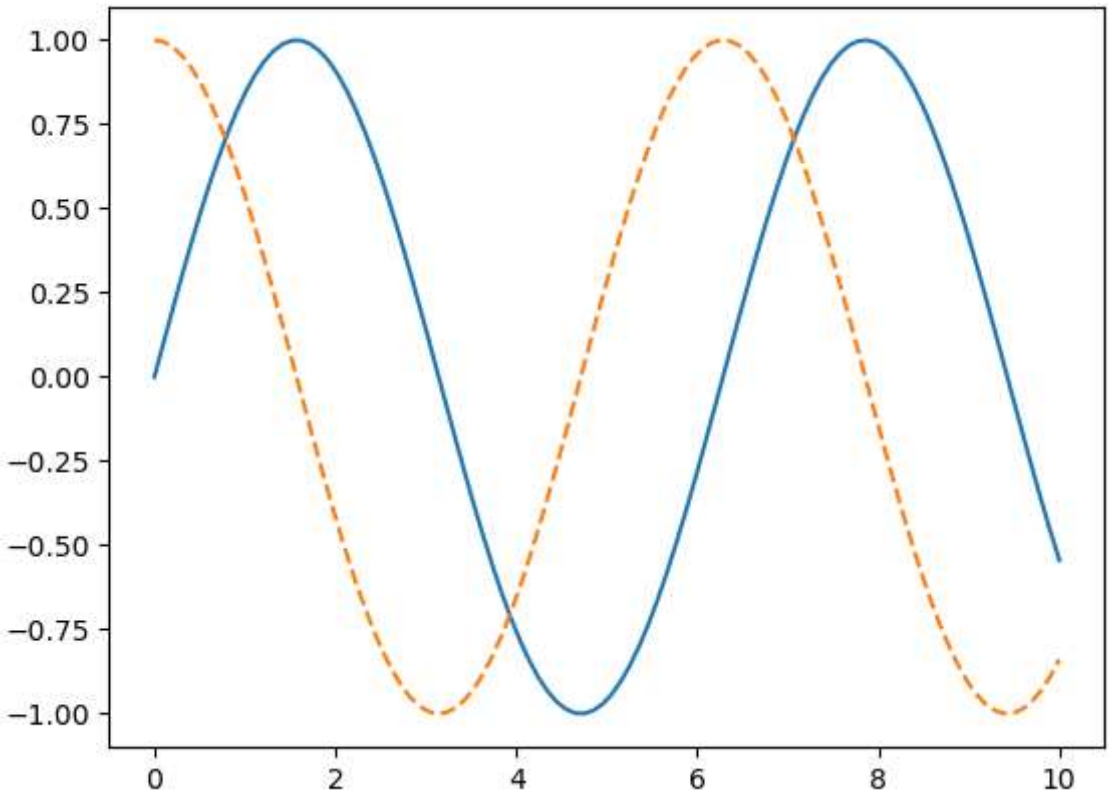
In [1]:
```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
```

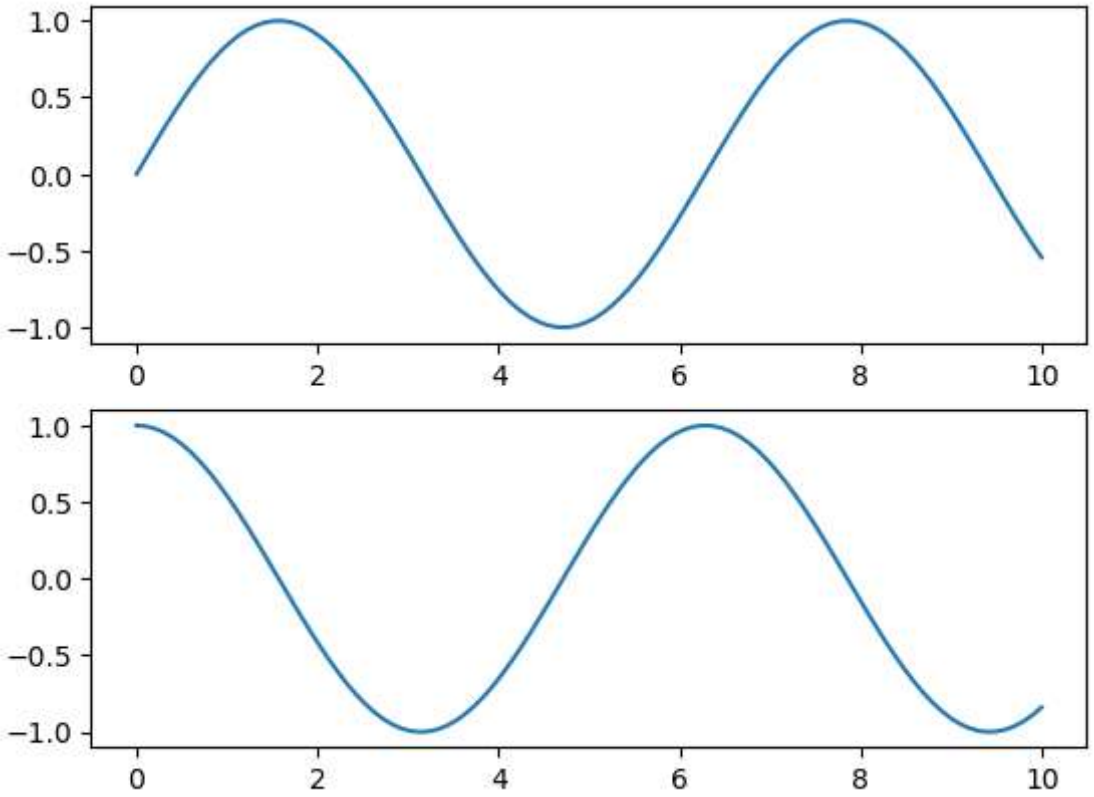
In [2]:
```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

In [3]:
```
%matplotlib inline


x1 = np.linspace(0, 10, 100)


# create a plot figure
fig = plt.figure()

plt.plot(x1, np.sin(x1), '-')
plt.plot(x1, np.cos(x1), '--')
```

Out[3]:
```
[<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x1ec74eea290>]
```



In [4]:
```
plt.figure()


# create the first of two panels and set current axis
plt.subplot(2, 1, 1)   # (rows, columns, panel number)
plt.plot(x1, np.sin(x1))


# create the second of two panels and set current axis
plt.subplot(2, 1, 2)   # (rows, columns, panel number)
plt.plot(x1, np.cos(x1));
```



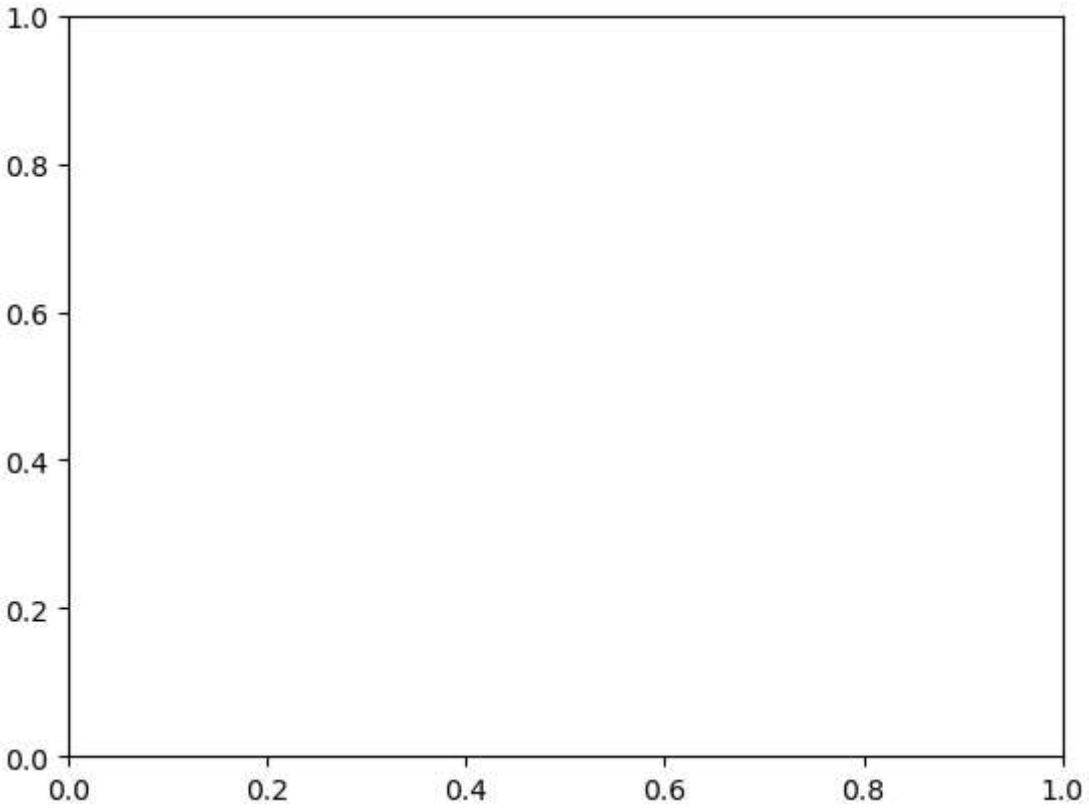
In [5]:
```
print(plt.gcf())
```

```
Figure(640x480)
```

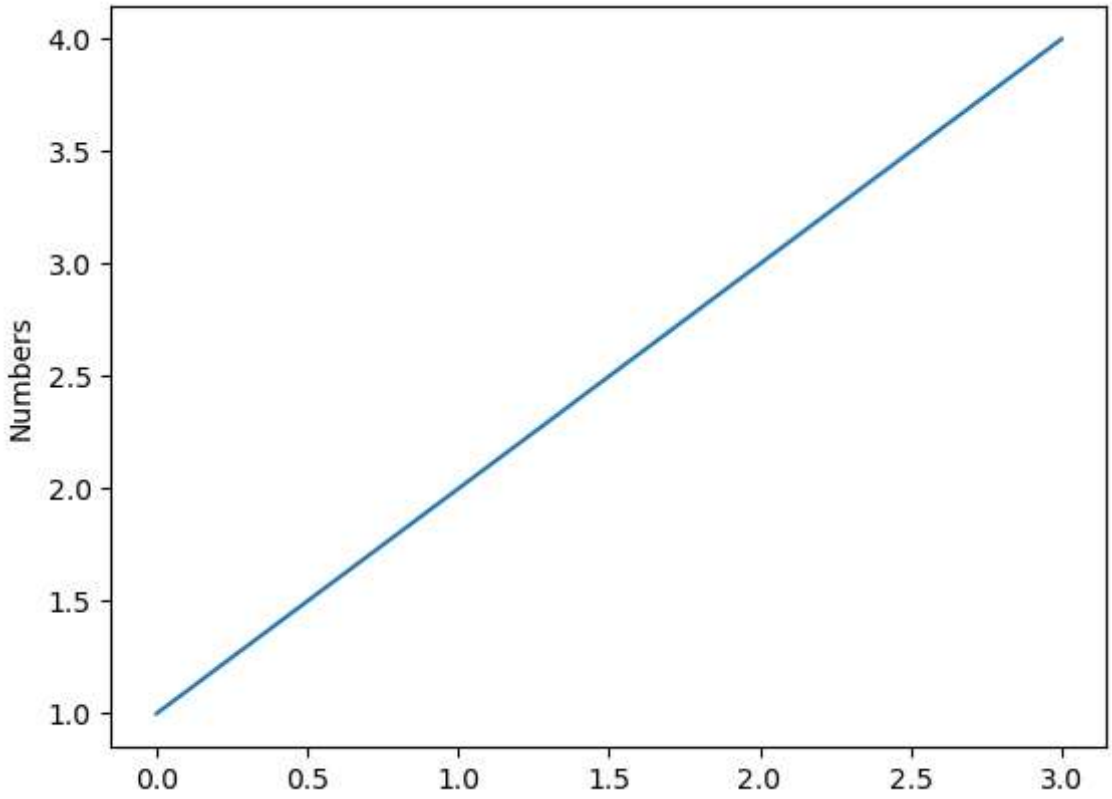
```
<Figure size 640x480 with 0 Axes>
```

In [6]:
```
print(plt.gca())
```

