

Count plots and bar plots

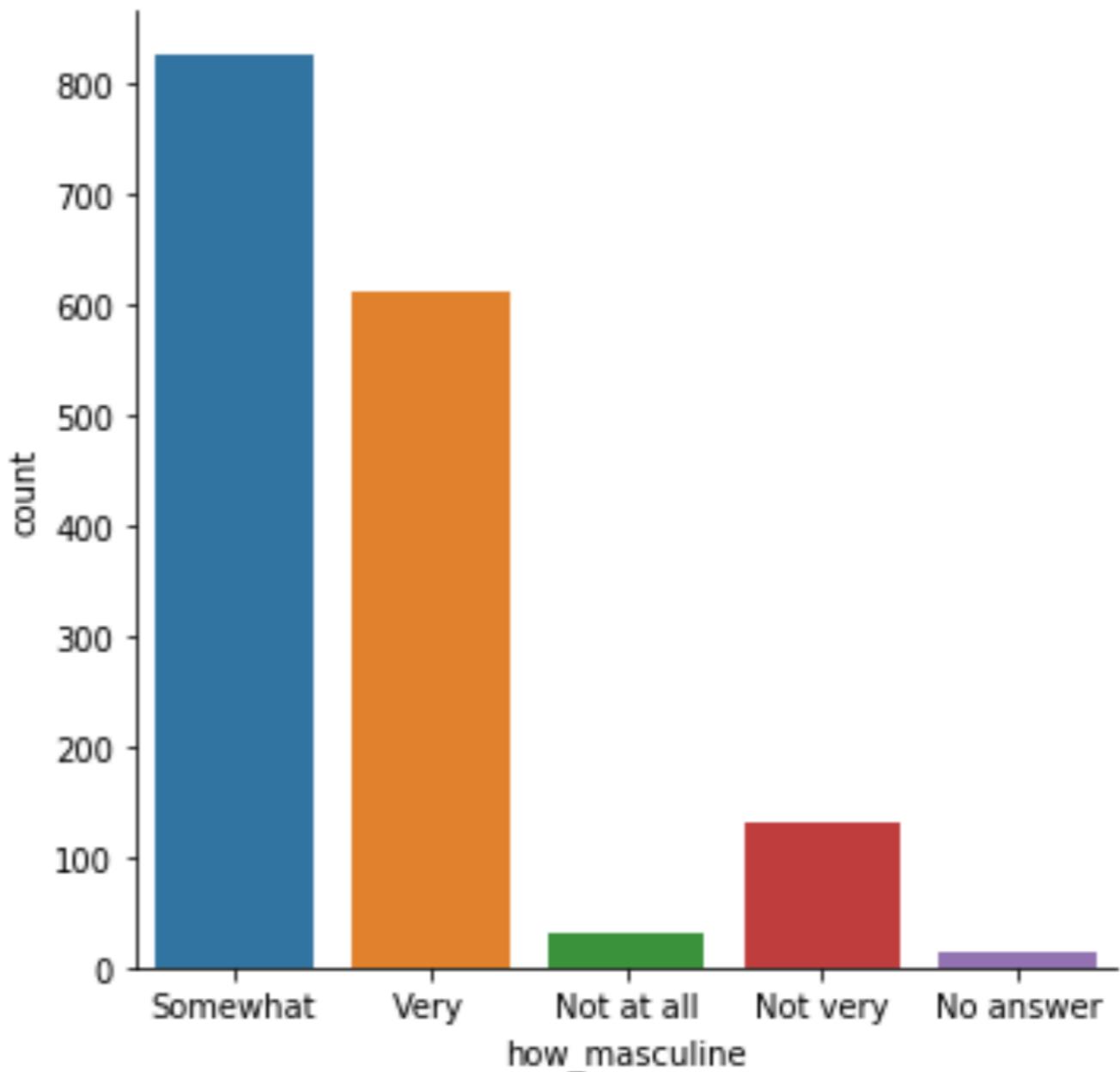
INTRODUCTION TO DATA VISUALIZATION WITH SEABORN



Erin Case
Data Scientist

Categorical plots

- Examples: count plots, bar plots
- Involve a categorical variable
- Comparisons between groups

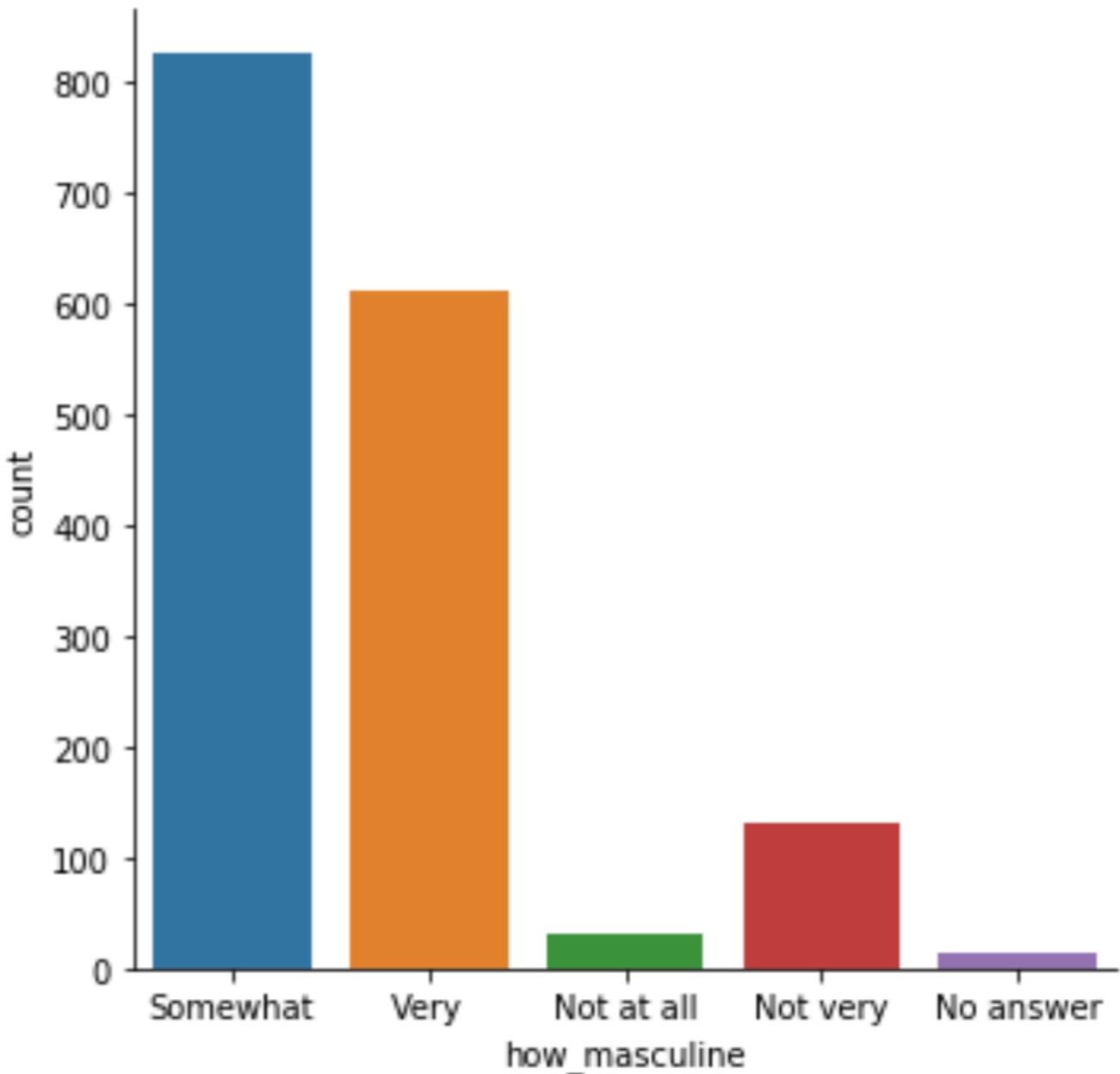


catplot()

- Used to create categorical plots
- Same advantages of `relplot()`
- Easily create subplots with `col=` and `row=`

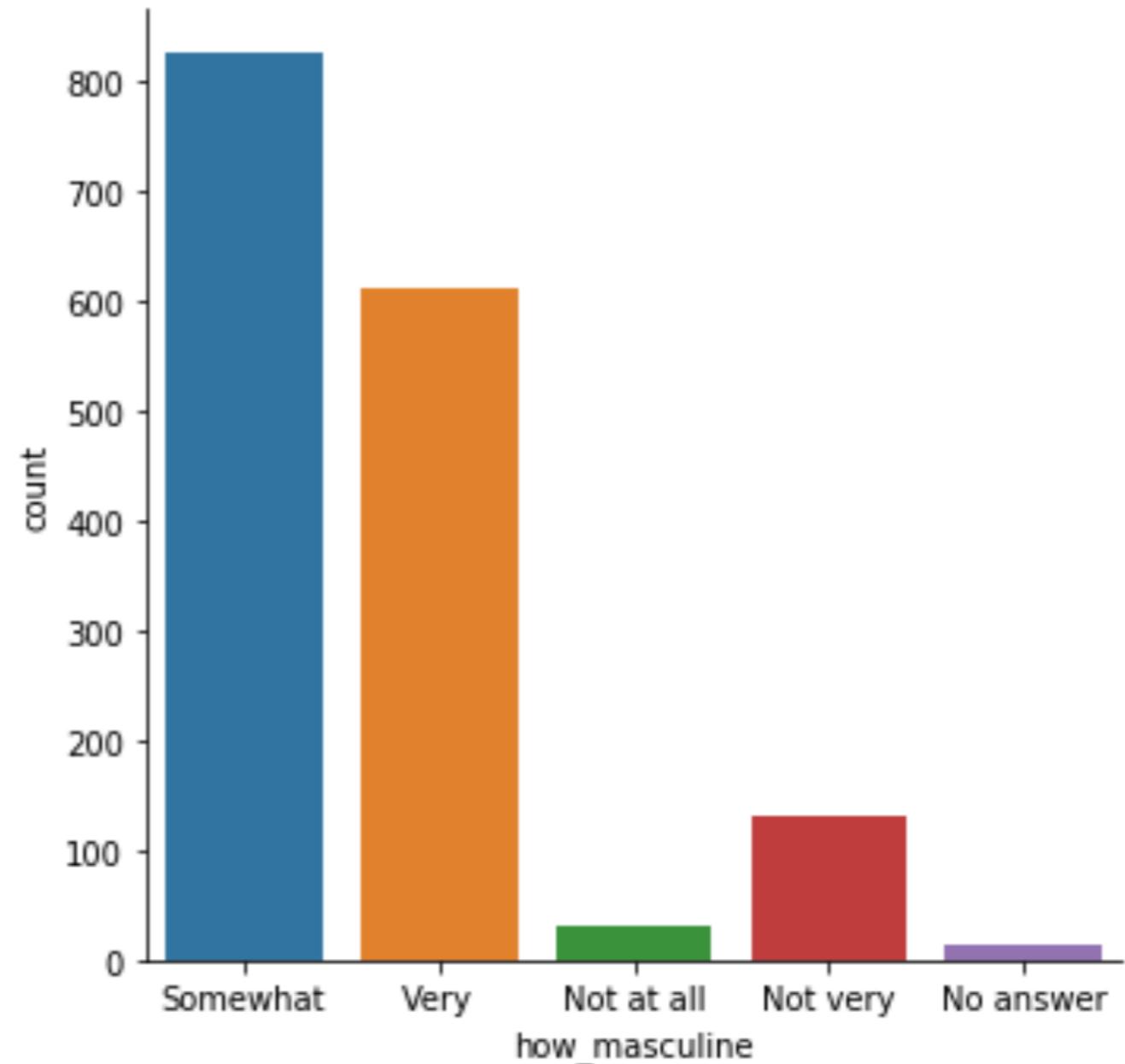
countplot() vs. catplot()

