

ctioga2

Parabolas, filling & intersection

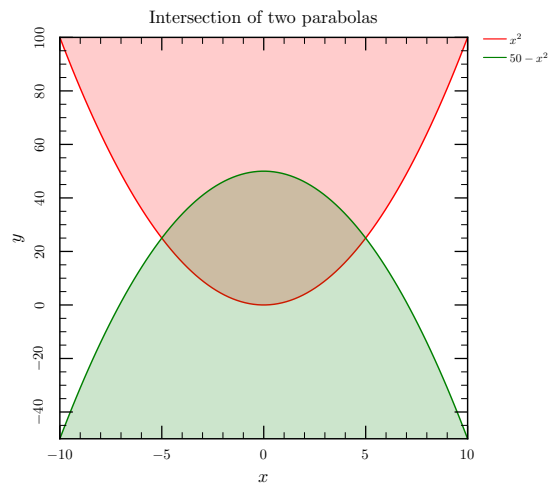


Figure 1: Created by ctioga2

```

```{.ctioga2 caption="Created by ctioga2" width="60%"}
title "Intersection of two parabolas"
math
plot x*x /fill=top /fill-transparency 0.8 /legend 'x^2'
plot 50-x*x /fill=bottom /fill-transparency 0.8 /legend '$50 - x^2$'
```

```

a grid system

```

```{.ctioga2 caption="Created by ctioga2" width="60%"}
define-axis-style '.grid-non-left axis.left' /decoration=ticks /axis-label-text=' '
define-axis-style '.grid-non-bottom axis.bottom' /decoration=ticks /axis-label-text=' '
define-background-style '.grid-odd-column background' /background-color Blue!15
define-axis-style '.grid-2-0 axis' /decoration=None

setup-grid 3x2 /top=1mm /right=2mm /dy=2mm /dx=2mm
math

inset grid:next
plot sin(x)

```

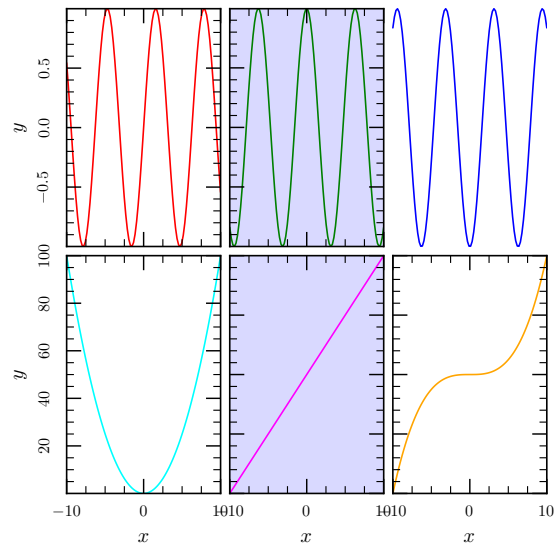


Figure 2: Created by ctioga2

```

next-inset grid:next
 plot cos(x)
next-inset grid:next
 plot -cos(x)
next-inset grid:next
 plot x**2
next-inset grid:next
 plot 10*x
next-inset grid:next
 plot 0.1*x**3
end
```

```

plotting data

The data file's name `../dta/cr2-ex01.dat` is relative to where the fenced code block contents was saved, usually in `./pd-images` although you can change that via the `im_dir` option.

```

```{ctioga2 caption="Created by ctioga2" width="60%"}
draw-line -15,0 15,0 /style=Dashes /color=Gray
plot ../dta/ct2-ex01.dat
plot ../dta/ct2-ex01.dat@1:3
title '\centering This is a very long title about sine waves' \

```

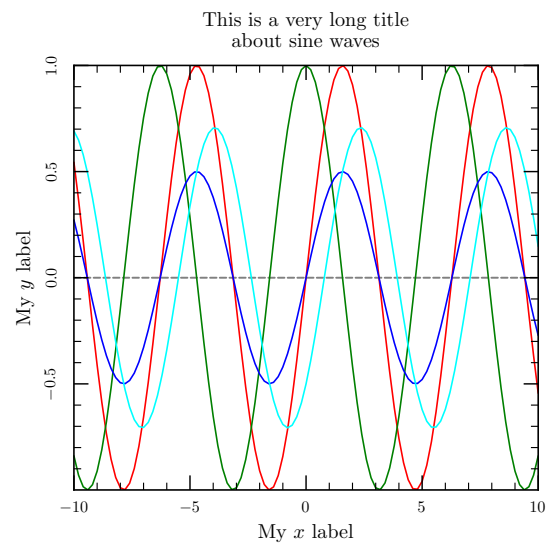


Figure 3: Created by ctioga2

```

/text-width=5cm /shift=1.3
xlabel 'My $$ label'
ylabel 'My $$ label'
plot ../dta/ct2-ex01.dat@'$1:$2*0.5'
plot ../dta/ct2-ex01.dat@'$1:0.5*($2-$3)'
`

```

# Documentation

## ctioga2 -h

### Plots

```
--plot DATASET Plots the given datasets
 options: /as /bypass-transforms /class /clipped
 /color /color-map /contour-conrec
 /contour-minor-number
 /contour-minor-scale /contour-minor-style
 /contour-number /depth /error-bar-color
 /error-bar-line-width /fill /fill-color
 /fill-pattern /fill-transparency /id
 /ignore-hooks /legend /line-cap
 /line-style /line-width /marker
 /marker-angle /marker-color
 /marker-color-map /marker-fill-color
 /marker-fill-color-map /marker-line-color
 /marker-line-color-map /marker-line-width
 /marker-min-scale /marker-scale /name
 /path-style /region-side /split-on-nan
 /where /xaxis /yaxis /zaxis

-p, --plot-last Plots the last dataset pushed onto the stack
 options: /class /clipped /color /color-map
 /contour-conrec /contour-minor-number
 /contour-minor-scale /contour-minor-style
 /contour-number /depth /error-bar-color
 /error-bar-line-width /fill /fill-color
 /fill-pattern /fill-transparency /id
 /legend /line-cap /line-style /line-width
 /marker /marker-angle /marker-color
 /marker-color-map /marker-fill-color
 /marker-fill-color-map /marker-line-color
 /marker-line-color-map /marker-line-width
 /marker-min-scale /marker-scale
 /path-style /region-side /split-on-nan
 /which /xaxis /yaxis /zaxis
```

### Curves styles

```
--[no-]clipped Sets the clipped for subsequent curves
-c, --color COLOR-OR-FALSE-OR-AUTO
 Sets the line color for subsequent curves
--color-map COLORMAP-OR-AUTO
 Sets the color map for subsequent curves
--color-set COLOR-OR-FALSE-SET
```

```

 Chooses a set for the line color of subsequent
 curves
--[no-]contour-conrec
 Sets the use CONREC for contouring for subsequent
 curves
--contour-minor-number INTEGER-OR-AUTO
 Sets the number of minor level lines between major
 ones (approx) for subsequent curves
--contour-minor-scale FLOAT-OR-AUTO
 Sets the relative scale of minor level lines for
 subsequent curves
--contour-minor-style LINE-STYLE-OR-AUTO
 Sets the minor ticks line style for subsequent
 curves
--contour-number INTEGER-OR-AUTO
 Sets the overall number of level lines for
 subsequent curves
--depth INTEGER-OR-AUTO
 Sets the depth for subsequent curves
--error-bar-color COLOR-OR-FALSE-OR-AUTO
 Sets the error bar color for subsequent curves
--error-bar-color-set COLOR-OR-FALSE-SET
 Chooses a set for the error bar color of subsequent
 curves
--error-bar-line-width FLOAT-OR-AUTO
 Sets the error bar line width for subsequent curves
--error-bar-line-width-set FLOAT-SET
 Chooses a set for the error bar line width of
 subsequent curves
--fill FILL-UNTIL-OR-AUTO
 Sets the Fill until for subsequent curves
--fill-color COLOR-OR-AUTO
 Sets the fill color for subsequent curves
--fill-color-set COLOR-SET
 Chooses a set for the fill color of subsequent
 curves
--fill-pattern FILL-PATTERN-OR-AUTO
 Sets the fill pattern for subsequent curves
--fill-set FILL-UNTIL-SET
 Chooses a set for the Fill until of subsequent
 curves
--fill-transparency FLOAT-OR-AUTO
 Sets the fill transparency for subsequent curves
--fill-transparency-set FLOAT-SET
 Chooses a set for the fill transparency of
 subsequent curves

```

```

--line-cap LINE-CAP-OR-AUTO
 Sets the line cap for subsequent curves
--line-style LINE-STYLE-OR-AUTO
 Sets the line style for subsequent curves
--line-style-set LINE-STYLE-SET
 Chooses a set for the line style of subsequent
 curves
--line-width FLOAT-OR-AUTO
 Sets the line width for subsequent curves
--line-width-set FLOAT-SET
 Chooses a set for the line width of subsequent
 curves
-m, --marker MARKER-OR-AUTO
 Sets the marker for subsequent curves
--marker-angle FLOAT-OR-AUTO
 Sets the marker angle for subsequent curves
--marker-color COLOR-OR-FALSE-OR-AUTO
 Sets the marker color for subsequent curves
--marker-color-map COLORMAP-OR-AUTO
 Sets the color map for markers for subsequent curves
--marker-color-set COLOR-OR-FALSE-SET
 Chooses a set for the marker color of subsequent
 curves
--marker-fill-color COLOR-OR-FALSE-OR-AUTO
 Sets the marker fill color for subsequent curves
--marker-fill-color-map COLORMAP-OR-AUTO
 Sets the color map for the lines of markers for
 subsequent curves
--marker-fill-color-set COLOR-OR-FALSE-SET
 Chooses a set for the marker fill color of
 subsequent curves
--marker-line-color COLOR-OR-FALSE-OR-AUTO
 Sets the marker stroke color for subsequent curves
--marker-line-color-map COLORMAP-OR-AUTO
 Sets the color map for the lines of markers for
 subsequent curves
--marker-line-color-set COLOR-OR-FALSE-SET
 Chooses a set for the marker stroke color of
 subsequent curves
--marker-line-width FLOAT-OR-AUTO
 Sets the marker line width for subsequent curves
--marker-min-scale FLOAT-OR-FALSE-OR-AUTO
 Sets the marker scale for subsequent curves
--marker-scale FLOAT-OR-AUTO
 Sets the marker scale for subsequent curves
--marker-scale-set FLOAT-SET

```

```

Chooses a set for the marker scale of subsequent
curves
--marker-set MARKER-SET
Chooses a set for the marker of subsequent curves
--path-style TEXT-OR-AUTO
Sets the path style for subsequent curves
--path-style-set TEXT-SET
Chooses a set for the path style of subsequent
curves
--region-side REGION-SIDE-OR-AUTO
Sets the region side for subsequent curves
--region-side-set REGION-SIDE-SET
Chooses a set for the region side of subsequent
curves
--reuse-style OBJECT
Reuse the style of a previous curve
--skip
Skips next curve style
options: /number
--[no-]split-on-nan Sets the split on NaN for subsequent curves
--zaxis TEXT-OR-AUTO
Sets the name for the Z axis for subsequent curves

```

#### Legends

```

--[no-]auto-legend Automatically give legends to datasets
-l, --legend TEXT Sets the legend for the next dataset
--legend-inside ALIGNED-POINT
Draw legends inside the current plot
options: /class /dy /frame-cap /frame-color
 /frame-fill-color /frame-fill-pattern
 /frame-fill-transparency /frame-padding
 /frame-radius /frame-shape /frame-style
 /frame-width /id /picto-height
 /picto-to-text /picto-width /scale
 /symbol-scale /text-scale /vpadding
--legend-line TEXT Adds a pure text line to the legend
options: /align /alignment /angle /color /halign
 /justification /position /scale /shift
 /text-align /text-width /valign
--legend-multicol Lay out legends in several columns
options: /columns /dx
--legend-multicol-end
End of multicolumn legends
--legend-style Set the style of the legends
options: /class /dy /frame-cap /frame-color
 /frame-fill-color /frame-fill-pattern
 /frame-fill-transparency /frame-padding

```



```

/frame-radius /frame-shape /frame-style
/frame-width /id /picto-height
/picto-to-text /picto-width /scale
/symbol-scale /text-scale /vpadding

```

#### Switch between different kinds of plots

```

--contour select contour plots
--histogram select histogram plots
 options: /compute-dx /cumulative /gap /intra-sep
--xy-parametric select XY parametric plots
 options: /z1 /z2 /z3 /z4
--xy-plot select XY plots
--xyz-map select XYZ maps

```

#### Plot coordinates

```

--margin FLOAT Leaves a margin around data points
--xfact FLOAT Alias for xscale
--[no-]xlog Use log scale for X
--xoffset FLOAT Offset X data
--xrange PARTIAL-FLOAT-RANGE
 Sets the X range
--xscale FLOAT Scale X data
--yfact FLOAT Alias for yscale
--[no-]ylog Use log scale for Y
--yoffset FLOAT Offset Y data
--yrange PARTIAL-FLOAT-RANGE
 Sets the Y range
--yscale FLOAT Scale Y data

```

#### Graphics primitives

```

--draw DRAWING-SPEC Draws graphics primitives
--draw-arrow POINT POINT
 Draws arrow
 options: /cap /class /clipped /color /depth
 /head-angle /head-color /head-marker
 /head-scale /id /line-style /line-width
 /style /tail-angle /tail-color
 /tail-marker /tail-scale /width
--draw-box POINT POINT
 Draws box
 options: /cap /class /clipped /color /depth
 /fill-color /fill-transparency
 /fill-color /fill-pattern
 /fill-transparency /id /radius /shape
 /style /width
--draw-color-list POINT DIMENSION

```

```

 Draws the list of all named colors
 options: /class /clipped /columns /depth /id
 /padding /scale
--draw-color-set-list POINT DIMENSION
 Draws the list of all color sets
 options: /class /clipped /depth /exclude /id
 /include /scale
--draw-contour LEVEL
 Draws contour
 options: /class /clipped /closed /color /depth /id
 /style /width
--draw-image FILE TOP-LEFT BOTTOM-RIGHT
 Draws image
 options: /aspect-ratio /auto-rotate /class
 /clipped /depth /id /transparency
--draw-legend-pictogram POINT OBJECT
 Draws legend-pictogram
 options: /class /clipped /depth /id /width
--draw-line POINT POINT
 Draws line
 options: /cap /class /clipped /color /depth
 /head-angle /head-color /head-marker
 /head-scale /id /line-style /line-width
 /style /tail-angle /tail-color
 /tail-marker /tail-scale /width
--draw-line-style-list POINT DIMENSION
 Draws the list of all named line styles
 options: /class /clipped /columns /depth /id
 /padding /scale
--draw-marker POINT MARKER
 Draws marker
 options: /alignment /angle /class /clipped /color
 /depth /fill-color /horizontal-scale /id
 /justification /scale /stroke-color
 /stroke-width /vertical-scale
--draw-marker-list POINT DIMENSION
 Draws the list of all named markers
 options: /class /clipped /columns /depth /id
 /padding /scale
--draw-marker-set-list POINT DIMENSION
 Draws the list of all marker sets
 options: /class /clipped /depth /exclude /id
 /include /scale
--draw-oriented-line POINT DIMENSION
 Draws oriented-line
 options: /angle /cap /class /clipped /color /depth

```

