## Matplotlib库入门

DV04

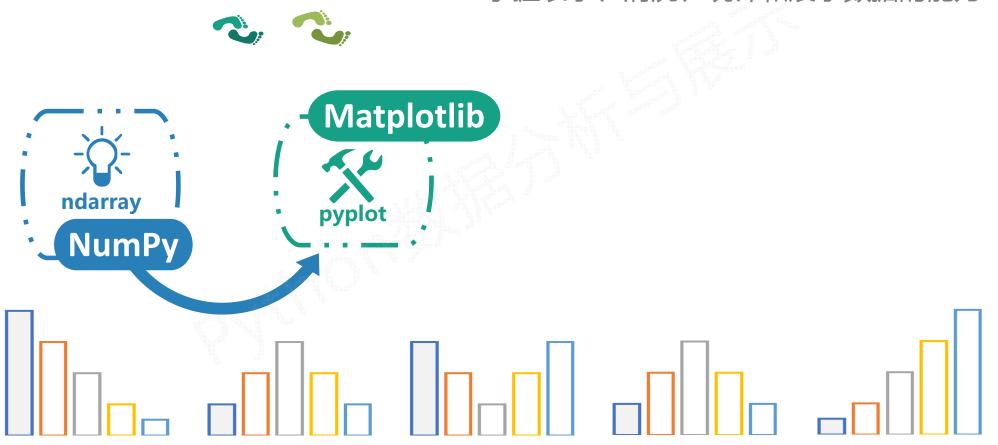


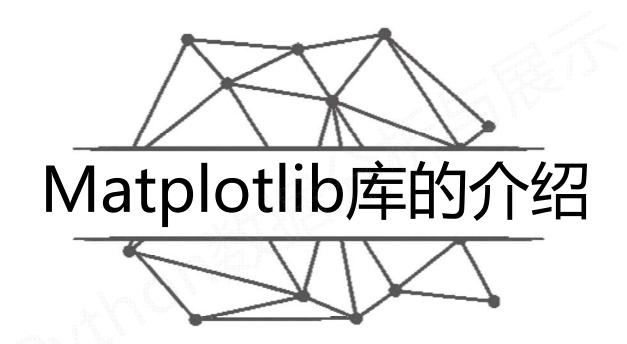
嵩天 www.python123.org



#### Python数据分析与展示

掌握表示、清洗、统计和展示数据的能力





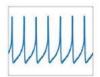


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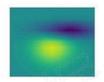
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#### Introduction

Matplotlib is a Python 2D plotting library which produces publication quality figures in a variety of hardcopy formats and interactive environments across platforms. Matplotlib can be used in Python scripts, the Python and IPython shell, the jupyter notebook, web application servers, and four graphical user interface toolkits.









Matplotlib tries to make easy things easy and hard things possible. You can generate plots, histograms, power spectra, bar charts, errorcharts, scatterplots, etc., with just a few lines of code. For a sampling, see the screenshots, thumbnail gallery, and examples directory

For simple plotting the pyplot module provides a MATLAB-like interface, particularly when combined with IPython. For the power user, you have full control of line styles, font properties, axes properties, etc, via an object oriented interface or via a set of functions familiar to MATLAB users.

#### Installation

Visit the Matplotlib installation instructions.

#### **Documentation**

This is the documentation for Matplotlib version 2.0.0.

Other versions are available:

