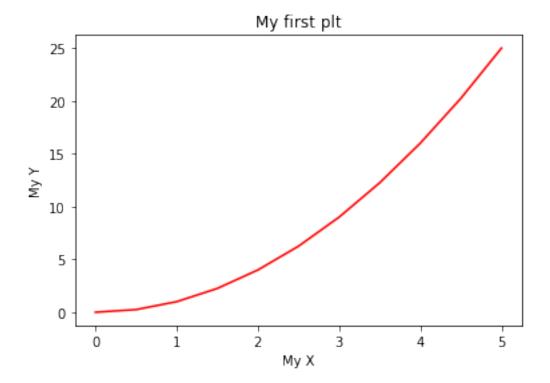
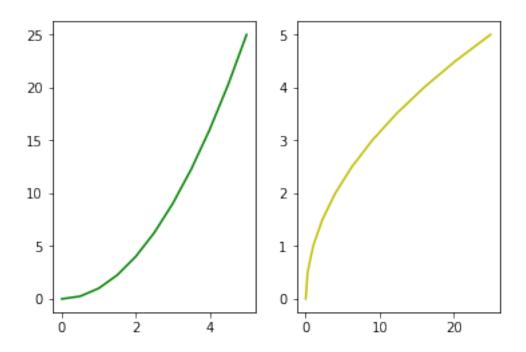
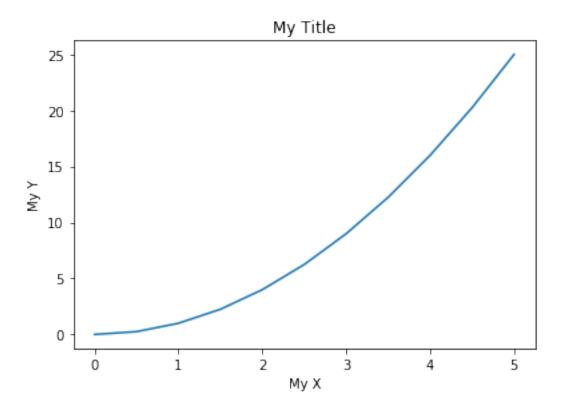
## MatPlotLib

