

ML Day13 (Matplotlib)

<Named Colors>

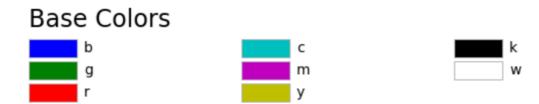
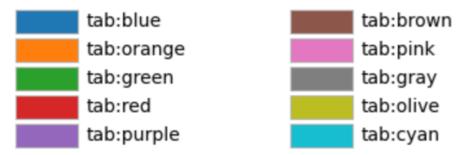
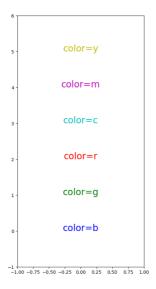


Tableau Palette



▼ Named Colors

```
ha='center',
    color=c)
plt.show()
```



▼ Named Colors(tab10 Colors)

```
color=tab:cyan

color=tab:olive

color=tab:pink

color=tab:prown

color=tab:purple

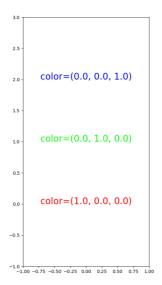
color=tab:green

color=tab:green

color=tab:orange

color=tab:blue
```

▼ RGB Colors (0~255의 값들을 matplotlib에서는 0~1사이로 표현)

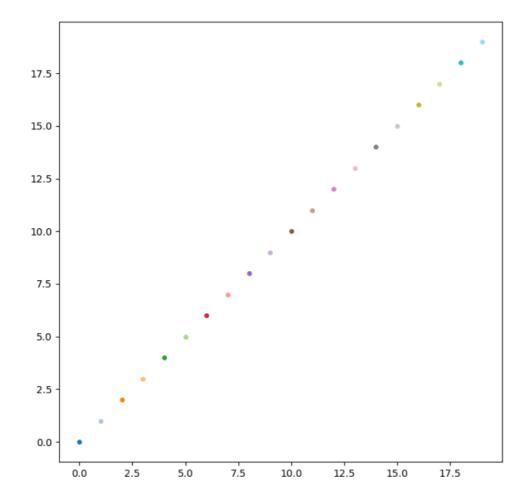


▼ Discrete Colormaps(lut Argument)

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import matplotlib.cm as cm # color 모음을 사용할 수 있는 기능을 import

cmap = cm.get_cmap('tab20', lut=20) # lut=20 -> 'tab20'에서 20개를 뽑아오겠다는 의미(look up table)
fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(8, 8)) # cmap : indexing처럼 작동하는 함수
for i in range(20): # for만을 통해 20만큼
   ax.scatter(i, i, color=cmap(i), s=20) # (i, i)좌표에 점 표현, scatter에서 s=20은 점의 size

plt.show()
```



▼ Continuous Colormaps (lut Argument) 1

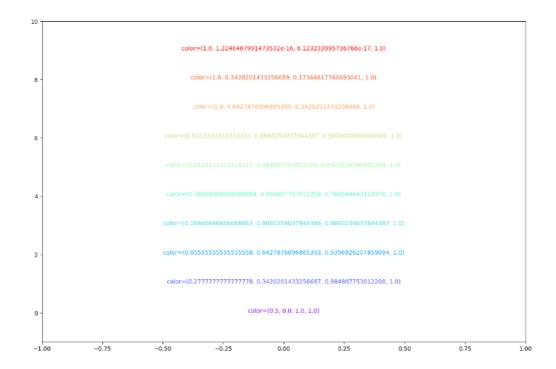
```
n_color = 10
cmap = cm.get_cmap('rainbow', lut=n_color) # continuous한 rainbow의 색상들을 n_color(10개)만큼 분화해서 뽑아옴

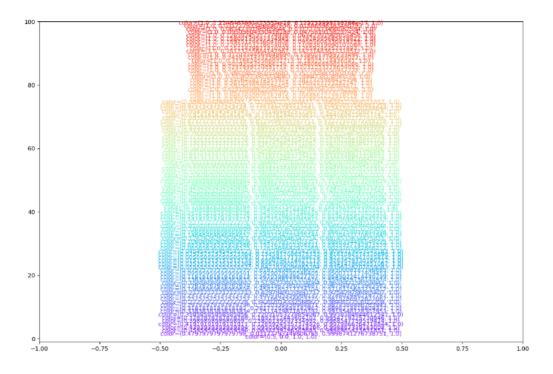
for c_idx in range(n_color):
    print(cmap(c_idx))
```

