

实用Python程序设计

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学会程序和算法,走遍天下都不怕!



用matplotlib进行数据展示



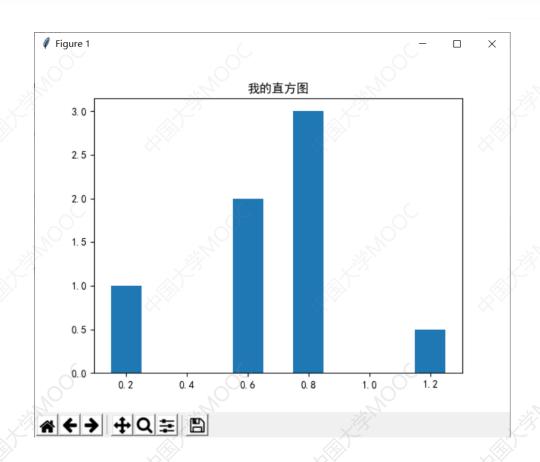
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绘制直方图



瑞士少女峰

绘制基本直方图



绘制基本直方图

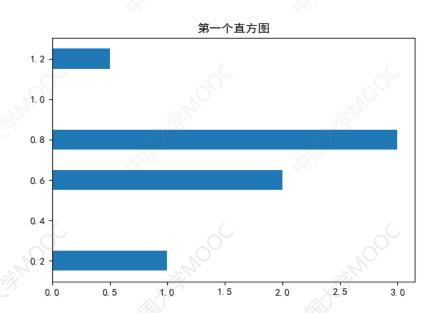
```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt #以后 plt 等价于 matplotlib.pyplot
from matplotlib import rcParams
rcParams['font.family'] = rcParams['font.sans-serif'] = 'SimHei'
#设置中文支持,中文字体为简体黑体
                                       #建图,获取子图对象ax
ax = plt.figure().add subplot()
ax.bar(x = (0.2, 0.6, 0.8, 1.2), height = (1, 2, 3, 0.5), width = 0.1)
#x表示4个柱子中心横坐标分别是0.2,0.6,0.8,1
#height表示4个柱子高度分别是1,2,3,0.5
#width表示柱子宽度0.1
ax.set title ('我的直方图')
                                       #设置标题
                                       #显示绘图结果
plt.show()
```

绘制横向直方图

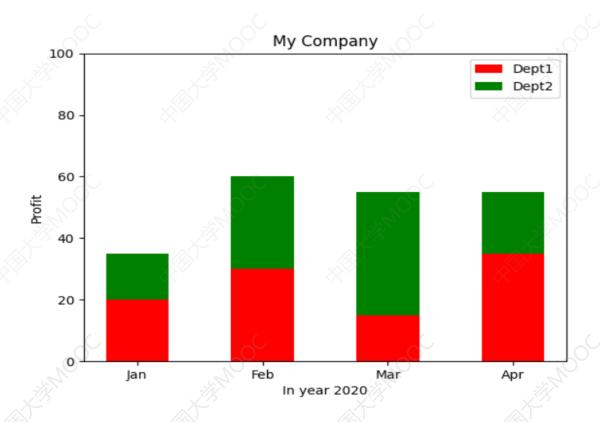
纵向

ax.bar(x = (0.2, 0.6, 0.8, 1.2), height = (1, 2, 3, 0.5), width = 0.1) 横向

ax.barh(y = (0.2, 0.6, 0.8, 1.2), width = (1, 2, 3, 0.5), height = 0.1)