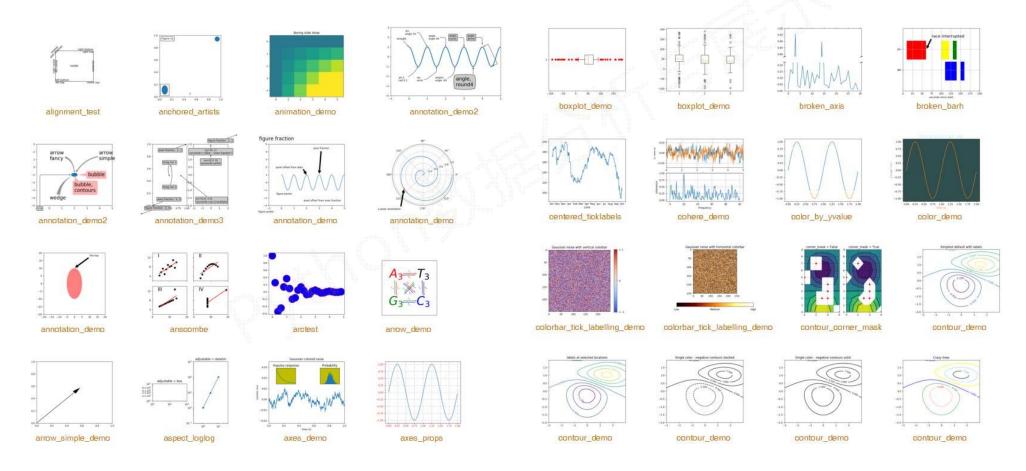
- . 2.0.0 Latest stable version.
- 2.x Latest git master (unstable)
- 1.5.3 Previous stable version.
- 1.4.3 Older stable version.

Python优秀的数据 可视化第三方库

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Depsy 100th percentile	
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### Matplotlib库的效果

http://matplotlib.org/gallery.html



#### Matplotlib库的使用

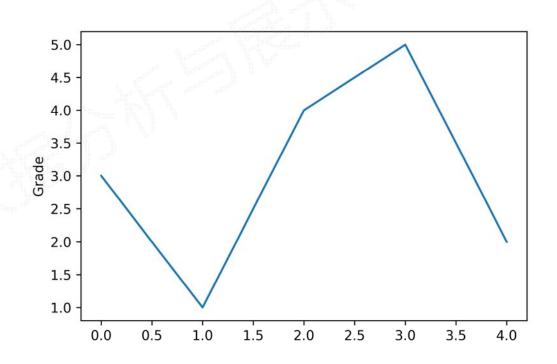
Matplotlib库由各种可视化类构成,内部结构复杂,受Matlab启发 matplotlib.pyplot是绘制各类可视化图形的命令子库,相当于快捷方式

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

引入模块的别名

#### Matplotlib库小测

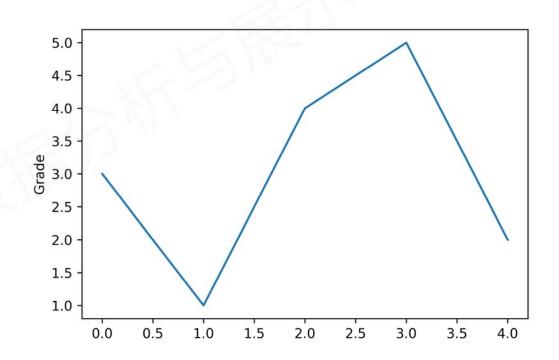
```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.plot([3, 1, 4, 5, 2])
plt.ylabel("Grade")
plt.show()
```



