

Package ‘broman’

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Title Karl Broman's R Code

Description Miscellaneous R functions, including functions related to graphics (mostly for base graphics), permutation tests, running mean/median, and general utilities.

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add_commas	<i>Add commas to a large number</i>
------------	-------------------------------------

Description

Convert a number to a string, with commas every 3rd digit

Usage

add_commas(numbers)

Arguments

numbers Vector of non-negative numbers (will be rounded to integers)

Value

Character string with numbers written like "7,547,085".

Examples

add_commas(c(231, 91310, 2123, 9911001020, 999723285))

align_vectors	<i>Align two vectors</i>
---------------	--------------------------

Description

Align two vectors using their names attributes, either expanding with NAs or reducing to the common values.

Usage

```
align_vectors(x, y, expand = TRUE)
```

Arguments

x	A vector
y	Another vector
expand	If TRUE, expand each to the same length using NAs. If FALSE, remove elements not in common.

Value

A list with two components, x and y

Examples

```
x <- c(a=1, b=2, c=3, d=4)
y <- c(b=1, c=2, e=3, a=4)
align_vectors(x,y)
align_vectors(x,y,expand=FALSE)
```

arrowlocator	<i>Use the locator function to plot an arrow</i>
--------------	--

Description

Use the `graphics::locator()` function to indicate the endpoints of an arrow and then plot it.

Usage

```
arrowlocator(
  reverse = FALSE,
  horizontal = FALSE,
  vertical = FALSE,
  length = 0.1,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

reverse	If FALSE, first indicate the tail of the arrow and then the head; if TRUE, first indicate the head of the arrow and then the tail.
horizontal	If TRUE, force the arrow to be horizontal. (Use the average y-axis value of the two clicks for the vertical placement.)
vertical	If TRUE, force the arrow to be vertical. (Use the average x-axis value of the two clicks for the horizontal placement.)
length	Length of the edges of the arrow head.
...	Additional graphics parameters

Details

Use `graphics::locator()` to indicate the two endpoints of an arrow and then draw it.

Value

The locations of the endpoints of the arrow, as a two-row matrix. The first row indicates the location of the tail of the arrow; the second row indicates the location of the head of the arrow.

See Also

`graphics::arrows()`, `graphics::locator()`

Examples

```
## Not run:
plot(0,0,type="n", xlab="", ylab="", xlim=c(0,100), ylim=c(0,100))
arrowlocator(col=crayons("Blue"), lwd=2)

## End(Not run)
```

attrnames

Get names of attributes

Description

Get the names of the attributes of an object

Usage

```
attrnames(object)
```

Arguments

object Any object

Details

It just does `names(attributes(object))`.

Value

Vector of character strings with the names of the attributes.

Examples

```
x <- matrix(1:100, ncol=5)
colnames(x) <- LETTERS[1:5]
attrnames(x)
```

brocolors	<i>Vectors of colors for figures</i>
-----------	--------------------------------------

Description

Creates different vectors of related colors that may be useful for figures.

Usage

```
brocolors(
  set = c("general", "general2", "bg", "bgpng", "CC", "CCalt", "f2", "sex", "main",
    "crayons", "web")
)
```

Arguments

`set` Character string indicating a set of colors.

Value

Vector of character strings representing the chosen set of colors, in RGB.

See Also

[plot_crayons\(\)](#)

Examples

```
par(mar=c(0.6,5.1,0.6,0.6))
plot(0, 0, type="n", xlab="", ylab="", xlim=c(0, 9), ylim=c(8.5, 0), yaxs="i",
     xaxt="n", yaxt="n", xaxs="i")
axis(side=2, at=1:8, c("general", "general2", "bg", "bgpng", "CC", "f2", "sex", "main"), las=1)

gen <- brocolors("general")
points(seq(along=gen), rep(1,length(gen)), pch=21, bg=gen, cex=4)
text(seq(along=gen), rep(c(0.55, 0.7), length(gen))[seq(along=gen)], names(gen))
```

```

gen2 <- brocolors("general2")
points(seq(along=gen2), rep(2,length(gen2)), pch=21, bg=gen2, cex=4)
text(seq(along=gen2), rep(1+c(0.55, 0.7), length(gen2))[seq(along=gen2)], names(gen2))

points(1, 3, pch=21, bg=brocolors("bg"), cex=4)
points(1, 4, pch=21, bg=brocolors("bgpng"), cex=4)

CC <- brocolors("CC")
points(seq(along=CC), rep(5,length(CC)), pch=21, bg=CC, cex=4)
text(seq(along=CC), rep(4+c(0.55, 0.7), length(CC))[seq(along=CC)], names(CC))

f2 <- brocolors("f2")
points(seq(along=f2), rep(6,length(f2)), pch=21, bg=f2, cex=4)
text(seq(along=f2), rep(5.7, length(f2)), names(f2))

sex <- brocolors("sex")
points(seq(along=sex), rep(7,length(sex)), pch=21, bg=sex, cex=4)
text(seq(along=sex), rep(6.7, length(sex)), names(sex))

points(1, 8, pch=21, bg=brocolors("main"), cex=4)

```

bromanversion

Installed version of R/broman

Description

Print the version number of the currently installed version of R/broman.

Usage

```
bromanversion()
```

Value

A character string with the version number of the currently installed version of R/broman.

Examples

```
bromanversion()
```

cf	<i>Compare objects, including missing data pattern</i>
----	--

Description

Check whether two objects are the same, including their patterns of NAs.

Usage

```
cf(a, b, tol = NULL)
```

Arguments

a	Some object.
b	Another object
tol	Tolerance value. If NULL, we use the comparison <code>a==b</code> ; if not NULL we use <code>max(a-b)<tol</code> .

Details

It's not very complicated: `((is.na(a) & is.na(b)) | (!is.na(a) & !is.na(b) & a == b))`

Value

Boolean object with TRUE indicating an element is the same.

Examples

```
x <- c(5, 8, 9, NA, 3, NA)
y <- c(5, 2, 9, 4, NA, NA)
cf(x,y)

x <- matrix(rnorm(1000), ncol=20)
x[sample(seq(along=x), 100)] <- NA
all(cf(x,x))
dim(cf(x,x))

y <- x
y[4,8] <- NA
sum(!cf(x,y))
y[6,2] <- 18
sum(!cf(x,y))
y[6,5] <- 32
sum(!cf(x,y))

x <- as.data.frame(x)
y <- as.data.frame(y)
sum(!cf(x,y))
```



```
x <- as.list(x)
y <- as.list(y)
sapply(cf(x,y), function(a) sum(!a))
```

chisq*Chi-square test by simulation for a two-way table*

Description

Calculate a p-value for a chi-square test by Monte Carlo simulation.

Usage

```
chisq(tab, n.sim = 1000)
```

Arguments

tab	A matrix of counts.
n.sim	Number of samples of permuted tables to consider.

Details

This is like the function `stats::chisq.test()`, but calculates an approximate P-value rather than referring to asymptotics. This will be better for large, sparse tables.

Value

A single number: the P-value testing independence of rows and columns in the table.

See Also

`stats::chisq.test()`, `stats::fisher.test()`, `fisher()`

Examples

```
TeaTasting <- matrix(c(3,1,1,3),nrow=2)
chisq(TeaTasting,1000)
```

ciplot

*Effect plot with multiple CIs for different groups***Description**

Uses `grayplot()` to plot a set of confidence intervals.

Usage

```
ciplot(
  est,
  se = NULL,
  lo = NULL,
  hi = NULL,
  SEMult = 2,
  labels = NULL,
  rotate = FALSE,
  add = FALSE,
  offset = 0,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

<code>est</code>	Vector of estimates
<code>se</code>	Vector of standard errors
<code>lo</code>	Vector of lower values for the intervals
<code>hi</code>	Vector of upper values for the intervals
<code>SEMult</code>	SE multiplier to create intervals
<code>labels</code>	Labels for the groups (vector of character strings)
<code>rotate</code>	If TRUE, have group as y-axis; default (FALSE) has group on x-axis.
<code>add</code>	If TRUE, add the CIs to a previous plot with the same axes
<code>offset</code>	Amount to offset the positions of the confidence intervals (particularly for the case <code>add=TRUE</code>)
<code>...</code>	Optional graphics arguments

Details

Calls `grayplot()` with special choices of graphics parameters, as in `dotplot()`.

Provide either `se` or both `lo` and `hi`. In the case that `se` is used, the intervals will be $est \pm SEMult * se$.

If `labels` is not provided, group names are taken from the `names(est)`. If that is also missing, we use capital letters.

