

Comparison of Graphics Capabilities Mathematica 14.2 and Maple 2025

Summary

As in many areas of functionality, apparent similarities in visualization capabilities between Maple and Mathematica are only skin deep.

- Mathematica automates more of the graphic creation to give more accurate or more understandable results in more cases.
- Mathematica automates more sensible aesthetic choices for professional-looking results.
- Mathematica supports a much wider range of visualization routines.
- Mathematica visualizations make more use of dynamic elements for richer electronic presentations.
- Mathematica visualizations support a greater range of inputs.

If you want to produce professional, publication-quality graphics that are clear and accurate with the minimum amount of effort, then Mathematica is the obvious choice.

Clarity of presentation

The central purpose of visualization is to present information in an easily interpreted form. Important features must be clearly presented, accurate and easy to read.

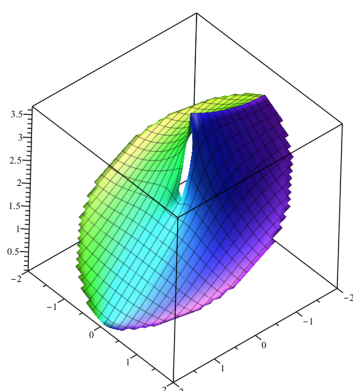
Adaptive sampling

Mathematica function visualizations use adaptive resampling to achieve smooth results even where functions are rapidly changing, without the computational overhead of extra sampling where the function is not changing rapidly.

Some Maple visualizations do this but not all. For example, without this capability, Maple is unable to establish a smooth boundary for this complex plot.

Maple

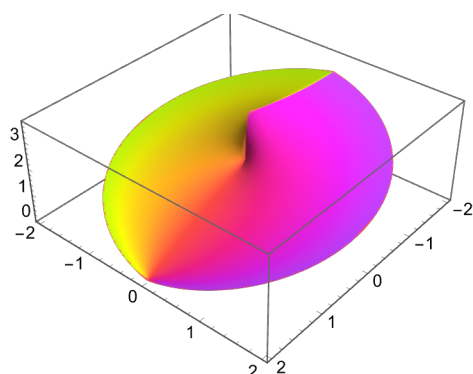
```
f := z -> if abs(z) < 2 then 2 - abs(z) + I argument(z) else NaN end if  
f := z -> if |z| < 2 then 2 - |z| + I arg(z) else NaN end if  
complexplot3d(f, -2 - 2 I .. 2 + 2 I)
```



Mathematica

Mathematica automatically traces the edges and steep parts of the surfaces more carefully.

```
ComplexPlot3D[If[Abs[z] < 2, 2 - Abs[z] - I Arg[z], Missing[]], {z, -2 - 2 I, 2 + 2 I}]
```



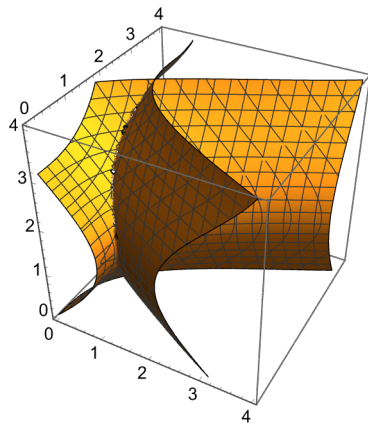
Using mesh lines to enhance interpretation

Mesh lines are a very important part of conveying meaning in 3D graphics, but in Maple they are simply a side effect of sampling.

In this simple implicit equation plot, Mathematica's choice of mesh lines enhances our understanding of the surface curvature.

Mathematica

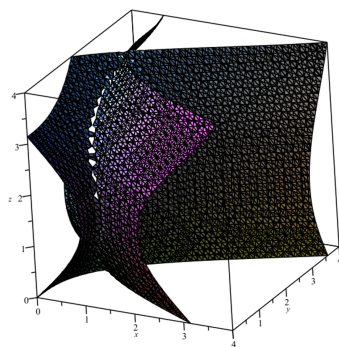
```
ContourPlot3D[Sin[x + Sin[y]] == Sin[y + Sin[z]], {x, 0, 4}, {y, 0, 4}, {z, 0, 4}]
```



Maple

However, in Maple, many unnecessary mesh lines obscure that information. Combined with the lack of adaptive sampling, especially around the intersection of the two surfaces, this makes the plot difficult to interpret.

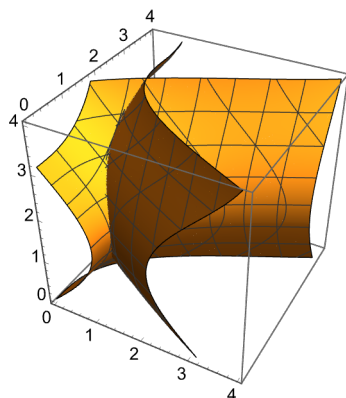
```
mpl3dplot3d(sin(x + sin(y)) = sin(y + sin(z)), x = 0..4, y = 0..4, z = 0..4)
```



Mathematica

In Maple, increasing the sampling introduces even more mesh lines until they obscure the plot itself. The only recourse is to turn mesh lines off completely. In Mathematica, mesh lines are independent of sampling, so we can simultaneously increase the quality of the sampling and choose a sparser set of mesh lines.

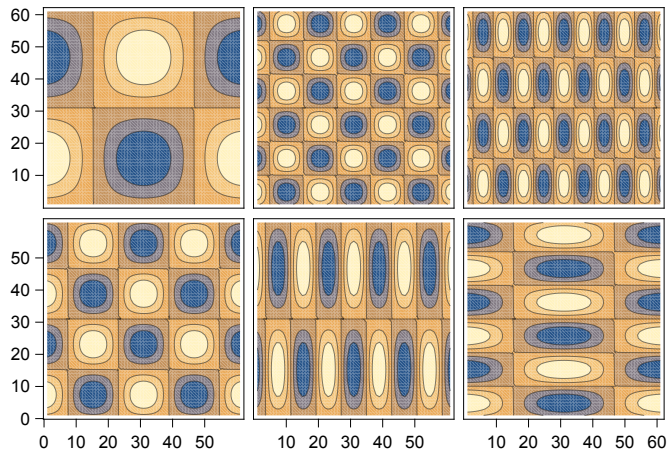
```
ContourPlot3D[Sin[x + Sin[y]] == Sin[y + Sin[z]], {x, 0, 4}, {y, 0, 4}, {z, 0, 4}, PlotPoints -> 25, Mesh -> 6]
```



Axes control

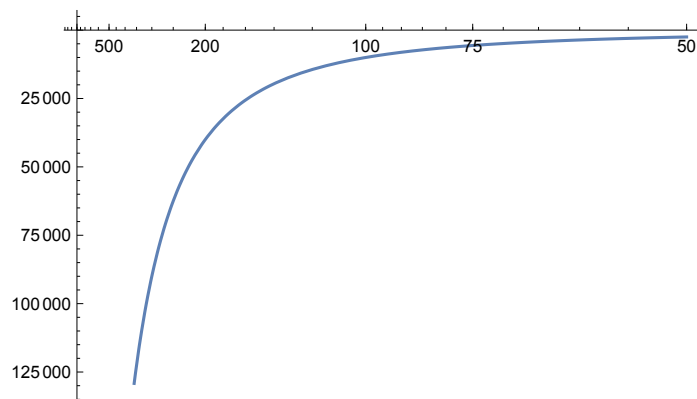
Many Mathematica graphics support paneled layout with shared axes.

```
ListContourPlot[{sin(x) cos(y) +, sin(2 x) cos(2 y) +, sin(3 x) cos(3 y) +,  
sin(x) cos(4 y) +, sin(2 x) cos(5 y) +, sin(3 x) cos(y) +}, ..., PlotLayout -> {"Column", UpTo[4]}]
```



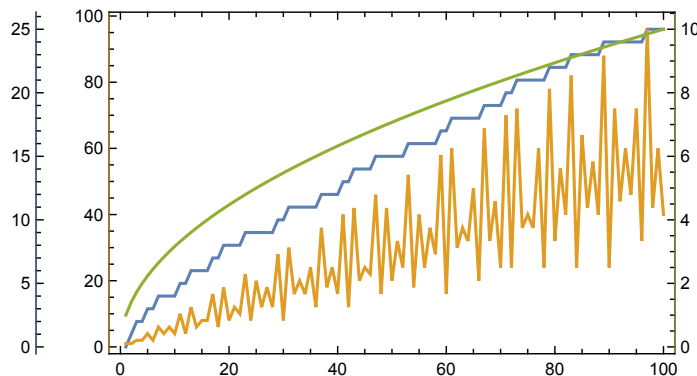
Axes can take individual scaling directives, which can include "Log", "Reverse", "Reciprocal", "Date", NominalScale, OrdinalScale or an arbitrary function. Maple supports only "log".

```
Plot[x^2, {x, 50, 1000}, ScalingFunctions -> {"Reciprocal", "Reverse"}]
```



Many plots support any number of axes.

```
ListLinePlot[{PrimePi[Range[100]], EulerPhi[Range[100]], Sqrt[Range[100]]}, MultiaxisArrangement -> All]
```



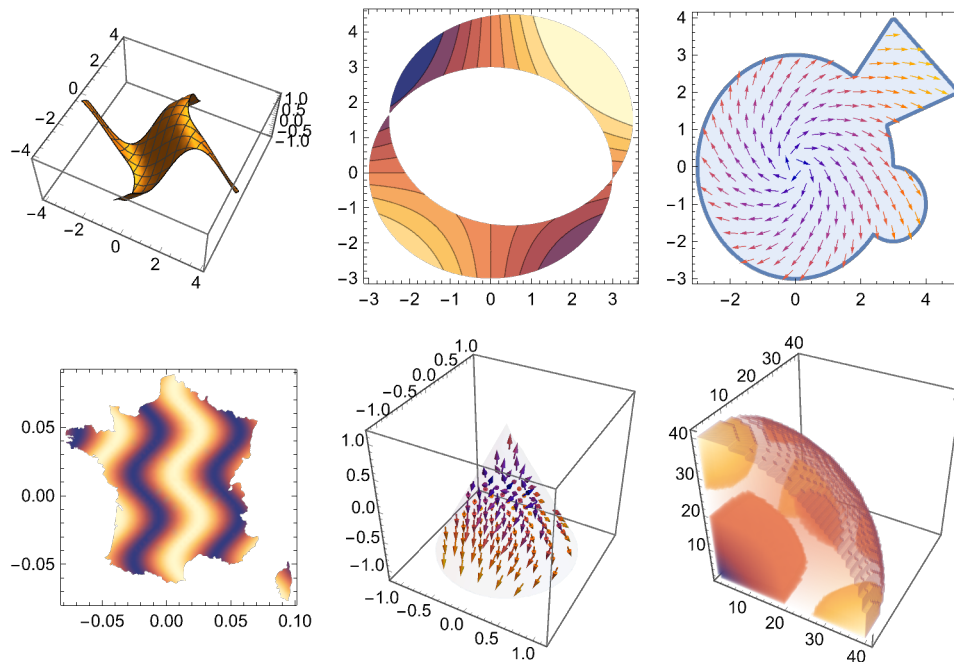
Plot region support

Often, the region in which data or functions are valid is an important piece of context, and visualizations should be able to present that information. In Maple, the region over which visualizations can be created is

always either rectangular or (for function plots) one in which the second independent variable is an interval that is a function of the first variable. Mathematica visualizations can be created over any region, specified implicitly or explicitly, or by using geometric constructs or arbitrary meshes. The following visualizations would be very hard to create in Maple.

Mathematica

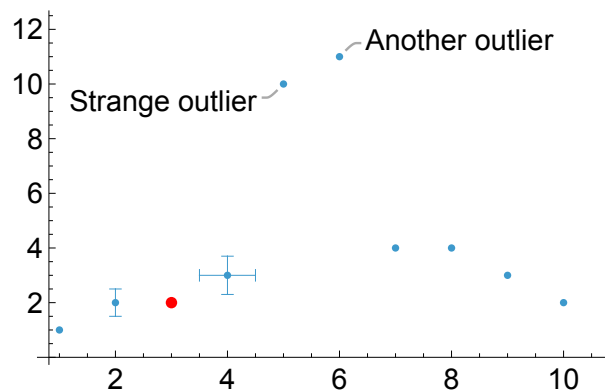
```
GraphicsGrid[{{Plot3D[Sin[x + Sin[y]],
  {x, y} ∈ ImplicitRegion[Abs[x] < 4 && Abs[y] < 4 && Abs[x y] < 1, {x, y}], ViewPoint → {1, -2, 3}],
  ContourPlot[Sin[x y / 5], {x, y} ∈ RegionSymmetricDifference[Disk[{0, 0}, 3], Disk[{0.5, 1.5}, 3]], VectorPlot[
    {x + y, y - x}, {x, y} ∈ RegionUnion[Disk[{0, 0}, 3], Disk[{3, -1}, 1], Polygon[{{0, 0}, {5, 2}, {3, 4}}]],
  {DensityPlot[Sin[100 x + Sin[100 y]], {x, y} ∈ CountryData["France", "Shape"][[1, 3]],
  VectorPlot3D[{x y, y, z}, {x, y, z} ∈ Cone[], VectorPoints → 8, RegionBoundaryStyle → Opacity[0.05]],
  ListDensityPlot3D[data, RegionFunction → Function[{x, y, z}, x2 + y2 + z2 ≤ 1680]}], ImageSize → 500]
```



Labeling

While both Maple and Mathematica can be programmed to place text on a graphic, only Mathematica automates this process with symbolic wrappers for data points. Labels, callouts, tooltips, status area updates, error bars and mouseover effects are supported. Callout placement is automated to avoid overlapping text. Maple supports only tooltips.

```
ListPlot[{1, Around[2, 0.5], Style[2, Red, PointSize[0.02]], Around[3, {{0.5, 0.5}, {0.7, 0.7}}],
  Callout[10, "Strange outlier"], Callout[11, "Another outlier"], 4, 4, 3, 2], PlotRange → All, BaseStyle → 15]
```



Robustness of application

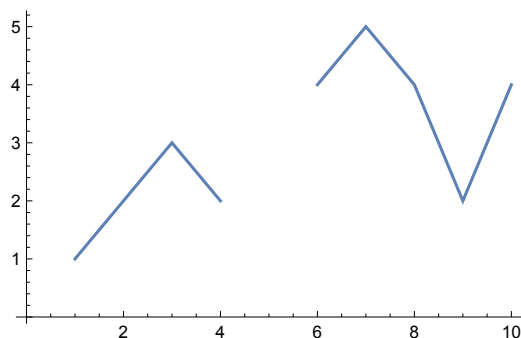
Mathematica visualizations are designed to handle real-world problems that are not always ideally posed. They robustly handle all kinds of potential problems in the data or functions.

Missing data

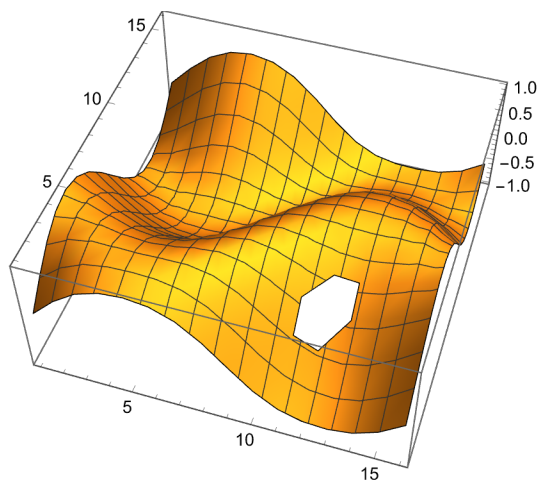
Mathematica

Data plots in Mathematica automatically skip over unplotable points such as symbols or NaN values in data plots.

```
ListLinePlot[{1, 2, 3, 2, Missing[], 4, 5, 4, 2, 4}]
```



```
data = Table[Sin[x + Sin[y]], {x, 0, 6, 0.4}, {y, 0, 6, 0.4}];  
data[[4, 12]] = x; ListPlot3D[data]
```



Maple

In each case, a single bad value in a dataset causes Maple to abandon the entire visualization. It is your responsibility to check and clean data before attempting to visualize it in Maple.

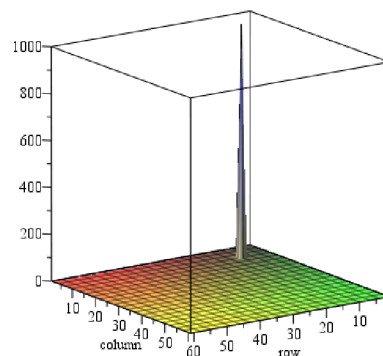
```
> listplot([1, 2, 3, 2, missing( ), 4, 5, 4, 2, 4])  
Error, (in plots:-pointplot) points cannot be converted to floating-point values  
  
data := [seq([seq(sin(x + sin(y)), x = 0..6, 0.4), y = 0..6, 0.4)], data[4, 12] := x]:  
with(plots): matrixplot(data)  
Error, (in plots/matrixplot) cannot convert first argument to a floating-point matrix
```

Automatic plot ranges

Automatic plot range choices ensure that the maximum amount of useful information is included in the plot. In this example, we generate a table of values for a curved surface with a single, strong outlier.

