Package ‘ComplexHeatmap’

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Description Complex heatmaps are efficient to visualize associations between different sources of data sets and reveal potential patterns. Here the ComplexHeatmap package provides a highly flexible way to arrange multiple heatmaps and supports various annotation graphics.

biocViews Software, Visualization, Sequencing

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Author Zuguang Gu [aut, cre] (<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7395-8709>)

Maintainer Zuguang Gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>
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ComplexHeatmap-package

Description

Make complex heatmaps

Details

This package aims to provide a simple and flexible way to arrange multiple heatmaps as well as flexible annotation graphics.

The package is implemented in an object-oriented way. The heatmap lists are abstracted into several classes.

- **Heatmap-class**: a single heatmap containing heatmap body, row/column names, titles, dendrograms and annotations.
- **HeatmapList-class**: a list of heatmaps and annotations.
- **HeatmapAnnotation-class**: a list of row/column annotations.

There are also several internal classes:

- **SingleAnnotation-class**: a single row annotation or column annotation.
- **ColorMapping-class**: mapping from values to colors.
- **AnnotationFunction-class**: construct an annotation function which allows subsetting.

Following two high-level functions take use of functionality of complex heatmaps:

- **oncoPrint**: oncoPrint plot which visualize genomic alterations in a set of genes.
• densityHeatmap: use heatmaps to visualize density distributions.


Examples

# There is no example
NULL

+.AdditiveUnit

Horizontally Add Heatmaps or Annotations to a Heatmap List

Description

Horizontally Add Heatmaps or Annotations to a Heatmap List

Usage

## S3 method for class 'AdditiveUnit'

x + y

Arguments

x A Heatmap-class object, a HeatmapAnnotation-class object or a HeatmapList-class object.
y A Heatmap-class object, a HeatmapAnnotation-class object or a HeatmapList-class object.

Details

It is only a helper function. It actually calls add_heatmap,Heatmap-method, add_heatmap,HeatmapList-method or add_heatmap,HeatmapAnnotation-method depending on the class of the input objects.

The HeatmapAnnotation-class object to be added should only be row annotations. Column annotations should be added to the heatmap list by %v%. x and y can also be NULL.

Value

A HeatmapList-class object.

Author(s)

Zuguang Gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>
AdditiveUnit

See Also

%v% operator is used for vertical heatmap list.

Examples

# There is no example
NULL

AdditiveUnit Constructor Method for AdditiveUnit Class

Description

Constructor Method for AdditiveUnit Class

Usage

AdditiveUnit(...)

Arguments

... Black hole arguments.

Details

This method is not used in the package.

Value

No value is returned.

Author(s)

Zuguang Gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>

Examples

# There is no example
NULL
AdditiveUnit-class  

Class for Concatenating Heatmaps and Annotations

Description

Class for Concatenating Heatmaps and Annotations

Details

This class is a super class for Heatmap-class, HeatmapList-class and HeatmapAnnotation-class classes. It is only designed for + generic method and the %*% method so that above three classes can be appended to each other.

Examples

# There is no example
NULL

add_heatmap-dispatch  

Method dispatch page for add_heatmap

Description

Method dispatch page for add_heatmap.

Dispatch

add_heatmap can be dispatched on following classes:

- add_heatmap,HeatmapAnnotation-method,HeatmapAnnotation-class class method
- add_heatmap,Heatmap-method,Heatmap-class class method
- add_heatmap,HeatmapList-method,HeatmapList-class class method

Examples

# no example
NULL
add_heatmap-Heatmap-method

Description

Add Heatmap to the Heatmap List

Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'Heatmap'
add_heatmap(object, x, direction = c("horizontal", "vertical"))
```

Arguments

- `object`: A `Heatmap-class` object.
- `x`: A `Heatmap-class` object, a `HeatmapAnnotation-class` object or a `HeatmapList-class` object.
- `direction`: Whether the heatmap is added horizontal or vertically?

Details

Normally we directly use + for horizontal concatenation and %v% for vertical concatenation.

Value

A `HeatmapList-class` object.

Author(s)

Zuguang Gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>

Examples

```r
# There is no example
NULL
```
Description

Add Annotations or Heatmaps as a Heatmap List

Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'HeatmapAnnotation'
add_heatmap(object, x, direction = c("horizontal", "vertical"))
```

Arguments

- `object`: A `HeatmapAnnotation-class` object.
- `x`: A `Heatmap-class` object, a `HeatmapAnnotation-class` object or a `HeatmapList-class` object.
- `direction`: Whether it is horizontal list or a vertical list?

Details

Normally we directly use `+` for horizontal concatenation and `%v%` for vertical concatenation.

Value

A `HeatmapList-class` object.

Author(s)

Zuguang Gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>

Examples

```r
# There is no example
NULL
```
Description

Add heatmaps and row annotations to the heatmap list

Usage

## S4 method for signature 'HeatmapList'
add_heatmap(object, x, direction = c("horizontal", "vertical"))

Arguments

- **object**: a `HeatmapList-class` object.
- **x**: a `Heatmap-class` object or a `HeatmapAnnotation-class` object or a `HeatmapList-class` object.
- **direction**: direction of the concatenation.

Details

There is a shortcut function `+.AdditiveUnit`.

Value

A `HeatmapList-class` object.

Author(s)

Zuguang Gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>

Examples

```r
# There is no example
NULL
```
adjust_dend_by_x  
Adjust the Positions of nodes/leaves in the Dendrogram

Description
Adjust the Positions of nodes/leaves in the Dendrogram

Usage
adjust_dend_by_x(dend, leaf_pos = 1:nobs(dend)-0.5)

Arguments
- dend: A dendrogram object.
- leaf_pos: A vector of positions of leaves. The value can also be a unit object.

Details
The positions of nodes stored as x attribute are recalculated based on the new positions of leaves.
By default, the position of leaves are at 0.5, 1.5, ..., n-0.5.

Examples
m = matrix(rnorm(100), 10)
dend = as.dendrogram(hclust(dist(m)))
dend = adjust_dend_by_x(dend, sort(runif(10)))
str(dend)
dend = adjust_dend_by_x(dend, unit(1:10, "cm"))
str(dend)

adjust_heatmap_list-HeatmapList-method
Adjust Heatmap List

Description
Adjust Heatmap List

Usage
## S4 method for signature 'HeatmapList'
adjust_heatmap_list(object)

Arguments
- object: A HeatmapList-class object.
Details
This function adjusts settings in all other heatmaps according to the main heatmap. It also adjust the size of heatmap annotations to make them aligned nicely.
This function is only for internal use.

Author(s)
Zuguang Gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>

Examples

# There is no example
NULL

---

**alter_graphic**  
Automatically generate alter_fun

Description
Automatically generate alter_fun

Usage

```r
alter_graphic(graphic = c("rect", "point"),
  width = 1, height = 1,
  horiz_margin = unit(1, "pt"), vertical_margin = unit(1, "pt"),
  fill = "red", col = NA, pch = 16, ...)
```

Arguments

- **graphic**: Graphic to draw.
- **width**: Relative width of the rectangle.
- **height**: Relative height of the rectangle.
- **horiz_margin**: Horizontal margin. E.g. if you want 1mm margin on top and 1mm margin at bottom of the rectangle, set this value to `unit(1, 'mm')`.
- **vertical_margin**: Vertical margin.
- **fill**: Filled color.
- **col**: Border color.
- **pch**: Pch for points
- **...**: Pass to `gpar`
Details

This function aims to simplify the definition of functions in alter_fun. Now it only supports rectangles and points.

Examples

```r
mat = read.table(textConnection("s1,s2,s3
g1,snv;indel,snv,indel
g2,snv;indel,snv
g3,snv,indel;snv"), row.names = 1, header = TRUE, sep = ",", stringsAsFactors = FALSE)
mat = as.matrix(mat)
col = c(snv = "red", indel = "blue")

oncoPrint(mat,
alter_fun = list(
snv = alter_graphic("rect", width = 0.9, height = 0.9, fill = col["snv"]),
indel = alter_graphic("rect", width = 0.9, height = 0.9, fill = col["indel"])
), col = col)
```

---

AnnotationFunction Constructor of AnnotationFunction Class

Description

Constructor of AnnotationFunction Class

Usage

```r
AnnotationFunction(fun, fun_name = "", which = c("column", "row"), cell_fun = NULL,
var_import = list(), n = NA, data_scale = c(0, 1), subset_rule = list(),
subsettable = length(subset_rule) > 0, show_name = TRUE, width = NULL, height = NULL)
```

Arguments

- **fun**: A function which defines how to draw the annotation. See **Details** section.
- **fun_name**: The name of the function. It is only used for printing the object.
- **which**: Whether it is drawn as a column annotation or a row annotation?
- **cell_fun**: A simplified version of fun. cell_fun only accepts one single index and it draws repeatedly in each annotation cell.
- **var_import**: The names of the variables or the variable themselves that the annotation function depends on. See **Details** section.
- **n**: Number of observations in the annotation. It is not mandatory, but it is better to provide this information so that the higher order HeatmapAnnotation knows it and it can perform check on the consistency of annotations and heatmaps.
AnnotationFunction

- data_scale: The data scale on the data axis (y-axis for column annotation and x-axis for row annotation). It is only used when `decorate annotation` is used with "native" unit coordinates.

- subset_rule: The rule of subsetting variables in `var import`. It should be set when users want the final object to be subtabletable. See **Details** section.

- subtabletable: Whether the object is subtabletable?

- show_name: It is used to turn off the drawing of annotation names in `HeatmapAnnotation`. Annotations always have names associated and normally they will be drawn beside the annotation graphics to tell what the annotation is about. e.g. the annotation names put beside the points annotation graphics. However, for some of the annotations, the names are not necessarily to be drawn, such as text annotations drawn by `anno_text` or an empty annotation drawn by `anno_empty`. In this case, when `show_names` is set to FALSE, there will be no annotation names drawn for the annotation.

- width: The width of the plotting region (the viewport) that the annotation is drawn. If it is a row annotation, the width must be an absolute unit. Since the AnnotationFunction object is always contaiined by the `SingleAnnotation-class` object, you can only set the width of row annotations or height of column annotations, while e.g. the height of the row annotation is always `unit(1, "npc")` which means it always fully filled in the parent `SingleAnnotation` and only in `SingleAnnotation` or even `HeatmapAnnotation` can adjust the height of the row annotations.

- height: The height of the plotting region (the viewport) that the annotation is drawn. If it is a column annotation, the width must be an absolute unit.

**Details**

In the package, we have implemented quite a lot annotation functions by `AnnotationFunction` constructor: `anno_empty`, `anno_image`, `anno_points`, `anno_lines`, `anno_barplot`, `anno_boxplot`, `anno_histogram`, `anno_density`, `anno_joyplot`, `anno_horizon`, `anno_text` and `anno_mark`. These built-in annotation functions support as both row annotations and column annotations and they are all subtabletable.

The build-in annotation functions are already enough for most of the analysis, nevertheless, if users want to know more about how to construct the AnnotationFunction class manually, they can refer to `https://jokergoo.github.io/ComplexHeatmap-reference/book/heatmap-annotations.html#implement-new-annotation-functions`.

**Value**

A `AnnotationFunction-class` object which can be used in `HeatmapAnnotation`.

**Examples**

```r
x = 1:10
anno1 = AnnotationFunction(
  fun = function(index, k, n) {
    n = length(index)
    pushViewport(viewport(xscale = c(0.5, n + 0.5), yscale = c(0, 10)))
    grid.rect()
  }
)```
grid.points(1:n, x[index], default.units = "native")
if(k == 1) grid.yaxis()
popViewport()
},
var_import = list(x = x),
n = 10,
subsettable = TRUE,
height = unit(2, "cm")
)
m = rbind(1:10, 11:20)
Heatmap(m, top_annotation = HeatmapAnnotation(foo = anno1))
Heatmap(m, top_annotation = HeatmapAnnotation(foo = anno1), column_km = 2)

AnnotationFunction-class

The AnnotationFunction Class

Description

The AnnotationFunction Class

Details

The heatmap annotation is basically graphics aligned to the heatmap columns or rows. There is no restriction for the graphic types, e.g. it can be heatmap-like annotation or points. Here the AnnotationFunction class is designed for creating complex and flexible annotation graphics. As the main part of the class, it uses a user-defined function to define the graphics. It also keeps information of the size of the plotting regions of the annotation. And most importantly, it allows subsetting to the annotation to draw a subset of the graphics, which is the base for the splitting of the annotations. See AnnotationFunction constructor for details.

Examples

# There is no example
NULL

annotation_axis_grob

Grob for Annotation Axis

Description

Grob for Annotation Axis

Usage

annotation_axis_grob(at = NULL, labels = at, labels_rot = 0, gp = gpar(),
side = "left", facing = "outside", direction = "normal", scale = NULL)
Arguments

- **at**: Break values. If it is not specified, it is inferred from data scale in current viewport.
- **labels**: Corresponding labels.
- **labels_rot**: Rotations of labels.
- **gp**: Graphic parameters.
- **side**: side of the axis of the annotation viewport.
- **facing**: Facing of the axis.
- **direction**: Direction of the axis. Value should be "normal" or "reverse".
- **scale**: The data scale. If it is NULL, it is inferred from current viewport.

Value

A grob object.

Examples

```r
gb = annotation_axis_grob(at = 1:5, labels = month.name[1:5], labels_rot = 0, side = "left", facing = "outside")
grid.newpage()
pushViewport(viewport(xscale = c(0, 4), yscale = c(0, 6), width = 0.6, height = 0.6))
grid.rect()
grid.text("side = "left", facing = "outside")
grid.draw(gb)
popViewport()

gb = annotation_axis_grob(at = 1:5, labels = month.name[1:5], labels_rot = 0, side = "left", facing = "inside")
grid.newpage()
pushViewport(viewport(xscale = c(0, 4), yscale = c(0, 6), width = 0.6, height = 0.6))
grid.rect()
grid.text("side = "left", facing = "inside")
grid.draw(gb)
popViewport()

gb = annotation_axis_grob(at = 1:5, labels = month.name[1:5], labels_rot = 0, side = "right", facing = "outside")
grid.newpage()
pushViewport(viewport(xscale = c(0, 4), yscale = c(0, 6), width = 0.6, height = 0.6))
grid.rect()
grid.text("side = "right", facing = "outside")
grid.draw(gb)
popViewport()

gb = annotation_axis_grob(at = 1:5, labels = month.name[1:5], labels_rot = 0, side = "right", facing = "inside")
grid.newpage()
pushViewport(viewport(xscale = c(0, 4), yscale = c(0, 6), width = 0.6, height = 0.6))
grid.rect()
```
grid.text('side = "right", facing = "inside")
grid.draw(gb)
popViewport()

gb = annotation_axis_grob(at = 1:3, labels = month.name[1:3], labels_rot = 0,
   side = "top", facing = "outside")
grid.newpage()
pushViewport(viewport(xscale = c(0, 4), yscale = c(0, 6), width = 0.6, height = 0.6))
grid.rect()
grid.text('side = "top", facing = "outside")
grid.draw(gb)
popViewport()

gb = annotation_axis_grob(at = 1:3, labels = month.name[1:3], labels_rot = 90,
   side = "top", facing = "outside")
grid.newpage()
pushViewport(viewport(xscale = c(0, 4), yscale = c(0, 6), width = 0.6, height = 0.6))
grid.rect()
grid.text('side = "top", facing = "outside")
grid.draw(gb)
popViewport()

gb = annotation_axis_grob(at = 1:3, labels = month.name[1:3], labels_rot = 45,
   side = "top", facing = "outside")
grid.newpage()
pushViewport(viewport(xscale = c(0, 4), yscale = c(0, 6), width = 0.6, height = 0.6))
grid.rect()
grid.text('side = "top", facing = "outside")
grid.draw(gb)
popViewport()

gb = annotation_axis_grob(at = 1:3, labels = month.name[1:3], labels_rot = 0,
   side = "top", facing = "inside")
grid.newpage()
pushViewport(viewport(xscale = c(0, 4), yscale = c(0, 6), width = 0.6, height = 0.6))
grid.rect()
grid.text('side = "top", facing = "inside")
grid.draw(gb)
popViewport()

gb = annotation_axis_grob(at = 1:3, labels = month.name[1:3], labels_rot = 0,
   side = "bottom", facing = "outside")
grid.newpage()
pushViewport(viewport(xscale = c(0, 4), yscale = c(0, 6), width = 0.6, height = 0.6))
grid.rect()
grid.text('side = "bottom", facing = "outside")
grid.draw(gb)
popViewport()

gb = annotation_axis_grob(at = 1:3, labels = month.name[1:3], labels_rot = 0,
   side = "bottom", facing = "inside")
grid.newpage()
pushViewport(viewport(xscale = c(0, 4), yscale = c(0, 6), width = 0.6, height = 0.6))

