



Lisbon School
of Economics
& Management
Universidade de Lisboa



Visualization with Python

Matplotlib, Seaborn, Plotly

Prof. Carlos J. Costa, PhD

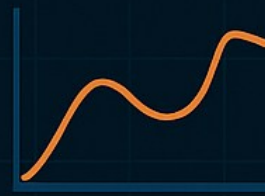
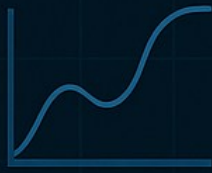
Saeed Angorani, DBA



Learning Goals

By the end of this session, you will:

- Create clear, professional visualizations
- Choose the right tool: static vs interactive
- Prepare messy data for visualization
- Build interactive dashboards
- Analyze real-world datasets

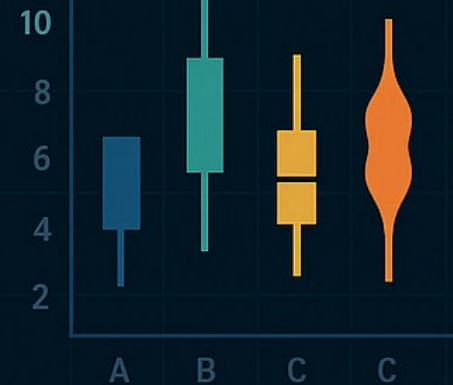
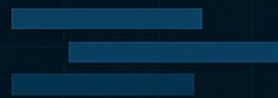


PLOTLY vs MATPLOTLIB vs

SEABORN

THE 2025 PYTHON VISUAL BATTLE

PLOTLY



Python Visualization Stack

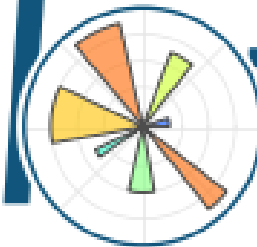
- **Matplotlib** - low-level control
- **Seaborn** - statistical and beautiful
- **Plotly** - interactive dashboards

When to Use What

Feature	Matplotlib	Seaborn	Plotly
Default styling	★	★★★	★★★★★
Ease of use	★★	★★★★★	★★★★
Interactivity	★	★	★★★★★★
Customization	★★★★★	★★	★★★★
Dashboard-ready	✗	✗	✓

Tool	Best For
Matplotlib	Full customization
Seaborn	Quick statistical plots
Plotly	Interactive dashboards

matplotlib



Basic Plot

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
x = [1,2,3,4]
```

```
y = [10,20,25,30]
```

```
plt.plot(x, y)
```

```
plt.title("Basic Line Plot")
```

```
plt.xlabel("X")
```

```
plt.ylabel("Y")
```

```
plt.show()
```

Customization

```
plt.plot(x, y, color='red', linestyle='--', marker='o')
```

- Colors
- Markers
- Line styles

Multiple Plots

```
plt.plot(x, y)
```

```
plt.plot(x, [15,18,22,28])
```

```
plt.legend(["A", "B"])
```

Subplots

```
fig, ax = plt.subplots(1,2)
```

```
ax[0].plot(x,y)
```

```
ax[1].bar(x,y)
```

Exercise (5 min)

Create:

- Line chart
- Bar chart
- Add title and labels

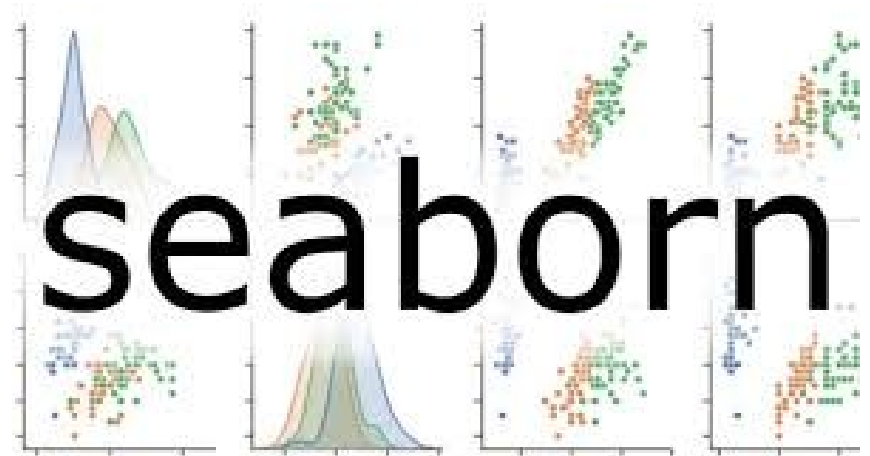




seaborn

Why Seaborn

- Built on Matplotlib
- Better defaults
- Designed for data analysis

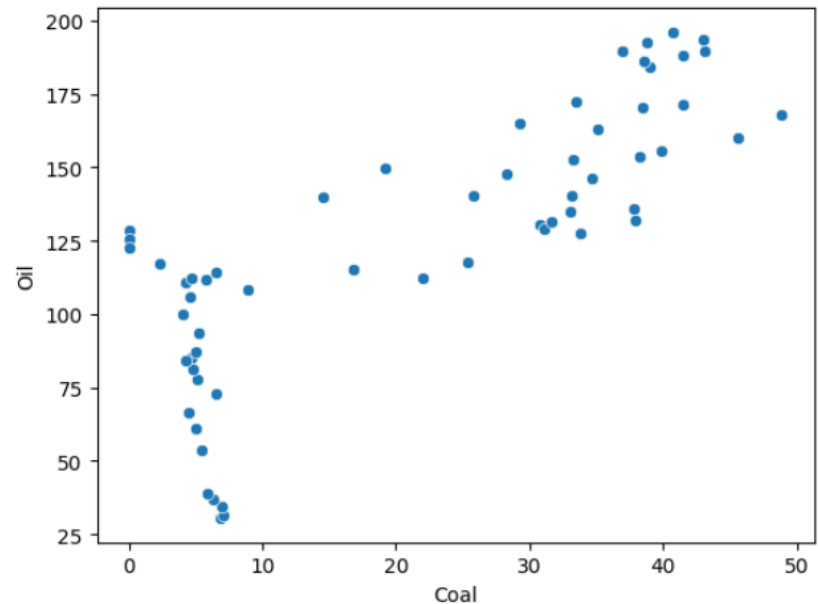


Load Dataset

```
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
file="https://raw.githubusercontent.com/master
floss/energyCountry/refs/heads/main/energy-
consumption-by-source-and-country.csv"
df=pd.read_csv(file)
df.head()
```

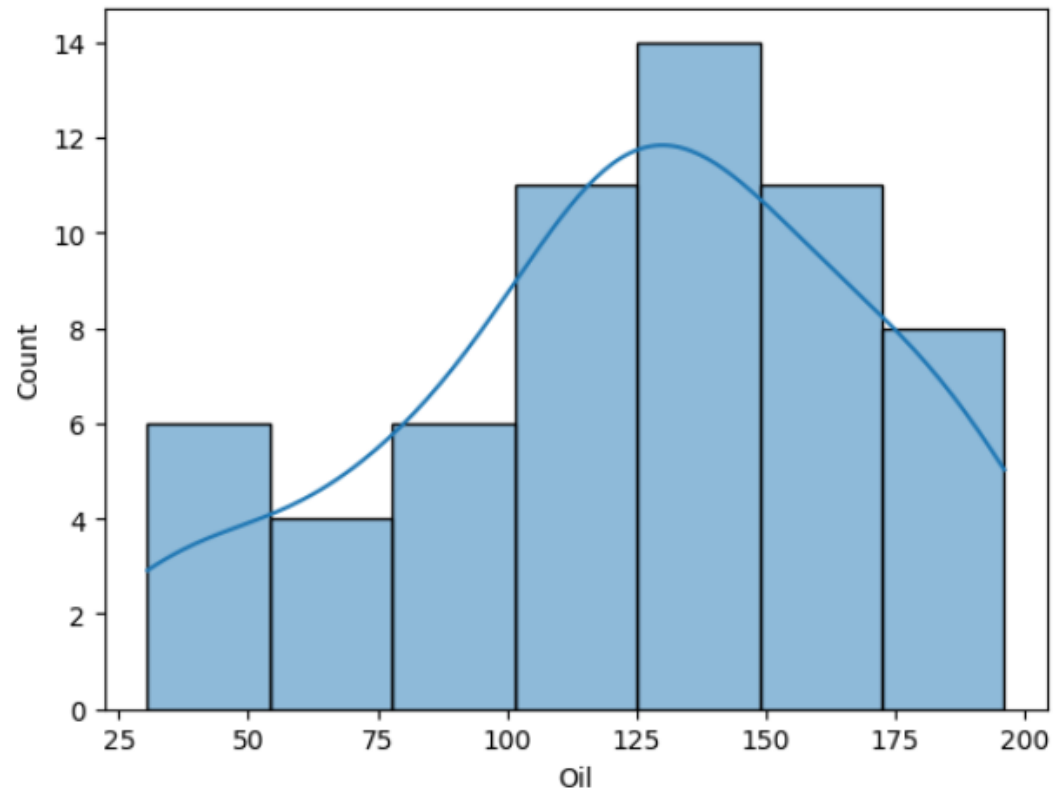
Scatter Plot