绘制堆叠直方图



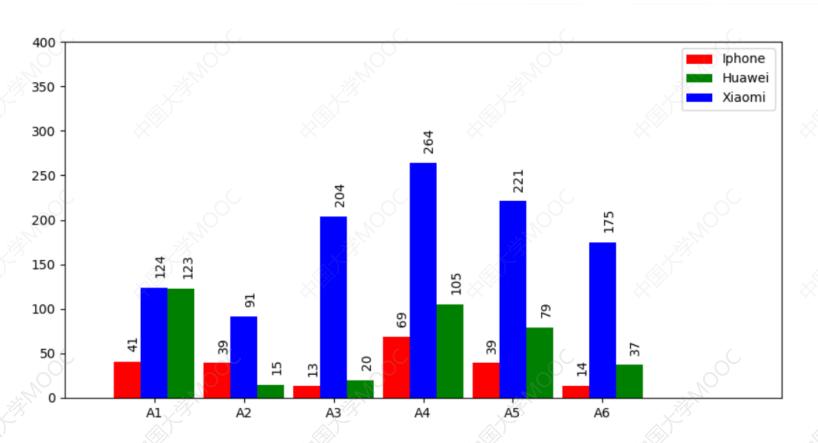
绘制堆叠直方图

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
ax = plt.figure().add subplot()
labels = ['Jan', 'Feb', 'Mar', 'Apr']
                                #Dept1的数据
num1 = [20, 30, 15, 35]
                               #Dept2的数据
num2 = [15, 30, 40, 20]
                                #x轴刻度位置
cordx = range(len(num1))
rects1 = ax.bar(x = cordx, height=num1, width=0.5, color='red',
               label="Dept1")
rects2 = ax.bar(x = cordx, height=num2, width=0.5, color='green',
               label="Dept2", bottom=num1)
                         #y轴坐标范围
ax.set_ylim(0, 100)
ax.set ylabel("Profit") #y轴含义(标签)
                         #设置×轴刻度位置
ax.set xticks(cordx)
ax.set xticklabels(labels) #设置x轴刻度下方文字
```

绘制堆叠直方图

```
ax.set_xlabel("In year 2020") #x轴含义(标签)
ax.set_title("My Company")
ax.legend() #在右上角显示图例说明
plt.show()
```

绘制对比直方图(有多组数据)



绘制对比直方图(有多组数据)

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
ax = plt.figure(figsize=(10,5)).add subplot()#建图, 获取子图对象ax
ax.set_ylim(0,400) #指定y轴坐标范围
ax.set xlim(0,80) #指定x轴坐标范围
#以下是3组直方图的数据
x1 = [7, 17, 27, 37, 47, 57] #第一组直方图每个柱子中心点的横坐标
x2 = [13, 23, 33, 43, 53, 63] #第二组直方图每个柱子中心点的横坐标
x3 = [10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60]
y1 = [41, 39, 13, 69, 39, 14] #第一组直方图每个柱子的高度
y2 = [123, 15, 20, 105, 79, 37] #第二组直方图每个柱子的高度
y3 = [124, 91, 204, 264, 221, 175]
rects1 = ax.bar(x1, y1, facecolor='red', width=3, label = 'Iphone')
rects2 = ax.bar(x2, y2, facecolor='green', width=3, label = 'Huawei')
rects3 = ax.bar(x3, y3, facecolor='blue', width=3, label = 'Xiaomi')
```

绘制对比直方图(有多组数据)

```
#x轴在x3中的各坐标点下面加刻度
ax.set xticks(x3)
ax.set xticklabels(('A1','A2','A3','A4','A5','A6'))
#指定×轴上每一刻度下方的文字
                            #显示右上角三组图的说明
ax.legend()
                            #在rects的每个柱子顶端标注数值
def label(ax,rects):
       for rect in rects:
           height = rect.get height()
           ax.text(rect.get x() + rect.get width()/2,
              height+14, str(height),rotation=90) #文字旋转90度
label(ax,rects1)
label(ax,rects2)
label(ax,rects3)
plt.show()
```



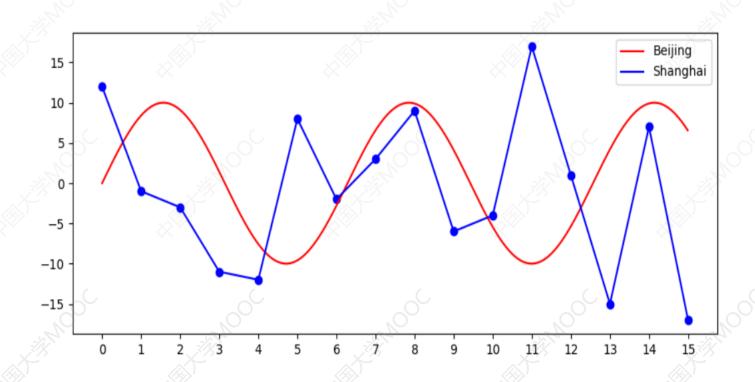
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绘制散点、折线图