```

 /head-angle /head-color /head-marker
 /head-scale /id /origin /style
 /tail-angle /tail-color /tail-marker
 /tail-scale /width
--draw-string-marker POINT TEXT
 Draws marker
 options: /alignment /angle /class /clipped /color
 /depth /fill-color /font
 /horizontal-scale /id /justification
 /scale /stroke-color /stroke-width
 /vertical-scale
--draw-tangent DATA-POINT
 Draws tangent
 options: /cap /class /clipped /color /depth
 /head-angle /head-color /head-marker
 /head-scale /id /line-style /line-width
 /nbav /style /tail-angle /tail-color
 /tail-marker /tail-scale /width /xextent
 /xfrom /xto /yextent /yfrom /yto
--draw-text POINT TEXT
 Draws text
 options: /alignment /angle /class /clipped /color
 /depth /font /halign /id /justification
 /position /scale /shift /text-align
 /text-width /valign

The 'direct' backend: Direct format
--direct Selects the '{backend: direct}' backend

The 'gnuplot' backend: Gnuplot files
--gnuplot Selects the '{backend: gnuplot}' backend
 options: /range /samples /vars
--gnuplot-range RANGE
 Set the Plotting X range parameter of backend
 'gnuplot'
--gnuplot-samples SAMPLES
 Set the The number of samples parameter of backend
 'gnuplot'
--gnuplot-vars VARS Set the Variable overrides parameter of backend
 'gnuplot'

The 'math' backend: Mathematical functions
--math Selects the '{backend: math}' backend
 options: /log /samples /trange /xrange
--[no-]math-log Set the Logarithmic scale parameter of backend
 'math'

```

```

--math-samples SAMPLES
 Set the Samples parameter of backend 'math'
--math-trange TRANGE
 Set the T Range parameter of backend 'math'
--math-xrange X RANGE
 Set the X Range parameter of backend 'math'

The 'smath' backend: Mathematical functions (multi-D)
--smath
 Selects the '{backend: smath}' backend
 options: /samples /urange /usamples /vrangle
 /vsamples
--smath-samples SAMPLES
 Set the Sample number parameter of backend 'smath'
--smath-urange URANGE
 Set the U Range parameter of backend 'smath'
--smath-usamples USAMPLES
 Set the U samples parameter of backend 'smath'
--smath-vrange VRANGE
 Set the V Range parameter of backend 'smath'
--smath-vsamples VSAMPLES
 Set the V samples parameter of backend 'smath'

The 'text' backend: Text format
--csv
 reads CSV files
--text
 Selects the '{backend: text}' backend
 options: /col /header-line /parameters /separator
 /skip /split
--text-col COL
 Set the Default column specification parameter of
 backend 'text'
--text-header-line HEADER-LINE
 Set the Header line regular expression parameter of
 backend 'text'
--text-parameters PARAMETERS
 Set the Parameters parsing parameter of backend
 'text'
--text-separator SEPARATOR
 Set the Data columns separator parameter of backend
 'text'
--text-skip SKIP
 Set the Skip lines parameter of backend 'text'
--[no-]text-split
 Set the Split into subsets parameter of backend
 'text'

LaTeX
--preamble TEXT
 Adds a string to the LaTeX preamble
--set-global-font
 Set global font details
 options: /size

```

```

--use TEXT Includes a LaTeX package
 options: /arguments
--utf8 Uses UTF-8 in strings

Subplots and assimilated
--end Leaves the current subobject
--frame-margins FRAME-MARGINS
 Sets the margins of the current plot
 options: /bottom /left /right /top
--gradient COLOR COLOR
 Use a color gradient for all curves until --end
 options: /class /id
--hide OBJECTS Hides named objects
 options: /show
--inset BOX Begins a new inset
 options: /class /id
--next-inset BOX Ends the previous inset and begins a new one
 options: /class /id
--padding DIMENSION Sets the padding for the current plot
--plot-scale FLOAT Rescales the current (sub)plot
 options: /what
--region Starts a region with filling between curves
 options: /class /color /id /pattern
 /reversed-color /reversed-pattern
 /reversed-transparency /transparency
--reopen OBJECT Reopens a previously finished object
--root-plot Begin root plot
 options: /class /id
--setup-grid TEXT Setup grid for insets
 options: /bottom /dx /dy /left /right /top
--text-adjust-mode TEXT-ADJUST-MODE
 Enables or disables the automatic detection of text
 size

Axes and labels
--axis-style AXIS Sets the style of the given axis
 options: /also-axes /axis-label-alignment
 /axis-label-angle /axis-label-color
 /axis-label-halign
 /axis-label-justification /axis-label-loc
 /axis-label-position /axis-label-scale
 /axis-label-shift /axis-label-text
 /axis-label-text-align
 /axis-label-text-width /axis-label-valign
 /background-lines-cap
 /background-lines-color

```

```

/background-lines-style
/background-lines-width /decoration
/line-width /location /log
/major-tick-length /major-tick-width
/minor-tick-length /minor-tick-width
/offset /stroke-color
/tick-label-alignment /tick-label-angle
/tick-label-color /tick-label-halign
/tick-label-justification
/tick-label-position /tick-label-scale
/tick-label-shift /tick-label-text-align
/tick-label-text-width /tick-label-valign
/ticks-format /ticks-format-last
/ticks-labels /ticks-major
/ticks-major-delta /ticks-major-number
/ticks-major-sep /ticks-minor
/ticks-minor-delta /ticks-minor-number
/ticks-minor-sep-min /ticks-side
/transform
--background-grid COLOR-OR-FALSE
 Sets the color of the background lines
 options: /cap /style /width
--background-lines AXIS COLOR-OR-FALSE
 Sets the color of the background lines
 options: /cap /style /width
--bottom AXIS-DECORATION
 Sets the type of the bottom axis
 options: /axis-label-alignment /axis-label-angle
 /axis-label-color /axis-label-halign
 /axis-label-justification /axis-label-loc
 /axis-label-position /axis-label-scale
 /axis-label-shift /axis-label-text
 /axis-label-text-align
 /axis-label-text-width /axis-label-valign
 /background-lines-cap
 /background-lines-color
 /background-lines-style
 /background-lines-width /line-width
 /location /log /major-tick-length
 /major-tick-width /minor-tick-length
 /minor-tick-width /offset /stroke-color
 /tick-label-alignment /tick-label-angle
 /tick-label-color /tick-label-halign
 /tick-label-justification
 /tick-label-position /tick-label-scale
 /tick-label-shift /tick-label-text-align

```

```

/tick-label-text-width /tick-label-valign
/ticks-format /ticks-format-last
/ticks-labels /ticks-major
/ticks-major-delta /ticks-major-number
/ticks-major-sep /ticks-minor
/ticks-minor-delta /ticks-minor-number
/ticks-minor-sep-min /ticks-side
/transform
--clear-axes Clear all axes
--drawing-frame Setup a drawing frame
 options: /units
--label-style LABEL Sets the style of the given label
 options: /align /alignment /angle /color /halign
 /justification /loc /position /scale
 /shift /text /text-align /text-width
 /valign
--left AXIS-DECORATION
 Sets the type of the left axis
 options: /axis-label-alignment /axis-label-angle
 /axis-label-color /axis-label-halign
 /axis-label-justification /axis-label-loc
 /axis-label-position /axis-label-scale
 /axis-label-shift /axis-label-text
 /axis-label-text-align
 /axis-label-text-width /axis-label-valign
 /background-lines-cap
 /background-lines-color
 /background-lines-style
 /background-lines-width /line-width
 /location /log /major-tick-length
 /major-tick-width /minor-tick-length
 /minor-tick-width /offset /stroke-color
 /tick-label-alignment /tick-label-angle
 /tick-label-color /tick-label-halign
 /tick-label-justification
 /tick-label-position /tick-label-scale
 /tick-label-shift /tick-label-text-align
 /tick-label-text-width /tick-label-valign
 /ticks-format /ticks-format-last
 /ticks-labels /ticks-major
 /ticks-major-delta /ticks-major-number
 /ticks-major-sep /ticks-minor
 /ticks-minor-delta /ticks-minor-number
 /ticks-minor-sep-min /ticks-side
 /transform
--new-zaxis TEXT Creates a Z axis

```

```

options: /axis-label-alignment /axis-label-angle
 /axis-label-color /axis-label-halign
 /axis-label-justification /axis-label-loc
 /axis-label-position /axis-label-scale
 /axis-label-shift /axis-label-text
 /axis-label-text-align
 /axis-label-text-width /axis-label-valign
 /background-lines-cap
 /background-lines-color
 /background-lines-style
 /background-lines-width /bar-shift
 /bar-size /bounds /class /decoration /id
 /line-width /location /log
 /major-tick-length /major-tick-width
 /minor-tick-length /minor-tick-width
 /offset /padding /stroke-color
 /tick-label-alignment /tick-label-angle
 /tick-label-color /tick-label-halign
 /tick-label-justification
 /tick-label-position /tick-label-scale
 /tick-label-shift /tick-label-text-align
 /tick-label-text-width /tick-label-valign
 /ticks-format /ticks-format-last
 /ticks-labels /ticks-major
 /ticks-major-delta /ticks-major-number
 /ticks-major-sep /ticks-minor
 /ticks-minor-delta /ticks-minor-number
 /ticks-minor-sep-min /ticks-side
 /transform
--no-title Disables title for the plot
--no-xlabel Disables X label for the plot
--no-ylabel Disables Y label for the plot
--right AXIS-DECORATION
 Sets the type of the right axis
 options: /axis-label-alignment /axis-label-angle
 /axis-label-color /axis-label-halign
 /axis-label-justification /axis-label-loc
 /axis-label-position /axis-label-scale
 /axis-label-shift /axis-label-text
 /axis-label-text-align
 /axis-label-text-width /axis-label-valign
 /background-lines-cap
 /background-lines-color
 /background-lines-style
 /background-lines-width /line-width
 /location /log /major-tick-length

```



```

/major-tick-width /minor-tick-length
/minor-tick-width /offset /stroke-color
/tick-label-alignment /tick-label-angle
/tick-label-color /tick-label-halign
/tick-label-justification
/tick-label-position /tick-label-scale
/tick-label-shift /tick-label-text-align
/tick-label-text-width /tick-label-valign
/ticks-format /ticks-format-last
/ticks-labels /ticks-major
/ticks-major-delta /ticks-major-number
/ticks-major-sep /ticks-minor
/ticks-minor-delta /ticks-minor-number
/ticks-minor-sep-min /ticks-side
/transform

--ticks AXIS Sets the ticks of the given axis
 options: /format /format-last /labels /major
 /major-delta /major-number /major-sep
 /minor /minor-delta /minor-number
 /minor-sep-min

-t, --title TEXT Sets the title of the plot
 options: /align /alignment /angle /color /halign
 /justification /loc /position /scale
 /shift /text-align /text-width /valign

--top AXIS-DECORATION
 Sets the type of the top axis
 options: /axis-label-alignment /axis-label-angle
 /axis-label-color /axis-label-halign
 /axis-label-justification /axis-label-loc
 /axis-label-position /axis-label-scale
 /axis-label-shift /axis-label-text
 /axis-label-text-align
 /axis-label-text-width /axis-label-valign
 /background-lines-cap
 /background-lines-color
 /background-lines-style
 /background-lines-width /line-width
 /location /log /major-tick-length
 /major-tick-width /minor-tick-length
 /minor-tick-width /offset /stroke-color
 /tick-label-alignment /tick-label-angle
 /tick-label-color /tick-label-halign
 /tick-label-justification
 /tick-label-position /tick-label-scale
 /tick-label-shift /tick-label-text-align
 /tick-label-text-width /tick-label-valign

```

```

/ticks-format /ticks-format-last
/ticks-labels /ticks-major
/ticks-major-delta /ticks-major-number
/ticks-major-sep /ticks-minor
/ticks-minor-delta /ticks-minor-number
/ticks-minor-sep-min /ticks-side
/transform
--x2 Switches to top axis for subsequent curves
--xaxis AXIS Sets default X axis for the plot
-x, --xlabel TEXT Sets the X label of the plot
 options: /align /alignment /angle /color /halign
 /justification /loc /position /scale
 /shift /text-align /text-width /valign
--y2 Switches to right axis for subsequent curves
--yaxis AXIS Sets default Y axis for the plot
-y, --ylabel TEXT Sets the Y label of the plot
 options: /align /alignment /angle /color /halign
 /justification /loc /position /scale
 /shift /text-align /text-width /valign

Background
--background COLOR-OR-FALSE
 Background color for the plot
--watermark TEXT Sets a watermark for the current plot
 options: /alignment /angle /color /fill-color
 /font /horizontal-scale /justification
 /scale /stroke-color /stroke-width
 /vertical-scale

Default styles
--define-arrow-style TEXT
 Sets the default style for the given arrows.
 options: /cap /color /head-angle /head-color
 /head-marker /head-scale /style
 /tail-angle /tail-color /tail-marker
 /tail-scale /width
--define-axis-style TEXT
 Sets the default style for the given axis.
 options: /axis-label-alignment /axis-label-angle
 /axis-label-color /axis-label-halign
 /axis-label-justification /axis-label-loc
 /axis-label-position /axis-label-scale
 /axis-label-shift /axis-label-text
 /axis-label-text-align
 /axis-label-text-width /axis-label-valign
 /background-lines-cap

```

```

/background-lines-color
/background-lines-style
/background-lines-width /decoration
/line-width /location /log
/major-tick-length /major-tick-width
/minor-tick-length /minor-tick-width
/offset /stroke-color
/tick-label-alignment /tick-label-angle
/tick-label-color /tick-label-halign
/tick-label-justification
/tick-label-position /tick-label-scale
/tick-label-shift /tick-label-text-align
/tick-label-text-width /tick-label-valign
/ticks-format /ticks-format-last
/ticks-labels /ticks-major
/ticks-major-delta /ticks-major-number
/ticks-major-sep /ticks-minor
/ticks-minor-delta /ticks-minor-number
/ticks-minor-sep-min /ticks-side
/transform
--define-background-style TEXT
 Sets the default style for the given plot
 background.
 options: /background-color /watermark
 /watermark-alignment /watermark-angle
 /watermark-color /watermark-fill-color
 /watermark-font
 /watermark-horizontal-scale
 /watermark-justification /watermark-scale
 /watermark-stroke-color
 /watermark-stroke-width
 /watermark-vertical-scale
--define-box-style TEXT
 Sets the default style for the given boxes.
 options: /cap /color /fill-color /fill-pattern
 /fill-transparency /radius /shape /style
 /width
--define-curve-style TEXT
 Sets the default style for the given plot
 background.
 options: /clipped /color /color-map
 /contour-conrec /contour-minor-number
 /contour-minor-scale /contour-minor-style
 /contour-minor-width /contour-number
 /contour-use-naturals /depth
 /error-bar-color /error-bar-line-cap

```

