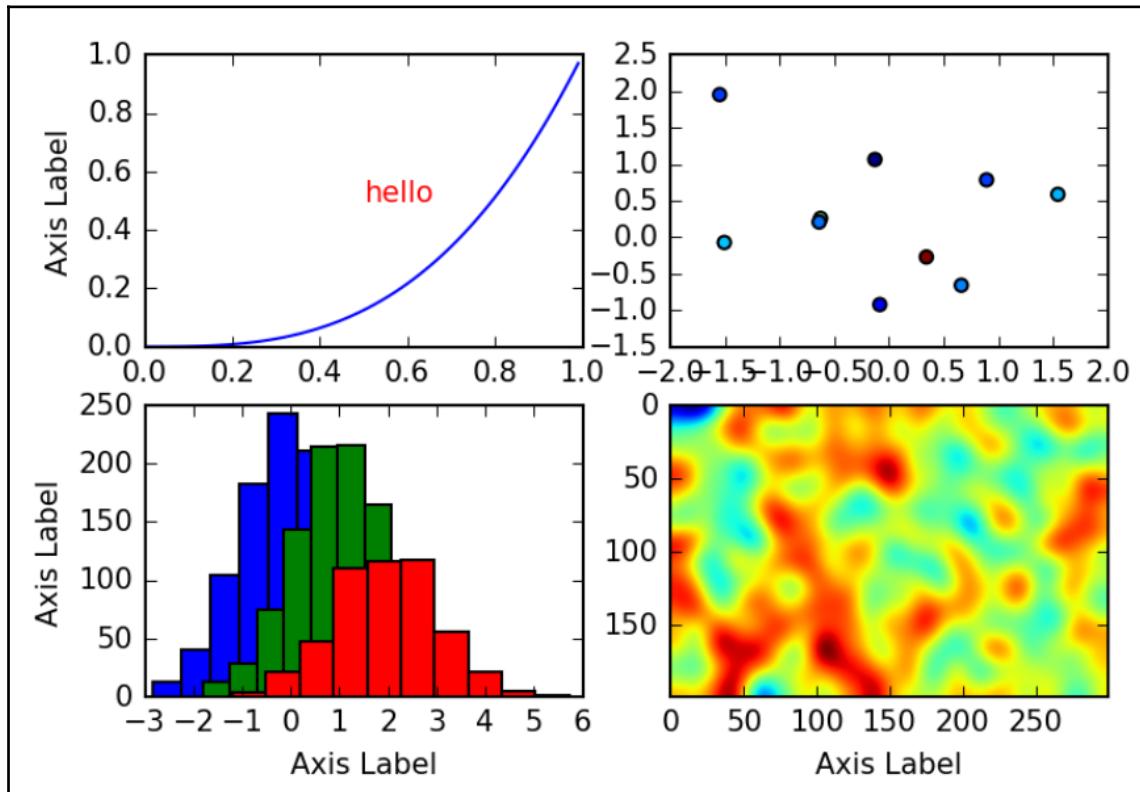
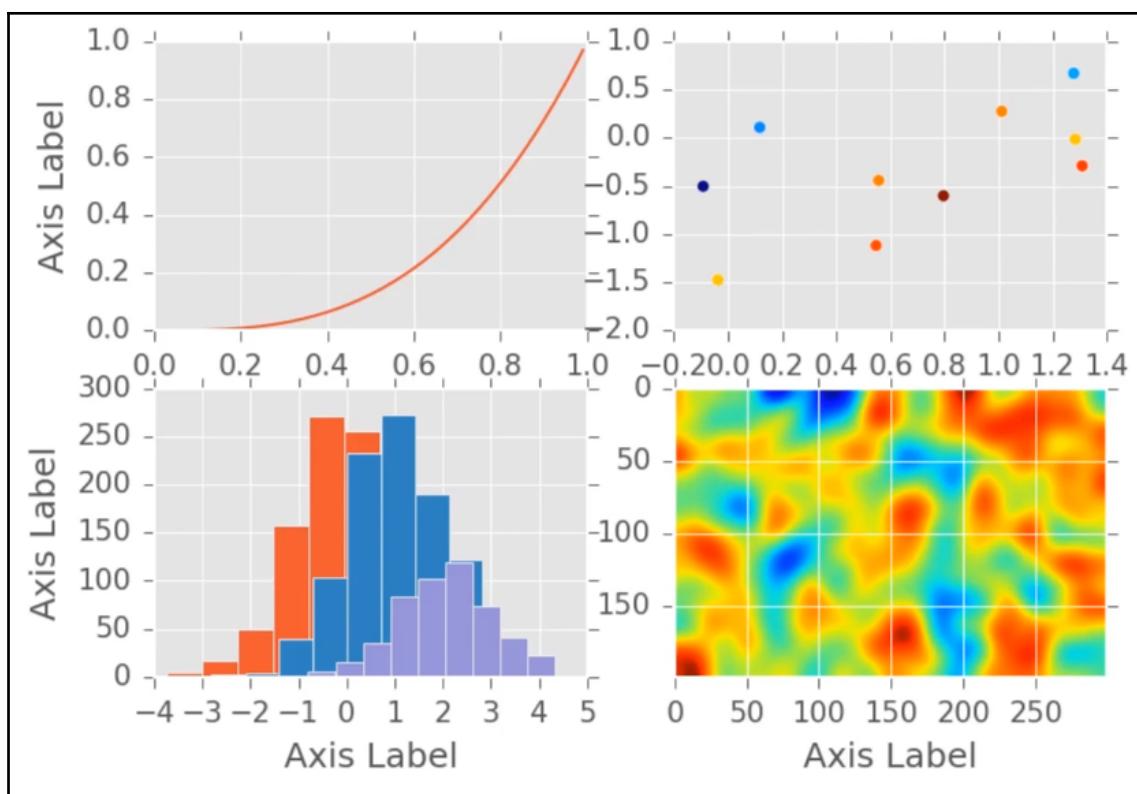


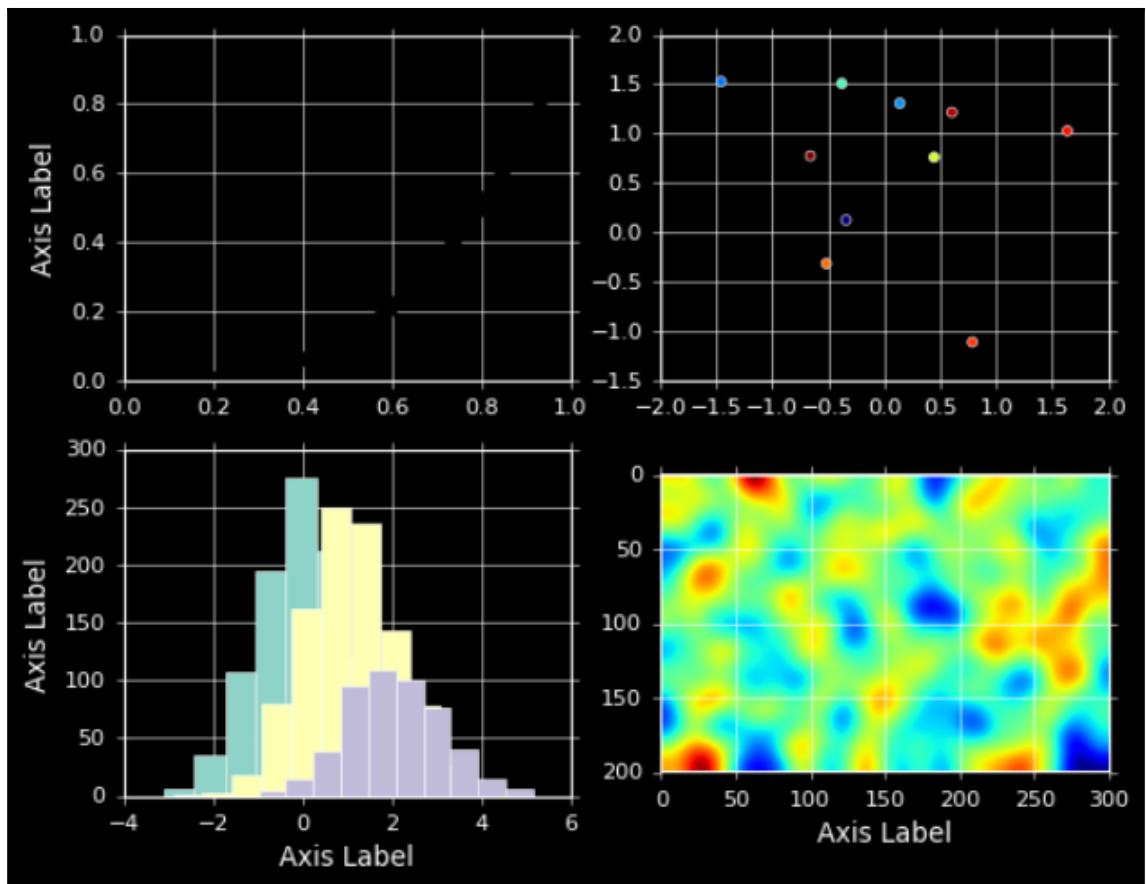
Chapter 1: Heavy Customization

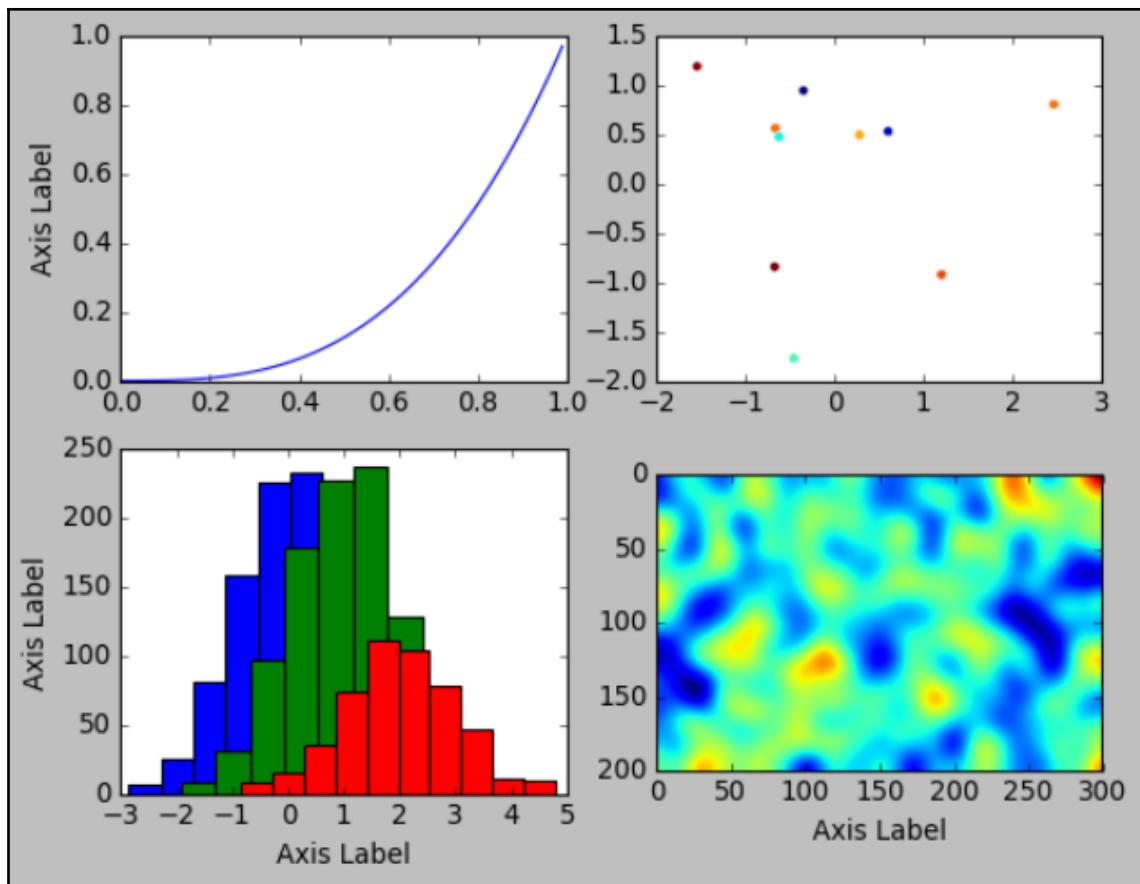


```
In [4]: # What styles are available?  
plt.style.available
```

```
Out[4]: ['bmh',  
         'classic',  
         'dark_background',  
         'fivethirtyeight',  
         'ggplot',  
         'grayscale',  
         'seaborn-bright',  
         'seaborn-colorblind',  
         'seaborn-dark-palette',  
         'seaborn-dark',  
         'seaborn-darkgrid',  
         'seaborn-deep',  
         'seaborn-muted',  
         'seaborn-notebook',  
         'seaborn-paper',  
         'seaborn-pastel',  
         'seaborn-poster',  
         'seaborn-talk',  
         'seaborn-ticks',  
         'seaborn-white',  
         'seaborn-whitegrid',  
         'seaborn',  
         '_classic_test']
```







The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface. The top menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Insert, Cell, Kernel, Widgets, and Help. The Kernel menu is currently open, displaying options: Interrupt, Restart, Restart & Clear Output, Restart & Run All, Reconnect, Shutdown, and Change kernel. The 'Restart' option is highlighted with a red box. The status bar at the top right indicates 'Not Trusted' and 'Python 3'. Below the menu, three code cells are visible:

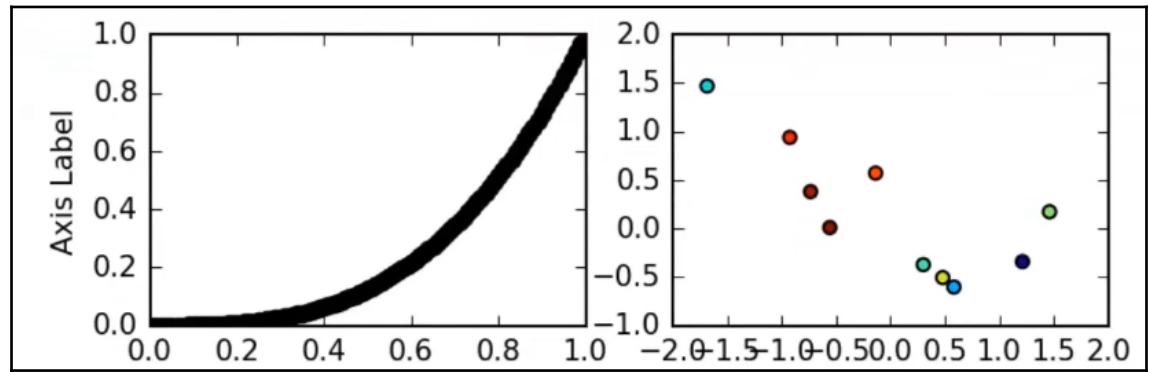
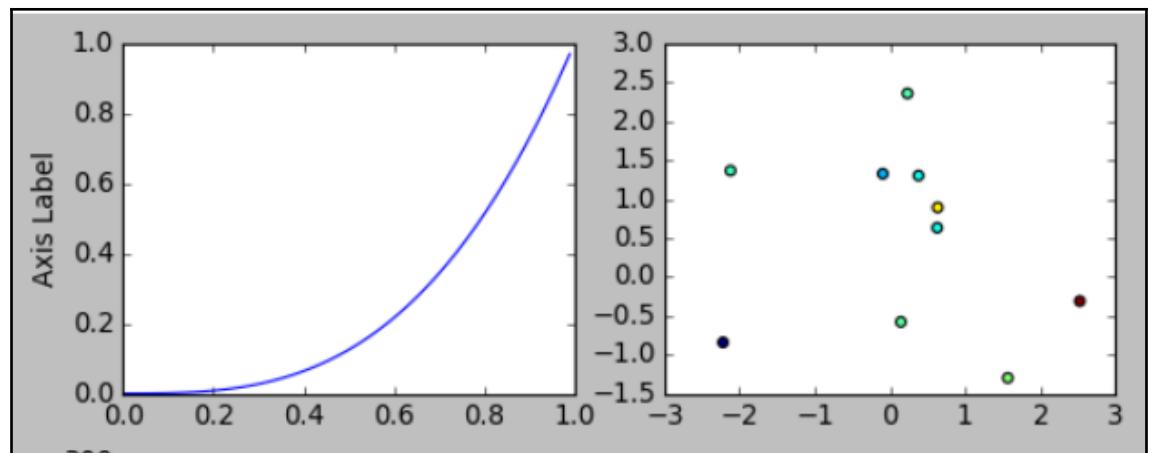
```
In [1]: import numpy as np
import matplotlib as
import matplotlib.pyp

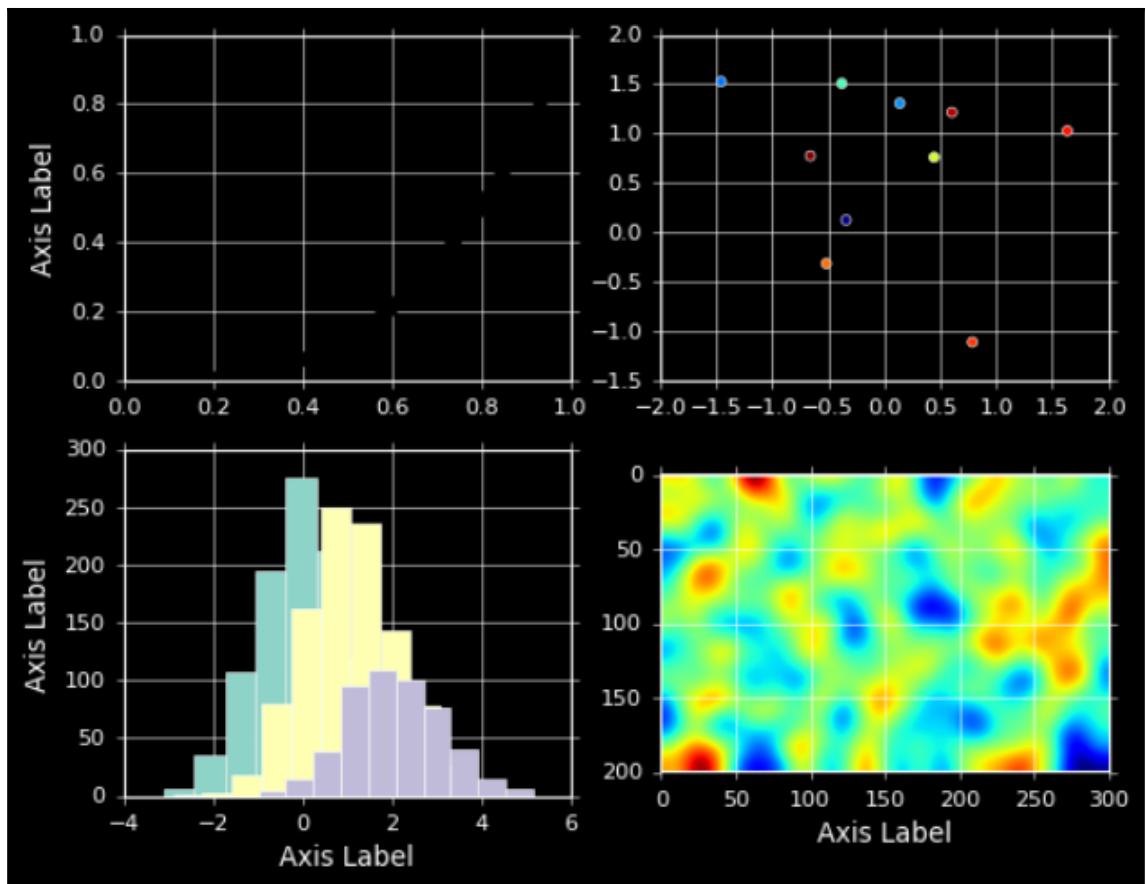
In [2]: %matplotlib inline
# Set up figure size
plt.rcParams['figure.ticks'] = (0,4)
plt.rcParams['figure.dpi'] = 150

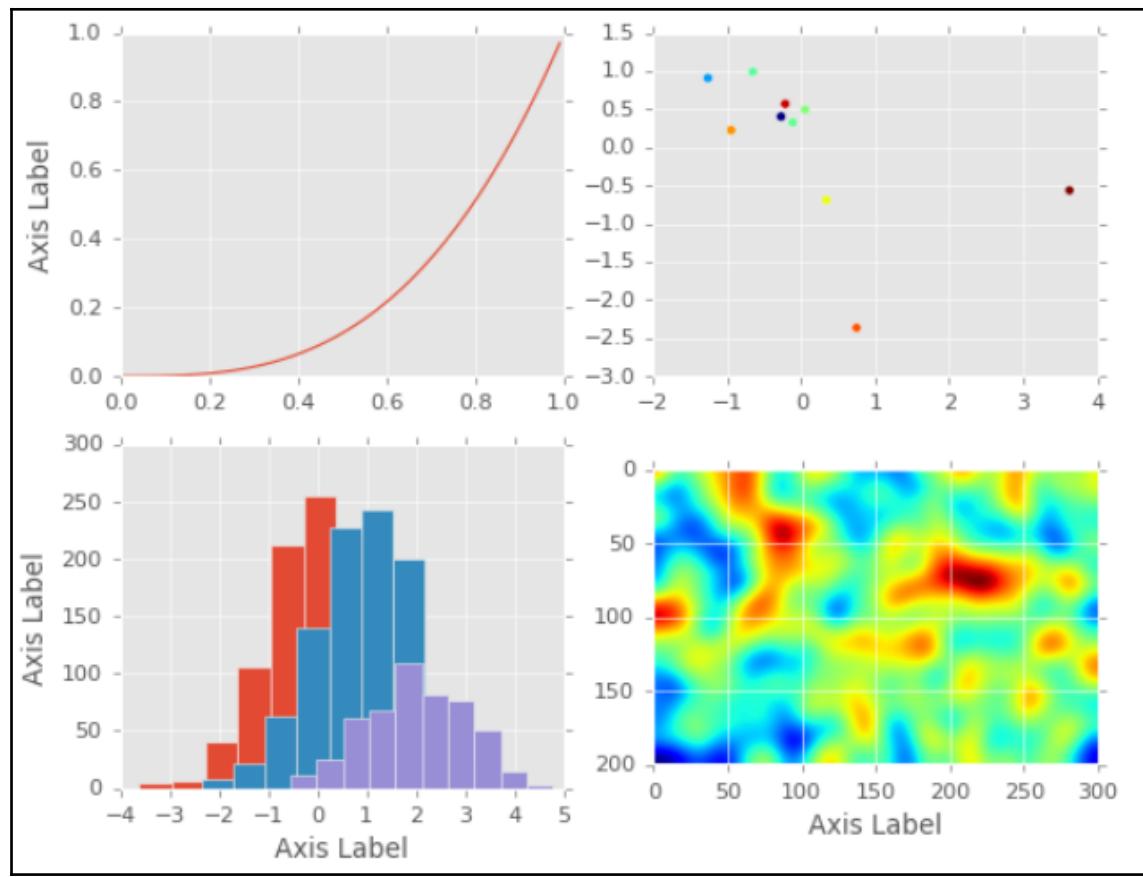
In [3]: from scipy.ndimage.filters import gaussian_filter
plt.subplot(221)
plt.text(0.5, 0.5, 'hello')
plt.plot(np.arange(0,1,0.01), np.power(np.arange(0,1,0.01), 3))
plt.ylabel('Axis Label')
plt.subplot(222)
plt.scatter(np.random.normal(size=10), np.random.normal(size=10), c=np.random.normal(size=10))
plt.subplot(223)
plt.hist(np.random.normal(size=1000));
plt.hist(np.random.normal(1, size=1000));
plt.hist(np.random.normal(2, size=500));
plt.ylabel('Axis Label')
plt.xlabel('Axis Label')
plt.subplot(224)
plt.imshow(gaussian_filter(np.random.normal(size=(200,300)), sigma=10))
plt.xlabel('Axis Label')
```

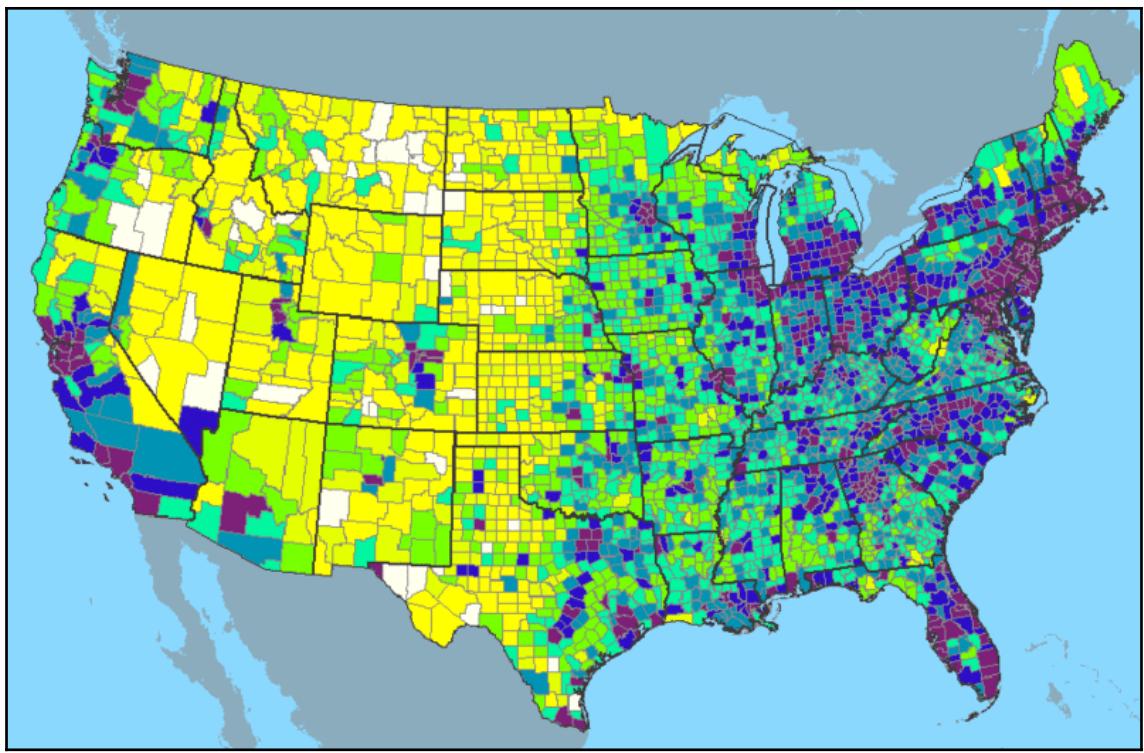
```
In [4]: # What styles are available?  
plt.style.available
```

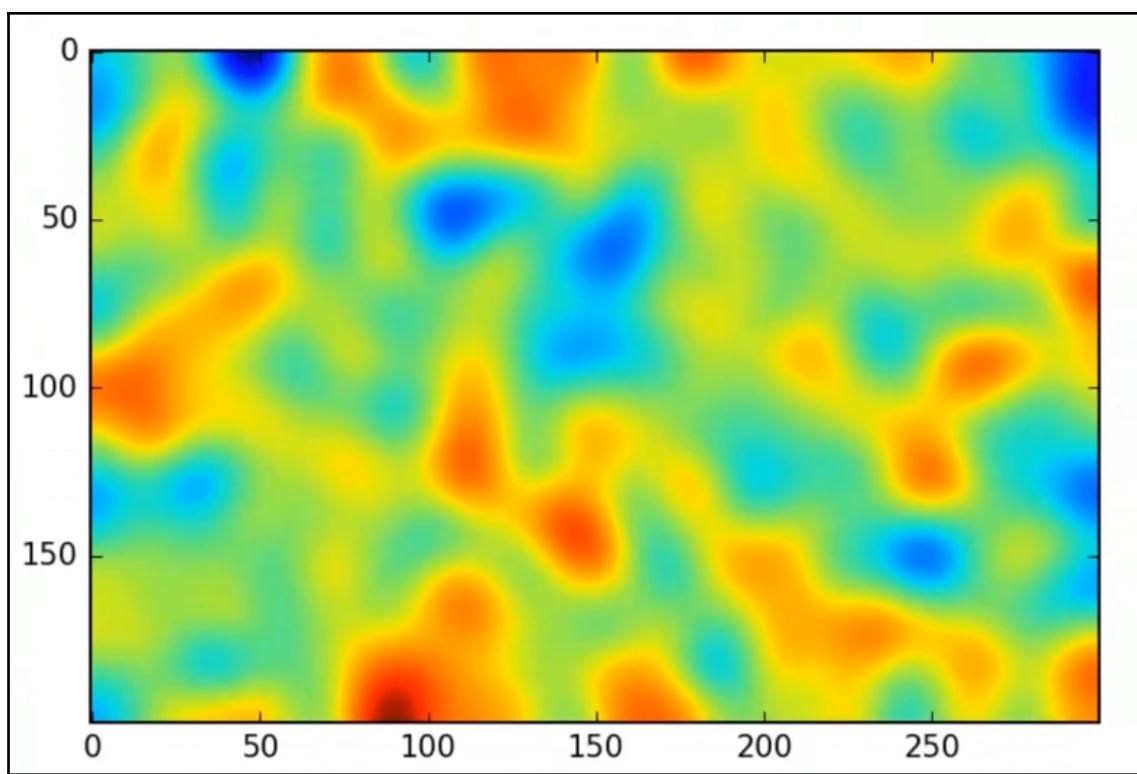
```
Out[4]: ['bmh',  
         'classic',  
         'dark_background',  
         'fivethirtyeight',  
         'ggplot',  
         'grayscale',  
         'seaborn-bright',  
         'seaborn-colorblind',  
         'seaborn-dark-palette',  
         'seaborn-dark',  
         'seaborn-darkgrid',  
         'seaborn-deep',  
         'seaborn-muted',  
         'seaborn-notebook',  
         'seaborn-paper',  
         'seaborn-pastel',  
         'seaborn-poster',  
         'seaborn-talk',  
         'seaborn-ticks',  
         'seaborn-white',  
         'seaborn-whitegrid',  
         'seaborn',  
         '_classic_test']
```

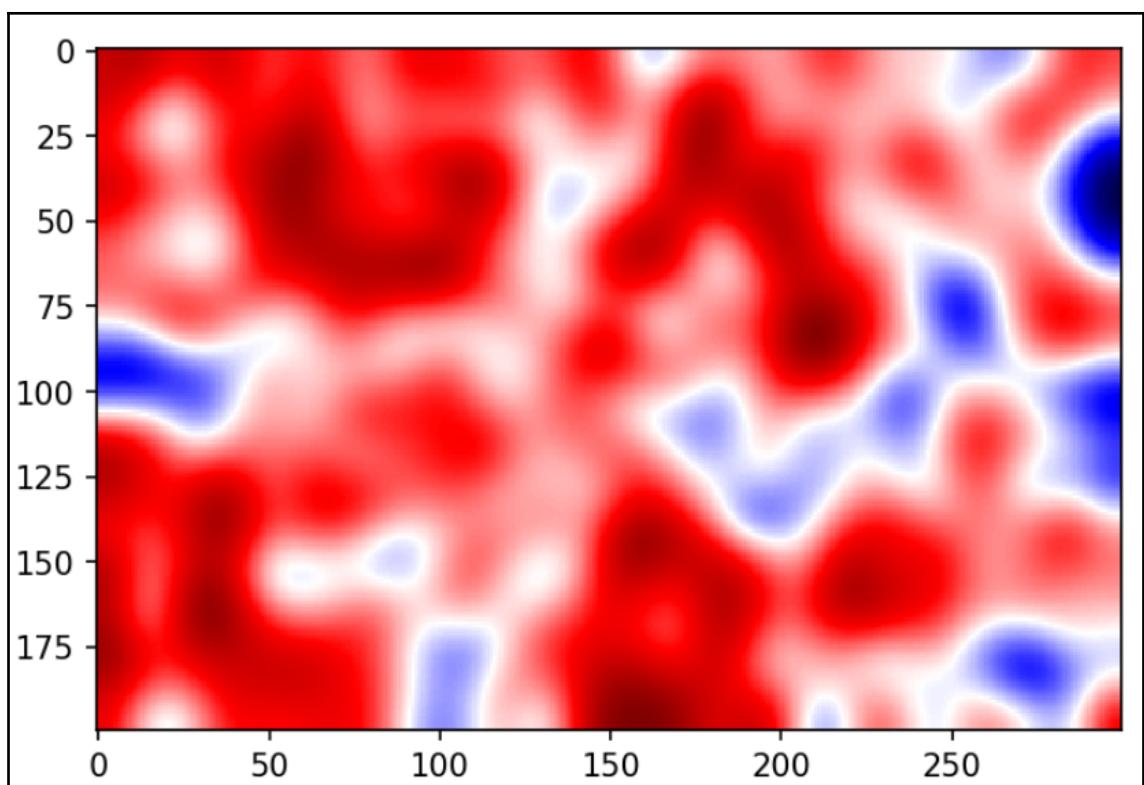


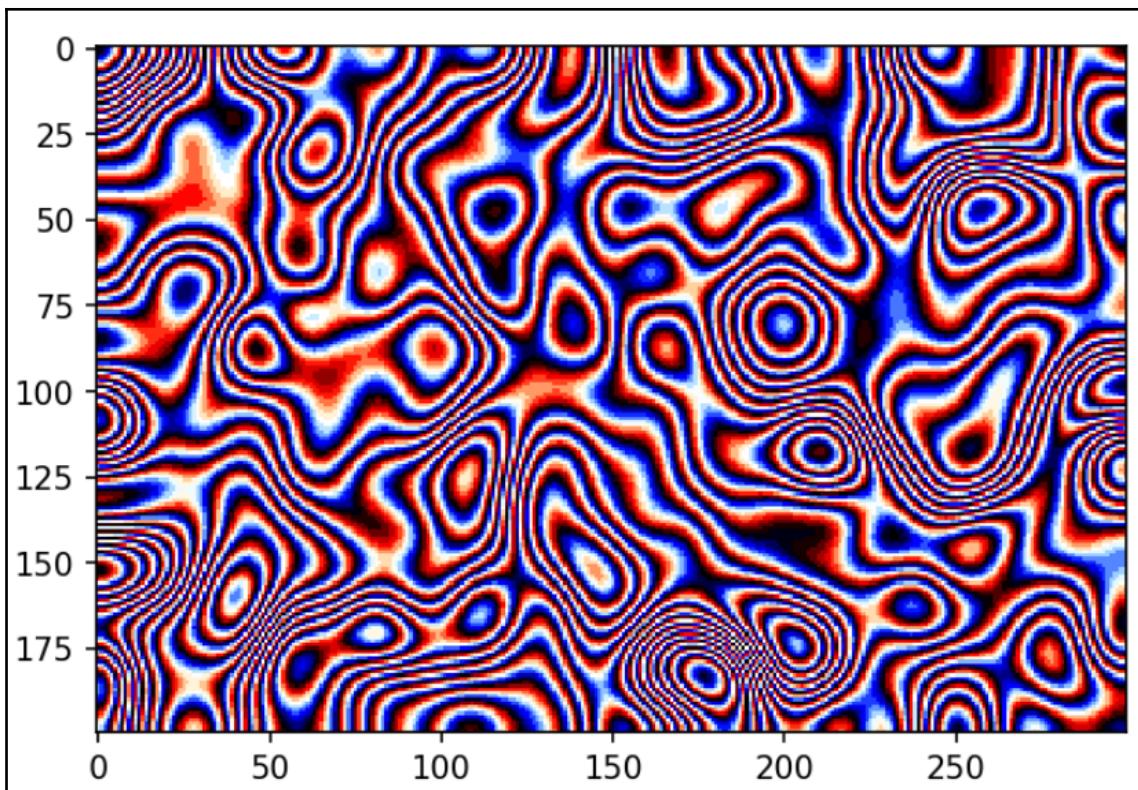


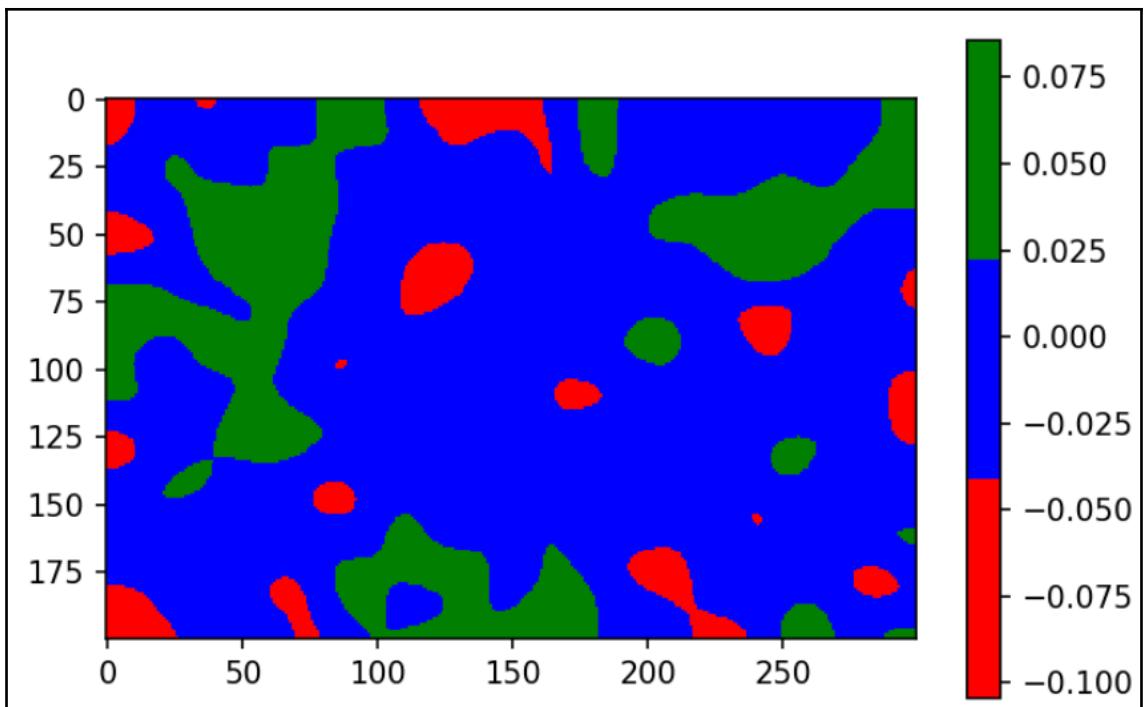


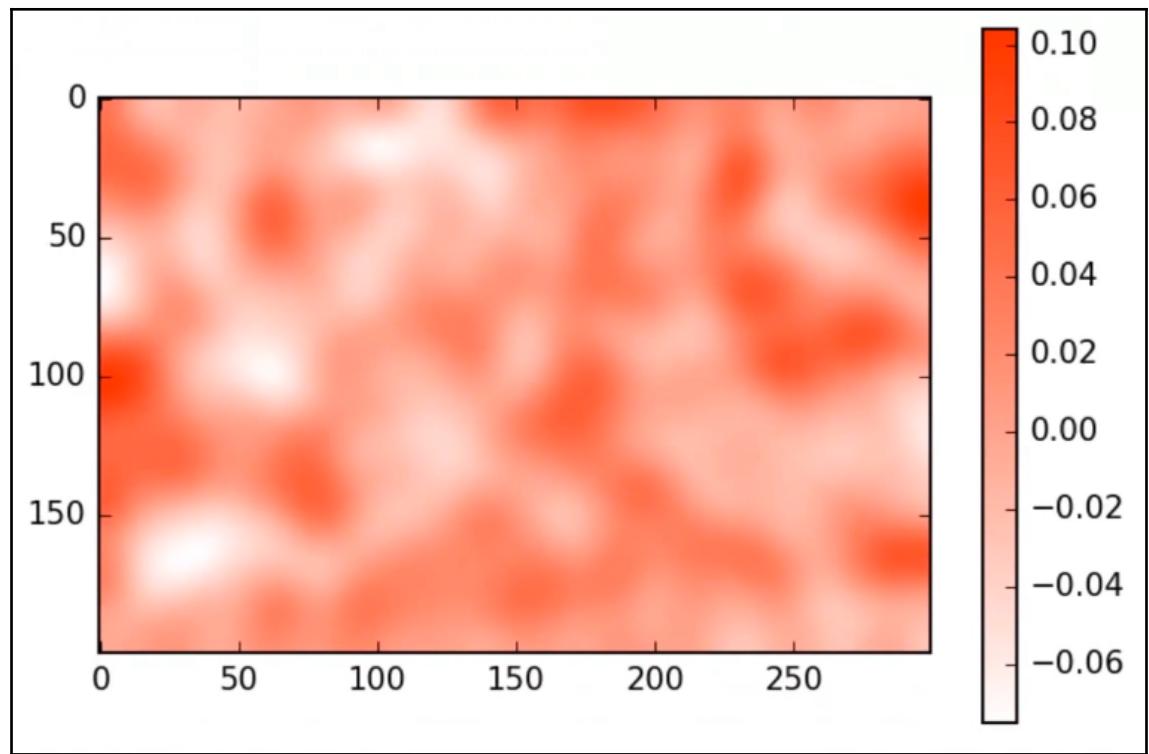


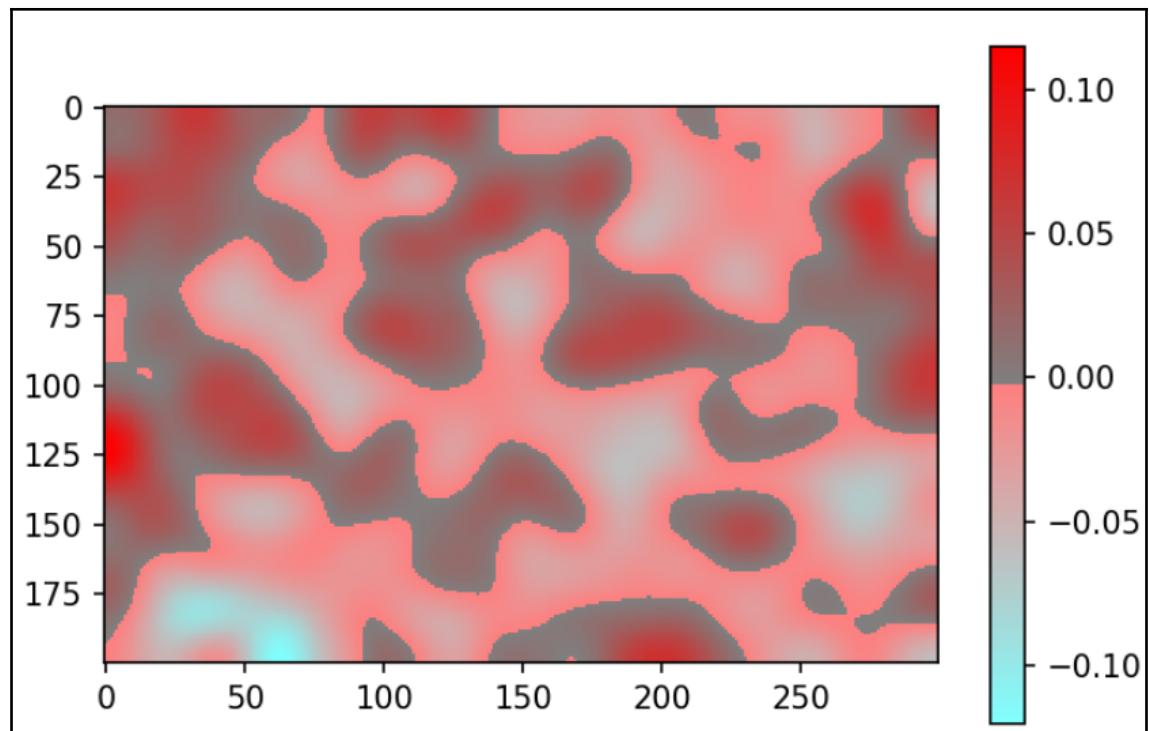


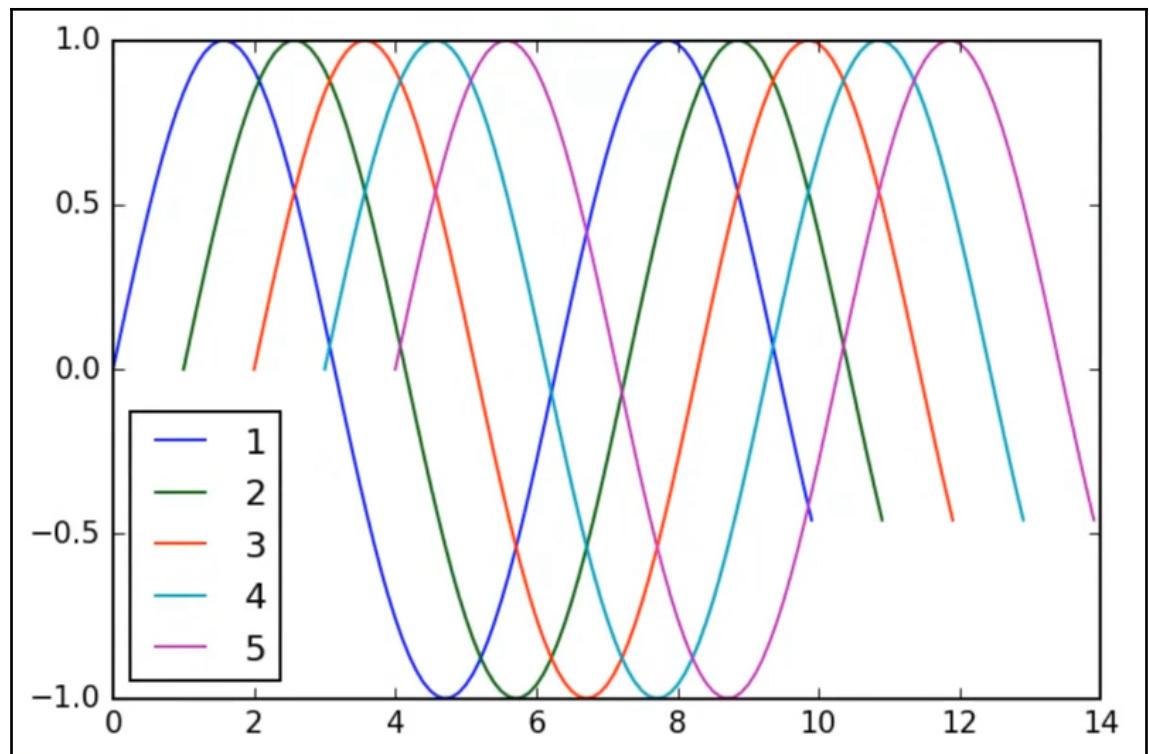


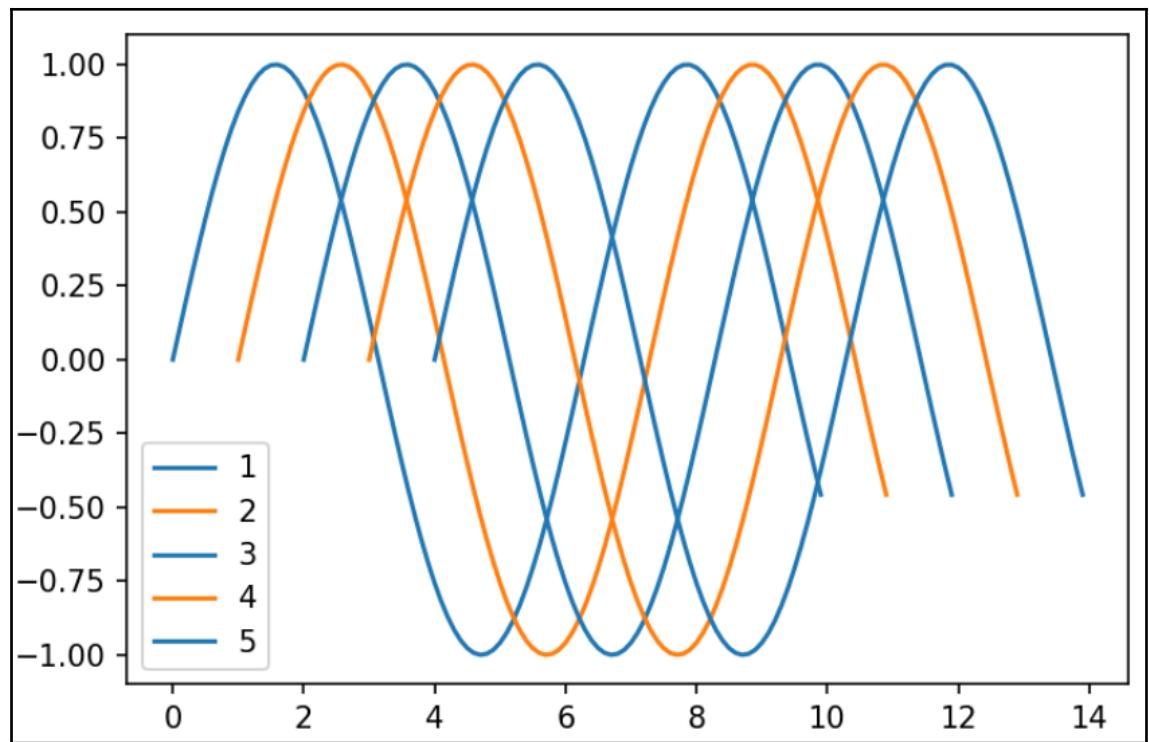


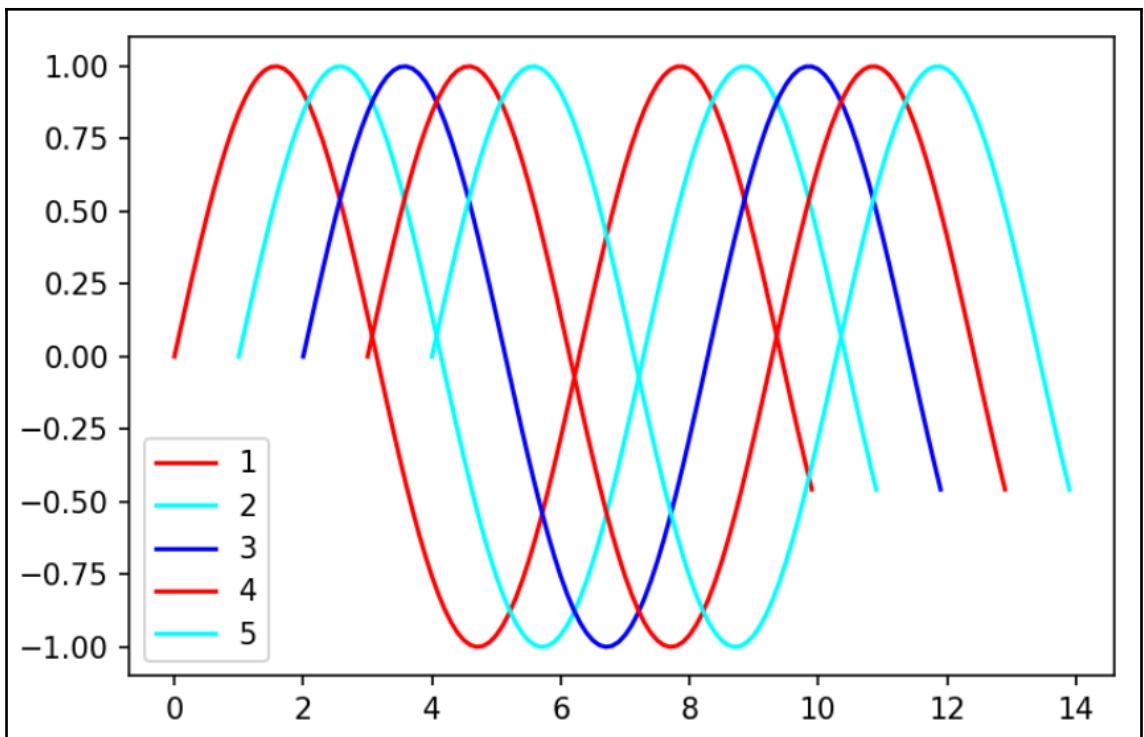


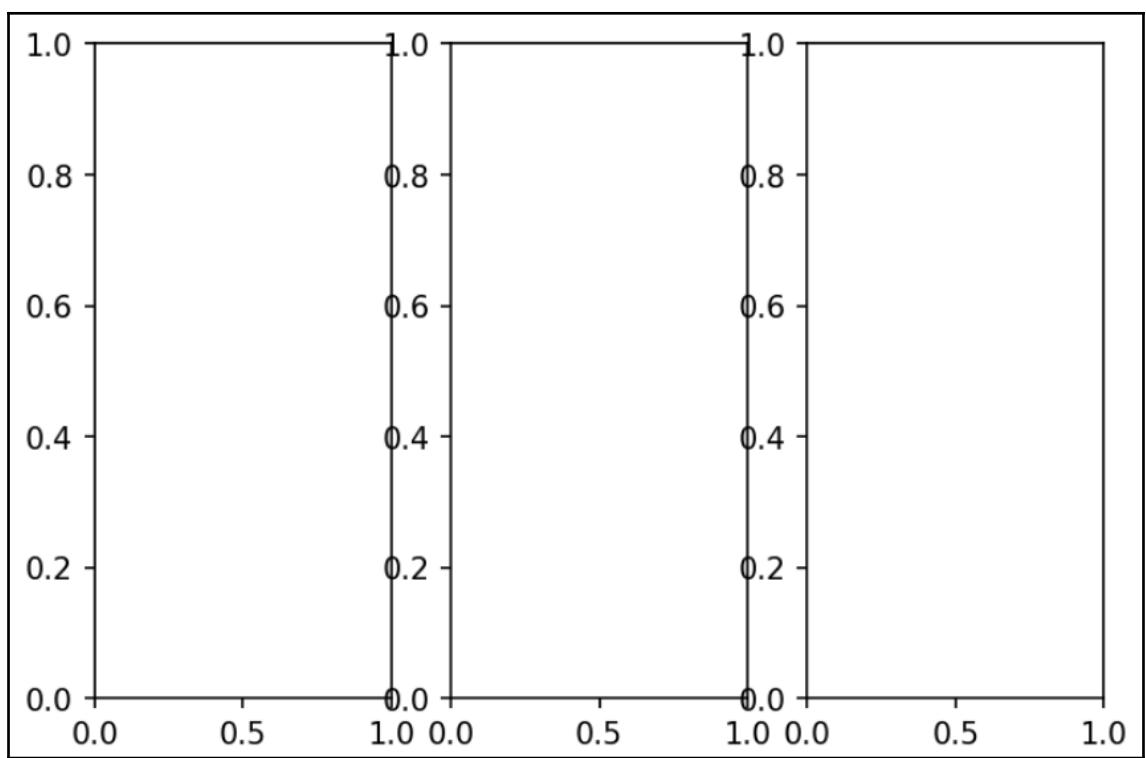


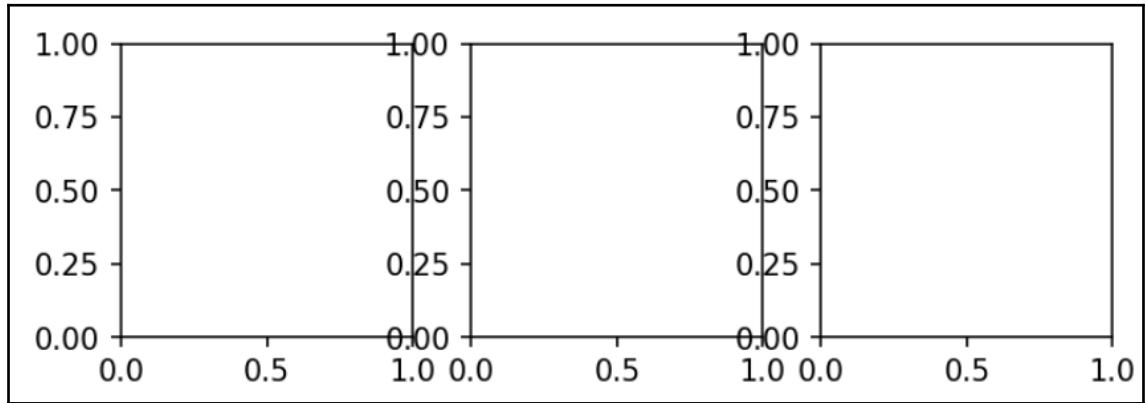
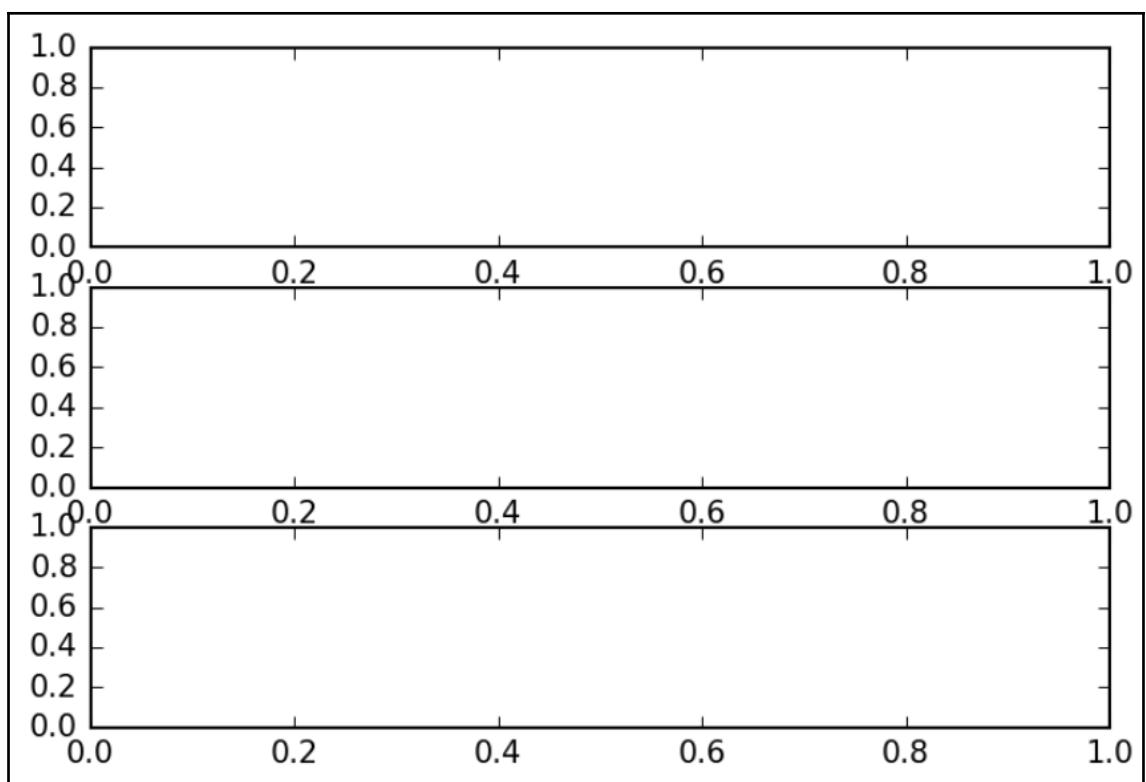


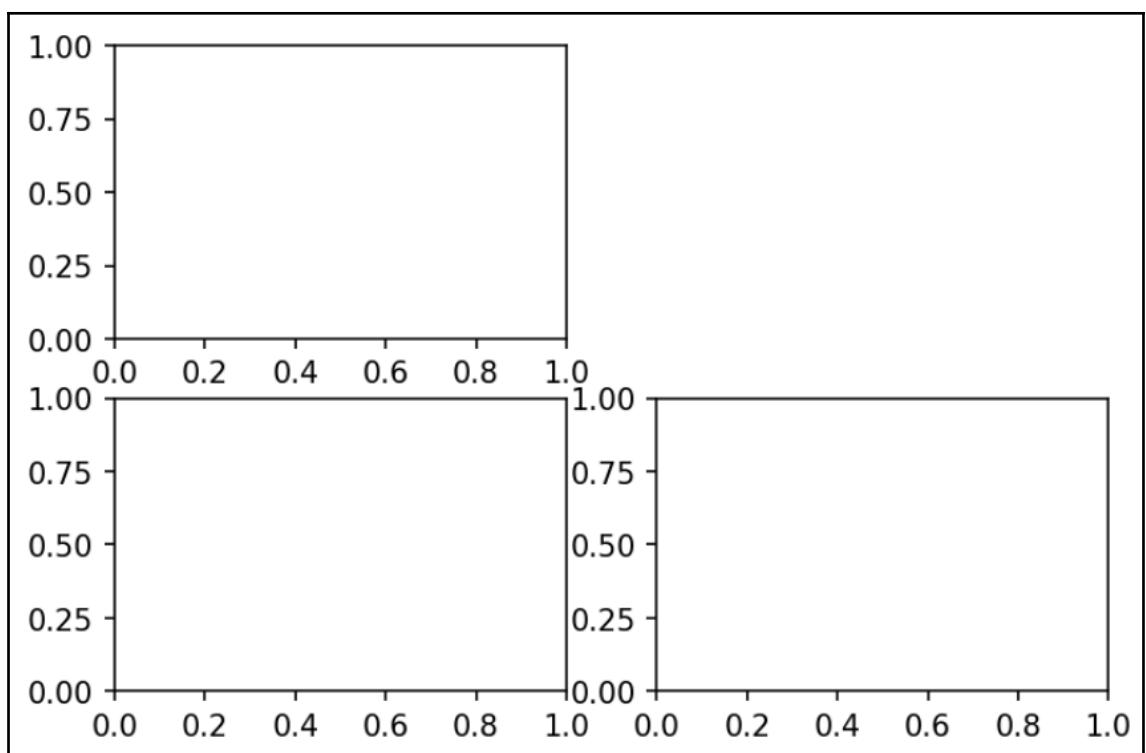


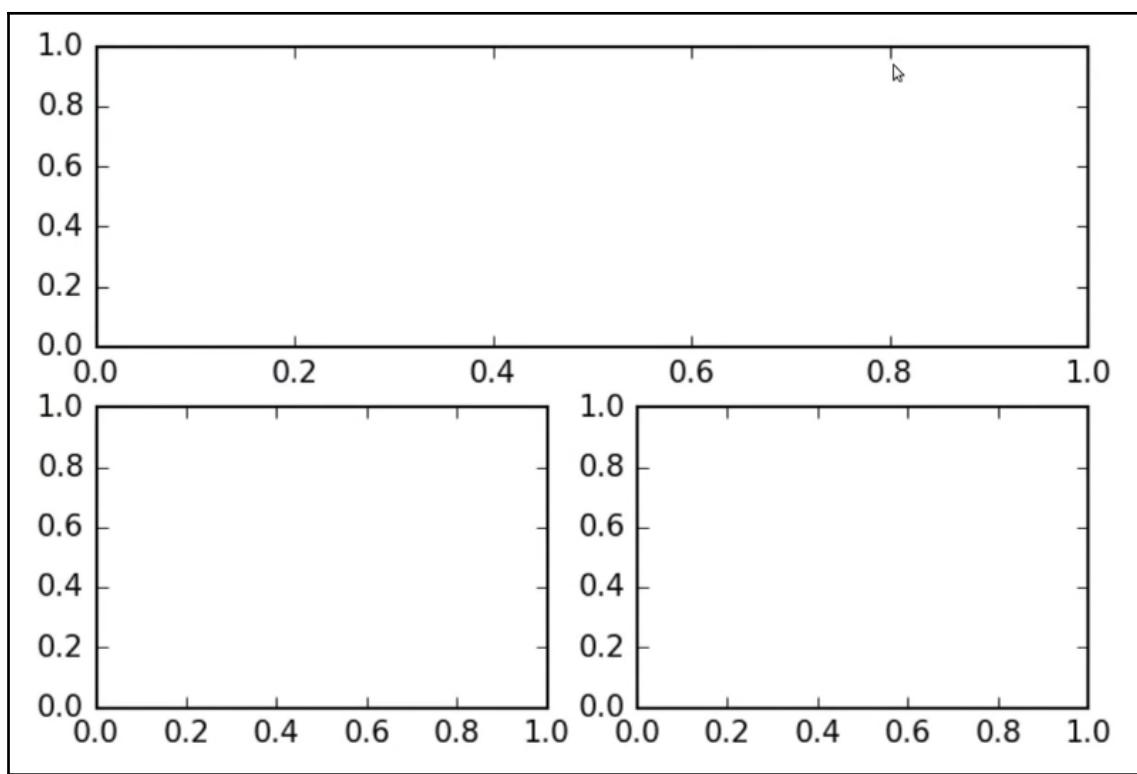


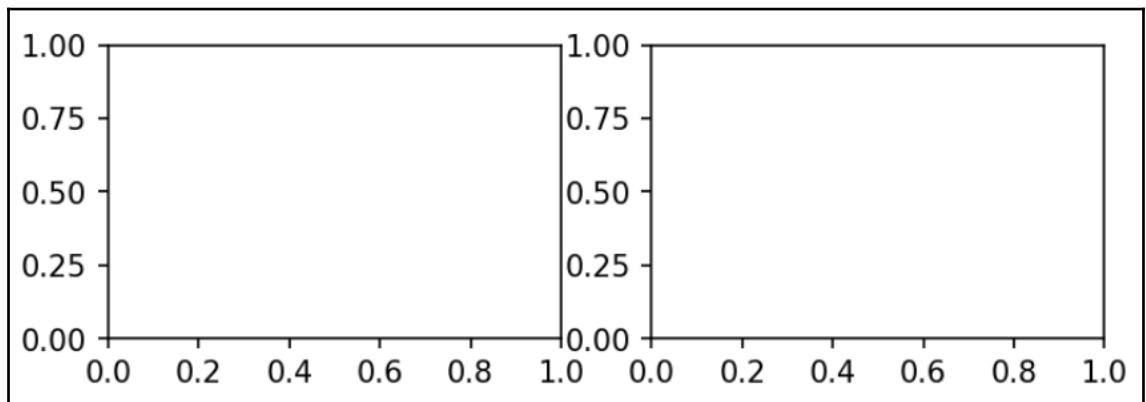
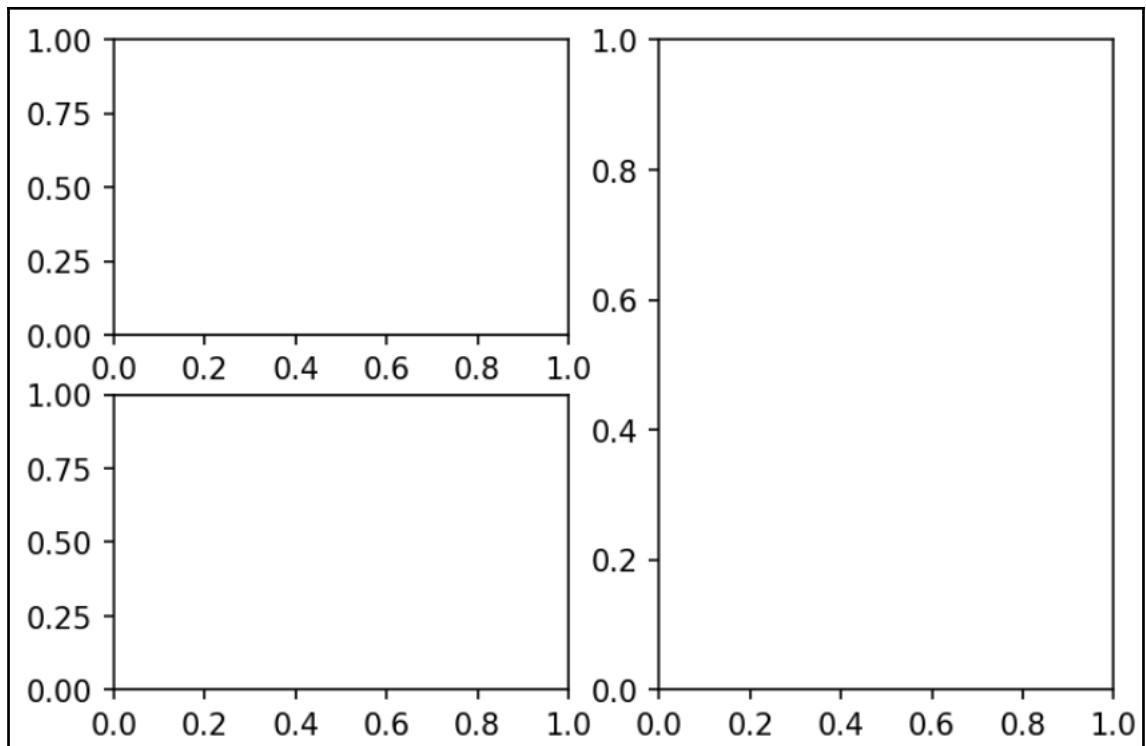


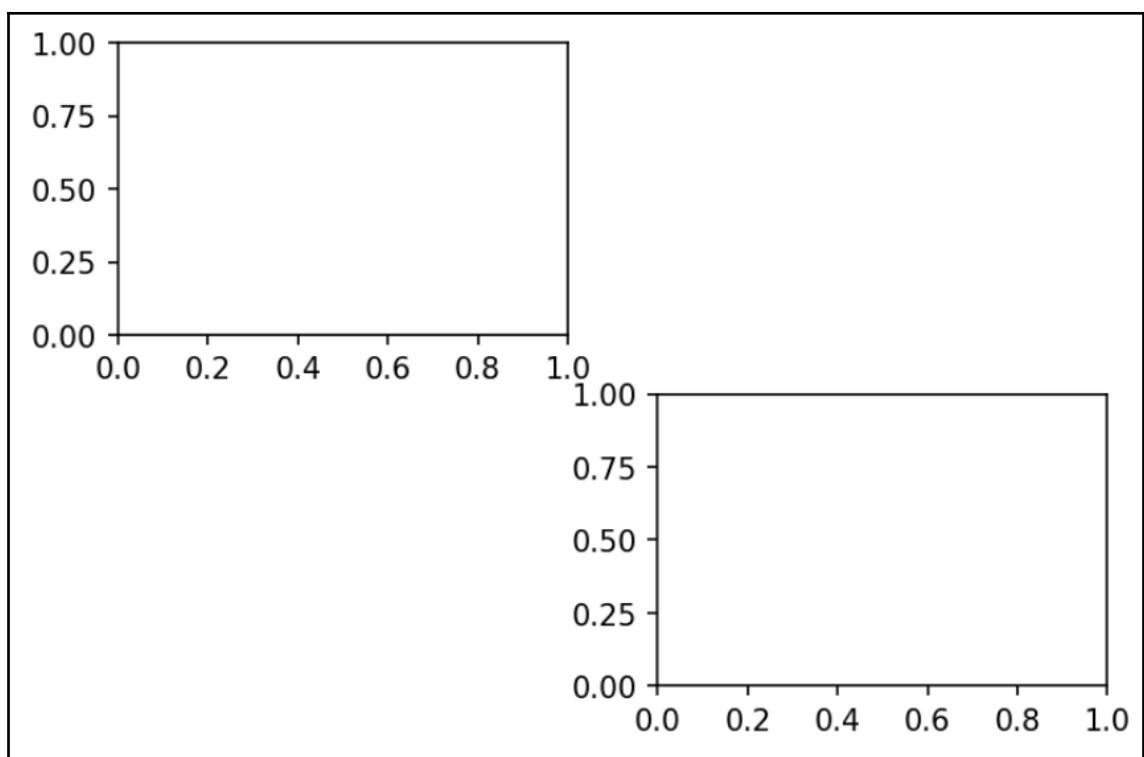


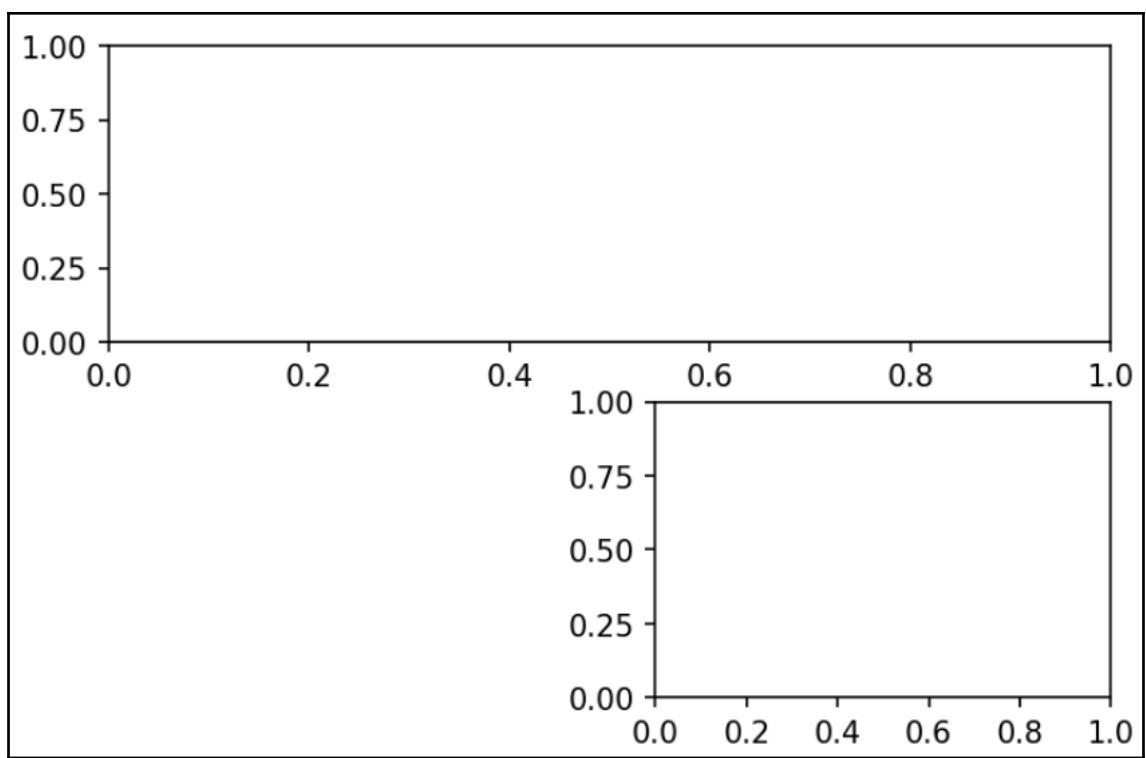


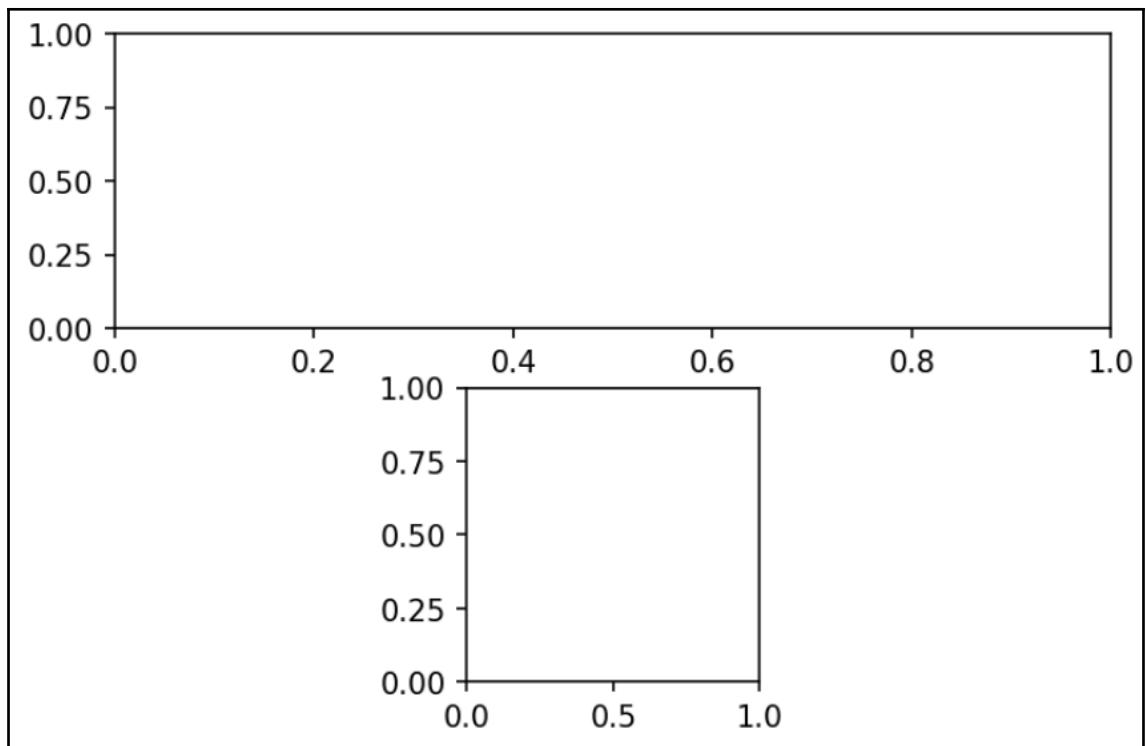


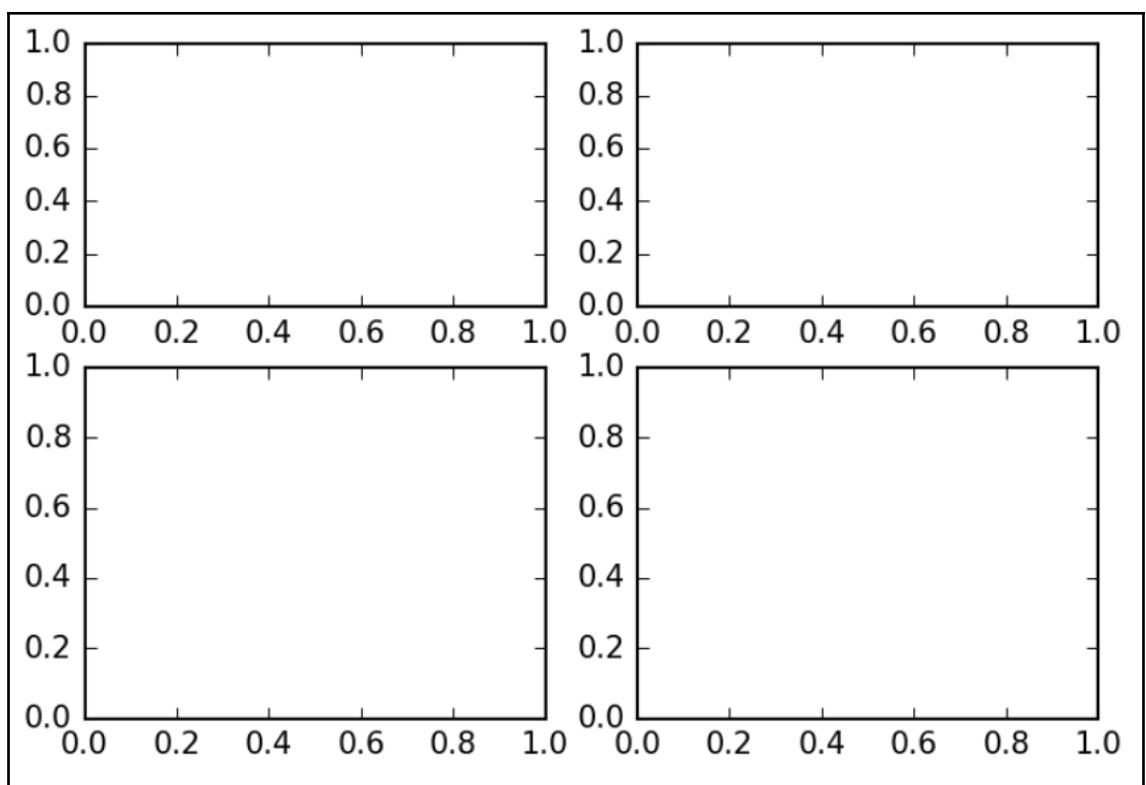


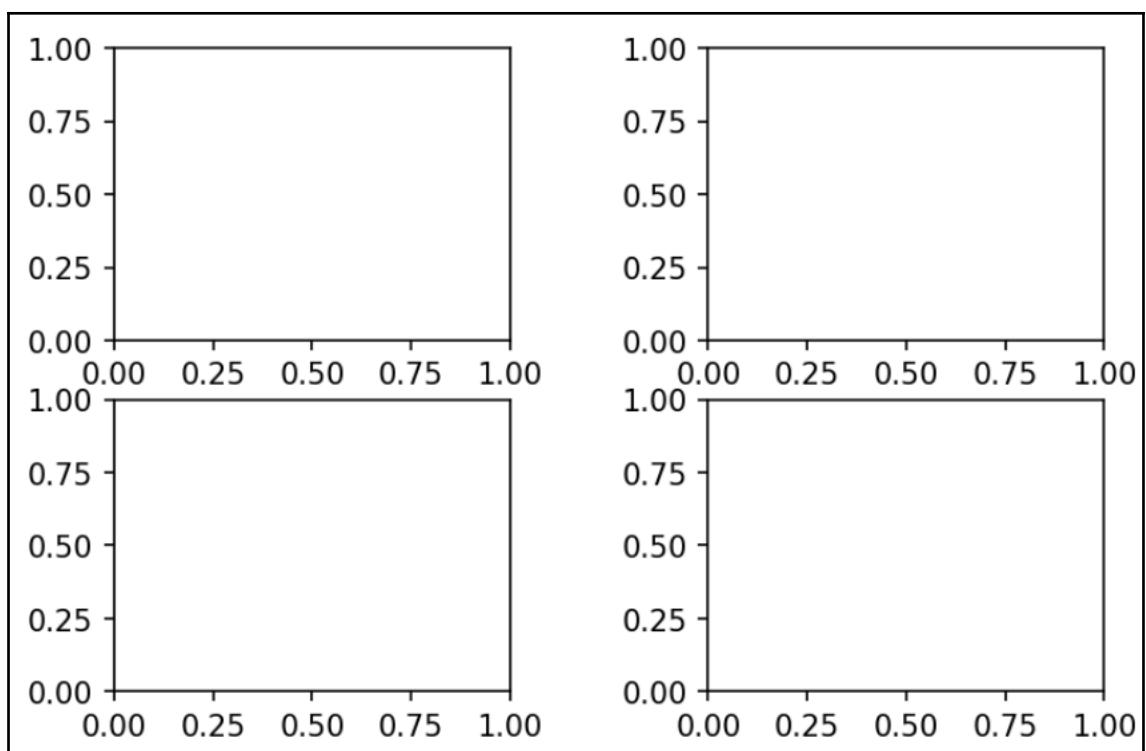


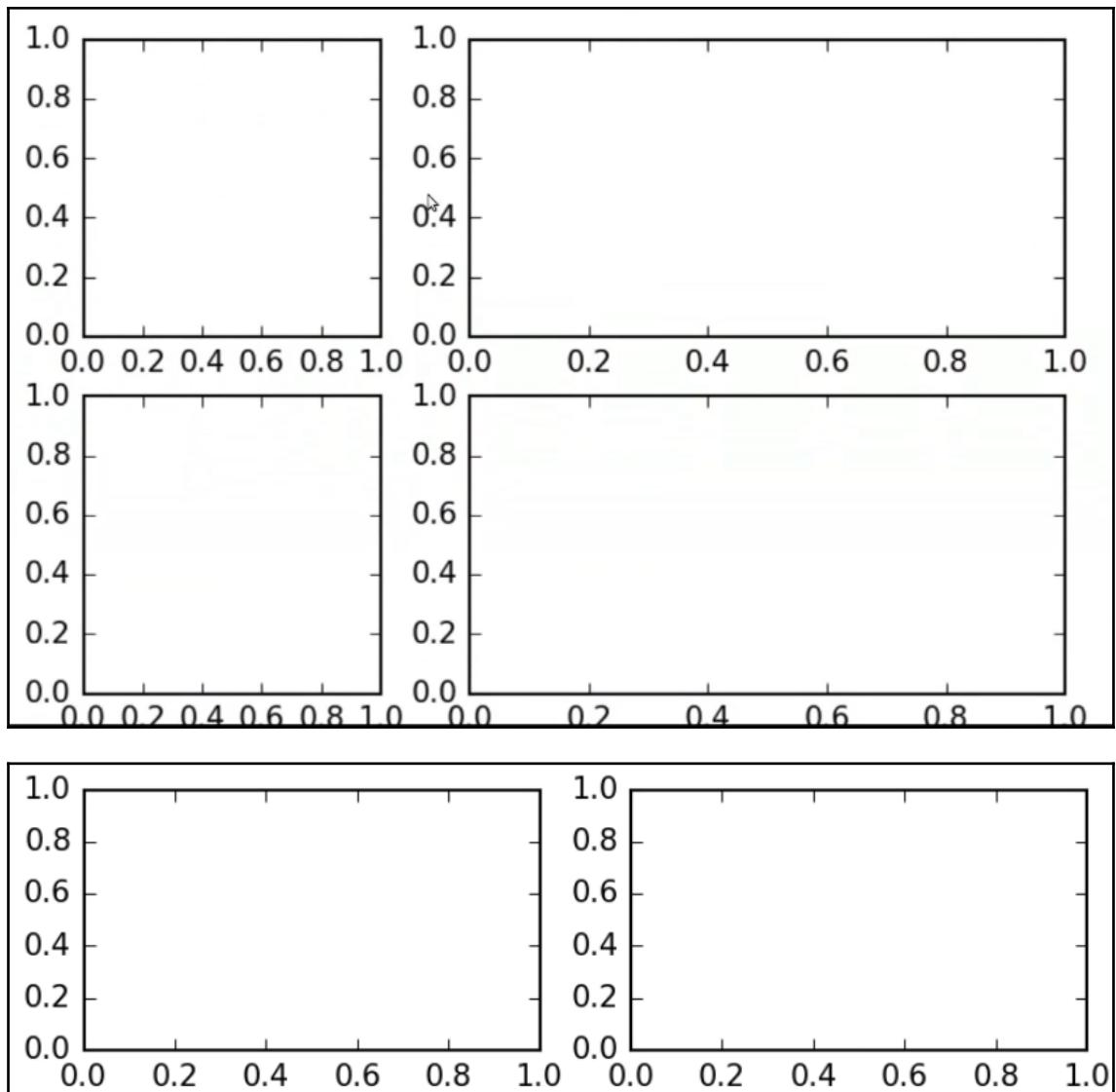


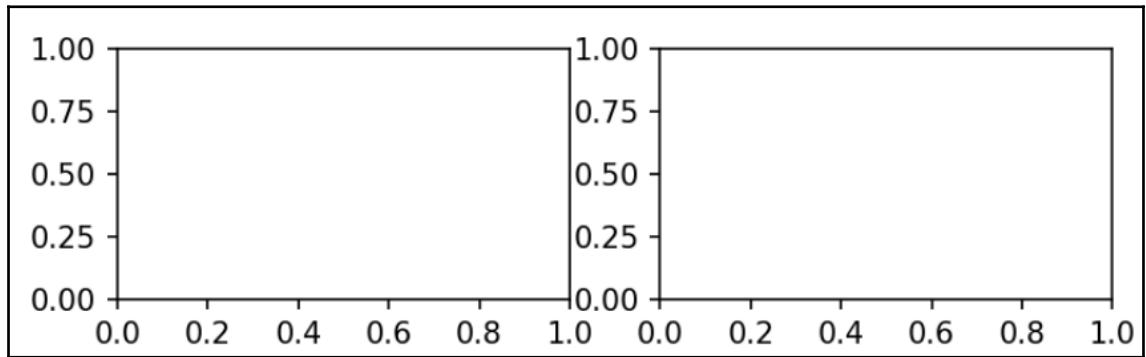
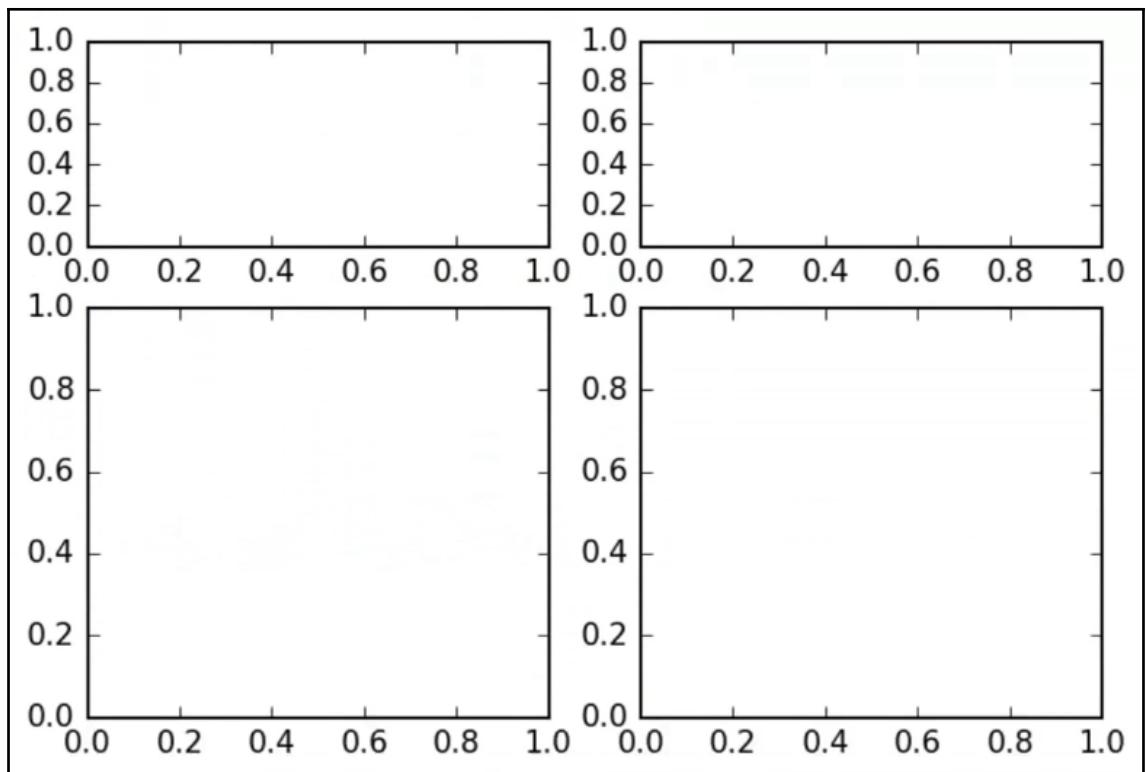












```
1  ### MATPLOTLIBRC FORMAT
2
3  # This is a sample matplotlib configuration file - you can find a copy
4  # of it on your system in
5  # site-packages/matplotlib/mpl-data/matplotlibrc. If you edit it
6  # there, please note that it will be overwritten in your next install.
7  # If you want to keep a permanent local copy that will not be
8  # overwritten, place it in the following location:
9  # unix/linux:
10 #     $HOME/.config/matplotlib/matplotlibrc or
11 #     $XDG_CONFIG_HOME/matplotlib/matplotlibrc (if $XDG_CONFIG_HOME is set)
12 # other platforms:
13 #     $HOME/.matplotlib/matplotlibrc
14 #
15 # See http://matplotlib.org/users/customizing.html#the-matplotlibrc-file for
16 # more details on the paths which are checked for the configuration file.
17 #
18 # This file is best viewed in a editor which supports python mode
19 # syntax highlighting. Blank lines, or lines starting with a comment
20 # symbol, are ignored, as are trailing comments. Other lines must
21 # have the format
22 #     key : val # optional comment
23 #
24 # Colors: for the color values below, you can either use - a
25 # matplotlib color string, such as r, k, or b - an rgb tuple, such as
```

```
133 # The font.stretch property has 11 values: ultra-condensed,
134 # extra-condensed, condensed, semi-condensed, normal, semi-expanded,
135 # expanded, extra-expanded, ultra-expanded, wider, and narrower. This
136 # property is not currently implemented.
137 #
138 # The font.size property is the default font size for text, given in pts.
139 # 12pt is the standard value.
140 #
141 #font.family      : sans-serif
142 #font.style       : normal
143 #font.variant    : normal
144 #font.weight     : medium
145 #font.stretch    : normal
```

```

165  ### LaTeX customizations. See http://wiki.scipy.org/Cookbook/Matplotlib/UsingTex
166  #text.usetex      : False   # use latex for all text handling. The following fonts
167  #                  are supported through the usual rc parameter settings:
168  # new century schoolbook, bookman, times, palatino,
169  # zapf chancery, charter, serif, sans-serif, helvetica,
170  # avant garde, courier, monospace, computer modern roman,
171  # computer modern sans serif, computer modern typewriter
172  # If another font is desired which can be loaded using the
173  # LaTeX \usepackage command, please inquire at the
174  # matplotlib mailing list
175  #text.latex.unicode : False # use "ucs" and "inputenc" LaTeX packages for handling
176  # unicode strings.
177  #text.latex.preamble : # IMPROPER USE OF THIS FEATURE WILL LEAD TO LATEX FAILURES

```

```

419 # tk backend params
420 #tk.window_focus  : False    # Maintain shell focus for TkAgg
421
422 # ps backend params
423 #ps.papername     : letter  # auto, letter, legal, ledger, A0-A10, B0-B10
424 #ps.useafm       : False    # use of afm fonts, results in small files
425 #ps.usedistiller  : False    # can be: None, ghostscript or xpdf
426 #                         # Experimental: may produce smaller files.
427 #                         # xpdf intended for production of publication quality files,
428 #                         # but requires ghostscript, xpdf and ps2eps
429 #ps.distiller.res  : 6000    # dpi
430 #ps.fonttype       : 3        # Output Type 3 (Type3) or Type 42 (TrueType)
431
432 # pdf backend params
433 #pdf.compression   : 6 # integer from 0 to 9
434 #                         # 0 disables compression (good for debugging)
435 #pdf.fonttype       : 3        # Output Type 3 (Type3) or Type 42 (TrueType)
436
437 # svg backend params
438 #svg.image_inline  : True     # write raster image data directly into the svg file

```

```

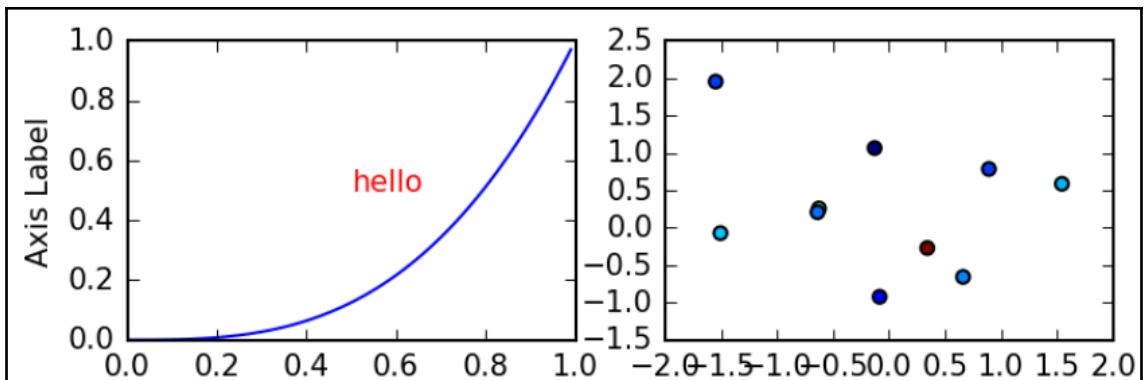
437 # svg backend params
438 #svg.image_inline  : True     # write raster image data directly into the svg file
439 #svg.image_noscale : False    # suppress scaling of raster data embedded in SVG
440 #svg.fonttype      : 'path'    # How to handle SVG fonts:
441 #   'none': Assume fonts are installed on the machine where the SVG will be viewed.
442 #   'path': Embed characters as paths -- supported by most SVG renderers
443 #   'svgfont': Embed characters as SVG fonts -- supported only by Chrome,
444 #                           Opera and Safari

```

```

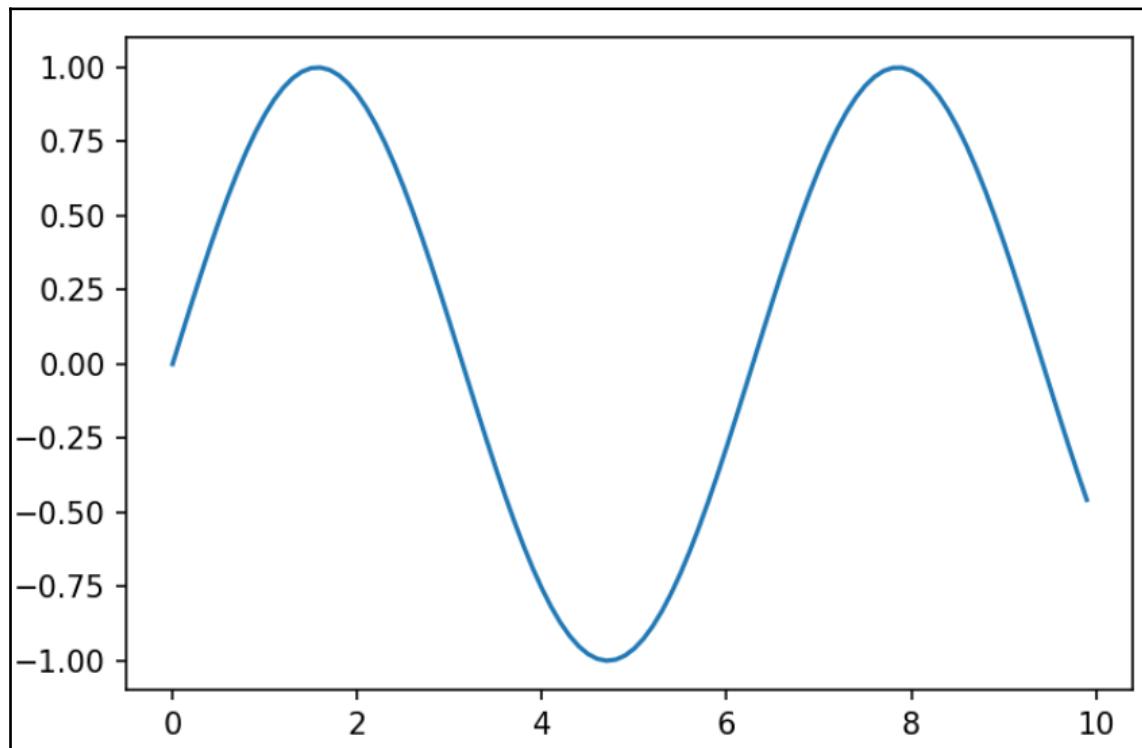
# The default backend; one of GTK GTKAgg GTKCairo GTK3Agg GTK3Cairo
# CocoaAgg MacOSX Qt4Agg Qt5Agg TkAgg WX WXAgg Agg Cairo GDK PS PDF SVG
# Template.
# You can also deploy your own backend outside of matplotlib by
# referring to the module name (which must be in the PYTHONPATH) as
# 'module://my_backend'.
backend      : TkAgg

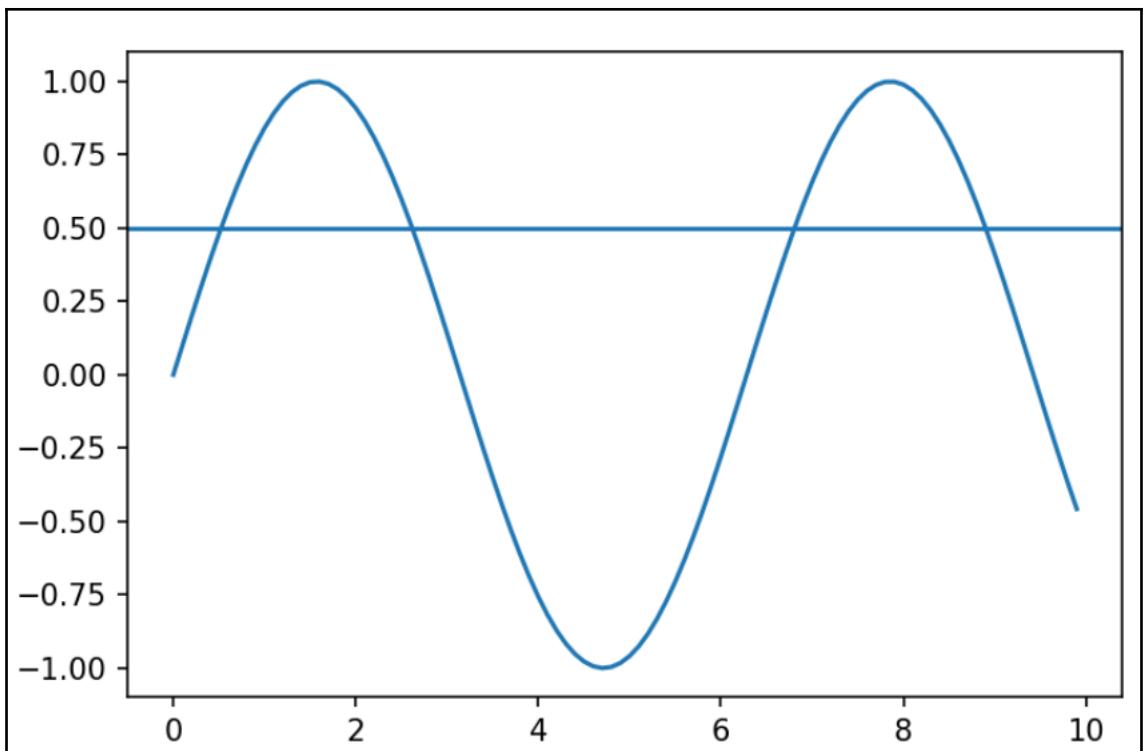
```

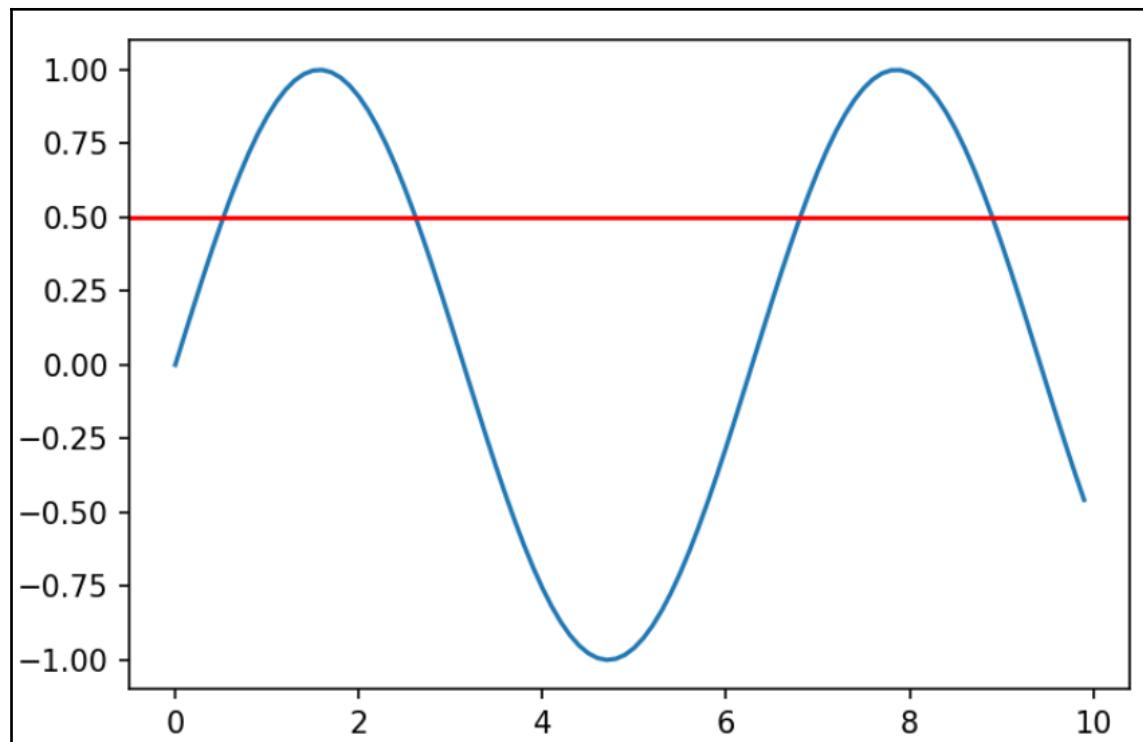


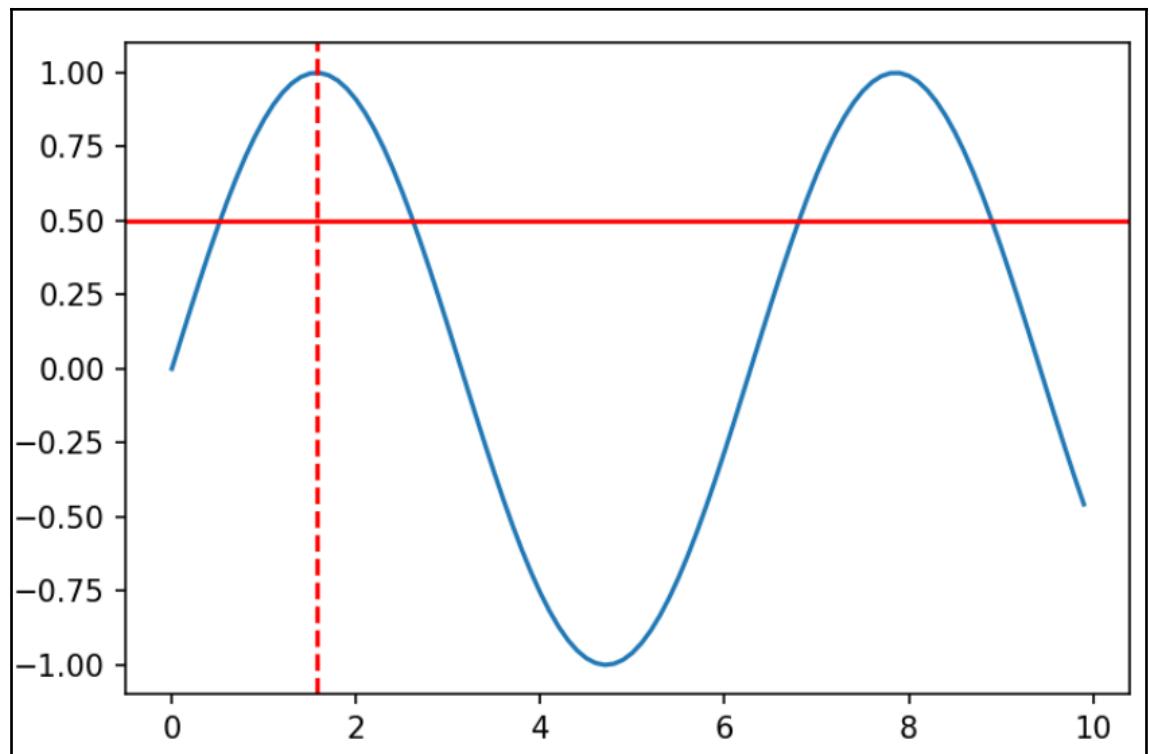
```
1  ### MATPLOTLIBRC FORMAT
2
3  # This is a sample matplotlib configuration file - you can find a copy
4  # of it on your system in
5  # site-packages/matplotlib/mpl-data/matplotlibrc. If you edit it
6  # there, please note that it will be overwritten in your next install.
7  # If you want to keep a permanent local copy that will not be
8  # overwritten, place it in the following location:
9  # unix/linux:
10 #     $HOME/.config/matplotlib/matplotlibrc or
11 #     $XDG_CONFIG_HOME/matplotlib/matplotlibrc (if $XDG_CONFIG_HOME is set)
12 # other platforms:
13 #     $HOME/.matplotlib/matplotlibrc
```

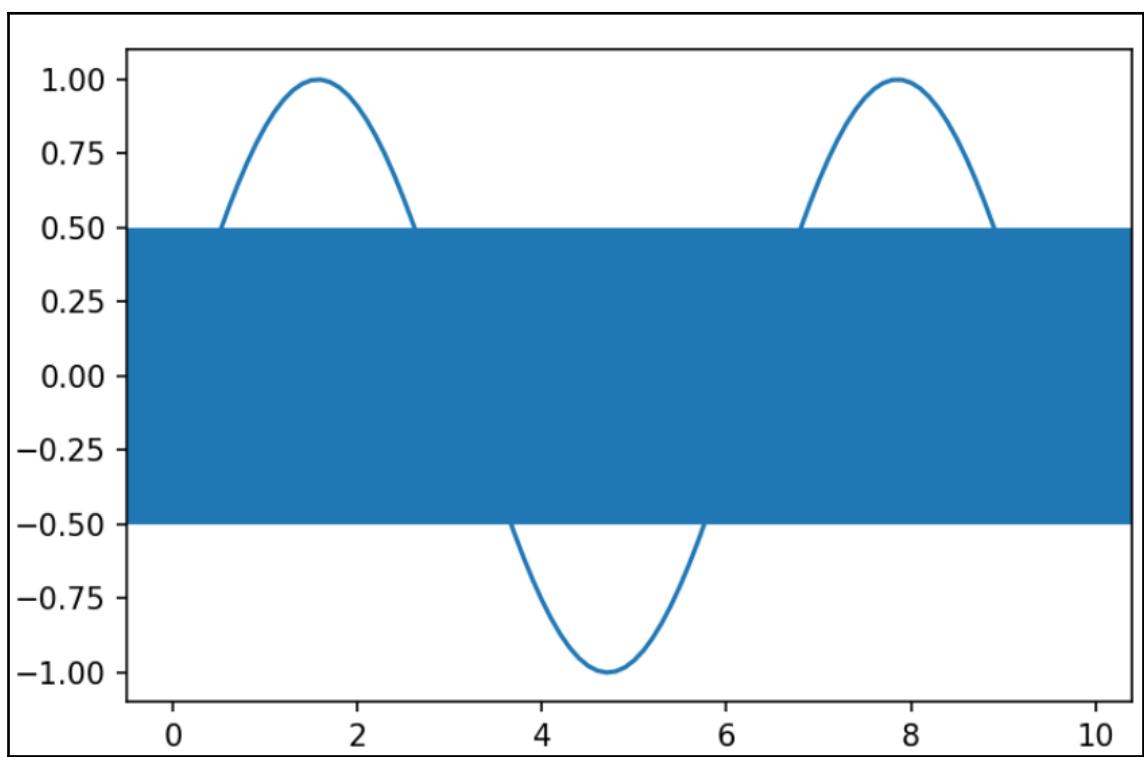
Chapter 2: Drawing on Plots

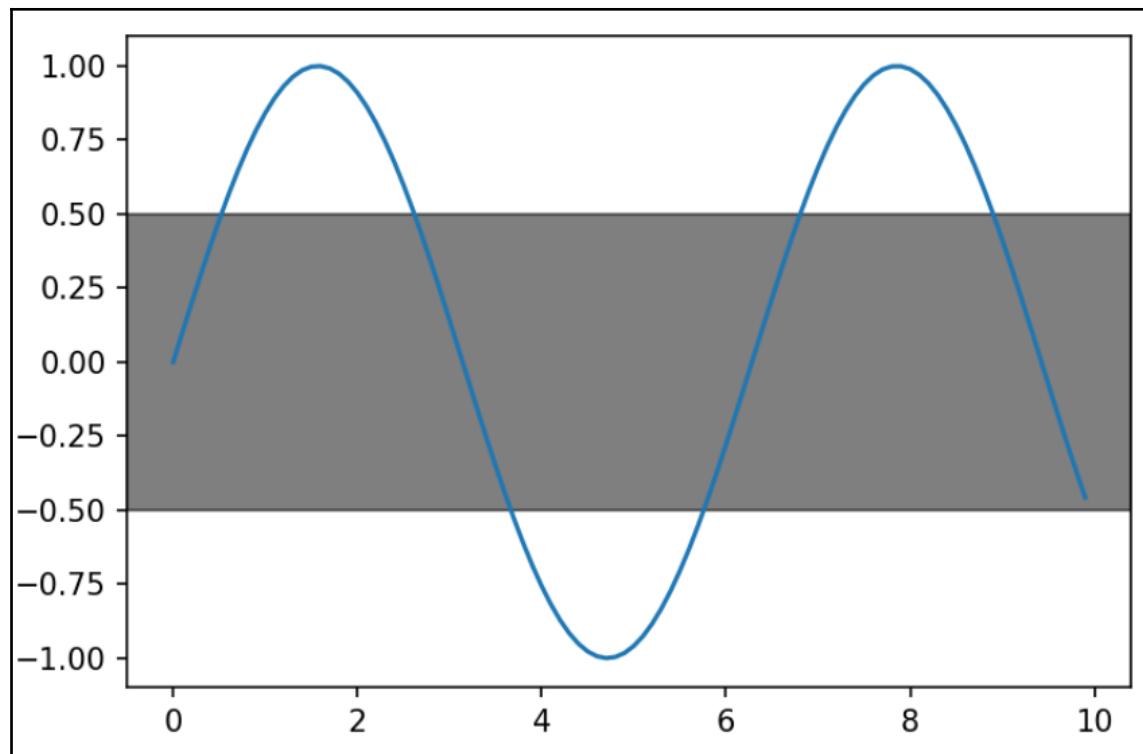


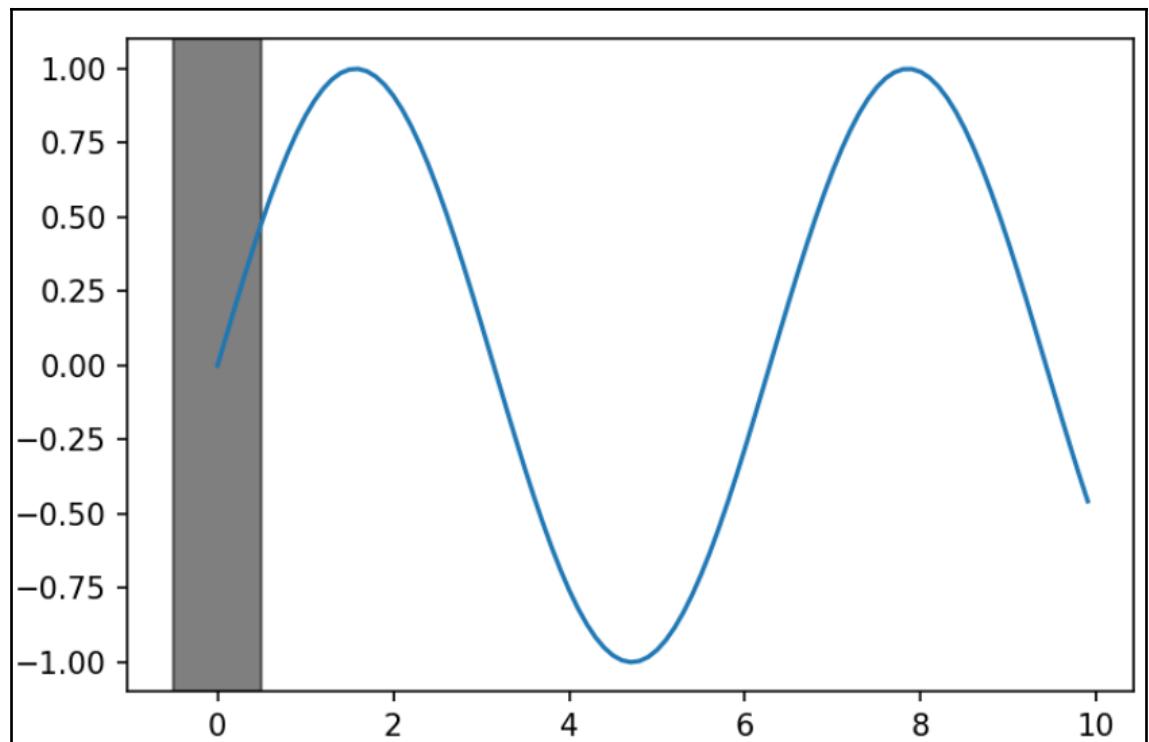


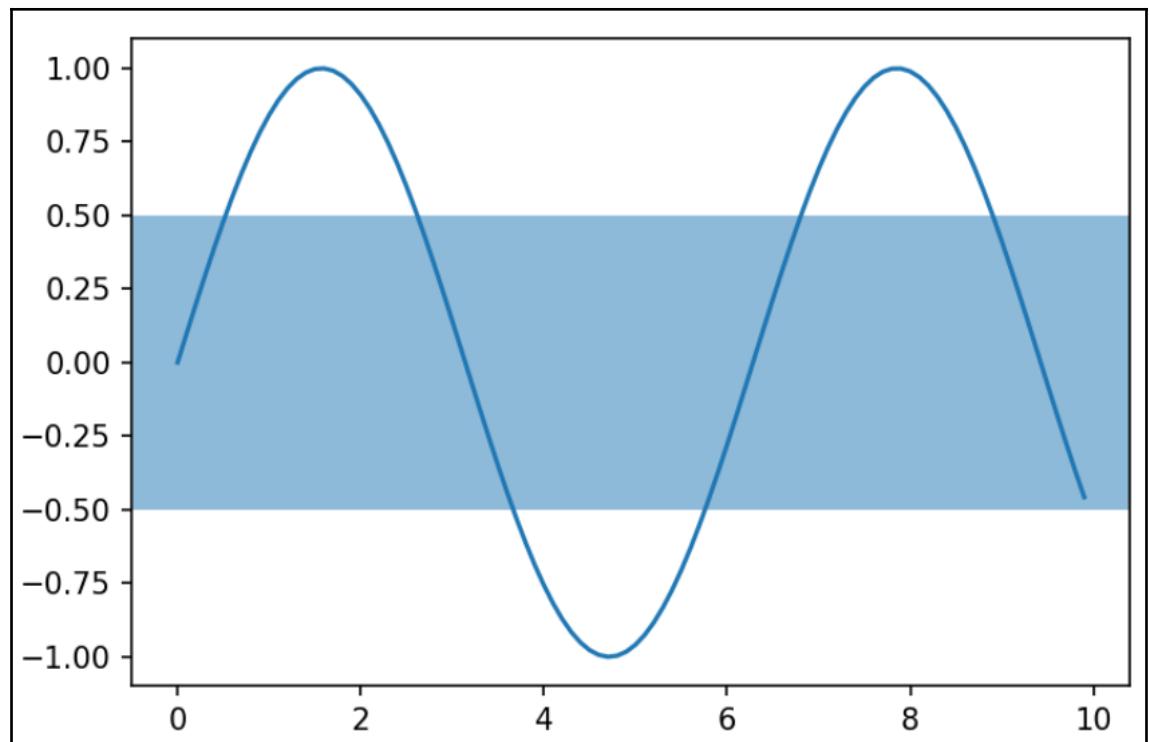


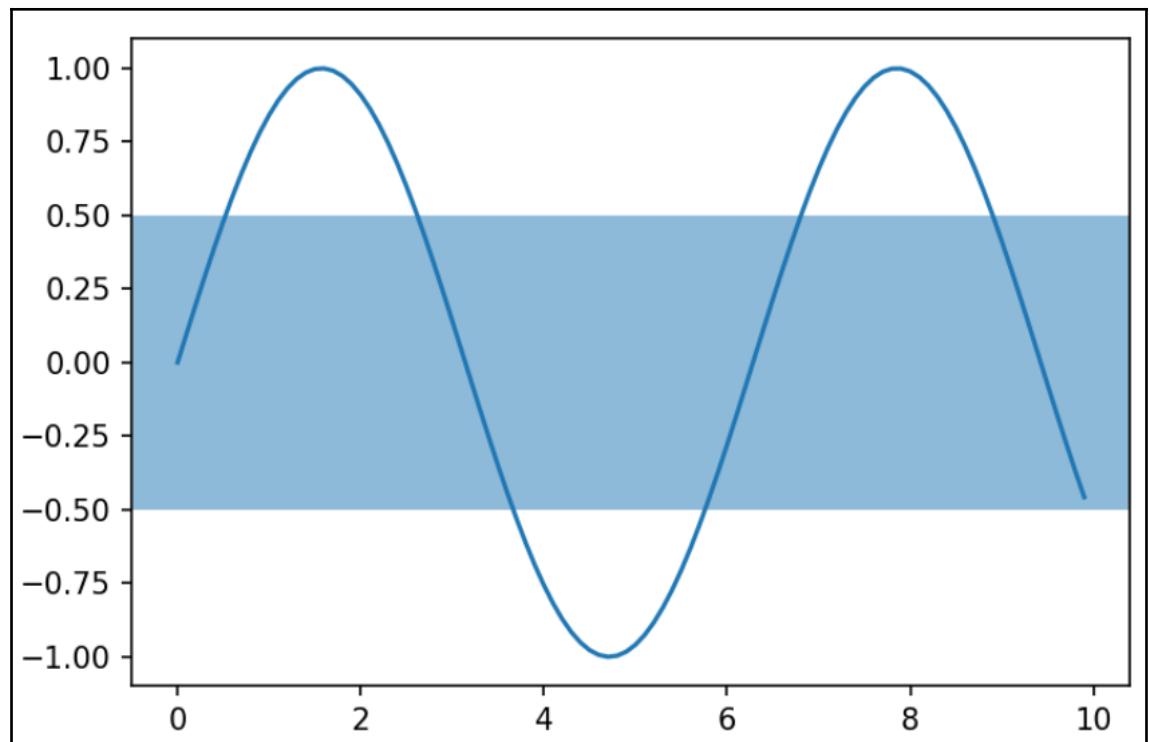


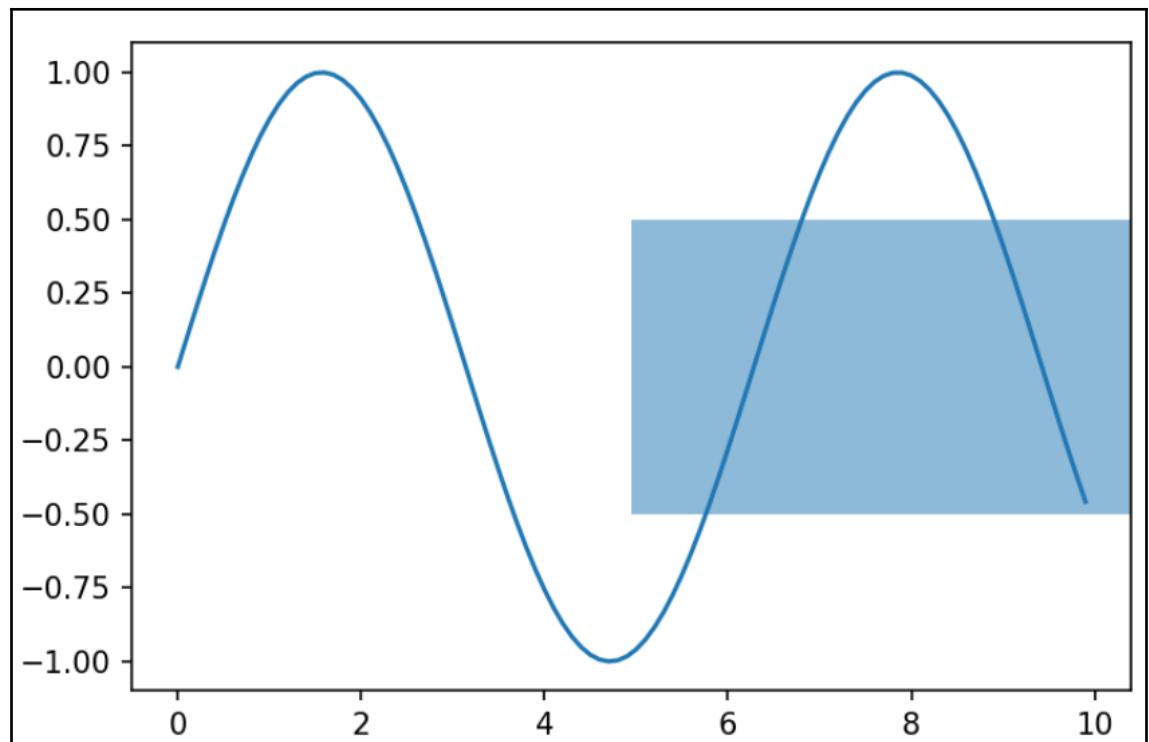


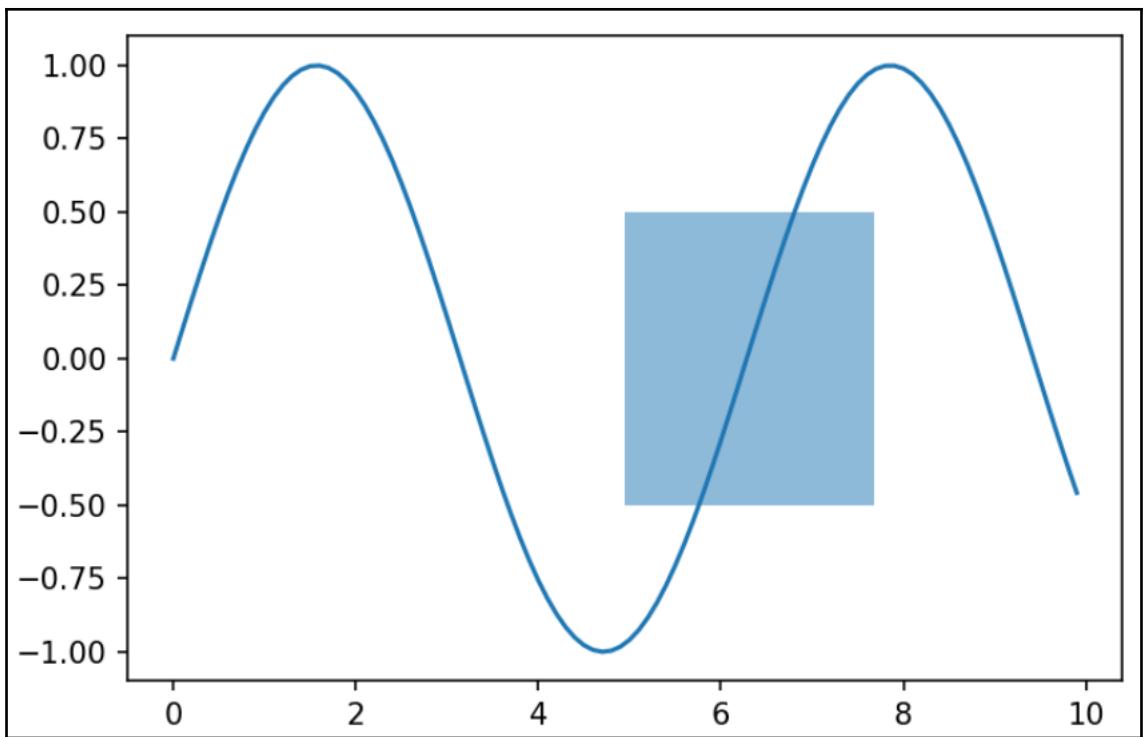


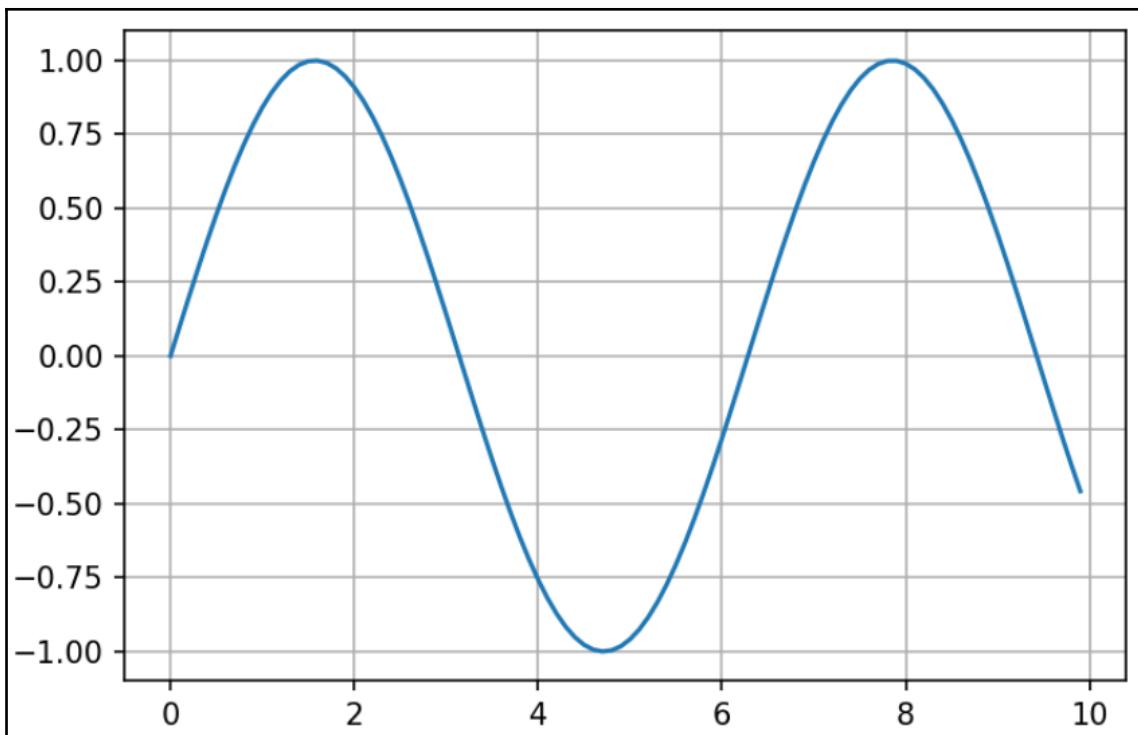


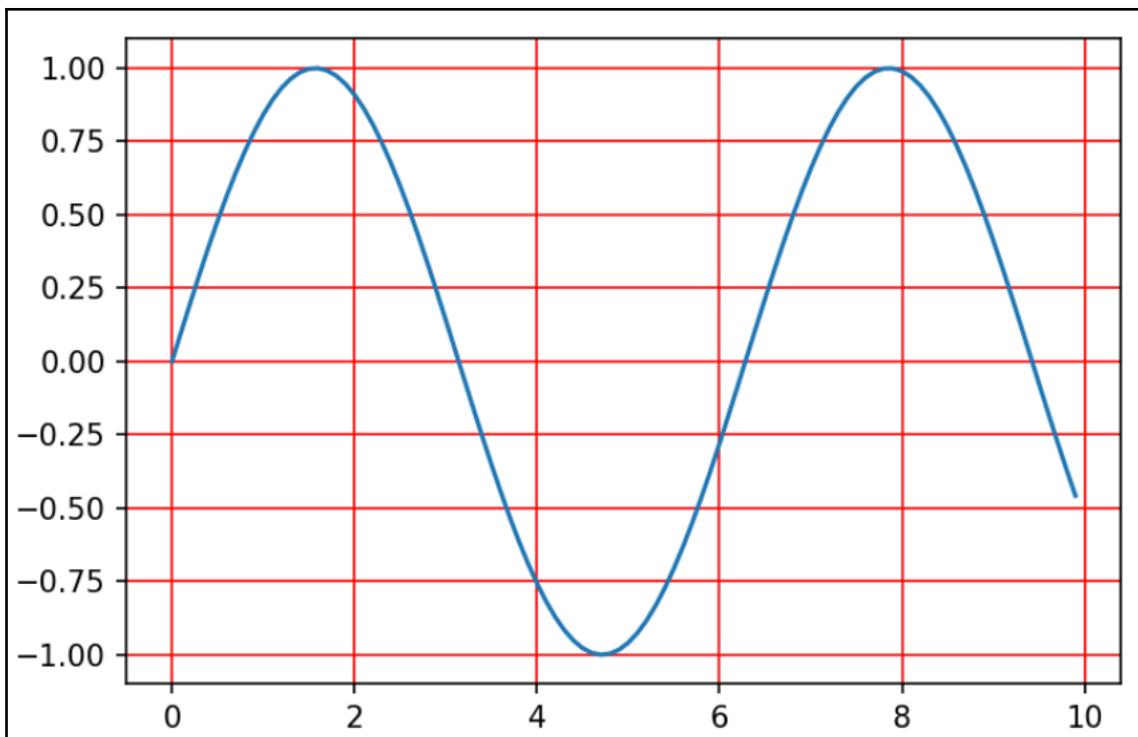


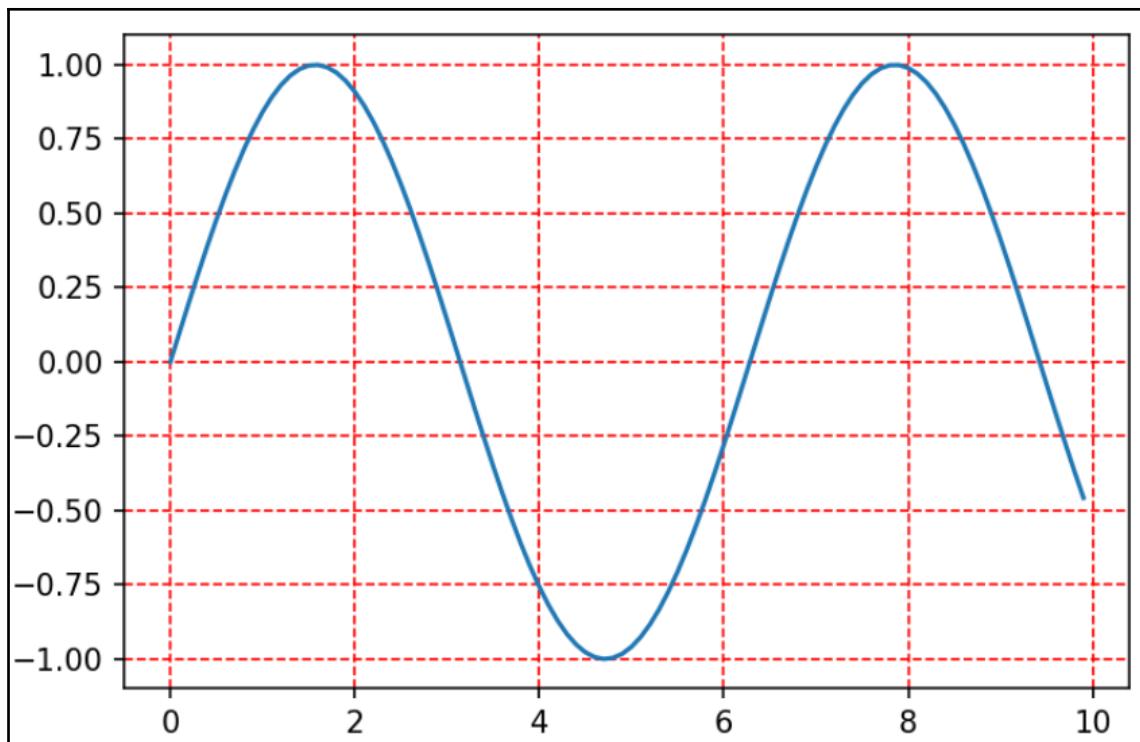


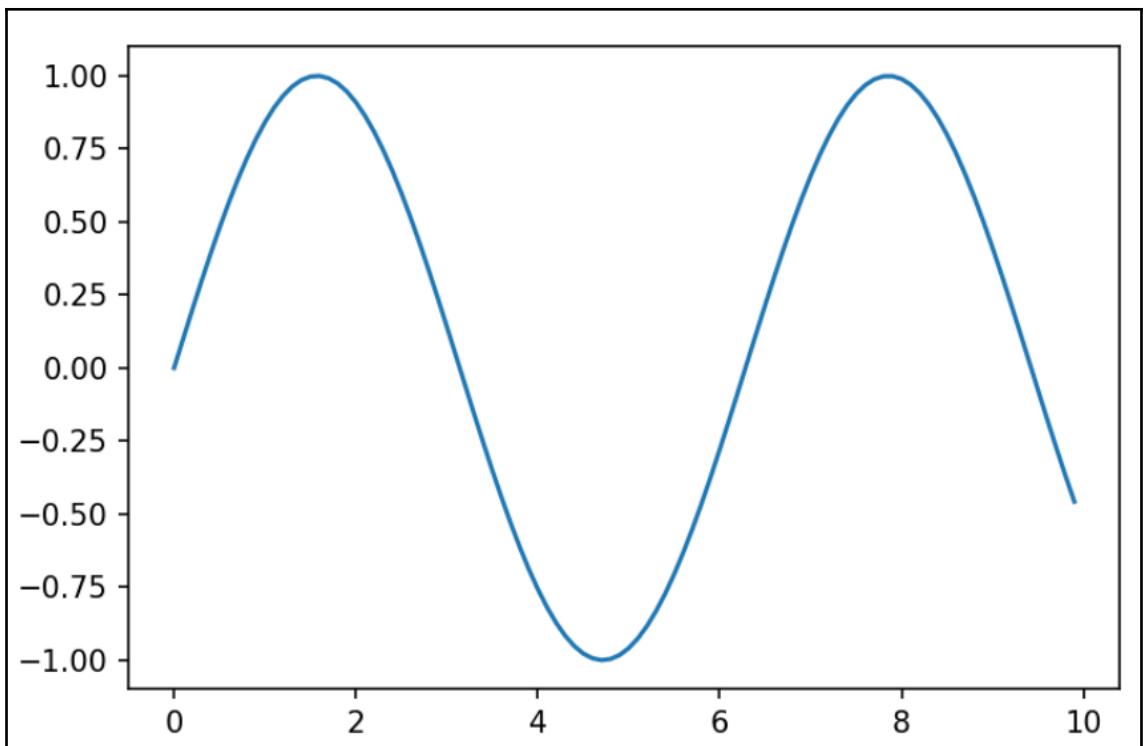


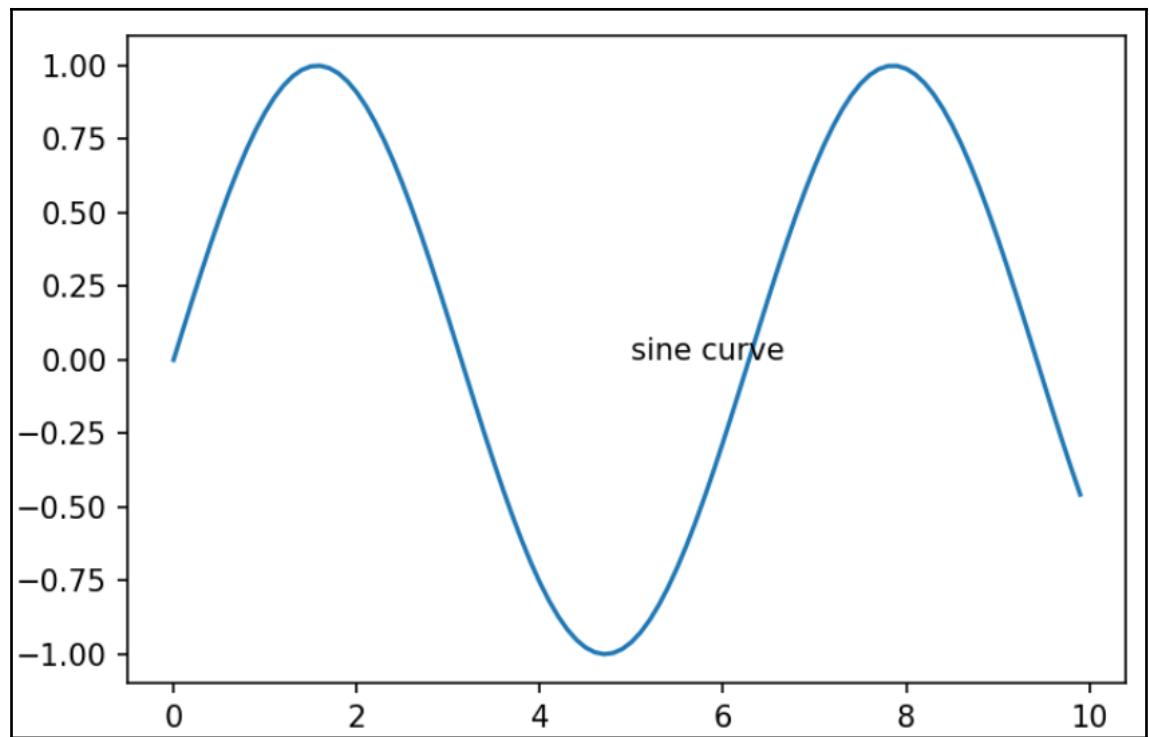


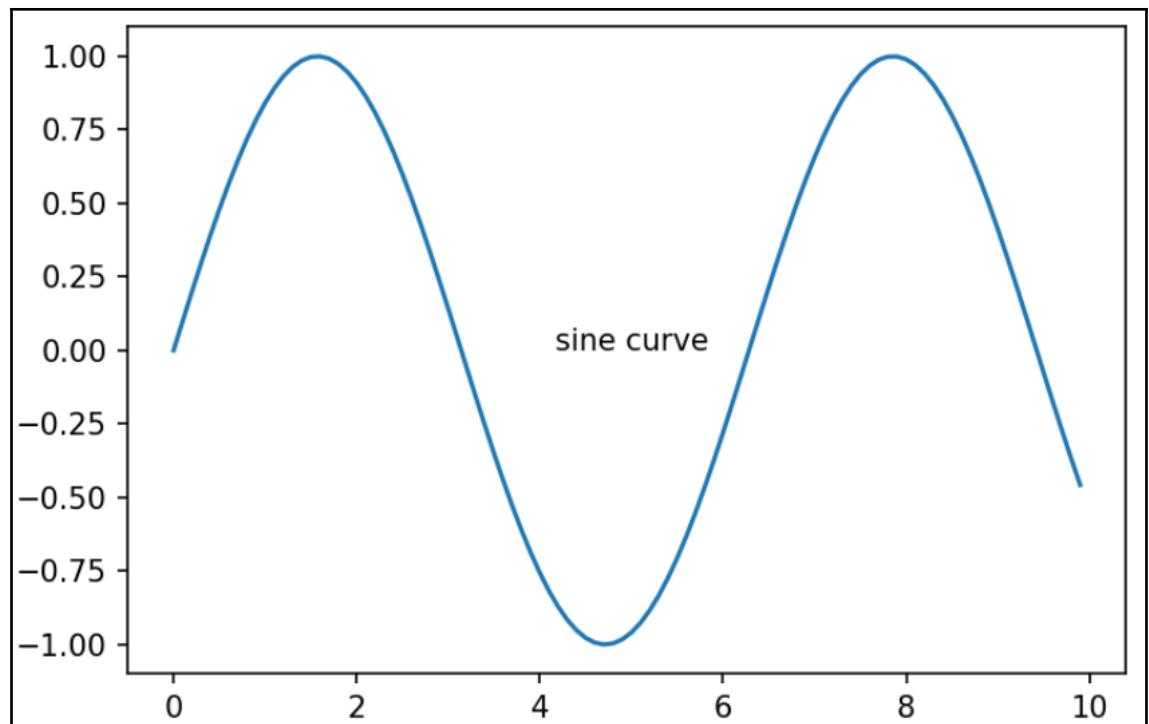


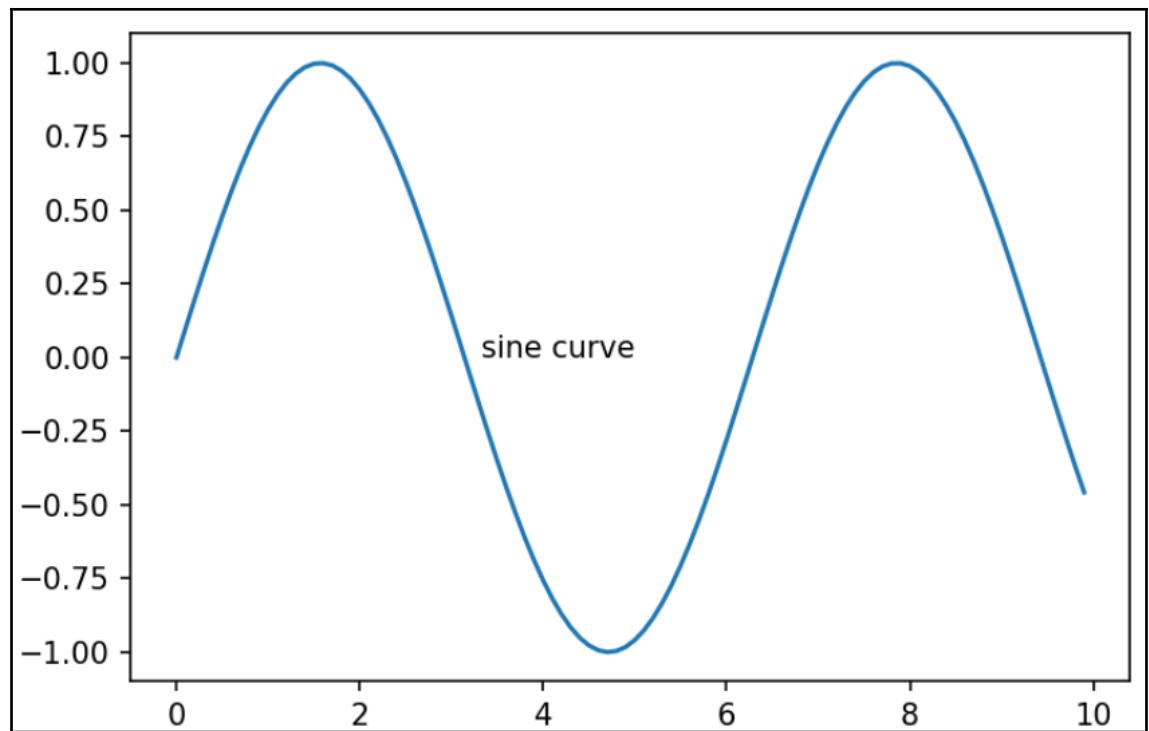


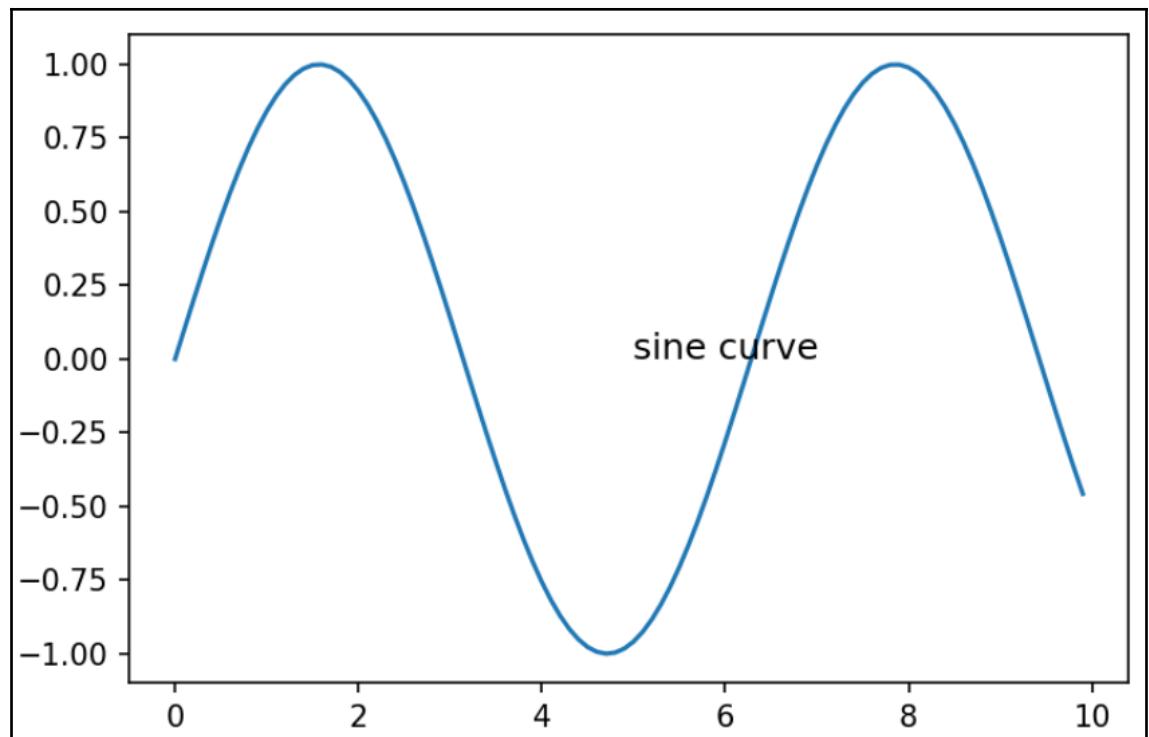


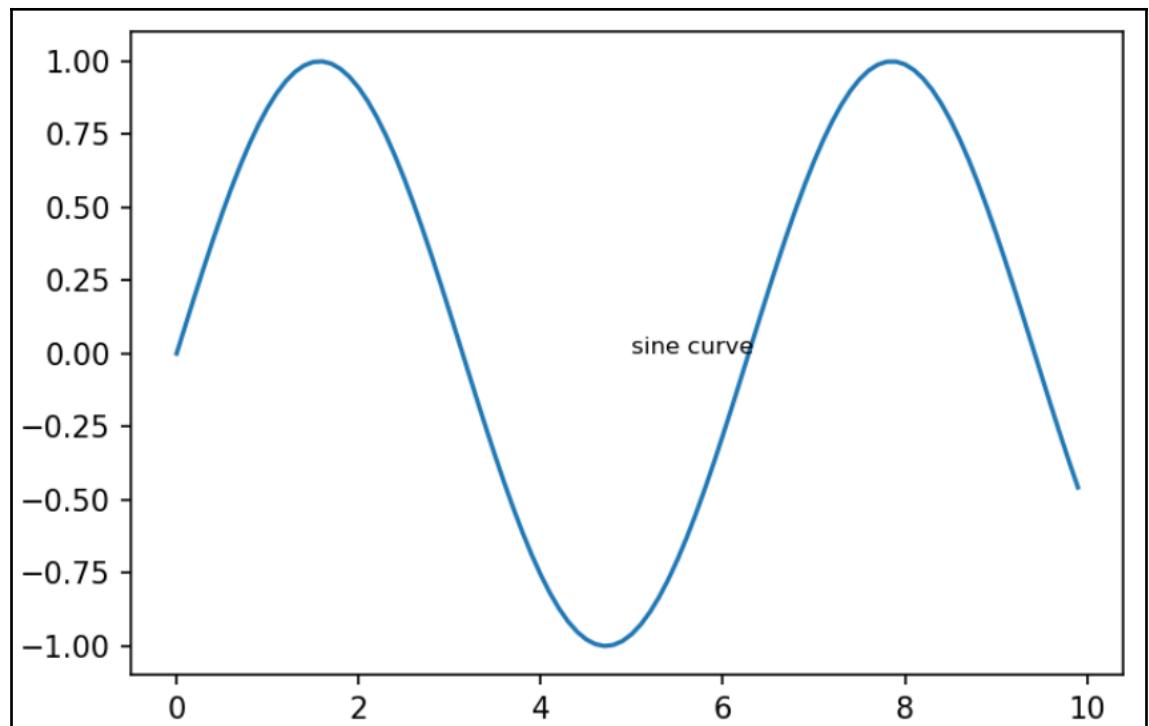


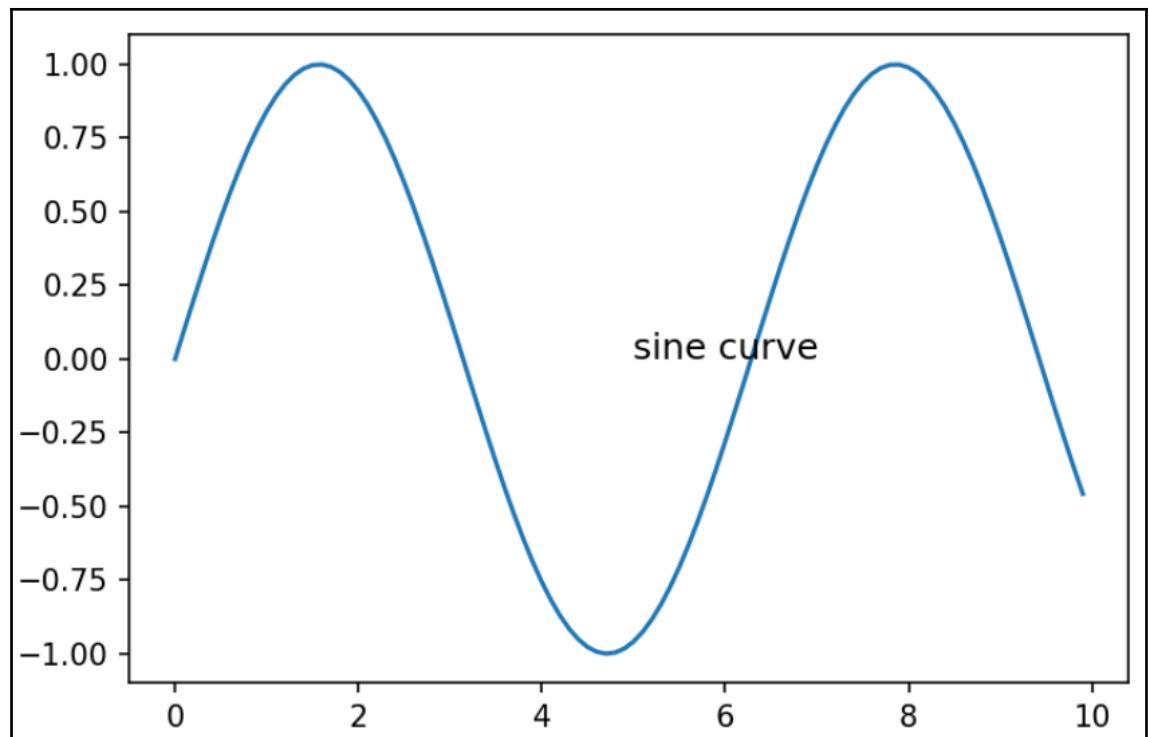


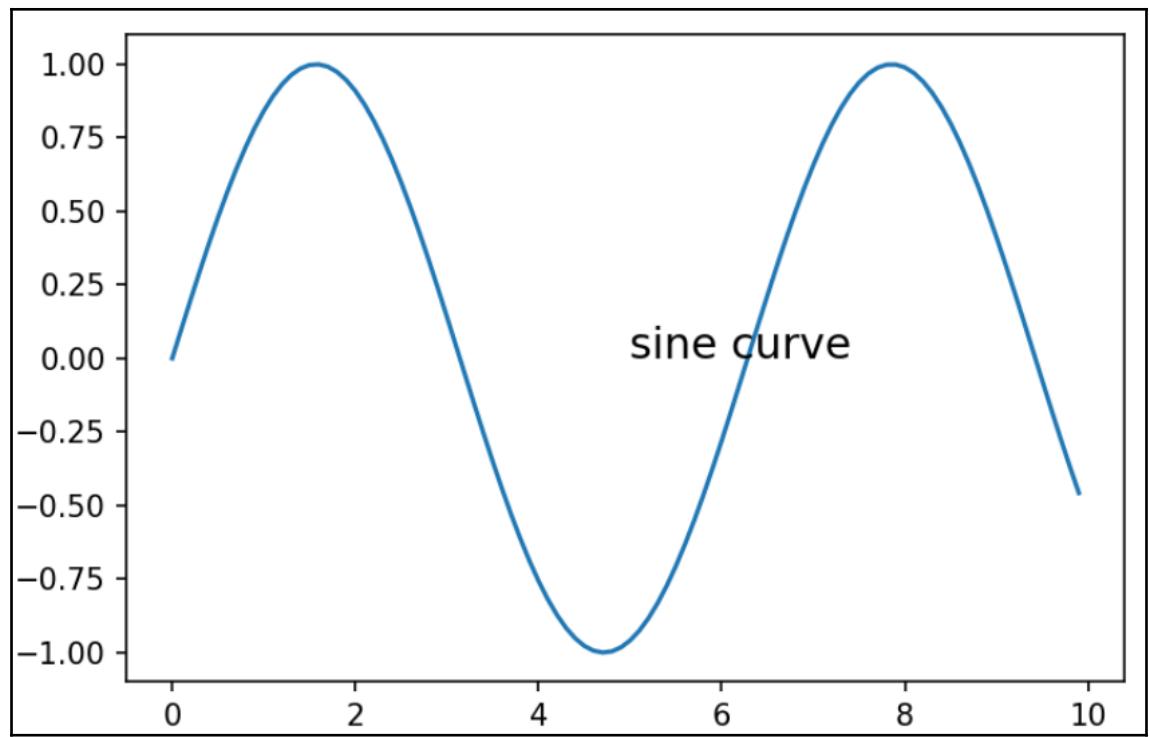


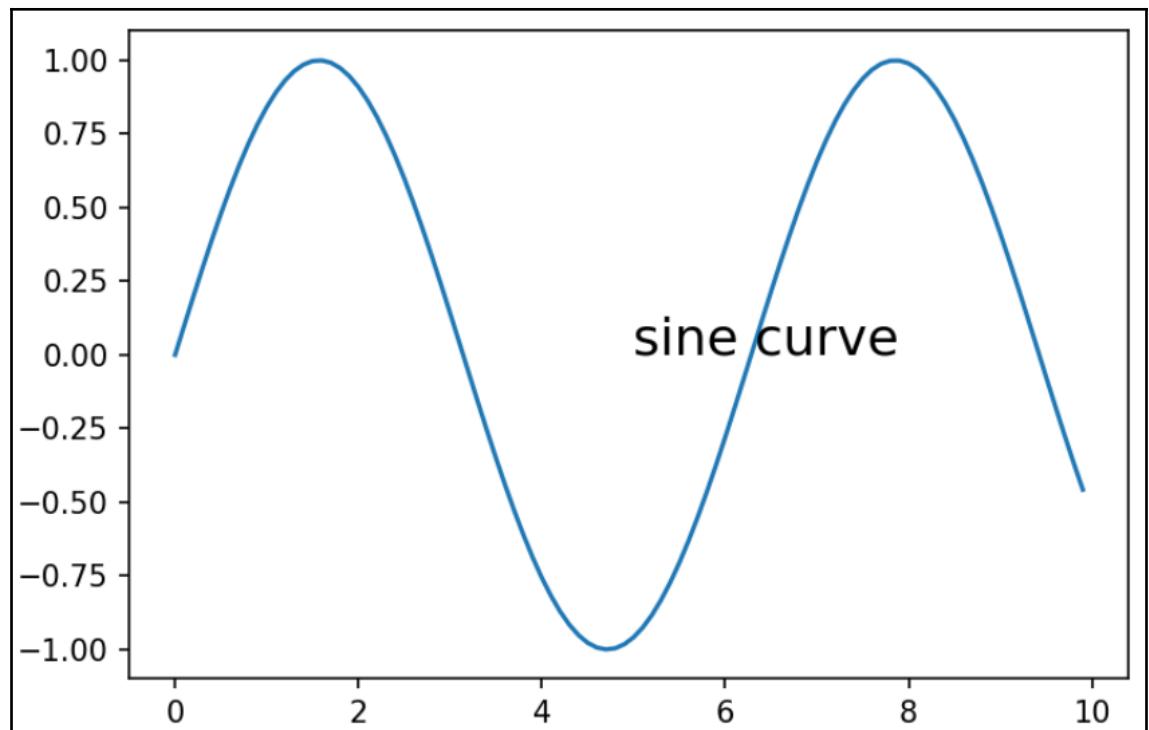


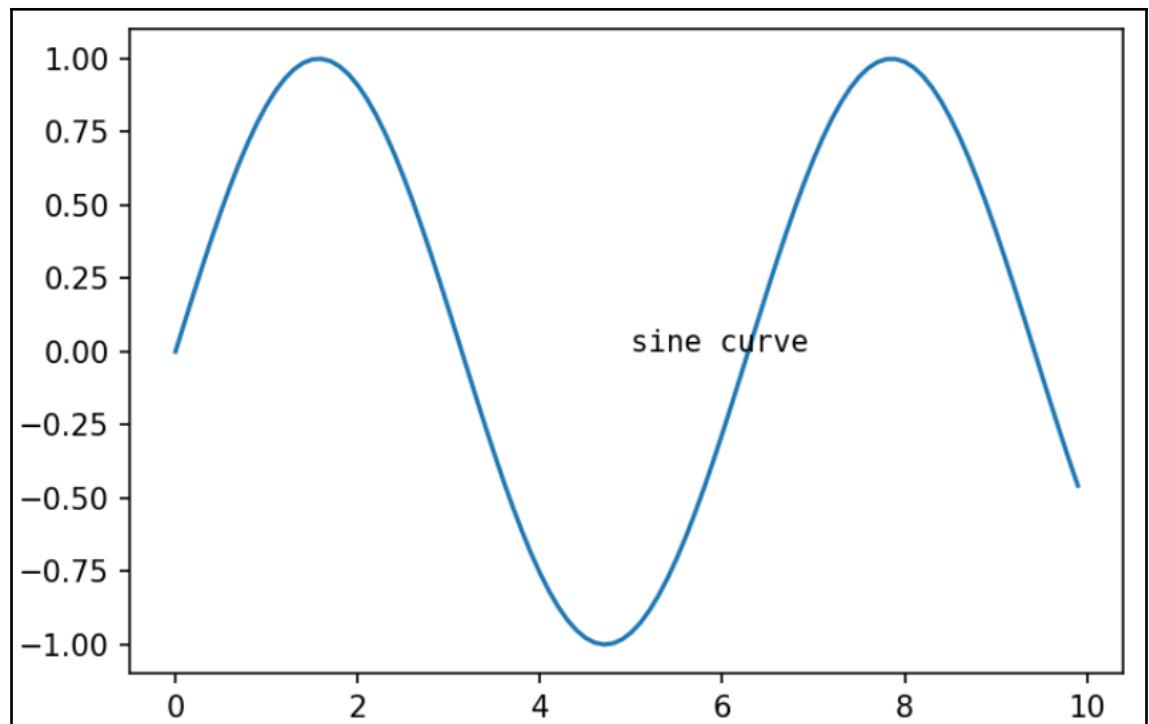


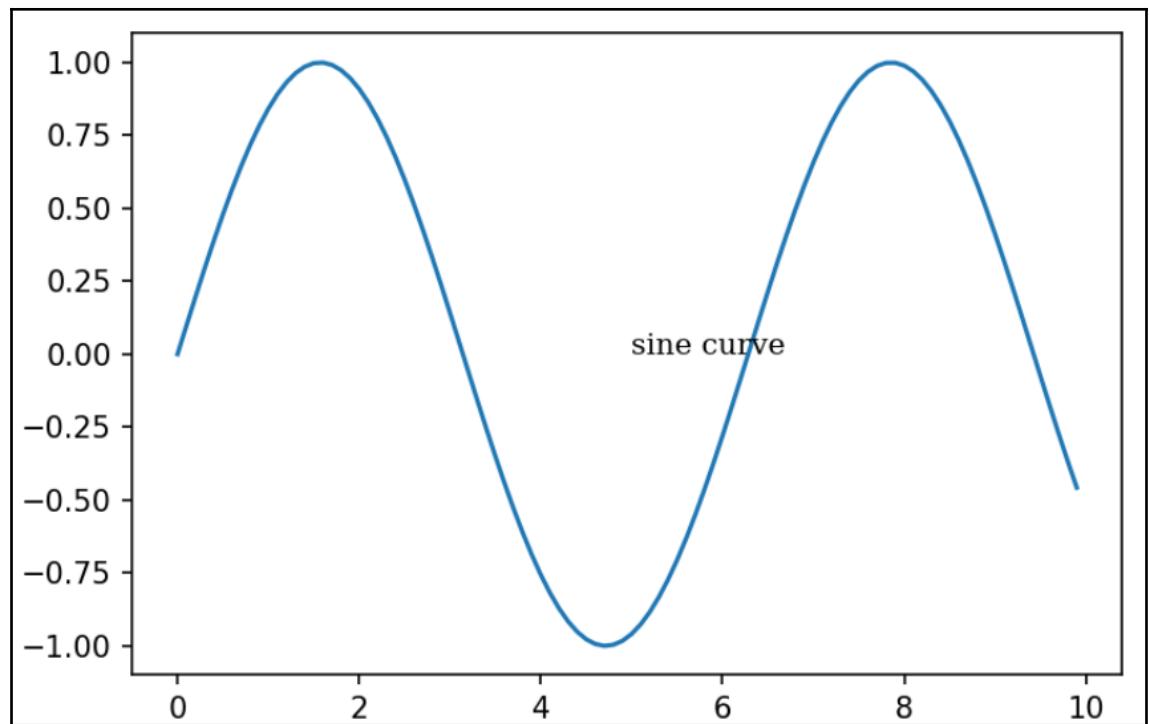


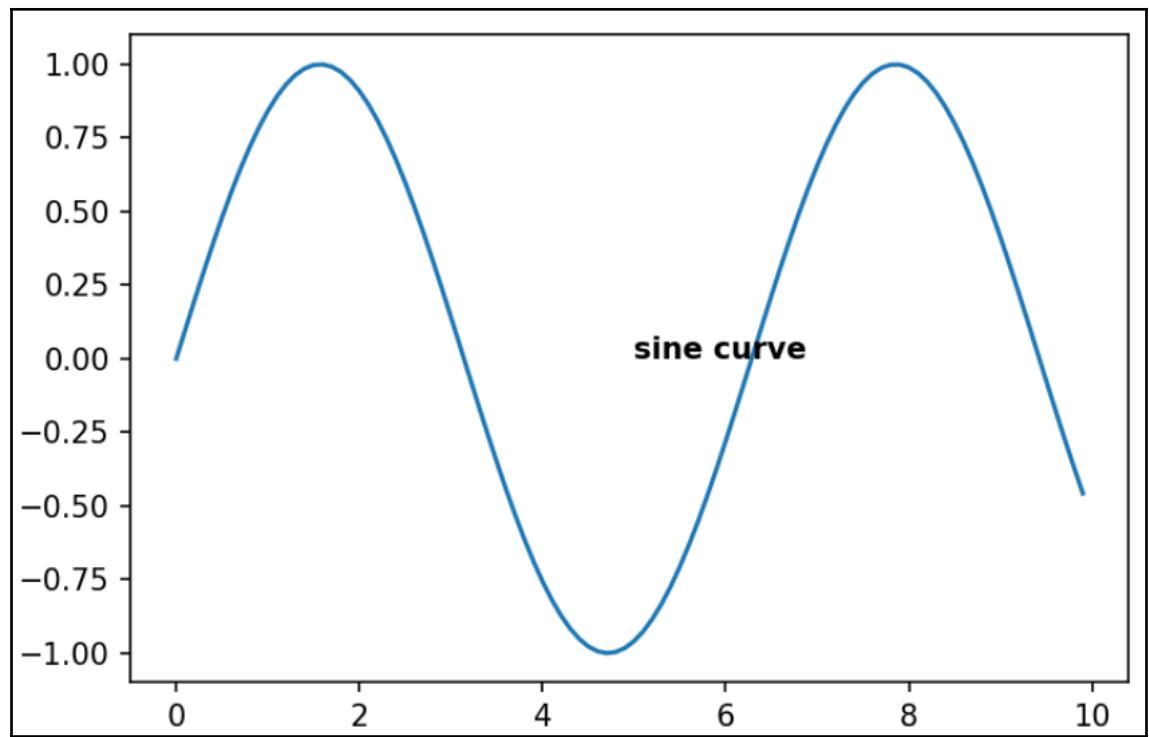


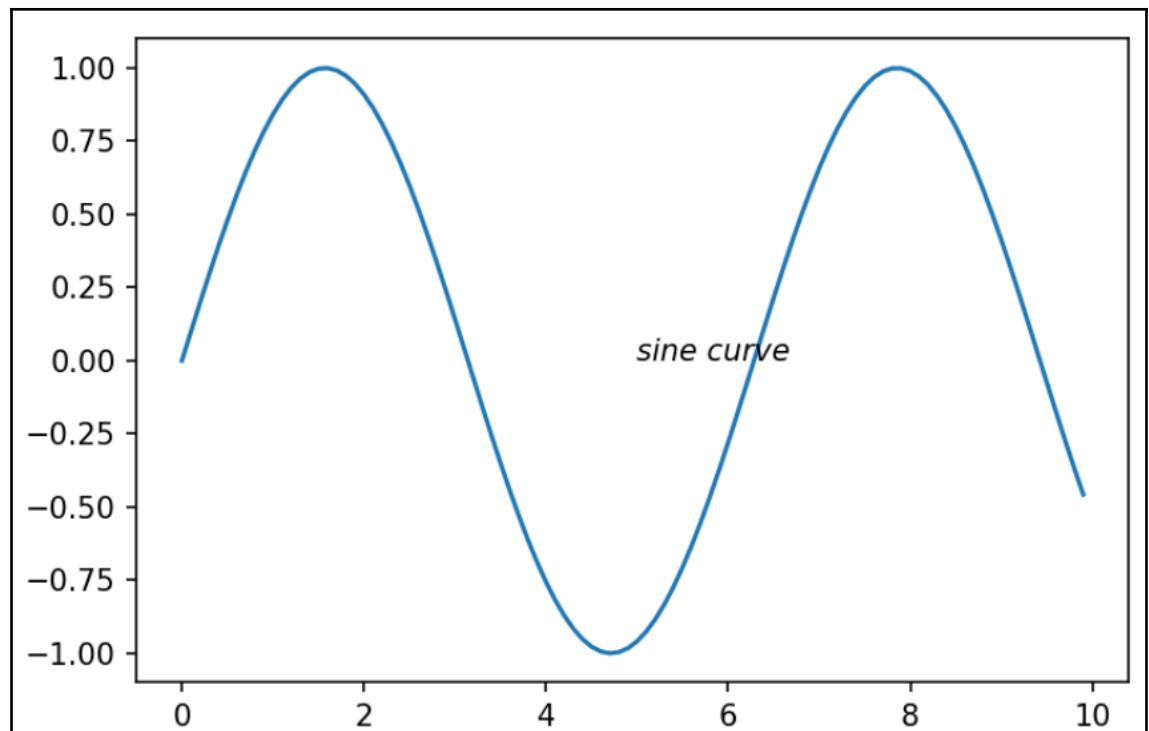


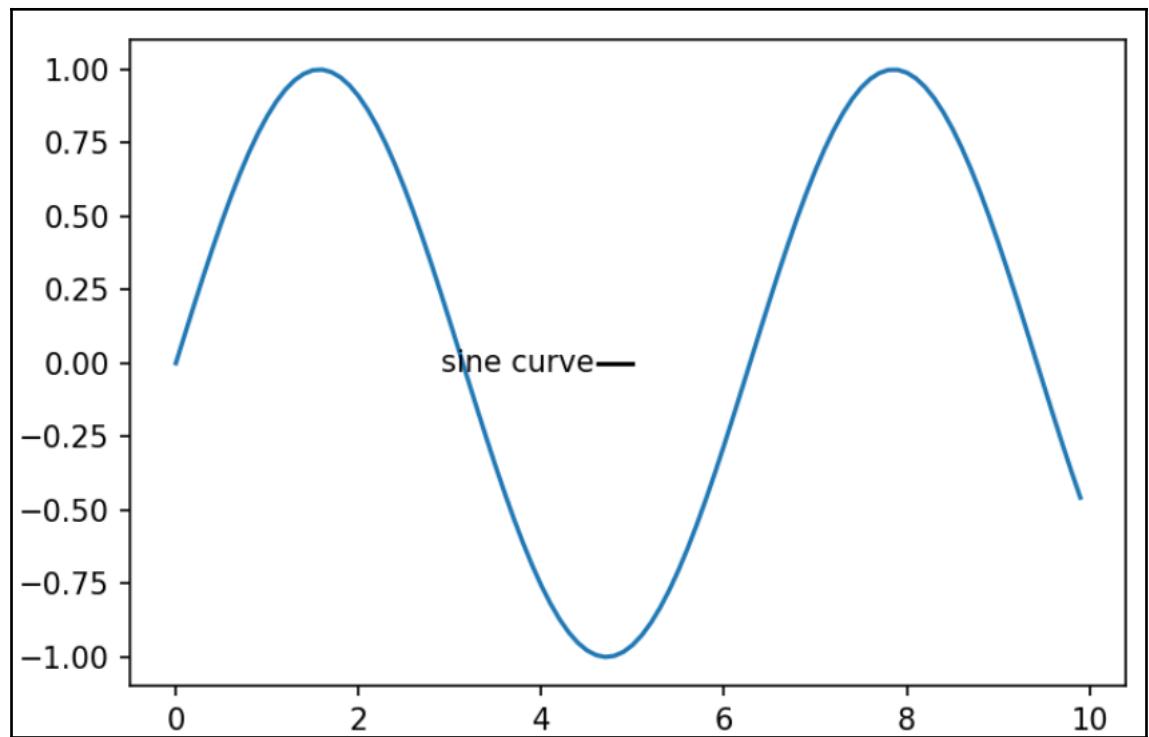


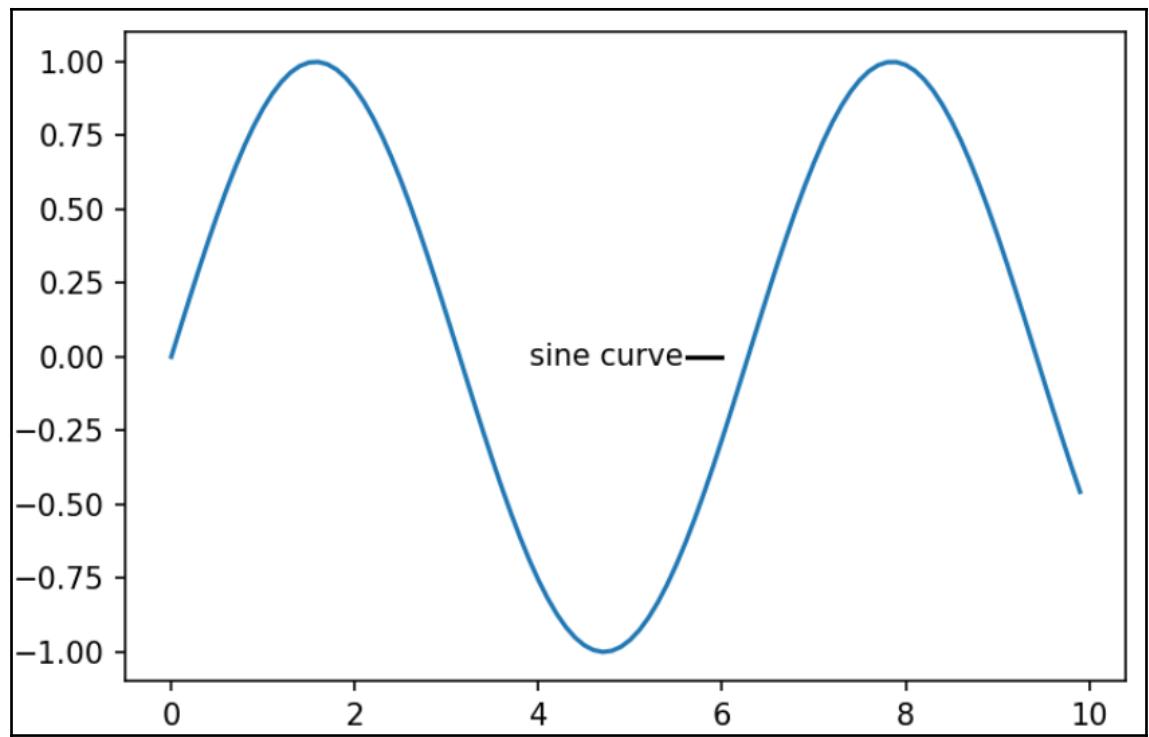


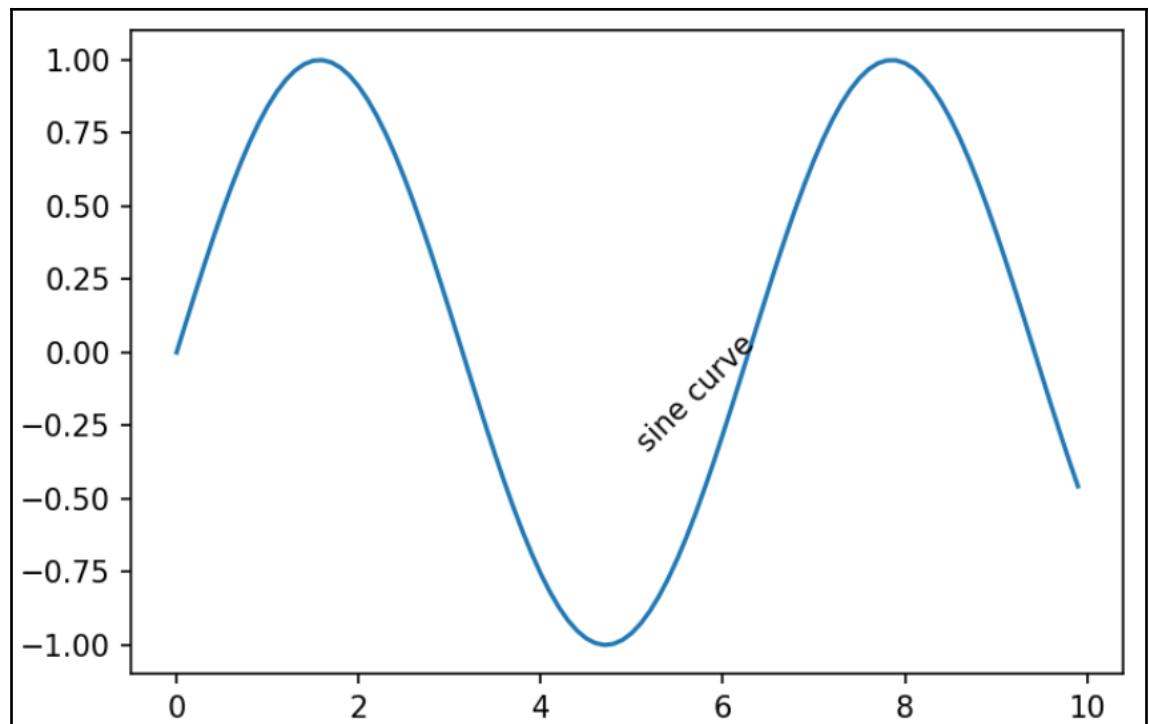


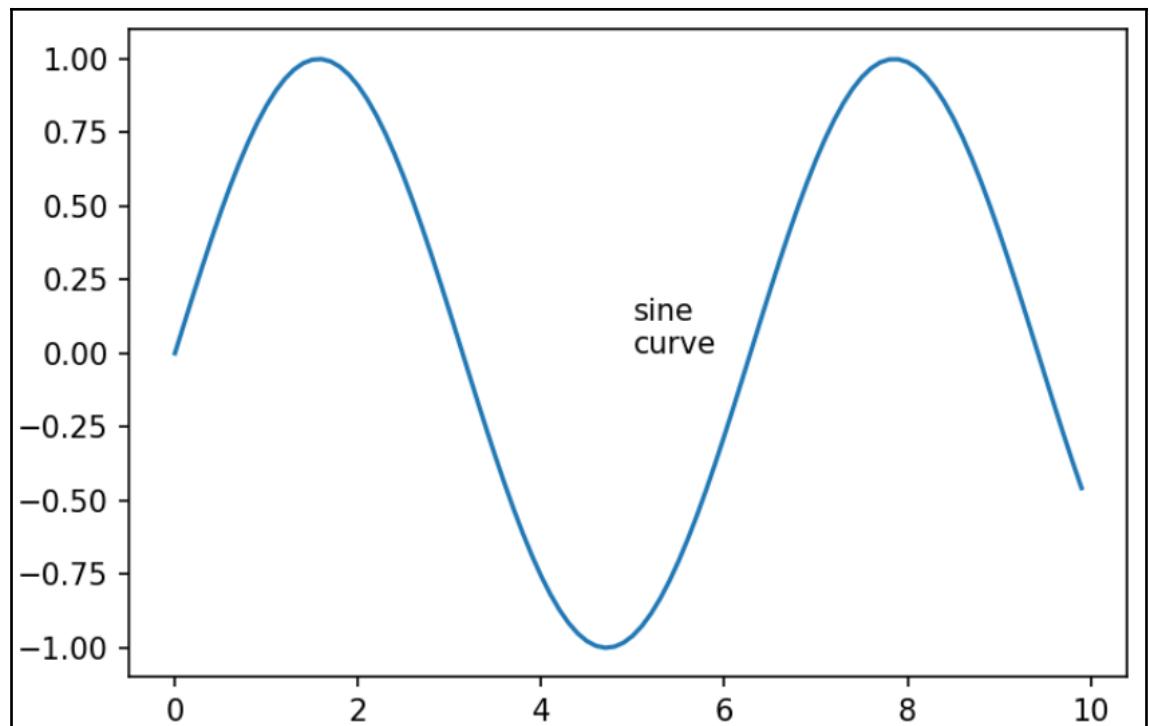


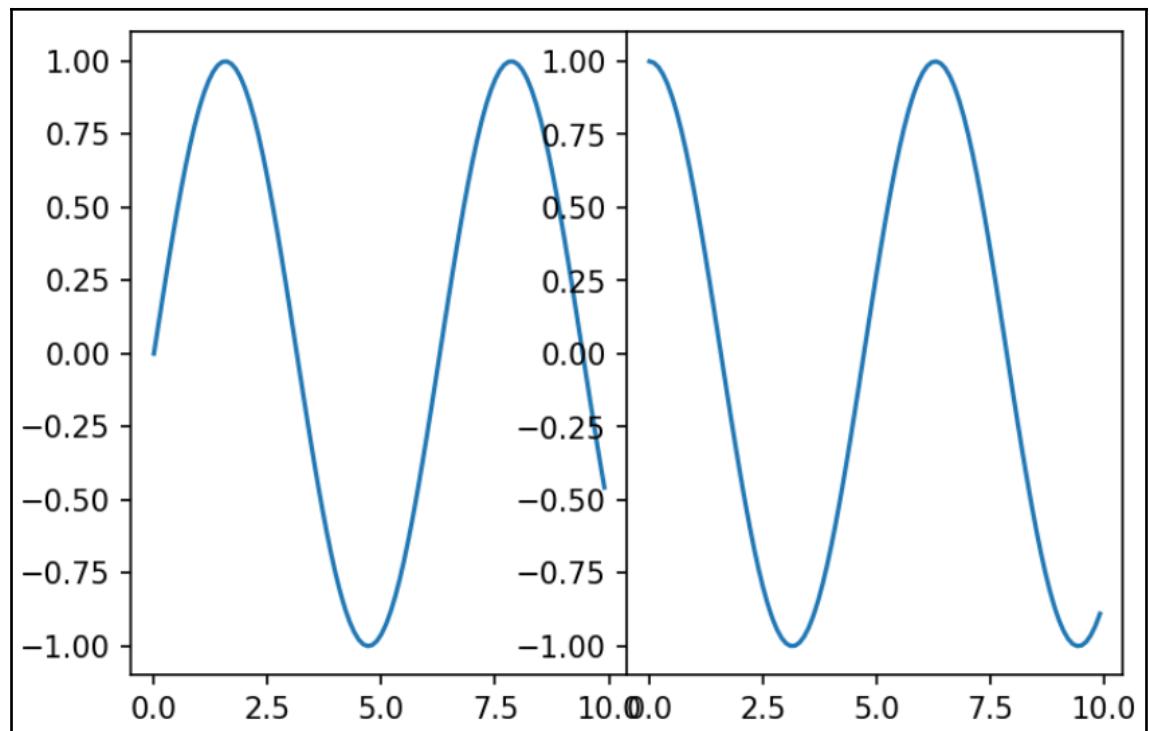


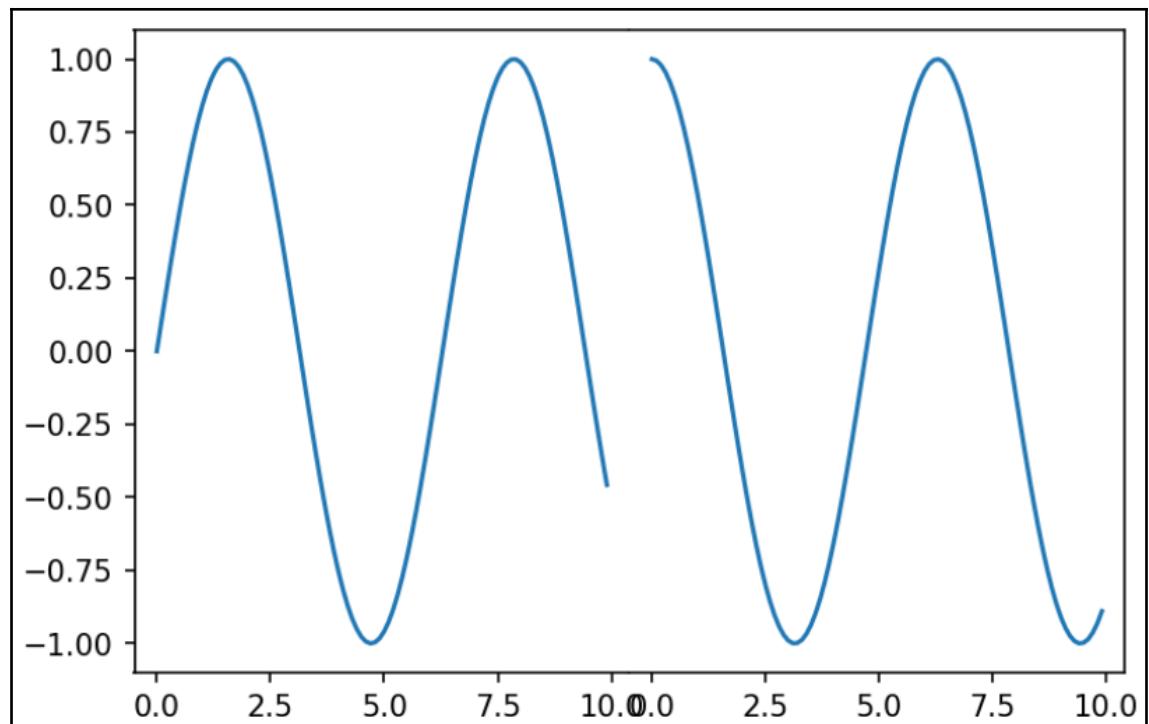


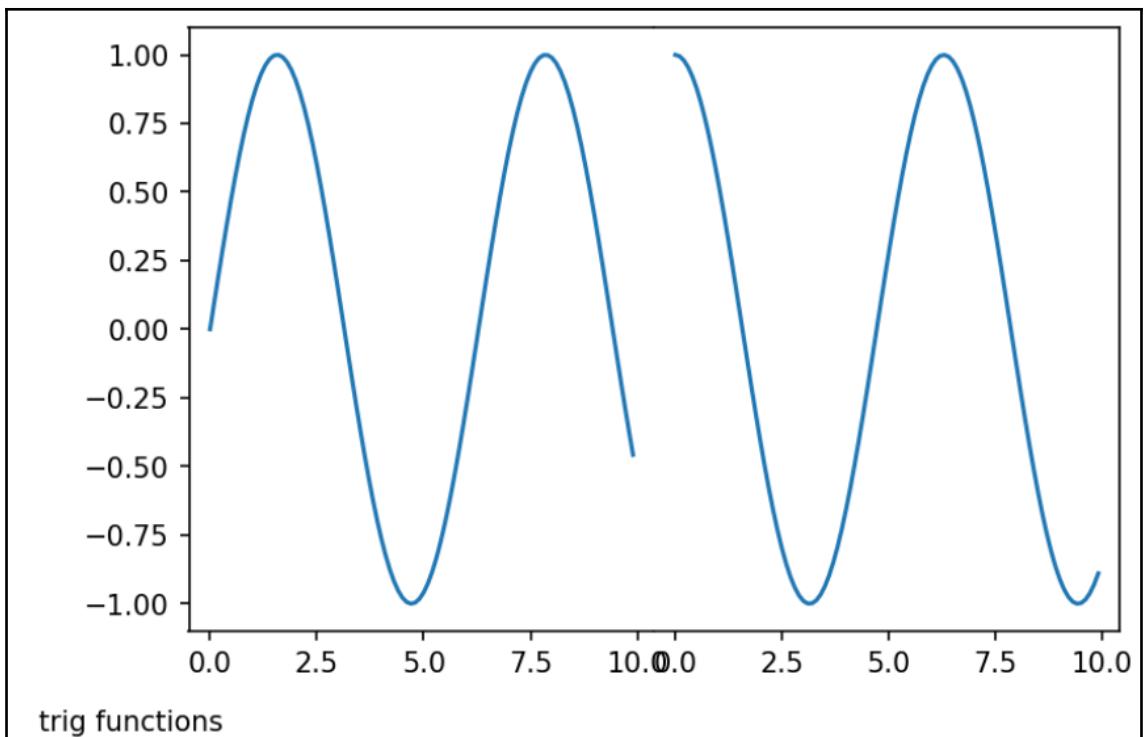


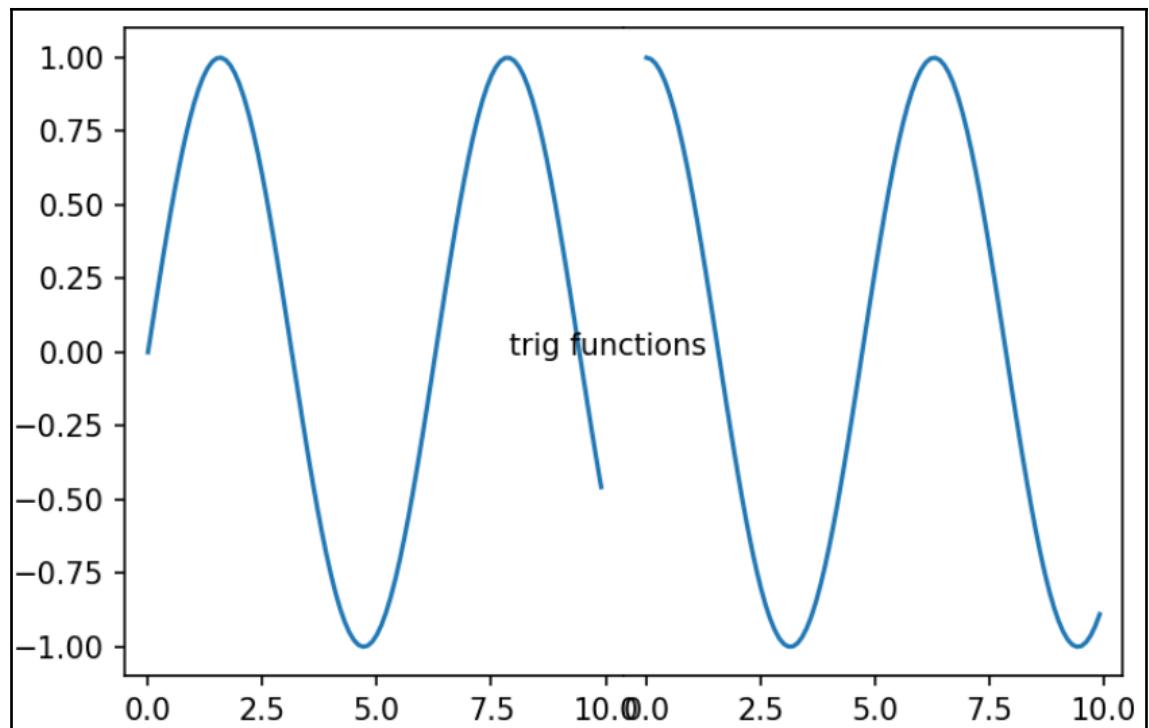


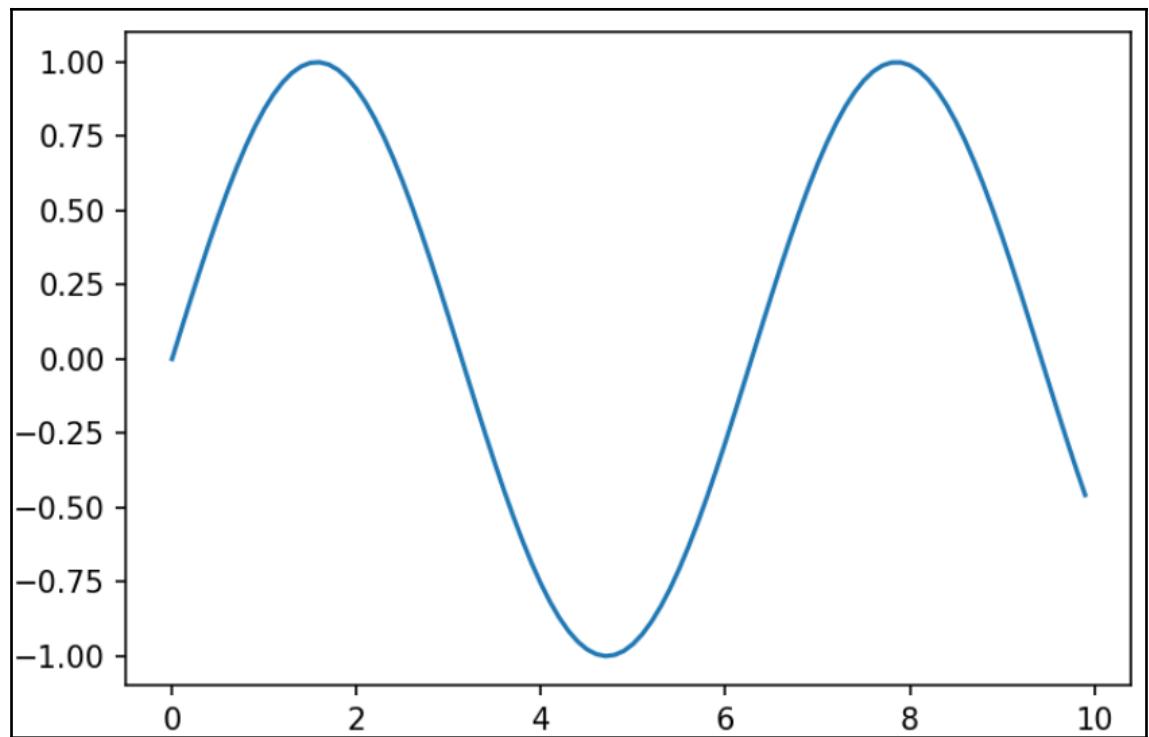


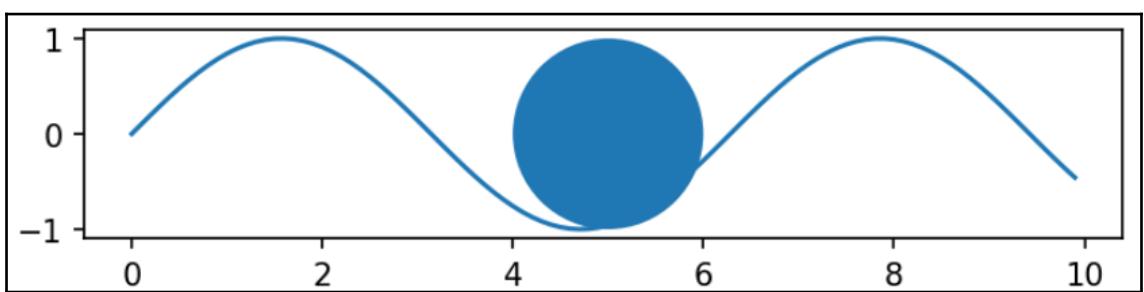
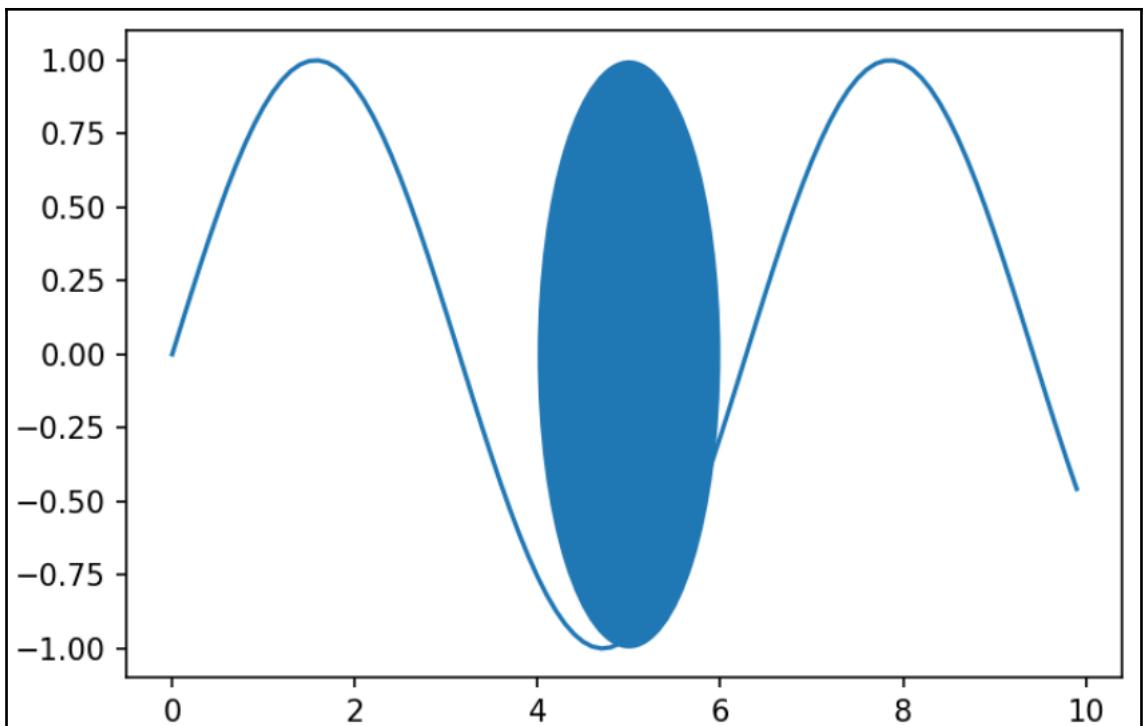


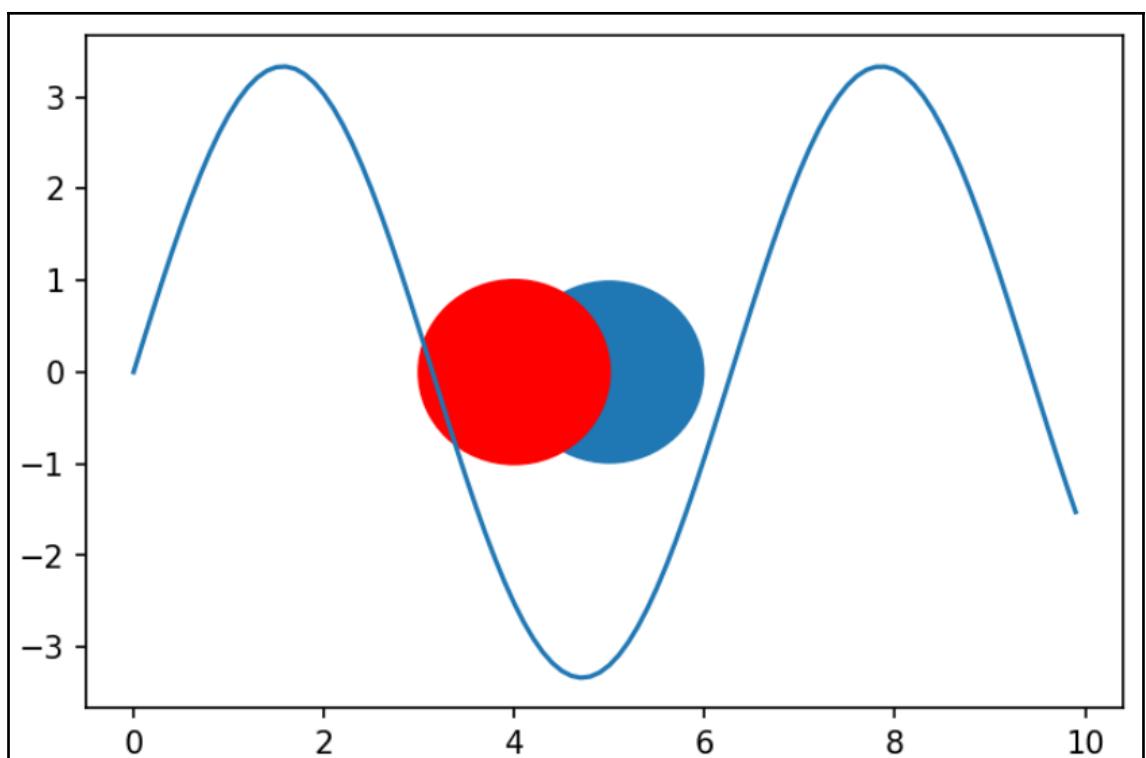


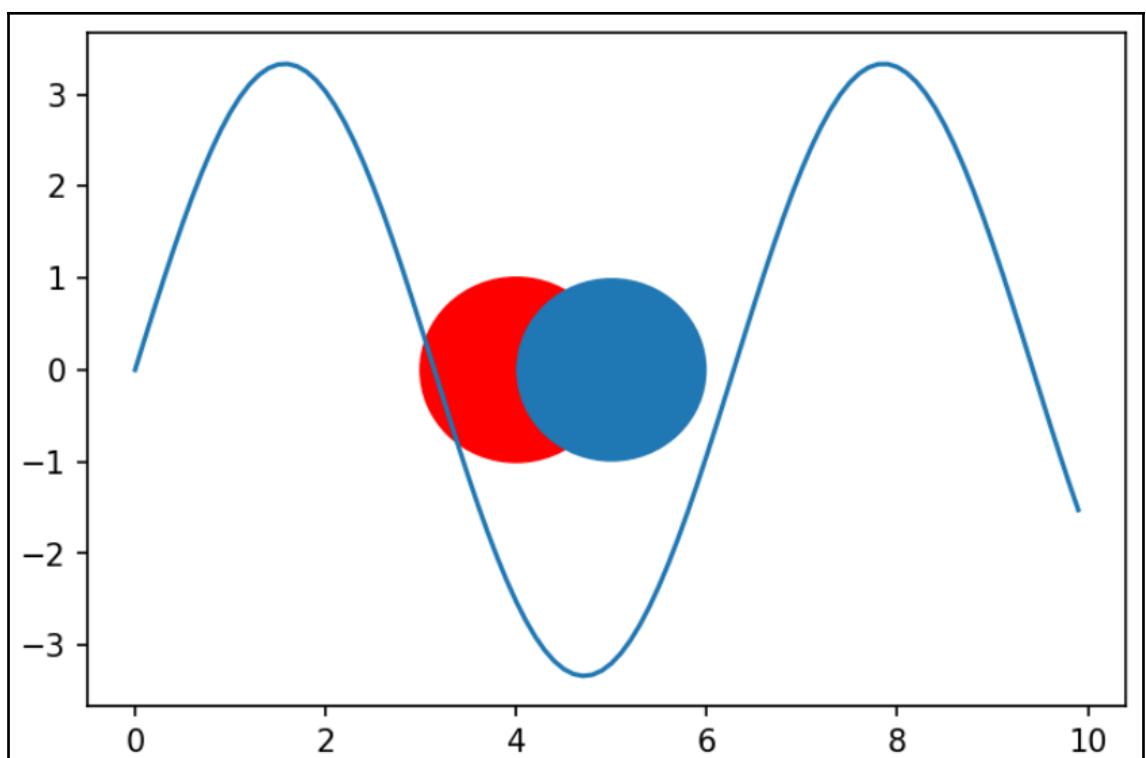


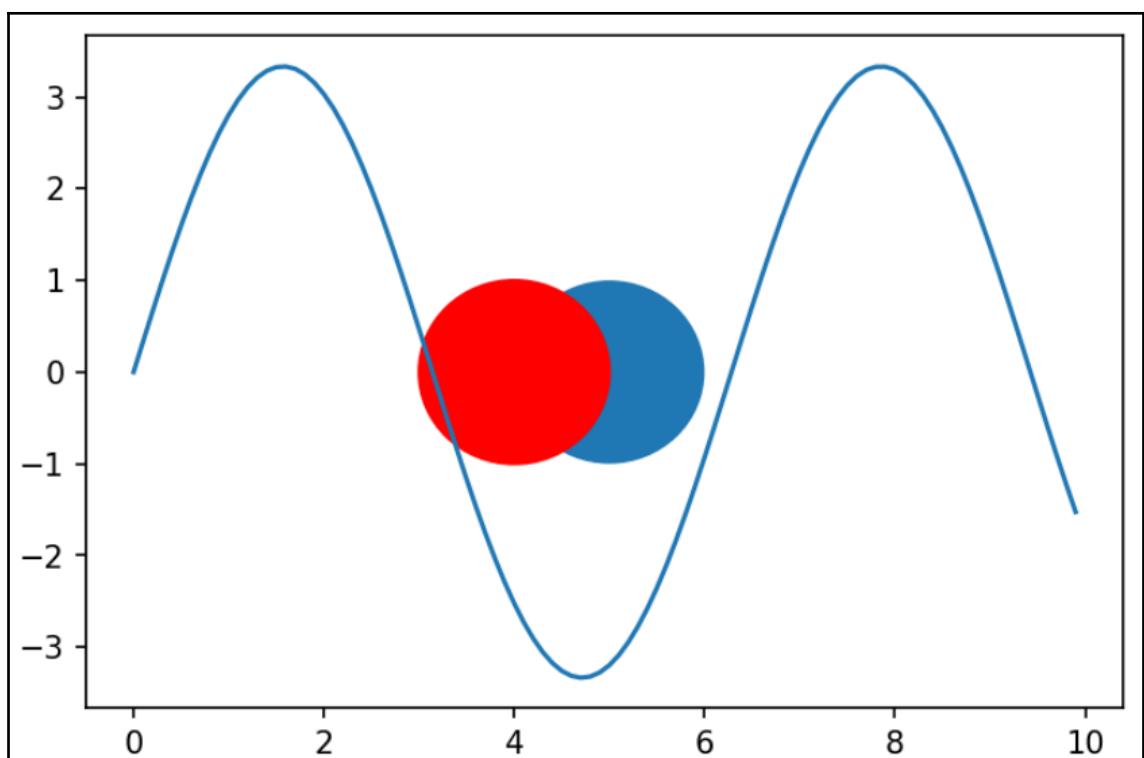


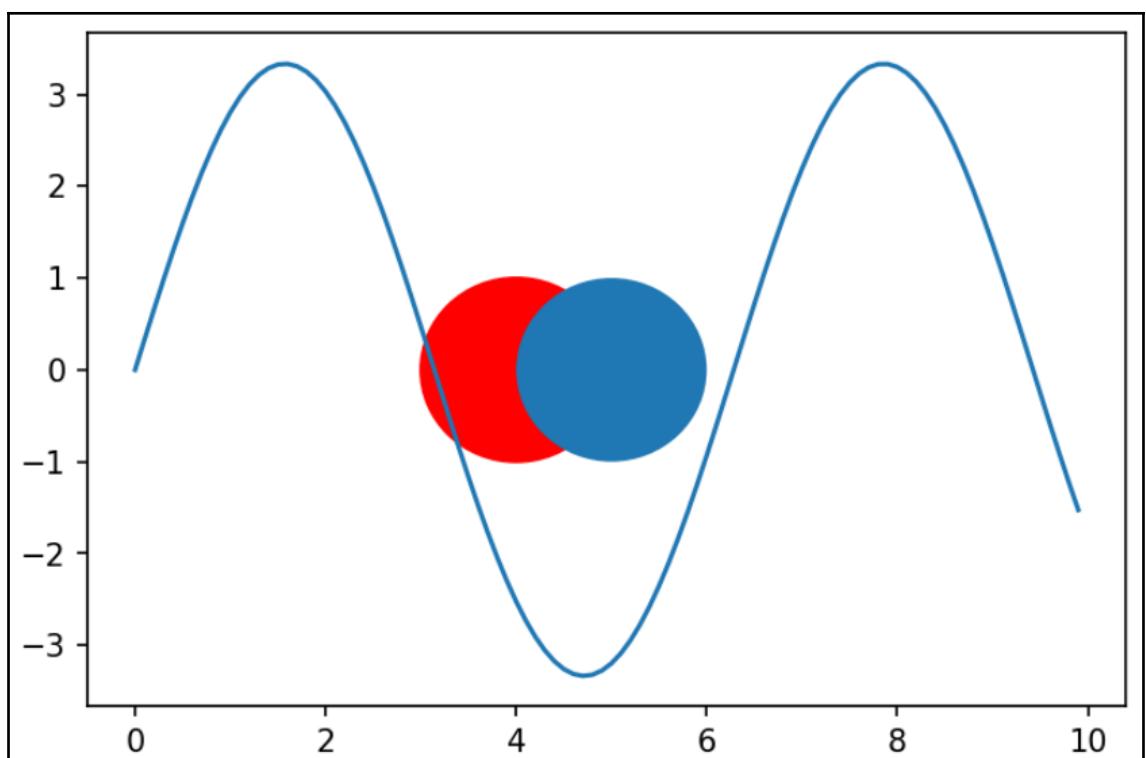


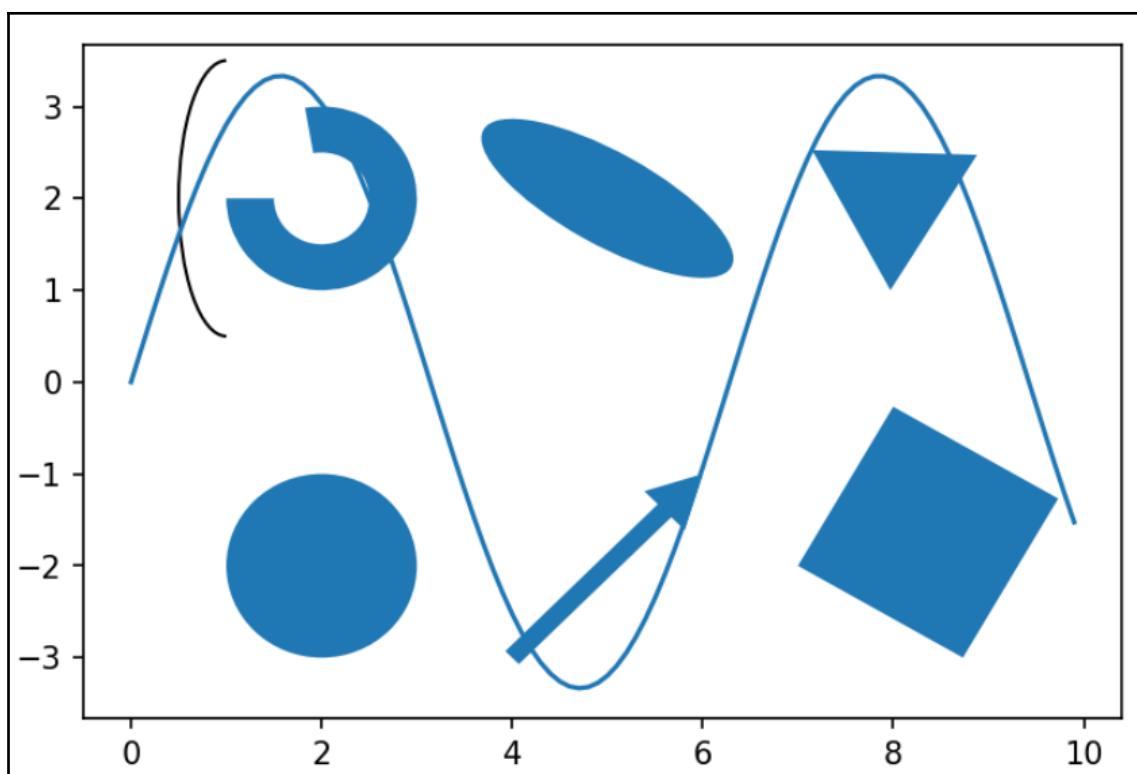


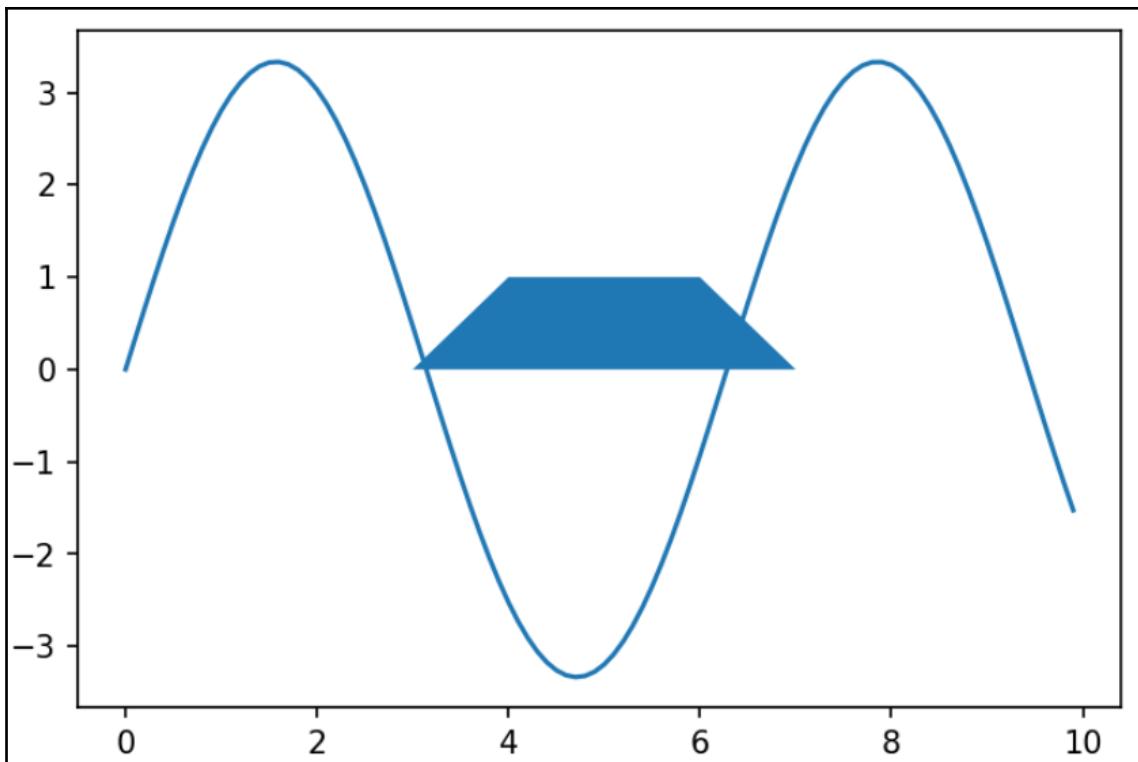








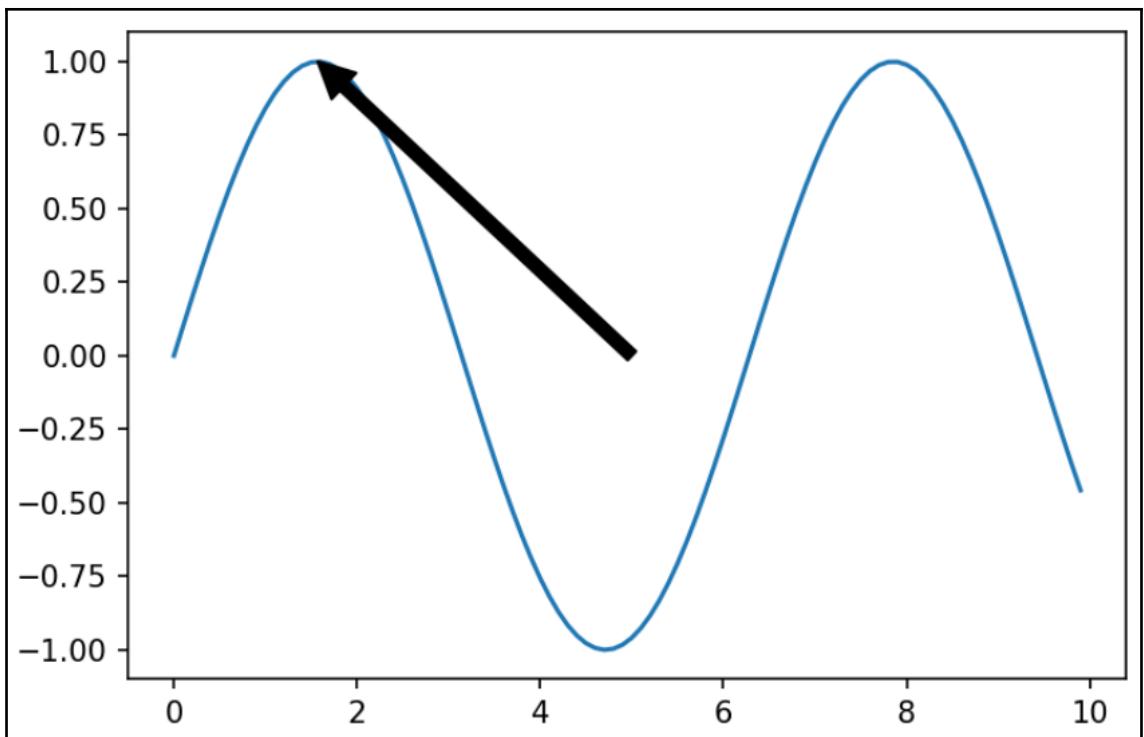


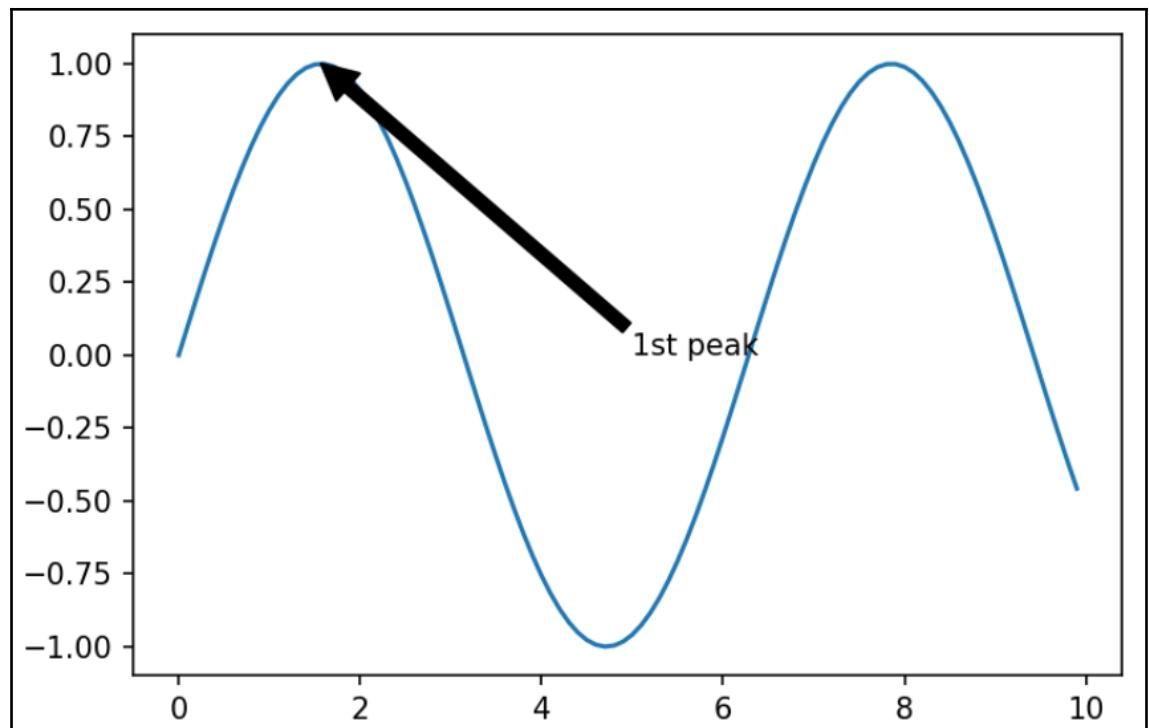


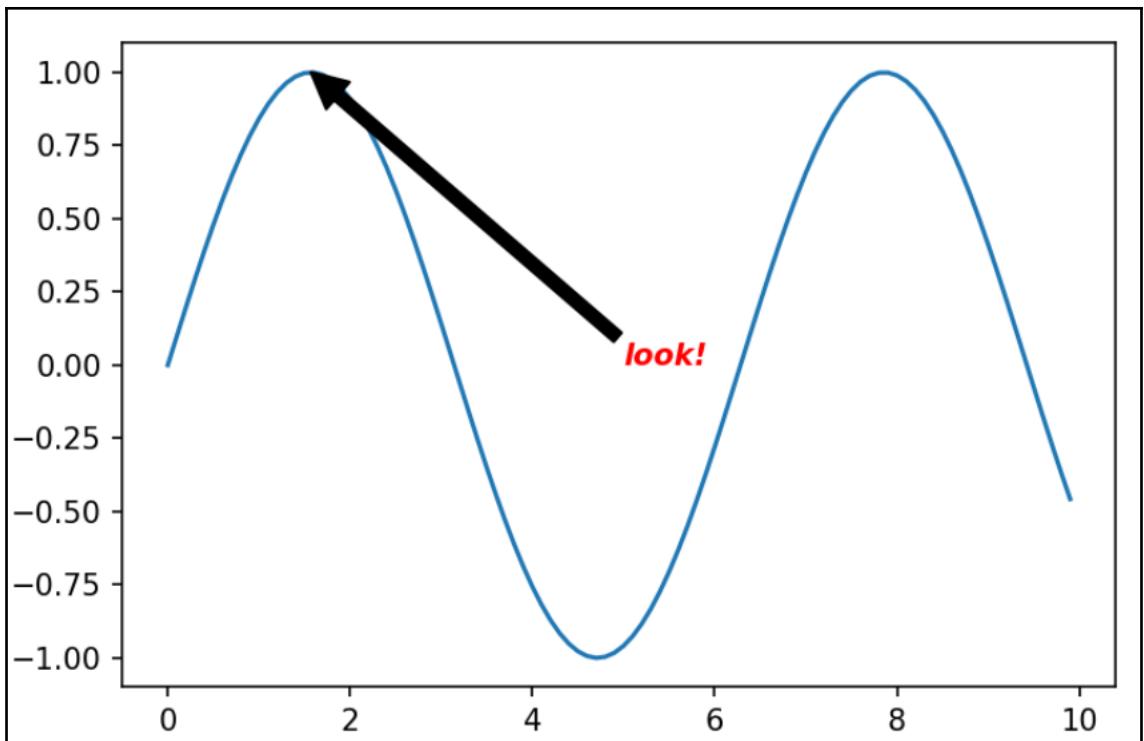
```
Type:      module
String form: <module 'matplotlib.path' from 'C:\\\\Users\\\\sagarsawant\\\\AppData\\\\Local\\\\Continuum\\\\Anaconda3\\\\anaconda\\\\lib\\\\site-packages\\\\matplotlib\\\\path.py'>
File:      ~\\appdata\\local\\continuum\\anaconda3\\anaconda\\lib\\site-packages\\matplotlib\\path.py
Docstring:
A module for dealing with the polylines used throughout matplotlib.

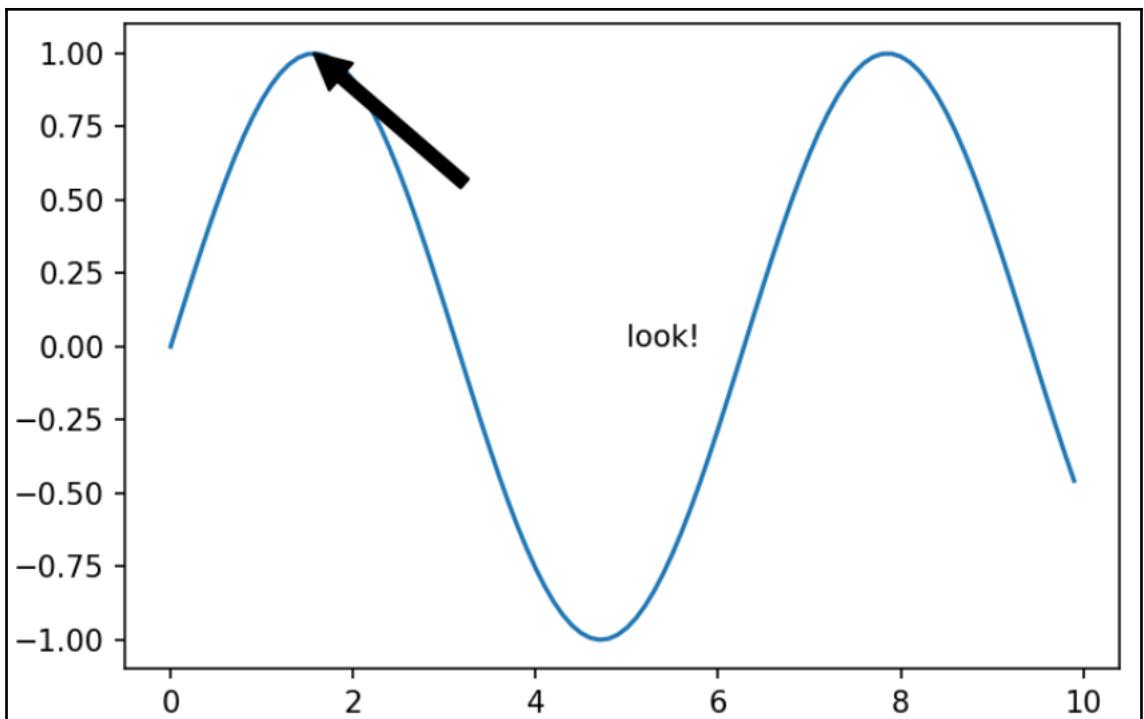
The primary class for polyline handling in matplotlib is :class:`Path`.
Almost all vector drawing makes use of Paths somewhere in the drawing
pipeline.

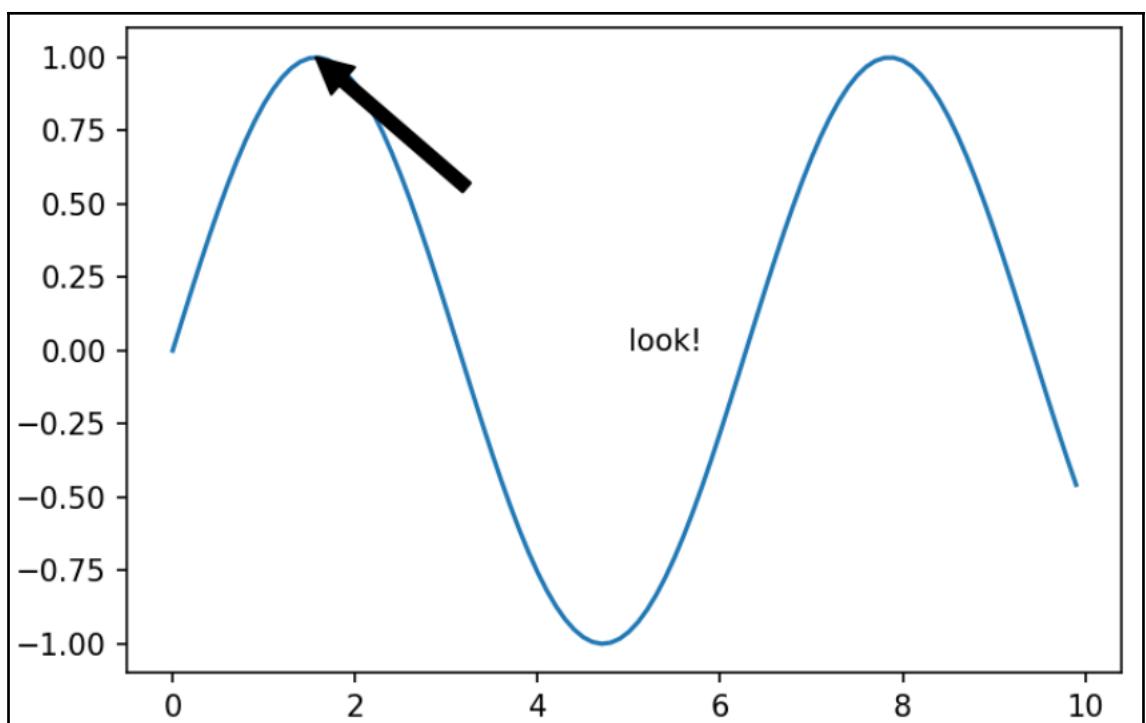
Whilst a :class:`Path` instance itself cannot be drawn, there exists
:class:`~matplotlib.artist.Artist` subclasses which can be used for
convenient Path visualisation - the two most frequently used of these are
:class:`~matplotlib.patches.PathPatch` and
:class:`~matplotlib.collections.PathCollection`.
```

