

# Gnuplot Tutorial

<http://www.gnuplot.info>

<https://www.cs.hmc.edu/~vrable/gnuplot/using-gnuplot.html>

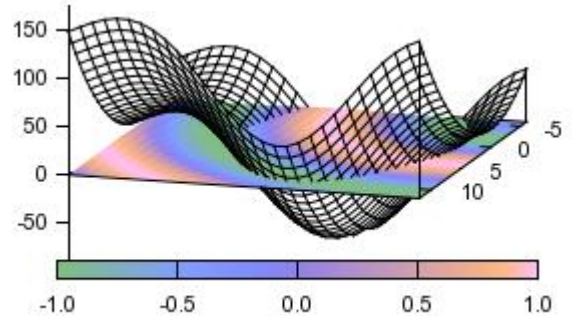
<http://people.duke.edu/~hpgavin/gnuplot.html>

Gnuplot is a portable command-line driven graphing utility for

- Linux,
- MS Windows
- Mac
- Many other platforms.

This is a basic tutorial for the Gnuplot (7 pages).

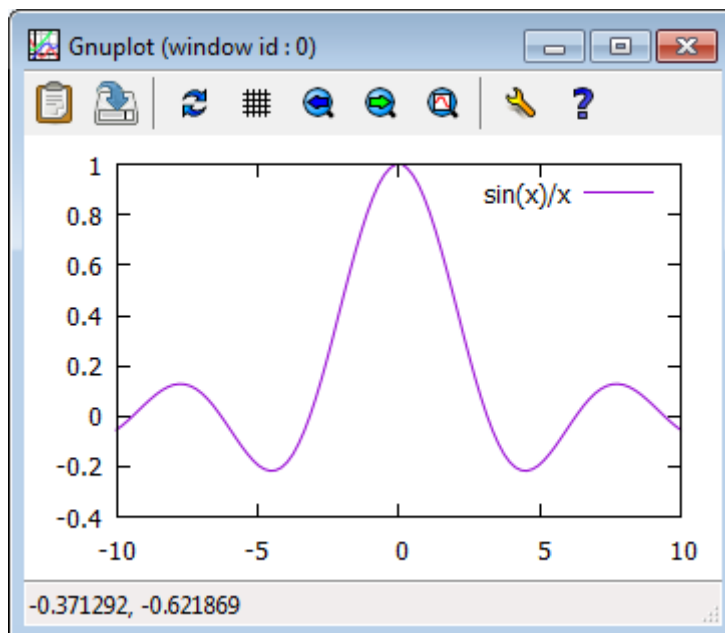
