

DATA VISUALIZATION USING PYPLOT

- Visualization basically refers to the graphical or visual representation of information and data using visual element like chart, graph and maps.
- Data visualization unveils patterns, trends, outliers, correlation etc.

USING PYPLOT OF MATPLOTLIB LIBRARY

- For data visualization in python the matplotlib librarys pyplot interface is used.
- Pyplot is a collection of methods within matplotlib library (of python) which allow user to construct 2D plots easily and interactively.
- The matplotlib is a python library that provides many interface and functionality for 2D graphics similar to MATLAB.

NUMPY:

- Numpy stands for numerical python
- Numpy is the core library for scientific computing in python
- It provides a high performance multidimensional array object and tools for working these arrays.

Using numpy developer can perform the following operations.

- I. Mathematical and logical operations on arrays.
- II. Fourier transforms and routines for shape manipulations.
- III. Operations related to linear algebra, Numpy has in-built functions for linear algebra and random number generations.

To install numpy type in cmd.

C:\pip install numpy

INSTALLING MATPLOTLIB:

Before we start plotting graphs in matplotlib.it needs to be installed first.for installation of matplotlib follow the steps listed below.

Step-1

Open cmd(command prompt) and run command prompt as on Administrator.

Step-2

Type cd\ to move to the root directory.

Step-3

Type :pip install matplotlib(with internet connection)

Step4

Installation of matplotlib will start.

```

Administrator: Command Prompt
Microsoft Windows [Version 6.3.9600]
(c) 2013 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Windows\system32>cd\

C:\>pip install matplotlib

```

```

Administrator: Command Prompt
Microsoft Windows [Version 6.3.9600]
(c) 2013 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Windows\system32>cd\

C:\>pip install matplotlib
Collecting matplotlib
  Downloading https://files.pythonhosted.org/packages/18/a5/9bad289d6c159b0d52ede9a72ac061cffa2f7447a7279c856b408c59c376/matplotlib-3.2.1-cp37-cp37m-win32.whl (9.0MB)
    100% |#####|: 9.0MB 728kB/s
Collecting numpy>=1.11 (from matplotlib)
  Downloading https://files.pythonhosted.org/packages/88/7c/f2070228b12ed53711df92ac1307788032db0d70792f2d078fe512e4a788/numpy-1.18.2-cp37-cp37m-win32.whl (10.8MB)
    100% |#####|: 10.8MB 225kB/s
Collecting kiwisolver>=1.0.1 (from matplotlib)
  Downloading https://files.pythonhosted.org/packages/12/40/5fa3b161a602848754d1e760b77f47497ed2c2f0a6401474b96b00d885e3/kiwisolver-1.2.0-cp37-none-win32.whl (44kB)
    100% |#####|: 51kB 204kB/s
Collecting pyparsing!=2.0.4,!=2.1.2,!=2.1.6,>=2.0.1 (from matplotlib)
  Downloading https://files.pythonhosted.org/packages/8a/bb/488841f56197b13700afd5658fc279a2025a39e22449b7cf29864669b15d/pyparsing-2.4.7-py2.py3-none-any.whl (67kB)
    100% |#####|: 71kB 327kB/s
Collecting python-dateutil>=2.1 (from matplotlib)
  Downloading https://files.pythonhosted.org/packages/d4/70/d60450c3dd48ef87586924207ae8907090de0b306af2bce5d134d78615ch/python_dateutil-2.8.1-py2.py3-none-any.whl (227kB)
    100% |#####|: 235kB 436kB/s
Collecting cycler>=0.10 (from matplotlib)
  Downloading https://files.pythonhosted.org/packages/f7/d2/e07d3ebb2bd7af696440ce7e754c59dd546ffe1bbe732c8ab68b9c834e61/cycler-0.10.0-py2.py3-none-any.whl
Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.5 in c:\users\jps\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python37-32\lib\site-packages (from python-dateutil>=2.1->matplotlib) (1.14.0)
Installing collected packages: numpy, kiwisolver, pyparsing, python-dateutil, cycler, matplotlib
  The script f2py.exe is installed in 'c:\users\jps\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python37-32\Scripts' which is not on PATH.
  Consider adding this directory to PATH or, if you prefer to suppress this warning, use --no-warn-script-location.
Successfully installed cycler-0.10.0 kiwisolver-1.2.0 matplotlib-3.2.1 numpy-1.18.2 pyparsing-2.4.7 python-dateutil-2.8.1
You are using pip version 10.0.1, however version 20.0.2 is available.
You should consider upgrading via the 'python -m pip install --upgrade pip' command.

C:\>

```

After the installation is successfully done on the system an appropriate message shall be displayed.

