

Python Matplotlib

First Thing First

- Install the Matplotlib package if you have not had it already
 - Typically Matplotlib is installed together with numpy and scipy
 - Example: Use Anaconda Python
(<https://store.continuum.io/cshop/anaconda/>)

A Typical Matplotlib Program

- Start your Python program by including matplotlib and numpy packages (numpy arrays are typically used as the input to matplotlib)

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
import numpy as np
```

A Typical Matplotlib Program

- Start your Python program by including matplotlib and numpy packages (numpy arrays are typically used as the input to matplotlib)

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
import numpy as np
```

A Typical Matplotlib Program

- Start your Python program by including matplotlib and numpy packages (numpy arrays are typically used as the input to matplotlib)

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
import numpy as np
```

- Create a figure as the drawing area. You can have multiple figures in a program

```
plt.figure()           // default argument is empty, but you use a number,  
                        a string, etc. as the input
```

A Typical Matplotlib Program

- Start your Python program by including matplotlib and numpy packages (numpy arrays are typically used as the input to matplotlib)

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
import numpy as np
```

- Create a figure as the drawing area. You can have multiple figures in a program

```
plt.figure()           // default argument is empty, but you use a numbr,  
                        a string, etc. as the input
```

A Typical Matplotlib Program

- Start your Python program by including matplotlib and numpy packages (numpy arrays are typically used as the input to matplotlib)

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
import numpy as np
```

- Create a figure as the drawing area. You can have multiple figures in a program

```
plt.figure()          // default argument is empty, but you use a numbr,  
                      a string, etc. as the input
```

- Plot the data using a plot type of your choice (line graph, bar chart, histogram, pie chart, etc)

```
plt.plot(np.array[4,6,3,10,7]) // use line graph here
```

```
.....
```

A Typical Matplotlib Program

- Start your Python program by including matplotlib and numpy packages (numpy arrays are typically used as the input to matplotlib)

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
import numpy as np
```

- Create a figure as the drawing area. You can have multiple figures in a program

```
plt.figure()          // default argument is empty, but you use a numbr,  
                      a string, etc. as the input
```

- Plot the data using a plot type of your choice (line graph, bar chart, histogram, pie chart, etc)

```
plt.plot(np.array([4,6,3,10,7])) // use line graph here
```

- Add title, labels, tickmarks, legends, etc.

```
plt.xlabel('input parameter (seconds)' ) // label the x axis
```


A Typical Matplotlib Program

- Start your Python program by including matplotlib and numpy packages (numpy arrays are typically used as the input to matplotlib)

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
import numpy as np
```

- Create a figure as the drawing area. You can have multiple figures in a program

```
plt.figure()           // default argument is empty, but you use a numbr,  
                        a string, etc. as the input
```

- Plot the data using a plot type of your choice (line graph, bar chart, histogram, pie chart, etc)

```
plt.plot(np.array([4,6,3,10,7])) // use line graph here
```

- Add title, labels, tickmarks, legends, etc.

```
plt.xlabel('input parameter (seconds)' // label the x axis
```

- Display the plot either to an interactive window or a file

```
plt.show() // draw to a window  
plt.savefig('myplot.png') // save to a file
```

A Typical Matplotlib Program

- Start your Python program by including matplotlib and numpy packages (numpy arrays are typically used as the input to matplotlib)

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
import numpy as np
```

- Create a figure as the drawing area. You can have multiple figures in a program

```
plt.figure()           // default argument is empty, but you use a numbr,  
                        a string, etc. as the input
```

- Plot the data using a plot type of your choice (line graph, bar chart, histogram, pie chart, etc)

```
plt.plot(np.array([4,6,3,10,7])) // use line graph here
```

- Add title, labels, tickmarks, legends, etc.

```
plt.xlabel('input parameter (seconds)' // label the x axis
```

- Display the plot either to an interactive window or a file

```
plt.show() // draw to a window  
plt.savefig('myplot.png') // save to a file
```

A Typical Matplotlib Program

- Start your Python program by including matplotlib and numpy packages (numpy arrays are typically used as the input to matplotlib)

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
import numpy as np
```

- Create a figure as the drawing area. You can have multiple figures in a program

```
plt.figure()           // default argument is empty, but you use a numbr,  
                        a string, etc. as the input
```

- Plot the data using a plot type of your choice (line graph, bar chart, histogram, pie chart, etc)

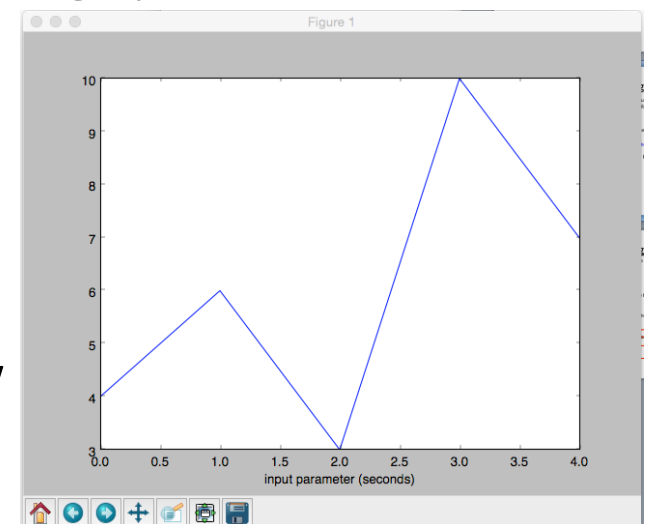
```
plt.plot(np.array([4,6,3,10,7])) // use line graph here
```

- Add title, labels, tickmarks, legends, etc.

```
plt.xlabel('input parameter (seconds)' // label the x axis
```

- Display the plot either to an interactive window

```
plt.show() // draw to a window  
plt.savefig('myplot.png') // save to a file
```



Display Multiple Plots

- Use 'subplot()' command to display multiple plots together

```
plt.subplot(211) // create a 2x1 grid for subplots, and you will draw on the first subplot  
plt.plot(np.array([4,6,3,10,7])) // use line graph here  
plt.subplot(212)  
plt.plot(np.random.uniform(10,15,20))  
plt.show()
```

Display Multiple Plots

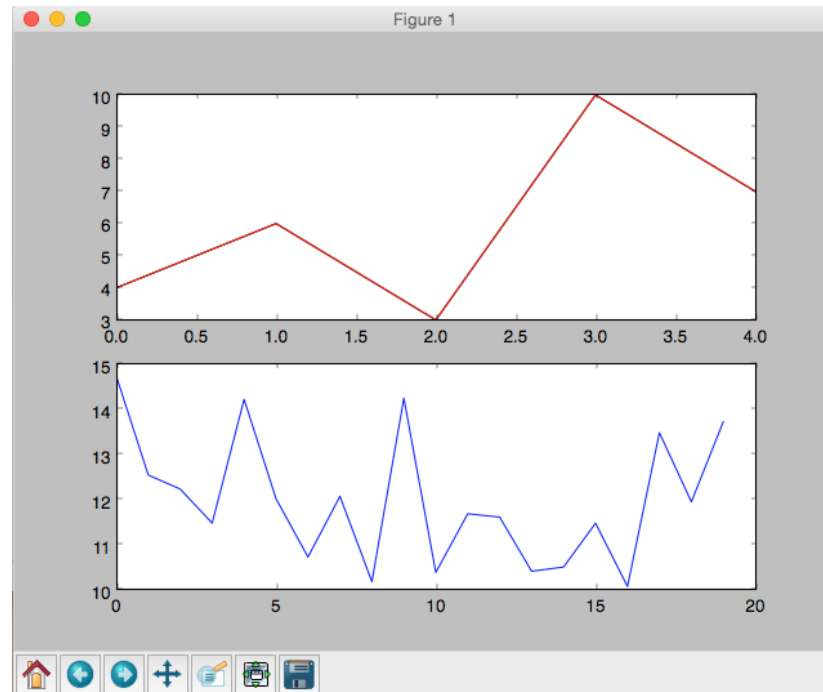
- Use 'subplot()' command to display multiple plots together

```
plt.subplot(211) // create a 2x1 grid for subplots, and you will draw on the first subplot  
plt.plot(np.array([4,6,3,10,7])) // use line graph here  
plt.subplot(212)  
plt.plot(np.random.uniform(10,15,20))  
plt.show()
```

Display Multiple Plots

- Use 'subplot()' command to display multiple plots together

```
plt.subplot(211) // create a 2x1 grid for subplots, and you will draw on the first subplot  
plt.plot(np.array([4,6,3,10,7])) // use line graph here  
plt.subplot(212)  
plt.plot(np.random.uniform(10,15,20))  
plt.show()
```



Tick Marks, Labels, and Grid

- You can customize tick marks, labels, and grid

```
plt.plot(np.random.uniform(10,15,20))  
plt.xticks(np.arange(1,20))  
plt.ylabel('random')  
plt.grid()  
plt.show()
```

Tick Marks, Labels, and Grid

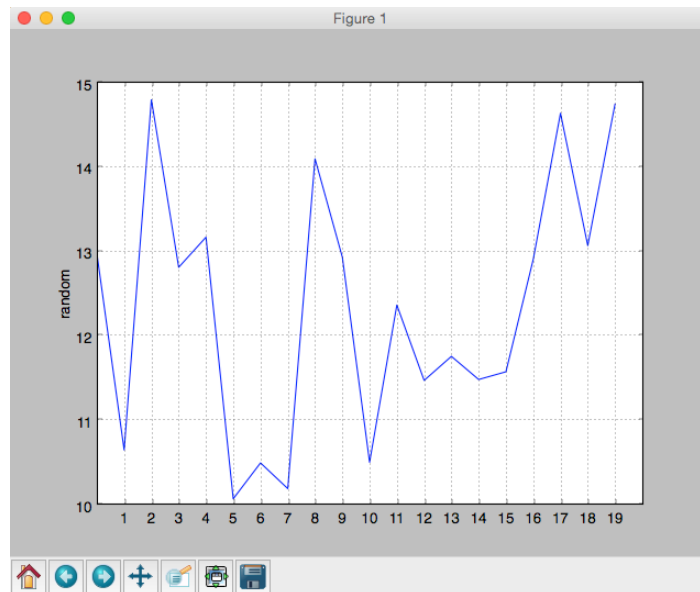
- You can customize tick marks, labels, and grid

```
plt.plot(np.random.uniform(10,15,20))  
plt.xticks(np.arange(1,20))  
plt.ylabel('random')  
plt.grid()  
plt.show()
```


Tick Marks, Labels, and Grid

- You can customize tick marks, labels, and grid

```
plt.plot(np.random.uniform(10,15,20))  
plt.xticks(np.arange(1,20))  
plt.ylabel('random')  
plt.grid()  
plt.show()
```



Multiple Graphs and Legend

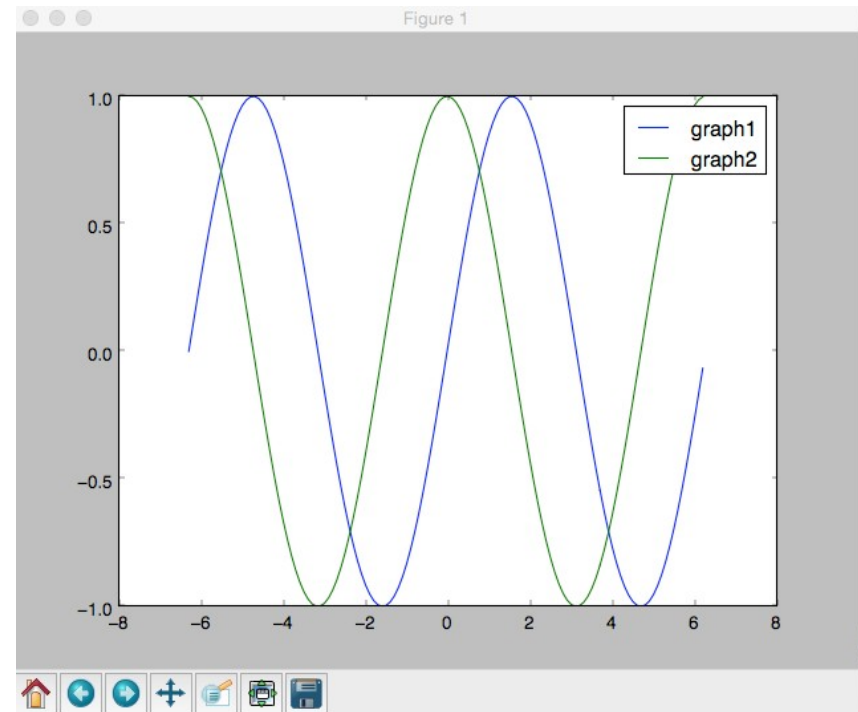
- You can put multiple graphs in a single plot and add legend

```
x = np.arange(-2*np.pi, 2*np.pi, 0.1)  
plt.plot(x, np.sin(x), label='graph1')  
plt.plot(x, np.cos(x), label = 'graph2')  
plt.legend()  
plt.show()
```

Multiple Graphs and Legend

- You can put multiple graphs in a single plot and add legend

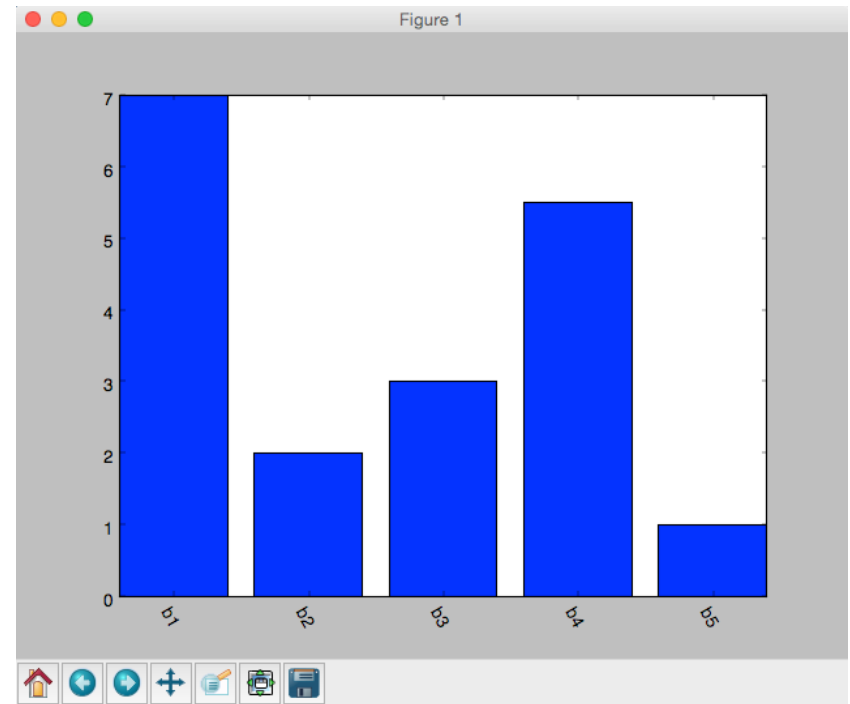
```
x = np.arange(-2*np.pi, 2*np.pi, 0.1)  
plt.plot(x, np.sin(x), label='graph1')  
plt.plot(x, np.cos(x), label = 'graph2')  
plt.legend()  
plt.show()
```



Bar Charts

- Use the function `bar(xlist, ylist)` to draw a bar chart

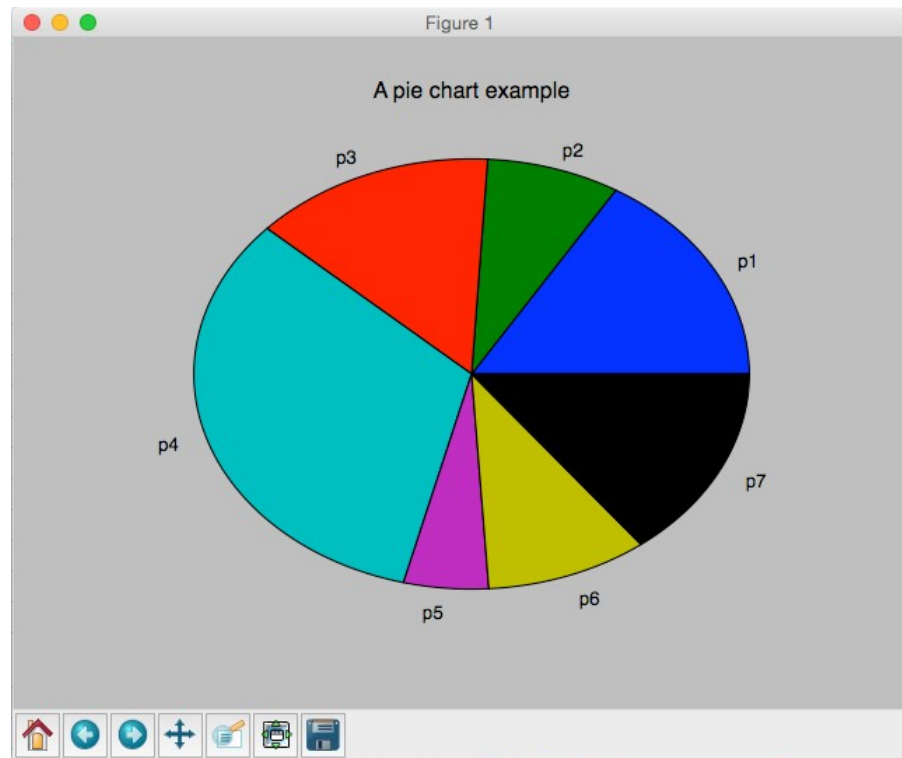