Last modified: 25 Oct 2016

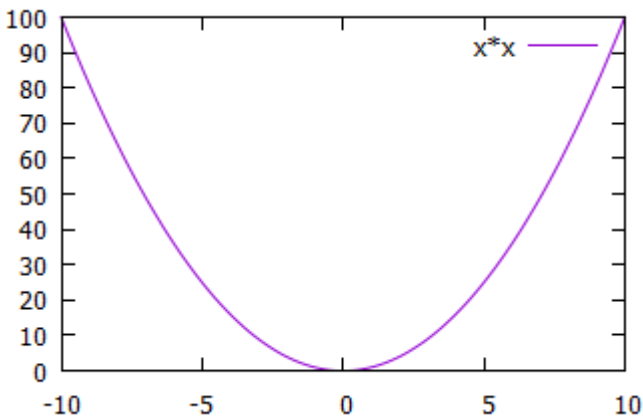
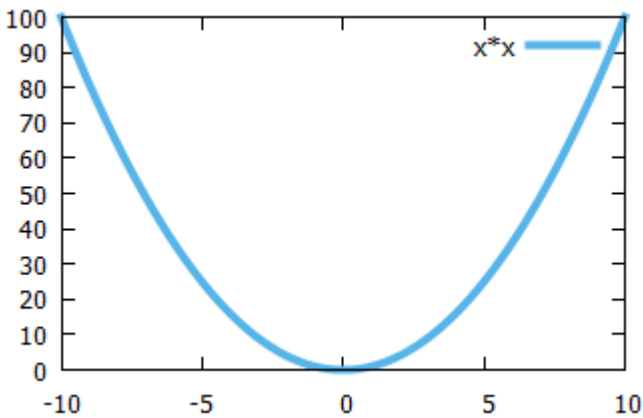
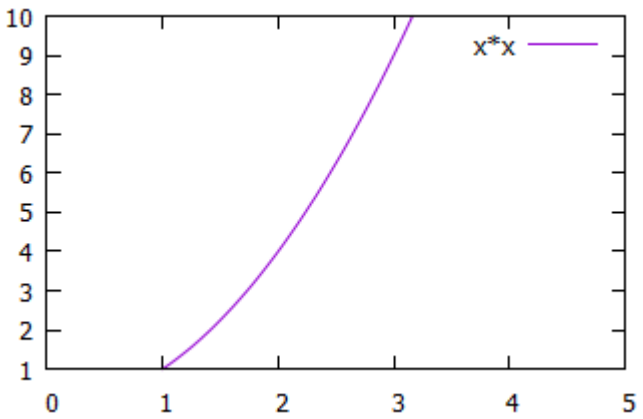
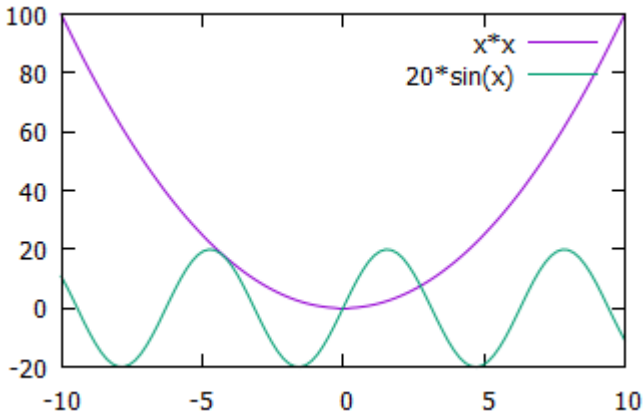


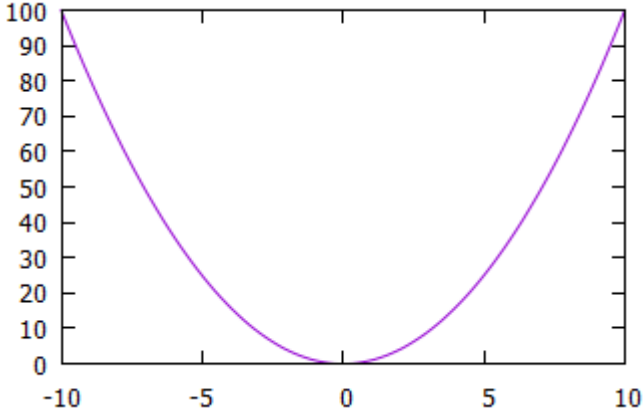
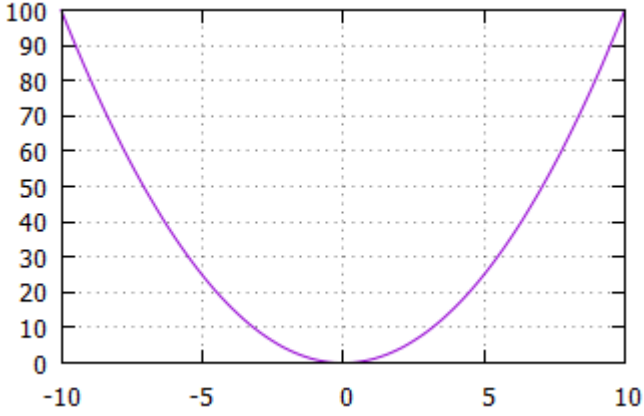
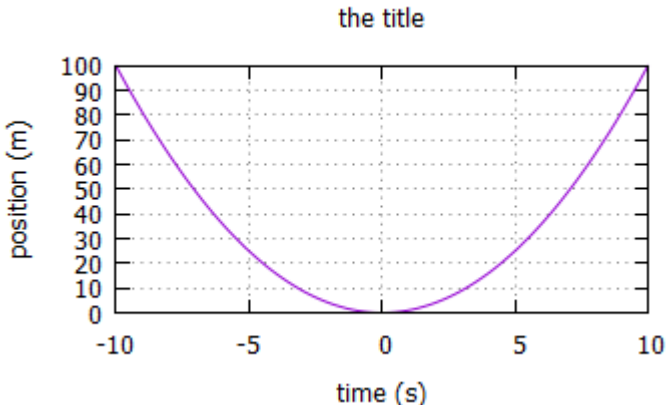
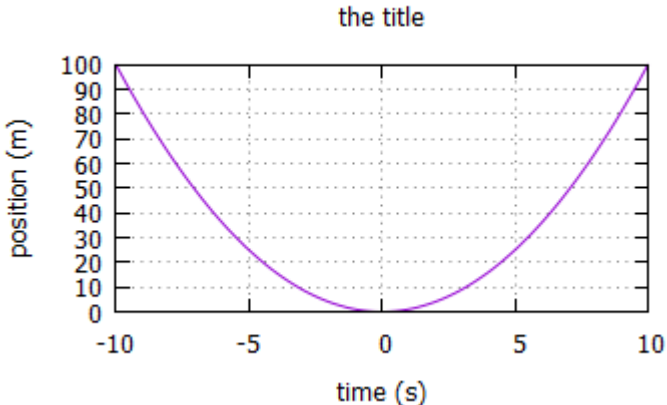
The command line of gnuplot

