Line Plot and Bar Graph by Mrittika Megaraj

In [1]:
```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
```

Matplotlib

- Matplotlib is a low level graph plotting library in python that serves as a visualization utility.
- Matplotlib was created by John D. Hunter.
- Matplotlib is open source and we can use it freely.

Installation of Matplotlib

- First, we should ensure that, **Python** and **PIP** are installed in the system, then can install matplotlib using the following pip command:

```
pip install matplotlib
```

Import Matplotlib:

- After successful installation of **matplotlib**, we can import it using the following import module statement:

```
import matplotlib
```

In [2]:
```
import matplotlib
```

Checking Matplotlib Version

- The version string is stored under **__version__** attribute.

In [3]:
```
import matplotlib

print(matplotlib.__version__)
```

```
3.7.1
```

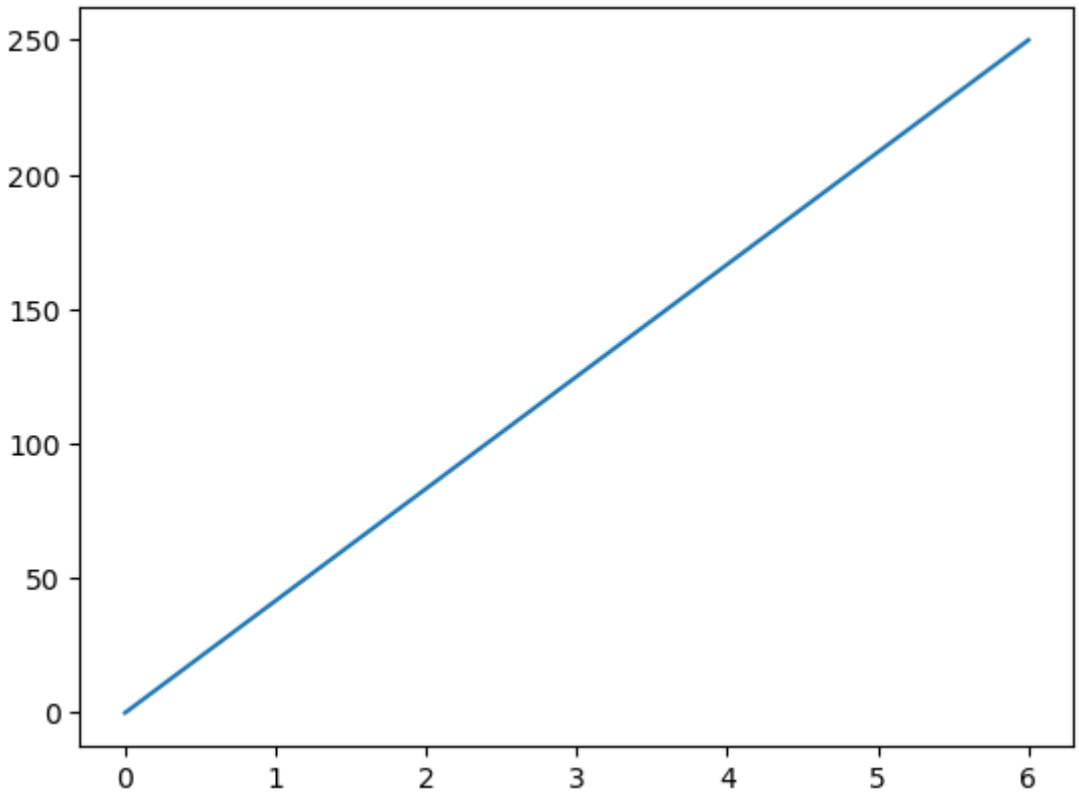
Matplotlib Pyplot

Pyplot

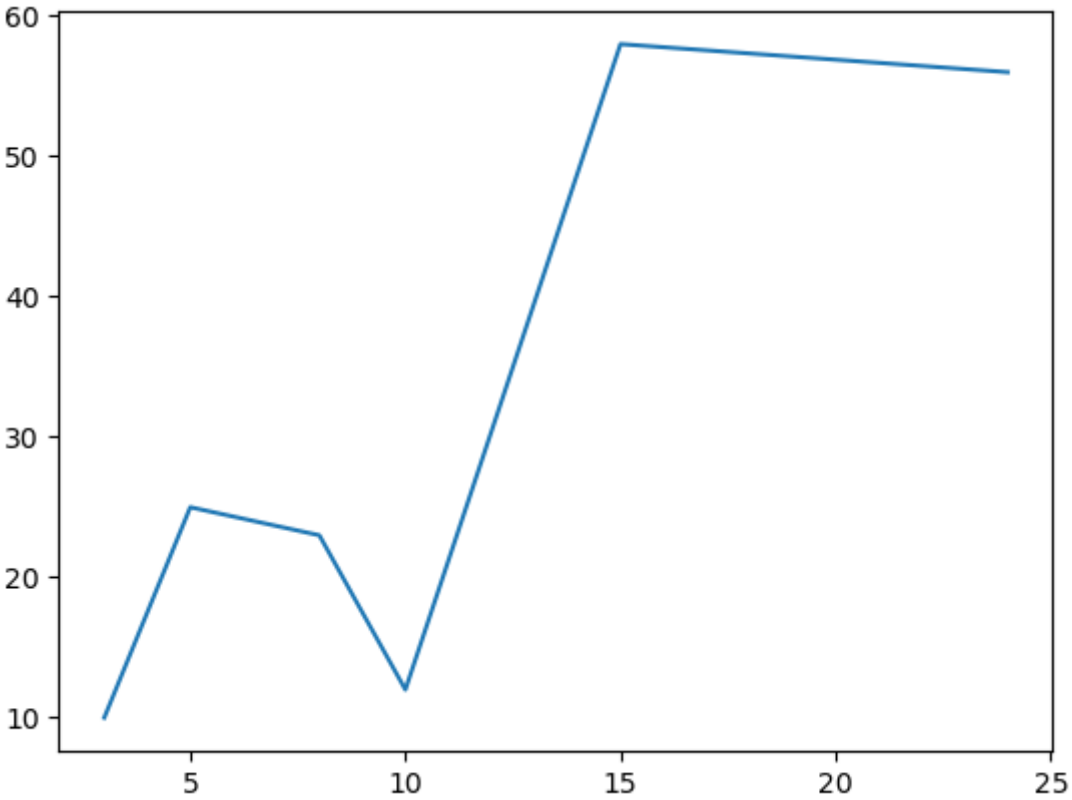
- Most of the Matplotlib utilities lies under the pyplot submodule, and are usually imported under the plt alias:

In [4]:
```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

In [5]:
```
# Draw a line in a diagram from position (0,0) to position (6,250):

# From these points, can draw straight line
xpoints = np.array([0, 6])
ypoints = np.array([0, 250])

plt.plot(xpoints, ypoints)
plt.show()
```



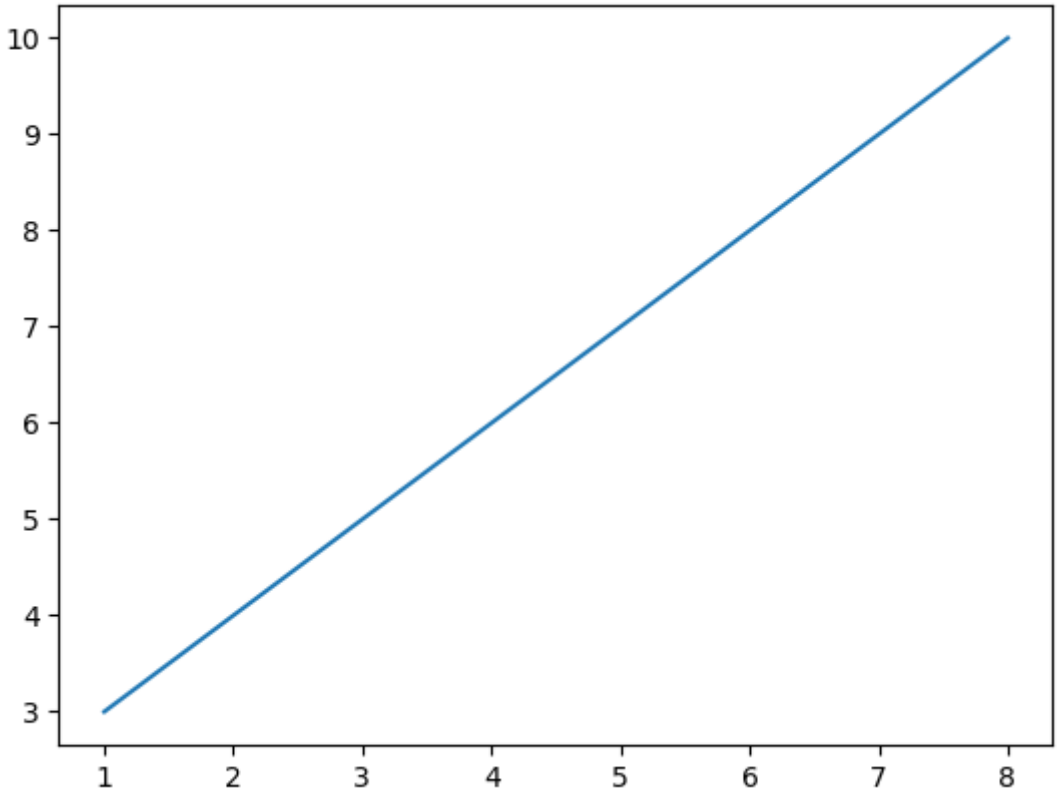
In [6]:
```
# plotting points, which are not in a straight line

x_pts = np.array([3, 5, 8, 10, 15, 24])
y_pts = np.array([10, 25, 23, 12, 58, 56])

plt.plot(x_pts, y_pts)
plt.show()
```



Plotting x and y points:

- The plot() function is used to draw points (markers) in a diagram.
- By default, the plot() function draws a line from point to point.
- The function takes parameters for specifying points in the diagram.
- Parameter 1 is an array containing the points on the x-axis.
- Parameter 2 is an array containing the points on the y-axis.

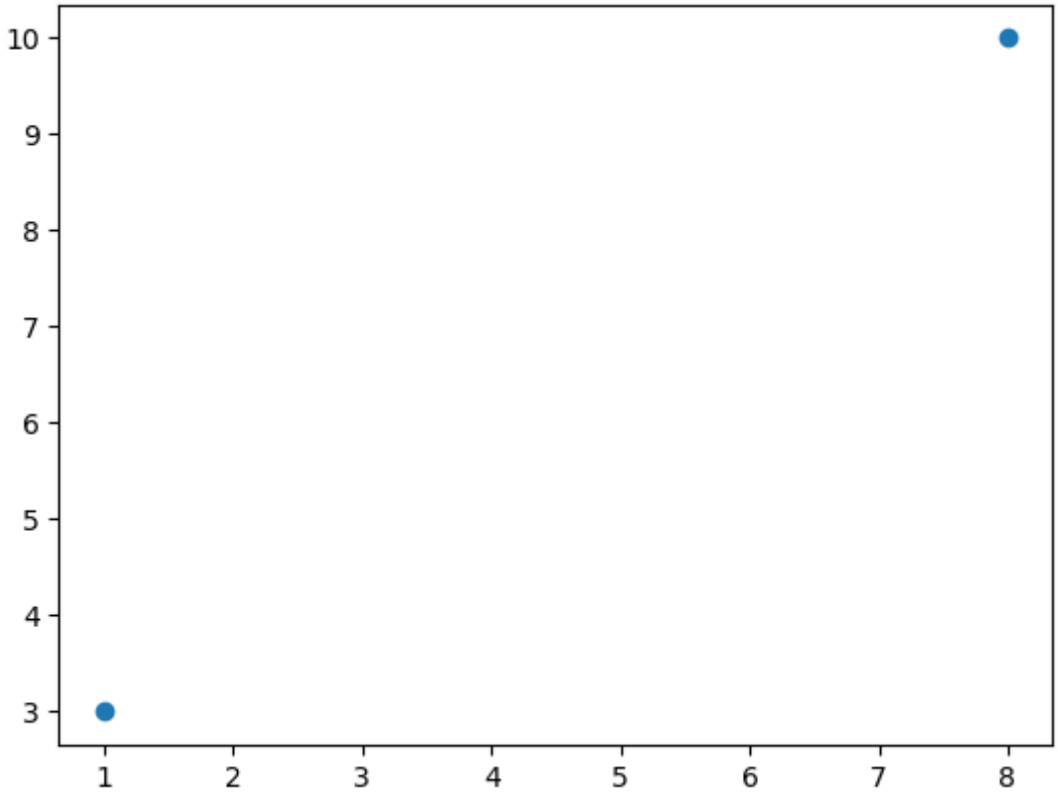
In [7]:
```
# Draw straight line between 2 points (1,3) and (8,10)

xpoints = np.array([1, 8])
ypoints = np.array([3, 10])

