

# Matplotlib

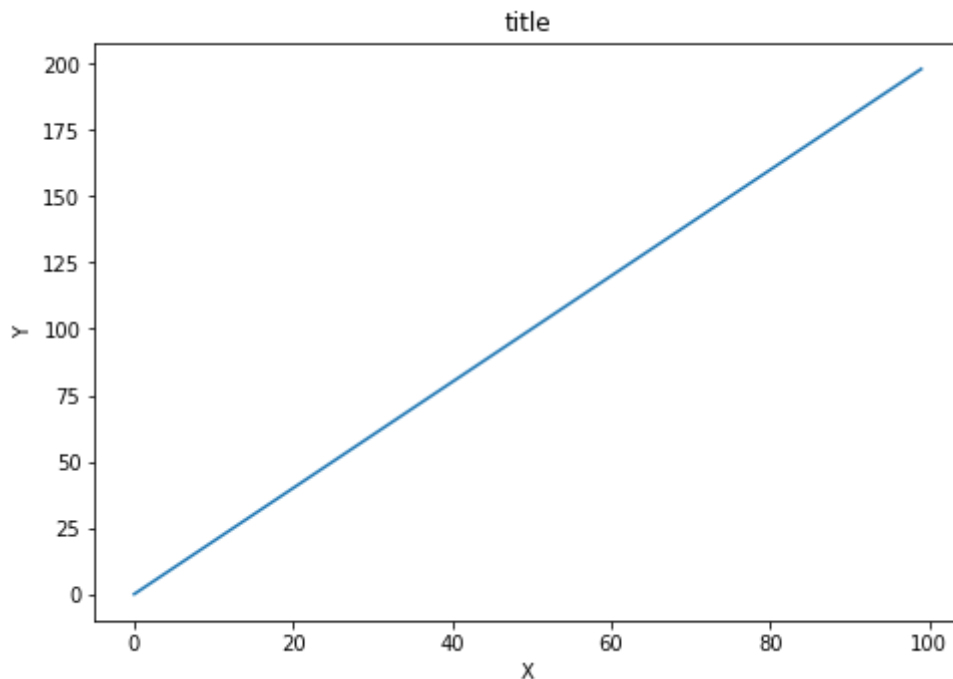
In the below exercise I have tried plotting graphs using matplotlib

```
In [1]: import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline
x = np.arange(0,100)
y = x*2
z = x**2
```

- \*\* Plotted (x,y) on that axes and set the labels and titles\*\*

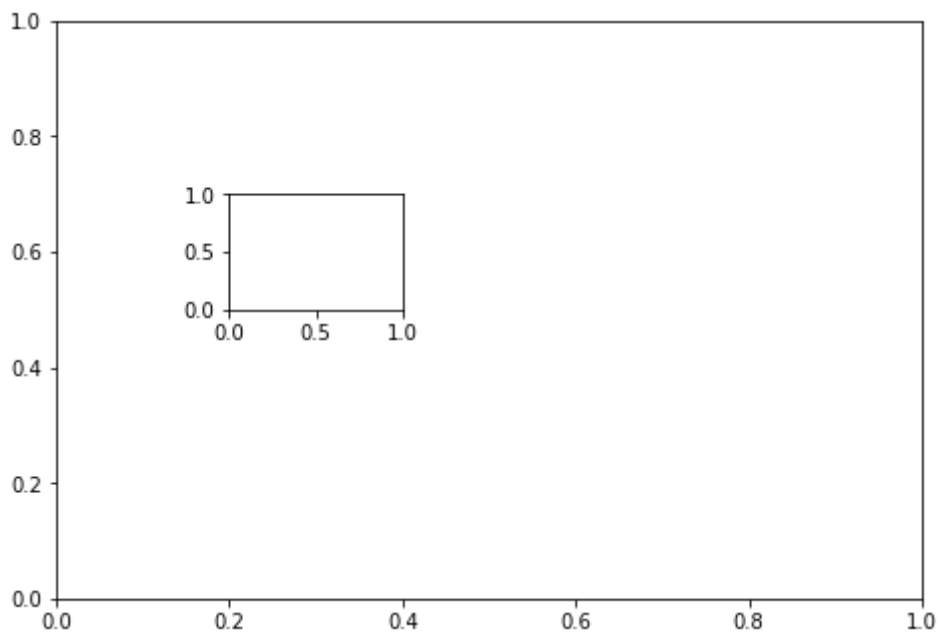
```
In [2]: fig= plt.figure()
ax= fig.add_axes([0,0,1,1])
ax.plot(x,y)
ax.set_xlabel('X')
ax.set_ylabel('Y')
ax.set_title('title')
```

