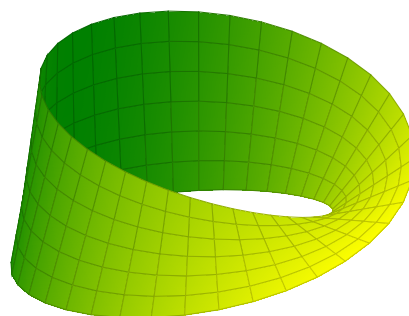


Quick Reference

PGFPLOTS

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\begin{axis}[
  hide axis,
  view = {40}{40},
]
\addplot3[
  surf,
  colormap/greenyellow,
  shader = faceted interp,
  z buffer = sort,
  point meta = x,
  domain = 0:360,
  domain y = -0.5:0.5,
  samples = 40,
  samples y = 7,
]
({(1 + 0.5 * y * cos(x / 2)) * cos(x)},
{(1 + 0.5 * y * cos(x / 2)) * sin(x)},
{0.5 * y * sin(x/2)});
\end{axis}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



Ralph Schleicher

Contents

| | | | | | |
|----------|----------------------------|----------|----------|--------------------------|----------|
| 1 | General | 1 | 3.3 | Bar Plots | 4 |
| 1.1 | Document Structure . . . | 1 | 3.4 | Comb Plots | 4 |
| 1.2 | PGFPLOTS Options | 1 | 3.5 | Quiver Plots | 5 |
| 1.3 | Key Handlers | 1 | 4 | Lines and Markers | 5 |
| 1.4 | Mathematical Expressions | 1 | 4.1 | Line Width | 5 |
| 2 | Axis Environments | 1 | 4.2 | Line Cap | 5 |
| 3 | Plots | 2 | 4.3 | Line Join | 5 |
| 3.1 | Input Data | 2 | 4.4 | Dash Pattern | 6 |
| 3.1.1 | Coordinates List | 2 | 4.5 | Markers | 6 |
| 3.1.2 | Table Data | 2 | 5 | Color Data | 7 |
| 3.1.3 | Mathematical Expressions | 3 | 5.1 | Colors | 7 |
| 3.2 | Line Plots | 3 | 5.2 | Color Maps | 7 |

Nomenclature

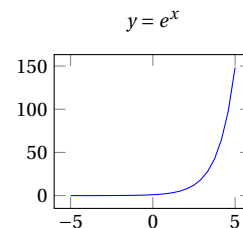
| | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <code>\foo</code> | T _E X control sequence. |
| <code>foo_{env}</code> | L ^A T _E X environment <code>foo</code> . |
| <code>foo_{sty}</code> | PGFPLOTS style with key <code>foo</code> . |
| <code>foo</code> | Terminal symbol, literal text. |
| <code>⟨foo⟩</code> | Non-terminal symbol, metasyntactic variable. |
| <code>⟨foo⟩ → ⟨bar⟩</code> | Production rule; <code>⟨foo⟩</code> can be replaced by <code>⟨bar⟩</code> , <code>⟨foo⟩</code> and <code>⟨bar⟩</code> are implicit groups. |
| <code>⟨foo⟩ ⟨bar⟩</code> | Sequence; <code>⟨foo⟩</code> followed by <code>⟨bar⟩</code> . |
| <code>⟨foo⟩ ⟨bar⟩</code> | Choice; <code>⟨foo⟩</code> or <code>⟨bar⟩</code> . |
| <code>⟨foo⟩*</code> | <code>⟨foo⟩</code> can occur zero or more times. |
| <code>⟨foo⟩⁺</code> | <code>⟨foo⟩</code> can occur one or more times. |
| <code>⟨foo⟩?</code> | <code>⟨foo⟩</code> is optional. |
| <code>()</code> | Explicit group. |
| <code>> ⟨key⟩ = ⟨value⟩</code> | User option, <code>⟨key⟩</code> and <code>⟨value⟩</code> are implicit groups. |
| <code>> ⟨key⟩</code> | User option without a value. |
| <code>42</code> | Default value is 42. |
| <code>␣</code> | Line continuation mark. |
| <code>⟨empty⟩</code> | Nothing. |
| <code>⟨newline⟩</code> | Newline character, <code>^^M</code> in T _E X. |
| <code>⟨dimension⟩</code> | A legitimate T _E X dimension. |
| <code>⟨number⟩</code> | $(-\infty, \infty) \cap \mathbb{R}$. |
| <code>⟨positive number⟩</code> | $(0, \infty) \cap \mathbb{R}$. |
| <code>⟨non-negative number⟩</code> | $[0, \infty) \cap \mathbb{R}$. |
| <code>⟨integer⟩</code> | $(-\infty, \infty) \cap \mathbb{Z}$. |
| <code>⟨positive integer⟩</code> | $(0, \infty) \cap \mathbb{Z}$. |
| <code>⟨non-negative integer⟩</code> | $[0, \infty) \cap \mathbb{Z}$. |

