

✓ Continuous Variables

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

```
from google.colab import drive
import os
```

```
drive.mount('/content/drive')
os.chdir('/content/drive/MyDrive/')
for item in os.listdir():
    print(item)
print("-----")
os.chdir('/content/drive/MyDrive/cloud/GitHub/AdvDataViz/Notebooks/')
for item in os.listdir():
    print(item)
print("-----")
notebooks = "/content/drive/MyDrive/cloud/GitHub/AdvDataViz/Notebooks"
print(os.listdir(notebooks))
print("-----")
```

```
file = "heart-disease.csv"
file_path = os.path.join(notebooks, file)
with open(file_path, "r") as f:
    contents = f.read()
```



```
Mounted at /content/drive
learningStore
healthyCar
startup
cloud
Artificial Intelligence
```

```
-----
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02 Matplotlib.ipynb
01 Python_Pandas.ipynb
04 Continuous Variables - Histogram .ipynb
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Top 50 US Tech Companies.csv
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churn.csv
student_performance.csv
myplotlib.py
```

employee_attrition_.csv
heart-disease.csv

['03 Matplotlib - Exercise.ipynb', '02 Matplotlib.ipynb', '01 Python_Pandas.ipynb', '04 Cont

Dataset: Heart Disease

```
#df = pd.read_csv("heart-disease.csv")
df = pd.read_csv(file_path)
```

```
df.head()
```

	age	sex	chest_pain	rest_bp	chol	max_hr	st_depr	heart_disease	
0	63	female	3	145	233	150	2.3	1	
1	37	female	2	130	250	187	3.5	1	
2	41	male	1	130	204	172	1.4	1	
3	56	female	1	120	236	178	0.8	1	
4	57	male	0	120	354	163	0.6	1	

Next steps:

[Generate code with df](#)
[View recommended plots](#)
[New interactive sheet](#)