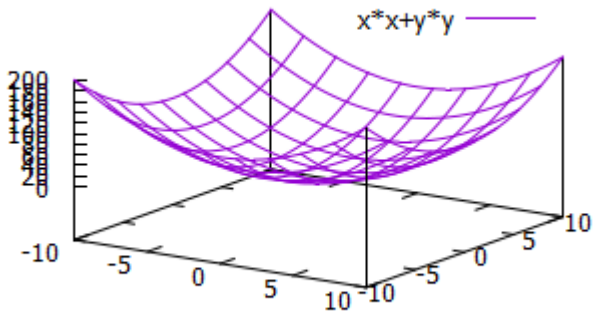
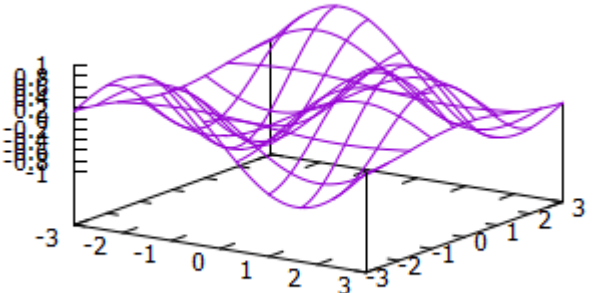
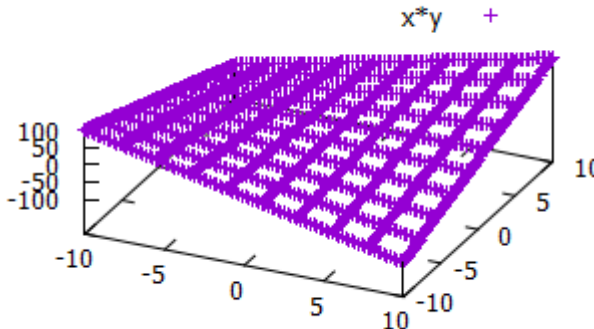
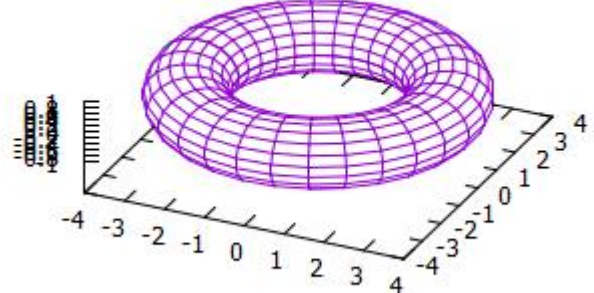
```
gnuplot
File Plot Expressions Functions General Axes Chart Styles 3D Help
Replot Open Save ChDir Print PrtSc Prev Next Options
GNUPLOT
Version 5.0 patchlevel 4 last modified 2016-07-21
Copyright (C) 1986-1993, 1998, 2004, 2007-2016
Thomas Williams, Colin Kelley and many others
gnuplot home: http://www.gnuplot.info
faq, bugs, etc: type "help FAQ"
immediate help: type "help" (plot window: hit 'h')
Terminal type set to 'wxt'
gnuplot> plot sin(x)/x
gnuplot>
```

