

Set or Query Graphical Parameters

Description

`par` can be used to set or query graphical parameters. Parameters can be set by specifying them as arguments to `par` in `tag = value` form, or by passing them as a list of tagged values.

Usage

```
par(..., no.readonly = FALSE)
```

```
<highlevel plot> (... , <tag> = <value>)
```

Arguments

`...` arguments in `tag = value` form, or a list of tagged values. The tags must come from the names of graphical parameters described in the ‘Graphical Parameters’ section.

`no.readonly` logical; if TRUE and there are no other arguments, only parameters are returned which can be set by a subsequent `par()` call *on the same device*.

Details

Each device has its own set of graphical parameters. If the current device is the null device, `par` will open a new device before querying/setting parameters. (What device is controlled by [options](#)("device").)

Parameters are queried by giving one or more character vectors of parameter names to `par`.

`par()` (no arguments) or `par(no.readonly = TRUE)` is used to get *all* the graphical parameters (as a named list). Their names are currently taken from the unexported variable `graphics:::Pars`.

R.O. indicates ***read-only arguments***: These may only be used in queries and cannot be set. ("cin", "cra", "csi", "cxy", "din" and "page" are always read-only.)

Several parameters can only be set by a call to `par()`:

- "ask",
- "fig", "fin",
- "lheight",
- "mai", "mar", "mex", "mfcol", "mfrow", "mfg",
- "new",
- "oma", "omd", "omi",
- "pin", "plt", "ps", "pty",
- "usr",
- "xlog", "ylog",
- "ylbias"

The remaining parameters can also be set as arguments (often via `...`) to high-level plot functions such as [plot.default](#), [plot.window](#), [points](#), [lines](#), [abline](#), [axis](#), [title](#), [text](#), [mtext](#), [segments](#), [symbols](#), [arrows](#), [polygon](#), [rect](#), [box](#), [contour](#), [filled.contour](#) and [image](#). Such settings will be active during the execution of the function, only. However, see the comments on `bg`, `cex`, `col`, `lty`, `lwd` and `pch` which may be taken as *arguments* to certain plot functions rather than as graphical parameters.

The meaning of ‘character size’ is not well-defined: this is set up for the device taking `pointsize` into account but often not the actual font family in use. Internally the corresponding pairs (`cra`, `cin`, `cxy` and `csi`) are used only to set the inter-line spacing used to convert `mar` and `oma` to physical margins. (The same inter-line spacing multiplied by `lheight` is used for multi-line strings in `text` and `strheight`.)

Note that graphical parameters are suggestions: plotting functions and devices need not make use of them (and this is particularly true of non-default methods for e.g. `plot`).

Value

When parameters are set, their previous values are returned in an invisible named list. Such a list can be passed as an argument to `par` to restore the parameter values. Use `par(no.readonly = TRUE)` for the full list of parameters that can be restored. However, restoring all of these is not wise: see the ‘Note’ section.

When just one parameter is queried, the value of that parameter is returned as (atomic) vector. When two or more parameters are queried, their values are returned in a list, with the list names giving the parameters.

Note the inconsistency: setting one parameter returns a list, but querying one parameter returns a vector.

Graphical Parameters

`adj`

The value of `adj` determines the way in which text strings are justified in [text](#), [mtext](#) and [title](#). A value of 0 produces left-justified text, 0.5 (the default) centered text and 1 right-justified text. (Any value in $[0, 1]$ is allowed, and on most devices values outside that interval will also work.)

Note that the adj *argument* of [text](#) also allows `adj = c(x, y)` for different adjustment in x- and y- directions. Note that whereas for text it refers to positioning of text about a point, for `mtext` and `title` it controls placement within the plot or device region.

`ann`

If set to FALSE, high-level plotting functions calling [plot.default](#) do not annotate the plots they produce with axis titles and overall titles. The default is to do annotation.

`ask`

logical. If TRUE (and the **R** session is interactive) the user is asked for input, before a new figure is drawn. As this applies to the device, it also affects output by packages **grid** and **lattice**. It can be set even on non-screen devices but may have no effect there.

This not really a graphics parameter, and its use is deprecated in favour of [devAskNewPage](#).

`bg`

The color to be used for the background of the device region. When called from `par()` it also sets `new = FALSE`. See section ‘Color Specification’ for suitable values. For many devices the initial value is set from the `bg` argument of the device, and for the rest it is normally "white".

Note that some graphics functions such as [plot.default](#) and [points](#) have an *argument* of this name with a different meaning.

`bty`

A character string which determined the type of [box](#) which is drawn about plots. If `bty` is one of "o" (the default), "l", "7", "c", "u", or "]" the resulting box resembles the corresponding upper case letter. A value of "n" suppresses the box.

`cex`

A numerical value giving the amount by which plotting text and symbols should be magnified relative to the default. This starts as 1 when a device is opened, and is reset when the layout is changed, e.g. by setting `mfmrow`.

Note that some graphics functions such as [plot.default](#) have an *argument* of this name which *multiplies* this graphical parameter, and some functions such as [points](#) and [text](#) accept a vector of values which are recycled.

`cex.axis`

The magnification to be used for axis annotation relative to the current setting of `cex`.

`cex.lab`

The magnification to be used for x and y labels relative to the current setting of `cex`.

`cex.main`

The magnification to be used for main titles relative to the current setting of `cex`.

`cex.sub`

The magnification to be used for sub-titles relative to the current setting of `cex`.

`cin`

R.O.; character size (width, height) in inches. These are the same measurements as `cra`, expressed in different units.

`col`

A specification for the default plotting color. See section ‘Color Specification’.

Some functions such as [lines](#) and [text](#) accept a vector of values which are recycled and may be interpreted slightly differently.

`col.axis`

The color to be used for axis annotation. Defaults to "black".

`col.lab`

The color to be used for x and y labels. Defaults to "black".

`col.main`

The color to be used for plot main titles. Defaults to "black".

`col.sub`

The color to be used for plot sub-titles. Defaults to "black".

`cra`

R.O.; size of default character (width, height) in ‘rasters’ (pixels). Some devices have no concept of pixels and so assume an arbitrary pixel size, usually 1/72 inch. These are the same measurements as `cin`, expressed in different units.

`crt`

A numerical value specifying (in degrees) how single characters should be rotated. It is unwise to expect values other than multiples of 90 to work. Compare with `srt` which does string rotation.

`csi`

R.O.; height of (default-sized) characters in inches. The same as `par("cin")[2]`.

`cxy`

R.O.; size of default character (width, height) in user coordinate units. `par("cxy")` is `par("cin")/par("pin")` scaled to user coordinates. Note that `c(strwidth(ch), strheight(ch))` for a given string `ch` is usually much more precise.

din
R.O.; the device dimensions, (width, height), in inches. See also [dev.size](#), which is updated immediately when an on-screen device windows is re-sized.

err
*(Unimplemented; R is silent when points outside the plot region are **not** plotted.)* The degree of error reporting desired.

family
The name of a font family for drawing text. The maximum allowed length is 200 bytes. This name gets mapped by each graphics device to a device-specific font description. The default value is "" which means that the default device fonts will be used (and what those are should be listed on the help page for the device). Standard values are "serif", "sans" and "mono", and the [Hershey](#) font families are also available. (Devices may define others, and some devices will ignore this setting completely. Names starting with "Hershey" are treated specially and should only be used for the built-in Hershey font families.) This can be specified inline for [text](#).

fg
The color to be used for the foreground of plots. This is the default color used for things like axes and boxes around plots. When called from `par()` this also sets parameter `col` to the same value. See section 'Color Specification'. A few devices have an argument to set the initial value, which is otherwise "black".

fig
A numerical vector of the form `c(x1, x2, y1, y2)` which gives the (NDC) coordinates of the figure region in the display region of the device. If you set this, unlike `S`, you start a new plot, so to add to an existing plot use `new = TRUE` as well.

fin
The figure region dimensions, (width, height), in inches. If you set this, unlike `S`, you start a new plot.

font
An integer which specifies which font to use for text. If possible, device drivers arrange so that 1 corresponds to plain text (the default), 2 to bold face, 3 to italic and 4 to bold italic. Also, font 5 is expected to be the symbol font, in Adobe symbol encoding. On some devices font families can be selected by `family` to choose different sets of 5 fonts.

font.axis
The font to be used for axis annotation.

