

Data Science Enthusiast

My Favorite part about it – Visualizations

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PROJECT OBJECTIVE

To create interactive visuals in ipython notebooks.

What I did? - Created graphs using the PLOTLY library -

- 1. New York City Taxi Trips Data
- 2. Wine Reviews

What IS PLOTLY

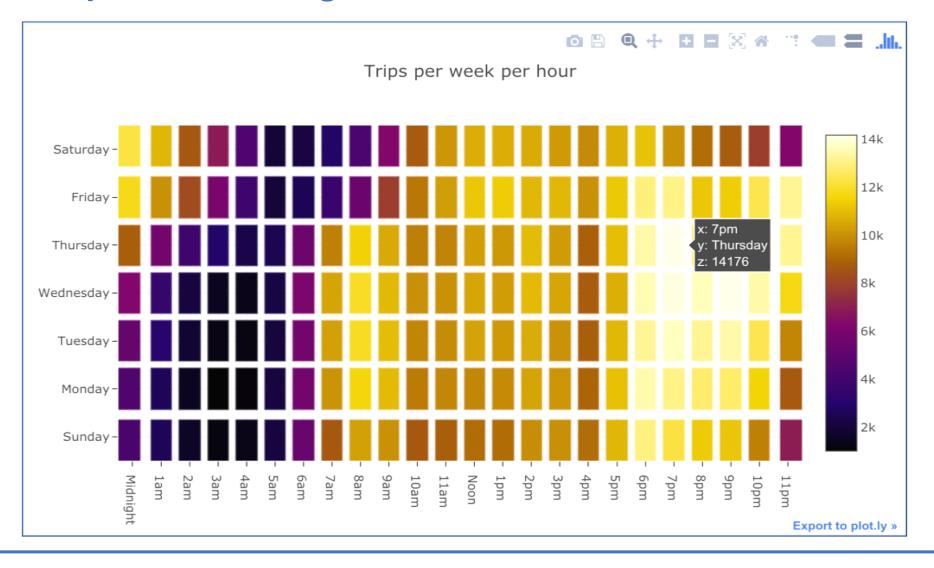
- A Data Visualization library
- Embeddable in jupyter notebooks
- Graphs defined by JSON
- Customizable graphs using key value pairs

Loading the Plotly Library

```
import plotly.offline as py
py.init_notebook_mode(connected=True)
import plotly.graph_objs as go
import plotly.tools as tls
```

https://plot.ly/python/user-guide/

Heat Map – Showcasing NYC Taxi rides rush hours



The Plotly Code Recipe – Heat Map

```
#Preparing data for the graph
W 0 = train[train['pickup weekday'] == 0].groupby('pickup hour').count()
W 1 = train[train['pickup weekday'] == 1].groupby('pickup hour').count()
W 2 = train[train['pickup weekday'] == 2].groupby('pickup hour').count()
                                                                             Step1: Prepare Data
W 3 = train[train['pickup weekday'] == 3].groupby('pickup hour').count()
W 4 = train[train['pickup weekday'] == 4].groupby('pickup hour').count()
W 5 = train[train['pickup weekday'] == 5].groupby('pickup hour').count()
W 6 = train[train['pickup weekday'] == 6].groupby('pickup hour').count()
trace = qo.Heatmap(
                                                                                         Step2: Define aesthetics
    z=[W \ 0.id,W \ 1.id,W \ 2.id,W \ 3.id,W \ 4.id,W \ 5.id,W \ 6.id],
    y=['Sunday', 'Monday', 'Tuesday', 'Wednesday', 'Thursday', 'Friday', 'Saturday'],
    x=['Midnight','1am','2am','3am','4am','5am','6am','7am','8am','9am','10am','11am',
       'Noon', '1pm', '2pm', '3pm', '4pm', '5pm', '6pm', '7pm', '8pm', '9pm', '10pm', '11pm'],
    colorscale='Electric',xgap = 10,ygap = 10,)
layout = dict(title = 'Trips per week per hour')
dataheat=[trace]
                                                     Step3: Lay out and draw
fig = dict(data = dataheat, layout=layout)
py.iplot(fig, filename='taxiRides-heatmap')
```

Line Chart - NYC Taxi Trips Weekly Trends



The Plotly Code Recipe – Line Chart

```
#Data Preparation for the weekly analysis
#get count of trips every hour on every weekday.
sunday = train[train['pickup_weekday'] == 6]
df_sundayhourlytripcount = sunday.groupby('pickup_hour').count()
```

Step1: Prepare Data

```
pickuphr_x = [0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23]
sun_tripcounty = df_sundayhourlytripcount['id']
# Create traces
trace1 = go.Scatter(x = pickuphr_x,y = sun_tripcounty,mode = 'Sunday',name = 'Sunday')
```

Step2: Define aesthetics

```
layout = dict(title = 'Weekly Trip Demand by Hour')
linedata = [trace1, trace2, trace3, trace4, trace5, trace6,trace7]
fig = dict(data=linedata, layout=layout)
py.iplot(fig, filename='timeline-lineplot')
```

Step3: Lay out and draw

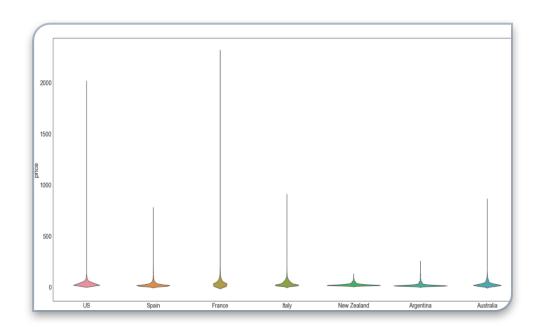


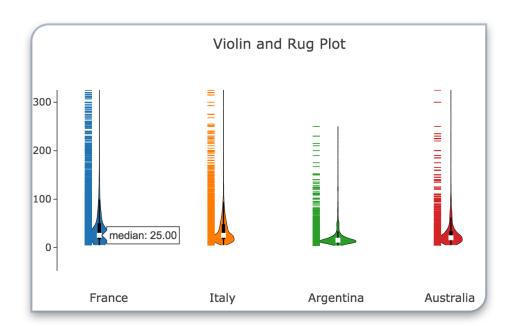
World Map - The Plotly Code Recipe

- Prepare Data
- Define aesthetics
- Layout and draw

```
data = [ dict(
        type = 'choropleth',
        locations = dataWithCountryCodes['CountryCode'],
        z = (dataWithCountryCodes['Count']/ dataWithCountryCodes['Count'].sum()) * 100,
        text = dataWithCountryCodes['CountryName'],
        autocolorscale = True,
        reversescale = False,
        marker = dict(line = dict (color = 'rgb(60,60,60)', width = 0.5)),
        colorbar = dict(autotick = False, tickprefix = '%: ', title = 'Wine Reviews Count By Country'),
layout = dict(
    title = 'Count of Wine Reviews By Country',
    geo = dict(showframe = True, showcoastlines = True, projection = dict(type = 'Mercator')))
                                                                               Count of Wine Reviews By Country
fig = dict( data=data, layout=layout )
py.iplot( fig, validate=False, filename='d3-world-map' )
```

Violin Plot – Wines' Price Range By Country





Matplotlib graph

Accommodate large data points in a single plot e.g. – plotting all non aggregated points

Plotly graph (Zoomed Out)

Reveals more information about the sample. e.g. - median, quartiles

Takeaways

- Interactive visuals for ipython notebooks.
- Highly customizable key components(data and layout).
- Scope for optimization.

Code Link

https://www.kaggle.com/ps2811/viewing-nyc-taxi-trips-with-plotly