```

/error-bar-line-color
/error-bar-line-style
/error-bar-line-width /fill
/fill-close-type /fill-color
/fill-pattern /fill-transparency /legend
/line-cap /line-color /line-style
/line-width /location-xaxis
/location-yaxis /marker /marker-angle
/marker-color /marker-color-map
/marker-fill-color /marker-fill-color-map
/marker-line-color /marker-line-color-map
/marker-line-width /marker-marker
/marker-min-scale /marker-scale
/path-style /region-position
/split-on-nan /zaxis

--define-image-style TEXT
 Sets the default style for the given image.
 options: /aspect-ratio /auto-rotate /transparency

--define-legend-style TEXT
 Sets the default style for the given legend.
 options: /dy /frame-cap /frame-color
 /frame-fill-color /frame-fill-pattern
 /frame-fill-transparency /frame-padding
 /frame-radius /frame-shape /frame-style
 /frame-width /picto-height /picto-to-text
 /picto-width /scale /symbol-scale
 /text-scale /vpadding

--define-line-style TEXT
 Sets the default style for the given lines.
 options: /cap /color /style /width

--define-marker-style TEXT
 Sets the default style for the given marker.
 options: /alignment /angle /color /fill-color
 /font /horizontal-scale /justification
 /scale /stroke-color /stroke-width
 /vertical-scale

--define-oriented-line-style TEXT
 Sets the default style for the given oriented lines.
 options: /angle /cap /color /head-angle
 /head-color /head-marker /head-scale
 /origin /style /tail-angle /tail-color
 /tail-marker /tail-scale /width

--define-style TEXT Defines style for the given xpath
 options: /alignment /angle /aspect-ratio
 /auto-rotate /axis-label-alignment
 /axis-label-angle /axis-label-color

```

```

/axis-label-halign
/axis-label-justification /axis-label-loc
/axis-label-position /axis-label-scale
/axis-label-shift /axis-label-text
/axis-label-text-align
/axis-label-text-width /axis-label-valign
/background-color /background-lines-cap
/background-lines-color
/background-lines-style
/background-lines-width /cap /clipped
/color /color-map /contour-conrec
/contour-minor-number
/contour-minor-scale /contour-minor-style
/contour-minor-width /contour-number
/contour-use-naturals /decoration /depth
/dy /error-bar-color /error-bar-line-cap
/error-bar-line-color
/error-bar-line-style
/error-bar-line-width /fill
/fill-close-type /fill-color
/fill-pattern /fill-transparency /font
/frame-cap /frame-color /frame-fill-color
/frame-fill-pattern
/frame-fill-transparency /frame-padding
/frame-radius /frame-shape /frame-style
/frame-width /halign /head-angle
/head-color /head-marker /head-scale
/horizontal-scale /justification /legend
/line-cap /line-color /line-style
/line-width /loc /location
/location-xaxis /location-yaxis /log
/major-tick-length /major-tick-width
/marker /marker-angle /marker-color
/marker-color-map /marker-fill-color
/marker-fill-color-map /marker-line-color
/marker-line-color-map /marker-line-width
/marker-marker /marker-min-scale
/marker-scale /minor-tick-length
/minor-tick-width /offset /origin
/path-style /picto-height /picto-to-text
/picto-width /position /radius
/region-position /scale /shape /shift
/split-on-nan /stroke-color /stroke-width
/style /symbol-scale /tail-angle
/tail-color /tail-marker /tail-scale
/text /text-align /text-scale /text-width

```

```

/tick-label-alignment /tick-label-angle
/tick-label-color /tick-label-halign
/tick-label-justification
/tick-label-position /tick-label-scale
/tick-label-shift /tick-label-text-align
/tick-label-text-width /tick-label-valign
/ticks-format /ticks-format-last
/ticks-labels /ticks-major
/ticks-major-delta /ticks-major-number
/ticks-major-sep /ticks-minor
/ticks-minor-delta /ticks-minor-number
/ticks-minor-sep-min /ticks-side
/transform /transparency /valign
/vertical-scale /vpadding /watermark
/watermark-alignment /watermark-angle
/watermark-color /watermark-fill-color
/watermark-font
/watermark-horizontal-scale
/watermark-justification /watermark-scale
/watermark-stroke-color
/watermark-stroke-width
/watermark-vertical-scale /width /zaxis

--define-text-style TEXT
 Sets the default style for the given text.
 options: /alignment /angle /color /halign
 /justification /position /scale /shift
 /text-align /text-width /valign

--define-title-style TEXT
 Sets the default style for the given plot title.
 options: /alignment /angle /color /halign
 /justification /loc /position /scale
 /shift /text /text-align /text-width
 /valign

--load-style FILE Load a style file

Output setup
--[no-]clean Remove intermediate files
--[no-]cleanup-pdf Cleanup produced PDF using gs
--dependencies FILE Save dependencies
--[no-]eps Converts produced PDF to EPS using pdftops
--[no-]mark Fills the title of the produced PDF with the
 command-line
-n, --name FIGURE_NAME Sets the name of the figure
--open Uses open to view the produced PDF files
-o, --output FIGURE_NAME
 Outputs the current state of the figure

```

```

--output-and-reset Writes the current figure and starts anew
-O, --output-directory TEXT Sets the output directory for produced files
-r, --page-size TEXT Sets the page size
options: /count-legend
--png RESOLUTION Converts produced PDF to PNG using convert
options: /oversampling /pdftoppm /scale
--resolution FLOAT Sets the output resolution
--[no-]svg Converts produced PDF to SVG using pdf2svg
--viewer TEXT Uses the given viewer to view the produced PDF files
-X, --xpdf Uses xpdf to view the produced PDF files

Data stack manipulation
--append DATASET Appends the datasets to the last in the stack
options: /as /ignore-hooks /where
--apply-formula TEXT Applies a formula to the last dataset
options: /name /which
--bin Bins the last dataset
options: /column /delta /max /min /name /normalize
/number /which
--compute-contour FLOAT computes the contour and push it to data stack
options: /which
--dataset-hook COMMANDS Sets the dataset hook
--dataset-hook-add COMMANDS Adds commands to the dataset hook
--dataset-hook-clear Clears the dataset hook
--drop STORED-DATASET Drops the given dataset from the stack
-j, --join-datasets Concatenates the last datasets on the stack
options: /name /number /which
-L, --load DATASET Load given sets onto the data stack
options: /as /ignore-hooks /name /where
--make-contour FLOAT Pushes a contour on the data stack
options: /as /ignore-hooks /name /where /which
--merge-datasets Merge datasets based on X column
options: /columns /number /precision /which
-P, --print-dataset Prints the dataset last pushed on the stack
options: /save /which
--show-stack Displays the content of the stack
--xy-reglin
options: /linear /which

```

## Introspection

```
--edit-command TEXT Edit the command
 options: /doc
--edit-group TEXT Edit the group
--edit-type TEXT Edit the type
--list-commands List known commands
 options: /format /raw
--list-groups List known groups
 options: /raw
--list-styles List stylistic information
 options: /raw
--list-types List known types
 options: /raw
--version-raw Raw version
```

## Filters

```
--avg-dup Systematicallly average successive elements with
 identical X values
--avg-dup-last Average successive elements with identical X values
 options: /mode
--cherry-pick TEXT Systematicallly remove data for which the formula is
 false
--cherry-pick-last TEXT
 Removes data from the last dataset for which the
 formula is false
--smooth INTEGER Systematicallly smooth data
--smooth-last INTEGER
 Smooths data using a gaussian filter
--sort Systematically sort subsequent datasets
--sort-last Sorts the last dataset according to X values
--trim INTEGER Systematically trim subsequent datasets
--trim-last INTEGER Only keeps every n points in the last dataset
```

## General commands

```
--debug Makes ctioga2 write out debugging information
--echo Prints command-line used to standard error
-e, --eval COMMANDS Runs the given commands
-f, --file FILE Runs given command file
 options: /log
-h, --help Prints help on command-line options and exits
 options: /pager
--help-on TEXT Prints help text about the given command
--[no-]pause Pause on errors
--print-instructions Prints the list of all the instructions run so far
```



<code>--ruby-run FILE</code>	Run as Ruby code
<code>--set TEXT TEXT</code>	Sets the value of a variable
<code>-v, --verbose</code>	Makes ctioga2 more verbose
<code>-V, --version</code>	Prints the version

## man page

CTIOGA2(1)                      Command-line interface for Tioga                      CTIOGA2(1)

### NAME

ctioga2 - a command-line front-end for the Tioga plotting library

### SYNOPSIS

ctioga2 arguments ...

### DESCRIPTION

ctioga2 is a command-line front-end to the wonderful Tioga plotting library. It aims at plotting quickly both data files and mathematical functions, with however the possibility of a high control over the details.

The main feature that was introduced compared to the old ctioga is that it is now possible to use command files for ctioga2: every single command-line option corresponds to a command, whose name is written. Just give the command the same arguments as to the command-line option. To read a command file, feed it to the `-f` command-line option.

### EXAMPLES

Here are a few examples, both from command-line and using the corresponding files.

ctioga2 File.dat

Produces a file Plot.pdf showing the second column of File.dat as a function of the first.

The corresponding command file would be:

```
#!/usr/bin/env ctioga2 -f
plot(File.dat)
```

### OPTIONS

Plots

Plots

--plot DATASET

Use the current backend to load the given datasets onto the data stack and plot them. It is a combination of the load and the plot-last commands; you might want to see their documentation.

Optional arguments: as bypass-transforms class clipped color color-map contour-conrec contour-minor-number contour-minor-scale contour-minor-style contour-number depth error-bar-color error-bar-line-width fill fill-color fill-pattern fill-transparency id ignore\_hooks legend line-cap line-style line-width marker marker-angle marker-color marker-color-map marker-fill-color marker-fill-color-map marker-line-color marker-line-color-map marker-line-width marker-min-scale marker-scale name path-style region-side split-on-nan where xaxis yaxis zaxis  
Corresponding command: `plot(dataset,option=...)`

`-p, --plot-last`

Plots the last dataset pushed onto the data stack (or the one specified with the `which` option), with the current style. All aspects of the curve style (colors, markers, line styles...) can be overridden through the use of options.

Optional arguments: class clipped color color-map contour-conrec contour-minor-number contour-minor-scale contour-minor-style contour-number depth error-bar-color error-bar-line-width fill fill-color fill-pattern fill-transparency id legend line-cap line-style line-width marker marker-angle marker-color marker-color-map marker-fill-color marker-fill-color-map marker-line-color marker-line-color-map marker-line-width marker-min-scale marker-scale path-style region-side split-on-nan which xaxis yaxis zaxis  
Corresponding command: `plot-last(,option=...)`

#### Curves styles

Set stylistic details of curves or other object drawn from data

`--[no-]clipped`

Sets the clipped for subsequent curves, until cancelled with `auto` as argument.

Corresponding command: `clipped(boolean-or-auto)`

`-c, --color COLOR-OR-FALSE-OR-AUTO`

Sets the line color for subsequent curves, until cancelled with `auto` as argument.

Corresponding command: `color(color-or-false-or-auto)`

`--color-map COLORMAP-OR-AUTO`  
 Sets the color map for the subsequent curves, until cancelled by an auto argument.

Color maps are used for 3D plots, ie under the effect of contour, xyz-map and xy-parametric.

Corresponding command: `color-map(colormap-or-auto)`

`--color-set COLOR-OR-FALSE-SET`  
 Chooses a set for the line color of subsequent curves. Also sets color to auto, so that the set takes effect immediately

Corresponding command: `color-set(color-or-false-set)`

`--[no-]contour-conrec`  
 If on, the subsequent curves will use the CONREC algorithm for contouring. In the opposite case, the contouring algorithm of Gri is used.

Only useful when contour is in effect.

Corresponding command: `contour-conrec(boolean-or-auto)`

`--contour-minor-number INTEGER-OR-AUTO`  
 Sets the number of minor level lines between major ones (approx) for subsequent curves, until cancelled with auto as argument.

Corresponding command: `contour-minor-number(integer-or-auto)`

`--contour-minor-scale FLOAT-OR-AUTO`  
 Sets the relative scale of minor level lines for subsequent curves, until cancelled with auto as argument.

Corresponding command: `contour-minor-scale(float-or-auto)`

`--contour-minor-style LINE-STYLE-OR-AUTO`  
 Sets the minor ticks line style for subsequent curves, until cancelled with auto as argument.

Corresponding command: `contour-minor-style(line-style-or-auto)`

`--contour-number INTEGER-OR-AUTO`  
 Sets the overall number of level lines for subsequent curves, until cancelled with auto as argument.

Corresponding command: `contour-number(integer-or-auto)`

`--depth INTEGER-OR-AUTO`  
 Sets the depth for subsequent curves, until cancelled with auto as argument.

Corresponding command: `depth(integer-or-auto)`

`--error-bar-color COLOR-OR-FALSE-OR-AUTO`  
 Sets the error bar color for subsequent curves, until cancelled with auto as argument.

Corresponding command: `error-bar-color(color-or-false-or-auto)`

`--error-bar-color-set COLOR-OR-FALSE-SET`  
 Chooses a set for the error bar color of subsequent curves. Also sets error-bar-color to auto, so that the set takes effect immediately

Corresponding command: `error-bar-color-set(color-or-false-set)`

`--error-bar-line-width FLOAT-OR-AUTO`  
 Sets the error bar line width for subsequent curves, until cancelled with auto as argument.

Corresponding command: `error-bar-line-width(float-or-auto)`

`--error-bar-line-width-set FLOAT-SET`  
 Chooses a set for the error bar line width of subsequent curves. Also sets error-bar-line-width to auto, so that the set takes effect immediately

Corresponding command: `error-bar-line-width-set(float-set)`

`--fill FILL-UNTIL-OR-AUTO`  
 Sets the Fill until for subsequent curves, until cancelled with auto as argument.

Corresponding command: `fill(fill-until-or-auto)`

`--fill-color COLOR-OR-AUTO`  
 Sets the fill color for subsequent curves, until cancelled with auto as argument.

Corresponding command: `fill-color(color-or-auto)`

`--fill-color-set COLOR-SET`  
 Chooses a set for the fill color of subsequent curves. Also sets fill-color to auto, so that the set takes effect immediately

Corresponding command: `fill-color-set(color-set)`

`--fill-pattern FILL-PATTERN-OR-AUTO`  
 Sets the fill pattern for subsequent curves, until cancelled with auto as argument.

Corresponding command: `fill-pattern(fill-pattern-or-auto)`

`--fill-set FILL-UNTIL-SET`  
 Chooses a set for the Fill until of subsequent curves. Also sets fill to auto, so that the set takes effect immediately

Corresponding command: `fill-set(fill-until-set)`

`--fill-transparency FLOAT-OR-AUTO`  
 Sets the fill transparency for subsequent curves, until cancelled with auto as argument.

Corresponding command: `fill-transparency(float-or-auto)`

`--fill-transparency-set FLOAT-SET`  
 Chooses a set for the fill transparency of subsequent curves. Also sets fill-transparency to auto, so that the set takes effect immediately

Corresponding command: `fill-transparency-set(float-set)`

`--line-cap LINE-CAP-OR-AUTO`  
 Sets the line cap for subsequent curves, until cancelled with auto as argument.

Corresponding command: `line-cap(line-cap-or-auto)`

`--line-style LINE-STYLE-OR-AUTO`  
 Sets the line style for subsequent curves, until cancelled with `auto` as argument.

Corresponding command: `line-style(line-style-or-auto)`

`--line-style-set LINE-STYLE-SET`  
 Chooses a set for the line style of subsequent curves. Also sets `line-style` to `auto`, so that the set takes effect immediately

Corresponding command: `line-style-set(line-style-set)`

`--line-width FLOAT-OR-AUTO`  
 Sets the line width for subsequent curves, until cancelled with `auto` as argument.

Corresponding command: `line-width(float-or-auto)`

`--line-width-set FLOAT-SET`  
 Chooses a set for the line width of subsequent curves. Also sets `line-width` to `auto`, so that the set takes effect immediately

Corresponding command: `line-width-set(float-set)`

`-m, --marker MARKER-OR-AUTO`  
 Sets the marker for subsequent curves, until cancelled with `auto` as argument.

Corresponding command: `marker(marker-or-auto)`

`--marker-angle FLOAT-OR-AUTO`  
 Sets the marker angle for subsequent curves, until cancelled with `auto` as argument.

Corresponding command: `marker-angle(float-or-auto)`

`--marker-color COLOR-OR-FALSE-OR-AUTO`  
 Sets the marker color for subsequent curves, until cancelled with `auto` as argument.

Corresponding command: `marker-color(color-or-false-or-auto)`

`--marker-color-map COLORMAP-OR-AUTO`

Sets the color map for markers for subsequent curves, until cancelled with auto as argument.

Corresponding command: `marker-color-map(colormap-or-auto)`

`--marker-color-set COLOR-OR-FALSE-SET`

Chooses a set for the marker color of subsequent curves. Also sets `marker-color` to `auto`, so that the set takes effect immediately

Corresponding command: `marker-color-set(color-or-false-set)`

`--marker-fill-color COLOR-OR-FALSE-OR-AUTO`

Sets the marker fill color for subsequent curves, until cancelled with `auto` as argument.

Corresponding command: `marker-fill-color(color-or-false-or-auto)`

`--marker-fill-color-map COLORMAP-OR-AUTO`

Sets the color map for the lines of markers for subsequent curves, until cancelled with `auto` as argument.

Corresponding command: `marker-fill-color-map(colormap-or-auto)`

`--marker-fill-color-set COLOR-OR-FALSE-SET`

Chooses a set for the marker fill color of subsequent curves. Also sets `marker-fill-color` to `auto`, so that the set takes effect immediately

Corresponding command: `marker-fill-color-set(color-or-false-set)`

`--marker-line-color COLOR-OR-FALSE-OR-AUTO`

Sets the marker stroke color for subsequent curves, until cancelled with `auto` as argument.

Corresponding command: `marker-line-color(color-or-false-or-auto)`

`--marker-line-color-map COLORMAP-OR-AUTO`

Sets the color map for the lines of markers for subsequent curves, until cancelled with `auto` as argument.



Corresponding command: `marker-line-color-map(colormap-or-auto)`

`--marker-line-color-set COLOR-OR-FALSE-SET`  
 Chooses a set for the marker stroke color of subsequent curves. Also sets `marker-line-color` to `auto`, so that the set takes effect immediately

Corresponding command: `marker-line-color-set(color-or-false-set)`

`--marker-line-width FLOAT-OR-AUTO`  
 Sets the marker line width for subsequent curves, until cancelled with `auto` as argument.

Corresponding command: `marker-line-width(float-or-auto)`

`--marker-min-scale FLOAT-OR-FALSE-OR-AUTO`  
 Sets the marker scale for subsequent curves, until cancelled with `auto` as argument.

Corresponding command: `marker-min-scale(float-or-false-or-auto)`

`--marker-scale FLOAT-OR-AUTO`  
 Sets the marker scale for subsequent curves, until cancelled with `auto` as argument.

Corresponding command: `marker-scale(float-or-auto)`

`--marker-scale-set FLOAT-SET`  
 Chooses a set for the marker scale of subsequent curves. Also sets `marker-scale` to `auto`, so that the set takes effect immediately

Corresponding command: `marker-scale-set(float-set)`

`--marker-set MARKER-SET`  
 Chooses a set for the marker of subsequent curves. Also sets `marker` to `auto`, so that the set takes effect immediately

Corresponding command: `marker-set(marker-set)`

`--path-style TEXT-OR-AUTO`  
 Sets the path style for subsequent curves, until cancelled

with auto as argument.

Corresponding command: `path-style(text-or-auto)`

`--path-style-set TEXT-SET`

Chooses a set for the path style of subsequent curves. Also sets path-style to auto, so that the set takes effect immediately

Corresponding command: `path-style-set(text-set)`

`--region-side REGION-SIDE-OR-AUTO`

Sets the region side for subsequent curves, until cancelled with auto as argument.

Corresponding command: `region-side(region-side-or-auto)`

`--region-side-set REGION-SIDE-SET`

Chooses a set for the region side of subsequent curves. Also sets region-side to auto, so that the set takes effect immediately

Corresponding command: `region-side-set(region-side-set)`

`--reuse-style OBJECT`

After using this command, the next curve will have the same style as the curve whose name was given as the first argument (it is the name given to the `/id=` option to plot).

Corresponding command: `reuse-style(object)`

`--skip` This command acts as if one (or number) dataset had been drawn with respect to the style of the next dataset to be drawn.

Optional arguments: number

Corresponding command: `skip(,option=...)`

`--[no-]split-on-nan`

In general, the NaN (not a number, ie invalid data points in the dataset) in a dataset are silently ignored. When this option is on, the lines of xy-plot-style plots are split upon encountering a NaN.

Corresponding command: `split-on-nan(boolean-or-auto)`

`--zaxis TEXT-OR-AUTO`

Sets the name of the zaxis for the subsequent curves. This must be an axis that has been previously created using `new-zaxis`.

This axis will be used to display the colormaps of the following curve.

Corresponding command: `zaxis(text-or-auto)`

## Legends

Commands to specify legends and tweak their look.

`--[no-]auto-legend`

When this option is in effect (off by default), all datasets get a legend, their 'dataset name', unless another legend is manually specified.

Corresponding command: `auto-legend(boolean)`

`-l, --legend TEXT`

Sets the legend for the next dataset. Overridden by the `legend` option to the `plot` command.

Corresponding command: `legend(text)`

`--legend-inside ALIGNED-POINT`

Using this command sets the position of the legends for the current (sub)plot inside it, at the precise location given.

As a shortcut, `legend-inside` also takes all the options that `legend-style` takes, with the same effect.

Optional arguments: `class dy frame_cap frame_color frame_fill_color frame_fill_pattern frame_fill_transparency frame_padding frame_radius frame_shape frame_style frame_width id picto_height picto_to_text picto_width scale symbol_scale text_scale vpadding`

Corresponding command: `legend-inside(aligned-point,option=...)`

`--legend-line TEXT`

Adds a line of text unrelated to any curve to the legend.

The options controlling the aspect of the legend are documented in the `define-text-style` command.

Optional arguments: `align alignment angle color halign justification position scale shift text_align text_width valign`

Corresponding command: `legend-line(text,option=...)`

#### `--legend-multicol`

Following legends will be layed out in multiple columns, until a call to `legend-multicol-end`.

Optional arguments: `columns dx`

Corresponding command: `legend-multicol(,option=...)`

#### `--legend-multicol-end`

Stop layout out legends in several columns

Corresponding command: `legend-multicol-end()`

#### `--legend-style`

Sets the various aspects of the style of the legends throught its options:

- \* `dy`: the spacing between the baseline of consecutive lines; it is deprecated now in favor of `vpadding`;

- \* `vpadding`: the space left between the bottom of a line and the top of the next one;

- \* `scale`: the overall scale of the legends

- \* `text-scale`: the scale of the text (and the markers) inside the legends

The `frame-` options control the drawing of a frame around the legend; they have the same meaning as corresponding ones of `define-box-style` with the `frame-` bit dropped.

Optional arguments: `class dy frame_cap frame_color frame_fill_color frame_fill_pattern frame_fill_transparency frame_padding frame_radius frame_shape frame_style frame_width id picto_height picto_to_text picto_width scale symbol_scale text_scale vpadding`

Corresponding command: `legend-style(,option=...)`

Switch between different kinds of plots

How to switch between different kinds of plot types

`--contour`

Switch to contour plots for later curves. Contour plots need three columns (X,Y,Z). They have major and minor lines.

Corresponding command: `contour()`

`--histogram`

Switch to drawing histograms.

Optional arguments: `compute_dx` `cumulative` `gap` `intra_sep`

Corresponding command: `histogram(,option=...)`

`--xy-parametric`

Switch to XY parametric plots, that is standard XY plots whose appearance (such as color, marker color, and, potentially, marker kinds and more) are governed by one (or more ?) Z values.

Optional arguments: `z1` `z2` `z3` `z4`

Corresponding command: `xy-parametric(,option=...)`

`--xy-plot`

Switch (back) to standard XY plots (ctioga's default)

Corresponding command: `xy-plot()`

`--xyz-map`

Switch to XYZ maps, ie plots where the color at a XY location is given by its Z value.

Corresponding command: `xyz-map()`

Plot coordinates

Plot coordinates

`--margin` FLOAT

Leaves a margin around the data points. Expressed in relative size of the whole plot.

Corresponding command: `margin(float)`

`--xfact` FLOAT

Alias for xscale.

Corresponding command: xfact(float)

--[no-]xlog  
Uses a logarithmic scale for the X axis.

Corresponding command: xlog(boolean)

--xoffset FLOAT  
Adds the given offset to all X coordinates.

Corresponding command: xoffset(float)

--xrange PARTIAL-FLOAT-RANGE  
Sets the range of the X coordinates.

\*Important note:\* when the axis is in log range (using xlog), the numbers you give are not the or ylog values, but their log10, so that to display X values from 1e-2 to 1e3, use:

xyrange -2:3

Corresponding command: xrange(partial-float-range)

--xscale FLOAT  
Multiplies the X coordinates by this factor.

Corresponding command: xscale(float)

--yfact FLOAT  
Alias for yscale.

Corresponding command: yfact(float)

--[no-]ylog  
Uses a logarithmic scale for the Y axis.

Corresponding command: ylog(boolean)

--yoffset FLOAT  
Adds the given offset to all Y coordinates.

Corresponding command: yoffset(float)

--yrange PARTIAL-FLOAT-RANGE

Sets the range of the Y coordinates.

*\*Important note:* when the axis is in log range (using ylog), the numbers you give are not the or ylog values, but their log10, so that to display Y values from 1e-2 to 1e3, use:

yyrange -2:3

Corresponding command: yrange(partial-float-range)

--yscale FLOAT

Multiplies the Y coordinates by this factor.

Corresponding command: yscale(float)

Graphics primitives

Tioga graphics primitives

--draw DRAWING-SPEC

Tries to emulate the old --draw behavior of ctioga. Don't use it for new things.

Corresponding command: draw(drawing-spec)

--draw-arrow POINT POINT

Draws arrow on the current plot, using the given style. For more information on the available options, see the define-arrow-style command.

Optional arguments: cap class clipped color depth head\_angle head\_color head\_marker head\_scale id line\_style line\_width style tail\_angle tail\_color tail\_marker tail\_scale width

Corresponding command: draw-arrow(point,point,option=...)

--draw-box POINT POINT

Draws box on the current plot, using the given style. For more information on the available options, see the define-box-style command.

Optional arguments: cap class clipped color depth fill\_color fill-transparency fill\_color fill\_pattern fill\_transparency id radius shape style width

Corresponding command: draw-box(point,point,option=...)

--draw-color-list POINT DIMENSION

Directly draws the list of all named colors on the current plot

Optional arguments: class clipped columns depth id padding scale  
 Corresponding command: draw-color-list(point,dimension,option=...)

--draw-color-set-list POINT DIMENSION  
 Directly draws the list of all color sets on the current plot

Optional arguments: class clipped depth exclude id include scale  
 Corresponding command: draw-color-set-list(point,dimension,option=...)

--draw-contour LEVEL  
 Directly draws contour on the current plot

Optional arguments: class clipped closed color depth id style width  
 Corresponding command: draw-contour(level,option=...)

--draw-image FILE TOP-LEFT BOTTOM-RIGHT  
 Draws image on the current plot, using the given style. For more information on the available options, see the define-image-style command.

Optional arguments: aspect\_ratio auto\_rotate class clipped depth id transparency  
 Corresponding command: draw-image(file,top-left,bottom-right,option=...)

--draw-legend-pictogram POINT OBJECT  
 Draws the legend pictogram for the given curve

Optional arguments: class clipped depth id width  
 Corresponding command: draw-legend-pictogram(point,object,option=...)

--draw-line POINT POINT  
 Draws line on the current plot, using the given style. For more information on the available options, see the define-line-style command.



Optional arguments: cap class clipped color depth  
head\_angle head\_color head\_marker head\_scale id line\_style  
line\_width style tail\_angle tail\_color tail\_marker  
tail\_scale width  
Corresponding command: draw-line(point,point,option=...)

--draw-line-style-list POINT DIMENSION  
Directly draws the list of all named line styles on the  
current plot

Optional arguments: class clipped columns depth id padding  
scale  
Corresponding command: draw-line-style-list(point,dimen-  
sion,option=...)

--draw-marker POINT MARKER  
Draws marker on the current plot, using the given style.  
For more information on the available options, see the  
define-marker-style command.

Optional arguments: alignment angle class clipped color  
depth fill\_color horizontal\_scale id justification scale  
stroke\_color stroke\_width vertical\_scale  
Corresponding command: draw-  
marker(point,marker,option=...)

--draw-marker-list POINT DIMENSION  
Directly draws the list of all named markers on the cur-  
rent plot

Optional arguments: class clipped columns depth id padding  
scale  
Corresponding command: draw-marker-list(point,dimen-  
sion,option=...)

--draw-marker-set-list POINT DIMENSION  
Directly draws the list of all marker sets on the current  
plot

Optional arguments: class clipped depth exclude id include  
scale  
Corresponding command: draw-marker-set-list(point,dimen-  
sion,option=...)

--draw-oriented-line POINT DIMENSION  
Draws oriented-line on the current plot, using the given

style. For more information on the available options, see the `define-oriented-line-style` command.

Optional arguments: `angle cap class clipped color depth head_angle head_color head_marker head_scale id origin style tail_angle tail_color tail_marker tail_scale width`  
Corresponding command: `draw-oriented-line(point,dimension,option=...)`

`--draw-string-marker POINT TEXT`

Draws marker on the current plot, using the given style. For more information on the available options, see the `define-marker-style` command.

Optional arguments: `alignment angle class clipped color depth fill_color font horizontal_scale id justification scale stroke_color stroke_width vertical_scale`  
Corresponding command: `draw-string-marker(point,text,option=...)`

`--draw-tangent DATA-POINT`

Draws tangent on the current plot, using the given style. For more information on the available options, see the `define-arrow-style` command.

Optional arguments: `cap class clipped color depth head_angle head_color head_marker head_scale id line_style line_width nbavg style tail_angle tail_color tail_marker tail_scale width xextent xfrom xto yextent yfrom yto`  
Corresponding command: `draw-tangent(data-point,option=...)`

`--draw-text POINT TEXT`

Draws text on the current plot, using the given style. For more information on the available options, see the `define-text-style` command.

Optional arguments: `alignment angle class clipped color depth font halign id justification position scale shift text_align text_width valign`  
Corresponding command: `draw-text(point,text,option=...)`

The 'direct' backend: Direct format

The commands in this group drive the behaviour of the direct backend; see its documentation for more information

`--direct`

Selects the 'direct' backend

Corresponding command: `direct()`

The 'gnuplot' backend: Gnuplot files

The commands in this group drive the behaviour of the gnuplot backend; see its documentation for more information

`--gnuplot`

Selects the 'gnuplot' backend

Optional arguments: `range samples vars`

Corresponding command: `gnuplot(,option=...)`

`--gnuplot-range RANGE`

The plotting X range, such as `0:2`

Corresponding command: `gnuplot-range(range)`

`--gnuplot-samples SAMPLES`

The number of samples

Corresponding command: `gnuplot-samples(samples)`

`--gnuplot-vars VARS`

A colon-separated override of local variables, such as  
`a=1;b=3;c=5`

Corresponding command: `gnuplot-vars(vars)`

The 'math' backend: Mathematical functions

The commands in this group drive the behaviour of the math backend; see its documentation for more information

`--math` Selects the 'math' backend

Optional arguments: `log samples trange xrange`

Corresponding command: `math(,option=...)`

`--[no-]math-log`

Space samples logarithmically

Corresponding command: `math-log(log)`

`--math-samples SAMPLES`

The number of points

