GNUPLOT Quick Reference

(Copyright(c) Alex Woo 1992 June 1)

ing GNUPLOT

GNUPLOT	`gnuplot`
batch GNUPLOT	`gnuplot macro_file`
commands to GNUPLOT	`application | gnuplot`

w for environment variables you might want to change before entering GNUPLOT.

ng GNUPLOT

UPLOT	`quit`

UPLOT commands can be abbreviated to the first few unique letters, usually three char- This reference uses the complete name for clarity.

ng Help

tory help	`help plot`
a topic	`help <topic>`
l help available	`help or ?`
rrent environment	`show all`

mand-line Editing

IX, MS-DOS and VMS versions of GNUPLOT support command-line editing and a com- story. EMACS style editing is supported.

ting:

back a single character	`^ B`
forward a single character	`^ F`
to the beginning of the line	`^ A`
to the end of the line	`^ E`
the previous character	`^ H and DEL`
s the current character	`^ D`
s to the end of line	`^ K`
ys line in case it gets trashed	`^ L,^ R`
s the entire line	`^ U`
s the last word	`^ W`
back through history	`^ P`
forward through history	`^ N`

owing arrow keys may be used on the MS-DOS version if READLINE is used.

Arrow Keys:

rrow	`same as ^ B`
Arrow	`same as ^ F`
eft Arrow	`same as ^ A`
ight Arrow	`same as ^ E`
row	`same as ^ P`
Arrow	`same as ^ N`

Graphics Devices

All screen graphics devices are specified by names and options. This information can be read from a startup file (.gnuplot in UNIX). If you change the graphics device, you must replot with the `replot` command.

get a list of valid devices	`set terminal [options]`

Graphics Terminals:

AED 512 Terminal	`set term aed512`
AED 767 Terminal	`set term aed767`
Amiga	`set term amiga`
Adobe Illustrator 3.0 Format	`set term aifm`
Apollo graphics primitive, rescalable	`set term apollo`
Atari ST	`set term atari`
BBN Bitgraph Terminal	`set term bitgraph`
SCO CGI Driver	`set term cgi`
Apollo graphics primitive, fixed window	`set term gpr`
SGI GL window	`set term iris4d [8 24]`
MS-DOS Kermit Tek4010 term - color	`set term kc_tek40xx`
MS-DOS Kermit Tek4010 term - mono	`set term km_tek40xx`
NeXTstep window system	`set term next`
REGIS graphics language	`set term regis`
Selanar Tek Terminal	`set term selanar`
SunView window system	`set term sun`
Tektronix 4106, 4107, 4109 & 420X	`set term tek40D10x`
Tektronix 4010; most TEK emulators	`set term tek40xx`
VAX UIS window system	`set term VMS`
VT-like tek40xx terminal emulator	`set term vttek`
UNIX plotting (not always supplied)	`set term unixplot`
AT&T 3b1 or 7300 UNIXPC	`set term unixpc`
X11 default display device	`set term x11`
X11 multicolor point default device	`set term X11`

Turbo C PC Graphics Modes:

Hercules	`set term hercules`
Color Graphics Adaptor	`set term cga`
Monochrome CGA	`set term mcga`
Extended Graphics Adaptor	`set term ega`
VGA	`set term vga`
Monochrome VGA	`set term vgamono`
Super VGA - requires SVGA driver	`set term svga`
AT&T 6300 Micro	`set term att`

MS Windows 3.x and OS/2 Presentation Manager are also supported.

Hardcopy Devices:

Unknown - not a plotting device	`set term unknown`
Dump ASCII table of X Y [Z] values	`set term table`
printer or glass dumb terminal	`set term dumb`
Roland DXY800A plotter	`set term dxy800a`

Dot Matrix Printers

Epson-style 60-dot per inch printers	`set term epson_60dpi`
Epson LX-800, Star NL-10	`set term epson_lx800`
NX-1000, PROPRINTER	`set term epson_lx800`
NEC printer CP6, Epson LQ-800	`set term nec_cp6 [monochrome color draft]`
Star Color Printer	`set term starc`
Tandy DMP-130 60-dot per inch	`set term tandy_60dpi`
Vectrix 384 & Tandy color printer	`set term vx384`

