

Języki i techniki programowania

Wykład 7

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matplotlib

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

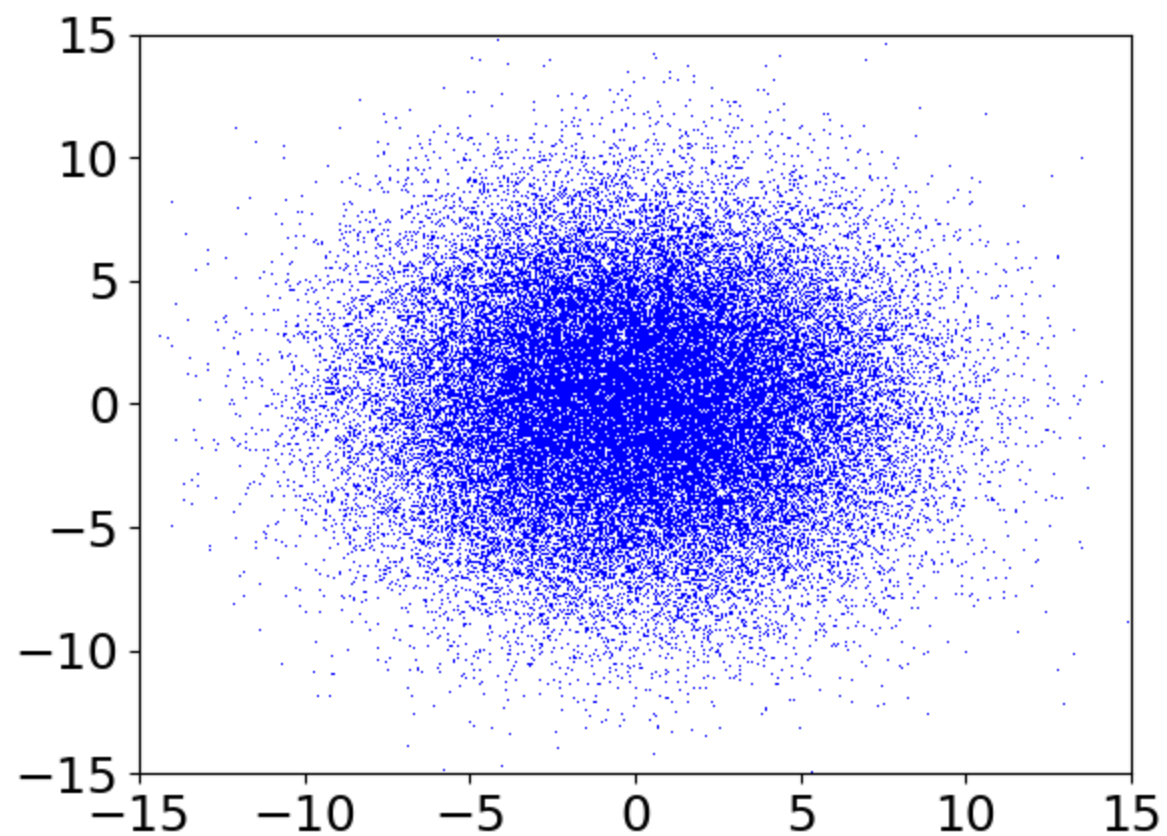
```
plt.rcParams['font.size'] = 18
```

```
x = np.random.normal(0, 4, 50000)
y = np.random.normal(0, 4, 50000)
```

**50000 licz losowych
Z rozkładu normalnego
średnia = 0, szerokość = 4**

```
plt.plot(x, y, 'b, ')          # niebieskie piksele
plt.axis([-15, 15, -15, 15])
plt.show()
```

Figure 1



Z-order

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

plt.rcParams['font.size'] = 18

x = np.random.normal(0, 4, 100)
y = np.random.normal(0, 4, 100)

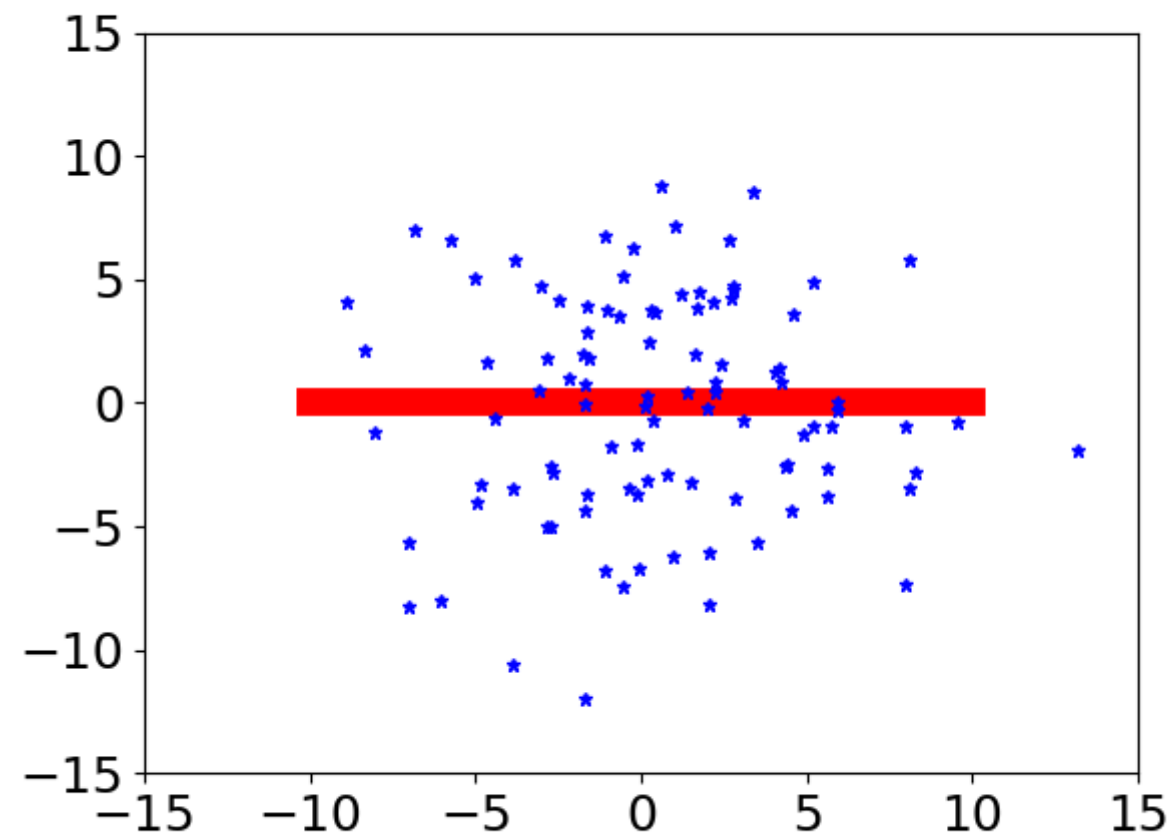
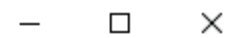
plt.plot(x, y, 'b*', ms=5, zorder=2)
plt.plot([-10, 10], [0, 0], 'r-', lw=10, zorder=1)

plt.axis([-15, 15, -15, 15])
plt.show()
```

Kolejność rysowania:

- zorder=1
- zorder=2
- zorder=3, etc

Figure 1



Histogram

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

plt.rcParams['font.size'] = 18

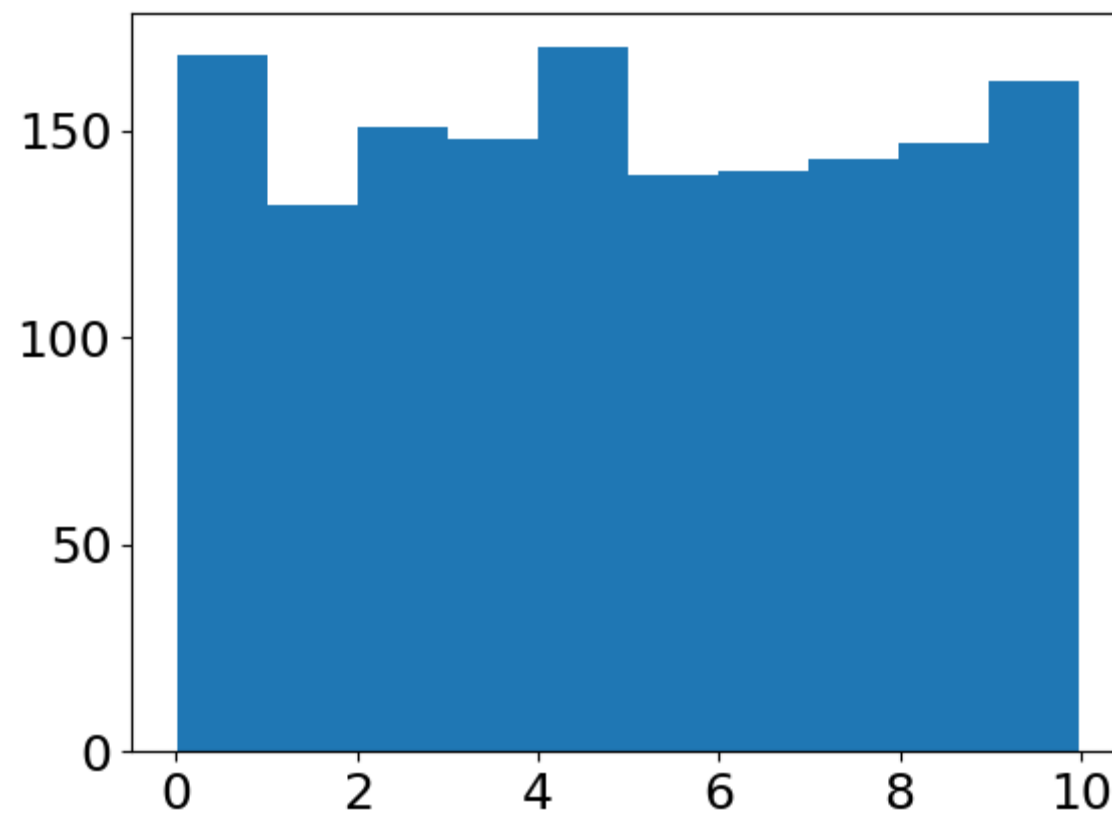
L = np.random.uniform(0,10,1500)

plt.hist(L)          # histogram

plt.show()
```

1500 liczb losowych z przedziału [0,10)

Figure 1



Histogram

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

# Fixing random state for reproducibility
np.random.seed(19680801)

plt.rcParams['font.size'] = 18

L = np.random.uniform(0,10,1500)

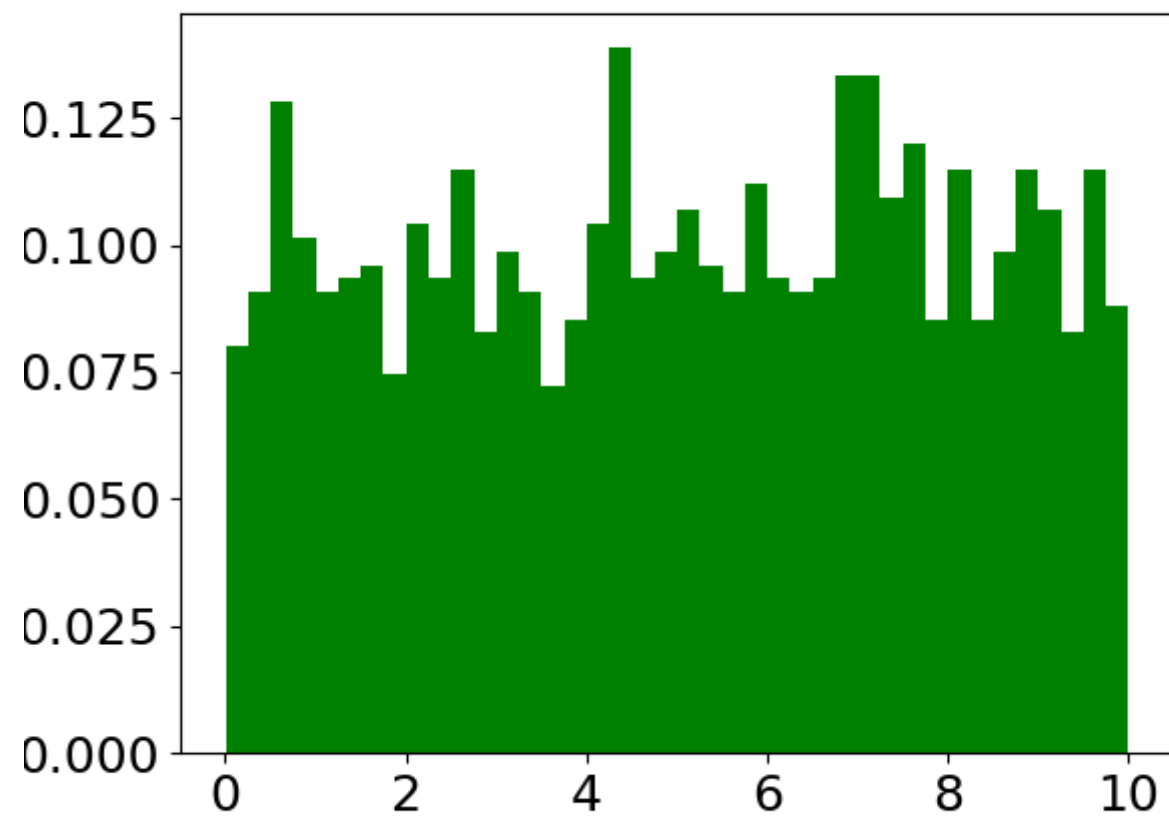
plt.hist(L, color='green', bins=40, density=True)

plt.show()
```

Liczba
przedziałów

Normalizacja
(pole powierzchni histogramu = 1)

Figure 1



Histogram

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


plt.rcParams['font.size'] = 14
plt.rcParams['legend.fontsize'] = 14

L1 = np.random.uniform(0,10,9500)
L2 = np.random.normal(0,3,9500)

plt.hist(L1, color='g', bins=50, density=True, alpha=0.8,
         label='uniform')
plt.hist(L2, color='b', bins=50, density=True, alpha=0.5,
         label='normal')

plt.axis([-10,10,0,0.16])
plt.xlabel('x')
plt.ylabel('y')
plt.legend(loc='upper left', frameon=False)
plt.show()
```

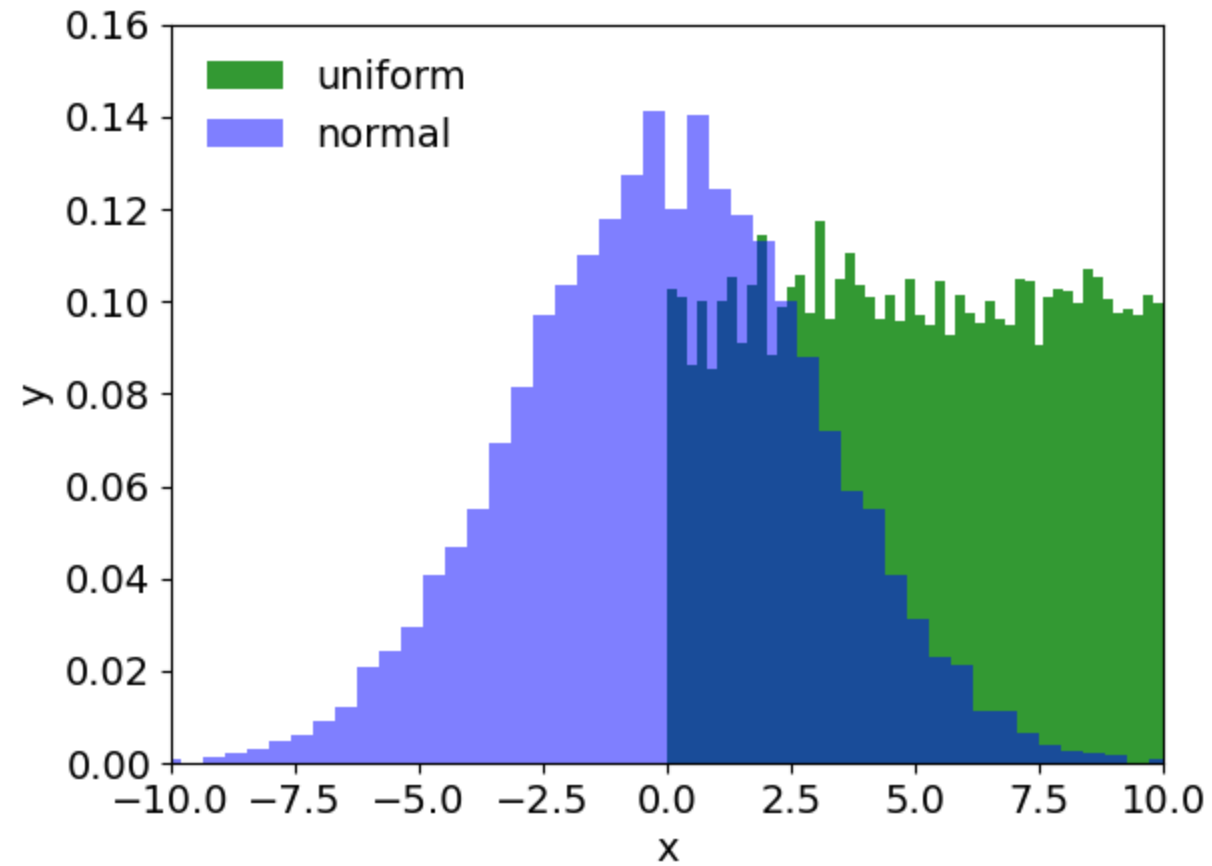
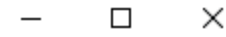
Przezroczystość



Sprawdź, zmieniając wartości:

```
plt.legend(bbox_to_anchor=(0.5,0.75), frameon=False)
```

Figure 1



Histogram

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

plt.rcParams['font.size'] = 18

L = np.random.normal(0,3,10**6)

mybins = np.arange(-10,11,2)
# [-10, -8, -6, -4, -2, 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10]

plt.hist(L, color='r', bins=mybins, density=True)

plt.show()
```

Możemy zdefiniować własne przedziały. W tym przypadku:

przedział 1: od -10 do -8

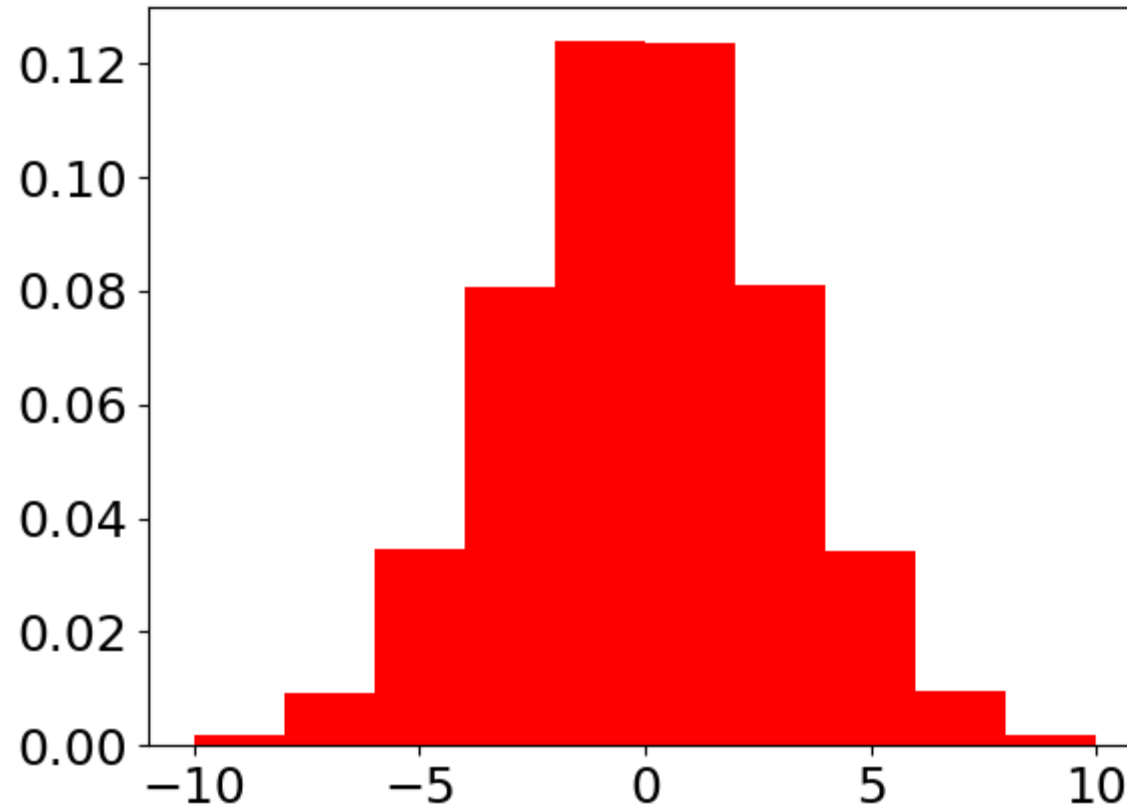
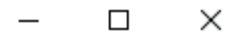
przedział 2: od -8 do -6

przedział 3: od -6 do -4

etc.

ostatni przedział: od 8 do 10

Figure 1



Histogram

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

plt.rcParams['font.size'] = 18

L = np.random.poisson(5,10**6)    # średnia = 5

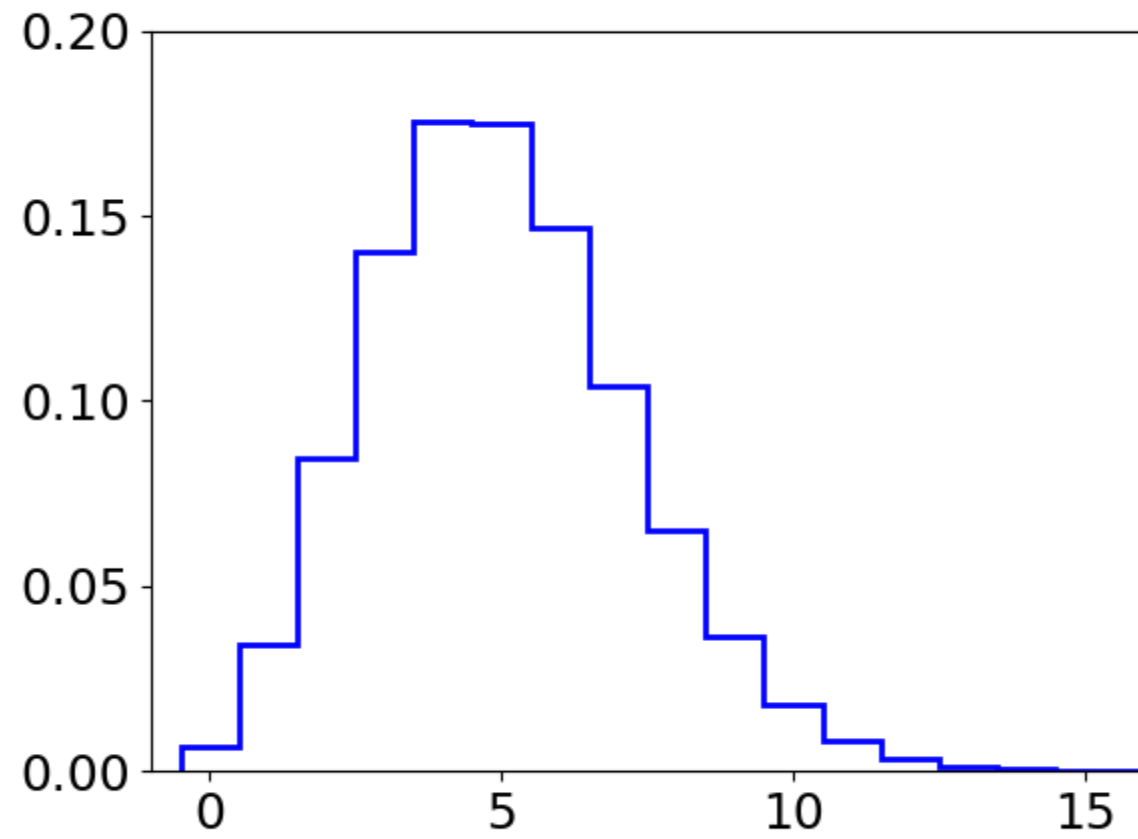
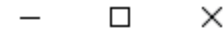
mybins = np.arange(-0.5,20,1)

plt.hist(L, color='b', bins=mybins, density=True,
         histtype='step', lw=2)

plt.axis([-1,16,0,0.2])

plt.show()
```

Figure 1



Subplots

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

```
plt.rcParams['font.size'] = 14
```

```
x = np.arange(0,10,0.1)
```

Odległość między rysunkami

```
plt.subplots_adjust(hspace=0.2, wspace=0.5)
```

```
plt.subplot(2,2,1)
```

← dwa wiersze, dwie kolumny, pierwszy rysunek

```
plt.plot(x, np.sin(x), 'g-', lw=1.8)
```

```
plt.subplot(2,2,2)
```

```
plt.semilogy(x, np.exp(x), 'r-', lw=1.8)
```

← Logarytmiczna pionowa oś

```
plt.subplot(2,2,3)
```

```
plt.loglog(x, np.exp(-x), 'k--', lw=2.5)
```

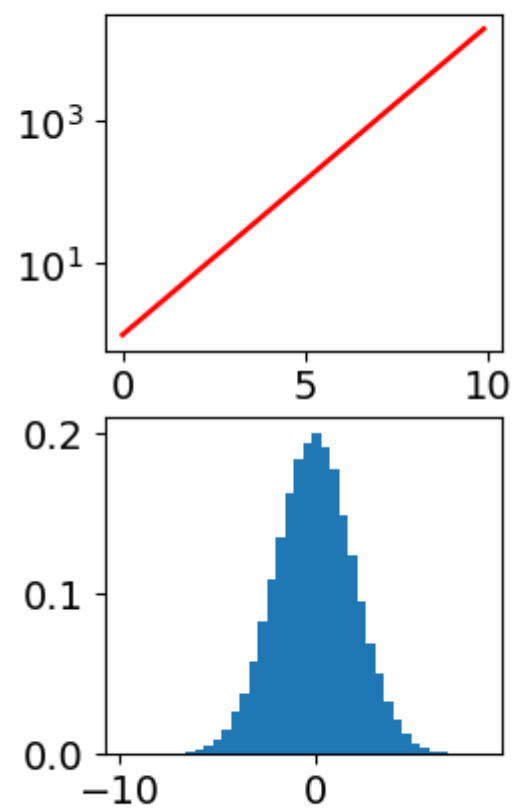
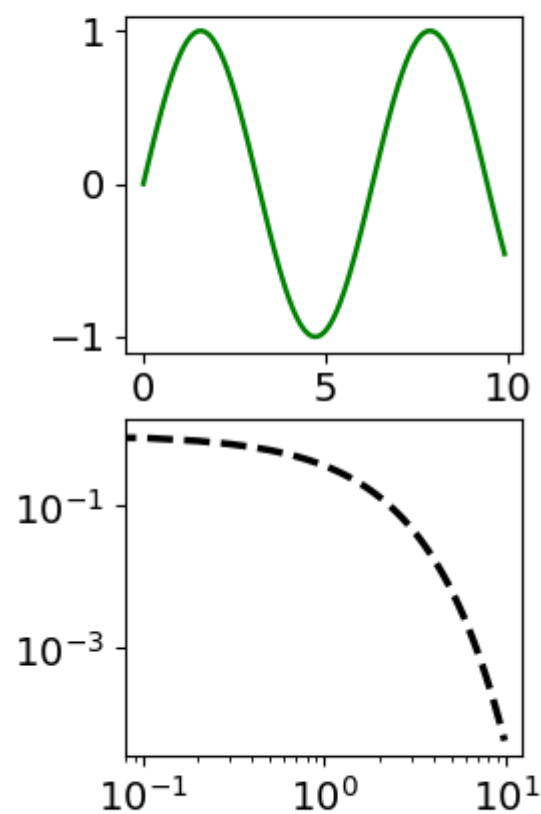
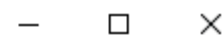
← Wykres podwójnie logarytmiczny

```
plt.subplot(2,2,4)
```

```
plt.hist(np.random.normal(0,2,10**5), bins=40, density=True)
```

```
plt.show()
```


Figure 1



meshgrid

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

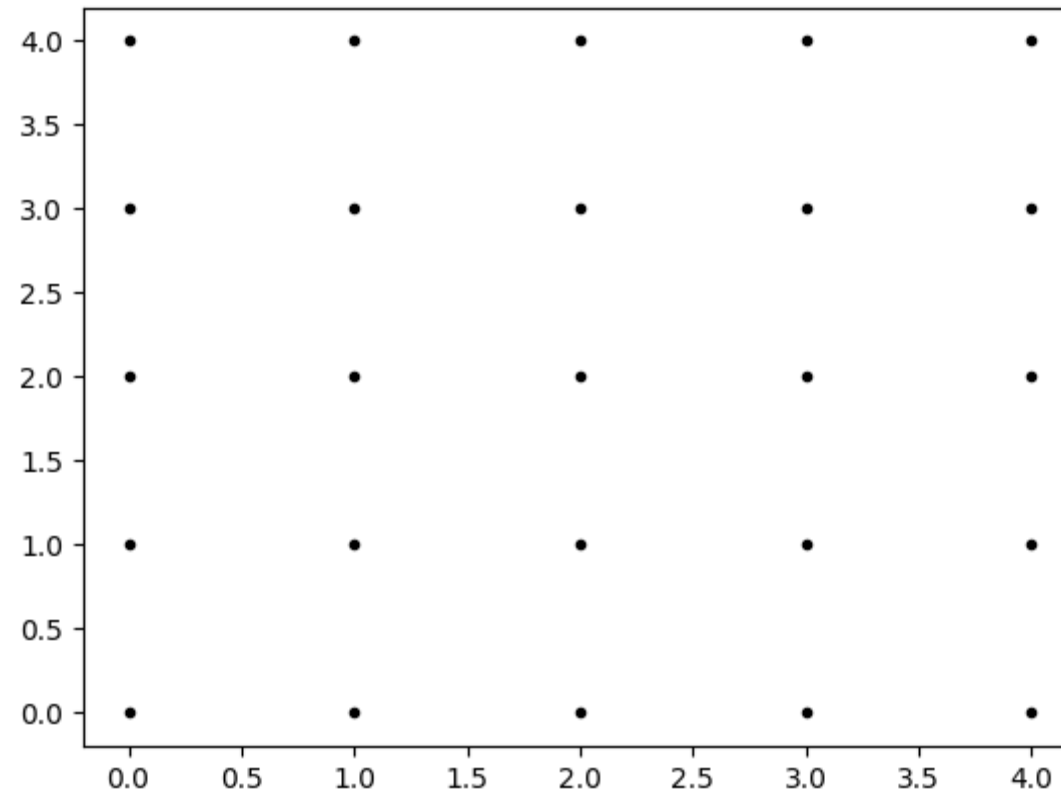
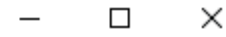
```
xvalues = np.array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4])
yvalues = np.array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4])
```

```
xx, yy = np.meshgrid(xvalues, yvalues) Tworzy wszystkie pary (xvalues, yvalues)
```

```
plt.plot(xx, yy, marker='.', color='k', linestyle='none')
```

```
plt.show()
```

Figure 1



2D, contour plot

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

```
plt.rcParams['font.size']=14
```

```
x = np.linspace(0,2,50)
```

```
y = np.linspace(0,2,50)
```

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

```
Z = np.exp(-X**2) * np.exp(-Y**4)
```

kontury



```
levels = [0.03, 0.1, 0.3, 0.5, 0.7, 0.9, 0.99]
```

```
a = plt.contour(X,Y,Z,levels,linewidths=1.8)
```

```
plt.clabel(a)
```

clabel podaje wartości konturów na rysunku, tutaj 0.03,0.1,0.3 etc.



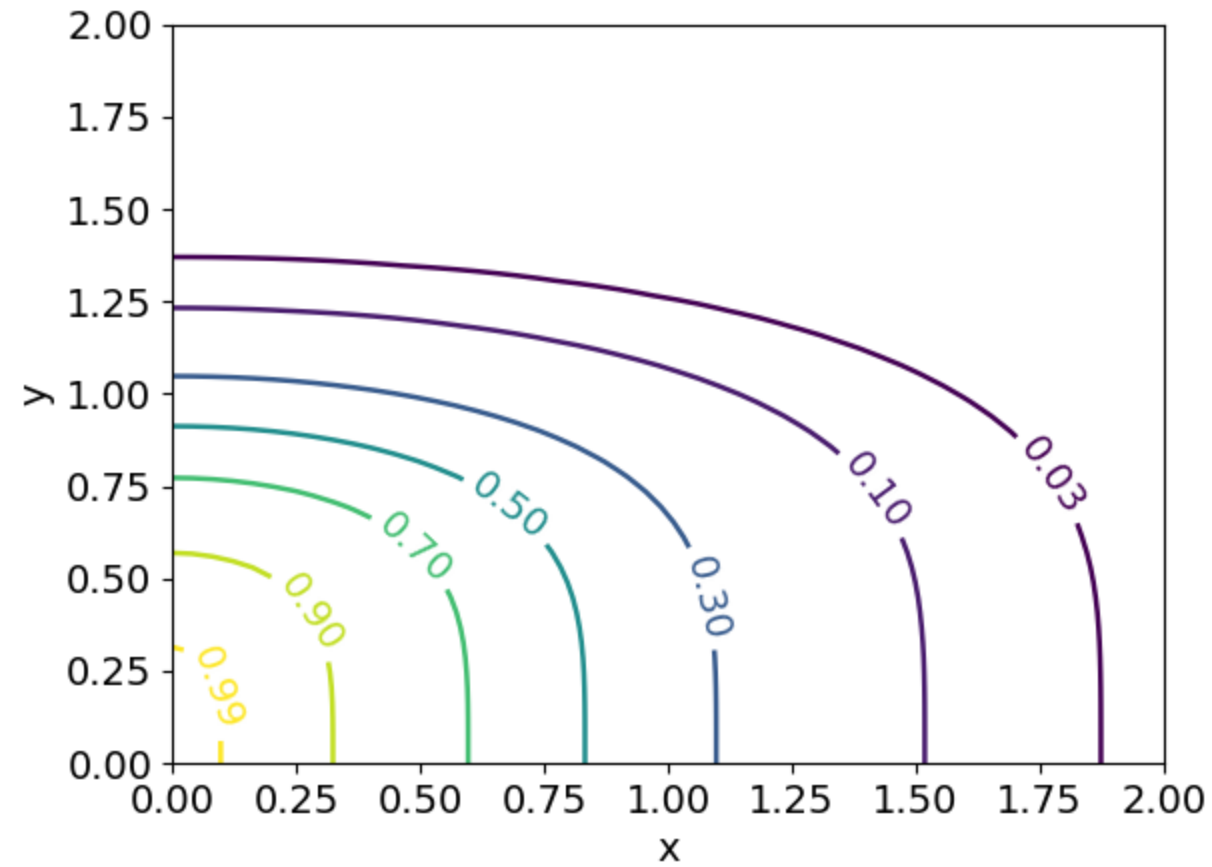
```
plt.xlabel('x')
```

```
plt.ylabel('y')
```

```
plt.axis([0,2,0,2])
```

```
plt.show()
```

Figure 1



2D, filled contour

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

plt.rcParams['font.size']=14

x = np.linspace(0,2,50)
y = np.linspace(0,2,50)

(X,Y) = np.meshgrid(x,y)
Z = np.exp(-X**2) * np.exp(-Y**4)

levels = np.linspace(0,1,11)

plt.contourf(X,Y,Z,levels,cmap='YlGnBu')

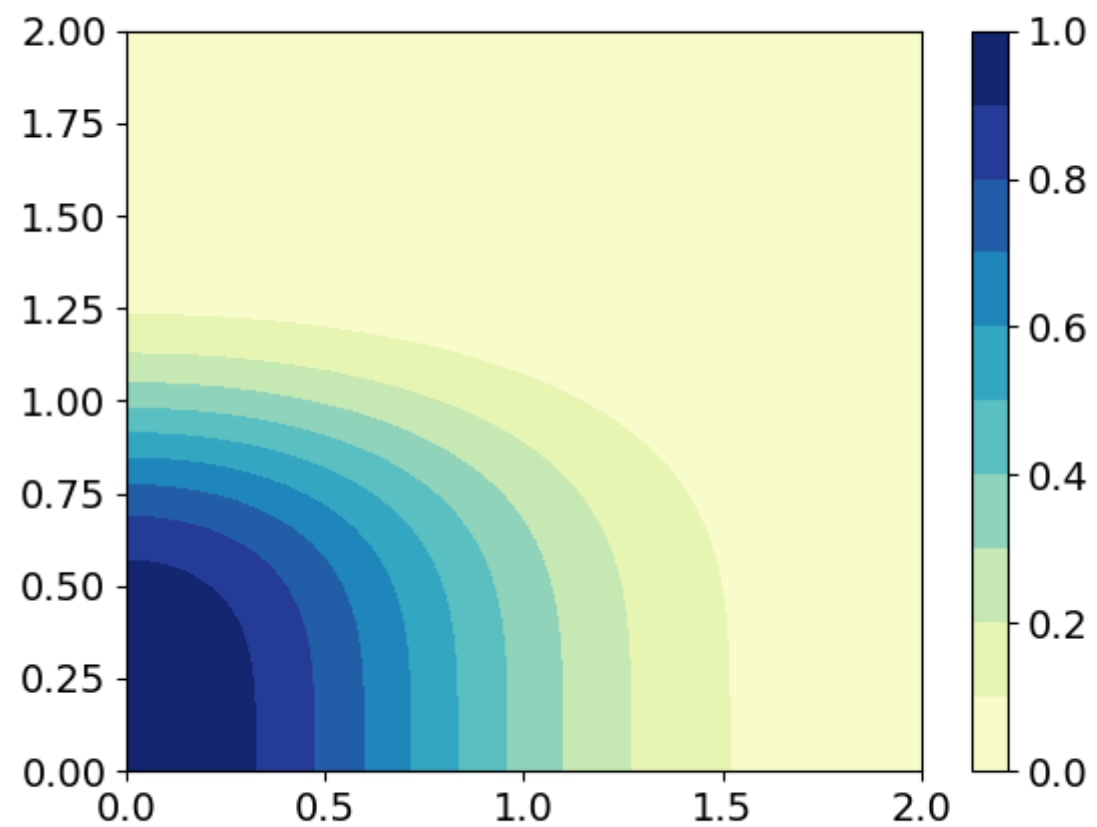
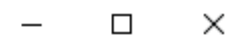
plt.colorbar(orientation='vertical')

plt.axis([0,2,0,2])
plt.show()
```

Mapa kolorów, tu: żółto-zielono-niebieska

spróbuj: orientation='horizontal'

Figure 1



2D plot

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

```
plt.rcParams['font.size']=14
```

```
x = np.linspace(0,2,50)
```

```
y = np.linspace(0,2,50)
```

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

```
Z = np.exp(-X**2) * np.exp(-Y**4)
```

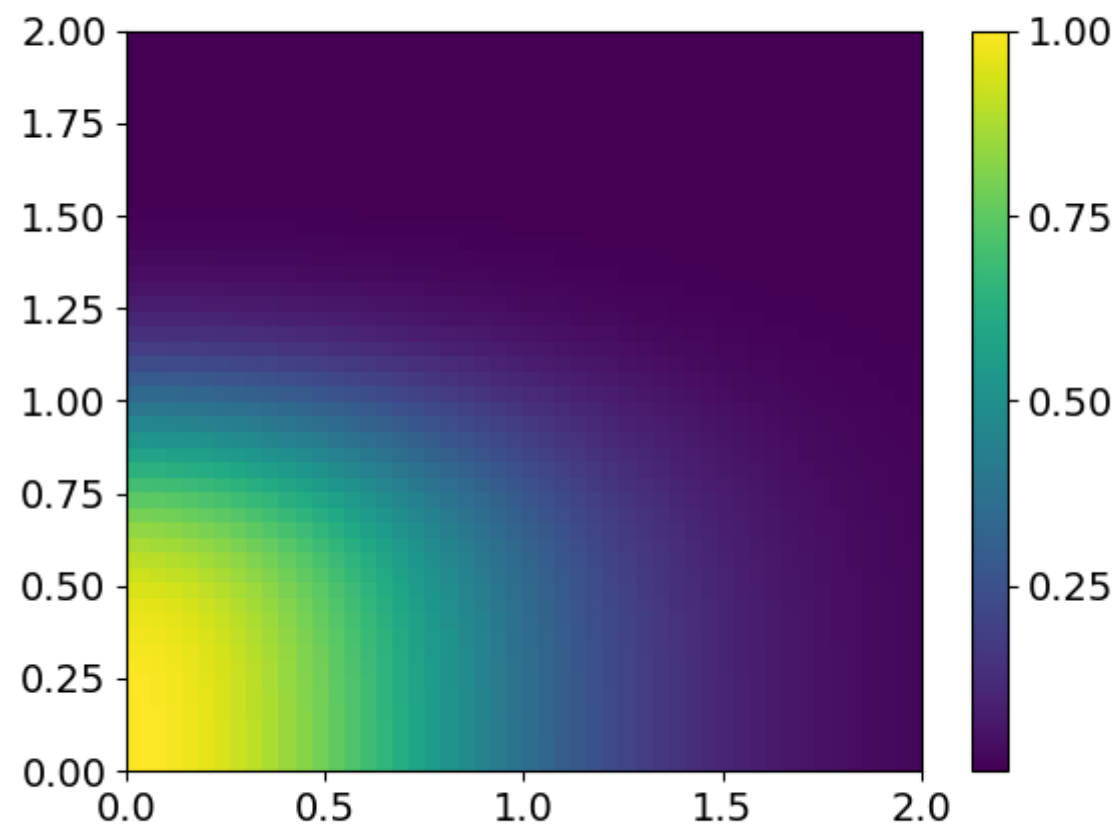
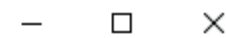
```
plt.pcolor(X,Y,Z) ← można dodać cmap
```

```
plt.colorbar(ticks=np.linspace(0,1,5)) # !!!
```

```
plt.axis([0,2,0,2])
```

```
plt.show()
```


Figure 1



2D histogram

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

plt.rcParams['font.size'] = 14
plt.rcParams['xtick.direction'] = 'out'    # !!!
plt.rcParams['ytick.direction'] = 'out'    # !!!

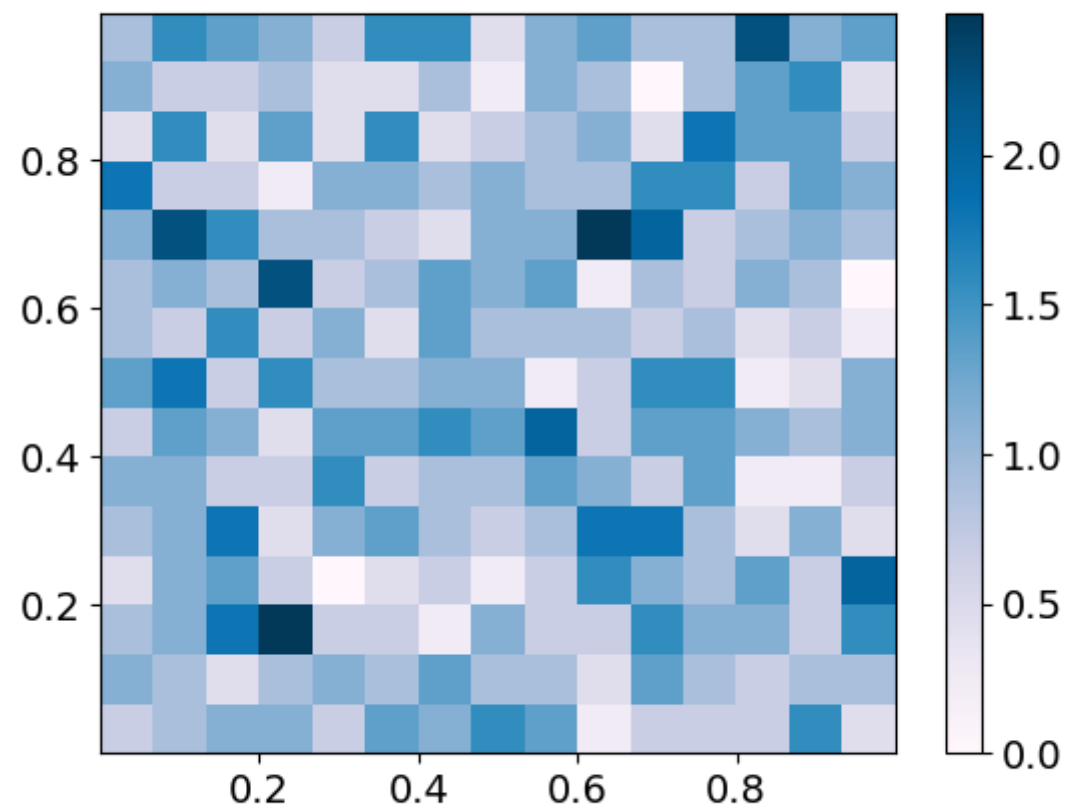
x = np.random.random(1000)
y = np.random.random(1000)

plt.hist2d(x,y,bins=15,density=True,cmap='PuBu')

plt.colorbar(ticks=np.linspace(0,2.5,6))

plt.show()
```

Figure 1



Color map

