LabSession_DataVisualisation

September 20, 2022

[198]:
```
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import plotly.express as px

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline
```

[199]:
```
import plotly.io as pio
pio.renderers.default = "plotly_mimetype+notebook"
```

1 Matplotlib

For this excercise, we have written the following code to load the stock dataset built into plotly express.

[4]:
```
stocks = px.data.stocks()
stocks.head()
```

[4]:

	date	GOOG	AAPL	AMZN	FB	NFLX	MSFT
0	2018-01-01	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000
1	2018-01-08	1.018172	1.011943	1.061881	0.959968	1.053526	1.015988
2	2018-01-15	1.032008	1.019771	1.053240	0.970243	1.049860	1.020524
3	2018-01-22	1.066783	0.980057	1.140676	1.016858	1.307681	1.066561
4	2018-01-29	1.008773	0.917143	1.163374	1.018357	1.273537	1.040708

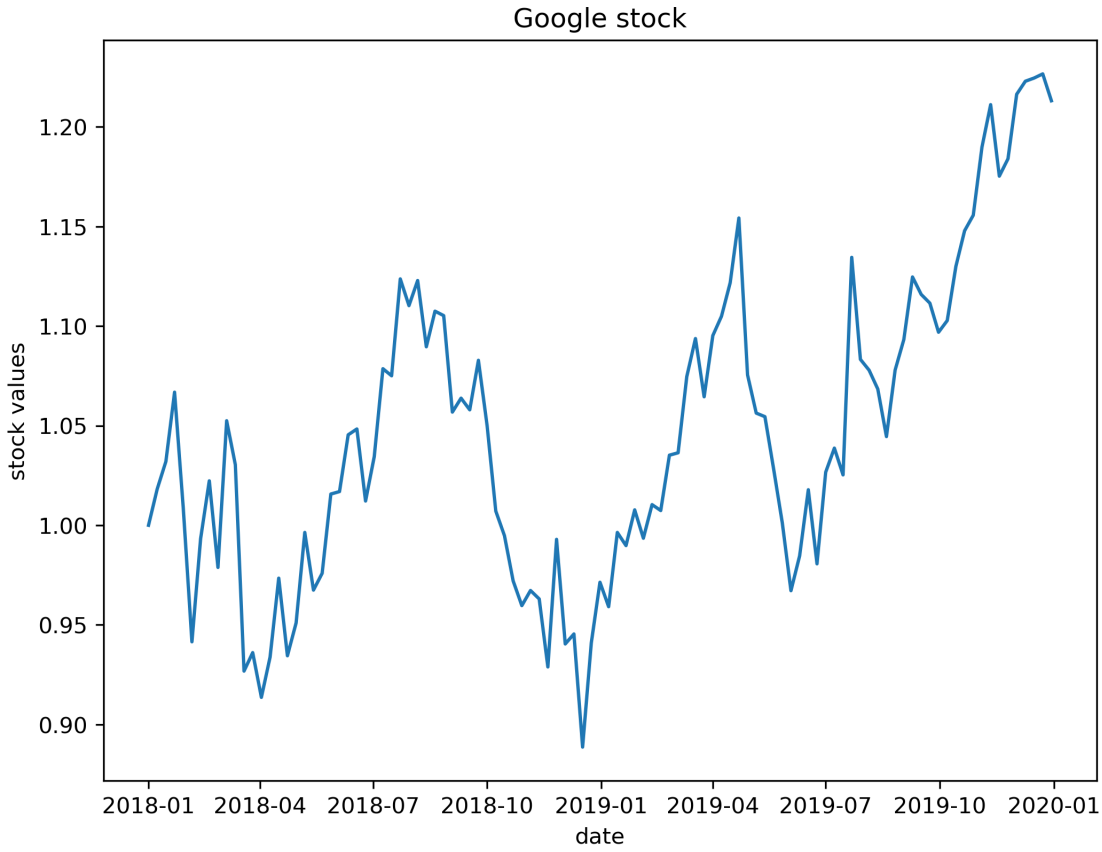
1.1 Question 1:

Select a stock and create a suitable plot for it. Make sure the plot is readable with relevant information, such as date, values.

