



SKILLPILLS

Skill Pill: Introduction to gnuplot

Lecture 1: It's all gnu to you

James Schloss

Okinawa Institute of Science and Technology
james.schloss@oist.jp

-66 (Trump Calendar)



- 1 What is gnuplot good for?
- 2 Basics of plotting
 - Plot / splot
 - Plotting basics
 - Outputting images
- 3 How to data
- 4 Loops and functions and things
- 5 Conclusions

- If you have data and want to plot it, Gnuplot is a standalone plotting tool that is great at making great plots

- If you have data and want to plot it, Gnuplot is a standalone plotting tool that is great at making great plots
- If you are using matlab, python, or julia, you already have plotting tools at your disposal. Gnuplot is still worth using in these cases.

- If you have data and want to plot it, Gnuplot is a standalone plotting tool that is great at making great plots
- If you are using matlab, python, or julia, you already have plotting tools at your disposal. Gnuplot is still worth using in these cases.
- If you are using C/C++ (CUDA), FORTRAN, or another language where plotting is not trivial, gnuplot is your best choice at creating plots

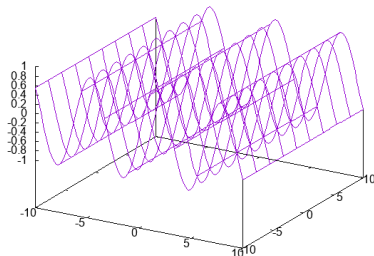
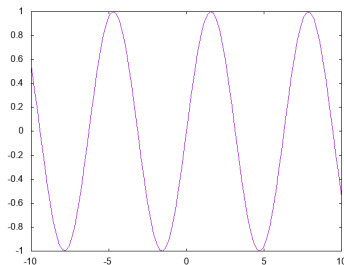
- If you have data and want to plot it, Gnuplot is a standalone plotting tool that is great at making great plots
- If you are using matlab, python, or julia, you already have plotting tools at your disposal. Gnuplot is still worth using in these cases.
- If you are using C/C++ (CUDA), FORTRAN, or another language where plotting is not trivial, gnuplot is your best choice at creating plots
- Gnuplot makes plotting easy, so long as you have formatted the data appropriately.

- For now, let's use gnuplot's inbuilt math libraries.
- Type

```
plot sin(x)
```

- Now type

```
splot sin(x)
```



- You can run commands

```
!ls
```

- **TITLES**

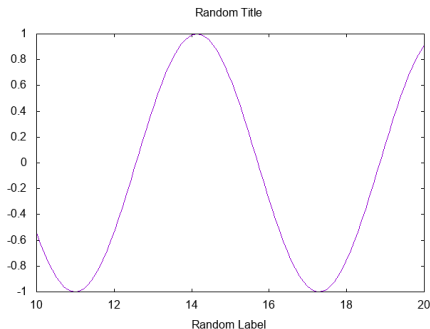
```
set title "Random title"
```

- **LABELS**

```
set xlabel "Random Label"
font
set label "Totally useful
label" at 0, 10
```

- **RANGES**

```
set xrange [10:20]
```



KEYS

```
set key at 15,0
```

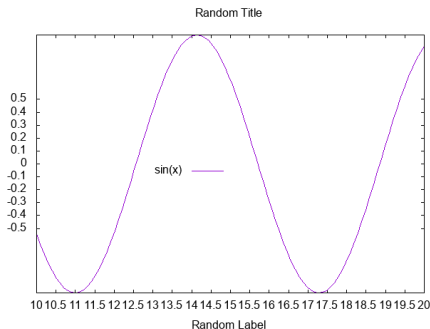
- **LOGSCALE** – Note, does not work well with $\sin(x)$

```
set logscale y
```

TICS

```
set xtics 0.5
```

```
set ytics -0.5,0.1,0.5
```



● SAVE

```
save "setup.gp"
```

● UNSET

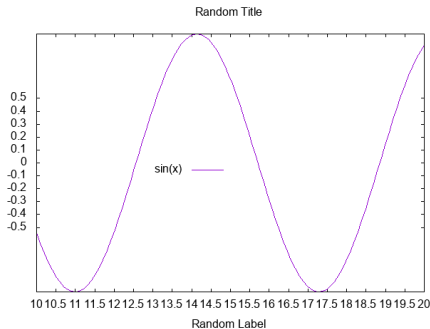
```
unset xtics
```

● RESET

```
rest
```

● LOAD

```
load "setup.gp"
```



● REPLOT

```
p sin(x), cos(x)
rep cos(2*x) w p
rep sin(2*x) w l lw 3 lt 0
lc "magenta"
```