瑞士少女峰

绘制折线图和散点图



绘制折线和散点图

```
import math,random
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
def drawPlot(ax):
      xs = [i / 100 for i in range(1500)] #1500个点的横坐标,间隔0.01
      ys = [10*math.sin(x) for x in xs]
       #对应曲线y=10*sin(x)上的1500个点的y坐标
      ax.plot(xs,ys,"red",label = "Beijing") #画曲线y=10*sin(x)
      ys = list(range(-18,18))
       random.shuffle(ys)
      ax.scatter(range(16), ys[:16], c = "blue") #画散点
       ax.plot(range(16), ys[:16], "blue", label="Shanghai") #画折线
                                  #显示右上角的各条折线说明
      ax.legend()
      ax.set xticks(range(16)) #x轴在坐标0,1...15处加刻度
      ax.set xticklabels(range(16)) #指定x轴每个刻度下方显示的文字
```

绘制折线和散点图

```
ax = plt.figure(figsize=(10, 4),dpi=100).add_subplot() #图像长宽和清晰度
drawPlot(ax)
plt.show()
```



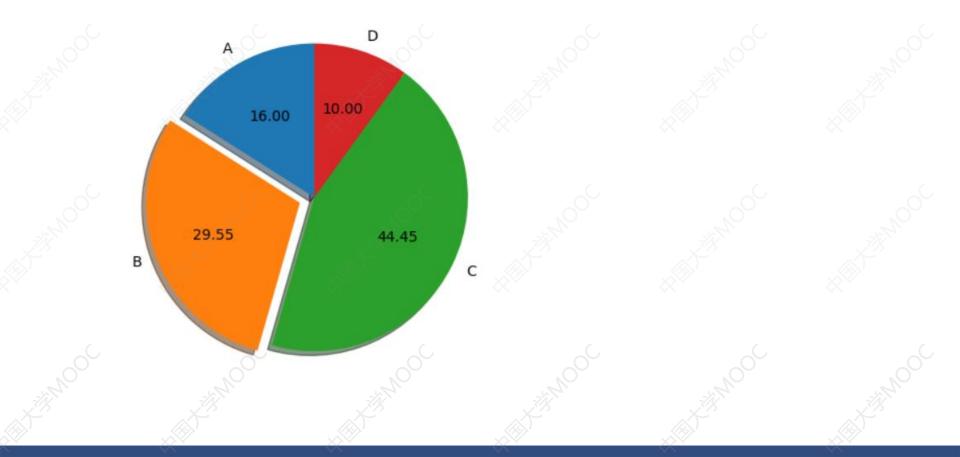
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绘制饼图



瑞士苏黎世湖

绘制饼图



绘制饼图

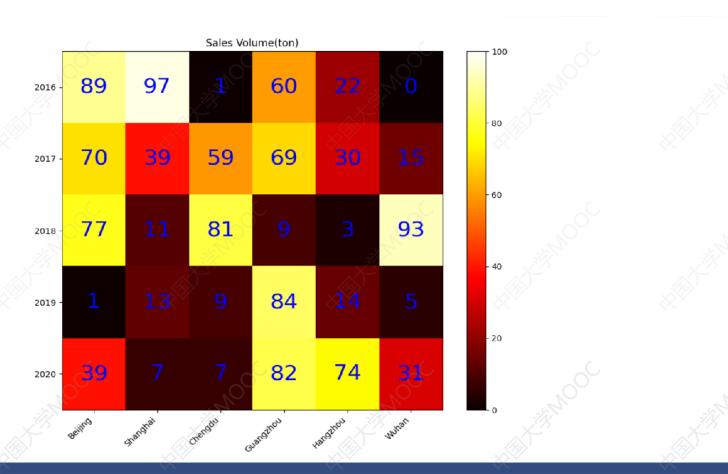
```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
def drawPie(ax):
                                         #四个扇区的标签
      lbs = ('A', 'B', 'C', 'D')
                                        #四个扇区的份额(百分比)
      sectors = [16, 29.55, 44.45, 10]
                                        #四个扇区的突出程度
      expl = [0, 0.1, 0, 0]
      ax.pie(x=sectors, labels=lbs, explode=expl,
             autopct='%.2f', shadow=True, labeldistance=1.1,
              pctdistance = 0.6,startangle = 90)
                                        #饼图标题
      ax.set title("pie sample")
ax = plt.figure().add subplot()
drawPie(ax)
plt.show()
```



