

seaborn.objects.Plot.label

```
Plot.label(*, title=None, legend=None, **variables)
```

Control the labels and titles for axes, legends, and subplots.

Additional keywords correspond to variables defined in the plot. Values can be one of the following types:

- string (used literally; pass "" to clear the default label)
- function (called on the default label)

For coordinate variables, the value sets the axis label. For semantic variables, the value sets the legend title. For faceting variables, `title=` modifies the subplot-specific label, while `col=` and/or `row=` add a label for the faceting variable.

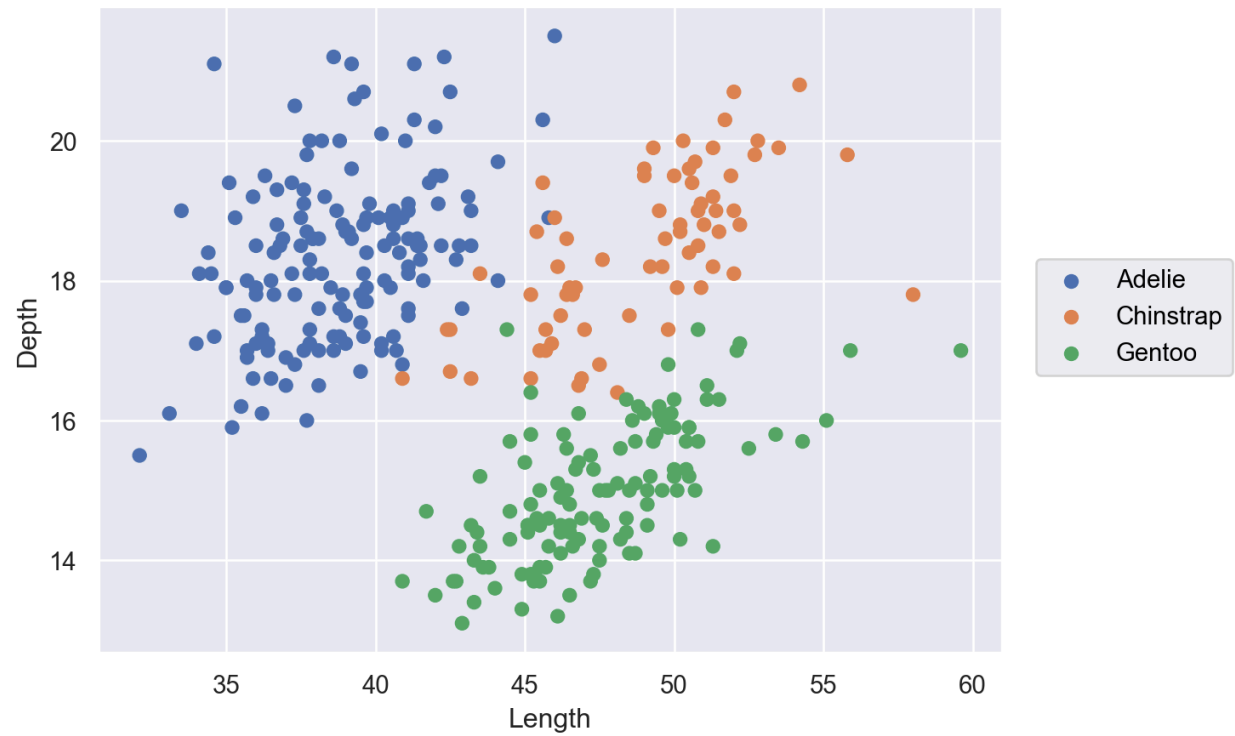
When using a single subplot, `title=` sets its title.

The `legend=` parameter sets the title for the “layer” legend (i.e., when using `label` in `Plot.add()`).