```
grid.rect()
grid.text('side = "bottom", facing = "inside")
grid.draw(gb)
popViewport()

grid.newpage()
pushViewport(viewport(xscale = c(0, 4), yscale = c(0, 6), width = 0.6, height = 0.6))
  gb = annotation_axis_grob(labels_rot = 0, side = "left", facing = "outside")
grid.rect()
grid.text('side = "left", facing = "outside")
grid.draw(gb)
popViewport()

grid.newpage()
pushViewport(viewport(xscale = c(0, 4), yscale = c(0, 6), width = 0.6, height = 0.6))
  gb = annotation_axis_grob(side = "left", direction = "reverse")
grid.rect()
grid.text('side = "left", direction = "reverse")
grid.draw(gb)
popViewport()

grid.newpage()
pushViewport(viewport(xscale = c(0, 4), yscale = c(0, 6), width = 0.6, height = 0.6))
  gb = annotation_axis_grob(side = "bottom", direction = "reverse")
grid.rect()
grid.text('side = "bottom", directio = "reverse")
grid.draw(gb)
popViewport()
```

---

### annotation_legend_size-HeatmapList-method

**Size of the Annotation Legends**

#### Description

Size of the Annotation Legends

#### Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'HeatmapList'
annotation_legend_size(object, legend_list = list(), ...)
```

#### Arguments

- **object**: a `HeatmapList-class` object.
- **legend_list**: A list of self-defined legend, should be wrapped into `grob` objects. It is normally constructed by `Legend`.
- **...**: Other arguments.
Details

Internally, all annotation legends are packed by `packLegend` as a single `grob` object. This function is only for internal use.

Value

A `unit` object.

Author(s)

Zuguang Gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>

Examples

```r
# There is no example
NULL
```

---

anno_barplot  

Barplot Annotation

Description

Barplot Annotation

Usage

```r
anno_barplot(x, baseline = 0, which = c("column", "row"), border = TRUE, bar_width = 0.6, 
beside = FALSE, attach = FALSE, 
gp = gpar(fill = "#CCCCCC"), ylim = NULL, extend = 0.05, axis = TRUE, 
axis_param = default_axis_param(which), 
add_numbers = FALSE, numbers_gp = gpar(fontsize = 8), 
numbers_rot = ifelse(which == "column", 45, 0), numbers_offset = unit(2, "mm"), 
width = NULL, height = NULL, ...)```

Arguments

- **x**: The value vector. The value can be a vector or a matrix. The length of the vector or the number of rows of the matrix is taken as the number of the observations of the annotation. If `x` is a vector, the barplots will be represented as stacked barplots.
- **baseline**: baseline of bars. The value should be "min" or "max", or a numeric value. It is enforced to be zero for stacked barplots.
- **which**: Whether it is a column annotation or a row annotation?
- **border**: Whether draw borders of the annotation region?
- **bar_width**: Relative width of the bars. The value should be smaller than one.
beside  When x is a matrix, will bars be positioned beside each other or as stacked bars?
attach  When beside is TRUE, it controls whether bars should be attached.
gp      Graphic parameters for bars. The length of each graphic parameter can be 1, length of x if x is a vector, or number of columns of x if x is a matrix.
ylim    Data ranges. By default it is range(x) if x is a vector, or range(rowSums(x)) if x is a matrix.
extend  The extension to both side of ylim. The value is a percent value corresponding to ylim[2] - ylim[1].
axis    Whether to add axis?
axis_param parameters for controlling axis. See default_axis_param for all possible settings and default parameters.
add_numbers Whether to add numbers to the bars. It only works when x is a simple vector.
numbers_gp Graphics parameters for the numbers.
numbers_rot Rotation of numbers.
numbers_offset Offset to the default positions (1mm away the top of the bars).
width    Width of the annotation. The value should be an absolute unit. Width is not allowed to be set for column annotation.
height   Height of the annotation. The value should be an absolute unit. Height is not allowed to be set for row annotation.
...      Other arguments.

Value
An annotation function which can be used in HeatmapAnnotation.

See Also

Examples
anno = anno_barplot(1:10)
draw(anno, test = "a vector")

m = matrix(runif(4*10), nc = 4)
m = t(apply(m, 1, function(x) x/sum(x)))
anno = anno_barplot(m, gp = gpar(fill = 2:5), bar_width = 1, height = unit(6, "cm"))
draw(anno, test = "proportion matrix")
Block annotation

Usage

```
anno_block(align_to = NULL, gp = gpar(), labels = NULL, labels_gp = gpar(),
labels_rot = ifelse(which == "row", 90, 0),
labels_offset = unit(0.5, "npc"), labels_just = "center",
which = c("column", "row"), width = NULL, height = NULL, show_name = FALSE,
panel_fun = NULL)
```

Arguments

- `align_to`: If you don’t want to create block annotation for all slices, you can specify a list of indices that cover continuously adjacent rows or columns.
- `gp`: Graphic parameters.
- `labels`: Labels put on blocks.
- `labels_gp`: Graphic parameters for labels.
- `labels_rot`: Rotation for labels.
- `labels_offset`: Positions of the labels. It controls offset on y-directions for column annotation and on x-direction for row annotation.
- `labels_just`: Justification of the labels.
- `which`: Is it a row annotation or a column annotation?
- `width`: Width of the annotation. The value should be an absolute unit. Width is not allowed to be set for column annotation.
- `height`: Height of the annotation. The value should be an absolute unit. Height is not allowed to be set for row annotation.
- `show_name`: Whether show annotation name.
- `panel_fun`: A self-defined function that draws graphics in each slice. It must have two arguments: 1. row/column indices for the current slice and 2. a vector of levels from the split variable that correspond to current slice. When `graphics` is set, all other graphics parameters in `anno_block` are ignored.

Details

The block annotation is used for representing slices. The length of all arguments should be 1 or the number of slices.

Value

An annotation function which can be used in `HeatmapAnnotation`.
See Also


Examples

Heatmap(matrix(rnorm(100), 10),
    top_annotation = HeatmapAnnotation(foo = anno_block(gp = gpar(fill = 2:4),
        labels = c("group1", "group2", "group3"), labels_gp = gpar(col = "white"))),
    column_km = 3,
    left_annotation = rowAnnotation(foo = anno_block(gp = gpar(fill = 2:4),
        labels = c("group1", "group2", "group3"), labels_gp = gpar(col = "white"))),
    row_km = 3)

# ============= set the panel_fun argument ==============
col = c("1" = "red", "2" = "blue", "A" = "green", "B" = "orange")
Heatmap(matrix(rnorm(100), 10), row_km = 2, row_split = sample(c("A", "B"), 10, replace = TRUE)) +
    rowAnnotation(foo = anno_block(
        panel_fun = function(index, levels) {
            grid.rect(gp = gpar(fill = col[levels[2]], col = "black"))
            grid.text(paste(levels, collapse = ","), 0.5, 0.5, rot = 90,
                gp = gpar(col = col[levels[1]])))
    )
)
labels = c("1" = "one", "2" = "two", "A" = "Group_A", "B" = "Group_B")
Heatmap(matrix(rnorm(100), 10), row_km = 2, row_split = sample(c("A", "B"), 10, replace = TRUE)) +
    rowAnnotation(foo = anno_block(panel_fun = function(index, levels) {
        grid.rect(gp = gpar(fill = col[levels[2]], col = "black"))
        grid.text(paste(labels[levels], collapse = ","), 0.5, 0.5, rot = 90,
            gp = gpar(col = col[levels[1]])))
    }))

Heatmap(matrix(rnorm(100), 10), row_km = 2, row_split = sample(c("A", "B"), 10, replace = TRUE)) +
    rowAnnotation(foo = anno_block(
        panel_fun = function(index, levels) {
            grid.rect(gp = gpar(fill = col[levels[2]], col = "black"))
            txt = paste(levels, collapse = ",")
            txt = paste0(txt, "\n", length(index), " rows")
            grid.text(txt, 0.5, 0.5, rot = 0,
                gp = gpar(col = col[levels[1]])))
        },
        width = unit(3, "cm")
    )
)

# =========== set align_to ============
col = c("foo" = "red", "bar" = "blue")
Heatmap(matrix(rnorm(100), 10), cluster_rows = FALSE) +
    rowAnnotation(foo = anno_block(
        align_to = list(foo = 1:4, bar = 6:10),
        panel_fun = function(index, nm) {
            grid.rect(gp = gpar(fill = col[nm]))
        })
    )
grid.text(nm, 0.5, 0.5)
},
width = unit(2, "cm"))

anno_boxplot

Boxplot Annotation

Description

Boxplot Annotation

Usage

anno_boxplot(x, which = c("column", "row"), border = TRUE,
    gp = gpars(fill = "#CCCCCC"), ylim = NULL, extend = 0.05, outline = TRUE, box_width = 0.6,
    add_points = FALSE, pch = 16, size = unit(4, "pt"), pt_gp = gpars(), axis = TRUE,
    axis_param = default_axis_param(which), width = NULL, height = NULL, ...)

Arguments

x     A matrix or a list. If x is a matrix and if which is "column", statistics for boxplots are calculated by columns, if which is "row", the calculation is done by rows.
which  Whether it is a column annotation or a row annotation?
border Whether draw borders of the annotation region?
gp     Graphic parameters for the boxes. The length of the graphic parameters should be one or the number of observations.
ylim   Data ranges.
extend The extension to both side of ylim. The value is a percent value corresponding to ylim[2] - ylim[1].
outline Whether draw outline of boxplots?
box_width Relative width of boxes. The value should be smaller than one.
add_points Whether add points on top of the boxes?
pch    Point style.
size   Point size.
pt_gp  Graphics parameters for points.
axis   Whether to add axis?
axis_param parameters for controlling axis. See default_axis_param for all possible settings and default parameters.
width  Width of the annotation. The value should be an absolute unit. Width is not allowed to be set for column annotation.
height Height of the annotation. The value should be an absolute unit. Height is not allowed to be set for row annotation.
...    Other arguments.
anno_customize

Value

An annotation function which can be used in HeatmapAnnotation.

See Also


Examples

set.seed(123)
m = matrix(rnorm(100), 10)
anno = anno_boxplot(m, height = unit(4, "cm"))
draw(anno, test = "anno_boxplot")
anno = anno_boxplot(m, height = unit(4, "cm"), gp = gpar(fill = 1:10))
draw(anno, test = "anno_boxplot with gp")

anno_customize

Customized annotation

Description

Customized annotation

Usage

anno_customize(x, graphics = list(), which = c("column", "row"),
border = TRUE, width = NULL, height = NULL, verbose = TRUE)

Arguments

x A categorical variable.
graphics A list of functions that define graphics for each level in x.
which Is it a row annotation or a column annotation?
width Width of the annotation. The value should be an absolute unit. Width is not allowed to be set for column annotation.
height Height of the annotation. The value should be an absolute unit. Height is not allowed to be set for row annotation.
border Whether to draw border.
verbose Whether to print messages.

Details

Functions in graphics define simple graphics drawn in each annotation cell. The function takes four arguments:

x,y Center of the annotation cell.
w,h Width and height of the annotation cell.
Value

An annotation function which can be used in `HeatmapAnnotation`.

Examples

```r
x = sort(sample(letters[1:3], 10, replace = TRUE))
graphics = list(
  "a" = function(x, y, w, h) grid.points(x, y, pch = 16),
  "b" = function(x, y, w, h) grid.rect(x, y, w*0.8, h*0.8, gp = gpar(fill = "red")),
  "c" = function(x, y, w, h) grid.segments(x - 0.5*w, y - 0.5*h, x + 0.5*w, y + 0.5*h, gp = gpar(lty = 2))
)
anno = anno_customize(x, graphics = graphics)

m = matrix(rnorm(100), 10)
Heatmap(m, top_annotation = HeatmapAnnotation(bar = x, foo = anno))

# Add legends for "foo"
ht = Heatmap(m, top_annotation = HeatmapAnnotation(bar = x, foo = anno))
lgd = Legend(title = "foo", at = names(graphics), graphics = graphics)
draw(ht, annotation_legend_list = list(lgd))
```

---

### anno_density

**Density Annotation**

**Description**

Density Annotation

**Usage**

```r
anno_density(x, which = c("column", "row"),
  type = c("lines", "violine", "heatmap"), xlim = NULL, max_density = NULL,
  heatmap_colors = rev(brewer.pal(name = "RdYlBu", n = 11)),
  joyplot_scale = 1, border = TRUE, gp = gpar(fill = "#CCCCCC"),
  axis = TRUE, axis_param = default_axis_param(which),
  width = NULL, height = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

- **x**: A matrix or a list. If `x` is a matrix and if `which` is column, statistics for boxplots are calculated by columns, if which is row, the calculation is done by rows.
- **which**: Whether it is a column annotation or a row annotation?
- **type**: Type of graphics to represent density distribution. "lines" for normal density plot; "violine" for violin plot and "heatmap" for heatmap visualization of density distribution.
- **xlim**: Range on x-axis.
anno_density

max_density  Maximal density values in the plot. Normally you don’t need to manually set
it, but when you have multiple density annotations and you want to compare
between them, you should manually set this argument to make density distribu-
tions are in a same scale.

heatmap_colors  A vector of colors for interpolating density values.

joyplot_scale  Relative height of density distribution. A value higher than 1 increases the height
of the density distribution and the plot will represented as so-called "joyplot".

border  Whether draw borders of the annotation region?

gp  Graphic parameters for the boxes. The length of the graphic parameters should
be one or the number of observations.

axis  Whether to add axis?

axis_param  parameters for controlling axis. See default_axis_param for all possible set-
tings and default parameters.

width  Width of the annotation. The value should be an absolute unit. Width is not
allowed to be set for column annotation.

height  Height of the annotation. The value should be an absolute unit. Height is not
allowed to be set for row annotation.