plt.plot(xpoints, ypoints)
plt.show()
```



Plotting Without Line:

- To plot only the markers, you can use shortcut string notation parameter 'o', which means 'rings'.

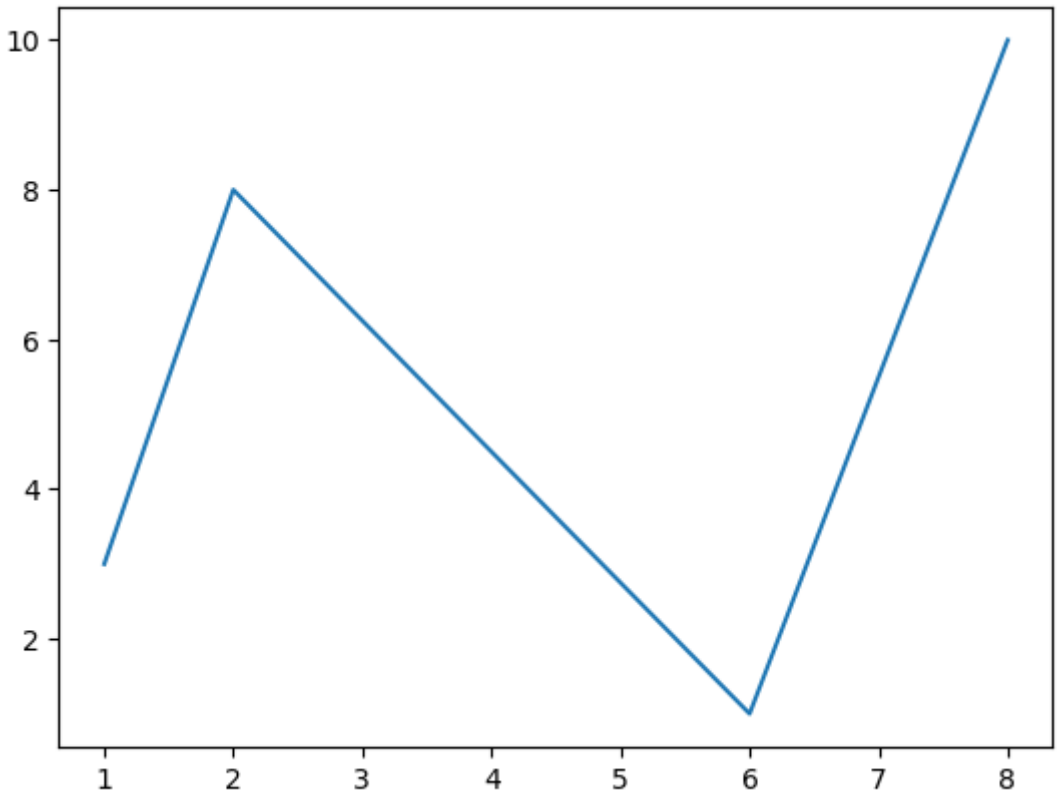
In [8]:
```
# Just mark 2 points at the places: (1,3) and (8,10)

xpoints = np.array([1, 8])
ypoints = np.array([3, 10])

plt.plot(xpoints, ypoints, 'o')
plt.show()
```



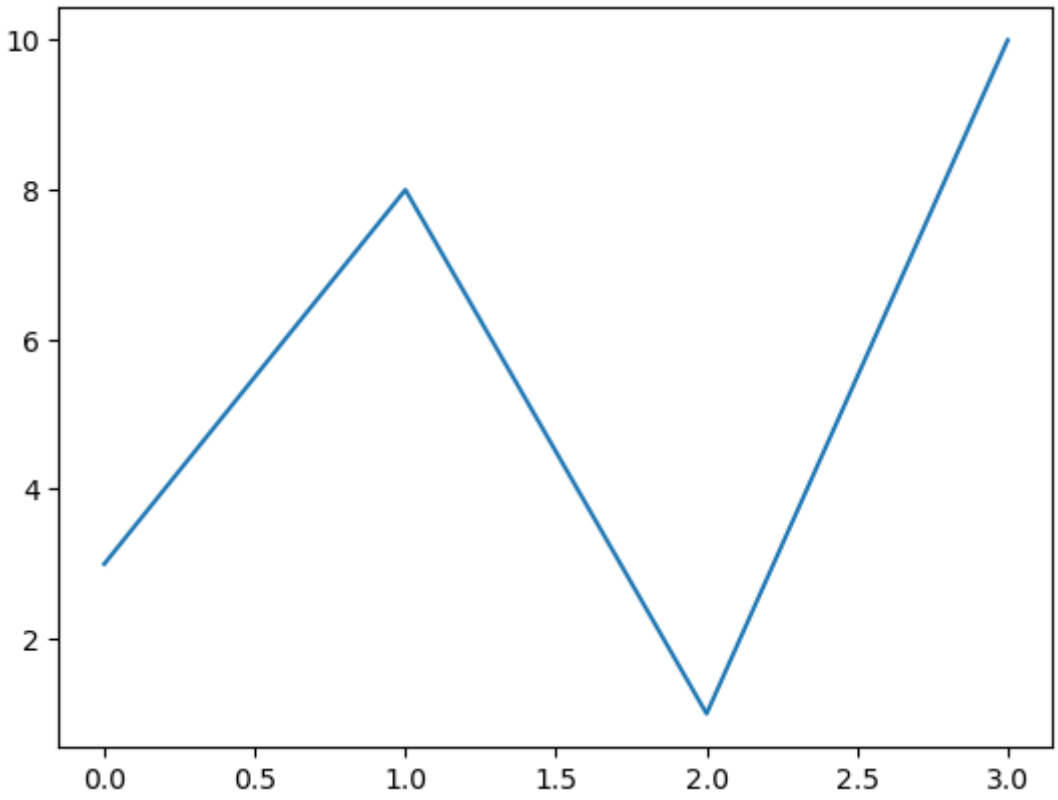
Multiple Points:

- We can plot any number of points on the graph, just have to be esure, that both arrays have same number of points.

In [9]:
```
xpoints = np.array([1, 2, 6, 8])
ypoints = np.array([3, 8, 1, 10])

plt.plot(xpoints, ypoints)
plt.show()
```



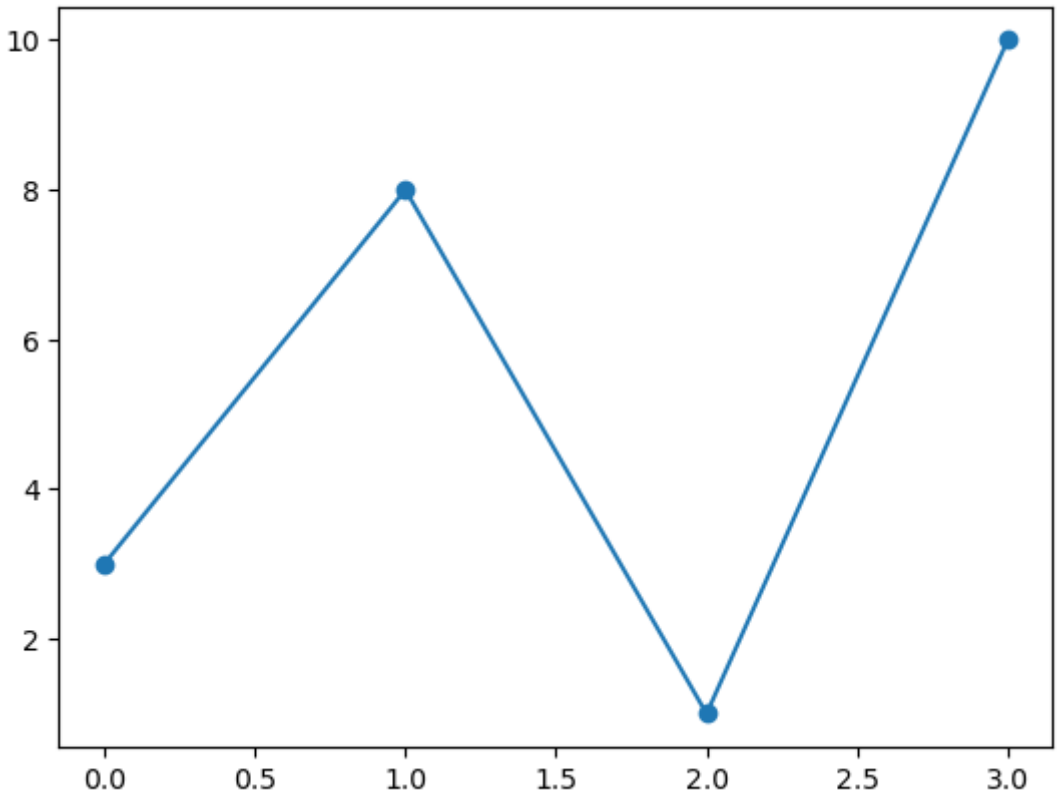
In [10]:
```
ypoints = np.array([3, 8, 1, 10])

# If we give only one arg, then considered as y_pts, and
# x-axis contains nums from 0 till length of the y_pts array
plt.plot(ypoints)
plt.show()
```



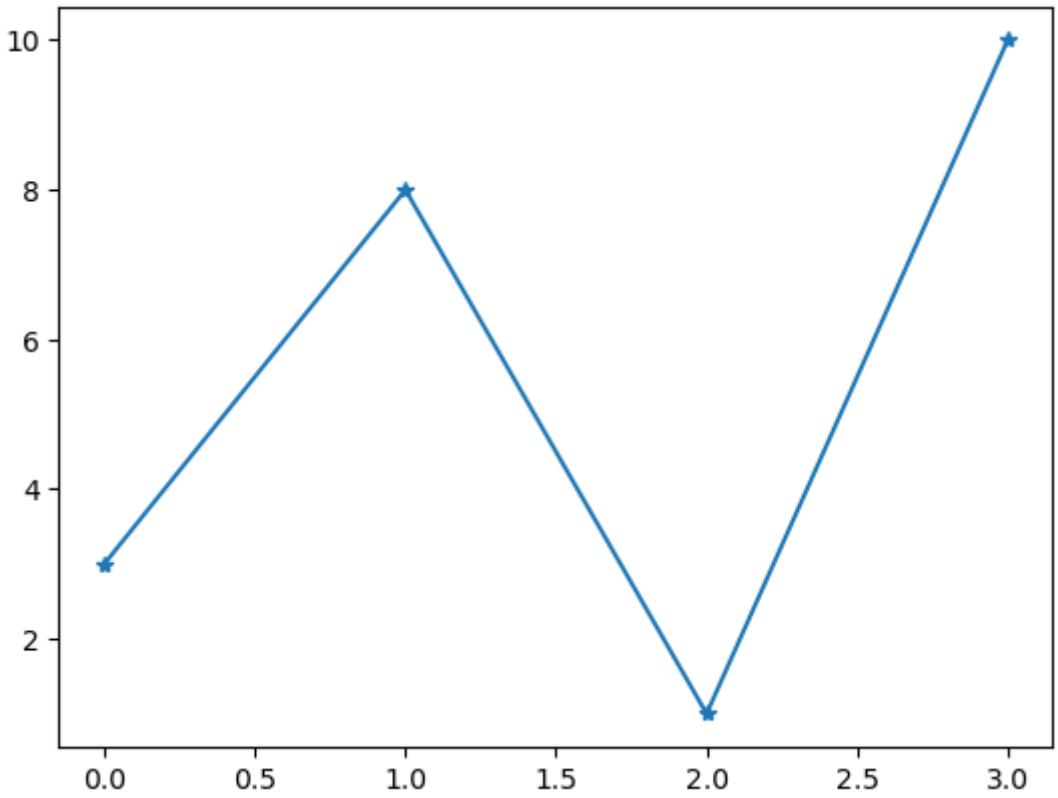
Matplotlib Markers

- We can use the keyword argument **marker** to emphasize each point with a specified marker.

In [11]:
```
ypoints = np.array([3, 8, 1, 10])

plt.plot(ypoints, marker = 'o')
plt.show()
```



In [12]:
```
ypoints = np.array([3, 8, 1, 10])

