Description

This is a somewhat large interesting dataset, a data frame of 15 variables (columns) on 9575 persons (rows).

Usage

data(NHANES)

Format

This data frame contains the following columns:

- **Cancer.Incidence** binary factor with levels No and Yes.
- **Cancer.Death** binary factor with levels No and Yes.
- **Age** numeric vector giving age of the person in years.
- **Smoke** a factor with levels Current, Past, Nonsmoker, and Unknown.
- **Ed** numeric vector of \{0, 1\} codes giving the education level.
- **Race** numeric vector of \{0, 1\} codes giving the person’s race.
- **Weight** numeric vector giving the weight in kilograms
- **BMI** numeric vector giving Body Mass Index, i.e., \(\text{Weight}/\text{Height}^2\) where Height is in meters, and missings (61% !) are coded as 0 originally.
- **Diet.Iron** numeric giving Dietary iron.
- **Albumin** numeric giving albumin level in g/l.
- **Serum.Iron** numeric giving Serum iron in \(\mu g/l\).
- **TIBC** numeric giving Total Iron Binding Capacity in \(\mu g/l\).
- **Transferin** numeric giving Transferin Saturation which is just \(100 \times \text{serum.iron}/\text{TIBC}\).
- **Hemoglobin** numeric giving Hemoglobin level.
- **Sex** a factor with levels F (female) and M (male).
ColorRamps

Source

unknown

Examples

data(NHANES)
summary(NHANES)
## Missing Data overview :
nNA <- sapply(NHANES, function(x)sum(is.na(x)))
cbind(nNA[nNa > 0])
# Which are just these 6 :
## Not run:
Diet.Iron 141
Albumin 252
Serum.Iron 1008
TIBC 853
Transferin 1019
Hemoglobin 759
## End(Not run)

ColorRamps

Color Ramps on Perceptually Linear Scales

Description

Functions for returning colors on perceptually linear scales, where steps correspond to 'just detectable differences'.

Usage

LinGray (n, beg=1, end=92)
BTC (n, beg=1, end=256)
LinOCS (n, beg=1, end=256)
heat.ob (n, beg=1, end=256)
magent (n, beg=1, end=256)
plinrain(n, beg=1, end=256)

Arguments

n number of colors to return from the ramp
beg begining of ramp, integer from 1-255
end end of ramp, integer from 1-255

Details

Several precalculated color ramps, that are on a perceptually linear color scale. A perceptually linear color scale is a scale where each jump corresponds to a "just detectable difference" in color and the scale is perceived as linear by the human eye (emprically determined).

When using the ramps, if beg is less than end the ramp will be reversed.
**erode.hexbin**

**Value**

returns an array of colors

**Author(s)**

Nicholas Lewin-Koh

**References**


**See Also**

rainbow, terrain.colors, rgb, hsv

**Examples**

```r
h <- hexbin(rnorm(10000), rnorm(10000))
plot(h, colramp = BTY)
## looks better if you shave the tails:
plot(h, colramp = function(n) {LinOCS(n, beg = 15, end = 225)})
```

---

**erode.hexbin**

*Erosion of a Hexagon Count Image*

**Description**

This erosion algorithm removes counts from hexagon cells at a rate proportional to the cells’ exposed surface area. When a cell becomes empty, algorithm removes the emptied cell and notes the removal order. Cell removal increases the exposure of any neighboring cells. The last cell removed is a type of bivariate median.

**Usage**

```r
erode(hbin, cdfcut = 0.5)
erode.hexbin(hbin, cdfcut = 0.5)
```

**Arguments**

- `hbin` an object of class `hexbin`.
- `cdfcut` number in (0,1) indicating the confidence level for the limits.
### Details

The algorithm extracts high count cells with containing a given fraction (cdfcut) of the total counts. The algorithm extracts all cells if cdfcut=0. The algorithm performs gray-level erosion on the extracted cells. Each erosion cycle removes counts from cells. The counts removed for each cell are a multiple of the cell’s exposed-face count. The algorithm choses the multiple so at least one cell will be empty or have a count deficit on each erosion cycle. The erode vector contain an erosion number for each cell. The value of erode is

\[ 6 \cdot \text{erosion\_cycle\_at\_cell\_removal} - \text{cell\_deficit\_at\_removal} \]

Cells with low values are eroded first. The cell with the highest erosion number is a candidate bivariate median. A few ties in erode are common.

### Value

An "erodebin" object (with all the slots from hbin) and additionally with high count cells and a component `erode` that gives the erosion order.

### See Also

`hexbin`, `smooth.hexbin`, `hcell2xy`, `gplot.hexbin`, `grid.hexagons`, `grid.hexlegend`

### Examples

```r
set.seed(153)
x <- rnorm(10000)
y <- rnorm(10000)
bin <- hexbin(x,y)
sbin <- smooth.hexbin(bin)
erodebin <- erode.hexbin(sbin, cdfcut=.5)
plot(erodebin)

### bivariate boxplot
hboxplot(erodebin, main = "hboxplot(erodebin)"

### show erosion order
plot(bin, style = "lat", minarea=1, maxarea=1,
    legend=FALSE, border=gray(.7))

grid.hexagons(erodebin, style = "lat", minarea=1, maxarea=1, pen="green")
xy <- hcell2xy(erodebin)
gplot.hexagons(xy, style = "lat", minarea=1, maxarea=1, pen="green")
gtext(lab = as.character(erodebin@erode), xy$x, xy$y,
    gp = gpar(col="white", cex=0.65))
```

### Description

A method for a eroded hexbin object to extract the coordinates of the median cell. The median is simply the cell with the highest erosion number or the last cell to be eroded.
Usage
getHMedian(ebin)

Arguments
ebin result of erode.hexbin().

Methods
ebin = "erodebin" ...

See Also
erode.hexbin

Examples
set.seed(153)
x <- rnorm(10000)
y <- rnorm(10000)
bin <- hexbin(x,y)

smbin <- smooth.hexbin(bin)
erodebin <- erode.hexbin(smbin, cdfcut=.5)
getHMedian(erodebin)

Description
Plots Hexagons visualizing the counts in an hexbin object. Different styles are availables. Provides a legend indicating the count representations.

Usage
gplot.hexbin(x, style = "colorscale", legend = 1.2, lcx = 1,
minarea = 0.04, maxarea = 0.8, mincnt = 1, maxcnt = max(x@count),
trans = NULL, inv = NULL, colorcut = seq(0, 1, length = min(17, maxcnt)),
border = NULL, density = NULL, pen = NULL,
colramp = function(n) LinGray(n,beg = 90,end = 15),
xlab = "", ylab = "", main = "", newpage = TRUE,
type = c("p", "l", "n"), xaxt = c("s", "n"), yaxt = c("s", "n"),
clip = "on", verbose = getOption("verbose"))
## S4 method for signature 'hexbin, missing':
plot(x, style = "colorscale", legend = 1.2, lcx = 1,
minarea = 0.04, maxarea = 0.8, mincnt = 1, maxcnt = max(x@count),
trans = NULL, inv = NULL, colorcut = seq(0, 1, length = min(17, maxcnt)),
border = NULL, density = NULL, pen = NULL,
colramp = function(n) LinGray(n,beg = 90,end = 15),
xlab = "", ylab = "", main = "", newpage = TRUE,
type = c("p", "l", "n"), xaxt = c("s", "n"), yaxt = c("s", "n"),
clip = "on", verbose = getOption("verbose"))
Arguments

x an object of class `hexbin`.
style string specifying the style of hexagon plot, see `grid.hexagons` for the possibilities.
legend numeric width of the legend in inches of FALSE. In the latter case, or when 0, no legend is not produced.
lcex characters expansion size for the text in the legend
minarea fraction of cell area for the lowest count
maxarea fraction of the cell area for the largest count
mincnt cells with fewer counts are ignored.
maxcnt cells with more counts are ignored.
trans function specifying a transformation for the counts such as `sqrt`.
inv the inverse transformation of trans.
colorcut vector of values covering [0, 1] that determine hexagon color class boundaries and hexagon legend size boundaries. Alternatively, an integer (<= maxcnt) specifying the number of equispaced colorcut values in [0,1].
border, density, pen color for polygon borders and filling of each hexagon drawn, passed to `grid.hexagons`.
colramp function accepting an integer n as an argument and returning n colors.
xlab, ylab x- and y-axis label.
main main title.
newpage should a new page start?.
type, xaxt, yaxt strings to be used (when set to "n") for suppressing the plotting of hexagon symbols, or the x- or y-axis, respectively.
clip either 'on' or 'off' are the allowed arguments, when on everything is clipped to the plotting region.
verbose logical indicating if some diagnostic output should happen.
... all arguments of `gplot.hexbin` can also be used for the S4 `plot` method.

