Description

This method allows the addition of a re-scaled pixmap to an existing plot, possibly as a logo, optionally preserving aspect. It may be used interactively with locator, and is positioned in the coordinate system of the plot region. Since the logo is displayed using image, it does not yet seem possible to use the function outside this region.
channels-methods

Usage

```r
addlogo(x, ...)  
## S4 method for signature 'pixmap'
addlogo(x, px, py, asp = NULL)
```

Arguments

- **x**: an object of class `pixmap`
- **px**: a vector of two x coordinates, or a list with two named elements x and y, such as that returned by `locator`.
- **py**: if px is not a list, a vector of two y coordinates
- **asp**: if omitted or NULL (default), output respects both y coordinates, if a number greater than zero, aspect is preserved in proportion to the difference between x coordinates, multiplied by asp, and only the first y coordinate is respected.
- **...**: potentially further arguments passed to and from methods.

Value

The same pixmap object with changed bounding box and cell resolution

Author(s)

Roger Bivand

Examples

```r
x <- read.pnm(system.file("pictures/logo.ppm", package="pixmap")[[1]])
plot(x)
for (i in 1:7)
  addlogo(x, px=c(0, (101/77)*11), py=c((i-1)*11, i*11), asp=1)
```

Description

Functions for manipulation and extraction of colors from channel-based pixmap formats. Methods for generic `addChannels` adds the color channels of a colored pixmap and returns a grey version. Methods for generic `getChannels` return numeric matrices or arrays containing the specified channels.

Usage

```r
addChannels(object, coef = NULL)
getChannels(object, colors = "all")
```
Arguments

object  Object of class "pixmap".
coef    Coefficients for the color channels, a numeric vector with as many elements as there are color channels in the pixmap. The default for RGB is c(0.30, 0.59, 0.11), which makes a luminance-based conversion from color to grey.
colors  Character vector naming the color channels that shall be extracted. The default of "all" returns all channels simultaneously.

Author(s)

Friedrich Leisch

Examples

x <- pixmapRGB(rep(1:5, 3), nrow=4)
plot(x)
print(x)

getChannels(x)
getChannels(x, colors=c("red", "green"))

y = addChannels(x)
plot(y)
print(y)

## extract only the red channel
y = addChannels(x, coef=c(1,0,0))
plot(y)

Description

The family "pixmap" ("pixel maps") of classes provides methods for creating, plotting and converting bitmapped images in three different formats: RGB, grey and indexed pixmaps.

Usage

pixmap(data=NULL, nrow=dim(data)[1], ncol=dim(data)[2],
bbox=NULL, bbcent=FALSE, cellres=NULL)
pixmapRGB(data, ...)
pixmapGrey(data, ...)
pixmapIndexed(data, col, ...)
Arguments

- **data**: An optional data vector.
- **nrow**: Vertical size of the image in pixels.
- **ncol**: Horizontal size of the image in pixels.
- **bbox**: Bounding box of the image, vector of length 4 of form \(c(x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2)\) with coordinates for the lower left corner and upper right corner.
- **bbcent**: Logical, if TRUE the bounding box specifies the coordinates of the centers of the lower left and upper right pixels, default is the coordinates of the lower left and upper right corner of the image.
- **cellres**: Numeric vector of length 1 or 2, specifies the resolution of pixels in horizontal and vertical direction. If only one value is given, resolution in both directions is identical.
- **col**: Character vector of colors to use for indexed pictures, or a function like `rainbow` which can be used to create a palette. Colors set to NA are transparent; this can be used, e.g., for overlaying plots.
- **...**: Additional arguments passed to `pixmap()`.

Details

If the `data` argument is 2- or 3-dimensional, `nrow` and `ncol` default to the first two dimensions of `data`, such that `pixmap` does the expected when given a matrix or an array.

The arguments `bbox`, `bbcent` and `cellres` can be used to specify a coordinate system for the image. Note that together with `nrow` and `ncol` the coordinate system is overspecified, hence not all parameters must be specified, the rest is computed or set to sensible defaults.


The name `pixmap` was chosen because both image and bitmap are already used in R.

Author(s)

Friedrich Leisch

See Also

`pixmap-class`, `read.pnm`

Examples

```r
## A simple example
x <- pixmapIndexed(rep(1:8, 9), nrow=6, col=terrain.colors(8))
plot(x)

## The same with different colors, and passing the function instead of
## a color vector
x <- pixmapIndexed(rep(1:8, 9), nrow=6, col=rainbow)
plot(x)
```
plot(x, asp=.5, axes=TRUE)

## Read data from a file
x <- read.pnm(system.file("pictures/logo.ppm", package="pixmap")[[1]])
plot(x)

## Another example that math can be beautiful
x <- seq(-3,3,length=100)
z1 <- outer(x,x,function(x,y) abs(sin(x)*sin(y)))
z2 <- outer(x,x,function(x,y) abs(sin(2*x)*sin(y)))
z3 <- outer(x,x,function(x,y) abs(sin(x)*sin(2*y)))

## Notice that we specify a bounding box to get the correct
## coordinates on the axes. z1, z2 and z3 are used as red,
## green and blue channel, respectively.
z <- pixmapRGB(c(z1,z2,z3), 100, 100, bbox=c(-1,-1,1,1))
plot(z, axes=TRUE)

## look at a grey version
plot(as(z, "pixmapGrey"))

## subsetting works as expected
plot(z[1:20,])
plot(z[,1:40])
plot(z[1:20,10:40])

## overlay different images using transparency
## base image as before
x <- pixmapIndexed(rep(1:8, 9), nrow=6, col=terrain.colors(8))
plot(x)
## make a mask of vertical bars
mask <- array(0,dim=c(6,12))
mask[,seq(1,12,3)] <- 1
## plot this mask over existing image with transparent and black color
plot(pixmapIndexed(mask,col=c("NA","#000000")),add=TRUE)

---

**pixmap-class**

*Class Family "pixmap".*

**Description**

The family "pixmap" ("pixel maps") of classes provides methods for creating, plotting and converting bitmapped images in currently three different formats: RGB ("pixmapRGB"), grey ("pixmapGrey") and indexed pixmaps ("pixmapIndexed").

**Objects from the Class**

Objects can be created by calls of the form `new("pixmap", ...)` or using the creator functions `pixmap` (similar for all child classes of name ("pixmapXXX").
Slots

size: Object of class "integer" and length 2 (number of rows and columns).

cellres: Object of class "numeric" and length 2 specifying the cell resolution of each pixel in user coordinates.

bbox: Object of class "numeric" and length 4, the coordinates of the bounding box (x bottom, y bottom, x top, y top).

channels: A character vector naming the channel slots of the object (NULL for indexed pixmaps).

red, green, blue: Only for class "pixmapRGB" with matrices specifying the red, green and blue channel of the picture.

grey: Only for class "pixmapGrey", a matrix specifying the grey intensity (0=black, 1=white) of the picture.

col: Only for class "pixmapGrey", a character vector with a map of color names.

index: Only for class "pixmapIndexed", an integer matrix with codes from the color map.

Details

Class "pixmap" specifies the basic geometry of a picture: the size in pixels together with information for an optional coordinate system, see pixmap for details.

Grey and indexed pixmaps are basically matrices (contained in the grey or index slot, respectively). The element [1,1] corresponds to the upper left corner as usual. For grey pixmaps the elements must be between 0 (black) and 1 (white). Indexed pixmaps have integer elements, each giving the index number corresponding to the palette specified in slot "col". Colors are given using the usual R color strings (either names like "red" or hex values like "#FF0000"). Alternatively, a function to create a color palette can be specified, see rainbow or heat.colors for examples.

RGB pixmaps have three matrices for each of the three color channels. Elements of the matrices must be between 0 (=color off) and 1 (=color at maximum intensity).

Methods for coercion between all formats are available.

Class "pixmapChannels" is a helper parent class currently containing classes "pixmapRGB" and "pixmapGrey".

Author(s)

Friedrich Leisch

See Also

pixmap
Read/Write Portable Anymap Images

Description

Reading and writing of bitmap images in PBM (black/white), PGM (grey) and PPM (color) format.

Usage

read.pnm(file, ...)
write.pnm(object, file= NULL, forceplain = FALSE, type = NULL, maxval = 255)

Arguments

file name of the pnm file (general connections do not work at the moment).

... further arguments passed to pixmap (like bbox).

object an object of class "pixmap".

forceplain logical; if true, an ASCII pnm file is written. Default is to write a binary (raw) file.

type one of "pbm", "pgm" or "ppm". Default is to use "pgm" for grey images and "ppm" for color images.

maxval the maximum color-component value; the default is a colour depth of 8 bits, i.e., the integer 255.

Details

read.pnm reads a pnm file and loads the image into an object of class pixmap.

write.pnm writes an object of class pixmap to a pnm file, the type argument controls whether the written image file is a black-and-white bitmap (pbm), grey (pgm) or color (ppm).

plot.pnm plots a pnm object using the command image. The only difference is that the element [1,1] of pmnobj is plotted as the upper left corner (plain image would plot [1,1] as the lower left corner.

Value

read.pnm returns an object of class pixmapRGB for color pixmaps (ppm), and an object of class pixmapGrey for pbm and pgm. Note that the type of file as determined by the first two bytes according to pnm standards is important, not the extension of the file. In fact, the file name extension is completely ignored.

Author(s)

Roger Bivand and Friedrich Leisch
See Also

pixmap

Examples

```r
x <- read.pnm(system.file("pictures/logo.ppm", package="pixmap")[[1]])
plot(x)
print(x)

x <- read.pnm(system.file("pictures/logo.pgm", package="pixmap")[[1]])
plot(x)

x <- read.pnm(system.file("pictures/logo.pbm", package="pixmap")[[1]])
plot(x)
```
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