plt.plot(ypoints, marker = '*')
plt.show()
```



Marker Types:

- **'o'** Circle
- **'*'** Star
- **'.'** Point
- **','** Pixel
- **'x'** X
- **'X'** X (filled)
- **'+'** Plus
- **'P'** Plus (filled)
- **'s'** Square
- **'D'** Diamond
- **'d'** Diamond (thin)
- **'p'** Pentagon
- **'H'** Hexagon
- **'h'** Hexagon
- **'v'** Triangle Down
- **'^'** Triangle Up
- **'<'** Triangle Left
- **'>'** Triangle Right
- **'1'** Tri Down
- **'2'** Tri Up
- **'3'** Tri Left
- **'4'** Tri Right
- **'|'** Vline

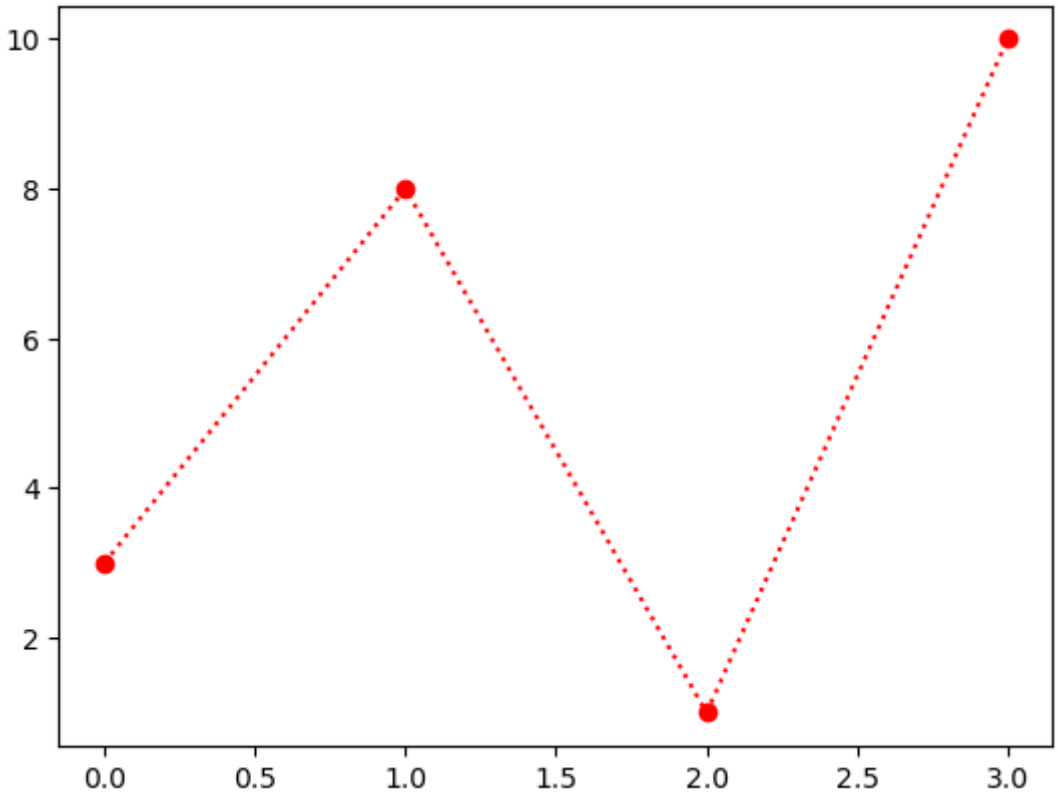
- '_' Hline

Format Strings fmt:

- We can also use the **shortcut string notation** parameter to specify the marker.
- This parameter is also called **fmt**, and is written with the following syntax:

```
marker|line|color
```

In [13]:
```
ypoints = np.array([3, 8, 1, 10])

plt.plot(ypoints, 'o:r')
plt.show()
```



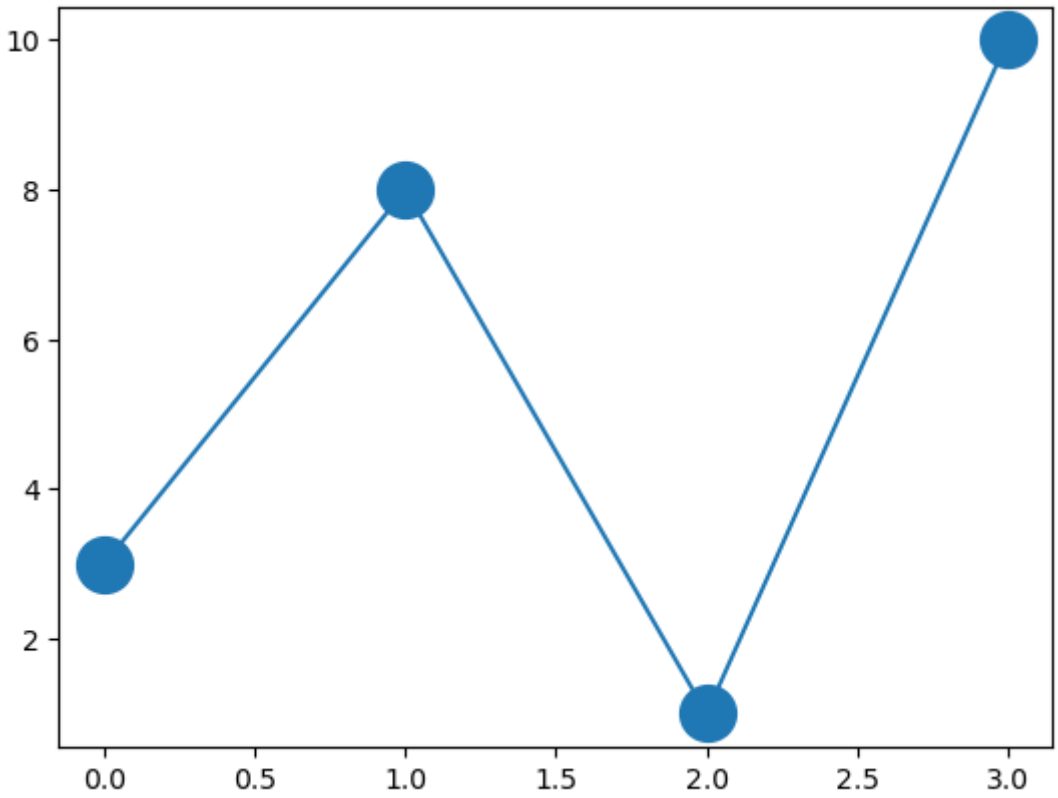
Line Values:

- '-' Solid line
- ':' Dotted line
- '--' Dashed line
- '-.' Dashed/dotted line

Marker Size:

- We can use the keyword argument **markersize** or the shorter version, **ms** to set the size of the markers.

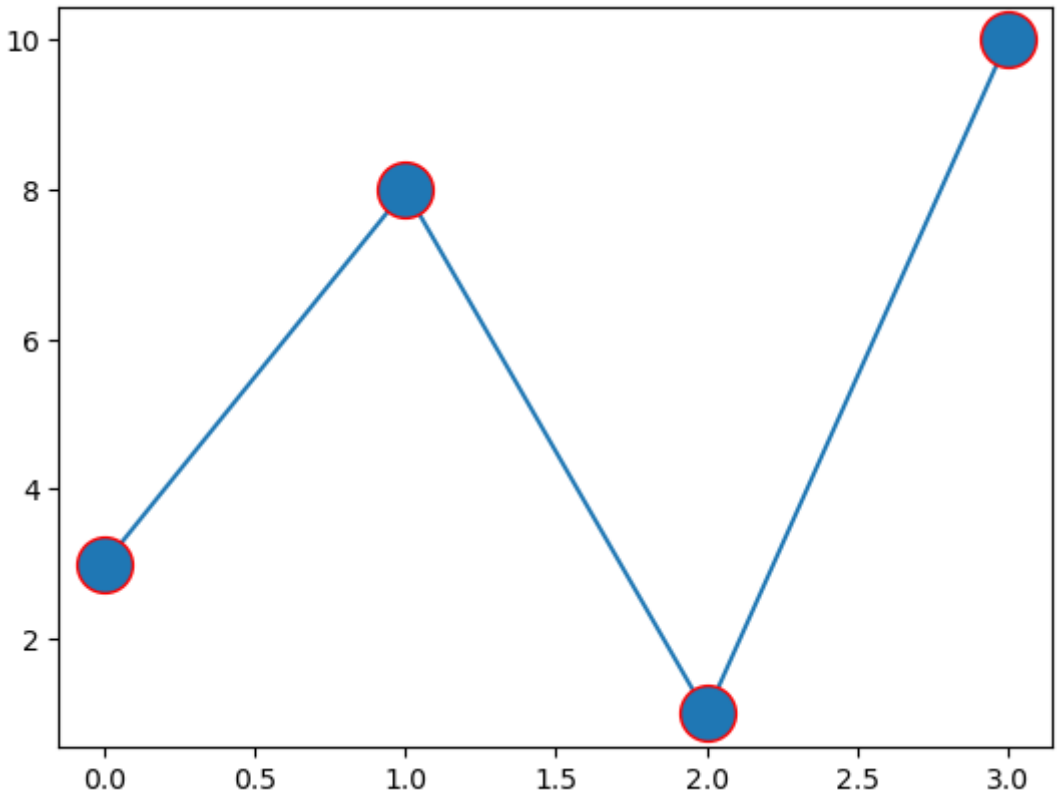
In [14]:
```
ypoints = np.array([3, 8, 1, 10])

plt.plot(ypoints, marker = 'o', ms = 20)
plt.show()
```



Marker Color:

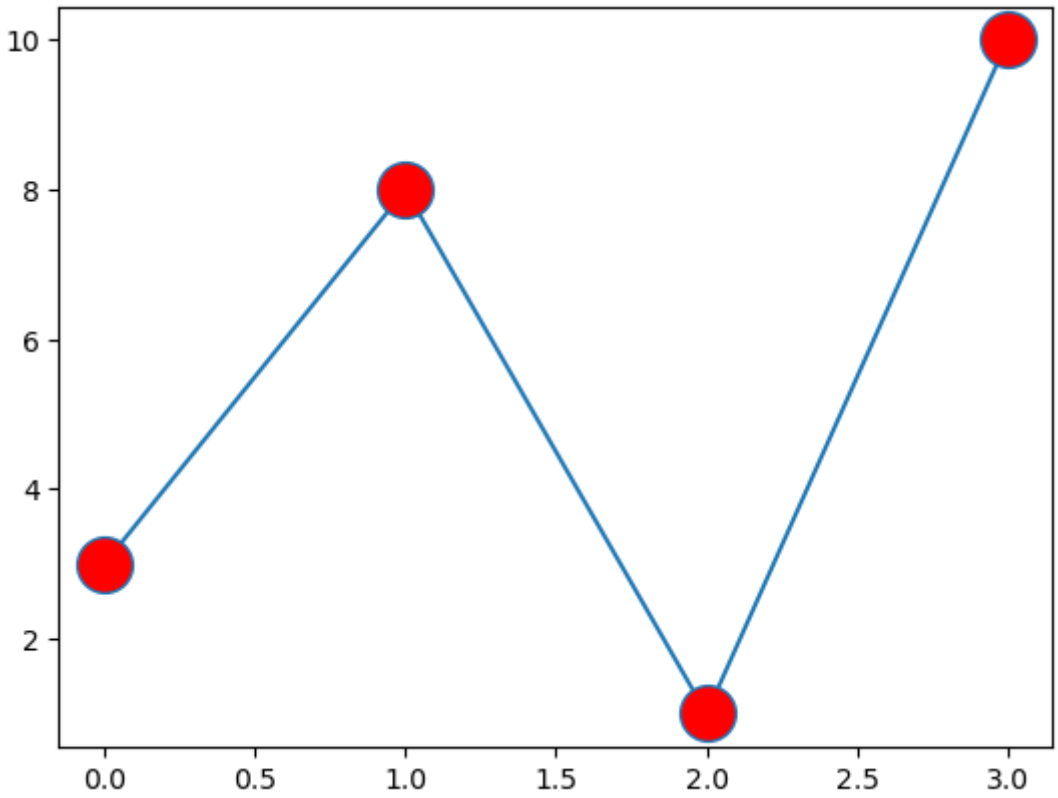
- We can use the keyword argument **markeredgecolor** or the shorter **mec** to set the color of the edge of the markers.

In [15]:
```
ypoints = np.array([3, 8, 1, 10])

