

API

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The diagram illustrates the bounding box and alignment of the text "Matplotlib". The text is centered horizontally. The bounding box is defined by the left, center, and right edges. The vertical alignment is defined by the top, center, baseline, and bottom edges. The origin (0,0) is at the bottom-left corner of the bounding box. The top-right corner is labeled (1,1).

API

The quick brown fox	xx-large (1.73)
The quick brown fox	x-large (1.44)
The quick brown fox	large (1.20)
The quick brown fox	medium (1.00)
The quick brown fox	small (0.83)
The quick brown fox	x-small (0.69)
The quick brown fox	xx-small (0.58)
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog	black (900)
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog	bold (700)
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog	serifbold (600)
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog	normal (400)
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog	ultralight (100)
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog	monospace
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog	serif
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog	sans
<i>The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog</i>	curative
<i>The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog</i>	italic
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog	normal
THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPS OVER THE LAZY DOG	small-caps

Color names

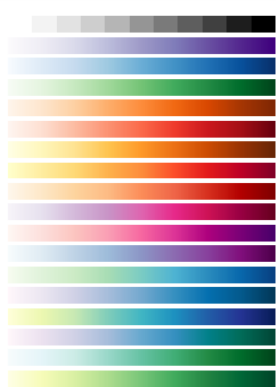
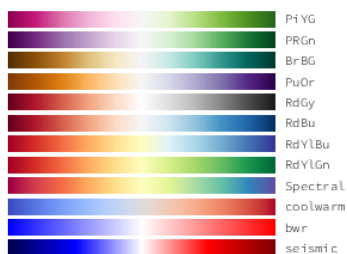
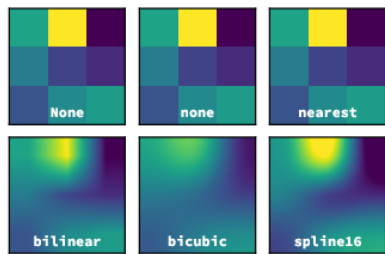
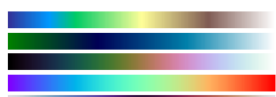


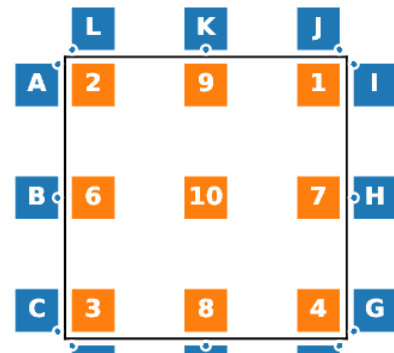
Image interpolation

Image interpolation API

catrom gaussian besse1



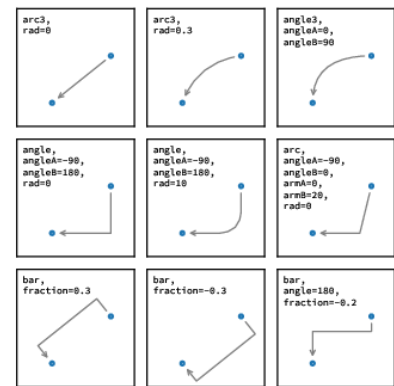
API



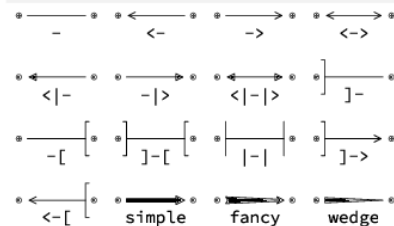
2: upper left	9: upper center	1: upper right
6: center left	10: center	7: center right
3: lower left	8: lower center	4: lower right

A: upper right / $(-0.1, 0.9)$	B: center right / $(-0.1, 0.5)$
C: lower right / $(-0.1, 0.1)$	D: upper left / $(0.1, -0.1)$
E: upper center / $(0.5, -0.1)$	F: upper left / $(0.9, -0.1)$
G: lower left / $(1.1, 0.1)$	H: center left / $(1.1, 0.5)$
I: upper left / $(1.1, 0.9)$	J: lower right / $(0.9, 1.1)$
K: lower center / $(0.5, 1.1)$	L: lower left / $(0.1, 1.1)$

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```

... resize a figure?
    → fig.set_size_inches(w, h)
... save a figure?
    → fig.savefig("figure.pdf")
... save a transparent figure?
    → fig.savefig("figure.pdf", transparent=True)
... clear a figure/an axes?
    → fig.clear() → ax.clear()
... close all figures?
    → plt.close("all")
... remove ticks?
    → ax.set_[xy]ticks(())
... remove tick labels?
    → ax.set_[xy]ticklabels(())
... rotate tick labels?
    → ax.tick_params(axis="x", rotation=90)
... hide top spine?
    → ax.spines['top'].set_visible(False)
... hide legend border?
    → ax.legend(frameon=False)
... show error as shaded region?
    → ax.fill_between(X, Y+error, Y-error)
... draw a rectangle?
    → ax.add_patch(plt.Rectangle((0, 0), 1, 1))
... draw a vertical line?
    → ax.axvline(x=0.5)
... draw outside frame?
    → ax.plot(..., clip_on=False)
... use transparency?
    → ax.plot(..., alpha=0.25)
... convert an RGB image into a gray image?
    → gray = 0.2989*R + 0.5870*G + 0.1140*B
... set figure background color?
    → fig.patch.set_facecolor("grey")
... get a reversed colormap?
    → plt.get_cmap("viridis_r")
... get a discrete colormap?
    → plt.get_cmap("viridis", 10)
... show a figure for one second?
    → fig.show(block=False), time.sleep(1)

```

<code>scatter(X, Y)</code>	slow
<code>plot(X, Y, marker="o", ls="")</code>	fast
<code>for i in range(n): plot(X[i])</code>	slow
<code>plot(sum([x+[None] for x in X], []))</code>	fast
<code>cla(), imshow(w), canvas.draw()</code>	slow
<code>im.set_data(w), canvas.draw()</code>	fast

- Seaborn: Statistical data visualization
- Cartopy: Geospatial data processing
- yt: Volumetric data visualization
- mpld3: Bringing Matplotlib to the browser
- Datashader: Large data processing pipeline
- plotnine: A grammar of graphics for Python

Matplotlib Cheatsheets
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NUMFOCUS
OPEN CODE. BETTER SCIENCE.

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog

normal



twilight

mitchell

sinc

lanczos