IMPORTING PYPLOT:

In order to use pyplot on your computers for data visualization, we need to first import in your python environment by issuing one of the following commands.

import matplotlib.pyplot -> this would require to refer to every command of pyplot as matplotlib.pyplot<command>

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt -> with this, we can refer to every command of pyplot as plt.<command> as we have given an alias name to matplotlib.pyplot as plt.

With the first command, we will need to issue every pyplot command as per the following syntax:

Matplotlib.pyplot<command>

USING NUMPY ARRAYS:

Numpy (numerical python or pronounced as num pie) is an open source module of python that offers functions and routines for fast mathematical computation on arrays and matrices.

import numpy as np

- Array is generally referred to a named group of homogeneous (of same type) elements.

BASIC VISUALIZATION RULES:

- The first step is to choose an appropriate plot type. If there are various options, we should compare them and choose the first one.
- Second, when we choose the type of plot, one of the most important things is to label the axis.
- Third, we can add a little to make our plot more informative.
- Fourth, add labels for different categories when needed.
- Fifth, we can add a text or an arrow at an interesting data point.
- Sixth, we can use some sizes and columns of the data to make the plot more informative.

LINE PLOT/CHART

- ❖ **LINE plot/chart** is a type of plot which displays information as a series of data points called 'markers' connected by straight lines.
- ❖ This type of plot is often used to visualize a trend in data over intervals of time – a time series.
- ❖ A line chart or line graph can be created using the plot() function available in the pyplot library.

In order to draw a line plot, the steps to be followed are as under

Steps in:

- **Importing matplotlib**
- **plt.plot(x,y,color,others) plot y versus x as lines and or/marker**

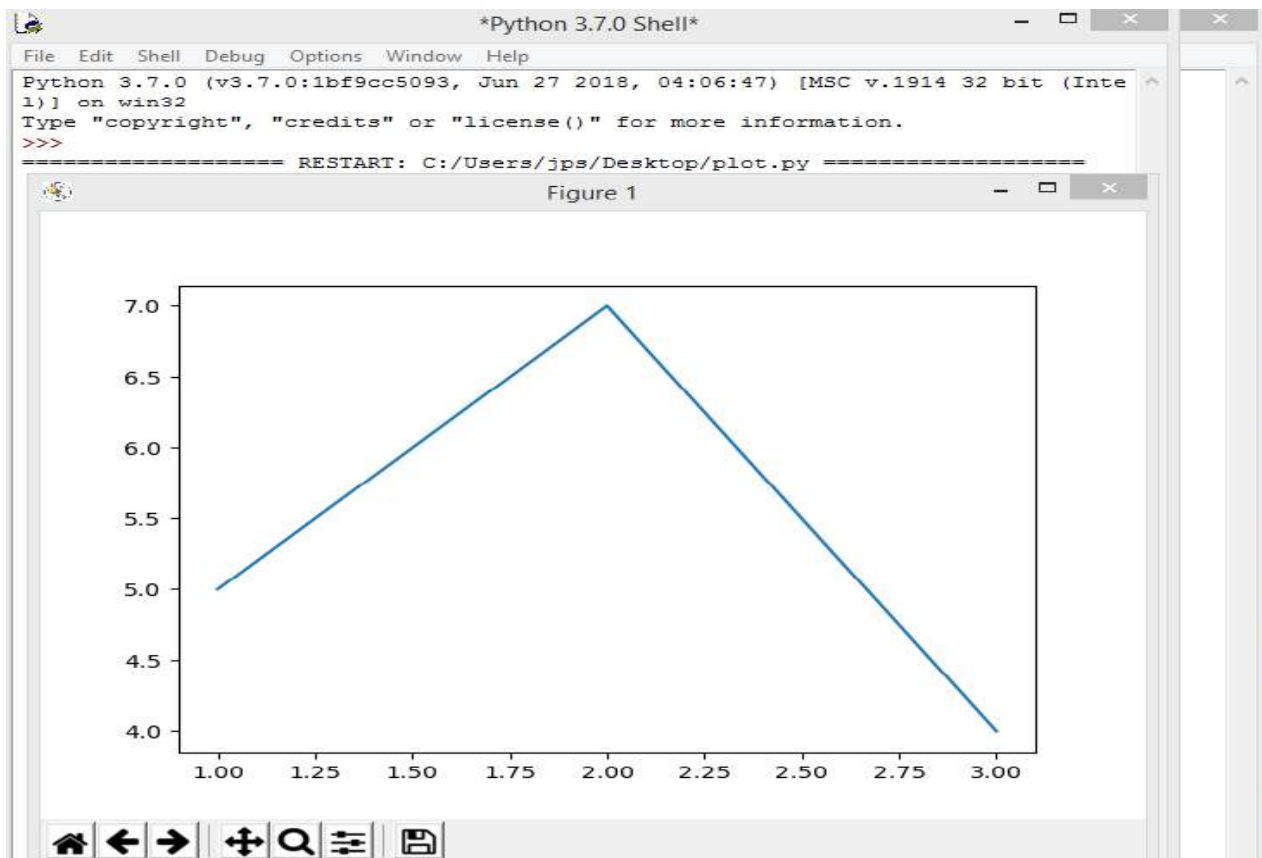
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- `Plt.xlabel("your text")`
- `Plot.ylabel("your text")`
- `Plt.set_title("your titile")`
- `Plt.show() //display a figure`

