

ひとり情シスのIです。

今日は、Python でヒストグラムです。

試しにダミーデータを入れて作ってみたが、Excel のグラフを見慣れているせいか、細かいところがまだ違和感がある。設定で直るかもしれないが、見栄えの改善は後にして、とりあえず先に進めたい。

The screenshot shows the Spyder Python IDE interface. The left pane contains Python code for a histogram function and its application to six different data sets. The right pane shows a variable explorer with a table of data and a Python console with six subplots.

名前	型	サイズ	値
x	list	7	[1, 2, 3, 7, 5, 9, 10]
x1	list	7	[1, 2, 3, 7, 5, 9, 10]
x2	list	7	[1, 2, 3, 12, 5, 9, 10]
x3	list	7	[1, 12, 23, 17, 25, 19, 10]
x4	list	7	[1, 2, 3, 7, 5, 9, 31]

The code defines a function `partgraphhist` that takes data `x`, a range `(a, b, c)`, and a label `label`. It uses `ax.hist` to create a histogram with a bin width of 0.5. The function also sets the x-axis title to `砂層` and the y-axis title to `頻度`. The data sets `x1` through `x6` are defined as lists of integers. The function is called for each data set, and the resulting figure is shown.

The subplots are arranged in a 3x2 grid. Each subplot shows a histogram with a y-axis labeled '頻度' (Frequency) ranging from 0 to 5 and an x-axis labeled 'N値' (N-value). The subplots are titled '砂層1(As1)', '砂層2(As2)', '砂層3(As3)', '砂層4(As4)', '砂層5(As5)', and '砂層6(As6)'. The histograms show the distribution of the data points for each set, with the x-axis scale increasing from 11 to 50 across the subplots.

今日はこんなところでしょうか。それでは、また明日。(I)