`axis([xmin,xmax,ymin,ymax])` Sets the limits of both the *x* and *y* axes (`xmin`, `xmax`, `ymin`, and `ymax` are numbers).

`axis equal` Sets the same scale for both axes.

`axis square` Sets the axes region to be square.

`axis tight` Sets the axis limits to the range of the data.

The `grid` command:

`grid on` Adds grid lines to the plot.

`grid off` Removes grid lines from the plot.

An example of formatting a plot by using commands is given in the following script file that was used to generate the formatted plot in Figure 5-1.

```
x=[10:0.1:22];
y=95000./x.^2;
xd=[10:2:22];
yd=[950  640  460  340  250  180  140];
plot(x,y,'-','LineWidth',1.0)
xlabel('DISTANCE (cm)')
ylabel('INTENSITY (lux)')
title('\fontname{Arial}Light Intensity as a Function of Distance','FontSize',14)
axis([8 24 0 1200])
text(14,700,'Comparison between theory and experiment.','Edge-
Color','r','LineWidth',2)
hold on
plot(xd,yd,'ro--','linewidth',1.0,'markersize'
legend('Theory','Experiment',0)
hold off
```

Formatting text inside the `title` command.

Formatting text inside the `text` command.

5.4.2 Formatting a Plot Using the Plot Editor

A plot can be formatted interactively in the Figure Window by clicking on the plot and/or using the menus. Figure 5-8 shows the Figure Window with the plot of Figure 5-1. The Plot Editor can be used to introduce new formatting items or to modify formatting that was initially introduced with the formatting commands.