

How can barplots be created using Seaborn? Can you provide some examples?

Authored by
stats writer

April 24, 2024

RECOMMENDED CITATION

stats writer (2024). *How can barplots be created using Seaborn? Can you provide some examples?*. PSYCHOLOGICAL SCALES. Retrieved from <https://scales.arabpsychology.com/?p=138865>

Seaborn is a Python data visualization library that offers various tools to create visually appealing and informative plots. Barplots are one of the commonly used types of plots in data analysis and can be easily created using Seaborn. To create a barplot using Seaborn, one can use the "barplot()" function which takes in the data to be plotted and the variables for the x and y-axis. Additionally, Seaborn provides various options such as adding labels, changing color schemes, and adjusting the bar width to customize the barplot according to the user's preference.

For example, to plot the average monthly temperature for different cities, one can use the "barplot()" function in Seaborn as follows:

```
sns.barplot(x="City", y="Temperature", data=monthly_data)
```

This will generate a barplot with the city names on the x-axis and the corresponding average temperature on the y-axis. Furthermore, by adding the "hue" parameter, one can also differentiate the bars based on another categorical variable.

In conclusion, Seaborn offers a simple and efficient way to create barplots, making it a valuable tool for data visualization and analysis. Additional features and customization options make it a popular choice among researchers and data analysts.

Make Barplots with Seaborn (With Examples)

A barplot is a type of plot that displays the numerical values for different categorical variables.

This tutorial explains how to create heatmaps using the Python visualization library with the built-in tips dataset:

```
import seaborn as sns
```

```
#load tips dataset
```

```
data = sns.load_dataset("tips")
```

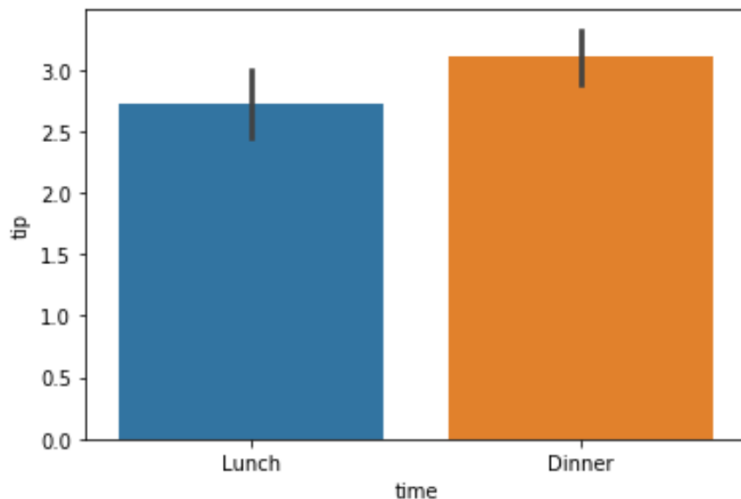
#view first five rows of *tips* dataset
data.head()

```
total_bill tip sex smoker day time size
0 16.99 1.01 Female No Sun Dinner 2
1 10.34 1.66 Male No Sun Dinner 3
2 21.01 3.50 Male No Sun Dinner 3
3 23.68 3.31 Male No Sun Dinner 2
4 24.59 3.61 Female No Sun Dinner 4
```

