```
In [3]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
In [4]: import numpy as np
         X = np.array([1, 2, 5, 8, 12])
         Y = np.array([3,6,7,12,9])
         import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
         plt.plot(X, Y)
         plt.show()
          12
          10
In [10]: import numpy as np
         X = np.array([1, 2, 5, 8, 12])
         Y = np.array([3, 6, 7, 12, 9])
         import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
         plt.plot(X, Y)
         plt.title("This is the title")
Out[10]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'This is the title')
                            This is the title
          12
          10
In [11]: plt.xlabel("X label")
         plt.ylabel("Y label")
Out[11]: Text(0, 0.5, 'Y label')
            1.0
            0.8
            0.6
            0.2
            0.0
                      0.2
                                               0.8
              0.0
                              0.4
                                                       1.0
In [15]: plt.show()
In [20]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
         subjects = ["Maths", "Biology", "Chemistry", "Physics", "English", "Computers"]
         marks = [97, 68, 59, 81, 77, 92]
         plt.bar(subjects, marks, color='blue')
         plt. title("Bar Graph Example")
         plt.xlable("Subjects")
         plt.ylable("Marks")
         plt.show()
         AttributeError
                                                     Traceback (most recent call last)
         <ipython-input-20-f16f69433660> in <module>
                4 plt.bar(subjects, marks, color='blue')
                5 plt. title("Bar Graph Example")
         ----> 6 plt.xlable("Subjects")
                7 plt.ylable("Marks")
                8 plt.show()
         AttributeError: module 'matplotlib.pyplot' has no attribute 'xlable'
                           Bar Graph Example
          100
           80
           60
           40
           20
                Maths Biology Chemistry Physics English Computers
In [25]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
         import numpy as np
         subjects = ["Maths", "Biology", "Chemistry", "Physics", "English", "Computers"]
         student1 = [97, 68, 59, 81, 77, 92]
         student2 = [88, 61, 80, 40, 62, 52]
         student3 = [54, 62, 77, 54, 71, 98]
         index = np.arange(6)
         width = 0.03
In [26]: plt.bar(index, student1, width, color="aqua", label="Student 1")
         plt.bar(index + width, student2, width, color="green", label="Student 2")
         plt.bar(index + (width*2), student3, width, color="blue", label="Student 3")
Out[26]: <BarContainer object of 6 artists>
          100
           60
           20
In [28]: plt.title("Stacked Bar Graph Example")
         plt.xlabel("Students")
         plt.ylabel("Marks")
         plt.xticks(index + width/2, subjects)
         plt.legend()
         plt.show()
         No handles with labels found to put in legend.
                         Stacked Bar Graph Example
            1.0
            0.8
            0.6
            0.4
            0.2
            0.0
                     Biology
                                                     Computers
             Maths
                            Chemistry Physics
                                              English
                                 Students
In [36]: # creating pie charts using pyplot
         import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
         firms = ["Firm A", "Firm B", "Firm C", "Firm D", "Firm E"]
         market\_shares = [10, 40, 30, 5, 15]
         Explode =[0,0,0,0.5,0]
         plt.pie(market_shares, explode=Explode, labels=firms, shadow=True, startangle=45)
         plt.axis('equal')
         plt.legend(title = "List of Firms")
         plt.show()
                                   Firm A
                                           List of Firms
                                               Firm B
                                               Firm C
             Firm B
                                             Firm D
                                             Firm E
                              Firm C
In [40]: # creating histograms using pyplot
         import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
         import numpy as np
         x = np.random.randn(10000)
         plt.title("Histogram Example")
         plt.xlabel("Random Data")
         plt.ylabel("Frequency")
         plt.hist(x, 10)
         plt.show()
                             Histogram Example
            2500
            2000
          Frequency
1500
            1000
             500
                                 Random Data
In [44]: # CREATING 3D PROJECTIONS
         from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D
         import numpy as np
         import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
         import matplotlib
         x = np.linspace(-5, 5, 50)
         y = np.linspace(-5, 5, 50)
         X, Y = np.meshgrid(x, y)
         R = np.sqrt(X^{**2} + Y^{**2})
         Z = np.sin(R)
         figure = plt.figure(1, figsize = (12, 4))
         subplot3d = plt.subplot(111, projection='3d')
         surface = subplot3d.plot_surface(X, Y, Z, rstride=1, cstride=1, cmap=matplotlib.cm.coolwarm,
         linewidth=0.1)
         plt.show()
                                                                                       0.75
                                                                                       0.50
                                                                                      0.25
                                                                                      0.00
                                                                                      -0.50
                                                                                     -0.75
In [49]: # CREATING A SCATTER PLOT USING PYPLOT
         import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
         from numpy.random import rand
         for color in ['red', 'green', 'blue']:
              n = 100
              x, y = rand(2, n)
              scale = 500.0 * rand(n) ** 5
              plt.scatter(x, y, s=scale, c=color, alpha=0.3, edgecolors='blue')
         plt.grid(True)
         plt.show()
          1.0
          0.8
          0.2
          0.0
               0.0
In [6]: # subplots in matplotlib
         import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
         plt.subplot(2,1,1)
         plt.plot(range(12))
         plt.subplot(2,1,2, facecolor='red')
         plt.plot(range(12))
         plt.show()
         import numpy as np
         import math
         x = np.arange(0, math.pi*2, 0.09)
         fig=plt.figure()
         axes1 = fig.add_axes([0.1, 0.1, 0.9, 0.9])
         axes2 = fig.add_axes([0.62, 0.62, 0.3, 0.3])
         y = np.sin(x)
         axes1.plot(x, y, 'b')
         axes2.plot(x,np.cos(x),'r')
         axes1.set_title('sine')
         axes2.set_title("cosine")
         plt.show()
          10
                                                10
          10
                                                10
                     2
                                      sine
           1.00
                                                 cosine
           0.75
                                         0 -
           0.50
           0.25
           0.00
           -0.25
          -0.50
          -0.75
```

path = 'https://cloudxlab.s3.amazonaws.com/static/images/aha/matplotlib/introduction_image.p

-1.00

In [10]: # working with images in matplotlib

img = mpimg.imread(path)
imgplot = plt.imshow(img)

import numpy as np

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

from matplotlib import image as mpimg