You can control the CI line widths with `ci_lwd` and the color of the CI segments with `ci_col`. You can control the width of the segments at the top and bottom with `ci_endseg`.

Value

None.

See Also

[grayplot\(\)](#), [dotplot\(\)](#)

Examples

```
x <- rnorm(40, c(1,3))
g <- rep(c("A", "B"), 20)
me <- tapply(x, g, mean)
se <- tapply(x, g, function(a) sd(a)/sqrt(sum(!is.na(a))))
ciplot(me, se) # default is +/- 2 SE
ciplot(me, se, SEMult=1)
ciplot(me, se, rotate=TRUE)
lo <- me - 2*se
hi <- me + 2*se
ciplot(me, lo=lo, hi=hi)

# show two sets of CIs side by side
colors <- crayons(c("Royal Purple", "Navy Blue"))
ciplot(me, se, SEMult=1, offset=-0.1,
       ci_col=colors[1], bg=colors[1],
       ylim=range(c(lo,hi)))
ciplot(me, lo=lo, hi=hi, add=TRUE, offset=0.1,
       ci_col=colors[2], bg=colors[2])
```

colwalpha

Convert a color to use alpha transparency

Description

Convert a color to RGB and then to RGB with alpha transparency

Usage

```
colwalpha(color, alpha = 1)
```

Arguments

color	A character string for a color
alpha	Transparency value (between 0 and 1)

Value

A character string representing a color

Examples

```
colwalpha(c("blue", "red"), 0.5)
```

compare_rows	<i>Compare rows in a matrix</i>
--------------	---------------------------------

Description

For all pairs of rows in a matrix, calculate the proportion of mismatches or the RMS difference.

Usage

```
compare_rows(mat, method = c("prop_mismatches", "rms_difference"))
```

Arguments

mat	Numeric matrix. Should be integers in the case method="prop_mismatches".
method	Indicates whether to use proportion mismatches or the RMS difference. Missing values are omitted.

Value

A square matrix of dimension `nrow(mat)` with NAs on the diagonal and the calculated statistic in the body.

Examples

```
n <- 10
p <- 200
x <- matrix(sample(1:4, n*p, replace=TRUE), ncol=p)
d <- compare_rows(x)
```

convert2hex	<i>Convert decimal to hex</i>
-------------	-------------------------------

Description

Convert a number to hexadecimal notation.

Usage

```
convert2hex(d)
```

Arguments

d	A vector of integers (must be $< 2^{31}$).
---	---

Value

The input in hex, as character strings.

See Also

[hex2dec\(\)](#)

Examples

```
convert2hex(333)
dec2hex(333)
dec2hex(0:30)
```

crayons	<i>Crayon colors</i>
---------	----------------------

Description

Vector of colors corresponding to Crayola crayons

Usage

```
crayons(color_names = NULL, ..., notexact = FALSE)
```

Arguments

color_names	Optional vector of color names; can be partial matches.
...	Additional optional color names
notexact	If TRUE, find all partial matches to any of the color names provided, ignoring case.

Value

Vector of named RGB colors

References

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Crayola_crayon_colors

See Also

[plot_crayons\(\)](#), [brocolors\(\)](#)

Examples

```
crayons("Blue")
crayons(c("Purple Heart", "Burnt Sienna"))
crayons("Purple Heart", "Burnt Sienna")
crayons("Purple") # returns nothing because no exact match
crayons("Purple", notexact=TRUE) # returns all the purples
crayons("Blue", notexact=TRUE) # returns all the blues
crayons("Blue", "Purple", notexact=TRUE) # returns everything with either blue or purple
```

dotplot

Dot chart with a gray background

Description

Like the [grayplot\(\)](#) function, but with one axis assumed to be categorical.

Usage

```
dotplot(group, y, jiggle = NULL, max_jiggle = 0.45, rotate = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

group	Categorical coordinates for the plot
y	Coordinates of points in the plot
jiggle	Vector of amounts to jiggle the points horizontally, or a character string ("fixed" or "random") indicating the jiggling method; see jiggle() .
max_jiggle	Maximum jiggle value; passed to jiggle() as argument maxvalue.
rotate	If TRUE, have group as y-axis; default (FALSE) has group on x-axis.
...	Optional graphics arguments

Details

Calls [grayplot\(\)](#) with special choices of graphics parameters for the case of categorical x.

If group is a factor, the order of the groups is as in the levels. Otherwise, we take `sort(unique(group))`. So if you want to control the order of the levels, make group a factor with the levels in the desired order, for example `group <- factor(group, levels=unique(group))`.

Value

None.

See Also

[grayplot\(\)](#), [timeplot\(\)](#)

Examples

```
x <- rnorm(40, c(1,3))
g <- rep(c("A", "B"), 20)
dotplot(g, x)
dotplot(g, x, "fixed")
dotplot(g, x, runif(length(g), -0.25, 0.25))
```

excel_fig

*Excel-style figure displaying contents of a matrix***Description**

Turn a matrix of data into an SVG of how it might look in Excel

Usage

```
excel_fig(
  mat,
  file = NULL,
  cellwidth = 80,
  cellheight = 26,
  textsize = 16,
  fig_width = NULL,
  fig_height = NULL,
  border = "#CECECE",
  headcol = "#E9E9E9",
  headborder = "#969696",
  headtextcol = "#626262",
  textcol = "black",
  row_names = FALSE,
  col_names = TRUE,
  hilitcells = NULL,
  hilitcolor = "#F0DCDB",
  lwd = 1,
  direct2svg = FALSE,
  mar = rep(0.1, 4)
)
```

Arguments

mat	A matrix
file	Optional file name (must have extension .svg, .png, .jpg, or .pdf)
cellwidth	Width of each cell, in pixels
cellheight	Height of each cell, in pixels
textsize	Size for text (if file is provided or direct2svg=TRUE)

fig_width	Width of figure, in pixels (if NULL, taken from cellwidth); ignored when direct2svg=FALSE
fig_height	Height of figure, in pixels (if NULL, taken from cellheight); ignored when direct2svg=FALSE
border	Color of border of cells for the body of the matrix
headcol	Background color of cells on the top and left border
headborder	Color of border of cells on the top and left border
headtextcol	Color of text in cells on the top and left border
textcol	Color of text in cells in body of the matrix
row_names	If TRUE, and row names are present, include them as a first column
col_names	If TRUE, and column names are present, include them as a first row
hilitcells	Optional character vector of cells to highlight, like "A1" or "D4"
hilitcolor	Color to highlight cells, a vector of length 1 or the same length as hilitcells
lwd	Line width for rectangles
direct2svg	If TRUE, rather than R graphics, just print an SVG directly with <code>base::cat()</code> .
mar	Plot margins, passed to <code>graphics::par()</code> .

Examples

```
df <- data.frame(id= c(101, 102, 103),
                 sex= c("M", "F", "M"),
                 weight=c(22.3, 15.8, 19.7),
                 stringsAsFactors=FALSE)
excel_fig(df, col_names=TRUE)
```

exit

exit R without saving

Description

exit R without saving workspace.

Usage

```
exit()
```

Details

This just calls `q("no")`

Value

None.

fac2num	<i>Convert a factor to numeric</i>
---------	------------------------------------

Description

Convert a factor with numeric levels to a non-factor

Usage

```
fac2num(x)
```

Arguments

x	A vector containing a factor with numeric levels
---	--

Value

The input factor made a numeric vector

Examples

```
x <- factor(c(3, 4, 9, 4, 9), levels=c(3,4,9))
fac2num(x)
```

fisher	<i>Fisher's exact test for a two-way table</i>
--------	--

Description

Performs a sampling version of Fisher's exact test for a two-way contingency table.

Usage

```
fisher(tab, n.sim = 1000)
```

Arguments

tab	A matrix of counts.
n.sim	Number of samples of permuted tables to consider.

Details

This is like the function `stats::fisher.test()`, but calculates an approximate P-value rather than performing a complete enumeration. This will be better for large, sparse tables.

Value

A single number: the P-value testing independence of rows and columns in the table.

See Also

```
stats::chisq.test(), stats::fisher.test(), chisq()
```

Examples

```
TeaTasting <- matrix(c(3,1,1,3),nrow=2)
fisher(TeaTasting,1000)
```

get_precision	<i>Determine the precision of a number</i>
---------------	--

Description

Determine the precision of a number, as the number of digits past the decimal point.

Usage

```
get_precision(x, ...)
```

Arguments

- x A numeric vector
- ... Ignore this

Details

If the number is expressed in scientific notation, we take the number of digits

Value

A vector of integers, with the number of digits (to the last non-zero digit) past the decimal point.

grayplot

Scatterplot with a gray background

Description

Like the plot function, but using a gray background just for the plot region.

Usage