Laser Printers

s EXCL language	`set term excl`
n laser printer	`set term imagen`
Plus in EGM mode	`set term ln03`
cript graphics language	`set term post [mode color 'font' size]`
Draw EPS	`set term corel [mode color 'font' size]`
ibe - for the Kyocera Laser Printer	`set term prescribe`
ra Laser Printer with Courier font	`set term kyo`
QUIC Laser (also Talaris 1200)	`set term qms`
s	
AD DXF (120x80 default)	`set term dxf`
raphics language: SunView or X	`set term fig`
raphics language: Large Graph	`set term bfig`
ardcopy CGI	`set term hcgi`
Maker MIF 3.0	`set term mif [pentype curvetype help]`
le bitmap	`set term pbm [fontsize color]`
x Redwood Graphics Interface Protocol	`set term rgip`
language	`set term tgif`
ces	
23A and maybe others	`set term hp2623A`
48 and HP2647	`set term hp2648`
80, & probably other HPs (4 pens)	`set term hp7580B`
75 & lots of others (6 pens)	`set term hpgl`
serjet series II & clones	`set term hpljii [75 100 150 300]`
eskJet 500	`set term hpdj [75 100 150 300]`
intJet & HP3630	`set term hppj [FNT5X9 FNT9X17 FNT13x25]`
serjet III (HPGL plot vectors)	`set term pcl5 [mode font fontsize ]`
ure environments	
picture environment	`set term latex`
– extended LaTeX picture	`set term eepic`
picture with emTeX specials	`set term emtex`
cks macros for TeX or LaTeX	`set term pstricks`
specials for TeX or LaTeX	`set term tpic`
ont font generation input	`set term mf`
ata file	`plot 'fspec'`
a macro file	`load 'fspec'`
nmand buffer to a macro file	`save 'fspec'`
tings for later reuse	`save set 'fpec'`

T & SPLOT commands

d **splot** are the primary commands **plot** is used to plot 2-d functions and data, while ots 3-d surfaces and data.

nges} <function> {title}{style} {, <function> {title}{style}...}

nges} <function> {title}{style} {, <function> {title}{style}...}

function> is either a mathematical expression, the name of a data file enclosed in quotes, (**plot**) or triple (**splot**) of mathematical expressions in the case of parametric functions. ned functions and variables may also be defined here. Examples will be given below.

Plotting Data

Discrete data contained in a file can displayed by specifying the name of the data file (enclosed in quotes) on the **plot** or **splot** command line. Data files should contain one data point per line. Lines beginning with # (or ! on VMS) will be treated as comments and ignored. For **plot**s, each data point represents an (x,y) pair. For **splot**s, each point is an (x,y,z) triple. For **plot**s with error bars (see **plot errorbars**), each data point is either (x,y,ydelta), (x,y,ylow,yhigh), (x,y,xlow,xhigh), (x,y,xdelta,ydelta), or (x,y,xlow,xhigh,ylow,yhigh). In all cases, the numbers on each line of a data file must be separated by blank space. This blank space divides each line into columns.

For **plot**s the x value may be omitted, and for **splot**s the x and y values may be omitted. In either case the omitted values are assigned the current coordinate number. Coordinate numbers start at 0 and are incremented for each data point read.

Surface Plotting

Implicitly, there are two types of 3-d datafiles. If all the isolines are of the same length, the data is assumed to be a grid data, i.e., the data has a grid topology. Cross isolines in the other parametric direction (the ith cross isoline passes thru the ith point of all the provided isolines) will also be drawn for grid data. (Note contouring is available for grid data only.) If all the isolines are not of the same length, no cross isolines will be drawn and contouring that data is impossible.

For splot if 3-d datafile and using format (see **splot datafile using**) specify only z (height field), a non parametric mode must be specified. If, on the other hand, x, y, and z are all specified, a parametric mode should be selected (see **set parametric**) since data is defining a parametric surface.

example of plotting a 3-d data	`set parametric;splot 'glass.dat'`
example of plotting explicit	`set noparametric;splot 'datafile.dat'`

Using Pipes

On some computer systems with a popen function (UNIX), the datafile can be piped through a shell command by starting the file name with a '<'. For example:

pop(x) = 103*exp(x/10) plot "< awk '{ print $1-1965 $2 }' population.dat", pop(x)

would plot the same information as the first population example but with years since 1965 as the x axis.