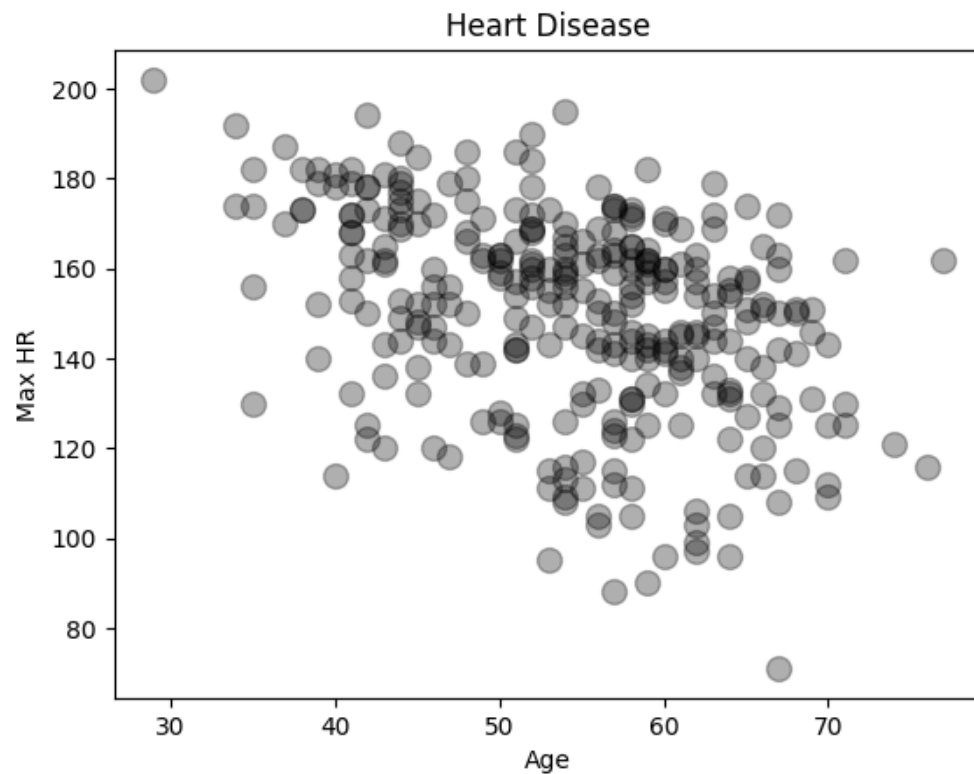
Scatterplot

Joint: continuous x continuous

```
fig, ax = plt.subplots()

# (x-axis, y-axis, alpha, size, color)
ax.scatter(x=df['age'], y=df['max_hr'], alpha=.3, s=100, c="black")

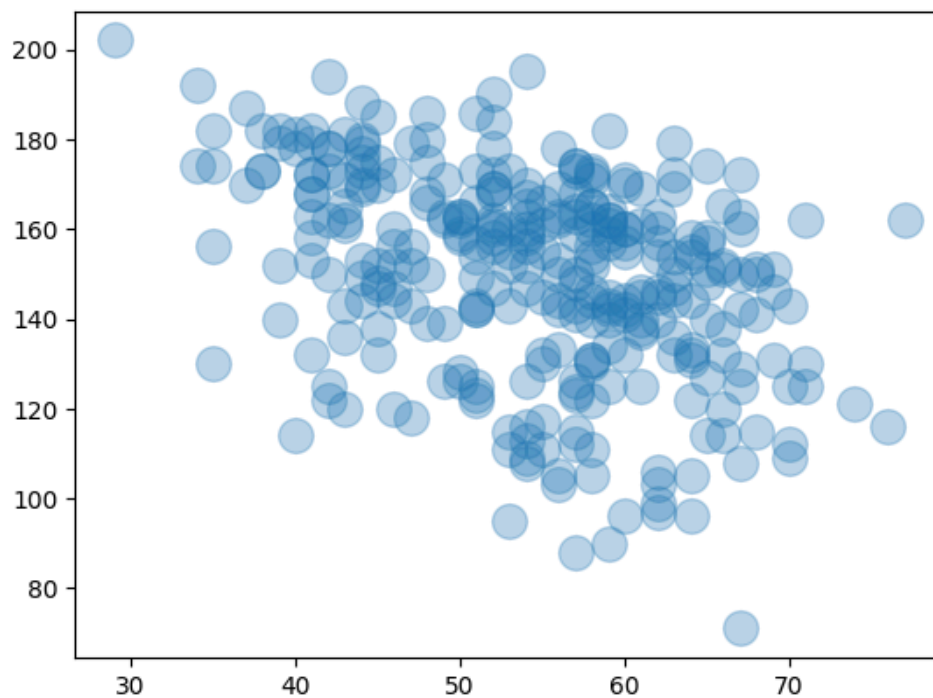
# Set the properties
ax.set(title="Heart Disease", xlabel='Age', ylabel="Max HR");
```



▼ Modify the marker

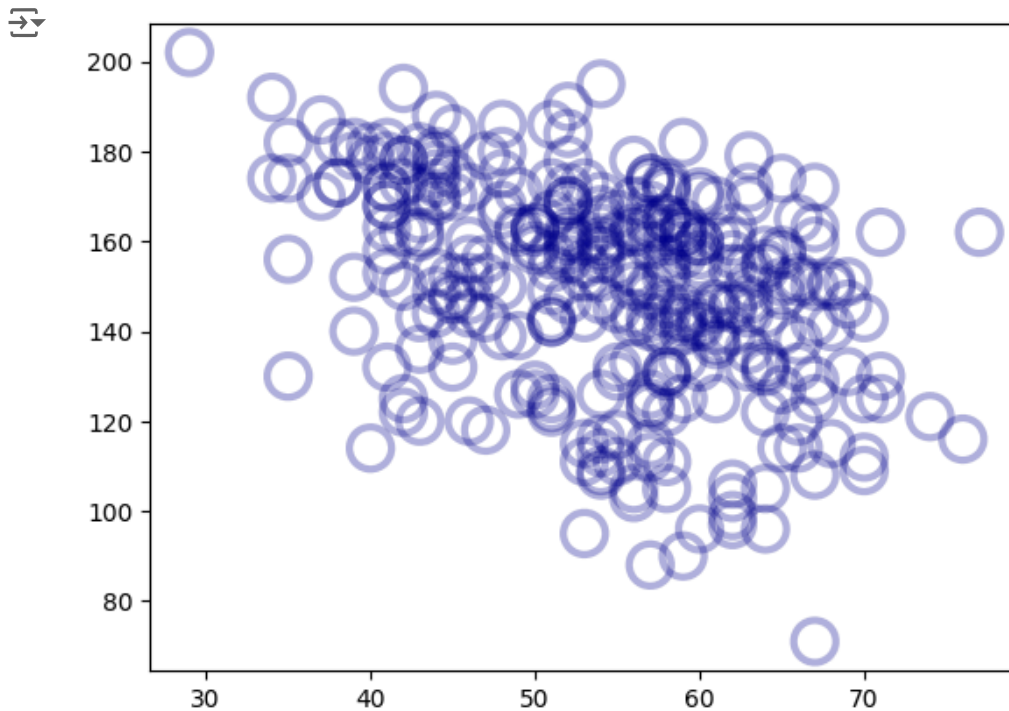
```
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
```

```
# sample markers: "o"(default), "v", "^", "x", "p", "d", "."  
ax.scatter(df['age'], df['max_hr'], alpha=.3, s = 200, marker="o");
```



✓ Modify the marker style

```
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
ax.scatter(df['age'], df['max_hr'], alpha=.3, s = 300, c = "none", edgecolors="darkblue", linewidth=
```