```
grayplot(
  x,
  y = NULL,
  ...,
  type = "p",
  hlines = NULL,
  hlines.col = "white",
  hlines.lty = 1,
  hlines.lwd = 1,
  vlines = NULL,
  vlines.col = "white",
  vlines.lty = 1,
  vlines.lwd = 1,
  xat = NULL,
  yat = NULL,
  bgcolor = "gray90",
  pch = 21,
  bg = "lightblue",
  col = "black",
  v_over_h = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

x	Coordinates of points in the plot
y	Coordinates of points in the plot (optional)
...	Optional graphics arguments
type	Plot type (points, lines, etc.)
hlines	Locations of horizontal grid lines; use hlines=NA to prevent horizontal grid lines
hlines.col	Colors of horizontal grid lines
hlines.lty	Line type of horizontal grid lines
hlines.lwd	Line width of horizontal grid lines
vlines	Locations of vertical grid lines; use vlines=NA to prevent vertical grid lines
vlines.col	Colors of vertical grid lines

<code>vlines.lty</code>	Line type of vertical grid lines
<code>vlines.lwd</code>	Line width of vertical grid lines
<code>xat</code>	Locations for x-axis labels; <code>xat=NA</code> indicates no labels
<code>yat</code>	Locations for y-axis labels; <code>yat=NA</code> indicates no labels
<code>bgcolor</code>	Background color
<code>pch</code>	point type
<code>bg</code>	Background color in points
<code>col</code>	Color of outer circle in points
<code>v_over_h</code>	If TRUE, place vertical grid lines on top of the horizontal ones.

Details

Calls `plot()` with `type="n"`, then `graphics::rect()` to get the background, and then `graphics::points()`. Additional arguments you can include: `mgp.x` and `mgp.y` (like `mgp`, for controlling parameters of axis labels, but separate for x- and y-axis).

Value

None.

See Also

`dotplot()`, `timeplot()`, `graphics::par()`, `graphics::rect()`, `graphics::points()`

Examples

```
x <- rnorm(100)
y <- x+rnorm(100, 0, 0.7)
grayplot(x, y, col="slateblue", pch=16)
at <- seq(-3, 3)
grayplot(x, y, col="violetred", pch=16, hlines=at, vlines=at)
grayplot(x, col="Orchid", pch=16, bgcolor="gray80",
         hlines=seq(-4, 4, by=0.5), hlines.lwd=c(3,1),
         vlines=seq(0, 100, by=5), vlines.lwd=c(3,1,1,1))
```

grayplot_na

Scatterplot with missing values indicated

Description

Scatterplot with a gray background and with points with missing values shown in separate panels near the margins.

Usage

```
grayplot_na(
  x,
  y = NULL,
  type = "p",
  bgcolor = "gray90",
  v_over_h = FALSE,
  pch = 21,
  bg = "lightblue",
  col = "black",
  force = c("none", "x", "y", "both"),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

x	Coordinates of points in the plot
y	Coordinates of points in the plot (optional)
type	Plot type (points, lines, etc.)
bgcolor	Background color
v_over_h	If TRUE, place vertical grid lines on top of the horizontal ones.
pch	point type
bg	Background color in points
col	Color of outer circle in points
force	Indicates whether to force the NA box (on the x-axis, y-axis, or both) even when there are no missing values.
...	Optional graphics arguments

Details

Calls `plot()` with `type="n"`, then `graphics::rect()` to get the background, and then `graphics::points()`.

There are a bunch of hidden graphical arguments you can include: `na.width` controls the proportional width devoted to the NA boxes, and `na.gap` the proportion for the gap between the NA boxes and the main plot region. `mgp.x` and `mgp.y` (like `mgp`, for controlling parameters of axis labels, but separate for x- and y-axis). Also `hlines` to indicate locations of horizontal gridlines, and `hlines.col`, `hlines.lwd`, and `hlines.lty` to set their color, width, and type. `hlines=NA` suppresses the grid lines. Similarly `vlines`, `vlines.col`, `vlines.lwd`, and `vlines.lty`. `xat` and `yat` are for specifying the locations of x- and y-axis labels, respectively. `xat=NA` and `yat=NA` indicate no labels.

Value

None.

See Also

[grayplot\(\)](#), [dotplot\(\)](#)

Examples

```
n <- 100
x <- rnorm(n)
y <- x+rnorm(n, 0, 0.7)
x[sample(n, 10)] <- NA

grayplot_na(x, y)

grayplot_na(x, y, force="y")

y[sample(n, 10)] <- NA
grayplot_na(x, y)
```

h

View html version of help file

Description

View the html version of a help file while running R via ESS within emacs.

Usage

```
h(...)
```

Arguments

... Help topics.

Details

This just calls the function `utils::help()` using the argument `htmlhelp=TRUE`.

Value

No return value.

See Also

`utils::help()`, `utils::help.start()`

Examples

```
h(read.cross)
```

hex2dec	<i>Convert from hex to decimal</i>
---------	------------------------------------

Description

Convert a number from hexadecimal to decimal notation.

Usage

```
hex2dec(h)
```

Arguments

h	Vector of character strings with hexadecimal representation of integers (values $\geq 2^{31}$ converted to missing, NA)
---	---

Value

The input converted from hexadecimal to decimal notation.

Author(s)

Karl W Broman, <broman@wisc.edu>

See Also

[dec2hex\(\)](#)

Examples

```
hex2dec("14D")  
hex2dec(0:30)
```

histlines	<i>Utility to create line-based histogram</i>
-----------	---

Description

Utility function to plot histogram with [graphics::lines\(\)](#).

Usage

```
histlines(x, y = NULL, breaks, use = c("counts", "density"))
```

Arguments

x	Either vector of breaks or the data itself.
y	Optional vector of density/counts, with length = length(x)-1.
breaks	Breaks for histogram, if y is not provided.
use	Whether to use counts or density, if y is not provided.

Details

If x and y are both provided, x is interpreted to be the breaks for a histogram, and y is a vector of counts or density values for each interval. These are then revised so that they may be plotted with `graphics::lines()`. If y is NULL, x is taken to be the data. In this case `graphics::hist()` is called with breaks=breaks, and either the counts or density are used as y.

Value

A data.frame with two columns: x and y.

See Also

`graphics::hist()`, `graphics::lines()`

Examples

```
x <- rnorm(1000, mean=20, sd=5)
# basic use
out <- hist(x, breaks=60, plot=FALSE)
plot(histlines(out$breaks, out$counts),
     type="l", lwd=2, xlab="x", ylab="counts", las=1)
# alternative use
plot(histlines(x, breaks=60, use="density"),
     type="l", lwd=2, xlab="x", ylab="Density", las=1)
# comparing two distributions
z <- rnorm(1000, mean=25, sd=5)
br <- seq(min(c(x,z)), max(c(x,z)), len=50)
xlines <- histlines(x, breaks=br, use="density")
zlines <- histlines(z, breaks=br, use="density")
ymx <- max(c(xlines$y, zlines$y))*1.05
plot(xlines, ylim=c(0, ymx), yaxs="i", xaxs="i",
     type="l", lwd=2, xlab="x", ylab="Density", las=1,
     col=crayons("Blue"))
lines(zlines, lwd=2, col=crayons("Red"))
```

jiggle*Jiggle points horizontally*

Description

Spread points out horizontally so that, in dot plot of quantitative response in multiple categories, the separate points can be seen.

Usage

```
jiggle(  
  group,  
  y,  
  method = c("random", "fixed"),  
  hnum = 35,  
  vnum = 40,  
  maxvalue = 0.45  
)
```

Arguments

group	Categorical variable defining group; can be a factor, character, or numeric vector
y	Vector of quantitative responses
method	What method to use for horizontal jiggling.
hnum	Number of horizontal bins for the jiggling.
vnum	Number of vertical bins for the jiggling.
maxvalue	Maximum value in the results; results will be scaled to this value. Use NULL to not scale.

Details

The "random" method is similar to [base::jitter\(\)](#) but with amount of jiggling proportional to the number of nearby points. The "fixed" method is similar to the [beeswarm package](#)

Value

Numeric vector with amounts to jiggle the points horizontally

See Also

[base::jitter\(\)](#), [dotplot\(\)](#)

kbdate	<i>My little date facility</i>
--------	--------------------------------

Description

Sys.Date as a string, in a few different formats

Usage