```
Axes(0.125,0.11;0.775x0.77)
```

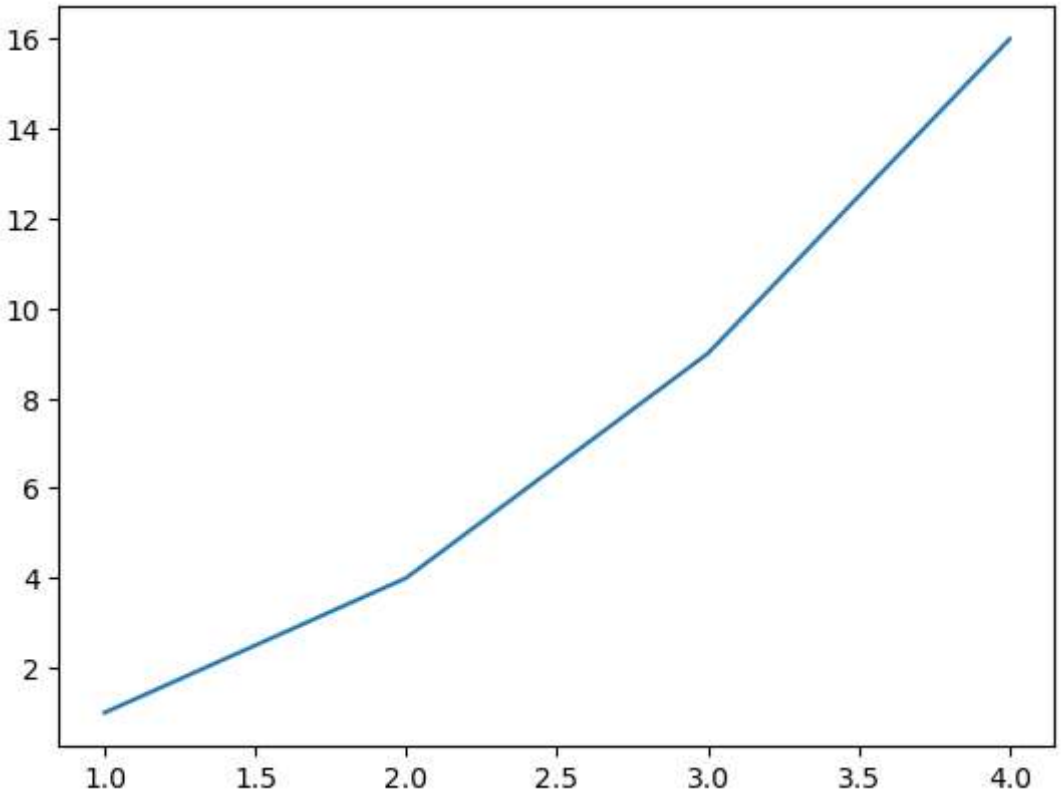


In [7]:
```
plt.plot([1, 2, 3, 4])
plt.ylabel('Numbers')
plt.show()
```

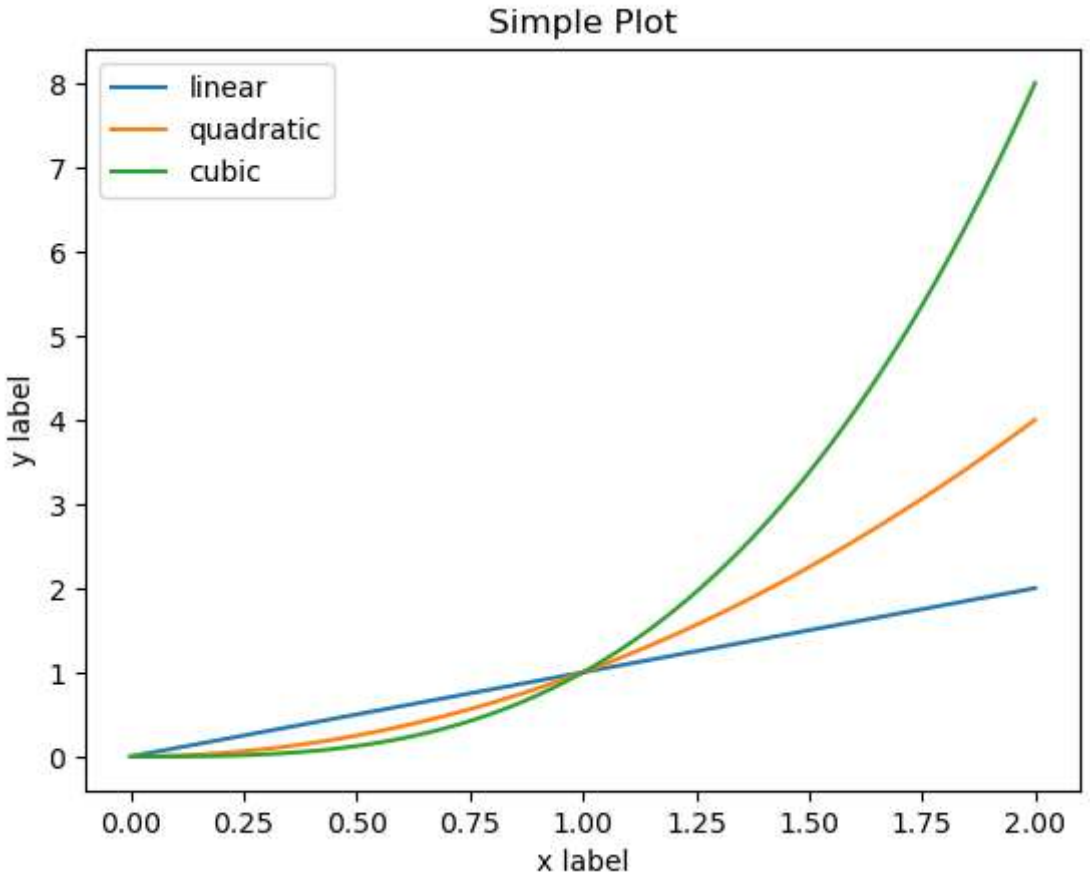


In [8]:
```
plt.plot([1, 2, 3, 4], [1, 4, 9, 16])
```

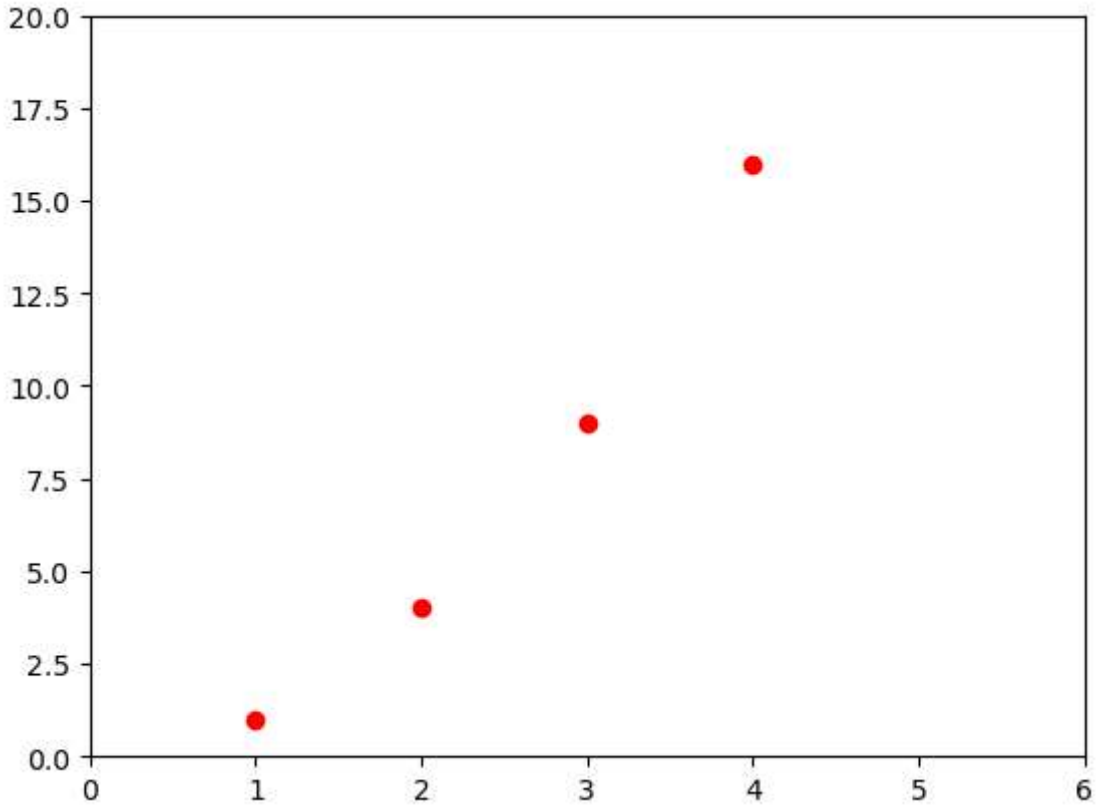
Out[8]:
```
[<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x1ec7686bd00>]
```



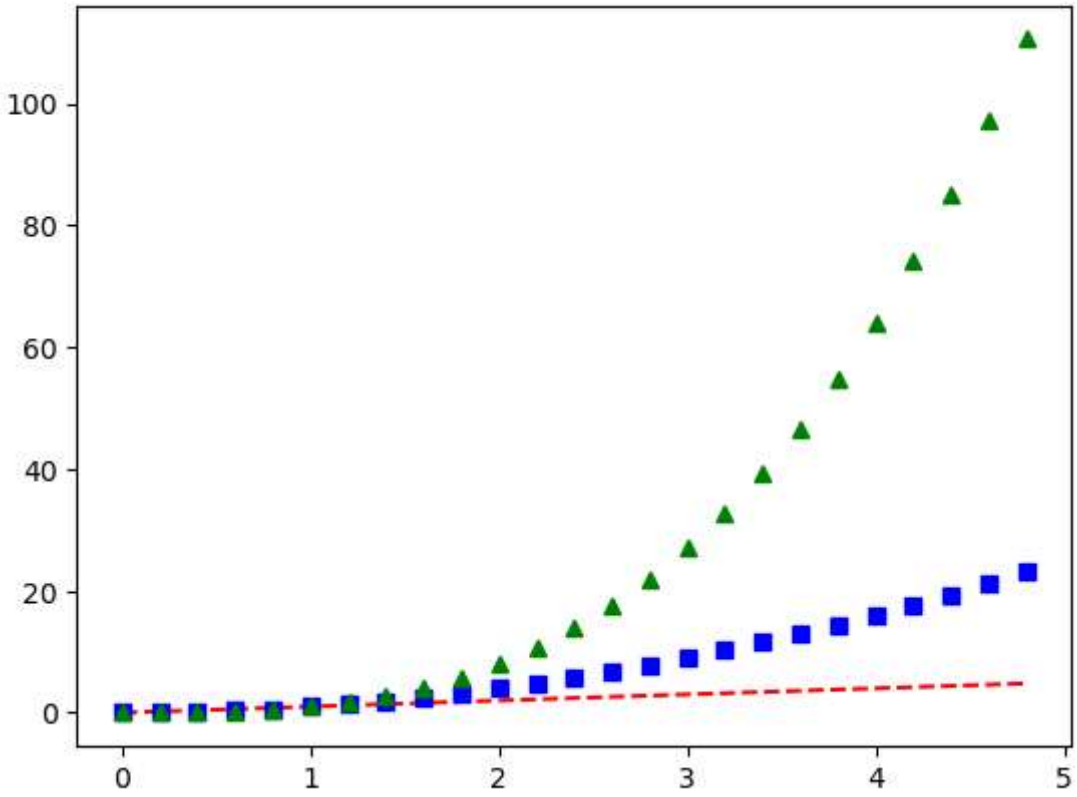
In [9]:
```
x = np.linspace(0, 2, 100)

plt.plot(x, x, label='linear')
plt.plot(x, x**2, label='quadratic')
plt.plot(x, x**3, label='cubic')

plt.xlabel('x label')
plt.ylabel('y label')

plt.title("Simple Plot")

plt.legend()