[123]:
```
# YOUR CODE HERE
fig, ax = plt.subplots(dpi=300, figsize=(8,6))
date = pd.to_datetime(stocks['date']).dt.date
google = stocks['GOOG']
ax.plot(date, google)
plt.title('Google stock')
plt.ylabel('stock values')
```

```
plt.xlabel('date')
```

[123]:
```
Text(0.5, 0, 'date')
```



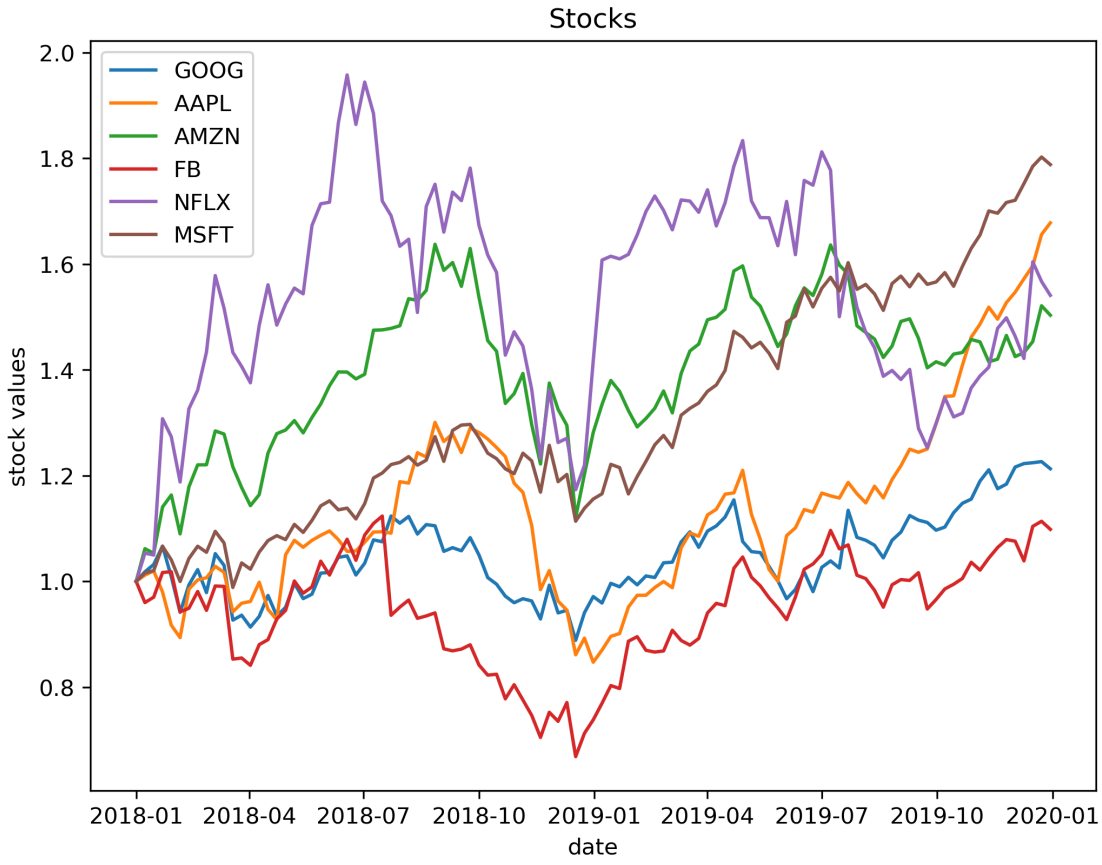
1.2 Question 2:

You've already plot data from one stock. It is possible to plot multiples of them to support comparison.
To highlight different lines, customise line styles, markers, colors and include a legend to the plot.

[6]:
```
# YOUR CODE HERE
fig, ax = plt.subplots(dpi=300, figsize=(8,6))
date = pd.to_datetime(stocks['date']).dt.date
GOOG = stocks['GOOG']
AAPL = stocks['AAPL']
AMZN = stocks['AMZN']
FB   = stocks['FB']
NFLX = stocks['NFLX']
MSFT = stocks['MSFT']
ax.plot(date, GOOG)
```

```
ax.plot(date, AAPL)
ax.plot(date, AMZN)
ax.plot(date, FB)
ax.plot(date, NFLX)
ax.plot(date, MSFT)
plt.title('Stocks')
plt.ylabel('stock values')
plt.xlabel('date')
plt.legend(['GOOG', 'AAPL', 'AMZN', 'FB', 'NFLX', 'MSFT'])
```

[6]: <matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x15edb3ee0>



2 Seaborn

First, load the tips dataset

[7]:
```
tips = sns.load_dataset('tips')
tips.head()
```

[7]:

	total_bill	tip	sex	smoker	day	time	size
0	16.99	1.01	Female	No	Sun	Dinner	2
1	10.34	1.66	Male	No	Sun	Dinner	3
2	21.01	3.50	Male	No	Sun	Dinner	3
3	23.68	3.31	Male	No	Sun	Dinner	2
4	24.59	3.61	Female	No	Sun	Dinner	4

2.1 Question 3:

Let's explore this dataset. Pose a question and create a plot that support drawing answers for your question.

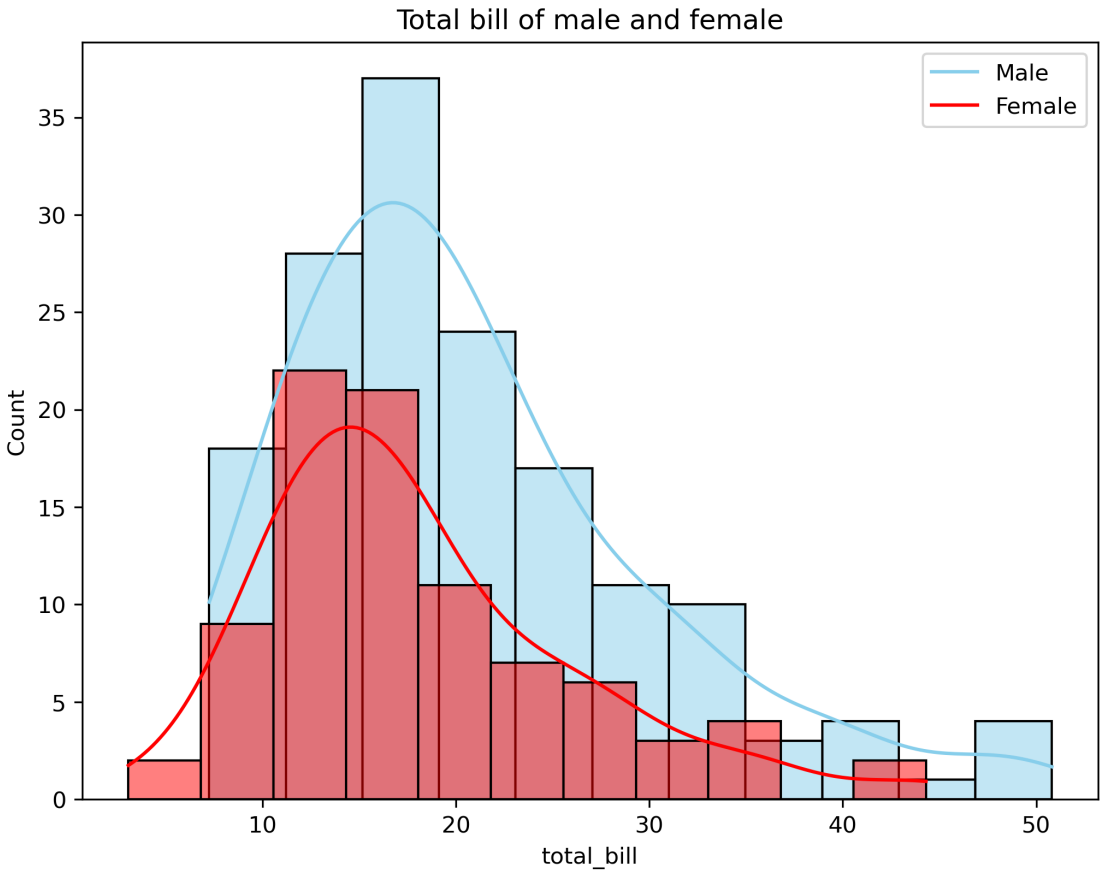
Some possible questions: - Are there differences between male and female when it comes to giving tips? - What attribute correlate the most with tip?

