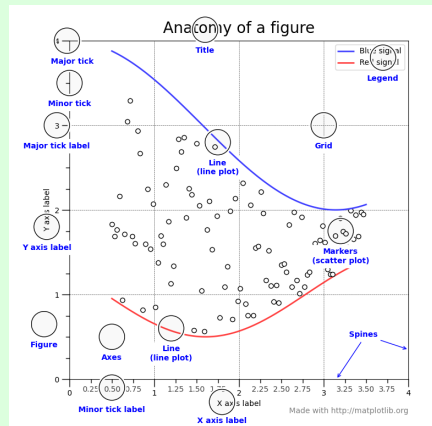


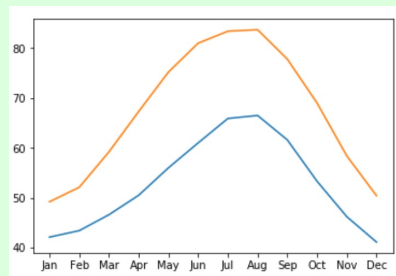
Import

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

Anatomy of a figure



Main principle



Example

```
fig, ax = plt.subplots() # Create one subplot
ax.plot(x1, y1) # each ax represents one plot on the figure object
ax.plot(x2, y2) # another plot is added to the figure object (with another color)
plt.show()
```

Customizing data appearance

<code>ax.plot(x,y, marker = "")</code>	# indicate each data point on the line	https://matplotlib.org/3.2.0/gallery/lines_bars_and_markers/marker_reference.html#sphx-glr-gallery-lines-bars-and-markers-marker-reference-py
<code>ax.plot(x,y, linestyle = "")</code>	# change linestyle	https://matplotlib.org/3.2.0/gallery/lines_bars_and_markers/linestyles.html#sphx-glr-gallery-lines-bars-and-markers-linestyles-py
<code>ax.plot(x,y, color = "")</code>	# change color	https://matplotlib.org/3.2.0/gallery/color/named_colors.html#sphx-glr-gallery-color-named-colors-py
<code>ax.set_xlabel("")</code>	# name the x axis	
<code>ax.set_ylabel("")</code>	# name the y axis	
<code>ax.set_title("")</code>	# give figure a title	

Customizing data appearance (cont)

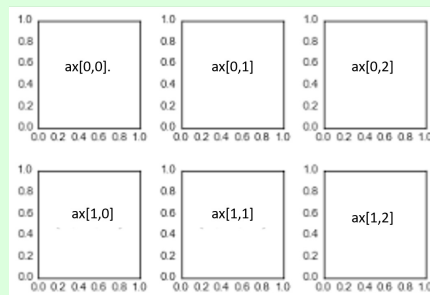
<code>ax.tick_params("x"/"y", colors = "")</code>	# change the color of the ticks	
<code>ax.set_xticks(list())</code>	# change the tick values of the X axis	Use list comprehension
<code>ax.set_yticks(list())</code>	# change the tick values of the y axis	Use list comprehension

scatterplot

```
fig, ax = plt.scatter(x, y, s=area, c=colors, alpha=0.5)
ax.plot(x, y, linestyle = " Non e")
plt.show()
```

Subplot

`fig, axe = plt.subplots(3,2)`



Create the subplots

```
fig, ax = plt.subplots(3, 2)
```

First Subplot

```
ax[0, 0].plot(x, y, color = "green")
```

Second Subplot

```
ax[0, 1].plot(x, y, color = "blue")
```

Subplot

<code>fig, ax = plt.subplots(rows, columns, index_of_subplot)</code>	fig = container holding one to more axes; ax = individual plot
<code>ax.plot([x], y, color = "green")</code>	[X] = X coordinates; Y = Y coordinates
<code>plt.show()</code>	Plot the figure.
<code>plt.subplots(rows, columns, sharey = True)</code>	All subplots have same range of Y-axis values

Time series

Once there is column with a DateTime datatype then matplotlib will recognize that this is a variable that represents time.

Time series

Plot time series	<code>ax.plot(time_variable, variableOfInterest)</code>
slice time variable	<code>timeVariable["start-date":"end-date"]</code>



Time-series with different variables

```
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
ax.plot(time_variable, variable1, color = "blue")
ax.set_xlabel()
ax.set_ylabel()
ax2 = ax.twinx() # same x-axis but different y-axis
ax2.plot(time_variable, variable2, color = "red")
ax2.set_xlabel()
ax2.set_ylabel()
plt.show()
```

Add annotations

```
# First argument is the text of the annotation
# xy argument is the xy of the dataset to which the annotation has to refer (pandas object)
# xytext argument is the xy coordinate of the text
# arrowprops a dictionary that defines the properties of the arrow we would like to use
ax.annotate(" ", xy = , xytext = , arrowprops = {})
# the arguments for the arrowprops
https://matplotlib.org/tutorials/text/annotations.html
```

Annotations are small pieces of text referring to a particular part of the graph.

Bar chart

```
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
ax.bar(x-axis, y-axis)
plt.show()
```

barchart

```
ax.set_xticklabels(names)    change the names on the x axis
ax.set_ylabel("")           Change name of the y axis
ax.bar(x,y, bottom = , label = Important that you use the same x values, set bottom= equal to the pd.series containing the data whereon you
"")                          want to stack.
ax.legend()
ax.set_xticklabels(x, rotation = If you want to turn the x labels 90 degrees.
90)
```

You can keep adding bars to each other by calling `ax.bar(bottom)` multiple times. However, you have to add the different series in bottom:
`"medals["Gold"] + medals["Silver"]"`

Histogram

```
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
ax.hist(x, label = " ", bins = value/ list, histtype = , label = " ")
ax.set_xlabel("")
ax.set_ylabel("")
```



Boxplot

```
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
ax.box plot(x)
ax.set _yl abel()
# Create multiple boxplots
fig, ax = plt.su bpl ots()
ax.box plo t([ men s_r owi ng[ " Hei ght "], mens_g ymn ast ics ["He igh t"]])
ax.set _xt ick lab els (["R owi ng", " Gym nas tic s"])
```

Scatterplot

```
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
ax.sca tter(x, y, color = " ", label = " ")
# create mutiple scatters on the same plot with different colors
fig, ax = plt.su bpl ots()
ax.sca tter(x, y, color = " red ", label = "")
ax.sca tter(x, y, color = " blu e", label = " ")
ax.leg end()
ax.set _xl abel()
ax.set _yl abel()
# encoding a third variable by color
fig, ax = plt.su bpl ots()
ax.sca tter(x, y, c = )
```

Changing plot style

```
# This has to be before the subplots method
plt.st yle.us e("g gpl ot")
# The available styles
https: //m atp lot lib.or g/g all ery /st yle _sh eet s/s tyl e_s hee ts_ ref ere nce.html
```

Sharing your visualizations

```
# save figure
fig.sa vef ig( " nam e.p ng")
```



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