Package ‘iplots’

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iabline

Add a straight line to the current iPlot.

Description
This function adds one straight line through the current iPlot.

Usage
```
iabline(a = NULL, b = NULL, reg = NULL, coef = NULL, ..., plot = iplot.cur())
```

Arguments
- `a`, `b` the intercept and slope
- `coef` a vector of length two giving the intercept and slope
- `reg` an object with a `coef` component
- `...` object options for `iobj.opt`
- `plot` plot to which this line is to be added

Details
Typical usages are
```
iabline(a, b, ...)
iabline(coef=, ...)
iabline(reg=, ...)
```

Value
Resulting iObject.

See Also
- `ilines`, `iobj.opt`
**ibar**

*Interactive Bar Chart*

**Description**

This function creates a new interactive bar chart from the given data.

**Usage**

```r
ibar(var, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `var` Factor, vector of strings or variable to use.
- `...` All additional parameters are passed to `iplot.opt`.

**Details**

Creates an interactive barchart or spline plot.

Additional parameters (also accessible via `iplot.opt`):

- `drawTicks` Whether ticks should be drawn.
- `isSpine` Whether a spineplot should be created instead of a normal barchart.
- `borderColorSel` Here this color defaults to black. See `iplot.opt` for details.

**Value**

Resulting plot object.

**See Also**

- `iplot`, `ihist`, `iplot.list`, `iplot.opt`

**Examples**

```r
data(iris)
attach(iris)
ibar(Species)
```
**Description**

This function creates a new interactive box plot from the given data.

**Usage**

```
ibox(x, y=NULL, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- **x**
  - Vector of numbers or data frame containing the variables
- **y**
  - A factor to specify groups for y-by-x boxplot
- **...**
  - All additional parameters are passed to `iplot.opt`. Many of the parameters used in `plot` are supported.

**Details**

Creates either a regular boxplot (if `y` is not specified) or 'x-by-y boxplot (if `y` is specified). In the latter case both `x` and `y` must be of the same length.

Additional parameters:

- **alternatingLabels** Whether labels should be placed alternately at the top and at the bottom.

**Value**

Resulting plot object.

**See Also**

`ihist`, `ibar`, `iplot.list`, `iplot.opt`

**Examples**

```
data(iris)
attach(iris)
ibox(Petal.Length)
ibox(Sepal.Length, Species)
```
Description

This function provides a way of building interactive event loops in R. Currently SJava interface has no stable callbacks, therefore this is the only way of defining new interactions in iPlots.

`ievent.wait` waits until some iPlots event (iEvent) occurs. The most commonly used events include selection change and the "break" event. It is possible to generate user-definable events (such as events sent by custom buttons or menu entries) with low-level API (via SJava)

Note that in the current implementation the Windows GUI "freezes" until the function returns.

Usage

`ievent.wait()`

Value

NULL is the break event occured or a ievent object if some other event occured.

Examples

```r
data(iris)
attach(iris)
iplot(Sepal.Length, Petal.Length)

d<-iplot.data()

iabline(lm(d$y ~ d$x), col = "red")
illines(lowess(d$x,d$y), col = "#000000")
illines(c(0,0),c(0,0), col = "marked", visible = FALSE)

cat("Select 'Break' from the menu of any plot to return back to R.\n")

while (!is.null(ievent.wait())) {
  if (iset.sel.changed()) {
    s <- iset.selected()
    if (length(s) > 1)
      iobj.opt(x=lowess(d$x[s],d$y[s]),visible = TRUE)
    else iobj.opt(visible = FALSE)
  }
  for(i in 1:3) obj.rm()
  iplot.off()
```
ihammock

Interactive Hammock Plot

Description

This function creates a new interactive hammock plot. Please note that a hammock plot was not necessarily designed to support highlighting, so it may be of limited use. It was created as a proof of the iBase concept which makes it very easy to implement new interactive plots.

Usage

ihammock(...)

Arguments

... All unnamed parameters are treated as variables to display. All additional parameters are passed to iplot.opt.

Details

The plot can be used in either in the form ihammock(df) to plot a list or data frame of variables or ihammock(x, y, z) to plot factors x, y and z.

Value

Resulting plot object.

See Also

ihist, ibar, iplot, iplot.opt

Examples

library(MASS)
data(Cars93)
attach(Cars93)
ihammock(AirBags, Cylinders, Origin)
ihist

Interactive Histogram

Description
This function creates a new interactive histogram from the given data.