font.lab
The font to be used for x and y labels.

font.main
The font to be used for plot main titles.

font.sub
The font to be used for plot sub-titles.

lab
A numerical vector of the form `c(x, y, len)` which modifies the default way that axes are annotated. The values of `x` and `y` give the (approximate) number of tickmarks on the `x` and `y` axes and `len` specifies the label length. The default is `c(5, 5, 7)`. Note that this only affects the way the parameters `xaxp` and `yaxp` are set when the user coordinate system is set up, and is not consulted when axes are drawn. `len` *is unimplemented* in **R**.

las
numeric in {0,1,2,3}; the style of axis labels.

0:
always parallel to the axis [*default*],

1:
always horizontal,

2:
always perpendicular to the axis,

3:
always vertical.

Also supported by [mtext](#). Note that string/character rotation *via* argument `srt` to `par` does *not* affect the axis labels.

lend
The line end style. This can be specified as an integer or string:

0
and "round" mean rounded line caps [*default*];

1
and "butt" mean butt line caps;

and "square" mean square line caps.

lheight

The line height multiplier. The height of a line of text (used to vertically space multi-line text) is found by multiplying the character height both by the current character expansion and by the line height multiplier. Default value is 1. Used in [text](#) and [strheight](#).

ljoin

The line join style. This can be specified as an integer or string:

0

and "round" mean rounded line joins [*default*];

1

and "mitre" mean mitred line joins;

2

and "bevel" mean bevelled line joins.

lmitre

The line mitre limit. This controls when mitred line joins are automatically converted into bevelled line joins. The value must be larger than 1 and the default is 10. Not all devices will honour this setting.

lty

The line type. Line types can either be specified as an integer (0=blank, 1=solid (default), 2=dashed, 3=dotted, 4=dotdash, 5=longdash, 6=twodash) or as one of the character strings "blank", "solid", "dashed", "dotted", "dotdash", "longdash", or "twodash", where "blank" uses 'invisible lines' (i.e., does not draw them).

Alternatively, a string of up to 8 characters (from `c(1:9, "A":"F")`) may be given, giving the length of line segments which are alternatively drawn and skipped. See section 'Line Type Specification'.

Functions such as [lines](#) and [segments](#) accept a vector of values which are recycled.

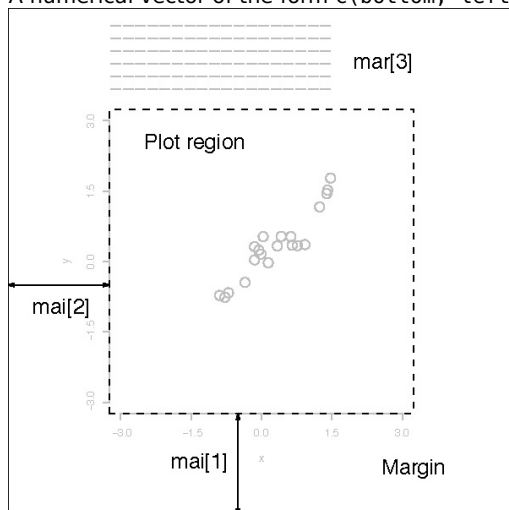
lwd

The line width, a *positive* number, defaulting to 1. The interpretation is device-specific, and some devices do not implement line widths less than one. (See the help on the device for details of the interpretation.)

Functions such as [lines](#) and [segments](#) accept a vector of values which are recycled: in such uses lines corresponding to values NA or NaN are omitted. The interpretation of 0 is device-specific.

mai

A numerical vector of the form `c(bottom, left, top, right)` which gives the margin size specified in inches.



mar

A numerical vector of the form `c(bottom, left, top, right)` which gives the number of lines of margin to be specified on the four sides of the plot. The default is `c(5, 4, 4, 2) + 0.1`.

mex

`mex` is a character size expansion factor which is used to describe coordinates in the margins of plots. Note that this does not change the font size, rather specifies the size of font (as a multiple of `csi`) used to convert between `mar` and `mai`, and between `oma` and `omi`.

This starts as 1 when the device is opened, and is reset when the layout is changed (alongside resetting `cex`).

mfcol, mfrow

A vector of the form `c(nr, nc)`. Subsequent figures will be drawn in an `nr`-by-`nc` array on the device by *columns* (`mfcol`), or *rows* (`mfrow`), respectively.

In a layout with exactly two rows and columns the base value of "cex" is reduced by a factor of 0.83: if there are three or more of either rows or columns, the reduction factor is 0.66.

Setting a layout resets the base value of `cex` and that of `mex` to 1.

If either of these is queried it will give the current layout, so querying cannot tell you the order in which the array will be filled.

Consider the alternatives, [layout](#) and [split.screen](#).

`mfg`

A numerical vector of the form `c(i, j)` where `i` and `j` indicate which figure in an array of figures is to be drawn next (if setting) or is being drawn (if enquiring). The array must already have been set by `mfcoll` or `mfrow`.

For compatibility with S, the form `c(i, j, nr, nc)` is also accepted, when `nr` and `nc` should be the current number of rows and number of columns. Mismatches will be ignored, with a warning.

`mgp`

The margin line (in `mex` units) for the axis title, axis labels and axis line. Note that `mgp[1]` affects [title](#) whereas `mgp[2:3]` affect [axis](#). The default is `c(3, 1, 0)`.

`mkh`

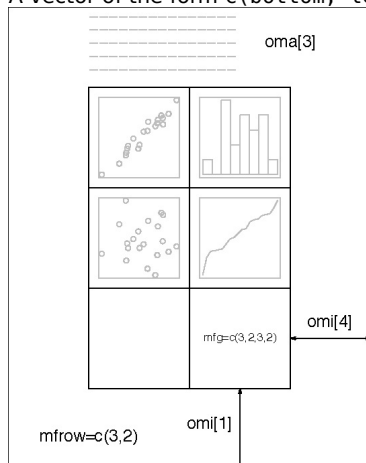
The height in inches of symbols to be drawn when the value of `pch` is an integer. *Completely ignored in R.*

`new`

logical, defaulting to FALSE. If set to TRUE, the next high-level plotting command (actually [plot.new](#)) should *not clean* the frame before drawing *as if it were on a **new** device*. It is an error (ignored with a warning) to try to use `new = TRUE` on a device that does not currently contain a high-level plot.

`oma`

A vector of the form `c(bottom, left, top, right)` giving the size of the outer margins in lines of text.



`omd`

A vector of the form `c(x1, x2, y1, y2)` giving the region *inside* outer margins in NDC (= normalized device coordinates), i.e., as a fraction (in `[0, 1]`) of the device region.

`omi`

A vector of the form `c(bottom, left, top, right)` giving the size of the outer margins in inches.

`page`

R.O.: A boolean value indicating whether the next call to [plot.new](#) is going to start a new page. This value may be FALSE if there are multiple figures on the page.

`pch`

Either an integer specifying a symbol or a single character to be used as the default in plotting points. See [points](#) for possible values and their interpretation. Note that only integers and single-character strings can be set as a graphics parameter (and not NA nor NULL).

Some functions such as [points](#) accept a vector of values which are recycled.

`pin`

The current plot dimensions, (`width, height`), in inches.

`plt`

A vector of the form `c(x1, x2, y1, y2)` giving the coordinates of the plot region as fractions of the current figure region.

`ps`

integer; the point size of text (but not symbols). Unlike the `pointsize` argument of most devices, this does not change the relationship between `mar` and `mai` (nor `oma` and `omi`).

What is meant by 'point size' is device-specific, but most devices mean a multiple of 1bp, that is 1/72 of an inch.

`pty`

A character specifying the type of plot region to be used; "s" generates a square plotting region and "m" generates the maximal plotting region.

