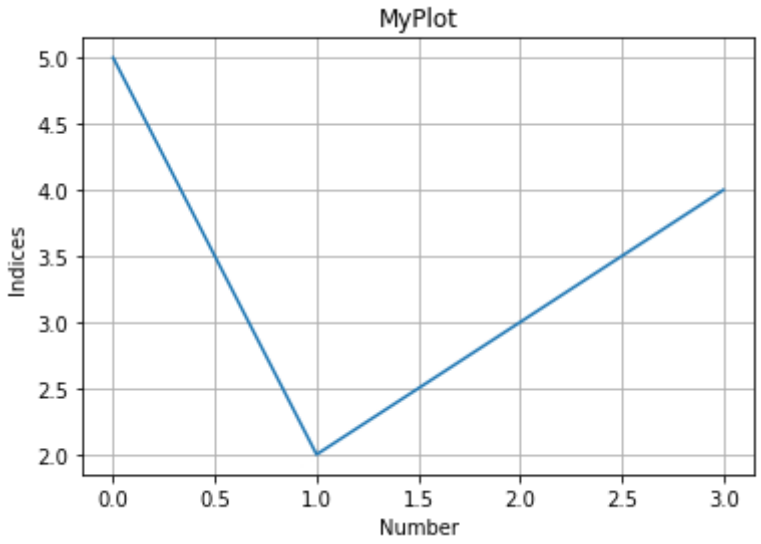
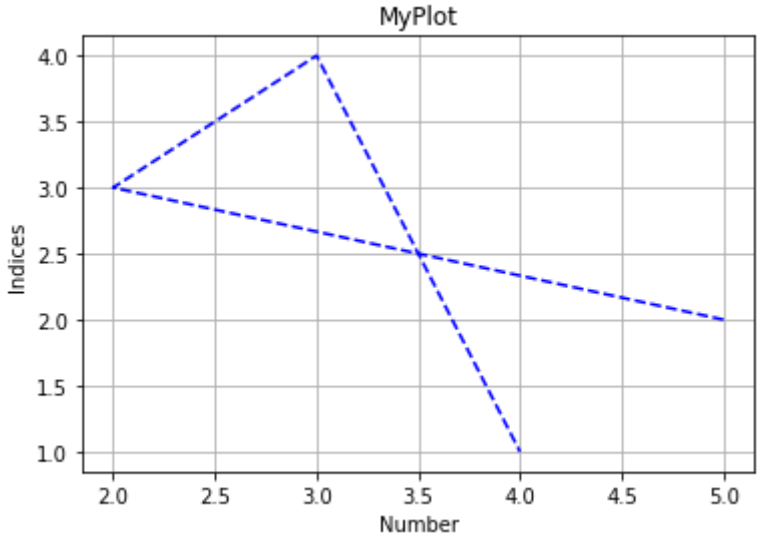
```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.plot([5,2,3,4])
plt.xlabel("Number")
plt.ylabel("Indices")
plt.title('MyPlot')
plt.grid()
plt.show()
```