March 26, 2021

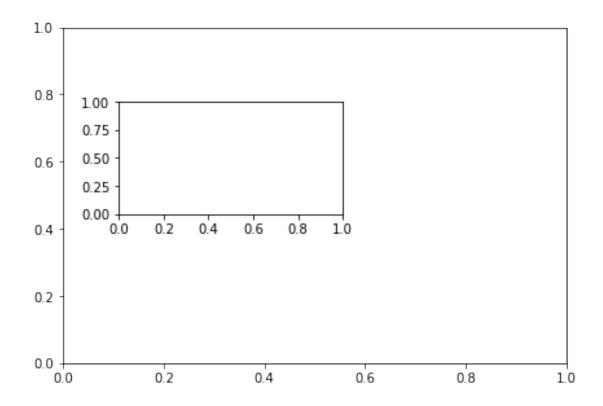


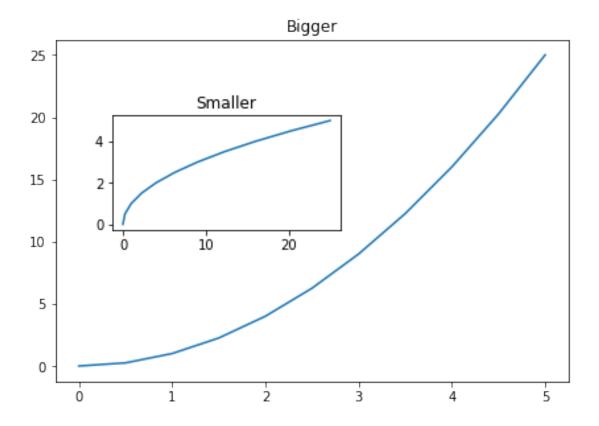


# 2 Better way: object oriented plotting



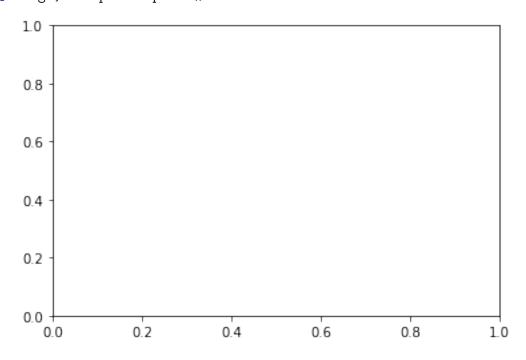
In [32]: axes.plot(x,y) #won't work if you put this line in a seperate cell, so do as in [34]
Out[32]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x7f2e8b697908>]
In [48]: fig = plt.figure()
 axes1=fig.add\_axes([0.1,0.1,0.9,0.9])
 axes2=fig.add\_axes([0.2,0.5,0.4,0.3])
 #second plot starting point(left bottom corner) starts
 #20% from the left, 50% from the bottom, 40% of total width, 30% of total height



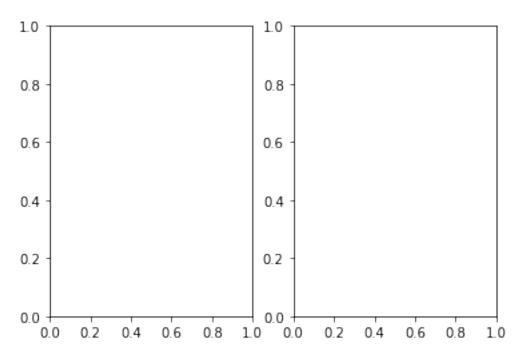


## 2.1 Subplots in object oriented plotting (càd 'figure')

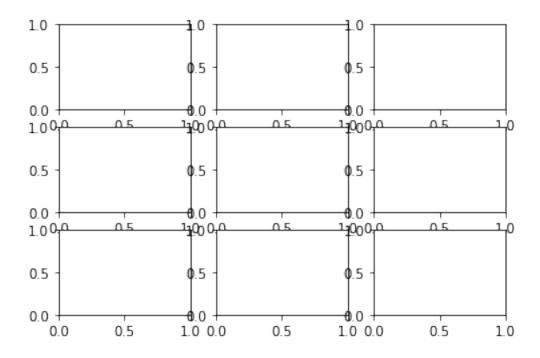
In [56]: fig1,axes=plt.subplots()

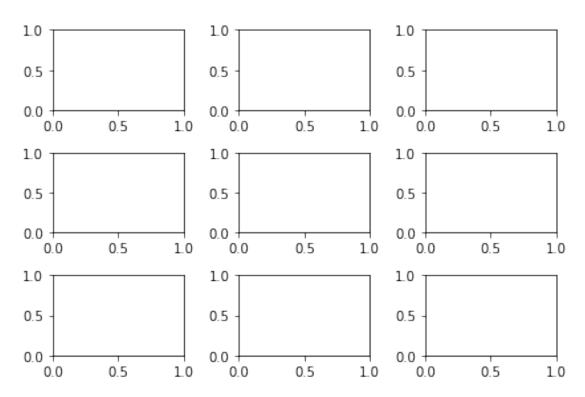


In [57]: fig1,axes=plt.subplots(nrows=1, ncols=2) #when you add nrows/ncols then add\_axes is make the subplots of the subplot of the subplots of the subplots of the subplot of the subplots of the subplot of the subplots of the subplot of

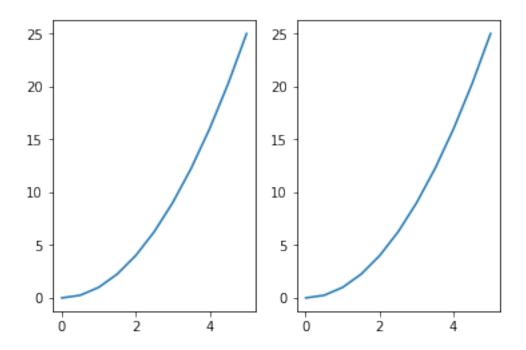


In [58]: fig1,axes=plt.subplots(nrows=3, ncols=3)



