

Plot

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plot

Generic X-Y Plotting

Generic function for plotting of R objects. For more details about the graphical parameter

For simple scatter plots, [plot.default](#) will be used. However, there are plot methods for many R objects, including [functions](#), [data.frames](#), [density](#) objects, etc. Use `methods(plot)` and the documentation for these

plot

Usage

`plot(x, y, ...)`

Arguments

X - the coordinates of points in the plot.
Alternatively, a single plotting structure, function or *any R object with a plot method* can be provided.

Y - the y coordinates of points in the plot, *optional* if x is an appropriate structure.

...Arguments to be passed to methods, such as [graphical parameters](#) (see [par](#)). Many methods will accept the following arguments:

Types of Plot

What type of plot should be drawn. Possible types are

"p" for **p**oints,

"l" for **l**ines,

"b" for **b**oth,

"c" for the lines part alone of "b",

"o" for both '**o**verplotted',

"h" for '**h**istogram' like (or 'high-density') vertical lines,

"s" for stair **s**teps,

"S" for other **s**teps, see 'Details' below,

"n" for no plotting.

All other types give a warning or an error; using, e.g., type = "punkte" being equivalent to type = "p" for S compatibility. Note that some methods, e.g. [plot.factor](#), do not accept this.

Main – an overall title for the plot: see [title](#).

Sub - a sub title for the plot: see [title](#).

Xlab - a title for the x axis: see [title](#).

Ylab – a title for the y axis: see [title](#).

Asp - the y/x aspect ratio, see [plot.window](#).

Types of Plot

Details

The two step types differ in their x-y preference:
Going from (x_1, y_1) to (x_2, y_2) with $x_1 < x_2$, type = "s" moves first horizontal, then vertical, whereas type = "S" moves the other way around.

Example Plot

```
require(stats) # for lowess, rpois, rnorm  
plot(cars)  
lines(lowess(cars))
```

```
plot(sin, -pi, 2*pi) # see ?plot.function
```

Discrete Distribution

```
Plot:plot(table(rpois(100, 5)), type = "h", col = "red", lwd = 10, main =  
"rpois(100, lambda = 5)")
```

Simple quantiles/ECDF, see ecdf() {library(stats)} for a better one:

```
plot(x <- sort(rnorm(47)), type = "s", main = "plot(x, type = \"s\")")  
points(x, cex = .5, col = "dark red")
```

Thank you