plt.plot(ypoints, marker = 'o', ms = 20, mec = 'r')
plt.show()
```



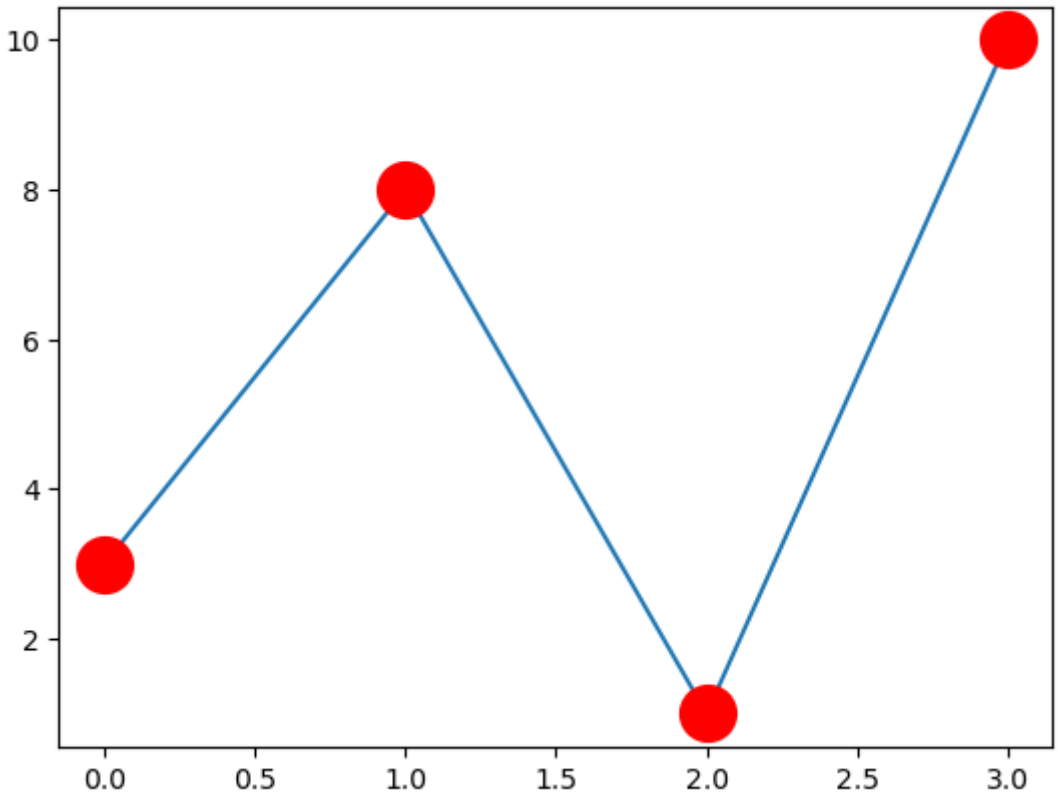
- We can use the keyword argument **markerfacecolor** or the shorter **mfc** to set the color inside the edge of the markers.

In [16]:
```
ypoints = np.array([3, 8, 1, 10])

plt.plot(ypoints, marker = 'o', ms = 20, mfc = 'r')
plt.show()
```



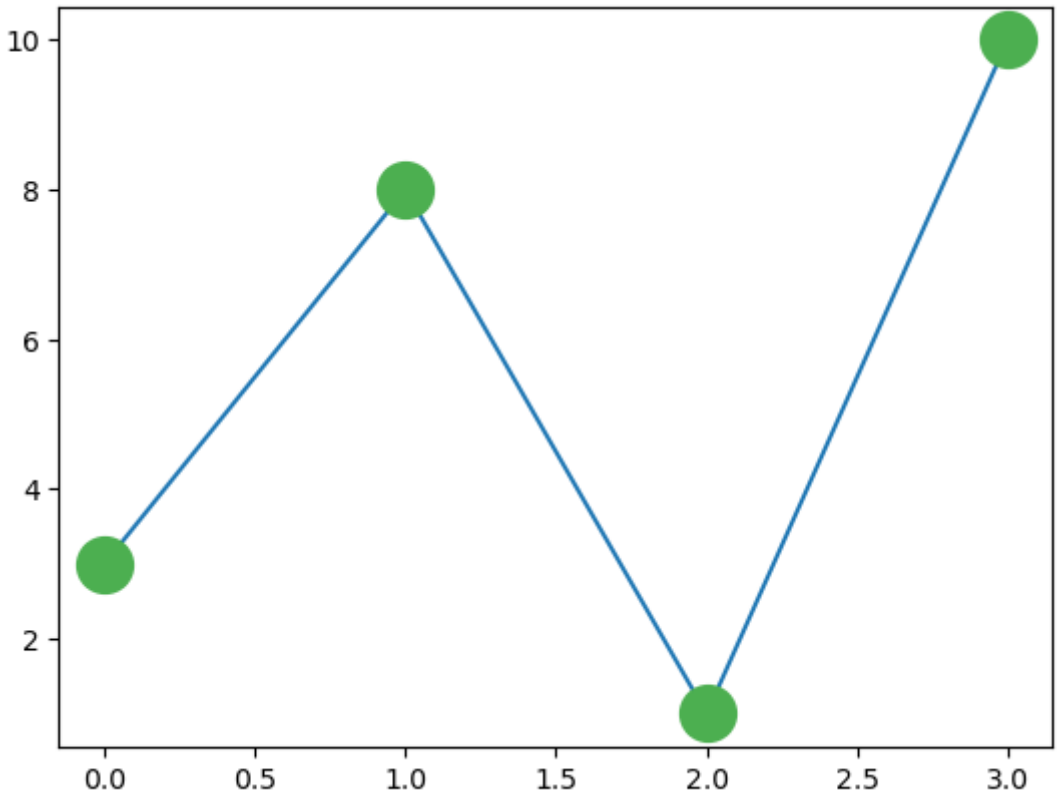
- Use both the **mec** and **mfc** arguments to color the entire marker.

In [17]:
```
ypoints = np.array([3, 8, 1, 10])

plt.plot(ypoints, marker = 'o', ms = 20, mec = 'r', mfc = 'r')
plt.show()
```



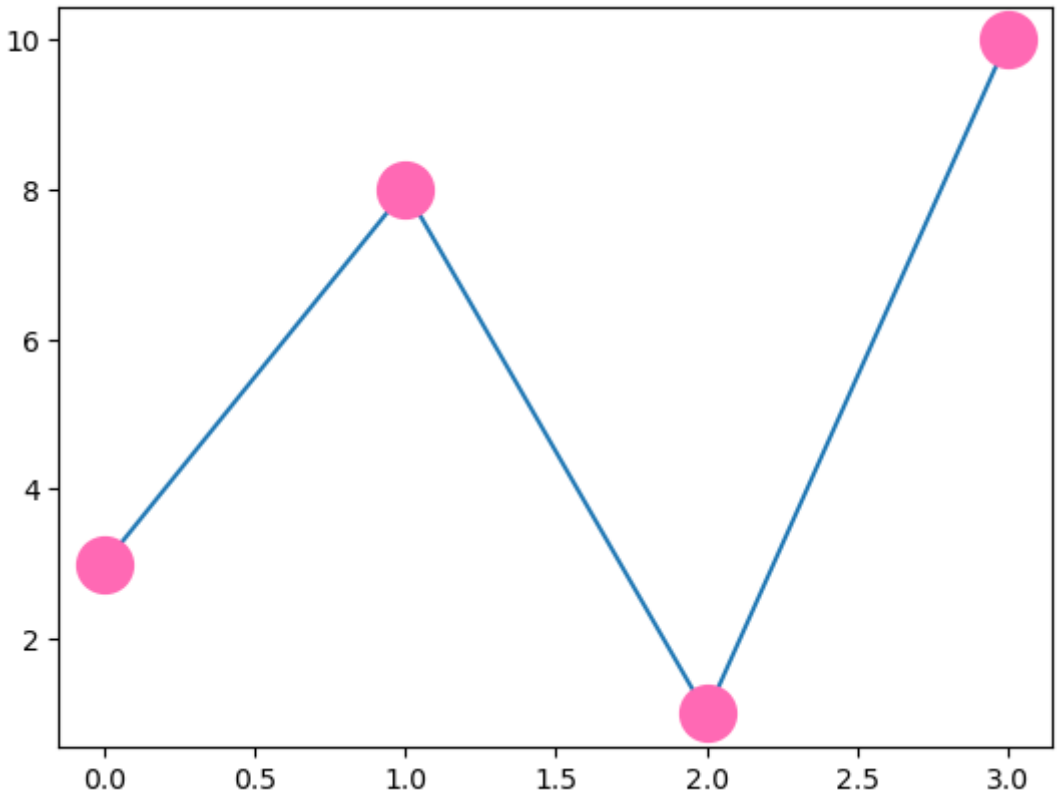
- Use of Hexadecimal color values:

In [18]:
```
ypoints = np.array([3, 8, 1, 10])

plt.plot(ypoints, marker = 'o', ms = 20, mec = '#4CAF50', mfc = '#4CAF50')
plt.show()
```



- Use of supported color names:

In [19]:
```
ypoints = np.array([3, 8, 1, 10])

plt.plot(ypoints, marker = 'o', ms = 20, mec = 'hotpink', mfc = 'hotpink')
plt.show()
```

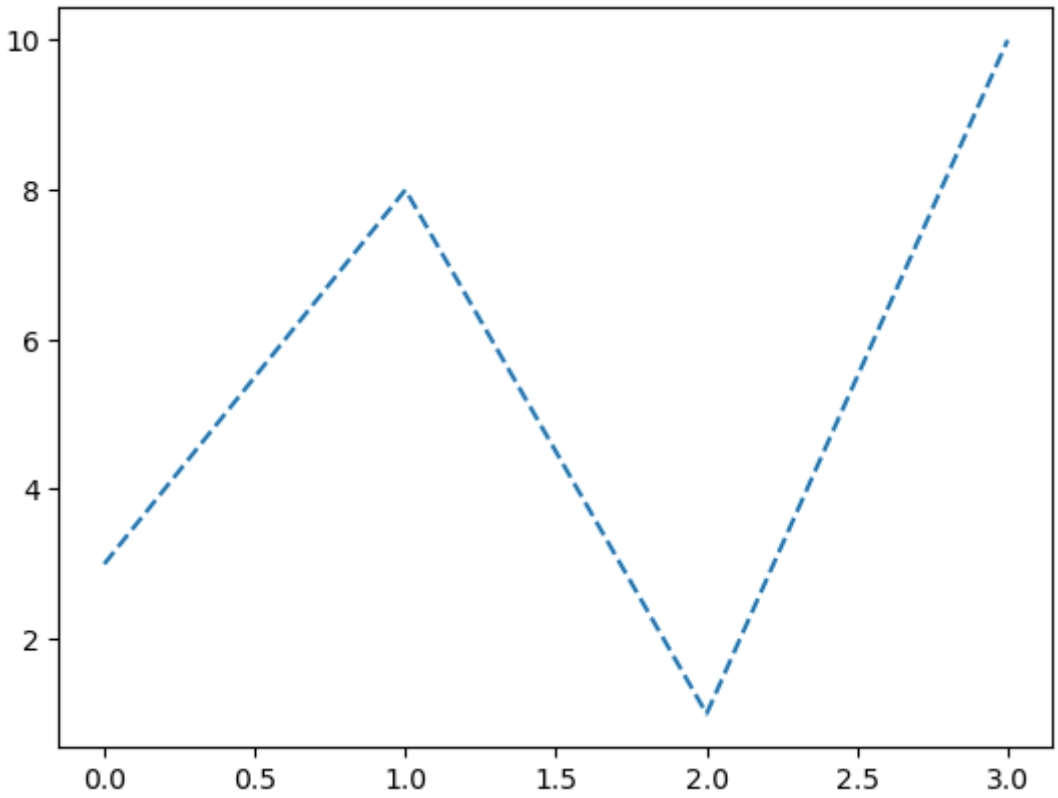


Matplotlib Line

Linestyle:

- We can use the keyword argument **linestyle**, or shorter **ls**, to change the style of the plotted line.

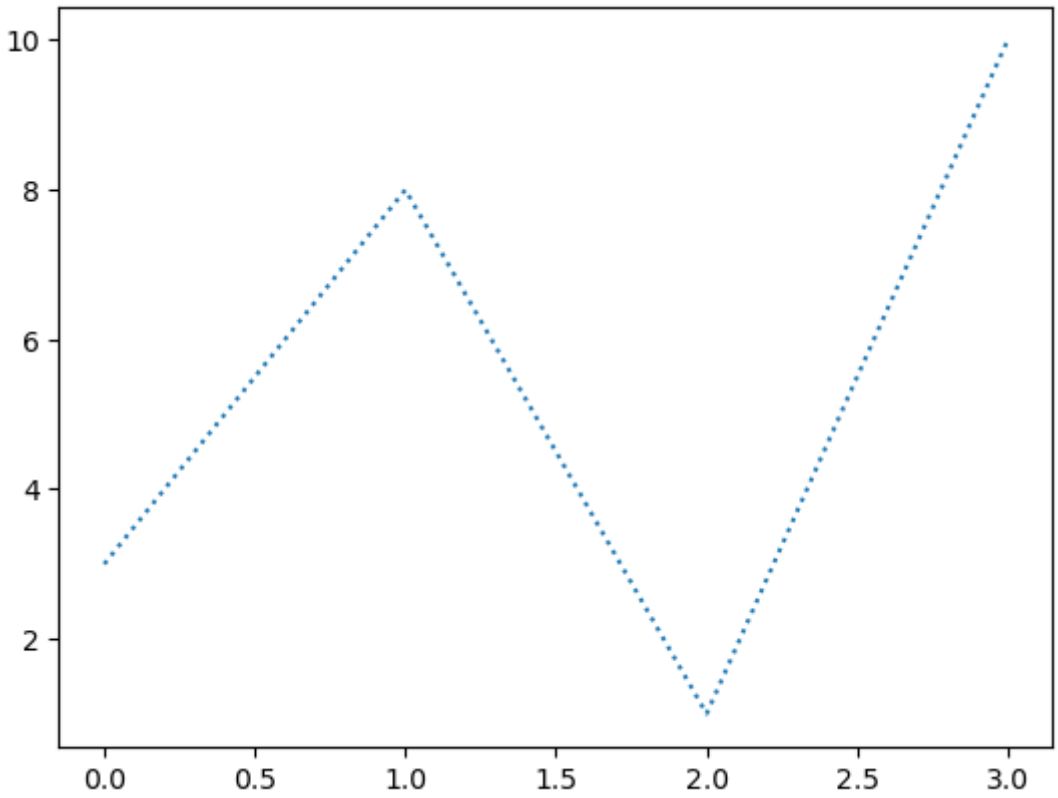
In [20]:
```
ypoints = np.array([3, 8, 1, 10])

