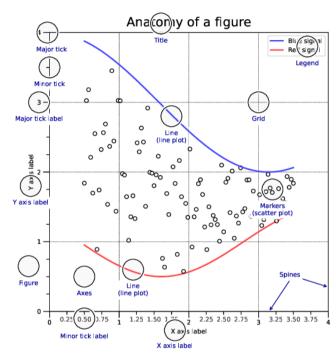
# Matplotlib for intermediate users

A matplotlib figure is composed of a hierarchy of elements that forms the actual figure. Each element can be modified.



# Figure, axes & spines



## Ticks & labels

```
from mpl.ticker import MultipleLocator as ML from mpl.ticker import ScalarFormatter as SF ax.xaxis.set_minor_locator(ML(0.2)) ax.xaxis.set_minor_formatter(SF()) ax.tick_params(axis='x',which='minor',rotation=90)
```

## Lines & markers

```
X = np.linspace(0.1, 10*np.pi, 1000)
Y = np.sin(X)
ax.plot(X, Y, "C1o:", markevery=25, mec="1.0")
```

# **Scales & projections**

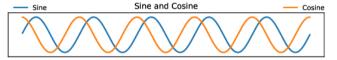
fig, ax = plt.subplots()

```
ax.set_xscale("log")
ax.plot(X, Y, "C1o-", markevery=25, mec="1.0")
```

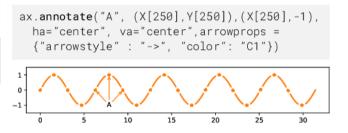
## **Text & ornaments**

```
ax.fill_betweenx([-1,1],[0],[2*np.pi])
ax.text(0, -1, r" Period $\Phi$")
```

# Legend

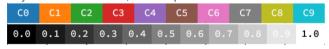


## Annotation



## Colors

Any color can be used, but Matplotlib offers sets of colors:



## Size & DPI

Consider a square figure to be included in a two-columns A4 paper with 2cm margins on each side and a column separation of 1cm. The width of a figure is (21 - 2\*2 - 1)/2 = 8cm. One inch being 2.54cm, figure size should be  $3.15 \times 3.15$  in.

```
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(3.15,3.15), dpi=50)
plt.savefig("figure.pdf", dpi=600)
```

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