

# Matplotlib for beginners

Matplotlib is a library for making 2D plots in Python. It is designed with the philosophy that you should be able to create simple plots with just a few commands:

## 1 Initialize

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

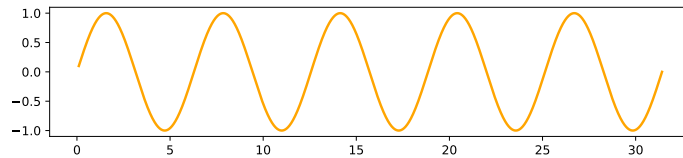
## 2 Prepare

```
X = np.linspace(0, 4*np.pi, 1000)
Y = np.sin(X)
```

## 3 Render

```
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
ax.plot(X, Y)
fig.show()
```

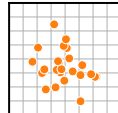
## 4 Observe



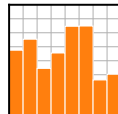
## Choose

Matplotlib offers several kind of plots (see Gallery):

```
X = np.random.uniform(0, 1, 100)
Y = np.random.uniform(0, 1, 100)
ax.scatter(X, Y)
```



```
X = np.arange(10)
Y = np.random.uniform(1, 10, 10)
ax.bar(X, Y)
```



```
Z = np.random.uniform(0, 1, (8,8))
ax.imshow(Z)
```



```
Z = np.random.uniform(0, 1, (8,8))
ax.contourf(Z)
```



```
Z = np.random.uniform(0, 1, 4)
ax.pie(Z)
```



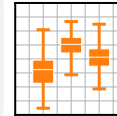
```
Z = np.random.normal(0, 1, 100)
ax.hist(Z)
```



```
X = np.arange(5)
Y = np.random.uniform(0, 1, 5)
ax.errorbar(X, Y, Y/4)
```



```
Z = np.random.normal(0, 1, (100,3))
ax.boxplot(Z)
```



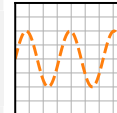
## Tweak

You can modify pretty much anything in a plot, including limits, colors, markers, line width and styles, ticks and ticks labels, titles, etc.

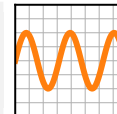
```
X = np.linspace(0, 10, 100)
Y = np.sin(X)
ax.plot(X, Y, color="black")
```



```
X = np.linspace(0, 10, 100)
Y = np.sin(X)
ax.plot(X, Y, linestyle="--")
```



```
X = np.linspace(0, 10, 100)
Y = np.sin(X)
ax.plot(X, Y, linewidth=5)
```



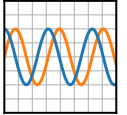
```
X = np.linspace(0, 10, 100)
Y = np.sin(X)
ax.plot(X, Y, marker="o")
```



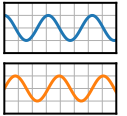
## Organize

You can plot several data on the the same figure, but you can also split a figure in several subplots (named Axes):

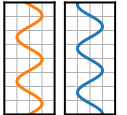
```
X = np.linspace(0, 10, 100)
Y1, Y2 = np.sin(X), np.cos(X)
ax.plot(X, Y1, X, Y2)
```



```
fig, (ax1, ax2) = plt.subplots(2,1)
ax1.plot(X, Y1, color="C1")
ax2.plot(X, Y2, color="C0")
```

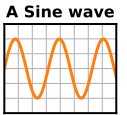


```
fig, (ax1, ax2) = plt.subplots(1,2)
ax1.plot(Y1, X, color="C1")
ax2.plot(Y2, X, color="C0")
```

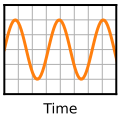


## Label (everything)

```
ax.plot(X, Y)
fig.suptitle(None)
ax.set_title("A Sine wave")
```



```
ax.plot(X, Y)
ax.set_ylabel(None)
ax.set_xlabel("Time")
```



## Explore

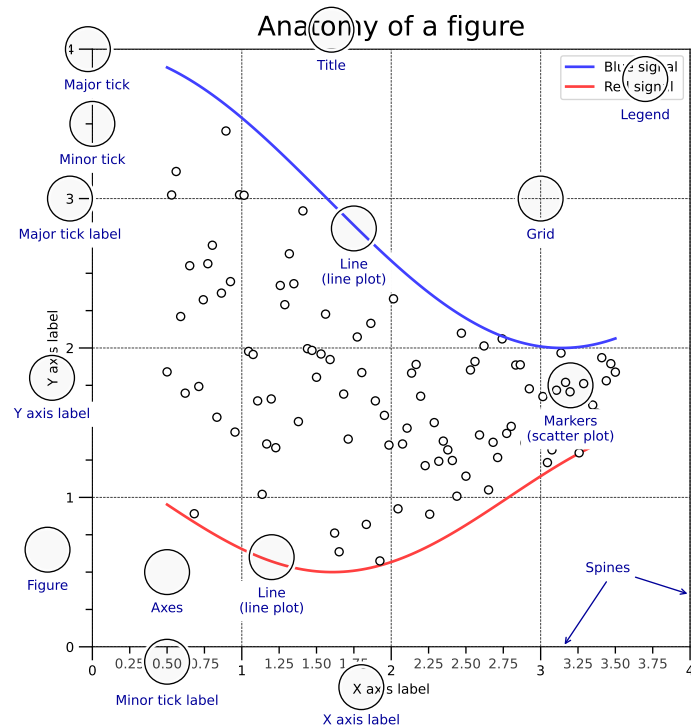
Figures are shown with a graphical user interface that allows to zoom and pan the figure, to navigate between the different views and to show the value under the mouse.

## Save (bitmap or vector format)

```
fig.savefig("my-first-figure.png", dpi=300)
fig.savefig("my-first-figure.pdf")
```

# Matplotlib for intermediate users

A matplotlib figure is composed of a hierarchy of elements that forms the actual figure. Each element can be modified.

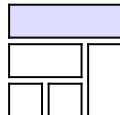


## Figure, axes & spines

```
fig, axs = plt.subplots(3,3)
axs[0,0].set_facecolor("#dddfdf")
axs[2,2].set_facecolor("#fffdd")
```



```
gs = fig.add_gridspec(3, 3)
ax = fig.add_subplot(gs[0, :])
ax.set_facecolor("#dddfdf")
```

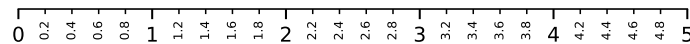


```
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
ax.spines["top"].set_color("None")
ax.spines["right"].set_color("None")
```



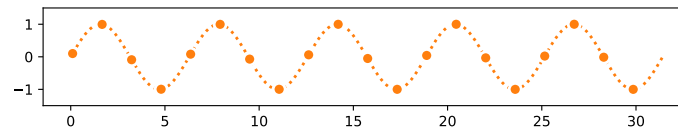
## Ticks & labels

```
from mpl.ticker import MultipleLocator as ML
from mpl.ticker import ScalarFormatter as SF
ax.xaxis.set_minor_locator(ML(0.2))
ax.xaxis.set_minor_formatter(SF())
ax.tick_params(axis='x', which='minor', rotation=90)
```



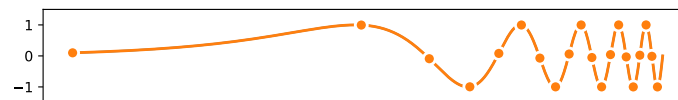
## Lines & markers

```
X = np.linspace(0.1, 10*np.pi, 1000)
Y = np.sin(X)
ax.plot(X, Y, "C1o:", markevery=25, mec="1.0")
```



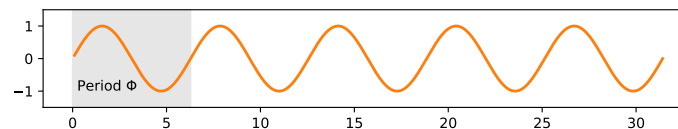
## Scales & projections

```
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
ax.set_xscale("log")
ax.plot(X, Y, "C1o-", markevery=25, mec="1.0")
```



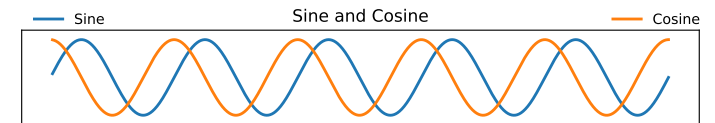
## Text & ornaments

```
ax.fill_betweenx([-1,1],[0],[2*np.pi])
ax.text(0, -1, r"Period $\Phi$")
```



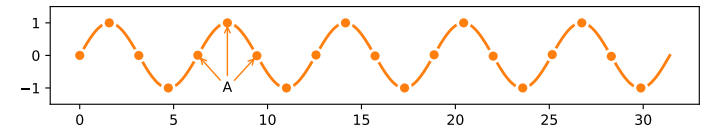
## Legend

```
ax.plot(X, np.sin(X), "C0", label="Sine")
ax.plot(X, np.cos(X), "C1", label="Cosine")
ax.legend(bbox_to_anchor=(0,1,1,.1), ncol=2,
         mode="expand", loc="lower left")
```



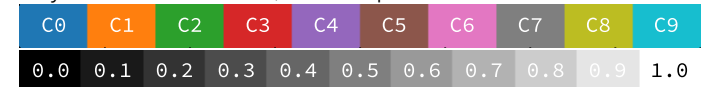
## Annotation

```
ax.annotate("A", (X[250],Y[250]),(X[250],-1),
          ha="center", va="center",arrowprops =
          {"arrowstyle" : "->", "color": "C1"})
```



