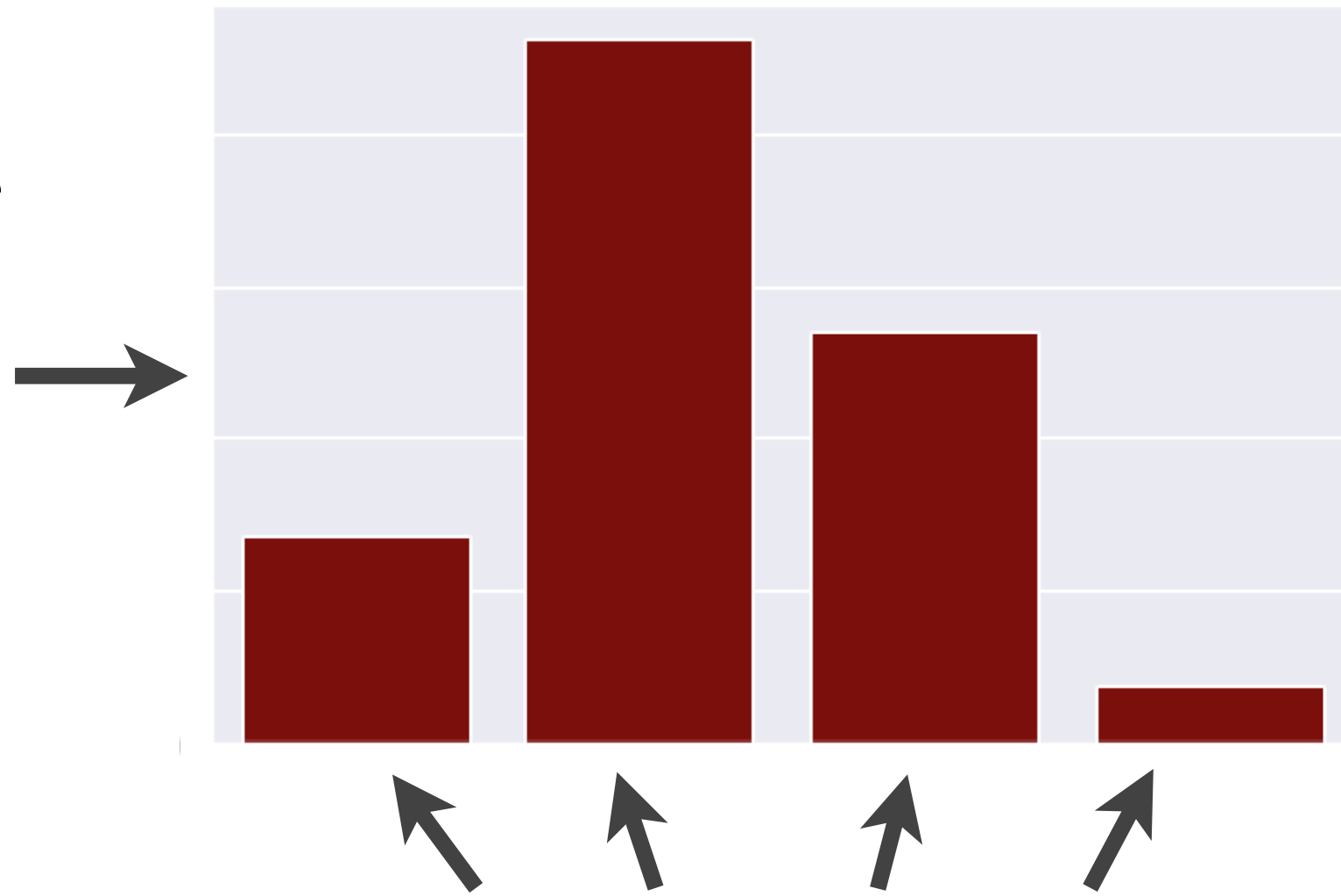
COUNTPLOT CREATES BAR CHARTS THAT SHOWS THE COUNT OF RECORDS

```
sns.countplot(data = bank  
              ,x = 'education'  
              ,color = 'darkred'  
              )
```