CREATE A PROGRAMME TO DRAW A LINE CHART

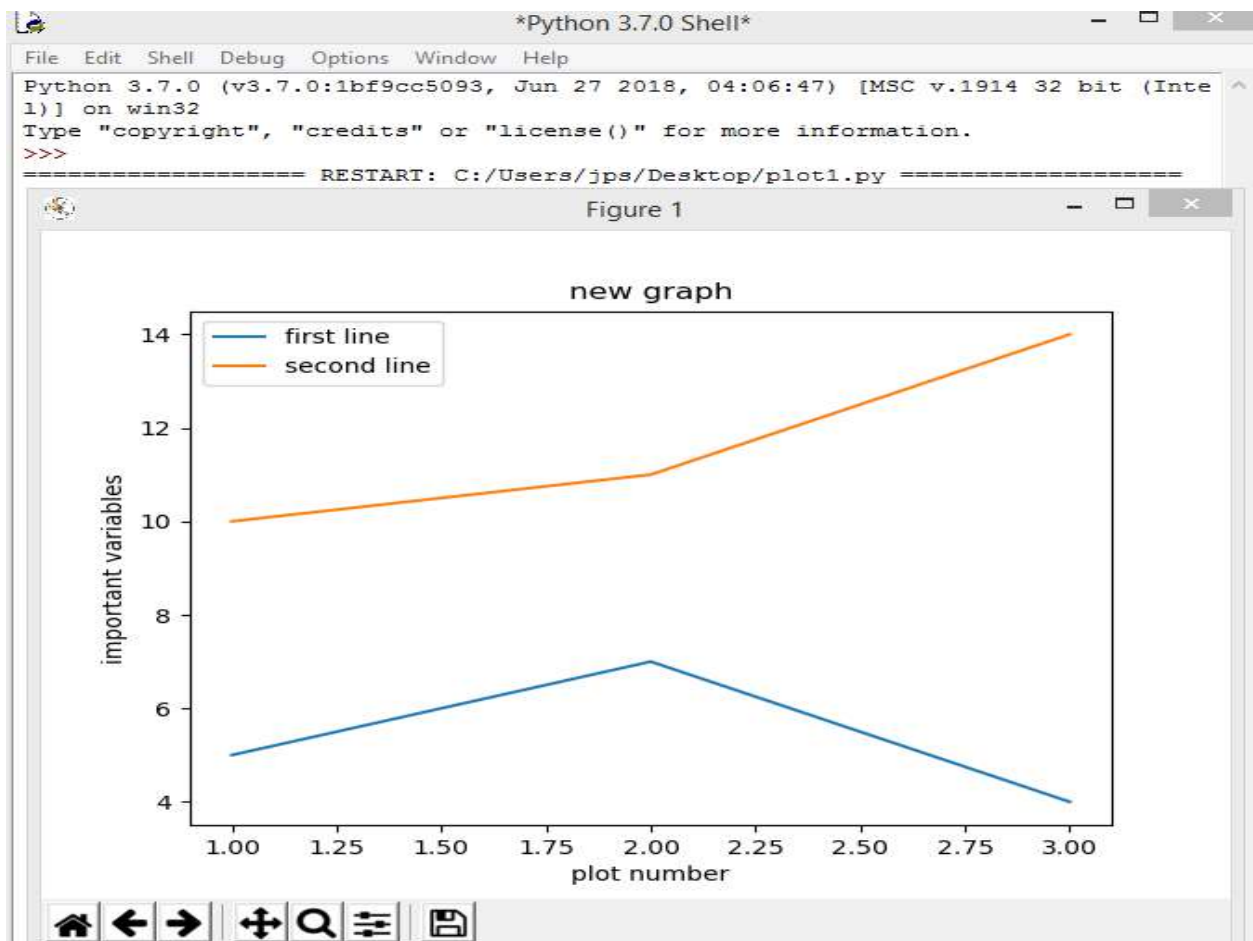
```
plot.py - C:/Users/jps/Desktop/plot.py (3.7.0)
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help
#create a program to draw a line chart
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.plot([1,2,3],[5,7,4]) #plotting two list
plt.show() #displaying the chart
|
```