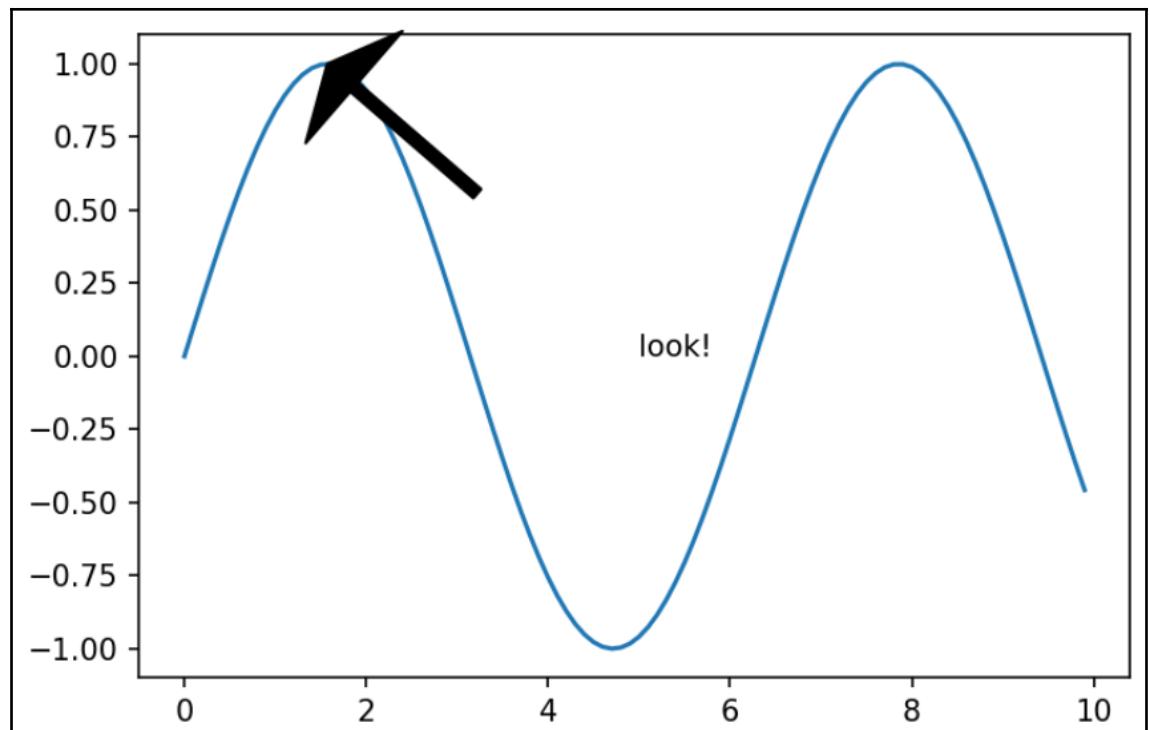


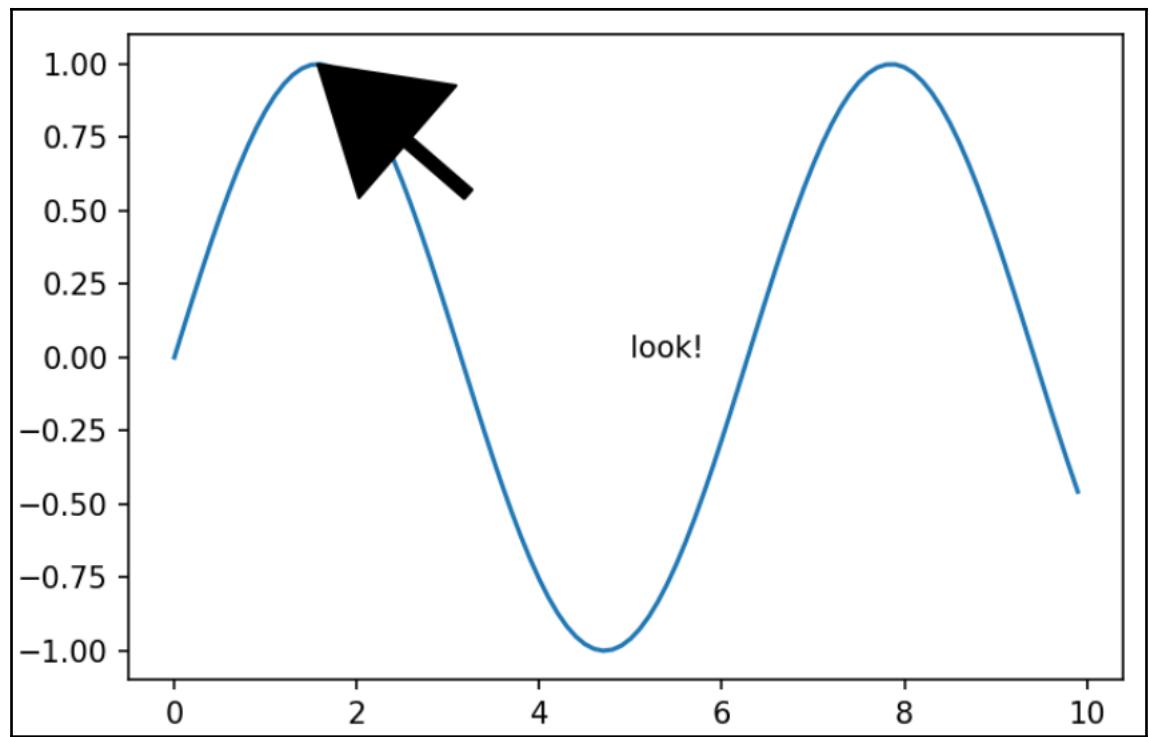


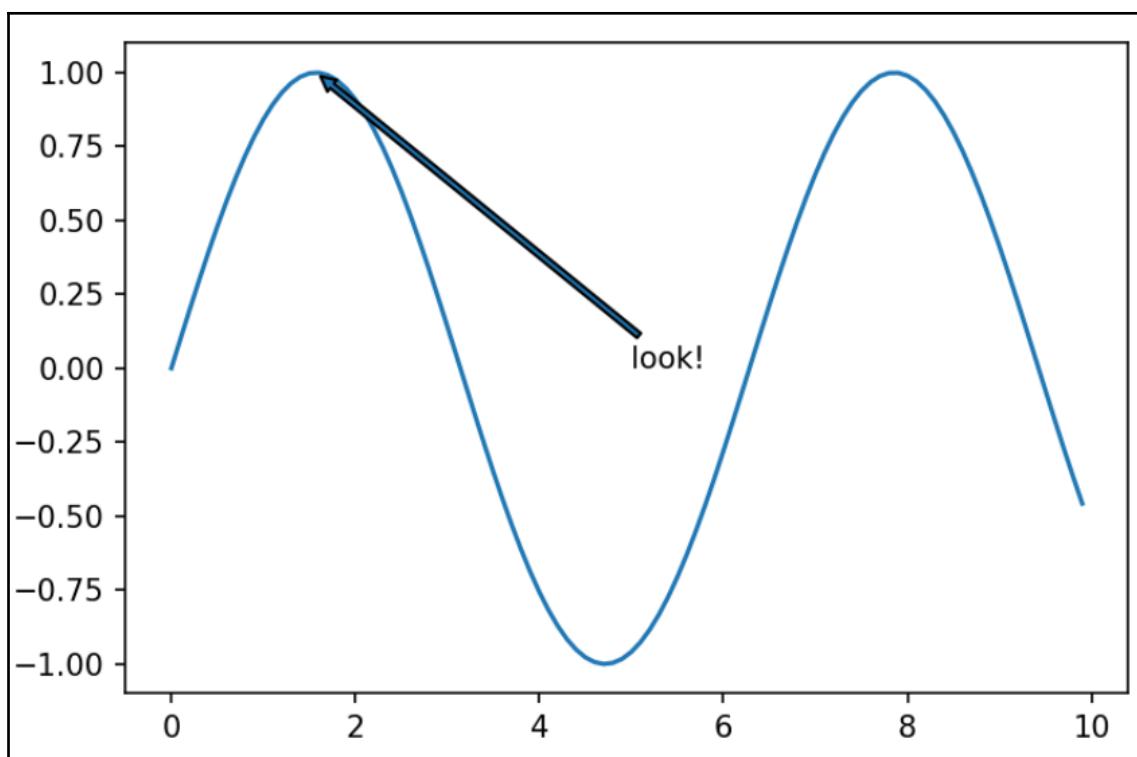


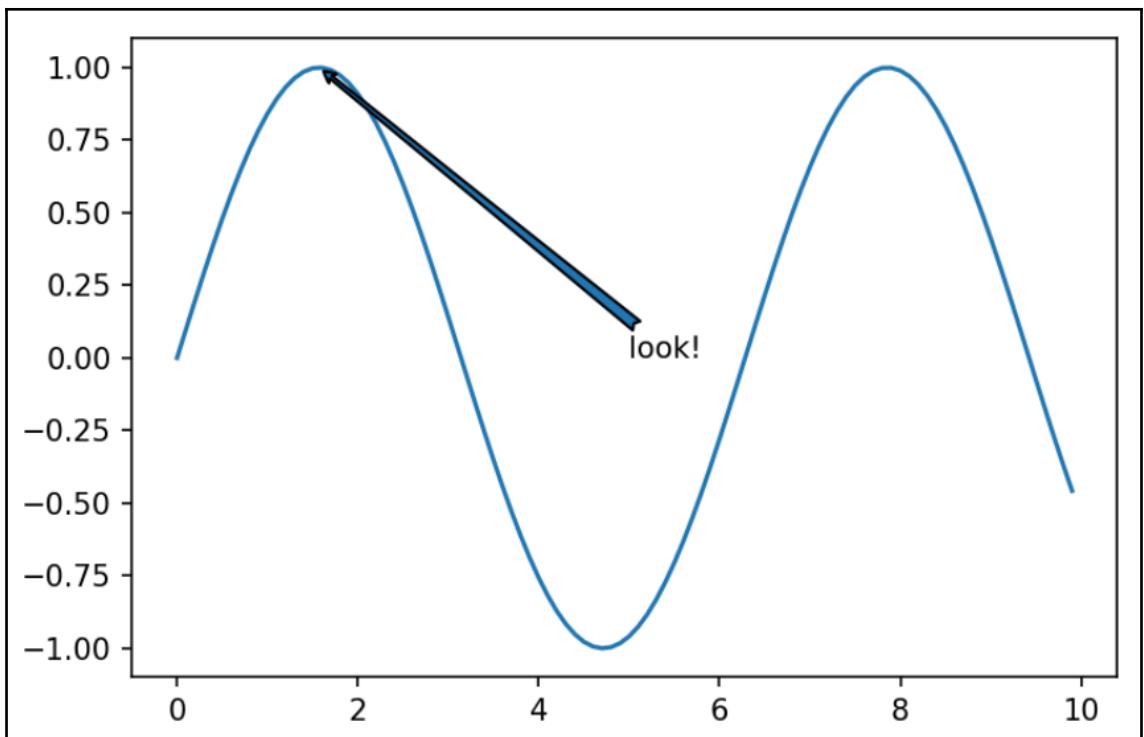


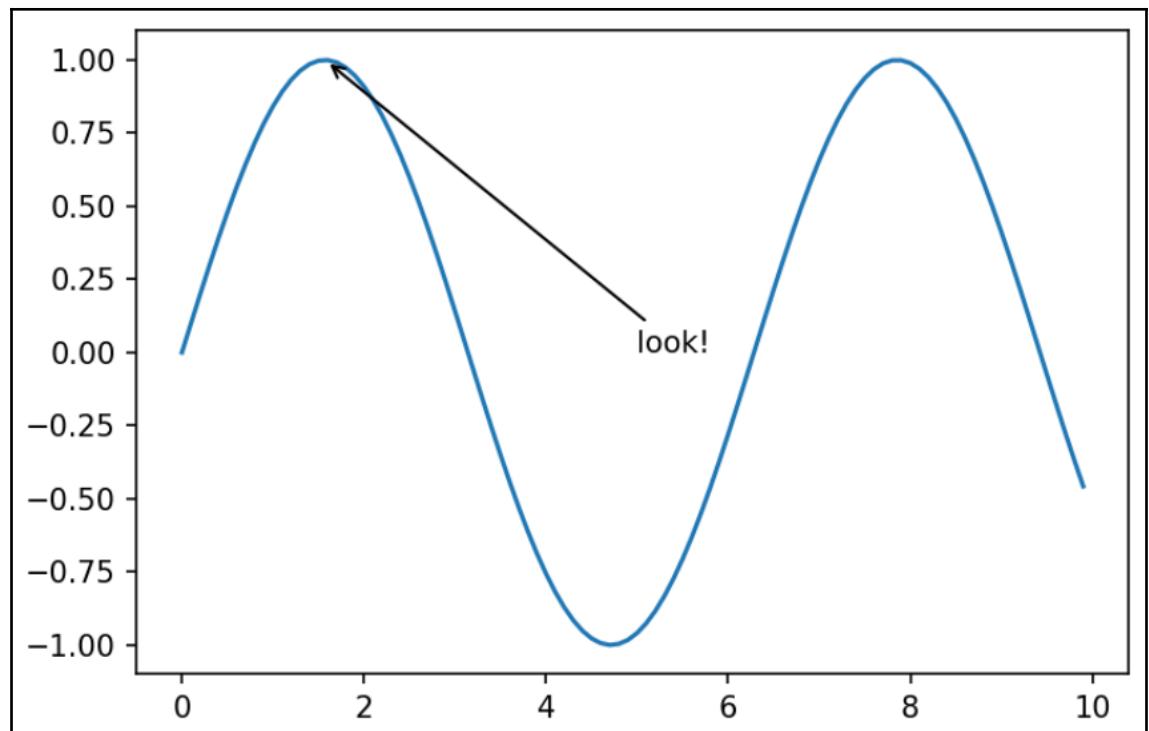


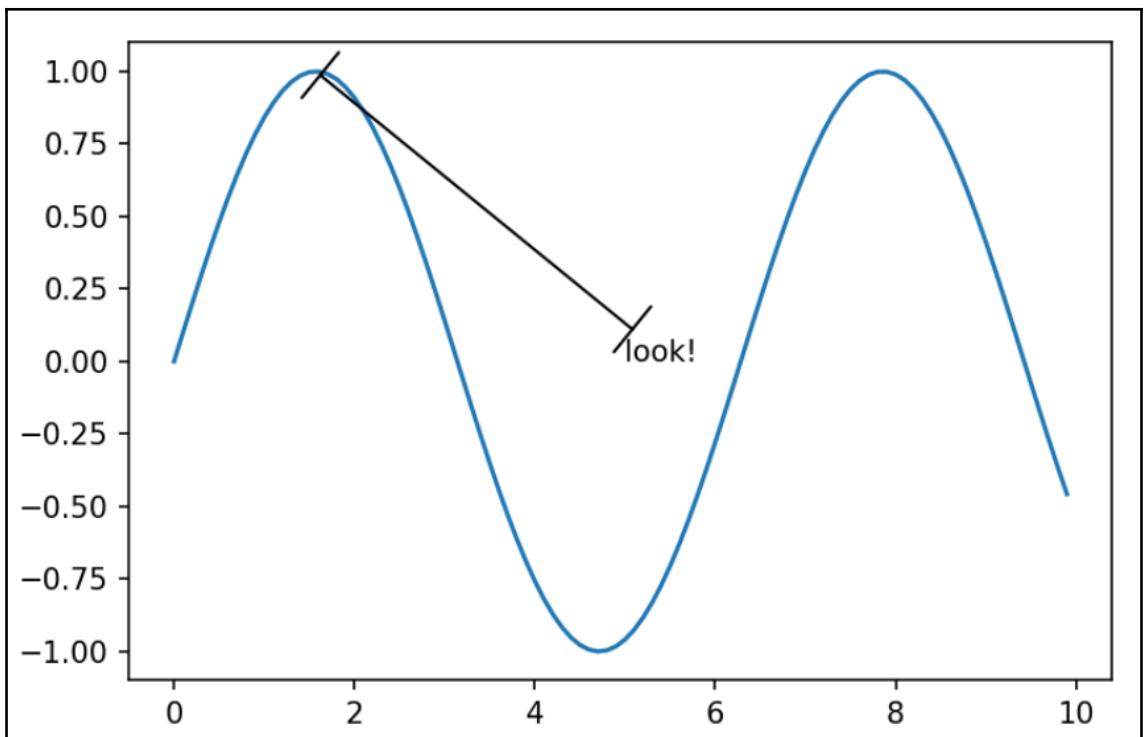


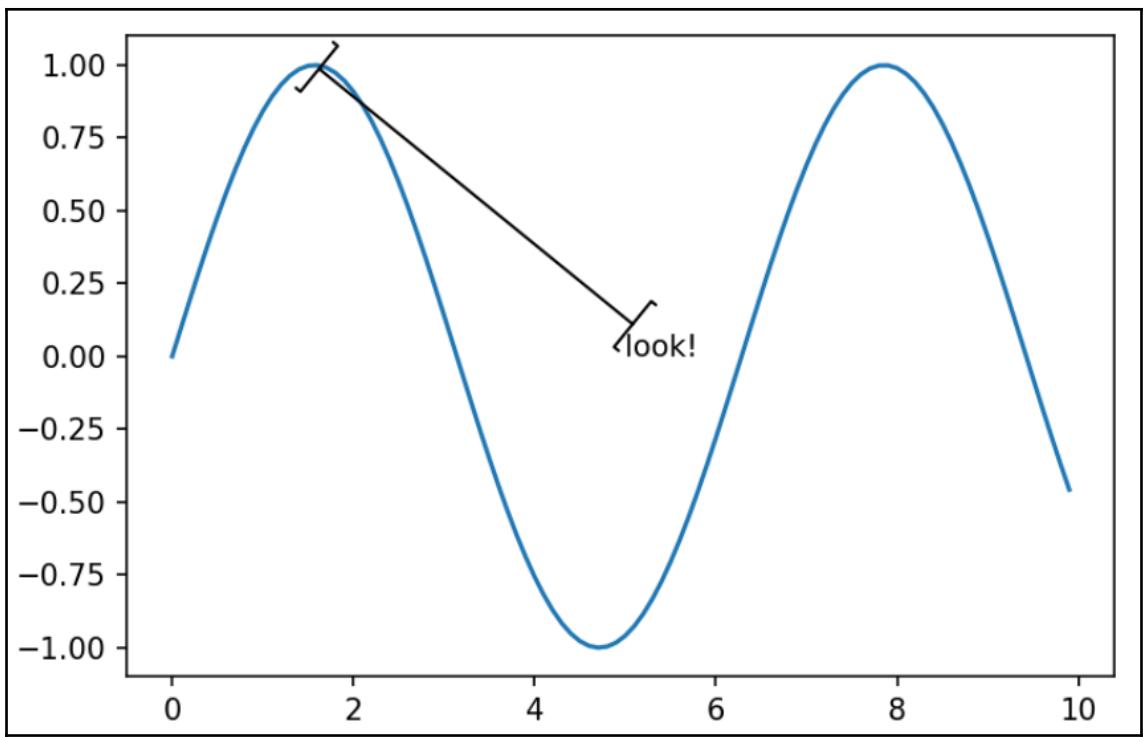


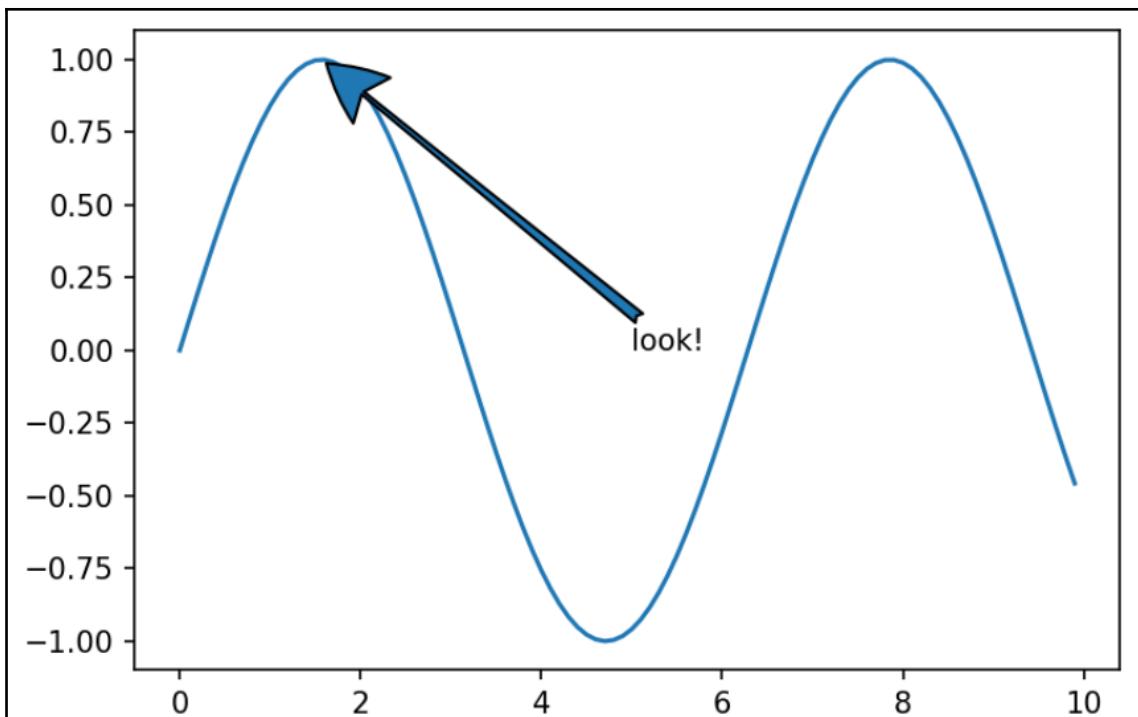


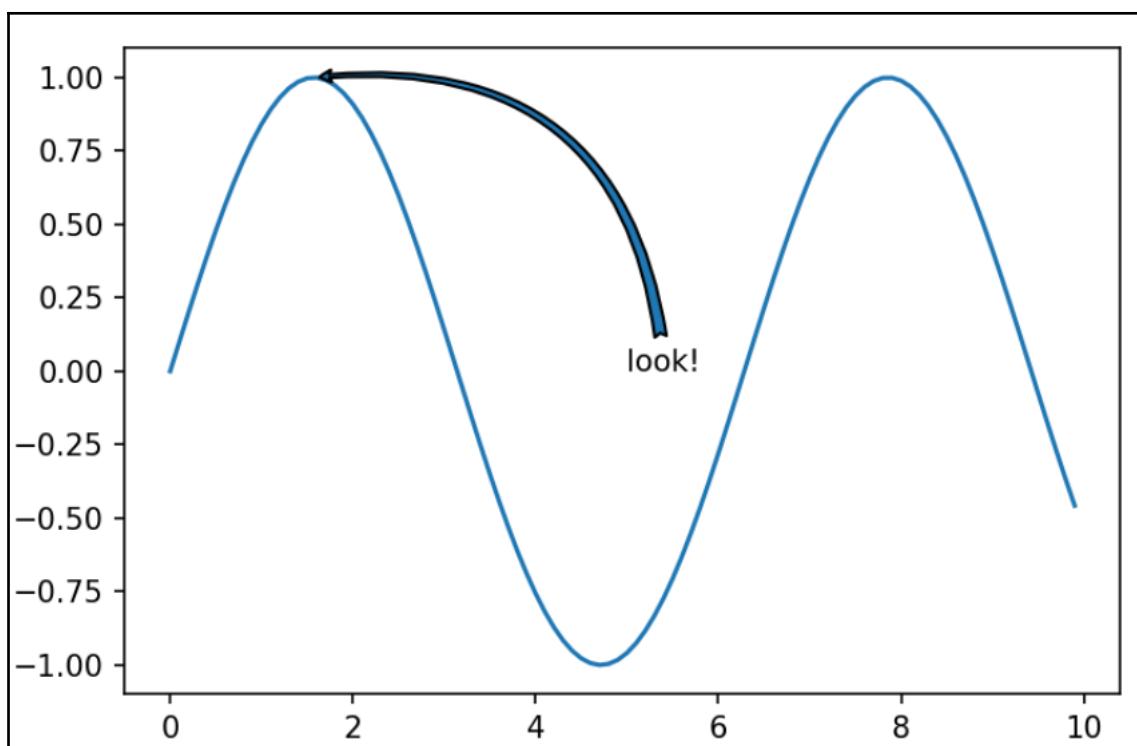


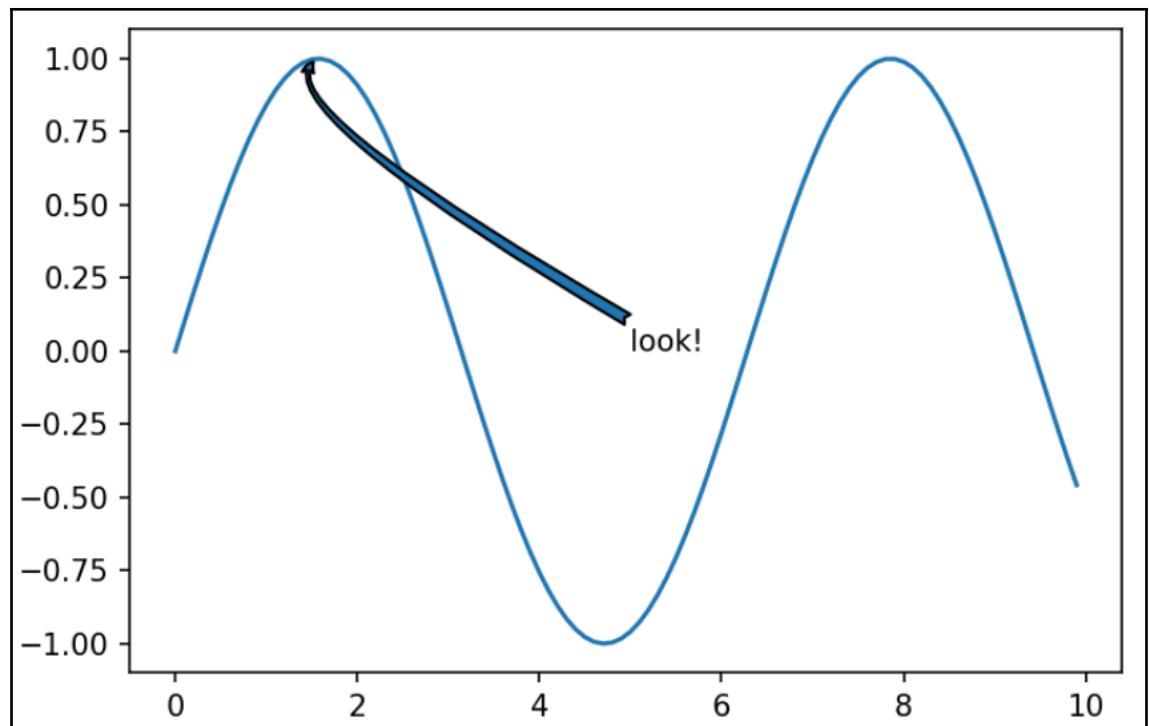




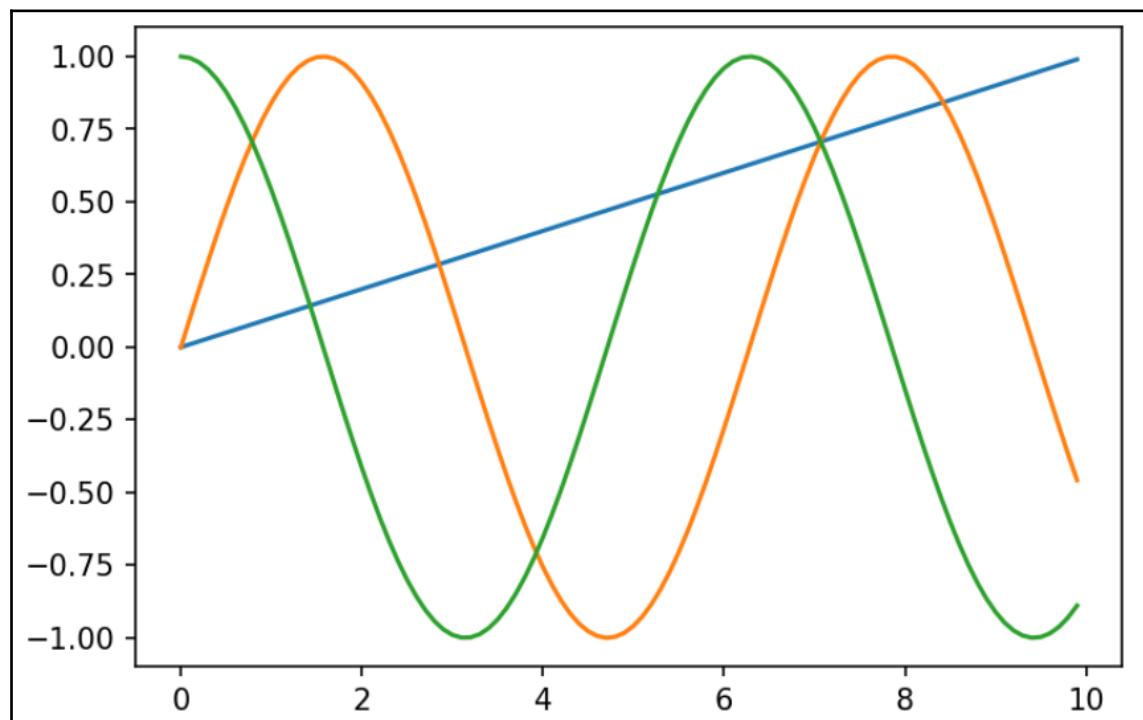


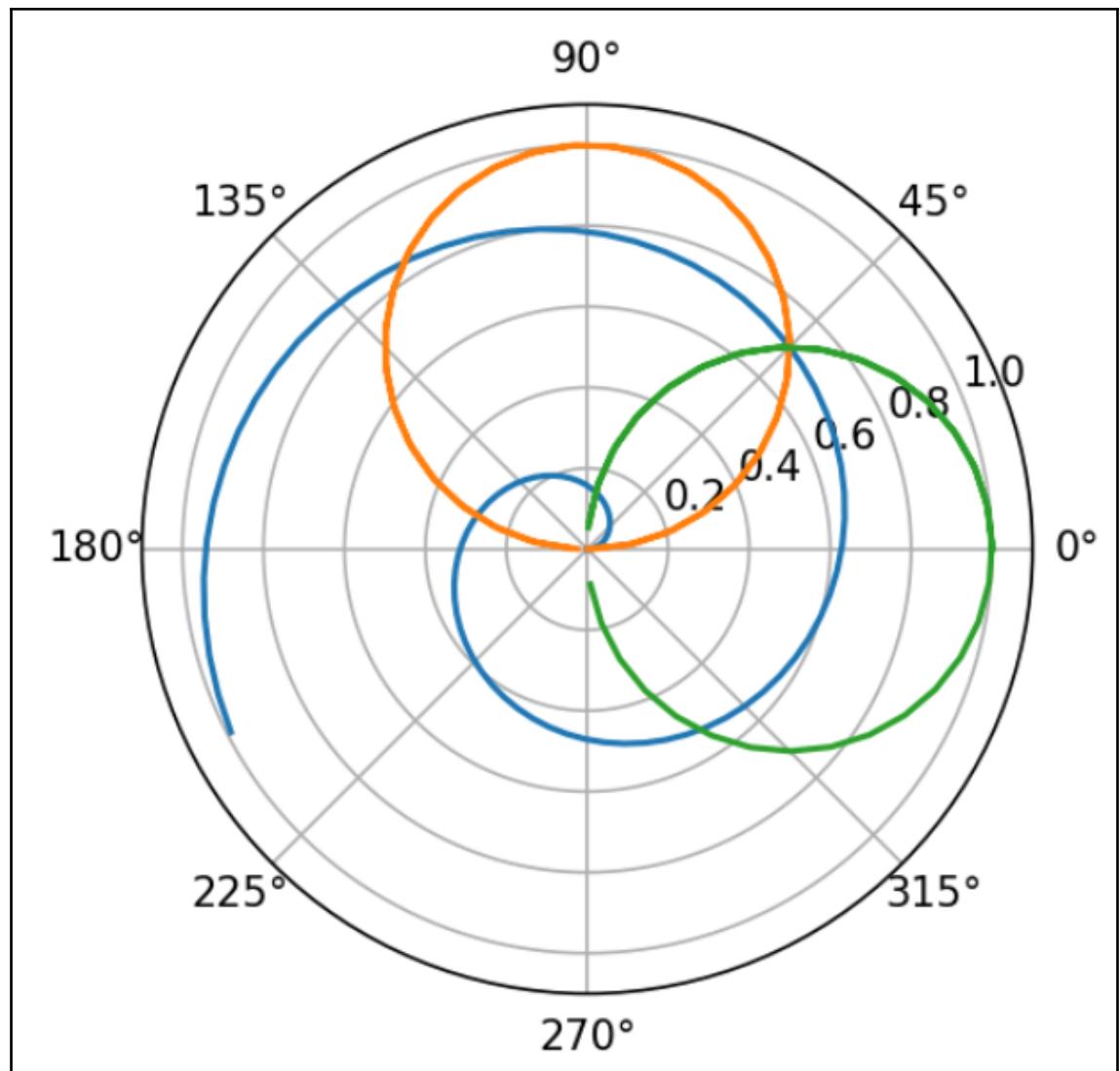


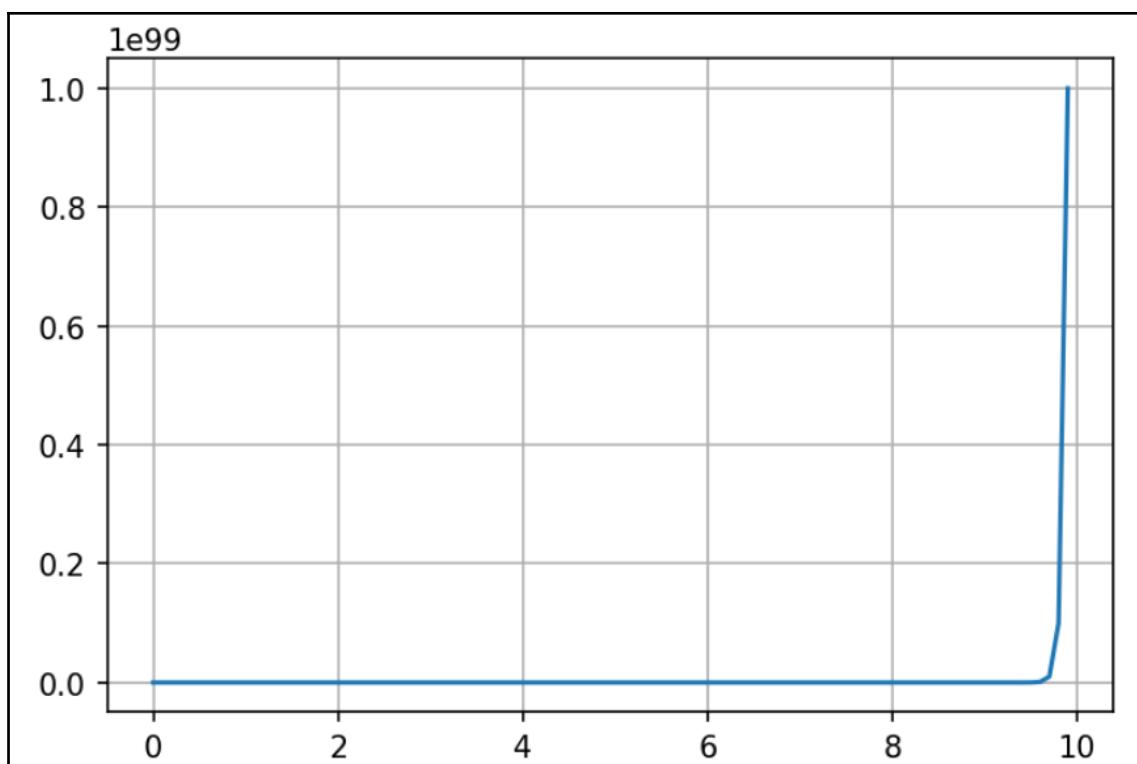


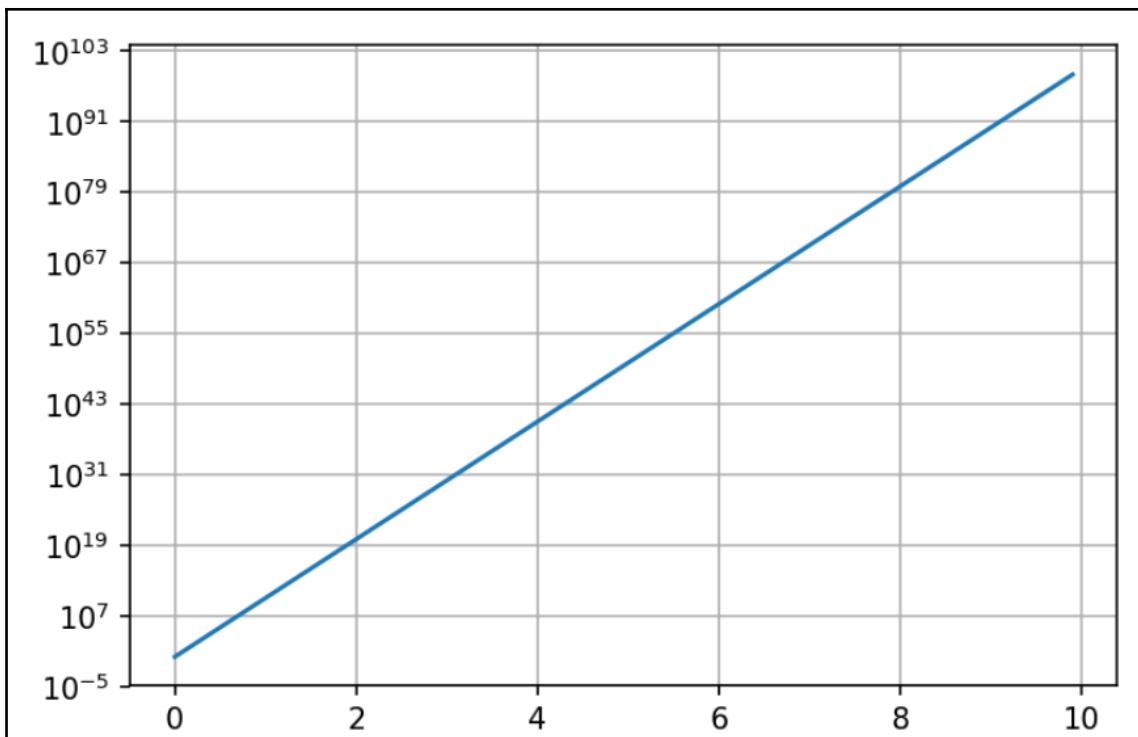


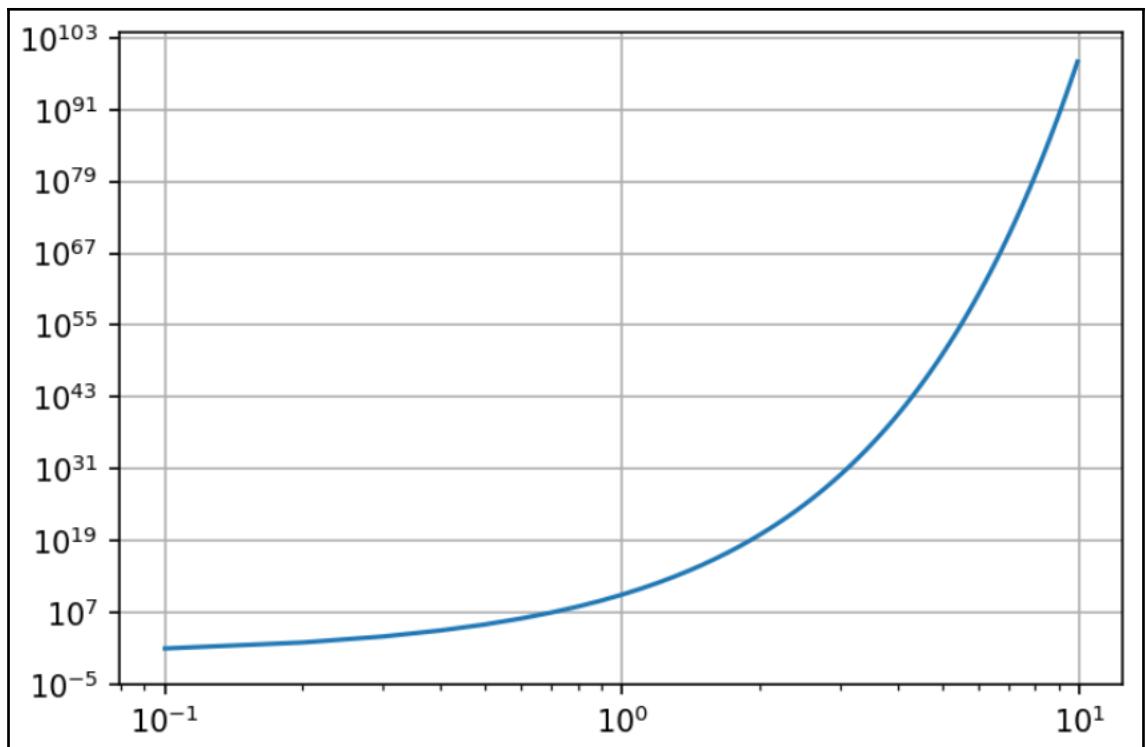
Chapter 3: Special Purpose Plots

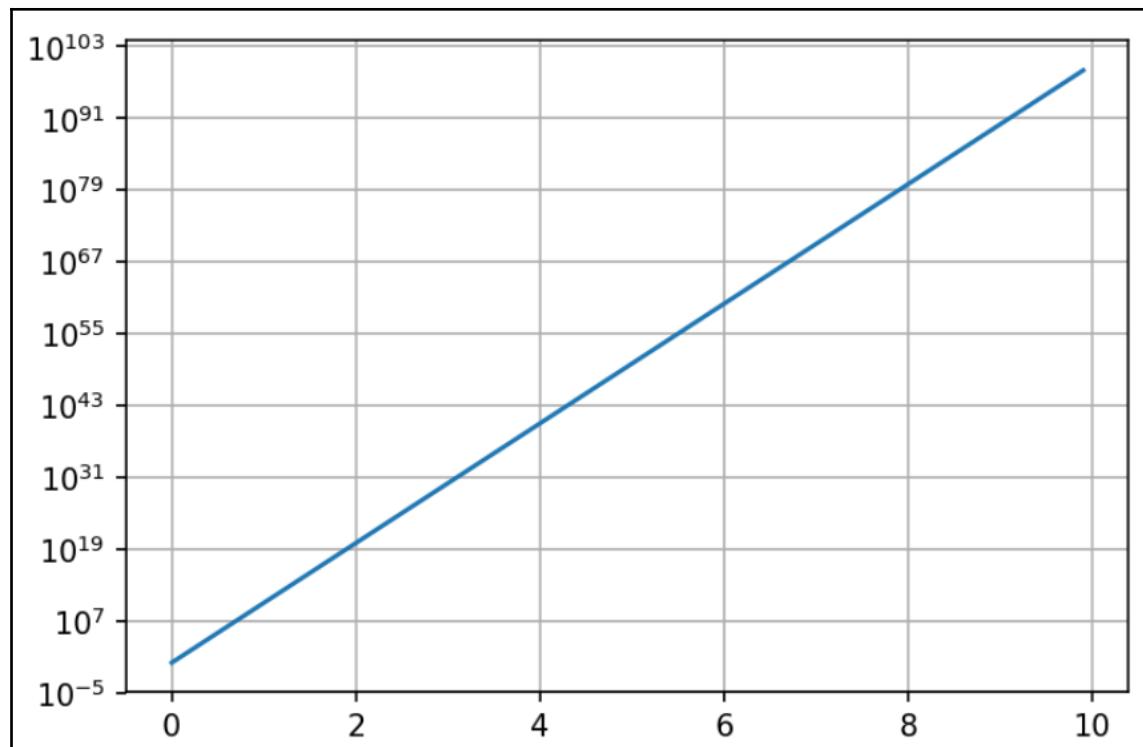


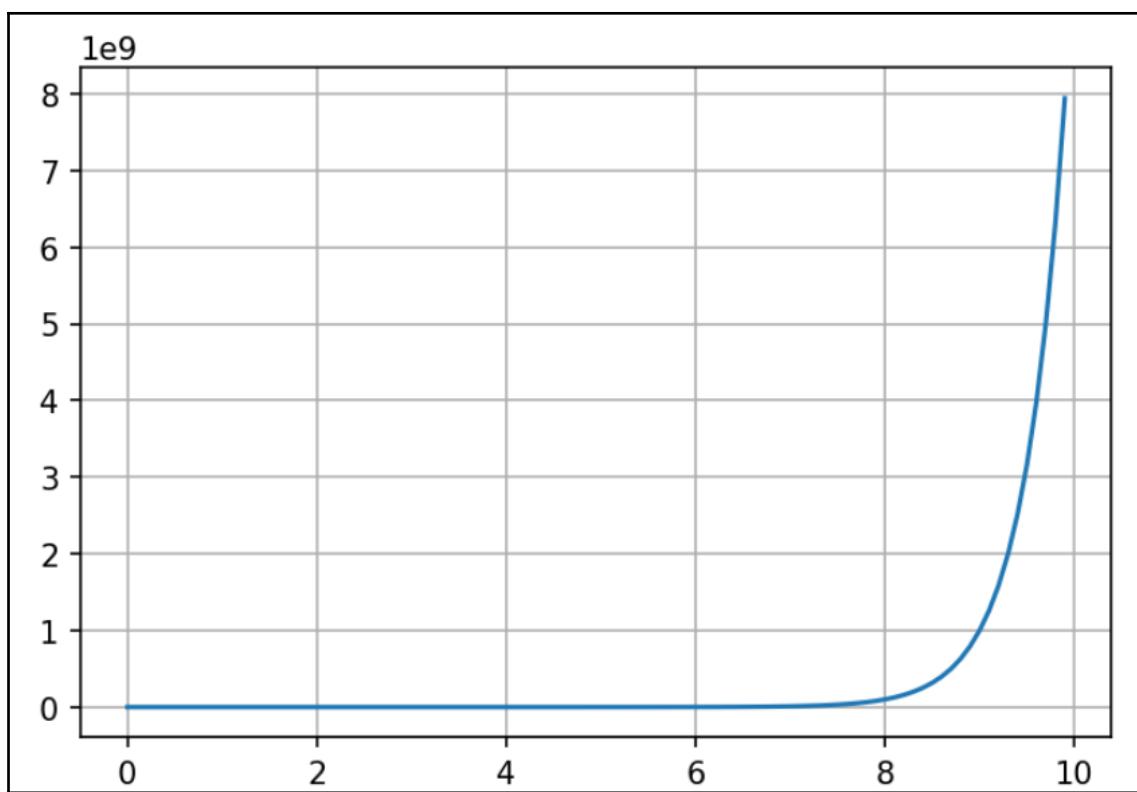


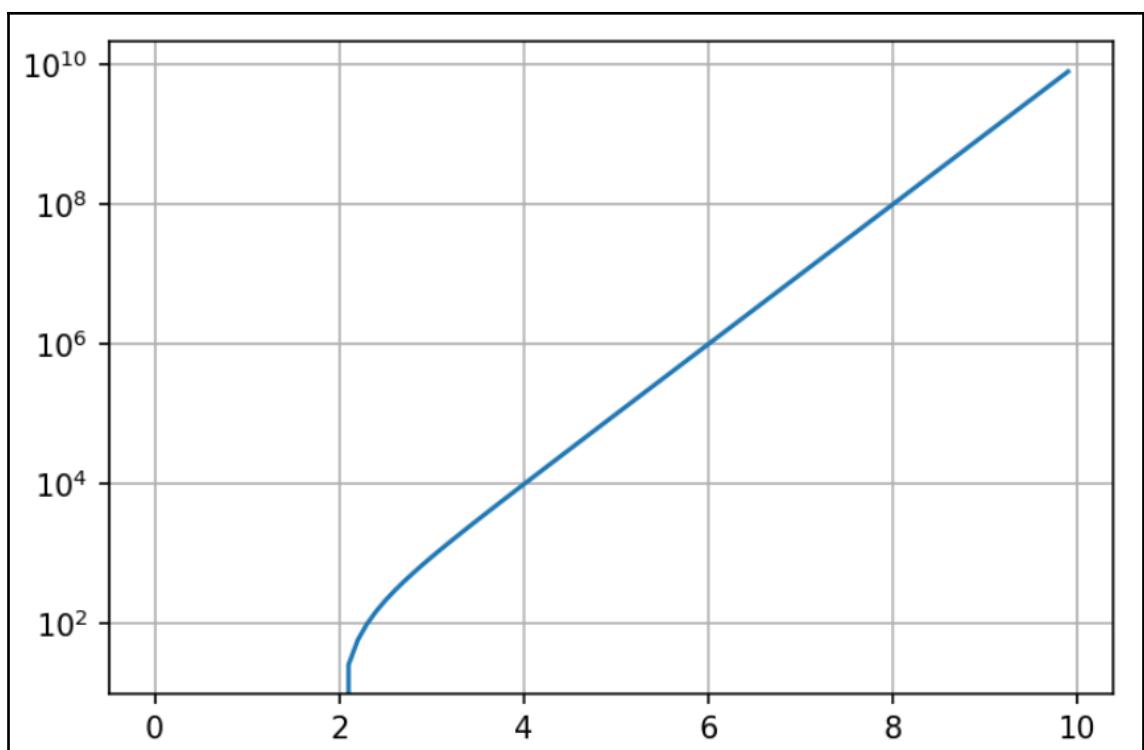


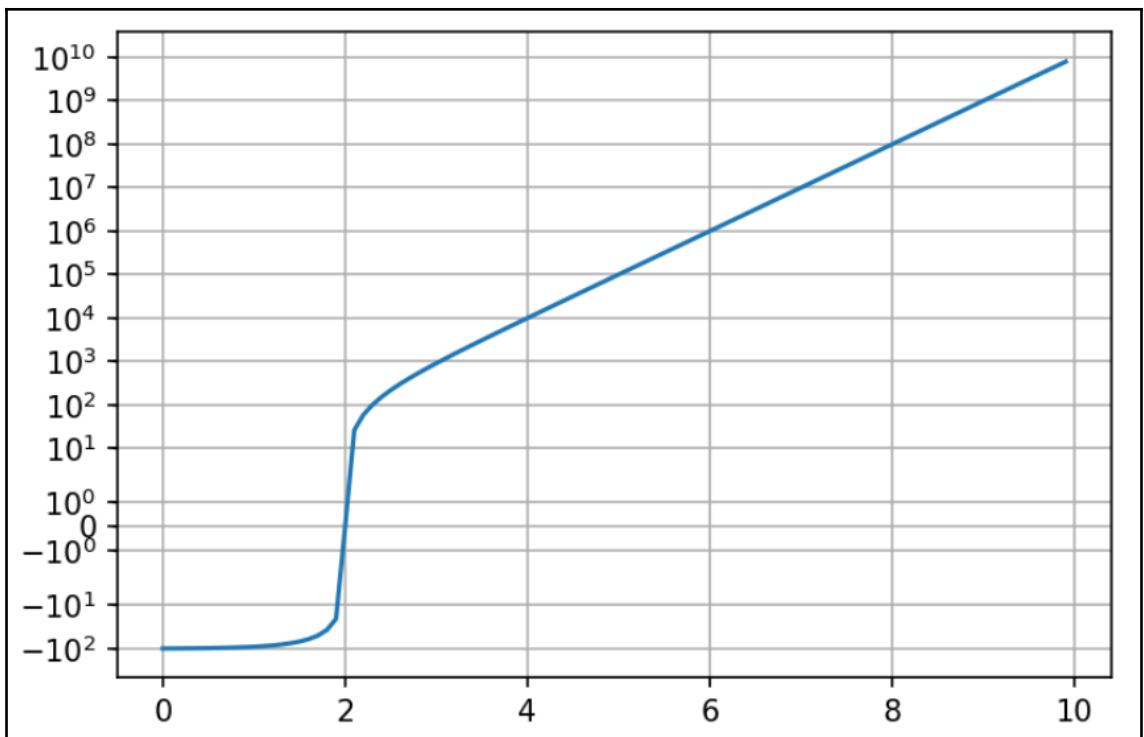


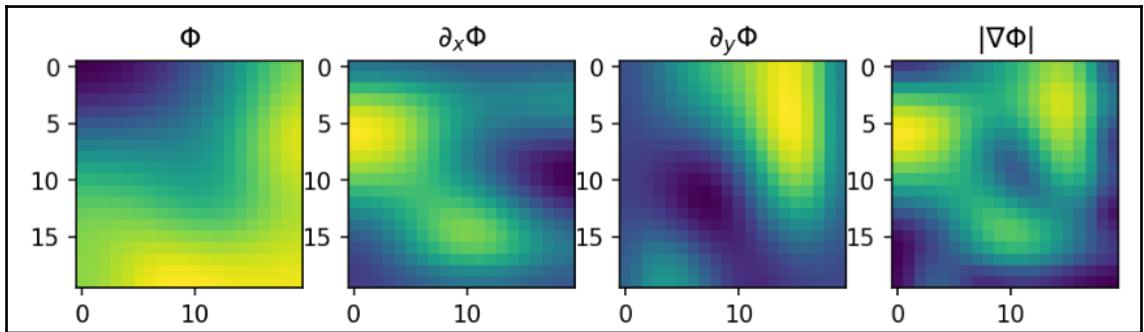
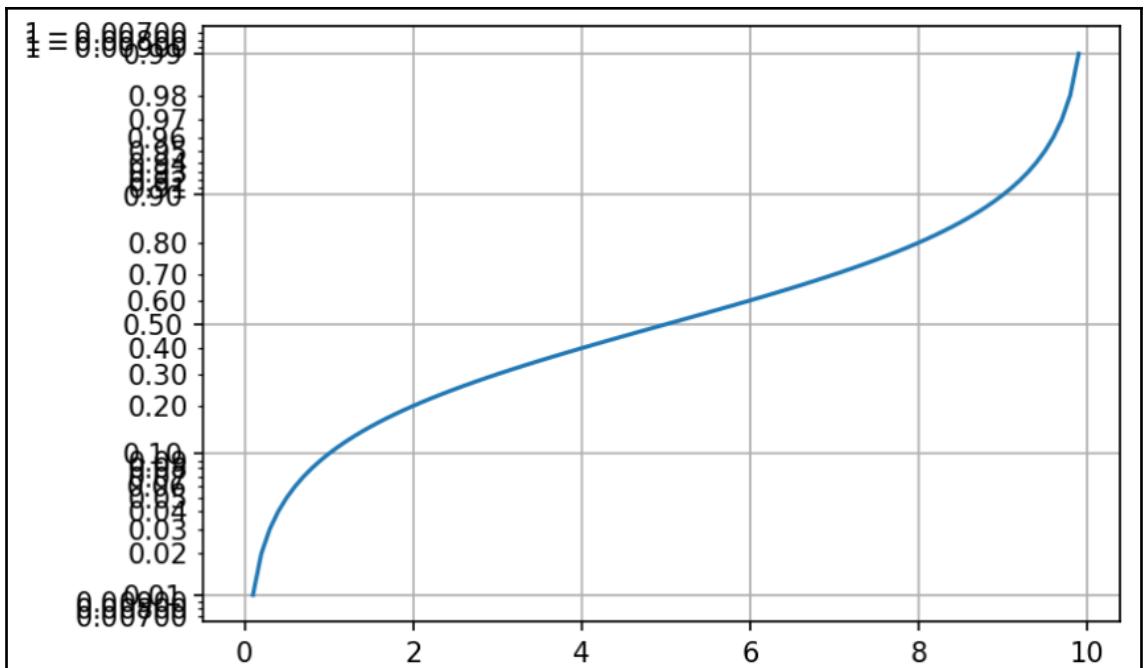