Examples

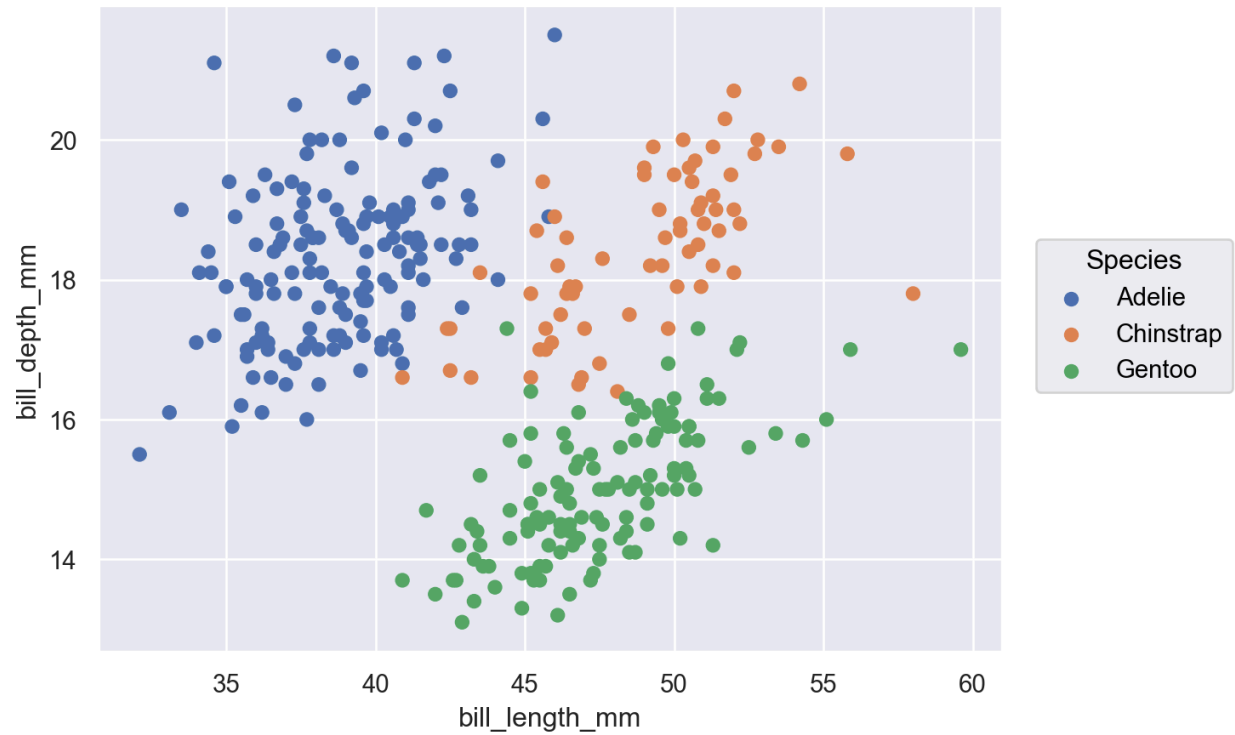
Use strings to override default labels:

```
p = (
    so.Plot(penguins, x="bill_length_mm", y="bill_depth_mm")
    .add(so.Dot(), color="species")
)
p.label(x="Length", y="Depth", color="")
```