1 General

1.1 Document Structure

```
\documentclass{standalone}
\usepackage{pgfplots}
\pgfplotsset{compat=1.16}

\begin{document}
\begin{tikzpicture}
\begin{axis}[title={$y = e^x$}]
\addplot+[no markers]{exp(x)};
\end{axis}
\end{tikzpicture}
\end{document}
```



1.2 PGFPLOTS Options

```
\pgfplotsset{<key/value list>}
<key/value list> → ((<key> = <value>),)*
```

Options are supplied as a *<key/value list>*. The `/pgfplots/` and `/tikz/` prefixes in *<key>* can be omitted in the scope of PGFPLOTS commands. Please note that a trailing comma in *<key/value list>* does no harm.

1.3 Key Handlers

```
\pgfplotsset{<key>/.style = {<key/value list>}}
Define or replace style <key>.
```

```
\pgfplotsset{<key>/.append style = {<key/value list>}}
Append to style <key>.
```

```
\pgfplotsset{<key>/.code = {<TeX code>}}
Define or replace <key> that – when run – takes one argument; <TeX code> can refer to the supplied argument as #1. Invoke as
‘\pgfplotsset{<key> = {<argument>}}’.
```

```
\pgfplotsset{<key>/.code 2 args = {<TeX code>}}
Like <key>/.code but with two arguments; <TeX code> can refer to the supplied arguments as #1 and #2. Invoke as
‘\pgfplotsset{<key> = {<first argument>}{<second argument>}}’.
```

```
\pgfplotsset{<key>/.cd}
Make <key> the default prefix.
```

1.4 Mathematical Expressions

See the TikZ/PGF manual for a detailed description.

Use parenthesis, (and), for grouping. Arguments and values of trigonometric functions are in degree angle.

Arithmetic Operators: +, − (also unary minus), *, /, ^ (exponentiation), ! (factorial, postfix operator), r (radian, postfix operator, see deg).

Relational Operators: ==, !=, <, <=, >, >=.

Logical Operators: ! (not, prefix operator), || (or), && (and).

Conditionals: <condition>?<true>:<false>.

Constants: pi, e, false, true.

Unary Functions: abs, sign, int, frac (fractional part), round, floor, ceil, factorial (see !), iseven, isodd, isprime, sqrt, exp, ln, log10, log2, sin, cos, tan, cot, sec, cosec, asin, acos, atan, deg (degree from radian), rad (radian from degree), sinh, cosh, tanh.

Binary Functions: div (integer division), mod, Mod (unsigned result), gcd, pow (see ^), atan2, veclen (vector length in \mathbb{R}^2).

n-ary Functions: min, max.

Pseudo-Random Number Functions (Uniform Distribution): rnd ($[0, 1] \cap \mathbb{R}$), rand ($[-1, 1] \cap \mathbb{R}$), random(*n*) ($[1, n] \cap \mathbb{N}$), random(*m, n*) ($[m, n] \cap \mathbb{Z}$).

2 Axis Environments

```
\begin{axis}[<axis options>]?
<axis options> → <key/value list>
```

axis_{env} can also be semilogaxis_{env}, semilogyaxis_{env}, or loglogaxis_{env}.

```
> every <type>? axis
<type> → (linear|semilogx|semilogy|loglog)
Define default axis options.
```

style

> `xmode|ymode|zmode = normal|linear|log` option
 Customize axis scaling; `linear` is a synonym for `normal`.

> `log basis (x|y|z) = <empty>|<positive number>` option
 The basis for logarithmic axis scaling. Empty means to apply the natural logarithm (base e) to any input coordinate – if the axis scaling is logarithmic – and use the decadic/common logarithm (base 10) for displaying tick labels. Any non-empty value causes both, coordinates and tick labels, to use the logarithm with base $\langle number \rangle$.

3 Plots

`\addplot[<plot options>]? <input data> <trailing TikZ path commands>;`
`\addplot` (without options) and `\addplot+[<plot options>]` utilize default options from the cycle list. `\addplot[<plot options>]` only use the manually provided options.

> `every axis plot (no n)?` style
 Define $\langle plot options \rangle$ for all plots or for the n^{th} plot of every axis. Plot numbers are zero-based.

3.1 Input Data

> `empty line = auto|none|scanline|jump` option
 How to handle empty lines in $\langle coordinates list \rangle$, `none` means to do nothing, `jump` means to insert a discontinuity.