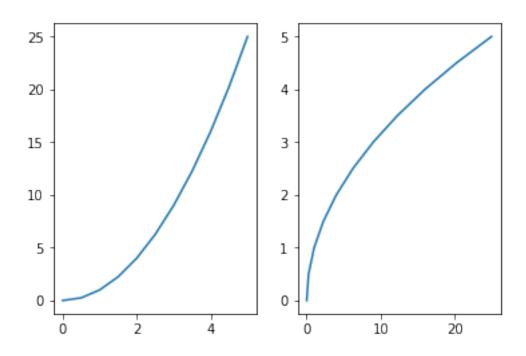


In [60]: fig1,axes=plt.subplots(nrows=1, ncols=2)
 #axes is a actually a list, so you can do 'for', access by index, apply methods,ect
 for my\_curr\_axe in axes:
 my\_curr\_axe.plot(x,y)



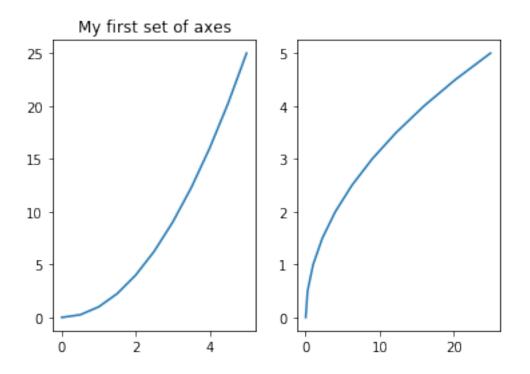
In [66]: fig1,axes=plt.subplots(nrows=1, ncols=2)
 #axes is a actually a list, so you can do 'for', access by index, apply methods,ect
 axes[0].plot(x,y)
 axes[1].plot(y,x)

Out[66]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x7f2e8a83f4e0>]



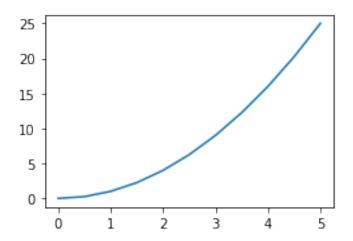
```
In [68]: fig1,axes=plt.subplots(nrows=1, ncols=2)
    #axes is a actually a list, so you can do 'for', access by index, apply methods,ect
    axes[0].plot(x,y)
    axes[0].set_title('My first set of axes')
    axes[1].plot(y,x)
```

Out[68]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x7f2e8b44c4e0>]

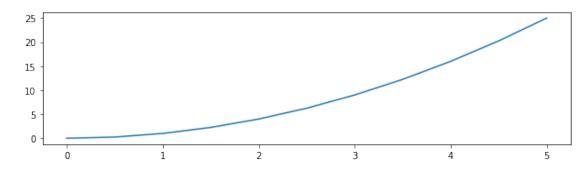


#### 2.2 Figure size

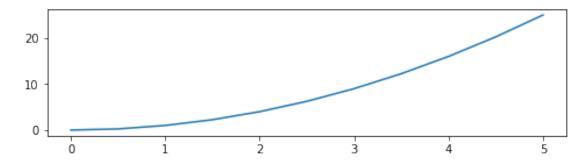
Out[70]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x7f2e8ac73f60>]

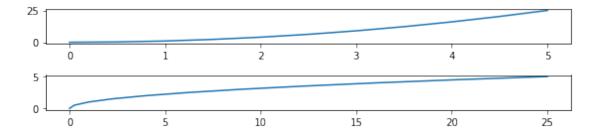


Out[71]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x7f2e8ad904e0>]



Out[73]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x7f2e8b5c4860>]