```
#Scatter Plot  
dfP=df[df.Entity=="Portugal"]  
sns.scatterplot(data=dfP, x="Coal", y="Oil")
```



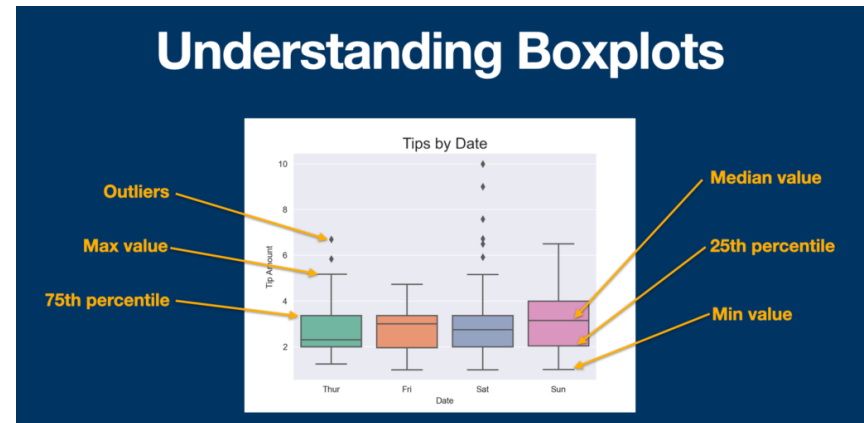
Distribution Plot

```
sns.histplot(dfP.dropna()["Oil"], kde=True)
```



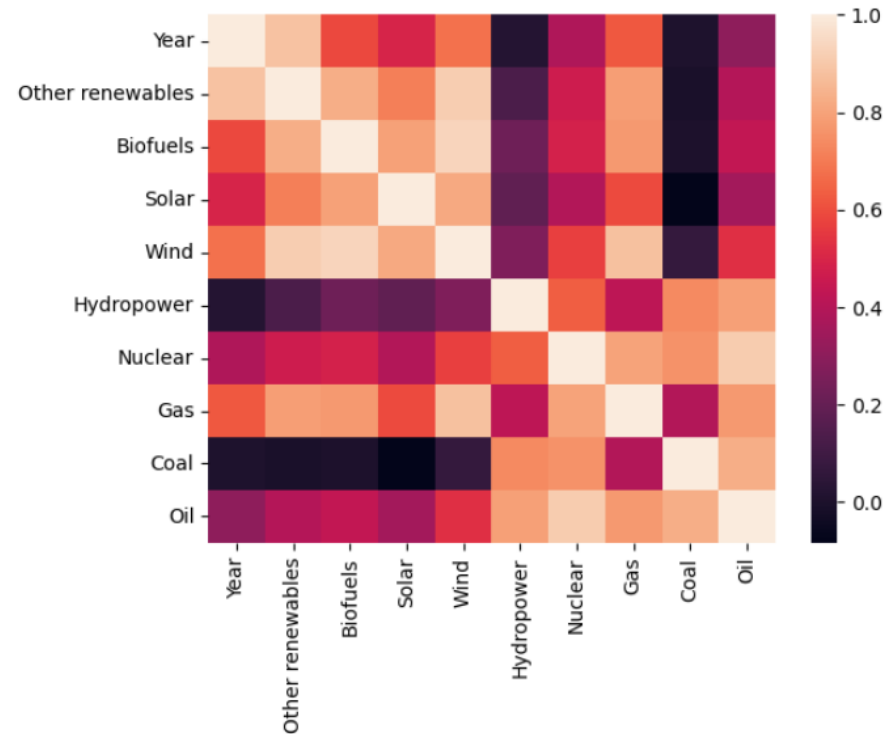
Boxplot

