

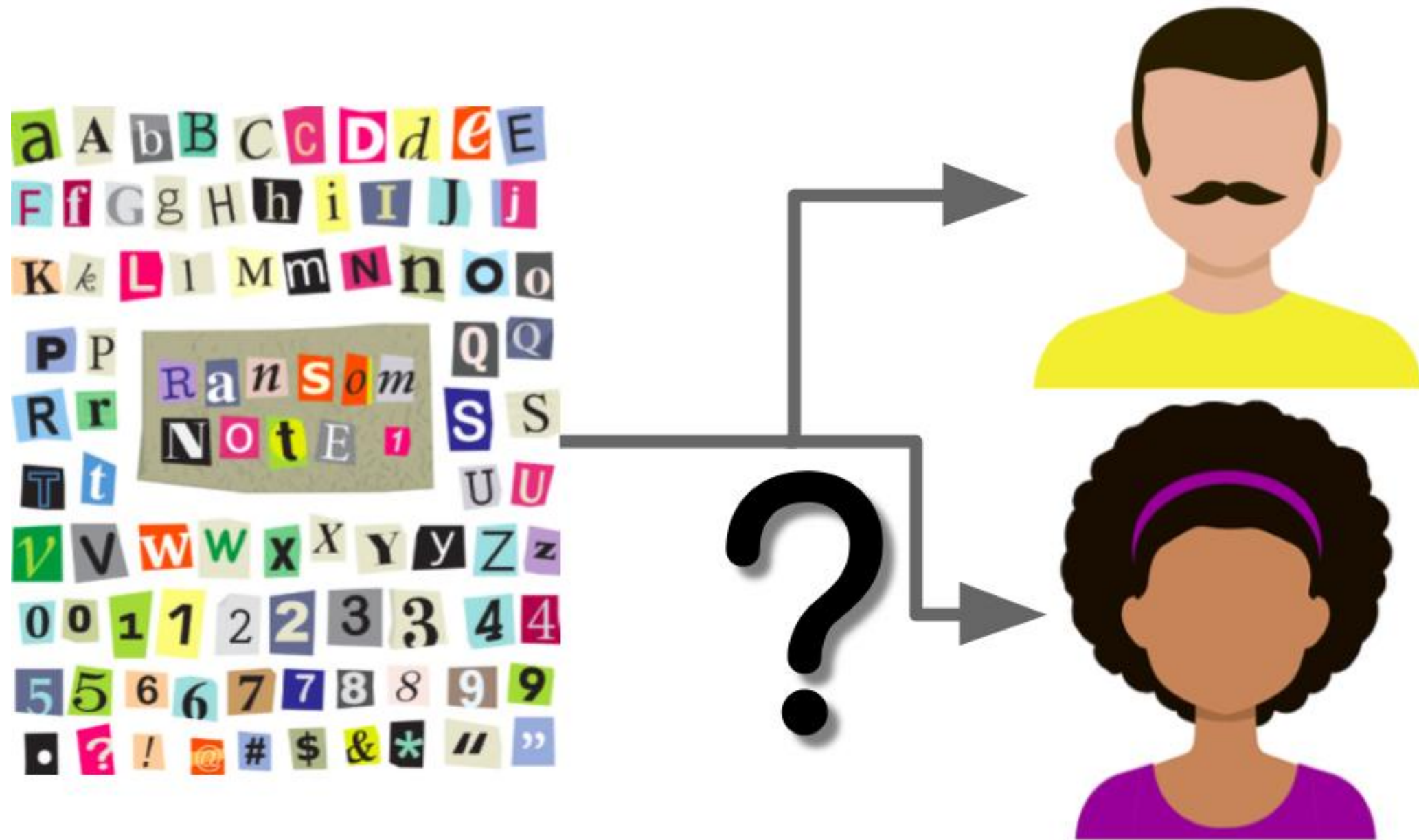
Creating line plots

INTRODUCTION TO DATA SCIENCE IN PYTHON



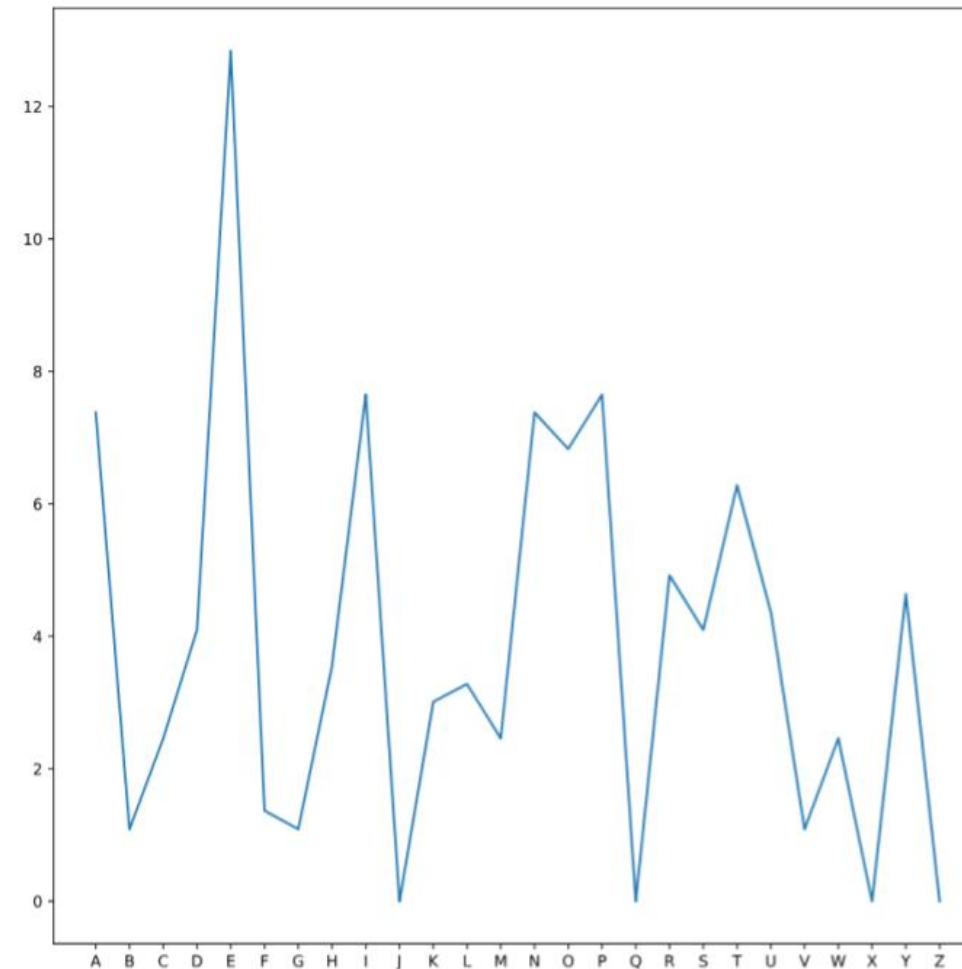
Hillary Green-Lerman
Lead Data Scientist, Looker

The plot thickens



From DataFrame to Visualization

letter_index	letter	frequency
1	A	7.38
2	B	1.09
3	C	2.46
4	D	4.10
...