#### 2.3 Save a figure

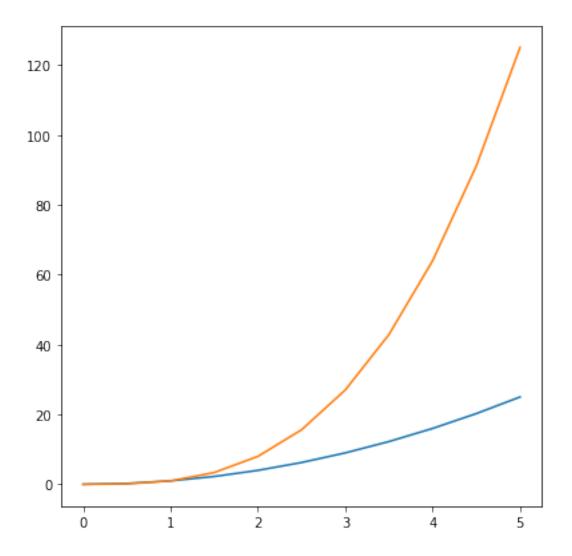
```
In [78]: fig.savefig('my_pic.png')#jpg, jpeg
```

if you want better resolution, specofy DPI (dots per inch) as we have dpi=100 by default:

```
In [80]: fig.savefig('my_pic.png', dpi=200) #jpg, jpeg
```

#### 2.4 Several graphs on the same plot + legends

Out[84]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x7f2e8ade50b8>]

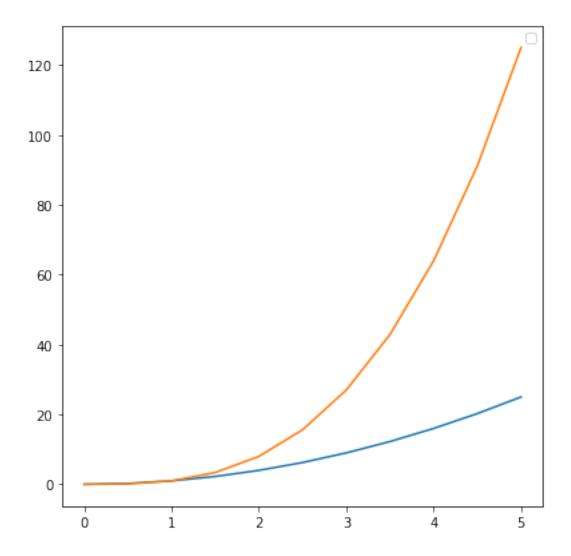


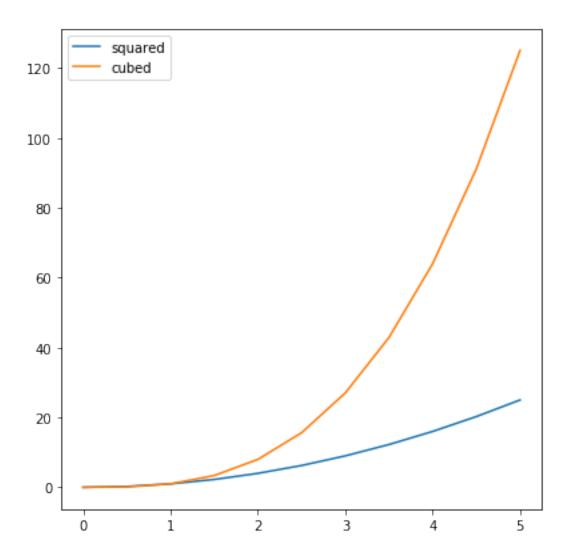
```
In [85]: fig = plt.figure(figsize=(5,5))
    ax=fig.add_axes([0,0,1,1])
    ax.plot(x,x**2)
    ax.plot(x,x**3)

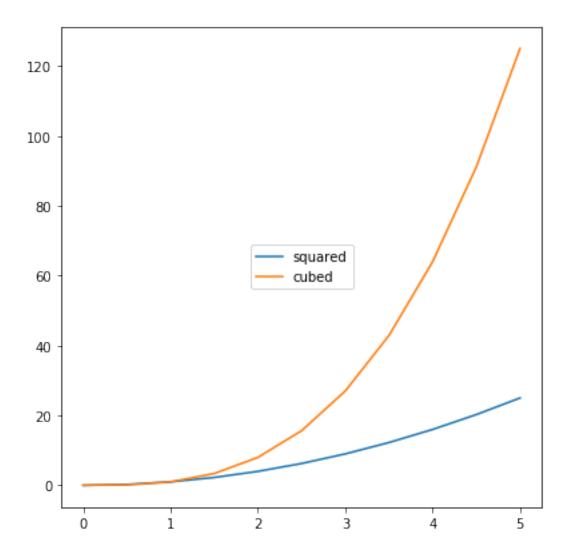
ax.legend()
```

