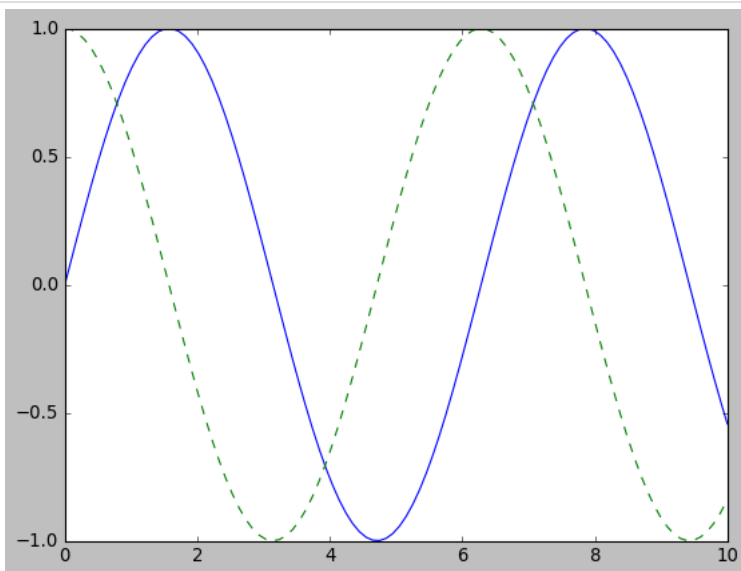


```
In [74]: import matplotlib as mpd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
#importing required libraries
```

```
In [75]: plt.style.use("classic")#using classic matplotlib
#use plt.show() oly oce as multiple plt.show() can cause unexpected errors
```

```
In [76]: %matplotlib inline
#static images of plot will be embedded in notebook
#other mode is notecook which interactive plots will embedded in notebook
```

```
In [77]: #sample program
import numpy as np
x = np.linspace(0, 10, 100)
fig=plt.figure()
plt.plot(x,np.sin(x),'-')
plt.plot(x,np.cos(x),'--');
```



```
In [78]: #plots can also be saved using savefig method
fig.savefig("graph.png")
```

```
In [79]: #file types supported in system for saving plots
fig.canvas.get_supported_filetypes()
```

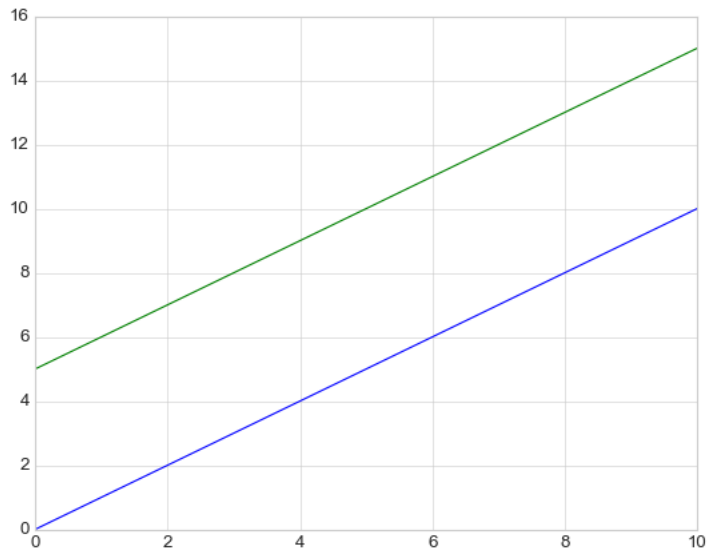
```
Out[79]: {'eps': 'Encapsulated Postscript',
'jpg': 'Joint Photographic Experts Group',
'jpeg': 'Joint Photographic Experts Group',
'pdf': 'Portable Document Format',
'pgf': 'PGF code for LaTeX',
'png': 'Portable Network Graphics',
'ps': 'Postscript',
'raw': 'Raw RGBA bitmap',
'rgba': 'Raw RGBA bitmap',
'svg': 'Scalable Vector Graphics',
'svgz': 'Scalable Vector Graphics',
'tif': 'Tagged Image File Format',
'tiff': 'Tagged Image File Format'}
```

```
In [80]: #simple line plots in matplotlib
```

```
In [81]: %matplotlib inline
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.style.use("seaborn-whitegrid")
import numpy as np
```