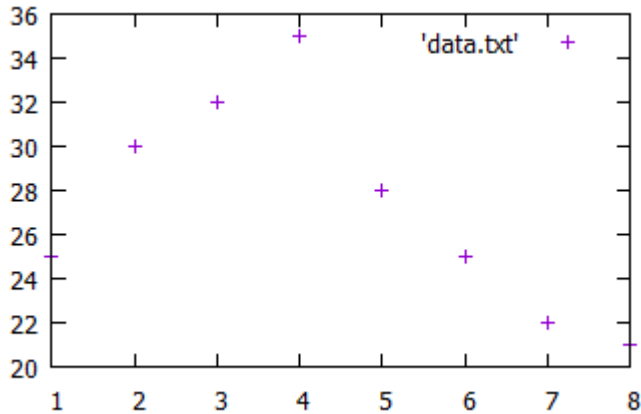
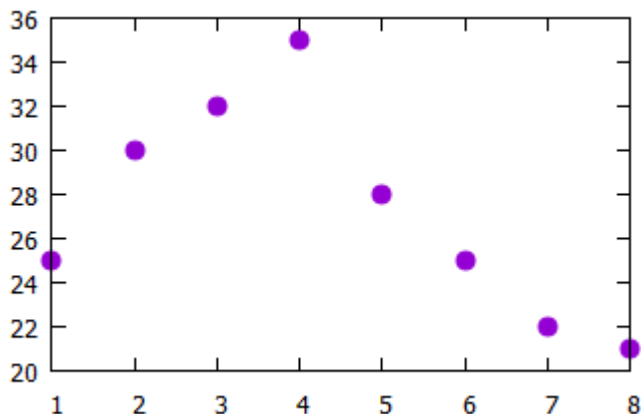
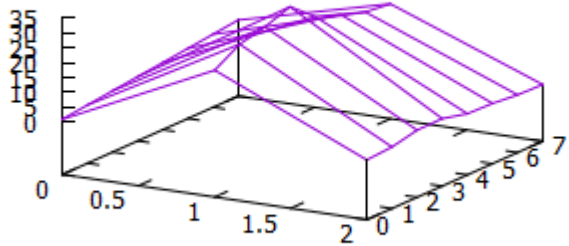
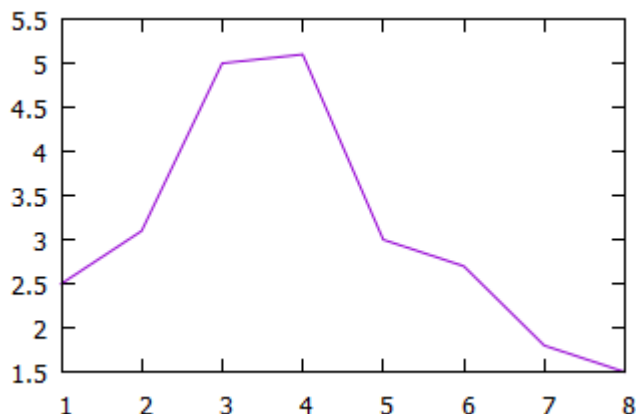
The screenshot