Value

An annotation function which can be used in HeatmapAnnotation.

See Also

density-annotation

Examples

m = matrix(rnorm(100), 10)
anno = anno_density(m, which = "row")
draw(anno, test = "normal density")
anno = anno_density(m, which = "row", type = "violin")
draw(anno, test = "violin")
anno = anno_density(m, which = "row", type = "heatmap")
draw(anno, test = "heatmap")
anno = anno_density(m, which = "row", type = "heatmap",
  heatmap_colors = c("white", "orange"))
draw(anno, test = "heatmap, colors")
### Description
Empty Annotation

### Usage

```r
anno_empty(which = c("column", "row"), border = TRUE, zoom = FALSE, 
width = NULL, height = NULL, show_name = FALSE)
```

### Arguments

- `which`: Whether it is a column annotation or a row annotation?
- `border`: Whether draw borders of the annotation region?
- `zoom`: If it is true and when the heatmap is split, the empty annotation slices will have equal height or width, and you can see the correspondence between the annotation slices and the original heatmap slices.
- `width`: Width of the annotation. The value should be an absolute unit. Width is not allowed to be set for column annotation.
- `height`: Height of the annotation. The value should be an absolute unit. Height is not allowed to be set for row annotation.
- `show_name`: Whether to show annotation name.

### Details
It creates an empty annotation and holds space, later users can add graphics by `decorate_annotation`. This function is useful when users have difficulty to implement `AnnotationFunction` object.

In following example, an empty annotation is first created and later points are added:

```r
m = matrix(rnorm(100), 10)
ht = Heatmap(m, top_annotation = HeatmapAnnotation(pt = anno_empty()))
ht = draw(ht)
co = column_order(ht)[[1]]
pt_value = 1:10
decorate_annotation("pt", {
  pushViewport(viewport(xscale = c(0.5, ncol(mat)+0.5), yscale = range(pt_value)))
  grid.points(seq_len(ncol(mat)), pt_value[co], pch = 16, default.units = "native")
  grid.yaxis()
  popViewport()
})
```

And it is similar as using `anno_points`:

```r
Heatmap(m, top_annotation = HeatmapAnnotation(pt = anno_points(pt_value)))
```
### anno_histogram

**Value**

An annotation function which can be used in HeatmapAnnotation.

**See Also**


**Examples**

```r
anno = anno_empty()
draw(anno, test = "anno_empty")
anno = anno_empty(border = FALSE)
draw(anno, test = "anno_empty without border")
```

### anno_histogram

**Histogram Annotation**

**Description**

Histogram Annotation

**Usage**

```r
anno_histogram(x, which = c("column", "row"), n_breaks = 11,
border = FALSE, gp = gpar(fill = "#CCCCCC"),
axis = TRUE, axis_param = default_axis_param(which),
width = NULL, height = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

- **x**: A matrix or a list. If `x` is a matrix and if `which` is column, statistics for boxplots are calculated by columns, if which is row, the calculation is done by rows.
- **which**: Whether it is a column annotation or a row annotation?
- **n_breaks**: Number of breaks for calculating histogram.
- **border**: Whether draw borders of the annotation region?
- **gp**: Graphic parameters for the boxes. The length of the graphic parameters should be one or the number of observations.
- **axis**: Whether to add axis?
- **axis_param**: parameters for controlling axis. See `default_axis_param` for all possible settings and default parameters.
- **width**: Width of the annotation. The value should be an absolute unit. Width is not allowed to be set for column annotation.
- **height**: Height of the annotation. The value should be an absolute unit. Height is not allowed to be set for row annotation.
anno_horizon

### Value
An annotation function which can be used in `HeatmapAnnotation`.

### See Also

### Examples
```r
m = matrix(rnorm(1000), nc = 10)
anno = anno_histogram(t(m), which = "row")
draw(anno, test = "row histogram")
anno = anno_histogram(t(m), which = "row", gp = gpar(fill = 1:10))
draw(anno, test = "row histogram with color")
anno = anno_histogram(t(m), which = "row", n_breaks = 20)
draw(anno, test = "row histogram with color")
```

#### anno_horizon

**Horizon chart Annotation**

### Description
Horizon chart Annotation

### Usage
```r
anno_horizon(x, which = c("column", "row"),
              gp = gpar(pos_fill = "#D73027", neg_fill = "#313695"),
              n_slice = 4, slice_size = NULL, negative_from_top = FALSE,
              normalize = TRUE, gap = unit(0, "mm"),
              axis = TRUE, axis_param = default_axis_param(which),
              width = NULL, height = NULL)
```

### Arguments
- **x**: A matrix or a list. If `x` is a matrix or a data frame, columns correspond to observations.
- **which**: Whether it is a column annotation or a row annotation?
- **gp**: Graphic parameters for the boxes. The length of the graphic parameters should be one or the number of observations. There are two unstandard parameters specifically for horizon chart: `pos_fill` and `neg_fill` controls the filled color for positive values and negative values.
- **n_slice**: Number of slices on y-axis.
- **slice_size**: Height of the slice. If the value is not NULL, `n_slice` will be recalculate.
negative_from_top  Whether the areas for negative values start from the top or the bottom of the plotting region?
normalize    Whether normalize $x$ by $\text{max}(\text{abs}(x))$.
gap      Gap size of neighbouring horizon chart.
axis    Whether to add axis?
axis_param parameters for controlling axis. See default_axis_param for all possible settings and default parameters.
width    Width of the annotation. The value should be an absolute unit. Width is not allowed to be set for column annotation.
height  Height of the annotation. The value should be an absolute unit. Height is not allowed to be set for row annotation.

Details

Horizon chart as row annotation is only supported.

Value

An annotation function which can be used in HeatmapAnnotation.

See Also


Examples

```r
lt = lapply(1:20, function(x) cumprod(1 + runif(1000, -x/100, x/100)) - 1)
anno = anno_horizon(lt, which = "row")
draw(anno, test = "horizon chart")
anno = anno_horizon(lt, which = "row",
gp = gpar(pos_fill = "orange", neg_fill = "darkgreen"))
draw(anno, test = "horizon chart, col")
anno = anno_horizon(lt, which = "row", negative_from_top = TRUE)
draw(anno, test = "horizon chart + negative_from_top")
anno = anno_horizon(lt, which = "row", gap = unit(1, "mm"))
draw(anno, test = "horizon chart + gap")
anno = anno_horizon(lt, which = "row",
gp = gpar(pos_fill = rep(c("orange", "red"), each = 10),
neg_fill = rep(c("darkgreen", "blue"), each = 10)))
draw(anno, test = "horizon chart, col")
```
anno_image

Image Annotation

Description

Image Annotation

Usage

anno_image(image, which = c("column", "row"), border = TRUE,
            gp = gpar(fill = NA, col = NA), space = unit(1, "mm"),
            width = NULL, height = NULL)

Arguments

- **image**: A vector of file paths of images. The format of the image is inferred from the
  suffix name of the image file. NA values or empty strings in the vector mean
  no image to drawn.
- **which**: Whether it is a column annotation or a row annotation?
- **border**: Whether draw borders of the annotation region?
- **gp**: Graphic parameters for annotation grids. If the image has transparent back-
  ground, the fill parameter can be used to control the background color in the
  annotation grids.
- **space**: The space around the image to the annotation grid borders. The value should be
  a unit object.
- **width**: Width of the annotation. The value should be an absolute unit. Width is not
  allowed to be set for column annotation.
- **height**: Height of the annotation. The value should be an absolute unit. Height is not
  allowed to be set for row annotation.

Details

This function supports image formats in png, svg, pdf, eps, jpeg/jpg, tiff, png, jpeg/jpg and
  tiff images are imported by `readPNG`, `readJPEG` and `readTIFF`, and drawn by `grid.raster`. svg
  images are firstly reformatted by `rsvg::rsvg_svg` and then imported by `readPicture` and drawn
  by `grid.picture`. pdf and eps images are imported by `PostScriptTrace` and `readPicture`, later
drawn by `grid.picture`.

Different image formats can be mixed in the image vector.

Value

An annotation function which can be used in `HeatmapAnnotation`. 
See Also


Examples

# download the free icons from https://github.com/Keyamoon/IcoMoon-Free
## Not run:
image = sample(dir("~/Downloads/IcoMoon-Free-master/PNG/64px", full.names = TRUE), 10)
anno = anno_image(image)
draw(anno, test = "png")
image[1:5] = ""
anno = anno_image(image)
draw(anno, test = "some of png")
## End(Not run)

anno_joyplot  Joyplot Annotation

Description

Joyplot Annotation

Usage

anno_joyplot(x, which = c("column", "row"), gp = gpar(fill = "#000000"),
  scale = 2, transparency = 0.6,
  axis = TRUE, axis_param = default_axis_param(which),
  width = NULL, height = NULL)

Arguments

x A matrix or a list. If x is a matrix or a data frame, columns correspond to observations.
which Whether it is a column annotation or a row annotation?
gp Graphic parameters for the boxes. The length of the graphic parameters should be one or the number of observations.
scale Relative height of the curve. A value higher than 1 increases the height of the curve.
transparency Transparency of the filled colors. Value should be between 0 and 1.
axis Whether to add axis?
axis_param parameters for controlling axis. See default_axis_param for all possible settings and default parameters.
width Width of the annotation. The value should be an absolute unit. Width is not allowed to be set for column annotation.
height Height of the annotation. The value should be an absolute unit. Height is not allowed to be set for row annotation.
Value

An annotation function which can be used in HeatmapAnnotation.

See Also


Examples

```r
m = matrix(rnorm(1000), nc = 10)
lx = apply(m, 2, function(x) data.frame(density(x)[c("x", "y")]))
ano = anno_joyplot(lx, width = unit(4, "cm"), which = "row")
draw(anno, test = "joyplot")
anno = anno_joyplot(lx, width = unit(4, "cm"), which = "row", gp = gpar(fill = 1:10))
draw(anno, test = "joyplot + col")
anno = anno_joyplot(lx, width = unit(4, "cm"), which = "row", scale = 1)
draw(anno, test = "joyplot + scale")
```

anno_lines (Lines Annotation)

Description

Lines Annotation

Usage

```r
anno_lines(x, which = c("column", "row"), border = TRUE, gp = gpar(),
add_points = smooth, smooth = FALSE, pch = 16, size = unit(2, "mm"), pt_gp = gpar(), ylim = NULL,
extend = 0.05, axis = TRUE, axis_param = default_axis_param(which),
width = NULL, height = NULL)
```

Arguments

- **x**: The value vector. The value can be a vector or a matrix. The length of the vector or the number of rows of the matrix is taken as the number of the observations of the annotation.
- **which**: Whether it is a column annotation or a row annotation?
- **border**: Whether draw borders of the annotation region?
- **gp**: Graphic parameters for lines. The length of each graphic parameter can be 1, or number of columns of x is x is a matrix.
add_points  Whether to add points on the lines?
smooth      If it is TRUE, smoothing by `loess` is performed. If it is TRUE, `add_points` is set to TRUE by default.
pch         Point type. The length setting is the same as `gp`.
size        Point size, the value should be a `unit` object. The length setting is the same as `gp`.
pt_gp       Graphic parameters for points. The length setting is the same as `gp`.
ylim        Data ranges. By default it is `range(x)`.
extend      The extension to both side of `ylim`. The value is a percent value corresponding to `ylim[2] - ylim[1]`.
axis        Whether to add axis?
axis_param  parameters for controlling axis. See `default_axis_param` for all possible settings and default parameters.
width       Width of the annotation. The value should be an absolute unit. Width is not allowed to be set for column annotation.
height      Height of the annotation. The value should be an absolute unit. Height is not allowed to be set for row annotation.

Value
An annotation function which can be used in `HeatmapAnnotation`.

See Also

Examples
```r
anno = anno_lines(runif(10))
draw(anno, test = "anno_lines")
anno = anno_lines(cbind(c(1:5, 1:5), c(5:1, 5:1)), gp = gpar(col = 2:3))
draw(anno, test = "matrix")
anno = anno_lines(cbind(c(1:5, 1:5), c(5:1, 5:1)), gp = gpar(col = 2:3),
add_points = TRUE, pt_gp = gpar(col = 5:6), pch = c(1, 16))
draw(anno, test = "matrix")
```
Usage

anno_link(...)

Arguments

... Pass to anno_zoom.

Details

This function is the same as anno_zoom. It links subsets of rows or columns to a list of graphic regions.

Examples

# There is no example
NULL

anno_mark

Description

Link annotation with labels

Usage

anno_mark(at, labels, which = c("column", "row"),
side = ifelse(which == "column", "top", "right"),
lines_gp = gpar(), labels_gp = gpar(),
labels_rot = ifelse(which == "column", 90, 0), padding = unit(1, "mm"),
link_width = unit(5, "mm"), link_height = link_width,
link_gp = lines_gp,
extend = unit(0, "mm"))

Arguments

at Numeric index from the original matrix.
labels Corresponding labels.
which Whether it is a column annotation or a row annotation?
side Side of the labels. If it is a column annotation, valid values are "top" and "bottom"; If it is a row annotation, valid values are "left" and "right".
lines_gp Please use link_gp instead.
link_gp Graphic settings for the segments.
labels_gp Graphic settings for the labels.
Labels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>labels_rot</td>
<td>Rotations of labels, scalar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>padding</td>
<td>Padding between neighbouring labels in the plot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>link_width</td>
<td>Width of the segments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>link_height</td>
<td>Similar as link_width, used for column annotation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>extend</td>
<td>By default, the region for the labels has the same width (if it is a column annotation) or same height (if it is a row annotation) as the heatmap. The size can be extended by this options. The value can be a proportion number or a unit object. The length can be either one or two.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Details

Sometimes there are many rows or columns in the heatmap and we want to mark some of the rows. This annotation function is used to mark these rows and connect labels and corresponding rows with links.

Value

An annotation function which can be used in HeatmapAnnotation.

See Also


Examples

```r
anno = anno_mark(at = c(1:4, 20, 60, 97:100), labels = month.name[1:10], which = "row")
draw(anno, index = 1:100, test = "anno_mark")

m = matrix(1:1000, byrow = TRUE, nr = 100)
anno = anno_mark(at = c(1:4, 20, 60, 97:100), labels = month.name[1:10], which = "row")
Heatmap(m, cluster_rows = FALSE, cluster_columns = FALSE) + rowAnnotation(mark = anno)
Heatmap(m) + rowAnnotation(mark = anno)
```

Description

Numeric labels annotation

Usage

```r
anno_numeric(x, rg = range(x), labels_gp = gpar(), x_convert = NULL,
             labels_format = NULL, labels_offset = unit(4, "pt"),
             bg_gp = gpar(fill = ":0800FF", col = ":0800FF"),
             bar_width = unit(1, "npc") - unit(4, "pt"),
             round_corners = TRUE, r = unit(0.05, "snpc"),
             which = c("row", "column"), align_to = "left", width = NULL)
```
Arguments

- **x**: A vector of numeric values.
- **rg**: Range. A numeric vector of length two.
- **labels_gp**: Graphics parameters for labels.
- **x_convert**: A function applied on `x`. E.g., when `x` contains p-values, to map `x` to the heights of bars, a transformation of $-\log_{10}(x)$ is normally applied.
- **labels_format**: A function applied on `x`. E.g., when `x` is a numeric, `labels_format` can be set to `function(x) sprintf("%.2f", x)`.
- **labels_offset**: Offset of labels to the left or right of bars.
- **bg_gp**: Graphics parameters for the background bars.
- **bar_width**: Width of bars. Note it corresponds to the vertical direction.
- **round_corners**: Whether to draw bars with round corners?
- **r**: Radius of the round corners.
- **which**: Row or column. Currently, it only supports row annotation.
- **align_to**: Which side bars as well as the labels are aligned to. Values can be "left" or "right". If `x` contains both positive and negative values, `align_to` can also be set to 0 so that bars are aligned to `pos = 0`.
- **width**: Width of the annotation.

Examples

```r
m = matrix(rnorm(100), 10)
x = rnorm(10)
Heatmap(m, right_annotation = rowAnnotation(numeric = anno_numeric(x)))
```

anno_oncoprint_barplot

*Barplot Annotation for oncoPrint*

Description

Barplot Annotation for oncoPrint

Usage

```r
anno_oncoprint_barplot(type = NULL, which = c("column", "row"),
bar_width = 0.6, beside = FALSE, ylim = NULL, show_fraction = FALSE, axis = TRUE,
axis_param = if(which == "column") default_axis_param("column") else list(side = "top", labels_rot = 0,
width = NULL, height = NULL, border = FALSE)
```
**anno_points**

**Arguments**

- **type**
  A vector of the alteration types in the data. It can be a subset of all alteration types if you don’t want to show them all.
- **which**
  Is it a row annotation or a column annotation?
- **bar_width**
  Width of the bars.
- **beside**
  Will bars be stacked or be positioned beside each other?
- **ylim**
  Data range.
- **show_fraction**
  Whether to show the numbers or the fractions?
- **axis**
  Whether draw axis?
- **axis_param**
  Parameters for controlling axis.
- **width**
  Width of the annotation.
- **height**
  Height of the annotation.
- **border**
  Whether draw the border?

**Details**

This annotation function should always be used with oncoPrint.

**Author(s)**

Zuguang Gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>

**Examples**

```r
# There is no example
NULL
```

---

**anno_points**  
**Points Annotation**

**Description**

Points Annotation

**Usage**

```r
anno_points(x, which = c("column", "row"), border = TRUE, gp = gpar(), pch = 16, 
  size = unit(2, "mm"), ylim = NULL, extend = 0.05, axis = TRUE, 
  axis_param = default_axis_param(which), width = NULL, height = NULL, ...)
```
Arguments

x  The value vector. The value can be a vector or a matrix. The length of the vector or the number of rows of the matrix is taken as the number of the observations of the annotation.

which  Whether it is a column annotation or a row annotation?

border  Whether draw borders of the annotation region?

gp  Graphic parameters for points. The length of each graphic parameter can be 1, length of x if x is a vector, or number of columns of x if x is a matrix.

pch  Point type. The length setting is the same as gp.

size  Point size. The length setting is the same as gp.

ylim  Data ranges. By default it is range(x).

extend  The extension to both side of ylim. The value is a percent value corresponding to ylim[2] - ylim[1].

axis  Whether to add axis?

axis_param  parameters for controlling axis. See default_axis_param for all possible settings and default parameters.

width  Width of the annotation. The value should be an absolute unit. Width is not allowed to be set for column annotation.

height  Height of the annotation. The value should be an absolute unit. Height is not allowed to be set for row annotation.

...  Other arguments.

Value

An annotation function which can be used in HeatmapAnnotation.

See Also


Examples

anno = anno_points(runif(10))
draw(anno, test = "anno_points")
anno = anno_points(matrix(runif(20), nc = 2), pch = 1:2)
draw(anno, test = "matrix")
anno_simple

Simple Annotation

Description

Simple Annotation

Usage

anno_simple(x, col, na_col = "grey",
which = c("column", "row"), border = FALSE, gp = gpar(),
pch = NULL, pt_size = unit(1, "snpc")*0.8, pt_gp = gpar(),
simple_anno_size = ht_opt$simple_anno_size,
width = NULL, height = NULL)

Arguments

x The value vector. The value can be a vector or a matrix. The length of the vector or the row of the matrix is taken as the number of the observations of the annotation. The value can be numeric or character and NA value is allowed.

col Color that maps to x. If x is numeric and needs a continuous mapping, col should be a color mapping function which accepts a vector of values and returns a vector of colors. Normally it is generated by colorRamp2. If x is discrete (numeric or character) and needs a discrete color mapping, col should be a vector of colors with levels in x as vector names. If col is not specified, the color mapping is randomly generated by ComplexHeatmap:::default_col.

na_col Color for NA value.

which Whether it is a column annotation or a row annotation?

border Wether draw borders of the annotation region?

gp Graphic parameters for grid borders. The fill parameter is disabled.

pch Points/symbols that are added on top of the annotation grids. The value can be numeric or single letters. It can be a vector if x is a vector and a matrix if x is a matrix. No points are drawn if the corresponding values are NA.

pt_size Size of the points/symbols. It should be a unit object. If x is a vector, the value of pt_size can be a vector, while if x is a matrix, pt_size can only be a single value.

pt_gp Graphic parameters for points/symbols. The length setting is same as pt_size. If pch is set as letters, the fontsize should be set as pt_gp = gpar(fontsize = ...).

simple_anno_size size of the simple annotation.

width Width of the annotation. The value should be an absolute unit. Width is not allowed to be set for column annotation.

height Height of the annotation. The value should be an absolute unit. Height is not allowed to be set for row annotation.
Details

The "simple annotation" is the most widely used annotation type which is heatmap-like, where the grid colors correspond to the values. `anno_simple` also supports to add points/symbols on top of the grids where the it can be normal point (when `pch` is set as numbers) or letters (when `pch` is set as single letters).

Value

An annotation function which can be used in `HeatmapAnnotation`.

See Also


Examples

```r
anno = anno_simple(1:10)
draw(anno, test = "a numeric vector")

anno = anno_simple(cbind(1:10, 10:1))
draw(anno, test = "a matrix")

anno = anno_simple(1:10, pch = c(1:4, NA, 6:8, NA, 10))
draw(anno, test = "pch has NA values")

anno = anno_simple(1:10, pch = c(rep("A", 5), rep(NA, 5)))
draw(anno, test = "pch has NA values")

pch = matrix(1:20, nc = 2)
pch[sample(length(pch), 10)] = NA
anno = anno_simple(cbind(1:10, 10:1), pch = pch)
draw(anno, test = "matrix, pch is a matrix with NA values")
```
anno_summary

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>which</td>
<td>Whether it is a column annotation or a row annotation?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>border</td>
<td>Whether draw borders of the annotation region?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bar_width</td>
<td>Relative width of the bars. The value should be smaller than one.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>axis</td>
<td>Whether to add axis?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>axis_param</td>
<td>Parameters for controlling axis. See default_axis_param for all possible settings and default parameters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ylim</td>
<td>Data ranges. ylim for barplot is enforced to be c(0, 1).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>extend</td>
<td>The extension to both side of ylim. The value is a percent value corresponding to ylim[2] - ylim[1]. This argument is only for boxplot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>outline</td>
<td>Whether draw outline of boxplots?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>box_width</td>
<td>Relative width of boxes. The value should be smaller than one.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pch</td>
<td>Point style.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>size</td>
<td>Point size.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gp</td>
<td>Graphic parameters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>width</td>
<td>Width of the annotation. The value should be an absolute unit. Width is not allowed to be set for column annotation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>height</td>
<td>Height of the annotation. The value should be an absolute unit. Height is not allowed to be set for row annotation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Details

anno_summary is a special annotation function that it only works for one-column or one-row heatmap. It shows the summary of the values in the heatmap. If the values in the heatmap is discrete, the proportion of each level (the sum is normalized to 1) is visualized as stacked barplot. If the heatmap is split into multiple slices, multiple bars are put in the annotation. If the value is continuous, boxplot is used.

In the barplot, the color schema is used as the same as the heatmap, while for the boxplot, the color needs to be controlled by gp.

Value

An annotation function which can be used in HeatmapAnnotation.

See Also


Examples

ha = HeatmapAnnotation(summary = anno_summary(height = unit(4, "cm")))
v = sample(letters[1:2], 50, replace = TRUE)
split = sample(letters[1:2], 50, replace = TRUE)
Heatmap(v, top_annotation = ha, width = unit(1, "cm"), split = split)
ha = HeatmapAnnotation(summary = anno_summary(gp = gpar(fill = 2:3), height = unit(4, "cm")))
v = rnorm(50)
Heatmap(v, top_annotation = ha, width = unit(1, "cm"), split = split)

---

**anno_text**  
*Text Annotation*

**Description**

Text Annotation

**Usage**

anno_text(x, which = c("column", "row"), gp = gpar(),
         rot = guess_rot(), just = guess_just(),
         offset = guess_location(), location = guess_location(),
         width = NULL, height = NULL, show_name = FALSE)

**Arguments**

- `x`: A vector of text.
- `which`: Whether it is a column annotation or a row annotation?
- `gp`: Graphic parameters.
- `rot`: Rotation of the text, pass to `grid.text`.
- `just`: Justification of text, pass to `grid.text`.
- `offset`: Deprecated, use `location` instead.
- `location`: Position of the text. By default rot, just and location are automatically inferred according to whether it is a row annotation or column annotation. The value of location should be a `unit` object, normally in `npc` unit. E.g. `unit(0, 'npc')` means the most left of the annotation region and `unit(1, 'npc')` means the most right of the annotation region.
- `width`: Width of the annotation. The value should be an absolute unit. Width is not allowed to be set for column annotation.
- `height`: Height of the annotation. The value should be an absolute unit. Height is not allowed to be set for row annotation.
- `show_name`: Whether to show the annotation name.

**Value**

An annotation function which can be used in `HeatmapAnnotation`.

**See Also**

Examples

```r
anno = anno_text(month.name)
draw(anno, test = "month names")
anno = anno_text(month.name, gp = gpar(fontsize = 16))
draw(anno, test = "month names with fontsize")
anno = anno_text(month.name, gp = gpar(fontsize = 1:12+4))
draw(anno, test = "month names with changing fontsize")
anno = anno_text(month.name, which = "row")
draw(anno, test = "month names on rows")
anno = anno_text(month.name, location = 0, rot = 45,
                just = "left", gp = gpar(col = 1:12))
draw(anno, test = "with rotations")
anno = anno_text(month.name, location = 1,
                rot = 45, just = "right", gp = gpar(fontsize = 1:12+4))
draw(anno, test = "with rotations")
```

Description

Text box annotations

Usage

```r
anno_textbox(align_to, text, background_gp = gpar(fill = "#DDDDDD", col = "#AAAAAA"),
              which = c("row", "column"), by = "anno_link", side = c("right", "left"), ...)
```

Arguments

- **align_to**: It controls how the text boxes are aligned to the heatmap rows. The value can be a categorical vector which have the same length as heatmap rows, or a list of row indices. It does not necessarily include all row indices.
- **text**: The corresponding texts. The value should be a list of texts. To control graphics parameters of texts in the boxes, the value of `text` can also be set as a list of data frames where the first column contains the text, from the second column contains graphics parameters for each text. The column names should be "col", "fontsize", "fontfamily" and "fontface".
- **background_gp**: Graphics for the background.
- **which**: Only "row" is allowed.
- **by**: Are text boxed arranged by `anno_link` or by `anno_block`?
- **side**: Side of the annotation to the heatmap.
- **...**: Pass to `textbox_grob`.
Examples

```r
require(circlize)
mat = matrix(rnorm(100*10), nrow = 100)

split = sample(letters[1:10], 100, replace = TRUE)
text = lapply(unique(split), function(x) {
  data.frame(month.name, col = rand_color(12, friendly = TRUE), fontsize = runif(12, 6, 14))
})
names(text) = unique(split)

Heatmap(mat, cluster_rows = FALSE, row_split = split,
  right_annotation = rowAnnotation(wc = anno_textbox(split, text))
)
```

---

**anno_zoom**

**Zoom annotation**

**Description**

Zoom annotation

**Usage**

```r
anno_zoom(align_to, panel_fun = function(index, nm = NULL) { grid.rect() },
  which = c("column", "row"), side = ifelse(which == "column", "top", "right"),
  size = NULL, gap = unit(1, "mm"),
  link_width = unit(5, "mm"), link_height = link_width, link_gp = gpar(),
  extend = unit(0, "mm"), width = NULL, height = NULL, internal_line = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

- **align_to**
  - It defines how the boxes correspond to the rows or the columns in the heatmap.
  - If the value is a list of indices, each box corresponds to the rows or columns with indices in one vector in the list. If the value is a categorical variable (e.g. a factor or a character vector) that has the same length as the rows or columns in the heatmap, each box corresponds to the rows/columns in each level in the categorical variable.

- **panel_fun**
  - A self-defined function that defines how to draw graphics in the box. The function must have an `index` argument which is the indices for the rows/columns that the box corresponds to. It can have second argument `nm` which is the "name" of the selected part in the heatmap. The corresponding value for `nm` comes from `align_to` if it is specified as a categorical variable or a list with names.

- **which**
  - Whether it is a column annotation or a row annotation?

- **side**
  - Side of the boxes If it is a column annotation, valid values are "top" and "bottom"; If it is a row annotation, valid values are "left" and "right".
anno_zoom

size
The size of boxes. It can be pure numeric that they are treated as relative fractions of the total height/width of the heatmap. The value of size can also be absolute units.
gap
Gaps between boxes.
link_gp
Graphic settings for the segments.
link_width
Width of the segments.
link_height
Similar as link_width, used for column annotation.
extend
By default, the region for the labels has the same width (if it is a column annotation) or same height (if it is a row annotation) as the heatmap. The size can be extended by this options. The value can be a proportion number or a unit object. The length can be either one or two.
width
Width of the annotation. The value should be an absolute unit. Width is not allowed to be set for column annotation.
height
Height of the annotation. The value should be an absolute unit. Height is not allowed to be set for row annotation.
internal_line
Internally used.

Details
anno_zoom creates several plotting regions (boxes) which can be corresponded to subsets of rows/columns in the heatmap.

Value
An annotation function which can be used in HeatmapAnnotation.

