Mastering Python 7_2 الدرس #2 الرسم البياني ورسم الخرائط MatPlotLib

By:

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Agenda

- What is MatPlotLib?
- MatPlotLib Sample Plotting
- line style / marker and Colors
- Advanced Plotting
- 3D Plotting

What is MatPlotLib?

Matplotlib is a Python plotting library Matplotlib is a large and sophisticated graphics package written in object Oriented style for plotting several variety of graphs, starting from histograms to line plots to scatter plots,... And many more https://matplotlib.org/

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

f=[1, 2, 8, 4,5,6]

plt.plot(f)
plt.show()
```

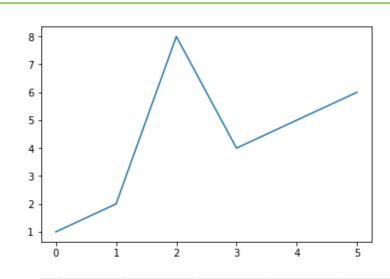
```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.style.use('ggplot')

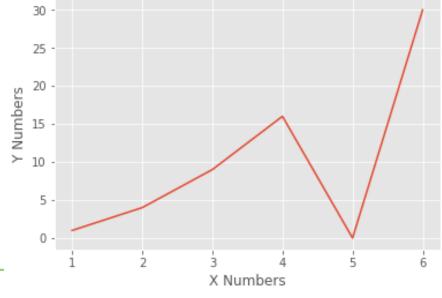
x=[1, 2, 3, 4,5,6]
y=[1, 4, 9, 16,0,30]

plt.plot(x,y)
plt.ylabel('Y Numbers')
plt.xlabel('X Numbers')
plt.show()
```

Output

Output





```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

def p1(x): return x**4 - 4*x**2 + 3*x
def p2(x): return np.sin(10*x) * 10

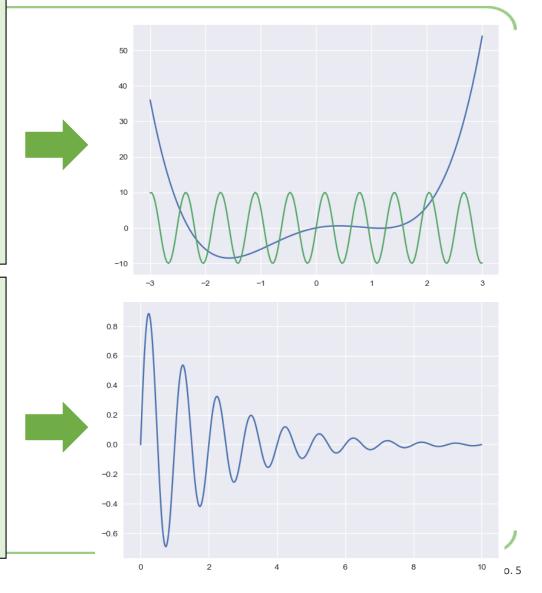
X = np.linspace(-3, 3, 200)

plt.plot( X,p1(X), X,p2(X))
plt.show()
```

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

x = np.arange(0, 10, 0.005)
y = np.exp(-x/2.) * np.sin(2*np.pi*x)

plt.plot(x, y)
plt.xlim(0, 10)
plt.ylim(-1, 1)
plt.show()
```

