



14 +136

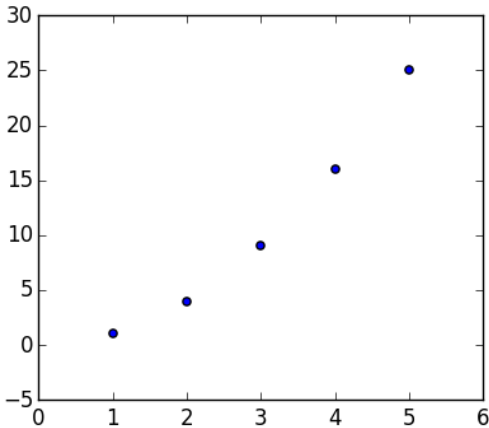
143 9 help

## In Matplotlib, what does the argument mean in fig.add\_subplot(111)?

Sometimes I come across code such as this:

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
x = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
y = [1, 4, 9, 16, 25]
fig = plt.figure()
fig.add_subplot(111)
plt.scatter(x, y)
plt.show()
```

Which produces:



I've been reading the documentation like crazy but I can't find an explanation for the 111 . sometimes I see a 212 .

What does the argument of fig.add\_subplot() mean?

python matplotlib figure

edited Jun 9 '15 at 19:41

Mack M. 626 8 23

asked Aug 27 '10 at 13:50

pleasedontbelong 9,033 7 27 61

### 3 Answers

These are subplot grid parameters encoded as a single integer. For example, "111" means "1x1 grid, first subplot" and "234" means "2x3 grid, 4th subplot".

Alternative form for add\_subplot(111) is add\_subplot(1, 1, 1) .

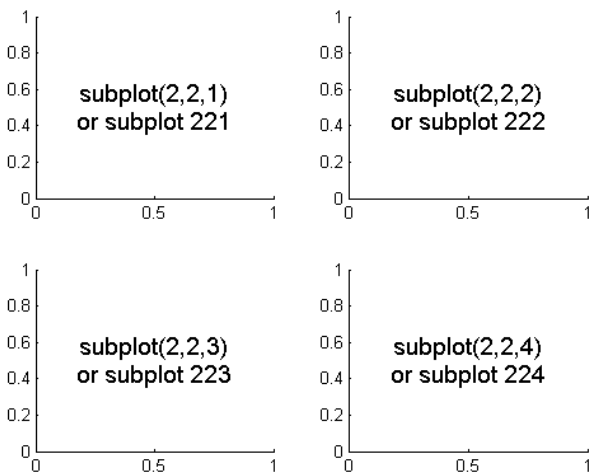
answered Aug 27 '10 at 14:05

Constantin 15.6k 5 47 72

- 1 ohhh that explains it => thxs – pleasedontbelong Aug 27 '10 at 14:11
- 8 Is there any detailed documentation about this? What is the difference between a 1x1 grid and a 2x3 grid in this context? – donatello Nov 30 '10 at 12:34
- 12 1x1 grid = 1 row, 1 column. 2x3 grid = 2 rows, 3 columns. The third number starts from 1 and increments row-first. See documentation of subplot() for more info. – ianalis Feb 2 '11 at 16:54
- 7 As others explained (more than two years ago) , this is a legacy from matlab. But for the sake of future readers, you should know that there exists a better alternative, in the form of the subplots() method. – jarondl Nov 15 '12 at 14:30

9 Documentation of legacy `subplot()` is [here](#) and `subplots()` is [here](#). – [crayzeewulf](#) Oct 24 '14 at 4:41

I think this would be best explained by the following picture:



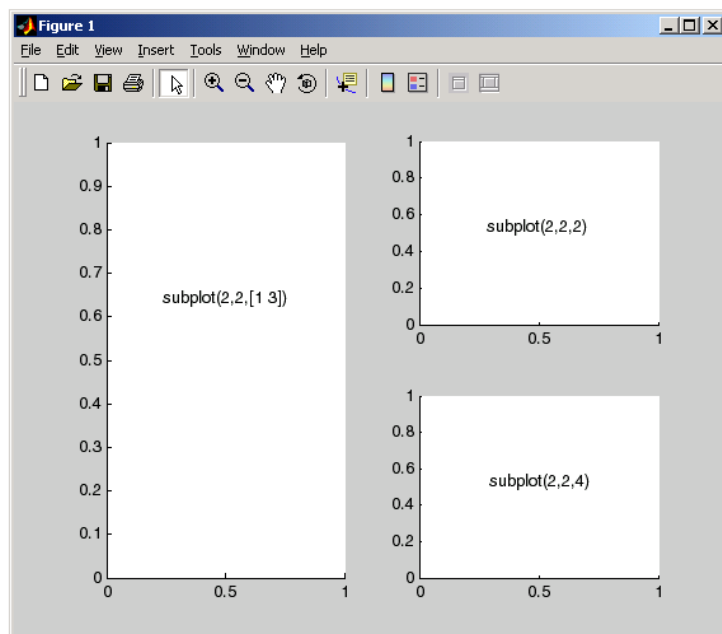
To initialize the above, one would type:

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
fig = plt.figure()
fig.add_subplot(221) #top Left
fig.add_subplot(222) #top right
fig.add_subplot(223) #bottom Left
fig.add_subplot(224) #bottom right
plt.show()
```

