IE 345 - K “Introduction to Deep Learning: Fundamentals Concepts”

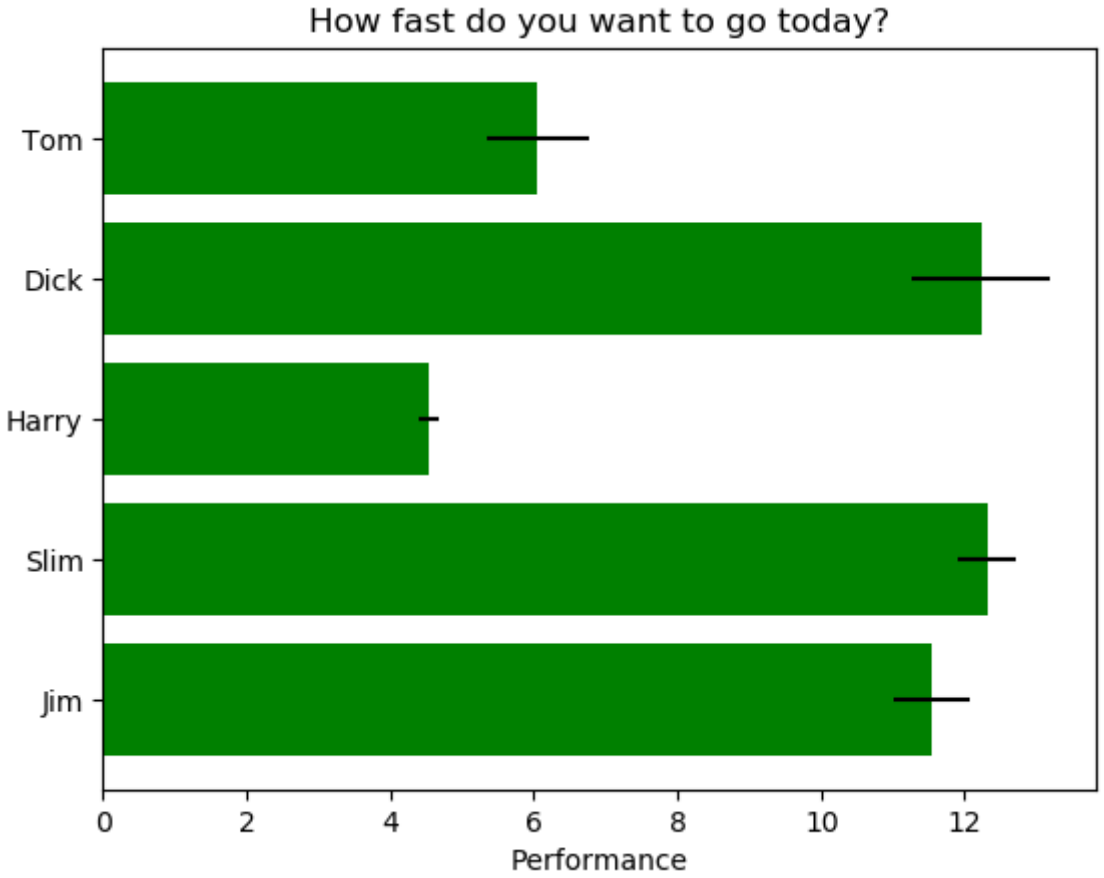
Prof. Yuzo

Data Visualization ¶

pg. 50 - 53

In [2]:

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

plt.rcdefaults()
fig, ax = plt.subplots()

# Example data

people = ('Tom', 'Dick', 'Harry', 'Slim', 'Jim')
y_pos = np.arange(len(people))
performance = 3 + 10 * np.random.rand(len(people))
error = np.random.rand(len(people))

ax.barh(y_pos, performance, xerr=error, align='center',
        color='green', ecolor='black')
ax.set_yticks(y_pos)
ax.set_yticklabels(people)
ax.invert_yaxis()
ax.set_xlabel('Performance')
ax.set_title('How fast do you want to go today?')

plt.show()
```

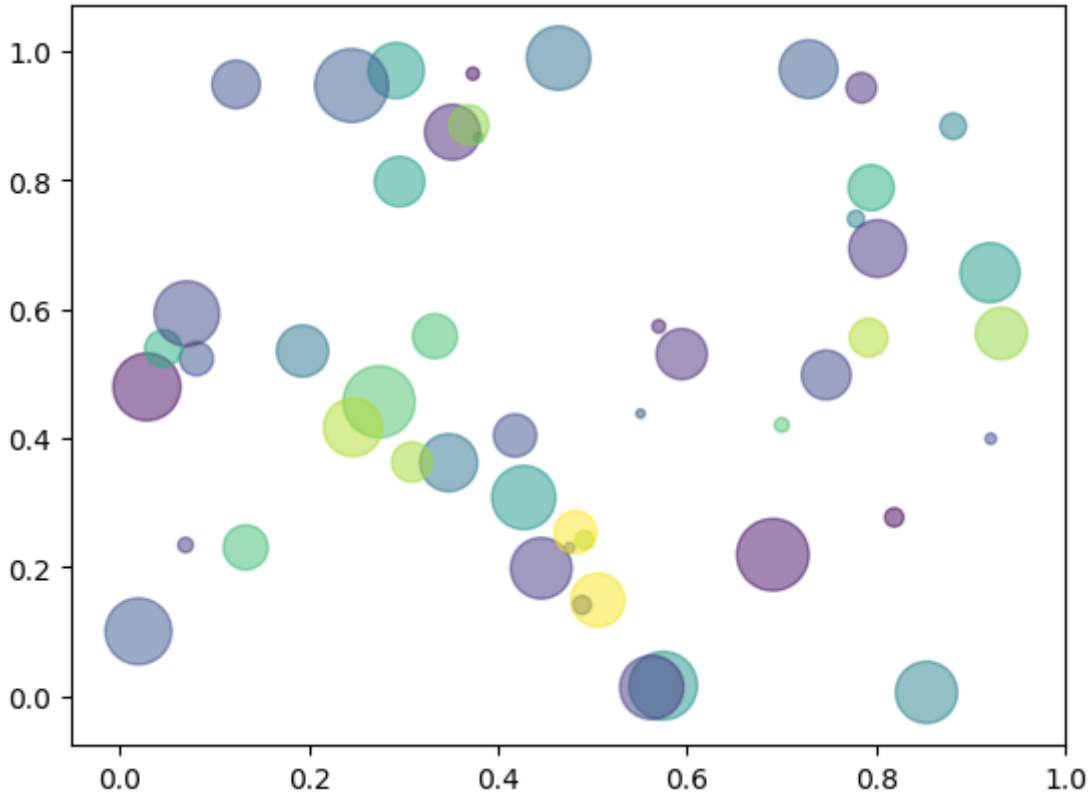


In [3]:

```
N = 50
x = np.random.rand(N)
y = np.random.rand(N)
colors = np.random.rand(N)
area = np.pi * (15 * np.random.rand(N))**2
```

In [4]:

```
plt.scatter(x, y, s=area, c=colors, alpha=0.5)
plt.show()
```

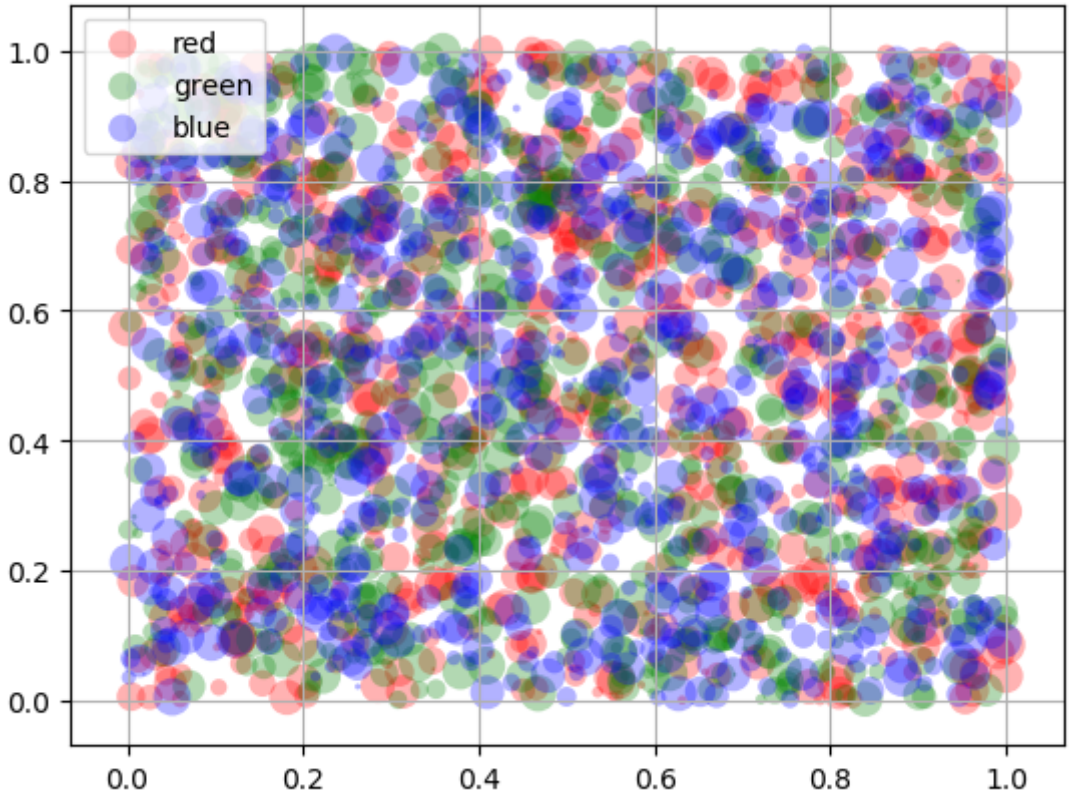


In [5]:

```
from numpy.random import rand
```

In [6]:

```
fig, ax  = plt.subplots()
for color in ['red', 'green', 'blue']:
    n = 750
    x, y = rand(2, n)
    scale = 200.0 * rand(n)
    ax.scatter(x, y, c=color, s=scale, label=color, alpha=0.3, edgecolors='none')
ax.legend()
ax.grid(True)
plt.show()
```



Pablo David Minango Negrete

pablodavid218@gmail.com