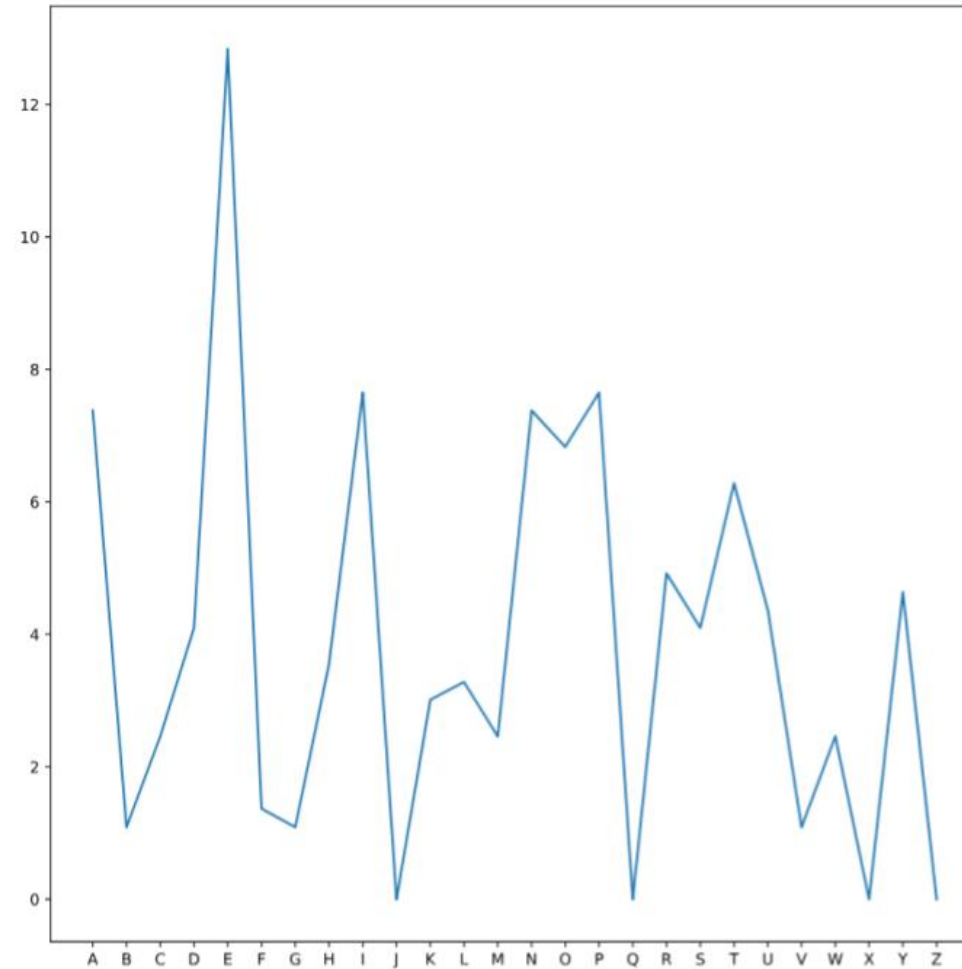


Introducing Matplotlib

```
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
```

```
plt.plot(x_values, y_values)
```

```
plt.show()
```



Line Plot

```
plt.plot( ransom.letter, ransom.frequency )
```

The diagram illustrates the components of the `plt.plot` function call. It features a code snippet at the top: `plt.plot(ransom.letter, ransom.frequency)`. Below this, four labels are positioned with arrows pointing to their respective parts in the code: **Function Name** (orange) points to `plt.plot`; **First Positional Argument** (blue) points to `ransom.letter`; **Second Positional Argument** (purple) points to `ransom.frequency`; and **Parenthesis** (green) has a line connecting it to both the opening and closing parentheses of the function call.

Function Name

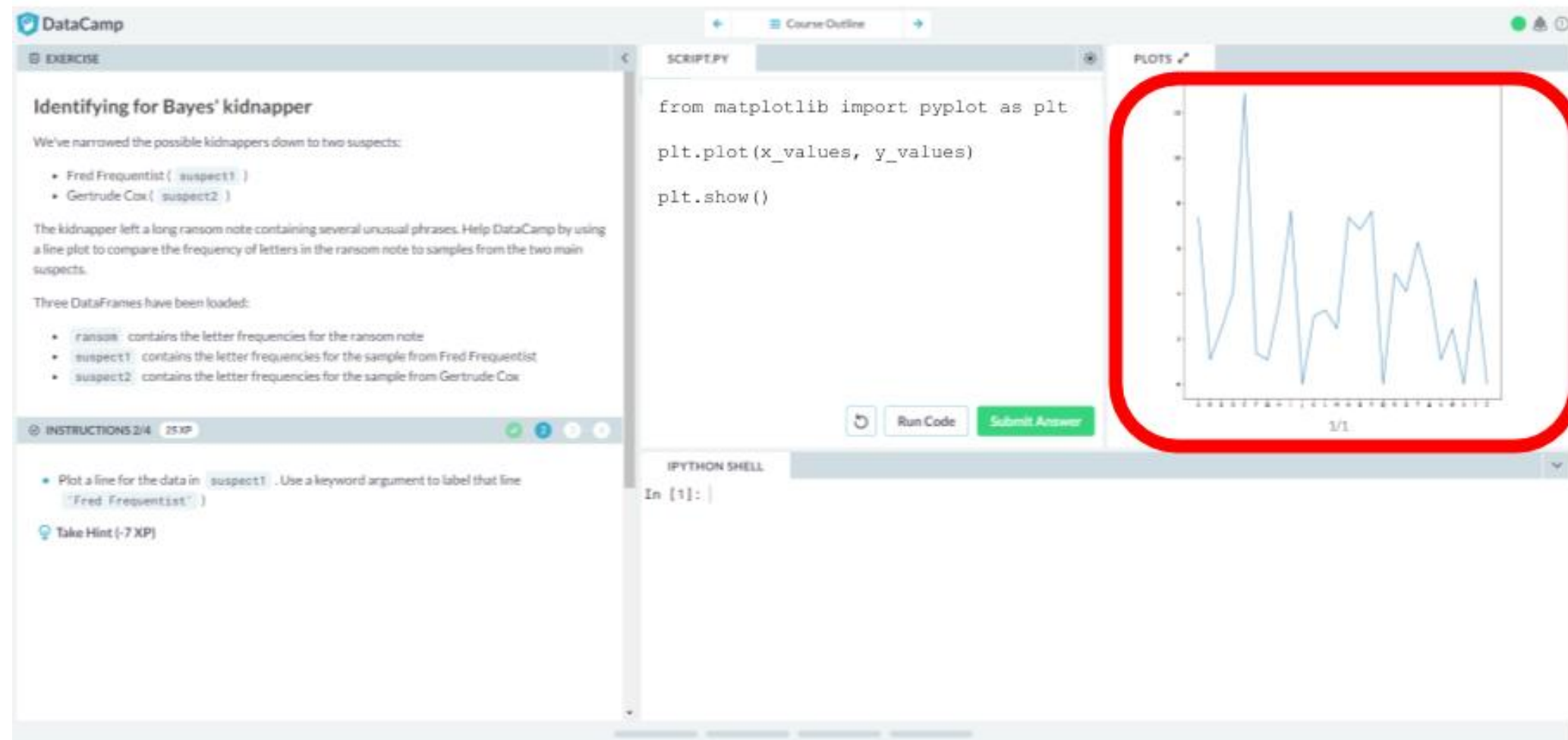
First Positional Argument

Second Positional Argument

Parenthesis

Displaying the Results

```
plt.show()
```



The screenshot shows a DataCamp exercise titled "Identifying for Bayes' kidnapper". The interface is divided into three main sections: instructions, a code editor, and a plot viewer.

Instructions: The task involves identifying a kidnapper based on letter frequencies in a ransom note. It lists two suspects: Fred Frequentist (suspect1) and Gertrude Cox (suspect2). It also mentions that three DataFrames have been loaded: ransom, suspect1, and suspect2.

Code Editor: The code in the editor is as follows:

```
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
plt.plot(x_values, y_values)
plt.show()
```

Plot Viewer: The plot viewer shows a line plot with a blue line. The x-axis is labeled with letters from A to Z, and the y-axis represents frequency. The plot is highlighted with a red rounded rectangle.

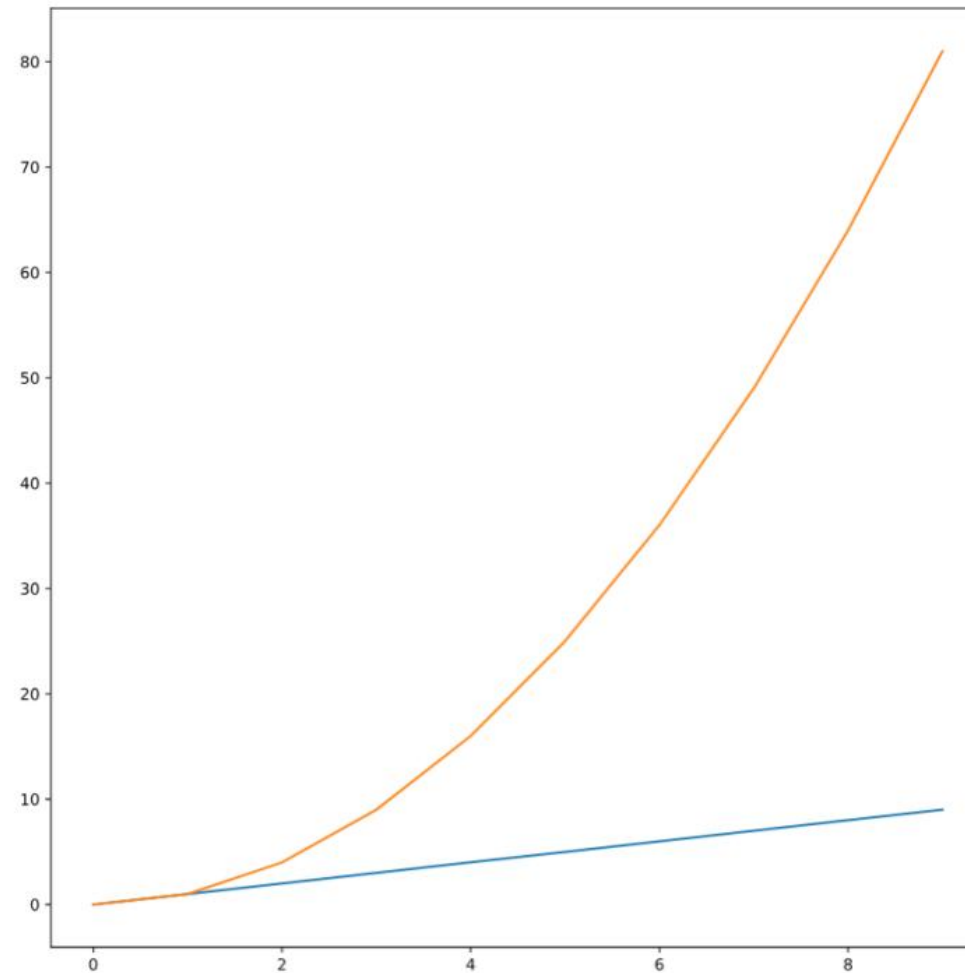
IPYTHON SHELL: The shell shows the command `In [1]:` followed by a cursor.

Multiple Lines

```
plt.plot(data1.x_values,  
         data1.y_values)
```

```
plt.plot(data2.x_values,  
         data2.y_values)
```

```
plt.show()
```



Let's Practice

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Adding labels and legends

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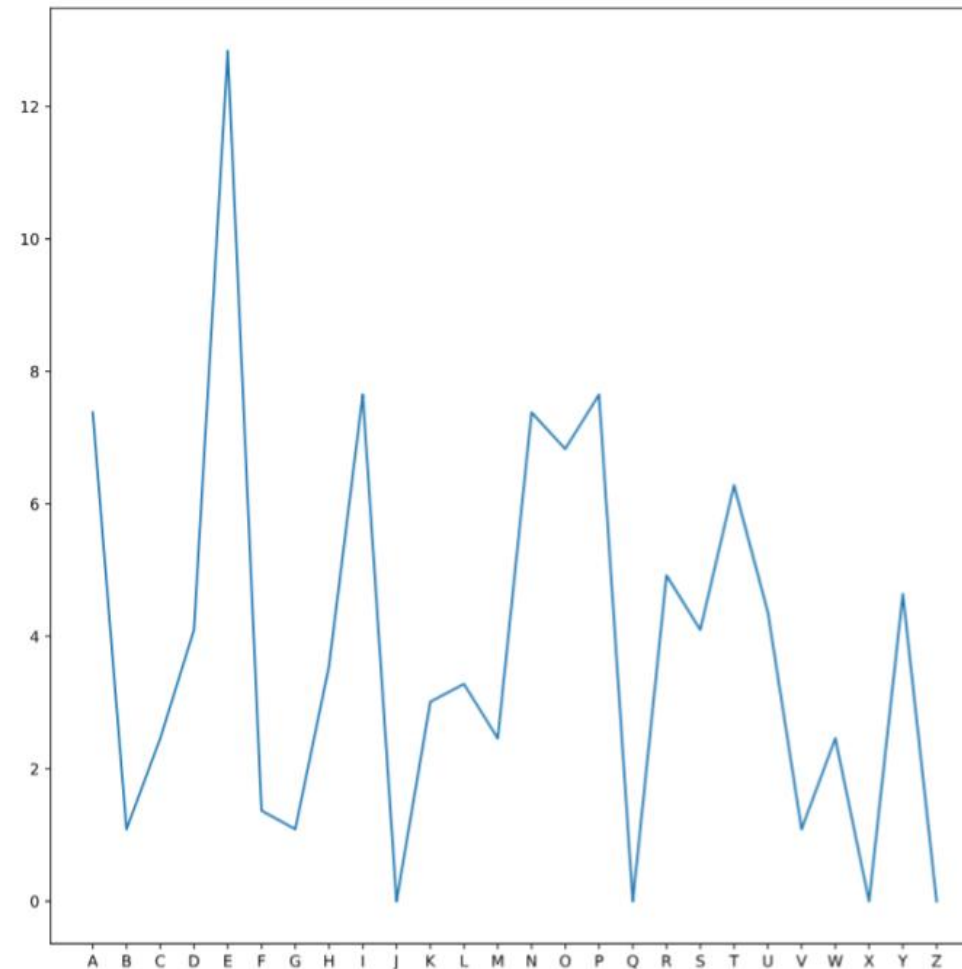
Hillary Green-Lerman
Lead Data Scientist, Looker

What did we just plot?

```
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt

plt.plot(ransom.letter,
         ransom.frequency)

plt.show()
```



Axes and title labels

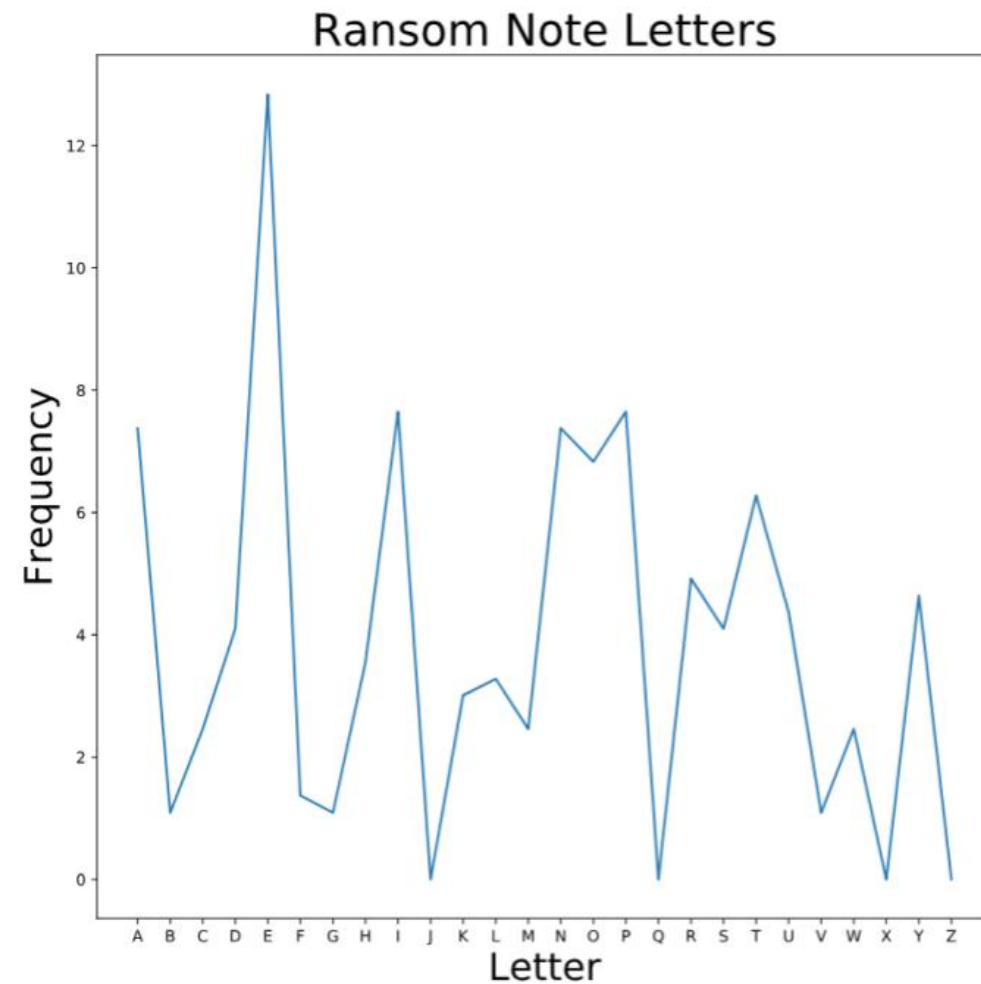
```
plt.xlabel("Letter")
```

```
plt.ylabel("Frequency")
```

```
plt.title("Ransom Note Letters")
```

Labels anywhere before

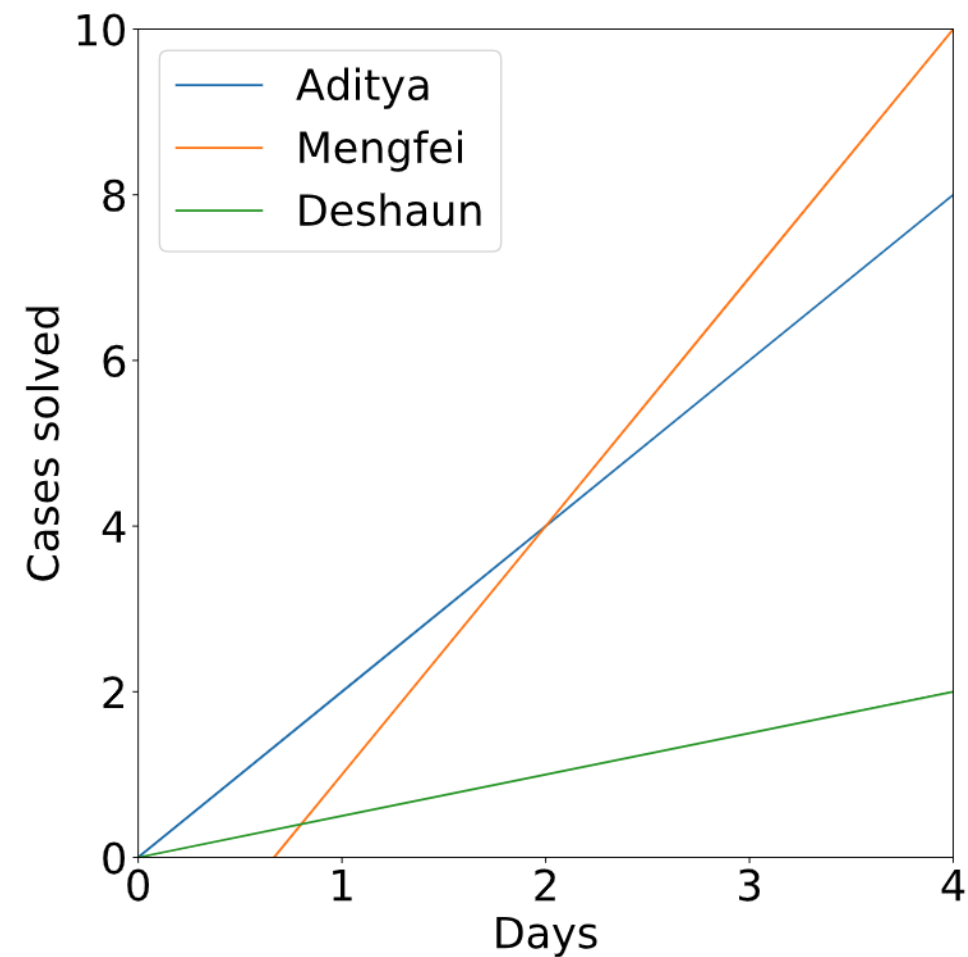
```
plt.show()
```



Legends

```
plt.plot(aditya.days,  
         aditya.cases,  
         label="Aditya")  
plt.plot(deshaun.days,  
         deshaun.cases,  
         label="Deshaun")  
plt.plot(mengfei.days,  
         mengfei.cases,  
         label="Mengfei")
```

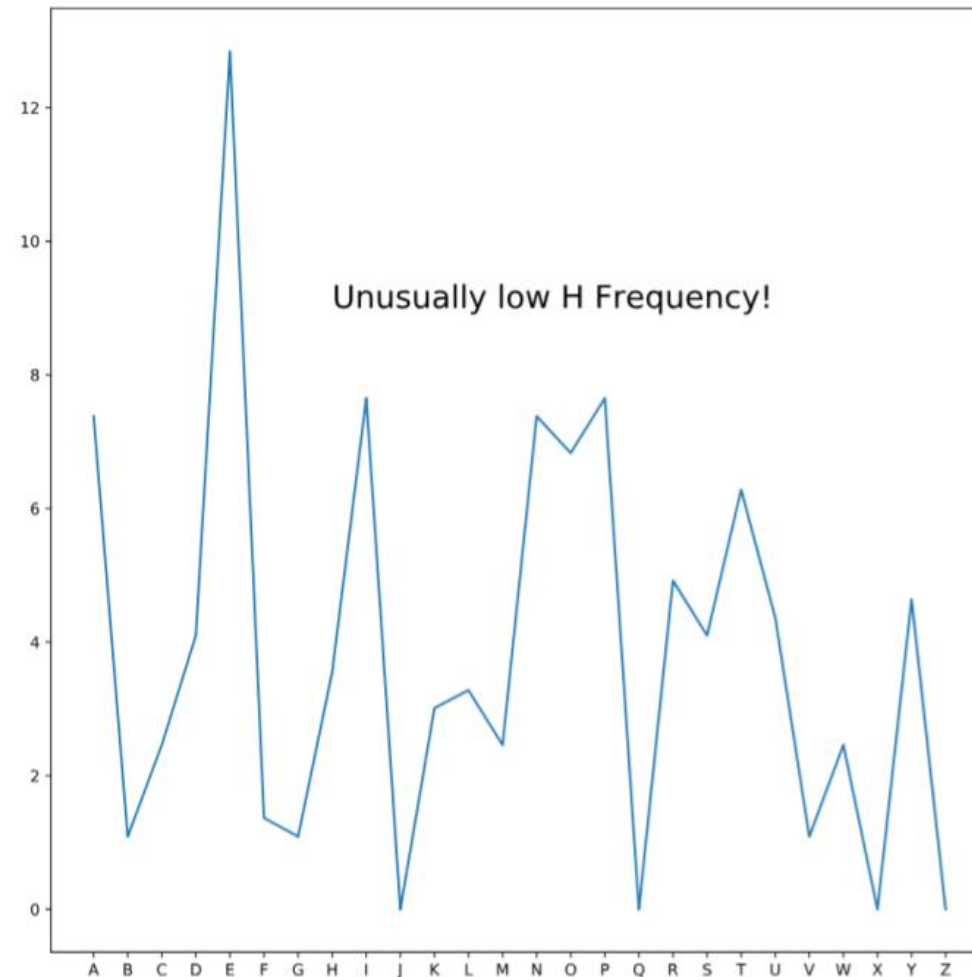
```
plt.legend()
```



Arbitrary text

```
plt.text(xcoord,  
         ycoord,  
         "Text Message")
```

```
plt.text(5,  
         9,  
         "Unusually low H frequency!")
```