Make a Basic Barplot

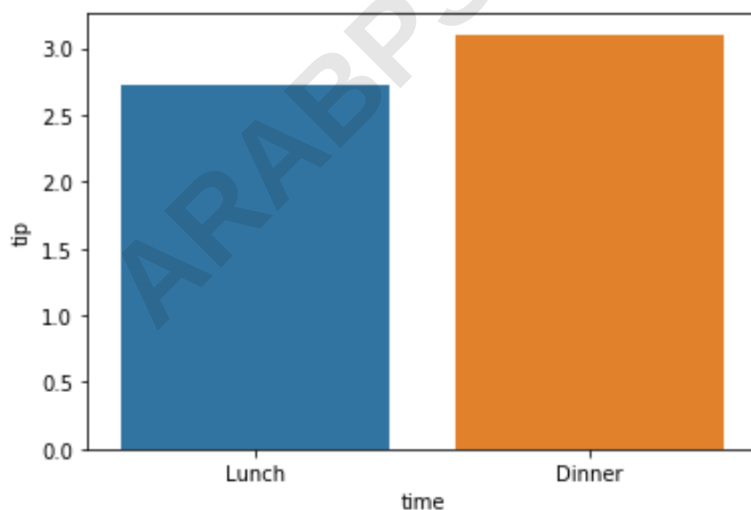
The following syntax shows how to make a simple barplot that displays the time of day along the x-axis and the mean tip along the y-axis:

```
sns.barplot(x="time", y="tip", data=data)
```



The barplot displays the standard error of the mean for each bar by default, but we can turn these off by using the argument `ci=None` as follows:

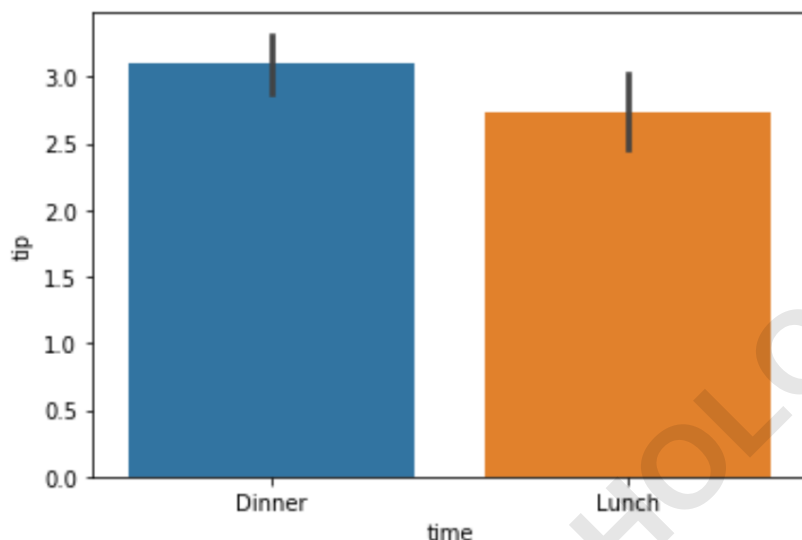
```
sns.barplot(x="time", y="tip", data=data, ci=None)
```



Order the Bars in the Barplot

We can use the order argument to quickly put the bars in a certain order:

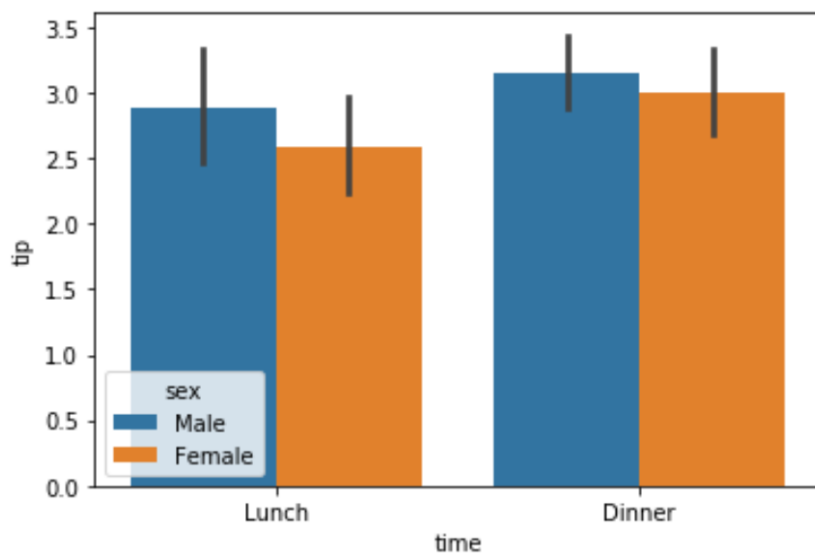
```
sns.barplot(x="time", y="tip", data=data, order=)
```