## Colors

Any color can be used, but Matplotlib offers sets of colors:



## Size & DPI

Consider a square figure to be included in a two-columns A4 paper with 2cm margins on each side and a column separation of 1cm. The width of a figure is  $(21 - 2 \times 2 - 1)/2 = 8$ cm. One inch being 2.54cm, figure size should be  $3.15 \times 3.15$  in.

```
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(3.15,3.15), dpi=50)
plt.savefig("figure.pdf", dpi=600)
```

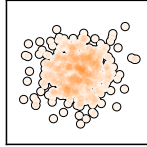
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# Matplotlib tips & tricks

## Transparency

Scatter plots can be enhanced by using transparency (alpha) in order to show area with higher density. Multiple scatter plots can be used to delineate a frontier.

```
X = np.random.normal(-1, 1, 500)
Y = np.random.normal(-1, 1, 500)
ax.scatter(X, Y, 50, "0.0", lw=2) # optional
ax.scatter(X, Y, 50, "1.0", lw=0) # optional
ax.scatter(X, Y, 40, "C1", lw=0, alpha=0.1)
```



## Rasterization

If your figure has many graphical elements, such as a huge scatter, you can rasterize them to save memory and keep other elements in vector format.

```
X = np.random.normal(-1, 1, 10_000)
Y = np.random.normal(-1, 1, 10_000)
ax.scatter(X, Y, rasterized=True)
fig.savefig("rasterized-figure.pdf", dpi=600)
```

## Offline rendering

Use the Agg backend to render a figure directly in an array.

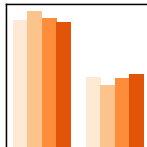
```
from matplotlib.backends.backend_agg import FigureCanvas
canvas = FigureCanvas(Figure())
... # draw some stuff
canvas.draw()
Z = np.array(canvas.renderer.buffer_rgba())
```

## Range of continuous colors

You can use colormap to pick from a range of continuous colors.

```
X = np.random.randn(1000, 4)
cmap = plt.get_cmap("Oranges")
colors = cmap([0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8])
```

```
ax.hist(X, 2, histtype='bar', color=colors)
```



## Text outline

Use text outline to make text more visible.

```
import matplotlib.patheffects as fx
text = ax.text(0.5, 0.1, "Label")
text.set_path_effects([
    fx.Stroke(linewidth=3, foreground='1.0'),
    fx.Normal()])
```



## Multiline plot

You can plot several lines at once using None as separator.

```
X, Y = [], []
for x in np.linspace(0, 10*np.pi, 100):
    X.extend([x, x, None]), Y.extend([0, sin(x), None])
ax.plot(X, Y, "black")
```



## Dotted lines

To have rounded dotted lines, use a custom linestyle and modify dash\_capstyle.

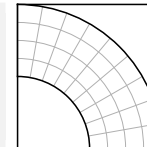
```
ax.plot([0,1], [0,0], "C1",
        linestyle = (0, (0.01, 1)), dash_capstyle="round")
ax.plot([0,1], [1,1], "C1",
        linestyle = (0, (0.01, 2)), dash_capstyle="round")
```



## Combining axes

You can use overlaid axes with different projections.

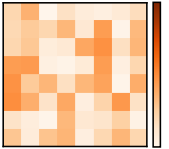
```
ax1 = fig.add_axes([0,0,1,1],
                    label="cartesian")
ax2 = fig.add_axes([0,0,1,1],
                    label="polar",
                    projection="polar")
```



## Colorbar adjustment

You can adjust a colorbar's size when adding it.

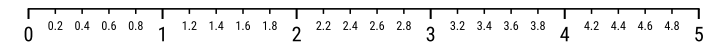
```
im = ax.imshow(Z)
cb = plt.colorbar(im,
                  fraction=0.046, pad=0.04)
cb.set_ticks([])
```



## Taking advantage of typography

You can use a condensed font such as Roboto Condensed to save space on tick labels.

```
for tick in ax.get_xticklabels(which='both'):
    tick.set_fontname("Roboto Condensed")
```



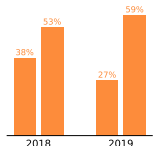
## Getting rid of margins

Once your figure is finished, you can call `tight_layout()` to remove white margins. If there are remaining margins, you can use the `pdfcrop` utility (comes with TeX live).

## Hatching

You can achieve a nice visual effect with thick hatch patterns.

```
cmap = plt.get_cmap("Oranges")
plt.rcParams['hatch.color'] = cmap(0.2)
plt.rcParams['hatch.linewidth'] = 8
ax.bar(X, Y, color=cmap(0.6), hatch="/" )
```



## Read the documentation

Matplotlib comes with an extensive documentation explaining the details of each command and is generally accompanied by examples. Together with the huge online gallery, this documentation is a gold-mine.

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