

0.1 `plot.zelig`: Graphing Quantities of Interest

Description

The `zelig` method for the generic `plot` command generates default plots for `sim` output with one-observation values in `x` and `x1`.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'zelig':  
plot(x, xlab = "", user.par = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	stored output from <code>sim</code> . If the <code>x\$x</code> or <code>x\$x1</code> values stored in the object contain more than one observation, <code>plot.zelig</code> will return an error. For linear or generalized linear models with more than one observation in <code>x\$x</code> and optionally <code>x\$x1</code> , you may use <code>plot.ci</code> .
<code>xlab</code>	a character string for the x-axis label for all graphs.
<code>user.par</code>	a logical value indicating whether to use the default Zelig plotting parameters (<code>user.par = FALSE</code>) or user-defined parameters (<code>user.par = TRUE</code>), set using the <code>par</code> function prior to plotting.
<code>...</code>	Additional parameters passed to <code>plot.default</code> . Because <code>plot.zelig</code> primarily produces diagnostic plots, many of these parameters are hard-coded for convenience and presentation.

Value

Depending on the class of model selected, `plot.zelig` will return an on-screen window with graphs of the various quantities of interest. You may save these plots using the commands described in the Zelig manual (available at <http://gking.harvard.edu/zelig>).

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See Also

The full Zelig manual at <http://gking.harvard.edu/zelig> and `plot`, `lines`, and `par`.