wxmplot documentation

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The wxmplot python package provides easy-to-use, richly featured plotting widgets for wxPython built on top of the wonderful matplotlib library. While matplotlib provides excellent general purpose plotting functionality, and supports a variety of GUI and non-GUI backends, it does not have a very tight integration with any particular GUI toolkit. Similarly, while wxPython has some plotting functionality, it has nothing as good as matplotlib. The wxmplot package attempts to bridge this gap, providing wx.Panels for basic 2D line plots and image display that are richly featured and provide end-users with interactivity (zooming, reading positions, rotating images) and customization (line types, labels, marker type, colors, and color tables) of the graphics without having to know matplotlib. Wxmplot does not expose all of matplotlib's capabilities, but does provide 2D plotting and image display Panels and Frames can be used simply in wxPython applications to handle many use cases.

The wxmplot package is aimed at programmers who want to include high quality scientific graphics in their applications that can be manipulated by the end-user. If you're a python programmer who is comfortable writing pylab scripts or plotting interactively from IPython, this package may seem too limiting for your needs.

CHAPTER

ONE

DOWNLOADING AND INSTALLATION

1.1 Prerequisites

The wxmplot package requires Python, wxPython, numpy, and matplotlib. Some of the example applications rely on the Image module as well.

As of this writing (November, 2013), wxPython has been demonstrated to run on Python 3, but support for wxPhoenix and matplotlib WX backend seems poor, and no testing of wxmplot has been done with wPhoenix or Python 3.

1.2 Downloads

The latest version is available from PyPI or CARS (Univ of Chicago):

Download Option	Python Versions	Location
Source Kit	2.6, 2.7	• wxmplot-0.9.14.tar.gz
Windows Installers	2.7	• wxmplot-0.9.14.win32-py2.7.exe
Development Version	all	use wxmplot github repository

if you have Python Setup Tools installed, you can download and install the package simply with:

```
easy_install -U wxmplot
```

1.3 Development Version

To get the latest development version, use:

```
git clone http://github.com/newville/wxmplot.git
```

1.4 Installation

wxmplot is a pure python module, so installation on all platforms can use the source kit:

```
tar xvzf wxmplot-0.9.14.tar.gz
cd wxmplot-0.9.14/
python setup.py install
```

or, again using `easy_install -U wxmplot`.

1.5 License

The wxmplot code is distribution under the following license:

CHAPTER

TWO

PLOTPANEL: A WX.PANEL FOR BASIC 2D LINE PLOTS

The PlotPanel class supports standard 2 dimensional plots, including line plots and scatter plots. It has both an easy-to-use programming interface, and a rich graphical user interface for manipulating the plot after it has been drawn. The PlotPanel class is derived from a wx.Panel and so that it can be included anywhere in a wx Windo object that a normal wx.Panel can be put. In addition to drawing a plot, a PlotPanel provides the following capabilities to the end-user:

1. display x, y coordinates as the mouse move.
2. display x, y coordinates of last left-click.
3. zoom in on a particular region of the plot with left-drag in a lineplot, or draw a 'lasso' around selected points in a scatterplot.
4. customize titles, labels, legend, colors, linestyles, markers, and whether a grid and a legend is shown. A separate configuration window is displayed to give users control of these settings.
5. save high-quality plot images (as PNGs), or copy to system clipboard, or print.

In addition, there is a PlotFrame widget which creates a stand-alone wx.Frame that contains a PlotPanel, a wx.StatusBar, and a wx.MenuBar. Both PlotPanel and PlotFrame classes have the basic plotting methods of plot() to make a new plot with a single trace, and oplot() to overplot another trace on top of an existing plot. These each take 2 equal-length numpy arrays (abscissa, ordinate) for each trace, and a host of optional arguments. The PlotPanel and PlotFrame have many additional methods to interact with the plots.

class plotpanel.**PlotPanel**(*parent*, *size=(700*, *450)*, *dpi=150*, ***kws*)

Create a Plot Panel, a wx.Panel with a matplotlib Figure. This takes many optional arguments:

Parameters

- **parent** – wx parent object.
- **size** (*wx.Size or tuple of 2 integers.*) – figure size in wxPython pixel coordinates ((700, 450)).
- **dpi** (*integer*) – dots per inch for figure (150).
- **axissize** (*list of 4 floats*) – size for maplotlib Axis ([0.16, 0.16, 0.72, 0.72])
- **axisbg** (*valid colour name*) – background colour for Axis ('#FEFEFE').
- **fontsize** (*integer*) – font size for wxFont for labels and ticks (9).
- **output_tilte** – string to use for output plots ('plot').
- **messenger** (callable or None) – function to use for writing output messages (None).
- **trace_color_callback** (callable or None) – function to call when a color changes (None).
- **show_config_popup** (True/False) – whether to enable a popup-menu on right-click.

The *size*, and *dpi* arguments are sent to matplotlib's `Figure`. The *messenger* should should be a function that accepts text messages from the panel for informational display. The default value is to use `sys.stdout.write()`.

The *show_config_popup* arguments controls whether to bind right-click to showing a poup menu with options to zoom in or out, configure the plot, or save the image to a file.

Keyword parameters in `**kws` other than those listed above are sent to the wx.Panel.

2.1 `PlotPanel` methods

`plotpanel.`**`plot`**(*x*, *y*, ***kws*)

Draw a plot of the numpy arrays *x* and *y*, erasing any existing plot. The displayed curve for these data is called a *trace*. The `plot()` method has many optional parameters, all using keyword/value argument. Since most of these are shared with the `oplot()` method, the full set of parameters is given in *Table of Plot Arguments*

`plotpanel.`**`oplot`**(*x*, *y*, ***kws*)

Draw a plot of the numpy arrays *x* and *y*, overwriting any existing plot.