```
dfPS=df[(df.Entity=="Portugal") | (df.Entity=="Spain")]  
sns.boxplot(data=dfPS, x="Entity", y="Oil")
```



Heatmap (Correlation)

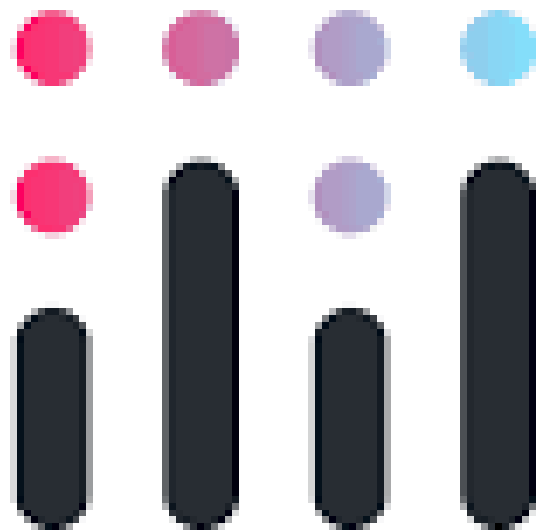
```
Df_Nb=dfPS.select_dtypes(include='number')  
sns.heatmap(Df_Nb.corr())
```



Exercise (5 min)

- Using dataset:
- Create:
 - Histogram
 - Boxplot
 - Heatmap





plotly

Why Plotly

- Interactive charts
- Zoom, hover, filter
- Great for dashboards

Basic Plot

```
import plotly.express as px
```

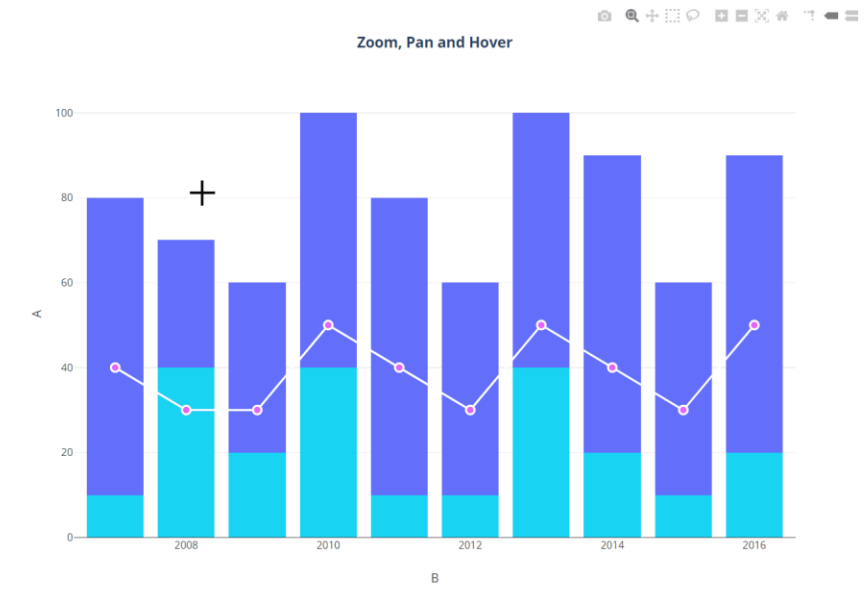
```
fig = px.scatter(dfPS, x="Coal", y="Oil")
```

```
fig.show()
```

```
fig = px.scatter(dfPS, x="Coal", y="Oil", )  
fig.show()
```

Interactive Features

- Hover info
- Zoom
- Dynamic filtering



Interactive Bar Chart

```
fig = px.bar(dfPS, x="Year", y="Solar", color="Entity")  
fig.show()
```

Dashboard Style