```
(0.5, 0.0, 1.0, 1.0)
(0.27777777777778, 0.3420201433256687, 0.984807753012208, 1.0)
(0.05555555555555558, 0.6427876096865393, 0.9396926207859084, 1.0)
(0.1666666666666666663, 0.8660254037844386, 0.8660254037844387, 1.0)
(0.388888888888884, 0.984807753012208, 0.766044443118978, 1.0)
(0.611111111111111, 0.984807753012208, 0.6427876096865394, 1.0)
(0.8333333333333333, 0.8660254037844387, 0.5000000000000001, 1.0)
(1.0, 0.6427876096865395, 0.3420201433256688, 1.0)
(1.0, 0.3420201433256689, 0.17364817766693041, 1.0)
(1.0, 1.2246467991473532e-16, 6.1232333995736766e-17, 1.0)
```

 \rightarrow cmap(c_idx) \rightarrow (R, G, B, 투명도)

▼ Continuous Colormaps(lut Argument) 2





→ n_color =100

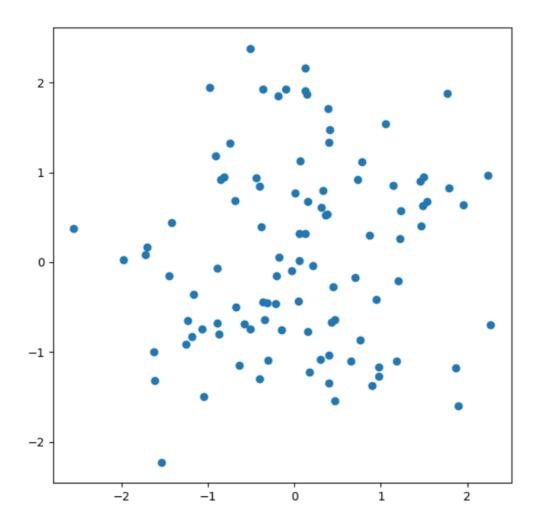
▼ ax.plot and ax.scatter (1)

```
import numpy as np

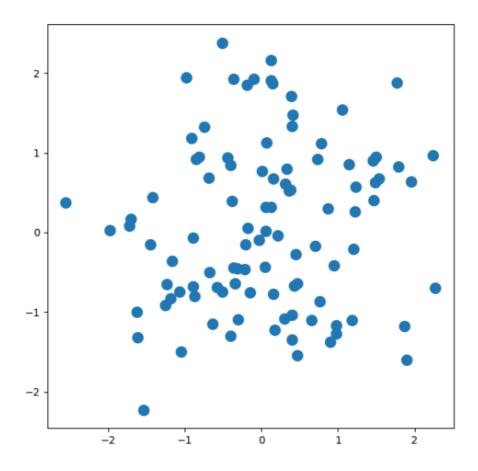
np.random.seed(0) # 6에 id를 할당하여 np.random으로 계속 값이 바뀌는 것을 고정시킴

n_data = 100
x_data = np.random.normal(0, 1, (n_data,)) # np.random.normal : 정규 분포로 부터 임의의 값 추출(평균, 표준편차, 추출할 값 개수)
y_data = np.random.normal(0, 1, (n_data,)) # (n_data,) -> vector
fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(7,7))

ax.scatter(x_data, y_data) # ax.plot(x_data, y_data, 'o') # plot으로 표현할 시 'o' - marker 모양 지정
# marker종류('o', 'v', '^', '<', '>', 's', '*', 'h', 'H', 'D', 'P', 'X'))
plt.show()
```



▼ ax.plot and ax.scatter (2) - Maker size



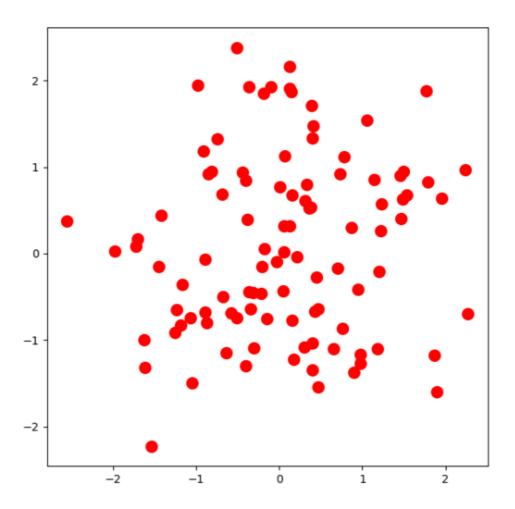
▼ ax.plot and ax.scatter (3) - Color

```
np.random.seed(0)

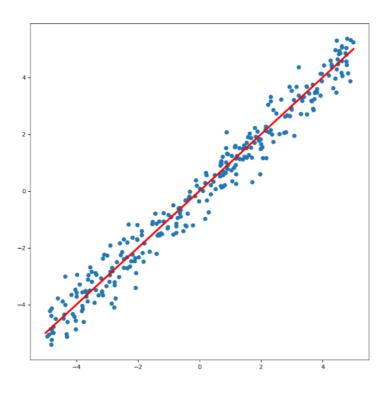
n_data = 100
x_data = np.random.normal(0, 1, (n_data,))
y_data = np.random.normal(0, 1, (n_data,))

fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(7, 7))
ax.scatter(x_data, y_data, s=100, color='r') # marker의 color 지정

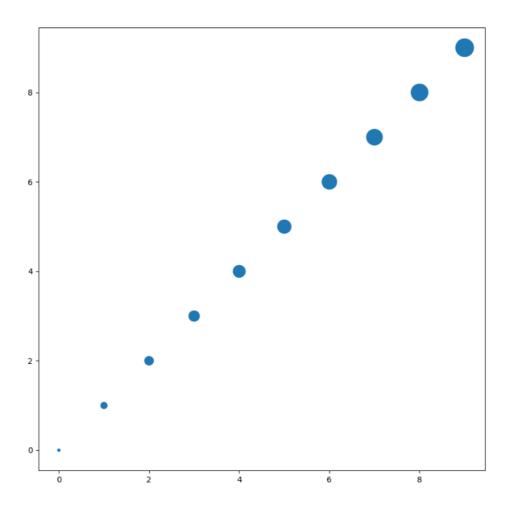
# ax.plot(x_data, y_data, 'o', color='red', markersize=10)
plt.show()
```



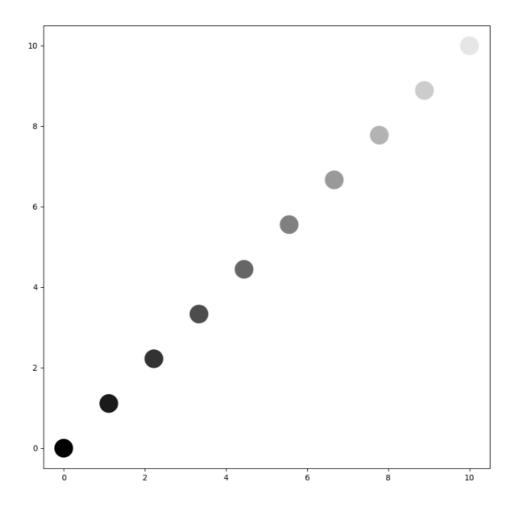
lacktriangledown ax.plot and ax.scatter (4) - Linear regression



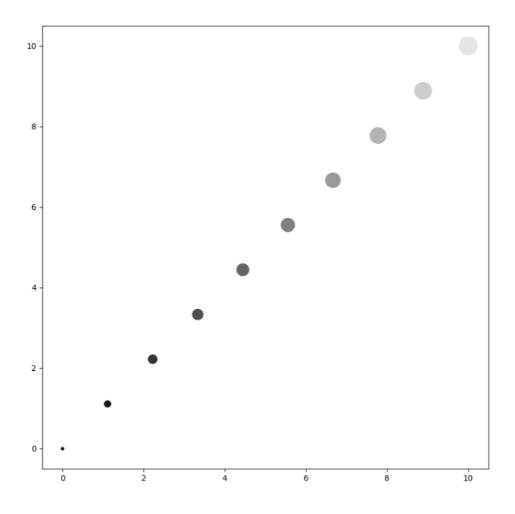
▼ Size Array and Color Array (1)



▼ Size Array and Color Array (2)

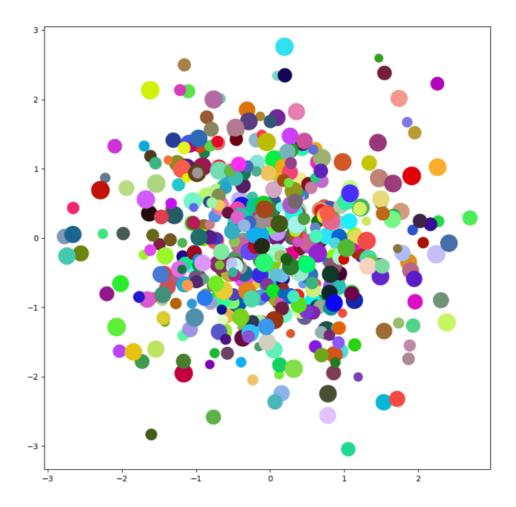


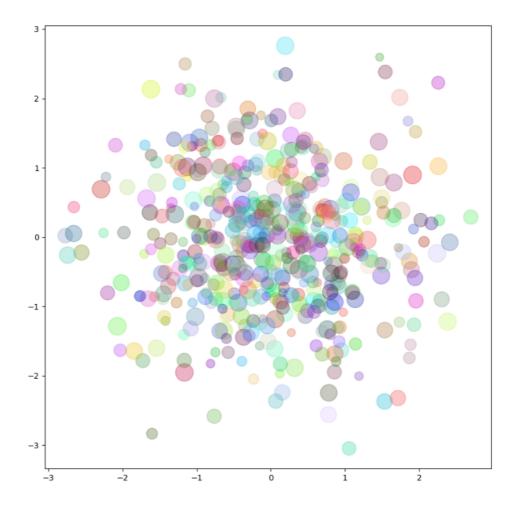
▼ Size Array and Color Array (3)



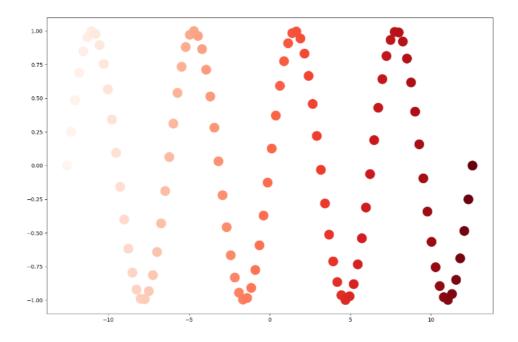
▼ Size Array and Color Array (4)

```
np.random.seed(0)
n_data = 500
x_{data} = np.random.normal(0, 1, size=(n_{data, )) # 평균0, 표준편차1을 가지고 n_data vector만큼 추출
y_data = np.random.normal(0, 1, size=(n_data, ))
s_arr = np.random.uniform(100, 500, n_data) # 100 ~ 500 사이의 수들에서 발생할 확률이 동일한 수들을 n_data만큼 추출 c_arr = [np.random.uniform(0, 1, 3) # 0 ~ 1사이의 수들에서 발생할 확률이 동일한 수들을 3개씩 뽑아 3개의 원소를 가지는 RGB list값을 뽑는다
         for _ in range(n_data)]
                                               # for문을 이용하여 n_data(500)만큼 돌려 RGB값을 500개를 뽑는다.
fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(10, 10))
c=c_arr)
#ax.scatter(x_data, y_data,
d)
#
#
            s=s_arr,
           c=c_arr,
            alpha=0.3)
plt.show()
```

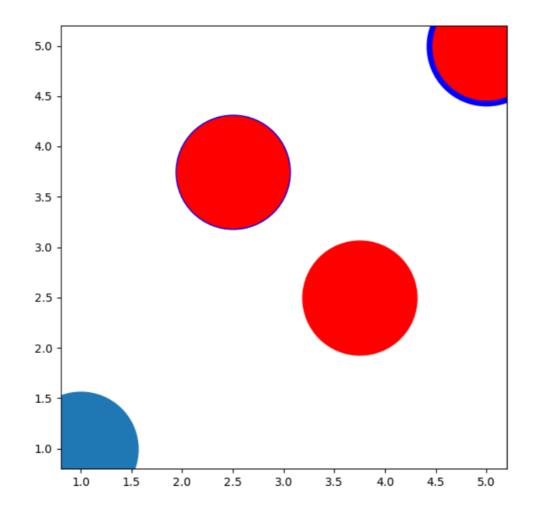




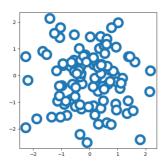
▼ Color Array at c Argument

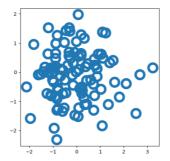


▼ Advanced Markers (1)



▼ Advanced Markers (2)





→ facecolor= 'None'