plt.show()
```



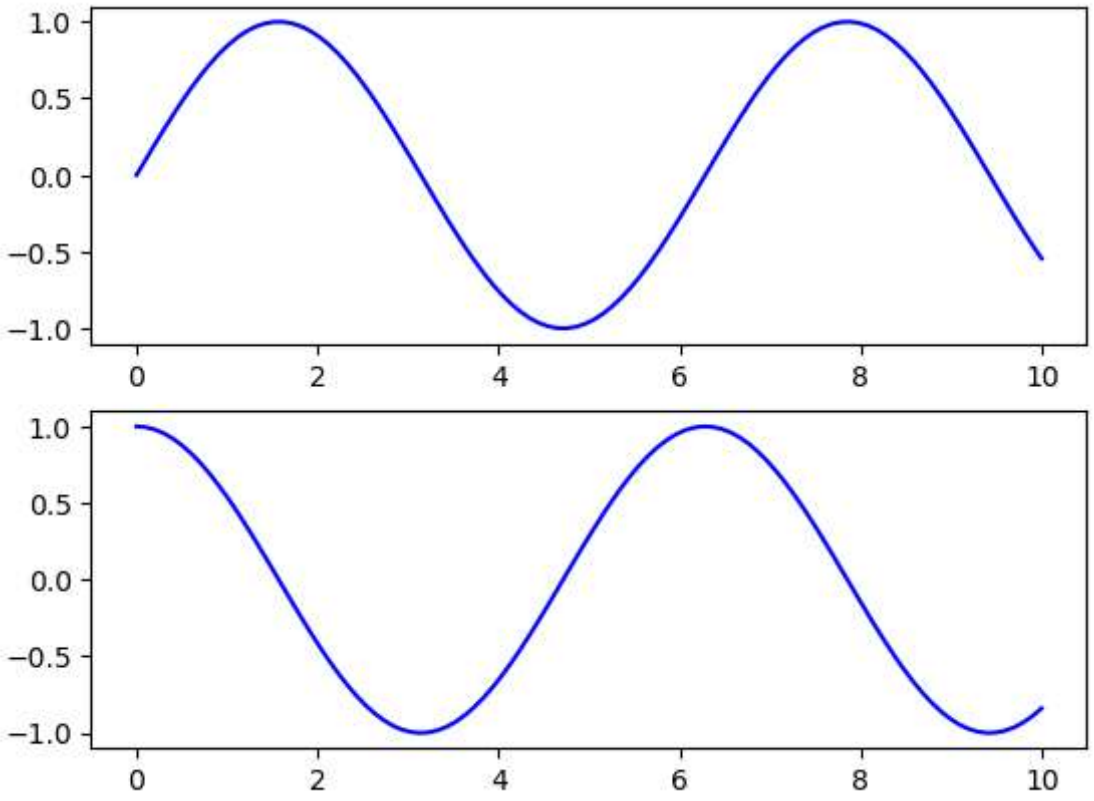
In [13]:
```
plt.plot([1, 2, 3, 4], [1, 4, 9, 16], 'ro')
plt.axis([0, 6, 0, 20])
plt.show()
```



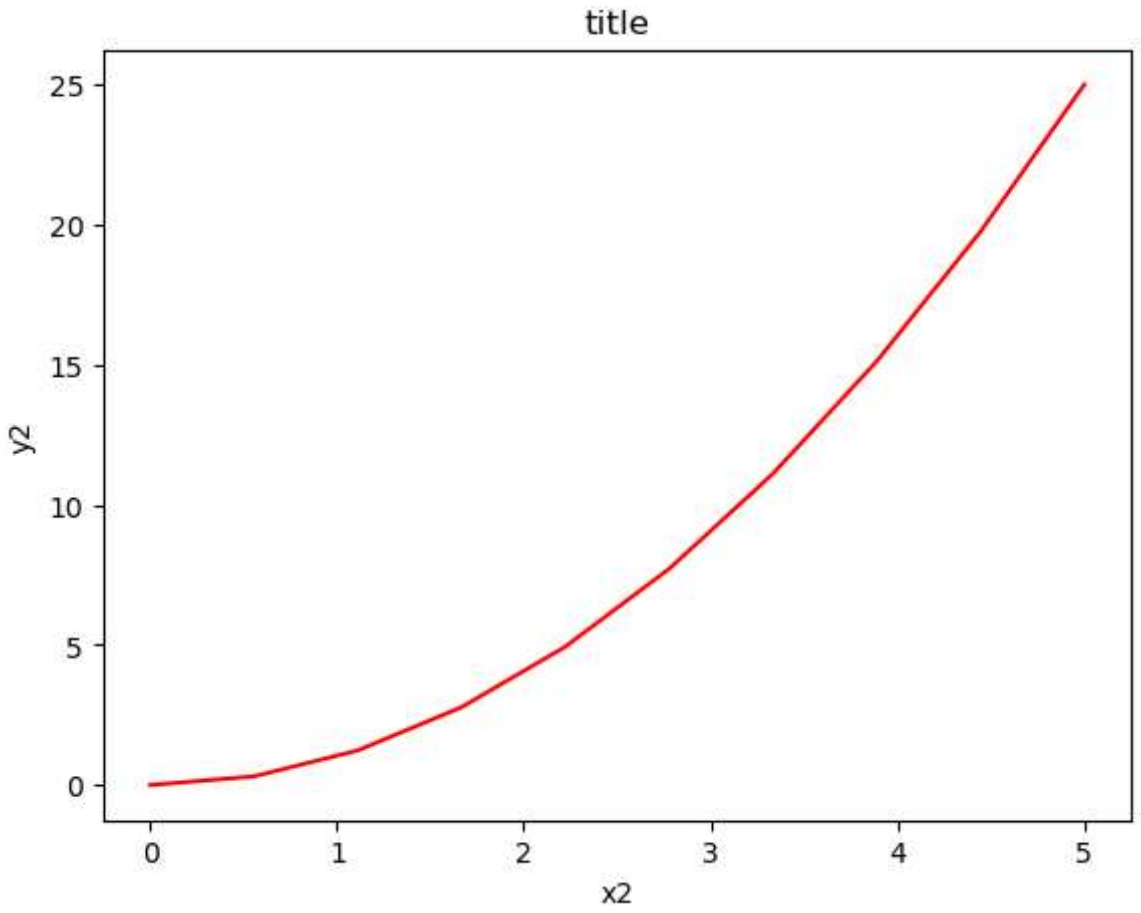
In [15]:
```
t = np.arange(0., 5., 0.2)
# red dashes, blue squares and green triangles
plt.plot(t, t, 'r--', t, t**2, 'bs', t, t**3, 'g^')
plt.show()
```



In [16]:
```
# First create a grid of plots
# ax will be an array of two Axes objects
fig, ax = plt.subplots(2)


# Call plot() method on the appropriate object
ax[0].plot(x1, np.sin(x1), 'b-')
ax[1].plot(x1, np.cos(x1), 'b-');
```



In [17]:
```
fig = plt.figure()

x2 = np.linspace(0, 5, 10)
y2 = x2 ** 2

axes = fig.add_axes([0.1, 0.1, 0.8, 0.8])

axes.plot(x2, y2, 'r')

axes.set_xlabel('x2')
axes.set_ylabel('y2')
axes.set_title('title');
```



In [18]:
```
fig = plt.figure()
```

```
<Figure size 640x480 with 0 Axes>
```

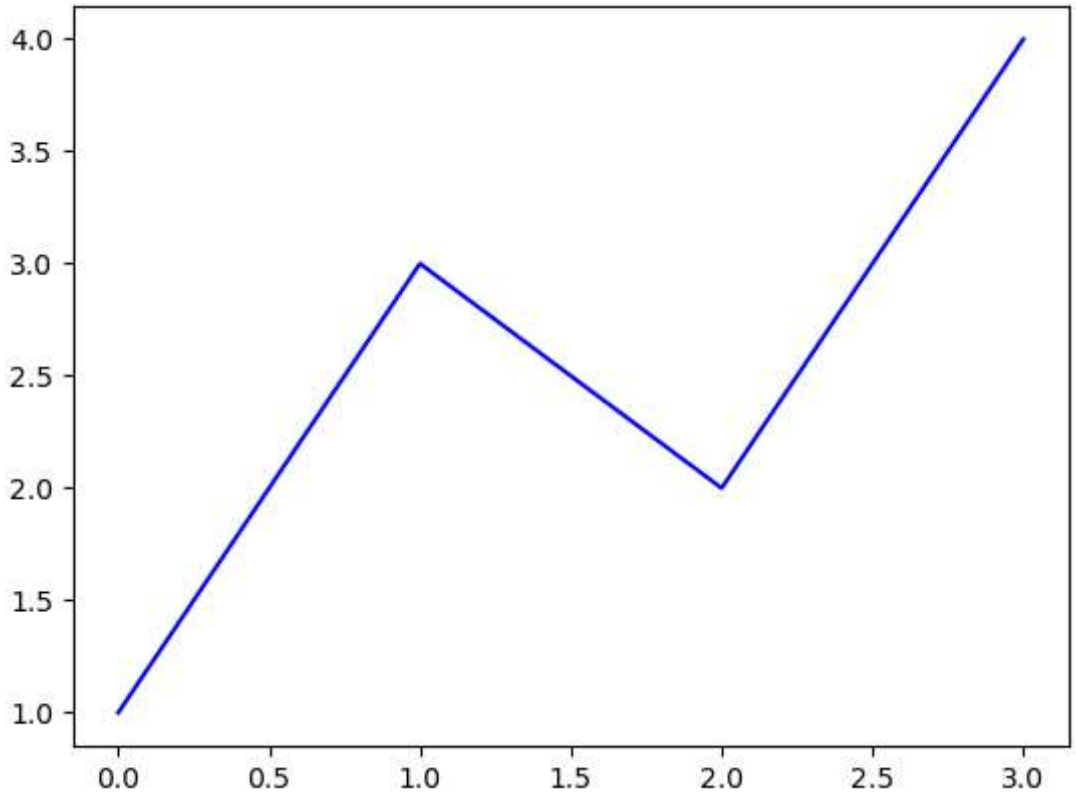
In [20]:
```
ax1 = fig.add_subplot(2, 2, 1)
```

In [22]:
```
ax2 = fig.add_subplot(2, 2, 2)

ax3 = fig.add_subplot(2, 2, 3)