OUTPUT//



CREATE A PROGRAMME TO DRAW TWO LINES ALONG WITH PROPER TITLES AND LEGENDS:

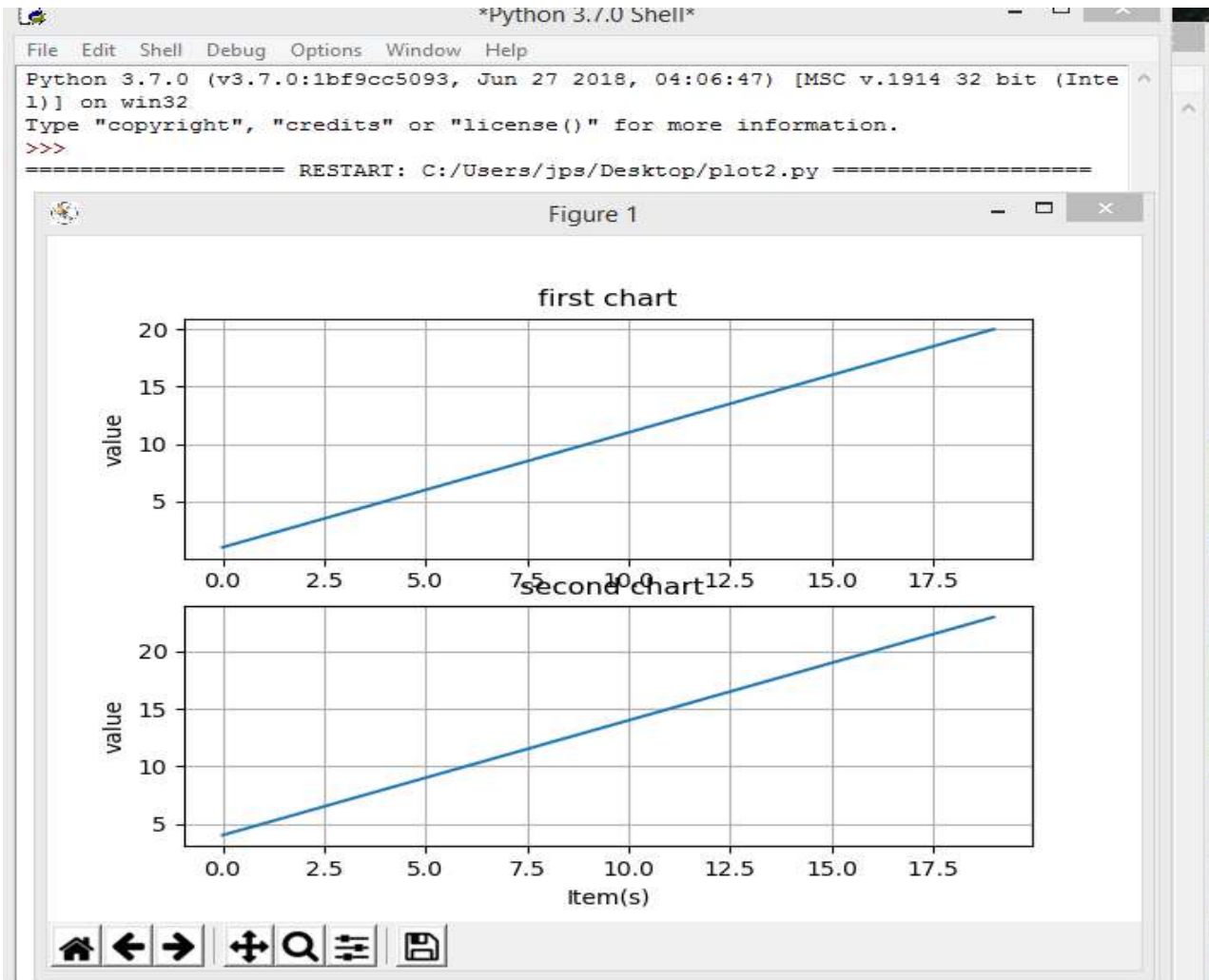
```
plot1.py - C:/Users/jps/Desktop/plot1.py (3.7.0)
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help
#program to draw two lines along with proper titles and legends
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
x=[1,2,3]
y=[5,7,4]
plt.plot(x,y,label='first line')#plotting two list
x2=[1,2,3]
y2=[10,11,14]
plt.plot(x2,y2,label='second line')
plt.xlabel('plot number')
plt.ylabel('important variables')
plt.title('new graph')
plt.legend()#involves a legend
plt.show() #displaying the chart
```



