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讲师: · 萨缪尔 『Elease Samueles



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BUGDUES BY DELEVSE





PRODUCE









PROTUGE BY DELEUSE





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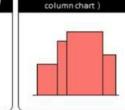








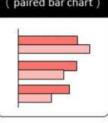




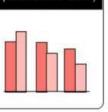
不等宽柱形图

(variable width

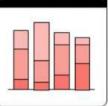
paired bar chart



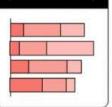
paired column chart



堆积柱形图 stacked column chart

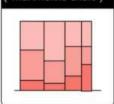


stacked bar chart



3D column chart

马赛克图 marimekko chart

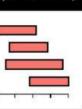




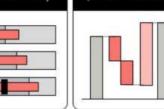




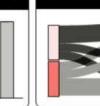




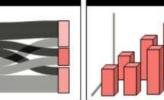




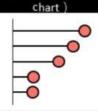
waterfall chart



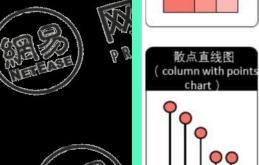
sankey diagram

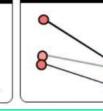


散点直线图 (bar with points

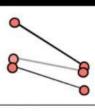




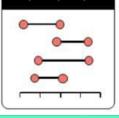




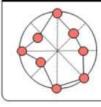
坡度图 slope chart)



点阵图 dot plot)



雷达图 radar chart



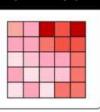
极坐标系柱形图 (circular bar)



仪表盘 gauge



热力图 heatmap)



词云图 (word chart)





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作图代码的五阶型骤











2. 数据导入



- 3. 数据整理,准备好我们需要可视化的数据
- 4. 选择可视化的图表类型并实现
- 5. 图例注释等装饰













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E. S. J.





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ID	函数	核心参数说明	图表类型
1	plot()	x、y、color(线条颜色)、linestyle(线条类型)、linewidth(线条宽度)、marker(标记类型)、markeredgecolor(标记边框颜色)、markeredgewidth(标记边框宽度)、markerfacecolor(标记填充颜色)、	折线图、带数据标记的 折线图
2	scatter()	markersize(标记大小)、lable(线条标签) x、y、s(散点大小)、c(散点颜色)、label、marker(散点类型)、linewidths(散点边框宽度)、edgecolors(散点边框颜色)	散点图、气泡图
3	bar()	x、height(柱形高度)、width(柱形宽度)、align(柱形位置)、color(填充颜色)、edgecolor(柱形边框颜色)、linewidth(柱形边框宽度)	柱形图、堆积柱形图
4	barh	y、height(柱形高度)、width(柱形宽度)、align(柱形位置)、color (填充颜色)、edgecolor(柱形边框颜色)、linewidth(柱形边框宽度)	条形图、堆积条形图
5	fill_between	x、y、facecolor(填充颜色)、edgecolor(边框线颜色)、linewidth(边框线宽度)、interpolate、alpha	面积图
6	stackplot()	x、y、baseline(基准线)、colors(填充颜色)、labels(标签)	堆积面积图、量化波形图
7	pie()	x、colors (填充颜色)、labels (标签)	饼图
8	errorbar()	x、y、yerr(Y轴方向误差范围)、xerr(X轴方向误差范围)、fmt(数据点的标记和连接样式)、ecolor(误差棒颜色)、elinewidth(误差棒宽度)、ms(数据点大小)、mfc(数据点标记填充颜色)、mec(数据点标记边缘颜色)、capthick(误差棒横杠的粗细)、capsize(误差棒横杠的大小)	误差棒
9	hist()	x、bins(箱的总数)、range(统计范围)、density(是否为频率统计)、 align(柱形位置)、color(颜色)、label(标签)	统计直方图
10	boxplot()	x、notch(有无凹槽)、sym(散点形状)、vert(水平或竖直方向)、widths(箱形宽度)、labels(数据标签)	箱形图
11	axhline() axvline()	y、xmin、xmax 或(x、ymin、ymax)、color、linestyle(线条类型)、 linewidth(线条宽度)、label(数据标签)	垂直于 X 轴直线, 垂直于 Y 轴直线
12	axhspan() axvspan()	ymin、ymax 或(xmin、xmax)、alpha、facecolor(填充颜色)、edgecolor (边框颜色)、label、linestyle、linewidth	垂直于 X 轴矩形方块, 垂直于 Y 轴矩形方块
13	text()	x、y、s (文本)、fontdict	在指定位置放置文本
14	annotate()	s(文本)、xy(标注点的位置)、xytext(标注文本位置)、arrowprops(箭头属性)	在指定的数据点上添加 带连接线的文本标注





