plt.plot(ypoints, linestyle = 'dashed')
plt.show()
```



Shorter Syntax:

- The line style can be written in a shorter syntax:
  - **linestyle** can be written as **ls**.
  - **dotted** can be written as **:**.
  - **dashed** can be written as **--**.

In [21]:
```
ypoints = np.array([3, 8, 1, 10])

plt.plot(ypoints, ls = ':')
plt.show()
```



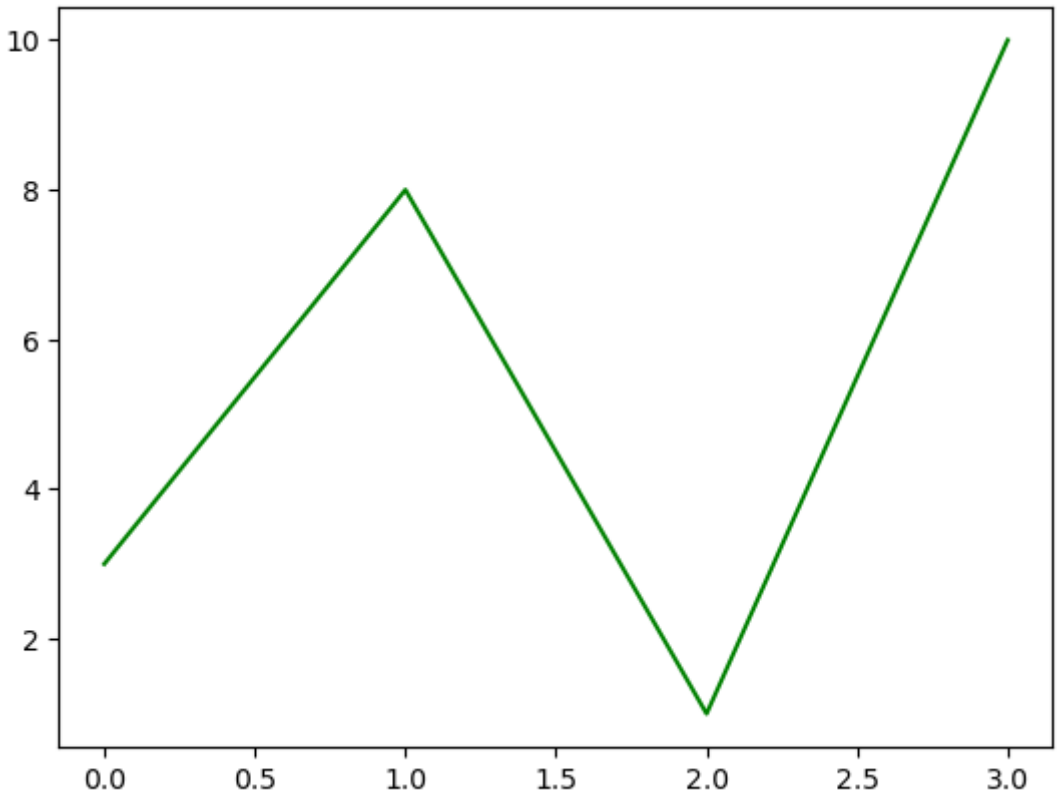
Line Styles

- **'solid' (default)** : '-'
- **'dotted'** : ':'
- **'dashed'** : '--'
- **'dashdot'** : '-.'
- **'None'** : '' or ' '

Line Color:

- We can use the keyword argument **color** or the shorter **c** to set the color of the line.

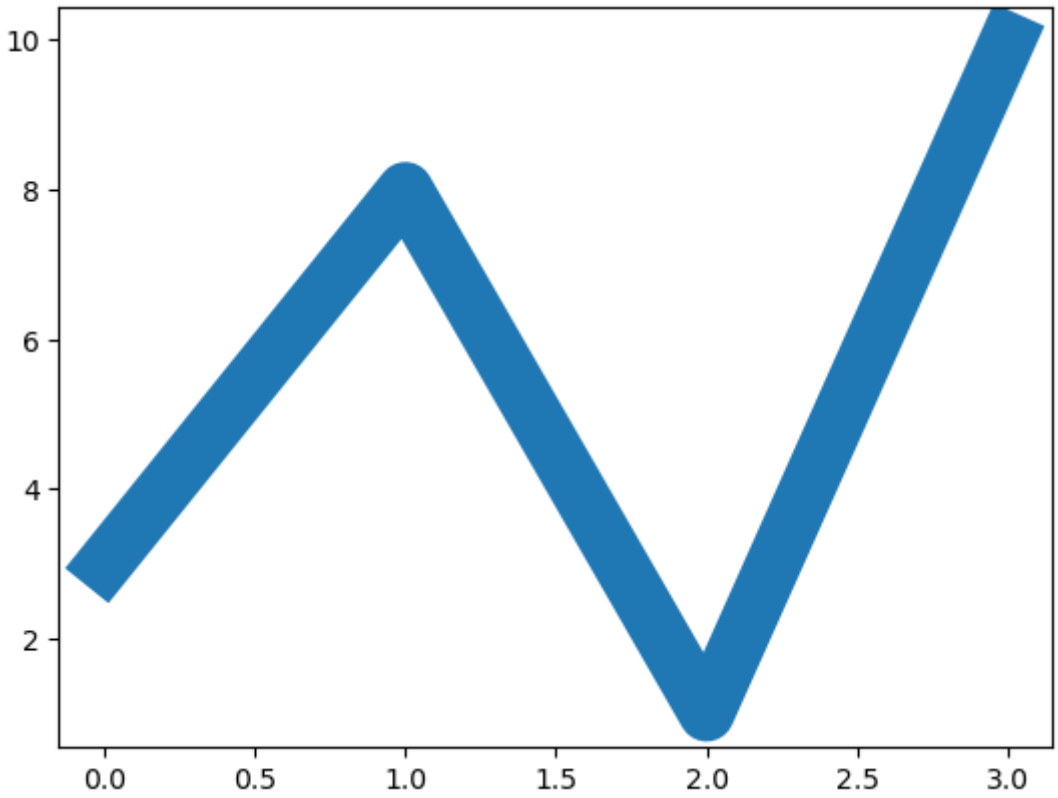
In [22]:
```
ypoints = np.array([3, 8, 1, 10])

plt.plot(ypoints, color = 'g')
plt.show()
```



Line Width:

- We can use the keyword argument **linewidth** or the shorter **lw** to change the width of the line.
- The value is a floating number, in points.

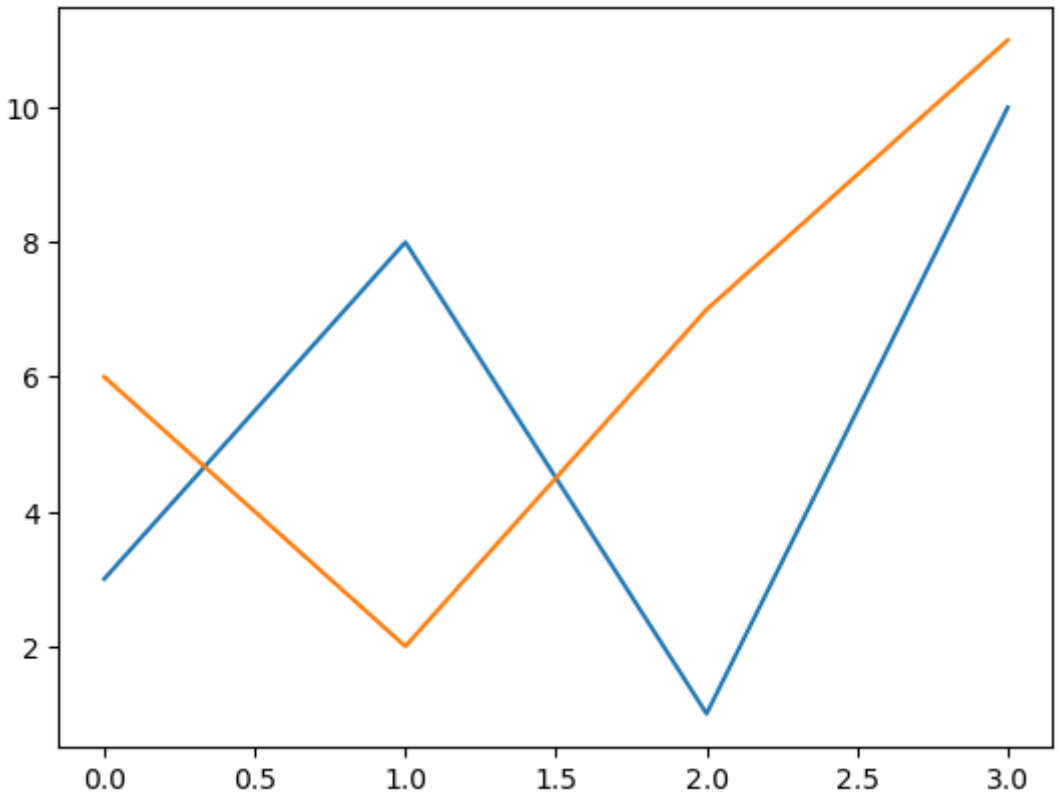
In [23]:
```
ypoints = np.array([3, 8, 1, 10])

plt.plot(ypoints, linewidth = '20')
plt.show()
```



Multiple Lines in Single Plot:

- We can plot as many lines, by adding **plt.plot()** block.

In [24]:
```
y1 = np.array([3, 8, 1, 10])
y2 = np.array([6, 2, 7, 11])

plt.plot(y1)
plt.plot(y2)

