





Unit - 3 Data Visualization









Objective

- Data Visualization
- Plotting and Visualization
- Figures and Subplot
- Colors, markers and Line styles
- Different types of plots
- Text and Annotation
- 3D plotting
- Data Visualizing with Numpy Library







What is Data Visualization?

Data visualization is the process of translating data into a chart, graph, or other

visual component.

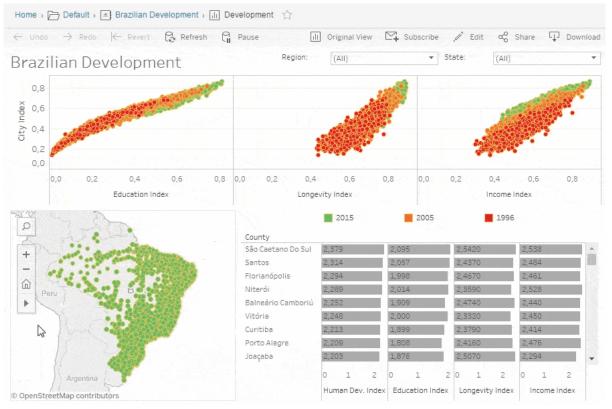


Image: sample Data visualization







Families of Visualizations







Chart

Geovisualization

Tables

https://www.tableau.com/learn/articles/data-visualization/glossary







Plotting and Visualization

Plotting is a chart or map showing the movements or progress of an object.

Popular plotting libraries:

















Matplotlib

Matplotlib is a comprehensive library for creating static, animated, and interactive visualizations in Python.

matpletlib

Matplotlib installation

Using pip

• pip install matplotlib

Using conda

Conda install matplotlib





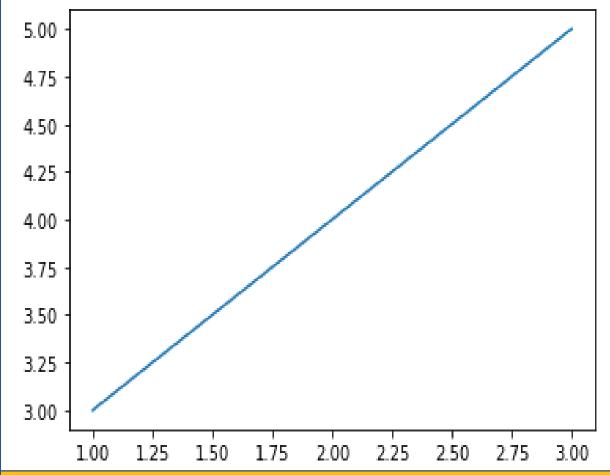


Graph plot using Matplotlib



```
Import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
// Import matplotlib
X = [1,2,3]
//x-axis coordinates
Y = [3,4,5]
//y-axis coordinates
plt.plot(x,y)
// call plot function to draw plot
plt.show()
//call show function to show plot on
output
```

Output

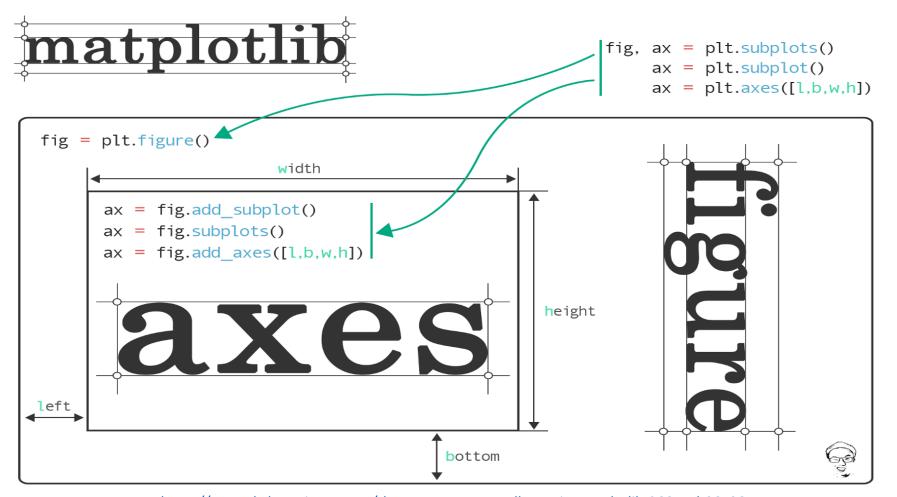








Figures and subplot in Matplotlib



https://towardsdatascience.com/the-many-ways-to-call-axes-in-matplotlib-2667a7b06e06







