* **matplotlib**is simply a library for **data visualization.**
* The three most common graphs you'll see in matplotlib are: **line**, **scatter**and **histogram**
* We can **import**matplotlib using: **from***matplotlib***import***pyplot*as plt
* We import **pyplot**from **matplotlib**, we use pyplot to plot some data to the canvas in memory, then we use plt, which is pyplot, to show what we've created.
* A coordinate grid has two perpendicular lines, or **axes**, labeled like number lines. The horizontal **axis** is called the **x**-**axis**. The **vertical axis** is called the **y**-**axis**. The point where the **x**-**axis** and **y**-**axis** intersect is called the **origin**.
* **Note:** The definitions below **aren't** in the lectures. I thought I would include them so you were familiar with the terminology being used in the graphs.
* The **Figure** is the overall window or page that everything is drawn on. It’s the top-level component of all the ones that you will consider in the following points.
* Most plotting occurs on an **Axes**. The axes is the **area**on which the **data is plotted**and that can have ticks, labels, etc. associated with it. This explains why Figures can contain multiple Axes.
* Each Axes has an **x-axis** and a **y-axis**, which contain ticks, which have major and minor tick lines and tick labels.
* **Spines** are **lines that connect the axis tick marks** and that designate the boundaries of the data area. In other words, t**hey are the simple black square that you get to see when you don’t plot any data** at all but when you have initialized the Axes.
* matplotlib.pyplot is a **module**in the package. It provides**an interface** that allows you to implicitly and automatically create figures and axes to achieve the desired plot.