plt.show()
```

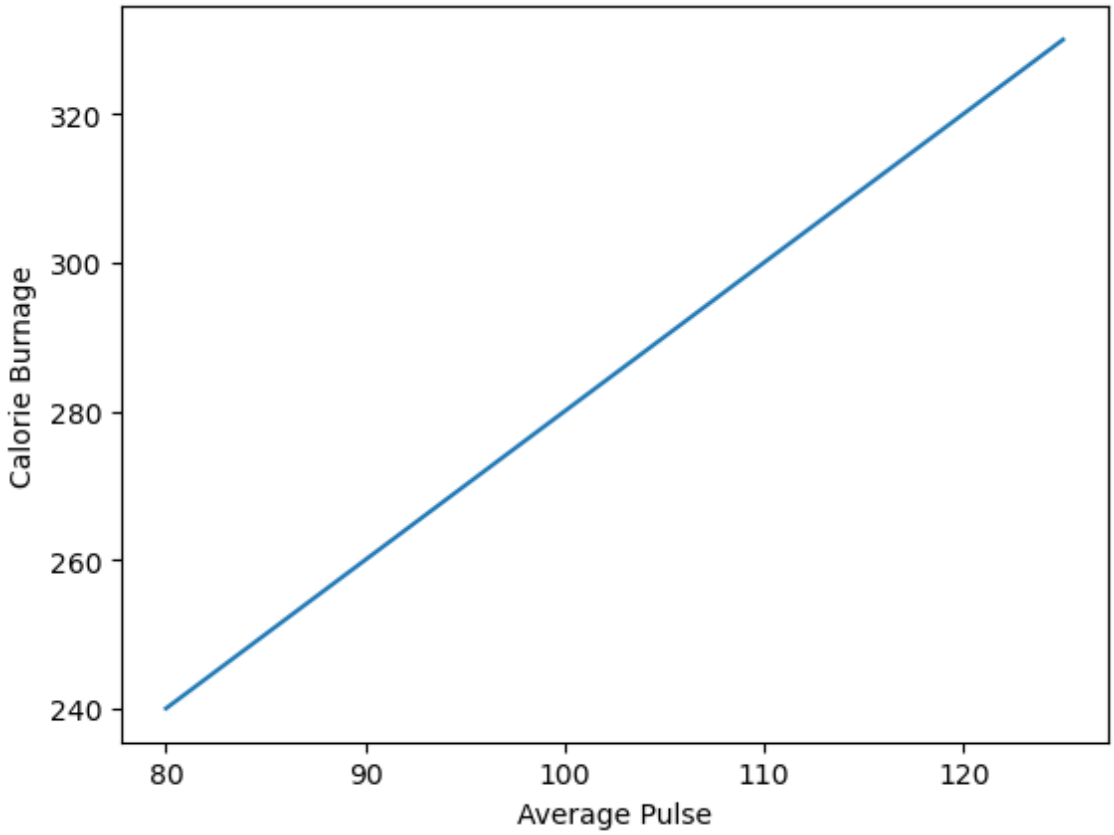


Matplotlib Labels and Title

Create Labels for a Plot:

- With Pyplot, can use the **xlabel()** and **ylabel()** functions to set a label for the x- and y-axis.

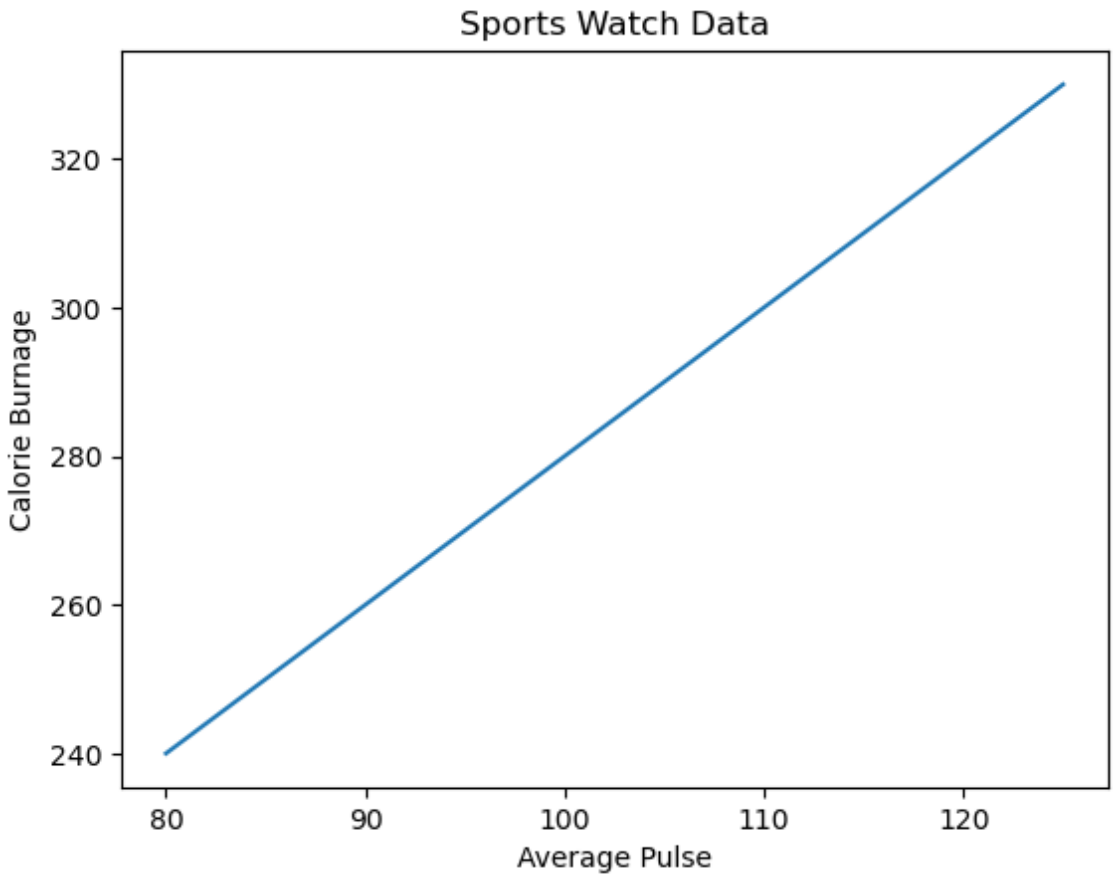
In [25]:
```
x = np.array([80, 85, 90, 95, 100, 105, 110, 115, 120, 125])
y = np.array([240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330])

plt.plot(x, y)

plt.xlabel("Average Pulse")
plt.ylabel("Calorie Burnage")

plt.show()
```



Create a Title for a Plot:

- With Pyplot, we can use the **title()** function to set a title for the plot.

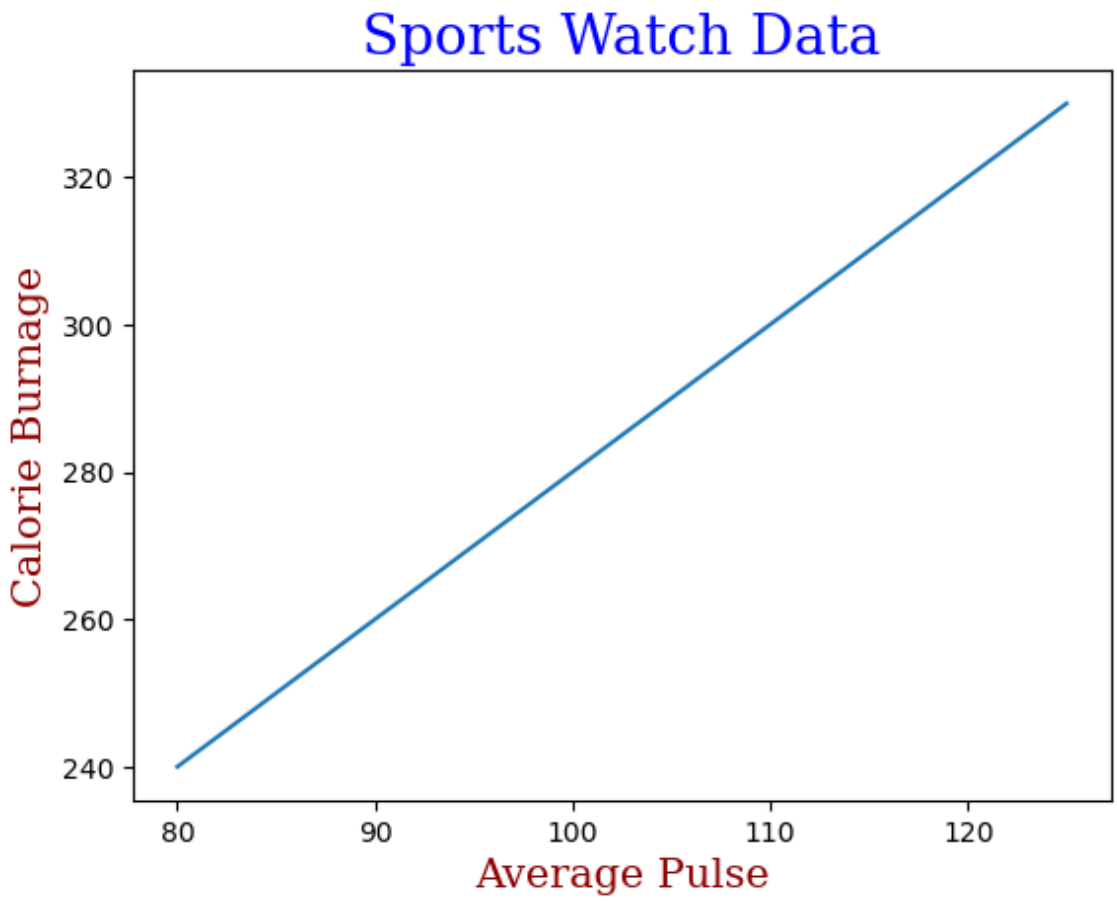
In [26]:
```
x = np.array([80, 85, 90, 95, 100, 105, 110, 115, 120, 125])
y = np.array([240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330])

plt.plot(x, y)

plt.title("Sports Watch Data")
plt.xlabel("Average Pulse")
plt.ylabel("Calorie Burnage")

plt.show()
```



Set Font Properties for Title and Labels:

- We can use the **fontdict** parameter in **xlabel()**, **ylabel()**, and **title()** to set font properties for the title and labels.

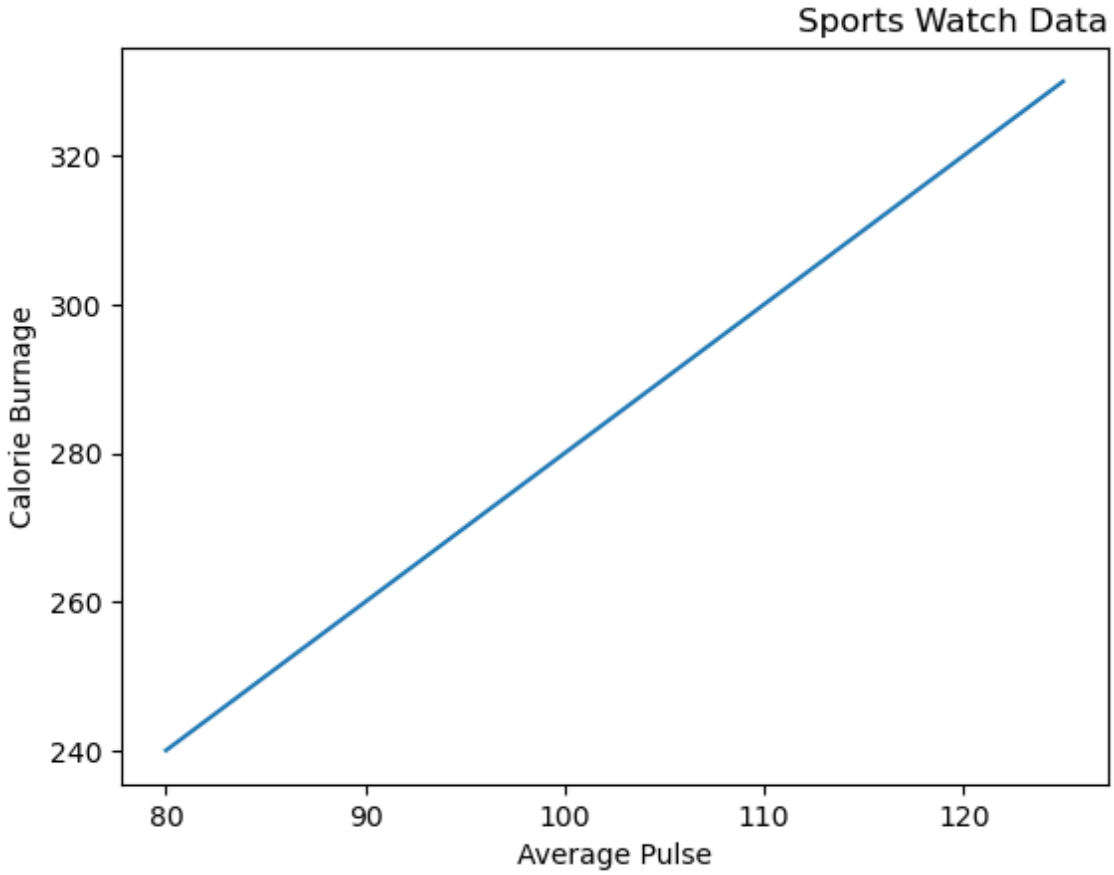
In [27]:
```
x = np.array([80, 85, 90, 95, 100, 105, 110, 115, 120, 125])
y = np.array([240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330])

font1 = {'family':'serif','color':'blue','size':20}
font2 = {'family':'serif','color':'darkred','size':15}

plt.title("Sports Watch Data", fontdict = font1)
plt.xlabel("Average Pulse", fontdict = font2)
plt.ylabel("Calorie Burnage", fontdict = font2)

plt.plot(x, y)
plt.show()
```



Position the Title:

- We can use the **loc** parameter in **title()** to position the title.
- Legal values are: **'left', 'right', and 'center'**. Default value is **'center'**.

In [28]:
```
x = np.array([80, 85, 90, 95, 100, 105, 110, 115, 120, 125])
y = np.array([240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330])

plt.title("Sports Watch Data", loc = 'right')
plt.xlabel("Average Pulse")
plt.ylabel("Calorie Burnage")