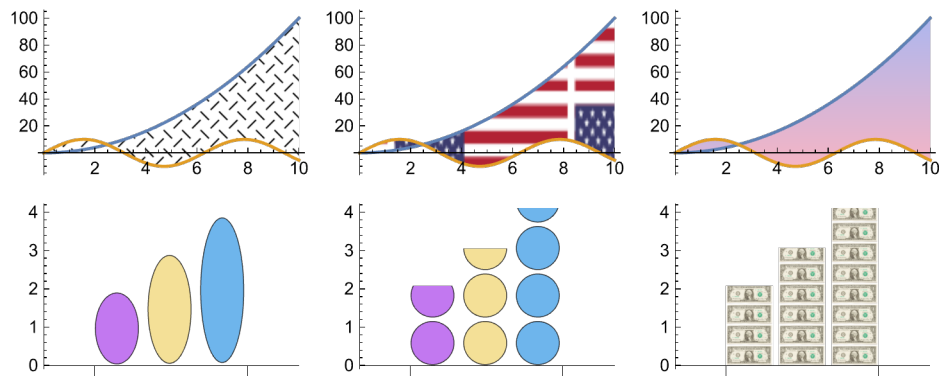
Mathematica

```
data := [seq([seq(sin(x + sin(y)), x = 0..6, 0.1)], y = 0..6, 0.1)]:
data[10, 10] := 1000:
with(plots):
matrixplot(data)
```



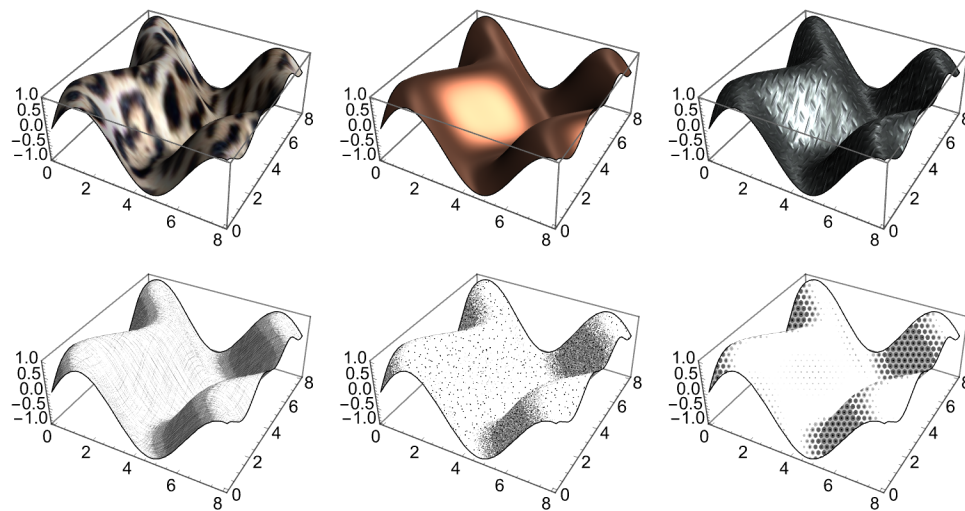
Mathematica

```
GraphicsGrid[{{Plot[{x^2, 10 Sin[x]}, {x, 0, 10}, Filling -> {1 -> {2}}, FillingStyle -> #] & /@
  {PatternFilling["DiamondPlate", 10], PatternFilling[, LinearGradientFilling[{, , All}, , }}]
```



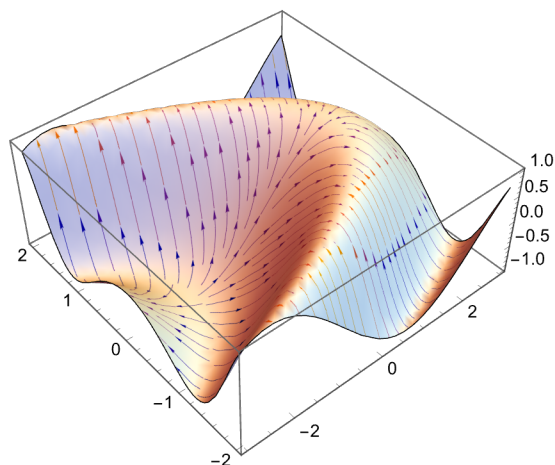
Mathematica provides tools for shading 3D plots for both color and monochrome output.

```
GraphicsGrid[{{Plot3D[Sin[x + Sin[y]], {x, 0, 8}, {y, 0, 8},
  PlotStyle → MaterialShading[#, Mesh → False, Lighting → "ThreePoint", PlotPoints → 80] & /@
  {<|"BaseColor" → Texture[Image[ImageData[ColorData["Flag"], {1, 2, 3}]]], "Copper", <|"BaseColor" → Texture[Image[ImageData[ColorData["Flag"], {4, 5, 6}]]], "SurfaceNormals" → Texture[Image[ImageData[ColorData["Flag"], {7, 8, 9}]]],
    "RoughnessCoefficient" → 0.65, "MetallicCoefficient" → Texture[Image[ImageData[ColorData["Flag"], {10, 11, 12}]]] >},
  Plot3D[Sin[x + Sin[y]], {x, 0, 8}, {y, 0, 8}, PlotStyle → #, Lighting → "Neutral", Mesh → None,
  PlotTheme → "Monochrome"] & /@ {HatchShading[0.65], StippleShading[0.58], HalftoneShading[0.53]}}}
```



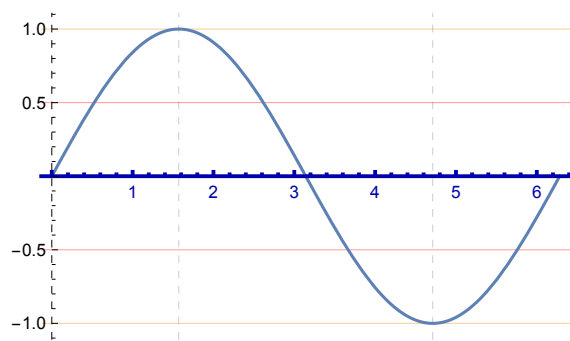
Such textures can also be used to convey additional information.

```
Plot3D[Sin[x + y^2], {x, -3, 3}, {y, -2, 2},
  PlotStyle → Texture[StreamPlot[Evaluate@Grad[Sin[x + y^2], {x, y}], {x, -3, 3},
    {y, -2, 2}, Frame → False, PlotRangePadding → None]], Mesh → None]
```



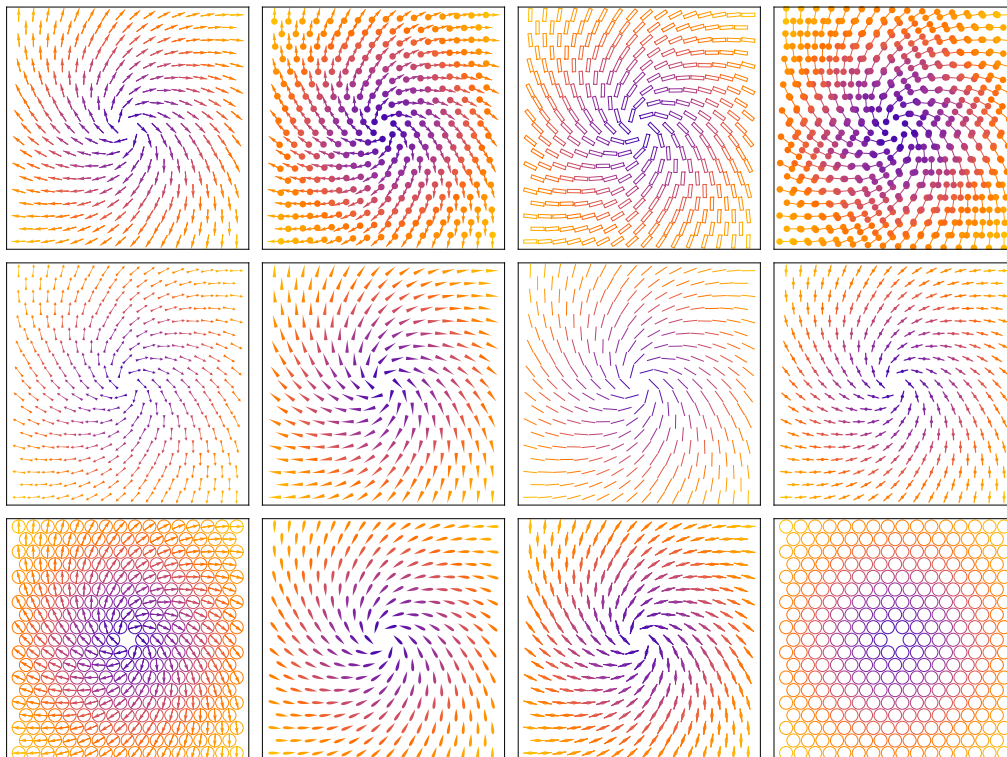
Grid lines and axes can be individually specified in both location and style.

```
Plot[Sin[x], {x, 0, 2 Pi}, AxesStyle → {Directive[Thick, Darker@Blue], Dashed},
  GridLines → {{Pi/2., Dashed}, {3/2 Pi, Dashed}}, {{-1, Orange}, {-0.5, Red}, {0.5, Red}, {1, Orange}}}]
```

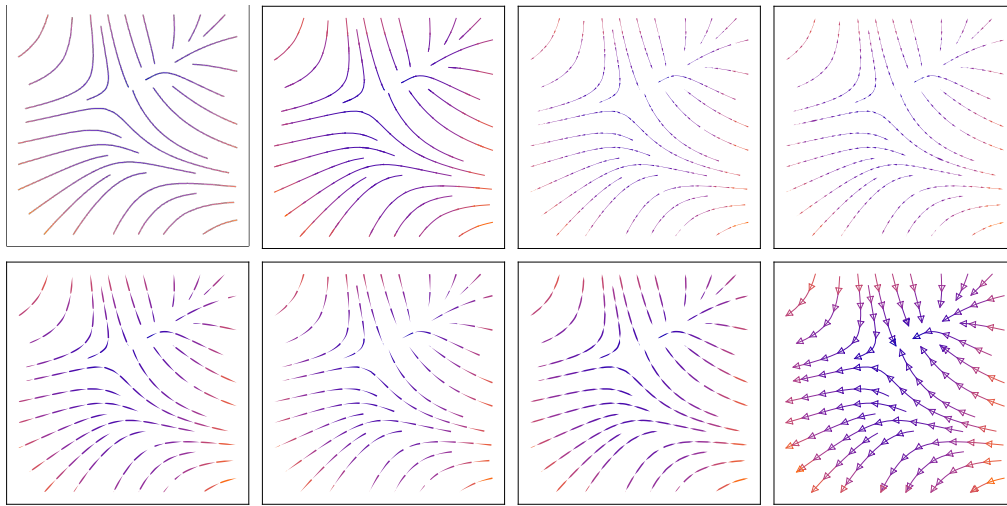



Many Mathematica visualizations provide a range of element styles, for example, in vector and stream plots.

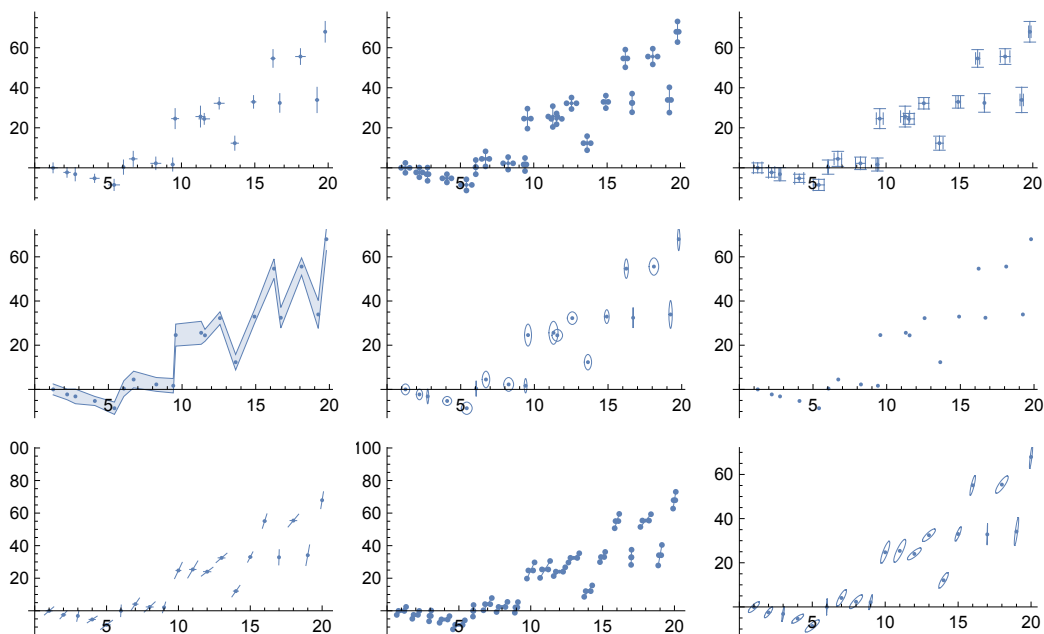
```
Multicolumn[
  Table[VectorPlot[{x + y, -x + y}, {x, -3, 3}, {y, -3, 3}, VectorMarkers → s, ImageSize → 128,
    FrameTicks → None], {s, {"Arrow", "Dart", "CircleArrow", "DotArrow", "Pointer",
      "Drop", "Box", "Segment", "ArrowArrow", "DotDot", "BarDot", "Circle"}}]]
```



```
Multicolumn[
  Table[StreamPlot[{-1 - x^2 + y, 1 + x - y^2}, {x, -3, 3}, {y, -3, 3},
    StreamStyle → s, FrameTicks → None, ImageSize → 128, StreamPoints → Coarse],
    {s, {"Line", "Arrow", "Dart", "DoubleDart", "Drop", "Pointer", "Toothpick",
      Arrowheads[{{.025, 1, {Image[Graphics[Disk[]], 0]}, 0}}]}], 4, Appearance → "Horizontal"]
```



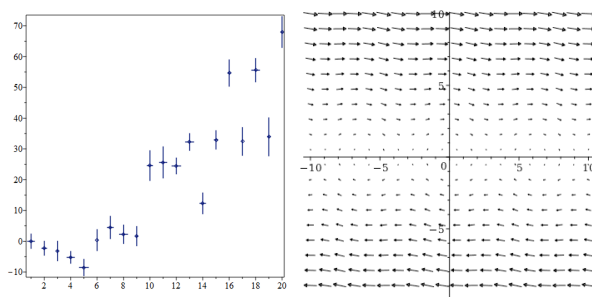
```
GraphicsGrid[Append[Partition[Table[ListPlot[Data + , IntervalMarkers -> i, PlotStyle -> Thin],
    {i, {"Bars", "Points", "Fences", "Bands", "Ellipses", None}}, 3],
    Table[ListPlot[Data + , IntervalMarkers -> i], {i, {"Bars", "Points", "Ellipses"}}]]]
```



As well as ListPlot, uncertain data is supported in other Mathematica visualizations.

Maple

In contrast, Maple supports only one style of error bar, only one type of vector and no stream plots.

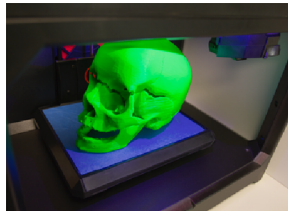


3D printing and augmented reality support

Mathematica provides fully integrated capabilities to directly 3D print generated geometric models, using

either an online printing service or your own printer.

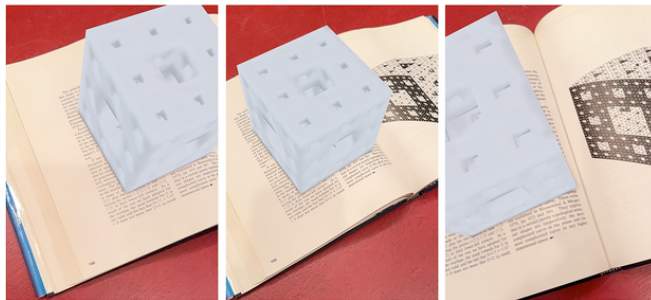
Printout3D[]



You can also publish AR deployments for viewing on mobile devices.

In[]:= ARPublish[]

Out[]:= CloudObject[]

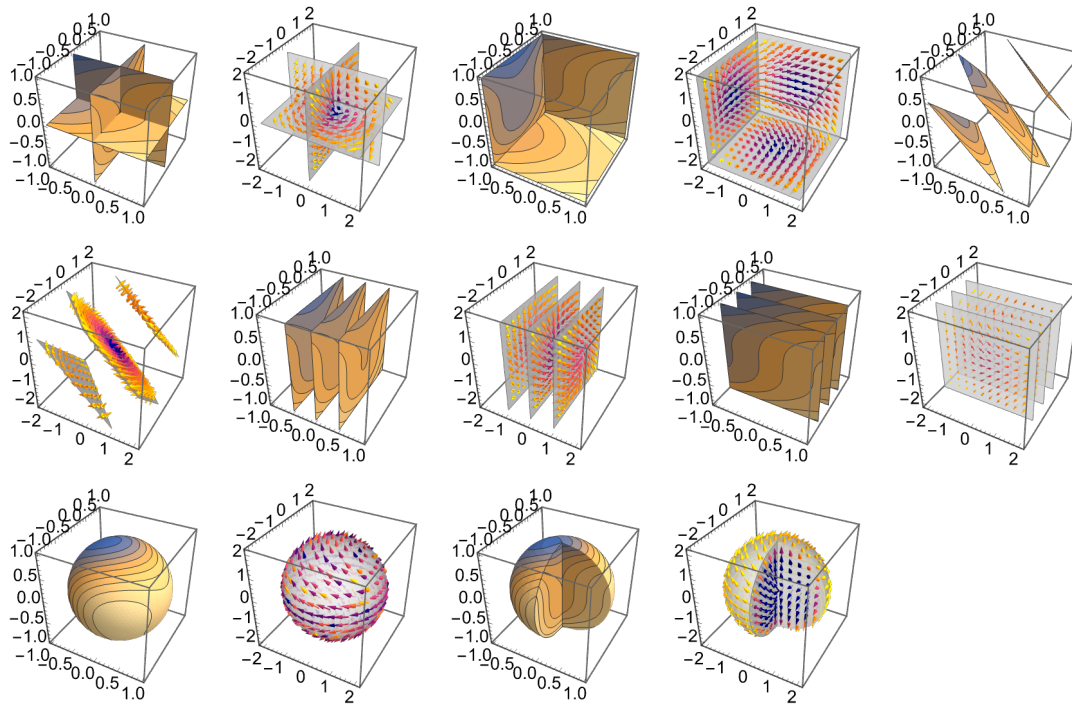


Breadth of capability

The range of built-in visualization types is much larger in Mathematica than Maple.

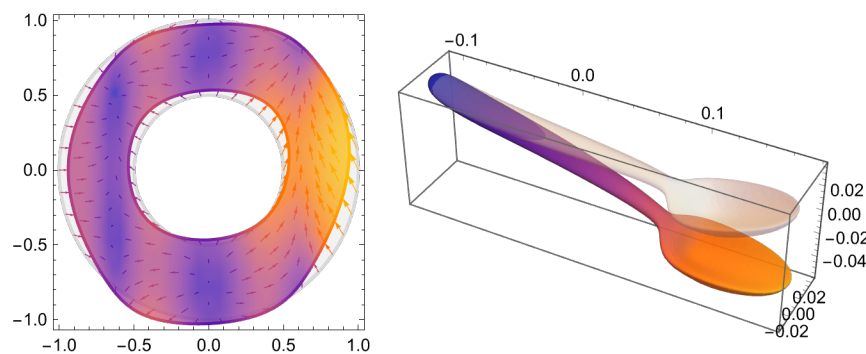
Maple has no direct way to produce **any** of the following visualizations.

```
Multicolumn[Flatten[Table[{SliceContourPlot3D[  
  Sin[x] + y^2 - z^3, sl, {x, -1, 1}, {y, -1, 1}, {z, -1, 1}, ImageSize -> 110],  
  SliceVectorPlot3D[{y, -x, z}, sl, {x, -2, 2}, {y, -2, 2}, {z, -2, 2}, ImageSize -> 110]],  
{sl, {"CenterPlanes", "BackPlanes", "DiagonalStackedPlanes", "XStackedPlanes",  
  "YStackedPlanes", "CenterSphere", "CenterCutSphere"}}]], 5, Appearance -> "Horizontal"]
```

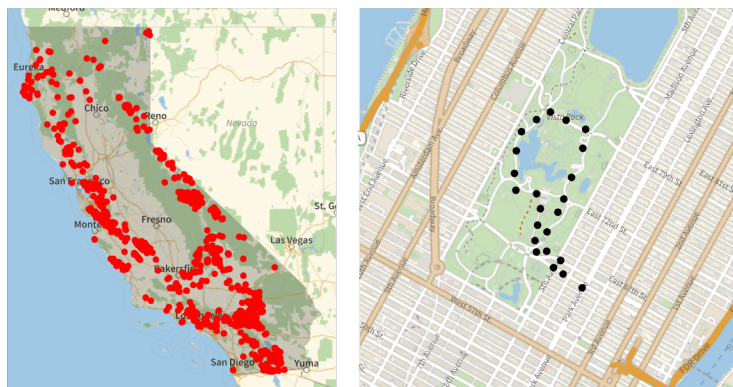


GraphicsRow[{VectorDisplacementPlot[{Sin[5 x], x + Cos[2 y]}, {x, y} ∈ Annulus[], VectorPoints → Automatic],

VectorDisplacementPlot3D[+ , {x, y, z} ∈ ]]]



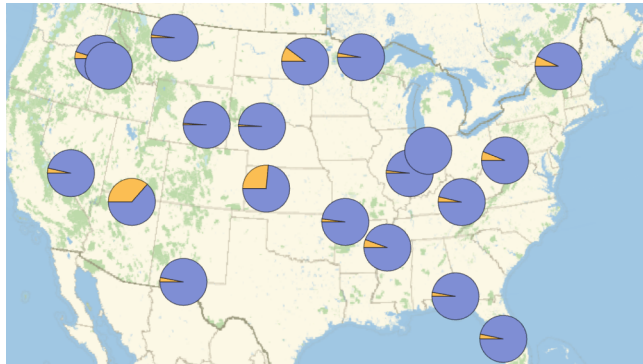
GraphicsRow[{GeoGraphics[{Polygon[], Red, PointSize[.02],
Point[EarthquakeData[, 4, {{1980}, {2015}}, "Position"] ["Values"]] }],
GeoGraphics[{PointSize[0.02], Point[+], GeoRange → 1 mi] }]]



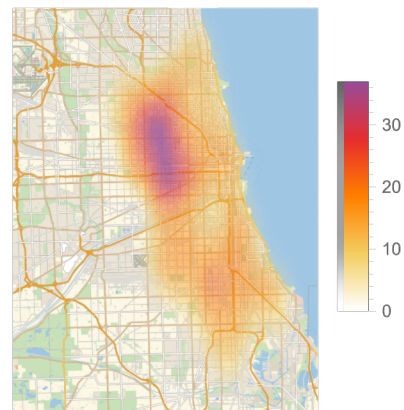
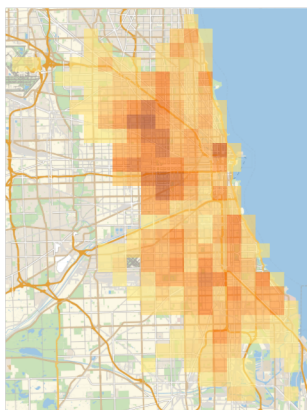
GraphicsRow[GeoBubbleChart[+ , GeoBackground →] & /@ { "StreetMap", "Satellite", "ReliefMap", 3 }



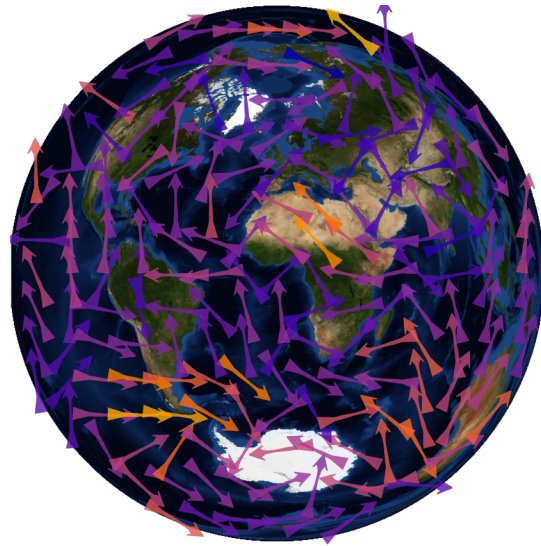
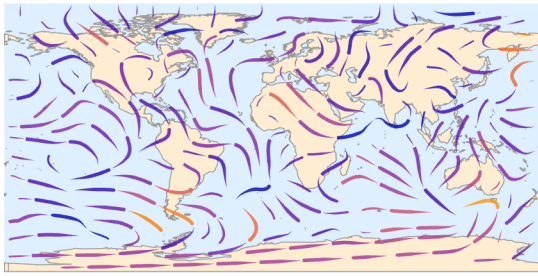
```
PointValuePlot[
  Table[RandomGeoPosition[United States COUNTRY] -> {RandomInteger[3], RandomReal[100]}, 20], PlotLegends -> Automatic]
```



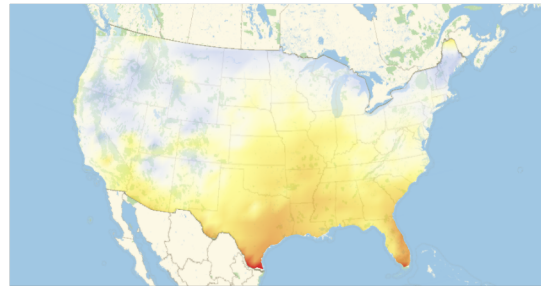
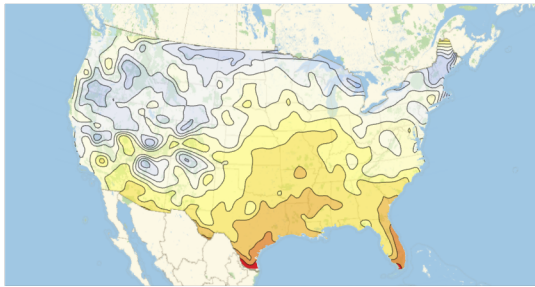
```
GraphicsRow[{GeoHistogram[Auto Theft Locations +, {"Rectangle", Quantity[1, "Miles"]}, PlotLegends -> Automatic],
  GeoSmoothHistogram[Auto Theft Locations +, PlotLegends -> Automatic]}]
```



```
GraphicsRow[{GeoStreamPlot[Data +, StreamMarkers -> "Drop", StreamStyle -> Blue, GeoBackground -> "Coastlines"],
  GeoVectorPlot[Data +, VectorMarkers -> "Dart", VectorScale -> Large,
    VectorStyle -> Yellow, GeoProjection -> "LambertAzimuthal", GeoBackground -> "Satellite"]}]]
```

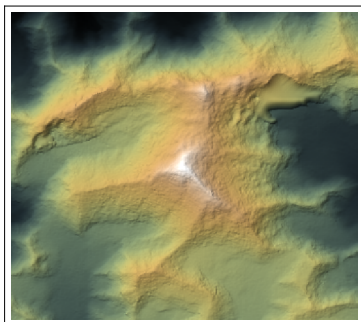
```
GraphicsRow[ { GeoContourPlot[ temperatures + , ColorFunction -> "TemperatureMap",
  RegionFunction -> United States COUNTRY , Contours -> 12, ContourShading -> True, InterpolationOrder -> 5 ],
  GeoDensityPlot[ temperatures + , ColorFunction -> "TemperatureMap", RegionFunction -> United States COUNTRY ] } ]
```



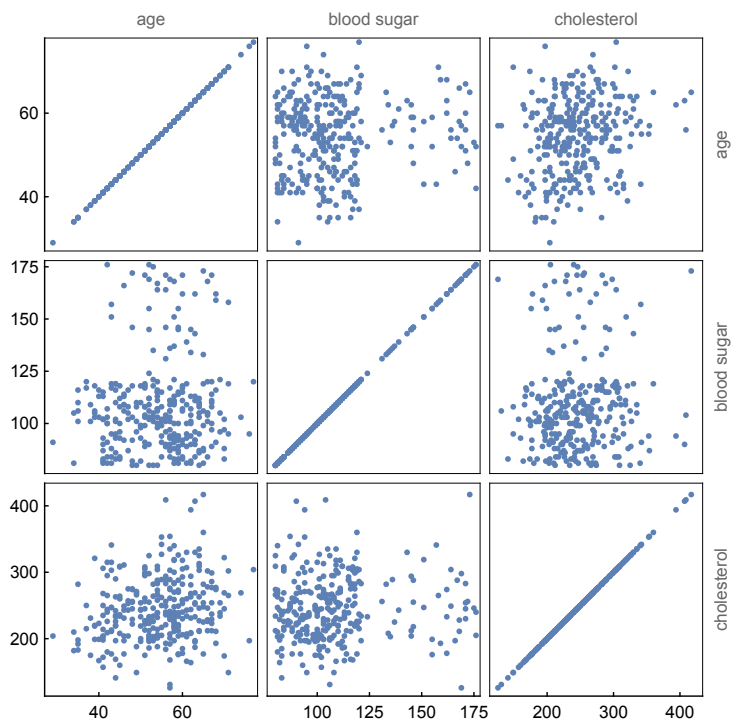
```
GraphicsRow[ { GeoGraphPlot[ network = { Rome CITY ↔ Milan CITY , ... + , Madrid CITY ↔ Barcelona CITY } ],
  GeoGraphPlot[ network, GraphLayout -> "Driving", EdgeStyle -> Thick, GeoBackground -> GeoStyling[ "ReliefMap" ] ],
  GeoGraphValuePlot[ { { Rome CITY , Milan CITY , 2.2 } , ... + , { Madrid CITY , Barcelona CITY , 1.8 } } ] } ]
```



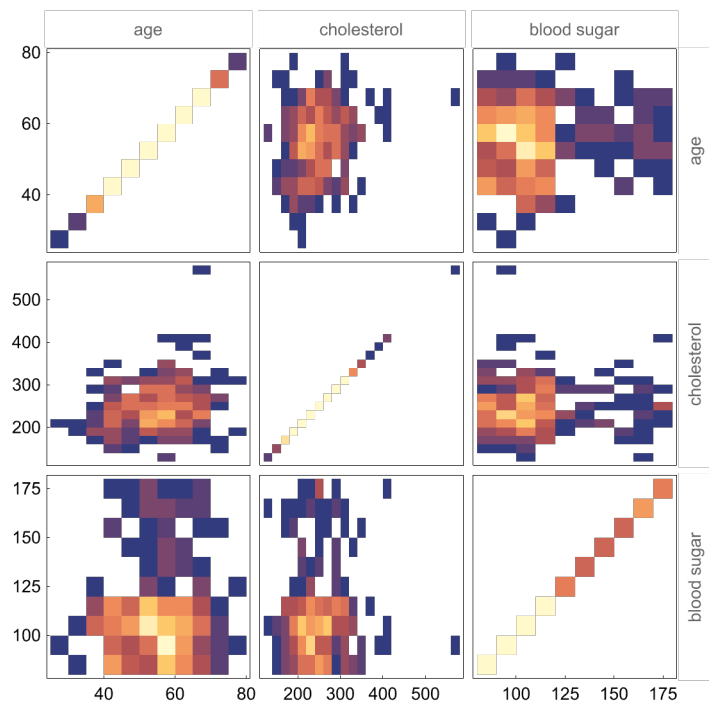
```
ReliefPlot[ GeoElevationData[ Mount Everest MOUNTAIN , GeoRange -> 6 km ] , ColorFunction -> "GreenBrownTerrain" ]
```



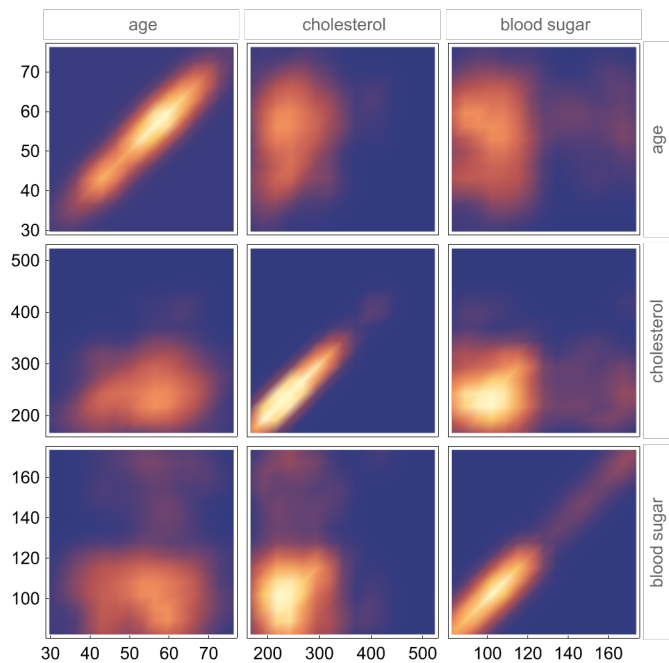
PairwiseListPlot[*medical data* +]



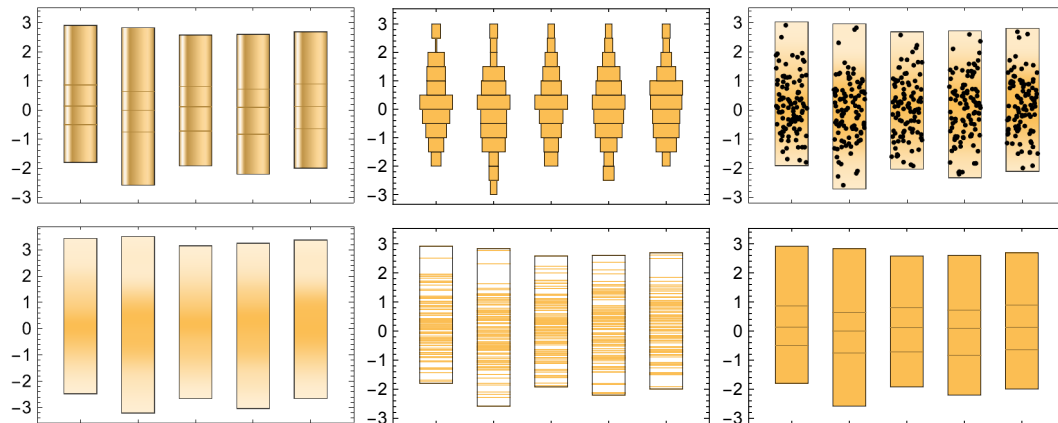
PairwiseDensityHistogram[*medical data* +]



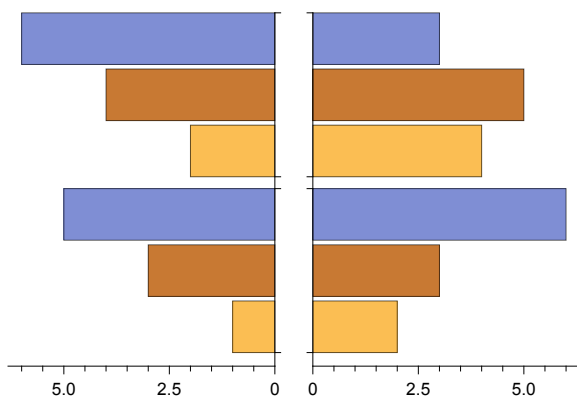
PairwiseSmoothDensityHistogram[*medical data* +]



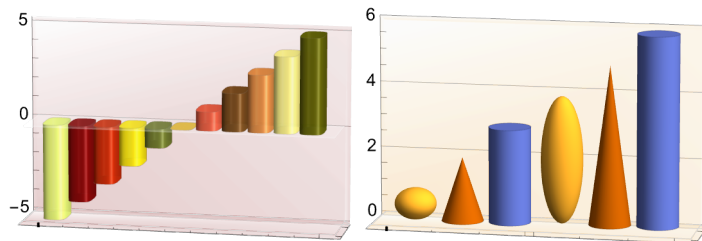
```
Multicolumn[Table[DistributionChart[Data[Data], ChartElementFunction -> f],
  {f, {"GlassQuantile", "Density", "HistogramDensity", "LineDensity", "PointDensity", "Quantile"}}], 3]
```



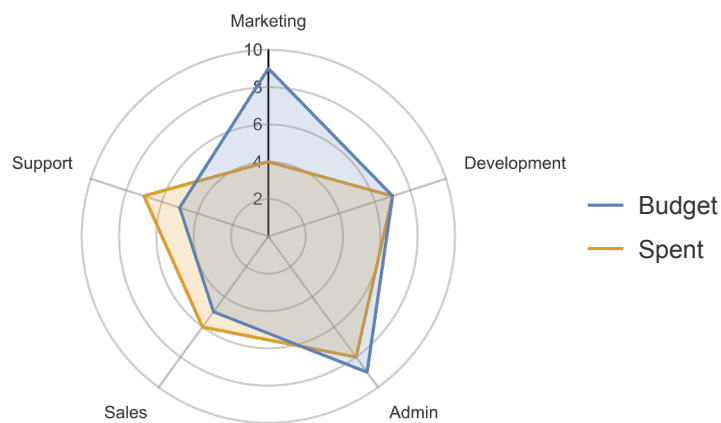
```
PairedBarChart[{{1, 3, 5}, {2, 4, 6}}, {{2, 3, 6}, {4, 5, 3}}]
```



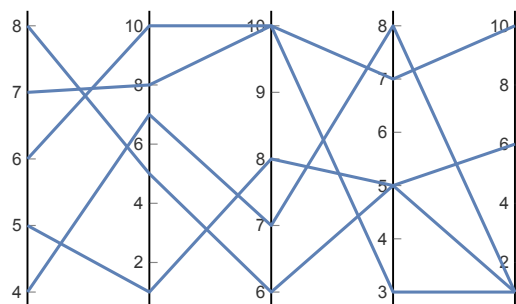
```
Multicolumn[{BarChart3D[Range[-5, 5], ChartStyle -> 53, ChartElementFunction -> "ProfileCube",
  ChartBaseStyle -> Directive[EdgeForm[Gray], Opacity[0.8], Specularity[White, 30]]],
  BarChart3D[{{1, 2, 3}, {4, 5, 6}}, ChartElements -> {{Sphere[], Cone[], Cylinder[]}}, 2]
```



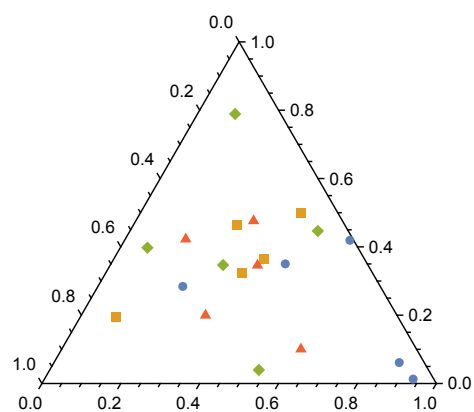
```
RadialAxisPlot[{{Legended[<|"Marketing" -> 9, "Development" -> 7, "Admin" -> 9, "Sales" -> 5, "Support" -> 5|>, "Budget"],
  Legended[<|"Marketing" -> 4, "Development" -> 7, "Admin" -> 8, "Sales" -> 6, "Support" -> 7|>, "Spent"]}]
```



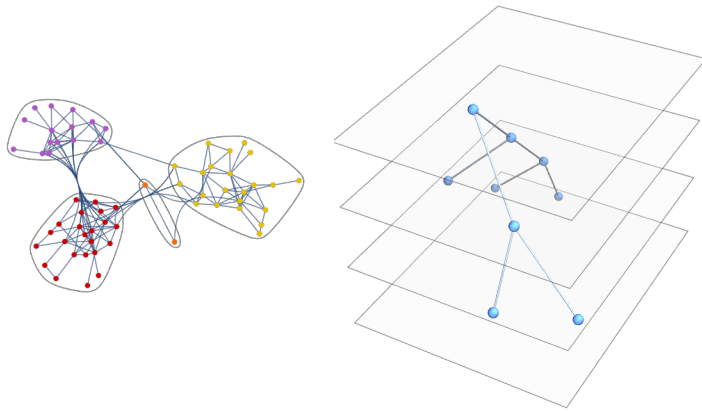
```
ParallelAxisPlot[RandomChoice[Range[10], {5, 5}]]
```



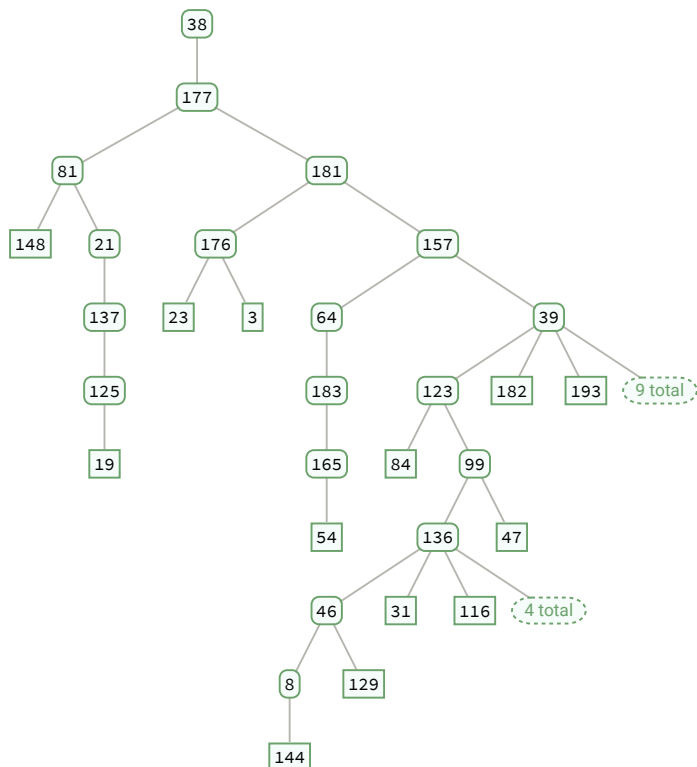
```
TernaryListPlot[RandomReal[1, {4, 5, 3}], PlotMarkers -> Automatic]
```



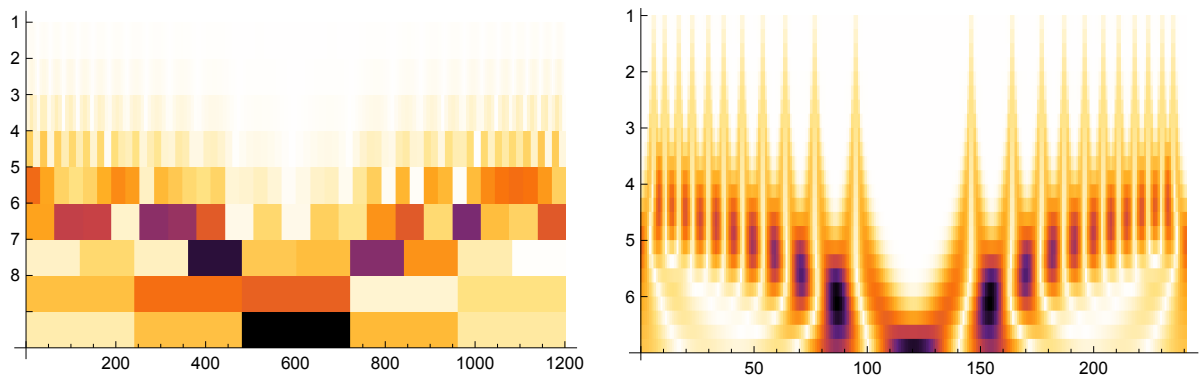
```
GraphicsRow[{{CommunityGraphPlot[, LayeredGraphPlot3D[KaryTree[9]]}]}]
```

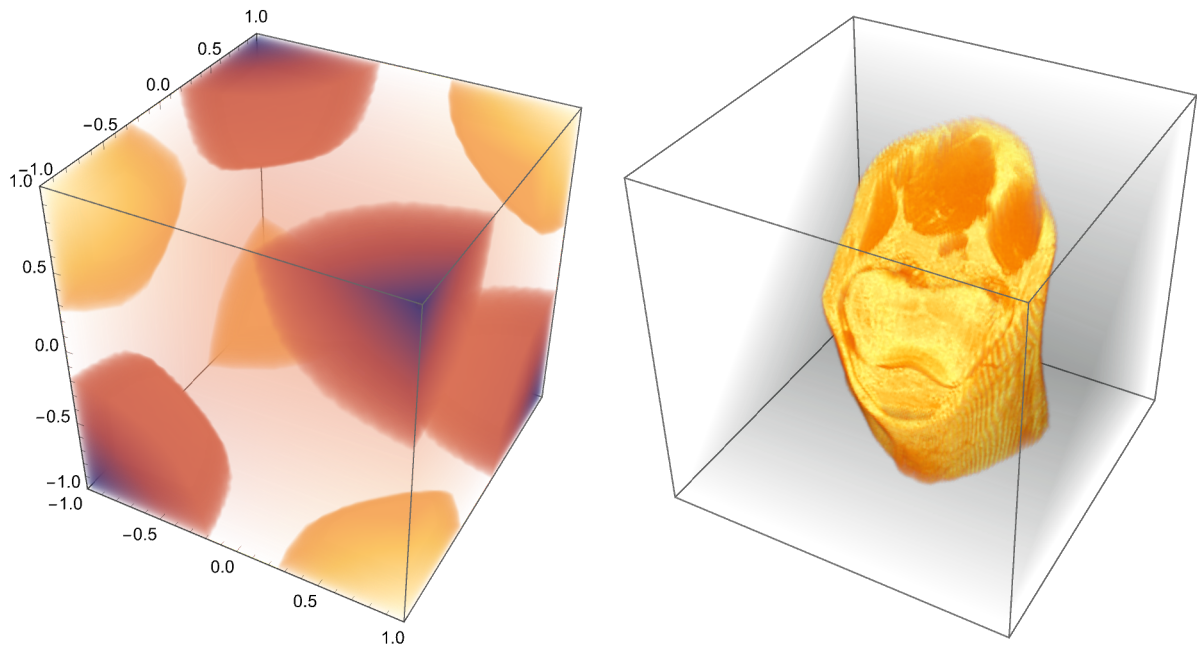
```
SeedRandom[9999]; RandomTree[200, MaxDisplayedChildren -> All -> 3]
```



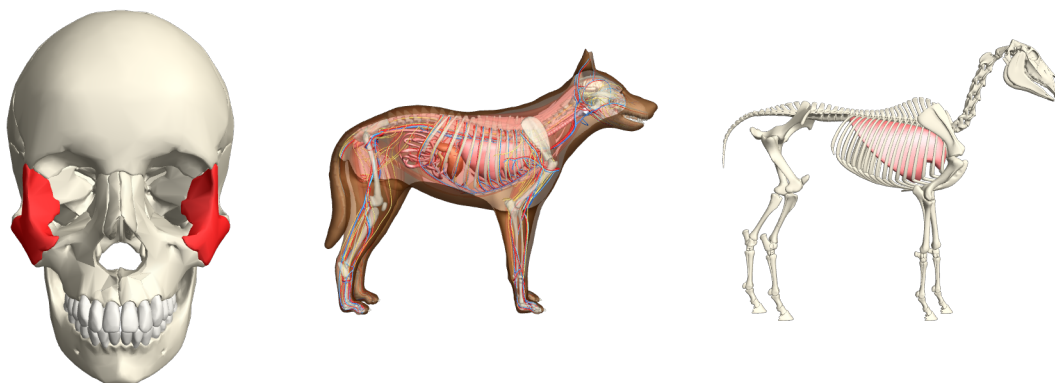
```
GraphicsRow[{WaveletScalogram[DiscreteWaveletTransform[Table[Sin[x^2], {x, -6, 6, 0.01}], Automatic, 8]],  
WaveletScalogram[ContinuousWaveletTransform[Table[Sign[Cos[x^2]], {x, -6, 6, 0.05}]]]}
```



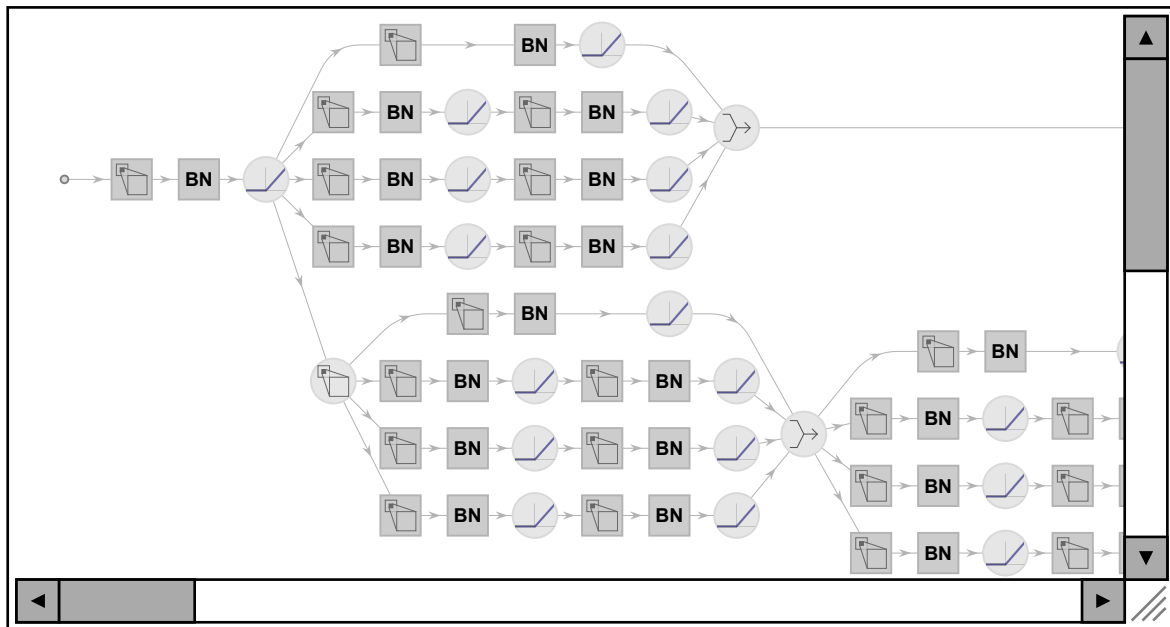
```
GraphicsRow[{DensityPlot3D[x y z, {x, -1, 1}, {y, -1, 1}, {z, -1, 1}],  
Show[ExampleData[{"TestImage3D", "MRknee"}], ClipPlanes -> {{0, 1, -1, 0}}]}
```

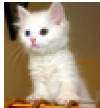


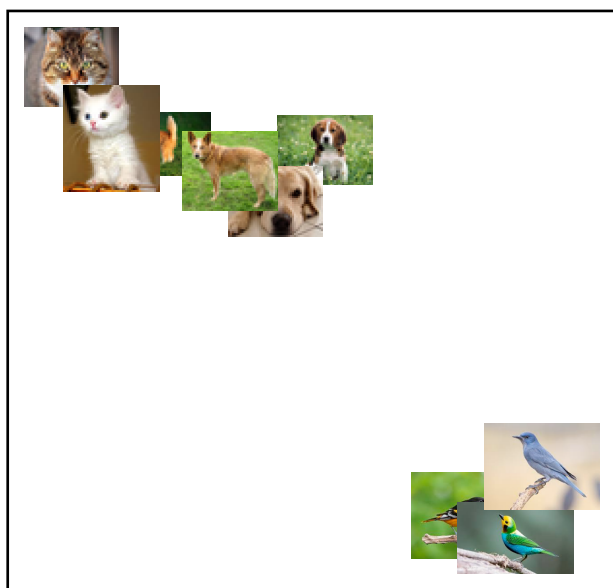
```
GraphicsRow[
  {AnatomyPlot3D[{neurocranium ANATOMICAL STRUCTURE, sphenoid bone ANATOMICAL STRUCTURE, nasal bone ANATOMICAL STRUCTURE,
    maxilla ANATOMICAL STRUCTURE, maxillary dentition ANATOMICAL STRUCTURE, mandible ANATOMICAL STRUCTURE,
    mandibular dentition ANATOMICAL STRUCTURE, Red, zygomatic bone ANATOMICAL STRUCTURE}],
  PlotRange -> {skull ANATOMICAL STRUCTURE}, AnatomyPlot3D[{alimentary system(dog) ANIMAL ANATOMICAL STRUCTURE,
    respiratory system(dog) ANIMAL ANATOMICAL STRUCTURE, cardiovascular system(dog) ANIMAL ANATOMICAL STRUCTURE,
    nervous system(dog) ANIMAL ANATOMICAL STRUCTURE, Opacity[.5], skeleton(dog) ANIMAL ANATOMICAL STRUCTURE,
    ClipPlanes -> Dynamic[{InfinitePlane[{{-78, -200, 0}, {-78, 300, 0}, {-78 + 50, 0, 500}}]}],
    Opacity[.1], muscular system(dog) ANIMAL ANATOMICAL STRUCTURE, Opacity[.7],
    skin(dog) ANIMAL ANATOMICAL STRUCTURE}], ViewPoint -> Left], AnatomyPlot3D[
  {set of bones(horse) ANIMAL ANATOMICAL STRUCTURE, lung(horse) ANIMAL ANATOMICAL STRUCTURE}], ViewPoint -> Left]]
```



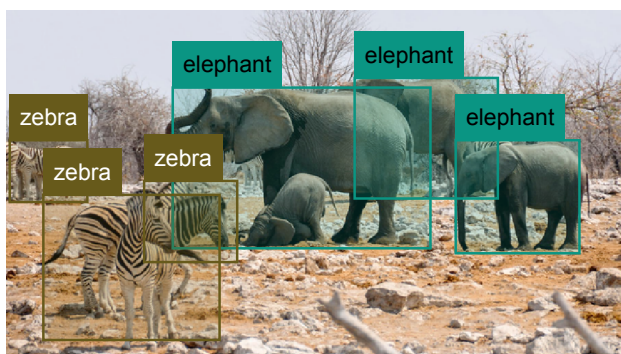
```
TimelinePlot[<|"11.1" -> Day: Thu 16 Mar 2017, "11.2" -> Day: Fri 14 Jul 2017, "11.3" -> Day: Tue 27 Feb 2018,
  "12" -> Day: Tue 16 Apr 2019, "12.1" -> Day: Wed 18 Mar 2020, "12.2" -> Wed 16 Dec 2020,
  "12.3" -> Thu 20 May 2021, "13" -> Thu 17 Feb 2022, "13.1" -> Wed 29 Jun 2022, "13.2" -> Sat 10 Dec 2022 |>]
```

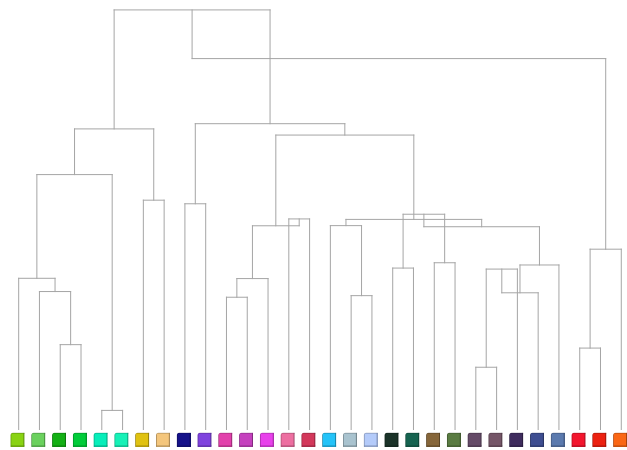
Framed@FeatureSpacePlot[{  ,  ,  ,  ,
  ,  ,  ,  ,  } , LabelingSize -> 60]



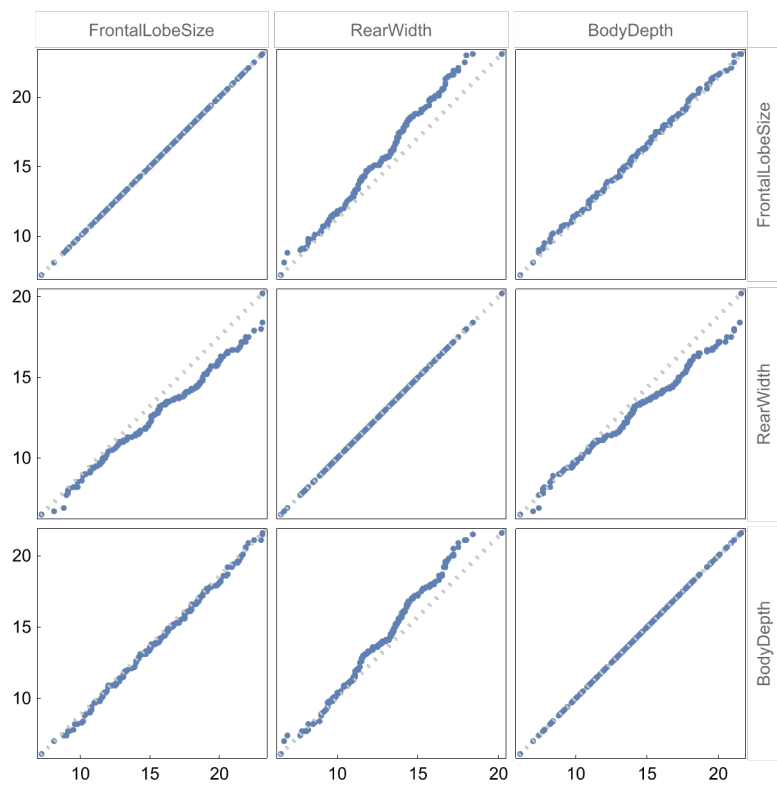
i =  ;
HighlightImage[i, ImageBoundingBoxes[i]]



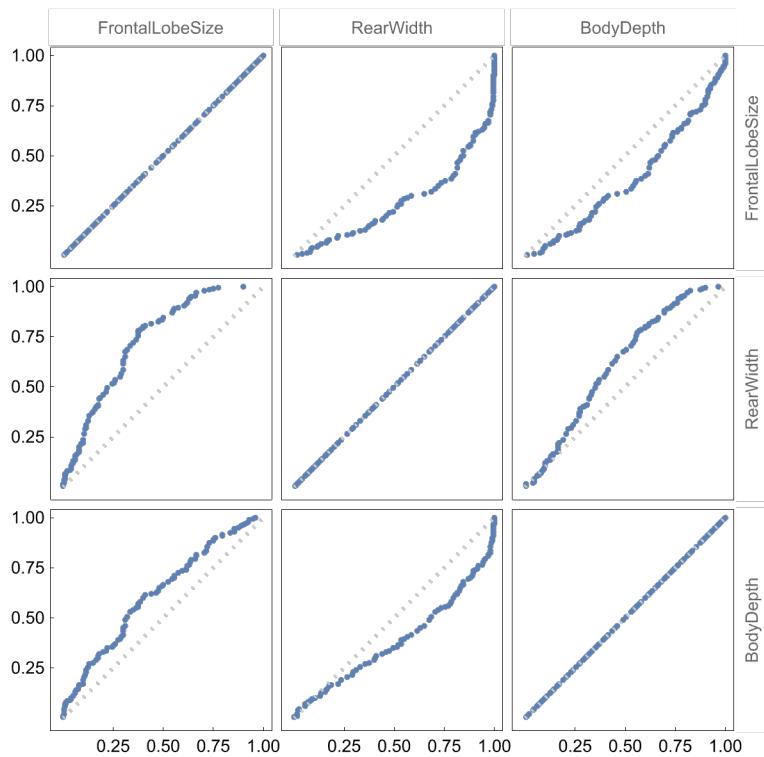
```
Dendrogram[RandomColor[30], ClusterDissimilarityFunction -> "Centroid"]
```



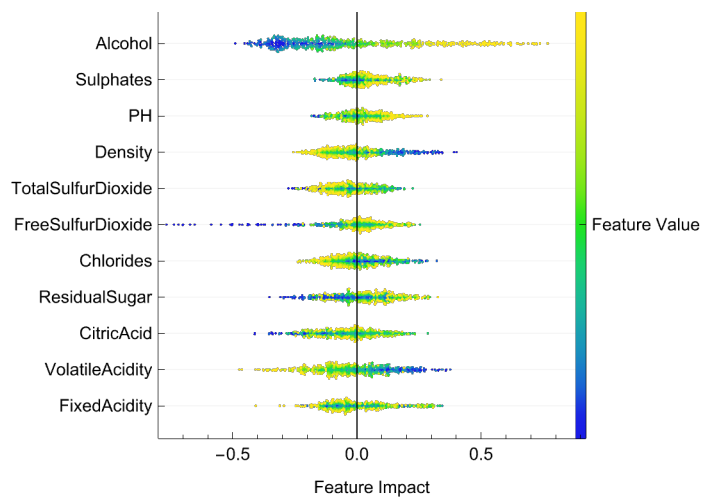
```
PairwiseQuantilePlot[crab data]
```



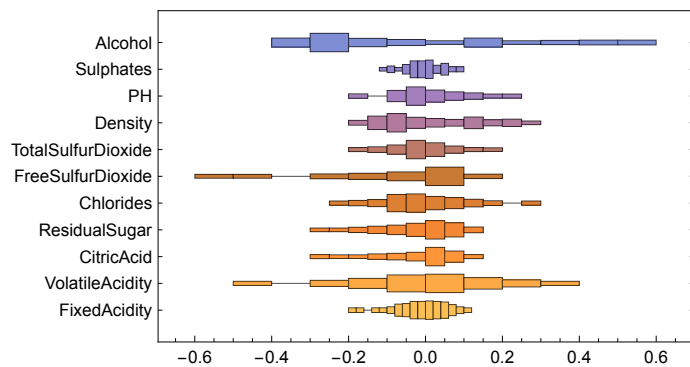
```
PairwiseProbabilityPlot[crab data]
```



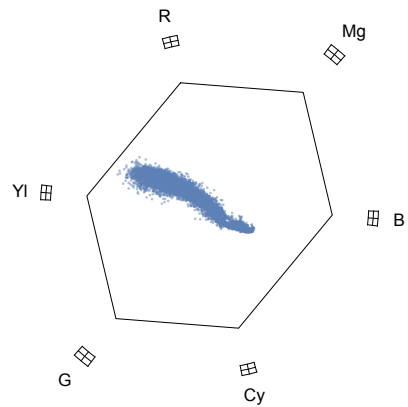
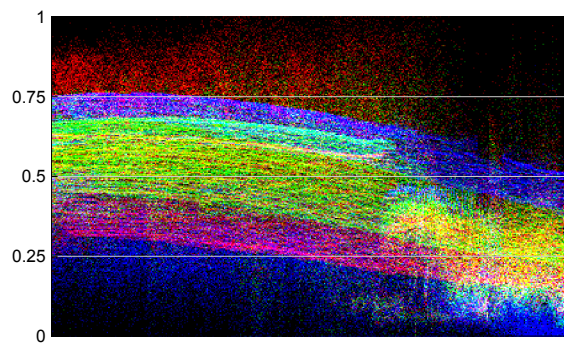
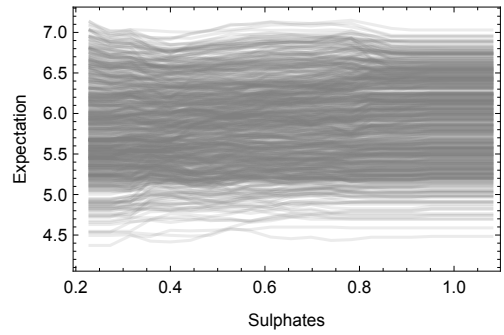
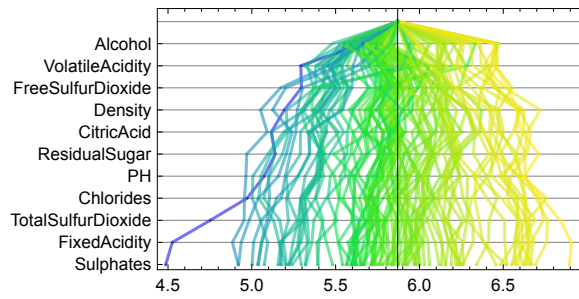
```
train = RandomSample[ResourceData["Sample Data: Wine Quality"], 4000];
test = Complement[ResourceData["Sample Data: Wine Quality"], train];
wineQuality = Predict[train -> "WineQuality", PerformanceGoal -> "Quality"];
PredictorMeasurements[wineQuality, test, "SHAPPlots"]
```



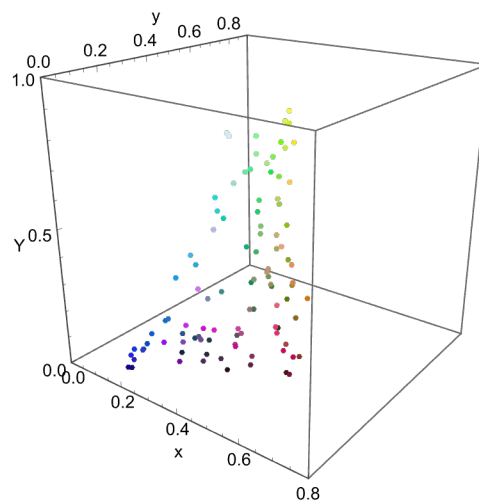
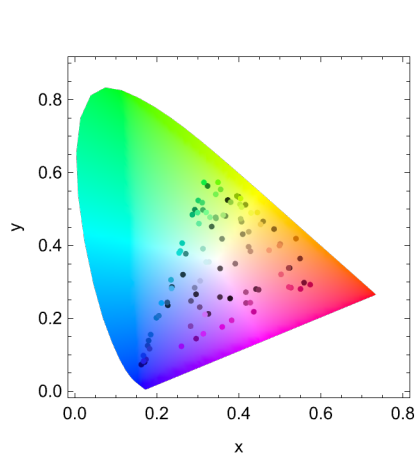
```
FeatureImpactPlot[wineQuality, test]
```

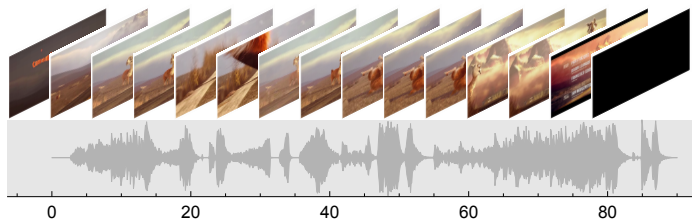


```
GraphicsRow[{CumulativeFeatureImpactPlot[wineQuality, test],
PredictorMeasurements[wineQuality, test, "ICEPlots"]["Sulphates"]}]]
```

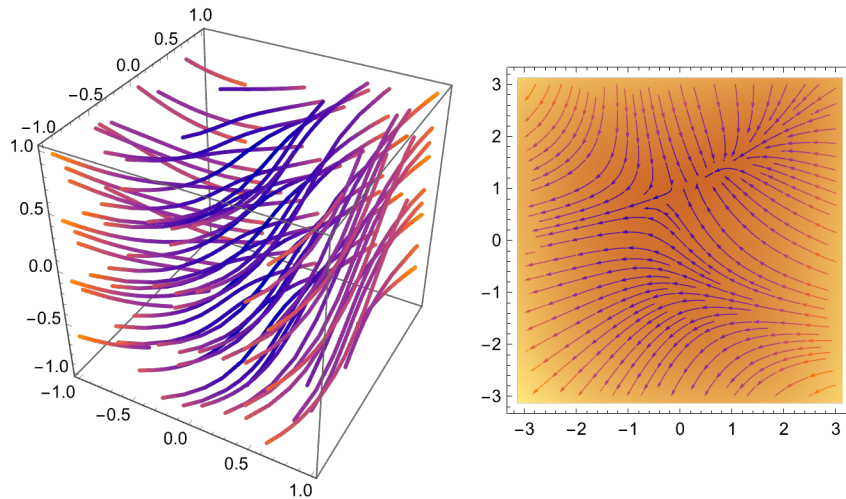



`With[{cols = RandomColor[100]}, GraphicsRow[{ChromaticityPlot[cols], ChromaticityPlot3D[cols]}]]`

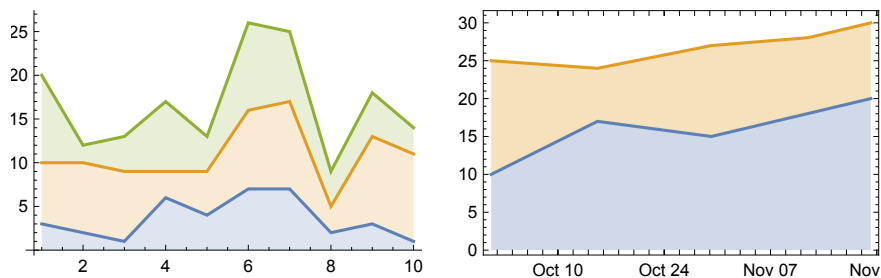




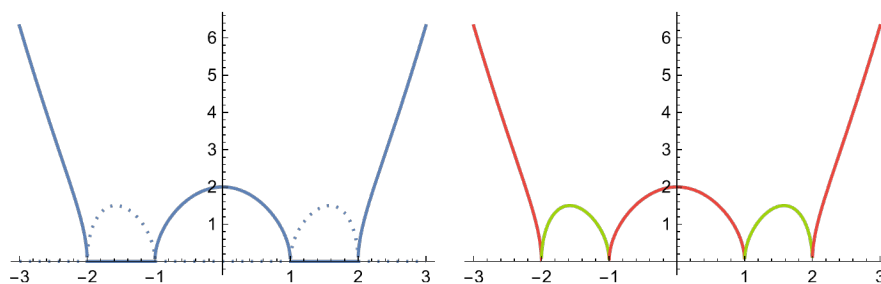
```
GraphicsRow[{StreamPlot3D[{y^2, 1, x}, {x, -1, 1}, {y, -1, 1}, {z, -1, 1}],
  StreamDensityPlot[{-1 - x^2 + y, 1 + x - y^2}, {x, -3, 3}, {y, -3, 3}]}]
```



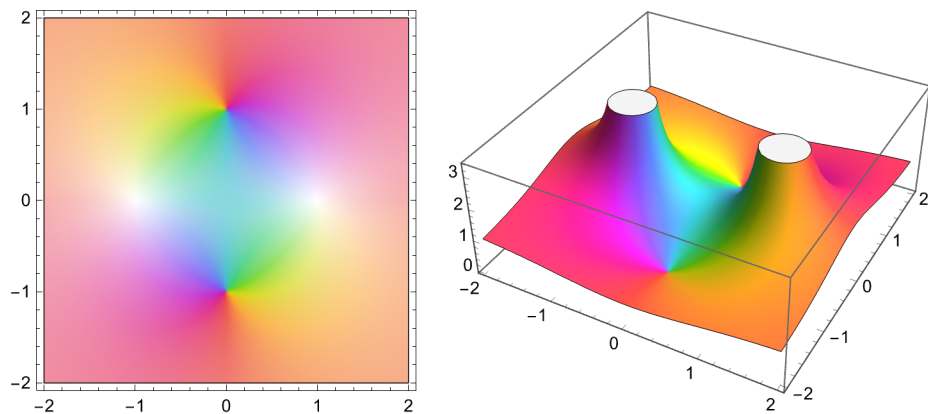
```
GraphicsRow[
  {StackedListPlot[{{3, 2, 1, 6, 4, 7, 7, 2, 3, 1}, {7, 8, 8, 3, 5, 9, 10, 3, 10, 10}, {10, 2, 4, 8, 4, 10, 8, 4, 5, 3}}],
    data1 =
      {{Day: Sat 1 Oct 2016, 10}, {Day: Sat 15 Oct 2016, 17}, {Day: Sun 30 Oct 2016, 15}, {Day: Sun 20 Nov 2016, 20}};
    data2 = {{Day: Sat 1 Oct 2016, 15}, {Day: Sat 15 Oct 2016, 7},
      {Day: Sun 30 Oct 2016, 12}, {Day: Sat 12 Nov 2016, 10}, {Day: Sun 20 Nov 2016, 10}};
    StackedDateListPlot[{data1, data2}]}]
```



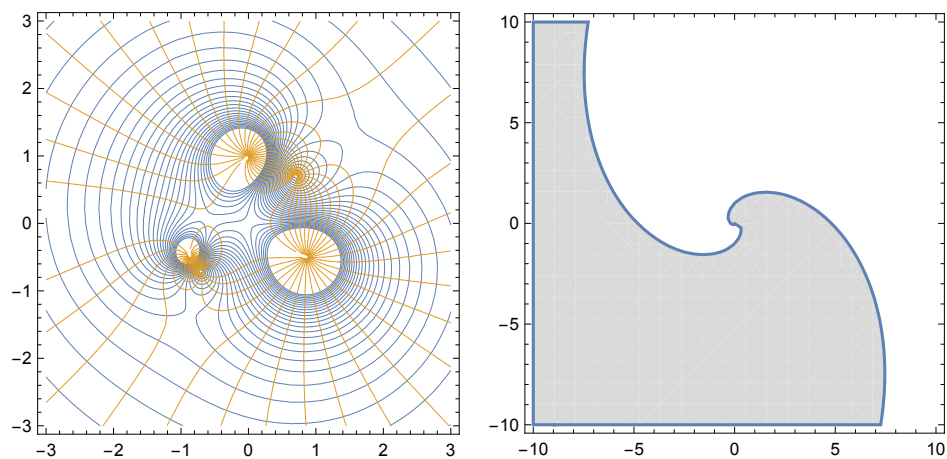
```
GraphicsRow[{ReImPlot[Sqrt[(x^2 - 1) (x^2 - 4)], {x, -3, 3}], AbsArgPlot[Sqrt[(x^2 - 1) (x^2 - 4)], {x, -3, 3}]}]
```



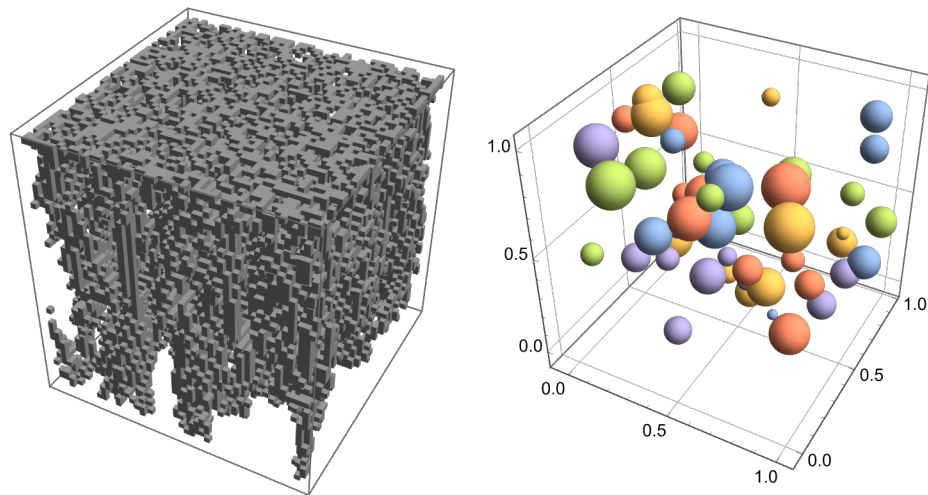
```
GraphicsRow[{ComplexPlot[z^2 + 1 / (z^2 - 1), {z, -2 - 2 I, 2 + 2 I}], ComplexPlot3D[z^2 + 1 / (z^2 - 1), {z, -2 - 2 I, 2 + 2 I}]}]
```



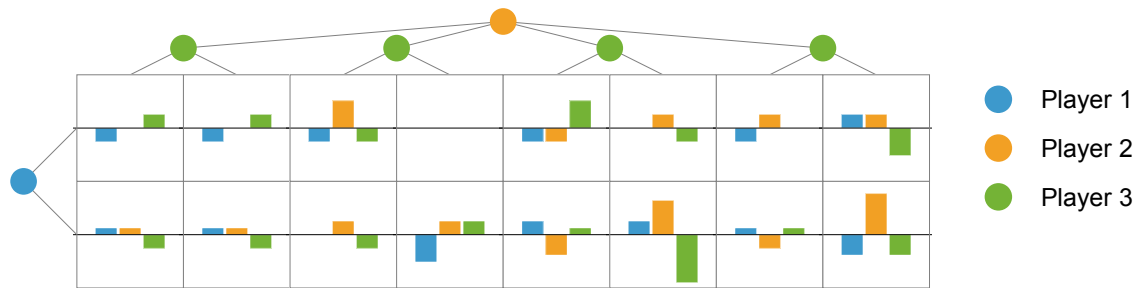
```
GraphicsRow[{ComplexContourPlot[AbsArg[(z^2 - I) / (z^3 + I)], {z, -3 - 3 I, 3 + 3 I}, Contours -> 30],
  ComplexRegionPlot[Sqrt[z^(2 + 2 I)] == z^(1 + I), {z, 10}, PlotStyle -> LightGray]}]
```



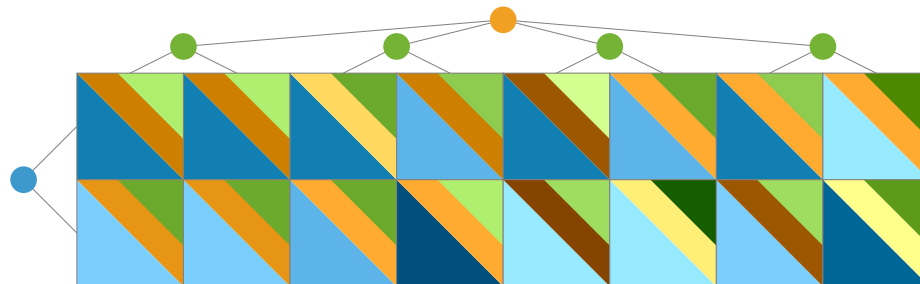
```
GraphicsRow[{ArrayPlot3D[CellularAutomaton["GameOfLife", RandomInteger[1, {50, 50}], 50]],
  BubbleChart3D[RandomReal[1, {5, 10, 4}]]}]
```



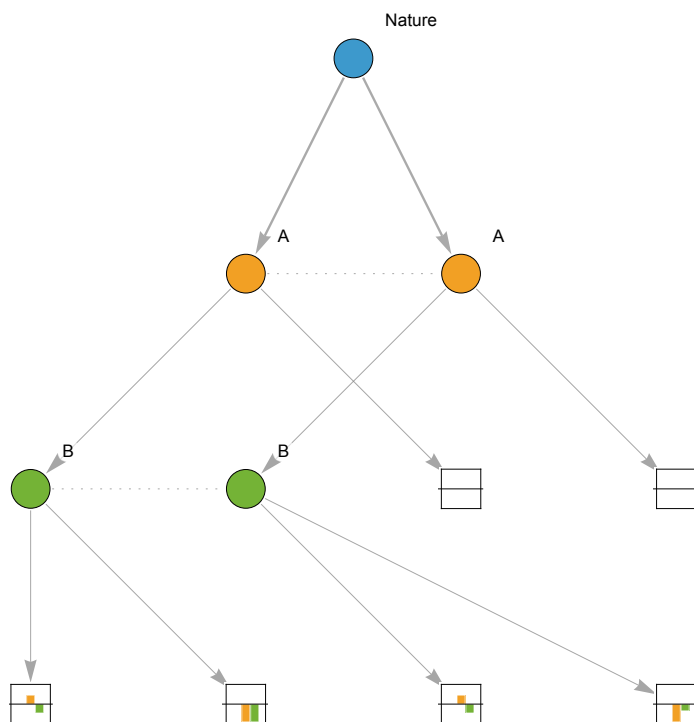
```
MatrixGamePlot[GameTheoryData["NashPoker"], PlotLegends -> True]
```



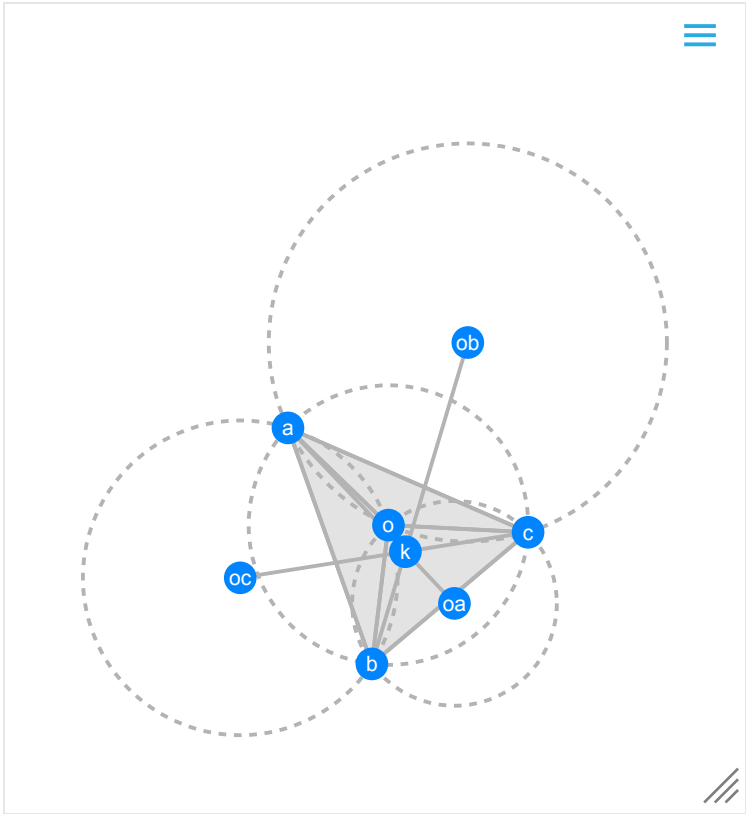
```
MatrixGamePlot[GameTheoryData["NashPoker"], PlotLayout -> "SplitSquare", PlotLegends -> None]
```



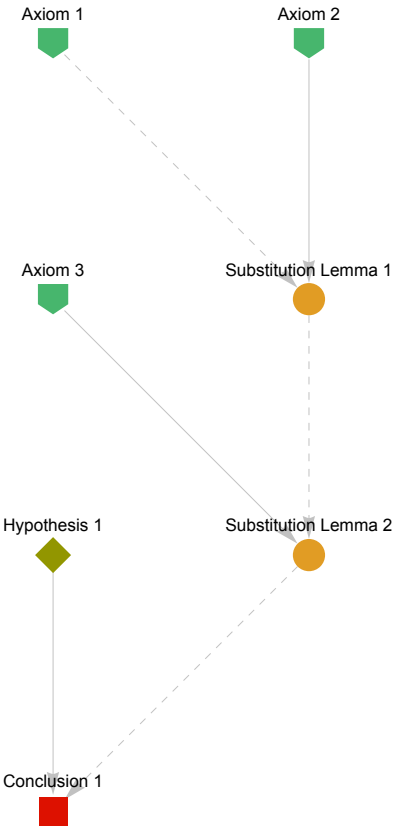
```
TreeGamePlot[GameTheoryData["Escalation"]]
```

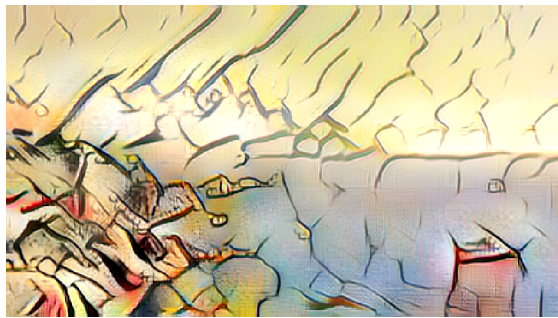


```
RandomInstance[GeometricScene[{a, b, c, o, oa, ob, oc, k},
  {o = TriangleCenter[{a, b, c}, "Circumcenter"], oa = TriangleCenter[{o, b, c}, "Circumcenter"],
    ob = TriangleCenter[{a, o, c}, "Circumcenter"],
    oc = TriangleCenter[{a, b, o}, "Circumcenter"], Line[{a, k, oa}],
    Line[{b, k, ob}], Line[{c, oc}]}], RandomSeeding -> 6]
```

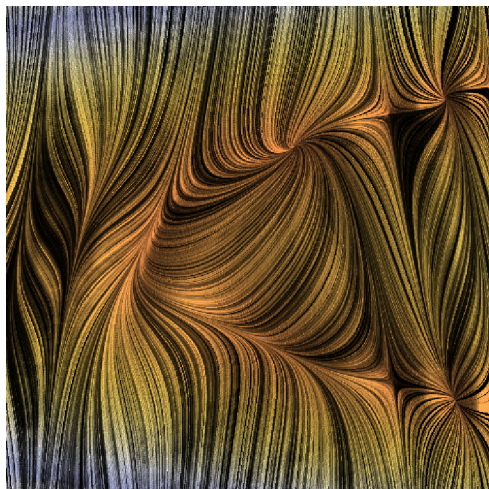


```
FindEquationalProof[a == d, {a == b, b == c, c == d}] ["ProofGraph"]
```





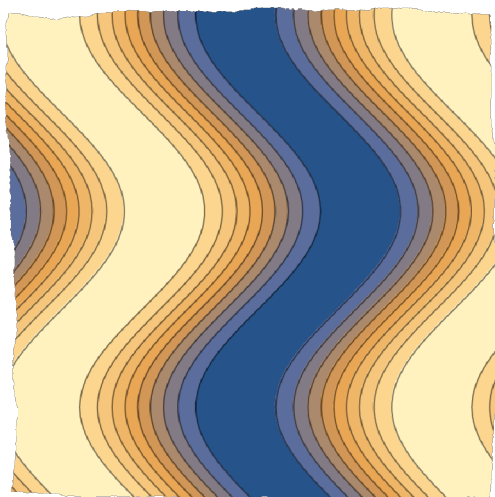
```
LineIntegralConvolutionPlot[{{Cos[x2+y], 1+x-y2}, {"noise", 500, 500}}, {x, -3, 3}, {y, -3, 3},
  ColorFunction -> "BeachColors", LightingAngle -> 0, LineIntegralConvolutionScale -> 3, Frame -> False]
```



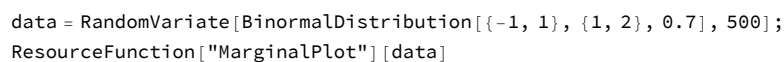
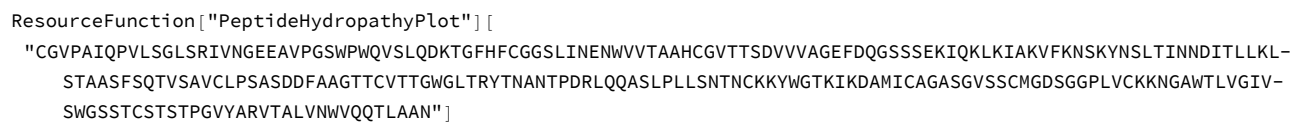
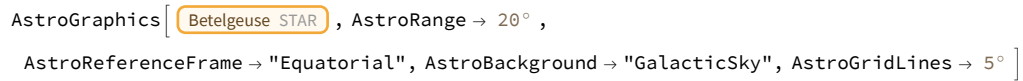
```
GraphicsRow[{BarcodeImage["123456789999", "UPC"],
  BarcodeImage["http://www.wolfram.com", "QR"], BarcodeImage["1234", "PDF417"],
  BarcodeImage["1234", "Aztec"], BarcodeImage["1234567890", "ITF"], BarcodeImage["1234", "DataMatrix"]}]]
```

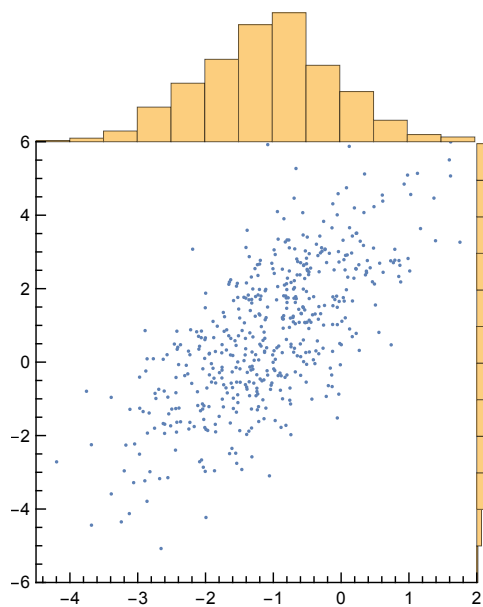


```
ImageEffect[ContourPlot[Sin[x+Sin[y]], {x, 0, 8}, {y, 0, 8}, Frame -> None], "TornFrame"]
```

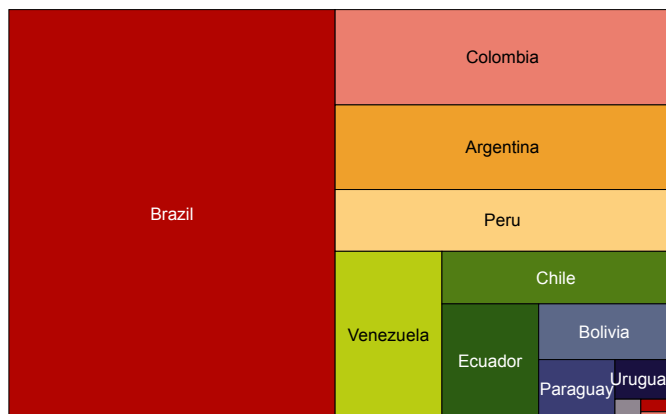


```
BioSequencePlot[BioSequence["RNA", "GCCAGACUGAYAUCUGGA",
  {Bond[{2, 17}], Bond[{3, 16}], Bond[{4, 15}], Bond[{5, 14}], Bond[{6, 13}]}]]]
```

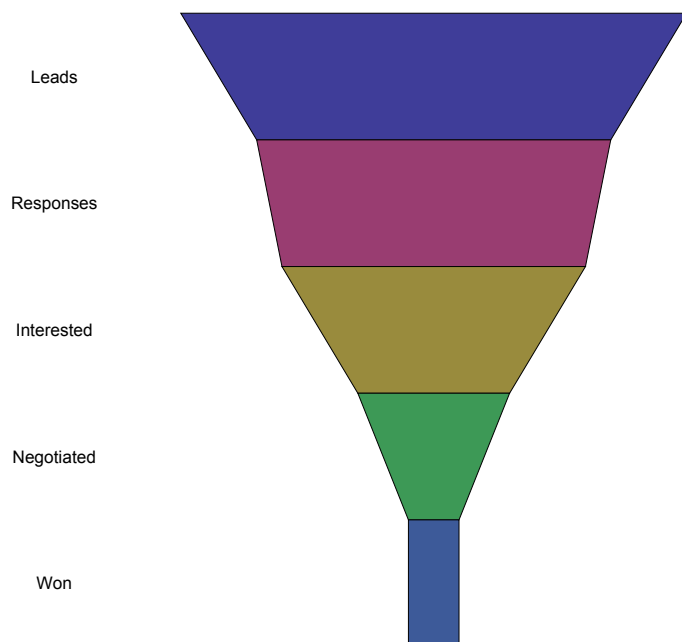





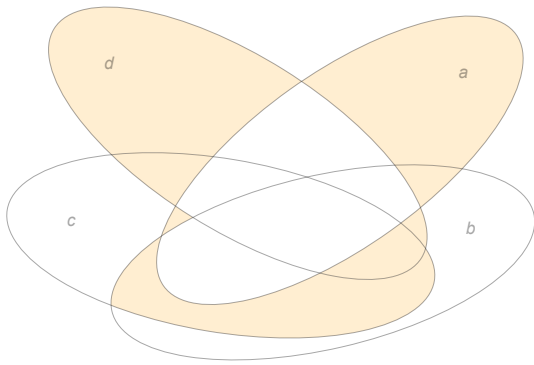
```
ResourceFunction["RectangleAreaChart"] [
  If[#[ "Population" ] < Quantity[1000 000, "People"], None, #[ "Name" ] ] → #[ "Population" ] & /@
  EntityList[EntityClass["Country", "SouthAmerica"]], "ChartColors" → ColorData[10]]
```



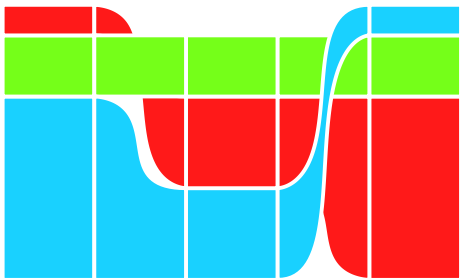
```
ResourceFunction["FunnelChart"] [ <| "Leads" → 10, "Responses" → 7,
  "Interested" → 6, "Negotiated" → 3, "Won" → 1|>, InterpolationOrder → 1]
```



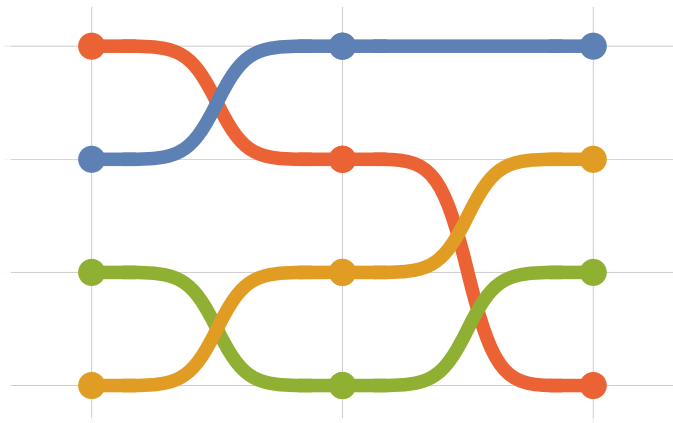
```
ResourceFunction["VennDiagram"] [a ∪ (b ∧ c ∨ d)]
```



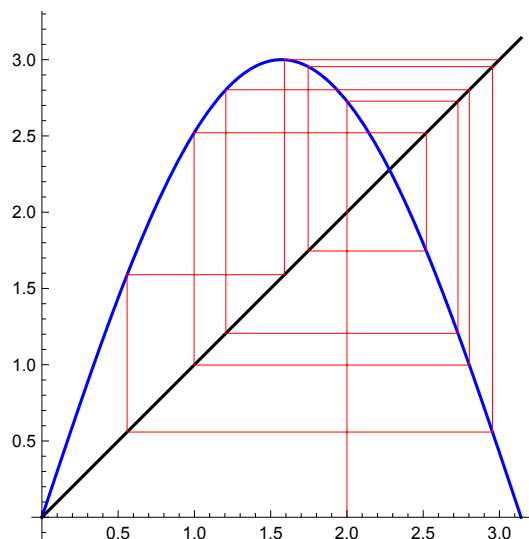
```
gs = Graph[{1 ↔ 2, 2 ↔ 3, 3 ↔ 1}, VertexWeight → #] & /@ {{1, 2, 6}, {3, 2, 3}, {6, 2, 1}};
ResourceFunction["AlluvialChart"][gs, ImageSize → 250]
```



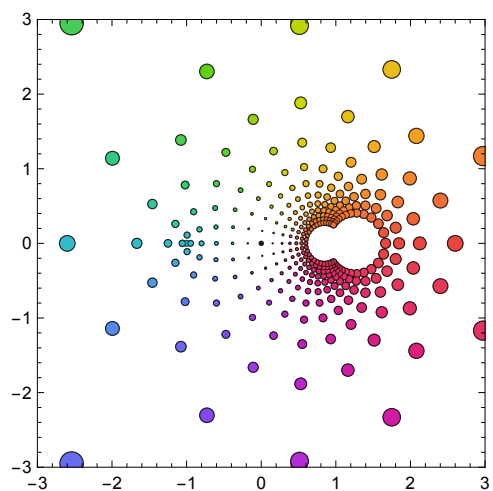
```
ranking = {{2, 4, 3, 1}, {1, 3, 4, 2}, {1, 2, 3, 4}};
ResourceFunction["RankChart"][ranking]
```



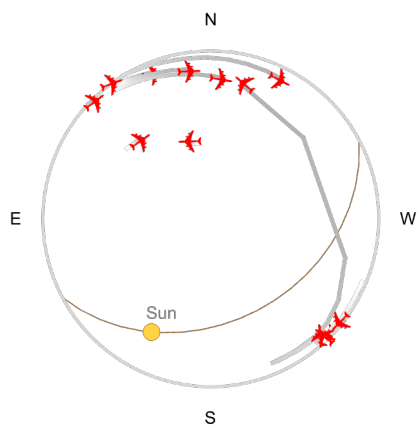
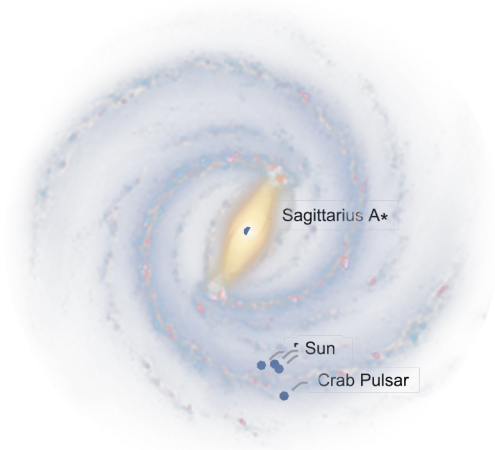
```
ResourceFunction["CobwebPlot"][x ↦ 3 Sin[x], 2, 10, {0, Pi}]
```



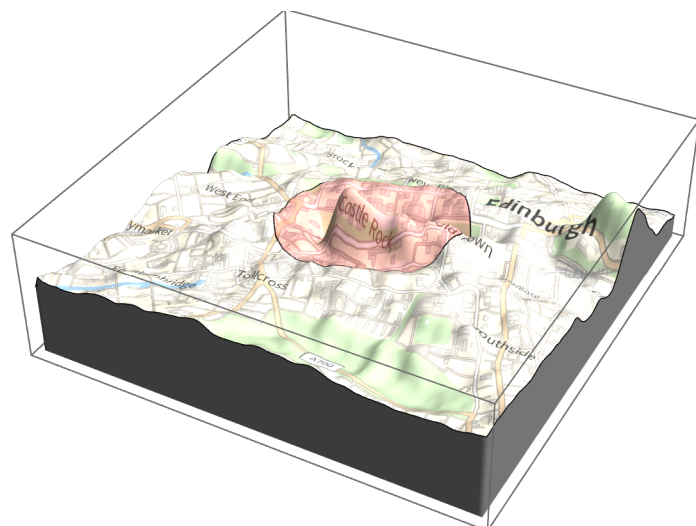
```
ResourceFunction["ComplexBubblePlot"][(z^2 + 1)/(z^2 - 1), {z, -2 - 2 I, 2 + 2 I}]
```



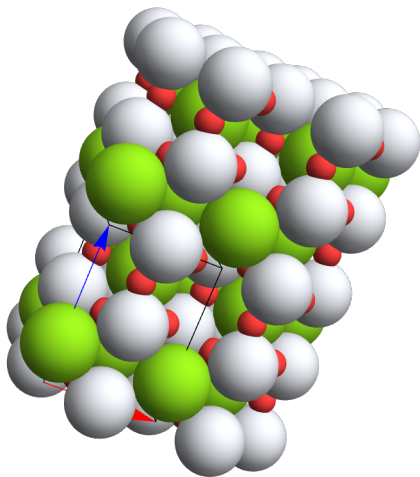
```
GraphicsRow[{ResourceFunction["MilkyWayPlot3D"] [
  {Entity["Star", "Deneb"], Entity["AstronomicalRadioSource", "SagittariusAStar"], Entity["Nebula", "M42"],
    Entity["Pulsar", "PSRJ0534Plus2200"]}], ResourceFunction["FlightsOverhead"] [New York City CITY, "SkyMap"]}]
```



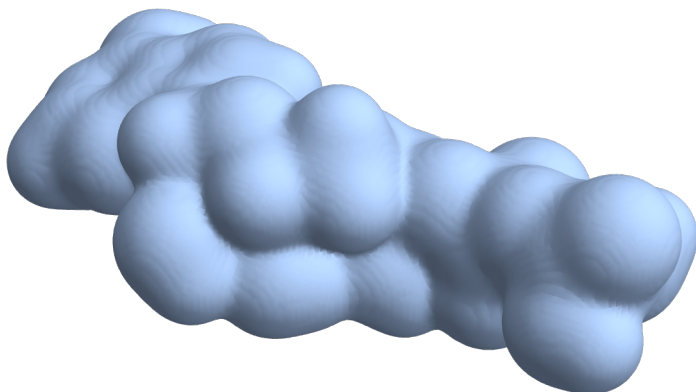
```
ResourceFunction["GeoElevationGraphics3D"] [{EdgeForm[Black], Red,
  GeoDisk[Entity["City", {"Edinburgh", "Edinburgh", "United Kingdom"}], Quantity[500, "Meters"]]},
  GeoBackground -> "VectorClassic", GeoRange -> Quantity[0.75, "Miles"]]
```



CrystalPlot ["Perovskite", "StructureSize" -> {2, 2, 2}]



MoleculeMesh[Molecule["adenosine triphosphate"], {"Gaussian", "GaussianPrefactor" -> 2, "Isosurface" -> .9}, MaxCellMeasure -> 0.2]

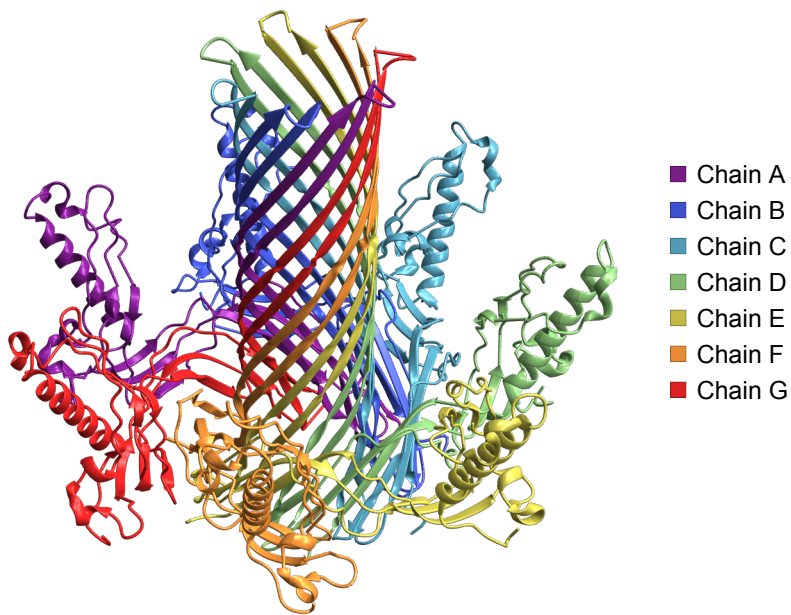


PeriodicTablePlot []

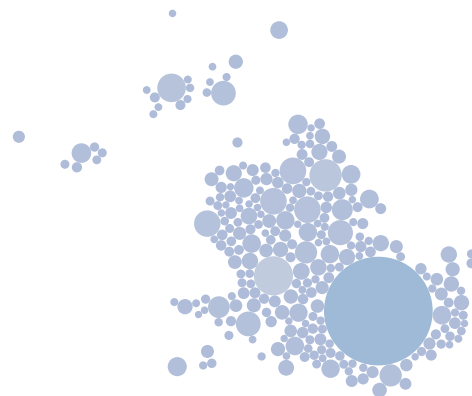
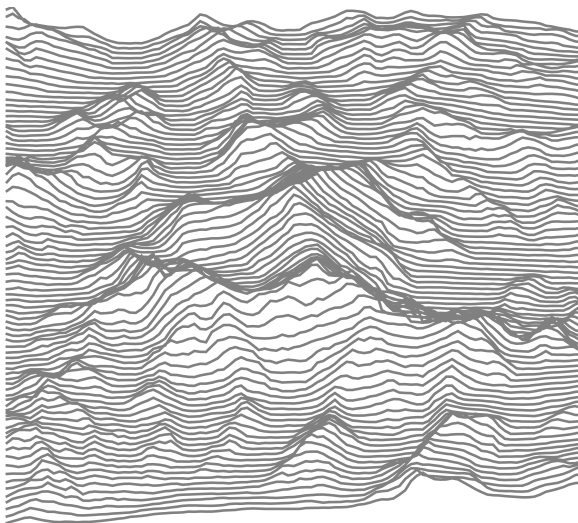
H 1																	He 2
Li 3	Be 4											B 5	C 6	N 7	O 8	F 9	Ne 10
Na 11	Mg 12											Al 13	Si 14	P 15	S 16	Cl 17	Ar 18
K 19	Ca 20	Sc 21	Ti 22	V 23	Cr 24	Mn 25	Fe 26	Co 27	Ni 28	Cu 29	Zn 30	Ga 31	Ge 32	As 33	Se 34	Br 35	Kr 36
Rb 37	Sr 38	Y 39	Zr 40	Nb 41	Mo 42	Tc 43	Ru 44	Rh 45	Pd 46	Ag 47	Cd 48	In 49	Sn 50	Sb 51	Te 52	I 53	Xe 54
Cs 55	Ba 56	*	Hf 72	Ta 73	W 74	Re 75	Os 76	Ir 77	Pt 78	Au 79	Hg 80	Tl 81	Pb 82	Bi 83	Po 84	At 85	Rn 86
Fr 87	Ra 88	*	Rf 104	Db 105	Sg 106	Bh 107	Hs 108	Mt 109	Ds 110	Rg 111	Cn 112	Nh 113	Fl 114	Mc 115	Lv 116	Ts 117	Og 118

*	La 57	Ce 58	Pr 59	Nd 60	Pm 61	Sm 62	Eu 63	Gd 64	Tb 65	Dy 66	Ho 67	Er 68	Tm 69	Yb 70	Lu 71
*	Ac 89	Th 90	Pa 91	U 92	Np 93	Pu 94	Am 95	Cm 96	Bk 97	Cf 98	Es 99	Fm 100	Md 101	No 102	Lr 103

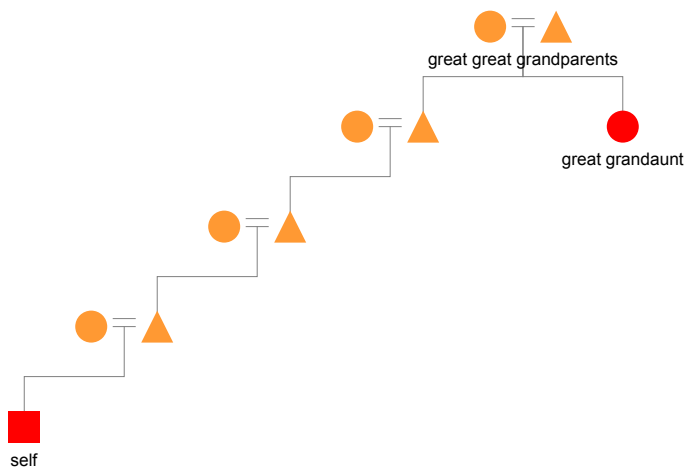
BiomoleculePlot3D ["6RB9"]



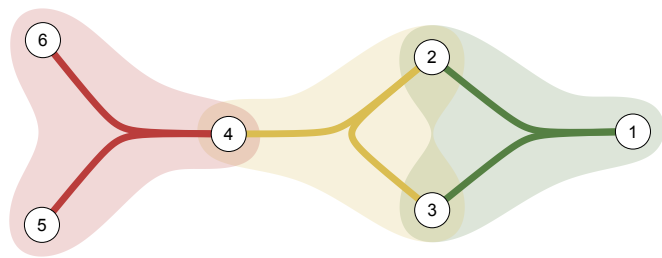
```
GraphicsRow[{ResourceFunction["RidgeLineMap"][GeoElevationData[
  Entity["Mountain", "MountEverest"], GeoRange -> Quantity[10, "Kilometers"]], "HeightMultiplier" -> 0.5],
ResourceFunction["DorlingCartogram"][
  EntityValue[EntityClass["City", {"Country" -> Entity["Country", "UnitedKingdom"],
    "Population" -> TakeLargest[250]}], "Entities" -> "Population", ColorFunction -> "Aquamarine"]}]
```



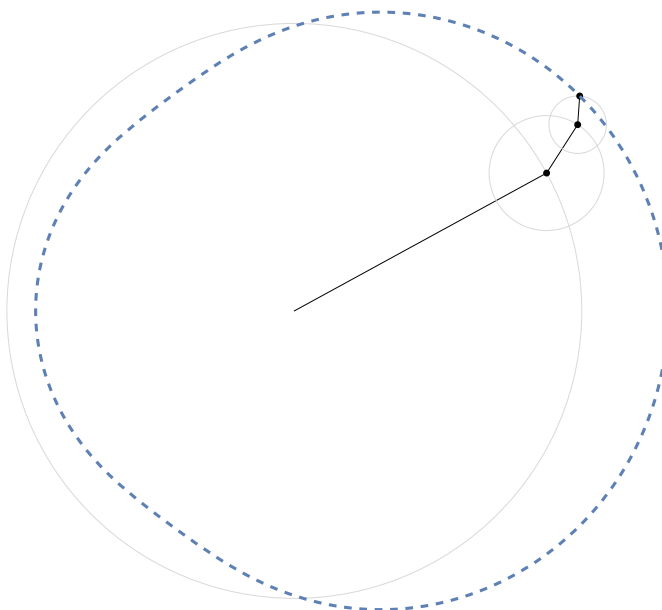
```
ResourceFunction["GenealogyTreePlot"][{"Aunt", "Great" -> 2}]
```



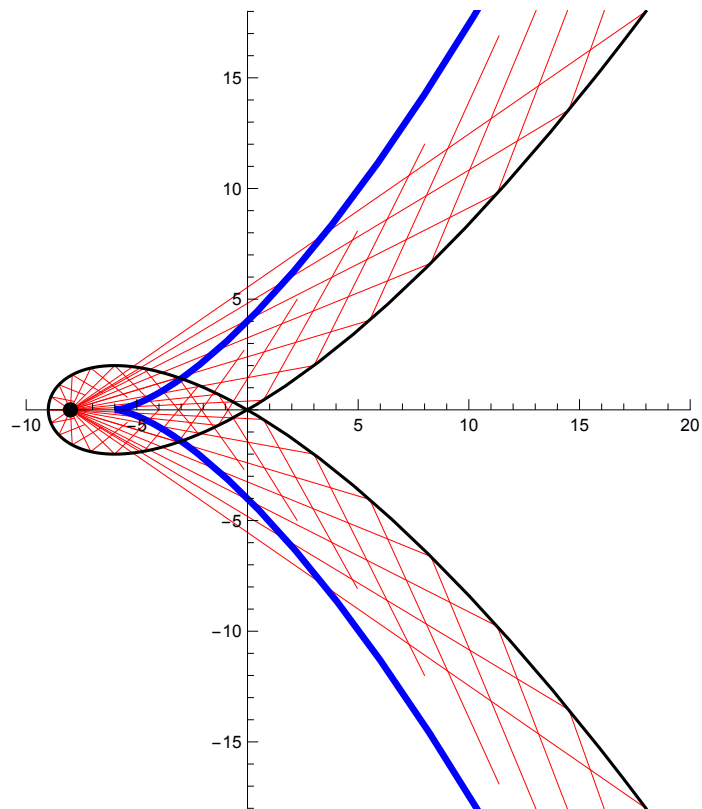
ResourceFunction["HypergraphPlot"] [{{1, 2, 3}, {2, 3, 5}, {5, 7, 8}}]



ResourceFunction["EpicyclePlot"] [{1, 0.2, 0.1}, 0.5, {0, 2 π }]

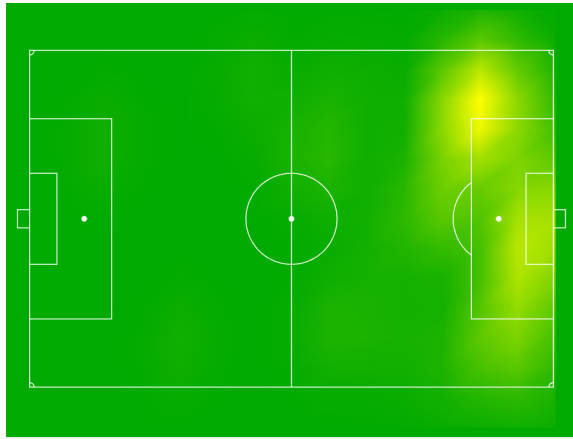


ResourceFunction["CatacausticCurvePlot"] [{3 (t² - 3), t (t² - 3)},
{-8, 0}, {t, -3, 3, .2}, Axes $\rightarrow$ True, PlotRange $\rightarrow$ {{-10, 20}, {-18, 18}}]

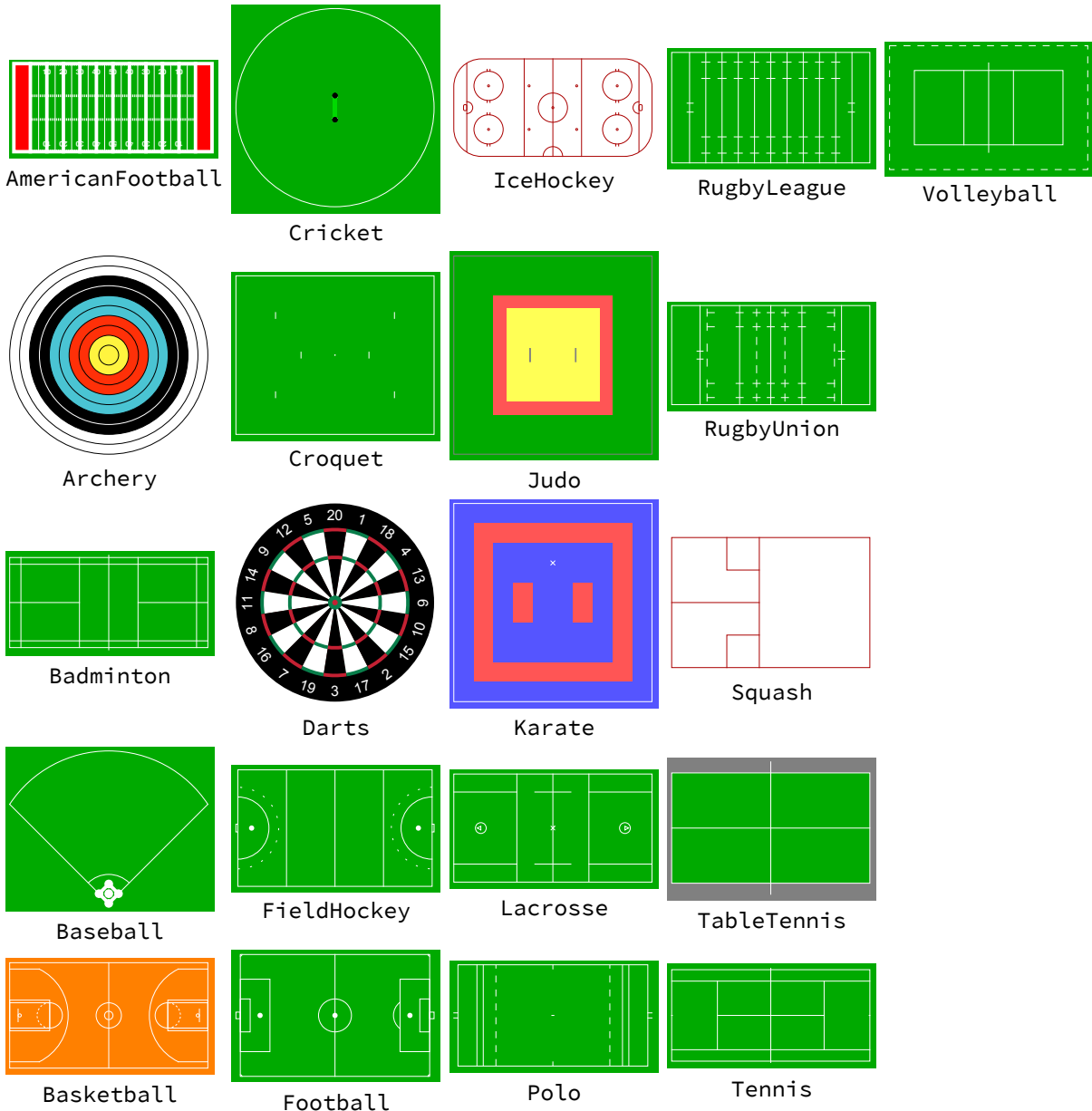


ResourceFunction["SportsFieldGraphics"] ["Football", SmoothDensityHistogram [{ ... } + ,

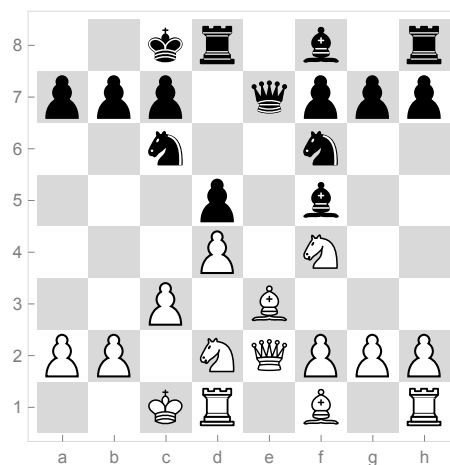
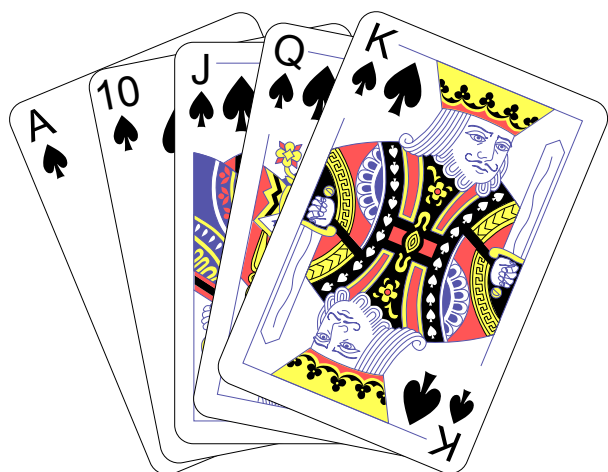
```
ColorFunction -> (Blend[{Darker@Green, Yellow}, #] &), PlotRange -> {{-53, 53}, {-42, 42}}]]
```



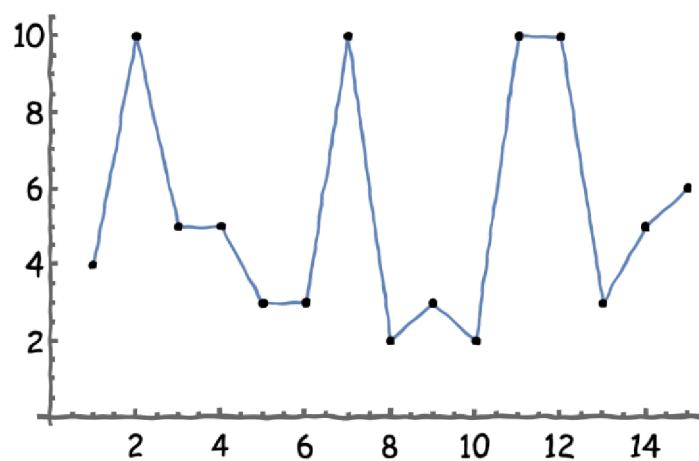
```
Multicolumn[Labeled[ResourceFunction["SportsFieldGraphics"][#, ImageSize -> 120], #] & /@
ResourceFunction["SportsFieldGraphics"][]]
```



```
GraphicsRow[{ResourceFunction["PlayingCardGraphic"][{1, 10, 11, 12, 13}, ImagePadding -> {{100, 100}, {30, 30}}],
ImportString["2kr1b1r/ppp1qppp/2n2n2/3p1b2/3P1N2/2P1B3/PP1NQPPP/2KR1B1R b - - 3 11", "FEN"][[1]]}]
```

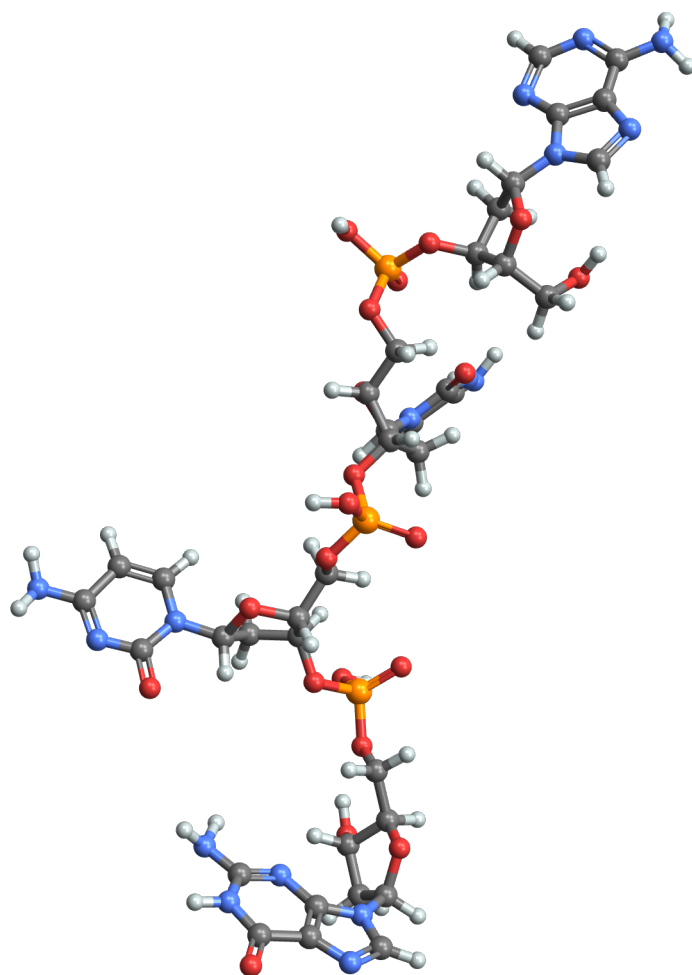


`ResourceFunction["XKCDConvert"][ListLinePlot[RandomInteger[10, 15], PlotMarkers -> Automatic]]`

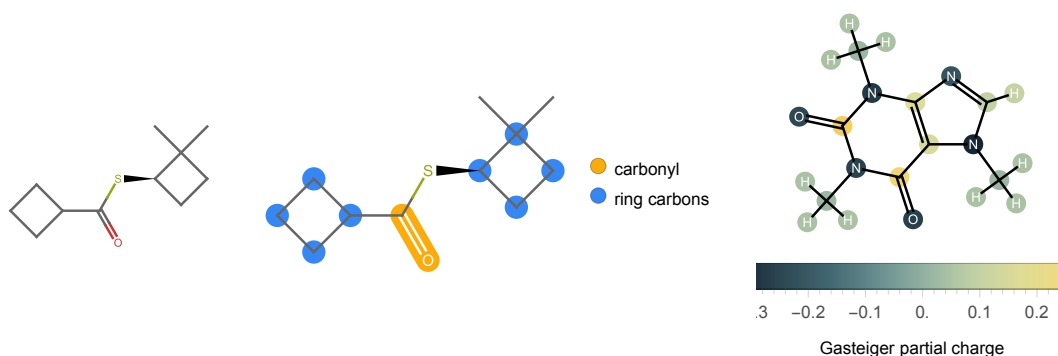


The following graphics are available in Maple only through the purchase of an additional toolbox.

`MoleculePlot3D[Molecule[BioSequence["ACCG"]]]`



```
GraphicsRow[
  {MoleculePlot[Molecule["O=C(C1CCC1)S[C@@H]1CCC1(C)C"], MoleculePlot["O=C(C1CCC1)S[C@@H]1CCC1(C)C", <|
    "carbonyl" → Bond[{"C", "O"}, "Double"], "ring carbons" → Atom["C", "RingAtomQ" → True] |>],
    ResourceFunction["MoleculeValuePlot"][Molecule["caffeine"], "GasteigerPartialCharge"]}]
```



- Images were generated using Mathematica 14 and Maple 2024.
- Maple images have been copied using a screen capture tool to preserve pixel-level screen rendering. Printing this document will not represent the resolution that printing from the original application would achieve.
- Except where stated, all comparisons use default options. Both systems allow manual control over plot details, and in some cases, with sufficient work, a user may overcome some of the Maple deficiencies described in this comparison.
- Some plots have been manually rotated so they can be compared from similar viewpoints.