Modifying text

- Change font size

```
plt.title("Plot title", fontsize=20)
```

- Change font color

```
plt.legend(color="green")
```

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_colors

Let's practice

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Adding some style

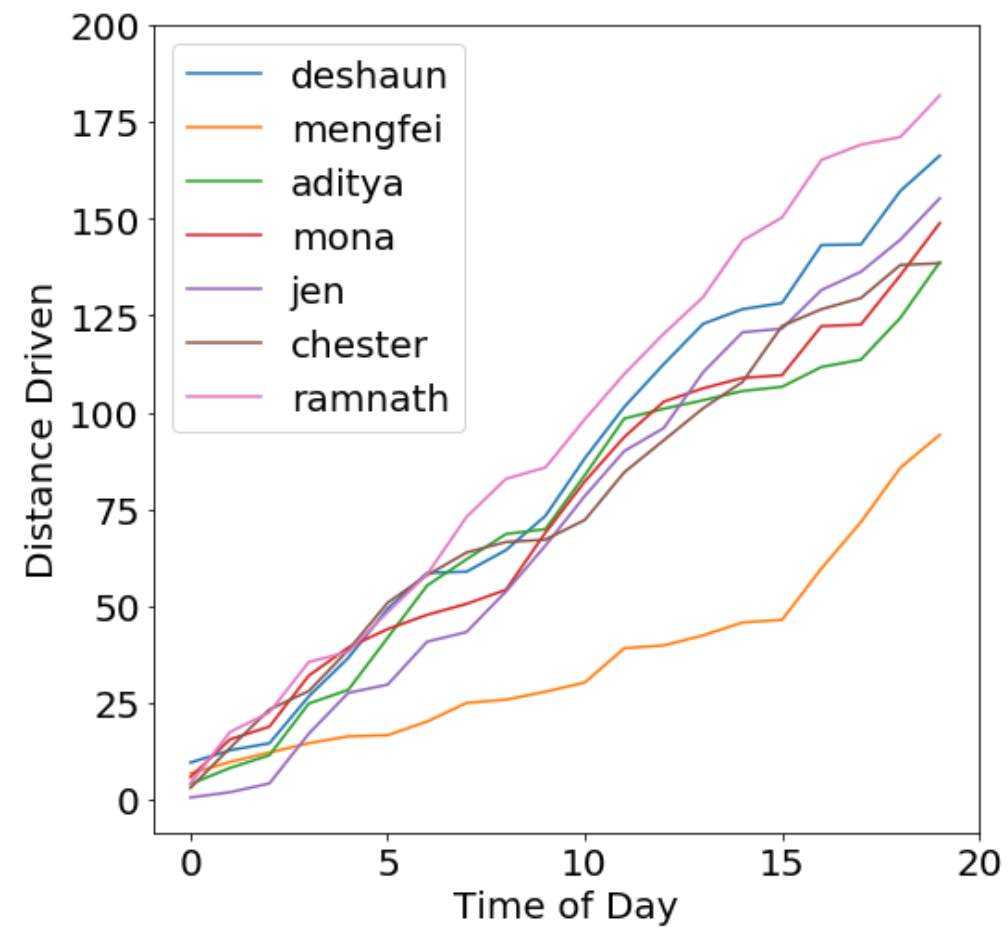
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Hillary Green-Lerman