#PLOTING LINE CHART IN DIFFERENT VIEWS(MULTIPLE VIEWS)

```
plot2.py - C:/Users/jps/Desktop/plot2.py (3.7.0)
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help
#plotting line chart in different views (multiple views)
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np #importing numpy
t=np.arange(0.0,20.0,1)
s=[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20]
s2=[4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23]
plt.subplot(2,1,1)
plt.plot(t,s)
plt.ylabel('value')
plt.title('first chart')
plt.grid(True)
plt.subplot(2,1,2)
plt.plot(t,s2)
plt.xlabel('Item(s)')
plt.ylabel('value')
plt.title('\n\n second chart')
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
```

OUTPUT//



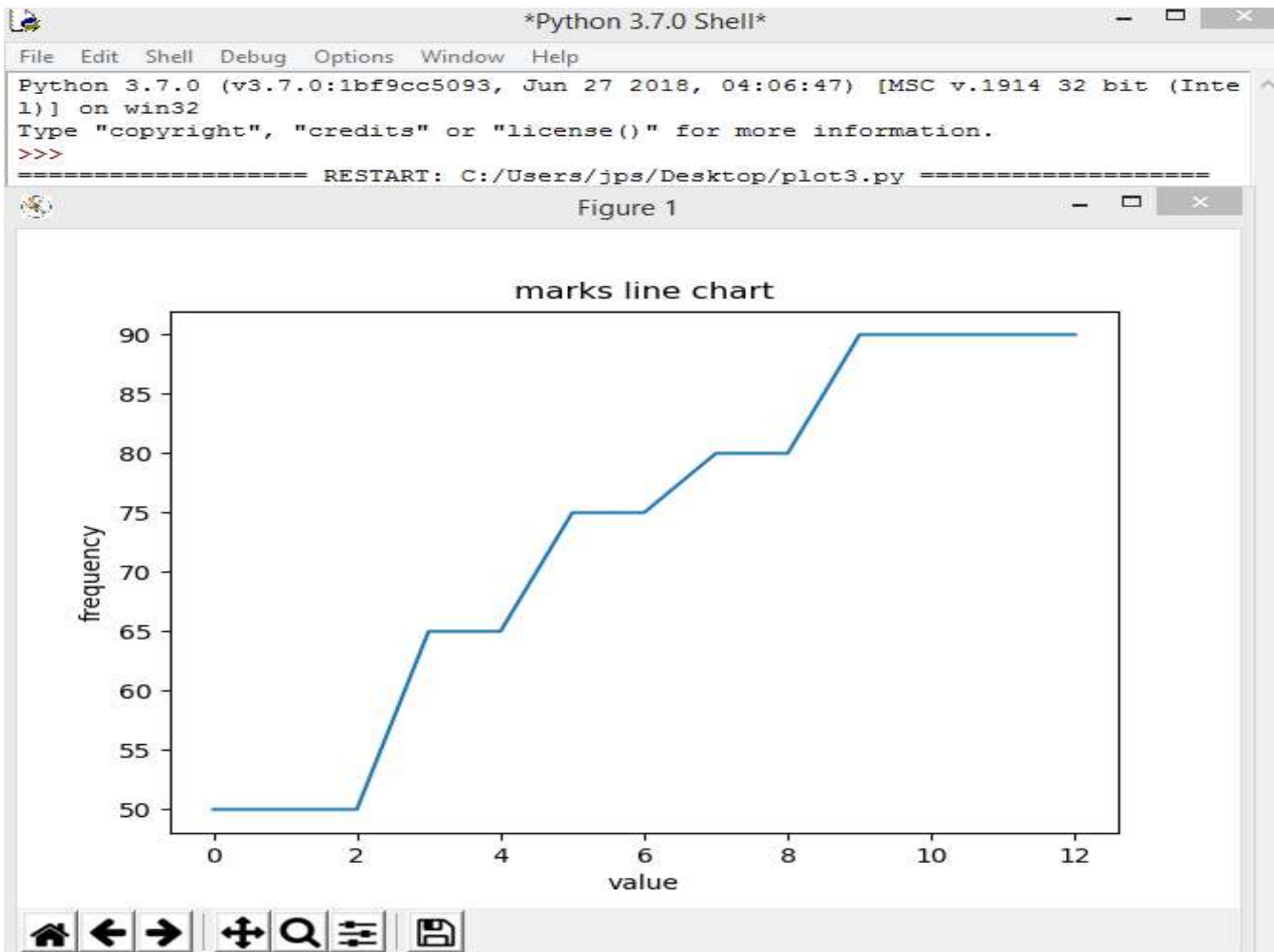
CREATE A PROGRAMME TO PLOT FREQUENCY OF MARKS USING LINE CHART

```
plot3.py - C:/Users/jps/Desktop/plot3.py (3.7.0)
File Edit Format
#program to plot frequency of marks using line chart

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
def fnplot(list1):
    plt.plot(list1)
    plt.title("marks line chart")
    plt.xlabel("value")
    plt.ylabel("frequency")
    plt.show()

list1=[50,50,50,65,65,75,75,80,80,90,90,90,90]
fnplot(list1)
```