Details

This is the (S4) `plot` method for `hexbin` (and `erodebin`) objects (`erodebin-class`).

To use the standalone function `gplot.hexbin()` is deprecated. For style, minarea etc, see the Details section of `grid.hexagons`'s help page.

The legend functionality is somewhat preliminary. Later versions may include refinements and handle extreme cases (small and large) for cell size and counts.

Value

invisibly, a list with components

plot.vp the `hexViewport` constructed and used.
legend.vp if a legend has been produced, its `viewport`. 

Author(s)

Dan Carr (dcarr@voxel.galaxy.gmu.edu), ported by Nicholas Lewin-Koh (kohnicho@comp.nus.edu.sg) and Martin Maechler.

References

see in grid.hexagons.

See Also

hexbin, hexViewport, smooth.hexbin, erode.hexbin, hcell2xy, hboxplot, hdiffplot.

Examples

```r
## 1) simple binning of spherical normal:
x <- rnorm(10000)
y <- rnorm(10000)
bin <- hexbin(x,y)

## Plot method for hexbin!
## ---- ------ --------
plot(bin)
# nested lattice
plot(bin, style= "nested.lattice")

# controlling the colorscheme
plot(bin, colramp=BTY, colorcut=c(0,.1,.2,.3,.4,.6,1))

## 2) A mixture distribution
x <- c(rnorm(5000),rnorm(5000,4,1.5))
y <- c(rnorm(5000),rnorm(5000,2,3))
bin <- hexbin(x,y)
	pens <- cbind(c("#ECE2F0","#A6BDDB","#1C9099"),
	c("#FFF7BC","#EC44F4","#D95F0E"))
plot(bin, style = "nested.lattice", pen=pens)
# now really crazy
plot(bin, style = "nested.lattice", pen=pens,border=2,density=35)

# lower resolution binning and overplotting with counts
bin <- hexbin(x,y,xbins=25)
P <- plot(bin, style="lattice", legend=FALSE,
minarea=1, maxarea=1, border="white")
## pushHexport(P$plot.vp)
xy <- hcell2xy(bin)
# to show points rather than counts :
grid.points(x,y,pch=18,gp=gpar(cex=.3,col="green"))
grid.text(as.character(bin@count), xy$x, xy$y,
gp=gpar(cex=0.3, col="red"),default.units="native")
popViewport()

## Be creative, have fun!
```
grid.hexagons  

Add Hexagon Cells to Plot

Description

Plots cells in an hexbin object. The function distinguishes among counts using 5 different styles. This function is the hexagon plotting engine from the plot method for hexbin objects.

Usage

grid.hexagons(dat, style = c("colorscale", "centroids", "lattice", "nested.lattice", "nested.centroids", "constant.col"), use.count=TRUE, cell.at=NULL, minarea = 0.05, maxarea = 0.8, check.erosion = TRUE, mincnt = 1, maxcnt = max(dat@count), trans = NULL, colorcut = seq(0, 1, length = 17), density = NULL, border = NULL, pen = NULL, colramp = function(n){ LinGray(n,beg = 90, end = 15) }, def.unit= "native", verbose = getOption("verbose"))

Arguments

dat  an object of class hexbin, see hexbin.

style  character string specifying the type of plotting; must be (a unique abbreviation) of the values given in ‘Usage’ above.

use.count  logical specifying if counts should be used.

cell.at  numeric vector to be plotted instead of counts, must besame length as the num-ber of cells.

minarea  numeric, the fraction of cell area for the lowest count.

maxarea  the fraction of the cell area for the largest count.

check.erosion  logical indicating only eroded points should be used for "erodebin" objects; simply passed to hcell2xy, see its documentation.

mincnt  numeric; cells with counts smaller than mincnt are not shown.

maxcnt  cells with counts larger than this are not shown.

trans  a transformation function (or NULL) for the counts, e.g., sqrt.

colorcut  a vector of values covering [0, 1] which determine hexagon color class boundaries or hexagon size boundaries – for style = "colorscale" only.

density  grid.polygon argument for shading. 0 causes the polygon not to be filled. This is not implemented (for grid.polygon) yet.

border  grid.polygon() argument. Draw the border for each hexagon.

pen  colors for grid.polygon(). Determines the color with which the polygon will be filled.

colramp  function of an integer argument n returning n colors. n is determined

def.unit  default unit to be used.

verbose  logical indicating if some diagnostic output should happen.
Details

The six plotting styles have the following effect:

- **style="lattice" or "centroids"**: Plots the hexagons in different sizes based on counts. The "lattice" version centers the hexagons at the cell centers whereas "centroids" moves the hexagon centers close to the center of mass for the cells. In all cases the hexagons will not plot outside the cell unless \( \text{maxarea} > 1 \). Counts are rescaled into the interval \([0,1]\) and colorcuts determine the class boundaries for sizes and counts. The pen argument for this style should be a single color or a vector of colors of \( \text{length(bin@count)} \).

- **style="colorscale"**: Counts are rescaled into the interval \([0,1]\) and colorcuts determines the class boundaries for the color classes. For this style, the function passed as \( \text{colramp} \) is used to define the \( n \) colors for the \( n+1 \) color cuts. The pen argument is ignored. See \( \text{LinGray} \) for the default \( \text{colramp} \) and alternative "color ramp" functions.

- **style="constant.col"**: This is an even simpler alternative to "colorscale", using constant colors (determined \( \text{pen} \) optionally).

- **style="nested.lattice" and "nested.centroids"**: Counts are partitioned into classes by power of 10. If the pen argument is used it should be a matrix of colors with 2 columns and either \( \text{ceiling}(\log_{10}(\text{max(bin@count)}) \) or \( \text{length(bin@count)} \) rows. The default uses the \( \text{R} \) color palette so that pens numbers 2-11 determine colors for completely filled cell Pen 2 is the color for 1’s, Pen 3 is the color for 10’s, etc. Pens numbers 12-21 determine the color of the foreground hexagons. The hexagon size shows the relative count for the power of 10. Different color schemes give different effects including 3-D illusions.

*Hexagon size encoding minarea and maxarea* determine the area of the smallest and largest hexagons plotted. Both are expressed fractions of the bin cell size. Typical values might be .04 and 1. When both values are 1, all plotted hexagons are bin cell size, if \( \text{maxarea} \) is greater than 1 than hexagons will overlap. This is sometimes interesting with the lattice and centroid styles.

*Count scaling*

\[
\text{relcnt} <- (\text{trans(cnt)} - \text{trans(mincnt)}) / (\text{trans(maxcnt)} - \text{trans(mincnt)})
\]

\[
\text{area} <- \text{minarea} + \text{relcnt} \times \text{maxarea}
\]

By default the transformation \( \text{trans()} \) is the identity function. The legend routine requires the transformation inverse for some options.

*Count windowing mincnt and maxcnt* Only routine only plots cells with cnts in \([\text{mincnts}, \text{maxcnts}]\)

SIDE EFFECTS

- Adds hexagons to the plot.

Author(s)

Dan Carr <dcarr@voxel.galaxy.gmu.edu>; ported and extended by Nicholas Lewin-Koh (nikko@hailmail.net).

References

See Also

hexbin, smooth.hexbin, erode.hexbin, hcell2xy, gplot.hexbin, hboxplot, hdiffplot,
grid.hexlegend

Examples

set.seed(506)
x <- rnorm(10000)
y <- rnorm(10000)

# bin the points
bin <- hexbin(x,y)

# Typical approach uses plot( <hexbin> ) which controls the plot shape:
plot(bin, main = "Bivariate rnorm(10000)"")

## but we can have more manual control:

# A mixture distribution
x <- c(rnorm(5000),rnorm(5000,4,1.5))
y <- c(rnorm(5000),rnorm(5000,2,3))
hb2 <- hexbin(x,y)

# Show color control and overplotting of hexagons
## 1) setup coordinate system:
P <- plot(hb2, type="n", main = "Bivariate mixture (10000)")## asp=1

## 2) add hexagons (in the proper viewport):
pushHexport(P$plot.vp)
grid.hexagons(hb2, style= "lattice", border = gray(.1), pen = gray(.6),
              minarea = .1, maxarea = 1.5)
popViewport()

## How to treat 'singletons' specially:
P <- plot(hb2, type="n", main = "Bivariate mixture (10000)")## asp=1
pushHexport(P$plot.vp)
grid.hexagons(hb2, style = "nested.centroids", mincnt = 2)# not the single ones
grid.hexagons(hb2, style = "centroids", maxcnt = 1, maxarea=0.04)# single points
popViewport()

grid.hexlegend

Add a Legend to a Hexbin Plot

Description

Plots the legend for the plot method of hexbin. Provides a legend indicating the count rep-
resentations.