No handles with labels found to put in legend.

Out[85]: <matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x7f2e8a51a160>

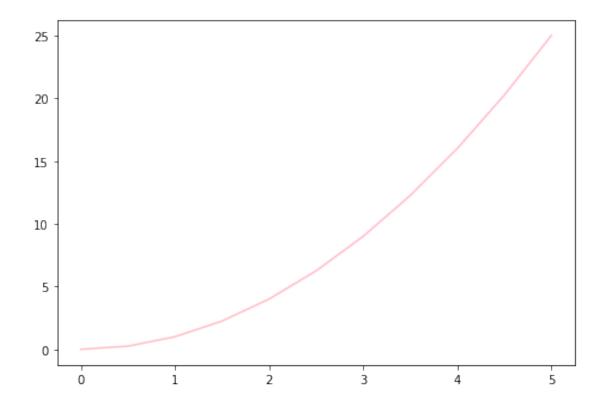


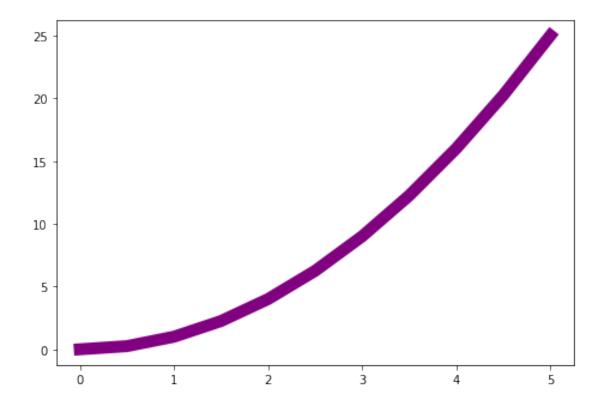


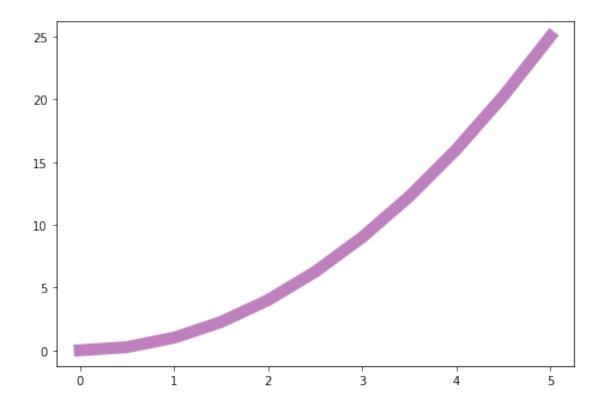


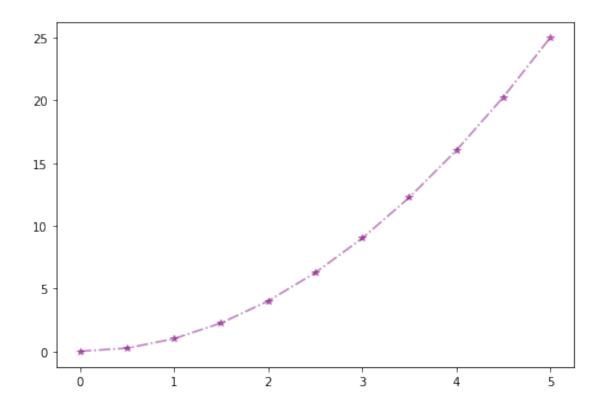
## 2.5 Style :)

