Python 7: Matplotlib

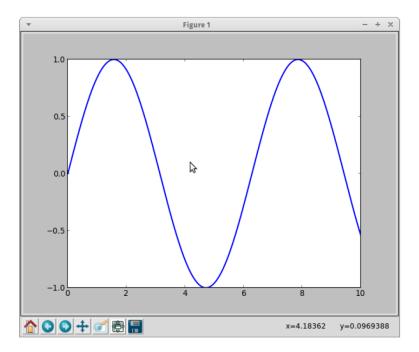
금융공학 프로그래밍 1

Intro to Matplotlib

Overview

2D and 3D plots

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
x = np.linspace(0, 10, 200)
y = np.sin(x)
plt.plot(x, y, 'b-', linewidth=2)
plt.show()
```



More preferred way

More Pythonic

Explicit style of programming

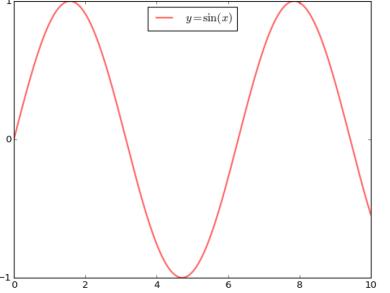
```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
x = np.linspace(0, 10, 200)
y = np.sin(x)
ax.plot(x, y, 'b-', linewidth=2)
plt.show()
```

- fig is a Figure instance like a blank canvas
- ax is an AxesSubplot instance
- plot() function is actually a method of ax

Something more

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
x = np.linspace(0, 10, 200)
y = np.sin(x)
ax.plot(x, y, 'r-', linewidth=2, label=r'$y=\sin(x)$', alpha=0.6)
ax.legend(loc='upper center')
ax.set_yticks([-1, 0, 1])
ax.set_title('Test plot')
plt.show()
Test plot
```

- ❖ Title
- !inewidth
- ❖ label & legend
- ❖ LaTeX



Multiple Plots on One Axis

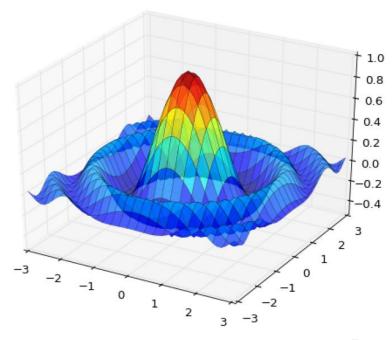
```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
from scipy.stats import norm
from random import uniform
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
x = np.linspace(-4, 4, 150)
for i in range(3):
    m, s = uniform(-1, 1), uniform(1, 2)
    y = norm.pdf(x, loc=m, scale=s)
    current_label = r' \sim (0:.2f) \cdot (m)
    ax.plot(x, y, linewidth=2, alpha=0.6, label=current_label)
ax.legend()
                                                                       \mu = 0.70
plt.show()
                                             0.35
                                                                       \mu = 0.79
                                                                       \mu = -0.45
                                             0.30
                                             0.25
                                             0.20
                                             0.15
                                             0.10
```

Multiple Subplot

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from scipy.stats import norm
from random import uniform
num_rows, num_cols = 3, 2
fig, axes = plt.subplots(num_rows, num_cols, figsize=(8, 12))
for i in range(num_rows):
    for j in range(num_cols):
        m, s = uniform(-1, 1), uniform(1, 2)
        x = norm.rvs(loc=m, scale=s, size=100)
        axes[i, j].hist(x, alpha=0.6, bins=20)
        t = r' \mu = \{0:.1f\}, \quad sigma = \{1:.1f\} '.format(m, s)
        axes[i, j].set_title(t)
        axes[i, j].set_xticks([-4, 0, 4])
        axes[i, j].set_yticks([])
plt.show()
```

3D Plots

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d.axes3d import Axes3D
import numpy as np
from matplotlib import cm
def f(x, y):
    return np.cos(x**2 + y**2) / (1 + x**2 + y**2)
xgrid = np.linspace(-3, 3, 50)
ygrid = xgrid
x, y = np.meshgrid(xgrid, ygrid)
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
ax = fig.add_subplot(111, projection='3d')
ax.plot_surface(x,
                у,
                f(x, y),
                rstride=2, cstride=2,
                cmap=cm.jet,
                alpha=0.7,
                linewidth=0.25)
ax.set_zlim(-0.5, 1.0)
plt.show()
```



Q & A

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