3.1.1 Coordinates List

$\langle input data \rangle \rightarrow \text{coordinates } \{ \langle coordinates list \rangle \}$
 $\langle coordinates list \rangle \rightarrow \langle coordinates \rangle^*$
 $\langle coordinates \rangle \rightarrow (x, y, z) (+- (u, v, w))^? ([\langle meta data \rangle])^?$
 Read input data from a sequence of coordinates. x , y , and z are the point coordinates. u , v , and w are the error coordinates (reliability bounds) for error bar plots. Coordinate z and w are only mandatory for 3D plots. Empty lines in the $\langle coordinates list \rangle$ indicate discontinuities; use `\\` when gathering coordinates in a \TeX macro.

> `plot coordinates/math parser = true|false` option
 Whether or not to enable mathematical expressions in every coordinate inside of a $\langle coordinates list \rangle$.

3.1.2 Table Data

$\langle input data \rangle \rightarrow \text{table } [\langle table options \rangle]^? \{ \langle table data \rangle \}$
 $\langle table data \rangle \rightarrow \langle file name \rangle | \langle inline table \rangle$
 Read input data from table columns.

> `table/<coordinate> = <column name>` option
 > `table/<coordinate> index = <column index>` option
 > `table/<coordinate> expr = <expression>` option
 $\langle coordinate \rangle \rightarrow x|y|z|(x|y|z) \text{ error } (\text{plus}|\text{minus})^?|\text{meta}$
 Column names are case sensitive and have to exist. Use $\{ \langle column name \rangle \}$ to quote non-trivial column names. The first column has index zero. Within $\langle expression \rangle$ `\thisrow{<column name>}` and `\thisrowno<column index>` yields the cell value of the specified column. Likewise, `\coordindex` yields the index of the current set of coordinates and `\lineno` yields the total line number. Both numbers start counting at zero.

> `table/header = true|false` option
 Whether or not to check $\langle table data \rangle$ for column names. If enabled, the first non-comment line is checked for column names. That means if any element is not a number, all entries are treated as column names.

> `table/skip first n = 0|<non-negative integer>` option
 Don't process the first n lines in $\langle table data \rangle$.

> `table/ignore chars = {}|<comma-separated list>` option
 > `table/white space chars = { }|<comma-separated list>` option
 > `table/comment chars = { }|<comma-separated list>` option
 Extra characters to be ignored, treated like a whitespace character (beside space and tab), or treated like a comment start character (beside `#` and `%`).

> `table/row sep = newline|\\` option
 Use `\\` as the row separator if you experience problems with $\langle newline \rangle$, for example with inline table data or when gathering table data in a \TeX macro.

> `table/col sep = space|tab|comma|semicolon|colon|
|braces|&|ampersand` option

| | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| coordinates | 2 | axis scaling | 2 |
| coordinates list | | linear | 1 |
| input data | 2 | \lineno | 2 |
| \coordindex | 2 | list of coordinates | |
| | | input data | 2 |
| D | | log | 1 |
| dash pattern | 6 | logarithmic | |
| dash phase | 6 | axis scaling | 2 |
| \definecolor | 7 | loglogaxisenv | 1 |
| E | | N | |
| expression | 3 | none | 2 |
| | | normal | 1 |
| H | | P | |
| handler | see key handler | \pgfplotbarshift | 4 |
| | | \pgfplotbarwidth | 4 |
| I | | \pgfplotsset | 1 |
| input data | | \pgfplotstableread | 3 |
| coordinates list | 2 | | |
| table data | 2 | | |
| J | | S | |
| jump | 2 | scanline | 2 |
| K | | semilogaxisenv | 1 |
| key handler | | semilogyaxisenv | 1 |
| .append style | 1 | sequence of coordinates | |
| .cd | 1 | input data | 2 |
| .code 2 args | 1 | .style key handler | 1 |
| .code | 1 | style option | see key handler |
| .style | 1 | T | |
| L | | table | 2 |
| line style | 6 | table data | |
| line width | 5 | input data | 2 |
| linear | | \thisrow | 2 |
| | | \thisrowno | 2 |

A space column separator means one or more space or tab characters. With braces, every table cell looks like $\{ \langle \textit{contents} \rangle \}$ and whitespace characters between adjacent table cells is ignored. A & column separator implies ‘table/trim cells = true’.

▷ `table/read completely = auto|true|false` option
Whether or not to read the whole table into memory. Use with care!

▷ `table/search path = { }|⟨comma-separated list⟩` option
▷ `table/search path/implicit . = true|false` option
Search path for input files, . means to use the standard T_EX procedure.

```
\pgfplotstableread{⟨file name⟩}\foo
\addplot table [⟨table options⟩] {\foo};
```

Read table data once so that you can use it multiple times; \foo is a user-defined command sequence.

