

# grDevices

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## adjustcolor

Adjust or modify a vector of colors by “turning knobs” on one or more coordinates in (r,g,b,a) space, typically by up or down scaling them.

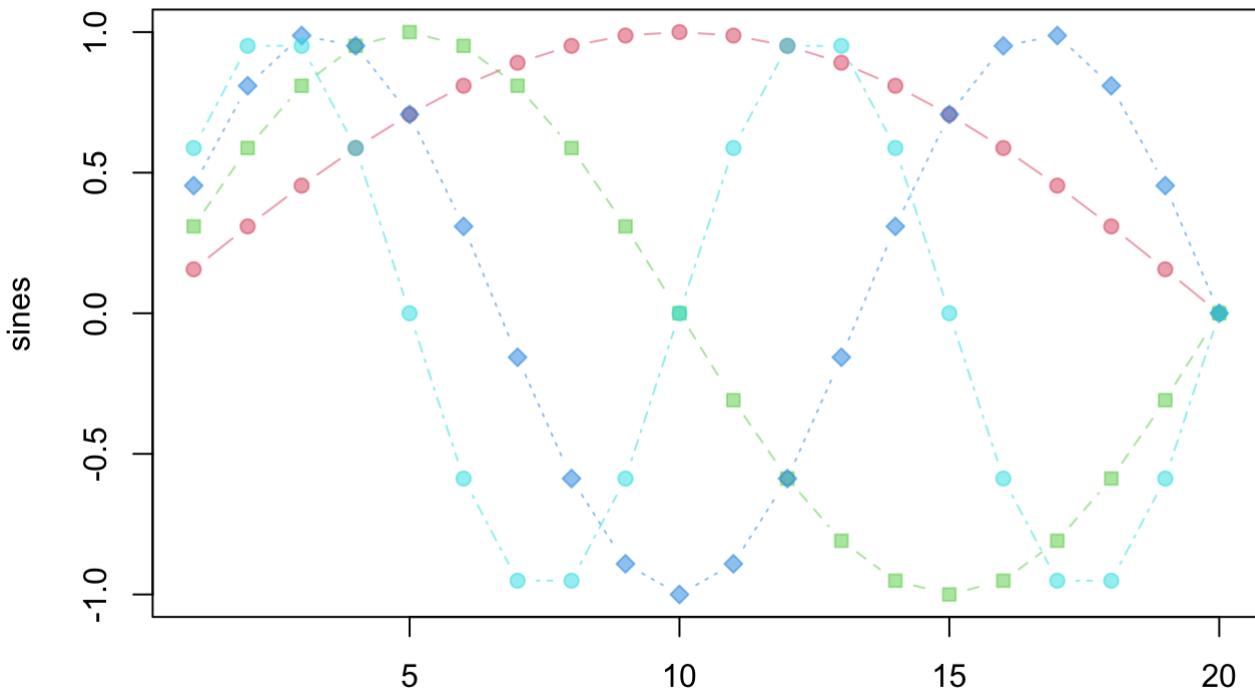
```
## Illustrative examples :
opal <- palette("default")
stopifnot(identical(adjustcolor(1:8, 0.75),
                     adjustcolor(palette(), 0.75)))
cbind(palette(), adjustcolor(1:8, 0.75))
```

```
##      [,1]      [,2]
## [1,] "black" "#000000BF"
## [2,] "#DF536B" "#DF536BBF"
## [3,] "#61D04F" "#61D04FBF"
## [4,] "#2297E6" "#2297E6BF"
## [5,] "#28E2E5" "#28E2E5BF"
## [6,] "#CD0BBC" "#CD0BBCBF"
## [7,] "#F5C710" "#F5C710BF"
## [8,] "gray62" "#9E9E9EBF"
```

```
## alpha = 1/2 * previous alpha --> opaque colors
x <- palette(adjustcolor(palette(), 0.5))

sines <- outer(1:20, 1:4, function(x, y) sin(x / 20 * pi * y))
matplotlib(sines, type = "b", pch = 21:23, col = 2:5, bg = 2:5,
           main = "Using an 'opaque ('translucent') color palette")
```

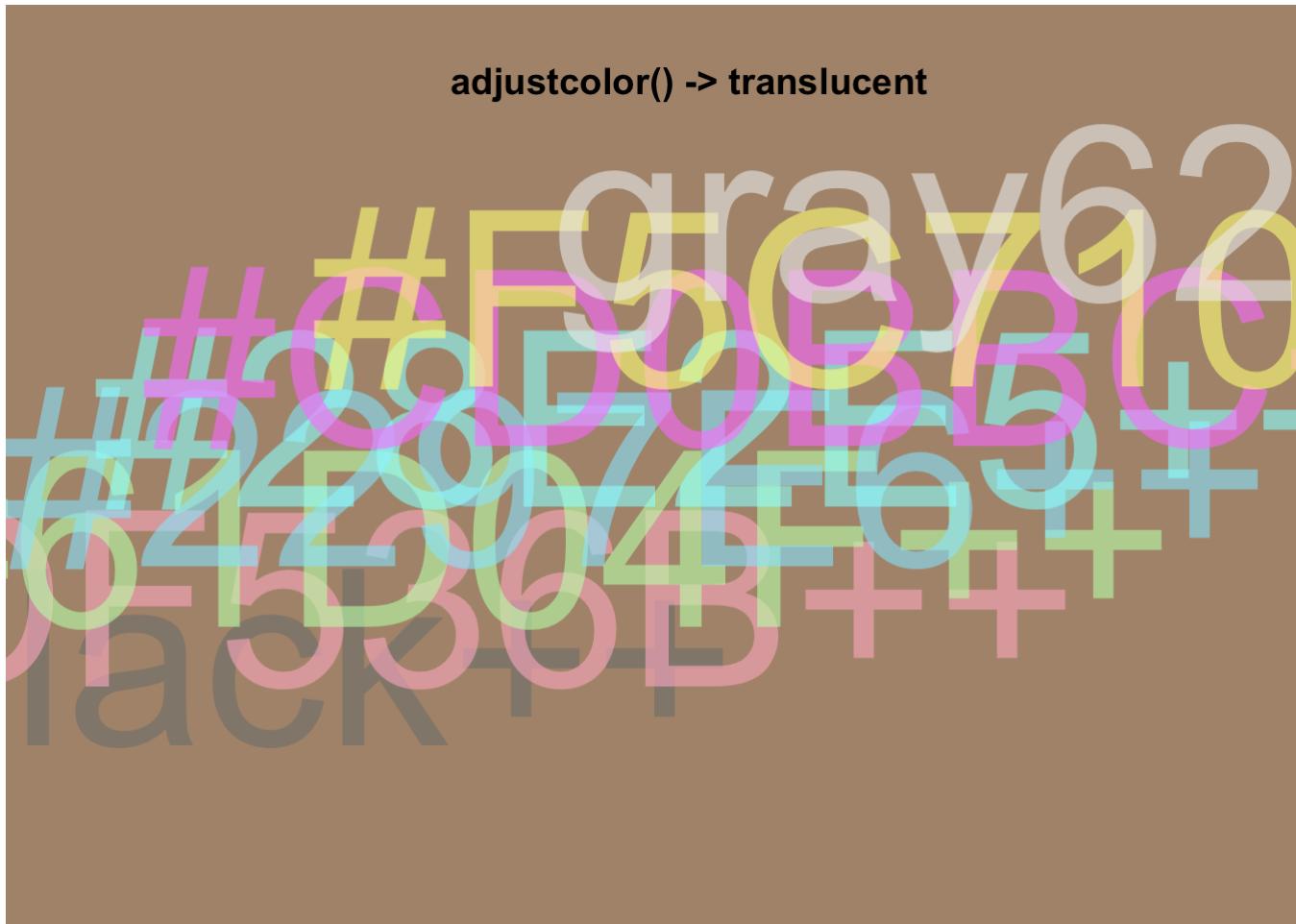
## Using an 'opaque ('translucent') color palette



```
x. <- adjustcolor(x, offset = c(0.5, 0.5, 0.5, 0), # <- "more white"
                    transform = diag(c(.7, .7, .7, 0.6)))
cbind(x, x.)
```

```
##      x      x.
## [1,] "black" "#80808099"
## [2,] "#DF536B" "#FFBACA99"
## [3,] "#61D04F" "#C3FFB799"
## [4,] "#2297E6" "#97E9FF99"
## [5,] "#28E2E5" "#9BFFFF99"
## [6,] "#CD0BBC" "#FF87FF99"
## [7,] "#F5C710" "#FFFF8B99"
## [8,] "gray62" "#EEEEEE99"
```

```
op <- par(bg = adjustcolor("goldenrod", offset = -rep(.4, 4)), xpd = NA)
plot(0:9, 0:9, type = "n", axes = FALSE, xlab = "", ylab = "",
     main = "adjustcolor() -> translucent")
text(1:8, labels = paste0(x, "++"), col = x., cex = 8)
```



par(op)

## axisTicks

Compute pretty axis scales and tick mark locations, the same way as traditional R graphics do it. This is interesting particularly for log scale axes.

