Seaborn tutorial for beginners

Hello friends,

This kernel introduces us to the basics of statistical data visualization. I have used the Seaborn library for the data visualization purpose.

Following references are used in this kernel.

References:

Seaborn Official Tutorial

http://seaborn.pydata.org/tutorial.html (http://seaborn.pydata.org/tutorial.html)

Seaborn documentation and API reference

http://seaborn.pydata.org/ (http://seaborn.pydata.org/)

http://seaborn.pydata.org/api.html (http://seaborn.pydata.org/api.html)

Useful Seaborn tutorials

https://www.datacamp.com/community/tutorials/seaborn-python-tutorial (https://www.datacamp.com/community/tutorials/seaborn-python-tutorial)

https://elitedatascience.com/python-seaborn-tutorial (https://elitedatascience.com/python-seaborn-tutorial)

https://www.tutorialspoint.com/seaborn/index.htm# (https://www.tutorialspoint.com/seaborn/index.htm#)

Data visualization helps us to discover hidden insights from our data.

So, let's get started.

Table of Contents

The table of contents for this tutorial is as follows -

Seaborn regplot() function

Seaborn lmplot() function

Import libraries

In [1]:
```
# This Python 3 environment comes with many helpful analytics librarie
# It is defined by the kaggle/python docker image: https://github.com/
# For example, here's several helpful packages to load in

import numpy as np # linear algebra
import pandas as pd # data processing, CSV file I/O (e.g. pd.read_csv)
import seaborn as sns
sns.set(style="whitegrid")
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from collections import Counter
%matplotlib inline

# Input data files are available in the "../input/" directory.
# For example, running this (by clicking run or pressing Shift+Enter)

import os
for dirname, _, filenames in os.walk('/kaggle/input'):
    for filename in filenames:
        print(os.path.join(dirname, filename))

# Any results you write to the current directory are saved as output.
```

In [2]:
```
# ignore warnings
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
```

Read dataset

In this kernel, I will focus on those datasets which help to explain various features of Seaborn. So, I will read the related datasets with pandas read_csv() function.

In [3]:
```
fifa19 = pd.read_csv(r'/Users/jyosthanakadiyam/Desktop/Full Stack DS/C
```

Exploratory Data Analysis

Preview the dataset

In [4]:
```
fifa19.head()
```

Out[4]:

	ID	Name	Age	Photo	Nationality	
0	158023	L. Messi	31	https://cdn.sofifa.org/players/4/19/158023.png	Argentina	https://cdn.sofi
1	20801	Cristiano Ronaldo	33	https://cdn.sofifa.org/players/4/19/20801.png	Portugal	https://cdn.sofi
2	190871	Neymar Jr	26	https://cdn.sofifa.org/players/4/19/190871.png	Brazil	https://cdn.sofi
3	193080	De Gea	27	https://cdn.sofifa.org/players/4/19/193080.png	Spain	https://cdn.sofi
4	192985	K. De Bruyne	27	https://cdn.sofifa.org/players/4/19/192985.png	Belgium	https://cdn.so

5 rows × 88 columns

View summary of dataset

In [5]:
```
fifa19.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
Index: 18207 entries, 0 to 18206
Data columns (total 88 columns):
 #   Column                    Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  ------                    --------------  -----
 0   ID                        18207 non-null  int64
 1   Name                      18207 non-null  object
 2   Age                       18207 non-null  int64
 3   Photo                     18207 non-null  object
 4   Nationality               18207 non-null  object
 5   Flag                      18207 non-null  object
 6   Overall                   18207 non-null  int64
 7   Potential                 18207 non-null  int64
 8   Club                      17966 non-null  object
 9   Club Logo                 18207 non-null  object
 10  Value                     18207 non-null  object
 11  Wage                      18207 non-null  object
 12  Special                   18207 non-null  int64
 13  Preferred Foot            18159 non-null  object
 14  International Reputation  18159 non-null  float64
 15  Weak Foot                 18159 non-null  float64
 16  Skill Moves               18159 non-null  float64
 17  Work Rate                 18159 non-null  object
 18  Body Type                 18159 non-null  object
 19  Real Face                 18159 non-null  object
```

```
 19  Real Face                 18159 non-null  object
 20  Position                  18147 non-null  object
 21  Jersey Number             18147 non-null  float64
 22  Joined                    16654 non-null  object
 23  Loaned From               1264 non-null   object
 24  Contract Valid Until      17918 non-null  object
 25  Height                    18159 non-null  object
 26  Weight                    18159 non-null  object
 27  LS                        16122 non-null  object
 28  ST                        16122 non-null  object
 29  RS                        16122 non-null  object
 30  LW                        16122 non-null  object
 31  LF                        16122 non-null  object
 32  CF                        16122 non-null  object
 33  RF                        16122 non-null  object
 34  RW                        16122 non-null  object
 35  LAM                       16122 non-null  object
 36  CAM                       16122 non-null  object
 37  RAM                       16122 non-null  object
 38  LM                        16122 non-null  object
 39  LCM                       16122 non-null  object
 40  CM                        16122 non-null  object
 41  RCM                       16122 non-null  object
 42  RM                        16122 non-null  object
 43  LWB                       16122 non-null  object
 44  LDM                       16122 non-null  object
 45  CDM                       16122 non-null  object
 46  RDM                       16122 non-null  object
 47  RWB                       16122 non-null  object
 48  LB                        16122 non-null  object
 49  LCB                       16122 non-null  object
 50  CB                        16122 non-null  object
 51  RCB                       16122 non-null  object
 52  RB                        16122 non-null  object
 53  Crossing                  18159 non-null  float64
 54  Finishing                 18159 non-null  float64
 55  HeadingAccuracy           18159 non-null  float64
 56  ShortPassing              18159 non-null  float64
 57  Volleys                   18159 non-null  float64
 58  Dribbling                 18159 non-null  float64
 59  Curve                     18159 non-null  float64
 60  FKAccuracy                18159 non-null  float64
 61  LongPassing               18159 non-null  float64
 62  BallControl               18159 non-null  float64
 63  Acceleration              18159 non-null  float64
 64  SprintSpeed               18159 non-null  float64
 65  Agility                   18159 non-null  float64
 66  Reactions                 18159 non-null  float64
 67  Balance                   18159 non-null  float64
 68  ShotPower                 18159 non-null  float64
```

```
 69  Jumping                    18159 non-null  float64
 70  Stamina                    18159 non-null  float64
 71  Strength                   18159 non-null  float64
 72  LongShots                  18159 non-null  float64
 73  Aggression                 18159 non-null  float64
 74  Interceptions              18159 non-null  float64
 75  Positioning                18159 non-null  float64
 76  Vision                     18159 non-null  float64
 77  Penalties                  18159 non-null  float64
 78  Composure                  18159 non-null  float64
 79  Marking                    18159 non-null  float64
 80  StandingTackle             18159 non-null  float64
 81  SlidingTackle              18159 non-null  float64
 82  GKDiving                   18159 non-null  float64
 83  GKHandling                 18159 non-null  float64
 84  GKKicking                  18159 non-null  float64
 85  GKPositioning              18159 non-null  float64
 86  GKReflexes                 18159 non-null  float64
 87  Release Clause             16643 non-null  object
dtypes: float64(38), int64(5), object(45)
memory usage: 12.4+ MB
```

In [6]:
```
fifa19['Body Type'].value_counts()
```

Out[6]:
```
Body Type
Normal                 10595
Lean                    6417
Stocky                  1140
Messi                      1
C. Ronaldo                 1
Neymar                     1
Courtois                   1
PLAYER_BODY_TYPE_25        1
Shaqiri                    1
Akinfenwa                  1
Name: count, dtype: int64
```

Comment

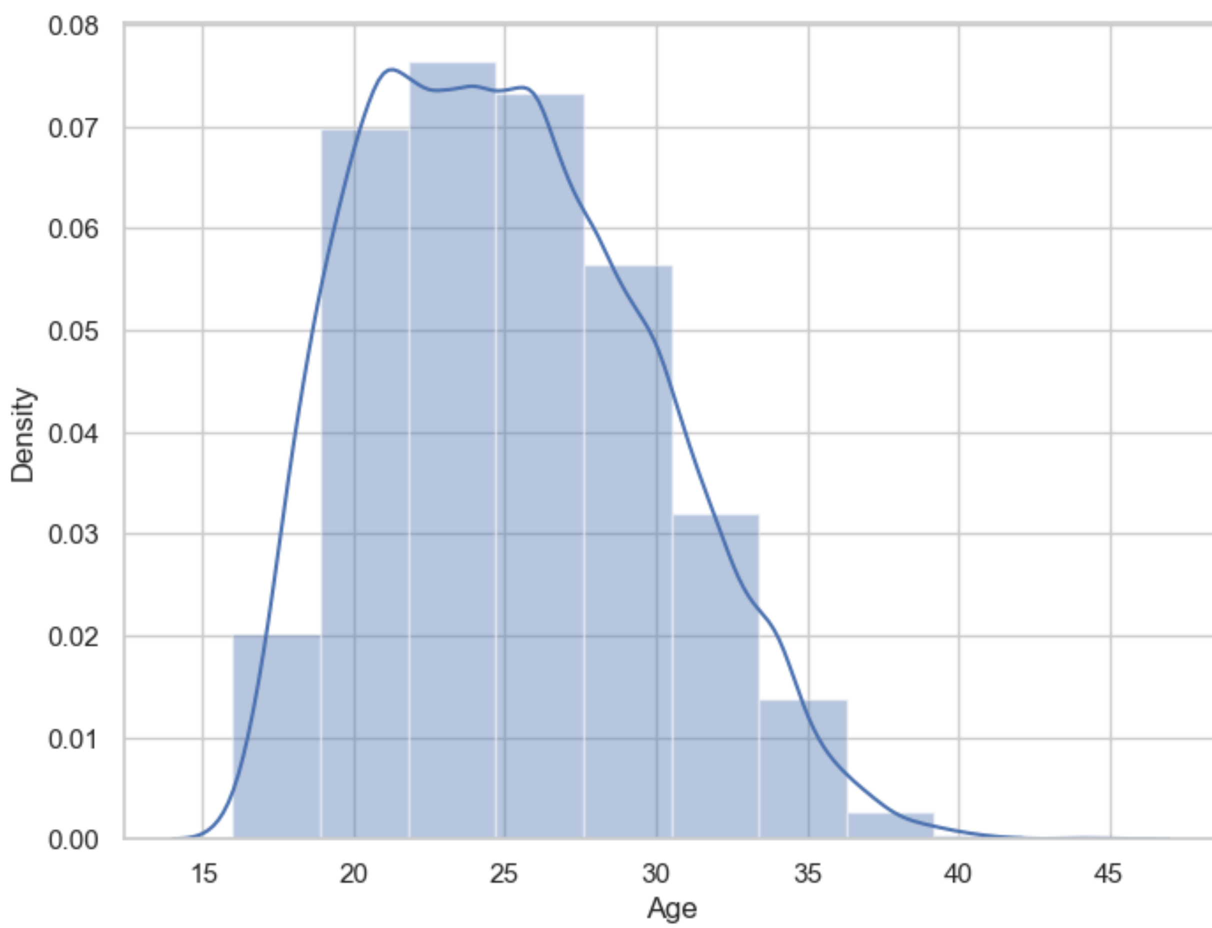
- This dataset contains 89 variables.
- Out of the 89 variables, 44 are numerical variables. 38 are of float64 data type and remaining 6 are of int64 data type.
- The remaining 45 variables are of character data type.
- Let's explore this further.

Explore `Age` variable

Visualize distribution of `Age` variable with Seaborn `distplot()` function

- Seaborn `distplot()` function flexibly plots a univariate distribution of observations.
- This function combines the matplotlib hist function (with automatic calculation of a good default bin size) with the seaborn kdeplot() and rugplot() functions.
- So, let's visualize the distribution of `Age` variable with Seaborn `distplot()` function.

In [7]:
```
f, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(8,6))
x = fifa19['Age']
ax = sns.distplot(x, bins=10)
plt.show()
```

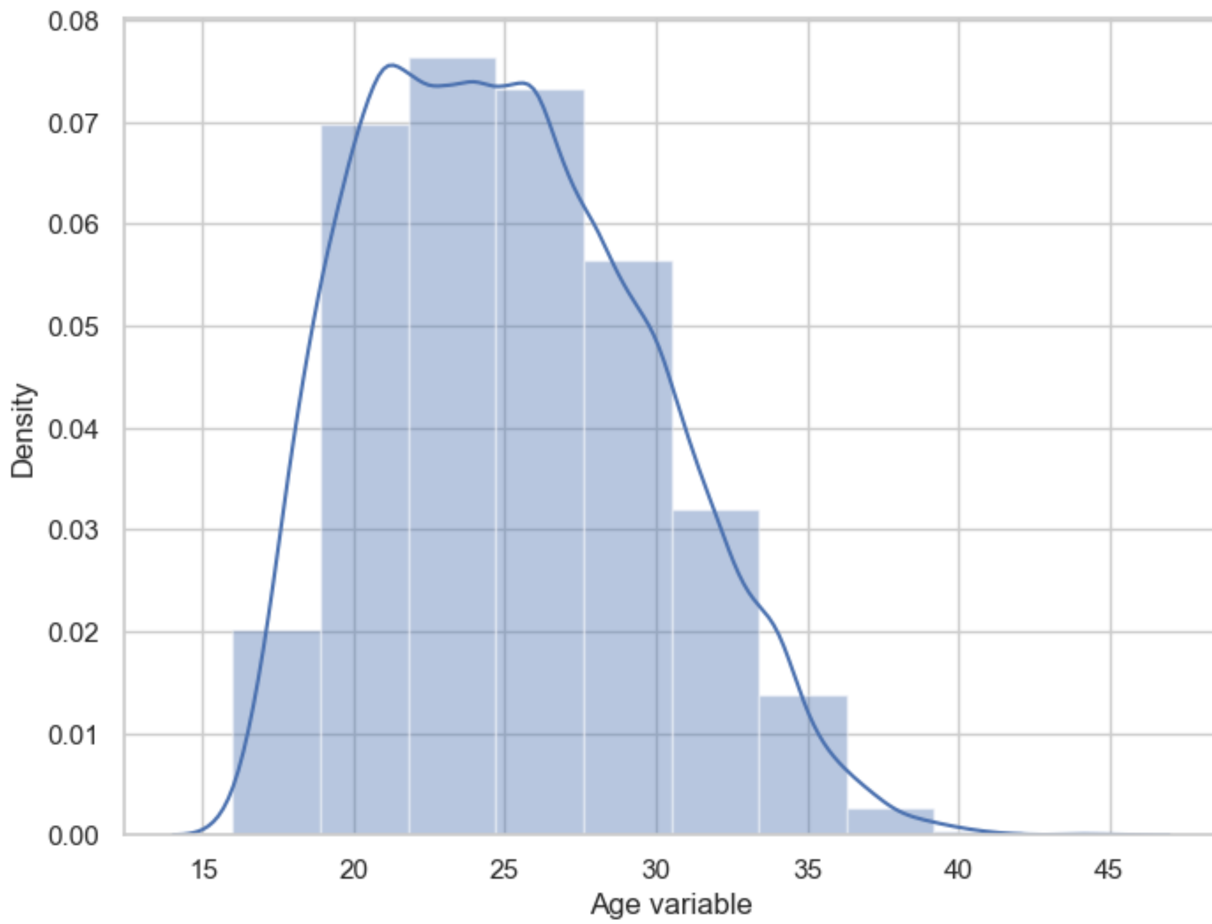


Comment

- It can be seen that the `Age` variable is slightly positively skewed.

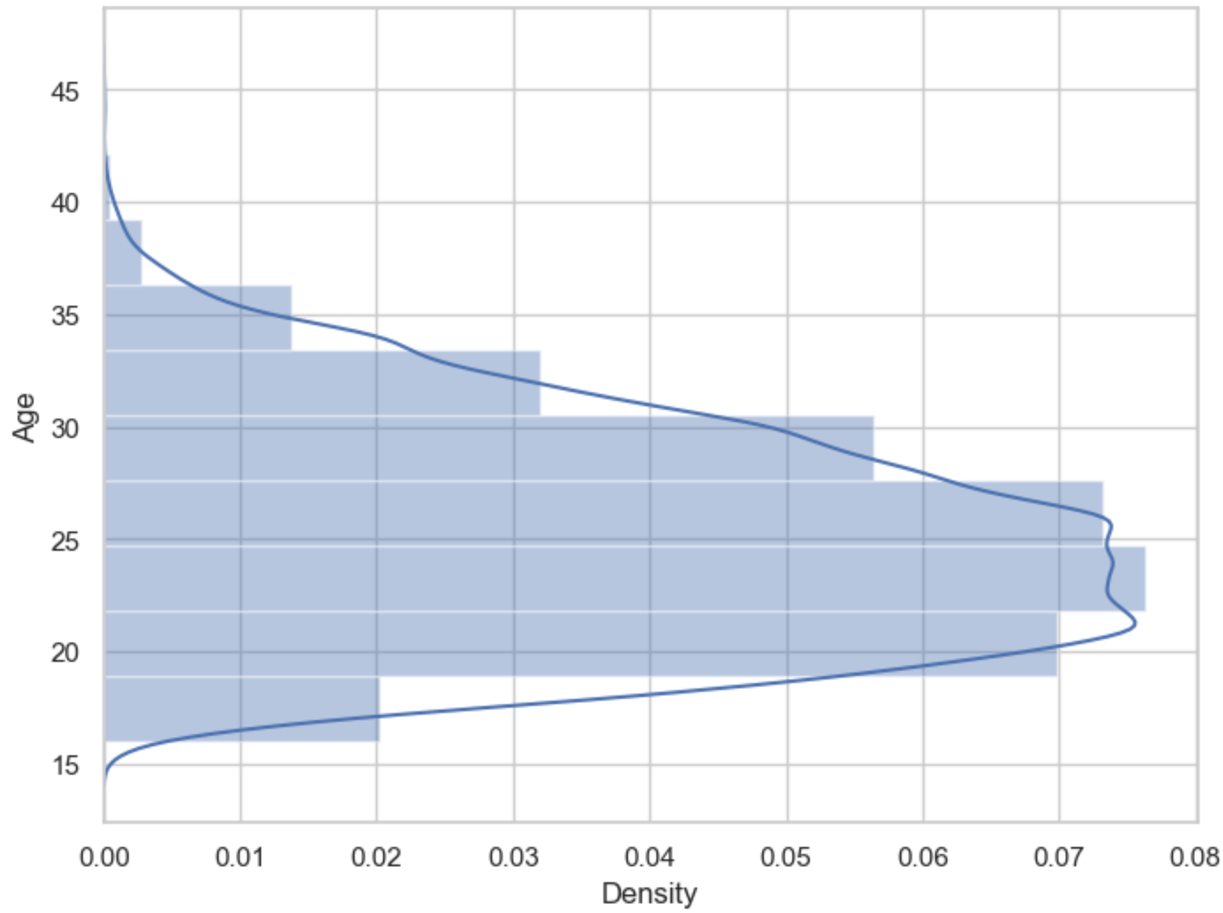
We can use Pandas series object to get an informative axis label as follows-

In [8]:
```
f, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(8,6))
x = fifa19['Age']
x = pd.Series(x, name="Age variable")
ax = sns.distplot(x, bins=10)
plt.show()
```



We can plot the distribution on the vertical axis as follows:-

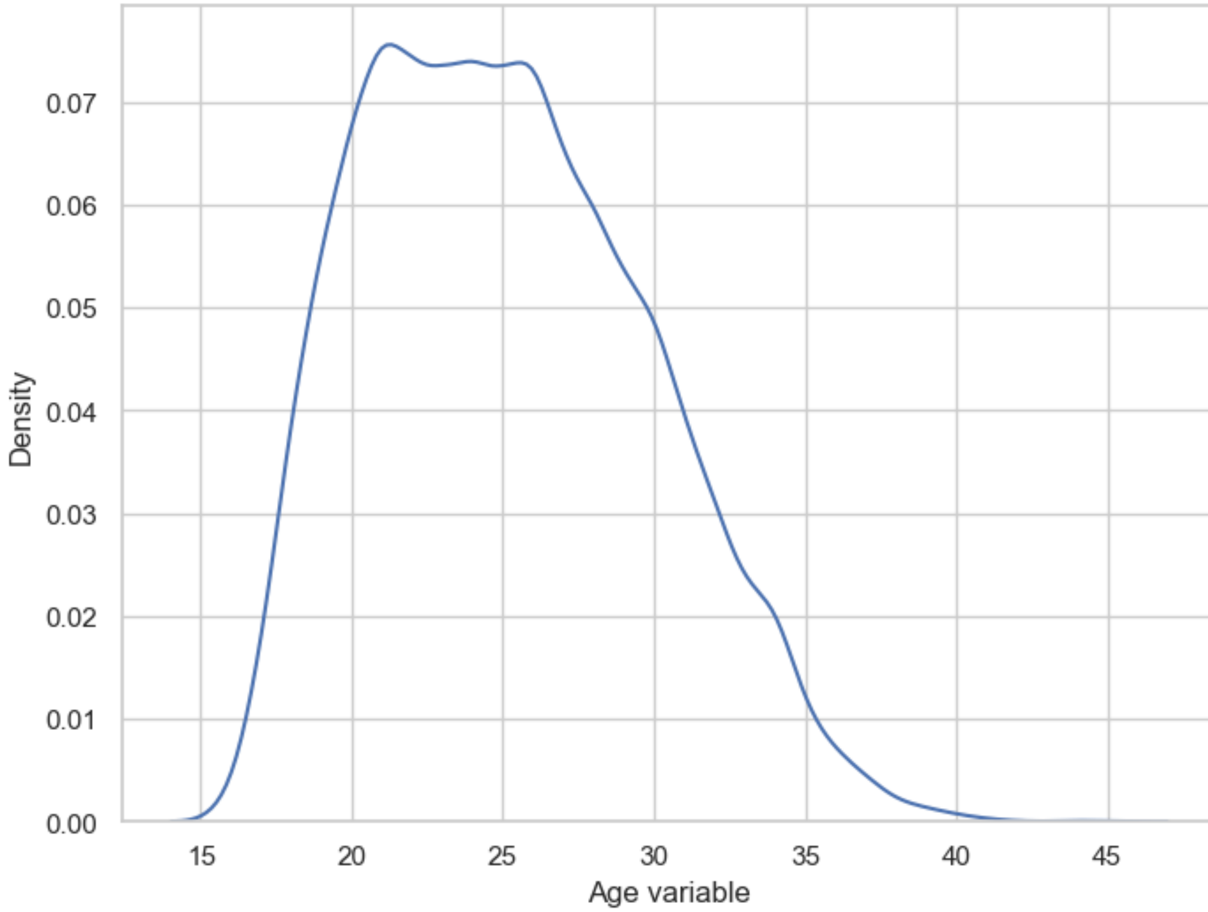
In [9]:
```
f, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(8,6))
x = fifa19['Age']
ax = sns.distplot(x, bins=10, vertical = True)
plt.show()
```



