**Mudah Belajar Otodidak Data Science**

**(Praktek dalam bahasa python3)**

**Disusun oleh**

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**Pertemuan 2 – Visualisasi Seaborn dan Matplotlib**

**Tujuan pembelajaran**

* Mahasiswa mampu menggunakan library seperti seaborn dan matplotlib
* Mahasiswa mampu membuat visualisasi data seperti barplot, lineplot, pieplot, histogram, scatterplot, boxplot, heatmap, dan lain-lain.

Data Tabular – Visualisasi Iris Datataset

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| # lib manipulasi data  import pandas as pd  import numpy as np    # lib visualisasi data  import seaborn as sns  import matplotlib.pyplot as plt    # lib praproses data  from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler |

1. Akuisisi Data

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| # load dataset  dataset = pd.read\_csv("../dataset/iris.csv")    # lihat metadataset  print(dataset.info()) |
| <class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>  RangeIndex: 150 entries, 0 to 149  Data columns (total 5 columns):  # Column Non-Null Count Dtype  --- ------ -------------- -----  0 sepal\_length 150 non-null float64  1 sepal\_width 150 non-null float64  2 petal\_length 150 non-null float64  3 petal\_width 150 non-null float64  4 species 150 non-null object  dtypes: float64(4), object(1)  memory usage: 6.0+ KB |

1. Normalisasi Data

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| # Set features and Labels  x = dataset[["sepal\_length","sepal\_width","petal\_length","petal\_width"]].values  y = dataset["species"].values |
| # proses normalisasi data  scaler = MinMaxScaler(feature\_range=(0, 1))  scaled = scaler.fit\_transform(x) |
| # hasil normalisasi data  dataset = pd.concat([    pd.DataFrame(scaled, columns=["sepal\_length","sepal\_width","petal\_length","petal\_width"]),    pd.DataFrame(y, columns=["species"]),  ], axis=1) |
| # cek hasil normalisasi data  print(dataset) |
| sepal\_length sepal\_width petal\_length petal\_width species  0 0.222222 0.625000 0.067797 0.041667 setosa  1 0.166667 0.416667 0.067797 0.041667 setosa  2 0.111111 0.500000 0.050847 0.041667 setosa  3 0.083333 0.458333 0.084746 0.041667 setosa  4 0.194444 0.666667 0.067797 0.041667 setosa  .. ... ... ... ... ...  145 0.666667 0.416667 0.711864 0.916667 virginica  146 0.555556 0.208333 0.677966 0.750000 virginica  147 0.611111 0.416667 0.711864 0.791667 virginica  148 0.527778 0.583333 0.745763 0.916667 virginica  149 0.444444 0.416667 0.694915 0.708333 virginica  [150 rows x 5 columns] |

1. Visualisasi Data

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| # create barplot  fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(8,4))  sns.countplot(dataset, x="species", hue="species")    # set labels  ax.set\_title("", fontsize=14)  ax.set\_xlabel("", fontsize=12)  ax.set\_ylabel("", fontsize=12)  ax.grid(True)    # show  plt.tight\_layout()  plt.show() |
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| # function scatter plot  def scatter(data, x, y):      # create scatter plots    fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize = (8,4))    sns.scatterplot(data=data, x=x, y=y, hue="species")      # set labels    ax.set\_title("", fontsize=14)    ax.set\_xlabel("", fontsize=12)    ax.set\_ylabel("", fontsize=12)    ax.legend(loc='upper left')    ax.grid(True)    plt.tight\_layout()      # show plots    plt.tight\_layout()    plt.show() |
| # call function scatter  scatter(dataset, "petal\_length", "sepal\_length") |
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| # call function scatter  scatter(dataset, "petal\_length", "petal\_width") |
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| # create heatmap corr  fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(8,4))  sns.heatmap(    dataset.corr(numeric\_only=True), vmin=-1, vmax=1,    cmap="viridis", annot=True, fmt=".3f", linewidths=1)    # set labels  ax.set\_title("", fontsize=14)  ax.set\_xlabel("", fontsize=12)  ax.set\_ylabel("", fontsize=12)    # show plot  plt.show() |
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| # create kdeplot  fig, ax = plt.subplots(nrows=1, ncols=2, figsize=(12,4))  sns.kdeplot(data=dataset, x="sepal\_width", hue="species", fill=True, ax=ax[0])  ax[0].set\_title("", fontsize=14)  ax[0].set\_xlabel("", fontsize=12)  ax[0].set\_ylabel("", fontsize=12)  ax[0].grid(True)    # create kdeplot  sns.kdeplot(data=dataset, x="petal\_width", y="sepal\_width", hue="species", fill=True, ax=ax[1])  ax[1].set\_title("", fontsize=14)  ax[1].set\_xlabel("", fontsize=12)  ax[1].set\_ylabel("", fontsize=12)  ax[1].grid(True)    # show plots  plt.tight\_layout()  plt.show() |
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| # define boxplot  fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(8,4))  ax.boxplot(    dataset[["sepal\_length", "sepal\_width", "petal\_length", "petal\_width"]],    labels=["sepal\_length", "sepal\_width", "petal\_length", "petal\_width"],    patch\_artist=True, widths=(0.75, 0.75, 0.75, 0.75)  )    # set labels  ax.set\_title('')  ax.set\_xlabel('')  ax.set\_ylabel('')  ax.grid(True)    # show boxplot  plt.tight\_layout()  plt.show() |
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Data Time Series– Visualisasi Cryptocurrency dan Stock Price

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| # lib manipulasi data  import pandas as pd  import numpy as np    # lib visualisasi data  import seaborn as sns  import matplotlib.pyplot as plt    # lib praproses data  from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler |

1. Akuisisi Data

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| --- |
| # func load dataset  def load\_dataset(df):      # load dataset    dataset = pd.read\_csv("../dataset/"+df, parse\_dates=['Date'])      # set feature    dataset = dataset[["Date", "Open", "High", "Low", "Close"]]      # set index    dataset = dataset.set\_index("Date")      # return values    return dataset |

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| # load dataset  df\_btc = load\_dataset("BTC-USD.csv")  print(df\_btc.info()) |
| <class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>  DatetimeIndex: 3439 entries, 2015-01-01 to 2024-05-31  Data columns (total 4 columns):  # Column Non-Null Count Dtype  --- ------ -------------- -----  0 Open 3439 non-null float64  1 High 3439 non-null float64  2 Low 3439 non-null float64  3 Close 3439 non-null float64  dtypes: float64(4)  memory usage: 134.3 KB |
| # load dataset  df\_eth = load\_dataset("ETH-USD.csv")  print(df\_eth.info()) |
| <class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>  DatetimeIndex: 2343 entries, 2018-01-01 to 2024-05-31  Data columns (total 4 columns):  # Column Non-Null Count Dtype  --- ------ -------------- -----  0 Open 2343 non-null float64  1 High 2343 non-null float64  2 Low 2343 non-null float64  3 Close 2343 non-null float64  dtypes: float64(4)  memory usage: 91.5 KB |

1. Normalisasi Data

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| --- |
| # func load dataset  def normalized(df):      # normalize features    scaler = MinMaxScaler(feature\_range=(0, 1))    scaled = scaler.fit\_transform(np.array(df))      # return values    return scaled |

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| # normalized data  df\_btc\_norm = normalized(df\_btc)  np.round(df\_btc\_norm[:],7) |
| array([[0.0019689, 0.0014782, 0.0020024, 0.0018674],  [0.0018817, 0.0014157, 0.0019962, 0.0018782],  [0.0018922, 0.0014063, 0.0015397, 0.0014125]]) |
| # normalized data  df\_eth\_norm = normalized(df\_eth)  np.round(df\_eth\_norm[:],7) |
| array([[0.1420878, 0.1450551, 0.1422102, 0.1455932],  [0.1455981, 0.1725811, 0.1487562, 0.1692413],  [0.1696478, 0.1849899, 0.1694899, 0.185798 ]]) |

1. Visualisasi Data

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| # func visualization of time series plot  def timeseries\_plot(date, data, title):      # create frame    fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize = (8,4))      # time series plot    ax.plot(date, data[:,0:1], color="tab:green", label="Open Price", linewidth=2)    ax.plot(date, data[:,1:2], color="tab:orange", label="High Price", linewidth=2)    ax.plot(date, data[:,2:3], color="tab:red", label="Low Price", linewidth=2)    ax.plot(date, data[:,3:4], color="tab:blue", label="Close Price", linewidth=2)      # set label-labels    ax.set\_title(title,fontsize=14)    ax.set\_xlabel("",fontsize=12)    ax.set\_ylabel("",fontsize=12)    ax.legend(loc="best")    ax.grid(True)      # return values    return plt.show() |

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| # BTC-USD  timeseries\_plot(    date = df\_btc.index.values,    data = df\_btc\_norm,    title = "Time Series Plot of BTC-USD Price"  ) | |
| # ETH-USD  timeseries\_plot(    date = df\_eth.index.values,    data = df\_eth\_norm,    title = "Time Series Plot of ETH-USD Price"  ) | |
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| Gambar x. Output program | |

Data Spasial Time Series– Visualisasi Kebakaran Hutan di Indonesia