ax4 = fig.add_subplot(2, 2, 4)
```

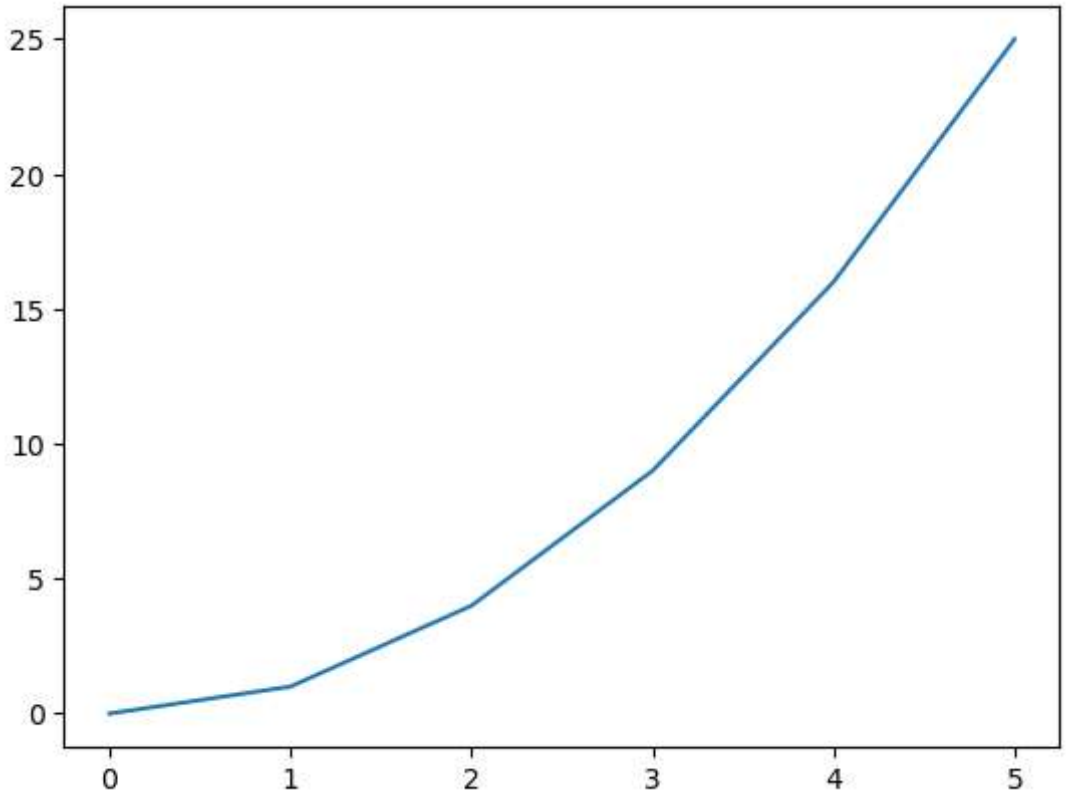
In [25]:
```
'ax2 = fig.add_subplot(2, 2, 2)'
```

Out[25]:
```
'ax2 = fig.add_subplot(2, 2, 2)'
```

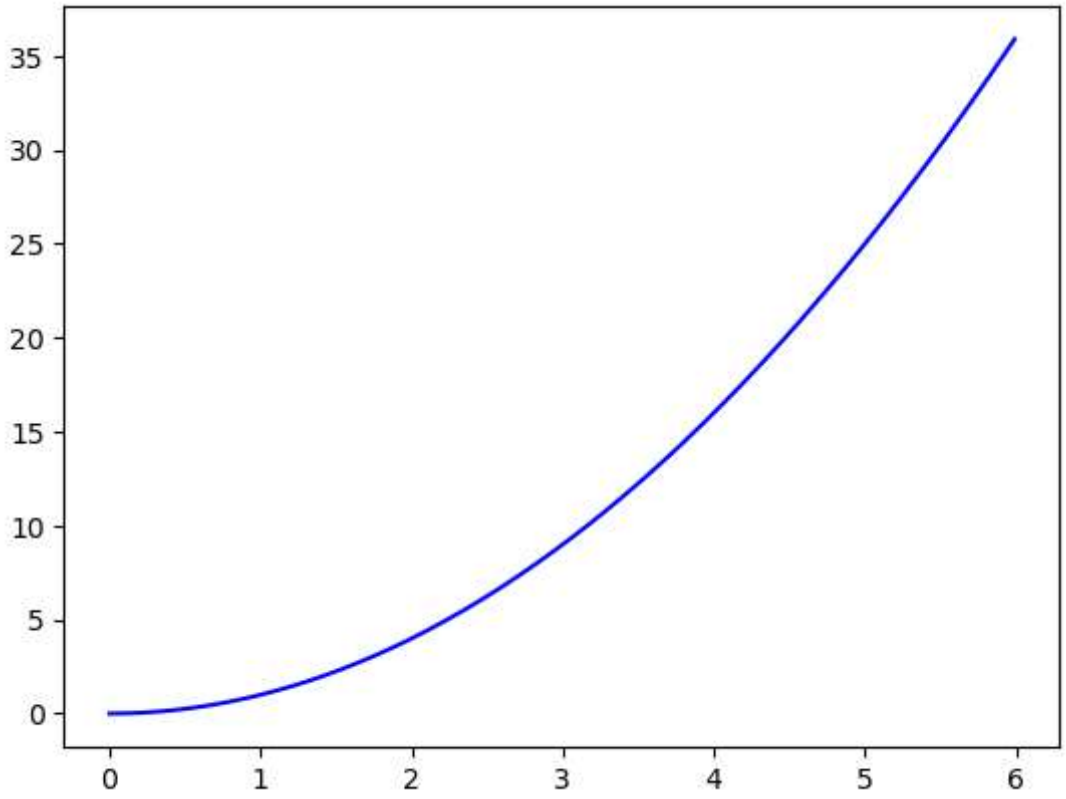
In [26]:
```
plt.plot([1, 3, 2, 4], 'b-')

plt.show( )
```



In [27]:
```
x3 = range(6)

plt.plot(x3, [xi**2 for xi in x3])

plt.show()
```



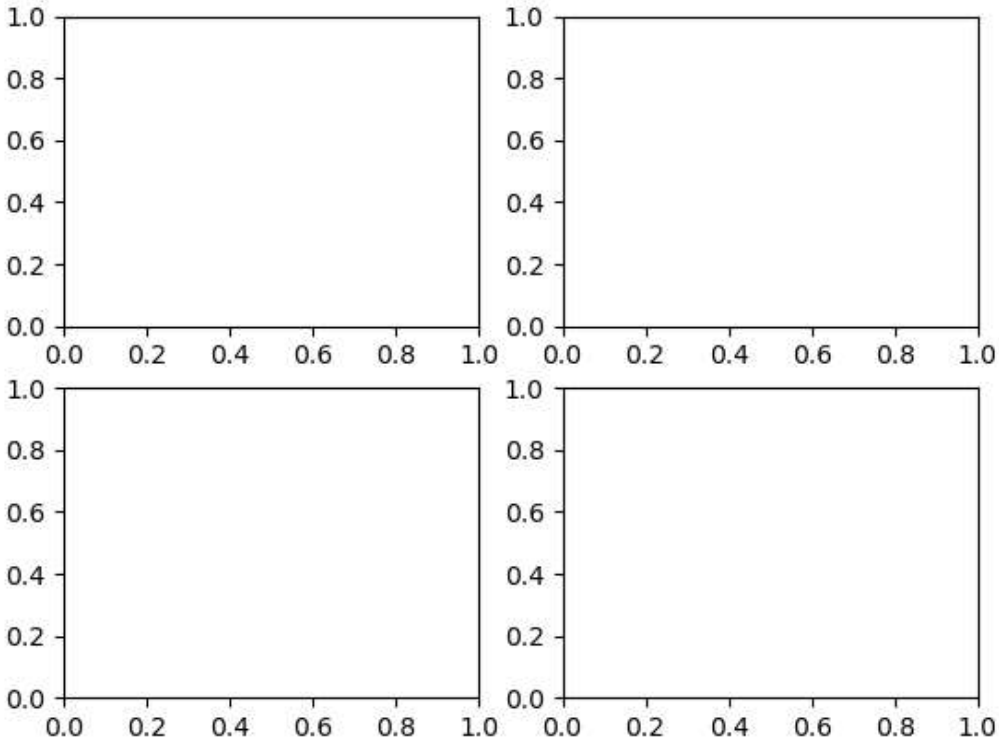
In [28]:
```
x3 = np.arange(0.0, 6.0, 0.01)

plt.plot(x3, [xi**2 for xi in x3], 'b-')

plt.show()
```



In [29]:
```
fig.savefig('plot1.png')
```

In [30]:
```
from IPython.display import Image

Image('plot1.png')
```

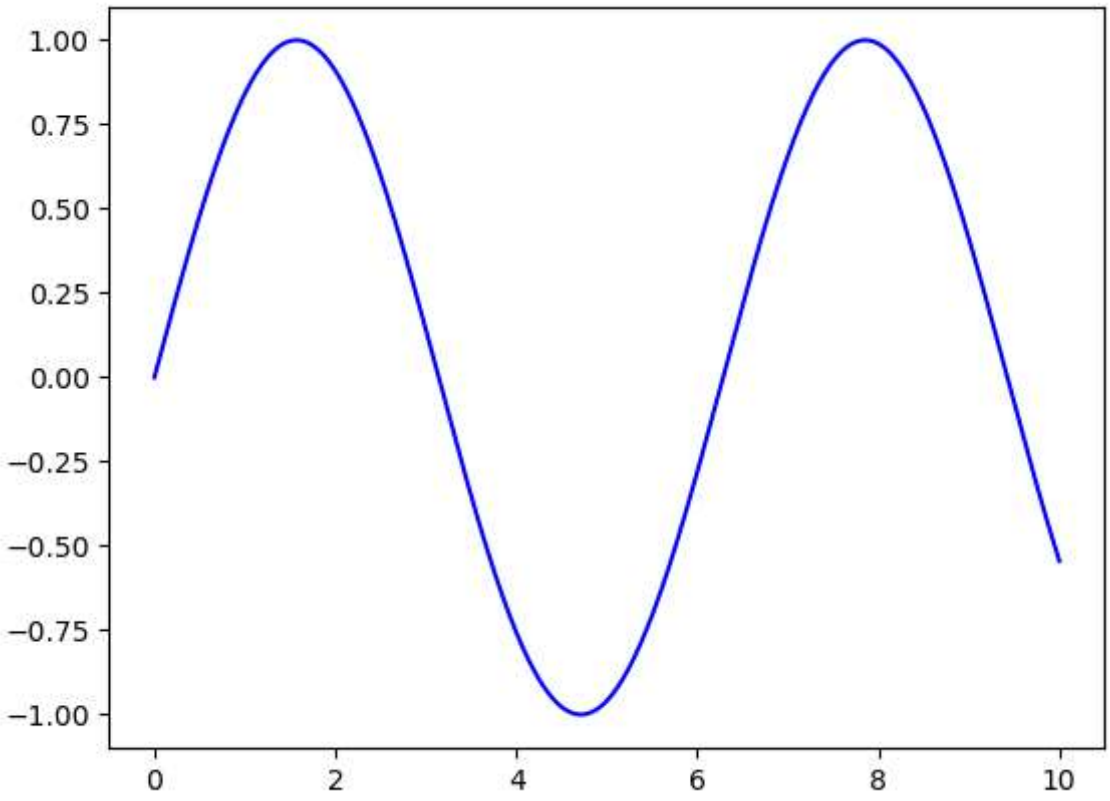
Out[30]:



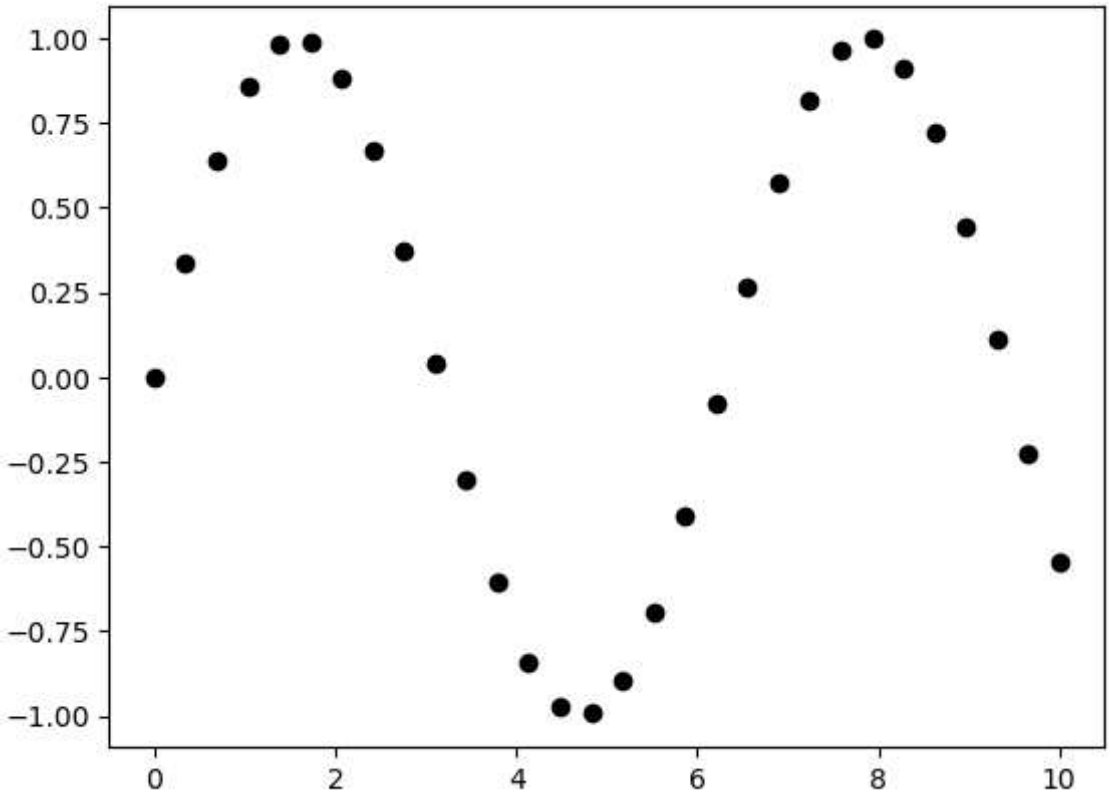
In [31]:
```
fig.canvas.get_supported_filetypes()
```

Out[31]:
```
{'eps': 'Encapsulated Postscript',
 'jpg': 'Joint Photographic Experts Group',
 'jpeg': 'Joint Photographic Experts Group',
 'pdf': 'Portable Document Format',
 'pgf': 'PGF code for LaTeX',
 'png': 'Portable Network Graphics',
 'ps': 'Postscript',
 'raw': 'Raw RGBA bitmap',
 'rgba': 'Raw RGBA bitmap',
 'svg': 'Scalable Vector Graphics',
 'svgz': 'Scalable Vector Graphics',
 'tif': 'Tagged Image File Format',
 'tiff': 'Tagged Image File Format',
 'webp': 'WebP Image Format'}
```

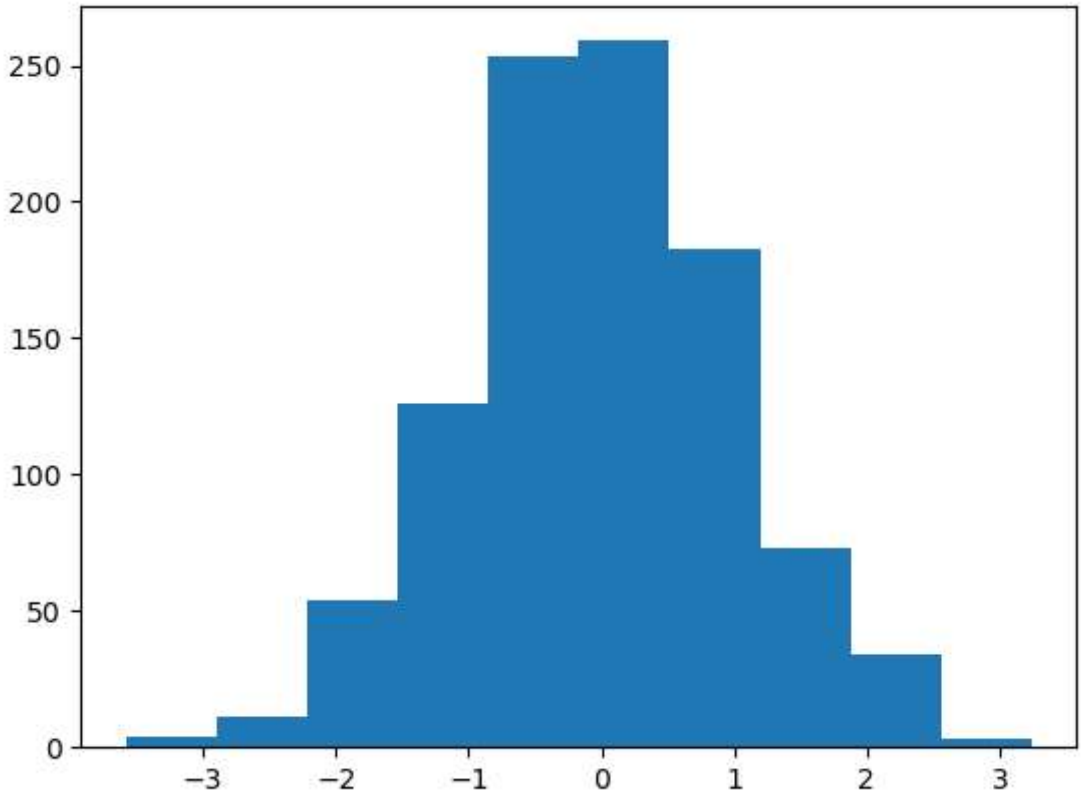
In [32]:
```
fig = plt.figure()

