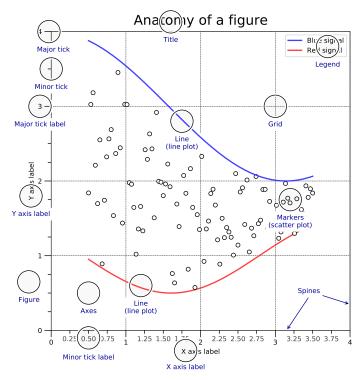
Matplotlib for intermediate users

A matplotlib figure is composed of a hierarchy of elements that forms the actual figure. Each element can be modified.



Figure, axes & spines



Ticks & labels

```
from mpl.ticker import MultipleLocator as ML from mpl.ticker import ScalarFormatter as SF ax.xaxis.set_minor_locator(ML(0.2)) ax.xaxis.set_minor_formatter(SF()) ax.tick_params(axis='x',which='minor',rotation=90)
```

Lines & markers

```
Y = np.sin(X)
ax.plot(X, Y, "C1o:", markevery=25, mec="1.0")
```

X = np.linspace(0.1, 10*np.pi, 1000)

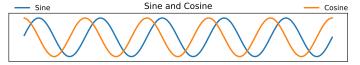
Scales & projections

```
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
ax.set_xscale("log")
ax.plot(X, Y, "Clo-", markevery=25, mec="1.0")
```

Text & ornaments

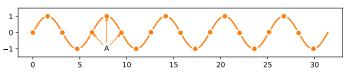
```
ax.fill_betweenx([-1,1],[0],[2*np.pi])
ax.text(0, -1, r" Period $\Phi$")
```

Legend



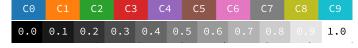
Annotation

```
ax.annotate("A", (X[250],Y[250]),(X[250],-1),
ha="center", va="center",arrowprops =
   {"arrowstyle" : "->", "color": "C1"})
```



Colors

Any color can be used, but Matplotlib offers sets of colors:



Size & DPI

Consider a square figure to be included in a two-columns A4 paper with 2cm margins on each side and a column separation of 1cm. The width of a figure is (21 - 2*2 - 1)/2 = 8cm. One inch being 2.54cm, figure size should be 3.15×3.15 in.

```
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(3.15,3.15), dpi=50)
plt.savefig("figure.pdf", dpi=600)
```

Matplotlib 3.4.2 handout for intermediate users. Copyright (c) 2021 Matplotlib Development Team. Released under a CC-BY 4.0 International License. Supported by NumEOCLIS