Seaborn Kernel Density Estimation (KDE) Plot

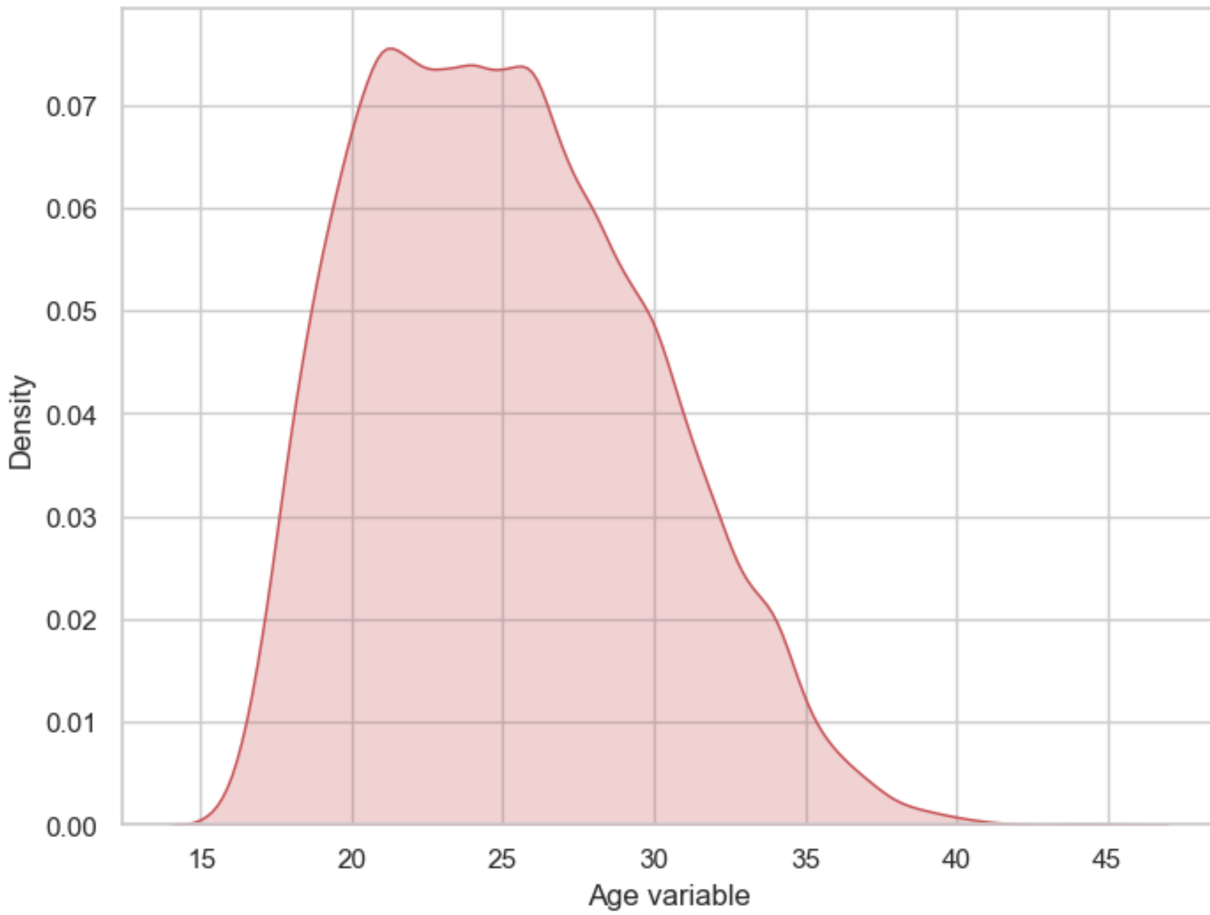
- The `kernel density estimate (KDE)` plot is a useful tool for plotting the shape of a distribution.
- Seaborn kdeplot is another seaborn plotting function that fits and plot a univariate or bivariate kernel density estimate.
- Like the histogram, the KDE plots encode the density of observations on one axis with height along the other axis.
- We can plot a KDE plot as follows-

In [10]:
```
f, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(8,6))
x = fifa19['Age']
x = pd.Series(x, name="Age variable")
ax = sns.kdeplot(x)
plt.show()
```



We can shade under the density curve and use a different color as follows:-

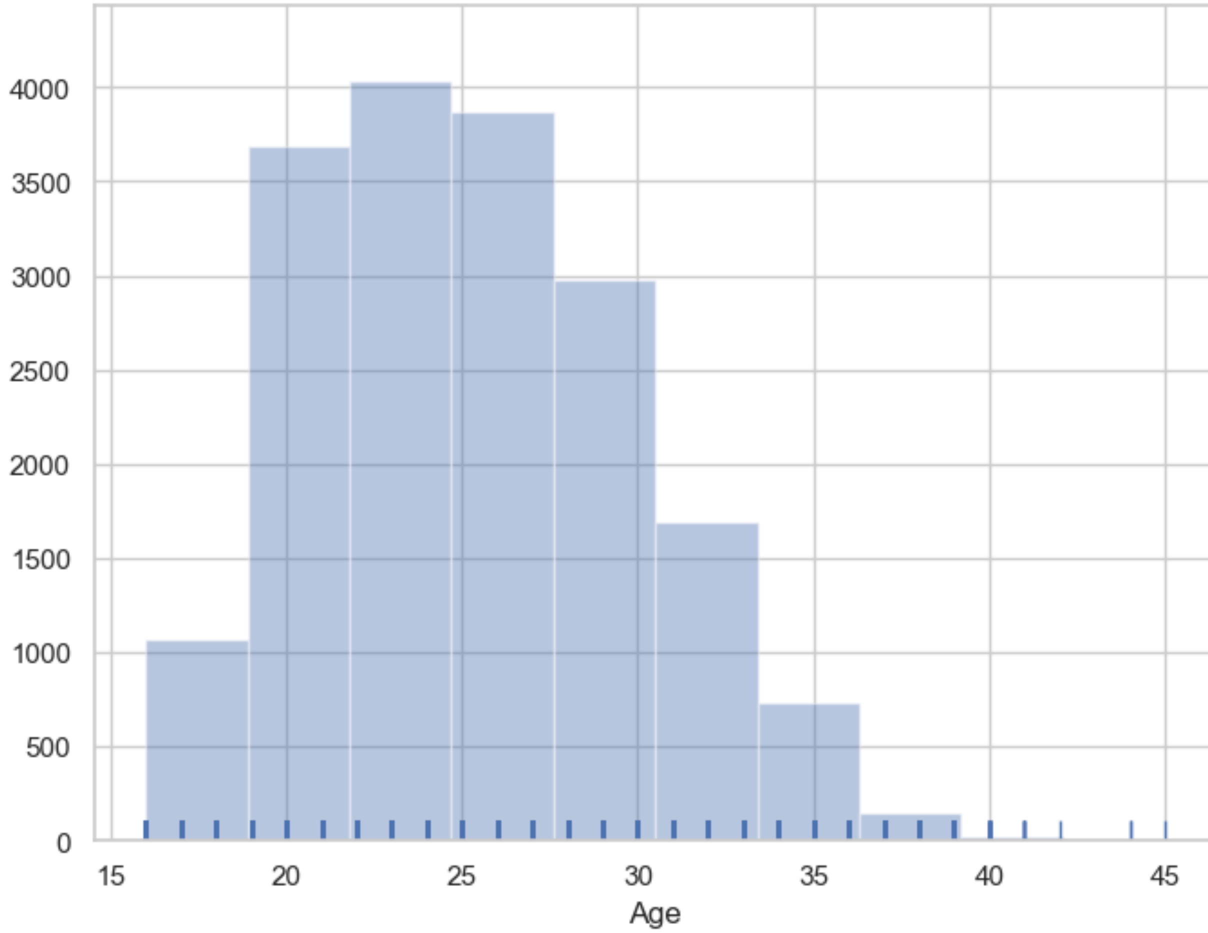
In [11]:
```
f, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(8,6))
x = fifa19['Age']
x = pd.Series(x, name="Age variable")
ax = sns.kdeplot(x, shade=True, color='r')
plt.show()
```



Histograms

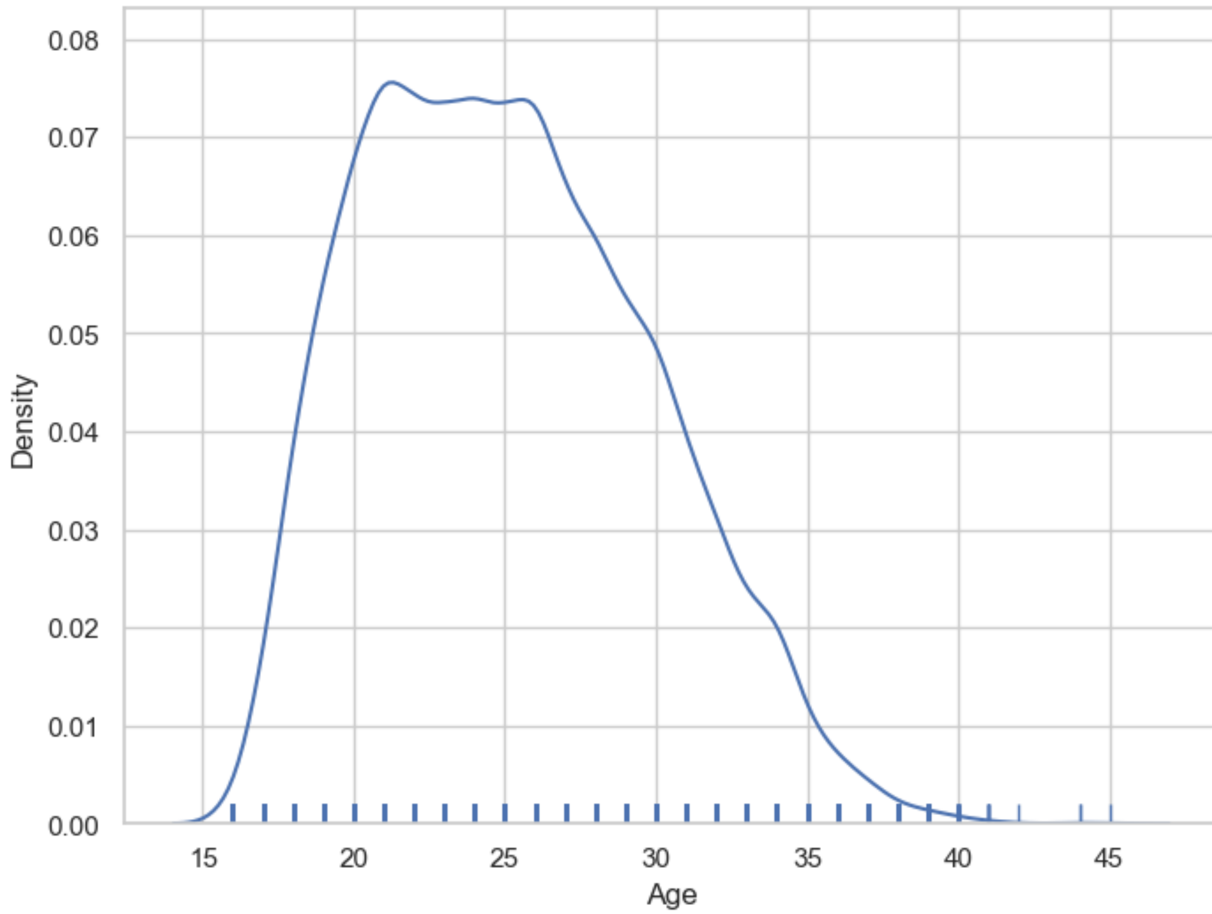
- A histogram represents the distribution of data by forming bins along the range of the data and then drawing bars to show the number of observations that fall in each bin.
- A `hist()` function already exists in matplotlib.
- We can use Seaborn to plot a histogram.

In [12]:
```
f, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(8,6))
x = fifa19['Age']
ax = sns.distplot(x, kde=False, rug=True, bins=10)
plt.show()
```



We can plot a KDE plot alternatively as follows:-

In [13]:
```
f, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(8,6))
x = fifa19['Age']
ax = sns.distplot(x, hist=False, rug=True, bins=10)
plt.show()
```



Explore `Preferred Foot` variable

Check number of unique values in `Preferred Foot` variable

In [14]:
```
fifa19['Preferred Foot'].nunique()
```

Out[14]: 2

We can see that there are two types of unique values in `Preferred Foot` variable.

Check frequency distribution of values in `Preferred Foot` variable

In [15]:
```
fifa19['Preferred Foot'].value_counts()
```

Out[15]:
```
Preferred Foot
Right    13948
Left      4211
Name: count, dtype: int64
```

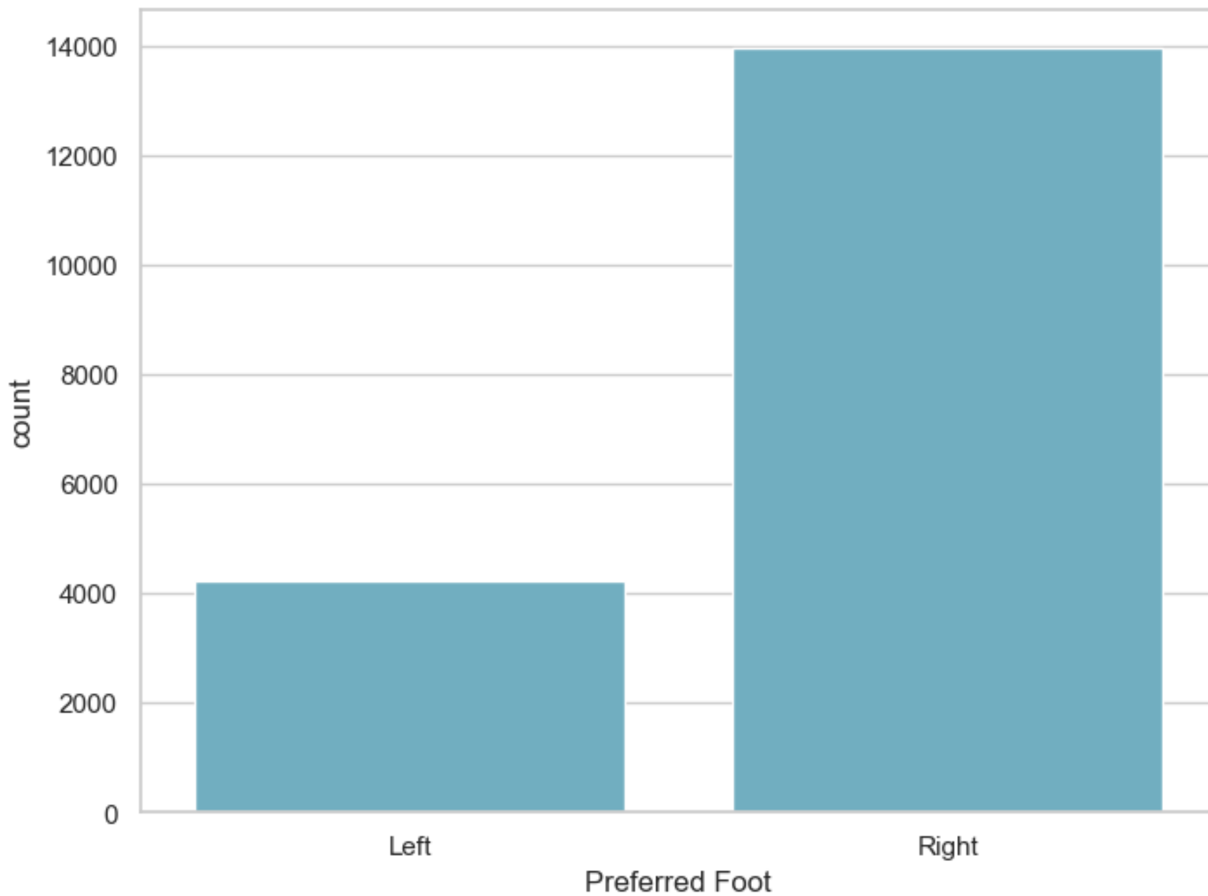
The `Preferred Foot` variable contains two types of values - `Right` and `Left` .

Visualize distribution of values with Seaborn `countplot()` function.

- A countplot shows the counts of observations in each categorical bin using bars.
- It can be thought of as a histogram across a categorical, instead of quantitative, variable.
- This function always treats one of the variables as categorical and draws data at ordinal positions (0, 1, … n) on the relevant axis, even when the data has a numeric or date type.

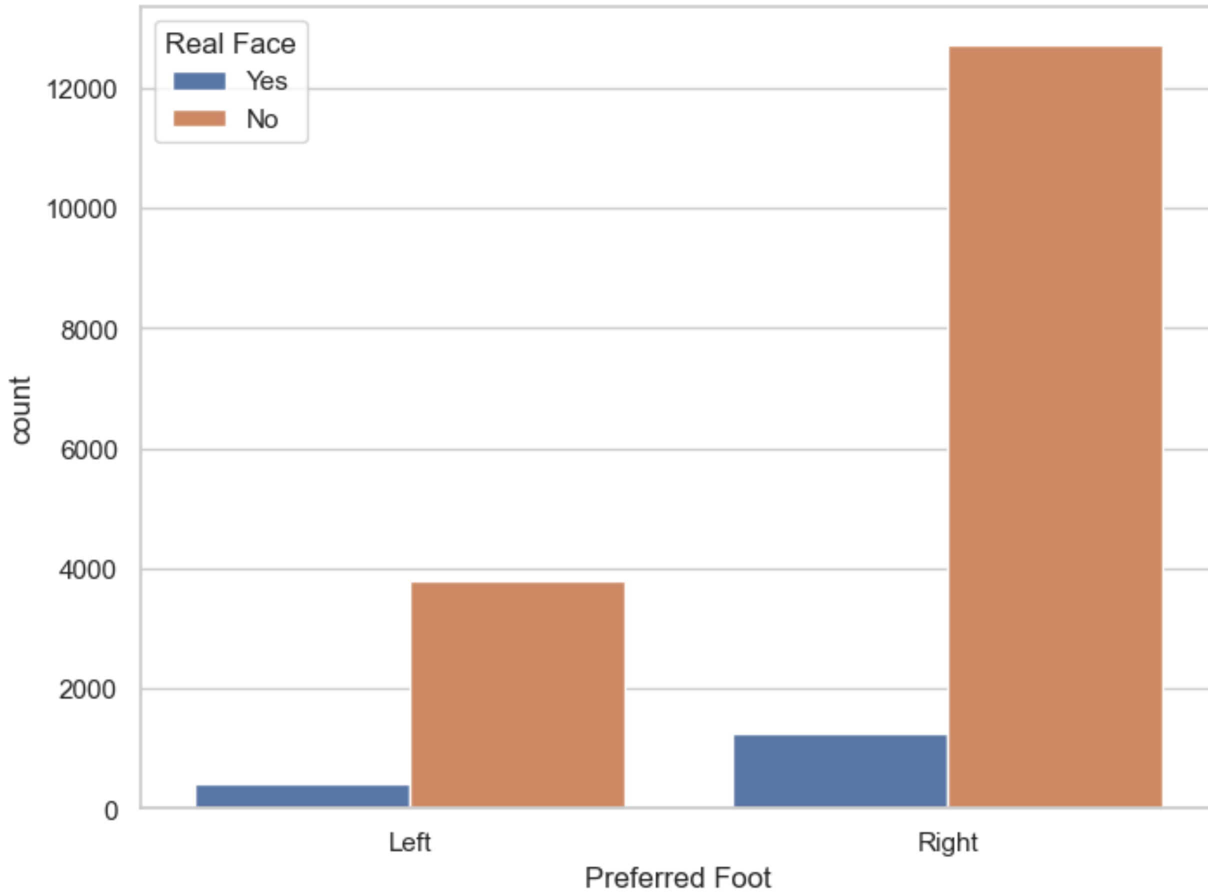
1. - We can visualize the distribution of values with Seaborn `countplot()` function as follows-

In [16]:
```
f, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(8, 6))
sns.countplot(x="Preferred Foot", data=fifa19, color="c")
plt.show()
```



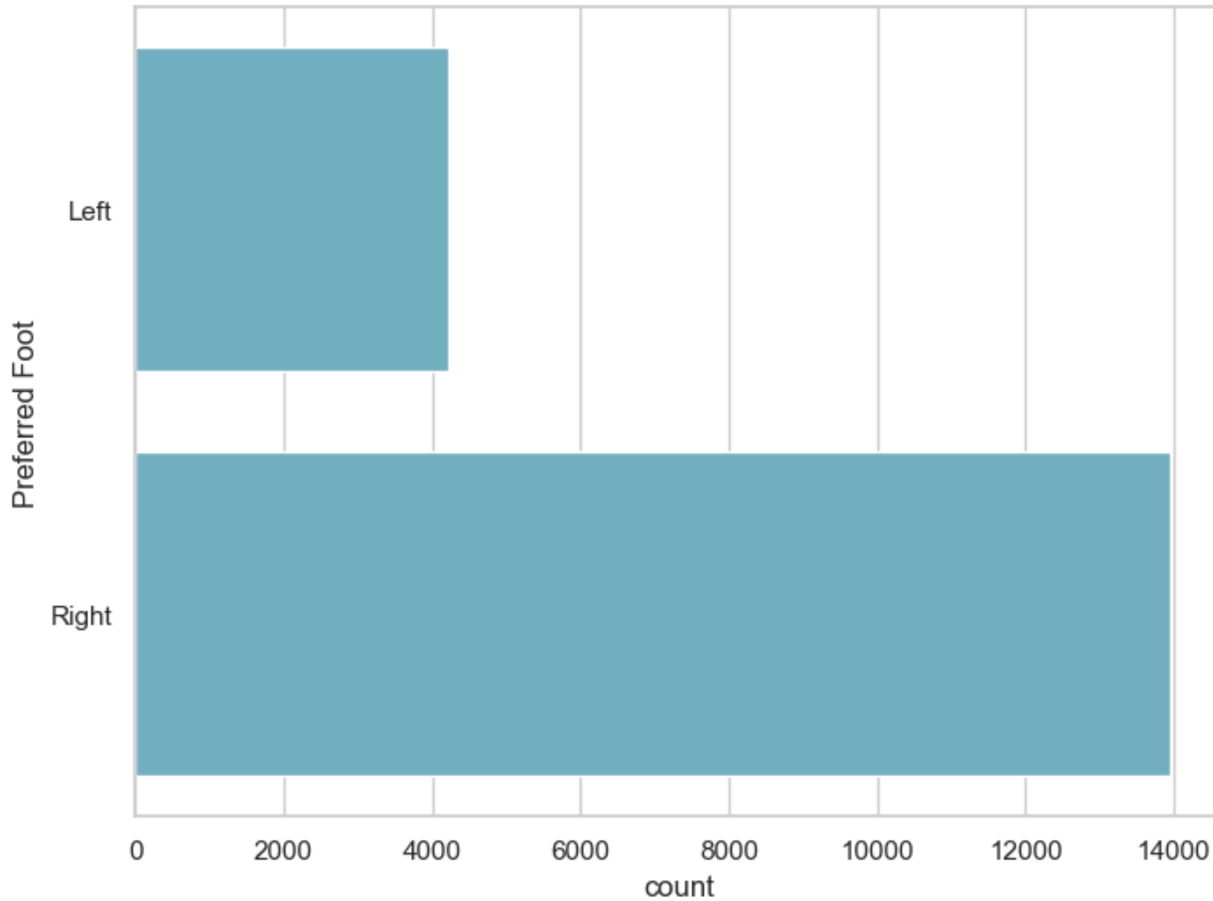
We can show value counts for two categorical variables as follows-

In [17]:
```
f, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(8, 6))
sns.countplot(x="Preferred Foot", hue="Real Face", data=fifa19)
plt.show()
```



We can draw plot vertically as follows-

In [18]:
```
f, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(8, 6))
sns.countplot(y="Preferred Foot", data=fifa19, color="c")
plt.show()
```



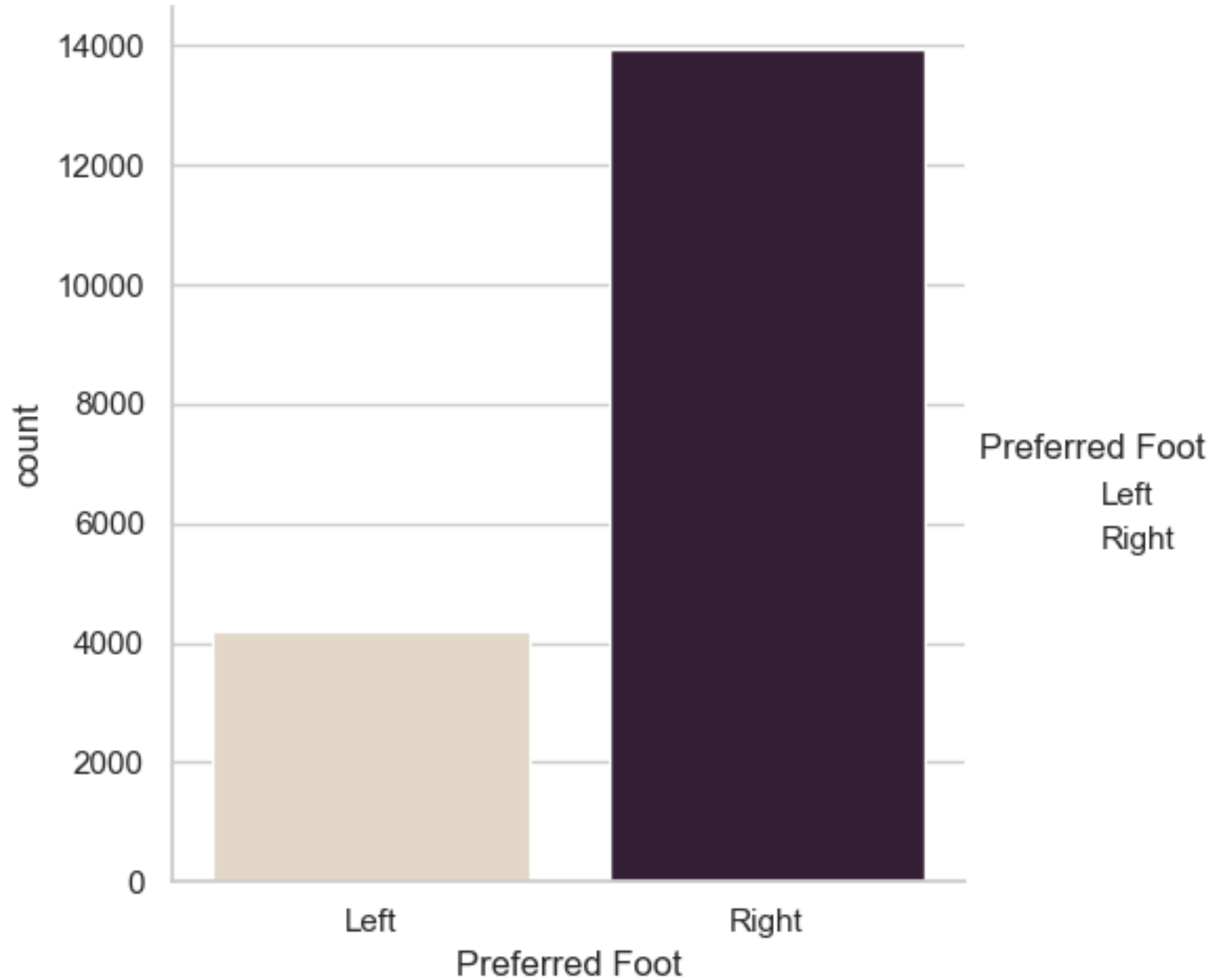
Seaborn `Catplot()` function

- We can use Seaborn `Catplot()` function to plot categorical scatterplots.
- The default representation of the data in `catplot()` uses a scatterplot.
- It helps to draw figure-level interface for drawing categorical plots onto a facetGrid.
- This function provides access to several axes-level functions that show the relationship between a numerical and one or more categorical variables using one of several visual representations.
- The `kind` parameter selects the underlying axes-level function to use.

We can use the kind parameter to draw different plot kin to visualize the same data. We can use the Seaborn `catplot()` function to draw a `countplot()` as follows-

In [21]:
```
plt.clf()
g = sns.catplot(x="Preferred Foot", kind="count", palette="ch:.25", da
plt.show()
```

<Figure size 640x480 with 0 Axes>



Explore `International Reputation` variable

Check the number of unique values in `International Reputation` variable

In [22]:
```
fifa19['International Reputation'].nunique()
```

Out[22]: 5

Check the distribution of values in `International Reputation` variable

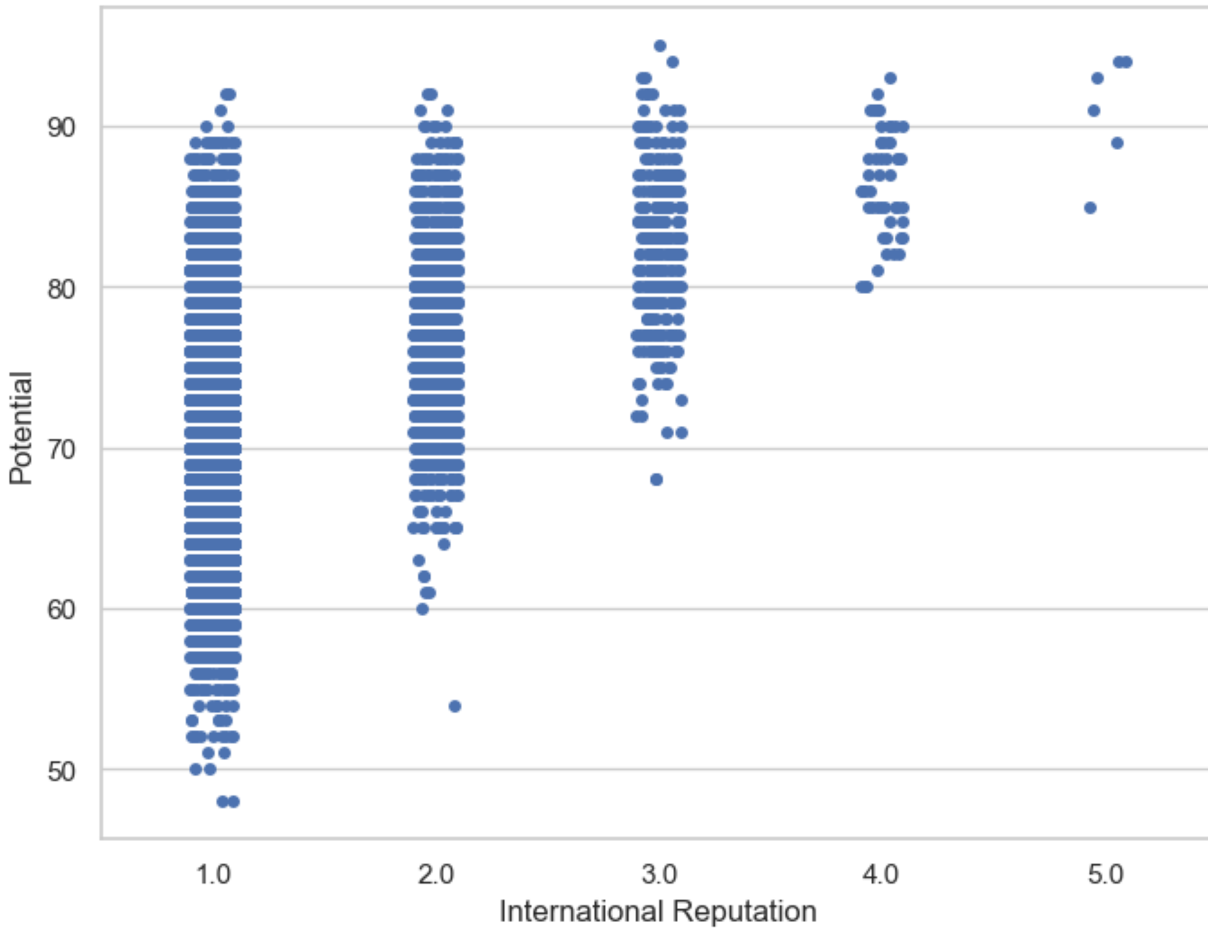
In [23]:
```
fifa19['International Reputation'].value_counts()
```

Out[23]:
```
International Reputation
1.0    16532
2.0     1261
3.0      309
4.0       51
5.0        6
Name: count, dtype: int64
```

Seaborn `Stripplot()` function

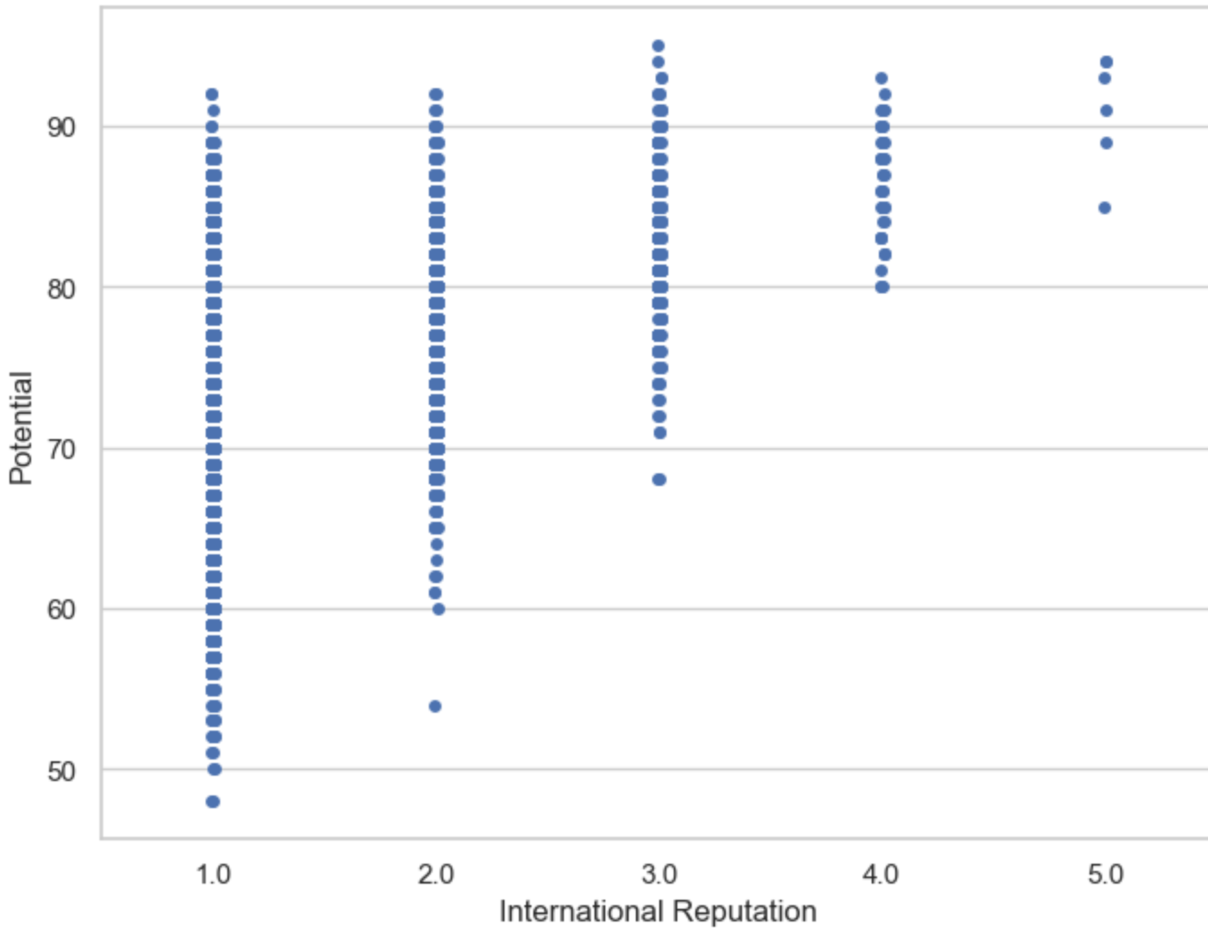
- This function draws a scatterplot where one variable is categorical.
- A strip plot can be drawn on its own, but it is also a good complement to a box or violin plot in cases where we want to show all observations along with some representation of the underlying distribution.
- I will plot a stripplot with `International Reputation` as categorical variable and `Potential` as the other variable.

In [24]:
```
f, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(8, 6))
sns.stripplot(x="International Reputation", y="Potential", data=fifa19
plt.show()
```



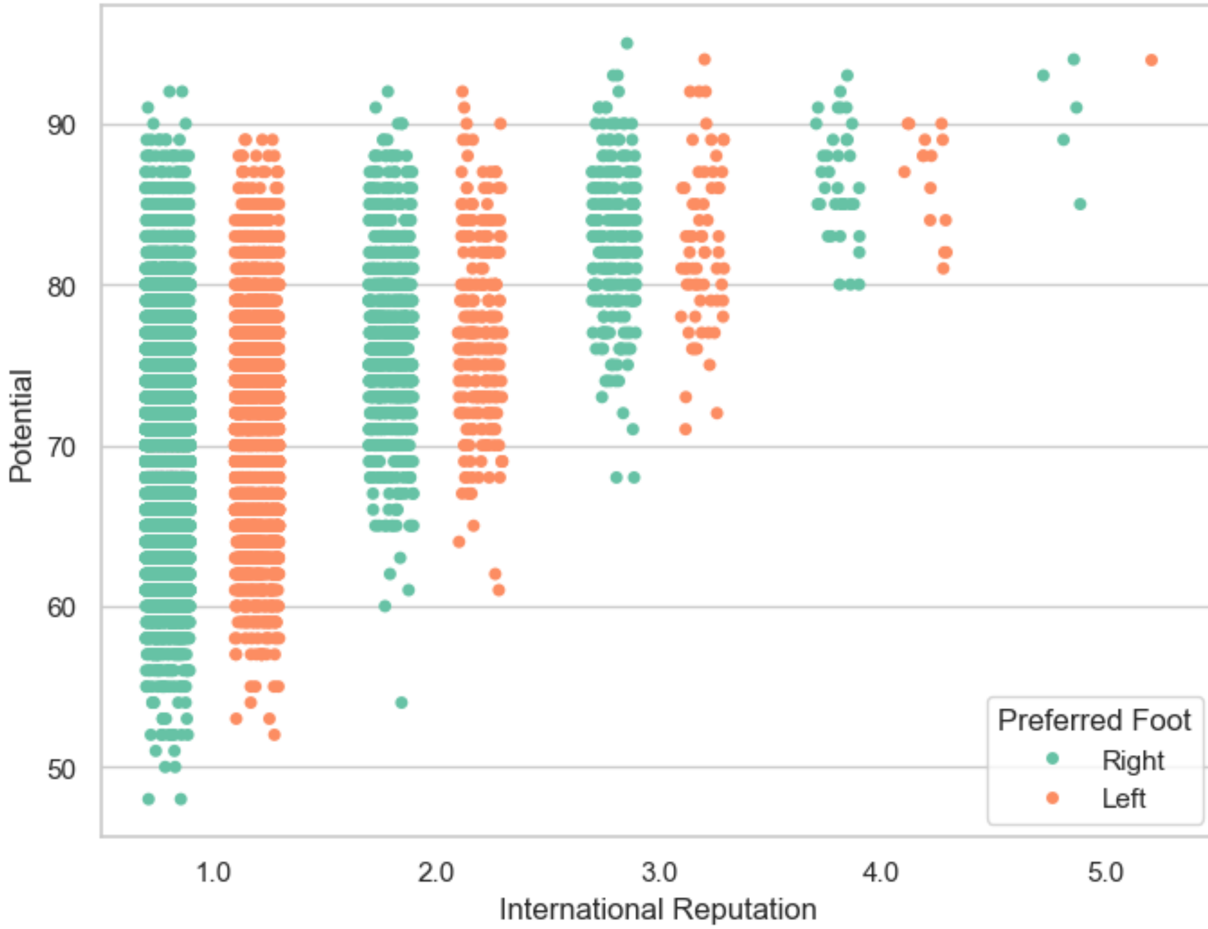
We can add jitter to bring out the distribution of values as follows-

In [25]:
```
f, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(8, 6))
sns.stripplot(x="International Reputation", y="Potential", data=fifa19
plt.show()
```



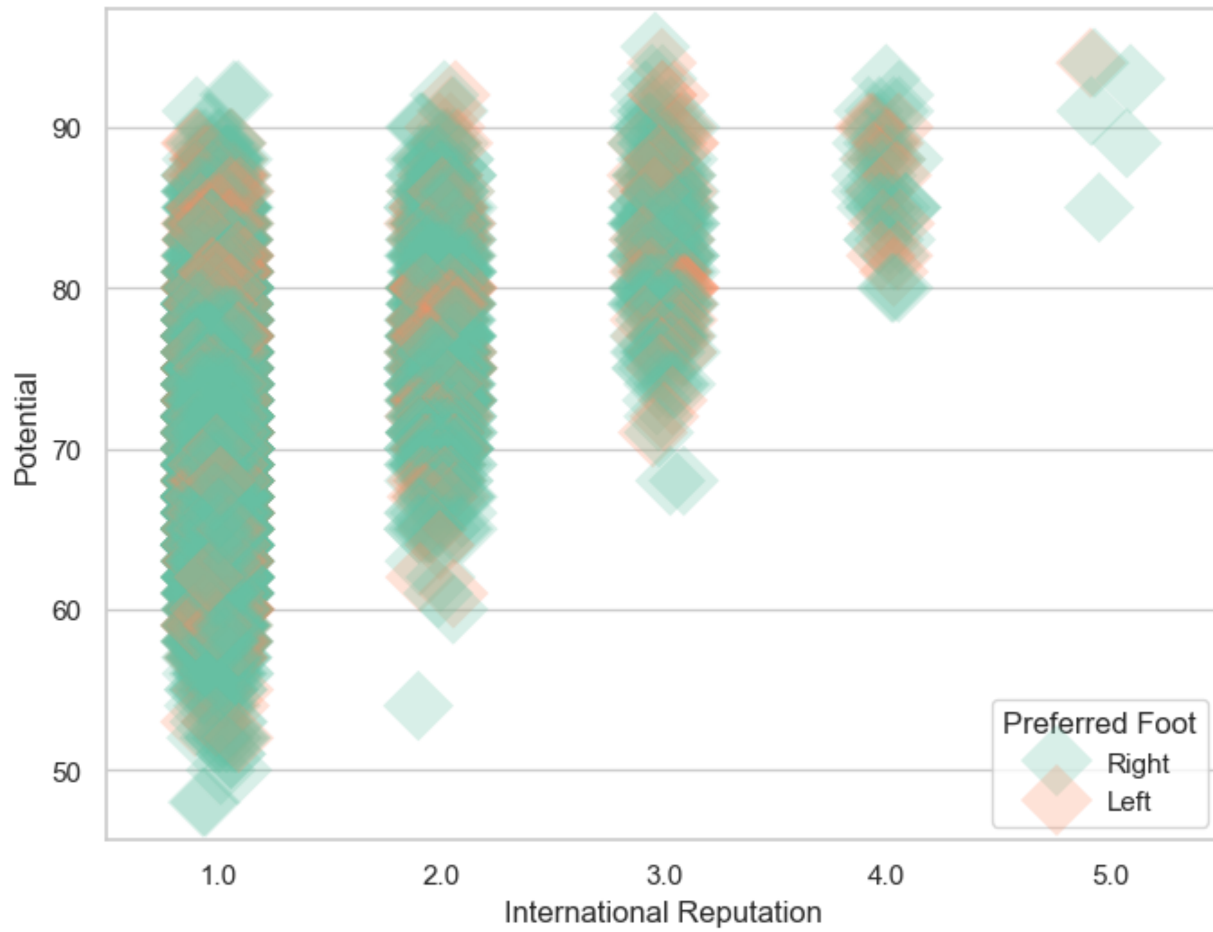
We can nest the strips within a second categorical variable - `Preferred Foot` as folows-

In [26]:
```
f, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(8, 6))
sns.stripplot(x="International Reputation", y="Potential", hue="Prefer
                        data=fifa19, jitter=0.2, palette="Set2", dodge=True
plt.show()
```



We can draw strips with large points and different aesthetics as follows-

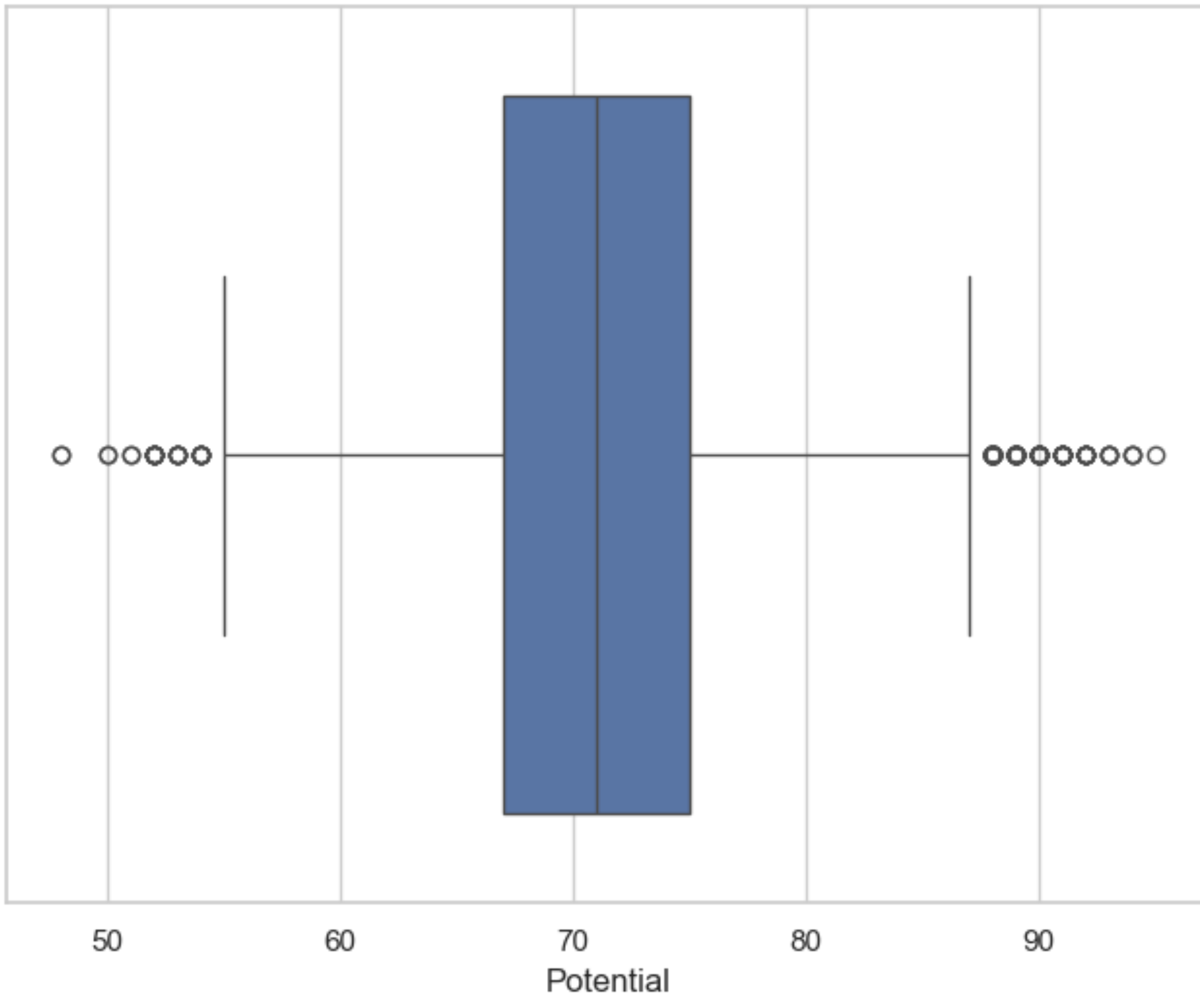
In [27]:
```
f, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(8, 6))
sns.stripplot(x="International Reputation", y="Potential", hue="Prefer
                        data=fifa19, palette="Set2", size=20, marker="D",
                        edgecolor="gray", alpha=.25)
plt.show()
```



