

```
In [1]: import pandas as pd
pd.read_csv?
```

```
In [2]: df = pd.DataFrame({'1stcolumn':[100,200], '2ndcolumn':[10,20]}) # this just creates a DataFrame
print('With the old column names:\n') # the \n makes a new line, so it's easier to see
print(df)

df.columns = ['FirstColumn', 'SecondColumn'] # rename the columns!
print('\n\nWith the new column names:\n')
print(df)
```

With the old column names:

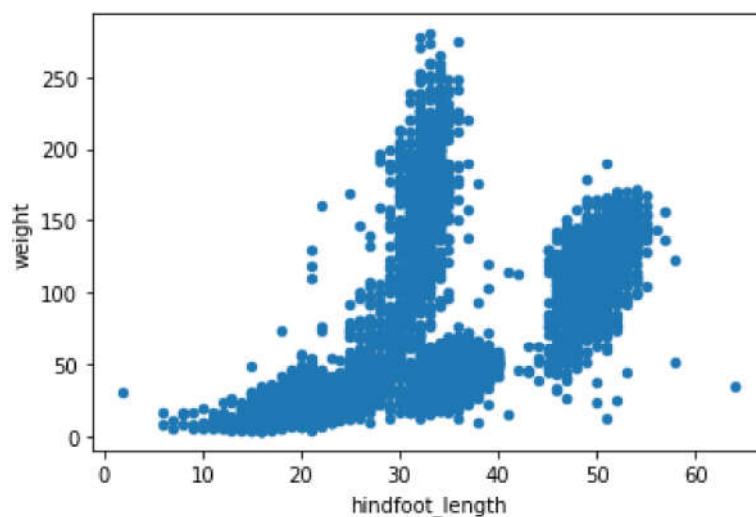
	1stcolumn	2ndcolumn
0	100	10
1	200	20

With the new column names:

	FirstColumn	SecondColumn
0	100	10
1	200	20

```
► In [3]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
In [5]: surveys = pd.read_csv("surveys.csv")
my_plot = surveys.plot("hindfoot_length", "weight", kind="scatter")
plt.show() # not necessary in Jupyter Notebooks
```

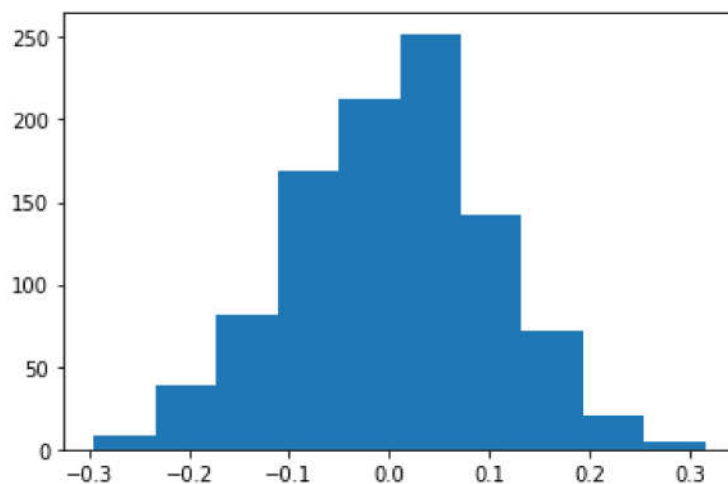


```
In [6]: %matplotlib inline
```

```
In [7]: import numpy as np
sample_data = np.random.normal(0, 0.1, 1000)
```

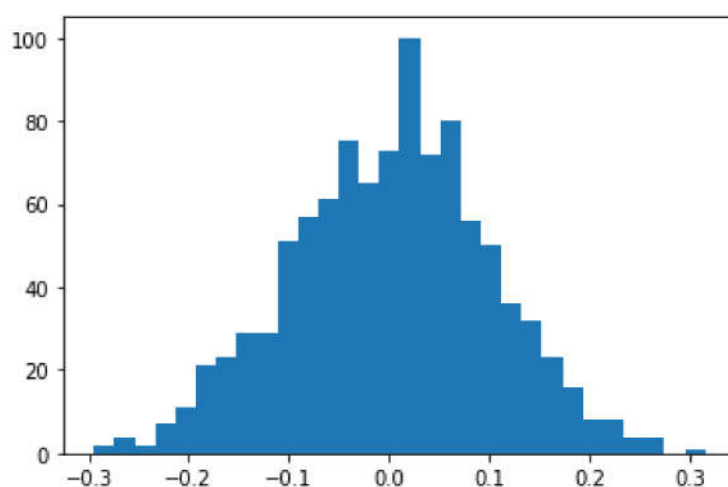
```
In [8]: plt.hist(sample_data)
```

```
Out[8]: (array([ 8., 39., 81., 169., 213., 252., 142., 71., 20., 5.]),
array([-0.29454121, -0.23351309, -0.17248497, -0.11145685, -0.05042873,
0.01059939, 0.07162751, 0.13265563, 0.19368374, 0.25471186,
0.31573998])),
<BarContainer object of 10 artists>)
```



```
In [9]: fig, ax = plt.subplots() # initiate an empty figure and axis matplotlib object
ax.hist(sample_data, 30)
```

```
Out[9]: (array([ 2., 4., 2., 7., 11., 21., 23., 29., 29., 51., 57.,
61., 75., 65., 73., 100., 72., 80., 56., 50., 36., 32.,
23., 16., 8., 8., 4., 4., 0., 1.]),
array([-0.29454121, -0.2741985 , -0.2538558 , -0.23351309, -0.21317038,
-0.19282768, -0.17248497, -0.15214226, -0.13179956, -0.11145685,
-0.09111414, -0.07077144, -0.05042873, -0.03008603, -0.00974332,
0.01059939, 0.03094209, 0.0512848 , 0.07162751, 0.09197021,
0.11231292, 0.13265563, 0.15299833, 0.17334104, 0.19368374,
0.21402645, 0.23436916, 0.25471186, 0.27505457, 0.29539728,
0.31573998])),
<BarContainer object of 30 artists>)
```

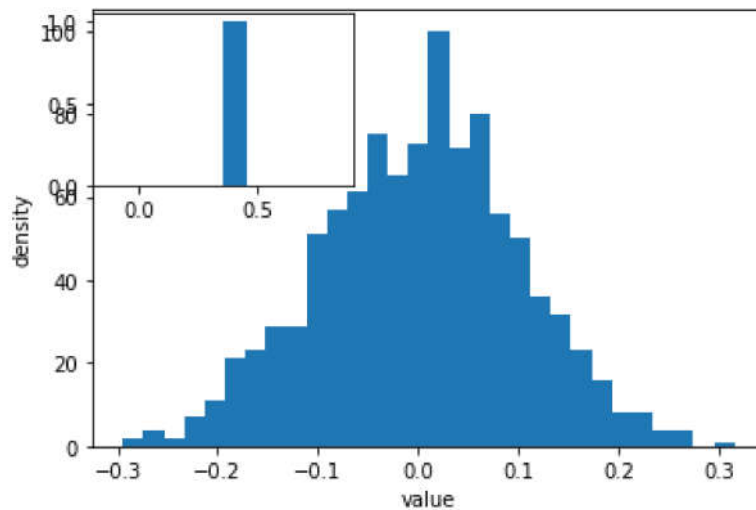


```
In [10]: # prepare a matplotlib figure
fig, ax1 = plt.subplots()
ax1.hist(sample_data, 30)
# add labels
ax1.set_ylabel('density')
ax1.set_xlabel('value')

# define and sample beta distribution
a = 5
b = 10
beta_draws = np.random.beta(a, b)

# add additional axes to the figure to plot beta distribution
ax2 = fig.add_axes([0.125, 0.575, 0.3, 0.3]) # number coordinates correspond to left,
ax2.hist(beta_draws)
```

```
Out[10]: (array([0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 1., 0., 0., 0., 0.]),
array([-0.1487476, -0.0487476,  0.0512524,  0.1512524,  0.2512524,
        0.3512524,  0.4512524,  0.5512524,  0.6512524,  0.7512524,
        0.8512524]),
<BarContainer object of 10 artists>)
```

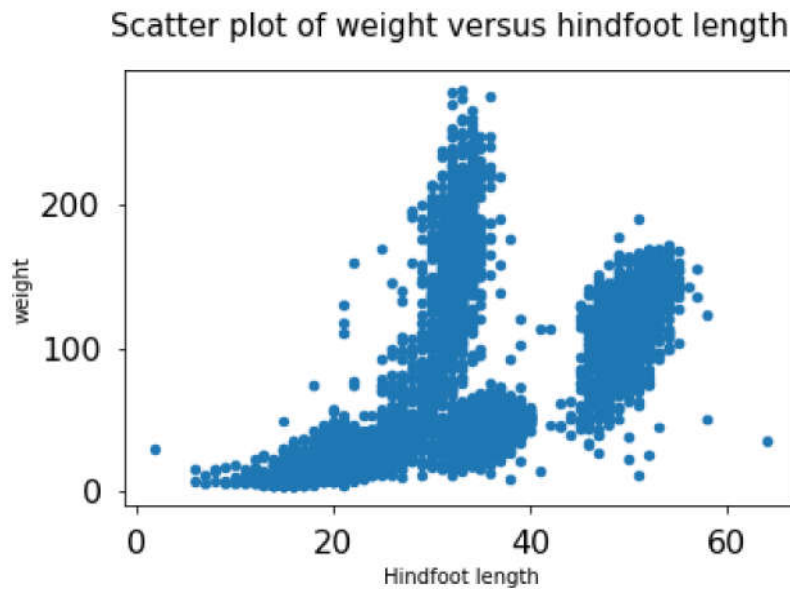


```
In [11]: fig, ax1 = plt.subplots() # prepare a matplotlib figure

surveys.plot("hindfoot_length", "weight", kind="scatter", ax=ax1)

# Provide further adaptations with matplotlib:
ax1.set_xlabel("Hindfoot length")
ax1.tick_params(labelsize=16, pad=8)
fig.suptitle('Scatter plot of weight versus hindfoot length', fontsize=15)
```

