

Package ‘gglyph’

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Title Multivariate Data Visualization using Glyphs

Version 0.0.0.9000

Description Provides geoms for visualizing multivariate data as glyphs using 'ggplot2'.

License GPL-2 | GPL-3

Encoding UTF-8

RoxygenNote 7.1.1

LazyData true

RdMacros Rdpack

Depends R (>= 3.5.0)

Imports ggplot2,
grid,
Rdpack,
rlang

Suggests scales

R topics documented:

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geom_starglyph	<i>Add Star Glyphs as a Scatterplot</i>
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Description

The starglyph geom is used to plot multivariate data as star glyphs (Siegel et al. 1972; Chambers et al. 1983; DuToit et al. 1986) in a scatterplot.

Usage

```
geom_starglyph(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  stat = "identity",
  position = "identity",
  ...,
  cols = character(0L),
  whisker = TRUE,
  contour = TRUE,
  linewidth = 1,
  show.legend = NA,
  inherit.aes = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

mapping	Set of aesthetic mappings created by aes() or aes_() . If specified and <code>inherit.aes = TRUE</code> (the default), it is combined with the default mapping at the top level of the plot. You must supply mapping if there is no plot mapping.
data	<p>The data to be displayed in this layer. There are three options:</p> <p>If <code>NULL</code>, the default, the data is inherited from the plot data as specified in the call to ggplot().</p> <p>A <code>data.frame</code>, or other object, will override the plot data. All objects will be fortified to produce a data frame. See fortify() for which variables will be created.</p> <p>A function will be called with a single argument, the plot data. The return value must be a <code>data.frame</code>, and will be used as the layer data. A function can be created from a formula (e.g. <code>~ head(.x, 10)</code>).</p>
stat	The statistical transformation to use on the data for this layer, as a string.
position	Position adjustment, either as a string, or the result of a call to a position adjustment function.
...	additional parameters
cols	Name of columns specifying the variables to be plotted in the glyphs as a character vector.
whisker	logical. If <code>TRUE</code> , plots the star glyph whiskers.
contour	logical. If <code>TRUE</code> , plots the star glyph contours. <code>glyph</code> .
linewidth	The line width.
show.legend	logical. Should this layer be included in the legends? <code>NA</code> , the default, includes if any aesthetics are mapped. <code>FALSE</code> never includes, and <code>TRUE</code> always includes. It can also be a named logical vector to finely select the aesthetics to display.
inherit.aes	If <code>FALSE</code> , overrides the default aesthetics, rather than combining with them. This is most useful for helper functions that define both data and aesthetics and shouldn't inherit behaviour from the default plot specification, e.g. borders() .

Value

A geom layer.

Aesthetics

geom_starglyph() understands the following aesthetics (required aesthetics are in bold):

- **x**
- **y**
- alpha
- colour
- fill
- group
- shape
- size
- stroke
- linetype

References

Chambers JM, Cleveland WS, Kleiner B, Tukey PA (1983). *Graphical Methods for Data Analysis*. Chapman and Hall/CRC, Boca Raton. ISBN 978-1-351-07230-4.

DuToit SHC, Steyn AGW, Stumpf RH (1986). *Graphical Exploratory Data Analysis*, Springer Texts in Statistics. Springer-Verlag, New York. ISBN 978-1-4612-9371-2, doi: [10.1007/97814612-49504](https://doi.org/10.1007/97814612-49504).

Siegel JH, Farrell EJ, Goldwyn RM, Friedman HP (1972). “The surgical implications of physiologic patterns in myocardial infarction shock.” *Surgery*, **72**(1), 126–141.

See Also

[starglyphGrob](#)

Examples

```
# Scale the data
zs <- c("hp", "drat", "wt", "qsec", "vs", "am", "gear", "carb")
mtcars[, zs] <- lapply(mtcars[, zs], scales::rescale)

mtcars$cyl <- as.factor(mtcars$cyl)
mtcars$lab <- row.names(mtcars)

library(ggplot2)

# Both whiskers and contour
ggplot(data = mtcars) +
  geom_starglyph(aes(x = mpg, y = disp, fill = cyl),
                 cols = zs, whisker = TRUE, contour = TRUE,
                 size = 0.1, alpha = 0.5) +
  ylim(c(-0, 550))

# Only contours (polygon)
ggplot(data = mtcars) +
  geom_starglyph(aes(x = mpg, y = disp, fill = cyl),
                 cols = zs, whisker = FALSE, contour = TRUE,
```

```

      size = 0.1, alpha = 0.5) +
ylim(c(-0, 550))

# Only whiskers
ggplot(data = mtcars) +
  geom_starglyph(aes(x = mpg, y = disp, colour = cyl),
    cols = zs, whisker = TRUE, contour = FALSE,
    size = 0.1) +
  geom_point(data = mtcars, aes(x = mpg, y = disp, colour = cyl)) +
  ylim(c(-0, 550))

# With text annotations
ggplot(data = mtcars) +
  geom_starglyph(aes(x = mpg, y = disp, colour = cyl),
    cols = zs, whisker = TRUE, contour = FALSE,
    size = 0.1) +
  geom_point(data = mtcars, aes(x = mpg, y = disp, colour = cyl)) +
  geom_text(data = mtcars, aes(x = mpg, y = disp, label = lab), cex = 2) +
  ylim(c(-0, 550))

# Faceted
ggplot(data = mtcars) +
  geom_starglyph(aes(x = mpg, y = disp, fill = cyl),
    cols = zs, whisker = TRUE, contour = TRUE,
    size = 0.1, alpha = 0.5) +
  ylim(c(-0, 550)) +
  facet_grid(. ~ cyl)

```

metroglyphGrob

Draw a Metroglyph

Description

Uses [Grid](#) graphics to draw a metroglyph (Anderson 1957; DuToit et al. 1986).

Usage

```

metroglyphGrob(
  x = 0.5,
  y = 0.5,
  z,
  size = 1,
  circle.size = 10,
  col = "black",
  fill = NA,
  lwd = 1,
  alpha = 1,
  angle.start = 0,
  angle.stop = 2 * base::pi
)

```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A numeric vector or unit object specifying x-locations.
<code>y</code>	A numeric vector or unit object specifying y-locations.
<code>z</code>	A numeric vector specifying the distance of star glyph points from the center.
<code>size</code>	The size of rays.
<code>circle.size</code>	The size of the central circle.
<code>col</code>	The colour of whisker and contours.
<code>fill</code>	The fill colour.
<code>lwd</code>	The line width.
<code>alpha</code>	The alpha transparency value.
<code>angle.start</code>	The start angle for the glyph rays in radians. Default is zero.
<code>angle.stop</code>	The stop angle for the glyph rays in radians. Default is 2π .

Value

A [grobTree](#) object.

See Also

[geom_metroglyph](#)

Examples

```
mglyph1 <- metroglyphGrob(x = 200, y = 100,
  z = c(0.24, 0.3, 0.8, 1.4, 0.6, 0.33),
  size = 100, circle.size = 10)

mglyph2 <- metroglyphGrob(x = 500, y = 100,
  z = c(0.24, 0.3, 0.8, 1.4, 0.6, 0.33),
  size = 100, circle.size = 25)

mglyph3 <- metroglyphGrob(x = 200, y = 300,
  z = c(0.24, 0.3, 0.8, 1.4, 0.6, 0.33),
  size = 100, circle.size = 0,
  angle.start = base::pi, angle.stop = -base::pi)

mglyph4 <- metroglyphGrob(x = 500, y = 300,
  z = c(0.24, 0.3, 0.8, 1.4, 0.6, 0.33),
  size = 100, circle.size = 50,
  angle.start = base::pi, angle.stop = -base::pi)

grid::grid.newpage()
grid::grid.draw(mglyph1)
grid::grid.draw(mglyph2)
grid::grid.draw(mglyph3)
grid::grid.draw(mglyph4)
```

pieglyphGrob

*Draw a Pie Glyph***Description**

Uses [Grid](#) graphics to draw a circular pie or clock glyph (Ward and Lipchak 2000; Fuchs et al. 2013).

Usage

```
pieglyphGrob(
  x = 0.5,
  y = 0.5,
  z,
  size = 1,
  edges = 200,
  col = "black",
  fill = NA,
  lwd = 1,
  alpha = 1,
  angle.start = 0,
  angle.stop = 2 * base::pi,
  scale.segment = FALSE,
  scale.radius = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

x	A numeric vector or unit object specifying x-locations.
y	A numeric vector or unit object specifying y-locations.
z	A numeric vector specifying the distance of star glyph points from the center.
size	The size of glyphs.
edges	The number of edges of the polygon to depict the circular glyph outline.
col	The colour of whisker and contours.
fill	The fill colour.
lwd	The line width.
alpha	The alpha transparency value.
angle.start	The start angle for the glyph in radians. Default is zero.
angle.stop	The stop angle for the glyph in radians. Default is 2π .
scale.segment	logical. If TRUE, the segments (pie slices) are scaled according to value of z.
scale.radius	logical. If TRUE, the radius of segments (pie slices) are scaled according to value of z.

Value

A [grobTree](#) object.

References

Fuchs J, Fischer F, Mansmann F, Bertini E, Isenberg P (2013). “Evaluation of alternative glyph designs for time series data in a small multiple setting.” In *Proceedings of the SIGCHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems*, 3237–3246. ISBN 978-1-4503-1899-0.

Ward MO, Lipchak BN (2000). “A visualization tool for exploratory analysis of cyclic multivariate data.” *Metrika*, **51**(1), 27–37.

See Also

[geom_pieglyph](#)

Examples

```
p1 <- pieglyphGrob(x = 150, y = 150,
  z = c(0.24, 0.3, 0.8, 1.4, 0.6, 0.33),
  size = 50)

p2 <- pieglyphGrob(x = 300, y = 150,
  z = c(0.24, 0.3, 0.8, 1.4, 0.6, 0.33),
  size = 50, scale.radius = FALSE)

p3 <- pieglyphGrob(x = 450, y = 150,
  z = c(0.24, 0.3, 0.8, 1.4, 0.6, 0.33),
  size = 50, scale.segment = TRUE, scale.radius = FALSE)

grid::grid.newpage()
grid::grid.draw(p1)
grid::grid.draw(p2)
grid::grid.draw(p3)
```

profileglyphGrob

Draw a Profile Glyph

Description

Uses [Grid](#) graphics to draw a profile glyph (Chambers et al. 1983; DuToit et al. 1986).

Usage

```
profileglyphGrob(
  x = 0.5,
  y = 0.5,
  z,
  size = 1,
  col = "black",
  fill = NA,
  lwd = 1,
  alpha = 1,
  width = 10,
  flip.axes = FALSE,
```

```

    bar = TRUE,
    line = TRUE,
    mirror = TRUE,
    dot = TRUE
  )

```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A numeric vector or unit object specifying x-locations.
<code>y</code>	A numeric vector or unit object specifying y-locations.
<code>z</code>	A numeric vector specifying the distance of star glyph points from the center.
<code>size</code>	The size of glyphs.
<code>col</code>	The colour of whisker and contours.
<code>fill</code>	The fill colour.
<code>lwd</code>	The line width.
<code>alpha</code>	The alpha transparency value.
<code>width</code>	The width of the bars.
<code>flip.axes</code>	logical. If TRUE, axes are flipped.
<code>bar</code>	logical. If TRUE, profile bars are plotted.
<code>line</code>	logical. If TRUE, profile line is plotted.
<code>mirror</code>	logical. If TRUE, mirror profile is plotted.

Value

A [grobTree](#) object.

References

Chambers JM, Cleveland WS, Kleiner B, Tukey PA (1983). *Graphical Methods for Data Analysis*. Chapman and Hall/CRC, Boca Raton. ISBN 978-1-351-07230-4.

DuToit SHC, Steyn AGW, Stumpf RH (1986). *Graphical Exploratory Data Analysis*, Springer Texts in Statistics. Springer-Verlag, New York. ISBN 978-1-4612-9371-2, doi: [10.1007/97814612-49504](https://doi.org/10.1007/97814612-49504).

See Also

[geom_profileglyph](#)

Examples

```

# mirror = TRUE
dims = c(0.24, 0.3, 0.8, 1.4, 0.6, 0.33)
barglyph <- profileglyphGrob(x = 100, y = 100, z = dims,
                             size = 100)

barprofileglyph <- profileglyphGrob(x = 300, y = 100, z = dims,
                                     size = 100, line = FALSE)

profileglyph <- profileglyphGrob(x = 500, y = 100, z = dims,
                                 size = 100, line = TRUE, bar = FALSE)

```


[illegible]

```

flip.axes = TRUE,
col = "cyan")

profileglyph <- profileglyphGrob(x = 500, y = 250, z = dims,
                                size = 100, line = TRUE, bar = FALSE,
                                flip.axes = TRUE,
                                col = "green")

grid::grid.draw(barglyph)
grid::grid.draw(barprofileglyph)
grid::grid.draw(profileglyph)

barglyph <- profileglyphGrob(x = 100, y = 400, z = dims, size = 100,
                             flip.axes = TRUE,
                             fill = "salmon")

barprofileglyph <- profileglyphGrob(x = 300, y = 400, z = dims,
                                    size = 100, line = FALSE,
                                    flip.axes = TRUE,
                                    fill = "cyan")

profileglyph <- profileglyphGrob(x = 500, y = 400, z = dims, size = 100,
                                line = TRUE, bar = FALSE,
                                flip.axes = TRUE,
                                fill = "green")

grid::grid.draw(barglyph)
grid::grid.draw(barprofileglyph)
grid::grid.draw(profileglyph)

# mirror = FALSE, flip.axes = TRUE
dims = c(0.24, 0.3, 0.8, 1.4, 0.6, 0.33)
barglyph <- profileglyphGrob(x = 100, y = 100, z = dims,
                             size = 100, flip.axes = TRUE,
                             mirror = FALSE)

barprofileglyph <- profileglyphGrob(x = 300, y = 100, z = dims,
                                    size = 100, line = FALSE,
                                    flip.axes = TRUE,
                                    mirror = FALSE)

profileglyph <- profileglyphGrob(x = 500, y = 100, z = dims,
                                size = 100, line = TRUE, bar = FALSE,
                                flip.axes = TRUE,
                                mirror = FALSE)

grid::grid.newpage()
grid::grid.draw(barglyph)
grid::grid.draw(barprofileglyph)
grid::grid.draw(profileglyph)

barglyph <- profileglyphGrob(x = 100, y = 250, z = dims,
                             size = 100, mirror = FALSE,
                             flip.axes = TRUE,
                             col = "salmon")

barprofileglyph <- profileglyphGrob(x = 300, y = 250, z = dims,

```

```

                                size = 100, line = FALSE, mirror = FALSE,
                                flip.axes = TRUE,
                                col = "cyan")

profileglyph <- profileglyphGrob(x = 500, y = 250, z = dims,
                                size = 100, line = TRUE, bar = FALSE,
                                flip.axes = TRUE,
                                mirror = FALSE, col = "green")

grid::grid.draw(barglyph)
grid::grid.draw(barprofileglyph)
grid::grid.draw(profileglyph)

barglyph <- profileglyphGrob(x = 100, y = 400, z = dims, size = 100,
                             flip.axes = TRUE,
                             fill = "salmon", mirror = FALSE)

barprofileglyph <- profileglyphGrob(x = 300, y = 400, z = dims,
                                    size = 100, line = FALSE, mirror = FALSE,
                                    flip.axes = TRUE,
                                    fill = "cyan")

profileglyph <- profileglyphGrob(x = 500, y = 400, z = dims, size = 100,
                                 line = TRUE, bar = FALSE,
                                 flip.axes = TRUE,
                                 mirror = FALSE, fill = "green")

grid::grid.draw(barglyph)
grid::grid.draw(barprofileglyph)
grid::grid.draw(profileglyph)

```

starglyphGrob

Draw a Star Glyph

Description

Uses [Grid](#) graphics to draw a star glyph (Siegel et al. 1972; Chambers et al. 1983; DuToit et al. 1986).

Usage

```

starglyphGrob(
  x = 0.5,
  y = 0.5,
  z,
  size = 1,
  col = "black",
  fill = NA,
  lwd = 1,
  alpha = 1,
  angle.start = 0,
  angle.stop = 2 * base::pi,
  whisker = TRUE,
  contour = TRUE
)

```

Arguments

x	A numeric vector or unit object specifying x-locations.
y	A numeric vector or unit object specifying y-locations.
z	A numeric vector specifying the distance of star glyph points from the center.
size	The size of glyphs.
col	The colour of whisker and contours.
fill	The fill colour.
lwd	The line width.
alpha	The alpha transparency value.
angle.start	The start angle for the glyph in radians. Default is zero.
angle.stop	The stop angle for the glyph in radians. Default is 2π .
whisker	logical. If TRUE, plots the star glyph whiskers.
contour	logical. If TRUE, plots the star glyph contours. glyph.

Value

A [grobTree](#) object.

References

Chambers JM, Cleveland WS, Kleiner B, Tukey PA (1983). *Graphical Methods for Data Analysis*. Chapman and Hall/CRC, Boca Raton. ISBN 978-1-351-07230-4.

DuToit SHC, Steyn AGW, Stumpf RH (1986). *Graphical Exploratory Data Analysis*, Springer Texts in Statistics. Springer-Verlag, New York. ISBN 978-1-4612-9371-2, doi: [10.1007/97814612-49504](#).

Siegel JH, Farrell EJ, Goldwyn RM, Friedman HP (1972). “The surgical implications of physiologic patterns in myocardial infarction shock.” *Surgery*, **72**(1), 126–141.

See Also

[geom_starglyph](#)

Examples

```
starglyph <- starglyphGrob(x = 250, y = 250,
                           z = c(0.24, 0.3, 0.8, 1.4, 0.6, 0.33), size = 100)
grid::grid.newpage()
grid::grid.draw(starglyph)
```

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