

# **Plotting with Pandas**

Data Boot Camp

Lesson 5.2







### Warm-Up Activity: PyPlot

In this activity, you will use PyPlot to create the most effective visualisation for a variety of datasets.

Suggested Time:

### Warm-Up Activity: PyPlot

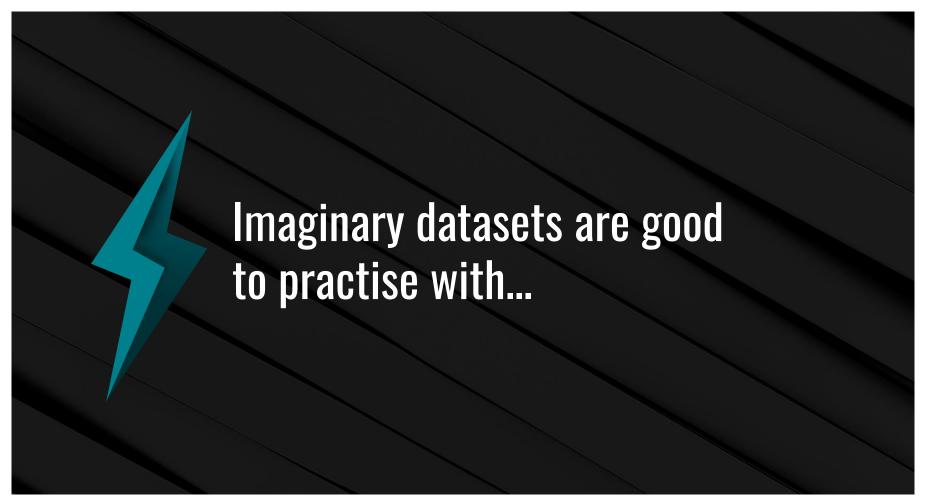
Instructions	Open the unsolved activity file, and examine the starter code for each dataset.  File: Unsolved/plot_drills.ipynb
	Determine what chart or plot best fits with the starter code for each dataset.
	Complete the code block to create a plot for each dataset.
	Be sure to provide each plot with a title and labels.
Hints	If you are unsure about what type of data is contained in the starter code, print it out!





### **Instructor Demonstration**

**Plotting Pandas Data** 



...But we will deal with real-world data more often.

- Strange formats
- Messy
- Missing data
- Misleading headers



### How to Work with Messy Data

Pandas enables us to quickly and easily:



Rename headers



Remove missing data



Convert and clean up column data



In most cases, we will work with real-world data in Pandas.



#### The Creators of Pandas Are Geniuses!

Most people who read datasets into Pandas will:



Clean and preprocess their data



Visualise their findings using Matplotlib

Pandas creators added Matplotlib functionality directly into Pandas, which:



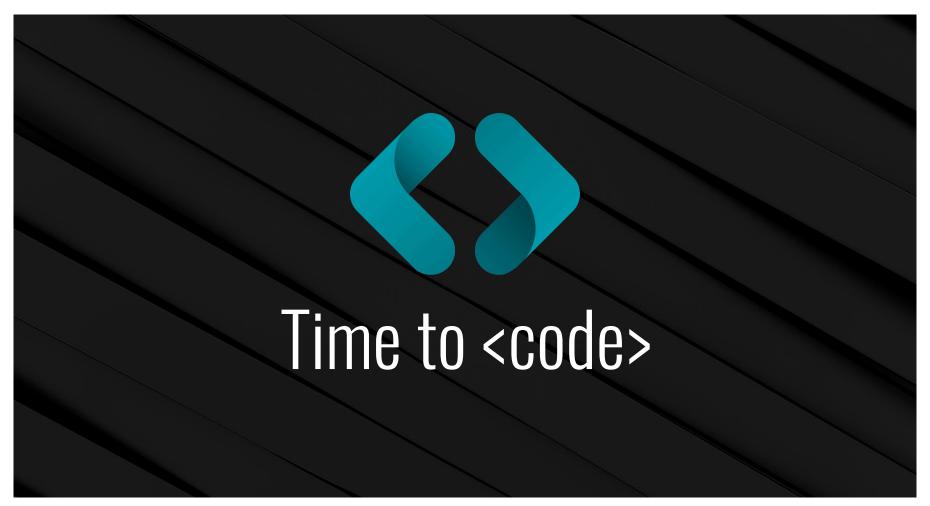
Speeds up the process of creating lists and aesthetics



Still allows for PyPlot customizability









### **Activity: Union Settlements**

In this activity, you will create a bar chart that visualises the total number of major collective bargaining settlements by select unions in 1995.

Suggested Time:

### **Activity: Union Settlements**

Instructions	Use Pandas to load the union_settlements_1995.csv dataset.
	Create a Series containing the number of settlements made by each union.
	Using this Series, create a bar chart with red bars.
	Adjust the figure size of the plot. Add a title and axis labels.
	Use your data to retrieve labels for your x-axis ticks, and rotate them 45 degrees.
	Display your plot. Which union agreed to the most settlements? The fewest?
Bonus	Find out how many national settlements were agreed to by each union, and plot the national totals alongside all settlement totals.







### **Grouping and Summarizing in Pandas**

The dataframe.groupby() function allows us to group data.



Data can be grouped by function or category.



The output of the function is a GroupBy object.

<pandas.core.groupby.groupby.DataFrameGroupBy object at 0x10cde6278>

	datetime	city	country	shape	duration (seconds)	duration (hours/min)	comments		
state									
ak	311	311	311	311	311	311	311		
al	629	629	629	629	629	629	629		
ar	578	578	578	578	578	578	578		
az	2362	2362	2362	2362	2362	2362	2362		
ca	8683	8683	8683	8683	8683	8683	8683		
со	1385	1385	1385	1385	1385	1385	1385		
ct	865	865	865	865	865	865	865		
dc	7	7	7	7	7	7	7		
de	165	165	165	165	165	165	165		
fl	3754	3754	3754	3754	3754	3754	3754		

### **Grouping and Summarizing in Pandas**

To return a DataFrame from a GroupBy Object

```
df.groupby('state').mean()
```

To return a Series from a GroupBy Object

```
states = df.groupby('state')
states = states['city'].mean()
```





### **Activity: Library Usage**

In this activity, you will create a pair of charts based on library usage collected from San Francisco.

Suggested Time:

#### **Activity: Library Usage**

#### Instructions

Open the starter file provided, and follow the prompts to import, split, and summarise the library usage dataset.

File: Unsolved/library\_usage.ipynb

Create a bar chart, using Pandas and Matplotlib, that visualises how many library patrons checked out items from the library by patron type.

Create a pie graph, using Pandas and Matplotlib, that can be used to visualise the total items checked out by patron type of a single home branch, 'Home Library Definition'.

Hint

Since there are quite a lot of patron types with minimal checkouts, you may like to include a filter to limit the minimum number of total checkouts by patron group.







## Activity: Litres per 100km

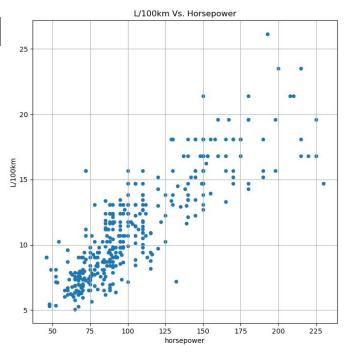
In this activity, you will create a scatter plot by using vehicle data, Pandas, and Matplotlib.

Suggested Time:

### Activity: Litres per 100km

Create a scatter plot that compares the L/100km of a vehicle with its horsepower.

File: Resources/Lp100km.csv







### With Pandas, Adding Multiple Plots Is Easy!

We have learned how to use Pandas to:



Generate line, bar, pie, and scatter plots.



Plot summary figures by using GroupBy objects.

But what if we want to combine multiple plots in the same figure? Adding multiple plots to Pandas is the same as in PyPlot:



Add multiple plots in the same code block.



Show the combined figure by using pyplot.show().





## **Group Mini-Project: Travelling Companions**

The remainder of class will consist of a group mini-project.
The mini-project will be broken up into three parts.
Every few minutes, we will review the previous part.

### **Group Mini-Project: Travelling Companions, Part 1**

Follow the instructions for the activity in the unsolved Jupyter Notebook file.

File: Unsolved/travelling\_companions.ipynb

Your output should align with the following table:

	COUNTRY OF NATIONALITY	2016 Alone	2016 With Spouse	2016 With Children	2016 With Family/Relatives	2016 Student Group	2016 With Friends	2016 With Business Associate	2016 With Incentive Group	2016 Others	 2017 Others	2018 Alone	2018 With Spouse	2018 With Children	2018 Wi Family/Relativ
0	SINGAPORE	18.6	35.5	3.9	23.7	0.1	14.7	2.2	0.4	0.8	 0.5	16.9	34.6	5.0	25
1	THAILAND	30.1	16.7	0.9	12.0	3.1	30.2	4.8	1.0	1.2	 1.8	20.6	6.7	7.2	33
2	INDONESIA	12.9	24.6	3.8	37.9	0.9	14.9	2.1	1.6	1.2	 1.4	11.3	31.1	4.0	34
3	BRUNEI	10.2	24.9	2.2	44.5	0.0	16.2	1.1	0.1	0.7	 0.0	17.5	28.1	2.0	40
4	PHILIPPINES	13.9	27.5	1.5	15.0	5.5	34.1	1.1	0.0	1.5	 0.2	5.5	20.6	0.7	29



### **Group Mini-Project: Travelling Companions, Part 2**

Follow the instructions for the activity in the unsolved Jupyter Notebook file.

File: Unsolved/travelling\_companions.ipynb

Your output should align with the following table:

	2016 Alone	2016 With Spouse	2016 With Children	2016 With Family/Relatives	2016 With Friends	2016 With Business Associate	2017 Alone	2017 With Spouse	2017 With Children	2017 With Family/Relatives	2017 With Friends	2017 With Business Associate	2018 Alone	2018 With Spouse
COUNTRY OF NATIONALITY														
SINGAPORE	18.6	35.5	3.9	23.7	14.7	2.2	20.6	39.4	5.9	22.9	9.3	1.1	16.9	34.6
THAILAND	30.1	16.7	0.9	12.0	30.2	4.8	23.2	17.8	4.2	11.8	29.3	4.8	20.6	6.7
INDONESIA	12.9	24.6	3.8	37.9	14.9	2.1	10.4	28.0	3.9	34.9	15.5	2.7	11.3	31.1
BRUNEI	10.2	24.9	2.2	44.5	16.2	1.1	6.8	21.2	2.2	54.5	14.2	0.8	17.5	28.1
PHILIPPINES	13.9	27.5	1.5	15.0	34.1	1.1	3.5	7.6	0.2	40.0	46.4	1.9	5.5	20.6
VIETNAM	5.8	11.5	0.6	31.0	35.5	2.7	2.8	11.5	0.7	37.0	32.5	1.1	0.9	12.3
CHINA	4.2	30.9	0.7	37.8	18.4	1.3	1.9	30.4	0.7	42.0	20.4	0.5	1.9	23.9
JAPAN	10.9	26.5	0.6	16.4	18.4	25.6	8.4	30.3	0.0	20.0	25.4	8.5	4.2	22.7



### **Group Mini-Project: Travelling Companions, Part 3**

Follow the instructions for the activity in the unsolved Jupyter Notebook file.

File: Unsolved/travelling\_companions.ipynb

Your output should align with the adjacent figure, depending on the user's input variable.