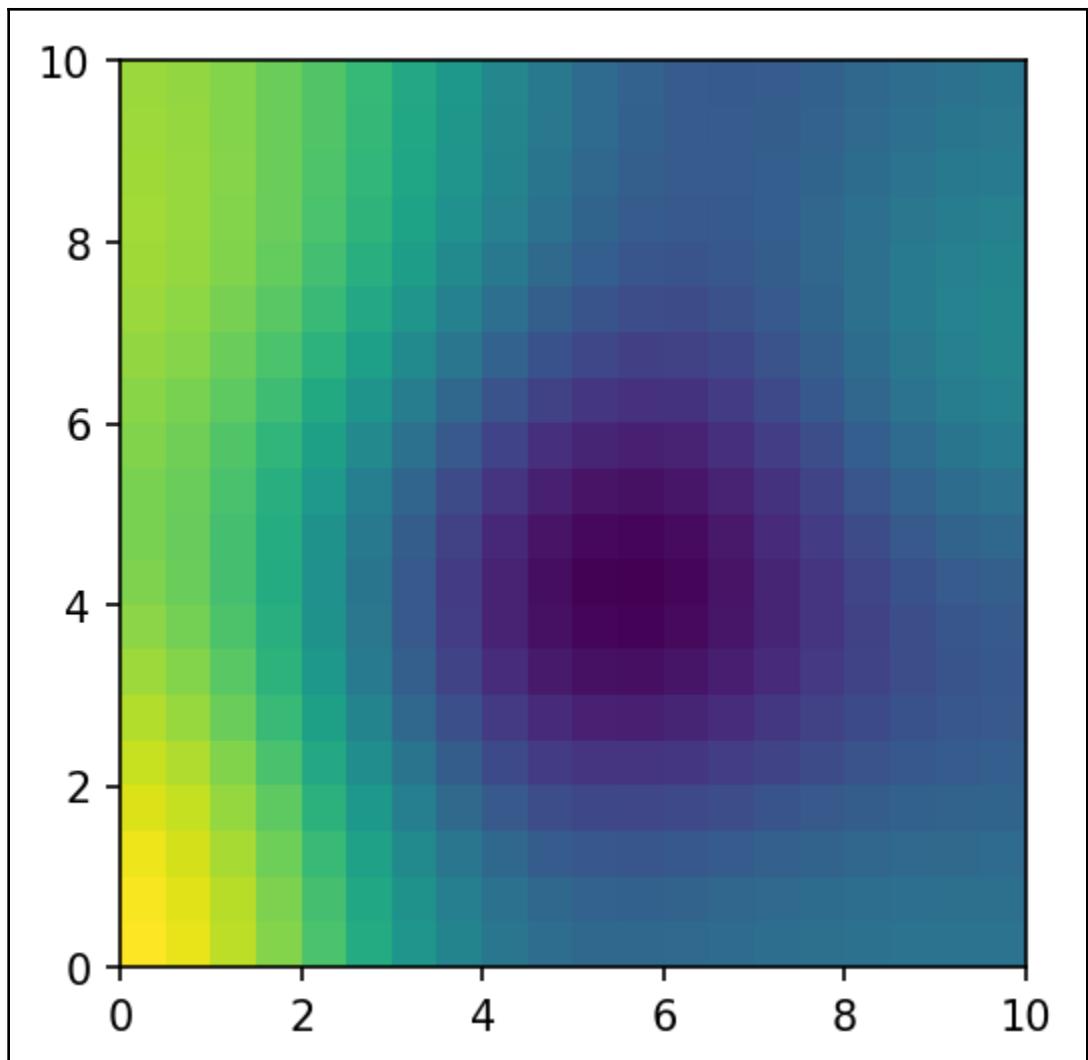


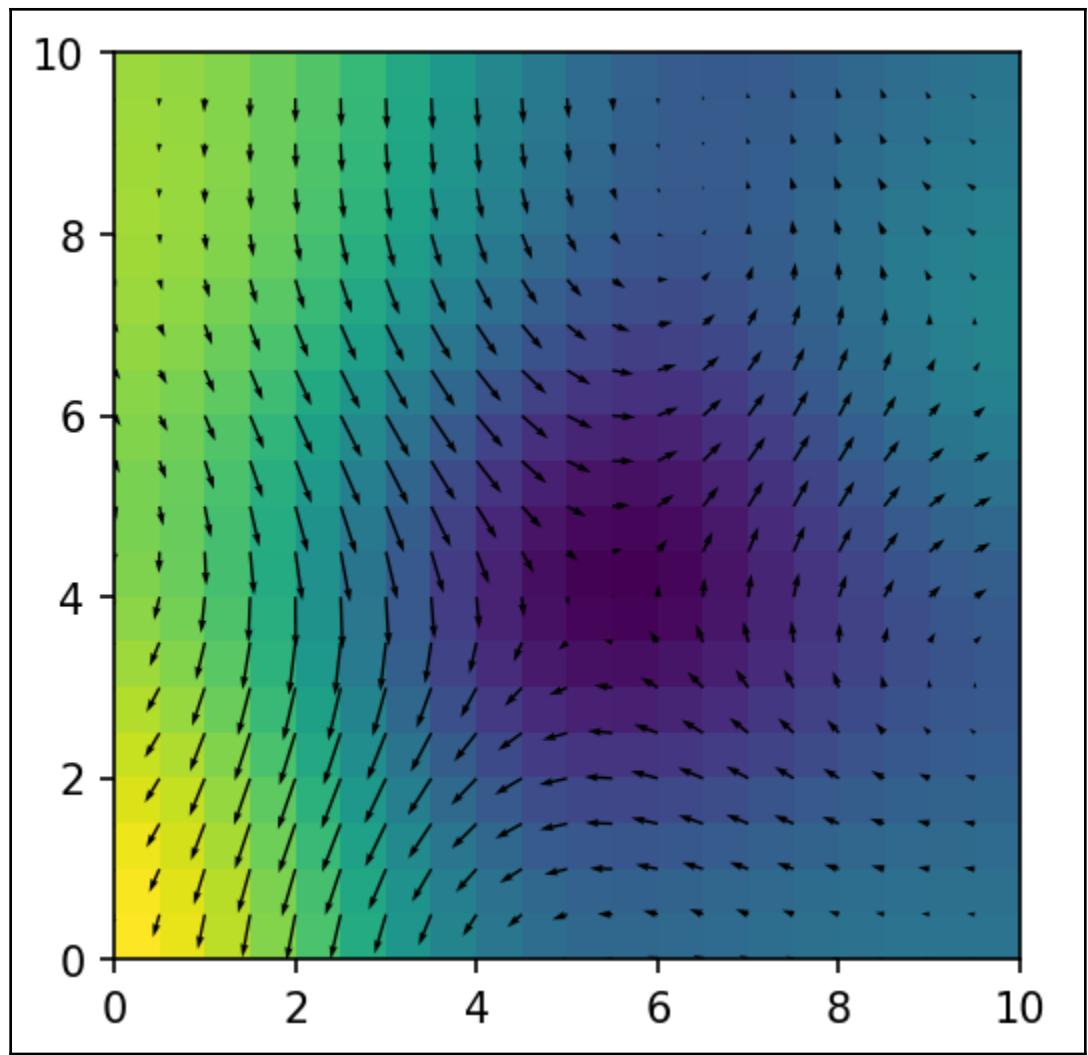


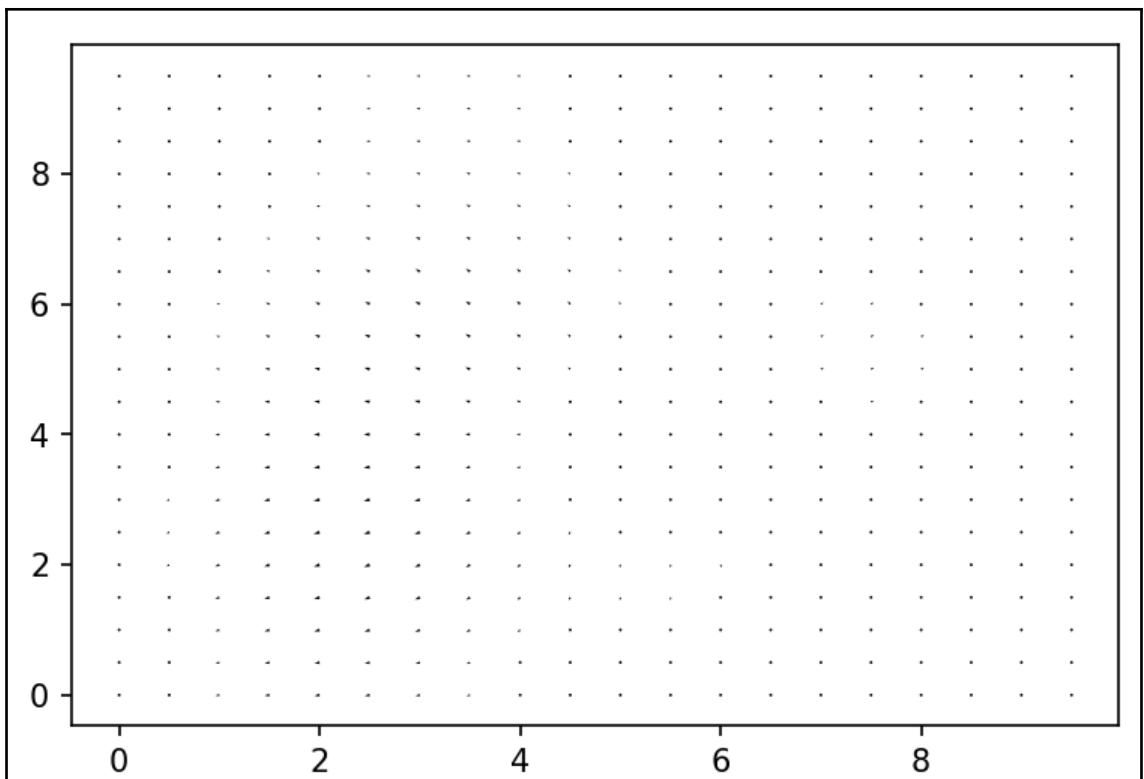


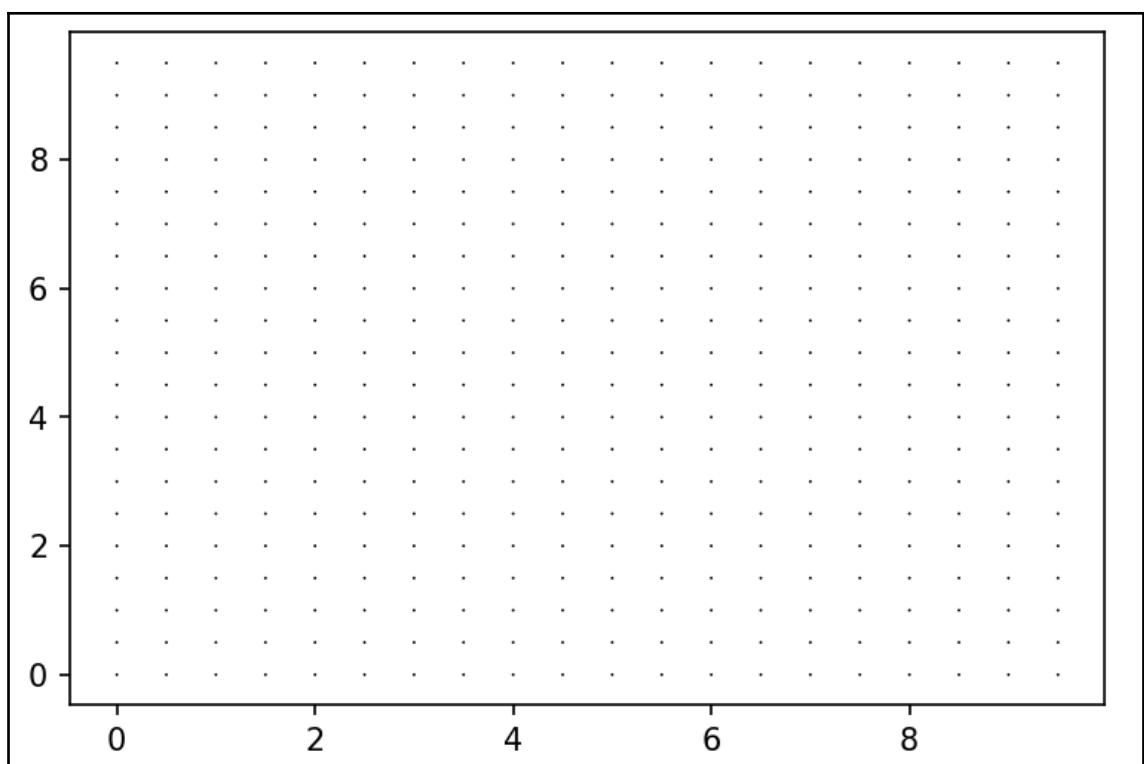


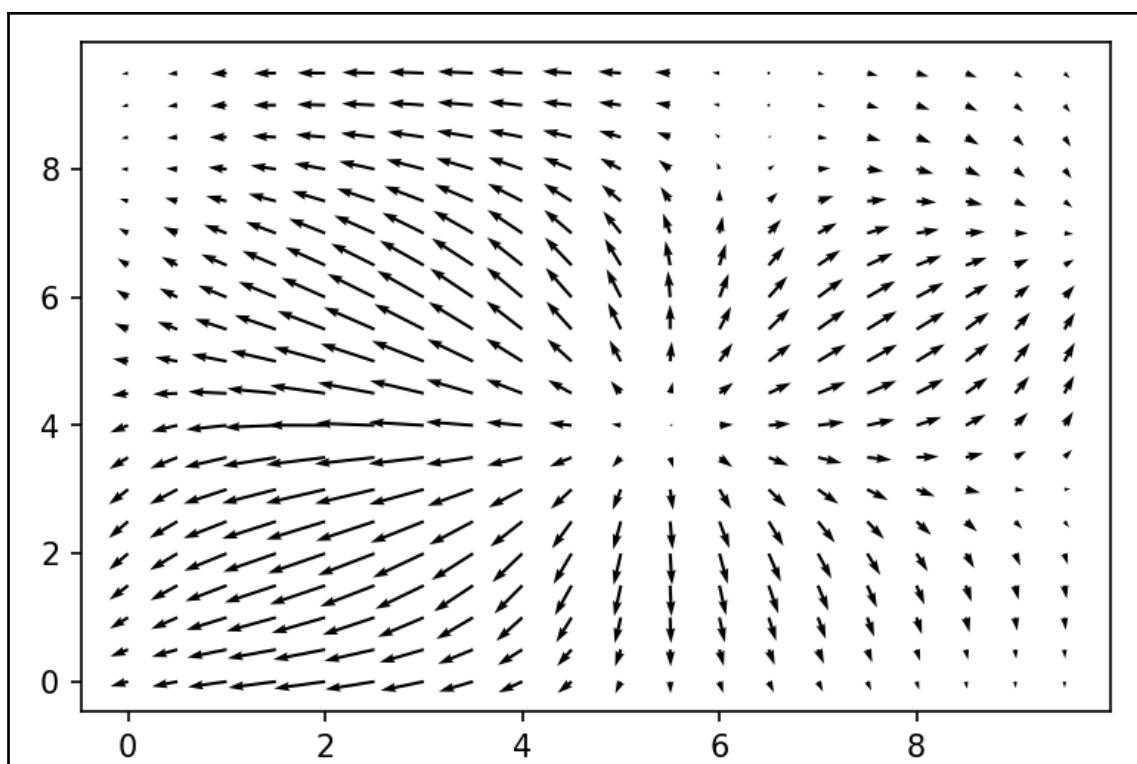


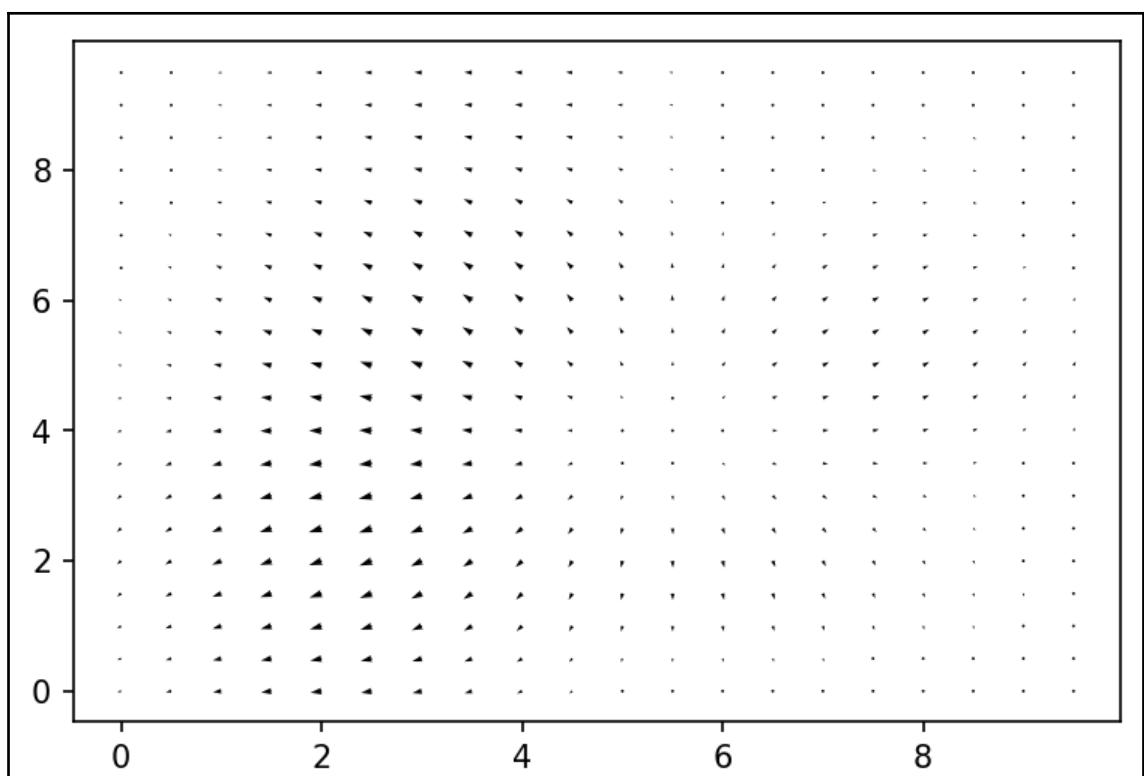


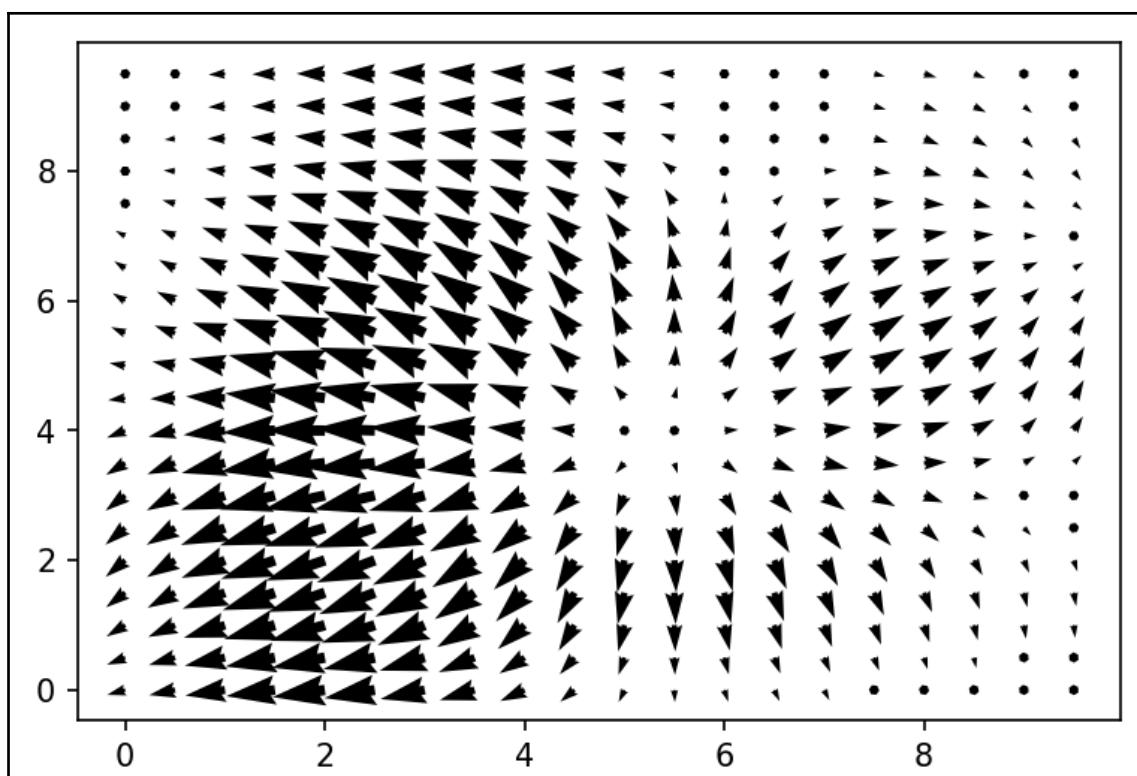


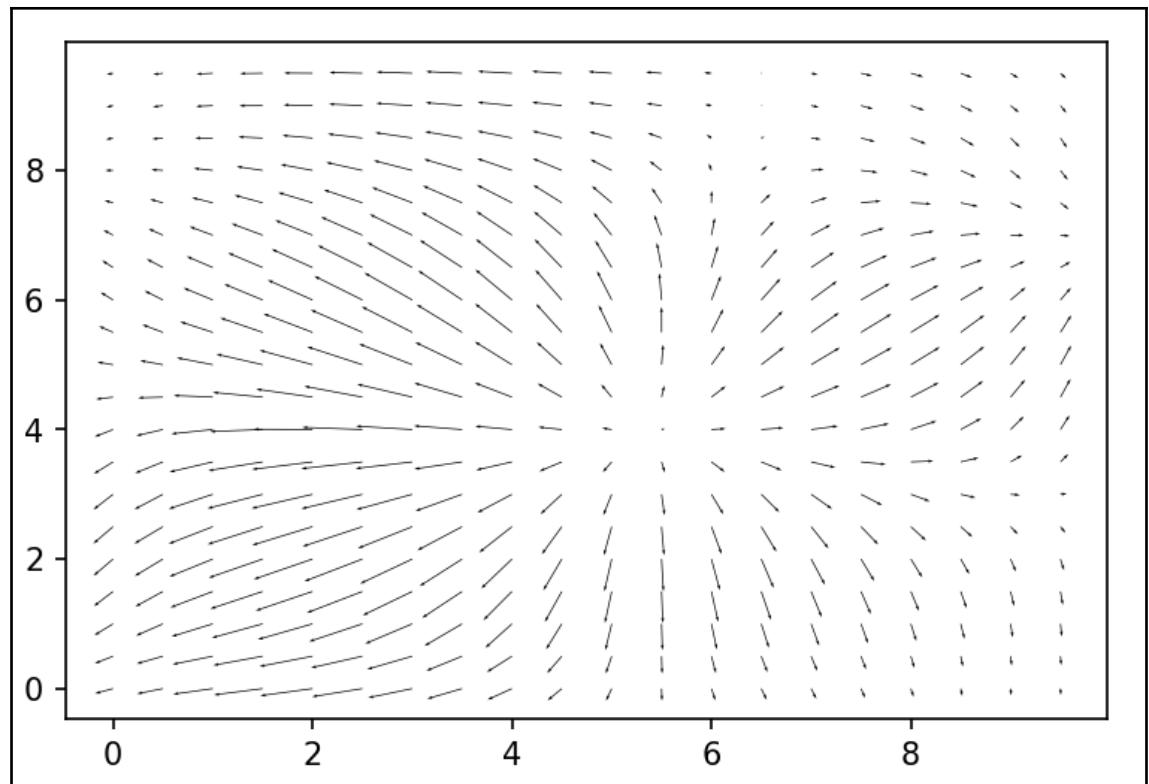


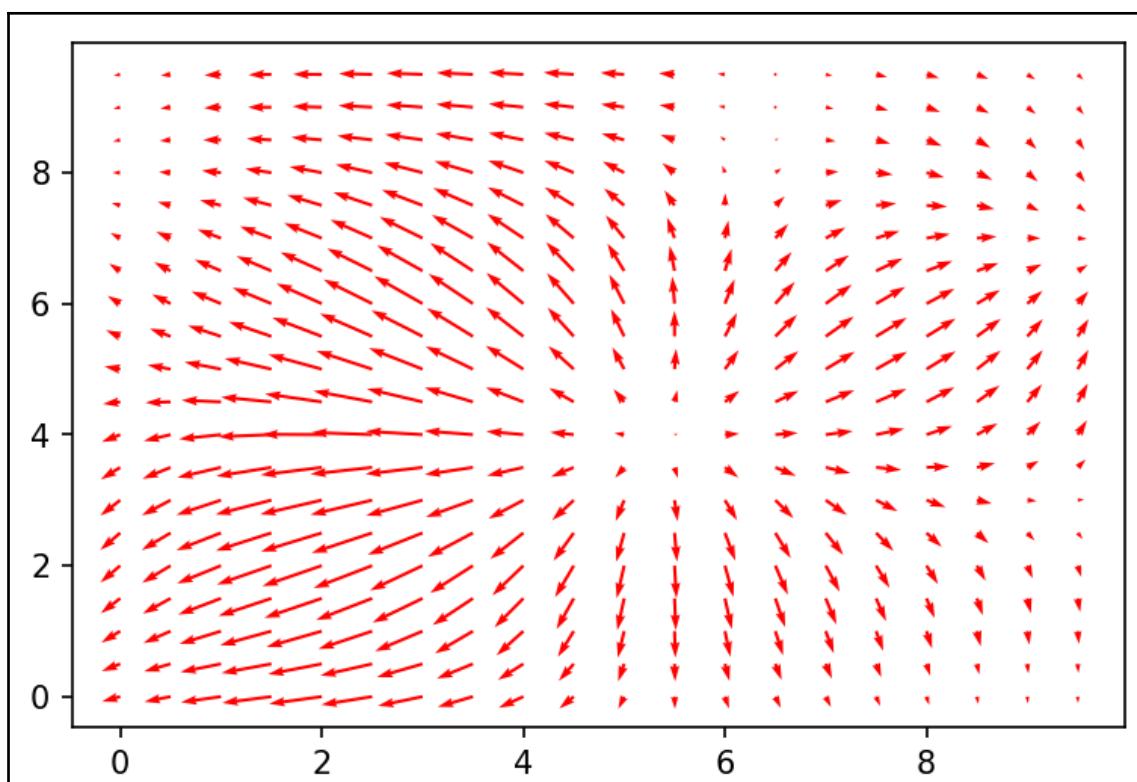


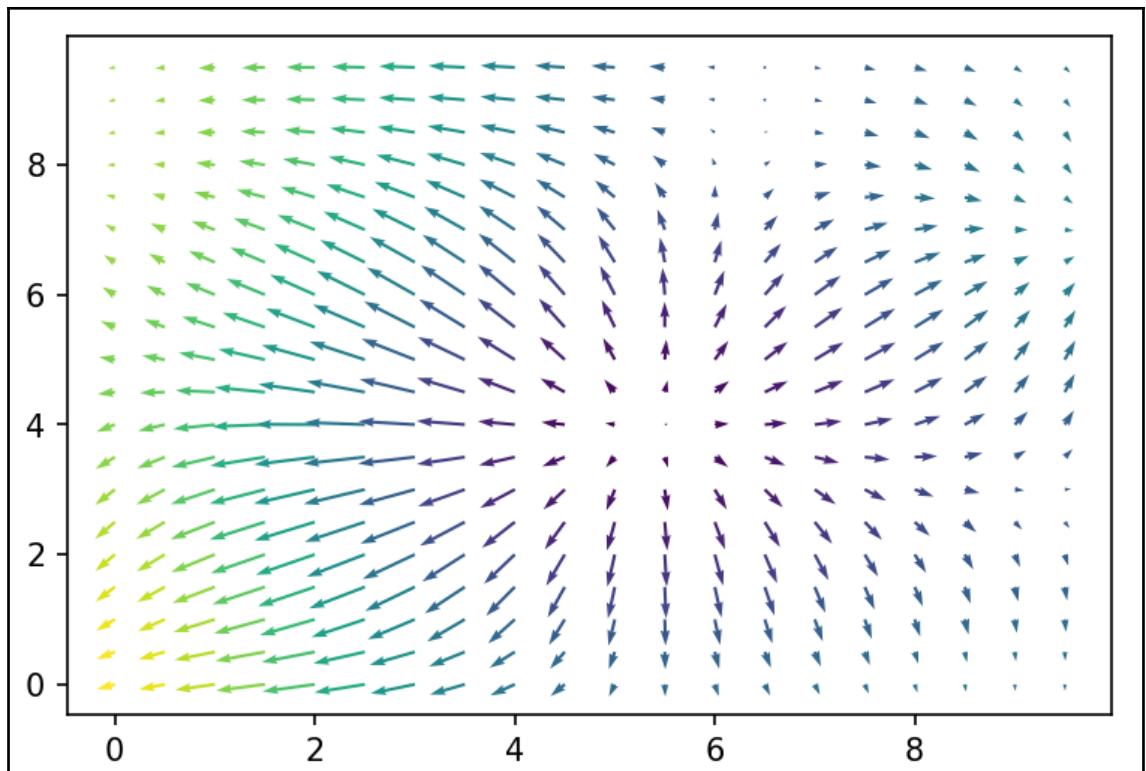


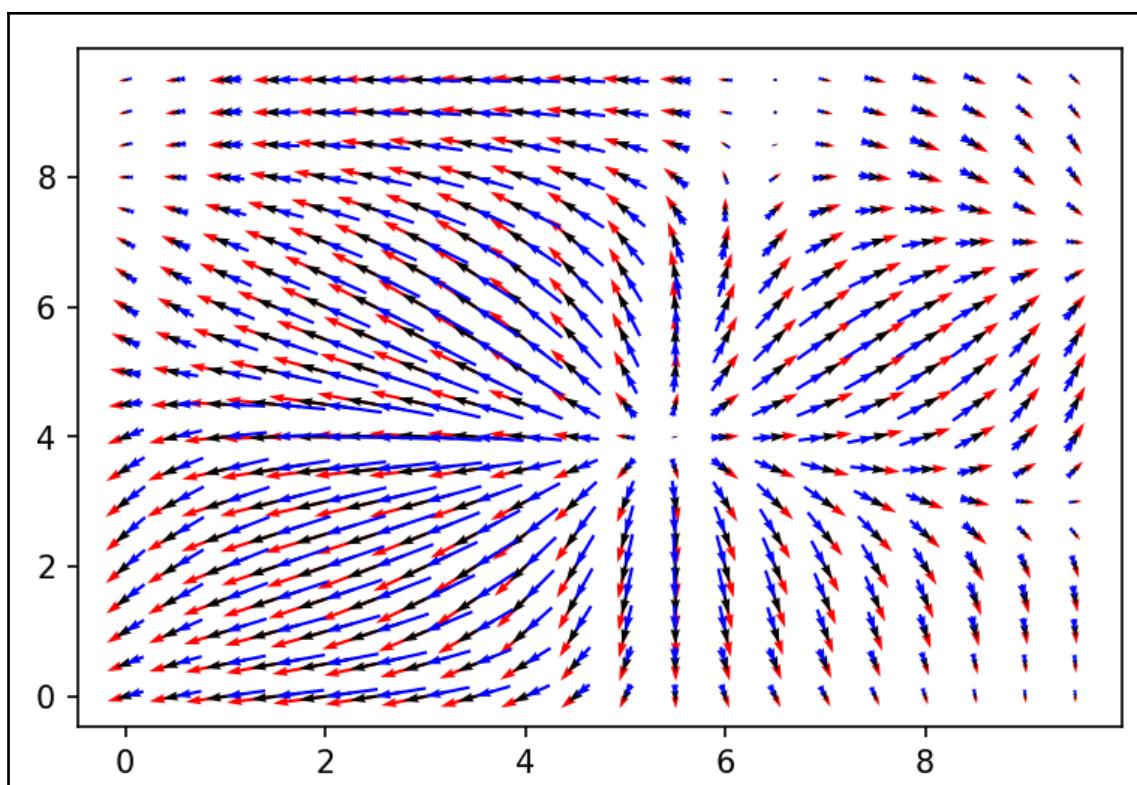


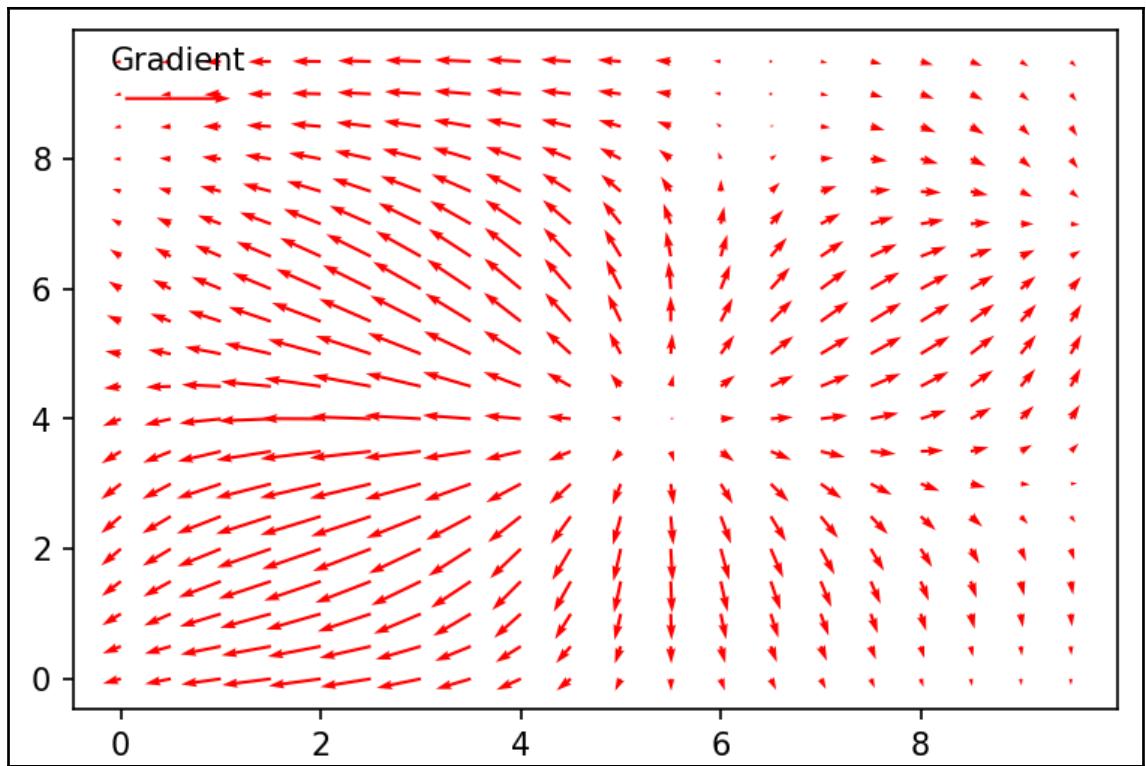


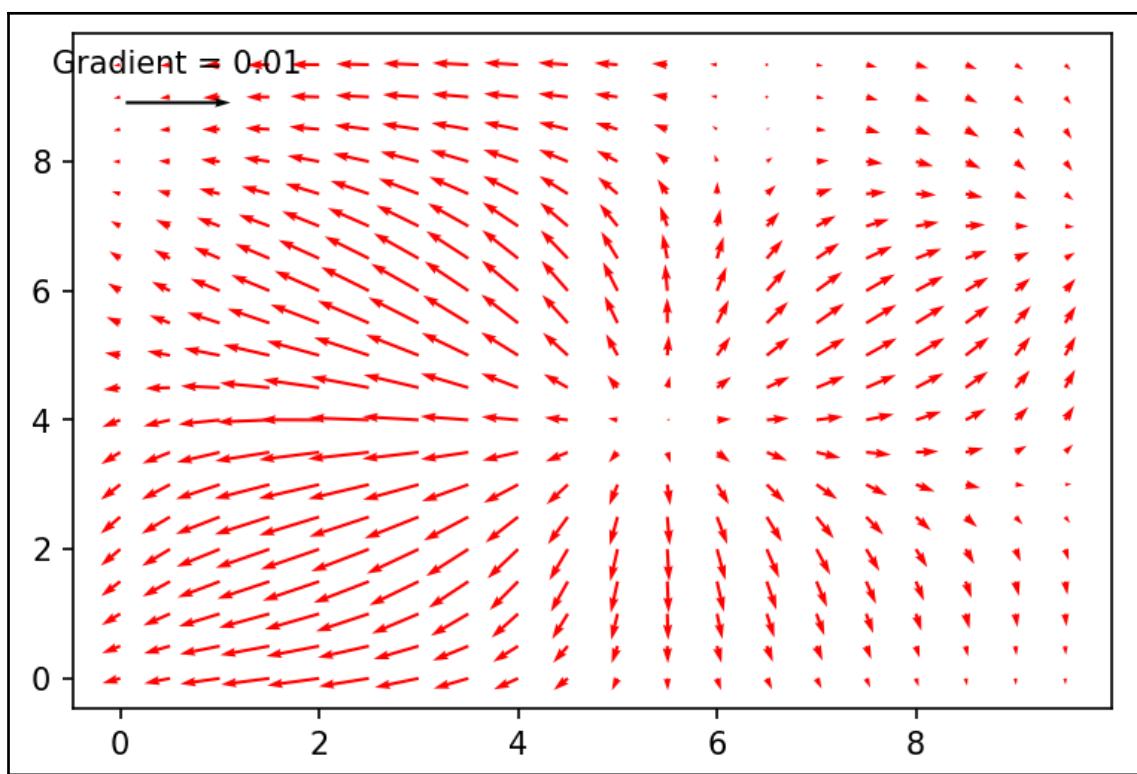


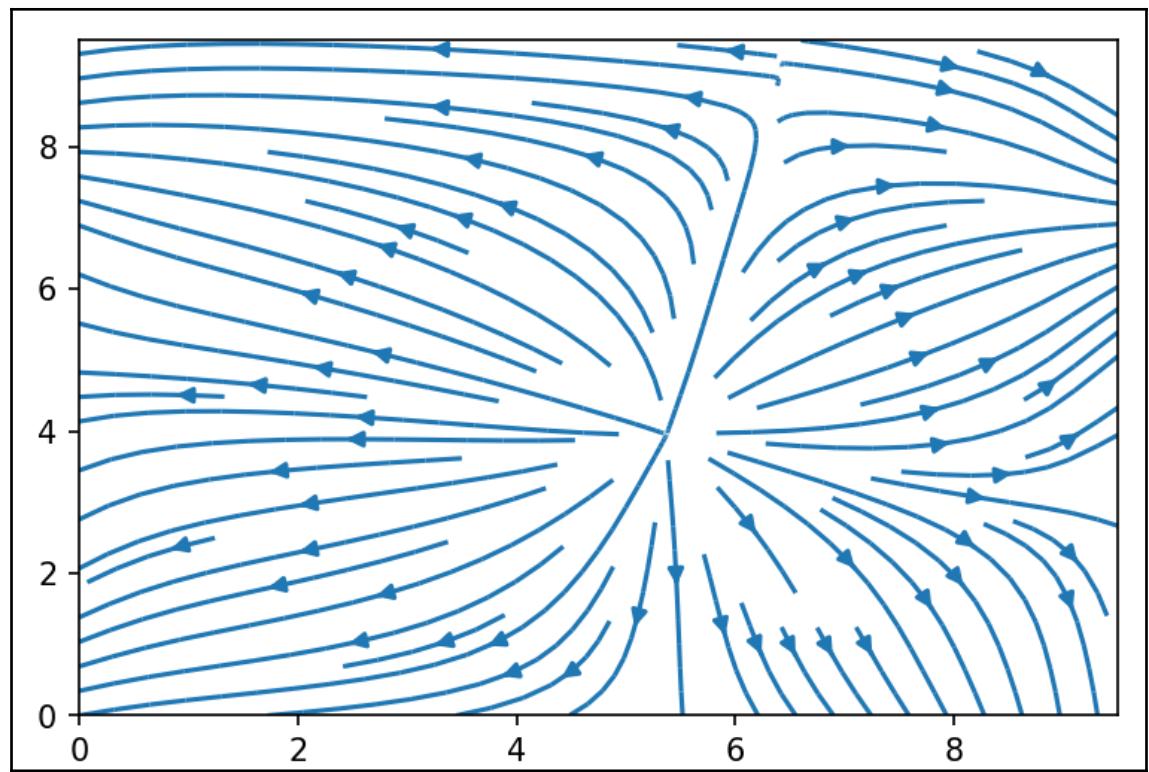


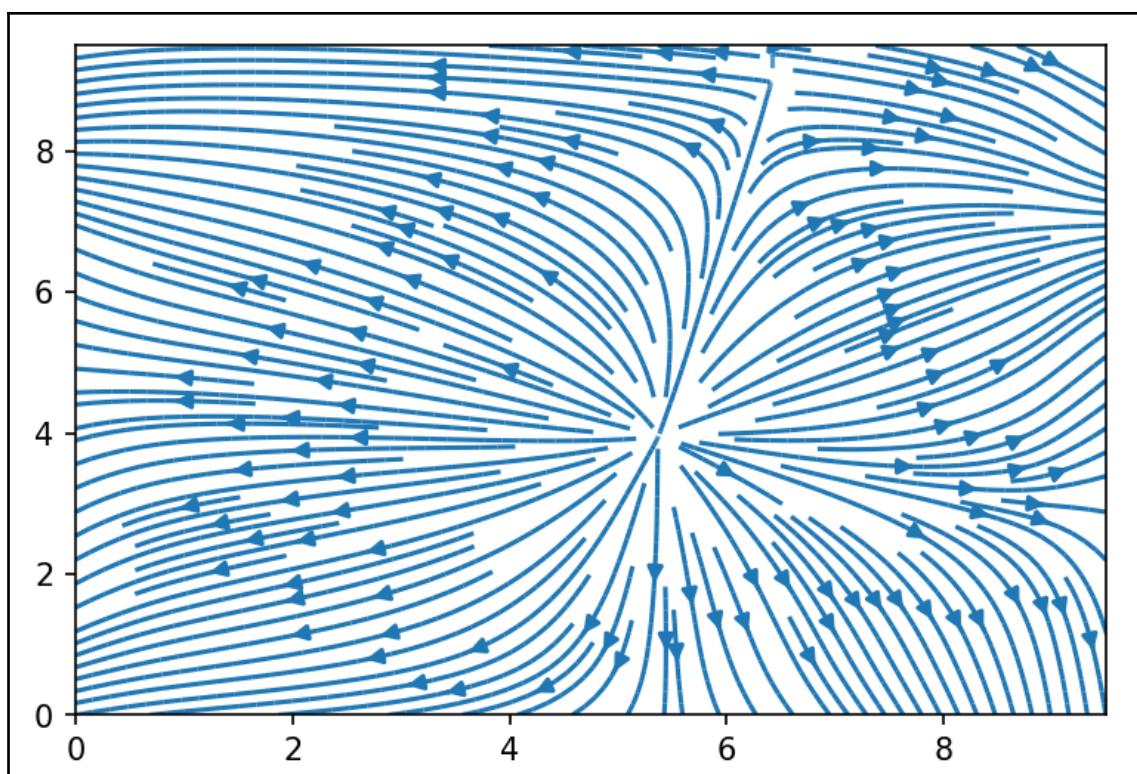


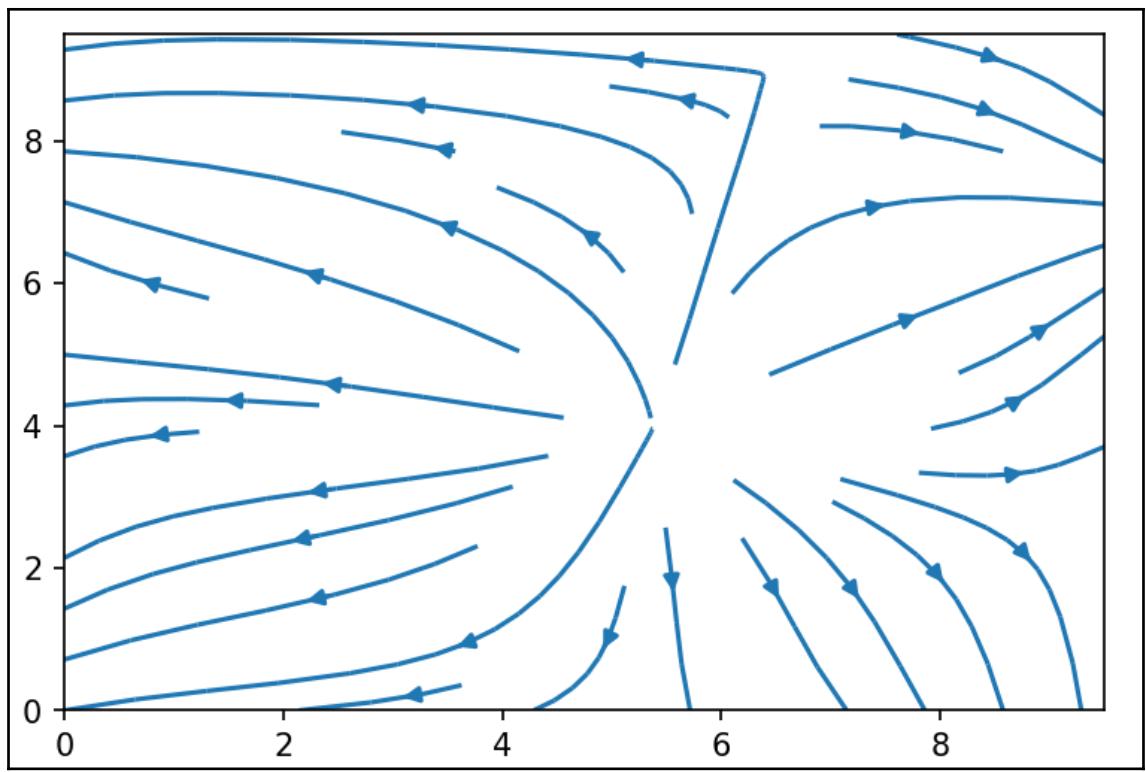


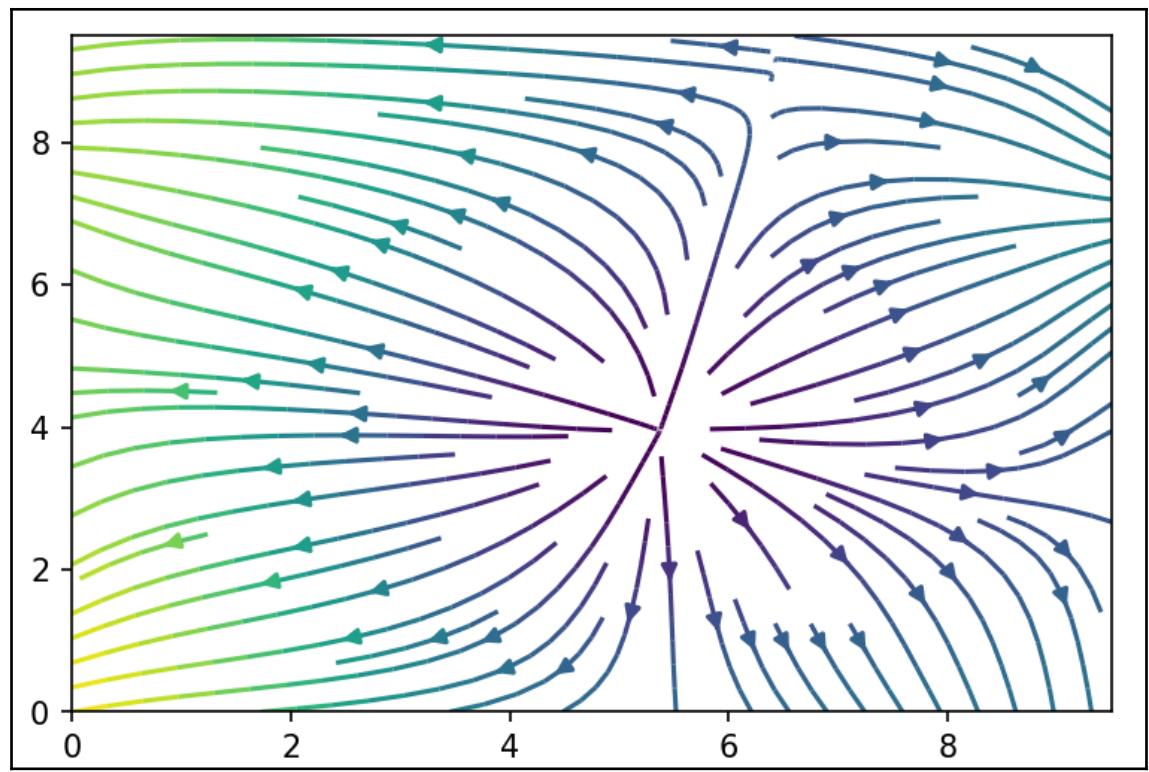


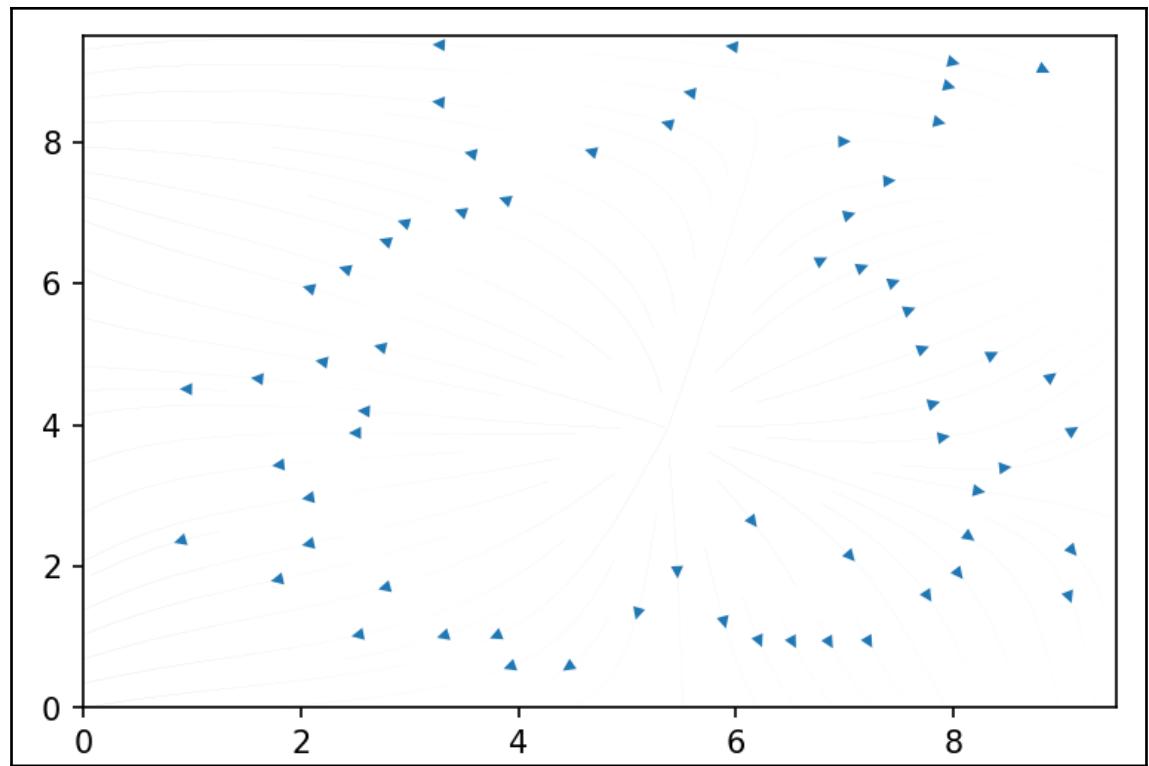


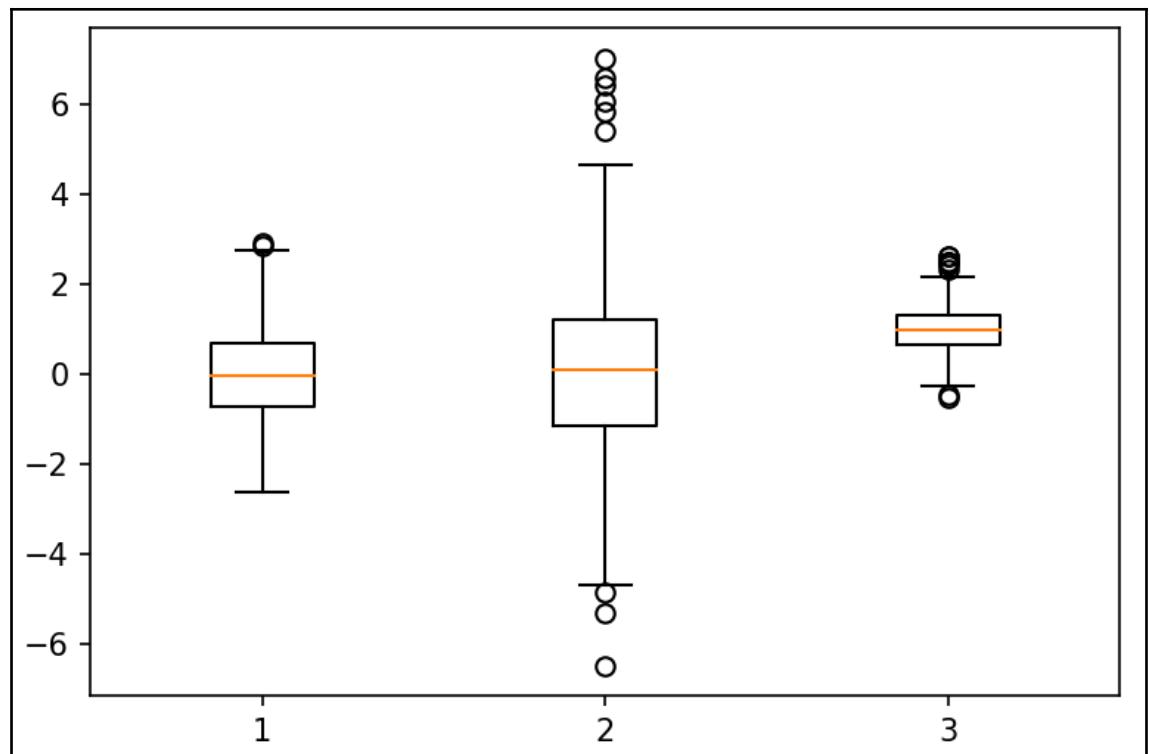


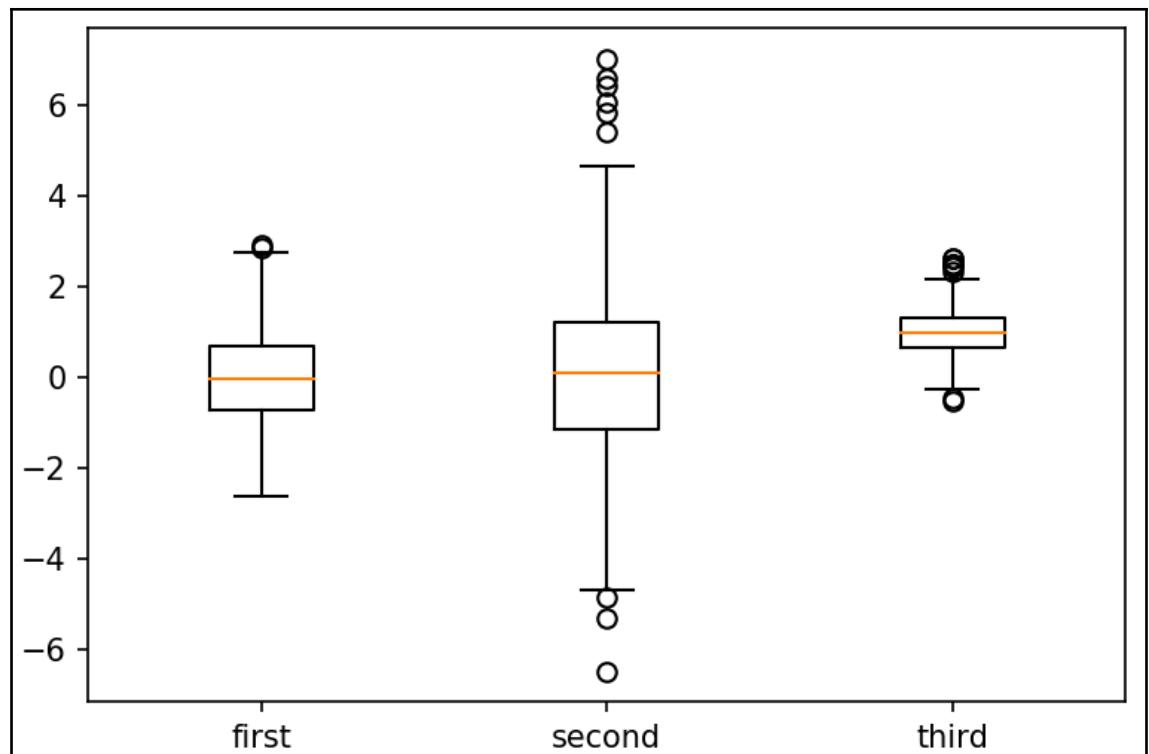


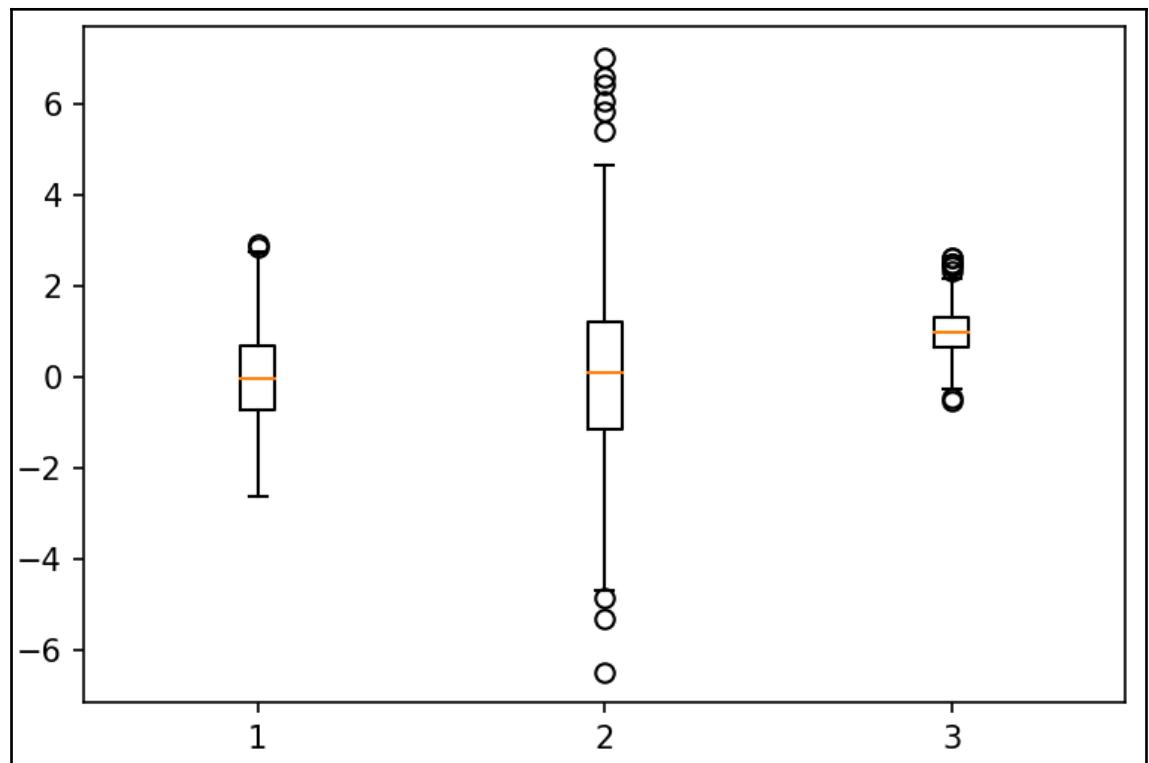


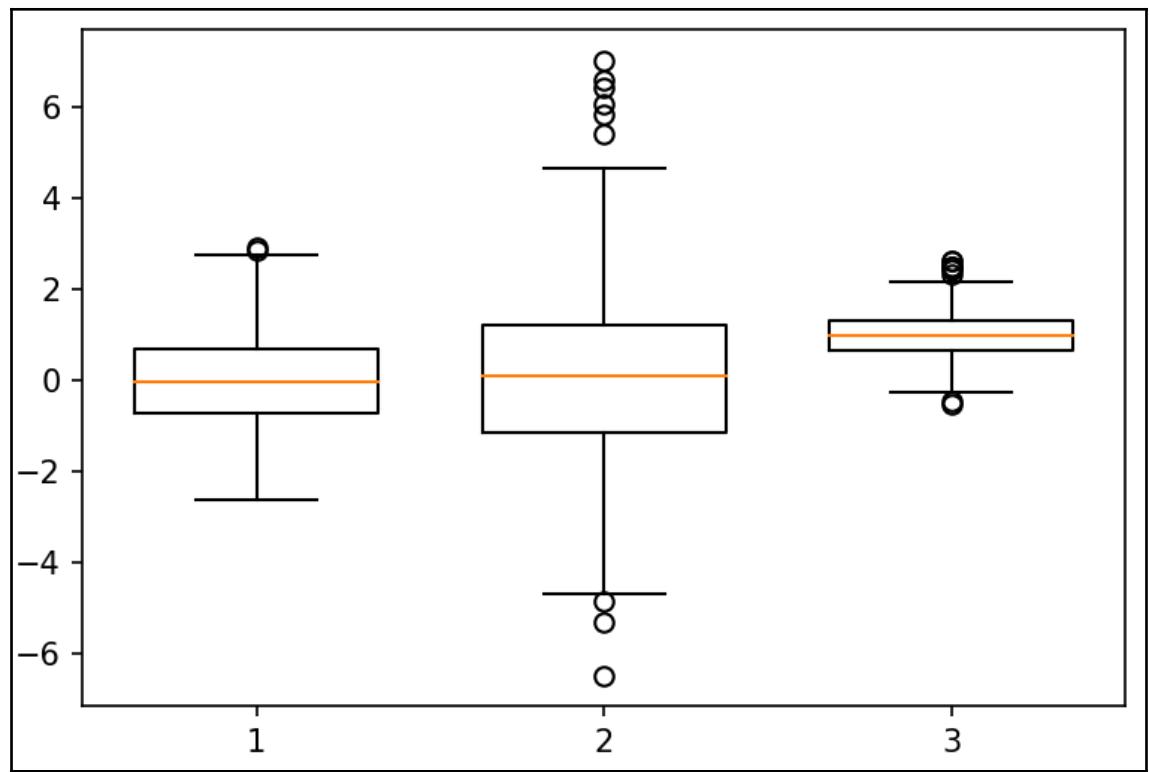


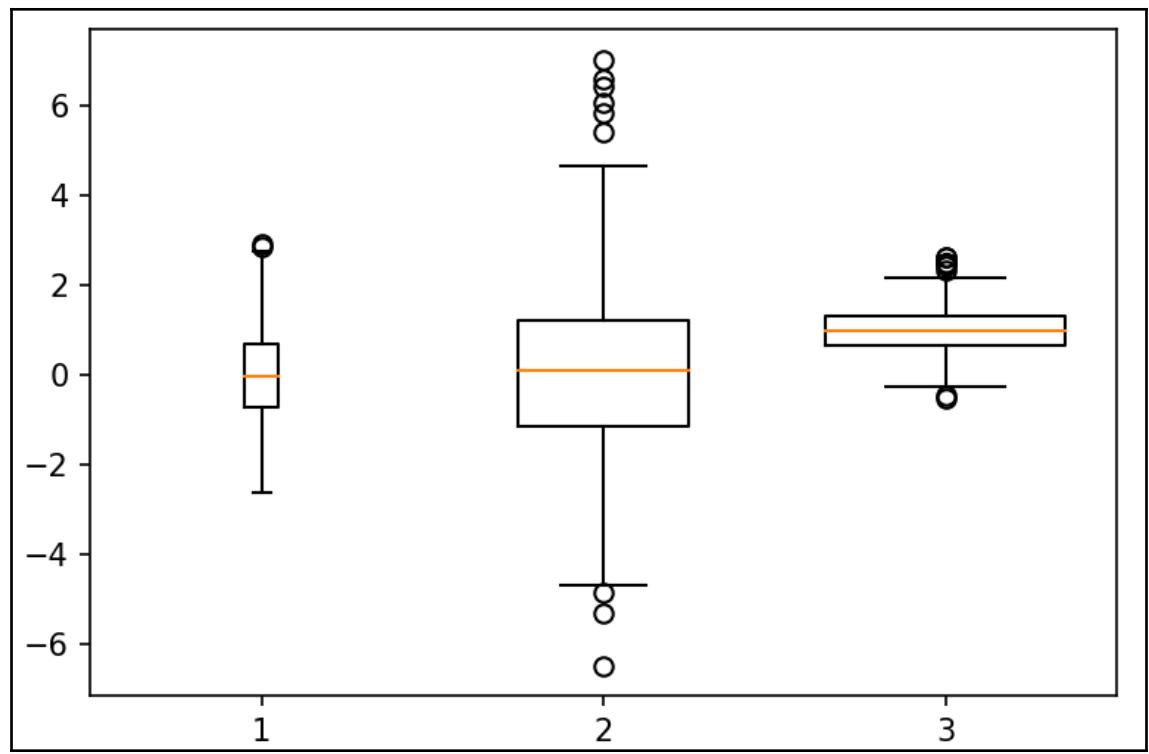


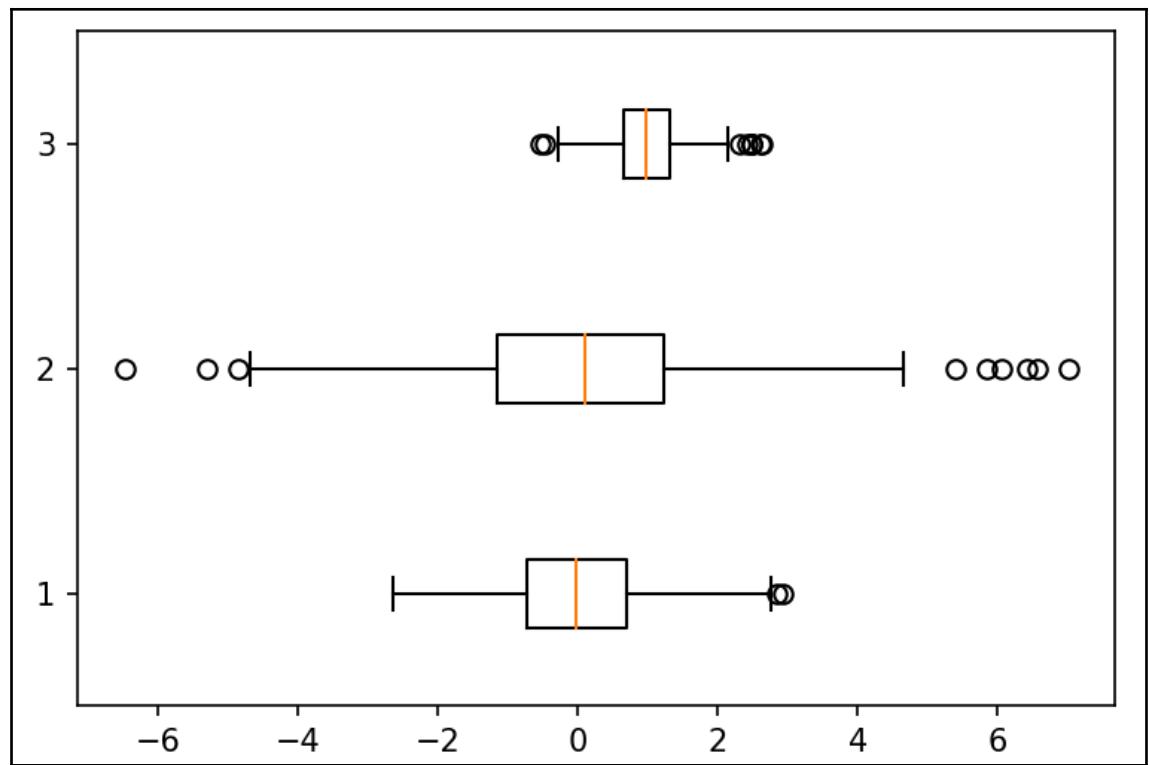


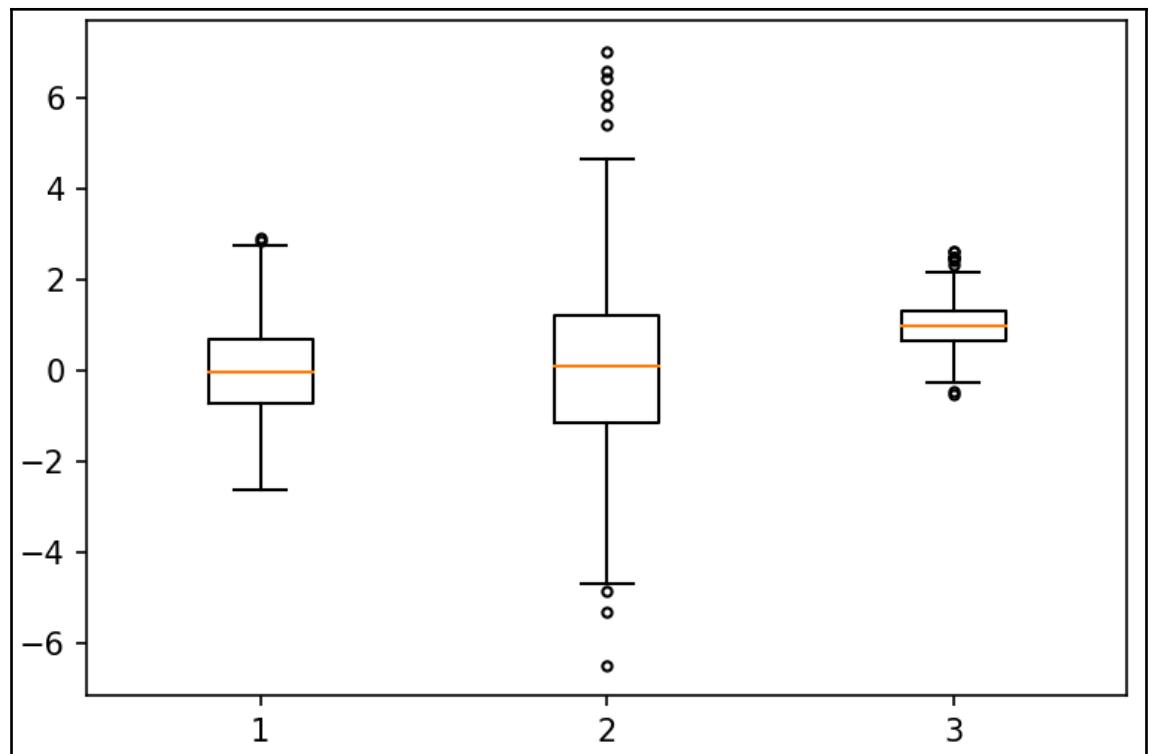


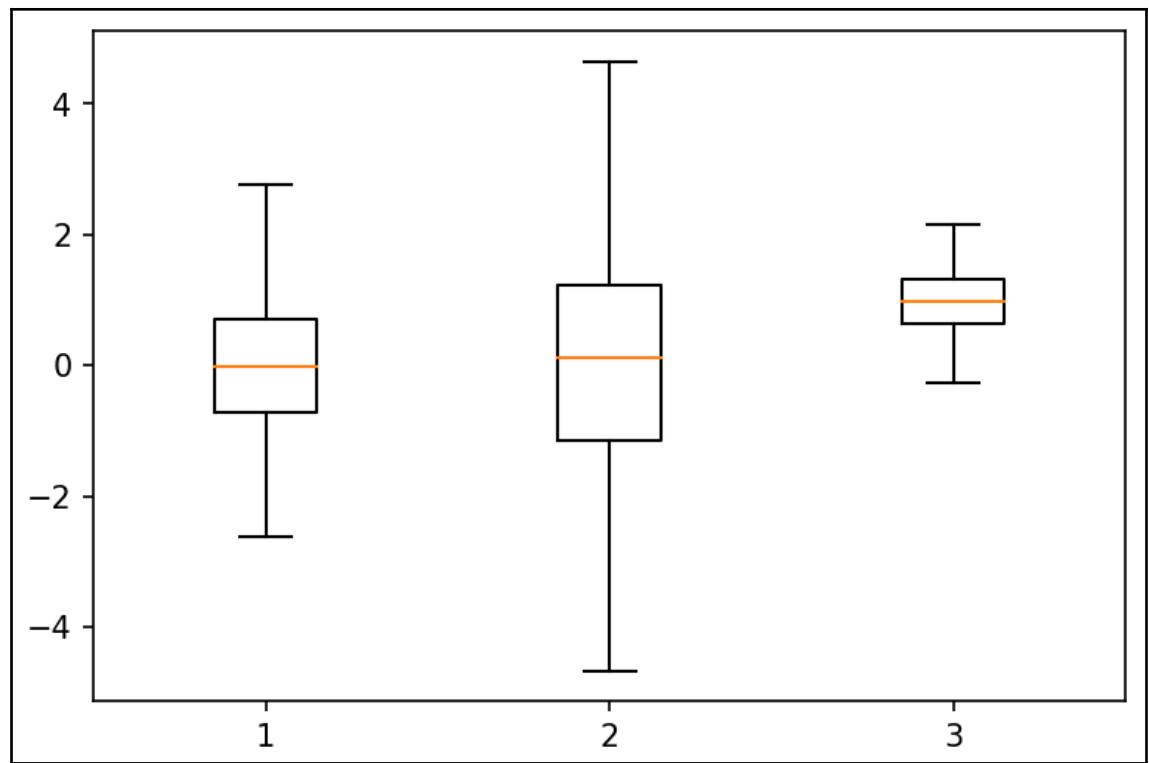


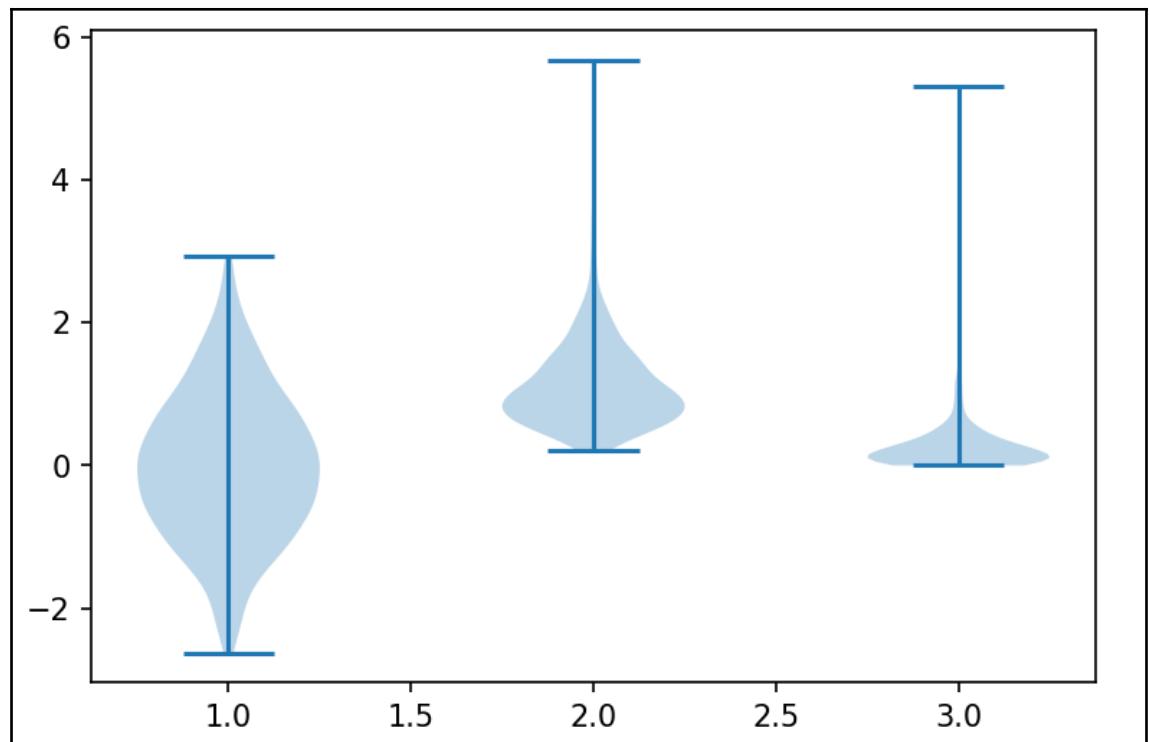


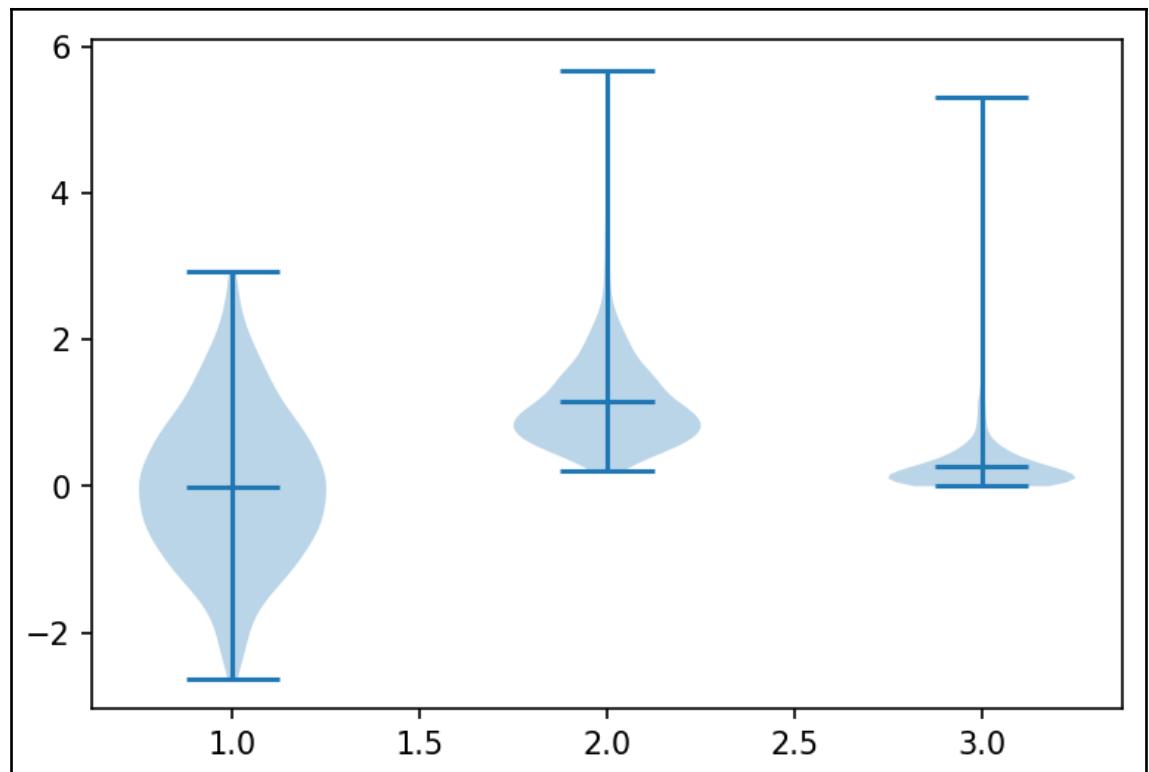


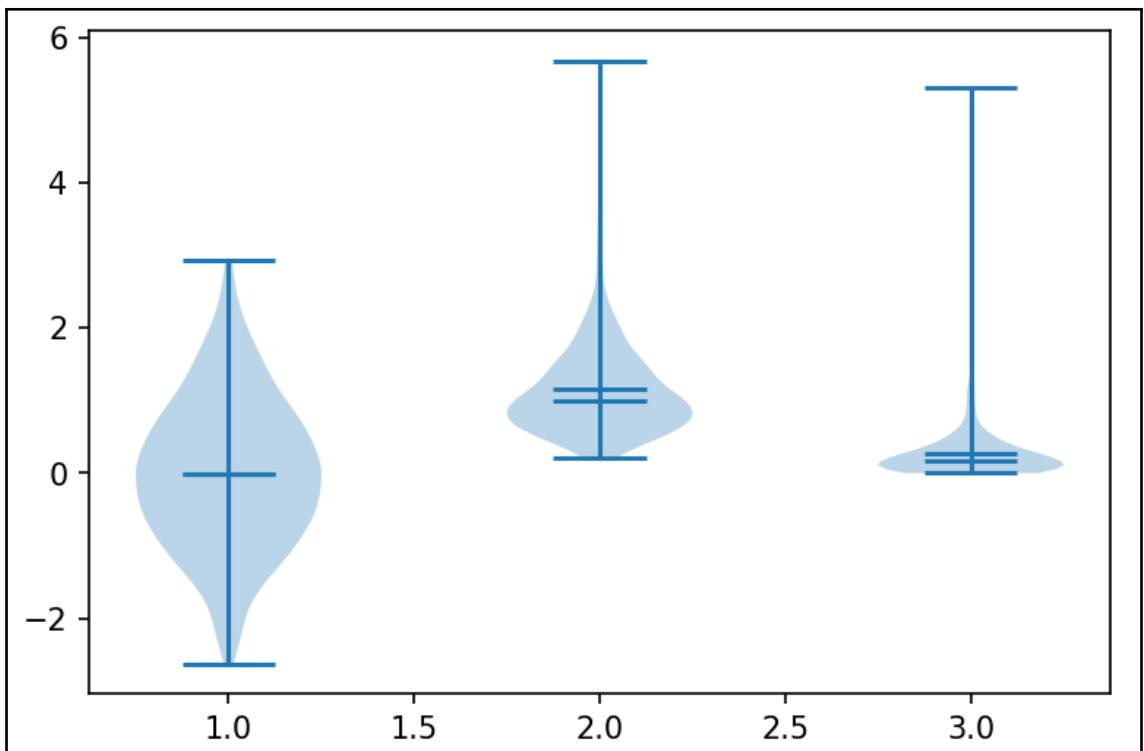




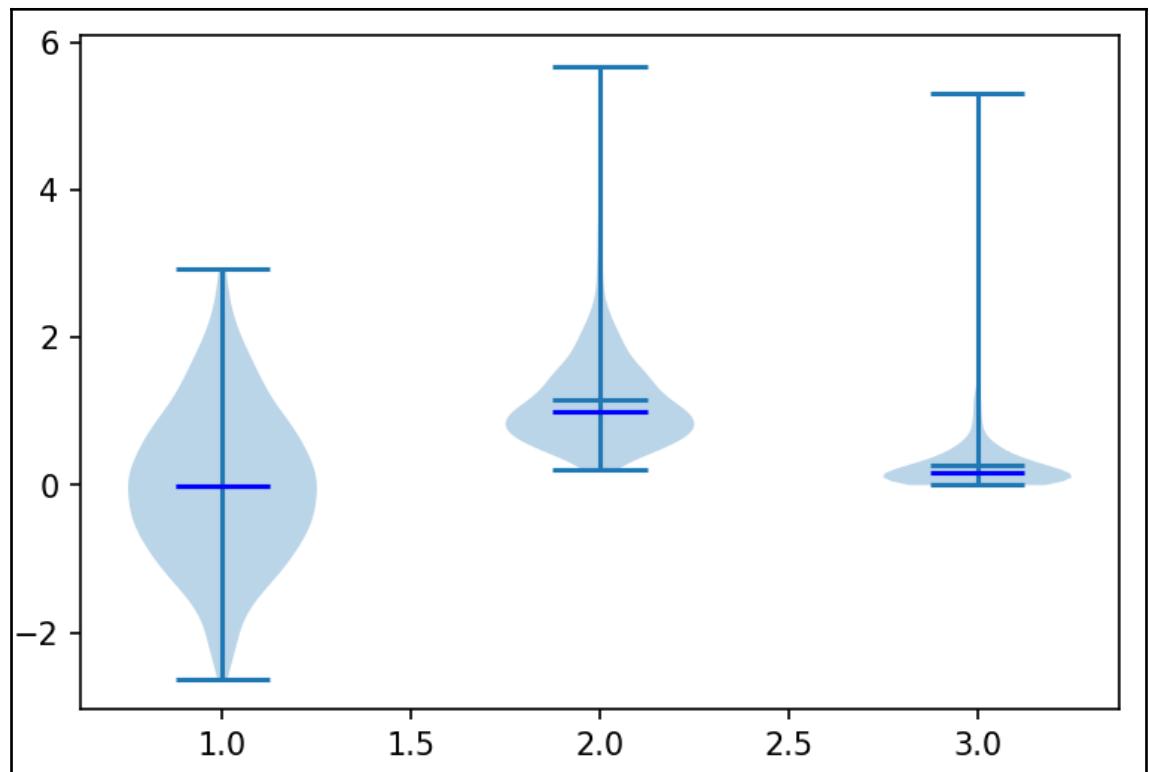


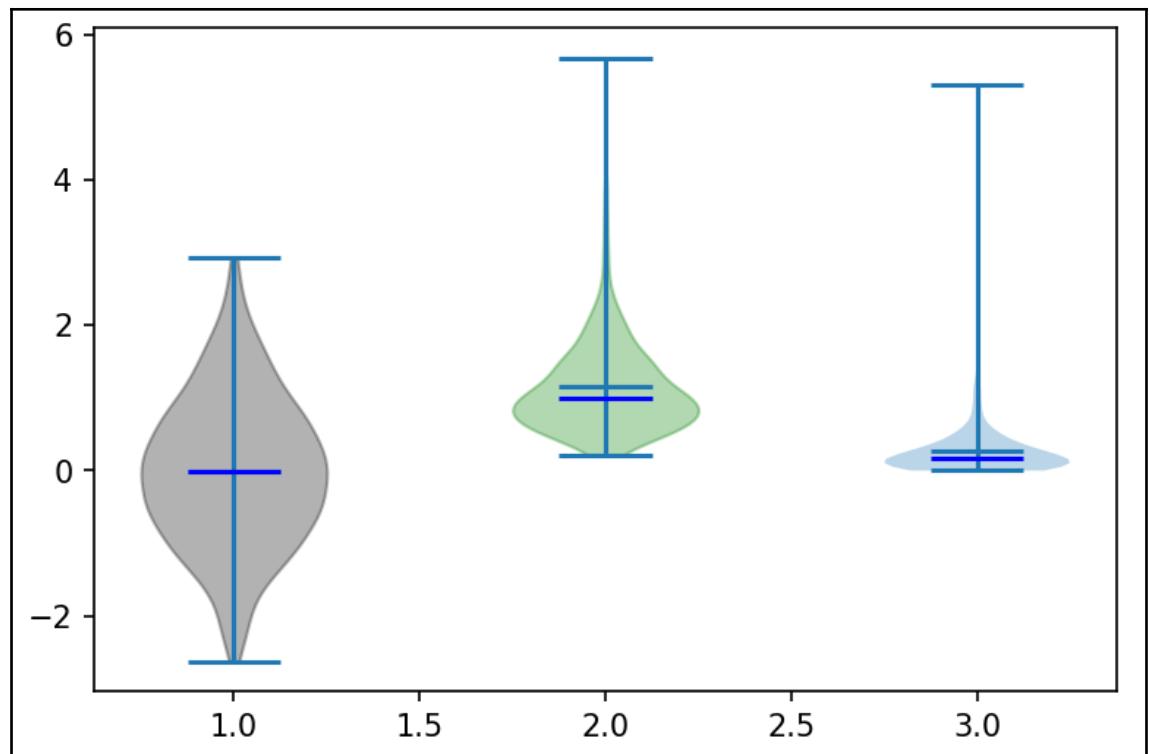


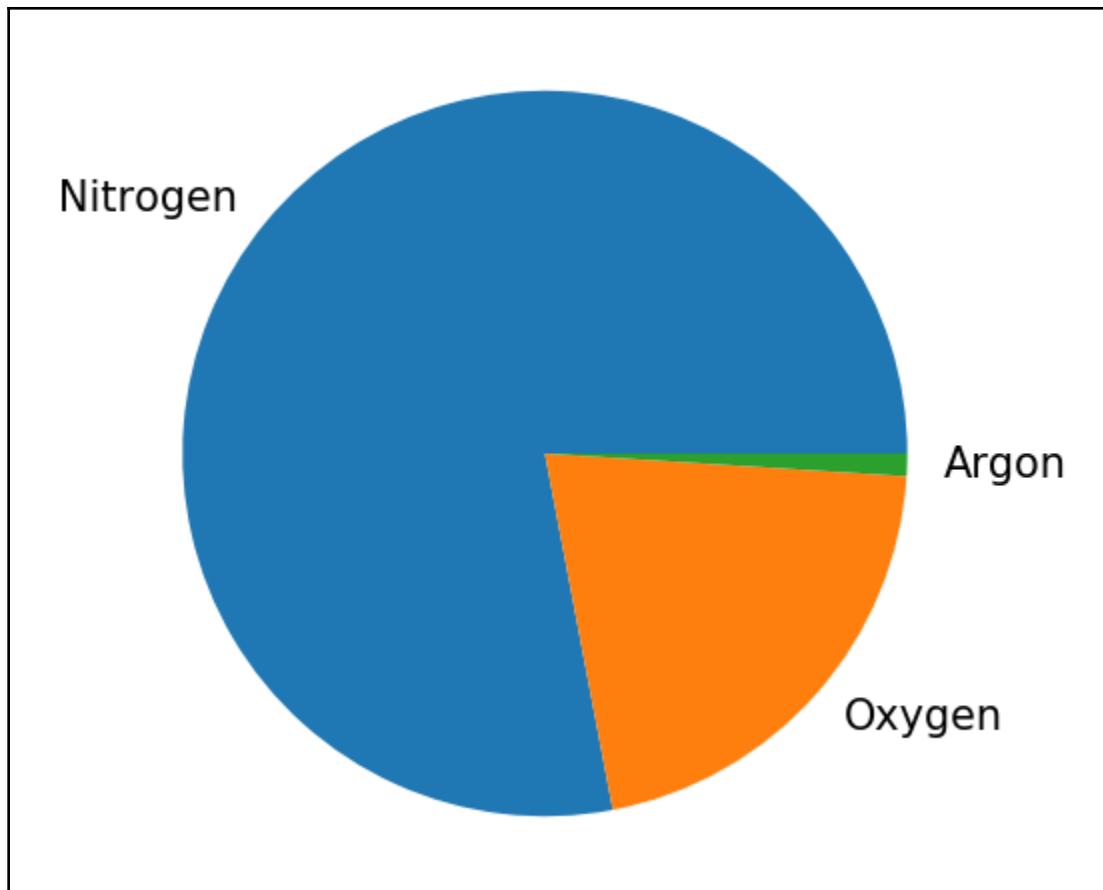


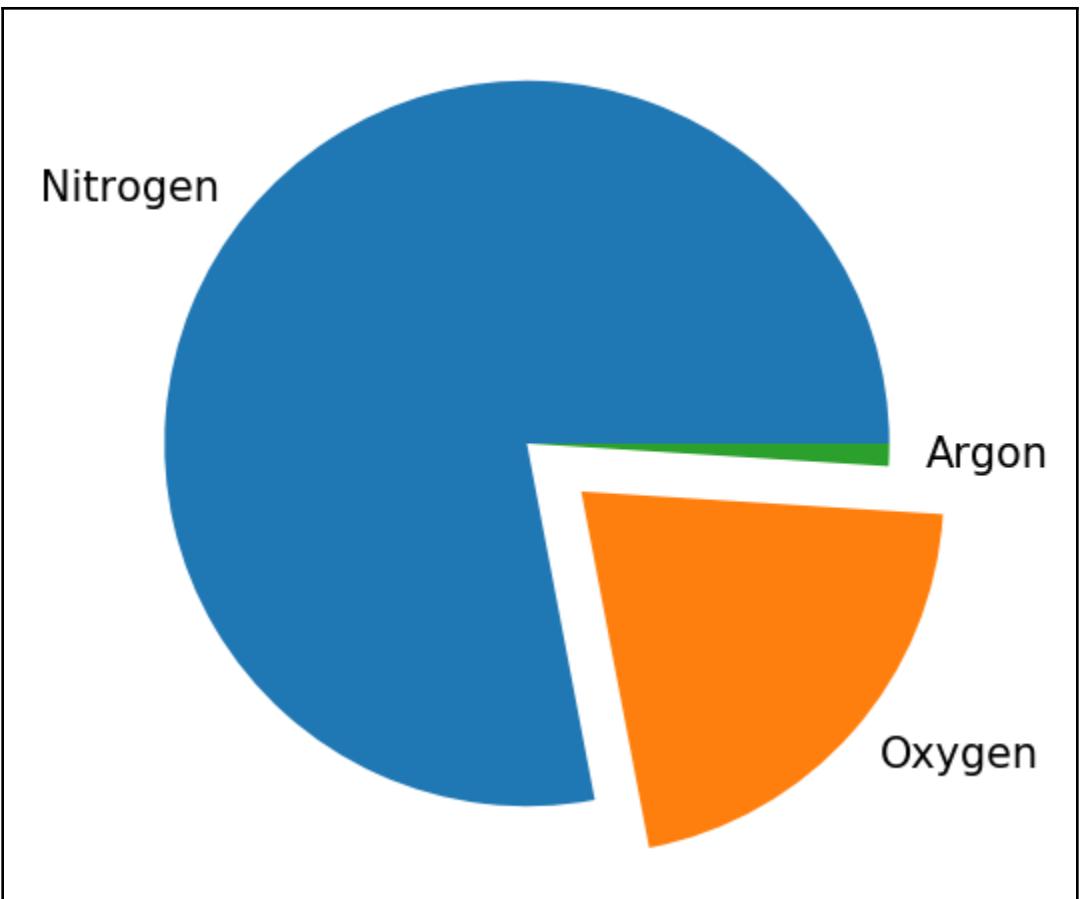


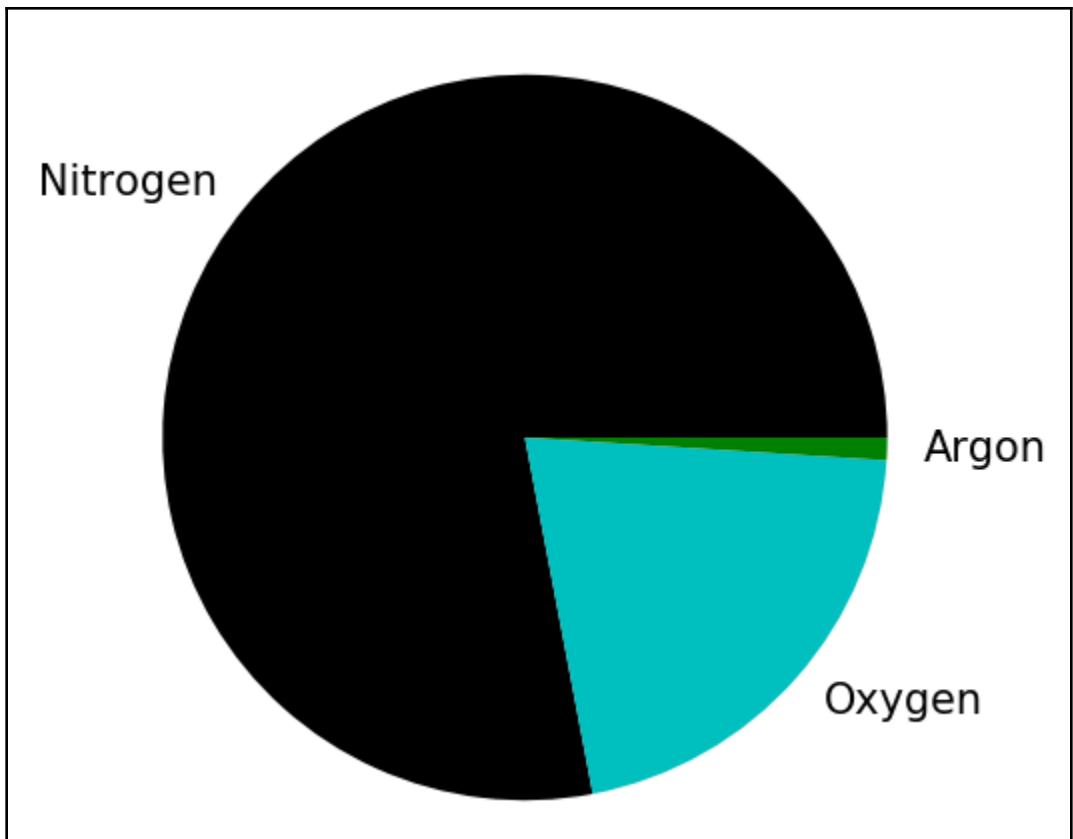
```
{'bodies': [, <matplotlib.collections.PolyCollection object at 0x00000000090A0080>, <matplotlib.collections.PolyCollection object at 0x00000000090A0710>], 'cmeans': <matplotlib.collections.LineCollection object at 0x00000000090B9860>, 'cmaxes': <matplotlib.collections.LineCollection object at 0x000000000912C400>, 'cmins': <matplotlib.collections.LineCollection object at 0x000000000912C940>, 'cbars': <matplotlib.collections.LineCollection object at 0x000000000912CFD0>, 'cmedians': <matplotlib.collections.LineCollection object at 0x000000000910B6A0>}
```

