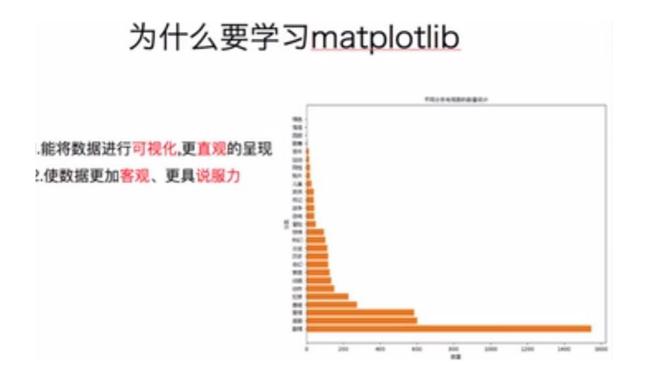
Matplotlib 总结

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0. Matplotlib 学习框架

- 1、什么是matplotlib
- 2、matplotlib基本要点
- 3、matplotlib的散点图、直方图、柱状图
- 4、更多的画图工具

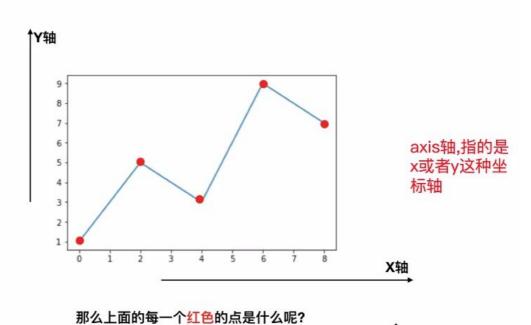
一. 什么是 matplotlib



什么是matplotlib

matplotlib: 最流行的Python底层绘图库,主要做数据可视化图表,名字取 材于MATLAB,模仿MATLAB构建

matplotlib基本要点



matplotlib基本要点

每个红色的点是坐标,把5个点的坐标连接成一条线,组成了一个折线图

那么到底如何把它通过代码画出来呢?

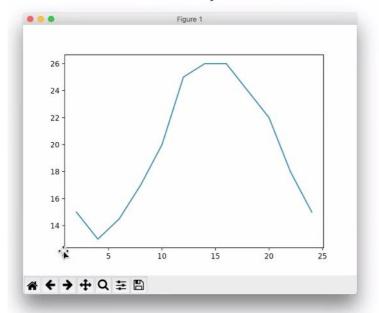
通过下面的小例子我们来看一下matplotlib该如何简单的使用

假设一天中每隔两个小时(range(2,26,2))的气温(℃)分别是 [15,13,14.5,17,20,25,26,26,27,22,18,15]

matplotlib基本要点

plt.show() —>在执行程序的时候展示图形

matplotlib基本要点



我们能看明白这个图是什么, 但是别人能看明白么???

二. Matplotlib 常用设置(折线图)

WE CAN DO MORE

但是目前存在以下几个问题:

- 1. 设置图片大小(想要一个高清无码大图)
- 2. 保存到本地
- 3. 描述信息,比如x轴和y轴表示什么,这个图表示什么
- 4. 调整x或者y的刻度的间距
- 5. 线条的样式(比如颜色,透明度等)
- 6. 标记出特殊的点(比如告诉别人最高点和最低点在哪里)
- 7. 给图片添加一个水印(防伪,防止盗用)

