

Package ‘loon’

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Type Package

Title Interactive Statistical Data Visualization

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URL <http://waddella.github.io/loon/>

Description An extendable toolkit for interactive data visualization and exploration.

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Depends R (>= 3.4.0), methods, tcltk

Imports tools, graphics, grDevices, utils, stats, gridExtra

Suggests maps, sp, graph, scagnostics, PairViz, RColorBrewer,
RnavGraphImageData, rworldmap, rgl, Rgraphviz, RDRToolbox,
kernlab, scales, MASS, testthat, knitr, rmarkdown, png,
ElemStatLearn, formatR

BugReports <https://github.com/waddella/loon/issues>

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| as.graph | <i>Convert a loongraph object to an object of class graph</i> |
|----------|---|

Description

Loon's native graph class is fairly basic. The graph package (on bioconductor) provides a more powerful alternative to create and work with graphs. Also, many other graph theoretic algorithms such as the complement function and some graph layout and visualization methods are implemented for the graph objects in the RBGL and Rgraphviz R packages. For more information on packages that are useful to work with graphs see the *gRaphical Models in R* CRAN Task View at <https://CRAN.R-project.org/view=gR>.

Usage

```
as.graph(loongraph)
```

Arguments

loongraph object of class loongraph

Details

See <http://www.bioconductor.org/packages/release/bioc/html/graph.html> for more information about the graph R package.

Value

graph object of class loongraph

Examples

```
if (requireNamespace("graph", quietly = TRUE)) {  
  g <- loongraph(letters[1:4], letters[1:3], letters[2:4], FALSE)  
  g1 <- as.graph(g)  
}
```

as.loongraph

Convert a graph object to a loongraph object

Description

Sometimes it is simpler to work with objects of class loongraph than to work with object of class graph.

Usage

```
as.loongraph(graph)
```

Arguments

graph object of class graph (defined in the graph library)

Details

See <http://www.bioconductor.org/packages/release/bioc/html/graph.html> for more information about the graph R package.

For more information run: `l_help("learn_R_display_graph.html.html#graph-utilities")`

Value

graph object of class loongraph

Examples

```
if (requireNamespace("graph", quietly = TRUE)) {  
  graph_graph = graph::randomEGraph(LETTERS[1:15], edges=100)  
  loon_graph <- as.loongraph(graph_graph)  
}
```

color_loon

Create a palette with loon's color mapping

Description

Used to map nominal data to colors. By default these colors are chosen so that the categories can be well differentiated visually (e.g. to highlight the different groups)

Usage

```
color_loon()
```

Details

This is the function that loon uses by default to map values to colors. Loon's mapping algorithm is as follows:

1. if all values already represent valid Tk colors (see [tkcolors](#)) then those colors are taken
2. if the number of distinct values is less than the number of values in loon's color mapping list then they get mapped according to the color list, see [l_setColorList](#) and [l_getColorList](#).
3. if there are more distinct values than there are colors in loon's color mapping list then loon's own color mapping algorithm is used. See [loon_palette](#) and the details section in the documentation of [l_setColorList](#).

For other mappings see the [col_numeric](#) and [col_factor](#) functions from the scales package.

Value

A function that takes a vector with values and maps them to a vector of 6 digit hexadecimal encoded color representation (strings). Note that loon uses internally 12 digit hexadecimal encoded color values. If all the values that get passed to the function are valid color names in Tcl then those colors get returned hexencoded. Otherwise, if there is one or more elements that is not a valid color name it uses the loons default color mapping algorithm.

See Also

[l_setColorList](#), [l_getColorList](#), [loon_palette](#)

Examples

```

pal <- color_loon()
pal(letters[1:4])
pal(c('a','a','b','c'))
pal(c('green', 'yellow'))

# show color choices for different n's
if (requireNamespace("grid", quietly = TRUE)) {
  grid::grid.newpage()
  grid::pushViewport(grid::plotViewport())
  grid::grid.rect()
  n <- 2^(1:5)
  grid::pushViewport(grid::dataViewport(xscale=c(0, max(n)+1),
                                       yscale=c(0, length(n)+1)))
  grid::grid.yaxis(at=c(1:length(n)), label=paste("n =", n))
  for (i in rev(seq_along(n))) {
    cols <- pal(1:n[i])
    grid::grid.points(x = 1:n[i], y = rep(i, n[i]),
                     default.units = "native", pch=15,
                     gp=grid::gpar(col=cols))
  }
  grid::grid.text("note the first i colors are shared for each n",
                 y = grid::unit(1,"npc") + grid::unit(1, "line"))
}

```

complement

Create the Complement Graph of a Graph

Description

Creates a complement graph of a graph

Usage

```
complement(x)
```

Arguments

x graph or loongraph object

Value

graph object

complement.loongraph *Create the Complement Graph of a loon Graph*

Description

Creates a complement graph of a graph

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'loongraph'
complement(x)
```

Arguments

x loongraph object

Details

This method is currently only implemented for undirected graphs.

Value

graph object of class loongraph

completograph *Create a complete graph or digraph with a set of nodes*

Description

From Wikipedia: "a complete graph is a simple undirected graph in which every pair of distinct vertices is connected by a unique edge. A complete digraph is a directed graph in which every pair of distinct vertices is connected by a pair of unique edges (one in each direction)

Usage

```
completograph(nodes, isDirected = FALSE)
```

Arguments

nodes a character vector with node names, each element defines a node hence the elements need to be unique

isDirected a boolean scalar to indicate wheter the returned object is a complete graph (undirected) or a complete digraph (directed).

Details

Note that this function masks the `completegraph` function of the `graph` package. Hence it is a good idea to specify the package namespace with `::`, i.e. `loon::completegraph` and `graph::completegraph`. For more information run: `l_help("learn_R_display_graph.html.html#graph-utilities")`

Value

graph object of class `loongraph`

Examples

```
g <- loon::completegraph(letters[1:5])
```

condGrob

Create a named grob or a template grob depending on a test

Description

Creates and returns a grid object using the function given by `'grobFun'` when `'test'` is `'TRUE'`. Otherwise a simple `'grob()'` is produced with the same parameters. All grob parameters are given in `'...'`.

Usage

```
condGrob(test = TRUE, grobFun = grob, name = "grob name", ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| <code>test</code> | Either <code>'TRUE'</code> or <code>'FALSE'</code> to indicate whether <code>'grobFun'</code> is to be used (default <code>'TRUE'</code>) or not. |
| <code>grobFun</code> | The function to be used to create the grob when <code>'test = TRUE'</code> (e.g. <code>'textGrob'</code> , <code>'polygonGrob'</code> , etc.). |
| <code>name</code> | The name to be used for the returned grob. |
| <code>...</code> | The arguments to be given to the <code>'grobFun'</code> (or to <code>'grob()'</code> when <code>'test = FALSE'</code>). |

Value

A grob as produced by either the `'grobFun'` given or by `'grob()'` using the remaining arguments. If `'test = FALSE'` then the name is suffixed by `": 'grobFun name' arguments"`.

Examples

```
myGrob <- condGrob(test = (runif(1) > 0.5),
                  grobFun = textGrob,
                  name = "my label",
                  label = "Some random text")
myGrob
```

| | |
|-------------|---|
| graphreduce | <i>Make each space in a node appear only once</i> |
|-------------|---|

Description

Reduce a graph to have unique node names

Usage

```
graphreduce(graph, separator)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-----------|---|
| graph | graph of class loongraph |
| separator | one character that separates the spaces in node names |

Details

Note this is a string based operation. Node names must not contain the separator character!

Value

graph object of class loongraph

Examples

```
G <- completegraph(nodes=LETTERS[1:4])
LG <- linegraph(G)

LLG <- linegraph(LG)

graphreduce(LLG)

if (requireNamespace("Rgraphviz", quietly = TRUE)) {
  plot(graphreduce(LLG))
}
```

`grid.loon`*Create and optionally draw a grid grob from a loon widget handle*

Description

Create and optionally draw a grid grob from a loon widget handle

Usage

```
grid.loon(target, name = NULL, gp = gpar(), draw = TRUE, vp = NULL)
```

Arguments

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| <code>target</code> | either an object of class <code>loon</code> or a vector that specifies the widget, layer, glyph, navigator or context completely. The widget is specified by the widget path name (e.g. <code>'.l0.plot'</code>), the remaining objects by their ids. |
| <code>name</code> | a character identifier for the grob, or <code>NULL</code> . Used to find the grob on the display list and/or as a child of another grob. |
| <code>gp</code> | a <code>gpar</code> object, or <code>NULL</code> , typically the output from a call to the function <code>gpar</code> . This is basically a list of graphical parameter settings. |
| <code>draw</code> | a logical value indicating whether graphics output should be produced. |
| <code>vp</code> | a grid viewport object (or <code>NULL</code>). |

Value

a grid grob of the loon plot

See Also

[loonGrob](#), [plot.loon](#)

Examples

```
library(grid)
widget <- with(iris, l_plot(Sepal.Length, Sepal.Width))
grid.loon(widget)
```

| | |
|-------------|--|
| hex12tohex6 | <i>Convert 12 hexadecimal digit color representations to 6 hexadecimal digit color representations</i> |
|-------------|--|

Description

Tk colors must be in 6 hexadecimal format with two hexadecimal digits for each of the red, green, and blue components. Twelve hexadecimal digit colors have 4 hexadecimal digits for each. This function converts the 12 digit format to the 6 provided the color is preserved.

Usage

```
hex12tohex6(x)
```

Arguments

x a vector with 12 digit hexcolors

Details

Function throws a warning if the conversion loses information. The [l_hexcolor](#) function converts any Tcl color specification to a 12 digit hexadecimal color representation.

Examples

```
x <- l_hexcolor(c("red", "green", "blue", "orange"))
x
hex12tohex6(x)
```

| | |
|-----------|---------------------------|
| linegraph | <i>Create a linegraph</i> |
|-----------|---------------------------|

Description

The line graph of G, here denoted L(G), is the graph whose nodes correspond to the edges of G and whose edges correspond to nodes of G such that nodes of L(G) are joined if and only if the corresponding edges of G are adjacent in G.

Usage

```
linegraph(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x graph of class graph or loongraph
 ... arguments passed on to method

Value

graph object

linegraph.loongraph *Create a linegraph of a graph*

Description

Create a linegraph of a loongraph

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'loongraph'  
linegraph(x, separator = ":", ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-----------|--|
| x | loongraph object |
| separator | one character - node names in x get concatenated with this character |
| ... | additional arguments are not used for this method |

Details

linegraph.loongraph needs the code part for directed graphs (i.e. isDirected=TRUE)

Value

graph object of class loongraph

Examples

```
g <- loongraph(letters[1:4], letters[1:3], letters[2:4], FALSE)  
linegraph(g)
```


Description

Loon is a toolkit for highly interactive data visualization. Interactions with plots are provided with mouse and keyboard gestures as well as via command line control and with inspectors that provide graphical user interfaces (GUIs) for modifying and overseeing plots.

Details

Currently, loon implements the following statistical graphs: histogram, scatterplot, serialaxes plot (star glyphs, parallel coordinates) and a graph display for creating navigation graphs.

Some of the implemented scatterplot features, for example, are zooming, panning, selection and moving of points, dynamic linking of plots, layering of visual information such as maps and regression lines, custom point glyphs (images, text, star glyphs), and event bindings. Event bindings provide hooks to evaluate custom code at specific plot state changes or mouse and keyboard interactions. Hence, event bindings can be used to add to or modify the default behavior of the plot widgets.

Loon's capabilities are very useful for statistical analysis tasks such as interactive exploratory data analysis, sensitivity analysis, animation, teaching, and creating new graphical user interfaces.

To get started using loon read the package vignettes or visit the loon website at http://waddella.github.io/loon/learn_R_intro.html.

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See Also

Useful links:

- <http://waddella.github.io/loon/>
- Report bugs at <https://github.com/waddella/loon/issues>

 loongraph

Create a graph object of class loongraph

Description

The loongraph class provides a simple alternative to the graph class to create common graphs that are useful for use as navigation graphs.

Usage

```
loongraph(nodes, from = character(0), to = character(0),
  isDirected = FALSE)
```

Arguments

| | |
|------------|--|
| nodes | a character vector with node names, each element defines a node hence the elements need to be unique |
| from | a character vector with node names, each element defines an edge |
| to | a character vector with node names, each element defines an edge |
| isDirected | boolean scalar, defines whether from and to define directed edges |

Details

loongraph objects can be converted to graph objects (i.e. objects of class graph which is defined in the graph package) with the as.graph function.

For more information run: `l_help("learn_R_display_graph.html.html#graph-utilities")`

Value

graph object of class loongraph

See Also

[completegraph](#), [linegraph](#), [complement](#), [as.graph](#)

Examples

```
g <- loongraph(
  nodes = c("A", "B", "C", "D"),
  from = c("A", "A", "B", "B", "C"),
  to = c("B", "C", "C", "D", "D")
)

## Not run:
# create a loon graph plot
p <- l_graph(g)
```

```
## End(Not run)

lg <- linegraph(g)
```

| | |
|----------|---|
| loonGrob | <i>Create a grid grob from a loon widget handle</i> |
|----------|---|

Description

Grid grobs are useful to create publication quality graphics.

Usage

```
loonGrob(target, name = NULL, gp = NULL, vp = NULL)

## S3 method for class 'l_compound'
loonGrob(target, name = NULL, gp = NULL,
  vp = NULL)

## S3 method for class 'l_layer_graph'
loonGrob(target, name = NULL, gp = NULL,
  vp = NULL)

## S3 method for class 'l_layer_histogram'
loonGrob(target, name = NULL, gp = NULL,
  vp = NULL)

## S3 method for class 'l_layer_scatterplot'
loonGrob(target, name = NULL, gp = NULL,
  vp = NULL)

## S3 method for class 'l_navgraph'
loonGrob(target, name = NULL, gp = NULL,
  vp = NULL)

## S3 method for class 'l_navigator'
loonGrob(target, name = NULL, gp = NULL,
  vp = NULL)

## S3 method for class 'l_serialaxes'
loonGrob(target, name = NULL, gp = NULL,
  vp = NULL)

## S3 method for class 'l_ts'
loonGrob(target, name = NULL, gp = NULL, vp = NULL)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|---|
| target | either an object of class loon or a vector that specifies the widget, layer, glyph, navigator or context completely. The widget is specified by the widget path name (e.g. '.l0.plot'), the remaining objects by their ids. |
| name | a character identifier for the grob, or NULL. Used to find the grob on the display list and/or as a child of another grob. |
| gp | a gpar object, or NULL, typically the output from a call to the function gpar. This is basically a list of graphical parameter settings. |
| vp | a grid viewport object (or NULL). |

Value

a grid grob

See Also

[grid.loon](#)

Examples

```

widget <- with(iris, l_plot(Sepal.Length, Sepal.Width))

lgrob <- loonGrob(widget)

library(grid)
grid.ls(lgrob, viewports=TRUE, fullNames=TRUE)
grid.newpage(); grid.draw(lgrob)

## Not run:
p <- demo("l_layers", ask = FALSE)$value

lgrob <- loonGrob(p)
grid.newpage(); grid.draw(lgrob)

p <- demo("l_glyph_sizes", ask = FALSE)$value

lgrob <- loonGrob(p)
grid.newpage()
grid.draw(lgrob)

## End(Not run)

## Not run:

library(grid)
## l_pairs (scatterplot matrix) examples

p <- l_pairs(iris[, -5], color=iris$Species)

```

```
lgrob <- loonGrob(p)
grid.newpage()
grid.draw(lgrob)

## Time series decomposition examples

decompose <- decompose(co2)
# or decompose <- stl(co2, "per")
p <- l_plot(decompose, title = "Atmospheric carbon dioxide over Mauna Loa")

# To print directly use either
plot(p)
# or
grid.loon(p)
# or to save structure
lgrob <- loonGrob(p)
grid.newpage()
grid.draw(lgrob)

## End(Not run)

## Not run:
## graph examples

G <- completegraph(names(iris[,-5]))
LG <- linegraph(G)
g <- l_graph(LG)

nav0 <- l_navigator_add(g)
l_configure(nav0, label = 0)
con0 <- l_context_add_geodesic2d(navigator=nav0, data=iris[,-5])

nav1 <- l_navigator_add(g, from = "Sepal.Length:Petal.Width",
  to = "Petal.Length:Petal.Width", proportion = 0.6)
l_configure(nav1, label = 1)
con1 <- l_context_add_geodesic2d(navigator=nav1, data=iris[,-5])

nav2 <- l_navigator_add(g, from = "Sepal.Length:Petal.Length",
  to = "Sepal.Width:Petal.Length", proportion = 0.5)
l_configure(nav2, label = 2)
con2 <- l_context_add_geodesic2d(navigator=nav2, data=iris[,-5])

# To print directly use either
plot(g)
# or
grid.loon(g)
# or to save structure
library(grid)
lgrob <- loonGrob(g)
grid.newpage(); grid.draw(lgrob)
```

```
## End(Not run)

## Not run:
## histogram examples

h <- l_hist(iris$Sepal.Length, color=iris$Species)

g <- loonGrob(h)

library(grid)
grid.newpage(); grid.draw(g)

h['showStackedColors'] <- TRUE

g <- loonGrob(h)

grid.newpage(); grid.draw(g)

h['colorStackingOrder'] <- c("selected", unique(h['color']))

g <- loonGrob(h)
grid.newpage(); grid.draw(g)

h['colorStackingOrder'] <- rev(h['colorStackingOrder'])

# To print directly use either
plot(h)
# or
grid.loon(h)

## End(Not run)

## l_plot scatterplot examples

p <- l_plot(x = c(0,1), y = c(0,1))
l_layer_rectangle(p, x = c(0,1), y = c(0,1))

g <- loonGrob(p)

library(grid)
grid.newpage(); grid.draw(g)

p['glyph'] <- "ctriangle"
p['color'] <- "blue"
p['size'] <- c(10, 20)
p['selected'] <- c(TRUE, FALSE)
g <- loonGrob(p)
grid.newpage(); grid.draw(g)
```

```
## Not run:
## navgraph examples

ng <- l_navgraph(oliveAcids, separator='-', color=olive$Area)

# To print directly use either
plot(ng)
# or
grid.loon(ng)
# or to save structure
lgrob <- loonGrob(ng)
library(grid)
grid.newpage()
grid.draw(lgrob)

## End(Not run)

## Serial axes (radial and parallel coordinate) examples

s <- l_serialaxes(data=oliveAcids, color=olive$Area, title="olive data")
sGrob_radial <- loonGrob(s)
library(grid)
grid.newpage(); grid.draw(sGrob_radial)
s['axesLayout'] <- 'parallel'
sGrob_parallel <- loonGrob(s)
grid.newpage(); grid.draw(sGrob_parallel)

## Not run:

## Time series decomposition examples

decompose <- decompose(co2)
# or decompose <- stl(co2, "per")
p <- l_plot(decompose, title = "Atmospheric carbon dioxide over Mauna Loa")

# To print directly use either
plot(p)
# or
grid.loon(p)
# or to save structure
lgrob <- loonGrob(p)
grid.newpage()
grid.draw(lgrob)

## End(Not run)
```

loonGrob_layoutType *A generic function used to distinguish whether only the locations of plots will be used to arrange them in a grob, or whether all arguments to 'gridExtra::arrangeGrob()' will be used.*

Description

A generic function used to distinguish whether only the locations of plots will be used to arrange them in a grob, or whether all arguments to 'gridExtra::arrangeGrob()' will be used.

Usage

```
loonGrob_layoutType(target)
```

Arguments

target the (compound) loon plot to be laid out.

Value

either the string "locations" (the default) or the string "arrangeGrobArgs". If "locations", then the generic function 'l_getLocations()' will be called and only the location arguments of 'gridExtra::arrangeGrob()' used (i.e. a subset of 'c("ncol", "nrow", "layout_matrix", "heights", "widths)'). The grobs to be laid out are constructed using the generic function 'l_getPlots()'.

loon_palette *Loon's color generator for creating color palettes*

Description

Loon has a color sequence generator implemented creates a color palettes where the first m colors of a color palette of size $m+1$ are the same as the colors in a color palette of size m , for all positive natural numbers m . See the details in the [l_setColorList](#) documentation.

Usage

```
loon_palette(n)
```

Arguments

n numer of different colors in the palette

Value

vector with hexencoded color values

See Also[l_setColorList](#)**Examples**

```
loon_palette(12)
```

| | |
|--------------|--|
| l_after_idle | <i>Evaluate a function on once the processor is idle</i> |
|--------------|--|

Description

It is possible for an observer to call the configure method of that plot while the plot is still in the configuration pipeline. In this case, a warning is thrown as unwanted side effects can happen if the next observer in line gets an outdated notification. In this case, it is recommended to use the `l_after_idle` function that evaluates some code once the processor is idle.

Usage

```
l_after_idle(fun)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-----|---|
| fun | function to be evaluated once tcl interpreter is idle |
|-----|---|

| | |
|----------|---|
| l_aspect | <i>Query the aspect ratio of a plot</i> |
|----------|---|

Description

The aspect ratio is defined by the ratio of the number of pixels for one data unit on the y axis and the number of pixels for one data unit on the x axes.

Usage

```
l_aspect(widget)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--|
| widget | widget path as a string or as an object handle |
|--------|--|

Value

| |
|--------------|
| aspect ratio |
|--------------|

Examples

```
p <- with(iris, l_plot(Sepal.Length ~ Sepal.Width, color=Species))  
  
l_aspect(p)  
l_aspect(p) <- 1
```

`l_aspect<-` *Set the aspect ratio of a plot*

Description

The aspect ratio is defined by the ratio of the number of pixels for one data unit on the y axis and the number of pixels for one data unit on the x axes.

Usage

```
l_aspect(widget) <- value
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--|
| widget | widget path as a string or as an object handle |
| value | aspect ratio |

Details

Changing the aspect ratio with `l_aspect<-` changes effectively the `zoomY` state to obtain the desired aspect ratio. Note that the aspect ratio in loon depends on the plot width, plot height and the states `zoomX`, `zoomY`, `deltaX`, `deltaY` and `swapAxes`. Hence, the aspect ratio can not be set permanently for a loon plot.

Examples

```
p <- with(iris, l_plot(Sepal.Length ~ Sepal.Width, color=Species))  
  
l_aspect(p)  
l_aspect(p) <- 1
```

| | |
|---------------|--------------------------------|
| l_bind_canvas | <i>Create a Canvas Binding</i> |
|---------------|--------------------------------|

Description

Canvas bindings are triggered by a mouse/keyboard gesture over the plot as a whole.

Usage

```
l_bind_canvas(widget, event, callback)
```

Arguments

| | |
|----------|--|
| widget | widget path as a string or as an object handle |
| event | event patterns as defined for Tk canvas widget http://www.tcl.tk/man/tcl8.6/TkCmd/bind.htm#M5 . |
| callback | callback function is an R function which is called by the Tcl interpreter if the event of interest happens. Note that in loon the callback functions support different optional arguments depending on the binding type, read the details for more information |

Details

Canvas bindings are used to evaluate callbacks at certain X events on the canvas widget (underlying widget for all of loon's plot widgets). Such X events include re-sizing of the canvas and entering the canvas with the mouse.

Bindings, callbacks, and binding substitutions are described in detail in loon's documentation webpage, i.e. run `l_help("learn_R_bind")`

Value

canvas binding id

See Also

[l_bind_canvas_ids](#), [l_bind_canvas_get](#), [l_bind_canvas_delete](#), [l_bind_canvas_reorder](#)

Examples

```
# binding for when plot is resized
p <- l_plot(iris[,1:2], color=iris$Species)

printSize <- function(p) {
  size <- l_size(p)
  cat(paste('Size of widget ', p, ' is: ',
           size[1], 'x', size[2], ' pixels\n', sep=''))
}
```

```

l_bind_canvas(p, event='<Configure>', function(W) {printSize(W)})

id <- l_bind_canvas_ids(p)
id

l_bind_canvas_get(p, id)

```

l_bind_canvas_delete *Delete a canvas binding*

Description

Remove a canvas binding

Usage

```
l_bind_canvas_delete(widget, id)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--|
| widget | widget path as a string or as an object handle |
| id | canvas binding id |

Details

Bindings, callbacks, and binding substitutions are described in detail in loon's documentation web-page, i.e. run `l_help("learn_R_bind")`

See Also

[l_bind_canvas](#), [l_bind_canvas_ids](#), [l_bind_canvas_get](#), [l_bind_canvas_reorder](#)

l_bind_canvas_get *Get the event pattern and callback Tcl code of a canvas binding*

Description

This function returns the registered event pattern and the Tcl callback code that the Tcl interpreter evaluates after a event occurs that machttches the event pattern.

Usage

```
l_bind_canvas_get(widget, id)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--|
| widget | widget path as a string or as an object handle |
| id | canvas binding id |

Details

Bindings, callbacks, and binding substitutions are described in detail in loon's documentation webpage, i.e. run `l_help("learn_R_bind")`

Value

Character vector of length two. First element is the event pattern, the second element is the Tcl callback code.

See Also

[l_bind_canvas](#), [l_bind_canvas_ids](#), [l_bind_canvas_delete](#), [l_bind_canvas_reorder](#)

Examples

```
# binding for when plot is resized
p <- l_plot(iris[,1:2], color=iris$Species)

printSize <- function(p) {
  size <- l_size(p)
  cat(paste('Size of widget ', p, ' is: ',
           size[1], 'x', size[2], ' pixels\n', sep=''))
}

l_bind_canvas(p, event='<Configure>', function(W) {printSize(W)})

id <- l_bind_canvas_ids(p)
id

l_bind_canvas_get(p, id)
```

`l_bind_canvas_ids` *List canvas binding ids*

Description

List all user added canvas binding ids

Usage

```
l_bind_canvas_ids(widget)
```

Arguments

widget widget path as a string or as an object handle

Details

Bindings, callbacks, and binding substitutions are described in detail in loon's documentation web-page, i.e. run `l_help("learn_R_bind")`

Value

vector with canvas binding ids

See Also

[l_bind_canvas](#), [l_bind_canvas_get](#), [l_bind_canvas_delete](#), [l_bind_canvas_reorder](#)

Examples

```
# binding for when plot is resized
p <- l_plot(iris[,1:2], color=iris$Species)

printSize <- function(p) {
  size <- l_size(p)
  cat(paste('Size of widget ', p, ' is: ',
           size[1], 'x', size[2], ' pixels\n', sep=''))
}

l_bind_canvas(p, event='<Configure>', function(W) {printSize(W)})

id <- l_bind_canvas_ids(p)
id

l_bind_canvas_get(p, id)
```

`l_bind_canvas_reorder` *Reorder the canvas binding evaluation sequence*

Description

The order the canvas bindings defines how they get evaluated once an event matches event patterns of multiple canvas bindings.

Usage

```
l_bind_canvas_reorder(widget, ids)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--|
| widget | widget path as a string or as an object handle |
| ids | new canvas binding id evaluation order, this must be a rearrangement of the elements returned by the l_bind_canvas_ids function. |

Details

Bindings, callbacks, and binding substitutions are described in detail in loon's documentation web-page, i.e. run `l_help("learn_R_bind")`

Value

vector with binding id evaluation order (same as the `id` argument)

See Also

[l_bind_canvas](#), [l_bind_canvas_ids](#), [l_bind_canvas_get](#), [l_bind_canvas_delete](#)

| | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| <code>l_bind_context</code> | <i>Add a context binding</i> |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|

Description

Creates a binding that evaluates a callback for particular changes in the collection of contexts of a display.

Usage

```
l_bind_context(widget, event, callback)
```

Arguments

| | |
|----------|--|
| widget | widget path as a string or as an object handle |
| event | a vector with one or more of the following evnets: 'add', 'delete', 'relabel' |
| callback | callback function is an R function which is called by the Tcl interpreter if the event of interest happens. Note that in loon the callback functions support different optional arguments depending on the binding type, read the details for more information |

Details

Bindings, callbacks, and binding substitutions are described in detail in loon's documentation web-page, i.e. run `l_help("learn_R_bind")`

Value

context binding id

See Also

[l_bind_context_ids](#), [l_bind_context_get](#), [l_bind_context_delete](#), [l_bind_context_reorder](#)

`l_bind_context_delete` *Delete a context binding*

Description

Remove a context binding

Usage

```
l_bind_context_delete(widget, id)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--|
| widget | widget path as a string or as an object handle |
| id | context binding id |

Details

Bindings, callbacks, and binding substitutions are described in detail in loon's documentation web-page, i.e. run `l_help("learn_R_bind")`

See Also

[l_bind_context](#), [l_bind_context_ids](#), [l_bind_context_get](#), [l_bind_context_reorder](#)

`l_bind_context_get` *Get the event pattern and callback Tcl code of a context binding*

Description

This function returns the registered event pattern and the Tcl callback code that the Tcl interpreter evaluates after a event occurs that matches the event pattern.

Usage

```
l_bind_context_get(widget, id)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--|
| widget | widget path as a string or as an object handle |
| id | context binding id |

Details

Bindings, callbacks, and binding substitutions are described in detail in loon's documentation web-page, i.e. run `l_help("learn_R_bind")`

Value

Character vector of length two. First element is the event pattern, the second element is the Tcl callback code.

See Also

[l_bind_context](#), [l_bind_context_ids](#), [l_bind_context_delete](#), [l_bind_context_reorder](#)

`l_bind_context_ids` *List context binding ids*

Description

List all user added context binding ids

Usage

```
l_bind_context_ids(widget)
```

Arguments

widget widget path as a string or as an object handle

Details

Bindings, callbacks, and binding substitutions are described in detail in loon's documentation web-page, i.e. run `l_help("learn_R_bind")`

Value

vector with context binding ids

See Also

[l_bind_context](#), [l_bind_context_get](#), [l_bind_context_delete](#), [l_bind_context_reorder](#)

l_bind_context_reorder

Reorder the context binding evaluation sequence

Description

The order the context bindings defines how they get evaluated once an event matches event patterns of multiple context bindings.

Usage

```
l_bind_context_reorder(widget, ids)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--|
| widget | widget path as a string or as an object handle |
| ids | new context binding id evaluation order, this must be a rearrangement of the elements returned by the l_bind_context_ids function. |

Details

Bindings, callbacks, and binding substitutions are described in detail in loon's documentation webpage, i.e. run `l_help("learn_R_bind")`

Value

vector with binding id evaluation order (same as the id argument)

See Also

[l_bind_context](#), [l_bind_context_ids](#), [l_bind_context_get](#), [l_bind_context_delete](#)

l_bind_glyph

Add a glyph binding

Description

Creates a binding that evaluates a callback for particular changes in the collection of glyphs of a display.

