

# CeTZ Plot

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## 1 Introduction

CeTZ-Plot is a simple plotting library for use with CeTZ.

## 2 Usage

This is the minimal starting point:

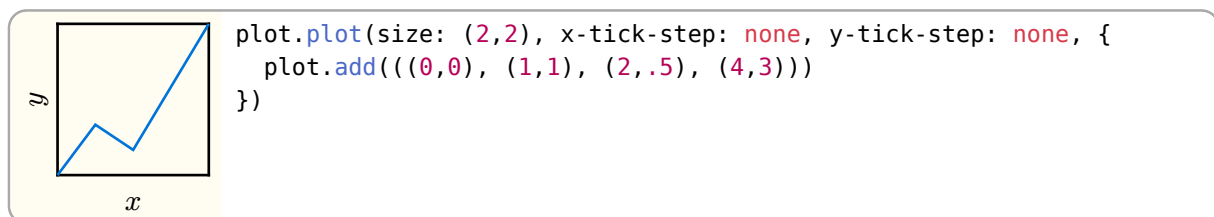
```
#import "@preview/cetz:0.2.2"
#import "@preview/cetz-plot:0.1.0"
#cezt.canvas({
  import cetz.draw: *
  import cetz-plot: *
  ...
})
```

Note that plot functions are imported inside the scope of the canvas block. All following example code is expected to be inside a canvas block, with the plot module imported into the namespace.

## 3 Plot

### 3.1.1 plot

Create a plot environment. Data to be plotted is given by passing it to the `plot.add` or other plotting functions. The plot environment supports different axis styles to draw, see its parameter `axis-style`.



To draw elements inside a plot, using the plot's coordinate system, use the `plot.annotate(...)` function.

### Parameters

```
plot(
  body: body,
  size: array,
  axis-style: none string,
  name: string,
  plot-style: style function,
  mark-style: style function,
  fill-below: bool,
  legend: none auto coordinate,
  legend-anchor: auto string,
  legend-style: style,
  ..options: any
)
```

#### **body:** body

Calls of `plot.add` or `plot.add-*` commands. Note that normal drawing commands like `line` or `rect` are not allowed inside the plot's body, instead wrap them in `plot.annotate`, which lets you select the axes used for drawing.

#### **size:** array

Default: (1, 1)

Plot size tuple of (<width>, <height>) in canvas units. This is the plots inner plotting size without axes and labels.

**axis-style:** `none` or `string` Default: `"scientific"`

How the axes should be styled:

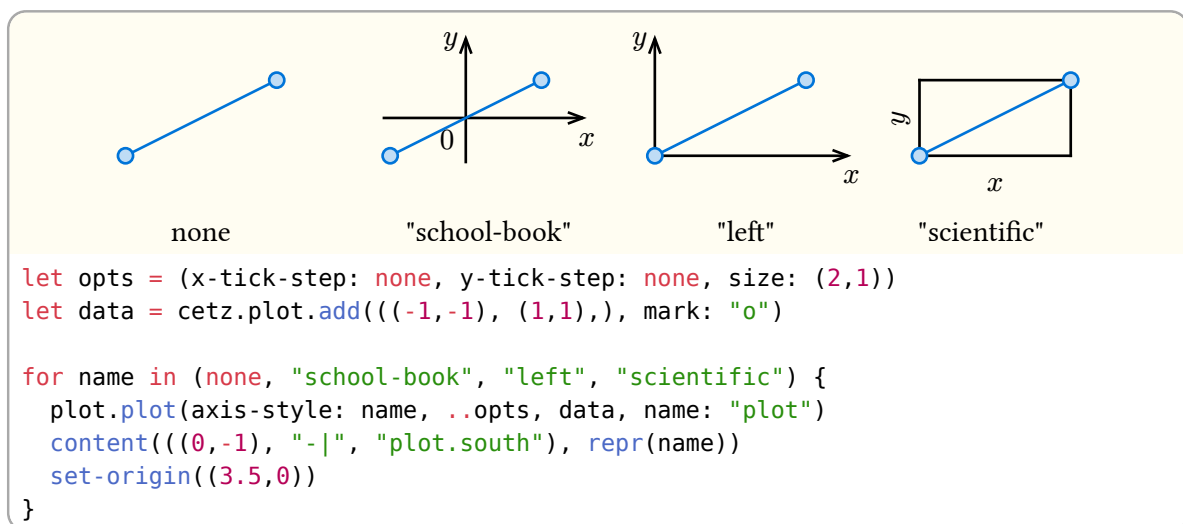
**scientific** Frames plot area using a rectangle and draw axes  $x$  (bottom),  $y$  (left),  $x_2$  (top), and  $y_2$  (right) around it. If  $x_2$  or  $y_2$  are unset, they mirror their opposing axis.

**scientific-auto** Draw set (used) axes  $x$  (bottom),  $y$  (left),  $x_2$  (top) and  $y_2$  (right) around the plotting area, forming a rect if all axes are in use or a L-shape if only  $x$  and  $y$  are in use.

**school-book** Draw axes  $x$  (horizontal) and  $y$  (vertical) as arrows pointing to the right/top with both crossing at  $(0, 0)$

**left** Draw axes  $x$  and  $y$  as arrows, while the  $y$  axis stays on the left (at  $x.min$ ) and the  $x$  axis at the bottom (at  $y.min$ )

**none** Draw no axes (and no ticks).



**name:** `string` Default: `none`

The plots element name to be used when referring to anchors

**plot-style:** `style` or `function` Default: `default-plot-style`

Styling to use for drawing plot graphs. This style gets inherited by all plots and supports palette functions. The following style keys are supported:

**stroke:** `none` or `stroke` Default: `1pt`

Stroke style to use for stroking the graph.

**fill:** `none` or `paint` Default: `none`

Paint to use for filled graphs. Note that not all graphs may support filling and that you may have to enable filling per graph, see `plot.add(fill: ...)`.

**mark-style:** `style` or `function` Default: `default-mark-style`

Styling to use for drawing plot marks. This style gets inherited by all plots and supports palette functions. The following style keys are supported:

**stroke:** `none` or `stroke` Default: `1pt`

Stroke style to use for stroking the mark.

**fill:** `none` or `paint` Default: `none`

Paint to use for filling marks.

**fill-below:** `bool` Default: `true`

If true, the filled shape of plots is drawn *below* axes.

**legend:** `none` or `auto` or `coordinate` Default: `auto`

The position the legend will be drawn at. See `plot-legends` for information about legends. If set to `<auto>`, the legend's "default-placement" styling will be used. If set to a `<coordinate>`, it will be taken as relative to the plot's origin.