COUNTPLOT CREATES BAR CHARTS THAT SHOWS THE COUNT OF RECORDS

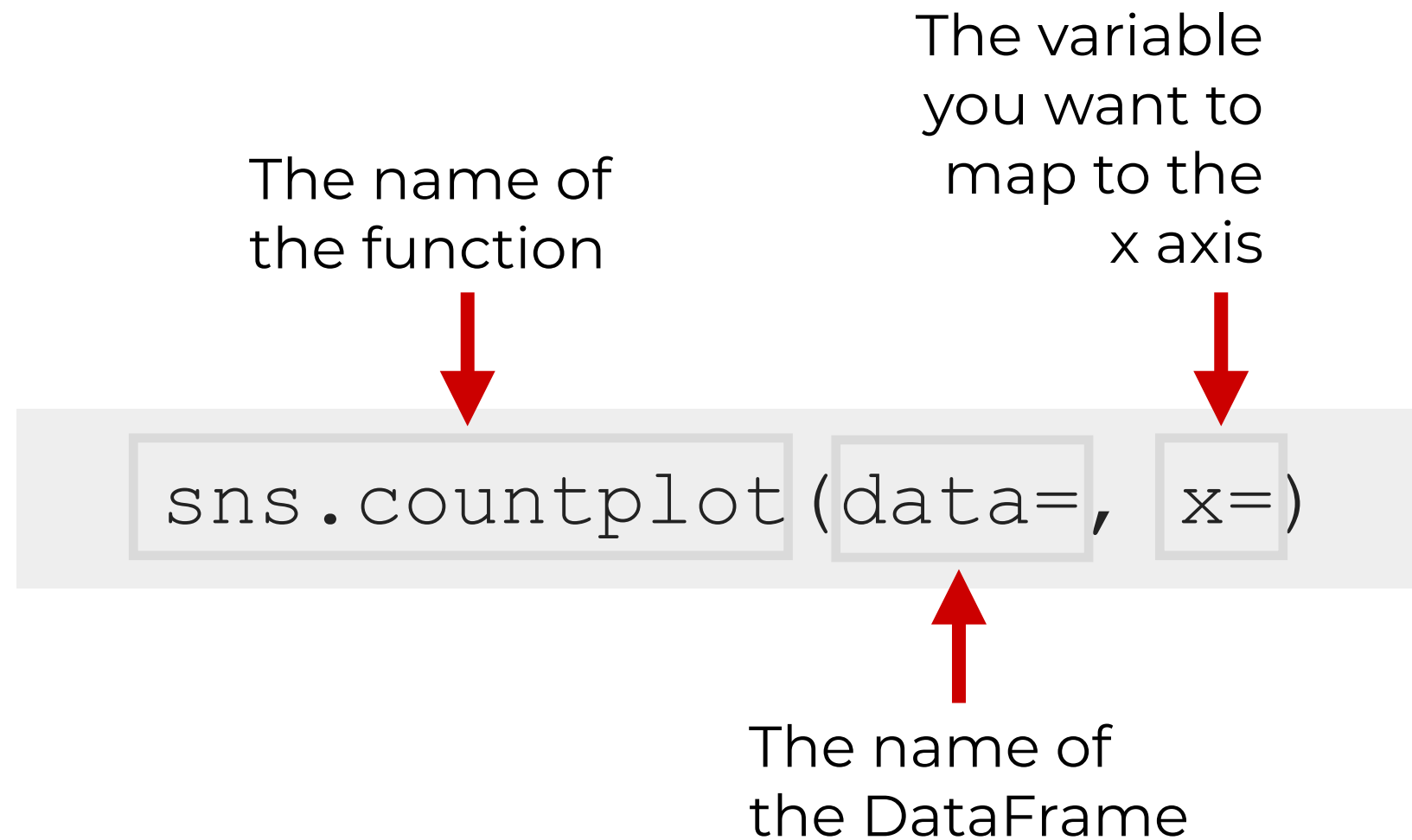
The length of the bars represents the count of the number of records for each category



The different bars represent different categories

SEABORN COUNTPLOT SYNTAX

SYNTAX OF SNS.COUNTPLOT



PARAMETERS OF SEABORN COUNTPLOT

THE PARAMETERS OF SEABORN COUNTPLOT

Parameter	What it does	Format	Default
data	Specify DataFrame to plot	DataFrame	
x	Map variable to x-axis	variable (numeric or categorical)	
y	Map variable to y-axis	variable (numeric or categorical)	
color	Specify color of the bars	color name	blue (but depends on settings)
hue	Map a variable to the color (i.e., change the color of the bars according to the values of a variable)	variable (numeric or categorical)	

Note: `sns.countplot()` has many more parameters, but these are the most commonly used