Seaborn `boxplot()` function

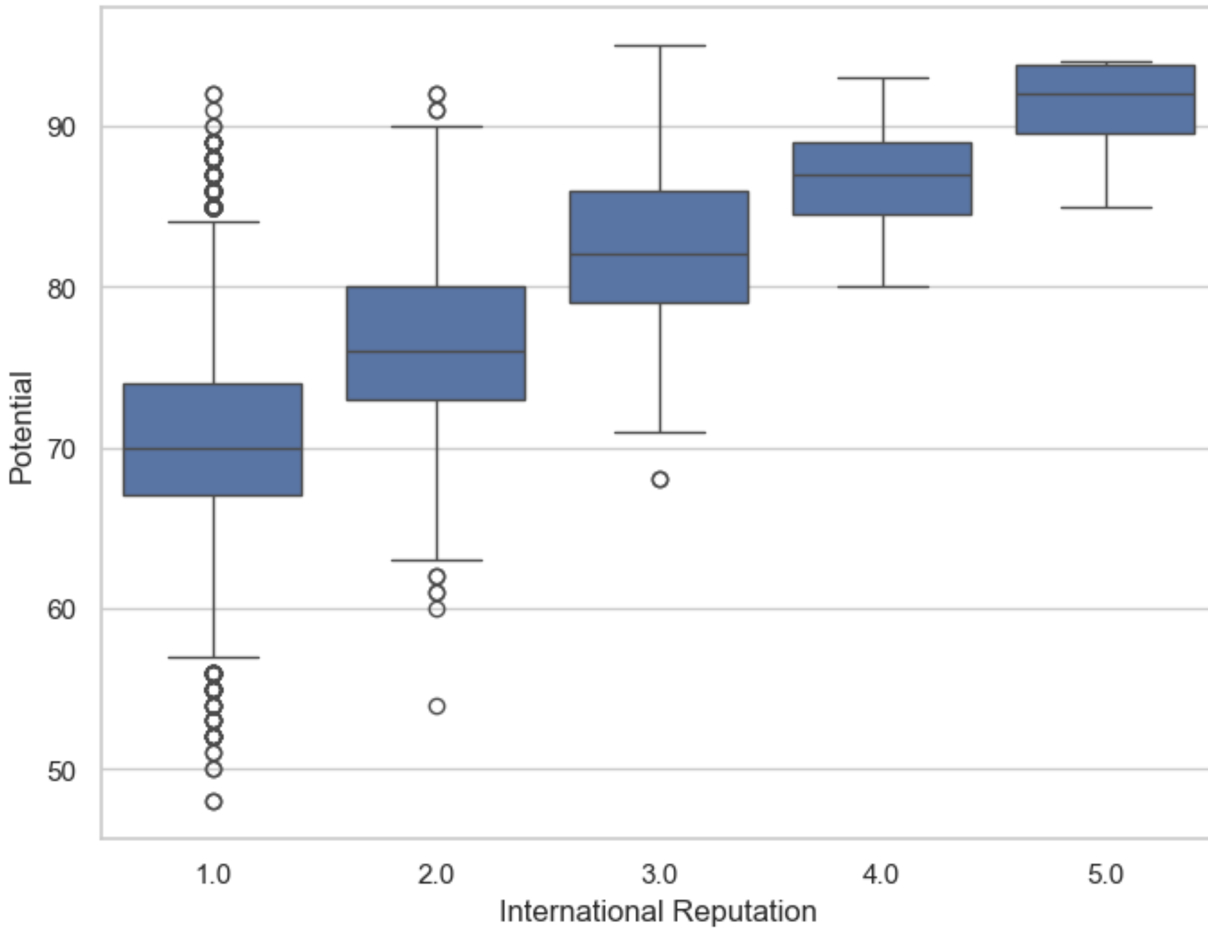
- This function draws a box plot to show distributions with respect to categories.
- A box plot (or box-and-whisker plot) shows the distribution of quantitative data in a way that facilitates comparisons between variables or across levels of a categorical variable.
- The box shows the quartiles of the dataset while the whiskers extend to show the rest of the distribution, except for points that are determined to be “outliers” using a method that is a function of the inter-quartile range.
- I will plot the boxplot of the `Potential` variable as follows-

In [28]:
```
f, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(8, 6))
sns.boxplot(x=fifa19["Potential"])
plt.show()
```



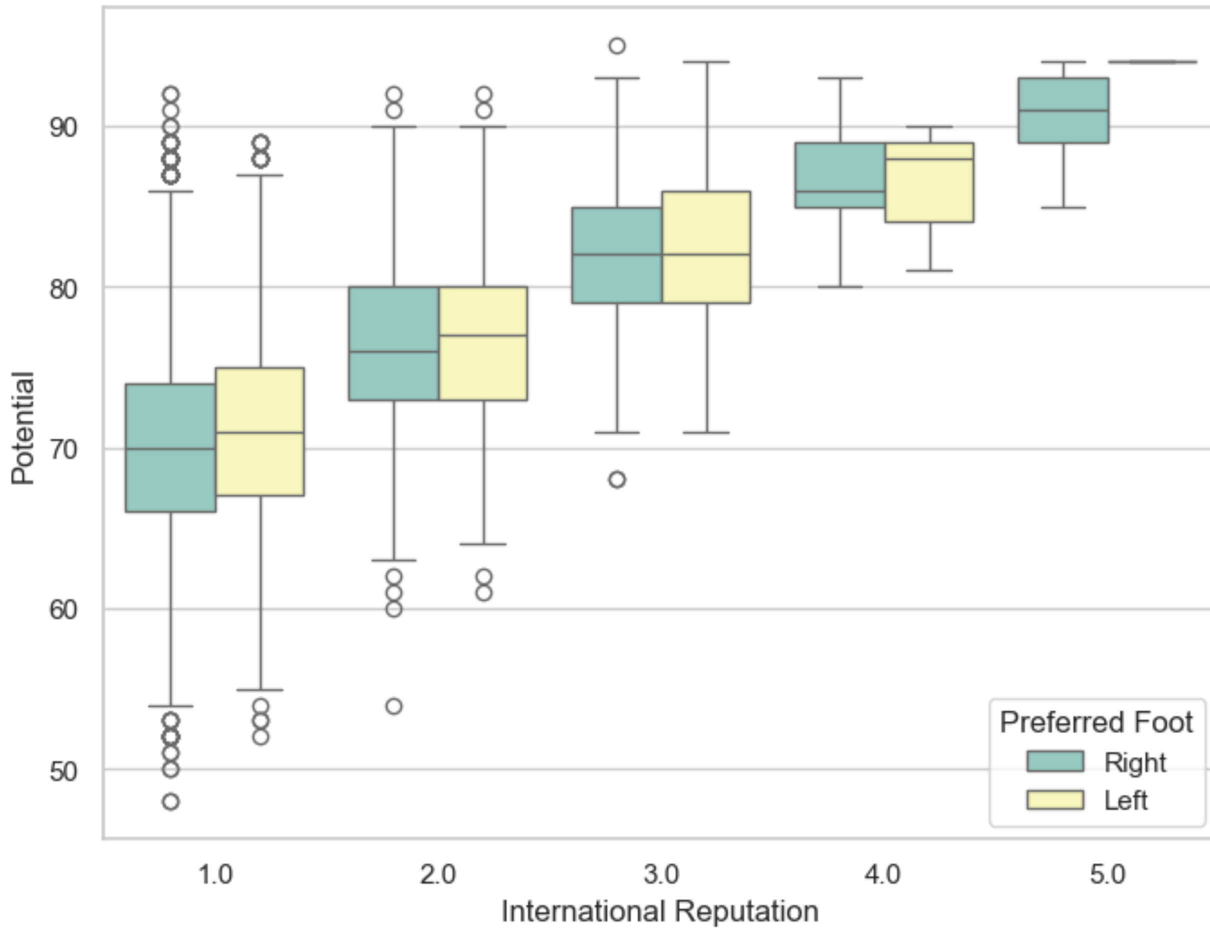
We can draw the vertical boxplot grouped by the categorical variable `International Reputation` as follows-

In [29]:
```
f, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(8, 6))
sns.boxplot(x="International Reputation", y="Potential", data=fifa19)
plt.show()
```



We can draw a boxplot with nested grouping by two categorical variables as follows-

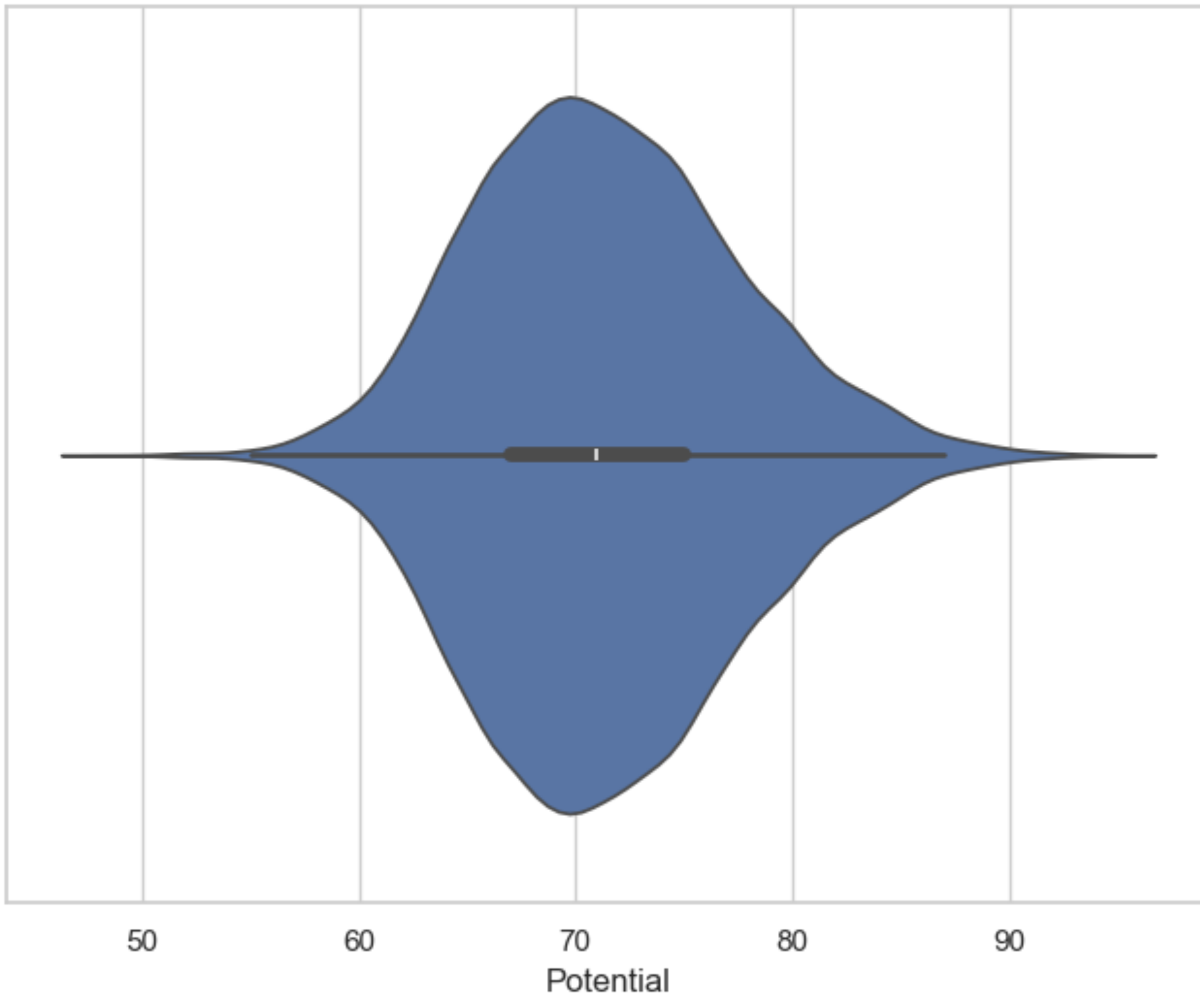
In [30]:
```
f, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(8, 6))
sns.boxplot(x="International Reputation", y="Potential", hue="Preferre
plt.show()
```



Seaborn `violinplot()` function

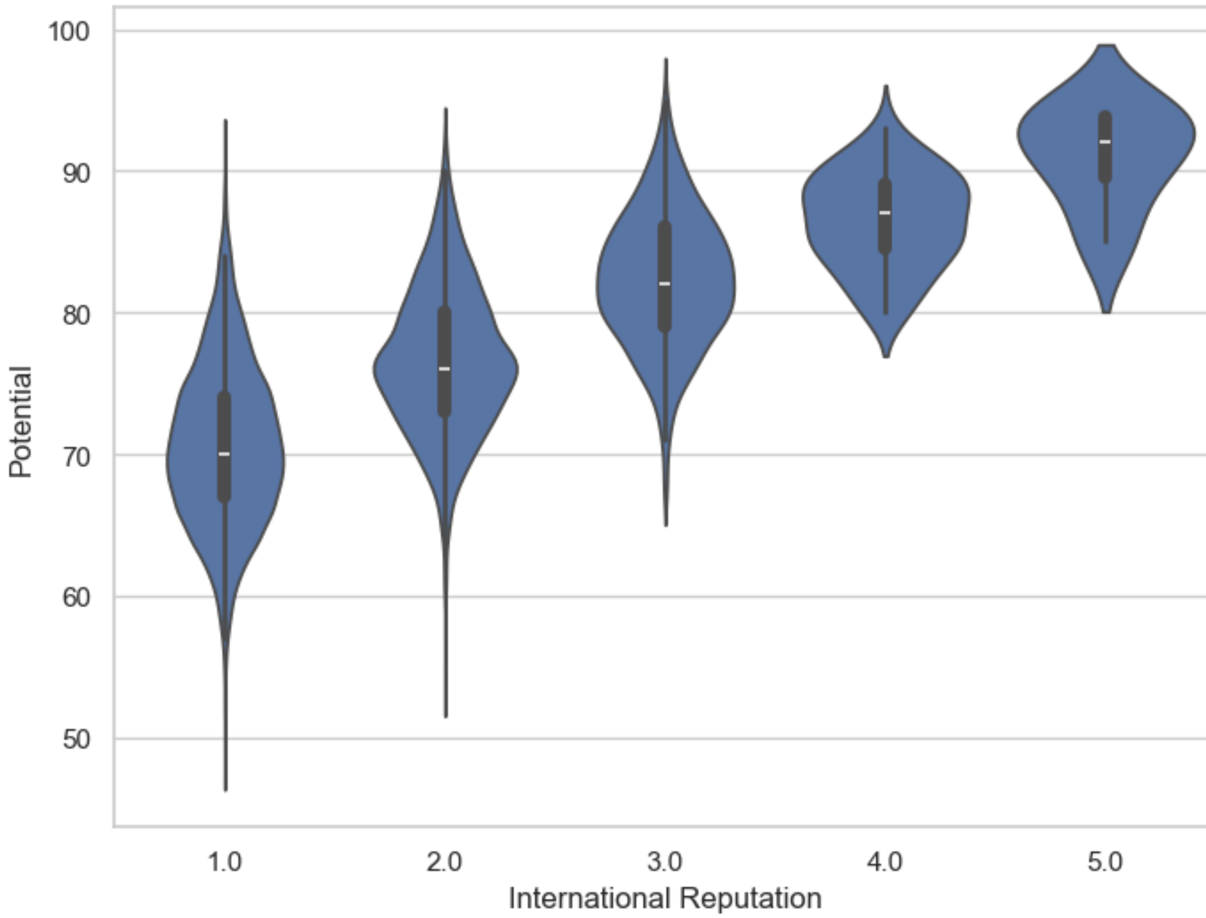
- This function draws a combination of boxplot and kernel density estimate.
- A violin plot plays a similar role as a box and whisker plot.
- It shows the distribution of quantitative data across several levels of one (or more) categorical variables such that those distributions can be compared.
- Unlike a box plot, in which all of the plot components correspond to actual datapoints, the violin plot features a kernel density estimation of the underlying distribution.
- I will plot the violinplot of `Potential` variable as follows-

In [31]:
```
f, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(8, 6))
sns.violinplot(x=fifa19["Potential"])
plt.show()
```



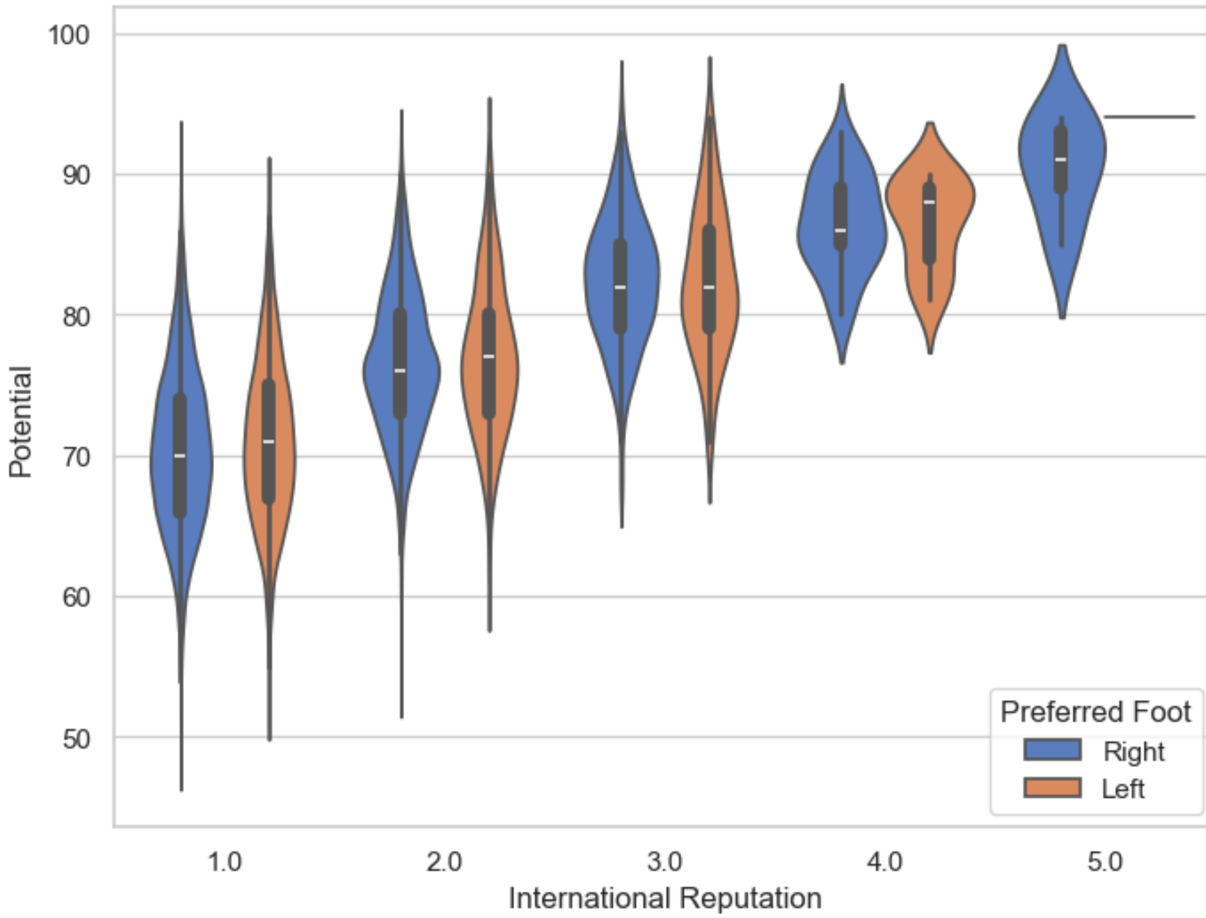
We can draw the vertical violinplot grouped by the categorical variable `International Reputation` as follows-

In [32]:
```
f, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(8, 6))
sns.violinplot(x="International Reputation", y="Potential", data=fifa1
plt.show()
```



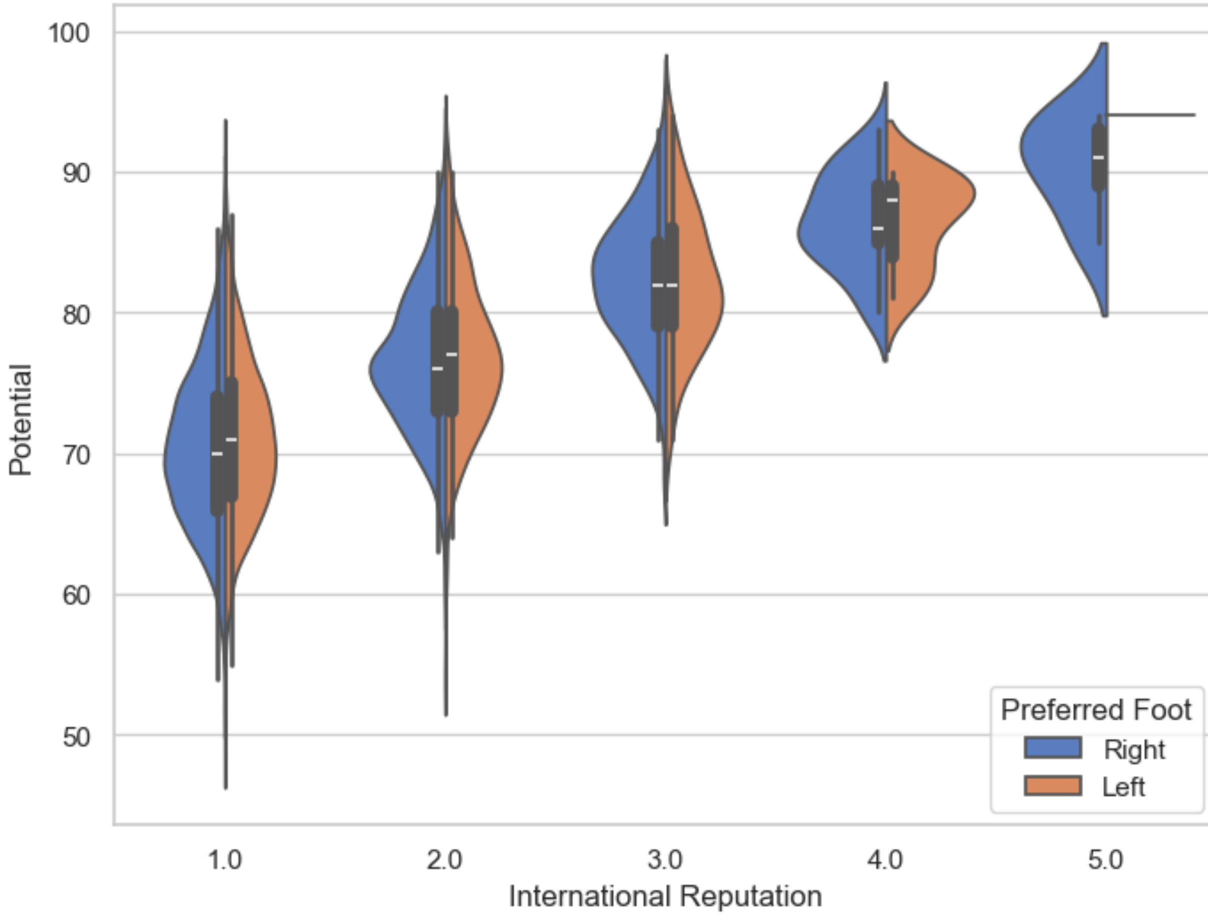
We can draw a violinplot with nested grouping by two categorical variables as follows-

In [33]:
```
f, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(8, 6))
sns.violinplot(x="International Reputation", y="Potential", hue="Prefe
plt.show()
```