**legend-anchor:** `auto` or `string` Default: `auto`

Anchor of the legend group to use as its origin. If set to `auto` and `legend` is one of the predefined legend anchors, the opposite anchor to `legend` gets used.

**legend-style:** `style` Default: `(:)`

Style key-value overwrites for the legend style with style root `legend`.

**..options:** `any`

Axis options, see *options* below.

## Options

You can use the following options to customize each axis of the plot. You must pass them as named arguments prefixed by the axis name followed by a dash (-) they should target. Example: `x-min: 0`, `y-ticks: (...)` or `x2-label: [...]`.

**label:** `none` or `content` Default: `"none"`

The axis' label. If and where the label is drawn depends on the `axis-style`.

**min:** `auto` or `float` Default: `"auto"`

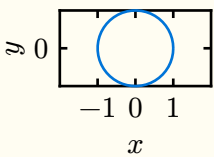
Axis lower domain value. If this is set greater than than `max`, the axis' direction is swapped

**max:** `auto` or `float` Default: `"auto"`

Axis upper domain value. If this is set to a lower value than `min`, the axis' direction is swapped

**equal:** `string` Default: `"none"`

Set the axis domain to keep a fixed aspect ratio by multiplying the other axis domain by the plots aspect ratio, depending on the other axis orientation (see `horizontal`). This can be useful to force one axis to grow or shrink with another one. You can only "lock" two axes of different orientations.



```

plot.plot(size: (2,1), x-tick-step: 1, y-tick-step: 1,
          x-equal: "y",
          {
            plot.add(domain: (0, 2 * calc.pi),
                    t => (calc.cos(t), calc.sin(t)))
          })

```

**horizontal:** `bool` Default: `"axis name dependant"`

If true, the axis is considered an axis that gets drawn horizontally, vertically otherwise. The default value depends on the axis name on axis creation. Axes which name start with `x` have this set to `true`, all others have it set to `false`. Each plot has to use one horizontal and one vertical axis for plotting, a combination of two y-axes will panic: ("`y`", "`y2`").

**tick-step:** `none` or `auto` or `float` Default: `"auto"`

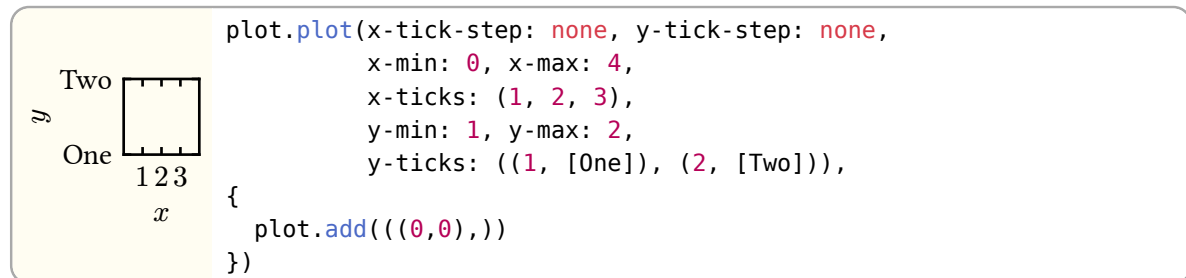
The increment between tick marks on the axis. If set to auto, an increment is determined. When set to none, incrementing tick marks are disabled.

**minor-tick-step:** none or float Default: "none"

Like tick-step, but for minor tick marks. In contrast to ticks, minor ticks do not have labels.

**ticks:** none or array Default: "none"

A List of custom tick marks to additionally draw along the axis. They can be passed as an array of <float> values or an array of (<float>, <content>) tuples for setting custom tick mark labels per mark.



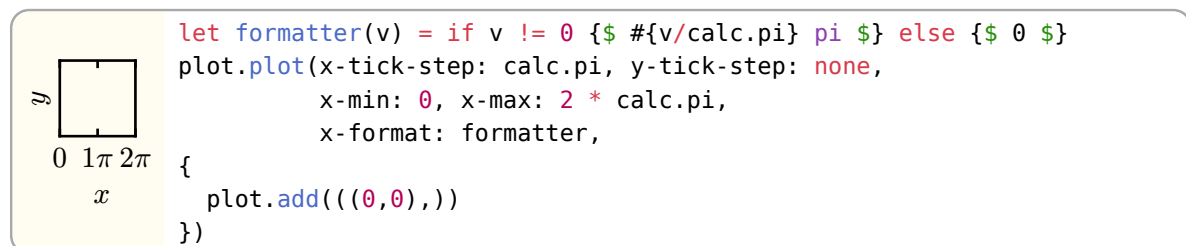
Examples: (1, 2, 3) or ((1, [One]), (2, [Two]), (3, [Three]))

**format:** none or string or function Default: "float"

How to format the tick label: You can give a function that takes a <float> and return <content> to use as the tick label. You can also give one of the predefined options:

**float** Floating point formatting rounded to two digits after the point (see decimals)

**sci** Scientific formatting with  $\times 10^n$  used as exponent syntax



**decimals:** int Default: "2"

Number of decimals digits to display for tick labels, if the format is set to "float".

**unit:** none or content Default: "none"

Suffix to append to all tick labels.

**mode:** none or string Default: "none"

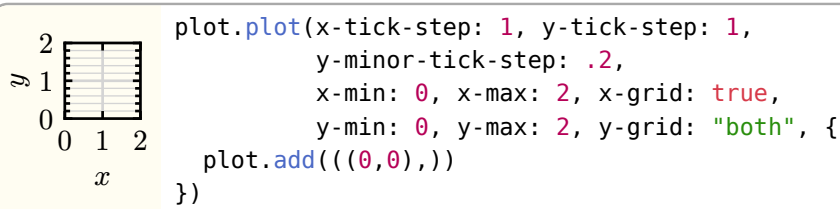
The scaling function of the axis. Takes lin (default) for linear scaling, and log for logarithmic scaling.

**base:** none or number Default: "none"

The base to be used when labeling axis ticks in logarithmic scaling

**grid:** bool or string Default: "false"

If true or "major", show grid lines for all major ticks. If set to "minor", show grid lines for minor ticks only. The value "both" enables grid lines for both, major- and minor ticks.