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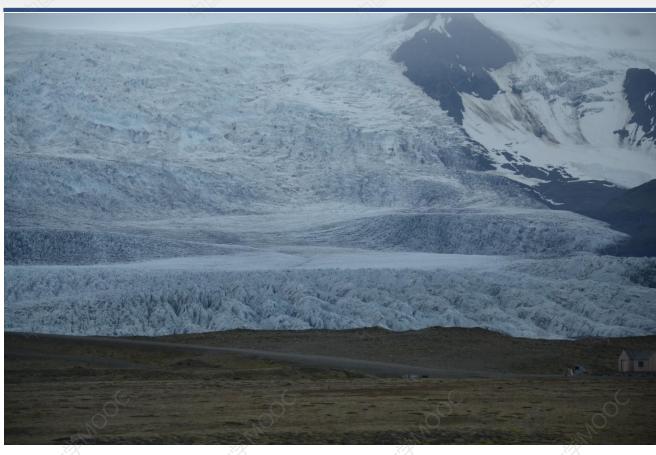
奥地利维也纳美泉宫



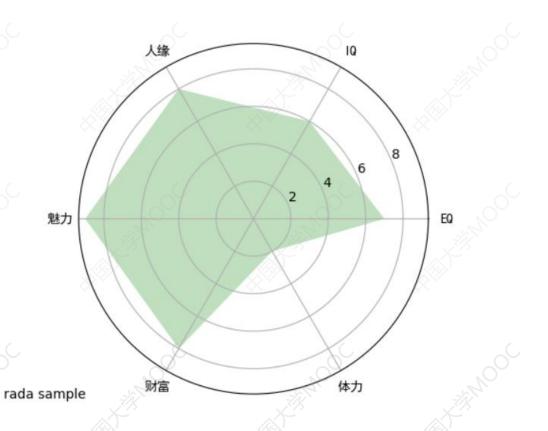
```
import numpy as np
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
data = np.random.randint(0, 100, 30).reshape(5, 6)
#生成一个5行六列,元素[0,100]内的随机矩阵
xlabels = ['Beijing', 'Shanghai', 'Chengdu', 'Guangzhou', 'Hangzhou',
              'Wuhan']
ylabels = ['2016', '2017', '2018', '2019', '2020']
ax = plt.figure(figsize=(10,8)).add subplot()
ax.set yticks(range(len(ylabels))) #y轴在坐标[0,len(ylabels)) 处加刻度
ax.set yticklabels(ylabels) #设置y轴刻度文字
ax.set xticks(range(len(xlabels)))
ax.set xticklabels(xlabels)
heatMp = ax.imshow(data, cmap=plt.cm.hot, aspect='auto',
              vmin = 0, vmax = 100)
```