GNUPLOT COMMAND	OUTPUT
Plot the $y = f(x) = x^2$ function:  <pre>gnuplot&gt; plot x*x</pre>	
Change line color and width:  <pre>gnuplot&gt; plot x*x lc 3 lw 4</pre> lc stands for line color 1 red, 2 green, 3 blue, etc.  lw stands for line width 1, 2, 3, etc	
Set the function x-range and y-range  <pre>gnuplot&gt; plot [0:5] [1:10] x*x</pre> [0:5] set x range from 0 to 5 [1:10] set y range from 1 to 10	
Plot two functions on the same canvas:  <pre>gnuplot&gt; plot x*x, 20*sin(x)</pre>	

GNUPLOT COMMAND	OUTPUT
<p>Remove key on the right-top of the figure:</p> <pre>gnuplot&gt; unset key gnuplot&gt; plot x*x</pre> <p>set key : Shows the key on the figure unset key : Removes the key on the figure</p>	
<p>Set grid lines:</p> <pre>gnuplot&gt; set grid gnuplot&gt; plot x*x</pre> <p>set grid : Shows the grid lines unset grid : Removes the grid lines</p>	
<p>Set titles:</p> <pre>gnuplot&gt; reset gnuplot&gt; set grid gnuplot&gt; unset key gnuplot&gt; set title 'the title' gnuplot&gt; set xlabel 'time (s)' gnuplot&gt; set ylabel 'position (m)' gnuplot&gt; plot x*x</pre>	
<p>You can save all command in a file called script. You execute the script as follows. Assume that the script file name is myfile.txt. Open myfile.txt on your Desktop folder and type the following lines:</p> <pre>reset set grid unset key set title 'the title' set xlabel 'time (s)' set ylabel 'position (m)' plot x*x</pre> <p>In gnuplot command window, change directory or use ChDir button on the tool bar.</p> <pre>gnuplot&gt; cd 'C:\Users\Ahmet\Desktop' gnuplot&gt; load 'myfile.txt'</pre>	

GNUPLOT COMMAND	OUTPUT
<p>Plot the function <math>y = f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2</math> function:</p> <pre>gnuplot&gt; splot x*x+y*y</pre>	
<p>Plot the function <math>y = f(x, y) = \sin(x) * \cos(y)</math> for the given range</p> <pre>gnuplot&gt; unset key gnuplot&gt; splot [x=-3:3] [y=-3:3] sin(x)*cos(y)</pre>	
<p>Plot the function <math>y = f(x, y) = xy</math> with points</p> <pre>gnuplot&gt; splot x*y with points</pre>	
<p>Plot two functions on the same canvas</p> <pre>gnuplot&gt; set nokey gnuplot&gt; set parametric gnuplot&gt; set hidden3d gnuplot&gt; set view 30 gnuplot&gt; set isosamples 30,20 gnuplot&gt; splot [-pi:pi][-pi:pi] cos(u)*(cos(v)+3), sin(u)*(cos(v)+3),sin(v)</pre>	

GNU PLOT COMMAND	OUTPUT
<p>Consider you have the following data file saved in your Desktop as “data.txt”.</p> <pre># X Y 1 25 2 30 3 32 4 35 5 28 6 25 7 22 8 21</pre> <p><b>gnuplot&gt;plot 'data.txt'</b></p>	
<p><b>gnuplot&gt;plot 'data.txt' pt 7 ps 1.5</b></p> <p>pt : point type (1,2,3, etc) ps : point size</p>	
<p>Consider you have the following data file saved in your Desktop as “data3d.txt”.</p> <pre># X Y Z 1 25 2.5 2 30 3.1 3 32 5.0 4 35 5.1 5 28 3.0 6 25 2.7 7 22 1.8 8 21 1.5</pre> <p><b>gnuplot&gt;plot 'data3d.txt' matrix with lines</b></p>	
<p>Plot column1 vs column3 and connect data points with lines</p> <p><b>gnuplot&gt; plot 'data3d.txt' using 1:3 with lines</b></p>	