2-1. 设置图片大小

设置图片大小

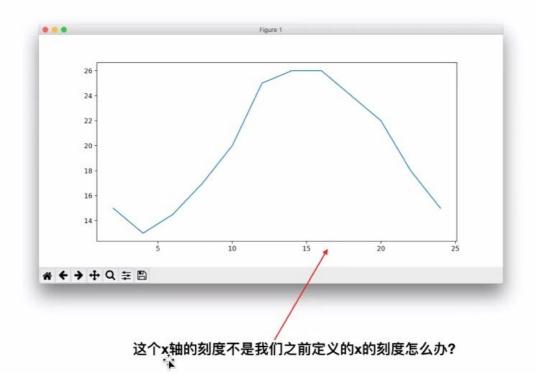
```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

fig = plt.figure(figsize=(20,8),dpi=80)
        —->figure图形图标的意思,在这里指的就是我们画的图
        —->通过实例化一个figure并且传递参数,能够在后台自动使用该figure实例
        —-->在图像模糊的时候可以传入dpi参数,让图片更加清晰

x = range(2,26,2)
y = [15,13,14.5,17,20,25,26,26,24,22,18,15]

plt.plot(x,y)
plt.savefig("./sig_size.png") —->保存图片
        —-->可以保存为svg这种矢量图格式,放大不会有锯齿
```

设置图片大小



2-2. 调整 x 轴或者 y 轴上的刻度

调整X或者Y轴上的刻度

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

fig = plt.figure(figsize=(10,5))

x = range(2,26,2)
y = [15,13,14.5,17,20,25,26,26,24,22,18,15]

plt.plot(x,y)
plt.xticks(x) ->设置x的刻度

#plt.xticks(x[::2])
->当刻度太密集隊候使用列表的步长(间隔取值)来解决,matplotlib会自动帮我们对应
plt.show()
```

```
#设置x轴的刻度

_xtick_labels = [i/2 for i in range(2,49)]

plt.xticks(_xtick_labels)
```

```
15 #设置x轴的刻度

16 _xtick_labels = [i/2 for i in range(4,49)]

17 plt.xticks(range(25,50))

18 plt.yticks(range(min(y),max(y)+1))

19
```

调整X或者Y轴上的刻度

那么问题来了:

如果列表a表示10点到12点的每一分钟的气温,如何绘制折线图观察每分钟气温的变化情况?

a= [random.randint(20,35) for i in range(120)]

.

```
# coding=utf-8
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
import random

x = range(0,120)
y = [random.randint(20,35) for i in range(120)]

plt.figure(figsize=(20,8),dpi=80)

plt.plot(x,y)

plt.show()
```

```
#调整x轴的刻度

_xtick_labels = ["10点{}分".format(i) for i in range(60)]

_xtick_labels += ["11点{}分".format(i) for i in range(60)]

#取步长,数字和字符串——对应,数据的长度一样

plt.xticks({ist(x)[::3],_xtick_labels[::3],rotation=90) #rotaion旋转的度数
```

2-3. 设置中文显示

设置中文显示

为什么无法显示中文:

matplotlib默认不支持中文字符,因为默认的英文字体无法显示汉字

查看linux/mac下面支持的字体:

fc-list →查看支持的字体

fc-list:lang=zh →查看支持的中文(冒号前面有空格)

那么问题来了:如何修改matplotlib的默认字体?

通过matplotlib.rc可以修改,具体方法参见源码(windows/linux)

通过matplotlib 下的font manager可以解决(windows/linux/mac)

```
my_font = font_manager.FontProperties(fname="/System/Library/Fonts/PingFang.ttc")

x = range(0,120)

y = [random.randint(20,35) for i in range(120)]

plt.figure(figsize=(20,8),dpi=80)

plt.plot(x,y)

plt.plot(x,y)

#調整x軸的刻度

_xtick_labels = ["10点{}分".format(i) for i in range(60)]

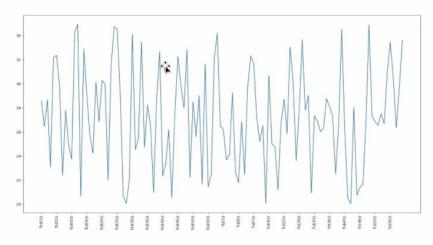
_xtick_labels += ["11点{}分".format(i) for i in range(60)]