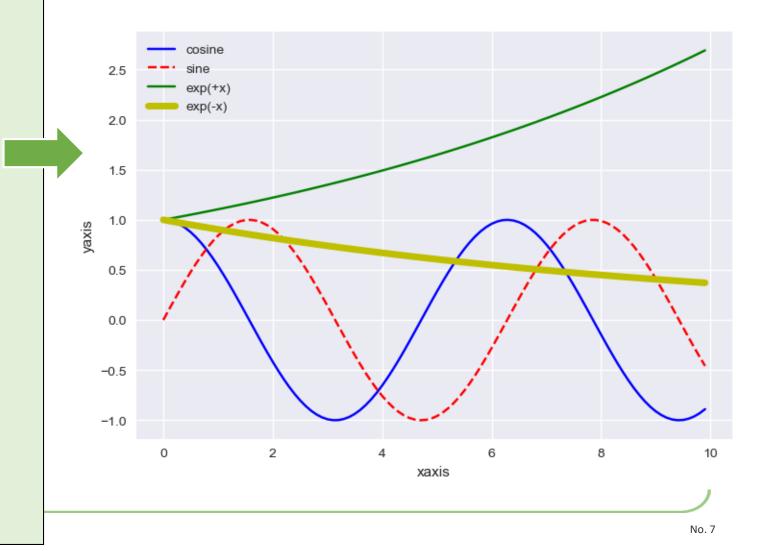


line style / marker and Colors

Character	description	's'	square marker
'_'	solid line style	'p'	pentagon marker
''	dashed line style	1*1	star marker
''	dash-dot line style	'h'	hexagon1 marker
1.1	dotted line style	'H'	hexagon2 marker
1.1	point marker	'+'	plus marker
1 1 1	pixel marker	'X'	x marker
'o'	circle marker	'D'	diamond marker
'V'	triangle_down marker	'd'	thin_diamond marker
¹ Λ ¹	triangle_up marker	' '	vline marker
'<'	triangle_left marker	1 1 —	hline marker
'>'	triangle_right marker		
'1'	tri_down marker		
'2'	tri_up marker		
'3'	tri_left marker		
'4'	tri_right marker		

character	color	
ʻb'	blue	
ʻg'	green	
'r'	red	
'c'	cyan	
'm'	magenta	
'y'	yellow	
'k'	black	
'w'	white	

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
x=np.arange(0.,10,0.1)
a=np.cos(x)
b=np.sin(x)
c=np.exp(x/10)
d=np.exp(-x/10)
plt.plot(x,a,'b-',label='cosine')
plt.plot(x,b,'r--',label='sine')
plt.plot(x,c,'g-',label='exp(+x)')
plt.plot(x,d,'y-
',linewidth=5,label='exp(-x)')
plt.legend(loc='upperleft')
plt.xlabel('xaxis')
plt.ylabel('yaxis')
plt.show()
```

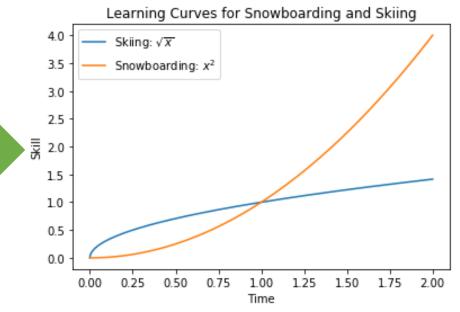


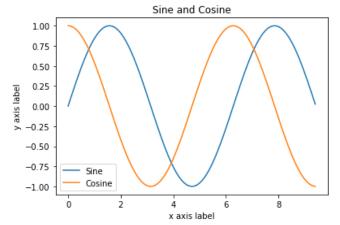
```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
x = np.linspace(0,2, 1000)
plt.figure()

plt.plot(x, np.sqrt(x), label = r"Skiing: $\sqrt{x}$")
plt.plot(x, x**2, label = r"Snowboarding: $x^2$")

plt.title("Learning Curves for Snowboarding and Skiing")
plt.xlabel("Time") ; plt.ylabel("Skill")
plt.legend(loc='upper left')
plt.show
```

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
x = np.arange(0, 3 * np.pi, 0.1)
y_sin = np.sin(x);y_cos = np.cos(x)
# Plot the points using matplotlib
plt.plot(x, y_sin); plt.plot(x, y_cos)
plt.xlabel('x axis label'); plt.ylabel('y axis label')
plt.title('Sine and Cosine');plt.legend(['Sine', 'Cosine'])
plt.show()
```





```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

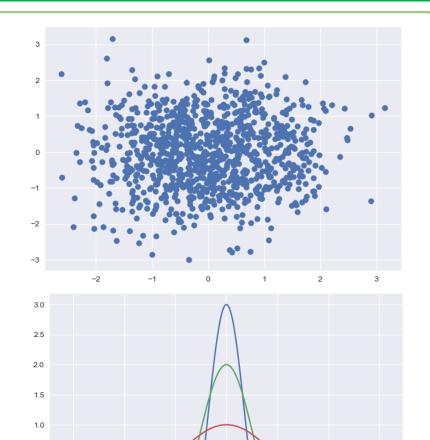
n = 1024
X = np.random.normal(0,1,n)
Y = np.random.normal(0,1,n)

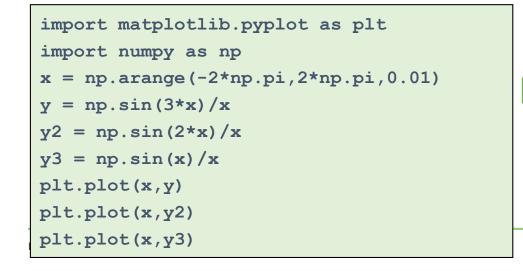
plt.scatter(X,Y)
plt.show()
```

```
Output
```