```
x= [1,2,3,4,5]
y = [7,2,3,5.5, 1]
plt.xticks(x,['b1','b2','b3','b4','b5'],rotation=-60)
plt.bar(x,y, align='center')
plt.grid()
plt.show()
```



Pie Chart

- Use the function `pie(list, labels)` to plot a pie chart

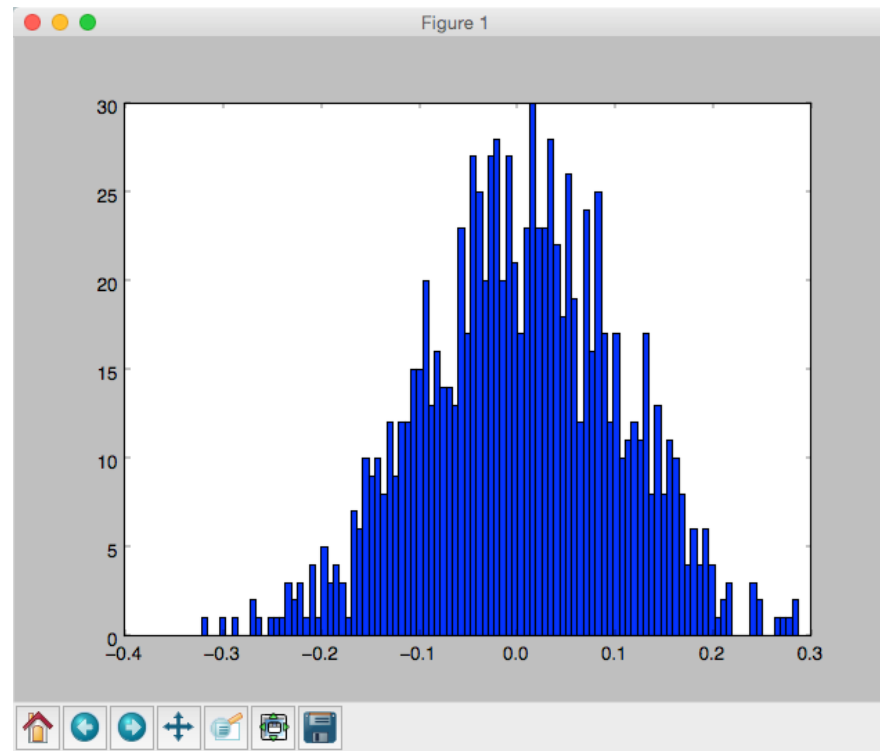
```
a = np.random.uniform(1,10,7)  
L = ['b1', 'b2', 'b3', 'b4', 'b5', 'b6', 'b7']  
plt.pie(a, labels = L)  
plt.title('A pie chart example')  
plt.show()
```



Histogram

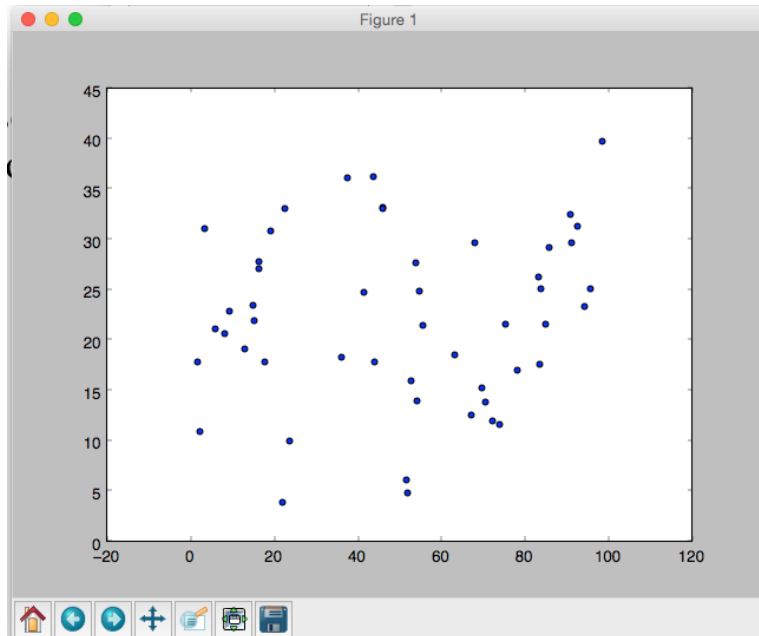
- Use the function `hist(values, bins)` to display a histogram for a distribution

```
x = np.random.uniform(0,0.1,1000) // create a normal distribution  
plt.hist(x,100) // 100 bins  
plt.show()
```

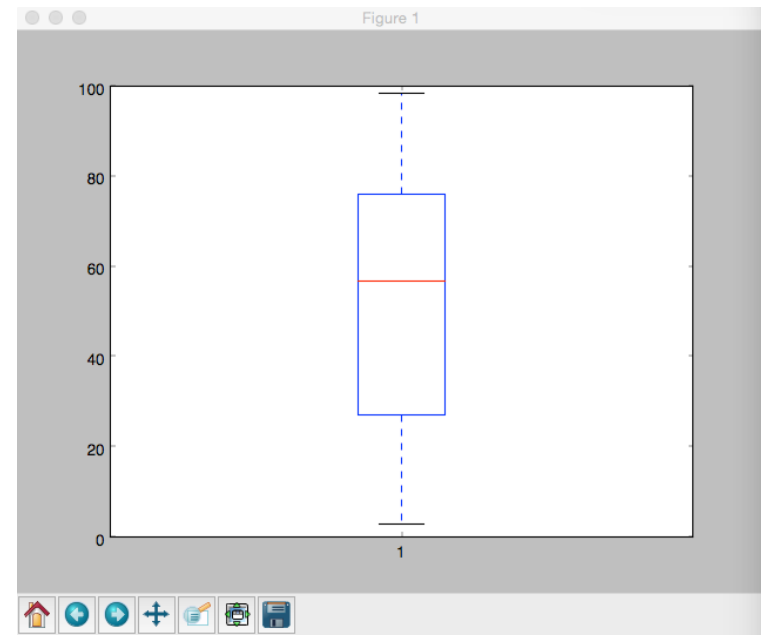


Scatter and Box Plots

```
x = np.random.uniform(1,100,50)  
y = np.random.normal(20, 10, 50)  
plt.scatter(x,y)  
plt.show()
```



```
x = np.random.uniform(1,100,50)  
plt.boxplot(x)  
plt.show()
```



Display Images

```
# load image data  
data = np.fromfile('HeadMRVolume.raw', dtype='uint8')  
data = data.reshape(42, 62, 48)
```

```
# plot slices  
plt.imshow(data[20,:,:])  
plt.gca().invert_yaxis()  
plt.show()
```

```
plt.imshow(data[:,20,:])  
plt.gca().invert_yaxis()  
plt.show()
```

```
plt.imshow(data[:, :, 20])  
plt.gca().invert_yaxis()  
plt.show()
```