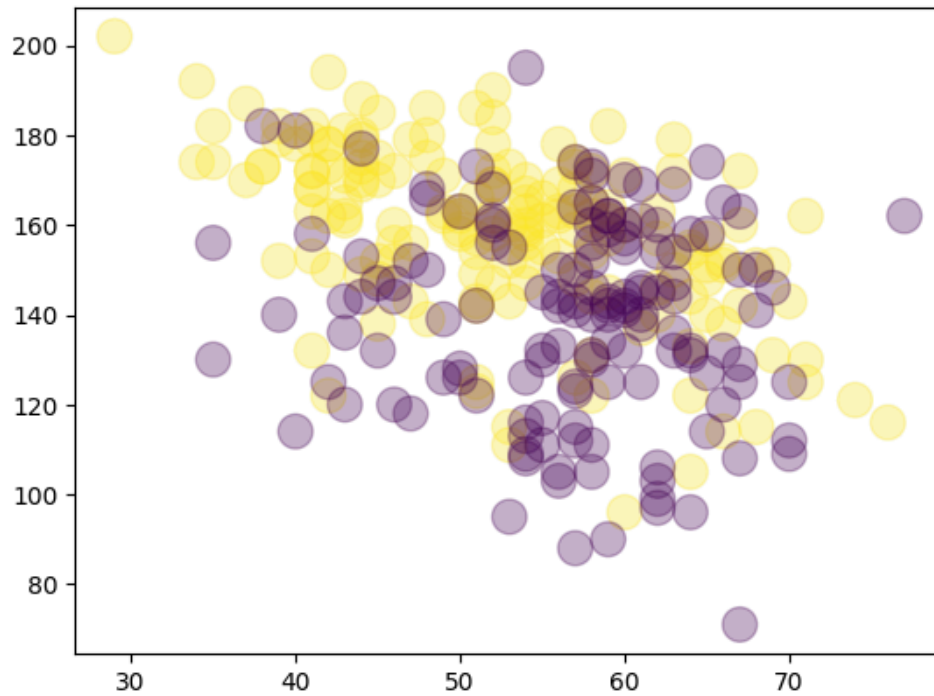
✓ Joint: continuous x categorical

Age x MaxHR x Heart_Disease

✓ Auto-set the colors based on class membership (categorical variable)

The target variable must be an integer.

```
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
ax.scatter(df['age'], df['max_hr'], alpha=.3, s = 200, c = df["heart_disease"]);
```

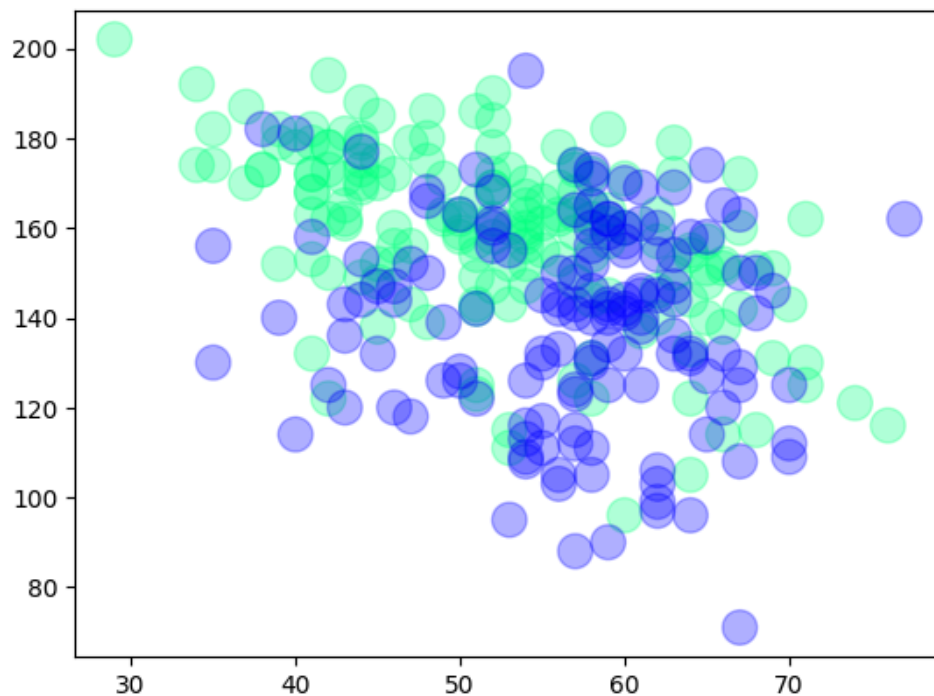


▼ Modify the colormap

[Colormaps](#)

```
fig, ax = plt.subplots()

ax.scatter(df['age'], df['max_hr'], alpha=.3, s = 200, c = df["heart_disease"], cmap = "winter");
```



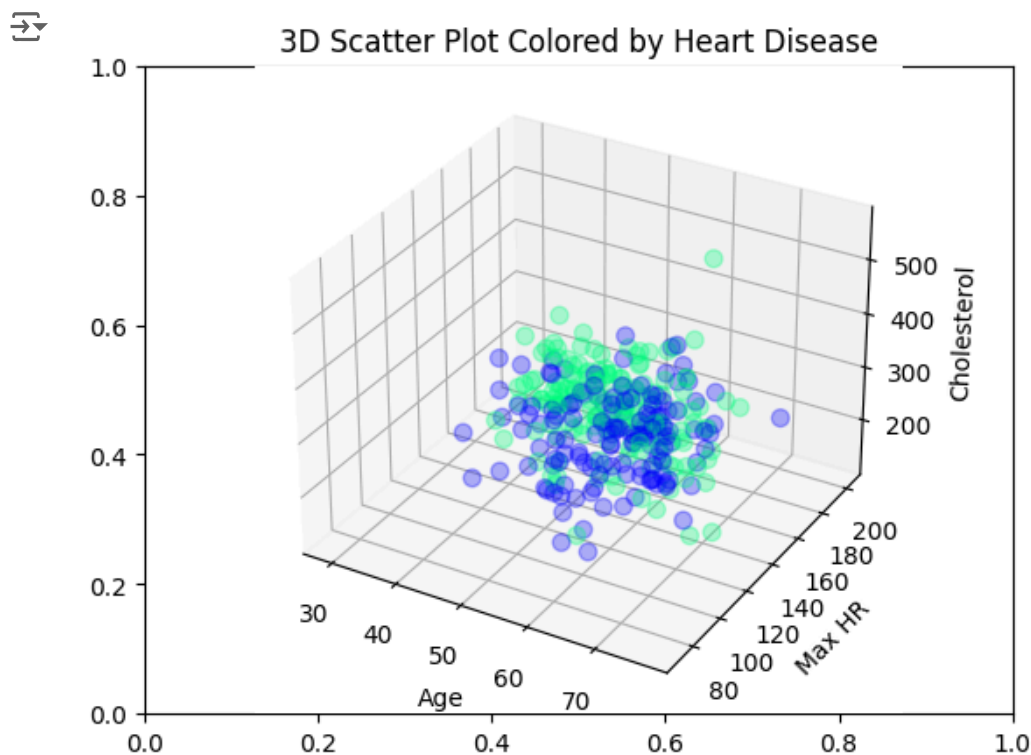
3D Scatterplot

```
fig, ax = plt.subplots()

# add 3D
ax = fig.add_subplot(111, projection='3d')

ax.scatter(df['age'], df['max_hr'], df['chol'], alpha=.3, s = 50, c = df["heart_disease"], cmap =

ax.set_title('3D Scatter Plot Colored by Heart Disease')
ax.set_xlabel('Age')
ax.set_ylabel('Max HR')
ax.set_zlabel('Cholesterol');
```



