

```
1 # === barChart.ipynb ===
2
3 #%%
4 %matplotlib notebook
5 #get_ipython().run_line_magic('matplotlib', 'notebook')
6
7
8 #%%
9 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
10 import numpy as np
11
12
13 #%%
14 # -----
15 # bar charts are useful for comparing different entities to one another
16 # When dealing with bar charts, it is necessary to provide the heights
17 # of each bar within an array
18 # -----
19
20 # Create an array that contains the number of users each language has
21 users = [13000, 26000, 52000, 30000, 9000]
22
23 # The x-axis also must be an array whose length must equal that of the list
24 # of heights
25 x_axis = np.arange(len(users))
26
27
28 #%%
29 # -----
30 # Tell matplotlib that we will be making a bar chart
31 # users is our y axis and x_axis is, of course, our x axis
32 # we apply align="edge" to ensure our bars line up with our tick marks
33 # User function `.bar()` for bar chart
34 # https://matplotlib.org/2.1.0/api/_as_gen/matplotlib.pyplot.bar.html
35 # -----
36 plt.bar(x_axis, users, color='r', alpha=0.5, align="center")
37
38
39 #%%
40 # Tell matplotlib where we would like to place each of our x axis headers
41 tick_locations = [value for value in x_axis]
42 plt.xticks(tick_locations, ["Java", "C++", "Python", "Ruby", "Clojure"])
43
44
45 #%%
46 # -----
47 # `plt.xlim()` is set to go from -0.75 to the length of the Y axes minus 0.25
48 # so that there is a degree of space between the leftmost bar and the edge
49 # of the chart.
50 # -----
51 # Sets the x limits of the current chart
52 plt.xlim(-0.75, len(x_axis)-0.25)
53
54
55 #%%
```

```
56 # Sets the y limits of the current chart
57 plt.ylim(0, max(users)+5000)
58
59
60 #%%
61 # Give our chart some labels and a title
62 plt.title("Popularity of Programming Languages")
63 plt.xlabel("Programming Language")
64 plt.ylabel("Number of People Using Programming Languages")
```