Usage

```
l_bind_glyph(widget, event, callback)
```

Arguments

| | |
|----------|--|
| widget | widget path as a string or as an object handle |
| event | a vector with one or more of the following evnets: 'add', 'delete', 'relabel' |
| callback | callback function is an R function which is called by the Tcl interpreter if the event of interest happens. Note that in loon the callback functions support different optional arguments depending on the binding type, read the details for more information |

Details

Bindings, callbacks, and binding substitutions are described in detail in loon's documentation webpage, i.e. run `l_help("learn_R_bind")`

Value

glyph binding id

See Also

[l_bind_glyph_ids](#), [l_bind_glyph_get](#), [l_bind_glyph_delete](#), [l_bind_glyph_reorder](#)

`l_bind_glyph_delete` *Delete a glyph binding*

Description

Remove a glyph binding

Usage

```
l_bind_glyph_delete(widget, id)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--|
| widget | widget path as a string or as an object handle |
| id | glyph binding id |

Details

Bindings, callbacks, and binding substitutions are described in detail in loon's documentation webpage, i.e. run `l_help("learn_R_bind")`

See Also

[l_bind_glyph](#), [l_bind_glyph_ids](#), [l_bind_glyph_get](#), [l_bind_glyph_reorder](#)

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <code>l_bind_glyph_get</code> | <i>Get the event pattern and callback Tcl code of a glyph binding</i> |
|-------------------------------|---|

Description

This function returns the registered event pattern and the Tcl callback code that the Tcl interpreter evaluates after a event occurs that matches the event pattern.

Usage

```
l_bind_glyph_get(widget, id)
```

Arguments

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| <code>widget</code> | widget path as a string or as an object handle |
| <code>id</code> | glyph binding id |

Details

Bindings, callbacks, and binding substitutions are described in detail in loon's documentation webpage, i.e. run `l_help("learn_R_bind")`

Value

Character vector of length two. First element is the event pattern, the second element is the Tcl callback code.

See Also

[l_bind_glyph](#), [l_bind_glyph_ids](#), [l_bind_glyph_delete](#), [l_bind_glyph_reorder](#)

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <code>l_bind_glyph_ids</code> | <i>List glyph binding ids</i> |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|

Description

List all user added glyph binding ids

Usage

```
l_bind_glyph_ids(widget)
```

Arguments

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| <code>widget</code> | widget path as a string or as an object handle |
|---------------------|--|

Details

Bindings, callbacks, and binding substitutions are described in detail in loon’s documentation web-page, i.e. run `l_help("learn_R_bind")`

Value

vector with glyph binding ids

See Also

[l_bind_glyph](#), [l_bind_glyph_get](#), [l_bind_glyph_delete](#), [l_bind_glyph_reorder](#)

`l_bind_glyph_reorder` *Reorder the glyph binding evaluation sequence*

Description

The order the glyph bindings defines how they get evaluated once an event matches event patterns of multiple glyph bindings.

Usage

```
l_bind_glyph_reorder(widget, ids)
```

Arguments

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| <code>widget</code> | widget path as a string or as an object handle |
| <code>ids</code> | new glyph binding id evaluation order, this must be a rearrangement of the elements returned by the l_bind_glyph_ids function. |

Details

Bindings, callbacks, and binding substitutions are described in detail in loon’s documentation web-page, i.e. run `l_help("learn_R_bind")`

Value

vector with binding id evaluation order (same as the `id` argument)

See Also

[l_bind_glyph](#), [l_bind_glyph_ids](#), [l_bind_glyph_get](#), [l_bind_glyph_delete](#)

`l_bind_item`*Create a Canvas Binding*

Description

Canvas bindings are triggered by a mouse/keyboard gesture over the plot as a whole.

Usage

```
l_bind_item(widget, tags, event, callback)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| <code>widget</code> | widget path as a string or as an object handle |
| <code>tags</code> | item tags as as explained in <code>l_help("learn_R_bind.html#item-bindings")</code> |
| <code>event</code> | event patterns as defined for Tk canvas widget http://www.tcl.tk/man/tcl8.6/TkCmd/bind.htm#M5 . |
| <code>callback</code> | callback function is an R function which is called by the Tcl interpreter if the event of interest happens. Note that in loon the callback functions support different optional arguments depending on the binding type, read the details for more information |

Details

Item bindings are used for evaluating callbacks at certain mouse and/or keyboard gestures events (i.e. X events) on visual items on the canvas. Items on the canvas can have tags and item bindings are specified to be evaluated at certain X events for items with specific tags.

Note that item bindings get currently evaluated in the order that they are added.

Bindings, callbacks, and binding substitutions are described in detail in loon's documentation webpage, i.e. run `l_help("learn_R_bind")`

Value

item binding id

See Also

[l_bind_item_ids](#), [l_bind_item_get](#), [l_bind_item_delete](#), [l_bind_item_reorder](#)

| | |
|--------------------|------------------------------|
| l_bind_item_delete | <i>Delete a item binding</i> |
|--------------------|------------------------------|

Description

Remove a item binding

Usage

```
l_bind_item_delete(widget, id)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--|
| widget | widget path as a string or as an object handle |
| id | item binding id |

Details

Bindings, callbacks, and binding substitutions are described in detail in loon's documentation web-page, i.e. run `l_help("learn_R_bind")`

See Also

[l_bind_item](#), [l_bind_item_ids](#), [l_bind_item_get](#), [l_bind_item_reorder](#)

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| l_bind_item_get | <i>Get the event pattern and callback Tcl code of a item binding</i> |
|-----------------|--|

Description

This function returns the registered event pattern and the Tcl callback code that the Tcl interpreter evaluates after a event occurs that machcthes the event pattern.

Usage

```
l_bind_item_get(widget, id)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--|
| widget | widget path as a string or as an object handle |
| id | item binding id |

Details

Bindings, callbacks, and binding substitutions are described in detail in loon's documentation web-page, i.e. run `l_help("learn_R_bind")`

Value

Character vector of length two. First element is the event pattern, the second element is the Tcl callback code.

See Also

[l_bind_item](#), [l_bind_item_ids](#), [l_bind_item_delete](#), [l_bind_item_reorder](#)

| | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <code>l_bind_item_ids</code> | <i>List item binding ids</i> |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|

Description

List all user added item binding ids

Usage

```
l_bind_item_ids(widget)
```

Arguments

`widget` widget path as a string or as an object handle

Details

Bindings, callbacks, and binding substitutions are described in detail in loon's documentation web-page, i.e. run `l_help("learn_R_bind")`

Value

vector with item binding ids

See Also

[l_bind_item](#), [l_bind_item_get](#), [l_bind_item_delete](#), [l_bind_item_reorder](#)

`l_bind_item_reorder` *Reorder the item binding evaluation sequence*

Description

The order the item bindings defines how they get evaluated once an event matches event patterns of multiple item bindings.

Reordering item bindings has currently no effect. Item bindings are evaluated in the order in which they have been added.

Usage

```
l_bind_item_reorder(widget, ids)
```

Arguments

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| <code>widget</code> | widget path as a string or as an object handle |
| <code>ids</code> | new item binding id evaluation order, this must be a rearrangement of the elements returned by the l_bind_item_ids function. |

Details

Bindings, callbacks, and binding substitutions are described in detail in loon's documentation webpage, i.e. run `l_help("learn_R_bind")`

Value

vector with binding id evaluation order (same as the `id` argument)

See Also

[l_bind_item](#), [l_bind_item_ids](#), [l_bind_item_get](#), [l_bind_item_delete](#)

`l_bind_layer` *Add a layer binding*

Description

Creates a binding that evaluates a callback for particular changes in the collection of layers of a display.

Usage

```
l_bind_layer(widget, event, callback)
```

Arguments

| | |
|----------|--|
| widget | widget path as a string or as an object handle |
| event | a vector with one or more of the following evnets: 'add', 'delete', 'move', 'hide', 'show', 'relabel' |
| callback | callback function is an R function which is called by the Tcl interpreter if the event of interest happens. Note that in loon the callback functions support different optional arguments depending on the binding type, read the details for more information |

Details

Bindings, callbacks, and binding substitutions are described in detail in loon's documentation webpage, i.e. run `l_help("learn_R_bind")`

Value

layer binding id

See Also

[l_bind_layer_ids](#), [l_bind_layer_get](#), [l_bind_layer_delete](#), [l_bind_layer_reorder](#)

`l_bind_layer_delete` *Delete a layer binding*

Description

Remove a layer binding

Usage

```
l_bind_layer_delete(widget, id)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--|
| widget | widget path as a string or as an object handle |
| id | layer binding id |

Details

Bindings, callbacks, and binding substitutions are described in detail in loon's documentation webpage, i.e. run `l_help("learn_R_bind")`

See Also

[l_bind_layer](#), [l_bind_layer_ids](#), [l_bind_layer_get](#), [l_bind_layer_reorder](#)

| | |
|------------------|---|
| l_bind_layer_get | <i>Get the event pattern and callback Tcl code of a layer binding</i> |
|------------------|---|

Description

This function returns the registered event pattern and the Tcl callback code that the Tcl interpreter evaluates after a event occurs that matches the event pattern.

Usage

```
l_bind_layer_get(widget, id)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--|
| widget | widget path as a string or as an object handle |
| id | layer binding id |

Details

Bindings, callbacks, and binding substitutions are described in detail in loon's documentation webpage, i.e. run `l_help("learn_R_bind")`

Value

Character vector of length two. First element is the event pattern, the second element is the Tcl callback code.

See Also

[l_bind_layer](#), [l_bind_layer_ids](#), [l_bind_layer_delete](#), [l_bind_layer_reorder](#)

| | |
|------------------|-------------------------------|
| l_bind_layer_ids | <i>List layer binding ids</i> |
|------------------|-------------------------------|

Description

List all user added layer binding ids

Usage

```
l_bind_layer_ids(widget)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--|
| widget | widget path as a string or as an object handle |
|--------|--|

Details

Bindings, callbacks, and binding substitutions are described in detail in loon's documentation web-page, i.e. run `l_help("learn_R_bind")`

Value

vector with layer binding ids

See Also

[l_bind_layer](#), [l_bind_layer_get](#), [l_bind_layer_delete](#), [l_bind_layer_reorder](#)

`l_bind_layer_reorder` *Reorder the layer binding evaluation sequence*

Description

The order the layer bindings defines how they get evaluated once an event matches event patterns of multiple layer bindings.

Usage

```
l_bind_layer_reorder(widget, ids)
```

Arguments

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| <code>widget</code> | widget path as a string or as an object handle |
| <code>ids</code> | new layer binding id evaluation order, this must be a rearrangement of the elements returned by the l_bind_layer_ids function. |

Details

Bindings, callbacks, and binding substitutions are described in detail in loon's documentation web-page, i.e. run `l_help("learn_R_bind")`

Value

vector with binding id evaluation order (same as the `id` argument)

See Also

[l_bind_layer](#), [l_bind_layer_ids](#), [l_bind_layer_get](#), [l_bind_layer_delete](#)

| | |
|------------------|--------------------------------|
| l_bind_navigator | <i>Add a navigator binding</i> |
|------------------|--------------------------------|

Description

Creates a binding that evaluates a callback for particular changes in the collection of navigators of a display.

Usage

```
l_bind_navigator(widget, event, callback)
```

Arguments

| | |
|----------|--|
| widget | widget path as a string or as an object handle |
| event | a vector with one or more of the following events: 'add', 'delete', 'relabel' |
| callback | callback function is an R function which is called by the Tcl interpreter if the event of interest happens. Note that in loon the callback functions support different optional arguments depending on the binding type, read the details for more information |

Details

Bindings, callbacks, and binding substitutions are described in detail in loon's documentation webpage, i.e. run `l_help("learn_R_bind")`

Value

navigator binding id

See Also

[l_bind_navigator_ids](#), [l_bind_navigator_get](#), [l_bind_navigator_delete](#), [l_bind_navigator_reorder](#)

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| l_bind_navigator_delete | <i>Delete a navigator binding</i> |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|

Description

Remove a navigator binding

Usage

```
l_bind_navigator_delete(widget, id)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--|
| widget | widget path as a string or as an object handle |
| id | navigator binding id |

Details

Bindings, callbacks, and binding substitutions are described in detail in loon's documentation web-page, i.e. run `l_help("learn_R_bind")`

See Also

[l_bind_navigator](#), [l_bind_navigator_ids](#), [l_bind_navigator_get](#), [l_bind_navigator_reorder](#)

`l_bind_navigator_get` *Get the event pattern and callback Tcl code of a navigator binding*

Description

This function returns the registered event pattern and the Tcl callback code that the Tcl interpreter evaluates after a event occurs that matches the event pattern.

Usage

```
l_bind_navigator_get(widget, id)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--|
| widget | widget path as a string or as an object handle |
| id | navigator binding id |

Details

Bindings, callbacks, and binding substitutions are described in detail in loon's documentation web-page, i.e. run `l_help("learn_R_bind")`

Value

Character vector of length two. First element is the event pattern, the second element is the Tcl callback code.

See Also

[l_bind_navigator](#), [l_bind_navigator_ids](#), [l_bind_navigator_delete](#), [l_bind_navigator_reorder](#)

l_bind_navigator_ids *List navigator binding ids*

Description

List all user added navigator binding ids

Usage

```
l_bind_navigator_ids(widget)
```

Arguments

widget widget path as a string or as an object handle

Details

Bindings, callbacks, and binding substitutions are described in detail in loon's documentation web-page, i.e. run `l_help("learn_R_bind")`

Value

vector with navigator binding ids

See Also

[l_bind_navigator](#), [l_bind_navigator_get](#), [l_bind_navigator_delete](#), [l_bind_navigator_reorder](#)

l_bind_navigator_reorder

Reorder the navigator binding evaluation sequence

Description

The order the navigator bindings defines how they get evaluated once an event matches event patterns of multiple navigator bindings.

Usage

```
l_bind_navigator_reorder(widget, ids)
```

Arguments

widget widget path as a string or as an object handle

ids new navigator binding id evaluation order, this must be a rearrangement of the elements returned by the [l_bind_navigator_ids](#) function.

Details

Bindings, callbacks, and binding substitutions are described in detail in loon's documentation web-page, i.e. run `l_help("learn_R_bind")`

Value

vector with binding id evaluation order (same as the `id` argument)

See Also

[l_bind_navigator](#), [l_bind_navigator_ids](#), [l_bind_navigator_get](#), [l_bind_navigator_delete](#)

| | |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|
| l_bind_state | <i>Add a state change binding</i> |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|

Description

The callback of a state change binding is evaluated when certain states change, as specified at binding creation.

Usage

```
l_bind_state(target, event, callback)
```

Arguments

| | |
|----------|--|
| target | either an object of class loon or a vector that specifies the widget, layer, glyph, navigator or context completely. The widget is specified by the widget path name (e.g. <code>'.l0.plot'</code>), the remaining objects by their ids. |
| event | vector with state names |
| callback | callback function is an R function which is called by the Tcl interpreter if the event of interest happens. Note that in loon the callback functions support different optional arguments depending on the binding type, read the details for more information |

Details

Bindings, callbacks, and binding substitutions are described in detail in loon's documentation web-page, i.e. run `l_help("learn_R_bind")`

Value

state change binding id

See Also

[l_info_states](#), [l_bind_state_ids](#), [l_bind_state_get](#), [l_bind_state_delete](#), [l_bind_state_reorder](#)

`l_bind_state_delete` *Delete a state binding*

Description

Remove a state binding

Usage

```
l_bind_state_delete(target, id)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|---|
| target | either an object of class loon or a vector that specifies the widget, layer, glyph, navigator or context completely. The widget is specified by the widget path name (e.g. '.l0.plot'), the remaining objects by their ids. |
| id | state binding id |

Details

Bindings, callbacks, and binding substitutions are described in detail in loon's documentation webpage, i.e. run `l_help("learn_R_bind")`

See Also

[l_bind_state](#), [l_bind_state_ids](#), [l_bind_state_get](#), [l_bind_state_reorder](#)

`l_bind_state_get` *Get the event pattern and callback Tcl code of a state binding*

Description

This function returns the registered event pattern and the Tcl callback code that the Tcl interpreter evaluates after a event occurs that matches the event pattern.

Usage

```
l_bind_state_get(target, id)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|---|
| target | either an object of class loon or a vector that specifies the widget, layer, glyph, navigator or context completely. The widget is specified by the widget path name (e.g. '.l0.plot'), the remaining objects by their ids. |
| id | state binding id |

Details

Bindings, callbacks, and binding substitutions are described in detail in loon's documentation web-page, i.e. run `l_help("learn_R_bind")`

Value

Character vector of length two. First element is the event pattern, the second element is the Tcl callback code.

See Also

[l_bind_state](#), [l_bind_state_ids](#), [l_bind_state_delete](#), [l_bind_state_reorder](#)

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <code>l_bind_state_ids</code> | <i>List state binding ids</i> |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|

Description

List all user added state binding ids

Usage

```
l_bind_state_ids(target)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|---|
| target | either an object of class loon or a vector that specifies the widget, layer, glyph, navigator or context completely. The widget is specified by the widget path name (e.g. <code>'.l0.plot'</code>), the remaining objects by their ids. |
|--------|---|

Details

Bindings, callbacks, and binding substitutions are described in detail in loon's documentation web-page, i.e. run `l_help("learn_R_bind")`

Value

vector with state binding ids

See Also

[l_bind_state](#), [l_bind_state_get](#), [l_bind_state_delete](#), [l_bind_state_reorder](#)

l_bind_state_reorder *Reorder the state binding evaluation sequence*

Description

The order the state bindings defines how they get evaluated once an event matches event patterns of multiple state bindings.

Usage

```
l_bind_state_reorder(target, ids)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|---|
| target | either an object of class loon or a vector that specifies the widget, layer, glyph, navigator or context completely. The widget is specified by the widget path name (e.g. '.l0.plot'), the remaining objects by their ids. |
| ids | new state binding id evaluation order, this must be a rearrangement of the elements returned by the l_bind_state_ids function. |

Details

Bindings, callbacks, and binding substitutions are described in detail in loon's documentation webpage, i.e. run `l_help("learn_R_bind")`

Value

vector with binding id evaluation order (same as the id argument)

See Also

[l_bind_state](#), [l_bind_state_ids](#), [l_bind_state_get](#), [l_bind_state_delete](#)

l_cget *Query a Plot State*

Description

All of loon's displays have plot states. Plot states specify what is displayed, how it is displayed and if and how the plot is linked with other loon plots. Layers, glyphs, navigators and contexts have states too (also referred to as plot states). This function queries a single plot state.

Usage

```
l_cget(target, state)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|---|
| target | either an object of class loon or a vector that specifies the widget, layer, glyph, navigator or context completely. The widget is specified by the widget path name (e.g. '.l0.plot'), the remaining objects by their ids. |
| state | state name |

See Also

[l_configure](#), [l_info_states](#), [l_create_handle](#)

Examples

```
p <- l_plot(iris, color = iris$Species)
l_cget(p, "color")
p['selected']
```

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <code>l_colRemoveAlpha</code> | <i>Convert color representations having an alpha transparency level to 6 digit color representations</i> |
|-------------------------------|--|

Description

Colors in the standard tk used by loon do not allow for alpha transparency. This function allows loon to use color palettes (e.g. [l_setColorList](#)) that produce colors with alpha transparency by simply using only the rgb.

Usage

```
l_colRemoveAlpha(col)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-----|--|
| col | a vector of colors (potentially) containing an alpha level |
|-----|--|

Examples

```
x <- l_colRemoveAlpha(rainbow(6))
# Also works with ordinary color string representations
# since it just extracts the rgb values from the colors.
x <- l_colRemoveAlpha(c("red", "blue", "green", "orange"))
x
```

| | |
|-------------|---|
| l_configure | <i>Modify one or multiple plot states</i> |
|-------------|---|

Description

All of loon's displays have plot states. Plot states specify what is displayed, how it is displayed and if and how the plot is linked with other loon plots. Layers, glyphs, navigators and contexts have states too (also referred to as plot states). This function modifies one or multiple plot states.

Usage

```
l_configure(target, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|---|
| target | either an object of class loon or a vector that specifies the widget, layer, glyph, navigator or context completely. The widget is specified by the widget path name (e.g. '.l0.plot'), the remaining objects by their ids. |
| ... | state=value pairs |

See Also

[l_cget](#), [l_info_states](#), [l_create_handle](#)

Examples

```
p <- l_plot(iris, color = iris$Species)
l_configure(p, color='red')
p['size'] <- ifelse(iris$Species == "versicolor", 2, 8)
```

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| l_context_add_context2d | |
|-------------------------|--|

Create a context2d navigator context

Description

A context2d maps every location on a 2d space graph to a list of xvars and a list of yvars such that, while moving the navigator along the graph, as few changes as possible take place in xvars and yvars.

Contexts are in more detail explained in the webmanual accessible with [l_help](#). Please read the section on context by running `l_help("learn_R_display_graph.html#contexts")`.

Usage

```
l_context_add_context2d(navigator, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-----------|--|
| navigator | navigator handle object |
| ... | arguments passed on to modify context states |

Value

context handle

See Also

[l_info_states](#), [l_context_ids](#), [l_context_add_geodesic2d](#), [l_context_add_slicing2d](#), [l_context_getLabel](#), [l_context_relabel](#)

`l_context_add_geodesic2d`

Create a geodesic2d navigator context

Description

Geodesic2d maps every location on the graph as an orthogonal projection of the data onto a two-dimensional subspace. The nodes then represent the sub-space spanned by a pair of variates and the edges either a 3d- or 4d-transition of one scatterplot into another, depending on how many variates the two nodes connected by the edge share (see Hurley and Oldford 2011). The geodesic2d context inherits from the context2d context.

Contexts are in more detail explained in the webmanual accessible with [l_help](#). Please read the section on context by running `l_help("learn_R_display_graph.html#contexts")`.

Usage

```
l_context_add_geodesic2d(navigator, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-----------|--|
| navigator | navigator handle object |
| ... | arguments passed on to modify context states |

Value

context handle

See Also

[l_info_states](#), [l_context_ids](#), [l_context_add_context2d](#), [l_context_add_slicing2d](#), [l_context_getLabel](#), [l_context_relabel](#)

`l_context_add_slicing2d`*Create a slicind2d navigator context*

Description

The slicing2d context implements slicing using navigation graphs and a scatterplot to condition on one or two variables.

Contexts are in more detail explained in the webmanual accessible with [l_help](#). Please read the section on context by running `l_help("learn_R_display_graph.html#contexts")`.

Usage

```
l_context_add_slicing2d(navigator, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| <code>navigator</code> | navigator handle object |
| <code>...</code> | arguments passed on to modify context states |

Value

context handle

Examples

```
names(oliveAcids) <- c('p', 'p1', 's', 'o', 'l', 'l1', 'a', 'e')
nodes <- apply(combn(names(oliveAcids), 2), 2,
              function(x) paste(x, collapse=':'))
G <- completegraph(nodes)
g <- l_graph(G)
nav <- l_navigator_add(g)
con <- l_context_add_slicing2d(nav, data=oliveAcids)

# symmetric range proportion around nav['proportion']
con['proportion'] <- 0.2

con['conditioning4d'] <- "union"
con['conditioning4d'] <- "intersection"
```

| | |
|------------------|--|
| l_context_delete | <i>Delete a context from a navigator</i> |
|------------------|--|

Description

Navigators can have multiple contexts. This function removes a context from a navigator.

Usage

```
l_context_delete(navigator, id)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-----------|------------------|
| navigator | navigator handle |
| id | context id |

Details

For more information run: `l_help("learn_R_display_graph.html#contexts")`

See Also

[l_context_ids](#), [l_context_add_context2d](#), [l_context_add_geodesic2d](#), [l_context_add_slicing2d](#), [l_context_getLabel](#), [l_context_relabel](#)

| | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| l_context_getLabel | <i>Query the label of a context</i> |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|

Description

Context labels are eventually used in the context inspector. This function queries the label of a context.

Usage

```
l_context_getLabel(navigator, id)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-----------|------------------|
| navigator | navigator handle |
| id | context id |

Details

For more information run: `l_help("learn_R_display_graph.html#contexts")`

See Also

[l_context_getLabel](#), [l_context_add_context2d](#), [l_context_add_geodesic2d](#), [l_context_add_slicing2d](#), [l_context_delete](#)

| | |
|---------------|--|
| l_context_ids | <i>List context ids of a navigator</i> |
|---------------|--|

Description

Navigators can have multiple contexts. This function list the context ids of a navigator.

Usage

```
l_context_ids(navigator)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-----------|------------------|
| navigator | navigator handle |
|-----------|------------------|

Details

For more information run: `l_help("learn_R_display_graph.html#contexts")`

See Also

[l_context_delete](#), [l_context_add_context2d](#), [l_context_add_geodesic2d](#), [l_context_add_slicing2d](#), [l_context_getLabel](#), [l_context_relabel](#)

| | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| l_context_relabel | <i>Change the label of a context</i> |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|

Description

Context labels are eventually used in the context inspector. This function relabels a context.

Usage

```
l_context_relabel(navigator, id, label)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-----------|---------------------|
| navigator | navigator handle |
| id | context id |
| label | context label shown |

Details

For more information run: `l_help("learn_R_display_graph.html#contexts")`

See Also

[l_context_getLabel](#), [l_context_add_context2d](#), [l_context_add_geodesic2d](#), [l_context_add_slicing2d](#), [l_context_delete](#)

`l_createCompoundGrob` *For the target compound loon plot, creates the final grob from the class of the ‘target‘ and the ‘arrangeGrob.args‘*

Description

For the target compound loon plot, creates the final grob from the class of the ‘target‘ and the ‘arrangeGrob.args‘

Usage

```
l_createCompoundGrob(target, arrangeGrob.args)
```

Arguments

`target` the (compound) loon plot
`arrangeGrob.args` arguments as described by ‘gridExtra::arrangeGrob()‘

Value

a grob (or list of grobs) that can be handed to ‘gTree()‘ as ‘children = gList(returnedValue)‘ as the final grob constructed for the compound loon plot. Default for an ‘l_compound‘ is to simply execute ‘gridExtra::arrangeGrob(arrangeGrob.args)‘.

`l_create_handle` *Create a loon object handle*

Description

This function can be used to create the loon object handles from a vector of the widget path name and the object ids (in the order of the parent-child relationships).

Usage

```
l_create_handle(target)
```

Arguments

target loon object specification (e.g. ".l0.plot")

Details

loon's plot handles are useful to query and modify plot states via the command line.

For more information run: `l_help("learn_R_intro.html#re-creating-object-handles")`

Examples

```
# plot handle
p <- l_plot(x=1:3, y=1:3)
p_new <- l_create_handle(unclass(p))
p_new['showScales']

# glyph handle
gl <- l_glyph_add_text(p, text=LETTERS[1:3])
gl_new <- l_create_handle(c(as.vector(p), as.vector(gl)))
gl_new['text']

# layer handle
l <- l_layer_rectangle(p, x=c(1,3), y=c(1,3), color='yellow', index='end')
l_new <- l_create_handle(c(as.vector(p), as.vector(l)))
l_new['color']

# navigator handle
g <- l_graph(linegraph(completegraph(LETTERS[1:3])))
nav <- l_navigator_add(g)
nav_new <- l_create_handle(c(as.vector(g), as.vector(nav)))
nav_new['from']

# context handle
con <- l_context_add_context2d(nav)
con_new <- l_create_handle(c(as.vector(g), as.vector(nav), as.vector(con)))
con_new['separator']
```

l_currentindex

Get layer-relative index of the item below the mouse cursor

Description

Checks if there is a visual item below the mouse cursor and if there is, it returns the index of the visual item's position in the corresponding variable dimension of its layer.

Usage

```
l_currentindex(widget)
```

Arguments

widget widget path as a string or as an object handle

Details

For more details see `l_help("learn_R_bind.html#item-bindings")`

Value

index of the visual item's position in the corresponding variable dimension of its layer

See Also

[l_bind_item](#), [l_currenttags](#)

Examples

```
p <- l_plot(iris[,1:2], color=iris$Species)

printEntered <- function(W) {
  cat(paste('Entered point ', l_currentindex(W), '\n'))
}

printLeave <- function(W) {
  cat(paste('Left point ', l_currentindex(W), '\n'))
}

l_bind_item(p, tags='model&&point', event='<Enter>',
  callback=function(W) {printEntered(W)})

l_bind_item(p, tags='model&&point', event='<Leave>',
  callback=function(W) {printLeave(W)})
```

`l_currenttags`

Get tags of the item below the mouse cursor

Description

Retrieves the tags of the visual item that at the time of the function evaluation is below the mouse cursor.

Usage

```
l_currenttags(widget)
```

Arguments

widget widget path as a string or as an object handle

Details

For more details see `l_help("learn_R_bind.html#item-bindings")`

Value

vector with item tags of visual

See Also

[l_bind_item](#), [l_currentindex](#)

Examples

```
printTags <- function(W) {
  print(l_currenttags(W))
}

p <- l_plot(x=1:3, y=1:3, title='Query Visual Item Tags')

l_bind_item(p, 'all', '<ButtonPress>', function(W)printTags(W))
```

l_data

Convert an R data.frame to a Tcl dictionary

Description

This is a helper function to convert an R `data.frame` object to a Tcl data frame object. This function is useful when changing a data state with [l_configure](#).

Usage

```
l_data(data)
```

Arguments

data a `data.frame` object

Value

a string that represents with `data.frame` with a Tcl dictionary data structure.

| | |
|----------|---------------------------------------|
| l_export | <i>Export a loon plot as an image</i> |
|----------|---------------------------------------|

Description

The supported image formats are dependent on the system environment. Plots can always be exported to the Postscript format. Exporting displays as .pdfs is only possible when the command line tool `epstopdf` is installed. Finally, exporting to either `png`, `jpg`, `bmp`, `tiff` or `gif` requires the `Img Tcl` extension. When choosing one of the formats that depend on the `Img` extension, it is possible to export any Tk widget as an image including inspectors.

Usage

```
l_export(widget, filename, width, height)
```

Arguments

| | |
|----------|--|
| widget | widget path as a string or as an object handle |
| filename | path of output file |
| width | image width in pixels |
| height | image height in pixels |

Details

Note that the `CTRL-T` key combination opens a dialog to export the graphic.

The native export format is to `ps` as this is what the Tk canvas offers. If the `l_export` fails with other formats then please resort to a screen capture method for the moment.

Value

path to the exported file

See Also

[l_export_valid_formats](#)

`l_export_valid_formats`*Return a list of the available image formats when exporting a loon plot*

Description

The supported image formats are dependent on the system environment. Plots can always be exported to the Postscript format. Exporting displays as .pdfs is only possible when the command line tool `epstopdf` is installed. Finally, exporting to either `png`, `jpg`, `bmp`, `tiff` or `gif` requires the `Img Tcl` extension. When choosing one of the formats that depend on the `Img` extension, it is possible to export any Tk widget as an image including inspectors.

Usage`l_export_valid_formats()`**Value**

a vector with the image formats available for exporting a loon plot.

`l_getColorList`*Get loon's color mapping list*

Description

The color mapping list is used by loon to convert nominal values to color values, see the documentation for [l_setColorList](#).

Usage`l_getColorList()`**Value**

a vector with hex-encoded colors

See Also

[l_setColorList](#)

| | |
|------------|--|
| l_getGraph | <i>Extract a loongraph or graph object from loon's graph display</i> |
|------------|--|

Description

The graph display represents a graph with the nodes, from, to, and isDirected plot states. This function creates a loongraph or a graph object using these states.

Usage

```
l_getGraph(widget, asloongraph = TRUE)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|--|
| widget | a graph widget handle |
| asloongraph | boolean, if TRUE then the function returns a loongraph object, otherwise the function returns a graph object defined in the graph R package. |

Value

a loongraph or a graph object

See Also

[l_graph](#), [loongraph](#)

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| l_getLinkedStates | <i>Query the States that are Linked with Loon's Standard Linking Model</i> |
|-------------------|--|

Description

Loon's standard linking model is based on three levels, the linkingGroup and linkingKey states and the *used linkable states*. See the details in the documentation for [l_setLinkedStates](#).

Usage

```
l_getLinkedStates(widget)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--|
| widget | widget path as a string or as an object handle |
|--------|--|

Value

vector with state names that are linked states

See Also[l_setLinkedStates](#)

| | |
|----------------|--|
| l_getLocations | <i>For the target compound loon plot, determines location (only and excluding the grobs) arguments to pass to 'gridExtra::arrangeGrob()'</i> |
|----------------|--|

Description

For the target compound loon plot, determines location (only and excluding the grobs) arguments to pass to 'gridExtra::arrangeGrob()'

Usage

```
l_getLocations(target)

## S3 method for class 'l_ts'
l_getLocations(target)
```

Arguments

target the (compound) loon plot whose locations are needed lay it out.

Value

a list of an appropriate subset of the named location arguments 'c("ncol", "nrow", "layout_matrix", "heights", "widths")' and their values to be passed to 'gridExtra::arrangeGrob()'.

| | |
|-------------|---|
| l_getOption | <i>Get the value of a loon display option</i> |
|-------------|---|

Description

All of loon's displays access a set of common options. This function accesses and returns the current value of the named option.

Usage

```
l_getOption(option)
```

Arguments

option the name of the option being queried.

Value

the value of the named option.

See Also

[l_getOptionNames](#), [l_userOptions](#), [l_userOptionDefault](#), [l_setOption](#)

Examples

```
l_getOption("background")
```

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <code>l_getOptionNames</code> | <i>Get the names of all loon display options</i> |
|-------------------------------|--|

Description

All of loon's displays access a set of common options. This function accesses and returns the names of all loon options.

Usage

```
l_getOptionNames()
```

Value

a vector of all loon display option names.

See Also

[l_getOption](#), [l_userOptions](#), [l_userOptionDefault](#), [l_setOption](#)

Examples

```
l_getOptionNames()
```

| | |
|------------|--|
| l_getPlots | <i>For the target compound loon plot, determines all the loon plots in that compound plot.</i> |
|------------|--|

Description

For the target compound loon plot, determines all the loon plots in that compound plot.

Usage

```
l_getPlots(target)

## S3 method for class 'l_ts'
l_getPlots(target)
```

Arguments

target the (compound) loon plot to be laid out.

Value

a list of the named arguments and their values to be passed to 'gridExtra::arrangeGrob()'.

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| l_get_arrangeGrobArgs | <i>For the target (compound) loon plot, determines all arguments (i.e. including the grobs) to be passed to 'gridExtra::arrangeGrob()' so as to determine the layout in 'grid' graphics.</i> |
|-----------------------|--|

Description

For the target (compound) loon plot, determines all arguments (i.e. including the grobs) to be passed to 'gridExtra::arrangeGrob()' so as to determine the layout in 'grid' graphics.

Usage

```
l_get_arrangeGrobArgs(target)
```

Arguments

target the (compound) loon plot to be laid out.

Value

a list of the named arguments and their values to be passed to 'gridExtra::arrangeGrob()'.

`l_glyphs_inspector` *Create a Glyphs Inspector*

Description

Inspectors provide graphical user interfaces to oversee and modify plot states

Usage

```
l_glyphs_inspector(parent = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| <code>parent</code> | parent widget path |
| <code>...</code> | state arguments |

Value

widget handle

See Also

[l_create_handle](#)

Examples

```
i <- l_glyphs_inspector()
```

`l_glyphs_inspector_image`
Create a Image Glyph Inspector

Description

Inspectors provide graphical user interfaces to oversee and modify plot states

Usage

```
l_glyphs_inspector_image(parent = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| <code>parent</code> | parent widget path |
| <code>...</code> | state arguments |

Value

widget handle

See Also

[l_create_handle](#)

Examples

```
i <- l_glyphs_inspector_image()
```

`l_glyphs_inspector_pointrange`
Create a Pointrange Glyph Inspector

Description

Inspectors provide graphical user interfaces to oversee and modify plot states

Usage

```
l_glyphs_inspector_pointrange(parent = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--------------------|
| parent | parent widget path |
| ... | state arguments |

Value

widget handle

See Also

[l_create_handle](#)

Examples

```
i <- l_glyphs_inspector_pointrange()
```

l_glyphs_inspector_serialaxes

Create a Serialaxes Glyph Inspector

Description

Inspectors provide graphical user interfaces to oversee and modify plot states

Usage

```
l_glyphs_inspector_serialaxes(parent = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--------------------|
| parent | parent widget path |
| ... | state arguments |

Value

widget handle

See Also

[l_create_handle](#)

Examples

```
i <- l_glyphs_inspector_serialaxes()
```

l_glyphs_inspector_text

Create a Text Glyph Inspector

Description

Inspectors provide graphical user interfaces to oversee and modify plot states

Usage

```
l_glyphs_inspector_text(parent = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--------------------|
| parent | parent widget path |
| ... | state arguments |

Value

widget handle

See Also

[l_create_handle](#)

Examples

```
i <- l_glyphs_inspector_text()
```

| | |
|-------------|---|
| l_glyph_add | <i>Add non-primitive glyphs to a scatterplot or graph display</i> |
|-------------|---|

Description

Generic method for adding user-defined glyphs. See details for more information about non-primitive and primitive glyphs.

Usage

```
l_glyph_add(widget, type, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--|
| widget | widget path as a string or as an object handle |
| type | object used for method dispatch |
| ... | arguments passed on to method |

Details

The scatterplot and graph displays both have the n-dimensional state 'glyph' that assigns each data point or graph node a glyph (i.e. a visual representation).

Loon distinguishes between primitive and non-primitive glyphs: the primitive glyphs are always available for use whereas the non-primitive glyphs need to be first specified and added to a plot before they can be used.

The primitive glyphs are:

```
'circle', 'ocircle', 'ccircle'
'square', 'osquare', 'csquare'
'triangle', 'otriangle', 'ctriangle'
'diamond', 'odiamond', 'cdiamond'
```

Note that the letter 'o' stands for outline only, and the letter 'c' stands for contrast and adds an outline with the 'foreground' color (black by default).

The non-primitive glyph types and their creator functions are:

| Type | R creator function |
|-------------|--|
| Text | l_glyph_add_text |
| Serialaxes | l_glyph_add_serialaxes |
| Pointranges | l_glyph_add_pointrange |
| Images | l_glyph_add_image |
| Polygon | l_glyph_add_polygon |

When adding non-primitive glyphs to a display, the number of glyphs needs to match the dimension n of the plot. In other words, a glyph needs to be defined for each observations. See in the examples.

Currently loon does not support compound glyphs. However, it is possible to construct an arbitrary glyph using any system and save it as a png and then re-import them as image glyphs using [l_glyph_add_image](#).

For more information run: `l_help("learn_R_display_plot.html#glyphs")`

Value

String with glyph id. Every set of non-primitive glyphs has an id (character).

See Also

[l_glyph_add_text](#), [l_make_glyphs](#)

Examples

```
# Simple Example with Text Glyphs
p <- with(olive, l_plot(stearic, ecosenoic, color=Region))
g <- l_glyph_add_text(p, text=olive$Area, label="Area")
p['glyph'] <- g

## Not run:
demo("l_glyphs", package="loon")

## End(Not run)

# create a plot that demonstrates the primitive glyphs and the text glyphs
p <- l_plot(x=1:15, y=rep(0,15), size=10, showLabels=FALSE)
text_glyph <- l_glyph_add_text(p, text=letters [1:15])
p['glyph'] <- c(
  'circle', 'ocircle', 'ccircle',
  'square', 'osquare', 'csquare',
  'triangle', 'otriangle', 'ctriangle',
  'diamond', 'odiamond', 'cdiamond',
  rep(text_glyph, 3)
)
```

`l_glyph_add.default` *Default method for adding non-primitive glyphs*

Description

Generic function to write new glyph types using loon's primitive glyphs

Usage

```
## Default S3 method:
l_glyph_add(widget, type, label = "", ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| <code>widget</code> | widget path as a string or as an object handle |
| <code>type</code> | loon-native non-primitive glyph type, one of 'text', 'serialaxes', 'image', '[polygon', or 'pointrange' |
| <code>label</code> | label of a glyph (currently shown only in the glyph inspector) |
| <code>...</code> | state arguments |

`l_glyph_add_image` *Add an image glyphs*

Description

Image glyphs are useful to show pictures or other sophisticated compound glyphs. Note that images in the Tk canvas support transparency.

Usage

```
l_glyph_add_image(widget, images, label = "", ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| <code>widget</code> | widget path as a string or as an object handle |
| <code>images</code> | Tk image references, see the l_image_import_array and l_image_import_files helper functions. |
| <code>label</code> | label of a glyph (currently shown only in the glyph inspector) |
| <code>...</code> | state arguments |

Details

For more information run: `l_help("learn_R_display_plot.html#images")`

See Also

[l_glyph_add](#), [l_image_import_array](#), [l_image_import_files](#), [l_make_glyphs](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
p <- with(olive, l_plot(palmitic ~ stearic, color = Region))
img_paths <- list.files(file.path(find.package(package = 'loon'), "images"), full.names = TRUE)
imgs <- setNames(l_image_import_files(img_paths),
                tools::file_path_sans_ext(basename(img_paths)))
i <- pmatch(gsub("^[:alpha:]]+-", "", olive$Area), names(imgs), duplicates.ok = TRUE)

g <- l_glyph_add_image(p, imgs[i], label="Flags")
p['glyph'] <- g

## End(Not run)
```

`l_glyph_add_pointrange`

Add a Pointrange Glyph

Description

Pointrange glyphs show a filled circle at the x-y location and also a y-range.

Usage

```
l_glyph_add_pointrange(widget, ymin, ymax, linewidth = 1, label = "",
  ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| <code>widget</code> | widget path as a string or as an object handle |
| <code>ymin</code> | vector with lower y-value of the point range. |
| <code>ymax</code> | vector with upper y-value of the point range. |
| <code>linewidth</code> | line with in pixel. |
| <code>label</code> | label of a glyph (currently shown only in the glyph inspector) |
| <code>...</code> | state arguments |

See Also

[l_glyph_add](#)

Examples

```
p <- l_plot(x = 1:3, color = c('red', 'blue', 'green'), showScales=TRUE)
g <- l_glyph_add_pointrange(p, ymin=(1:3)-(1:3)/5, ymax=(1:3)+(1:3)/5)
p['glyph'] <- g
```

l_glyph_add_polygon *Add a Polygon Glyph*

Description

Add one polygon per scatterplot point.

Usage

```
l_glyph_add_polygon(widget, x, y, showArea = TRUE, label = "", ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|----------|---|
| widget | widget path as a string or as an object handle |
| x | nested list of x-coordinates of polygons (relative to), one list element for each scatterplot point. |
| y | nested list of y-coordinates of polygons, one list element for each scatterplot point. |
| showArea | boolean, show a filled polygon or just the outline |
| label | label of a glyph (currently shown only in the glyph inspector) |
| ... | state arguments |

Details

A polygon can be a useful point glyph to visualize arbitrary shapes such as airplanes, animals and shapes that are not available in the primitive glyph types (e.g. cross). The l_glyphs demo has an example of polygon glyphs which we reuse here.

See Also

[l_glyph_add](#)

Examples

```
x_star <-
  c(-0.000864304235090734, 0.292999135695765, 0.949870354364736,
    0.474503025064823, 0.586862575626621, -0.000864304235090734,
    -0.586430423509075, -0.474070872947277, -0.949438202247191,
    -0.29256698357822)
y_star <-
  c(-1, -0.403630077787381, -0.308556611927398, 0.153846153846154,
    0.808556611927398, 0.499567847882455, 0.808556611927398,
    0.153846153846154, -0.308556611927398, -0.403630077787381)
x_cross <-
  c(-0.258931143762604, -0.258931143762604, -0.950374531835206,
    -0.950374531835206, -0.258931143762604, -0.258931143762604,
    0.259651397291847, 0.259651397291847, 0.948934024776722,
```

```

    0.948934024776722, 0.259651397291847, 0.259651397291847)
y_cross <-
  c(-0.950374531835206, -0.258931143762604, -0.258931143762604,
    0.259651397291847, 0.259651397291847, 0.948934024776722,
    0.948934024776722, 0.259651397291847, 0.259651397291847,
    -0.258931143762604, -0.258931143762604, -0.950374531835206)
x_hexagon <-
  c(0.773552290406223, 0, -0.773552290406223, -0.773552290406223,
    0, 0.773552290406223)
y_hexagon <-
  c(0.446917314894843, 0.894194756554307, 0.446917314894843,
    -0.447637568424085, -0.892754249495822, -0.447637568424085)

p <- l_plot(1:3, 1:3)

gl <- l_glyph_add_polygon(p, x = list(x_star, x_cross, x_hexagon),
  y = list(y_star, y_cross, y_hexagon))

p['glyph'] <- gl

gl['showArea'] <- FALSE

```

l_glyph_add_serialaxes

Add a Serialaxes Glyph

Description

Serialaxes glyph show either a star glyph or a parralel coordinate glyph for each point.

Usage

```

l_glyph_add_serialaxes(widget, data, sequence, linewidth = 1,
  scaling = "variable", axesLayout = "radial", showAxes = FALSE,
  axesColor = "gray70", showEnclosing = FALSE, bboxColor = "gray70",
  label = "", ...)

```

Arguments

| | |
|------------|--|
| widget | widget path as a string or as an object handle |
| data | a data frame with numerical data only |
| sequence | vector with variable names that defines the axes sequence |
| linewidth | linewidth of outline |
| scaling | one of 'variable', 'data', 'observation' or 'none' to specify how the data is scaled. See Details for more information |
| axesLayout | either "radial" or "parallel" |
| showAxes | boolean to indicate whether axes should be shown or not |

| | |
|---------------|--|
| axesColor | color of axes |
| showEnclosing | boolean, circle (axesLayout=radial) or square (axesLayout=parallel) to show bounding box/circle of the glyph (or showing unit circle or rectangle with height 1 if scaling=none) |
| bboxColor | color of bounding box/circle |
| label | label of a glyph (currently shown only in the glyph inspector) |
| ... | state arguments |

Examples

```
p <- with(olive, l_plot(oleic, stearic, color=Area))
gs <- l_glyph_add_serialaxes(p, data=olive[, -c(1,2)], showArea=FALSE)
p['glyph'] <- gs
```

| | |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| l_glyph_add_text | <i>Add a Text Glyph</i> |
|------------------|-------------------------|

Description

Each text glyph can be a multiline string.

Usage

```
l_glyph_add_text(widget, text, label = "", ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--|
| widget | widget path as a string or as an object handle |
| text | the text strings for each observation. If the object is a factor then the labels get extracted with as.character . |
| label | label of a glyph (currently shown only in the glyph inspector) |
| ... | state arguments |

See Also

[l_glyph_add](#)

Examples

```
p <- l_plot(iris, color = iris$Species)
g <- l_glyph_add_text(p, iris$Species, "test_label")
p['glyph'] <- g
```

`l_glyph_delete` *Delete a Glyph*

Description

Delete a glyph from the plot.

Usage

```
l_glyph_delete(widget, id)
```

Arguments

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| <code>widget</code> | widget path as a string or as an object handle |
| <code>id</code> | glyph id |

See Also

[l_glyph_add](#)

`l_glyph_getLabel` *Get Glyph Label*

Description

Returns the label of a glyph

Usage

```
l_glyph_getLabel(widget, id)
```

Arguments

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| <code>widget</code> | widget path as a string or as an object handle |
| <code>id</code> | glyph id |

See Also

[l_glyph_add](#), [l_glyph_ids](#), [l_glyph_relabel](#)

| | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| l_glyph_getType | <i>Get Glyph Type</i> |
|-----------------|-----------------------|

Description

Query the type of a glyph

Usage

```
l_glyph_getType(widget, id)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--|
| widget | widget path as a string or as an object handle |
| id | glyph id |

See Also

[l_glyph_add](#)

| | |
|-------------|------------------------|
| l_glyph_ids | <i>List glyphs ids</i> |
|-------------|------------------------|

Description

List all the non-primitive glyph ids attached to display.

Usage

```
l_glyph_ids(widget)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--|
| widget | widget path as a string or as an object handle |
|--------|--|

See Also

[l_glyph_add](#)

| | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| l_glyph_relabel | <i>Relabel Glyph</i> |
|-----------------|----------------------|

Description

Change the label of a glyph. Note that the label is only displayed in the glyph inspector.

Usage

```
l_glyph_relabel(widget, id, label)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--|
| widget | widget path as a string or as an object handle |
| id | glyph id |
| label | new label |

See Also

[l_glyph_add](#), [l_glyph_ids](#), [l_glyph_getLabel](#)

Examples

```
p <- l_plot(iris, color = iris$Species)
g <- l_glyph_add_text(p, iris$Species, "test_label")
p['glyph'] <- g
l_glyph_relabel(p, g, "Species")
```

| | |
|---------|--|
| l_graph | <i>Generic function to create an interactive graph display</i> |
|---------|--|

Description

Interactive graphs in loon are currently most often used for navigation graphs.

Usage

```
l_graph(nodes = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------|--------------------------------|
| nodes | object for method dispatch |
| ... | arguments passed on to methods |

Details

For more information run: `l_help("learn_R_display_graph.html#graph")`

Value

graph handle

See Also

[l_graph.graph](#), [l_graph.loongraph](#), [l_graph.default](#)

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| l_graph.default | <i>Create a graph display based on node names and from-to edges list</i> |
|-----------------|--|

Description

This default method uses the loongraph display states as arguments to create a graph display.

Usage

```
## Default S3 method:
l_graph(nodes = "", from = "", to = "",
        parent = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|---|
| nodes | vector with nodenames |
| from | vector with node names of the from-to pairs for edges |
| to | vector with node names of the from-to pairs for edges |
| parent | parent widget of graph display |
| ... | arguments to modify the graph display state |

Details

For more information run: `l_help("learn_R_display_graph.html#graph")`

Value

graph handle

See Also

[loongraph](#), [l_graph](#), [l_info_states](#), [l_graph.graph](#)

| | |
|---------------|---|
| l_graph.graph | <i>Create a graph display based on a graph object</i> |
|---------------|---|

Description

Graph objects are defined in the graph R package.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'graph'
l_graph(nodes, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------|---|
| nodes | a graph object created with the functions in the graph R package. |
| ... | arguments to modify the graph display state |

Details

For more information run: `l_help("learn_R_display_graph.html#graph")`

Value

graph handle

See Also

[l_graph](#), [l_info_states](#), [l_graph.loongraph](#)

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| l_graph.loongraph | <i>Create a graph display based on a loongraph object</i> |
|-------------------|---|

Description

Loongraphs can be created with the [loongraph](#) function.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'loongraph'
l_graph(nodes, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------|---|
| nodes | a loongraph object created with the loongraph function. |
| ... | arguments to modify the graph display state |

Details

For more information run: `l_help("learn_R_display_graph.html#graph")`

Value

graph handle

See Also

[loongraph](#), [l_graph](#), [l_info_states](#), [l_graph.graph](#)

| | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <code>l_graphswitch</code> | <i>Create a graphswitch widget</i> |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|

Description

The graphswitch provides a graphical user interface for changing the graph in a graph display interactively.

Usage

```
l_graphswitch(activewidget = "", parent = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <code>activewidget</code> | widget handle of a graph display |
| <code>parent</code> | parent widget path |
| <code>...</code> | widget states |

Details

For more information run: `l_help("learn_R_display_graph.html#graph-switch-widget")`

See Also

[l_graphswitch_add](#), [l_graphswitch_ids](#), [l_graphswitch_delete](#), [l_graphswitch_relabel](#), [l_graphswitch_getLabel](#), [l_graphswitch_move](#), [l_graphswitch_reorder](#), [l_graphswitch_set](#), [l_graphswitch_get](#)

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| l_graphswitch_add | <i>Add a graph to a graphswitch widget</i> |
|-------------------|--|

Description

This is a generic function to add a graph to a graphswitch widget.

Usage

```
l_graphswitch_add(widget, graph, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--|
| widget | widget path as a string or as an object handle |
| graph | a graph or a loongraph object |
| ... | arguments passed on to method |

Details

For more information run: `l_help("learn_R_display_graph.html#graph-switch-widget")`

Value

id for graph in the graphswitch widget

See Also

[l_graphswitch](#)

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| l_graphswitch_add.default | |
|---------------------------|--|

Add a graph that is defined by node names and a from-to edges list

Description

This default method uses the loongraph display states as arguments to add a graph to the graphswitch widget.

Usage

```
## Default S3 method:
l_graphswitch_add(widget, graph, from, to, isDirected,
  label = "", index = "end", ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|------------|---|
| widget | graphswitch widget handle (or widget path) |
| graph | a vector with the node names, i.e. this argument gets passed on as the nodes argument to create a loongraph like object |
| from | vector with node names of the from-to pairs for edges |
| to | vector with node names of the from-to pairs for edges |
| isDirected | boolean to indicate whether the from-to-list defines directed or undirected edges |
| label | string with label for graph |
| index | position of graph in the graph list |
| ... | additional arguments are not used for this method |

Value

id for graph in the graphswitch widget

See Also

[l_graphswitch](#)

`l_graphswitch_add.graph`

Add a graph to the graphswitch widget using a graph object

Description

Graph objects are defined in the graph R package.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'graph'
l_graphswitch_add(widget, graph, label = "",
  index = "end", ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|---|
| widget | graphswitch widget handle (or widget path) |
| graph | a graph object created with the functions in the graph R package. |
| label | string with label for graph |
| index | position of graph in the graph list |
| ... | additional arguments are not used for this method |

Value

id for graph in the graphswitch widget

See Also

[l_graphswitch](#)

l_graphswitch_add.loongraph

Add a graph to the graphswitch widget using a loongraph object

Description

Loongraphs can be created with the [loongraph](#) function.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'loongraph'  
l_graphswitch_add(widget, graph, label = "",  
  index = "end", ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|---|
| widget | graphswitch widget handle (or widget path) |
| graph | a loongraph object |
| label | string with label for graph |
| index | position of graph in the graph list |
| ... | additional arguments are not used for this method |

Value

id for graph in the graphswitch widget

See Also

[l_graphswitch](#)

`l_graphswitch_delete` *Delete a graph from the graphswitch widget*

Description

Remove a a graph from the graphswitch widget

Usage

```
l_graphswitch_delete(widget, id)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--|
| widget | graphswitch widget handle (or widget path) |
| id | of the graph |

See Also

[l_graphswitch](#)

`l_graphswitch_get` *Return a Graph as a loongraph Object*

Description

Graphs can be extracted from the graphswitch widget as loongraph objects.

Usage

```
l_graphswitch_get(widget, id)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--|
| widget | graphswitch widget handle (or widget path) |
| id | of the graph |

See Also

[l_graphswitch](#), [loongraph](#)

l_graphswitch_getLabel

Query Label of a Graph in the Graphswitch Widget

Description

The graphs in the graphswitch widgets have labels. Use this function to query the label of a graph.

Usage

```
l_graphswitch_getLabel(widget, id)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--|
| widget | graphswitch widget handle (or widget path) |
| id | of the graph |

See Also

[l_graphswitch](#)

l_graphswitch_ids

List the ids of the graphs in the graphswitch widget

Description

Every graph in the graphswitch widget has an id. This function returns these ids preserving the order of how the graphs are listed in the graphswitch.

Usage

```
l_graphswitch_ids(widget)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--|
| widget | graphswitch widget handle (or widget path) |
|--------|--|

l_graphswitch_move *Move a Graph in the Graph List*

Description

Change the position of a graph in the graphswitch widget.

Usage

```
l_graphswitch_move(widget, id, index)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|---|
| widget | graphswitch widget handle (or widget path) |
| id | of the graph |
| index | position of the graph as a positive integer, "start" and "end" are also valid keywords. |

See Also

[l_graphswitch](#)

l_graphswitch_relabel *Relabel a Graph in the Graphswitch Widget*

Description

The graphs in the graphswitch widgets have labels. Use this function to relabel a graph.

Usage

```
l_graphswitch_relabel(widget, id, label)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--|
| widget | graphswitch widget handle (or widget path) |
| id | of the graph |
| label | string with label of graph |

See Also

[l_graphswitch](#)

`l_graphswitch_reorder` *Reorder the Positions of the Graphs in the Graph List*

Description

Define a new graph order in the graph list.

Usage

```
l_graphswitch_reorder(widget, ids)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--|
| widget | graphswitch widget handle (or widget path) |
| ids | vector with all graph ids from the graph widget. Use l_graphswitch_ids to query the ids. |

See Also

[l_graphswitch](#)

`l_graphswitch_set` *Change the Graph shown in the Active Graph Widget*

Description

The `activewidget` state holds the widget handle of a graph display. This function replaces the graph in the `activewidget` with one of the graphs in the `graphswitch` widget.

Usage

```
l_graphswitch_set(widget, id)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--|
| widget | graphswitch widget handle (or widget path) |
| id | of the graph |

See Also

[l_graphswitch](#)

l_graph_inspector *Create a Graph Inspector*

Description

Inspectors provide graphical user interfaces to oversee and modify plot states

Usage

```
l_graph_inspector(parent = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--------------------|
| parent | parent widget path |
| ... | state arguments |

Value

widget handle

See Also

[l_create_handle](#)

Examples

```
i <- l_graph_inspector()
```

l_graph_inspector_analysis
 Create a Graph Analysis Inspector

Description

Inspectors provide graphical user interfaces to oversee and modify plot states

Usage

```
l_graph_inspector_analysis(parent = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--------------------|
| parent | parent widget path |
| ... | state arguments |

Value

widget handle

See Also

[l_create_handle](#)

Examples

```
i <- l_graph_inspector_analysis()
```

`l_graph_inspector_navigators`

Create a Graph Navigator Inspector

Description

Inspectors provide graphical user interfaces to oversee and modify plot states

Usage

```
l_graph_inspector_navigators(parent = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| <code>parent</code> | parent widget path |
| <code>...</code> | state arguments |

Value

widget handle

See Also

[l_create_handle](#)

Examples

```
i <- l_graph_inspector_navigators()
```

| | |
|--------|---|
| l_help | <i>Open a browser with loon's documentation webpage</i> |
|--------|---|

Description

l_help opens a browser with the relevant page on the official loon documentation website at <http://waddella.github.io/loon/>.

Usage

```
l_help(page = "index", ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|------|---|
| page | relative path to a page, the .html part may be omitted |
| ... | arguments forwarded to browseURL, e.g. to specify a browser |

Examples

```
## Not run:  
l_help()  
l_help("learn_R_display_hist")  
l_help("learn_R_bind")  
# jump to a section  
l_help("learn_R_bind.html#list-reorder-delete-bindings")  
  
## End(Not run)
```

| | |
|------------|---|
| l_hexcolor | <i>Convert color names to their 12 digit hexadecimal color representation</i> |
|------------|---|

Description

Color names in loon will be mapped to colors according to the Tk color specifications and are normalized to a 12 digit hexadecimal color representation.

Usage

```
l_hexcolor(color)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------|---------------------------|
| color | a vector with color names |
|-------|---------------------------|

Value

a character vector with the 12 digit hexadecimal color strings.

