





## 本周实验内容



- Matplotlib进阶教学
- 自由探索Matplotlib的其他功能(大部分同学)
- 继续配置Python开发环境(个别同学)

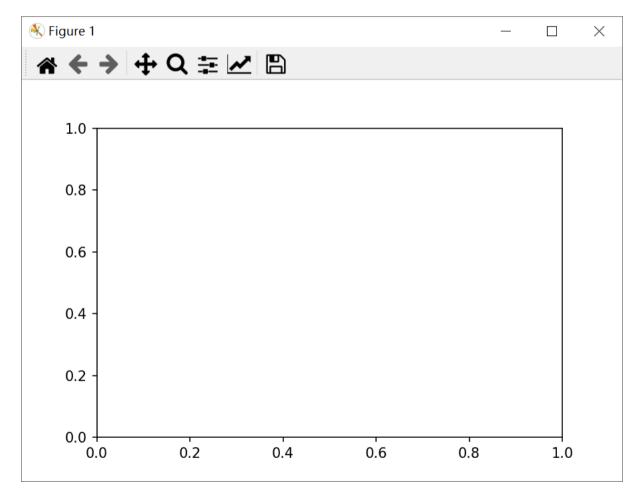




・ 第一步: 使用plt.subplots()创建画布和图

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
# fig是画布, ax是图
# 参数figsize用于固定图的比例
fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(6,4))
plt.show()
```

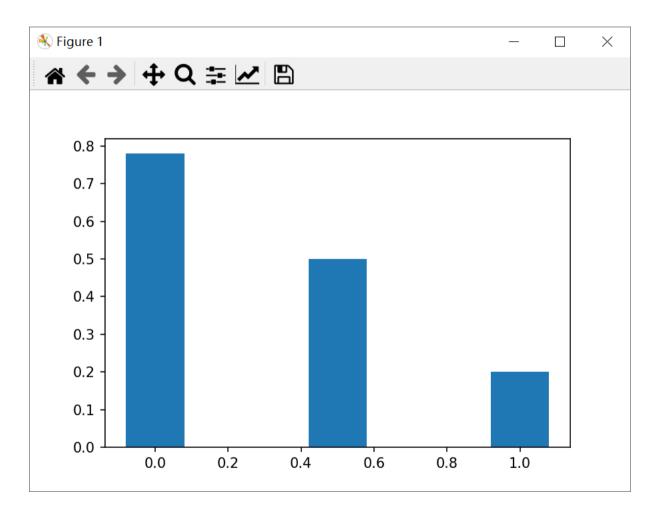






• 第二步:绘制柱状图 (一组数据)

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np # 导入numpy库
fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(6, 4))
# 3个数据(基准算法的准确度)
acc one = [0.78, 0.5, 0.2]
width = 0.16 # 柱子的宽度
# 柱子的x坐标
x = [0.5 * i for i in range(3)]
x = np.array(x) # 将列表转换为<math>numpy数组
# 绘制柱状图
ax.bar(x, acc one, width)
plt.show()
```

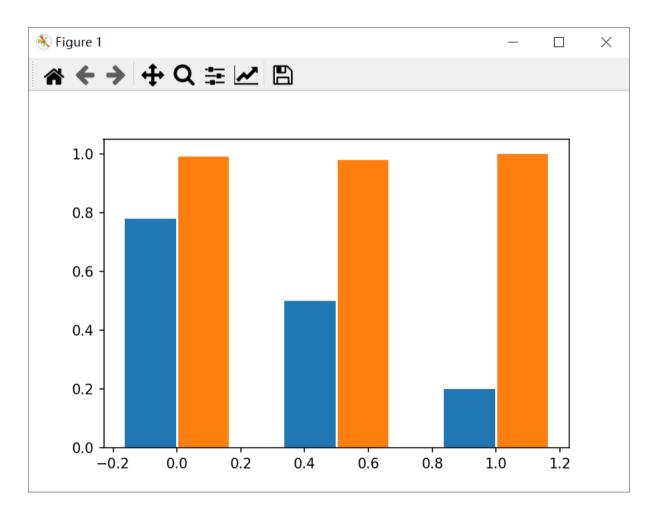






• 第二步:绘制柱状图 (两组数据)

```
acc one = [0.78, 0.5, 0.2]
# 第2组数据(你提出的算法的准确度)
acc two = [0.99, 0.98, 1]
width = 0.16
x = [0.5 * i for i in range(3)]
x = np.array(x)
# 第1组柱子向左移动自身宽度的一半
ax.bar(x - width / 2 - 0.003, acc one, width)
# 第2组柱子向右移动自身宽度的一半
ax.bar(x + width / 2 + 0.003, acc_two, width)
```