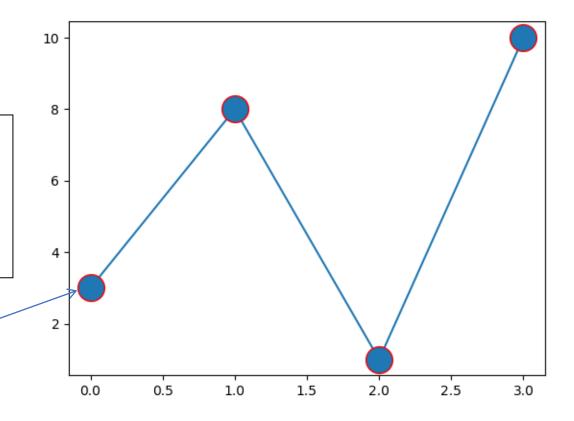
Colors, Markers and line styles

Marker keyword used to emphasize each point with a specifies marker

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt import numpy as np

ypoints = np.array([3, 8, 1, 10])

plt.plot(ypoints, marker = 'o')
plt.show()









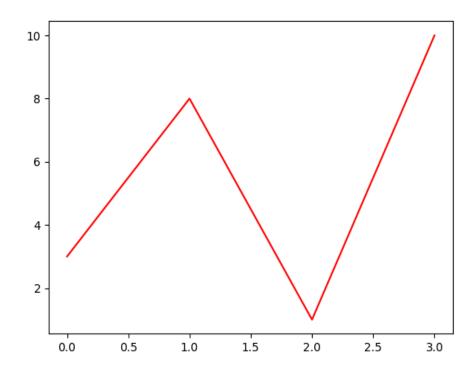
Colors, Markers and line styles

 You can use the keyword argument color or the shorter c to set the color of the line.

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np

ypoints = np.array([3, 8, 1, 10])

plt.plot(ypoints, color = 'r')
plt.show()
```







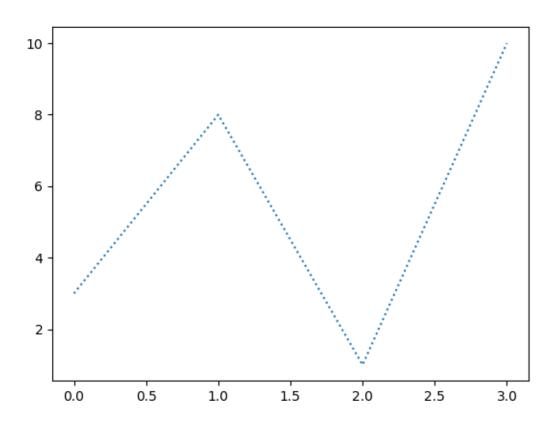


Colors, Markers and line styles

- Linestyle is keyword used to change the style of the plotted line:
- import matplotlib.pyplot as plt import numpy as np