EXAMPLES OF SNS.COUNTPLOT

EXAMPLE 1: A SIMPLE COUNTPLOT

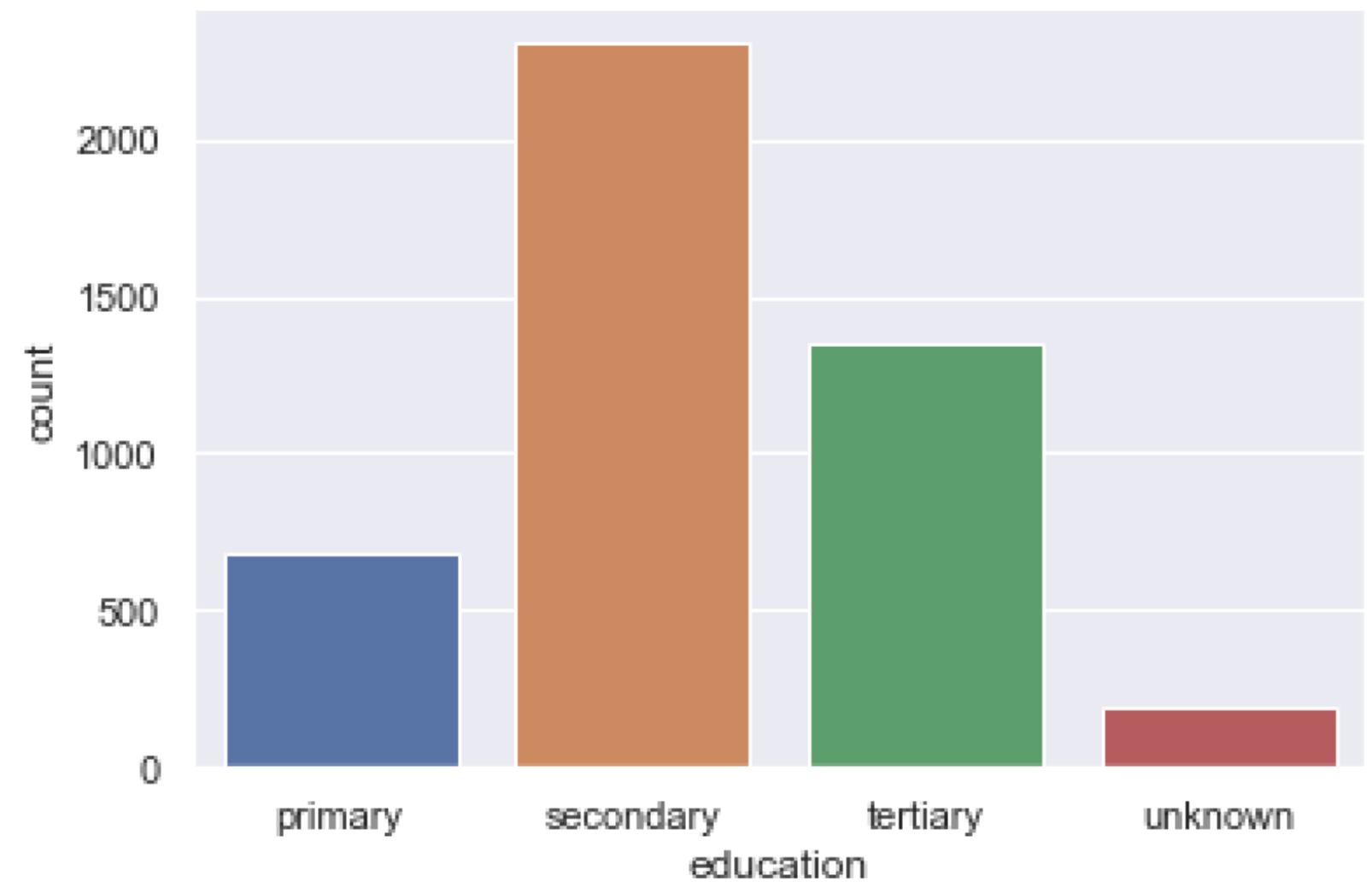
```
sns.countplot(data = bank  
              ,x = 'education'  
              )
```

← Here, we're specifying the DataFrame to plot

We're also mapping a categorical variable to the x-axis

EXAMPLE 1: A SIMPLE COUNTPLOT

```
sns.countplot(data = bank  
              ,x = 'education'  
              )
```



