Python数据科学 *速查表*Matplotlib

Matplotlib

Matplotlib 是 Python 的二维绘图库,用于生成符合出版质量或 跨平台交互环境的各类图形。



```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> x = np.linspace(0, 10, 100)
>>> y = np.cos(x)
>>> z = np.sin(x)
```

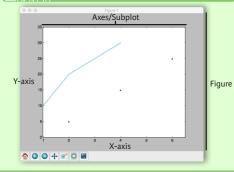
```
>>> data = 2 * np.random.random((10, 10))
>>> data2 = 3 * np.random.random((10, 10))
>>> Y, X = np.mgrid[-3:3:100j, -3:3:100j]
>>> U = -1 - X**2 + Y
>>> V = 1 + X - Y**2
>>> from matplotlib.cbook import get_sample_data
>>> img = np.load(get sample data('axes grid/bivariate normal.npy'))
```

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

```
>>> fig = plt.figure()
>>> fig2 = plt.figure(figsize=plt.figaspect(2.0))
```

图形是以坐标轴为核心绘制的,大多数情况下,子图就可以满足需 求。子图是栅格系统的坐标轴。

```
>>> fig.add axes()
>>> ax1 = fig.add subplot(221) # row-col-num
>>> ax3 = fig.add subplot(212)
>>> fig3, axes = plt.subplots(nrows=2,ncols=2)
>>> fig4, axes2 = plt.subplots(ncols=3)
```



Matplotlib 绘图的基本步骤:

```
1 准备数据 \phantom{0}2 创建图形 \phantom{0}3 绘图 \phantom{0}4 自定义设置 \phantom{0}5 保存图形 \phantom{0}6 显示图形
```

```
>>> import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
>>> x = [1,2,3,4]
>>> y = [10, 20, 25, 30]
>>> fig = plt.figure() < Step 2
>>> ax = fig.add subplot(111) < Step 3
>>> ax.plot(x, y, color='lightblue', linewidth=3) Step 3, 4
>>> ax.scatter([2,4,6],
                [5, 15, 25],
                color='darkgreen',
               marker='^')
>>> ax.set xlim(1, 6.5)
>>> plt.savefig('foo.png')
>>> plt.show()
```

```
>>> plt.plot(x, x, x, x**2, x, x**3)
>>> ax.plot(x, y, alpha = 0.4)
>>> ax.plot(x, y, c='k')
>>> fig.colorbar(im, orientation='horizontal')
>>> im = ax.imshow(img,
                   cmap='seismic')
```

```
>>> fig, ax = plt.subplots()
>>> ax.scatter(x,y,marker=".")
>>> ax.plot(x,y,marker="o")
```

```
>>> plt.plot(x,y,linewidth=4.0)
>>> plt.plot(x,y,ls='solid')
>>> plt.plot(x,y,ls='--')
>>> plt.plot(x,y,'--',x**2,y**2,'-.')
>>> plt.setp(lines,color='r',linewidth=4.0)
```

文本与标注

```
>>> ax.text(1,
            -2.1,
           'Example Graph',
           style='italic')
>>> ax.annotate("Sine",
                 xy = (8, 0),
                 xycoords='data'
                 xytext = (10.5, 0),
                 textcoords='data',
                 arrowprops=dict(arrowstyle="->"
                              connectionstyle="arc3"),)
```

数学符号

```
>>> plt.title(r'$sigma i=15$', fontsize=20)
```

 \Rightarrow ax.margins(x=0.0,y=0.1)

尺寸限制与自动调整

```
添加内边距
将图形纵横比设置为1
>>> ax.axis('equal')
>>> ax.set(xlim=[0,10.5],ylim=[-1.5,1.5])
                                                设置x轴与y轴的限制
                                                设置x轴的限制
>>> ax.set xlim(0,10.5)
                                                设置标题与x、y轴的标签
>>> ax.set(title='An Example Axes',
          vlabel='Y-Axis',
          xlabel='X-Axis')
                                                自动选择最佳的图例位置
>>> ax.legend(loc='best')
                                                手动设置X轴刻度
>>> ax.xaxis.set(ticks=range(1,5),
                ticklabels=[3,100,-12,"foo"])
                                                设置Y轴长度与方向
>>> ax.tick params(axis='y',
                 direction='inout',
                  length=10)
                                                调整子图间距
```

```
>>> fig3.subplots adjust(wspace=0.5,
                         hspace=0.3,
                         left=0.125,
                         right=0.9,
                         top=0.9,
                         bottom=0.1)
>>> fig.tight layout()
>>> ax1.spines['top'].set_visible(False)
>>> ax1.spines['bottom'].set position(('outward',10))
```

设置画布的子图布局

隐藏顶部坐标轴线 设置底部边线的位置为outward

二维数据或图片

```
>>> fig, ax = plt.subplots()
>>> lines = ax.plot(x,y)
>>> ax.scatter(x,y)
>>> axes[0,0].bar([1,2,3],[3,4,5])
>>> axes[1,0].barh([0.5,1,2.5],[0,1,2])
>>> axes[1,1].axhline(0.45)
>>> axes[0,1].axvline(0.65)
>>> ax.fill(x,y,color='blue')
>>> ax.fill between(x,y,color='yellow')
```

用线或标记连接点 缩放或着色未连接的点 绘制等宽纵向矩形 绘制等高横向矩形 绘制与轴平行的横线 绘制与轴垂直的竖线 绘制填充多边形 | 填充v值和0之间

>>>	<pre>ax1.hist(y) ax3.boxplot(y) ax3.violinplot(z)</pre>	直方图 箱形图 小提琴图

【数据分布

>>> fig, ax = plt.subplots()

>>>	ım	=	ax.imshow(img,
			cmap='gist earth',
			interpolation='nearest'
			vmin=-2,
			77m 232-2)

色彩表或RGB数组

>>>	axes2[0].pcolor(data2)
>>>	axes2[0].pcolormesh(data)
>>>	CS = plt.contour(Y, X, U)
>>>	axes2[2].contourf(data1)
>>>	axes2[2] = ax.clabel(CS)

二维数组伪彩色图 二维数组等高线伪彩色图 等高线图 等高线图标签

保存画布 >>> plt.savefig('foo.png') 保存诱明画布 >>> plt.savefig('foo.png', transparent=True)

原文作者

>>> plt.show()

>>>	plt.cla()	清除坐标轴
>>>	plt.clf()	清除画布
>>>	plt.close()	学闭窗口

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