

## ✓ EDS ACTIVITY:

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ROLL NO.: CS1-06

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**Q. Write significance of all basic graphs required for Data Visualization.**

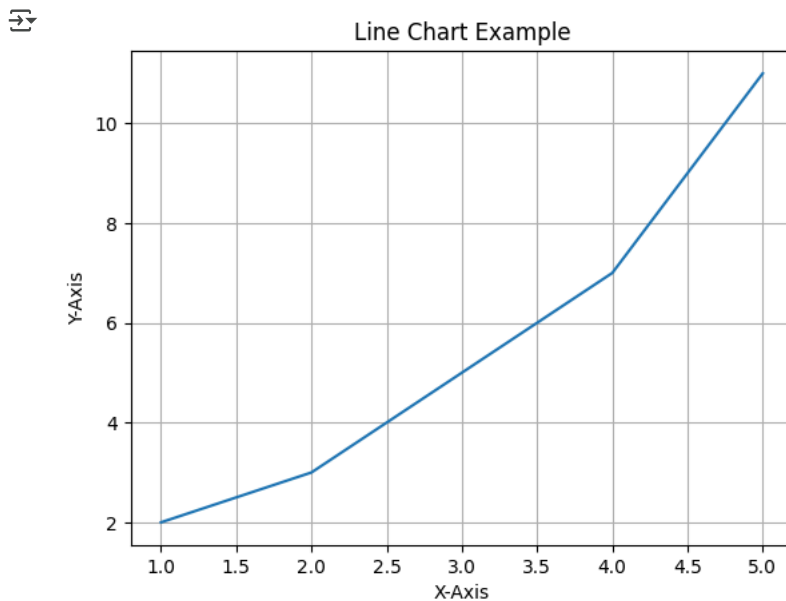
### 1. Line Chart

Line charts are used to represent continuous data points over time. They help visualize trends, changes over time, or relationships between variables.

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

x = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
y = [2, 3, 5, 7, 11]

plt.plot(x, y)
plt.title('Line Chart Example')
plt.xlabel('X-Axis')
plt.ylabel('Y-Axis')
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
```

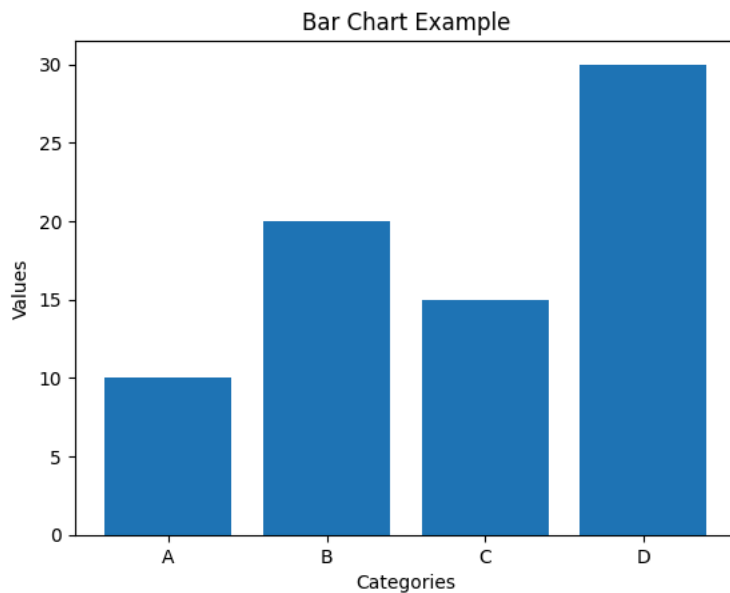


### 2. Bar Chart

Bar charts are useful for comparing numeric values across different categories. Each bar represents a category, and its height represents the value.

```
categories = ['A', 'B', 'C', 'D']
values = [10, 20, 15, 30]

plt.bar(categories, values)
plt.title('Bar Chart Example')
plt.xlabel('Categories')
plt.ylabel('Values')
plt.show()
```

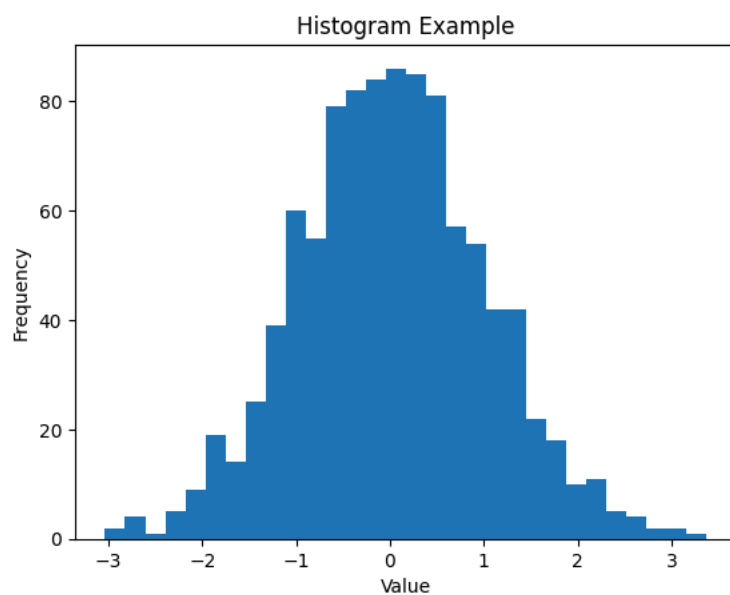


### 3. Histogram

Histograms are used to show the frequency distribution. They help identify the shape, spread, and central tendency of the data.

```
import numpy as np

data = np.random.randn(1000)
plt.hist(data, bins=30)
plt.title('Histogram Example')
plt.xlabel('Value')
plt.ylabel('Frequency')
plt.show()
```



### 4. Pie Chart

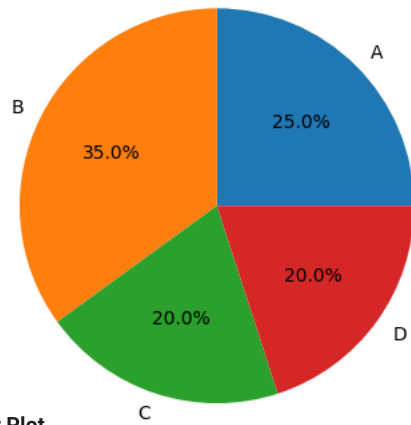
Pie charts are used to show the proportion of categories as parts of a whole. They are effective when we want to highlight how each part contributes to the total.

```
sizes = [25, 35, 20, 20]
labels = ['A', 'B', 'C', 'D']

plt.pie(sizes, labels=labels, autopct='%1.1f%%')
plt.title('Pie Chart Example')
plt.show()
```



Pie Chart Example



## 5. Scatter Plot

Scatter plots are used to show the correlation between two variables. Each point represents a data point, and the pattern of the points can indicate correlations or trends.

```
x = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
y = [5, 4, 3, 2, 1]

plt.scatter(x, y)
plt.title('Scatter Plot Example')
plt.xlabel('X-Axis')
plt.ylabel('Y-Axis')
plt.show()
```



Scatter Plot Example