The `oplot()` method has many optional parameters, as listed in *Table of Plot Arguments*

Table of Plot Arguments These arguments apply for the `plot()`, `oplot()`, and `scatterplot()` methods. Except where noted, the arguments are available for `plot()` and `oplot()`. In addition, the `scatterplot()` method uses many of the same arguments for the same meaning, as indicated by the right-most column.

argument	type	default	meaning	note	scatterplot?
title	string	None	Plot title	1	yes
ylabel	string	None	abscissa label	1	yes
y2label	string	None	right-hand abscissa label	1	yes
label	string	None	trace label (defaults to 'trace N')	1	yes
color	string	blue	color to use for trace	2	yes
bgcolor	string	#FEFEFE	color for background of Axis (plot area)	2	yes
framecolor	string	white	color for frame outside Axis	2	yes
gridcolor	string	#E5E5E5	color for grid lines	2	yes
linewidth	int	2	linewidth for trace		no
zorder	int	10	depth order of trace (what trace is on top)	3	no
style	string	solid	line-style for trace (solid, dashed, ...)	4	no
drawstyle	string	line	style connecting points of trace	5	no
side	left/right	left	side for y-axis and label		yes
marker	string	None	symbol to show for each point (+, o, ...)	6	no
markersize	int	8	size of marker shown for each point		no
legendfontsize	int	7	text size for legend		yes
labelfontsize	int	9	text size for Axis labels		yes
dy	array	None	uncertainties for y values; error bars		no
xmin	float	None	minimum displayed x value	7	yes
xmax	float	None	maximum displayed x value	7	yes
ymin	float	None	minimum displayed y value	7	yes
ymax	float	None	maximum displayed y value	7	yes
ylog_scale	bool	False	draw y axis with log(base 10) scale		no
autoscale	bool	True	whether to automatically set plot limits		no
fullbox	bool	True	whether to show top and right Axes lines	8	no
axes_style	string	'box'	whether to show top, left, right Axes lines	8	no
grid	None/bool	None	to show grid lines		yes

Continued on next page

Table 2.1 – continued from previous page

argument	type	default	meaning	note	scatterplot?
show_legend	None/bool	None	whether to display legend (None: leave as is)		no
legend_loc	string	'ur'	location of legend	9	no
legend_on	bool	True	whether legend is on Axis	9	no
delay_draw	bool	False	whether to delay draw until later.		no
refresh	bool	True	whether to refresh display		no
use_dates	bool	False	to show dates in xlabel (`plot()` only)	10	no
	arguments that apply only for `scatterplot()`				
size	int	10	size of marker		yes
edgecolor	string	black	edge color of marker	2	yes
selectcolor	string	red	color for selected points	2	yes
callback	function	None	user-supplied callback to run on selection		yes

As a general note, the configuration for the plot (title, labels, grid displays) and for each trace (color, linewidth, ...) are preserved for a `PlotPanel`. A few specific notes:

1. The title, label, and grid arguments to `plot()` default to `None`, which means to use the previously used value.
2. All *color* arguments can be a common color name ("blue", "red", "black", etc), a standard X11 color names ("cadetblue3", "darkgreen", etc), or an RGB hex color string of the form "#RRGGBB".
3. *zorder* is the depth (that is, height above the plane of the screen) to draw the object at. By default, each `oplot()` plots at a zorder of 10*(n+1), where n is the counter for the trace. That is, each subsequent trace is drawn *over* the previous, by defualt.
4. *style* is one of ('solid', 'dashed', 'short dashed', 'long dashed', 'dotted', or 'dash-dot')
5. *drawstyles* is one of (`None`, 'steps-pre', 'steps-mid', or 'steps-post'). `None` connects points with a straight line between points. The others give horizontal lines with a vertical step at the starting point ('step-pre'), mid-point ('step-mid') the ending point ('steps-post'). Note that if displaying discrete values as a function of time, left-to-right, and want to show a transition to a new value as a sudden step, you want 'steps-post'.
6. *marker* is one of ('+', 'o', 'x', '^', 'v', '>', '<', 'l', '_', 'square', 'diamond', 'thin diamond', 'hexagon', 'pentagon', 'tripod 1', or 'tripod 2').
7. By default, xmin, xmax, ymin, and ymax are set from the data.
8. *fullbox* can be used to turn on or off the top and right Axes lines (or spines), giving a more open figure. The 'axes_style' option gives a little more control – you can set this to either 'box' for a complete box, 'open' for left and right Axes lines only (same as *fullbox=False*), or 'bottom' which will suppress the top, right, and left Axes.
9. *legend_loc* sets the position of the leggend on the plot, and is one of ('ur', 'ul', 'cr', 'cl', 'lr' 'll', 'uc', 'lc', or 'cc'') for ('upper right' , 'upper left', 'center right', 'center left', 'lower right', 'lower left', 'upper center', 'lower center', or 'center').
10. The *use_dates* option is not very rich, and simply turns x-values that are Unix timestamps into x labels showing the dates.

All of these values, and a few more settings controlling whether and how to display a plot legend can be configured interactively (see Plot Configuration).

`plotpanel.`**`update_line`**(*trace*, *x*, *y*[, *side='left'*])

update an existing trace.

Parameters

- **trace** – integer index for the trace (0 is the first trace)
- **x** – array of x values
- **y** – array of y values
- **side** – which y axis to use ('left' or 'right').

This function is particularly useful for data that is changing and you wish to update traces from a previous `plot()` or `oplot()` with the new (x, y) data without completely redrawing the entire plot. Using this method is substantially faster than replotting, and should be used for dynamic plots such as a StripChart.

`plotpanel.`**`scatterplot`**(*x*, *y*, ***kws*)
draws a 2d scatterplot. This is a collection of points that are not meant to imply a specific order that can be connected by a continuous line. A full list of arguments are listed in *Table of Plot Arguments*.

`plotpanel.`**`clear`**()
Clear the plot.

`plotpanel.`**`add_text`**(*text*, *x*, *y*, *side='left'*, *rotation=None*, *ha='left'*, *va='center'*, ***kws*)
add text to the plot.

Parameters

- **text** – text to write
- **x** – x coordinate for text
- **y** – y coordinate for text
- **side** – which axis to use ('left' or 'right') for coordinates.
- **rotation** – text rotation: angle in degrees or 'vertical' or 'horizontal'
- **ha** – horizontal alignment ('left', 'center', 'right')
- **va** – vertical alignment ('top', 'center', 'bottom', 'baseline')

`plotpanel.`**`add_arrow`**(*x1*, *y1*, *x2*, *y2*, *side='left'*, *shape='full'*, *fg='black'*, *width=0.01*, *head_width=0.03*, *overhang=0*)
draw arrow from (x1, y1) to (x2, y2).

Parameters

- **x1** – starting x coordinate
- **y1** – starting y coordinate
- **x2** – endnig x coordinate
- **y2** – ending y coordinate
- **side** – which axis to use ('left' or 'right') for coordinates.
- **shape** – arrow head shape ('full', 'left', 'right')
- **fg** – arrow fill color ('black')
- **width** – width of arrow line (in points. default=0.01)
- **head_width** – width of arrow head (in points. default=0.1)
- **overhang** – amount the arrow is swept back (in points. default=0)

`plotpanel.`**`set_xylims`**(*limits*[, *axes=None*[, *side=None*]])
Set the x and y limits for a plot based on a 2x2 list.