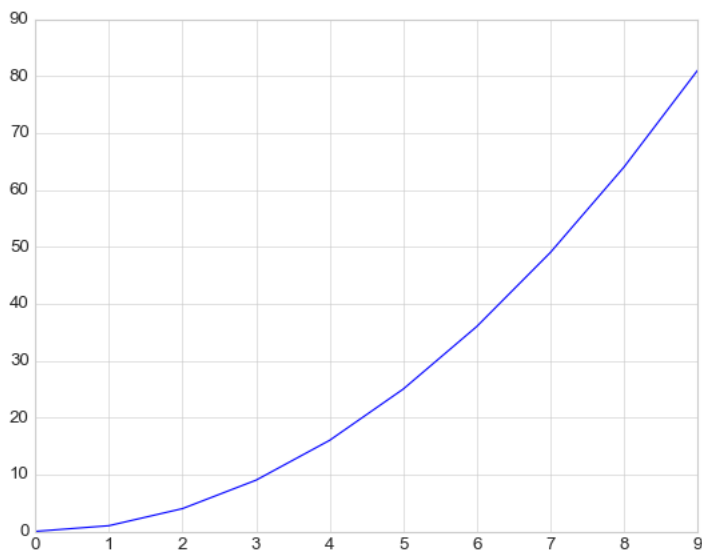
```
In [82]: fig=plt.figure()
ax=plt.axes()
x = np.linspace(0, 10, 100)
ax.plot(x,x)#y(x)=x
ax.plot(x,x+5)#plotting y(x)=x+5
```

Out[82]: [



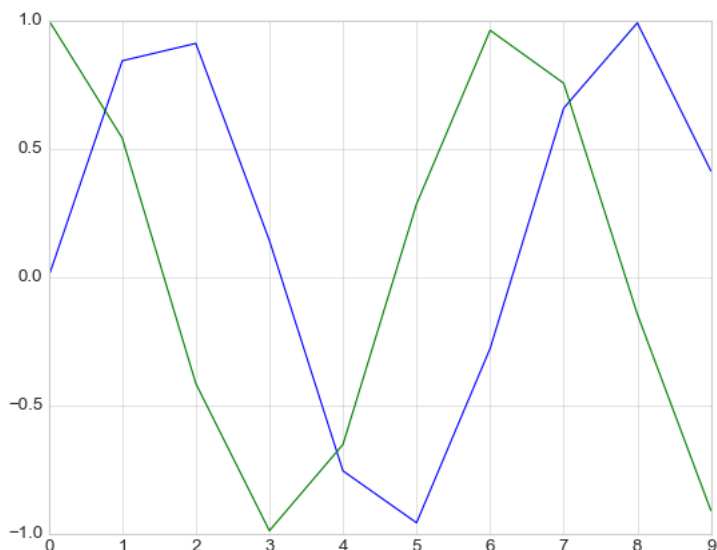
```
In [83]: #directly creating figure and plot by calling plot from pyplot
x=np.arange(0,10)
plt.plot(x,np.power(x,2))#plotting y(x)=x^2 directly without creating figure and axes
```

Out[83]: [



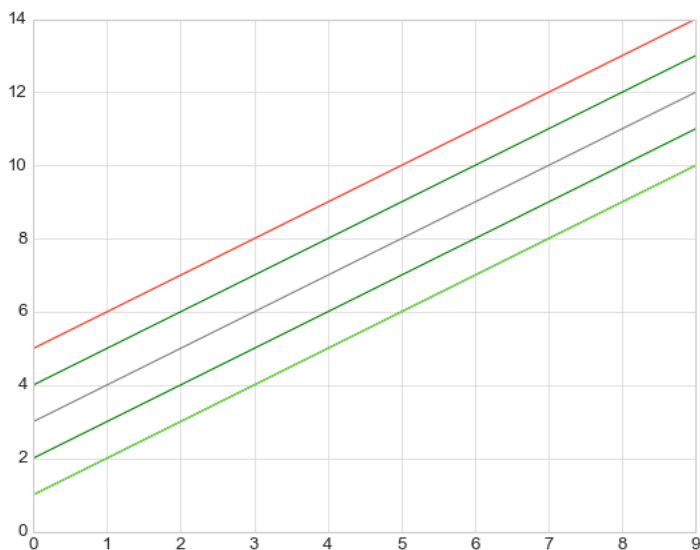
```
In [84]: plt.plot(x,np.sin(x))
plt.plot(x,np.cos(x))
```