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
import seaborn as sns  
  
sns.countplot(x="how_masculine",  
               data=mascularity_data)  
  
plt.show()
```



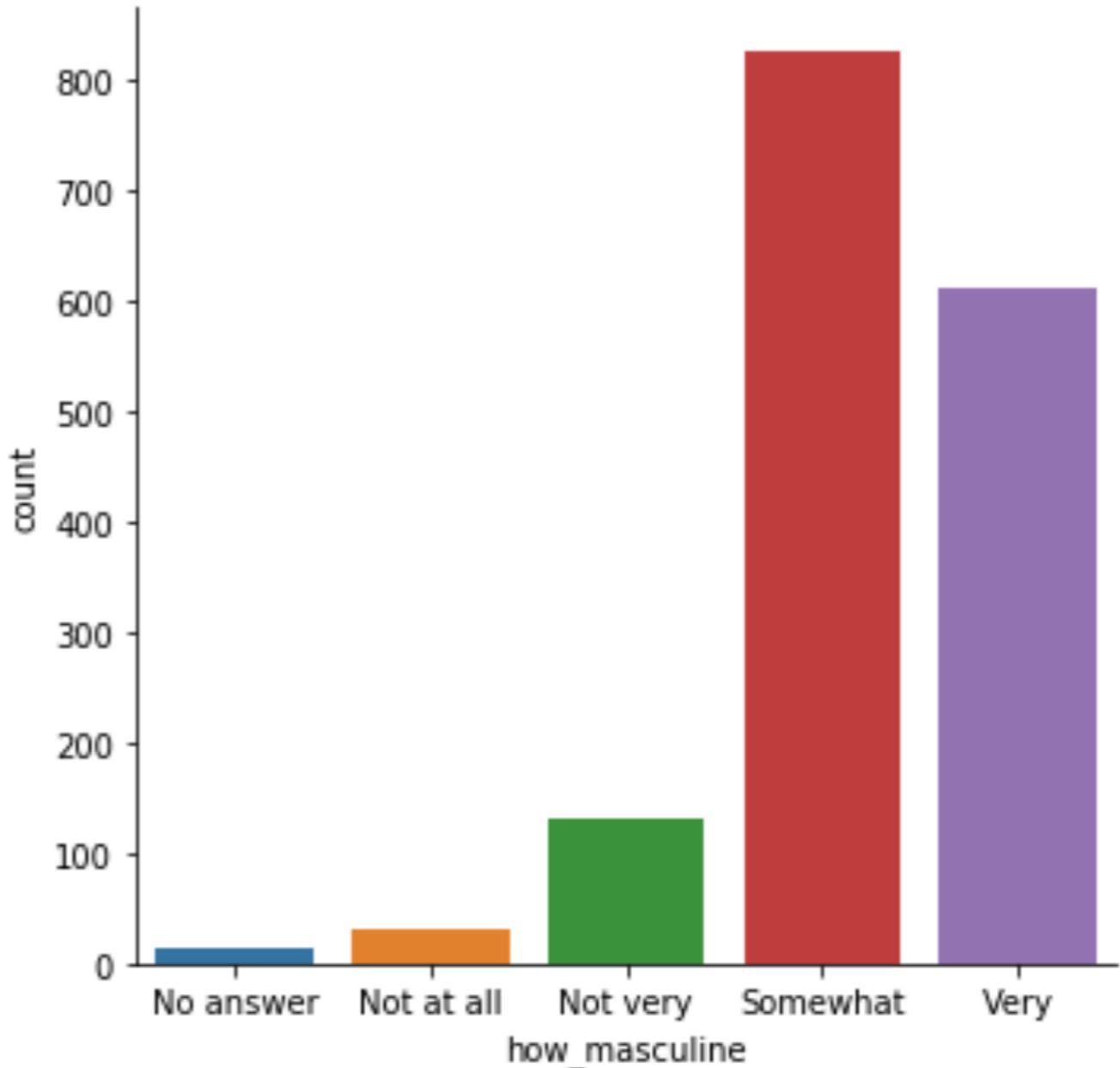
countplot() vs. catplot()

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
import seaborn as sns  
  
sns.catplot(x="how_masculine",  
             data=mascularity_data,  
             kind="count")  
  
plt.show()
```



Changing the order

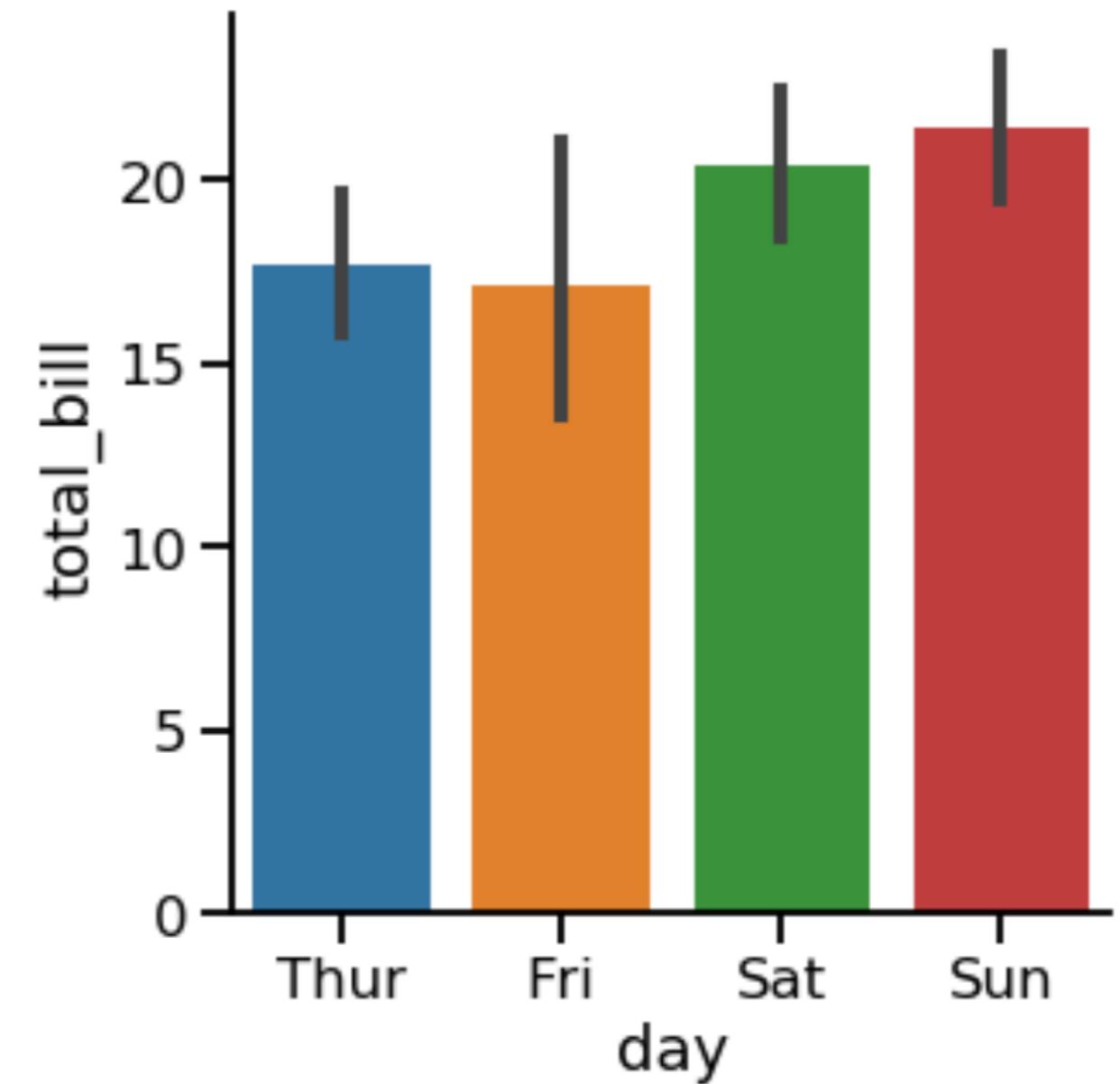
```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
category_order = ["No answer",
                  "Not at all",
                  "Not very",
                  "Somewhat",
                  "Very"]
sns.catplot(x="how_masculine",
             data=masculinity_data,
             kind="count",
             order=category_order)
plt.show()
```



Bar plots

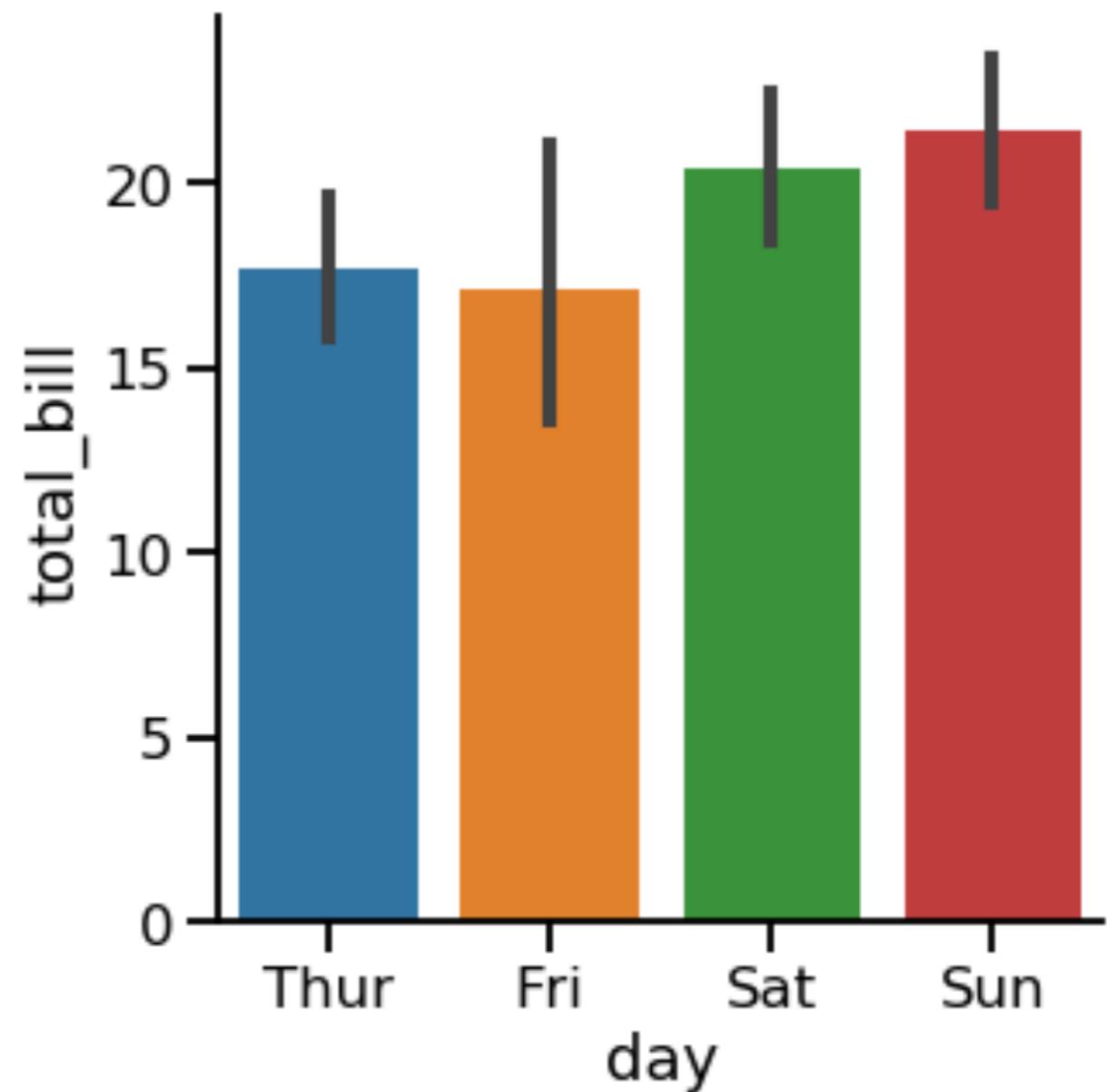
Displays mean of quantitative variable per category

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
import seaborn as sns  
  
sns.catplot(x="day",  
             y="total_bill",  
             data=tips,  
             kind="bar")  
  
plt.show()
```



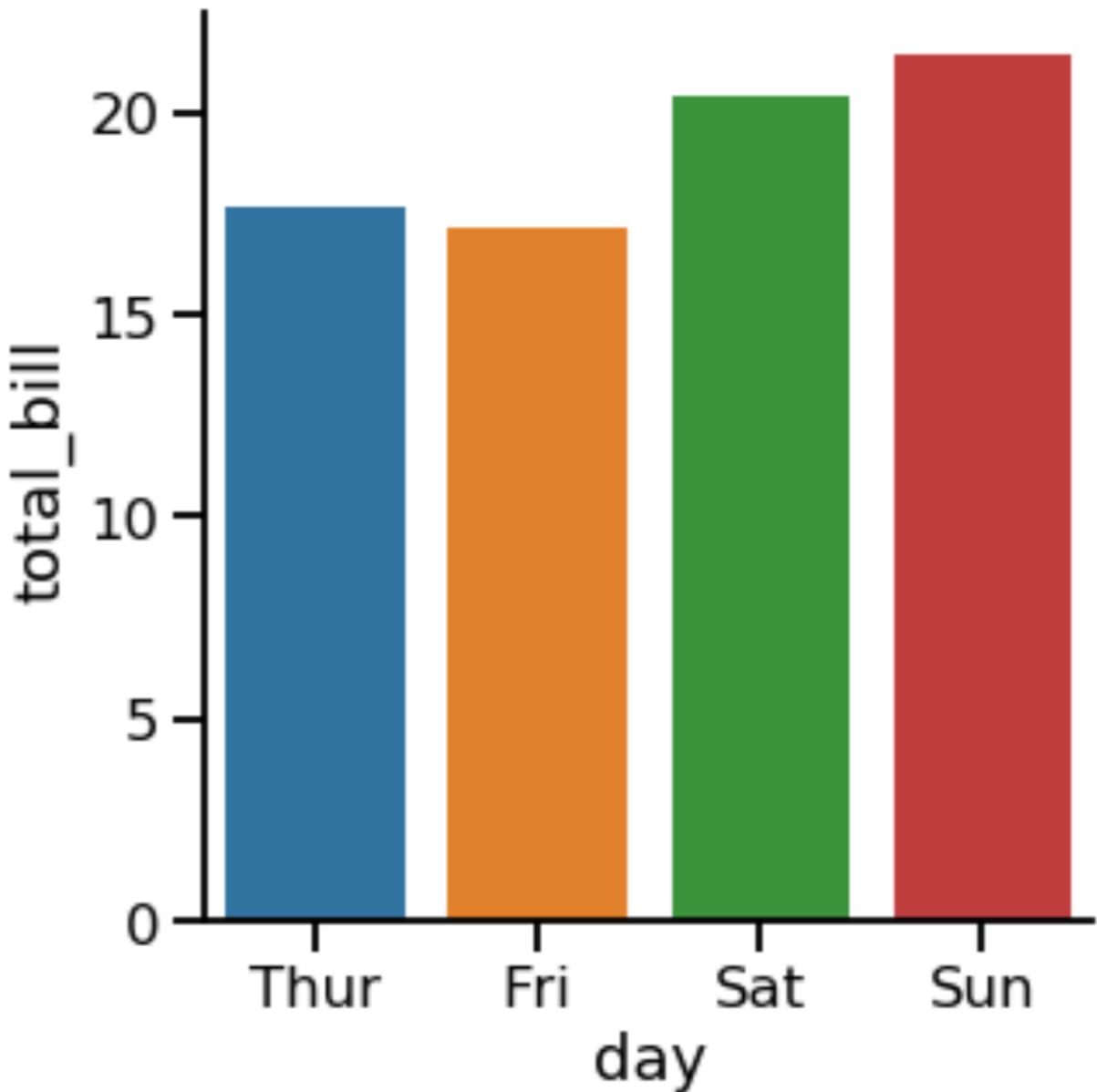
Confidence intervals

- Lines show 95% confidence intervals for the mean
- Shows uncertainty about our estimate
- Assumes our data is a random sample



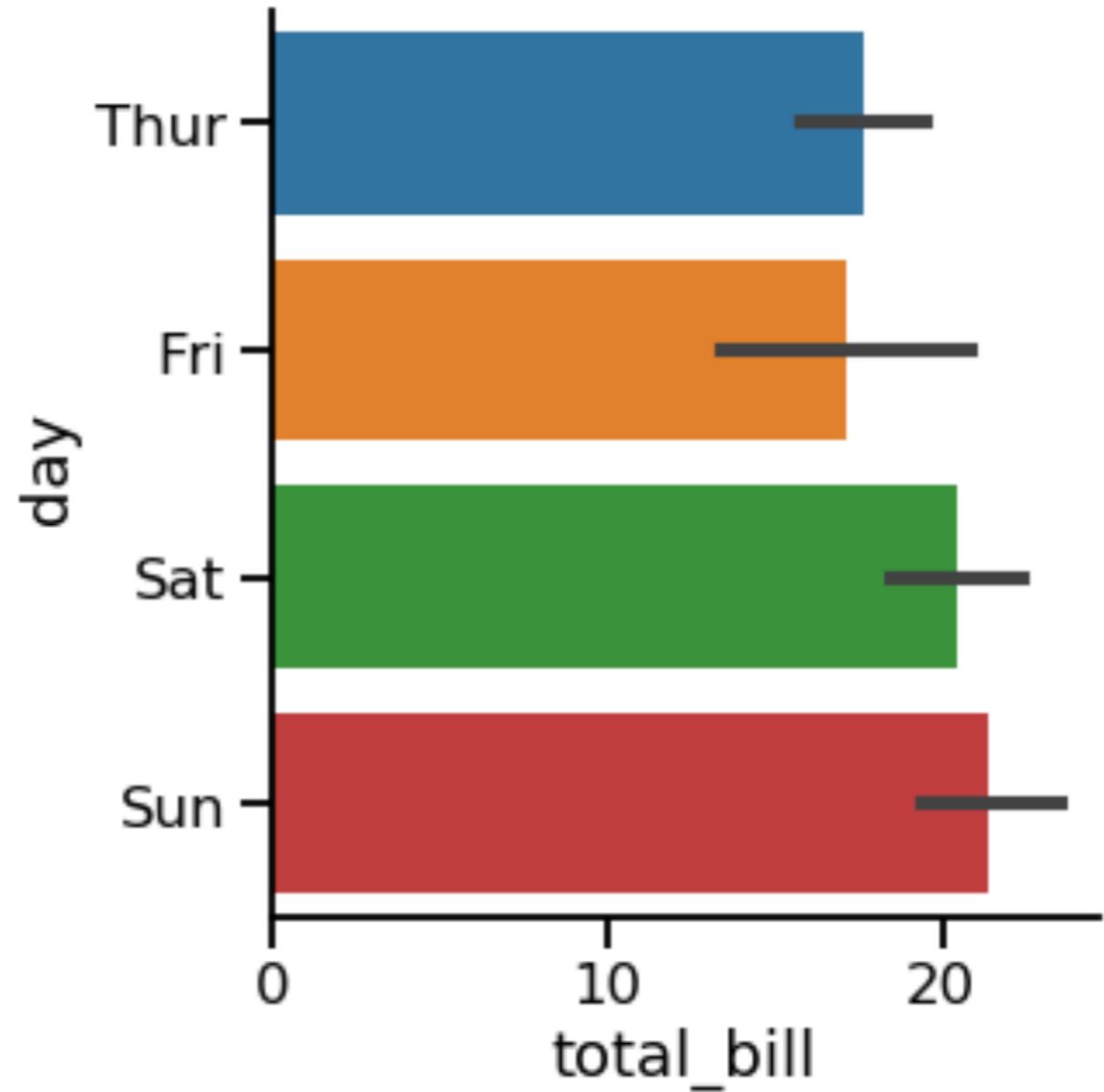
Turning off confidence intervals

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
import seaborn as sns  
  
sns.catplot(x="day",  
             y="total_bill",  
             data=tips,  
             kind="bar",  
             ci=None)  
  
plt.show()
```



Changing the orientation

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
import seaborn as sns  
  
sns.catplot(x="total_bill",  
             y="day",  
             data=tips,  
             kind="bar")  
  
plt.show()
```



Let's practice!

INTRODUCTION TO DATA VISUALIZATION WITH SEABORN

Creating a box plot

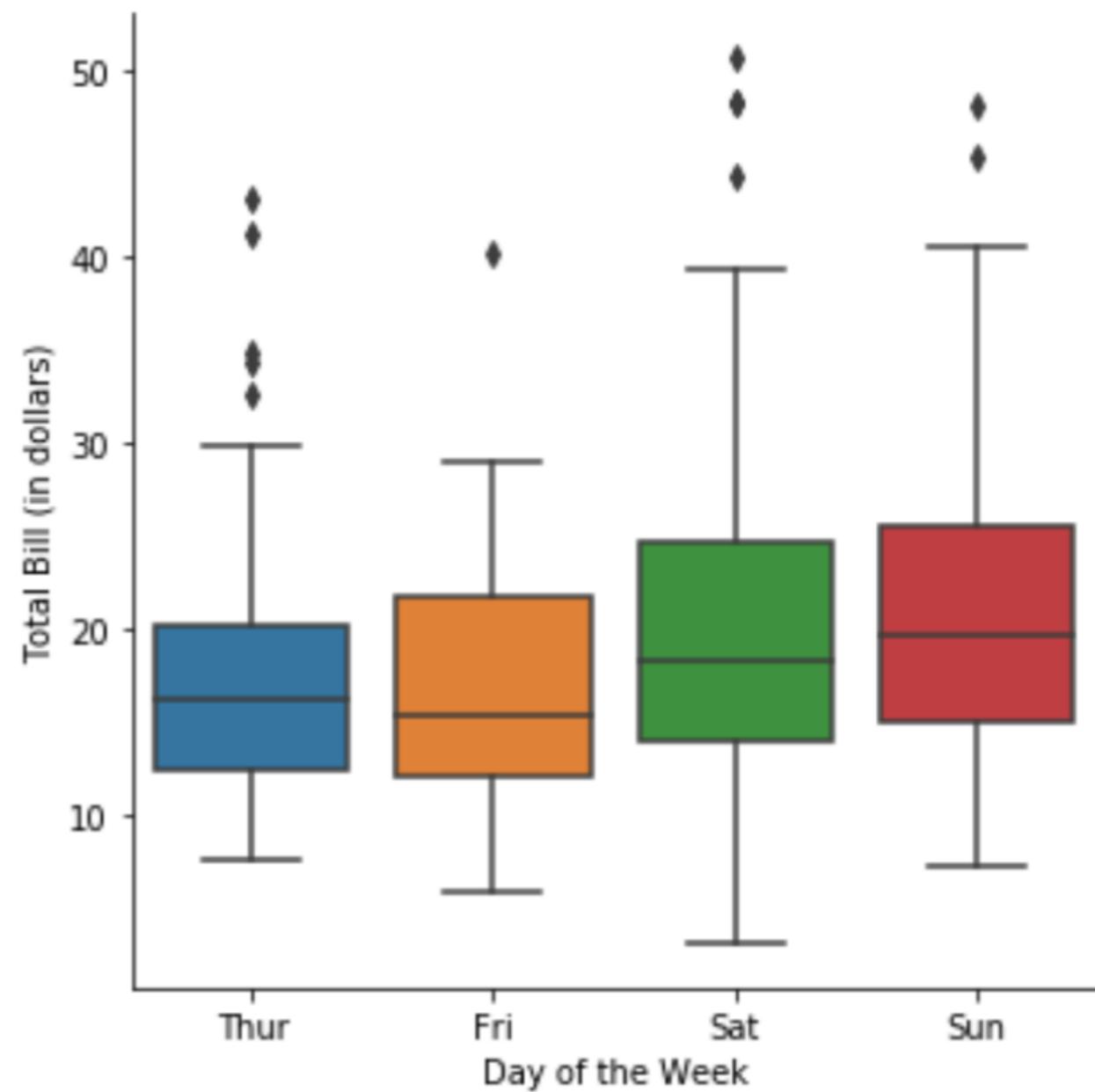
INTRODUCTION TO DATA VISUALIZATION WITH SEABORN



Erin Case
Data Scientist

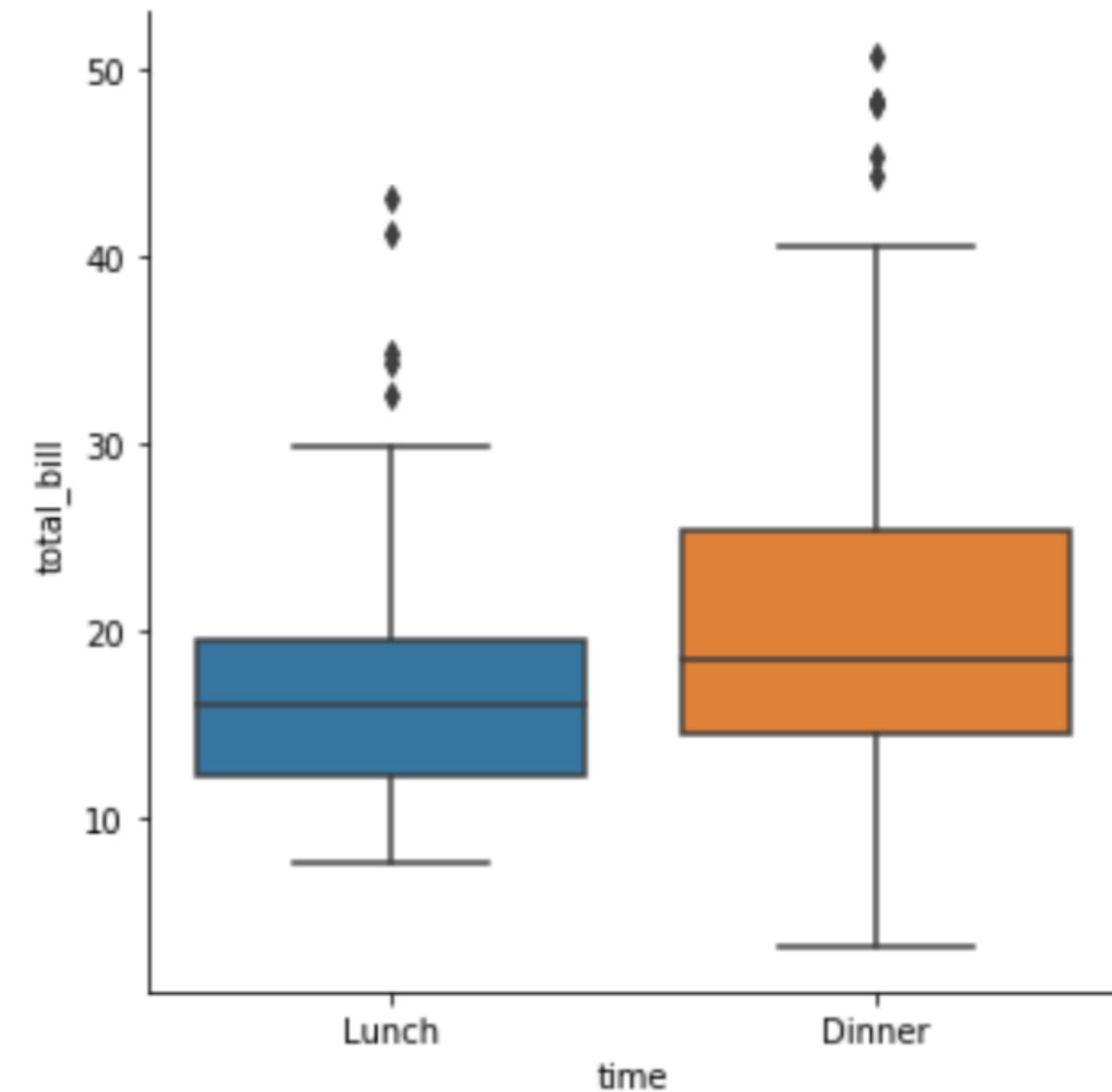
What is a box plot?

- Shows the distribution of quantitative data
- See median, spread, skewness, and outliers
- Facilitates comparisons between groups



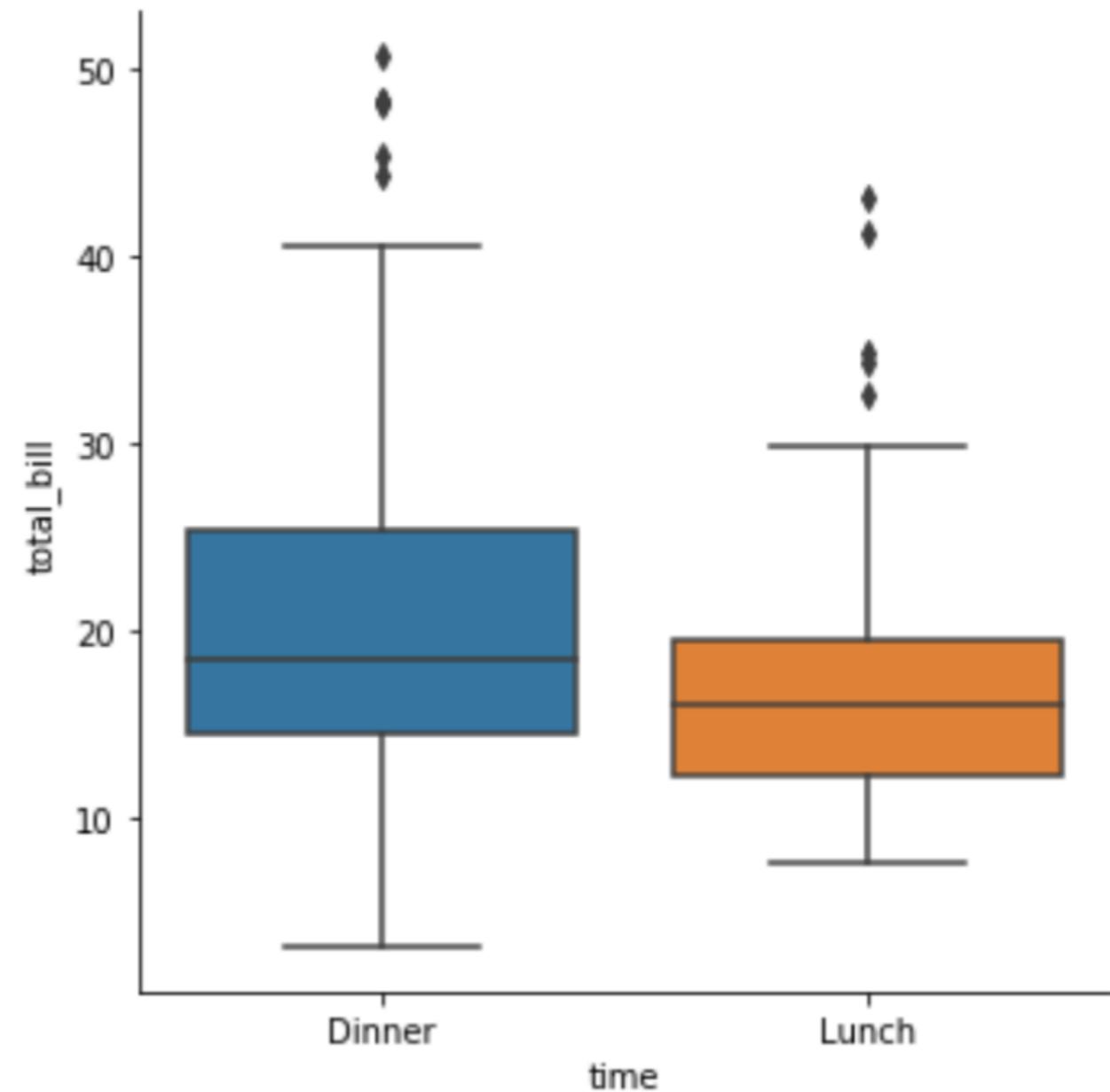
How to create a box plot

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
import seaborn as sns  
  
g = sns.catplot(x="time",  
                  y="total_bill",  
                  data=tips,  
                  kind="box")  
  
plt.show()
```



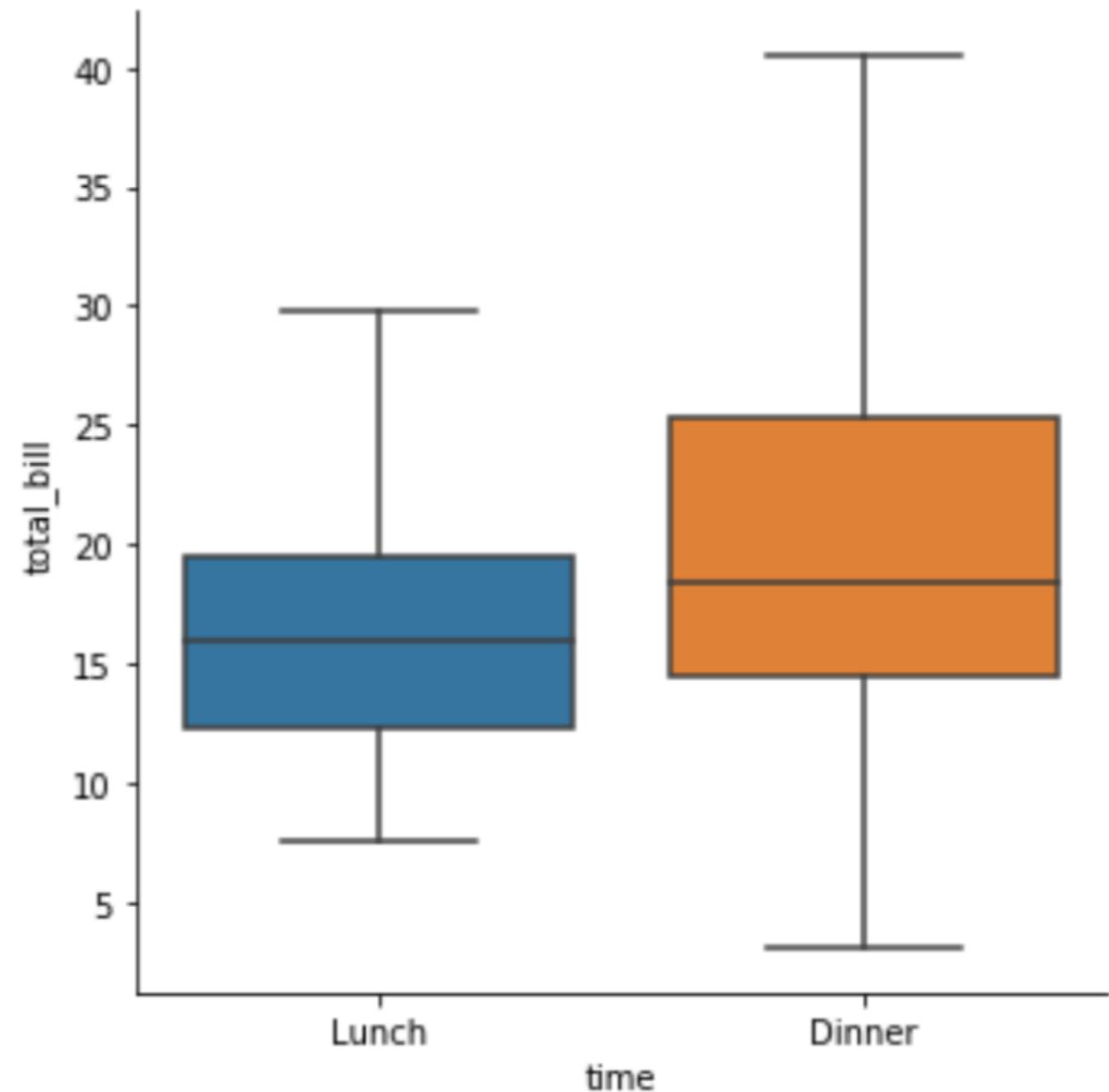
Change the order of categories

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
import seaborn as sns  
  
g = sns.catplot(x="time",  
                  y="total_bill",  
                  data=tips,  
                  kind="box",  
                  order=["Dinner",  
                         "Lunch"])  
  
plt.show()
```



Omitting the outliers using `sym`

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
import seaborn as sns  
  
g = sns.catplot(x="time",  
                  y="total_bill",  
                  data=tips,  
                  kind="box",  
                  sym="")  
  
plt.show()
```