Parameters

- **limits** (*a 4-element list: [xmin, xmax, ymin, ymax]*) – x and y limits
- **axes** – instance of matplotlib axes to use (i.e, for right or left side y axes)
- **side** – set to 'right' to get right-hand axes.

`plotpanel.`**`get_xylims`**`()`
return current x, y limits.

`plotpanel.`**`unzoom`**`()`
unzoom the plot. The x, y limits for interactive zooms are stored, and this function unzooms one level.

`plotpanel.`**`unzoom_all`**`()`
unzoom the plot to the full data range.

`plotpanel.`**`set_title`**`(`*title*`)`
set the plot title.

`plotpanel.`**`set_xlabel`**`(`*label*`)`
set the label for the ordinate axis.

`plotpanel.`**`set_ylabel`**`(`*label*`)`
set the label for the left-hand abscissa axis.

`plotpanel.`**`set_y2label`**`(`*label*`)`
set the label for the right-hand abscissa axis.

`plotpanel.`**`set_bgcol`**`(`*color*`)`
set the background color for the PlotPanel.

`plotpanel.`**`write_message`**`(`*message*`)`
write a message to the messenger. For a `PlotPanel` embedded in a `PlotFrame`, this will go the the Status Bar.

`plotpanel.`**`save_figure`**`()`
shows a File Dialog to save a PNG image of the current plot.

`plotpanel.`**`configure`**`()`
show plot configuration window for customizing plot.

`plotpanel.`**`reset_config`**`()`
reset the configuration to default settings.

2.2 `PlotFrame`: a wx.Frame showing a `PlotPanel`

As mentioned above, a `PlotFrame` is a wx.Frame – a separate plot window – that contains a `PlotPanel` and is decorated with a status bar and menubar with menu items for saving, printing and configuring plots. It inherits many of the methods of a `PlotPanel`, and simply passes the arguments along to the corresponding methods of the `PlotPanel`.

class `plotframe.`**`PlotFrame`**`(`*parent*`[`*, size=(700, 450)*`[`*, title=None*`[`*, **kws*`]]])`
create a plot frame. This frame will have a `panel` member holding the underlying `PlotPanel`, and have menus and statusbar for plot interaction.

`plotframe.`**`plot`**`(`*x*, *y*, ***kws*`)`
Passed to panel.plot

`plotframe.`**`oplot`**`(`*x*, *y*, ***kws*`)`
Passed to panel.oplot

plotframe.**scatterplot**(*x*, *y*, ***kws*)
Passed to panel.scatterplot

plotframe.**clear**()
Passed to panel.clear

plotframe.**update_trace**(*x*, *y*, ***kws*)
Passed to panel.update_trace

plotframe.**reset_config**(*x*, *y*, ***kws*)
Passed to panel.reset_config

2.3 PlotApp: a wx.App showing a PlotFrame

A PlotApp is a wx.App – an application – that consists of a PlotFrame. This show a frame that is decorated with a status bar and menubar with menu items for saving, printing and configuring plots.

class plotapp.**PlotApp**
create a plot application. This has methods plot(), oplot(), and write_message(), which are sent to the underlying PlotPanel. This allows very simple scripts which give plot interactivity and customization.

2.4 Examples and Screenshots

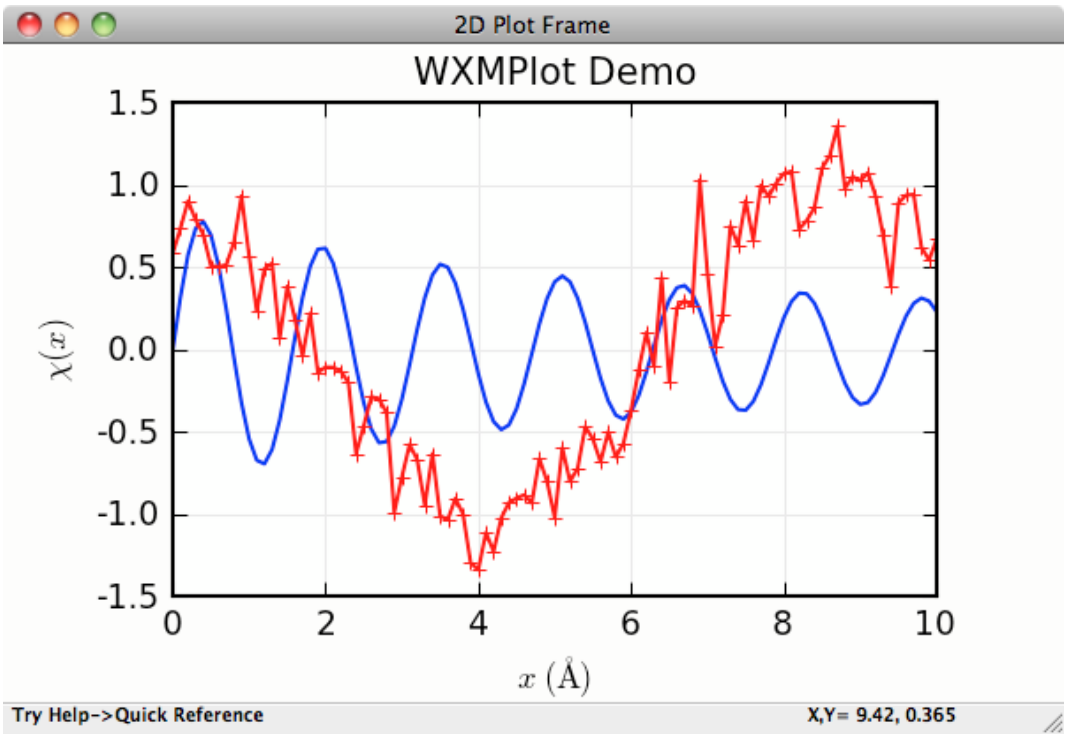
Here, a few examples and screenshots of the output of those examples are shown.