Examples

```
p <- l_plot(1:2)
p['color'] <- 'red'
p['color']

l_hexcolor('red')
```

l_hist

Create an Interactive Histogram

Description

Create an interactive histogram display that can be linked with loon's other displays

Usage

```
l_hist(x, origin = min(x), binwidth = NULL, parent = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|----------|--|
| x | vector with numerical data to perform the binning on |
| origin | scalar to define the binning origin |
| binwidth | scalar to specify the binwidth, if NULL then it is set to $\text{diff}(\text{range}(x))/30$ if that value is ≥ 0.0001 or 0.0001 otherwise |
| parent | parent widget path |
| ... | named arguments to modify the histogram plot states |

Details

Note that when changing the yshows state from 'frequency' to 'density' you might have to use [l_scaletoworld](#) to show the complete histogram in the plotting region.

For more information run: `l_help("learn_R_display_hist")`

Value

widget handle

See Also

[l_plot](#)

Examples

```
h <- l_hist(iris$Sepal.Length)

names(h)
h["xlabel"] <- "Sepal length"
h["showOutlines"] <- FALSE

h["yshows"]
h["yshows"] <- "density"
l_scaleto_plot(h)

h["showStackedColors"] <- TRUE
h['color'] <- iris$Species
h["showStackedColors"] <- FALSE
h["showOutlines"] <- TRUE
h["showGuides"] <- TRUE

# link another plot with the previous plot
h['linkingGroup'] <- "iris_data"
h2 <- with(iris, l_hist(Petal.Width,
                       linkingGroup="iris_data",
                       showStackedColors = TRUE))

# Get an R (grid) graphics plot of the current loon plot
plot(h)
# or with more control about grid parameters
grid.loon(h)
# or to save the grid data structure (grob) for later use
hg <- loonGrob(h)
```

l_hist_inspector *Create a Histogram Inspector*

Description

Inspectors provide graphical user interfaces to oversee and modify plot states

Usage

```
l_hist_inspector(parent = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--------------------|
| parent | parent widget path |
| ... | state arguments |

Value

widget handle

See Also

[l_create_handle](#)

Examples

```
i <- l_hist_inspector()
```

`l_hist_inspector_analysis`

Create a Histogram Analysis Inspector

Description

Inspectors provide graphical user interfaces to oversee and modify plot states

Usage

```
l_hist_inspector_analysis(parent = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--------------------|
| parent | parent widget path |
| ... | state arguments |

Value

widget handle

See Also

[l_create_handle](#)

Examples

```
i <- l_hist_inspector_analysis()
```

| | |
|---------------|--|
| l_imageviewer | <i>Display Tcl Images in a Simple Image Viewer</i> |
|---------------|--|

Description

Loon provides a simple image viewer to browse through the specified tcl image objects.

The simple GUI supports either the use of the mouse or left and right arrow keys to switch the images to the previous or next image in the specified image vector.

The images are resized to fill the viewer window.

Usage

```
l_imageviewer(tclimages)
```

Arguments

tclimages Vector of tcl image object names.

Value

the tclimages vector is returned

Examples

```
img2 <- tkimage.create('photo', width=200, height=150)
tcl(img2, 'put', 'yellow', '-to', 0, 0, 199, 149)
tcl(img2, 'put', 'green', '-to', 40, 20, 130, 40)
img3 <- tkimage.create('photo', width=500, height=100)
tcl(img3, 'put', 'orange', '-to', 0, 0, 499, 99)
tcl(img3, 'put', 'green', '-to', 40, 80, 350, 95)

l_imageviewer(c(tclvalue(img2), tclvalue(img3)))
```

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| l_image_import_array | <i>Import Greyscale Images as Tcl images from an Array</i> |
|----------------------|--|

Description

Import image grayscale data (0-255) with each image saved as a row or column of an array.

Usage

```
l_image_import_array(array, width, height, img_in_row = TRUE,
invert = FALSE, rotate = 0)
```

Arguments

| | |
|------------|--|
| array | of 0-255 grayscale value data. |
| width | of images in pixels. |
| height | of images in pixels. |
| img_in_row | logical, TRUE if every row of the array represents an image |
| invert | logical, for 'invert=FALSE' 0=white, for 'invert=TRUE' 0=black |
| rotate | the image: one of 0, 90, 180, or 270 degrees. |

Details

Images in tcl are managed by the tcl interpreter and made accessible to the user via a handle, i.e. a function name of the form image1, image2, etc.

For more information run: `l_help("learn_R_display_plot.html#images")`

Value

vector of image object names

Examples

```
## Not run:
# see
demo("l_img_images_frey_LLE")

## End(Not run)
```

`l_image_import_files` *Import Image Files as Tk Image Objects*

Description

Note that the supported image file formats depend on whether the Img Tk extension is installed.

Usage

```
l_image_import_files(paths)
```

Arguments

paths vector with paths to image files that are supported

Details

For more information run: `l_help("learn_R_display_plot.html#load-images")`

Value

vector of image object names

See Also

[l_image_import_array](#), [l_imageviewer](#)

| | |
|---------------|---|
| l_info_states | <i>Retrieve Information about the States of a Loon Widget</i> |
|---------------|---|

Description

Loon's built-in object documentation. Can be used with every loon object that has plot states including plots, layers, navigators, contexts. This is a generic function.

Usage

```
l_info_states(target, states = "all")
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|---|
| target | either an object of class loon or a vector that specifies the widget, layer, glyph, navigator or context completely. The widget is specified by the widget path name (e.g. '.l0.plot'), the remaining objects by their ids. |
| states | vector with names of states. 'all' is treated as a keyword and results in returning information on all plot states |

Value

a named nested list with one element per state. The list elements are also named lists with type, dimension, defaultvalue, and description elements containing the respective information.

Examples

```
p <- l_plot(iris, linkingGroup="iris")
i <- l_info_states(p)
names(p)
names(i)
i$selectBy

l <- l_layer_rectangle(p, x=range(iris[,1]), y=range(iris[,2]), color="")
l_info_states(l)

h <- l_hist(iris$Sepal.Length, linkingGroup="iris")
l_info_states(h)
```

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <code>l_isLoonWidget</code> | <i>Check if a widget path is a valid loon widget</i> |
|-----------------------------|--|

Description

This function can be useful to check whether a loon widget is has been closed by the user.

Usage

```
l_isLoonWidget(widget)
```

Arguments

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| <code>widget</code> | widget path as a string or as an object handle |
|---------------------|--|

Value

boolean, TRUE if the argument is a valid loon widget path, FALSE otherwise

| | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| <code>l_layer</code> | <i>Loon layers</i> |
|----------------------|--------------------|

Description

Loon supports layering of visuals and groups of visuals. The `l_layer` function is a generic method.

Usage

```
l_layer(widget, x, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| <code>widget</code> | widget path as a string or as an object handle |
| <code>x</code> | object that should be layered |
| <code>...</code> | additional arguments, often state definition for the basic layering function |

Details

loon's displays that use the main graphics model (i.e. histogram, scatterplot and graph displays) support layering of visual information. The following table lists the layer types and functions for layering on a display.

| Type | Description | Creator Function |
|---------|---|---------------------------------|
| group | a group can be a parent of other layers | l_layer_group |
| polygon | one polygon | l_layer_polygon |
| text | one text string | l_layer_text |

| | | |
|------------|---|------------------------------------|
| line | one line (i.e. connected line segments) | l_layer_line |
| rectangle | one rectangle | l_layer_rectangle |
| oval | one oval | l_layer_oval |
| points | n points (filled) circle | l_layer_points |
| texts | n text strings | l_layer_text |
| polygons | n polygons | l_layer_polygons |
| rectangles | n rectangles | l_layer_rectangles |
| lines | n sets of connected line segments | l_layer_lines |

Every layer within a display has a unique id. The visuals of the data in a display present the default layer of that display and has the layer id 'model'. For example, the 'model' layer of a scatterplot display visualizes the scatterplot glyphs. Functions useful to query layers are

| Function | Description |
|---------------------------------|----------------|
| l_layer_ids | List layer ids |
| l_layer_getType | Get layer type |

Layers are arranged in a tree structure with the tree root having the layer id 'root'. The rendering order of the layers is according to a depth-first traversal of the layer tree. This tree also maintains a label and a visibility flag for each layer. The layer tree, layer ids, layer labels and the visibility of each layer are visualized in the layers inspector. If a layer is set to be invisible then it is not rendered on the display. If a group layer is set to be invisible then all its children are not rendered; however, the visibility flag of the children layers remain unchanged. Relevant functions are:

| Function | Description |
|---|--|
| l_layer_getParent | Get parent layer id of a layer |
| l_layer_getChildren | Get children of a group layer |
| l_layer_index | Get the order index of a layer among its siblings |
| l_layer_printTree | Print out the layer tree |
| l_layer_move | Move a layer |
| l_layer_lower | Switch the layer place with its sibling to the right |
| l_layer_raise | Switch the layer place with its sibling to the left |
| l_layer_demote | Moves the layer up to be a left sibling of its parent |
| l_layer_promote | Moves the layer to be a child of its right group layer sibling |
| l_layer_hide | Set the layers visibility flag to FALSE |
| l_layer_show | Set the layers visibility flag to TRUE |
| l_layer_isVisible | Return visibility flag of layer |
| l_layer_layerVisibility | Returns logical value for whether layer is actually seen |
| l_layer_groupVisibility | Returns all, part or none for expressing which part of the layers children are visible. |
| l_layer_delete | Delete a layer. If the layer is a group move all its children layers to the layers parent. |
| l_layer_expunge | Delete layer and all its children layer. |
| l_layer_getLabel | Get layer label. |
| l_layer_relabel | Change layer label. |
| l_layer_bbox | Get the bounding box of a layer. |

All layers have states that can be queried and modified using the same functions as the ones used for displays (i.e. [l_cget](#), [l_configure](#), ``[`` and ``[<-``). The last group of layer types in the above

table have n-dimensional states, where the actual value of n can be different for every layer in a display.

The difference between the model layer and the other layers is that the model layer has a *selected* state, responds to selection gestures and supports linking.

For more information run: `l_help("learn_R_layer")`

Value

layer object handle, layer id

See Also

[l_info_states](#), [l_scaletto_layer](#), [l_scaletto_world](#)

Examples

```
# l_layer is a generic method
newFoo <- function(x, y, ...) {
  r <- list(x=x, y=y, ...)
  class(r) <- 'foo'
  return(r)
}

l_layer.foo <- function(widget, x) {
  x$widget <- widget
  id <- do.call('l_layer_polygon', x)
  return(id)
}

p <- l_plot()

obj <- newFoo(x=c(1:6,6:2), y=c(3,1,0,0,1,3,3,5,6,6,5), color='yellow')

id <- l_layer(p, obj)

l_scaletto_world(p)
```

`l_layer.density`

Layer Method for Kernel Density Estimation

Description

Layer a line that represents a kernel density estimate.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'density'
l_layer(widget, x, ...)
```

Arguments

widget widget path as a string or as an object handle
 x object from [density](#) of class "density"
 ... additional arguments, often state definition for the basic layering function

Value

layer object handle, layer id

See Also

[density](#), [l_layer](#)

Examples

```

d <- density(faithful$eruptions, bw = "sj")
h <- l_hist(x = faithful$eruptions, yshows="density")
l <- l_layer.density(h, d, color="steelblue", linewidth=3)

```

l_layer.Line

Layer line in Line object

Description

Methods to plot map data defined in the [sp](#) package

Usage

```

## S3 method for class 'Line'
l_layer(widget, x, ...)

```

Arguments

widget widget path as a string or as an object handle
 x an object defined in the class [sp](#)
 ... arguments forwarded to the relative [l_layer](#) function

Details

Note that currently loon does neither support holes and ring directions.

Value

layer id

References

Applied Spatial Data Analysis with R by Bivand, Roger S. and Pebesma, Edzer and Gomez-Rubio and Virgilio <http://www.springer.com/us/book/9781461476177>

See Also

[sp, l_layer](#)

Examples

```
if (requireNamespace("rworldmap", quietly = TRUE)) {
  world <- rworldmap::getMap(resolution = "coarse")
  p <- l_plot()
  lmap <- l_layer(p, world, asSingleLayer=TRUE)
  l_scaletto_world(p)
  attr(lmap, 'hole')
  attr(lmap, 'NAME')
}
```

`l_layer.Lines`

Layer lines in Lines object

Description

Methods to plot map data defined in the [sp](#) package

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'Lines'
l_layer(widget, x, asSingleLayer = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| <code>widget</code> | widget widget path as a string or as an object handle |
| <code>x</code> | an object defined in the class sp |
| <code>asSingleLayer</code> | If TRUE then prefer a single layer over groups with nested 1-dimensinal layers |
| <code>...</code> | arguments forwarded to the relative l_layer function |

Details

Note that currently loon does neither support holes and ring directions.

Value

layer id

References

Applied Spatial Data Analysis with R by Bivand, Roger S. and Pebesma, Edzer and Gomez-Rubio and Virgilio <http://www.springer.com/us/book/9781461476177>

See Also

[sp](#), [l_layer](#)

Examples

```
if (requireNamespace("rworldmap", quietly = TRUE)) {
  world <- rworldmap::getMap(resolution = "coarse")
  p <- l_plot()
  lmap <- l_layer(p, world, asSingleLayer=TRUE)
  l_scaletoworld(p)
  attr(lmap, 'hole')
  attr(lmap, 'NAME')
}
```

l_layer.map

Add a Map of class map as Drawings to Loon plot

Description

The maps library provides some map data in polygon which can be added as drawings (currently with polygons) to Loon plots. This function adds map objects with class map from the maps library as background drawings.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'map'
l_layer(widget, x, color = "", linecolor = "black",
  linewidth = 1, label, parent = "root", index = 0,
  asSingleLayer = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-----------|--|
| widget | widget path as a string or as an object handle |
| x | a map object of class map as defined in the maps R package |
| color | fill color, if empty string "", then the fill is transparent |
| linecolor | outline color |
| linewidth | linewidth of outline |
| label | label used in the layers inspector |
| parent | parent widget path |
| index | position among its siblings. valid values are 0, 1, 2, ..., 'end' |

`asSingleLayer` if TRUE then all the polygons get placed in a n-dimension layer of type polygons. Otherwise, if FALSE, each polygon gets its own layer.

... additional arguments are not used for this method

Value

If `asSingleLayer=TRUE` then returns layer id of polygons layer, otherwise group layer that contains polygon children layers.

Examples

```
if (requireNamespace("maps", quietly = TRUE)) {
  canada <- maps::map("world", "Canada", fill=TRUE, plot=FALSE)
  p <- l_plot()
  l_map <- l_layer(p, canada, asSingleLayer=TRUE)
  l_map['color'] <- ifelse(grepl("lake", canada$names, TRUE), "lightblue", "")
  l_scaleto_layer(p, l_map)
  l_map['active'] <- FALSE
  l_map['active'] <- TRUE
  l_map['tag']
}
```

l_layer.Polygon

Layer polygon in Polygon object

Description

Methods to plot map data defined in the [sp](#) package

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'Polygon'
l_layer(widget, x, ...)
```

Arguments

`widget` widget widget path as a string or as an object handle

`x` an object defined in the class [sp](#)

... arguments forwarded to the relative [l_layer](#) function

Details

Note that currently loon does neither support holes and ring directions.

Value

layer id

References

Applied Spatial Data Analysis with R by Bivand, Roger S. and Pebesma, Edzer and Gomez-Rubio and Virgilio <http://www.springer.com/us/book/9781461476177>

See Also

[sp, l_layer](#)

Examples

```
if (requireNamespace("rworldmap", quietly = TRUE)) {
  world <- rworldmap::getMap(resolution = "coarse")
  p <- l_plot()
  lmap <- l_layer(p, world, asSingleLayer=TRUE)
  l_scaletoworld(p)
  attr(lmap, 'hole')
  attr(lmap, 'NAME')
}
```

l_layer.Polygons

Layer polygons in Polygons object

Description

Methods to plot map data defined in the [sp](#) package

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'Polygons'
l_layer(widget, x, asSingleLayer = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|---------------|---|
| widget | widget widget path as a string or as an object handle |
| x | an object defined in the class sp |
| asSingleLayer | If TRUE then prefer a single layer over groups with nested 1-dimensional layers |
| ... | arguments forwarded to the relative l_layer function |

Details

Note that currently loon does neither support holes and ring directions.

Value

layer id

References

Applied Spatial Data Analysis with R by Bivand, Roger S. and Pebesma, Edzer and Gomez-Rubio and Virgilio <http://www.springer.com/us/book/9781461476177>

See Also

[sp](#), [l_layer](#)

Examples

```
if (requireNamespace("rworldmap", quietly = TRUE)) {
  world <- rworldmap::getMap(resolution = "coarse")
  p <- l_plot()
  lmap <- l_layer(p, world, asSingleLayer=TRUE)
  l_scaletto_world(p)
  attr(lmap, 'hole')
  attr(lmap, 'NAME')
}
```

`l_layer.SpatialLines` *Layer lines in SpatialLines object*

Description

Methods to plot map data defined in the [sp](#) package

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'SpatialLines'
l_layer(widget, x, asSingleLayer = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| <code>widget</code> | widget widget path as a string or as an object handle |
| <code>x</code> | an object defined in the class sp |
| <code>asSingleLayer</code> | If TRUE then prefer a single layer over groups with nested 1-dimensinal layers |
| <code>...</code> | arguments forwarded to the relative l_layer function |

Details

Note that currently loon does neither support holes and ring directions.

Value

layer id

References

Applied Spatial Data Analysis with R by Bivand, Roger S. and Pebesma, Edzer and Gomez-Rubio and Virgilio <http://www.springer.com/us/book/9781461476177>

See Also

[sp](#), [l_layer](#)

Examples

```
if (requireNamespace("rworldmap", quietly = TRUE)) {
  world <- rworldmap::getMap(resolution = "coarse")
  p <- l_plot()
  lmap <- l_layer(p, world, asSingleLayer=TRUE)
  l_scaleto_world(p)
  attr(lmap, 'hole')
  attr(lmap, 'NAME')
}
```

`l_layer.SpatialLinesDataFrame`

Layer lines in SpatialLinesDataFrame object

Description

Methods to plot map data defined in the [sp](#) package

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'SpatialLinesDataFrame'
l_layer(widget, x, asSingleLayer = TRUE,
  ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| <code>widget</code> | widget widget path as a string or as an object handle |
| <code>x</code> | an object defined in the class sp |
| <code>asSingleLayer</code> | If TRUE then prefer a single layer over groups with nested 1-dimensional layers |
| <code>...</code> | arguments forwarded to the relative l_layer function |

Details

Note that currently loon does neither support holes and ring directions.

Value

layer id

References

Applied Spatial Data Analysis with R by Bivand, Roger S. and Pebesma, Edzer and Gomez-Rubio and Virgilio <http://www.springer.com/us/book/9781461476177>

See Also

[sp](#), [l_layer](#)

Examples

```
if (requireNamespace("rworldmap", quietly = TRUE)) {
  world <- rworldmap::getMap(resolution = "coarse")
  p <- l_plot()
  lmap <- l_layer(p, world, asSingleLayer=TRUE)
  l_scaleto_world(p)
  attr(lmap, 'hole')
  attr(lmap, 'NAME')
}
```

`l_layer.SpatialPoints` *Layer points in SpatialPoints object*

Description

Methods to plot map data defined in the [sp](#) package

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'SpatialPoints'
l_layer(widget, x, asMainLayer = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| <code>widget</code> | widget widget path as a string or as an object handle |
| <code>x</code> | an object defined in the class sp |
| <code>asMainLayer</code> | if TRUE and the widget is a scatterplot widget, then points can be chosen to be added to the 'model' layer |
| <code>...</code> | arguments forwarded to the relative l_layer function |

Details

Note that currently loon does neither support holes and ring directions.

Value

layer id

References

Applied Spatial Data Analysis with R by Bivand, Roger S. and Pebesma, Edzer and Gomez-Rubio and Virgilio <http://www.springer.com/us/book/9781461476177>

See Also

[sp](#), [l_layer](#)

Examples

```
if (requireNamespace("rworldmap", quietly = TRUE)) {
  world <- rworldmap::getMap(resolution = "coarse")
  p <- l_plot()
  lmap <- l_layer(p, world, asSingleLayer=TRUE)
  l_scaleto_world(p)
  attr(lmap, 'hole')
  attr(lmap, 'NAME')
}
```

`l_layer.SpatialPointsDataFrame`

Layer points in SpatialPointsDataFrame object

Description

Methods to plot map data defined in the [sp](#) package

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'SpatialPointsDataFrame'
l_layer(widget, x, asMainLayer = FALSE,
  ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| <code>widget</code> | widget widget path as a string or as an object handle |
| <code>x</code> | an object defined in the class sp |
| <code>asMainLayer</code> | if TRUE and the widget is a scatterplot widget, then points can be chosen to be added to the 'model' layer |
| <code>...</code> | arguments forwarded to the relative l_layer function |

Details

Note that currently loon does neither support holes and ring directions.

Value

layer id

References

Applied Spatial Data Analysis with R by Bivand, Roger S. and Pebesma, Edzer and Gomez-Rubio and Virgilio <http://www.springer.com/us/book/9781461476177>

See Also

[sp, l_layer](#)

Examples

```
if (requireNamespace("rworldmap", quietly = TRUE)) {
  world <- rworldmap::getMap(resolution = "coarse")
  p <- l_plot()
  lmap <- l_layer(p, world, asSingleLayer=TRUE)
  l_scaletoworld(p)
  attr(lmap, 'hole')
  attr(lmap, 'NAME')
}
```

`l_layer.SpatialPolygons`

Layer polygons in SpatialPolygons object

Description

Methods to plot map data defined in the [sp](#) package

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'SpatialPolygons'
l_layer(widget, x, asSingleLayer = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| <code>widget</code> | widget widget path as a string or as an object handle |
| <code>x</code> | an object defined in the class sp |
| <code>asSingleLayer</code> | If TRUE then prefer a single layer over groups with nested 1-dimensional layers |
| <code>...</code> | arguments forwarded to the relative l_layer function |

Details

Note that currently loon does neither support holes and ring directions.

Value

layer id

References

Applied Spatial Data Analysis with R by Bivand, Roger S. and Pebesma, Edzer and Gomez-Rubio and Virgilio <http://www.springer.com/us/book/9781461476177>

See Also

[sp](#), [l_layer](#)

Examples

```
if (requireNamespace("rworldmap", quietly = TRUE)) {
  world <- rworldmap::getMap(resolution = "coarse")
  p <- l_plot()
  lmap <- l_layer(p, world, asSingleLayer=TRUE)
  l_scaletoworld(p)
  attr(lmap, 'hole')
  attr(lmap, 'NAME')
}
```

`l_layer.SpatialPolygonsDataFrame`

Layer polygons in SpatialPolygonDataFrame

Description

Methods to plot map data defined in the [sp](#) package

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'SpatialPolygonsDataFrame'
l_layer(widget, x,
        asSingleLayer = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| <code>widget</code> | widget widget path as a string or as an object handle |
| <code>x</code> | an object defined in the class sp |
| <code>asSingleLayer</code> | If TRUE then prefer a single layer over groups with nested 1-dimensional layers |
| <code>...</code> | arguments forwarded to the relative l_layer function |

Details

Note that currently loon does neither support holes and ring directions.

Value

layer id

References

Applied Spatial Data Analysis with R by Bivand, Roger S. and Pebesma, Edzer and Gomez-Rubio and Virgilio <http://www.springer.com/us/book/9781461476177>

See Also

[sp](#), [l_layer](#)

Examples

```
if (requireNamespace("rworldmap", quietly = TRUE)) {  
  world <- rworldmap::getMap(resolution = "coarse")  
  p <- l_plot()  
  lmap <- l_layer(p, world, asSingleLayer=TRUE)  
  l_scaleto_world(p)  
  attr(lmap, 'hole')  
  attr(lmap, 'NAME')  
}
```

`l_layers_inspector` *Create a Layers Inspector*

Description

Inspectors provide graphical user interfaces to oversee and modify plot states

Usage

```
l_layers_inspector(parent = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--------------------|
| parent | parent widget path |
| ... | state arguments |

Value

widget handle

See Also

[l_create_handle](#)

Examples

```
i <- l_layers_inspector()
```

| | |
|--------------|---|
| l_layer_bbox | <i>Get the bounding box of a layer.</i> |
|--------------|---|

Description

The bounding box of a layer returns the coordinates of the smallest rectangle that encloses all the elements of the layer.

Usage

```
l_layer_bbox(widget, layer = "root")
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--|
| widget | widget path or layer object of class 'l_layer' |
| layer | layer id. If the widget argument is of class 'l_layer' then the layer argument is not used |

Value

Numeric vector of length 4 with (xmin, ymin, xmax, ymax) of the bounding box

Examples

```
p <- with(iris, l_plot(Sepal.Length ~ Sepal.Width, color=Species))
l_layer_bbox(p, layer='model')

l <- l_layer_rectangle(p, x=0:1, y=30:31)
l_layer_bbox(p, l)

l_layer_bbox(p, 'root')
```

| | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| l_layer_contourLines | <i>Layer Contour Lines</i> |
|----------------------|----------------------------|

Description

This function is a wrapper around [contourLines](#) that adds the countourlines to a loon plot which is based on the cartesian coordinate system.

Usage

```
l_layer_contourLines(widget, x = seq(0, 1, length.out = nrow(z)),
  y = seq(0, 1, length.out = ncol(z)), z, nlevels = 10,
  levels = pretty(range(z, na.rm = TRUE), nlevels),
  asSingleLayer = TRUE, parent = "root", index = "end", ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|---------------|---|
| widget | widget path as a string or as an object handle |
| x | locations of grid lines at which the values in z are measured. These must be in ascending order. By default, equally spaced values from 0 to 1 are used. If x is a list, its components x_x and x_y are used for x and y, respectively. If the list has component z this is used for z. |
| y | see description for the x argument |
| z | a matrix containing the values to be plotted (NAs are allowed). Note that x can be used instead of z for convenience. |
| nlevels | number of contour levels desired iff levels is not supplied. |
| levels | numeric vector of levels at which to draw contour lines. |
| asSingleLayer | if TRUE a lines layer is used for the line, otherwise if FALSE a group with nested line layers for each line is created |
| parent | parent widget path |
| index | position among its siblings. valid values are 0, 1, 2, ..., 'end' |
| ... | arguments forwarded to l_layer_line |

Details

For more information run: `l_help("learn_R_layer.html#countourlines-heatmap-rasterimage")`

Value

layer id of group or lines layer

Examples

```
p <- l_plot()
x <- 10*1:nrow(volcano)
y <- 10*1:ncol(volcano)
lc1 <- l_layer_contourLines(p, x, y, volcano)
l_scaleto_world(p)

if (requireNamespace("MASS", quietly = TRUE)) {
  p1 <- with(iris, l_plot(Sepal.Length~Sepal.Width, color=Species))
  lc1 <- with(iris, l_layer_contourLines(p1, MASS::kde2d(Sepal.Width, Sepal.Length)))

  p2 <- with(iris, l_plot(Sepal.Length~Sepal.Width, color=Species))
  layers <- sapply(split(cbind(iris, color=p2['color']), iris$Species), function(dat) {
```

```
      kest <- with(dat, MASS::kde2d(Sepal.Width, Sepal.Length))
      l_layer_contourLines(p2, kest, color=as.character(dat$color[1]), linewidth=2,
        label=paste0(as.character(dat$Species[1]), " contours"))
    })
  }
```

| | |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| l_layer_delete | <i>Delete a layer</i> |
|----------------|-----------------------|

Description

All but the 'model' and the 'root' layer can be dynamically deleted. If a group layer gets deleted with `l_layer_delete` then all its children layers get moved into their grandparent group layer.

Usage

```
l_layer_delete(widget, layer)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--|
| widget | widget path or layer object of class 'l_layer' |
| layer | layer id. If the widget argument is of class 'l_layer' then the layer argument is not used |

Value

0 if success otherwise the function throws an error

See Also

[l_layer](#), [l_info_states](#)

Examples

```
p <- l_plot()
l1 <- l_layer_rectangle(p, x = 0:1, y = 0:1, color='red')
l_layer_delete(l1)

l2 <- l_layer_rectangle(p, x = 0:1, y = 0:1, color='yellow')
l_layer_delete(p,l2)
```

| | |
|----------------|---|
| l_layer_demote | <i>Moves the layer to be a child of its right group layer sibling</i> |
|----------------|---|

Description

Moves the layer up the layer tree (away from the root layer) if there is a sibling group layer to the right of the layer.

Usage

```
l_layer_demote(widget, layer)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--|
| widget | widget path or layer object of class 'l_layer' |
| layer | layer id. If the widget argument is of class 'l_layer' then the layer argument is not used |

Value

0 if success otherwise the function throws an error

Examples

```
p <- l_plot()

g1 <- l_layer_group(p)
g2 <- l_layer_group(p, parent=g1)
l1 <- l_layer_oval(p, x=0:1, y=0:1)

l_layer_printTree(p)
l_layer_demote(p, l1)
l_layer_printTree(p)
l_layer_demote(p, l1)
l_layer_printTree(p)
```

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| l_layer_expunge | <i>Delete a layer and all its descendants</i> |
|-----------------|---|

Description

Delete a group layer and all its descendants. Note that the 'model' layer cannot be deleted.

Usage

```
l_layer_expunge(widget, layer)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--|
| widget | widget path or layer object of class 'l_layer' |
| layer | layer id. If the widget argument is of class 'l_layer' then the layer argument is not used |

Value

0 if success otherwise the function throws an error

See Also

[l_layer](#), [l_layer_delete](#)

Examples

```
p <- l_plot()
g <- l_layer_group(p)
l1 <- l_layer_rectangle(p, x=0:1, y=0:1, parent=g, color="", linecolor="orange", linewidth=2)
l2 <- l_layer_line(p, x=c(0,.5,1), y=c(0,1,0), parent=g, color="blue")

l_layer_expunge(p, g)

# or l_layer_expunge(g)
```

`l_layer_getChildren` *Get children of a group layer*

Description

Returns the ids of a group layer's children.

Usage

```
l_layer_getChildren(widget, layer = "root")
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--|
| widget | widget path or layer object of class 'l_layer' |
| layer | layer id. If the widget argument is of class 'l_layer' then the layer argument is not used |

Value

Character vector with ids of the childrens. To create layer handles (i.e. objects of class 'l_layer') use the [l_create_handle](#) function.

See Also

[l_layer](#), [l_layer_getParent](#)

Examples

```
p <- l_plot()

g <- l_layer_group(p)
l1 <- l_layer_rectangle(p, x=0:1, y=0:1, parent=g)
l2 <- l_layer_oval(p, x=0:1, y=0:1, color='thistle', parent=g)

l_layer_getChildren(p, g)
```

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| <code>l_layer_getLabel</code> | <i>Get layer label.</i> |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|

Description

Layer labels are useful to identify layer in the layer inspector. The layer label can be initially set at layer creation with the label argument.

Usage

```
l_layer_getLabel(widget, layer)
```

Arguments

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| <code>widget</code> | widget path or layer object of class 'l_layer' |
| <code>layer</code> | layer id. If the widget argument is of class 'l_layer' then the layer argument is not used |

Details

Note that the layer label is not a state of the layer itself, instead is information that is part of the layer collection (i.e. its parent widget).

Value

Named vector of length 1 with layer label as value and layer id as name.