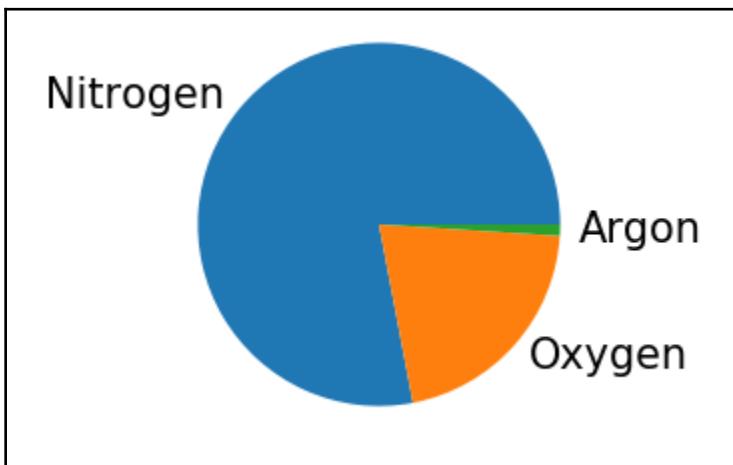
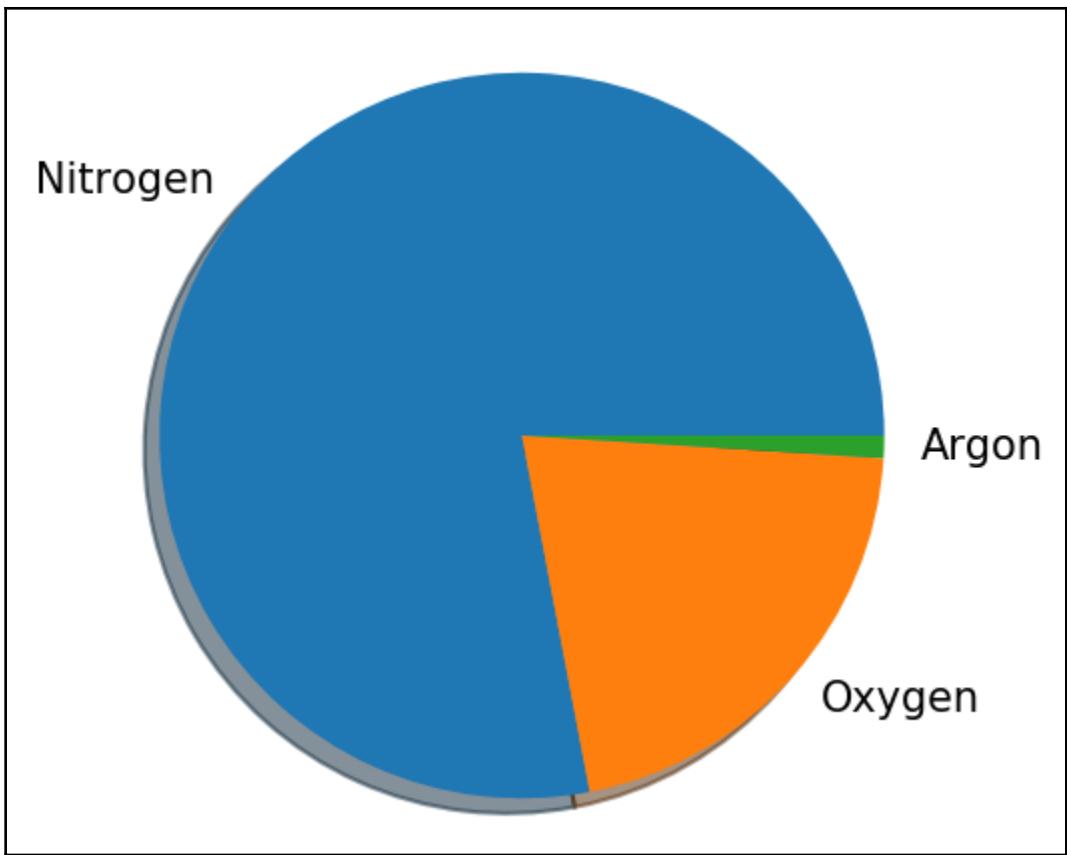