2.4.1 Basic Example

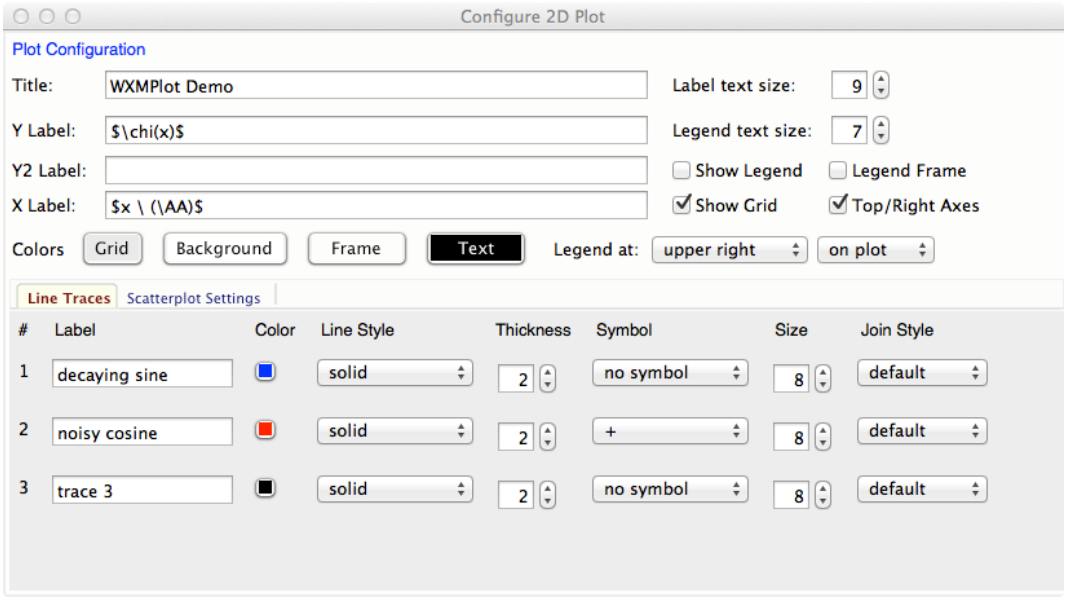
A basic plot can be made using a PlotApp and a simple script like this:

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
# simple wxmplot example

from numpy import linspace, sin, cos, random
from wxmplot import PlotApp

app = PlotApp()

x = linspace(0.0, 10.0, 101)
y = 5*sin(4*x)/(x+6)
z = cos(0.7*(x+0.3)) + random.normal(size=len(x), scale=0.2)

app.plot(x, y, title='WXMPlot Demo', label='decaying sine',
         ylabel=r'$\chi(x)$', xlabel='$x \ (\AA)$')
app.oplot(x, z, label='noisy cosine', marker='+')

app.write_message('Try Help->Quick Reference')
app.run()
```

This gives a window with a plot that looks like this:



The configuration window (Options->Configuration or Ctrl-K) for this plot looks like this:



where all the options and fields show will dynamically change the plot shown in the PlotPanel.

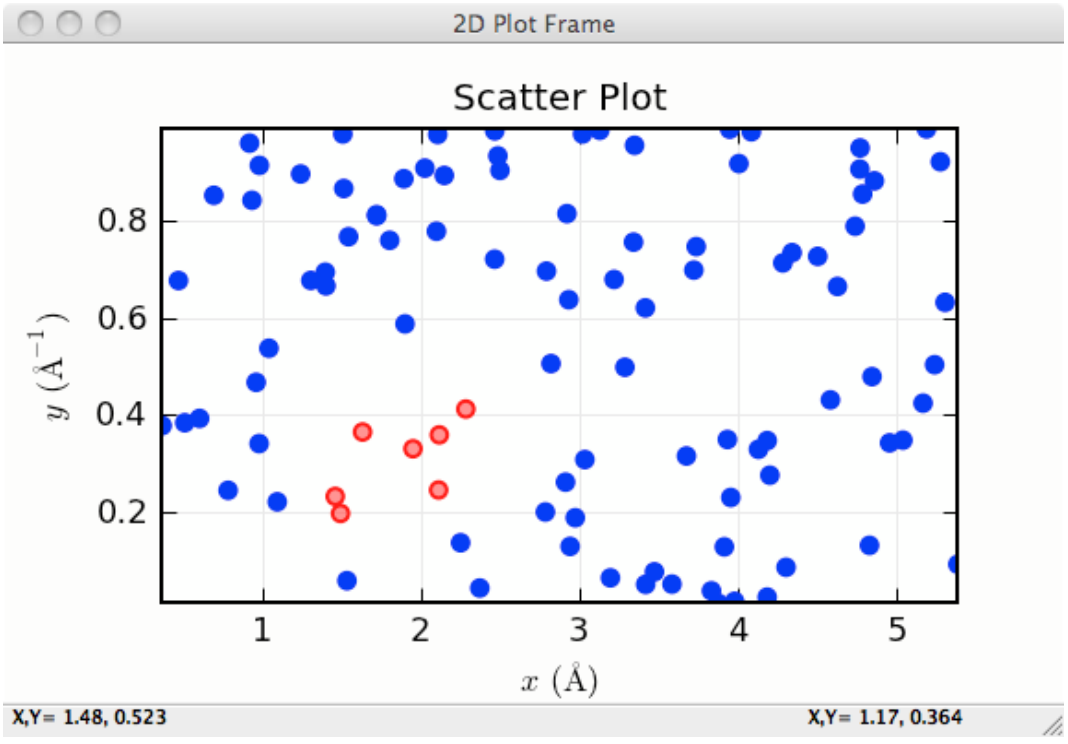
2.4.2 Scatterplot Example

An example scatterplot can be produced with a script like this:

```
#!/usr/bin/python
#
# scatterplot example, with lassoing and
```

```
# a user-level lasso-callback
import sys
if not hasattr(sys, 'frozen'):
    import wxversion
    wxversion.ensureMinimal('2.8')

import wxmplot

import wx
import numpy

x    = numpy.arange(100)/20.0 + numpy.random.random(size=100)
y    = numpy.random.random(size=len(x))
def onlasso(data=None, selected=None, mask=None):
    print ':: lasso ', selected

app = wx.App()