3.1.3 Mathematical Expressions

$\langle \textit{input data} \rangle \rightarrow \textit{expression}^? \{ \langle \textit{expression} \rangle \}$
 $\langle \textit{input data} \rangle \rightarrow \langle \langle \textit{x-expression} \rangle, \langle \textit{y-expression} \rangle, \langle \textit{z-expression} \rangle \rangle$

Create input data by sampling a mathematical expression over an argument domain. The second form can be used to create parametric plots. Say $\{ \langle \textit{x-expression} \rangle \}$ if $\langle \textit{x-expression} \rangle$ contains parenthesis or commas. The $\langle \textit{z-expression} \rangle$ is only mandatory for 3D plots.

▷ `domain = -5:5|⟨ x_1 ⟩:⟨ x_2 ⟩` option
▷ `domain y = ⟨empty⟩|⟨ y_1 ⟩:⟨ y_2 ⟩` option

Define the argument domain for the x-axis to the closed interval $[x_1, x_2]$. Likewise for the y-axis for 3D plots. If domain y is empty, use the value of domain.

▷ `samples = 25|⟨non-negative integer⟩` option
▷ `samples y = ⟨empty⟩|⟨non-negative integer⟩` option

The number of samples to be generated. Samples are equally spaced over the corresponding argument domain. If ‘samples y’ is empty, use the value of samples.

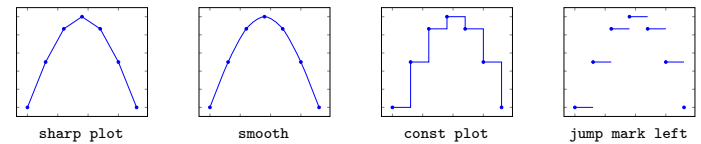
▷ `samples at = { }|⟨comma-separated list of numbers⟩` option

Explicit argument values for sampling $\langle \textit{expression} \rangle$. This option always overrides the domain and samples options. $\langle \textit{comma-separated list of numbers} \rangle$ can contain ... expressions, for example ‘{-2, -1.8, ..., 2}’.

▷ `variable = x|⟨variable name⟩` option
▷ `variable y = y|⟨variable name⟩` option

The variable name containing the argument value when evaluating $\langle \textit{expression} \rangle$.

3.2 Line Plots



▷ `/tikz/sharp plot` option
Connect points by straight lines. This is the default.

▷ `/tikz/smooth` option
▷ `/tikz/tension = 0.55|⟨number⟩` option

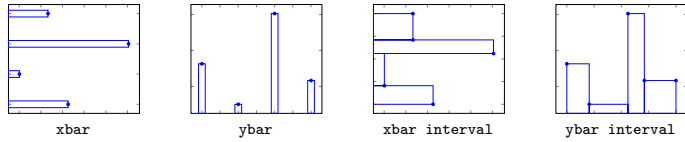
Connect points by a smooth curve. For best results, points should be equidistant and the bending angles should be less than about 30°. The tension option controls the sharpness of the corners; 0 yields sharp corners and 1 yields a circle if the path is a square.

▷ `/tikz/const plot` option
▷ `/tikz/const plot mark (left|mid|right)` option

Connect points with horizontal and vertical line segments. ‘const plot’ is an alias for ‘const plot mark left’. Markers are placed on the left corner, in the middle, or on the right corner of the horizontal line segments. Use ‘const plot, no markers’ to omit the markers.

▷ `/tikz/jump mark (left|mid|right)` option
Like ‘const plot’ but omit the vertical line segments.

3.3 Bar Plots



> /tikz/xbar option
 > /tikz/ybar option

Render coordinates as horizontal or vertical bars respectively.

> /pgf/bar width = 10pt|⟨dimension⟩|⟨number⟩ option
 Width of a single bar. ⟨dimension⟩ is a TeX dimension and ⟨number⟩ is in axis units. Value can be a mathematical expression. The fully computed value is then available in \pgfplotbarwidth.

> /pgf/bar shift = 0pt|⟨dimension⟩|⟨number⟩ option
 Off-center distance for the bars. ⟨dimension⟩ is a TeX dimension and ⟨number⟩ is in axis units. Value can be a mathematical expression. The fully computed value is then available in \pgfplotbarshift.

> xbar style
 > xbar(= 2pt|⟨dimension⟩|⟨number⟩)? option
 > ybar style
 > ybar(= 2pt|⟨dimension⟩|⟨number⟩)? option
 Predefined axis style for bar plots; implies /tikz/xbar or /tikz/ybar respectively, bar shift auto_{sty}, and bar cycle list_{sty}. The default handler takes one optional argument which is passed on to bar shift auto_{sty}.

