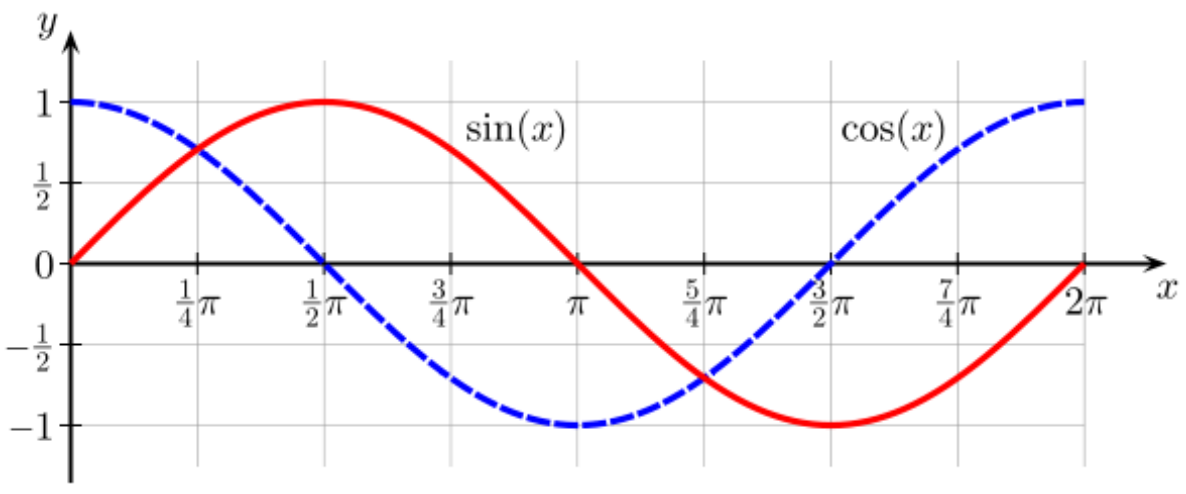
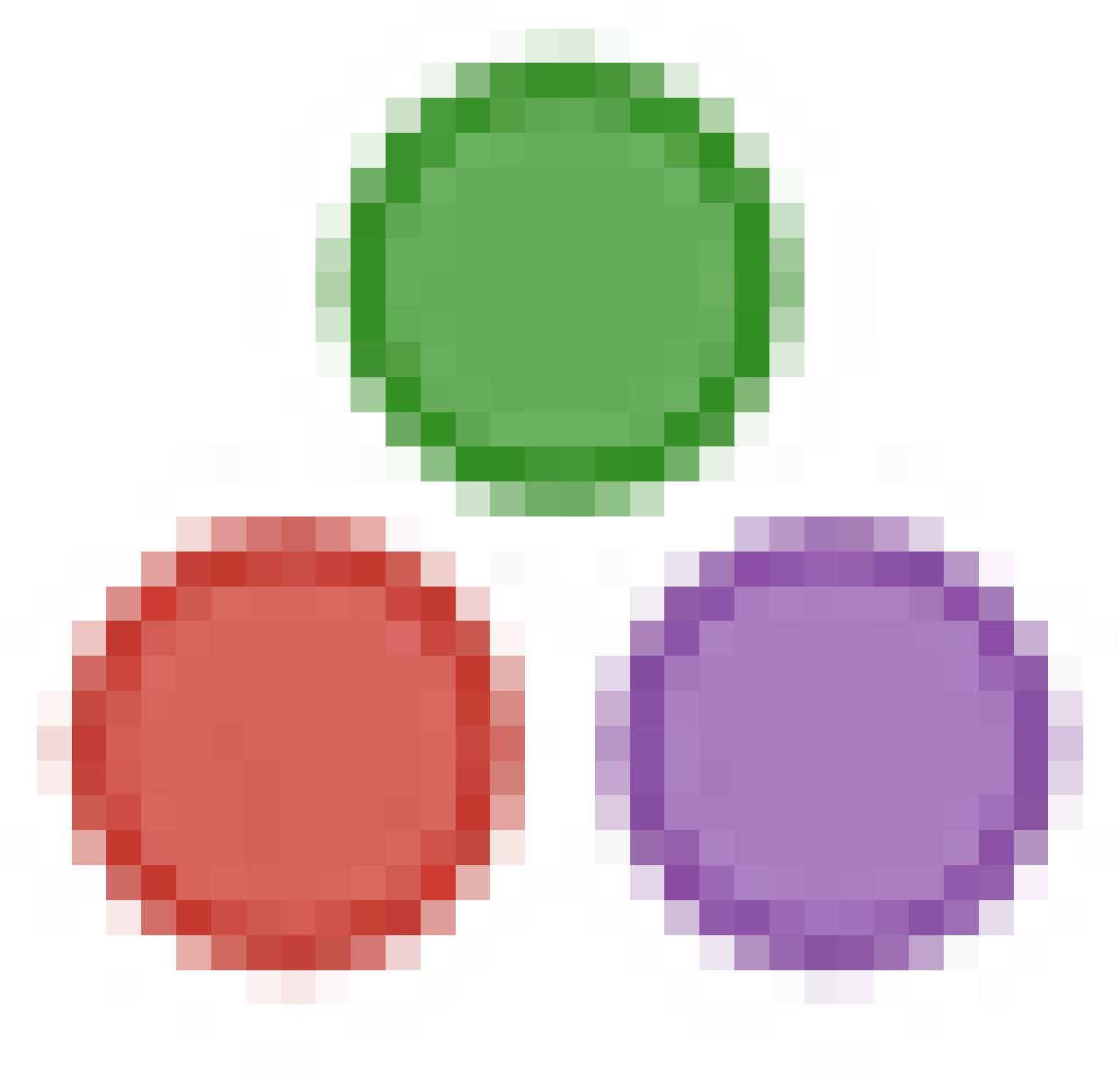
```
using Plots
gr()
default(fmt = :png)
```