Usage

grid.hexlegend(legend, ysize, lcex, inner, style = ,
               minarea = 0.05, maxarea = 0.8, mincnt = 1, maxcnt, trans = NULL,
inv = NULL, colorcut, density = NULL, border = NULL, pen = NULL,
colramp = function(n) { LinGray(n,beg = 90,end = 15) },
leg.unit = "native")

Arguments

legend  positive number giving width of the legend in inches.
ysize  height of legend in inches
lcex  the characters expansion size for the text in the legend, see par(cex=).
inner  the inner diameter of a hexagon in inches.
style  the hexagon style; see grid.hexagons.
minarea, maxarea  fraction of the cell area for the lowest and largest count, respectively.
mincnt, maxcnt  minimum and maximum count accepted in plot.
trans  a transformation function for the counts such as sqrt.
inv  the inverse transformation function.
colorcut  numeric vector of values covering [0, 1] the determine hexagon color classes boundaries and hexagon legend size boundaries.
border  argument for polygon(). Draw the border for each hexagon.
density  argument for polygon() filling. A 0 causes the polygon not to be filled.
pen  color argument used for polygon(col = .). Determines the color with which the polygon will be filled.
colramp  function accepting an integer n as an argument and returning n colors.
leg.unit  unit to use

Details

The plot method for hexbin objects calls this function to produce a legend by setting the graphics parameters, so hex.legend itself is not a standalone function.

The legend function is preliminary. Later version will include refinements and handle extreme cases (small and large) for cell size and counts.

See the Details section of grid.hexagons’s help page.

Value

This function does not return any value.

Author(s)

Dan Carr <dcarr@voxel.galaxy.gmu.edu>

ported by Nicholas Lewin-Koh <kohnicho@comp.nus.edu.sg>

References

see in grid.hexagons.
hboxplot

See Also

hexbin, grid.hexagons, smooth.hexbin, erode.hexbin, hcell2xy, gplot.hexbin.

Examples

## Not a stand alone function; typically only called from plot.hexbin()
## Not run:
  grid.hexlegend(legend = 2, ysize = 1, lce=8, inner=0.2,
                maxcnt = 100, colorcut = c(0.5,0.5))
## End(Not run)

hboxplot

2-D Generalization of Boxplot

Description

If bin is an eroded hexbin object, i.e., an erodebin object, hboxplot() plots the high counts cells selected by erode(). By default, the high counts cells contain 50 percent of the counts so analagous to the interquartile “range”. The function distinguishes the last cells eroded using color. These cells correspond to one definition of the bivariate median.

Usage

hboxplot(bin, xbnds = NULL, ybnds = NULL,
         density, border = c(0, grey(0.7)), pen = c(2, 3),
         unzoom = 1.1, clip = "off", reshape = FALSE,
         xlab = NULL, ylab = NULL, main = "")

Arguments

bin
an object of class hexbin.

xbnds, ybnds
global x- and y-axis plotting limits for multiple plots.

density, border
arguments for polygon() each of length two, the first for the median, the second for the other cells.

pen
colors (“pen numbers”) for polygon().

unzoom
plot limit expansion factor when xbnds is missing.

clip
either ‘on’ or ‘off’ are the allowed arguments, when on everything is clipped to the plotting region.

reshape
logical value to reshape the plot although xbnds and ybnds are present.

xlab, ylab, main
x- and y- axis labels and main title

Details

The density, border, and pen arguments correspond to the polygon function calls for plotting two types of cells. The cell types, pen numbers and suggested colors are

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>PEN</th>
<th>COLOR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cells of bin</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>light gray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>last eroded cells of bin</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>black</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The erode components of the hexbin objects must be present for the medians cells to plot. When `xbnds` is missing or `reshape` is true, the plot changes graphics parameters and resets them. When `xbnds` is missing the function also zooms in based on the available data to provide increased resolution. The zoom used the hexagon cell centers. The unzoom argument backs off a bit so the whole hexagon will fit in the plot. `Hboxplot()` is used as a stand alone function, for producing separate legends .....

Value

invisibly, the `hexViewport()` used internally. Used to add to the plot afterwards.

References

see in `grid.hexagons`.

See Also

`hexbin`, `erode`, `hcell2xy`, `gplot.hexbin`, `grid.hexagons`, `grid.hexlegend`

Examples

```r
## boxplot of smoothed counts
x <- rnorm(10000)
y <- rnorm(10000)

bin <- hexbin(x, y)
erodebin <- erode(smooth.hexbin(bin))

hboxplot(erodebin)
hboxplot(erodebin, density = c(32, 7), border = c(2, 4))
hp <- hboxplot(erodebin, density = c(-1, 17),
               main = "hboxplot(erode*(smooth*(.)))")
pushHexport(hp)
grid.points(x[1:10], y[1:10])# just non-sense to show the principle
popViewport()
```

---

### hcell2xy

**Compute X and Y Coordinates for Hexagon Cells**

**Description**

Computes x and y coordinates from hexagon cell id’s.

**Usage**

`hcell2xy(hbin, check.erosion = TRUE)`
**Arguments**

- **hbin**
  A object of class "hexbin", typically produced by `hexbin(*)`.

- **check.erosion**
  logical indicating if only the eroded points should be returned in the case where `hbin` inherits from "erodebin" (see `erodebin-class`); is TRUE by default.

**Details**

The hexbin object `hbin` contains all the needed information. The purpose of this function is to reduce storage. The cost is additional calculation.

**Value**

A list with two components of the same length as `bin$cell`,

- `x`
- `y`

**See Also**

- `hexbin`

**Examples**

```
x <- rnorm(10000)
y <- rnorm(10000)
plot(x,y, pch=".")
hbin <- hexbin(x,y)
str(xys <- hcell2xy(hbin))
points(xys, cex=1.5, col=2) ; title("hcell2xy( hexbin(..) )", col.main=2)
```

---

**hcell2xyInt**

**Change cell ids to 2d integer coordinate system**

**Description**

Transforms the cell representation of a lattice into a 2d integer coordinate system.

**Usage**

```
hcell2xyInt(hbin, xbins=NULL, xbnds=NULL, ybnds=NULL, shape=NULL)
```

**Arguments**

- **hbin**
  A object of class "hexbin", typically produced by `hexbin(*)`.

- **xbins**
  the number of bins partitioning the range of `xbnds`.

- **xbnds, ybnds**
  horizontal and vertical limits of the binning region in x or y units respectively; must be numeric vector of length 2.

- **shape**
  the `shape` = yheight/xwidth of the plotting regions.
**hdiffplot**  

**Details**

Takes a grid defined by either the hexbin parameters or dimen in a hexbin object and translates the cell ids for the grid into 2d integer coordinates.

**Value**

An integer matrix with two columns, i and j representing the integer xy coordinates of the hexagon grid.

i  Integer coordinate of the rows, increases from bottom to top

j  Integer coordinate of the columns, increases from left to right

**Author(s)**

Nicholas Lewin-Koh

**See Also**

hcell2xy

**Examples**

```r
x<-rnorm(10000)
y<-rnorm(10000)
hbin<-hexbin(x,y)
ijInt<-hcell2xyInt(hbin)
```

---

**hdiffplot**  

Plot of Domain and Median Differences of Two "hexbin" Objects

**Description**

Let bin1 and bin2 represent two hexbin objects with scaling, plot shapes, and bin sizes. This plot distinguishes cells unique to bin1, cells in common, and cells unique to bin2 using color. When the erode components are present, color also distinguishes the two erosion medians. An arrow shows the vector from the median of bin1 to the median of bin2.

**Usage**

```r
hdiffplot(bin1, bin2 = NULL, xbinds, ybinds,
          focus = NULL,
          col.control = list(medhex = "white", med.bord = "black",
                           focus = NULL, focus.border = NULL, back.col = "grey"),
          arrows = TRUE, size = unit(0.1, "inches"), lwd = 2,
          eps = 1e-6, unzoom = 1.08, clip="off", xlab = "", ylab = "",
          main = deparse(mycall), ...)
```
Arguments

**bin1, bin2**  
two objects of class `hexbin`.  

**xbnds, ybnds**  
global x- and y-axis plotting limits. Used primarily for multiple comparison plots.  

**focus**  
a vector of integers specifying which hexbin objects should be treated as focal. Excluded hexbins are treated as background.  