```
fig = px.scatter(dfPS, x="Coal", y="Oil",  
                 size="Solar", color="Entity")  
fig.show()
```

Exercise (5 min)

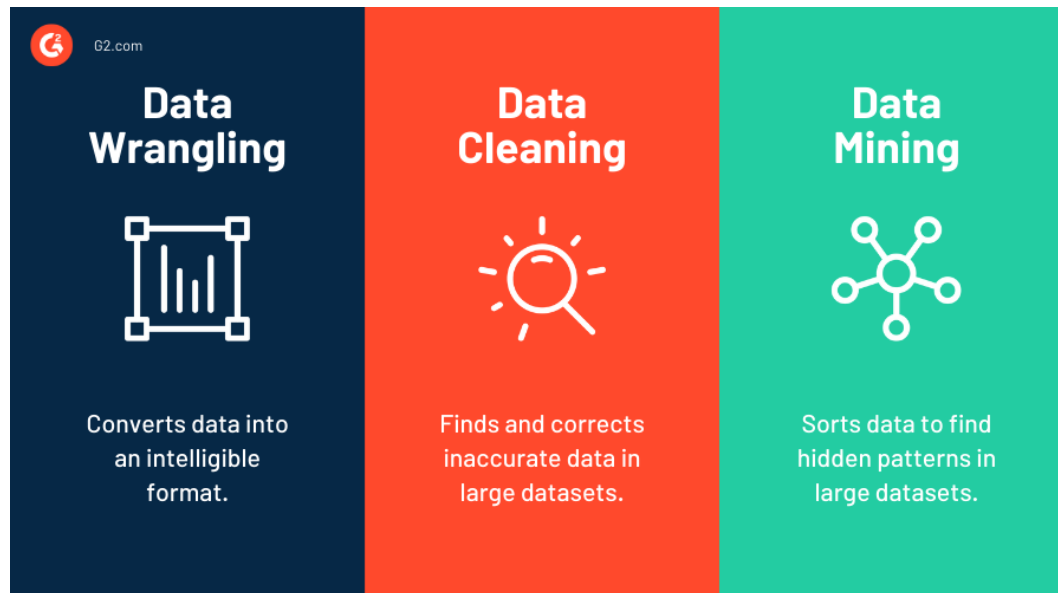
Create:

- Interactive scatter
- Add color + size dimensions



DATA WRANGLING

- **Why Data Prep Matters**
 - Bad data contribute to misleading charts



Common Tasks

- Handling missing values
- Filtering
- Grouping
- Aggregation



Example

```
df.groupby("Entity")["Per capita energy  
consumption"].mean()
```

Cleaning Data

`df.dropna()`
`df.fillna(0)`



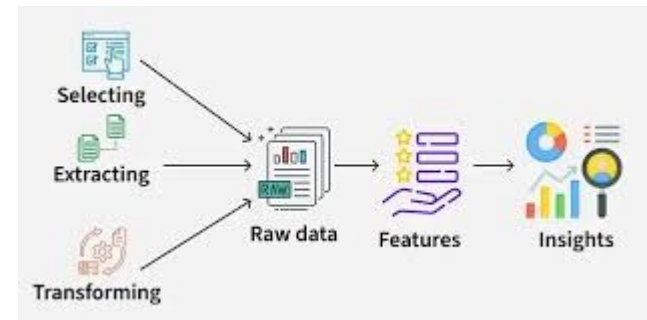
Feature Engineering

Feature Selection

Feature Transformation

Feature Creation
(Encoding, Binning)

Feature Extraction
(Automated in Deep Learning)



Feature Engineering

```
file1=https://raw.githubusercontent.com/masterfloss/energyCountry/refs/head  
s/main/energy-consumption-by-source-and-country.csv  
file2=https://raw.githubusercontent.com/masterfloss/energyCountry/refs/head  
s/main/per-capita-energy-use.csv
```

```
df1 = pd.read_csv(file1)  
df2 = pd.read_csv(file2)  
df_merged = pd.merge(df1, df2, on=['Entity', 'Year'], how='inner')  
df_merged.head()
```

Feature Engineering

```
listEnergies=['Other  
renewables', 'Biofuels', 'Solar', 'Wind', 'Hydropower', 'Nuclear', 'Gas', 'Co  
al', 'Oil']
```

```
total_energy = df_merged[listEnergies].sum(axis=1)
```

```
for i in listEnergies:
```

```
    df_merged[i+'_percentual'] = df_merged[i] / total_energy
```

Lab Task (20 min)

- Obtain Dataset
- Clean dataset
- Create:
 - Line plot
 - Boxplot
 - Heatmap
- Build:
 - Interactive Plotly chart



Extra

- Create a **mini dashboard**
- Combine:
 - Scatter
 - Bar
 - KPI metric

Key Takeaways

- Matplotlib - control
- Seaborn - simplicity and stats
- Plotly - interactivity
- Data prep is essential



Q&A / Discussion



"Any questions?"