OUTPUT//

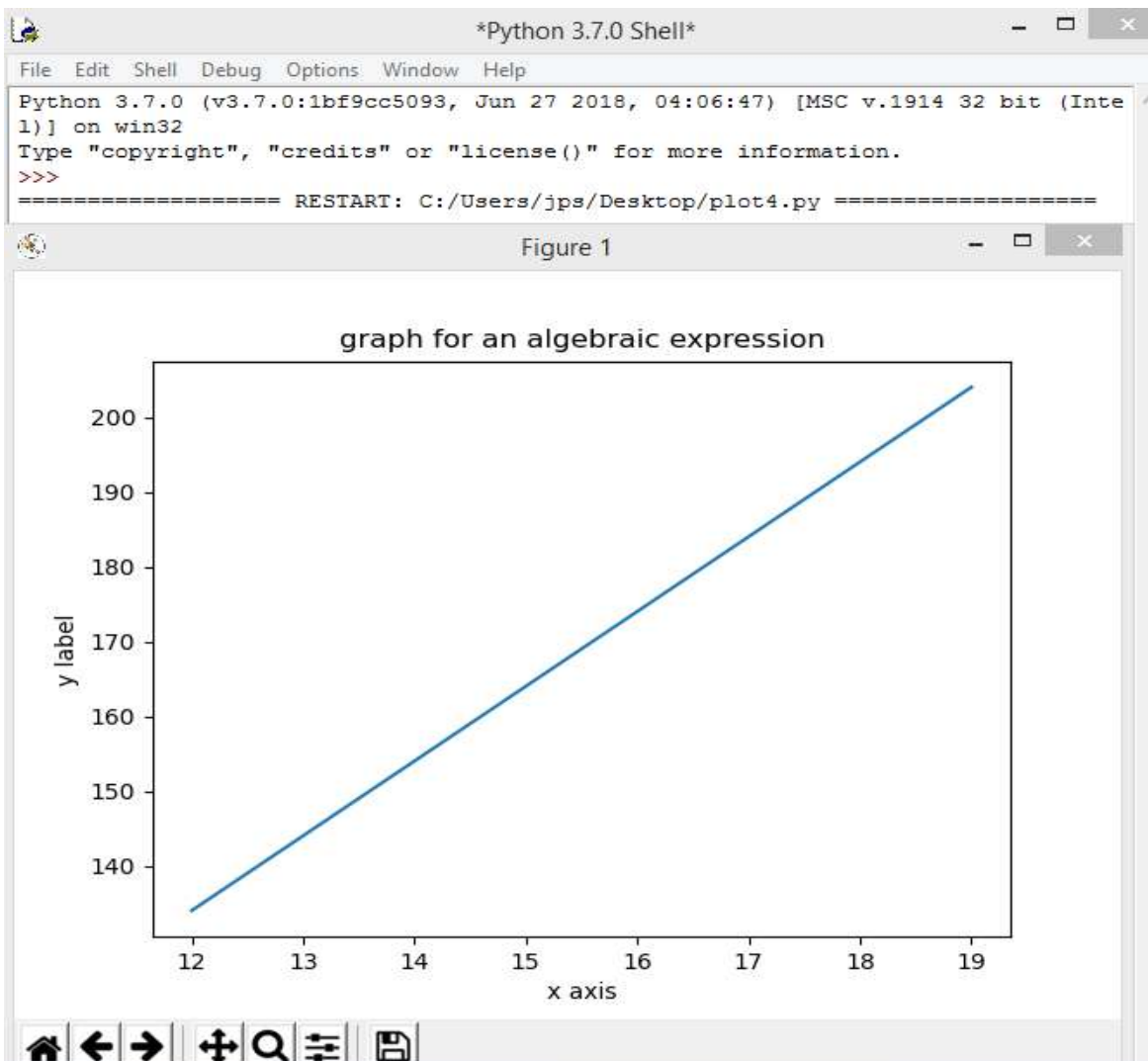


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CREATE A PROGRAMME TO EVALUATE AN ALGEBRAIC EXPRESSION (10X+14)

```
plot4.py - C:/Users/jps/Desktop/plot4.py (3.7.0)
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help
#program to evaluate an algebraic expression (10x+14)
