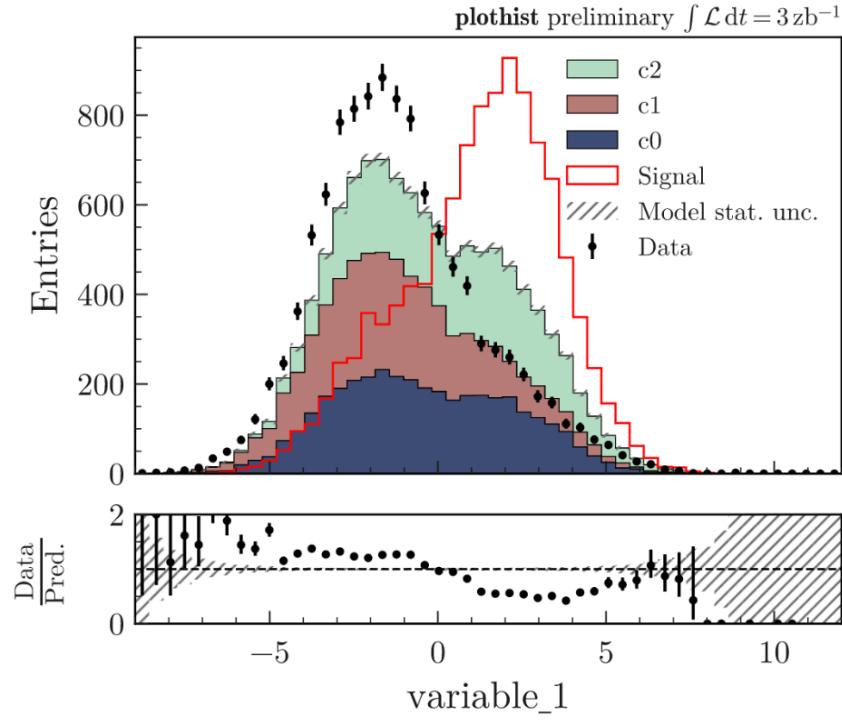


# plothist package

Plot and compare histograms in a scalable way and a beautiful style

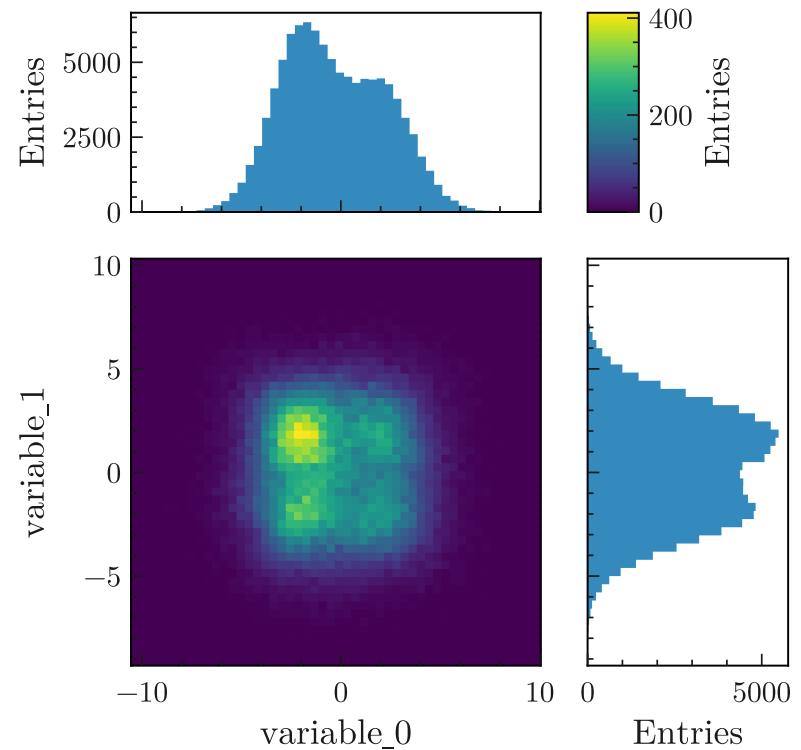


Cyrille Praz , Tristan Fillinger

01/07/24

PyHEP 2024

[GitHub](#)   [pypi package 1.2.5](#)   [docs main](#)  
[Discussions](#) [Ask](#)   [DOI 10.5281/zenodo.12160362](#)  
[License BSD 3-Clause](#)   [code style black](#)



## Presentation of the basic functionalities of the package [\(this presentation\)](#)

- Concept
- 1D, 2D histograms
- High-energy physics example
- Variable registry

## Live demonstration of the package [\(right after this presentation\)](#)

- Interactive Jupyter notebooks  [launch binder](#)
  - High-energy physics examples
    - model made of functions
    - model made of histograms
  - 2D histograms with variable registry

# Concept

## Goal of the package

- Provide tools to [make standard high-energy physics plots](#) in a [scalable](#) way and a [publication-ready](#) style, allowing analysts to focus on Physics rather than spending time on making and tuning plots.

## Method

- [Wrapper functions](#) around [matplotlib](#) to plot [boost\\_histogram.Histogram](#) objects

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## Main features

### Style

- Default style is publication-ready (with little to no effort)

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- Scalable wrt number of variables by storing plotting parameters in a variable registry

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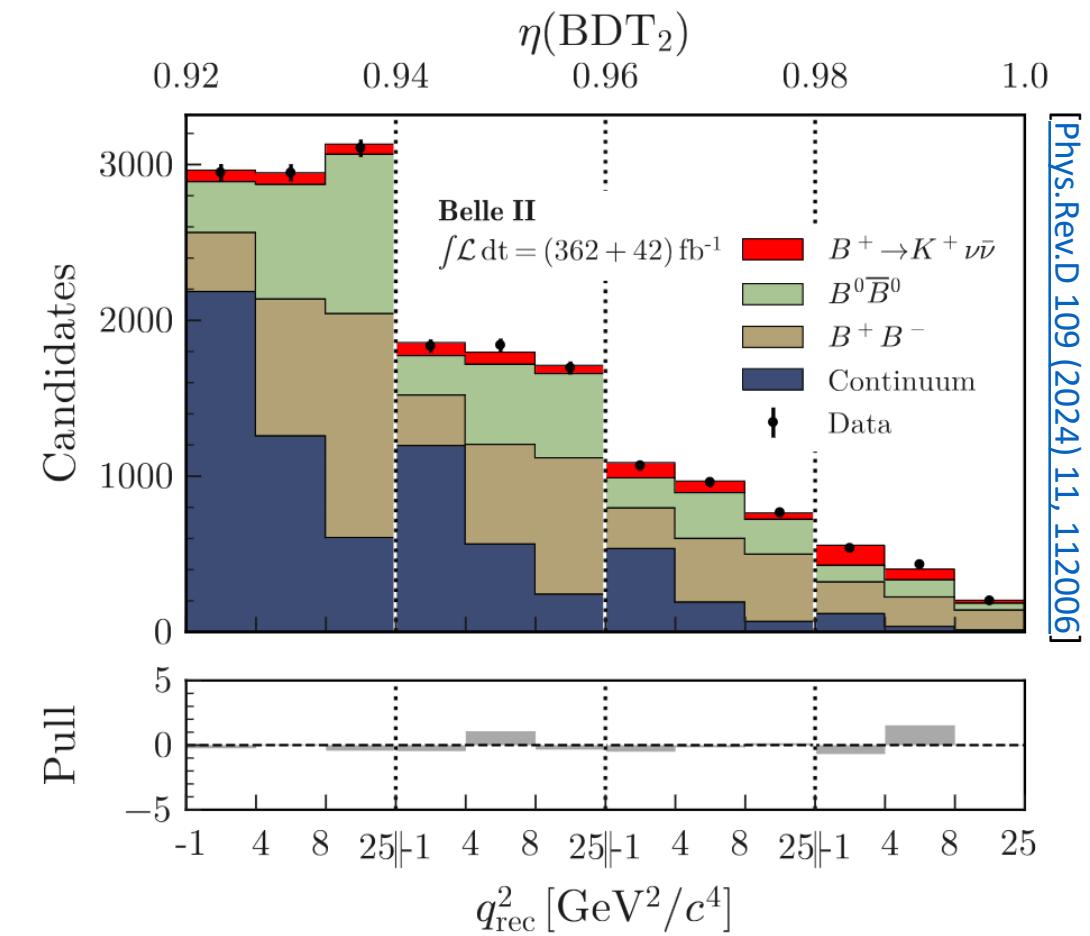
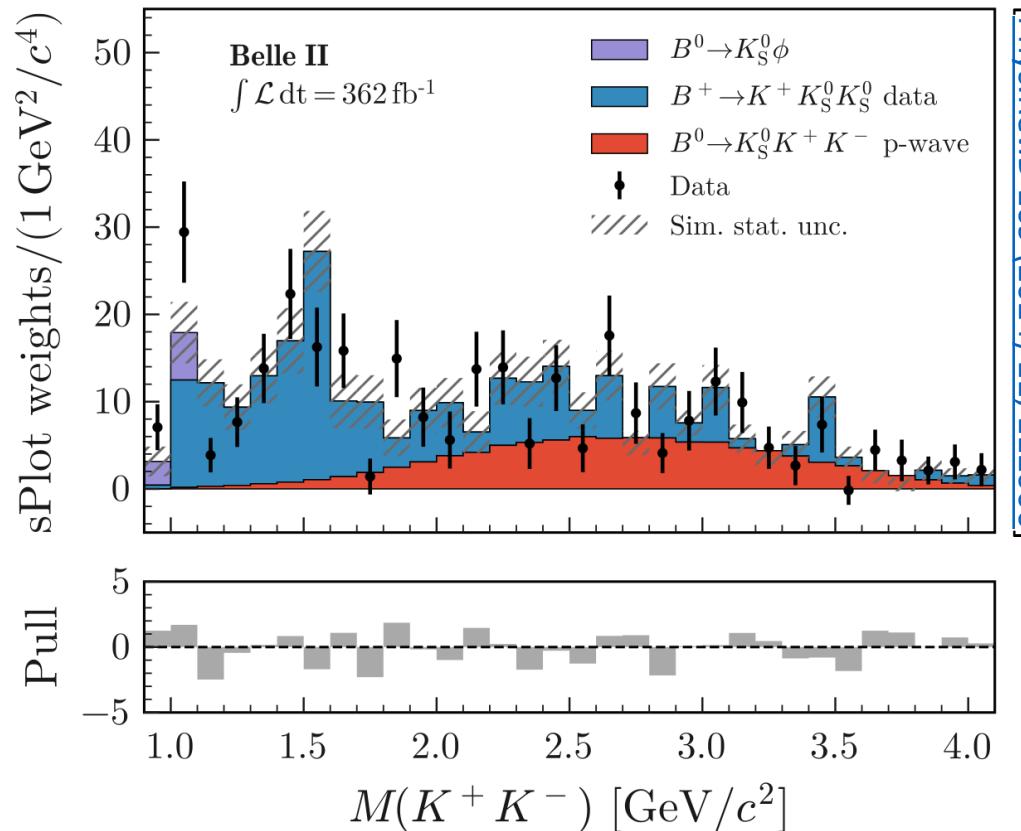
### User-friendly