See Also

[l_layer](#), [l_layer_relabel](#)

Examples

```
p <- l_plot()
l1 <- l_layer_rectangle(p, x=0:1, y=0:1, label="a rectangle")
l_layer_getLabel(p, 'model')
l_layer_getLabel(p, l1)
```

| | |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| l_layer_getParent | <i>Get parent layer id of a layer</i> |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|

Description

The toplevel parent is the 'root' layer.

Usage

```
l_layer_getParent(widget, layer)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--|
| widget | widget path or layer object of class 'l_layer' |
| layer | layer id. If the widget argument is of class 'l_layer' then the layer argument is not used |

See Also

[l_layer](#), [l_layer_getChildren](#)

Examples

```
p <- with(iris, l_plot(Sepal.Length ~ Sepal.Width, color=Species))  
l_layer_getParent(p, 'model')
```

| | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| l_layer_getType | <i>Get layer type</i> |
|-----------------|-----------------------|

Description

To see the manual page of [l_layer](#) for all the primitive layer types.

Usage

```
l_layer_getType(widget, layer)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--|
| widget | widget path or layer object of class 'l_layer' |
| layer | layer id. If the widget argument is of class 'l_layer' then the layer argument is not used |

Details

For more information run: `l_help("learn_R_layer")`

Value

One of: 'group', 'polygon', 'text', 'line', 'rectangle', 'oval', 'points', 'texts', 'polygons', 'rectangles', 'lines' and 'scatterplot', 'histogram', 'serialaxes' and 'graph'.

See Also

[l_layer](#)

Examples

```
p <- l_plot()
l <- l_layer_rectangle(p, x=0:1, y=0:1)
l_layer_getType(p, l)
l_layer_getType(p, 'model')
```

| | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| <code>l_layer_group</code> | <i>layer a group node</i> |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|

Description

Loon's displays that are based on Cartesian coordinates (i.e. scatterplot, histogram and graph display) allow for layering visual information including polygons, text and rectangles.

A group layer can contain other layers. If the group layer is invisible, then so are all its children.

Usage

```
l_layer_group(widget, label = "group", parent = "root", index = 0)
```

Arguments

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| <code>widget</code> | widget path name as a string |
| <code>label</code> | label used in the layers inspector |
| <code>parent</code> | group layer |
| <code>index</code> | of the newly added layer in its parent group |

Details

For more information run: `l_help("learn_R_layer")`

Value

layer object handle, layer id

See Also[l_layer](#), [l_info_states](#)**Examples**

```
p <- l_plot(x=c(1,10,1.5,7,4.3,9,5,2,8),
           y=c(1,10,7,3,4,3.3,8,3,4),
           title="Demo Layers")

id.g <- l_layer_group(p, "A Layer Group")
id.pts <- l_layer_points(p, x=c(3,6), y=c(4,7), color="red", parent=id.g)
l_scaleto_layer(p, id.pts)
l_configure(id.pts, x=c(-5,5,12), y=c(-2,-5,18), color="lightgray")
```

l_layer_groupVisibility
*Queries visibility status of descendants***Description**

Query whether all, part or none of the group layers descendants are visible.

Usage

```
l_layer_groupVisibility(widget, layer)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--|
| widget | widget path or layer object of class 'l_layer' |
| layer | layer id. If the widget argument is of class 'l_layer' then the layer argument is not used |

Details

Visible layers are rendered, invisible ones are not. If any ancestor of a layer is set to be invisible then the layer is not rendered either. The layer visibility flag can be checked with [l_layer_isVisible](#) and the actual visibility (i.e. are all the ancestors visible too) can be checked with [l_layer_layerVisibility](#).

Note that layer visibility is not a state of the layer itself, instead is information that is part of the layer collection (i.e. its parent widget).

Value

'all', 'part' or 'none' depending on the visibility status of the descendants.

See Also
[l_layer](#), [l_layer_show](#), [l_layer_hide](#), [l_layer_isVisible](#), [l_layer_layerVisibility](#)

Examples

```

p <- l_plot()

g <- l_layer_group(p)
l1 <- l_layer_rectangle(p, x=0:1, y=0:1, parent=g)
l2 <- l_layer_oval(p, x=0:1, y=0:1, parent=g)

l_layer_groupVisibility(p, g)
l_layer_hide(p, l2)
l_layer_groupVisibility(p, g)
l_layer_hide(p, l1)
l_layer_groupVisibility(p, g)
l_layer_hide(p, g)
l_layer_groupVisibility(p, g)

```

| | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| l_layer_heatImage | <i>Display a Heat Image</i> |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|

Description

This function is very similar to the `image` function. It works with every loon plot which is based on the cartesian coordinate system.

Usage

```

l_layer_heatImage(widget, x = seq(0, 1, length.out = nrow(z)),
  y = seq(0, 1, length.out = ncol(z)), z,
  zlim = range(z[is.finite(z)]), xlim = range(x), ylim = range(y),
  col = grDevices::heat.colors(12), breaks, oldstyle = FALSE,
  useRaster, index = "end", parent = "root", ...)

```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--|
| widget | widget path as a string or as an object handle |
| x | locations of grid lines at which the values in z are measured. These must be finite, non-missing and in (strictly) ascending order. By default, equally spaced values from 0 to 1 are used. If x is a list, its components x\$x and x\$y are used for x and y, respectively. If the list has component z this is used for z. |
| y | see description for the x argument above |
| z | a numeric or logical matrix containing the values to be plotted (NAs are allowed). Note that x can be used instead of z for convenience. |
| zlim | the minimum and maximum z values for which colors should be plotted, defaulting to the range of the finite values of z. Each of the given colors will be used to color an equispaced interval of this range. The <i>midpoints</i> of the intervals cover the range, so that values just outside the range will be plotted. |

| | |
|-----------|---|
| xlim | range for the plotted x values, defaulting to the range of x |
| ylim | range for the plotted y values, defaulting to the range of y |
| col | a list of colors such as that generated by rainbow , heat.colors , topo.colors , terrain.colors or similar functions. |
| breaks | a set of finite numeric breakpoints for the colours: must have one more breakpoint than colour and be in increasing order. Unsorted vectors will be sorted, with a warning. |
| oldstyle | logical. If true the midpoints of the colour intervals are equally spaced, and <code>zlim[1]</code> and <code>zlim[2]</code> were taken to be midpoints. The default is to have colour intervals of equal lengths between the limits. |
| useRaster | logical; if TRUE a bitmap raster is used to plot the image instead of polygons. The grid must be regular in that case, otherwise an error is raised. For the behaviour when this is not specified, see 'Details'. |
| index | position among its siblings. valid values are 0, 1, 2, ..., 'end' |
| parent | parent widget path |
| ... | arguments forwarded to l_layer_line |

Details

For more information run: `l_help("learn_R_layer.html#countourlines-heatimage-rasterimage")`

Value

layer id of group or rectangles layer

Examples

```
if (requireNamespace("MASS", quietly = TRUE)) {
  kest <- with(iris, MASS::kde2d(Sepal.Width, Sepal.Length))
  image(kest)
  contour(kest, add=TRUE)

  p <- l_plot()
  lcl <- l_layer_contourLines(p, kest, label='contour lines')
  limg <- l_layer_heatImage(p, kest, label='heatmap')
  l_scaleto_world(p)
}

# from examples(image)
x <- y <- seq(-4*pi, 4*pi, len = 27)
r <- sqrt(outer(x^2, y^2, "+"))
p1 <- l_plot()
l_layer_heatImage(p1, z = z <- cos(r^2)*exp(-r/6), col = gray((0:32)/32))
l_scaleto_world(p1)

image(z = z <- cos(r^2)*exp(-r/6), col = gray((0:32)/32))
```

| | |
|--------------|---------------------|
| l_layer_hide | <i>Hide a Layer</i> |
|--------------|---------------------|

Description

A hidden layer is not rendered. If a group layer is set to be hidden then all its descendants are not rendered either.

Usage

```
l_layer_hide(widget, layer)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--|
| widget | widget path or layer object of class 'l_layer' |
| layer | layer id. If the widget argument is of class 'l_layer' then the layer argument is not used |

Details

Visible layers are rendered, invisible ones are not. If any ancestor of a layer is set to be invisible then the layer is not rendered either. The layer visibility flag can be checked with [l_layer_isVisible](#) and the actual visibility (i.e. are all the ancestors visible too) can be checked with [l_layer_layerVisibility](#).

Note that layer visibility is not a state of the layer itself, instead is information that is part of the layer collection (i.e. its parent widget).

Value

0 if success otherwise the function throws an error

See Also

[l_layer](#), [l_layer_show](#), [l_layer_isVisible](#), [l_layer_layerVisibility](#), [l_layer_groupVisibility](#)

Examples

```
p <- l_plot()

l <- l_layer_rectangle(p, x=0:1, y=0:1, color="steelblue")
l_layer_hide(p, l)
```

| | |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|
| l_layer_ids | <i>List ids of layers in Plot</i> |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|

Description

Every layer within a display has a unique id. This function returns a list of all the layer ids for a widget.

Usage

```
l_layer_ids(widget)
```

Arguments

widget widget path as a string or as an object handle

Details

For more information run: `l_help("learn_R_layer.html#add-move-delete-layers")`

Value

vector with layer ids in rendering order. To create a layer handle object use [l_create_handle](#).

See Also

[l_layer](#), [l_info_states](#)

Examples

```
set.seed(500)
x <- rnorm(30)
y <- 4 + 3*x + rnorm(30)
fit <- lm(y~x)
xseq <- seq(min(x)-1, max(x)+1, length.out = 50)
fit_line <- predict(fit, data.frame(x=range(xseq)))
ci <- predict(fit, data.frame(x=xseq),
              interval="confidence", level=0.95)
pi <- predict(fit, data.frame(x=xseq),
              interval="prediction", level=0.95)

p <- l_plot(y~x, color='black', showScales=TRUE, showGuides=TRUE)
gLayer <- l_layer_group(
  p, label="simple linear regression",
  parent="root", index="end"
)
fitLayer <- l_layer_line(
  p, x=range(xseq), y=fit_line, color="#04327F",
```

```

        linewidth=4, label="fit", parent=gLayer
    )
    ciLayer <- l_layer_polygon(
        p,
        x = c(xseq, rev(xseq)),
        y = c(ci[, 'lwr'], rev(ci[, 'upr'])),
        color = "#96BDFE", linecolor="",
        label = "95 % confidence interval",
        parent = gLayer, index='end'
    )
    piLayer <- l_layer_polygon(
        p,
        x = c(xseq, rev(xseq)),
        y = c(pi[, 'lwr'], rev(pi[, 'upr'])),
        color = "#E2EDFE", linecolor="",
        label = "95 % prediction interval",
        parent = gLayer, index='end'
    )

    l_info_states(piLayer)

```

l_layer_index

Get the order index of a layer among its siblings

Description

The index determines the rendering order of the children layers of a parent. The layer with index=0 is rendered first.

Usage

```
l_layer_index(widget, layer)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--|
| widget | widget path or layer object of class 'l_layer' |
| layer | layer id. If the widget argument is of class 'l_layer' then the layer argument is not used |

Details

Note that the index for layers is 0 based.

Value

numeric value

See Also

[l_layer](#), [l_layer_move](#)

`l_layer_isVisible` *Return visibility flag of layer*

Description

Hidden or invisible layers are not rendered. This function queries whether a layer is visible/rendered or not.

Usage

```
l_layer_isVisible(widget, layer)
```

Arguments

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| <code>widget</code> | widget path or layer object of class 'l_layer' |
| <code>layer</code> | layer id. If the widget argument is of class 'l_layer' then the layer argument is not used |

Details

Visible layers are rendered, invisible ones are not. If any ancestor of a layer is set to be invisible then the layer is not rendered either. The layer visibility flag can be checked with [l_layer_isVisible](#) and the actual visibility (i.e. are all the ancestors visible too) can be checked with [l_layer_layerVisibility](#).

Note that layer visibility is not a state of the layer itself, instead is information that is part of the layer collection (i.e. its parent widget).

Value

TRUE or FALSE depending whether the layer is visible or not.

See Also

[l_layer](#), [l_layer_show](#), [l_layer_hide](#), [l_layer_layerVisibility](#), [l_layer_groupVisibility](#)

Examples

```
p <- l_plot()
l <- l_layer_rectangle(p, x=0:1, y=0:1)
l_layer_isVisible(p, l)
l_layer_hide(p, l)
l_layer_isVisible(p, l)
```

l_layer_layerVisibility

Returns logical value for whether layer is actually seen

Description

Although the visibility flag for a layer might be set to TRUE it won't be rendered as on of its ancestor group layer is set to be invisible. The `l_layer_visibility` returns TRUE if the layer and all its ancestor layers have their visibility flag set to true and the layer is actually rendered.

Usage

```
l_layer_layerVisibility(widget, layer)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--|
| widget | widget path or layer object of class 'l_layer' |
| layer | layer id. If the widget argument is of class 'l_layer' then the layer argument is not used |

Details

Visible layers are rendered, invisible ones are not. If any ancestor of a layer is set to be invisible then the layer is not rendered either. The layer visibility flag can be checked with [l_layer_isVisible](#) and the actual visibility (i.e. are all the ancestors visible too) can be checked with [l_layer_layerVisibility](#).

Note that layer visibility is not a state of the layer itself, instead is information that is part of the layer collection (i.e. its parent widget).

Value

TRUE if the layer and all its ancestor layers have their visibility flag set to true and the layer is actually rendered, otherwise FALSE.

See Also

[l_layer](#), [l_layer_show](#), [l_layer_hide](#), [l_layer_isVisible](#), [l_layer_groupVisibility](#)

| | |
|--------------|---------------------|
| l_layer_line | <i>Layer a line</i> |
|--------------|---------------------|

Description

Loon's displays that are based on Cartesian coordinates (i.e. scatterplot, histogram and graph display) allow for layering visual information including polygons, text and rectangles.

Usage

```
l_layer_line(widget, x, y = NULL, color = "black", linewidth = 1,
             dash = "", label = "line", parent = "root", index = 0, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-----------|---|
| widget | widget path name as a string |
| x | the coordinates of line. Alternatively, a single plotting structure, function or any <i>R</i> object with a plot method can be provided as x and y are passed on to xy.coords |
| y | the y coordinates of the line, optional if x is an appropriate structure. |
| color | color of line |
| linewidth | linewidth of outline |
| dash | dash pattern of line, see https://www.tcl.tk/man/tcl8.6/TkCmd/canvas.htm#M26 |
| label | label used in the layers inspector |
| parent | group layer |
| index | of the newly added layer in its parent group |
| ... | additional state initialization arguments, see l_info_states |

Details

For more information run: `l_help("learn_R_layer")`

Value

layer object handle, layer id

See Also

[l_layer](#), [l_info_states](#)

Examples

```

p <- l_plot()
l <- l_layer_line(p, x=c(1,2,3,4), y=c(1,3,2,4), color='red', linewidth=2)
l_scaleto_world(p)

# object
p <- l_plot()
l <- l_layer_line(p, x=nhtemp)
l_scaleto_layer(l)

```

| | |
|---------------|----------------------|
| l_layer_lines | <i>Layer a lines</i> |
|---------------|----------------------|

Description

Loon's displays that are based on Cartesian coordinates (i.e. scatterplot, histogram and graph display) allow for layering visual information including polygons, text and rectangles.

Usage

```

l_layer_lines(widget, x, y, color = "black", linewidth = 1,
  label = "lines", parent = "root", index = 0, ...)

```

Arguments

| | |
|-----------|--|
| widget | widget path name as a string |
| x | list with vectors with x coordinates |
| y | list with vectors with y coordinates |
| color | color of lines |
| linewidth | vector with line widths |
| label | label used in the layers inspector |
| parent | group layer |
| index | of the newly added layer in its parent group |
| ... | additional state initialization arguments, see l_info_states |

Details

For more information run: `l_help("learn_R_layer")`

Value

layer object handle, layer id

See Also

[l_layer](#), [l_info_states](#)

Examples

```
s <- Filter(function(df)nrow(df) > 1, split(UsAndThem, UsAndThem$Country))
sUaT <- Map(function(country){country[order(country$Year),]} , s)
xcoords <- Map(function(x)x$Year, sUaT)
ycoords <- Map(function(x)x$LifeExpectancy, sUaT)
region <- sapply(sUaT, function(x)as.character(x$Geographic.Region[1]))

p <- l_plot(showItemLabels=TRUE)
l <- l_layer_lines(p, xcoords, ycoords, itemLabel=names(sUaT), color=region)
l_scaleto_layer(l)
```

`l_layer_lower`

Switch the layer place with its sibling to the right

Description

Change the layers position within its parent layer group by increasing the index of the layer by one if possible. This means that the raised layer will be rendered before (or on below) of its sibling layer to the right.

Usage

```
l_layer_lower(widget, layer)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--|
| widget | widget path or layer object of class 'l_layer' |
| layer | layer id. If the widget argument is of class 'l_layer' then the layer argument is not used |

Value

0 if success otherwise the function throws an error

See Also

[l_layer](#), [l_layer_raise](#), [l_layer_move](#)

Examples

```
p <- l_plot()

l1 <- l_layer_rectangle(p, x=0:1, y=0:1)
l2 <- l_layer_oval(p, x=0:1, y=0:1, color='thistle')

l_aspect(p) <- 1

l_layer_lower(p, l2)
```

| | |
|--------------|---------------------|
| l_layer_move | <i>Move a layer</i> |
|--------------|---------------------|

Description

The position of a layer in the layer tree determines the rendering order. That is, the non-group layers are rendered in order of a Depth-first traversal of the layer tree. The toplevel group layer is called 'root'.

Usage

```
l_layer_move(widget, layer, parent, index = "0")
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--|
| widget | widget path or layer object of class 'l_layer' |
| layer | layer id. If the widget argument is of class 'l_layer' then the layer argument is not used |
| parent | if parent layer is not specified it is set to the current parent layer of the layer |
| index | position among its siblings. valid values are 0, 1, 2, ..., 'end' |

Value

0 if success otherwise the function throws an error

See Also

[l_layer](#), [l_layer_printTree](#), [l_layer_index](#)

Examples

```
p <- l_plot()

l <- l_layer_rectangle(p, x=0:1, y=0:1, color="steelblue")
g <- l_layer_group(p)
l_layer_printTree(p)

l_layer_move(l, parent=g)
```

```

l_layer_printTree(p)

l_layer_move(p, 'model', parent=g)
l_layer_printTree(p)

```

| | |
|--------------|---------------------|
| l_layer_oval | <i>Layer a oval</i> |
|--------------|---------------------|

Description

Loon's displays that are based on Cartesian coordinates (i.e. scatterplot, histogram and graph display) allow for layering visual information including polygons, text and rectangles.

Usage

```

l_layer_oval(widget, x, y, color = "gray80", linecolor = "black",
  linewidth = 1, label = "oval", parent = "root", index = 0, ...)

```

Arguments

| | |
|-----------|--|
| widget | widget path name as a string |
| x | x coordinates |
| y | y coordinates |
| color | fill color, if empty string "", then the fill is transparent |
| linecolor | outline color |
| linewidth | linewidth of outline |
| label | label used in the layers inspector |
| parent | group layer |
| index | of the newly added layer in its parent group |
| ... | additional state initialization arguments, see l_info_states |

Details

For more information run: `l_help("learn_R_layer")`

Value

layer object handle, layer id

See Also

[l_layer](#), [l_info_states](#)

Examples

```

p <- l_plot()
l <- l_layer_oval(p, c(1,5), c(2,12), color='steelblue')
l_configure(p, panX=0, panY=0, deltaX=20, deltaY=20)

```

| | |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| l_layer_points | <i>Layer a points</i> |
|----------------|-----------------------|

Description

Loon's displays that are based on Cartesian coordinates (i.e. scatterplot, histogram and graph display) allow for layering visual information including polygons, text and rectangles.

Scatter points layer

Usage

```
l_layer_points(widget, x, y = NULL, color = "gray60", size = 6,
  label = "points", parent = "root", index = 0, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|---|
| widget | widget path name as a string |
| x | the coordinates of line. Alternatively, a single plotting structure, function or any <i>R</i> object with a plot method can be provided as x and y are passed on to xy.coords |
| y | the y coordinates of the line, optional if x is an appropriate structure. |
| color | color of points |
| size | size point, as for scatterplot model layer |
| label | label used in the layers inspector |
| parent | group layer |
| index | of the newly added layer in its parent group |
| ... | additional state initialization arguments, see l_info_states |

Details

For more information run: `l_help("learn_R_layer")`

Value

layer object handle, layer id

See Also

[l_layer](#), [l_info_states](#)

| | |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| l_layer_polygon | <i>Layer a polygon</i> |
|-----------------|------------------------|

Description

Loon's displays that are based on Cartesian coordinates (i.e. scatterplot, histogram and graph display) allow for layering visual information including polygons, text and rectangles.

Usage

```
l_layer_polygon(widget, x, y, color = "gray80", linecolor = "black",
  linewidth = 1, label = "polygon", parent = "root", index = 0,
  ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-----------|--|
| widget | widget path name as a string |
| x | x coordinates |
| y | y coordinates |
| color | fill color, if empty string "", then the fill is transparent |
| linecolor | outline color |
| linewidth | linewidth of outline |
| label | label used in the layers inspector |
| parent | group layer |
| index | of the newly added layer in its parent group |
| ... | additional state initialization arguments, see l_info_states |

Details

For more information run: `l_help("learn_R_layer")`

Value

layer object handle, layer id

See Also

[l_layer](#), [l_info_states](#)

Examples

```

set.seed(500)
x <- rnorm(30)
y <- 4 + 3*x + rnorm(30)
fit <- lm(y~x)
xseq <- seq(min(x)-1, max(x)+1, length.out = 50)
fit_line <- predict(fit, data.frame(x=xseq))
ci <- predict(fit, data.frame(x=xseq),
              interval="confidence", level=0.95)
pi <- predict(fit, data.frame(x=xseq),
              interval="prediction", level=0.95)

p <- l_plot(y~x, color='black', showScales=TRUE, showGuides=TRUE)
gLayer <- l_layer_group(
  p, label="simple linear regression",
  parent="root", index="end"
)
fitLayer <- l_layer_line(
  p, x=range(xseq), y=fit_line, color="#04327F",
  linewidth=4, label="fit", parent=gLayer
)
ciLayer <- l_layer_polygon(
  p,
  x = c(xseq, rev(xseq)),
  y = c(ci[, 'lwr'], rev(ci[, 'upr'])),
  color = "#96BDFF", linecolor="",
  label = "95 % confidence interval",
  parent = gLayer, index='end'
)
piLayer <- l_layer_polygon(
  p,
  x = c(xseq, rev(xseq)),
  y = c(pi[, 'lwr'], rev(pi[, 'upr'])),
  color = "#E2EDFF", linecolor="",
  label = "95 % prediction interval",
  parent = gLayer, index='end'
)

l_info_states(piLayer)

```

l_layer_polygons

Layer a polygons

Description

Loon's displays that are based on Cartesian coordinates (i.e. scatterplot, histogram and graph display) allow for layering visual information including polygons, text and rectangles.

Usage

```
l_layer_polygons(widget, x, y, color = "gray80", linecolor = "black",
  linewidth = 1, label = "polygons", parent = "root", index = 0,
  ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-----------|--|
| widget | widget path name as a string |
| x | list with vectors with x coordinates |
| y | list with vectors with y coordinates |
| color | vector with fill colors, if empty string "", then the fill is transparent |
| linecolor | vector with outline colors |
| linewidth | vector with line widths |
| label | label used in the layers inspector |
| parent | group layer |
| index | of the newly added layer in its parent group |
| ... | additional state initialization arguments, see l_info_states |

Details

For more information run: `l_help("learn_R_layer")`

Value

layer object handle, layer id

See Also

[l_layer](#), [l_info_states](#)

Examples

```
p <- l_plot()

l <- l_layer_polygons(
  p,
  x = list(c(1,2,1.5), c(3,4,6,5,2), c(1,3,5,3)),
  y = list(c(1,1,2), c(1,1.5,1,4,2), c(3,5,6,4)),
  color = c('red', 'green', 'blue'),
  linecolor = ""
)
l_scaleto_world(p)

l_info_states(l, "color")
```

`l_layer_printTree` *Print the layer tree*

Description

Prints the layer tree (i.e. the layer ids) to the prompt. Group layers are prefixed with a '+'. The 'root' layer is not listed.

Usage

```
l_layer_printTree(widget)
```

Arguments

`widget` widget path as a string or as an object handle

Value

empty string

See Also

[l_layer](#), [l_layer_getChildren](#), [l_layer_getParent](#)

Examples

```
p <- l_plot()
l_layer_rectangle(p, x=0:1, y=0:1)
g <- l_layer_group(p)
l_layer_oval(p, x=0:1, y=0:1, parent=g)
l_layer_line(p, x=0:1, y=0:1, parent=g)
l_layer_printTree(p)
```

`l_layer_promote` *Moves the layer up to be a left sibling of its parent*

Description

Moves the layer down the layer tree (towards the root layer) if the parent layer is not the root layer.

Usage

```
l_layer_promote(widget, layer)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--|
| widget | widget path or layer object of class 'l_layer' |
| layer | layer id. If the widget argument is of class 'l_layer' then the layer argument is not used |

Value

0 if success otherwise the function throws an error

Examples

```
p <- l_plot()

g1 <- l_layer_group(p)
g2 <- l_layer_group(p, parent=g1)
l1 <- l_layer_oval(p, x=0:1, y=0:1, parent=g2)

l_layer_printTree(p)
l_layer_promote(p, l1)
l_layer_printTree(p)
l_layer_promote(p, l1)
l_layer_printTree(p)
```

| | |
|---------------|--|
| l_layer_raise | <i>Switch the layer place with its sibling to the left</i> |
|---------------|--|

Description

Change the layers position within its parent layer group by decreasing the index of the layer by one if possible. This means that the raised layer will be rendered after (or on top) of its sibling layer to the left.

Usage

```
l_layer_raise(widget, layer)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--|
| widget | widget path or layer object of class 'l_layer' |
| layer | layer id. If the widget argument is of class 'l_layer' then the layer argument is not used |

Value

0 if success otherwise the function throws an error

See Also

[l_layer](#), [l_layer_lower](#), [l_layer_move](#)

Examples

```
p <- l_plot()

l1 <- l_layer_rectangle(p, x=0:1, y=0:1)
l2 <- l_layer_oval(p, x=0:1, y=0:1, color='thistle')

l_aspect(p) <- 1

l_layer_raise(p, l1)
```

`l_layer_rasterImage` *Layer a Raster Image*

Description

This function is very similar to the [rasterImage](#) function. It works with every loon plot which is based on the cartesian coordinate system.

Usage

```
l_layer_rasterImage(widget, image, xleft, ybottom, xright, ytop,
  angle = 0, interpolate = FALSE, parent = "root", index = "end",
  ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| <code>widget</code> | widget path as a string or as an object handle |
| <code>image</code> | a raster object, or an object that can be coerced to one by as.raster . |
| <code>xleft</code> | a vector (or scalar) of left x positions. |
| <code>ybottom</code> | a vector (or scalar) of bottom y positions. |
| <code>xright</code> | a vector (or scalar) of right x positions. |
| <code>ytop</code> | a vector (or scalar) of top y positions. |
| <code>angle</code> | angle of rotation (in degrees, anti-clockwise from positive x-axis, about the bottom-left corner). |
| <code>interpolate</code> | a logical vector (or scalar) indicating whether to apply linear interpolation to the image when drawing. |
| <code>parent</code> | parent widget path |
| <code>index</code> | position among its siblings. valid values are 0, 1, 2, ..., 'end' |
| <code>...</code> | arguments forwarded to l_layer_line |

Details

For more information run: `l_help("learn_R_layer.html#countourlines-heatimage-rasterimage")`

Value

layer id of group or rectangles layer

Examples

```
plot(1,1, xlim = c(0,1), ylim=c(0,1))
mat <- matrix(c(0,0,0,0, 1,1), ncol=2)
rasterImage(mat, 0,0,1,1, interpolate = FALSE)

p <- l_plot()
l_layer_rasterImage(p, mat, 0,0,1,1)
l_scaleto_world(p)

image <- as.raster(matrix(0:1, ncol = 5, nrow = 3))
p <- l_plot(showScales=TRUE, background="thistle", useLoonInspector=FALSE)
l_layer_rasterImage(p, image, 100, 300, 150, 350, interpolate = FALSE)
l_layer_rasterImage(p, image, 100, 400, 150, 450)
l_layer_rasterImage(p, image, 200, 300, 200 + 10, 300 + 10,
  interpolate = FALSE)
l_scaleto_world(p)

# from examples(rasterImage)

# set up the plot region:
op <- par(bg = "thistle")
plot(c(100, 250), c(300, 450), type = "n", xlab = "", ylab = "")
rasterImage(image, 100, 300, 150, 350, interpolate = FALSE)
rasterImage(image, 100, 400, 150, 450)
rasterImage(image, 200, 300, 200 + 10, 300 + 10,
  interpolate = FALSE)
```

`l_layer_rectangle` *Layer a rectangle*

Description

Loon's displays that are based on Cartesian coordinates (i.e. scatterplot, histogram and graph display) allow for layering visual information including polygons, text and rectangles.

Usage

```
l_layer_rectangle(widget, x, y, color = "gray80", linecolor = "black",
  linewidth = 1, label = "rectangle", parent = "root", index = 0,
  ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-----------|--|
| widget | widget path name as a string |
| x | x coordinates |
| y | y coordinates |
| color | fill color, if empty string "", then the fill is transparent |
| linecolor | outline color |
| linewidth | linewidth of outline |
| label | label used in the layers inspector |
| parent | group layer |
| index | of the newly added layer in its parent group |
| ... | additional state initialization arguments, see l_info_states |

Details

For more information run: `l_help("learn_R_layer")`

Value

layer object handle, layer id

See Also

[l_layer](#), [l_info_states](#)

Examples

```
p <- l_plot()
l <- l_layer_rectangle(p, x=c(2,3), y=c(1,10), color='steelblue')
l_scaleto_layer(l)
```

`l_layer_rectangles` *Layer a rectangles*

Description

Loon's displays that are based on Cartesian coordinates (i.e. scatterplot, histogram and graph display) allow for layering visual information including polygons, text and rectangles.

Usage

```
l_layer_rectangles(widget, x, y, color = "gray80", linecolor = "black",
  linewidth = 1, label = "rectangles", parent = "root", index = 0,
  ...)
```


Arguments

| | |
|-----------|--|
| widget | widget path name as a string |
| x | list with vectors with x coordinates |
| y | list with vectors with y coordinates |
| color | vector with fill colors, if empty string "", then the fill is transparent |
| linecolor | vector with outline colors |
| linewidth | vector with line widths |
| label | label used in the layers inspector |
| parent | group layer |
| index | of the newly added layer in its parent group |
| ... | additional state initialization arguments, see l_info_states |

Details

For more information run: `l_help("learn_R_layer")`

Value

layer object handle, layer id

See Also

[l_layer](#), [l_info_states](#)

Examples

```
p <- l_plot()

l <- l_layer_rectangles(
  p,
  x = list(c(0,1), c(1,2), c(2,3), c(5,6)),
  y = list(c(0,1), c(1,2), c(0,1), c(3,4)),
  color = c('red', 'blue', 'green', 'orange'),
  linecolor = "black"
)
l_scaleto_world(p)

l_info_states(l)
```

| | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| <code>l_layer_relabel</code> | <i>Change layer label</i> |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|

Description

Layer labels are useful to identify layer in the layer inspector. The layer label can be initially set at layer creation with the label argument.

Usage

```
l_layer_relabel(widget, layer, label)
```

Arguments

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| <code>widget</code> | widget path or layer object of class 'l_layer' |
| <code>layer</code> | layer id. If the widget argument is of class 'l_layer' then the layer argument is not used |
| <code>label</code> | new label of layer |

Details

Note that the layer label is not a state of the layer itself, instead is information that is part of the layer collection (i.e. its parent widget).

Value

0 if success otherwise the function throws an error

See Also

[l_layer](#), [l_layer_getLabel](#)

Examples

```
p <- l_plot()

l <- l_layer_rectangle(p, x=0:1, y=0:1, label="A rectangle")
l_layer_getLabel(p, l)

l_layer_relabel(p, l, label="A relabelled rectangle")
l_layer_getLabel(p, l)
```

| | |
|--------------|-------------------------------|
| l_layer_show | <i>Show or unhide a Layer</i> |
|--------------|-------------------------------|

Description

Hidden or invisible layers are not rendered. This function unhides invisible layer so that they are rendered again.

Usage

```
l_layer_show(widget, layer)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--|
| widget | widget path or layer object of class 'l_layer' |
| layer | layer id. If the widget argument is of class 'l_layer' then the layer argument is not used |

Details

Visible layers are rendered, invisible ones are not. If any ancestor of a layer is set to be invisible then the layer is not rendered either. The layer visibility flag can be checked with [l_layer_isVisible](#) and the actual visibility (i.e. are all the ancestors visible too) can be checked with [l_layer_layerVisibility](#).

Note that layer visibility is not a state of the layer itself, instead is information that is part of the layer collection (i.e. its parent widget).

Value

0 if success otherwise the function throws an error

See Also

[l_layer](#), [l_layer_hide](#), [l_layer_isVisible](#), [l_layer_layerVisibility](#), [l_layer_groupVisibility](#)

Examples

```
p <- l_plot()

l <- l_layer_rectangle(p, x=0:1, y=0:1, color="steelblue")
l_layer_hide(p, l)

l_layer_show(p, l)
```

| | |
|--------------|---------------------|
| l_layer_text | <i>Layer a text</i> |
|--------------|---------------------|

Description

Loon's displays that are based on Cartesian coordinates (i.e. scatterplot, histogram and graph display) allow for layering visual information including polygons, text and rectangles.

layer a single character string

Usage

```
l_layer_text(widget, x, y, text, color = "gray60", size = 6,
             angle = 0, label = "text", parent = "root", index = 0, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--|
| widget | widget path name as a string |
| x | coordinate |
| y | coordinate |
| text | character string |
| color | color of text |
| size | size of the font |
| angle | rotation of text |
| label | label used in the layers inspector |
| parent | group layer |
| index | of the newly added layer in its parent group |
| ... | additional state initialization arguments, see l_info_states |

Details

As a side effect of Tcl's text-based design, it is best to use `l_layer_text` if one would like to layer a single character string (and not `l_layer_texts` with `n=1`).

For more information run: `l_help("learn_R_layer")`

Value

layer object handle, layer id

See Also

[l_layer](#), [l_info_states](#)

Examples

```
p <- l_plot()
l <- l_layer_text(p, 0, 0, "Hello World")
```

| | |
|---------------|----------------------|
| l_layer_texts | <i>Layer a texts</i> |
|---------------|----------------------|

Description

Loon's displays that are based on Cartesian coordinates (i.e. scatterplot, histogram and graph display) allow for layering visual information including polygons, text and rectangles.

Usage

```
l_layer_texts(widget, x, y, text, color = "gray60", size = 6,
             angle = 0, label = "texts", parent = "root", index = 0, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|---|
| widget | widget path name as a string |
| x | the coordinates of line. Alternatively, a single plotting structure, function or any <i>R</i> object with a plot method can be provided as x and y are passed on to xy.coords |
| y | the y coordinates of the line, optional if x is an appropriate structure. |
| text | vector with text strings |
| color | color of line |
| size | font size |
| angle | text rotation |
| label | label used in the layers inspector |
| parent | group layer |
| index | of the newly added layer in its parent group |
| ... | additional state initialization arguments, see l_info_states |

Details

For more information run: `l_help("learn_R_layer")`

Value

layer object handle, layer id

See Also

[l_layer](#), [l_info_states](#)

Examples

```
p <- l_plot()
l <- l_layer_texts(p, x=1:3, y=3:1, text=c("This is", "a", "test"), size=20)
l_scaleto_world(p)
```

| | |
|------------------|---------------------------------|
| l_loon_inspector | <i>Create a loon linspector</i> |
|------------------|---------------------------------|

Description

The loon inspector is a singleton widget that provides an overview to view and modify the active plot.

Usage

```
l_loon_inspector(parent = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--|
| parent | parent widget path |
| ... | state arguments, see l_info_states . |

Details

For more information run: `l_help("learn_R_display_inspectors")`

Value

widget handle

Examples

```
i <- l_loon_inspector()
```

| | |
|---------------|---|
| l_make_glyphs | <i>Make arbitrary glyphs with R graphic devices</i> |
|---------------|---|

Description

Loon's primitive glyph types are limited in terms of compound shapes. With this function you can create each point glyph as a png and re-import it as a tk img object to be used as point glyphs in loon. See the examples.

Usage

```
l_make_glyphs(data, draw_fun, width = 50, height = 50, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|----------|--|
| data | list where each element contains a data object used for the draw_fun |
| draw_fun | function that draws a glyph using R base graphics or the grid (including ggplot2 and lattice) engine |
| width | width of each glyph in pixel |
| height | height of each glyph in pixel |
| ... | additional arguments passed on to the png function |

Value

vector with tk img object references

Examples

```
## Not run:
if (requireNamespace("maps", quietly = TRUE)) {
  data(minority)
  p <- l_plot(minority$long, minority$lat)

  canada <- maps::map("world", "Canada", fill=TRUE, plot=FALSE)
  l_map <- l_layer(p, canada, asSingleLayer=TRUE)
  l_scaletto_world(p)

  img <- l_make_glyphs(lapply(1:nrow(minority), function(i)minority[i,]), function(m) {
    par(mar=c(1,1,1,1)*.5)
    mat <- as.matrix(m[1,1:10]/max(m[1:10]))
    barplot(height = mat,
            beside = FALSE,
            ylim = c(0,1),
            axes= FALSE,
            axisnames=FALSE)
  }, width=120, height=120)

  l_imageviewer(img)

  g <- l_glyph_add_image(p, img, "barplot")
  p['glyph'] <- g
}

## with grid
if (requireNamespace("grid", quietly = TRUE)) {
  li <- l_make_glyphs(runif(6), function(x) {
    if(any(x>1 | x<0))
      stop("out of range")
    grid::pushViewport(grid::plotViewport(grid::unit(c(1,1,1,1)*0, "points")))
    grid::grid.rect(gp=grid::gpar(fill=NA))
    grid::grid.rect(0, 0, height = grid::unit(x, "npc"), just = c("left", "bottom"),
                    gp=grid::gpar(col=NA, fill="steelblue"))
  })
}
```

```

    })

    l_imageviewer(li)

    p <- l_plot(1:6)
    g <- l_glyph_add_image(p, li, "bars")
    p['glyph'] <- g
  }

  ## End(Not run)

```

l_move_grid

Arrange Points or Nodes on a Grid

Description

Scatterplot and graph displays support interactive temporary relocation of single points (nodes for graphs).

Usage

```
l_move_grid(widget, which = "selected")
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|---|
| widget | plot or graph widget handle or widget path name |
| which | either one of 'selected', 'active', 'all', or a boolean vector with a value for each point. |

Details

Moving the points temporarily saves the new point coordinates to the states `xTemp` and `yTemp`. The dimension of `xTemp` and `yTemp` is either 0 or `n`. If `xTemp` or `yTemp` are not of length 0 then they are required to be of length `n`, and the scatterplot will display those coordinates instead of the coordinates in `x` or `y`.

Note that the points can also be temporally relocated using mouse and keyboard gestures. That is, to move a single point or node press the CTRL key while dragging a the point. To move the selected points press down the CTRL and Shift keys while dragging one of the selected points.

When distributing points horizontally or vertically, their order remains the same. When distributing points horizontally or vertically, their order remains the same. For example, when you distribute the point both horizontally and vertically, then the resulting scatterplot will be a plot of the `y` ranks versus the `x` ranks. The correlation on that plot will be Spearman's rho. When arranging points on a grid, some of the spatial ordering is preserved by first determining a grid size (i.e. $a \times b$ where `a` and `b` are the same or close numbers) and then by taking the `a` smallest values in the `y` direction and arrange them by their `x` order in the first row, then repeat for the remaining points.

Also note the the loon inspector also has buttons for these temporary points/nodes movements.

See Also

[l_move_valign](#), [l_move_halign](#), [l_move_vdist](#), [l_move_hdist](#), [l_move_grid](#), [l_move_jitter](#), [l_move_reset](#)

l_move_halign

Horizontally Align Points or Nodes

Description

Scatterplot and graph displays support interactive temporary relocation of single points (nodes for graphs).

Usage

```
l_move_halign(widget, which = "selected")
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|---|
| widget | plot or graph widget handle or widget path name |
| which | either one of 'selected', 'active', 'all', or a boolean vector with a value for each point. |

Details

Moving the points temporarily saves the new point coordinates to the states `xTemp` and `yTemp`. The dimension of `xTemp` and `yTemp` is either 0 or `n`. If `xTemp` or `yTemp` are not of length 0 then they are required to be of length `n`, and the scatterplot will display those coordinates instead of the coordinates in `x` or `y`.

Note that the points can also be temporally relocated using mouse and keyboard gestures. That is, to move a single point or node press the CTRL key while dragging a the point. To move the selected points press down the CTRL and Shift keys while dragging one of the selected points.

When distributing points horizontally or vertically, their order remains the same. When distributing points horizontally or vertically, their order remains the same. For example, when you distribute the point both horizontally and vertically, then the resulting scatterplot will be a plot of the `y` ranks versus the `x` ranks. The correlation on that plot will be Spearman's rho. When arranging points on a grid, some of the spatial ordering is preserved by first determining a grid size (i.e. `a x b` where `a` and `b` are the same or close numbers) and then by taking the `a` smallest values in the `y` direction and arrange them by their `x` order in the first row, then repeat for the remaining points.

Also note the the loon inspector also has buttons for these temporary points/nodes movements.

See Also

[l_move_valign](#), [l_move_halign](#), [l_move_vdist](#), [l_move_hdist](#), [l_move_grid](#), [l_move_jitter](#), [l_move_reset](#)

l_move_hdist

Horizontally Distribute Points or Nodes

Description

Scatterplot and graph displays support interactive temporary relocation of single points (nodes for graphs).

Usage

```
l_move_hdist(widget, which = "selected")
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|---|
| widget | plot or graph widget handle or widget path name |
| which | either one of 'selected', 'active', 'all', or a boolean vector with a value for each point. |

Details

Moving the points temporarily saves the new point coordinates to the states `xTemp` and `yTemp`. The dimension of `xTemp` and `yTemp` is either 0 or `n`. If `xTemp` or `yTemp` are not of length 0 then they are required to be of length `n`, and the scatterplot will display those coordinates instead of the coordinates in `x` or `y`.

Note that the points can also be temporally relocated using mouse and keyboard gestures. That is, to move a single point or node press the CTRL key while dragging a the point. To move the selected points press down the CTRL and Shift keys while dragging one of the selected points.

When distributing points horizontally or vertically, their order remains the same. When distributing points horizontally or vertically, their order remains the same. For example, when you distribute the point both horizontally and vertically, then the resulting scatterplot will be a plot of the `y` ranks versus the `x` ranks. The correlation on that plot will be Spearman's rho. When arranging points on a grid, some of the spatial ordering is preserved by first determining a grid size (i.e. `a x b` where `a` and `b` are the same or close numbers) and then by taking the `a` smallest values in the `y` direction and arrange them by their `x` order in the first row, then repeat for the remaining points.

Also note the the loon inspector also has buttons for these temporary points/nodes movements.

See Also

[l_move_valign](#), [l_move_halign](#), [l_move_vdist](#), [l_move_hdist](#), [l_move_grid](#), [l_move_jitter](#), [l_move_reset](#)

| | |
|---------------|-------------------------------|
| l_move_jitter | <i>Jitter Points Or Nodes</i> |
|---------------|-------------------------------|

Description

Scatterplot and graph displays support interactive temporary relocation of single points (nodes for graphs).

Usage

```
l_move_jitter(widget, which = "selected", factor = 1, amount = "")
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--|
| widget | plot or graph widget handle or widget path name |
| which | either one of 'selected', 'active', 'all', or a boolean vector with a value for each point. |
| factor | numeric. |
| amount | numeric; if positive, used as <i>amount</i> (see below), otherwise, if = 0 the default is $\text{factor} * z/50$. Default (NULL): $\text{factor} * d/5$ where d is about the smallest difference between x values. |

Details

Moving the points temporarily saves the new point coordinates to the states xTemp and yTemp. The dimension of xTemp and yTemp is either 0 or n. If xTemp or yTemp are not of length 0 then they are required to be of length n, and the scatterplot will display those coordinates instead of the coordinates in x or y.

Note that the points can also be temporally relocated using mouse and keyboard gestures. That is, to move a single point or node press the CTRL key while dragging a the point. To move the selected points press down the CTRL and Shift keys while dragging one of the selected points.

When distributing points horizontally or vertically, their order remains the same. When distributing points horizontally or vertically, their order remains the same. For example, when you distribute the point both horizontally and vertically, then the resulting scatterplot will be a plot of the y ranks versus the x ranks. The correlation on that plot will be Spearman's rho. When arranging points on a grid, some of the spatial ordering is preserved by first determining a grid size (i.e. a x b where a and b are the same or close numbers) and then by taking the a smallest values in the y direction and arrange them by their x order in the first row, then repeat for the remaining points.

Also note the the loon inspector also has buttons for these temporary points/nodes movements.

See Also

[l_move_valign](#), [l_move_halign](#), [l_move_vdist](#), [l_move_hdist](#), [l_move_grid](#), [l_move_jitter](#), [l_move_reset](#)

l_move_reset

Reset Temporary Point or Node Locations to the x and y states

Description

Scatterplot and graph displays support interactive temporary relocation of single points (nodes for graphs).

Usage

```
l_move_reset(widget, which = "selected")
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|---|
| widget | plot or graph widget handle or widget path name |
| which | either one of 'selected', 'active', 'all', or a boolean vector with a value for each point. |

Details

Moving the points temporarily saves the new point coordinates to the states `xTemp` and `yTemp`. The dimension of `xTemp` and `yTemp` is either 0 or `n`. If `xTemp` or `yTemp` are not of length 0 then they are required to be of length `n`, and the scatterplot will display those coordinates instead of the coordinates in `x` or `y`.

Note that the points can also be temporally relocated using mouse and keyboard gestures. That is, to move a single point or node press the CTRL key while dragging a the point. To move the selected points press down the CTRL and Shift keys while dragging one of the selected points.

When distributing points horizontally or vertically, their order remains the same. When distributing points horizontally or vertically, their order remains the same. For example, when you distribute the point both horizontally and vertically, then the resulting scatterplot will be a plot of the `y` ranks versus the `x` ranks. The correlation on that plot will be Spearman's rho. When arranging points on a grid, some of the spatial ordering is preserved by first determining a grid size (i.e. `a x b` where `a` and `b` are the same or close numbers) and then by taking the `a` smallest values in the `y` direction and arrange them by their `x` order in the first row, then repeat for the remaining points.

Also note the the loon inspector also has buttons for these temporary points/nodes movements.

See Also

[l_move_valign](#), [l_move_halign](#), [l_move_vdist](#), [l_move_hdist](#), [l_move_grid](#), [l_move_jitter](#), [l_move_reset](#)

| | |
|---------------|---|
| l_move_valign | <i>Vertically Align Points or Nodes</i> |
|---------------|---|

Description

Scatterplot and graph displays support interactive temporary relocation of single points (nodes for graphs).

Usage

```
l_move_valign(widget, which = "selected")
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|---|
| widget | plot or graph widget handle or widget path name |
| which | either one of 'selected', 'active', 'all', or a boolean vector with a value for each point. |

Details

Moving the points temporarily saves the new point coordinates to the states `xTemp` and `yTemp`. The dimension of `xTemp` and `yTemp` is either 0 or `n`. If `xTemp` or `yTemp` are not of length 0 then they are required to be of length `n`, and the scatterplot will display those coordinates instead of the coordinates in `x` or `y`.

Note that the points can also be temporally relocated using mouse and keyboard gestures. That is, to move a single point or node press the CTRL key while dragging a the point. To move the selected points press down the CTRL and Shift keys while dragging one of the selected points.

When distributing points horizontally or vertically, their order remains the same. When distributing points horizontally or vertically, their order remains the same. For example, when you distribute the point both horizontally and vertically, then the resulting scatterplot will be a plot of the `y` ranks versus the `x` ranks. The correlation on that plot will be Spearman's rho. When arranging points on a grid, some of the spatial ordering is preserved by first determining a grid size (i.e. `a x b` where `a` and `b` are the same or close numbers) and then by taking the `a` smallest values in the `y` direction and arrange them by their `x` order in the first row, then repeat for the remaining points.

Also note the the loon inspector also has buttons for these temporary points/nodes movements.

See Also

[l_move_valign](#), [l_move_halign](#), [l_move_vdist](#), [l_move_hdist](#), [l_move_grid](#), [l_move_jitter](#), [l_move_reset](#)

l_move_vdist

Vertically Distribute Points or Nodes

Description

Scatterplot and graph displays support interactive temporary relocation of single points (nodes for graphs).

Usage

```
l_move_vdist(widget, which = "selected")
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|---|
| widget | plot or graph widget handle or widget path name |
| which | either one of 'selected', 'active', 'all', or a boolean vector with a value for each point. |

Details

Moving the points temporarily saves the new point coordinates to the states `xTemp` and `yTemp`. The dimension of `xTemp` and `yTemp` is either 0 or `n`. If `xTemp` or `yTemp` are not of length 0 then they are required to be of length `n`, and the scatterplot will display those coordinates instead of the coordinates in `x` or `y`.

Note that the points can also be temporally relocated using mouse and keyboard gestures. That is, to move a single point or node press the CTRL key while dragging a the point. To move the selected points press down the CTRL and Shift keys while dragging one of the selected points.

When distributing points horizontally or vertically, their order remains the same. When distributing points horizontally or vertically, their order remains the same. For example, when you distribute the point both horizontally and vertically, then the resulting scatterplot will be a plot of the `y` ranks versus the `x` ranks. The correlation on that plot will be Spearman's rho. When arranging points on a grid, some of the spatial ordering is preserved by first determining a grid size (i.e. `a x b` where `a` and `b` are the same or close numbers) and then by taking the `a` smallest values in the `y` direction and arrange them by their `x` order in the first row, then repeat for the remaining points.

Also note the the loon inspector also has buttons for these temporary points/nodes movements.

See Also

[l_move_valign](#), [l_move_halign](#), [l_move_vdist](#), [l_move_hdist](#), [l_move_grid](#), [l_move_jitter](#), [l_move_reset](#)

| | |
|------------|---|
| l_navgraph | <i>Explore a dataset with the canonical 2d navigation graph setting</i> |
|------------|---|

Description

Creates a navigation graph, a graphswitch, a navigator and a geodesic2d context added, and a scatterplot.

Usage

```
l_navgraph(data, separator = ":", graph = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-----------|--|
| data | a data.frame with numeric variables only |
| separator | string the separates variable names in 2d graph nodes |
| graph | optional, graph or loongraph object with navigation graph. If the graph argument is not used then a 3d and 4d transition graph and a complete transition graph is added. |
| ... | arguments passed on to modify the scatterplot plot states |

Details

For more information run: `l_help("learn_R_display_graph.html#l_navgraph")`

Value

named list with graph handle, plot handle, graphswitch handle, navigator handle, and context handle.

Examples

```
ng <- l_navgraph(oliveAcids, color=olive$Area)
ng2 <- l_navgraph(oliveAcids, separator='-', color=olive$Area)
```

| | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|
| l_navigator_add | <i>Add a Navigator to a Graph</i> |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|

Description

To turn a graph into a navigation graph you need to add one or more navigators. Navigator have their own set of states that can be queried and modified.

Usage

```
l_navigator_add(widget, from = "", to = "", proportion = 0,
               color = "orange", ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|------------|--|
| widget | graph widget |
| from | The position of the navigator on the graph is defined by the states from, to and proportion. The states from and to hold vectors of node names of the graph. The proportion state is a number between and including 0 and 1 and defines how far the navigator is between the last element of from and the first element of to. The to state can also be an empty string '' if there is no further node to go to. Hence, the concatenation of from and to define a path on the graph. |
| to | see descriptoin above for from |
| proportion | see descriptoin above for from |
| color | of navigator |
| ... | named arguments passed on to modify navigator states |

Details

For more information run: `l_help("learn_R_display_graph.html#navigators")`

Value

navigator handle with navigator id

See Also

[l_navigator_delete](#), [l_navigator_ids](#), [l_navigator_walk_path](#), [l_navigator_walk_forward](#), [l_navigator_walk_backward](#), [l_navigator_relabel](#), [l_navigator_getLabel](#)

`l_navigator_delete` *Delete a Navigator*

Description

Removes a navigator from a graph widget

Usage

```
l_navigator_delete(widget, id)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|----------------------------------|
| widget | graph widget |
| id | navigator handle or navigator id |

See Also

[l_navigator_add](#)

l_navigator_getLabel *Query the Label of a Navigator*

Description

Returns the label of a navigator

Usage

```
l_navigator_getLabel(widget, id)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|---------------------|
| widget | graph widget handle |
| id | navigator id |

See Also

[l_navigator_add](#)

l_navigator_getPath *Get the sequence of nodes of a navigator's current path*

Description

Determines and returns the current path of the navigator.

Usage

```
l_navigator_getPath(navigator)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-----------|------------------|
| navigator | navigator handle |
|-----------|------------------|

Value

a vector of node names for the current path of the navigator

| | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| <code>l_navigator_ids</code> | <i>List Navigators</i> |
|------------------------------|------------------------|

Description

Lists all navigators that belong to a graph

Usage

```
l_navigator_ids(widget)
```

Arguments

| | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| <code>widget</code> | graph widget |
|---------------------|--------------|

See Also

[l_navigator_add](#)

| | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| <code>l_navigator_relabel</code> | <i>Modify the Label of a Navigator</i> |
|----------------------------------|--|

Description

Change the navigator label

Usage

```
l_navigator_relabel(widget, id, label)
```

Arguments

| | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| <code>widget</code> | graph widget handle |
| <code>id</code> | navigator id |
| <code>label</code> | new label of navigator |

See Also

[l_navigator_add](#)

`l_navigator_walk_backward`*Have the Navigator Walk Backward on the Current Path*

Description

Animate a navigator by having it walk on a path on the graph

Usage

```
l_navigator_walk_backward(navigator, to = "")
```

Arguments

| | |
|-----------|---|
| navigator | navigator handle |
| to | node name that is part of the active path backward where the navigator should stop. |

Details

Note that navigators have the states `animationPause` and `animationProportionIncrement` to control the animation speed. Further, you can stop the animation when clicking somewhere on the graph display or by using the mouse scroll wheel.

See Also

[l_navigator_add](#)

`l_navigator_walk_forward`*Have the Navigator Walk Forward on the Current Path*

Description

Animate a navigator by having it walk on a path on the graph

Usage

```
l_navigator_walk_forward(navigator, to = "")
```

Arguments

| | |
|-----------|--|
| navigator | navigator handle |
| to | node name that is part of the active path forward where the navigator should stop. |

Details

Note that navigators have the states `animationPause` and `animationProportionIncrement` to control the animation speed. Further, you can stop the animation when clicking somewhere on the graph display or by using the mouse scroll wheel.

See Also

[l_navigator_add](#)

`l_navigator_walk_path` *Have the Navigator Walk a Path on the Graph*

Description

Animate a navigator by having it walk on a path on the graph

Usage

```
l_navigator_walk_path(navigator, path)
```

Arguments

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| <code>navigator</code> | navigator handle |
| <code>path</code> | vector with node names of the host graph that form a valid path on that graph |

See Also

[l_navigator_add](#)

`l_nestedTclList2Rlist` *Convert a Nested Tcl List to an R List*

Description

Helper function to work with R and Tcl

Usage

```
l_nestedTclList2Rlist(tclobj, transform = function(x) { as.numeric(x)
  })
```

Arguments

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| <code>tclobj</code> | a tcl object as returned by <code>tcl</code> and <code>.Tcl</code> |
| <code>transform</code> | a function to transform the string output to another data type |

Value

a nested R list

See Also

[l_Rlist2nestedTclList](#)

Examples

```
tclobj <- .Tcl('set a {{1 2 3} {2 3 4 4} {3 5 3 3}}')
l_nestedTclList2Rlist(tclobj)
```

| | |
|------------|--|
| l_ng_plots | <i>2d navigation graph setup with with dynamic node filtering using a scatterplot matrix</i> |
|------------|--|

Description

Generic function to create a navigation graph environment where user can filter graph nodes by selecting 2d spaces based on 2d measures displayed in a scatterplot matrix.

Usage

```
l_ng_plots(measures, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|----------|---------------------------------|
| measures | object with measures are stored |
| ... | argument passed on to methods |

Details

For more information run: `l_help("learn_R_display_graph.html#l_ng_plots")`

See Also

[l_ng_plots.default](#), [l_ng_plots.measures](#), [l_ng_plots.scagnostics](#), [measures1d](#), [measures2d](#), [scagnostics2d](#), [l_ng_ranges](#)

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| l_ng_plots.default | <i>Select 2d spaces with variable associated measures displayed in scatterplot matrix</i> |
|--------------------|---|

Description

Measures object is a matrix or data.frame with measures (columns) for variable pairs (rows) and rownames of the two variates separated by separator

Usage

```
## Default S3 method:
l_ng_plots(measures, data, separator = ":", ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-----------|--|
| measures | matrix or data.frame with measures (columns) for variable pairs (rows) and rownames of the two variates separated by separator |
| data | data frame for scatterplot |
| separator | a string that separates the variable pair string into the individual variables |
| ... | arguments passed on to configure the scatterplot |

Details

For more information run: `l_help("learn_R_display_graph.html#l_ng_plots")`

Value

named list with plots-, graph-, plot-, navigator-, and context handle. The list also contains the environment of the the function call in env.

See Also

[l_ng_plots](#), [l_ng_plots.measures](#), [l_ng_plots.scagnostics](#), [measures1d](#), [measures2d](#), [scagnostics2d](#), [l_ng_ranges](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
n <- 100
dat <- data.frame(
  A = rnorm(n), B = rnorm(n), C = rnorm(n),
  D = rnorm(n), E = rnorm(n)
)
m2d <- data.frame(
  cov = with(dat, c(cov(A,B), cov(A,C), cov(B,D), cov(D,E), cov(A,E))),
  measure_1 = c(1, 3, 2, 1, 4),
```

```

    row.names = c('A:B', 'A:C', 'B:D', 'D:E', 'A:E')
  )

# or m2d <- as.matrix(m2d)

nav <- l_ng_plots(measures=m2d, data=dat)

# only one measure
m <- m2d[,1]
names(m) <- row.names(m2d)
nav <- l_ng_plots(measures=m, data=dat)

m2d[c(1,2),1]

# one d measures
m1d <- data.frame(
  mean = sapply(dat, mean),
  median = sapply(dat, median),
  sd = sapply(dat, sd),
  q1 = sapply(dat, function(x)quantile(x, probs=0.25)),
  q3 = sapply(dat, function(x)quantile(x, probs=0.75)),
  row.names = names(dat)
)

nav <- l_ng_plots(m1d, dat)

## more involved
q1 <- function(x)as.vector(quantile(x, probs=0.25))

# be careful that the vector names are correct
nav <- l_ng_plots(sapply(oliveAcids, q1), oliveAcids)

## End(Not run)

```

`l_ng_plots.measures` *2d Navigation Graph Setup with dynamic node filtering using a scatterplot matrix*

Description

Measures object is of class `measures`. When using measure objects then the measures can be dynamically re-calculated for a subset of the data.

Usage

```

## S3 method for class 'measures'
l_ng_plots(measures, ...)

```

Arguments

measures object of class measures, see [measures1d](#), [measures2d](#).
 ... arguments passed on to configure the scatterplot

Details

Note that we provide the [scagnostics2d](#) function to create a measures object for the scagnostics measures.

For more information run: `l_help("learn_R_display_graph.html#l_ng_plots")`

Value

named list with plots-, graph-, plot-, navigator-, and context handle. The list also contains the environment of the the function call in env.

See Also

[measures1d](#), [measures2d](#), [scagnostics2d](#), [l_ng_plots](#), [l_ng_ranges](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
# 2d measures
scags <- scagnostics2d(oliveAcids, separator='**')
scags()
ng <- l_ng_plots(scags, color=olive$Area)

# 1d measures
scale01 <- function(x){(x-min(x))/diff(range(x))}
m1d <- measures1d(sapply(iris[,-5], scale01),
  mean=mean, median=median, sd=sd,
  q1=function(x)as.vector(quantile(x, probs=0.25)),
  q3=function(x)as.vector(quantile(x, probs=0.75)))

m1d()

nav <- l_ng_plots(m1d, color=iris$Species)

# with only one measure
nav <- l_ng_plots(measures1d(oliveAcids, sd))

# with two measures
nav <- l_ng_plots(measures1d(oliveAcids, sd=sd, mean=mean))

## End(Not run)
```

`l_ng_plots.scagnostics`

2d Navigation Graph Setup with dynamic node filtering based on scagnostic measures and by using a scatterplot matrix

Description

This method is useful when working with objects from the `scagnostics` function from the `scagnostics` R package. In order to dynamically re-calculate the scagnostic measures for a subset of the data use the `scagnostics2d` measures creature function.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'scagnostics'  
l_ng_plots(measures, data, separator = ":", ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| <code>measures</code> | objects from the <code>scagnostics</code> function from the <code>scagnostics</code> R package |
| <code>data</code> | data frame for scatterplot |
| <code>separator</code> | a string that separates the variable pair string into the individual variables |
| <code>...</code> | arguments passed on to configure the scatterplot |

Value

named list with `plots-`, `graph-`, `plot-`, `navigator-`, and `context handle`. The list also contains the environment of the the function call in `env`.

See Also

[l_ng_plots](#), [l_ng_plots.default](#), [l_ng_plots.measures](#), [measures1d](#), [measures2d](#), [scagnostics2d](#), [l_ng_ranges](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:  
library(scagnostics)  
scags <- scagnostics::scagnostics(oliveAcids)  
l_ng_plots(scags, oliveAcids, color=olive$Area)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| <code>l_ng_ranges</code> | <i>2d navigation graph setup with with dynamic node fitering using a slider</i> |
|--------------------------|---|

Description

Generic function to create a navigation graph environment where user can filter graph nodes using as slider to select 2d spaces based on 2d measures.

Usage

```
l_ng_ranges(measures, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| <code>measures</code> | object with measures are stored |
| <code>...</code> | argument passed on to methods |

Details

For more information run: `l_help("learn_R_display_graph.html#l_ng_ranges")`

See Also

[l_ng_ranges.default](#), [l_ng_ranges.measures](#), [l_ng_ranges.scagnostics](#), [measures1d](#), [measures2d](#), [scagnostics2d](#), [l_ng_ranges](#)

| | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| <code>l_ng_ranges.default</code> | <i>Select 2d spaces with variable associated measures using a slider</i> |
|----------------------------------|--|

Description

Measures object is a matrix or data.frame with measures (columns) for variable pairs (rows) and rownames of the two variates separated by separator

Usage

```
## Default S3 method:
l_ng_ranges(measures, data, separator = ":", ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| <code>measures</code> | matrix or data.frame with measures (columns) for variable pairs (rows) and rownames of the two variates separated by separator |
| <code>data</code> | data frame for scatterplot |
| <code>separator</code> | a string that separates the variable pair string into the individual variables |
| <code>...</code> | arguments passed on to configure the scatterplot |

Details

For more information run: `l_help("learn_R_display_graph.html#l_ng_ranges")`

Value

named list with plots-, graph-, plot-, navigator-, and context handle. The list also contains the environment of the the function call in env.

See Also

[l_ng_ranges](#), [l_ng_ranges.measures](#), [l_ng_ranges.scagnostics](#), [measures1d](#), [measures2d](#), [scagnostics2d](#), [l_ng_ranges](#)

Examples

```
# Simple example with generated data
n <- 100
dat <- data.frame(
  A = rnorm(n), B = rnorm(n), C = rnorm(n),
  D = rnorm(n), E = rnorm(n)
)
m2d <- data.frame(
  cor = with(dat, c(cor(A,B), cor(A,C), cor(B,D), cor(D,E), cor(A,E))),
  my_measure = c(1, 3, 2, 1, 4),
  row.names = c('A:B', 'A:C', 'B:D', 'D:E', 'A:E')
)

# or m2d <- as.matrix(m2d)

nav <- l_ng_ranges(measures=m2d, data=dat)

# With 1d measures
m1d <- data.frame(
  mean = sapply(dat, mean),
  median = sapply(dat, median),
  sd = sapply(dat, sd),
  q1 = sapply(dat, function(x)quantile(x, probs=0.25)),
  q3 = sapply(dat, function(x)quantile(x, probs=0.75)),
  row.names = names(dat)
)

nav <- l_ng_ranges(m1d, dat)
```

`l_ng_ranges.measures` *2d Navigation Graph Setup with dynamic node filtering using a slider*

Description

Measures object is of class measures. When using measure objects then the measures can be dynamically re-calculated for a subset of the data.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'measures'
l_ng_ranges(measures, ...)
```

Arguments

`measures` object of class `measures`, see [measures1d](#), [measures2d](#).

`...` arguments passed on to configure the scatterplot

Details

Note that we provide the [scagnostics2d](#) function to create a `measures` object for the scagnostics measures.

For more information run: `l_help("learn_R_display_graph.html#l_ng_ranges")`

Value

named list with `plots-`, `graph-`, `plot-`, `navigator-`, and `context handle`. The list also contains the environment of the the function call in `env`.

See Also

[measures1d](#), [measures2d](#), [scagnostics2d](#), [l_ng_ranges](#), [l_ng_plots](#)

Examples

```
# 2d measures
# s <- scagnostics2d(oliveAcids)
# nav <- l_ng_ranges(s, color=olive$Area)

# 1d measures
scale01 <- function(x){(x-min(x))/diff(range(x))}
m1d <- measures1d(sapply(iris[,-5], scale01),
  mean=mean, median=median, sd=sd,
  q1=function(x)as.vector(quantile(x, probs=0.25)),
  q3=function(x)as.vector(quantile(x, probs=0.75)))

m1d()

nav <- l_ng_ranges(m1d, color=iris$Species)
```

`l_ng_ranges.scagnostics`*2d Navigation Graph Setup with dynamic node filtering based on scagnostic measures and using a slider*

Description

This method is useful when working with objects from the `scagnostics` function from the `scagnostics` R package. In order to dynamically re-calculate the scagnostic measures for a subset of the data use the `scagnostics2d` measures creature function.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'scagnostics'  
l_ng_ranges(measures, data, separator = ":", ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| <code>measures</code> | objects from the <code>scagnostics</code> function from the <code>scagnostics</code> R package |
| <code>data</code> | data frame for scatterplot |
| <code>separator</code> | a string that separates the variable pair string into the individual variables |
| <code>...</code> | arguments passed on to configure the scatterplot |

Details

For more information run: `l_help("learn_R_display_graph.html#l_ng_ranges")`

Value

named list with plots-, graph-, plot-, navigator-, and context handle. The list also contains the environment of the the function call in env.

See Also

[l_ng_ranges](#), [l_ng_ranges.default](#), [l_ng_ranges.measures](#), [measures1d](#), [measures2d](#), [scagnostics2d](#), [l_ng_ranges](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:  
if (requireNamespace("scagnostics", quietly = TRUE)) {  
  s <- scagnostics::scagnostics(oliveAcids)  
  ng <- l_ng_ranges(s, oliveAcids, color=olive$Area)  
}  
  
## End(Not run)
```

| | |
|---------|--|
| l_pairs | <i>An interactive scatterplot matrix</i> |
|---------|--|

Description

Function creates a scatterplot matrix using loon's scatterplot widgets

Usage

```
l_pairs(data, linkingGroup, linkingKey, showItemLabels = TRUE, itemLabel,
        showHistograms = FALSE, histLocation = c("edge", "diag"),
        histHeightProp = 1, histArgs = list(), showSerialAxes = FALSE,
        serialAxesArgs = list(), parent = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|----------------|---|
| data | a data.frame with numerical data to create the scatterplot matrix |
| linkingGroup | string giving the linkingGroup for all plots. If missing, a default linkingGroup will be determined from parsing the data. |
| linkingKey | a vector of strings to provide a linking identity for each row of the data data.frame. If missing, a default linkingKey will be row.names(data). |
| showItemLabels | TRUE, logical indicating whether its itemLabel pops up over a point when the mouse hovers over it. |
| itemLabel | a vector of strings to be used as pop up information when the mouse hovers over a point. If missing, the default itemLabel will be the row.names(data). |
| showHistograms | logical (default FALSE) to show histograms of each variable or not |
| histLocation | one "edge" or "diag", when showHistograms = TRUE |
| histHeightProp | a positive number giving the height of the histograms as a proportion of the height of the scatterplots |
| histArgs | additional arguments to modify the 'l_hist' states |
| showSerialAxes | logical (default FALSE) indication of whether to show a serial axes plot in the bottom left of the pairs plot (or not) |
| serialAxesArgs | additional arguments to modify the 'l_serialaxes' states |
| parent | parent widget path |
| ... | named arguments to modify the 'l_plot' states of the scatterplots |

Value

an 'l_pairs' object (an 'l_compound' object), being a list with named elements, each representing a separate interactive plot. The names of the plots should be self explanatory and a list of all plots can be accessed from the 'l_pairs' object via 'l_getPlots()'. All plots are linked by default (name taken from data set if not provided). Panning and zooming are constrained to work together within the scatterplot matrix (and histograms).

See Also

[l_plot](#) and [l_getPlots](#)

Examples

```
p <- l_pairs(iris[,-5], color=iris$Species, linkingGroup = "iris")

p <- l_pairs(iris[,-5], color=iris$Species, linkingGroup = "iris",
            showHistograms = TRUE, showSerialAxes = TRUE)

# plot names
names(p)

# Each plot must be accessed to make changes not managed through
# linking.
# E.g. to change the glyph on all scatterplots to open circles
for (plot in l_getPlots(p)) {
  if (is(plot, "l_plot")) {
    plot["glyph"] <- "ocircle"}
}
```

l_plot

Create an interactive loon plot widget

Description

`l_plot` is a generic function for creating interactive visualization environments for R objects.

Usage

```
l_plot(x, y, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|------------------|--|
| <code>x</code> | the coordinates of points in the plot. Alternatively, a single plotting structure, function or <i>any R object with a plot method</i> can be provided. |
| <code>y</code> | the y coordinates of points in the plot, <i>optional</i> if <code>x</code> is an appropriate structure. |
| <code>...</code> | named arguments to modify plot states |

Details

To get started with loon it is recommended to read loons website which can be accessed via the `l_help()` function call.

Value

widget handle

See Also[l_info_states](#)**Examples**

```

# ordinary use
p <- with(iris, l_plot(Sepal.Width, Petal.Length, color=Species))

names(p)
p["glyph"]
p["size"] <- 10
p["color"] <- "grey"
p["color"] <- iris$Species
versi <- iris$Species == "versicolor"
p["glyph"][versi] <- "otriangle"
p["glyph"][versi] <- "ctriangle"

# link another plot with the previous plot
l_configure(p, linkingGroup = "iris_data", sync = "pull")
p2 <- with(iris, l_plot(Sepal.Length, Petal.Width,
                      linkingGroup="iris_data",
                      title = "Second plot",
                      showGuides = TRUE))
p2["showScales"] <- TRUE

# Get an R (grid) graphics plot of the current loon plot
plot(p)
# or with more control about grid parameters
grid.loon(p)
# or to save the grid data structure (grob) for later use
pg <- loonGrob(p)

# Use with other tk widgets
tt <- tktoplevel()
p1 <- l_plot(parent=tt, x=c(1,2,3), y=c(3,2,1))
p2 <- l_plot(parent=tt, x=c(4,3,1), y=c(6,8,4))

tkgrid(p1, row=0, column=0, sticky="nesw")
tkgrid(p2, row=0, column=1, sticky="nesw")
tkgrid.columnconfigure(tt, 0, weight=1)
tkgrid.columnconfigure(tt, 1, weight=1)
tkgrid.rowconfigure(tt, 0, weight=1)

tktitle(tt) <- "Loon plots with custom layout"

```


Description

a generic function for creating a decomposed time series plot based on objects of class `decomposed.ts`

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'decomposed.ts'
l_plot(x, y = NULL, pcolor = NULL, size = 1,
       lcolor = NULL, linewidth = 1, xlabel = NULL, ylabel = NULL,
       title = NULL, tk_title = NULL, linkingGroup = NULL,
       showScales = TRUE, showGuides = TRUE, showLabels = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| <code>x</code> | a <code>decomposed.ts</code> object |
| <code>y</code> | NULL, ignored |
| <code>pcolor</code> | points colour of all time series. If NULL (the default) <code>lcolor</code> will be <code>l_getOption("foreground")</code> . |
| <code>size</code> | points size of all time series. Default value is 1. |
| <code>lcolor</code> | line colour of all time series. If NULL (the default) <code>lcolor</code> will be <code>l_getOption("foreground")</code> . |
| <code>linewidth</code> | line width of all time series (incl. original and decomposed components. Default is 1. |
| <code>xlabels</code> | the labels for the x axes: a length four character vector for each of the original time series, trend, seasonality and remainder. If NULL, <code>xlabels</code> is created as "time". |
| <code>ylabel</code> | the labels for the vertical axes: a length four character vector for each of the original time series, trend, seasonality and remainder. If NULL, <code>ylabel</code> is created based on the information provided. |
| <code>title</code> | an overall title for the entire display. If NULL (the default), the title will be "Seasonal Trend Analysis". |
| <code>tk_title</code> | provides an alternative window name to Tk's <code>wm title</code> . If NULL, <code>stl</code> will be used. |
| <code>linkingGroup</code> | name of linking group. If NULL, one is created from the data name and class associated with <code>stlOrDecomposedTS</code> . |
| <code>showScales</code> | a logical as to whether to display the scales on all axes, default is TRUE. |
| <code>showGuides</code> | a logical as to whether to display background guide lines on all plots, default is TRUE. |
| <code>showLabels</code> | a logical as to whether to display axes labels on all plots, default is TRUE. |
| <code>...</code> | keyword value pairs passed off to <code>l_plot()</code> which constructs each loon scatter-plot component. |

Value

A structure of class "`l_ts`" containing four loon plots each representing a part of the decomposition by name: "original", "trend", "seasonal", and "remainder".

Examples

```
decompose <- decompose(co2)
p <- l_plot(decompose, title = "Atmospheric carbon dioxide over Mauna Loa")
# names of plots in the display
names(p)
# names of states associated with the seasonality plot
names(p$seasonal)
# which can be set
p$seasonal['color'] <- "steelblue"
```

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <code>l_plot.default</code> | <i>Create an interactive 2d scatterplot display</i> |
|-----------------------------|---|

Description

Creates an interactive 2d scatterplot. Also, if no loon inspector is open then the `l_plot` call will also open a loon inspector.

Usage

```
## Default S3 method:
l_plot(x, y = NULL, parent = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| <code>x</code> | the <code>x</code> and <code>y</code> arguments provide the <code>x</code> and <code>y</code> coordinates for the plot. Any reasonable way of defining the coordinates is acceptable. See the function xy.coords for details. If supplied separately, they must be of the same length. |
| <code>y</code> | please read in the argument description for the <code>x</code> argument above. |
| <code>parent</code> | a valid Tk parent widget path. When the parent widget is specified (i.e. not <code>NULL</code>) then the plot widget needs to be placed using some geometry manager like tkpack or tkplace in order to be displayed. See the examples below. |
| <code>...</code> | named arguments to modify plot states. |

Details

The scatterplot displays a number of direct interactions with the mouse and keyboard, these include: zooming towards the mouse cursor using the mouse wheel, panning by right-click dragging and various selection methods using the left mouse button such as sweeping, brushing and individual point selection. See the documentation for [l_plot](#) for more details about the interaction gestures.

Examples

```
# default use as scatterplot

p1 <- with(iris, l_plot(Sepal.Length, Sepal.Width, color=Species))

p2 <- with(iris, l_plot(Petal.Length ~ Petal.Width, color=Species))

# link the two plots p1 and p2
l_configure(p1, linkingGroup="iris", sync="push")
l_configure(p2, linkingGroup="iris", sync="push")
p1['selected'] <- iris$Species == "setosa"
```

l_plot.density

Loon methods for Kernel Density Estimation

Description

The loon plot method for density objects.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'density'
l_plot(x, y = NULL, ylabel = NULL, xlabel = NULL,
       title = NULL, linewidth = 2, color = NULL, size = 0.5, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-----------|---|
| x | a density object |
| y | NULL . This argument is ignored. |
| ylabel | the graphical parameter ylabel labelling the y axis of the plot. If NULL (the default), an ylabel is created based on the combination of data name and "density". |
| xlabel | the graphical parameter xlabel labelling the x axis of the plot. If NULL (the default), an xlabel is created based on the information available from the density objects. |
| title | providing a title for the plot. If NULL (the default), the title will be the call which produced the result. |
| linewidth | line width, default value is 2. |
| color | line colour. If NULL (the default) colour will be taken from l_getOption("foreground"). |
| size | points size, default value is 0.5 |
| ... | named arguments being states passed to l_plot() |

Examples

```
ds <- density(faithful$eruptions)
p <- l_plot(ds, color = "steelblue")
```

| | |
|------------|--|
| l_plot.map | <i>Create an plot with a map layered</i> |
|------------|--|

Description

Creates a scatterplot widget and layers the map in front.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'map'
l_plot(x, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-----|--|
| x | object of class map (defined in the maps library) |
| ... | arguments forwarded to l_layer.map |

Value

Scatterplot widget plot handle

See Also

[l_layer](#), [l_layer.map](#), [map](#)

Examples

```
if (requireNamespace("maps", quietly = TRUE)) {
  p <- l_plot(maps::map('world', fill=TRUE, plot=FALSE))
}
```

| | |
|------------|--|
| l_plot.stl | <i>l_plot method for seasonally decomposed by loess time series objects (i.e. via stl)</i> |
|------------|--|

Description

a generic function for creating a decomposed time series plot based on objects of class stl

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'stl'
l_plot(x, y = NULL, pcolor = NULL, size = 1,
  lcolor = NULL, linewidth = 1, xlabels = NULL, ylabels = NULL,
  title = NULL, tk_title = NULL, linkingGroup = NULL,
  showScales = TRUE, showGuides = TRUE, showLabels = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------------|---|
| x | an stl object |
| y | NULL, ignored |
| pcolor | points colour of all time series. If NULL (the default) lcolor will be l_getOption("foreground"). |
| size | points size of all time series. Default value is 1. |
| lcolor | line colour of all time series. If NULL (the default) lcolor will be l_getOption("foreground"). |
| linewidth | line width of all time series (incl. original and decomposed components. Default is 1. |
| xlabels | the labels for the x axes: a length four character vector for each of the original time series, trend, seasonality and remainder. If NULL, xlabels is created as "time". |
| ylabels | the labels for the vertical axes: a length four character vector for each of the original time series, trend, seasonality and remainder. If NULL, ylabels is created based on the information provided. |
| title | an overall title for the entire display. If NULL (the default), the title will be "Seasonal Trend Analysis". |
| tk_title | provides an alternative window name to Tk's <code>wm title</code> . If NULL, stl will be used. |
| linkingGroup | name of linking group. If NULL, one is created from the data name and class associated with stlOrDecomposedTS. |
| showScales | a logical as to whether to display the scales on all axes, default is TRUE. |
| showGuides | a logical as to whether to display background guide lines on all plots, default is TRUE. |
| showLabels | a logical as to whether to display axes labels on all plots, default is TRUE. |
| ... | keyword value pairs passed off to <code>l_plot()</code> which constructs each loon scatter-plot component. |

Value

A structure of class "l_ts" containing four loon plots each representing a part of the decomposition by name: "original", "trend", "seasonal", and "remainder".

Examples

```
co2_stl <- stl(co2, "per")
p <- l_plot(co2_stl, title = "Atmospheric carbon dioxide over Mauna Loa")
# names of plots in the display
names(p)
# names of states associated with the seasonality plot
names(p$seasonal)
# which can be set
p$seasonal['color'] <- "steelblue"
```

`l_plot3D`*Create an interactive loon 3d plot widget*

Description

`l_plot3D` is a generic function for creating interactive visualization environments for R objects.

Usage

```
l_plot3D(x, y, z, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|------------------|--|
| <code>x</code> | the coordinates of points in the plot. Alternatively, a single plotting structure, function or <i>any R object with a plot method</i> can be provided. |
| <code>y</code> | the y coordinates of points in the plot, <i>optional</i> if <code>x</code> is an appropriate structure. |
| <code>z</code> | the z coordinates of points in the plot, <i>optional</i> if <code>x</code> is an appropriate structure. |
| <code>...</code> | named arguments to modify plot states |

Details

To get started with loon it is recommended to read loons website which can be accessed via the `l_help()` function call.

NOTE: Although it is possible to programmatically add layers to an `l_plot3D`, these will not appear as part of the 3D plot's display. There is no provision at present to incorporate rotation of 3D geometric objects other than point glyphs.

Value

widget handle

See Also

[l_info_states](#)

Examples

```
with(quakes,
  l_plot3D(long, lat, depth, linkingGroup = "quakes")
)

with(l_scale3D(quakes),
  l_plot3D(long, lat, depth, linkingGroup = "quakes")
)
```

```

scaled_quakes <- l_scale3D(quakes)
with(scaled_quakes,
     l_plot3D(long, lat, depth, linkingGroup = "quakes")
)

with(scaled_quakes,
     l_plot3D(mag, stations, depth, linkingGroup = "quakes")
)

# Or together:
with(scaled_quakes,{
  l_plot3D(long, lat, depth, linkingGroup = "quakes")
  l_plot3D(mag, stations, depth, linkingGroup = "quakes")
})

# Get an R (grid) graphics plot of a loon plot
p <- with(scaled_quakes,
          l_plot3D(long, lat, depth, linkingGroup = "quakes"))
plot(p)
# or with more control about grid parameters
grid.loon(p)
# or to save the grid data structure (grob) for later use
pg <- loonGrob(p)

# Use with other tk widgets
tt <- tktoplevel()
p1 <- l_plot3D(parent=tt, x=c(1,2,3), y=c(3,2,1), z=c(1,2,3))
p2 <- l_plot3D(parent=tt, x=c(4,3,1), y=c(6,8,4), z=c(3,2,1))

tkgrid(p1, row=0, column=0, sticky="nesw")
tkgrid(p2, row=0, column=1, sticky="nesw")
tkgrid.columnconfigure(tt, 0, weight=1)
tkgrid.columnconfigure(tt, 1, weight=1)
tkgrid.rowconfigure(tt, 0, weight=1)

tktitle(tt) <- "Loon plots with custom layout"

```

`l_plot3D.default` *Create an interactive 3d scatterplot display*

Description

Creates an interactive 3d scatterplot. Also, if no loon inspector is open then the `l_plot3D` call will also open a loon inspector.

Usage

```

## Default S3 method:
l_plot3D(x, y = NULL, z = NULL, parent = NULL, ...)

```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|---|
| x | the x, y and z arguments provide the x, y and z coordinates for the plot. Any reasonable way of defining the coordinates is acceptable. See the function <code>xyz.coords</code> for details. If supplied separately, they must be of the same length. |
| y | please read in the argument description for the x argument above. |
| z | please read in the argument description for the x argument above. |
| parent | a valid Tk parent widget path. When the parent widget is specified (i.e. not NULL) then the plot widget needs to be placed using some geometry manager like <code>tkpack</code> or <code>tkplace</code> in order to be displayed. See the examples below. |
| ... | named arguments to modify plot states. |

Details

The scatterplot displays a number of direct interactions with the mouse and keyboard, these include: rotating, zooming towards the mouse cursor using the mouse wheel, panning by right-click dragging and various selection methods using the left mouse button such as sweeping, brushing and individual point selection. See the documentation for `l_plot3D` for more details about the interaction gestures.

Examples

```
# default use as scatterplot

p1 <- with(quakes,
  l_plot3D(long, lat, depth)
)

p2 <- with(quakes,
  l_plot3D(mag, stations, depth)
)

# link the two plots p1 and p2
l_configure(p1, linkingGroup = "quakes", sync = "push")
l_configure(p2, linkingGroup = "quakes", sync = "push")
```

`l_plot_inspector` *Create a Scatterplot Inspector*

Description

Inspectors provide graphical user interfaces to oversee and modify plot states

Usage

```
l_plot_inspector(parent = NULL, ...)
```


Arguments

| | |
|--------|--------------------|
| parent | parent widget path |
| ... | state arguments |

Value

widget handle

See Also

[l_create_handle](#)

Examples

```
i <- l_plot_inspector()
```

`l_plot_inspector_analysis`

Create a Scatterplot Analysis Inspector

Description

Inspectors provide graphical user interfaces to oversee and modify plot states

Usage

```
l_plot_inspector_analysis(parent = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--------------------|
| parent | parent widget path |
| ... | state arguments |

Value

widget handle

See Also

[l_create_handle](#)

Examples

```
i <- l_plot_inspector_analysis()
```

l_plot_ts

Draw a decomposed time series loon plot

Description

l_plot_ts is a generic function for creating a decomposed time series plot. It is mainly used in l_plot.decomposed.ts and l_plot.stl

Usage

```
l_plot_ts(stlOrDecomposedTS, pcolor = NULL, size = 1, lcolor = NULL,
          linewidth = 1, xlabel = NULL, ylabel = NULL, title = NULL,
          tk_title = NULL, linkingGroup = NULL, showScales = TRUE,
          showGuides = TRUE, showLabels = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| stlOrDecomposedTS | Either an stl object or a decomposed.ts object. |
| pcolor | points colour of all time series. If NULL (the default) lcolor will be l_getOption("foreground"). |
| size | points size of all time series. Default value is 1. |
| lcolor | line colour of all time series. If NULL (the default) lcolor will be l_getOption("foreground"). |
| linewidth | line width of all time series (incl. original and decomposed components. Default is 1. |
| xlabels | the labels for the x axes: a length four character vector for each of the original time series, trend, seasonality and remainder. If NULL, xlabels is created as "time". |
| ylabel | the labels for the vertical axes: a length four character vector for each of the original time series, trend, seasonality and remainder. If NULL, ylabel is created based on the information provided. |
| title | an overall title for the entire display. If NULL (the default), the title will be "Seasonal Trend Analysis". |
| tk_title | provides an alternative window name to Tk's wm title. If NULL, stl will be used. |
| linkingGroup | name of linking group. If NULL, one is created from the data name and class associated with stlOrDecomposedTS. |
| showScales | a logical as to whether to display the scales on all axes, default is TRUE. |
| showGuides | a logical as to whether to display background guide lines on all plots, default is TRUE. |
| showLabels | a logical as to whether to display axes labels on all plots, default is TRUE. |
| ... | keyword value pairs passed off to l_plot() which constructs each loon scatter-plot component. |

Value

A structure of class "l_ts" containing four loon plots each representing a part of the decomposition by name: "original", "trend", "seasonal", and "remainder".

See Also

[l_plot.stl](#) and [l_plot.decomposed.ts](#)

`l_primitiveGlyphs` *The primitive glyphs available to a scatterplot or graph display*

Description

Returns a vector of the available primitive glyphs.

Usage

```
l_primitiveGlyphs()
```

Details

The scatterplot and graph displays both have the n-dimensional state 'glyph' that assigns each data point or graph node a glyph (i.e. a visual representation).

Loon distinguishes between primitive and non-primitive glyphs: the primitive glyphs are always available for use whereas the non-primitive glyphs need to be first specified and added to a plot before they can be used.

The primitive glyphs are:

```
'circle', 'ocircle', 'ccircle'  
'square', 'osquare', 'csquare'  
'triangle', 'otriangle', 'ctriangle'  
'diamond', 'odiamond', 'cdiamond'
```

Note that the letter 'o' stands for outline only, and the letter 'c' stands for contrast and adds an outline with the 'foreground' color (black by default).

For more information run: `l_help("learn_R_display_plot.html#glyphs")`

Value

A character vector of the names of all primitive glyphs in loon.

| | |
|----------|---|
| l_redraw | <i>Force a Content Redraw of a Plot</i> |
|----------|---|

Description

Force redraw the plot to make sure that all the visual elements are placed correctly.

Usage

```
l_redraw(widget)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--|
| widget | widget path as a string or as an object handle |
|--------|--|

Details

Note that this function is intended for debugging. If you find that the display does not display the data according to its plot states then please contact loon's package maintainer.

Examples

```
p <- l_plot(iris)
l_redraw(p)
```

| | |
|----------|---------------------------|
| l_resize | <i>Resize Plot Widget</i> |
|----------|---------------------------|

Description

Resizes the toplevel widget to a specific size.

Usage

```
l_resize(widget, width, height)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--|
| widget | widget path as a string or as an object handle |
| width | width in pixels |
| height | in pixels |

See Also

[l_size](#), [l_size<-](#)

Examples

```
p <- l_plot(iris)

l_resize(p, 300, 300)
l_size(p) <- c(500, 500)
```

`l_Rlist2nestedTclList` *Convert an R list to a nested Tcl list*

Description

This is a helper function to create a nested Tcl list from an R list (i.e. a list of vectors).

Usage

```
l_Rlist2nestedTclList(x)
```

Arguments

`x` a list of vectors

Value

a string that represents the tcl nested list

See Also

[l_nestedTclList2Rlist](#)

Examples

```
x <- list(c(1,3,4), c(4,3,2,1), c(4,3,2,5,6))
l_Rlist2nestedTclList(x)
```

`l_scale3D` *Scale for 3d plotting*

Description

`l_scale3D` scales its argument in a variety of ways used for 3D visualization.

Usage

```
l_scale3D(x, center = TRUE, method = c("box", "sphere"))
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|---|
| x | the matrix or data.frame whose columns are to be scaled. |
| center | either a logical value or numeric-alike vector of length equal to the number of columns of x, where 'numeric-alike' means that as.numeric(.) will be applied successfully if is.numeric(.) is not true. |
| method | the scaling method to use: if "box" (the default) then the columns are scaled to have equal ranges; if "sphere" then x is centered, scaled to equal standard deviation and then decomposed via a singular value decomposition so that the resulting variables are uncorrelated. |

Value

a data.frame whose columns are centred and scaled according to the given arguments.