```

 Corresponding command: math-samples(samples)

--math-trange TRANGE
 T range (a:b) (parametric plot)

 Corresponding command: math-trange(trange)

--math-xrange X RANGE
 X range (a:b)

 Corresponding command: math-xrange(xrange)

The 'smath' backend: Mathematical functions (multi-D)
The commands in this group drive the behaviour of the smath back-
end; see its documentation for more information

--smath Selects the 'smath' backend

 Optional arguments: samples urange usamples vrange vsam-
 ples
 Corresponding command: smath(,option=...)

--smath-samples SAMPLES
 Number of samples (default, overridden by variable-specific
 specs)

 Corresponding command: smath-samples(samples)

--smath-urange URANGE
 U range (a:b)

 Corresponding command: smath-urange(urange)

--smath-usamples USAMPLES
 Number of U samples

 Corresponding command: smath-usamples(usamples)

--smath-vrange VRANGE
 V range (a:b)

 Corresponding command: smath-vrange(vrange)

--smath-vsamples VSAMPLES
 Number of V samples

```

Corresponding command: `smath-vsamples(vsamples)`

The 'text' backend: Text format

The commands in this group drive the behaviour of the text backend; see its documentation for more information

`--csv` Now parse the following data files as CSV. Equivalent to

`text /separator=/[,;]/`

Corresponding command: `csv()`

`--text` Selects the 'text' backend

Optional arguments: `col header-line parameters separator skip split`

Corresponding command: `text(option=...)`

`--text-col COL`

Which columns to use when the `@1:2` syntax is not used

Corresponding command: `text-col(col)`

`--text-header-line HEADER-LINE`

Regular expression indicating the header line (containing column names) (default `/^##/`)

Corresponding command: `text-header-line(header-line)`

`--text-parameters PARAMETERS`

Regular expression for extracting parameters from a file. Defaults to nil (ie nothing)

Corresponding command: `text-parameters(parameters)`

`--text-separator SEPARATOR`

The columns separator. Defaults to `/ +/`

Corresponding command: `text-separator(separator)`

`--text-skip SKIP`

Number of lines to be skipped at the beginning of the file

Corresponding command: `text-skip(skip)`

`--[no-]text-split`

If true, splits files into subsets on blank/non number lines

Corresponding command: `text-split(split)`

## LaTeX

Commands providing control over the LaTeX output (preamble, packages...)

### --preamble TEXT

Adds the given string to the LaTeX preamble of the output.

Corresponding command: `preamble(text)`

### --set-global-font

Set global font. Sets the size of everything, including that of text that has already been used.

Optional arguments: size

Corresponding command: `set-global-font(,option=...)`

### --use TEXT

Adds a command to include the LaTeX package into the preamble. The arguments, if given, are given within [square brackets].

Optional arguments: arguments

Corresponding command: `use(text,option=...)`

### --utf8

Makes ctioa2 use UTF-8 for all text. It is exactly equivalent to the command `preamble` with the argument:

`sepackage[utf8]{inputenc}sepackage[T1]{fontenc}`

Corresponding command: `utf8()`

## Subplots and assimilated

Subplots and assimilated

### --end

Leaves the current subobject.

Corresponding command: `end()`

### --frame-margins FRAME-MARGINS

Sets the margins for the current plot. Margins are the same things as the position (such as specified for `inset`). Using this within an `inset` or more complex plots

might produce unexpected results. The main use of this function is to control the padding around simple plots.

The options override the contents of the margin, which makes it easy to set all the dimensions to a given value and just override the ones you need to:

`frame-margins 2mm /left=1cm` This sets all the margins around the side to 2mm excepted the left one, which means in particular the bottom axis tick labels will be cut.

Optional arguments: bottom left right top  
Corresponding command: `frame-margins(frame-margins,option=...)`

#### `--gradient COLOR COLOR`

All the curves between this command and the corresponding end will have their color set to a weighted average of the colors given as argument. This gives a neat gradient effect.

Optional arguments: class id  
Corresponding command: `gradient(color,color,option=...)`

#### `--hide OBJECTS`

Hides all the named objects in the list. Useful for creating animations.

Optional arguments: show  
Corresponding command: `hide(objects,option=...)`

#### `--inset BOX`

Starts a new inset within the given box.

If no graph has been started yet, it just creates a new graph using the given box. In short, it does what it seems it should.

Optional arguments: class id  
Corresponding command: `inset(box,option=...)`

#### `--next-inset BOX`

Has the same effect as end followed by inset.

Particularly useful for chaining subgraphs. In that case, you might be interested in the grid box specification and

setup-grid.

Optional arguments: class id

Corresponding command: next-inset(box,option=...)

--padding DIMENSION

When the frame-margins is set to automatic, ctioga2 leaves that much space around the plot on the sides where there are no labels.

Corresponding command: padding(dimension)

--plot-scale FLOAT

Applies a scaling factor to the whole current subplot. Depending on the 'what' option (default text), the scale applies to:

- \* text ('text' or 'both')

- \* marker size ('text' or 'both')

- \* line widths ('lines' or 'both') Scaling also applies to all elements of the plot that were added before the call to plot-scale.

Optional arguments: what

Corresponding command: plot-scale(float,option=...)

--region

The curves up to the corresponding end will be considered for delimiting a colored region between them. The actual position of the curves with respect to the region can be fine-tuned using the region-side command (or the corresponding option to plot).

Optional arguments: class color id pattern reversed\_color reversed\_pattern reversed\_transparency transparency

Corresponding command: region(option=...)

--reopen OBJECT

Reopens a previously finished container, such as a subplot, a region or a gradient. Provide the unique name you gave as the /id= option to the first command

Corresponding command: reopen(object)



`--root-plot`  
 Begins the root plot. This command is only necessary if you want to give styling information to the root plot.

Optional arguments: class id  
 Corresponding command: `root-plot(,option=...)`

`--setup-grid TEXT`  
 Sets up a grid of the given layout (such as 2x1). After this command, arguments such as `grid:0,1` can be used as the box argument of `inset` and `next-inset` commands.

Alternatively, the layout can be specified as 1,2,1x1,4, in which case there are three columns and two rows; the second column is 2 times larger than the other ones, while the second row is four times larger than the first.

Optional arguments: bottom dx dy left right top  
 Corresponding command: `setup-grid(text,option=...)`

`--text-adjust-mode TEXT-ADJUST-MODE`  
 When this is on (the default), `ctioga2` tries to be smart about the size of the text bits around the plot. However, this can be bothersome at times, so you can disable that with this command.

Corresponding command: `text-adjust-mode(text-adjust-mode)`

## Axes and labels

### Axes and labels

`--axis-style AXIS`  
 This command can be used to set various aspects of the style of the given axis, through its various options, which are documented in more details in the `define-axis-style` command -- excepted for the ticks bit which are documented in the `ticks` command.

If the option `also-axes` is specified, the style is also applied to the comma-separated list of axes it contains.

Optional arguments: also-axes axis\_label\_alignment  
 axis\_label\_angle axis\_label\_color axis\_label\_halign  
 axis\_label\_justification axis\_label\_loc axis\_label\_posi-  
 tion axis\_label\_scale axis\_label\_shift axis\_label\_text  
 axis\_label\_text\_align axis\_label\_text\_width

```

axis_label_valign background_lines_cap back-
ground_lines_color background_lines_style back-
ground_lines_width decoration line_width location log
major_tick_length major_tick_width minor_tick_length
minor_tick_width offset stroke_color tick_label_alignment
tick_label_angle tick_label_color tick_label_halign
tick_label_justification tick_label_position
tick_label_scale tick_label_shift tick_label_text_align
tick_label_text_width tick_label_valign ticks_format
ticks_format_last ticks_labels ticks_major
ticks_major_delta ticks_major_number ticks_major_sep
ticks_minor ticks_minor_delta ticks_minor_number
ticks_minor_sep_min ticks_side transform
Corresponding command: axis-style(axis,option=...)

```

#### `--background-grid COLOR-OR-FALSE`

Shortcut to set the color for the left and bottom axes

Optional arguments: cap style width

Corresponding command: `background-grid(color-or-false,option=...)`

#### `--background-lines AXIS COLOR-OR-FALSE`

Sets the color of the background lines for the given axis.

Optional arguments: cap style width

Corresponding command: `background-lines(axis,color-or-false,option=...)`

#### `--bottom AXIS-DECORATION`

Sets the type of the bottom axis.

The options have the same meaning as for `define-axis-style`, see that command for more information.

Optional arguments: axis\_label\_alignment axis\_label\_angle  
axis\_label\_color axis\_label\_halign axis\_label\_justifica-  
tion axis\_label\_loc axis\_label\_position axis\_label\_scale  
axis\_label\_shift axis\_label\_text axis\_label\_text\_align  
axis\_label\_text\_width axis\_label\_valign back-  
ground\_lines\_cap background\_lines\_color back-  
ground\_lines\_style background\_lines\_width line\_width loca-  
tion log major\_tick\_length major\_tick\_width  
minor\_tick\_length minor\_tick\_width offset stroke\_color  
tick\_label\_alignment tick\_label\_angle tick\_label\_color  
tick\_label\_halign tick\_label\_justification

```

tick_label_position tick_label_scale tick_label_shift
tick_label_text_align tick_label_text_width
tick_label_valign ticks_format ticks_format_last
ticks_labels ticks_major ticks_major_delta
ticks_major_number ticks_major_sep ticks_minor
ticks_minor_delta ticks_minor_number ticks_minor_sep_min
ticks_side transform
Corresponding command: bottom(axis-decoration,option=...)

--clear-axes
Removes all the axes and their associated labels

Corresponding command: clear-axes()

--drawing-frame
Setup a drawing frame, ie a frame in which the top-left
point is at 0,0, with X and Y values positive over the
whole frame, and counted in centimeters (or with the unit
given using the /units option, ie /units=mm expressed in
millimeters or /units=12pt expressed in multiple of 12 TeX
points).

Optional arguments: units
Corresponding command: drawing-frame(option=...)

--label-style LABEL
Sets the style of the given label (see the type label for
more information). See define-text-style for detailed
information about the meaning of the options.

The option text permits to also set the text of the label
(does not work for ticks).

For tick labels, setting the color option also sets the
color for the lines of the corresponding axis. If you
don't want that, you can override the color using the
stroke-color option of axis-style. This will only work
with Tioga version 1.11 or greater.

Optional arguments: align alignment angle color halign
justification loc position scale shift text text_align
text_width valign
Corresponding command: label-style(label,option=...)

--left AXIS-DECORATION
Sets the type of the left axis.

```

The options have the same meaning as for `define-axis-style`, see that command for more information.

Optional arguments: `axis_label_alignment` `axis_label_angle`  
`axis_label_color` `axis_label_halign` `axis_label_justifica-`  
`tion` `axis_label_loc` `axis_label_position` `axis_label_scale`  
`axis_label_shift` `axis_label_text` `axis_label_text_align`  
`axis_label_text_width` `axis_label_valign` `back-`  
`ground_lines_cap` `background_lines_color` `back-`  
`ground_lines_style` `background_lines_width` `line_width` `loca-`  
`tion` `log` `major_tick_length` `major_tick_width`  
`minor_tick_length` `minor_tick_width` `offset` `stroke_color`  
`tick_label_alignment` `tick_label_angle` `tick_label_color`  
`tick_label_halign` `tick_label_justification`  
`tick_label_position` `tick_label_scale` `tick_label_shift`  
`tick_label_text_align` `tick_label_text_width`  
`tick_label_valign` `ticks_format` `ticks_format_last`  
`ticks_labels` `ticks_major` `ticks_major_delta`  
`ticks_major_number` `ticks_major_sep` `ticks_minor`  
`ticks_minor_delta` `ticks_minor_number` `ticks_minor_sep_min`  
`ticks_side` `transform`

Corresponding command: `left(axis-decoration,option=...)`

#### `--new-zaxis TEXT`

Creates a named Z axis that can display information from Z color maps

Optional arguments: `axis_label_alignment` `axis_label_angle`  
`axis_label_color` `axis_label_halign` `axis_label_justifica-`  
`tion` `axis_label_loc` `axis_label_position` `axis_label_scale`  
`axis_label_shift` `axis_label_text` `axis_label_text_align`  
`axis_label_text_width` `axis_label_valign` `back-`  
`ground_lines_cap` `background_lines_color` `back-`  
`ground_lines_style` `background_lines_width` `bar_shift`  
`bar_size` `bounds` `class` `decoration` `id` `line_width` `location`  
`log` `major_tick_length` `major_tick_width` `minor_tick_length`  
`minor_tick_width` `offset` `padding` `stroke_color`  
`tick_label_alignment` `tick_label_angle` `tick_label_color`  
`tick_label_halign` `tick_label_justification`  
`tick_label_position` `tick_label_scale` `tick_label_shift`  
`tick_label_text_align` `tick_label_text_width`  
`tick_label_valign` `ticks_format` `ticks_format_last`  
`ticks_labels` `ticks_major` `ticks_major_delta`  
`ticks_major_number` `ticks_major_sep` `ticks_minor`  
`ticks_minor_delta` `ticks_minor_number` `ticks_minor_sep_min`

```

ticks_side transform
Corresponding command: new-zaxis(text,option=...)

--no-title
Removes the title of the current plot.

Corresponding command: no-title()

--no-xlabel
Removes the X label for the current plot.

Corresponding command: no-xlabel()

--no-ylabel
Removes the Y label for the current plot.

Corresponding command: no-ylabel()

--right AXIS-DECORATION
Sets the type of the right axis.

The options have the same meaning as for define-axis-
style, see that command for more information.

Optional arguments: axis_label_alignment axis_label_angle
axis_label_color axis_label_halign axis_label_justifica-
tion axis_label_loc axis_label_position axis_label_scale
axis_label_shift axis_label_text axis_label_text_align
axis_label_text_width axis_label_valign back-
ground_lines_cap background_lines_color back-
ground_lines_style background_lines_width line_width loca-
tion log major_tick_length major_tick_width
minor_tick_length minor_tick_width offset stroke_color
tick_label_alignment tick_label_angle tick_label_color
tick_label_halign tick_label_justification
tick_label_position tick_label_scale tick_label_shift
tick_label_text_align tick_label_text_width
tick_label_valign ticks_format ticks_format_last
ticks_labels ticks_major ticks_major_delta
ticks_major_number ticks_major_sep ticks_minor
ticks_minor_delta ticks_minor_number ticks_minor_sep_min
ticks_side transform
Corresponding command: right(axis-decoration,option=...)

--ticks AXIS
This command can be used to control the location of major

```

and minor ticks and the text of their labels for the given axis. Options available:

- \* `format` the format of the tick labels, using a `sprintf`-like syntax (see below)
- \* `format-last` the format of the last of the tick labels (useful to include an overall "power-of-ten" factor)
- \* `major` a space or comma-separated list of the positions of the major (labeled) ticks
- \* `minor` same for the minor ticks
- \* `label` a comma-separated list of the tick labels (must be the same number of elements as that of the major list). If you must include a comma inside, then use `||` as a separator.

`Format` is a normal `sprintf` format, with the following additional special codes:

- \* `%p` the "common power of 10": if you divide the tick values by `10` to the power `%p`, the smallest absolute value will be between 1 and 10 (excluding 0 of course)
- \* `%b...` is the tick value divided by this common power of 10. You *must* follow this spec by a usual `sprintf` format: `%b.3g` would get you a number with 3 significant digits

Optional arguments: `format format_last labels major major_delta major_number major_sep minor minor_delta minor_number minor_sep_min`

Corresponding command: `ticks(axis,option=...)`

`-t, --title TEXT`

Sets the title of the current plot.

Optional arguments: `align alignment angle color halign justification loc position scale shift text_align text_width valign`

Corresponding command: `title(text,option=...)`

`--top AXIS-DECORATION`

Sets the type of the top axis.

The options have the same meaning as for `define-axis-style`, see that command for more information.

Optional arguments: `axis_label_alignment` `axis_label_angle`  
`axis_label_color` `axis_label_halign` `axis_label_justifica-`  
`tion` `axis_label_loc` `axis_label_position` `axis_label_scale`  
`axis_label_shift` `axis_label_text` `axis_label_text_align`  
`axis_label_text_width` `axis_label_valign` `back-`  
`ground_lines_cap` `background_lines_color` `back-`  
`ground_lines_style` `background_lines_width` `line_width` `loca-`  
`tion` `log` `major_tick_length` `major_tick_width`  
`minor_tick_length` `minor_tick_width` `offset` `stroke_color`  
`tick_label_alignment` `tick_label_angle` `tick_label_color`  
`tick_label_halign` `tick_label_justification`  
`tick_label_position` `tick_label_scale` `tick_label_shift`  
`tick_label_text_align` `tick_label_text_width`  
`tick_label_valign` `ticks_format` `ticks_format_last`  
`ticks_labels` `ticks_major` `ticks_major_delta`  
`ticks_major_number` `ticks_major_sep` `ticks_minor`  
`ticks_minor_delta` `ticks_minor_number` `ticks_minor_sep_min`  
`ticks_side` `transform`

Corresponding command: `top(axis-decoration,option=...)`

`--x2` Switches to using the top axis for X axis for the subse-  
quent curves, and turns on full decoration for the right  
axis. Shortcut for:

```
axis top
axis-style top /decoration=full
Corresponding command: x2()
```

`--xaxis AXIS`

Sets the default axis for the X axis for all subsequent  
commands take rely on default axes (such as `plot`, `xrange`,  
`yrange...`).

Corresponding command: `xaxis(axis)`

`-x`, `--xlabel TEXT`

Sets the X label of the current plot.

Optional arguments: `align` `alignment` `angle` `color` `halign`  
`justification` `loc` `position` `scale` `shift` `text_align`  
`text_width` `valign`

Corresponding command: `xlabel(text,option=...)`

`--y2` Switches to using the right axis for Y axis for the subsequent curves, and turns on full decoration for the right axis. Shortcut for:

```
yaxis right
axis-style right /decoration=full
Corresponding command: y2()
```

`--yaxis AXIS`  
Sets the default axis for the Y axis for all subsequent commands take rely on default axes (such as `plot`, `xrange`, `yrange...`).

Corresponding command: `yaxis(axis)`

`-y, --ylabel TEXT`  
Sets the Y label of the current plot.

Optional arguments: `align` alignment `angle` color `halign` justification `loc` position `scale` `shift` `text_align` `text_width` `valign`  
Corresponding command: `ylabel(text,option=...)`

#### Background

Commands dealing with the aspect of the background of a plot (excluding background lines, which are linked to axes).

`--background COLOR-OR-FALSE`  
Sets the background color for the current (and subsequent?) plot.

Corresponding command: `background(color-or-false)`

`--watermark TEXT`  
Sets a watermark for the background of the current plot.

Optional arguments: `alignment` `angle` `color` `fill_color` `font` `horizontal_scale` `justification` `scale` `stroke_color` `stroke_width` `vertical_scale`  
Corresponding command: `watermark(text,option=...)`

#### Default styles

Commands for defining default styles.



All commands take the selector of the style to be defined. It is a CSS-like selector, relying on #id and .class, and using #parentality. Therefore, defining a style for .insets #stuff will define it for an object named stuff, but only if it is contained within another one that has a .insets class.

ctioga2 does not support changing a style after its use. It may affect only the following objects or all the ones that were created from the beginning, depending on the context. For safety, only define style before issuing any graphics command.

#### `--define-arrow-style TEXT`

Sets the default style for arrows. All arrow styles descend from the base style. Use a style different than base by passing its name as the /base-style option to the draw-arrow command.

Meaning of the style parameters:

- \* color, style and width: same as in define-line-style
- \* head-marker, tail-marker: a marker to be used for the head or for the tail
- \* head-scale, tail-scale: scale of the head or tail markers
- \* head-angle, tail-angle: rotate the head or the tail by that many degrees
- \* head-color, tail-color: the color of the head or tail

Optional arguments: cap color head\_angle head\_color head\_marker head\_scale style tail\_angle tail\_color tail\_marker tail\_scale width

Corresponding command: `define-arrow-style(text,option=...)`

#### `--define-axis-style TEXT`

Sets the style for a whole axis. All axis styles descend from the base style. Horizontal and vertical axis styles descend from the x and y styles, and plot sides are styled with the left, right, top and bottom styles.

Axis styles have lots of parameters:

- \* axis-label- and tick-label- parameters are title style

parameters whose meaning is given in define-title-style, that affect ticks and axis labels

\* decoration: a axis-decoration that specify which ticks and tick labels to draw

\* background-lines- parameters define the style of background lines, as in define-line-style

Optional arguments: axis\_label\_alignment axis\_label\_angle  
axis\_label\_color axis\_label\_halign axis\_label\_justifica-  
tion axis\_label\_loc axis\_label\_position axis\_label\_scale  
axis\_label\_shift axis\_label\_text axis\_label\_text\_align  
axis\_label\_text\_width axis\_label\_valign back-  
ground\_lines\_cap background\_lines\_color back-  
ground\_lines\_style background\_lines\_width decoration  
line\_width location log major\_tick\_length major\_tick\_width  
minor\_tick\_length minor\_tick\_width offset stroke\_color  
tick\_label\_alignment tick\_label\_angle tick\_label\_color  
tick\_label\_halign tick\_label\_justification  
tick\_label\_position tick\_label\_scale tick\_label\_shift  
tick\_label\_text\_align tick\_label\_text\_width  
tick\_label\_valign ticks\_format ticks\_format\_last  
ticks\_labels ticks\_major ticks\_major\_delta  
ticks\_major\_number ticks\_major\_sep ticks\_minor  
ticks\_minor\_delta ticks\_minor\_number ticks\_minor\_sep\_min  
ticks\_side transform

Corresponding command: define-axis-style(text,option=...)

#### --define-background-style TEXT

Sets the style for plot background. All background styles descend from the base style. In addition, the background of a plot is change by the style name background.

Meaning of the style parameters:

\* watermark: the text of the watermark

\* all watermark\_ styles have the same meaning as in define-text-style, as the watermark is a string marker

\* background\_color: the color of the background

Optional arguments: background\_color watermark water-  
mark\_alignment watermark\_angle watermark\_color water-  
mark\_fill\_color watermark\_font watermark\_horizontal\_scale

```

watermark_justification watermark_scale water-
mark_stroke_color watermark_stroke_width watermark_verti-
cal_scale
Corresponding command: define-background-
style(text,option=...)

```

#### `--define-box-style TEXT`

Sets the default style for boxes. All box styles descend from the base style. Use a style different than base by passing its name as the /base-style option to the draw-box command.

Meaning of the style parameters:

- \* color, style and width: same as in define-line-style
- \* fill-color: fill color for the box
- \* fill-transparency: the transparency for the fill, from 0 to 1

Optional arguments: cap color fill\_color fill\_pattern fill\_transparency radius shape style width  
 Corresponding command: define-box-style(text,option=...)

#### `--define-curve-style TEXT`

Sets the default style for the named plot background.

Optional arguments: clipped color color\_map contour\_conrec contour\_minor\_number contour\_minor\_scale contour\_minor\_style contour\_minor\_width contour\_number contour\_use\_naturals depth error\_bar\_color error\_bar\_line\_cap error\_bar\_line\_color error\_bar\_line\_style error\_bar\_line\_width fill fill\_close\_type fill\_color fill\_pattern fill\_transparency legend line\_cap line\_color line\_style line\_width location\_xaxis location\_yaxis marker marker\_angle marker\_color marker\_color\_map marker\_fill\_color marker\_fill\_color\_map marker\_line\_color marker\_line\_color\_map marker\_line\_width marker\_marker marker\_min\_scale marker\_scale path\_style region\_position split\_on\_nan zaxis  
 Corresponding command: define-curve-style(text,option=...)

#### `--define-image-style TEXT`

Sets the default style for the named image.

Optional arguments: aspect\_ratio auto\_rotate transparency  
Corresponding command: define-image-style(text,option=...)

--define-legend-style TEXT  
Sets the style for legends.

Optional arguments: dy frame\_cap frame\_color  
frame\_fill\_color frame\_fill\_pattern frame\_fill\_trans-  
parency frame\_padding frame\_radius frame\_shape frame\_style  
frame\_width picto\_height picto\_to\_text picto\_width scale  
symbol\_scale text\_scale vpadding  
Corresponding command: define-legend-  
style(text,option=...)

--define-line-style TEXT  
Sets the default style for lines. All line styles descend  
from the base style. Use a style different than base by  
passing its name as the /base-style option to the draw-  
line command.

Meaning of the style parameters:

\* color: the color of the line, see color

\* style: the line style, see line-style

\* width: the line width (in points)

--define-line-style \* /color=Pink makes all lines pink  
(unless overridden by the /color option to draw-line),  
while

--define-line-style .pink /color=Pink only affect those  
to which the /class=pink style option was given.

Optional arguments: cap color style width  
Corresponding command: define-line-style(text,option=...)

--define-marker-style TEXT  
Sets the style for marker and marker strings. All marker  
and marker string styles descend from the base style. Use  
a style different than base by passing its name as the  
/base-style option to the draw-marker or draw-string-  
marker commands.

Meaning of the style parameters:

- \* alignment, justification, angle, color and scale:  
as in define-text-style
- \* fill-color and stroke\_color: markers are both stroked  
and filled, you can control all colors in one go  
using color or specifying each with fill-color and  
stroke\_color
- \* font: is a PDF font number (from 1 to 14), only used  
for marker strings
- \* horizontal-scale, vertical-scale: scales the marker  
only horizontally or vertically

Optional arguments: alignment angle color fill\_color font  
horizontal\_scale justification scale stroke\_color  
stroke\_width vertical\_scale

Corresponding command: define-marker-  
style(text,option=...)

#### --define-oriented-line-style TEXT

Sets the default style for the named oriented lines.

Optional arguments: angle cap color head\_angle head\_color  
head\_marker head\_scale origin style tail\_angle tail\_color  
tail\_marker tail\_scale width

Corresponding command: define-oriented-line-  
style(text,option=...)

#### --define-style TEXT

Optional arguments: alignment angle aspect\_ratio  
auto\_rotate axis\_label\_alignment axis\_label\_angle  
axis\_label\_color axis\_label\_halign axis\_label\_justifica-  
tion axis\_label\_loc axis\_label\_position axis\_label\_scale  
axis\_label\_shift axis\_label\_text axis\_label\_text\_align  
axis\_label\_text\_width axis\_label\_valign background\_color  
background\_lines\_cap background\_lines\_color back-  
ground\_lines\_style background\_lines\_width cap clipped  
color color\_map contour\_conrec contour\_minor\_number con-  
tour\_minor\_scale contour\_minor\_style contour\_minor\_width  
contour\_number contour\_use\_naturals decoration depth dy  
error\_bar\_color error\_bar\_line\_cap error\_bar\_line\_color  
error\_bar\_line\_style error\_bar\_line\_width fill  
fill\_close\_type fill\_color fill\_pattern fill\_transparency

```

font frame_cap frame_color frame_fill_color
frame_fill_pattern frame_fill_transparency frame_padding
frame_radius frame_shape frame_style frame_width halign
head_angle head_color head_marker head_scale horizontal_scale
justification legend line_cap line_color
line_style line_width loc location location_xaxis location_yaxis
log major_tick_length major_tick_width marker
marker_angle marker_color marker_color_map
marker_fill_color marker_fill_color_map marker_line_color
marker_line_color_map marker_line_width marker_marker
marker_min_scale marker_scale minor_tick_length
minor_tick_width offset origin path_style picto_height
picto_to_text picto_width position radius region_position
scale shape shift split_on_nan stroke_color stroke_width
style symbol_scale tail_angle tail_color tail_marker
tail_scale text text_align text_scale text_width
tick_label_alignment tick_label_angle tick_label_color
tick_label_halign tick_label_justification
tick_label_position tick_label_scale tick_label_shift
tick_label_text_align tick_label_text_width
tick_label_valign ticks_format ticks_format_last
ticks_labels ticks_major ticks_major_delta
ticks_major_number ticks_major_sep ticks_minor
ticks_minor_delta ticks_minor_number ticks_minor_sep_min
ticks_side transform transparency valign vertical_scale
vpadding watermark watermark_alignment watermark_angle
watermark_color watermark_fill_color watermark_font watermark_horizontal_scale
watermark_justification watermark_scale watermark_stroke_color watermark_stroke_width
watermark_vertical_scale width zaxis
Corresponding command: define-style(text,option=...)

```

#### --define-text-style TEXT

Sets the default style for texts. All text styles descend from the base style. Use a style different than base by passing its name as the /base-style option to the draw-text command.

Meaning of the style parameters:

- \* alignment: vertical alignment
- \* justification: horizontal alignment
- \* angle: angle in degrees to the horizontal (or default orientation in some cases)

\* color: text color

\* scale: text scale

Optional arguments: alignment angle color halign justification position scale shift text\_align text\_width valign  
Corresponding command: `define-text-style(text,option=...)`

#### `--define-title-style TEXT`

Sets the style for title. All title styles descend from the base style. In addition, the title of a plot is addressed by the style name `title`.

Meaning of the style parameters:

\* alignment, justification, angle, color and scale:  
as in `define-text-style`

\* text: sets the title text

\* loc: the side on which to display the title, a location

\* shift: the distance away from the plot in text size units (maybe a dimension should be better later)

\* position: shift from the center (parallel to the plot side)

Optional arguments: alignment angle color halign justification loc position scale shift text text\_align text\_width valign

Corresponding command: `define-title-style(text,option=...)`

#### `--load-style FILE`

Corresponding command: `load-style(file)`

#### Output setup

Commands in this group deal with various aspects of the production of output files:

\* output file location

\* post-processing (including automatic display)

\* cleanup...

--[no-]clean  
 When this is on (the default), ctioga2 automatically cleans up intermediate files produced by Tioga. When LaTeX fails, it can be useful to have a closer look at them, so disable it to be able to look into them.

Corresponding command: clean(boolean)

--[no-]cleanup-pdf  
 If this is on, then ctioga2 uses ghostscript to cleanup the PDF file produced. It is on by default is ctioga2 is able to find the gs executable.

Corresponding command: cleanup-pdf(boolean)

--dependencies FILE  
 Saves the dependencies as a Makefile into the given file name.

Corresponding command: dependencies(file)

--[no-]eps  
 When this feature is on, all produced PDF files are converted to EPS using the pdftops program (from the xpdf tools suite).

Corresponding command: eps(boolean)

--[no-]mark  
 When this feature is on (which is the default, as it comes in very useful), the 'title' field of the PDF informations is set to the command-line that resulted in the PDF file. Disable it if you don't want any information to leak.

Please note that this will not log the values of the CTIOGA2\_PRE and CTIOGA2\_POST variables, so you might still get a different output if you make heavy use of those.

Corresponding command: mark(boolean)

-n, --name FIGURE\_NAME  
 Sets the name of the figure, which is also the base name for the output file. This has nothing to do with the title



of the plot, which can be set using the command title.

If the name contains a %, it is interpreted by ctioga2 as a printf-like format. It will attempt to find the first file that does not exist, feeding it with increasing numbers.

The default value is now Plot-%03d, which means you'll get increasing numbers automatically.

Corresponding command: name(*figure name*)

`--open` Uses open (available on MacOS) to view the PDF files produced by ctioga2.

Corresponding command: open()

`-o, --output FIGURE_NAME`

Writes a figure with the given name (see name) and keeps the current state. This can be used to create an animation.

Corresponding command: output-now(*figure name*)

`--output-and-reset`

Writes the current figure and starts a fresh one. All non-graphical information are kept (curves loaded, figure names, preamble, and so on).

Corresponding command: output-and-reset()

`-O, --output-directory TEXT`

Sets the directory to which files will be plot. It defaults to the current directory.

Corresponding command: output-directory(*text*)

`-r, --page-size TEXT`

Sets the size of the output PDF file, in real units. Takes arguments in the form of 12cm x 3in (spaces can be omitted).

Optional arguments: count-legend

Corresponding command: page-size(*text*,*option*=...)

`--png RESOLUTION`

Turns all produced PDF files into PNG images of the given resolution using convert. This also has for effect to set the page-size to the resolution divided by the 'scale' option in Postscript points. By default, 2 pixels are rendered for 1 final to produce a nicely antialiased image. Use the 'oversampling' option to change that, in case the output looks too pixelized. This option only affects conversion time.

Optional arguments: oversampling pdftoppm scale  
Corresponding command: png(resolution,option=...)

`--resolution FLOAT`

By default, ctioga2 has a resolution of 1/100th of a postscript point. This is clearly enough for most tasks, but you can increase it should you need, or decrease it to generate possibly a little more jaggy but less large PDF files.

The number given is the number of output points per postscript point.

Better change that at the beginning of the plot.

Corresponding command: resolution(float)

`--[no-]svg`

When this feature is on, all produced PDF files are converted to SVG using the neat pdf2svg program.

Corresponding command: svg(boolean)

`--viewer TEXT`

Sets the command for viewing the PDF file after ctioga2 has been run.

Corresponding command: viewer(text)

`-X, --xpdf`

Uses xpdf to view the PDF files produced by ctioga2.

If xpdf is not found, then it tries to guess which viewers are available:

\* on windows, it uses the system file associations to open the PDF file

\* on mac, it uses the open command

\* on linux, it tries, mime-open, and if that is missing,  
falls back to commonly available PDF viewers.

Corresponding command: xpdf()

## Data stack manipulation

Commands for manipulation of the data stack

### --append DATASET

Use the current backend to load the given dataset(s) and append to the last dataset on the stack (without creating a new dataset). Roughly the equivalent of first running load and then join-datasets.

Optional arguments: as ignore\_hooks where

Corresponding command: append(dataset,option=...)

### --apply-formula TEXT

Applies a formula to the last dataset (or the named one)

Optional arguments: name which

Corresponding command: apply-formula(text,option=...)

--bin This command bins the contents of the Y column of the last dataset on the stack, and pushes the results as a new dataset.

Optional arguments: column delta max min name normalize  
number which

Corresponding command: bin(,option=...)

### --compute-contour FLOAT

Computes the contour at the given level for the given dataset (or the last on the stack if none is specified) and pushes it onto the data stack.

You can further manipulate it as usual.

Optional arguments: which

Corresponding command: compute-contour(float,option=...)

### --dataset-hook COMMANDS

The dataset hook is a series of commands such as those in

the command files that are run every time after a dataset is added onto the data stack. Its main use is to provide automatic filtering of data, but any arbitrary command can be used, so enjoy !

Corresponding command: `dataset-hook(commands)`

`--dataset-hook-add COMMANDS`

Adds the given commands to the dataset hook. See `dataset-hook` for more information about the dataset hook.

Corresponding command: `dataset-hook-add(commands)`

`--dataset-hook-clear`

Clears the dataset hook. See `dataset-hook` for more information.

Corresponding command: `dataset-hook-clear()`

`--drop STORED-DATASET`

Removes the given dataset from the stack.

Can become useful when dealing with large datasets, some of which are only used as intermediates for `apply-formula` or `compute-contour`, for instance.

Corresponding command: `drop(stored-dataset)`

`-j, --join-datasets`

Pops the last two (or number, if it is specified) datasets from the stack, concatenates them (older last) and push them back onto the stack. The `name` option can be used to give a name to the new dataset.

Optional arguments: `name number` which

Corresponding command: `join-datasets(,option=...)`

`-L, --load DATASET`

Use the current backend to load the given dataset(s) onto the data stack.

If the `name` option is given, the last dataset loaded this way (if dataset expansion occurs) gets named, or, if it contains a `%d` (or similar construct), each dataset gets named with `%d` replace with the number of the dataset within the expansion (starting at 0). This name can be

used to further use the dataset without remembering its number. See the type stored-dataset for more information.

Optional arguments: as ignore\_hooks name where  
Corresponding command: load(dataset,option=...)

--make-contour FLOAT

Optional arguments: as ignore\_hooks name where which  
Corresponding command: make-contour(float,option=...)

--merge-datasets

This commands merges data with matching X values from a dataset (by default the one before the last) into the last one. Data points that have no corresponding X value in the current dataset are simply ignored. If the columns option is provided, the numbered columns are use instead of the X columns (X is 1). More than one column can be provided this way, in which case \*all\* values must match.

This can be used to build 3D datasets for xyz-map or xy-parametric.

Optional arguments: columns number precision which  
Corresponding command: merge-datasets(,option=...)

-P, --print-dataset

Prints to standard output data contained in the last dataset pushed onto the stack, or the given stored dataset if the which option is given.

Optional arguments: save which  
Corresponding command: print-dataset(,option=...)

--show-stack

Displays the current contents of the dataset stack.

Mostly used for debugging when operations like merge-datasets or join-datasets don't work as expected.

Corresponding command: show-stack()

--xy-reglin

This command will get documented some day.

Optional arguments: linear which  
Corresponding command: xy-reglin(,option=...)

#### Introspection

Commands displaying information about the internals of ctioga2,  
such as known types/commands/backends...

##### --edit-command TEXT

Edit the given command in an editor. It will only work  
from the top directory of a ctioga2 source tree.

Optional arguments: doc  
Corresponding command: edit-command(text,option=...)

##### --edit-group TEXT

Edit the given group in an editor. It will only work from  
the top directory of a ctioga2 source tree.

Corresponding command: edit-group(text)

##### --edit-type TEXT

Edit the given type in an editor. It will only work from  
the top directory of a ctioga2 source tree.

Corresponding command: edit-type(text)

##### --list-commands

List all commands known to ctioga2

Optional arguments: format raw  
Corresponding command: list-commands(,option=...)

##### --list-groups

List all command groups known to ctioga2

Optional arguments: raw  
Corresponding command: list-groups(,option=...)

##### --list-styles

Lists all available color sets, marker sets and the like.

Optional arguments: raw  
Corresponding command: list-styles(,option=...)

##### --list-types

List all types known to ctioga2

Optional arguments: raw  
Corresponding command: list-types(,option=...)

--version-raw  
Prints the raw version number, without any other decoration and newline.

Corresponding command: version-raw()

#### Filters

The commands in this group act upon the last dataset pushed unto the data stack: they can be viewed as filters.

--avg-dup  
Install the avg-dup-last command as a dataset hook (see dataset-hook): all datasets acquired after this is on will be averaged if they have identical successive values of X.

Corresponding command: avg-dup()

--avg-dup-last  
Averages successive points with identical X values. This algorithm is naive with respect to the min/max values and averages them just as well, whereas one might expect something more clever.

To average over all X values when they are not successive in the dataset, you should use sort-last first.

Optional arguments: mode  
Corresponding command: avg-dup-last(,option=...)

--cherry-pick TEXT  
Install the cherry-pick-last command as a dataset hook (see dataset-hook): all points for which the formula returns false for subsequent datasets will be removed.

Corresponding command: cherry-pick(text)

--cherry-pick-last TEXT  
Removes the data from the last dataset in the data stack for which the formula returns false.

See also the cherry-pick command to apply the selection to all datasets.

You might find it much easier to use the `/where` option of the `plot` or `load` commands.

Corresponding command: `cherry-pick-last(text)`

`--smooth INTEGER`

Install the `smooth-last` command as a dataset hook (see `dataset-hook`): from now on, the datasets are all smoothed

Corresponding command: `smooth(integer)`

`--smooth-last INTEGER`

Smooth the data using a simple (naive even) gaussian filter. Good for producing 'lines to guide the eye'

Corresponding command: `smooth-last(integer)`

`--sort`

Install the `sort-last` command as a dataset hook (see `dataset-hook`): all subsequent datasets will be sorted according to their X values.

Corresponding command: `sort()`

`--sort-last`

Sorts the last dataset pushed unto the stack according to X values. Can be used as a filter.

This command sorts in-place.

See also `sort`.

Corresponding command: `sort-last()`

`--trim INTEGER`

Install the `trim-last` command as a dataset hook (see `dataset-hook`): all subsequent datasets will be trimmed to keep only every n point.

Corresponding command: `trim(integer)`

`--trim-last INTEGER`

Only keeps one every ? data point on the last dataset pushed unto the data stack. Useful when data have too many points to avoid creating heavy PDF files that take ages to display with no additional benefits.



This operation is very crude and does not average data.

See also trim.

Corresponding command: trim-last(integer)

#### General commands

##### General scope commands

`--debug` With this on, ctioga2 writes a whole lot of debugging information. You probably will not need that unless you intend to file a bug report or to tackle a problem yourself.

Be warned that it *will* slow down very significantly the processing of ctioga2 (up to hundreds of times slower), especially if you are not redirecting the output to a file.

Corresponding command: debug()

`--echo` Writes the whole command-line used to standard error, quoted in such a way that it should be usable directly for copy/paste.

Corresponding command: echo()

`-e, --eval COMMANDS`

Runs the given strings as commands, as if given from a command file.

Corresponding command: eval(commands)

`-f, --file FILE`

Reads the file and runs commands found in them, using the ctioga language.

ctioga2 -f my\_file.ct2 If the /log is on, then all messages are written to a -log.txt file instead of to the terminal.

Optional arguments: log

Corresponding command: include(file,option=...)

`-h, --help`

Prints helps about short and long options available when run from the command-line.

Optional arguments: pager

Corresponding command: `command-line-help(,option=...)`

`--help-on TEXT`

Prints help about the given command