We can draw split violins to compare the across the hue variable as follows-

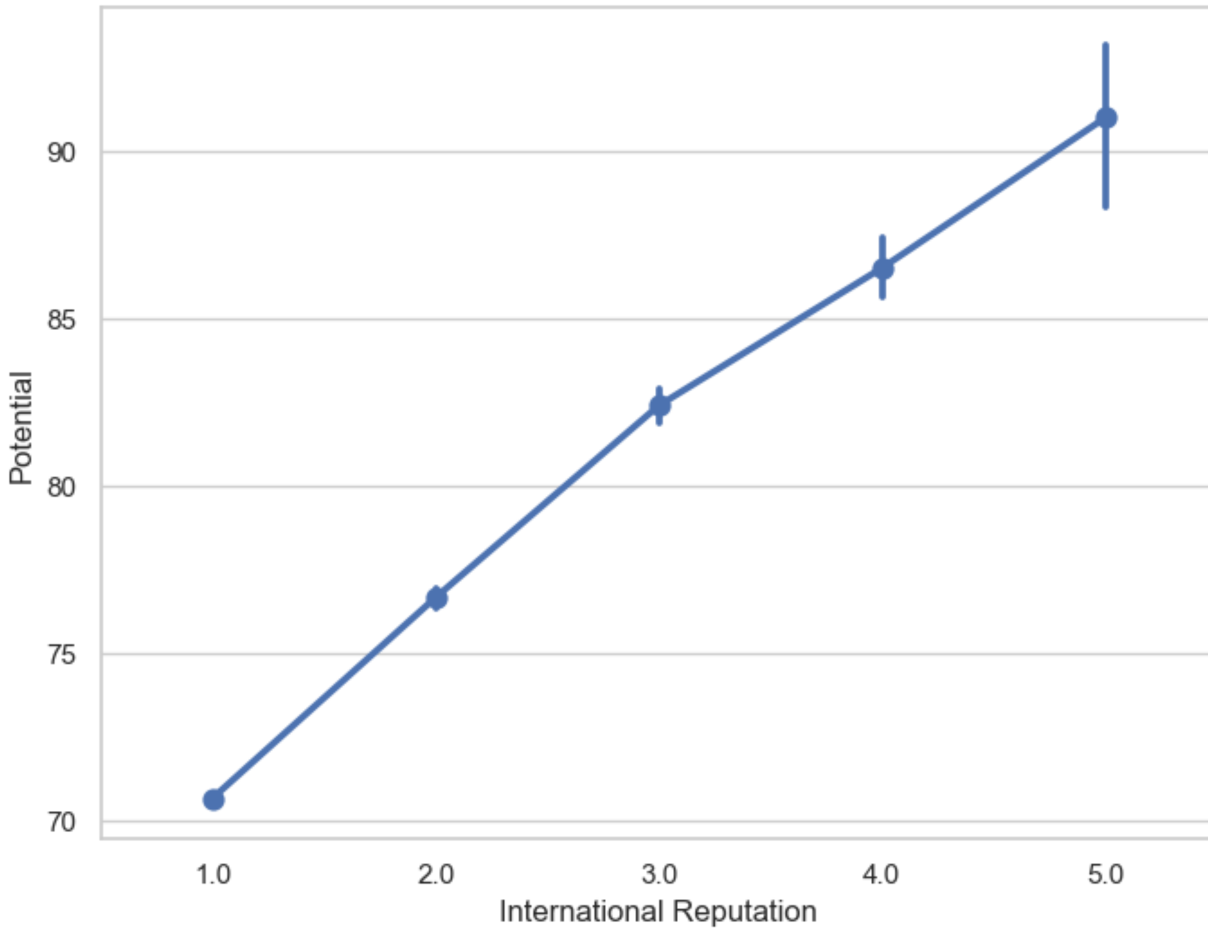
In [34]:
```
f, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(8, 6))
sns.violinplot(x="International Reputation", y="Potential", hue="Prefe
               data=fifa19, palette="muted", split=True)
plt.show()
```



Seaborn `pointplot()` function

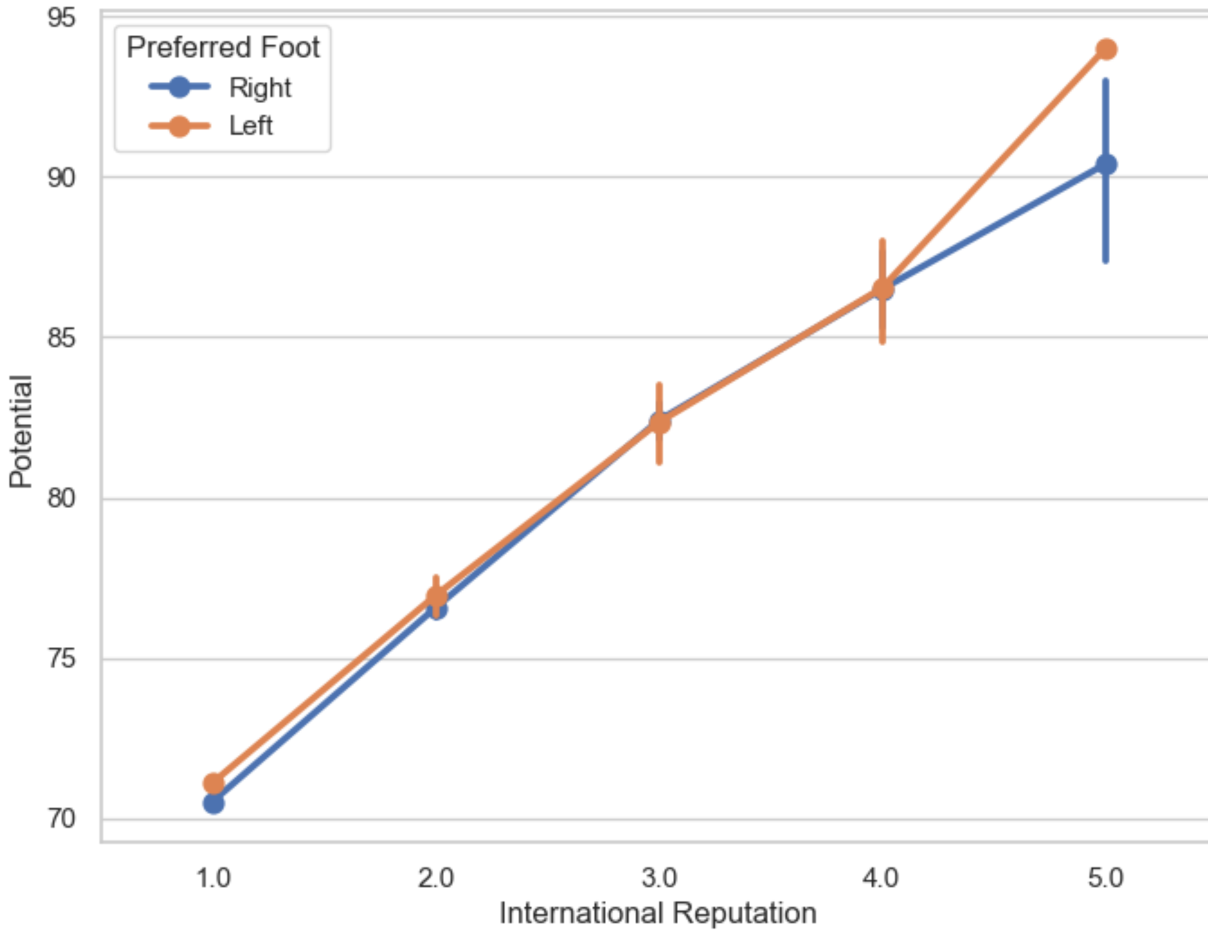
- This function show point estimates and confidence intervals using scatter plot glyphs.
- A point plot represents an estimate of central tendency for a numeric variable by the position of scatter plot points and provides some indication of the uncertainty around that estimate using error bars.

In [35]:
```
f, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(8, 6))
sns.pointplot(x="International Reputation", y="Potential", data=fifa19
plt.show()
```



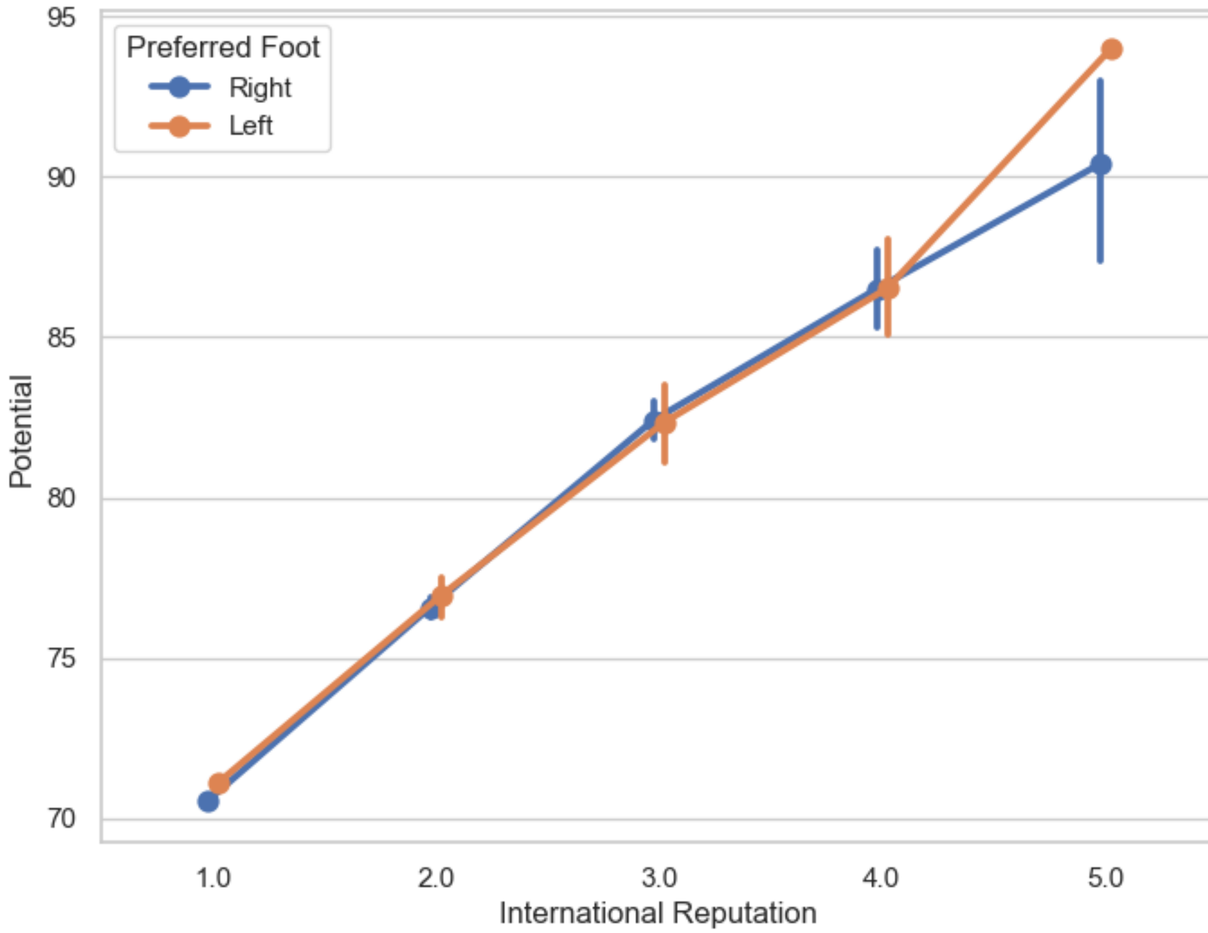
We can draw a set of vertical points with nested grouping by a two variables as follows-

In [36]:
```
f, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(8, 6))
sns.pointplot(x="International Reputation", y="Potential", hue="Prefer
plt.show()
```



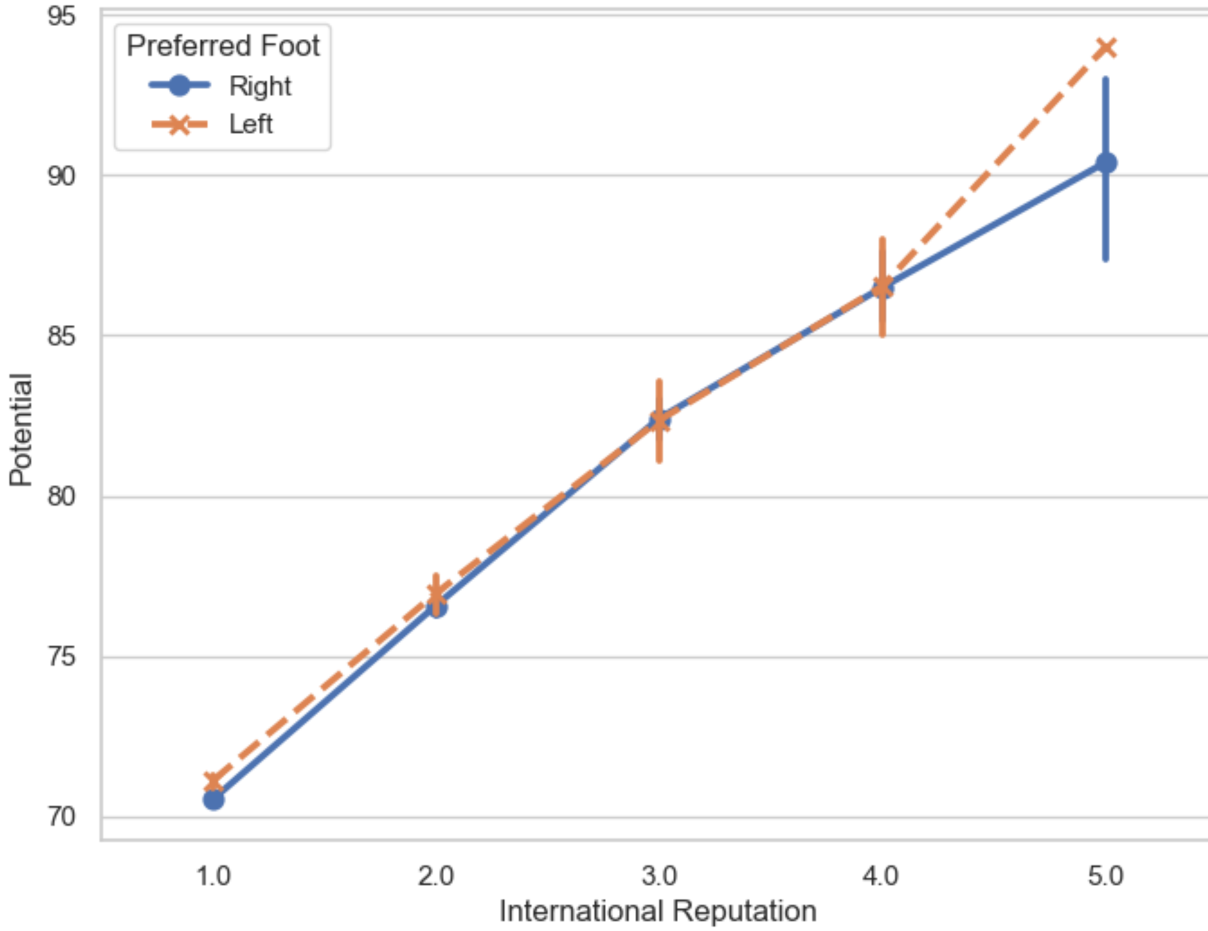
We can separate the points for different hue levels along the categorical axis as follows-

In [37]:
```
f, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(8, 6))
sns.pointplot(x="International Reputation", y="Potential", hue="Prefer
plt.show()
```



We can use a different marker and line style for the hue levels as follows-

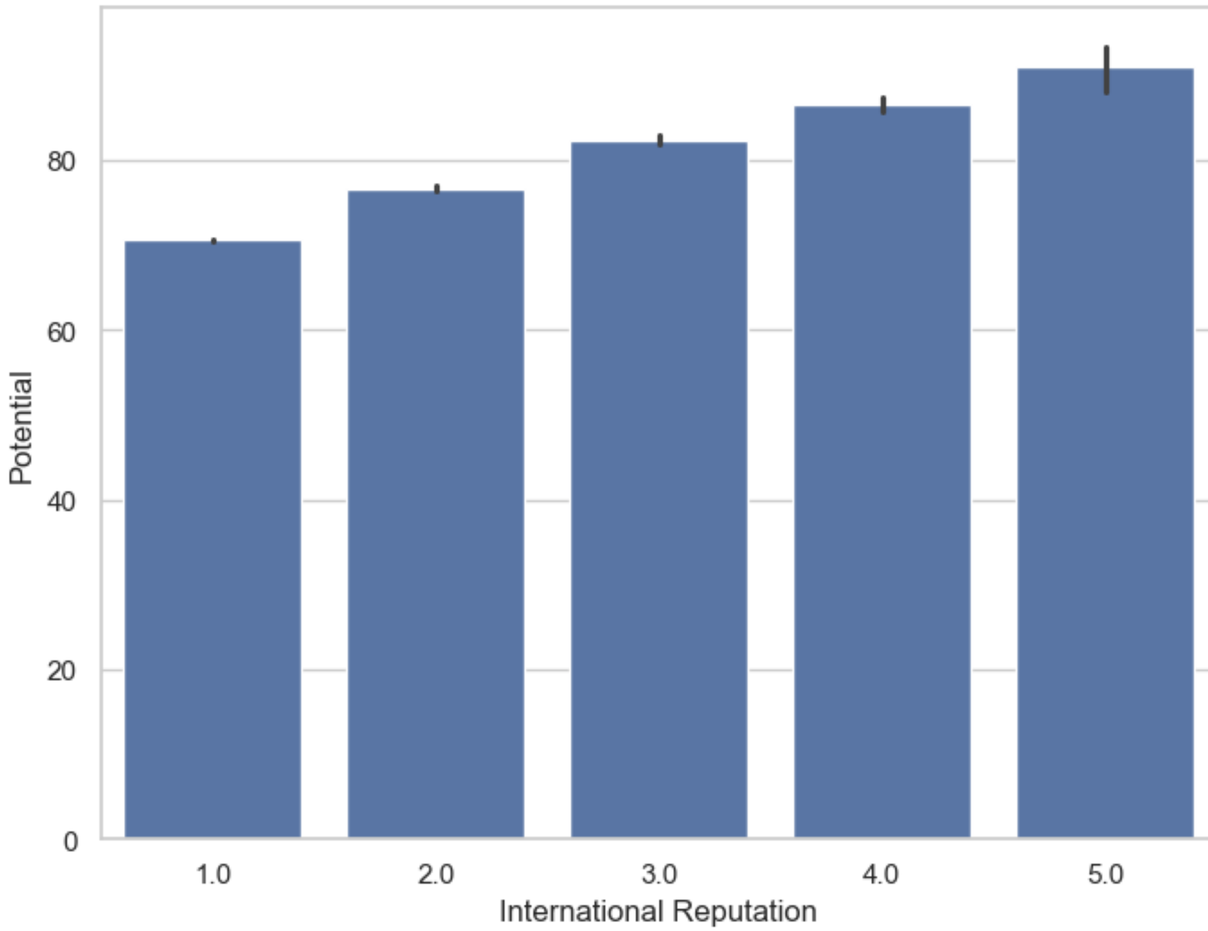
In [38]:
```
f, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(8, 6))
sns.pointplot(x="International Reputation", y="Potential", hue="Prefer
              data=fifa19, markers=["o", "x"], linestyles=["-", "--"])
plt.show()
```



Seaborn `barplot()` function

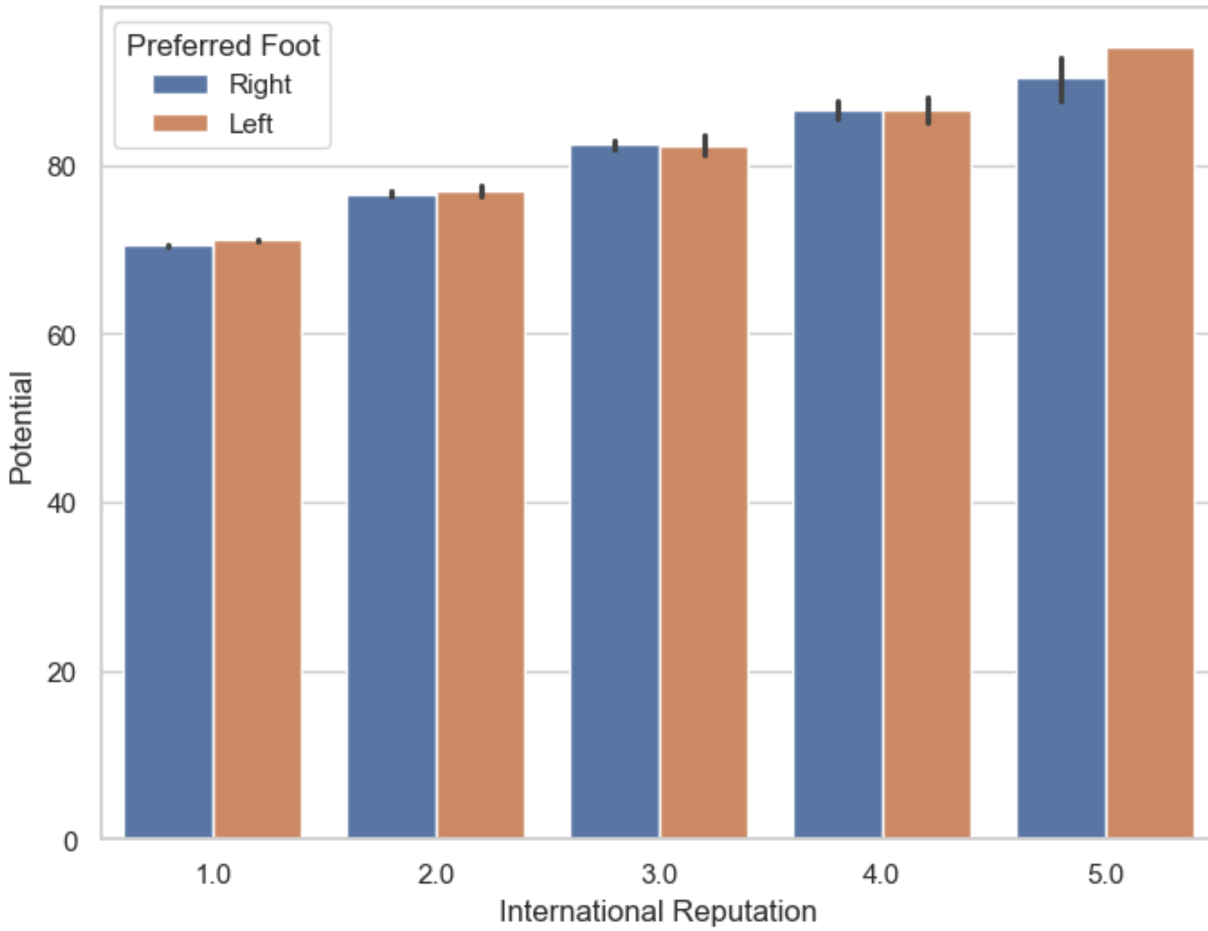
- This function show point estimates and confidence intervals as rectangular bars.
- A bar plot represents an estimate of central tendency for a numeric variable with the height of each rectangle and provides some indication of the uncertainty around that estimate using error bars.
- Bar plots include 0 in the quantitative axis range, and they are a good choice when 0 is a meaningful value for the quantitative variable, and you want to make comparisons against it.
- We can plot a barplot as follows-

In [39]:
```
f, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(8, 6))
sns.barplot(x="International Reputation", y="Potential", data=fifa19)
plt.show()
```



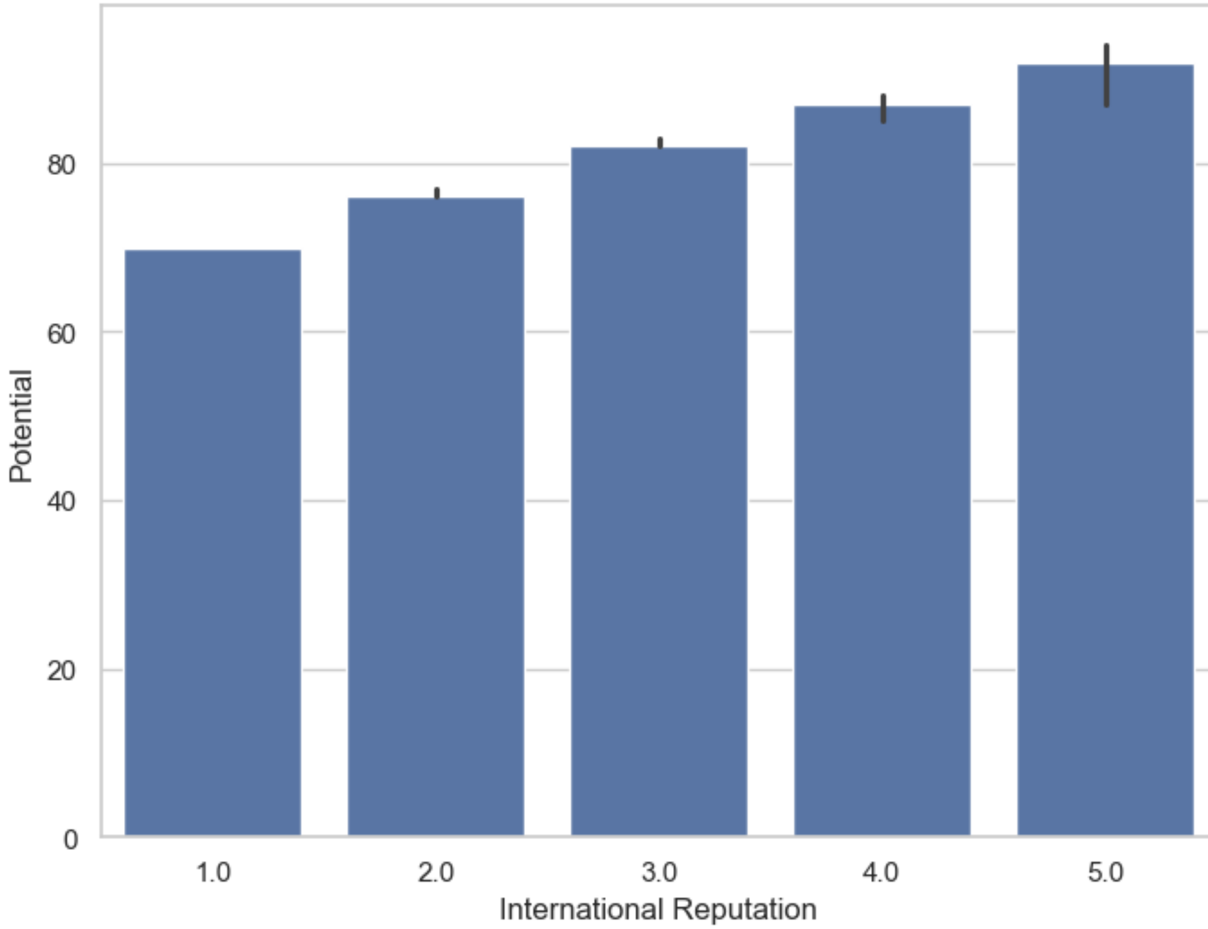
We can draw a set of vertical bars with nested grouping by a two variables as follows-