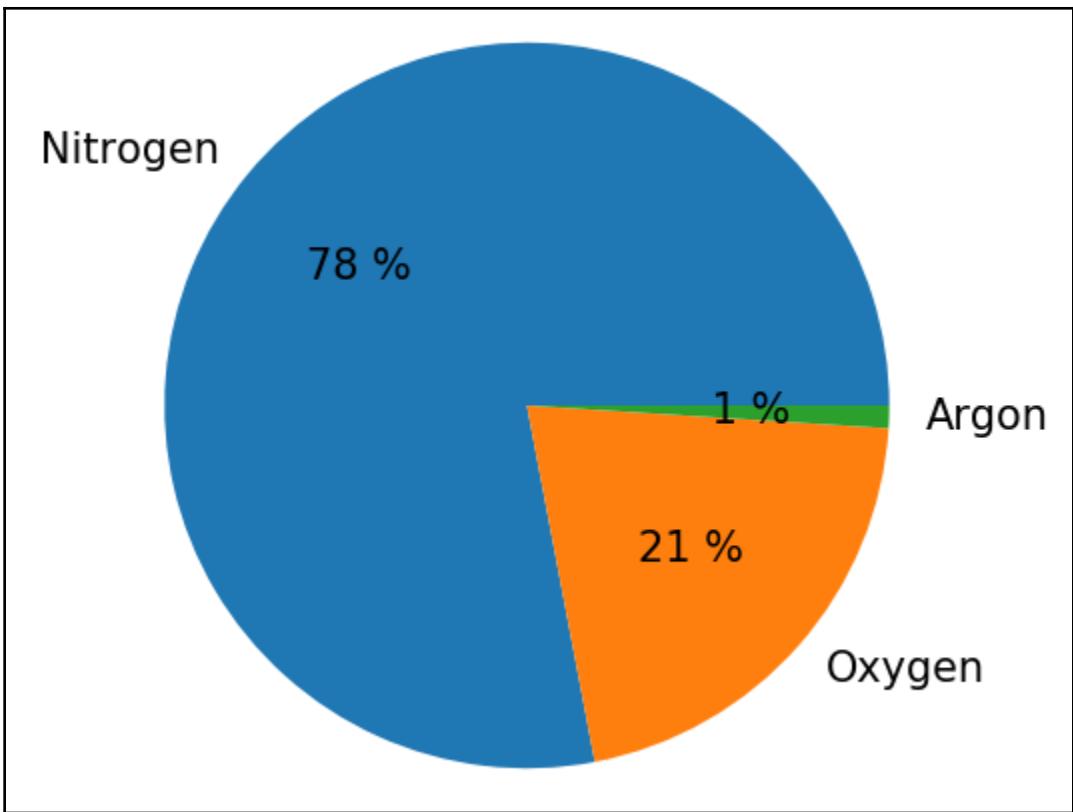


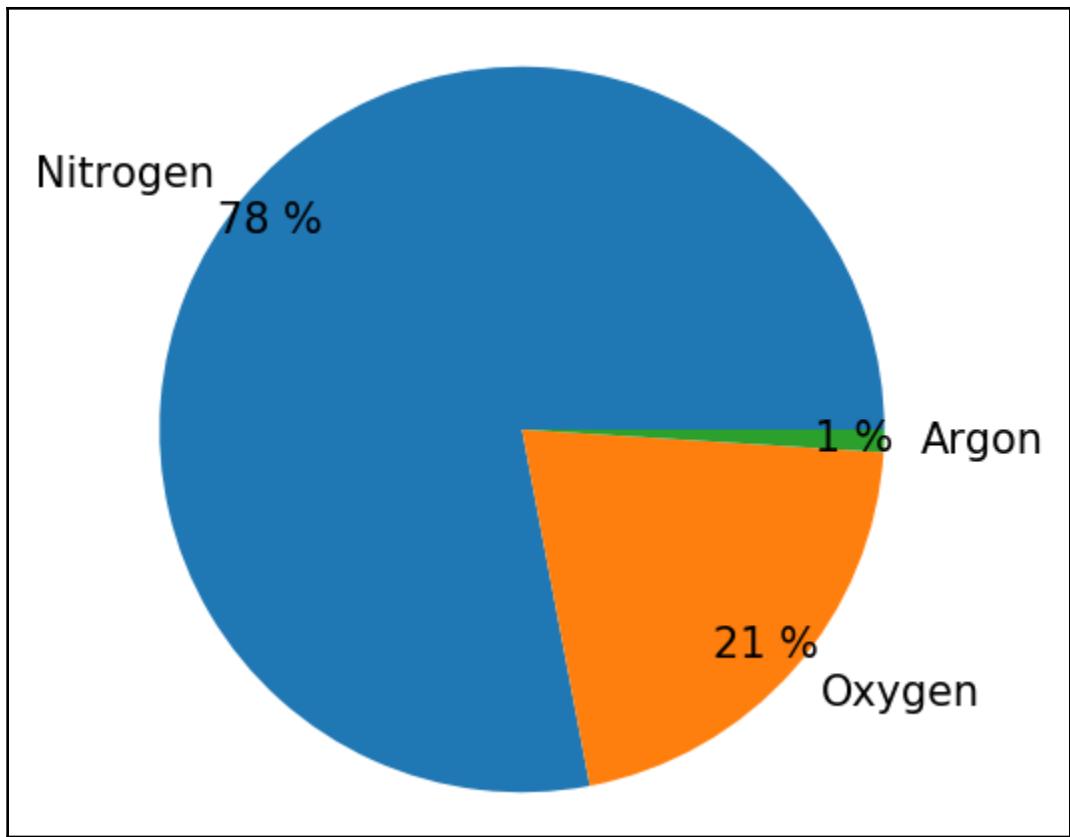


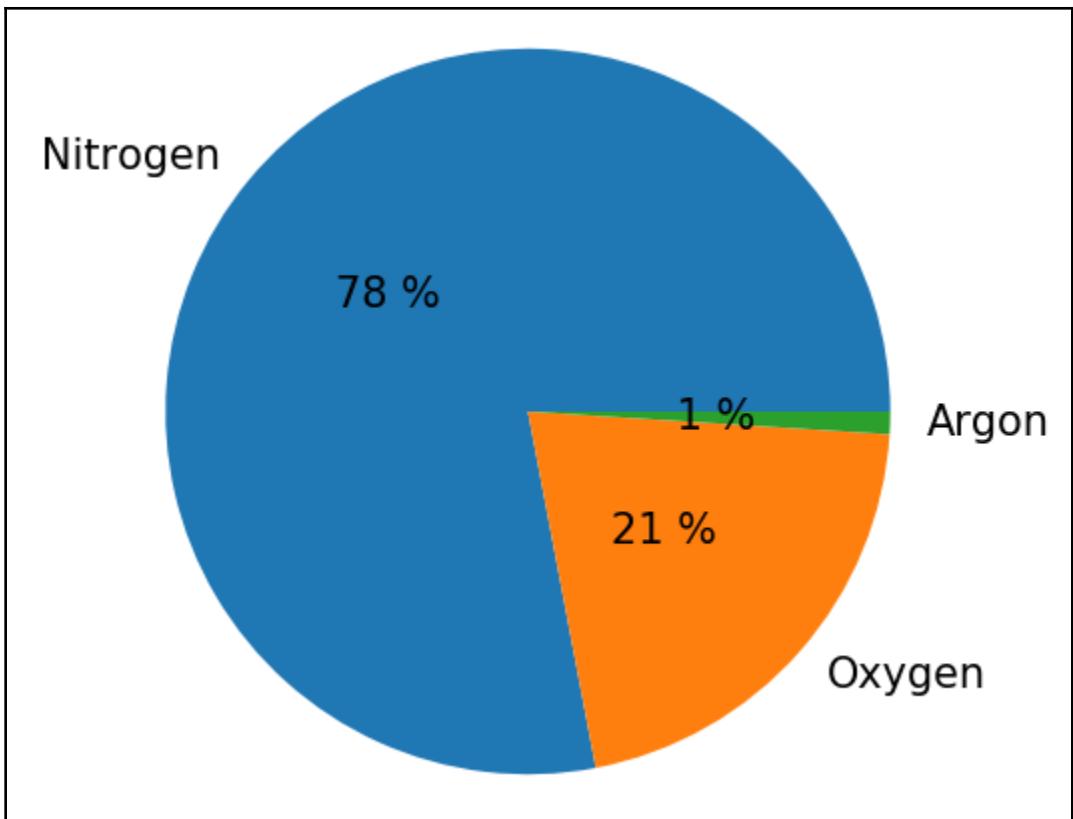












Nitrogen

Argon

Oxygen

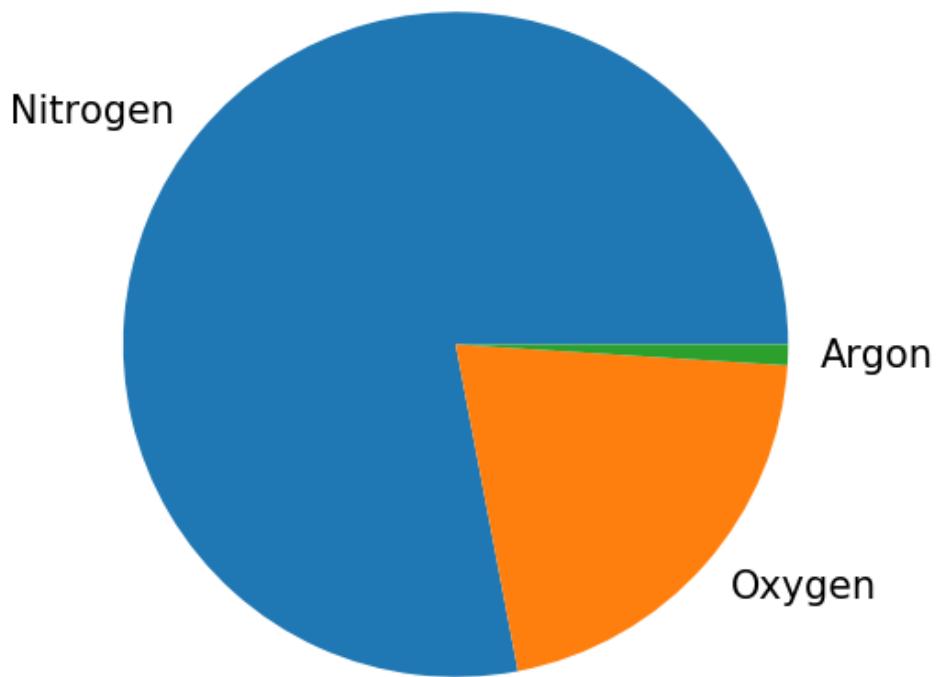
	Nitrogen	Oxygen	Argon
fraction	78	21	1

Nitrogen

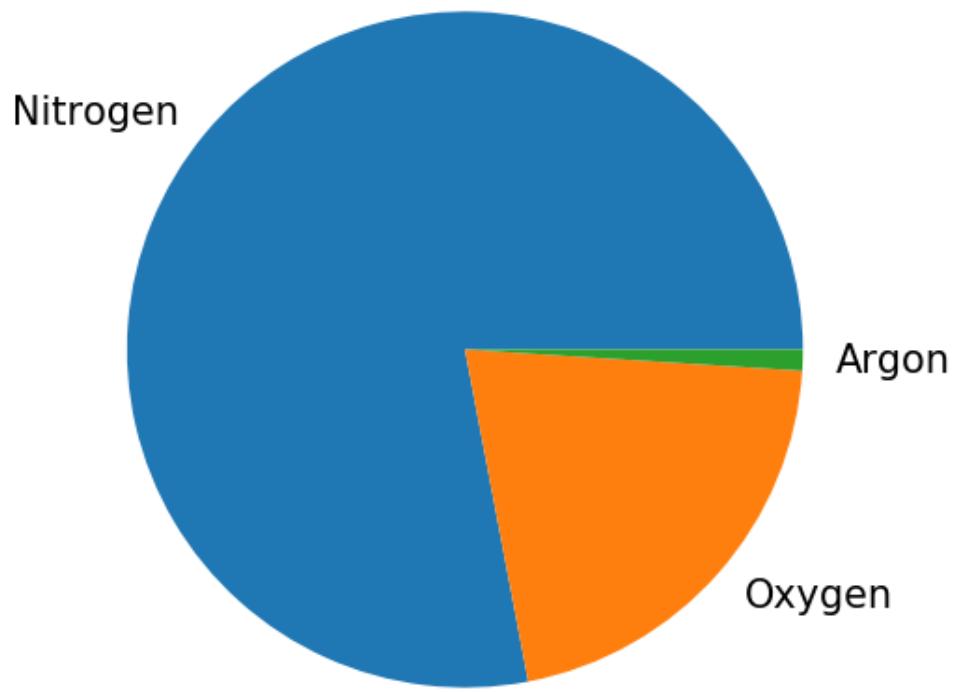
Argon

Oxygen

	Nitrogen	Oxygen	Argon
Fraction	78	21	1

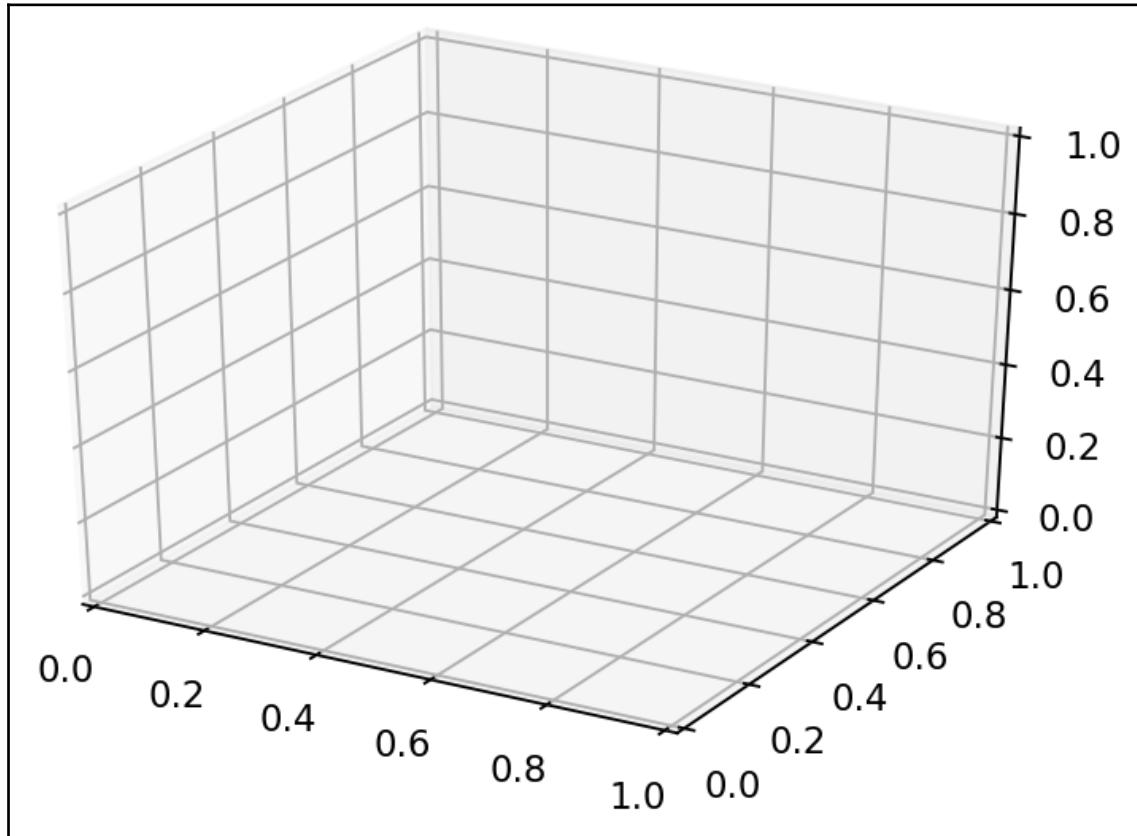


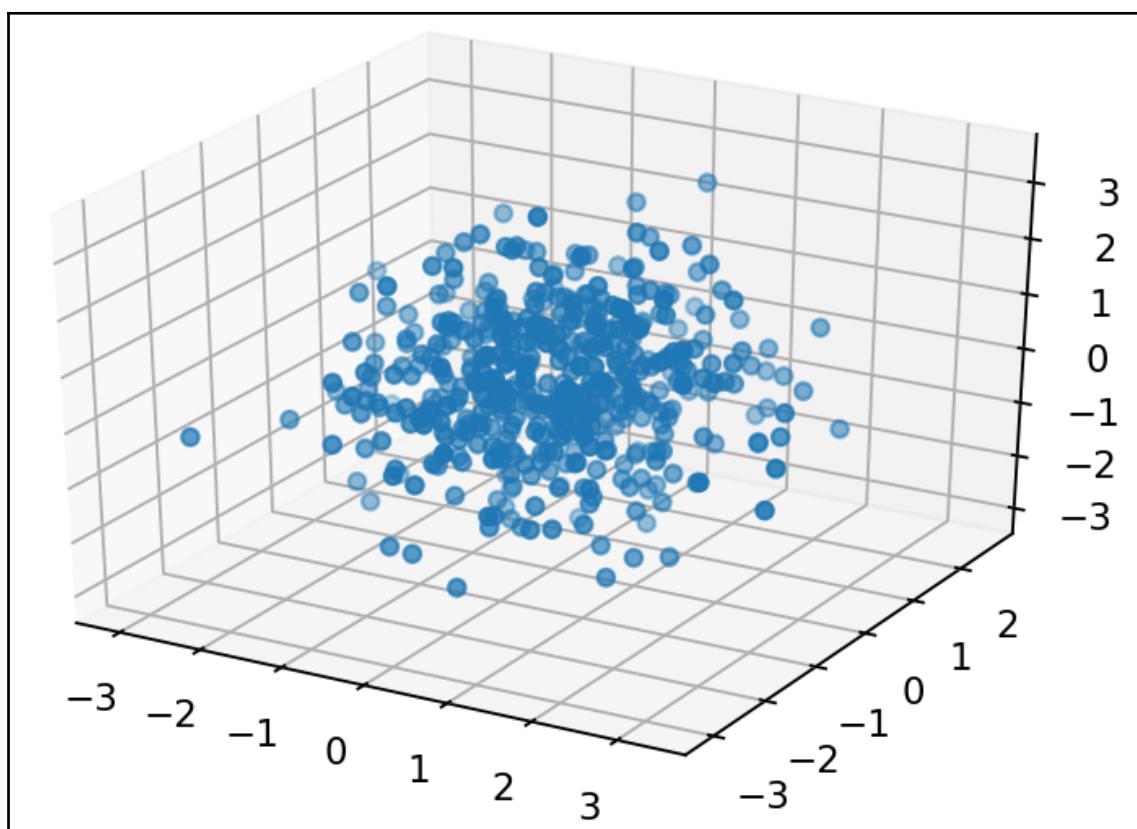
	Nitrogen	Oxygen	Argon
Fraction	78	21	1

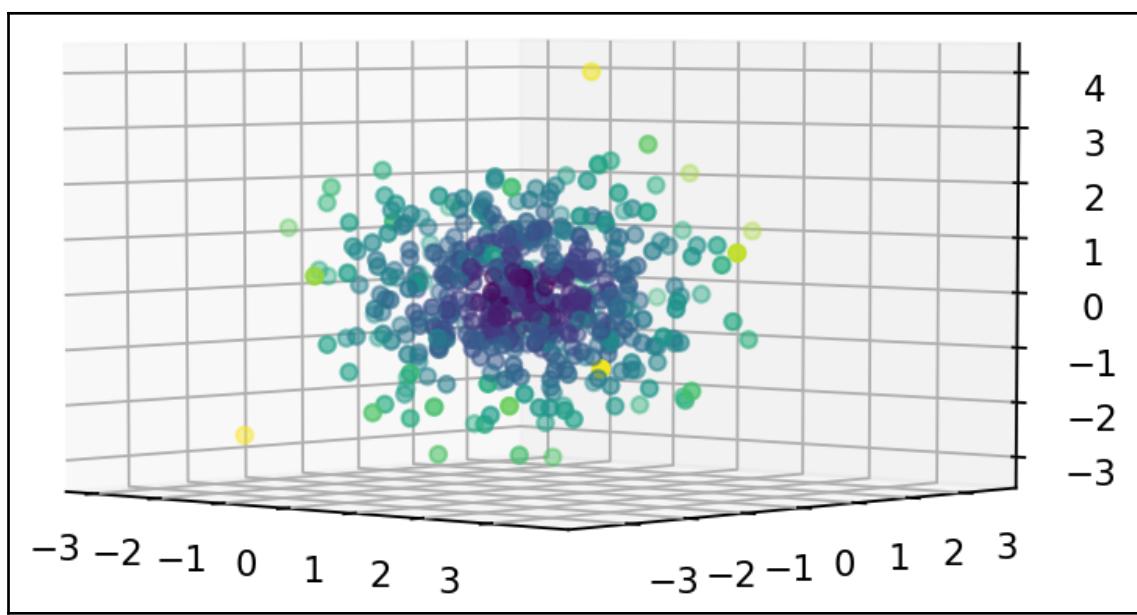


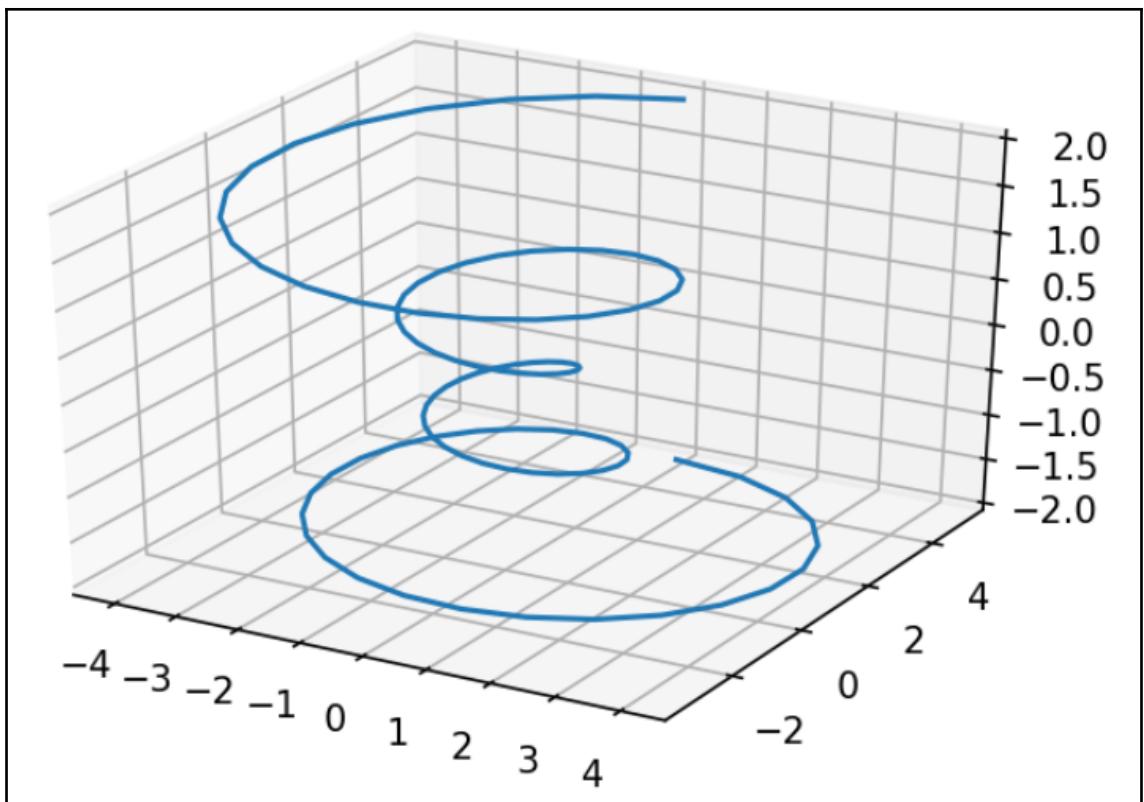
	Nitrogen	Oxygen	Argon
Fraction	78	21	1

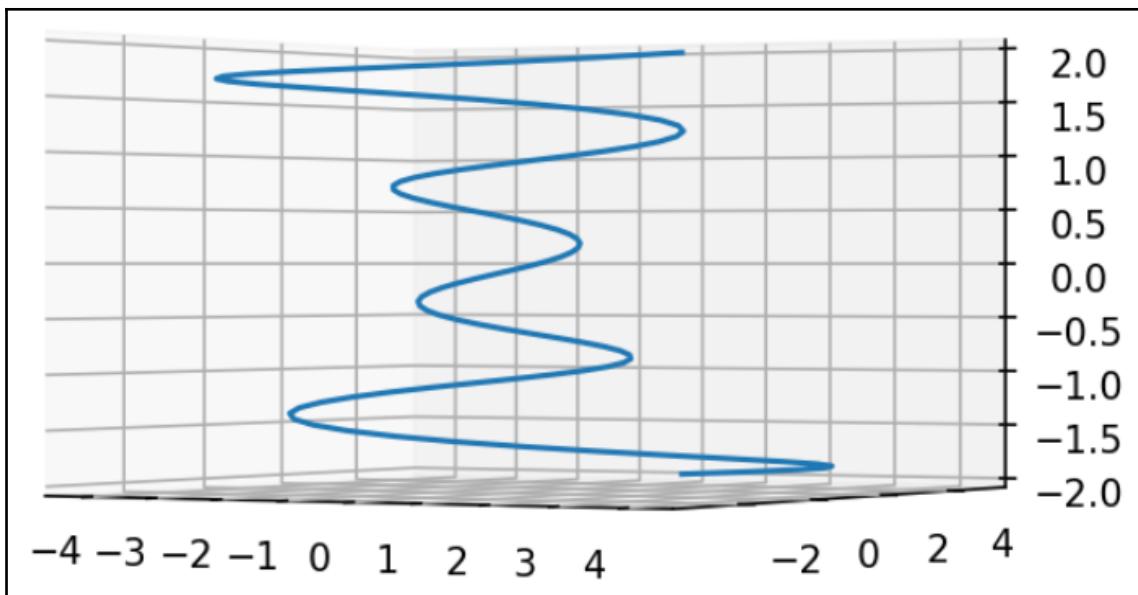
Chapter 4: 3D and Geospatial Plots

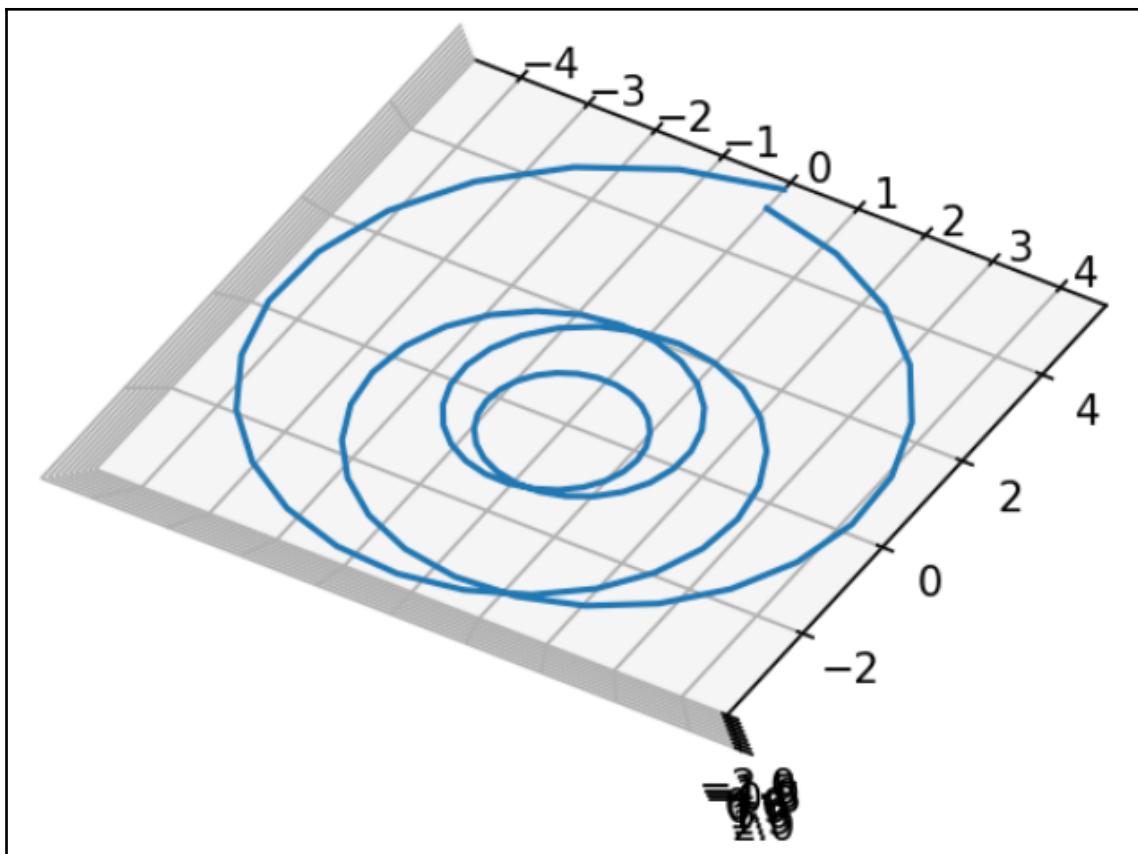


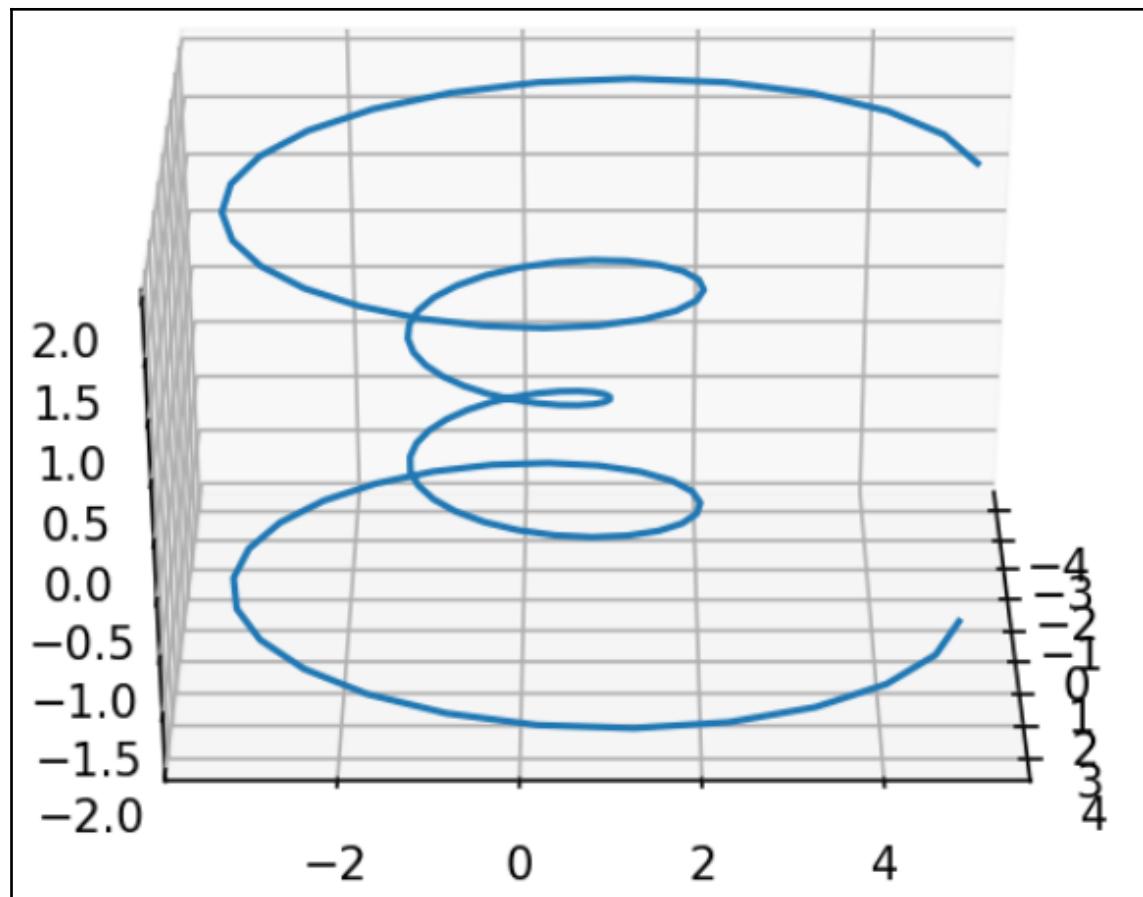


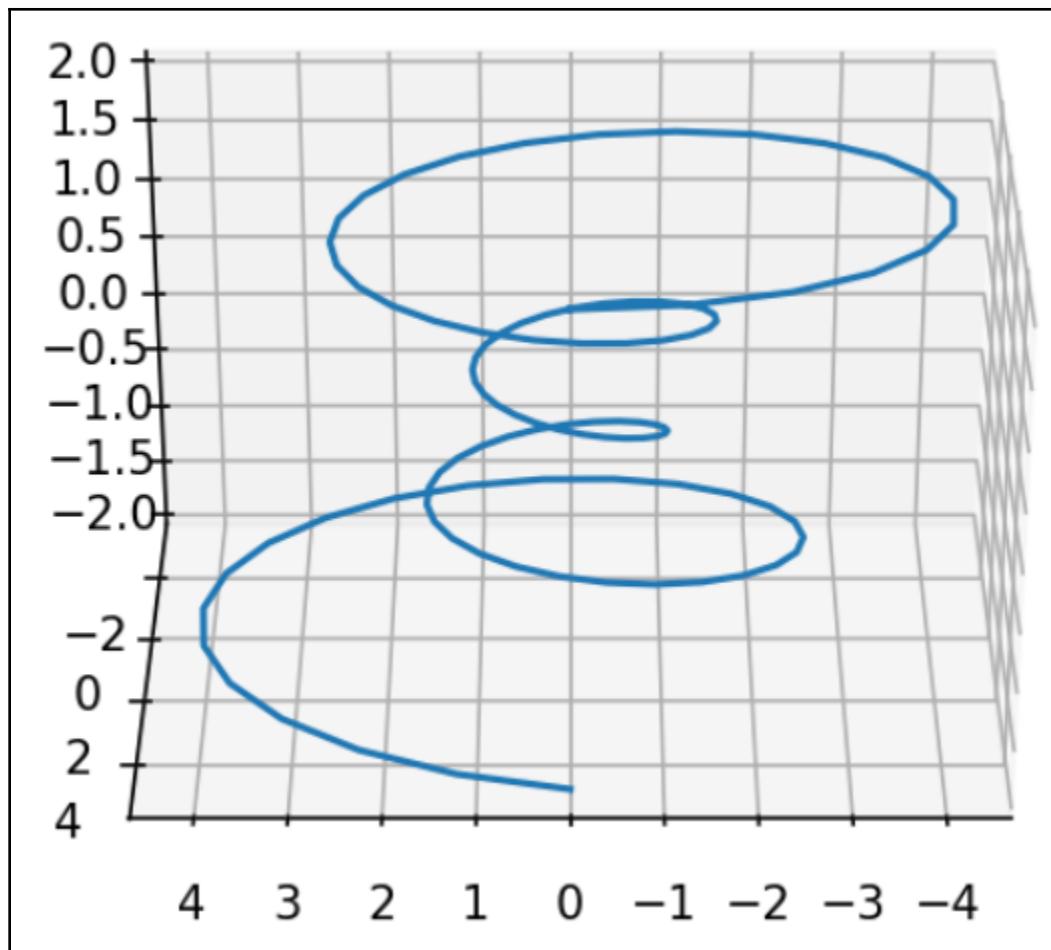


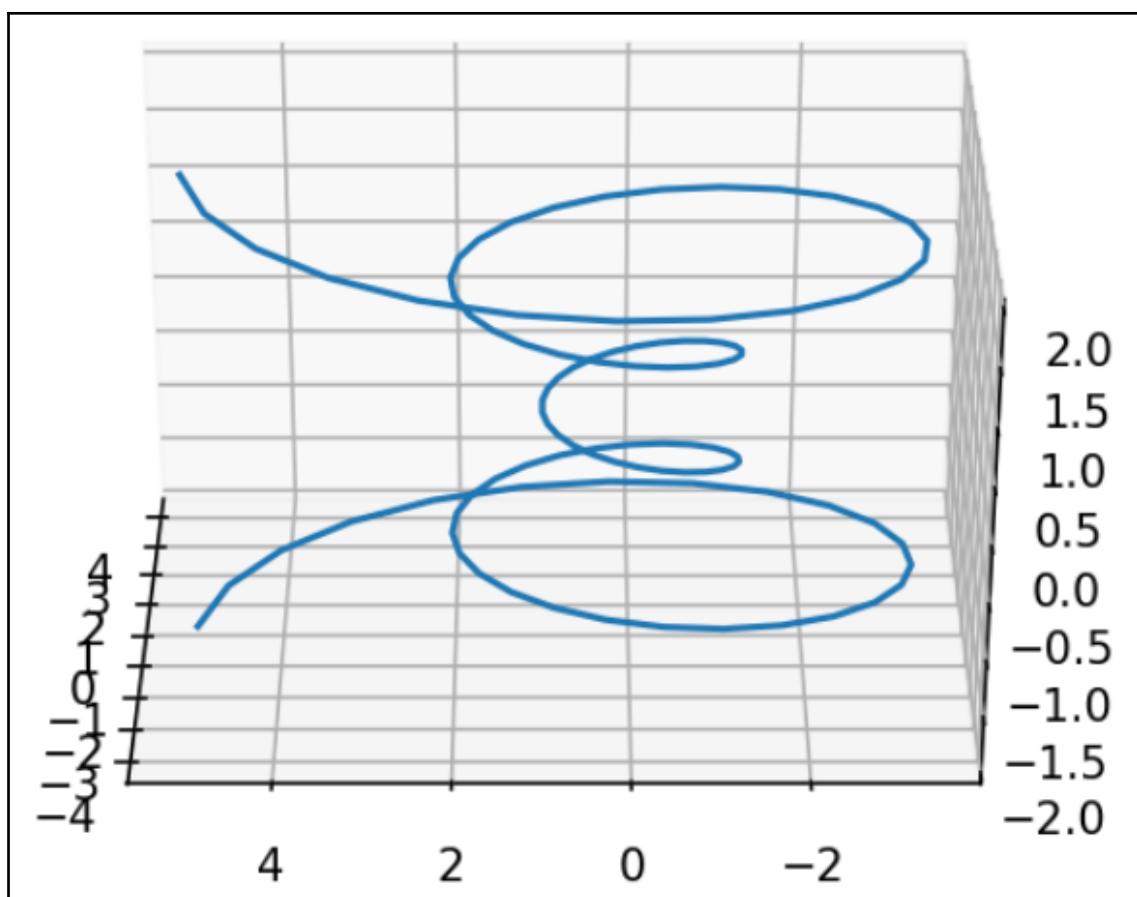


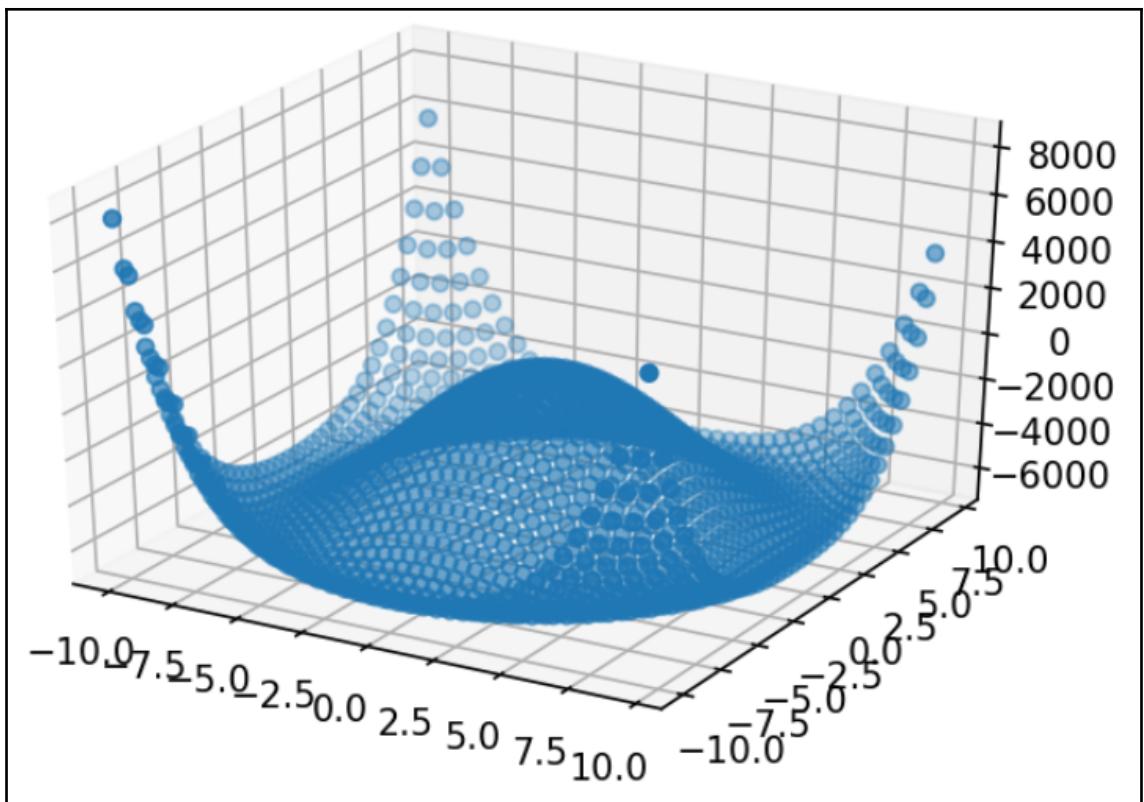


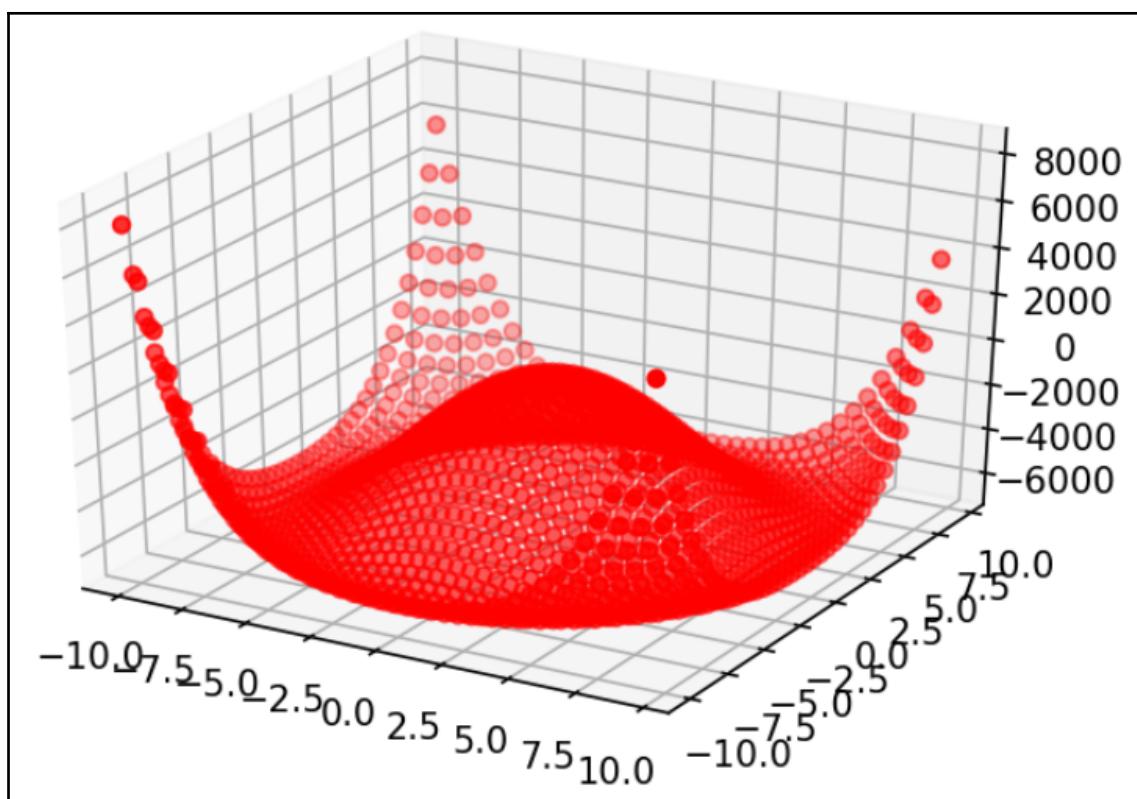


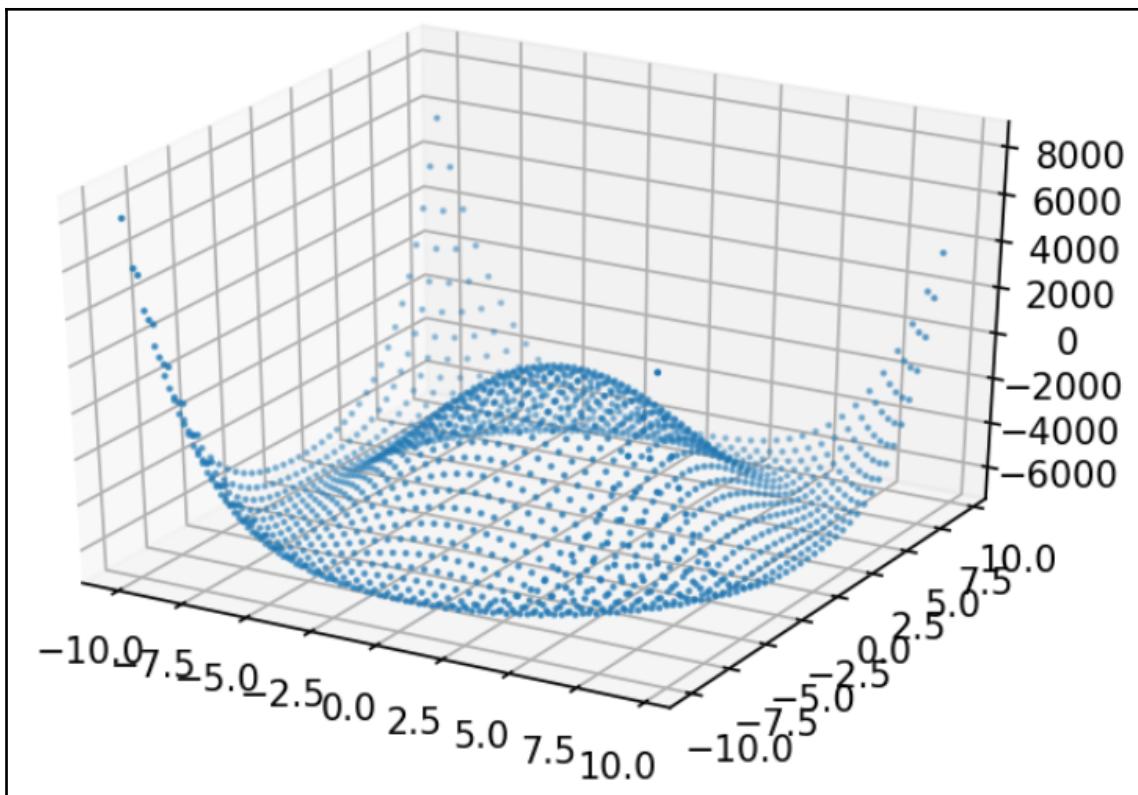


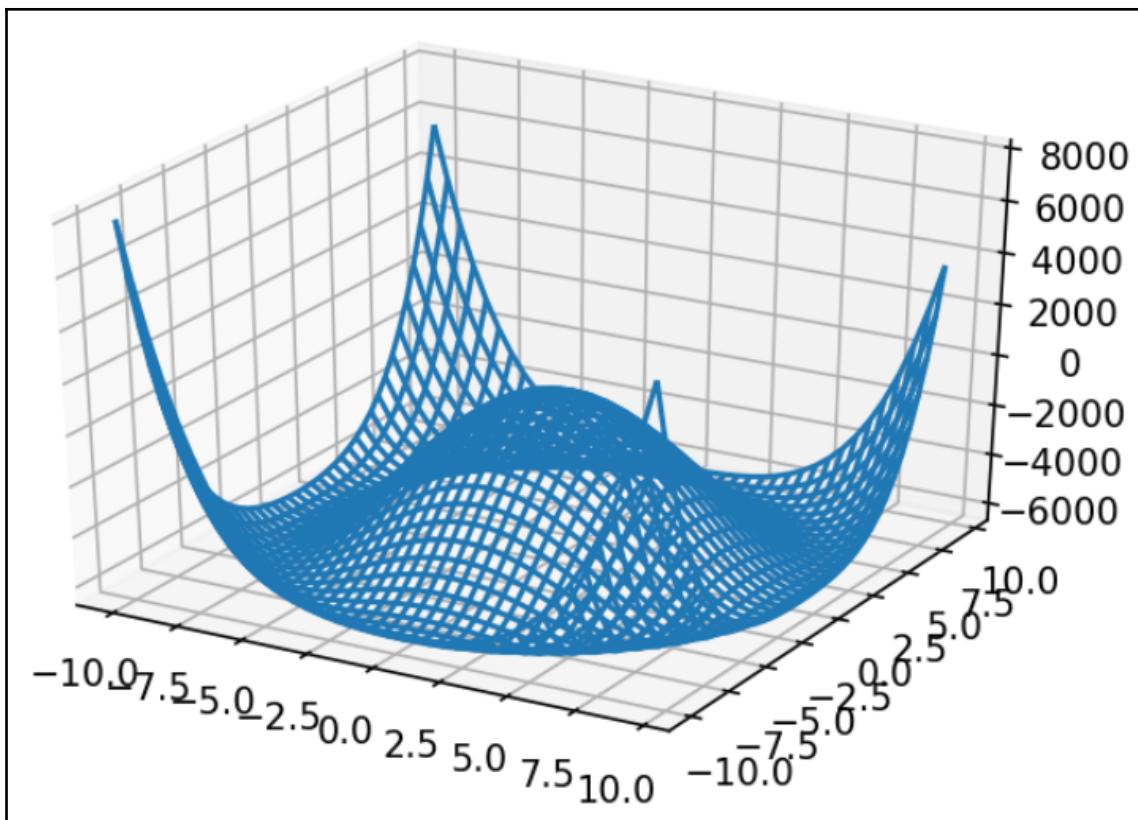


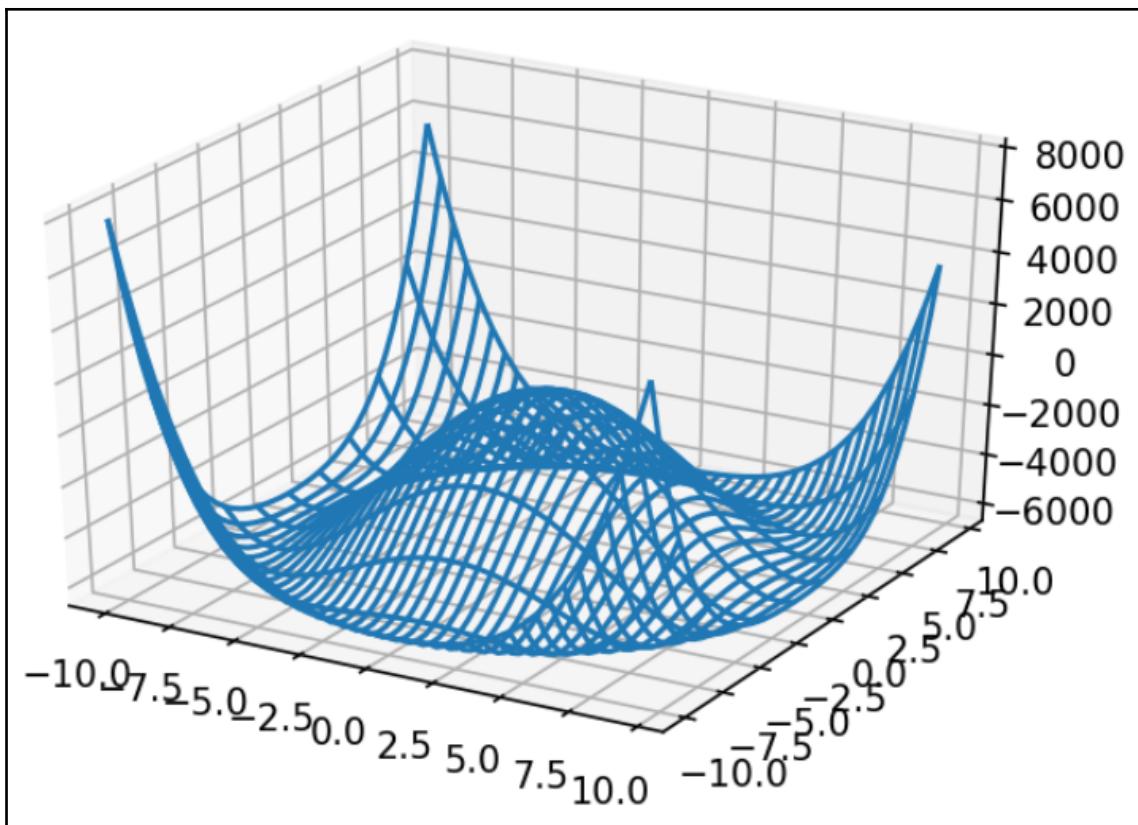


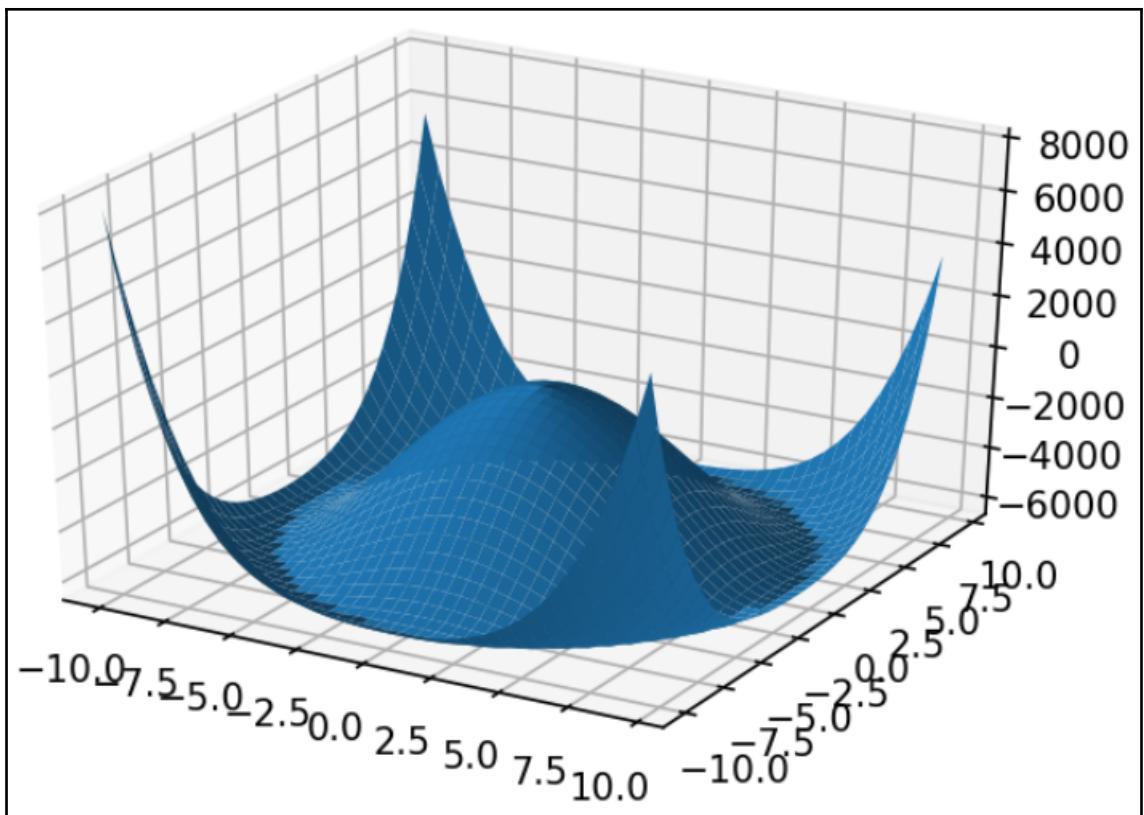


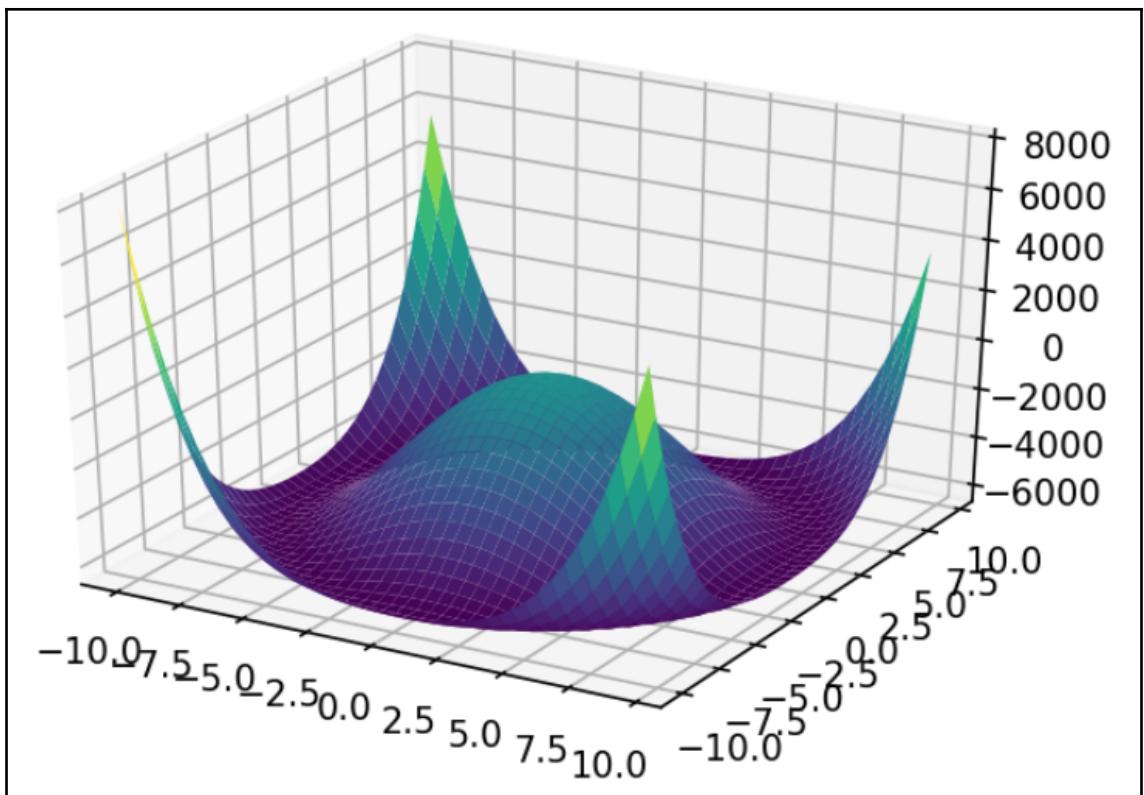


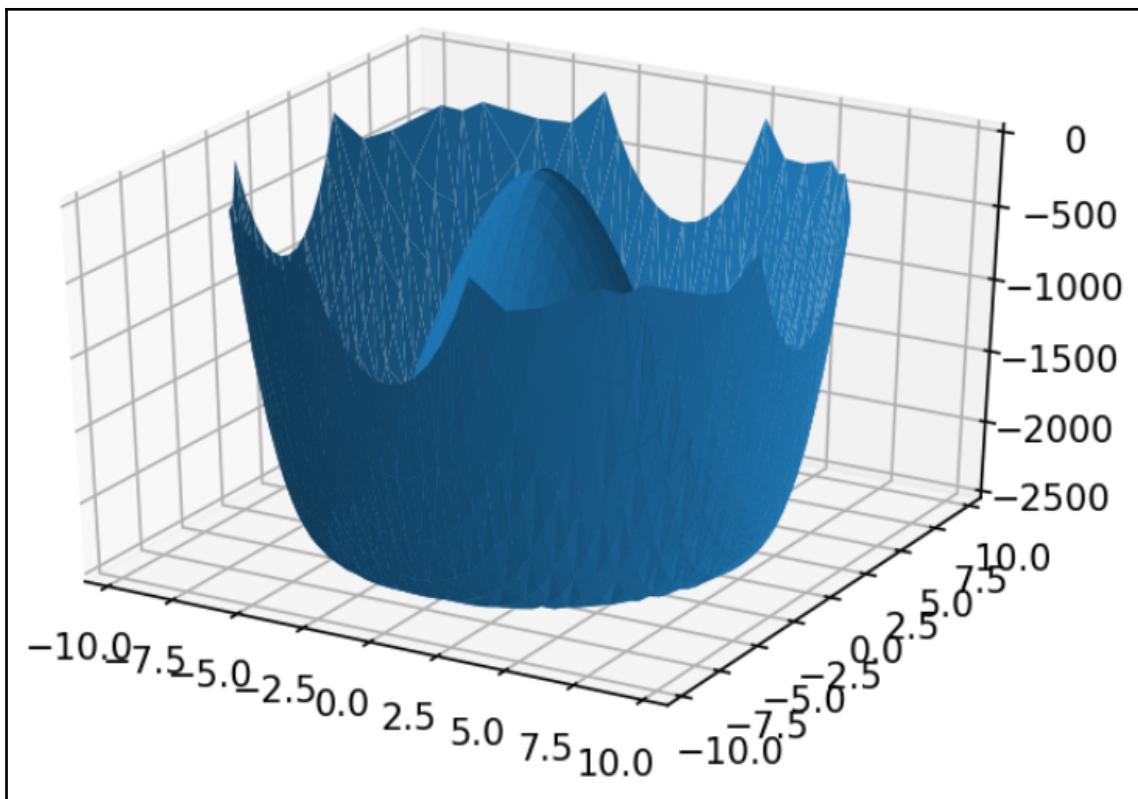


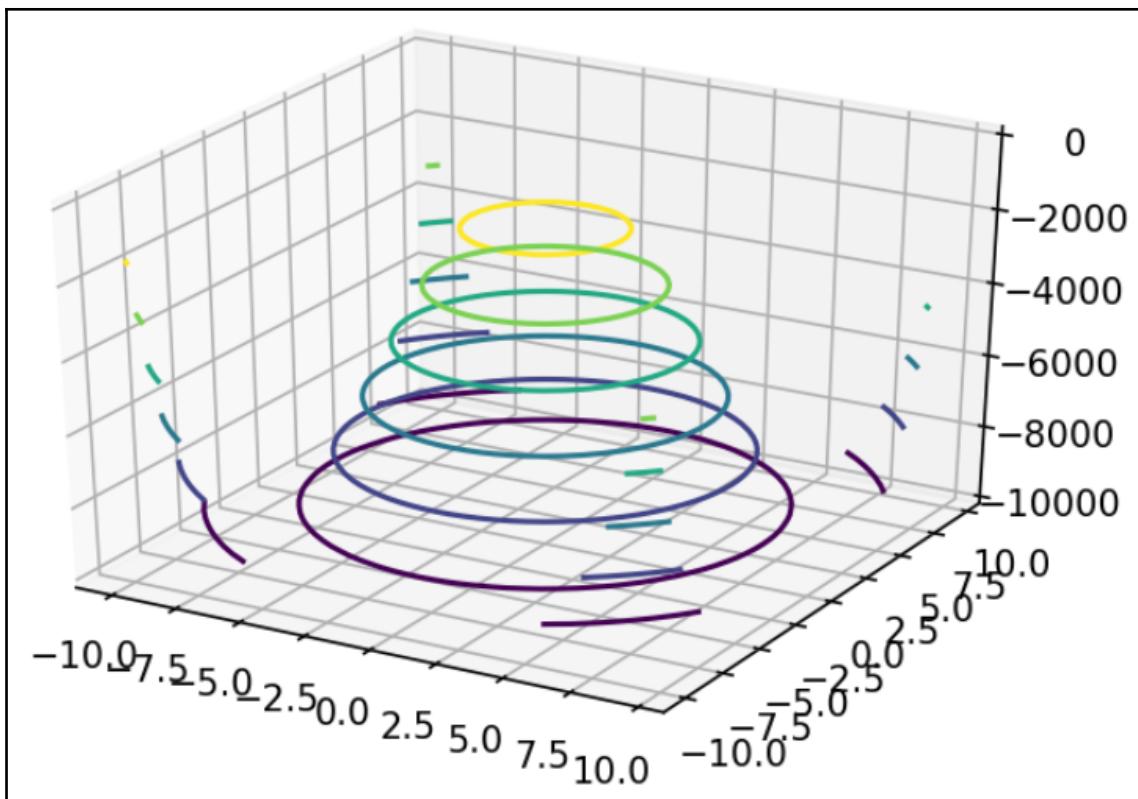


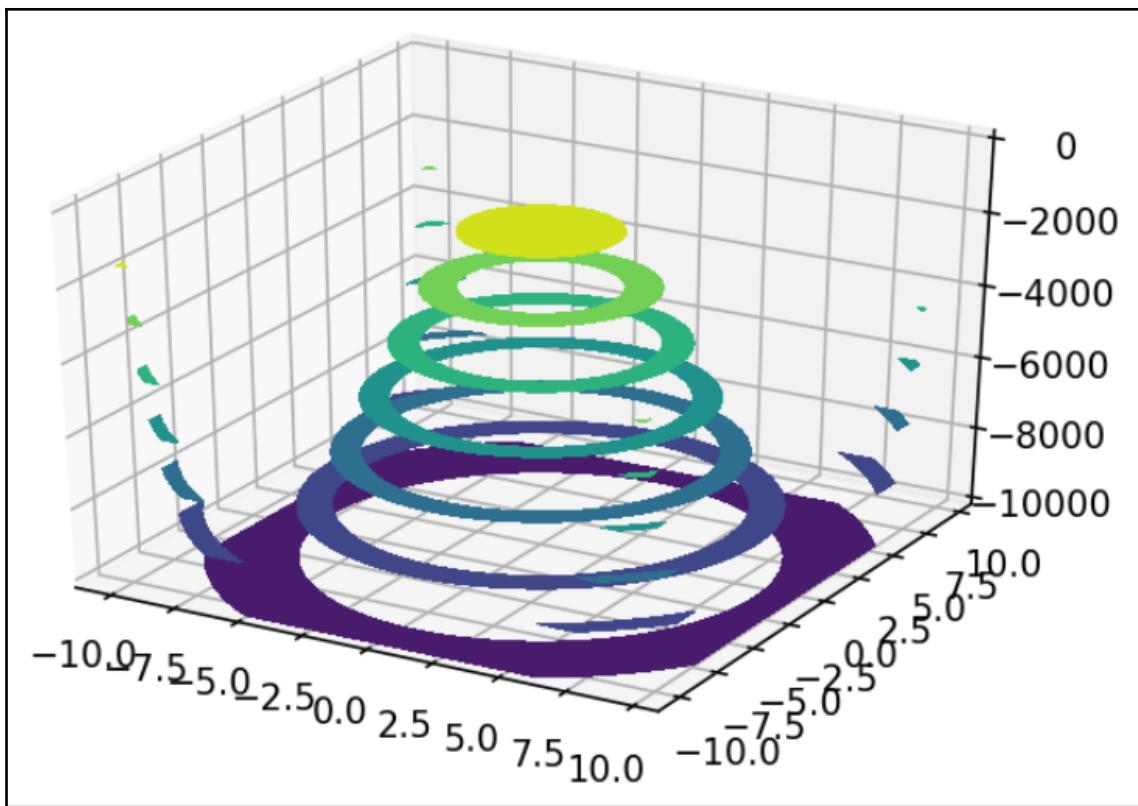


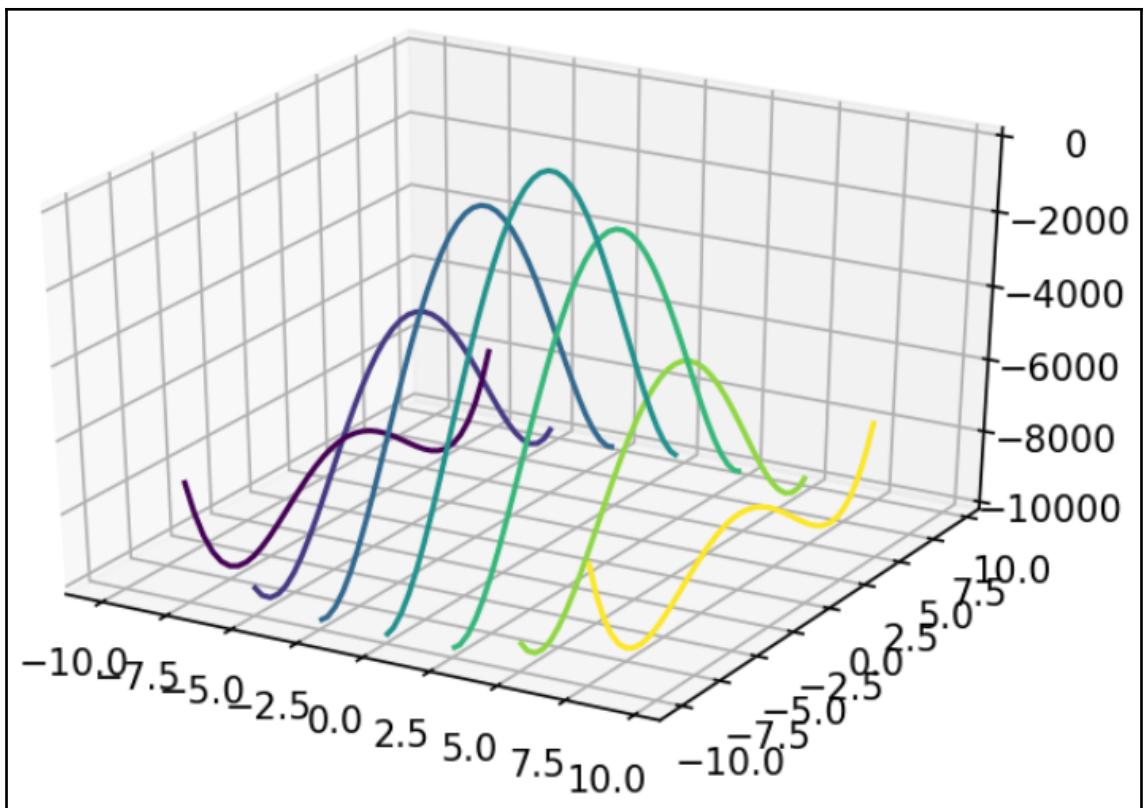


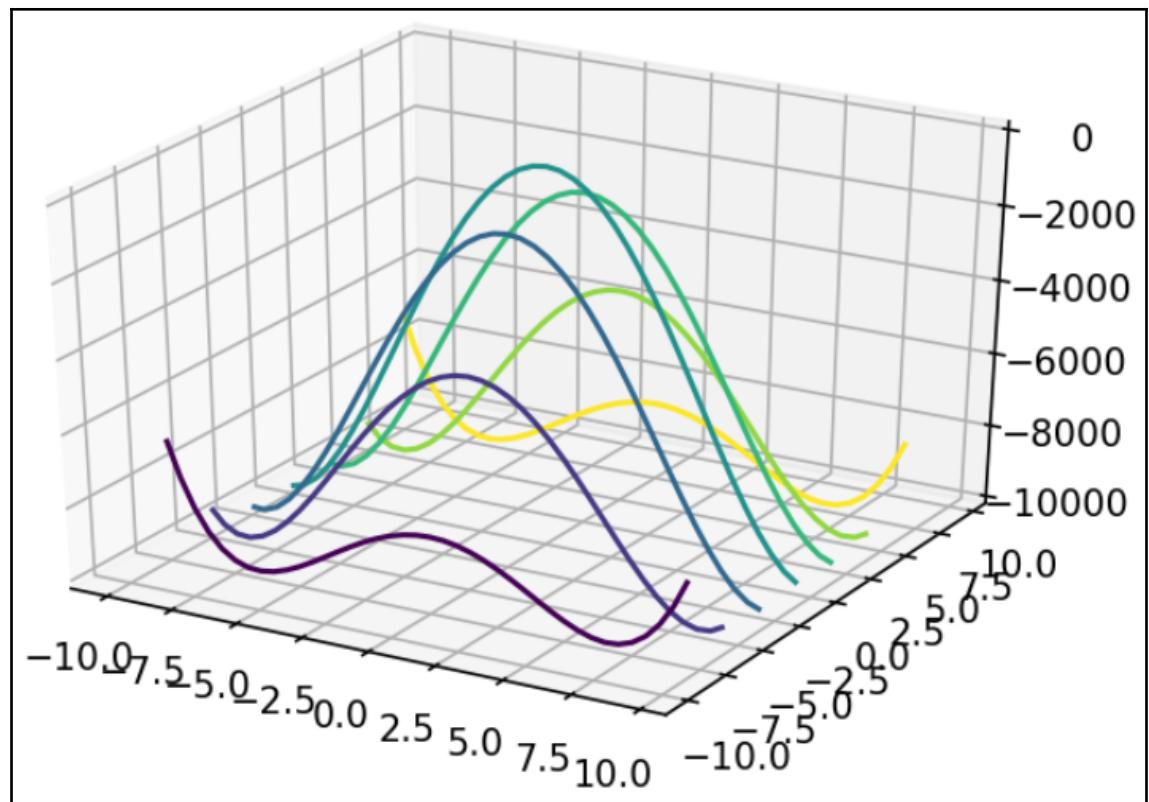


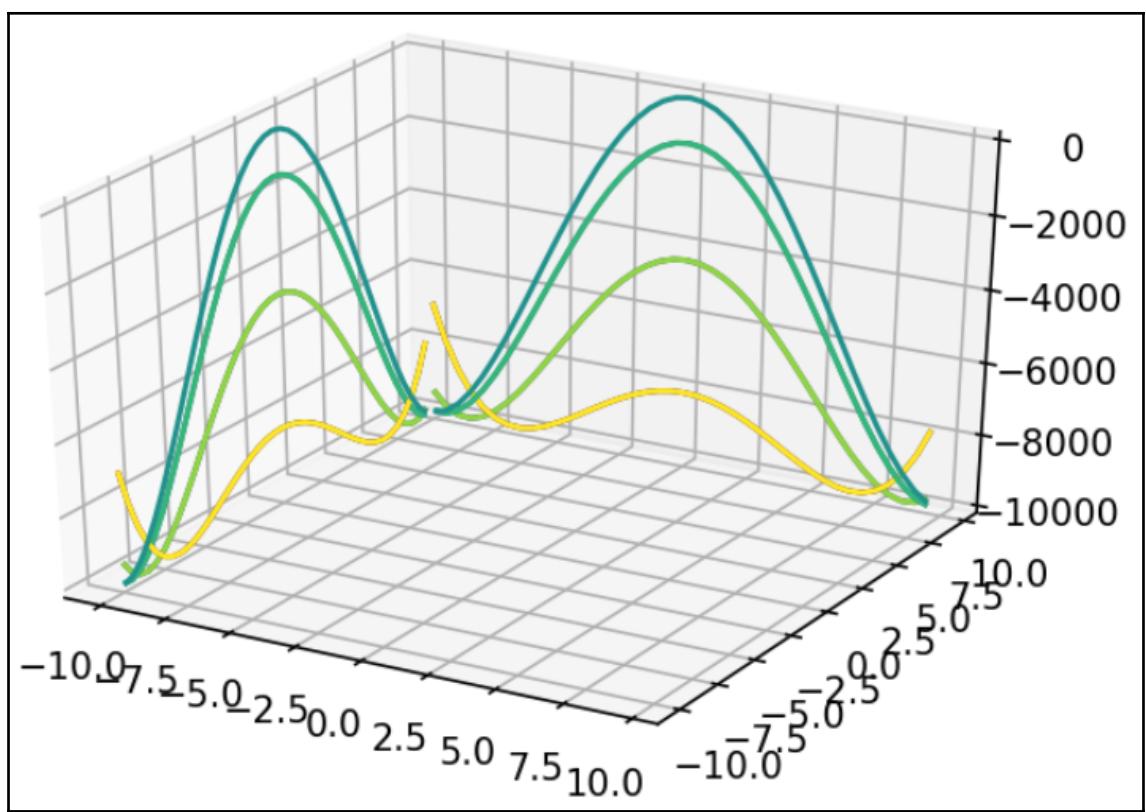


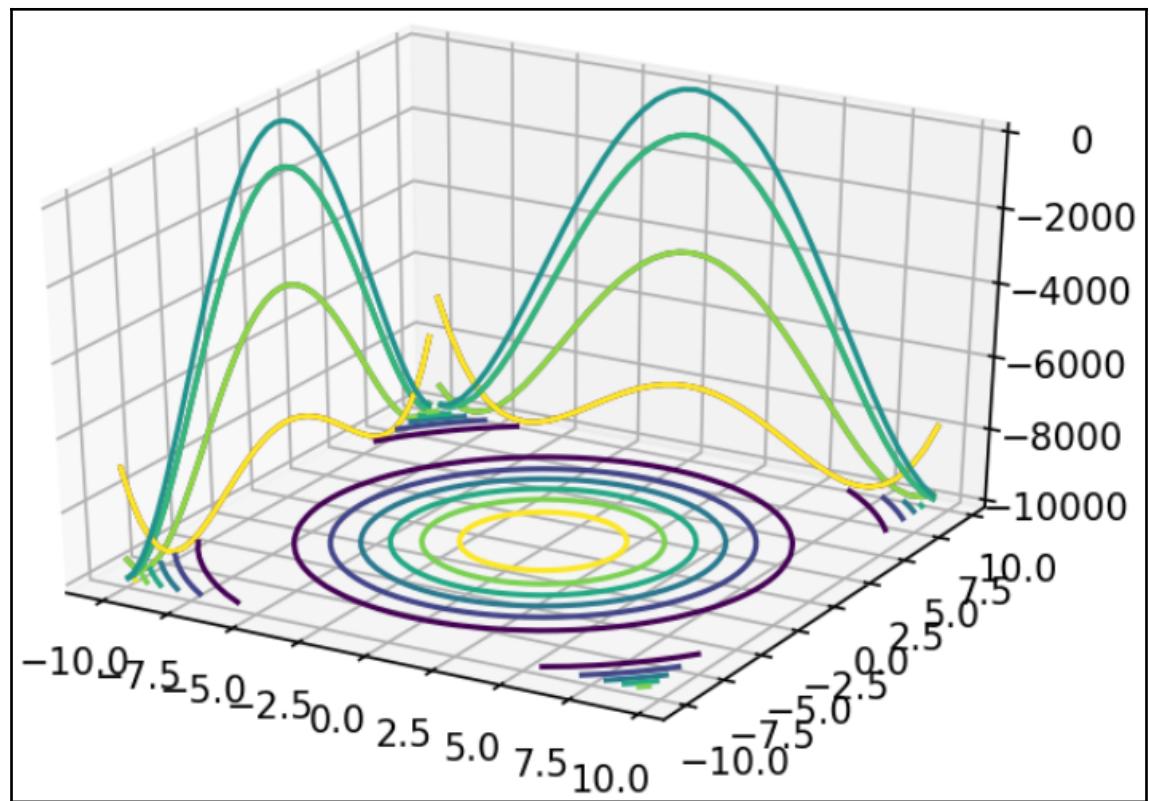


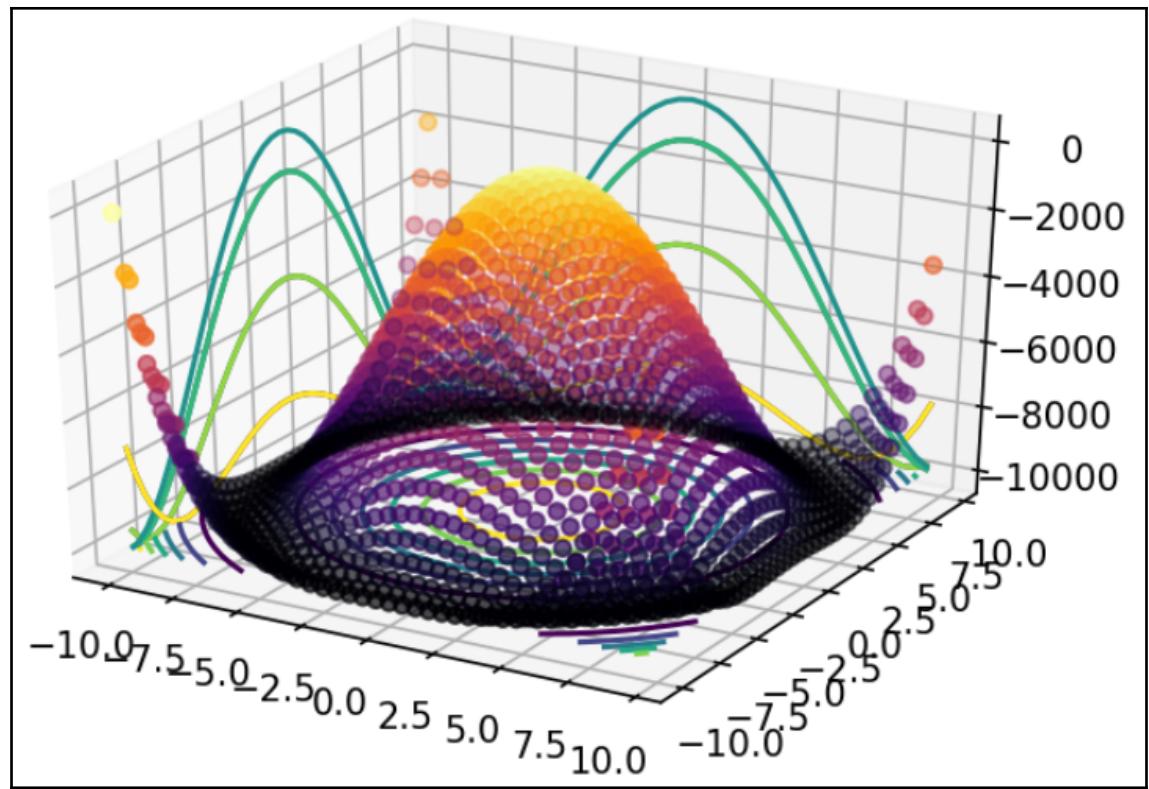


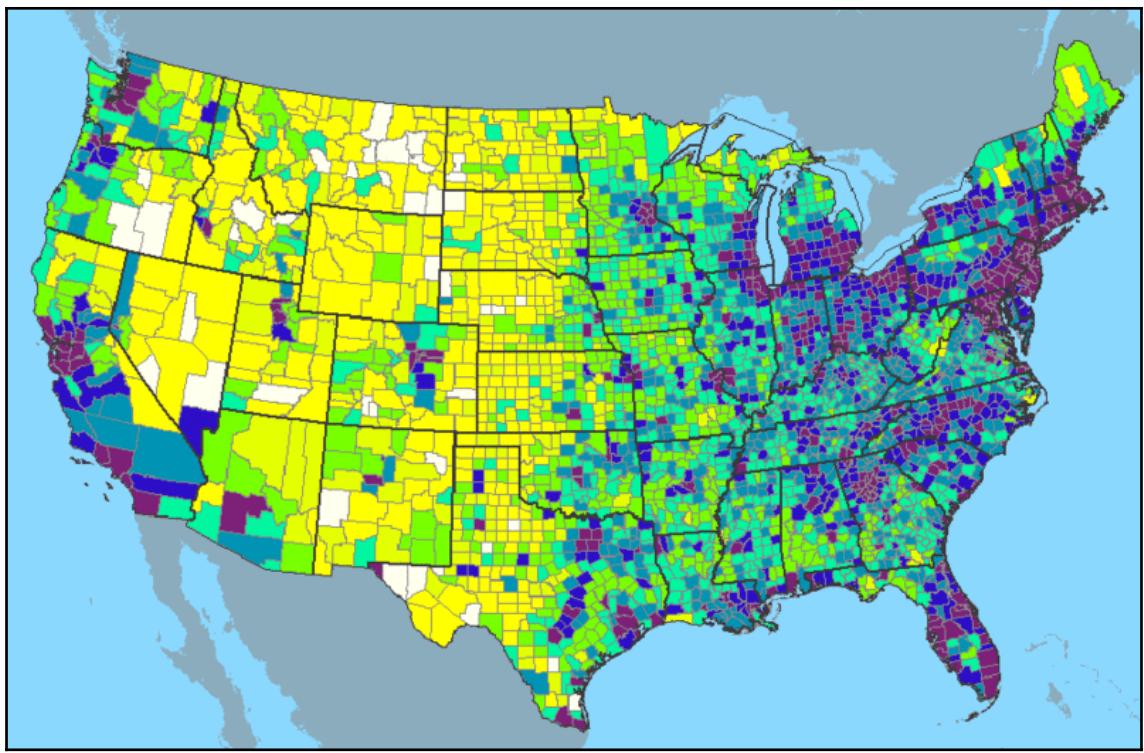


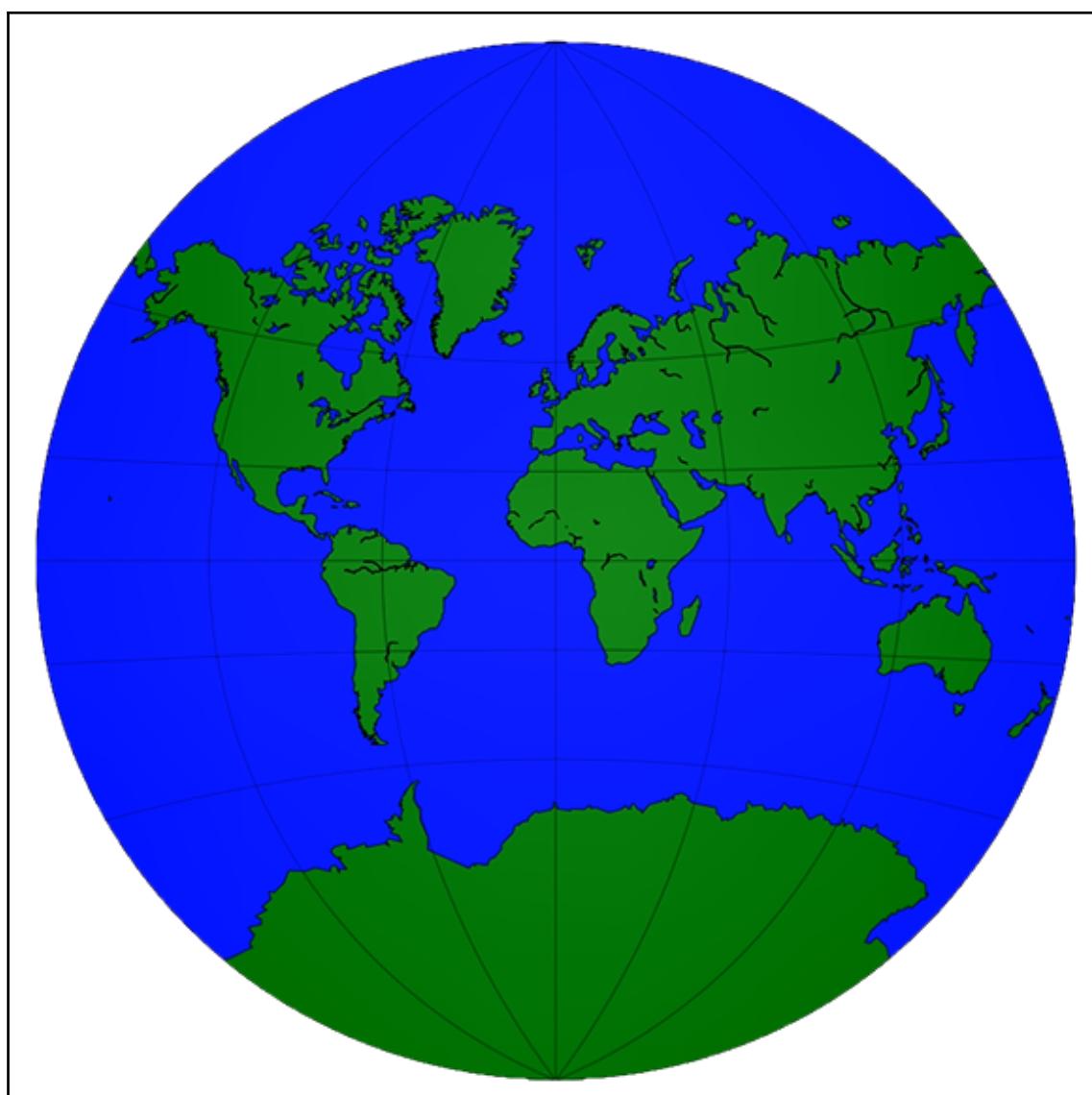


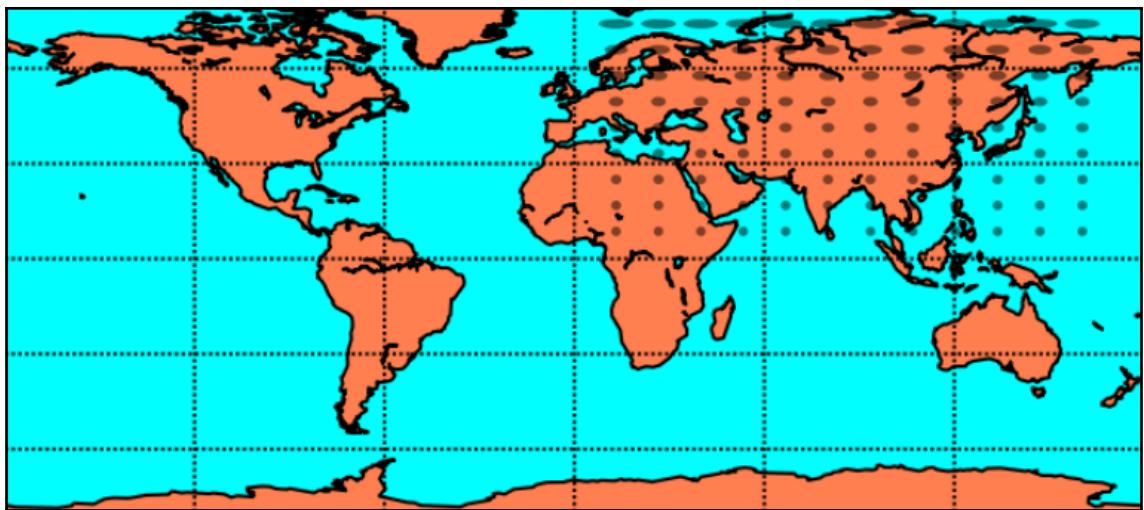


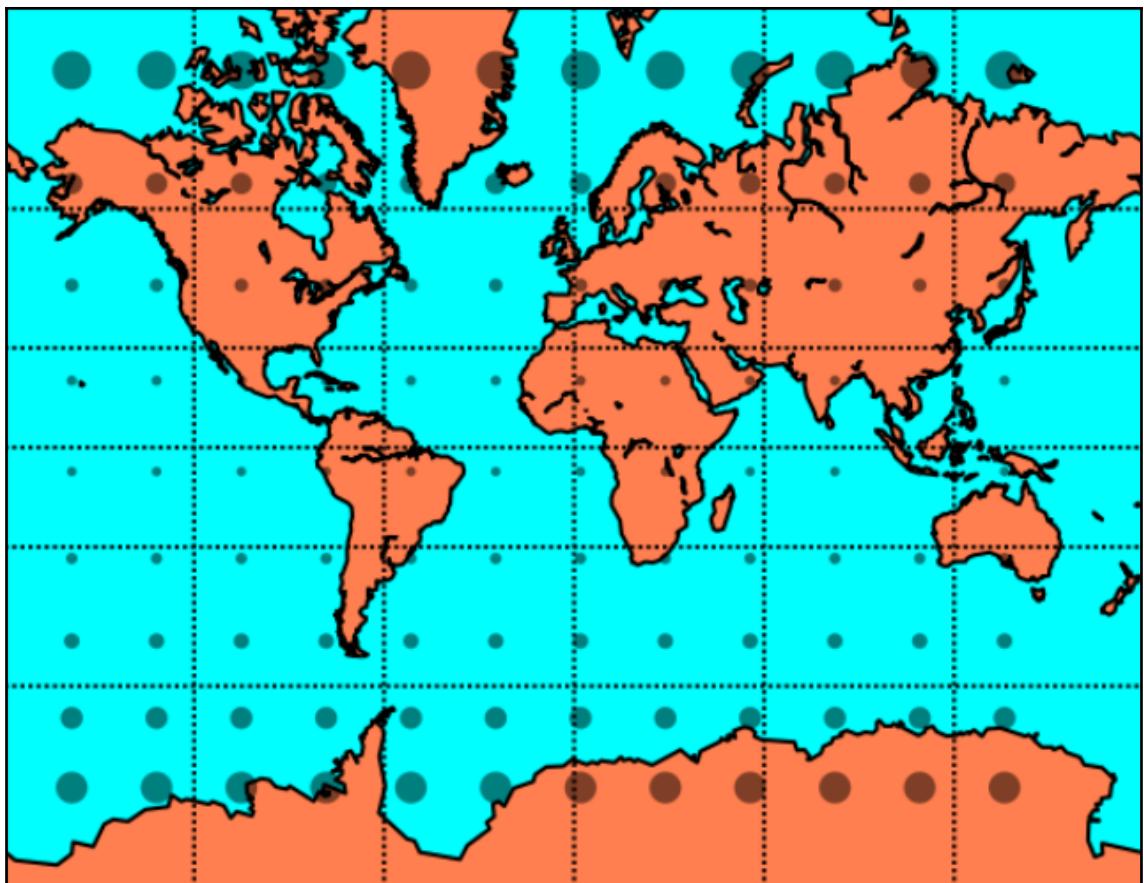


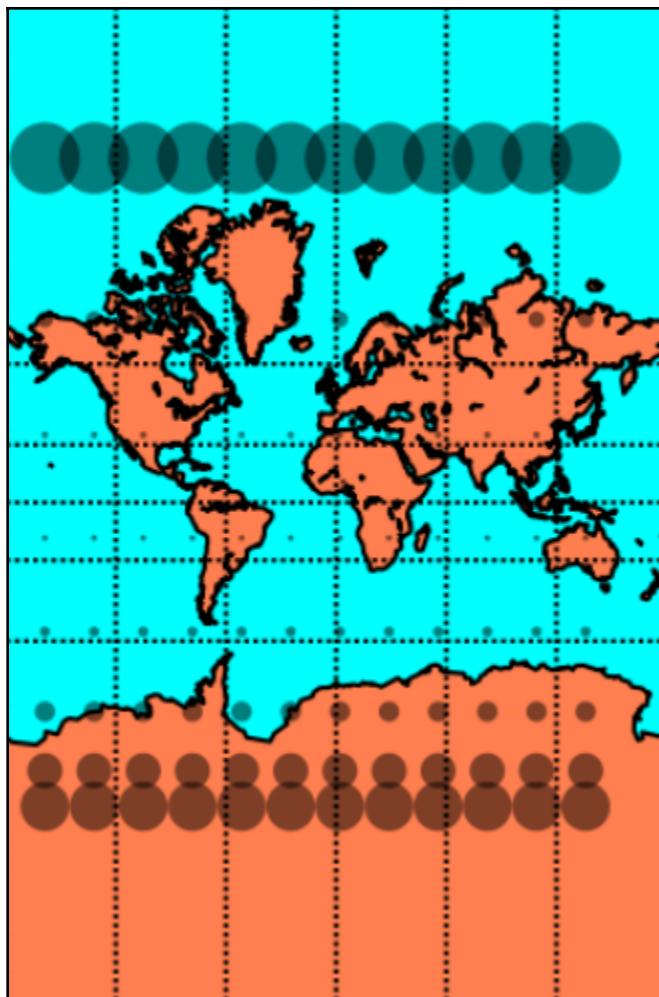


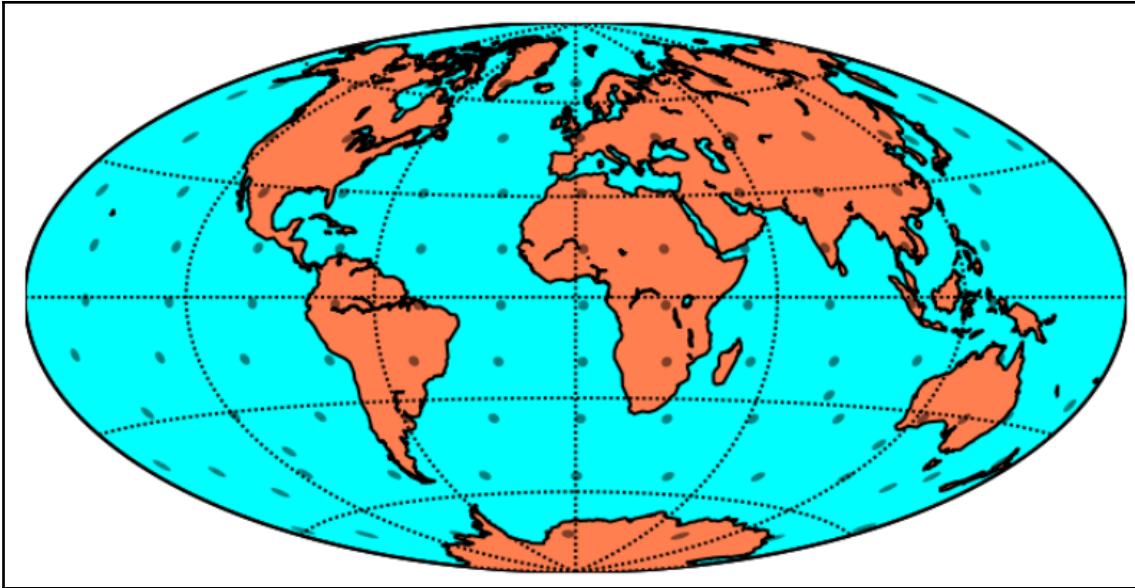


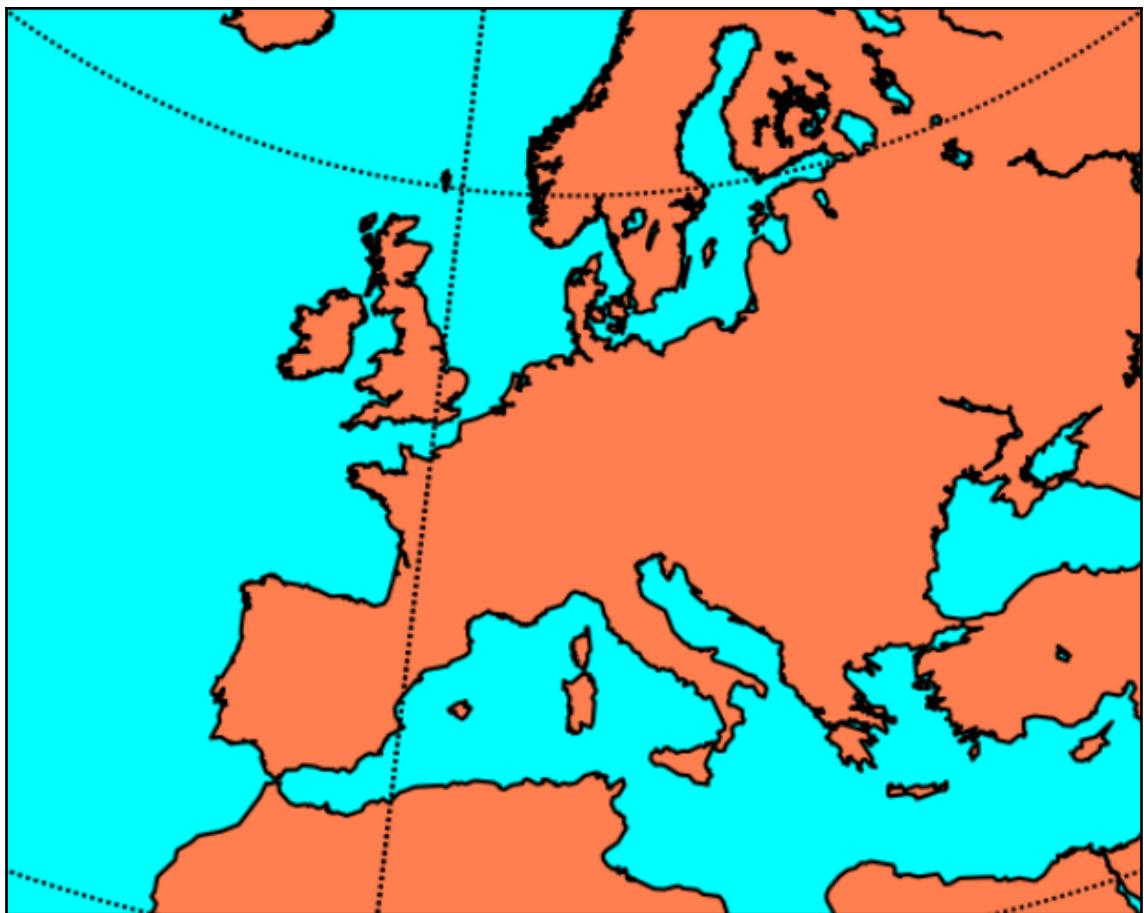


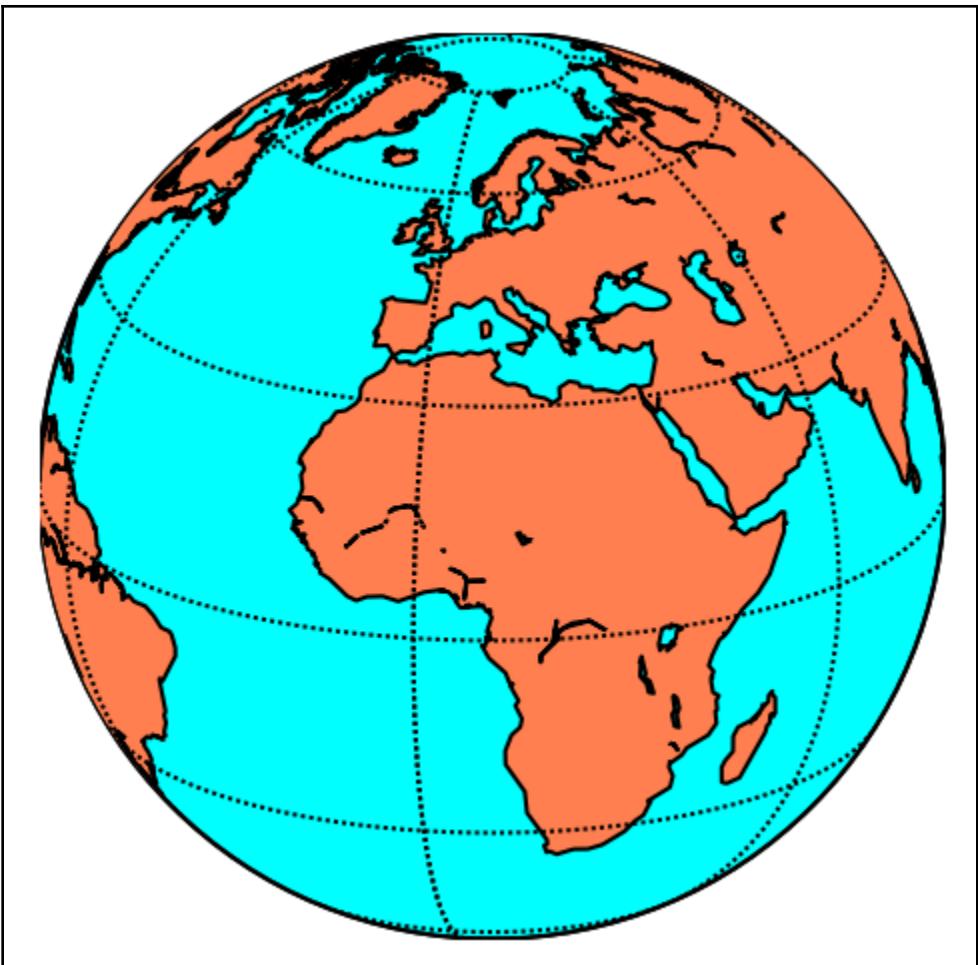


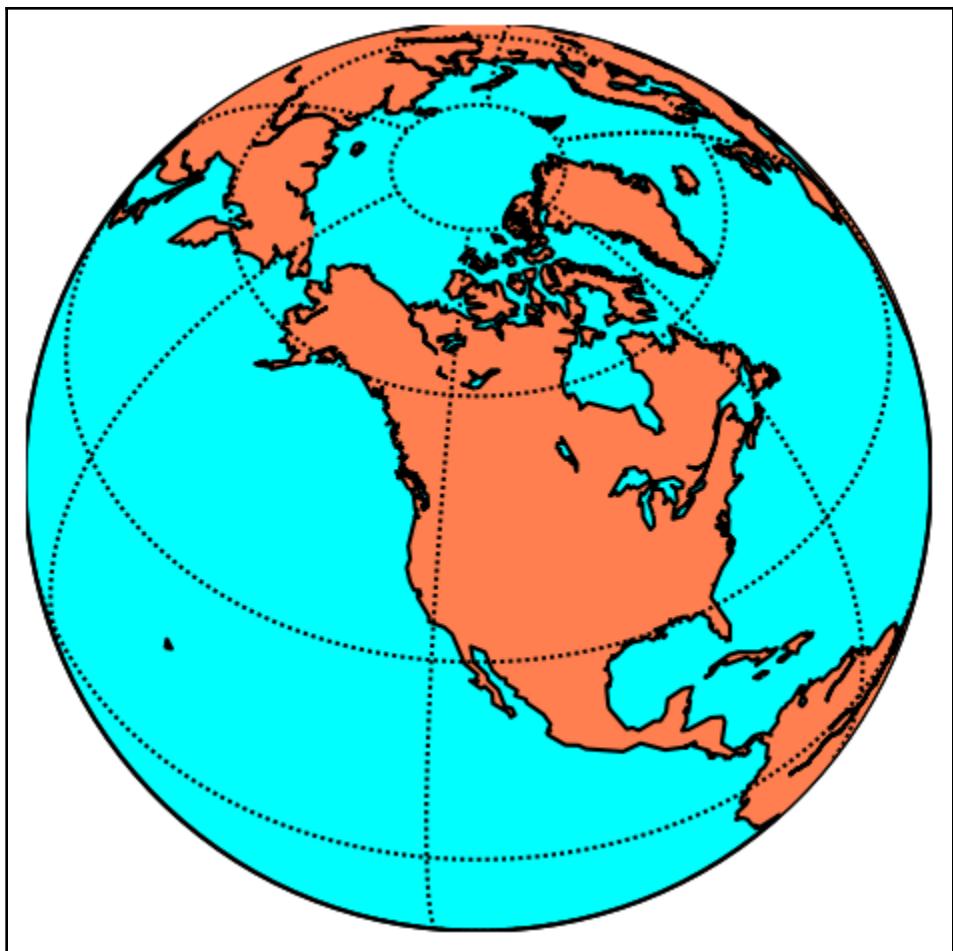


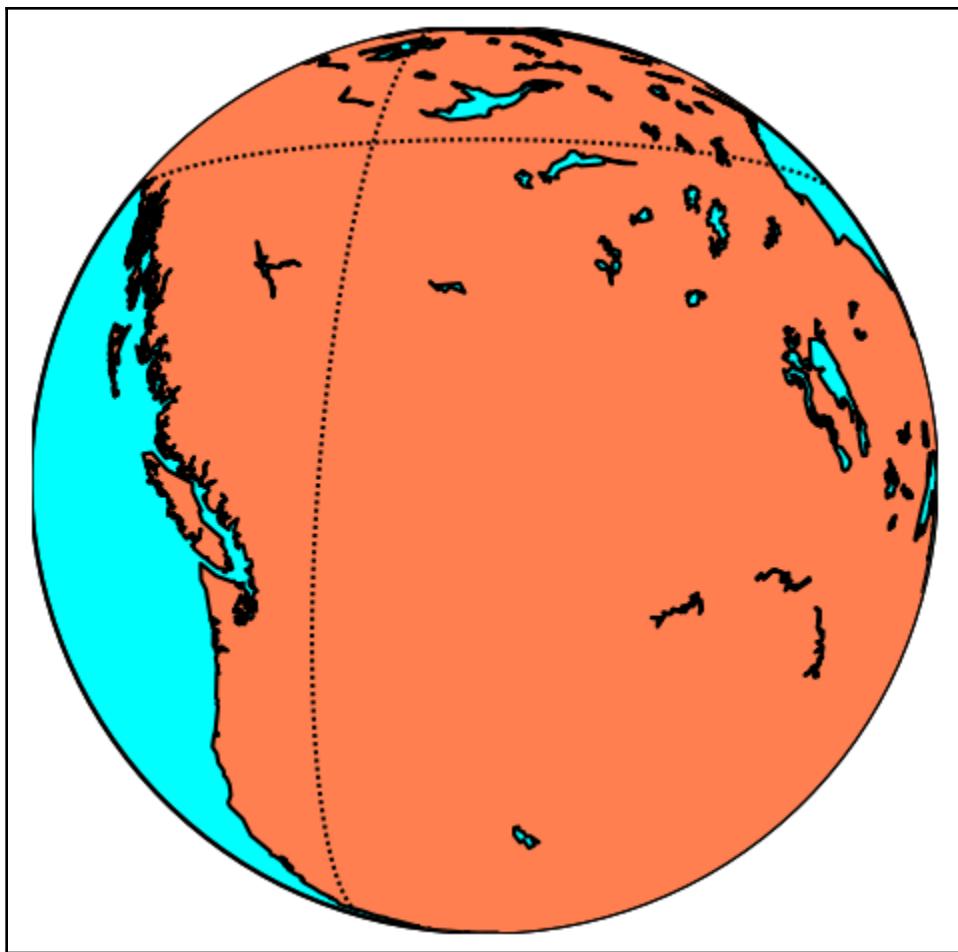