[2]:
```
using DataFrames
```

Using Plots.jl

Plots.jl outputs plots in different formats. It is written in Julia:





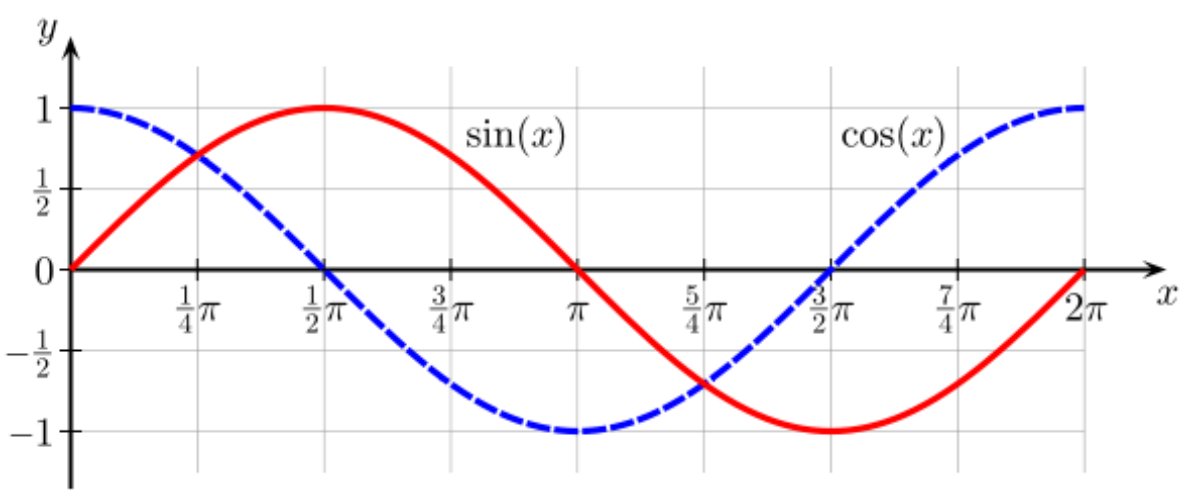
[21]:
```
f(x) = sin(x)
g(x) = cos(x)
h(x) = tan(x)
```

```
h (generic function with 1 method)
```

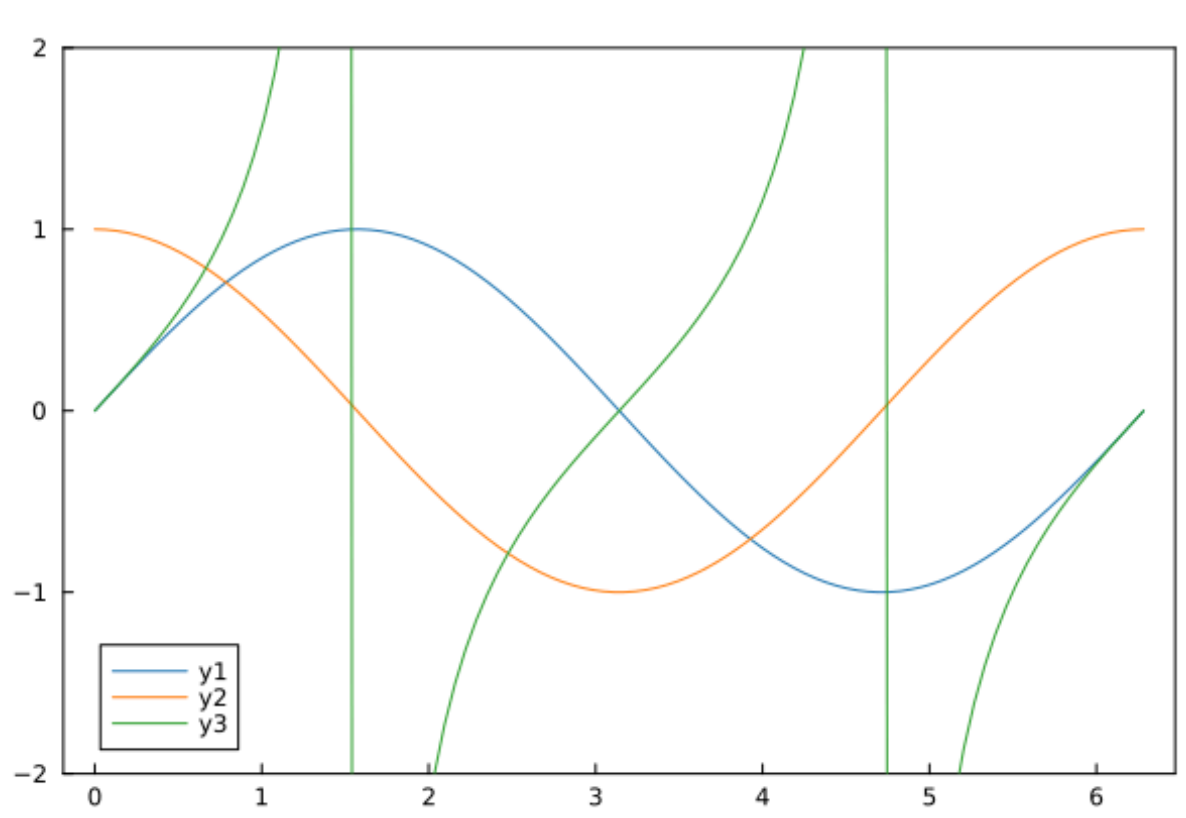
[22]:
```
xs = LinRange(0, 2pi, 100)
```

```
100-element LinRange{Float64, Int64}:
 0.0, 0.0634665, 0.126933, 0.1904, …, 6.09279, 6.15625, 6.21972, 6.28319
```

These are the trigonometric functions, $\sin(x)$ $\cos(x)$ $\tan(x)$ According to Wikipedia, their graphs look like this:



[23]:
```
plot(xs, [f, g, h]; ylim = (-2, 2), framestyle = :box, grid = false, palette
= :tab10)
```



Let's produce an error:

[24]:
```
i(x)
```

```
UndefVarError: `i` not defined

Stacktrace:
 [1] top-level scope
   @ In[24]:1
```

Rich Outputs

We can try some table outputs, for example:

[3]:
```
df = DataFrame((col1 = ["First", "Second", "Third"], col2 = [1, 2, 3]))
```

```
3×2 DataFrame
 Row │ col1    col2
     │ String  Int64
─────┼────────────────
   1 │ First       1
   2 │ Second      2
   3 │ Third       3
```