Out[84]: [



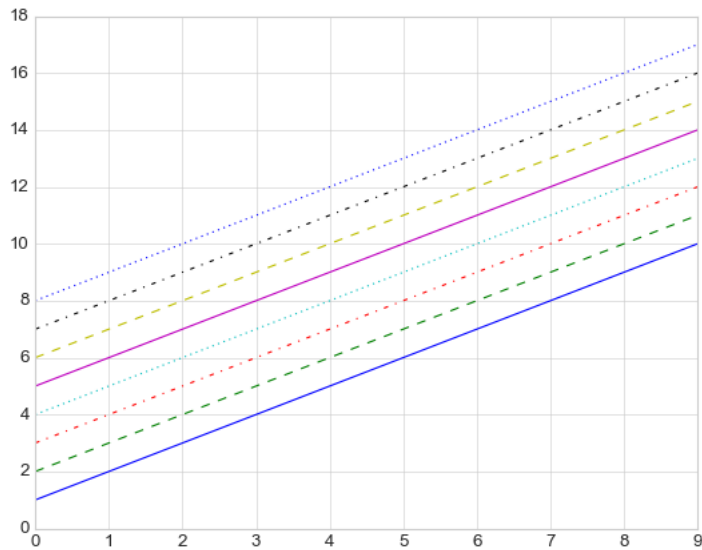
```
In [85]: #adjusting the plot-line colors and styles
#setting colors
plt.plot(x,x+1,color="blue")#specifying by color name
plt.plot(x,x+2,color="g")#short color code (rgbcmyk)
plt.plot(x,x+3,color="0.5")#grayscale between 0 and 1
plt.plot(x,x+4,color="g")#short color code (rgbcmyk)
plt.plot(x,x+5,color="#FFDD44")#hexadecimal code
plt.plot(x,x+5,color=(1,0.2,0.3))#RGB tuple
plt.plot(x,x+1,color="chartreuse")#html supported format
```

Out[85]: [



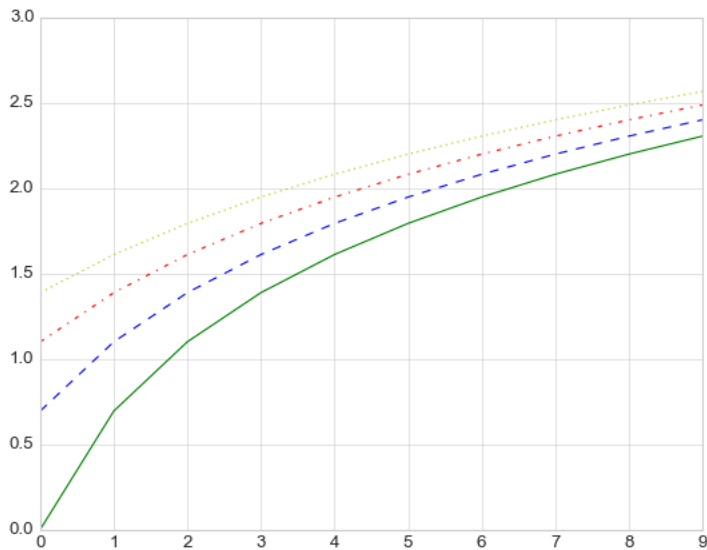
```
In [86]: #setting linestyle
plt.plot(x,x+1,linestyle="solid")
plt.plot(x,x+2,linestyle="dashed")
plt.plot(x,x+3,linestyle="dashdot")
plt.plot(x,x+4,linestyle="dotted")
plt.plot(x,x+5,linestyle="-")
plt.plot(x,x+6,linestyle="--")
plt.plot(x,x+7,linestyle="-.")
plt.plot(x,x+8,linestyle=":")
```

Out[86]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x28814524940>]



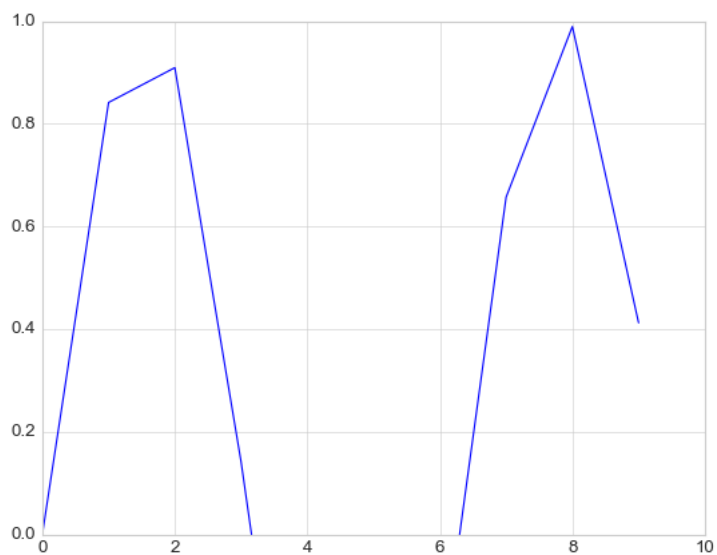
```
In [87]: #combining color and line style as one argument
plt.plot(x,np.log(x+1),"-g")#solid green
plt.plot(x,np.log(x+2),"--b")#dashed blue
plt.plot(x,np.log(x+3),"-r")#dot dashed
plt.plot(x,np.log(x+4),":y")#dotted red
```

