Introduction to Computer Programming

Week 9.1: Matplotlib - Plotting



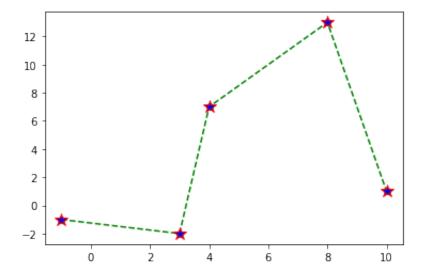
In-class Demos

In [5]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline
import numpy as np

Example 1: Use the format string to change the appearance of the plot of f against x.

In [8]: x = [-1, 3, 4, 8, 10]f = [-1, -2, 7, 13, 1]

```
In [9]: plt.plot(x, f, '--og')
    #plt.plot(x, f, 'k.')
    #plt.plot(x, f, 'ro')
    plt.plot(x, f, 'r*', markerfacecolor='blue', markersize=12)
    plt.show()
```



Example 2:

Display:

- the bar chart of the students in each group
- the histogram of the frequency distribution of z

as two subplots on the same figure.

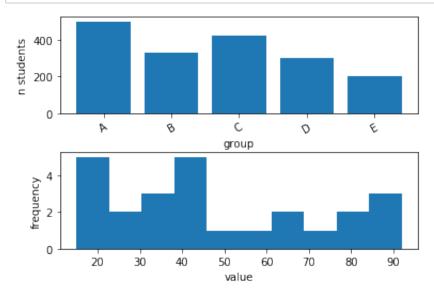
subplots_adjust can be used to adjust the spacing between plots

https://matplotlib.org/stable/api/ as gen/matplotlib.pyplot.subplots_adjust.html

(https://matplotlib.org/stable/api/ as gen/matplotlib.pyplot.subplots_adjust.html)

```
In [10]: #sample data
groups = ('A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E')
num_students = (500, 332, 425, 300, 200)
z = np.random.randint(low=0, high=100, size=25)
```

```
In [11]:
         plt.subplot(211)
                                                 # 2 rows, 1 column, index 1
                                                 # array with element for each
         x_pos = np.arange(len(groups))
         plt.bar(x_pos, num_students)
                                                 # bar chart
         plt.xticks(x_pos, groups, rotation=30) # replace labels
         plt.xlabel('group')
         plt.ylabel('n students')
         plt.subplot(212)
                                                 # 2 rows, 1 column, index 2
         plt.hist(z, bins=10)
                                                 # histogram of data and bins
         plt.xlabel('value')
         plt.ylabel('frequency')
         plt.subplots_adjust(hspace = 0.4) # adjust spacing
         plt.show()
```



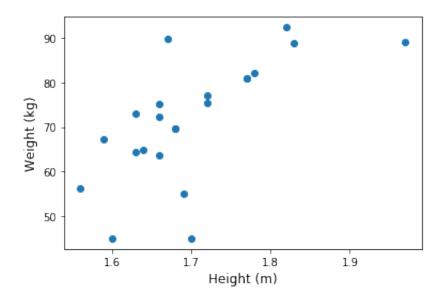
```
[[ 1.82 92.4 ]
[ 1.77 80.9 ]]
```

```
In [18]: # Plot column 1 against column 0
plt.plot(students[:, 0], students[:, 1], 'o')

# change colour
# plt.plot(students[:, 0], students[:, 1], 'ko', markerfacecolor='red'

# Axes labels
plt.xlabel('Height (m)')
plt.ylabel('Weight (kg)')
```

Out[18]: Text(0, 0.5, 'Weight (kg)')



Example 4: (Extra)

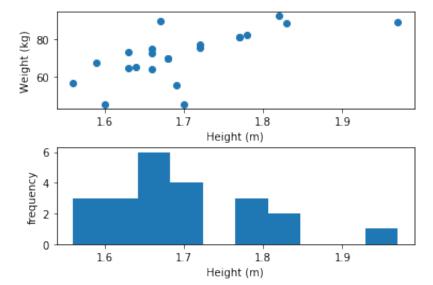
Import height and weight data from sample_data/sample_student_data.txt.

Display the plots:

- scatter graph of height(horizontal axis) vs weight (vertical axis)
- frequency distribution of the height of each student

as two subplots of the same figure.

Format the subplots so that they share the same x axis lables(s).

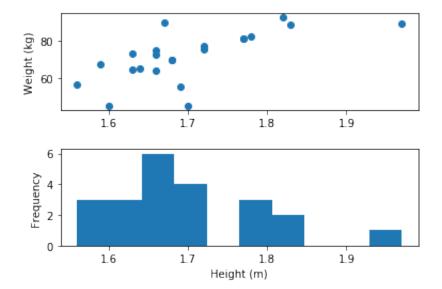


```
In [20]: fig, ax = plt.subplots(nrows=2) # 2 rows, 1 column
#fig, ax = plt.subplots(nrows=2, sharex=True) # 2 rows, 1 column
#fig, ax = plt.subplots(2,1) # 2 rows, 1 column
height = students[:, 3].astype(float)
weight = students[:, 4].astype(float)
ax[0].plot(height, weight, 'o') # 1st row
ax[0].set(ylabel="Weight (kg)")

ax[1].hist(height, bins=10)
ax[1].set(xlabel="Height (m)",ylabel="Frequency")

plt.subplots_adjust(hspace = 0.4) # the amount of height reserved for
fig.show()
```

/Users/hp12384/opt/anaconda3/lib/python3.7/site-packages/ipykernel_la uncher.py:19: UserWarning: Matplotlib is currently using module://ipykernel.pylab.backend_inline, which is a non-GUI backend, so cannot show the figure.



https://matplotlib.org/3.1.1/gallery/subplots_axes_and_figures/subplots_demo.html (https://matplotlib.org/3.1.1/gallery/subplots_axes_and_figures/subplots_demo.html)

```
In []:
In []:
```

In []:	