Make a Grouped Barplot

We can make a grouped barplot by using the hue argument. For example, we can use the following syntax to display the mean tip grouped by day and sex:

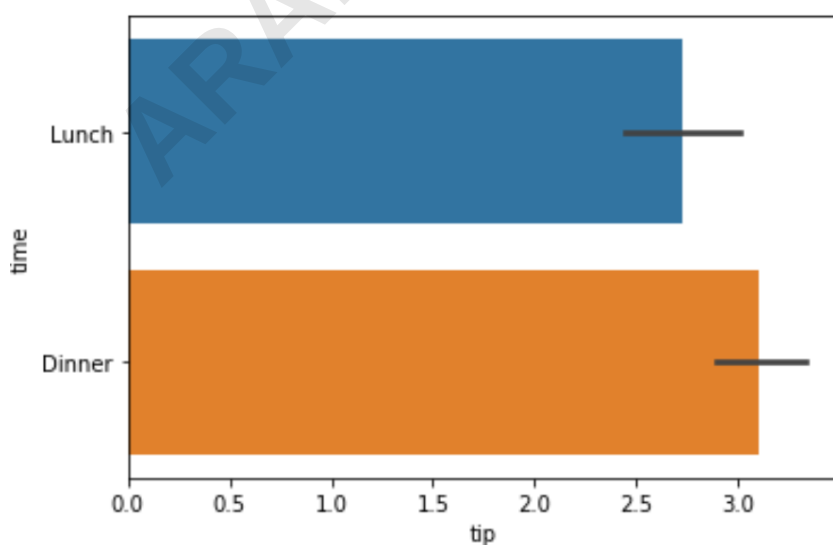
```
sns.barplot(x="time", y="tip", hue="sex", data=data)
```



Make a Horizontal Barplot

To create a horizontal barplot, we simply need to pass a categorical variable to the y argument and a numerical variable to the x argument:

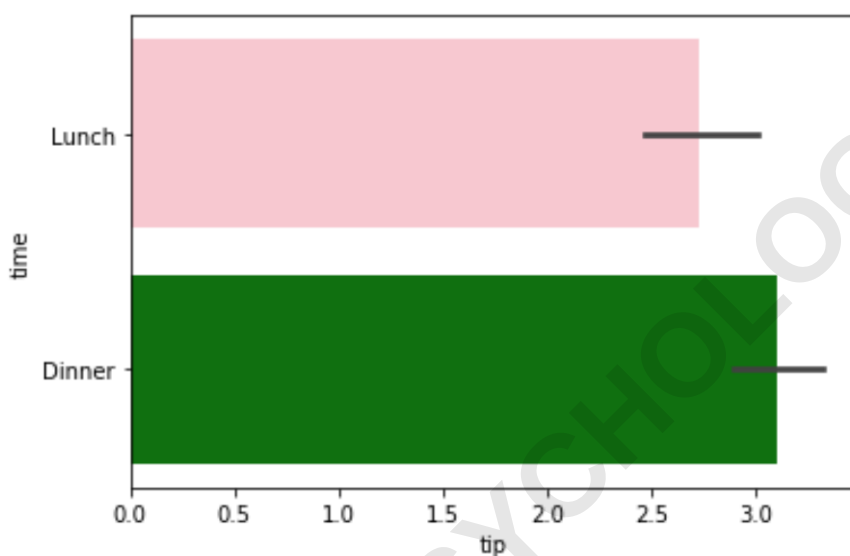
```
sns.barplot(x="tip", y="time", data=data)
```



Modify the Colors of the Barplot

We can use the `palette` argument to pass a list of colors to use for the bars in the barplot:

```
sns.barplot(x="tip", y="time", palette=, data=data)
```



The following tutorials explain how to create other common charts in seaborn: