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Department of Computer Engineering

Semester:IV

Class/Branch:SE COMPS

Subject: Skill Base Lab Course: Python Programming(CSL 405)

Experiment No. 10
EXPERIMENT NAME:MATPLOTLIB
Date of Performance:
Date of Submission:

Aim: To explore the basics Matplotlib for data visualization. **Objective:**To

understand how to use graphs and charts for data analysis. **Theory:**

Matplotlib is a low level graph plotting library in python that serves as a visualization utility.

Matplotlib is open source and we can use it freely.

Most of the Matplotlib utilities lies under the pyplot submodule, and are usually imported under the plt alias.

- The plot() function is used to draw points (markers) in a diagram.
- By default, the plot() function draws a line from point to point.
- The function takes parameters for specifying points in the diagram.
- Parameter 1 is an array containing the points on the x-axis.
- Parameter 2 is an array containing the points on the y-axis.Eg: (0,0), (6,250), (8,350)

code:

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
import numpy as np
```

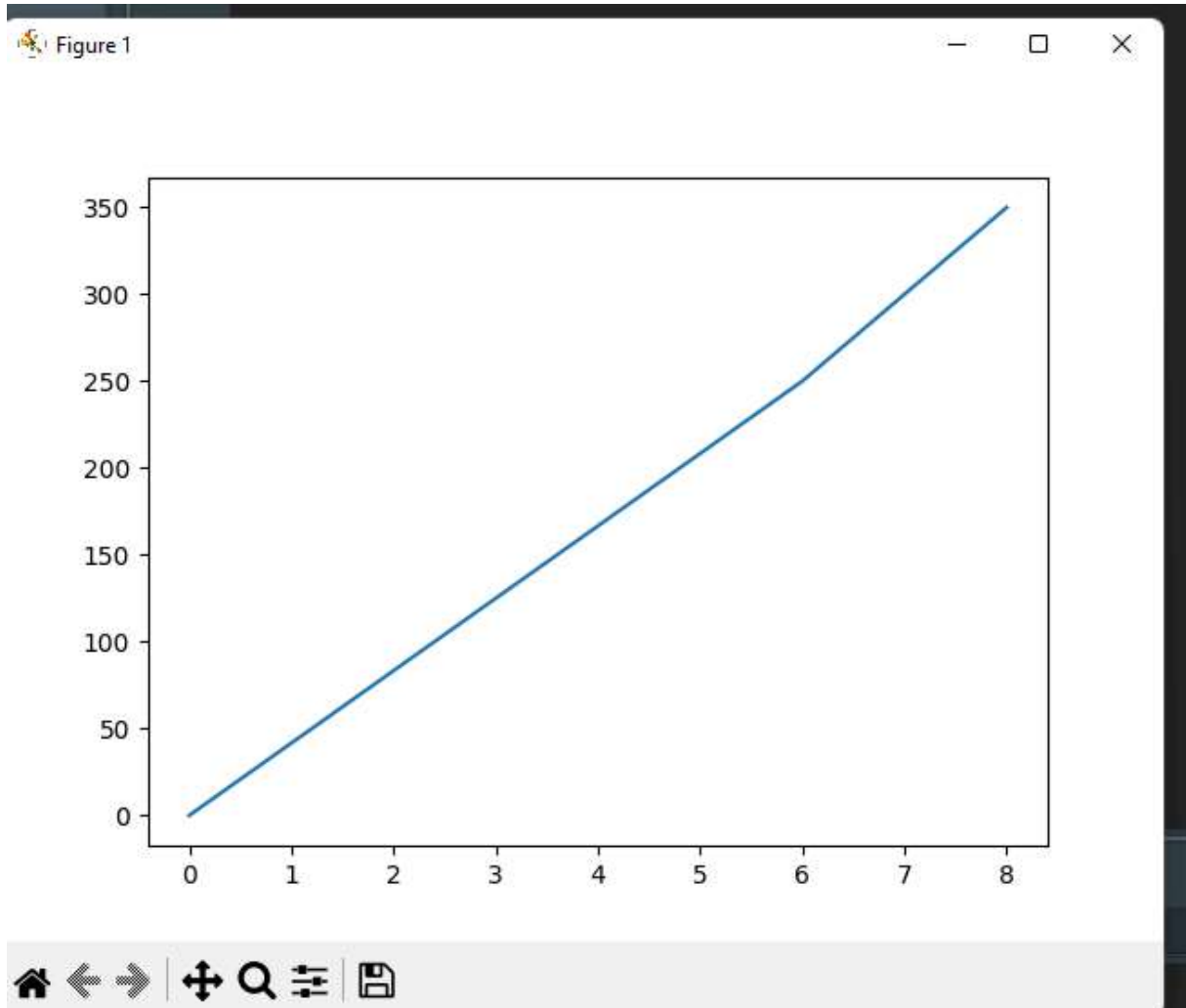
```
x = np.array([0,6,8])
```

```
y = np.array([0,250,350])
```

```
plt.plot(x,y)
```

```
plt.show()
```

output:\



The keyword argument `marker` is to emphasize each point with a specified marker.

- The keyword argument `markersize` or the shorter version, `ms` is to set the size of the markers
- The keyword argument `markeredgecolor` or the shorter `mec` is to set the color of the edge of the markers
- The keyword argument `markerfacecolor` or the shorter `mfc` is to set the color inside the edge of the markers

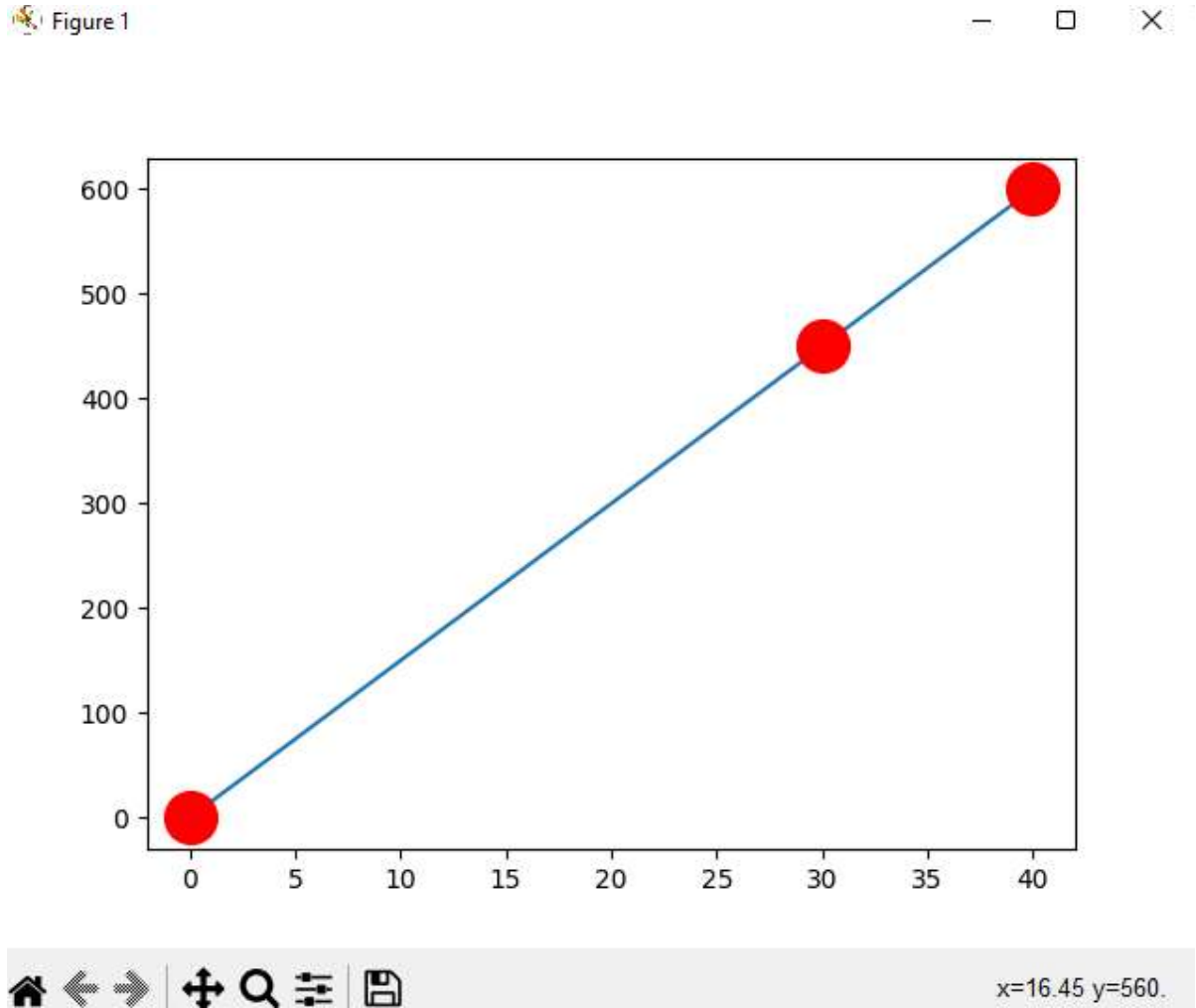
code:

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

x=np.array([0,10,20])
```

```
y=np.array([0,450,600])  
plt.plot(x,y,marker='o',ms=20,mec='r',mfc='r')  
plt.show()
```

output:



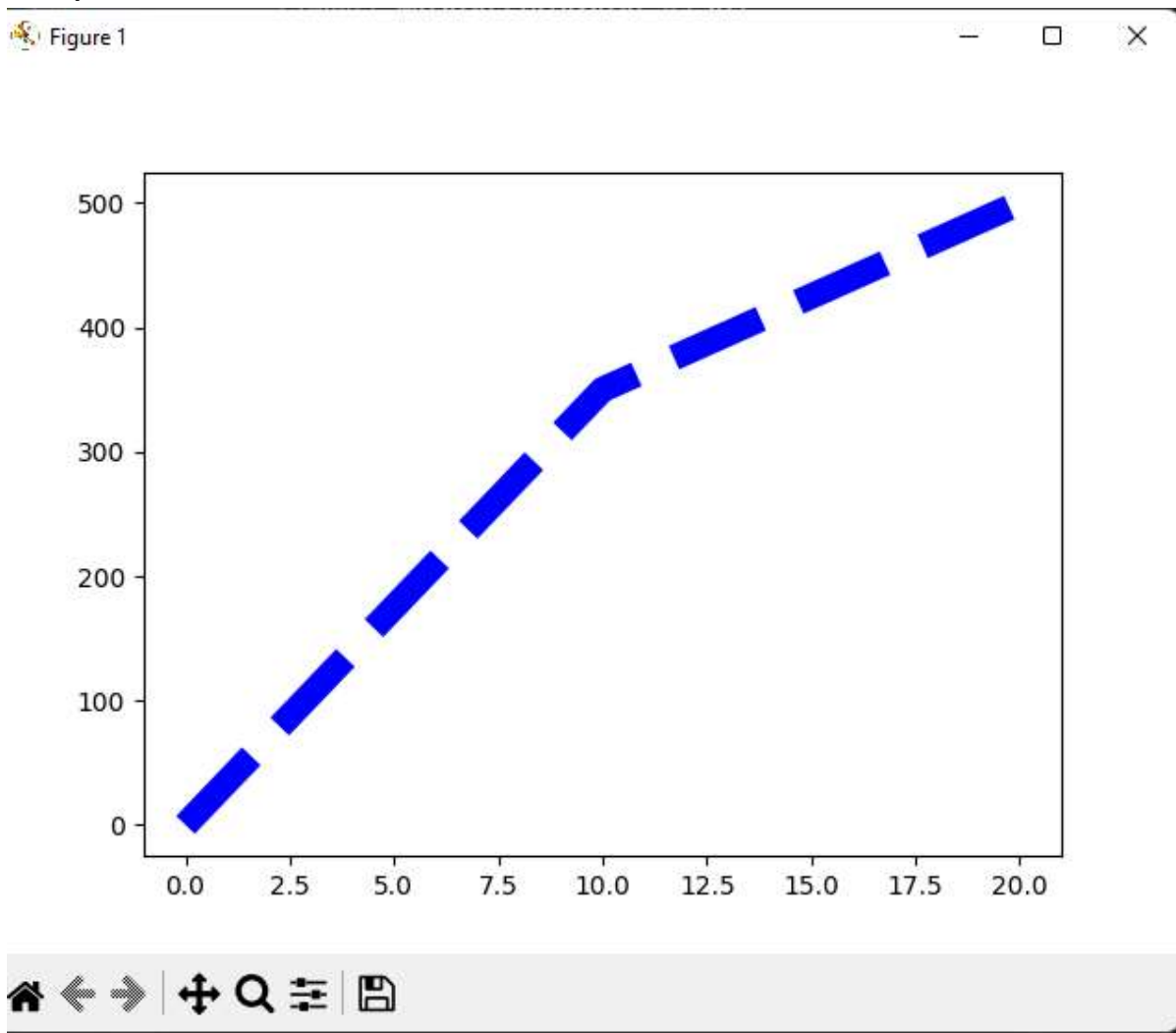
- The keyword argument `linestyle`, or shorter `ls`, to change the style of the plotted line.
- The line style can be written in a shorter syntax:
 - `linestyle` can be written as `ls`.
 - dotted can be written as `..`.
 - dashed can be written as `--`.
- the keyword argument `color` or the shorter `c` to set the color of the line

