Bar Plots And Scatter Plots: Takeaways 🖻

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Syntax

• Generating a vertical bar plot:

```
pyplot.bar(bar_positions, bar_heights, width)
OR
Axes.bar(bar_positions, bar_heights, width)
```

• Using arange to return evenly seperated values:

```
bar_positions = arange(5) + 0.75
```

• Using Axes.set_ticks(), which takes in a list of tick locations:

```
ax.set_ticks([1, 2, 3, 4, 5])
```

• Using Axes.set_xticklabels(), which takes in a list of labels:

• Rotating the labels:

• Using Axes.scatter() to create a scatter plot:

```
ax.scatter(norm_reviews["Fandango_Ratingvalue"], norm_reviews["RT_user_norm"])
```

Concepts

- A bar plot uses rectangular bars whose lengths are proportional to the values they represent.
 - Bar plots help us to locate the category that corresponds to the smallest or largest value.
 - Bar plots can either be horizontal or vertical.
 - Horizontal bar plots are useful for spotting the largest value.

• A scatter plot helps us determine if 2 columns are weakly or strongly correlated.

Resources

- <u>Documentation for Axes.scatter()</u>
- <u>Correlation Coefficient</u>



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