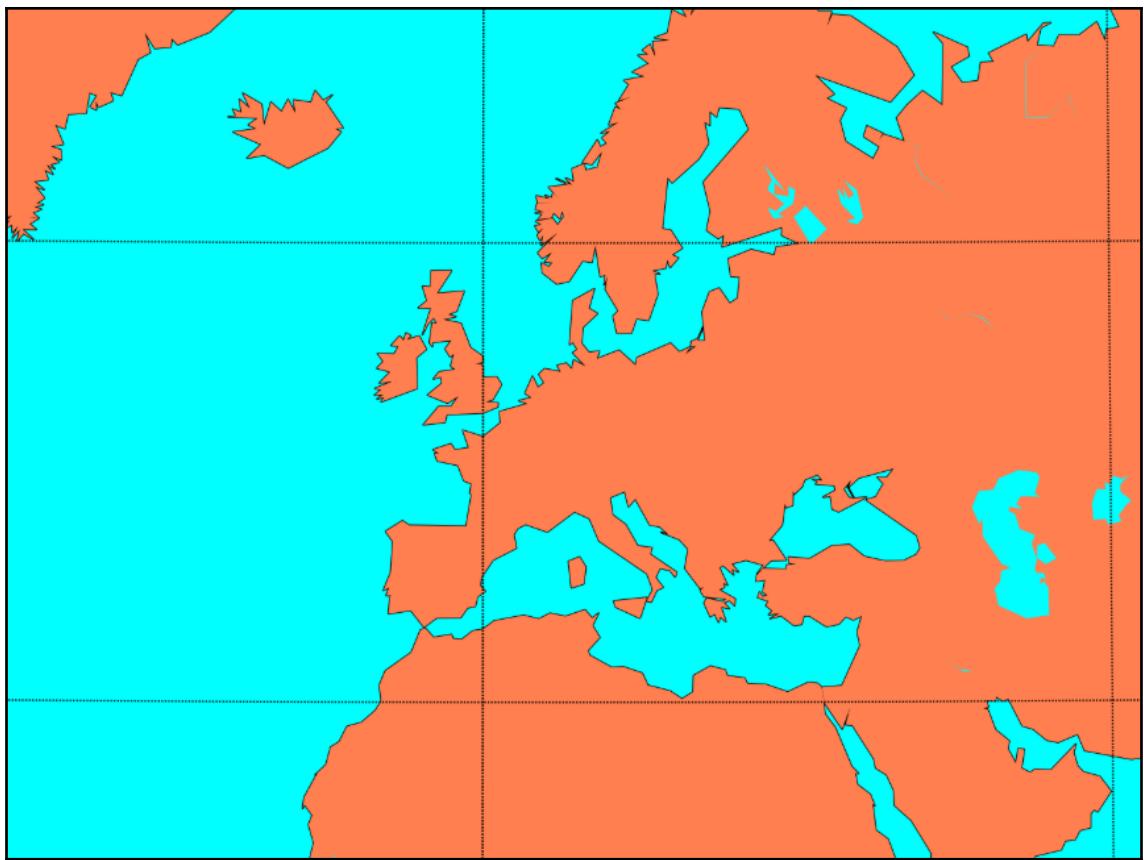


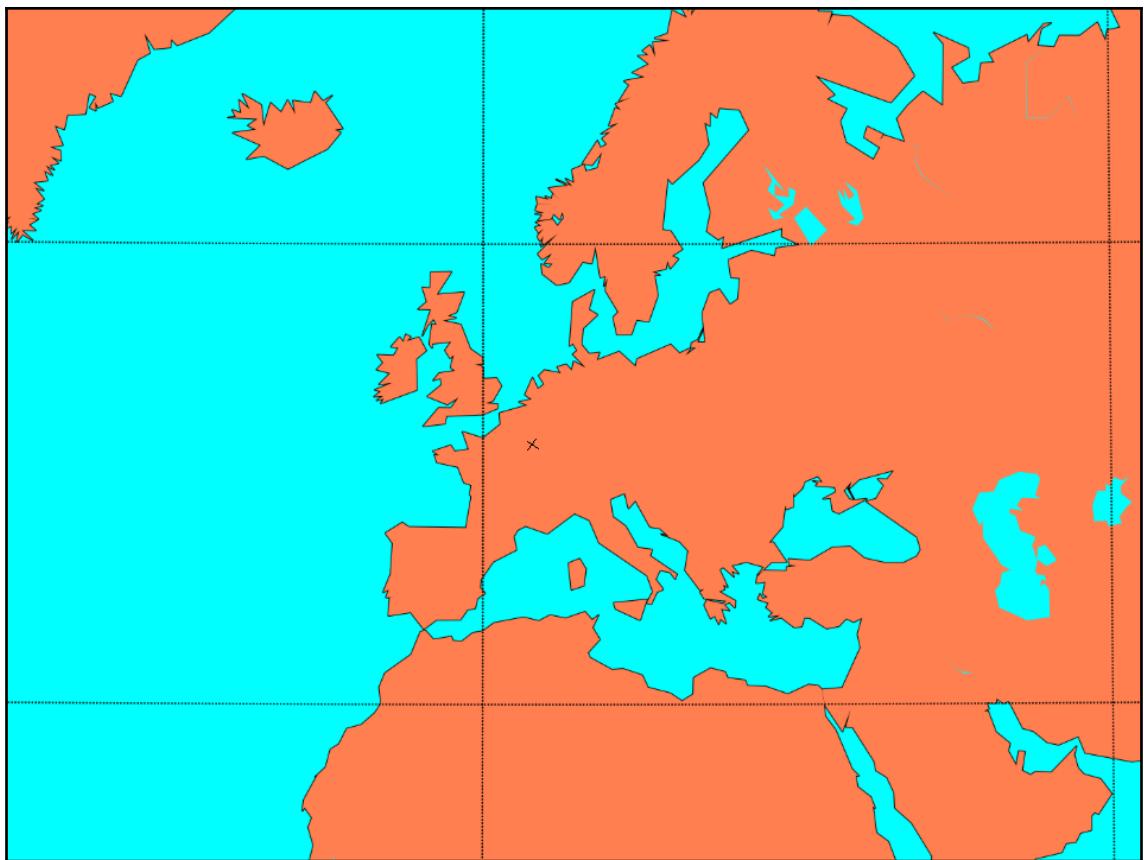




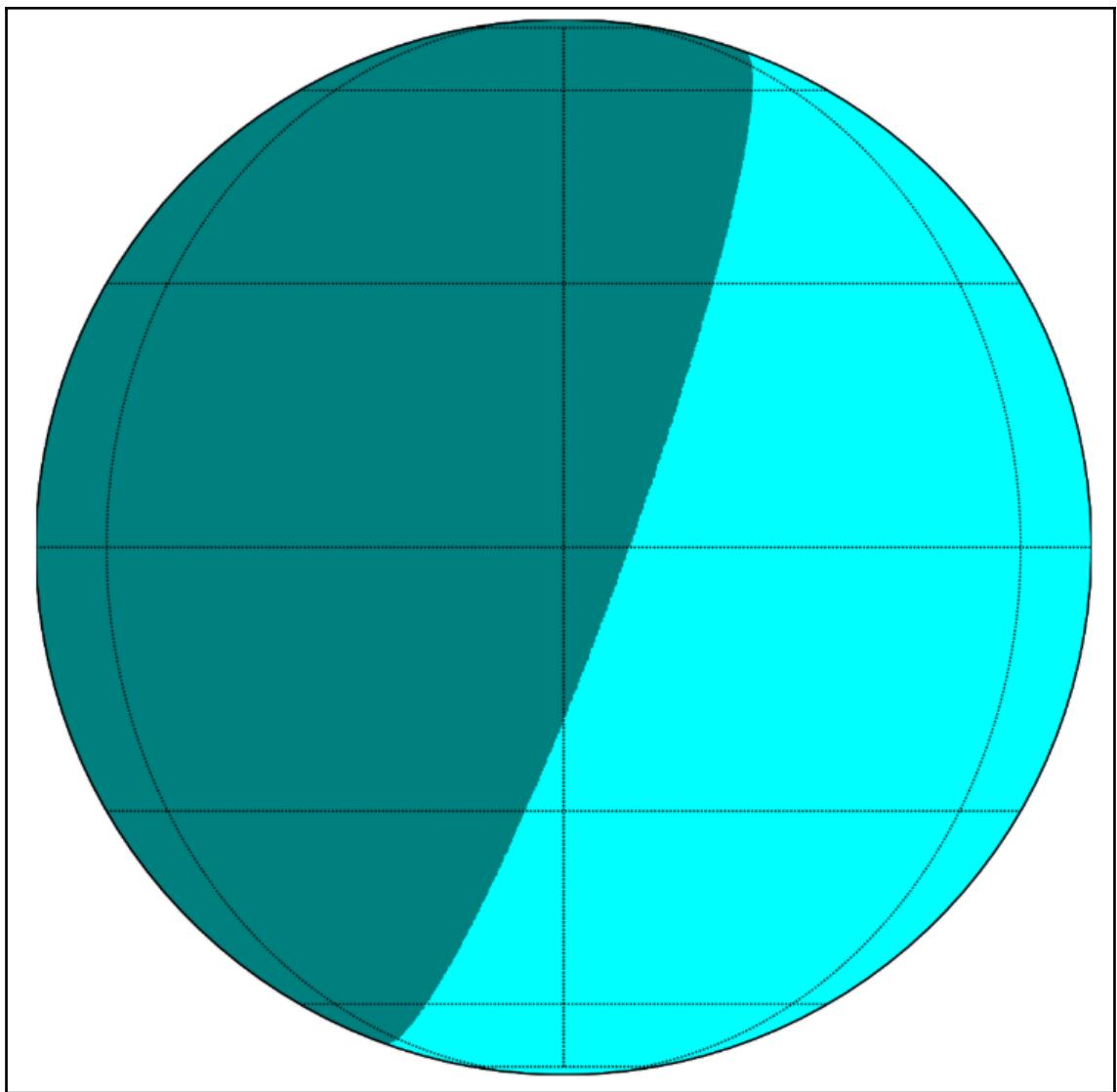


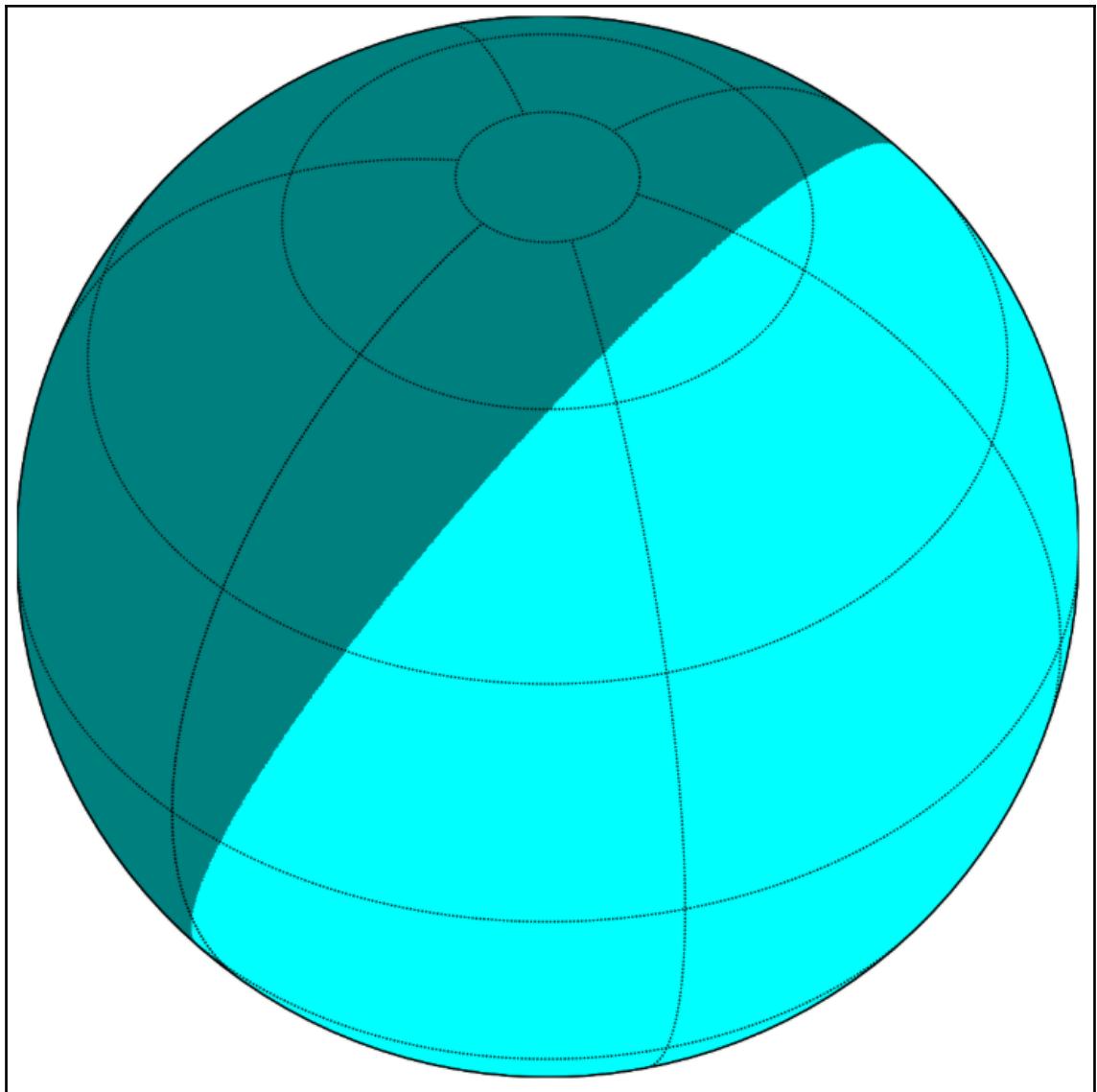








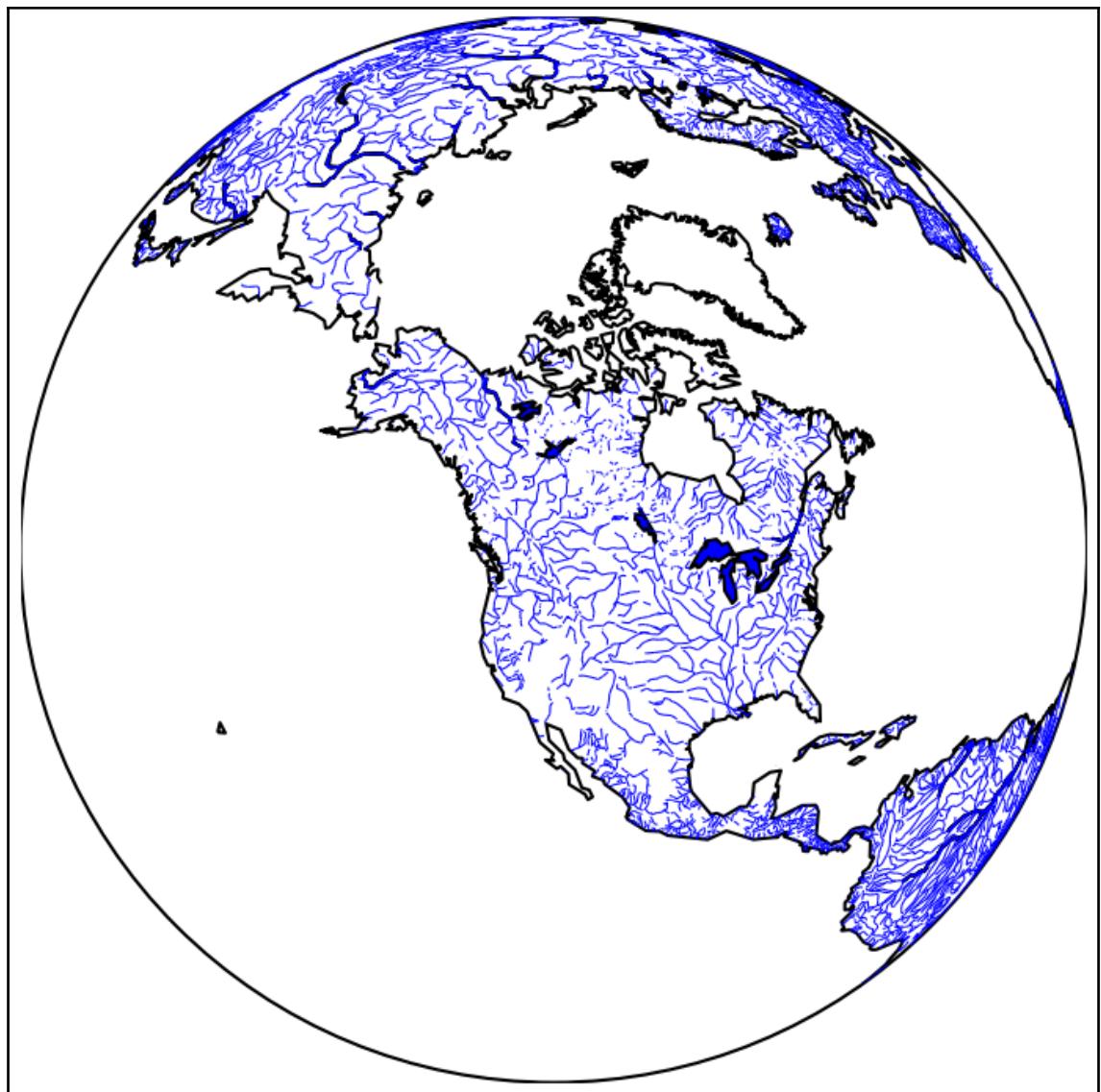




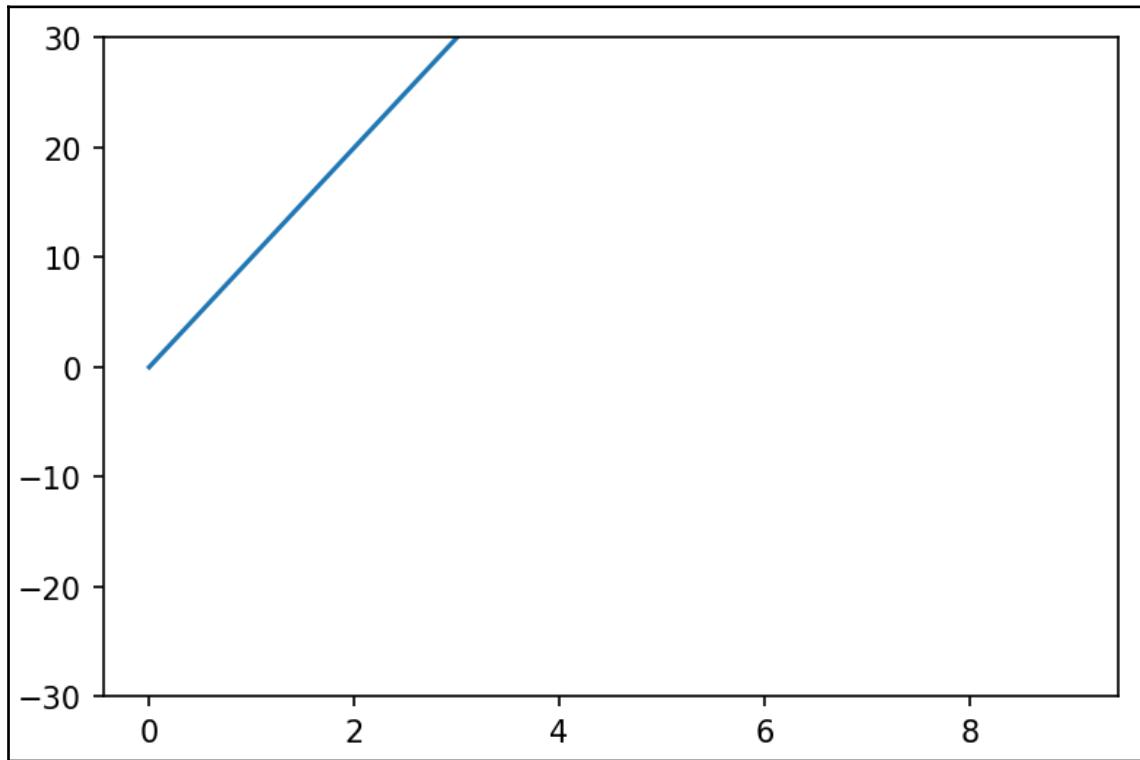


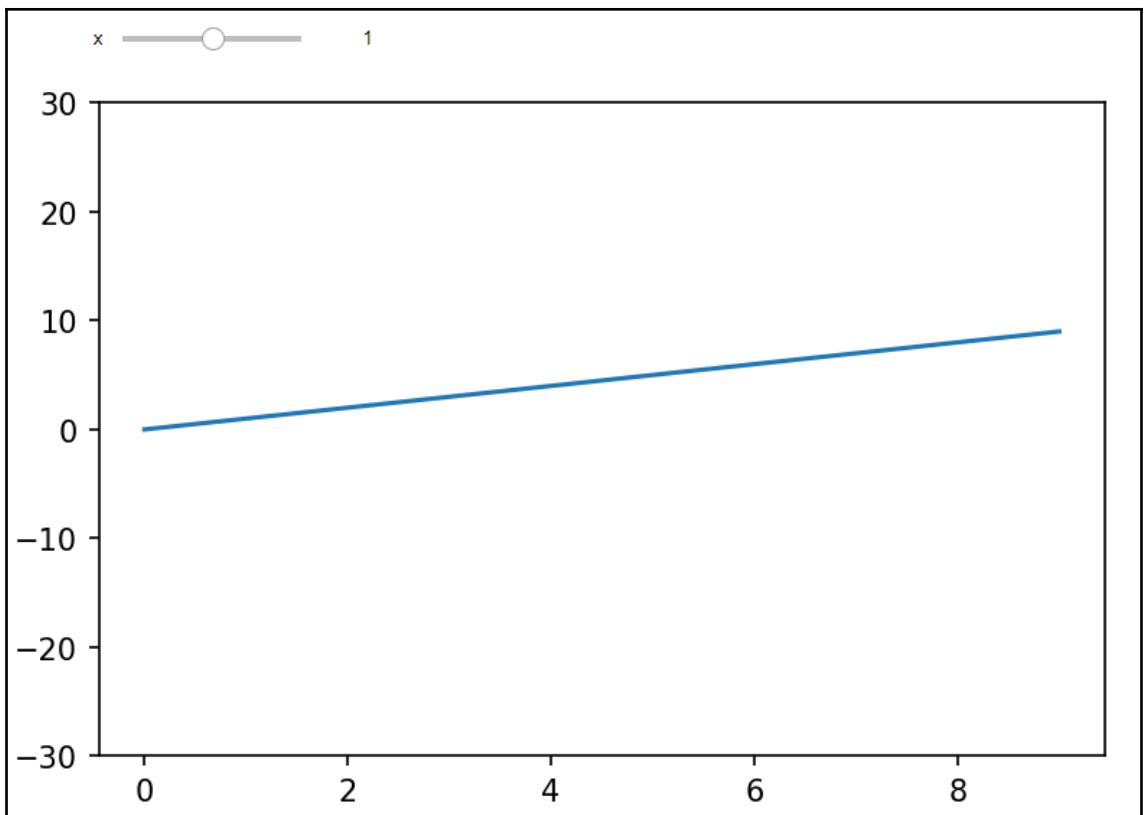


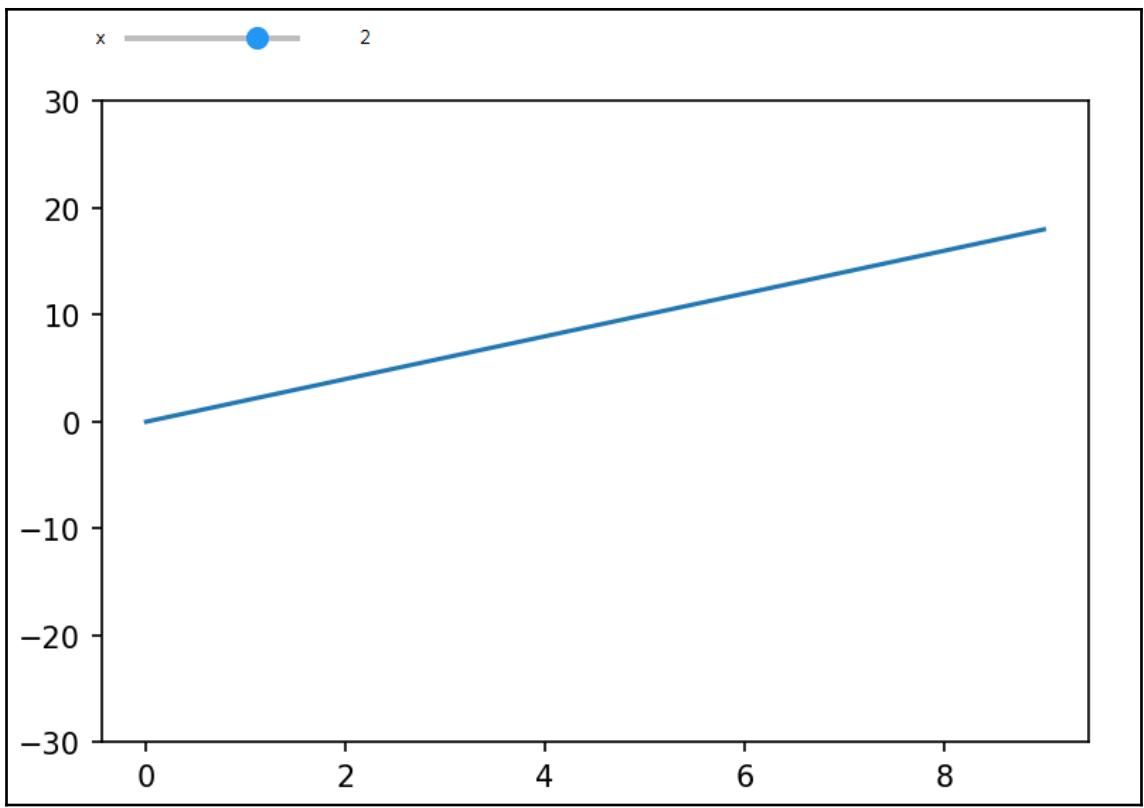


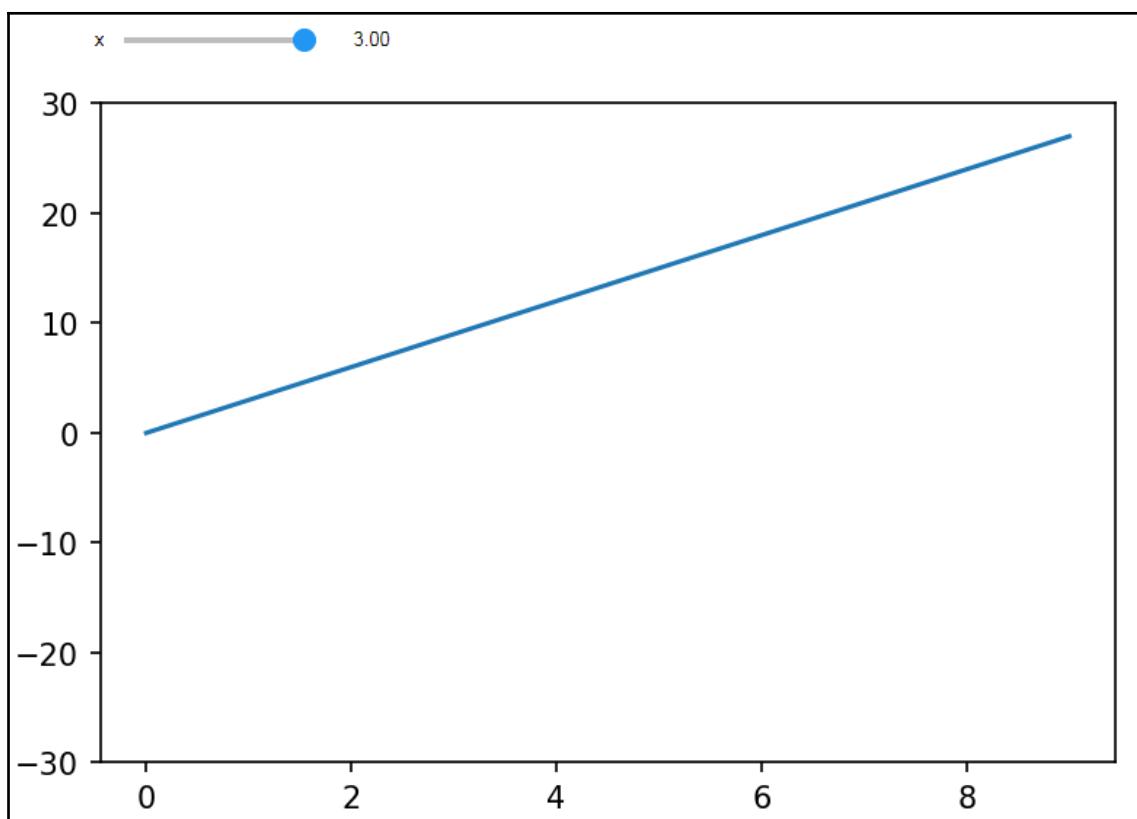


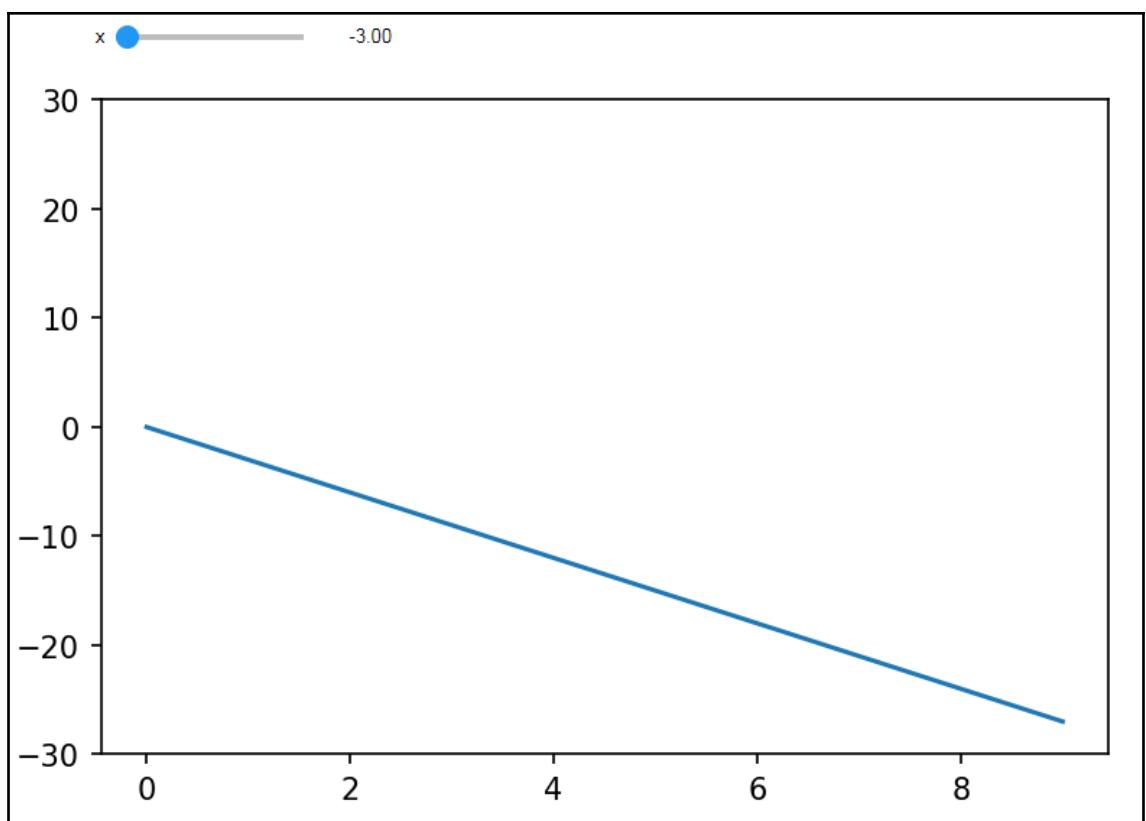
Chapter 5: Interactive Plotting

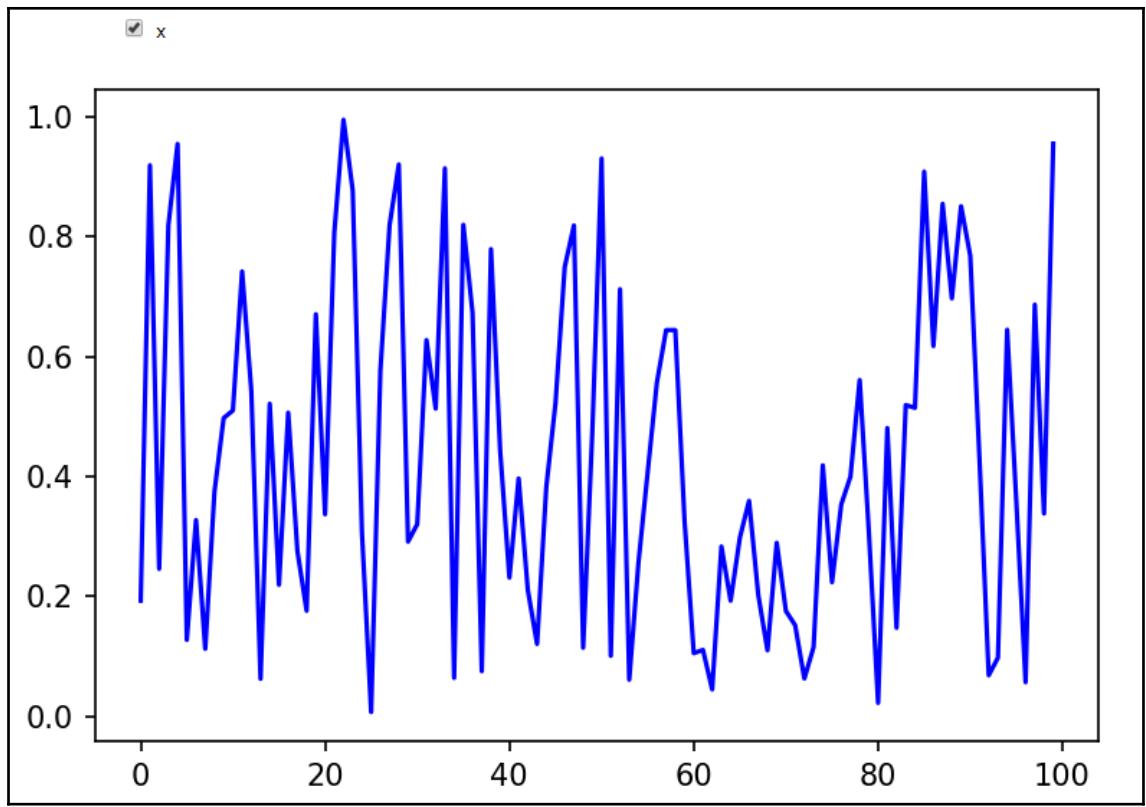


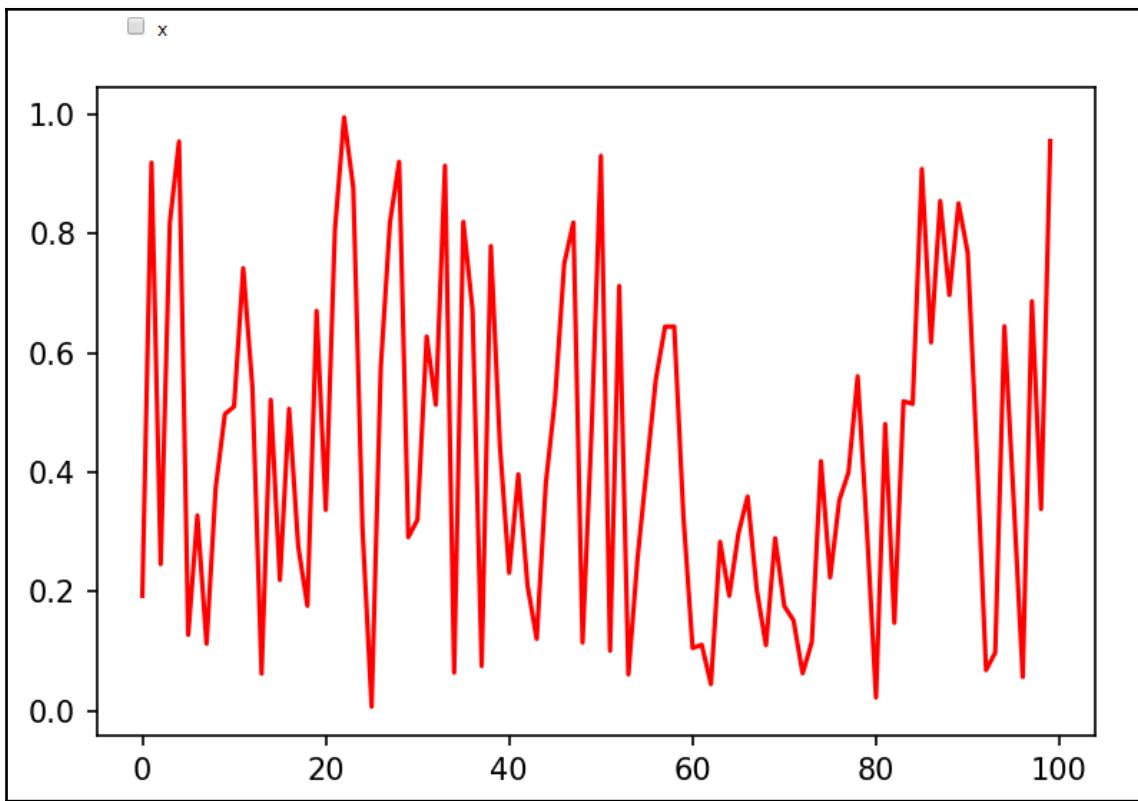




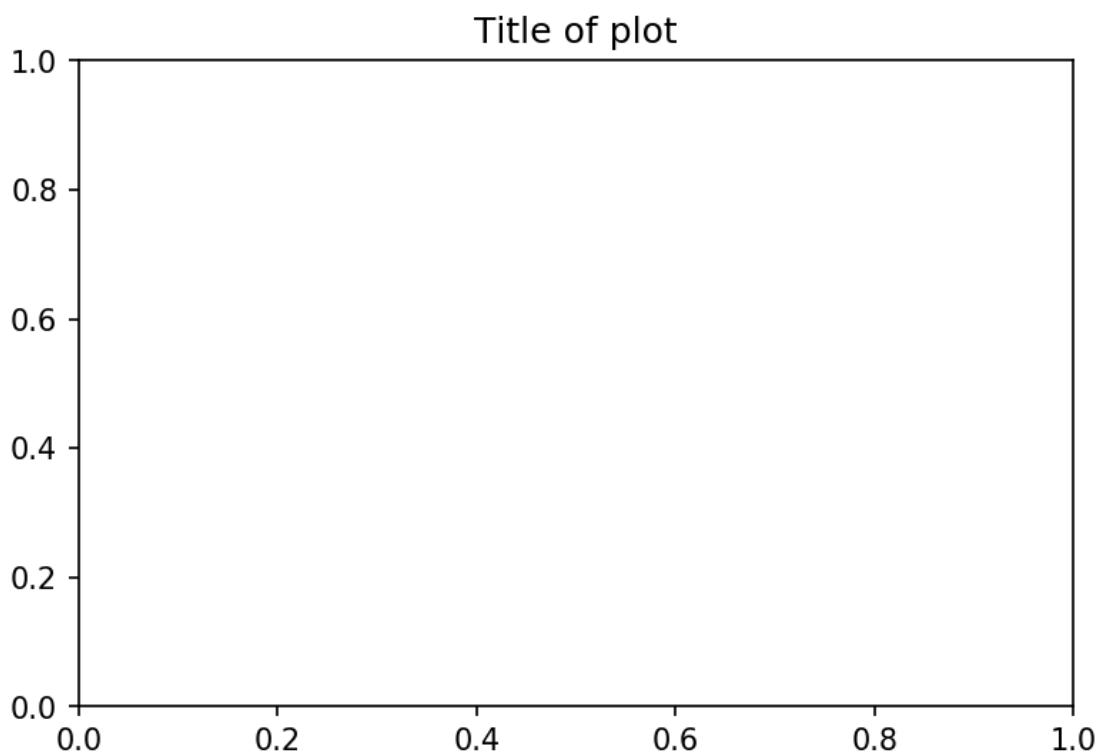




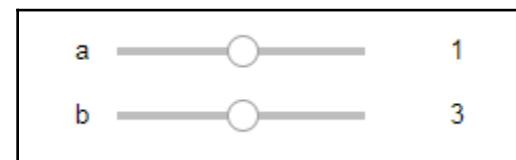
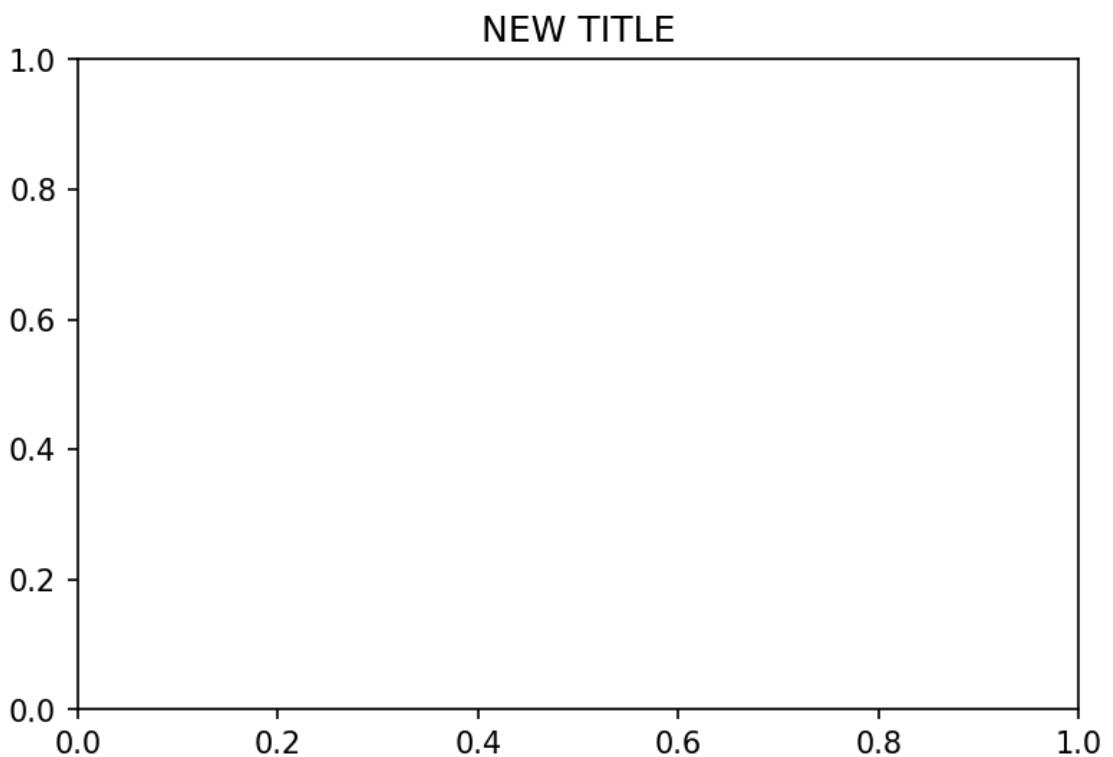




x Title of plot

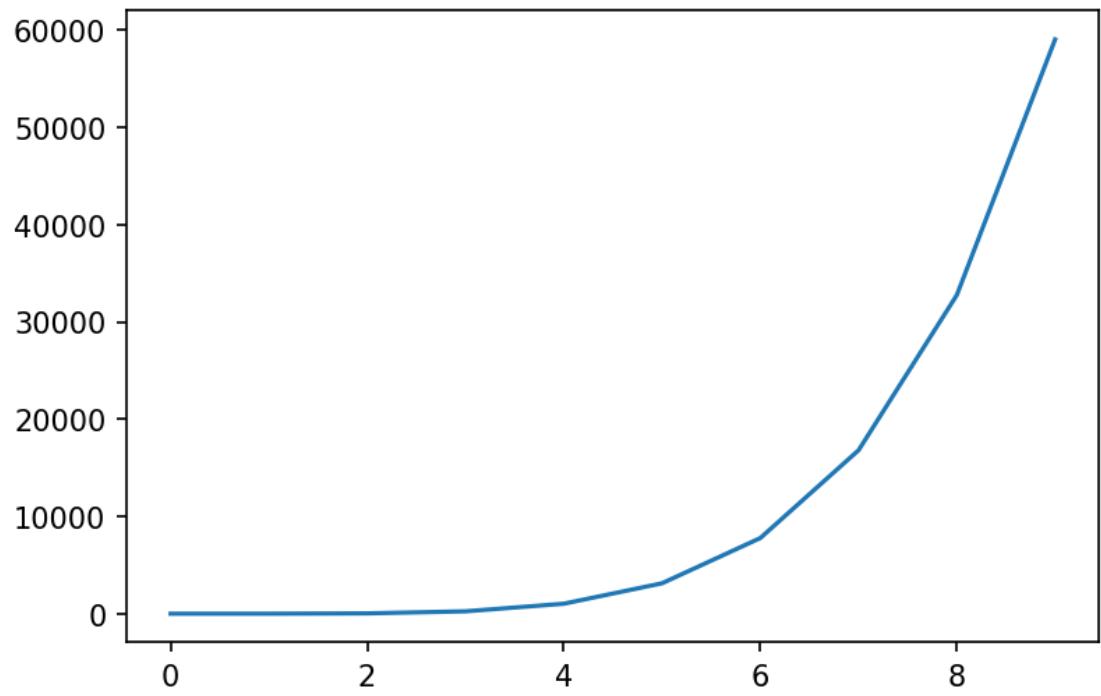


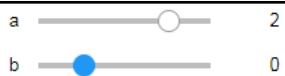
x NEW TITLE



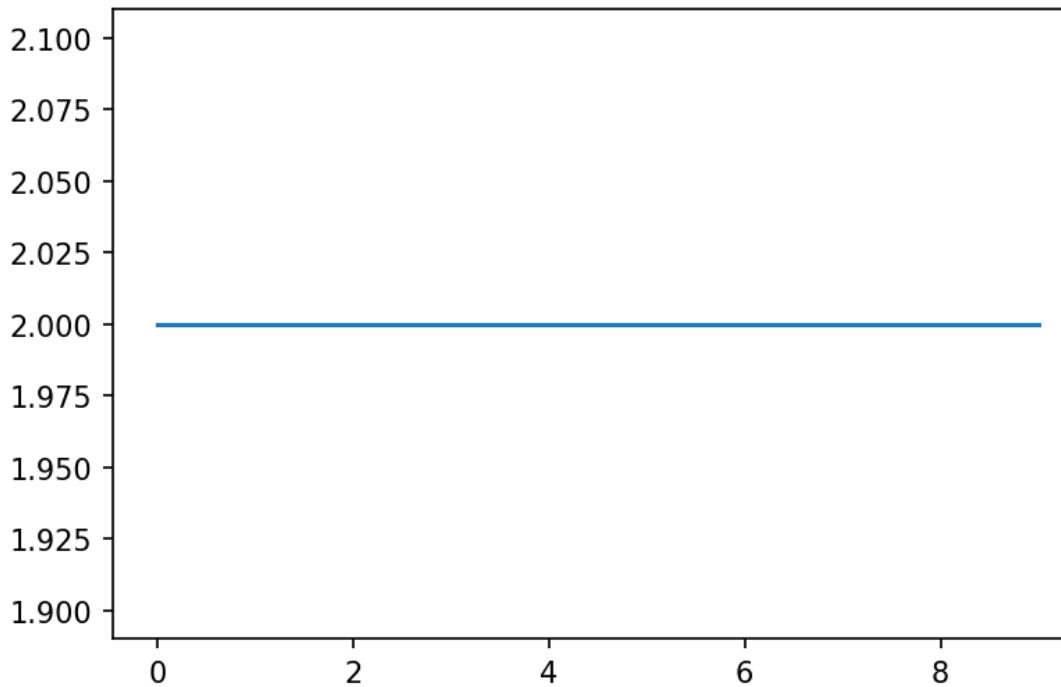


Power Law: $x = ay^b$



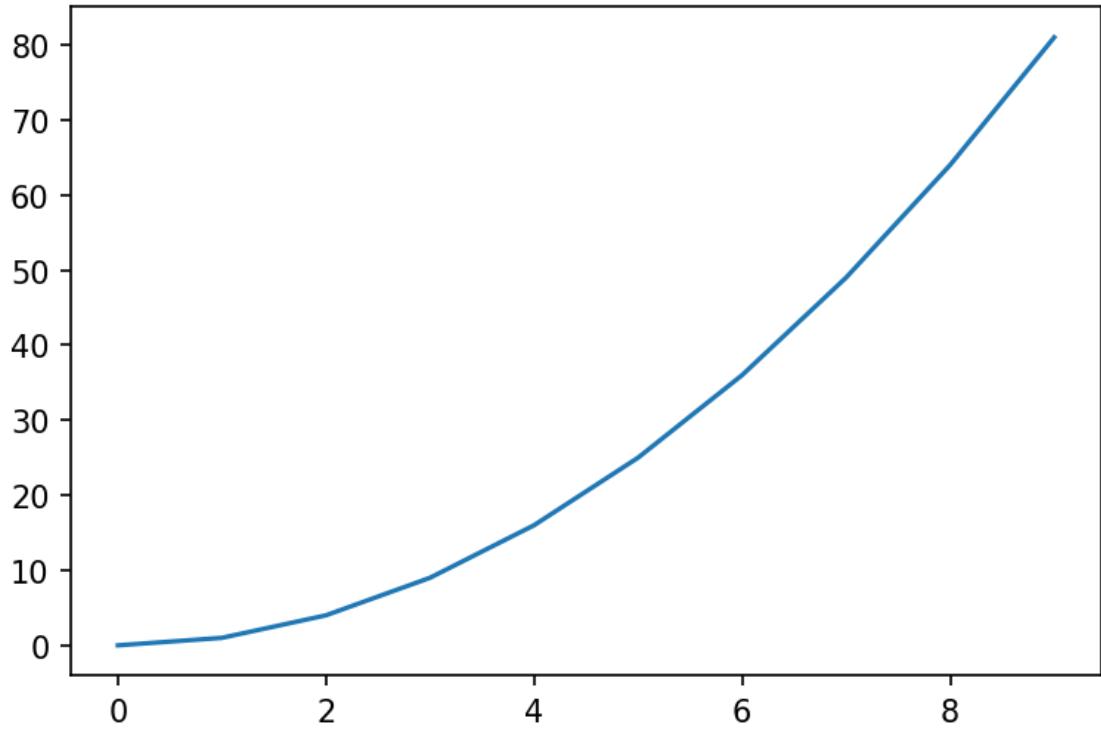


Power Law: $x = ay^b$



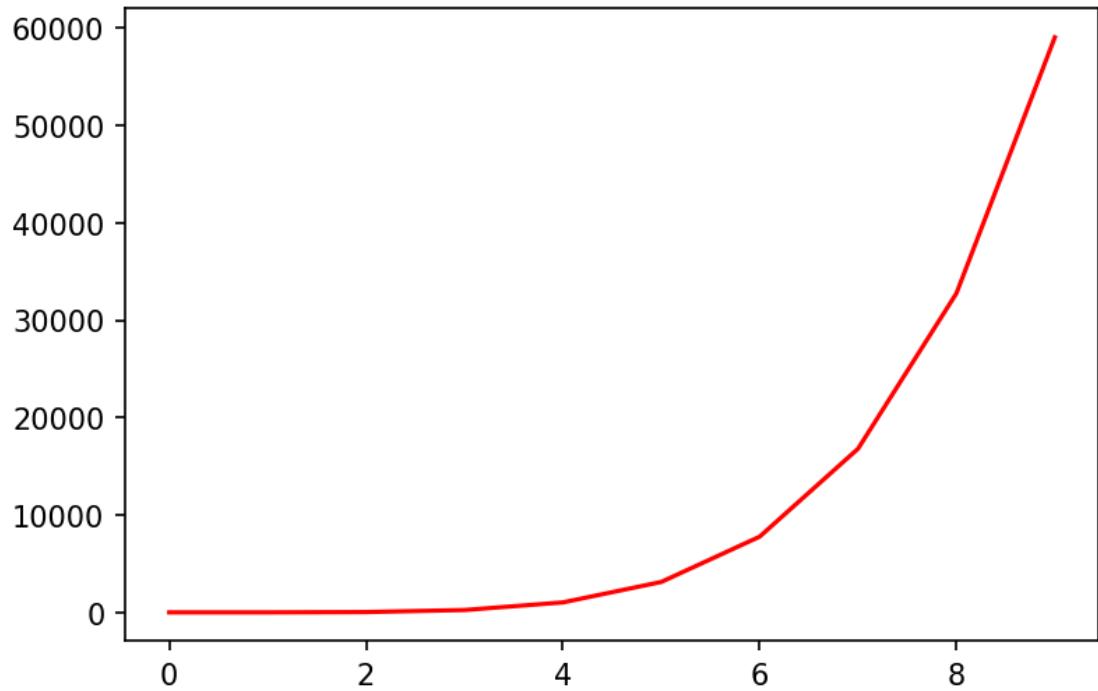
a 1

Power Law: $x = ay^b$



colour red ▾

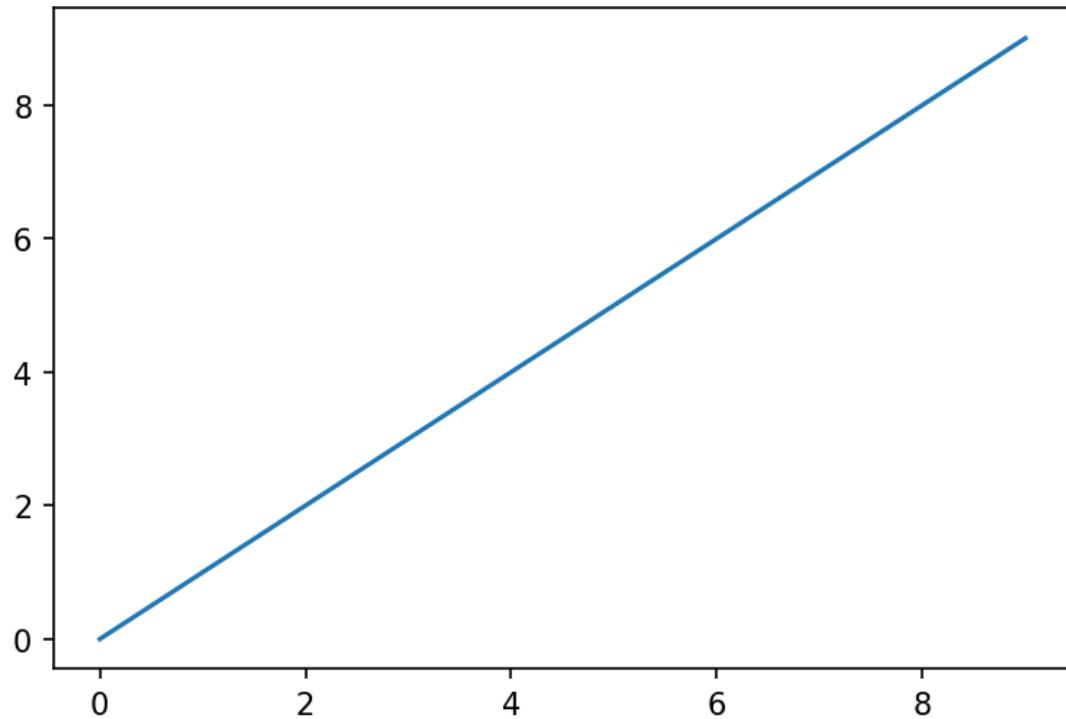
Power Law: $x = ay^b$



b

one

Power Law: $x = ay^b$



b three

Power Law: $x = ay^b$

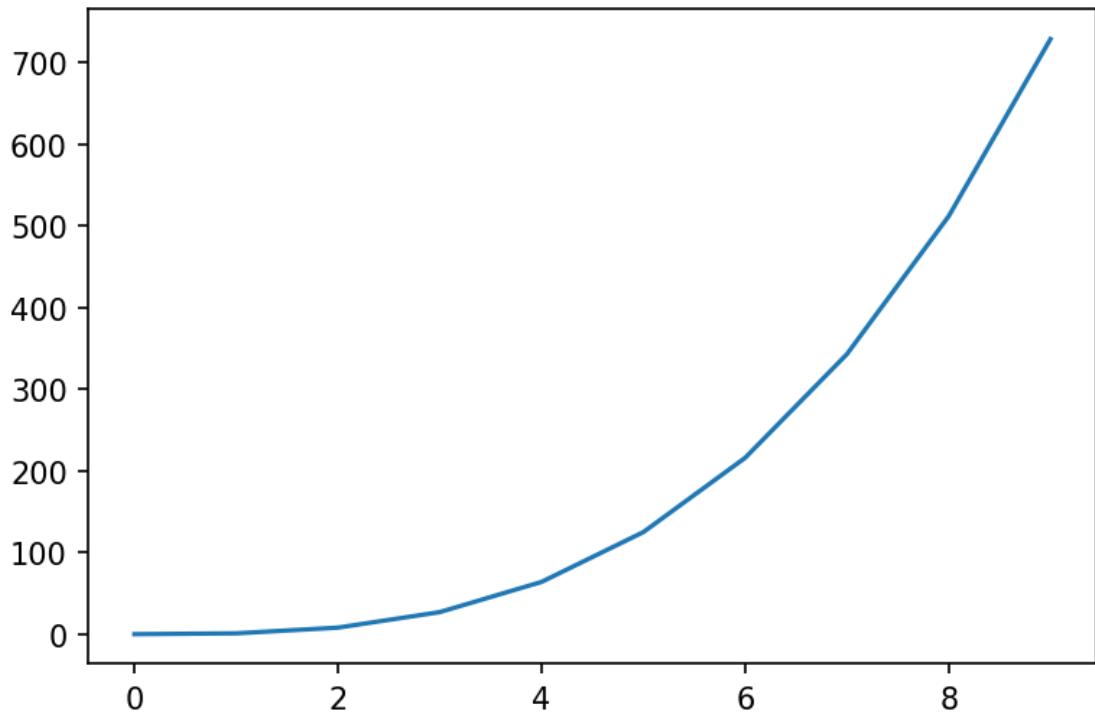
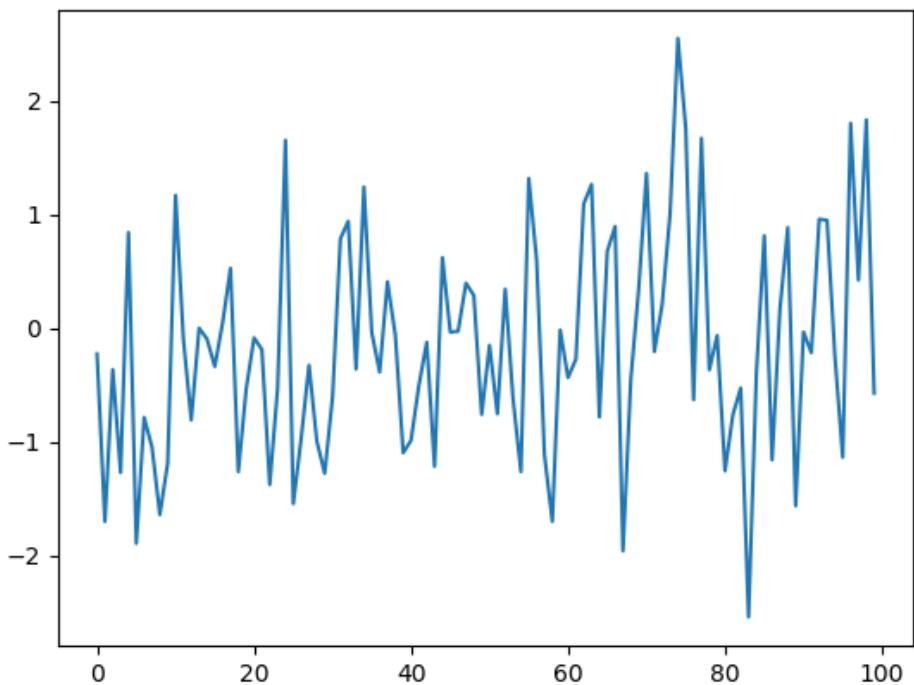


Figure 1



x=56.049 y=0.257964

Figure 1

Φ

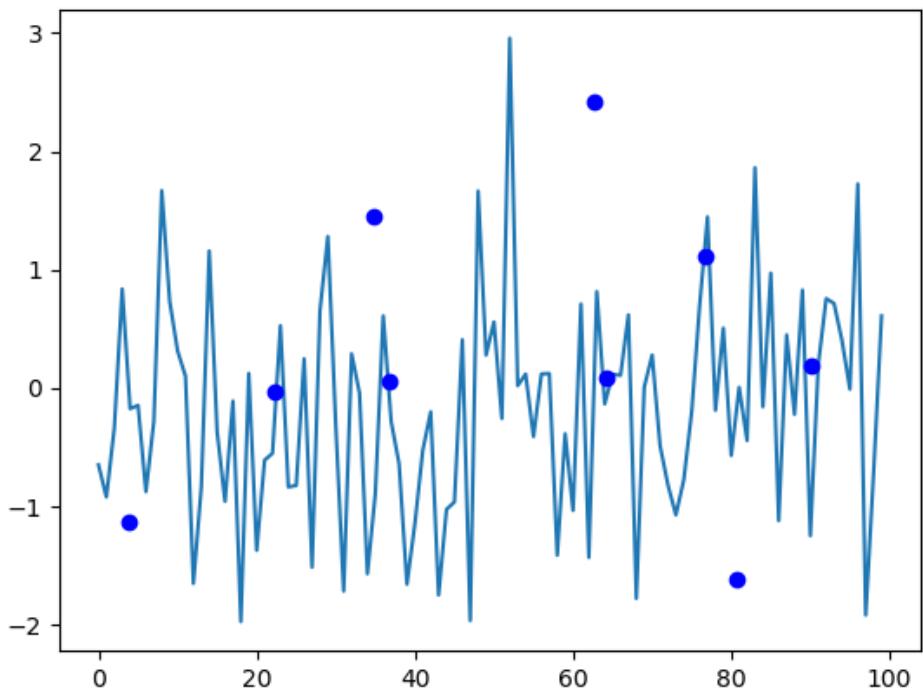


Figure 1

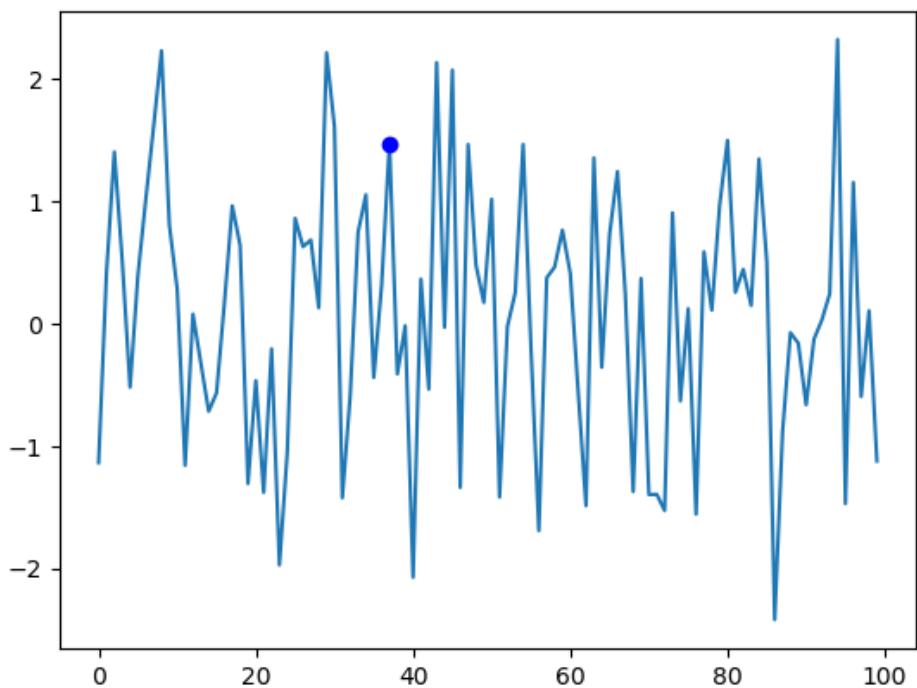
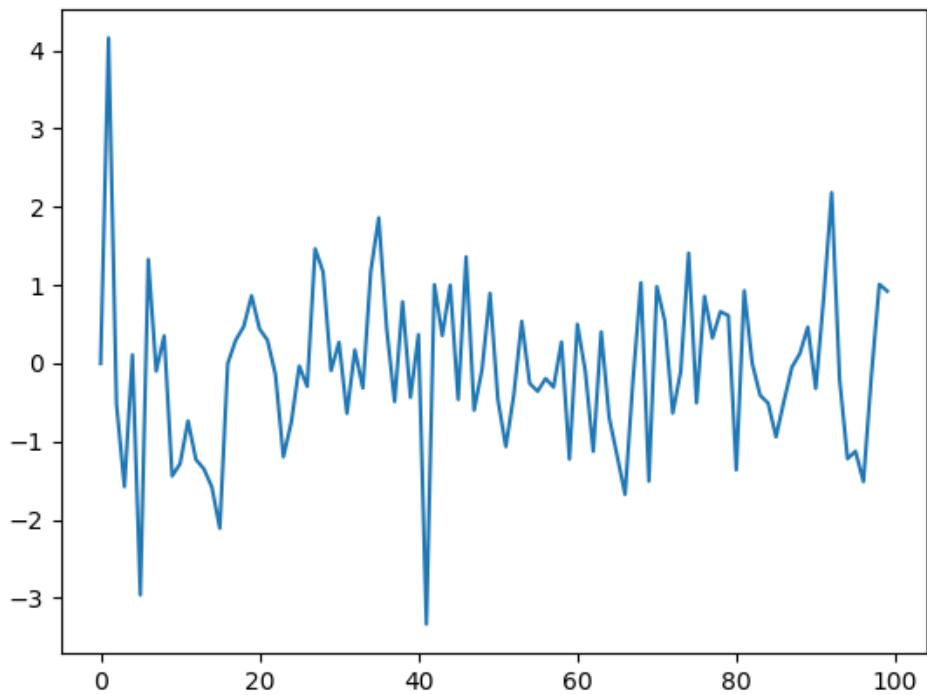
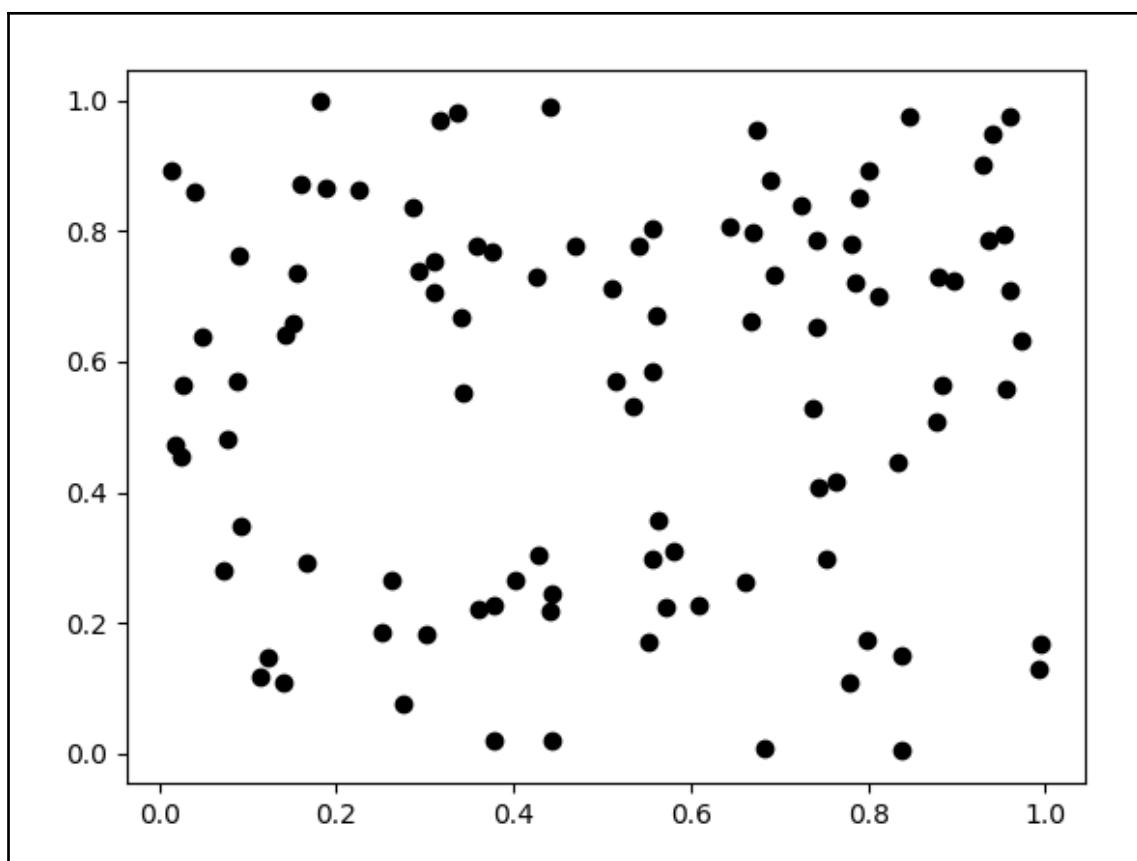
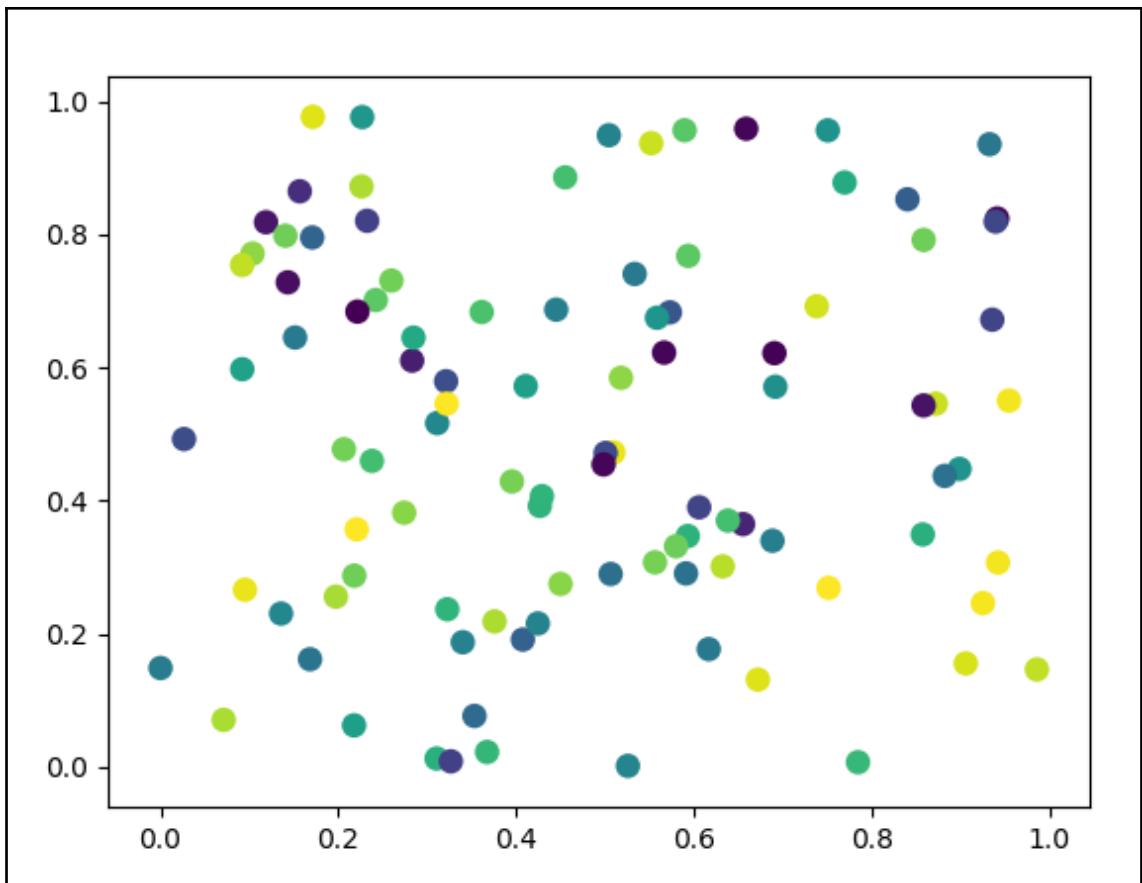


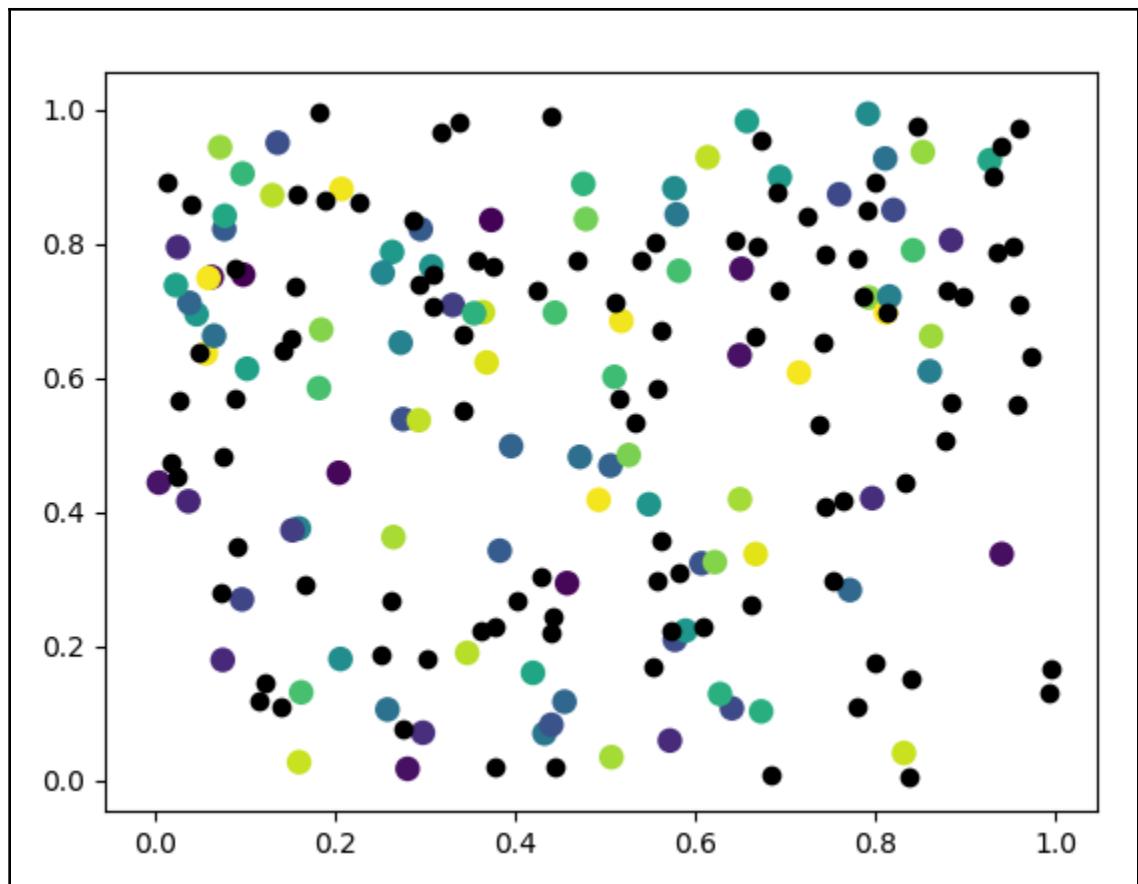
Figure 1

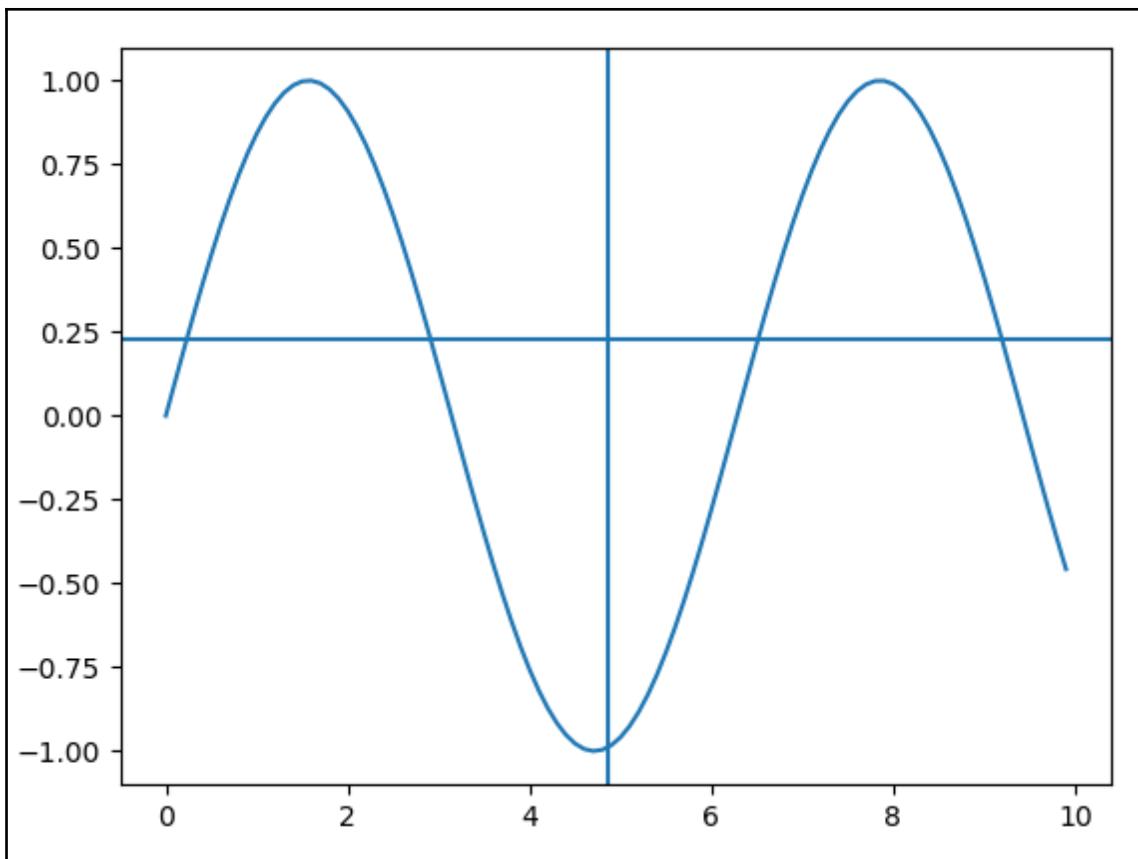
Φ

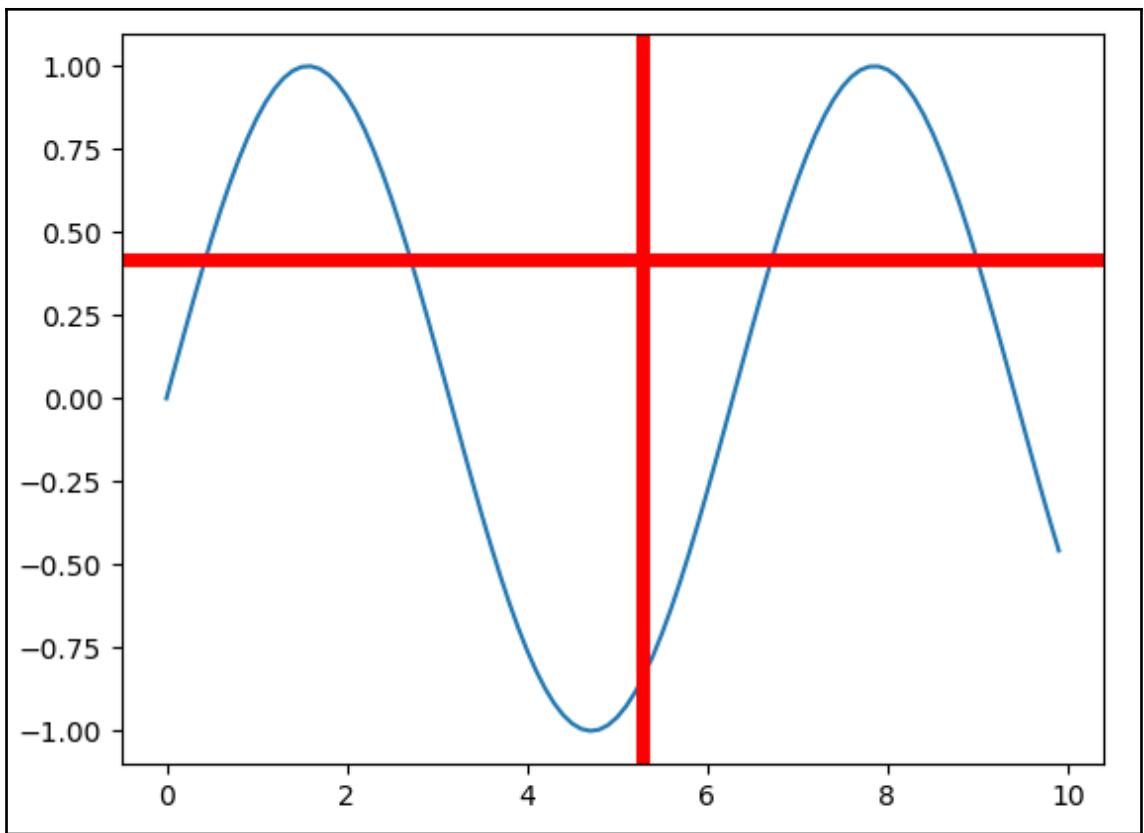


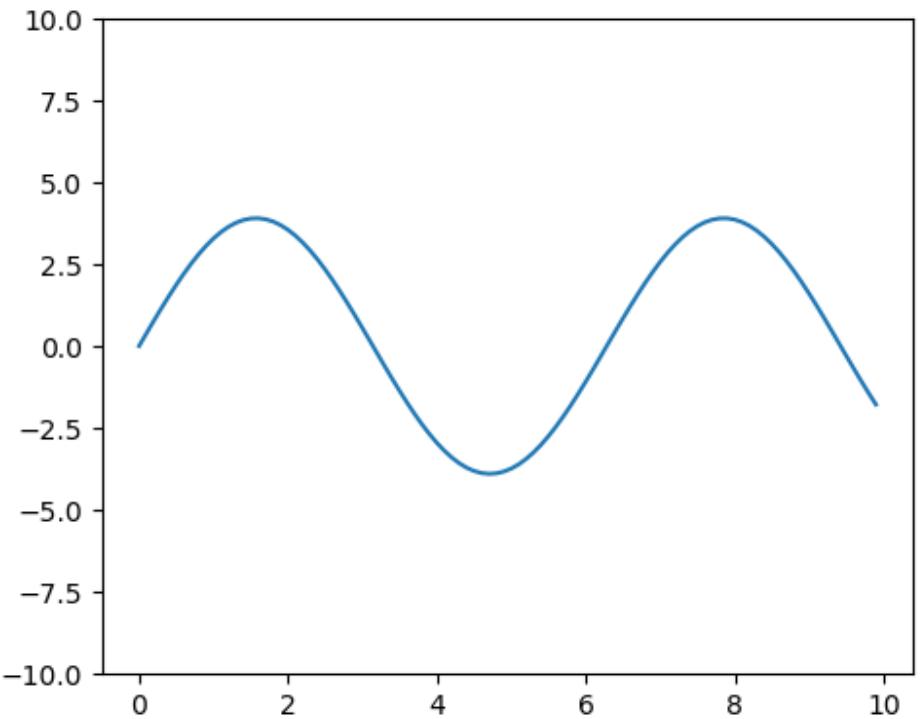


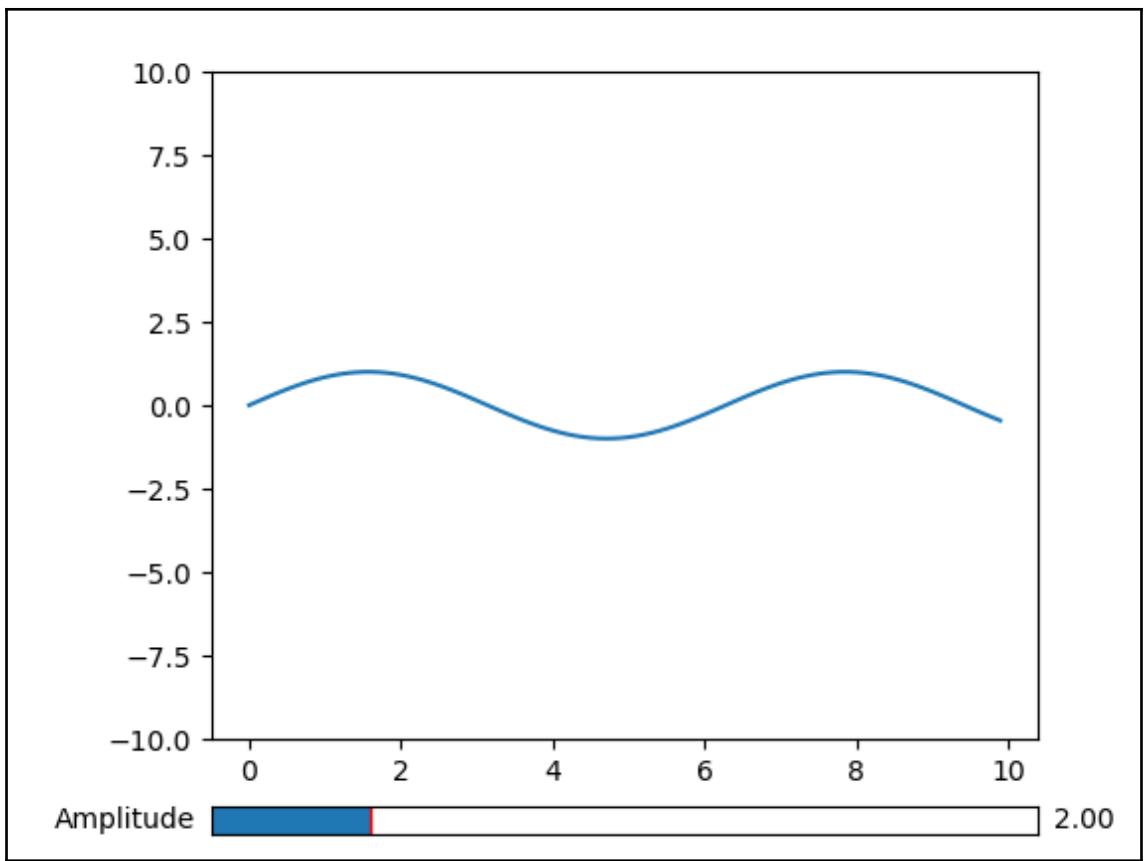


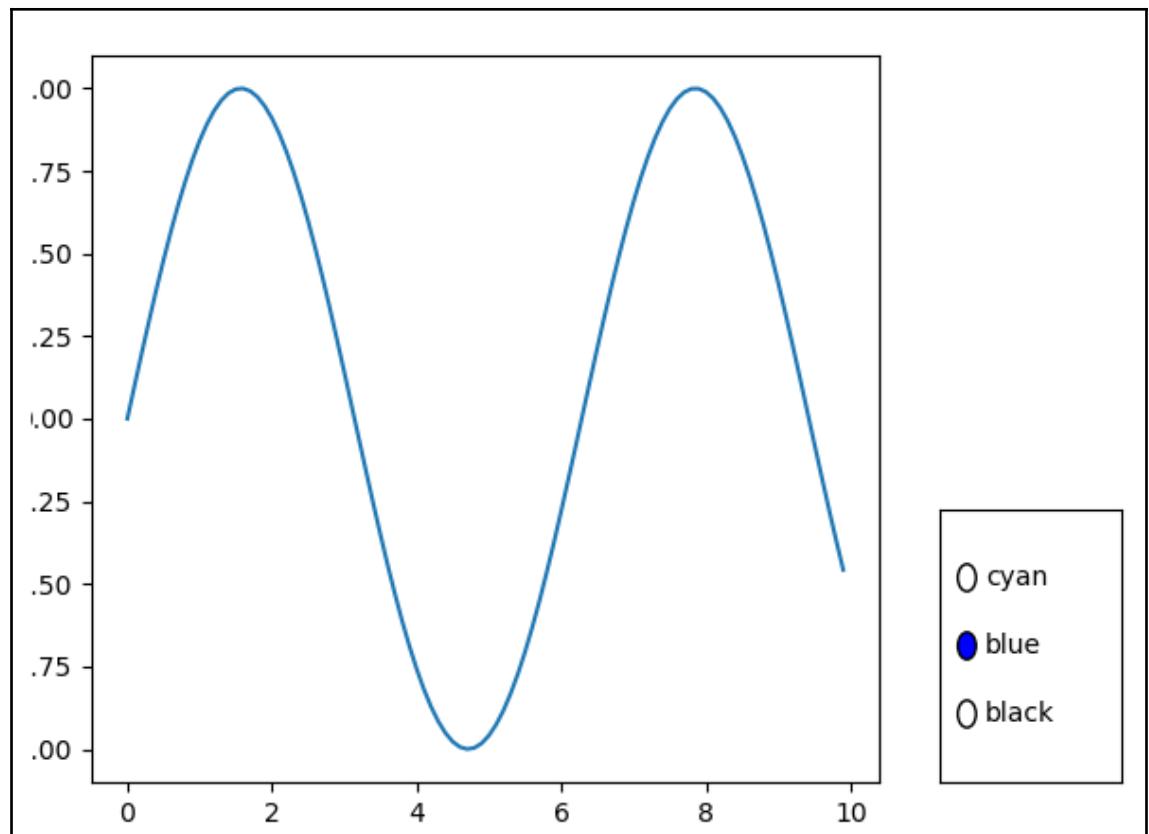


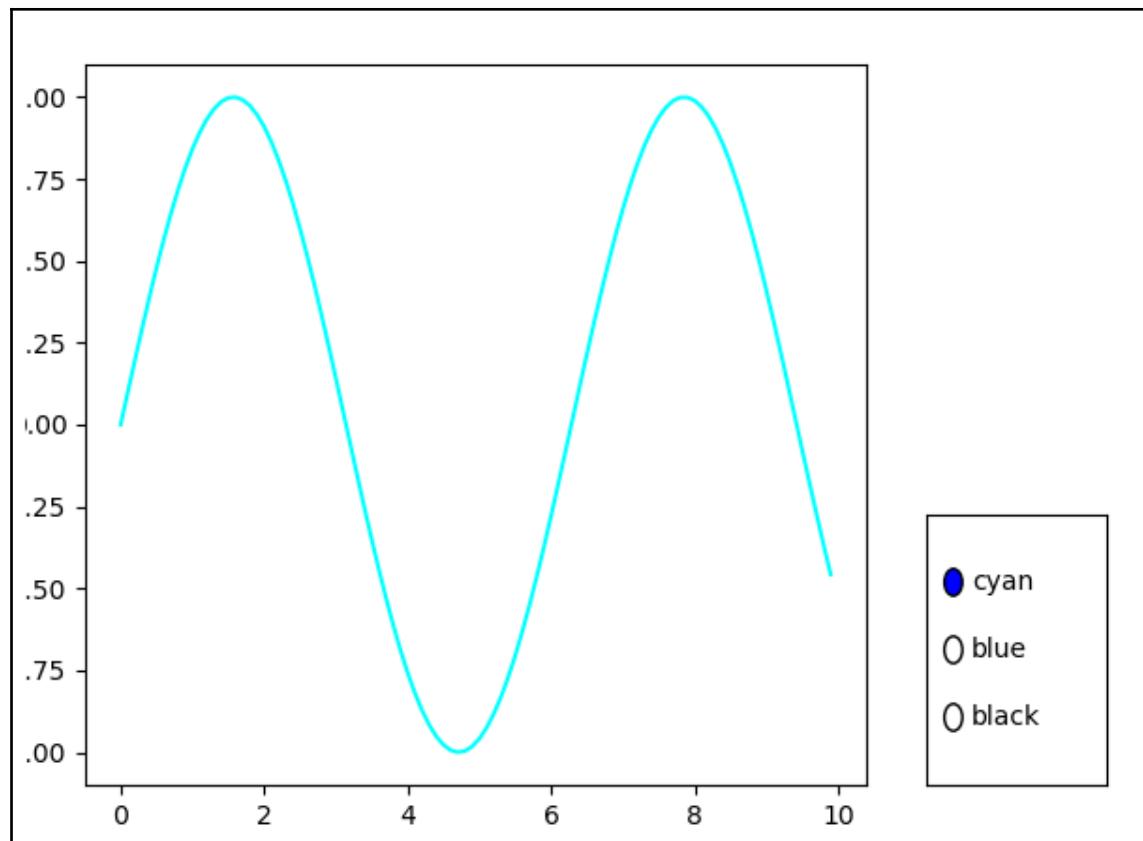


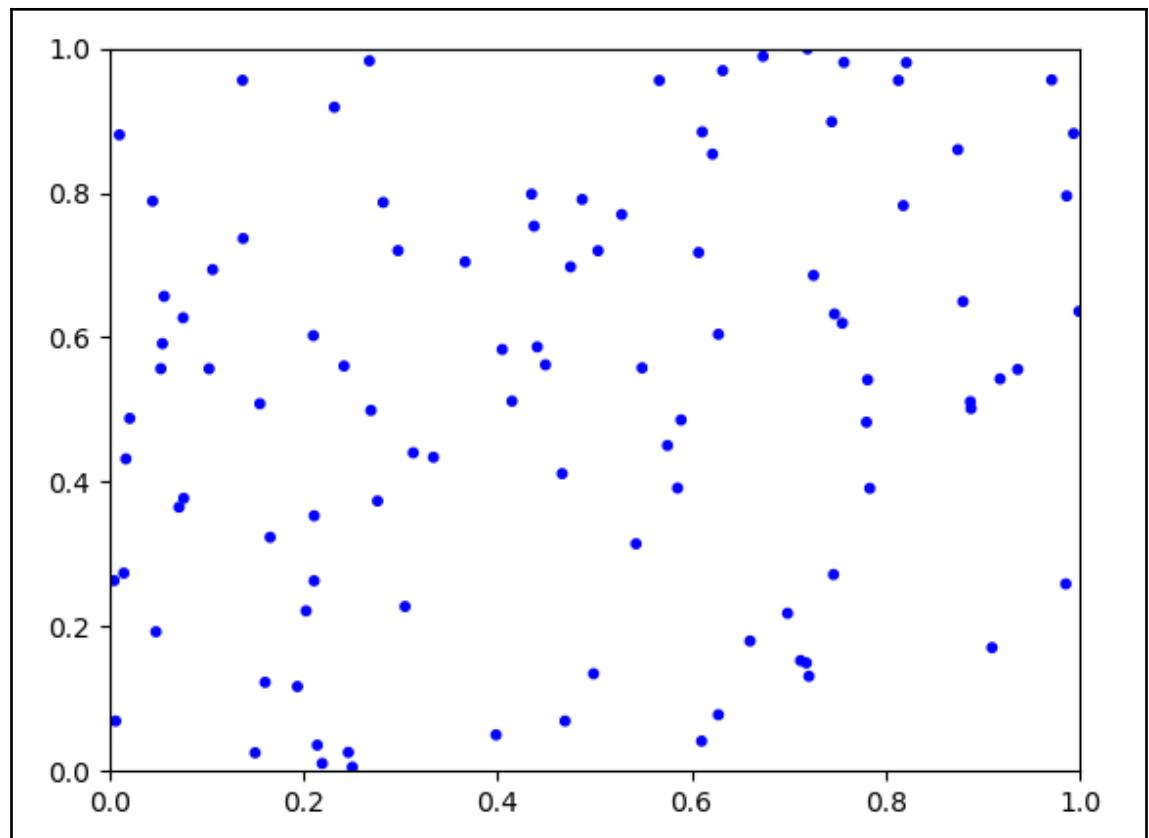


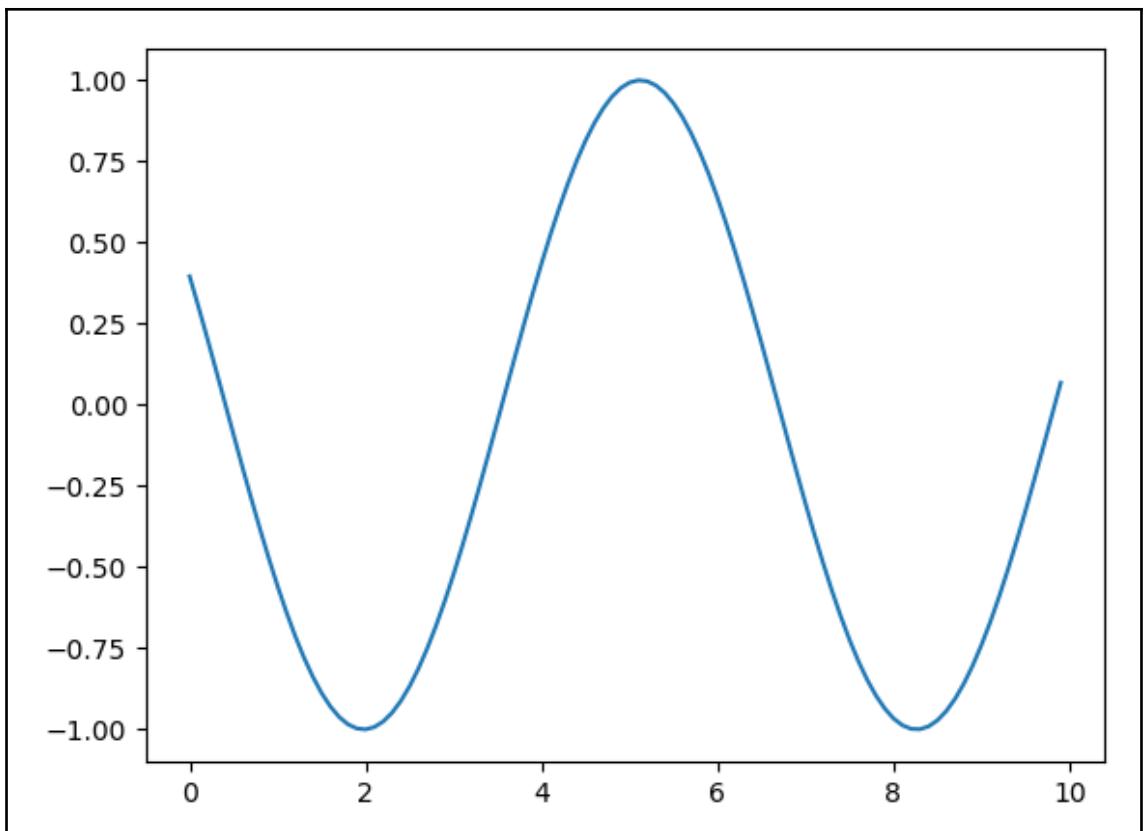












3.3