> bar shift auto style
 > bar shift auto = 2pt|⟨dimension⟩|⟨number⟩ option
 Predefined axis style setting /pgf/bar shift to the correct value based on the current plot number and the total number of plots. Argument is the distance between adjacent bars of a group.
 When n bar plots are added to an axis, the total width for a group of bars is $n \times \langle \text{bar width} \rangle + (n - 1) \times \langle \text{bar shift auto} \rangle$.

> bar cycle list style
 Predefined axis style installing a cycle list for bar plots.

> bar direction = auto|x|y option
 Explicitly set the bar plot direction. Not needed if you say, for example 'ybar', bar width = 1', because the direction is clear from the context.

> /tikz/xbar interval option
 > /tikz/ybar interval option

Like /tikz/xbar or /tikz/ybar respectively, but draw the bar width as an interval from this point to the next point. You need one extra point to define the interval for the last bar.

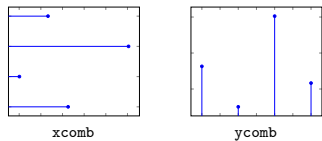
> xbar interval style
 > xbar interval(= 1|⟨relative width⟩)? option
 > ybar interval style
 > ybar interval(= 1|⟨relative width⟩)? option

Predefined axis style for interval bar plots; implies /tikz/xbar interval or /tikz/ybar interval respectively and bar cycle list_{sty}. The default handler takes one optional argument to scale the intervals.

> xticklabel interval boundaries style
 > yticklabel interval boundaries style
 > zticklabel interval boundaries style

Axis style to display the interval bounds in the tick labels.

3.4 Comb Plots



> /tikz/xcomb option
 > /tikz/ycomb option













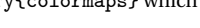

Render coordinates as horizontal or vertical lines respectively.

Option Index

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| B | | N | |
| bar cycle list _{sty} | 4 | no markers | 7 |
| bar direction | 4 | P | |
| bar shift | 4 | plot coordinates/ math parser | 2 |
| bar shift auto _{sty} | 4 | Q | |
| bar width | 4 | quiver | 5 |
| C | | quiver/ after arrow _{code} | 5 |
| color | 7 | before arrow _{code} | 5 |
| color of colormap | 8 | colored | 5 |
| colormap name | 7 | every arrow _{sty} | 5 |
| colormap/ autumn _{sty} | 7 | quiver legend _{sty} | 5 |
| blackwhite _{sty} | 7 | scale arrows | 5 |
| bled _{sty} | 7 | u | 5 |
| bluered _{sty} | 7 | u value | 5 |
| bonest _{sty} | 7 | update limits | 5 |
| bright _{sty} | 7 | v | 5 |
| cold _{sty} | 7 | v value | 5 |
| cool _{sty} | 7 | w | 5 |
| copper _{sty} | 7 | w value | 5 |
| copper2 _{sty} | 7 | S | |
| earth _{sty} | 7 | samples | 3 |
| gray _{sty} | 7 | samples at | 3 |
| greenyellow _{sty} | 7 | samples y | 3 |
| hot _{sty} | 7 | semithick _{sty} | 5 |
| hot2 _{sty} | 7 | sharp plot | 3 |
| hsv _{sty} | 7 | smooth | 3 |
| hsv2 _{sty} | 7 | solid _{sty} | 6 |
| jet _{sty} | 7 | T | |
| pastel _{sty} | 7 | table/ col sep | 2 |
| pink _{sty} | 7 | comment chars | 2 |
| redyellow _{sty} | 7 | header | 2 |
| sepiast _{sty} | 7 | ignore chars | 2 |
| spring _{sty} | 7 | meta | 2 |
| summer _{sty} | 7 | read completely | 3 |
| temp _{sty} | 7 | row sep | 2 |
| thermal _{sty} | 7 | search path | 3 |
| violet _{sty} | 7 | search path/ implicit | 3 |
| viridis _{sty} | 7 | skip first n | 2 |
| winter _{sty} | 7 | white space chars | 2 |
| const color of colormap | 8 | x | 2 |
| const plot | 3 | x error | 2 |
| const plot mark left | 3 | x error minus | 2 |
| const plot mark mid | 3 | x error plus | 2 |
| const plot mark right | 3 | y | 2 |
| D | | y error | 2 |
| dash pattern | 6 | y error minus | 2 |
| dash phase | 6 | y error plus | 2 |
| dashdotdotted _{sty} | 6 | z | 2 |
| dashdotted _{sty} | 6 | z error | 2 |
| dashed _{sty} | 6 | z error minus | 2 |
| densely dashdotdotted _{sty} | 6 | z error plus | 2 |
| densely dashed _{sty} | 6 | tension | 3 |
| densely dotted _{sty} | 6 | text mark | 7 |
| domain | 3 | text mark as node | 7 |
| domain y | 3 | text mark style | 7 |
| dotted _{sty} | 6 | thick _{sty} | 5 |
| draw | 7 | thin _{sty} | 5 |
| E | | U | |
| empty line | 2 | ultra thick _{sty} | 5 |
| every axis plot | 2 | ultra thin _{sty} | 5 |
| every linear axis | 1 | V | |
| every loglog axis | 1 | variable | 3 |
| every mark _{sty} | 6 | variable y | 3 |
| every semilogx axis | 1 | very thick _{sty} | 5 |
| every semilogy axis | 1 | very thin _{sty} | 5 |
| F | | X | |
| fill | 7 | xbar | 4 |
| J | | xbar _{sty} | 4 |
| jump mark left | 3 | xbar interval | 4 |
| jump mark mid | 3 | xbar interval _{sty} | 4 |
| jump mark right | 3 | xcomb | 4 |
| L | | xmode | 1 |
| line cap | 5 | xticklabel interval boundaries _{sty} | 4 |
| line join | 5 | Y | |
| line width | 5 | ybar | 4 |
| log basis | 2 | ybar _{sty} | 4 |
| loosely dashdotdotted _{sty} | 6 | ybar interval | 4 |
| loosely dashdotted _{sty} | 6 | ybar interval _{sty} | 4 |
| loosely dashed _{sty} | 6 | ycomb | 4 |
| loosely dotted _{sty} | 6 | ymode | 1 |
| M | | yticklabel interval boundaries _{sty} | 4 |
| mark | 6 | Z | |
| mark color | 7 | zmode | 1 |
| mark indices | 6 | zticklabel interval boundaries _{sty} | 4 |
| mark options | 6 | | |
| mark phase | 6 | | |
| mark repeat | 6 | | |
| mark size | 6 | | |