**col.control**  
a list for detailed color control.  

**arrows**  
a logical indicating whether or not to draw arrows between the focal hexbin objects median cells.  

**border**  
border arguments to polygon  

**size**  
arrow type size in inches.  

**eps**  
distance criteria for distinct medians  

**unzoom**  
plot limit expansion factor when xbnds is missing  

**clip**  
either ‘on’ or ‘off’ are the allowed arguments, when on everything is clipped to the plotting region.  

**lwd**  
Line width for arrows, ignored when arrows=FALSE or when bins have no erosion component  

**xlab**  
label for x-axis  

**ylab**  
label for y-axis  

**main**  
main title for the plot; automatically constructed by default.  

...  
...............

Details

The hexbin objects for comparison, **bin1** and **bin2**, must have the same plotting limits and cell size. The plot produces a comparison overlay of the cells in the two objects. If external global scaling is not supplied, the algorithm determines plotting limits to increase resolution. For example, the objects may be the result of the `erode.hexbin()` and include only high count cells containing 50 of the counts. The density, border, and pen arguments correspond to the polygon function calls for plotting six types of cells. The cell types are respectively:

- unique cells of bin1,  
- joint cells,  
- unique cells of bin2,  
- median cell of bin1,  
- median cell of bin2,  
- median cell if identical.

The `erode` components of the hexbin objects must be present for the medians to plot. The algorithm select a single cell for the median if there are algorithmic ties.

The `pen` numbers for types of cells start at Pen 2. Pen 1 is presumed black. The suggested six additional colors are light blue, light gray, light red, blue, red, and black. Carr (1991) shows an example for black and white printing. That plot changes the six colors to light gray, dark gray, white, black, black, and black. It changes the 4th, 5th, and 6th argument of border to TRUE. It also changes 4th, 5th and 6th argument of density to 0. In other words cells in common do not show and medians cells appear as outlines.

When **xbnds** is missing, the plot changes graphics parameters and resets them. The function also
zooms in based on the available data to provide increased resolution.

References

see in grid.hexagons.

See Also

hexbin, smooth.hexbin, erode.hexbin, hcell2xy, gplot.hexbin, hboxplot, grid.hexagons, grid.hexlegend.

Examples

```r
## Comparison of two bivariate boxplots
x1 <- rnorm(10000)
y1 <- rnorm(10000)
x2 <- rnorm(10000, mean = .5)
y2 <- rnorm(10000, mean = .5)
xbnds <- range(x1, x2)
ybnds <- range(y1, y2)

bin1 <- hexbin(x1, y1, xbins = xxbnds, ybins = ybbnds)
bin2 <- hexbin(x2, y2, xbins = xxbnds, ybins = ybbnds)
erodebin1 <- erode.hexbin(smooth.hexbin(bin1))
erodebin2 <- erode.hexbin(smooth.hexbin(bin2))

erodebin1 <- erode.hexbin(smooth.hexbin(bin1))
erodebin2 <- erode.hexbin(smooth.hexbin(bin2))

erodebin1 <- erode.hexbin(smooth.hexbin(bin1))
erodebin2 <- erode.hexbin(smooth.hexbin(bin2))
erodebin3 <- erode.hexbin(smooth.hexbin(bin3))

bnlst <- list(b1 = erodebin1, b2 = erodebin2, b3 = erodebin3)
hdiffplot(bnlst)
```

Description

Creates a hexagon grid that can be added to a plot created with grid graphics.
Usage

hexGraphPaper(hb, xbnds = NULL, ybnds = NULL, xbins = 30, shape = 1,
  add = TRUE, fill.edges = 1, fill = 0, border = 1)

hgridcent(xbins, xbnds, ybnds, shape, edge.add = 0)

Arguments

hb
  a object of class "hexbin". typically produced by hexbin(*).
xbnds, ybnds
  horizontal and vertical limits of the binning region in x or y units respectively;
  must be numeric vector of length 2.
xbins
  the number of bins partitioning the range of xbnds.
shape
  the shape = yheight/xwidth of the plotting regions.
add
  a logical value indicating whether or not to add the grid to the current plot.
fill.edges
  integer number of hexagons to add around the border
fill
  the fill color for the hexagons
border
  the color of the border of the hexagons
edge.add
  offset (typically fill.edges above) used in hgridcent.

Details

If a hexbin object is given then the parameters xbins and shape are ignored. Different bounds can
still be specified. The fill.edges parameter should be an integer. fill.edges takes the
current grid and adds a layer of hexagons around the grid for each level of fill. So for example if
fill.edges= 2 than the dimensions of the grid would be (i,j)+4.
hgridcent() is the utility function computing the resulting list (see section “Value”).

WARNING! If using a hexVP be sure to set clip to "on", otherwise the hexagon grid will bleed
over the plot edges.

Value

Invisibly returns a list with th following components
x
  The x coordinates of the grid
y
  the y coordinates of the grid
dimen
  a vector of length 2 gining the rows and columns of the grid
dx
  the horizontal diameter of the hexagons
dy
  the vertical diameter of the hexagons

Author(s)

Nicholas Lewin-Koh

See Also

hcell2xy, hexpolygon, grid.hexagons
**hexList**

**Examples**

```r
x <- rnorm(10000)
y <- rnorm(10000,x,x)
hbin <- hexbin(x,y)
hvp <- plot(hbin,type="n")
pushHexport(hvp$plot,clip="on")
hexGraphPaper(hbin,border=grey(.8))
grid.hexagons(hbin)
```

**hexList**

*Conditional Bivariate Binning into Hexagon Cells*

**Description**

Creates a list of `hexbin` objects. Basic components are a cell id and a count of points falling in each occupied cell. Basic methods are `show()`, `plot()` and `summary()`, but also `erode`.

**Usage**

```r
hexList(x, y = NULL, given = NULL, xbins = 30, shape = 1,
        xbnds = NULL, ybnds = NULL, xlab = NULL, ylab = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` ~~Describe `x` here~~
- `y` ~~Describe `y` here~~
- `given` ~~Describe `given` here~~
- `xbins` ~~Describe `xbins` here~~
- `shape` ~~Describe `shape` here~~
- `xbnds` ~~Describe `xbnds` here~~
- `yбnds` ~~Describe `yбnds` here~~
- `xlab` ~~Describe `xlab` here~~
- `ylab` ~~Describe `ylab` here~~

**Details**

There is also a `coerce` method to produce `hexbinList` objects from `lists`.

**Value**

If it is a LIST, use

- `comp1` Description of `comp1`
- `comp2` Description of `comp2`

**Author(s)**

Nicholas Lewin-Koh
hexMA.loess

Add Loess Fit to Hexplot

Description

Fit a loess line using the hexagon centers of mass as the x and y coordinates and the cell counts as weights.

Usage

hexMA.loess(pMA, span = 0.4, col = "red", n = 200)
hexVP.loess(hbin, hvp = NULL, span = 0.4, col = "red", n = 200)

Arguments

hbin an object of class hexbin, see hexbin.
hvp A hexViewport object.
pMA the list returned by plotMAhex.
span the parameter alpha which controls the degree of smoothing.
col line color for the loess fit.
n number of points at which the fit should be evaluated.

Value

Returns invisibly the object associated with the loess fit.

Author(s)

Nicholas Lewin-Koh

See Also

hexVP.abline, plotMAhex, gplot.hexbin, hexViewport; loess

Examples

if(require(marray)){
data(swirl)
hb <- plotMAhex(swirl[,1], main = "M vs A plot with hexagons", legend=0)
hexVP.abline(hb$plot, h=0, col= gray(.6))
hexMA.loess(hb)
}
**hexTapply**

Apply function to data from each hexagon bin.

**Description**

A wrapper for tapply except that it operates with each hexagon bin being the category. The function operates on the data associated on the points from each bin.

**Usage**

```
hexTapply(hbin, dat, FUN = sum, ..., simplify=TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

- **hbin**: a object of class "hexbin", typically produced by `hexbin(*)`.
- **dat**: A vector of data the same length as `hbin@cID`
- **FUN**: the function to be applied. In the case of functions like `+`, `%*%`, etc., the function name must be quoted. If `FUN` is `NULL`, tapply returns a vector which can be used to subscript the multi-way array `tapply` normally produces.
- **...**: optional arguments to `FUN`.
- **simplify**: If `FALSE`, `tapply` always returns an array of mode "list". If `TRUE` (the default), then if `FUN` always returns a scalar, `tapply` returns an array with the mode of the scalar.

**Details**

This function is a wrapper for tapply, except that the cell id is always the categorical variable. This function is specifically good for adding variables to the cAtt slot of a hexbin object or for plotting a third variable in a hexagon plot. See below for examples.

**Value**

Returns a vector of the result of 'FUN’ as in `tapply`. See `tapply` for detailed description of output.

**Author(s)**

Nicholas Lewin-Koh

**See Also**

tapply, hexbin

**Examples**

```
data(NHANES)
hbin<-hexbin(log(NHANES$Diet.Iron+1),log(NHANES$BMI),xbins=25,IDs=TRUE)
hvp<-plot(hbin)
mtrans<-hexTapply(hbin,NHANES$Transferin,median,na.rm=TRUE)
pushHexport(hvp$plot.vp)
grid.hexagons(hbin,style='lattice',pen=0,border='red',use.count=FALSE,
```
Description

Hexagon Viewports are "value-added" grid viewports (see `viewport`) where the extra slots contain scaling and "embedding" information. A hexViewport is created by taking the available area in the current viewport on the graphics device and maximizing the amount of area with a fixed aspect ratio. The default when the shape parameter is 1, is a 1:1 aspect ratio in terms of the size of the viewport, not the scale of the x and y axis. The plotting area is centered within the existing margins and the maximum size determined. Extra area is then allocated to the margins. This viewport is replicated twice, once with clipping set to "on" and once with clipping "off". This feature can be used for toggling clipping on and off while editing the plot.

Objects from the Class

Objects are typically created by calls to `hexViewport()` or by low level calls of the form `new("hexVP", ...)`.  

Slots

- `hexVp.off`: Object of class "viewport" with clipping set to off, see `viewport`.
- `hexVp.off`: Object of class "viewport", with the same dimensions and parameters as hexVp.off, but with clipping set to on, see `viewport`.
- `mar`: `unit` vector of four margins (typically in "lines").
- `fig`: `unit` vector of two figure sizes (typically in "npc").
- `plt`: `unit` vector of two figure sizes (typically in "npc").
- `xscale`: numeric of length two specifying x-range.
- `yscale`: numeric of length two specifying y-range.

Methods

These are methods accessing the slots of corresponding name.

- `getFig` signature(hvp = "hexVP"): ...
- `getMargins` signature(hvp = "hexVP"): ...
- `getPlt` signature(hvp = "hexVP"): ...
- `getXscale` signature(hvp = "hexVP"): ...
- `getYscale` signature(hvp = "hexVP"): ...

Author(s)

Nicholas Lewin-Koh ⟨kohnicho@comp.nus.edu.sg⟩.
See Also

The constructor function \texttt{hexViewport \cdot hexbin}, and its S4 plotting method, \texttt{gplot.hexbin}.

Examples

\begin{verbatim}
example(hexViewport, echo=FALSE)
## continued:
str(P$plot.vp)
\end{verbatim}

\section*{hexVP.abline \hspace{1em} \textit{Add a Straight Line to a HexPlot}}

\subsection*{Description}
This function adds one or more straight lines through the current plot; it is the \texttt{hexbin} version of \texttt{abline}().

\subsection*{Usage}
\begin{verbatim}
hexVP.abline(hvp, a = NULL, b = NULL, h = numeric(0), v = numeric(0),
col = "black", lty = 1, lwd = 2, ...)\end{verbatim}

\subsection*{Arguments}

\begin{itemize}
\item \texttt{hvp} \hspace{1em} A \texttt{hexViewport} object that is currently on the active device
\item \texttt{a, b} \hspace{1em} the intercept and slope or if \texttt{b} is \texttt{NULL}, an \texttt{lm} object or a vector of length 2 with \texttt{c(intercept, slope)}
\item \texttt{h} \hspace{1em} the y-value for a horizontal line.
\item \texttt{v} \hspace{1em} the x-value for a vertical line.
\item \texttt{col, lty, lwd} \hspace{1em} line color, type and width.
\item \texttt{...} \hspace{1em} further graphical parameters.
\end{itemize}

\subsection*{Details}

The first form specifies the line in intercept/slope form (alternatively \texttt{a} can be specified on its own and is taken to contain the slope and intercept in vector form).
The \texttt{h=} and \texttt{v=} forms draw horizontal and vertical lines at the specified coordinates.
The \texttt{coef} form specifies the line by a vector containing the slope and intercept.
\texttt{lm} is a regression object which contains \texttt{reg$coef}. If it is of length 1 then the value is taken to be the slope of a line through the origin, otherwise, the first 2 values are taken to be the intercept and slope.

\subsection*{Author(s)}

Nicholas Lewin-Koh

\subsection*{See Also}

\texttt{gplot.hexbin, hexViewport, hexMA.loess}
hexViewport  

Compute a Grid Viewport for Hexagon / Hexbin Graphics

Description

Builds a grid viewport for hexagon or hexbin graphics. This builds on the concepts of the grid package, see viewport.

Usage

hexViewport(x, offset = unit(0, "inches"), mar = NULL, 
             xbnnds = NULL, ybnds = NULL, newpage = FALSE, 
             clip = "off", vp.name = NULL)

Arguments

x a hexbin object.
offset a unit object.
mar margins as units, of length 4 or 1.
xbnds, ybnds bounds for x- and y- plotting range; these default to the corresponding slots of x.
newpage logical indicating if a new graphics page should be openend, i.e., grid.newpage().
clip simply passed to viewport().
vp.name name of viewport; defaults to random name.

Value

an S4 object of class "hexVP", see hexVP-class for more, with its main slot hexVp a viewport for grid graphics.

See Also

viewport and the main "handlers" pushHexport and popViewport; further gplot.hexbin and hboxplot which build on hexViewport.

Examples

set.seed(131)
x <- rnorm(7777)
y <- rt(7777, df=3)

## lower resolution binning and overplotting with counts
bin <- hexbin(x,y,xbins=25)
P <- plot(bin)
xy <- hcell2xy(bin)
pushHexport(P$plot.vp)
i <- bin@count <= 3
grid.text(as.character(bin@count[i]), xy$x[i], xy$y[i],
          default.units = "native")
grid.points(x[i:20],y[i:20]) # to show some points rather than counts
popViewport()
**hexbin**

**Bivariate Binning into Hexagon Cells**

**Description**

Creates a "hexbin" object. Basic components are a cell id and a count of points falling in each occupied cell.

Basic methods are `show()`, `plot()` and `summary()`, but also `erode`.

