# Fifty ways to draw a volcano using package plot3D.

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#### Abstract

There must be more than 50 ways to draw the volcano data set from R, using R-package plot3D (Soetaert 2021).

Keywords: volcano, 3D plots, 2D plots, R.

#### 1. Intro

To make this vignette smaller, the size of volcano is reduced:

### 2. Images and contours

```
par(mfrow = c(3, 3), mar = c(3, 3, 3, 2))
contour2D(Volcano, lwd = 2, colkey = FALSE)
contour2D(Volcano, lwd = 2)
image2D(Volcano, clab = "m")
image2D(Volcano, shade = 0.4)
image2D(Volcano, facets = FALSE)
image2D(Volcano, contour = TRUE)
image2D(Volcano, rasterImage = TRUE, contour = list(lwd = 2, col = jet.col(11)))
image2D(Volcano, theta = 30, NAcol = "black")
image2D(Volcano, lighting = TRUE, rasterImage = TRUE,
contour = list(col = "white", labcex = 0.8, lwd = 3, alpha = 0.5))
```

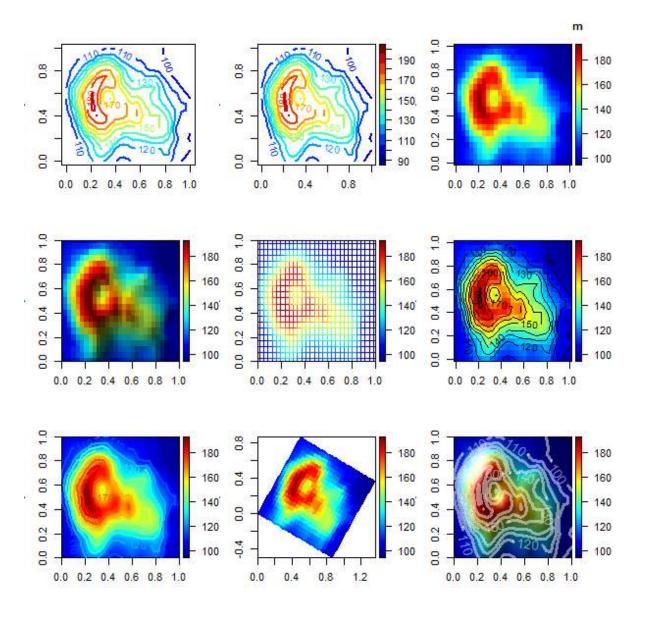


Figure 1: The image2D and contour2D function

# 3. persp3D

```
par(mfrow = c(3, 3), mar = c(2, 2, 2, 2))
persp(Volcano)
persp(Volcano, theta = 40, phi = 40, col = "gold", border = NA, shade = 0.5)
persp3D(z = Volcano, clab = "m")
persp3D(z = Volcano, clab = "m", shade = 0.2)
persp3D(z = Volcano, facets = FALSE)
persp3D(z = Volcano, facets = FALSE, curtain = TRUE)
persp3D(z = Volcano, col = "white", shade = 0.5)
persp3D(z = Volcano, col = ramp.col(c("white", "black")), border = "black")
persp3D(z = Volcano, facets = FALSE, col = "darkblue")
```