In [40]:
```
f, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(8, 6))
sns.barplot(x="International Reputation", y="Potential", hue="Preferre
plt.show()
```



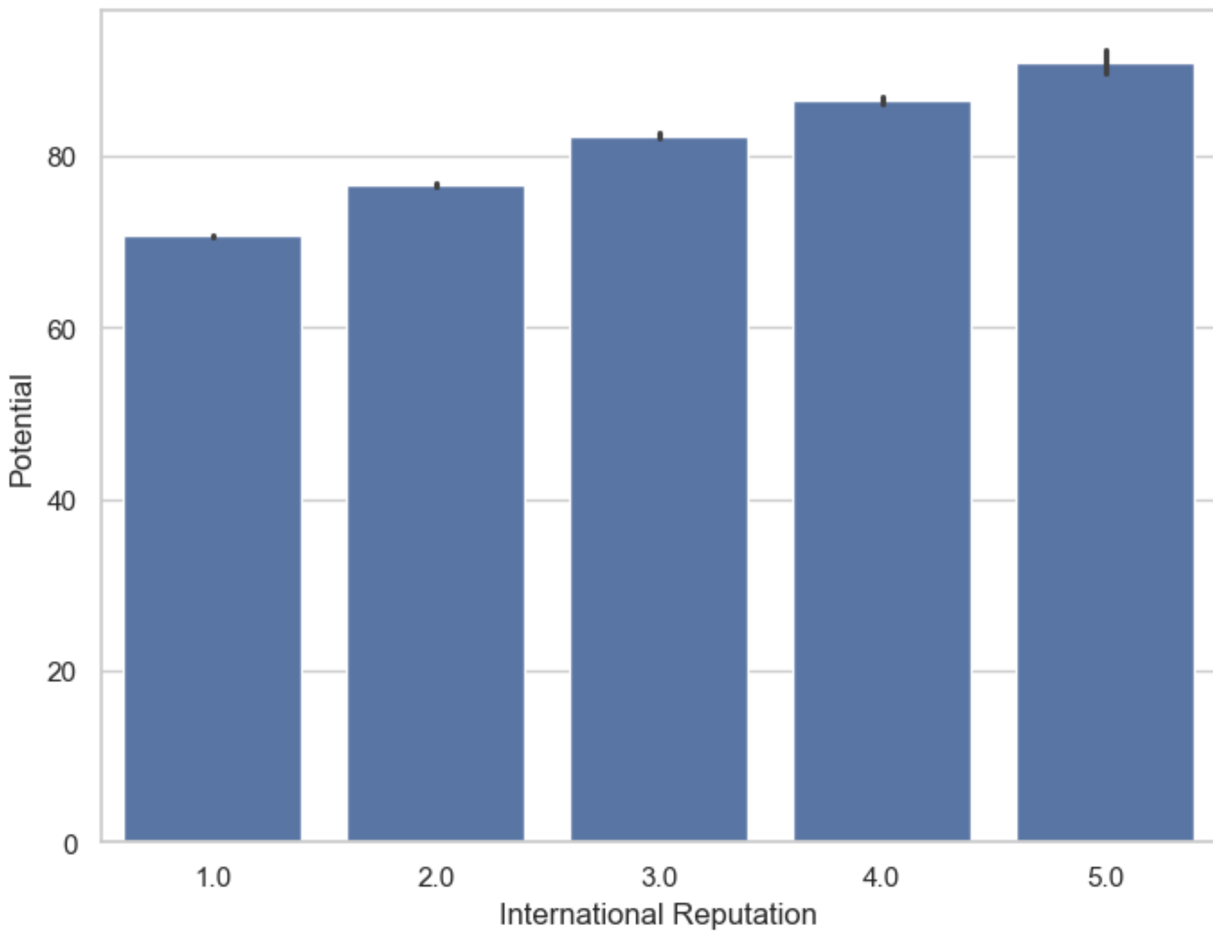
We can use median as the estimate of central tendency as follows-

In [41]:
```
from numpy import median
f, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(8, 6))
sns.barplot(x="International Reputation", y="Potential", data=fifa19,
plt.show()
```



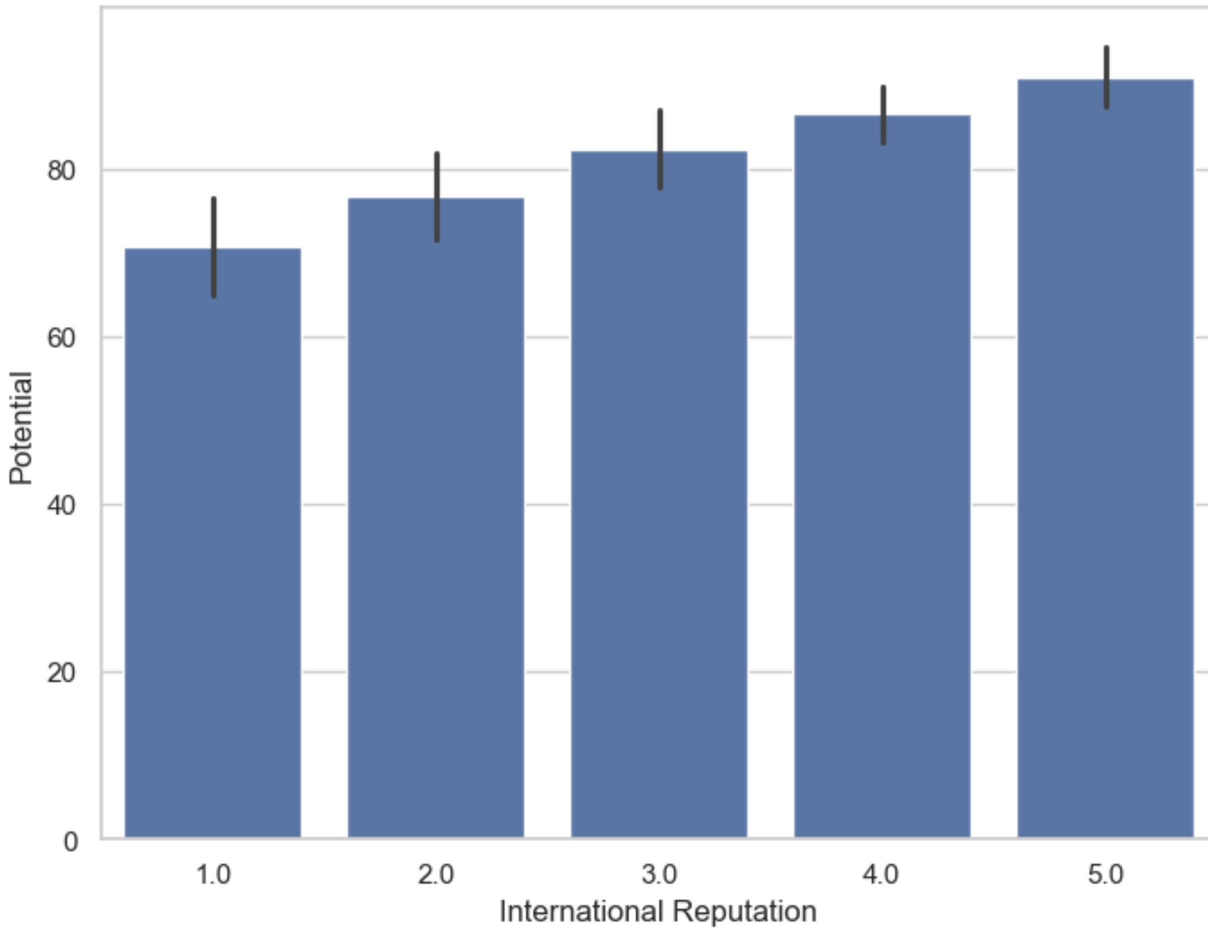
We can show the standard error of the mean with the error bars as follows-

In [42]:
```
f, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(8, 6))
sns.barplot(x="International Reputation", y="Potential", data=fifa19,
plt.show()
```



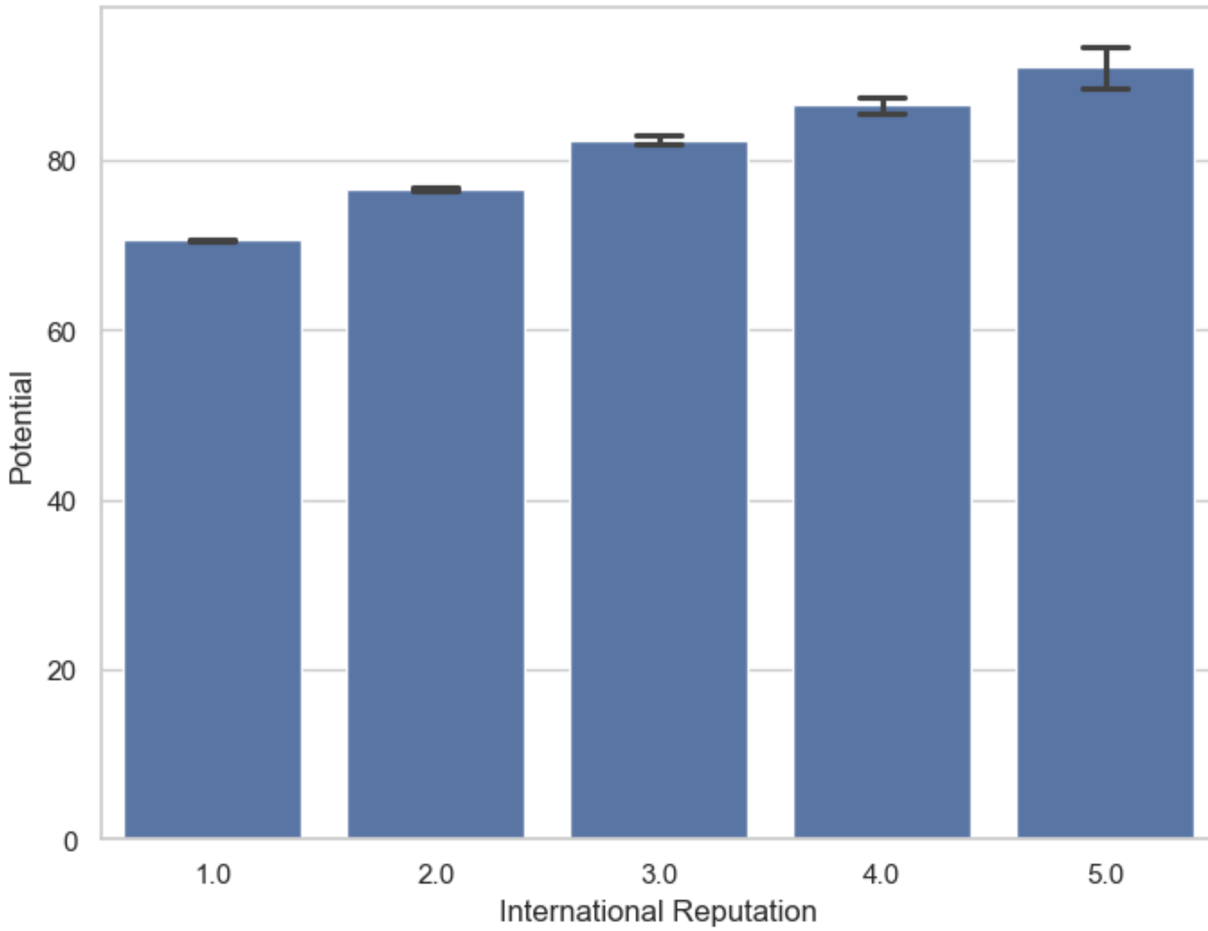
We can show standard deviation of observations instead of a confidence interval as follows-

In [43]:
```
f, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(8, 6))
sns.barplot(x="International Reputation", y="Potential", data=fifa19,
plt.show()
```



We can add “caps” to the error bars as follows-

In [44]:
```
f, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(8, 6))
sns.barplot(x="International Reputation", y="Potential", data=fifa19,
plt.show()
```



Visualizing statistical relationship with Seaborn `relplot()` function

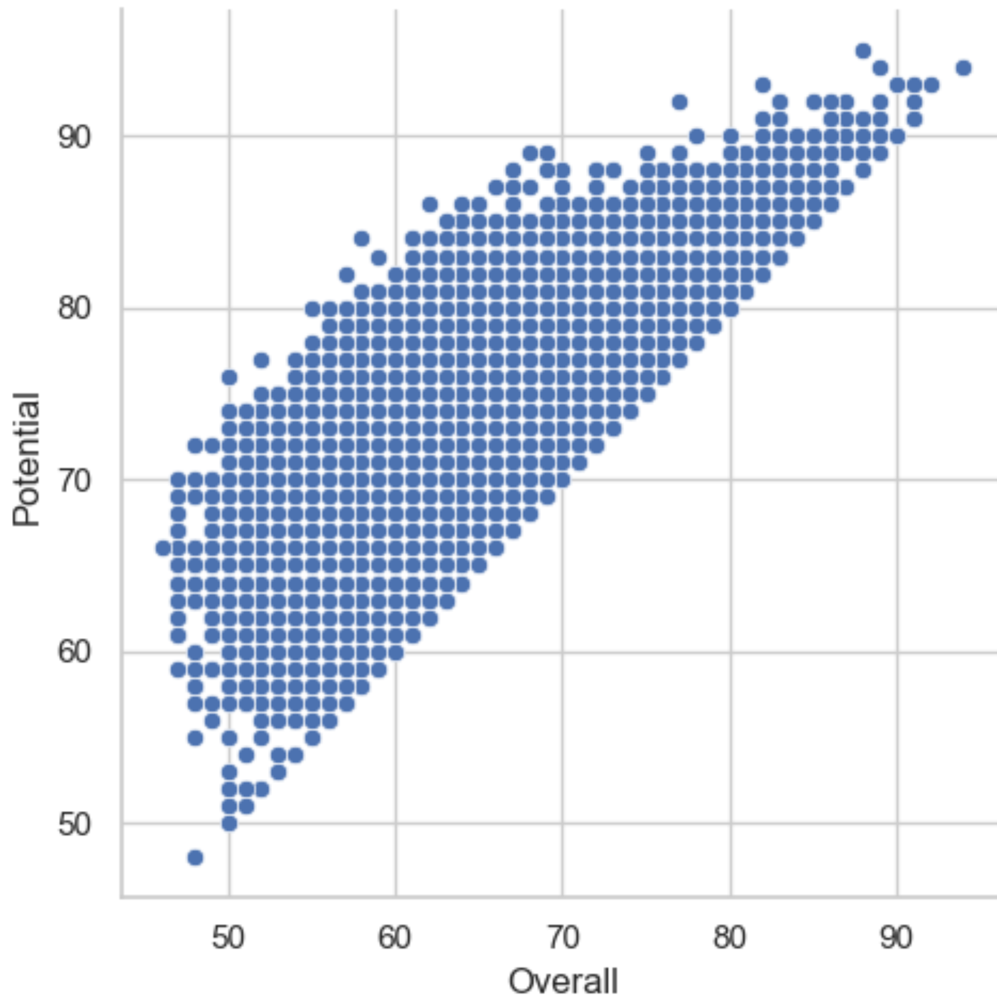
Seaborn `relplot()` function

- Seaborn `relplot()` function helps us to draw figure-level interface for drawing relational plots onto a FacetGrid.
- This function provides access to several different axes-level functions that show the relationship between two variables with semantic mappings of subsets.
- The `kind` parameter selects the underlying axes-level function to use-
- scatterplot() (with kind="scatter"; the default)
- lineplot() (with kind="line")

We can plot a scatterplot with variables `Heigh` and `Weight` with Seaborn `relplot()` function as follows-

In [47]:
```
plt.clf()
g = sns.relplot(x="Overall", y="Potential", data=fifa19)
plt.show()
```

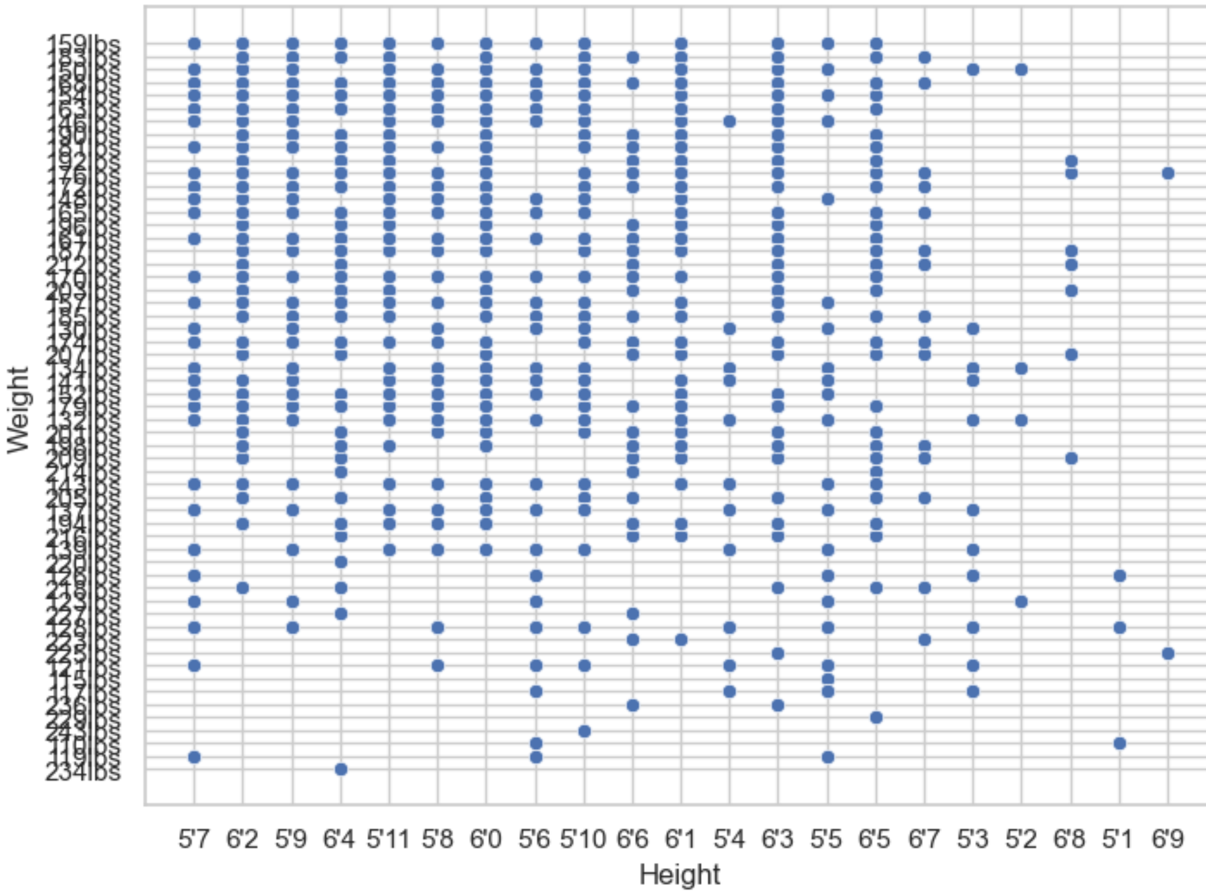
```
<Figure size 640x480 with 0 Axes>
```



Seaborn `scatterplot()` function

- This function draws a scatter plot with possibility of several semantic groups.
- The relationship between x and y can be shown for different subsets of the data using the `hue` , `size` and `style` parameters.
- These parameters control what visual semantics are used to identify the different subsets.

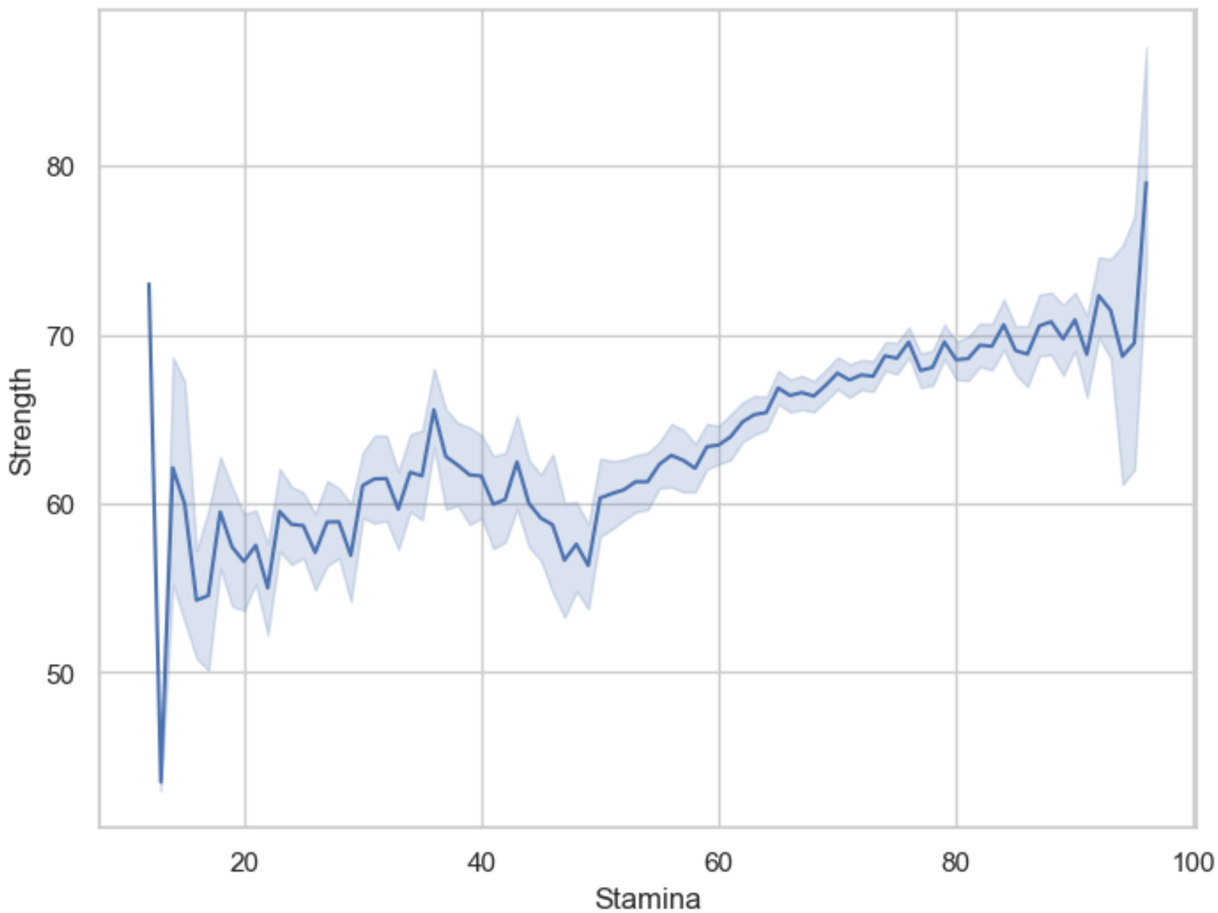
In [48]:
```
f, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(8, 6))
sns.scatterplot(x="Height", y="Weight", data=fifa19)
plt.show()
```



Seaborn `lineplot()` function

- THis function draws a line plot with possibility of several semantic groupings.
- The relationship between x and y can be shown for different subsets of the data using the `hue` , `size` and `style` parameters.
- These parameters control what visual semantics are used to identify the different subsets.

