

# How can the figure size of a Seaborn plot be adjusted?

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## RECOMMENDED CITATION

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PSYCHOLOGICAL SCALES. Retrieved from <https://scales.arabpsychology.com/?p=140352>

The figure size of a Seaborn plot can be adjusted by using the "figsize" parameter in the Seaborn plotting function. This parameter allows the user to specify the width and height of the figure in inches, allowing for customization and optimization of the visual display. Additionally, the "set\_size\_inches()" method can be used to adjust the figure size after the plot has been created. By adjusting the figure size, the user can enhance the overall appearance and readability of the plot.

## Adjust the Figure Size of a Seaborn Plot

There are two ways to change the figure size of a seaborn plot in Python.

The first method can be used to change the size of "axes-level" plots such as `sns.scatterplot()` or `sns.boxplot()` plots:

```
sns.set(rc={"figure.figsize":(3, 4)}) #width=3, #height=4
```

The second method can be used to change the size of "figure-level" plots such as `sns.lmplot()` and `sns.catplot()` or `sns.jointplot()` plots.

This method requires you to specify the height and aspect (the ratio of the width to the height) within the chart arguments:

```
sns.lmplot(data=df, x="var1", y="var2",  
height=6, aspect=1.5) #height=6, width=1.5 times larger
```

than height

The following examples show how to use both of these methods in practice.

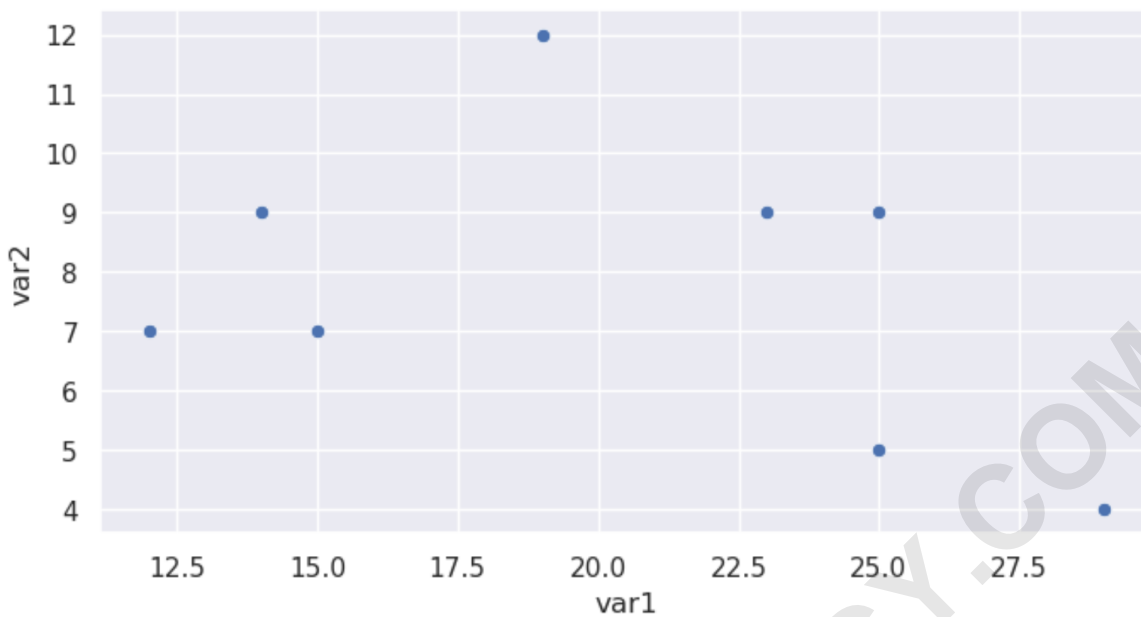
Method 1: Change the Size of Axes-Level Plots

The following code shows how to create a seaborn scatterplot with a width of 8 and a height of 4:

```
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns

#create data
df = pd.DataFrame({"var1": ,
"var2": ,
"var3": })

#define figure size
sns.set(rc={"figure.figsize":(8, 4)}) #width=8,
height=4#display scatterplot
sns.scatterplot(data=df, x="var1", y="var2")
```



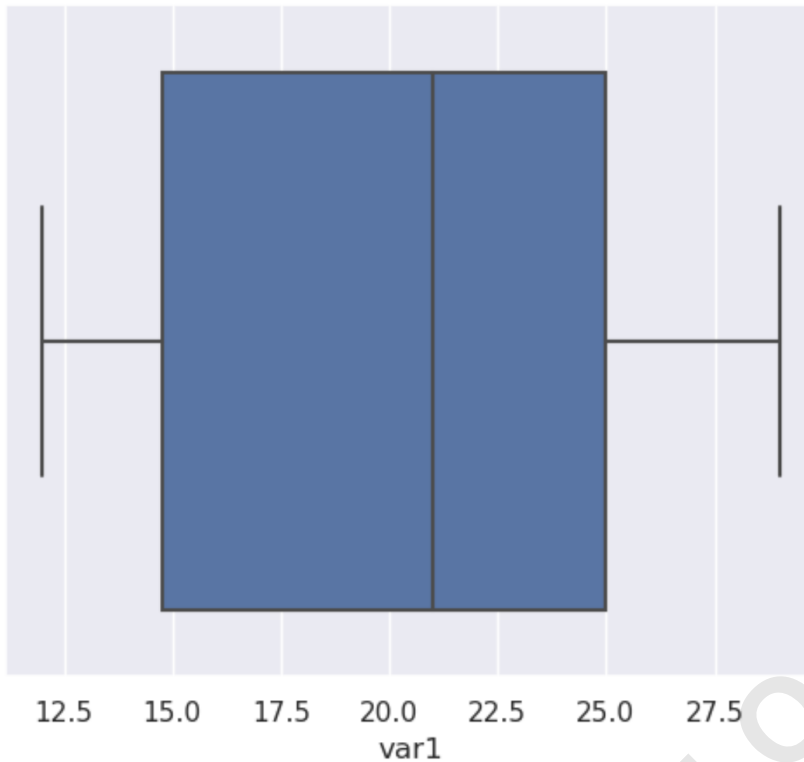
And the following code shows how to create a seaborn boxplot with a width of 6 and a height of 5:

**#define figure size**

```
sns.set(rc={"figure.figsize":(6, 5)}) #width=6,
```

```
height=5#display scatterplot
```

```
sns.boxplot(data=df)
```



### Method 2: Change the Size of Figure-Level Plots

For figure-level plots (such as `sns.Implot`, `sns.catplot`, `sns.jointplot`, etc.), you must specify the height and width within the chart itself.

The following code shows how to create a seaborn `Implot` with a height of 5 and a width 1.5 times larger than the height:

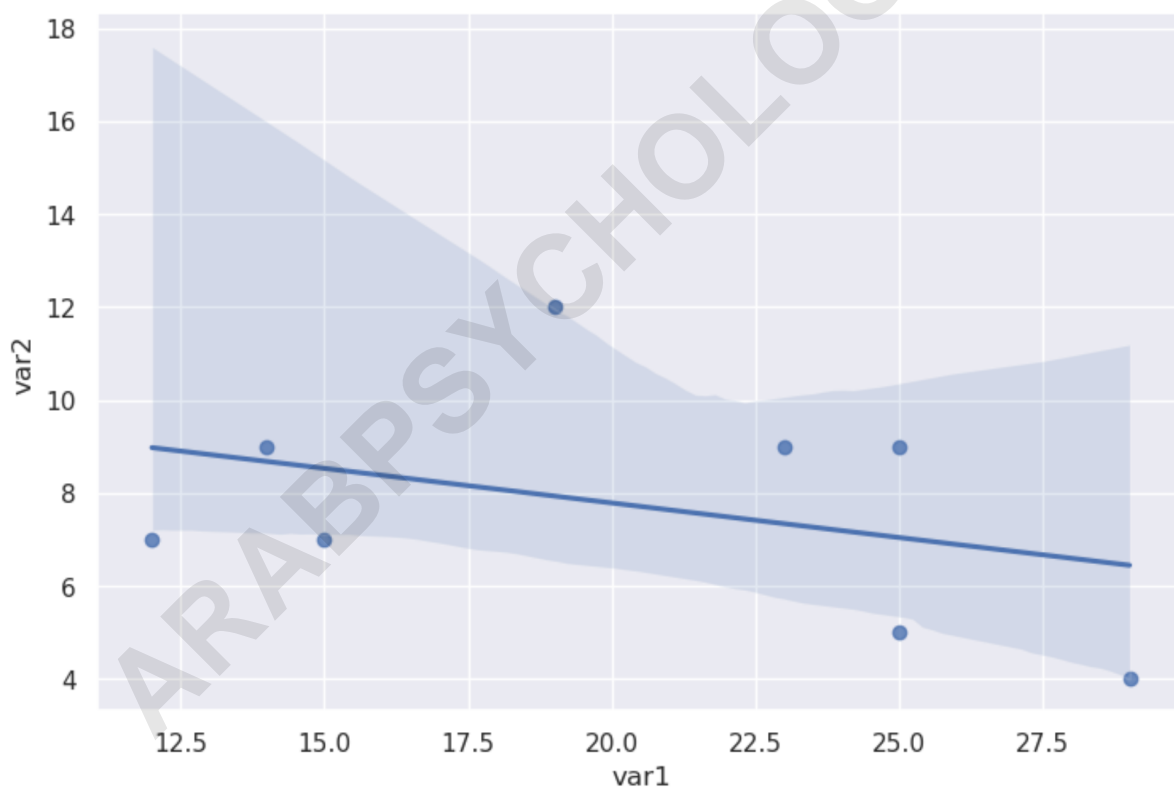
```
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns

#create data
```

```
df = pd.DataFrame({"var1": ,  
"var2": ,  
"var3": })
```

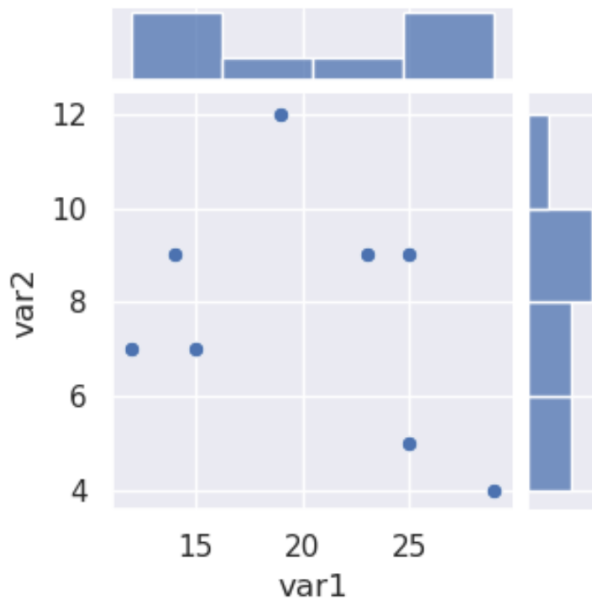
```
#create Implot
```

```
sns.Implot(data=df, x="var1", y="var2",  
height=5, aspect=1.5) #height=5, width=1.5 times larger  
than height
```



And the following code shows how to create a seaborn jointplot with a height of 3.5. Since a jointplot is square by default, we don't need to specify the aspect value:

```
sns.jointplot(data=df, x="var1", y="var2", height=3.5)
```



Check out the for an in-depth explanation of the difference between figure-level and axes-level functions.