37 # `pyplot.plot` returns a list of the lines that were added to the plot. 38 # This bit of code is using argument unpacking to select only the first # line from that list of lines. Thus calling the `sine\_handle` is a 40 # reference to the lines object. \*\* Note the commma after the handle \*\*

# `plt.plot()` can take in more parameters than just the X and Y values

48 # Each point on the sine chart is marked by a blue circle ( marker='o')

49 sine handle, = plt.plot(x axis, sin, marker ='o', color='blue', label="Sine")

|# Each point on the cosine chart is marked by a red triangle ( marker = '^')

cosine\_handle, = plt.plot(x\_axis, cos, marker='^', color='red', label="Cosine")

# for the line being charted. These are optional arguments

# Assign plots to tuples that stores result of plot

41

42

43 44 45

46 47

50

51

53 54 55 lineConfiguration.py Page 2/2 Saved: 12/2/18, 11:26:36 PM Printed for: Amanda Nguyen

```
56 # -----
57 # The `plt.legend()` method allows the user to create a legend for their chart
58 # The `loc` argument is used to set the location of the legend on the chart
59
60
61 # Adds a legend and sets its location to the lower right
62 plt.legend(loc="lower right")
63
64
65 #%%
66 # `plt.savefig()` saves a version of the chart to an external file
67 # Saves an image of our chart so that we can view it in a folder
68 plt.savefig("../Images/lineConfig.png")
  plt.show()
70
71
```

72