See Also

Examples
set.seed(123)
m = matrix(rnorm(100*10), nrow = 100)
subgroup = sample(letters[1:3], 100, replace = TRUE, prob = c(1, 5, 10))
rg = range(m)
panel_fun = function(index, nm) {
pushViewport(viewport(xscale = rg, yscale = c(0, 2)))
grid.rect()
grid.xaxis(gp = gpar(fontsize = 8))
grid.boxplot(m[index, ], pos = 1, direction = "horizontal")
grid.text(paste("distribution of group", nm), mean(rg), y = 1.9,
just = "top", default.units = "native", gp = gpar(fontsize = 10))
popViewport()
}
anno = anno_zoom(align_to = subgroup, which = "row", panel_fun = panel_fun,
size = unit(2, "cm"), gap = unit(1, "cm"), width = unit(4, "cm"))
Heatmap(m, right_annotation = rowAnnotation(foo = anno), row_split = subgroup)
**attach_annotation-Heatmap-method**

*Attach heatmap annotations to the heatmap*

**Description**

Attach heatmap annotations to the heatmap

**Usage**

```r
## S4 method for signature 'Heatmap'
attach_annotation(object, ha, side = c("top", "bottom", "left", "right"),
gap = unit(1, "points"))
```

**Arguments**

- `object`: A `Heatmap-class` object.
- `ha`: A `HeatmapAnnotation-class` object.
- `side`: Which side of the heatmap. Value should be in "top", "bottom", "left", "right".
- `gap`: Space between the two heatmap annotations.

**Examples**

```r
m = matrix(rnorm(100), 10)
ht = Heatmap(m)
ha = HeatmapAnnotation(foo = 1:10)
ht = attach_annotation(ht, ha)
ht
ha2 = HeatmapAnnotation(bar = letters[1:10])
ht = attach_annotation(ht, ha2)
ht
```

---

**bar3D**

*Draw 3D bars*

**Description**

Draw 3D bars

**Usage**

```r
bar3D(x, y, w, h, l, theta = 60, default.units = "npc", fill = "white", col = "black")
```
bin_genome

Arguments

x   x coordinate of the center point in the bottom face.

y   y coordinate of the center point in the bottom face.

w   Width of the bottom face.

h   Height of the bottom face.

l   Length of the bars (in the z-direction).

theta The angle for the projection.

default.units Units.

fill Filled colors for the bars.

col Border colors.

Examples

grid.newpage()
bar3D(c(0.3, 0.7), 0.5, 0.2, 0.2, 0.2, fill = 2:3)

bin_genome  Bin the genome

Description

Bin the genome

Usage

bin_genome(species = "hg19", bins = 2000, bin_size = NULL, ...)

Arguments

species Abbreviation of the genome, pass to read.chromInfo.

bins Number of bins. The final number of bins is approximately equal to it.

bin_size Size of the bins. If bin_size is set, bins is ignored.

... All pass to read.chromInfo. E.g. you can set a subset of chromosomes there.

Value

A GRanges object of the genomic bins.

Examples

# There is no example
NULL
c.ColorMapping

**Description**

Concatenate A List of ColorMapping objects

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'ColorMapping'
c(..., name = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

- `...` A list of `ColorMapping-class` objects.
- `name` Name of the new merged color mapping.

**Details**

Only discrete color mappings can be concatenated.

**Examples**

```r
cm1 = ColorMapping(colors = c("A" = "red", "B" = "black"))
cm2 = ColorMapping(colors = c("B" = "blue", "C" = "green"))
c(cm1, cm2)
```

---

c.HeatmapAnnotation

**Description**

Concatenate Heatmap Annotations

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'HeatmapAnnotation'
c(..., gap = unit(1, "points"))
```

**Arguments**

- `...` `HeatmapAnnotation-class` objects.
- `gap` Gap between the groups of annotations.
Details

The heatmap annotations should have same number of observations.

Examples

```r
ha1 = HeatmapAnnotation(foo = 1:10)
ha2 = HeatmapAnnotation(bar = anno_points(10:1))
ha = c(ha1, ha2)
ha
ha3 = HeatmapAnnotation(sth = cbind(1:10, 10:1))
ha = c(ha1, ha2, ha3, gap = unit(c(1, 4), "mm"))
ha
```

**cluster_between_groups**

*Cluster only between Groups*

Description

Cluster only between Groups

Usage

```r
cluster_between_groups(mat, factor)
```

Arguments

- `mat`: A matrix where clustering is applied on columns.
- `factor`: A categorical vector.

Details

The clustering is only applied between groups and inside a group, the order is unchanged.

Value

A `dendrogram` object.

Examples

```r
m = matrix(rnorm(120), nc = 12)
rownames(m) = letters[1:12]
fa = rep(c("a", "b", "c"), times = c(2, 4, 6))
dend = cluster_between_groups(m, fa)
grid.dendrogram(dend, test = TRUE)
```
cluster_within_group  Cluster within and between Groups

Description

Cluster within and between Groups

Usage

cluster_within_group(mat, factor)

Arguments

mat  A matrix where clustering is applied on columns.
factor  A categorical vector.

Details

The clustering is firstly applied in each group, then clustering is applied to group means. The within-group dendrograms and between-group dendrogram are finally connected by \texttt{merge\_dendrogram}.

In the final dendrogram, the within group dendrograms are enforced to be flat lines to emphasize that the within group dendrograms have no sense to compare to between-group dendrogram.

Value

A \texttt{dendrogram} object. The order of columns can be retrieved by \texttt{order\_dendrogram}.

Examples

\begin{verbatim}
  m = matrix(rnorm(120), nc = 12)
  colnames(m) = letters[1:12]
  fa = rep(c("a", "b", "c"), times = c(2, 4, 6))
  dend = cluster_within_group(m, fa)
  grid.dendrogram(dend, test = TRUE)
\end{verbatim}

ColorMapping  Constructor Method for ColorMapping Class

Description

Constructor Method for ColorMapping Class

Usage

\begin{verbatim}
  ColorMapping(name, colors = NULL, levels = NULL,
               col_fun = NULL, breaks = NULL, na_col = "#FFFFFF", full_col = NULL)
\end{verbatim}
Arguments

name  Name for this color mapping. The name is automatically generated if it is not specified.

colors  Discrete colors.

levels  Levels that correspond to colors. If colors is name indexed, levels can be ignored.

col_fun  Color mapping function that maps continuous values to colors.

breaks  Breaks for the continuous color mapping. If col_fun is generated by colorRamp2, breaks is automatically inferred from the color mapping function.

na_col  Colors for NA values.

full_col  A super set of colors, used internally.

Details

colors and levels are used for discrete color mapping, col_fun and breaks are used for continuous color mapping.

Value

A ColorMapping-class object.

Author(s)

Zuguang Gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>

Examples

```r
cm = ColorMapping(colors = c("A" = "red", "B" = "black"))
cm
require(circlize)
col_fun = colorRamp2(c(0, 1), c("white", "red"))
cm = ColorMapping(col_fun = col_fun)
```

Description

Class for Color Mapping

Details

The ColorMapping-class handles color mapping for discrete values and continuous values. Discrete values are mapped by setting a vector of colors and continuous values are mapped by setting a color mapping function.
Methods

The `ColorMapping-class` provides following methods:

- **ColorMapping**: constructor methods.
- **map_to_colors,ColorMapping-method**: mapping values to colors.
- **color_mapping_legend,ColorMapping-method**: draw legend or get legend as an object.

Author(s)

Zuguang Gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>

Examples

```r
# There is no example
NULL
```

---

**color_mapping_legend-ColorMapping-method**

*Draw Legend Based on Color Mapping*

Description

Draw Legend Based on Color Mapping

Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'ColorMapping'
color_mapping_legend(object,
  plot = TRUE, ...,
  color_bar = object@type,
  title = object@name,
  title_gp = gpar(fontsize = 10, fontface = "bold"),
  title_position = "topleft",
  grid_height = unit(4, "mm"),
  grid_width = unit(4, "mm"),
  tick_length = unit(0.8, "mm"),
  border = NULL,
  at = object@levels,
  labels = at,
  labels_gp = gpar(fontsize = 10),
  labels_rot = 0,
  nrow = NULL,
  ncol = 1,
  by_row = FALSE,
```

Arguments

object  A `ColorMapping-class` object.
plot   Whether to plot or just return the legend object?
...   Pass to `drawLegends-method`.
color_bar   "continuous" or "discrete". It controls whether to show the discrete legend for the continuous color mapping.
title   Title of the legend, by default it is the name of the legend.
title_gp   Graphical parameters for legend title.
title_position   Position of the title. See `Legend` for all possible values.
grid_height   Height of each legend grid. Pass to `Legend`.
grid_width   Width of each legend grid. Pass to `Legend`.
tick_length   Length of the ticks on the continuous legends. Value should be a `unit` object.
border   Color for legend grid borders. Pass to `Legend`.
at   Break values of the legend. By default it is the levels in the `ColorMapping-class` object.
labels   Labels corresponding to break values.
labels_gp   Graphical parameters for legend labels.
labels_rot   Rotation of labels.
nrow   Pass to `Legend`. It controls the layout of legend grids if they are arranged in multiple rows or columns.
ncol   Pass to `Legend`. It controls the layout of legend grids if they are arranged in multiple rows or columns.
by_row   Pass to `Legend`. It controls the order of legend grids if they are arranged in multiple rows or columns.
legend_gp   Graphic parameters for legend.
legend_height   Height of the legend body. It only works when `color_bar` is continuous and direction is vertical. Pass to `Legend`.
legend_width   Width of the legend body. It only works when `color_bar` is continuous and direction is horizontal. Pass to `Legend`.
legend_direction   When `color_bar` is continuous, whether the legend is vertical or horizontal? Pass to `Legend`.
columnAnnotation

break_dist A zooming factor to control relative distance of two neighbouring break values. The length of it should be length(at) - 1 or a scalar.

graphics Internally used.

param All the legend-related parameters can be specified as a single list.

Details

The legend is constructed by Legend.

Value

A Legends-class object.

Author(s)

Zuguang Gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>

Examples

# There is no example
NULL
Author(s)
Zuguang Gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>

Examples
# There is no example
NULL

---

Description
Method dispatch page for column_dend.

Dispatch
column_dend can be dispatched on following classes:

- column_dend,Heatmap-method, Heatmap-class class method
- column_dend,HeatmapList-method, HeatmapList-class class method

Examples
# no example
NULL

---

column_dend-Heatmap-method
Get Column Dendrograms from a Heatmap

Description
Get Column Dendrograms from a Heatmap

Usage
## S4 method for signature 'Heatmap'
column_dend(object, on_slice = FALSE)

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>object</td>
<td>A Heatmap-class object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on_slice</td>
<td>If the value is TRUE, it returns the dendrogram on the slice level.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Value

The format of the returned object depends on whether rows/columns of the heatmaps are split.

Author(s)

Zuguang Gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>

Examples

```r
mat = matrix(rnorm(100), 10)
ht = Heatmap(mat)
ht = draw(ht)
column_dend(ht)
ht = Heatmap(mat, column_km = 2)
ht = draw(ht)
column_dend(ht)
```

---

**column_dend-HeatmapList-method**

*Get Column Dendrograms from a hHeatmap List*

Description

Get Column Dendrograms from a hHeatmap List

Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'HeatmapList'
column_dend(object, name = NULL, on_slice = FALSE)
```

Arguments

- `object`: A `HeatmapList-class` object.
- `name`: Name of a specific heatmap.
- `on_slice`: If the value is TRUE, it returns the dendrogram on the slice level.

Value

The format of the returned object depends on whether rows/columns of the heatmaps are split.

Author(s)

Zuguang Gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>
Examples

```r
mat = matrix(rnorm(100), 10)
ht_list = Heatmap(mat) + Heatmap(mat)
ht_list = draw(ht_list)
column_dend(ht_list)
ht_list = Heatmap(mat, column_km = 2) + Heatmap(mat, column_km = 2)
ht_list = draw(ht_list)
column_dend(ht_list)
column_dend(ht_list, on_slice = TRUE)
ht_list = Heatmap(mat) %v% Heatmap(mat)
ht_list = draw(ht_list)
column_dend(ht_list)
ht_list = Heatmap(mat, column_km = 2) %v% Heatmap(mat)
ht_list = draw(ht_list)
column_dend(ht_list)
```

---

column_order-dispatch  Method dispatch page for column_order

Description

Method dispatch page for column_order.

Dispatch

column_order can be dispatched on following classes:

- `column_order,Heatmap-method,Heatmap-class` class method
- `column_order,HeatmapList-method,HeatmapList-class` class method

Examples

```r
# no example
NULL
```

---

column_order-Heatmap-method

Get Column Order from a Heatmap List

Description

Get Column Order from a Heatmap List
Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'Heatmap'
column_order(object)
```

Arguments

- **object**: A `Heatmap-class` object.

Value

The format of the returned object depends on whether rows/columns of the heatmaps are split.

Author(s)

Zuguang Gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>

Examples

```r
mat = matrix(rnorm(100), 10)
ht = Heatmap(mat)
ht = draw(ht)
column_order(ht)
ht = Heatmap(mat, column_km = 2)
ht = draw(ht)
column_order(ht)
```

---

**column_order-HeatmapList-method**

*Get Column Order from a Heatmap List*

Description

Get Column Order from a Heatmap List

Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'HeatmapList'
column_order(object, name = NULL)
```

Arguments

- **object**: A `HeatmapList-class` object.
- **name**: Name of a specific heatmap.

Value

The format of the returned object depends on whether rows/columns of the heatmaps are split.
Author(s)
Zuguang Gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>

Examples
mat = matrix(rnorm(100), 10)
ht_list = Heatmap(mat) + Heatmap(mat)
ht_list = draw(ht_list)
column_order(ht_list)
ht_list = Heatmap(mat, column_km = 2) + Heatmap(mat, column_km = 2)
ht_list = draw(ht_list)
column_order(ht_list)
ht_list = Heatmap(mat) %v% Heatmap(mat)
ht_list = draw(ht_list)
column_order(ht_list)
ht_list = Heatmap(mat, column_km = 2) %v% Heatmap(mat)
ht_list = draw(ht_list)
column_order(ht_list)

comb_degree(mat)

comb_degree(m)

Arguments
m A combination matrix returned by make_comb_mat.

Details
The degree for a combination set is the number of sets that are selected.

Value
A vector of degrees of the combination sets.

Examples
set.seed(123)
lc = list(a = sample(letters, 10),
            b = sample(letters, 15),
            c = sample(letters, 20))
m = make_comb_mat(lc)
comb_degree(m)
**comb_name**

*Names of the Combination sets*

**Description**

Names of the Combination sets

**Usage**

`comb_name(m, readable = FALSE)`

**Arguments**

- `m` A combination matrix returned by `make_comb_mat`.
- `readable` Whether the combination represents as e.g. "A&B&C".

**Details**

The name of the combination sets are formatted as a string of binary bits. E.g. for three sets of "a", "b", "c", the combination set with name "101" corresponds to select set a, not select set b and select set c. The definition of "select" depends on the value of `mode` from `make_comb_mat`.

**Value**

A vector of names of the combination sets.

**Examples**

```r
set.seed(123)
lt = list(a = sample(letters, 10),
         b = sample(letters, 15),
         c = sample(letters, 20))
m = make_comb_mat(lt)
comb_name(m)
comb_name(m, readable = TRUE)
```

---

**comb_size**

*Sizes of the Combination sets*

**Description**

Sizes of the Combination sets

**Usage**

`comb_size(m, degree = NULL)`
**Arguments**

- **m**
  
  A combination matrix returned by `make_comb_mat`.

- **degree**
  
  degree of the intersection. The value can be a vector.

**Value**

A vector of sizes of the combination sets.

**Examples**

```r
set.seed(123)
lt = list(a = sample(letters, 10),
           b = sample(letters, 15),
           c = sample(letters, 20))
m = make_comb_mat(lt)
comb_size(m)
```

---

**Description**

Compare heatmaps between stats::heatmap() and ComplexHeatmap::heatmap()

**Usage**

`compare_heatmap(...)`

**Arguments**

- **...**
  
  The same set of arguments passed to stats::heatmap and ComplexHeatmap::heatmap.

**Details**

The function plots two heatmaps, one by stats::heatmap and one by ComplexHeatmap::heatmap. Users can see the difference between the two implementations.

**Examples**

```r
mat = matrix(rnorm(100), 10)
compare_heatmap(mat)
```
**compare_heatmap.2**

Compare heatmaps between `gplots::heatmap.2()` and `ComplexHeatmap::heatmap()`.

**Description**

Compare heatmaps between `gplots::heatmap.2()` and `ComplexHeatmap::heatmap()`.

**Usage**

```r
compare_heatmap.2(...)```

**Arguments**

...  