**break:** bool

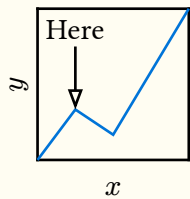
Default: "false"

If true, add a “sawtooth” at the start or end of the axis line, depending on the axis bounds. If the axis min. value is  $> 0$ , a sawtooth is added to the start of the axes, if the axis max. value is  $< 0$ , a sawtooth is added to its end.

### 3.1.2 add-anchor

Add an anchor to a plot environment

This function is similar to `draw.anchor` but it takes an additional axis tuple to specify which axis coordinate system to use.



```

import cetz.plot
import cetz.draw: *
plot.plot(size: (2,2), name: "plot",
          x-tick-step: none, y-tick-step: none, {
plot.add(((0,0), (1,1), (2,.5), (4,3)))
plot.add-anchor("pt", (1,1))
})

line("plot.pt", ((), "|-", (0,1.5)), mark: (start: ">"), name: "line")
content("line.end", [Here], anchor: "south", padding: .1)

```

### Parameters

```

add-anchor(
  name: string,
  position: tuple,
  axes: tuple
)

```

**name:** string

Anchor name

**position:** tuple

Tuple of x and y values. Both values can have the special values “min” and “max”, which resolve to the axis min/max value. Position is in axis space defined by the axes passed to axes.

**axes:** tuple

Default: ("x", "y")

Name of the axes to use ("x", "y") as coordinate system for position. Note that both axes must be used, as add-anchors does not create them on demand.

### 3.1.3 add

Add data to a plot environment.

Note: You can use this for scatter plots by setting the stroke style to none: `add(..., style: (stroke: none))`.

Must be called from the body of a `plot(...)` command.

### Parameters

```
add(
  domain: domain,
  hypograph: bool,
  epigraph: bool,
  fill: bool,
  fill-type: string,
  style: style,
  mark: string,
  mark-size: float,
  mark-style,
  samples: int,
  sample-at: array,
  line: string dictionary,
  axes: axes,
  label: none content,
  data: array function
)
```

<b>domain:</b> domain	Default: <code>auto</code>
Domain of data, if data is a function. Has no effect if data is not a function.	
<b>hypograph:</b> bool	Default: <code>false</code>
Fill hypograph; uses the hypograph style key for drawing	
<b>epigraph:</b> bool	Default: <code>false</code>
Fill epigraph; uses the epigraph style key for drawing	
<b>fill:</b> bool	Default: <code>false</code>
Fill the shape of the plot	
<b>fill-type:</b> string	Default: <code>"axis"</code>
Fill type:	
<code>"axis"</code> Fill the shape to $y = 0$	
<code>"shape"</code> Fill the complete shape	
<b>style:</b> style	Default: <code>(:)</code>
Style to use, can be used with a palette function	
<b>mark:</b> string	Default: <code>none</code>
Mark symbol to place at each distinct value of the graph. Uses the mark style key of style for drawing.	
<b>mark-size:</b> float	Default: <code>.2</code>
Mark size in canvas units	
<b>mark-style:</b>	Default: <code>(:)</code>
<b>samples:</b> int	Default: <code>50</code>
Number of times the data function gets called for sampling y-values. Only used if data is of type function. This parameter gets passed onto <code>sample-fn</code> .	
<b>sample-at:</b> array	Default: <code>()</code>



Array of x-values the function gets sampled at in addition to the default sampling. This parameter gets passed to `sample-fn`.

**line:** `string` or `dictionary`

Default: `"linear"`

Line type to use. The following types are supported:

**"linear"** Draw linear lines between points

**"spline"** Calculate a Catmull-Rom through all points

**"vh"** Move vertical and then horizontal

**"hv"** Move horizontal and then vertical

**"hvh"** Add a vertical step in the middle

**"raw"** Like linear, but without linearization taking place. This is meant as a “fallback” for either bad performance or bugs.

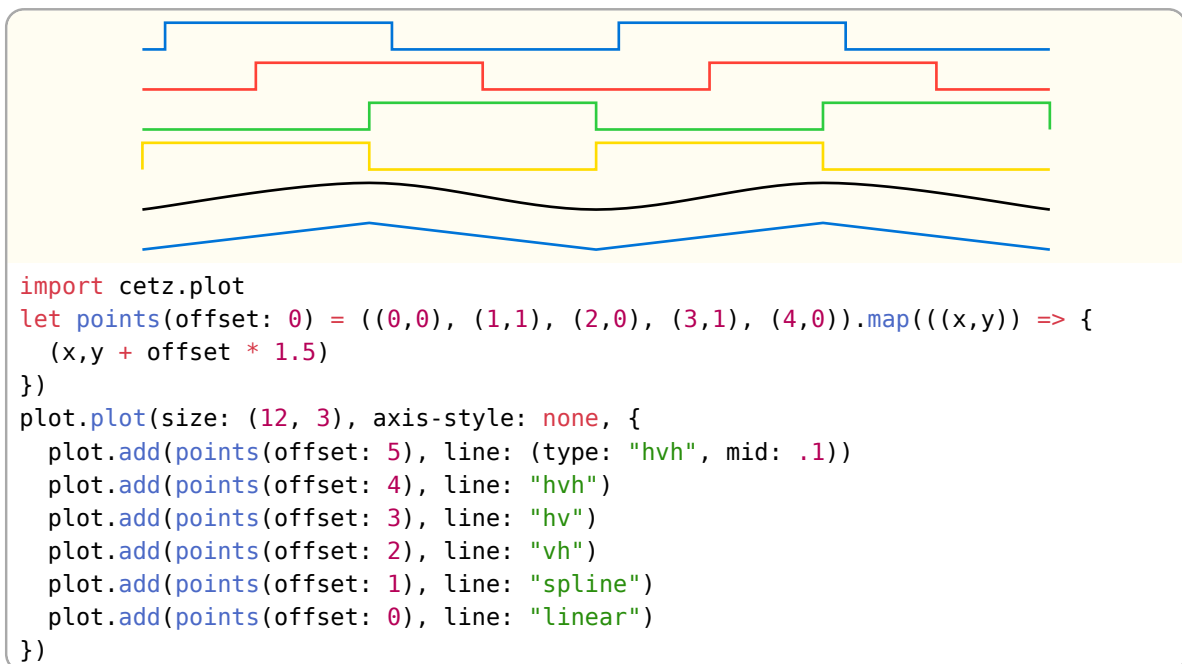
If the value is a dictionary, the type must be supplied via the `type` key. The following extra attributes are supported:

**"samples"** `<int>` Samples of splines

**"tension"** `<float>` Tension of splines

**"mid"** `<float>` Mid-Point of hvh lines (0 to 1)

**"epsilon"** `<float>` Linearization slope epsilon for use with `"linear"`, defaults to 0.



**axes:** `axes`

Default: `("x", "y")`

Name of the axes to use for plotting. Reversing the axes means rotating the plot by 90 degrees.