Concept Index

| | | | |
|---------------------------|---|--------------------------|-----------------|
| @ | | axis scaling | 2 |
| +~ | 2 | basis for logarithm | 2 |
| A | | C | |
| \addplot | 2 | .cd key handler | 1 |
| .append style key handler | 1 | .code 2 args key handler | 1 |
| auto | 2 | .code key handler | 1 |
| axisenv | 1 | code option | see key handler |

| | | |
|------------------------------|---|-------|
| > /pgfplots/colormap/gray |  | style |
| > /pgfplots/colormap/bone |  | style |
| > /pgfplots/colormap/copper |  | style |
| > /pgfplots/colormap/copper2 |  | style |
| > /pgfplots/colormap/sepia |  | style |
| > /pgfplots/colormap/spring |  | style |
| > /pgfplots/colormap/summer |  | style |
| > /pgfplots/colormap/autumn |  | style |
| > /pgfplots/colormap/winter |  | style |
| > /pgfplots/colormap/cold |  | style |
| > /pgfplots/colormap/temp |  | style |
| > /pgfplots/colormap/thermal |  | style |
| > /pgfplots/colormap/earth |  | style |
| > /pgfplots/colormap/pink |  | style |
| > /pgfplots/colormap/bled |  | style |
| > /pgfplots/colormap/hsv |  | style |
| > /pgfplots/colormap/hsv2 |  | style |
| > /pgfplots/colormap/bright |  | style |
| > /pgfplots/colormap/pastel |  | style |

Styles provided by `\usepgfplotslibrary{colormaps}` which install the corresponding color map.

> /pgfplots/color of colormap = $\langle value \rangle$ (of $\langle color map \rangle$)? option

Set the color for drawing and filling from a color map. $\langle value \rangle$ is a number in the closed interval $[0, 1000]$. $\langle color map \rangle$ is either a color map name or a color map style.

> /pgfplots/const color of colormap = $\langle value \rangle$ \downarrow (of $\langle color map \rangle$)? option

Like `color of colormap` but with piecewise constant interpolation.

3.5 Quiver Plots

> quiver = $\{ \langle quiver options \rangle \}$ option

Render coordinates as small arrows. The origin of the arrow is at the final point coordinates (x, y, z) and the direction and length of the arrow is defined by the direction coordinates (u, v, w) .
The `quiver/` prefix can be omitted within $\langle quiver options \rangle$.