Out[11]: Text(0.5, 0.98, 'Scatter plot of weight versus hindfoot length')

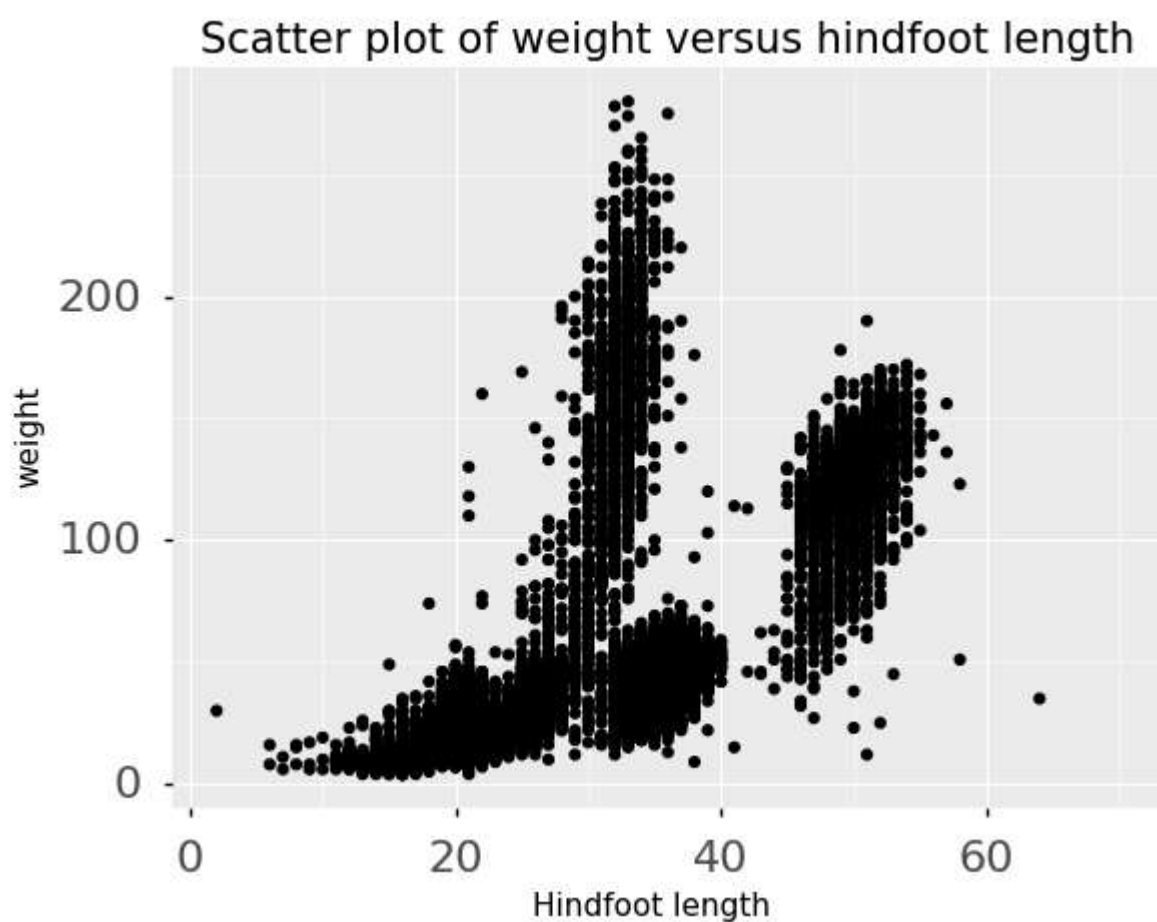


```
In [12]: import plotnine as p9
myplot = (p9.ggplot(data=surveys,
                    mapping=p9.aes(x='hindfoot_length', y='weight')) +
          p9.geom_point())

# convert output plotnine to a matplotlib object
my_plt_version = myplot.draw()

# Provide further adaptations with matplotlib:
p9_ax = my_plt_version.axes[0] # each subplot is an item in a list
p9_ax.set_xlabel("Hindfoot length")
p9_ax.tick_params(labelsize=16, pad=8)
p9_ax.set_title('Scatter plot of weight versus hindfoot length', fontsize=15)
plt.show() # not necessary in Jupyter Notebooks
```

E:\Install\anaconda\lib\site-packages\plotnine\layer.py:401: PlotnineWarning: geom_point : Removed 4811 rows containing missing values.



```
In [13]: fig.savefig("my_plot_name.png")
```

```
In [ ]:
```