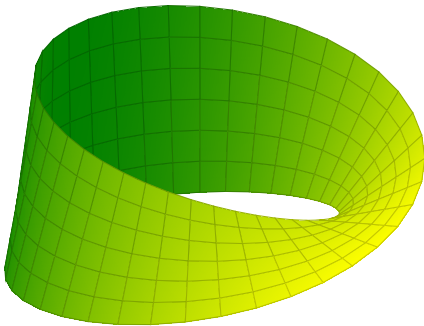


# Quick Reference

## 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}
```



## Contents

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

## Nomenclature

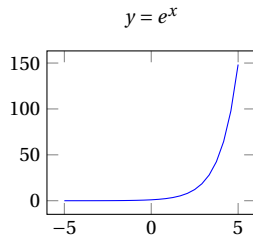
<code>\foo</code>	$\TeX$ control sequence.
<code>foo<sub>env</sub></code>	$\LaTeX$ environment <code>foo</code> .
<code>foo<sub>sty</sub></code>	PGFPLOTS style with key <code>foo</code> .
<code>foo</code>	Terminal symbol, literal text.
<code>&lt;foo&gt;</code>	Non-terminal symbol, metasyntactic variable.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

`axisenv` can also be `semilogxaxisenv`, `semilogyaxisenv`, or `loglogaxisenv`.

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

▷ 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 *<number>*.

## 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 *<plot options>* for all plots or for the *n*<sup>th</sup> 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 *<coordinates list>*, none means to do nothing, jump means to insert a discontinuity.

#### 3.1.1 Coordinates List

```
<input data> → coordinates {<coordinates list>}
<coordinates list> → <coordinates>*
<coordinates> → (x, y, z) (+- (u, v, w))? ([<meta data>])?
```

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 *<coordinates list>* indicate discontinuities; use \\ when gathering coordinates in a T<sub>E</sub>X macro.

▷ plot coordinates/math parser = true|false option  
 Whether or not to enable mathematical expressions in every coordinate inside of a *<coordinates list>*.

#### 3.1.2 Table Data

```
<input data> → table [<table options>]? {<table data>}
<table data> → <file name>|<inline table>
```

Read input data from table columns.

▷ table/<coordinate> = <column name> option  
 ▷ table/<coordinate> index = <column index> option  
 ▷ table/<coordinate> expr = <expression> option  
 <coordinate> → x|y|z|(x|y|z) error (plus|minus)?|meta

Column names are case sensitive and have to exist. Use {<column name>} to quote non-trivial column names. The first column has index zero. Within *<expression>* \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 *<table data>* 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 *<table data>*.

`> 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 `<newline>`, 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

A space column separator means one or more space or tab characters. With braces, every table cell looks like `{<contents>}` 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 `TEX` 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

`<input data> → expression2 {<expression>}`  
`<input data> → (<x-expression>), <y-expression>, <z-expression>)`

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

`> domain = -5:5|<x1>:<x2>` option

`> domain y = <empty>|<y1>:<y2>` 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

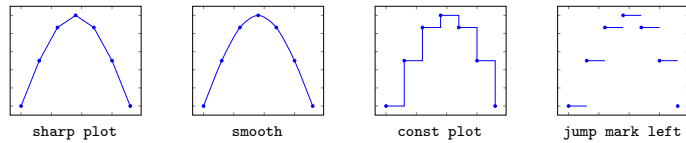
Explicit argument values for sampling `<expression>`. This option always overrides the domain and `samples` options. `<comma-separated list of numbers>` can contain `...` expressions, for example `'{-2, -1.8, ..., 2}'`.

`> variable = x|<variable name>` option

`> variable y = y|<variable name>` option

The variable name containing the argument value when evaluating `<expression>`.

## 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  $30^\circ$ . 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

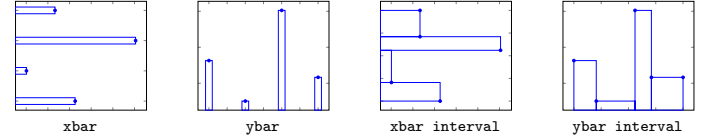
`> /tikz/const plot mark (left|mid|right)` option

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 autosty`, and `bar cycle liststy`. The default handler takes one optional argument which is passed on to `bar shift autosty`.

`> 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  $n \times \text{bar width} + (n - 1) \times \text{bar shift auto}$ .

`> 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 liststy`. The default handler takes one optional argument to scale the intervals.