> quiver/ $\langle u|v|w \rangle$ = $\mathcal{Q} | \langle expression \rangle$ option

The direction coordinates of the arrows. Within $\langle expression \rangle$, x, y , and z are bound to the final point coordinates.
For parametric plots use `'variable = t'` and `'quiver/u = f(t)'` and `'quiver/v = g(t)'` to access the parameter.

```
\addplot[
  variable = t,
  quiver = {u = {-sin(t)}, v = {cos(t)}},
]
{cos(t)}, {sin(t)};
```

> quiver/ $\langle u|v|w \rangle$ value = $\mathcal{Q} | \langle number \rangle$ option

Like `quiver/u`, `quiver/v`, and `quiver/w` respectively but without parsing mathematical expressions. However, `\thisrow{<column name>}` and similar code works.

> quiver/colored option

> quiver/colored = mapped color | $\langle color \rangle$ option

Set a different color for each arrow. `quiver/colored` is an alias for `'quiver/colored = mapped color'`. Please note that `'<color>, quiver = ...'` is more efficient if $\langle color \rangle$ is constant.

> quiver/scale arrows = $\mathcal{Q} | \langle number \rangle$ option

Scale all arrows by a constant factor.

> quiver/update limits = true | false option

Whether or not the coordinates of the arrow heads shall be considered when determining the axis limits.

> quiver/every arrow style

Style to customize arrows individually at visualization time.

> quiver/before arrow code

> quiver/after arrow code




Run $\langle \text{\TeX code} \rangle$ before and after drawing a single arrow. Empty by default.

> quiver/quiver legend style

Style that redefines `legend image` code in order to produce a suitable legend for quiver plots.

4 Lines and Markers

4.1 Line Width

| | | |
|---------------------|---|-------|
| > /tikz/ultra thin |  | style |
| > /tikz/very thin |  | style |
| > /tikz/thin |  | style |
| > /tikz/semithick |  | style |
| > /tikz/thick |  | style |
| > /tikz/very thick |  | style |
| > /tikz/ultra thick |  | style |

Predefined line widths.

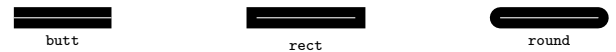
> /tikz/line width = 0.4pt | $\langle dimension \rangle$ option

Set the line width.

4.2 Line Cap

> /tikz/line cap = butt | rect | round option

Set the line cap style.



4.3 Line Join

> /tikz/line join = miter | bevel | round option














Set the line join style.



> /tikz/miter limit = 10 | $\langle number \rangle$ option

When the ratio of the miter length to the line width is greater than $\langle number \rangle$, the miter join is replaced by a bevel. A miter limit $\ell = 1 / \sin(\alpha/2)$ for $\alpha \in (0^\circ, 180^\circ]$ will create a bevel join for angles less than $\alpha = 2 \cdot \arcsin(1/\ell)$.

4.4 Dash Pattern

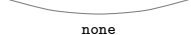
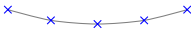

| | | |
|-------------------------------|---|-------|
| > /tikz/solid |  | style |
| > /tikz/dashed |  | style |
| > /tikz/dotted |  | style |
| > /tikz/dashdotted |  | style |
| > /tikz/dashdotdotted |  | style |
| > /tikz/densely dashed |  | style |
| > /tikz/densely dotted |  | style |
| > /tikz/densely dashdotted |  | style |
| > /tikz/densely dashdotdotted |  | style |
| > /tikz/loosely dashed |  | style |
| > /tikz/loosely dotted |  | style |
| > /tikz/loosely dashdotted |  | style |
| > /tikz/loosely dashdotdotted |  | style |

Predefined line styles.

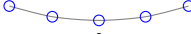




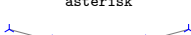
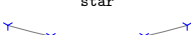
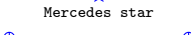
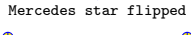
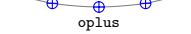
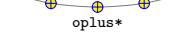

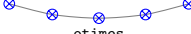
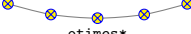

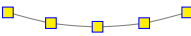
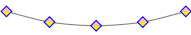


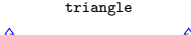
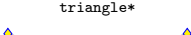
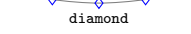
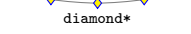
| | |
|--|--------|
| > /tikz/dash pattern = ((on off) <dimension>)+ | option |
| Set the dash pattern (line style) for drawing lines, e.g., 'dash pattern = on 3.5mm off 0.7mm'. | |
| > /tikz/dash phase = <Opt> <dimension> | option |
| Start the dash pattern at offset <dimension>. | |