```
kbdate(format = c("dateonly", "standard"), date = Sys.time())
```

Arguments

format	The format for the output
date	The date/time to convert

Value

A character string representation of the date/time

See Also

[base::Sys.time\(\)](#), [base::date\(\)](#)

Examples

```
kbdate()
kbdate("standard")
```

lenuniq	<i>Number of unique values</i>
---------	--------------------------------

Description

Get the number of unique values in a vector

Usage

```
lenuniq(vec, na.rm = TRUE)
```

Arguments

vec	A vector
na.rm	If TRUE, remove any missing values

Details

It just does `length(unique(vec))` or, if `na.rm=TRUE` (the default) `length(unique(vec[!is.na(vec)]))`

Value

Number of unique values.

Examples

```
x <- c(1, 2, 1, 3, 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, NA, NA, 1)
lenuniq(x)
lenuniq(x, na.rm=FALSE)
```

make

Run make within a package directory

Description

Run make within a package directory

Usage

```
make(pkg = ".", makefile = "Makefile", target = "", quiet = FALSE)
```

Arguments

pkg	Path to directory containing the GNU Make file, or an Rpackage description, which can be a path or a package name. (See devtools::as.package() for more information.)
makefile	File name of makefile.
target	Optional character string specifying the target.
quiet	If TRUE suppresses output from this function.

Value

Exit value from [base::system\(\)](#) with `intern=FALSE`

See Also

[devtools::load_all\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Not run: make() # run make within working directory
make("/path/to/mypackage") # run make within /path/to/mypackage

## End(Not run)
```

manyboxplot

Boxplot-like figure for many groups

Description

Boxplot-like figure for many groups, with lines connecting selected quantiles.

Usage

```
manyboxplot(
  x,
  probs = c(0.05, 0.1, 0.25),
  dotcol = crayons("Blue"),
  linecol = crayons(c("Black", "Red", "Green", "Orange")),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

x	Matrix of data, with columns indicating the groups.
probs	Numeric vector of probabilities with values in [0,1). Quantiles will be symmetric, and the median will always be included.
dotcol	Color for median
linecol	Line colors, same length as probs
...	Additional graphics parameters

Details

Calculates quantiles of the columns of x and then plots dots or lines at median plus lines at a series of quantiles, using [grayplot\(\)](#) for the actual plot.

Value

None.

See Also

[grayplot\(\)](#)

Examples

```
mu <- c(rnorm(50, 0, 0.3), rnorm(50, 2, 0.3)) # vector of means
x <- t(matrix(rnorm(1000*100, mu), ncol=1000))
colors <- crayons(c("Blue", "Green"))
manyboxplot(x, c(0.05, 0.25), ylim=range(x),
  dotcol=colors[(1:100 > 50) + 1],
  hlines=seq(-4, 6, by=2),
```

```
vlines=c(1, seq(20, 100, by=20)))
```

maxabs	<i>maximum of absolute value</i>
--------	----------------------------------

Description

Take the maximum of the absolute values of the input

Usage

```
maxabs(x, na.rm = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	a numeric vector or array
na.rm	a logical indicating whether missing values should be removed.

Value

The maximum of the absolute value of the input

Examples

```
x <- c(5, -2, 8, -20, 2.3)
maxabs(x)
```

mypairs	<i>My scatterplot matrix</i>
---------	------------------------------

Description

A matrix of scatterplots is produced; it's similar to `graphics::pairs()`, but with only the upper triangle, and call `grayplot()`.

Usage

```
mypairs(x, show_na = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A numeric matrix or data frame.
show_na	If TRUE, use <code>grayplot_na()</code> for the plots rather than <code>grayplot()</code>
...	Passed to the <code>grayplot()</code> function.

Details

This is like the function `graphics::pairs()`, but only the upper triangle is produced.

Value

None.

See Also

`graphics::pairs()`, `grayplot()`

Examples

```
v <- rbind(c(1,0.5,0.2),c(0.5,1,0.9),c(0.2,0.9,1))
x <- rmvn(500, rep(5,3), v)
colnames(x) <- c("V1", "V2", "V3")
group_col <- sample(crayons(c("Blue", "Red")), 500, repl=TRUE)
mypairs(x, pch=21, bg=group_col)

# add some missing data to the first two columns
for(i in 1:2) x[sample(500, 20),i] <- NA
mypairs(x, pch=21, bg=group_col)
mypairs(x, pch=21, bg=group_col, show_na=FALSE)
mypairs(x, pch=21, bg=group_col, force="both")
```

myround

Round a number, preserving extra 0's

Description

Round a number, preserving extra 0's.

Usage

```
myround(x, digits = 1)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	Number to round.
<code>digits</code>	Number of digits past the decimal point to keep.

Details

Uses `base::sprintf()` to round a number, keeping extra 0's.

Value

A vector of character strings.

See Also

[base::round\(\)](#), [base::sprintf\(\)](#)

Examples

```
myround(51.01, 3)
myround(0.199, 2)
```

normalize

Quantile normalization

Description

Quantile normalizes two vectors or a matrix.

Usage

```
normalize(x, y = NULL)
```

Arguments

x	Numeric vector or matrix
y	Optional second numeric vector

Details

We sort the columns, take averages across rows, and then plug the averages back into the respective positions. The marginal distributions in the columns are thus forced to be the same. Missing values, which can result in differing numbers of observed values per column, are dealt with by linear interpolation.

Value

If two vectors, x and y, are provided, the output is a matrix with two columns, with the quantile normalized versions of x and y. If y is missing, x should be a matrix, in which case the output is a matrix of the same dimensions with the columns quantile normalized with respect to each other.

Examples

```
z <- rmvn(10000, mu=c(0,5,10), V = rbind(c(1,0.5,0.5),c(0.5,1,0.5),c(0.5,0.5,1)))
z[sample(prod(dim(z)), 1500)] <- NA
pairs(z)
br <- seq(min(z, na.rm=TRUE), max(z, na.rm=TRUE), length=200)
par(mfrow=c(3,1))
for(i in 1:3)
  hist(z[,i], xlab="z", main=i, breaks=br)
zn <- normalize(z)
```

```
br <- seq(min(zn, na.rm=TRUE), max(zn, na.rm=TRUE), length=200)
for(i in 1:3)
  hist(zn[,i], xlab="normalized z", main=i, breaks=br)
pairs(zn)
```

numbers	<i>Numbers spelled out in English</i>
---------	---------------------------------------

Description

The numbers 1-20 spelled out in English, for use in reports.

Format

A vector of character strings

Details

- numbers - lower case
- Numbers - Capitalized

Examples

```
numbers[5]
Numbers[5]
```

objectsizes	<i>Calculate sizes of all objects in workspace</i>
-------------	--

Description

Calculate the sizes of all of the objects in one’s workspace.

Usage

```
objectsizes(obj = NULL, sortbysize = TRUE)
```

Arguments

- | | |
|------------|---|
| obj | Vector of object names. If missing, we pull out all object names. |
| sortbysize | If TRUE, sort the objects from smallest to largest. |

Details

Calls `utils::object.size()` repeated to get the size of a list of objects.

Value

A data frame with the only column being the size of each object in megabytes (MB). The row names are the names of the objects.

See Also

`utils::object.size()`, `base::objects()`

Examples

```
print(output <- objectsizes())
## Not run: sum(output)
```

openfile	<i>Open a file</i>
----------	--------------------

Description

Open a file using `[base::system()]` and "open" (well, actually "start" on Linux).

Usage

```
openfile(file)
```

Arguments

file	File name (character string)
------	------------------------------

Details

I'd thought that to open a file you'd use `open` in MacOS and `start` in Windows, but `system("start myfile.pdf")` doesn't work in Windows, and rather `system("open myfile.pdf")` does, so here we're just using `open`, except on Linux where at least on my system, you can use "start".

Value

None.

Examples

```
## Not run: openfile("myplot.pdf")
```

paired.perm.test	<i>Paired permutation t-test</i>
------------------	----------------------------------

Description

Calculates a p-value for a paired t-test via permutations.

Usage

```
paired.perm.test(d, n.perm = NULL, pval = TRUE)
```

Arguments

d	A numeric vector (of differences).
n.perm	Number of permutations to perform. If NULL, all possible permutations are considered, and an exact p-value is calculated.
pval	If TRUE, return just the p-value. If FALSE, return the actual permutation results (with the observed statistic as an attribute, "tobs").

Details

This calls the function `stats::t.test()` to calculate a t-statistic comparing the mean of d to 0. Permutations are performed to give an exact or approximate conditional p-value.

Value

If pval=TRUE, the output is a single number: the P-value testing for the symmetry about 0 of the distribution of the population from which d was drawn. If pval=FALSE, the output is a vector of the t statistics from the permutations. An attributed "tobs" contains the t statistic with the observed data.