`smo`

(*Unimplemented*) a value which indicates how smooth circles and circular arcs should be.

srt

The string rotation in degrees. See the comment about crt. Only supported by [text](#).

tck

The length of tick marks as a fraction of the smaller of the width or height of the plotting region. If tck >= 0.5 it is interpreted as a fraction of the relevant side, so if tck = 1 grid lines are drawn. The default setting (tck = NA) is to use tcl = -0.5.

tcl

The length of tick marks as a fraction of the height of a line of text. The default value is -0.5; setting tcl = NA sets tck = -0.01 which is S' default.

usr

A vector of the form c(x1, x2, y1, y2) giving the extremes of the user coordinates of the plotting region. When a logarithmic scale is in use (i.e., par("xlog") is true, see below), then the x-limits will be $10^{\text{par("usr")[1:2]}}$. Similarly for the y-axis.

xaxp

A vector of the form c(x1, x2, n) giving the coordinates of the extreme tick marks and the number of intervals between tick-marks when par("xlog") is false. Otherwise, when *log* coordinates are active, the three values have a different meaning: For a small range, n is *negative*, and the ticks are as in the linear case, otherwise, n is in 1:3, specifying a case number, and x1 and x2 are the lowest and highest power of 10 inside the user coordinates, $10^{\text{par("usr")[1:2]}}$. (The "usr" coordinates are log10-transformed here!)

n = 1

will produce tick marks at 10^j for integer j ,

n = 2

gives marks $k \cdot 10^j$ with k in {1,5},

n = 3

gives marks $k \cdot 10^j$ with k in {1,2,5}.

See [axTicks\(\)](#) for a pure R implementation of this.

This parameter is reset when a user coordinate system is set up, for example by starting a new page or by calling [plot.window](#) or setting par("usr"): n is taken from par("lab"). It affects the default behaviour of subsequent calls to [axis](#) for sides 1 or 3.

It is only relevant to default numeric axis systems, and not for example to dates.

xaxs

The style of axis interval calculation to be used for the x-axis. Possible values are "r", "i", "e", "s", "d". The styles are generally controlled by the range of data or xlim, if given. Style "r" (regular) first extends the data range by 4 percent at each end and then finds an axis with pretty labels that fits within the extended range.

Style "i" (internal) just finds an axis with pretty labels that fits within the original data range.

Style "s" (standard) finds an axis with pretty labels within which the original data range fits.

Style "e" (extended) is like style "s", except that it also ensures that there is room for plotting symbols within the bounding box.

Style "d" (direct) specifies that the current axis should be used on subsequent plots.

(Only "r" and "i" styles have been implemented in R.)

xaxt

A character which specifies the x axis type. Specifying "n" suppresses plotting of the axis. The standard value is "s": for compatibility with S values "l" and "t" are accepted but are equivalent to "s": any value other than "n" implies plotting.

xlog

A logical value (see log in [plot.default](#)). If TRUE, a logarithmic scale is in use (e.g., after plot(*, log = "x")). For a new device, it defaults to FALSE, i.e., linear scale.

xpd

A logical value or NA. If FALSE, all plotting is clipped to the plot region, if TRUE, all plotting is clipped to the figure region, and if NA, all plotting is clipped to the device region. See also [clip](#).

yaxp

A vector of the form c(y1, y2, n) giving the coordinates of the extreme tick marks and the number of intervals between tick-marks unless for log coordinates, see xaxp above.

yaxs

The style of axis interval calculation to be used for the y-axis. See xaxs above.

yaxt

A character which specifies the y axis type. Specifying "n" suppresses plotting.

ylbias

A positive real value used in the positioning of text in the margins by [axis](#) and [mtext](#). The default is in principle device-specific, but currently 0.2 for all of R's own devices. Set this to 0.2 for compatibility with R < 2.14.0 on x11 and windows() devices.

ylog

A logical value; see xlog above.

Color Specification

Colors can be specified in several different ways. The simplest way is with a character string giving the color name (e.g., "red"). A list of the possible colors can be obtained with the function [colors](#). Alternatively, colors can be specified directly in terms of their RGB components with a string of the form "#RRGGBB" where each of the pairs RR, GG, BB consist of two hexadecimal digits giving a value in the range 00 to FF. Colors can also be specified by giving an index into a small table of colors, the [palette](#): indices wrap round so with the default palette of size 8, 10 is the same as 2. This provides compatibility with S. Index 0 corresponds to the background color. Note that the palette (apart from 0 which is per-device) is a per-session setting.

Negative integer colours are errors.

Additionally, "transparent" is *transparent*, useful for filled areas (such as the background!), and just invisible for things like lines or text. In most circumstances (integer) NA is equivalent to "transparent" (but not for [text](#) and [mtext](#)).

Semi-transparent colors are available for use on devices that support them.

