
grid-strategy Documentation

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Implementations of the GridStrategy class to easily graph multiple plots.

This is the code documentation for the implementation of 'SquareStrategy' and 'RectangularStrategy'.

1.1 SquareStrategy

```
class grid_strategy.strategies.SquareStrategy (alignment='center')
```

```
classmethod arrange_rows (n, x, y)
```

Given a grid of size (*x* x *y*) to be filled with *n* plots, this arranges them as desired.

Parameters

- **n** – The number of plots in the subplot.
- **x** – The number of columns in the grid.
- **y** – The number of rows in the grid.

Returns Returns a tuple containing a grid arrangement, see `get_grid()` for details.

```
classmethod get_grid_arrangement (n)
```

Return an arrangement of rows containing *n* axes that is as close to square as looks good.

Parameters **n** – The number of plots in the subplot

Returns Returns a tuple of length *nrows*, where each element represents the number of plots in that row, so for example a 3 x 2 grid would be represented as (3, 3), because there are 2 rows of length 3.

Example:

```
>>> GridStrategy.get_grid(7)
(2, 3, 2)
```

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```
>>> GridStrategy.get_grid(6)
(3, 3)
```

classmethod `stripe_even` (*n_more*, *more_val*, *n_less*, *less_val*)

Prepare striping for an even number of rows.

Parameters

- **n_more** – The number of rows with the value that there's more of
- **more_val** – The value that there's more of
- **n_less** – The number of rows that there's less of
- **less_val** – The value that there's less of

Returns Returns a `tuple` of striped values with appropriate buffer.

classmethod `stripe_odd` (*n_more*, *more_val*, *n_less*, *less_val*)

Prepare striping for an odd number of rows.

Parameters

- **n_more** – The number of rows with the value that there's more of
- **more_val** – The value that there's more of
- **n_less** – The number of rows that there's less of
- **less_val** – The value that there's less of

Returns Returns a `tuple` of striped values with appropriate buffer.

1.2 RectangularStrategy

class `grid_strategy.strategies.RectangularStrategy` (*alignment='center'*)

Provide a nearest-to-square rectangular grid.

classmethod `get_grid_arrangement` (*n*)

Retrieves the grid arrangement that is the nearest-to-square rectangular arrangement of plots.

Parameters **n** – The number of subplots in the plot.

Returns Returns a `tuple` of length `nrows`, where each element represents the number of plots in that row, so for example a 3 x 2 grid would be represented as `(3, 3)`, because there are 2 rows of length 3.

CHAPTER 2

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