

SEABORN BARPLOT

SHARP SIGHT

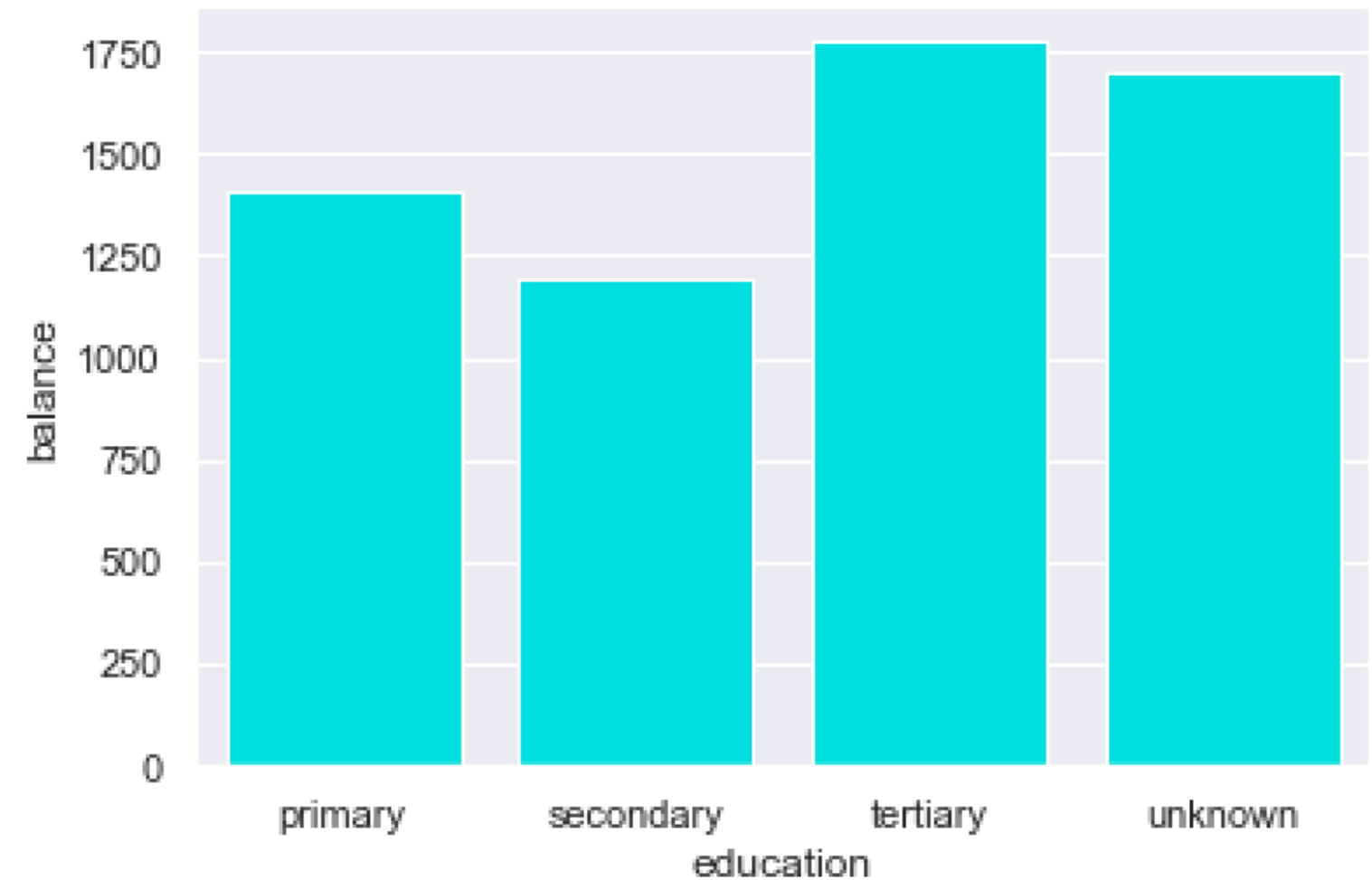
WHAT YOU'LL LEARN

- How to use the `sns.barplot()` function
- How to create a bar chart in Seaborn
- How to modify your bar chart
 - change color
 - remove error bars
 - create horizontal bar chart
 - create "dodged" bar chart