ax = plt.axes()

# Declare a variable x5
x5 = np.linspace(0, 10, 1000)


# Plot the sinusoid function
ax.plot(x5, np.sin(x5), 'b-');
```



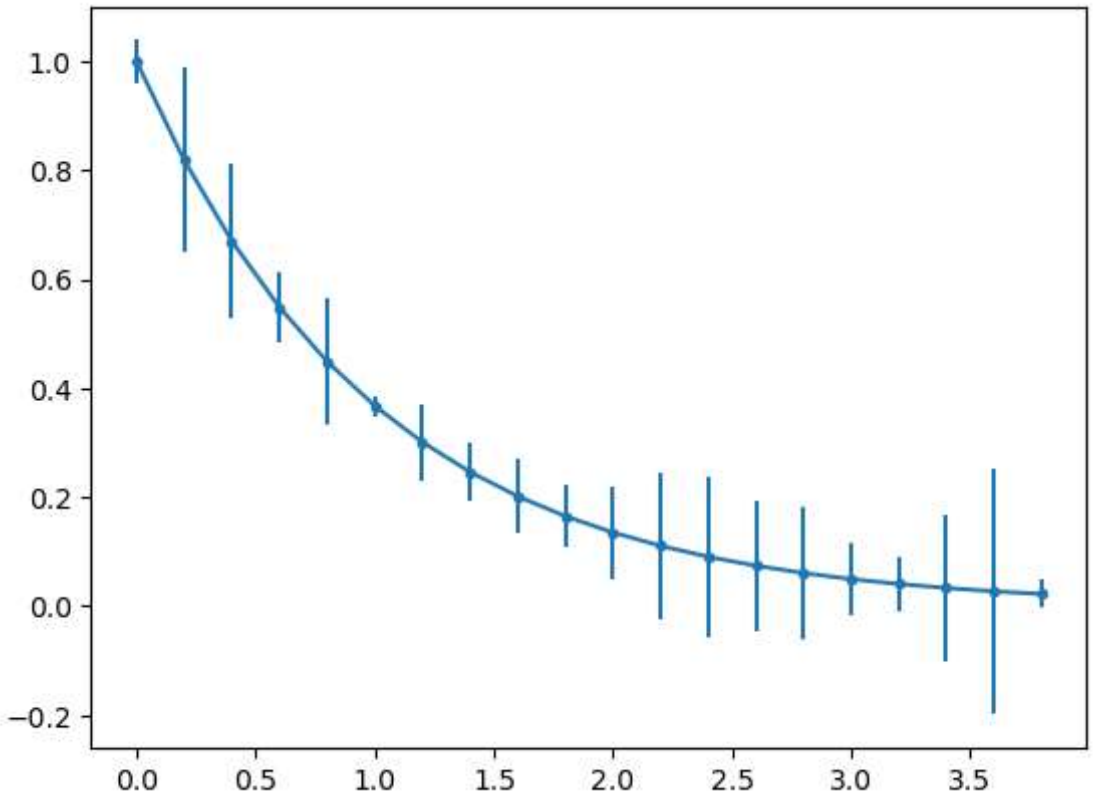
In [35]:
```
x7 = np.linspace(0, 10, 30)

y7 = np.sin(x7)

plt.plot(x7, y7, 'o', color = 'black');
```



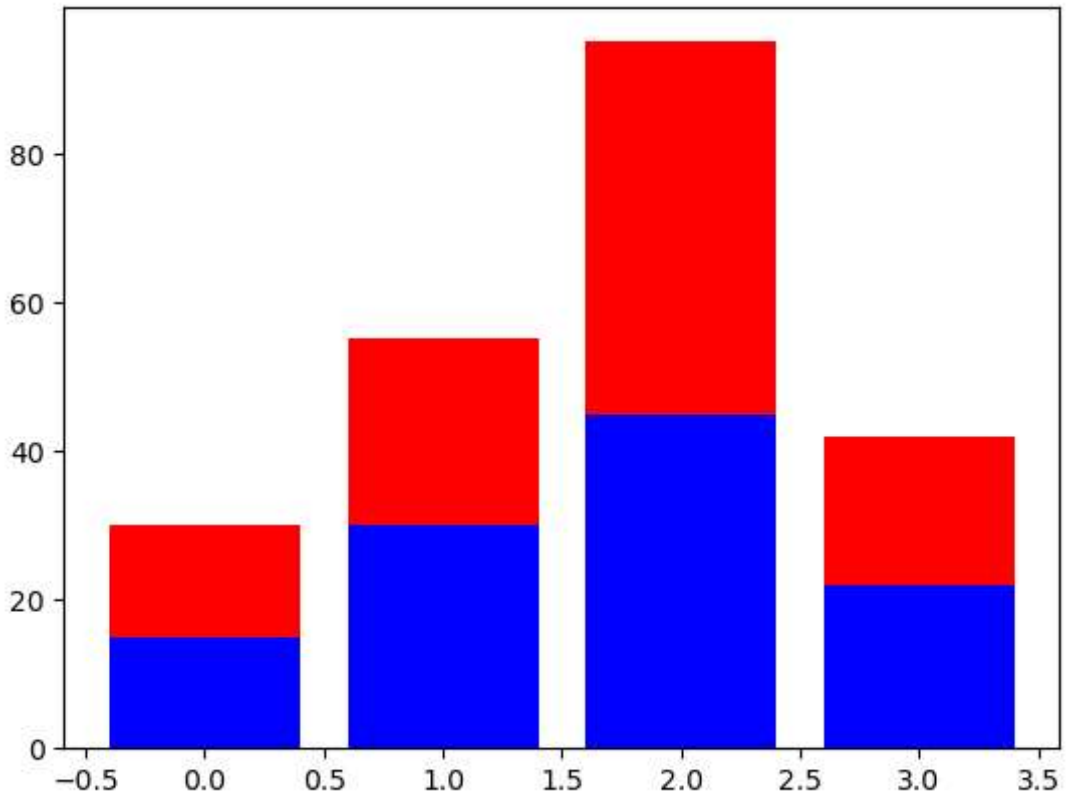
In [36]:
```
data1 = np.random.randn(1000)

plt.hist(data1);
```



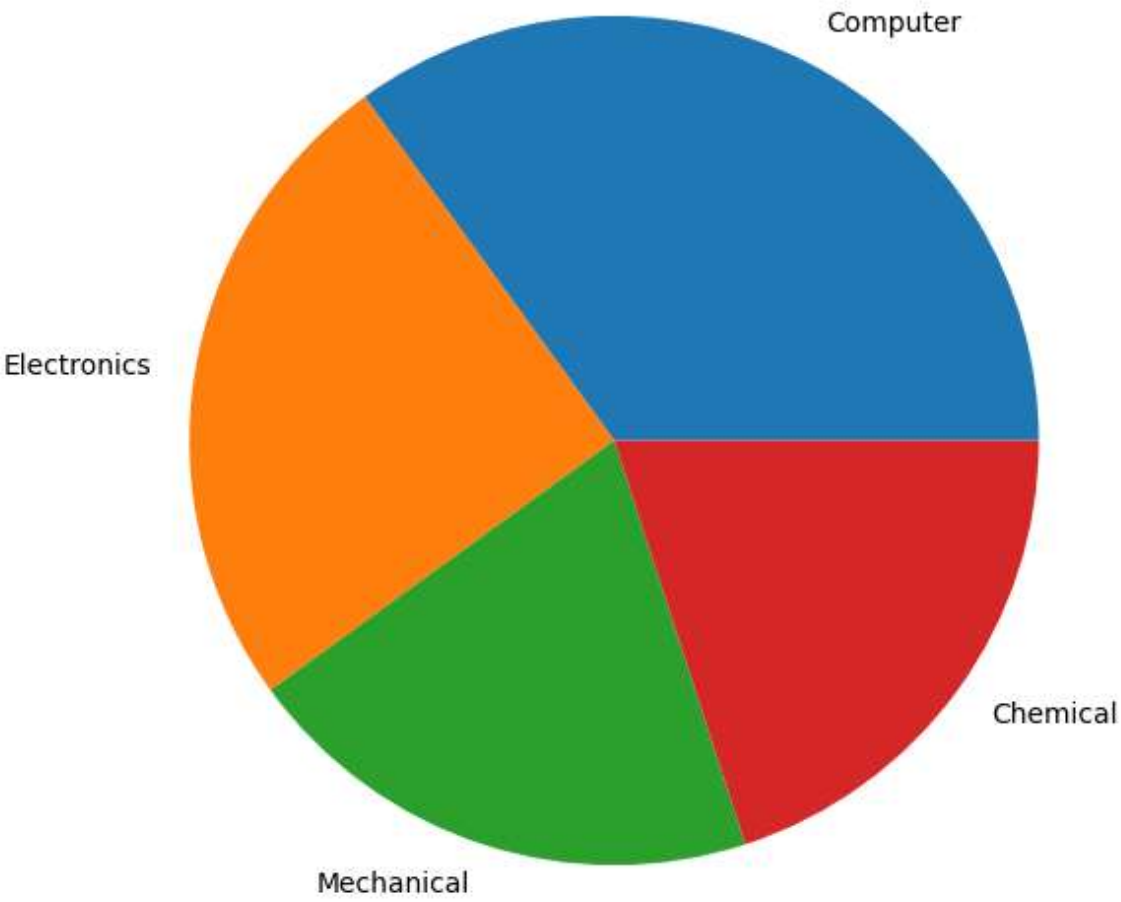
In [37]:
```
x9 = np.arange(0, 4, 0.2)

y9 = np.exp(-x9)

e1 = 0.1 * np.abs(np.random.randn(len(y9)))

plt.errorbar(x9, y9, yerr = e1, fmt = '.-')