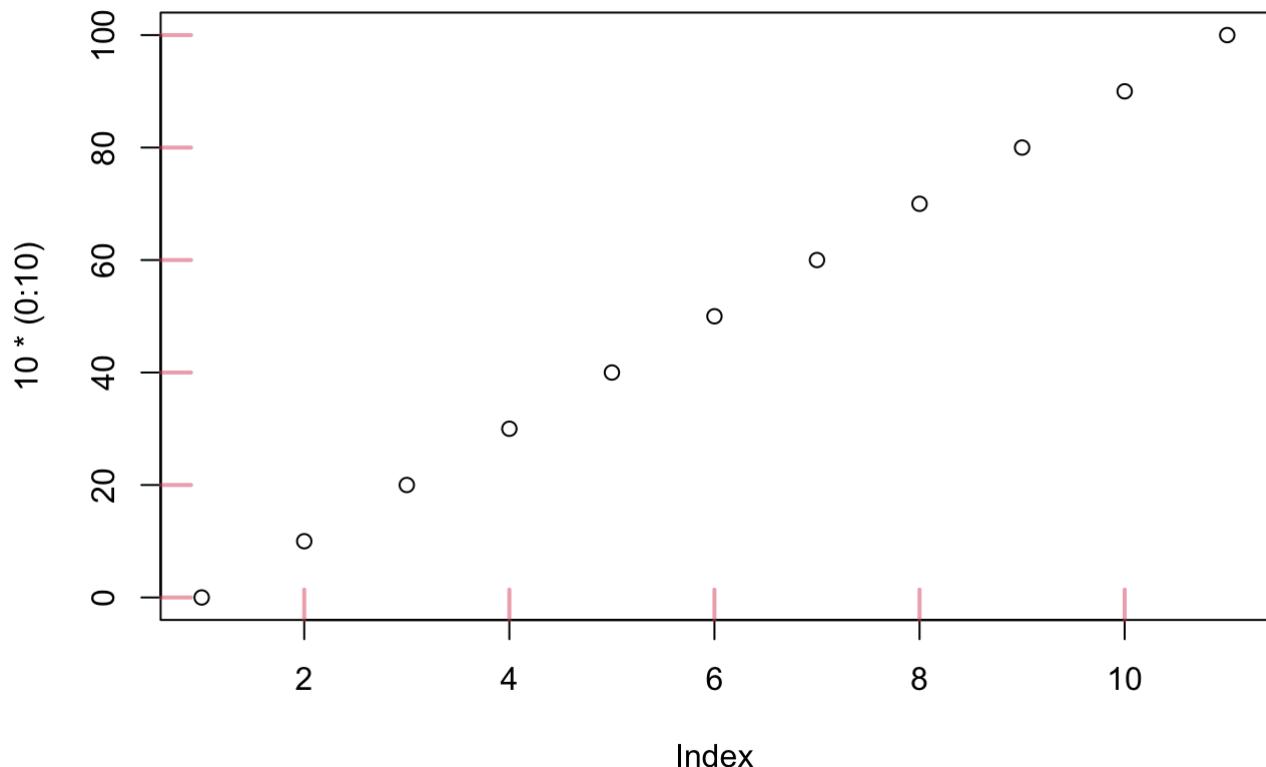
```
require("graphics")
plot(10*(0:10)); (pu <- par("usr"))
```

```
## [1] 0.6 11.4 -4.0 104.0
```

```
aX <- function(side, at, ...)
  axis(side, at = at, labels = FALSE, lwd.ticks = 2, col.ticks = 2,
       tck = 0.05, ...)
aX(1, print(xa <- axisTicks(pu[1:2], log = FALSE))) # x axis
```

```
## [1] 2 4 6 8 10
```

```
ax(2, print(ya <- axisTicks(pu[3:4], log = FALSE))) # y axis
```



```
## [1] 0 20 40 60 80 100

axisTicks(pu[3:4], log = FALSE, nint = 10)

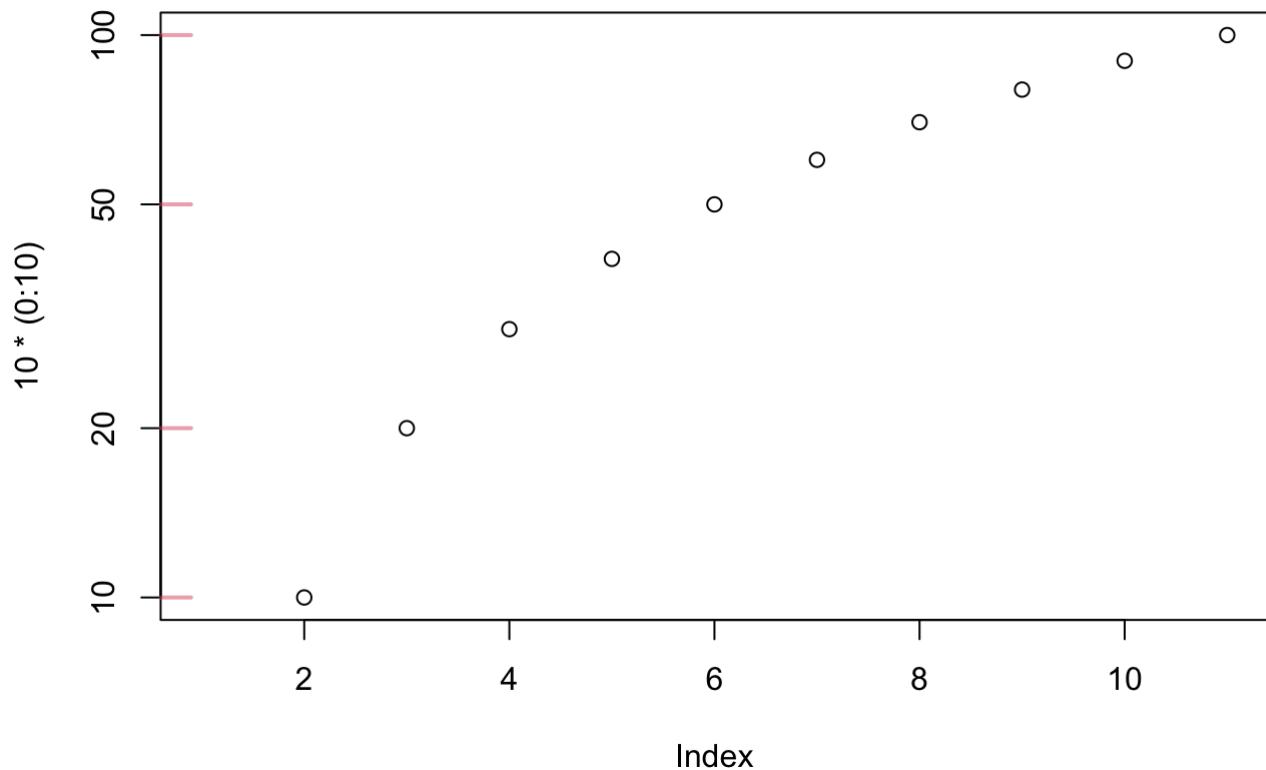
## [1] 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

plot(10*(0:10), log = "y"); (pu <- par("usr"))

## Warning in xy.coords(x, y, xlabel, ylabel, log): 1 y value <= 0 omitted from
## logarithmic plot

## [1] 0.60 11.40 0.96 2.04

ax(2, print(ya <- axisTicks(pu[3:4], log = TRUE))) # y axis
```

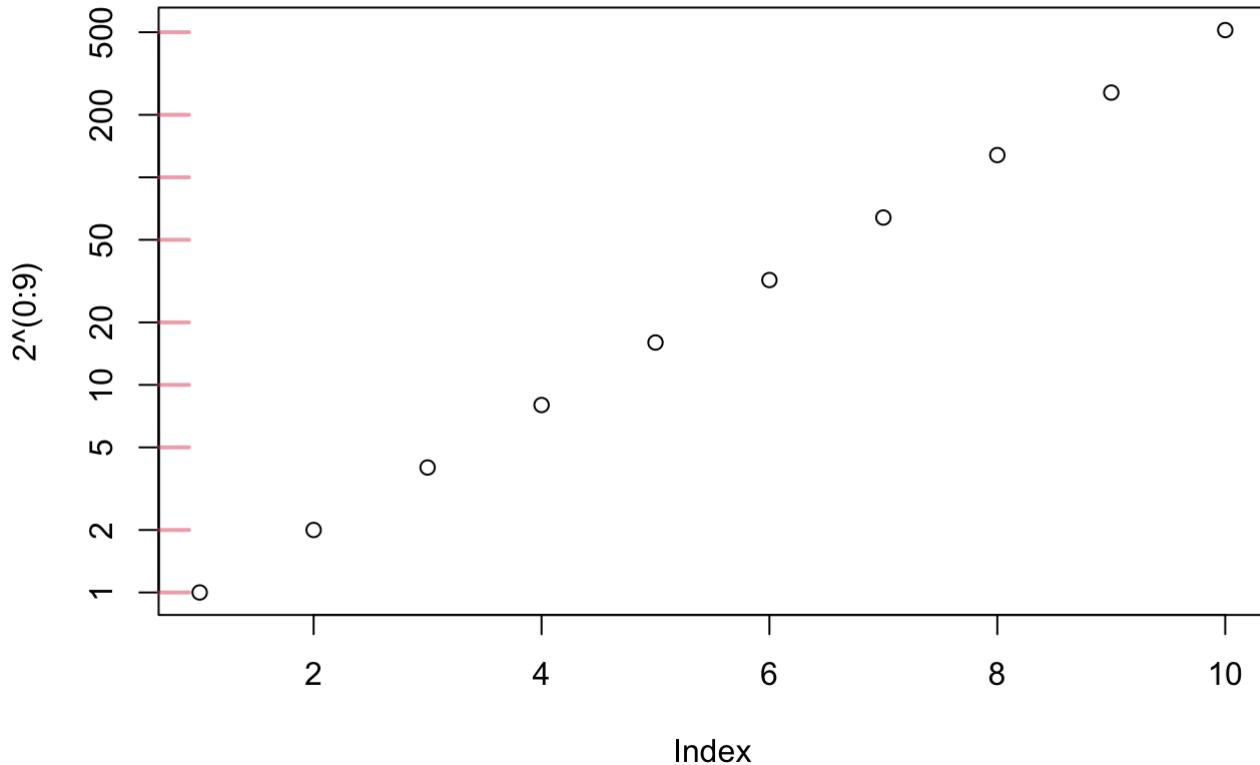


```
## [1] 10 20 50 100
```

```
plot(2^(0:9), log = "y"); (pu <- par("usr"))
```

```
## [1] 0.6400000 10.3600000 -0.1083708 2.8176408
```

```
ax(2, print(ya <- axisTicks(pu[3:4], log = TRUE))) # y axis
```



```
## [1] 1 2 5 10 20 50 100 200 500
```