In [49]:
```
f, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(8, 6))
ax = sns.lineplot(x="Stamina", y="Strength", data=fifa19)
plt.show()
```

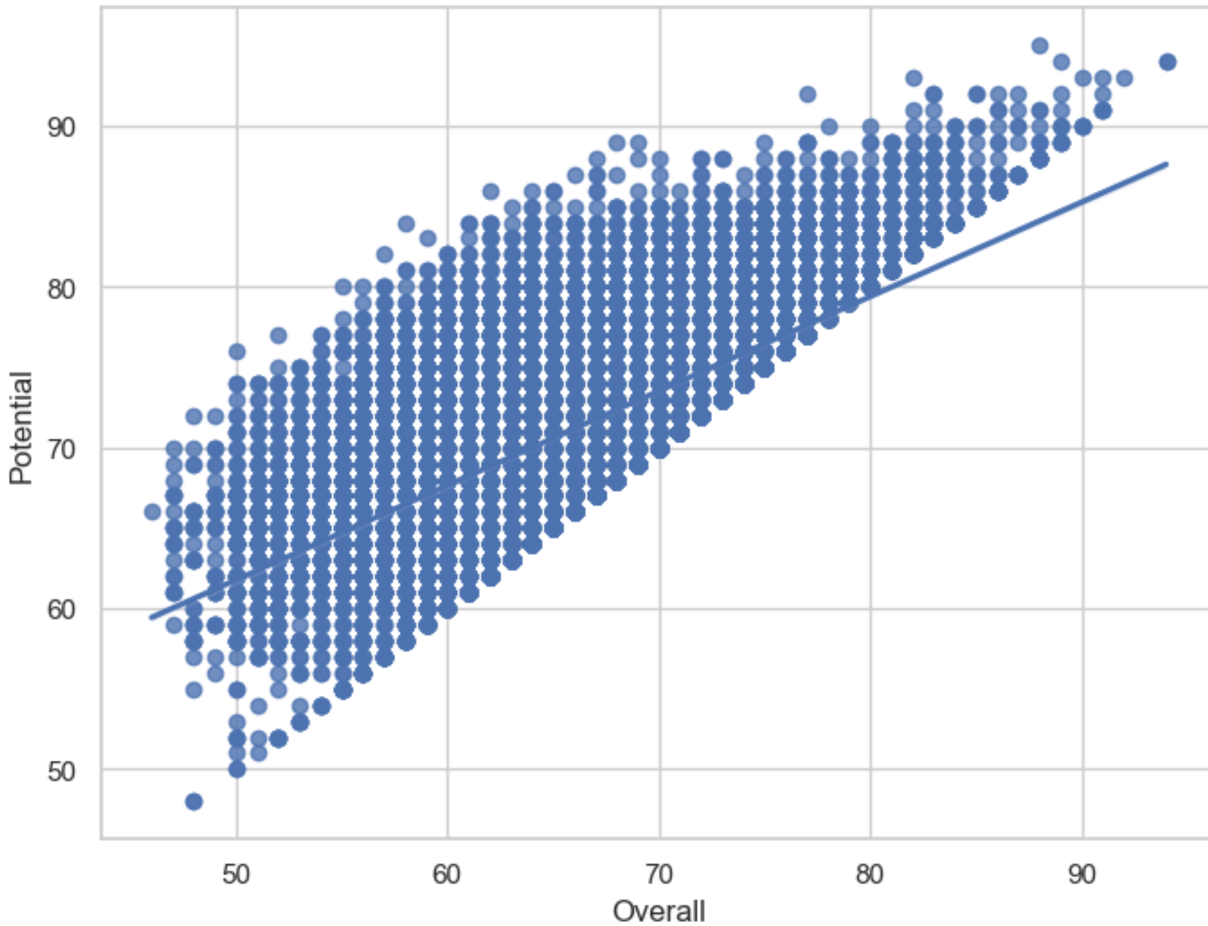


Visualize linear relationship with Seaborn `regplot()` function

Seaborn `regplot()` function

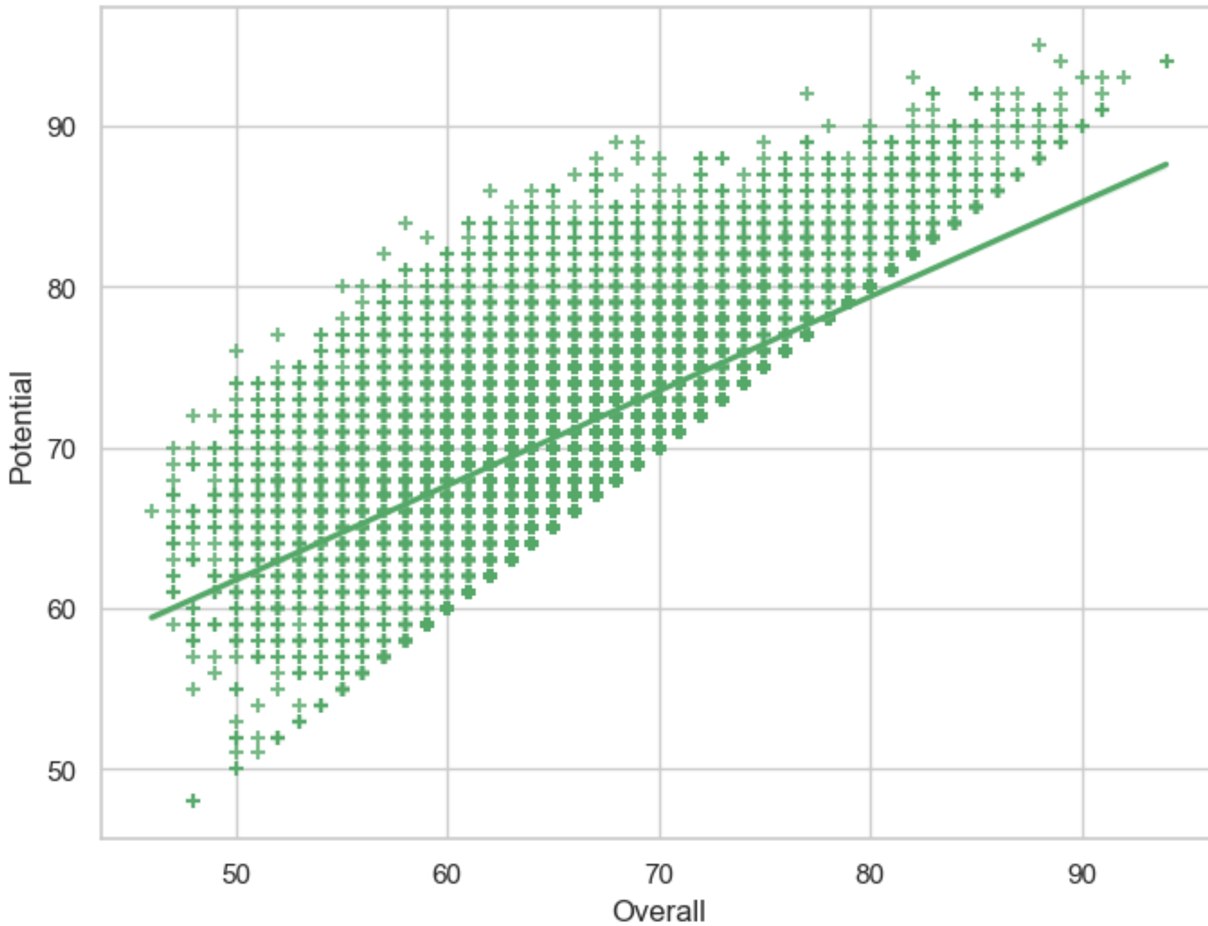
- This function plots data and a linear regression model fit.
- We can plot a linear regression model between `Overall` and `Potential` variable with `regplot()` function as follows-

In [50]:
```
f, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(8, 6))
ax = sns.regplot(x="Overall", y="Potential", data=fifa19)
plt.show()
```



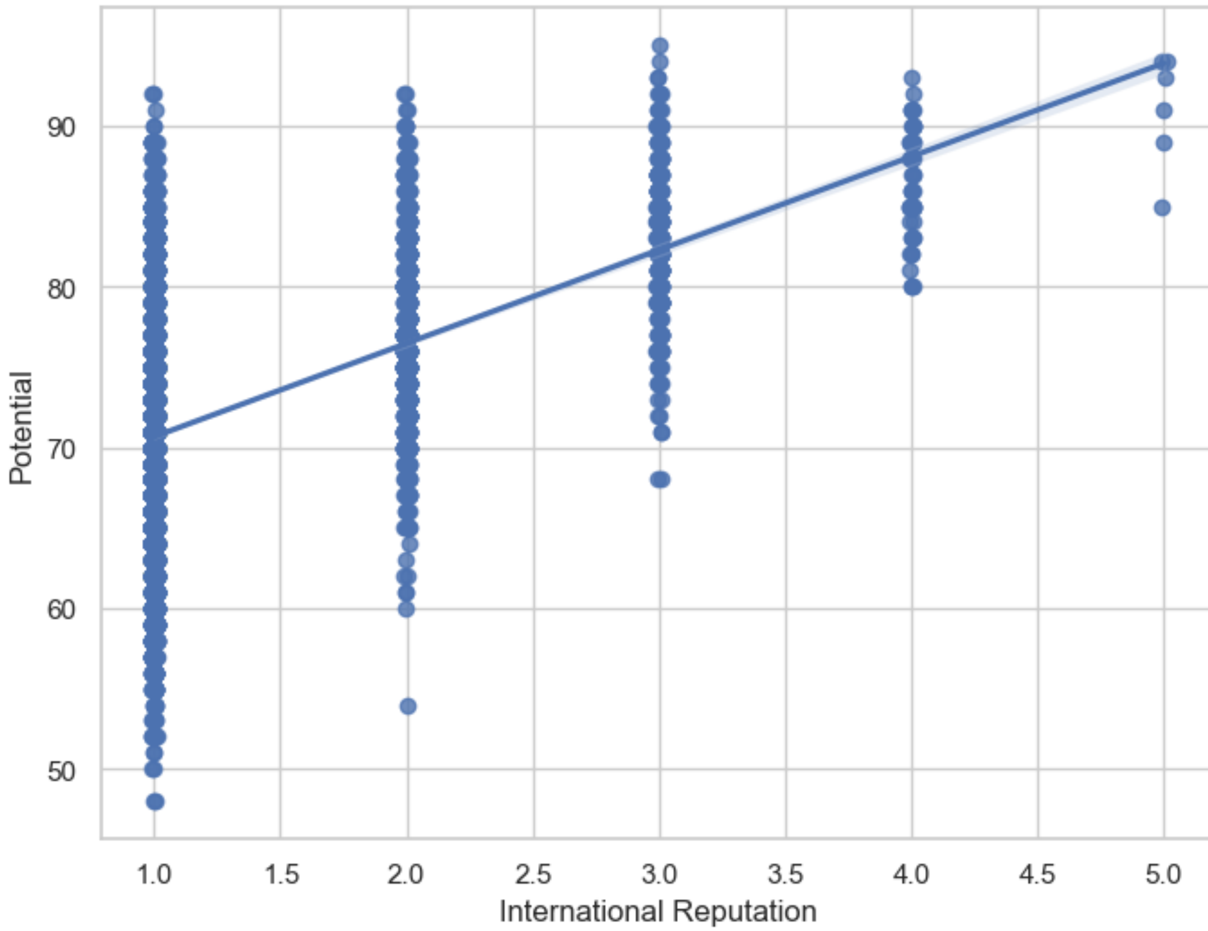
We can use a different color and marker as follows-

In [51]:
```
f, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(8, 6))
ax = sns.regplot(x="Overall", y="Potential", data=fifa19, color= "g",
plt.show()
```



We can plot with a discrete variable and add some jitter as follows-

In [52]:
```
f, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(8, 6))
sns.regplot(x="International Reputation", y="Potential", data=fifa19,
plt.show()
```

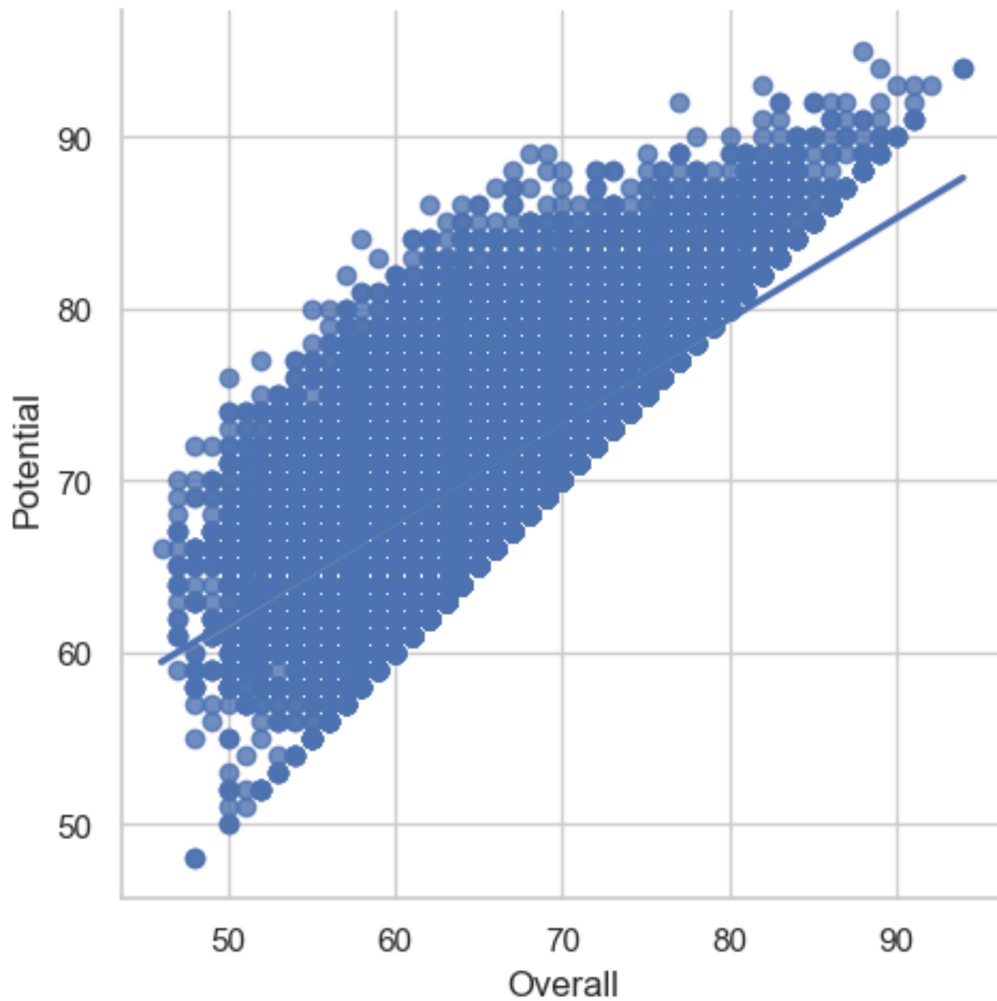


Seaborn `lmplot()` function

- This function plots data and regression model fits across a FacetGrid.
- This function combines `regplot()` and `FacetGrid`.
- It is intended as a convenient interface to fit regression models across conditional subsets of a dataset.
- We can plot a linear regression model between `Overall` and `Potential` variable with `lmplot()` function as follows-

In [56]:
```
plt.clf()
g= sns.lmplot(x="Overall", y="Potential", data=fifa19)
plt.show()
```

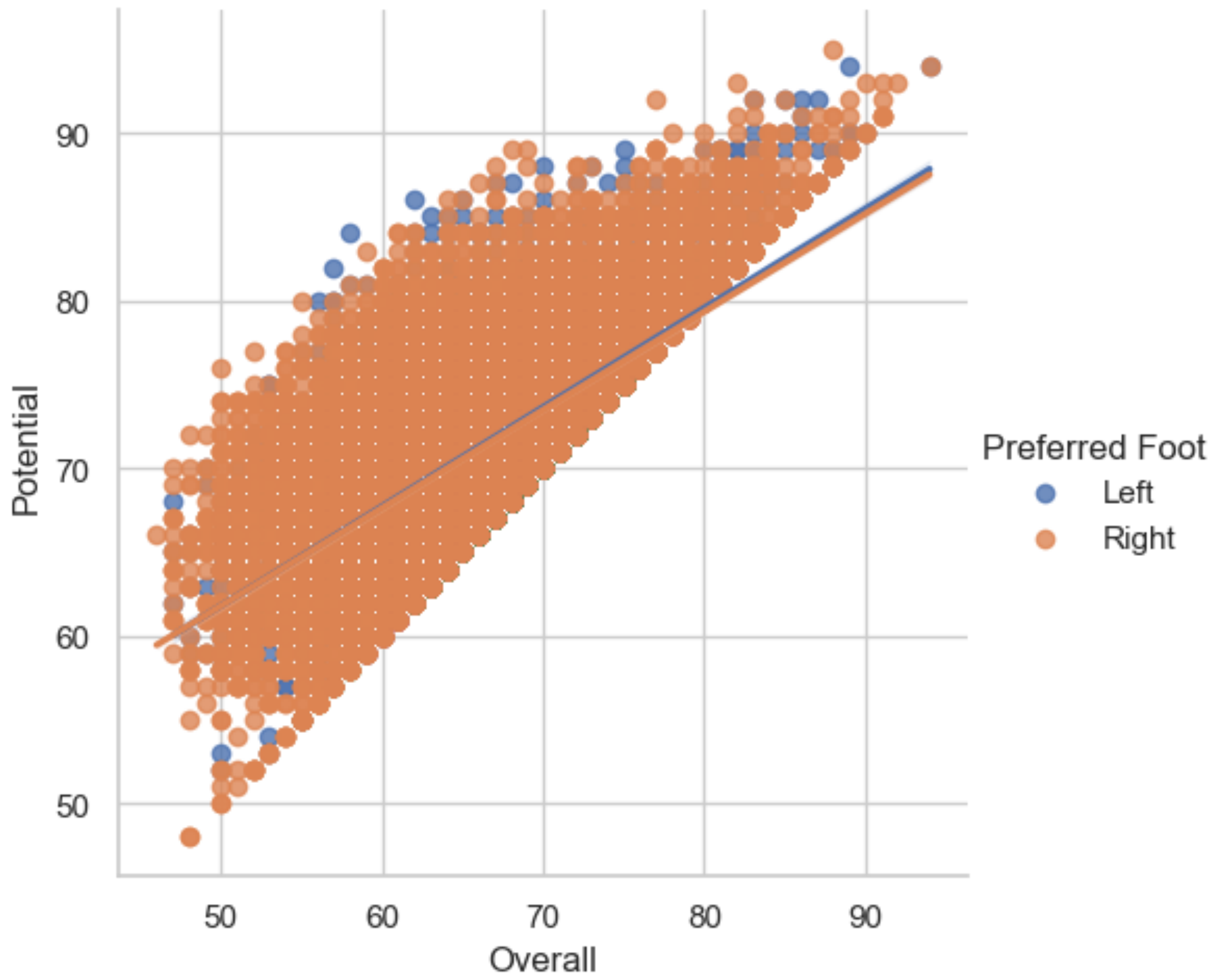
<Figure size 640x480 with 0 Axes>



We can condition on a third variable and plot the levels in different colors as follows-

In [58]:
```
plt.clf()
g= sns.lmplot(x="Overall", y="Potential", hue="Preferred Foot", data=f
plt.show()
```

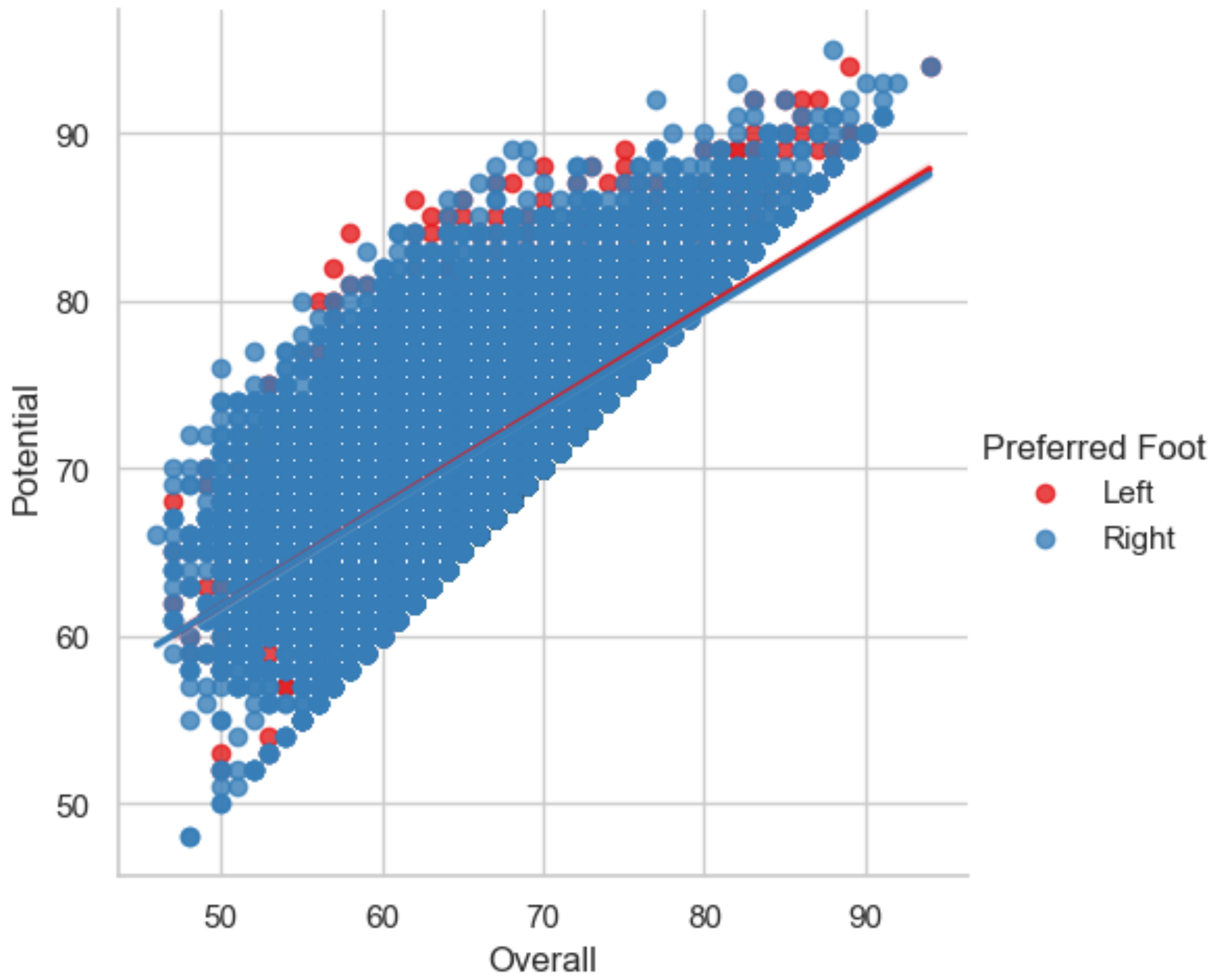
<Figure size 640x480 with 0 Axes>



We can use a different color palette as follows-

In [60]:
```
plt.clf()
g= sns.lmplot(x="Overall", y="Potential", hue="Preferred Foot", data=f
plt.show()
```