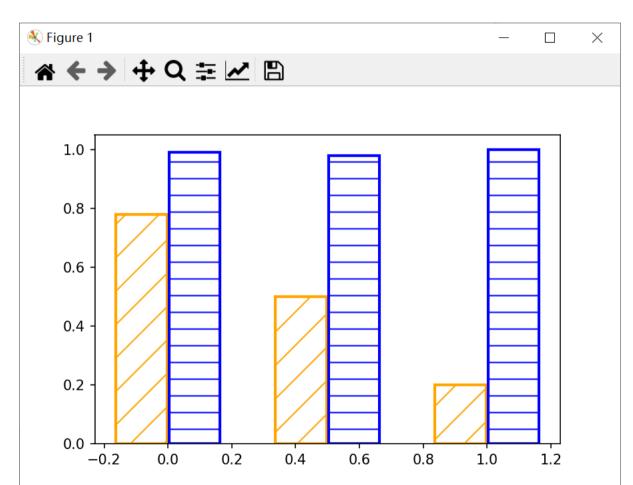
- 第二步: 绘制柱状图 (修改柱状图的样式)
- ✓ 为什么要修改为这种样式: 某些审稿人可能将论文打印出来看纸质版,

#### 黑白打印无法区分颜色

- ✓ edgecolor (柱子边框颜色), color (填充颜色)
- ✓ hatch (填充样式) , linewidth (柱子边框粗细)

```
ax.bar(x - width / 2 - 0.003, acc one,
width, edgecolor='orange', color='None',
hatch='/', linewidth=2, label='Baseline')
```

ax.bar(x + width / 2 + 0.003, acc two,width, edgecolor='blue', color='None', hatch='-', linewidth=2, label='Proposed')





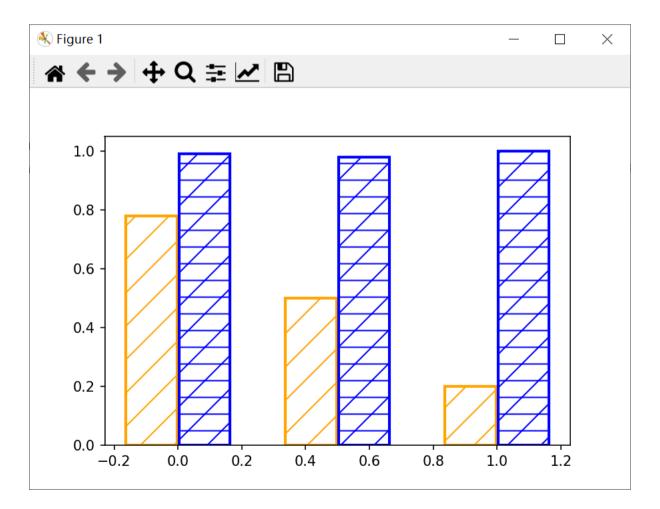


#### ・ 第三步: 添加亿点点细节 (添加图例)

#### 可传给hatch的字符串(可以组合):

- / diagonal hatching
- \ back diagonal
- vertical
- - horizontal
- + crossed
- x crossed diagonal
- o small circle
- O large circle
- . dots
- \* stars

#### 蓝色的柱子: hatch='-/',







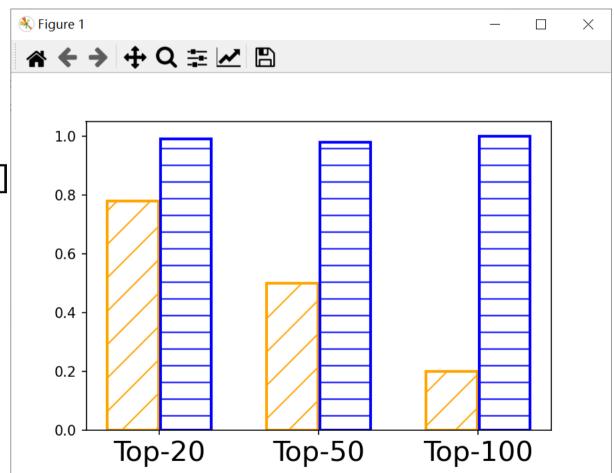
· 第三步:添加亿点点细节(设置x轴的标签)