Manually set the colors based on class membership (categorical variable)

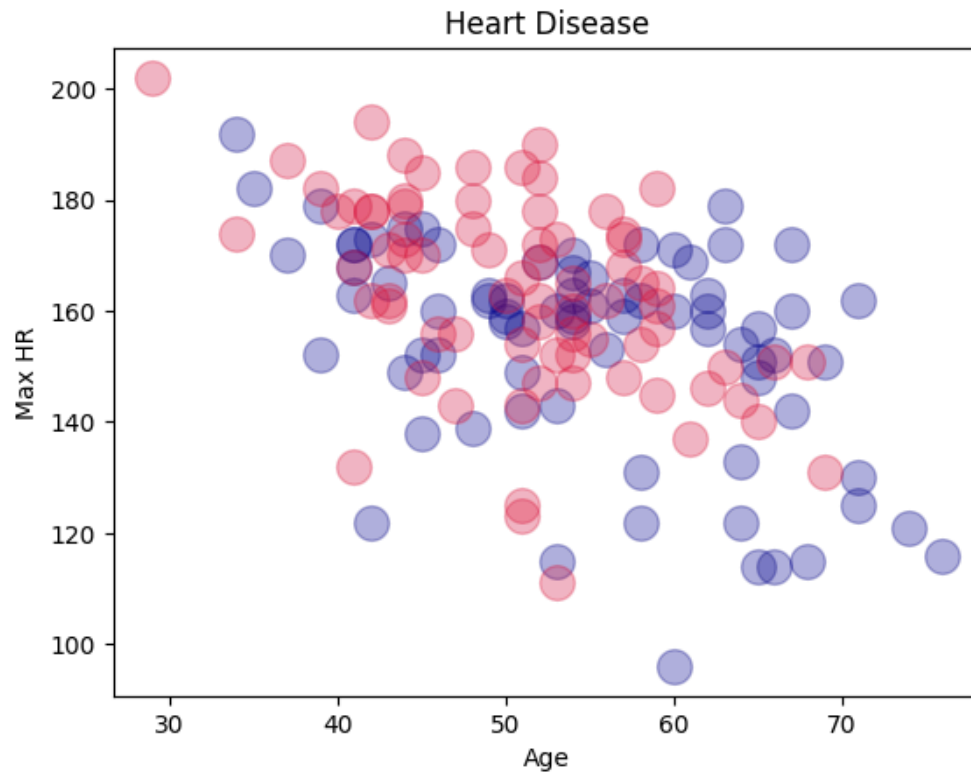
Age x MaxHR x Sex

```
males_age = df.loc[df["sex"] == "male", 'age'][:75]
males_maxhr = df.loc[df["sex"] == "male", 'max_hr'][:75]
females_age = df.loc[df["sex"] == "female", 'age'][:75]
females_maxhr = df.loc[df["sex"] == "female", 'max_hr'][:75]
```

```
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
```

```
ax.scatter(males_age, males_maxhr, alpha=.3, s = 200, c = "darkblue")
ax.scatter(females_age, females_maxhr, alpha=.3, s = 200, c = "crimson")
```

```
ax.set(title="Heart Disease", xlabel='Age', ylabel="Max HR");
```