● UNSET

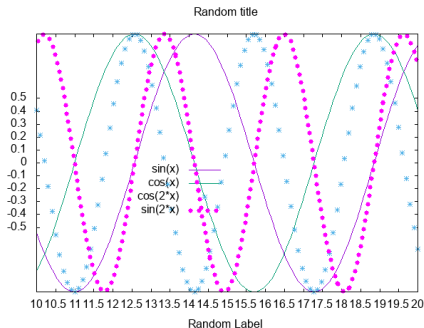
```
unset xtics
```

● RESET

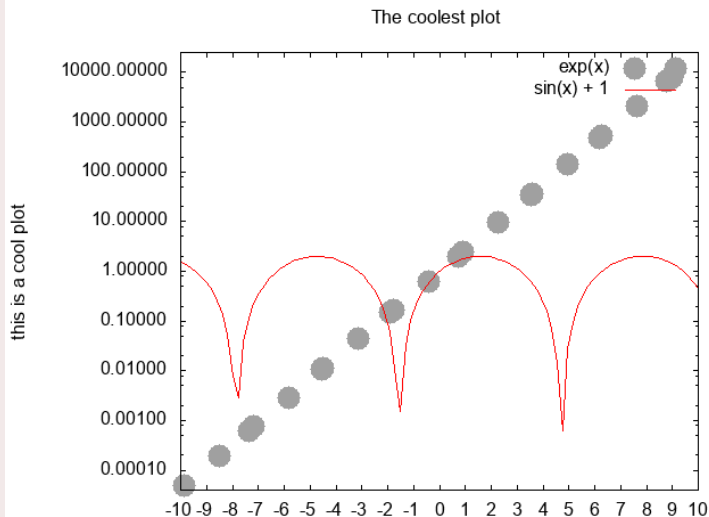
```
rest
```

● LOAD

```
load "setup.gp"
```



MATCH THIS PLOT



- Gnuplot has many different output environments known as “terminals”
- Common terminals: epslatex, png, x11
- To output to file, simply type

```
set terminal png
set output "myfavoritepngfile.png"
rep
```

- The easiest way to dynamically create plots is to work in the x11 terminal and switch to png when needed

EXERCISE

Output that last plot to png

Here's where we are going to spend a majority of our time... Gnuplot has a few different formats to read in

- For this file format, we treat the data as a matrix

```
splot "out.dat" matrix w l
```

a11	a12	a13	a14
a21	a22	a23	a24
a31	a32	a33	a34
a41	a42	a43	a44

Here's where we are going to spend a majority of our time... Gnuplot has a few different formats to read in

- For this file format, we output data into columns, and we can plot these columns individually

```
p "out.dat" u 2:3  
splot "out.dat" u 1:2:3
```

X	Y	Z	W
1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0
1.1	2.1	3.1	4.1
1.3	2.3	3.3	4.1

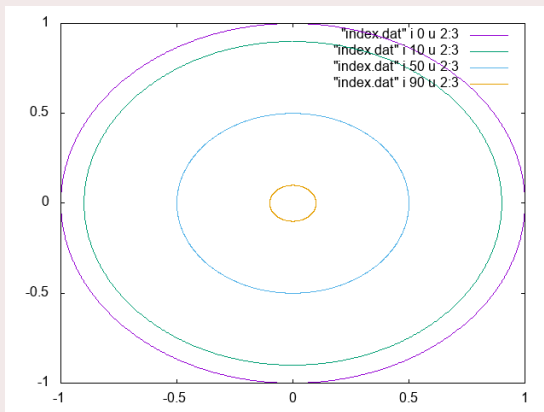
- We leave 2 lines between every index

```
p "out.dat" i 1 u 2:3
```

1.4	2.4	3.4	4.4
1.5	2.5	3.5	4.5
1.5	2.5	3.5	4.5

EXERCISE

- Plot `index_0.dat` using 1:2, 2:3, and 3:4
- Plot `index.dat` using multiple indices and recreate this plot:



The crazier the data set, the more we can do with it!

- **EVERY** allows you to sift through your data.

```
# Plots every 10th line
```

```
p "out.dat" u 2:3 every 10
```

```
# plots every 10th line of  
  every 10th block, starting  
  at line 10 or the 1th block  
  and going to line 50 of the  
  50th block
```

```
p "out.dat" u 2:3 every  
  10:10:10:10:50:50
```

```
plot "my.dat" every A:B:C:D:E:F
```

A: line increment

B: data block increment

C: The first line

D: The first data block

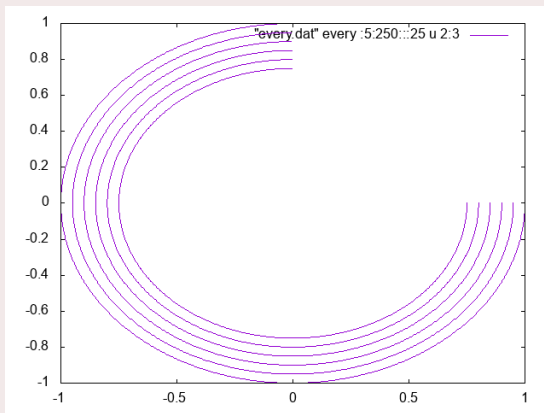
E: The last line

F: The last data block

NOTE: for this to work, we need one line between every index (or "block") instead of 2!

EXERCISE

- Using every, recreate this plot:



- We can use loops

```
do for [ii=0:100:1] {plot "out.dat" i ii; pause 0.01}  
plot for [ii=0:100:1] "out.dat" i ii u 2:3  
x = 0  
while (x < 100){x = x + 1; print(x)}
```

- We can use conditions

```
x = 5  
if (x==5){plot "out.dat" u 2:3 w l}
```

EXERCISE

- Make an animation using your favorite columns from your favorite dataset using your favorite control structure!
- To clarify: your favorite control structure is a for loop.

- gnuplot is a powerful plotting tool that can be complicated but is worth using in many situations.
- Next week we will learn how to do some crazy plots, so if you have any plot you want to see done in particular, let me or Albert know!