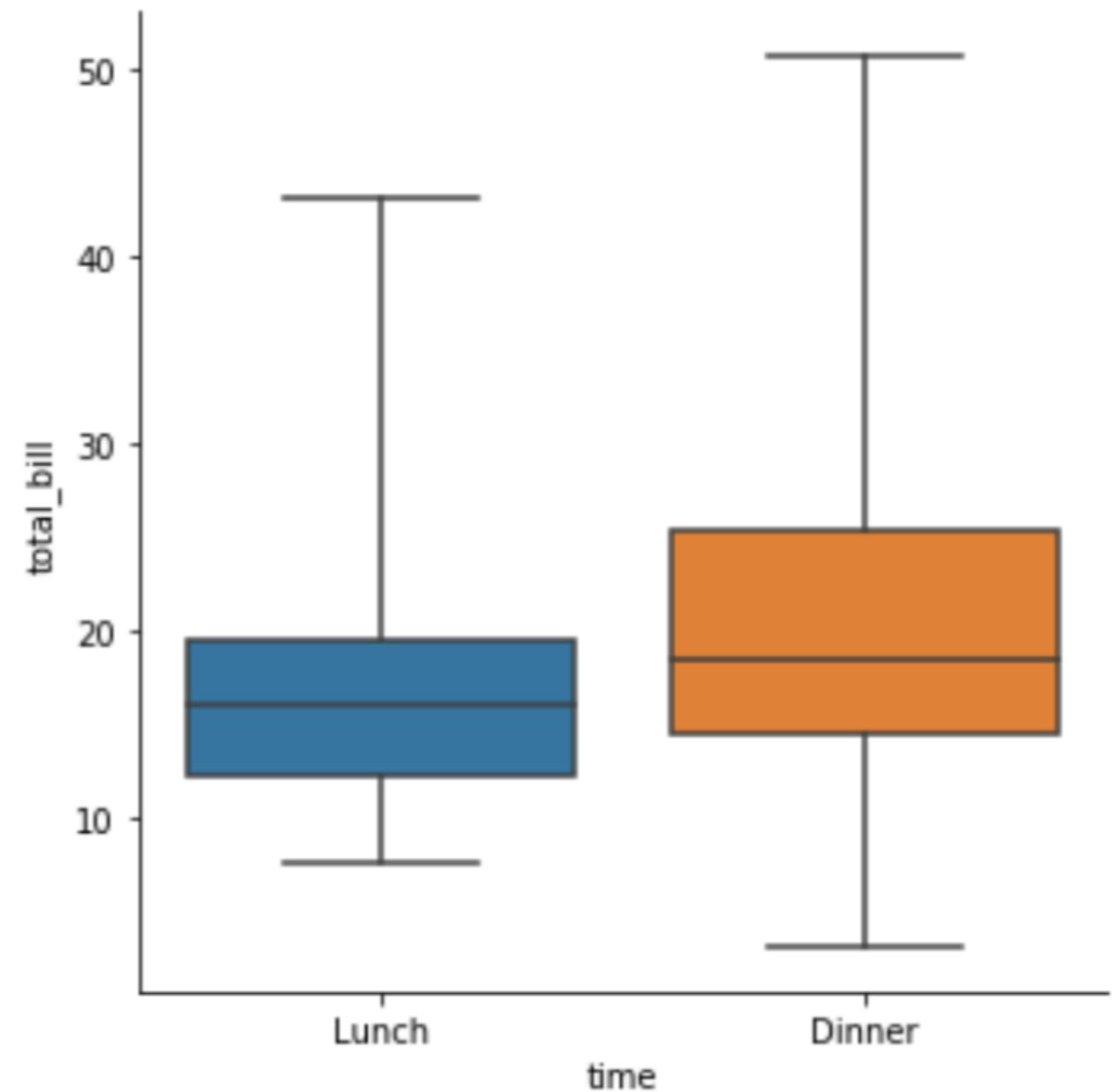


Changing the whiskers using `whis`

- By default, the whiskers extend to $1.5 * \text{the interquartile range}$
- Make them extend to $2.0 * \text{IQR}$: `whis=2.0`
- Show the 5th and 95th percentiles: `whis=[5, 95]`
- Show min and max values: `whis=[0, 100]`

Changing the whiskers using `whis`

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
import seaborn as sns  
  
g = sns.catplot(x="time",  
                  y="total_bill",  
                  data=tips,  
                  kind="box",  
                  whis=[0, 100])  
  