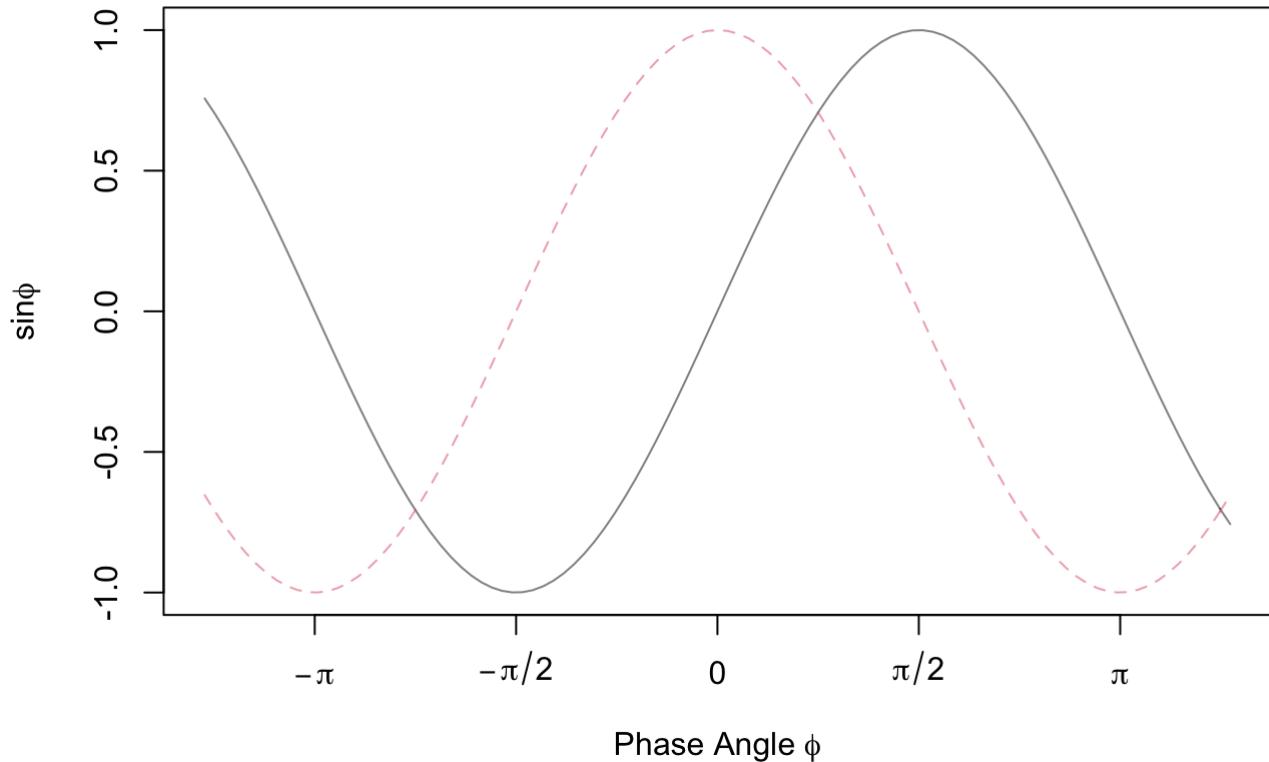
## plotmath

If the text argument to one of the text-drawing functions (text, mtext, axis, legend) in R is an expression, the argument is interpreted as a mathematical expression and the output will be formatted according to TeX-like rules. Expressions can also be used for titles, subtitles and x- and y-axis labels (but not for axis labels on persp plots).

```
require(graphics)

x <- seq(-4, 4, length.out = 101)
y <- cbind(sin(x), cos(x))
matplot(x, y, type = "l", xaxt = "n",
        main = expression(paste(plain(sin) * phi, " and ",
                               plain(cos) * phi)),
        ylab = expression("sin" * phi, "cos" * phi), # only 1st is taken
        xlab = expression(paste("Phase Angle ", phi)),
        col.main = "blue")
axis(1, at = c(-pi, -pi/2, 0, pi/2, pi),
     labels = expression(-pi, -pi/2, 0, pi/2, pi))
```

## sin $\phi$ and cos $\phi$



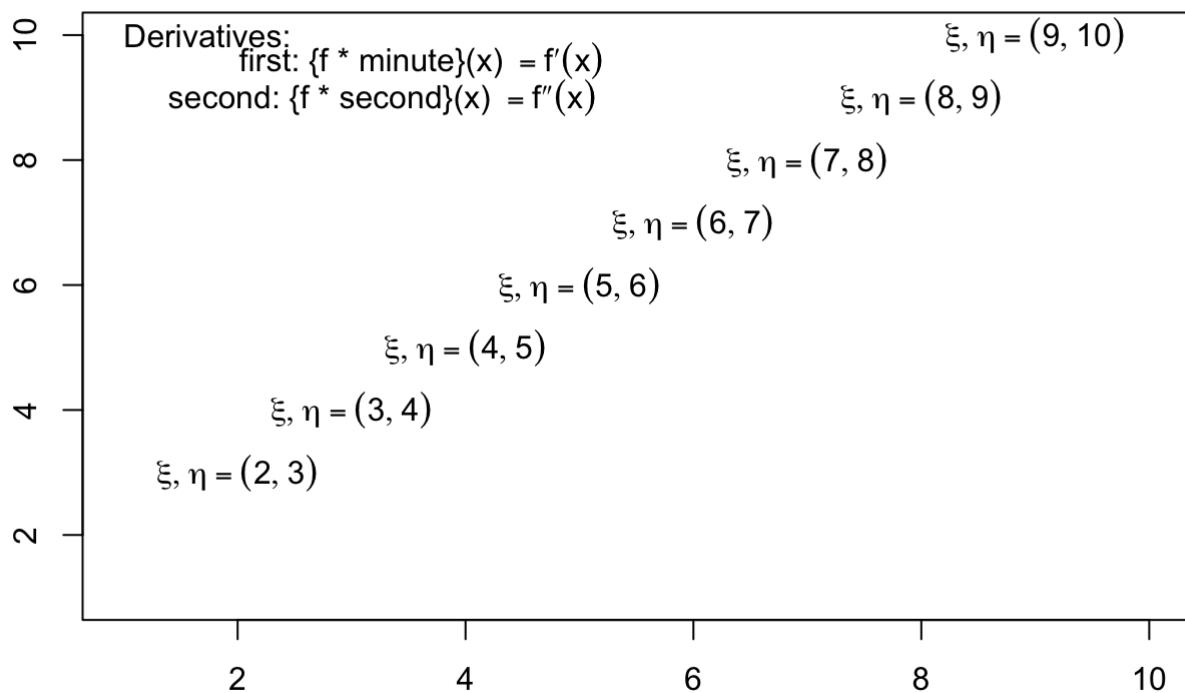
```

## How to combine "math" and numeric variables :
plot(1:10, type="n", xlab="", ylab="", main = "plot math & numbers")
theta <- 1.23 ; mtext(bquote(hat(theta) == .(theta)), line= .25)
for(i in 2:9)
  text(i, i+1, substitute(list(xi, eta) == group("(",list(x,y),")"),
                           list(x = i, y = i+1)))
## note that both of these use calls rather than expressions.
##
text(1, 10, "Derivatives:", adj = 0)
text(1, 9.6, expression(
  "first: {f * minute}(x) " == {f * minute}(x)), adj = 0)
text(1, 9.0, expression(
  "second: {f * second}(x) " == {f * second}(x)), adj = 0)

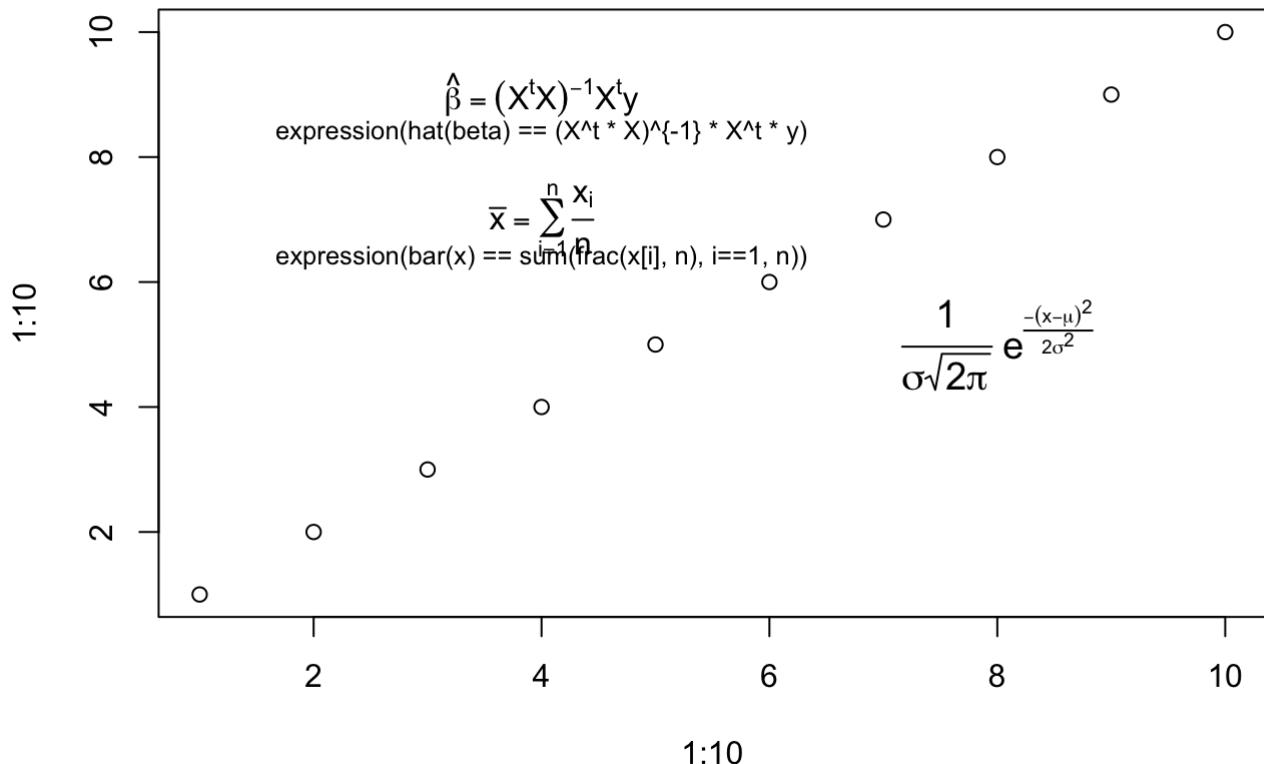
```

## plot math & numbers

$$\hat{\theta} = 1.23$$



```
plot(1:10, 1:10)
text(4, 9, expression(hat(beta) == (X^t * X)^{-1} * X^t * y))
text(4, 8.4, "expression(hat(beta) == (X^t * X)^{-1} * X^t * y)",
     cex = .8)
text(4, 7, expression(bar(x) == sum(frac(x[i], n), i==1, n)))
text(4, 6.4, "expression(bar(x) == sum(frac(x[i], n), i==1, n))",
     cex = .8)
text(8, 5, expression(paste(frac(1, sigma*sqrt(2*pi)), " ",
                           plain(e)^{frac(-(x-mu)^2, 2*sigma^2)}))),
     cex = 1.2)
```



```
## some other useful symbols
plot.new(); plot.window(c(0,4), c(15,1))
text(1, 1, "universal", adj = 0); text(2.5, 1, "\u042")
text(3, 1, expression(symbol("\u042")))
text(1, 2, "existential", adj = 0); text(2.5, 2, "\u044")
text(3, 2, expression(symbol("\u044")))
text(1, 3, "suchthat", adj = 0); text(2.5, 3, "\u047")
text(3, 3, expression(symbol("\u047")))
text(1, 4, "therefore", adj = 0); text(2.5, 4, "\u134")
text(3, 4, expression(symbol("\u134")))
text(1, 5, "perpendicular", adj = 0); text(2.5, 5, "\u136")
text(3, 5, expression(symbol("\u136")))
text(1, 6, "circlemultiply", adj = 0); text(2.5, 6, "\u304")
text(3, 6, expression(symbol("\u304")))
text(1, 7, "circleplus", adj = 0); text(2.5, 7, "\u305")
text(3, 7, expression(symbol("\u305")))
text(1, 8, "emptyset", adj = 0); text(2.5, 8, "\u306")
text(3, 8, expression(symbol("\u306")))
text(1, 9, "angle", adj = 0); text(2.5, 9, "\u320")
text(3, 9, expression(symbol("\u320")))
text(1, 10, "leftangle", adj = 0); text(2.5, 10, "\u341")
text(3, 10, expression(symbol("\u341")))
text(1, 11, "rightangle", adj = 0); text(2.5, 11, "\u361")
text(3, 11, expression(symbol("\u361")))
```

universal	\042	$\forall$
existential	\044	$\exists$
suchthat	\047	$\ni$
therefore	\134	$\therefore$
perpendicular	\136	$\perp$
circlemultiply	\304	$\otimes$
circleplus	\305	$\oplus$
emptyset	\306	$\emptyset$
angle	\320	$\angle$
lefttangle	\341	$\langle$
righttangle	\361	$\rangle$

## densCols

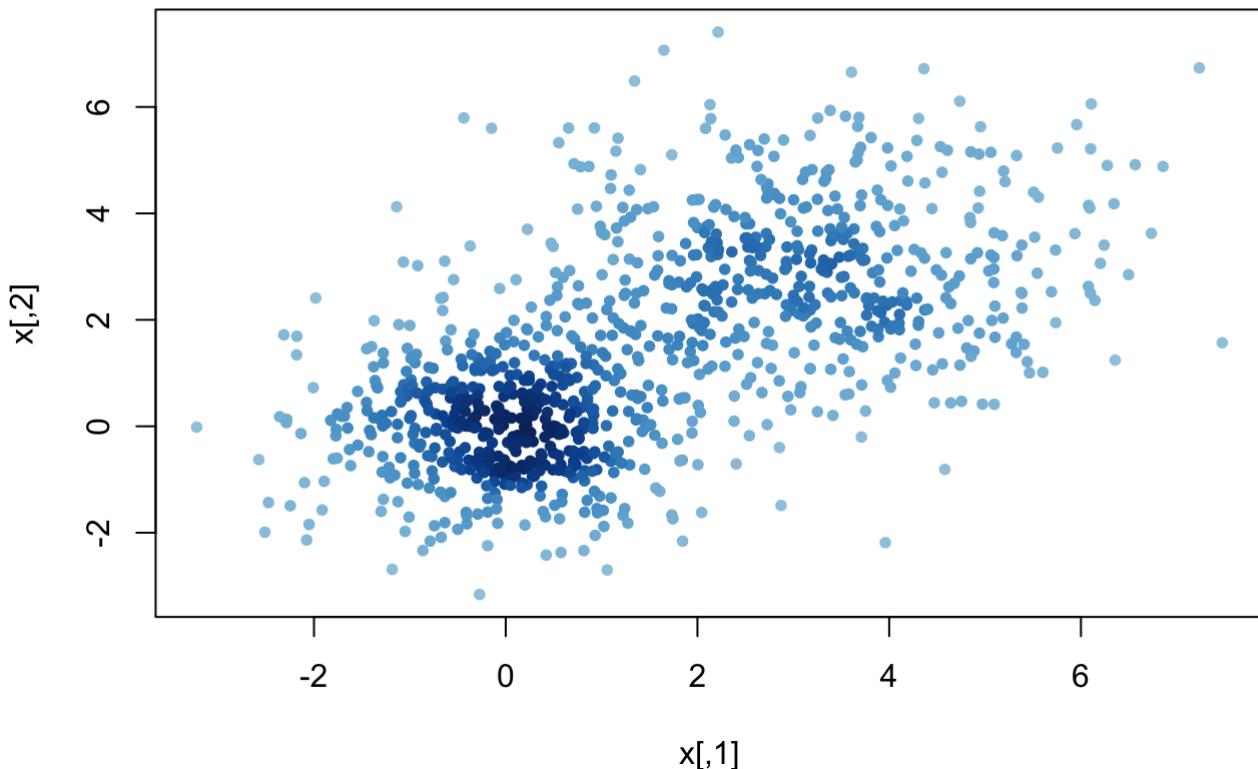
densCols produces a vector containing colors which encode the local densities at each point in a scatterplot.

```

x1  <- matrix(rnorm(1e3), ncol = 2)
x2  <- matrix(rnorm(1e3, mean = 3, sd = 1.5), ncol = 2)
x  <- rbind(x1, x2)

dcols <- densCols(x)
graphics::plot(x, col = dcols, pch = 20, main = "n = 1000")

```

**n = 1000**

## colors

Returns the built-in color names which R knows about.

```
col <- colors()
head(col, 50)
```

```
## [1] "white"          "aliceblue"       "antiquewhite"    "antiquewhite1"
## [5] "antiquewhite2"  "antiquewhite3"  "antiquewhite4"  "aquamarine"
## [9] "aquamarine1"   "aquamarine2"   "aquamarine3"   "aquamarine4"
## [13] "azure"          "azure1"         "azure2"         "azure3"
## [17] "azure4"          "beige"          "bisque"         "bisque1"
## [21] "bisque2"         "bisque3"         "bisque4"         "black"
## [25] "blanchedalmond" "blue"           "blue1"          "blue2"
## [29] "blue3"          "blue4"          "blueviolet"     "brown"
## [33] "brown1"         "brown2"         "brown3"         "brown4"
## [37] "burlywood"      "burlywood1"    "burlywood2"    "burlywood3"
## [41] "burlywood4"     "cadetblue"      "cadetblue1"    "cadetblue2"
## [45] "cadetblue3"     "cadetblue4"    "chartreuse"     "chartreuse1"
## [49] "chartreuse2"    "chartreuse3"
```

```
demo("colors")
```

```

##  

##  

##  demo(colors)  

##  ---- ~~~~~~  

##  

## > #### ----- Show (almost) all named colors -----  

## >  

## > ## 1) with traditional 'graphics' package:  

## > showCols1 <- function(bg = "gray", cex = 0.75, srt = 30) {  

## +   m <- ceiling(sqrt(n <- length(cl <- colors()))))  

## +   length(cl) <- m*m; cm <- matrix(cl, m)  

## +   ##  

## +   require("graphics")  

## +   op <- par(mar=rep(0,4), ann=FALSE, bg = bg); on.exit(par(op))  

## +   plot(1:m,1:m, type="n", axes=FALSE)  

## +   text(col(cm), rev(row(cm)), cm, col = cl, cex=cex, srt=srt)  

## + }  

##  

## > showCols1()

```

```

##  

## > ## 2) with 'grid' package:  

## > showCols2 <- function(bg = "grey", cex = 0.75, rot = 30) {  

## +   m <- ceiling(sqrt(n <- length(cl <- colors()))))  

## +   length(cl) <- m*m; cm <- matrix(cl, m)  

## +   ##  

## +   require("grid")  

## +   grid.newpage(); vp <- viewport(width = .92, height = .92)  

## +   grid.rect(gp=gpar(fill=bg))  

## +   grid.text(cm, x = col(cm)/m, y = rev(row(cm))/m, rot = rot,  

## +             vp=vp, gp=gpar(cex = cex, col = cm))  

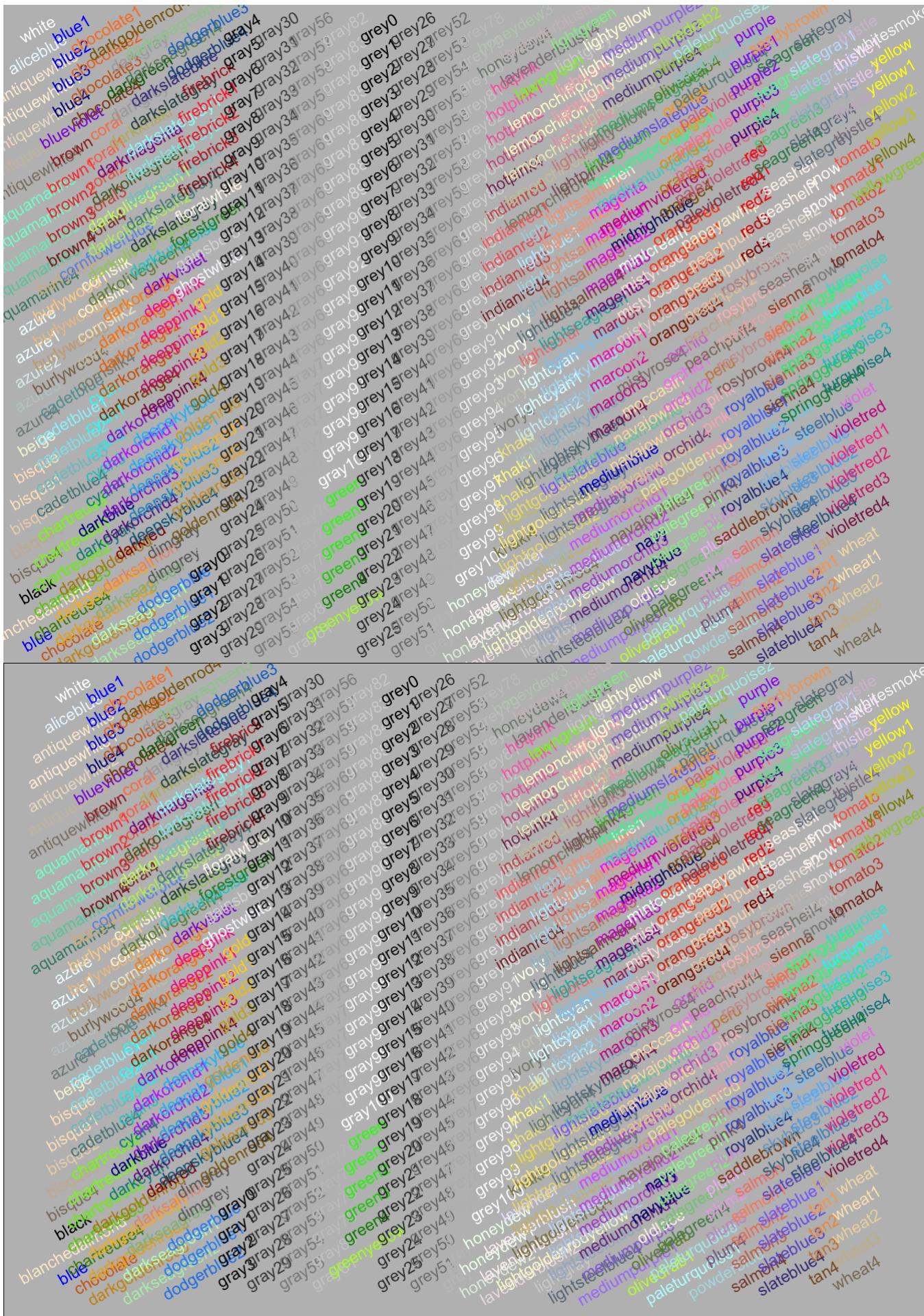
## + }  

##  

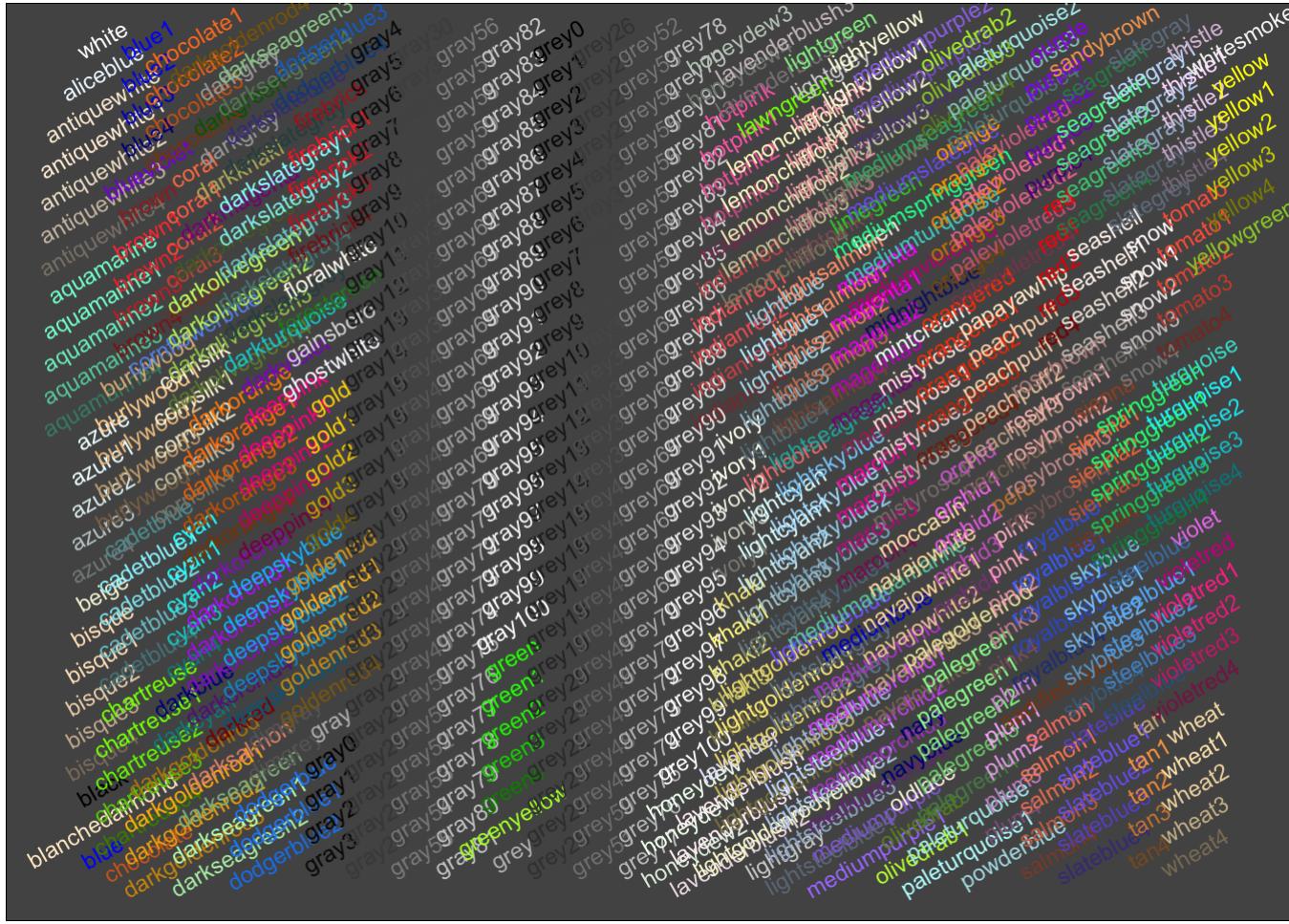
## > showCols2()

```

```
## Loading required package: grid
```



```
##  
## > showCols2(bq = "qgray33")
```



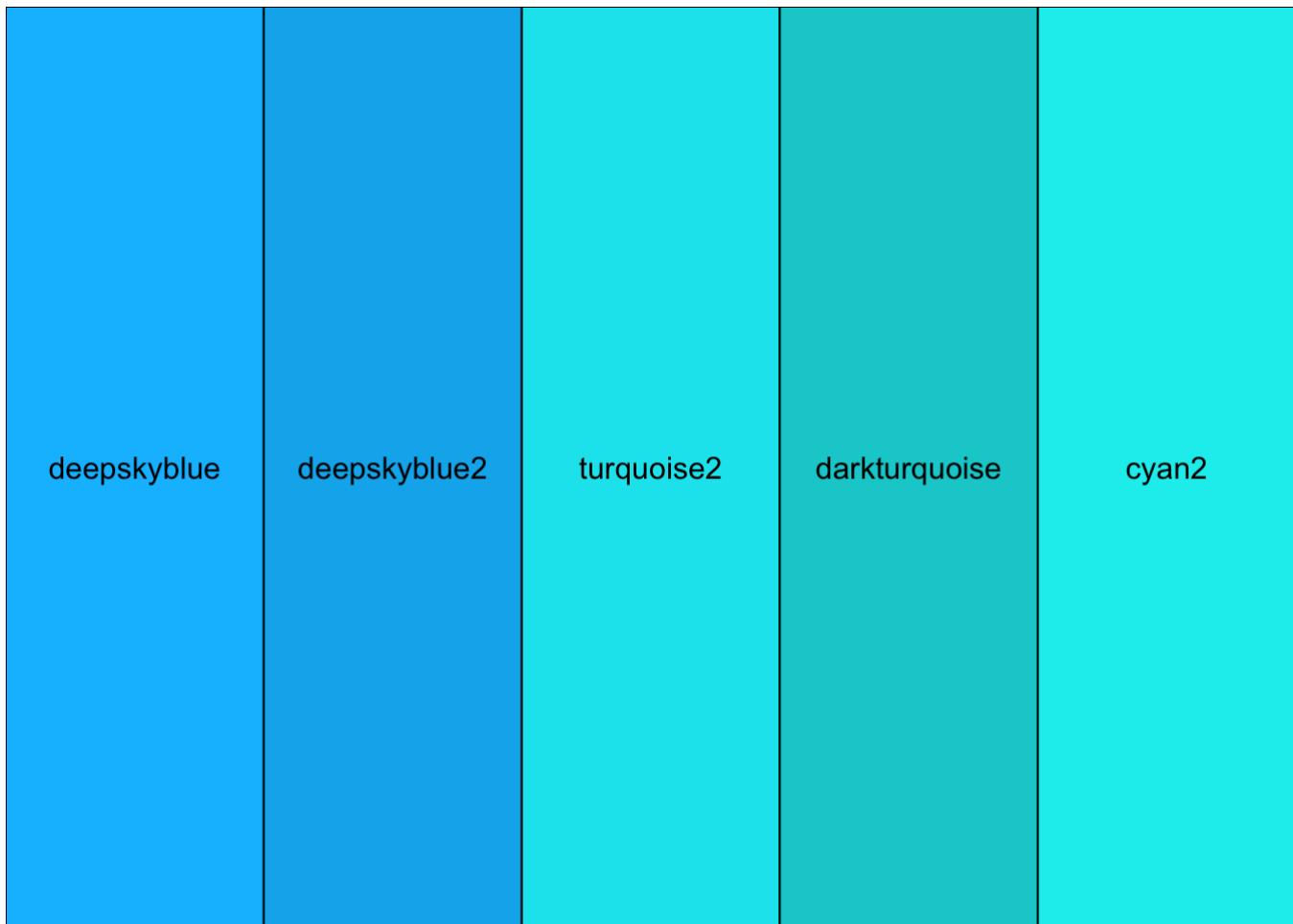
```
##  
## > ###  
## >  
## > #' @title Comparing Colors  
## > #' @param col  
## > #' @param nrow  
## > #' @param ncol  
## > #' @param txt.col  
## > #' @return the grid layout, invisibly  
## > #' @author Marius Hofert, originally  
## > plotCol <- function(col, nrow=1, ncol=ceiling(length(col) / nrow),  
## +                     txt.col="black") {  
## +     stopifnot(nrow >= 1, ncol >= 1)  
## +     if(length(col) > nrow*ncol)  
## +         warning("some colors will not be shown")  
## +     require(grid)  
## +     grid.newpage()  
## +     gl <- grid.layout(nrow, ncol)  
## +     pushViewport(viewport(layout=gl))  
## +     ic <- 1  
## +     for(i in 1:nrow) {  
## +         for(j in 1:ncol) {  
## +             pushViewport(viewport(layout.pos.row=i, layout.pos.col=j))  
## +             grid.rect(gp= gpar(fill=col[ic]))  
## +             grid.text(col[ic], gp=gpar(col=txt.col))  
## +             upViewport()  
## +             ic <- ic+1  
## +         }  
## +     }  
## +     upViewport()  
## +     invisible(gl)  
## + }  
##  
## > ## A Chocolate Bar of colors:  
## > plotCol(c("#CC8C3C", paste0("chocolate", 2:4),  
## +           paste0("darkorange", c("",1:2)), paste0("darkgoldenrod", 1:2),  
## +           "orange", "orange1", "sandybrown", "tan1", "tan2"),  
## +           nrow=2)
```

#CC8C3C	chocolate2	chocolate3	chocolate4	darkorange	darkorange1	darkorange2
arkgoldenrod	darkgoldenrod	orange	orange1	sandybrown	tan1	tan2

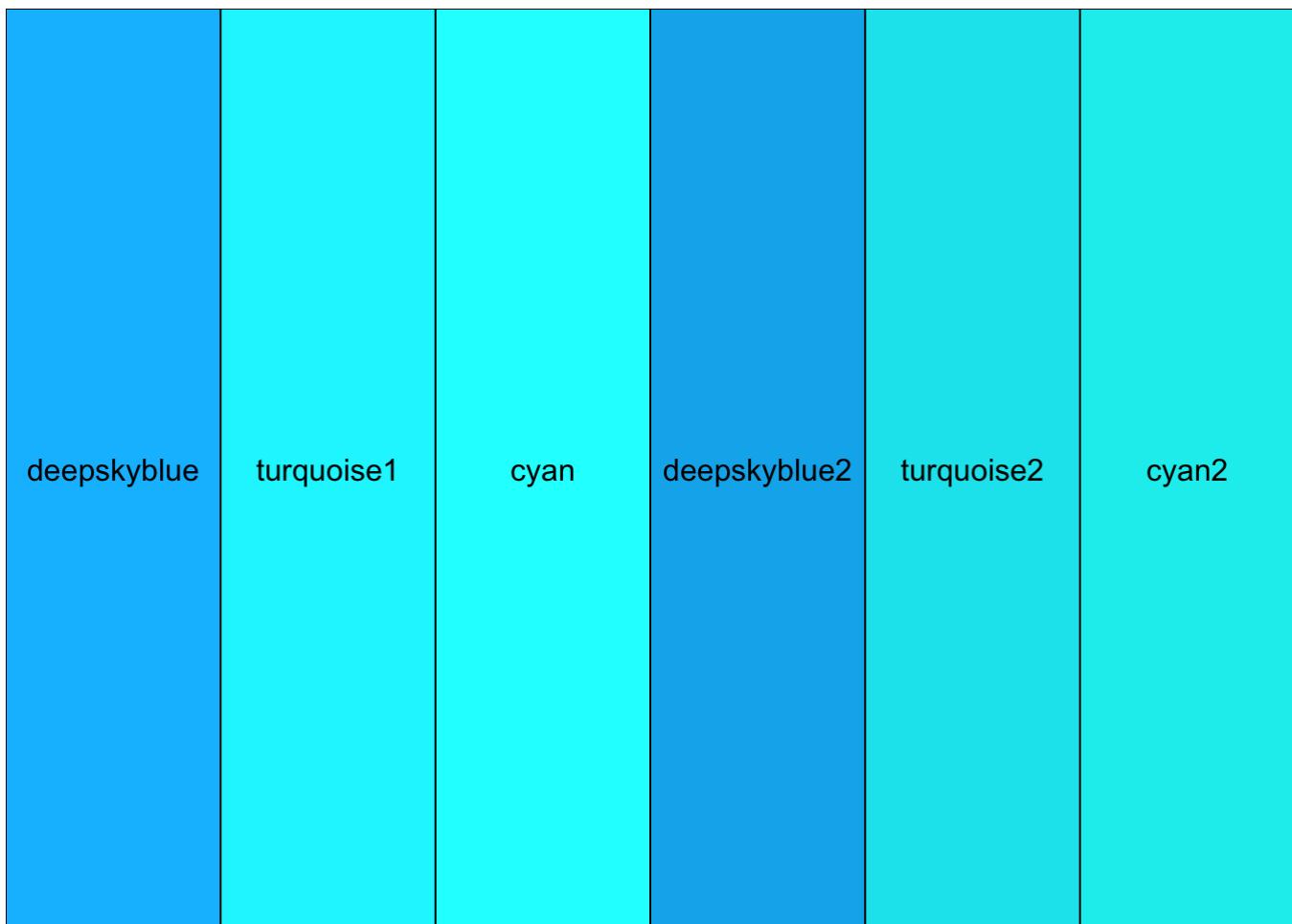
```

##> ##' Find close R colors() to a given color {original by Marius Hofert}
##> ##' using Euclidean norm in (HSV / RGB / ...) color space
##> nearRcolor <- function(rgb, cSpace = c("hsv", "rgb255", "Luv", "Lab"),
##+                               dist = switch(cSpace, "hsv" = 0.10, "rgb255" = 30,
##+                               "Luv" = 15, "Lab" = 12))
##+ {
##+   if(is.character(rgb)) rgb <- col2rgb(rgb)
##+   stopifnot(length(rgb) <- as.vector(rgb)) == 3)
##+   Rcol <- col2rgb(.cc <- colors())
##+   uniqC <- !duplicated(t(Rcol)) # gray9 == grey9 (etc)
##+   Rcol <- Rcol[, uniqC] ; .cc <- .cc[uniqC]
##+   cSpace <- match.arg(cSpace)
##+   convRGB2 <- function(Rgb, to)
##+     t(convertColor(t(Rgb), from="sRGB", to=to, scale.in=255))
##+   ## the transformation, rgb{0..255} --> cSpace :
##+   TransF <- switch(cSpace,
##+     "rgb255" = identity,
##+     "hsv" = rgb2hsv,
##+     "Luv" = function(RGB) convRGB2(RGB, "Luv"),
##+     "Lab" = function(RGB) convRGB2(RGB, "Lab"))
##+   d <- sqrt(colSums((TransF(Rcol) - as.vector(TransF(rgb)))^2))
##+   iS <- sort.list(d[near <- d <= dist])# sorted: closest first
##+   setNames(.cc[near][iS], format(zapsmall(d[near][iS]), digits=3))
##+ }
##>
##> nearRcolor(col2rgb("tan2"), "rgb")
##>      0.0      21.1      25.8      29.5
##> "tan2"      "tan1" "sandybrown" "siennal"
##>
##> nearRcolor(col2rgb("tan2"), "hsv")
##> 0.0000 0.0410 0.0618 0.0638 0.0667 0.0766
##> "tan2" "sienna2" "coral2" "tomato2" "tan1" "coral"
##> 0.0778 0.0900 0.0912 0.0918
##> "siennal" "sandybrown" "corall1" "tomato"
##>
##> nearRcolor(col2rgb("tan2"), "Luv")
##> 0.00 7.42 7.48 12.41 13.69
##> "tan2"      "tan1" "sandybrown" "orange3" "orange2"
##>
##> nearRcolor(col2rgb("tan2"), "Lab")
##> 0.00 5.56 8.08 11.31
##> "tan2"      "tan1" "sandybrown" "peru"
##>
##> nearRcolor("#334455")
##> 0.0867
##> "darkslategray"
##>
##> ## Now, consider choosing a color by looking in the
##> ## neighborhood of one you know :
##>
##> plotCol(nearRcolor("deepskyblue", "rgb", dist=50))

```



```
##  
## > plotCol(nearRcolor("deepskyblue", dist=.1))
```



```
##  
## > plotCol(nearRcolor("tomato", "rgb", dist= 50), nrow=3)
```

tomato	tomato2	coral2	coral1	sienna2
coral	sienna1	indianred2	brown1	indianred1
salmon2	chocolate1	brown2	chocolate2	NA

```
##  
## > plotCol(nearRcolor("tomato", "hsv", dist=.12), nrow=3)
```

tomato	sienna1	brown1	coral	coral1
tan1	tomato2	sienna2	brown2	coral2
tan2	firebrick1	firebrick2	NA	NA

```
##  
## > plotCol(nearRcolor("tomato", "Luv", dist= 25), nrow=3)
```

tomato	tomato2	coral1	orangered3
brown2	indianred1	orangered2	firebrick3
coral2	brown3	coral	brown1

```
##  
## > plotCol(nearRcolor("tomato", "Lab", dist= 18), nrow=3)
```

tomato	tomato2	coral1	coral2
brown2	coral	brown1	firebrick2
sienna1	tomato3	sienna2	indianred1

## Japanese Returns the built-in color names which R knows about.

```
require(graphics)

plot(1:9, type = "n", axes = FALSE, frame.plot = TRUE, ylab = "",
     main = "example(Japanese)", xlab = "using Hershey fonts")
par(cex = 3)
Vf <- c("serif", "plain")

text(4, 2, "\u00a5\u00a5\u00a5", vfont = Vf)
text(4, 4, "\u00a5\u00a5\u00a5\u00a5\u00a5\u00a5", vfont = Vf)
text(4, 6, "\u00a5\u00a5\u00a5\u00a5\u00a5\u00a5", vfont = Vf)
text(4, 8, "Japan", vfont = Vf)
par(cex = 1)
text(8, 2, "Hiragana")
text(8, 4, "Katakana")
text(8, 6, "Kanji")
text(8, 8, "English")
```

**example(Japanese)**

Japan	English
日本	Kanji
ジャパン	Katakana
にほん	Hiragana

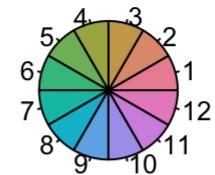
using Hershey fonts

## Palettes

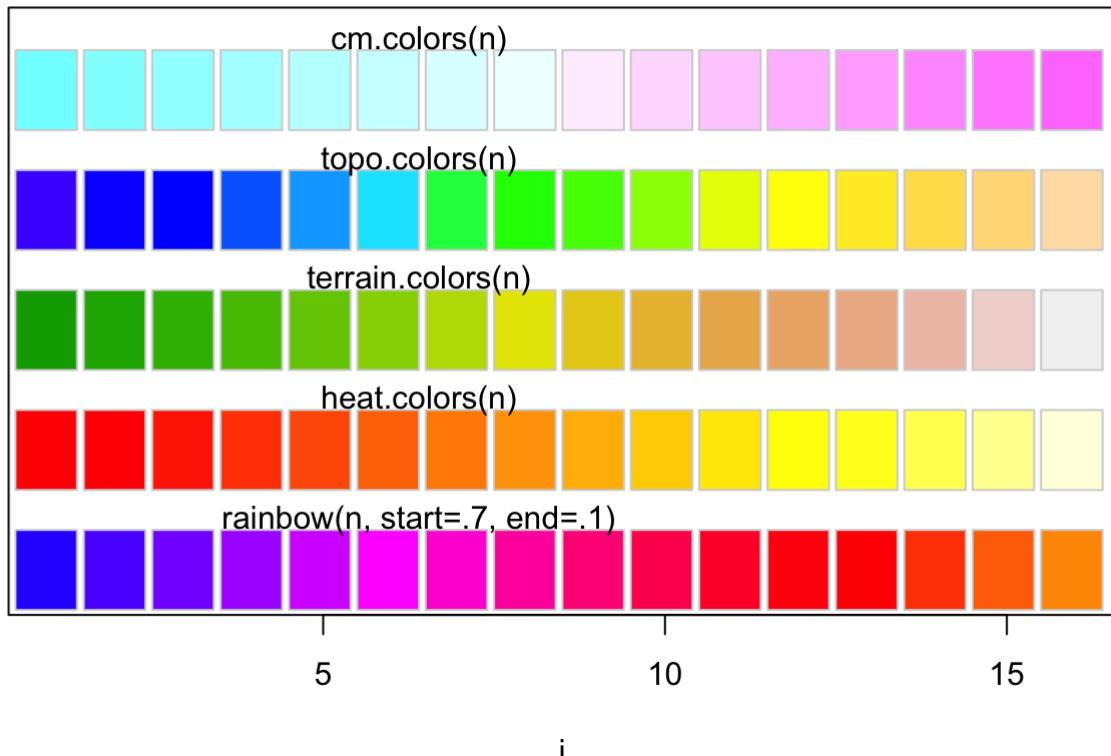
Create a vector of n contiguous colors.

```
require("graphics")

# color wheels in RGB/HSV and HCL space
par(mfrow = c(2, 2))
pie(rep(1, 12), col = rainbow(12), main = "RGB/HSV")
pie(rep(1, 12), col = hcl.colors(12, "Set 2"), main = "HCL")
par(mfrow = c(1, 1))
```

**RGB/HSV****HCL**

```
## color swatches for RGB/HSV palettes
demo.pal <-
  function(n, border = if (n < 32) "light gray" else NA,
          main = paste("color palettes; n=", n),
          ch.col = c("rainbow(n, start=.7, end=.1)", "heat.colors(n)",
                    "terrain.colors(n)", "topo.colors(n)",
                    "cm.colors(n)"))
  {
    nt <- length(ch.col)
    i <- 1:n; j <- n / nt; d <- j/6; dy <- 2*d
    plot(i, i+d, type = "n", yaxt = "n", ylab = "", main = main)
    for (k in 1:nt) {
      rect(i-.5, (k-1)*j+ dy, i+.4, k*j,
            col = eval(str2lang(ch.col[k])), border = border)
      text(2*j, k * j + dy/4, ch.col[k])
    }
  }
demo.pal(16)
```

**color palettes; n= 16**

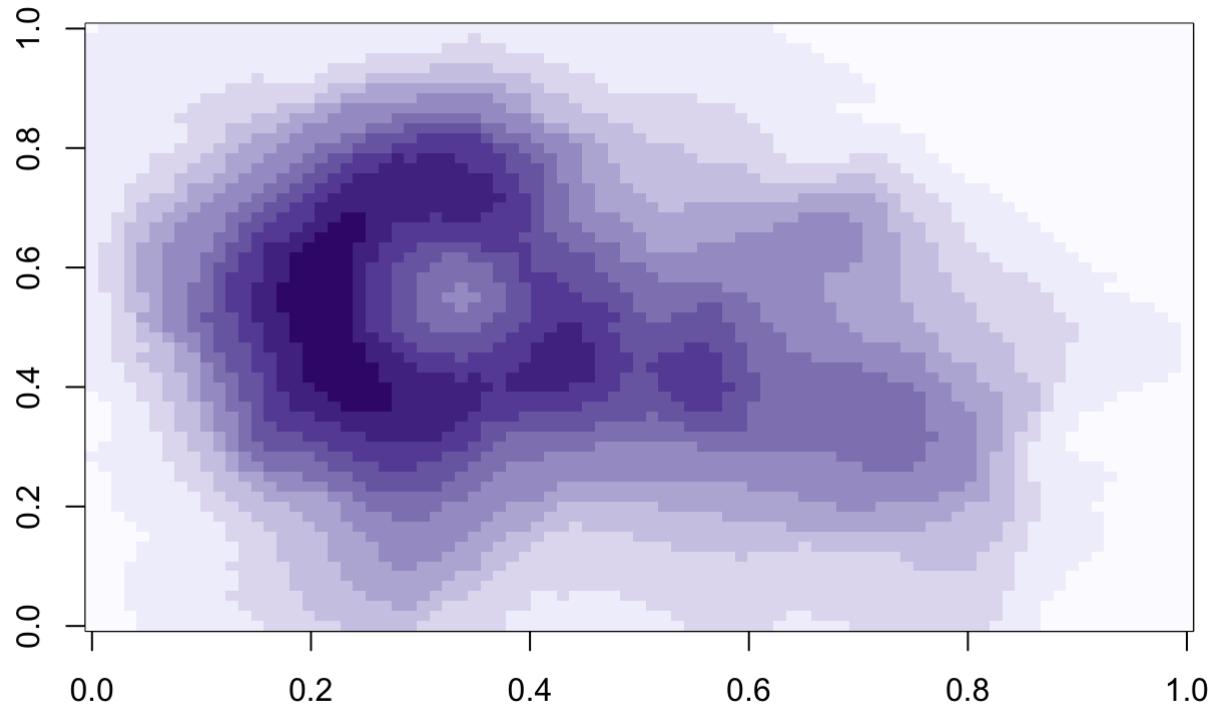
```
## color swatches for HCL palettes
hcl.swatch <- function(type = NULL, n = 5, nrow = 11,
  border = if (n < 15) "black" else NA) {
  palette <- hcl.pals(type)
  cols <- sapply(palette, hcl.colors, n = n)
  ncol <- ncol(cols)
  nswatch <- min(ncol, nrow)

  par(mar = rep(0.1, 4),
    mfrow = c(1, min(5, ceiling(ncol/nrow))),
    pin = c(1, 0.5 * nswatch),
    cex = 0.7)

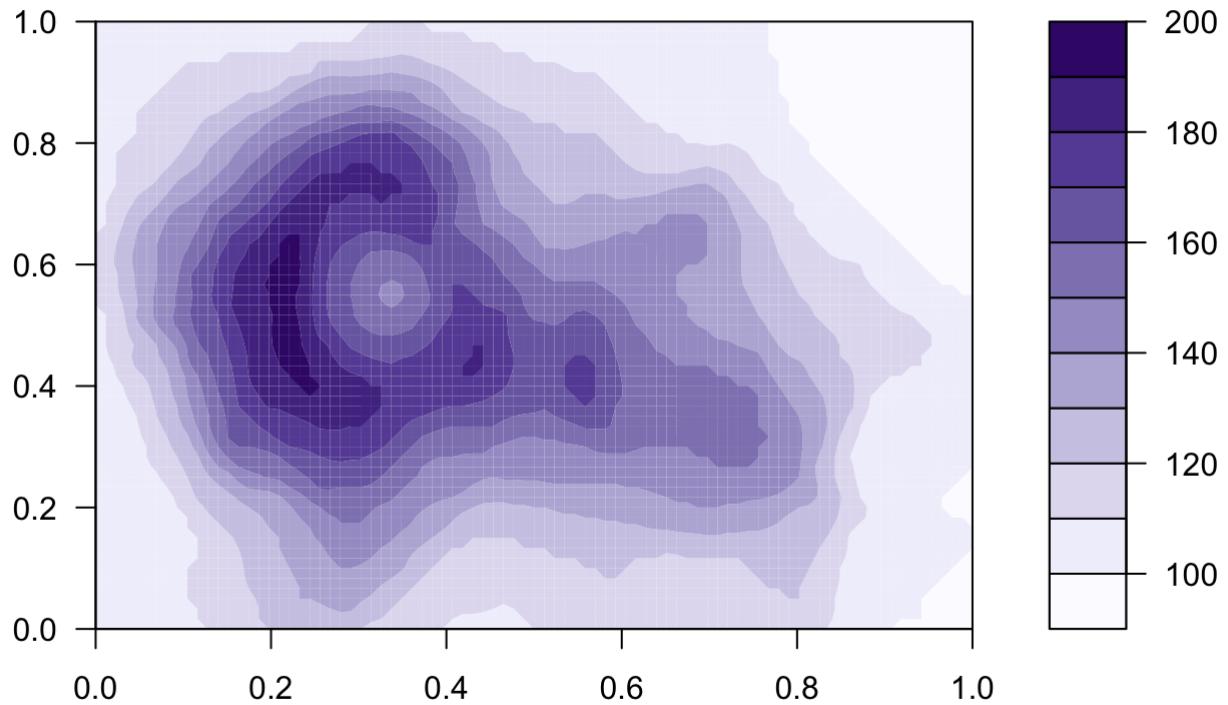
  while (length(palette)) {
    subset <- 1:min(nrow, ncol(cols))
    plot.new()
    plot.window(c(0, n), c(0, nrow + 1))
    text(0, rev(subset) + 0.1, palette[subset], adj = c(0, 0))
    y <- rep(subset, each = n)
    rect(rep(0:(n-1), n), rev(y), rep(1:n, n), rev(y) - 0.5,
      col = cols[, subset], border = border)
    palette <- palette[-subset]
    cols <- cols[, -subset, drop = FALSE]
  }

  par(mfrow = c(1, 1), mar = c(5.1, 4.1, 4.1, 2.1), cex = 1)
}
# hcl.swatch()
# hcl.swatch("qualitative")
# hcl.swatch("sequential")
# hcl.swatch("diverging")
# hcl.swatch("divergingx")

## heat maps with sequential HCL palette (purple)
image(volcano, col = hcl.colors(11, "purples", rev = TRUE))
```



```
filled.contour(volcano, nlevels = 10,
  color.palette = function(n, ...)
  hcl.colors(n, "purples", rev = TRUE, ...))
```



```
## list available HCL color palettes
hcl.pals("qualitative")
```

```
## [1] "Pastel 1" "Dark 2"    "Dark 3"    "Set 2"     "Set 3"     "Warm"      "Cold"
## [8] "Harmonic"  "Dynamic"
```

```
hcl.pals("sequential")
```

```
##  [1] "Grays"          "Light Grays"     "Blues 2"        "Blues 3"
##  [5] "Purples 2"      "Purples 3"      "Reds 2"         "Reds 3"
##  [9] "Greens 2"       "Greens 3"       "Oslo"           "Purple-Blue"
## [13] "Red-Purple"     "Red-Blue"       "Purple-Orange"  "Purple-Yellow"
## [17] "Blue-Yellow"    "Green-Yellow"   "Red-Yellow"     "Heat"
## [21] "Heat 2"          "Terrain"        "Terrain 2"     "Viridis"
## [25] "Plasma"         "Inferno"        "Rocket"         "Mako"
## [29] "Dark Mint"      "Mint"           "BluGrn"         "Teal"
## [33] "TealGrn"        "Emrld"          "BluYl"          "ag_GrnYl"
## [37] "Peach"          "PinkYl"         "Burg"           "BurgYl"
## [41] "RedOr"          "OrYel"          "Purp"           "PurpOr"
## [45] "Sunset"         "Magenta"        "SunsetDark"    "ag_Sunset"
## [49] "BrwnYl"         "YlOrRd"         "YlOrBr"        "OrRd"
## [53] "Oranges"        "YlGn"           "YlGnBu"        "Reds"
## [57] "RdPu"           "PuRd"           "Purples"        "PuBuGn"
## [61] "PuBu"           "Greens"         "BuGn"          "GnBu"
## [65] "BuPu"           "Blues"          "Lajolla"        "Turku"
## [69] "Hawaii"         "Batlow"
```

```
hcl.pals("diverging")
```

```
## [1] "Blue-Red"      "Blue-Red 2"     "Blue-Red 3"      "Red-Green"  
## [5] "Purple-Green"  "Purple-Brown"   "Green-Brown"    "Blue-Yellow 2"  
## [9] "Blue-Yellow 3" "Green-Orange"  "Cyan-Magenta"  "Tropic"  
## [13] "Broc"          "Cork"          "Vik"           "Berlin"  
## [17] "Lisbon"        "Tofino"
```

```
hcl.pals("divergingx")
```

```
## [1] "ArmyRose"    "Earth"        "Fall"         "Geyser"       "TealRose"     "Temps"  
## [7] "PuOr"        "RdBu"        "RdGy"        "PiYG"        "PRGn"        "BrBG"  
## [13] "RdYlBu"      "RdYlGn"      "Spectral"    "Zissou 1"    "Cividis"     "Roma"
```