pframe = wxmplot.PlotFrame()
pframe.scatterplot(x, y, title='Scatter Plot', size=15,
                   xlabel='$ x\, \mathrm{(\AA)}$',
                   ylabel='$ y\, \mathrm{(\AA^{-1})}$')
pframe.panel.lasso_callback = onlasso
pframe.write_message('WXMPlot PlotFrame example: Try Help->Quick Reference')
pframe.Show()
#
app.MainLoop()
```

and gives a plot (after having selected by "lasso"ing) that looks like this:

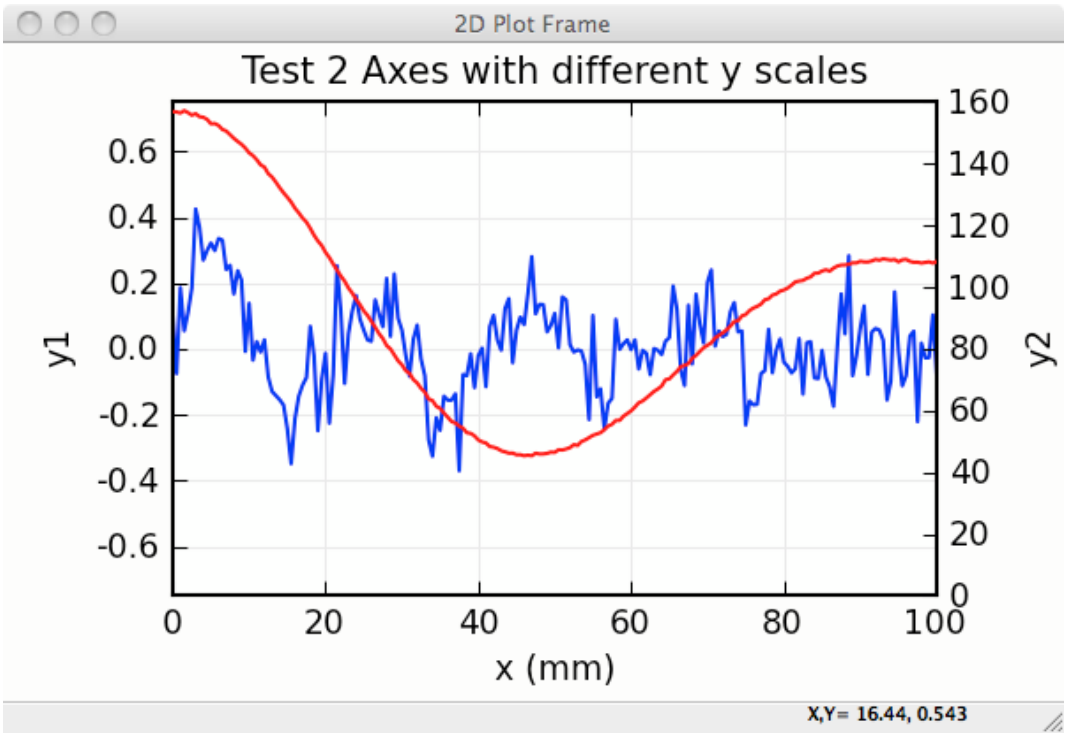


2.4.3 Using Left and Right Axes

An example using both right and left axes with different scales can be created with:

```
#!/usr/bin/python
#
#  example plot with left and right axes with different scales

import sys
if not hasattr(sys, 'frozen'):
    import wxversion
    wxversion.ensureMinimal('2.8')

import wx
import numpy as np
import wxmplot

noise = np.random.normal
n = 201
x  = np.linspace(0, 100, n)
y1 = np.sin(x/3.4)/(0.2*x+2) + noise(size=n, scale=0.1)
y2 = 92 + 65*np.cos(x/16.) * np.exp(-x*x/7e3) + noise(size=n, scale=0.3)

app = wx.App()
pframe = wxmplot.PlotFrame()

pframe.plot(x, y1, title='Test 2 Axes with different y scales',
            xlabel='x (mm)', ylabel='y1', ymin=-0.75, ymax=0.75)
pframe.oplot(x, y2, y2label='y2', side='right', ymin=0)
pframe.Show()
app.MainLoop()
```

and gives a plot that looks like this:



2.4.4 More Examples

These and several other examples are given in the *examples* directory in the source distribution kit. The *demo.py* script there will show several 2D Plot panel examples, including a plot which uses a timer to simulate a dynamic plot, updating the plot as fast as it can - typically 10 to 30 times per second, depending on your machine. The *stripchart.py* example script also shows a dynamic, time-based plot.

CHAPTER

THREE

IMAGEPANEL: A WX.PANEL FOR IMAGE DISPLAY

The ImagePanel class supports image display, including gray-scale and false-color maps or contour plots for 2-D arrays of intensity. ImagePanel is derived from a wx.Panel and so can be easily included in a wx GUI.

While the image can be customized programmatically, the only interactivity built in to the ImagePanel itself is the ability to zoom in and out. In contrast, an ImageFrame provides many more ways to manipulate the displayed image, as will be discussed below.

class imagepanel.**ImagePanel**(*parent*, *size=(4.5*, *4.0)*, *dpi=100*, *messenger=None*, ***kws*)

Create an Image Panel, a wx.Panel

Parameters

- **parent** – wx parent object.
- **size** – figure size in inches.
- **dpi** – dots per inch for figure.
- **messenger** (callable or None) – function for accepting output messages.

The *size*, and *dpi* arguments are sent to matplotlib's Figure. The *messenger* should should be a function that accepts text messages from the panel for informational display. The default value is to use sys.stdout.write().

Extra keyword parameters are sent to the wx.Panel.

The configuration settings for an image (its colormap, smoothing, orientation, and so on) are controlled through configuration attributes.

3.1 ImagePanel methods

imagepanel.**display**(*data*, *x=None*, *y=None*, *style='image'*, ***kws*)

display a new image from the 2-D numpy array *data*. If provided, the *x* and *y* values will be used as coordinates for the pixels for display purposes.

imagepanel.**clear**()

clear the image

imagepanel.**redraw**()

redraw the image, as when the configuration attributes have been changed.

3.2 ImagePanel callback attributes

An ImagePanel instance has several **callback** attributes that can be used to get information from the image panel.

imagepanel.**data_callback**
A function that is called with the data and *x* and *y* values each time `display()` is called.

imagepanel.**lasso_callback**
A function that is called with the data and selected points when the cursor is in **lasso mode** and a new set of points has been selected.

imagepanel.**cursor_callback**
A function that is called with the *x* and *y* position clicked on each left-button event.

imagepanel.**contour_callback**
A function that is called with the contour levels each time `display()` is called with `style='contour'`.

3.3 `ImageFrame`: A wx.Frame for Image Display

In addition to providing a top-level window frame holding an `ImagePanel`, an `ImageFrame` provides the end-user with many ways to manipulate the image:

1. display x, y, intensity coordinates (left-click)
2. zoom in on a particular region of the plot (left-drag).
3. change color maps.
4. flip and rotate image.
5. select optional smoothing interpolation.
6. modify intensity scales.
7. save high-quality plot images (as PNGs), copy to system clipboard, or print.

These options are all available programmatically as well, by setting the configuration attributes and redrawing the image.

class imageframe.**ImageFrame**(*parent*, *size=(550, 450)*, ***kws*)
Create an Image Frame, a `wx.Frame`. This is a Frame with an `ImagePanel` and several menus and controls for changing the color table and smoothing options as well as switching the display style between "image" and "contour".

3.4 Image configuration with `ImageConfig`

To change any of the attributes of the image on an `ImagePanel`, you can set the corresponding attribute of the panel's `conf`. That is, if you create an `ImagePanel`, you can set the colormap with:

```
import matplotlib.cm as cmap
im_panel = ImagePanel(parent)
im_panel.display(data_array)

# now change colormap:
im_panel.conf.cmap = cmap.cool
im_panel.redraw()

# now rotate the image by 90 degrees (clockwise):
im_panel.conf.rot = True
im_panel.redraw()

# now flip the image (top/bottom), apply log-scaling,
```

```
# and apply gaussian interpolation
im_panel.conf.flip_ud = True
im_panel.conf.log_scale = True
im_panel.conf.interp = 'gaussian'
im_panel.redraw()
```

For a `ImageFrame`, you can access this attribute as *frame.panel.conf.cmap*.

The list of configuration attributes and their meaning are given in the *Table of Image Configuration attributes* Table of Image Configuration attributes: All of these are members of the *panel.conf* object, as shown in the example above.

attribute	type	default	meaning
rot	bool	False	rotate image 90 degrees clockwise
flip_ud	bool	False	flip image top/bottom
flip_lr	bool	False	flip image left/right
log_scale	bool	False	display log(image)
auto_intensity	bool	True	auto-scale the intensity
cmap	colormap	gray	colormap for intensity scale
cmap_reverse	bool	False	reverse colormap
interp	string	nearest	interpolation, smoothing algorithm
xylims	list	None	xmin, xmax, ymin, ymax for display
cmap_lo	int	0	low intensity percent for colormap mapping
cmap_hi	int	100	high intensity percent for colormap mapping
int_lo	float	None	low intensity when autoscaling is off
int_hi	float	None	high intensity when autoscaling is off
style	string	'image'	'image' or 'contour'
ncontour_levels	int	10	number of contour levels
contour_levels	list	None	list of contour levels
contour_labels	list	None	list of contour labels

Some notes:

1. *cmap* is an instance of a matplotlib colormap.
2. *cmap_lo* and *cmap_hi* set the low and high values for the sliders that compress the colormap, and are on a scale from 0 to 100.
3. In contrast, *int_lo* and *int_hi* set the map intensity values that are used when *auto_intensity* is `False`. These can be used to put two different maps on the same intensity intensity scale.

3.5 Examples and Screenshots

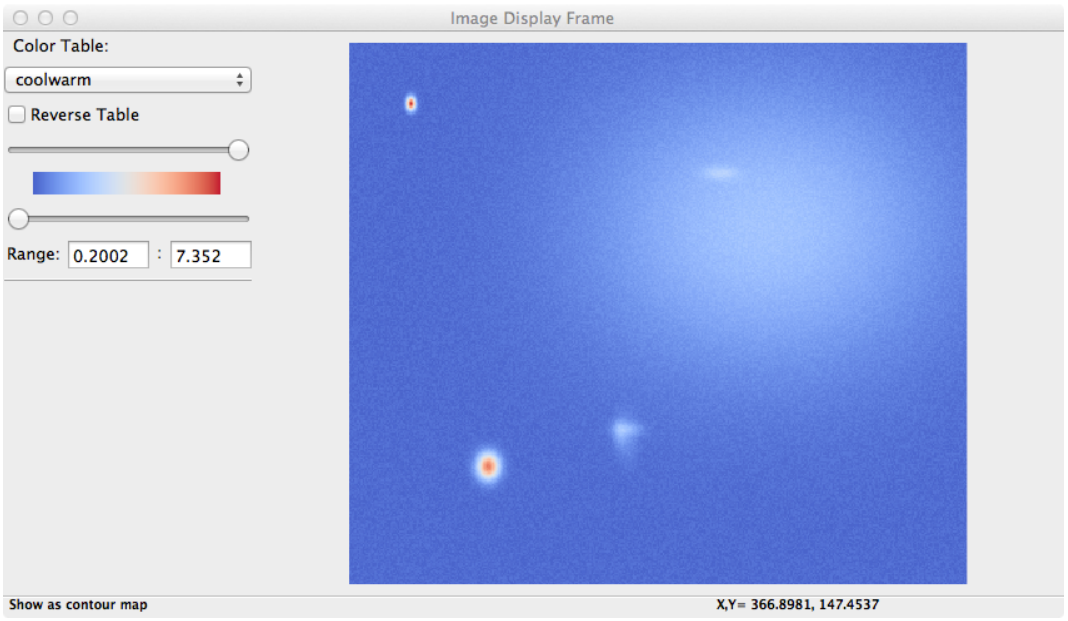
3.5.1 Basic example

A basic plot from a `ImageFrame` looks like this:

```
import sys
if not hasattr(sys, 'frozen'):
    import wxversion
    wxversion.ensureMinimal('2.8')

import wx
from numpy import exp, random, arange, outer
from wxmplot import ImageFrame

def gauss2d(x, y, x0, y0, sx, sy):
```

```
    return outer(exp(-(((y-y0)/float(sy))**2)/2),
                 exp(-(((x-x0)/float(sx))**2)/2))

ny, nx = 350, 400
x = arange(nx)
y = arange(ny)
ox =  x / 62.
oy = -2 + y / 97.0
dat = 0.2 + (0.3*random.random(size=nx*ny).reshape(ny, nx) +
             6.0*gauss2d(x, y, 90,   76,  5,  6) +
             1.0*gauss2d(x, y, 180, 100,  7,  3) +
             1.0*gauss2d(x, y, 175,  98,  3,  7) +
             0.5*gauss2d(x, y, 181,  93,  4, 11) +
             1.8*gauss2d(x, y, 270, 230, 78, 63) +
             0.9*gauss2d(x, y, 240, 265,  8,  3) +
             7.0*gauss2d(x, y, 40,  310,  2,  3) )