#### # 设置x轴的刻度

```
x = [0.5 * i for i in range(3)]
ax.xaxis.set_ticks(x)
```

#### # 将刻度处的数字替换成label

```
x_label = ['Top-20', 'Top-50', 'Top-100']
ax.set_xticklabels(x_label, fontsize=20)
```

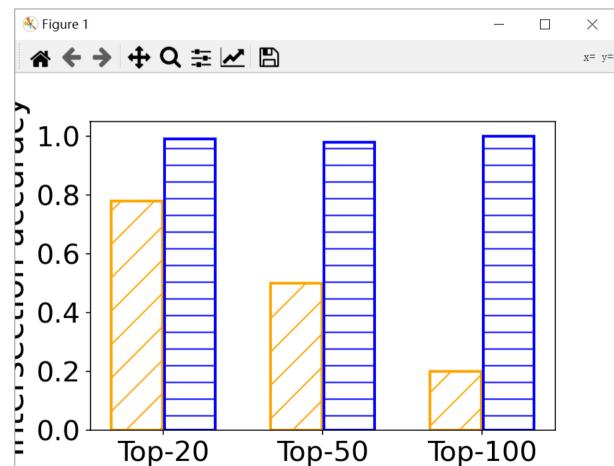






第三步:添加亿点点细节(y轴的刻度标签及字体大小、y轴的意义)

```
y = [0.2 * i for i in range(6)]
ax.yaxis.set ticks(y)
# 只保留1位小数
y = map(lambda i: round(i, 1), y)
# 将数组中的浮点数转换为字符串
y label = map(str, y)
# 设置y轴刻度的标签和字体大小
ax.set_yticklabels(y label, fontsize=20)
ax.set ylabel('Intersection accuracy',
fontsize=24)
```



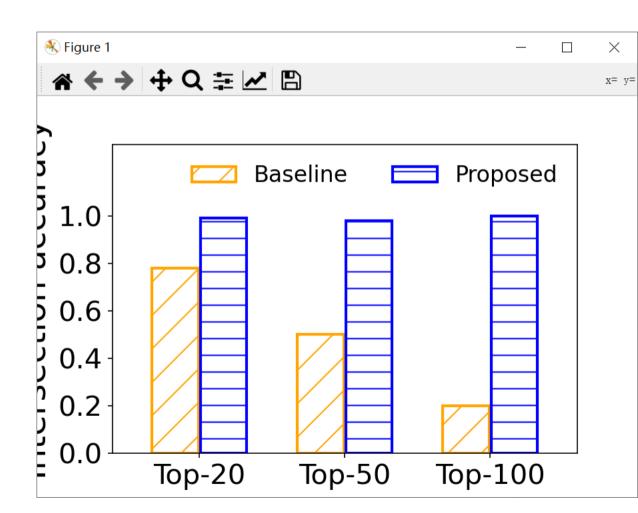




· 第三步:添加亿点点细节(设置图例、x轴和y轴的显示范围)

```
# 设置x轴和y轴的显示范围
ax.set_xlim(-0.3, 1.3)
ax.set_ylim(0, 1.3)

# 去除图例的边框,分两列显示
ax.legend(frameon=False, fontsize=16, ncol=2)
```