plt.show()
```



Let's practice!

INTRODUCTION TO DATA VISUALIZATION WITH SEABORN

Point plots

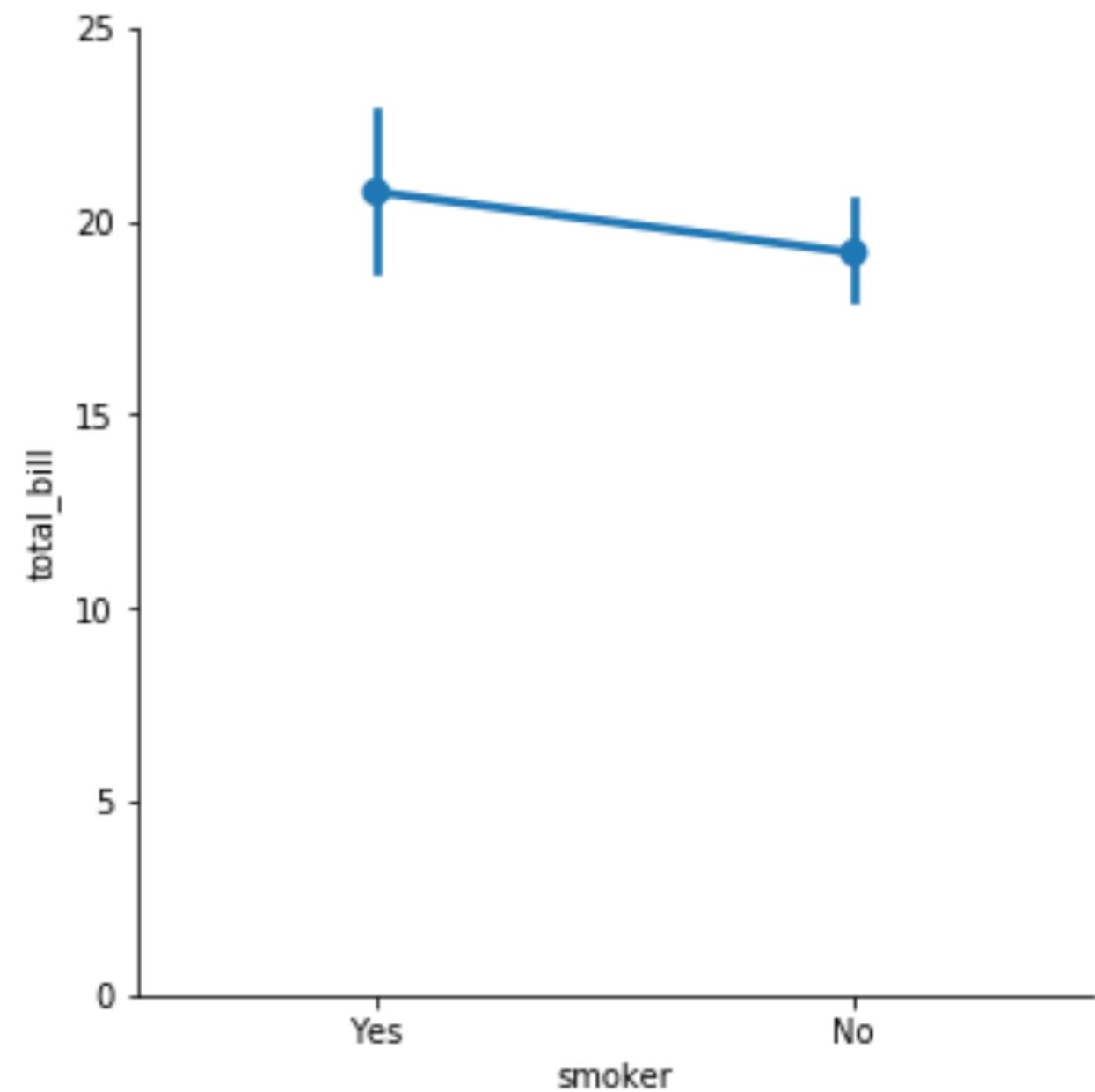
INTRODUCTION TO DATA VISUALIZATION WITH SEABORN



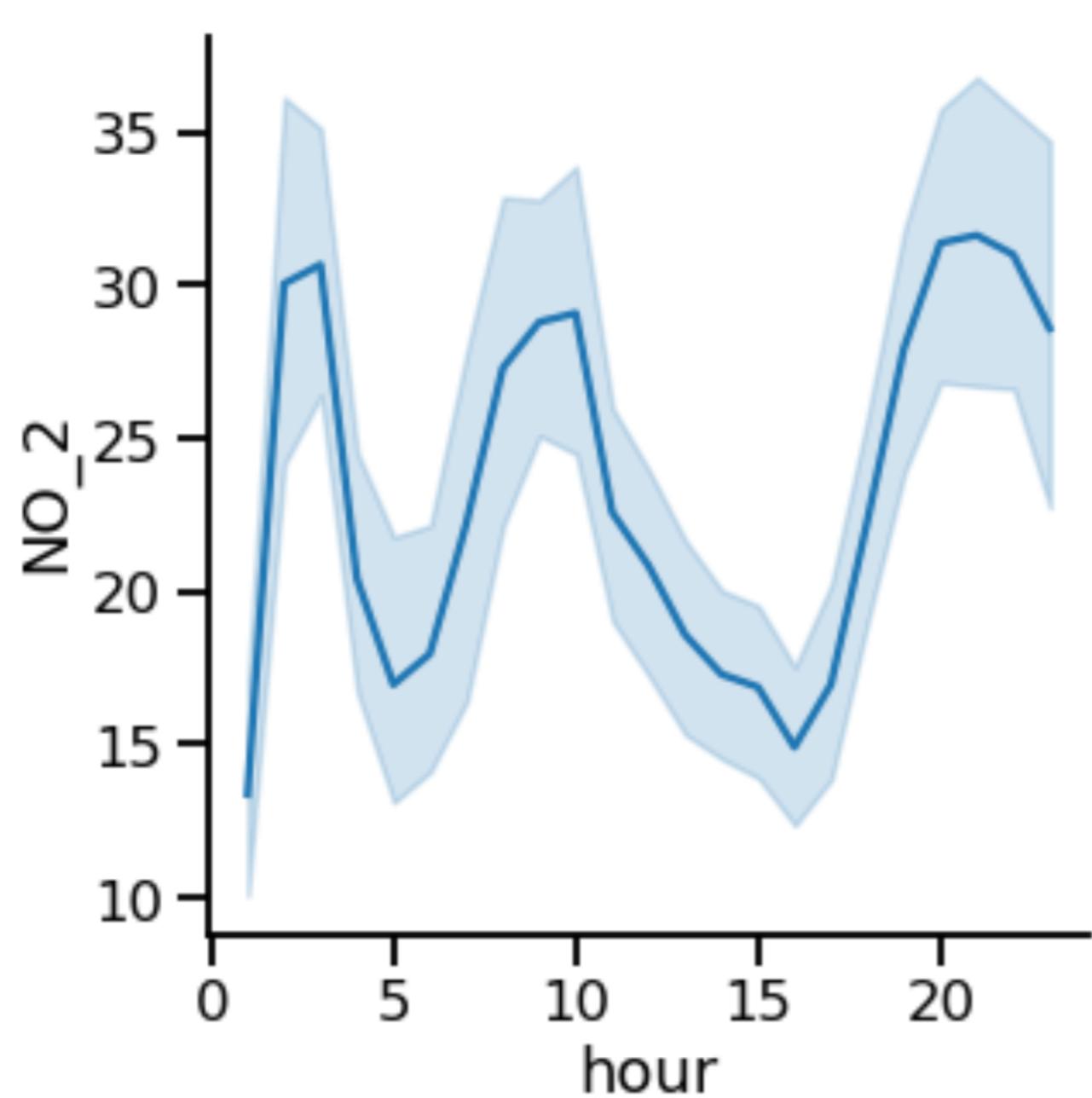
Erin Case
Data Scientist

What are point plots?

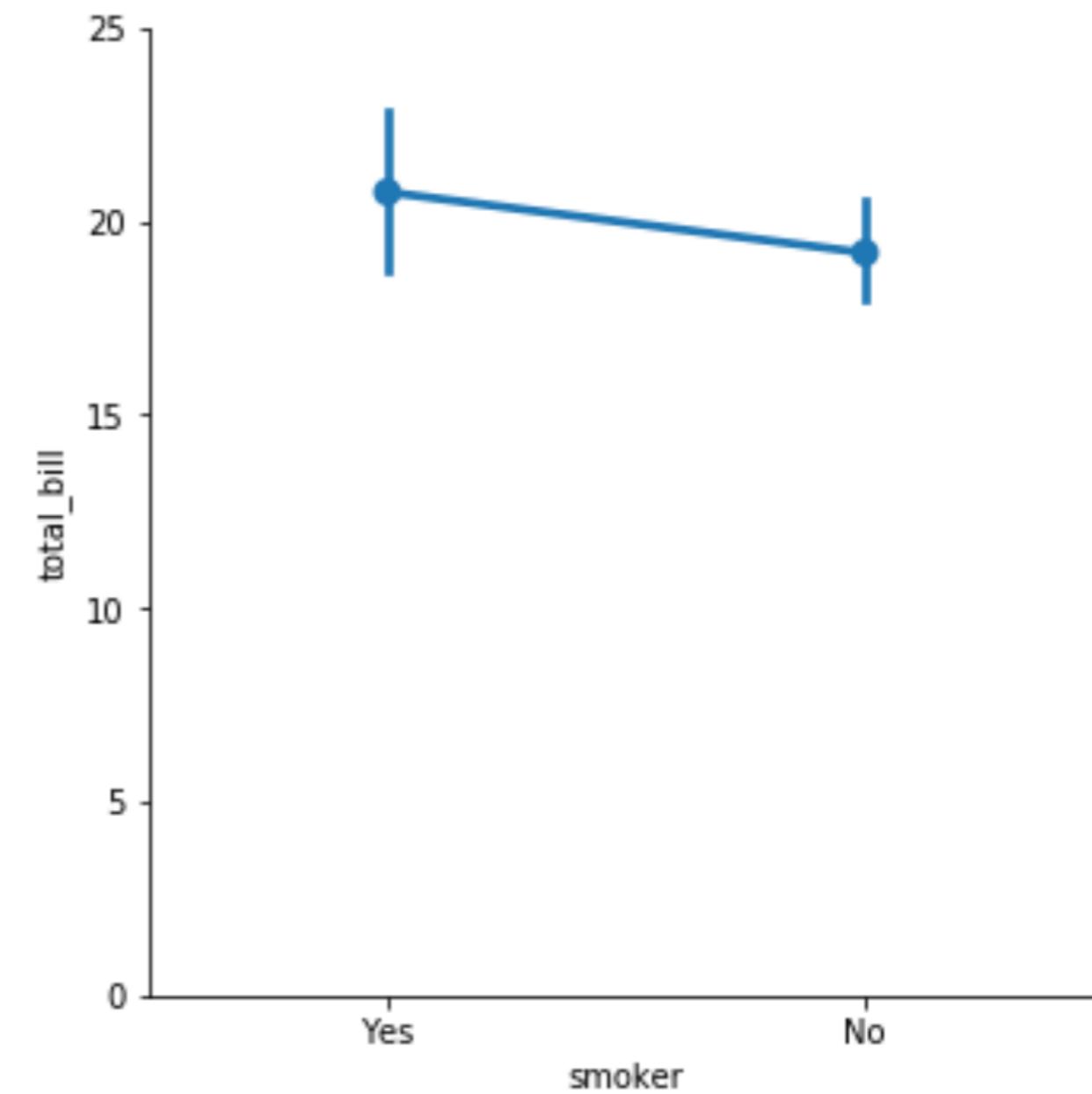
- Points show mean of quantitative variable
- Vertical lines show 95% confidence intervals



Line plot: average level of nitrogen dioxide over time



Point plot: average restaurant bill, smokers vs. non-smokers



Point plots vs. line plots

Both show:

- Mean of quantitative variable
- 95% confidence intervals for the mean

Differences:

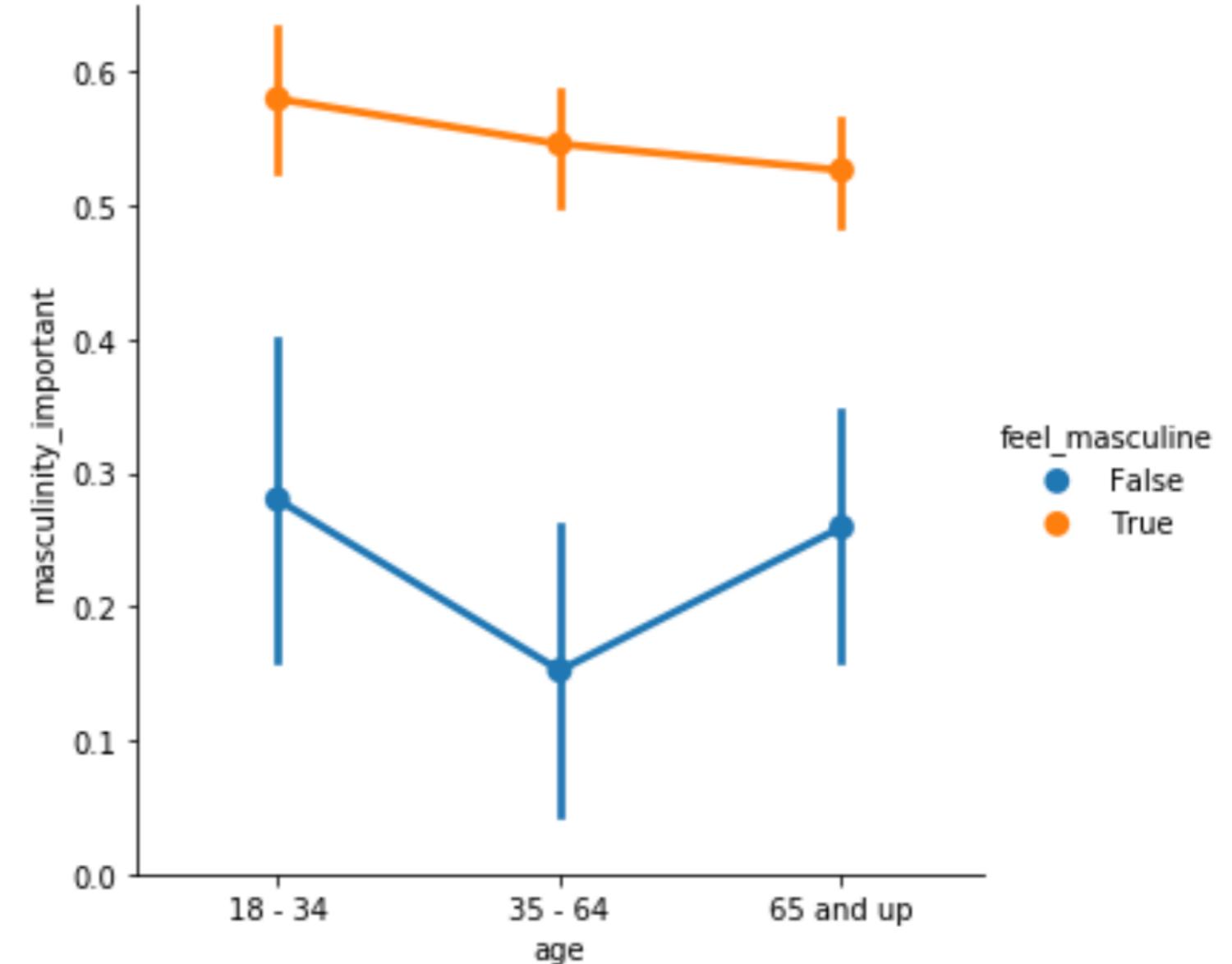
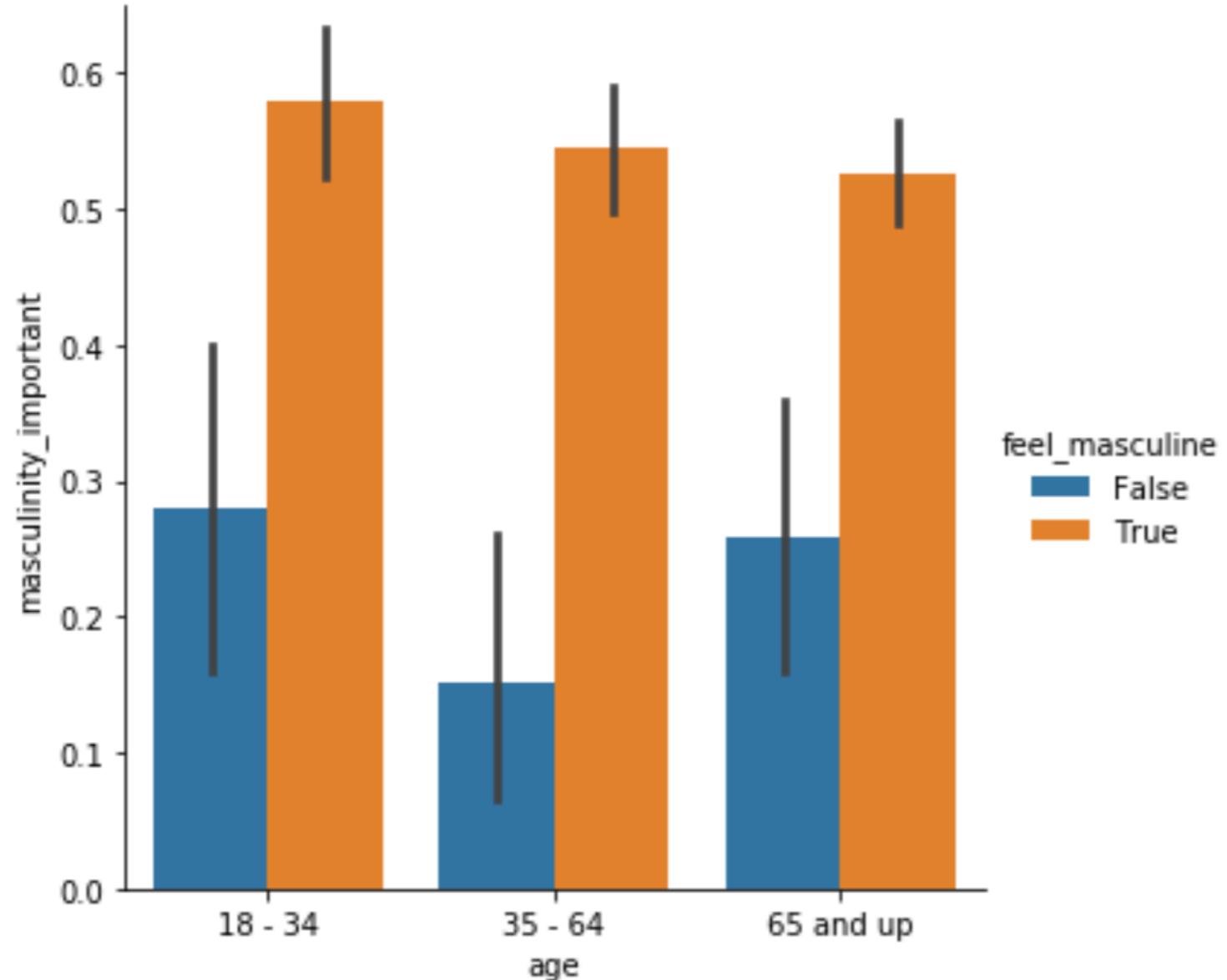
- Line plot has **quantitative** variable (usually time) on x-axis
- Point plot has **categorical** variable on x-axis

Point plots vs. bar plots

Both show:

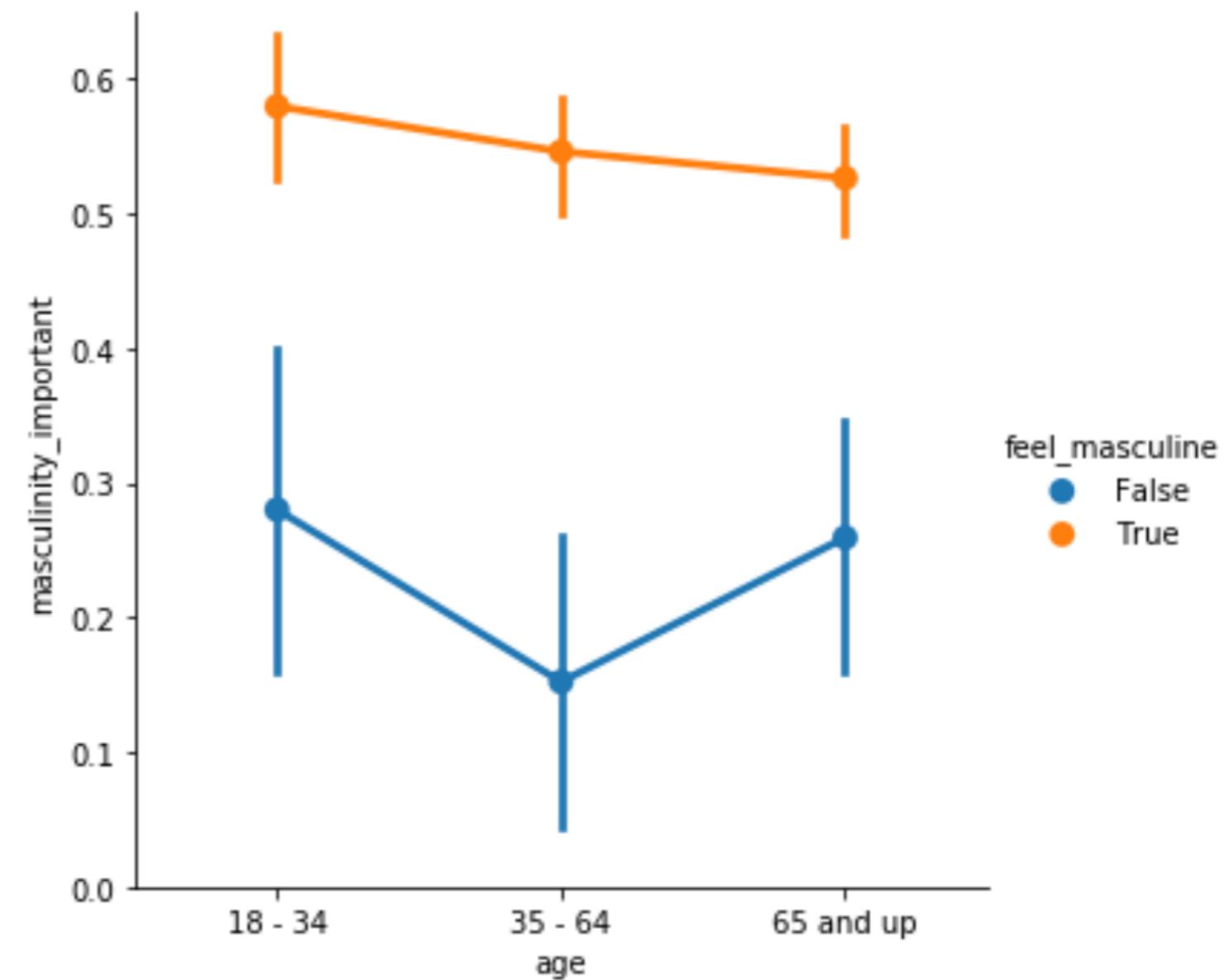
- Mean of quantitative variable
- 95% confidence intervals for the mean

Point plots vs. bar plots



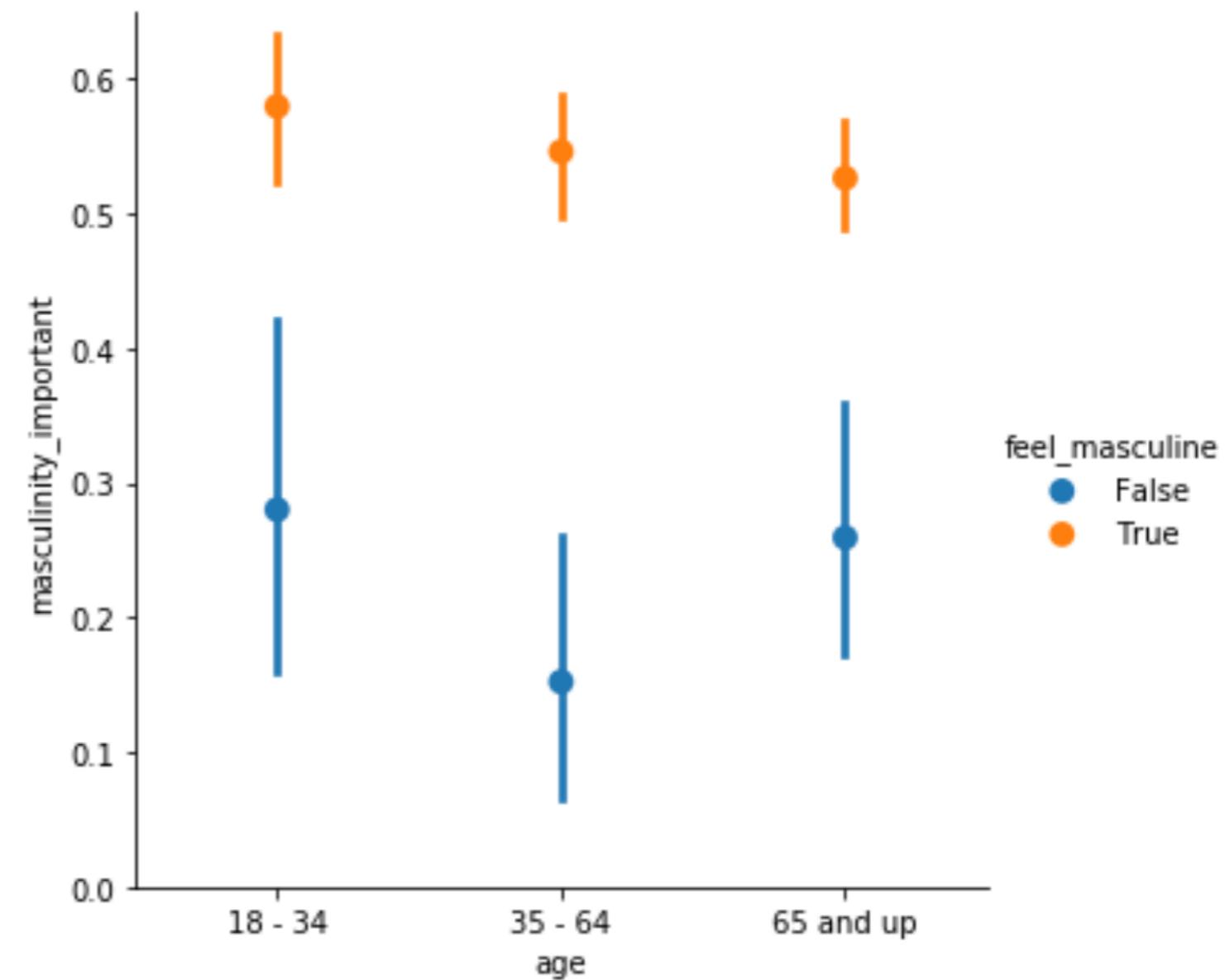
Creating a point plot

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
import seaborn as sns  
  
sns.catplot(x="age",  
             y="masculinity_important",  
             data=masculinity_data,  
             hue="feel_masculine",  
             kind="point")  
  
plt.show()
```