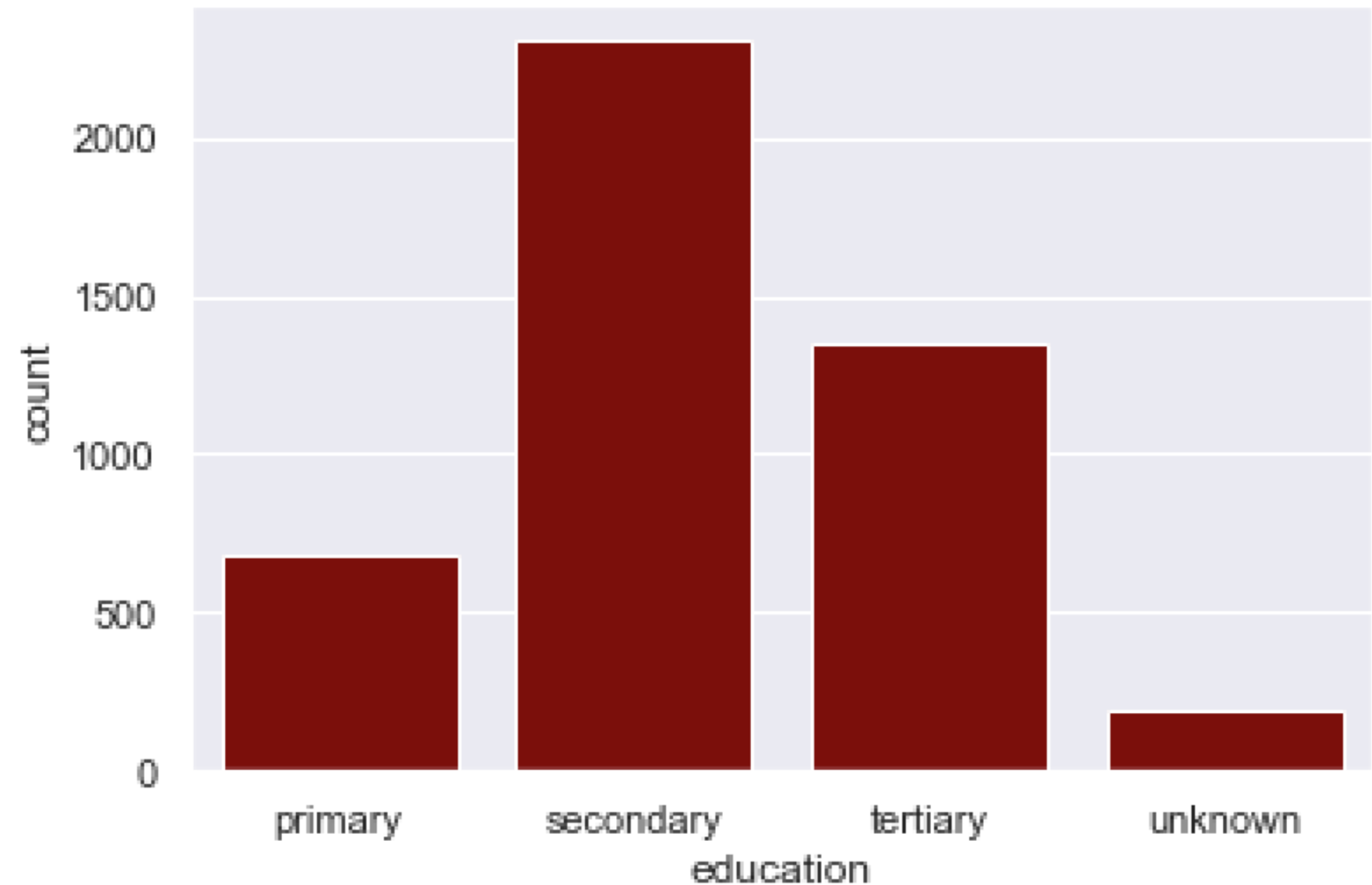
EXAMPLE 2: CHANGE THE COLOR OF THE BARS

```
sns.countplot(data = bank  
              ,x = 'education'  
              ,color = 'darkred'  
              )
```

Here, we're changing the color of the bars to darkred

EXAMPLE 2: CHANGE THE COLOR OF THE BARS

```
sns.countplot(data = bank  
              ,x = 'education'  
              ,color = 'darkred'  
              )
```