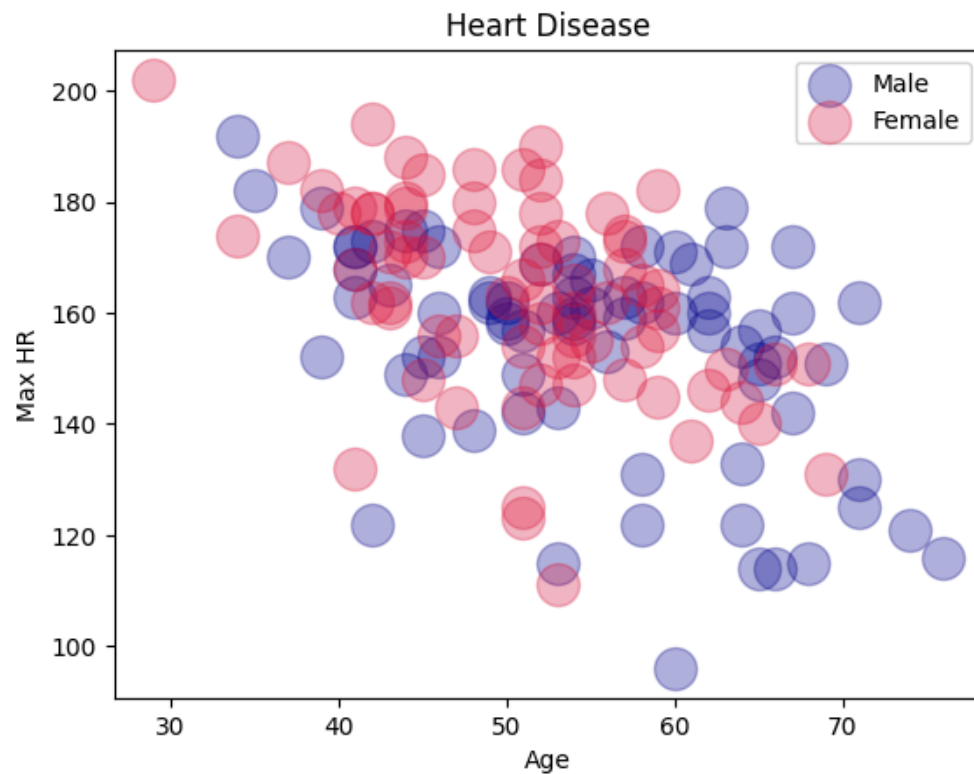
▼ Add a legend

```
fig, ax = plt.subplots()

# Add labels to be used by the legend
ax.scatter(males_age, males_maxhr, alpha=.3, s = 300, c = "darkblue", label="Male")
ax.scatter(females_age, females_maxhr, alpha=.3, s = 300, c = "crimson", label="Female")

ax.set(title="Heart Disease", xlabel='Age', ylabel="Max HR");

# The legend will use the label within scatter()
ax.legend();
```



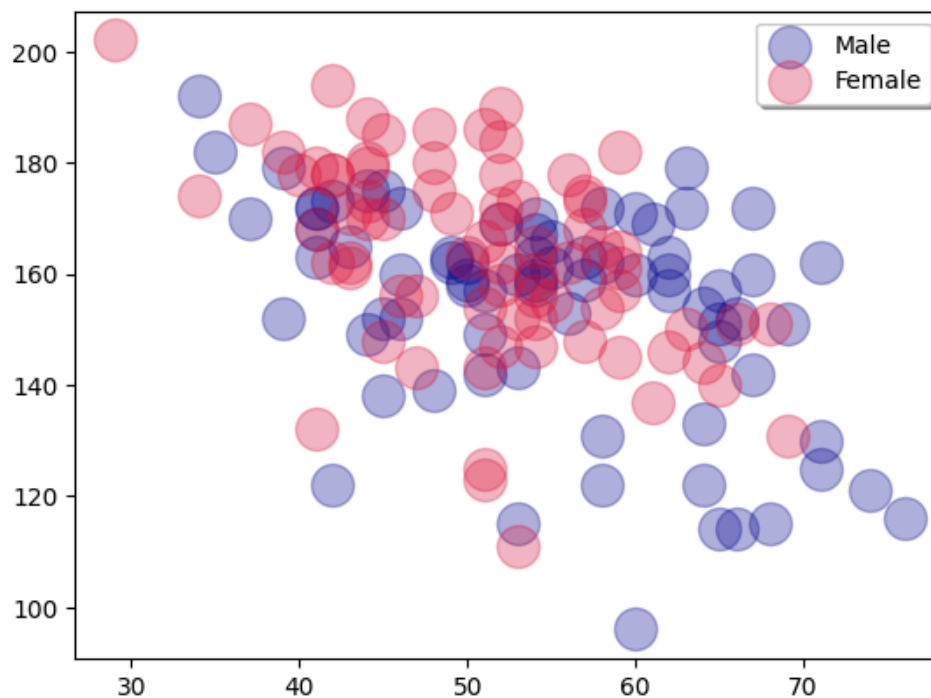
✓ Add shadow to legend

```
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
```

```
ax.scatter(males_age, males_maxhr, alpha=.3, s = 300, c = "darkblue", label="Male")
```

```
ax.scatter(females_age, females_maxhr, alpha=.3, s = 300, c = "crimson", label="Female")
```

```
ax.legend(shadow=True);
```

