

other basic plot functions

<code>plot(x)</code>	plot of the values of x (on the <i>y</i> -axis) ordered on the <i>x</i> -axis
<code>plot(x, y)</code>	bivariate plot of x (on the <i>x</i> -axis) and y (on the <i>y</i> -axis)
<code>sunflowerplot(x, y)</code>	id. but the points with similar coordinates are drawn as a flower which petal number represents the number of points
<code>pie(x)</code>	circular pie-chart
<code>boxplot(x)</code>	“box-and-whiskers” plot
<code>stripchart(x)</code>	plot of the values of x on a line (an alternative to <code>boxplot()</code> for small sample sizes)
<code>coplot(x~y z)</code>	bivariate plot of x and y for each value (or interval of values) of z
<code>interaction.plot(f1, f2, y)</code>	if f1 and f2 are factors, plots the means of y (on the <i>y</i> -axis) with respect to the values of f1 (on the <i>x</i> -axis) and of f2 (different curves); the option <code>fun</code> allows to choose the summary statistic of y (by default <code>fun=mean</code>)
<code>matplot(x,y)</code>	bivariate plot of the first column of x <i>vs.</i> the first one of y , the second one of x <i>vs.</i> the second one of y , etc.
<code>dotchart(x)</code>	if x is a data frame, plots a Cleveland dot plot (stacked plots line-by-line and column-by-column)
<code>fourfoldplot(x)</code>	visualizes, with quarters of circles, the association between two dichotomous variables for different populations (x must be an array with <code>dim=c(2, 2, k)</code> , or a matrix with <code>dim=c(2, 2)</code> if <code>k = 1</code>)
<code>assocplot(x)</code>	Cohen-Friendly graph showing the deviations from independence of rows and columns in a two dimensional contingency table
<code>mosaicplot(x)</code>	‘mosaic’ graph of the residuals from a log-linear regression of a contingency table
<code>pairs(x)</code>	if x is a matrix or a data frame, draws all possible bivariate plots between the columns of x
<code>plot.ts(x)</code>	if x is an object of class “ ts ”, plot of x with respect to time, x may be multivariate but the series must have the same frequency and dates
<code>ts.plot(x)</code>	id. but if x is multivariate the series may have different dates and must have the same frequency
<code>hist(x)</code>	histogram of the frequencies of x
<code>barplot(x)</code>	histogram of the values of x
<code>qqnorm(x)</code>	quantiles of x with respect to the values expected under a normal law

<code>qqplot(x, y)</code>	quantiles of y with respect to the quantiles of x
<code>contour(x, y, z)</code>	contour plot (data are interpolated to draw the curves), x and y must be vectors and z must be a matrix so that <code>dim(z)=c(length(x), length(y))</code> (x and y may be omitted)
<code>filled.contour(x, y, z)</code>	id. but the areas between the contours are coloured, and a legend of the colours is drawn as well
<code>image(x, y, z)</code>	id. but the actual data are represented with colours
<code>persp(x, y, z)</code>	id. but in perspective
<code>stars(x)</code>	if x is a matrix or a data frame, draws a graph with segments or a star where each row of x is represented by a star and the columns are the lengths of the segments
<code>symbols(x, y, ...)</code>	draws, at the coordinates given by x and y , symbols (circles, squares, rectangles, stars, thermometres or “boxplots”) which sizes, colours, etc, are specified by supplementary arguments
<code>termplot(mod.obj)</code>	plot of the (partial) effects of a regression model (mod.obj)