Out[87]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x288145bb190>]



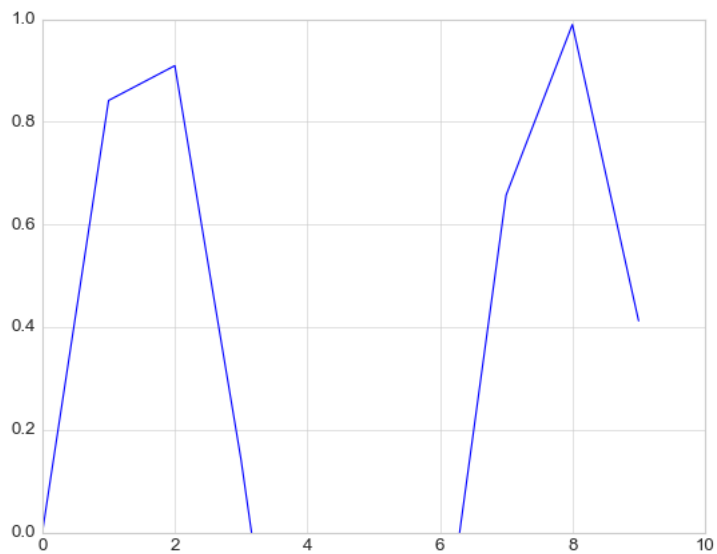
```
In [88]: #axis limits
plt.plot(x,np.sin(x))
plt.xlim(0,10)
plt.ylim(0,1)
```

Out[88]: (0.0, 1.0)



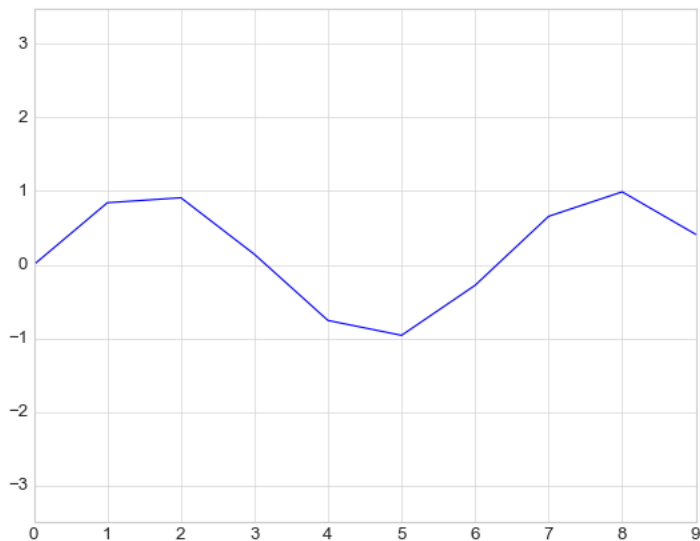
```
In [89]: #using axis function which takes List of form [xmin,xmax,ymin,ymax]
plt.plot(x,np.sin(x))
plt.axis([0,10,0,1])
```

Out[89]: (0.0, 10.0, 0.0, 1.0)



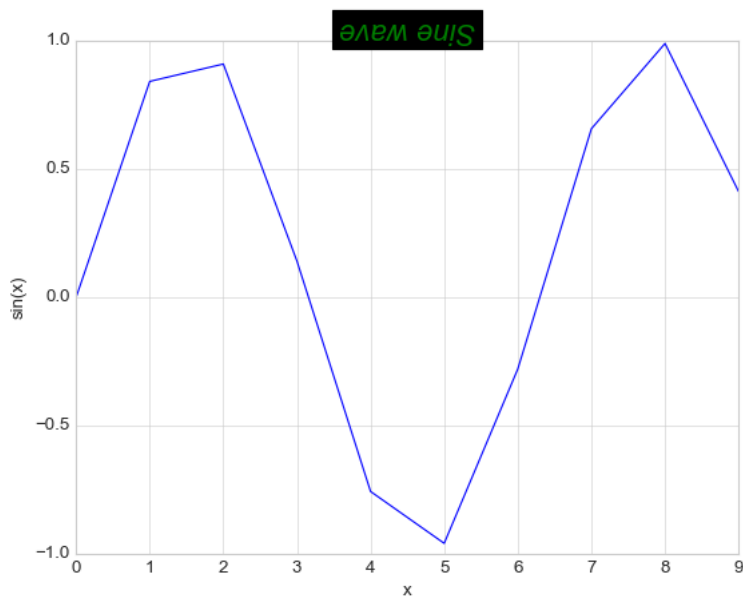
```
In [90]: #tightening bounds for plot
plt.plot(x,np.sin(x))
plt.axis("tight")#tightening plot
plt.axis("equal")#equal x to y aspect ratio on screen one unit of x is equal to one unit of y
```

Out[90]: (0.0, 9.0, -1.0, 1.0)



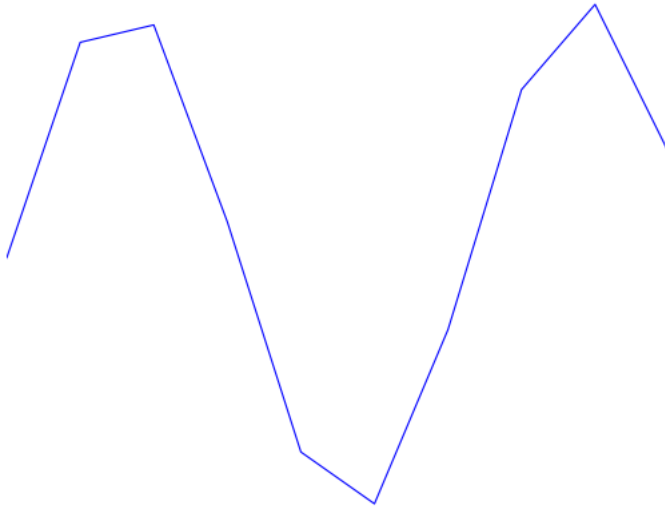
```
In [91]: #labelling plot
plt.plot(x,np.sin(x))
plt.title(label="Sine wave", fontsize=20, color="green", pad=2, fontstyle="italic", rotation=180, backgroundcolor="black")
plt.xlabel("x")#giving x-axis Label as "x"
plt.ylabel("sin(x)")#giving y-axis Label as "sin(x)"
```

Out[91]: Text(0, 0.5, 'sin(x)')



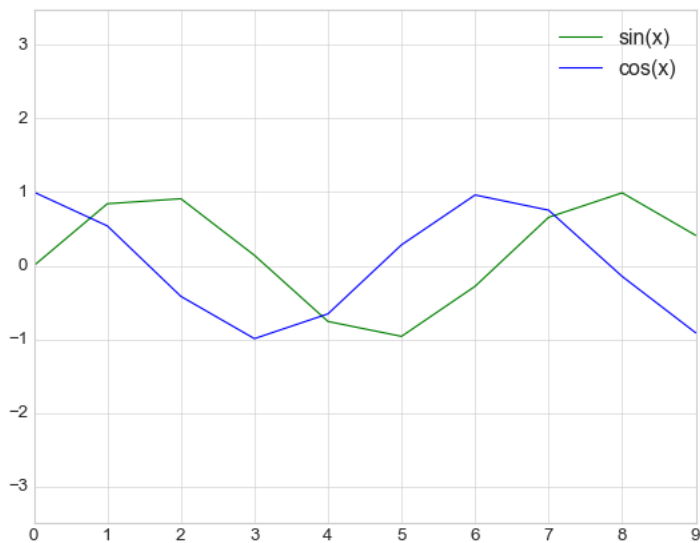
```
In [92]: plt.plot(x,np.sin(x))  
plt.axis("off")#turning off axes and labels "on" will rig ack visibility
```

Out[92]: (0.0, 9.0, -1.0, 1.0)



```
In [93]: #plt.legend() method in matplotlib  
plt.plot(x,np.sin(x), "-g",label="sin(x)")#sinx with green  
plt.plot(x,np.cos(x), "-b",label="cos(x)")#cosx with blue  
plt.axis("equal")  
plt.legend()#Legend function puts a table that specifies which line corresponds to which function
```

Out[93]: <matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x28814749940>



```
In [94]: #transitioning from matplotlib to object oriented
ax=plt.axes()
ax.plot(x,np.sin(x))
ax.set(xlim=(0,10),ylim=(0,1),xlabel="x",ylabel="sin(x)",title="A simple plot")
#set function in object oriented approach is used to set multiple properties at once
```

```
Out[94]: [(0.0, 10.0),
(0.0, 1.0),
Text(0.5, 0, 'x'),
Text(0, 0.5, 'sin(x)'),
Text(0.5, 1.0, 'A simple plot')]
```

