



# Python For Data Science Seaborn Cheat Sheet

Learn Seaborn online at [www.DataCamp.com](https://www.datacamp.com)

## Statistical Data Visualization With Seaborn

The Python visualization library **Seaborn** is based on **matplotlib** and provides a high-level interface for drawing attractive statistical graphics.

**Make use of the following aliases to import the libraries:**

```
>>> import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
>>> import seaborn as sns
```

The basic steps to creating plots with Seaborn are:

1. Prepare some data
2. Control figure aesthetics
3. Plot with Seaborn
4. Further customize your plot
5. Show your plot

```
>>> import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
>>> import seaborn as sns
>>> tips = sns.load_dataset("tips") #Step 1
>>> sns.set_style("whitegrid") #Step 2
>>> g = sns.lmplot(x="tip", #Step 3
                  y="total_bill",
                  data=tips,
                  aspect=2)
>>> g = (g.set_axis_labels("Tip", "Total bill(USD)").
set(xlim=(0,10),ylim=(0,100)))
>>> plt.title("title") #Step 4
>>> plt.show(g) #Step 5
```

## 1 Data

Also see [Lists](#), [NumPy](#) & [Pandas](#)

```
>>> import pandas as pd
>>> import numpy as np
>>> uniform_data = np.random.rand(10, 12)
>>> data = pd.DataFrame({'x':np.arange(1,101),
                        'y':np.random.normal(0,4,100)})
```

Seaborn also offers built-in data sets:

```
>>> titanic = sns.load_dataset("titanic")
>>> iris = sns.load_dataset("iris")
```

## 2 Figure Aesthetics

Also see [Matplotlib](#)

```
>>> f, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(5,6)) #Create a figure and one subplot
```

### Seaborn styles

```
>>> sns.set() #(Re)set the seaborn default
>>> sns.set_style("whitegrid") #Set the matplotlib parameters
>>> sns.set_style("ticks", #Set the matplotlib parameters
                {"xtick.major.size":8,
                 "ytick.major.size":8})
#Return a dict of params or use with with to temporarily set the style
>>> sns.axes_style("whitegrid")
```

## 3 Plotting With Seaborn

### Axis Grids

```
>>> g = sns.FacetGrid(titanic, #Subplot grid for plotting conditional relationships
                    col="survived",
                    row="sex")
>>> g = g.map(plt.hist,"age")
>>> sns.factorplot(x="pclass", #Draw a categorical plot onto a Facetgrid
                  y="survived",
                  hue="sex",
                  data=titanic)
>>> sns.lmplot(x="sepal_width", #Plot data and regression model fits across a FacetGrid
              y="sepal_length",
              hue="species",
              data=iris)
>>> h = sns.PairGrid(iris) #Subplot grid for plotting pairwise relationships
>>> h = h.map(plt.scatter)
>>> sns.pairplot(iris) #Plot pairwise bivariate distributions
>>> i = sns.JointGrid(x="x", #Grid for bivariate plot with marginal univariate plots
                    y="y",
                    data=data)
>>> i = i.plot(sns.regplot,
              sns.distplot)
>>> sns.jointplot("sepal_length", #Plot bivariate distribution
                 "sepal_width",
                 data=iris,
                 kind='kde')
```

## 4 Further Customizations

Also see [Matplotlib](#)

### Axisgrid Objects

```
>>> g.despine(left=True) #Remove left spine
>>> g.set_ylabels("Survived") #Set the labels of the y-axis
>>> g.set_xticklabels(rotation=45) #Set the tick labels for x
>>> g.set_axis_labels("Survived", #Set the axis labels
                    "Sex")
>>> h.set(xlim=(0,5), #Set the limit and ticks of the x-and y-axis
        ylim=(0,5),
        xticks=[0,2.5,5],
        yticks=[0,2.5,5])
```

### Plot

```
>>> plt.title("A Title") #Add plot title
>>> plt.ylabel("Survived") #Adjust the label of the y-axis
>>> plt.xlabel("Sex") #Adjust the label of the x-axis
>>> plt.ylim(0,100) #Adjust the limits of the y-axis
>>> plt.xlim(0,10) #Adjust the limits of the x-axis
>>> plt.setp(ax, yticks=[0,5]) #Adjust a plot property
>>> plt.tight_layout() #Adjust subplot params
```

### Regression Plots

```
>>> sns.regplot(x="sepal_width", #Plot data and a linear regression model fit
               y="sepal_length",
               data=iris,
               ax=ax)
```

### Distribution Plots

```
>>> plot = sns.distplot(data.y, #Plot univariate distribution
                       kde=False,
                       color="b")
```

### Matrix Plots

```
>>> sns.heatmap(uniform_data, vmin=0, vmax=1) #Heatmap
```

### Categorical Plots

#### Scatterplot

```
>>> sns.stripplot(x="species", #Scatterplot with one categorical variable
                 y="petal_length",
                 data=iris)
>>> sns.swarmplot(x="species", #Categorical scatterplot with non-overlapping points
                 y="petal_length",
                 data=iris)
```

#### Bar Chart

```
>>> sns.barplot(x="sex", #Show point estimates & confidence intervals with scatterplot glyphs
               y="survived",
               hue="class",
               data=titanic)
```

#### Count Plot

```
>>> sns.countplot(x="deck", #Show count of observations
                 data=titanic,
                 palette="Greens_d")
```

#### Point Plot

```
>>> sns.pointplot(x="class", #Show point estimates & confidence intervals as rectangular bars
                 y="survived",
                 hue="sex",
                 data=titanic,
                 palette={"male": "g",
                          "female": "m"},
                 markers=["^", "o"],
                 linestyle=["-", "--"])
```

#### Boxplot

```
>>> sns.boxplot(x="alive", #Boxplot
               y="age",
               hue="adult_male",
               data=titanic)
>>> sns.boxplot(data=iris, orient="h") #Boxplot with wide-form data
```

#### Violinplot

```
>>> sns.violinplot(x="age", #Violin plot
                  y="sex",
                  hue="survived",
                  data=titanic)
```

## 5 Show or Save Plot

Also see [Matplotlib](#)

```
>>> plt.show() #Show the plot
>>> plt.savefig("foo.png") #Save the plot as a figure
>>> plt.savefig("foo.png", #Save transparent figure
               transparent=True)
```

## > Close & Clear

Also see [Matplotlib](#)

```
>>> plt.cla() #Clear an axis
>>> plt.clf() #Clear an entire figure
>>> plt.close() #Close a window
```



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