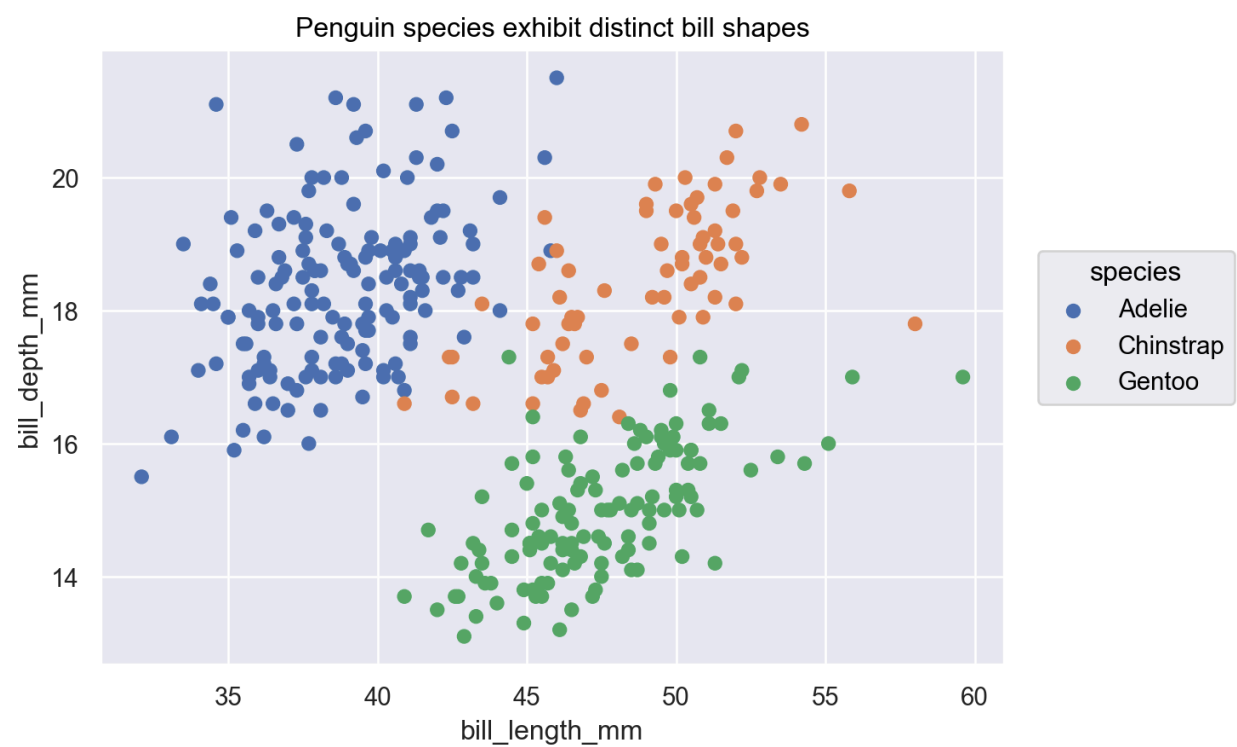
Pass a function to *modify* the default label:

```
p.label(color=str.capitalize)
```



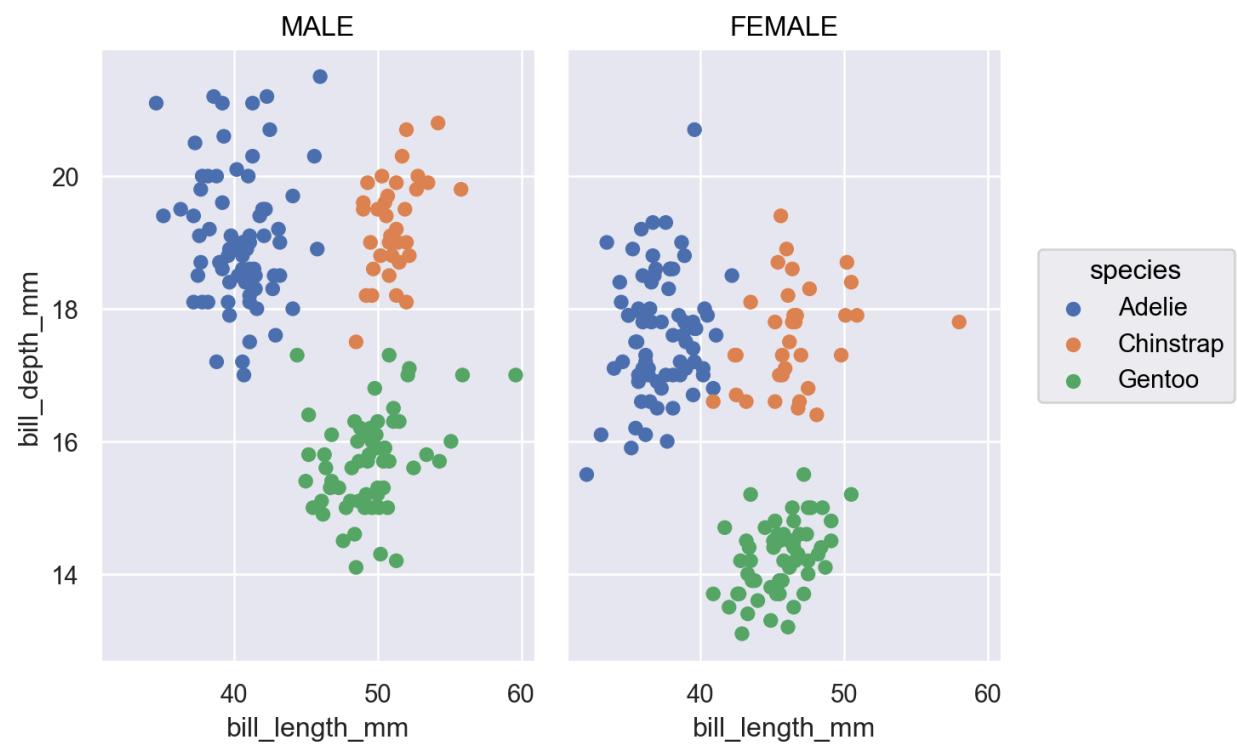
Use this method to set the title for a single-axes plot:

```
p.label(title="Penguin species exhibit distinct bill shapes")
```