Similarly, output can be piped to another application, e.g.

set out "|lpr -Pmy_laser_printer"

Data Using

mat of data within a file can be selected with the **using** option. An explicit scanf string sed, or simpler column choices can be made.

tafile"	{ using {<ycol> | <xcol>:<ycol> | <xcol>:<ycol>:<ydelta> | <xcol>:<ycol>:<width> | <xcol>:<ycol>:<xdelta> | <xcol>:<ycol>:<ylo>:<yhi> | <xcol>:<ycol>:<xlo>:<xhi> | <xcol>:<ycol>:<xdelta>:<ydelta> | <xcol>:<ycol>:<ydelta>:<width> | <xcol>:<ycol>:<ylo>:<yhi>:<width> | <xc>:<yc>:<xlo>:<xhi>:<ylo>:<yhi>} {"<scanf string>"}}...
atafile"	{ using {<xcol>:<ycol>:<zcol>} {" <scanf string> "}}...

, <ycol>, and <zcol> explicitly select the columns to plot from a space or tab separated umn data file. If only <ycol> is selected for **plot**, <xcol> defaults to 1. If only <zcol> d for **splot**, then only that column is read from the file. An <xcol> of 0 forces <ycol> otted versus its coordinate number. <xcol>, <ycol>, and <zcol> can be entered as s or expressions.

ars (see also **plot errorbars**) are used for **plot**s, xdelta or ydelta (for example, a +/- hould be provided as the third column, or (x,y)low and (x,y)high as third and fourth These columns must follow the x and y columns. If errorbars in both directions are hen xdelta and ydelta should be in the third and fourth columns, respectively, or xlow, low, yhigh should be in the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth columns, respectively.

rings override any <xcol>:<ycol>(:<zcol>) choices, except for ordering of input, e.g.,

tafile"	using 2:1 "%f%*f%f"

he first column to be y and the third column to be x.

anf string is omitted, the default is generated based on the <xcol>:<ycol>(:<zcol>) If the **using** option is omitted, "%f%f" is used for **plot** ("%f%f%f%f" or "%f%f%f%f%f%f" **rbar plot**s) and "%f%f%f" is used for **splot**.

yData"	using "%*f%f%*20[^\n]%f" w lines

e read from the file "MyData" using the format "%*f%f%*20[^\n]%f". The meaning of hat is: "%*f" ignore the first number, "%f" then read in the second and assign to x, \n]" then ignore 20 non-newline characters, "%f" then read in the y value.

Plot With Errorbars

Error bars are supported for 2-d data file plots by reading one to four additional columns specifying ydelta, ylow and yhigh, xdelta, xlow and xhigh, xdelta and ydelta, or xlow, xhigh, ylow, and yhigh respectively. No support exists for error bars for **splot**s.

In the default situation, GNUPLOT expects to see three to six numbers on each line of the data file, either (x, y, ydelta), (x, y, ylow, yhigh), (x, y, xdelta), (x, y, xlow, xhigh), (x, y, xdelta, ydelta), or (x, y, xlow, xhigh, ylow, yhigh). The x coordinate must be specified. The order of the numbers must be exactly as given above. Data files in this format can easily be plotted with error bars:

plot "data.dat" with errorbars (or yerrorbars)

plot "data.dat" with xerrorbars

plot "data.dat" with xyerrorbars

The error bar is a line plotted from (x, ylow) to (x, yhigh) or (xlow, y) to (xhigh, y). If ydelta is specified instead of ylow and yhigh, ylow=y-ydelta and yhigh=y+ydelta are derived. The values for xlow and xhigh are derived similarly from xdelta. If there are only two numbers on the line, yhigh and ylow are both set to y and xhigh and xlow are both set to x. To get lines plotted between the data points, **plot** the data file twice, once with errorbars and once with lines.

If x or y autoscaling is on, the x or y range will be adjusted to fit the error bars.

Boxes may be drawn with y error bars using the **boxerrorbars** style. The width of the box may be either set with the "set boxwidth" command, given in one of the data columns, or calculated automatically so each box touches the adjacent boxes. Boxes may be drawn instead of the cross drawn for the **xyerrorbars** style by using the **boxxyerrorbars** style.

x,y,ylow & yhigh from columns 1,2,3,4	plot "data.dat" us 1:2:3:4 w errorbars
x from third, y from second, xdelta from 6	plot "data.dat" using 3:2:6 w xerrorbars
x,y,xdelta & ydelta from columns 1,2,3,4	plot "data.dat" us 1:2:3:4 w xyerrorbars

Plot Ranges

The optional range specifies the region of the plot that will be displayed.

Ranges may be provided on the **plot** and **splot** command line and affect only that plot, or in the **set xrange**, **set yrange**, etc., commands, to change the default ranges for future plots.

[{<dummy-var>=}{<xmin>:<xmax>}] { [{<ymin>:<ymax>}] }

where <dummy-var> is the independent variable (the defaults are x and y, but this may be changed with **set dummy**) and the min and max terms can be constant expressions.

Both the min and max terms are optional. The ':' is also optional if neither a min nor a max term is specified. This allows '[ ]' to be used as a null range specification.

Specifying a range in the **plot** command line turns autoscaling for that axis off for that plot. Using one of the **set** range commands turns autoscaling off for that axis for future plots, unless changed later. (See **set autoscale**).

This uses the current ranges	plot cos(x)
This sets the x range only	plot [-10:30] sin(pi*x)/(pi*x)
This sets both the x and y ranges	plot [-pi:pi] [-3:3] tan(x), 1/x
sets only y range, & turns off autoscaling on both axes	plot [ ] [-2:sin(5)*-8] sin(x)**besj0(x)
This sets xmax and ymin only	plot [:200] [-pi:] exp(sin(x))
This sets the x, y, and z ranges	splot [0:3] [1:4] [-1:1] x*y

With Style

y be displayed in one of twelve styles: **lines**, **points**, **linespoints**, **impulses**, **dots**, **steps**, **rs** (or **yerrorbars**), **xerrorbars**, **xyerrorbars**, **boxes**, **boxerrorbars**, or **boxxyerror-**. The **lines** style connects adjacent points with lines. The **points** style displays a small at each point. The **linespoints** style does both **lines** and **points**. The **impulses** style a vertical line from the x axis (or from the grid base for **splot**) to each point. The **dots** ts a tiny dot at each point; this is useful for scatter plots with many points. The **steps** sed for drawing stairstep-like functions. The **boxes** style may be used for barcharts.

orbars style is only relevant to 2-d data file plotting. It is treated like **points** for **splot**s ction **plot**s. For data **plot**s, **errorbars** is like **points**, except that a vertical error bar is wn: for each point (x,y), a line is drawn from (x,ylow) to (x,yhigh). A tic mark is placed nds of the error bar. The ylow and yhigh values are read from the data file's columns, as with the **using** option to plot. The **xerrorbars** style is similar except that it draws a al error bar from xlow to xhigh. The **xyerrorbars** or **boxxyerrorbars** style is used for h errors in both x and y. A barchart style may be used in conjunction with y error bars the use of **boxerrorbars**. The See **plot errorbars** for more information.

styles are chosen with the **set function style** and **set data style** commands.

ult, each function and data file will use a different line type and point type, up to the n number of available types. All terminal drivers support at least six different point nd re-use them, in order, if more than six are required. The LaTeX driver supplies an al six point types (all variants of a circle), and thus will only repeat after twelve curves ed with points.

d, the style and (optionally) the line type and point type used for a curve can be specified.

tyle> {<linetype> {<pointtype>}}

<style> is either **lines**, **points**, **linespoints**, **impulses**, **dots**, **steps**, **errorbars** (or **ars**), **xerrorbars**, **xyerrorbars**, **boxes**, **boxerrorbars**, **boxxyerrorbars**.

netype> & <pointtype> are positive integer constants or expressions and specify the line point type to be used for the plot. Line type 1 is the first line type used by default, line the second line type used by default, etc.

```
(x) with impulses                          plot sin(x) with impulses
y with points, x**2 + y**2 default         splot x*y w points, x**2 + y**2
n(x) with default function style           plot [ ] [-2:5] tan(x)
ata.1" with lines                          plot "data.1" with l
eastsq.dat" with impulses                  plot 'leastsq.dat' w i
xper.dat" with errorbars &                 plot 'exper.dat' w l, 'exper.dat' w err
nnecting points
```

per.dat' should have three or four data columns.

```
**2 + y**2 and x**2 - y**2 with the        splot x**2 + y**2 w l 1, x**2 - y**2 w l 1
e type
(x) and cos(x) with linespoints, using     plot sin(x) w linesp 1 3, \
e line type but different point types       cos(x) w linesp 1 4
"data" with points style 3                 plot "data" with points 1 3
```

t the line style must be specified when specifying the point style, even when it is irrelevant. line style is 1 and the point style is 3, and the line style is irrelevant.

style to change the default styles.

Plot Title

A title of each plot appears in the key. By default the title is the function or file name as it appears on the plot command line. The title can be changed by using the **title** option. This option should precede any **with** option.

title "<title>"

where <title> is the new title of the plot and must be enclosed in quotes. The quotes will not be shown in the key.

```
plots y=x with the title 'x'                          plot x
plots the "glass.dat" file                            splot "glass.dat" tit 'revolution surface'
with the title 'revolution surface'
plots x squared with title "x^2" and "data.1"         plot x**2 t "x^2", \
 with title 'measured data'                            "data.1" t 'measured data'
```

how Commands

nmands below begin with set	`set`
apping of polar angles	`angles [degrees|radians]`
s from point to	`arrow [<tag>][from <sx>,<sy>,<sz>] [to <ex>,<ey>,<ez>][nohead]`
autoscaling of an axis	`autoscale [<axes>]`
exit parametric mode	`[no]parametric`
y border	`[no]border`
oints/line near boundaries	`[no]clip <clip-type>`
y parameters for contour plots	`cntrparam [spline][points][order][levels]`
splot contour plots	`[no]contour [base|surface|both]`
t plotting style for data	`data style <style-choice>`
y dummy variable	`dummy <dummy1>,<dummy2>...`
rk label format specification	`format [<axes>]["format-string"]`
on plotting style	`function style <style-choice>`
grid at major tick marks & minor tics	`[no]grid [mxgrid OR mygrid]`
l)	
s hiddenline removal	`[no]hidden3d`
y number of isolines	`isosamples <expression>`
s key of curves in plot	`key <x>,<y>,<z>`
ling of an axes (optionally giving base)	`logscale <axes> [<base>]`
ng 3D coordinates	`mapping [cartesian|spherical|cylindrical]`
from center of graph	`offsets <left>,<right>,<top>,<bottom>`
ng 2D coordinates	`[no]polar`
dial range	`rrange [<rmin>:<rmax>]`
mpling rate of functions	`samples <expression>`
ling factors of plot	`size <xsize>,<ysize>`
l display of isolines of surface	`[no]surface`
l graphics device	`terminal <device>`
e direction of tics	`tics <direction>`
relative height of vertical axis	`ticslevel <level>`
size of tick marks	`ticscale [<size>]`
n time/date stamp	`[no]time`
ntered plot title	`title "title-text" <xoff>,<yoff>`
rametric range	`trange [<tmin>:<tmax>]`
rface parametric ranges	`urange or vrange`
e view point for **splot**	`view <rot_x>,<rot_z>,<scale>,<scale_z>`
axis label	`xlabel "<label>" <xoff>,<yoff>`
rizontal range	`xrange [<xmin>:<xmax>]`
e horizontal tics	`xtics <start>,<incr>,<end>, "<label>" <pos>`
number of minor tick marks	`[no]mxtics OR [no]mytics [<freq>]`
x-axis	`[no]xzeroaxis`
axis label	`ylabel "<label>" <xoff>,<yoff>`
rtical range	`yrange [<ymin>:<ymax>]`
e vertical tics	`ytics <start>,<incr>,<end>, "<label>" <pos>`
y-axis	`[no]yzeroaxis`
fault threshold for values near 0	`zero <expression>`
axes	`[no]zeroaxis`
axis label	`zlabel "<label>" <xoff>,<yoff>`
rtical range	`zrange [<zmin>:<zmax>]`
e vertical tics	`ztics <start>,<incr>,<end>, "<label>" <pos>`
z-axis	`[no]zzeroaxis`

Contour Plots

Enable contour drawing for surfaces. This option is available for **splot** only.

Syntax: set contour { base | surface | both } set nocontour

If no option is provided to **set contour**, the default is **base**. The three options specify where to draw the contours: **base** draws the contours on the grid base where the x/ytics are placed, **surface** draws the contours on the surfaces themselves, and **both** draws the contours on both the base and the surface.

See also **set cntrparam** for the parameters that affect the drawing of contours.

Contour Parameters

Sets the different parameters for the contouring plot (see also **contour**).

set cntrparam	{{ `linear` | `cubicspline` | `bspline` }| `points <n>` | `order <n>` | `levels { [ auto ] <n>` | `discrete <z1> <z2> ...` | `incr <start> <increment> [ <n> ] }}`
5 automatic levels	`set cntrparam levels auto 5`
3 discrete levels at 10%, 37% and 90%	`set cntrp levels discrete .1 1/exp(1) .9`
5 incremental levels at 0, .1, .2, .3 and .4	`set cntrparam levels incremental 0 .1 5`
sets n = 10 retaining current setting of auto, incr., or discr.	`set cntrparam levels 10`
set start = 100 and increment = 50, retaining old n	`set cntrparam levels incremental 100 50`

This command controls the way contours are plotted. <n> should be an integral constant expression and <z1>, <z2> any constant expressions. The parameters are:

linear, **cubicspline**, **bspline** - Controls type of approximation or interpolation. If **linear**, then the contours are drawn piecewise linear, as extracted from the surface directly. If **cubicspline**, then piecewise linear contours are interpolated to form a somewhat smoother contours, but which may undulate. The third option is the uniform **bspline**, which only approximates the piecewise linear data but is guaranteed to be smoother.

points - Eventually all drawings are done with piecewise linear strokes. This number controls the number of points used to approximate a curve. Relevant for **cubicspline** and **bspline** modes only.

order - Order of the bspline approximation to be used. The bigger this order is, the smoother the resulting contour. (Of course, higher order bspline curves will move further away from the original piecewise linear data.) This option is relevant for **bspline** mode only. Allowed values are integers in the range from 2 (linear) to 10.

levels - Number of contour levels, 'n'. Selection of the levels is controlled by 'auto' (default), 'discrete', and 'incremental'. For 'auto', if the surface is bounded by zmin and zmax then contours will be generated from zmin+dz to zmax-dz in steps of size dz, where dz = (zmax - zmin) / (levels + 1). For 'discrete', contours will be generated at z = z1, z2 ... as specified. The number of discrete levels is limited to MAX_DISCRETE_LEVELS, defined in plot.h to be 30. If 'incremental', contours are generated at <n> values of z beginning at <start> and increasing by <increment>.

fying Labels

y labels can be placed on the plot using the **set label** command. If the z coordinate is a **plot** it is ignored; if it is missing on a **splot** it is assumed to be 0.

{<tag>}{" <label'text> "}	{at <x>,<y> {,<z>}} {<justification>}
bel {<tag>}	
el	

defaults to "", and the position to 0,0,0. The <x>, <y>, and <z> values are in the coordinate system. The tag is an integer that is used to identify the label. If no <tag> the lowest unused tag value is assigned automatically. The tag can be used to delete or specific label. To change any attribute of an existing label, use the **set label** command appropriate tag, and specify the parts of the label to be changed.

ult, the text is placed flush left against the point x,y,z. To adjust the way the label is ed with respect to the point x,y,z, add the parameter <justification>, which may be **left**, **center**, indicating that the point is to be at the left, right or center of the text. Labels he plotted boundaries are permitted but may interfere with axes labels or other text.

(1,2) to "y=x"	`set label "y=x" at 1,2`
=x^2" w right of the text at (2,3,4), e label number 3	`set label 3 "y=x^2" at 2,3,4 right`
receding label to center justification	`set label 3 center`
bel number 2	`set nolabel 2`
l labels	`set nolabel`
labels (in tag order)	`show label`

PIC, Imagen, LaTeX, and TPIC drivers allow \\ in a string to specify a newline.)

ellaneous Commands

ner information on these commands, print out a copy of the GNUPLOT manual.

working directory	`cd`
rrent screen or device	`clear`
UPLOT	`exit or quit or EOF`
ext and wait	`pause <time> ["<string>"]`
e value of <expression>	`print <expression>`
rking directory	`pwd`
st **plot** or **splot**	`replot`
interactive shell	`!  (UNIX) or $ (VMS)`

Environment Variables

A number of shell environment variables are understood by GNUPLOT. None of these are required, but may be useful.

If GNUTERM is defined, it is used as the name of the terminal type to be used. This overrides any terminal type sensed by GNUPLOT on start up, but is itself overridden by the .gnuplot (or equivalent) start-up file (see **start-up**), and of course by later explicit changes.

On Unix, AmigaOS, and MS-DOS, GNUHELP may be defined to be the pathname of the HELP file (gnuplot.gih).

On VMS, the symbol GNUPLOT$HELP should be defined as the name of the help library for GNUPLOT.

On Unix, HOME is used as the name of a directory to search for a .gnuplot file if none is found in the current directory. On AmigaOS and MS-DOS, GNUPLOT is used. On VMS, SYS$LOGIN: is used. See help start-up.

On Unix, PAGER is used as an output filter for help messages.

On Unix and AmigaOS, SHELL is used for the **shell** command. On MS-DOS, COMSPEC is used for the **shell** command.

On AmigaOS, GNUFONT is used for the screen font. For example: "setenv GNUFONT sapphire/14".

On MS-DOS, if the BGI interface is used, the variable **BGI** is used to point to the full path to the BGI drivers directory. Furthermore SVGA is used to name the Super VGA BGI driver in 800x600 res., and its mode of operation as 'Name.Mode'. For example, if the Super VGA driver is C:\TC\BGI\SVGADRV.BGI and mode 3 is used for 800x600 res., then: 'set BGI=C:\TC\BGI' and 'set SVGA=SVGADRV.3'.

Expressions

In general, any mathematical expression accepted by C, FORTRAN, Pascal, or BASIC is valid. The precedence of these operators is determined by the specifications of the C programming language. White space (spaces and tabs) is ignored inside expressions.

Complex constants may be expressed as {<real>,<imag>}, where <real> and <imag> must be numerical constants. For example, $\{3,2\}$ represents $3 + 2\mathbf{i}$ and $\{0,1\}$ represents $\mathbf{i}$ itself. The curly braces are explicitly required here.

tions

ctions in GNUPLOT are the same as the corresponding functions in the Unix math library, hat all functions accept integer, real, and complex arguments, unless otherwise noted. The ction is also supported, as in BASIC.

	Arguments	Returns
	any	absolute value of `x`, $\|x\|$; same type
	complex	length of `x`, $\sqrt{\text{real}(x)\text{^}2 + \text{imag}(x)\text{^}2}$
	any	$cos\text{^}{-1}x$ (inverse cosine) in radians
	complex	the phase of x in radians
	any	$sin\text{^}{-1}x$ (inverse sin) in radians
	any	$tan\text{^}{-1}x$ (inverse tangent) in radians
	radians	j_0 Bessel function of x
	radians	j_1 Bessel function of x
	radians	y_0 Bessel function of x
	radians	y_1 Bessel function of x
	any	$\lceil x \rceil$, smallest integer not less than x (real part)
	radians	$cos\,x$, cosine of x
	radians	$cosh\,x$, hyperbolic cosine of x
	any	Erf(real(x)), error function of real(x)
	any	Erfc(real(x)), 1.0 - error function of real(x)
	any	$e\text{^}x$, exponential function of x
	any	$\lfloor x \rfloor$, largest integer not greater than x (real part)
x)	any	Gamma(real(x)), gamma function of real(x)
,x)	any	Ibeta(real(p,q,x)), ibeta function of real(p,q,x)
a,x)	any	Igamma(real(a,x)), igamma function of real(a,x)
	complex	imaginary part of x as a real number
	real	integer part of x, truncated toward zero
x)	any	Lgamma(real(x)), lgamma function of real(x)
	any	log_ex, natural logarithm (base e) of x
	any	log_10x, logarithm (base 10) of x
	any	Rand(real(x)), pseudo random number generator
	any	real part of x
	any	1 if $x > 0$, -1 if $x < 0$, 0 if $x = 0$. imag(x) ignored
	radians	$sin\,x$, sine of x
	radians	$sinh\,x$, hyperbolic sine x
	any	$\sqrt{x}$, square root of x
	radians	$tan\,x$, tangent of x
	radians	$tanh\,x$, hyperbolic tangent of x

ators

rators in GNUPLOT are the same as the corresponding operators in the C programming , except that all operators accept integer, real, and complex arguments, unless otherwise The ** operator (exponentiation) is supported, as in FORTRAN.

eses may be used to change order of evaluation.