import numpy as np
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
x=np.arange(12,20)
y=10*x+14
plt.title("graph for an algebraic expression")
plt.xlabel("x axis")
plt.ylabel("y label")
plt.plot(x,y)
plt.show()
```

OUTPUT///



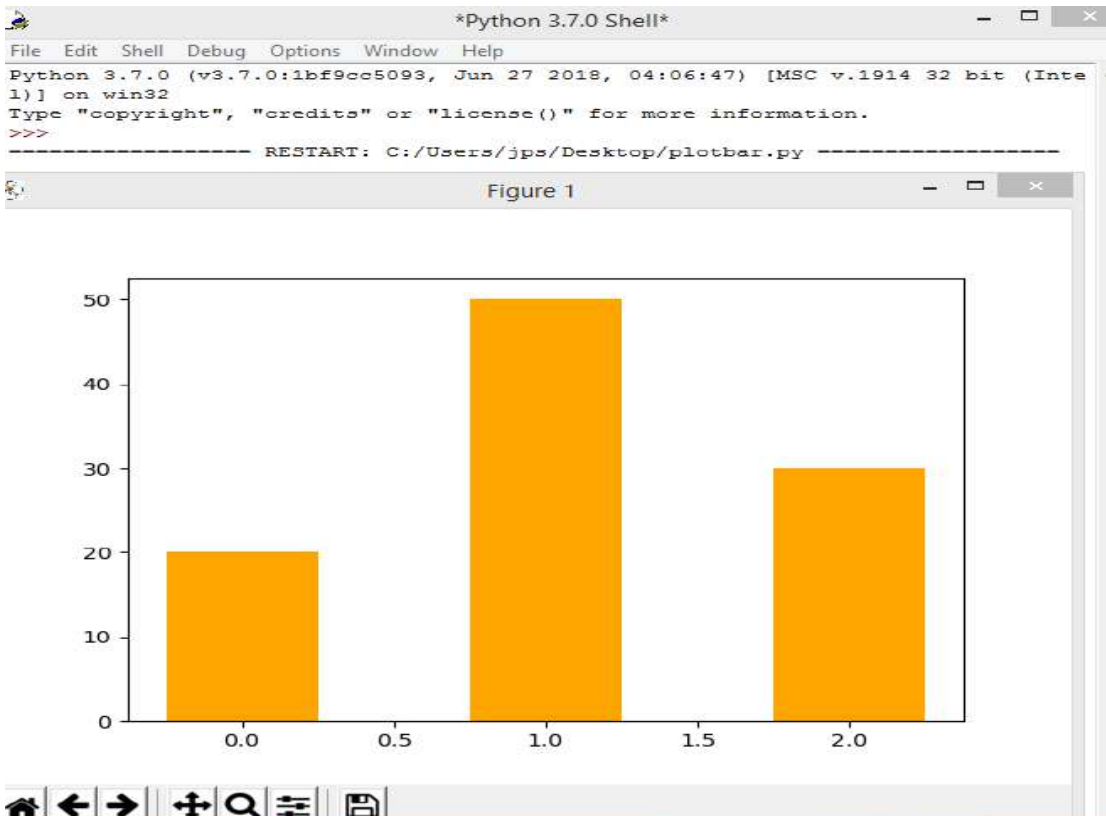
BAR PLOT/CHART:

- A bar chart represents categorical data with rectangular bars each bar has a height which corresponds to the value it represents.
- It can also be used with two data series. The bars can be plotted vertically or horizontally.
- A bar chart/bar graph is a very commonly used two-dimensional data visualization made up of rectangular bars.

TO PLOT A SIMPLE BAR CHART

```
plotbar.py - C:/Users/jps/Desktop/plotbar.py (3.7.0)
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help
#BAR PLOT/CHART TO PLOT A SIMPLE BAR CHART
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
#variable for the bar chart
y_axis=[20,50,30]
x_axis=range(len(y_axis))
plt.bar(x_axis,y_axis,width=.5,color='orange')
plt.show()
```

OUTPUT//



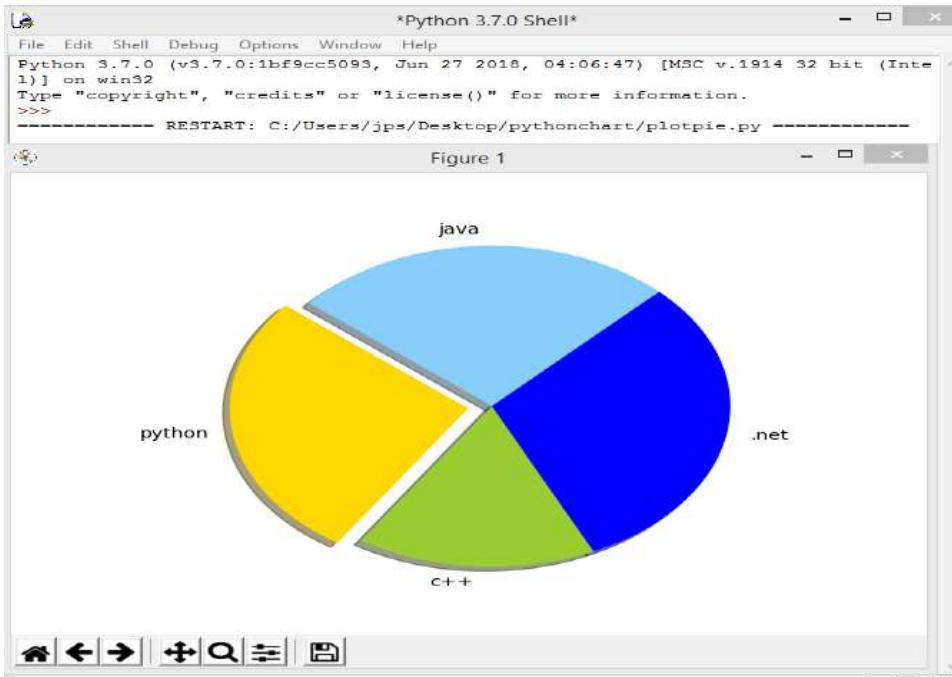
PIE PLOT/CHART:

- A pie plot is a circular plot,divided into slices to show numerical proportion.
- Pie plots are widely used in the business world.
- To make a pie chart with matplotlib,we can use the plt.pie() function.
- A pie graph/pie chart is a specialized graph used in statistics
- Pie charts show proportions and percentages between categories by dividing a circle into proportional segments/parts.

#TO PLOT A PIE CHART FOR THE POPULAR LANGUAGE

```
plotpie.py - C:/Users/jps/Desktop/pythonchart/plotpie.py (3.7.0)
File Edit Format Run
#to plot a pie chart for the popular language:
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
#data to the plot
labels='python','c++','java'
sizes=[215,130,245,210]
colors=['gold','yellowgreen','blue','lightskyblue']
explode=(0.1,0,0,0)#explode 1st slice
#plot
plt.pie(sizes,explode=explode,labels=labels,
        colors=colors,shadow=True,startangle=140)
plt.axis('equal')
plt.show()
```

OUTPUT//



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