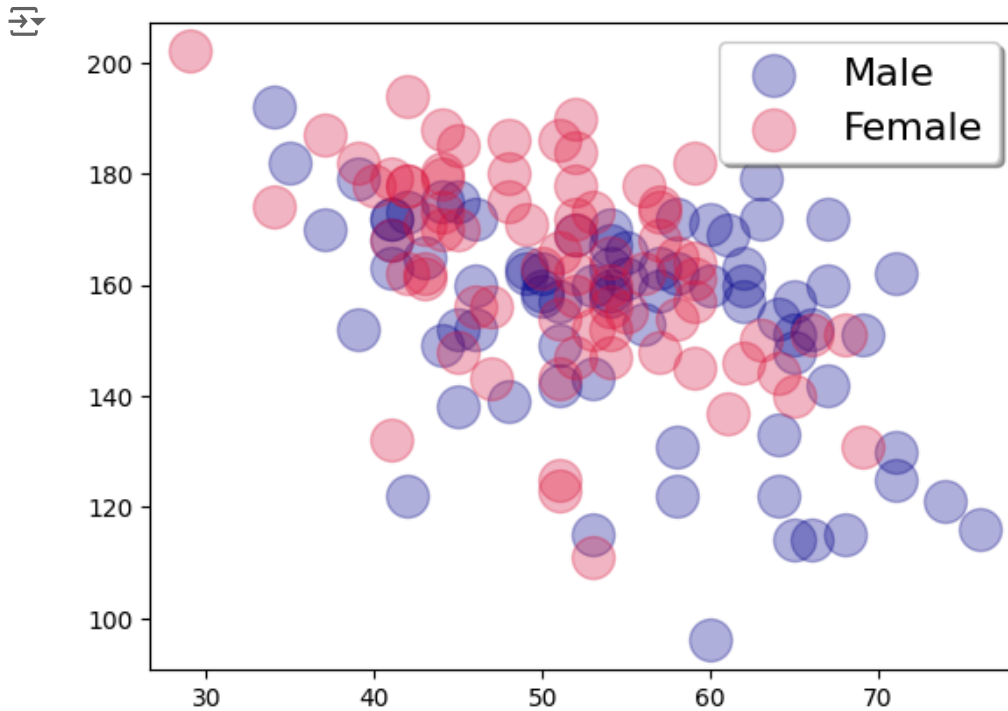


✓ Increase legend font size

```
fig, ax = plt.subplots()

ax.scatter(males_age, males_maxhr, alpha=.3, s = 300, c = "darkblue", label="Male")
ax.scatter(females_age, females_maxhr, alpha=.3, s = 300, c = "crimson", label="Female")

ax.legend(shadow=True, fontsize=16);
```



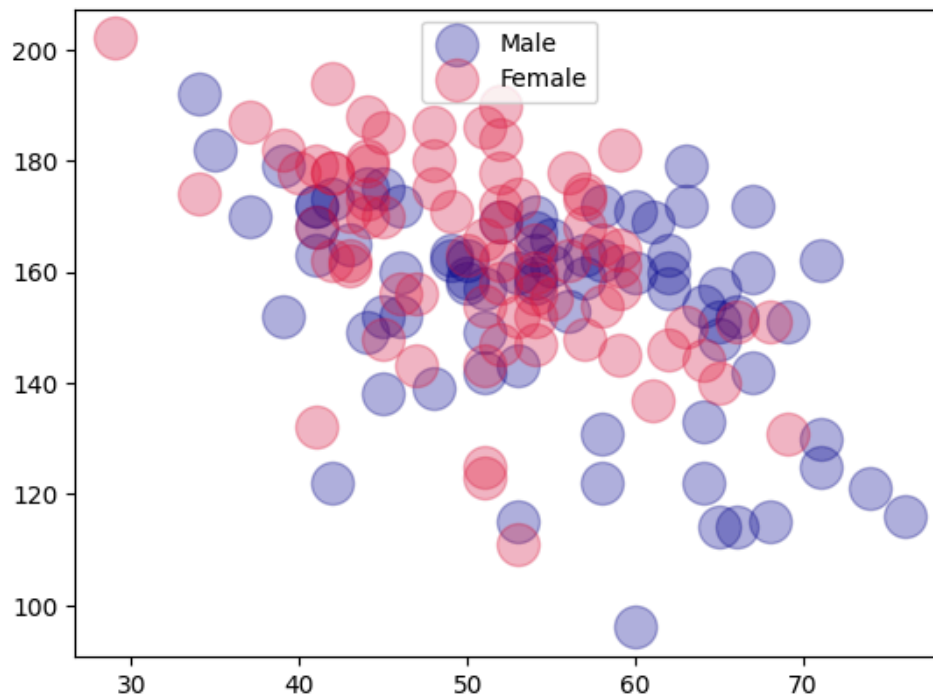
✓ Modify the location of the legend

```
fig, ax = plt.subplots()

ax.scatter(males_age, males_maxhr, alpha=.3, s = 300, c = "darkblue", label="Male")
ax.scatter(females_age, females_maxhr, alpha=.3, s = 300, c = "crimson", label="Female")

# OPTIONS:
# 'upper left', 'upper right', 'lower left', 'lower right',
# 'upper center', 'lower center', 'center left', 'center right'

# The default is "best"
ax.legend(loc="upper center");
```