- A [gallery of examples](#) with complete codes
- Comprehensive and easy-to-navigate [documentation](#)
- Installable in one command line via pip: `pip3 install plothist`

# Default style

Style already compatible with **Physical Review Letters / Physical Review D** (with little to no effort)

Example from recent Belle II paper published in PRD



# Functionality overview

plothist  
latest

Search docs

Installation and update

Font installation

## SIMPLE EXAMPLES

Plot 1D histograms

Plot 2D histograms

Plot functions

## ADVANCED EXAMPLES

Plot and compare model and data

Other advanced examples

## UTILITIES

Variable registry

Style and colors

Utility functions

Plot result of a fit

## DOCUMENTATION

Example gallery

Package references

Notes on statistics

Documentation: <https://plothist.readthedocs.io>

/ Example gallery

Edit on GitHub

## Example gallery

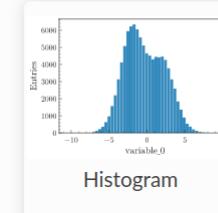
Gallery of images that are used in the doc.



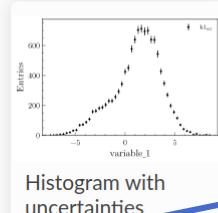
Click on an image to see the source code that generates it.

## Plot 1D histograms

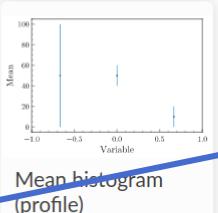
Gallery of images that are used in the 1D histogram section.



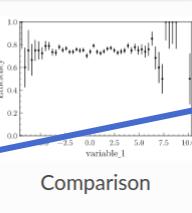
Histogram



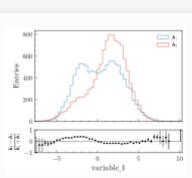
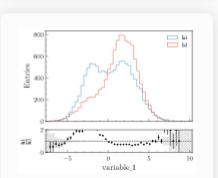
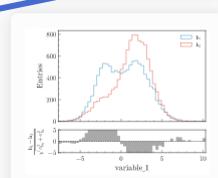
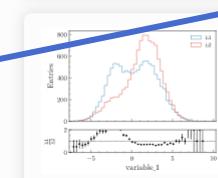
Histogram with uncertainties



Mean histogram (profile)



Comparison



/ Package references

Edit on GitHub

## Package references

### histogramming.py

`plothist.histogramming.create_axis(data, bins, range=None)`

Create an axis object for histogram binning based on the input data and parameters.

**Parameters:** • `data (array-like)` – The input data for determining the axis range.  
• `bins (int or array-like)` – The number of bins or bin edges for the axis.  
• `range (None or tuple, optional)` – The range of the axis. If None, it will be determined based on the data.

**Returns:** An axis object for histogram binning.

**Return type:** Axis object

**Raises:** `ValueError` – If the range parameter is invalid or not finite.

`plothist.histogramming.flatten_2d_hist(hist)`

Flatten a 2D histogram into a 1D histogram.

**Parameters:** `hist (Histogram object)` – The 2D histogram to be flattened.  
**Returns:** The flattened 1D histogram.  
**Return type:** Histogram object  
**Raises:** `ValueError` – If the input histogram is not 2D.

`plothist.histogramming.make_2d_hist(data, bins=(10, 10), range=(None, None), weights=1)`

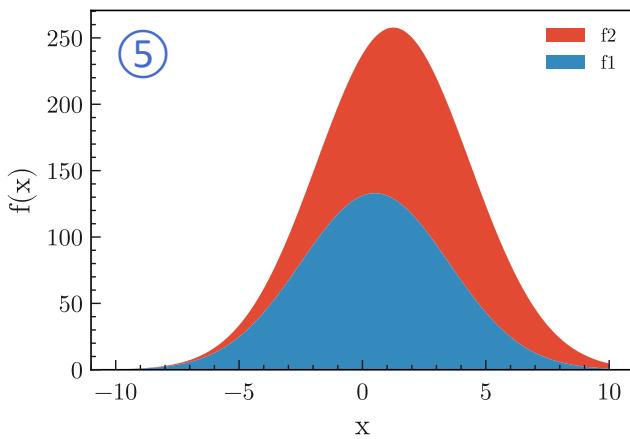
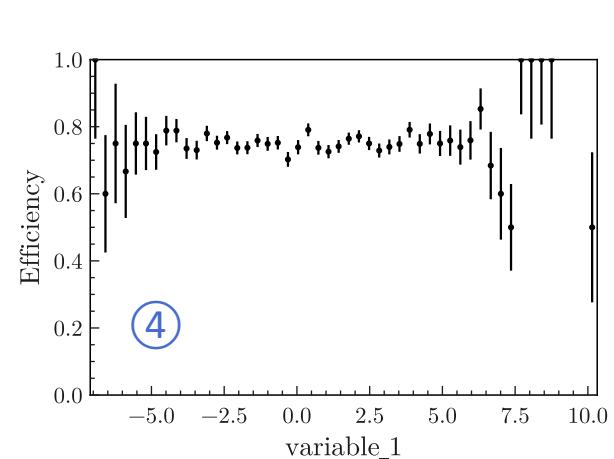
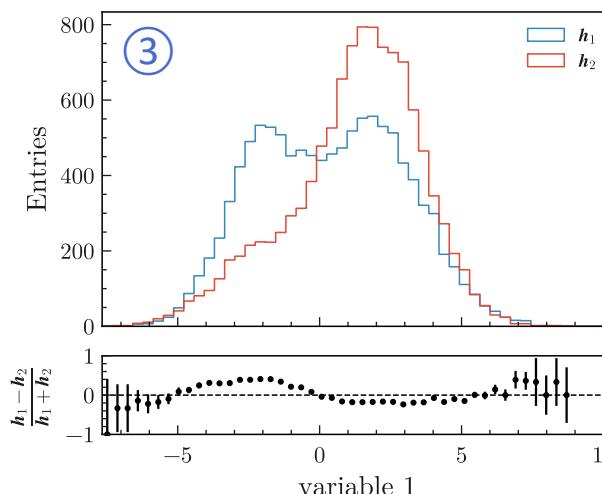
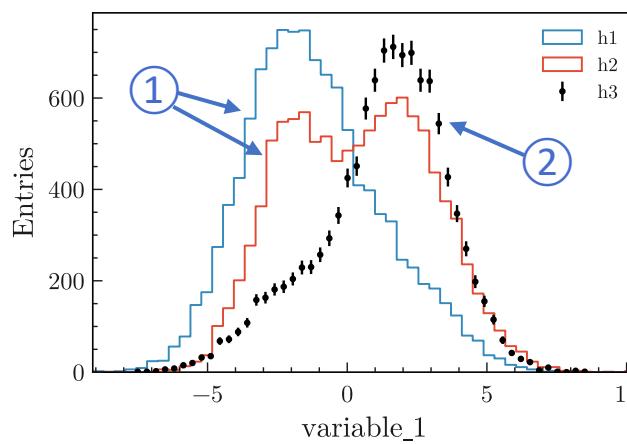
Create a 2D histogram object and fill it with the provided data.

**Parameters:** • `data (array-like)` – 2D array-like data used to fill the histogram.  
• `bins (tuple, optional)` – Binning specification for each dimension of the histogram (default is (10, 10)). Each element of the tuple represents the number of bins for the corresponding dimension. Also support explicit bin edges specification (for non-constant bin size).

# 1D examples: overview

Create simple 1D histogram plots or compare them

<code>make_hist</code>	to create <code>boost_histogram</code> objects that are used in <code>plotlist</code>
① <code>plot_hist</code>	to plot 1D histogram(s), takes <code>matplotlib</code> arguments for the style
② <code>plot_error_hist</code>	to plot 1D histogram with error bars (can be asymmetrical)
③ <code>plot_two_hist_comparison</code>	to compare 2 histograms
④ <code>plot_comparison</code>	to compare 2 histograms and only plot the comparison
⑤ <code>plot_function</code>	to plot 1D function(s), takes <code>matplotlib</code> arguments for the style



# 1D examples: histogram comparison

## Example

```
from plothist import make_hist, plot_two_hist_comparison

h1 = make_hist(df["x1"], bins=50, range=[-7.5, 10.1])
h2 = make_hist(df["x2"], bins=50, range=[-7.5, 10.1])

fig, ax_main, ax_comparison = plot_two_hist_comparison(
    h1,
    h2,
    xlabel     = "variable_1",
    ylabel     = "Entries",
    h1_label   = "$h_1$",
    h2_label   = "$h_2$",
    comparison = "pull",
)
```

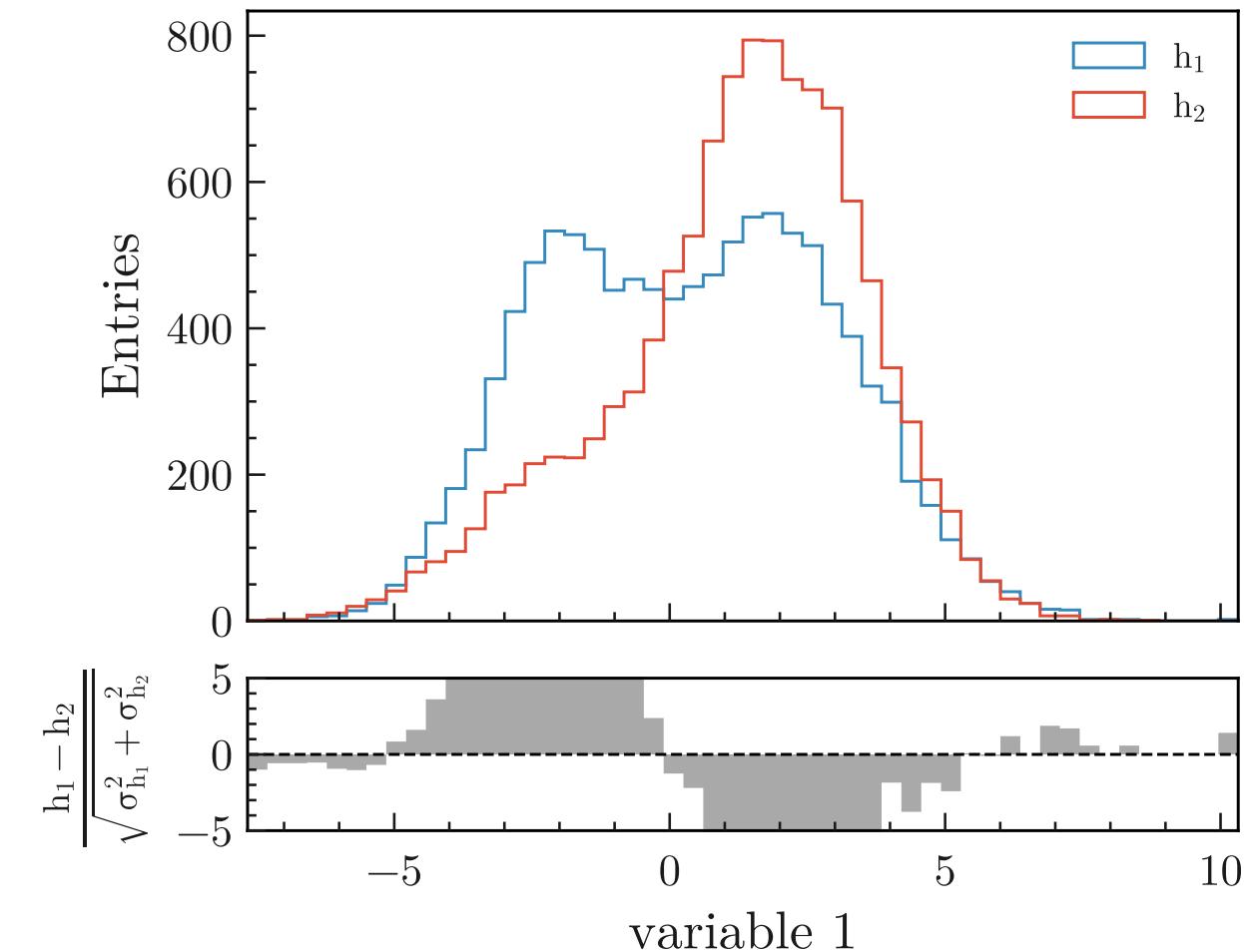
## Available comparisons

$$\text{Ratio: } \frac{h_1}{h_2}$$

$$\text{Difference: } h_1 - h_2$$

$$\text{Pull: } \frac{h_1 - h_2}{\sqrt{\sigma_{h_1}^2 + \sigma_{h_2}^2}}$$

$$\text{Relative difference: } \frac{h_1 - h_2}{h_2}$$



$$\text{Asymmetry: } \frac{h_1 - h_2}{h_1 + h_2}$$

$\text{Efficiency: } \frac{h_1}{h_2}$  with  $h_1$  a subset of  $h_2$

# 2D examples: overview

## Create simple 2D histogram plots

`make_2d_hist`

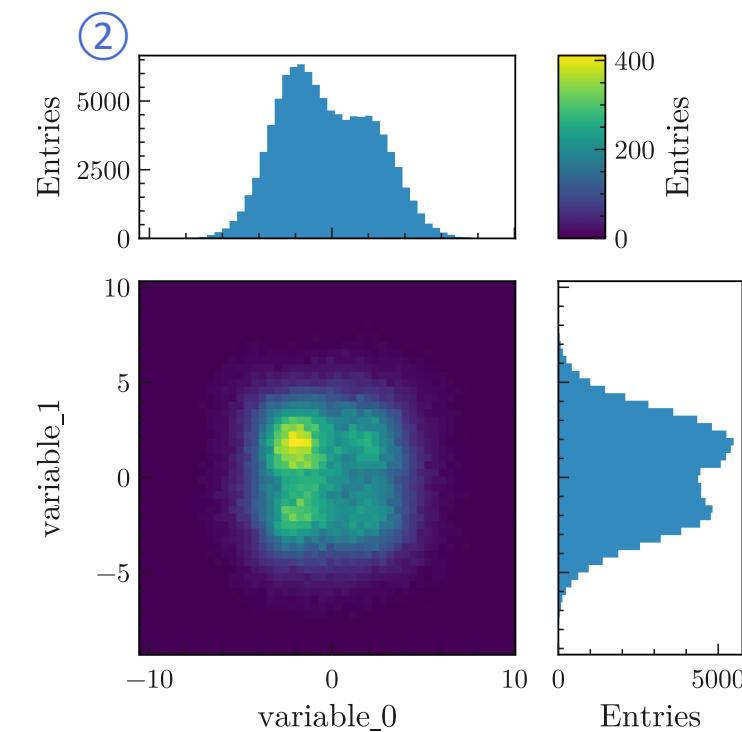
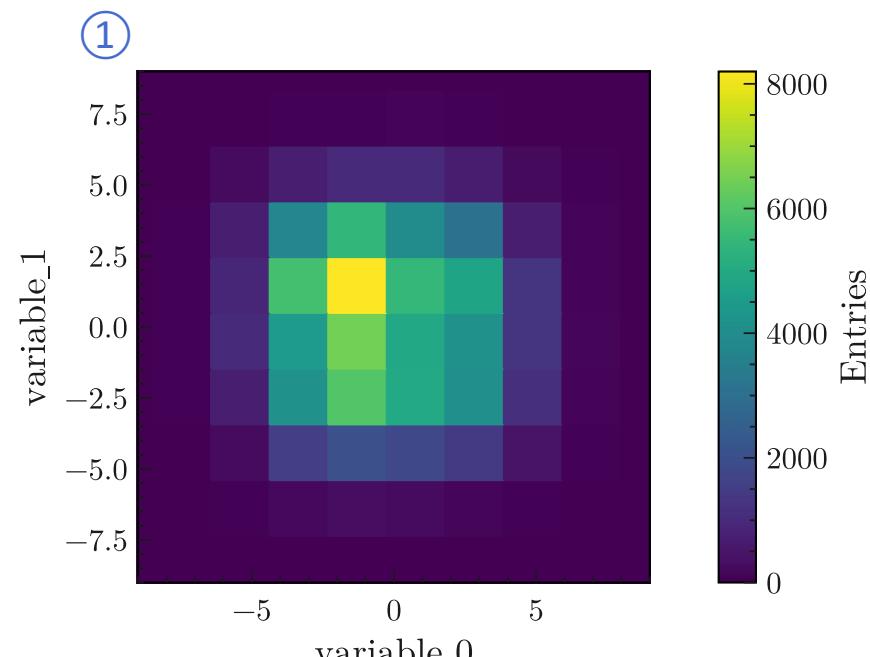
to create `boost_histogram` objects that are used in `plotlist`

① `plot_2d_hist`

to plot 2D histogram, takes `matplotlib` arguments for the style

② `plot_2d_hist_with_projections`

to plot 2D hist with the 1D projections



# High-energy physics examples: overview

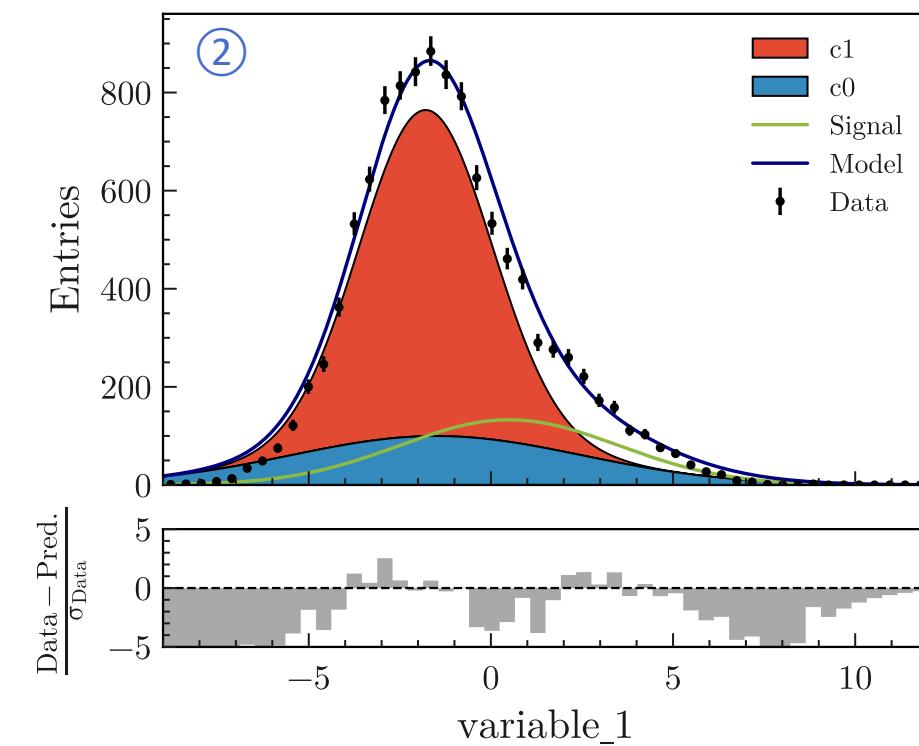
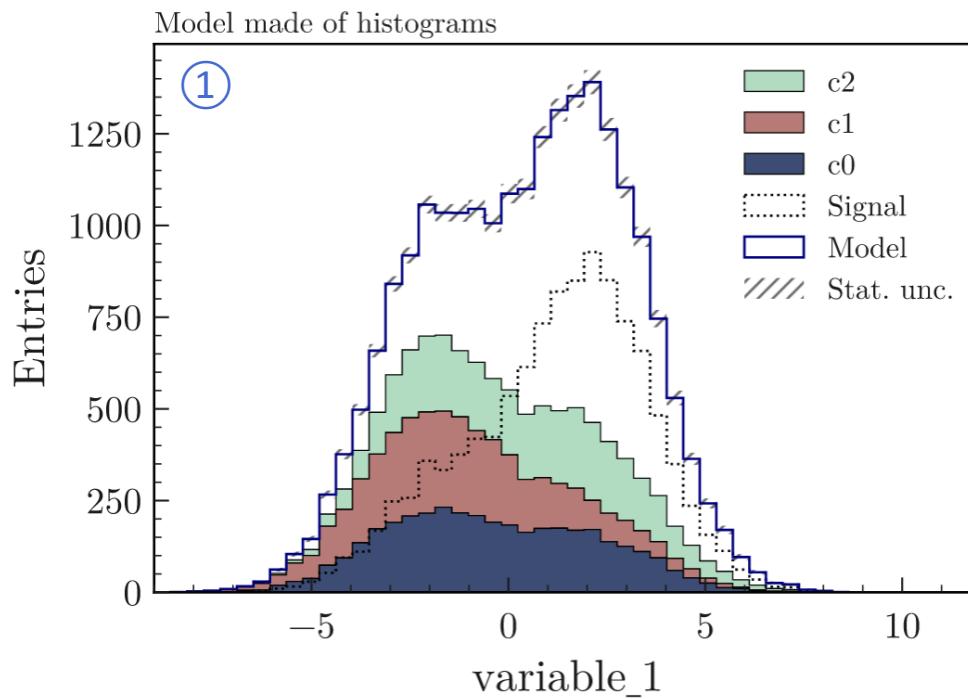
Create Data/model plots in a few lines of code

① `plot_model`

to plot stacked and/or unstacked histograms or functions together

② `plot_data_model_comparison`

to compare stacked and/or unstacked histograms or functions with data



# High-energy physics examples: Data vs Model comparison

## Example

```
from plothist import plot_data_model_comparison, add_luminosity

fig, ax_main, ax_comparison = plot_data_model_comparison(
    data_hist           = data_hist,
    stacked_components = background_hists,
    stacked_labels     = background_categories_labels,
    stacked_colors     = background_categories_colors,
    xlabel              = "variable [TeV/c2]",
    ylabel              = "Candidates per 0.42 [TeV/c2]",
    comparison         = "pull"
)

add_luminosity(
    collaboration="plothist",
    ax=ax_main,
    lumi=3,
    lumi_unit="zb",
    preliminary=True
)
```

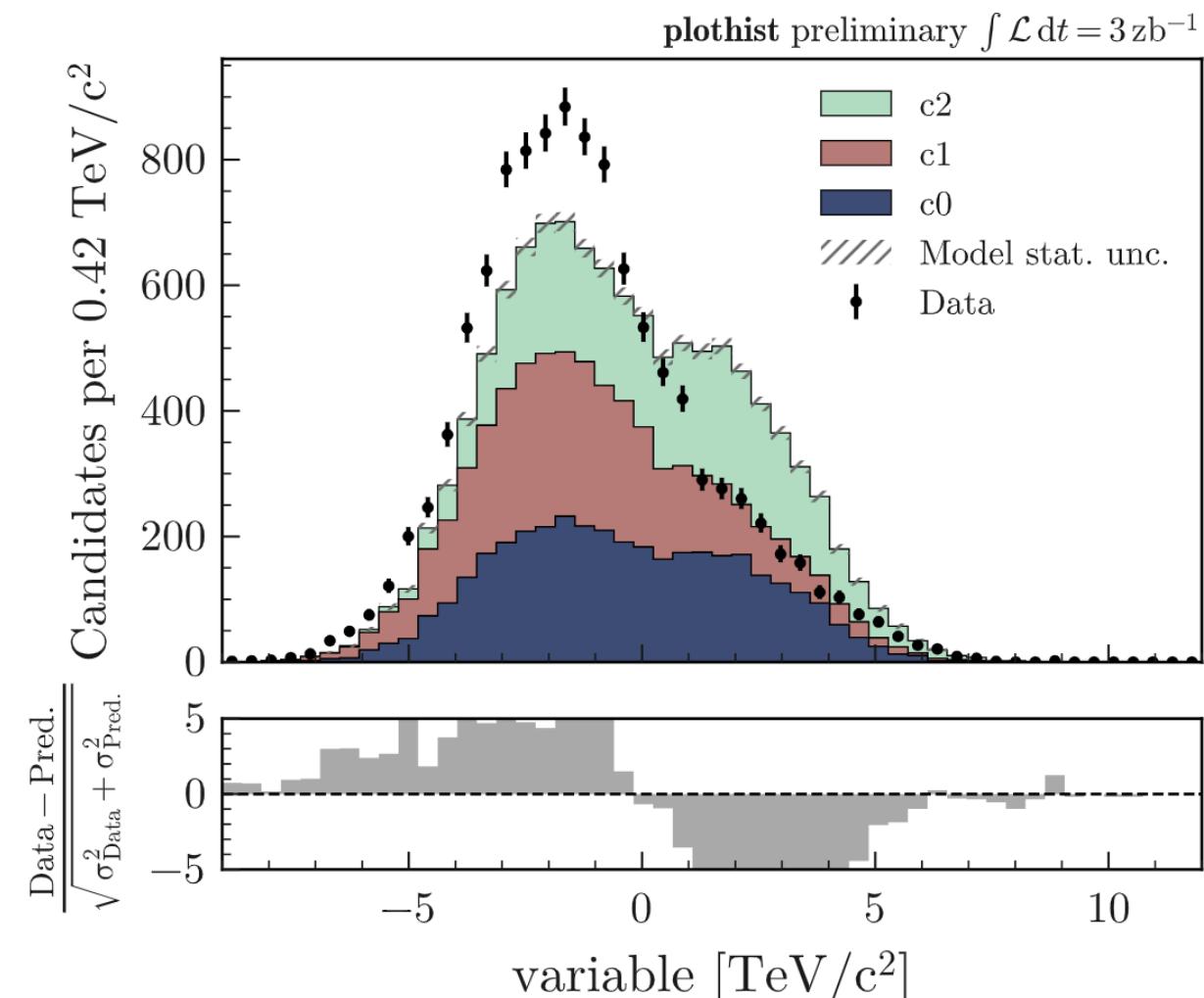
## Available comparisons

$$\text{Ratio: } \frac{h_1}{h_2}$$

$$\text{Pull: } \frac{h_1 - h_2}{\sqrt{\sigma_{h_1}^2 + \sigma_{h_2}^2}} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{h_1 - h_2}{\sigma_{h_1}}$$

$$\text{Difference: } h_1 - h_2$$

$$\text{Relative difference: } \frac{h_1 - h_2}{h_2}$$



# Variable registry

## Functionalities

- Manage any number of variable using unique identifiers ([keys](#))
- Store any information in a database (YAML file)

```
variable_keys = ["variable_0", "variable_1", "variable_2"]
create_variable_registry(variable_keys)
```

*variable\_registry.yaml*

```
variable_0:
  name: variable_0
  bins: 50
  range:
    - min
    - max
  label: variable_0
  log: false
  legend_location: best
  legend_ncols: 1
  docstring: ''
...
variable_1:
  ...
variable_2:
  ...
```

# Variable registry

## Functionalities

- Manage any number of variable using unique identifiers (keys)
- Store any information in a database (YAML file)
- Retrieve information with only the keys

```
variable_keys = ["variable_0", "variable_1", "variable_2"]
create_variable_registry(variable_keys)
variable = get_variable_from_registry("variable_0")  
# variable is a dictionary
# Get the name: variable["name"]
# Get the range: variable["range"]
# ...
```

*variable\_registry.yaml*

```
variable_0:
  name: variable_0
  bins: 50
  range:
    - min
    - max
  label: variable_0
  log: false
  legend_location: best
  legend_ncols: 1
  docstring: ''
...
variable_1:
  ...
variable_2:
  ...
```

# Variable registry

## Functionalities

- Manage any number of variable using unique identifiers (keys)
- Store any information in a database (YAML file)
- Retrieve information with only the keys
- Update or add automatically information (like the range)

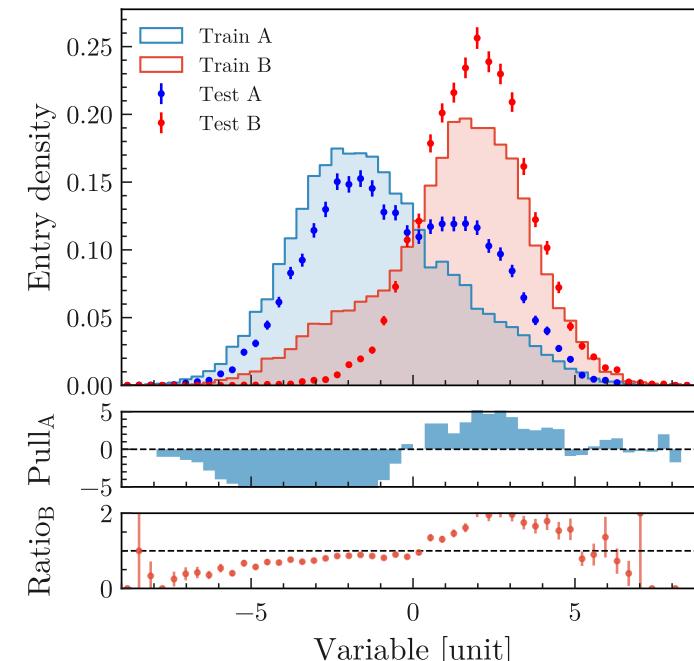
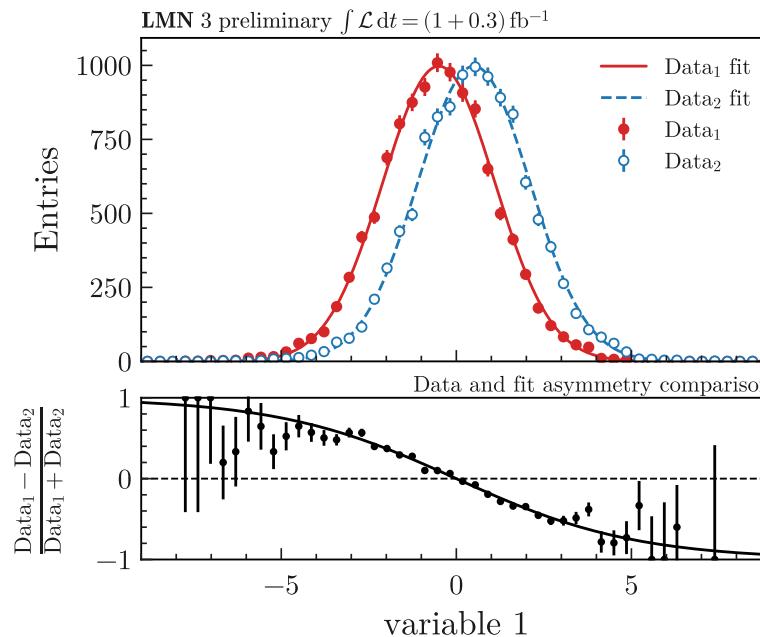
```
variable_keys = ["variable_0", "variable_1", "variable_2"]
create_variable_registry(variable_keys)
variable = get_variable_from_registry("variable_0")
update_variable_registry_ranges(df, variable_keys)
```

*variable\_registry.yaml*

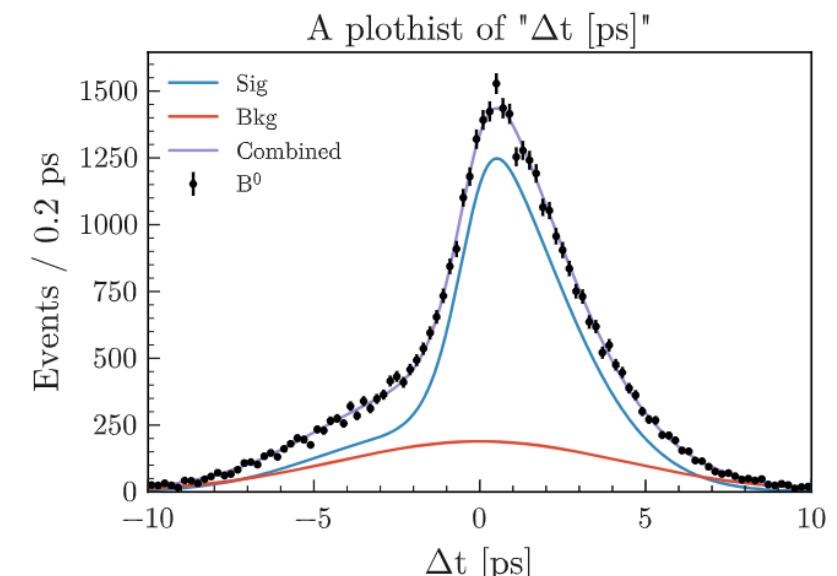
```
variable_0:
    name: variable_0
    bins: 50
    range:
        - -10.5527774892869 # min(df["variable_0"])
        - 10.04658448558009 # max(df["variable_0"])
    label: variable_0
    log: false
    legend_location: best
    legend_ncols: 1
    docstring: ''
    ...
variable_1:
    ...
```

# And more!

Complex [examples](#), code still simple and easy-to-navigate



[Tutorial](#) to transfer [RooFit](#), [zfit](#) or [pyhf](#) plot to [plotlist](#)



## Utility functions

[install\\_latin\\_modern\\_fonts](#)

from the terminal to install the LaTeX fonts

[add\\_luminosity](#)

to easily add luminosity + collaboration text on the plot

[get\\_color\\_palette](#)

to sample any color palette

[add\\_text](#)

to easily add text on a plot

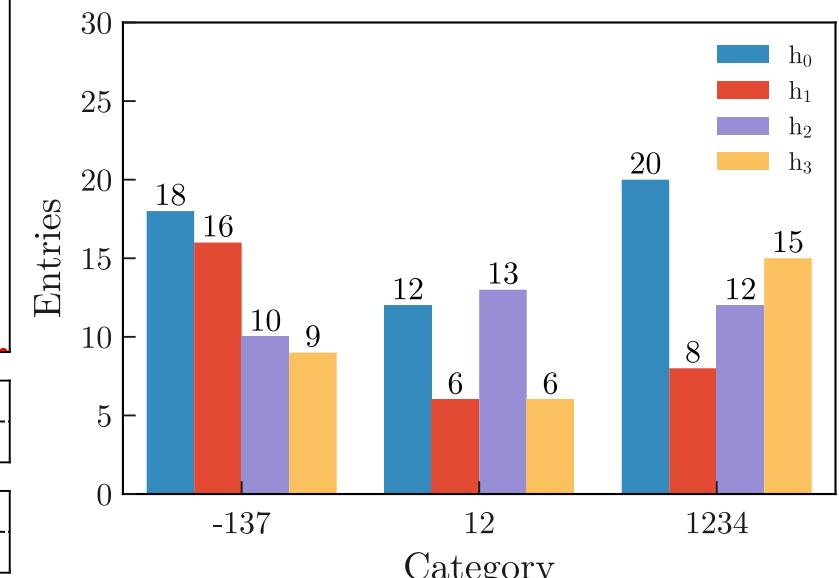
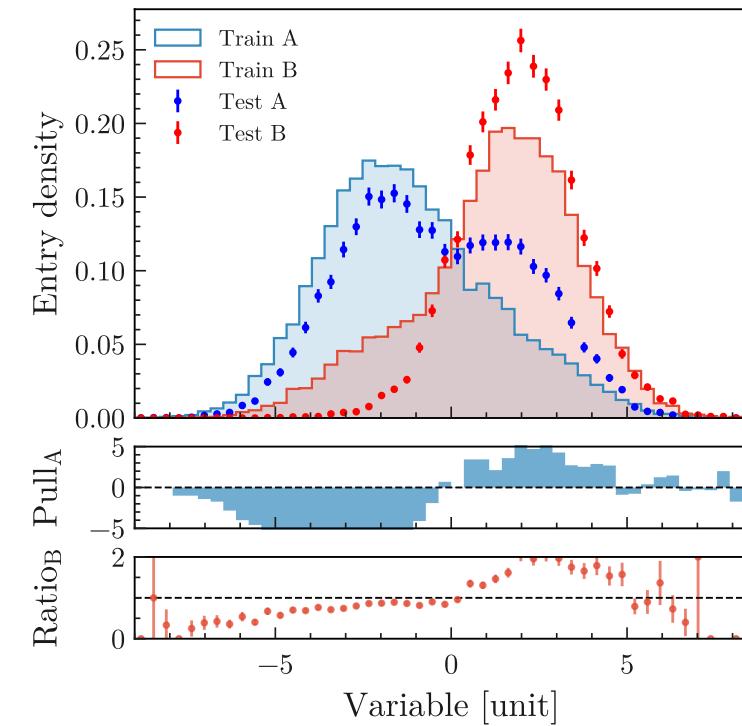
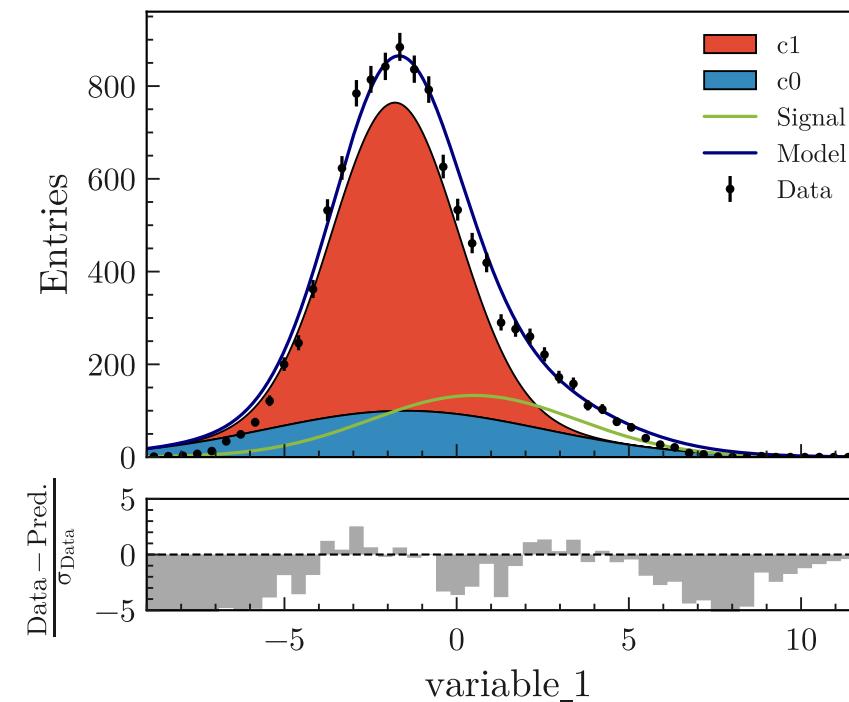
[set\\_fitting\\_ylabel\\_fontsize](#)

to automatically set the ylabel font size to fit the plot

And more!

# Outlook

- Every example shown here (and many others) available in the doc:  
<https://plothist.readthedocs.io>  
[https://plothist.readthedocs.io/en/latest/example\\_gallery](https://plothist.readthedocs.io/en/latest/example_gallery)
- plothist already used by collaborators of multiple experiments  
Main feedback: plothist is a time saver, so they can spend more time on physics than on making and tuning plots
- We are starting to discuss coordinating plothist with scikit-HEP packages (see backup)



# Thank you for your attention!

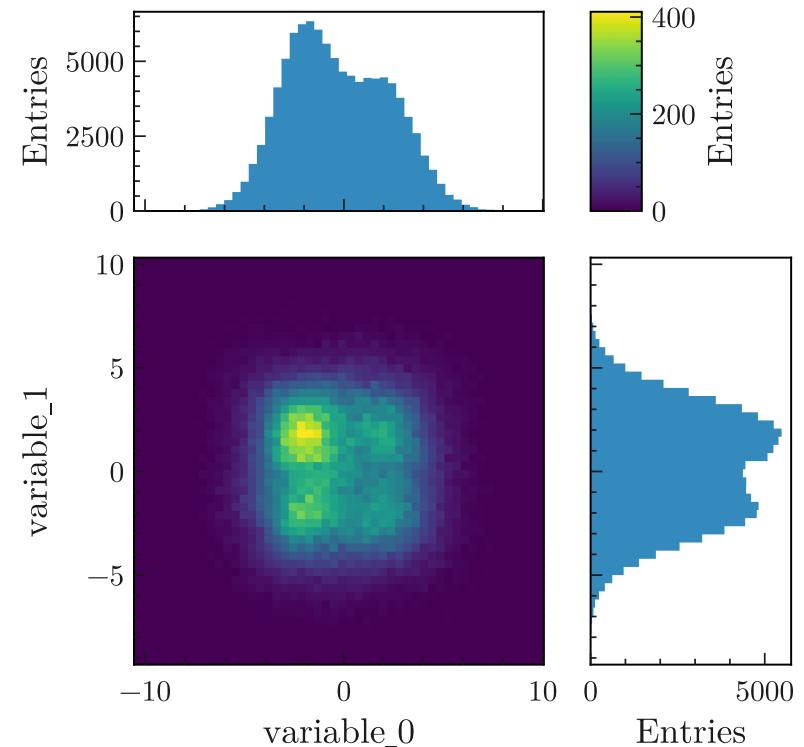
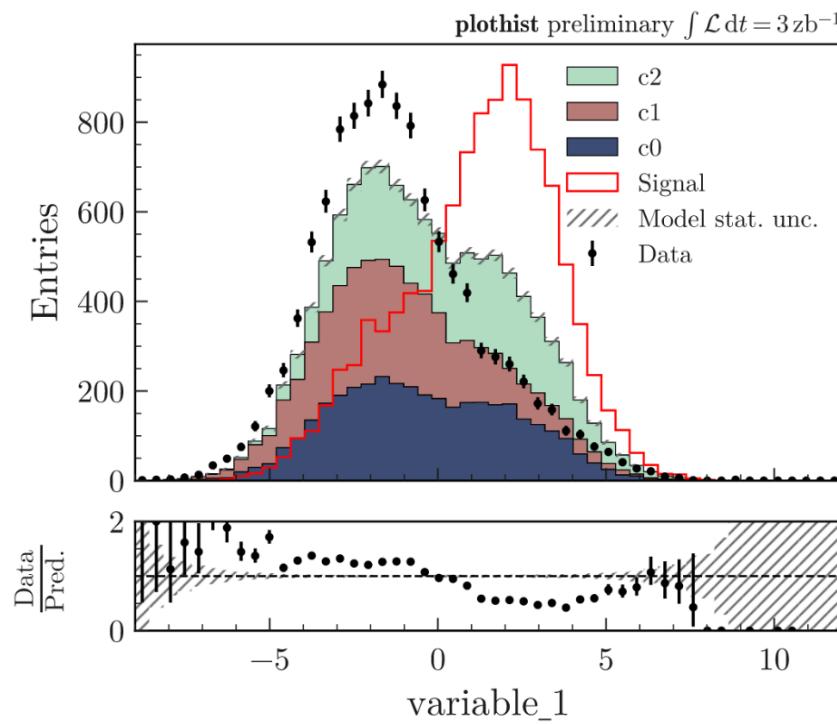
Next: Jupyter notebook interactive session



Tristan Fillinger, Cyrille Praz

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PyHEP 2024

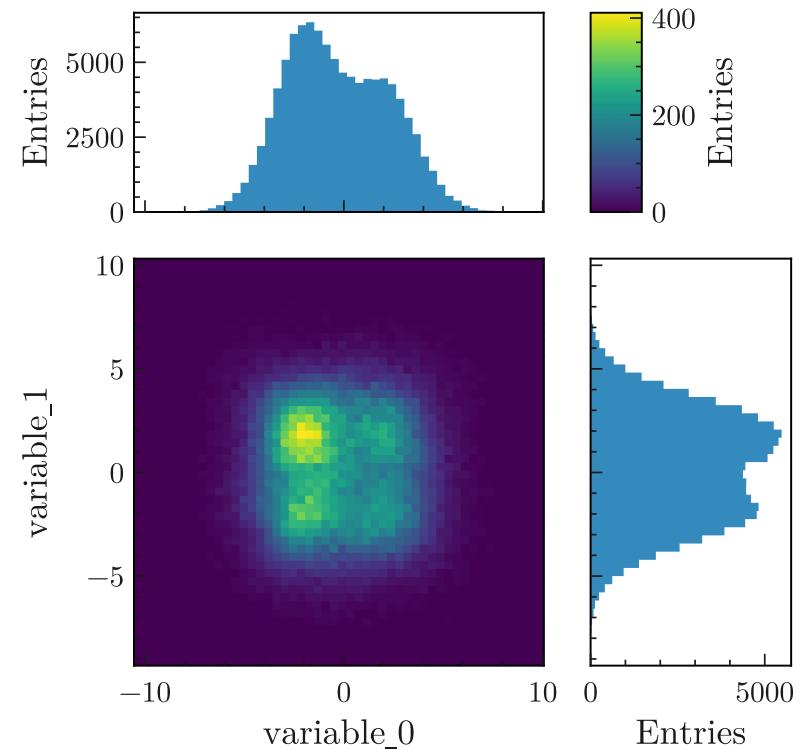
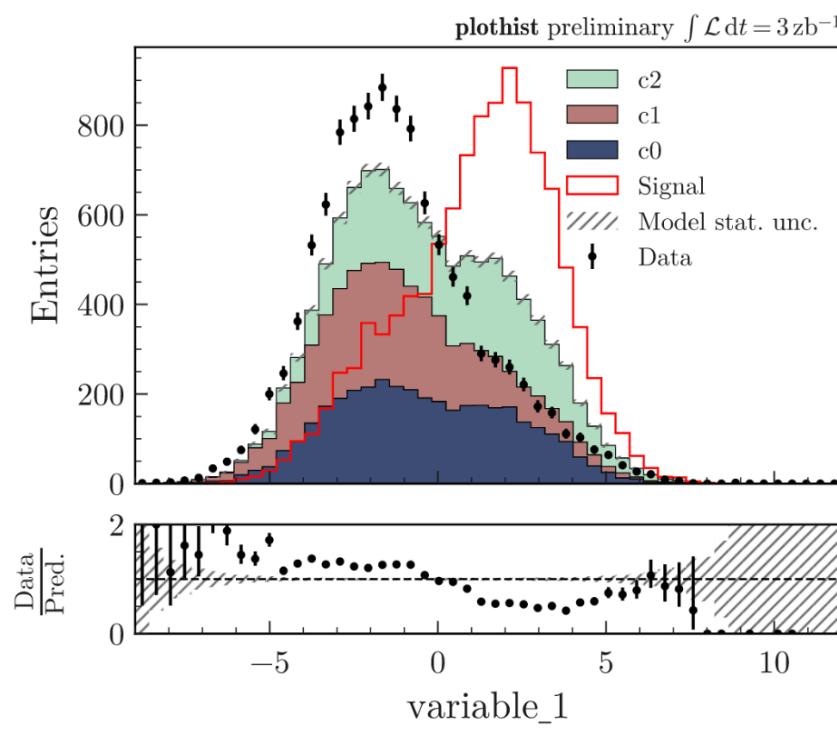