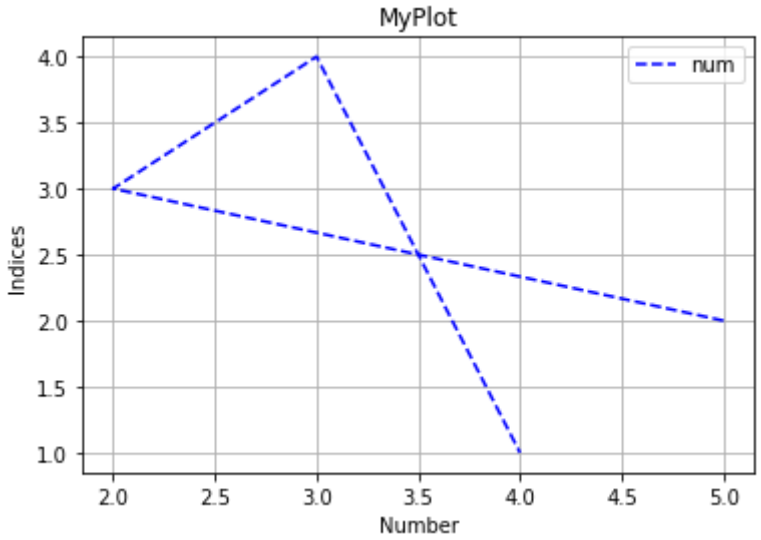



```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.plot([5,2,3,4],[2,3,4,1],'b--')
plt.xlabel("Number")
plt.ylabel("Indices")
plt.title('MyPlot')
plt.grid()
plt.show()
```




```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.plot([5,2,3,4],[2,3,4,1],'b--',label='num')
plt.xlabel("Number")
plt.ylabel("Indices")
plt.title('MyPlot')
```

```
plt.grid()
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

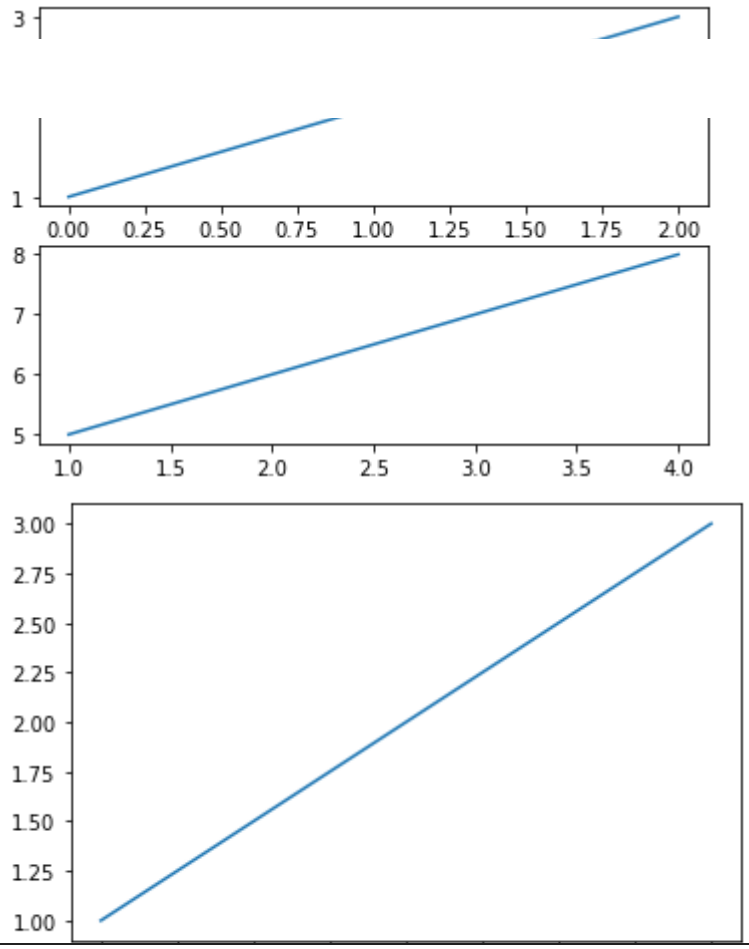


**If matplotlib were limited to working with lists it would be fairely useless for numeric processing.

Generally you will use numpy arrays.In fact all sequences are converted to numpy arrays internally.**

```
import numpy as np
t = np.arange(0,5,0.2)

#blue dashes,red dashes and green triangles

plt.plot(t,t**2,'b--',label = '^2',linewidth=4.0)
plt.plot(t,t**2.2,'rs',label = '^2.2')
plt.plot(t,t**2.5,'g^',label = '^2.5')

plt.grid()
plt.legend() #add legend based on line labels

plt.show()
```

```
plt.figure(1)
plt.subplot(211)
plt.plot([1,2,3])
plt.subplot(212)
plt.plot([1,2,3,4],[5,6,7,8])
plt.show()

plt.figure(2)
plt.plot([1,2,3])
plt.show()

plt.figure(1)
plt.subplot(211)
plt.title("myplot")
plt.show()
```



✓ 0s completed at 1:29 PM