## Linear fitting using gnuplot

The distance required to stop an automobile is a function of its speed. The following data is collected to get this relationship:

24	4.8
32	6.0
40	10.2
48	12.0
64	18.0
80	27.0

First column is the speed of the car in km/h and second column is measured stopping distance in meter. The following script is useful for linear fitting:

```
# fitter.txt
reset
set grid
unset key
set title 'linear fit example'
set xlabel 'velocity (km/h)'
set ylabel 'stopping distance (m)'
f(x) = a*x + b
fit f(x) 'data.txt' via a,b
plot 'data.txt' pt 5 ps 1, f(x) lc 1
```

In gnuplot command line:

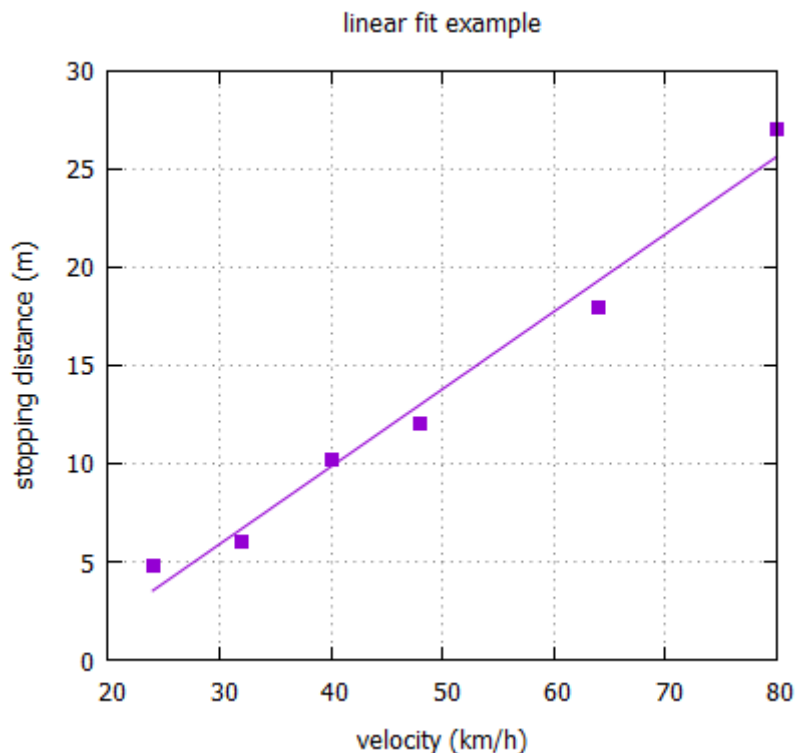
```
gnuplot> load 'fitter.txt'
```

Final set of parameters

```
=====
a          = 0.394853
b          = -5.95294
```

Asymptotic Standard Error

```
=====
+/- 0.028      (7.09%)
+/- 1.446      (24.29%)
```



## Non linear fitting using gnuplot

The same data can be fit to a non-linear function  $y = ax^2 + bx$ .

24	4.8
32	6.0
40	10.2
48	12.0
64	18.0
80	27.0

The script is

```
# fitter.txt
reset
set grid
unset key
set title 'linear fit example'
set xlabel 'velocity (km/h)'
set ylabel 'stopping distance (m)'
f(x) = a*x**2 + b*x
fit f(x) 'data.txt' via a,b
plot 'data.txt' pt 5 ps 1, f(x) lc 1
```

In gnuplot command line:

```
gnuplot> load 'fitter.txt'
```

Final set of parameters

Asymptotic Standard Error

=====

=====

a = 0.00257446

+/- 0.0003253 (12.64%)

b = 0.127548

+/- 0.02105 (16.5%)