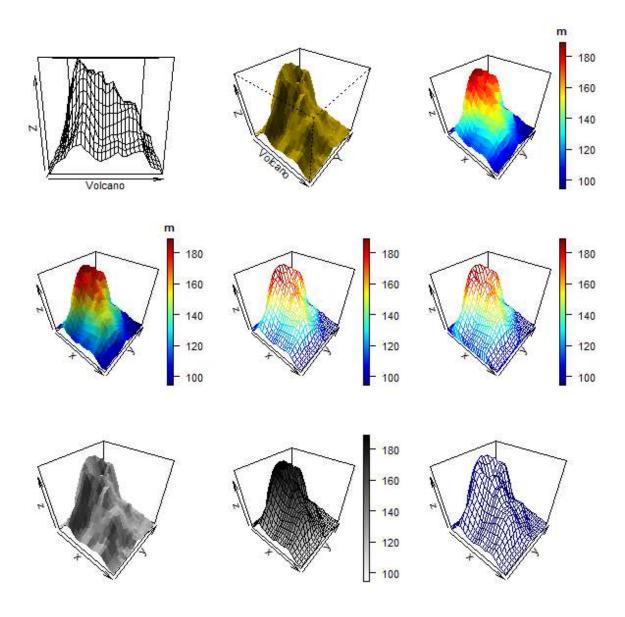


Figure 2: The persp3D function

### 4. Backgrounds and axes annotations

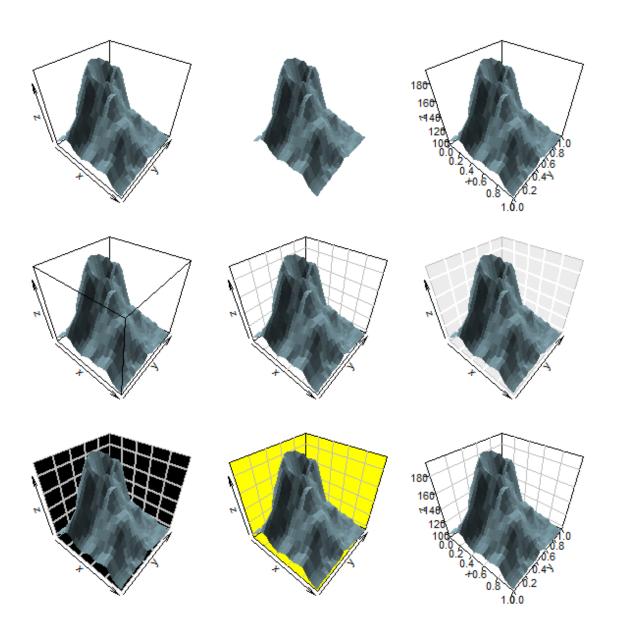


Figure 3: The box types

# 5. View and shading perspectives

```
par(mfrow = c(3, 3), mar = c(1, 1, 1, 1))
x <- 1:nrow(Volcano)</pre>
y <- 1:ncol(Volcano)</pre>
persp3D(x, y, z = Volcano, col = "lightblue", scale = FALSE,
       shade = 0.5, expand = 0.25)
persp3D(x, y, z = Volcano, col = "lightblue", scale = FALSE,
       shade = 0.5, expand = 0.25, d = 0.1)
persp3D(x, y, z = Volcano, col = "lightblue", scale = FALSE,
       shade = 0.5, expand = 0.25, d = 10)
persp3D(x, y , z = Volcano, col = "lightblue", scale = FALSE,
       shade = 0.5, expand = 0.25, r = 0)
persp3D(x, y , z = Volcano, col = "lightblue", scale = FALSE,
       shade = 0.5, expand = 0.25, r = 10)
persp3D(x, y, z = Volcano, col = "lightblue", scale = FALSE,
       shade = 0.5, expand = 0.25, theta = -10)
persp3D(x, y, z = Volcano, col = "lightblue", scale = FALSE,
       shade = 0.5, expand = 0.25, phi = 10)
persp3D(x, y, z = Volcano, col = "lightblue", scale = FALSE,
       shade = 0.5, expand = 0.25, 1theta = 10)
persp3D(x, y, z = Volcano, col = "lightblue", scale = FALSE,
       shade = 0.5, expand = 0.25, 1phi = 90)
```