The same set of arguments passed to `gplots::heatmap.2()` and `ComplexHeatmap::heatmap.2()`.

**Details**

The function plots two heatmaps, one by `gplots::heatmap.2()` and one by `ComplexHeatmap::heatmap.2()`. Users can see the difference between the two implementations.

**Examples**

```r
mat = matrix(rnorm(100), 10)
compare_heatmap.2(mat)
```

---

**compare_pheatmap**

Compare heatmaps between `pheatmap::pheatmap()` and `ComplexHeatmap::pheatmap()`.

**Description**

Compare heatmaps between `pheatmap::pheatmap()` and `ComplexHeatmap::pheatmap()`.

**Usage**

```r
compare_pheatmap(...)```

**Arguments**

...  

The same set of arguments passed to `pheatmap::pheatmap()` and `ComplexHeatmap::pheatmap()`.

**Details**

The function plots two heatmaps, one by `pheatmap::pheatmap()` and one by `ComplexHeatmap::pheatmap()`. Users can see the difference between the two implementations.
complement_size

Examples

```r
mat = matrix(rnorm(100), 10)
compare_pheatmap(mat)
```

complement_size  Complement Set Size

Description

Complement Set Size

Usage

```r
complement_size(m)
```

Arguments

- `m` A combination matrix returned by `make_comb_mat`.

Value

If there is no complement set, it returns zero.

Examples

```r
# There is no example
NULL
```

component_height-dispatch

Method dispatch page for component_height

Description

Method dispatch page for component_height.

Dispatch

component_height can be dispatched on following classes:

- `component_height,HeatmapList-method,HeatmapList-class` class method
- `component_height,Heatmap-method,Heatmap-class` class method
Examples

# no example
NULL

---

**component_height-Heatmap-method**

*Heights of Heatmap Components*

**Description**

Heights of Heatmap Components

**Usage**

```r
## S4 method for signature 'Heatmap'
component_height(object, k = HEATMAP_LAYOUT_COLUMN_COMPONENT)
```

**Arguments**

| object | A **Heatmap-class** object. |
| k      | Which components in the heatmap. The value should numeric indices or the names of the corresponding column component. See **Details**. |

**Details**

All column components are: `column_title_top, column_dend_top, column_names_top, column_anno_top, heatmap_body, column_anno_bottom, column_names_bottom, column_dend_bottom, column_title_bottom`. This function is only for internal use.

**Value**

A **unit** object.

**Author(s)**

Zuguang Gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>

**Examples**

```r
# There is no example
NULL
```
component_height-HeatmapList-method

Height of Heatmap List Components

Description

Height of Heatmap List Components

Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'HeatmapList'
component_height(object, k = HEATMAP_LIST_LAYOUT_COLUMN_COMPONENT)
```

Arguments

- `object`: A `HeatmapList-class` object.
- `k`: Which component in the heatmap list. Values are in `ComplexHeatmap:::HEATMAP_LIST_LAYOUT_COLUMN_COMPONENT`.

Value

A `unit` object.

Author(s)

Zuguang Gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>

Examples

```r
# There is no example
NULL
```

component_width-dispatch

Method dispatch page for component_width

Description

Method dispatch page for component_width.

Dispatch

component_width can be dispatched on following classes:

- `component_width,HeatmapList-method`, `HeatmapList-class` class method
- `component_width,Heatmap-method`, `Heatmap-class` class method
Examples

# no example
NULL

---

**component_width**-Heatmap-method

*Widths of Heatmap Components*

### Description

Widths of Heatmap Components

### Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'Heatmap'
component_width(object, k = HEATMAP_LAYOUT_ROW_COMPONENT)
```

### Arguments

- `object`: A *Heatmap-class* object.
- `k`: Which components in the heatmap. The value should numeric indices or the names of the corresponding row component. See **Details**.

### Details

All row components are: `row_title_left, row_dend_left, row_names_left, row_anno_left, heatmap_body, row_anno_right, row_names_right, row_dend_right, row_title_right`. 

This function is only for internal use.

### Value

A *unit* object.

### Author(s)

Zuguang Gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>

### Examples

```r
# There is no example
NULL
```
Description

Width of Heatmap List Components

Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'HeatmapList'
component_width(object, k = HEATMAP_LIST_LAYOUT_ROW_COMPONENT)
```

Arguments

- `object` A `HeatmapList-class` object.
- `k` Which component in the heatmap list. Values are in `ComplexHeatmap:::HEATMAP_LIST_LAYOUT_ROW_COMPONENT`.

Details

This function is only for internal use.

Value

A `unit` object.

Author(s)

Zuguang Gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>

Examples

```r
# There is no example
NULL
```
copy_all-AnnotationFunction-method

Copy the AnnotationFunction Object

Description
Copy the AnnotationFunction Object

Usage
## S4 method for signature 'AnnotationFunction'
copy_all(object)

Arguments
object The AnnotationFunction-class object.

Details
In AnnotationFunction-class, there is an environment which stores some external variables for
the annotation function (specified by the var_import argument when constructing the AnnotationFunction-class
object. This copy_all,AnnotationFunction-method hard copies all the variables into a new iso-
lated environment.
The environment is at object@var_env.

Examples
# There is no example
NULL

copy_all-dispatch Method dispatch page for copy_all

Description
Method dispatch page for copy_all.

Dispatch
copy_all can be dispatched on following classes:

• copy_all,AnnotationFunction-method, AnnotationFunction-class class method
• copy_all,SingleAnnotation-method, SingleAnnotation-class class method
copy_all-SingleAnnotation-method

**Examples**

```r
# no example
NULL
```

**Description**

Copy the SingleAnnotation object

**Usage**

```r
## S4 method for signature 'SingleAnnotation'
copy_all(object)
```

**Arguments**

- `object` The *SingleAnnotation-class* object.

**Details**

Since the SingleAnnotation object always contains an *AnnotationFunction-class* object, it calls `copy_all,AnnotationFunction-method` to hard copy the variable environment.

**Examples**

```r
# There is no example
NULL
```

---

decorate_annotation  *Decorate Heatmap Annotation*

**Description**

Decorate Heatmap Annotation

**Usage**

```r
decorate_annotation((annotation, code, slice = 1, envir = new.env(parent = parent.frame()))
```
**Arguments**

- **annotation**: Name of the annotation.
- **code**: Code that adds graphics in the selected heatmap annotation.
- **slice**: Index of the row slices or the column slice in the heatmap.
- **envir**: Where to look for variables inside code.

**Details**

There is a viewport for every column annotation and row annotation. This function constructs the name of the viewport, goes to the viewport by `seekViewport`, runs code to that viewport, and finally goes back to the original viewport.

**Value**

The function returns no value.

**Author(s)**

Zuguang Gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>

**See Also**


**Examples**

```r
set.seed(123)
ha1 = HeatmapAnnotation(df = data.frame(type = rep(letters[1:2], 5)))
ha2 = rowAnnotation(point = anno_points(runif(10), which = "row"))
Heatmap(matrix(rnorm(100), 10), name = "mat", km = 2,
  top_annotation = ha1) + ha2
decorate_annotation("type", {
  grid.circle(x = unit(c(0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8), "npc"),
  gp = gpar(fill = "#FF000080"))
})
decorate_annotation("point", {
  grid.rect(gp = gpar(fill = "#FF000080"))
}, slice = 2)
```

---

**Description**

Decorate Heatmap Column Dendrograms


**Usage**

decorate_column_dend(\ldots, \text{envir} = \text{new.env(parent = parent.frame())})

**Arguments**

\begin{itemize}
\item ... Pass to `decorate_dend`.
\item `envir` Where to look for variables inside code.
\end{itemize}

**Details**

This is a wrapper function which pre-defined which argument in `decorate_dend`.

**Value**

The function returns no value.

**Author(s)**

Zuguang Gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>

**Examples**

```r
# There is no example
NULL
```

---

**decorate_column_names**  
*Decorate Heatmap Column Names*

**Description**

Decorate Heatmap Column Names

**Usage**

decorate_column_names(\ldots, \text{envir} = \text{new.env(parent = parent.frame())})

**Arguments**

\begin{itemize}
\item ... Pass to `decorate_dimnames`.
\item `envir` Where to look for variables inside code.
\end{itemize}

**Details**

This is a helper function which pre-defined which argument in `decorate_dimnames`. 
Value
The function returns no value.

Author(s)
Zuguang Gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>

Examples
# There is no example
NULL

---

`decorate_column_title` *Decorate Heatmap Column Titles*

Description
Decorate Heatmap Column Titles

Usage
```
decorate_column_title(..., envir = new.env(parent = parent.frame()))
```

Arguments
- `...` Pass to `decorate_title`.
- `envir` Where to look for variables inside code.

Details
This is a helper function which pre-defined which argument in `decorate_title`.

Value
The function returns no value.

Author(s)
Zuguang Gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>

Examples
# There is no example
NULL
**decorate_dend**

**Decorate Heatmap Dendrograms**

**Description**

Decorate Heatmap Dendrograms

**Usage**

```r
decorate_dend(heatmap, code, slice = 1, which = c("column", "row"),
              envir = new.env(parent = parent.frame()))
```

**Arguments**

- **heatmap**: Name of the heatmap.
- **code**: Code that adds graphics in the selected heatmap dendrogram.
- **slice**: Index of the row slice or column slice in the heatmap.
- **which**: Is the dendrogram on rows or on columns?
- **envir**: Where to look for variables inside `code`.

**Details**

If you know the number of leaves in the dendrogram, it is simple to calculate the position of every leave in the dendrogram. E.g., for the column dendrogram, the i^th leave is located at:

```r
# assume nc is the number of columns in the column slice
unit((i-0.5)/nc, "npc")
```

**Value**

This function returns no value.

**Author(s)**

Zuguang Gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>

**See Also**


**Examples**

```r
set.seed(123)
Heatmap(matrix(rnorm(100), 10), name = "mat", km = 2)
decorate_dend("mat", {
    grid.rect(gp = gpar(fill = "#FF000080"))
}, which = "row", slice = 2)
```
Decorate Heatmap Dimension Names

Description

Decorate Heatmap Dimension Names

Usage

```
decorate_dimnames(heatmap, code, slice = 1, which = c("column", "row"),
    envir = new.env(parent = parent.frame()))
```

Arguments

- **heatmap**: Name of the heatmap.
- **code**: Code that adds graphics in the selected viewport.
- **slice**: Index of the row slice or column slice in the heatmap.
- **which**: on rows or on columns?
- **envir**: where to look for variables inside code.

Details

If you know the dimensions of the matrix, it is simple to calculate the position of every row name or column name in the heatmap. E.g., for the column column, the \(i^{th}\) name is located at:

```
# assume nc is the number of columns in the column slice
unit((i-0.5)/nc, "npc")
```

Value

The function returns no value.

Author(s)

Zuguang Gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>

Examples

```
set.seed(123)
mat = matrix(rnorm(100), 10)
rownames(mat) = letters[1:10]
colnames(mat) = LETTERS[1:10]
Heatmap(mat, name = "mat", km = 2)

decorate_dimnames("mat", {
    grid.rect(gp = gpar(fill = "#FF000080"))
}, which = "row", slice = 2)
```
Decorate Heatmap Bodies

Description
Decorate Heatmap Bodies

Usage

```r
decorate_heatmap_body(heatmap, code,
slice = 1, row_slice = slice, column_slice = 1,
envir = new.env(parent = parent.frame()))
```

Arguments

- **heatmap**: Name of the heatmap which is set as `name` argument in `Heatmap` function.
- **code**: Code that adds graphics in the selected heatmap body.
- **slice**: Index of the row slice in the heatmap.
- **row_slice**: Index of the row slice in the heatmap.
- **column_slice**: Index of the column slice in the heatmap.
- **envir**: Where to look for variables inside `code`.

Details
There is a viewport for each slice in each heatmap. This function constructs the name of the viewport, goes to the viewport by `seekViewport`, runs the code to that viewport and finally goes back to the original viewport.

Value
This function returns no value.

Author(s)

Zuguang Gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>

See Also


Examples

```r
set.seed(123)
Heatmap(matrix(rnorm(100), 10), name = "mat")
decorate_heatmap_body("mat", {
    grid.circle(gp = gpar(fill = "#FF000080"))
})
```
**decorate_row_dend**  
*Decorate Heatmap Row Dendrograms*

**Description**
Decorate Heatmap Row Dendrograms

**Usage**

```r
decorate_row_dend(..., envir = new.env(parent = parent.frame()))
```

**Arguments**

- `...`  
  Pass to `decorate_dend`.
- `envir`  
  Where to look for variables inside code?

**Details**
This is a helper function which pre-defined which argument in `decorate_dend`.

**Value**
The function returns no value.

**Author(s)**
Zuguang Gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>

**Examples**

```r
# There is no example
NULL
```

---

**decorate_row_names**  
*Decorate Heatmap Row Names*

**Description**
Decorate Heatmap Row Names

**Usage**

```r
decorate_row_names(..., envir = new.env(parent = parent.frame()))
```


`decorate_row_title`

Arguments

- `...` Pass to `decorate_dimnames`.
- `envir` Where to look for variables inside code.

Details

This is a helper function which pre-defined which argument in `decorate_dimnames`.

Value

The function returns no value.

Author(s)

Zuguang Gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>

Examples

```r
# There is no example
NULL
```

---

**decorate_row_title**  

*Decorate Heatmap Row Titles*

Description

Decorate Heatmap Row Titles

Usage

```r
decorate_row_title(..., envir = new.env(parent = parent.frame()))
```

Arguments

- `...` Pass to `decorate_title`.
- `envir` Where to look for variables inside code.

Details

This is a helper function which pre-defined which argument in `decorate_title`.

Value

The function returns no value.
Author(s)
Zuguang Gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>

Examples

# There is no example
NULL

decorate_title  Decorate Heatmap Titles

Description
Decorate Heatmap Titles

Usage

```
decorate_title(heatmap, code, slice = 1, which = c("column", "row"),
    envir = new.env(parent = parent.frame()))
```

Arguments

- `heatmap` Name of the heatmap.
- `code` Code that adds graphics in the selected viewport.
- `slice` Index of the row slice or column slice in the heatmap.
- `which` Is it a row title or a column title?
- `envir` Where to look for variables inside `code`.

Details

There is a viewport for row titles and column title in the heatmap. This function constructs the name of the viewport, goes to the viewport by `seekViewport`, runs code to that viewport and finally goes back to the original viewport.

Value

The function returns no value.

Author(s)
Zuguang Gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>

See Also

Examples

```r
set.seed(123)
Heatmap(matrix(rnorm(100), 10), name = "mat", km = 2)
decorate_title("mat", {
    grid.rect(gp = gpar(fill = "#FF000080"))
}, which = "row", slice = 2)
```

---

**default_axis_param**  
*The Default Parameters for Annotation Axis*

**Description**

The Default Parameters for Annotation Axis

**Usage**

```r
default_axis_param(which)
```

**Arguments**

- `which`  
  Whether it is for column annotation or row annotation?

**Details**

There are following parameters for the annotation axis:

- **at**  
  The breaks of axis. By default it is automatically inferred.

- **labels**  
  The corresponding axis labels.

- **labels_rot**  
  The rotation of the axis labels.

- **gp**  
  Graphic parameters of axis labels. The value should be a `unit` object.

- **side**  
  If it is for column annotation, the value should only be one of `left` and `right`. If it is for row annotation, the value should only be one of `top` and `bottom`.

- **facing**  
  Whether the axis faces to the outside of the annotation region or inside. Sometimes when appending more than one heatmaps, the axes of column annotations of one heatmap might overlap to the neighbouring heatmap, setting `facing` to `inside` may invoid it.

- **direction**  
  The direction of the axis. Value should be "normal" or "reverse".

All the parameters are passed to `annotation_axis_grob` to construct an axis grob.

**Examples**

```r
default_axis_param("column")
default_axis_param("row")
```
**default_get_type**  
*Default get_type for oncoPrint()*

**Description**
Default get_type for oncoPrint()

**Usage**
default_get_type(x)

**Arguments**
x
A strings which encode multiple alterations.

**Details**
It recognizes following separators: ; :, |.

**Examples**
# There is no example
NULL

---

**dendrogramGrob**  
*Grob for Dendrogram*

**Description**
Grob for Dendrogram

**Usage**
dendrogramGrob(dend, facing = c("bottom", "top", "left", "right"), order = c("normal", "reverse"), gp = gpar())

**Arguments**
dend  
A dendrogram object.
facing  
Facing of the dendrogram.
order  
If it is set to reverse, the first leaf is put on the right if the dendrogram is horizontal and it is put on the top if the dendrogram is vertical.
gp  
Graphic parameters for the dendrogram segments. If any of col, lwd or lty is set in the edgePar attribute of a node, the corresponding value defined in gp will be overwritten for this node, so gp is like global graphic parameters for dendrogram segments.
**dend_heights**

**Details**

If dend has not been processed by `adjust_dend_by_x`, internally `adjust_dend_by_x` is called to add x attributes to each node/leaf.

**Value**

A grob object which is constructed by `segmentsGrob`.

**Examples**

```r
# There is no example
NULL
```

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>dend_heights</th>
<th>Height of the Dendrograms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Description**

Height of the Dendrograms

**Usage**

`dend_heights(x)`

**Arguments**

- `x` a dendrogram object or a list of dendrogram objects.

**Examples**

```r
# There is no example
NULL
```

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>dend_xy</th>
<th>Coordinates of the Dendrogram</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Description**

Coordinates of the Dendrogram

**Usage**

`dend_xy(dend)`
densityHeatmap

Arguments
dend a dendrogram object.

Details
dend will be processed by adjust_dend_by_x if it is processed yet.

Value
A list of leave positions (x) and dendrogram height (y).

Examples

```r
m = matrix(rnorm(100), 10)
dend1 = as.dendrogram(hclust(dist(m)))
dend_xy(dend1)

dend1 = adjust_dend_by_x(dend1, sort(runif(10)))
dend_xy(dend1)

dend1 = adjust_dend_by_x(dend1, unit(1:10, "cm"))
dend_xy(dend1)
```

densityHeatmap

Visualize Density Distribution by Heatmap

Description
Visualize Density Distribution by Heatmap

Usage
densityHeatmap(data, 
density_param = list(na.rm = TRUE),

col = rev(brewer.pal(11, "Spectral")),
color_space = "LAB",
ylab = deparse(substitute(data)),
column_title = paste0("Density heatmap of ", deparse(substitute(data))),
title = column_title,
ylim = NULL,
range = ylim,

title_gp = gpar(fontsize = 14),
ylab_gp = gpar(fontsize = 12),
tick_label_gp = gpar(fontsize = 10),
quantile_gp = gpar(fontsize = 10),
show_quantiles = TRUE,
```
densityHeatmap

column_order = NULL,
column_names_side = "bottom",
show_column_names = TRUE,
column_names_max_height = unit(6, "cm"),
column_names_gp = gpar(fontsize = 12),
column_names_rot = 90,

cluster_columns = FALSE,
clustering_distance_columns = "ks",
clustering_method_columns = "complete",
mc.cores = 1, cores = mc.cores,

...

Arguments

data A matrix or a list. If it is a matrix, density is calculated by columns.
density_param Parameters send to density, na.rm is enforced to be TRUE.
col A vector of colors that density values are mapped to.
color_space The color space in which colors are interpolated. Pass to colorRamp2.
ylab Label on y-axis.
column_title Title of the heatmap.
title Same as column_title.
ylim Ranges on the y-axis.
range Same as ylim.
title_gp Graphic parameters for title.
ylab_gp Graphic parameters for y-labels.
tick_label_gp Graphic parameters for y-ticks.
quantile_gp Graphic parameters for the quantiles.
show_quartiles Whether show quantile lines.
column_order Order of columns.
column_names_side Pass to Heatmap.
show_column_names Pass to Heatmap.
column_names_max_height Pass to Heatmap.
column_names_gp Pass to Heatmap.
column_names_rot Pass to Heatmap.
cluster_columns Whether cluster columns?
There is a specific distance method `ks` which is the Kolmogorov-Smirnov statistic between two distributions. For other methods, the distance is calculated on the density matrix.

Pass to `Heatmap`.

Multiple cores for calculating `ks` distance. This argument will be removed in future versions.

Multiple cores for calculating `ks` distance.

Pass to `Heatmap`.

Details

To visualize data distribution in a matrix or in a list, we normally use boxplot or violinplot. We can also use colors to map the density values and visualize distribution of values through a heatmap. It is useful if you have huge number of columns in data to visualize.

The density matrix is generated with 500 rows ranging between the maximum and minimal values in all densities.

A `Heatmap-class` object. It can only add other heatmaps/annotations vertically.

Zuguang Gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>

See Also


Examples

```r
matrix = matrix(rnorm(100), 10); colnames(matrix) = letters[1:10]
densityHeatmap(matrix)

tl = list(rnorm(10), rnorm(10))
densityHeatmap(lt)

ha = HeatmapAnnotation(points = anno_points(runif(10)),
  anno = rep(c("A", "B"), each = 5), col = list(anno = c("A" = "red", "B" = "blue")))
densityHeatmap(matrix, top_annotation = ha)
densityHeatmap(matrix, top_annotation = ha) %>% Heatmap(matrix, height = unit(6, "cm"))
```
### dim.Heatmap

**Description**
Dimension of the Heatmap

**Usage**
```r
## S3 method for class 'Heatmap'
dim(x)
```

**Arguments**
- **x**
  A Heatmap-class object.

**Examples**
```r
# There is no example
NULL
```

### dist2

**Description**
Calculate Pairwise Distance from a Matrix

**Usage**
```r
dist2(x, pairwise_fun = function(x, y) sqrt(sum((x - y)^2)), ...)
```

**Arguments**
- **x**
  A matrix or a list. If it is a matrix, the distance is calculated by rows.
- **pairwise_fun**
  A function which calculates distance between two vectors.
- **...**
  Pass to `as.dist`.

**Details**
You can construct any type of distance measurements by defining a pair-wise distance function. The function is implemented by two nested for loops, so the efficiency may not be so good.
Value

A `dist` object.

Author(s)

Zuguang Gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>

Examples

```r
lt = lapply(1:10, function(i) {
  sample(letters, sample(6:10, 1))
})
dist2(lt, function(x, y) {
  length(intersect(x, y))/length(union(x, y))
})
```

---

**draw-AnnotationFunction-method**

*Draw the AnnotationFunction Object*

Description

Draw the AnnotationFunction Object

Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'AnnotationFunction'
draw(object, index, k = 1, n = 1, test = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

- **object**: The `AnnotationFunction-class` object.
- **index**: Index of observations.
- **k**: Current slice index.
- **n**: Total number of slices.
- **test**: Is it in test mode? The value can be logical or a text which is plotted as the title of plot.
- **...**: Pass to `viewport`.

Details

Normally it is called internally by the `SingleAnnotation-class`.

When `test` is set to `TRUE`, the annotation graphic is directly drawn, which is generally for testing purpose.
Examples

# There is no example
NULL

---

draw-dispatch

Method dispatch page for draw

Description

Method dispatch page for draw.

Dispatch

draw can be dispatched on following classes:

- draw,HeatmapAnnotation-method, HeatmapAnnotation-class class method
- draw,Legends-method, Legends-class class method
- draw,SingleAnnotation-method, SingleAnnotation-class class method
- draw,AnnotationFunction-method, AnnotationFunction-class class method
- draw,Heatmap-method, Heatmap-class class method
- draw,HeatmapList-method, HeatmapList-class class method

Examples

# no example
NULL

---

draw-Heatmap-method

Draw a Single Heatmap

Description

Draw a Single Heatmap

Usage

## S4 method for signature 'Heatmap'
draw(object, internal = FALSE, test = FALSE, ...)
Arguments

object A Heatmap-class object.
internal If TRUE, it is only used inside the calling of draw,HeatmapList-method. It only draws the heatmap without legends where the legend will be drawn by draw,HeatmapList-method.
test Only for testing. If it is TRUE, the heatmap body is directly drawn.
... Pass to draw,HeatmapList-method.

Details

The function creates a HeatmapList-class object which only contains a single heatmap and call draw,HeatmapList-method to make the final heatmap.

There are some arguments which control the some settings of the heatmap such as legends. Please go to draw,HeatmapList-method for these arguments.

Value

A HeatmapList-class object.

Author(s)

Zuguang Gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>

Examples

# There is no example
NULL

Usage

## S4 method for signature 'HeatmapAnnotation'
draw(object, index, k = 1, n = 1, ...,
     test = FALSE, anno_mark_param = list())
Arguments

- **object**: A `HeatmapAnnotation-class` object.
- **index**: A vector of indices.
- **k**: The current slice index for the annotation if it is split.
- **n**: Total number of slices.
- **...**: Pass to `viewport` which contains all the annotations.
- **test**: Is it in test mode? The value can be logical or a text which is plotted as the title of plot.
- **anno_mark_param**: It contains specific parameters for drawing `anno_mark` and pass to the `draw.SingleAnnotation-method`.

Value

No value is returned.

Author(s)

Zuguang Gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>

Examples

```r
# There is no example
NULL
```

```r
## S4 method for signature 'HeatmapList'

draw(object,
     newpage = TRUE,
     background = "white",
     row_title = character(0),
     row_title_side = c("left", "right"),
     row_title_gp = gpar(fontsize = 13),
     column_title = character(0),
     column_title_side = c("top", "bottom"),
```
column_title_gp = gpar(fontsize = 13),

heatmap_legend_side = c("right", "left", "bottom", "top"),
merge_legends = ht_opt$merge_legends,
show_heatmap_legend = TRUE,
heatmap_legend_list = list(),
annotation_legend_side = c("right", "left", "bottom", "top"),
show_annotation_legend = TRUE,
annotation_legend_list = list(),
align_heatmap_legend = NULL,
align_annotation_legend = NULL,
legend_grouping = c(\"adjusted\", \"original\"),
gap = unit(2, \"mm\"),
ht_gap = gap,

main_heatmap = which(sapply(object@ht_list, inherits, \"Heatmap\"))[1],
padding = GLOBAL_PADDING,
adjust_annotation_extension = NULL,

auto_adjust = TRUE,
row_dend_side = c(\"original\", \"left\", \"right\"),
row_sub_title_side = c(\"original\", \"left\", \"right\"),
column_dend_side = c(\"original\", \"top\", \"bottom\"),
column_sub_title_side = c(\"original\", \"top\", \"bottom\"),

row_gap = NULL,
cluster_rows = NULL,
cluster_row_slices = NULL,
clustering_distance_rows = NULL,
clustering_method_rows = NULL,
row_dend_width = NULL,
show_row_dend = NULL,
row_dend_reorder = NULL,
row_dend_gp = NULL,
row_order = NULL,
km = NULL,
split = NULL,
row_km = km,
row_km_repeats = NULL,
row_split = split,
height = NULL,
heatmap_height = NULL,

column_gap = NULL,
cluster_columns = NULL,
cluster_column_slices = NULL,
clustering_distance_columns = NULL,
Arguments

object      a **HeatmapList-class** object.
newpage     whether create a new page for the graphics. If you want to arrange multiple plots in one page, I suggest to use `grid.grabExpr`.
background  Background color of the whole plot.
row_title   title on the row.
row_title_side will the title be put on the left or right of the heatmap.
row_title_gp graphic parameters for drawing text.
column_title title on the column.
column_title_side will the title be put on the top or bottom of the heatmap.
column_title_gp graphic parameters for drawing text.
heatmap_legend_side side to put heatmap legend
merge_legends merge heatmap legends and annotation legends to put into one column.
show_heatmap_legend whether show all heatmap legends
heatmap_legend_list use-defined legends which are put after the heatmap legends
annotation_legend_side side of the annotation legends
show_annotation_legend whether show annotation legends
annotation_legend_list user-defined legends which are put after the annotation legends
align_heatmap_legend How to align the legends to heatmap. Possible values are "heatmap_center", "heatmap_top" and "global_center". If the value is NULL, it automatically picks the proper value from the three options.
align_annotation_legend How to align the legends to heatmap. Possible values are "heatmap_center", "heatmap_top" and "global_center".
legend_grouping How the legends are grouped. Values should be "adjusted" or "original". If it is set as "original", all annotation legends are grouped together.
gap gap between heatmaps/annotations
ht_gap same as gap.
main_heatmap index of main heatmap. The value can be a numeric index or the heatmap name
padding padding of the whole plot. The value is a unit vector of length 4, which corresponds to bottom, left, top and right.
align_annotation_extension whether take annotation name into account when calculating positions of graphic elements.
auto_adjust whether apply automatic adjustment? The auto-adjustment includes turning off dendrograms, titles and row/columns for non-main heatmaps.
row_dend_side side of the dendrogram from the main heatmap
row_sub_title_side side of the row title from the main heatmap
column_dend_side side of the dendrogram from the main heatmap
column_sub_title_side
    side of the column title from the main heatmap
row_gap
    this modifies row_gap of the main heatmap
cluster_rows
    this modifies cluster_rows of the main heatmap
cluster_row_slices
    this modifies cluster_row_slices of the main heatmap
clustering_distance_rows
    this modifies clustering_distance_rows of the main heatmap
clustering_method_rows
    this modifies clustering_method_rows of the main heatmap
row_dend_width
    this modifies row_dend_width of the main heatmap
show_row_dend
    this modifies show_row_dend of the main heatmap
row_dend_reorder
    this modifies row_dend_reorder of the main heatmap
row_dend_gp
    this modifies row_dend_gp of the main heatmap
row_order
    this modifies row_order of the main heatmap
km
    = this modifies km of the main heatmap
split
    this modifies split of the main heatmap
row_km
    this modifies row_km of the main heatmap
row_km_repeats
    this modifies row_km_repeats of the main heatmap
row_split
    this modifies row_split of the main heatmap
height
    this modifies height of the main heatmap
heatmap_height
    this modifies heatmap_height of the main heatmap
column_gap
    this modifies column_gap of the main heatmap
cluster_columns
    this modifies cluster_columns of the main heatmap
cluster_column_slices
    this modifies cluster_column_slices of the main heatmap
clustering_distance_columns
    this modifies clustering_distance_columns of the main heatmap
clustering_method_columns
    this modifies clustering_method_columns of the main heatmap
column_dend_width
    this modifies column_dend_width of the main heatmap
show_column_dend
    this modifies show_column_dend of the main heatmap
column_dend_reorder
    this modifies column_dend_reorder of the main heatmap
column_dend_gp
    this modifies column_dend_gp of the main heatmap
column_order
    this modifies column_order of the main heatmap
column_km
    this modifies column_km of the main heatmap
column_km_repeats  
this modifies column_km_repeats of the main heatmap

column_split  
this modifies column_split of the main heatmap

width  
this modifies width of the main heatmap

heatmap_width  
this modifies heatmap_width of the main heatmap

use_raster  
this modifies use_raster of every heatmap.

raster_device  
this modifies raster_device of every heatmap.

raster_quality  
this modifies raster_quality of every heatmap.

raster_device_param  
this modifies raster_device_param of every heatmap.

raster_resize  
this modifies raster_resize of every heatmap.

post_fun  
A self-defined function will be executed after all the heatmaps are drawn.

save_last  
Whether to save the last plot?

heatmap_row_names_gp  
this set the value in ht_opt and reset back after the plot is done

heatmap_column_names_gp  
this set the value in ht_opt and reset back after the plot is done

heatmap_row_title_gp  
this set the value in ht_opt and reset back after the plot is done

heatmap_column_title_gp  
this set the value in ht_opt and reset back after the plot is done

legend_title_gp  
this set the value in ht_opt and reset back after the plot is done

legend_title_position  
this set the value in ht_opt and reset back after the plot is done

legend_labels_gp  
this set the value in ht_opt and reset back after the plot is done

legend_grid_height  
this set the value in ht_opt and reset back after the plot is done

legend_grid_width  
this set the value in ht_opt and reset back after the plot is done

legend_border  
this set the value in ht_opt and reset back after the plot is done

legend_gap  
Gap between legends. The value should be a vector of two units. One for gaps between vertical legends and one for the horizontal legends. If only one single unit is specified, the same gap set for the vertical and horizontal legends.

heatmap_border  
this set the value in ht_opt and reset back after the plot is done

annotation_border  
this set the value in ht_opt and reset back after the plot is done

fastcluster  
this set the value in ht_opt and reset back after the plot is done

simple_anno_size  
this set the value in ht_opt and reset back after the plot is done

show_parent_dend_line  
this set the value in ht_opt and reset back after the plot is done
### Details

The function first calls `make_layout,HeatmapList-method` to calculate the layout of the heatmap list and the layout of every single heatmap, then makes the plot by re-calling the graphic functions which are already recorded in the layout.

### Value

This function returns a `HeatmapList-class` object for which the layout has been created.

### Author(s)

Zuguang Gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>

### See Also


### Examples