plt.show();
```



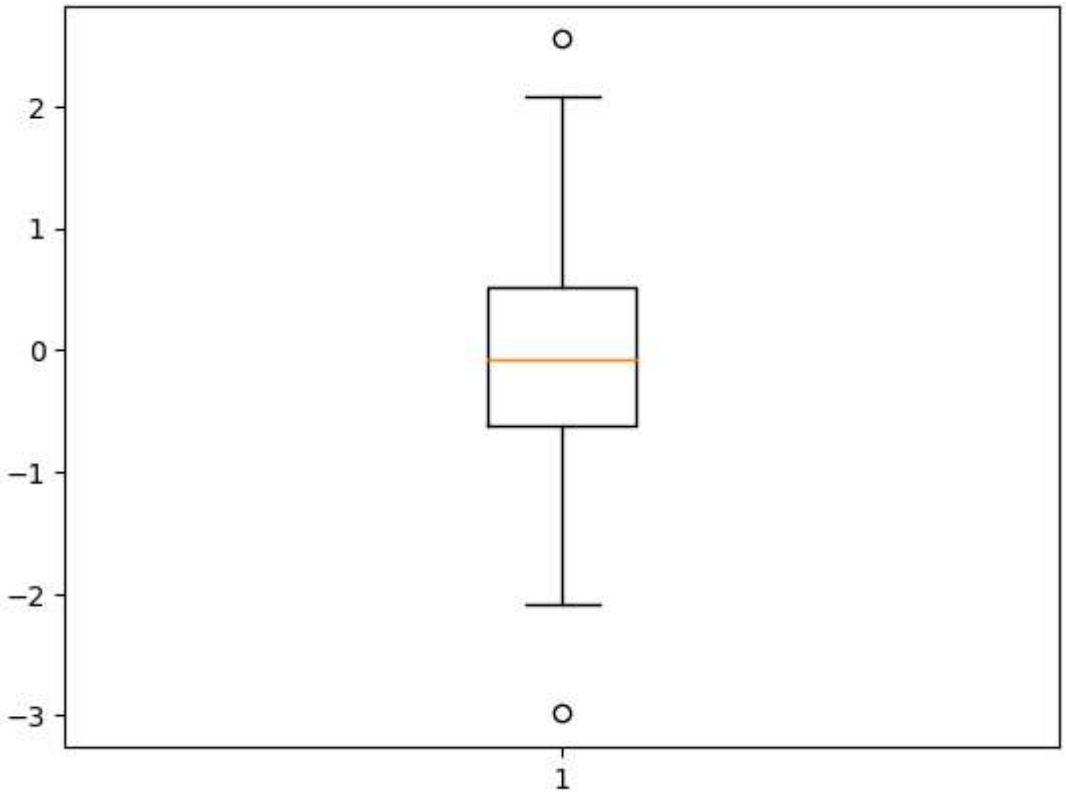
In [38]:
```
A = [15., 30., 45., 22.]

B = [15., 25., 50., 20.]

z2 = range(4)

plt.bar(z2, A, color = 'b')
plt.bar(z2, B, color = 'r', bottom = A)

plt.show()
```



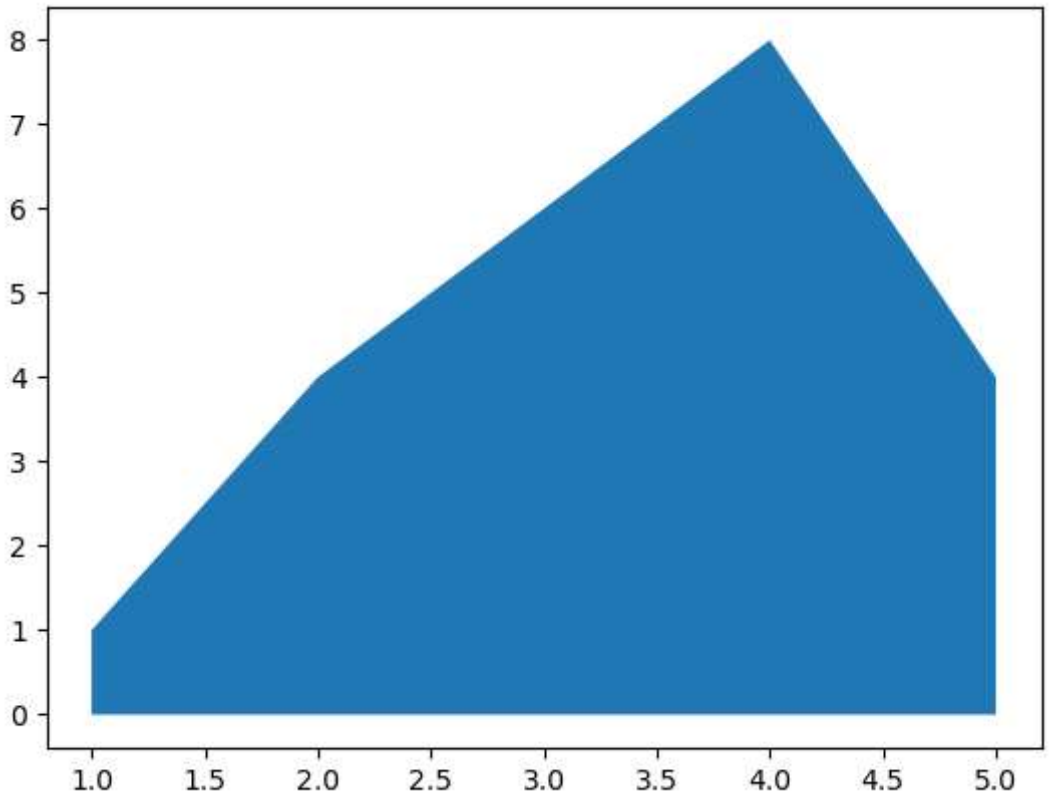
In [39]:
```
plt.figure(figsize=(7,7))

x10 = [35, 25, 20, 20]

labels = ['Computer', 'Electronics', 'Mechanical', 'Chemical']

plt.pie(x10, labels=labels);

plt.show()
```



In [40]:
```
data3 = np.random.randn(100)

plt.boxplot(data3)

plt.show();
```

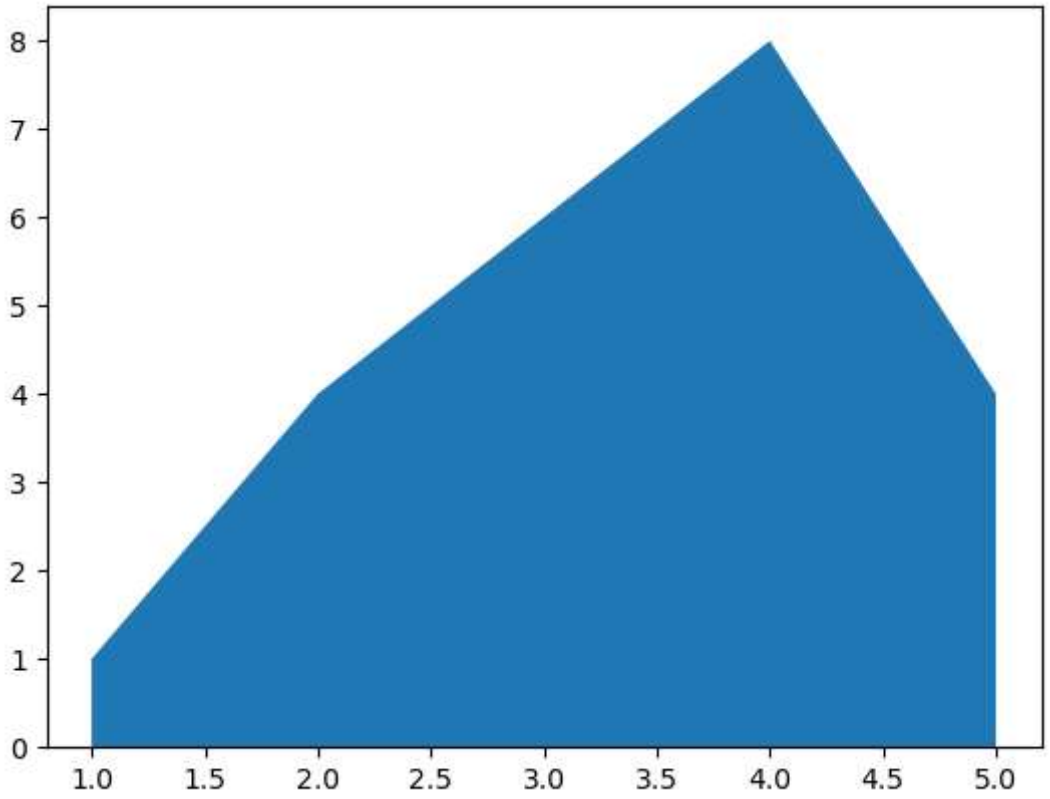


In [41]:
```
# Create some data
x12 = range(1, 6)
y12 = [1, 4, 6, 8, 4]

# Area plot
plt.fill_between(x12, y12)
plt.show()
```

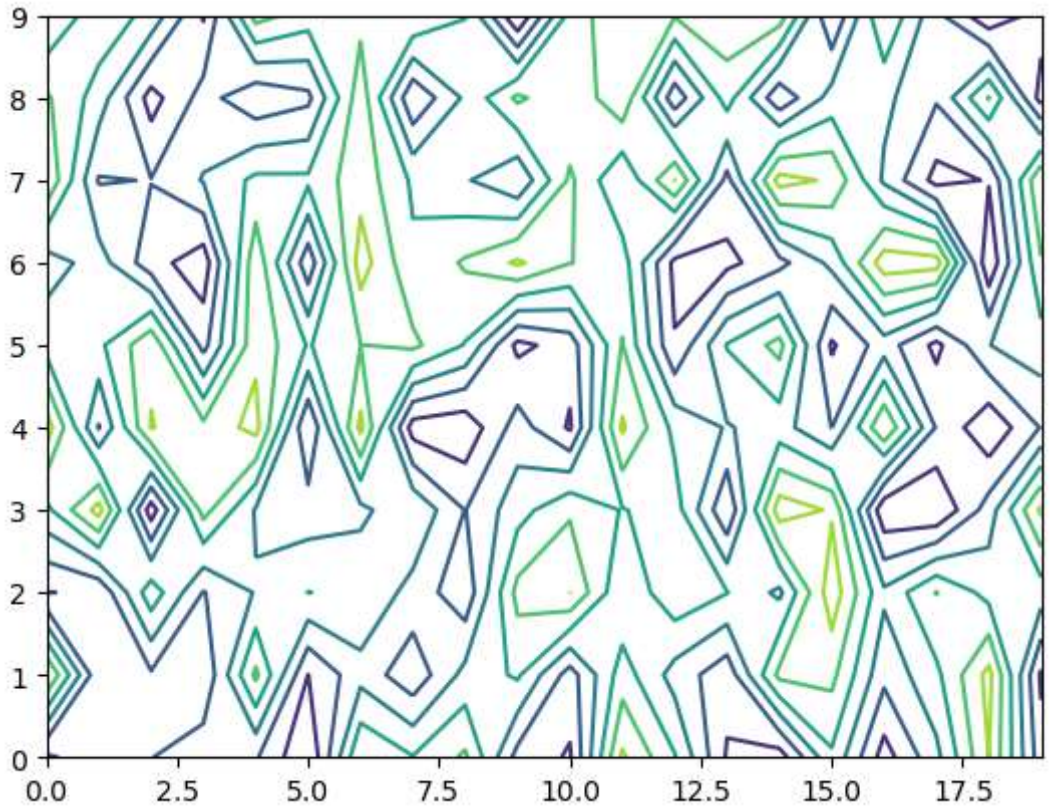


In [42]:
```
plt.stackplot(x12, y12)
```

Out[42]:
```
[<matplotlib.collections.PolyCollection at 0x1ec77ab0730>]
```



In [43]:
```
# Create a matrix
matrix1 = np.random.rand(10, 20)

cp = plt.contour(matrix1)