**Usage**

```r
hexbin(x, y, xbins = 30, shape = 1,
       xbnds = range(x), ybnds = range(y),
       xlab = NULL, ylab = NULL, IDs = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

- `x`, `y` vectors giving the coordinates of the bivariate data points to be binned. Alternatively a single plotting structure can be specified: see `xy.coords`. `NA`s are allowed and silently omitted.
- `xbins` the number of bins partitioning the range of `xbnds`.
- `shape` the `shape = yheight/xwidth` of the plotting regions.
- `xbnds`, `ybounds` horizontal and vertical limits of the binning region in x or y units respectively; must be numeric vector of length 2.
- `xlab`, `ylab` optional character strings used as labels for `x` and `y`. If `NULL`, sensible defaults are used.
- `IDs` logical indicating if the individual cell “IDs” should be returned, see also below.

**Details**

Returns counts for non-empty cells only. The plot shape must be maintained for hexagons to appear with equal sides. Some calculations are in single precision.

Note that when plotting a `hexbin` object, the `grid` package is used. You must use its graphics (or those from package `lattice` if you know how) to add to such plots.

**Value**

an S4 object of class "hexbin". It has the following slots:

- `cell` vector of cell ids that can be mapped into the (x,y) bin centers in data units.
- `count` vector of counts in the cells.
- `xcm` The x center of mass (average of x values) for the cell.
- `ycm` The y center of mass (average of y values) for the cell.
- `xbins` number of hexagons across the x axis. hexagon inner diameter =diff(xbnds)/xbins in x units
- `shape` plot shape which is yheight(inches) / xwidth(inches)
- `xbnds` x coordinate bounds for binning and plotting
hexbinplot

Description

Display of hexagonally binned data, as implemented in the \texttt{hexbin} package, under the Trellis framework, with associated utilities. \texttt{hexbinplot} is the high level generic function, with the "formula" method doing the actual work. \texttt{prepanel.hexbinplot} and \texttt{panel.hexbinplot} are associated prepanel and panel functions. \texttt{hexlegendGrob} produces a suitable legend.
hexbinplot

Usage

hexbinplot(x, data, ...)

## S3 method for class 'formula':
hexbinplot(formula, data = NULL,
            prepanel = prepanel.hexbinplot,
            panel = panel.hexbinplot,
            groups = NULL,
            aspect = "xy",
            trans = NULL,
            inv = NULL,
            colorkey = TRUE,
            ..., 
            maxcnt,
            legend = NULL,
            legend.width = TRUE,
            subset)

prepanel.hexbinplot(x, y, type = character(0), ...)

panel.hexbinplot(x, y, ..., groups = NULL)

hexlegendGrob(legend = 1.2,
              inner = legend / 5,
              cex.labels = 1,
              cex.title = 1.2,
              style = "colorscale",
              minarea = 0.05, maxarea = 0.8,
              mincnt = 1, maxcnt,
              trans = NULL, inv = NULL,
              colorcut = seq(0, 1, length = 17),
              density = NULL, border = NULL, pen = NULL,
              colramp = function(n) { LinGray(n,beg = 90,end = 15) },
              ..., 
              vp = NULL,
              draw = FALSE)

Arguments

x  For hexbinplot, the object on which method dispatch is carried out.
   For the "formula" methods, a formula describing the form of conditioning
   plot. Formulas that are valid for xyplot are acceptable.
   In panel.hexbinplot, the x variable.

y  In panel.hexbinplot, the y variable.

data  For the formula method, a data frame containing values for any variables in
       the formula, as well as groups and subset if applicable (using groups
       currently causes an error with the default panel function). By default, the environment
       where the function was called from is used.

minarea, maxarea, mincnt, maxcnt, trans, inv, colorcut, density, border, pen, col

see gplot.hexbin
hexbinplot

prepanel, panel, aspect
See xyplot. aspect="fill" is not allowed. The current default of "xy"
may not always be the best choice, often aspect=1 will be more reasonable.

colorkey
logical, whether a legend should be drawn. Currently a legend can be drawn
only on the right.

legend.width, legend
width of the legend in inches when style is "nested.lattice" or "nested.centroids".
The name legend.width is used to avoid conflict with the standard trellis argu-
ment legend. It is possible to specify additional legends using the legend
or key arguments as long as they do not conflict with the hexbin legend (i.e.,
are not on the right).

inner
Inner radius in inches of hexagons in the legend when style is "nested.lattice"
or "nested.centroids".

cex.labels, cex.title
in the legend, multiplier for numeric labels and text annotation respectively

type
character vector controlling additional augmentation of the display. A "g" in
type adds a reference grid, "r" adds a regression line (y on x), "smooth"
adds a loess smooth

draw
logical, whether to draw the legend grob. Useful when hexlegendGrob is
used separately

vp
grid viewport to draw the legend in

... extra arguments, passed on as appropriate. Arguments to gplot.hexbin,
xyplot, panel.hexbinplot and hexlegendGrob can be supplied to
the high level hexbinplot call.

panel.hexbinplot calls one of two (unexported) low-level functions de-
pending on whether groups is supplied (although specifying groups cur-
rently leads to an error). Arguments of the appropriate function can be supplied;
some important ones are

xbins: number of hexagons covering x values. The number of y-bins depends
on this, the aspect ratio, and xbnds and ybnds

xbnds, ybnds: Numeric vector specifying range of values that should be
covered by the binning. In a multi-panel display, it is not necessarily a
good idea to use the same bounds (which along with xbins and the as-
pect ratio determine the size of the hexagons) for all panels. For example,
when data is concentrated in small subregions of different panels, more de-
tail will be shown by using smaller hexagons covering those regions. To
control this, xbnds and ybnds can also be character strings "panel"
or "data" (which are not very good names and may be changed in fu-
ture). In the first case, the bounds are taken to be the limits of the panel, in
the second case, the limits of the data (packet) in that panel. Note that all
panels will have the same limits (enough to cover all the data) by default
if relation="free" in the standard trellis argument scales, but not
otherwise.

groups in hexbinplot, a grouping variable that is evaluated in data, and passed on
to the panel function.

subset an expression that is evaluated in evaluated in data to produce a logical vector
that is used to subset the data before being used in the plot.
hexbinplot

Details

The panel function `panel.hexbinplot` creates a hexbin object from data supplied to it and plots it using `grid.hexagons`. To make panels comparable, all panels have the same `maxcnt` value, by default the maximum count over all panels. This default value can be calculated only if the aspect ratio is known, and so `aspect="fill"` is not allowed. The default choice of aspect ratio is different from the choice in `hexbin` (namely, 1), which may sometimes give better results for multi-panel displays. `xbnds` and `ybnds` can be numeric range vectors as in `hexbin`, but they can also be character strings specifying whether all panels should have the same bins. If they are not, then bins in different panels could be of different sizes, in which case `style="lattice"` and `style="centroids"` should be interpreted carefully.

The dimensions of the legend and the size of the hexagons therein are given in absolute units (inches) by `legend.width` and `inner` only when `style"nested.lattice"` or "nested.centroids". For other styles, the dimensions of the legend are determined relative to the plot. Specifically, the height of the legend is the same as the height of the plot (the panel and strip regions combined), and the width is the minimum required to fit the legend in the display. This is different in some ways from the `hexbin` implementation. In particular, the size of the hexagons in the legend are completely unrelated to the sizes in the panels, which is pretty much unavoidable because the sizes need not be the same across panels if `xbnds` or `ybnds` is "data". The size of the hexagons encode information when `style"lattice"` or "centroids", consequently a warning is issued when a legend is drawn with either of these styles.

Value

`hexbinplot` produces an object of class "trellis". The code update method can be used to update components of the object and the `print` method (usually called by default) will plot it on an appropriate plotting device. `hexlegendGrob` produces a "grob" (grid object).

Author(s)

Deepayan Sarkar ⟨deepayan@stat.wisc.edu⟩

See Also

`hexbin`, `xyplot`

Examples

mixdata <-
  data.frame(x = c(rnorm(5000), rnorm(5000, 4, 1.5)),
    y = c(rnorm(5000), rnorm(5000, 2, 3)),
    a = gl(2, 5000))
hexbinplot(y ~ x, mixdata, aspect = 1,
  trans = sqrt, inv = function(x) x^2)
hexbinplot(y ~ x | a, mixdata)
hexbinplot(y ~ x | a, mixdata, style = "lattice",
  xbnds = "data", ybnds = "data")
hexbinplot(y ~ x | a, mixdata, style = "nested.centroids")
hexbinplot(y ~ x | a, mixdata, style = "nested.centroids",
  border = FALSE, type = c("g", "smooth"))
hexplom draws Conditional Hexbin Plot Matrices. It is similar to splom, expect that the default display is different. Specifically, the default display is created using panel.hexplom, which is an alias for panel.hexbinplot.

Usage

hexplom(x, data, ...)

## S3 method for class 'formula':
hexplom(x, data = NULL, ...)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame':
hexplom(x, data = NULL, ..., groups = NULL, subset = TRUE)

## S3 method for class 'matrix':
hexplom(x, data = NULL, ..., groups = NULL, subset = TRUE)

panel.hexplom(...)

Arguments

x The object on which method dispatch is carried out.

For the "formula" method, a formula describing the structure of the plot, which should be of the form ~ x | g1 * g2 * ..., where x is a data frame or matrix. Each of g1, g2, ... must be either factors or shingles. The conditioning variables g1, g2, ... may be omitted.

For the data.frame and matrix methods, a data frame or matrix as appropriate.

data For the formula method, an optional data frame in which variables in the formula (as well as groups and subset, if any) are to be evaluated. By default, the environment where the function was called from is used.

groups, subset, ... see splom. The non-standard evaluation of groups and subset only applies in the formula method. Apart from arguments that apply to splom (many of which are only documented in xyplot), additional arguments meant for panel.hexplom (which is an alias for panel.hexbinplot) may also be supplied. Such arguments may include ones that control details of the hexbin calculations, documented in gplot.hexbin

Value

An object of class "trellis". The update method can be used to update components of the object and the print method (usually called by default) will plot it on an appropriate plotting device.
### hexpolygon

**Hexagon Coordinates and Polygon Drawing**

**Description**

Simple ‘low-level’ function for computing and drawing hexagons. Can be used for ‘grid’ (package `grid`) or ‘traditional’ (package `graphics`) graphics.

**Usage**

```r
hexcoords(dx, dy = NULL, n = 1, sep = NULL)
```

```r
hexpolygon(x, y, hexC = hexcoords(dx, dy, n = 1), dx, dy = NULL, fill = 1, border = 0, hUnit = "native", ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `dx, dy`: horizontal and vertical width of the hexagon(s).
- `n`: number of hexagon “repeats”.
- `sep`: separator value to be put between coordinates of different hexagons. The default, `NULL` doesn’t use a separator.
- `x, y`: numeric vectors of the same length specifying the hexagon centers around which to draw.
- `hexC`: a list as returned from `hexcoords()`. Its component `no.sep` determines if grid or traditional graphics are used. The default (via default of `hexcoords`) is now to use grid graphics.
- `fill, border`: passed to `grid.polygon` (for `grid`).

### Examples

```r
## Simple hexplom
data(NHANES)
hexploml(~NHANES[,7:14], xbins=15)

## With colors and conditioning
hexploml(~NHANES[,9:13] | Sex, data = NHANES,
         xbins = 15, colramp = magent)

## With custom panel function
hexploml(NHANES[,9:13], xbins = 20,colramp = BTY,
          upper.panel = panel.hexboxplot)
```
hUnit   string or NULL determining in which units (x,y) values are.

... further arguments passed to polygon (for graphics).

Value

hexcoords() returns a list with components

x, y   numeric vectors of length n × 6 (or n × 7 if sep is not NULL) specifying the
hexagon polygon coordinates (with sep appended to each 6-tuple).

no.sep   a logical indicating if sep was NULL.

hexpolygon returns what its last grid.polygon(.) or polygon(.) call returns.

Author(s)

Martin Maechler, originally.

See Also

grid.hexagons which builds on these.

Examples

str(hexcoords(1, sep = NA))  # multiple of (6 + 1)
str(hexcoords(1, sep = NULL))# no separator -> multiple of 6

## hexpolygon():
x <- runif(20, -2, 2)
y <- x + rnorm(20)

## 1) traditional 'graphics'
plot(x,y, asp = 1, "plot() + hexpolygon()")
hexpolygon(x,y, dx = 0.1, density = 25, col = 2, lwd = 1.5)

## 2) "grid" :
addBit <- function(bnds, f = 0.05) bnds + c(-f, f) * diff(bnds)
sc <- addBit(rxy <- range(x,y))# same extents (cheating asp=1)
grd.newpage()
pushViewport(plotViewport(.1+c(4,4,2,1), xscale = sc, yscale = sc))
grd.rect()
grid.xaxis()
grid.yaxis()
grid.points(x,y)
hexpolygon(x,y, hexcoords(dx = 0.1, sep=NA), border = "blue", fill=NA)
popViewport()
**hsmooth-methods**

*Hexagon Bin Smoothing: Generic hsmooth() and Methods*

**Description**

Methods for the generic function `hsmooth` in package `hexbin`: There is currently only the one for `hexbin` objects.

**Usage**

```r
## S4 method for signature 'hexbin':
hsmooth(bin, wts)
```

**Arguments**

- `bin` a `hexbin` object, or an extension such as `erodebin-class`.
- `wts` weights vector, see `smooth.hexbin`

**Methods**

- `bin = "hexbin"` is just the `smooth.hexbin` function (for back compatibility); see its documentation, also for examples.

---

**inout.hex**

*Check points for inclusion*

**Description**

Check which points are in hexagons with `count <=` `mincnt`.

**Usage**

```r
inout.hex(hbin, mincnt)
```

**Arguments**

- `hbin` an object of class `hexbin`.
- `mincnt` Cutoff, id’s for counts less than `mincnt` are returned

**Details**

Check which points are in hexagons with `count <=` `mincnt` and returns the row ids for those points. One can use the ids to plot low count hexagons as points instead.

**Value**

A vector with the row ids of points which fall in hexagons with `count` less than or equal to `mincnt`
list2hexList  

Convert list to hexList

Description

Converts a list of hexbin objects with same xbnds, ybnds, shape and xbins to a hexList object.

Usage

list2hexList(binlst)

Arguments

binlst  A list of hexbin objects

Value

a hexList object

Author(s)

Nicholas Lewin-Koh

See Also

hexList, hdiffplot

old-classes

Class "unit" and "viewport" as S4 classes

Description

Package "hexbin" now uses S4 classes throughout and hence needs to setOldClass both "unit" and "viewport" (which are S3 classes from the grid package), in order to be able to use those in slots of its own classes.

Objects from the Class

A virtual Class: No objects may be created from it.

Extends

Class "oldClass", directly.
Methods

No methods defined with class "unit" in the signature.

optShape

Optimal Shape Parameter for Hexbin Viewport

Description

Takes a viewport or a given height and width and returns the shape parameter that will fill the specified plotting region with the appropriately shaped hexagons. If margins are specified the margins are subtracted from height and width before the shape parameter is specified.

Usage

optShape(vp, height = NULL, width = NULL, mar = NULL)

Arguments

vp  
a viewport object, optional see details
height  
the height of the plotting region, can be numeric or units
width  
The width of the plotting region, can be numeric or units
mar  
A four element numeric or units vector describing the margins in the order c(bottom, left, top, right)

Value

a scalar numeric value specifying shape.

Warning

If a viewport is given as an argument it should already be pushed on the graphics device or it will have null units and a meaningless shape parameter will be returned.

Author(s)

Nicholas Lewin-Koh

See Also

hexViewport, hexVP-class, hexbin

Examples

x <- rgamma(10000,.9)
m <- as.logical(rbinom(10000,1,.17))
x[m] <- -x[m]
y <- rnorm(x,abs(x))
vp <- plotViewport(xscale= range(x)+c(-.5,.5),
                  yscale= range(y)+c(-.5,.5),
                  default.units = "native")
grid.newpage()
pushViewport(vp)
grid.rect()
shape <- optShape(vp)
shape
hb <- hexbin(x,y,xbins=40,shape=shape)
grid.hexagons(hb,colramp=BTY)

panel.hexboxplot  Boxplot for hexbin lattice plot

Description
A panel function to add a boxplot to a hexbin lattice plot.

Usage

panel.hexboxplot(x, y, xbins = 30,
xbnds = c("data", "panel"), ybnds = c("data", "panel"),
.prelim = FALSE, .cpl = current.panel.limits(),
.xlim = .cpl$xlim, .ylim = .cpl$ylim,
.aspect.ratio, type = character(0), cdfcut = 0.25,
shadow = 0.05, ..., check.erosion = TRUE)

Arguments

x, y  numeric vector or factor.
xbins  the number of bins partitioning the range of xbnds.
xbnds, ybnds  horizontal and vertical limits of the binning region in x or y units respectively;
              must be numeric vector of length 2.
.prelim, .cpl, .xlim, .ylim, .aspect.ratio  
              for internal use.
type  character vector controlling additional augmentation of the display. A "g" in
              type adds a reference grid, an "hg" adds a hexagonal grid.
cdfcut  number in (0,1) indicating the confidence level for the erosion limits. See erode.hexbin
              for more information.
shadow  number in (0,1) indicating the confidence level for the erosion limits of a boxplot
              shadow. See erode.hexbin for more information.
...  potential further arguments passed on.
check.erosion  logical indicating only eroded points should be used for "erodebin" objects;
                simply passed to hcell2xy, see its documentation.

Value
There is no return value from this function. The results are plotted on the current active device.

Author(s)

Nicholas Lewin-Koh \(\text{nikko@hailmail.net}\)
panel.hexgrid

See Also

hexbinplot, panel.hexgrid, panel.boxplot

Examples

mixdata <-
data.frame(x = c(rnorm(5000), rnorm(5000, 4, 1.5)),
y = rep(1:2, 5000))
hexbinplot(y ~ x, mixdata, panel = panel.hexboxplot)

panel.hexgrid

Hexagonal grid for a lattice plot

Description

A panel function to add a hexagonal grid to a lattice plot.

Usage

panel.hexgrid(h, border = grey(0.85))

Arguments

h an object of class hexbin.
border a color for the hexagon border colors

Value

There is no return value from this function. The results are plotted on the current active device.

Author(s)

Nicholas Lewin-Koh ⟨nikko@hailmail.net⟩

See Also

hexbinplot, hexGraphPaper
panel.hexloess  

**Loess line for hexbin lattice plot**

**Description**

A panel function to add a loess line to a hexbin lattice plot.

**Usage**

```r
panel.hexloess(bin, w = NULL, span = 2/3, degree = 1, family = c("symmetric", "gaussian"),
               lwd = add.line$lwd, lty = add.line$lty, col, col.line = add.line$...
```

**Arguments**

- `bin`  
  an object of class `hexbin`.
- `w`  
  optional counts for object `bin`.
- `span`  
  smoothness parameter for `loess`.
- `degree`  
  degree of local polynomial used.
- `family`  
  if "gaussian" fitting is by least-squares, and if "symmetric" a re-descending M-estimator is used.
- `evaluation`  
  number of points at which to evaluate the smooth curve.
- `lwd`  
  line weight graphical parameter.
- `lty`  
  line type graphical parameter.
- `col`  
  same as `col.line`.
- `col.line`  
  line color graphical parameter.
- `...`  
  optional arguments to `loess.control`.