```
ypoints = np.array([3, 8, 1, 10])
```

plt.plot(ypoints, linestyle = 'dotted')
plt.show()





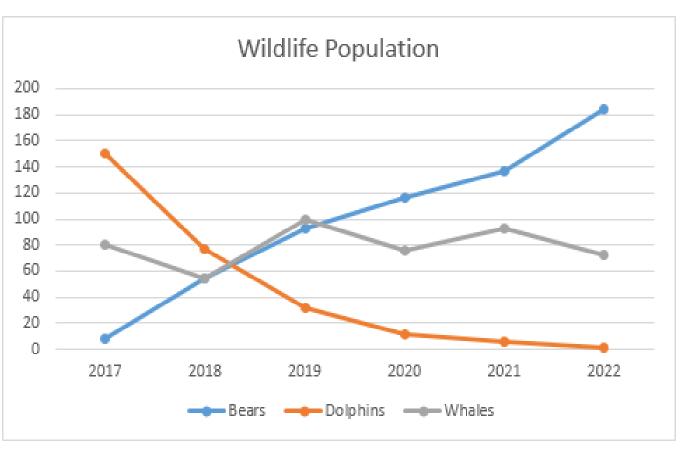




Line Plot

According to the wiki,

"A line chart or line plot or line graph is a type of chart which displays information as a series of data points called 'markers' connected by straight line segments. It is a basic type of chart common in many fields"



https://medium.com/@patrickbfuller/line-plot-7b4068a3a9fc







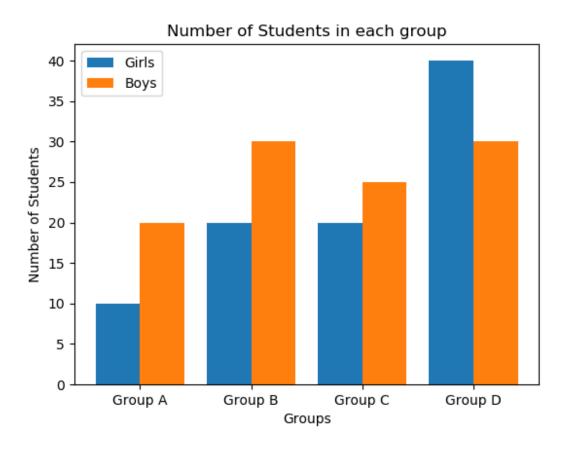
Bar Plot

A bar chart or bar graph is a chart or graph that presents categorical data with rectangular bars with heights or lengths proportional to the values that they represent. The bars can be plotted vertically or horizontally.

Syntax:

ax.bar(x, height, width, bottom, align)

plt.bar(x,y)









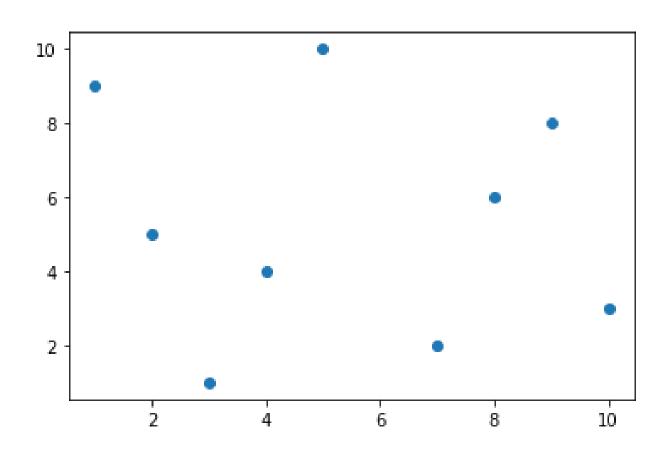
Scatter Plot

A scatter plot is a diagram where each value in the data set is represented by a dot.

Use the **scatter()** method to draw a scatter plot diagram:

Syntax:

plt.scatter(x, y)



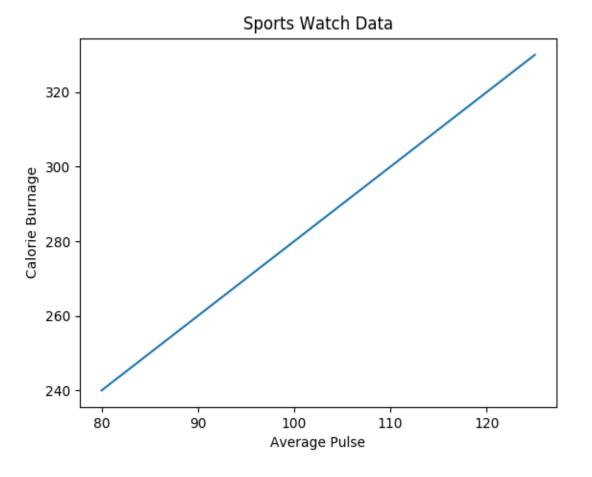






Matplotlib Labels and Title

- With Pyplot, you can use the xlabel() and ylabel() functions to set a label for the x- and y-axis.
- With Pyplot, you can use the title() function to set a title for the plot.
- Syntax:
 plt.title("Sports Watch Data")
 plt.xlabel("Average Pulse")
 plt.ylabel("Calorie Burnage")



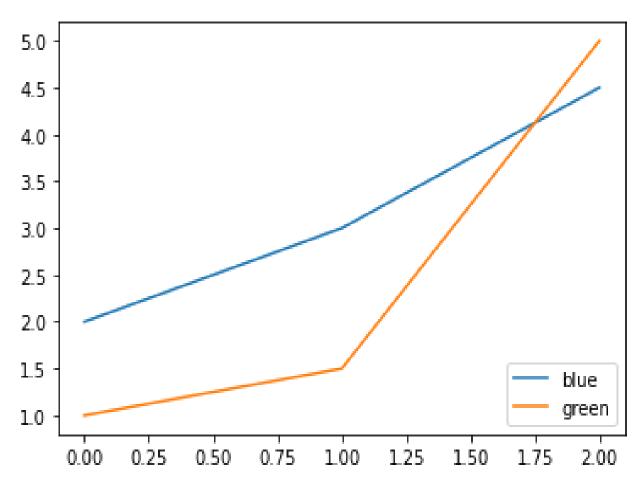






Adding Legend in the graph

- A legend is an area describing the elements of the graph. In the matplotlib library, there's a function called legend() which is used to place a legend on the axes.
- Syntax: Matplotlib.pyplot.legend()



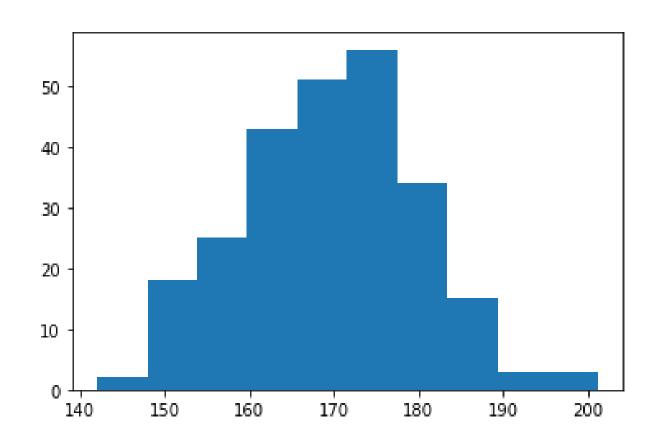






Histograms and Binning

- A histogram is an accurate graphical representation of the distribution of numerical
- In Matplotlib, we use the hist() function to create histograms.
- Syntax: Matplotlib.pyplot.hist()





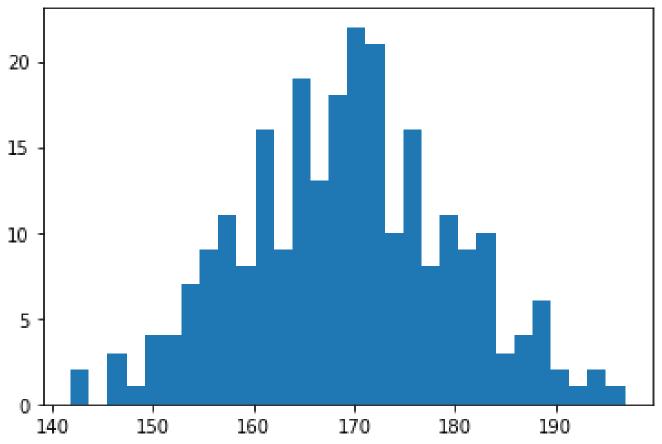




Histograms and Binning

 Set the bins value to the histogram

 Syntax:
 Matplotlib.pyplot.hist(data, bins = 30);





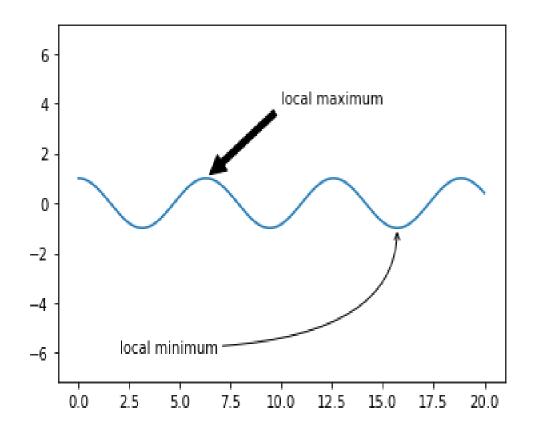




Text and Annotations

- Create an annotation: a piece of text referring to a data point.
- The **annotate()** function in **pyplot** module of matplotlib library is used to annotate the point xy with text

 Syntax: *Matplotlib.pyplot.annotate("text");*









3-D Plotting in Matplotlib

- Three-dimensional plots are enabled by importing the mplot3d toolkit, included with the main Matplotlib installation:
- from mpl_toolkits import mplot3d
- Syntax: plt.plot3D()