When faceting, the `title` parameter will modify default titles:

```
p.facet("sex").label(title=str.upper)
```



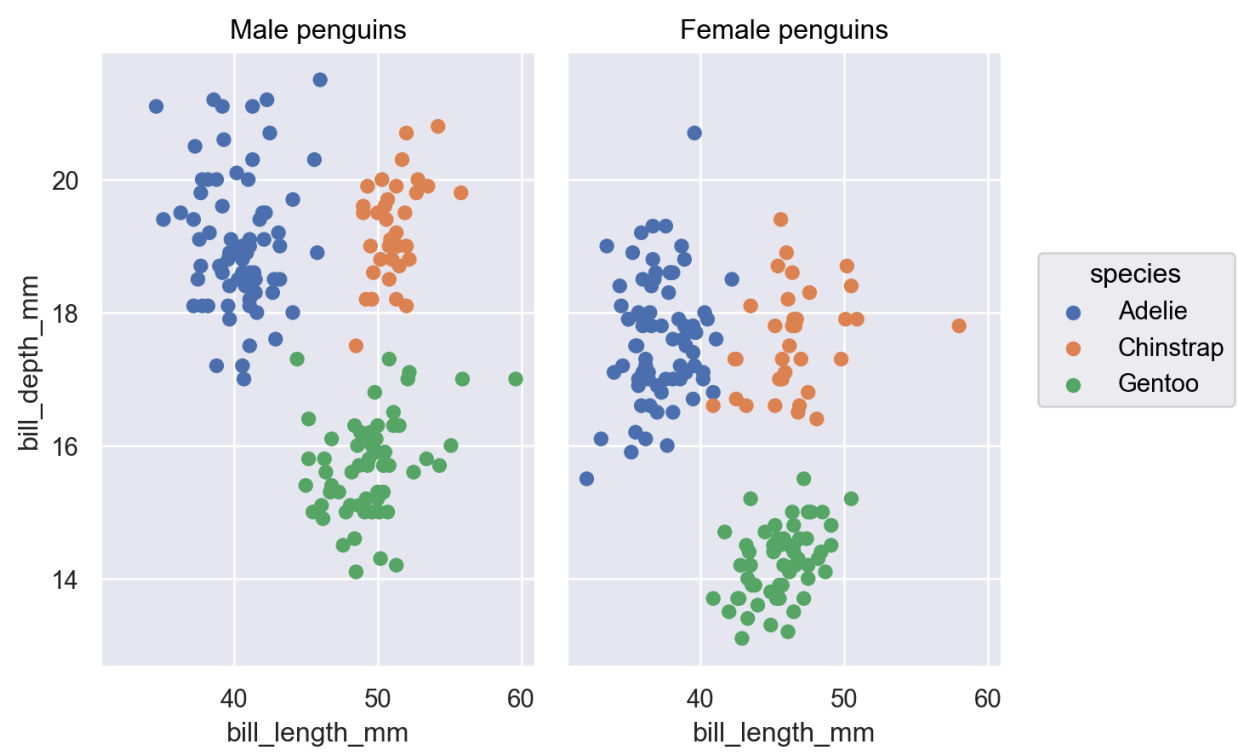
And the `col` / `row` parameters will add labels to the title for each facet:

```
p.facet("sex").label(col="Sex: ")
```