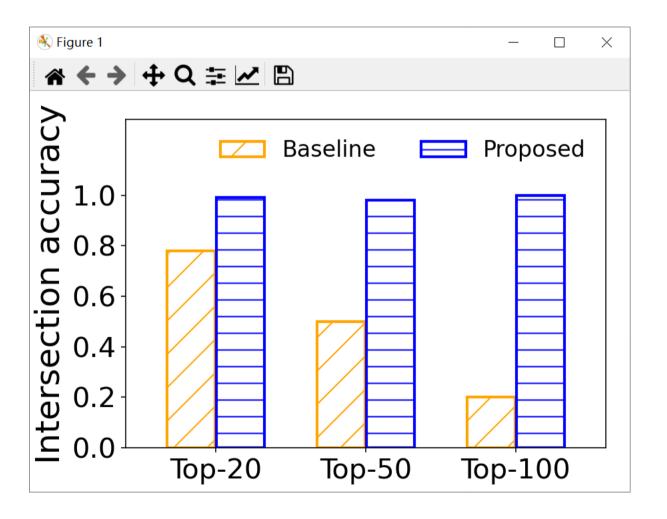






· 第四步:调整图在画布上的位置,并另存为pdf

fig.subplots\_adjust(bottom=0.11, top=0.93, left=0.16, right=0.96)

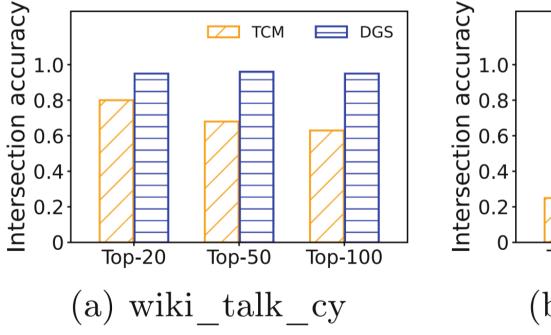


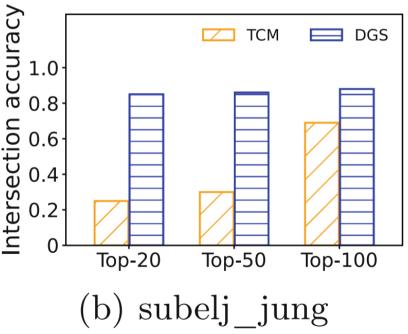


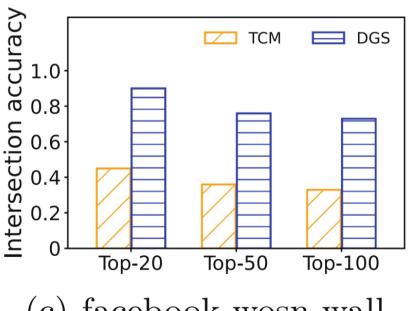


### · 为什么要另存为pdf格式?

- ✓ pdf格式的图为矢量图 (放大不会变模糊)
- ✓ Latex (论文排版软件) 可以直接插入pdf格式的图片







(c) facebook-wosn-wall

Fig. 4. Heavy node query (intersection accuracy)

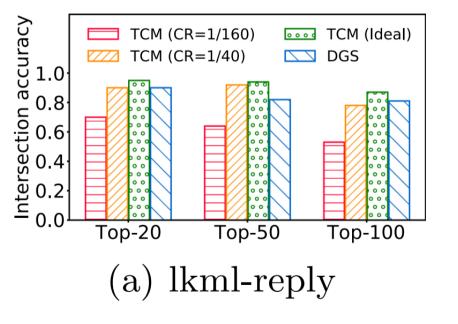


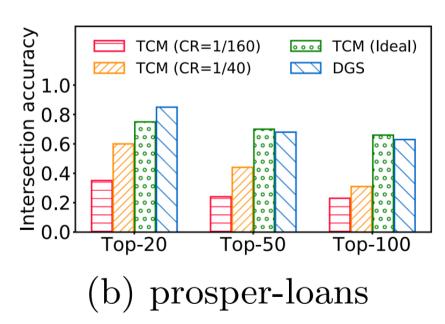


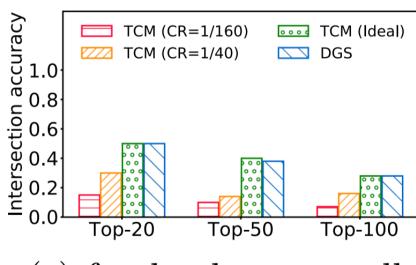
官方文档: https://matplotlib.org/stable/api/index.html

#### ・自由探索时间

- ✓ 如何使用red, blue...以外的其他颜色 (搜索16进制色) ?
- ✓ 如何显示网格 (grid) ?







c) facebook-wosn-wall

Fig. 7. Heavy node query (intersection accuracy)

## 结束语



# 谢谢!