plt.show()
```



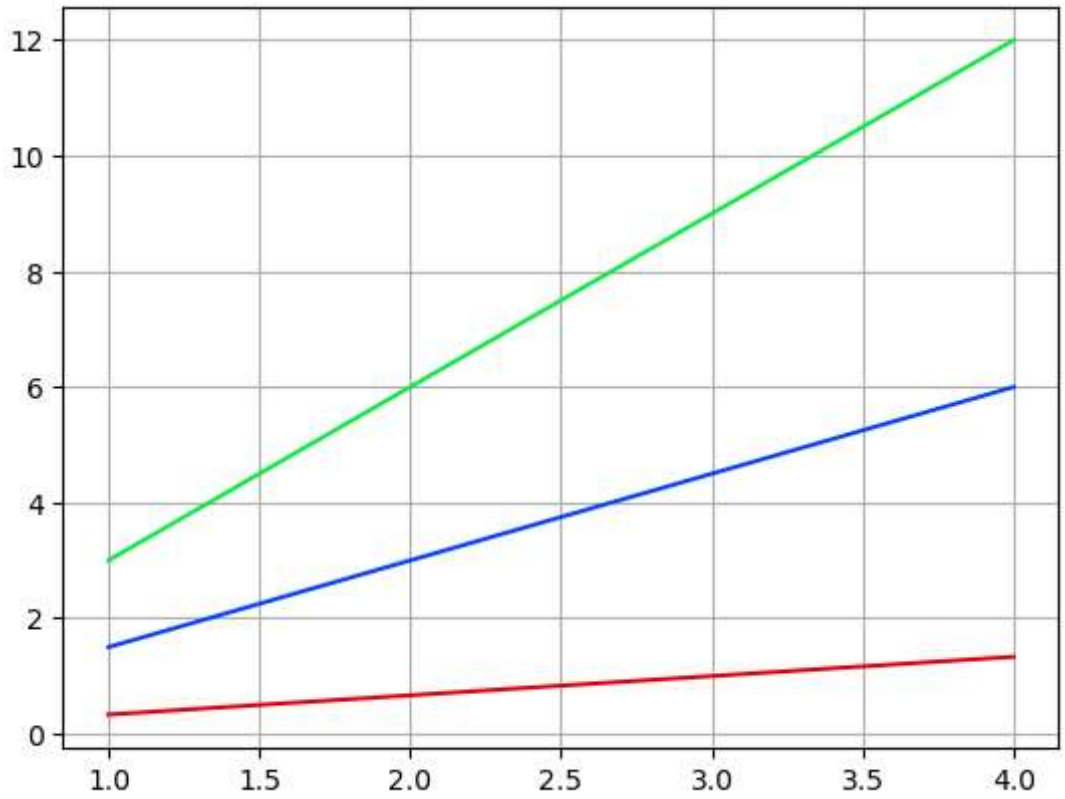
In [44]:
```
print(plt.style.available)
```

```
['Solarize_Light2', '_classic_test_patch', '_mpl-gallery', '_mpl-gallery-nog
rid', 'bmh', 'classic', 'dark_background', 'fast', 'fivethirtyeight', 'ggplo
t', 'grayscale', 'seaborn-v0_8', 'seaborn-v0_8-bright', 'seaborn-v0_8-colorb
lind', 'seaborn-v0_8-dark', 'seaborn-v0_8-dark-palette', 'seaborn-v0_8-darkg
rid', 'seaborn-v0_8-deep', 'seaborn-v0_8-muted', 'seaborn-v0_8-notebook', 's
eaborn-v0_8-paper', 'seaborn-v0_8-pastel', 'seaborn-v0_8-poster', 'seaborn-v
0_8-talk', 'seaborn-v0_8-ticks', 'seaborn-v0_8-white', 'seaborn-v0_8-whitegr
id', 'tableau-colorblind10']
```

In [45]:
```
plt.style.use('seaborn-bright')
```

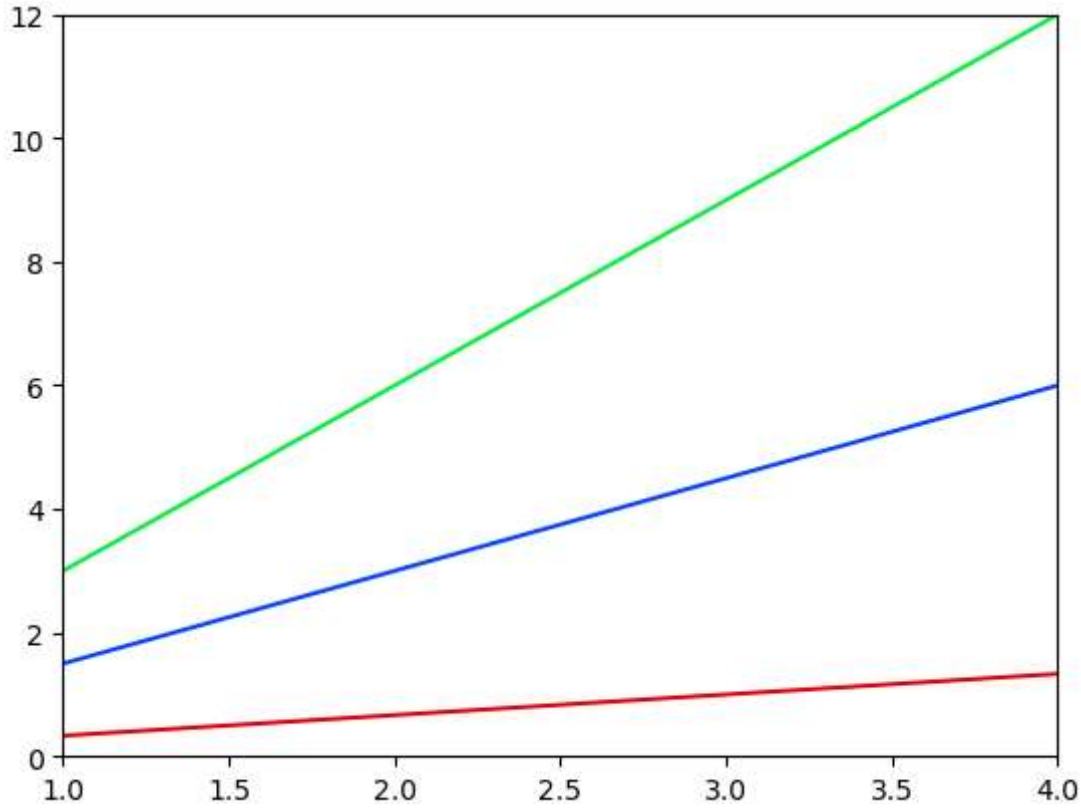
```
C:\Users\Admin\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_1384\1511756746.py:1: Matplotlib
DeprecationWarning: The seaborn styles shipped by Matplotlib are deprecated
since 3.6, as they no longer correspond to the styles shipped by seaborn. Ho
wever, they will remain available as 'seaborn-v0_8-<style>'. Alternatively,
directly use the seaborn API instead.
  plt.style.use('seaborn-bright')
```

In [48]:
```
x15 = np.arange(1, 5)

plt.plot(x15, x15*1.5, x15, x15*3.0, x15, x15/3.0)

plt.grid(True)

plt.show()
```

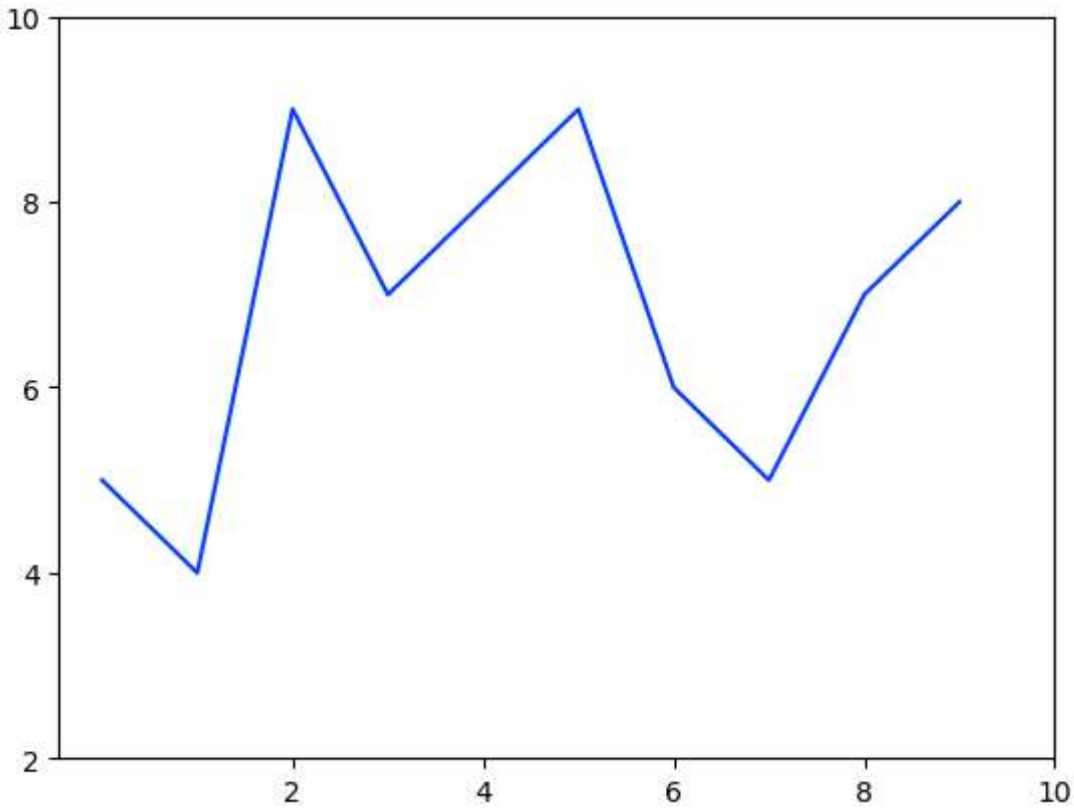


In [49]:
```
x15 = np.arange(1, 5)

plt.plot(x15, x15*1.5, x15, x15*3.0, x15, x15/3.0)

plt.xlim([1.0, 4.0])

plt.ylim([0.0, 12.0])
```

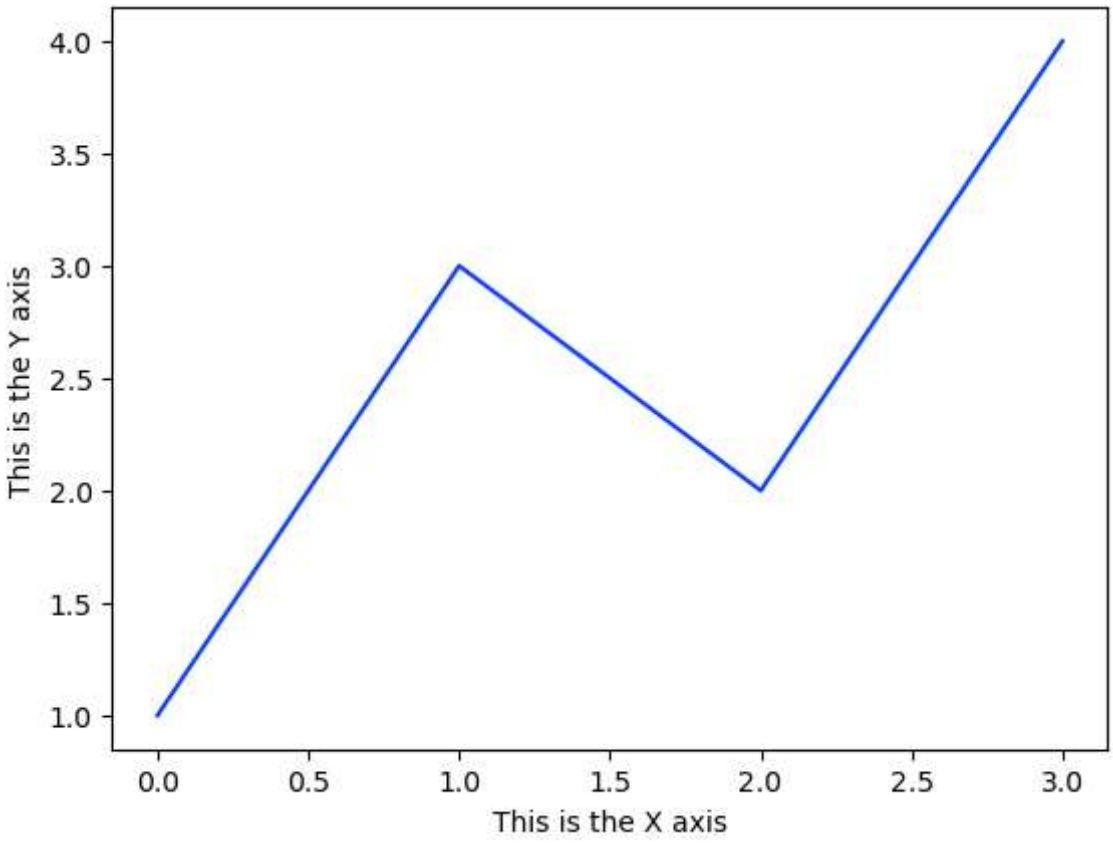
Out[49]: (0.0, 12.0)



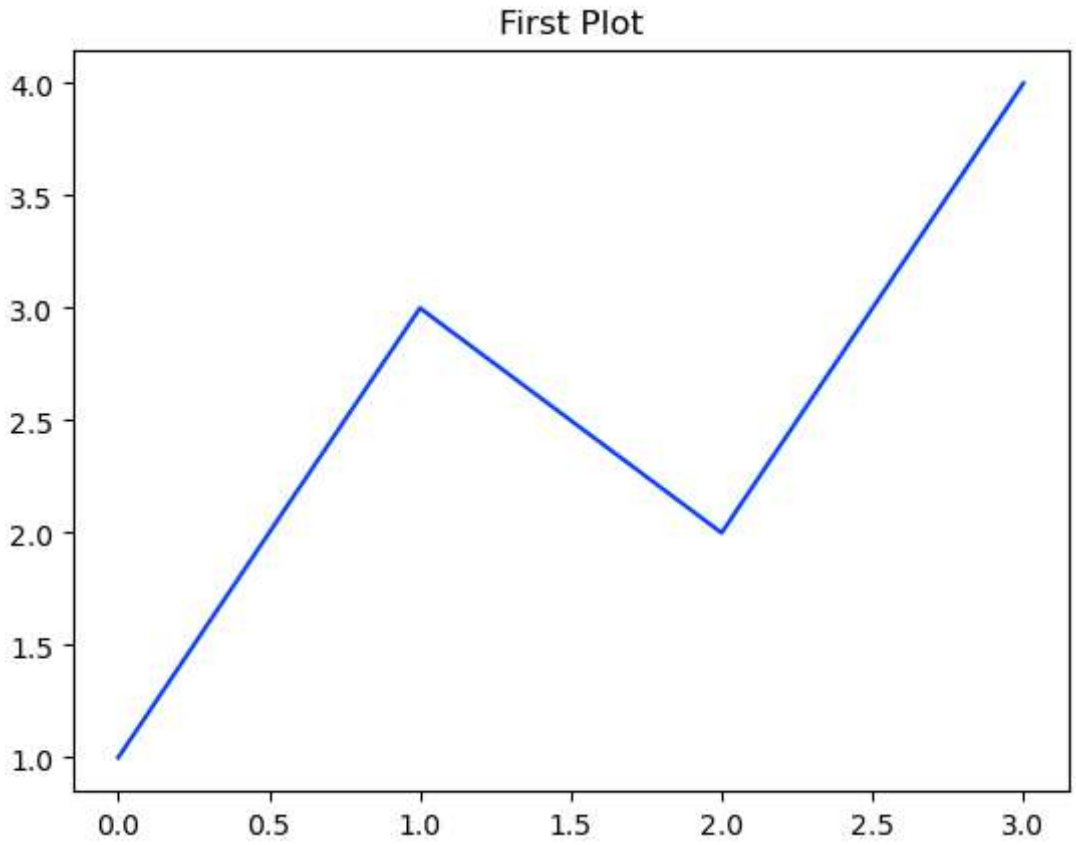
In [50]:
```
u = [5, 4, 9, 7, 8, 9, 6, 5, 7, 8]