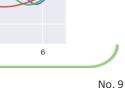


0.5





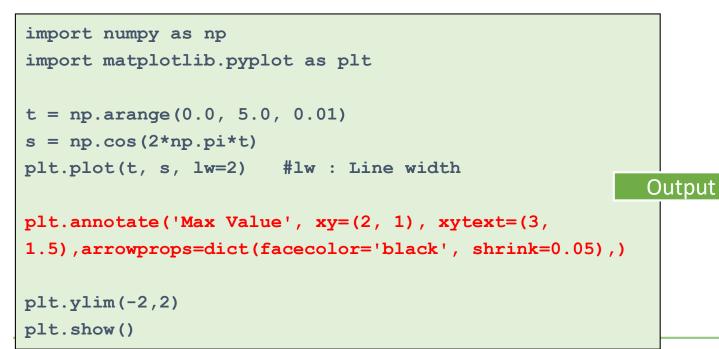


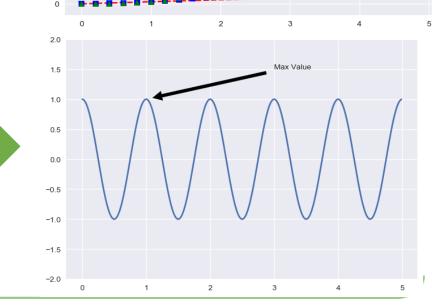


```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
t = np.arange(0., 5., 0.2)
# red dashes, blue squares and green triangles
plt.plot(t, t, 'r--', t, t**2, 'bs', t, t**3,
    'g^')
plt.show()
```

```
Output 60
```

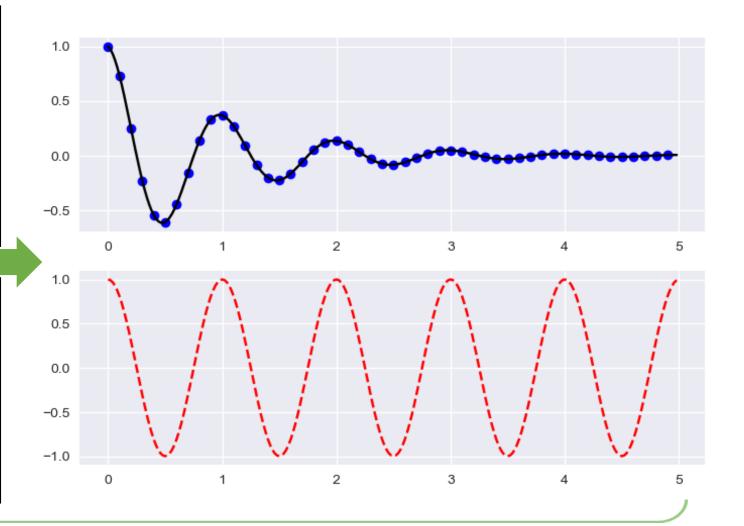
100





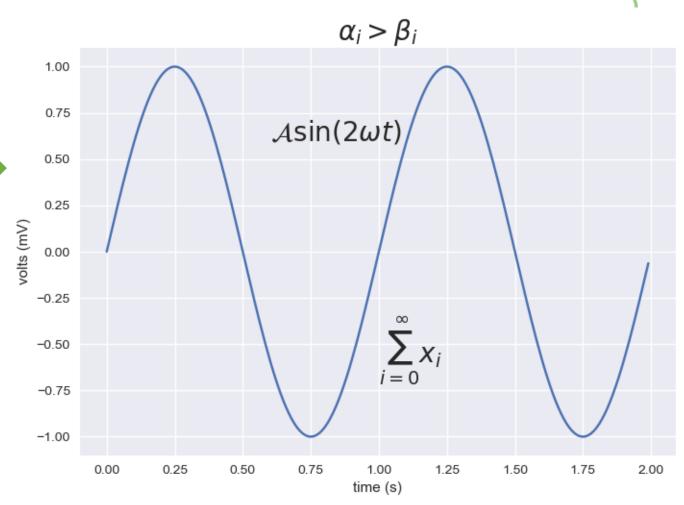
Plotting Two Subplots

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
def f(t):
    return np.exp(-t) * np.cos(2*np.pi*t)
t1 = np.arange(0.0, 5.0, 0.1)
t2 = np.arange(0.0, 5.0, 0.02)
                                      Output
plt.figure(1)
plt.subplot(211)
plt.plot(t1, f(t1), 'bo', t2, f(t2), 'k')
plt.subplot(212)
plt.plot(t2, np.cos(2*np.pi*t2), 'r--')
plt.show()
```



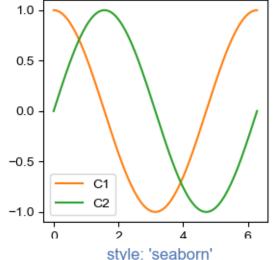
Plotting Two Subplots

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
t = np.arange(0.0, 2.0, 0.01)
s = np.sin(2*np.pi*t)
                                           Output
plt.plot(t,s)
plt.title(r'$\alpha i > \beta i$', fontsize=20)
plt.text(1, -0.6, r'\frac{1=0}^{\infty} infty x i$',
fontsize=20)
plt.text(0.6, 0.6, r'$\mathcal{A}\mathrm{sin}(2)
\omega t)$',fontsize=20)
plt.xlabel('time (s)')
plt.ylabel('volts (mV)')
plt.show()
```

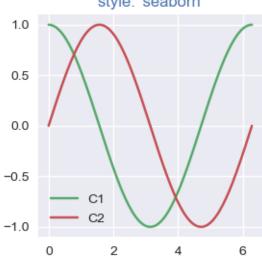


Output

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import matplotlib as mpl
th = np.linspace(0, 2*np.pi, 128)
def demo(sty):
    mpl.style.use(sty)
    fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(3, 3))
    ax.set title('style: {!r}'.format(sty), color='C0')
    ax.plot(th, np.cos(th), 'C1', label='C1')
    ax.plot(th, np.sin(th), 'C2', label='C2')
    ax.legend()
demo('default')
demo('seaborn')
```



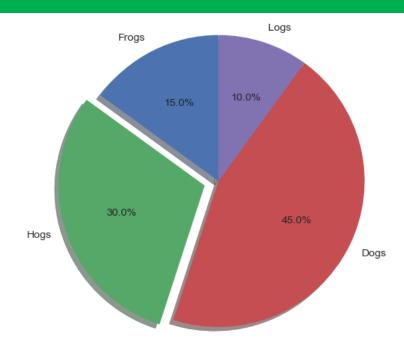
style: 'default'

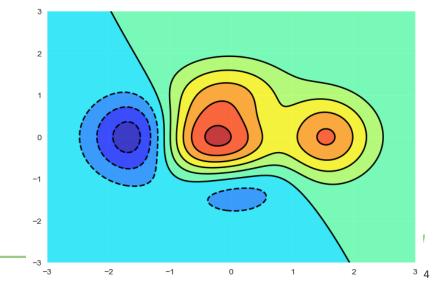


```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
labels = 'Frogs', 'Hogs', 'Dogs', 'Logs'
sizes = [15, 30, 45, 10]
explode = (0, 0.1, 0, 0)
fig1, ax1 = plt.subplots()
ax1.pie(sizes, explode=explode, labels=labels,
autopct='%1.1f%%',shadow=True, startangle=90)
ax1.axis('equal')
plt.show()
```

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
def f(x,y): return (1-x/2+x**5+y**3)*np.exp(-x**2-y**2)
n = 256
x = np.linspace(-3,3,n)
y = np.linspace(-3,3,n)
X,Y = np.meshgrid(x,y)

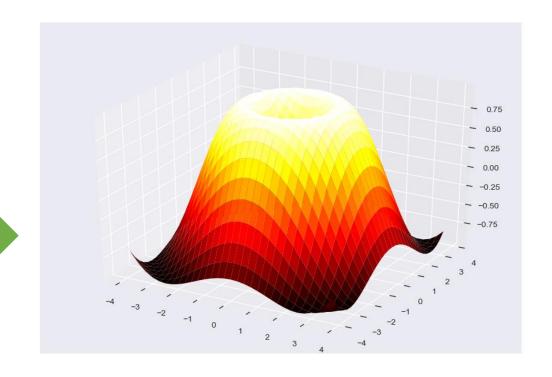
plt.contourf(X, Y, f(X,Y), 8, alpha=.75, cmap='jet')
plt.contour(X, Y, f(X,Y), 8, colors='black',
linewidth=.5)
plt.show()
```





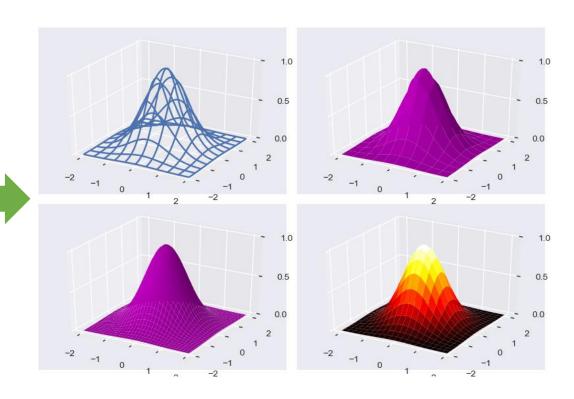
3D Plotting

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from mpl toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D
fig = plt.figure()
ax = Axes3D(fiq)
X = np.arange(-4, 4, 0.25)
Y = np.arange(-4, 4, 0.25)
# meshgrid : Return coordinate matrices from coordinate
vectors.
X, Y = np.meshgrid(X, Y)
                                                     Output
R = np.sqrt(X**2 + Y**2)
Z = np.sin(R)
ax.plot surface(X, Y, Z, cmap='hot')
plt.show()
```



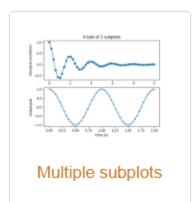
Surface Plotting

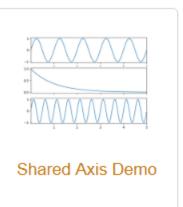
```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from mpl toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D
x = np.linspace(-2, 2, 400)
y = x.copy()
X, Y = np.meshgrid(x, y)
Z = np.exp(-(X**2 + Y**2))
                                                           Output
fig, ax = plt.subplots(nrows=2, ncols=2,
subplot kw={'projection': '3d'})
ax[0,0].plot wireframe(X, Y, Z, rstride=40, cstride=40)
ax[0,1].plot surface(X, Y, Z, rstride=40, cstride=40, color='m')
ax[1,0].plot surface(X, Y, Z, rstride=12, cstride=12, color='m')
ax[1,1].plot surface(X, Y, Z, rstride=20, cstride=20, cmap='hot')
fig.tight layout()
plt.show()
```



https://scipython.com/book/chapter-7-matplotlib/examples/simple-surface-plots/

Other Plotting Samples





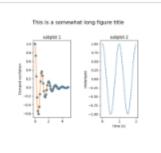
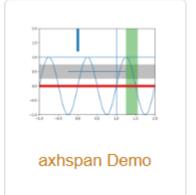
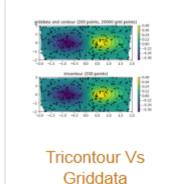
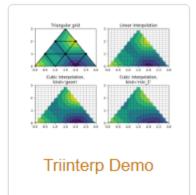
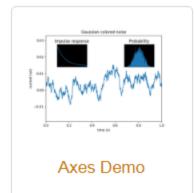


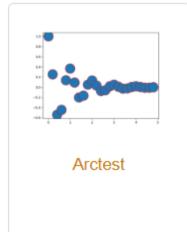
Figure Title



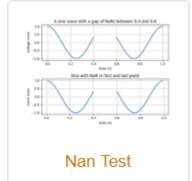


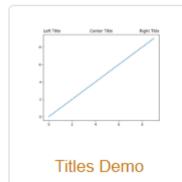


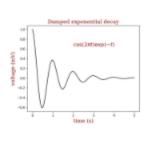






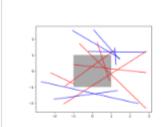




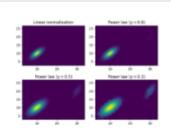


Controlling style of text and labels using a dictionary

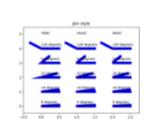
Other Plotting Samples



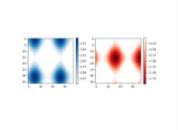
Changing colors of lines intersecting a box



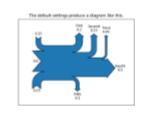
Exploring normalizations



Join styles



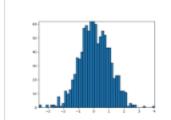
Colorbar



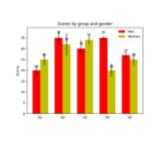
The Sankey class



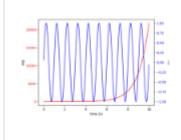
Matplotlib Logos



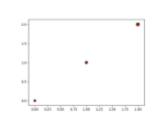
Building histograms using Rectangles and PolyCollections



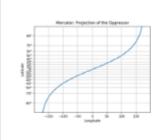
Barchart



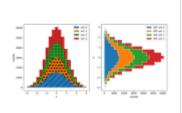
Plots with different scales



Scatter plot with pie chart markers



Custom scale



Hatch-filled histograms



Master in Software Engineering

Hussam Hourani has over 25 years of Organizations Transformation, VROs, PMO, Large Scale and Enterprise Programs Global Delivery, Leadership, Business Development and Management Consulting. His client experience is wide ranging across many sectors but focuses on Performance Enhancement, Transformation, Enterprise Program Management, Artificial Intelligence and Data Science.