Out[2]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'title')



\*\* Created a figure object and put two axes on it, ax1 and ax2. Located at [0,0,1,1] and [0.2,0.5,.2,.2] respectively.\*\*

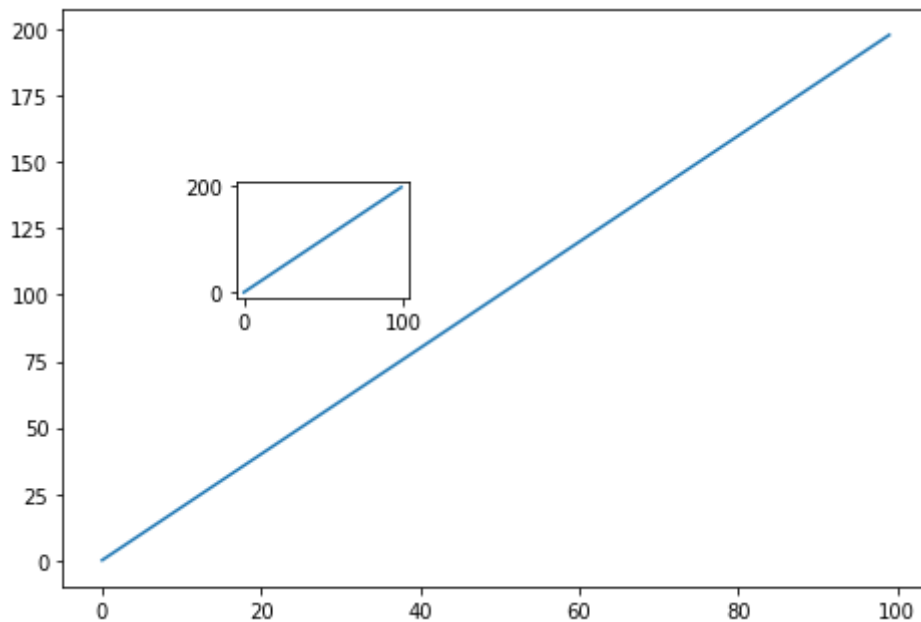
```
In [3]: fig1= plt.figure()  
ax1= fig1.add_axes([0,0,1,1])  
ax2= fig1.add_axes([0.2,0.5,.2,.2])
```



**plot (x,y) on both axes**

```
In [4]: ax1.plot(x,y)  
ax2.plot(x,y)  
  
fig1
```

Out[4]:

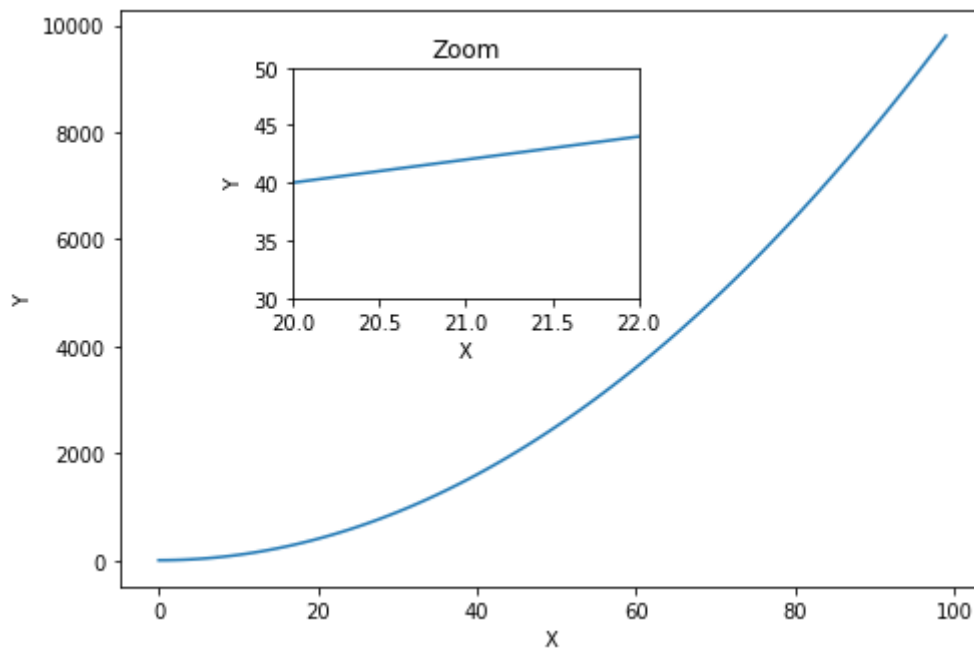


**\*\* Now use x,y, and z arrays to recreate the plot below. Notice the xlims and y limits on the inserted plot:\*\***

```
In [5]: fig2=plt.figure()
ax1=fig2.add_axes([0,0,1,1])
ax2= fig2.add_axes([0.2,0.5,.4,.4])
ax1.plot(x,z)
ax1.set_xlabel('X')
ax1.set_ylabel('Y')

ax2.plot(x,y)
ax2.set_title('Zoom')
ax2.set_xlabel('X')
ax2.set_ylabel('Y')
ax2.set_xlim(20,22)
ax2.set_ylim(30,50)
```

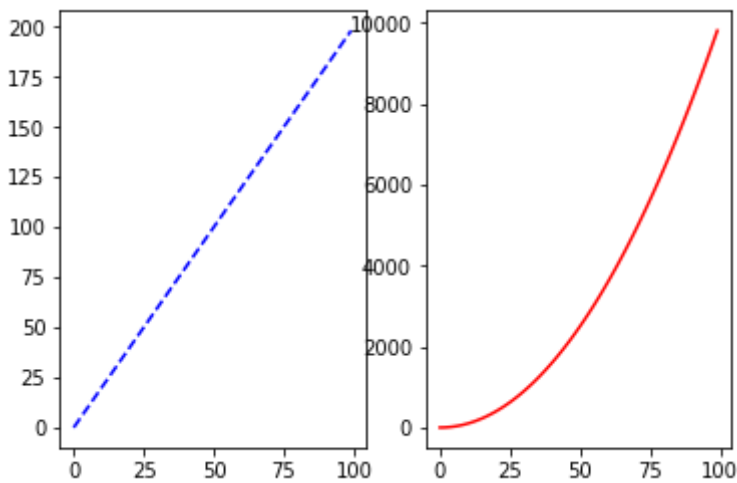
Out[5]: (30, 50)



## Subplots

```
In [6]: fig, axes = plt.subplots(nrows=1, ncols=2)
axes[0].plot(x, y, color='blue', ls='--')
axes[1].plot(x, z, color='red', ls='-')
fig.tight_layout
```

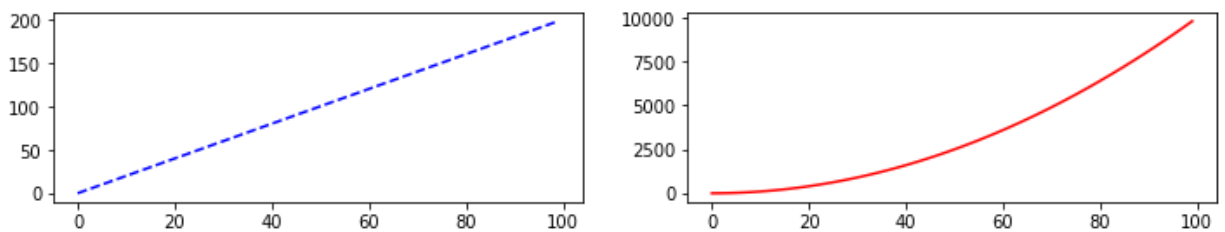
Out[6]: <bound method Figure.tight\_layout of <Figure size 432x288 with 2 Axes>>



**\*\* resize the plot by adding the figsize() argument in plt.subplots() \*\***

```
In [20]: fig, axes = plt.subplots(nrows=1, ncols=2, figsize=(12, 2))
axes[0].plot(x, y, color='blue', ls='--')
axes[1].plot(x, z, color='red', ls='-')
fig.tight_layout
```

Out[20]: <bound method Figure.tight\_layout of <Figure size 864x144 with 2 Axes>>



In [ ]: