

# Announcements

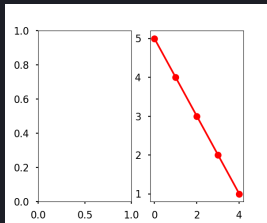
- ▶ Homework
  - ▶ Homework 10 posted!
  - ▶ Should already be able to do Problem 1 after today, and Problem 2 by Wednesday
- ▶ My quest to get caught up on grading continues, expect at least mostly up-to-date grade reports soon
- ▶ Information on semester-ending project coming end of the week
- ▶ Polling: `rembold-class.ddns.net`

# Review Question

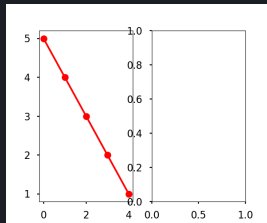
```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
f = plt.figure()
axa = f.add_subplot(122)
axb = f.add_subplot(121)
axa.plot([5,4,3,2,1], 'ro-')
plt.show()
```

Which plot below would result from the above code?

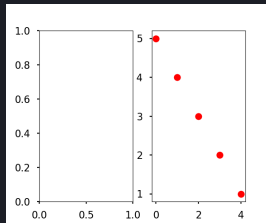
A



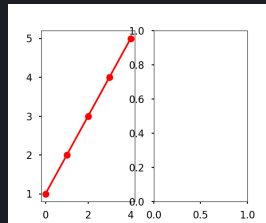
B



C



D



# Extra Figure and Axes Features

- ▶ Clear communication is important with visualization
- ▶ Should always include meaningful and descriptive axes label and figure titles.
  - ▶ Axes labels controlled with `.set_xlabel()` and `.set_ylabel()`
  - ▶ Axes title controlled with `.set_title`
  - ▶ Figure title controlled with `.suptitle`

# Extra Figure and Axes Features

- ▶ Clear communication is important with visualization
- ▶ Should always include meaningful and descriptive axes label and figure titles.
  - ▶ Axes labels controlled with `.set_xlabel()` and `.set_ylabel()`
  - ▶ Axes title controlled with `.set_title`
  - ▶ Figure title controlled with `.suptitle`
- ▶ Adjust tick spacing or labels:
  - ▶ Customize autoscale limits: `.set_xlim()` or `.set_ylim()`
  - ▶ Exactly where ticks appear: `.set_xticks()` or `.set_yticks()`
  - ▶ What labels they have: `.set_xticklabels()` or `.set_yticklabels()`

# Extra Figure and Axes Features

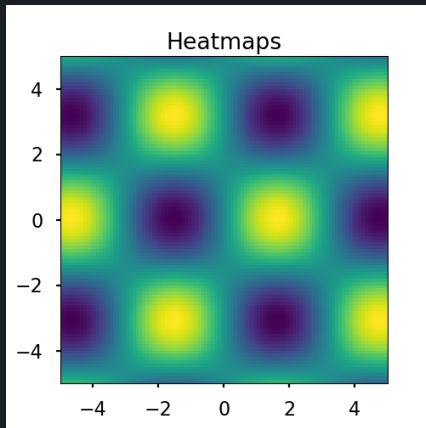
- ▶ Clear communication is important with visualization
- ▶ Should always include meaningful and descriptive axes label and figure titles.
  - ▶ Axes labels controlled with `.set_xlabel()` and `.set_ylabel()`
  - ▶ Axes title controlled with `.set_title`
  - ▶ Figure title controlled with `.suptitle`
- ▶ Adjust tick spacing or labels:
  - ▶ Customize autoscale limits: `.set_xlim()` or `.set_ylim()`
  - ▶ Exactly where ticks appear: `.set_xticks()` or `.set_yticks()`
  - ▶ What labels they have: `.set_xticklabels()` or `.set_yticklabels()`
- ▶ Overall plot style:
  - ▶ See available styles with `plt.style.available`
  - ▶ Use with `plt.style.use('name of style')`

# Shared Axes

- ▶ Commonly might want to shared an axis in a plot
  - ▶ Overlaying plots on overlapping axes
  - ▶ Side by side plots with linked axes
- ▶ Easy method for overlapping:
  - ▶ Use `.twinx()` or `.twiny()`
  - ▶ Will automatically add the new axis to the opposite side of the plot as the current axis
- ▶ For more manual control:
  - ▶ Use `sharex` and `sharey` options when creating the axes object

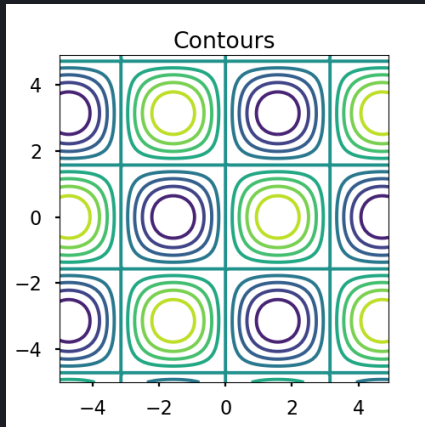
# Types of Plots

- ▶ Heatmaps: `.imshow()`
- ▶ Contours: `.contour()`
- ▶ Histograms: `.hist()`
- ▶ Bar plots: `.bar()` or `.barh()`
- ▶ Pie Charts: `.pie()`



# Types of Plots

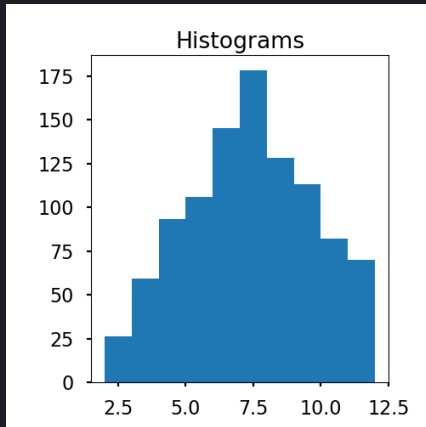
- ▶ Heatmaps: `.imshow()`
- ▶ Contours: `.contour()`
- ▶ Histograms: `.hist()`
- ▶ Bar plots: `.bar()` or `.barh()`
- ▶ Pie Charts: `.pie()`





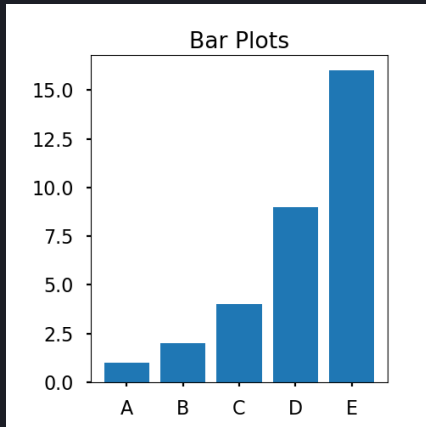
# Types of Plots

- ▶ Heatmaps: `.imshow()`
- ▶ Contours: `.contour()`
- ▶ Histograms: `.hist()`
- ▶ Bar plots: `.bar()` or `.barh()`
- ▶ Pie Charts: `.pie()`



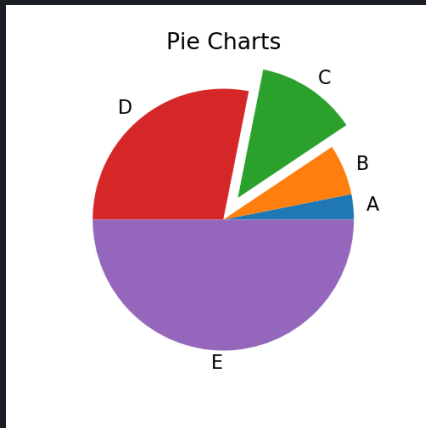
# Types of Plots

- ▶ Heatmaps: `.imshow()`
- ▶ Contours: `.contour()`
- ▶ Histograms: `.hist()`
- ▶ Bar plots: `.bar()` or `.barh()`
- ▶ Pie Charts: `.pie()`



# Types of Plots

- ▶ Heatmaps: `.imshow()`
- ▶ Contours: `.contour()`
- ▶ Histograms: `.hist()`
- ▶ Bar plots: `.bar()` or `.barh()`
- ▶ Pie Charts: `.pie()`



# A Classy Arcade

- ▶ We've been using arcade throughout the semester, but not to its full potential
- ▶ Like Matplotlib, Arcade is comprised of multiple classes that define specific objects
- ▶ We can inherit from those objects and then make small changes to get large amounts of functionality with relatively little effort!

# Window to the Future

- ▶ The primary class we can inherit from and use is `arcade.Window`
  - ▶ The same class that was being formed when you used to call `arcade.open_window()`
- ▶ The window class has a huge amount of predefined methods that we can override to provide almost any sort of flexibility
  - ▶ `on_draw` for basic drawing
  - ▶ `on_update` for animation
  - ▶ Methods to get location and input from the mouse
  - ▶ Methods to get keyboard input
  - ▶ Methods to control what happens if the window is resized
  - ▶ etc