plt.plot(u)

plt.xticks([2, 4, 6, 8, 10])
plt.yticks([2, 4, 6, 8, 10])

plt.show()
```



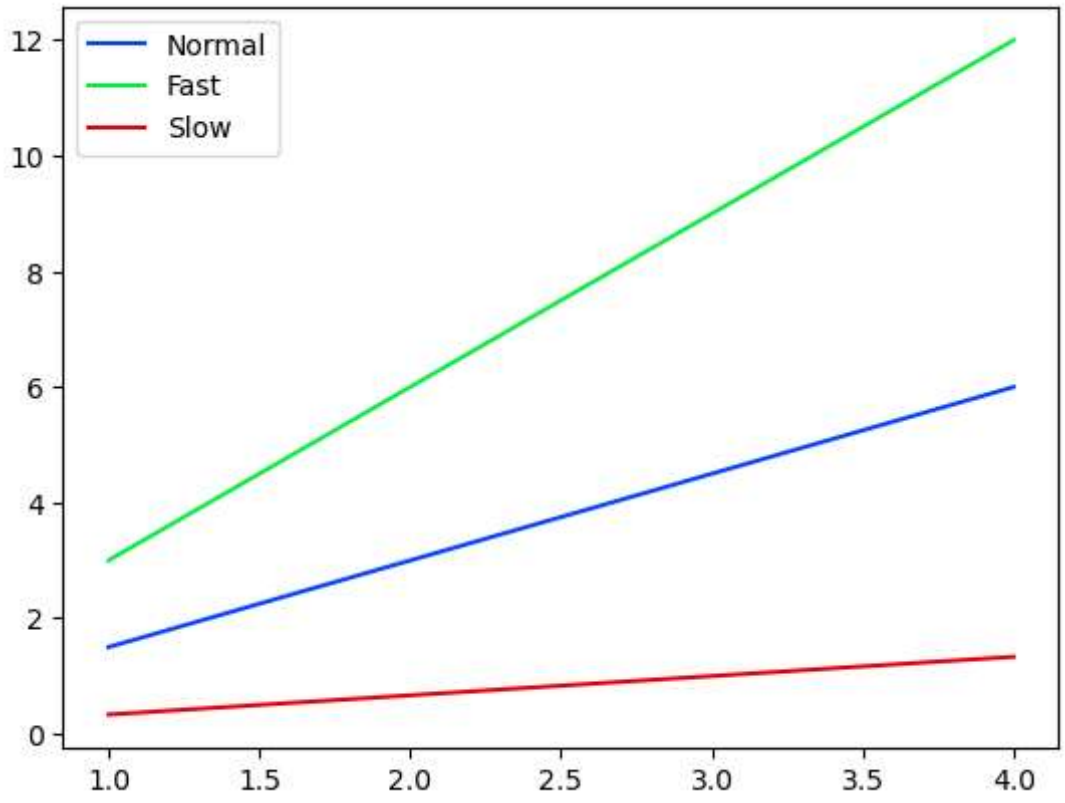
In [51]:
```
plt.plot([1, 3, 2, 4])

plt.xlabel('This is the X axis')

plt.ylabel('This is the Y axis')

plt.show()
```



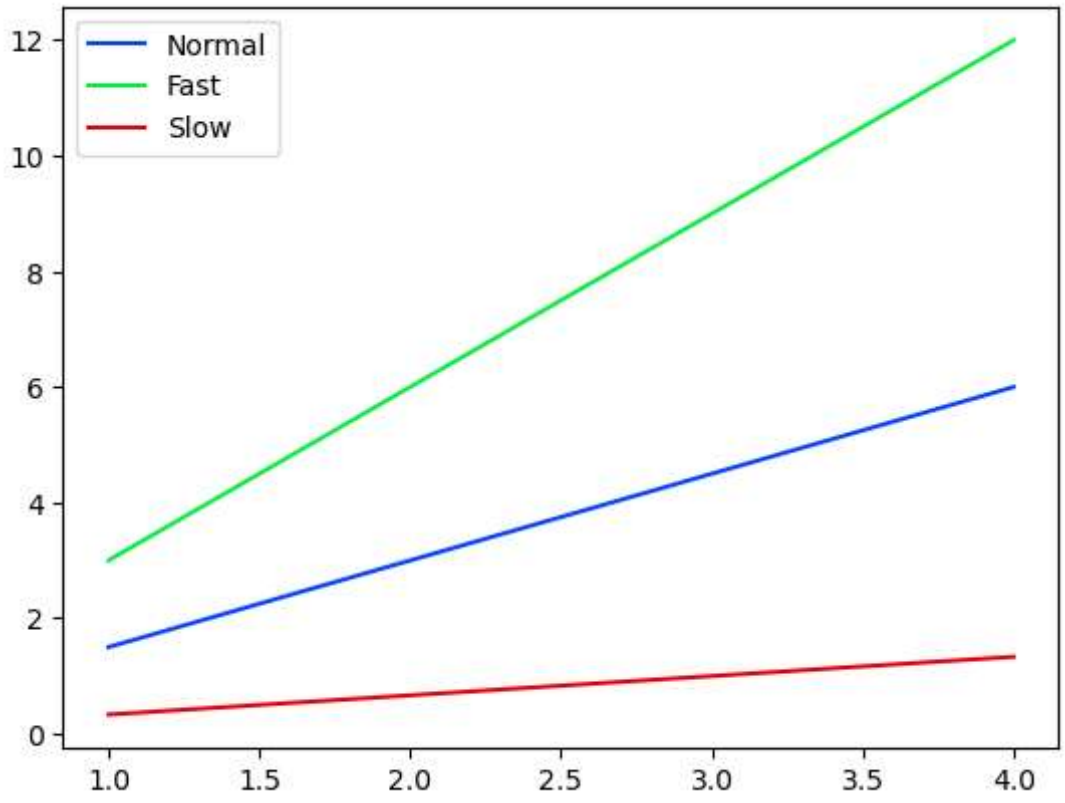
In [52]:
```
plt.plot([1, 3, 2, 4])

plt.title('First Plot')

plt.show()
```



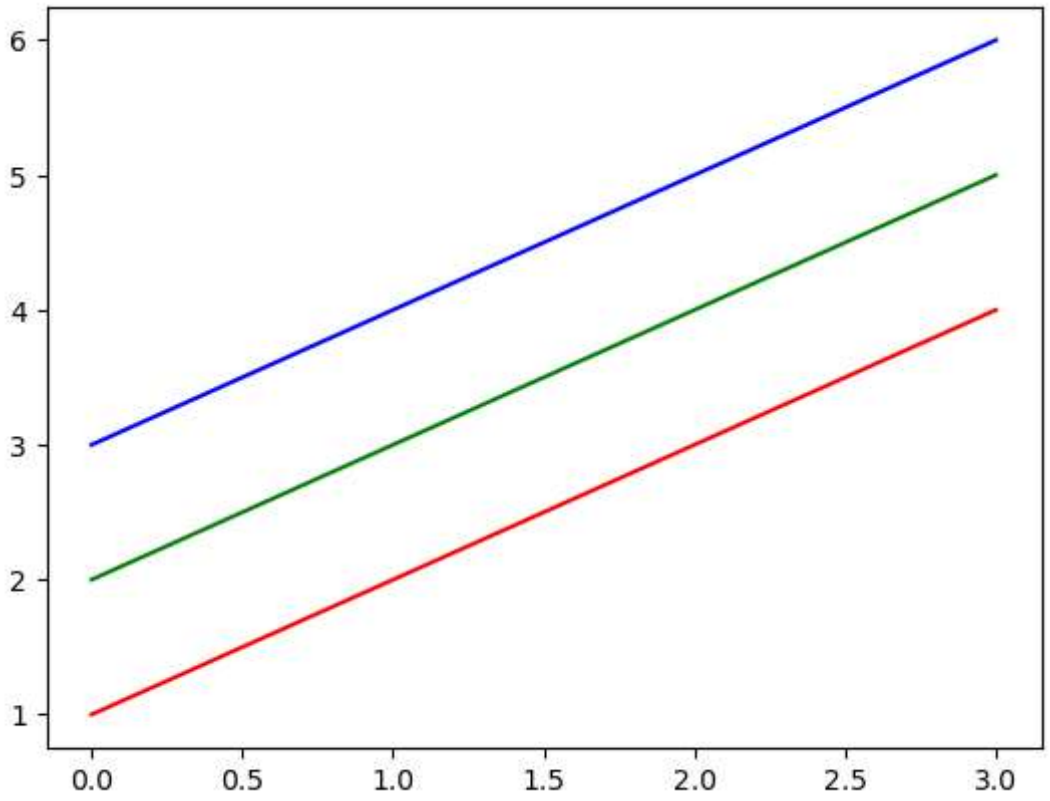
In [53]:
```
x15 = np.arange(1, 5)

fig, ax = plt.subplots()

ax.plot(x15, x15*1.5)
ax.plot(x15, x15*3.0)
ax.plot(x15, x15/3.0)

ax.legend(['Normal','Fast','Slow']);
```



In [54]:
```
x15 = np.arange(1, 5)

fig, ax = plt.subplots()

ax.plot(x15, x15*1.5, label='Normal')
ax.plot(x15, x15*3.0, label='Fast')
ax.plot(x15, x15/3.0, label='Slow')

ax.legend();
```



In [55]:
```
x16 = np.arange(1, 5)

plt.plot(x16, 'r')
plt.plot(x16+1, 'g')
plt.plot(x16+2, 'b')

plt.show()
```



In [ ]:
```

```