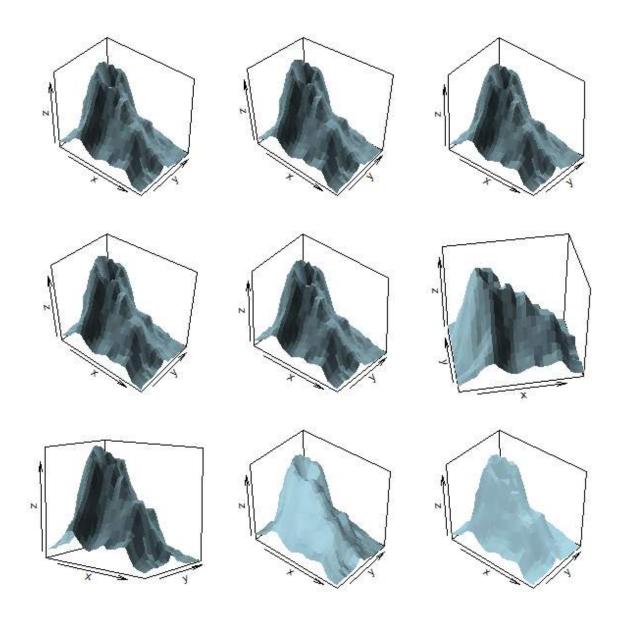


Figure 4: The views

## 6. Ribbons and histograms

```
par(mfrow = c(2, 2), mar = c(2, 2, 2, 2))
ix \leftarrow seq(1, nrow(Volcano), length.out = 20)
iy \leftarrow seq(1, ncol(Volcano), length.out = 20)
ribbon3D(z = Volcano[, iy])
ribbon3D(z = Volcano[ix, ], along = "y",
curtain = TRUE, space = 0.8, shade = 0.2)
ribbon3D(z = Volcano[ix, iy], along = "xy")
hist3D(z = Volcano[ix, iy], shade = 0.5)
```

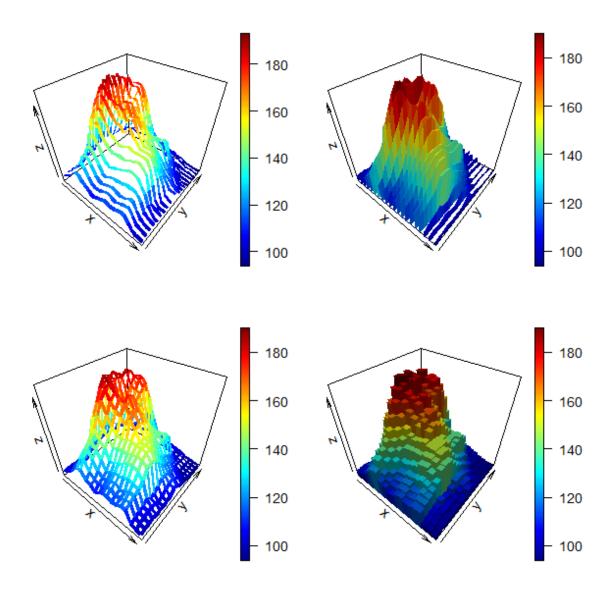


Figure 5: ribbons and histograms

# 7. Color keys

```
 \begin{aligned} & \text{par}(\text{mfrow} = c(2, \, 2), \, \text{mar} = c(2, \, 2, \, 2, \, 2)) \\ & \text{persp3D}(z = \text{Volcano}/1000, \, \log = \text{"c"}, \, \text{clab} = c(\text{"km (logscale)"})) \\ & \text{persp3D}(z = \text{Volcano}, \, \text{clab} = \text{"m"}, \\ & \text{colkey} = \text{list}(\text{side} = 3, \, \text{length} = 0.5, \, \text{width} = 0.5, \, \text{cex.axis} = 0.8)) \\ & \text{persp3D}(z = \text{Volcano}, \, \text{clab} = c(\text{"height"}, \, \text{"m"}), \\ & \text{colkey} = \text{list}(\text{length} = 0.5, \, \text{shift} = -0.1)) \\ & \text{par}(\text{mar} = c(4, \, 4, \, 2, \, 2)) \\ & \text{image2D}(z = \text{Volcano}, \, \text{clab} = \text{"height}, \, \text{m"}, \\ & \text{colkey} = \text{list}(\text{dist} = -0.20, \, \text{shift} = 0.15, \\ & \text{side} = 3, \, \text{length} = 0.5, \, \text{width} = 0.5, \\ & \text{cex.clab} = 1.2, \, \text{col.clab} = \text{"white"}, \, \text{line.clab} = 2, \\ & \text{col.axis} = \text{"white"}, \, \text{col.ticks} = \text{"white"}, \, \text{cex.axis} = 0.8)) \end{aligned}
```

