

| Terms   | Scatter plot  | Hexagonal bin plot  |
|---|---|---|
| <p>The terms will be used to refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- df = Pandas DataFrame</li> <li>- series = Pandas Series</li> <li>- data = Pandas DataFrame or Series</li> </ul> | <pre>- DataFrame.plot.scatter(x=' ', y=' ') - df.plot.scatter(x='A', y='B', data_dir=None, qt_label='Group') - df.plot.scatter(x='C', y='D', color='r', label='Group 2', ax=ax)</pre> | <pre>- DataFrame.plot.hexbin(x='N', y='M', gridsize=10, bins='log', mincnt=10)</pre>  |
| Plot with Series and DataFrames   | Histograms  | Density plot  |
| <pre>- series.plot() - DataFrame.plot(x='None', y='None') - data.plot(kind='bar' or 'barh', 'hist', 'box', 'kde' or 'density', 'hexbin', 'pie' and 'scatter')</pre>                                 | <pre>- data.plot.hist() - data.plot.hist(stacked=True, bins=10)</pre>   | <pre>- DataFrame.plot.hexbin(x='N', y='M', gridsize=10, bins='log', mincnt=10)</pre>  |
| Bar Plot  | Box Plots   | Plot for data .CSV  |
| <pre>- data.plot.bar() /.barh() - data.plot.bar(stacked=True)</pre>   | <pre>- data.plot.hist(orientation='vertical', div=True) - data.diff().hist(color='g', alpha=0.5) - df.boxplot(by='column')</pre>  | <pre>&gt; data=pd.read_csv('Name.csv') - pdt.andrews_curves(data) - pdt.parallel_coordinates(data, names) - pdt.radviz(data, 'column name')</pre>               |
| Area Plots  | Area plot   | Plotting Tools from Pandas Plotting   |
| <pre>- data.plot.area() - data.plot.area(stacked=False)</pre>   | <pre>- dict={'boxes':' ', 'whiskers':' '} - data.plot.box(color=dict) - data.plot.box(vert=False) - df.boxplot(by='column')</pre>   | <pre>&gt; import pandas.plotting as pdt - pdt.scatter_matrix(data) - pdt.lag_plot(series) - pdt.autocorr_plot(series) - pdt.bootstrap_plot(series, green)</pre> |
| Pie plot  | Non-Stacked area plot   | Autocorrelation plot  |
| <pre>- series.plot.pie() - DataFrame.plot.pie(subplots=True)</pre>  | <pre>- df.boxplot(column=[' ', ' '], by=' ') - df.groupby('g').boxplot()</pre>  | <pre>- pdt.lag_plot(series) - pdt.autocorr_plot(series) - pdt.bootstrap_plot(series, green)</pre>   |
| <pre>- series.plot.pie(labels=['A', 'B', 'C'], colors=['r', 'b', 'g'], autopct='%2f')</pre>   | <p>The "choice random" is:</p> <pre>- pdt.random_choic(['A', 'B'], size=50)</pre>   | <pre>- pdt.bootstrap_plot(series, green)</pre>  |
| <p>It's valid: <code>fontsize</code> and <code>figsize</code></p>   | <p>Wedge labels</p>   |   |

### Plot formatting

#### Plot style

```
- series.plot( style= 'k--')
```

#### Controlling the legend

```
- DataFrame.plot( legend= False)
```

#### Color map

```
- DataFrame.plot( colormap= ' ')
```

#### Scales (logarithmic)

```
- data.plot( logy= True) or logx or  
g
```

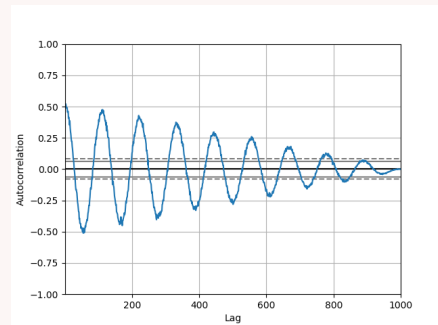
#### Plotting on a secondary y-axis

```
- DataFrame.columns.n1.plot()  
- DataFrame.columns.n2.plot(secondary  
_y=True)
```

#### Suppressing tick resolution adjustment

```
- data.plot( x_compat= True)
```

j



### Subplots

```
- data.plot( subplots =True)
```

Subplots

```
- data.plot( subplots= True, layout= (2  
,3)
```

Multiple  
axes

It's valid:

figsize and sharex

### Plotting with errors bars

```
DataFrame.plot.bar( yerr= df_err, xerr= df1_err, caps  
ize=3)
```

*df\_err* and *df1\_err* are DataFrame of the errors of X and Y

### Plotting tables

```
- ax.get_xaxis().set_visible( False)  
- DataFrame.plot( table= True, ax=ax)
```

Adds table to:

```
- fig, ax= plt.subplots( 1,1)  
- pdt.table(ax, DataFrame, loc='upper right', colwidths =[0.2, 0.2, 0.  
2])  
- DataFrame.plot(ax= ax)
```



By Zayd

[cheatography.com/zayd/](https://cheatography.com/zayd/)

Published 5th June, 2020.

Last updated 5th June, 2020.

Page 2 of 2.

Sponsored by [CrosswordCheats.com](https://CrosswordCheats.com)

Learn to solve cryptic crosswords!

<http://crosswordcheats.com>