Usage
ihist(var, ...)

Arguments
var Vector of numbers or variable to use.
... All additional parameters are passed to iplot.opt.

Details
Creates an interactive histogram.
Additional parameters (also available via iplot.opt):

anchor Anchor point for the histogram.
binw Bin width.
autoScaleXAxis Whether the x axis should be automatically rescaled.
autoScaleYAxis Whether the y axis should be automatically rescaled.

Value
Resulting plot object.

See Also
iplot, ibar, iplot.list, iplot.opt

Examples
data(iris)
ihat(iris$Sepal.Width)


## ilines

Add connected lines or polygon to the current iPlot.

### Description

A generic function taking coordinates of points in data space and creating corresponding connected lines or polygon in the current iPlot.

### Usage

```r
ilines(x, y, col=NULL, fill=NULL, visible=NULL, plot = iplot.cur())
```

### Arguments

- **x, y**  
  Coordinate vectors of points to join. `xy.coords` is used to obtain the coordinates for plotting.

- **col**  
  Drawing color of the lines. Currently only "rrggbb" notation and named colors are supported. NULL means that color of the object is not explicitly specified.

- **fill**  
  Color of the polygon area or NA if no filling should be performed.

- **visible**  
  If set to FALSE the lines/polygon won’t be visible initially.

- **plot**  
  Parent plot for the lines

### Details

The point vectors `x` and `y` can contain NA values, in which case each sequence of points separated by NAs will be treated as a separate polygon. NAs must be present in both coordinates at the same index, otherwise the behavior is undefined.

### Value

Resulting iObject.

### See Also

`ihist, ibar, iplot.list, iobj.opt`

### Examples

```r
data(iris)
attach(iris)
iplot(Sepal.Width,Petal.Width)
l<-lowess(Sepal.Width,Petal.Width)
ilines(l)
```
Description

This function creates a new interactive map from the given data.

Usage

imap(x, y=NULL, ...)

Arguments

x    either an object of the class "map" as created by the map function or a vector of
     the x-coordinates of the map polygons
y    y-coordinates of the map polygons
...  All additional parameters are passed to iplot.opt.

Details

Creates an interactive map plot.

The input can be either an object of the class "map" passed directly to the x parameter or two vectors
of matching coordinates passed to x and y. The format for polygons in the same as used by the map
function.

Each polygon should correspond to a case and it will be linked correspondingly. See ivar.new.map
for details on map variables.

Note: this function is currently experimental and it may change in the future.

Value

Resulting plot object.

See Also

iplot, ivar.new.map

Examples

library(maps)
m <- map('state', plot=FALSE)
imap(m)
imoosaic

Interactive Mosaic Plot

Description
This function creates a new interactive mosaic plot from the given data.

Usage
imoosaic(...)

Arguments
... All unnamed parameters are treated as variables to display. Additional parameters are passed to iplot.opt. The parameter "type" selects the variation of the mosaic plot. Valid values are "observed", "expected", "fluctuation", "same.bin.size" and "multiple.barchart". Partial matching is used, so first letter is sufficient.

Details
The plot can be used either in the form imosaic(df) to plot a list or data frame of variables contained in df or imosaic(x, y, z) to plot variables x, y and z.

Additional parameters:

rotateYLabelsBy The default value of this variable is changed here. For a description see iplot.opt.

Value
Resulting plot object.

See Also
ihist, ibar, iplot.list, iplot.opt

Examples
library(MASS)
data(Cars93)
attach(Cars93)
imoosaic(AirBags,Cylinders,Origin)
imoosaic(AirBags,Cylinders,Origin,type="mul")

iplot.location(300,100,TRUE)
**Interactive objects (iObjects) management functions.**

**Description**

These functions are used to manage iObjects of an iPlot. Exactly one of the iObjects is the current one (for each iPlot). Every newly created iObject automatically becomes current.

Please note that both iPlots and iObjects can be also used directly - each function creating an iObject or iPlot returns the newly created object which can be used in calls to functions requiring `plot` parameter (for iPlots) or `iobj.opt`, `iobj.rm` and similar (iObjects). The object list management functions below are provided for convenience only - the direct use of objects is encouraged instead.