See Also

`stats::t.test()`, `perm.test()`

Examples

```
x <- c(43.3, 57.1, 35.0, 50.0, 38.2, 31.2)
y <- c(51.9, 95.1, 90.0, 49.7, 101.5, 74.1)
paired.perm.test(x-y)
```

paste.	<i>paste with dot separator</i>
--------	---------------------------------

Description

Calls `base::paste()` with `sep="."`.

Usage

```
paste(...)
```

Arguments

... Passed to `paste`.

Details

There's not much to this function. It is just `base::paste()` with `sep="."`, because I'm lazy.

Value

A character string or vector of character strings.

See Also

`base::paste()`, `base::paste0()`, `paste00()`, `paste..()`, `paste0.()`, `paste.0()`

Examples

```
x <- 3
y <- 4
paste.(x, y)
```

paste00	<i>paste with null or dot as separator and with collapse</i>
---------	--

Description

Call `base::paste()` with `sep="."` or `sep=""` and `collapse=""` or `collapse="."`.

Usage

```
paste00(...)
```

```
paste..(...)
```

```
paste0.(...)
```

```
paste.0(...)
```

Arguments

... Passed to paste.

Details

There's not much to these functions.

- `paste00(...)` is like `paste(..., sep="", collapse="")`
- `paste..(...)` is like `paste(..., sep=".", collapse=".")`
- `paste0.(...)` is like `paste(..., sep="", collapse=".")`
- `paste.0(...)` is like `paste(..., sep=".", collapse="")`

Value

A character string or vector of character strings.

See Also

[base::paste\(\)](#), [base::paste0\(\)](#), [paste.\(\)](#)

Examples

```
x <- c(3, 4)
y <- c(5, 6)
paste00(x, y)
paste..(x, y)
paste0.(x, y)
paste.0(x, y)
```

perm.test	<i>Permutation t-test</i>
-----------	---------------------------

Description

Calculates a p-value for a t-test via permutations.

Usage

```
perm.test(x, y, n.perm = NULL, var.equal = TRUE, pval = TRUE)
```

Arguments

x	A numeric vector.
y	A second numeric vector.
n.perm	Number of permutations to perform. If NULL, all possible permutations are considered, and an exact p-value is calculated.
var.equal	A logical variable indicating whether to treat the two population variances as being equal.
pval	If TRUE, return just the p-value. If FALSE, return the actual permutation results (with the observed statistic as an attribute, "tobs").

Details

This calls the function `stats::t.test()` to calculate a t-statistic comparing the vectors x and y. Permutations are performed to give an exact or approximate conditional p-value.

Value

If pval=TRUE, the output is a single number: the P-value testing for a difference in the distributions of the populations from which x and y were drawn. If pval=FALSE, the output is a vector of the t statistics from the permutations. An attributed "tobs" contains the t statistic with the observed data.

See Also

`stats::t.test()`, `paired.perm.test()`

Examples

```
x <- c(43.3, 57.1, 35.0, 50.0, 38.2, 61.2)
y <- c(51.9, 95.1, 90.0, 49.7, 101.5, 74.1)
perm.test(x,y)
```

pick_more_precise	<i>Pick the more precise value for each element in two related vectors</i>
-------------------	--

Description

Align two vectors of numbers by their names and then pick a single value from each, favoring the more precise one. If the two values differ by more than round-off error, treat the value as missing.

Usage

```
pick_more_precise(x, y, tol = 0.000001)
```

Arguments

x	A numeric vector
y	A second numeric vector
tol	Tolerance for differences between the values

Details

Okay, this is a bit weird. But suppose you have two columns of numbers that have been subjected to different quirky rounding patterns. We align the vectors using their names and then for each element we pick between the two choices, favoring the more-precise one. If one is missing, choose the non-missing value. If the two differ by more than the round-off error, treat it as missing.

Value

A vector of combined values

plot_crayons	<i>Illustration of crayon colors</i>
--------------	--------------------------------------

Description

Creates a plot of the crayon colors in [brocolors\(\)](#)

Usage

```
plot_crayons(
  colors = NULL,
  method2order = c("hsv", "cluster"),
  cex = NULL,
  mar = rep(0.1, 4),
  bg = "white",
  fg = "black",
  border = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

colors	Set of colors to display, by name or RGB code; must be a subset of the <code>crayons()</code> colors.
method2order	method to order colors ("hsv" or "cluster")
cex	character expansion for the text
mar	margin paramaters; vector of length 4 (see <code>graphics::par()</code>)
bg	Background color
fg	Foreground color (for text and box outlines)
border	If TRUE, plot a border around each rectangle

Value

None

References

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Crayola_crayon_colors

See Also

`brocolors()`

Examples

```
plot_crayons()
plot_crayons("blue", cex=1) # plot just those that match "blue"
plot_crayons("green", cex=1) # plot just those that match "green"
```

qqline2

qqline for qqplot

Description

Adds a line to a quantile-quantile plot for two datasets, from `stats::qqplot()`. (The available `stats::qqline()` function works mainly for `stats::qqnorm()`, with one sample being theoretical quantiles.)

Usage

```
qqline2(x, y, probs = c(0.25, 0.75), qtype = 7, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	The first sample
<code>y</code>	The second sample.
<code>probs</code>	numeric vector of length two, representing probabilities. Corresponding quantile pairs define the line drawn.
<code>qtype</code>	the type of quantile computation used in <code>stats::quantile()</code> .
<code>...</code>	graphical parameters.

Value

Intercept and slope of the line.

See Also

`stats::qqline()`, `stats::qqplot()`

Examples

```
x <- rchisq(500, 3)
y <- rgamma(730, 3, 1/2)
qqplot(x, y)
qqline2(x, y)
```

qr2

The QR decomposition of a matrix

Description

Computes the QR decomposition of a matrix.

Usage

```
qr2(x, tol = 0.0000001)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A matrix whose QR decomposition is to be computed.
<code>tol</code>	The tolerance for detecting linear dependencies in the columns of <code>x</code> .

Details

Calls the function `base::qr()` and returns less compact but more understandable output.

Value

A list of two matrices: Q and R.

See Also[base::qr\(\)](#)**Examples**

```
hilbert <- function(n) { i <- 1:n; 1/outer(i-1,i,"+") }
h5 <- hilbert(5);
qr2(h5)
```

quantileSE

*Sample quantiles and their standard errors***Description**

Calculate sample quantiles and their estimated standard errors.

Usage

```
quantileSE(x, p = 0.95, bw = NULL, na.rm = TRUE, names = TRUE)
```

Arguments

x	Numeric vector whose sample quantiles are wanted.
p	Numeric vector with values in the interval [0,1]
bw	Bandwidth to use in the density estimation.
na.rm	Logical; if true, and NA and NaN's are removed from x before the quantiles are computed.
names	Logical; if true, the column names of the result is set to the values in p.

Details

The sample quantiles are calculated with the function [stats::quantile\(\)](#). Standard errors are obtained by the asymptotic approximation described in Cox and Hinkley (1974). Density values are estimated using a kernel density estimate with the function [stats::density\(\)](#).

Value

A matrix of size 2 x length(p). The first row contains the estimated quantiles; the second row contains the corresponding estimated standard errors.

See Also[stats::quantile\(\)](#), [stats::density\(\)](#)**Examples**

```
quantileSE(rchisq(1000,4), c(0.9,0.95))
```

revgray*Create vector of colors from white to black*

Description

Calls `grDevices::gray()` then `base::rev()`

Usage

```
revgray(n = 256, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>n</code>	Number of colors.
<code>...</code>	Passed to <code>grDevices::gray()</code> .

Details

There's not much to this. It's just `gray((n:0)/n)`

Value

Vector of colors, from white to black

See Also

`grDevices::gray()`

Examples

```
x <- matrix(rnorm(100), ncol=10)
image(x, col=revgray())
```

revrainbow*Create vector of colors from blue to red*

Description

Calls `grDevices::rainbow()` then `base::rev()`

Usage

```
revrainbow(n = 256, ...)
```

Arguments

`n` Number of colors.
`...` Passed to `grDevices::rainbow()`.

Details

There's not much to this. It's just `rev(rainbow(start=0, end=2/3, ...))`.

Value

Vector of colors, from blue to red.

See Also

`base::rev()`, `grDevices::rainbow()`

Examples

```
x <- matrix(rnorm(100), ncol=10)
image(x, col=revrainbow())
```

rmvn

Simulate multivariate normal

Description

Simulate from a multivariate normal distribution.

