**Summary: Introduction to Data Visualization Tools**

Congratulations! You have completed this module. At this point in the course, you know:

* Data visualization is the process of presenting data in a visual format, such as charts, graphs, and maps, to help people understand and analyze data easily.
* Data visualization has diverse use cases, such as in business, science, healthcare, and finance.
* It is important to follow best practices, such as selecting appropriate visualizations for the data being presented, choosing colors and fonts that are easy to read and interpret, and minimizing clutter.
* There are various types of plots commonly used in data visualization.
* Line plots capture trends and changes over time, allowing us to see patterns and fluctuations.
* Bar plots compare categories or groups, providing a visual comparison of their values.
* Scatter plots explore relationships between variables, helping us identify correlations or trends.
* Box plots display the distribution of data, showcasing the median, quartiles, and outliers.
* Histograms illustrate the distribution of data within specific intervals, allowing us to understand its shape and concentration.
* Matplotlib is a plotting library that offers a wide range of plotting capabilities.
* Pandas is a plotting library that provides Integrated plotting functionalities for data analysis.
* Seaborn is a specialized library for statistical visualizations, offering attractive default aesthetics and color palettes.
* Folium is a Python library that allows you to create interactive and customizable maps.
* Plotly is an interactive and dynamic library for data visualization that supports a wide range of plot types and interactive features.
* PyWaffle enables you to visualize proportional representation using squares or rectangles.
* Matplotlib is one of the most widely used data visualization libraries in Python.
* Matplotlib was initially developed as an EEG/ECoG visualization tool.
* Matplotlib’s architecture is composed of three main layers: Backend layer, Artist layer, and the Scripting layer.
* The anatomy of a plot refers to the different components and elements that make up a visual representation of data.
* Matplotlib is a well-established data visualization library that can be integrated in different environments.
* Jupyter Notebook is an open-source web application that allows you to create and share documents.
* Matplotlib has a number of different backends available.
* You can easily include the label and title to your plot with plt.
* In order to start creating different types of plots of the data, you will need to import the data into a Pandas DataFrame.
* A line plot is a plot in the form of a series of data points connected by straight line segments.
* Line plot is one of the most basic type of chart and is common in many fields.
* You can generate a line plot by assigning "line" to 'Kind' parameter in the plot() function.