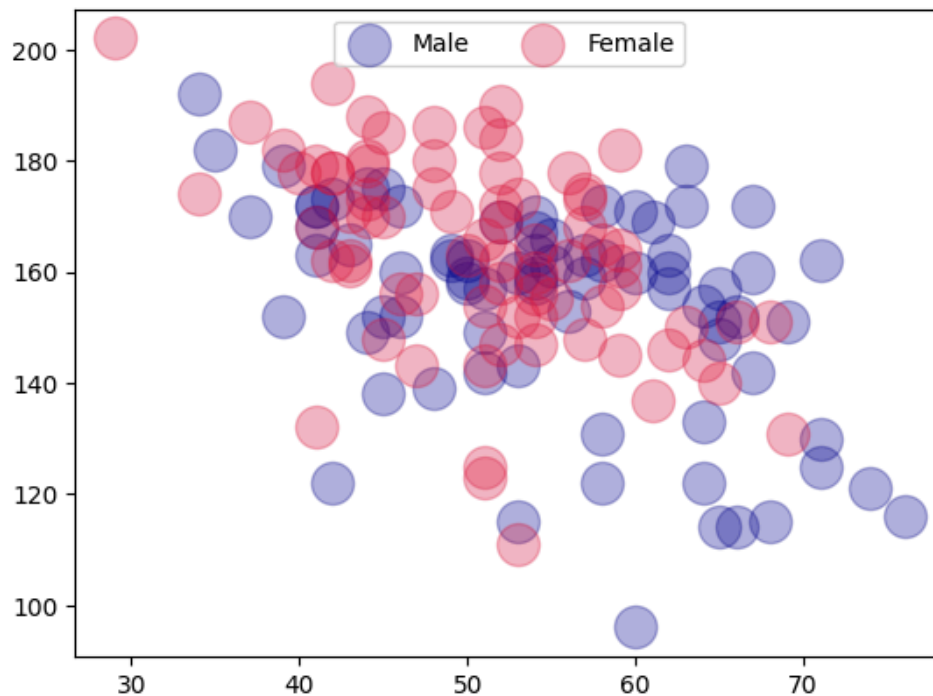


✓ Modify the number of columns for the legend to display

```
fig, ax = plt.subplots()

ax.scatter(males_age, males_maxhr, alpha=.3, s = 300, c = "darkblue", label="Male")
ax.scatter(females_age, females_maxhr, alpha=.3, s = 300, c = "crimson", label="Female")

# Display legend as 2 columns
ax.legend(loc="upper center", ncol=2);
```

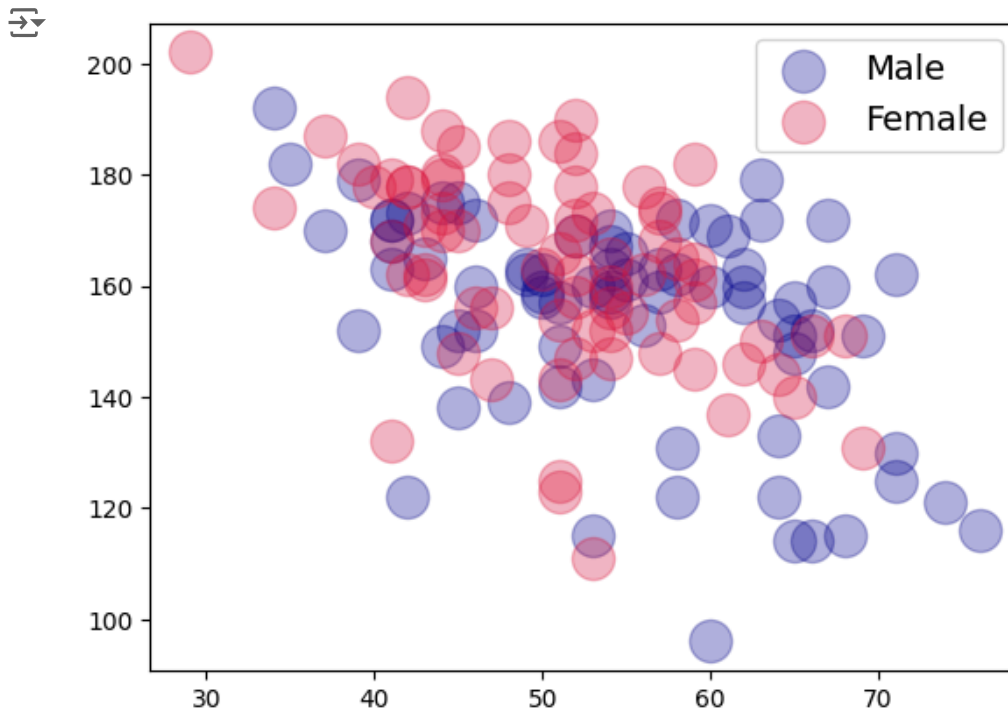


✓ Customize legend

```
fig, ax = plt.subplots()

males = ax.scatter(males_age, males_maxhr, alpha=.3, s = 300, c = "darkblue", label="Male")
females = ax.scatter(females_age, females_maxhr, alpha=.3, s = 300, c = "crimson", label="Female")

# Customize a legend
ax.legend(loc='upper right', fontsize=14);
```