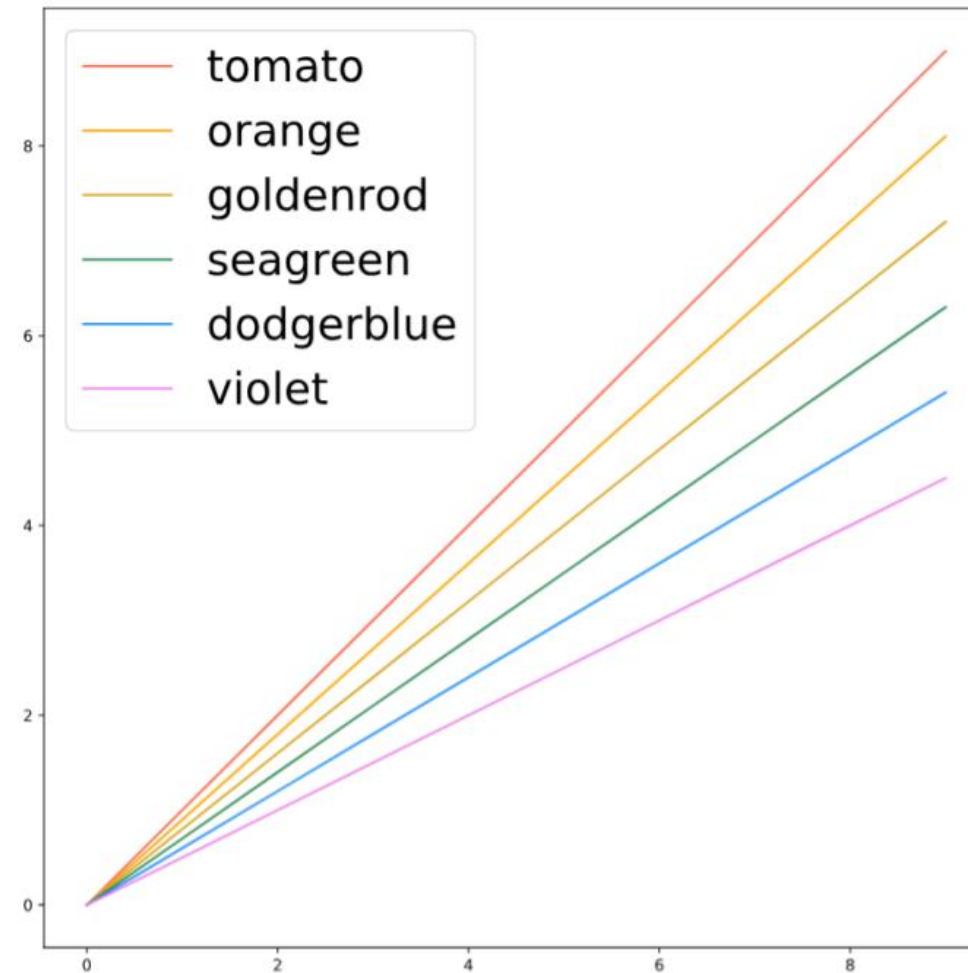
Senior Curriculum Lead, DataCamp

And miles to go



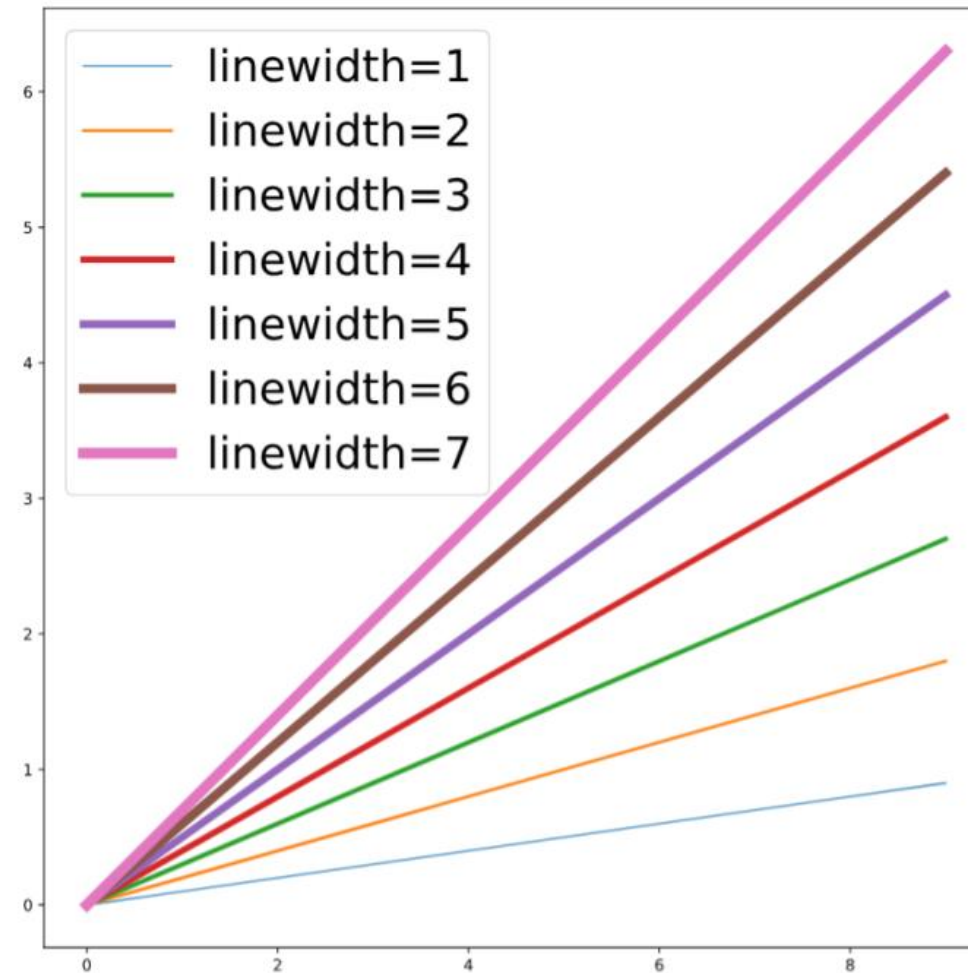
Changing line color

```
plt.plot(x, y1, color="tomato")
plt.plot(x, y2, color="orange")
plt.plot(x, y3, color="goldenrod")
plt.plot(x, y4, color="seagreen")
plt.plot(x, y5, color="dodgerblue")
plt.plot(x, y6, color="violet")
```



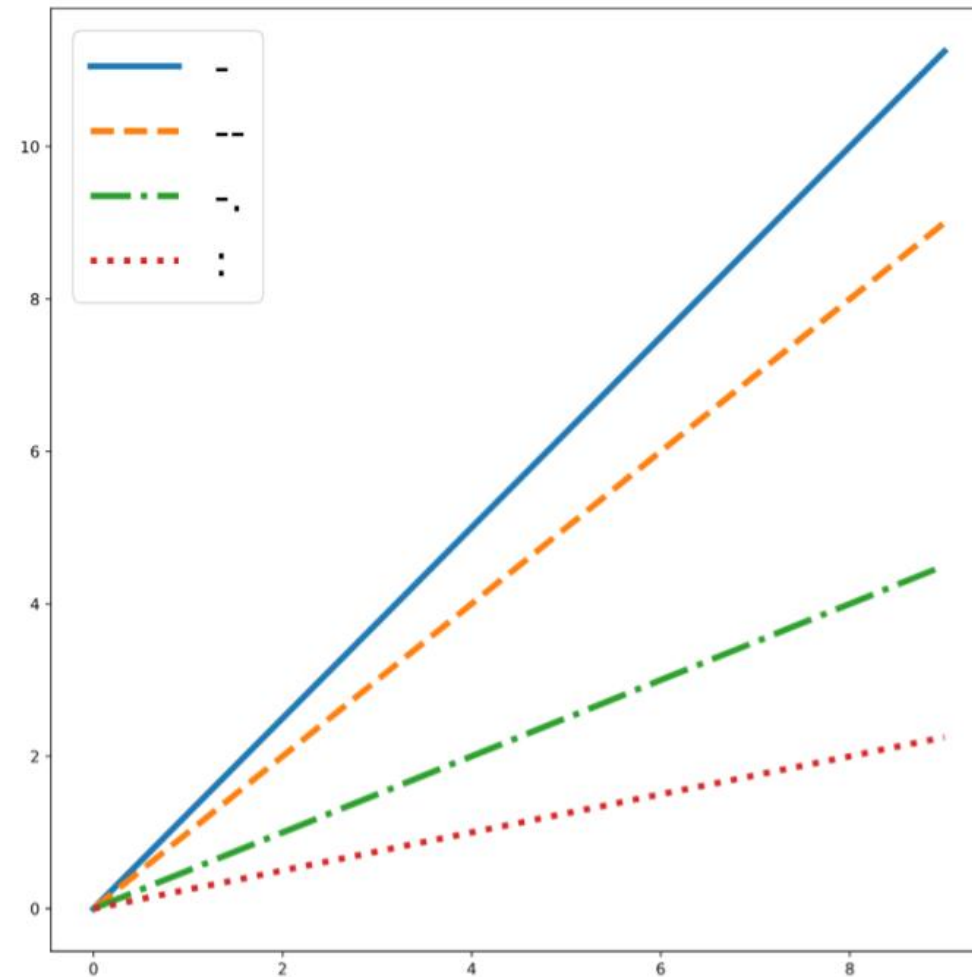
Changing line width

```
plt.plot(x, y1, linewidth=1)
plt.plot(x, y2, linewidth=2)
plt.plot(x, y3, linewidth=3)
plt.plot(x, y4, linewidth=4)
plt.plot(x, y5, linewidth=5)
plt.plot(x, y6, linewidth=6)
plt.plot(x, y7, linewidth=7)
```