- `iobj.list` returns all iObjects of the current iPlot.
- `iobj.cur` returns the current iObject.
- `iobj.next` and `iobj.prev` return the ID of the next resp. previous object in the list relative to the object specified by the argument.
- `iobj.set` makes the object with the specified ID current.
- `iobj.get` returns the object specified by its ID.
- `iobj.rm` removes the object.

**Usage**

```r
iobj.list(plot = iplot.cur())
iobj.cur(plot = iplot.cur())
iobj.next(which = iobj.cur(), plot = iplot.cur())
iobj.prev(which = iobj.cur(), plot = iplot.cur())
iobj.set(which = iobj.next())
iobj.get(pos, plot = iplot.cur())
iobj.rm(which = iobj.cur(), plot = iplot.cur())
```

## S3 method for class 'iobj'

```r
a == b
```

## S3 method for class 'iobj'

```r
a != b
```

**Arguments**

- `which` An object or an integer specifying the object number.
- `pos` ID of an object
- `plot` plot to operate on (either as integer ID or plot object itself).
- `a` object to compare
- `b` object to compare

**See Also**

`ilines`, `iabline`
iobj.opt  Modify parameters of an iObject

Description

This function modifies parameters of an iObject.

Usage

iobj.opt(o=iobj.cur(),...)

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>o</td>
<td>object whose options are to be set</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>options to be set</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Value

If no parameters (except for the object) are specified, a list of the current parameters is returned (if supported by the object).

The following common parameters are used by most iObjects:

- visible visibility flag. The default is TRUE.
- layer layer in which the object is placed. Currently the following layers are supported: 0 - background, 1 - data points, 2 - selection, 3 - drag boxes. The value -1 has a special meaning by denoting the topmost layer (which is the default)
- col drawing color of the object
- fill filling color of the object (where applicable). If set to NA then no filling is performed.
- coord coordinates system to use. 0=graphical coordinates, 1=data space coordinates (default), 2=relative coordinates.
- update if set to FALSE then no plot refresh is done after updating the options. When modifying multiple objects it is common practice to set update to FALSE for all but the last updated object. The default is TRUE.

See Also

iobj.list
ipcp

Interactive Parallel Coordinates Plot

Description
This function creates a new interactive parallel coordinates plot from the given data.

Usage
ipcp(...)  

Arguments
All unnamed parameters are treated as variables to display. All additional parameters are passed to iplot.opt.

Details
Creates an interactive parallel coordinates plot.

The plot can be used either in the form ipcp(df) to plot a list or data frame of variables contained in df or ipcp(x, y, z) to plot variables x, y and z.

Additional parameters:

alternatingLabels Whether lables should be placed alternately at the top and at the bottom.
COL_AXES Color of the (optional) axes.

Value
Resulting plot object.

See Also
ihist, ibar, iplot.list, iplot.opt

Examples

data(iris)
ipcp(iris)
iplot

Interactive Scatterplot

Description

This function creates a new interactive scatterplot from the given data.

Usage

iplot(x, y=NULL, xlab=NULL, ylab=NULL, ...)

Arguments

x Data for the x axis. It can be either a vector of values or a variable of an iset. If y is not given, this must be a list of one of these.

y Data for the y axis. It can be either a vector of values or a variable of an iset.

xlab Name for x variable.

ylab Name for y variable.

... All additional parameters are passed to iplot.opt. Many of the parameters used in plot are supported.

Details

Creates an interactive scatterplot.

Additional parameters:

changePtDiamBy Number of pixels the point diameter should be changed when in-/decreasing it via keyboard or menu.

customFieldBg Whether to use a custom background color.

COL_CUSTOMBG The custom background color.

drawAxes Whether axes should be drawn.

equiscale Whether the same scale should be applied to both axes.

minimalDiam Minimal point diameter.

ptDiam Point diameter.

spaceprop Gives the amount of space around the data points. 1.0 means no space, 1.5 means half as much space around the data as is used for the data itself. This resets zoom.

Default values:

changePtDiamBy=2, customFieldBg=FALSE, COL_CUSTOMBG="white", drawAxes=TRUE, equiscale=FALSE, minimalDiam=1, ptDiam=3, spaceprop=1.1
Value

Resulting plot object.

See Also

`ihist`, `ibar`, `iplot.list`, `iplot.opt`

Examples

data(iris)
attach(iris)
iplot(Sepal.Width,Petal.Width)
iplot(Sepal.Width/Sepal.Length, Species)

---

`iplot.data`  
Retrieve data from a plot.

Description

This function retrieves the associated data from the current plot.

Usage

`iplot.data(id=NULL)`

Arguments

`id`  
number of the variable to retrieve. If omitted a list of all associated variables (and their contents) is returned.

Value

A vector representing a variable or a list of variable contents. The first two vectors in the list are traditionally named x and y. The number of variables depends on the plot used, e.g. scatter plot has two, histogram or bar chart returns one.

See Also

`iplot`, `ihist`, `ibar`

Examples

data(iris)
attach(iris)
iplot(Sepal.Width,Petal.Width)
iplot(Sepal.Width/Sepal.Length, Species)
iplot.list

Interactive plots management functions.

Description

These functions are used to manage currently open iPlots. Exactly one of the open iPlots is the current plot. Every newly created iPlot automatically becomes the current plot. Any plot specific functions, such as ilines operate on the current plot.

Please note that the functions below are provided for convenience only. It is also possible to use plot objects directly without using the plot list. Each function creating a new iPlot directly returns the plot object which can then be used to any subsequent calls to ilines, iplot.opt etc.

iplot.list returns all currently registered iPlots (even if they are hidden).

iplot.cur returns the ID of the current plot.

iplot.next and iplot.prev return the ID of the next resp. previous plot in the list relative to the plot specified by the argument.

iplot.set makes the plot with the specified ID current.

iplot.off closes the plot.

Usage

iplot.list()
iplot.cur()
iplot.next(which=iplot.cur())
iplot.prev(which=iplot.cur())
iplot.set(which=iplot.next())
iplot.off(plot=iplot.cur())

Arguments

which An integer specifying a plot number.
plot Plot object or plot number of a plot to close.

See Also

ilines, iplot, ihist, ibar

Examples

data(iris)
attach(iris)
iplot(Sepal.Width,Petal.Width)
ibar(Species)
iplot.list()
Description

The following functions are used to manipulate iplots. They are NOT part of the official API and may disappear without warning. Most of them are legacy functions introduced before `iplot.opt` was available.

- `iplot.backend` retrieves or sets the iPlots back-end.
- `iplot.resetZoom` reset zoom
- `iplot.rotate` set plot rotation
- `iplot.setExtendedQuery` set text for extended query
- `iplot.zoomIn` zoom into specified area
- `iplot.zoomOut` zoom out (the coordinates are ignored as the zoom is hierarchical)
- `iplot.location` get or set the location of the iplot
- `iplot.size` get or set the size of an iplot plot

Usage

```r
iplot.backend(type = NULL)
iplot.resetZoom()
iplot.rotate(i)
iplot.setExtendedQuery(str, plotID=iplot.curid)
iplot.zoomIn(x1, y1, x2, y2)
iplot.zoomOut(x, y)
iplot.location(x, y, relative=FALSE, plot=iplot.cur())
iplot.size(width, height, plot=iplot.cur())
```

Arguments

- `i` rotation orientation
- `plotID` plot ID (number)
- `str` string to show on extended query or FALSE or NULL to disable extended query
- `type` back-end type - one of "awt", "swing" or "opengl" (or any unambiguous first part hereof) to set the type or NULL to retrieve the current back-end type
- `x1` basis coordinate for the x axis
- `y1` basis coordinate for the y axis
- `x2` edge coordinate for the x axis
iplot.opt

Modify parameters of an interactive plot

Description

This function modifies parameters of an iPlot.

Usage

iplot.opt(..., plot=iplot.cur())

Arguments

... Parameters to modify
plot Plot whose parameters are to be modified
Details

The following parameters are common to all plots. See help pages of individual plots for plot-specific parameters.

xlim Range of the X axis (vector of two numbers).
ylim Range of the Y axis (vector of two numbers).
col Colors of the points. See *iset.brush* for details.
autoAdjustMargins Whether iPlots should try to determine appropriate margin sizes. Set this to
FALSE if you want to set the margins manually.
defaultMargins Vector of default values for left, right, top and bottom margins.
mLeft Size of left margin.
mRight Size of right margin.
mTop Size of top margin.
mBottom Size of bottom margin.
fillColor Fill color.
borderColor Border color.
fillColorSel Fill color when selected.
borderColorSel Border color when selected.
fillColorDrag Fill color of dragged bars.
COL_INVALID Color of invalid elements.
COL_OUTLINE Default line color.
COL_SELBG Background color of selection rectangle. Defaults to selection color with alpha value
0.298.
COL_ZOOMBG Background color of selection rectangle.
horizontalMedDist Mean horizontal label distance.
horizontalMinDist Minimal horizontal label distance.
verticalMedDist Mean vertical label distance.
verticalMinDist Minimal vertical label distance.
extQueryString Extended query string.
rotateYLabels Whether labels for the y axis should be rotated by the angle given by rotateYLa-
belsBy.
rotateYLabelsBy The labels for the y axis are rotated by this amount of degrees if rotateYLabels
is set to true.
title Frame title.

Value

If no parameters (except for the plot) are specified, a list of the current parameters is returned.

See Also

*iplot.list*
iraster

Add a bitmap (raster) image to the current iPlot.

Description

`iraster` adds a raster image as an iObj to the given iPlot. Position in the plot is specified by bottom-left and top-right points of the image.

Usage

```r
iraster(x1, y1, x2, y2, img, ..., plot = iplot.cur())
```

Arguments

- `x1, y1, x2, y2` coordinates of the bottom-left (`x1, y1`) and top-right (`x2, y2`) corner. Alternatively, `x1` can be a vector of length 4 specifying the four values, or `x1` and `x2` can be vectors of length 2 specifying one point each.
- `img` image to draw. It can be either a raster, file name, binary connection or a raw vector containing an image in a common image format such as PNG or JPEG. If it is a raster, then the raster is first encoded into PNG format and passed as raw vector.
- `...` additional arguments that will be passed to `iobj.opt` if present.
- `plot` parent plot for the image

Details

The current implementation uses Java’s ImageIO API to read the image, so the supported formats will depend on your Java implementation. Raster objects (i.e., of class "raster", "nativeRaster"), matrices and arrays) are simply passed to `png::writePNG(img)` so for anything other than computationally constructed objects it is more efficient to use the encoded image.

Value

Resulting iObject.

See Also

`iobj.opt`
Examples

```r
## very silly example ...
iplot(c(0:20/20, 0:20/20))
## get a sample image (R logo) from the png package
fn <- system.file("img", "Rlogo.png", package="png")
## put this image behind all points
iraster(0, 0, 1, 1, fn, layer=-2)
## you can use a raster but it's less efficient
## this one goes to the top layer where iObjs reside normally
iraster(0, 0, 0.5, 0.5, png::readPNG(fn))
```

Description

iPlots maintain a separate copy of all data that are displayed in the iPlots. This allows iPlots to operate even after the underlying data has been deleted in R. It also allows iPlots to use hot linking in all aspects, including update of plots on data changes.

This data management consists mainly of two classes: iset and iVar. The iset object encapsulates an iSets which can be thought of as a kind of special data frame that allows linking of all variables contained therein. Each variable (or column in data.frame-speech) is represented by an iVar object encapsulating an iVar.

An instance of a iVar class can be used to create new iplots or update data in the existing iplots. Convenience operators on both iVar and iset objects include those such as length, subsetting and subassignment and therefore from user’s point of view it is possible to use them transparently a data frames (iSet) or vectors (iVar). In addition, iSet supports methods such as names or dim.

iset returns the object corresponding to a given iSet.

isets returns objects for all iSets

Usage

```r
iset(which=iset.cur())
isets()
## S3 method for class 'iset'
x[[i]]
## S3 method for class 'iset'
x$name
## S3 replacement method for class 'iset'
x$name <- value
## S3 replacement method for class 'iset'
x[[i]] <- value
## S3 method for class 'iset'
x[i = 1:(dim(x)[1]), j = 1:length(x)]
## S3 replacement method for class 'iset'
x[i = 1:(dim(x)[1]), j = 1:length(x)] <- value
```
## iset.col

Set color of cases in an iSet.

### Description

This function sets the colors of cases of an iSet. Every iPlot is free to use the corresponding representation individually. Color of a case is an iSet-global property, that is all iPlots associated with an iSet will reflect the change.

### Arguments

- **x**: iset object
- **i**: row (case) index
- **j**: column (variable) index
- **value**: replacement value
- **which**: An integer specifying an iSet ID or a string specifying a name of the iSet.
- **name**: name of the variable

### See Also

ivar, iset.cur

### Examples

```r
data(iris)
s <- iset.new("iris", iris)
rm(iris)
s[]
names(s)
dim(s)
length(s)
s[[1]]
s$Species
s[1:5,c("Sepal.Length","Petal.Length")]
rm(s)
# even if we get rid of the reference object,
# we can get it back
s <- iset()
s
# see ?ivar for more examples
```
**iset.list**

**Usage**

iset.col(col)

**Arguments**

- **col**: Vector of integers specifying colors or a factor. The values are re-cycled if necessary. 0 has a special meaning denoting "no color", i.e. the plot is free to use the default color. This is also the default state of a newly created iSet.

**See Also**

iset.new

**Examples**

```r
data(iris)
attach(iris)
iplot(Sepal.Width,Petal.Width)
ibar(Species)
iset.col(Species)
```

---

**iset.list**  
*iSet management functions.*

**Description**

These functions are used to manage iSets. An iSets groups all iPlots which use the same data as a basis. All iPlots belonging to an iSet are linked, that is selecting cases in one iPlot cause the same cases to be highlighted in all other iPlots based on the same iSet. The linking is done on case-level, therefore the variables should have the same number of cases.

You can get the iset object by calling the iset function. An iset object can be used in a way similar to data frames, so subsetting and other operations work as expected. Subassignment is always done "live", so changing parts of the data will cause plots to be updated accordingly.

There is always exactly one current iSet. An initial iSet called "default" is created when the iplots library is loaded. All new iPlots are created using the current iSet. The set of functions described here allow the manipulation of iSets.

Note that changing the iSet also has an effect on iplot.list and iobj.list since iPlots are linked to their iSets.

iset.new creates a new iSet and makes it current
iset.list returns all iSets
iset.cur returns the ID of the current iSet
iset.next and iset.prev return the ID of the next resp. previous iSet in the list relative to the iSet specified by the argument.
iset.set makes the iSet with the specified ID current.
iset.rm removes the given iSet and all associated plots. Note that this may cause the current set ID may change (even if some other iSet is removed).

print.iset prints an iSet object.

**Usage**

iset.new(name=NULL, payload=NULL)
iset.list()
iset.cur()
iset.next(which=iset.cur())
iset.prev(which=iset.cur())
iset.set(which=iset.next())
iset.rm(which=iset.cur())

## S3 method for class 'iset'

print(x, ...)

**Arguments**

- **name**: Name of the new iSet. If no name is specified, an automatic name of the form "data.X" is created where "X" is an integer. The name can be used instead on an ID in many cases.
- **payload**: Initial contents of the iSet in the form of a list/data.frame or NULL if an empty iSet is desired.
- **which**: An integer specifying an iSet ID or a string specifying a name of the iSet.
- **x**: An iSet object to print
- **...**: further parameters to be passed to print

**Methods**

**show** signature(object = "iset"): is mapped to print.iset

**See Also**

iset, iplot.list, iobj.list

---

iset.selected | Selection / linked highlighting

---

**Description**

These functions modify the selection or return the currently selected (highlighted) cases.

- **iset.selected** returns a vector of IDs of all currently selected cases (in the current iSet)
- **iset.select** changes the selection of the current iSet. All plots are updated immediately to reflect the new selection.
- **iset.sel.changed** returns TRUE if the selection has changed since last call to this function.
- **iset.selectAll** selects everything
- **iset.selectNone** clears all selections (yes, not a good name)
**Usage**

```r
iset.selected()
iset.select(what, mode="replace", mark=TRUE, batch=FALSE)
iset.sel.changed(iset=iset.cur())
iset.selectAll(batch=FALSE)
iset.selectNone(batch=FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

- **what**: specification of the new selection. This can be either a vector of case IDs or a logical vector.
- **mode**: mode to be used when combining the previous selection and the current one. Supported modes are "replace", "union" and "intersect".
- **mark**: mark to be used.
- **iset**: iSet to query
- **batch**: when set to TRUE dependents (e.g. plots) are not notified. This is useful for performing many complex updates at once without the need to re-draw all plots. Use with care as the system usually relies on event propagation.

**Value**

List of IDs of selected cases (iset.selected), boolean value (iset.sel.changed).

**See Also**

- `iset.list`

**Examples**

```r
data(iris)
attach(iris)
iplot(Sepal.Length,Petal.Length)
iset.select(Species="virginica")
```

---

**itext**

*Add text to the current iPlot.*

**Description**

The `itext` function adds the strings given in the vector `labels` at the coordinates given by `x` and `y` to the current iPlot. `y` may be missing since `xy.coords(x,y)` is used for construction of the coordinates.

**Usage**

```r
itext(x, y=NULL, labels=seq(along=x), ax=NULL, ay=NULL, ..., plot = iplot.cur())
```
Arguments

- **x, y** Coordinate vectors of the text. `xy.coords` is used to obtain the coordinates.
- **labels** one or more character strings or expressions specifying the text to be written.
- **ax, ay** anchor coordinates of the text. They specify where is the point specified by x and y relative to the text. 0 means left resp. top and 1 means right/bottom. Therefore vertically and horizontally centered text can be obtained by using ax=0.5 and ay=0.5.
- **...** any additional options are passed to `iobj.opt`
- **plot** parent plot

Value

Resulting iObject.

See Also

`ilines`, `iobj.opt`

---

**ivar**

*Data (ivar) manipulation functions*

Description

The following functions are used to manipulate variables for iplots:

- `ivar.data` returns the data associated with an iVar variable
- `ivar.new` creates a new iVar variable in the current iSet using the supplied data
- `ivar.new.map` same as `ivar.new` but for map (polygon) data
- `ivar.update` replaces the content of a variable
- iVar variables (deprecated - use `iset.new` instead)
- `[.ivar` allows data subsetting of iVar contents
- `[<-.ivar` allows partial replacement of iVar contents
- `length.ivar` returns the length of a variable
- `iset.updateVars` notifies all plots that variables have been changed. This function should not be normally used, because notification happens automatically, unless batch updates are performed.
ivar

Usage

ivar.data(var)
ivar.new(name = deparse(substitute(cont)), cont)
ivar.new.map(name, x, y)
ivar.update(var, cont, batch = FALSE)

## S3 method for class 'ivar'
length(x)

## S3 method for class 'ivar'
x[i, ...]

## S3 replacement method for class 'ivar'
x[...] <- value

## S3 method for class 'ivar'
print(x, ...)

iset.updateVars()

Arguments

var an existing iVar variable
cont desired contents - usually a numeric vector or a factor
name variable name in an iSet
batch if set to TRUE then plots are not automatically notified about the change. This allows an update of multiple variables in batches without constant re-painting of the plots.
x object to subset or x-coordinate of the map data
y y-coordinate of the map data
i index - if missing all data are returned
... indices
value replacement value

Details

All data that will are displayed in an iPlot are organized in iSets. Each iSet contains variables, called iVars, that represent the displayed data. Typically an iSet corresponds to a data frame and an iVar corresponds to a column in a data frame. All variables in one iSet must have the same length and indexing order. This allows iPlots to perform proper linking of all plots.

Before some data can be displayed in an iPlot, they are put into an iVar using the iVar.new function. Each variable has a name that is unique within an iSet. This process is automatic if you pass arbitrary vectors to the iPlots plotting functions. However, it is possible (and desirable) to register variables beforehand using iset.new. It is much faster to use iVars in the plots instead of the raw data.

Once an iVar is created, it is merely a reference to the data in the iSet. The regular subsetting operators [ or iVar.data function can be used to retrieve the data back to R.

In addition, it is possible to update the contents of an iVar using the iVar.update function. Once the variable is updated, all plots that use the variable will be updated, too, and reflect the change, unless batch was set to TRUE. The notification is performed using the iset.updateVars function.
Methods

show signature(object = "ivar"): is mapped to print.ivar

See Also

iset.new, ibar, iplot.list, iplot.opt

Examples

data(iris)
s <- iset.new("iris", iris)
rm(iris) # we don't need iris anymore
s[1:5,]
s$Species
s$Species[]
s[1:5,c("Sepal.Width","Sepal.Length")]
s$Test <- factor(c("yes","no"))[runif(dim(s)[1])+1.5]
s[1:5,]
iplot(s$Sepal.Length, s$Petal.Length)
ibar(s$Species)
iplot.location(400,,TRUE)
iset.select(s$Test[]="yes")
ibar(s$Test)
iplot.location(400,250,TRUE)
# use iset.rm() to remove everything
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