FINANCIAL DATA VISUALIZATION



Outline

- 1. Introduction to matplotlib
- 2. Plot prices and volumes
- 3. Plot candlesticks

1 Introduction to matplotlib

Matplotlib has two interfaces.

Object-oriented (OO) interface :

utilize an instance of axes. Axes in order to render visualizations on an instance of figure. Figure.

```
fig = plt.figure()
ax = fig.add_subplot(1,1,1)
ax.plot(x, y)
```

1. Introduction to matplotlib

Matplotlib has two interfaces.

pyplot interface :

✓ based on MATLAB and uses based interface.

x = np.linspace(0, 2, 100) plt.plot(x, x, label='linear') plt.plot(x, x**2, label='quadratic') plt.plot(x, x**3, label='cubic') plt.xlabel('x label') plt.ylabel('y label')

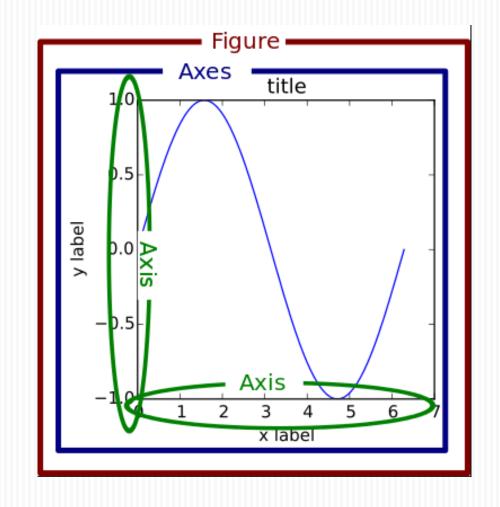
plt.show()

iction olotlib

- ✓ encapsulated in the pyplot mediatele plot me
- ✓ Everything is done with plt.** plt.legend()

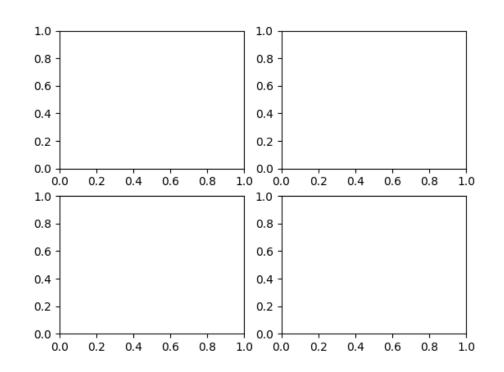
• The Figure is the final image that may contain 1 or more Axes.

•The Axes represent an individual plot (don't confuse this with the word "axis", which refers to the x/y axis of a plot).



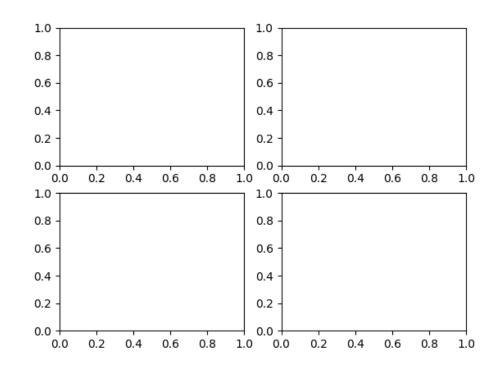
•The Figure: The whole figure.

- ✓ Creates one or more Axes or Sub instances
- ✓ keeps track of all the child Axes.



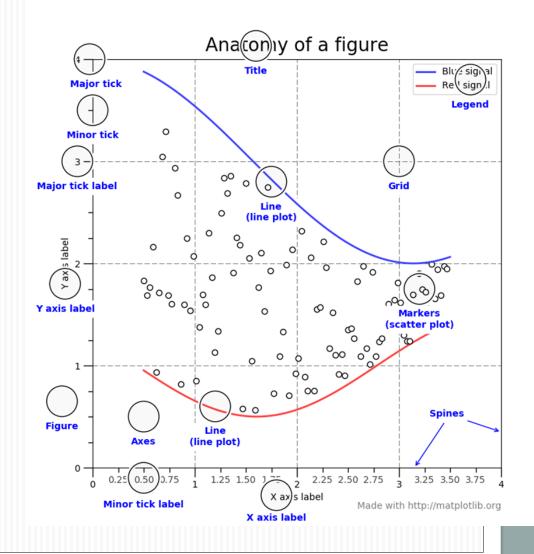
•The Axes:

• It is the region of the image with the data space.



The Axis

- They take care of setting the graph limits
- generating the ticks (the marks on the axis)
- and tick labels (strings labeling the ticks).



Everything in your plot is an Artist

- Every single component in a figure is an Artist object
- There are two types of Artists: primitives and containers.
- ✓ The primitives represent
 the standard graphical objects we want to paint onto
 our canvas: Line2D, Rectangle, Text, AxesImage,
 etc.,

1. Introduction to matplotlib

✓ The containers are places to put them (Axis, Axes and Figure).