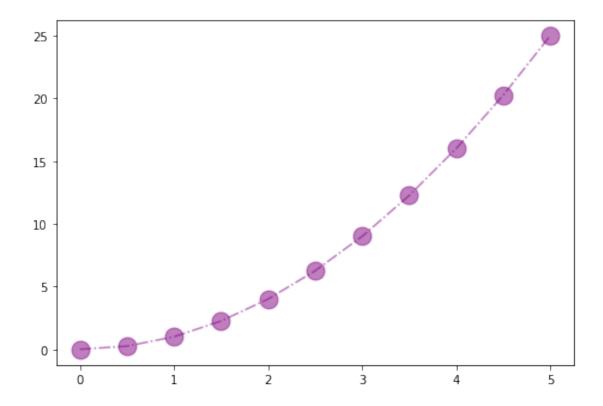
Out[93]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x7f2e89f6e048>]

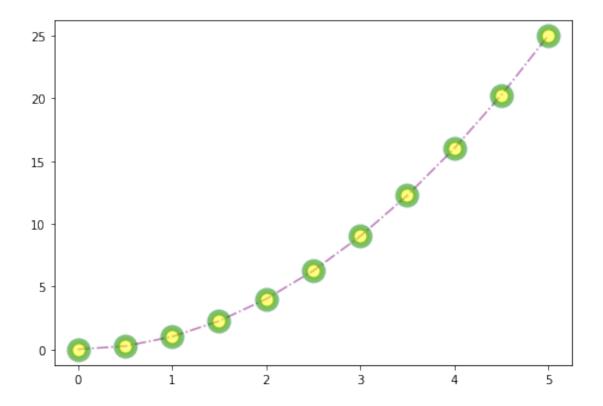






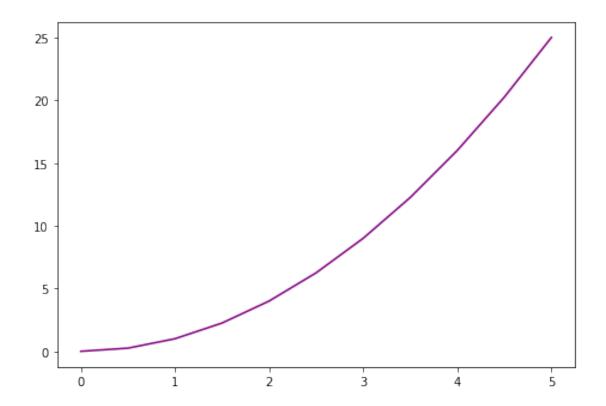




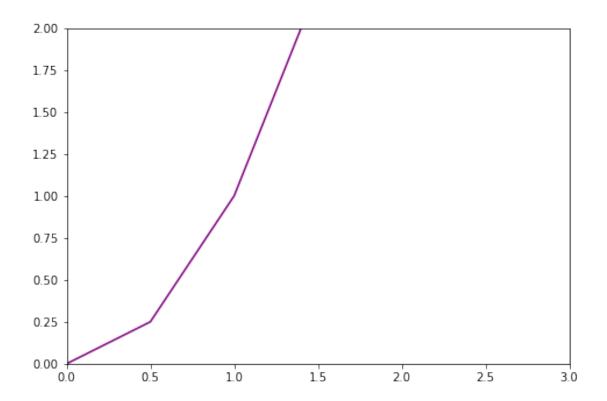


### 2.6 Axes limits

Out[107]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x7f2e89a52ac8>]



Out[109]: (0, 2)



## 2.7 Special plot types

In [110]: plt.scatter(x,y)

Out[110]: <matplotlib.collections.PathCollection at 0x7f2e898ef278>