app = wx.App()
frame = ImageFrame(mode='intensity')
frame.display(dat, x=ox, y=oy)
frame.Show()
app.MainLoop()
```

giving the following image:



This screenshot shows a long list of choices for color table, a checkbox to reverse the color table, sliders to adjust the upper and lower level, and entries to explicitly set the minimum and maximum intensity.

Clicking on the image will show its coordinates and intensity value. Click-and-Drag will select a rectangular box to zoom in on a particular feature of the image.

The File menu includes options to save an PNG file of the image (Ctrl-S), copy the image to the system clipboard (Ctrl-C), print (Ctrl-P) or print-preview the image, save the image to an ASCII file (table of numbers), or quit the application.

The Options menu includes Zoom Out (Ctrl-Z), rotating the image clockwise (Ctrl-R), flipping the image top/bottom (Ctrl-T) or right/left (Ctrl-F) (note that flipping does not work for contour-style plots) or saving an image of the

colormap.

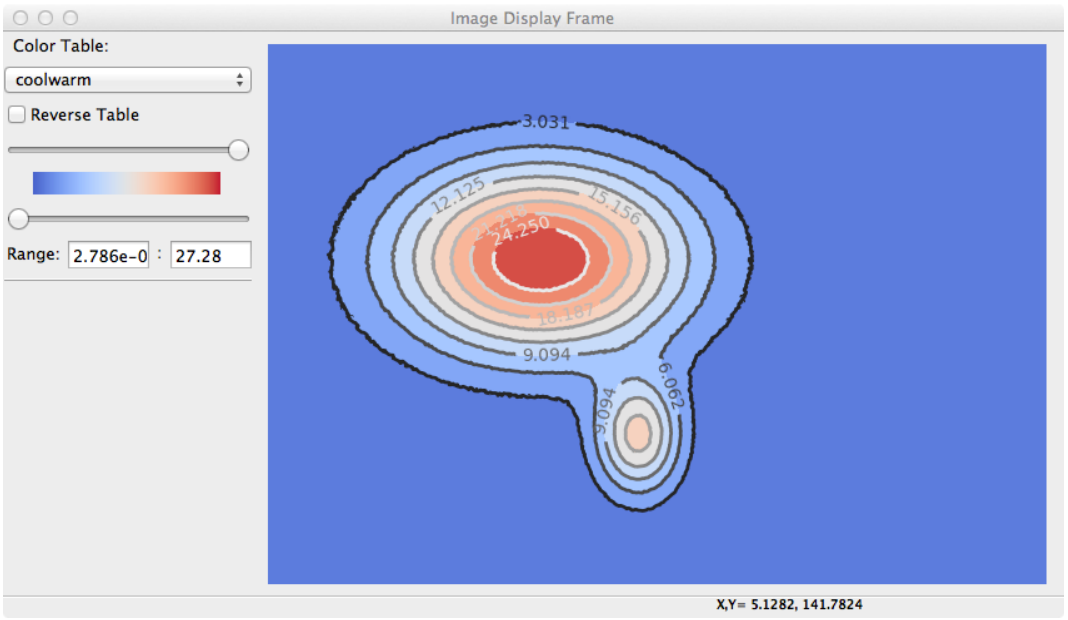
The Contrast menu lets you toggle a log intensity scale (Ctrl-L), or enhance the contrast (Ctrl-E). The Smoothing menu allows you choose from one of several interpolation algorithms.

3.5.2 Contour Example

From the Options menu, one can toggle to a 'contour style' plot, in which the levels are made discrete with many fewer levels than the continuous image display. A contour plot can be created like this:

```
import sys
if not hasattr(sys, 'frozen'):
    import wxversion
    wxversion.ensureMinimal('2.8')

import wx
from numpy import exp, random, arange, outer
from wxmplot import ImageFrame

def gauss2d(x, y, x0, y0, sx, sy):
    return outer(exp(-(((y-y0)/float(sy))**2)/2),
                 exp(-(((x-x0)/float(sx))**2)/2))

ny, nx = 350, 400
x = arange(nx)
y = arange(ny)
ox =  x / 62.
oy = -2 + y / 97.0
dat = 0.2 + (0.3*random.random(size=nx*ny).reshape(ny, nx) +
             6.0*gauss2d(x, y, 90,   76,  5,  6) +
             1.0*gauss2d(x, y, 180, 100,  7,  3) +
             1.0*gauss2d(x, y, 175,  98,  3,  7) +
             0.5*gauss2d(x, y, 181,  93,  4, 11) +
             1.8*gauss2d(x, y, 270, 230, 78, 63) +
             0.9*gauss2d(x, y, 240, 265,  8,  3) +
             7.0*gauss2d(x, y, 40,  310,  2,  3) )