**Value**

There is no return value from this function. The results are plotted on the current active device.

**Author(s)**

Nicholas Lewin-Koh (nikko@hailmail.net)

**See Also**

`hexbinplot, panel.hexgrid, loess.smooth, loess.control, panel.loess`
plotMAhex

MA-plot using hexagon bins

Description

Creates an MA-plot using hexagons with color/glyph coding for control spots.

Usage

plotMAhex(MA, array = 1, xlab = "A", ylab = "M",
main = colnames(MA)[array], xlim = NULL, ylim = NULL,
status = NULL, values, pch, col, cex, nbin = 40,
zero.weights = FALSE, style = "colorscape", legend = 1.2,
lcex = 1, minarea = 0.04, maxarea = 0.8, mincnt = 2,
maxcnt = NULL, trans = NULL, inv = NULL, colorcut = NULL,
border = NULL, density = NULL, pen = NULL,
rcolamp = function(n) { LinGray(n, beg = 90, end = 15) },
newpage = TRUE, type = c("p", "l", "n"),
xaxt = c("s", "n"), yaxt = c("s", "n"),
verbose = getOption("verbose"))

Arguments

MA an RGList, MAList or MArrayLM object, or any list with components M containing log-ratios and A containing average intensities. Alternatively a matrix, Affybatch or ExpressionSet object.
array integer giving the array to be plotted. Corresponds to columns of M and A.
xlab, ylab, main character strings giving label for x-axis, y-axis or main tile of the plot.
xlim, ylim numeric vectors of length 2 giving limits for x-axis (or y-axis respectively), defaulting to min and max of the data.
status character vector giving the control status of each spot on the array, of same length as the number of rows of MA$M. If omitted, all points are plotted in the default color, symbol and size.
values character vector giving values of status to be highlighted on the plot. Defaults to unique values of status. Ignored if there is no status vector.
pch vector or list of plotting characters. Default to integer code 16. Ignored if there is no status vector.
col numeric or character vector of colors, of the same length as values. Defaults to 1:length(values). Ignored if there is no status vector.
cex numeric vector of plot symbol expansions, of the the same length as values. Defaults to 0.2 for the most common status value and 1 for the others. Ignored if there is no status vector.
nbin ~~Describe nbin here~~
zero.weights logical, should spots with zero or negative weights be plotted?
style string specifying the style of hexagon plot, see grid.hexagons for the possibilities.
legend numeric width of the legend in inches of FALSE. In the latter case, or when 0, no legend is not produced.

lcex characters expansion size for the text in the legend.

minarea fraction of cell area for the lowest count.

maxarea fraction of the cell area for the largest count.

mincnt cells with fewer counts are ignored.

maxcnt cells with more counts are ignored.

trans function specifying a transformation for the counts such as sqrt.

inv the inverse transformation of trans.

colorcut vector of values covering [0, 1] that determine hexagon color class boundaries and hexagon legend size boundaries. Alternatively, an integer (<= maxcnt) specifying the number of equispaced colorcut values in [0,1].

border, density, pen color for polygon borders and filling of each hexagon drawn, passed to grid.hexagons.

colramp function accepting an integer n as an argument and returning n colors.

newpage should a new page start?

type, xaxt, yaxt strings to be used (when set to "n") for suppressing the plotting of hexagon symbols, or the x- or y-axis, respectively.

verbose logical indicating if some diagnostic output should happen.

Details

An MA-plot is a plot of log-intensity ratios (M-values) versus log-intensity averages (A-values). If MA is an RGList or MAList then this function produces an ordinary within-array MA-plot. If MA is an MArrayLM object, then the plot is an fitted model MA-plot in which the estimated coefficient is on the y-axis and the average A-value is on the x-axis.

If MA is a matrix or ExpressionSet object, then this function produces a between-array MA-plot. In this case the A-values in the plot are the average log-intensities across the arrays and the M-values are the deviations of the log-intensities for the specified array from the average. If there are more than five arrays, then the average is computed robustly using medians. With five or fewer arrays, it is computed by means.

The status vector is intended to specify the control status of each spot, for example "gene", "ratio control", "house keeping gene", "buffer" and so on. The vector is usually computed using the function controlStatus from package limma and a spot-types file. However the function may be used to highlight any subset of spots.

The arguments values, pch, col and cex can be included as attributes to status instead of being passed as arguments to plotMA.

See points for possible values for pch, col and cex.

Value

A plot is created on the current graphics device. and a list with the following items is returned invisibly:

plot.vp the hexViewport constructed and used.

legend.vp if a legend has been produced, its viewport.

hbin a hexbin object built with A as the x coordinate and M as the y coordinate.
pushHexport

Author(s)
Nicholas Lewin-Koh, adapted from code by Gordon Smyth

References
See http://www.statsci.org/micrarra/refs/maplots.html

See Also
plotMA from package limma, and gplot.hexbin.

Examples
if(require(marray)){
data(swirl)
hb <- plotMAhex(swirl[,1],newpage=FALSE,
    main = "M vs A plot with hexagons", legend=0)
hexVP.abline(hb$plot.vp,h=0,col=gray(.6))
hexMA.loess(hb)
}

pushHexport  Push a Hexagon Viewport ("hexVP")

Description
Push a Hexagon Viewport ("hexVP", see hexVP-class) on to the tree of (grid) viewports, calling pushViewport.

Usage
pushHexport(hvp, clip = "off")

Arguments
hvp a hexagon viewport, i.e., an object of class "hexVP", see hexVP-class, typically produced by hexViewport().
clip which viewport to push, either ‘on’ or ‘off’ are the allowed arguments, see details.

Details
A hexagon viewport ("hexVP") object has slots for two replicate viewports one with clipping turned on and one with clipping off. This allows toggling the clipping option.

See Also
the underlying pushViewport from the grid package.
smooth.hexbin

**Hexagon Bin Smoothing**

**Description**

Given a "hexbin" (hexagon bin) object, compute a discrete kernel smoother that covers seven cells, namely a center cell and its six neighbors. With two iterations the kernel effectively covers 1+6+12=19 cells.

**Usage**

smooth.hexbin(bin, wts=c(48,4,1))

**Arguments**

- **bin**: object of class "hexbin", typically resulting from hexbin() or erode.hexbin-method.
- **wts**: numeric vector of length 3 for relative weights of the center, the six neighbor cells, and twelve second neighbors.

**Details**

This discrete kernel smoother uses the center cell, immediate neighbors and second neighbors to smooth the counts. The counts for each resulting cell is a linear combination of previous cell counts and weights. The weights are

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 center cell</td>
<td>wts[1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 immediate neighbors</td>
<td>wts[2]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 second neighbors</td>
<td>wts[3]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If a cell, its immediate and second neighbors all have a value of \( \text{max}(cnt) \), the new maximum count would be \( \text{max}(cnt) \times \text{sum}(wts) \). It is possible for the counts to overflow.

The domain for cells with positive counts increases. The hexbin slots \( \text{xbins}, \text{xbnds}, \text{ybinds}, \) and \( \text{dimen} \) all reflect this increase. Note that usually \( \text{dimen}[2] = \text{xbins}+1 \).

The intent was to provide a fast, iterated, immediate neighbor smoother. However, the current hexbin plotting routines only support shifting even numbered rows to the right. Future work can

1. add a shift indicator to hexbin objects that indicates left or right shifting.
2. generalize plot.hexbin() and hexagons()
3. provide an iterated kernel.

With \( wts[3]=0 \), the smoother only uses the immediate neighbors. With a shift indicator the domain could increase by 2 rows (one bottom and on top) and 2 columns (one left and one right). However the current implementation increases the domain by 4 rows and 4 columns, thus reducing plotting resolution.

**Value**

an object of class "smoothbin", extending class "hexbin", see hexbin. The object includes the additional slot \( wts \).
smooth.hexbin

References
see grid.hexagons and hexbin.

See Also
hexbin, erode.hexbin, hcell2xy, gplot.hexbin, hboxplot, grid.hexagons, grid.hexlegend.

Examples
x <- rnorm(10000)
y <- rnorm(10000)
bin <- hexbin(x,y)
# show the smooth counts in gray level
smbin <- smooth.hexbin(bin)
plot(smbin, main = "smooth.hexbin(.)")

# Compare the smooth and the origin
smbin1 <- smbin
smbin1@count <- as.integer(ceiling(smbin@count/sum(smbin@wts)))
plot(smbin1)
smbin2 <- smooth.hexbin(bin, wts=c(1,0,0))  # expand the domain for comparability
plot(smbin2)
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