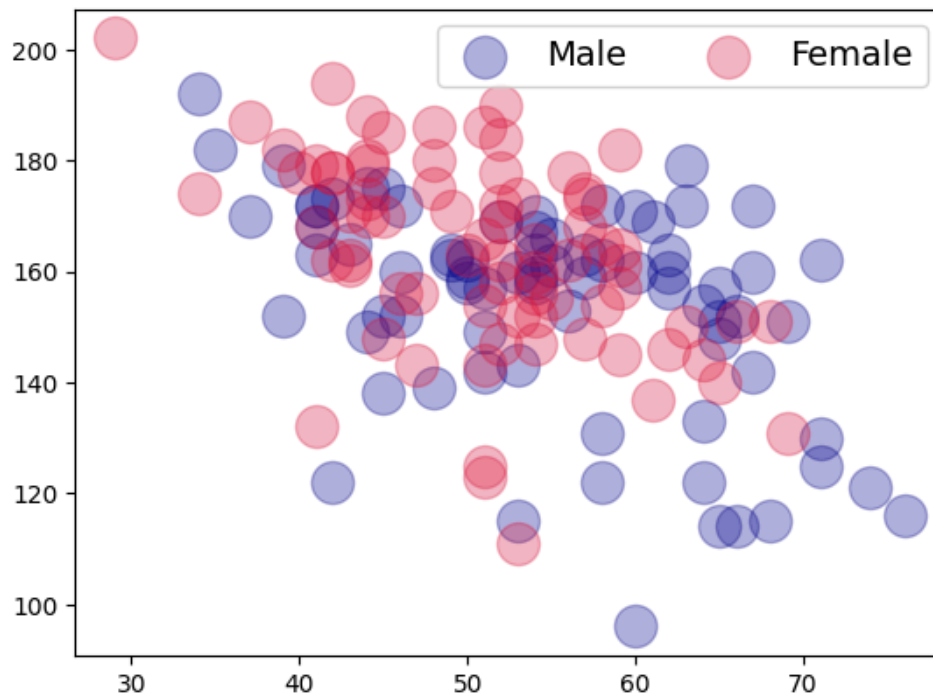


✓ Display horizontally (as two columns)

```
fig, ax = plt.subplots()

males = ax.scatter(males_age, males_maxhr, alpha=.3, s = 300, c = "darkblue", label="Male")
females = ax.scatter(females_age, females_maxhr, alpha=.3, s = 300, c = "crimson", label="Female")

ax.legend(loc='upper right', ncol=2, fontsize=14);
```



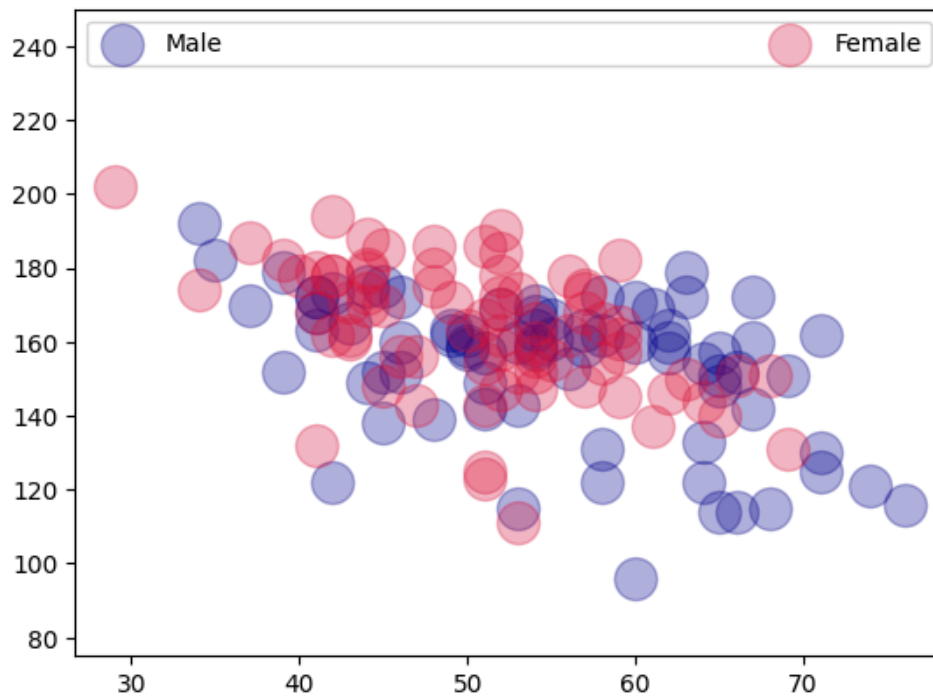
✓ Display horizontally (expanded)

```
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
```

```
males = ax.scatter(males_age, males_maxhr, alpha=.3, s = 300, c = "darkblue", label="Male")
females = ax.scatter(females_age, females_maxhr, alpha=.3, s = 300, c = "crimson", label="Female")
```

```
# Adjust the y-axis to make room for the leged to be centered
ax.set_ylim(75, 250)
```

```
ax.legend(loc='upper center', ncol=2, mode="expand", fontsize=10);
```



✓ Anchor legend above the scatterplot and hide frame

```
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
```

```
males = ax.scatter(males_age, males_maxhr, alpha=.3, s = 300, c = "darkblue", label="Males")
females = ax.scatter(females_age, females_maxhr, alpha=.3, s = 300, c = "crimson", label="Females")
```

```
ax.legend(bbox_to_anchor=(0, 1, 1, 0), # x, y x, y # <- coordinates for placing legend
          ncol=2, mode="expand", fontsize=14, frameon=False);
```



Males



Females

▼ Add a title to the legend



```
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
```

```
males = ax.scatter(males_age, males_maxhr, alpha=.3, s = 300, c = "darkblue", label="Males")
females = ax.scatter(females_age, females_maxhr, alpha=.3, s = 300, c = "crimson", label="Females")
```

```
ax.legend(bbox_to_anchor=(0, 1, 1, 0),
          # x, y x, y
          ncol=2, mode="expand", fontsize=14, frameon=False, title="Heart Disease", titl
```

