

## Python for Visualization



## **Agenda**

- Visualization Quiz
- Visualization One Variable
- Visualization Two Variables
- Visualization Multiple Variables



# Let's begin the discussion by answering a few questions on visualization.



What are the three statistics presented in box of a boxplot?

- A First Quartile (Q1), Mode, Third Quartile (Q3)
- B Lower whisker, Median, Upper whisker

C First Quartile (Q1), Median, Third Quartile (Q3)

D First Quartile (Q1), Mean, Third Quartile (Q3)



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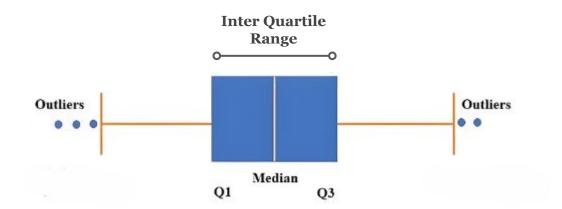
C First Quartile (Q1), Median, Third Quartile (Q3)

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Plot	Type of Data	Usage	Example
Boxplot	Numerical	Helps us understand data distribution and skewness by displaying the data in the form of a box divided by quartiles	1500 2000 2500 3000 3500 4000 array-weight.





Which of the following represents the general formula for computing the lower whisker (fence) of a boxplot?

**Q**1 - 1.5 \* IQR

- **B** Q1 2 \* IQR
- **C** Q2 1.5 \* IQR
- **D** Q2 2 \* IQR



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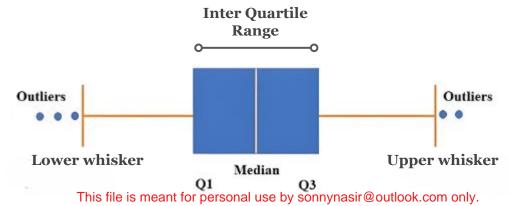
#### **Visualization - One Variable**



The whiskers of a boxplot show the range of the data, excluding outliers.

```
Upper whisker: Q3 + 1.5 * IQR
Lower whisker: Q1 - 1.5 * IQR
```

Data points to the left of the lower whisker and to the right of the upper whisker are generally considered to be outliers



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#### How does a KDE plot differ from a histogram?

- A KDE plot displays the frequency of data points, while a histogram shows the probability density.
- A KDE plot provides a smoother representation of the data distribution compared to a histogram.
- A KDE plot is suitable for categorical data, while a histogram is designed for numerical data.
- A KDE plot cannot handle large datasets in general, whereas a histogram can.



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#### **Visualization - One Variable**



Plot	Type of Data	Usage	Example
Histogram	Numerical	Helps us understand data distribution by dividing it into bins and showing the number of observations in each bin via bars	30 - 30 - 30 - 30 - 30 - 30 - 30 - 30 -
Kernel Density Estimation	Numerical	Helps us understand data distribution by displaying a distribution curve on top of the histogram bars	50 50 50 50 10 5000 10000 15000 20000 25000 30000 45000 45000



#### Which statements accurately describe scatterplot?

- A Each point on a scatterplot represents a single observation or data point
- B Primarily visualize the relationship between two continuous variables

**C** Explores both positive and negative correlations

D Scatterplots are only useful for handling categorical variables



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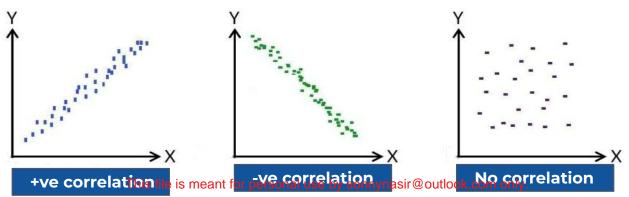
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#### **Visualization - Two Variable**



Plot	Type of Data	Usage	Example
Scatterplot	Numerical	Helps us understand potential relationship between two numerical variables	250 - 200 -

#### Enables identification of **correlation** and **patterns** between the variables.





#### When should a jointplot be used instead of a scatterplot?

A When there are more than two variables

- B When we only want to visualize one variable
- When we want to visualize both the relationship between variables and the distribution of variables
- When we want to visualize only the relationship between variables and not the distribution of variables



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Plot	Type of Data	Usage	Example
Jointplot	Numerical	Helps us understand the distribution and relationship between two numerical variables on the same plot.	250 250 250 300 300 300 300 300 300 300 300 300 3

Integrates scatterplot with variable-specific histograms for comprehensive visualization



#### Which of the following statements accurately describes a pairplot?

- A It visualizes the relationship between multiple variables
- B It is composed of boxplots and histograms

C It displays pairwise relationships in a grid format

The diagonal line represents histograms of each variable



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Plot	Type of Data	Usage	Example
Pairplot	Numerical	Helps us understand the relationship between two or more pairs of numerical variables	

Offers simultaneous examination of multiple variables



#### Which of the following statements are TRUE for heatmap?

A Provide detailed information about outliers

B Condense information into a single plot for easier pattern identification

- C Exclusively designed for visualizing relationships between categorical variables
- Represent the relationship between two numerical variables through color gradients



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Plot	Type of Data	Usage	Example
Heatmap	Numerical	Helps us understand the correlation between pairs of columns in the data by visualizing it as a matrix	wheel_base - 1 0.78 0.57 0.58 -0.95 -0.95 -0.95 -0.95 -0.95 -0.95 -0.85 -0.85 -0.85 -0.85 -0.85 -0.85 -0.85 -0.85 -0.85 -0.85 -0.85 -0.75 -0.75 -0.70 -0.65 -0.65 -0.60 wheel_base_curb_weight_engine_sizeprice

Provide quick insights into patterns



**Happy Learning!** 