The functions [rgb](#), [hsv](#), [hcl](#), [gray](#) and [rainbow](#) provide additional ways of generating colors.

Line Type Specification

Line types can either be specified by giving an index into a small built-in table of line types (1 = solid, 2 = dashed, etc, see `lty` above) or directly as the lengths of on/off stretches of line. This is done with a string of an even number (up to eight) of characters, namely *non-zero* (hexadecimal) digits which give the lengths in consecutive positions in the string. For example, the string "33" specifies three units on followed by three off and "3313" specifies three units on followed by three off followed by one on and finally three off. The 'units' here are (on most devices) proportional to `lwd`, and with `lwd = 1` are in pixels or points or 1/96 inch.

The five standard dash-dot line types (`lty = 2:6`) correspond to `c("44", "13", "1343", "73", "2262")`.

Note that NA is not a valid value for `lty`.

Note

The effect of restoring all the (settable) graphics parameters as in the examples is hard to predict if the device has been resized. Several of them are attempting to set the same things in different ways, and those last in the alphabet will win. In particular, the settings of `mai`, `mar`, `pin`, `plt` and `pty` interact, as do the outer margin settings, the figure layout and figure region size.

References

Becker, R. A., Chambers, J. M. and Wilks, A. R. (1988) *The New S Language*. Wadsworth & Brooks/Cole.

Murrell, P. (2005) *R Graphics*. Chapman & Hall/CRC Press.

See Also

[plot.default](#) for some high-level plotting parameters; [colors](#); [clip](#); [options](#) for other setup parameters; graphic devices [x11](#), [postscript](#) and setting up device regions by [layout](#) and [split.screen](#).

Examples

```
op <- par(mfrow = c(2, 2), # 2 x 2 pictures on one plot
          pty = "s")      # square plotting region,
                          # independent of device size

## At end of plotting, reset to previous settings:
par(op)

## Alternatively,
op <- par(no.readonly = TRUE) # the whole list of settable par's.
## do lots of plotting and par(.) calls, then reset:
par(op)
## Note this is not in general good practice

par("ylog") # FALSE
plot(1 : 12, log = "y")
par("ylog") # TRUE

plot(1:2, xaxs = "i") # 'inner axis' w/o extra space
par(c("usr", "xaxp"))

( nr.prof <-
c(prof.pilots = 16, lawyers = 11, farmers = 10, salesmen = 9, physicians = 9,
  mechanics = 6, policemen = 6, managers = 6, engineers = 5, teachers = 4,
  housewives = 3, students = 3, armed.forces = 1))
par(las = 3)
barplot(rbind(nr.prof)) # R 0.63.2: shows alignment problem
par(las = 0) # reset to default

require(grDevices) # for gray
## 'fg' use:
plot(1:12, type = "b", main = "'fg' : axes, ticks and box in gray",
     fg = gray(0.7), bty = "7" , sub = R.version.string)

ex <- function() {
  old.par <- par(no.readonly = TRUE) # all par settings which
                                     # could be changed.
  on.exit(par(old.par))
  ## ...
  ## ... do lots of par() settings and plots
  ## ...
  invisible() #- now, par(old.par) will be executed
```

```

}
ex()

## Line types
showLty <- function(ltys, xoff = 0, ...) {
  stopifnot((n <- length(ltys)) >= 1)
  op <- par(mar = rep(.5,4)); on.exit(par(op))
  plot(0:1, 0:1, type = "n", axes = FALSE, ann = FALSE)
  y <- (n:1)/(n+1)
  clty <- as.character(ltys)
  mytext <- function(x, y, txt)
    text(x, y, txt, adj = c(0, -.3), cex = 0.8, ...)
  abline(h = y, lty = ltys, ...); mytext(xoff, y, clty)
  y <- y - 1/(3*(n+1))
  abline(h = y, lty = ltys, lwd = 2, ...)
  mytext(1/8+xoff, y, paste(clty, " lwd = 2"))
}
showLty(c("solid", "dashed", "dotted", "dotdash", "longdash", "twodash"))
par(new = TRUE) # the same:
showLty(c("solid", "44", "13", "1343", "73", "2262"), xoff = .2, col = 2)
showLty(c("11", "22", "33", "44", "12", "13", "14", "21", "31"))

```