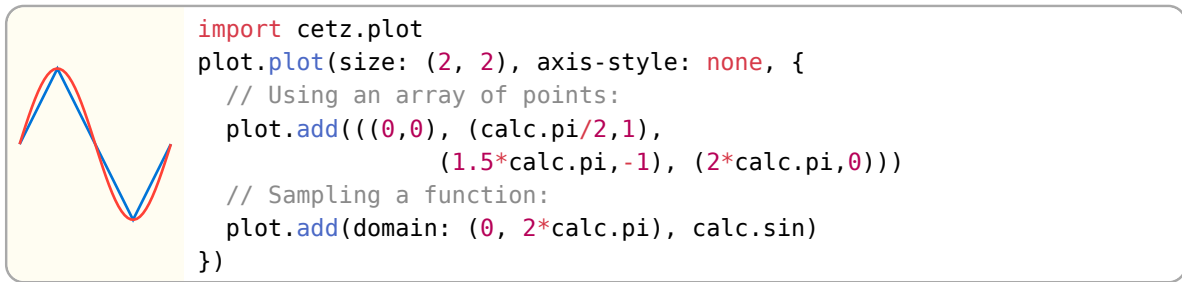
**label:** `none` or `content`

Default: `none`

Legend label to show for this plot.

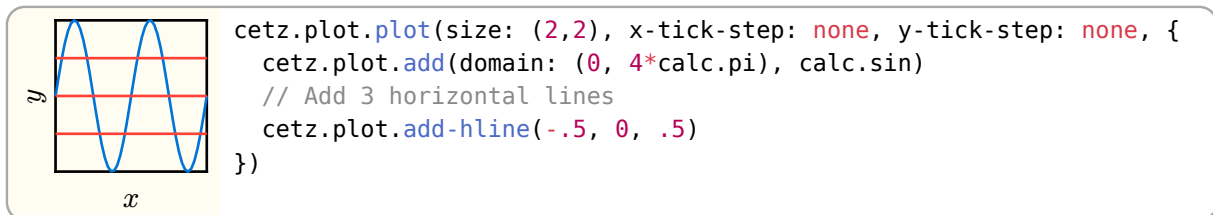
**data:** `array` or `function`

Array of 2D data points (numeric) or a function of the form  $x \Rightarrow y$ , where  $x$  is a value in domain and  $y$  must be numeric or a 2D vector (for parametric functions).



### 3.1.4 add-hline

Add horizontal lines at one or more y-values. Every lines start and end points are at their axis bounds.



### Parameters

```
add-hline(
  ..y: float,
  min: auto float,
  max: auto float,
  axes: array,
  style: style,
  label: none content
)
```

**..y:** float

Y axis value(s) to add a line at

**min:** auto or float

Default: auto

X axis minimum value or auto to take the axis minimum

**max:** auto or float

Default: auto

X axis maximum value or auto to take the axis maximum

**axes:** array

Default: ("x", "y")

Name of the axes to use for plotting

**style:** style

Default: (:)

Style to use, can be used with a palette function

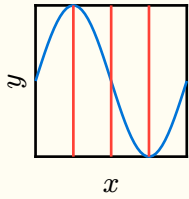
**label:** none or content

Default: none

Legend label to show for this plot.

### 3.1.5 add-vline

Add vertical lines at one or more x-values. Every lines start and end points are at their axis bounds.



```

cetz.plot.plot(size: (2,2), x-tick-step: none, y-tick-step: none, {
  cetz.plot.add(domain: (0, 2*calc.pi), calc.sin)
  // Add 3 vertical lines
  cetz.plot.add-vline(calc.pi/2, calc.pi, 3*calc.pi/2)
})

```

### Parameters

```

add-vline(
  ..x: float,
  min: auto float,
  max: auto float,
  axes: array,
  style: style,
  label: none content
)

```

**..x:** float

X axis values to add a line at

**min:** auto or float

Default: auto

Y axis minimum value or auto to take the axis minimum

**max:** auto or float

Default: auto

Y axis maximum value or auto to take the axis maximum

**axes:** array

Default: ("x", "y")

Name of the axes to use for plotting, note that not all plot styles are able to display a custom axis!

**style:** style

Default: (:)

Style to use, can be used with a palette function

**label:** none or content

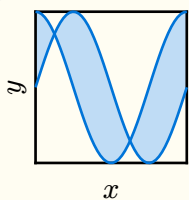
Default: none

Legend label to show for this plot.

### 3.1.6 add-fill-between

Fill the area between two graphs. This behaves same as add but takes a pair of data instead of a single data array/function. The area between both function plots gets filled. For a more detailed explanation of the arguments, see [add\(\)](#).

This can be used to display an error-band of a function.



```

cetz.plot.plot(size: (2,2), x-tick-step: none, y-tick-step: none, {
  cetz.plot.add-fill-between(domain: (0, 2*calc.pi),
    calc.sin, // First function/data
    calc.cos) // Second function/data
})

```

## Parameters

```
add-fill-between(
  data-a: array function,
  data-b: array function,
  domain: domain,
  samples: int,
  sample-at: array,
  line: string dictionary,
  axes: array,
  label: none content,
  style: style
)
```

**data-a:** array or function

Data of the first plot, see [add\(\)](#).

**data-b:** array or function

Data of the second plot, see [add\(\)](#).

**domain:** domain

Default: `auto`

Domain of both data-a and data-b. The domain is used for sampling functions only and has no effect on data arrays.

**samples:** int

Default: `50`

Number of times the data-a and data-b function gets called for sampling y-values. Only used if data-a or data-b is of type function.

**sample-at:** array

Default: `()`

Array of x-values the function(s) get sampled at in addition to the default sampling.

**line:** string or dictionary

Default: `"linear"`

Line type to use, see [add\(\)](#).

**axes:** array

Default: `("x", "y")`

Name of the axes to use for plotting.

**label:** none or content

Default: `none`

Legend label to show for this plot.

**style:** style

Default: `(:)`

Style to use, can be used with a palette function.

### 3.1.7 add-bar

Add a bar- or column-chart to the plot

A bar- or column-chart is a chart where values are drawn as rectangular boxes.