#取步长,数字和字符串一一对应,数据的长度一样

plt.xticks(list(x)[::3],_xtick_labels[::3],rotation=45,fontproperties=my_font) #rotaion
```

```
font_manager.FontProperties(fname="/System/Library/Fonts/PingFang.ttc")
.6
.7
      x = range(0,120)
.8
      y = [random.randint(20,35) for i in range(120)]
9
0
     plt.figure(figsize=(20,8),dpi=80)
2
     plt.plot(x,y)
:3
      _xtick_labels = ["10点{}分".format(i) for i in range(60)]
      _xtick_labels += ["11点{}分".format(i) for i in range(60)]
      #取步长,数字和字符串——对应,数据的长度一样
      plt.xticks(list(x)[::3],_xtick_labels[::3],rotation=45,fontproperties=my_font) #rotation
  14
        my_font = font_manager.FontProperties(fname="/System/Library/Fonts/PingFang.ttc")
  15
        x = range(0,120)
  17
  18
        y = [random.randint(20,35) for i in range(120)]
  19
        plt.figure(figsize=(20,8),dpi=80)
  20
  21
        plt.plot(x,y)
  22
  23
  24
         _xtick_labels = ["10点{}分".format(i) for i in range(60)]
  25
        _xtick_labels += ["11点{}分".format(i) for i in range(60)]
  26
  27
        plt.xticks(list(x)[::3],_xtick_labels[::3],rotation=45,fontproperties=my_font) #rotation
  28
  29
        plt.show()
  30
```

设置中文显示



那么x轴y轴和当前图形到底表示什么是不是应该明确一下呢?

```
#设置中文字体
my_font = font_manager.FontProperties(fname="/System/Library/Fonts/PingFang.ttc")
plt.xticks(x[::5],_x_ticks[::5],rotation=90,fontproperties=my_font)
plt.xlabel("时间",fontproperties=my_font) #设置x轴的label
plt.ylabel("温度(")",fontproperties=my_font) #设置y轴的label
plt.title("10点到12点每分钟的时间变化情况",fontproperties=my_font) 设置title
```

2-4. 练习1:11~30 岁每年交男女数量的走势

动手

假设大家在30岁的时候,根据自己的实际情况,统计出来了从11岁到30岁每年交的女(男)朋友的数量如列表a,请绘制出该数据的<mark>折线图</mark>,以便分析自己每年交女(男)朋友的<mark>数量走势</mark> a = [1,0,1,1,2,4,3,2,3,4,4,5,6,5,4,3,3,1,1,1]要求:

y轴表示个数 x轴表示岁数,比如11岁,12岁等

```
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
      from matplotlib import font_manager
      my_font = font_manager.FontProperties(fname="/System/Library/Fonts/PingFang.ttc")
      y = [1,0,1,1,2,4,3,2,3,4,4,5,6,5,4,3,3,1,1,1]
      x = range(11,31)
10
      plt.figure(figsize=(20,8),dpi=80)
12
13
      plt.plot(x,y)
14
15
      _xtick_labels = ["{}岁".format(i) for i in x]
16
      plt.xticks(x,_xtick_labels,fontproperties=my_font)
      plt.yticks(range(0,9))
18
19
20
21
      plt.grid()
22
23
      plt.show()
```

```
15
      #设置x轴刻度
16
      _xtick_labels = ["{}岁".format(i) for i in x]
17
      plt.xticks(x,_xtick_labels,fontproperties=my_font)
      plt.yticks(range(0,9))
18
19
20
      plt.grid(alpha=0.4)
21
22
23
      #展示
      plt.show()
24
25
```

2-5. 练习2:11~30 岁你和同桌每年交男女数量的走势

动手

假设大家在30岁的时候,根据自己的实际情况,统计出来了你和你同桌各 自从11岁到30岁每年交的女(男)朋友的数量如列表a和b,请在一个图中绘 制出该数据的折线图,以便比较自己和同桌20年间的差异,同时分析每年 交女(男)朋友的数量走势

```
a = [1,0,1,1,2,4,3,2,3,4,4,5,6,5,4,3,3,1,1,1]
b = [1,0,3,1,2,2,3,3,2,1,2,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1]
要求:
```

y轴表示个数

x轴表示岁数,比如11岁,12岁等

```
y_1 = [1,0,1,1,2,4,3,2,3,4,4,5,6,5,4,3,3,1,1,1]
      y_2 = [1,0,3,1,2,2,3,3,2,1,2,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1]
8
10
      x = range(11,31)
11
12
      #设置图形大小
13
      plt.figure(figsize=(20,8),dpi=80)
14
15
      plt.plot(x,y_1,label="自己")
      plt.plot(x,y_2,label="同桌")
16
17
18
      #设置x轴刻度
      _xtick_labels = ["{}岁".format(i) for i in x]
19
      plt.xticks(x,_xtick_lapels,fontproperties=my_font)
20
21
22
23
24
      plt.grid(alpha=0.4)
25
26
27
28
      plt.show()
29
```

```
x = range(11,31)
10
11
12
       plt.figure(figsize=(20,8),dpi=80)
13
       plt.plot(x,y_1,label="自己")
16
      plt.plot(x,y_2,label="同桌")
18
19
      _xtick_labels = ["{}岁".format(i) for i in x]
20
      plt.xticks(x,_xtick_labels,fontproperties=my_font)
21
22
24
      plt.grid(alpha=0.4)
25
26
      plt.legend(prop=my_font,loc="upper left")
28
29
30
      plt.show()
31
```

动手

在上一个案例中如果大家希望自定义绘制图形的风格怎么办?

颜色字符	风格字符
r 红色	- 实线
g 绿色	虚线,破折线
b藍色	-, 点划线
w 白色	: 点虚线,虚线
	! 留空或空格,无线条
c 青色	
m 洋红	
y 黄色	
k 黑色	
#00ff00 16进制	
0.8 灰度值字符串	

plt.plot(x,y_1,label="自己",color="orange") plt.plot(x,y_2,label="同桌",color="cyin")

2-6. 拓展练习: 添加水印

动手(扩展)

在上一个案例中,假设你希望在图中标记出自己和同桌交女(男)朋友最多的那一年所对应的数据,应该怎么做?(添加文本注释)

在上一个案例中,假设你打算把自己的统计结果发布到网上供人瞻仰,但是很担心自己的图片被人盗用,你应该怎么做?(添加文字(水印)到图中)

2-7. 总结

- 1. 绘制了折线图(plt lolot)
- 2. 设置了图片的大小和分辨率(plt.figure)
- 3. 实现了图片的保存(plt.savefig)
- 4. 设置了xy轴上的刻度和字符串(xticks)
- 5. 解决了刻度稀疏和密集的问题(xticks)
- 6. 设置了标题,xy轴的lable(title,xlable,vlable)
- 7. 设置了字体(font_manager.fontProperties,matplotlib.rc)
- 8. 在一个图上绘制多个图形(plt多次plot即可)
- 9. 为不同的图形添加图例

以上统统很重要

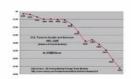
matplotlib只能绘制折线图么?

matplotlib能够绘制折线图,散点图,柱状图,直方图,箱线图,饼图等

但是,我们需要知道不同的统计图到底能够表示出什么,以此来决定 选择哪种统计图来更直观的呈现我们的数据

对比常用统计图

折线图:以折线的上升或下降来表示统计数量的增减变化的统计图 特点:能够显示数据的变化趋势,反映事物的变化情况。(变化)



直方图:由一系列高度不等的纵向条纹或线段表示数据分布的情况。 一般用横轴表示数据范围,纵轴表示分布情况。

特点:绘制连续性的数据,展示一组或者多组数据的分布状况(统计)

I

条形图:排列在工作表的列或行中的数据可以绘制到条形图中。

特点:绘制连离散的数据,能够一眼看出各个数据的大小,比较数据之间的差别。(统计

散点图:用两组数据构成多个坐标点,考察坐标点的分布,判断两变量 之间是否存在某种关联或总结坐标点的分布模式。

特点:判断变量之间是否存在数量关联趋势,展示离群点(分布规律)



三. 散点图

假设通过爬虫你获取到了北京2016年3,10月份每天白天的最高气温(分别位于列表<u>a.b</u>),那么此时如何寻找出气温和随时间(天)变化的<mark>某种规律</mark>?

- a = [11,17,16,11,12,11,12,6,6,7,8,9,12,15,14,17,18,21,16,17,20,14,15,15,15,19,21,22,22,22,23]
- b = [26, 26, 28, 19, 21, 17, 16, 19, 18, 20, 20, 19, 22, 23, 17, 20, 21, 20, 22, 15, 11, 15, 5, 13, 17, 10, 11, 13, 12, 13, 6]

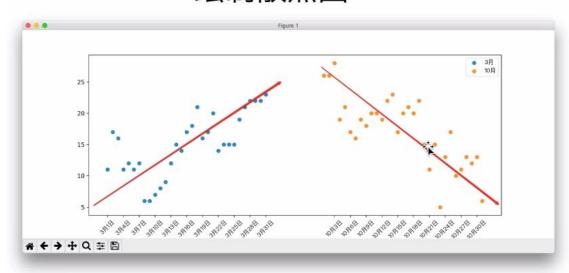
数据来源: http://lishi.tiangi.com/beijing/index.html

```
my_font = font_manager.FontProperties(fname="/System/Library/Fonts/Hiragino Sans G
   6
                       y_3 = [11,17,16,11,12,11,12,6,6,7,8,9,12,15,14,17,18,21,16,17,20,14,15,15,15,19,21,16,17,20,14,15,15,15,19,21,16,17,20,14,15,15,15,19,21,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16,17,16
                       9
                      x_3 = range(1,32)
 10
                      x_{10} = range(51,82)
 11
 12
13
                       plt.figure(figsize=(20,8),dpi=80)
15
                       plt.scalter(x_3,y_3,label="3月份")
                       plt.scatter(x_10,y_10,label="10月份")
16
 17
18
19
                       _x = list(x_3) + list(x_10)
20
                       _xtick_labels = ["3月{}日".format(i) for i in x_3]
                       _xtick_labels += ["10月{}日".format(i-50) for i in x_10]
22
                        plt.xticks(_x[::3],_xtick_labels[::3],fontproperties=my_font,rotation=45)
23
24
 25
                        plt.legend(loc="upper left",prop=my_font)
26
27
28
                       plt.xlabel("时间",fontproperties=my_font)
                      plt.ylabel("温度",fontproperties=my_font)
```

散点图的更多应用场景

- 不同条件(维度)之间的内在关联关系
- 观察数据的离散聚合程度

绘制散点图



技术要点:plt.scatter(x.y)

四. 条形图

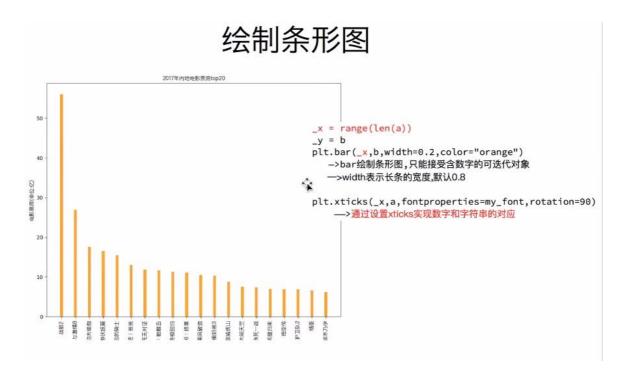
4-1. 单个条形图绘制

假设你获取到了2017年内地电影票房前20的电影(列表a)和电影票房数据(列表b),那么如何更加直观的展示该数据?

a = ["战狼2","速度与激情8","功夫瑜伽","西游伏妖篇","变形金刚5:最后的骑士","摔跤吧!爸爸","加勒比海盗5:死无对证","金刚:骷髅岛","极限特工:终极回归","生化危机6:终章","乘风破浪","神偷奶爸3","智取威虎山","大闹天竺","金刚狼3:殊死一战","蜘蛛侠:英雄归来","悟空传","银河护卫队2","情圣","新木乃伊",]

b=[56.01,26.94,17.53,16.49,15.45,12.96,11.8,11.61,11.28,11.12,10.49,10.3,8.75,7.55,7.32,6.99,6.88,6.86,6.58,6.23] 单位:亿

数据来源: http://58921.com/alltime/2017



```
# coding=utf-8

from matplotlib import pyplot as plt

from matplotlib import font_manager

a = ["战狼2","速度与激情8","功夫瑜伽","西游伏妖篇","变形金刚5:最后的骑士","摔跤吧!爸爸","加勒比海盗5+

b=[56.01,26.94,17.53,16.49,15.45,12.96,11.8,11.61,11.28,11.12,10.49,10.3,8.75,7.55,7.32,6

plt.bar(range(len(a)),b)

plt.show()

plt.show()
```

```
2
                               from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
                               from matplotlib import font_manager
                              my_font = font_manager.FontProperties(fname="/System/Library/Fonts/Hiragino Sans GB.ttc
   5
   6
                             a゠ ["战狼2","速度与激情8","功夫瑜伽","西游伏妖篇","变形金刚5: 最后的骑士","摔跤吧! 爸爸","加勒比海盗
   8
   9
                             b = [56.01, 26.94, 17.53, 16.49, 15.45, 12.96, 11.8, 11.61, 11.28, 11.12, 10.49, 10.3, 8.75, 7.55, 7.32, 10.49, 10.3, 10.49, 10.3, 10.49, 10.3, 10.49, 10.3, 10.49, 10.3, 10.49, 10.3, 10.49, 10.3, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 10.49, 
10
12
13
                             plt.figure(figsize=(20,15),dpi=80)
14
15
                              plt.bar(range(len(a)),b,width=0.3)
16
                             #设置字符串到x轴
                             plt.xticks(range(len(a)),a,fontproperties=my_font,rotation=90)
18
19
                             plt.show()
21
```

```
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
                              from matplotlib import font_manager
                              my_font = font_manager.FontProperties(fname="/System/Library/Fonts/Hiragino Sans GB.ttc")
                              a = ["战狼2","速度与激情8","功夫瑜伽","西游伏妖篇","变形金刚5:最后的骑士","摔跤吧!爸爸","加勒比海盗5:死无对证",
                              \textbf{b} = [56.01, 26.94, 17.53, 16.49, 15.45, 12.96, 11.8, 11.61, 11.28, 11.12, 10.49, 10.3, 8.75, 7.55, 7.32, 6.99, 6.88, 6.88, 6.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 10.89, 1
 10
                              plt.figure(figsize=(20,8),dpi=80)
15
                              plt.barh(range(len(a)),b,height=0.3,color="orange")
16
                              plt.yticks(range(len(a)),a,fontproperties=my_font)
 19
                              plt.grid(alpha=0.3)
20
21
22
                              plt.show()
23
```

4-2. 多个条形图绘制

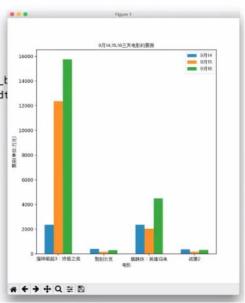
假设你知道了列表a中电影分别在2017-09-14(b_14), 2017-09-15(b_15), 2017-09-16(b_16)三天的票房,为了展示列表中电影本身的票房以及同其他电影的数据对比情况,应该如何更加直观的呈现该数据?

a=["猩球崛起3: 终极之战","敦刻尔克","蜘蛛侠: 英雄归来","战狼2"]

b_16 = [15746,312,4497,319] b_15 = [12357,156,2045,168] b_14 = [2358,399,2358,362]

数据来源: http://www.cbooo.cn/movieday

绘制条形图



条形图的更多应用场景

- 数量统计
- 频率统计(市场饱和度)

五. 绘制直方图

5-1. 常见首方图

假设你获取了250部电影的时长(列表a中),希望统计出这些电影时长的分布状态(比如时长为100分钟到120分钟电影的数量,出现的频率)等信息,你应该如何呈现这些数据?

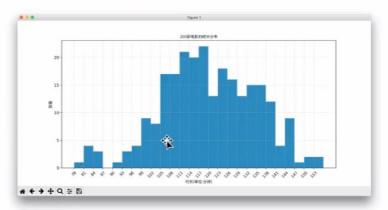
 $a = \begin{bmatrix} 131, 98, 125, 131, 124, 139, 131, 117, 128, 108, 135, 138, 131, 102, 107, 114, 119, 128, 121, 142, 127, 130, 124, 101, 110, 116, 117, 110, 128, 128, 115, 99, 136, 126, 134, 95, 138, 117, 111,78, 132, 124, 113, 150, 110, 117, 86, 95, 144, 105, 126, 130, 126, 130, 126, 116, 123, 106, 112, 138, 123, 86, 101, 99, 136, 123, 117, 119, 105, 137, 123, 128, 125, 104, 109, 134, 125, 127, 105, 120, 107, 129, 116, 108, 132, 103, 136, 118, 102, 120, 114, 105, 115, 136, 118, 121, 112, 139, 125, 138, 109, 132, 134, 156, 106, 117, 127, 144, 139, 139, 119, 140, 83, 110, 102, 123, 107, 143, 115, 136, 118, 139, 123, 112, 118, 125, 109, 119, 133, 112, 114, 122, 109, 106, 123, 116, 131, 127, 115, 118, 112, 135, 115, 146, 137, 116, 103, 144, 83, 123, 111, 110, 111, 100, 154, 136, 100, 118, 119, 133, 134, 106, 129, 126, 110, 111, 109, 141, 120, 117, 106, 149, 122, 122, 122, 110, 118, 127, 121, 114, 125, 126, 114, 140, 103, 130, 141, 117, 106, 114, 121, 114, 133, 137, 92, 121, 112, 146, 97, 137, 105, 98, 117, 112, 81, 97, 139, 113, 134, 106, 144, 110, 137, 137, 111, 104, 117, 100, 111, 101, 110, 105, 129, 137, 112, 120, 113, 133, 112, 83, 94, 146, 133, 101, 131, 116, 111, 84, 137, 115, 122, 106, 144, 109, 123, 116, 111, 111, 133, 150]$

```
# coding=utf-8
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
from matplotlib import font_manager

a=[131, 98, 125, 131, 124, 139, 131, 117, 128, 108, 135, 138, 131, 102, 107, 114, 119, 128, 121, 14]

plt.hist(a,20)
plt.show()
```

绘制直方图



bin_width = 3 #设置组距为3

把数据分为多少组进行统计???

组数要适当,太少会有较大的统计误差,大多 规律不明显

组数:将数据分组,当数据在100个以内时, 按数据多少常分5-12组。

组距:指每个小组的两个端点的距离,

组数= 极差 max(a)-min(a) bln width

num_bins = int((max(a)-min(a))/bin_width) #分为多少组
plt.hist(a, num_bins)
—>传入需要统计的数据,以及组数即可
#plt.hist(a, [min(a)+i*bin_width for i in range(num_bins)])

→可以传入一个列表,长度为组数,值为分组依据,当组距不均匀的时候使用 # plt.hist(a, num_bins, normed=1)

->normed:bool 是否绘制频率分布直方图,默认为频数直方图

plt.xticks(list(range(min(a),max(a)))[::bin_width],rotation=45) plt.grid(True, linestyle = "-.",alpha=0.5) #显示网格,alpha为透明度