app = wx.App()
frame = ImageFrame(mode='intensity')
frame.display(dat, x=ox, y=oy)
frame.Show()
app.MainLoop()
```

giving a plot that would look like this:



In addition, one can bring up a screen to set the number of contour levels.

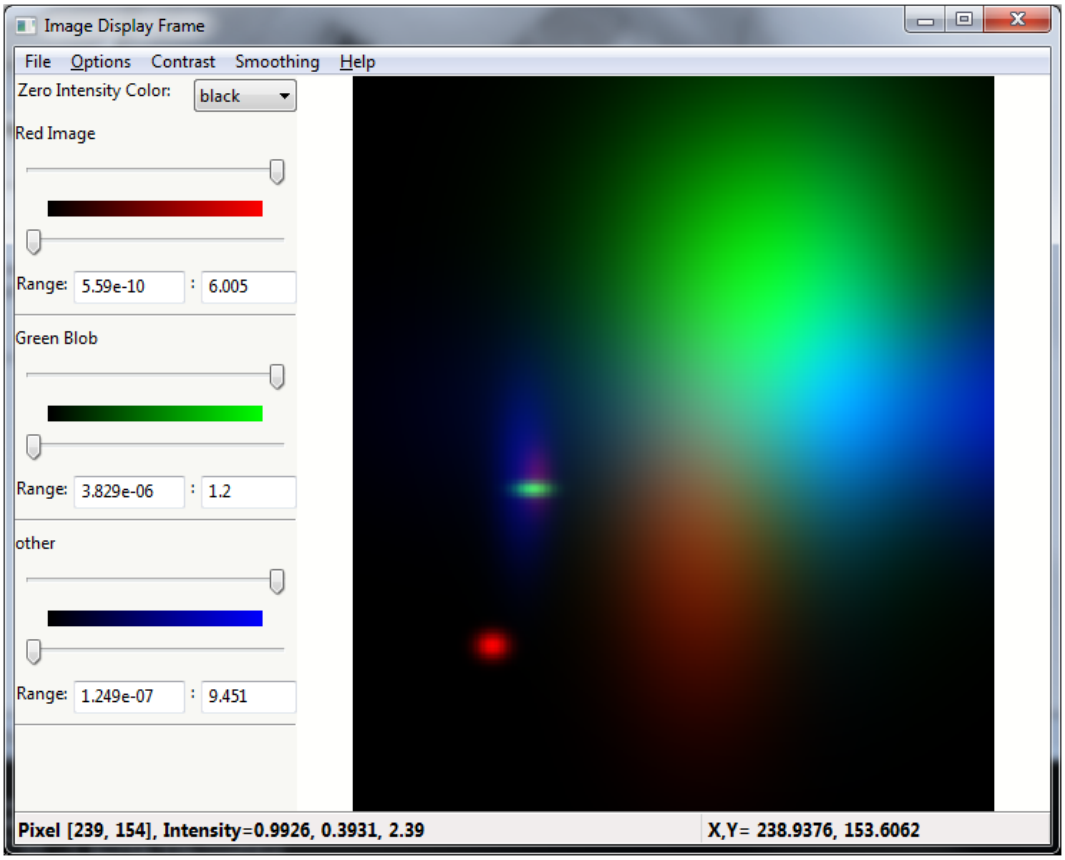
3.5.3 3-Color Example

If the data array has three dimensions, and has a shape of (NY, NX, 3), it is assumed to be a 3 color map, holding Red, Green, and Blue intensities. In this case, the Image Frame will show sliders and min/max controls for each of the three colors. For example:

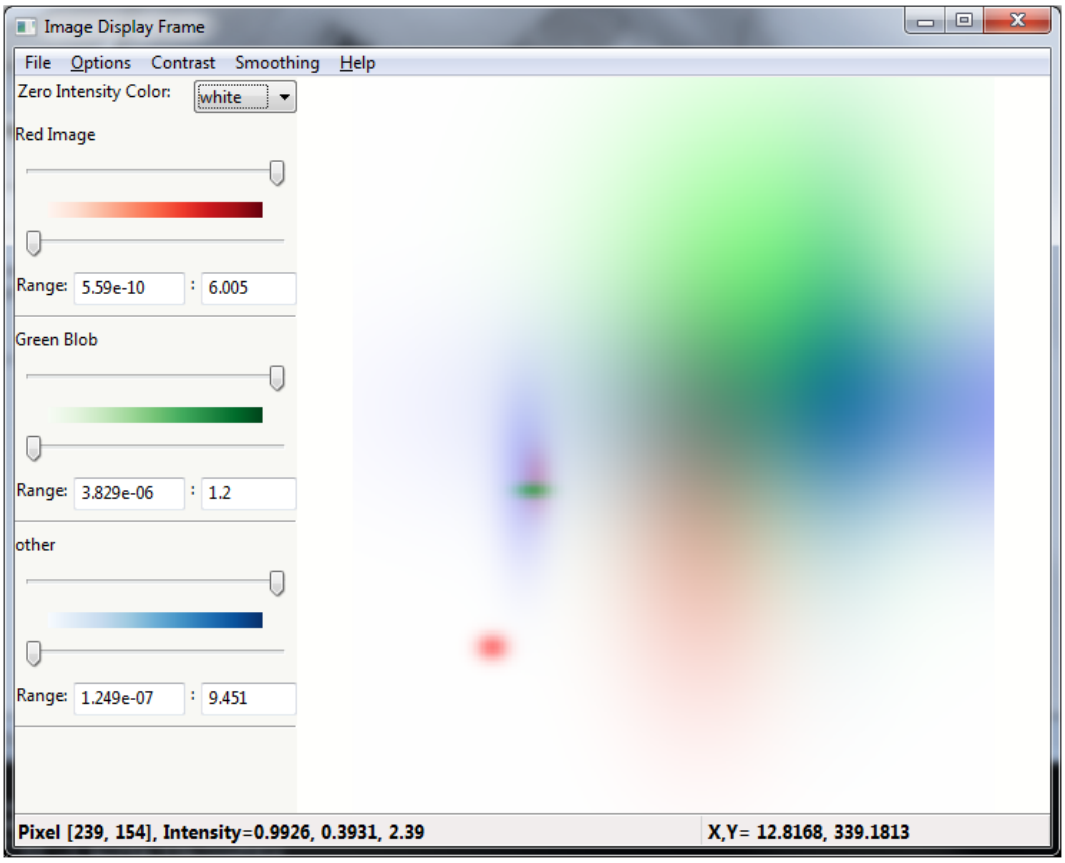
```
"""
example showing display of R, G, B maps
"""
import wx
from numpy import exp, random, arange, outer, array
from wxmplot import ImageFrame

def gauss2d(x, y, x0, y0, sx, sy):
    return outer( exp( -(((y-y0)/float(sy))**2)/2),
                  exp( -(((x-x0)/float(sx))**2)/2) )

if __name__ == '__main__':
    app = wx.App()
    frame = ImageFrame(mode='rgb')
    ny, nx = 350, 400
    x = arange(nx)
    y = arange(ny)
    ox =  x / 100.0
    oy = -1 + y / 200.0
    red  = 0.3 * random.random(size=nx*ny).reshape(ny, nx)
    red =  red + 0.25 + (6.0*gauss2d(x, y, 90,   76,  5,  6) +
                         3.0*gauss2d(x, y, 160, 190,  70,  33) +
                         2.0*gauss2d(x, y, 180, 100,  12,  6))
    green  = 0.1 * random.random(size=nx*ny).reshape(ny, nx)
    green = green  + (1.0*gauss2d(x, y, 175,  98,  3,  7) +
                      1.2*gauss2d(x, y, 270, 230, 78, 63))

    blue = 0.6 * random.random(size=nx*ny).reshape(ny, nx)
```

```
    blue = blue + (2.9*gauss2d(x, y, 240, 265,  78,  23) +
                   3.5*gauss2d(x, y, 181,  93,  34, 11) +
                   7.0*gauss2d(x, y, 220,  310,  40,  133))

    dat = array([red, green, blue]).swapaxes(2, 0)
    frame.display(dat, x=ox, y=oy,
                  subtitles={'red':'Red Image', 'green': 'Green Blob', 'blue': 'other'})
    frame.Show()
    app.MainLoop()
```

giving a plot that would look like this:



Note that there is also a selection for the *Zero Intensity Color' which can either be 'black' or 'white'. The same image with a white background looks like:



This gives a slightly different view of the same data, and the images may be more suitable for printed documents and presentations.

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