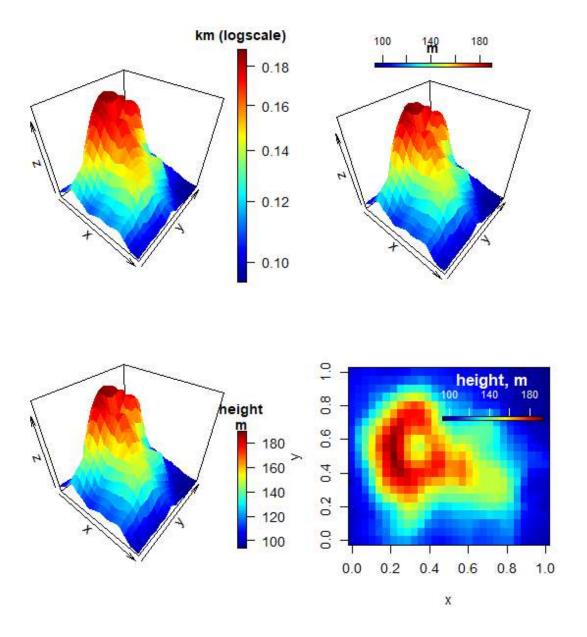


Figure 6: colorkeys

# 8. Combined persp3D and image or contour

```
 \begin{aligned} & \text{par}(\text{mfrow} = c(2, \, 2), \, \text{mar} = c(2, \, 2, \, 2, \, 2)) \\ & \text{ribbon3D}(z = \text{Volcano}, \, z \text{lim} = c(-100, \, 200), \, \text{image} = \text{TRUE}) \\ & \text{persp3D}(z = \text{Volcano}, \, z \text{lim} = c(-100, \, 200), \, \text{contour} = \text{TRUE}) \\ & \text{persp3D}(z = \text{Volcano}, \, z \text{lim} = c(-200, \, 200), \, \text{phi} = 30, \\ & \text{contour} = \text{list}(\text{nlevels} = 20, \, \text{col} = \text{"red"}), \\ & \text{image} = \text{list}(\text{col} = \text{grey} \, (\text{seq}(0, \, 1, \, \text{length.out} = 100)))) \\ & \text{persp3D}(z = \text{Volcano}, \, \text{contour} = \text{list}(\text{side} = c(\text{"zmax"}, \, \text{"z"})), \, z \text{lim} = c(90, \, 300), \\ & \text{phi} = 30, \, \text{theta} = 20, \, d = 10, \, \text{box} = \text{FALSE}) \end{aligned}
```

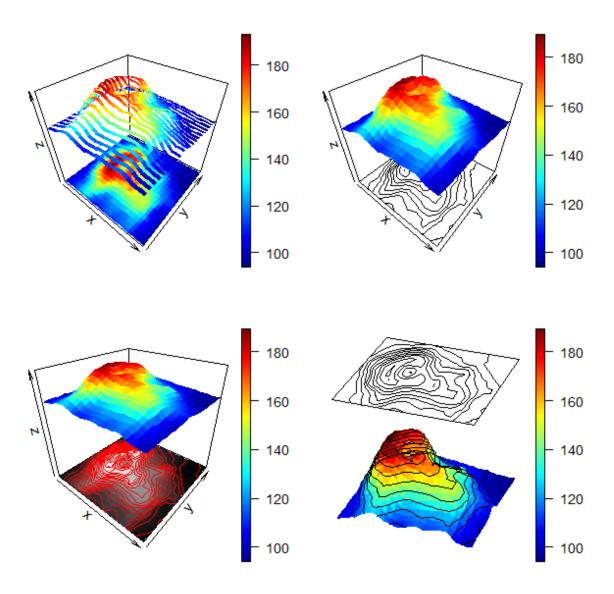
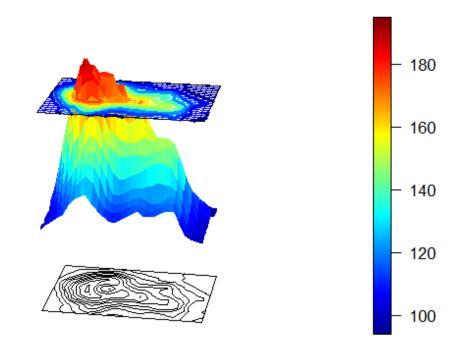


Figure 7: combined persp3D and image2D  $\,$ 

#### 9. Two more to go

#### 9.1. A composite complex one

```
par(mfrow = c(2, 1), mar = c(2, 2, 2, 2))
## A composite figure
## ------
x <- 1:nrow(Volcano)</pre>
y <- 1:ncol(Volcano)</pre>
# draw the volcano, with contours at bottom
persp3D (x, y, z = Volcano, theta = 10, phi = 20, box = FALSE,
         scale = FALSE, expand = 0.3, contour = TRUE,
         zlim = c(50, 200), clim = range(volcano), plot = FALSE)
# add a plane (image) at z = 170; jetcolored, transparant: only border
 image3D(x, y, z = 170, add = TRUE, clim = range(volcano),
         colvar = Volcano, colkey = FALSE, facets = NA, plot = FALSE)
# add a contour (image) at z = 170; jetcolored,
 contour3D(x, y, z = 170, add = TRUE, clim = range(volcano), lwd = 3,
          colvar = Volcano, colkey = FALSE, plot = TRUE)
## Drawing on panels
## -----
x <-1 : nrow(Volcano)
y <- 1 : ncol(Volcano)
# A function that is called after the axes were drawn
panelfirst <- function(pmat) {</pre>
  XY \leftarrow trans3D(x = rep(1, ncol(Volcano)), y = y,
               z = Volcano[10,], pmat = pmat)
  scatter2D(XY$x, XY$y, colvar = Volcano[10,],
         type = "1", 1wd = 3, add = TRUE, colkey = FALSE)
  XY \leftarrow trans3D(x = x, y = rep(ncol(Volcano), nrow(Volcano)),
               z = Volcano[,10], pmat = pmat)
  scatter2D(XY$x, XY$y, colvar = Volcano[,10],
         type = "1", 1wd = 3, add = TRUE, colkey = FALSE)
}
pmat \leftarrow persp3D(z = Volcano, x = x, y = y, scale = FALSE, theta = 30,
      expand = 0.1, panel.first = panelfirst, colkey = FALSE)
XY \leftarrow trans3D(x = rep(10, ncol(Volcano)), y = y, z = Volcano[10,],
  pmat = pmat)
lines(XY, lwd = 2, lty = 3)
XY \leftarrow trans3D(x = x, y = rep(10, nrow(Volcano)), z = Volcano[,10],
  pmat = pmat)
lines(XY, lwd = 2, lty = 3)
```



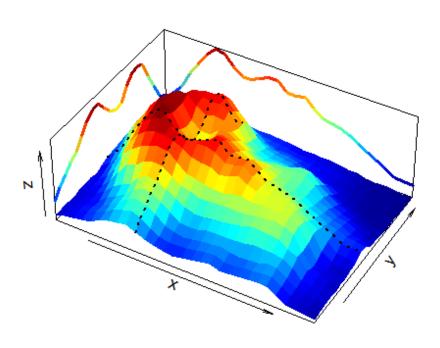


Figure 8:

### References

Soetaert K (2021). plot3D: Plotting multi-dimensional data. R package version 1.4, URL http://CRAN.R-project.org/package=plot3D.

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