plt.plot(x, y)
plt.show()
```

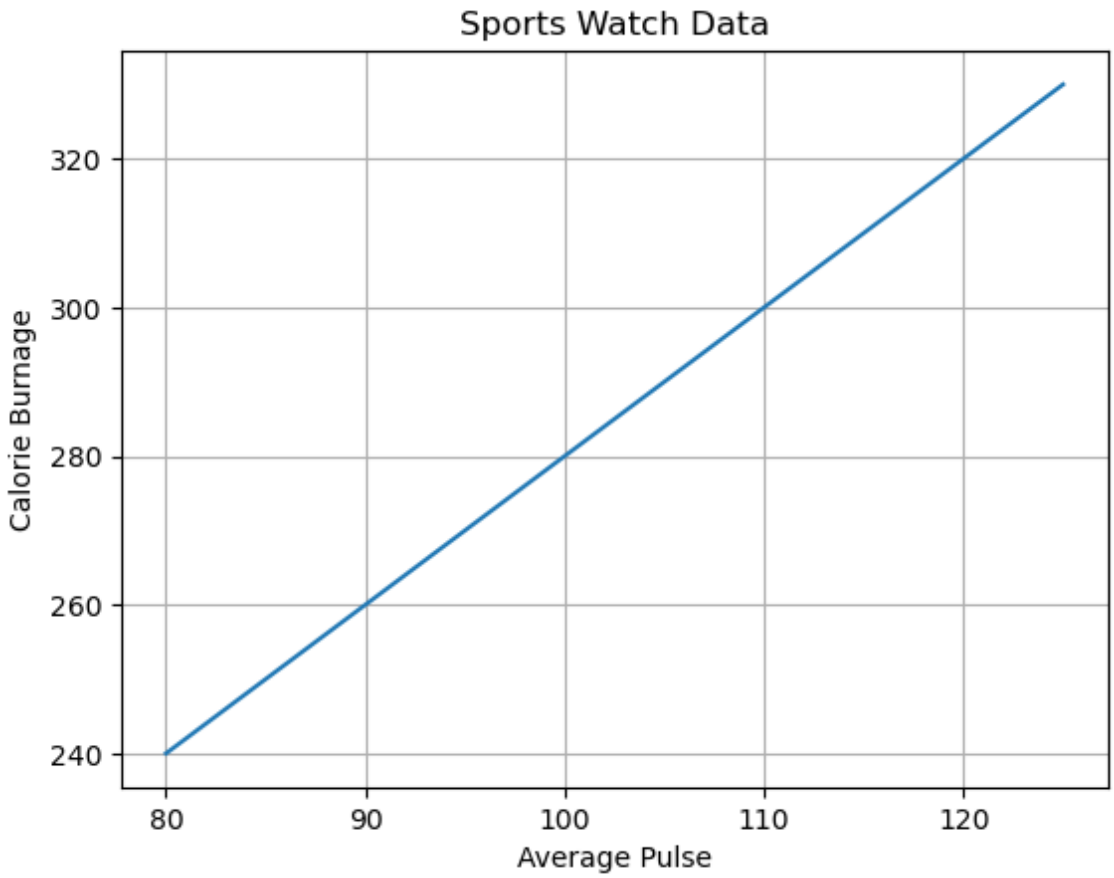


Matplotlib Adding Grid Lines

Add Grid Lines to a Plot:

- With Pyplot, we can use the **grid()** function to add grid lines to the plot.

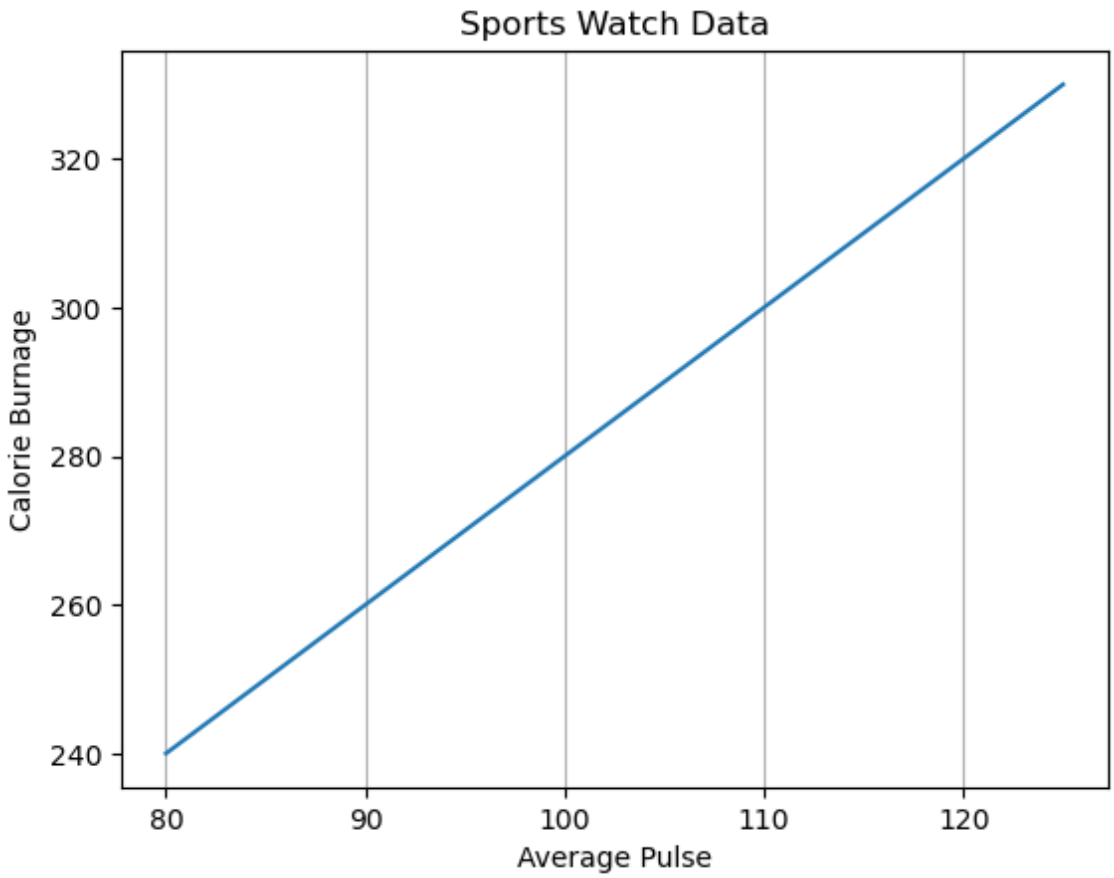
In [29]:
```
x = np.array([80, 85, 90, 95, 100, 105, 110, 115, 120, 125])
y = np.array([240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330])

plt.title("Sports Watch Data")
plt.xlabel("Average Pulse")
plt.ylabel("Calorie Burnage")

plt.plot(x, y)

plt.grid()

plt.show()
```



Specify Which Grid Lines to Display:

- You can use the **axis** parameter in the **grid()** function to specify which grid lines to display.
- Legal values are: 'x', 'y', and 'both'. Default value is 'both'.

In [30]:
```
x = np.array([80, 85, 90, 95, 100, 105, 110, 115, 120, 125])
y = np.array([240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330])

plt.title("Sports Watch Data")
plt.xlabel("Average Pulse")
plt.ylabel("Calorie Burnage")

plt.plot(x, y)

plt.grid(axis = 'x')

plt.show()
```

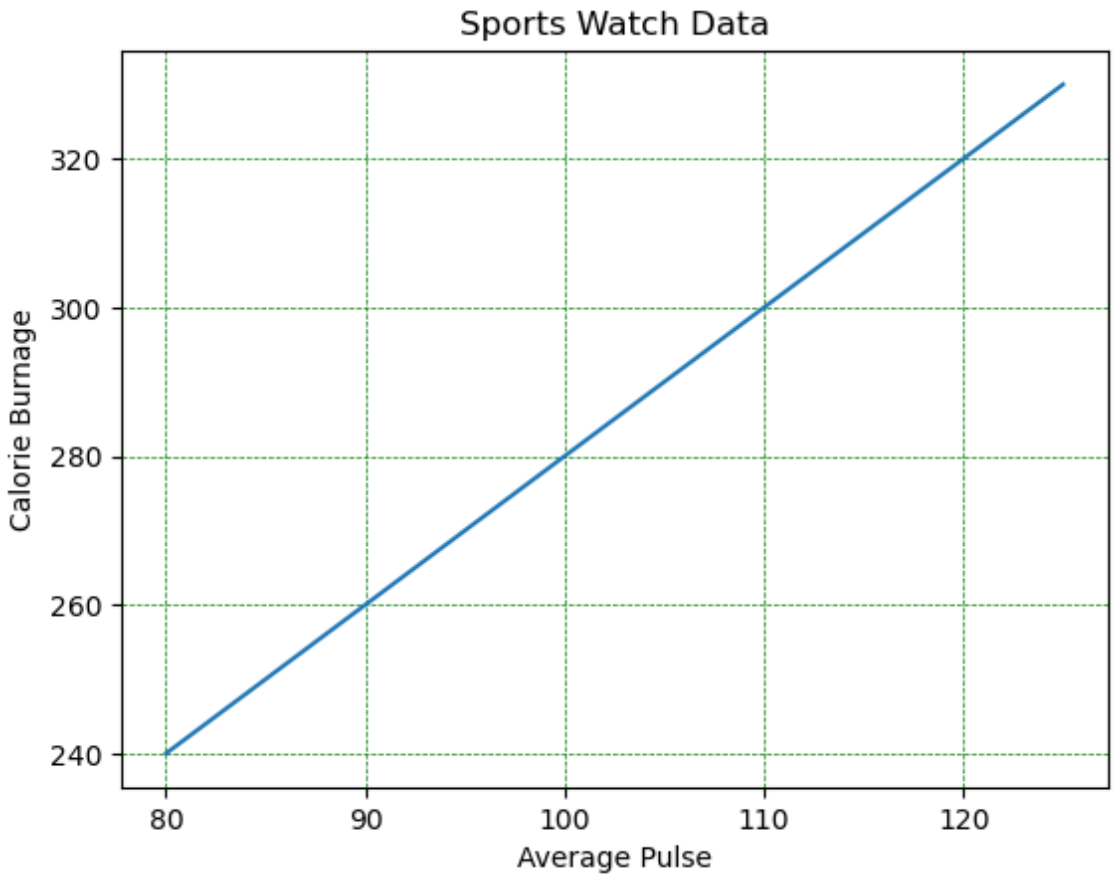


Set Line Properties for the Grid:

- We can also set the line properties of the grid, like the following command:

```
grid(color = 'color', linestyle = 'linestyle', linewidth = n
umber).
```

In [31]:
```
x = np.array([80, 85, 90, 95, 100, 105, 110, 115, 120, 125])
y = np.array([240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330])

plt.title("Sports Watch Data")
plt.xlabel("Average Pulse")
plt.ylabel("Calorie Burnage")

plt.plot(x, y)

plt.grid(color = 'green', linestyle = '--', linewidth = 0.5)