EXAMPLE 3: CREATE A HORIZONTAL COUNTPLOT

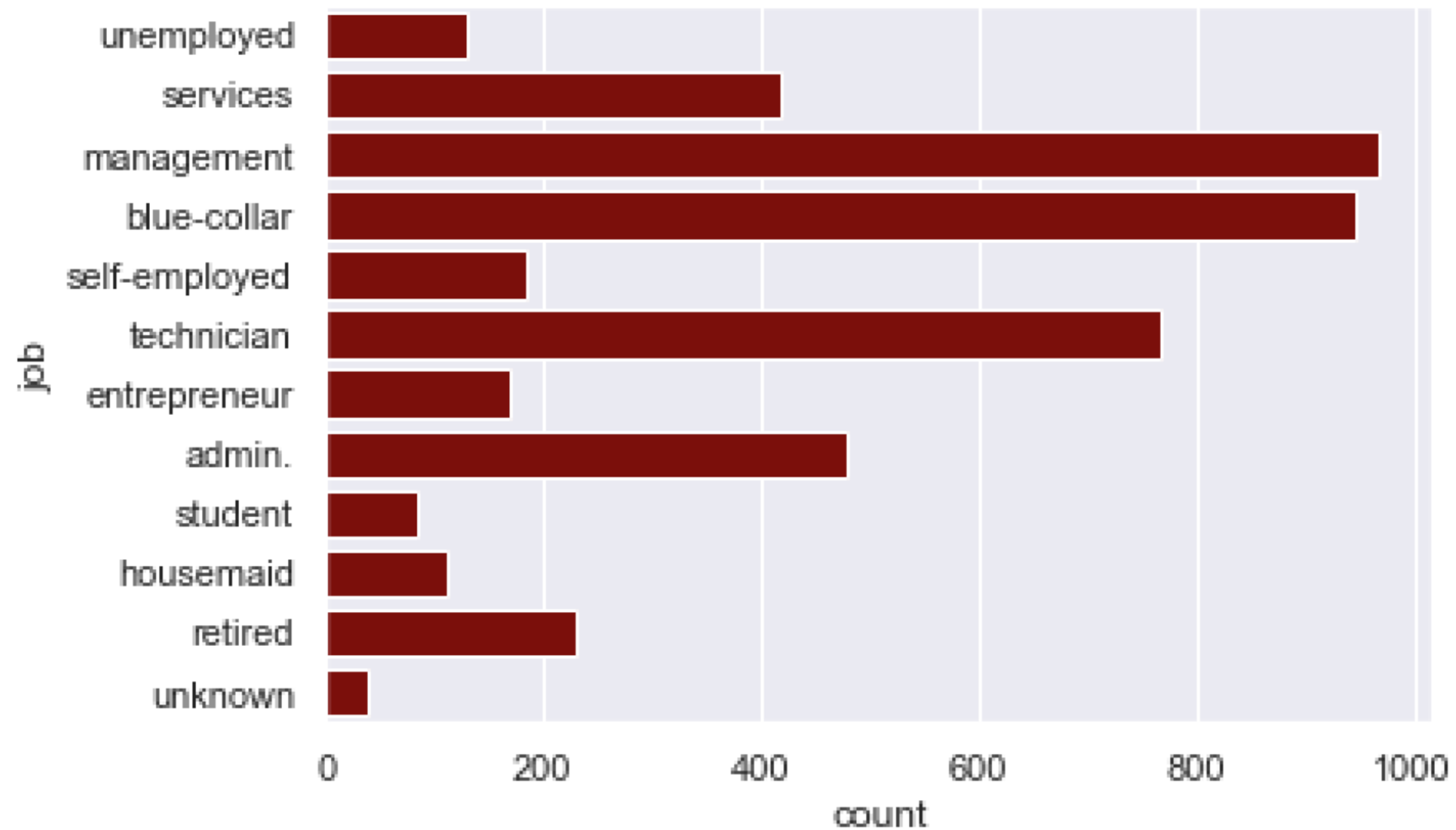
```
sns.countplot(data = bank  
              ,y = 'job'  
              ,color = 'darkred'  
              )
```

← Here, we're mapping a categorical variable to the y-axis

This "flips" the chart and creates a horizontal bar chart

EXAMPLE 3: CREATE A HORIZONTAL COUNTPLOT

```
sns.countplot(data = bank  
              ,y = 'job'  
              ,color = 'darkred'  
              )
```