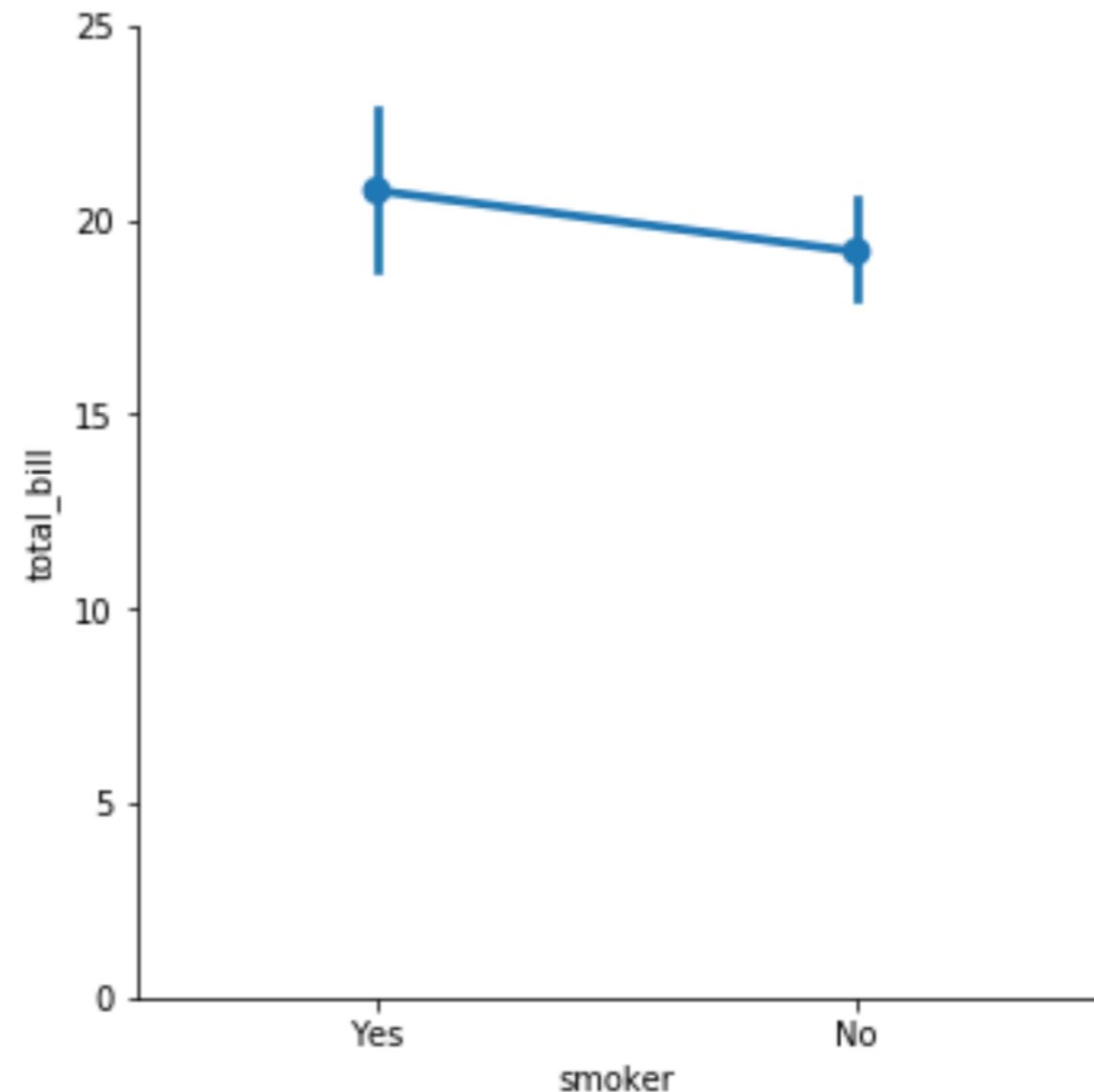
Disconnecting the points

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
import seaborn as sns  
  
sns.catplot(x="age",  
             y="masculinity_important",  
             data=mascularity_data,  
             hue="feel_masculine",  
             kind="point",  
             join=False)  
  
