Plotting with Pandas Series and DataFrames

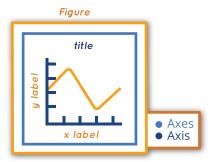




Pandas uses Matplotlib to generate figures. Once a figure is generated with Pandas, all of Matplotlib's functions can be used to modify the title, labels, legend, etc. In a Jupyter notebook, all plotting calls for a given plot should be in the same cell.

Parts of a Figure

An Axes object is what we think of as a "plot". It has a title and two Axis objects that define data limits. Each Axis can have a label. There can be multiple Axes objects in a Figure.



Setup

Import packages:

- > import pandas as pd
- > import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

Execute this at IPython prompt to display figures in new windows:

> %matplotlib

Use this in Jupyter notebooks to display static images inline:

> %matplotlib inline

Use this in Jupyter notebooks to display zoomable images inline:

> %matplotlib notebook

Plotting with Pandas Objects



With a Series, Pandas plots values against the index:

> ax = s.plot()

 $X \mid Y \mid Z$

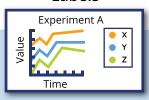
Dataframe

With a DataFrame, Pandas creates one line per column:

> ax = df.plot()

When plotting the results of complex manipulations with **groupby**, it's often useful to stack/unstack the resulting DataFrame to fit the one-line-per-column assumption (see Data Structures cheatsheet).

Labels



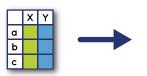
Use Matplotlib to override or add annotations:

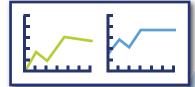
- > ax.set_xlabel('Time')
- > ax.set_ylabel('Value')
- > ax.set_title('Experiment A')

Pass labels if you want to override the column names and set the legend

> ax.legend(labels, loc='best')

Useful Arguments to plot

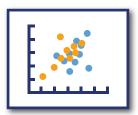




- subplots=True: one subplot per column, instead of one line
- figsize: set figure size, in inches
- x and y: plot one column against another

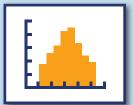
Red Panda

Kinds of Plots

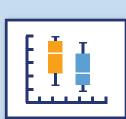


df.plot(kind='scatter') df.plot(kind='bar')





df.plot(kind='hist')





df.boxplot()