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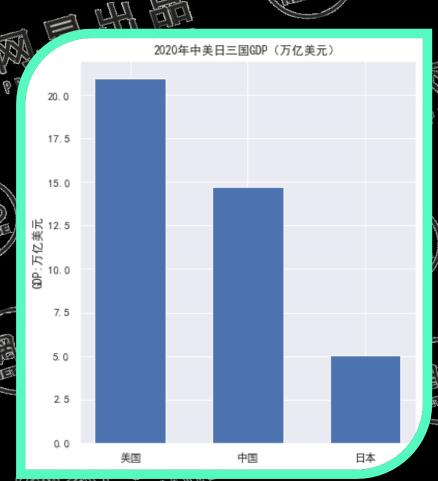
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柱形图







#1、导入可视化库,并设置中文字体

import pandas as pd import matplotlib.pyplot as plt import seaborn as sns

plt.rcParams['font.sans-serif'] = ['SimHei'] plt.rcParams['axes.unicode_minus'] = False sns.set(font='SimHei')

#2、数据导入

mydata=pd.DataFrame({'国家':["中国","美国","日本"],'GDP':[14.72,20.94,5.06]})

#3作图数据

Sort_data=mydata.sort_values(by='GDP',ascending=False)

#4、选择可视化的图表类型并实现

fig=plt.figure(figsize=(6,7),dpi=70)
plt.bar(Sort_data['国家'],Sort_data['GDP'],width=0.6,align='center',label='国家')

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#5、图例注释等装饰

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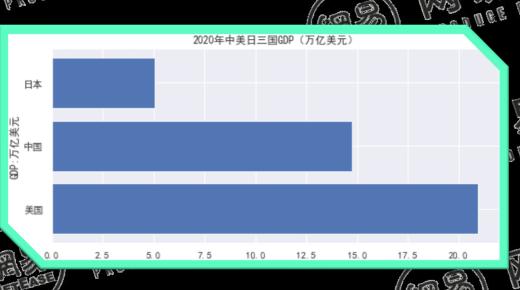
plt.ylabel('GDP:万亿美元') plt.title('2020年中美日三国GDP(万亿美元)') plt.show()











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import matplotlib.pyplot as plt import seaborn as sns

plt.rcParams['font.sans-serif'] = ['SimHei'] plt.rcParams['axes.unicode minus'] = False sns.set(font='SimHei')

#2、数据导入,3作图数据

mydata=pd.DataFrame({'国家':["中国","美国","日本 "],'GDP':[14.72,20.94,5.06]}) Sort data=mydata.sort values(by='GDP',ascending=False)

#4、选择可视化的图表类型并实现

fig=plt.figure(figsize=(9,4),dpi=70) plt.barh(Sort data['国家'],Sort data['GDP'],label='国家')

#5、图例注释等装饰

plt.ylabel('GDP:万亿美元') plt.title('2020年中美日三国GDP(万亿美元)') plt.show()







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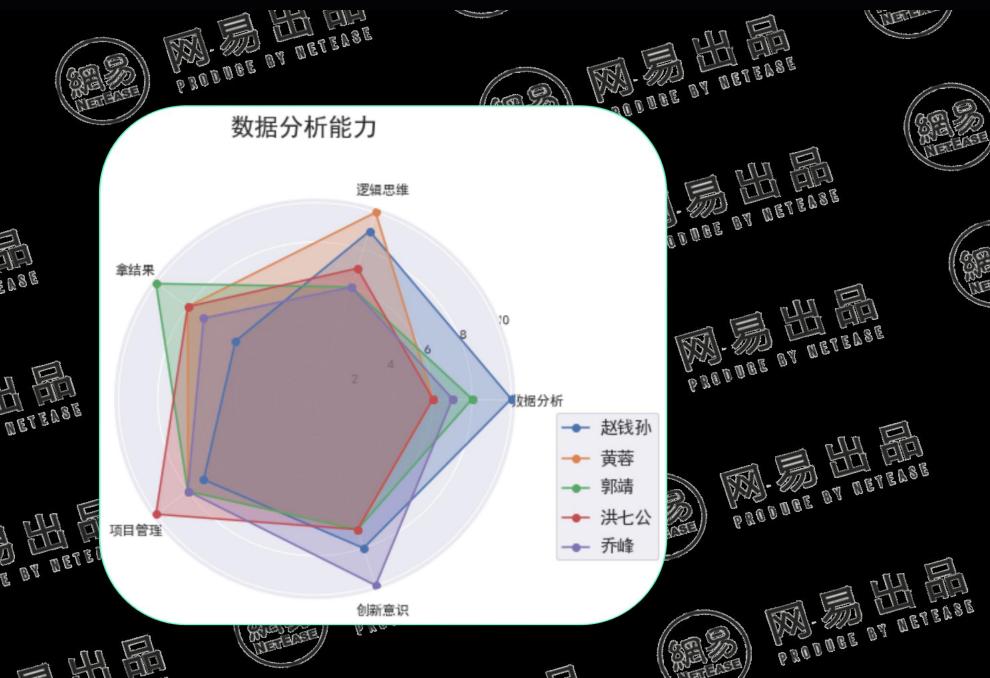
雷大图

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