4.5 Markers

Standard markers:

| | | |
|--|---|---|
|  |  |  |
| none | x | + |

With \usetikzlibrary{plotmarks}:

| | | |
|--|---|---|
|  |  |  |
| asterisk | star | 10-pointed star |
|  |  | |
| Mercedes star | Mercedes star flipped | |
|  |  | |
| oplus | oplus* | |
|  |  | |
| otimes | otimes* | |
|  |  |  |
| square | square* | halfsquare* |
|  |  | |
| triangle | triangle* | |
|  |  |  |
| diamond | diamond* | halfdiamond* |
|  |  | |
| pentagon | pentagon* | |
|  |  | |
| halfcircle | halfcircle* | |
|  |  | |
| heart | text | |

All markers plotted with

'mark options = {draw = blue, fill = yellow}' and
'mark color = pink'. You can rotate markers with, e.g.,
'mark options = {rotate = 90}'.

| | |
|---|--------|
| > /tikz/mark = * <marker> | option |
| Use <marker>. | |
| > /tikz/mark size = 2pt <dimension> | option |
| Marker size, <dimension> is either the radius or about half the width or height. | |
| > /tikz/mark repeat = 1 <integer> | option |
| Draw a marker at every <integer> th sample. | |
| > /tikz/mark phase = 1 <integer> | option |
| Draw the first marker at the <integer> th sample; <integer> is one based. | |
| > /tikz/mark indices = {} <comma-separated list of integers> | option |
| Explicit sample indices for drawing markers. <comma-separated list of integers> can contain ... expressions, for example 'mark indices = {1, 2, ..., 7}'. | |
| > /tikz/every mark | style |
| This style is applied before drawing a marker. | |

| | |
|---|--------|
| > /tikz/mark options = {{<options>}} | option |
| Redefine 'every mark' so that it sets <options>. | |
| > /pgfplots/no markers | style |
| Disable markers; even for cycle lists that contain markers. | |
| > /pgf/mark color = white <color> | option |
| Additional fill color for halfcircle, halfcircle*, halfdiamond*, and halfsquare* markers. | |
| > /pgf/text mark = p <text> | option |
| Define the text for 'mark = text'. | |
| > /pgf/text mark as node = false true | option |
| Whether or not to draw text markers as nodes. | |
| > /pgf/text mark style = {{<options>}} | option |
| Customize the appearance of text markers. When 'text mark as node' is true, 'text mark style' are \node options. Otherwise, 'text mark style' are \pgftext options. | |

5 Color Data

5.1 Colors

Color support is provided by the xcolor package. Standard color names:

| | | | |
|-----------|--------|---------|--------|
| black | red | green | blue |
| darkgray | cyan | magenta | yellow |
| gray | brown | lime | olive |
| lightgray | orange | pink | purple |
| white | teal | violet | none |

| | |
|---|--------|
| > /tikz/color = <color> | option |
| Set the color for drawing and filling. You can omit the option key if <color> is a color name. | |
| > /tikz/draw = <color> | option |
| > /tikz/fill = <color> | option |
| Set the color for drawing or filling respectively. You can use none as <color> to disable drawing or filling. | |

| | |
|--|--|
| \definecolor{<name>}{<model>}{<spec>} | |
| <model> → rgb cmy cmyk hsb Hsb tHsb gray RGB HSB Gray HTML ↴ | |
| wave | |
| <rgb spec> → x, x, x | |
| <cmy spec> → x, x, x | |
| <cmyk spec> → x, x, x, x | |
| <hsb spec> → x, x, x | |
| <Hsb spec> → H, x, x | |
| <tHsb spec> → H, x, x | |
| <gray spec> → x | |
| <RGB spec> → L, L, L | |
| <HSB spec> → M, M, M | |
| <Gray spec> → N | |
| <HTML spec> → [000000] ₁₆ , FFFFFFFF ₁₆ | |
| <wave spec> → [363, 814] | |
| x = [0, 1], H = [0, 360], L = [0, 255] ∩ Z, M = [0, 240] ∩ Z, and N = [0, 15] ∩ Z. | |
| All colors are defined in the sRGB color space. HSB is a synonym for HSL. | |

5.2 Color Maps

| | |
|--|--------|
| > /pgfplots/colormap name = hot <color map name> | option |
| Select a predefined color map. | |
| > /pgfplots/colormap/viridis | style |
| > /pgfplots/colormap/hot | style |
| > /pgfplots/colormap/hot2 | style |
| > /pgfplots/colormap/cool | style |
| > /pgfplots/colormap/blackwhite | style |
| > /pgfplots/colormap/greenyellow | style |
| > /pgfplots/colormap/edyellow | style |
| > /pgfplots/colormap/jet | style |
| > /pgfplots/colormap/bluered | style |
| > /pgfplots/colormap/violet | style |
| Standard styles which install the corresponding color map. | |