See Also

[l_plot3D scale](#)

Examples

```
##### Iris
with(l_scale3D(iris[,1:4]),
     l_plot3D(Petal.Length, Petal.Width, Sepal.Length, linkingGroup = "iris"))

with(l_scale3D(iris[,1:4], method = "sphere"),
     l_plot3D(pc1, pc2, pc3, linkingGroup = "iris"))

# With the Species as a factor

with(l_scale3D(iris),
     l_plot3D(Petal.Length, Petal.Width, Sepal.Length, linkingGroup = "iris"))

with(l_scale3D(iris, method = "sphere"),
     l_plot3D(pc1, pc2, pc3, linkingGroup = "iris"))
```

l_scaleto_active

Change Plot Region to Display All Active Data

Description

The function modifies the zoomX, zoomY, panX, and panY so that all active data points are displayed.

Usage

```
l_scaleto_active(widget)
```

Arguments

widget widget path as a string or as an object handle

l_scaleto_layer *Change Plot Region to Display All Elements of a Particular Layer*

Description

The function modifies the zoomX, zoomY, panX, and panY so that all elements of a particular layer are displayed.

Usage

```
l_scaleto_layer(target, layer)
```

Arguments

target either an object of class loon or a vector that specifies the widget, layer, glyph, navigator or context completely. The widget is specified by the widget path name (e.g. '.l0.plot'), the remaining objects by their ids.

layer layer id

See Also

[l_layer_ids](#)

l_scaleto_plot *Change Plot Region to Display the All Data of the Model Layer*

Description

The function modifies the zoomX, zoomY, panX, and panY so that all elements in the model layer of the plot are displayed.

Usage

```
l_scaleto_plot(widget)
```

Arguments

widget widget path as a string or as an object handle

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| l_scaleto_selected | <i>Change Plot Region to Display All Selected Data</i> |
|--------------------|--|

Description

The function modifies the zoomX, zoomY, panX, and panY so that all selected data points are displayed.

Usage

```
l_scaleto_selected(widget)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--|
| widget | widget path as a string or as an object handle |
|--------|--|

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| l_scaleto_world | <i>Change Plot Region to Display All Plot Data</i> |
|-----------------|--|

Description

The function modifies the zoomX, zoomY, panX, and panY so that all elements in the plot are displayed.

Usage

```
l_scaleto_world(widget)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--|
| widget | widget path as a string or as an object handle |
|--------|--|

 l_serialaxes *Create a Serialaxes Widget*

Description

The serialaxes widget displays multivariate data either as a stacked star glyph plot, or as a parallel coordinate plot.

Usage

```
l_serialaxes(data, sequence, scaling = "variable",
             axesLayout = "radial", showAxes = TRUE, parent = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|------------|--|
| data | a data frame with numerical data only |
| sequence | vector with variable names that defines the axes sequence |
| scaling | one of 'variable', 'data', 'observation' or 'none' to specify how the data is scaled. See Details for more information |
| axesLayout | either "radial" or "parallel" |
| showAxes | boolean to indicate whether axes should be shown or not |
| parent | parent widget path |
| ... | state arguments, see l_info_states . |

Details

The scaling state defines how the data is scaled. The axes display 0 at one end and 1 at the other. For the following explanation assume that the data is in a $n \times p$ dimensional matrix. The scaling options are then

| | |
|-------------|----------------------|
| variable | per column scaling |
| observation | per row scaling |
| data | whole matrix scaling |
| none | do not scale |

Value

plot handle object

Examples

```
s <- l_serialaxes(data=oliveAcids, color=olive$Area, title="olive data")
s['axesLayout'] <- 'parallel'
states <- l_info_states(s)
names(states)
```

`l_serialaxes_inspector`*Create a Serialaxes Analysis Inspector*

Description

Inspectors provide graphical user interfaces to oversee and modify plot states

Usage

```
l_serialaxes_inspector(parent = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--------------------|
| parent | parent widget path |
| ... | state arguments |

Value

widget handle

See Also

[l_create_handle](#)

Examples

```
i <- l_serialaxes_inspector()
```

`l_setAspect`*Set the aspect ratio of a plot*

Description

The aspect ratio is defined by the ratio of the number of pixels for one data unit on the y axis and the number of pixels for one data unit on the x axes.

Usage

```
l_setAspect(widget, aspect, x, y)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|---|
| widget | widget path as a string or as an object handle |
| aspect | aspect ratio, optional, if omitted then the x and y arguments have to be specified. |
| x | optional, if the aspect argument is missing then x and y can be specified and the aspect ratio is calculated using y/x. |
| y | see description for x argument above |

Examples

```
p <- with(iris, l_plot(Sepal.Length ~ Sepal.Width, color=Species))

l_aspect(p)
l_setAspect(p, x = 1, y = 2)
```

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <code>l_setColorList</code> | <i>Use custom colors for mapping nominal values to distinct colors</i> |
|-----------------------------|--|

Description

Modify loon's color mapping list to a set of custom colors.

Usage

```
l_setColorList(colors)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|---|
| colors | vector with valid color names or hex-encoded colors |
|--------|---|

Details

There are two commonly used mapping schemes of data values to colors: one scheme maps numeric values to colors on a color gradient and the other maps nominal data to colors that can be well differentiated visually (e.g. to highlight the different groups). Presently, loon always uses the latter approach for its color mappings. You can use specialized color palettes to map continuous values to color gradients as shown in the examples below.

When assigning values to a display state of type color then loon maps those values using the following rules

1. if all values already represent valid Tk colors (see [tkcolors](#)) then those colors are taken
2. if the number of distinct values are less than number of values in loon's color mapping list then they get mapped according to the color list, see [l_setColorList](#) and [l_getColorList](#).
3. if there are more distinct values as there are colors in loon's color mapping list then loon's own color mapping algorithm is used. See [loon_palette](#) and for more details about the algorithm below in this documentation.

Loon's default color list is composed of the first 11 colors from the *hcl* color wheel (displayed below in the html version of the documentation). The letters in *hcl* stand for hue, chroma and luminance, and the *hcl* wheel is useful for finding "balanced colors" with the same chroma (radius) and luminance but with different hues (angles), see Ross Ihaka (2003) "Colour for presentation graphics", Proceedings of DSC, p. 2 (<https://www.stat.auckland.ac.nz/~ihaka/courses/787/color.pdf>).

The colors in loon's internal color list are also the default ones listed as the "modify color actions" in the analysis inspectors. To query and modify loon's color list use `l_getColorList` and `l_setColorList`.

In the case where there are more unique data values than colors in loon's color list then the colors for the mapping are taken from different locations distributed on the *hcl* color wheel (see above).

One of the advantages of using the *hcl* color wheel is that one can obtain any number of "balanced colors" with distinct hues. This is useful in encoding data with colors for a large number of groups; however, it should be noted that the more groups we have the closer the colors sampled from the wheel become and, therefore, the more similar in appearance.

A common way to sample distinct "balanced colors" on the *hcl* wheel is to choose evenly spaced hues distributed on the wheel (i.e. angles on the wheel). However, this approach leads to color sets where most colors change when the sample size (i.e. the number of sampled colors from the wheel) increases by one. For loon, it is desirable to have the first m colors of a color sample of size $m+1$ to be the same as the colors in a color sample of size m , for all positive natural numbers m . Hence, we prefer to have a sequence of colors. This way, the colors on the inspectors stay relevant (i.e. they match with the colors of the data points) when creating plots that encode with color a data variable with different number of groups.

We implemented such a color sampling scheme (or color sequence generator) that also makes sure that neighboring colors in the sequence have different hues. In you can access this color sequence generator with `loon_palette`. The color wheels below show the color generating sequence twice, once for 16 colors and once for 32 colors.

Note, for the inspector: If there are more unique colors in the data points than there are on the inspectors then it is possible to add the next five colors in the sequence of the colors with the `+5` button. Alternatively, the `+` button on the modify color part of the analysis inspectors allows the user to pick any additional color with a color menu. Also, if you change the color mapping list and close and re-open the loon inspector these new colors show up in the modify color list.

When other color mappings of data values are required (e.g. numerical data to a color gradient) then the functions in the `scales` R package provide various mappings including mappings for qualitative, diverging and sequential values.

See Also

[l_setColorList](#), [l_getColorList](#), [l_setColorList_ColorBrewer](#), [l_setColorList_hcl](#), [l_setColorList_baseR](#)

Examples

```
l_plot(1:3, color=1:3) # loon's default mapping

cols <- l_getColorList()
l_setColorList(c("red", "blue", "green", "orange"))
```

```

## close and reopen inspector

l_plot(1:3, color=1:3) # use the new color mapping
l_plot(1:10, color=1:10) # use loons default color mapping as color list is too small

# reset to default
l_setColorList(cols)

## Not run:
# you can also perform the color mapping yourself, for example with
# the col_numeric function provided in the scales package
if (requireNamespace("scales", quietly = TRUE)) {
  p_custom <- with(olive, l_plot(stearic ~ oleic,
    color = scales::col_numeric("Greens", domain = NULL)(palmitic)))
}

## End(Not run)

```

`l_setColorList_baseR` *Set loon's color mapping list to the colors from base R*

Description

Loon's color list is used to map nominal values to colors. See the documentation for [l_setColorList](#).

Usage

```
l_setColorList_baseR()
```

See Also

[l_setColorList](#), [l_setColorList_loon](#), [l_setColorList_ColorBrewer](#), [l_setColorList_hcl](#), [l_setColorList_baseR](#), [l_setColorList_ggplot2](#)

`l_setColorList_ColorBrewer`

Set loon's color mapping list to the colors from ColorBrewer

Description

Loon's color list is used to map nominal values to colors. See the documentation for [l_setColorList](#).

Usage

```
l_setColorList_ColorBrewer(palette = c("Set1", "Set2", "Set3", "Pastel1",
  "Pastel2", "Paired", "Dark2", "Accent"))
```

Arguments

`palette` one of the following RColorBrewer palette name: Set1, Set2, Set3, Pastel1, Pastel2, Paired, Dark2, or Accent

Details

Only the following palettes in ColorBrewer are available: Set1, Set2, Set3, Pastel1, Pastel2, Paired, Dark2, and Accent. See the examples below.

See Also

[l_setColorList](#), [l_setColorList_loon](#), [l_setColorList_ColorBrewer](#), [l_setColorList_hcl](#), [l_setColorList_baseR](#), [l_setColorList_ggplot2](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
if (requireNamespace("RColorBrewer", quietly = TRUE)) {
  RColorBrewer::display.brewer.all()
}

## End(Not run)

l_setColorList_ColorBrewer("Set1")
p <- l_plot(iris)
```

`l_setColorList_ggplot2`

Set loon's color mapping list to the colors from ggplot2

Description

Loon's color list is used to map nominal values to colors. See the documentation for [l_setColorList](#).

Usage

```
l_setColorList_ggplot2()
```

See Also

[l_setColorList](#), [l_setColorList_loon](#), [l_setColorList_ColorBrewer](#), [l_setColorList_hcl](#), [l_setColorList_baseR](#), [l_setColorList_ggplot2](#)

`l_setColorList_hcl` *Set loon's color mapping list to the colors from hcl color when*

Description

Loon's color list is used to map nominal values to colors. See the documentation for [l_setColorList](#).

Usage

```
l_setColorList_hcl(chroma = 56, luminance = 51, hue_start = 231)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-----------|--|
| chroma | The chroma of the color. The upper bound for chroma depends on hue and luminance. |
| luminance | A value in the range [0,100] giving the luminance of the colour. For a given combination of hue and chroma, only a subset of this range is possible. |
| hue_start | The start hue for sampling. The hue of the color specified as an angle in the range [0,360]. 0 yields red, 120 yields green 240 yields blue, etc. |

Details

Samples equally distant colors from the hcl color wheel. See the documentation for [hcl](#) for more information.

See Also

[l_setColorList](#), [l_setColorList_loon](#), [l_setColorList_ColorBrewer](#), [l_setColorList_hcl](#), [l_setColorList_baseR](#), [l_setColorList_ggplot2](#)

`l_setColorList_loon` *Set loon's color mapping list to the colors from loon defaults*

Description

Loon's color list is used to map nominal values to colors. See the documentation for [l_setColorList](#).

Usage

```
l_setColorList_loon()
```

See Also

[l_setColorList](#), [l_setColorList_loon](#), [l_setColorList_ColorBrewer](#), [l_setColorList_hcl](#), [l_setColorList_baseR](#), [l_setColorList_ggplot2](#)

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| l_setLinkedStates | <i>Modify States of a Plot that are Linked in Loon's Standard Linking Model</i> |
|-------------------|---|

Description

Loon's standard linking model is based on three levels, the linkingGroup and linkingKey states and the *used linkable states*. See the details below.

Usage

```
l_setLinkedStates(widget, states)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|---|
| widget | widget path as a string or as an object handle |
| states | used linkable state names, see in details below |

Details

Loon's standard linking model is based on two states, linkingGroup and linkingKey. The full capabilities of the standard linking model are described here. However, setting the linkingGroup states for two or more displays to the same string is generally all that is needed for linking displays that plot data from the same data frame. Changing the linking group of a display is also the only linking-related action available on the analysis inspectors.

The first linking level is as follows: loon's displays are linked if they share the same string in their linkingGroup state. The default linking group 'none' is a keyword and leaves a display un-linked.

The second linking level is as follows. All n-dimensional states can be linked between displays. We call these states *linkable*. Further, only linkable states with the same name can be linked between displays. One consequence of this *shared state name* rule is that, with the standard linking model, the linewidth state of a serialaxes display cannot be linked with the size state of a scatterplot display. Also, each display maintains a list that defines which of its linkable states should be used for linking; we call these states the *used linkable states*. The default used linkable states are as follows

| Display | Default <i>used linkable</i> states |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| scatterplot | selected, color, active, size |
| histogram | selected, color, active |
| serialaxes | selected, color, active |
| graph | selected, color, active, size |

If any two displays are set to be linked (i.e. they share the same linking group) then the intersection of their *used linkable* states are actually linked.

The third linking level is as follows. Every display has a n-dimensional linkingKey state. Hence, every data point has an associated linking key. Data points between linked plots are linked if they share the same linking key.

| | |
|-------------|---|
| l_setOption | <i>Set the value of a loon display option</i> |
|-------------|---|

Description

All of loon's displays access a set of common options. This function assigns the value to the named option.

Usage

```
l_setOption(option, value)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|---|
| option | the name of the option being set |
| value | the value to be assigned to the option. If value == "default", then the option is set to loon's default value for it. |

Value

the new value

See Also

[l_getOption](#), [l_getOptionNames](#), [l_userOptions](#), [l_userOptionDefault](#)

Examples

```
l_setOption("select-color", "red")  
l_setOption("select-color", "default")
```

| | |
|----------------|--|
| l_setTitleFont | <i>Set the title font of all loon displays</i> |
|----------------|--|

Description

All of loon's displays access a set of common options. This function sets the font for the title bar of the displays.

Usage

```
l_setTitleFont(size = "16", weight = "bold", family = "Helvetica")
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|------------------|
| size | the font size. |
| weight | the font size. |
| family | the font family. |

Value

the value of the named option.

See Also

[l_getOptionNames](#), [l_userOptions](#), [l_userOptionDefault](#), [l_setOption](#)

Examples

```
loon::l_setTitleFont(14)
```

l_size

Query Size of a Plot Display

Description

Get the width and height of a plot in pixels

Usage

```
l_size(widget)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--|
| widget | widget path as a string or as an object handle |
|--------|--|

Value

Vector with width and height in pixels

See Also

[l_resize](#), [l_size<-](#)

| | |
|----------|---------------------------|
| l_size<- | <i>Resize Plot Widget</i> |
|----------|---------------------------|

Description

Resizes the toplevel widget to a specific size. This setter function uses [l_resize](#).

Usage

```
l_size(widget) <- value
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--|
| widget | widget path as a string or as an object handle |
| value | numeric vector of length 2 with width and height in pixels |

See Also

[l_resize](#), [l_size](#)

Examples

```
p <- l_plot(iris)
l_resize(p, 300, 300)
l_size(p) <- c(500, 500)
```

| | |
|---------------|---------------------------------------|
| l_state_names | <i>Get State Names of Loon Object</i> |
|---------------|---------------------------------------|

Description

States of loon objects can be accessed with ``[`` and [l_cget](#) and modified with [l_configure](#).

Usage

```
l_state_names(target)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--|
| target | either an object of class loon or a vector that specifies the widget, layer, glyph, navigator or context completely. The widget is specified by the widget path name (e.g. <code>'l0.plot'</code>), the remaining objects by their ids. |
|--------|--|

Details

In order to access values of a states use [l_info_states](#).

Value

state names

See Also

[l_info_states](#), [l_cget](#), [l_configure](#)

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <code>l_subwin</code> | <i>Create a child widget path</i> |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|

Description

This function is similar to `.Tk.subwin` except that does not the environment of the "tkwin" object to keep track of numbering the subwidgets. Instead it creates a widget path (parent).looni, where `i` is the smallest integer for which no widget exists yet.

Usage

```
l_subwin(parent, name = "w")
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--------------------|
| parent | parent widget path |
| name | child name |

Value

widget path name as a string

| | |
|--|--|
| <code>l_throwErrorIfNotLoonWidget</code> | <i>Throw an error if string is not associated with a loon widget</i> |
|--|--|

Description

Helper function to ensure that a widget path is associated with a loon widget.

Usage

```
l_throwErrorIfNotLoonWidget(widget)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|------------------------------|
| widget | widget path name as a string |
|--------|------------------------------|

Value

TRUE if the string is associated with a loon widget, otherwise an error is thrown.

| | |
|-------|--|
| l_toR | <i>Convert a Tcl Object to some other R object</i> |
|-------|--|

Description

Return values from `.Tcl` and `tcl` are of class `tclObj` and often need to be mapped to a different data structure in R. This function is a helper class to do this mapping.

Usage

```
l_toR(x, cast = as.character)
```

Arguments

| | |
|------|---|
| x | a <code>tclObj</code> object |
| cast | a function to convert the object to some other R object |

Value

A object that is returned by the function specified with the `cast` argument.

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| l_userOptionDefault | <i>Get loon's system default value for the named display option.</i> |
|---------------------|--|

Description

All of loon's displays access a set of common options. This function accesses and returns the default value for the named option.

Usage

```
l_userOptionDefault(option)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--|
| option | the name of the user changeable loon display option whose default value is to be determined. |
|--------|--|

Value

the default value for the named option

See Also

[l_getOptionNames](#), [l_getOption](#), [l_userOptionDefault](#), [l_userOptions](#)

Examples

```
l_userOptionDefault("background")
```

| | |
|---------------|---|
| l_userOptions | <i>Get the names of all loon display options that can be set by the user.</i> |
|---------------|---|

Description

All of loon's displays access a set of common options. This function accesses and returns the names of the subset of loon options which can be changed by the user.

Usage

```
l_userOptions()
```

Value

a vector of all user settable option names.

See Also

[l_getOptionNames](#), [l_getOption](#), [l_userOptionDefault](#), [l_setOption](#)

Examples

```
l_userOptions()
```

| | |
|----------|---|
| l_widget | <i>Dummy function to be used in the Roxygen documentation</i> |
|----------|---|

Description

Dummy function to be used in the Roxygen documentation

Usage

```
l_widget(widget)
```

Arguments

widget widget path name as a string

Value

widget path name as a string

`l_worldview`*Create a Worldview Inspector*

Description

Inspectors provide graphical user interfaces to oversee and modify plot states

Usage

```
l_worldview(parent = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--------------------|
| parent | parent widget path |
| ... | state arguments |

Value

widget handle

See Also

[l_create_handle](#)

Examples

```
i <- l_worldview()
```

`l_zoom`*Zoom from and towards the center*

Description

This function changes the plot states panX, panY, zoomX, and zoomY to zoom towards or away from the center of the current view.

Usage

```
l_zoom(widget, factor = 1.1)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--|
| widget | widget path as a string or as an object handle |
| factor | a zoom factor |

`measures1d`*Closure of One Dimensional Measures*

Description

Function creates a 1d measures object that can be used with [l_ng_plots](#) and [l_ng_ranges](#).

Usage

```
measures1d(data, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| <code>data</code> | a data.frame with the data used to calculate the measures |
| <code>...</code> | named arguments, name is the function name and argument is the function to calculate the measure for each variable. |

Details

For more information run: `l_help("learn_R_display_graph.html#measures")`

Value

a measures object

See Also

[l_ng_plots](#), [l_ng_ranges](#), [measures2d](#)

Examples

```
m1 <- measures1d(oliveAcids, mean=mean, median=median,
  sd=sd, q1=function(x)as.vector(quantile(x, probs=0.25)),
  q3=function(x)as.vector(quantile(x, probs=0.75)))
```

```
m1
m1()
m1(olive$palmitoleic>100)
m1('data')
m1('measures')
```

`measures2d`*Closure of Two Dimensional Measures*

Description

Function creates a 2d measures object that can be used with [l_ng_plots](#) and [l_ng_ranges](#).

Usage

```
measures2d(data, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| <code>data</code> | a data.frame with the data used to calculate the measures |
| <code>...</code> | named arguments, name is the function name and argument is the function to calculate the measure for each variable. |

Details

For more information run: `l_help("learn_R_display_graph.html#measures")`

Value

a measures object

See Also

[l_ng_plots](#), [l_ng_ranges](#), [measures2d](#)

Examples

```
m <- measures2d(oliveAcids, separator='*', cov=cov, cor=cor)
m
m()
m(keep=olive$palmitic>1360)
m('data')
m('grid')
m('measures')
```

 minority

Canadian Visible Minority Data 2006

Description

This data contains information about the visible minority populations distributed across major census metropolitan areas of Canada. These data are from the 2006 Canadian census, publicly available from Statistics Canada Statistics Canada (2006). For each of the 33 Canadian census metropolitan areas, we have the total population and the population Implementation of all its "visible minorities". These self-declared visible minorities are: "Arab", "Black", "Chinese", "Filipino", "Japanese", "Korean", "Latin American", "Multiple visible minority", "South Asian", "Southeast Asian", "Visible minority (not included elsewhere)", and "West Asian". For each metropolitan area, we also obtained the approximate latitude and longitude coordinates using the Google Maps Geocoding API and added them to the data set.

Usage

```
minority
```

Format

A data frame with 33 rows and 18 variates

Source

<https://www.statcan.gc.ca/>

 names.loon

Get State Names of Loon Object

Description

States of loon objects can be accessed ``[`` and `l_cget` and modified with `l_configure`.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'loon'
names(x)
```

Arguments

```
x          loon object
```

Value

```
state names
```

ndtransitiongraph *Create a n-d transition graph*

Description

A n-d transition graph has k-d nodes and all edges that connect two nodes that from a n-d subspace

Usage

```
ndtransitiongraph(nodes, n, separator = ":")
```

Arguments

| | |
|-----------|---|
| nodes | node names of graph |
| n | integer, dimension an edge should represent |
| separator | character that separates spaces in node names |

Details

For more information run: `l_help("learn_R_display_graph.html.html#graph-utilities")`

Value

graph object of class loongraph

Examples

```
g <- ndtransitiongraph(nodes=c('A:B', 'A:F', 'B:C', 'B:F'), n=3, separator=':')
```

olive *Fatty Acid Composition of Italian Olive Oils*

Description

This data set records the percentage composition of 8 fatty acids (palmitic, palmitoleic, stearic, oleic, linoleic, linolenic, arachidic, eicosenoic) found in the lipid fraction of 572 Italian olive oils. The oils are samples taken from three Italian regions varying number of areas within each region. The regions and their areas are recorded as shown in the following table:

| Region | Area |
|----------|--|
| North | North-Apulia, South-Apulia, Calabria, Sicily |
| South | East-Liguria, West-Liguria, Umbria |
| Sardinia | Coastal-Sardinia, Inland-Sardinia |

Usage

olive

Format

A data frame containing 572 cases and 10 variates.

References

Forina, M., Armanino, C., Lanteri, S., and Tiscornia, E. (1983) "Classification of Olive Oils from their Fatty Acid Composition", in Food Research and Data Analysis (Martens, H., Russwurm, H., eds.), p. 189, Applied Science Publ., Barking.

oliveAcids

Just the Fatty Acid Composition of Italian Olive Oils

Description

This is the [olive](#) data set minus the Region and Area variables.

Usage

oliveAcids

Format

A data frame containing 572 cases and 8 variates.

See Also

[olive](#)

oliveLocations

Locations of olive growing regions in Italy. A dataset containing the latitude and longitude of the nine growing regions from the olive data set.

Description

Locations of olive growing regions in Italy.

A dataset containing the latitude and longitude of the nine growing regions from the olive data set.

Usage

oliveLocations

Format

A data frame with 9 rows and 9 variables:

Source

<https://www.latlong.net>

See Also

[olive](#)

plot.loon

Plot the current view of any loon plot in the current device.

Description

This is a wrapper for `grid.loon()` to simplify the plotting of loon plots on any device. Frequent users are recommended to use `grid.loon()` for more control.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'loon'  
plot(x, y = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-----|---|
| x | the loon plot to be plotted on the current device |
| y | NULL, will be ignored. |
| ... | parameters passed to loonGrob |

Value

`invisible()`

See Also

[loonGrob](#), [grid.loon](#)

Examples

```
loonPlot <- with(iris, l_plot(Sepal.Length, Sepal.Width))  
loonPlot['color'] <- iris$Species  
loonPlot['selected'] <- iris$Species == "versicolor"  
l_scaleto_selected(loonPlot)  
loonPlot['showGuides'] <- TRUE  
plot(loonPlot)
```

| | |
|----------------|--|
| plot.loongraph | <i>Plot a loon graph object with base R graphics</i> |
|----------------|--|

Description

This function converts the loongraph object to one of class graph and the plots it with its respective plot method.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'loongraph'  
plot(x, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-----|-------------------------------|
| x | object of class loongraph |
| ... | arguments forwarded to method |

Examples

```
if (requireNamespace("Rgraphviz", quietly = TRUE)) {  
  g <- loongraph(letters[1:4], letters[1:3], letters[2:4], FALSE)  
  plot(g)  
}
```

| | |
|---------------|---|
| print.l_layer | <i>Print a summary of a loon layer object</i> |
|---------------|---|

Description

Prints the layer label and layer type

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'l_layer'  
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-----|---|
| x | an l_layer object |
| ... | additional arguments are not used for this method |

See Also

[l_layer](#)

print.measures1d *Print function names from measure1d object*

Description

Prints the function names of a measure1d object using print.default.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'measures1d'  
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-----|--------------------------------------|
| x | measures1d object |
| ... | arguments passed on to print.default |

print.measures2d *Print function names from measure2d object*

Description

Prints the function names of a measure2d object using print.default.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'measures2d'  
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-----|--------------------------------------|
| x | measures2d object |
| ... | arguments passed on to print.default |

Description

Function creates a 2d measures object that can be used with [l_ng_plots](#) and [l_ng_ranges](#).

Usage

```
scagnostics2d(data, scagnostics = c("Clumpy", "Monotonic", "Convex",
  "Stringy", "Skinny", "Outlying", "Sparse", "Striated", "Skewed"),
  separator = ":")
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|--|
| data | a data.frame with the data used to calculate the measures |
| scagnostics | vector with valid scanostics measure names, i.e "Clumpy", "Monotonic", "Convex", "Stringy", "Skinny", "Outlying", "Sparse", "Striated", "Skewed". Also the prefix "Not" can be added to each measure which equals 1-measure. |
| separator | string the separates variable names in 2d graph nodes |

Details

For more information run: `l_help("learn_R_display_graph.html#measures")`

Value

a measures object

See Also

[l_ng_plots](#), [l_ng_ranges](#), [measures2d](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
m <- scagnostics2d(oliveAcids, separator='**')
m
m()
m(olive$palmitoleic > 80)
m('data')
m('grid')
m('measures')

## End(Not run)
```


tkcolors

*List the valid Tk color names***Description**

The core of Loon is implemented in Tcl and Tk. Hence, when defining colors using color names, Loon uses the Tcl color representation and not those of R. The colors are taken from the Tk sources: `doc/colors.n`.

If you want to make sure that the color names are represented exactly as they are in R then you can convert the color names to hexencoded color strings, see the examples below.

Usage

```
tkcolors()
```

Examples

```
# check if R colors names and TK color names are the same
setdiff(tolower(colors()), tolower(tkcolors()))
setdiff(tolower(tkcolors()), tolower(colors()))

# hence there are currently more valid color names in Tk
# than there are in R

# Let's compare the colors of the R color names in R and Tk
tohex <- function(x) {
  sapply(x, function(xi) {
    crgb <- as.vector(col2rgb(xi))
    rgb(crgb[1], crgb[2], crgb[3], maxColorValue = 255)
  })
}

df <- data.frame(
  R_col = tohex(colors()),
  Tcl_col = hex12tohex6(l_hexcolor(colors())),
  row.names = colors(),
  stringsAsFactors = FALSE
)

df_diff <- df[df$R_col != df$Tcl_col,]

if (requireNamespace("grid", quietly = TRUE)) {
  grid::grid.newpage()
  grid::pushViewport(grid::plotViewport())

  x_col <- grid::unit(0, "npc")
  x_R <- grid::unit(6, "lines")
  x_Tcl <- grid::unit(10, "lines")
}
```

```

grid::grid.text('color', x=x_col, y=grid::unit(1, "npc"),
               just='left', gp=grid::gpar(fontface='bold'))
grid::grid.text('R', x=x_R, y=grid::unit(1, "npc"), just='center',
               gp=grid::gpar(fontface='bold'))
grid::grid.text('Tcl', x=x_Tcl, y=grid::unit(1, "npc"), just='center',
               gp=grid::gpar(fontface='bold'))
for (i in 1:nrow(df_diff)) {
  y <- grid::unit(1, "npc") - grid::unit(i*1.2, "lines")
  grid::grid.text(rownames(df_diff)[i], x=x_col, y=y, just='left')
  grid::grid.rect(x=x_R, y=y, width=grid::unit(3, "line"),
                 height=grid::unit(1, "line"), gp=grid::gpar(fill=df_diff[i,1]))
  grid::grid.rect(x=x_Tcl, y=y, width=grid::unit(3, "line"),
                 height=grid::unit(1, "line"), gp=grid::gpar(fill=df_diff[i,2]))
}
}

```

UsAndThem

Data to re-create Hans Rosling's famous "Us and Them" animation

Description

This data was sourced from <https://www.gapminder.org/> and contains Population, Life Expectancy, Fertility, Income, and Geographic.Region information between 1962 and 2013 for 198 countries.

Usage

```
UsAndThem
```

Format

A data frame with 9855 rows and 8 variables

Source

<http://www.gapminder.org/>

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