## Parameters

```
add-bar(
  data: array,
  x-key,
  y-key,
  error-key,
  mode: string,
  labels: none content array,
  bar-width: float,
  bar-position: string,
  cluster-gap: float,
  whisker-size,
  error-style,
  style: dictionary,
  axes: axes
)
```

**data:** array

Array of data items. An item is an array containing a x and one or more y values. For example (0, 1) or (0, 10, 5, 30). Depending on the mode, the data items get drawn as either clustered or stacked rects.

- **x-key:** (int,string): Key to use for retrieving a bars x-value from a single data entry. This value gets passed to the `.at(...)` function of a data item.
- **y-key:** (auto,int,string,array): Key to use for retrieving a bars y-value. For clustered/stacked data, this must be set to a list of keys (e.g. `range(1, 4)`). If set to auto, all but the first array-values of a data item are used as y-values.
- **error-key:** (none,int,string): Key to use for retrieving a bars y-error.

**x-key:** Default: 0

**y-key:** Default: auto

**error-key:** Default: none

**mode:** string Default: "basic"

The mode on how to group data items into bars:

**basic** Add one bar per data value. If the data contains multiple values, group those bars next to each other.

**clustered** Like "basic", but take into account the maximum number of values of all items and group each cluster of bars together having the width of the widest cluster.

**stacked** Stack bars of subsequent item values onto the previous bar, generating bars with the height of the sum of all an items values.

**stacked100** Like "stacked", but scale each bar to height 100, making the different bars percentages of the sum of an items values.

**labels:** none or content or array Default: none

A single legend label for "basic" bar-charts, or a list of legend labels per bar category, if the mode is one of "clustered", "stacked" or "stacked100".

**bar-width:** float Default: 1

Width of one data item on the y axis

**bar-position:** string Default: "center"

Positioning of data items relative to their x value.

- “start”: The lower edge of the data item is on the x value (left aligned)
- “center”: The data item is centered on the x value
- “end”: The upper edge of the data item is on the x value (right aligned)

**cluster-gap:** float Default: 0

Spacing between bars inside a cluster.

**whisker-size:** Default: .25

**error-style:** Default: (:)

**style:** dictionary Default: (:)

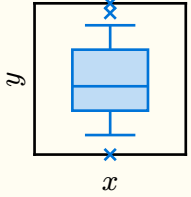
Plot style

**axes:** axes Default: ("x", "y")

Plot axes. To draw a horizontal growing bar chart, you can swap the x and y axes.

### 3.1.8 add-boxwhisker

Add one or more box or whisker plots



```

cetz.plot.plot(size: (2,2), x-tick-step: none, y-tick-step: none, {
  cetz.plot.add-boxwhisker((x: 1, // Location on x-axis
    outliers: (7, 65, 69), // Optional outlier values
    min: 15, max: 60, // Minimum and maximum
    q1: 25, // Quartiles: Lower
    q2: 35, // Median
    q3: 50)) // Upper
})

```

#### Parameters

```

add-boxwhisker(
  data: array dictionary,
  label: none content,
  axes: array,
  style: style,
  box-width: float,
  whisker-width: float,
  mark: string,
  mark-size: float
)

```

**data:** array or dictionary

dictionary or array of dictionaries containing the needed entries to plot box and whisker plot.

The following fields are supported:

- x (number) X-axis value
- min (number) Minimum value
- max (number) Maximum value
- q1, q2, q3 (number) Quartiles from lower to to upper
- outliers (array of number) Optional outliers

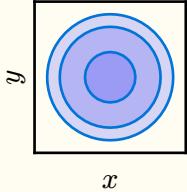
**label:** none or content Default: none

Legend label to show for this plot.

- axes:** array Default: ("x", "y")  
 Name of the axes to use ("x", "y"), note that not all plot styles are able to display a custom axis!
- style:** style Default: (:)  
 Style to use, can be used with a palette function
- box-width:** float Default: 0.75  
 Width from edge-to-edge of the box of the box and whisker in plot units. Defaults to 0.75
- whisker-width:** float Default: 0.5  
 Width from edge-to-edge of the whisker of the box and whisker in plot units. Defaults to 0.5
- mark:** string Default: "\*"  
 Mark to use for plotting outliers. Set none to disable. Defaults to "x"
- mark-size:** float Default: 0.15  
 Size of marks for plotting outliers. Defaults to 0.15

### 3.1.9 add-contour

Add a contour plot of a sampled function or a matrix.



```

cetz.plot.plot(size: (2,2), x-tick-step: none, y-tick-step: none, {
  cetz.plot.add-contour(x-domain: (-3, 3), y-domain: (-3, 3),
    style: (fill: rgb(50,50,250,50)),
    fill: true,
    op: "<", // Find contours where data < z
    z: (2.5, 2, 1), // Z values to find contours for
    (x, y) => calc.sqrt(x * x + y * y))
})

```

#### Parameters

```

add-contour(
  data: array function,
  label: none content,
  z: float array,
  x-domain: domain,
  y-domain: domain,
  x-samples: int,
  y-samples: int,
  interpolate: bool,
  op: auto string function,
  axes: axes,
  style: style,
  fill: bool,
  limit: int
)

```

**data:** array or function

A function of the signature  $(x, y) \Rightarrow z$  or an array of arrays of floats (a matrix) where the first index is the row and the second index is the column.

**label:** none or content Default: none

Plot legend label to show. The legend preview for contour plots is a little rectangle drawn with the contours style.

**z:** float or array Default: (1,)

Z values to plot. Contours containing values above  $z$  ( $z \geq 0$ ) or below  $z$  ( $z < 0$ ) get plotted. If you specify multiple  $z$  values, they get plotted in the order of specification.

**x-domain:** `domain` Default: `(0, 1)`

X axis domain used if data is a function, that is the domain inside the function gets sampled.

**y-domain:** `domain` Default: `(0, 1)`

Y axis domain used if data is a function, see x-domain.

**x-samples:** `int` Default: `25`

X axis domain samples ( $2 < n$ ). Note that contour finding can be quite slow. Using a big sample count can improve accuracy but can also lead to bad compilation performance.

**y-samples:** `int` Default: `25`

Y axis domain samples ( $2 < n$ )

**interpolate:** `bool` Default: `true`

Use linear interpolation between sample values which can improve the resulting plot, especially if the contours are curved.

**op:** `auto` or `string` or `function` Default: `auto`

Z value comparison operator:

`">`", `">="`, `"<`", `"<="`, `"!="`, `"=="` Use the operator for comparison of  $z$  to the values from data.

**auto** Use `">="` for positive  $z$  values, `"<="` for negative  $z$  values.

**<function>** Call comparison function of the format `(plot-z, data-z) => boolean`, where `plot-z` is the  $z$ -value from the plots `z` argument and `data-z` is the  $z$ -value of the data getting plotted. The function must return true if at the combinations of arguments a contour is detected.

**axes:** `axes` Default: `("x", "y")`

Name of the axes to use for plotting.

**style:** `style` Default: `(:)`

Style to use for plotting, can be used with a palette function. Note that all  $z$ -levels use the same style!

**fill:** `bool` Default: `false`

Fill each contour

**limit:** `int` Default: `50`

Limit of contours to create per  $z$  value before the function panics

### 3.1.10 add-errorbar

Add x- and/or y-error bars



## Parameters

```
add-errorbar(
  pt: tuple,
  x-error,
  y-error,
  label,
  mark,
  mark-size,
  mark-style,
  whisker-size: float,
  style: dictionary,
  axes: axes
)
```

**pt:** tuple

Error-bar center coordinate tuple: (x, y)

- x-error: (float,tuple): Single error or tuple of errors along the x-axis
- y-error: (float,tuple): Single error or tuple of errors along the y-axis
- mark: (none,string): Mark symbol to show at the error position (pt).
- mark-size: (number): Size of the mark symbol.
- mark-style: (style): Extra style to apply to the mark symbol.

**x-error:** Default: 0

**y-error:** Default: 0

**label:** Default: none

**mark:** Default: "o"

**mark-size:** Default: .2

**mark-style:** Default: (:)

**whisker-size:** float Default: .5

Width of the error bar whiskers in canvas units.

**style:** dictionary Default: (:)

Style for the error bars

- label: (none,content): Label to tsh

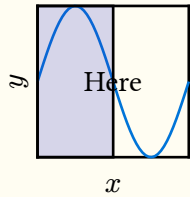
**axes:** axes Default: ("x", "y")

Plot axes. To draw a horizontal growing bar chart, you can swap the x and y axes.

### 3.1.11 annotate

Add an annotation to the plot

An annotation is a sub-canvas that uses the plots coordinates specified by its x and y axis.



```
import cetz.plot
plot.plot(size: (2,2), x-tick-step: none, y-tick-step: none, {
  plot.add(domain: (0, 2*calc.pi), calc.sin)
  plot.annotate({
    rect((0, -1), (calc.pi, 1), fill: rgb(50,50,200,50))
    content((calc.pi, 0), [Here])
  })
})
```

Bounds calculation is done naively, therefore fixed size content *can* grow out of the plot. You can adjust the padding manually to adjust for that. The feature of solving the correct bounds for fixed size elements might be added in the future.

### Parameters

```
annotate(
  body: drawable,
  axes: axes,
  resize: bool,
  padding: none number dictionary,
  background: bool
)
```

**body:** drawable

Elements to draw

**axes:** axes

Default: ("x", "y")

X and Y axis names

**resize:** bool

Default: true

If true, the plots axes get adjusted to contain the annotation

**padding:** none or number or dictionary

Default: none

Annotation padding that is used for axis adjustment

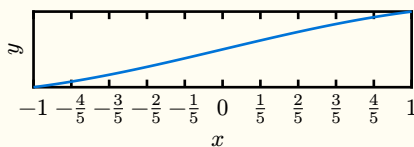
**background:** bool

Default: false

If true, the annotation is drawn behind all plots, in the background. If false, the annotation is drawn above all plots.

### 3.1.12 fraction

Fraction tick formatter



```
plot.plot(size: (5,1),
  x-format: plot.formats.fraction,
  x-tick-step: 1/5,
  y-tick-step: none, {
  plot.add(calc.sin, domain: (-1, 1))
})
```

### Parameters

```
fraction(
  value: number,
  denom: auto int,
  eps: number
)-> Content if a matching fraction could be found or none
```

**value:** number

Value to format

**denom:** `auto` or `int`

Default: `auto`

Denominator for result fractions. If set to `auto`, a hardcoded fraction table is used for finding fractions with a denominator  $\leq 11$ .

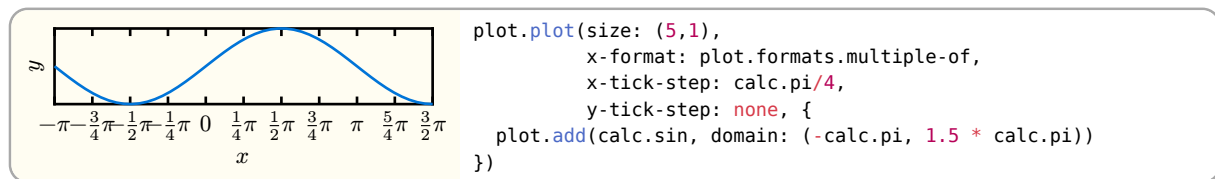
**eps:** `number`

Default: `1e-6`

Epsilon used for comparison

### 3.1.13 multiple-of

Multiple of tick formatter



#### Parameters

`multiple-of`(

value: `number`,

factor: `number`,

symbol: `content`,

fraction: `none` `true` `int`,

digits: `int`,

eps: `number`

) -> Content if a matching fraction could be found or none

**value:** `number`

Value to format

**factor:** `number`

Default: `calc.pi`

Factor value is expected to be a multiple of.

**symbol:** `content`

Default: `$pi$`

Suffix symbol. For `value = 0`, the symbol is not appended.

**fraction:** `none` or `true` or `int`

Default: `true`

If not `none`, try finding matching fractions using the same mechanism as `fraction`. If set to an integer, that integer is used as denominator. If set to `none` or `false`, or if no fraction could be found, a real number with `digits` digits is used.

**digits:** `int`

Default: `2`

Number of digits to use for rounding

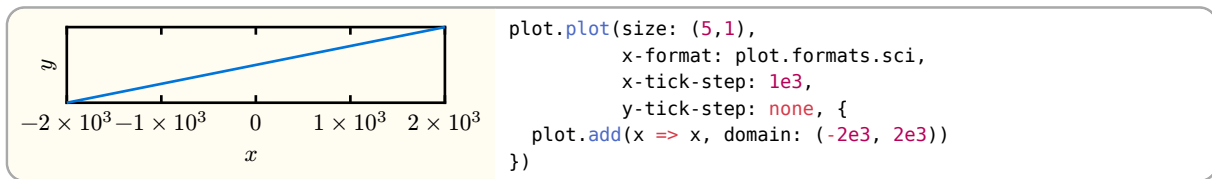
**eps:** `number`

Default: `1e-6`

Epsilon used for comparison

### 3.1.14 sci

Scientific notation tick formatter



#### Parameters

```

sci(
  value: number,
  digits: int
) -> Content

```

**value:** number

Value to format

**digits:** int

Default: 2

Number of digits for rounding the factor

## 4 Chart

### 4.1.1 barchart

Draw a bar chart. A bar chart is a chart that represents data with rectangular bars that grow from left to right, proportional to the values they represent.

#### Styling

**Root:** barchart.

**bar-width:** float

Default: 0.8

Width of a single bar (basic) or a cluster of bars (clustered) in the plot.

**y-inset:** float

Default: 1

Distance of the plot data to the plot's edges on the y-axis of the plot.

You can use any plot or axes related style keys, too.

The barchart function is a wrapper of the plot API. Arguments passed to `..plot-args` are passed to the `plot.plot` function.

#### Parameters

```

barchart(
  data: array,
  label-key: int string,
  value-key: int string,
  error-key: none int string,
  mode: string,
  size: array,
  bar-style: style function,
  x-label: content none,
  x-unit: content auto,
  y-label: content none,
  labels: none content,
  ..plot-args: any
)

```

**data:** array

Array of data rows. A row can be of type array or dictionary, with `label-key` and `value-key` being the keys to access a rows label and value(s).

**Example**

```
(([A], 1), ([B], 2), ([C], 3),)
```

**label-key:** int or string Default: 0

Key to access the label of a data row. This key is used as argument to the rows `.at(...)` function.

**value-key:** int or string Default: 1

Key(s) to access values of a data row. These keys are used as argument to the rows `.at(...)` function.

**error-key:** none or int or string Default: none

Key(s) to access error values of a data row. These keys are used as argument to the rows `.at(...)` function.

**mode:** string Default: "basic"

Chart mode:

**basic** Single bar per data row

**clustered** Group of bars per data row

**stacked** Stacked bars per data row

**stacked100** Stacked bars per data row relative to the sum of the row

**size:** array Default: (auto, 1)

Chart size as width and height tuple in canvas unist; width can be set to auto.

**bar-style:** style or function Default: palette.red

Style or function (`idx => style`) to use for each bar, accepts a palette function.

**x-label:** content or none Default: none

x axis label

**x-unit:** content or auto Default: auto

Tick suffix added to each tick label

**y-label:** content or none Default: none

Y axis label

**labels:** none or content Default: none

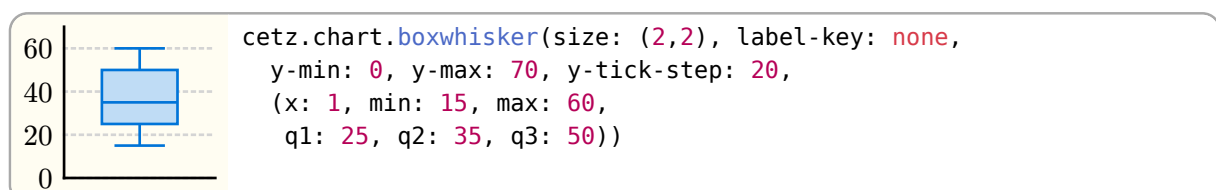
Legend labels per x value group

**..plot-args:** any

Arguments to pass to `plot.plot`

**4.1.2 boxwhisker**

Add one or more box or whisker plots.



## Styling

**Root** boxwhisker

**box-width:** float Default: 0.75

The width of the box. Since boxes are placed 1 unit next to each other, a width of 1 would make neighbouring boxes touch.

**whisker-width:** float Default: 0.5

The width of the whisker, that is the horizontal bar on the top and bottom of the box.

**mark-size:** float Default: 0.15

The scaling of the mark for the boxes outlier values in canvas units.

You can use any plot or axes related style keys, too.

## Parameters

```
boxwhisker(
  data: array dictionary,
  size,
  label-key: integer string,
  mark: string,
  ..plot-args: any
)
```

**data:** array or dictionary

Dictionary or array of dictionaries containing the needed entries to plot box and whisker plot.

See `plot.add-boxwhisker` for more details.

### Examples:

- ```
(x: 1 // Location on x-axis
 outliers: (7, 65, 69), // Optional outliers
 min: 15, max: 60 // Minimum and maximum
 q1: 25, // Quartiles: Lower
 q2: 35, // Median
 q3: 50) // Upper
```
- size (array): Size of chart. If the second entry is auto, it automatically scales to accommodate the number of entries plotted

**size:** Default: (1, auto)

**label-key:** integer or string Default: 0

Index in the array where labels of each entry is stored

**mark:** string Default: "\*"

Mark to use for plotting outliers. Set none to disable. Defaults to "x"

**..plot-args:** any

Additional arguments are passed to `plot.plot`

### 4.1.3 columnchart

Draw a column chart. A column chart is a chart that represents data with rectangular bars that grow from bottom to top, proportional to the values they represent.

## Styling

**Root:** columnchart.

**bar-width:** float Default: 0.8

Width of a single bar (basic) or a cluster of bars (clustered) in the plot.

**x-inset:** float Default: 1

Distance of the plot data to the plot's edges on the x-axis of the plot.

You can use any plot or axes related style keys, too.

The columnchart function is a wrapper of the plot API. Arguments passed to `..plot-args` are passed to the `plot.plot` function.

## Parameters

```

columnchart(
  data: array,
  label-key: int string,
  value-key: int string,
  error-key: none int string,
  mode: string,
  size: array,
  bar-style: style function,
  x-label: content none,
  y-unit: content auto,
  y-label: content none,
  labels: none content,
  ..plot-args: any
)

```

**data:** array

Array of data rows. A row can be of type array or dictionary, with `label-key` and `value-key` being the keys to access a rows label and value(s).

### Example

```
(([A], 1), ([B], 2), ([C], 3),)
```

**label-key:** int or string Default: 0

Key to access the label of a data row. This key is used as argument to the rows `.at(..)` function.

**value-key:** int or string Default: 1

Key(s) to access value(s) of data row. These keys are used as argument to the rows `.at(..)` function.

**error-key:** none or int or string Default: none

Key(s) to access error values of a data row. These keys are used as argument to the rows `.at(..)` function.

**mode:** string Default: "basic"

Chart mode:

**basic** Single bar per data row

**clustered** Group of bars per data row

**stacked** Stacked bars per data row

**stacked100** Stacked bars per data row relative to the sum of the row

**size:** array Default: (auto, 1)

Chart size as width and height tuple in canvas unist; width can be set to auto.

**bar-style:** `style` or `function` Default: `palette.red`

Style or function (`idx => style`) to use for each bar, accepts a palette function.

**x-label:** `content` or `none` Default: `none`

x axis label

**y-unit:** `content` or `auto` Default: `auto`

Tick suffix added to each tick label

**y-label:** `content` or `none` Default: `none`

Y axis label

**labels:** `none` or `content` Default: `none`

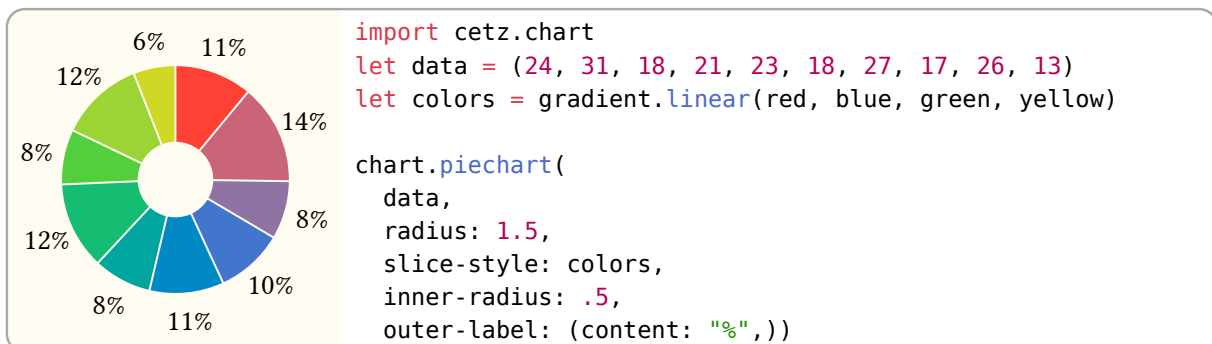
Legend labels per y value group

**..plot-args:** `any`

Arguments to pass to `plot.plot`

#### 4.1.4 piechart

Draw a pie- or donut-chart



#### Styling

**Root** piechart

**radius:** `number` Default: `1`

Outer radius of the chart.

**inner-radius:** `number` Default: `0`

Inner radius of the chart slices. If greater than zero, the chart becomes a “donut-chart”.

**gap:** `number` or `angle` Default: `0.5deg`

Gap between chart slices to leave empty. This does not increase the charts radius by pushing slices outwards, but instead shrinks the slice. Big values can result in slices becoming invisible if no space is left.

**outset-offset:** `number` or `ratio` Default: `10%`

Absolute, or radius relative distance to push slices marked for “outsetting” outwards from the center of the chart.

**outset-offset:** `string` Default: `"OFFSET"`

The mode of how to perform “outsetting” of slices:



- “OFFSET”: Offset slice position by `outset - offset`, increasing their gap to their siblings
- “RADIUS”: Offset slice radius by `outset - offset`, which scales the slice and leaves the gap unchanged

**start:** `angle` Default: `90deg`

The pie-charts start angle (ccw). You can use this to draw charts not forming a full circle.

**stop:** `angle` Default: `450deg`

The pie-charts stop angle (ccw).

**clockwise:** `bool` Default: `true`

The pie-charts rotation direction.

**outer-label.content:** `none` or `string` or `function` Default: `"LABEL"`

Content to display outside the charts slices. There are the following predefined values:

**LABEL** Display the slices label (see `label-key`)

**%** Display the percentage of the items value in relation to the sum of all values, rounded to the next integer

**VALUE** Display the slices value

If passed a `<function>` of the format `(value, label) => content`, that function gets called with each slices value and label and must return content, that gets displayed.

**outer-label.radius:** `number` or `ratio` Default: `125%`

Absolute, or radius relative distance from the charts center to position outer labels at.

**outer-label.angle:** `angle` or `auto` Default: `0deg`

The angle of the outer label. If passed `auto`, the label gets rotated, so that the baseline is parallel to the slices secant.

**outer-label.anchor:** `string` Default: `"center"`

The anchor of the outer label to use for positioning.

**inner-label.content:** `none` or `string` or `function` Default: `none`

Content to display inside the charts slices. See `outer-label.content` for the possible values.

**inner-label.radius:** `number` or `ratio` Default: `150%`

Distance of the inner label to the charts center. If passed a `<ratio>`, that ratio is relative to the mid between the inner and outer radius (`inner-radius` and `radius`) of the chart

**inner-label.angle:** `angle` or `auto` Default: `0deg`

See `outer-label.angle`.

**inner-label.anchor:** `string` Default: `"center"`

See `outer-label.anchor`.

**legend.label:** `none` or `string` or `function` Default: `"LABEL"`

See `outer-label.content`. The legend gets shown if this key is set `!= none`.

### Anchors

The chart places one anchor per item at the radius of its slice that gets named `"item-<index>"` (outer radius) and `"item-<index>-inner"` (inner radius), where `index` is the index of the slice data in `data`.

## Parameters

```
piechart(
  data: array,
  value-key: none int string,
  label-key: none int string,
  outset-key: none int string,
  outset: none int array,
  slice-style: function array gradient,
  name,
  ..style
)
```

**data:** array

Array of data items. A data item can be:

- A number: A number that is used as the fraction of the slice
- An array: An array which is read depending on value-key, label-key and outset-key
- A dictionary: A dictionary which is read depending on value-key, label-key and outset-key

**value-key:** none or int or string Default: none

Key of the “value” of a data item. If for example data items are passed as dictionaries, the value-key is the key of the dictionary to access the items chart value.

**label-key:** none or int or string Default: none

Same as the value-key but for getting an items label content.

**outset-key:** none or int or string Default: none

Same as the value-key but for getting if an item should get outset (highlighted). The outset can be a bool, float or ratio. If of type bool, the outset distance from the style gets used.

**outset:** none or int or array Default: none

A single or multiple indices of items that should get offset from the center to the outsides of the chart. Only used if outset-key is none!

**slice-style:** function or array or gradient Default: palette.red

Slice style of the following types:

- function: A function of the form `index => style` that must return a style dictionary. This can be a `palette` function.
- array: An array of style dictionaries or fill colors of at least one item. For each slice the style at the slices index modulo the arrays length gets used.
- gradient: A gradient that gets sampled for each data item using the the slices index divided by the number of slices as position on the gradient.

If one of stroke or fill is not in the style dictionary, it is taken from the charts style.

**name:** Default: none

**..style:**