plt.plot()只有一个输入列表或数组时,参数被当作Y轴,X轴<mark>以索引自动生成</mark>

### Matplotlib库小测

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.plot([3, 1, 4, 5, 2])
plt.vlabel("Grade")
plt.savefig( test', dpi=600) #PNG文件
plt.show()
```

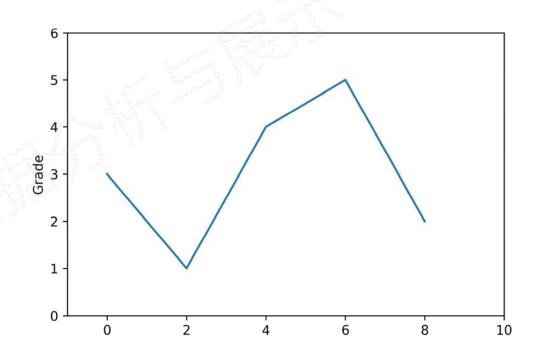


plt.savefig()将输出图形存储为文件,默认PNG格式,可以通过dpi修改输出质量

这个必须在plt.show()之前存文件,不然只能得到一个空白的文件!

#### Matplotlib库小测综合

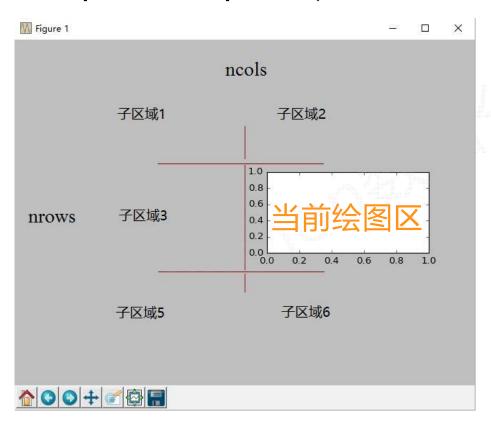
```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.plot([0, 2, 4, 6, 8], [3, 1, 4, 5, 2])
plt.ylabel("Grade")
plt.axis([-1, 10, 0, 6])
plt.show()
横轴-1到10
纵轴 0到6
```



plt.plot(x,y)当有两个以上参数时,按照X轴和Y轴顺序绘制数据点

#### pyplot的绘图区域

plt.subplot(nrows, ncols, plot\_number)



plt.subplot(3,2,4)

plt.subplot(324)

在全局绘图区域中创建一个 分区体系,并定位到一个子 绘图区域

## pyplot的绘图区域

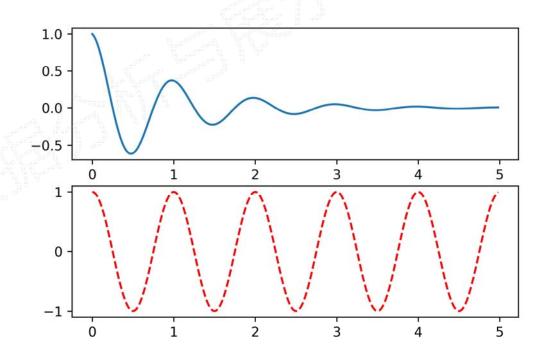
```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

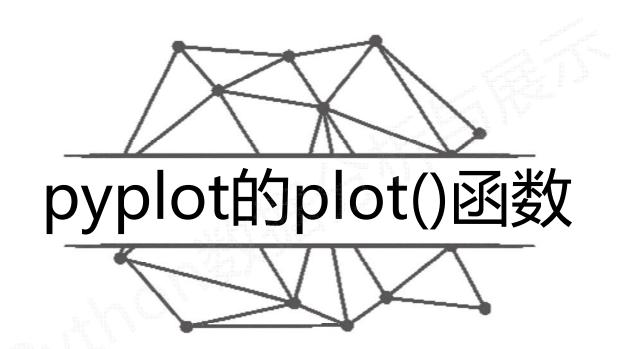
def f(t):
    return np.exp(-t) * np.cos(2*np.pi*t)

a = np.arange(0.0, 5.0, 0.02)

plt.subplot(211)
  plt.plot(a, f(a))

plt.subplot(2,1,2)
  plt.plot(a, np.cos(2*np.pi*t2), 'r--')
  plt.show()
```





plt.plot(x, y, format\_string, \*\*kwargs)

· × : X轴数据,列表或数组,可选

• y : Y轴数据,列表或数组

· format\_string: 控制曲线的格式字符串,可选

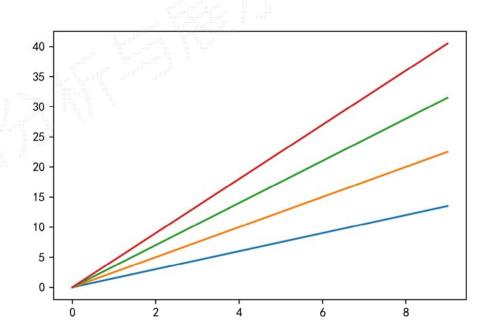
\*\*kwargs: 第二组或更多(x,y,format\_string)

当绘制多条曲线时,各条曲线的x不能省略

#### plt.plot(x, y, format\_string, \*\*kwargs)

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np

a = np.arange(10)
plt.plot(a, a*1.5, a, a*2.5, a, a*3.5, a, a*4.5)
plt.show()
```

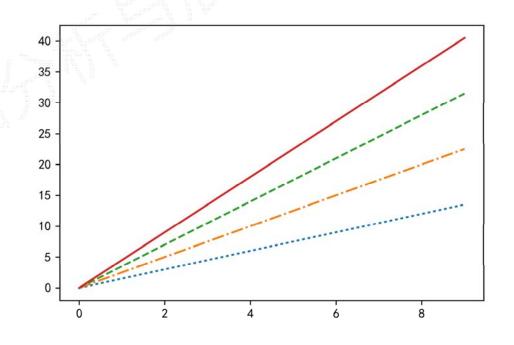


# · format\_string: 控制曲线的格式字符串,可选由颜色字符、风格字符和标记字符组成

颜色字符	说明	颜色字符	说明
'b'	蓝色	' m '	洋红色 magenta
'g'	绿色	'y'	黄色
'r'	红色	'k'	黑色
'c'	青绿色 cyan	'w'	白色
'#008000'	RGB某颜色	'0.8'	灰度值字符串

# · format\_string: 控制曲线的格式字符串,可选由颜色字符、风格字符和标记字符组成

	•
风格字符	说明
1_1	实线
11	破折线
''	点划线
1 . 1	虚线
11 1 1	无线条



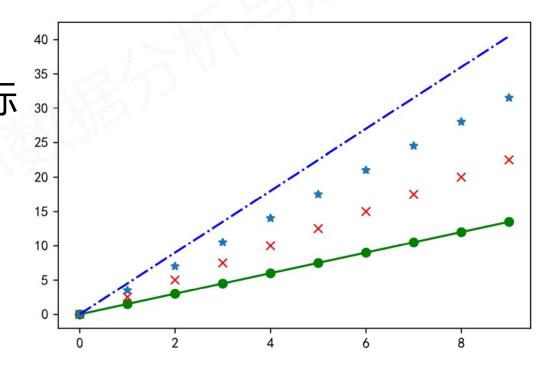
#### · format\_string: 控制曲线的格式字符串,可选

标记字符	说明	标记字符	说明	标记字符	说明
1.1	点标记	'1'	下花三角标记	'h'	竖六边形标记
1 1	像素标记(极小点)	'2'	上花三角标记	'н'	横六边形标记
'o'	实心圈标记	'3'	左花三角标记	'+'	十字标记
'v'	倒三角标记	'4'	右花三角标记	'x'	x标记
' ^ '	上三角标记	's'	实心方形标记	'D'	菱形标记
'>'	右三角标记	'p'	实心五角标记	'd'	瘦菱形标记
'<'	左三角标记	'*'	星形标记	' '	垂直线标记

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np

a = np.arange(10)
plt.plot(a, a*1.5, 'go-', a, a*2.5, 'rx', a, a*3.5, '*', a, a*4.5, 'b-.')
plt.show()
```

颜色字符、风格字符和标 记字符可以组合使用



```
plt.plot(x, y, format_string, **kwargs)
```

\*\*kwargs : 第二组或更多(x,y,format\_string)

color : 控制颜色, color='green'

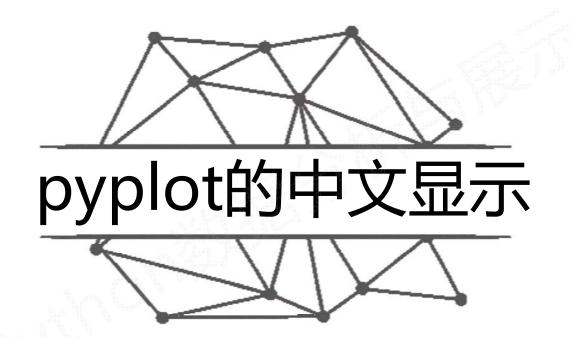
linestyle : 线条风格, linestyle='dashed'

marker : 标记风格, marker='o'

markerfacecolor: 标记颜色, markerfacecolor='blue'

markersize : 标记尺寸, markersize=20

•••••



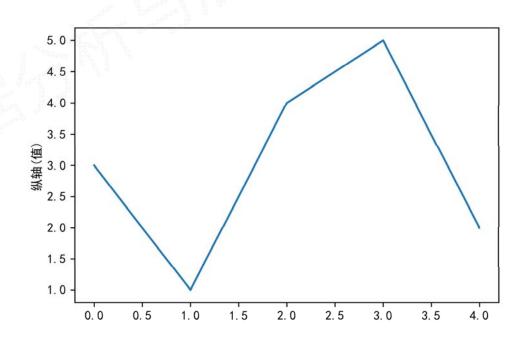
#### pyplot的中文显示:第一种方法

pyplot并不默认支持中文显示,需要rcParams修改字体实现

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import matplotlib

matplotlib.rcParams['font.family']='SimHei'
plt.plot([3, 1, 4, 5, 2])
plt.ylabel("纵轴(值)")
plt.savefig('test', dpi=600)
plt.show()
```

'SimHei'是黑体



### rcParams的属性

属性	说明
'font.family'	用于显示字体的名字
'font.style'	字体风格,正常'normal'或 斜体'italic'
'font.size'	字体大小,整数字号或者'large'、'x-small'

#### 中文字体的种类

rcParams['font.family']

中文字体	说明
'SimHei'	中文黑体
'Kaiti'	中文楷体
'LiSu'	中文隶书
'FangSong'	中文仿宋
'YouYuan'	中文幼圆
'STSong'	华文宋体

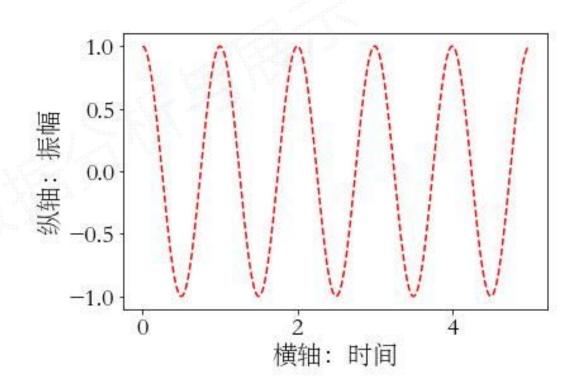
#### 实例

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import matplotlib

matplotlib.rcParams['font.family']='STSong'
matplotlib.rcParams['font.size']=20

a = np.arange(0.0, 5.0, 0.02)

plt.xlabel('横轴: 时间')
plt.ylabel('纵轴: 振幅')
plt.plot(a, np.cos(2*np.pi*a), 'r--')
plt.show()
```



第一种做法会改变全局,不建议使用! 建议使用第二种方法

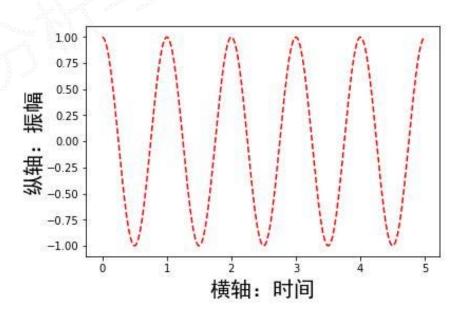
#### pyplot的中文显示:第二种方法

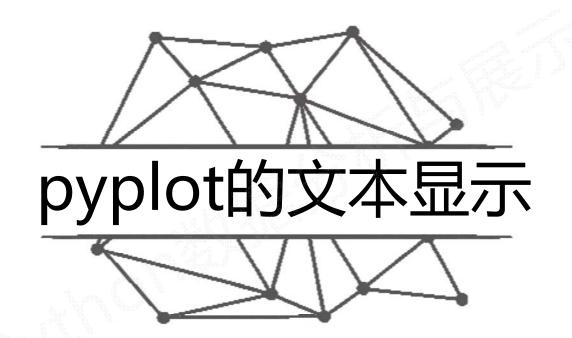
在有中文输出的地方,增加一个属性:fontproperties

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

a = np.arange(0.0, 5.0, 0.02)

plt.xlabel('横轴: 时间', fontproperties='SimHei', fontsize=20)
plt.ylabel('纵轴: 振幅', fontproperties='SimHei', fontsize=20)
plt.plot(a, np.cos(2*np.pi*a), 'r--')
plt.show()
```





# pyplot的文本显示函数

函数	说明	
<pre>plt.xlabel()</pre>	对X轴增加文本标签	
<pre>plt.ylabel()</pre>	对Y轴增加文本标签	
plt.title()	对图形整体增加文本标签	
plt.text()	在任意位置增加文本	
plt.annotate()	在图形中增加带箭头的注解	

#### 实例

正弦波实例  $y = cos(2\pi x)$ 

 $\mu = 100$ 

1.5

1.0

0.0

#### plt.annotate(s, xy=arrow\_crd, xytext=text\_crd, arrowprops=dict)

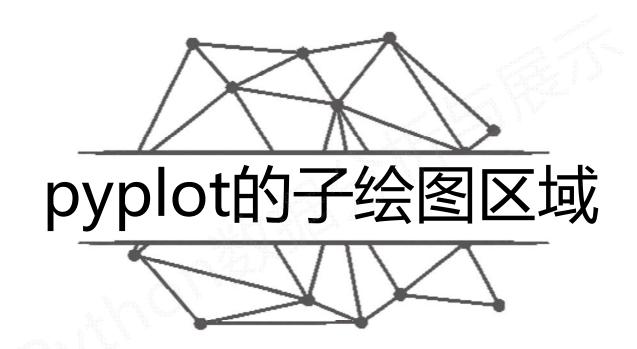
1.5

正弦波实例  $y = cos(2\pi x)$ 

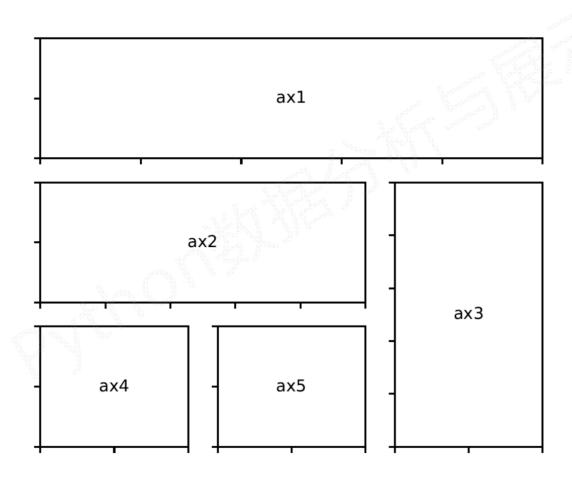
横轴:时间

u = 100





### 复杂的绘图区域

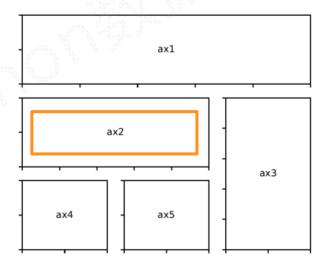


#### plt.subplot2grid()

plt.subplot2grid(GridSpec, CurSpec, colspan=1, rowspan=1)

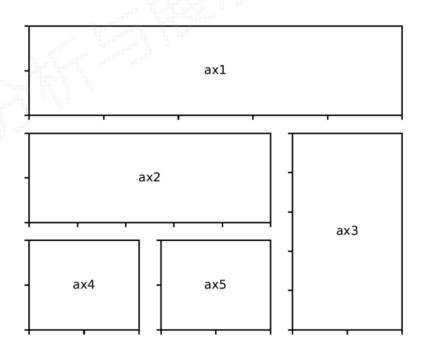
理念:设定网格,选中网格,确定选中行列区域数量,编号从0开始

plt.subplot2grid((3,3), (1,0), colspan=2)



### plt.subplot2grid()

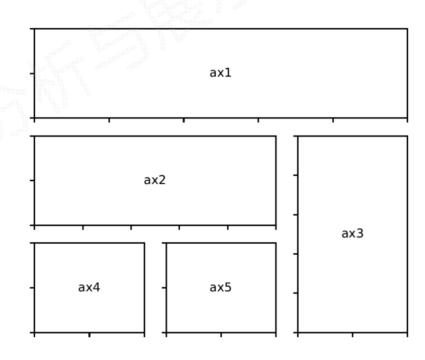
```
plt.subplot2grid((3,3), (0,0), colspan=3)
...
plt.subplot2grid((3,3), (1,0), colspan=2)
...
plt.subplot2grid((3,3), (1,2), rowspan=2)
...
plt.subplot2grid((3,3), (2,0))
...
plt.subplot2grid((3,3), (2,1))
...
```

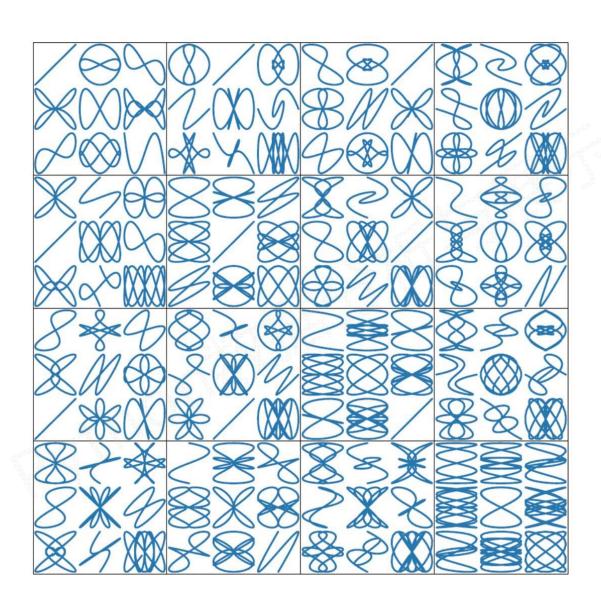


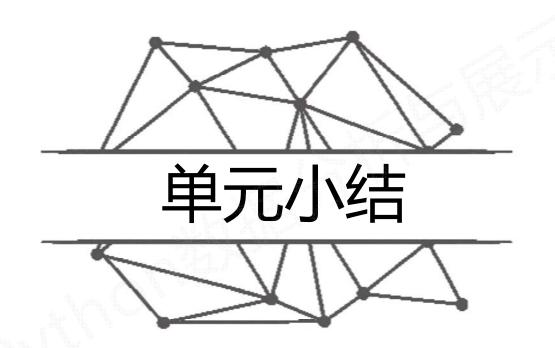
#### GridSpec类

```
import matplotlib.gridspec as gridspec
gs = gridspec.GridSpec(3,3)

ax1 = plt.subplot(gs[0, :])
ax2 = plt.subplot(gs[1, :-1])
ax3 = plt.subplot(gs[1:, -1])
ax4 = plt.subplot(gs[2, 0])
ax5 = plt.subplot(gs[2, 1])
```

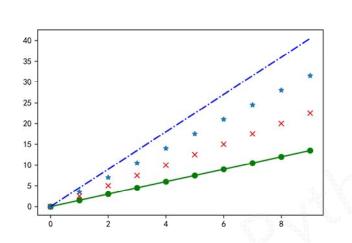


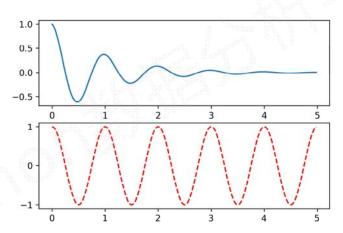


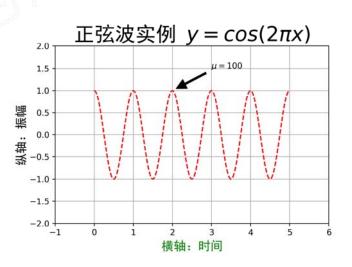


### Matplotlib库入门

#### pyplot子库的基本使用







### pyplot图形绘制