```
[<del>]</del>
In [1]: import numpy as np
         import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
         fig = plt.figure()
         ax = plt.axes(projection ='3d')
                                           1.0
                                           0.8
                                         1.0
                                        0.8
            0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1.0 0.0
```

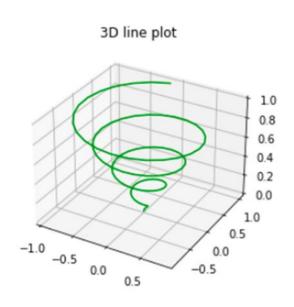






Plotting 3-D Lines and Points

Graph with lines and point are the simplest 3 dimensional graph. ax.plot3d and ax.scatter are the function to plot line and point graph respectively.



```
In [1]: # importing mplot3d toolkits, numpy and matplotlib
        from mpl_toolkits import mplot3d
        import numpy as np
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        fig = plt.figure()
        # syntax for 3-D projection
        ax = plt.axes(projection = '3d')
        # defining all 3 axes
        z = np.linspace(0, 1, 100)
        x = z * np.sin(25 * z)
        y = z * np.cos(25 * z)
        # plottina
        ax.plot3D(x, y, z, 'green')
        ax.set_title('3D line plot')
        plt.show()
```



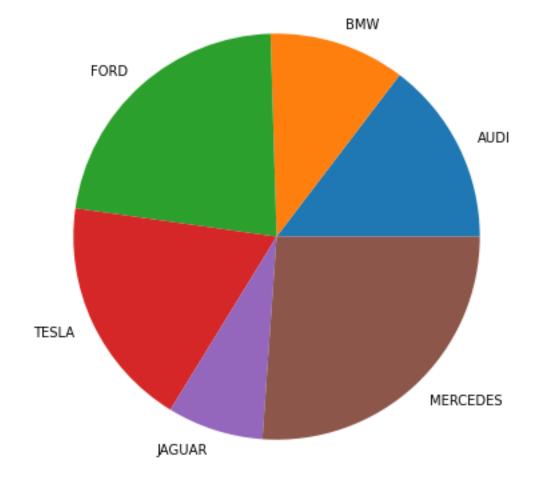




Pie Chart

• Matplotlib API has **pie()** function in its pyplot module which create a pie chart representing the data in an array.

Syntax: plt.pie(data)



https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/plot-a-pie-chart-in-python-using-matplotlib/





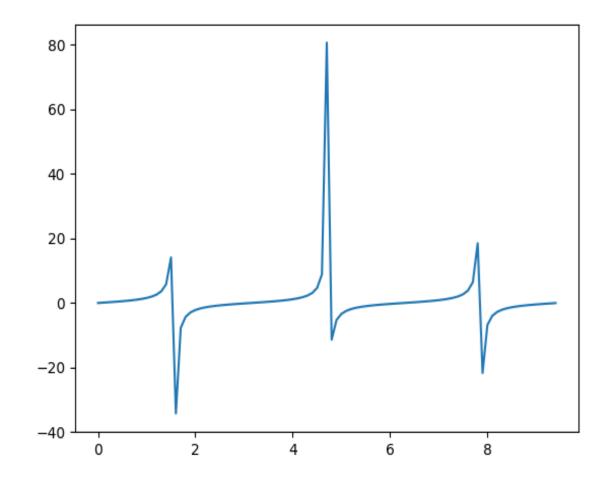


Visualizing with NumPy

- **NumPy** is a Python library used for working with arrays.
- Syntax: import numpy as np

Code:

import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
x= np.arange(0,3*np.pi,0.1)
y=np.tan(x)
plt.plot(x,y)
plt.show()









References

- 1. https://www.tableau.com/learn/articles/data-visualization/glossary
- 2. https://www.w3schools.com/python/matplotlib_markers.asp
- 3. https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/matplotlib-pyplot-legend-in-python/
- 4. https://jakevdp.github.io/PythonDataScienceHandbook/04.09-text-and-annotation.html
- 5. https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/three-dimensional-plotting-in-python-using-matplotlib/
- 6. https://www.tutorialspoint.com/numpy/numpy_matplotlib.htm:







THANK YOU