Usage

```
rmvn(n, mu = 0, V = matrix(1))
```

Arguments

`n` Number of simulation replicates.
`mu` Mean vector.
`V` Variance-covariance matrix. If a single number, we take it to be the correlation between all pairs, in which case the variances are taken to be 1.

Details

Uses the Cholesky decomposition of the matrix `V`, obtained by `base::chol()`.

Value

A matrix of size `n x length(mu)`. Each row corresponds to a separate replicate.

See Also

[stats::rnorm\(\)](#)

Examples

```
x <- rmvn(100, c(1,2),matrix(c(1,1,1,4),ncol=2))
```

runningmean

Running mean, sum, or median

Description

Calculates a running mean, sum or median with a specified window.

Usage

```
runningmean(
  pos,
  value,
  at = NULL,
  window = 1000,
  what = c("mean", "sum", "median", "sd")
)
```

Arguments

pos	Positions for the values.
value	Values for which the running mean/sum/median/sd is to be applied.
at	Positions at which running mean (or sum or median or sd) is calculated. If NULL, pos is used.
window	Window width.
what	Statistic to use.

Value

A vector with the same length as the input at (or pos, if at is NULL), containing the running statistic.

Author(s)

Karl W Broman <broman@wisc.edu>

See Also

[runningratio\(\)](#), [runningratio2\(\)](#)

Examples

```
x <- 1:10000
y <- rnorm(length(x))
plot(x,y, xaxs="i", yaxs="i")
lines(x, runningmean(x, y, window=100, what="mean"),
      col=crayons("Blue"), lwd=2)
lines(x, runningmean(x, y, window=100, what="median"),
      col=crayons("Red"), lwd=2)
lines(x, runningmean(x, y, window=100, what="sd"),
      col=crayons("Green"), lwd=2)
```

runningratio	<i>Running ratio</i>
--------------	----------------------

Description

Calculates a running ratio; a ratio $\text{sum}(\text{top})/\text{sum}(\text{bottom})$ in a sliding window.

Usage

```
runningratio(pos, numerator, denominator, at = NULL, window = 1000)
```

Arguments

pos	Positions for the values.
numerator	Values for numerator in ratio.
denominator	Values for denominator in ratio.
at	Positions at which running ratio is calculated. If NULL, pos is used.
window	Window width.

Value

A vector with the same length as the input at (or pos, if at is NULL), containing the running ratio.

Author(s)

Karl W Broman <broman@wisc.edu>

See Also

[runningmean\(\)](#), [runningratio2\(\)](#)

Examples

```
x <- 1:1000
y <- runif(1000, 1, 5)
z <- runif(1000, 1, 5)
plot(x, runningratio(x, y, z, window=5), type="l", lwd=2)
lines(x, runningratio(x, y, z, window=50), lwd=2, col=crayons("Blue"))
lines(x, runningratio(x, y, z, window=100), lwd=2, col=crayons("Red"))
```

runningratio2	<i>Running ratio with adaptive window</i>
---------------	---

Description

Calculates a running ratio; a ratio $\text{sum}(\text{top})/\text{sum}(\text{bottom})$ in a sliding window, but rather than a fixed-width window, use nearest positions to give some target denominator

Usage

```
runningratio2(pos, numerator, denominator, at = NULL, window_denom = 100)
```

Arguments

pos	Positions for the values.
numerator	Values for numerator in ratio.
denominator	Values for denominator in ratio.
at	Positions at which running ratio is calculated. If NULL, pos is used.
window_denom	Target denominator for window for calculating ratio

Value

A vector with the same length as the input at (or pos, if at is NULL), containing the running ratio.

Author(s)

Karl W Broman <broman@wisc.edu>

See Also

[runningmean\(\)](#), [runningratio\(\)](#)

Examples

```
x <- 1:1000
y <- runif(1000, 1, 5)
z <- runif(1000, 1, 5)
plot(x, runningratio2(x, y, z, window_denom=10), type="l", lwd=2)
lines(x, runningratio2(x, y, z, window_denom=50), lwd=2, col="blue")
lines(x, runningratio2(x, y, z, window_denom=100), lwd=2, col="red")
```

setRNGparallel

Set up random number generation for parallel calculations

Description

Set random number generation to L'Ecuyer-CMRG, for use in parallel calculations.

Usage

```
setRNGparallel()
```

```
unsetRNGparallel()
```

Details

I can never remember the command `RNGkind("L'Ecuyer-CMRG")`; this is a shortcut. `unsetRNG4parallel` sets the random number generator back to the default type.

Examples

```
RNGkind()
setRNGparallel()
RNGkind()
unsetRNGparallel()
RNGkind()
```

simp

Numerical integration

Description

Perform numerical integration by Simpson's rule or the trapezoidal rule.

Usage

```
simp(f, a, b, tol = 0.00000001, max.step = 1000, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>f</code>	The integrand; must be a vectorized function.
<code>a</code>	Lower limit of integration.
<code>b</code>	Upper limit of integration.
<code>tol</code>	Tolerance for choosing the number of grid points.
<code>max.step</code>	Log base 2 of the total number of grid points.
<code>...</code>	Other arguments passed to the integrand, <code>f</code> .

Details

Iterately doubles the number of grid points for the numerical integral, stopping when the integral decreases by less than `tol`.

Value

The integral of `f` from `a` to `b`.

See Also

`stats::integrate()`

Examples

```
f <- function(x) x*x*(1-x)*sin(x*x)
I1 <- trap(f,0,2)
I2 <- simp(f,0,2)
```

spell_out

Spell out an integer

Description

Spell out an integer as a word, for use in reports/papers.

Usage

```
spell_out(number, capitalize = FALSE, max_value = 9)
```

Arguments

<code>number</code>	A number that is to be spelled out (can be a vector).
<code>capitalize</code>	If TRUE, capitalize the first letter.
<code>max_value</code>	Maximum value to use (generally 9); if larger than this, use numerals.

Value

Character string (or vector of character strings) with numbers spelled out, or as numerals if large.

Examples

```
spell_out(9)
spell_out(9, cap=TRUE)
spell_out(9, max_value=5)
```

strwidth2lines	<i>Calculate width of a character string in number of lines</i>
----------------	---

Description

Convert stringwidth units to number of (margin) lines

Usage

```
strwidth2lines(s, ...)
```

Arguments

s	A character or expression vector whose length is to be calculated
...	additional information used by strwidth, such as cex

Value

Maximum string width in units of margin lines

Author(s)

Aimee Teo Broman

See Also

[graphics::text\(\)](#), [xlimlabel\(\)](#), [strwidth2lines\(\)](#)

Examples

```
p <- par(no.readonly = TRUE)
string <- sapply(sample(1:20,15,replace=TRUE),
  function(a) paste(LETTERS[1:a], collapse=""))
nlines <- strwidth2lines(string)
mar <- par("mar")
par(mar=c(mar[1],nlines+0.1,mar[3:4]))
plot(1:length(string),1:length(string),yaxt="n", ylab="")
axis(side=2, at=seq_along(string), lab=string, las=1)
par(p)
```

```

nlines <- strwidth2lines(string,cex=1.5)
par(mar=c(mar[1:3],nlines+0.1))
plot(1:length(string),1:length(string),ylab="")
mgp <- par("mgp")
axis(side = 4, at=seq_along(string),
      labels = string ,las=1, hadj=1,
      mgp=c(mgp[1],nlines,mgp[3]),cex.axis=1.5)
par(p)

```

strwidth2xlim

Calculate horizontal limit in user coordinates for adding labels

Description

Calculates the x-axis limits when adding (long) labels to a plot

Usage

```
strwidth2xlim(x, xstring, pos = 4, offset = 0.5, ...)
```

Arguments

x	numeric vector of horizontal coordinates
xstring	character vector, specifying text to be written
pos	position specifier for text; values of 1, 2, 3, and 4, respectively, indicate positions below, to the left of, above, and to the right of the coordinates
offset	offset of the label from the coordinate in fractions of a character width
...	additional text parameters from par, such as cex; passed to graphics::strwidth()

Details

See text for details on pos and offset.

Value

Minimum and maximum x-axis limits for adding horizontal text

Author(s)

Aimee Teo Broman

See Also

[graphics::text\(\)](#), [xlimlabel\(\)](#), [strwidth2lines\(\)](#)

Examples