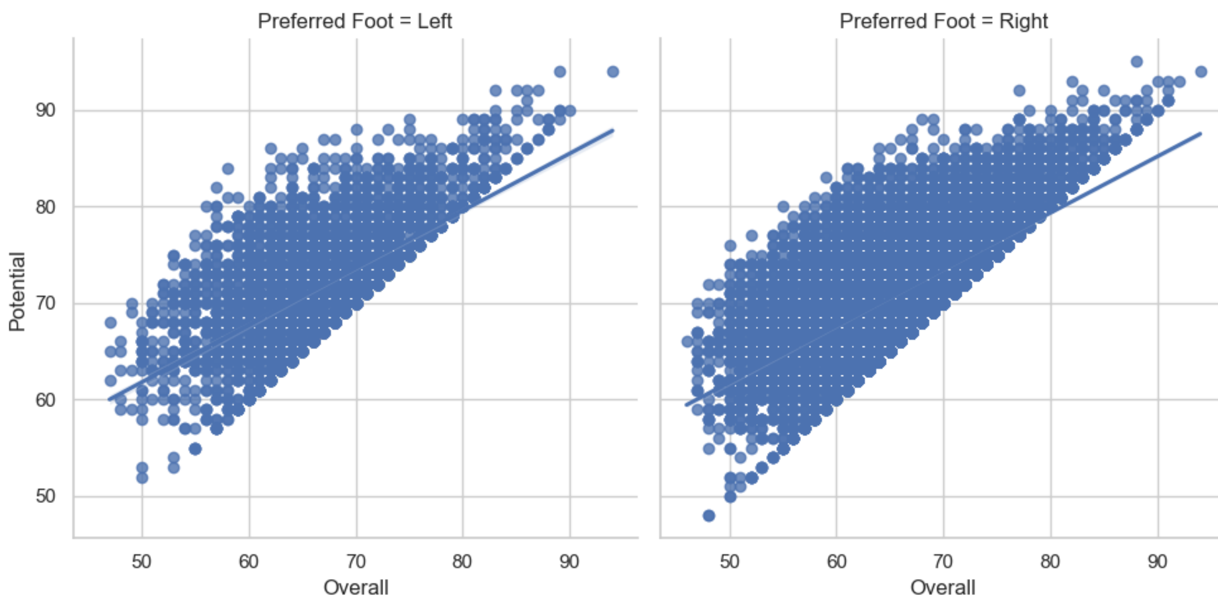
```
<Figure size 619.847x500 with 0 Axes>
```



We can plot the levels of the third variable across different columns as follows-

In [61]:
```
plt.clf()
g= sns.lmplot(x="Overall", y="Potential", col="Preferred Foot", data=f
plt.show()
```

```
<Figure size 640x480 with 0 Axes>
```



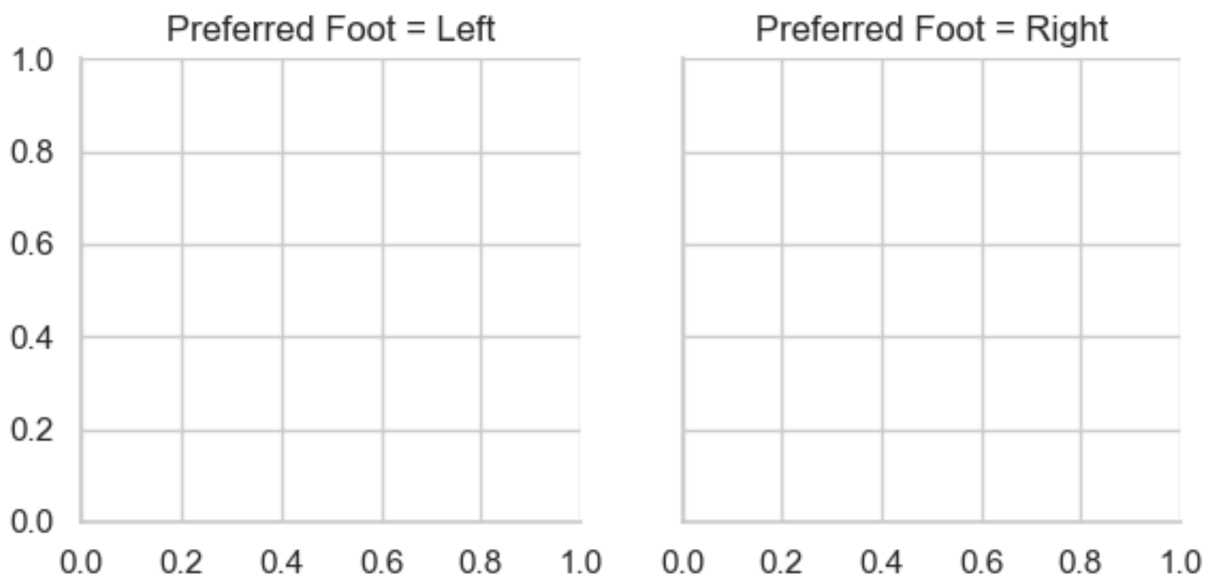
Multi-plot grids

Seaborn `FacetGrid()` function

- The FacetGrid class is useful when you want to visualize the distribution of a variable or the relationship between multiple variables separately within subsets of your dataset.
- A FacetGrid can be drawn with up to three dimensions - `row` , `col` and `hue` . The first two have obvious correspondence with the resulting array of axes - the `hue` variable is a third dimension along a depth axis, where different levels are plotted with different colors.
- The class is used by initializing a FacetGrid object with a dataframe and the names of the variables that will form the `row` , `column` or `hue` dimensions of the grid.
- These variables should be categorical or discrete, and then the data at each level of the variable will be used for a facet along that axis.

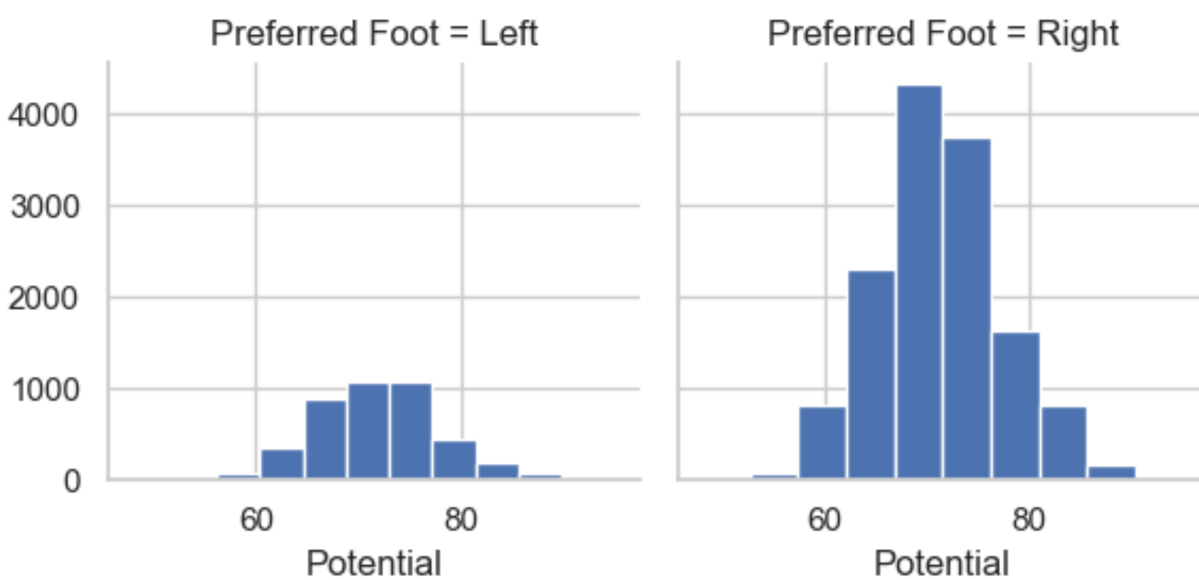
We can initialize a 1x2 grid of facets using the fifa19 dataset.

In [62]:
```
g = sns.FacetGrid(fifa19, col="Preferred Foot")
plt.show()
```

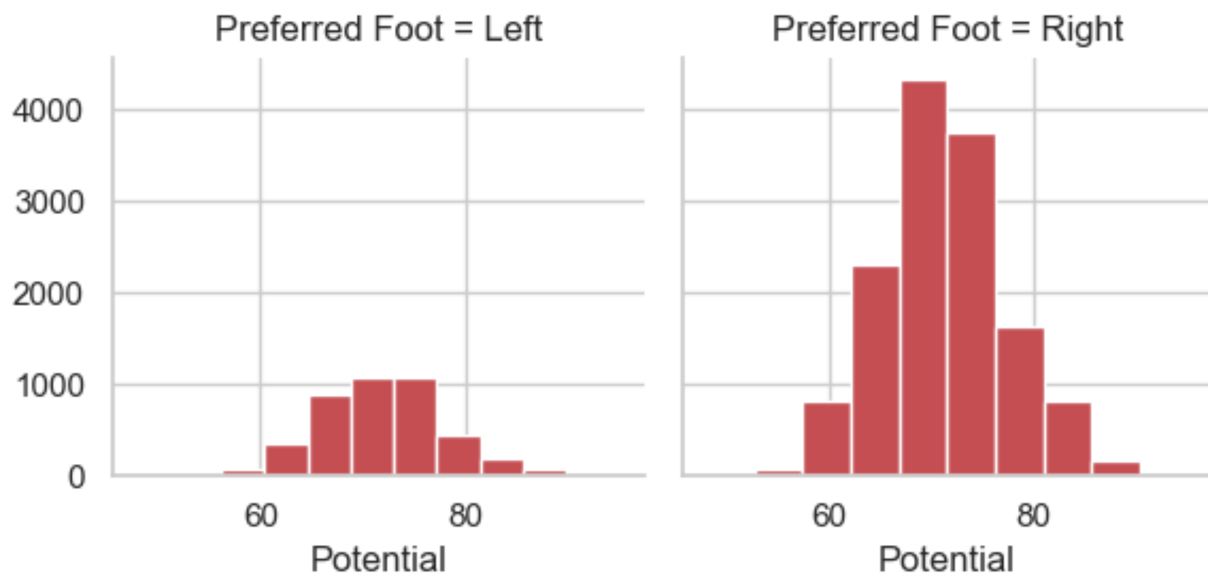


We can draw a univariate plot of `Potential` variable on each facet as follows-

In [63]:
```
g = sns.FacetGrid(fifa19, col="Preferred Foot")
g = g.map(plt.hist, "Potential")
plt.show()
```

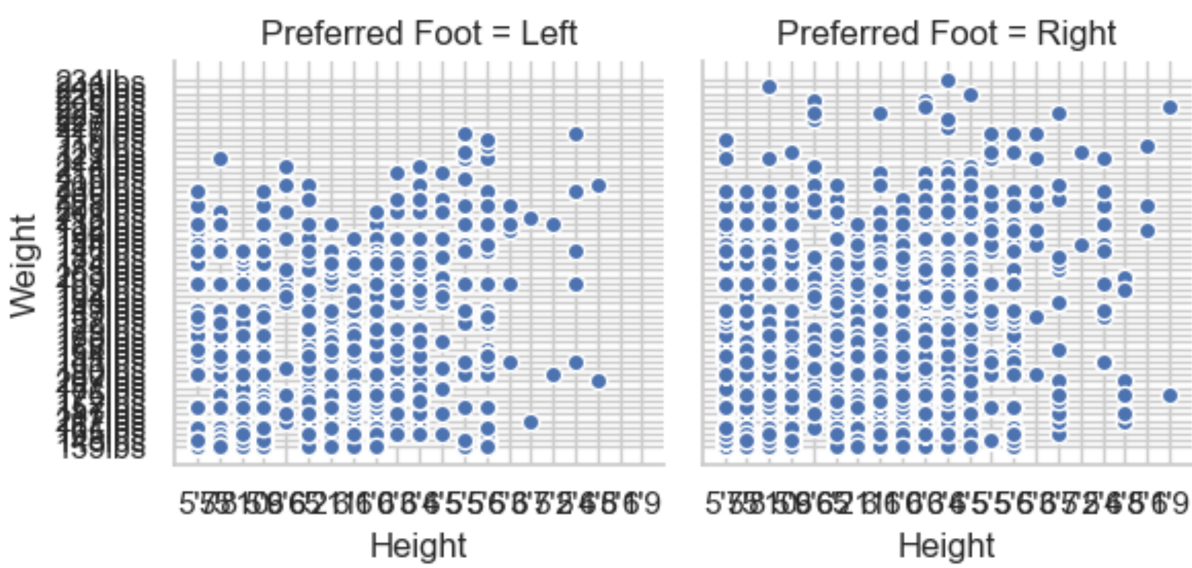


In [64]:
```
g = sns.FacetGrid(fifa19, col="Preferred Foot")
g = g.map(plt.hist, "Potential", bins=10, color="r")
plt.show()
```



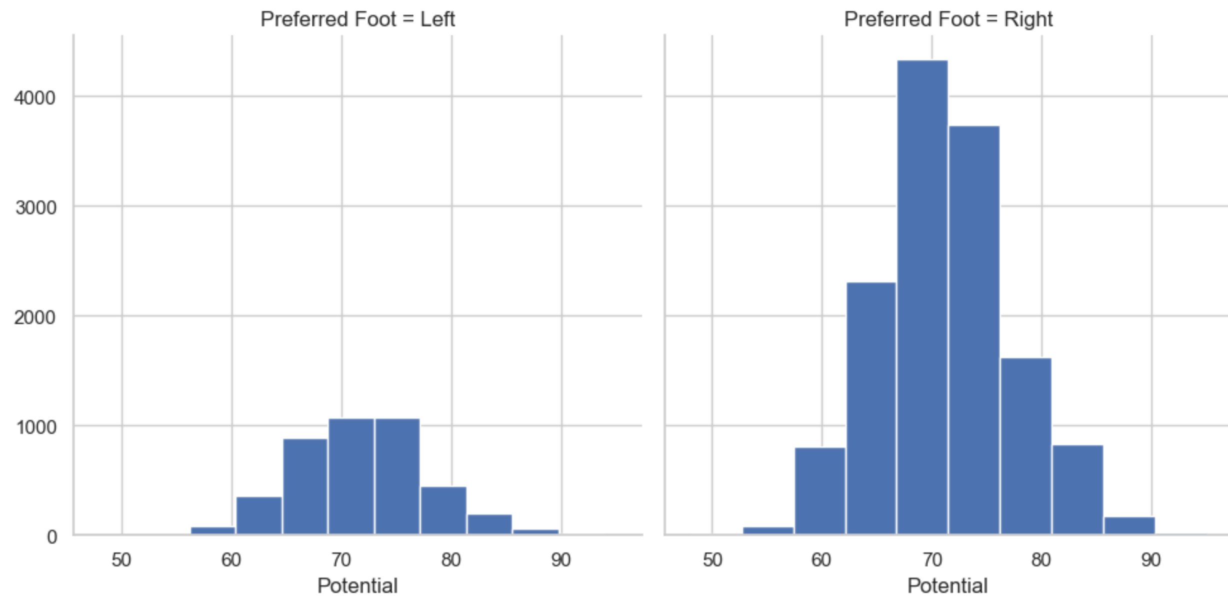
We can plot a bivariate function on each facet as follows-

In [65]:
```
g = sns.FacetGrid(fifa19, col="Preferred Foot")
g = (g.map(plt.scatter, "Height", "Weight", edgecolor="w").add_legend(
plt.show()
```



The size of the figure is set by providing the height of each facet, along with the aspect ratio:

In [67]:
```
g = sns.FacetGrid(fifa19, col="Preferred Foot", height=5, aspect=1)
g = g.map(plt.hist, "Potential")
plt.show()
```

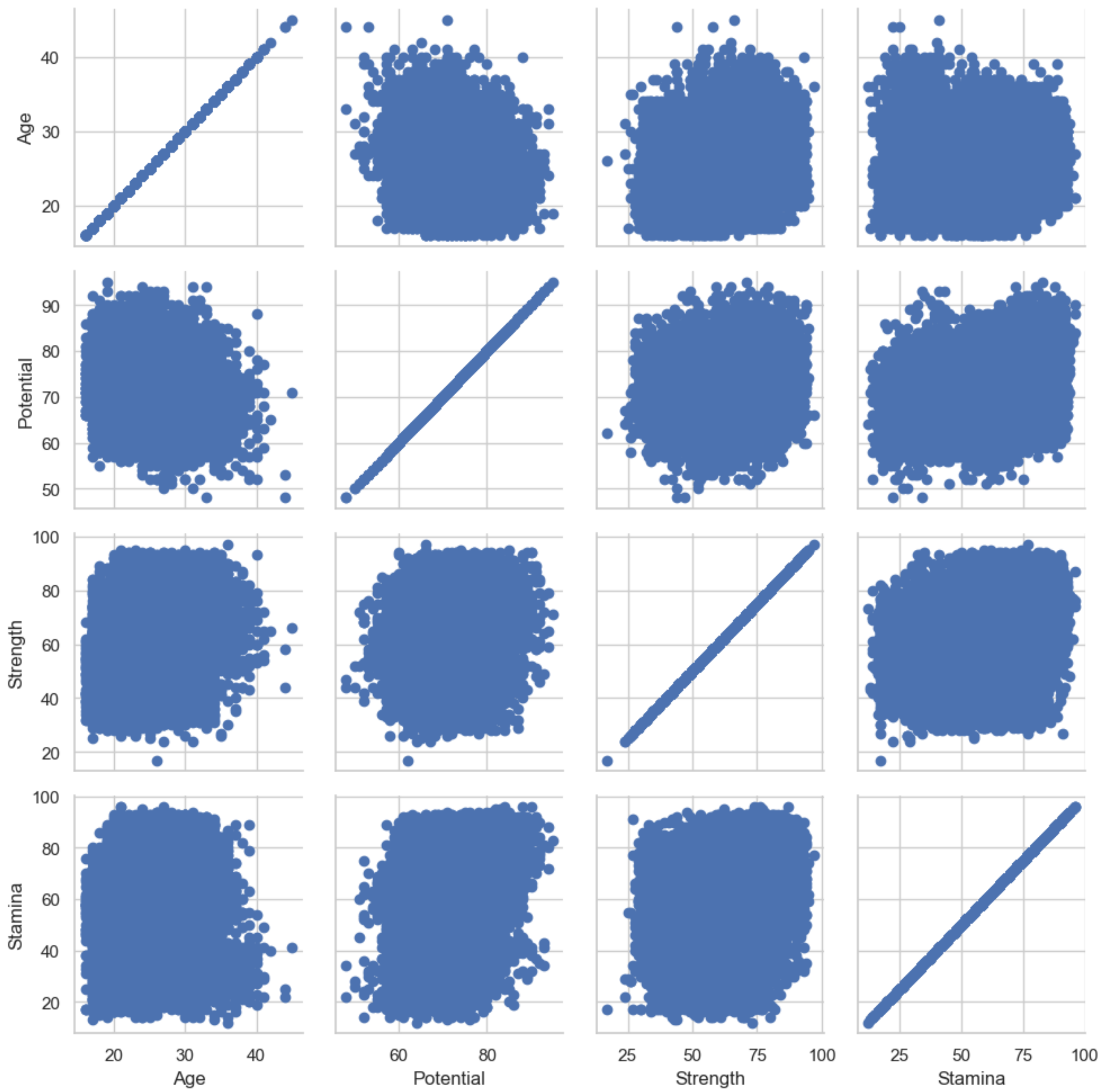


Seaborn `Pairgrid()` function

- This function plots subplot grid for plotting pairwise relationships in a dataset.
- This class maps each variable in a dataset onto a column and row in a grid of multiple axes.
- Different axes-level plotting functions can be used to draw bivariate plots in the upper and lower triangles, and the the marginal distribution of each variable can be shown on the diagonal.
- It can also represent an additional level of conditionalization with the hue parameter, which plots different subets of data in different colors.
- This uses color to resolve elements on a third dimension, but only draws subsets on top of each other and will not tailor the hue parameter for the specific visualization the way that axes-level functions that accept hue will.

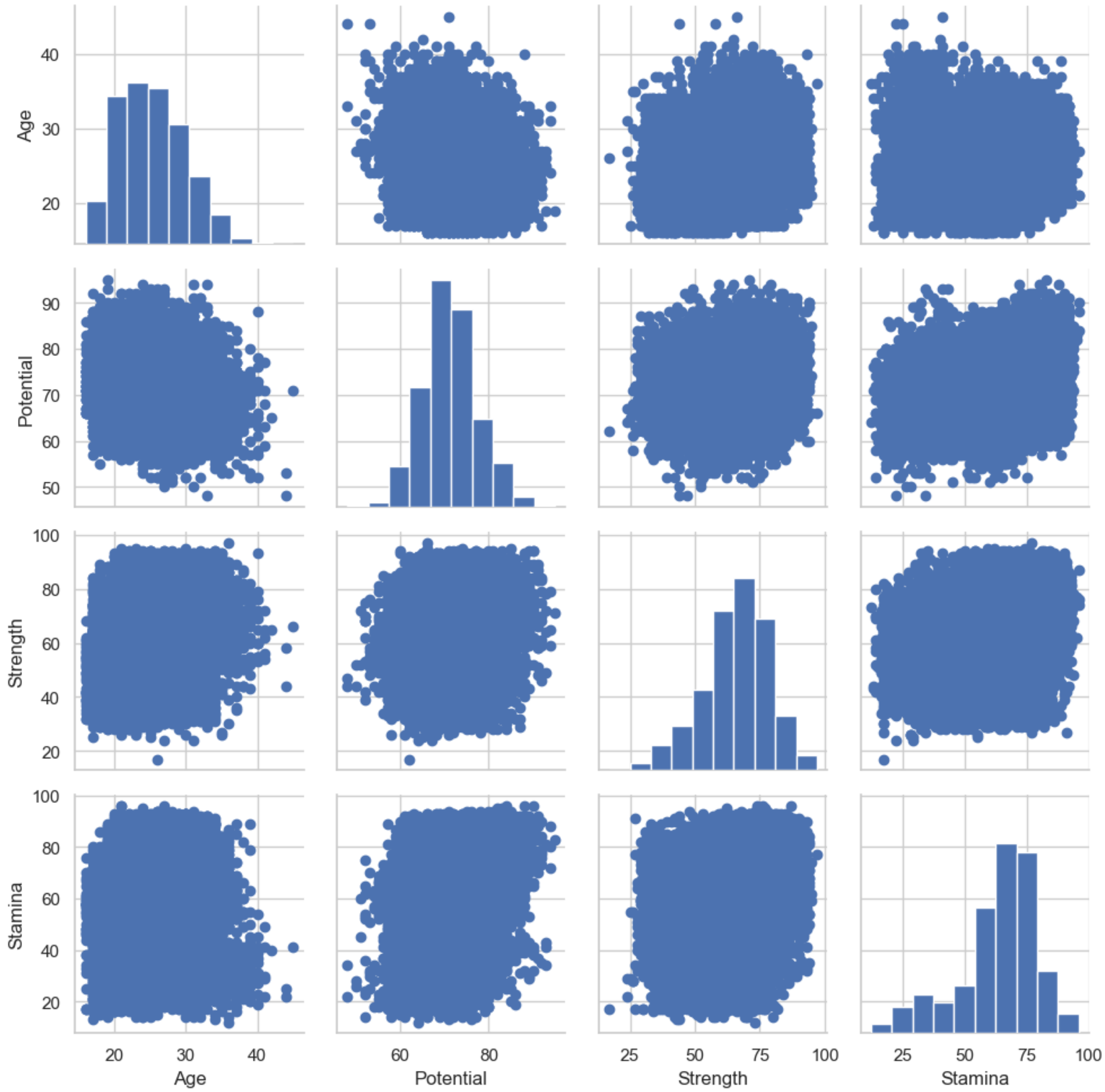
In [68]:
```
fifa19_new = fifa19[['Age', 'Potential', 'Strength', 'Stamina', 'Prefe
```

In [69]:
```
g = sns.PairGrid(fifa19_new)
g = g.map(plt.scatter)
plt.show()
```



We can show a univariate distribution on the diagonal as follows-

In [70]:
```
g = sns.PairGrid(fifa19_new)
g = g.map_diag(plt.hist)
g = g.map_offdiag(plt.scatter)
plt.show()
```



We can color the points using the categorical variable `Preferred Foot` as follows -