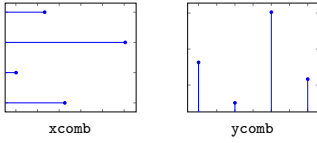
`> xticklabel interval boundaries` style

`> 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`  
▷ `/tikz/ycomb`

option  
option

Render coordinates as horizontal or vertical lines respectively.

### 3.5 Quiver Plots

▷ `quiver = {(quiver options)}`

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/(u|v|w) = Q|expression`

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/(u|v|w) value = Q|number`

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|color`

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 = 1|number`

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

▷ `quiver/quiver legend`

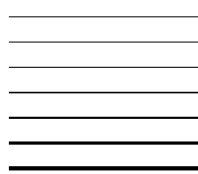
style

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`  
▷ `/tikz/very thin`  
▷ `/tikz/thin`  
▷ `/tikz/semithick`  
▷ `/tikz/thick`  
▷ `/tikz/very thick`  
▷ `/tikz/ultra thick`



style  
style  
style  
style  
style  
style  
style

Predefined line widths.

▷ `/tikz/line width = 0.4pt|dimension`

option

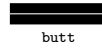
Set the line width.

### 4.2 Line Cap

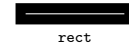
▷ `/tikz/line cap = butt|rect|round`

option

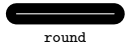
Set the line cap style.



butt



rect



round

### 4.3 Line Join

▷ `/tikz/line join = miter|bevel|round`

option

Set the line join style.



miter



bevel



round

▷ `/tikz/miter limit = 10|number`

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`



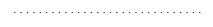
style

▷ `/tikz/dashed`



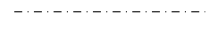
style

▷ `/tikz/dotted`



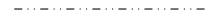
style

▷ `/tikz/dashdotted`



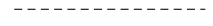
style

▷ `/tikz/dashdotdotted`



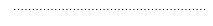
style

▷ `/tikz/densely dashed`



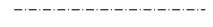
style

▷ `/tikz/densely dotted`



style

▷ `/tikz/densely dashdotted`



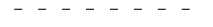
style

▷ `/tikz/densely dashdotdotted`



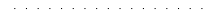
style

▷ `/tikz/loosely dashed`



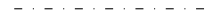
style

▷ `/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'`.

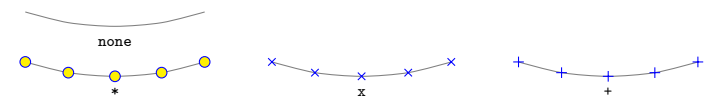
▷ `/tikz/dash phase = Opt|dimension`

option

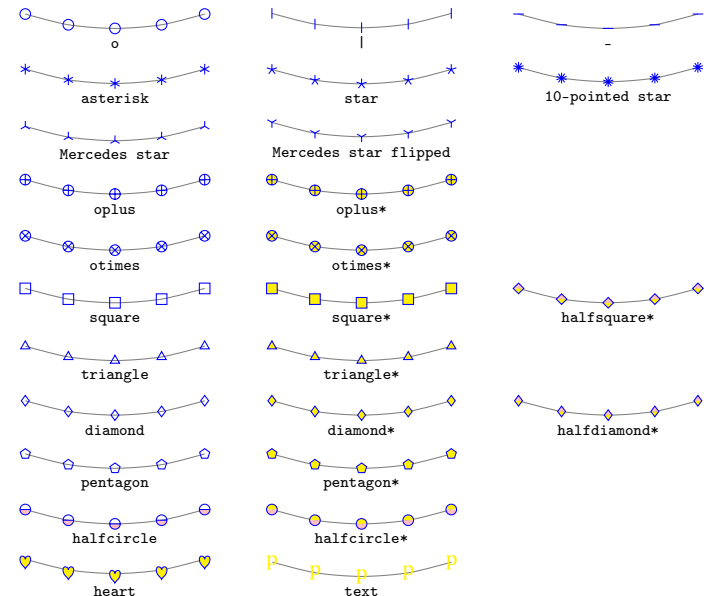
Start the dash pattern at offset  $\langle dimension \rangle$ .

### 4.5 Markers

Standard markers:



With `\usetikzlibrary{plotmarks}`:



All markers plotted with  
'mark options = {draw = blue, fill = yellow}' and  
'mark color = pink'. You can rotate makers 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⟩<sup>th</sup> sample.

▷ /tikz/mark phase = 1|⟨integer⟩ **option**  
Draw the first marker at the ⟨integer⟩<sup>th</sup> 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.

## 4.6 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]<sub>16</sub>, FFFFFFF<sub>16</sub>  
⟨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.

## Option Index

B	u value	5
bar cycle list <sub>sty</sub>	update limits	5
bar direction	v	5
bar shift	v value	5
bar shift auto <sub>sty</sub>	w	5
bar width	w value	5
C	S	
color	samples	3
const plot	samples at	3
const plot mark left	samples y	3
const plot mark mid	semithick <sub>sty</sub>	5
const plot mark right	sharp plot	3
D	smooth	3
dash pattern	solid <sub>sty</sub>	6
dash phase	T	
dashdotted <sub>sty</sub>	table/	
dashdotted <sub>sty</sub>	col sep	3
dashed <sub>sty</sub>	comment chars	2
densely dashdotted <sub>sty</sub>	header	2
densely dashdotted <sub>sty</sub>	ignore chars	2
densely dashed <sub>sty</sub>	meta	2
densely dotted <sub>sty</sub>	read completely	3
domain	row sep	3
domain y	search path	3
dotted <sub>sty</sub>	search path/	
draw	implicit	3
E	skip first n	2
empty line	white space chars	2
every axis plot	x	2
every linear axis	x error	2
every loglog axis	x error minus	2
every mark <sub>sty</sub>	x error plus	2
every semilogx axis	y	2
every semilogy axis	y error	2
F	y error minus	2
fill	y error plus	2
J	z	2
jump mark left	z error	2
jump mark mid	z error minus	2
jump mark right	z error plus	2
L	tension	3
line cap	text mark	7
line join	text mark as node	7
line width	text mark style	7
log basis	thick <sub>sty</sub>	5
loosely dashdotted <sub>sty</sub>	thin <sub>sty</sub>	5
loosely dashdotted <sub>sty</sub>	U	
loosely dashed <sub>sty</sub>	ultra thick <sub>sty</sub>	5
loosely dotted <sub>sty</sub>	ultra thin <sub>sty</sub>	5
M	V	
mark	variable	3
mark color	variable y	3
mark indices	very thick <sub>sty</sub>	5
mark options	very thin <sub>sty</sub>	5
mark phase	X	
mark repeat	xbar	4
mark size	xbar <sub>sty</sub>	4
N	xbar interval	4
no markers	xbar interval <sub>sty</sub>	4
P	xcomb	5
plot coordinates/	xmode	2
math parser	xticklabel interval boundaries <sub>sty</sub>	4
Q	Y	
quiver	ybar	4
quiver/	ybar <sub>sty</sub>	4
after arrow <sub>code</sub>	ybar interval	4
before arrow <sub>code</sub>	ybar interval <sub>sty</sub>	4
colored	ycomb	5
every arrow <sub>sty</sub>	ymode	2
quiver legend <sub>sty</sub>	yticklabel interval boundaries <sub>sty</sub>	4
scale arrows	Z	
u	zmode	2
	zticklabel interval boundaries <sub>sty</sub>	4

## Concept Index

@	coordinates list	
+−	input data	2
	\coordindex	2
A	D	
\addplot	dash pattern	6
.append style key handler	dash phase	6
auto	E	
axisenv	expression	3
axis scaling	H	
basis for logarithm	handler	see key handler
C	I	
.cd key handler	input data	
.code 2 args key handler	coordinates list	2
.code key handler		
code option		
coordinates		

table data	2	<b>N</b>	
<b>J</b>		none	2
jump	2	normal	2
<b>K</b>		<b>P</b>	
key handler		\pgfplotbarshift	4
.append style	1	\pgfplotbarwidth	4
.cd	1	\pgfplotsset	1
.code 2 args	1	\pgfplotstableread	3
.code	1	<b>S</b>	
.style	1	scanline	2
<b>L</b>		semilogxaxis <sub>env</sub>	1
line style	6	semilogyaxis <sub>env</sub>	1
line width	5	sequence of coordinates	
linear		input data	2
axis scaling	2	.style key handler	1
linear	2	style option	<i>see key handler</i>
\lineno	2	<b>T</b>	
list of coordinates		table	2
input data	2	table data	
log	2	input data	2
logarithmic		\thisrow	2
axis scaling	2	\thisrowno	2
loglogaxis <sub>env</sub>	1		

---

Copyright © 2018 Ralph Schleicher

Permission is granted to copy, distribute, and/or modify this document under the terms of the GNU Free Documentation License, Version 1.3 or any later version published by the Free Software Foundation; with no Invariant Sections, no Front-Cover Texts, and no Back-Cover Texts.

You should have received a copy of the GNU Free Documentation License along with this document. If not, see <https://www.gnu.org/licenses/>.

---