plt.show()
```

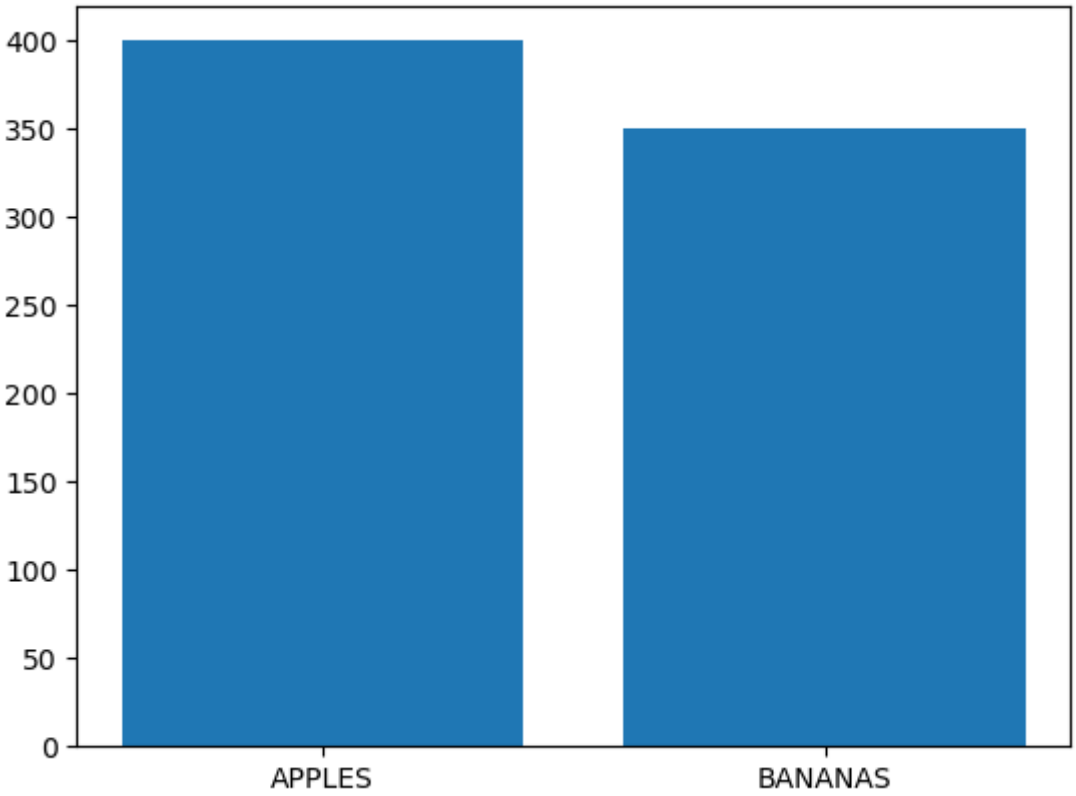


Matplotlib Bars

- The **bar()** function takes arguments that describes the layout of the bars.
- The categories and their values represented by the first and second argument as arrays.

In [32]:
```
x = ["APPLES", "BANANAS"]
y = [400, 350]
plt.bar(x, y)
```

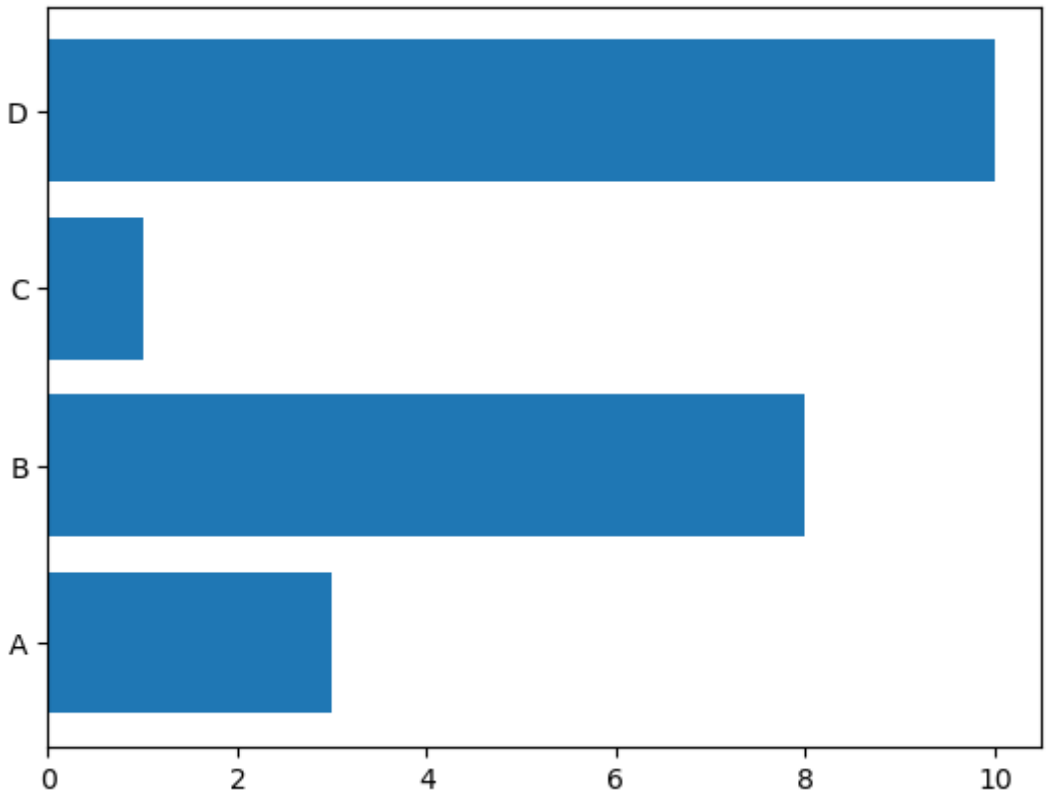
Out[32]:
```
<BarContainer object of 2 artists>
```



Horizontal Bars:

- If want the bars to be displayed horizontally instead of vertically, use the **barh()** function.

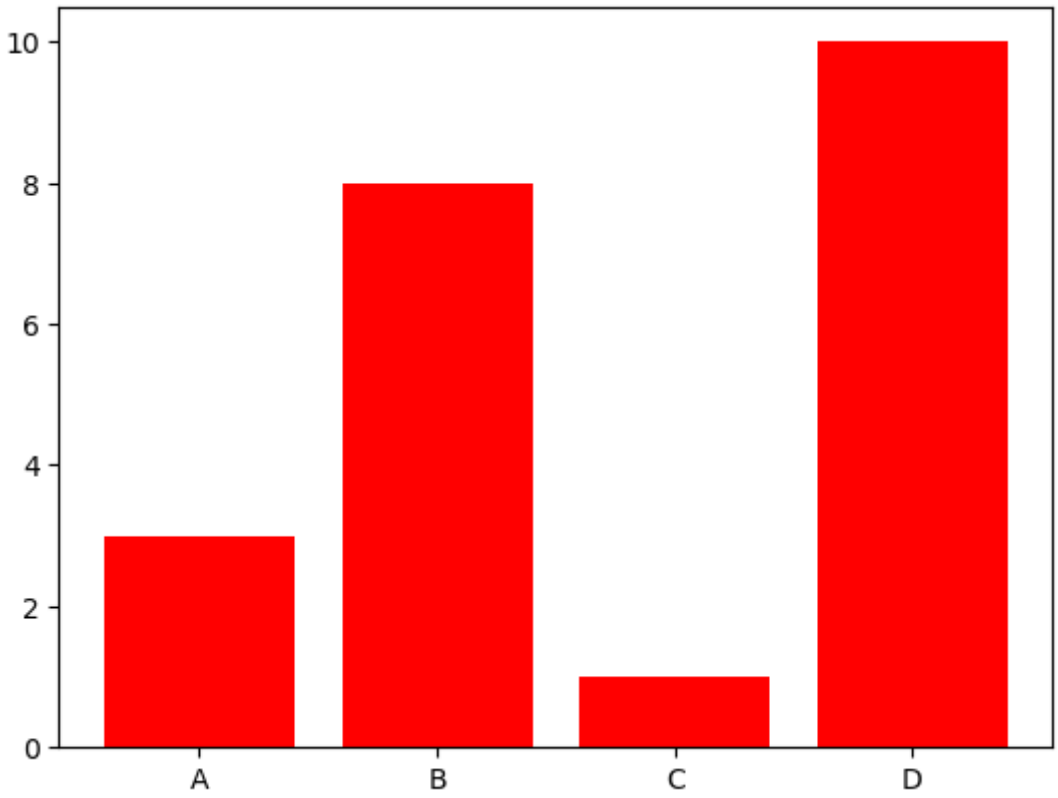
In [33]:
```
x = np.array(["A", "B", "C", "D"])
y = np.array([3, 8, 1, 10])

plt.barh(x, y)
plt.show()
```



Bar Color:

- The **bar()** and **barh()** take the keyword argument **color** to set the color of the bars.

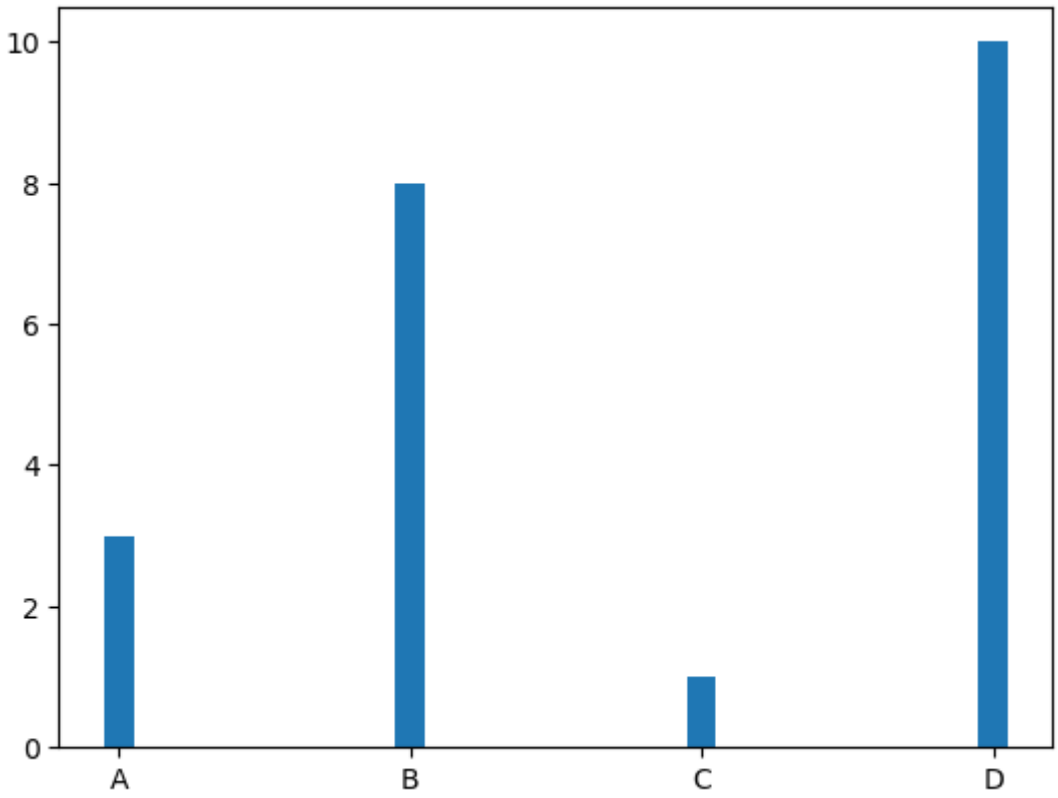
In [34]:
```
x = np.array(["A", "B", "C", "D"])
y = np.array([3, 8, 1, 10])

plt.bar(x, y, color = "red")
plt.show()
```



Bar Width:

- The **bar()** takes the keyword argument **width** to set the width of the bars.
- The default width value is 0.8.
- **Note:** For horizontal bars, use **height** instead of width.

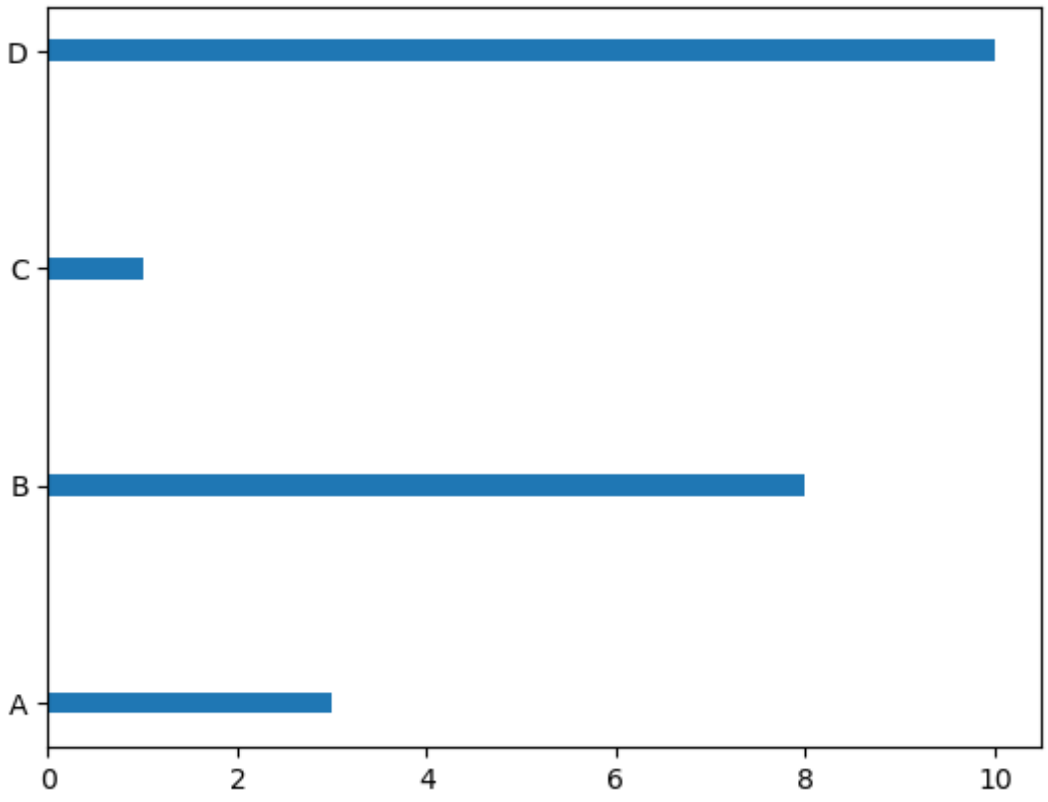
In [35]:
```
x = np.array(["A", "B", "C", "D"])
y = np.array([3, 8, 1, 10])

plt.bar(x, y, width = 0.1)
plt.show()
```



Bar Height:

- The **barh()** takes the keyword argument **height** to set the height of the bars.
- The default height value is **0.8**

In [36]:
```
x = np.array(["A", "B", "C", "D"])
y = np.array([3, 8, 1, 10])

plt.barh(x, y, height = 0.1)
plt.show()
```



In [37]:

```
# Expense categories
categories = ['Housing', 'Transportation', 'Food', 'Entertainment', 'Utilit

# Monthly expenses for Alice, Bob, and Carol
alice_expenses = [1200, 300, 400, 200, 150]
bob_expenses = [1100, 320, 380, 180, 140]
carol_expenses = [1300, 280, 420, 220, 160]

# Create an array for the x-axis positions
x = np.arange(len(categories))

# Width of the bars
bar_width = 0.2

# Create bars for Alice's expenses
plt.bar(x - bar_width, alice_expenses, width=bar_width, label='Alice', colo

# Create bars for Bob's expenses
plt.bar(x, bob_expenses, width=bar_width, label='Bob', color='lightcoral')

# Create bars for Carol's expenses
plt.bar(x + bar_width, carol_expenses, width=bar_width, label='Carol', colo

# Add labels, a title, and a legend
plt.xlabel('Expense Categories')
plt.ylabel('Monthly Expenses (USD)')
plt.title('Monthly Expenses Comparison')
plt.xticks(x, categories)
plt.legend()

# Display the plot
plt.show()
```


Monthly Expenses Comparison
Alice
Bob
Carol
Monthly Expenses (USD)
0
200
400
600
800
1000
1200
Housing
Transportation
Food
Entertainment
Utilities
Expense Categories

In [ ]: