

Emulate the `persp()` plot and `filled.contour()` plot on **gridGraphics**

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July 2, 2017

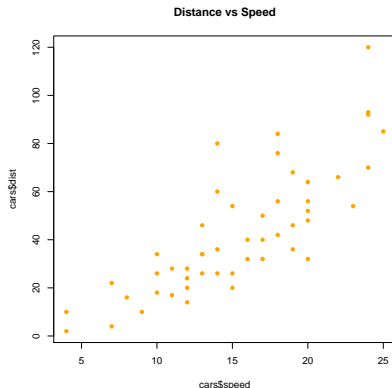
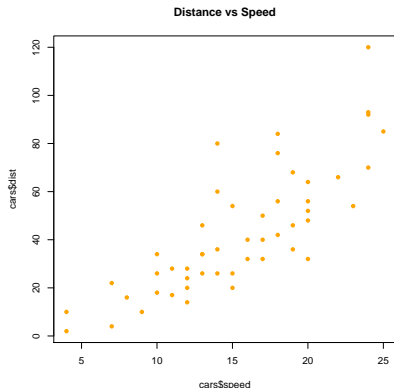
- 1 What is gridGraphics
 - Introduction

What is **gridGraphics**...

gridGraphics is the **R** package that convert **graphics**-plot to **grid**-plot.

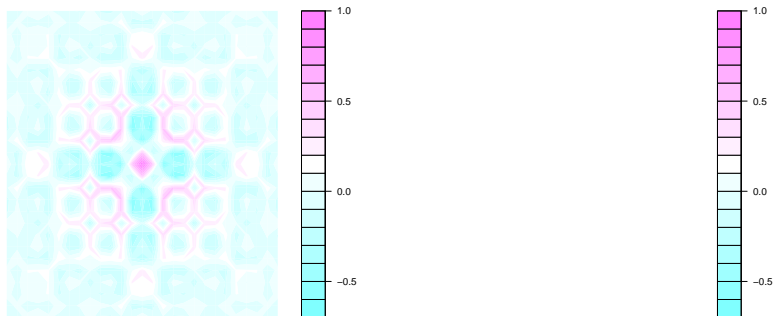
Example

```
> plot(cars$dist ~ cars$speed, pch = 16,  
+      col = 'orange', main = 'Distance vs Speed')  
> library(gridGraphics)  
> grid.echo()
```



The problem

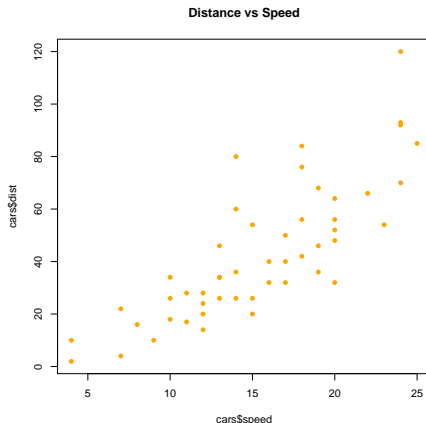
```
> x = y = seq(-4*pi, 4*pi, len = 27)
> r = sqrt(outer(x^2, y^2, "+"))
> filled.contour(cos(r^2)*exp(-r/(2*pi)))
> grid.echo()
```



How gridGraphics works?

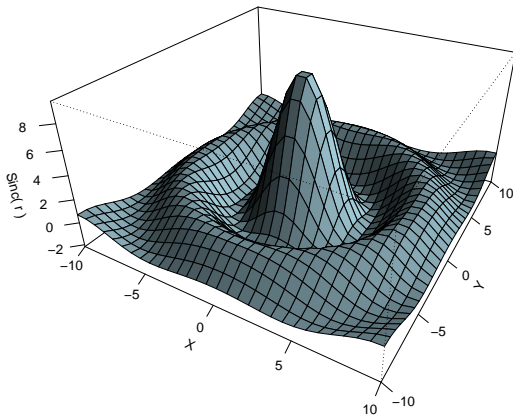
```
x <- recordPlot()  
unlist(lapply(x[[1]], function(y) y[[2]][[1]]$name))
```

```
"C_plot_new"  
"palette2"  
"C_plot_window"  
"C_plotXY"  
"C_axis"  
"C_axis"  
"C_box"  
"C_title"
```



How **gridGraphics** works?

```
> Sinc_Curve()
```



How **gridGraphics** works?

```
> x <- recordPlot()
> lapply(x[[1]], function(y) y[[2]][[1]]$name)

[[1]]
[1] "C_plot_new"

[[2]]
[1] "palette2"

[[3]]
[1] "C_persp"
```


Structure of the C code (pointers)

The problems

```
static int LimitCheck(double *lim, double *c, double *s)
{
    if(!R_FINITE(lim[0]) || !R_FINITE(lim[1]) ||
        lim[0] >= lim[1])
        return 0;
    *s = 0.5 * fabs(lim[1] - lim[0]) ;
    *c = 0.5 * (lim[1] + lim[0]) ;
    return 1;
}

...
if(!LimitCheck(REAL(xlim), &xc, &xs))
    error(_("invalid 'x' limits"));
```

Structure of the C code (pointers)

Solution

```
LimitCheck = function(lim){  
  if(!is.finite(lim[1]) || !is.finite(lim[2])  
    || lim[1] >= lim[2])  
    stop("invalid limits");  
  
  s = 0.5 * abs (lim[2] - lim[1])  
  c = 0.5 * (lim[2] + lim[1])  
  c(s , c)  
}  
xs = LimitCheck(xr)[1]  
xc = LimitCheck(xr)[2]  
...
```

How much C codes?

Copy or not copy?

Why just 'copy'?

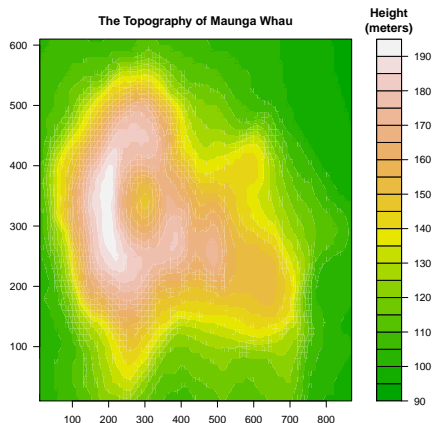
FILL IT!!

Why just not 'copy'?

FILL IT!!

Why just not 'copy'?

```
volcano_filled.contour()  
xx = recordPlot()  
info = xx[[1]][[12]][[2]]  
  
dim(info[[4]])  
[1] 87 61  
  
length(info[[5]])  
[1] 22
```



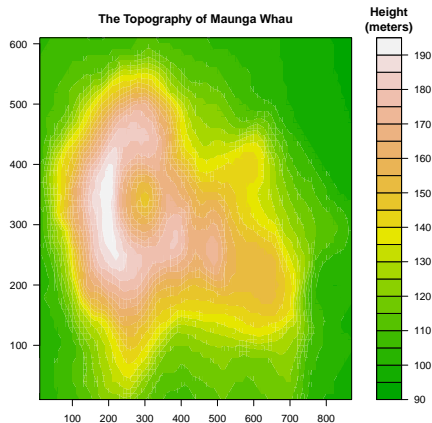
There are at most $(87 - 1) * (61 - 1) * (22 - 1) = 108360$ polygons.

Why just not 'copy'?

```
volcano_filled.contour()

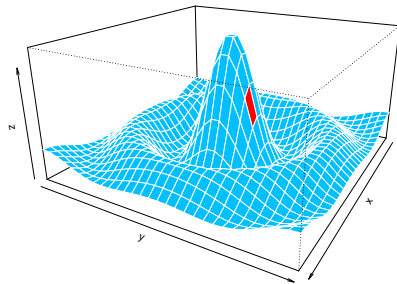
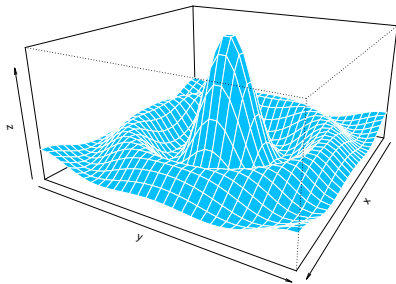
## time comparison
## time for loop version
system.time(grid.echo())
# user system elapsed
# 10.03 0.23 10.32

## time for vectorization
system.time(grid.echo())
# user system elapsed
# 1.28 0.53 1.82
```



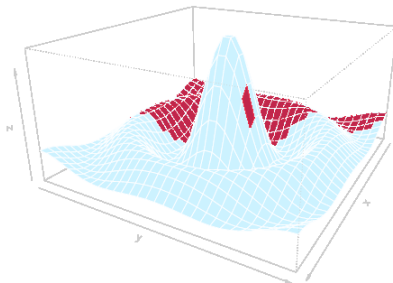
Any difference?

```
## left plot  
Sinc_Curve(col = ??)  
## right plot  
Sinc_Curve(col = ??)
```



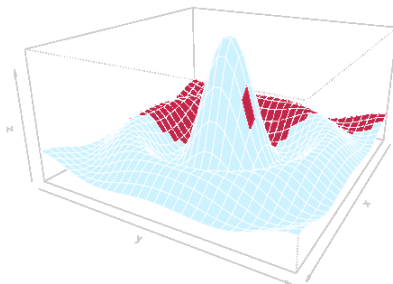
Answers

```
## color for left plot  
col = rgb(0, 191, 255, maxColorValue = 255)  
## extra diff color for right plot  
col = rgb(0, 190, 255, maxColorValue = 255)
```



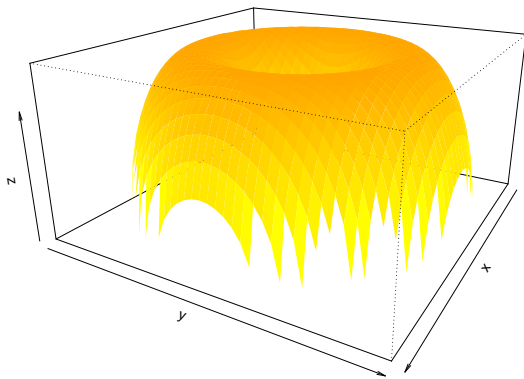
The solutions

```
## color for left plot  
col = rgb(0, 191, 255, maxColorValue = 255)  
## extra diff color for right plot  
col = rgb(0, 190, 255, maxColorValue = 255)
```



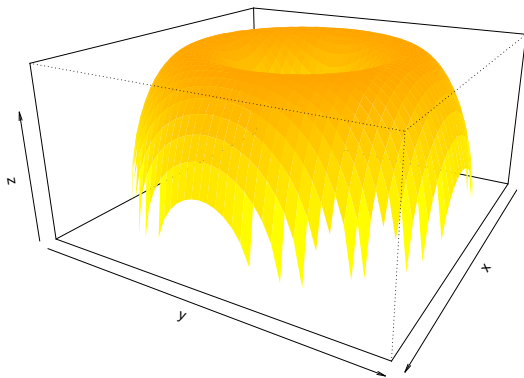
Final solution

```
> Torus()
```



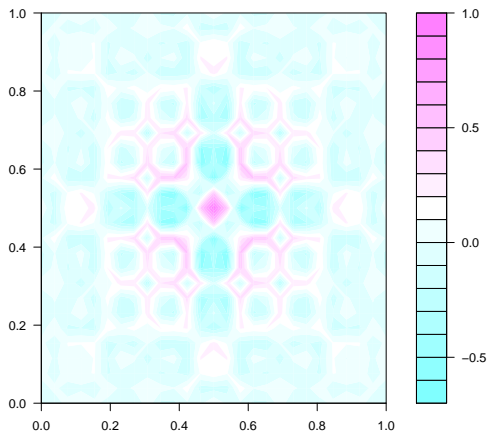
Final solution

```
> grid.echo()
```



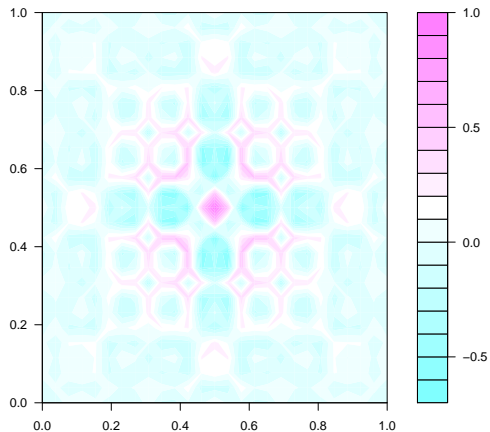
Final solution

```
> filled.contour(cos(r^2) * exp(-r/(2 * pi)))
```



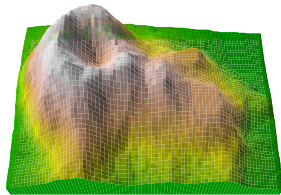
Final solution

```
> grid.echo()
```



Final solution

```
> par(mfrow = c(1,2))  
> Volcano.persp()  
> box('outer', col = 'red')
```



Final solution

```
> par(mfrow = c(1,2))  
> Volcano.persp()  
> box('outer', col = 'red')  
> volcano_filled.contour()
```