SEABORN BARPLOT OVERVIEW

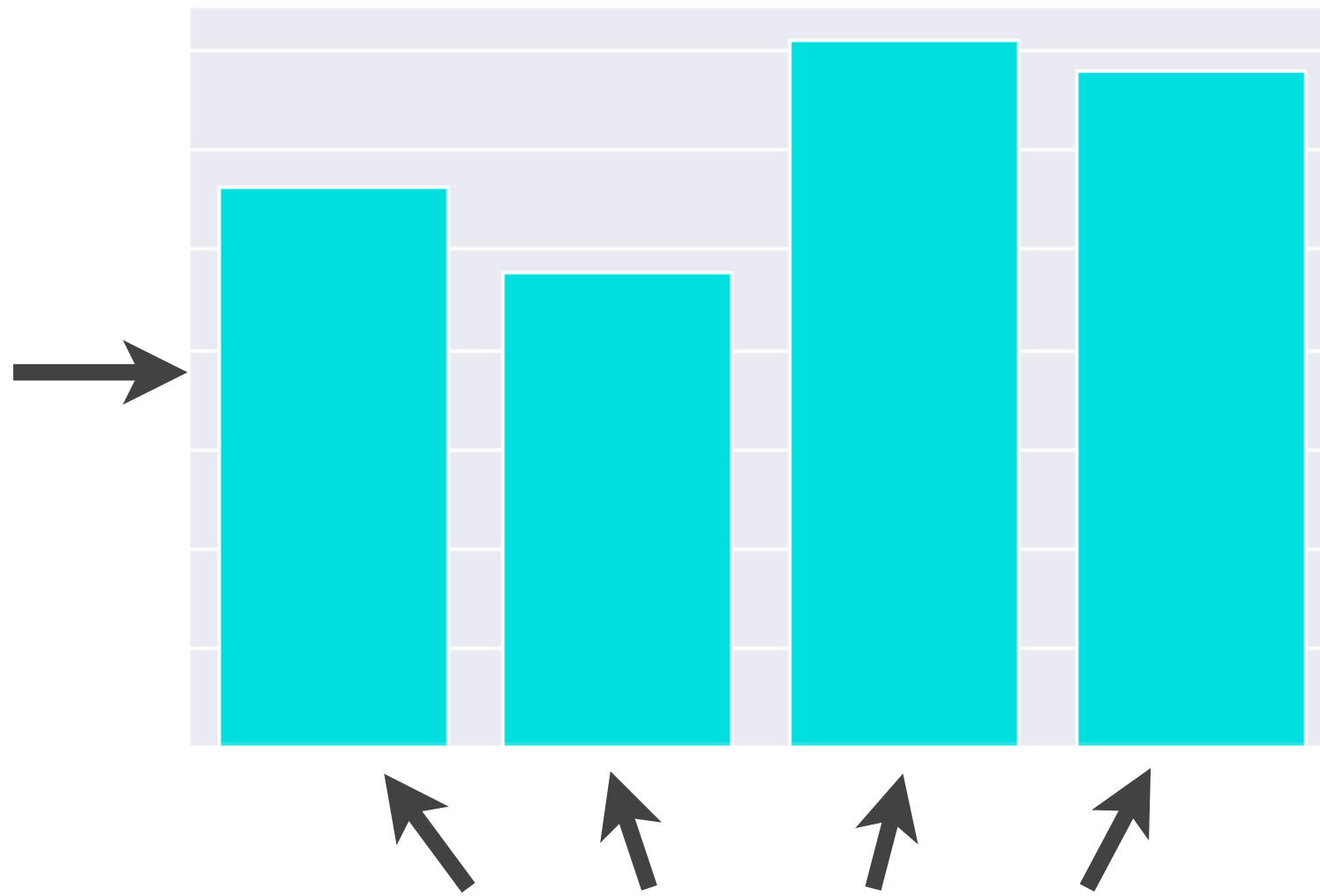
BARPLOT CREATES BAR CHARTS THAT SHOW SUMMARY STATISTICS

```
sns.barplot(data = bank
            ,x = 'education'
            ,y = 'balance'
            ,color = 'aqua'
            ,ci = None
            )
```



BARPLOT CREATES BAR CHARTS THAT SHOW SUMMARY STATISTICS

The length of the bars represents the mean value of the y-axis variable value for each category

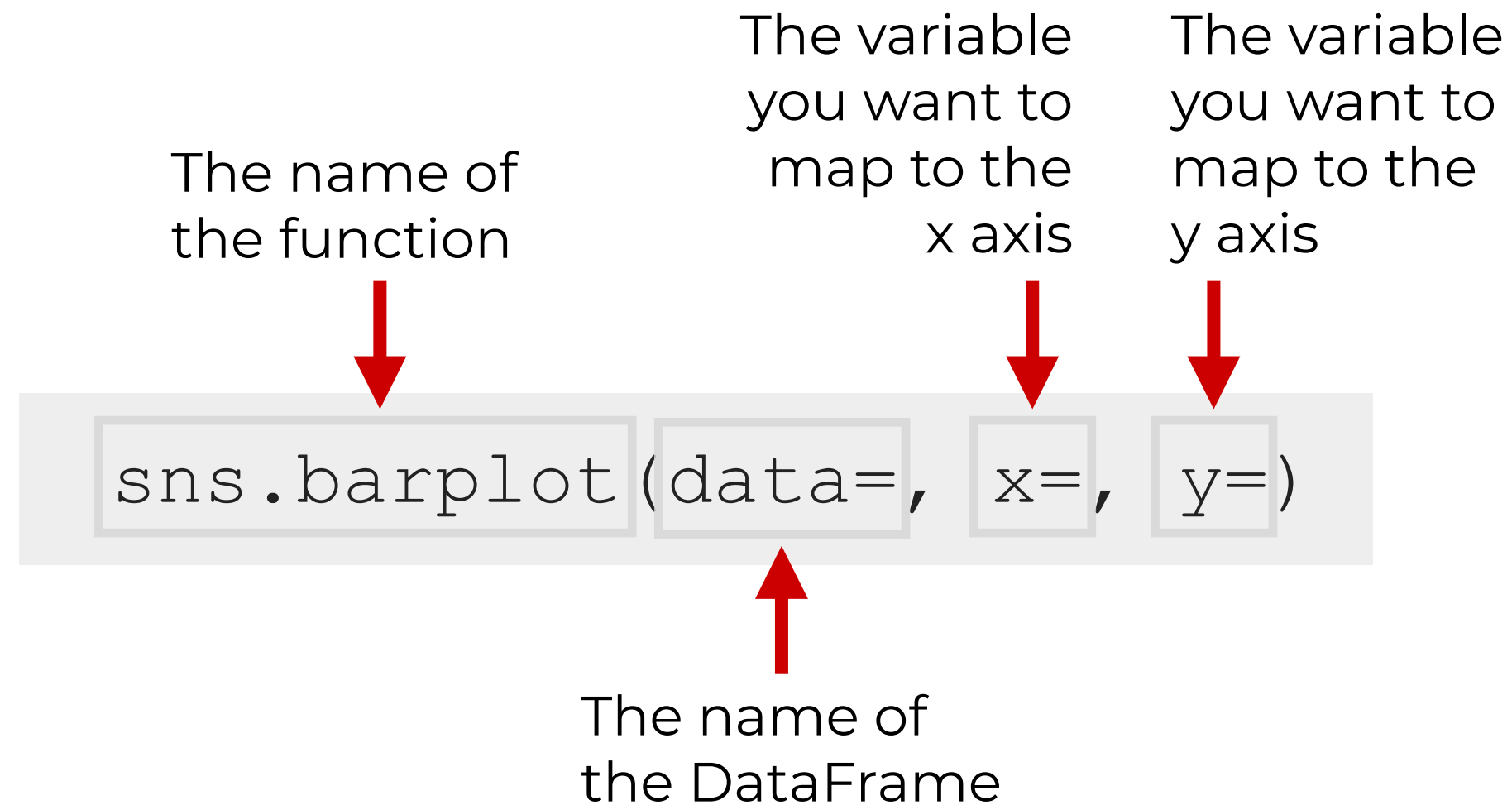


Note: by default, `sns.barplot()` plots the *mean*, but you can specify different summary statistics

The different bars represent different categories

SEABORN BARPLOT SYNTAX

SYNTAX OF SNS.BARPLOT



PARAMETERS OF SEABORN BARPLOT

THE PARAMETERS OF SEABORN BARPLOT

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)	
ci	Modify or remove the error bars	float or "sd" or None	95
estimator	Specify the summary statistic to use for the length of the bars	Name of a statistical function (mean, median, etc)	mean

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

EXAMPLES OF SNS.BARPLOT

EXAMPLE 1: A SIMPLE BAR CHART

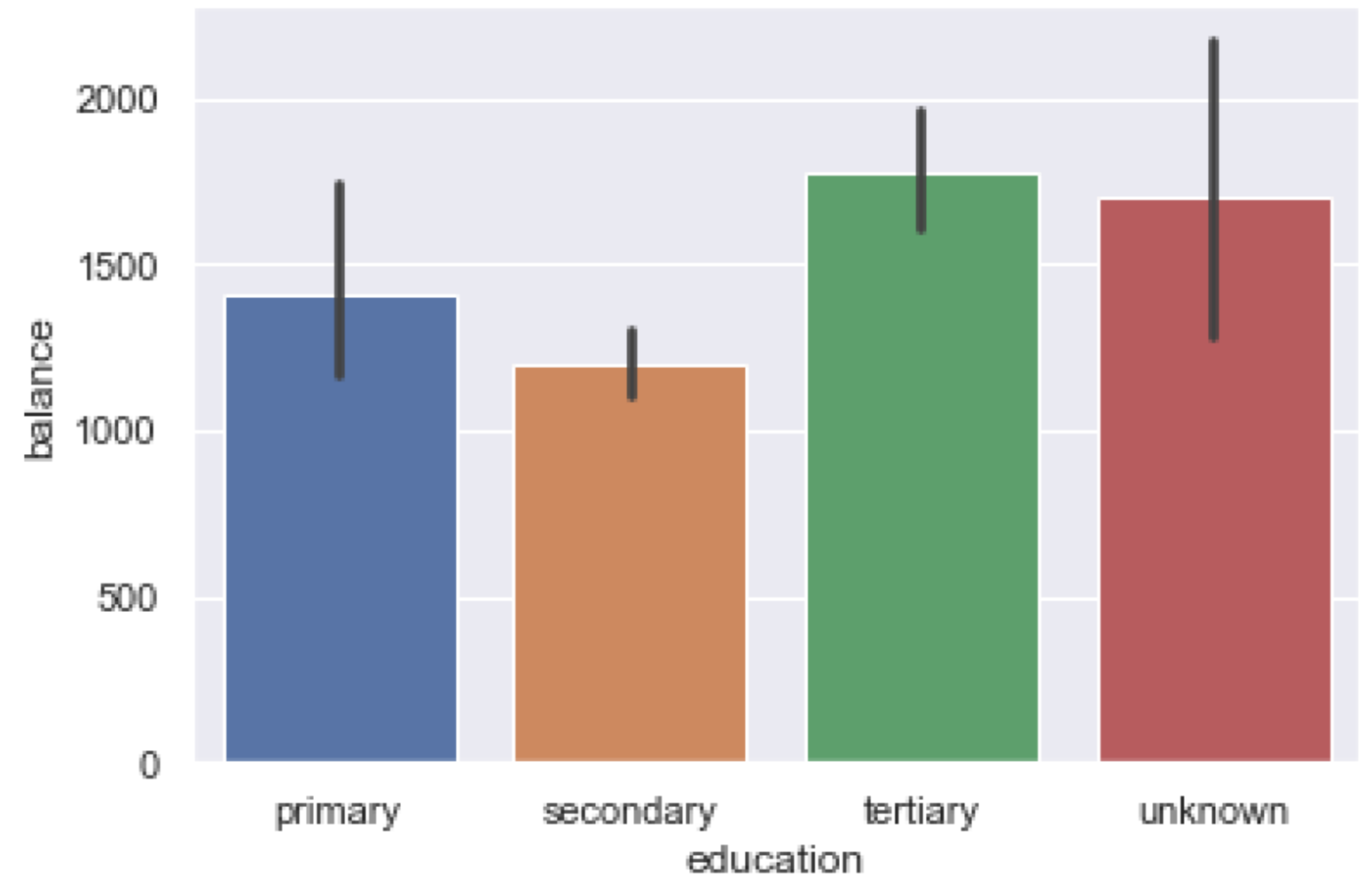
```
sns.barplot(data = bank  
            ,x = 'education'  
            ,y = 'balance')
```

← Here, we're specifying the DataFrame to plot

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

EXAMPLE 1: A SIMPLE BAR CHART

```
sns.barplot(data = bank  
            ,x = 'education'  
            ,y = 'balance')
```