plt.show()
```



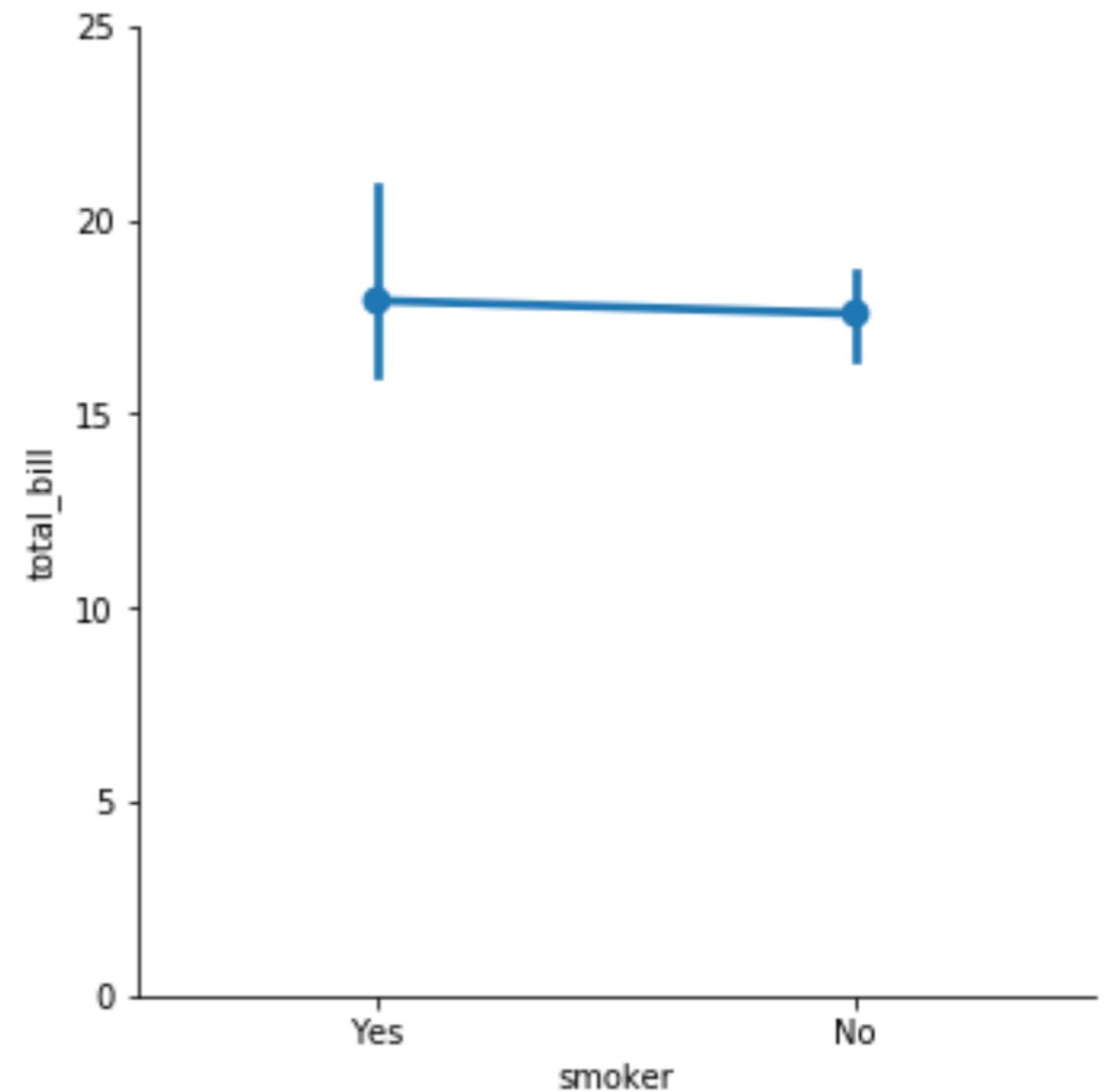
Displaying the median

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
import seaborn as sns  
  
sns.catplot(x="smoker",  
             y="total_bill",  
             data=tips,  
             kind="point")  
  
plt.show()
```



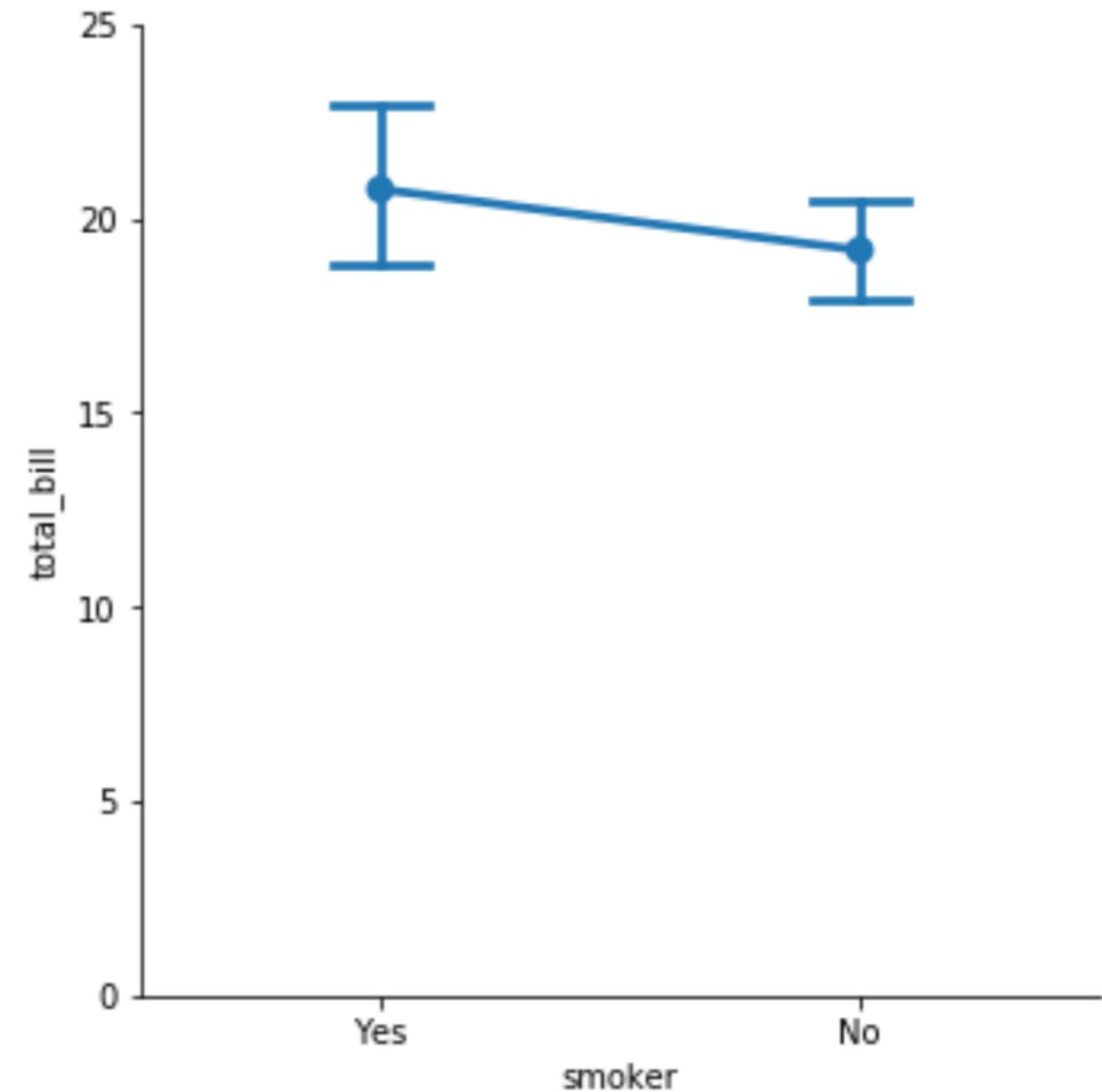
Displaying the median

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
import seaborn as sns  
from numpy import median  
  
sns.catplot(x="smoker",  
             y="total_bill",  
             data=tips,  
             kind="point",  
             estimator=median)  
  
plt.show()
```



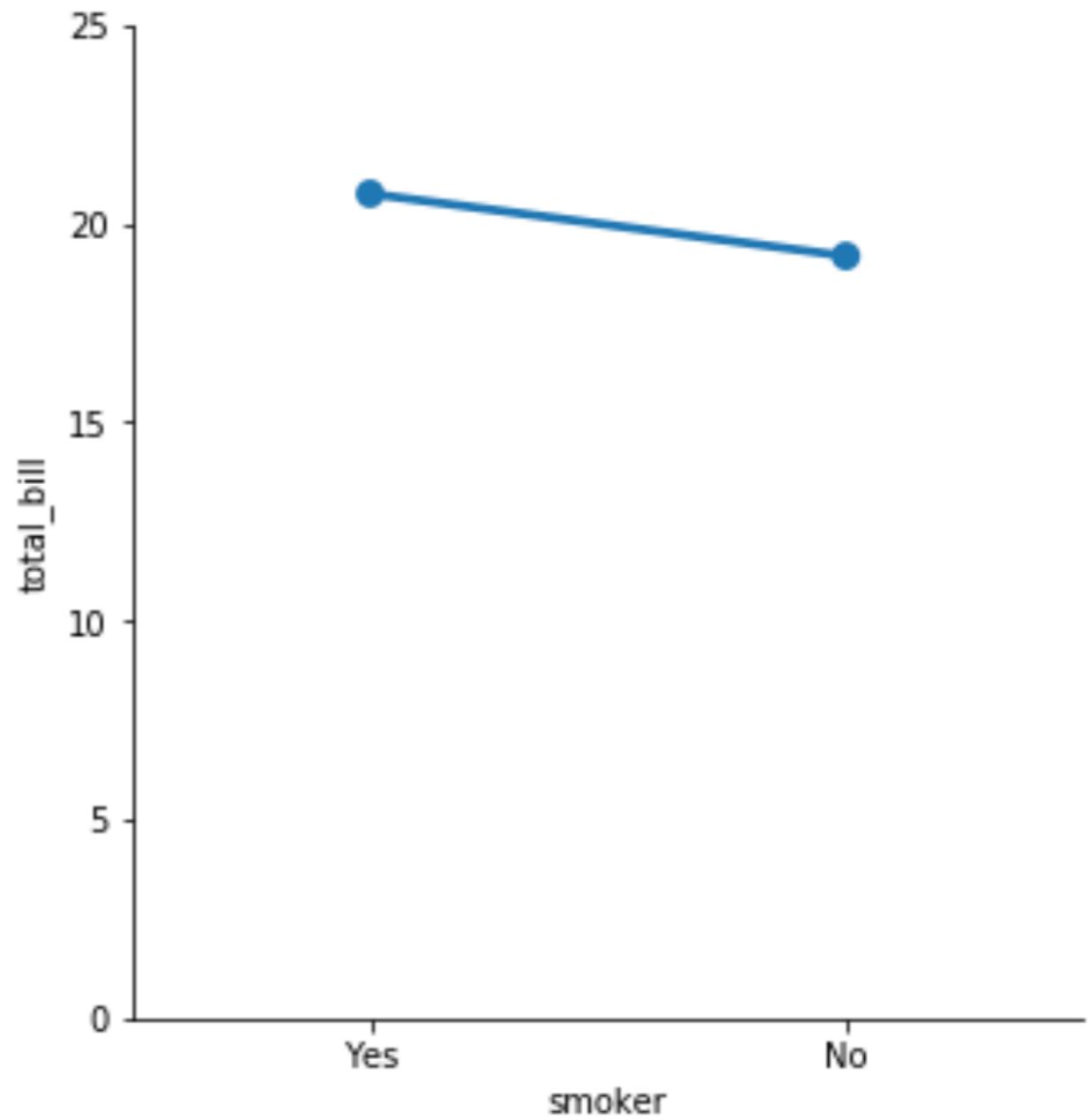
Customizing the confidence intervals

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
import seaborn as sns  
  
sns.catplot(x="smoker",  
             y="total_bill",  
             data=tips,  
             kind="point",  
             capsized=0.2)  
  
plt.show()
```



Turning off confidence intervals

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
import seaborn as sns  
  
sns.catplot(x="smoker",  
             y="total_bill",  
             data=tips,  
             kind="point",  
             ci=None)  
  
plt.show()
```



Let's practice!

INTRODUCTION TO DATA VISUALIZATION WITH SEABORN

