Bar Plots And Scatter Plots: Takeaways

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:

```
ax_set_xticklabels(['RT_user_norm', 'Metacritic_user_nom', 'IMDB_norm',
'Fandango_Ratingvalue', 'Fandango_Stars'])
```

- Rotating the labels:

```
ax_set_xticklabels(['RT_user_norm', 'Metacritic_user_nom', 'IMDB_norm',
'Fandango_Ratingvalue', 'Fandango_Stars'], rotation = 90)
```

- 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

- Documentation for Axes.scatter()
- Correlation Coefficient