```
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
4
     d = 3 #组距
    num_bins = (max(a)-min(a))//d
     print(max(a), min(a), max(a) - min(a))
11
    print(num_bins)
12
13
14
15
    plt.figure(figsize=(20,8),dpi=80)
     plt.hist(a,num_bins,normed=True)
16
17
18
    plt.xticks(range(min(a), max(a)+d,d))
19
20
21
    plt.grid()
22
23
     plt.show()
```

5-2. 特殊直方图

那么问题来了

在美国2004年人口普查发现有124 million的人在离家相对较远的地方工作。根据他们从家到上班地点所需要的时间,通过抽样统计(最后一列)出了下表的数据,这些数据能够绘制成直方图么?

Data by absolute numbers

Interval	Width	Quantity	Quantity/width
0	5	4180	836
5	5	13687	2737
10	5	18618	3723
15	5	19634	3926
20	5	17981	3596
25	5	7190	1438
30	5	16369	3273
35	5	3212	642
40	5	4122	824
45	15	9200	613
60	30	6461	215
90	60	3435	57

$$\begin{split} & \text{interval} = [0.5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 60, 90] \\ & \text{width} = [5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 15, 30, 60] \\ & \text{quantity} = [836, 2737, 3723, 3926, 3596, 1438, 3273, 642, 824, 613, 215, 47] \end{split}$$

数据来源:https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Histogram 普查报告地址:https://www.census.gov/prod/2004pubs/c2kbr-33.pdf

绘制直方图

前面的问题问的是什么呢? 问的是:哪些数据能够绘制直方图

前面的问题中给出的数据都是统计之后的数据, 所以为了达到直方图的效果,需要绘制条形图

所以:一般来说能够使用plt.hist方法的的是那些没有统计过的数据

```
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
      interval = [0,5,10,15,20,25,30,35,40,45,60,90]
      width = [5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,15,30,60]
      quantity = [836,2737,3723,3926,3596,1438,3273,642,824,613,215,47]
10
      print(len(interval),len(width),len(quantity))
13
      plt.figure(figsize=(20,8),dpi=80)
14
      plt.bar(range(12),quantity,width=1)
18
      _x = [i-0.5 for i in range(13)]
      _xtick_labels = interval+[150]
      plt.xticks(_x,_xtick_labels)
      plt.grid()
      plt.show()
```

直方图更多应用场景

- 用户的年龄分布状态
- 一段时间内用户点击次数的分布状态
- 用户活跃时间的分布状态

六. Matplotlib 拓展知识

6-1. Matplotlib 常见问题总结

- 1. 应该选择那种图形来呈现数据
- matplotlib.plot(x,y)
- 3. matplotlib.bar(x,y)
- 4. matplotlib.scatter(x,y)
- matplotlib.hist(data,bins,normed)
- 6. xticks和yticks的设置
- 7. label和titile.grid的设置
- 8. 绘图的大小和保存图片

6-2. Matplotlib 使用的流程总结

- 1. 明确问题
- 2. 选择图形的呈现方式
- 3. 准备数据
- 4. 绘图和图形完善

6-3. Matplotlib 更多绘图样式

matplotlib支持的图形是非常多的,如果有其他的需求,我们可以查看一下url地址:

http://matplotlib.org/gallery/index.html

6-4. 更多的绘图工具

- 1). 百度的 echart
- 2). Plotly 模块

plotly: 可视化工具中的github,相比于matplotlib更加简单,图形更加漂亮,同时兼容matplotlib和pandas

使用用法:简单,照着文档写即可

文档地址: https://plot.ly/python/