



**Unitedworld Institute of Technology**

# **Data**

# **Science**

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Unitedworld Institute of Technology **PLOTTINGS**

## Contents

- ❖ Basic Plots
- ❖ Visualizing distributions
- ❖ Detecting Outliers
- ❖ Heatmaps

- Plotting means creating visual representations of data to make it easier to observe patterns, trends, and insights.

## Why Plotting is Important:

- Makes data easy to understand
- Helps in decision making
- Reveals **hidden patterns, trends, and outliers**
- Makes communication of results more visual and impactful

To plot graphs in Python, we mainly use:

## 1. Matplotlib

- Core plotting library in Python.
- Easy for basic plots.

## 2. Pandas

- Easier syntax for simple plots using .plot().

## 3. Seaborn

- Built on Matplotlib, used for statistical and attractive visualizations.
- Includes advanced plots like heatmaps, violin plots, etc.



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# How to Install Plotting Libraries

```
pip install matplotlib seaborn pandas
```

## How to Import

```
import pandas as pd
```

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

```
import seaborn as sns
```

Note: Use %matplotlib inline if working in Jupyter Notebook to show plots inline.



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## Example :

```
import pandas as pd
```

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

```
data = {  
    'Month': ['Jan', 'Feb', 'Mar', 'Apr', 'May'],  
    'Sales': [250, 400, 300, 500, 450],  
    'Profit': [80, 120, 100, 160, 130]  
}
```

```
df = pd.DataFrame(data)  
print (data)  
Print (df)
```



## Unitedworld Institute of Technology 1. Line Plot

- A graph that connects data points using a straight line.

- To show trends over time (like monthly sales or temperature changes).



## Unitedworld Institute of Technology **Code 1: Line Plot**

```
df.plot(x='Month', y='Sales', kind='line',
marker='o') plt.title("Monthly Sales Line Plot")
plt.xlabel("Month")
plt.ylabel("Sales")
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
```

Note: marker='o' or marker='\*' or marker='s'

The marker is used to highlight individual data points on a line plot.



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## 2. Bar Graph

- A chart with rectangular bars representing values of different categories.
- To compare values across different groups/categories.



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## Code 2 : Bar Graph

```
df.plot(x='Month', y='Sales', kind='bar',
color='skyblue') plt.title("Sales Bar Chart")
```

```
plt.xlabel("Month")
plt.ylabel("Sales")
plt.show()
```



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### 3. Pie Chart

- A circular chart divided into slices to illustrate parts of a whole.
- To show proportions or percentage share (like % of total sales by month).



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### Code 3 : Pie Chart

```
plt.pie(df['Sales'], labels=df['Month'],
```

```
autopct='%.1f%%') plt.title("Sales Share by Month")  
plt.show()
```

## NOTE:

(1) **autopct = “auto percentage”**

It is used to display the percentage value on each slice of the pie chart.

(2)

Parameter	

%.1f%%	1 decimal place floating percent sign
%.2f%%	2 decimal place



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Unitedworld Institute of Technology **4. Scatter Plot**

- A graph with points plotted on X and Y axes to show

relationships.

- To visualize the correlation or relationship between two numeric variables.



## Unitedworld Institute of Technology **Code 4 : Scatter Plot**

```
df.plot(kind='scatter', x='Sales', y='Profit',
color='red') plt.title("Sales vs Profit")
plt.xlabel("Sales")
plt.ylabel("Profit")
plt.show()
```



## Unitedworld Institute of Technology **5. Histogram**

- A histogram is a type of bar chart that represents the frequency distribution of numerical data by grouping values into intervals or bins.

### Useful for:

To understand the distribution (normal, skewed, uniform, etc.)

To find data spread, central values, or gaps

To detect peaks or skewness



**Unitedworld Institute of Technology Code 5 : Histogram**

```
import pandas as pd  
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
data = {'Marks': [23, 45, 55, 60, 67, 67, 70, 72, 75, 78, 80, 85, 85, 90, 95,  
100]} df = pd.DataFrame(data)
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(8,5))  
plt.hist(df['Marks'], bins=5, color='skyblue', edgecolor='black')
```

```
plt.title('Histogram of Marks')  
plt.xlabel('Marks Range')  
plt.ylabel('Frequency')  
plt.grid(True)  
plt.show()
```



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