pyplot — Matplotlib 2.0.2 documentation

Provides a MATLAB-like plotting framework.

`pylab` combines pyplot with numpy into a single namespace. This is convenient for interactive work, but for programming it is recommended that the namespaces be kept separate, e.g.:

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

x = np.arange(0, 5, 0.1);
y = np.sin(x)
plt.plot(x, y)
```

`matplotlib.pyplot.` `acorr` (*x*, *hold=None*, *data=None*, ***kwargs*)¶

Plot the autocorrelation of `x` .

Parameters:

x : sequence of scalar

hold : boolean, optional, *deprecated*, default: True

detrend : callable, optional, default: `mlab.detrend_none`

x is detrended by the `detrend` callable. Default is no normalization.

normed : boolean, optional, default: True

if True, input vectors are normalised to unit length.

usevlines : boolean, optional, default: True

if True, Axes.vlines is used to plot the vertical lines from the origin to the acorr. Otherwise, Axes.plot is used.

maxlags : integer, optional, default: 10

number of lags to show. If None, will return all 2 * len(x) - 1 lags.

Returns:

(lags, c, line, b) : where:

- `lags` are a length 2`maxlags+1 lag vector.
- `c` is the 2`maxlags+1 auto correlation vectorI
- `line` is a `Line2D` instance returned by `plot` .
- `b` is the x-axis.

Other Parameters:

linestyle : `Line2D` prop, optional, default: None

Only used if usevlines is False.

marker : string, optional, default: 'o'

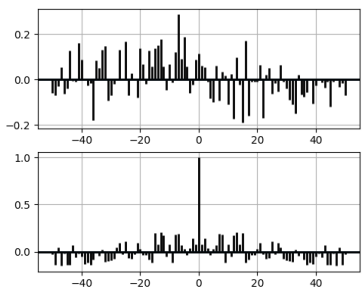
Notes

The cross correlation is performed with `numpy.correlate()` with `mode` = 2.

Examples

`xcorr` is top graph, and `acorr` is bottom graph.

(Source code, png, pdf)



Note

In addition to the above described arguments, this function can take a **data** keyword argument. If such a **data** argument is given, the following arguments are replaced by **data[<arg>]**:

- All arguments with the following names: 'x'.

`matplotlib.pyplot.` `angle_spectrum` (*x*, *Fs=None*, *Fc=None*, *window=None*, *pad_to=None*, *sides=None*, *hold=None*, *data=None*, ***kwargs*)¶

Plot the angle spectrum.

Call signature:

```
angle_spectrum(x, Fs=2, Fc=0,  window=mlab.window_hanning,
```

```
pad_to=None, sides='default', **kwargs)
```

Compute the angle spectrum (wrapped phase spectrum) of *x*. Data is padded to a length of *pad_to* and the windowing function *window* is applied to the signal.

Parameters:

x : 1-D array or sequence

Array or sequence containing the data

Fs : scalar

The sampling frequency (samples per time unit). It is used to calculate the Fourier frequencies, freqs, in cycles per time unit. The default value is 2.

window : callable or ndarray

A function or a vector of length *NFFT*. To create window vectors see `window_hanning()`, `window_none()`, `numpy.blackman()`, `numpy.hamming()`, `numpy.bartlett()`, `scipy.signal()`, `scipy.signal.get_window()`, etc. The default is `window_hanning()`. If a function is passed as the argument, it must take a data segment as an argument and return the windowed version of the segment.

sides : ['default' | 'onesided' | 'twosided']

Specifies which sides of the spectrum to return. Default gives the default behavior, which returns one-sided for real data and both for complex data. 'onesided' forces the return of a one-sided spectrum, while 'twosided' forces two-sided.

pad_to : integer

The number of points to which the data segment is padded when performing the FFT. While not increasing the actual resolution of the spectrum (the minimum distance between resolvable peaks), this can give more points in the plot, allowing for more detail. This corresponds to the *n* parameter in the call to fft(). The default is None, which sets *pad_to* equal to the length of the input signal (i.e. no padding).

Fc : integer

The center frequency of *x* (defaults to 0), which offsets the x extents of the plot to reflect the frequency range used when a signal is acquired and then filtered and downsampled to baseband.

****kwargs :**

Keyword arguments control the `Line2D` properties:

Returns:

spectrum : 1-D array

The values for the angle spectrum in radians (real valued)

freqs : 1-D array

The frequencies corresponding to the elements in *spectrum*

line : a `Line2D` instance

The line created by this function

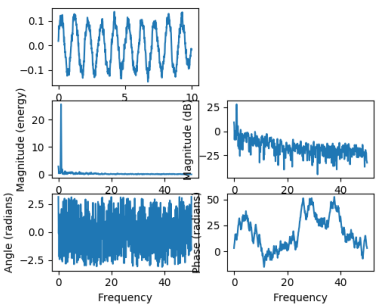
See also

`magnitude_spectrum()`
`angle_spectrum()` plots the magnitudes of the corresponding frequencies.
`phase_spectrum()`
`phase_spectrum()` plots the unwrapped version of this function.
`specgram()`
`specgram()` can plot the angle spectrum of segments within the signal in a colormap.

In addition to the above described arguments, this function can take a **data** keyword argument. If such a **data** argument is given, the following arguments are replaced by **data[<arg>]**: * All arguments with the following names: 'x'.

Examples

(Source code, png, pdf)



`matplotlib.pyplot.annotate(*args, **kwargs)`¶

Annotate the point `xy` with text `s`.

Additional kwargs are passed to `Text`.

Parameters:

s : str

The text of the annotation

xy : iterable

Length 2 sequence specifying the *(x,y)* point to annotate

xytext : iterable, optional

Length 2 sequence specifying the *(x,y)* to place the text at. If None, defaults to `xy`.

xycoords : str, Artist, Transform, callable or tuple, optional

The coordinate system that `xy` is given in.

For a `str` the allowed values are:

Property	Description
'figure points'	points from the lower left of the figure
'figure pixels'	pixels from the lower left of the figure
'figure fraction'	fraction of figure from lower left
'axes points'	points from lower left corner of axes
'axes pixels'	pixels from lower left corner of axes
'axes fraction'	fraction of axes from lower left
'data'	use the coordinate system of the object being annotated (default)
'polar'	*(theta,r)* if not native 'data' coordinates

If a `Artist` object is passed in the units are fraction if it's bounding box.

If a `Transform` object is passed in use that to transform `xy` to screen coordinates

If a callable it must take a `RendererBase` object as input and return a `Transform` or `Bbox` object

If a `tuple` must be length 2 tuple of str, `Artist` , `Transform` or callable objects. The first transform is used for the *x* coordinate and the second for *y*.

See Advanced Annotation for more details.

Defaults to `'data'`

textcoords : str, `Artist` , `Transform` , callable or tuple, optional

The coordinate system that `xytext` is given, which may be different than the coordinate system used for `xy` .

All `xycoords` values are valid as well as the following strings:

Property	Description
'offset points'	offset (in points) from the *xy* value
'offset pixels'	offset (in pixels) from the *xy* value

defaults to the input of `xycoords`

arrowprops : dict, optional

If not None, properties used to draw a `FancyArrowPatch` arrow between `xy` and `xytext` .

If `arrowprops` does not contain the key `'arrowstyle'` the allowed keys are:

Key	Description
width	the width of the arrow in points
headwidth	the width of the base of the arrow head in points
headlength	the length of the arrow head in points
shrink	fraction of total length to 'shrink' from both ends
?	any key to `matplotlib.patches.FancyArrowPatch`

If the `arrowprops` contains the key `'arrowstyle'` the above keys are forbidden. The allowed values of `'arrowstyle'` are:

Name	Attrs
`'-'`	None
`'->'`	head_length=0.4,head_width=0.2
`'-['`	widthB=1.0,lengthB=0.2,angleB=None
`'|-|'`	widthA=1.0,widthB=1.0
`'-|>'`	head_length=0.4,head_width=0.2
`'<-'`	head_length=0.4,head_width=0.2
`'<->'`	head_length=0.4,head_width=0.2
`'<|-'`	head_length=0.4,head_width=0.2
`'<|-|>'`	head_length=0.4,head_width=0.2
`'fancy'`	head_length=0.4,head_width=0.4,tail_width=0.4
`'simple'`	head_length=0.5,head_width=0.5,tail_width=0.2
`'wedge'`	tail_width=0.3,shrink_factor=0.5

Valid keys for `FancyArrowPatch` are:

Key	Description
arrowstyle	the arrow style
connectionstyle	the connection style
relpos	default is (0.5, 0.5)
patchA	default is bounding box of the text
patchB	default is None
shrinkA	default is 2 points
shrinkB	default is 2 points
mutation_scale	default is text size (in points)
mutation_aspect	default is 1.
?	any key for `matplotlib.patches.PathPatch`

Defaults to None

annotation_clip : bool, optional

Controls the visibility of the annotation when it goes outside the axes area.

If `True` , the annotation will only be drawn when the `xy` is inside the axes. If `False` , the annotation will always be drawn regardless of its position.

The default is `None` , which behave as `True` only if *xycoords* is "data".

Returns: Annotation

`matplotlib.pyplot.arrow` (*x*, *y*, *dx*, *dy*, *hold=None*, ***kwargs*)¶

Add an arrow to the axes.

Draws arrow on specified axis from `( x , y )` to `( x + dx , y + dy )`. Uses FancyArrow patch to construct the arrow.

Parameters:

x : float

X-coordinate of the arrow base

y : float

Y-coordinate of the arrow base

dx : float

Length of arrow along x-coordinate

dy : float

Length of arrow along y-coordinate

Returns:

a : FancyArrow

patches.FancyArrow object

Other Parameters:

Optional kwargs (inherited from FancyArrow patch) control the arrow

construction and properties:

Constructor arguments

width: float (default: 0.001)

width of full arrow tail

length_includes_head: [True | False] (default: False)

True if head is to be counted in calculating the length.

head_width: float or None (default: 3*width)

total width of the full arrow head

head_length: float or None (default: 1.5 * head_width)

length of arrow head

shape: [‘full’, ‘left’, ‘right’] (default: ‘full’)

draw the left-half, right-half, or full arrow

overhang: float (default: 0)

fraction that the arrow is swept back (0 overhang means triangular shape). Can be negative or greater than one.

head_starts_at_zero: [True | False] (default: False)

if True, the head starts being drawn at coordinate 0 instead of ending at coordinate 0.

Other valid kwargs (inherited from :class:`Patch`) are:

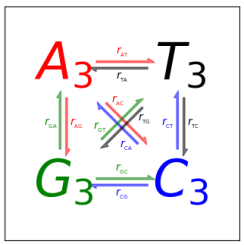
Notes

The resulting arrow is affected by the axes aspect ratio and limits. This may produce an arrow whose head is not square with its stem. To create an arrow whose head is square with its stem, use `annotate()` for example:

```
ax.annotate("", xy=(0.5, 0.5), xytext=(0, 0),
    arrowprops=dict(arrowstyle="->"))
```

Examples

(Source code, png, pdf)



`matplotlib.pyplot.autoscale` (*enable=True*, *axis='both'*, *tight=None*)¶

Autoscale the axis view to the data (toggle).

Convenience method for simple axis view autoscaling. It turns autoscaling on or off, and then, if autoscaling for either axis is on, it performs the autoscaling on the specified axis or axes.

enable: [True | False | None]
True (default) turns autoscaling on, False turns it off. None leaves the autoscaling state unchanged.
axis: [‘x’ | ‘y’ | ‘both’]
which axis to operate on; default is ‘both’
tight: [True | False | None]
If True, set view limits to data limits; if False, let the locator and margins expand the view limits; if None, use tight scaling if the only artist is an image, otherwise treat *tight* as False. The *tight* setting is retained for future autoscaling until it is explicitly changed.

Returns None.

`matplotlib.pyplot.autumn`()¶

set the default colormap to autumn and apply to current image if any. See help(colormaps) for more information

`matplotlib.pyplot.axes`(**args*, ***kwargs*)¶

Add an axes to the figure.

The axes is added at position *rect* specified by:

- `axes()` by itself creates a default full `subplot(111)` window axis.
- `axes(rect, facecolor='w')` where *rect* = [left, bottom, width, height] in normalized (0, 1) units. *facecolor* is the background color for the axis, default white.
- `axes(h)` where *h* is an axes instance makes *h* the current axis. An `Axes` instance is returned.

kwarg	Accepts	Description
facecolor	color	the axes background color
frameon	[True|False]	display the frame?
sharex	otherax	current axes shares xaxis attribute with otherax
sharey	otherax	current axes shares yaxis attribute with otherax
polar	[True|False]	use a polar axes?
aspect	[str | num]	['equal', 'auto'] or a number. If a number the ratio of x-unit/y-unit in screen-space. Also see `set_aspect()` .

Examples:

- `examples/pylab_examples/axes_demo.py` places custom axes.
- `examples/pylab_examples/shared_axis_demo.py` uses *sharex* and *sharey*.

`matplotlib.pyplot.axhline`(*y=0*, *xmin=0*, *xmax=1*, *hold=None*, ***kwargs*)¶

Add a horizontal line across the axis.

Parameters:

y : scalar, optional, default: 0

y position in data coordinates of the horizontal line.

xmin : scalar, optional, default: 0

Should be between 0 and 1, 0 being the far left of the plot, 1 the far right of the plot.

xmax : scalar, optional, default: 1

Should be between 0 and 1, 0 being the far left of the plot, 1 the far right of the plot.

Returns: `Line2D`

See also

`axhspan`
for example plot and source code

Notes

kwargs are passed to `Line2D` and can be used to control the line properties.

Examples

- draw a thick red hline at 'y' = 0 that spans the xrange:

```
>>> axhline(linewidth=4, color='r')
```

- draw a default hline at 'y' = 1 that spans the xrange:

- draw a default hline at 'y' = .5 that spans the middle half of the xrange:

```
>>> axhline(y=.5, xmin=0.25, xmax=0.75)
```

Valid kwargs are `Line2D` properties, with the exception of 'transform':

`matplotlib.pyplot.axhspan`(*ymin*, *ymax*, *xmin=0*, *xmax=1*, *hold=None*, ***kwargs*)¶

Add a horizontal span (rectangle) across the axis.

Draw a horizontal span (rectangle) from *ymin* to *ymax*. With the default values of *xmin* = 0 and *xmax* = 1, this always spans the xrange, regardless of the xlim settings, even if you change them, e.g., with the `set_xlim()` command. That is, the horizontal extent is in axes coords: 0=left, 0.5=middle, 1.0=right but the *y* location is in data coordinates.

Parameters:

ymin : float

Lower limit of the horizontal span in data units.

ymax : float

Upper limit of the horizontal span in data units.

xmin : float, optional, default: 0

Lower limit of the vertical span in axes (relative 0-1) units.

xmax : float, optional, default: 1

Upper limit of the vertical span in axes (relative 0-1) units.

Returns:

Polygon : Polygon

Other Parameters:

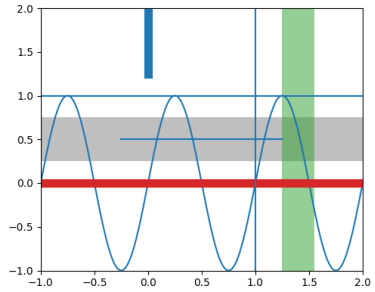
kwargs : Polygon properties.

See also

axvspan
Add a vertical span (rectangle) across the axes.

Examples

(Source code, png, pdf)



matplotlib.pyplot. axis (*v, **kwargs)¶

Convenience method to get or set axis properties.

Calling with no arguments:

returns the current axes limits [xmin, xmax, ymin, ymax] .:

sets the min and max of the x and y axes, with v = [xmin, xmax, ymin, ymax] .:

turns off the axis lines and labels.:

changes limits of *x* or *y* axis so that equal increments of *x* and *y* have the same length; a circle is circular.:

achieves the same result by changing the dimensions of the plot box instead of the axis data limits.:

changes *x* and *y* axis limits such that all data is shown. If all data is already shown, it will move it to the center of the figure without modifying (*xmax* - *xmin*) or (*ymax* - *ymin*). Note this is slightly different than in MATLAB.:

is 'scaled' with the axis limits equal to the data limits.:

and:

are deprecated. They restore default behavior; axis limits are automatically scaled to make the data fit comfortably within the plot box.

if len(*v)==0 , you can pass in *xmin*, *xmax*, *ymin*, *ymax* as kwargs selectively to alter just those limits without changing the others.

changes the limit ranges (*xmax*-*xmin*) and (*ymax*-*ymin*) of the *x* and *y* axes to be the same, and have the same scaling, resulting in a square plot.

The xmin, xmax, ymin, ymax tuple is returned

See also

xlim() , ylim()
For setting the x- and y-limits individually.

matplotlib.pyplot. axvline (*x=0*, *ymin=0*, *ymax=1*, *hold=None*, **kwargs)¶

Add a vertical line across the axes.

Parameters:

x : scalar, optional, default: 0

x position in data coordinates of the vertical line.

ymin : scalar, optional, default: 0

Should be between 0 and 1, 0 being the bottom of the plot, 1 the top of the plot.

ymax : scalar, optional, default: 1

Should be between 0 and 1, 0 being the bottom of the plot, 1 the top of the plot.

Returns:

Line2D

See also

axhspan
for example plot and source code

Examples

- draw a thick red vline at *x* = 0 that spans the yrange:

```
>>> axvline(linewidth=4, color='r')
```

- draw a default vline at *x* = 1 that spans the yrange:

- draw a default vline at *x* = .5 that spans the middle half of the yrange:

```
>>> axvline(x=.5, ymin=0.25, ymax=0.75)
```

Valid kwargs are `Line2D` properties, with the exception of 'transform':

`matplotlib.pyplot.` `axvspan` (*xmin*, *xmax*, *ymin=0*, *ymax=1*, *hold=None*, ***kwargs*)¶

Add a vertical span (rectangle) across the axes.

Draw a vertical span (rectangle) from `xmin` to `xmax`. With the default values of `ymin` = 0 and `ymax` = 1. This always spans the yrange, regardless of the ylim settings, even if you change them, e.g., with the `set_ylim()` command. That is, the vertical extent is in axes coords: 0=bottom, 0.5=middle, 1.0=top but the y location is in data coordinates.

Parameters:

xmin : scalar

Number indicating the first X-axis coordinate of the vertical span rectangle in data units.

xmax : scalar

Number indicating the second X-axis coordinate of the vertical span rectangle in data units.

ymin : scalar, optional

Number indicating the first Y-axis coordinate of the vertical span rectangle in relative Y-axis units (0-1). Default to 0.

ymax : scalar, optional

Number indicating the second Y-axis coordinate of the vertical span rectangle in relative Y-axis units (0-1). Default to 1.

Returns:

rectangle : matplotlib.patches.Polygon

Vertical span (rectangle) from (xmin, ymin) to (xmax, ymax).

Other Parameters:

****kwargs**

Optional parameters are properties of the class matplotlib.patches.Polygon.

Examples

Draw a vertical, green, translucent rectangle from x = 1.25 to x = 1.55 that spans the yrange of the axes.

```
>>> axvspan(1.25, 1.55, facecolor='g', alpha=0.5)
```

`matplotlib.pyplot.` `bar` (*left*, *height*, *width=0.8*, *bottom=None*, *hold=None*, *data=None*, ***kwargs*)¶

Make a bar plot.

Make a bar plot with rectangles bounded by:

`left`, `left + width`, `bottom`, `bottom + height`
(left, right, bottom and top edges)

Parameters:

left : sequence of scalars

the x coordinates of the left sides of the bars

height : sequence of scalars

the heights of the bars

width : scalar or array-like, optional

the width(s) of the bars default: 0.8

bottom : scalar or array-like, optional

the y coordinate(s) of the bars default: None

color : scalar or array-like, optional

the colors of the bar faces

edgecolor : scalar or array-like, optional

the colors of the bar edges

linewidth : scalar or array-like, optional

width of bar edge(s). If None, use default linewidth; If 0, don't draw edges. default: None

tick_label : string or array-like, optional

the tick labels of the bars default: None

xerr : scalar or array-like, optional

if not None, will be used to generate errorbar(s) on the bar chart default: None

yerr : scalar or array-like, optional

if not None, will be used to generate errorbar(s) on the bar chart default: None

ecolor : scalar or array-like, optional

specifies the color of errorbar(s) default: None

capsize : scalar, optional

determines the length in points of the error bar caps default: None, which will take the value from the `errorbar.capsize` rcParam .

error_kw : dict, optional

dictionary of kwargs to be passed to errorbar method. *ecolor* and *capsize* may be specified here rather than as independent kwargs.

align : {'center', 'edge'}, optional

If 'edge', aligns bars by their left edges (for vertical bars) and by their bottom edges (for horizontal bars). If 'center', interpret the `left` argument as the coordinates of the centers of the bars. To align on the align bars on the right edge pass a negative `width` .

orientation : {'vertical', 'horizontal'}, optional

The orientation of the bars.

log : boolean, optional

If true, sets the axis to be log scale. default: False

Returns:

bars : matplotlib.container.BarContainer

Container with all of the bars + errorbars

See also

`barh`
Plot a horizontal bar plot.

Notes

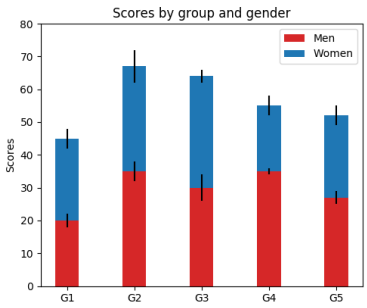
The optional arguments `color` , `edgecolor` , `linewidth` , `xerr` , and `yerr` can be either scalars or sequences of length equal to the number of bars. This enables you to use bar as the basis for stacked bar charts, or candlestick plots. Detail: `xerr` and `yerr` are passed directly to `errorbar()` , so they can also have shape 2xN for independent specification of lower and upper errors.

Other optional kwargs:

Examples

Example: A stacked bar chart.

(Source code, png, pdf)



Note

In addition to the above described arguments, this function can take a **data** keyword argument. If such a **data** argument is given, the following arguments are replaced by **data[<arg>]**:

- All arguments with the following names: 'bottom', 'color', 'ecolor', 'edgecolor', 'height', 'left', 'linewidth', 'tick_label', 'width', 'xerr', 'yerr'.

`matplotlib.pyplot.barbs` (**args*, ***kw*)¶

Plot a 2-D field of barbs.

Call signatures:

```
barb(U, V, **kw)
barb(U, V, C, **kw)
barb(X, Y, U, V, **kw)
barb(X, Y, U, V, C, **kw)
```

Arguments:

X, *Y*:
The x and y coordinates of the barb locations (default is head of barb; see *pivot* kwarg)
U, *V*:
Give the x and y components of the barb shaft
C:
An optional array used to map colors to the barbs

All arguments may be 1-D or 2-D arrays or sequences. If *X* and *Y* are absent, they will be generated as a uniform grid. If *U* and *V* are 2-D arrays but *X* and *Y* are 1-D, and if `len(X)` and `len(Y)` match the column and row dimensions of *U*, then *X* and *Y* will be expanded with `numpy.meshgrid()` .

U, *V*, *C* may be masked arrays, but masked *X*, *Y* are not supported at present.

Keyword arguments:

length:
Length of the barb in points; the other parts of the barb are scaled against this. Default is 9
pivot: ['tip' | 'middle']
The part of the arrow that is at the grid point; the arrow rotates about this point, hence the name *pivot*. Default is 'tip'
barbcolor: [color | color sequence]
Specifies the color all parts of the barb except any flags. This parameter is analagous to the *edgecolor* parameter for polygons, which can be used instead. However this parameter will override facecolor.
flagcolor: [color | color sequence]

Specifies the color of any flags on the barb. This parameter is analagous to the *facecolor* parameter for polygons, which can be used instead. However this parameter will override facecolor. If this is not set (and *C* has not either) then *flagcolor* will be set to match *barbcolor* so that the barb has a uniform color. If *C* has been set, *flagcolor* has no effect.

sizes:

A dictionary of coefficients specifying the ratio of a given feature to the length of the barb. Only those values one wishes to override need to be included. These features include:

- 'spacing' - space between features (flags, full/half barbs)
- 'height' - height (distance from shaft to top) of a flag or full barb
- 'width' - width of a flag, twice the width of a full barb
- 'emptybarb' - radius of the circle used for low magnitudes

fill_empty:

A flag on whether the empty barbs (circles) that are drawn should be filled with the flag color. If they are not filled, they will be drawn such that no color is applied to the center. Default is False

rounding:

A flag to indicate whether the vector magnitude should be rounded when allocating barb components. If True, the magnitude is rounded to the nearest multiple of the half-barb increment. If False, the magnitude is simply truncated to the next lowest multiple. Default is True

barb_increments:

A dictionary of increments specifying values to associate with different parts of the barb. Only those values one wishes to override need to be included.

- 'half' - half barbs (Default is 5)
- 'full' - full barbs (Default is 10)
- 'flag' - flags (default is 50)

flip_barb:

Either a single boolean flag or an array of booleans. Single boolean indicates whether the lines and flags should point opposite to normal for all barbs. An array (which should be the same size as the other data arrays) indicates whether to flip for each individual barb. Normal behavior is for the barbs and lines to point right (comes from wind barbs having these features point towards low pressure in the Northern Hemisphere.) Default is False

Barbs are traditionally used in meteorology as a way to plot the speed and direction of wind observations, but can technically be used to plot any two dimensional vector quantity. As opposed to arrows, which give vector magnitude by the length of the arrow, the barbs give more quantitative information about the vector magnitude by putting slanted lines or a triangle for various increments in magnitude, as show schematically below:

```
:      /\     \
:     /  \     \
:    /    \     \     \
:   /      \     \     \
: ------------------------------
```

The largest increment is given by a triangle (or "flag"). After those come full lines (barbs). The smallest increment is a half line. There is only, of course, ever at most 1 half line. If the magnitude is small and only needs a single half-line and no full lines or triangles, the half-line is offset from the end of the barb so that it can be easily distinguished from barbs with a single full line. The magnitude for the barb shown above would nominally be 65, using the standard increments of 50, 10, and 5.

linewidths and edgecolors can be used to customize the barb. Additional `PolyCollection` keyword arguments:

Example:

(Source code)

Note

In addition to the above described arguments, this function can take a **data** keyword argument. If such a **data** argument is given, the following arguments are replaced by **data[<arg>]**:

- All positional and all keyword arguments.

`matplotlib.pyplot.barh`(*bottom*, *width*, *height=0.8*, *left=None*, *hold=None*, ***kwargs*)¶

Make a horizontal bar plot.

Make a horizontal bar plot with rectangles bounded by:

`left`, `left + width`, `bottom`, `bottom + height`
(left, right, bottom and top edges)

`bottom`, `width`, `height`, and `left` can be either scalars or sequences

Parameters:

bottom : scalar or array-like

the y coordinate(s) of the bars

width : scalar or array-like

the width(s) of the bars

height : sequence of scalars, optional, default: 0.8

the heights of the bars

left : sequence of scalars

the x coordinates of the left sides of the bars

Returns:

`matplotlib.patches.Rectangle` instances.

Other Parameters:

color : scalar or array-like, optional

the colors of the bars

edgecolor : scalar or array-like, optional

the colors of the bar edges

linewidth : scalar or array-like, optional, default: None

width of bar edge(s). If None, use default linewidth; If 0, don't draw edges.

tick_label : string or array-like, optional, default: None

the tick labels of the bars

xerr : scalar or array-like, optional, default: None

if not None, will be used to generate errorbar(s) on the bar chart

yerr : scalar or array-like, optional, default: None

if not None, will be used to generate errorbar(s) on the bar chart

ecolor : scalar or array-like, optional, default: None

specifies the color of errorbar(s)

capsize : scalar, optional

determines the length in points of the error bar caps default: None, which will take the value from the `errorbar.capsize` rcParam .

error_kw :

dictionary of kwargs to be passed to errorbar method. `ecolor` and `capsize` may be specified here rather than as independent kwargs.

align : {'center', 'edge'}, optional

If 'edge', aligns bars by their left edges (for vertical bars) and by their bottom edges (for horizontal bars). If 'center', interpret the `bottom` argument as the coordinates of the centers of the bars. To align on the align bars on the top edge pass a negative 'height'.

log : boolean, optional, default: False

If true, sets the axis to be log scale

See also

`bar`
Plot a vertical bar plot.

Notes

The optional arguments `color` , `edgecolor` , `linewidth` , `xerr` , and `yerr` can be either scalars or sequences of length equal to the number of bars. This enables you to use bar as the basis for stacked bar charts, or candlestick plots. Detail: `xerr` and `yerr` are passed directly to `errorbar()` , so they can also have shape 2xN for independent specification of lower and upper errors.

Other optional kwargs:

`matplotlib.pyplot.bone ()`¶

set the default colormap to bone and apply to current image if any. See help(colormaps) for more information

`matplotlib.pyplot.box (`*on=None*`)`¶

Turn the axes box on or off. *on* may be a boolean or a string, 'on' or 'off'.

If *on* is *None*, toggle state.

`matplotlib.pyplot.boxplot (`*x*, *notch=None*, *sym=None*, *vert=None*, *whis=None*, *positions=None*, *widths=None*, *patch_artist=None*, *bootstrap=None*, *usermedians=None*, *conf_intervals=None*, *meanline=None*, *showmeans=None*, *showcaps=None*, *showbox=None*, *showfliers=None*, *boxprops=None*, *labels=None*, *flierprops=None*, *medianprops=None*, *meanprops=None*, *capprops=None*, *whiskerprops=None*, *manage_xticks=True*, *autorange=False*, *zorder=None*, *hold=None*, *data=None*`)`¶

Make a box and whisker plot.

Make a box and whisker plot for each column of `x` or each vector in sequence `x` . The box extends from the lower to upper quartile values of the data, with a line at the median. The whiskers extend from the box to show the range of the data. Flier points are those past the end of the whiskers.

Parameters:

x : Array or a sequence of vectors.

The input data.

notch : bool, optional (False)

If `True` , will produce a notched box plot. Otherwise, a rectangular boxplot is produced. The notches represent the confidence interval (CI) around the median. See the entry for the `bootstrap` parameter for information regarding how the locations of the notches are computed.

Note

In cases where the values of the CI are less than the lower quartile or greater than the upper quartile, the notches will extend beyond the box, giving it a distinctive "flipped" appearance. This is expected behavior and consistent with other statistical visualization packages.

sym : str, optional

The default symbol for flier points. Enter an empty string ('') if you don't want to show fliers. If `None` , then the fliers default to 'b+' If you want more control use the flierprops kwarg.

vert : bool, optional (True)

If `True` (default), makes the boxes vertical. If `False` , everything is drawn horizontally.

whis : float, sequence, or string (default = 1.5)

As a float, determines the reach of the whiskers to the beyond the first and third quartiles. In other words, where IQR is the interquartile range (`Q3-Q1`), the upper whisker will extend to last datum less than `Q3 + whis*IQR`). Similarly, the lower whisker will extend to the first datum greater than `Q1 - whis*IQR` . Beyond the whiskers, data are considered outliers and are plotted as individual points. Set this to an unreasonably high value to force the whiskers to show the min and max values. Alternatively, set this to an ascending sequence of percentile (e.g., [5, 95]) to set the whiskers at specific percentiles of the data. Finally, `whis` can be the string `'range'` to force the whiskers to the min and max of the data.

bootstrap : int, optional

Specifies whether to bootstrap the confidence intervals around the median for notched boxplots. If `bootstrap` is None, no bootstrapping is performed, and notches are calculated using a Gaussian-based asymptotic approximation (see McGill, R., Tukey, J.W., and Larsen, W.A., 1978, and Kendall and Stuart, 1967). Otherwise, bootstrap specifies the number of times to bootstrap the median to determine its 95% confidence intervals. Values between 1000 and 10000 are recommended.

usermedians : array-like, optional

An array or sequence whose first dimension (or length) is compatible with `x` . This overrides the medians computed by matplotlib for each element of `usermedians` that is not `None` . When an element of

`usermedians` is None, the median will be computed by matplotlib as normal.

conf_intervals : array-like, optional

Array or sequence whose first dimension (or length) is compatible with `x` and whose second dimension is 2. When the an element of `conf_intervals` is not None, the notch locations computed by matplotlib are overridden (provided `notch` is `True`). When an element of `conf_intervals` is `None`, the notches are computed by the method specified by the other kwargs (e.g., `bootstrap`).

positions : array-like, optional

Sets the positions of the boxes. The ticks and limits are automatically set to match the positions. Defaults to `range(1, N+1)` where N is the number of boxes to be drawn.

widths : scalar or array-like

Sets the width of each box either with a scalar or a sequence. The default is 0.5, or `0.15*(distance between extreme positions)`, if that is smaller.

patch_artist : bool, optional (False)

If `False` produces boxes with the Line2D artist. Otherwise, boxes and drawn with Patch artists.

labels : sequence, optional

Labels for each dataset. Length must be compatible with dimensions of `x`.

manage_xticks : bool, optional (True)

If the function should adjust the xlim and xtick locations.

autorange : bool, optional (False)

When `True` and the data are distributed such that the 25th and 75th percentiles are equal, `whis` is set to `'range'` such that the whisker ends are at the minimum and maximum of the data.

meanline : bool, optional (False)

If `True` (and `showmeans` is `True`), will try to render the mean as a line spanning the full width of the box according to `meanprops` (see below). Not recommended if `shownotches` is also True. Otherwise, means will be shown as points.

zorder : scalar, optional (None)

Sets the zorder of the boxplot.

Returns:

result : dict

A dictionary mapping each component of the boxplot to a list of the `matplotlib.lines.Line2D` instances created. That dictionary has the following keys (assuming vertical boxplots):

- `boxes` : the main body of the boxplot showing the quartiles and the median's confidence intervals if enabled.
- `medians` : horizontal lines at the median of each box.
- `whiskers` : the vertical lines extending to the most extreme, non-outlier data points.
- `caps` : the horizontal lines at the ends of the whiskers.
- `fliers` : points representing data that extend beyond the whiskers (fliers).
- `means` : points or lines representing the means.

Other Parameters:

showcaps : bool, optional (True)

Show the caps on the ends of whiskers.

showbox : bool, optional (True)

Show the central box.

showfliers : bool, optional (True)

Show the outliers beyond the caps.

showmeans : bool, optional (False)

Show the arithmetic means.

capprops : dict, optional (None)

Specifies the style of the caps.

boxprops : dict, optional (None)

Specifies the style of the box.

whiskerprops : dict, optional (None)

Specifies the style of the whiskers.

flierprops : dict, optional (None)

Specifies the style of the fliers.

medianprops : dict, optional (None)

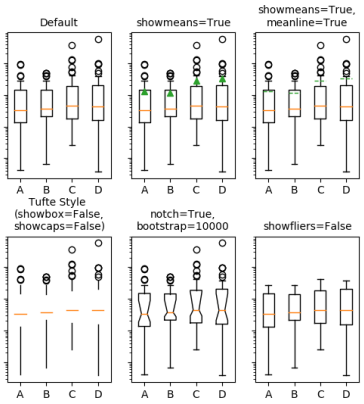
Specifies the style of the median.

meanprops : dict, optional (None)

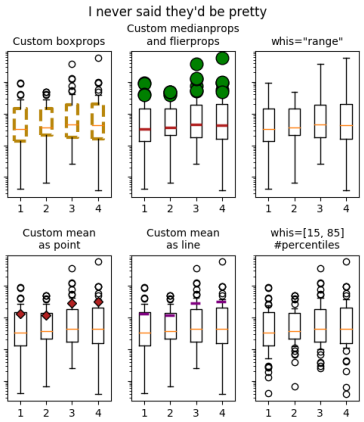
Specifies the style of the mean.

Examples

(Source code, png, pdf)



(png, pdf)



Note

In addition to the above described arguments, this function can take a **data** keyword argument. If such a **data** argument is given, the following arguments are replaced by **data[<arg>]**:

- All positional and all keyword arguments.

`matplotlib.pyplot.` `broken_barh` (*xranges*, *yrange*, *hold=None*, *data=None*, ***kwargs*)¶

Plot horizontal bars.

A collection of horizontal bars spanning *yrange* with a sequence of *xranges*.

Required arguments:

Argument	Description
xranges	sequence of (*xmin*, *xwidth*)
yrange	sequence of (*ymin*, *ywidth*)

kwargs are `matplotlib.collections.BrokenBarHCollection` properties:

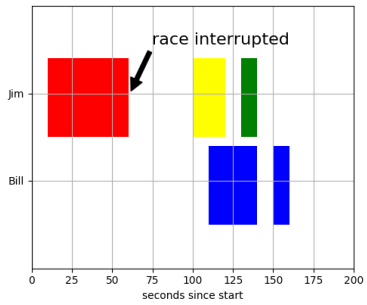
these can either be a single argument, i.e.,:

or a sequence of arguments for the various bars, i.e.,:

```
facecolors = ('black', 'red', 'green')
```

Example:

(Source code, png, pdf)



Note

In addition to the above described arguments, this function can take a **data** keyword argument. If such a **data** argument is given, the following arguments are replaced by **data[<arg>]**:

- All positional and all keyword arguments.

`matplotlib.pyplot.cla`()¶

Clear the current axes.

`matplotlib.pyplot.clabel`(*CS*, **args*, ***kwargs*)¶

Label a contour plot.

Call signature:

Adds labels to line contours in *cs*, where *cs* is a `ContourSet` object returned by contour.

only labels contours listed in *v*.

Optional keyword arguments:

fontsize:
size in points or relative size e.g., 'smaller', 'x-large'
colors:
- if *None*, the color of each label matches the color of the corresponding contour
- if one string color, e.g., *colors* = 'r' or *colors* = 'red', all labels will be plotted in this color
- if a tuple of matplotlib color args (string, float, rgb, etc), different labels will be plotted in different colors in the order specified

inline:
controls whether the underlying contour is removed or not. Default is *True*.
inline_spacing:
space in pixels to leave on each side of label when placing inline. Defaults to 5. This spacing will be exact for labels at locations where the contour is straight, less so for labels on curved contours.
fmt:
a format string for the label. Default is '%1.3f' Alternatively, this can be a dictionary matching contour levels with arbitrary strings to use for each contour level (i.e., fmt[level]=string), or it can be any callable, such as a `Formatter` instance, that returns a string when called with a numeric contour level.
manual:
if *True*, contour labels will be placed manually using mouse clicks. Click the first button near a contour to add a label, click the second button (or potentially both mouse buttons at once) to finish adding labels. The third button can be used to remove the last label added, but only if labels are not inline. Alternatively, the keyboard can be used to select label locations (enter to end label placement, delete or backspace act like the third mouse button, and any other key will select a label location).

manual can be an iterable object of x,y tuples. Contour labels will be created as if mouse is clicked at each x,y positions.

rightside_up:
if *True* (default), label rotations will always be plus or minus 90 degrees from level.
use_clabeltext:
if *True* (default is False), ClabelText class (instead of matplotlib.Text) is used to create labels. ClabelText recalculates rotation angles of texts during the drawing time, therefore this can be used if aspect of the axes changes.

(Source code)

`matplotlib.pyplot.clf`()¶

Clear the current figure.

`matplotlib.pyplot.clim`(*vmin=None*, *vmax=None*)¶

Set the color limits of the current image.

To apply clim to all axes images do:

If either *vmin* or *vmax* is None, the image min/max respectively will be used for color scaling.

If you want to set the clim of multiple images, use, for example:

```
for im in gca().get_images():
    im.set_clim(0, 0.05)
```

`matplotlib.pyplot.close`(**args*)¶

Close a figure window.

`close()` by itself closes the current figure

`close(h)` where *h* is a `Figure` instance, closes that figure

`close(num)` closes figure number *num*

`close(name)` where *name* is a string, closes figure with that label

`close('all')` closes all the figure windows

`matplotlib.pyplot.cohere`(*x*, *y*, *NFFT=256*, *Fs=2*, *Fc=0*, *detrend=<function detrend_none>*, *window=<function window_hanning>*, *noverlap=0*, *pad_to=None*, *sides='default'*, *scale_by_freq=None*, *hold=None*, *data=None*, ***kwargs*)¶

Plot the coherence between *x* and *y*.

Plot the coherence between *x* and *y*. Coherence is the normalized cross spectral density:

$$C_{xy} = \frac{|P_{xy}|^2}{P_{xx}P_{yy}}$$

Parameters:

Fs : scalar

The sampling frequency (samples per time unit). It is used to calculate the Fourier frequencies, freqs, in cycles per time unit. The default value is 2.

window : callable or ndarray

A function or a vector of length *NFFT*. To create window vectors see `window_hanning()`, `window_none()`, `numpy.blackman()`, `numpy.hamming()`, `numpy.bartlett()`, `scipy.signal()`, `scipy.signal.get_window()`, etc. The default is `window_hanning()`. If a function is passed as the argument, it must take a data segment as an argument and return the windowed version of the segment.

sides : ['default' | 'onesided' | 'twosided']

Specifies which sides of the spectrum to return. Default gives the default behavior, which returns one-sided for real data and both for complex data. 'onesided' forces the return of a one-sided spectrum, while 'twosided' forces two-sided.

pad_to : integer

The number of points to which the data segment is padded when performing the FFT. This can be different from *NFFT*, which specifies the number of data points used. While not increasing the actual resolution of the spectrum (the minimum distance between resolvable peaks), this can give more points in the plot, allowing for more detail. This corresponds to the *n* parameter in the call to fft(). The default is None, which sets *pad_to* equal to *NFFT*

NFFT : integer

The number of data points used in each block for the FFT. A power 2 is most efficient. The default value is 256. This should *NOT* be used to get zero padding, or the scaling of the result will be incorrect. Use *pad_to* for this instead.

detrend : {'default', 'constant', 'mean', 'linear', 'none'} or callable

The function applied to each segment before fft-ing, designed to remove the mean or linear trend. Unlike in MATLAB, where the *detrend* parameter is a vector, in matplotlib is it a function. The `pylab` module defines `detrend_none()`, `detrend_mean()`, and `detrend_linear()`, but you can use a custom function as well. You can also use a string to choose one of the functions. 'default', 'constant', and 'mean' call `detrend_mean()`. 'linear' calls `detrend_linear()`. 'none' calls `detrend_none()`.

scale_by_freq : boolean, optional

Specifies whether the resulting density values should be scaled by the scaling frequency, which gives density in units of Hz^-1. This allows for integration over the returned frequency values. The default is True for MATLAB compatibility.

noverlap : integer

The number of points of overlap between blocks. The default value is 0 (no overlap).

Fc : integer

The center frequency of *x* (defaults to 0), which offsets the x extents of the plot to reflect the frequency range used when a signal is acquired and then filtered and downsampled to baseband.

****kwargs :**

Keyword arguments control the `Line2D` properties of the coherence plot:

Returns:

The return value is a tuple (*Cxy*, *f*), where *f* are the

frequencies of the coherence vector.

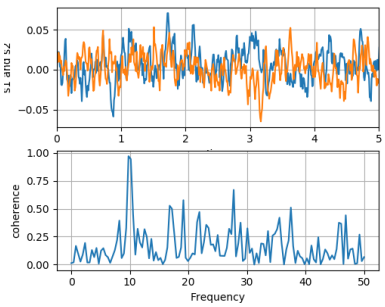
kwargs are applied to the lines.

References

Bendat & Piersol -- Random Data: Analysis and Measurement Procedures, John Wiley & Sons (1986)

Examples

(Source code, png, pdf)



Note

In addition to the above described arguments, this function can take a **data** keyword argument. If such a **data** argument is given, the following arguments are replaced by **data[<arg>]**:

- All arguments with the following names: 'x', 'y'.

`matplotlib.pyplot.colorbar`(*mappable=None*, *cax=None*, *ax=None*, ***kw*)¶

Add a colorbar to a plot.

Function signatures for the `pyplot` interface; all but the first are also method signatures for the `colorbar()` method:

```
colorbar(**kwargs)
colorbar(mappable, **kwargs)
colorbar(mappable, cax=cax, **kwargs)
colorbar(mappable, ax=ax, **kwargs)
```

arguments:

mappable
: the `Image`, `ContourSet`, etc. to which the colorbar applies; this argument is mandatory for the `colorbar()` method but optional for the `colorbar()` function, which sets the default to the current image.

keyword arguments:

cax
: None | axes object into which the colorbar will be drawn

ax
: None | parent axes object(s) from which space for a new colorbar axes will be stolen. If a list of axes is given they will all be resized to make room for the colorbar axes.

use_gridspec
: False | If *cax* is None, a new *cax* is created as an instance of Axes. If *ax* is an instance of Subplot and *use_gridspec* is True, *cax* is created as an instance of Subplot using the grid_spec module.

Additional keyword arguments are of two kinds:

axes properties:

Property	Description
orientation	vertical or horizontal
fraction	0.15; fraction of original axes to use for colorbar
pad	0.05 if vertical, 0.15 if horizontal; fraction of original axes between colorbar and new image axes
shrink	1.0; fraction by which to shrink the colorbar
aspect	20; ratio of long to short dimensions
anchor	(0.0, 0.5) if vertical; (0.5, 1.0) if horizontal; the anchor point of the colorbar axes
panchor	(1.0, 0.5) if vertical; (0.5, 0.0) if horizontal; the anchor point of the colorbar parent axes. If False, the parent axes' anchor will be unchanged

colorbar properties:

Property	Description
extend	['neither' | 'both' | 'min' | 'max'] If not 'neither', make pointed end(s) for out-of- range values. These are set for a given colormap using the colormap set_under and set_over methods.
extendfrac	[*None* | 'auto' | length | lengths] If set to *None*, both the minimum and maximum triangular colorbar extensions with have a length of 5% of the interior colorbar length (this is the default setting). If set to 'auto', makes the triangular colorbar extensions the same lengths as the interior boxes (when *spacing* is set to 'uniform') or the same lengths as the respective adjacent interior boxes (when *spacing* is set to 'proportional'). If a scalar, indicates the length of both the minimum and maximum triangular colorbar extensions as a fraction of the interior colorbar length. A two-element sequence of fractions may also be given, indicating the lengths of the minimum and maximum colorbar extensions respectively as a fraction of the interior colorbar length.
extendrect	[*False* | *True*] If *False* the minimum and maximum colorbar extensions will be triangular (the default). If *True* the extensions will be rectangular.
spacing	['uniform' | 'proportional'] Uniform spacing gives each discrete color the same space; proportional makes the space proportional to the data interval.
ticks	[None | list of ticks | Locator object] If None, ticks are determined automatically from the input.
format	[None | format string | Formatter object] If None, the `ScalarFormatter` is used. If a format string is given, e.g., '%.3f', that is used. An alternative `Formatter` object may be given instead.
drawedges	[False | True] If true, draw lines at color boundaries.

The following will probably be useful only in the context of indexed colors (that is, when the mappable has norm=NoNorm()), or other unusual circumstances.

Property	Description
boundaries	None or a sequence
values	None or a sequence which must be of length 1 less than the sequence of *boundaries*. For each region delimited by adjacent entries in *boundaries*, the color mapped to the corresponding value in values will be used.

If *mappable* is a `ContourSet`, its *extend* kwarg is included automatically.

Note that the *shrink* kwarg provides a simple way to keep a vertical colorbar, for example, from being taller than the axes of the mappable to which the colorbar is attached; but it is a manual method requiring some trial and error. If the colorbar is too tall (or a horizontal colorbar is too wide) use a smaller value of *shrink*.

For more precise control, you can manually specify the positions of the axes objects in which the mappable and the colorbar are drawn. In this case, do not use any of the axes properties kwargs.

It is known that some vector graphics viewer (svg and pdf) renders white gaps between segments of the colorbar. This is due to bugs in the viewers not matplotlib. As a workaround the colorbar can be rendered with overlapping segments:

```
cbar = colorbar()
cbar.solids.set_edgecolor("face")
draw()
```

However this has negative consequences in other circumstances. Particularly with semi transparent images (alpha < 1) and colorbar extensions and is not enabled by default see (issue #1188).

returns:
: `Colorbar` instance; see also its base class, `ColorbarBase`. Call the `set_label()` method to label the colorbar.

`matplotlib.pyplot.colors ()`¶

This is a do-nothing function to provide you with help on how matplotlib handles colors.

Commands which take color arguments can use several formats to specify the colors. For the basic built-in colors, you can use a single letter

Alias	Color
'b'	blue
'g'	green
'r'	red
'c'	cyan
'm'	magenta
'y'	yellow
'k'	black
'w'	white

For a greater range of colors, you have two options. You can specify the color using an html hex string, as in:

or you can pass an R,G,B tuple, where each of R,G,B are in the range [0,1].

You can also use any legal html name for a color, for example:

```
color = 'red'
color = 'burlywood'
color = 'chartreuse'
```

The example below creates a subplot with a dark slate gray background:

```
subplot(111, facecolor=(0.1843, 0.3098, 0.3098))
```

Here is an example that creates a pale turquoise title:

```
title('Is this the best color?', color='#afeeee')
```

`matplotlib.pyplot.connect(s, func)`¶

Connect event with string *s* to *func*. The signature of *func* is:

where event is a `matplotlib.backend_bases.Event`. The following events are recognized

- 'button_press_event'
- 'button_release_event'
- 'draw_event'
- 'key_press_event'
- 'key_release_event'
- 'motion_notify_event'
- 'pick_event'
- 'resize_event'
- 'scroll_event'
- 'figure_enter_event',
- 'figure_leave_event',
- 'axes_enter_event',
- 'axes_leave_event'
- 'close_event'

For the location events (button and key press/release), if the mouse is over the axes, the variable `event.inaxes` will be set to the `Axes` the event occurs is over, and additionally, the variables `event.xdata` and `event.ydata` will be defined. This is the mouse location in data coords. See `KeyEvent` and `MouseEvent` for more info.

Return value is a connection id that can be used with `mpl_disconnect()`.

Example usage:

```
def on_press(event):
    print('you pressed', event.button, event.xdata, event.ydata)

cid = canvas.mpl_connect('button_press_event', on_press)
```

`matplotlib.pyplot.contour(*args, **kwargs)`¶

Plot contours.

`contour()` and `contourf()` draw contour lines and filled contours, respectively. Except as noted, function signatures and return values are the same for both versions.

`contourf()` differs from the MATLAB version in that it does not draw the polygon edges. To draw edges, add line contours with calls to `contour()`.

Call signatures:

make a contour plot of an array *Z*. The level values are chosen automatically.

X, *Y* specify the (x, y) coordinates of the surface

```
contour(Z,N)
contour(X,Y,Z,N)
```

contour up to *N* automatically-chosen levels.

```
contour(Z,V)
contour(X,Y,Z,V)
```

draw contour lines at the values specified in sequence *V*, which must be in increasing order.

fill the `len(V)-1` regions between the values in *V*, which must be in increasing order.

Use keyword args to control colors, linewidth, origin, cmap ... see below for more details.

X and *Y* must both be 2-D with the same shape as *Z*, or they must both be 1-D such that `len(X)` is the number of columns in *Z* and `len(Y)` is the number of rows in *Z*.

`C = contour(...)` returns a `QuadContourSet` object.

Optional keyword arguments:

> *corner_mask*: [*True* | *False* | 'legacy']
>
> Enable/disable corner masking, which only has an effect if *Z* is a masked array. If *False*, any quad touching a masked point is masked out. If *True*, only the triangular corners of quads nearest those points are always masked out, other triangular corners comprising three unmasked points are contoured as usual. If 'legacy', the old contouring algorithm is used, which is equivalent to *False* and is deprecated, only remaining whilst the new algorithm is tested fully.
>
> If not specified, the default is taken from rcParams['contour.corner_mask'], which is True unless it has been modified.
>
> *colors*: [*None* | string | (mpl_colors)]
>
> If *None*, the colormap specified by cmap will be used.
>
> If a string, like 'r' or 'red', all levels will be plotted in this color.

If a tuple of matplotlib color args (string, float, rgb, etc), different levels will be plotted in different colors in the order specified.

alpha: float
The alpha blending value
cmap: [*None* | Colormap]
A cm `Colormap` instance or *None*. If *cmap* is *None* and *colors* is *None*, a default Colormap is used.
norm: [*None* | Normalize]
A `matplotlib.colors.Normalize` instance for scaling data values to colors. If *norm* is *None* and *colors* is *None*, the default linear scaling is used.
vmin, *vmax*: [*None* | scalar]
If not *None*, either or both of these values will be supplied to the `matplotlib.colors.Normalize` instance, overriding the default color scaling based on *levels*.
levels: [level0, level1, ..., leveln]
A list of floating point numbers indicating the level curves to draw, in increasing order; e.g., to draw just the zero contour pass `levels=[0]`
origin: [*None* | 'upper' | 'lower' | 'image']

If *None*, the first value of *Z* will correspond to the lower left corner, location (0,0). If 'image', the rc value for `image.origin` will be used.

This keyword is not active if *X* and *Y* are specified in the call to contour.

extent: [*None* | (x0,x1,y0,y1)]

If *origin* is not *None*, then *extent* is interpreted as in `matplotlib.pyplot.imshow()` : it gives the outer pixel boundaries. In this case, the position of Z[0,0] is the center of the pixel, not a corner. If *origin* is *None*, then (*x0*, *y0*) is the position of Z[0,0], and (*x1*, *y1*) is the position of Z[-1,-1].

This keyword is not active if *X* and *Y* are specified in the call to contour.

locator: [*None* | ticker.Locator subclass]
If *locator* is *None*, the default `MaxNLocator` is used. The locator is used to determine the contour levels if they are not given explicitly via the *V* argument.
extend: ['neither' | 'both' | 'min' | 'max']
Unless this is 'neither', contour levels are automatically added to one or both ends of the range so that all data are included. These added ranges are then mapped to the special colormap values which default to the ends of the colormap range, but can be set via `matplotlib.colors.Colormap.set_under()` and `matplotlib.colors.Colormap.set_over()` methods.
xunits, *yunits*: [*None* | registered units]
Override axis units by specifying an instance of a `matplotlib.units.ConversionInterface` .
antialiased: [*True* | *False*]
enable antialiasing, overriding the defaults. For filled contours, the default is *True*. For line contours, it is taken from rcParams['lines.antialiased'].
nchunk: [0 | integer]
If 0, no subdivision of the domain. Specify a positive integer to divide the domain into subdomains of *nchunk* by *nchunk* quads. Chunking reduces the maximum length of polygons generated by the contouring algorithm which reduces the rendering workload passed on to the backend and also requires slightly less RAM. It can however introduce rendering artifacts at chunk boundaries depending on the backend, the *antialiased* flag and value of *alpha*.

contour-only keyword arguments:

linewidths: [*None* | number | tuple of numbers]

If *linewidths* is *None*, the default width in `lines.linewidth` in `matplotlibrc` is used.

If a number, all levels will be plotted with this linewidth.

If a tuple, different levels will be plotted with different linewidths in the order specified.

linestyles: [*None* | 'solid' | 'dashed' | 'dashdot' | 'dotted']

If *linestyles* is *None*, the default is 'solid' unless the lines are monochrome. In that case, negative contours will take their linestyle from the `matplotlibrc` `contour.negative_linestyle` setting.

linestyles can also be an iterable of the above strings specifying a set of linestyles to be used. If this iterable is shorter than the number of contour levels it will be repeated as necessary.

contourf-only keyword arguments:

hatches:
A list of cross hatch patterns to use on the filled areas. If None, no hatching will be added to the contour. Hatching is supported in the PostScript, PDF, SVG and Agg backends only.

Note: contourf fills intervals that are closed at the top; that is, for boundaries *z1* and *z2*, the filled region is:

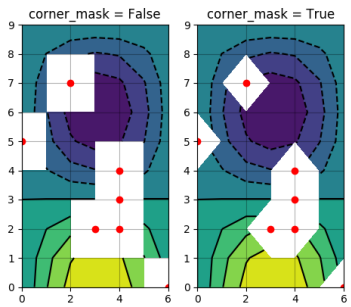
There is one exception: if the lowest boundary coincides with the minimum value of the *z* array, then that minimum value will be included in the lowest interval.

Examples:

(Source code)

(Source code)

(Source code, png, pdf)



`matplotlib.pyplot.` `contourf` (**args*, ***kwargs*)¶

Plot contours.

`contour()` and `contourf()` draw contour lines and filled contours, respectively. Except as noted, function signatures and return values are the same for both versions.

`contourf()` differs from the MATLAB version in that it does not draw the polygon edges. To draw edges, add line contours with calls to `contour()` .

Call signatures:

make a contour plot of an array *Z*. The level values are chosen automatically.

X, *Y* specify the (x, y) coordinates of the surface

`contour(Z,N)`

`contour(X,Y,Z,N)`

contour up to *N* automatically-chosen levels.

```
contour(Z,V)
contour(X,Y,Z,V)
```

draw contour lines at the values specified in sequence *V*, which must be in increasing order.

fill the `len(V)-1` regions between the values in *V*, which must be in increasing order.

Use keyword args to control colors, linewidth, origin, cmap ... see below for more details.

X and *Y* must both be 2-D with the same shape as *Z*, or they must both be 1-D such that `len(X)` is the number of columns in *Z* and `len(Y)` is the number of rows in *Z*.

`C = contour(...)` returns a `QuadContourSet` object.

Optional keyword arguments:

corner_mask: [*True* | *False* | 'legacy']

Enable/disable corner masking, which only has an effect if *Z* is a masked array. If *False*, any quad touching a masked point is masked out. If *True*, only the triangular corners of quads nearest those points are always masked out, other triangular corners comprising three unmasked points are contoured as usual. If 'legacy', the old contouring algorithm is used, which is equivalent to *False* and is deprecated, only remaining whilst the new algorithm is tested fully.

If not specified, the default is taken from rcParams['contour.corner_mask'], which is True unless it has been modified.

colors: [*None* | string | (mpl_colors)]

If *None*, the colormap specified by cmap will be used.

If a string, like 'r' or 'red', all levels will be plotted in this color.

If a tuple of matplotlib color args (string, float, rgb, etc), different levels will be plotted in different colors in the order specified.

alpha: float
The alpha blending value
cmap: [*None* | Colormap]
A cm `Colormap` instance or *None*. If *cmap* is *None* and *colors* is *None*, a default Colormap is used.
norm: [*None* | Normalize]
A `matplotlib.colors.Normalize` instance for scaling data values to colors. If *norm* is *None* and *colors* is *None*, the default linear scaling is used.
vmin, *vmax*: [*None* | scalar]
If not *None*, either or both of these values will be supplied to the `matplotlib.colors.Normalize` instance, overriding the default color scaling based on *levels*.
levels: [level0, level1, ..., leveln]
A list of floating point numbers indicating the level curves to draw, in increasing order; e.g., to draw just the zero contour pass `levels=[0]`
origin: [*None* | 'upper' | 'lower' | 'image']

If *None*, the first value of *Z* will correspond to the lower left corner, location (0,0). If 'image', the rc value for `image.origin` will be used.

This keyword is not active if *X* and *Y* are specified in the call to contour.

extent: [*None* | (x0,x1,y0,y1)]

If *origin* is not *None*, then *extent* is interpreted as in `matplotlib.pyplot.imshow()`: it gives the outer pixel boundaries. In this case, the position of Z[0,0] is the center of the pixel, not a corner. If *origin* is *None*, then (*x0*, *y0*) is the position of Z[0,0], and (*x1*, *y1*) is the position of Z[-1,-1].

This keyword is not active if *X* and *Y* are specified in the call to contour.

locator: [*None* | ticker.Locator subclass]
If *locator* is *None*, the default `MaxNLocator` is used. The locator is used to determine the contour levels if they are not given explicitly via the *V* argument.
extend: ['neither' | 'both' | 'min' | 'max']
Unless this is 'neither', contour levels are automatically added to one or both ends of the range so that all data are included. These added ranges are then mapped to the special colormap values which default to the ends of the colormap range, but can be set via `matplotlib.colors.Colormap.set_under()` and `matplotlib.colors.Colormap.set_over()` methods.
xunits, *yunits*: [*None* | registered units]
Override axis units by specifying an instance of a `matplotlib.units.ConversionInterface`.
antialiased: [*True* | *False*]
enable antialiasing, overriding the defaults. For filled contours, the default is *True*. For line contours, it is taken from rcParams['lines.antialiased'].
nchunk: [0 | integer]
If 0, no subdivision of the domain. Specify a positive integer to divide the domain into subdomains of *nchunk* by *nchunk* quads. Chunking reduces the maximum length of polygons generated by the contouring algorithm which reduces the rendering workload passed on to the backend and also requires slightly less RAM. It can however introduce rendering artifacts at chunk boundaries depending on the backend, the *antialiased* flag and value of *alpha*.

contour-only keyword arguments:

linewidths: [*None* | number | tuple of numbers]

If *linewidths* is *None*, the default width in `lines.linewidth` in `matplotlibrc` is used.

If a number, all levels will be plotted with this linewidth.

If a tuple, different levels will be plotted with different linewidths in the order specified.

linestyles: [*None* | 'solid' | 'dashed' | 'dashdot' | 'dotted']

If *linestyles* is *None*, the default is 'solid' unless the lines are monochrome. In that case, negative contours will take their linestyle from the `matplotlibrc` `contour.negative_linestyle` setting.

linestyles can also be an iterable of the above strings specifying a set of linestyles to be used. If this iterable is shorter than the number of contour levels it will be repeated as necessary.

contourf-only keyword arguments:

hatches:
A list of cross hatch patterns to use on the filled areas. If None, no hatching will be added to the contour. Hatching is supported in the PostScript, PDF, SVG and Agg backends only.

Note: contourf fills intervals that are closed at the top; that is, for boundaries *z1* and *z2*, the filled region is:

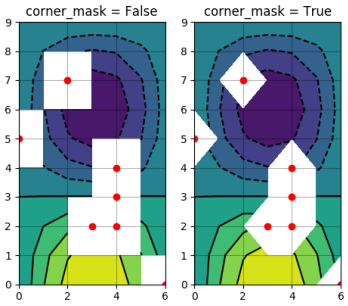
There is one exception: if the lowest boundary coincides with the minimum value of the *z* array, then that minimum value will be included in the lowest interval.

Examples:

(Source code)

(Source code)

(Source code, png, pdf)



`matplotlib.pyplot.cool`()¶

set the default colormap to cool and apply to current image if any. See help(colormaps) for more information

`matplotlib.pyplot.copper`()¶

set the default colormap to copper and apply to current image if any. See help(colormaps) for more information

`matplotlib.pyplot.csd`(*x*, *y*, *NFFT=None*, *Fs=None*, *Fc=None*, *detrend=None*, *window=None*, *noverlap=None*, *pad_to=None*, *sides=None*, *scale_by_freq=None*, *return_line=None*, *hold=None*, *data=None*, ***kwargs*)¶

Plot the cross-spectral density.

Call signature:

```
csd(x, y, NFFT=256, Fs=2, Fc=0, detrend=mlab.detrend_none,
    window=mlab.window_hanning, noverlap=0, pad_to=None,
    sides='default', scale_by_freq=None, return_line=None, **kwargs)
```

The cross spectral density P_{xy} by Welch's average periodogram method. The vectors *x* and *y* are divided into *NFFT* length segments. Each segment is detrended by function *detrend* and windowed by function *window*. *noverlap* gives the length of the overlap between segments. The product of the direct FFTs of *x* and *y* are averaged over each segment to compute P_{xy}, with a scaling to correct for power loss due to windowing.

If len(*x*) < *NFFT* or len(*y*) < *NFFT*, they will be zero padded to *NFFT*.

Parameters:

x, y : 1-D arrays or sequences

> Arrays or sequences containing the data

Fs : scalar

> The sampling frequency (samples per time unit). It is used to calculate the Fourier frequencies, freqs, in cycles per time unit. The default value is 2.

window : callable or ndarray

> A function or a vector of length *NFFT*. To create window vectors see `window_hanning()`, `window_none()`, `numpy.blackman()`, `numpy.hamming()`, `numpy.bartlett()`, `scipy.signal()`, `scipy.signal.get_window()`, etc. The default is `window_hanning()`. If a function is passed as the argument, it must take a data segment as an argument and return the windowed version of the segment.

sides : ['default' | 'onesided' | 'twosided']

> Specifies which sides of the spectrum to return. Default gives the default behavior, which returns one-sided for real data and both for complex data. 'onesided' forces the return of a one-sided spectrum, while 'twosided' forces two-sided.

pad_to : integer

> The number of points to which the data segment is padded when performing the FFT. This can be different from *NFFT*, which specifies the number of data points used. While not increasing the actual resolution of the spectrum (the minimum distance between resolvable peaks), this can give more points in the plot, allowing for more detail. This corresponds to the *n* parameter in the call to fft(). The default is None, which sets *pad_to* equal to *NFFT*

NFFT : integer

> The number of data points used in each block for the FFT. A power 2 is most efficient. The default value is 256. This should *NOT* be used to get zero padding, or the scaling of the result will be incorrect. Use *pad_to* for this instead.

detrend : {'default', 'constant', 'mean', 'linear', 'none'} or callable

> The function applied to each segment before fft-ing, designed to remove the mean or linear trend. Unlike in MATLAB, where the *detrend* parameter is a vector, in matplotlib is it a function. The `pylab` module defines `detrend_none()`, `detrend_mean()`, and `detrend_linear()`, but you can use a custom function as well. You can also use a string to choose one of the functions. 'default', 'constant', and 'mean' call `detrend_mean()`. 'linear' calls `detrend_linear()`. 'none' calls `detrend_none()`.

scale_by_freq : boolean, optional

> Specifies whether the resulting density values should be scaled by the scaling frequency, which gives density in units of Hz^-1. This allows for integration over the returned frequency values. The default is True for MATLAB compatibility.

noverlap : integer

> The number of points of overlap between segments. The default value is 0 (no overlap).

Fc : integer

> The center frequency of *x* (defaults to 0), which offsets the x extents of the plot to reflect the frequency range used when a signal is acquired and then filtered and downsampled to baseband.

return_line : bool

> Whether to include the line object plotted in the returned values. Default is False.

****kwargs :**

> Keyword arguments control the `Line2D` properties:

Returns:

Pxy : 1-D array

The values for the cross spectrum `P_{xy}` before scaling (complex valued)

freqs : 1-D array

The frequencies corresponding to the elements in *Pxy*

line : a `Line2D` instance

The line created by this function. Only returned if *return_line* is True.

See also

`psd()`
`psd()` is the equivalent to setting y=x.

In addition to the above described arguments, this function can take a **data** keyword argument. If such a **data** argument is given, the following arguments are replaced by **data[<arg>]**: * All arguments with the following names: 'x', 'y'.

Notes

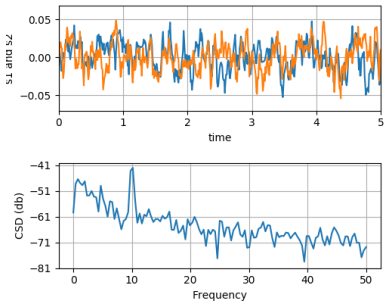
For plotting, the power is plotted as $10\log_{10}(P_{xy})$ for decibels, though `P_{xy}` itself is returned.

References

Bendat & Piersol – Random Data: Analysis and Measurement Procedures, John Wiley & Sons (1986)

Examples

(Source code, png, pdf)



`matplotlib.pyplot.` `delaxes` (**args*)¶

Remove an axes from the current figure. If *ax* doesn't exist, an error will be raised.

`delaxes()` : delete the current axes

`matplotlib.pyplot.` `disconnect` (*cid*)¶

Disconnect callback id cid

Example usage:

```
cid = canvas.mpl_connect('button_press_event', on_press)
#...later
canvas.mpl_disconnect(cid)
```

`matplotlib.pyplot.` `draw` ()¶

Redraw the current figure.

This is used to update a figure that has been altered, but not automatically re-drawn. If interactive mode is on (`ion()`), this should be only rarely needed, but there may be ways to modify the state of a figure without marking it as `stale` . Please report these cases as bugs.

A more object-oriented alternative, given any `Figure` instance, `fig` , that was created using a `pyplot` function, is:

`matplotlib.pyplot.` `errorbar` (*x*, *y*, *yerr=None*, *xerr=None*, *fmt=''*, *ecolor=None*, *elinewidth=None*, *capsize=None*, *barsabove=False*, *lolims=False*, *uplims=False*, *xlolims=False*, *xuplims=False*, *errorevery=1*, *capthick=None*, *hold=None*, *data=None*, ***kwargs*)¶

Plot an errorbar graph.

Plot x versus y with error deltas in yerr and xerr. Vertical errorbars are plotted if yerr is not None. Horizontal errorbars are plotted if xerr is not None.

x, y, xerr, and yerr can all be scalars, which plots a single error bar at x, y.

Parameters:

x : scalar or array-like

y : scalar or array-like

xerr/yerr : scalar or array-like, shape(N,) or shape(2,N), optional

If a scalar number, len(N) array-like object, or a N-element array-like object, errorbars are drawn at +/-value relative to the data. Default is None.

If a sequence of shape 2xN, errorbars are drawn at -row1 and +row2 relative to the data.

fmt : plot format string, optional, default: None

The plot format symbol. If fmt is 'none' (case-insensitive), only the errorbars are plotted. This is used for adding errorbars to a bar plot, for example. Default is '', an empty plot format string; properties are then identical to the defaults for `plot()` .

ecolor : mpl color, optional, default: None

A matplotlib color arg which gives the color the errorbar lines; if None, use the color of the line connecting the markers.

elinewidth : scalar, optional, default: None

The linewidth of the errorbar lines. If None, use the linewidth.

capsize : scalar, optional, default: None

The length of the error bar caps in points; if None, it will take the value from `errorbar.capsize` `rcParam` .

capthick : scalar, optional, default: None

An alias kwarg to markeredgewidth (a.k.a. - mew). This setting is a more sensible name for the property that controls the thickness of the error bar cap in points. For backwards compatibility, if mew or markeredgewidth are given, then they will over-ride capthick. This may change in future releases.

barsabove : bool, optional, default: False

if True , will plot the errorbars above the plot symbols. Default is below.

lolims / uplims / xlolims / xuplims : bool, optional, default:None

These arguments can be used to indicate that a value gives only upper/lower limits. In that case a caret symbol is used to indicate this. lims-arguments may be of the same type as *xerr* and *yerr*. To use limits with inverted axes, `set_xlim()` or `set_ylim()` must be called before `errorbar()` .

errorevery : positive integer, optional, default:1

subsamples the errorbars. e.g., if errorevery=5, errorbars for every 5-th datapoint will be plotted. The data plot itself still shows all data points.

Returns:

plotline : `Line2D` instance

x, y plot markers and/or line

caplines : list of `Line2D` instances

error bar cap

barlinecols : list of `LineCollection`

horizontal and vertical error ranges.

Other Parameters:

kwargs : All other keyword arguments are passed on to the plot

command for the markers. For example, this code makes big red squares with thick green edges:

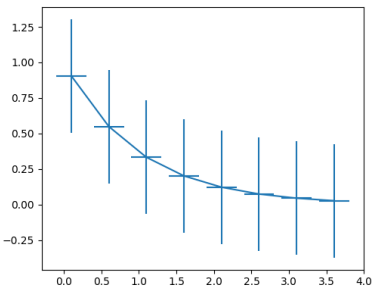
```
x,y,yerr = rand(3,10)
errorbar(x, y, yerr, marker='s', mfc='red',
         mec='green', ms=20, mew=4)
```

where mfc, mec, ms and mew are aliases for the longer property names, markerfacecolor, markeredgecolor, markersize and markeredgewidth.

valid kwargs for the marker properties are

Examples

(Source code, png, pdf)



Note

In addition to the above described arguments, this function can take a **data** keyword argument. If such a **data** argument is given, the following arguments are replaced by **data[<arg>]**:

- All arguments with the following names: 'x', 'xerr', 'y', 'yerr'.

`matplotlib.pyplot.` `eventplot` (*positions*, *orientation='horizontal'*, *lineoffsets=1*, *linelengths=1*, *linewidths=None*, *colors=None*, *linestyles='solid'*, *hold=None*, *data=None*, ***kwargs*)¶

Plot identical parallel lines at specific positions.

Plot parallel lines at the given positions. positions should be a 1D or 2D array-like object, with each row corresponding to a row or column of lines.

This type of plot is commonly used in neuroscience for representing neural events, where it is commonly called a spike raster, dot raster, or raster plot.

However, it is useful in any situation where you wish to show the timing or position of multiple sets of discrete events, such as the arrival times of people to a business on each day of the month or the date of hurricanes each year of the last century.

orientation : ['horizontal' | 'vertical']
'horizontal' : the lines will be vertical and arranged in rows 'vertical' : lines will be horizontal and arranged in columns
lineoffsets :
A float or array-like containing floats.
linelengths :
A float or array-like containing floats.
linewidths :
A float or array-like containing floats.

colors
: must be a sequence of RGBA tuples (e.g., arbitrary color strings, etc, not allowed) or a list of such sequences

linestyles :
: [‘solid’ | ‘dashed’ | ‘dashdot’ | ‘dotted’] or an array of these values

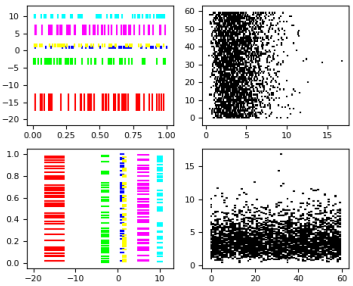
For linelengths, linewidths, colors, and linestyles, if only a single value is given, that value is applied to all lines. If an array-like is given, it must have the same length as positions, and each value will be applied to the corresponding row or column in positions.

Returns a list of `matplotlib.collections.EventCollection` objects that were added.

kwargs are `LineCollection` properties:

Example:

(Source code, png, pdf)



Note

In addition to the above described arguments, this function can take a **data** keyword argument. If such a **data** argument is given, the following arguments are replaced by **data[<arg>]**:

- All arguments with the following names: ‘colors’, ‘linelengths’, ‘lineoffsets’, ‘linestyles’, ‘linewidths’, ‘positions’.

`matplotlib.pyplot.figimage(*args, **kwargs)`¶

Adds a non-resampled image to the figure.

call signatures:

adds a non-resampled array *X* to the figure.

with pixel offsets *xo*, *yo*,

X must be a float array:

- If *X* is MxN, assume luminance (grayscale)
- If *X* is MxNx3, assume RGB
- If *X* is MxNx4, assume RGBA

Optional keyword arguments:

Keyword	Description
resize	a boolean, True or False. If “True”, then re-size the Figure to match the given image size.
xo or yo	An integer, the *x* and *y* image offset in pixels
cmap	a `matplotlib.colors.Colormap` instance, e.g., cm.jet. If *None*, default to the rc `image.cmap` value
norm	a `matplotlib.colors.Normalize` instance. The default is normalization(). This scales luminance -> 0-1
vmin|vmax	are used to scale a luminance image to 0-1. If either is *None*, the min and max of the luminance values will be used. Note if you pass a norm instance, the settings for *vmin* and *vmax* will be ignored.
alpha	the alpha blending value, default is *None*
origin	[‘upper’ | ‘lower’] Indicates where the [0,0] index of the array is in the upper left or lower left corner of the axes. Defaults to the rc image.origin value

figimage complements the axes image (`imshow()`) which will be resampled to fit the current axes. If you want a resampled image to fill the entire figure, you can define an `Axes` with extent [0,0,1,1].

An `matplotlib.image.FigureImage` instance is returned.

(Source code, png, pdf)

Additional kwargs are Artist kwargs passed on to `FigureImage`

`matplotlib.pyplot.figlegend(handles, labels, loc, **kwargs)`¶

Place a legend in the figure.

labels

a sequence of strings

handles
a sequence of Line2D or Patch instances

loc
can be a string or an integer specifying the legend location

A matplotlib.legend.Legend instance is returned.

Example:

```
figlegend( (line1, line2, line3),
           ('label1', 'label2', 'label3'),
           'upper right' )
```

`matplotlib.pyplot.` `fignum_exists` (*num*)¶

`matplotlib.pyplot.` `figtext` (**args, **kwargs*)¶

Add text to figure.

Call signature:

```
text(x, y, s, fontdict=None, **kwargs)
```

Add text to figure at location *x*, *y* (relative 0-1 coords). See `text()` for the meaning of the other arguments.

kwargs control the `Text` properties:

`matplotlib.pyplot.` `figure` (*num=None, figsize=None, dpi=None, facecolor=None, edgecolor=None, frameon=True, FigureClass=<class 'matplotlib.figure.Figure'>, **kwargs*)¶

Creates a new figure.

Parameters:

num : integer or string, optional, default: none

If not provided, a new figure will be created, and the figure number will be incremented. The figure objects holds this number in a `number` attribute. If num is provided, and a figure with this id already exists, make it active, and returns a reference to it. If this figure does not exists, create it and returns it. If num is a string, the window title will be set to this figure's `num`.

figsize : tuple of integers, optional, default: None

width, height in inches. If not provided, defaults to rc figure.figsize.

dpi : integer, optional, default: None

resolution of the figure. If not provided, defaults to rc figure.dpi.

facecolor :

the background color. If not provided, defaults to rc figure.facecolor

edgecolor :

the border color. If not provided, defaults to rc figure.edgecolor

Returns:

figure : Figure

The Figure instance returned will also be passed to new_figure_manager in the backends, which allows to hook custom Figure classes into the pylab interface. Additional kwargs will be passed to the figure init function.

Notes

If you are creating many figures, make sure you explicitly call "close" on the figures you are not using, because this will enable pylab to properly clean up the memory.

rcParams defines the default values, which can be modified in the matplotlibrc file

`matplotlib.pyplot.` `fill` (**args, **kwargs*)¶

Plot filled polygons.

Parameters:

args : a variable length argument

It allowing for multiple *x*, *y* pairs with an optional color format string; see `plot()` for details on the argument parsing. For example, each of the following is legal:

```
ax.fill(x, y)
ax.fill(x, y, "b")
ax.fill(x, y, "b", x, y, "r")
```

An arbitrary number of *x*, *y*, *color* groups can be specified:: ax.fill(x1, y1, 'g', x2, y2, 'r')

Returns:

a list of `Patch`

Other Parameters:

kwargs : `Polygon` properties

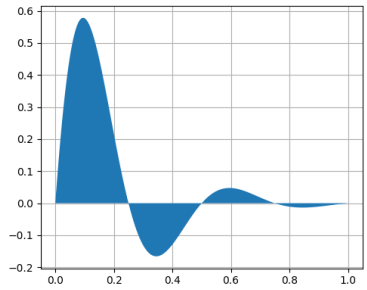
Notes

The same color strings that `plot()` supports are supported by the fill format string.

If you would like to fill below a curve, e.g., shade a region between 0 and *y* along *x*, use `fill_between()`

Examples

(Source code, png, pdf)



Note

In addition to the above described arguments, this function can take a **data** keyword argument. If such a **data** argument is given, the following arguments are replaced by **data[<arg>]**:

- All arguments with the following names: 'x', 'y'.

`matplotlib.pyplot.` `fill_between` (*x*, *y1*, *y2=0*, *where=None*, *interpolate=False*, *step=None*, *hold=None*, *data=None*, ***kwargs*)¶

Make filled polygons between two curves.

Create a `PolyCollection` filling the regions between *y1* and *y2* where `where==True`

Parameters:

x : array

An N-length array of the x data

y1 : array

An N-length array (or scalar) of the y data

y2 : array

An N-length array (or scalar) of the y data

where : array, optional

If `None`, default to fill between everywhere. If not `None`, it is an N-length numpy boolean array and the fill will only happen over the regions where `where==True`.

interpolate : bool, optional

If `True`, interpolate between the two lines to find the precise point of intersection. Otherwise, the start and end points of the filled region will only occur on explicit values in the *x* array.

step : {'pre', 'post', 'mid'}, optional

If not None, fill with step logic.

See also

In addition to the above described arguments, this function can take a **data** keyword argument. If such a **data** argument is given, the following arguments are replaced by **data[<arg>]**: * All arguments with the following names: 'where', 'x', 'y1', 'y2'.

Notes

Additional Keyword args passed on to the `PolyCollection`.

kwargs control the `Polygon` properties:

Examples

(Source code)

`matplotlib.pyplot.` `fill_betweenx` (*y*, *x1*, *x2=0*, *where=None*, *step=None*, *hold=None*, *data=None*, ***kwargs*)¶

Make filled polygons between two horizontal curves.

Create a `PolyCollection` filling the regions between *x1* and *x2* where `where==True`

Parameters:

y : array

An N-length array of the y data

x1 : array

An N-length array (or scalar) of the x data

x2 : array, optional

An N-length array (or scalar) of the x data

where : array, optional

If *None*, default to fill between everywhere. If not *None*, it is a N length numpy boolean array and the fill will only happen over the regions where `where==True`

step : {'pre', 'post', 'mid'}, optional

If not None, fill with step logic.

See also

In addition to the above described arguments, this function can take a **data** keyword argument. If such a **data** argument is given, the following arguments are replaced by **data[<arg>]**: * All arguments with the following names: 'where', 'x1', 'x2', 'y'.

Notes

keyword args passed on to the PolyCollection

kwargs control the Polygon properties:

Examples

(Source code)

matplotlib.pyplot. findobj (*o=None*, *match=None*, *include_self=True*)¶

Find artist objects.

Recursively find all Artist instances contained in self.

match can be

- None: return all objects contained in artist.
- function with signature `boolean = match(artist)` used to filter matches
- class instance: e.g., Line2D. Only return artists of class type.

If *include_self* is True (default), include self in the list to be checked for a match.

matplotlib.pyplot. flag ()¶

set the default colormap to flag and apply to current image if any. See help(colormaps) for more information

matplotlib.pyplot. gca (***kwargs*)¶

Get the current Axes instance on the current figure matching the given keyword args, or create one.

Examples

To get the current polar axes on the current figure:

```
plt.gca(projection='polar')
```

If the current axes doesn't exist, or isn't a polar one, the appropriate axes will be created and then returned.

matplotlib.pyplot. gcf ()¶

Get a reference to the current figure.

matplotlib.pyplot. gci ()¶

Get the current colorable artist. Specifically, returns the current ScalarMappable instance (image or patch collection), or *None* if no images or patch collections have been defined. The commands imshow() and figimage() create Image instances, and the commands pcolor() and scatter() create Collection instances. The current image is an attribute of the current axes, or the nearest earlier axes in the current figure that contains an image.

matplotlib.pyplot. get_current_fig_manager ()¶

matplotlib.pyplot. get_figlabels ()¶

Return a list of existing figure labels.

matplotlib.pyplot. get_fignums ()¶

Return a list of existing figure numbers.

matplotlib.pyplot. get_plot_commands ()¶

Get a sorted list of all of the plotting commands.

matplotlib.pyplot. ginput (**args*, ***kwargs*)¶

Blocking call to interact with the figure.

This will wait for *n* clicks from the user and return a list of the coordinates of each click.

If *timeout* is zero or negative, does not timeout.

If *n* is zero or negative, accumulate clicks until a middle click (or potentially both mouse buttons at once) terminates the input.

Right clicking cancels last input.

The buttons used for the various actions (adding points, removing points, terminating the inputs) can be overriden via the arguments *mouse_add*, *mouse_pop* and *mouse_stop*, that give the associated mouse button: 1 for left, 2 for middle, 3 for right.

The keyboard can also be used to select points in case your mouse does not have one or more of the buttons. The delete and backspace keys act like right clicking (i.e., remove last point), the enter key terminates input and any other key (not already used by the window manager) selects a point.

matplotlib.pyplot. gray ()¶

set the default colormap to gray and apply to current image if any. See help(colormaps) for more information

matplotlib.pyplot. grid (*b=None*, *which='major'*, *axis='both'*, ***kwargs*)¶

Turn the axes grids on or off.

Set the axes grids on or off; *b* is a boolean. (For MATLAB compatibility, *b* may also be a string, 'on' or 'off'.)

If *b* is *None* and `len(kwargs)==0` , toggle the grid state. If *kwargs* are supplied, it is assumed that you want a grid and *b* is thus set to *True*.

which can be 'major' (default), 'minor', or 'both' to control whether major tick grids, minor tick grids, or both are affected.

axis can be 'both' (default), 'x', or 'y' to control which set of gridlines are drawn.

kwargs are used to set the grid line properties, e.g.,:

```
ax.grid(color='r', linestyle='-', linewidth=2)
```

Valid Line2D kwargs are

`matplotlib.pyplot.hexbin`(*x*, *y*, *C=None*, *gridsize=100*, *bins=None*, *xscale='linear'*, *yscale='linear'*, *extent=None*, *cmap=None*, *norm=None*, *vmin=None*, *vmax=None*, *alpha=None*, *linewidths=None*, *edgecolors='none'*, *reduce_C_function=<function mean>*, *mincnt=None*, *marginals=False*, *hold=None*, *data=None*, ***kwargs*)¶

Make a hexagonal binning plot.

Make a hexagonal binning plot of *x* versus *y*, where *x*, *y* are 1-D sequences of the same length, *N*. If *C* is *None* (the default), this is a histogram of the number of occurences of the observations at (x[i],y[i]).

If *C* is specified, it specifies values at the coordinate (x[i],y[i]). These values are accumulated for each hexagonal bin and then reduced according to *reduce_C_function*, which defaults to numpy's mean function (np.mean). (If *C* is specified, it must also be a 1-D sequence of the same length as *x* and *y*.)

Parameters:

x, y : array or masked array

C : array or masked array, optional, default is *None*

gridsize : int or (int, int), optional, default is 100

The number of hexagons in the *x*-direction, default is 100. The corresponding number of hexagons in the *y*-direction is chosen such that the hexagons are approximately regular. Alternatively, gridsize can be a tuple with two elements specifying the number of hexagons in the *x*-direction and the *y*-direction.

bins : {'log'} or int or sequence, optional, default is *None*

If *None*, no binning is applied; the color of each hexagon directly corresponds to its count value.

If 'log', use a logarithmic scale for the color map. Internally,
$log_{10}(i+1)$
is used to determine the hexagon color.

If an integer, divide the counts in the specified number of bins, and color the hexagons accordingly.

If a sequence of values, the values of the lower bound of the bins to be used.

xscale : {'linear', 'log'}, optional, default is 'linear'

Use a linear or log10 scale on the horizontal axis.

yscale : {'linear', 'log'}, optional, default is 'linear'

Use a linear or log10 scale on the vertical axis.

mincnt : int > 0, optional, default is *None*

If not *None*, only display cells with more than *mincnt* number of points in the cell

marginals : bool, optional, default is *False*

if marginals is *True*, plot the marginal density as colormapped rectagles along the bottom of the x-axis and left of the y-axis

extent : scalar, optional, default is *None*

The limits of the bins. The default assigns the limits based on *gridsize*, *x*, *y*, *xscale* and *yscale*.

If *xscale* or *yscale* is set to 'log', the limits are expected to be the exponent for a power of 10. E.g. for x-limits of 1 and 50 in 'linear' scale and y-limits of 10 and 1000 in 'log' scale, enter (1, 50, 1, 3).

Order of scalars is (left, right, bottom, top).

Returns:

object

a `PolyCollection` instance; use `get_array()` on this `PolyCollection` to get the counts in each hexagon.

If *marginals* is *True*, horizontal bar and vertical bar (both PolyCollections) will be attached to the return collection as attributes *hbar* and *vbar*.

Other Parameters:

cmap : object, optional, default is *None*

a `matplotlib.colors.Colormap` instance. If *None*, defaults to rc `image.cmap`.

norm : object, optional, default is *None*

`matplotlib.colors.Normalize` instance is used to scale luminance data to 0,1.

vmin, vmax : scalar, optional, default is *None*

vmin and *vmax* are used in conjunction with *norm* to normalize luminance data. If *None*, the min and max of the color array *C* are used. Note if you pass a norm instance your settings for *vmin* and *vmax* will be ignored.

alpha : scalar between 0 and 1, optional, default is *None*

the alpha value for the patches

linewidths : scalar, optional, default is *None*

If *None*, defaults to 1.0.

edgecolors : {'none'} or mpl color, optional, default is 'none'

If 'none', draws the edges in the same color as the fill color. This is the default, as it avoids unsightly unpainted pixels between the hexagons.

If *None*, draws outlines in the default color.

If a matplotlib color arg, draws outlines in the specified color.

Notes

The standard descriptions of all the `Collection` parameters:

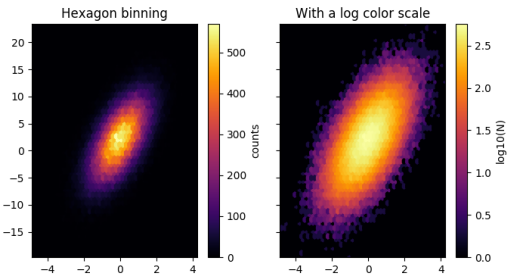
Note

In addition to the above described arguments, this function can take a **data** keyword argument. If such a **data** argument is given, the following arguments are replaced by **data[<arg>]**:

- All arguments with the following names: 'x', 'y'.

Examples

(Source code, png, pdf)



`matplotlib.pyplot.hist`(*x*, *bins=None*, *range=None*, *normed=False*, *weights=None*, *cumulative=False*, *bottom=None*, *histtype='bar'*, *align='mid'*, *orientation='vertical'*, *rwidth=None*, *log=False*, *color=None*, *label=None*, *stacked=False*, *hold=None*, *data=None*, ***kwargs*)¶

Plot a histogram.

Compute and draw the histogram of *x*. The return value is a tuple (*n*, *bins*, *patches*) or ([*n0*, *n1*, ...], *bins*, [*patches0*, *patches1*,...]) if the input contains multiple data.

Multiple data can be provided via *x* as a list of datasets of potentially different length ([*x0*, *x1*, ...]), or as a 2-D ndarray in which each column is a dataset. Note that the ndarray form is transposed relative to the list form.

Masked arrays are not supported at present.

Parameters:

x : (n,) array or sequence of (n,) arrays

Input values, this takes either a single array or a sequency of arrays which are not required to be of the same length

bins : integer or array_like or 'auto', optional

If an integer is given, `bins + 1` bin edges are returned, consistently with `numpy.histogram()` for numpy version >= 1.3.

Unequally spaced bins are supported if `bins` is a sequence.

If Numpy 1.11 is installed, may also be `'auto'`.

Default is taken from the rcParam `hist.bins`.

range : tuple or None, optional

The lower and upper range of the bins. Lower and upper outliers are ignored. If not provided, `range` is (x.min(), x.max()). Range has no effect if `bins` is a sequence.

If `bins` is a sequence or `range` is specified, autoscaling is based on the specified bin range instead of the range of x.

Default is `None`

normed : boolean, optional

If `True`, the first element of the return tuple will be the counts normalized to form a probability density, i.e., `n/(len(x)`dbin)`, i.e., the integral of the histogram will sum to 1. If *stacked* is also *True*, the sum of the histograms is normalized to 1.

Default is `False`

weights : (n,) array_like or None, optional

An array of weights, of the same shape as `x`. Each value in `x` only contributes its associated weight towards the bin count (instead of 1). If `normed` is True, the weights are normalized, so that the integral of the density over the range remains 1.

Default is `None`

cumulative : boolean, optional

If `True`, then a histogram is computed where each bin gives the counts in that bin plus all bins for smaller values. The last bin gives the total number of datapoints. If `normed` is also `True` then the histogram is normalized such that the last bin equals 1. If `cumulative` evaluates to less than 0 (e.g., -1), the direction of accumulation is reversed. In this case, if `normed` is also `True`, then the histogram is normalized such that the first bin equals 1.

Default is `False`

bottom : array_like, scalar, or None

Location of the bottom baseline of each bin. If a scalar, the base line for each bin is shifted by the same amount. If an array, each bin is shifted independently and the length of bottom must match the number of bins. If None, defaults to 0.

Default is `None`

histtype : {'bar', 'barstacked', 'step', 'stepfilled'}, optional

The type of histogram to draw.

- 'bar' is a traditional bar-type histogram. If multiple data are given the bars are aranged side by side.
- 'barstacked' is a bar-type histogram where multiple data are stacked on top of each other.
- 'step' generates a lineplot that is by default unfilled.

- ‘stepfilled’ generates a lineplot that is by default filled.

Default is ‘bar’

align : {‘left’, ‘mid’, ‘right’}, optional

Controls how the histogram is plotted.

- ‘left’: bars are centered on the left bin edges.
- ‘mid’: bars are centered between the bin edges.
- ‘right’: bars are centered on the right bin edges.

Default is ‘mid’

orientation : {‘horizontal’, ‘vertical’}, optional

If ‘horizontal’, `barh` will be used for bar-type histograms and the *bottom* kwarg will be the left edges.

rwidth : scalar or None, optional

The relative width of the bars as a fraction of the bin width. If `None`, automatically compute the width.

Ignored if `histtype` is ‘step’ or ‘stepfilled’.

Default is `None`

log : boolean, optional

If `True`, the histogram axis will be set to a log scale. If `log` is `True` and `x` is a 1D array, empty bins will be filtered out and only the non-empty (`n`, `bins`, `patches`) will be returned.

Default is `False`

color : color or array_like of colors or None, optional

Color spec or sequence of color specs, one per dataset. Default (`None`) uses the standard line color sequence.

Default is `None`

label : string or None, optional

String, or sequence of strings to match multiple datasets. Bar charts yield multiple patches per dataset, but only the first gets the label, so that the legend command will work as expected.

default is `None`

stacked : boolean, optional

If `True`, multiple data are stacked on top of each other If `False` multiple data are aranged side by side if histtype is ‘bar’ or on top of each other if histtype is ‘step’

Default is `False`

Returns:

n : array or list of arrays

The values of the histogram bins. See **normed** and **weights** for a description of the possible semantics. If input **x** is an array, then this is an array of length **nbins**. If input is a sequence arrays `[data1, data2,..]`, then this is a list of arrays with the values of the histograms for each of the arrays in the same order.

bins : array

The edges of the bins. Length nbins + 1 (nbins left edges and right edge of last bin). Always a single array even when multiple data sets are passed in.

patches : list or list of lists

Silent list of individual patches used to create the histogram or list of such list if multiple input datasets.

Other Parameters:

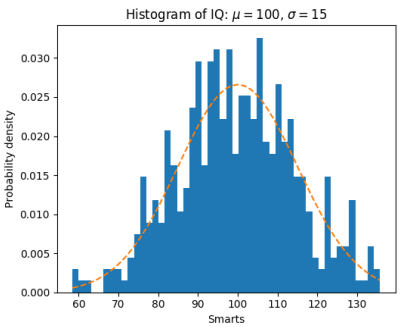
kwargs : `Patch` properties

Notes

Until numpy release 1.5, the underlying numpy histogram function was incorrect with `normed`=`True` if bin sizes were unequal. MPL inherited that error. It is now corrected within MPL when using earlier numpy versions.

Examples

(Source code, png, pdf)



Note

In addition to the above described arguments, this function can take a **data** keyword argument. If such a **data** argument is given, the following arguments are replaced by **data[<arg>]**:

- All arguments with the following names: 'weights', 'x'.

`matplotlib.pyplot.hist2d` (*x*, *y*, *bins=10*, *range=None*, *normed=False*, *weights=None*, *cmin=None*, *cmax=None*, *hold=None*, *data=None*, ***kwargs*)¶

Make a 2D histogram plot.

Parameters:

x, y: array_like, shape (n,)

Input values

bins: [None | int | [int, int] | array_like | [array, array]]

The bin specification:

- If int, the number of bins for the two dimensions (nx=ny=bins).
- If [int, int], the number of bins in each dimension (nx, ny = bins).
- If array_like, the bin edges for the two dimensions (x_edges=y_edges=bins).
- If [array, array], the bin edges in each dimension (x_edges, y_edges = bins).

The default value is 10.

range : array_like shape(2, 2), optional, default: None

The leftmost and rightmost edges of the bins along each dimension (if not specified explicitly in the bins parameters): [[xmin, xmax], [ymin, ymax]]. All values outside of this range will be considered outliers and not tallied in the histogram.

normed : boolean, optional, default: False

Normalize histogram.

weights : array_like, shape (n,), optional, default: None

An array of values w_i weighing each sample (x_i, y_i).

cmin : scalar, optional, default: None

All bins that has count less than cmin will not be displayed and these count values in the return value count histogram will also be set to nan upon return

cmax : scalar, optional, default: None

All bins that has count more than cmax will not be displayed (set to none before passing to imshow) and these count values in the return value count histogram will also be set to nan upon return

Returns:

The return value is `(counts, xedges, yedges, Image)` .

Other Parameters:

cmap : {Colormap, string}, optional

A `matplotlib.colors.Colormap` instance. If not set, use rc settings.

norm : Normalize, optional

A `matplotlib.colors.Normalize` instance is used to scale luminance data to `[0, 1]` . If not set, defaults to `Normalize()` .

vmin/vmax : {None, scalar}, optional

Arguments passed to the `Normalize` instance.

alpha : `0 <= scalar <= 1` or `None` , optional

The alpha blending value.

See also

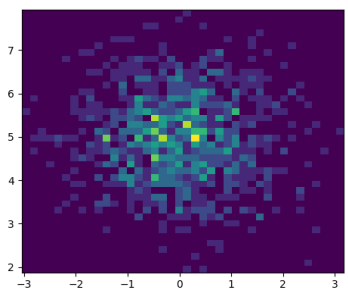
`hist`
1D histogram

Notes

Rendering the histogram with a logarithmic color scale is accomplished by passing a `colors.LogNorm` instance to the *norm* keyword argument. Likewise, power-law normalization (similar in effect to gamma correction) can be accomplished with `colors.PowerNorm` .

Examples

(Source code, png, pdf)



Note

In addition to the above described arguments, this function can take a **data** keyword argument. If such a **data** argument is given, the following arguments are replaced by **data[<arg>]**:

- All arguments with the following names: 'weights', 'x', 'y'.

`matplotlib.pyplot.hlines(y, xmin, xmax, colors='k', linestyles='solid', label='', hold=None, data=None, **kwargs)`¶

Plot horizontal lines at each `y` from `xmin` to `xmax`.

Parameters:

y : scalar or sequence of scalar

y-indexes where to plot the lines.

xmin, xmax : scalar or 1D array_like

Respective beginning and end of each line. If scalars are provided, all lines will have same length.

colors : array_like of colors, optional, default: 'k'

linestyles : ['solid' | 'dashed' | 'dashdot' | 'dotted'], optional

label : string, optional, default: ''

Returns:

lines : `LineCollection`

Other Parameters:

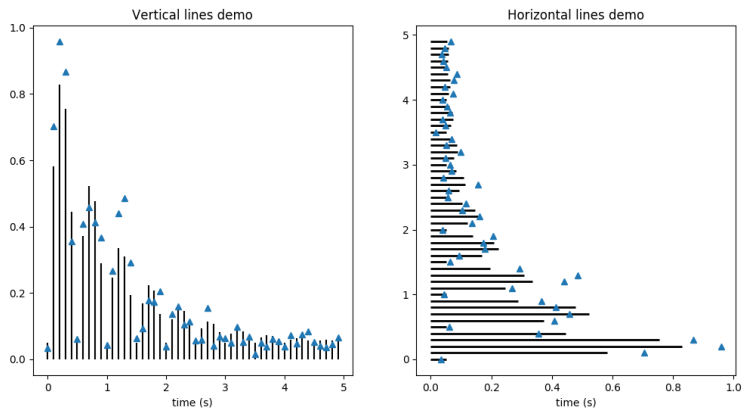
kwargs : `LineCollection` properties.

See also

`vlines`
vertical lines

Examples

(Source code, png, pdf)



Note

In addition to the above described arguments, this function can take a **data** keyword argument. If such a **data** argument is given, the following arguments are replaced by **data[<arg>]**:

- All arguments with the following names: 'xmax', 'xmin', 'y'.

`matplotlib.pyplot.hold(b=None)`¶

Deprecated since version 2.0: pyplot.hold is deprecated. Future behavior will be consistent with the long-time default: plot commands add elements without first clearing the Axes and/or Figure.

Set the hold state. If *b* is None (default), toggle the hold state, else set the hold state to boolean value *b*:

```
hold()      # toggle hold
hold(True)  # hold is on
hold(False) # hold is off
```

When *hold* is *True*, subsequent plot commands will add elements to the current axes. When *hold* is *False*, the current axes and figure will be cleared on the next plot command.

`matplotlib.pyplot.hot()`¶

set the default colormap to hot and apply to current image if any. See help(colormaps) for more information

`matplotlib.pyplot.hsv()`¶

set the default colormap to hsv and apply to current image if any. See help(colormaps) for more information

`matplotlib.pyplot.imread(*args, **kwargs)`¶

Read an image from a file into an array.

fname may be a string path, a valid URL, or a Python file-like object. If using a file object, it must be opened in binary mode.

If *format* is provided, will try to read file of that type, otherwise the format is deduced from the filename. If nothing can be deduced, PNG is tried.

Return value is a `numpy.array`. For grayscale images, the return array is MxN. For RGB images, the return value is MxNx3. For RGBA images the return value is MxNx4.

matplotlib can only read PNGs natively, but if PIL is installed, it will use it to load the image and return an array (if possible) which can be used with `imshow()`. Note, URL strings may not be compatible with PIL. Check the PIL documentation for more information.

`matplotlib.pyplot.imsave(*args, **kwargs)`¶

Save an array as in image file.

The output formats available depend on the backend being used.

Arguments:

fname:
A string containing a path to a filename, or a Python file-like object. If *format* is *None* and *fname* is a string, the output format is deduced from the extension of the filename.

arr:
An MxN (luminance), MxNx3 (RGB) or MxNx4 (RGBA) array.

Keyword arguments:

vmin/*vmax*: [None | scalar]
vmin and *vmax* set the color scaling for the image by fixing the values that map to the colormap color limits. If either *vmin* or *vmax* is None, that limit is determined from the *arr* min/max value.

cmap:
cmap is a colors.Colormap instance, e.g., cm.jet. If None, default to the rc image.cmap value.

format:
One of the file extensions supported by the active backend. Most backends support png, pdf, ps, eps and svg.

origin
['upper' | 'lower'] Indicates where the [0,0] index of the array is in the upper left or lower left corner of the axes. Defaults to the rc image.origin value.

dpi
The DPI to store in the metadata of the file. This does not affect the resolution of the output image.

`matplotlib.pyplot.imshow`(*X*, *cmap=None*, *norm=None*, *aspect=None*, *interpolation=None*, *alpha=None*, *vmin=None*, *vmax=None*, *origin=None*, *extent=None*, *shape=None*, *filternorm=1*, *filterrad=4.0*, *imlim=None*, *resample=None*, *url=None*, *hold=None*, *data=None*, ***kwargs*)¶

Display an image on the axes.

Parameters:

X : array_like, shape (n, m) or (n, m, 3) or (n, m, 4)

Display the image in `X` to current axes. `X` may be an array or a PIL image. If `X` is an array, it can have the following shapes and types:

- MxN – values to be mapped (float or int)
- MxNx3 – RGB (float or uint8)
- MxNx4 – RGBA (float or uint8)

The value for each component of MxNx3 and MxNx4 float arrays should be in the range 0.0 to 1.0. MxN arrays are mapped to colors based on the `norm` (mapping scalar to scalar) and the `cmap` (mapping the normed scalar to a color).

cmap : `Colormap`, optional, default: None

If None, default to rc `image.cmap` value. `cmap` is ignored if `X` is 3-D, directly specifying RGB(A) values.

aspect : ['auto' | 'equal' | scalar], optional, default: None

If 'auto', changes the image aspect ratio to match that of the axes.

If 'equal', and `extent` is None, changes the axes aspect ratio to match that of the image. If `extent` is not `None`, the axes aspect ratio is changed to match that of the extent.

If None, default to rc `image.aspect` value.

interpolation : string, optional, default: None

Acceptable values are 'none', 'nearest', 'bilinear', 'bicubic', 'spline16', 'spline36', 'hanning', 'hamming', 'hermite', 'kaiser', 'quadric', 'catrom', 'gaussian', 'bessel', 'mitchell', 'sinc', 'lanczos'

If `interpolation` is None, default to rc `image.interpolation`. See also the `filternorm` and `filterrad` parameters. If `interpolation` is 'none', then no interpolation is performed on the Agg, ps and pdf backends. Other backends will fall back to 'nearest'.

norm : `Normalize`, optional, default: None

A `Normalize` instance is used to scale a 2-D float `X` input to the (0, 1) range for input to the `cmap`. If `norm` is None, use the default func: `normalize`. If `norm` is an instance of `NoNorm`, `X` must be an array of integers that index directly into the lookup table of the `cmap`.

vmin, vmax : scalar, optional, default: None

`vmin` and `vmax` are used in conjunction with norm to normalize luminance data. Note if you pass a `norm` instance, your settings for `vmin` and `vmax` will be ignored.

alpha : scalar, optional, default: None

The alpha blending value, between 0 (transparent) and 1 (opaque)

origin : ['upper' | 'lower'], optional, default: None

Place the [0,0] index of the array in the upper left or lower left corner of the axes. If None, default to rc `image.origin`.

extent : scalars (left, right, bottom, top), optional, default: None

The location, in data-coordinates, of the lower-left and upper-right corners. If `None`, the image is positioned such that the pixel centers fall on zero-based (row, column) indices.

shape : scalars (columns, rows), optional, default: None

For raw buffer images

filternorm : scalar, optional, default: 1

A parameter for the antigrain image resize filter. From the antigrain documentation, if `filternorm` = 1, the filter normalizes integer values and corrects the rounding errors. It doesn't do anything with the source floating point values, it corrects only integers according to the rule of 1.0 which means that any sum of pixel weights must be equal to 1.0. So, the filter function must produce a graph of the proper shape.

filterrad : scalar, optional, default: 4.0

The filter radius for filters that have a radius parameter, i.e. when interpolation is one of: 'sinc', 'lanczos' or 'blackman'

Returns:

image : `AxesImage`

Other Parameters:

kwargs : `Artist` properties.

See also

matshow

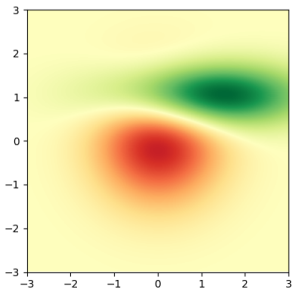
Plot a matrix or an array as an image.

Notes

Unless *extent* is used, pixel centers will be located at integer coordinates. In other words: the origin will coincide with the center of pixel (0, 0).

Examples

(Source code, png, pdf)



Note

In addition to the above described arguments, this function can take a **data** keyword argument. If such a **data** argument is given, the following arguments are replaced by **data[<arg>]**:

- All positional and all keyword arguments.

matplotlib.pyplot. inferno ()¶

set the default colormap to inferno and apply to current image if any. See help(colormaps) for more information

matplotlib.pyplot. install_repl_displayhook ()¶

Install a repl display hook so that any stale figure are automatically redrawn when control is returned to the repl.

This works with IPython terminals and kernels, as well as vanilla python shells.

matplotlib.pyplot. ioff ()¶

Turn interactive mode off.

matplotlib.pyplot. ion ()¶

Turn interactive mode on.

matplotlib.pyplot. ishold ()¶

Deprecated since version 2.0: pyplot.hold is deprecated. Future behavior will be consistent with the long-time default: plot commands add elements without first clearing the Axes and/or Figure.

Return the hold status of the current axes.

matplotlib.pyplot. isinteractive ()¶

Return status of interactive mode.

matplotlib.pyplot. jet ()¶

set the default colormap to jet and apply to current image if any. See help(colormaps) for more information

matplotlib.pyplot. legend (**args*, ***kwargs*)¶

Places a legend on the axes.

To make a legend for lines which already exist on the axes (via plot for instance), simply call this function with an iterable of strings, one for each legend item. For example:

```
ax.plot([1, 2, 3])
ax.legend(['A simple line'])
```

However, in order to keep the “label” and the legend element instance together, it is preferable to specify the label either at artist creation, or by calling the set_label() method on the artist:

```
line, = ax.plot([1, 2, 3], label='Inline label')
# Overwrite the label by calling the method.
line.set_label('Label via method')
ax.legend()
```

Specific lines can be excluded from the automatic legend element selection by defining a label starting with an underscore. This is default for all artists, so calling legend() without any arguments and without setting the labels manually will result in no legend being drawn.

For full control of which artists have a legend entry, it is possible to pass an iterable of legend artists followed by an iterable of legend labels respectively:

```
legend((line1, line2, line3), ('label1', 'label2', 'label3'))
```

Parameters:

loc : int or string or pair of floats, default: ‘upper right’

The location of the legend. Possible codes are:

Location String	Location Code
‘best’	0
‘upper right’	1
‘upper left’	2
‘lower left’	3
‘lower right’	4
‘right’	5
‘center left’	6
‘center right’	7

Location String	Location Code
'lower center'	8
'upper center'	9
'center'	10

Alternatively can be a 2-tuple giving `x, y` of the lower-left corner of the legend in axes coordinates (in which case `bbox_to_anchor` will be ignored).

bbox_to_anchor : `matplotlib.transforms.BboxBase` instance or tuple of floats

Specify any arbitrary location for the legend in `bbox_transform` coordinates (default Axes coordinates).

For example, to put the legend's upper right hand corner in the center of the axes the following keywords can be used:

```
loc='upper right', bbox_to_anchor=(0.5, 0.5)
```

ncol : integer

The number of columns that the legend has. Default is 1.

prop : None or `matplotlib.font_manager.FontProperties` or dict

The font properties of the legend. If None (default), the current `matplotlib.rcParams` will be used.

fontsize : int or float or {'xx-small', 'x-small', 'small', 'medium', 'large', 'x-large', 'xx-large'}

Controls the font size of the legend. If the value is numeric the size will be the absolute font size in points. String values are relative to the current default font size. This argument is only used if `prop` is not specified.

numpoints : None or int

The number of marker points in the legend when creating a legend entry for a line/ `matplotlib.lines.Line2D` . Default is `None` which will take the value from the `legend.numpoints` `rcParam` .

scatterpoints : None or int

The number of marker points in the legend when creating a legend entry for a scatter plot/ `matplotlib.collections.PathCollection` . Default is `None` which will take the value from the `legend.scatterpoints` `rcParam` .

scatteryoffsets : iterable of floats

The vertical offset (relative to the font size) for the markers created for a scatter plot legend entry. 0.0 is at the base the legend text, and 1.0 is at the top. To draw all markers at the same height, set to `[0.5]` . Default `[0.375, 0.5, 0.3125]` .

markerscale : None or int or float

The relative size of legend markers compared with the originally drawn ones. Default is `None` which will take the value from the `legend.markerscale` `rcParam` .

markerfirst : bool

if *True*, legend marker is placed to the left of the legend label if *False*, legend marker is placed to the right of the legend label

frameon : None or bool

Control whether the legend should be drawn on a patch (frame). Default is `None` which will take the value from the `legend.frameon` `rcParam` .

fancybox : None or bool

Control whether round edges should be enabled around the `FancyBboxPatch` which makes up the legend's background. Default is `None` which will take the value from the `legend.fancybox` `rcParam` .

shadow : None or bool

Control whether to draw a shadow behind the legend. Default is `None` which will take the value from the `legend.shadow` `rcParam` .

framealpha : None or float

Control the alpha transparency of the legend's background. Default is `None` which will take the value from the `legend.framealpha` `rcParam` .

facecolor : None or "inherit" or a color spec

Control the legend's background color. Default is `None` which will take the value from the `legend.facecolor` `rcParam` . If `"inherit"` , it will take the `axes.facecolor` `rcParam` .

edgecolor : None or "inherit" or a color spec

Control the legend's background patch edge color. Default is `None` which will take the value from the `legend.edgecolor` `rcParam` . If `"inherit"` , it will take the `axes.edgecolor` `rcParam` .

mode : {"expand", None}

If `mode` is set to `"expand"` the legend will be horizontally expanded to fill the axes area (or `bbox_to_anchor` if defines the legend's size).

bbox_transform : None or `matplotlib.transforms.Transform`

The transform for the bounding box (`bbox_to_anchor`). For a value of `None` (default) the Axes' `transAxes` transform will be used.

title : str or None

The legend's title. Default is no title (`None`).

borderpad : float or None

The fractional whitespace inside the legend border. Measured in font-size units. Default is `None` which will take the value from the `legend.borderpad` `rcParam` .

labelspacing : float or None

The vertical space between the legend entries. Measured in font-size units. Default is `None` which will take the value from the `legend.labelspacing` `rcParam` .

handlelength : float or None

The length of the legend handles. Measured in font-size units. Default is `None` which will take the value from the `legend.handlelength` `rcParam` .

handletextpad : float or None

The pad between the legend handle and text. Measured in font-size units. Default is `None` which will take the value from the `legend.handletextpad` `rcParam` .

borderaxespad : float or None

The pad between the axes and legend border. Measured in font-size units. Default is `None` which will take the value from the `legend.borderaxespad` `rcParam` .

columnspacing : float or None

The spacing between columns. Measured in font-size units. Default is `None` which will take the value from the `legend.columnspacing` `rcParam` .

handler_map : dict or None

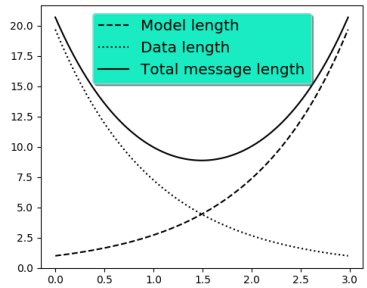
The custom dictionary mapping instances or types to a legend handler. This `handler_map` updates the default handler map found at `matplotlib.legend.Legend.get_legend_handler_map()` .

Notes

Not all kinds of artist are supported by the legend command. See Legend guide for details.

Examples

(Source code, png, pdf)



`matplotlib.pyplot.` `locator_params` (*axis='both'*, *tight=None*, ***kwargs*)¶

Control behavior of tick locators.

Keyword arguments:

axis
['x' | 'y' | 'both'] Axis on which to operate; default is 'both'.

tight
[True | False | None] Parameter passed to `autoscale_view()` . Default is None, for no change.

Remaining keyword arguments are passed to directly to the `set_params()` method.

Typically one might want to reduce the maximum number of ticks and use tight bounds when plotting small subplots, for example:

```
ax.locator_params(tight=True, nbins=4)
```

Because the locator is involved in autoscaling, `autoscale_view()` is called automatically after the parameters are changed.

This presently works only for the `MaxNLocator` used by default on linear axes, but it may be generalized.

`matplotlib.pyplot.` `loglog` (**args*, ***kwargs*)¶

Make a plot with log scaling on both the *x* and *y* axis.

`loglog()` supports all the keyword arguments of `plot()` and `matplotlib.axes.Axes.set_xscale()` / `matplotlib.axes.Axes.set_yscale()` .

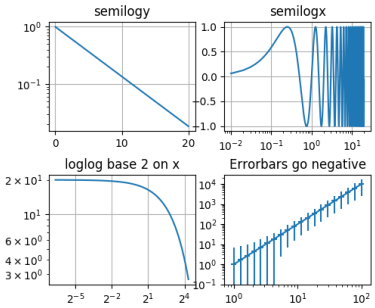
Notable keyword arguments:

basex/*basey*: scalar > 1
Base of the *x*/*y* logarithm
subsx/*subsy*: [*None* | sequence]
The location of the minor *x*/*y* ticks; *None* defaults to autosubs, which depend on the number of decades in the plot; see `matplotlib.axes.Axes.set_xscale()` / `matplotlib.axes.Axes.set_yscale()` for details
nonposx/*nonposy*: ['mask' | 'clip']
Non-positive values in *x* or *y* can be masked as invalid, or clipped to a very small positive number

The remaining valid kwargs are `Line2D` properties:

Example:

(Source code, png, pdf)



`matplotlib.pyplot.magma`()¶

set the default colormap to magma and apply to current image if any. See help(colormaps) for more information

`matplotlib.pyplot.magnitude_spectrum`(*x*, *Fs=None*, *Fc=None*, *window=None*, *pad_to=None*, *sides=None*, *scale=None*, *hold=None*, *data=None*, ***kwargs*)¶

Plot the magnitude spectrum.

Call signature:

```
magnitude_spectrum(x, Fs=2, Fc=0,  window=mlab.window_hanning,
                   pad_to=None, sides='default', **kwargs)
```

Compute the magnitude spectrum of *x*. Data is padded to a length of *pad_to* and the windowing function *window* is applied to the signal.

Parameters:

x : 1-D array or sequence

Array or sequence containing the data

Fs : scalar

The sampling frequency (samples per time unit). It is used to calculate the Fourier frequencies, freqs, in cycles per time unit. The default value is 2.

window : callable or ndarray

A function or a vector of length *NFFT*. To create window vectors see `window_hanning()`, `window_none()`, `numpy.blackman()`, `numpy.hamming()`, `numpy.bartlett()`, `scipy.signal()`, `scipy.signal.get_window()`, etc. The default is `window_hanning()`. If a function is passed as the argument, it must take a data segment as an argument and return the windowed version of the segment.

sides : ['default' | 'onesided' | 'twosided']

Specifies which sides of the spectrum to return. Default gives the default behavior, which returns one-sided for real data and both for complex data. 'onesided' forces the return of a one-sided spectrum, while 'twosided' forces two-sided.

pad_to : integer

The number of points to which the data segment is padded when performing the FFT. While not increasing the actual resolution of the spectrum (the minimum distance between resolvable peaks), this can give more points in the plot, allowing for more detail. This corresponds to the *n* parameter in the call to fft(). The default is None, which sets *pad_to* equal to the length of the input signal (i.e. no padding).

scale : ['default' | 'linear' | 'dB']

The scaling of the values in the *spec*. 'linear' is no scaling. 'dB' returns the values in dB scale. When *mode* is 'density', this is dB power (10 * log10). Otherwise this is dB amplitude (20 * log10). 'default' is 'linear'.

Fc : integer

The center frequency of *x* (defaults to 0), which offsets the x extents of the plot to reflect the frequency range used when a signal is acquired and then filtered and downsampled to baseband.

****kwargs :**

Keyword arguments control the `Line2D` properties:

Returns:

spectrum : 1-D array

The values for the magnitude spectrum before scaling (real valued)

freqs : 1-D array

The frequencies corresponding to the elements in *spectrum*

line : a `Line2D` instance

The line created by this function

See also

`psd()`
: `psd()` plots the power spectral density.`.

`angle_spectrum()`
: `angle_spectrum()` plots the angles of the corresponding frequencies.

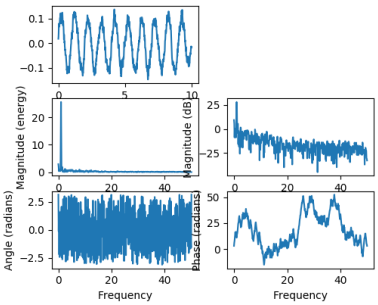
`phase_spectrum()`
: `phase_spectrum()` plots the phase (unwrapped angle) of the corresponding frequencies.

`specgram()`
: `specgram()` can plot the magnitude spectrum of segments within the signal in a colormap.

In addition to the above described arguments, this function can take a **data** keyword argument. If such a **data** argument is given, the following arguments are replaced by **data[<arg>]**: * All arguments with the following names: 'x'.

Examples

(Source code, png, pdf)



`matplotlib.pyplot.` `margins` (**args*, ***kw*)¶

Set or retrieve autoscaling margins.

signatures:

returns xmargin, ymargin

```
margins(margin)

margins(xmargin, ymargin)

margins(x=xmargin, y=ymargin)

margins(..., tight=False)
```

All three forms above set the xmargin and ymargin parameters. All keyword parameters are optional. A single argument specifies both xmargin and ymargin. The *tight* parameter is passed to `autoscale_view()`, which is executed after a margin is changed; the default here is *True*, on the assumption that when margins are specified, no additional padding to match tick marks is usually desired. Setting *tight* to *None* will preserve the previous setting.

Specifying any margin changes only the autoscaling; for example, if *xmargin* is not None, then *xmargin* times the X data interval will be added to each end of that interval before it is used in autoscaling.

`matplotlib.pyplot.` `matshow` (*A*, *fignum=None*, ***kw*)¶

Display an array as a matrix in a new figure window.

The origin is set at the upper left hand corner and rows (first dimension of the array) are displayed horizontally. The aspect ratio of the figure window is that of the array, unless this would make an excessively short or narrow figure.

Tick labels for the xaxis are placed on top.

With the exception of *fignum*, keyword arguments are passed to `imshow()`. You may set the *origin* kwarg to "lower" if you want the first row in the array to be at the bottom instead of the top.

fignum: [None | integer | False]

By default, `matshow()` creates a new figure window with automatic numbering. If *fignum* is given as an integer, the created figure will use this figure number. Because of how `matshow()` tries to set the figure aspect ratio to be the one of the array, if you provide the number of an already existing figure, strange things may happen.

If *fignum* is *False* or 0, a new figure window will **NOT** be created.

`matplotlib.pyplot.` `minorticks_off` ()¶

Remove minor ticks from the current plot.

`matplotlib.pyplot.` `minorticks_on` ()¶

Display minor ticks on the current plot.

Displaying minor ticks reduces performance; turn them off using minorticks_off() if drawing speed is a problem.

`matplotlib.pyplot.` `nipy_spectral` ()¶

set the default colormap to nipy_spectral and apply to current image if any. See help(colormaps) for more information

`matplotlib.pyplot.` `over` (*func*, **args*, ***kwargs*)¶

Deprecated since version 2.0: pyplot.hold is deprecated. Future behavior will be consistent with the long-time default: plot commands add elements without first clearing the Axes and/or Figure.

Call a function with hold(True).

Calls:

with `hold(True)` and then restores the hold state.

`matplotlib.pyplot.` `pause` (*interval*)¶

Pause for *interval* seconds.

If there is an active figure it will be updated and displayed, and the GUI event loop will run during the pause.

If there is no active figure, or if a non-interactive backend is in use, this executes time.sleep(interval).

This can be used for crude animation. For more complex animation, see `matplotlib.animation`.

This function is experimental; its behavior may be changed or extended in a future release.

`matplotlib.pyplot.` `pcolor` (**args*, ***kwargs*)¶

Create a pseudocolor plot of a 2-D array.

Note

pcolor can be very slow for large arrays; consider using the similar but much faster `pcolormesh()` instead.

Call signatures:

```
pcolor(C, **kwargs)
pcolor(X, Y, C, **kwargs)
```

C is the array of color values.

X and *Y*, if given, specify the (*x*, *y*) coordinates of the colored quadrilaterals; the quadrilateral for C[i,j] has corners at:

```
(X[i,   j],   Y[i,   j]),
(X[i,   j+1], Y[i,   j+1]),
(X[i+1, j],   Y[i+1, j]),
(X[i+1, j+1], Y[i+1, j+1]).
```

Ideally the dimensions of *X* and *Y* should be one greater than those of *C*; if the dimensions are the same, then the last row and column of *C* will be ignored.

Note that the column index corresponds to the *x*-coordinate, and the row index corresponds to *y*; for details, see the Grid Orientation section below.

If either or both of *X* and *Y* are 1-D arrays or column vectors, they will be expanded as needed into the appropriate 2-D arrays, making a rectangular grid.

X, *Y* and *C* may be masked arrays. If either C[i, j], or one of the vertices surrounding C[i,j] (*X* or *Y* at [i, j], [i+1, j], [i, j+1],[i+1, j+1]) is masked, nothing is plotted.

Keyword arguments:

cmap: [*None* | Colormap]
: A `matplotlib.colors.Colormap` instance. If *None*, use rc settings.

norm: [*None* | Normalize]
: An `matplotlib.colors.Normalize` instance is used to scale luminance data to 0,1. If *None*, defaults to `normalize()`.

vmin/*vmax*: [*None* | scalar]
: *vmin* and *vmax* are used in conjunction with *norm* to normalize luminance data. If either is *None*, it is autoscaled to the respective min or max of the color array *C*. If not *None*, *vmin* or *vmax* passed in here override any pre-existing values supplied in the *norm* instance.

shading: ['flat' | 'faceted']
: If 'faceted', a black grid is drawn around each rectangle; if 'flat', edges are not drawn. Default is 'flat', contrary to MATLAB.

  This kwarg is deprecated; please use 'edgecolors' instead:

  - shading='flat' – edgecolors='none'
  - shading='faceted – edgecolors='k'

edgecolors: [*None* | `'none'` | color | color sequence]
: If *None*, the rc setting is used by default.

  If `'none'`, edges will not be visible.

  An mpl color or sequence of colors will set the edge color

alpha: `0 <= scalar <= 1` or *None*
: the alpha blending value

snap: bool
: Whether to snap the mesh to pixel boundaries.

Return value is a `matplotlib.collections.Collection` instance.

The grid orientation follows the MATLAB convention: an array *C* with shape (*nrows*, *ncolumns*) is plotted with the column number as *X* and the row number as *Y*, increasing up; hence it is plotted the way the array would be printed, except that the *Y* axis is reversed. That is, *C* is taken as *C*[::-1, :].

Similarly for `meshgrid()`:

```
x = np.arange(5)
y = np.arange(3)
X, Y = np.meshgrid(x, y)
```

is equivalent to:

```
X = array([[0, 1, 2, 3, 4],
           [0, 1, 2, 3, 4],
           [0, 1, 2, 3, 4]])

Y = array([[0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
           [1, 1, 1, 1, 1],
           [2, 2, 2, 2, 2]])
```

so if you have:

then you need to transpose C:

or:

MATLAB `pcolor()` always discards the last row and column of *C*, but matplotlib displays the last row and column if *X* and *Y* are not specified, or if *X* and *Y* have one more row and column than *C*.

kwargs can be used to control the `PolyCollection` properties:

Note

The default *antialiaseds* is False if the default *edgecolors*="none" is used. This eliminates artificial lines at patch boundaries, and works regardless of the value of alpha. If *edgecolors* is not "none", then the default *antialiaseds* is taken from rcParams['patch.antialiased'], which defaults to *True*. Stroking the edges may be preferred if *alpha* is 1, but will cause artifacts otherwise.

See also

`pcolormesh()`
: For an explanation of the differences between pcolor and pcolormesh.

Note

In addition to the above described arguments, this function can take a **data** keyword argument. If such a **data** argument is given, the following arguments are replaced by **data[<arg>]**:

- All positional and all keyword arguments.

`matplotlib.pyplot.pcolormesh(*args, **kwargs)`¶

Plot a quadrilateral mesh.

Call signatures:

```
pcolormesh(C)
pcolormesh(X, Y, C)
pcolormesh(C, **kwargs)
```

Create a pseudocolor plot of a 2-D array.

pcolormesh is similar to `pcolor()`, but uses a different mechanism and returns a different object; pcolor returns a `PolyCollection` but pcolormesh returns a `QuadMesh`. It is much faster, so it is almost always preferred for large arrays.

C may be a masked array, but *X* and *Y* may not. Masked array support is implemented via *cmap* and *norm*; in contrast, `pcolor()` simply does not draw quadrilaterals with masked colors or vertices.

Keyword arguments:

cmap: [*None* | Colormap]
A `matplotlib.colors.Colormap` instance. If *None*, use rc settings.

norm: [*None* | Normalize]
A `matplotlib.colors.Normalize` instance is used to scale luminance data to 0,1. If *None*, defaults to `normalize()`.

vmin/*vmax*: [*None* | scalar]
vmin and *vmax* are used in conjunction with *norm* to normalize luminance data. If either is *None*, it is autoscaled to the respective min or max of the color array *C*. If not *None*, *vmin* or *vmax* passed in here override any pre-existing values supplied in the *norm* instance.

shading: ['flat' | 'gouraud']
'flat' indicates a solid color for each quad. When 'gouraud', each quad will be Gouraud shaded. When gouraud shading, edgecolors is ignored.

edgecolors: [*None* | `'None'` | `'face'` | color | color sequence]

If *None*, the rc setting is used by default.

If `'None'`, edges will not be visible.

If `'face'`, edges will have the same color as the faces.

An mpl color or sequence of colors will set the edge color

alpha: `0 <= scalar <= 1` or *None*
the alpha blending value

Return value is a `matplotlib.collections.QuadMesh` object.

kwargs can be used to control the `matplotlib.collections.QuadMesh` properties:

See also

`pcolor()`
For an explanation of the grid orientation (Grid Orientation) and the expansion of 1-D *X* and/or *Y* to 2-D arrays.

Note

In addition to the above described arguments, this function can take a **data** keyword argument. If such a **data** argument is given, the following arguments are replaced by **data[<arg>]**:

- All positional and all keyword arguments.

`matplotlib.pyplot.phase_spectrum`(*x*, *Fs=None*, *Fc=None*, *window=None*, *pad_to=None*, *sides=None*, *hold=None*, *data=None*, ***kwargs*)¶

Plot the phase spectrum.

Call signature:

```
phase_spectrum(x, Fs=2, Fc=0,  window=mlab.window_hanning,
               pad_to=None, sides='default', **kwargs)
```

Compute the phase spectrum (unwrapped angle spectrum) of *x*. Data is padded to a length of *pad_to* and the windowing function *window* is applied to the signal.

Parameters:

x : 1-D array or sequence

Array or sequence containing the data

Fs : scalar

The sampling frequency (samples per time unit). It is used to calculate the Fourier frequencies, freqs, in cycles per time unit. The default value is 2.

window : callable or ndarray

A function or a vector of length *NFFT*. To create window vectors see `window_hanning()`, `window_none()`, `numpy.blackman()`, `numpy.hamming()`, `numpy.bartlett()`, `scipy.signal()`, `scipy.signal.get_window()`, etc. The default is `window_hanning()`. If a function is passed as the argument, it must take a data segment as an argument and return the windowed version of the segment.

sides : ['default' | 'onesided' | 'twosided']

Specifies which sides of the spectrum to return. Default gives the default behavior, which returns one-sided for real data and both for complex data. 'onesided' forces the return of a one-sided spectrum, while 'twosided' forces two-sided.

pad_to : integer

The number of points to which the data segment is padded when performing the FFT. While not increasing the actual resolution of the spectrum (the minimum distance between resolvable peaks), this can give more points in the plot, allowing for more detail. This corresponds to the *n* parameter in the call to fft(). The default is None, which sets *pad_to* equal to the length of the input signal (i.e. no padding).

Fc : integer

The center frequency of *x* (defaults to 0), which offsets the x extents of the plot to reflect the frequency range used when a signal is acquired and then filtered and downsampled to baseband.

****kwargs :**

Keyword arguments control the `Line2D` properties:

Returns:

spectrum : 1-D array

The values for the phase spectrum in radians (real valued)

freqs : 1-D array

The frequencies corresponding to the elements in *spectrum*

line : a `Line2D` instance

The line created by this function

See also

`magnitude_spectrum()`
: `magnitude_spectrum()` plots the magnitudes of the corresponding frequencies.

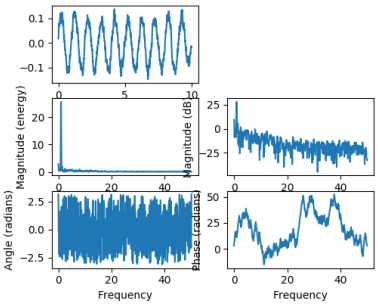
`angle_spectrum()`
: `angle_spectrum()` plots the wrapped version of this function.

`specgram()`
: `specgram()` can plot the phase spectrum of segments within the signal in a colormap.

In addition to the above described arguments, this function can take a **data** keyword argument. If such a **data** argument is given, the following arguments are replaced by **data[<arg>]**: * All arguments with the following names: 'x'.

Examples

(Source code, png, pdf)



`matplotlib.pyplot.pie`(*x*, *explode=None*, *labels=None*, *colors=None*, *autopct=None*, *pctdistance=0.6*, *shadow=False*, *labeldistance=1.1*, *startangle=None*, *radius=None*, *counterclock=True*, *wedgeprops=None*, *textprops=None*, *center=(0, 0)*, *frame=False*, *hold=None*, *data=None*)¶

Plot a pie chart.

Make a pie chart of array *x*. The fractional area of each wedge is given by `x/sum(x)`. If `sum(x) <= 1`, then the values of x give the fractional area directly and the array will not be normalized. The wedges are plotted counterclockwise, by default starting from the x-axis.

Parameters:

x : array-like

The input array used to make the pie chart.

explode : array-like, optional, default: None

If not *None*, is a `len(x)` array which specifies the fraction of the radius with which to offset each wedge.

labels : list, optional, default: None

A sequence of strings providing the labels for each wedge

colors : array-like, optional, default: None

A sequence of matplotlib color args through which the pie chart will cycle. If `None`, will use the colors in the currently active cycle.

autopct : None (default), string, or function, optional

If not *None*, is a string or function used to label the wedges with their numeric value. The label will be placed inside the wedge. If it is a format string, the label will be `fmt%pct`. If it is a function, it will be called.

pctdistance : float, optional, default: 0.6

The ratio between the center of each pie slice and the start of the text generated by *autopct*. Ignored if *autopct* is *None*.

shadow : bool, optional, default: False

Draw a shadow beneath the pie.

labeldistance : float, optional, default: 1.1

The radial distance at which the pie labels are drawn

startangle : float, optional, default: None

If not *None*, rotates the start of the pie chart by *angle* degrees counterclockwise from the x-axis.

radius : float, optional, default: None

The radius of the pie, if *radius* is *None* it will be set to 1.

counterclock : bool, optional, default: True

Specify fractions direction, clockwise or counterclockwise.

wedgeprops : dict, optional, default: None

Dict of arguments passed to the wedge objects making the pie. For example, you can pass in ``wedgeprops = {'linewidth': 3}`` to set the width of the wedge border lines equal to 3. For more details, look at the doc/arguments of the wedge object. By default `clip_on=False`.

textprops : dict, optional, default: None

Dict of arguments to pass to the text objects.

center : list of float, optional, default: (0, 0)

Center position of the chart. Takes value (0, 0) or is a sequence of 2 scalars.

frame : bool, optional, default: False

Plot axes frame with the chart if true.

Returns:

patches : list

A sequence of `matplotlib.patches.Wedge` instances

texts : list

A is a list of the label `matplotlib.text.Text` instances.

autotexts : list

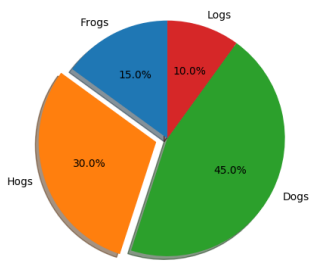
A is a list of `Text` instances for the numeric labels. Is returned only if parameter *autopct* is not *None*.

Notes

The pie chart will probably look best if the figure and axes are square, or the Axes aspect is equal.

Examples

(Source code, png, pdf)



Note

In addition to the above described arguments, this function can take a **data** keyword argument. If such a **data** argument is given, the following arguments are replaced by **data[<arg>]**:

- All arguments with the following names: 'colors', 'explode', 'labels', 'x'.

`matplotlib.pyplot.pink ()`¶

set the default colormap to pink and apply to current image if any. See help(colormaps) for more information

`matplotlib.pyplot.plasma ()`¶

set the default colormap to plasma and apply to current image if any. See help(colormaps) for more information

`matplotlib.pyplot.plot (*args, **kwargs)`¶

Plot lines and/or markers to the `Axes` . *args* is a variable length argument, allowing for multiple *x*, *y* pairs with an optional format string. For example, each of the following is legal:

```
plot(x, y)        # plot x and y using default line style and color
plot(x, y, 'bo')  # plot x and y using blue circle markers
plot(y)           # plot y using x as index array 0..N-1
plot(y, 'r+')     # ditto, but with red plusses
```

If *x* and/or *y* is 2-dimensional, then the corresponding columns will be plotted.

If used with labeled data, make sure that the color spec is not included as an element in data, as otherwise the last case `plot("v","r", data={"v":..., "r":...)` can be interpreted as the first case which would do `plot(v, r)` using the default line style and color.

If not used with labeled data (i.e., without a data argument), an arbitrary number of *x*, *y*, *fmt* groups can be specified, as in:

```
a.plot(x1, y1, 'g^', x2, y2, 'g-')
```

Return value is a list of lines that were added.

By default, each line is assigned a different style specified by a 'style cycle'. To change this behavior, you can edit the axes.prop_cycle rcParam.

The following format string characters are accepted to control the line style or marker:

character	description
`'-'`	solid line style
`'--'`	dashed line style
`'-.'`	dash-dot line style
`':'`	dotted line style
`'.'`	point marker
`','`	pixel marker
`'o'`	circle marker
`'v'`	triangle_down marker
`'^'`	triangle_up marker
`'<'`	triangle_left marker
`'>'`	triangle_right marker
`'1'`	tri_down marker
`'2'`	tri_up marker
`'3'`	tri_left marker

character	description
`'4'`	tri_right marker
`'s'`	square marker
`'p'`	pentagon marker
`'*'`	star marker
`'h'`	hexagon1 marker
`'H'`	hexagon2 marker
`'+'`	plus marker
`'x'`	x marker
`'D'`	diamond marker
`'d'`	thin_diamond marker
`'|'`	vline marker
`'_'`	hline marker

The following color abbreviations are supported:

character	color
'b'	blue
'g'	green
'r'	red
'c'	cyan
'm'	magenta
'y'	yellow
'k'	black
'w'	white

In addition, you can specify colors in many weird and wonderful ways, including full names (`'green'`), hex strings (`'#008000'`), RGB or RGBA tuples (`(0,1,0,1)`) or grayscale intensities as a string (`'0.8'`). Of these, the string specifications can be used in place of a `fmt` group, but the tuple forms can be used only as `kwargs` .

Line styles and colors are combined in a single format string, as in `'bo'` for blue circles.

The *kwargs* can be used to set line properties (any property that has a `set_*` method). You can use this to set a line label (for auto legends), linewidth, anitialising, marker face color, etc. Here is an example:

```
plot([1,2,3], [1,2,3], 'go-', label='line 1', linewidth=2)
plot([1,2,3], [1,4,9], 'rs',  label='line 2')
axis([0, 4, 0, 10])
legend()
```

If you make multiple lines with one plot command, the kwargs apply to all those lines, e.g.:

```
plot(x1, y1, x2, y2, antialiased=False)
```

Neither line will be antialiased.

You do not need to use format strings, which are just abbreviations. All of the line properties can be controlled by keyword arguments. For example, you can set the color, marker, linestyle, and markercolor with:

```
plot(x, y, color='green', linestyle='dashed', marker='o',
     markerfacecolor='blue', markersize=12).
```

See `Line2D` for details.

The kwargs are `Line2D` properties:

kwargs *scalex* and *scaley*, if defined, are passed on to `autoscale_view()` to determine whether the *x* and *y* axes are autoscaled; the default is *True*.

Note

In addition to the above described arguments, this function can take a **data** keyword argument. If such a **data** argument is given, the following arguments are replaced by **data[<arg>]**:

- All arguments with the following names: 'x', 'y'.

`matplotlib.pyplot.plot_date` (*x*, *y*, *fmt='o'*, *tz=None*, *xdate=True*, *ydate=False*, *hold=None*, *data=None*, ***kwargs*)¶

A plot with data that contains dates.

Similar to the `plot()` command, except the *x* or *y* (or both) data is considered to be dates, and the axis is labeled accordingly.

x and/or *y* can be a sequence of dates represented as float days since 0001-01-01 UTC.

Note if you are using custom date tickers and formatters, it may be necessary to set the formatters/locators after the call to meth: `plot_date` since meth: `plot_date` will set the default tick locator to class: `matplotlib.dates.AutoDateLocator` (if the tick locator is not already set to a class: `matplotlib.dates.DateLocator` instance) and the default tick formatter to class: `matplotlib.dates.AutoDateFormatter` (if the tick formatter is not already set to a class: `matplotlib.dates.DateFormatter` instance).

Parameters:

fmt : string

> The plot format string.

tz : [*None* | timezone string | `tzinfo` instance]

> The time zone to use in labeling dates. If *None*, defaults to rc value.

xdate : boolean

> If *True*, the *x*-axis will be labeled with dates.

ydate : boolean

> If *True*, the *y*-axis will be labeled with dates.

Returns:

lines

Other Parameters:

kwargs : `matplotlib.lines.Line2D`

properties :

.. note::

In addition to the above described arguments, this function can take a **data** keyword argument. If such a **data** argument is given, the following arguments are replaced by **data[<arg>]**:

- All arguments with the following names: 'x', 'y'.

`matplotlib.pyplot.plotfile`(*fname*, *cols=(0,)*, *plotfuncs=None*, *comments='#'*, *skiprows=0*, *checkrows=5*, *delimiter=', '*, *names=None*, *subplots=True*, *newfig=True*, ***kwargs*)¶

Plot the data in in a file.

cols is a sequence of column identifiers to plot. An identifier is either an int or a string. If it is an int, it indicates the column number. If it is a string, it indicates the column header. matplotlib will make column headers lower case, replace spaces with underscores, and remove all illegal characters; so `'Adj Close*'` will have name `'adj_close'` .

- If len(*cols*) == 1, only that column will be plotted on the *y* axis.
- If len(*cols*) > 1, the first element will be an identifier for data for the *x* axis and the remaining elements will be the column indexes for multiple subplots if *subplots* is *True* (the default), or for lines in a single subplot if *subplots* is *False*.

plotfuncs, if not *None*, is a dictionary mapping identifier to an `Axes` plotting function as a string. Default is 'plot', other choices are 'semilogy', 'fill', 'bar', etc. You must use the same type of identifier in the *cols* vector as you use in the *plotfuncs* dictionary, e.g., integer column numbers in both or column names in both. If *subplots* is *False*, then including any function such as 'semilogy' that changes the axis scaling will set the scaling for all columns.

comments, *skiprows*, *checkrows*, *delimiter*, and *names* are all passed on to `matplotlib.pylab.csv2rec()` to load the data into a record array.

If *newfig* is *True*, the plot always will be made in a new figure; if *False*, it will be made in the current figure if one exists, else in a new figure.

kwargs are passed on to plotting functions.

Example usage:

```
# plot the 2nd and 4th column against the 1st in two subplots
plotfile(fname, (0,1,3))

# plot using column names; specify an alternate plot type for volume
plotfile(fname, ('date', 'volume', 'adj_close'),
                            plotfuncs={'volume': 'semilogy'})
```

Note: plotfile is intended as a convenience for quickly plotting data from flat files; it is not intended as an alternative interface to general plotting with pyplot or matplotlib.

`matplotlib.pyplot.polar`(**args*, ***kwargs*)¶

Make a polar plot.

call signature:

```
polar(theta, r, **kwargs)
```

Multiple *theta*, *r* arguments are supported, with format strings, as in `plot()` .

`matplotlib.pyplot.prism`()¶

set the default colormap to prism and apply to current image if any. See help(colormaps) for more information

`matplotlib.pyplot.psd`(*x*, *NFFT=None*, *Fs=None*, *Fc=None*, *detrend=None*, *window=None*, *noverlap=None*, *pad_to=None*, *sides=None*, *scale_by_freq=None*, *return_line=None*, *hold=None*, *data=None*, ***kwargs*)¶

Plot the power spectral density.

Call signature:

```
psd(x, NFFT=256, Fs=2, Fc=0, detrend=mlab.detrend_none,
    window=mlab.window_hanning, noverlap=0, pad_to=None,
    sides='default', scale_by_freq=None, return_line=None, **kwargs)
```

The power spectral density P_{xx} by Welch's average periodogram method. The vector *x* is divided into *NFFT* length segments. Each segment is detrended by function *detrend* and windowed by function *window*. *noverlap* gives the length of the overlap between segments. The $|\mathrm{fft}(i)|^2$ of each segment i are averaged to compute P_{xx}, with a scaling to correct for power loss due to windowing.

If len(*x*) < *NFFT*, it will be zero padded to *NFFT*.

Parameters:

x : 1-D array or sequence

Array or sequence containing the data

Fs : scalar

The sampling frequency (samples per time unit). It is used to calculate the Fourier frequencies, freqs, in cycles per time unit. The default value is 2.

window : callable or ndarray

A function or a vector of length *NFFT*. To create window vectors see `window_hanning()` , `window_none()` , `numpy.blackman()` , `numpy.hamming()` , `numpy.bartlett()` , `scipy.signal()` , `scipy.signal.get_window()` , etc. The default is `window_hanning()` . If a function is passed as the argument, it must take a data segment as an argument and return the windowed version of the segment.

sides : ['default' | 'onesided' | 'twosided']

Specifies which sides of the spectrum to return. Default gives the default behavior, which returns one-sided for real data and both for complex data. 'onesided' forces the return of a one-sided spectrum, while 'twosided' forces two-sided.

pad_to : integer

The number of points to which the data segment is padded when performing the FFT. This can be different from *NFFT*, which specifies the number of data points used. While not increasing the actual resolution of the spectrum (the minimum distance between resolvable peaks), this can give more points in the plot, allowing for more detail. This corresponds to the *n* parameter in the call to fft(). The default is None, which sets *pad_to* equal to *NFFT*

NFFT : integer

The number of data points used in each block for the FFT. A power 2 is most efficient. The default value is 256. This should *NOT* be used to get zero padding, or the scaling of the result will be incorrect. Use *pad_to* for this instead.

detrend : {'default', 'constant', 'mean', 'linear', 'none'} or callable

The function applied to each segment before fft-ing, designed to remove the mean or linear trend. Unlike in MATLAB, where the *detrend* parameter is a vector, in matplotlib is it a function. The `pylab` module defines `detrend_none()` , `detrend_mean()` , and `detrend_linear()` , but you can use a custom function as well. You can also use a string to choose one of the functions. 'default', 'constant', and 'mean' call

`detrend_mean()` . 'linear' calls `detrend_linear()` . 'none' calls `detrend_none()` .

scale_by_freq : boolean, optional

Specifies whether the resulting density values should be scaled by the scaling frequency, which gives density in units of Hz^-1. This allows for integration over the returned frequency values. The default is True for MATLAB compatibility.

noverlap : integer

The number of points of overlap between segments. The default value is 0 (no overlap).

Fc : integer

The center frequency of *x* (defaults to 0), which offsets the x extents of the plot to reflect the frequency range used when a signal is acquired and then filtered and downsampled to baseband.

return_line : bool

Whether to include the line object plotted in the returned values. Default is False.

****kwargs :**

Keyword arguments control the `Line2D` properties:

Returns:

Pxx : 1-D array

The values for the power spectrum `P_{xx}` before scaling (real valued)

freqs : 1-D array

The frequencies corresponding to the elements in *Pxx*

line : a `Line2D` instance

The line created by this function. Only returned if *return_line* is True.

See also

`specgram()`
`specgram()` differs in the default overlap; in not returning the mean of the segment periodograms; in returning the times of the segments; and in plotting a colormap instead of a line.
`magnitude_spectrum()`
`magnitude_spectrum()` plots the magnitude spectrum.
`csd()`
`csd()` plots the spectral density between two signals.

In addition to the above described arguments, this function can take a **data** keyword argument. If such a **data** argument is given, the following arguments are replaced by **data[<arg>]**: * All arguments with the following names: 'x'.

Notes

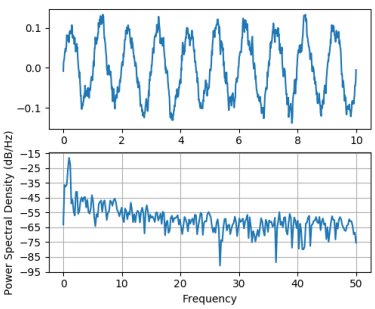
For plotting, the power is plotted as $10\log_{10}(P_{xx})$ for decibels, though *Pxx* itself is returned.

References

Bendat & Piersol – Random Data: Analysis and Measurement Procedures, John Wiley & Sons (1986)

Examples

(Source code, png, pdf)



`matplotlib.pyplot.` `quiver` (**args*, ***kw*)¶

Plot a 2-D field of arrows.

Call signatures:

```
quiver(U, V, **kw)
quiver(U, V, C, **kw)
quiver(X, Y, U, V, **kw)
quiver(X, Y, U, V, C, **kw)
```

U and *V* are the arrow data, *X* and *Y* set the locaiton of the arrows, and *C* sets the color of the arrows. These arguments may be 1-D or 2-D arrays or sequences.

If *X* and *Y* are absent, they will be generated as a uniform grid. If *U* and *V* are 2-D arrays and *X* and *Y* are 1-D, and if `len(X)` and `len(Y)` match the column and row dimensions of *U*, then *X* and *Y* will be expanded with `numpy.meshgrid()` .

The default settings auto-scales the length of the arrows to a reasonable size. To change this behavior see the *scale* and *scale_units* kwargs.

The defaults give a slightly swept-back arrow; to make the head a triangle, make *headaxislength* the same as *headlength*. To make the arrow more pointed, reduce *headwidth* or increase *headlength* and *headaxislength*. To make the head smaller relative to the shaft, scale down all the head parameters. You will probably do best to leave minshaft alone.

linewidths and *edgecolors* can be used to customize the arrow outlines.

Parameters:

X : 1D or 2D array, sequence, optional

The x coordinates of the arrow locations

Y : 1D or 2D array, sequence, optional

The y coordinates of the arrow locations

U : 1D or 2D array or masked array, sequence

The x components of the arrow vectors

V : 1D or 2D array or masked array, sequence

The y components of the arrow vectors

C : 1D or 2D array, sequence, optional

The arrow colors

units : ['width' | 'height' | 'dots' | 'inches' | 'x' | 'y' | 'xy']

The arrow dimensions (except for *length*) are measured in multiples of this unit.

'width' or 'height': the width or height of the axis

'dots' or 'inches': pixels or inches, based on the figure dpi

'x', 'y', or 'xy': respectively *X*, *Y*, or $\sqrt{X^2 + Y^2}$ in data units

The arrows scale differently depending on the units. For 'x' or 'y', the arrows get larger as one zooms in; for other units, the arrow size is independent of the zoom state. For 'width or 'height', the arrow size increases with the width and height of the axes, respectively, when the window is resized; for 'dots' or 'inches', resizing does not change the arrows.

angles : ['uv' | 'xy'], array, optional

Method for determining the angle of the arrows. Default is 'uv'.

'uv': the arrow axis aspect ratio is 1 so that if *U*==*V* the orientation of the arrow on the plot is 45 degrees counter-clockwise from the horizontal axis (positive to the right).

'xy': arrows point from (x,y) to (x+u, y+v). Use this for plotting a gradient field, for example.

Alternatively, arbitrary angles may be specified as an array of values in degrees, counter-clockwise from the horizontal axis.

Note: inverting a data axis will correspondingly invert the arrows only with `angles='xy'` .

scale : None, float, optional

Number of data units per arrow length unit, e.g., m/s per plot width; a smaller scale parameter makes the arrow longer. Default is *None*.

If *None*, a simple autoscaling algorithm is used, based on the average vector length and the number of vectors. The arrow length unit is given by the *scale_units* parameter

scale_units : ['width' | 'height' | 'dots' | 'inches' | 'x' | 'y' | 'xy'], None, optional

If the *scale* kwarg is *None*, the arrow length unit. Default is *None*.

e.g. *scale_units* is 'inches', *scale* is 2.0, and `(u,v) = (1,0)` , then the vector will be 0.5 inches long.

If *scale_units* is 'width'/'height', then the vector will be half the width/height of the axes.

If *scale_units* is 'x' then the vector will be 0.5 x-axis units. To plot vectors in the x-y plane, with u and v having the same units as x and y, use `angles='xy', scale_units='xy', scale=1` .

width : scalar, optional

Shaft width in arrow units; default depends on choice of units, above, and number of vectors; a typical starting value is about 0.005 times the width of the plot.

headwidth : scalar, optional

Head width as multiple of shaft width, default is 3

headlength : scalar, optional

Head length as multiple of shaft width, default is 5

headaxislength : scalar, optional

Head length at shaft intersection, default is 4.5

minshaft : scalar, optional

Length below which arrow scales, in units of head length. Do not set this to less than 1, or small arrows will look terrible! Default is 1

minlength : scalar, optional

Minimum length as a multiple of shaft width; if an arrow length is less than this, plot a dot (hexagon) of this diameter instead. Default is 1.

pivot : ['tail' | 'mid' | 'middle' | 'tip'], optional

The part of the arrow that is at the grid point; the arrow rotates about this point, hence the name *pivot*.

color : [color | color sequence], optional

This is a synonym for the `PolyCollection` facecolor kwarg. If *C* has been set, *color* has no effect.

See also

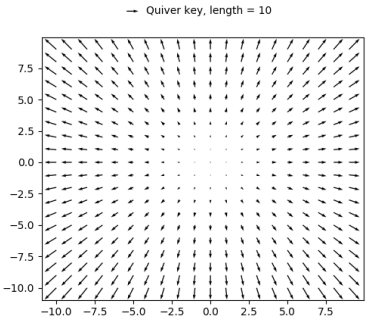
quiverkey
Add a key to a quiver plot

Notes

Additional PolyCollection keyword arguments:

Examples

(Source code, png, pdf)



matplotlib.pyplot. quiverkey (*args, **kw)¶

Add a key to a quiver plot.

Call signature:

```
quiverkey(Q, X, Y, U, label, **kw)
```

Arguments:

Q:
The Quiver instance returned by a call to quiver.
X, *Y*:
The location of the key; additional explanation follows.
U:
The length of the key
label:
A string with the length and units of the key

Keyword arguments:

coordinates = ['axes' | 'figure' | 'data' | 'inches']
Coordinate system and units for *X*, *Y*: 'axes' and 'figure' are normalized coordinate systems with 0,0 in the lower left and 1,1 in the upper right; 'data' are the axes data coordinates (used for the locations of the vectors in the quiver plot itself); 'inches' is position in the figure in inches, with 0,0 at the lower left corner.
color:
overrides face and edge colors from *Q*.
labelpos = ['N' | 'S' | 'E' | 'W']
Position the label above, below, to the right, to the left of the arrow, respectively.
labelsep:
Distance in inches between the arrow and the label. Default is 0.1
labelcolor:
defaults to default Text color.
fontproperties:
A dictionary with keyword arguments accepted by the FontProperties initializer: *family*, *style*, *variant*, *size*, *weight*

Any additional keyword arguments are used to override vector properties taken from *Q*.

The positioning of the key depends on *X*, *Y*, *coordinates*, and *labelpos*. If *labelpos* is 'N' or 'S', *X*, *Y* give the position of the middle of the key arrow. If *labelpos* is 'E', *X*, *Y* positions the head, and if *labelpos* is 'W', *X*, *Y* positions the tail; in either of these two cases, *X*, *Y* is somewhere in the middle of the arrow+label key object.

matplotlib.pyplot. rc (*args, **kwargs)¶

Set the current rc params. Group is the grouping for the rc, e.g., for `lines.linewidth` the group is `lines`, for `axes.facecolor`, the group is `axes`, and so on. Group may also be a list or tuple of group names, e.g., (*xtick*, *ytick*). *kwargs* is a dictionary attribute name/value pairs, e.g.,:

```
rc('lines', linewidth=2, color='r')
```

sets the current rc params and is equivalent to:

```
rcParams['lines.linewidth'] = 2
rcParams['lines.color'] = 'r'
```

The following aliases are available to save typing for interactive users:

Alias	Property
'lw'	'linewidth'
'ls'	'linestyle'
'c'	'color'
'fc'	'facecolor'
'ec'	'edgecolor'
'mew'	'markeredgewidth'
'aa'	'antialiased'

Thus you could abbreviate the above rc command as:

Note you can use python's kwargs dictionary facility to store dictionaries of default parameters. e.g., you can customize the font rc as follows:

```
font = {'family' : 'monospace',
        'weight' : 'bold',
        'size'   : 'larger'}

rc('font', **font)  # pass in the font dict as kwargs
```

This enables you to easily switch between several configurations. Use `matplotlib.style.use('default')` or `rcdefaults()` to restore the default rc params after changes.

matplotlib.pyplot. rc_context (*rc=None*, *fname=None*)¶

Return a context manager for managing rc settings.

This allows one to do:

```
with mpl.rc_context(fname='screen.rc'):
    plt.plot(x, a)
    with mpl.rc_context(fname='print.rc'):
        plt.plot(x, b)
    plt.plot(x, c)
```

The 'a' vs 'x' and 'c' vs 'x' plots would have settings from 'screen.rc', while the 'b' vs 'x' plot would have settings from 'print.rc'.

A dictionary can also be passed to the context manager:

```
with mpl.rc_context(rc={'text.usetex': True}, fname='screen.rc'):
    plt.plot(x, a)
```

The 'rc' dictionary takes precedence over the settings loaded from 'fname'. Passing a dictionary only is also valid.

matplotlib.pyplot. rcdefaults ()¶

Restore the rc params from Matplotlib's internal defaults.

See also

`rc_file_defaults`
: Restore the rc params from the rc file originally loaded by Matplotlib.

`matplotlib.style.use`
: Use a specific style file. Call `style.use('default')` to restore the default style.

matplotlib.pyplot. rgrids (**args*, ***kwargs*)¶

Get or set the radial gridlines on a polar plot.

call signatures:

```
lines, labels = rgrids()
lines, labels = rgrids(radii, labels=None, angle=22.5, **kwargs)
```

When called with no arguments, `rgrid()` simply returns the tuple (*lines*, *labels*), where *lines* is an array of radial gridlines (`Line2D` instances) and *labels* is an array of tick labels (`Text` instances). When called with arguments, the labels will appear at the specified radial distances and angles.

labels, if not *None*, is a len(*radii*) list of strings of the labels to use at each angle.

If *labels* is None, the rformatter will be used

Examples:

```
# set the locations of the radial gridlines and labels
lines, labels = rgrids( (0.25, 0.5, 1.0) )

# set the locations and labels of the radial gridlines and labels
lines, labels = rgrids( (0.25, 0.5, 1.0), ('Tom', 'Dick', 'Harry' )
```

matplotlib.pyplot. savefig (**args*, ***kwargs*)¶

Save the current figure.

Call signature:

```
savefig(fname, dpi=None, facecolor='w', edgecolor='w',
        orientation='portrait', papertype=None, format=None,
        transparent=False, bbox_inches=None, pad_inches=0.1,
        frameon=None)
```

The output formats available depend on the backend being used.

Arguments:

fname:

A string containing a path to a filename, or a Python file-like object, or possibly some backend-dependent object such as `PdfPages` .

If *format* is *None* and *fname* is a string, the output format is deduced from the extension of the filename. If the filename has no extension, the value of the rc parameter `savefig.format` is used.

If *fname* is not a string, remember to specify *format* to ensure that the correct backend is used.

Keyword arguments:

dpi: [*None* | `scalar > 0` | 'figure']
: The resolution in dots per inch. If *None* it will default to the value `savefig.dpi` in the matplotlibrc file. If 'figure' it will set the dpi to be the value of the figure.

facecolor, *edgecolor*:
: the colors of the figure rectangle

orientation: ['landscape' | 'portrait']
: not supported on all backends; currently only on postscript output

papertype:
: One of 'letter', 'legal', 'executive', 'ledger', 'a0' through 'a10', 'b0' through 'b10'. Only supported for postscript output.

format:
: One of the file extensions supported by the active backend. Most backends support png, pdf, ps, eps and svg.

transparent:
: If *True*, the axes patches will all be transparent; the figure patch will also be transparent unless facecolor and/or edgecolor are specified via kwargs. This is useful, for example, for displaying a plot on top of a colored background on a web page. The transparency of these patches will be restored to their original values upon exit of this function.

frameon:
: If *True*, the figure patch will be colored, if *False*, the figure background will be transparent. If not provided, the rcParam 'savefig.frameon' will be used.

bbox_inches:
: Bbox in inches. Only the given portion of the figure is saved. If 'tight', try to figure out the tight bbox of the figure.

pad_inches:
: Amount of padding around the figure when bbox_inches is 'tight'.

bbox_extra_artists:
: A list of extra artists that will be considered when the tight bbox is calculated.

matplotlib.pyplot. sca (*ax*)¶

Set the current Axes instance to *ax*.

The current Figure is updated to the parent of *ax*.

matplotlib.pyplot. scatter (*x, y, s=None, c=None, marker=None, cmap=None, norm=None, vmin=None, vmax=None, alpha=None, linewidths=None, verts=None, edgecolors=None, hold=None, data=None, **kwargs*)¶

Make a scatter plot of x vs y

Marker size is scaled by s and marker color is mapped to c

Parameters:

x, y : array_like, shape (n,)

Input data

s : scalar or array_like, shape (n,), optional

size in points^2. Default is rcParams['lines.markersize'] ** 2 .

c : color, sequence, or sequence of color, optional, default: 'b'

c can be a single color format string, or a sequence of color specifications of length N , or a sequence of N numbers to be mapped to colors using the cmap and norm specified via kwargs (see below). Note that c should not be a single numeric RGB or RGBA sequence because that is indistinguishable from an array of values to be colormapped. c can be a 2-D array in which the rows are RGB or RGBA, however, including the case of a single row to specify the same color for all points.

marker : MarkerStyle , optional, default: 'o'

See markers for more information on the different styles of markers scatter supports. marker can be either an instance of the class or the text shorthand for a particular marker.

cmap : Colormap , optional, default: None

A Colormap instance or registered name. cmap is only used if c is an array of floats. If None, defaults to rc image.cmap .

norm : Normalize , optional, default: None

A Normalize instance is used to scale luminance data to 0, 1. norm is only used if c is an array of floats. If None , use the default normalize() .

vmin, vmax : scalar, optional, default: None

vmin and vmax are used in conjunction with norm to normalize luminance data. If either are None , the min and max of the color array is used. Note if you pass a norm instance, your settings for vmin and vmax will be ignored.

alpha : scalar, optional, default: None

The alpha blending value, between 0 (transparent) and 1 (opaque)

linewidths : scalar or array_like, optional, default: None

If None, defaults to (lines.linewidth,).

verts : sequence of (x, y), optional

If marker is None, these vertices will be used to construct the marker. The center of the marker is located at (0,0) in normalized units. The overall marker is rescaled by s .

edgecolors : color or sequence of color, optional, default: None

If None, defaults to 'face'

If 'face', the edge color will always be the same as the face color.

If it is 'none', the patch boundary will not be drawn.

For non-filled markers, the edgecolors kwarg is ignored and forced to 'face' internally.

Returns:

paths : PathCollection

Other Parameters:

kwargs : Collection properties

See also

plot
to plot scatter plots when markers are identical in size and color

Notes

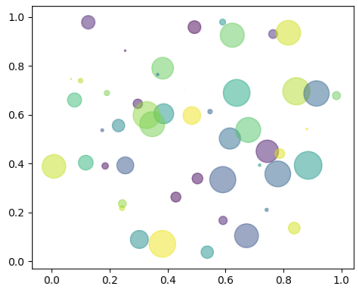
- The plot function will be faster for scatterplots where markers don't vary in size or color.

- Any or all of x , y , s , and c may be masked arrays, in which case all masks will be combined and only unmasked points will be plotted.

  Fundamentally, scatter works with 1-D arrays; x , y , s , and c may be input as 2-D arrays, but within scatter they will be flattened. The exception is c , which will be flattened only if its size matches the size of x and y .

Examples

(Source code, png, pdf)



Note

In addition to the above described arguments, this function can take a **data** keyword argument. If such a **data** argument is given, the following arguments are replaced by **data[<arg>]**:

- All arguments with the following names: 'c', 'color', 'edgecolors', 'facecolor', 'facecolors', 'linewidths', 's', 'x', 'y'.

`matplotlib.pyplot.sci(im)`¶

Set the current image. This image will be the target of colormap commands like `jet()`, `hot()` or `clim()`). The current image is an attribute of the current axes.

`matplotlib.pyplot.semilogx(*args, **kwargs)`¶

Make a plot with log scaling on the *x* axis.

Parameters:

basex : float, optional

Base of the *x* logarithm. The scalar should be larger than 1.

subsx : array_like, optional

The location of the minor xticks; *None* defaults to autosubs, which depend on the number of decades in the plot; see `set_xscale()` for details.

nonposx : string, optional, {'mask', 'clip'}

Non-positive values in *x* can be masked as invalid, or clipped to a very small positive number.

Returns:

`plot`

Log-scaled plot on the *x* axis.

Other Parameters:

:class:`~matplotlib.lines.Line2D` properties:

See also

`loglog`
For example code and figure.

Notes

This function supports all the keyword arguments of `plot()` and `matplotlib.axes.Axes.set_xscale()`.

`matplotlib.pyplot.semilogy(*args, **kwargs)`¶

Make a plot with log scaling on the `y` axis.

Parameters:

basey : scalar > 1

Base of the `y` logarithm.

subsy : None or iterable
The location of the minor yticks. None defaults to autosubs, which depend on the number of decades in the plot. See `set_yscale()` for details.

nonposy : {'mask' | 'clip'} str
Non-positive values in `y` can be masked as invalid, or clipped to a very small positive number.

Returns:

`Line2D`

Line instance of the plot.

Other Parameters:

kwargs : `Line2D` properties,

`plot` and `matplotlib.axes.Axes.set_yscale` arguments.

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Property Description

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:meth:`agg_filter <matplotlib.artist.Artist.set_agg_filter>` unknown

:meth:`alpha <matplotlib.artist.Artist.set_alpha>` float (0.0 transparent through 1.0 opaque)

:meth:`animated <matplotlib.artist.Artist.set_animated>` [True | False]

:meth:`antialiased <matplotlib.lines.Line2D.set_antialiased>` or aa [True | False]

:meth:`axes <matplotlib.artist.Artist.set_axes>` an :class:`~matplotlib.axes.Axes` instance

:meth:`clip_box <matplotlib.artist.Artist.set_clip_box>` a :class:`matplotlib.transforms.Bbox` instance

:meth:`clip_on <matplotlib.artist.Artist.set_clip_on>` [True | False]

:meth:`clip_path <matplotlib.artist.Artist.set_clip_path>` [(:class:`~matplotlib.path.Path`, :class:`~matplotlib.transforms.Transform`) | :class:`~matplotlib.patches.Patch` | None]

:meth:`color <matplotlib.lines.Line2D.set_color>` or c any matplotlib color

:meth:`contains <matplotlib.artist.Artist.set_contains>` a callable function

:meth:`dash_capstyle <matplotlib.lines.Line2D.set_dash_capstyle>` ['butt' | 'round' | 'projecting']

:meth:`dash_joinstyle <matplotlib.lines.Line2D.set_dash_joinstyle>` ['miter' | 'round' | 'bevel']

:meth:`dashes <matplotlib.lines.Line2D.set_dashes>` sequence of on/off ink in points

:meth:`drawstyle <matplotlib.lines.Line2D.set_drawstyle>` ['default' | 'steps' | 'steps-pre' | 'steps-mid' | 'steps-post']

:meth:`figure <matplotlib.artist.Artist.set_figure>` a :class:`matplotlib.figure.Figure` instance

:meth:`fillstyle <matplotlib.lines.Line2D.set_fillstyle>` ['full' | 'left' | 'right' | 'bottom' | 'top' | 'none']

:meth:`gid <matplotlib.artist.Artist.set_gid>` an id string

:meth:`label <matplotlib.artist.Artist.set_label>` string or anything printable with '%s' conversion.

:meth:`linestyle <matplotlib.lines.Line2D.set_linestyle>` or ls ['solid' | 'dashed', 'dashdot', 'dotted' | (offset, on-off-dash-seq) | ``'-'`` | ``'--'`` | ``'-.'`` | ``':'`` | ``'None'`` | ``' '`` | ``''``]

:meth:`linewidth <matplotlib.lines.Line2D.set_linewidth>` or lw float value in points

:meth:`marker <matplotlib.lines.Line2D.set_marker>` :mod:`A valid marker style <matplotlib.markers>`

:meth:`markeredgecolor <matplotlib.lines.Line2D.set_markeredgecolor>` or mec any matplotlib color

:meth:`markeredgewidth <matplotlib.lines.Line2D.set_markeredgewidth>` or mew float value in points

:meth:`markerfacecolor <matplotlib.lines.Line2D.set_markerfacecolor>` or mfc any matplotlib color

:meth:`markerfacecoloralt <matplotlib.lines.Line2D.set_markerfacecoloralt>` or mfcalt any matplotlib color

:meth:`markersize <matplotlib.lines.Line2D.set_markersize>` or ms float

:meth:`markevery <matplotlib.lines.Line2D.set_markevery>` [None | int | length-2 tuple of int | slice | list/array of int | float | length-2 tuple of float]

:meth:`path_effects <matplotlib.artist.Artist.set_path_effects>` unknown

:meth:`picker <matplotlib.lines.Line2D.set_picker>` float distance in points or callable pick function ``fn(artist, event)``

:meth:`pickradius <matplotlib.lines.Line2D.set_pickradius>` float distance in points

:meth:`rasterized <matplotlib.artist.Artist.set_rasterized>` [True | False | None]

:meth:`sketch_params <matplotlib.artist.Artist.set_sketch_params>` unknown

:meth:`snap <matplotlib.artist.Artist.set_snap>` unknown

:meth:`solid_capstyle <matplotlib.lines.Line2D.set_solid_capstyle>` ['butt' | 'round' | 'projecting']

:meth:`solid_joinstyle <matplotlib.lines.Line2D.set_solid_joinstyle>` ['miter' | 'round' | 'bevel']

:meth:`transform <matplotlib.lines.Line2D.set_transform>` a :class:`matplotlib.transforms.Transform` instance

:meth:`url <matplotlib.artist.Artist.set_url>` a url string

:meth:`visible <matplotlib.artist.Artist.set_visible>` [True | False]

:meth:`xdata <matplotlib.lines.Line2D.set_xdata>` 1D array

:meth:`ydata <matplotlib.lines.Line2D.set_ydata>` 1D array

:meth:`zorder <matplotlib.artist.Artist.set_zorder>` any number

==
==

See also

`loglog()`
For example code and figure.

`matplotlib.pyplot.set_cmap(cmap)`¶

Set the default colormap. Applies to the current image if any. See help(colormaps) for more information.

cmap must be a `Colormap` instance, or the name of a registered colormap.

See `matplotlib.cm.register_cmap()` and `matplotlib.cm.get_cmap()` .

`matplotlib.pyplot.setp(*args, **kwargs)`¶

Set a property on an artist object.

matplotlib supports the use of `setp()` ("set property") and `getp()` to set and get object properties, as well as to do introspection on the object. For example, to set the linestyle of a line to be dashed, you can do:

```
>>> line, = plot([1,2,3])
```

```
>>> setp(line, linestyle='--')
```

If you want to know the valid types of arguments, you can provide the name of the property you want to set without a value:

```
>>> setp(line, 'linestyle')
    linestyle: [ '-' | '--' | '-.' | ':' | 'steps' | 'None' ]
```

If you want to see all the properties that can be set, and their possible values, you can do:

```
>>> setp(line)
    ... long output listing omitted
```

`setp()` operates on a single instance or a list of instances. If you are in query mode introspecting the possible values, only the first instance in the sequence is used. When actually setting values, all the instances will be set. e.g., suppose you have a list of two lines, the following will make both lines thicker and red:

```
>>> x = arange(0,1.0,0.01)
>>> y1 = sin(2*pi*x)
>>> y2 = sin(4*pi*x)
>>> lines = plot(x, y1, x, y2)
>>> setp(lines, linewidth=2, color='r')
```

`setp()` works with the MATLAB style string/value pairs or with python kwargs. For example, the following are equivalent:

```
>>> setp(lines, 'linewidth', 2, 'color', 'r')  # MATLAB style
>>> setp(lines, linewidth=2, color='r')        # python style
```

`matplotlib.pyplot.show(*args, **kw)`¶

Display a figure. When running in ipython with its pylab mode, display all figures and return to the ipython prompt.

In non-interactive mode, display all figures and block until the figures have been closed; in interactive mode it has no effect unless figures were created prior to a change from non-interactive to interactive mode (not recommended). In that case it displays the figures but does not block.

A single experimental keyword argument, *block*, may be set to True or False to override the blocking behavior described above.

`matplotlib.pyplot.specgram(x, NFFT=None, Fs=None, Fc=None, detrend=None, window=None, noverlap=None, cmap=None, xextent=None, pad_to=None, sides=None, scale_by_freq=None, mode=None, scale=None, vmin=None, vmax=None, hold=None, data=None, **kwargs)`¶

Plot a spectrogram.

Call signature:

```
specgram(x, NFFT=256, Fs=2, Fc=0, detrend=mlab.detrend_none,
         window=mlab.window_hanning, noverlap=128,
         cmap=None, xextent=None, pad_to=None, sides='default',
         scale_by_freq=None, mode='default', scale='default',
         **kwargs)
```

Compute and plot a spectrogram of data in *x*. Data are split into *NFFT* length segments and the spectrum of each section is computed. The windowing function *window* is applied to each segment, and the amount of overlap of each segment is specified with *noverlap*. The spectrogram is plotted as a colormap (using imshow).

Parameters:

x : 1-D array or sequence

Array or sequence containing the data.

Fs : scalar

The sampling frequency (samples per time unit). It is used to calculate the Fourier frequencies, freqs, in cycles per time unit. The default value is 2.

window : callable or ndarray

A function or a vector of length *NFFT*. To create window vectors see `window_hanning()`, `window_none()`, `numpy.blackman()`, `numpy.hamming()`, `numpy.bartlett()`, `scipy.signal()`, `scipy.signal.get_window()`, etc. The default is `window_hanning()`. If a function is passed as the argument, it must take a data segment as an argument and return the windowed version of the segment.

sides : ['default' | 'onesided' | 'twosided']

Specifies which sides of the spectrum to return. Default gives the default behavior, which returns one-sided for real data and both for complex data. 'onesided' forces the return of a one-sided spectrum, while 'twosided' forces two-sided.

pad_to : integer

The number of points to which the data segment is padded when performing the FFT. This can be different from *NFFT*, which specifies the number of data points used. While not increasing the actual resolution of the spectrum (the minimum distance between resolvable peaks), this can give more points in the plot, allowing for more detail. This corresponds to the *n* parameter in the call to fft(). The default is None, which sets *pad_to* equal to *NFFT*

NFFT : integer

The number of data points used in each block for the FFT. A power 2 is most efficient. The default value is 256. This should *NOT* be used to get zero padding, or the scaling of the result will be incorrect. Use *pad_to* for this instead.

detrend : {'default', 'constant', 'mean', 'linear', 'none'} or callable

The function applied to each segment before fft-ing, designed to remove the mean or linear trend. Unlike in MATLAB, where the *detrend* parameter is a vector, in matplotlib is it a function. The `pylab` module defines `detrend_none()`, `detrend_mean()`, and `detrend_linear()`, but you can use a custom function as well. You can also use a string to choose one of the functions. 'default', 'constant', and 'mean' call `detrend_mean()`. 'linear' calls `detrend_linear()`. 'none' calls `detrend_none()`.

scale_by_freq : boolean, optional

Specifies whether the resulting density values should be scaled by the scaling frequency, which gives density in units of Hz^-1. This allows for integration over the returned frequency values. The default is True for MATLAB compatibility.

mode : ['default' | 'psd' | 'magnitude' | 'angle' | 'phase']

What sort of spectrum to use. Default is 'psd', which takes the power spectral density. 'complex' returns the complex-valued frequency spectrum. 'magnitude' returns the magnitude spectrum. 'angle' returns the phase spectrum without unwrapping. 'phase' returns the phase spectrum with unwrapping.

noverlap : integer

The number of points of overlap between blocks. The default value is 128.

scale : [‘default’ | ‘linear’ | ‘dB’]

The scaling of the values in the *spec*. ‘linear’ is no scaling. ‘dB’ returns the values in dB scale. When *mode* is ‘psd’, this is dB power (10 * log10). Otherwise this is dB amplitude (20 * log10). ‘default’ is ‘dB’ if *mode* is ‘psd’ or ‘magnitude’ and ‘linear’ otherwise. This must be ‘linear’ if *mode* is ‘angle’ or ‘phase’.

Fc : integer

The center frequency of *x* (defaults to 0), which offsets the x extents of the plot to reflect the frequency range used when a signal is acquired and then filtered and downsampled to baseband.

cmap :

A `matplotlib.colors.Colormap` instance; if *None*, use default determined by rc

xextent : [None | (xmin, xmax)]

The image extent along the x-axis. The default sets *xmin* to the left border of the first bin (*spectrum* column) and *xmax* to the right border of the last bin. Note that for *noverlap>0* the width of the bins is smaller than those of the segments.

****kwargs :**

Additional kwargs are passed on to imshow which makes the specgram image

Returns:

spectrum : 2-D array

Columns are the periodograms of successive segments.

freqs : 1-D array

The frequencies corresponding to the rows in *spectrum*.

t : 1-D array

The times corresponding to midpoints of segments (i.e., the columns in *spectrum*).

im : instance of class `AxesImage`

The image created by imshow containing the spectrogram

See also

`psd()`
`psd()` differs in the default overlap; in returning the mean of the segment periodograms; in not returning times; and in generating a line plot instead of colormap.
`magnitude_spectrum()`
A single spectrum, similar to having a single segment when *mode* is ‘magnitude’. Plots a line instead of a colormap.
`angle_spectrum()`
A single spectrum, similar to having a single segment when *mode* is ‘angle’. Plots a line instead of a colormap.
`phase_spectrum()`
A single spectrum, similar to having a single segment when *mode* is ‘phase’. Plots a line instead of a colormap.

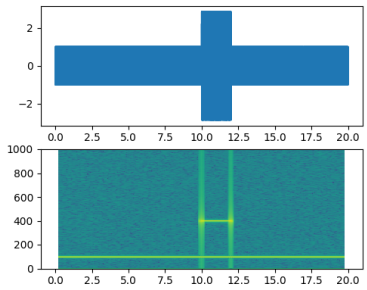
In addition to the above described arguments, this function can take a **data** keyword argument. If such a **data** argument is given, the following arguments are replaced by **data[<arg>]**: * All arguments with the following names: ‘x’.

Notes

detrend and *scale_by_freq* only apply when *mode* is set to ‘psd’

Examples

(Source code, png, pdf)



`matplotlib.pyplot.spectral`()¶

set the default colormap to spectral and apply to current image if any. See help(colormaps) for more information

`matplotlib.pyplot.spring`()¶

set the default colormap to spring and apply to current image if any. See help(colormaps) for more information

`matplotlib.pyplot.spy`(*Z*, *precision=0*, *marker=None*, *markersize=None*, *aspect='equal'*, ***kwargs*)¶

Plot the sparsity pattern on a 2-D array.

`spy(Z)` plots the sparsity pattern of the 2-D array *Z*.

Parameters:

Z : sparse array (n, m)

The array to be plotted.

precision : float, optional, default: 0

If *precision* is 0, any non-zero value will be plotted; else, values of $|Z| > precision$ will be plotted.

> For `scipy.sparse.spmatrix` instances, there is a special case: if *precision* is 'present', any value present in the array will be plotted, even if it is identically zero.

origin : ["upper", "lower"], optional, default: "upper"

> Place the [0,0] index of the array in the upper left or lower left corner of the axes.

aspect : ['auto' | 'equal' | scalar], optional, default: "equal"

> If 'equal', and `extent` is None, changes the axes aspect ratio to match that of the image. If `extent` is not `None`, the axes aspect ratio is changed to match that of the extent.
>
> If 'auto', changes the image aspect ratio to match that of the axes.
>
> If None, default to rc `image.aspect` value.

Two plotting styles are available: image or marker. Both

are available for full arrays, but only the marker style

works for :class:`scipy.sparse.spmatrix` instances.

If *marker* and *markersize* are *None*, an image will be

returned and any remaining kwargs are passed to

:func:`~matplotlib.pyplot.imshow`; else, a

:class:`~matplotlib.lines.Line2D` object will be returned with

the value of marker determining the marker type, and any

remaining kwargs passed to the

:meth:`~matplotlib.axes.Axes.plot` method.

If *marker* and *markersize* are *None*, useful kwargs include:

* ***cmap***

* ***alpha***

See also

`imshow`
: for image options.

`plot`
: for plotting options

`matplotlib.pyplot.stackplot(x, *args, **kwargs)`¶

Draws a stacked area plot.

x : 1d array of dimension N

y : 2d array of dimension MxN, OR any number 1d arrays each of dimension

1xN. The data is assumed to be unstacked. Each of the following calls is legal:

```
stackplot(x, y)               # where y is MxN
stackplot(x, y1, y2, y3, y4)  # where y1, y2, y3, y4, are all 1xNm
```

Keyword arguments:

baseline : ['zero', 'sym', 'wiggle', 'weighted_wiggle']
: Method used to calculate the baseline. 'zero' is just a simple stacked plot. 'sym' is symmetric around zero and is sometimes called `ThemeRiver`. 'wiggle' minimizes the sum of the squared slopes. 'weighted_wiggle' does the same but weights to account for size of each layer. It is also called `Streamgraph`-layout. More details can be found at http://leebyron.com/streamgraph/.

labels : A list or tuple of labels to assign to each data series.

colors : A list or tuple of colors. These will be cycled through and
: used to colour the stacked areas. All other keyword arguments are passed to `fill_between()`

Returns *r* : A list of `PolyCollection`, one for each element in the stacked area plot.

`matplotlib.pyplot.stem(*args, **kwargs)`¶

Create a stem plot.

Call signatures:

```
stem(y, linefmt='b-', markerfmt='bo', basefmt='r-')
stem(x, y, linefmt='b-', markerfmt='bo', basefmt='r-')
```

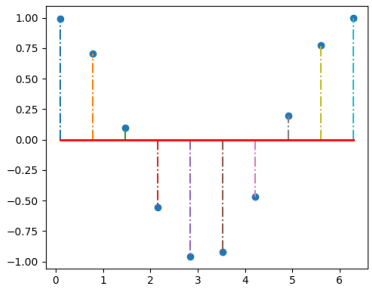
A stem plot plots vertical lines (using *linefmt*) at each *x* location from the baseline to *y*, and places a marker there using *markerfmt*. A horizontal line at 0 is is plotted using *basefmt*.

If no *x* values are provided, the default is (0, 1, ..., len(y) - 1)

Return value is a tuple (*markerline*, *stemlines*, *baseline*).

Example:

(Source code, png, pdf)



Note

In addition to the above described arguments, this function can take a **data** keyword argument. If such a **data** argument is given, the following arguments are replaced by **data[<arg>]**:

- All positional and all keyword arguments.

`matplotlib.pyplot.step` (*x*, *y*, **args*, ***kwargs*)¶

Make a step plot.

Parameters:

x : array_like

1-D sequence, and it is assumed, but not checked, that it is uniformly increasing.

y : array_like

1-D sequence, and it is assumed, but not checked, that it is uniformly increasing.

Returns:

list

List of lines that were added.

Other Parameters:

where : ['pre' | 'post' | 'mid']

If 'pre' (the default), the interval from x[i] to x[i+1] has level y[i+1].

If 'post', that interval has level y[i].

If 'mid', the jumps in *y* occur half-way between the *x*-values.

Notes

Additional parameters are the same as those for `plot()` .

Note

In addition to the above described arguments, this function can take a **data** keyword argument. If such a **data** argument is given, the following arguments are replaced by **data[<arg>]**:

- All arguments with the following names: 'x', 'y'.

`matplotlib.pyplot.streamplot` (*x*, *y*, *u*, *v*, *density=1*, *linewidth=None*, *color=None*, *cmap=None*, *norm=None*, *arrowsize=1*, *arrowstyle='-|>'*, *minlength=0.1*, *transform=None*, *zorder=None*, *start_points=None*, *hold=None*, *data=None*)¶

Draws streamlines of a vector flow.

x, *y* : 1d arrays
an *evenly spaced* grid.
u, *v* : 2d arrays
x and y-velocities. Number of rows should match length of y, and the number of columns should match x.
density : float or 2-tuple
Controls the closeness of streamlines. When `density = 1` , the domain is divided into a 30x30 grid—*density* linearly scales this grid. Each cell in the grid can have, at most, one traversing streamline. For different densities in each direction, use [density_x, density_y].
linewidth : numeric or 2d array
vary linewidth when given a 2d array with the same shape as velocities.
color : matplotlib color code, or 2d array
Streamline color. When given an array with the same shape as velocities, *color* values are converted to colors using *cmap*.
cmap : `Colormap`
Colormap used to plot streamlines and arrows. Only necessary when using an array input for *color*.
norm : `Normalize`
Normalize object used to scale luminance data to 0, 1. If None, stretch (min, max) to (0, 1). Only necessary when *color* is an array.
arrowsize : float
Factor scale arrow size.
arrowstyle : str
Arrow style specification. See `FancyArrowPatch` .
minlength : float
Minimum length of streamline in axes coordinates.
start_points: Nx2 array
Coordinates of starting points for the streamlines. In data coordinates, the same as the `x` and `y` arrays.
zorder : int
any number

Returns:

stream_container : StreamplotSet
Container object with attributes

This container will probably change in the future to allow changes to the colormap, alpha, etc. for both lines and arrows, but these changes should be backward compatible.

`matplotlib.pyplot.subplot` (**args*, ***kwargs*)¶

Return a subplot axes positioned by the given grid definition.

Typical call signature:

```
subplot(nrows, ncols, plot_number)
```

Where *nrows* and *ncols* are used to notionally split the figure into `nrows * ncols` sub-axes, and *plot_number* is used to identify the particular subplot that this function is to create within the notional grid. *plot_number* starts at 1, increments across rows first and has a maximum of `nrows * ncols`.

In the case when *nrows*, *ncols* and *plot_number* are all less than 10, a convenience exists, such that the a 3 digit number can be given instead, where the hundreds represent *nrows*, the tens represent *ncols* and the units represent *plot_number*. For instance:

produces a subaxes in a figure which represents the top plot (i.e. the first) in a 2 row by 1 column notional grid (no grid actually exists, but conceptually this is how the returned subplot has been positioned).

Note

Creating a subplot will delete any pre-existing subplot that overlaps with it beyond sharing a boundary:

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
# plot a line, implicitly creating a subplot(111)
plt.plot([1,2,3])
# now create a subplot which represents the top plot of a grid
# with 2 rows and 1 column. Since this subplot will overlap the
# first, the plot (and its axes) previously created, will be removed
plt.subplot(211)
plt.plot(range(12))
plt.subplot(212, facecolor='y') # creates 2nd subplot with yellow background
```

If you do not want this behavior, use the `add_subplot()` method or the `axes()` function instead.

Keyword arguments:

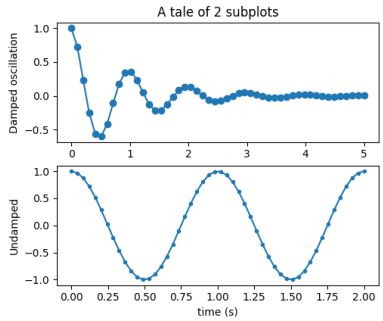
facecolor:
The background color of the subplot, which can be any valid color specifier. See `matplotlib.colors` for more information.
polar:
A boolean flag indicating whether the subplot plot should be a polar projection. Defaults to *False*.
projection:
A string giving the name of a custom projection to be used for the subplot. This projection must have been previously registered. See `matplotlib.projections`.

See also

`axes()`
For additional information on `axes()` and `subplot()` keyword arguments.
`examples/pie_and_polar_charts/polar_scatter_demo.py`
For an example

Example:

(Source code, png, pdf)



`matplotlib.pyplot.` `subplot2grid` (*shape*, *loc*, *rowspan=1*, *colspan=1*, ***kwargs*)¶

Create a subplot in a grid. The grid is specified by *shape*, at location of *loc*, spanning *rowspan*, *colspan* cells in each direction. The index for loc is 0-based.

```
subplot2grid(shape, loc, rowspan=1, colspan=1)
```

is identical to

```
gridspec=GridSpec(shape[0], shape[1])
subplotspec=gridspec.new_subplotspec(loc, rowspan, colspan)
subplot(subplotspec)
```

`matplotlib.pyplot.` `subplot_tool` (*targetfig=None*)¶

Launch a subplot tool window for a figure.

A `matplotlib.widgets.SubplotTool` instance is returned.

`matplotlib.pyplot.` `subplots` (*nrows=1*, *ncols=1*, *sharex=False*, *sharey=False*, *squeeze=True*, *subplot_kw=None*, *gridspec_kw=None*, ***fig_kw*)¶

Create a figure and a set of subplots

This utility wrapper makes it convenient to create common layouts of subplots, including the enclosing figure object, in a single call.

Parameters:

nrows, ncols : int, optional, default: 1

Number of rows/columns of the subplot grid.

sharex, sharey : bool or {'none', 'all', 'row', 'col'}, default: False

Controls sharing of properties among x (`sharex`) or y (`sharey`) axes:

- True or 'all': x- or y-axis will be shared among all subplots.
- False or 'none': each subplot x- or y-axis will be independent.
- 'row': each subplot row will share an x- or y-axis.

- ‘col’: each subplot column will share an x- or y-axis.

When subplots have a shared x-axis along a column, only the x tick labels of the bottom subplot are visible. Similarly, when subplots have a shared y-axis along a row, only the y tick labels of the first column subplot are visible.

squeeze : bool, optional, default: True

- If True, extra dimensions are squeezed out from the returned Axes object:
  - if only one subplot is constructed (nrows=ncols=1), the resulting single Axes object is returned as a scalar.
  - for Nx1 or 1xN subplots, the returned object is a 1D numpy object array of Axes objects are returned as numpy 1D arrays.
  - for NxM, subplots with N>1 and M>1 are returned as a 2D arrays.
- If False, no squeezing at all is done: the returned Axes object is always a 2D array containing Axes instances, even if it ends up being 1x1.

subplot_kw : dict, optional

Dict with keywords passed to the `add_subplot()` call used to create each subplot.

gridspec_kw : dict, optional

Dict with keywords passed to the `GridSpec` constructor used to create the grid the subplots are placed on.

****fig_kw :**

All additional keyword arguments are passed to the `figure()` call.

Returns:

fig : `matplotlib.figure.Figure` object

ax : Axes object or array of Axes objects.

ax can be either a single `matplotlib.axes.Axes` object or an array of Axes objects if more than one subplot was created. The dimensions of the resulting array can be controlled with the squeeze keyword, see above.

Examples

First create some toy data:

```
>>> x = np.linspace(0, 2*np.pi, 400)
>>> y = np.sin(x**2)
```

Creates just a figure and only one subplot

```
>>> fig, ax = plt.subplots()
>>> ax.plot(x, y)
>>> ax.set_title('Simple plot')
```

Creates two subplots and unpacks the output array immediately

```
>>> f, (ax1, ax2) = plt.subplots(1, 2, sharey=True)
>>> ax1.plot(x, y)
>>> ax1.set_title('Sharing Y axis')
>>> ax2.scatter(x, y)
```

Creates four polar axes, and accesses them through the returned array

```
>>> fig, axes = plt.subplots(2, 2, subplot_kw=dict(polar=True))
>>> axes[0, 0].plot(x, y)
>>> axes[1, 1].scatter(x, y)
```

Share a X axis with each column of subplots

```
>>> plt.subplots(2, 2, sharex='col')
```

Share a Y axis with each row of subplots

```
>>> plt.subplots(2, 2, sharey='row')
```

Share both X and Y axes with all subplots

```
>>> plt.subplots(2, 2, sharex='all', sharey='all')
```

Note that this is the same as

```
>>> plt.subplots(2, 2, sharex=True, sharey=True)
```

matplotlib.pyplot. subplots_adjust (*args, **kwargs)¶

Tune the subplot layout.

call signature:

```
subplots_adjust(left=None, bottom=None, right=None, top=None,
                wspace=None, hspace=None)
```

The parameter meanings (and suggested defaults) are:

```
left  = 0.125  # the left side of the subplots of the figure
right = 0.9    # the right side of the subplots of the figure
bottom = 0.1   # the bottom of the subplots of the figure
top = 0.9      # the top of the subplots of the figure
wspace = 0.2   # the amount of width reserved for blank space between subplots,
               # expressed as a fraction of the average axis width
hspace = 0.2   # the amount of height reserved for white space between subplots,
```

```
                    # expressed as a fraction of the average axis height
```

The actual defaults are controlled by the rc file

matplotlib.pyplot. summer ()¶

set the default colormap to summer and apply to current image if any. See help(colormaps) for more information

matplotlib.pyplot. suptitle (*args, **kwargs)¶

Add a centered title to the figure.

kwargs are matplotlib.text.Text properties. Using figure coordinates, the defaults are:

x : 0.5
The x location of the text in figure coords
y : 0.98
The y location of the text in figure coords
horizontalalignment : 'center'
The horizontal alignment of the text
verticalalignment : 'top'
The vertical alignment of the text

If the fontproperties keyword argument is given then the rcParams defaults for fontsize (figure.titlesize) and fontweight (figure.titleweight) will be ignored in favour of the FontProperties defaults.

A matplotlib.text.Text instance is returned.

Example:

```
fig.suptitle('this is the figure title', fontsize=12)
```

matplotlib.pyplot. switch_backend (*newbackend*)¶

Switch the default backend. This feature is **experimental**, and is only expected to work switching to an image backend. e.g., if you have a bunch of PostScript scripts that you want to run from an interactive ipython session, you may want to switch to the PS backend before running them to avoid having a bunch of GUI windows popup. If you try to interactively switch from one GUI backend to another, you will explode.

Calling this command will close all open windows.

matplotlib.pyplot. table (**kwargs)¶

Add a table to the current axes.

Call signature:

```
table(cellText=None, cellColours=None,
      cellLoc='right', colWidths=None,
      rowLabels=None, rowColours=None, rowLoc='left',
      colLabels=None, colColours=None, colLoc='center',
      loc='bottom', bbox=None):
```

Returns a matplotlib.table.Table instance. Either cellText or cellColours must be provided. For finer grained control over tables, use the Table class and add it to the axes with add_table() .

Thanks to John Gill for providing the class and table.

kwargs control the Table properties:

matplotlib.pyplot. text (*x*, *y*, *s*, *fontdict=None*, *withdash=False*, **kwargs)¶

Add text to the axes.

Add text in string s to axis at location x , y , data coordinates.

Parameters:

x, y : scalars

data coordinates

s : string

text

fontdict : dictionary, optional, default: None

A dictionary to override the default text properties. If fontdict is None, the defaults are determined by your rc parameters.

withdash : boolean, optional, default: False

Creates a TextWithDash instance instead of a Text instance.

Other Parameters:

kwargs : Text properties.

Other miscellaneous text parameters.

Examples

Individual keyword arguments can be used to override any given parameter:

```
>>> text(x, y, s, fontsize=12)
```

The default transform specifies that text is in data coords, alternatively, you can specify text in axis coords (0,0 is lower-left and 1,1 is upper-right). The example below places text in the center of the axes:

```
>>> text(0.5, 0.5,'matplotlib', horizontalalignment='center',
...      verticalalignment='center',
...      transform=ax.transAxes)
```

You can put a rectangular box around the text instance (e.g., to set a background color) by using the keyword bbox . bbox is a dictionary of Rectangle properties. For example:

```
>>> text(x, y, s, bbox=dict(facecolor='red', alpha=0.5))
```

matplotlib.pyplot. thetagrids (*args, **kwargs)¶

Get or set the theta locations of the gridlines in a polar plot.

If no arguments are passed, return a tuple (*lines*, *labels*) where *lines* is an array of radial gridlines (`Line2D` instances) and *labels* is an array of tick labels (`Text` instances):

```
lines, labels = thetagrids()
```

Otherwise the syntax is:

```
lines, labels = thetagrids(angles, labels=None, fmt='%d', frac = 1.1)
```

set the angles at which to place the theta grids (these gridlines are equal along the theta dimension).

angles is in degrees.

labels, if not *None*, is a len(angles) list of strings of the labels to use at each angle.

If *labels* is *None*, the labels will be `fmt%angle` .

frac is the fraction of the polar axes radius at which to place the label (1 is the edge). e.g., 1.05 is outside the axes and 0.95 is inside the axes.

Return value is a list of tuples (*lines*, *labels*):

- *lines* are `Line2D` instances
- *labels* are `Text` instances.

Note that on input, the *labels* argument is a list of strings, and on output it is a list of `Text` instances.

Examples:

```
# set the locations of the radial gridlines and labels
lines, labels = thetagrids( range(45,360,90) )

# set the locations and labels of the radial gridlines and labels
lines, labels = thetagrids( range(45,360,90), ('NE', 'NW', 'SW','SE') )
```

`matplotlib.pyplot.tick_params` (*axis='both'*, ***kwargs*)¶

Change the appearance of ticks and tick labels.

Parameters:

axis : {'x', 'y', 'both'}, optional

Which axis to apply the parameters to.

Other Parameters:

axis : {'x', 'y', 'both'}

Axis on which to operate; default is 'both'.

reset : bool

If *True*, set all parameters to defaults before processing other keyword arguments. Default is *False*.

which : {'major', 'minor', 'both'}

Default is 'major'; apply arguments to *which* ticks.

direction : {'in', 'out', 'inout'}

Puts ticks inside the axes, outside the axes, or both.

length : float

Tick length in points.

width : float

Tick width in points.

color : color

Tick color; accepts any mpl color spec.

pad : float

Distance in points between tick and label.

labelsize : float or str

Tick label font size in points or as a string (e.g., 'large').

labelcolor : color

Tick label color; mpl color spec.

colors : color

Changes the tick color and the label color to the same value: mpl color spec.

zorder : float

Tick and label zorder.

bottom, top, left, right : bool or {'on', 'off'}

controls whether to draw the respective ticks.

labelbottom, labeltop, labelleft, labelright : bool or {'on', 'off'}

controls whether to draw the respective tick labels.

Examples

Usage

```
ax.tick_params(direction='out', length=6, width=2, colors='r')
```

This will make all major ticks be red, pointing out of the box, and with dimensions 6 points by 2 points. Tick labels will also be red.

`matplotlib.pyplot.ticklabel_format(**kwargs)`¶

Change the `ScalarFormatter` used by default for linear axes.

Optional keyword arguments:

Keyword	Description
style	['sci' (or 'scientific') | 'plain'] plain turns off scientific notation
scilimits	(m, n), pair of integers; if *style* is 'sci', scientific notation will be used for numbers outside the range 10`m`:sup: to 10`n`:sup:. Use (0,0) to include all numbers.
useOffset	[True | False | offset]; if True, the offset will be calculated as needed; if False, no offset will be used; if a numeric offset is specified, it will be used.
axis	['x' | 'y' | 'both']
useLocale	If True, format the number according to the current locale. This affects things such as the character used for the decimal separator. If False, use C-style (English) formatting. The default setting is controlled by the axes.formatter.use_locale rcparam.

Only the major ticks are affected. If the method is called when the `ScalarFormatter` is not the `Formatter` being used, an `AttributeError` will be raised.

`matplotlib.pyplot.tight_layout(pad=1.08, h_pad=None, w_pad=None, rect=None)`¶

Automatically adjust subplot parameters to give specified padding.

Parameters:

pad : float
: padding between the figure edge and the edges of subplots, as a fraction of the font-size.

h_pad, w_pad : float
: padding (height/width) between edges of adjacent subplots. Defaults to `pad_inches`.

rect : if rect is given, it is interpreted as a rectangle
: (left, bottom, right, top) in the normalized figure coordinate that the whole subplots area (including labels) will fit into. Default is (0, 0, 1, 1).

`matplotlib.pyplot.title(s, *args, **kwargs)`¶

Set a title of the current axes.

Set one of the three available axes titles. The available titles are positioned above the axes in the center, flush with the left edge, and flush with the right edge.

See also

See `text()` for adding text to the current axes

Parameters:

label : str

Text to use for the title

fontdict : dict

A dictionary controlling the appearance of the title text, the default `fontdict` is:

{'fontsize': rcParams['axes.titlesize'], 'fontweight' : rcParams['axes.titleweight'], 'verticalalignment': 'baseline', 'horizontalalignment': loc}

loc : {'center', 'left', 'right'}, str, optional

Which title to set, defaults to 'center'

Returns:

text : `Text`

The matplotlib text instance representing the title

Other Parameters:

kwargs : text properties

Other keyword arguments are text properties, see `Text` for a list of valid text properties.

`matplotlib.pyplot.tricontour(*args, **kwargs)`¶

Draw contours on an unstructured triangular grid. `tricontour()` and `tricontourf()` draw contour lines and filled contours, respectively. Except as noted, function signatures and return values are the same for both versions.

The triangulation can be specified in one of two ways; either:

```
tricontour(triangulation, ...)
```

where triangulation is a `matplotlib.tri.Triangulation` object, or

```
tricontour(x, y, ...)
tricontour(x, y, triangles, ...)
tricontour(x, y, triangles=triangles, ...)
tricontour(x, y, mask=mask, ...)
tricontour(x, y, triangles, mask=mask, ...)
```

in which case a Triangulation object will be created. See `Triangulation` for a explanation of these possibilities.

The remaining arguments may be:

where *Z* is the array of values to contour, one per point in the triangulation. The level values are chosen automatically.

contour *N* automatically-chosen levels.

draw contour lines at the values specified in sequence *V*, which must be in increasing order.

fill the (len(*V*)-1) regions between the values in *V*, which must be in increasing order.

Use keyword args to control colors, linewidth, origin, cmap ... see below for more details.

`C = tricontour(...)` returns a `TriContourSet` object.

Optional keyword arguments:

colors: [*None* | string | (mpl_colors)]

If *None*, the colormap specified by cmap will be used.

If a string, like 'r' or 'red', all levels will be plotted in this color.

If a tuple of matplotlib color args (string, float, rgb, etc), different levels will be plotted in different colors in the order specified.

alpha: float
The alpha blending value

cmap: [*None* | Colormap]
A cm `Colormap` instance or *None*. If *cmap* is *None* and *colors* is *None*, a default Colormap is used.

norm: [*None* | Normalize]
A `matplotlib.colors.Normalize` instance for scaling data values to colors. If *norm* is *None* and *colors* is *None*, the default linear scaling is used.

levels [levelo, level1, ..., leveln]
A list of floating point numbers indicating the level curves to draw, in increasing order; e.g., to draw just the zero contour pass `levels=[0]`

origin: [*None* | 'upper' | 'lower' | 'image']

If *None*, the first value of *Z* will correspond to the lower left corner, location (0,0). If 'image', the rc value for `image.origin` will be used.

This keyword is not active if *X* and *Y* are specified in the call to contour.

extent: [*None* | (x0,x1,y0,y1)]

If *origin* is not *None*, then *extent* is interpreted as in `matplotlib.pyplot.imshow()`: it gives the outer pixel boundaries. In this case, the position of Z[0,0] is the center of the pixel, not a corner. If *origin* is *None*, then (*x0*, *y0*) is the position of Z[0,0], and (*x1*, *y1*) is the position of Z[-1,-1].

This keyword is not active if *X* and *Y* are specified in the call to contour.

locator: [*None* | ticker.Locator subclass]
If *locator* is None, the default `MaxNLocator` is used. The locator is used to determine the contour levels if they are not given explicitly via the *V* argument.

extend: ['neither' | 'both' | 'min' | 'max']
Unless this is 'neither', contour levels are automatically added to one or both ends of the range so that all data are included. These added ranges are then mapped to the special colormap values which default to the ends of the colormap range, but can be set via `matplotlib.colors.Colormap.set_under()` and `matplotlib.colors.Colormap.set_over()` methods.

xunits, *yunits*: [*None* | registered units]
Override axis units by specifying an instance of a `matplotlib.units.ConversionInterface`.

tricontour-only keyword arguments:

linewidths: [*None* | number | tuple of numbers]

If *linewidths* is *None*, the default width in `lines.linewidth` in `matplotlibrc` is used.

If a number, all levels will be plotted with this linewidth.

If a tuple, different levels will be plotted with different linewidths in the order specified

linestyles: [*None* | 'solid' | 'dashed' | 'dashdot' | 'dotted']

If *linestyles* is *None*, the 'solid' is used.

linestyles can also be an iterable of the above strings specifying a set of linestyles to be used. If this iterable is shorter than the number of contour levels it will be repeated as necessary.

If contour is using a monochrome colormap and the contour level is less than 0, then the linestyle specified in `contour.negative_linestyle` in `matplotlibrc` will be used.

tricontourf-only keyword arguments:

antialiased: [*True* | *False*]
enable antialiasing

Note: tricontourf fills intervals that are closed at the top; that is, for boundaries *z1* and *z2*, the filled region is:

There is one exception: if the lowest boundary coincides with the minimum value of the *z* array, then that minimum value will be included in the lowest interval.

Examples:

(Source code)

`matplotlib.pyplot.tricontourf(*args, **kwargs)`¶

Draw contours on an unstructured triangular grid. `tricontour()` and `tricontourf()` draw contour lines and filled contours, respectively. Except as noted, function signatures and return values are the same for both versions.

The triangulation can be specified in one of two ways; either:

```
tricontour(triangulation, ...)
```

where triangulation is a `matplotlib.tri.Triangulation` object, or

```
tricontour(x, y, ...)
tricontour(x, y, triangles, ...)
tricontour(x, y, triangles=triangles, ...)
tricontour(x, y, mask=mask, ...)
tricontour(x, y, triangles, mask=mask, ...)
```

in which case a Triangulation object will be created. See `Triangulation` for a explanation of these possibilities.

The remaining arguments may be:

where *Z* is the array of values to contour, one per point in the triangulation. The level values are chosen automatically.

contour *N* automatically-chosen levels.

draw contour lines at the values specified in sequence *V*, which must be in increasing order.

fill the (len(*V*)-1) regions between the values in *V*, which must be in increasing order.

Use keyword args to control colors, linewidth, origin, cmap ... see below for more details.

`C = tricontour(...)` returns a `TriContourSet` object.

Optional keyword arguments:

colors: [*None* | string | (mpl_colors)]

If *None*, the colormap specified by cmap will be used.

If a string, like 'r' or 'red', all levels will be plotted in this color.

If a tuple of matplotlib color args (string, float, rgb, etc), different levels will be plotted in different colors in the order specified.

alpha: float
The alpha blending value
cmap: [*None* | Colormap]
A cm `Colormap` instance or *None*. If *cmap* is *None* and *colors* is *None*, a default Colormap is used.
norm: [*None* | Normalize]
A `matplotlib.colors.Normalize` instance for scaling data values to colors. If *norm* is *None* and *colors* is *None*, the default linear scaling is used.
levels [level0, level1, ..., leveln]
A list of floating point numbers indicating the level curves to draw, in increasing order; e.g., to draw just the zero contour pass `levels=[0]`
origin: [*None* | 'upper' | 'lower' | 'image']

If *None*, the first value of *Z* will correspond to the lower left corner, location (0,0). If 'image', the rc value for `image.origin` will be used.

This keyword is not active if *X* and *Y* are specified in the call to contour.

extent: [*None* | (x0,x1,y0,y1)]

If *origin* is not *None*, then *extent* is interpreted as in `matplotlib.pyplot.imshow()` : it gives the outer pixel boundaries. In this case, the position of Z[0,0] is the center of the pixel, not a corner. If *origin* is *None*, then (*x0*, *y0*) is the position of Z[0,0], and (*x1*, *y1*) is the position of Z[-1,-1].

This keyword is not active if *X* and *Y* are specified in the call to contour.

locator: [*None* | ticker.Locator subclass]
If *locator* is None, the default `MaxNLocator` is used. The locator is used to determine the contour levels if they are not given explicitly via the *V* argument.
extend: ['neither' | 'both' | 'min' | 'max']
Unless this is 'neither', contour levels are automatically added to one or both ends of the range so that all data are included. These added ranges are then mapped to the special colormap values which default to the ends of the colormap range, but can be set via `matplotlib.colors.Colormap.set_under()` and `matplotlib.colors.Colormap.set_over()` methods.
xunits, *yunits*: [*None* | registered units]
Override axis units by specifying an instance of a `matplotlib.units.ConversionInterface` .

tricontour-only keyword arguments:

linewidths: [*None* | number | tuple of numbers]

If *linewidths* is *None*, the default width in `lines.linewidth` in `matplotlibrc` is used.

If a number, all levels will be plotted with this linewidth.

If a tuple, different levels will be plotted with different linewidths in the order specified

linestyles: [*None* | 'solid' | 'dashed' | 'dashdot' | 'dotted']

If *linestyles* is *None*, the 'solid' is used.

linestyles can also be an iterable of the above strings specifying a set of linestyles to be used. If this iterable is shorter than the number of contour levels it will be repeated as necessary.

If contour is using a monochrome colormap and the contour level is less than 0, then the linestyle specified in `contour.negative_linestyle` in `matplotlibrc` will be used.

tricontourf-only keyword arguments:

antialiased: [*True* | *False*]
enable antialiasing

Note: tricontourf fills intervals that are closed at the top; that is, for boundaries *z1* and *z2*, the filled region is:

There is one exception: if the lowest boundary coincides with the minimum value of the *z* array, then that minimum value will be included in the lowest interval.

Examples:

(Source code)

`matplotlib.pyplot.tripcolor(*args, **kwargs)`¶

Create a pseudocolor plot of an unstructured triangular grid.

The triangulation can be specified in one of two ways; either:

```
tripcolor(triangulation, ...)
```

where triangulation is a `matplotlib.tri.Triangulation` object, or

```
tripcolor(x, y, ...)
tripcolor(x, y, triangles, ...)
tripcolor(x, y, triangles=triangles, ...)
tripcolor(x, y, mask=mask, ...)
tripcolor(x, y, triangles, mask=mask, ...)
```

in which case a Triangulation object will be created. See `Triangulation` for a explanation of these possibilities.

The next argument must be *C*, the array of color values, either one per point in the triangulation if color values are defined at points, or one per triangle in the triangulation if color values are defined at triangles. If there are the same number of points and triangles in the triangulation it is assumed that color values are defined at points; to force the use of color values at triangles use the kwarg *facecolors=C instead of just *C*.

shading may be 'flat' (the default) or 'gouraud'. If *shading* is 'flat' and C values are defined at points, the color values used for each triangle are from the mean C of the triangle's three points. If *shading* is 'gouraud' then color values must be defined at points.

The remaining kwargs are the same as for `pcolor()` .

Example:

`matplotlib.pyplot.triplot(*args, **kwargs)`¶

Draw a unstructured triangular grid as lines and/or markers.

The triangulation to plot can be specified in one of two ways; either:

```
triplot(triangulation, ...)
```

where triangulation is a `matplotlib.tri.Triangulation` object, or

```
triplot(x, y, ...)
triplot(x, y, triangles, ...)
triplot(x, y, triangles=triangles, ...)
triplot(x, y, mask=mask, ...)
triplot(x, y, triangles, mask=mask, ...)
```

in which case a Triangulation object will be created. See `Triangulation` for a explanation of these possibilities.

The remaining args and kwargs are the same as for `plot()` .

Return a list of 2 `Line2D` containing respectively:

- the lines plotted for triangles edges
- the markers plotted for triangles nodes

Example:

`matplotlib.pyplot.twinx(ax=None)`¶

Make a second axes that shares the *x*-axis. The new axes will overlay *ax* (or the current axes if *ax* is *None*). The ticks for *ax2* will be placed on the right, and the *ax2* instance is returned.

See also

`examples/api_examples/two_scales.py`
For an example

`matplotlib.pyplot.twiny(ax=None)`¶

Make a second axes that shares the *y*-axis. The new axis will overlay *ax* (or the current axes if *ax* is *None*). The ticks for *ax2* will be placed on the top, and the *ax2* instance is returned.

`matplotlib.pyplot.uninstall_repl_displayhook()`¶

Uninstalls the matplotlib display hook.

`matplotlib.pyplot.violinplot(dataset, positions=None, vert=True, widths=0.5, showmeans=False, showextrema=True, showmedians=False, points=100, bw_method=None, hold=None, data=None)`¶

Make a violin plot.

Make a violin plot for each column of *dataset* or each vector in sequence *dataset*. Each filled area extends to represent the entire data range, with optional lines at the mean, the median, the minimum, and the maximum.

Parameters:

dataset : Array or a sequence of vectors.

The input data.

positions : array-like, default = [1, 2, ..., n]

Sets the positions of the violins. The ticks and limits are automatically set to match the positions.

vert : bool, default = True.

If true, creates a vertical violin plot. Otherwise, creates a horizontal violin plot.

widths : array-like, default = 0.5

Either a scalar or a vector that sets the maximal width of each violin. The default is 0.5, which uses about half of the available horizontal space.

showmeans : bool, default = False

If `True` , will toggle rendering of the means.

showextrema : bool, default = True

If `True` , will toggle rendering of the extrema.

showmedians : bool, default = False

If `True` , will toggle rendering of the medians.

points : scalar, default = 100

Defines the number of points to evaluate each of the gaussian kernel density estimations at.

bw_method : str, scalar or callable, optional

The method used to calculate the estimator bandwidth. This can be 'scott', 'silverman', a scalar constant or a callable. If a scalar, this will be used directly as `kde.factor` . If a callable, it should take a `GaussianKDE` instance as its only parameter and return a scalar. If None (default), 'scott' is used.

Returns:

result : dict

A dictionary mapping each component of the violinplot to a list of the corresponding collection instances created. The dictionary has the following keys:

Note

In addition to the above described arguments, this function can take a **data** keyword argument. If such a **data** argument is given, the following arguments are replaced by **data[<arg>]**:

- All arguments with the following names: 'dataset'.

`matplotlib.pyplot.viridis()`¶

set the default colormap to viridis and apply to current image if any. See help(colormaps) for more information

`matplotlib.pyplot.vlines(x, ymin, ymax, colors='k', linestyles='solid', label='', hold=None, data=None, **kwargs)`¶

Plot vertical lines.

Plot vertical lines at each `x` from `ymin` to `ymax` .

Parameters:

x : scalar or 1D array_like

x-indexes where to plot the lines.

ymin, ymax : scalar or 1D array_like

Respective beginning and end of each line. If scalars are provided, all lines will have same length.

colors : array_like of colors, optional, default: 'k'

linestyles : ['solid' | 'dashed' | 'dashdot' | 'dotted'], optional

label : string, optional, default: ''

Returns:

lines : `LineCollection`

Other Parameters:

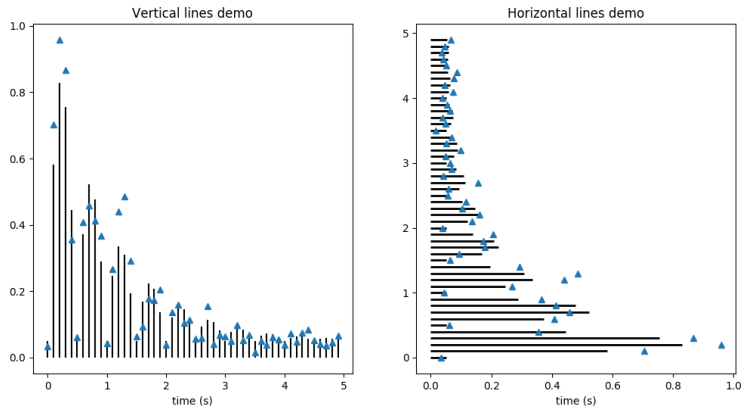
kwargs : `LineCollection` properties.

See also

`hlines`
horizontal lines

Examples

(Source code, png, pdf)



Note

In addition to the above described arguments, this function can take a **data** keyword argument. If such a **data** argument is given, the following arguments are replaced by **data[<arg>]**:

- All arguments with the following names: 'colors', 'x', 'ymax', 'ymin'.

`matplotlib.pyplot.` `waitforbuttonpress` (**args*, ***kwargs*)¶

Blocking call to interact with the figure.

This will return True is a key was pressed, False if a mouse button was pressed and None if *timeout* was reached without either being pressed.

If *timeout* is negative, does not timeout.

`matplotlib.pyplot.` `winter` ()¶

set the default colormap to winter and apply to current image if any. See help(colormaps) for more information

`matplotlib.pyplot.` `xcorr` (*x*, *y*, *normed=True*, *detrend=<function detrend_none>*, *usevlines=True*, *maxlags=10*, *hold=None*, *data=None*, ***kwargs*)¶

Plot the cross correlation between *x* and *y*.

The correlation with lag k is defined as sum_n x[n+k] * conj(y[n]).

Parameters:

x : sequence of scalars of length n

y : sequence of scalars of length n

hold : boolean, optional, *deprecated*, default: True

detrend : callable, optional, default: `mlab.detrend_none`

x is detrended by the `detrend` callable. Default is no normalization.

normed : boolean, optional, default: True

if True, input vectors are normalised to unit length.

usevlines : boolean, optional, default: True

if True, Axes.vlines is used to plot the vertical lines from the origin to the acorr. Otherwise, Axes.plot is used.

maxlags : integer, optional, default: 10

number of lags to show. If None, will return all 2 * len(x) - 1 lags.

Returns: **(lags, c, line, b)** : where:

- `lags` are a length 2`maxlags+1 lag vector.
- `c` is the 2`maxlags+1 auto correlation vectorI
- `line` is a `Line2D` instance returned by `plot` .
- `b` is the x-axis (none, if plot is used).

Other Parameters:

linestyle : `Line2D` prop, optional, default: None

Only used if usevlines is False.

marker : string, optional, default: 'o'

Notes

The cross correlation is performed with `numpy.correlate()` with `mode` = 2.

Note

In addition to the above described arguments, this function can take a **data** keyword argument. If such a **data** argument is given, the following arguments are replaced by **data[<arg>]**:

- All arguments with the following names: 'x', 'y'.

`matplotlib.pyplot.` `xkcd` (*scale=1*, *length=100*, *randomness=2*)¶

Turns on xkcd sketch-style drawing mode. This will only have effect on things drawn after this function is called.

For best results, the "Humor Sans" font should be installed: it is not included with matplotlib.

Parameters: **scale** : float, optional

The amplitude of the wiggle perpendicular to the source line.

length : float, optional

The length of the wiggle along the line.

randomness : float, optional

The scale factor by which the length is shrunken or expanded.

Notes

This function works by a number of rcParams, so it will probably override others you have set before.

If you want the effects of this function to be temporary, it can be used as a context manager, for example:

```
with plt.xkcd():
    # This figure will be in XKCD-style
    fig1 = plt.figure()
    # ...

# This figure will be in regular style
fig2 = plt.figure()
```

`matplotlib.pyplot.` `xlabel` (*s*, **args*, ***kwargs*)¶

Set the *x* axis label of the current axis.

Default override is:

```
override = {
    'fontsize'            : 'small',
    'verticalalignment'   : 'top',
    'horizontalalignment' : 'center'
    }
```

See also

`text()`
For information on how override and the optional args work

`matplotlib.pyplot.` `xlim` (**args*, ***kwargs*)¶

Get or set the *x* limits of the current axes.

```
xmin, xmax = xlim()   # return the current xlim
xlim( (xmin, xmax) )  # set the xlim to xmin, xmax
xlim( xmin, xmax )    # set the xlim to xmin, xmax
```

If you do not specify args, you can pass the xmin and xmax as kwargs, e.g.:

```
xlim(xmax=3) # adjust the max leaving min unchanged
xlim(xmin=1) # adjust the min leaving max unchanged
```

Setting limits turns autoscaling off for the x-axis.

The new axis limits are returned as a length 2 tuple.

`matplotlib.pyplot.` `xscale` (**args*, ***kwargs*)¶

Set the scaling of the *x*-axis.

call signature:

The available scales are: 'linear' | 'log' | 'logit' | 'symlog'

Different keywords may be accepted, depending on the scale:

'linear'

'log'

basex/*basey*:
: The base of the logarithm

nonposx/*nonposy*: ['mask' | 'clip']
: non-positive values in *x* or *y* can be masked as invalid, or clipped to a very small positive number

subsx/*subsy*:
: Where to place the subticks between each major tick. Should be a sequence of integers. For example, in a log10 scale: `[2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]`

will place 8 logarithmically spaced minor ticks between each major tick.

'logit'

nonpos: ['mask' | 'clip']
: values beyond]0, 1[can be masked as invalid, or clipped to a number very close to 0 or 1

'symlog'

basex/*basey*:
: The base of the logarithm

linthreshx/*linthreshy*:
: The range (-*x*, *x*) within which the plot is linear (to avoid having the plot go to infinity around zero).

subsx/*subsy*:
: Where to place the subticks between each major tick. Should be a sequence of integers. For example, in a log10 scale: `[2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]`

will place 8 logarithmically spaced minor ticks between each major tick.

linscalex/*linscaley*:
: This allows the linear range (*-linthresh* to *linthresh*) to be stretched relative to the logarithmic range. Its value is the number of decades to use for each half of the linear range. For example, when *linscale* == 1.0 (the default), the space used for the positive and negative halves of the linear range will be equal to one decade in the logarithmic range.

`matplotlib.pyplot.xticks(*args, **kwargs)`¶

Get or set the *x*-limits of the current tick locations and labels.

```
# return locs, labels where locs is an array of tick locations and
# labels is an array of tick labels.
locs, labels = xticks()

# set the locations of the xticks
xticks( arange(6) )

# set the locations and labels of the xticks
xticks( arange(5), ('Tom', 'Dick', 'Harry', 'Sally', 'Sue') )
```

The keyword args, if any, are `Text` properties. For example, to rotate long labels:

```
xticks( arange(12), calendar.month_name[1:13], rotation=17 )
```

`matplotlib.pyplot.ylabel(s, *args, **kwargs)`¶

Set the *y* axis label of the current axis.

Defaults override is:

```
override = {
   'fontsize'            : 'small',
   'verticalalignment'   : 'center',
   'horizontalalignment' : 'right',
   'rotation'='vertical' : }
```

See also

`text()`
: For information on how override and the optional args work.

`matplotlib.pyplot.ylim(*args, **kwargs)`¶

Get or set the *y*-limits of the current axes.

```
ymin, ymax = ylim()   # return the current ylim
ylim( (ymin, ymax) )  # set the ylim to ymin, ymax
ylim( ymin, ymax )    # set the ylim to ymin, ymax
```

If you do not specify args, you can pass the *ymin* and *ymax* as kwargs, e.g.:

```
ylim(ymax=3) # adjust the max leaving min unchanged
ylim(ymin=1) # adjust the min leaving max unchanged
```

Setting limits turns autoscaling off for the y-axis.

The new axis limits are returned as a length 2 tuple.

`matplotlib.pyplot.yscale(*args, **kwargs)`¶

Set the scaling of the *y*-axis.

call signature:

The available scales are: 'linear' | 'log' | 'logit' | 'symlog'

Different keywords may be accepted, depending on the scale:

'linear'

'log'

basex/*basey*:
: The base of the logarithm

nonposx/*nonposy*: ['mask' | 'clip']
: non-positive values in *x* or *y* can be masked as invalid, or clipped to a very small positive number

subsx/*subsy*:

Where to place the subticks between each major tick. Should be a sequence of integers. For example, in a log10 scale: `[2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]`

will place 8 logarithmically spaced minor ticks between each major tick.

'logit'

nonpos: ['mask' | 'clip']
values beyond]0, 1[can be masked as invalid, or clipped to a number very close to 0 or 1

'symlog'

basex/*basey*:
The base of the logarithm
linthreshx/*linthreshy*:
The range (-*x*, *x*) within which the plot is linear (to avoid having the plot go to infinity around zero).
subsx/*subsy*:

Where to place the subticks between each major tick. Should be a sequence of integers. For example, in a log10 scale: `[2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]`

will place 8 logarithmically spaced minor ticks between each major tick.

linscalex/*linscaley*:
This allows the linear range (-*linthresh* to *linthresh*) to be stretched relative to the logarithmic range. Its value is the number of decades to use for each half of the linear range. For example, when *linscale* == 1.0 (the default), the space used for the positive and negative halves of the linear range will be equal to one decade in the logarithmic range.

`matplotlib.pyplot.  yticks (*args, **kwargs)`¶

Get or set the *y*-limits of the current tick locations and labels.

```
# return locs, labels where locs is an array of tick locations and
# labels is an array of tick labels.
locs, labels = yticks()

# set the locations of the yticks
yticks( arange(6) )

# set the locations and labels of the yticks
yticks( arange(5), ('Tom', 'Dick', 'Harry', 'Sally', 'Sue') )
```

The keyword args, if any, are `Text` properties. For example, to rotate long labels:

```
yticks( arange(12), calendar.month_name[1:13], rotation=45 )
```