# Backup

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01/07/24

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# Comparison/compatibility with other scikit-HEP packages

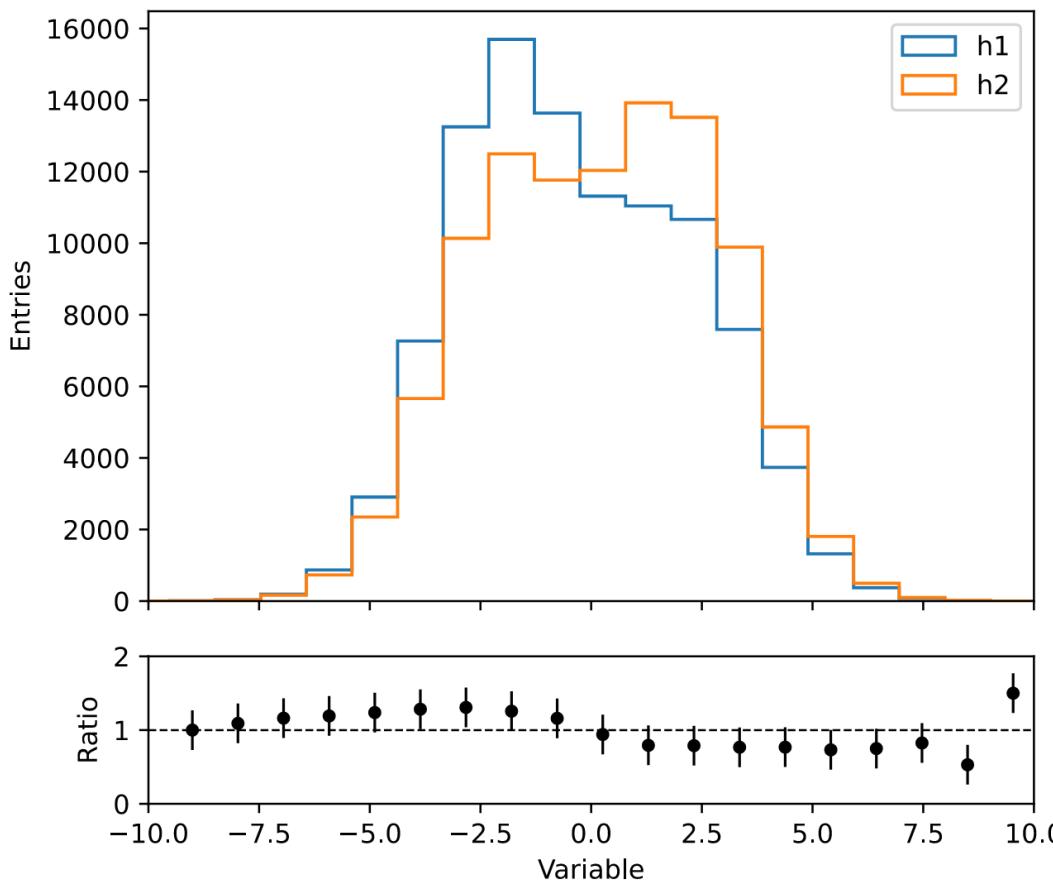
	Hist 	plothist 
<b>Plotting</b>	Plotting methods (including <a href="#">1-hist-to-1-hist comparisons</a> )	Allows to compare <a href="#">data with models</a> consisting of <a href="#">any number of stacked and unstacked components</a> that are either <a href="#">histograms or functions</a>
<b>Variable information</b> (name, units, ...)	Stored in the <a href="#">metadata</a> of the <a href="#">class</a>	Stored in a <a href="#">YAML file</a> to offer more <a href="#">flexibility</a>
	mplhep 	plothist 
<b>Histogramming</b>	Plot <a href="#">numpy</a> , <a href="#">boost-histogram</a> (incl. <a href="#">Hist</a> ), <a href="#">PlottableProtocol</a> histograms	Plot <a href="#">boost-histogram</a> (incl. <a href="#">Hist</a> ) histograms
<b>Plotting</b>	Only <a href="#">simple plots</a> , no histogram comparison or data-model comparison	Provide <a href="#">high level functions</a> to create <a href="#">out-of-the-box data-model comparisons</a>
<b>Style</b>	Supports <a href="#">multiple collaboration styles</a>	<a href="#">One default style</a> , compatible with Physical Review Letters / Physical Review D (with <a href="#">tools to add more</a> )

We are starting to [discuss coordinating](#) the [plothist](#) and [mplhep](#) packages

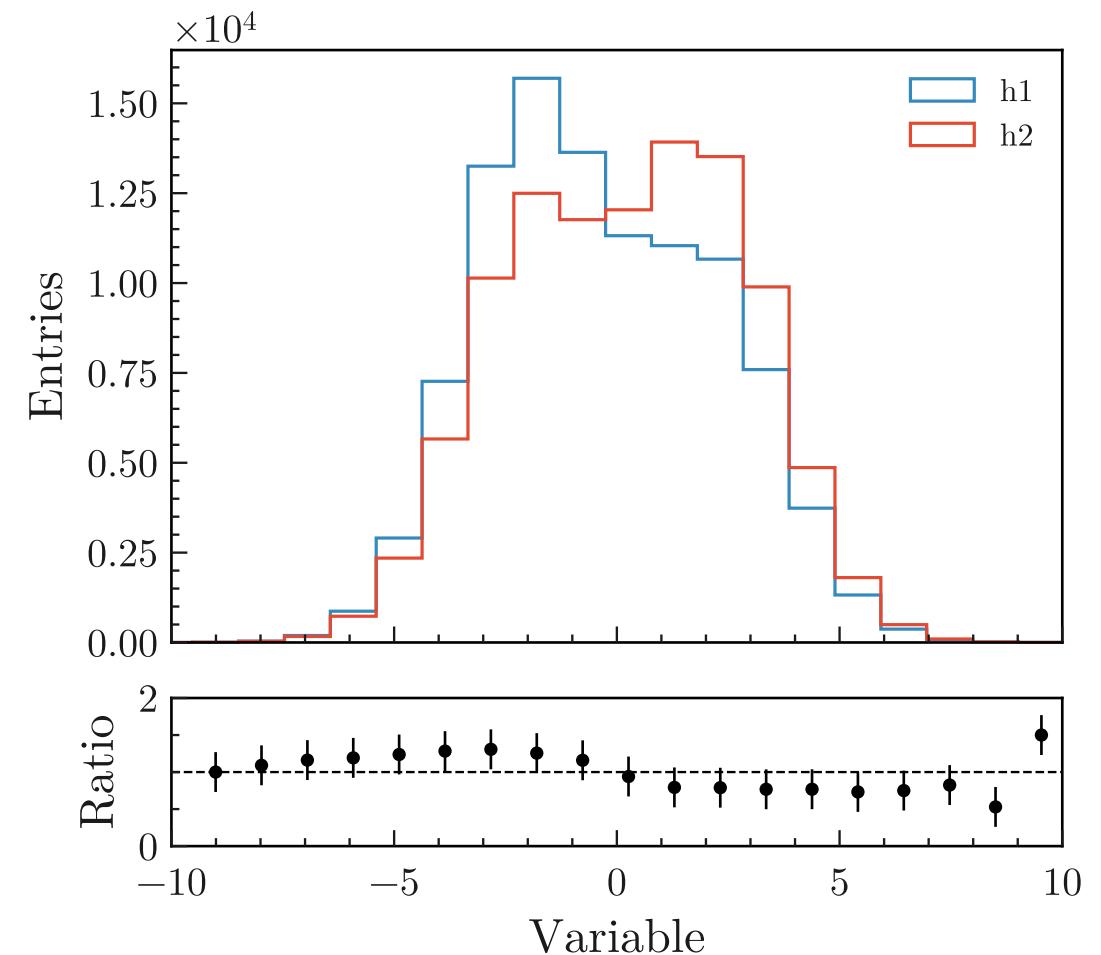
# Without using plothist functions

If you just want the style, add `import plothist` to your python script

**Simple matplotlib script**



**Same script, just `import plothist` added**



# Style

## Fonts

Latin Modern (LaTeX)

## Colors

Provide a function to sample colors from:

- Default palette
- Cubehelix palette
- Any matplotlib palettes