[126]:
```
# YOUR CODE HERE
'''
Are there differences between male and female when it comes to the total bill?
'''
male = tips[tips['sex'] == 'Male']
female = tips[tips['sex'] == 'Female']

fig, ax = plt.subplots(dpi=300, figsize=(8,6))
# sns.histplot(male['tip'])
# sns.histplot(female['tip'])

sns.histplot(data=male, x="total_bill", color="skyblue", label="Sepal Length",␣
 ↪kde=True)
sns.histplot(data=female, x="total_bill", color="red", label="Sepal Width",␣
 ↪kde=True)
plt.legend(['Male', 'Female'])
plt.title("Total bill of male and female")
```

[126]:
```
Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Total bill of male and female')
```



3 Plotly Express

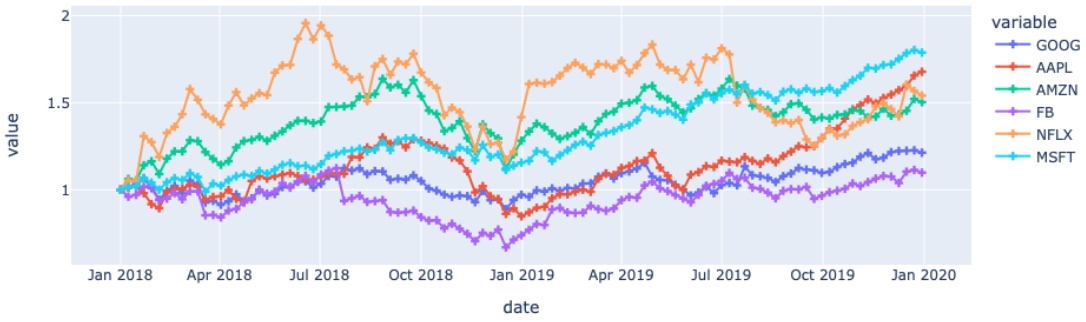
3.1 Question 4:

Redo the above exercises (challenges 2 & 3) with plotly express. Create diagrams which you can interact with.

3.1.1 The stocks dataset

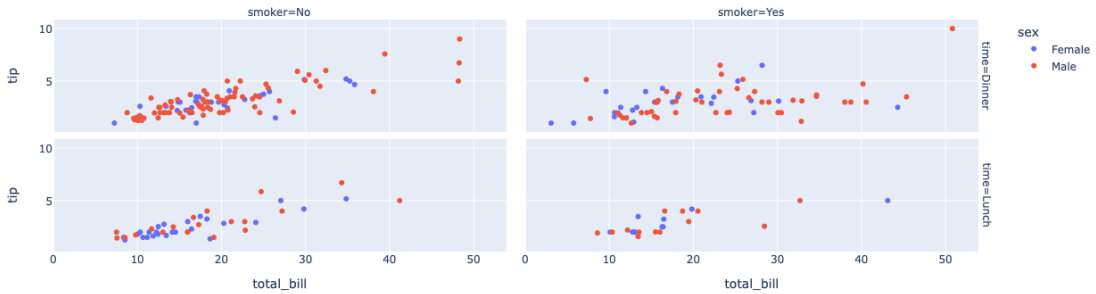
Hints: - Turn stocks dataframe into a structure that can be picked up easily with plotly express

[154]:
```
# YOUR CODE HERE
px.line(
    data_frame=stocks,
    x='date',
    y=['GOOG', 'AAPL', 'AMZN', 'FB', "NFLX", "MSFT"],
    markers=True,
    symbol_sequence=('cross',)
)
```



3.1.2 The tips dataset

[206]:
```
# YOUR CODE HERE
fig = px.scatter(tips, x="total_bill", y="tip", color="sex",
                 facet_col="smoker", facet_row="time",
                 width=900, height=400)
# fig.update_layout(
#     xaxis = dict(
#         tickmode = 'linear',
#         tick0 = 0,
#         dtick = 10
#     )
# )
fig.show()
```



3.2 Question 5:

Recreate the barplot below that shows the population of different continents for the year 2007.

Hints:

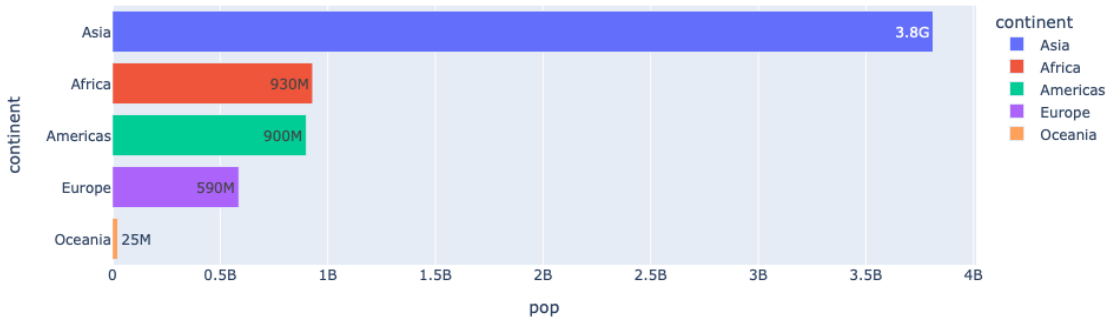
- Extract the 2007 year data from the dataframe. You have to process the data accordingly
- use plotly bar
- Add different colors for different continents
- Sort the order of the continent for the visualisation. Use axis layout setting
- Add text to each bar that represents the population

[13]:
```
#load data
df = px.data.gapminder()
df.head()
```

[13]:

	country	continent	year	lifeExp	pop	gdpPercap	iso_alpha	iso_num
0	Afghanistan	Asia	1952	28.801	8425333	779.445314	AFG	4
1	Afghanistan	Asia	1957	30.332	9240934	820.853030	AFG	4
2	Afghanistan	Asia	1962	31.997	10267083	853.100710	AFG	4
3	Afghanistan	Asia	1967	34.020	11537966	836.197138	AFG	4
4	Afghanistan	Asia	1972	36.088	13079460	739.981106	AFG	4

[72]:
```
# YOUR CODE HERE
pop_2007 = df[df['year'] == 2007].groupby('continent').sum().reindex() # group␣
 ↪by the continent
pop_2007 = pop_2007.sort_values('pop', ascending=False) # sort in descending␣
 ↪order
pop_2007 = pop_2007.reset_index() # reset the continent index into column values
fig = px.bar(
    data_frame=pop_2007,
    y='continent',
    x='pop',
    color='continent',
    orientation='h',
    text=['3.8G', '930M', '900M', '590M', '25M'],
) # bar plotting
fig.show()
```


continent
Asia
Africa
Americas
Europe
Oceania
3.8G
930M
900M
590M
25M
0
0.5B
1B
1.5B
2B
2.5B
3B
3.5B
4B
pop
continent
Asia
Africa
Americas
Europe
Oceania