```
x <- runif(15,-1,1)*10
xlabs <- sapply(sample(1:20,15,replace=TRUE),
  function(a) paste(LETTERS[1:a], collapse=""))
par(mfrow=c(2,1), las=1)
## Labels to the left ##
xlims <- strwidth2xlim(x,xlabs,pos=2)
plot(x,1:length(x),xlim=xlims)
text(x,1:length(x),xlabs,pos=2)
## Labels to the right ##
xlims <- strwidth2xlim(x,xlabs,pos=4,cex=0.7)
plot(x,1:length(x),xlim=xlims)
text(x,1:length(x),xlabs,pos=4,cex=0.7)
```

switchv

*Vectorized version of switch***Description**

Vectorized version of `base::switch()`: just loops over input and calls `base::switch()`.

Usage

```
switchv(EXPR, ...)
```

Arguments

EXPR	An expression evaluating to a vector of numbers or strings
...	List of alternatives

Value

Vector of returned values.

Examples

```
switchv(c("horse", "fish", "cat", "bug"),
  horse="fast",
  cat="cute",
  "what?")
```

theme_karl	<i>Karl's ggplot2 theme</i>
------------	-----------------------------

Description

Karl's ggplot2 theme: black border and no ticks

Usage

```
theme_karl(base_size = 12, base_family = "", ...)
```

```
karl_theme(base_size = 12, base_family = "", ...)
```

Arguments

base_size	Base font size
base_family	Base font family
...	Passed to <code>ggplot2::theme()</code>

Value

An object as returned by `ggplot2::theme()`

See Also

`ggplot2::theme()`

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)
mtcars$cyl <- factor(mtcars$cyl)
ggplot(mtcars, aes(y=mpg, x=disp, color=cyl)) +
  geom_point() + theme_karl()
```

timeplot	<i>Scatterplot with date/times on the x-axis</i>
----------	--

Description

Like the `grayplot()` function, but with the x-axis having date/times

Usage

```
timeplot(x, y, ..., n = 5, scale = NULL, format = NULL)
```

Arguments

x	X-axis coordinates of points for the plot (must be date/time values)
y	Y-axis coordinates of points for the plot
...	Optional graphics arguments passed to <code>grayplot()</code>
n	Approximate number of x-axis labels (passed to <code>base::pretty()</code>).
scale	Passed to <code>time_axis()</code> for defining the x-axis labels
format	Passed to <code>time_axis()</code> for defining the x-axis labels

Value

None.

See Also

`time_axis()`, `grayplot()`, `dotplot()`

Examples

```
n <- 100
y <- rnorm(n)
x <- seq(as.POSIXct("2024-05-01 11:23"), as.POSIXct("2024-05-01 14:50"), length.out=n)
timeplot(x, y)
```

time_axis	<i>Set up a time-based axis</i>
-----------	---------------------------------

Description

Set up a time-based axis for base graphics

Usage

```
time_axis(times, n = 8, scale = NULL, format = NULL)
```

Arguments

times	A vector of date/times that will be plotted
n	Number of values to use in axis
scale	Forced choice of scale for axis labels: "sec", "min", "hr", or "day". If NULL, scale is chosen based on the times.
format	If provided, used in place of scale for formatting the times.

Value

A data frame with the numeric values to plot plus labels to use.

See Also[timeplot\(\)](#)**Examples**

```

n <- 100
y <- rnorm(n)

# labels as days
x <- seq(as.POSIXct("2024-05-01 11:23"), as.POSIXct("2024-05-07 14:50"), length.out=n)
xax <- time_axis(x)
grayplot(x, y, xat=NA, vlines=xax$x)
axis(side=1, at=xax$x, labels=xax$label, mgp=c(2.1, 0.5, 0), tick=FALSE)

# labels as HH:MM
x <- seq(as.POSIXct("2024-05-01 11:23"), as.POSIXct("2024-05-01 14:50"), length.out=n)
xax <- time_axis(x)
grayplot(x, y, xat=NA, vlines=xax$x)
axis(side=1, at=xax$x, labels=xax$label, mgp=c(2.1, 0.5, 0), tick=FALSE)

# labels as seconds
x <- seq(as.POSIXct("2024-05-01 11:23:05.3"), as.POSIXct("2024-05-01 11:23:55.7"), length.out=n)
xax <- time_axis(x)
grayplot(x, y, xat=NA, vlines=xax$x)
axis(side=1, at=xax$x, labels=xax$label, mgp=c(2.1, 0.5, 0), tick=FALSE)

# custom time format
xax <- time_axis(x, format="%H:%M:%S")
grayplot(x, y, xat=NA, vlines=xax$x)
axis(side=1, at=xax$x, labels=xax$label, mgp=c(2.1, 0.5, 0), tick=FALSE)

```

triarrow

Plot an arrow within a ternary plot

Description

Plot an arrow within a ternary plot (an equilateral triangle used to depict trinomial distributions).

Usage

```
triarrow(x, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A matrix with three rows and two columns, each column being a trinomial distribution. An arrow between the two points is plotted.
<code>...</code>	Passed to graphics::arrows() .

Details

Plot of an equilateral triangle, in order to depict trinomial distributions. A trinomial distribution (that is, a trio of non-negative numbers that add to 1) is equated to a point in the triangle through the distances to the three sides. This makes use of the fact that for any point in an equilateral triangle, the sum of the distances to the three sides is constant. First use `triplot()` to first plot the equilateral triangle.

Value

The (x,y) coordinates of the endpoints of the arrows plotted.

See Also

`triplot()`, `tripoints()`, `trilines()`, `tritext()`

Examples

```
triplot()
x <- cbind(c(0.9, 0.05, 0.05), c(0.8, 0.1, 0.1), c(0.1, 0.9, 0), c(0, 0.9, 0.1))
tripoints(x, lwd=2, col=crayons(c("Black", "Blue", "Red", "Green")), pch=16)
trilines(x, lwd=2, col=crayons("Orange"))
y <- cbind(c(0.05, 0.05, 0.9), c(0.25, 0.25, 0.5))
triarrow(y, col=crayons("Blue"), lwd=2, len=0.1)
```

trigrd

Add grid lines to triplot

Description

Add grid lines to a ternary plot with `triplot()`

Usage

```
trigrd(
  n = 1,
  col = "white",
  lty = 1,
  lwd = 1,
  outer_col = "black",
  outer_lwd = 2,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

n	Number of grid lines
col	Color of grid lines
lty	Line type for grid lines
lwd	Line width of grid lines
outer_col	Color of outer triangle (If NULL, not plotted)
outer_lwd	Line width of outer triangle
...	Additional arguments passed to <code>trilines()</code>

See Also

`triplot()`, `trilines()`

Examples

```
triplot(c("A", "H", "B"), gridlines=1, grid_lwd=2)
trigrd(3, lty=2, lwd=2)
```

trilines

Plot lines within a ternary plot

Description

Plot lines within a ternary plot (an equilateral triangle used to depict trinomial distributions).

Usage

```
trilines(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A matrix with three rows, each column being a trinomial distribution. Lines between these points are plotted.
...	Passed to <code>graphics::lines()</code> .

Details

Plot of an equilateral triangle, in order to depict trinomial distributions. A trinomial distribution (that is, a trio of non-negative numbers that add to 1) is equated to a point in the triangle through the distances to the three sides. This makes use of the fact that for any point in an equilateral triangle, the sum of the distances to the three sides is constant. First use `triplot()` to first plot the equilateral triangle.

Value

The (x,y) coordinates of the endpoints of the lines plotted.

See Also

```
triplot(), tripoints(), triarrow(), tritext()
```

Examples

```
triplot()
x <- cbind(c(0.9, 0.05, 0.05), c(0.8, 0.1, 0.1), c(0.1, 0.9, 0), c(0, 0.9, 0.1))
tripoints(x, lwd=2, col=crayons(c("Black", "Blue", "Red", "Green")), pch=16)
trilines(x, lwd=2, col=crayons("Orange"))
y <- cbind(c(0.05, 0.05, 0.9), c(0.25, 0.25, 0.5))
triarrow(y, col=crayons("Blue"), lwd=2, len=0.1)
```

triplot	<i>Plot ternary diagram (triangle plot)</i>
---------	---

Description

Plot ternary plot (an equilateral triangle used to depict trinomial distributions).

Usage

```
triplot(
  labels = c("(1,0,0)", "(0,1,0)", "(0,0,1)"),
  col = "black",
  lwd = 2,
  bgcolor = "gray90",
  gridlines = 0,
  grid_col = "white",
  grid_lty = 1,
  grid_lwd = 1,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

labels	Labels for the three corners (lower-right, top, lower-left).
col	Color of edges of triangle
lwd	Line width for edges of triangle
bgcolor	Background color for triangle
gridlines	Number of grid lines (if 0, no grid lines will be plotted)
grid_col	Color of grid lines
grid_lty	Line type of grid lines
grid_lwd	Line width of grid lines
...	Passed to plot().