code:

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

x=np.array([0,10,20])
y=np.array([0,350,500])
plt.plot(x,y,color='blue',ls='--',lw=1
0)
```

output:



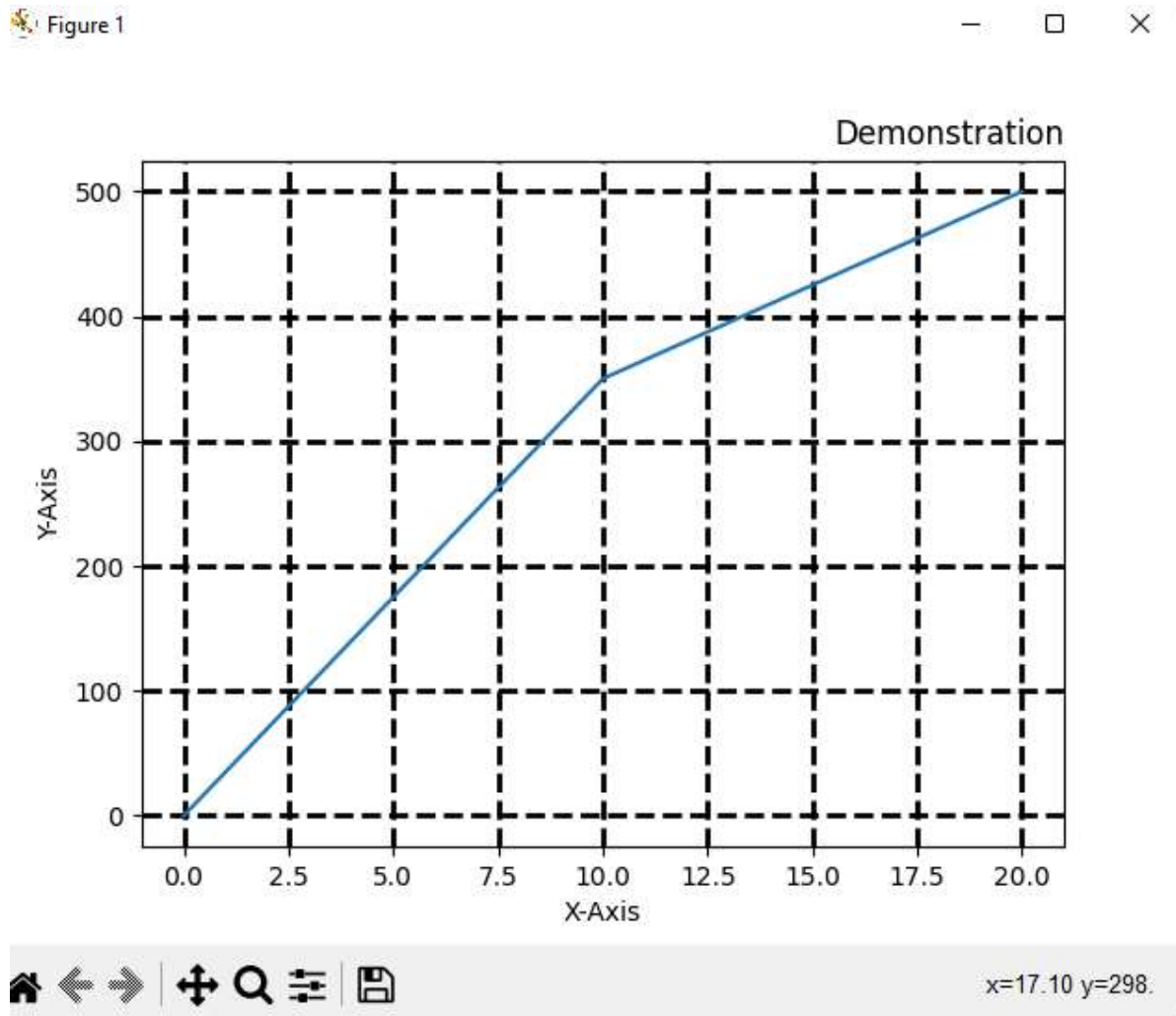
Many plotting can be done by adding more `plt.plot()` functions

code:

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

y1=np.array([33,60,90,120])
y2=np.array([20,40,60,80])
plt.plot(y1,marker='*')
plt.plot(y2)
```

output:



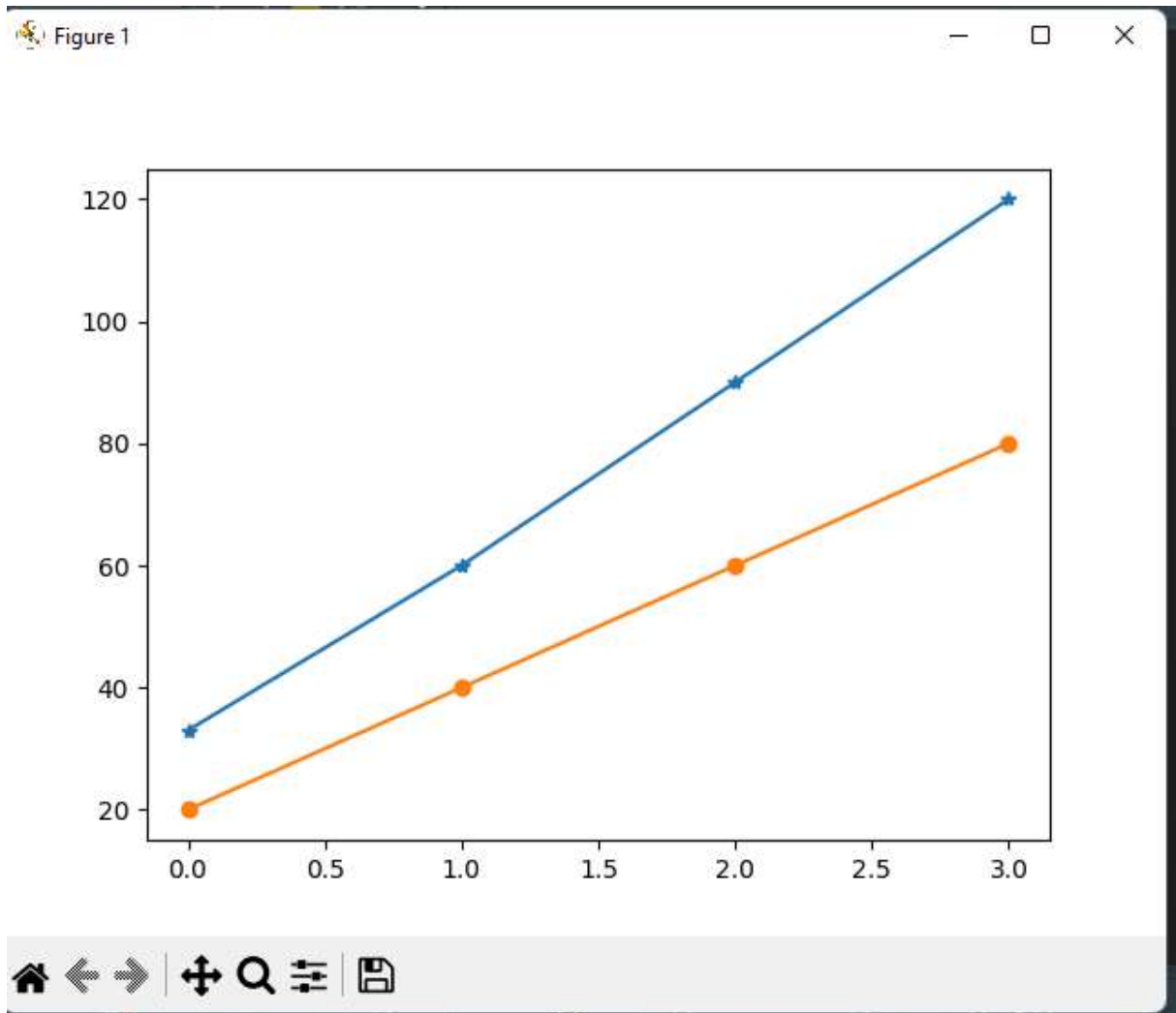
- With Pyplot, you can use the `xlabel()` and `ylabel()` functions to set a label for the x- and y-axis.
- With Pyplot, you can use the `title()` function to set a title for the plot.
- You can use the `loc` parameter in `title()` to position the title.
- Legal values are: 'left', 'right', and 'center'. Default value is 'center'.
- With Pyplot, you can use the `grid()` function to add grid lines to the plot.
- You can use the `axis` parameter in the `grid()` function to specify which grid lines to display.
- Legal values are: 'x', 'y', and 'both'. Default value is 'both'.

code:

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

```
x=np.array([0,10,20])
y=np.array([0,350,500])
plt.plot(x,y)
plt.xlabel("X-Axis")
plt.ylabel("Y-Axis")
plt.title('Demonstration',loc='right')
plt.grid(color='black',linestyle='--',linewidth=2)
```

output:



SubPlots:

With the subplots() function you can draw multiple plots in one figure.

The subplots() function takes three arguments that describes the layout of the figure.

The layout is organized in rows and columns, which are represented by the first and second argument.

The third argument represents the index of the current plot.

code:

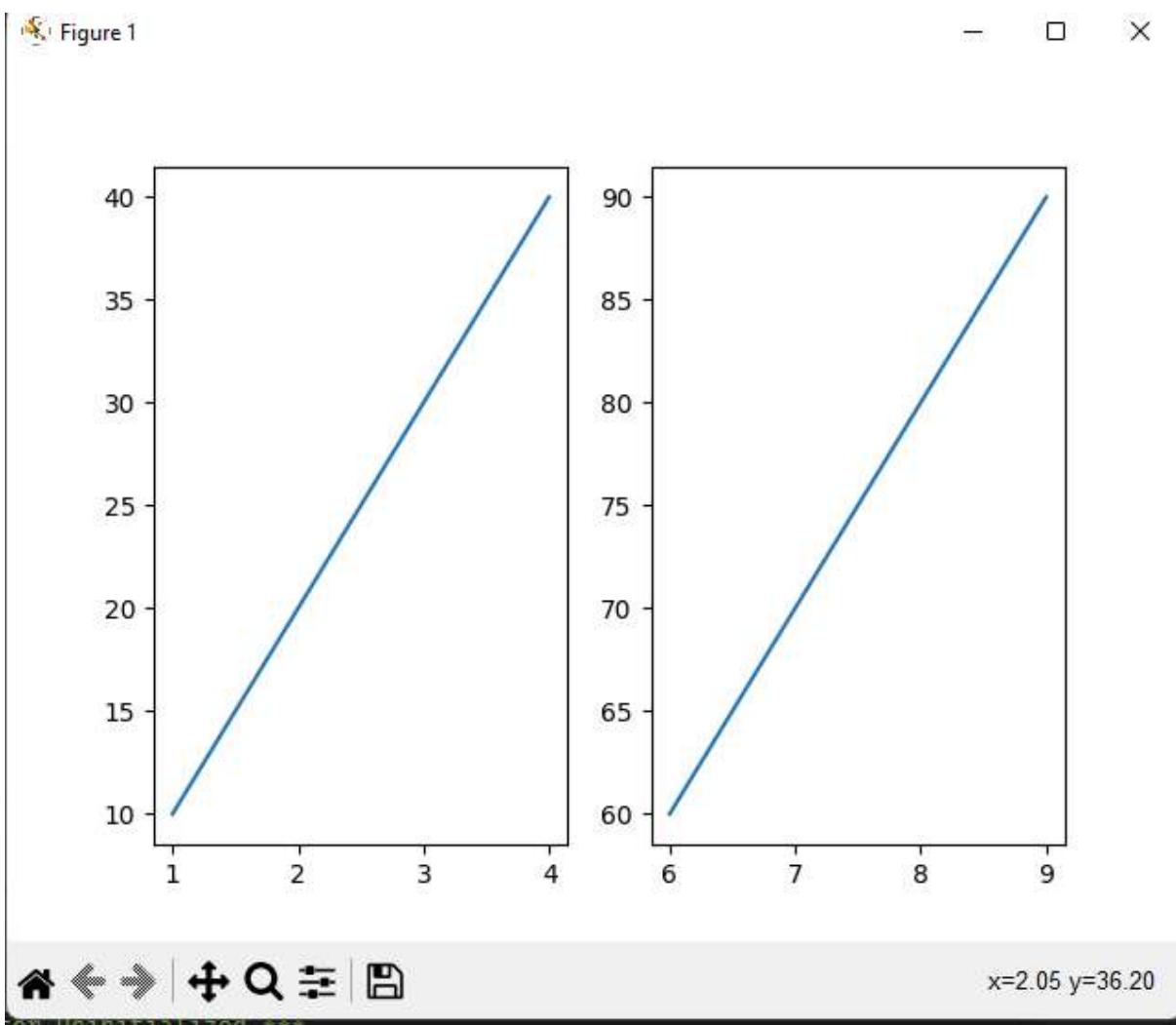
```
x=np.array([1,2,3,4])  
y=np.array([10,20,30,40])
```

```
plt.subplot(1,2,1)  
plt.plot(x,y)
```

```
x=np.array([6,7,8,9])  
y=np.array([60,70,80,90])
```

```
plt.subplot(1,2,2)  
plt.plot(x,y)
```

output:



Scatter Plots:

- With Pyplot, you can use the `scatter()` function to draw a scatter plot.
- The `scatter()` function plots one dot for each observation. It needs two arrays of the same length, one for the values of the x-axis, and one for values on the y-axis.
- You can set your own color for each scatter plot with the `color` or the `c` argument.

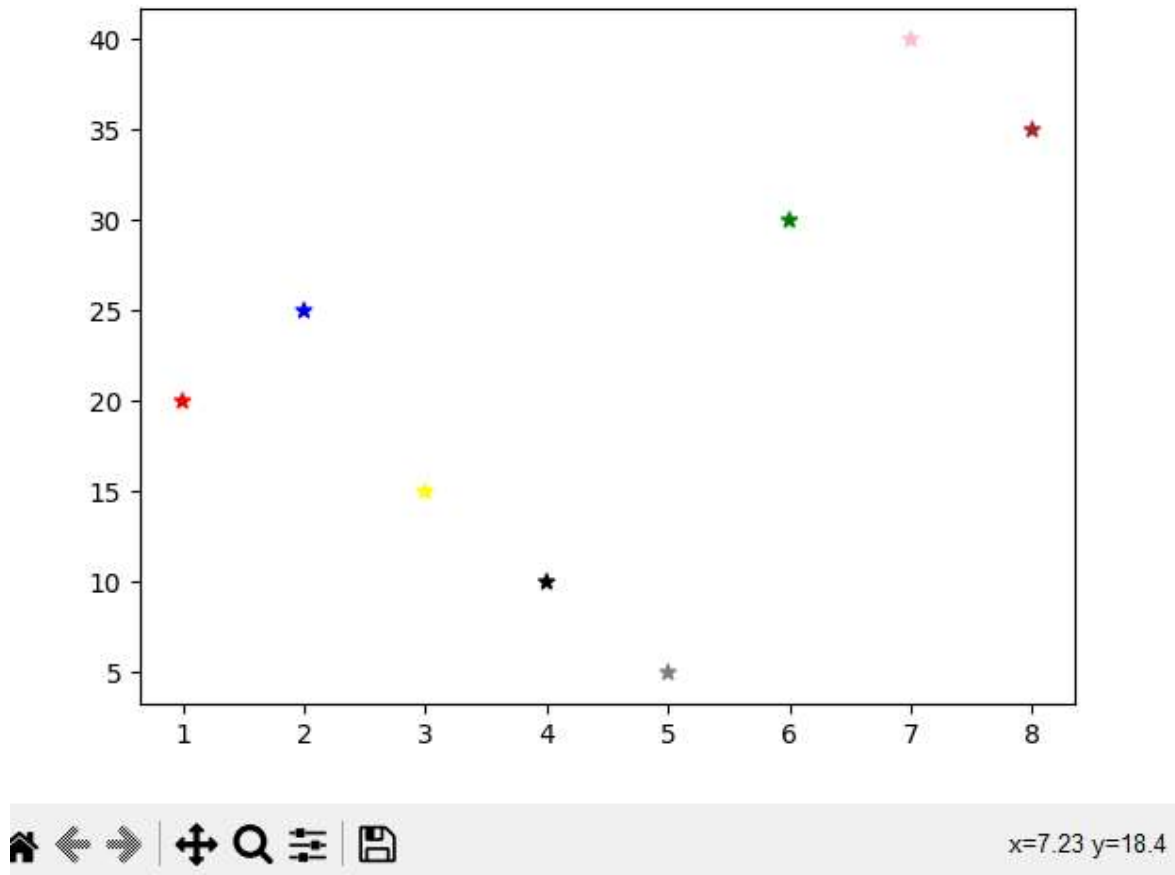
code:

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

x=np.array([1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8])
y=np.array([20,25,15,10,5,30,40,35])
c=np.array(['red','blue','yellow','black','grey','green','pink','brown'])
plt.scatter(x,y,color=c,marker='*')
```

output:

Figure 1



ColorMaps

The Matplotlib module has a number of available colormaps.

A colormap is like a list of colors, where each color has a value that ranges from 0 to 100.

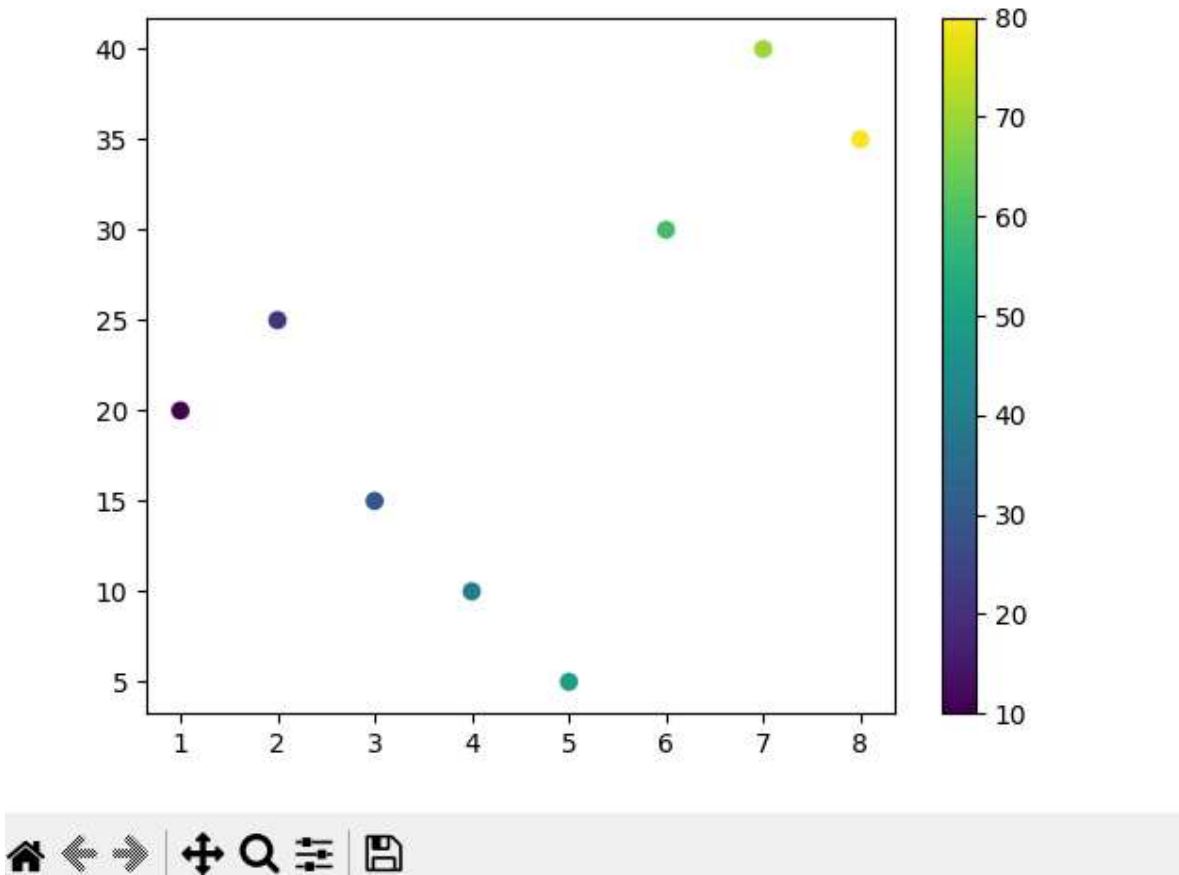
code:

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

x=np.array([1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8])
y=np.array([20,25,15,10,5,30,40,35])
col=np.array([10,20,30,40,50,60,70,80])
plt.scatter(x,y,c=col,cmap='viridis')
plt.colorbar()
plt.show()
```

output:

Figure 1



Bar Graph

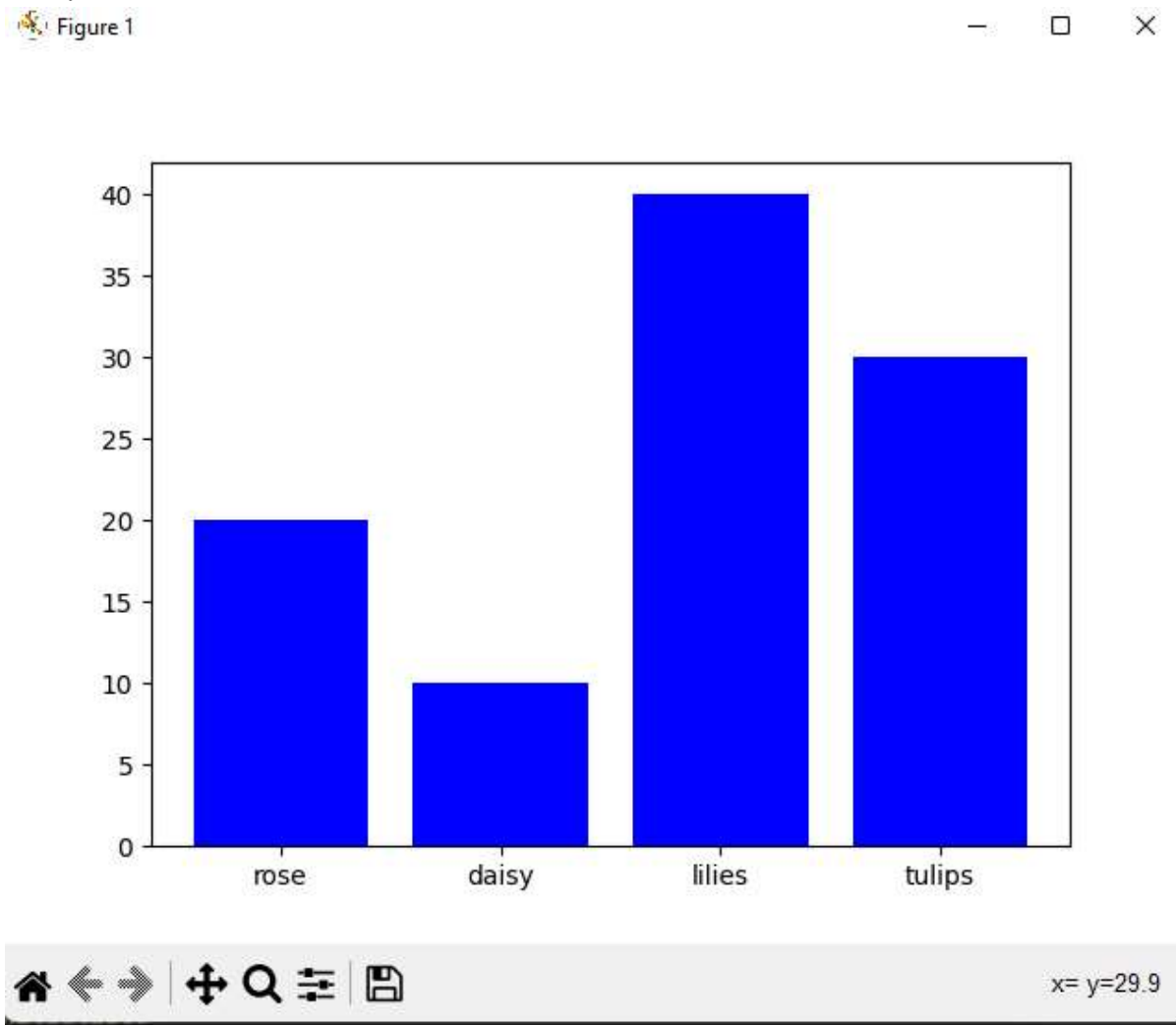
- With Pyplot, you can use the `bar()` function to draw bar graphs.
- The `bar()` function takes arguments that describes the layout of the bars.
- The categories and their values represented by the first and second argument as arrays.
- If you want the bars to be displayed horizontally instead of vertically, use the `barh()` function.
- The `bar()` and `barh()` takes the keyword argument `color` to set the color of the bars.
- The `bar()` takes the keyword argument `width` to set the width of the bars.

- The `barh()` takes the keyword argument `height` to set the height of the bars.

code:

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
x=np.array(['rose','daisy','lilies','tulips'])
y=np.array([20,10,40,30])
plt.bar(x,y,color='blue',width=0.5)
```

output:

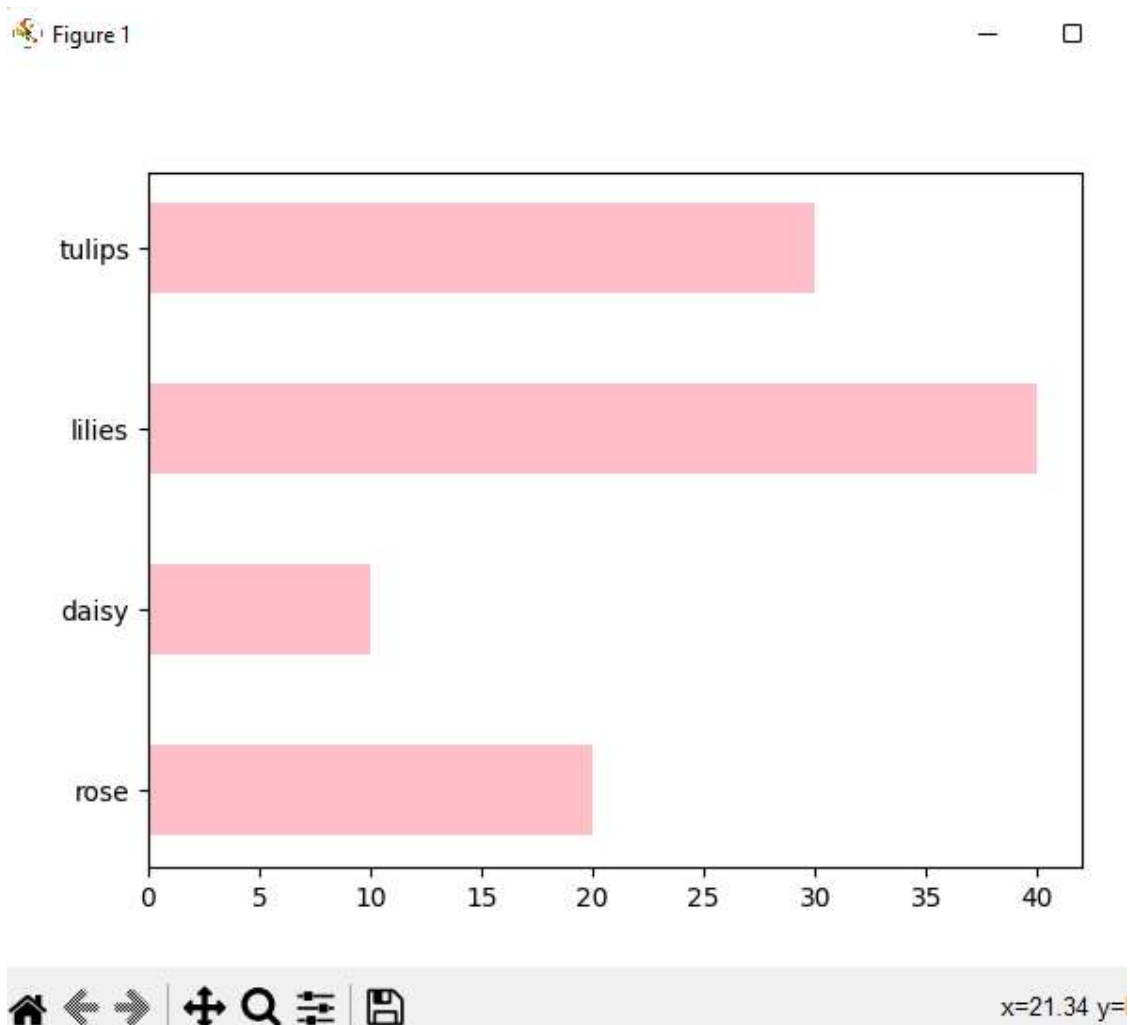


code:

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
import numpy as np
x=np.array(['rose','daisy','lilies','tulips'])
y=np.array([20,10,40,30])
plt.barh(x,y,color='black',height=0.5)
```

output:



Pie Charts

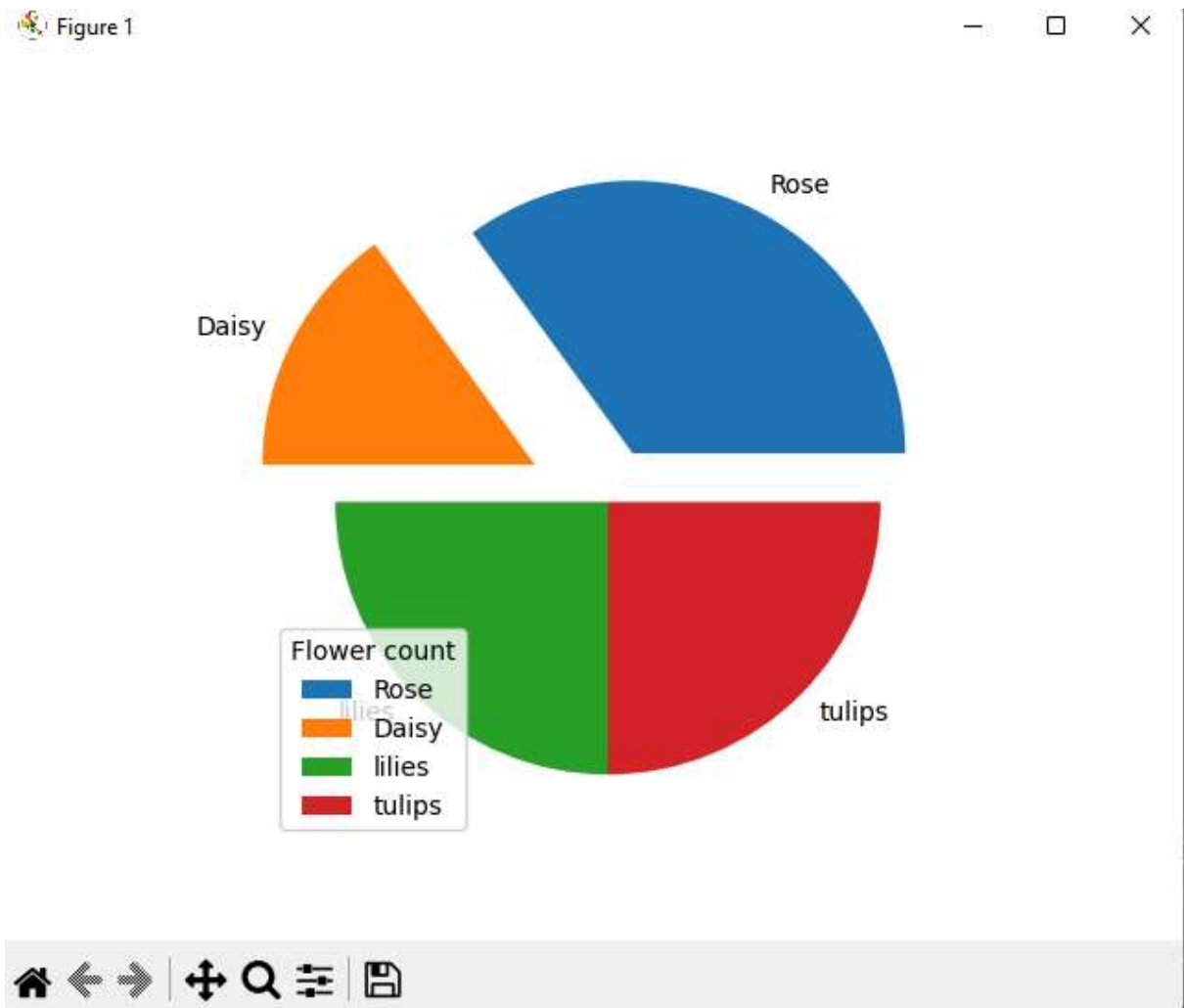
- With Pyplot, you can use the `pie()` function to draw pie charts.
- The pie chart draws one piece (called a wedge) for each value in the array .
- By default the plotting of the first wedge starts from the x-axis and move counterclockwise.
- Add labels to the pie chart with the `label` parameter.
- The `label` parameter must be an array with one label for each wedge.
- The default start angle is at the x-axis, but you can change the start angle by specifying a `startangle` parameter.
- The `startangle` parameter is defined with an angle in degrees, default angle is 0.
- The `explode` parameter allows you to do that.
- The `explode` parameter, if specified, and not `None`, must be an array with one value for each wedge.
- Each value represents how far from the center each wedge is displayed

CODE:

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
y=np.array([35,15,25,25])
l=np.array(['Rose','Daisy','lilies','tulips'])
e=np.array([0.2,0.3,0,0])
```

```
plt.pie(y,labels=l,explode=e)
plt.legend(title="Flower count")
plt.show()
```

OUTPUT:



Conclusion: Matplotlib is a versatile Python library for data visualization, offering a simple interface and extensive customization options. It's essential for creating various types of plots, integrates well with NumPy and Pandas, and produces high-quality output suitable for presentations and publications. Overall, it's a powerful tool for exploring and presenting data effectively.