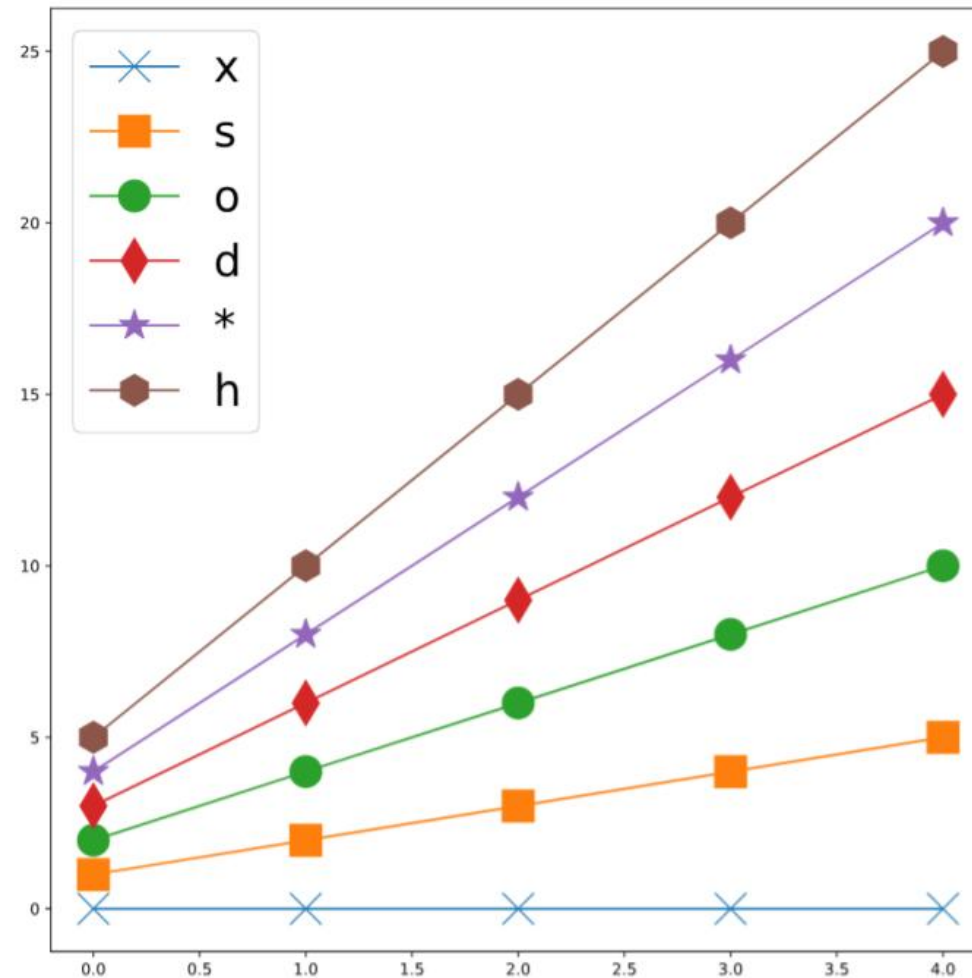
Changing line style

```
plt.plot(x, y1, linestyle='-')  
plt.plot(x, y2, linestyle='--')  
plt.plot(x, y3, linestyle='-.')  
plt.plot(x, y4, linestyle=':')
```



Adding markers

```
plt.plot(x, y1, marker='x')  
plt.plot(x, y2, marker='s')  
plt.plot(x, y3, marker='o')  
plt.plot(x, y4, marker='d')  
plt.plot(x, y5, marker='*')  
plt.plot(x, y6, marker='h')
```



Setting a style

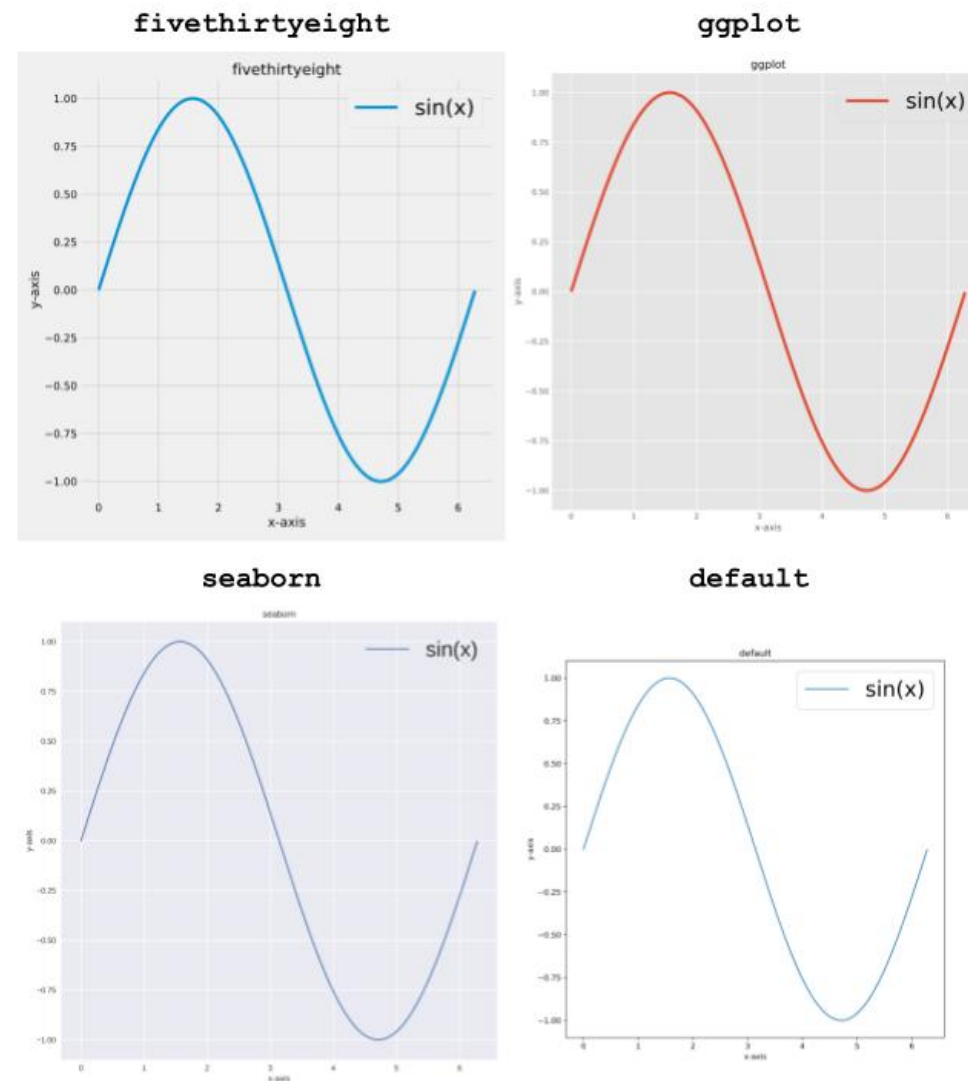
Before any other plotting code:

```
plt.style.use('fivethirtyeight')
```

```
plt.style.use('ggplot')
```

```
plt.style.use('seaborn')
```

```
plt.style.use('default')
```



Let's Practice

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