#### EDIT: Some additional information

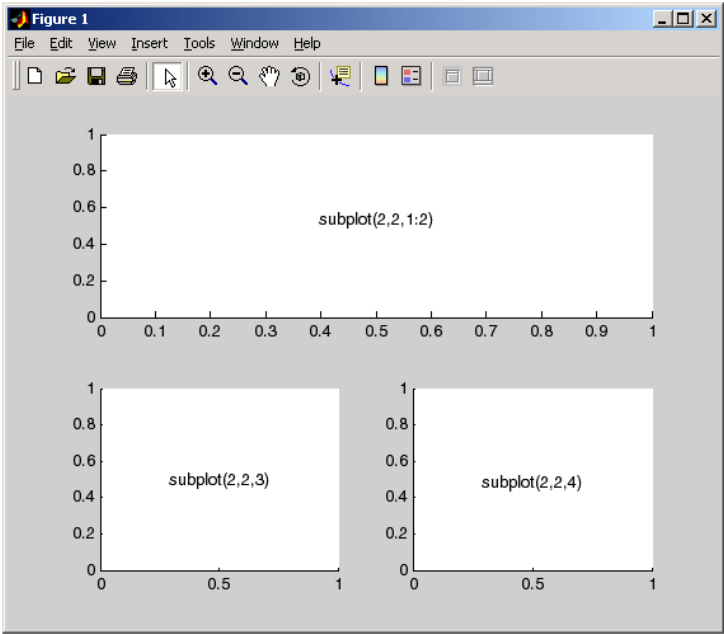
The following combinations produce asymmetrical arrangements of subplots.

```
subplot(2,2,[1 3])
subplot(2,2,2)
subplot(2,2,4)
```



You can also use the colon operator to specify multiple locations if they are in sequence.

```
subplot(2,2,1:2)
subplot(2,2,3)
subplot(2,2,4)
```



Reference [here](#)

edited Jun 9 '15 at 22:33

 SaiyanGirl  
4,316 6 20 41

- 13 I personally find this answer much more understandable then the selected one! – Michael Aquilina Feb 7 '14 at 13:22
- @MichaelAquilina Thank you :). I unfortunately answered 2 years too late to have any chance to be picked for the right answer ;) – SaiyanGirl Mar 1 '14 at 10:36
- 5 I think the version with commas is much more intuitive and readable than the version with 3-digit numbers – endoliith Apr 11 '14 at 14:19
- 3 This is quite helpful. This picture would be a little nicer if it wasn't square (2x2) but otherwise very helpful. – TravisJ Mar 6 '15 at 18:16
- 1 I guess this answer should be on top – Shrey Mar 9 at 10:16

The answer from Constantin is spot on but for more background this behavior is inherited from Matlab.


The Matlab behavior is explained in the [Figure Setup - Displaying Multiple Plots per Figure](#) section of the Matlab documentation.

`subplot(m,n,i)` breaks the figure window into an m-by-n matrix of small subplots and selects the *i*th subplot for the current plot. The plots are numbered along the top row of the figure window, then the second row, and so forth.

edited Jun 9 '15 at 19:49

 Mack M.  
626 8 23

answered Mar 24 '12 at 9:59

 DaveTM  
426 3 3

- 1 This is matplotlib, not matlab. – dom0 May 12 '12 at 18:50
- 31 Much of matplotlibs behavior is inherited from Matlab. Since the Matlab documentation was better I thought it might help explain how this specific function call behaves. Yes, your are correct, this (question) is regarding matplotlib. The [matplotlib subplot documentation](#) is less clear in my opinion. – DaveTM May 24 '12 at 7:55

2 Point taken :-)- [dom0](#) May 24 '12 at 10:37

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5 The MATLAB documentation [has moved](#). - [dotancohen](#) Dec 8 '14 at 11:12

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