Corresponding command: `help-on(text)`

`--[no-]pause`

When this is on, the program will ask for confirmation before finishing, when errors or warnings have been shown. This is especially useful on windows or other environments where the terminal shuts down as soon as `ctioga2` has finished.

Corresponding command: `pause(boolean)`

`--print-instructions`

Writes the list of all the instructions run so far.

This is not very helpful for now, possibly.

Corresponding command: `print-instructions()`

`--ruby-run FILE`

Reads the file and runs the Ruby code found inside, a bit like Ruby would do with the `require` command, excepted that `ctioga2` does not follow Ruby's file searching rules: you have to specify the full path.

Corresponding command: `ruby-run(file)`

`--set TEXT TEXT`

Sets the value of the variable (first argument) to the given second argument. No parsing is done.

Corresponding command: `set(text,text)`

`-v, --verbose`

With this on, `ctioga2` outputs quite a fair amount of informative messages.

Corresponding command: `verbose()`

-V, --version  
Prints the version of ctioga in use  
  
Corresponding command: version()

## TYPES

Most of the commands accept one or more arguments, which have different types. Here are the meanings of those types.

### aligned-point

A point together with alignment specifications, used to place some elements such as legends for instance, that require alignment information.

The first two letters represent the alignment:

- \* t for top
- \* b for bottom
- \* c for center
- \* l for left and
- \* r for right

These letters can optionally be followed by the exact location of the point in frame coordinates. If not provided, a reasonable default value is chosen.

Examples:

- \* tl is a point at the top left of the frame aligned to the top and left;
- \* cl:0.1,0.6 is vertically centered and aligned to the left, and positioned 10% from the left and 60% from the bottom.

### alignment

Vertical alignment for text. Can be one of:

- \* t or top
- \* c, center, m or midheight (vertically centered)

- \* B, Baseline or baseline to align at the baseline

- \* b or bottom

#### aspect-ratio

How the draw-image command respects the original image aspect ratio:

- \* ignore (the default) ignores the original aspect ratio

- \* expand expand the original box to respect aspect ratio

- \* contract contract the original box to respect aspect ratio

#### average-mode

How the avg-dup-last command :

- \* naive or average (the default) treats all columns (values and error bars) the same way, and average everything

- \* stddev ignores the original errors, and sets the new errors to the standard deviation of the values

axis The name of the axis of a plot. It can be:

- \* left, top, bottom or right;

- \* x, xaxis, y, yaxis, which return one of the above depending on the preferences of the current plot (see xaxis and yaxis to change them);

- \* one of the named axes, such as the ones created by new-zaxis.

#### axis-decoration

Kinds of decoration on a axis line, such as nothing, lines, ticks, tick labels. Possible values:

- \* hidden, off, no, none: no axis at all

- \* line: only a line

- \* ticks: only ticks

- \* major: only major ticks

- \* major-num: major ticks along with their labels

- \* full: major ticks and labels + minor ticks

axis-or-auto

Same thing as axis, or auto to let the style factory handle automatically.

bijection

A pair of functions of  $x$  specifying a bidirectional coordinate transformation separated by a double colon (::), in the order from::to.

Each of the functions must be valid Ruby code - it is not exactly mathematical functions, in particular Ruby does not like floats which are missing digits on either side of the dot : for instance, .3 and 1. are not valid. Sorry.

In most of the usual cases, the coordinate transform is an involution, that is from and to is the same function (this is the case for  $a/x$ ). In this case, you can omit the second function.

boolean Yes or no.

boolean-or-auto

Same thing as boolean, or auto to let the style factory handle automatically.

box

The specification for a box, such as an inset. It can be a grid specification, such as grid:0,1. For this to work, a grid must have been setup beforehand using setup-grid.

It can also be an aligned-point together with a width and optionally a height in frame coordinates, such as:

- \* cc:0.3: a box in the center of size 30% width and 30% height;

- \* bl:0.1,0.2:0.7,0.2 a box starting from the point at 10% from the left and 20% from the bottom, with a width of 70% and a height of 20%.

#### box-shape

The shape of a box. It can be:

- \* square for a plain square box
- \* round for a rounded box

#### color

A color. It can take three forms:

- \* a named color, see <http://tioga.rubyforge.org/doc/classes/Tioga/ColorConstants.html> for the list of color names.
- \* an HTML color: for instance, #f00 or #ff0000 is red;
- \* a list of three numbers between 0 and 1: 1,0,0 is red too.

#### color-or-auto

Same thing as color, or auto to let the style factory handle automatically.

#### color-or-false

A color, or none to say that nothing should be drawn.

#### color-or-false-or-auto

Same thing as color-or-false, or auto to let the style factory handle automatically.

#### color-or-false-set

Sets of color-or-false

#### color-set

Sets of color

#### colormap

A Z color map. It takes the form Color1--Color2--Color3.... All colors can optionally be followed by a number. For instance, for Red--Blue--Pink--Green, the colors are evenly spaced. In the case Red--Blue(0.1)--Pink(0.2)--Green, the Blue to Pink stretch is located between Z values 0.1 and 0.2.

If a prefix hls: or wheel: is present, then linear interpolation is done in the HLS colorspace instead of the RGB one (the default).

If a suffix `:sym:_value_` is present, then the colormap is symmetric around that value.

It is also possible to directly use a color-set, in which case everything works as if the colors of the color-set had been given directly, without Z values.

#### `colormap-or-auto`

Same thing as `colormap`, or `auto` to let the style factory handle automatically.

#### `commands`

ctioga2 commands, such as the ones that could be found in command files.

#### `compute-dx`

This controls how the histograms treats unevenly spaced X values:

- \* `none`: ignores the problem, and treats the points as if they were all evenly spaced
- \* `min`, `mindx`: considers that all slots have the size of the smallest variation of X values

#### `cumulative-histograms`

How to specify that histograms should be stacked. Can be:

- \* a positive number, in which case the following histograms will be added to the numbered one (0 is the first)
- \* `no/false`, in which case the following histograms are not stacked
- \* `next`, in which case the following histograms get stacked on a new slot

#### `data-point`

A point from an already-loaded Dataset. You have two ways to choose the point:

- \* `@13` takes the 13th point in the last dataset;
- \* `0.2` takes the point the closest to 20% of the dataset.

If you need another dataset than the last one, give its number or named within brackets: {-2}0.2 is the point closest to the 20% of the one-before-last dataset.

dataset One expandable dataset.

dimension

A dimension, in absolute units, or in units of text height, figure, frame or page coordinates. It is in the form value unit where value is a number and unit can be one of pt, bp, in, cm (absolute units, same meaning as in TeX), dy (1.0 dy is the height of a text line), figure or f (for figure coordinates, i.e. the coordinates of the plot), frame or F (1.0 frame is the full size of the current subplot) and page or p (1.0 page is the whole height/width of the output file).

It can also be auto, which is 1.0 in frame units (ie the width or the height of the current plot).

dimension-or-no

A dimension, or no or none.

drawing-spec

A ctioga 1 --draw specification.

file A file name.

fill-pattern

A fill pattern, one of:

\* lines:\_angle\_,\_distance\_,\_width\_

\* vlines:\_distance\_,\_width\_

\* hlines:\_distance\_,\_width\_

\* xlines:\_distance\_,\_width\_,\_angle\_

\* solid or plain

The first three are lines, of arbitrary orientation for lines, vertical for vlines and horizontal for hlines. xlines correspond to crossed perpendicular lines (the \_angle\_ is 45 by default). For these styles, the \_dis-



tance\_ and \_width\_ are all optional and correspond respectively to the distance between the lines and the line width.

solid or plain correspond to solid fill (i.e. not patterned).

fill-pattern-or-auto

Same thing as fill-pattern, or auto to let the style factory handle automatically.

fill-until

How to close the path of a curve to fill it. Can be:

- \* bottom, top, left, right to fill until the named side of the plot
- \* axis or xaxis to fill until the X axis (ie  $y = 0$ )
- \* yaxis to fill until the Y axis (ie  $x = 0$ )
- \* x:value or x=value to fill until the given X value
- \* y:value or y=value to fill until the given Y value
- \* close for just closing the path (doesn't look good in general)
- \* none for no fill

fill-until-or-auto

Same thing as fill-until, or auto to let the style factory handle automatically.

fill-until-set

Sets of fill-until

float A floating-point number.

float-list

A list of space-separated or comma-separated floating point numbers.

float-or-auto

Same thing as float, or auto to let the style factory handle automatically.

`float-or-false`  
 A floating-point number, or none.

`float-or-false-or-auto`  
 Same thing as `float-or-false`, or `auto` to let the style factory handle automatically.

`float-range`  
 A beginning:end range.

`float-set`  
 Sets of float

`frame-margins`  
 Margins around a plot, ie the distance from the side of the plot to the corresponding side of the container (most likely the whole PDF). It can take three forms:

- \* dimension (applies to all sides)
- \* left\_right, top\_bottom
- \* left, right, top, bottom

Each of these elements is a valid dimension.

It can also be `auto`, in which case the position of the margins is computed automatically to accomodate the various labels/ticks.

`integer` An integer.

`integer-list`  
 A list of space-separated or comma-separated integers

`integer-or-auto`  
 Same thing as `integer`, or `auto` to let the style factory handle automatically.

`internal-format`  
 Output format for internals.

`justification`  
 Horizontal alignment of the (with respect to its location). Can be one of:

- \* l or left
- \* c, center
- \* r, right

label The name of an label. It can be:

- \* title to mean the current plot's title.
- \* axis\_tick or axis\_ticks or simply axis, where axis is a a valid axis. It designates the ticks of the named axis.
- \* axis\_label, same as above but targets the label of the named axis.

latex-font  
A LaTeX font.

@todo document !

level A level on a XYZ map (that is, just a Z value).

line-cap  
A line cap style, i.e. how the line extends beyond its last point. Available choices:

- \* round (extends as a half circle default)
- \* butt (does not extend at all)
- \* square (extends as a half square)

line-cap-or-auto  
Same thing as line-cap, or auto to let the style factory handle automatically.

line-style  
A line style, which is one of solid, dots, dashes, small\_dots, a series of comma-separated numbers which are the length of the strokes and gaps, or no, none or off to mean no line.

line-style-or-auto

Same thing as line-style, or auto to let the style factory handle automatically.

line-style-set  
Sets of line-style

location  
A position on the plot, referenced with respect to the sides. Can be:

- \* left
- \* right
- \* top
- \* bottom
- \* x0, for the x = 0 position
- \* y0, for the y = 0 position

In addition, there will one day be the possibility to specify an offset from these locations. But that is still something to do.

marker A Tioga Marker, ie either a name from the list at <http://tioga.rubyforge.org/doc/Tioga/MarkerConstants.html>, such as Box, Star, Spade or two or three comma-separated numbers, `_font_`, `_number_` and `_width_`. `_font_` defines the font (standard PDF fonts, from 1 to 14), `_number_` the number of the character within the font (between 0 and 255), and if `_width_` is specified, the marker is stroked and not filled, and the number is the line width for the stroke.

marker-or-auto  
Same thing as marker, or auto to let the style factory handle automatically.

marker-set  
Sets of marker

object A named object (whose name was given using the `/id=` option to the appropriate command).

objects A list of comma-separated objects, or a class specifica-

tion starting with a .

**partial-float-range**  
 A beginning:end range, where either of the endpoints can be omitted.

**pdf-font**  
 A number between 1 and 14 that designates one of the 14 standard PDF fonts. (see for instance <http://tioga.rubyforge.org/doc/classes/Tioga/MarkerConstants.html> for more information).

**point** A given point on a figure.

**regexp** A plain string or a regular expression (the latter being enclosed within /.../).

**region-side**  
 Within a region, designates the position of the curve with respect to the region:

- \* above
- \* below
- \* ignore if this curve is not to be taken into account

**region-side-or-auto**  
 Same thing as region-side, or auto to let the style factory handle automatically.

**region-side-set**  
 Sets of region-side

**stored-dataset**  
 A dataset that has already been loaded. It is either:

- \* A number, in which case it specifies the index inside the stack. 0 is the first on that was pushed onto the stack (the oldest dataset), 1 the second, -1 the last one, -2 the one before the last and so on. (it works just like Ruby's arrays).
- \* The name of a named dataset.
- \* # followed by the id of a plot element

#### style-aspect

This type designs which aspect of the style of a xy-parametric plot is controlled by a certain Z value. It can take the following values:

- \* marker\_color: the color for the markers
- \* marker\_size/marker\_scale: the size of the markers

text Plain text.

#### text-adjust-mode

Mode for text size adjustment

- \* old for the old style heuristics
- \* both for both the old style heuristics and the measures, taking whichever of those is the biggest
- \* measure for only measured text size (but watch out for axis ticks !)

#### text-align

Horizontal alignment for text within its box. Only of use for texts with a given text width. Can be one of:

- \* l or left
- \* c, center
- \* r, right
- \* no or none to not issue aligning commands, in which case you get full LaTeX-justified paragraphs (probably with a lot of hyphens).

#### text-list

A list of comma-separated texts. If you must include a comma inside the texts, then use || as a separator.

#### text-or-auto

Same thing as text, or auto to let the style factory handle automatically.

#### text-set

Sets of text

ticks-side

On what side of an axis line are the ticks positioned:

\* inside: on the inside

\* outside: on the outside

\* both: on both the inside and the outside

#### ENVIRONMENT VARIABLES

If the environment variables CTIOGA2\_PRE or CTIOGA2\_POST are set, they are split into words according to shell rules (see the Shellwords.shellwords ruby function for more information) and prepended or appended to the command-line arguments. They don't leave any trace in the actual command-line (so, for instance, --echo won't be aware of them).

#### AUTHOR

ctioga2 was written by Vincent Fourmond. Tioga was written by Bill Paxton.

#### BUGS

ctioga2 is most certainly not bug-free. You can use the facility at [rubyforge.org](http://rubyforge.org) to report any bug you notice: [http://rubyforge.org/tracker/?group\\_id=8218](http://rubyforge.org/tracker/?group_id=8218). You can also use the same facility for feature requests and to provide use with patches.

Alternatively, you can use the forums at [http://rubyforge.org/forum/?group\\_id=8218](http://rubyforge.org/forum/?group_id=8218) or the [ctioga2-users@rubyforge.org](mailto:ctioga2-users@rubyforge.org) mailing list to report any kind of problems or suggestions.

#### SEE ALSO

xpdf(1), pdflatex(1), open(1), gnuplot(1), ctioga(1) (the original ctioga)

The original tarball includes an examples/ with various examples demonstrating different features of ctioga2, and in particular the different ways to use it: command-line or command-file.

It also includes a tests/ directory containing test shell scripts. Running these shell scripts should give you a decent idea of ctioga2's possibilities while assuring that it did install properly.

Useful information, documentation and most up-to-date news can be found at ctioga2's website, at <http://ctioga2.rubyforge.org/>.

More information about Tioga and its rdoc documentation can be found at <http://www.kitp.ucsb.edu/~paxton/tioga.html>.

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