

Matplotlib Simplified

December 22, 2017

1 Matplotlib

1.0.1 2D Graphs

1. `fig = plt.figure(num=None, figsize=None, dpi=None, facecolor=None, edgecolor=None, frameon=True, FigureClass=, clear=False, kwargs)**`

2. `ax1 = plt.add_subplot(211, krgs)`

type: 'matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot'

attributes: [attributes](#)

e.g

```
ax1.axis([-2,10,-1.5,1.5])
ax1.set_xlabel("xaxis", fontsize = 20)
ax1.set_ylabel("yaxis", fontsize = 20)
ax1.set_title("sin", fontsize = 20)
ax1.grid(True, which = "both")
ax1.set_xticks(np.arr(14))
```

krgs: - projection - axisbg - title - xlabel - ylabel - xscale - yscale

`*ax1.plot(xdata, ydata, linewidth=None, linestyle=None, color=None, marker=None, markersize=None, markededgewidth=None, markededgecolor=None, markerfacecolor=None, markerfacecoloralt='none', fillstyle=None, antialiased=None, dash_capstyle=None, solid_capstyle=None, dash_joinstyle=None, solid_joinstyle=None, pickradius=5, drawstyle=None, markevery=None, **kwargs)*`

[attributes](#)

In [73]: `# PLOT sin cos x^2 sin^2x`

```
%matplotlib inline
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D
```

```
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(10,10))
arr= np.arange(-1, 10, 0.1)
```

```
ax1 = fig.add_subplot(221,xlabel = "x", title = 'sin')
ax1.set_xlabel('x',fontsize = 20)
ax1.plot(arr, np.sin(arr),label= "amit")
```

```

ax1.legend()

ax2 = fig.add_subplot(222, xlabel = 'x', title = 'cos')
ax2.plot(arr, np.cos(arr), label= "amit")
ax2.set_xlabel('x', fontsize = 20)
ax2.legend()

ax3 = fig.add_subplot(223, xlabel = 'x', title = 'x^2')
ax3.plot(arr, np.square(arr), label = "square")
ax3.legend()

ax4 = fig.add_subplot(224, xlabel = 'x', title = 'sin^2')
ax4.plot(arr, np.square(np.sin(arr)), label = "sin^2")
ax4.legend()
# ax4.*?
ax4.grid(True, which = "both")
plt.tight_layout()
ax4.set_xticks(np.arange(12))
ax4.set_yticks(np.arange(2))
plt.show()

```