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冰岛瓦特纳冰川

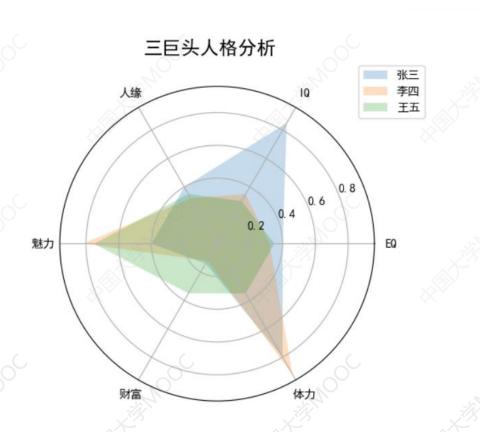


```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
                                #处理汉字用
from matplotlib import rcParams
def drawRadar(ax):
      pi = 3.1415926
      labels = ['EQ','IQ','人缘','魅力','财富','体力'] #6个属性的名称
      attrNum = len(labels) #attrNum是属性种类数,此处等于6
      data = [7,6,8,9,8,2] #六个属性的值
      angles = [2*pi*i/attrNum for i in range(attrNum)]
      #angles是以弧度为单位的6个属性对应的6条半径线的角度
      angles2 = [x * 180/pi for x in angles]
      #angles2是以角度为单位的6个属性对应的半径线的角度
                      #限定半径线上的坐标范围
      ax.set ylim(0, 10)
      ax.set thetagrids(angles2, labels, fontproperties="SimHei")
      #绘制6个属性对应的6条半径
      ax.fill(angles,data,facecolor= 'g',alpha=0.25) #填充,alpha:透明度
```

```
rcParams['font.family'] = rcParams['font.sans-serif'] = 'SimHei'
#处理汉字

ax = plt.figure().add_subplot(projection = "polar") #生成极坐标形式子图
drawRadar(ax)
plt.show()
```

绘制多层雷达图



绘制多层雷达图

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from matplotlib import rcParams
rcParams['font.family'] = rcParams['font.sans-serif'] = 'SimHei'
pi = 3.1415926
labels = ['EQ','IQ','人缘','魅力','财富','体力'] #6个属性的名称
attrNum = len(labels)
names = ('张三','李四','王五')
data = [[0.40, 0.32, 0.35], [0.85, 0.35, 0.30],
        [0.40, 0.32, 0.35], [0.40, 0.82, 0.75],
        [0.14,0.12,0.35], [0.80,0.92,0.35]] #三个人的数据
angles = [2*pi*i/attrNum for i in range(attrNum)]
angles2 = [x * 180/pi for x in angles]
ax = plt.figure().add subplot(projection = "polar")
ax.fill(angles,data,alpha= 0.25)
```

绘制多层雷达图

```
ax.set_thetagrids(angles2,labels)
ax.set_title('三巨头人格分析',y = 1.05) #y指明标题垂直位置
ax.legend(names,loc=(0.95,0.9)) #画出右上角不同人的颜色说明
plt.show()
```



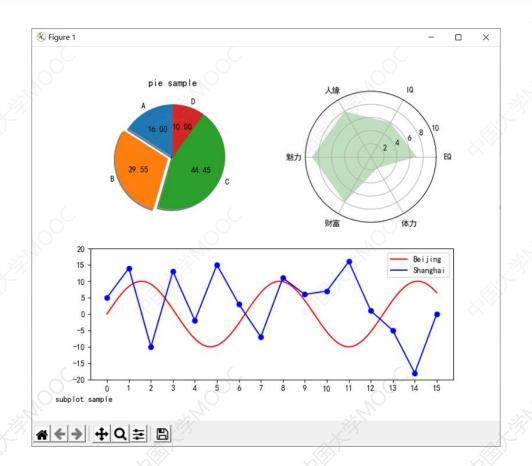
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多子图绘制



冰岛杰古沙龙冰河湖

一个窗口绘制多幅图



一个窗口绘制多幅图

#程序中的import、汉字处理及drawRadar、drawPie、drawPlot函数略,见前面程序

```
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(8,8))
ax = fig.add_subplot(2,2,1) #窗口分割成2*2, 取位于第1个方格的子图
drawPie(ax)
ax = fig.add subplot(2,2,2,projection = "polar")
drawRadar(ax)
ax = plt.subplot2grid((2, 2), (1, 0), colspan=2)
#或写成: ax = fig.add subplot(2,1,2)
drawPlot(ax)
plt.figtext(0.05,0.05,'subplot sample') #显示左下角的图像标题
plt.show()
```