EXAMPLE 2: CHANGE THE COLOR OF THE BARS

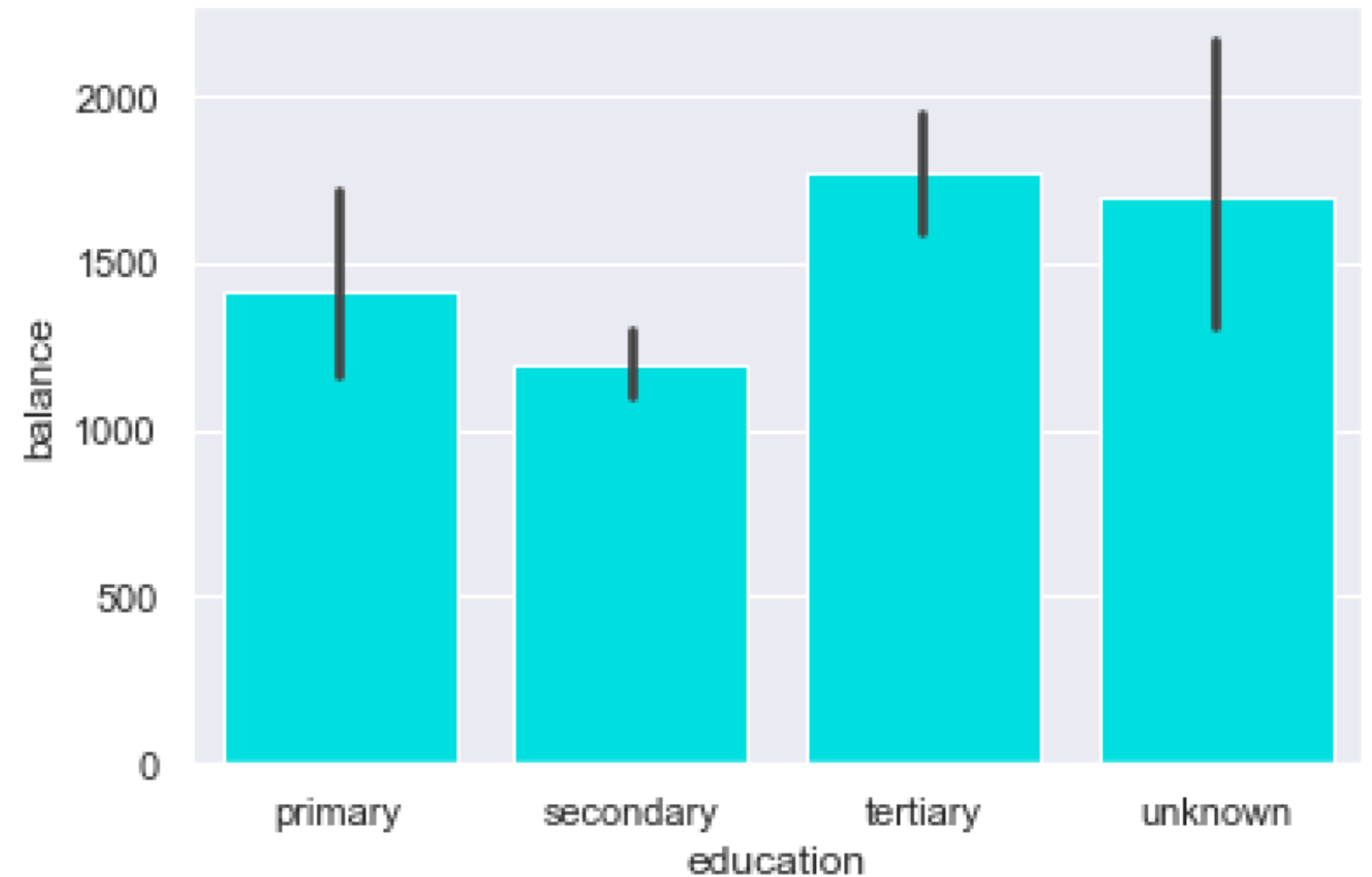
```
sns.barplot(data = bank
            ,x = 'education'
            ,y = 'balance'
            ,color = 'aqua'
            )
```



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

EXAMPLE 2: CHANGE THE COLOR OF THE BARS

```
sns.barplot(data = bank
            ,x = 'education'
            ,y = 'balance'
            ,color = 'aqua'
            )
```



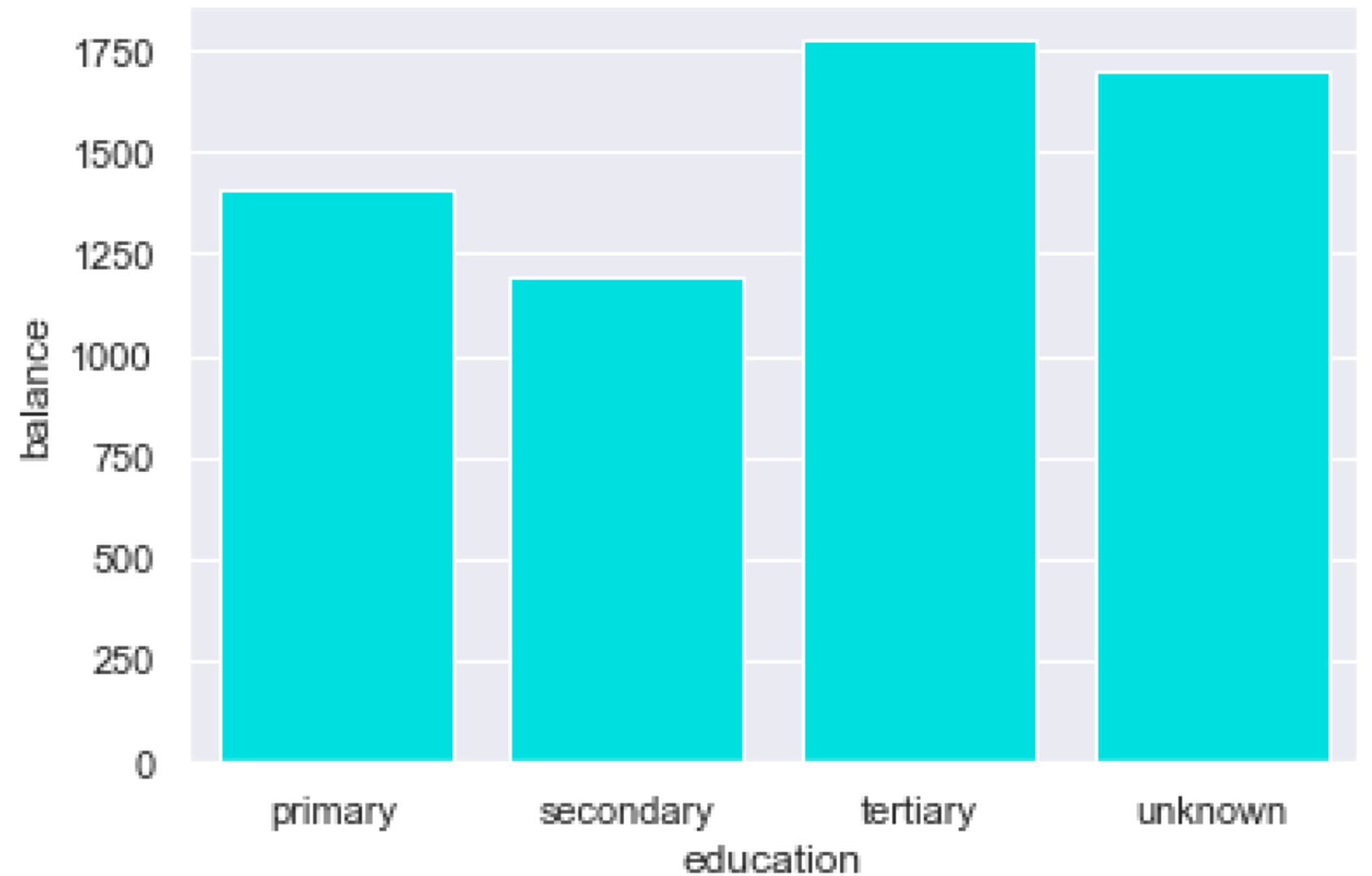
EXAMPLE 3: REMOVE THE ERROR BARS

```
sns.barplot(data = bank
            ,x = 'education'
            ,y = 'balance'
            ,color = 'aqua'
            ,ci = None
            )
```

← Setting `ci = None` remove the error bars from the end of each bar

EXAMPLE 3: REMOVE THE ERROR BARS

```
sns.barplot(data = bank
            ,x = 'education'
            ,y = 'balance'
            ,color = 'aqua'
            ,ci = None
            )
```



EXAMPLE 4: CREATE A HORIZONTAL BAR CHART

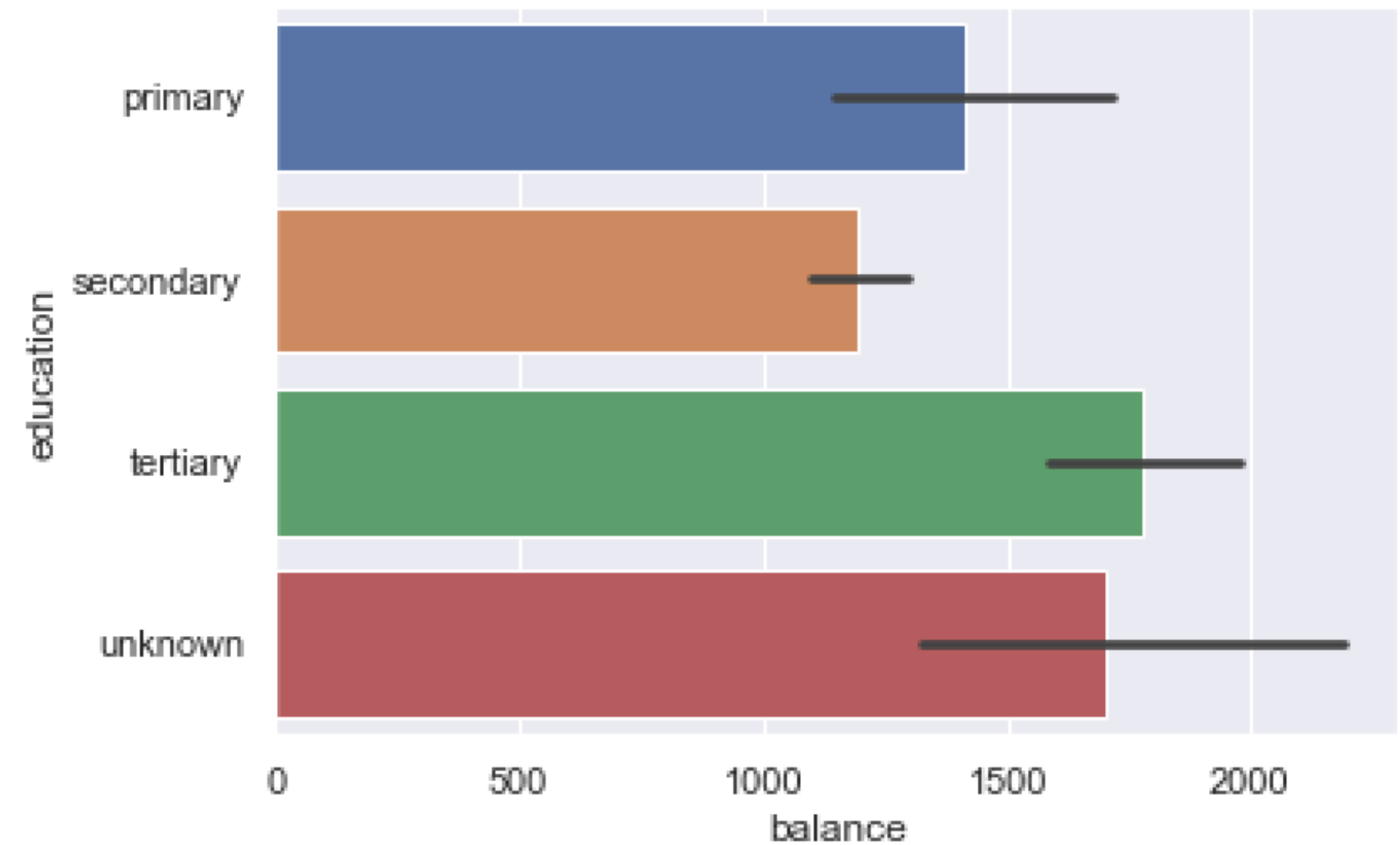
```
sns.barplot(data = bank  
            ,y = 'education'  
            ,x = 'balance'  
            )
```

← Here, we're mapping our categorical variable to the y-axis and the numeric variable to the x-axis

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

EXAMPLE 4: CREATE A HORIZONTAL BAR CHART

```
sns.barplot(data = bank
            ,y = 'education'
            ,x = 'balance'
            )
```



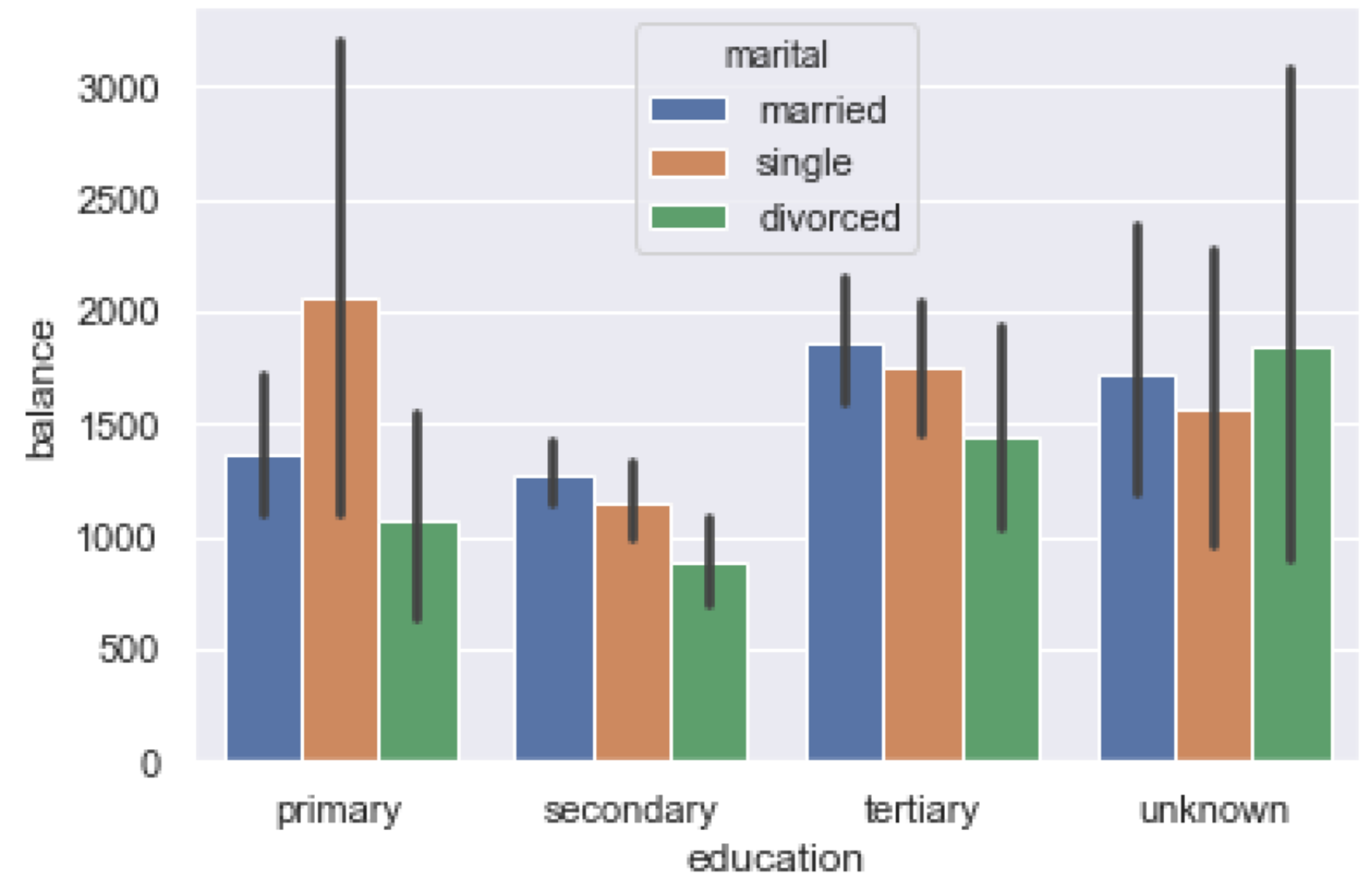
EXAMPLE 5: DODGED BAR CHART

```
sns.barplot(data = bank  
            ,x = 'education'  
            ,y = 'balance'  
            ,hue = 'marital'  
            )
```

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

EXAMPLE 5: DODGED BAR CHART

```
sns.barplot(data = bank
            ,x = 'education'
            ,y = 'balance'
            ,hue = 'marital'
            )
```



RECAP

RECAP OF WHAT WE LEARNED

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