Details

Plot of an equilateral triangle, in order to depict trinomial distributions. A trinomial distribution (that is, a trio of non-negative numbers that add to 1) is equated to a point in the triangle through the distances to the three sides. This makes use of the fact that for any point in an equilateral triangle, the sum of the distances to the three sides is constant. The `tripplot` function creates an empty triangle for use with the related functions `tripoints()`, `trilines()`, `triarrow()`.

Value

The (x,y) coordinates of the points plotted, if any.

See Also

`tripoints()`, `trilines()`, `triarrow()`, `tritext()`

Examples

```
tripplot()
x <- cbind(c(0.9, 0.05, 0.05), c(0.8, 0.1, 0.1), c(0.1, 0.9, 0), c(0, 0.9, 0.1))
tripoints(x, lwd=2, col=crayons(c("Black","Blue","Red","Green")), pch=16)
trilines(x, lwd=2, col=crayons("Orange"))
y <- cbind(c(0.05, 0.05, 0.9), c(0.25, 0.25, 0.5))
triarrow(y, col=crayons("Blue"), lwd=2, len=0.1)
```

tripoints	<i>Plot points within a ternary plot</i>
-----------	--

Description

Plot points within a ternary plot (an equilateral triangle used to depict trinomial distributions).

Usage

```
tripoints(x, ...)
```

Arguments

- x A matrix with three rows, each column being a trinomial distribution.
- ... Passed to `graphics::points()`.

Details

Plot of an equilateral triangle, in order to depict trinomial distributions. A trinomial distribution (that is, a trio of non-negative numbers that add to 1) is equated to a point in the triangle through the distances to the three sides. This makes use of the fact that for any point in an equilateral triangle, the sum of the distances to the three sides is constant. First use `tripplot()` to first plot the equilateral triangle.

Value

The (x,y) coordinates of the points plotted.

See Also

`triplot()`, `trilines()`, `triarrow()`, `tritrtext()`

Examples

```
triplot()
x <- cbind(c(0.9, 0.05, 0.05), c(0.8, 0.1, 0.1), c(0.1, 0.9, 0), c(0, 0.9, 0.1))
tripoints(x, lwd=2, col=crayons(c("Black", "Blue", "Red", "Green")), pch=16)
trilines(x, lwd=2, col=crayons("Orange"))
y <- cbind(c(0.05, 0.05, 0.9), c(0.25, 0.25, 0.5))
triarrow(y, col=crayons("Blue"), lwd=2, len=0.1)
```

tritrtext	<i>Plot text within a ternary plot</i>
-----------	--

Description

Plot text within a ternary plot (an equilateral triangle used to depict trinomial distributions).

Usage

```
tritrtext(x, labels, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A matrix with three rows, each column being a trinomial distribution.
<code>labels</code>	A vector of character strings, with length equal to the number of columns of <code>x</code> .
<code>...</code>	Passed to <code>graphics::text()</code> .

Details

Plot of an equilateral triangle, in order to depict trinomial distributions. A trinomial distribution (that is, a trio of non-negative numbers that add to 1) is equated to a point in the triangle through the distances to the three sides. This makes use of the fact that for any point in an equilateral triangle, the sum of the distances to the three sides is constant. First use `triplot()` to first plot the equilateral triangle.

Value

Text is plotted at the (x,y) coordinates of the points.

See Also

[triplot\(\)](#), [trilines\(\)](#), [triarrow\(\)](#), [tripoints\(\)](#)

Examples

```

triplot()
x <- cbind(c(0.25, 0.5, 0.25), c(1/3, 1/3, 1/3))
tripoints(x, lwd=2, pch=21, bg="lightblue")
xp <- x + c(0.02, 0, -0.02)
tritext(xp, c("(1/4,1/2,1/4)", "(1/3,1/3,1/3)"), adj=c(0, 0.5))

```

twocolorpal

Create vector of colors from blue to white to red

Description

Create a two-color palette from one color to another through some third color

Usage

```
twocolorpal(colors = c("slateblue", "white", "violetred"), n = 256, ...)
```

Arguments

colors	Vector of three colors
n	Number of colors in output.
...	Passed to grDevices::colorRampPalette() .

Value

Vector of colors, from blue to white to red

See Also

[revgray\(\)](#)

Examples

```

x <- matrix(rnorm(100, 0.5), ncol=10)
mxabs <- max(abs(x))
image(x, col=twocolorpal(), zlim=c(-mxabs, mxabs))

```

vec2string	<i>Turn a vector into a single character string</i>
------------	---

Description

Turn a vector into a single character string with the items separated by commas and an "and".

Usage

```
vec2string(x, conjunction = "and")
```

Arguments

x	A vector
conjunction	Word used to combine the strings

Examples

```
vec2string(letters[1:2])  
vec2string(letters[1:4])  
vec2string(letters[1:4], "or")
```

venn	<i>Plot to-scale Venn diagram</i>
------	-----------------------------------

Description

Plot a Venn diagram (with two groups), to scale, either with circles or with squares.

Usage

```
venn(  
  setA = 50,  
  setB = 50,  
  both = 25,  
  method = c("circle", "square"),  
  labels = c("A", "B"),  
  col = crayons(c("Blue", "Red"))  
)
```

Arguments

setA	Total area of set A.
setB	Total area of set B.
both	Area of intersection of sets A and B.
method	Indicates whether to plot circles or squares.
labels	Labels for the two sets. (NULL for no labels.)
col	Colors of the two sets.

Details

Plots a to-scale Venn diagram with two sets, so that the relative areas of the two sets and their intersection are exact.

Value

None.

Examples

```
venn(setA=86, setB=1622, both=10)
venn(setA=86, setB=1622, both=10, method="square")
```

winsorize

Winsorize a vector

Description

For a numeric vector, move values below and above the q and $1-q$ quantiles to those quantiles.

Usage

```
winsorize(x, q = 0.006)
```

Arguments

x	Numeric vector
q	Lower quantile to use

Value

A vector like the input x , but with extreme values moved in to the q and $1-q$ quantiles.

Examples

```
x <- sample(c(1:10, rep(NA, 10), 21:30))
winsorize(x, 0.2)
```

xlimlabel	<i>Calculate horizontal limit in user coordinates for adding labels</i>
-----------	---

Description

Calculates the x-axis limits when adding (long) labels to a plot

Usage

```
xlimlabel(x, xlabels, pos = 4, offset = 0.5, cex = 1)
```

Arguments

x	numeric vector of horizontal coordinates
xlabels	character vector, specifying text to be written
pos	position specifier for text; values of 1, 2, 3, and 4, respectively, indicate positions below, to the left of, above, and to the right of the coordinates
offset	offset of the label from the coordinate in fractions of a character width
cex	Character expansion, passed to graphics::strwidth()

Details

See [graphics::text\(\)](#) for details on pos and offset.

Value

Minimum and maximum x-axis limits for adding horizontal text

Author(s)

Aimee Teo Broman

See Also

[graphics::text\(\)](#), [strwidth2xlim\(\)](#), [strwidth2lines\(\)](#)

Examples

```
x <- runif(15, -1, 1)*10
xlabels <- sapply(sample(1:20, 15, replace=TRUE),
  function(a) paste(LETTERS[1:a], collapse=""))
par(mfrow=c(2,1), las=1)
## Labels to the left ##
xlims <- xlimlabel(x, xlabels, pos=2)
plot(x, 1:length(x), xlim=xlims, ylab="Index")
text(x, 1:length(x), xlabels, pos=2)
## Labels to the right ##
xlims <- xlimlabel(x, xlabels, pos=4, cex=0.7)
```

```
plot(x, 1:length(x), xlim=xlims, ylab="Index")
text(x, 1:length(x), xlabs, pos=4, cex=0.7)
```

%nin%	Value matching
-------	----------------

Description

%nin% returns logical vector indicating values that do not have a match. %win% returns a vector of the values that have a match. %wnin% returns a vector of the values that do not have a match.

Usage

```
x %nin% table

x %win% table

x %wnin% table
```

Arguments

x	Vector of values to be matched.
table	Vector of values to be matched against.

Value

%nin% returns a logical vector of the same length of x, indicating which values are not in table.
%win% returns a sub-vector of x with the values that were found in table.
%wnin% returns a sub-vector of x with the values that were not found in table.

See Also

```
base::match\(\)
```

Examples

```
vals <- c("a", "xa", "b")
vals %nin% letters
vals %win% letters
vals %wnin% letters
```


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