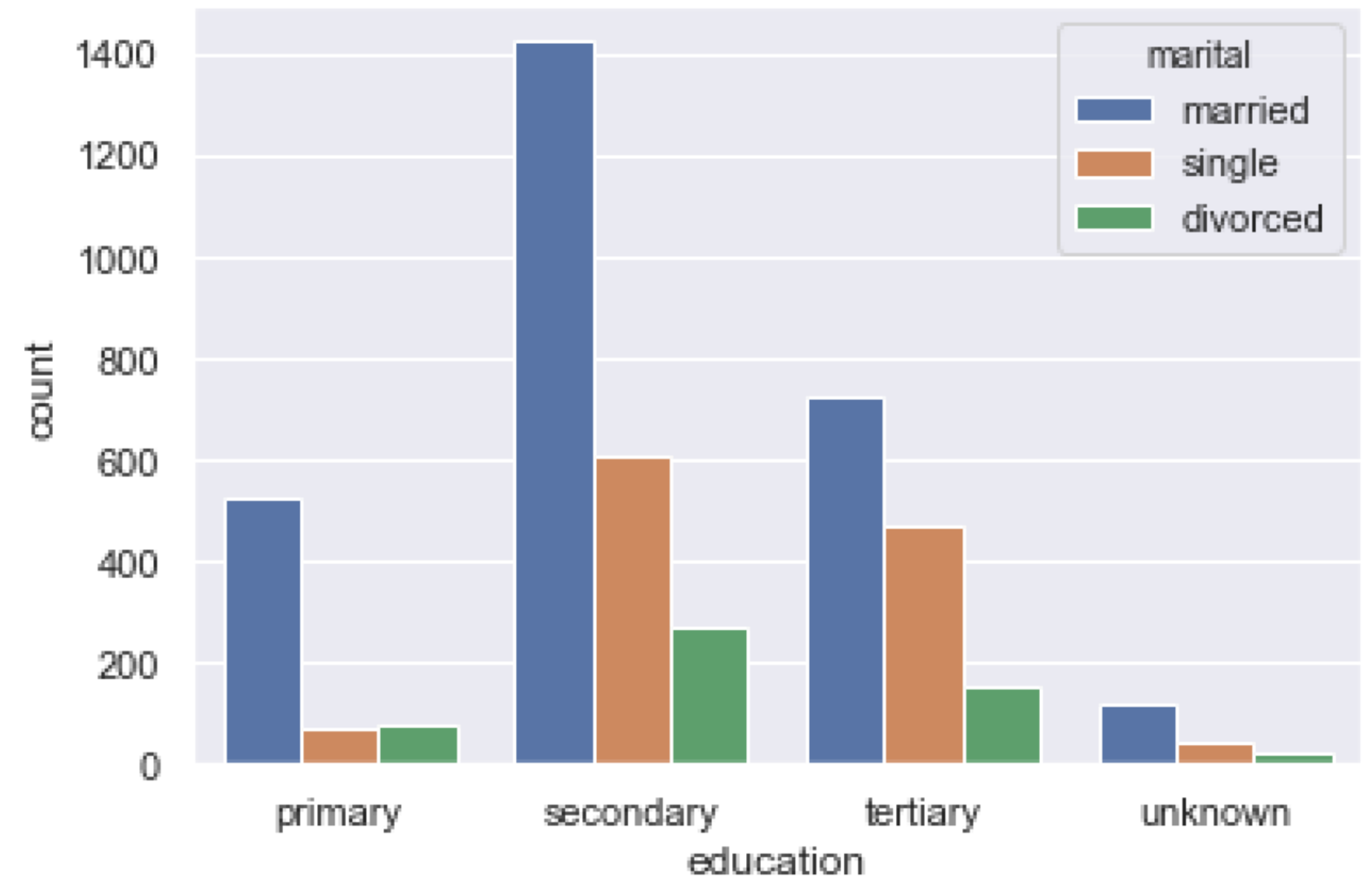
EXAMPLE 4: DODGED COUNTPLOT

```
sns.countplot(data = bank  
              ,x = 'education'  
              ,hue = 'marital'  
              )
```

Mapping a second categorical variable (`marital`) to the `hue` parameter will show categories within a category on the x-axis

EXAMPLE 4: DODGED COUNTPLOT

```
sns.countplot(data = bank
               ,x = 'education'
               ,hue = 'marital'
               )
```



RECAP

RECAP OF WHAT WE LEARNED

- How to use the `sns.countplot()` function
- How to create a bar chart of *counts* in Seaborn
- How to modify your bar chart
 - change color
 - create horizontal bar chart
 - create "dodged" bar chart
- **Next steps:** watch the code walkthrough video to see these examples and follow along