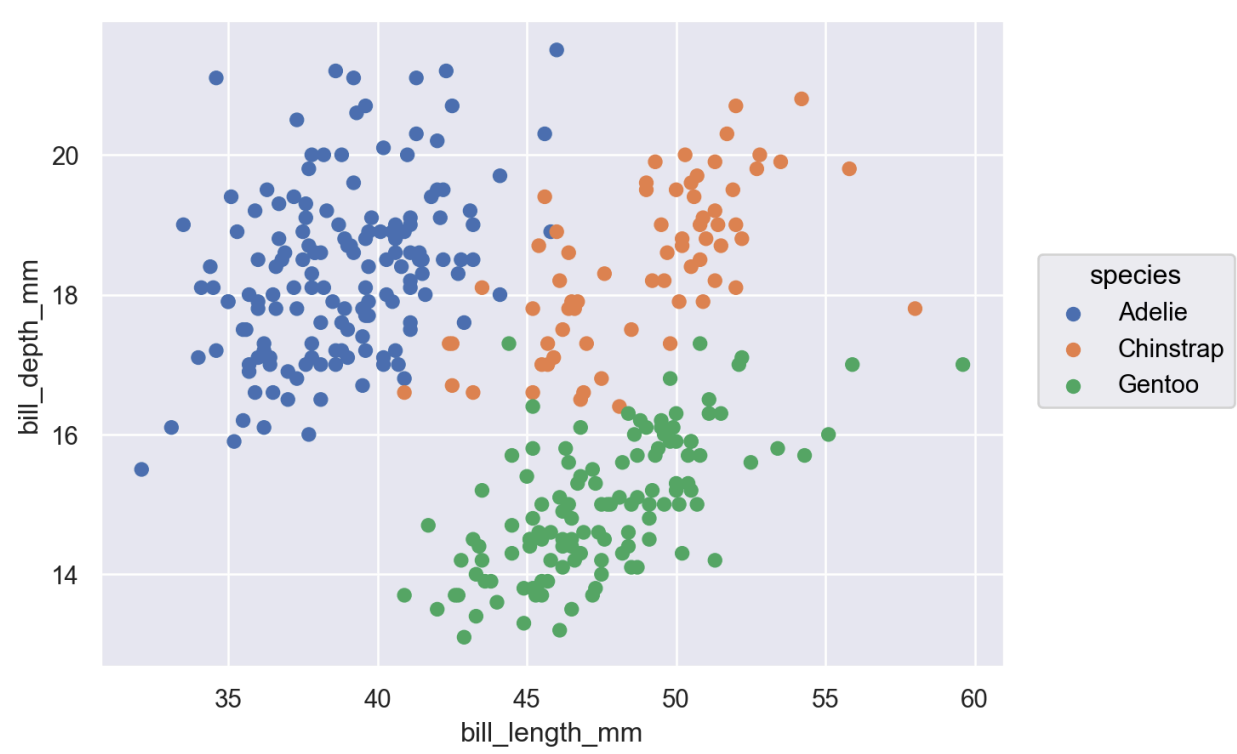


If more customization is needed, a format string can work well:

```
p.facet("sex").label(title="{ } penguins".format)
```



```
p
```



When adding labels for each layer, the `legend=` parameter sets the title for the legend:

```
(
    so.Plot(penguins, x="species")
    .add(so.Line(color="C1"), so.Agg(), y="bill_length_mm", label="length")
    .add(so.Line(color="C2"), so.Agg(), y="bill_depth_mm", label="depth")
    .label(legend="Measurement")
)
```

