Package ‘oaPlots’

November 30, 2015

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Title OpenAnalytics Plots Package
Type Package
LazyLoad yes
Author Jason Waddell, Willem Ligtenberg
Description Offers a suite of functions for enhancing R plots.
Version 0.0.25
Date 2015-11-29
URL http://www.openanalytics.eu
Depends oaColors
Imports ggplot2
Suggests RColorBrewer
NeedsCompilation no
Repository CRAN
Date/Publication 2015-11-30 14:51:34

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addLegend

Function for adding a legend to an existing device

Description

Function for adding a legend to an existing device

Usage

addLegend(x = "center", y = NULL, legend, font = NULL, bty = "n",
xjust = 0.5, yjust = 0.5, ...

Arguments

x

legend x location

y

legend y location

legend

vector of legend labels

font

legend text font

bty

A character string which determines the type of box which is drawn about plots. If bty is one of "o" (the default), "l", "7", "c", "u", or "]" the resulting box resembles the corresponding upper case letter. A value of "n" suppresses the box.

xjust

how the legend is to be justified relative to the legend x location. A value of 0 means left justified, 0.5 means centered and 1 means right justified.

yjust

the same as xjust for the legend y location.

...

additional optional arguments to be passed to legend()

Value

none; legend is added to the current device

Author(s)

Jason Waddell
Examples

```r
layout <- c(2, 3);
side <- "left"
proportion <- 0.2

prepLegend(layout = layout, side = side, proportion = proportion)
for(i in 1:(layout[1]*layout[2]))
plot(1:7, 1:7, col = 1:7, pch = 19, cex = 2.2, xaxt = "n",
yaxt = "n", ann = FALSE)
addLegend(legend = paste("Group", 1:7), font = 2,
pch = 19, pt.cex = 2, text.col = 1:7, col = 1:7,
y.intersp = 1.5, cex = 1.5)

layout = rbind(c(1, 2, 3), c(0, 4, 3), c(0, 4, 5))
side = "right"
proportion = 0.15

prepLegend(layout = layout, side = side, proportion = proportion)
for(i in 1:max(layout))
plot(1:7, 1:7, col = 1:7, pch = 19, cex = 2.2, xaxt = "n",
yaxt = "n", xlab = ",", ylab = ",", main = paste("Plot", i))
addLegend(legend = paste("Group", 1:7), font = 2,
pch = 19, pt.cex = 2, text.col = 1:7, col = 1:7,
y.intersp = 1.5, cex = 1.5)
```

blankPlot

Create a Blank Plot

Description

Create a Blank Plot

Usage

```r
blankPlot(xlim, ylim)
```

Arguments

- `xlim` x limits for the plot
- `ylim` y limits for the plot

Value

none, plot is created on the current device

Author(s)

Jason Waddell
Function for plotting a colored polygon as part of a density legend

description
Function for plotting a colored polygon as part of a density legend

Usage
```r
colorPoly(de1, tempDex, col, side)
```

Arguments
- `de1`: a density() object
- `tempDex`: a set of indices corresponding to the range of the current segment to be plotted (which indices of the density object to use)
- `col`: the color of the polygon to be plotted
- `side`: the side of the plot that the density legend should be plotted on

Value
none, graphics are added to the current device

Author(s)
Jason Waddell

customRound

Custom rounding function to round to the nearest specified interval

description
Custom rounding function to round to the nearest specified interval

Usage
```r
customRound(x, roundTo)
```

Arguments
- `x`: numeric value(s)
- `roundTo`: rounding interval
**densityLegend**

**Value**

rounded numeric value(s)

**Author(s)**

Jason Waddell

---

Create a colored density legend for visually representing the distribution of a color variable on a plot

**Description**

Create a colored density legend for visually representing the distribution of a color variable on a plot

**Usage**

densityLegend(x, colorPalette, colorBreaks, side = "right", main = NULL)

**Arguments**

- **x**: a numeric vector used to create the density trace
- **colorPalette**: a vector of color values
- **colorBreaks**: a vector of cutoff values for the color regions
- **side**: the side of the plot to place the density legend
- **main**: the main title for the density legend (optional, recommended to use a title that describes x)

**Value**

none, graphics are added to the current device

**Author(s)**

Jason Waddell

**Examples**

```r
library(ggplot2)
library(RColorBrewer)

# subset the data object
dsub <- subset(diamonds, x > 5 & x < 6 & y > 5 & y < 6)
dsub <- dsub[-which(dsub$z > 4), ]
dsub <- dsub[-which(dsub$z < 3), ]
```
# define color palette, color vector and color region breaks
colorPalette <- brewer_pal(9, "Blues")[4:9]
colorObj <- splitColorVar(colorVar = dsub$x, colorPalette)
colorVec <- colorObj$colorVec
breaks <- colorObj$breaks

# plot the data
preplegend(side = "right", proportion = 0.3)
oaTemplate(xlim = range(dsub$x), ylim = range(dsub$y),
main = "Diamond Length by Width \n Colored by Depth",
xlab = "Length (mm)", ylab = "Width (mm)"
points(x = dsub$x, y = dsub$y, col = colorVec, pch = 19, cex = 0.6)

# add the legend
densityLegend(x = dsub$x, colorPalette = colorPalette, side = "right",
main = "Diamond Depth", colorBreaks = breaks)

drawSplitDensity  

Draw a Split Density Plot

Description

Draw a Split Density Plot

Usage

drawSplitDensity(x = NULL, y = NULL, densityObj = NULL, yshift = 0,
colVec, outerCol, lwd = 2, split = NULL, yScale = NULL,
fillBackground = FALSE)

Arguments

x  x vector from a density object. e.g. data <- rnorm(100); x <- density(data)$x
y  y vector from a density object
densityObj  an object created by the function density()
yshift  vertical shift to be applied to the y object
colVec  color vector for the shaded regions that compose the interior of the plot. The length of 'colVec' should be one greater than the length of split
outerCol  the color for the outer density line
lwd  line width for the outer density line
split  vector of x values at which to split the density plot
yScale  vertical scale at which to plot the density. For example, a call with 'yScale = 1' will produce a density curve scaled between 0 and 1
fillBackground  binary specification of whether to fill in the background the outerCol color
**findLocations**

Returns a Vector of x Locations

**Description**

Returns a Vector of x Locations

**Usage**

`findLocations(n, space, center)`

**Arguments**

- **n**: number of observations for a given value
- **space**: space between points
- **center**: center plotting value

**Value**

numeric vector of location values

**Author(s)**

Jason Waddell
getBreaks

Divide the range of x into intervals, returning the breakpoints of these intervals

Description

Divide the range of x into intervals, returning the breakpoints of these intervals

Usage

getBreaks(x, breaks, dig.lab = 3L)

Arguments

- x: a numeric vector which is to be converted to a factor by cutting
- breaks: a single number (greater than or equal to 2) giving the number of intervals into which x is to be cut
- dig.lab: integer which is used when labels are not given. It determines the number of digits used in formatting the break numbers

Value

a vector of numeric breakpoints

Author(s)

Jason Waddell

oaTemplate

Create a OA Plot Template

Description

Create a OA Plot Template

Usage

oaTemplate(xlim, ylim, xgrid = NULL, ygrid = NULL, xlab = NULL, ylab = NULL, main = NULL, bgCol = gray(0.9), col.axis = gray(0.6), col.lab = gray(0.4), col.main = gray(0.3), cex.axis = 0.7, cex.lab = 1, cex.main = 1.5, xaxs = "r", yaxs = "r", add = FALSE, box = FALSE, box.col = "black", box.lwd = 1, ylabels = NULL, xlabels = NULL, buffer = 0, gridLabelBuffer = 0.01, ylabBuffer = 0.1, xlabBuffer = 0.08, mainBuffer = 0.07)
Arguments

- **xlim**: x limits for the plot
- **ylim**: y limits for the plot
- **xgrid**: values at which to draw the x axis gridlines
- **ygrid**: values at which to draw the y axis gridlines
- **xlab**: a title for the x axis
- **ylab**: a title for the y axis
- **main**: an overall title for the plot
- **bgCol**: background color for the plot
- **col.axis**: color for the axis labels
- **col.lab**: color for the xlab and ylab titles
- **col.main**: color for the main title
- **cex.axis**: size of the axis labels
- **cex.lab**: size of the xlab and ylab titles
- **cex.main**: size of the main title
- **xaxs**: The style of axis interval calculation to be used for the x-axis. Possible values are "r", "i". Style "r" (regular) first extends the data range by 4 percent at each end and then finds an axis with pretty labels that fits within the extended range. Style "i" (internal) just finds an axis with pretty labels that fits within the original data range.
- **yaxs**: The style of axis interval calculation to be used for the y-axis. See xaxs above.
- **add**: A logical value specifying whether to add the template to an existing plot. If FALSE, a new plot will be created
- **box**: binary specifying whether to draw a bounding box around the plot
- **box.col**: color of the bounding box
- **box.lwd**: width of the bounding box lines
- **ylabels**: labels to print at the y tickmarks
- **xlabels**: labels to print at the x tickmarks
- **buffer**: optional buffer around all edges of the plot (as a percentage of the plot)
- **gridLabelBuffer**: buffer between plot and grid labels (as a proportion of plotting range)
- **ylabBuffer**: distance between plot and y-axis title, as proportion of total plot width
- **xlabBuffer**: distance between plot and x-axis title, as proportion of total plot height
- **mainBuffer**: distance between plot and main title, as proportion of total plot height

Value

none, objects are plotted to the current device
Apply OA ggplot2 theme

Description

Apply OA ggplot2 theme

Usage

oaTheme(p, useOAColors = TRUE, expand = "both", bgColor = gray(0.9))

Arguments

- **p**: ggplot2 plot object
- **useOAColors**: boolean which indicates whether or not to use the oaColors package to provide a color scheme. Default: TRUE
- **expand**: specify whether or not to expand the axis valid options are: (both, x, y, none) Default: both
- **bgColor**: specify a different background color (useful for plotting colors with alpha values) Default: gray(0.9)

Value

- **ggplot2 plot object**

Author(s)

- Willem Ligtenberg
plotBars

Description

A function for creating the segmented color bars in a density legend

Usage

plotBars(de1, side, colorPalette, colorBreaks)

Arguments

de1: a density() object
side: the side of the plot that the density legend should be plotted on
colorPalette: A vector of color values
colorBreaks: A vector of cutoff values for the color regions

Value

none, graphics are added to the current device

Author(s)

Jason Waddell

plotDensityTrace

Function for plotting the density trace outline in a density legend

Description

Function for plotting the density trace outline in a density legend

Usage

plotDensityTrace(de1, side)

Arguments

de1: a density() object
side: the side of the plot that the density legend should be plotted on

Value

none, graphics are added to the current device
Author(s)

Jason Waddell

Description

Adds Points on a Pre-existing Plot using Shifted Locations

Usage

plotDots(vec = NULL, xLeft = 0.8, xRight = 1.2, ...)

Arguments

vec numeric vector
xLeft left x boundary of the point plotting region
xRight right x boundary of the point plotting region
... further arguments to be handed to the points function

Value

points are added to the current graphics device

Examples

x <- sample(1:5, size = 25, replace = TRUE)
plot(x = -1, y = -1, xlim = c(0.5,1.5), ylim = range(x),
     ylab = "", xlab = "", xaxt = "n")
colVec <- c(rep("olivedrab", 15), rep("goldenrod", 5), rep("red", 5))
plotDots(vec = x, xLeft = 0.8, xRight = 1.2, pch = 19,
         col = colVec, cex = 2)
plotPolygonRegions  Function to plot all colored density regions of a density legend

Description

Function to plot all colored density regions of a density legend

Usage

plotPolygonRegions(de1, side, colorPalette, colorBreaks)

Arguments

de1  a density() object
side  the side of the plot that the density legend should be plotted on
colorPalette  a vector of color values
colorBreaks  a vector of cutoff values for the color regions

Value

none, graphics are added to the current device

Author(s)

Jason Waddell

pointsOnBoxplot  Generic pointsOnBoxplot function. Calls pointsOnBoxplot.default or pointsOnBoxplot.formula

Description

Generic pointsOnBoxplot function. Calls pointsOnBoxplot.default or pointsOnBoxplot.formula

Usage

pointsOnBoxplot(x, ...)

Arguments

x  a vector of numeric values to be passed on
...  further arguments for the methods, such as a vector of categories 'y' for the default method
Author(s)

Jason Waddell

See Also

pointsOnBoxplot.default pointsOnBoxplot.formula

Examples

# Examples run in the formula and default methods
x2 <- runif(50, 0, 10);
table(customRound(x2, roundTo = 0.5))
boxplot(x2)
pointsOnBoxplot(x2, pch = 19, roundTo = 0.5)

# Set up input data
x <- c(sample(1:5, size = 25, replace = TRUE), rpois(25, lambda = 4))
colVec <- c(rep("olivedrab", 10), rep("red", 5), rep("goldenrod", 15),
            rep("red", 15), rep("olivedrab", 5))
y <- rep(c("Awesome Rats", "Stupid Rats"), each = 25)
y2 <- rep(c("Open", "Analytics"), 25)
x2 <- c(1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 1, 1, 1, 4, 5)
y3 <- c(rep("A", 5), rep("B", 5))
levels(y3) <- c("A", "B", "C")

boxplot(x ~ y, horizontal = TRUE)
pointsOnBoxplot(x ~ y, horizontal = TRUE)

boxplot(x ~ y)
pointsOnBoxplot(x ~ y, y = y, col = colVec, pch = 19, cex = 2)

boxplot(x ~ y + y2)
pointsOnBoxplot(x ~ y + y2, col = colVec, pch = 19, cex = 2)

pointsOnBoxplot.default

Draw Points on Top of a Boxplot using Appropriate Shifting

Description

Draw Points on Top of a Boxplot using Appropriate Shifting

Usage

## Default S3 method:
pointsOnBoxplot(x = NULL, y = NULL, totalSpread = 0.3,
                  roundTo = NULL, horizontal = FALSE, ...)
Arguments

- **x**: vector of numeric values that were used to create boxplots
- **y**: vector of values representing a categorical variable
- **totalspread**: total spread of point plotting range within a boxplot. Defaults to 0.3 so that points plot between 0.85 and 1.15
- **roundTo**: optional rounding interval. For example, if given roundTo = 0.25, all numeric x values will be rounded to the nearest quarter
- **horizontal**: logical indicating if the boxplots should be horizontal; default FALSE means vertical boxes.

... further parameters to be passed to the points function

Value

points are drawn to the current device

Author(s)

Jason Waddell

Examples

# Examples run in the formula and default methods
x2 <- runif(50, 0, 10);
table(customRound(x2, roundTo = 0.5))
boxplot(x2)
pointsOnBoxplot(x2, pch = 19, roundTo = 0.5)

# Set up input data
x <- c(sample(1:5, size = 25, replace = TRUE), rpois(25, lambda = 4))
colVec <- c(rep("olivedrab", 10), rep("red", 5), rep("goldenrod", 15),
            rep("red", 15), rep("olivedrab", 5))
y <- rep(c("Awesome Rats", "Stupid Rats"), each = 25)
y2 <- rep(c("Open", "Analytics"), 25)
x2 <- c(1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 1, 1, 1, 4, 5)
y3 <- c(rep("A", 5), rep("B", 5))
levels(y3) <- c("A", "B", "C")

boxplot(x ~ y, horizontal = TRUE)
pointsOnBoxplot(x ~ y, horizontal = TRUE)

boxplot(x ~ y)
pointsOnBoxplot(x ~ y, col = colVec, pch = 19, cex = 2)

boxplot(x ~ y + y2)
pointsOnBoxplot(x ~ y + y2, col = colVec, pch = 19, cex = 2)
### pointsOnBoxplot.formula

**Draw Points on Top of a Boxplot using Appropriate Shifting**

**Description**

Draw Points on Top of a Boxplot using Appropriate Shifting

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'formula'
pointsOnBoxplot(formula, data = NULL, ..., na.action = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

- `formula`: a formula of the form `a ~ b (+ c, etc.)`, where `a` is a numeric vector and all other variables are categorical.
- `data`: an optional input parameter of a data.frame containing the variables used in the formula.
- `...`: further arguments to be passed to `pointsOnBoxplot.default`.
- `na.action`: parameter specifying how to handle missingness.

**Author(s)**

Jason Waddell

---

### prepLegend

**Function for arranging plotting layout to accommodate a legend panel**

**Description**

Function for arranging plotting layout to accommodate a legend panel

**Usage**

```r
prepLegend(layout = c(1, 1), type = if (is.matrix(layout)) "layout" else "mfrow", side = "right", proportion = 0.15, heights = NULL, widths = NULL)
```
**Arguments**

- **layout**: layout vector or matrix
- **type**: type of layout; either "mfrow" or "layout"
- **side**: side of the plot to place legend on; one of "top", "bottom", "left" or "right"
- **proportion**: proportion of plotting window to allocate to legend
- **heights**: height vector for original layout (before the legend panel is appended)
- **widths**: width vector for original layout (before the legend panel is appended)

**Value**

none; layout is passed to current device

**Author(s)**

Jason Waddell

**Examples**

```r
layout <- c(2,3);
side <- "left"
proportion <- 0.2

prepLegend(layout = layout, side = side, proportion = proportion)
for(i in 1:(layout[1]*layout[2]))
  plot(1:7, 1:7, col = 1:7, pch = 19, cex = 2.2, xaxt = "n",
yaxt = "n", ann = FALSE)
  addLegend(legend = paste("Group", 1:7), font = 2,
pch = 19, pt.cex = 2, text.col = 1:7, col = 1:7,
y.intersp = 1.5, cex = 1.5)

layout = rbind(c(1, 2, 3), c(0, 4, 3), c(0, 4, 5))
side = "right"
proportion = 0.15

prepLegend(layout = layout, side = side, proportion = proportion)
for(i in 1:max(layout))
  plot(1:7, 1:7, col = 1:7, pch = 19, cex = 2.2, xaxt = "n",
yaxt = "n", xlab = "", ylab = "", main = paste("Plot", i))
  addLegend(legend = paste("Group", 1:7), font = 2,
pch = 19, pt.cex = 2, text.col = 1:7, col = 1:7,
y.intersp = 1.5, cex = 1.5)
```
scatterplotDL

Plot a base-graphics scatterplot with accompanying density legend

Description

Plot a base-graphics scatterplot with accompanying density legend

Usage

```r
scatterplotDL(x, y, colorVar, colorPalette, side = "right",
            proportion = 0.3, legendTitle = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

- `x`: the x coordinates to be handed to `plot()`
- `y`: the y coordinates of points in the plot()
- `colorVar`: the numeric vector of values used to color the points
- `colorPalette`: a color palette. If `colorPalette` contains, for example, 6 colors, then the values of `colorVar` will be split and assigned to these 6 colors
- `side`: the side of the plot to put the density legend on ("left", "right", "top", or "bottom")
- `proportion`: the proportion of the plot (from 0 to 1) to allocate to the density legend (defaults to 0.3)
- `legendTitle`: string for labelling the density legend
- `...`: additional parameters to be passed to `plot()`

Value

none, plot is added to device

Author(s)

Jason Waddell

Examples

```r
library(ggplot2)
library(RColorBrewer)
colorPalette <- brewer.pal(9, "YlOrRd")[4:9]
scatterplotDL(x = mtcars$mpg, y = mtcars$wt, colorVar = mtcars$hp,
             legendTitle = "Horse Power", colorPalette = colorPalette, pch = 19,
             xlab = "MPG (miles per gallon)", ylab = "Weight (tonnes)",
             main = "MPG by Weight in Cars \n Colored by Horse Power")
```
splitCircle

Function for drawing a split circle (two differently colored semicircles)

Description

Function for drawing a split circle (two differently colored semicircles)

Usage

splitCircle(x, y, radius, splitAngle = pi/4, nv = 100, border = NA, col1 = NA, col2 = NA, lty = 1, lwd = 1)

Arguments

- x: x location of the circle center
- y: y location of the circle center
- radius: radius of the circle
- splitAngle: angle (in radians) that splits the color in two halves
- nv: number of vertices used to draw the circle
- border: binary whether to include a border on the circle
- col1: color of the first semicircle
- col2: color of the second semicircle
- lty: line type used for drawing the circle polygon
- lwd: line width used for drawing the circle polygon

Value

none, split circle is drawn to the current device

Author(s)

Jason Waddell

Examples

plot(-1, -1, xlim = c(0, 1), ylim = c(0,1), type = "n")
splitCircle(x = 0.5, y = 0.5, radius = 0.48, splitAngle = pi/4, nv = 1000, border = NA, col1 = "blue", col2 = "red")
splitColorVar Function to take a numeric vector 'colorVar' and palette 'colorPalette', and return a list containing a vector of color assignments for each element of 'colorVar' (to be used in plot calls), and a vector of breaks defining the color regions (to be used in densityLegend)

Description

Function to take a numeric vector 'colorVar' and palette 'colorPalette', and return a list containing a vector of color assignments for each element of 'colorVar' (to be used in plot calls), and a vector of breaks defining the color regions (to be used in densityLegend)

Usage

splitColorVar(colorVar, colorPalette, breaks = NULL)

Arguments

colorVar the numeric vector of values used to color the points
colorPalette a color palette. If 'colorPalette' contains, for example, 6 colors, then the values of colorVar will be split and assigned to these 6 colors
breaks (optional) a numeric vector of two or more unique cut points

Value

a list containing a vector of color assignments ('colorVec') for each element of 'colorVar' (to be used in plot calls), and a vector of breaks ('breaks') defining the color regions (to be used in densityLegend)

Author(s)

Jason Waddell
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