```r
# There is no example
NULL
```

### Description

Draw the Legends

### Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'Legends'
draw(object, x = unit(0.5, "npc"), y = unit(0.5, "npc"), just = "centre", test = FALSE)
```

### Arguments

- `object`: The grob object returned by `Legend` or `packLegend`.
- `x`: The x position of the legends, measured in current viewport.
- `y`: The y position of the legends, measured in current viewport.
- `just`: Justification of the legends.
- `test`: Only used for testing.
Details
In the legend grob, there should always be a viewport attached which is like a wrapper of all the graphic elements in a legend. If in the object, there is already a viewport attached, it will modify the x, y and valid.just of the viewport. If there is not viewport attached, a viewport with specified x, y and valid.just is created and attached.

You can also directly use `grid.draw` to draw the legend object, but you can only control the position of the legends by first creating a parent viewport and adjusting the position of the parent viewport.

Examples
```
lgd = Legend(at = 1:4, title = "foo")
draw(lgd, x = unit(0, "npc"), y = unit(0, "npc"), just = c("left", "bottom"))

# and a similar version of grid.draw
pushViewport(viewport(x = unit(0, "npc"), y = unit(0, "npc"), just = c("left", "bottom")))
grid.draw(lgd)
popViewport()
```

Description
Draw the Single Annotation

Usage
```
## S4 method for signature 'SingleAnnotation'
draw(object, index, k = 1, n = 1, test = FALSE,
      anno_mark_param = list())
```

Arguments
- **object**: A `SingleAnnotation-class` object.
- **index**: A vector of indices.
- **k**: The index of the slice.
- **n**: Total number of slices. k and n are used to adjust annotation names. E.g. if k is 2 and n is 3, the annotation names are not drawn.
- **test**: Is it in test mode? The value can be logical or a text which is plotted as the title of plot.
- **anno_mark_param**: It contains specific parameters for drawing `anno_mark`.

Value
No value is returned.
Author(s)
Zuguang Gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>

Examples
# There is no example
NULL

draw_annotation-Heatmap-method

Draw Heatmap Annotations on the Heatmap

Description
Draw Heatmap Annotations on the Heatmap

Usage
## S4 method for signature 'Heatmap'
draw_annotation(object, which = c("top", "bottom", "left", "right"), k = 1, ...)

Arguments

object A Heatmap-class object.
which The position of the heatmap annotation.
k Slice index.
... Pass to viewport which includes the complete heatmap annotation.

Details
A viewport is created which contains column/top annotations.
The function calls draw,HeatmapAnnotation-method to draw the annotations.
This function is only for internal use.

Value
This function returns no value.

Author(s)
Zuguang Gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>

Examples
# There is no example
NULL
Description

Draw legends for All Annotations

Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'HeatmapList'
draw_annotation_legend(object, legend_list = list(), ...)
```

Arguments

- `object` A `HeatmapList-class` object.
- `legend_list` A list of self-defined legends, should be wrapped into `grob` objects. It is normally constructed by `Legend`.
- `...` Other arguments.

Details

We call the "annotation legends" as the secondary legends. For horizontal heatmap list, the legends are those from all top/bottom annotations, and for vertical heatmap list, the legends are those from all left/right annotations.

A viewport is created which contains annotation legends.

This function is only for internal use.

Value

This function returns no value.

Author(s)

Zuguang Gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>

Examples

```r
# There is no example
NULL
```
**Description**

Draw Heatmap Dendrograms

**Usage**

```r
## S4 method for signature 'Heatmap'
draw_dend(object,
          which = c("row", "column"), k = 1, max_height = NULL, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `object` A `Heatmap-class` object.
- `which` Are the dendrograms put on the row or on the column of the heatmap?
- `k` Slice index.
- `max_height` maximal height of dendrogram.
- `...` Pass to `viewport` which includes the complete heatmap dendrograms.

**Details**

A viewport is created which contains dendrograms.
This function is only for internal use.

**Value**

This function returns no value.

**Author(s)**

Zuguang Gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>

**See Also**

`grid.dendrogram`

**Examples**

```r
# There is no example
NULL
```
Draw row names or column names

Description

Draw row names or column names

Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'Heatmap'
draw_dimnames(object,
    which = c("row", "column"), k = 1, ...)
```

Arguments

- `object`: A `Heatmap-class` object.
- `which`: Are the names put on the row or on the column of the heatmap?
- `k`: Slice index.
- `...`: Pass to `viewport` which includes the complete heatmap row/column names.

Details

A viewport is created which contains row names or column names.

This function is only for internal use.

Value

This function returns no value.

Author(s)

Zuguang Gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>

Examples

```r
# There is no example
NULL
```
**Description**

Draw Heatmap Body

**Usage**

```r
## S4 method for signature 'Heatmap'
draw_heatmap_body(object, kr = 1, kc = 1, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `object` A `Heatmap-class` object.
- `kr` Row slice index.
- `kc` Column slice index.
- `...` Pass to `viewport` which includes the slice of heatmap body.

**Details**

A viewport is created which contains subset rows and columns of the heatmap.
This function is only for internal use.

**Value**

This function returns no value.

**Author(s)**

Zuguang Gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>

**Examples**

```r
# There is no example
NULL
```
Description

Draw legends for All Heatmaps

Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'HeatmapList'
draw_heatmap_legend(object, legend_list = list(), ...)
```

Arguments

- `object`: A `HeatmapList-class` object.
- `legend_list`: A list of self-defined legends, should be wrapped into `grob` objects. It is normally constructed by `Legend`.
- `...`: Other arguments.

Details

Actually we call the "heatmap legends" as the main legends. For horizontal heatmap list, the legends are those from heatmap/row annotation/left/right annotation. For vertical heatmap list, the legends are those from heatmap/column annotation/top/bottom annotation. If `merge_legends` is true in `drawHeatmapList-method`, then it contains all legends shown on the plot.

A viewport is created which contains heatmap legends.

This function is only for internal use.

Value

This function returns no value.

Author(s)

Zuguang Gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>

Examples

```r
# There is no example
NULL
```
## S4 method for signature 'HeatmapList'

```
draw_heatmap_list(object)
```

### Arguments

- **object**: A `HeatmapList-class` object.

### Details

It only draws the list of heatmaps without legends and titles.

This function is only for internal use.

### Value

This function returns no value.

### Author(s)

Zuguang Gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>

### Examples

```
# There is no example
NULL
```
Method dispatch page for draw_title.

Dispatch
draw_title can be dispatched on following classes:
- draw_title,HeatmapList-method,HeatmapList-class class method
- draw_title,Heatmap-method,Heatmap-class class method

Examples

# no example
NULL

Draw Heatmap Title

Description
Draw Heatmap Title

Usage

## S4 method for signature 'Heatmap'
draw_title(object,
    which = c("row", "column"), k = 1, ...)

Arguments

object A Heatmap-class object.
which Is title put on the row or on the column of the heatmap?
k Slice index.
... Pass to viewport which includes the complete heatmap title.

Details
A viewport is created which contains heatmap title.
This function is only for internal use.
**Description**

Draw Heatmap List Title

**Usage**

```r
## S4 method for signature 'HeatmapList'
draw_title(object,
            which = c("column", "row"))
```

**Arguments**

- `object` A `HeatmapList-class` object.
- `which` Is it a row title or a column title.

**Details**

A viewport is created which contains heatmap list title. This function is only for internal use.

**Value**

This function returns no value.

**Author(s)**

Zuguang Gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>
Examples

# There is no example
NULL

---

**extract_comb**  Extract Elements in a Combination set

**Description**

Extract Elements in a Combination set

**Usage**

```
extract_comb(m, comb_name)
```

**Arguments**

- `m`  A combination matrix returned by `make_comb_mat`.
- `comb_name`  The valid combination set name should be from `comb_name`.

**Details**

It returns the combination set.

**Examples**

```
set.seed(123)
lt = list(a = sample(letters, 10),
        b = sample(letters, 15),
        c = sample(letters, 20))
m = make_comb_mat(lt)
extract_comb(m, "110")
```

---

**frequencyHeatmap**  Visualize Frequency Distribution by Heatmap

**Description**

Visualize Frequency Distribution by Heatmap
Usage

frequencyHeatmap(data,
    breaks = "Sturges",
    stat = c("count", "density", "proportion"),
    col = brewer.pal(9, "Blues"),
    color_space = "LAB",
    ylab = deparse(substitute(data)),
    column_title = paste0("Frequency heatmap of ", deparse(substitute(data))),
    title = column_title,
    ylim = NULL,
    range = ylim,
    title_gp = gpar(fontsize = 14),
    ylab_gp = gpar(fontsize = 12),
    tick_label_gp = gpar(fontsize = 10),
    column_order = NULL,
    column_names_side = "bottom",
    show_column_names = TRUE,
    column_names_max_height = unit(6, "cm"),
    column_names_gp = gpar(fontsize = 12),
    column_names_rot = 90,
    cluster_columns = FALSE,
    use_3d = FALSE,
    ...)

Arguments

data A matrix or a list. If it is a matrix, density is calculated by columns.
breaks Pass to hist. Please only set equal bin size.
stat Statistic to use.
col A vector of colors that density values are mapped to.
color_space The color space in which colors are interpolated. Pass to colorRamp2.
ylab Label on y-axis.
column_title Title of the heatmap.
title Same as column_title.
ylim Ranges on the y-axis.
range Same as ylim.
title_gp Graphic parameters for title.
ylab_gp Graphic parameters for y-labels.
tick_label_gp Graphic parameters for y-ticks.
column_order Order of columns.
full_comb_code

column_names_side
   Pass to Heatmap.
show_column_names
   Pass to Heatmap.
column_names_max_height
   Pass to Heatmap.
column_names_gp
   Pass to Heatmap.
column_names_rot
   Pass to Heatmap.
cluster_columns
   Whether cluster columns?
use_3d
   Whether to visualize the frequencies as a 3D heatmap with Heatmap3D?
...
   Pass to Heatmap or Heatmap3D (if use_3d = TRUE).

Value
   A Heatmap-class object. It can only add other heatmaps/annotations vertically.

Author(s)
   Zuguang Gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>

Examples
   matrix = matrix(rnorm(100), 10); colnames(matrix) = letters[1:10]
   frequencyHeatmap(matrix)
   frequencyHeatmap(matrix, use_3d = TRUE)

full_comb_code
   Full set of code of combination sets

Description
   Full set of code of combination sets

Usage
   full_comb_code(n, complement = FALSE)

Arguments
   n
      Number of sets
   complement
      Whether include the code for complement set?
getXY_in_parent_vp

Examples

full_comb_code(2)
full_comb_code(3)
full_comb_code(4)
full_comb_code(4, TRUE)

gETCHY.in_parent_vp  Convert XY in a Parent Viewport

Description

Convert XY in a Parent Viewport

Usage

gETCHY.in_parent_vp(u, vp_name = "ROOT")

Arguments

u A list of two units which correspond to x and y.
vp_name The name of the parent viewport.

Details

It converts a coordinate measured in current viewport to the coordinate in a parent viewport.
In the conversion, all units are recalculated as absolute units, so if you change the size of the interactive graphic window, you need to rerun the function.

Value

A list of two units.

Examples

gETCH.grid.newpage()
pushViewport(viewport(x = 0.5, y = 0.5, width = 0.5, height = 0.5, just = c("left", "bottom")))gETCH.grid.rect()gETCH.grid.points(x = unit(2, "cm"), y = unit(2, "cm"), pch = 1)u = list(x = unit(2, "cm"), y = unit(2, "cm"))u2 = gETCHY.in_parent_vp(u)popViewport()gETCH.grid.rect(gp = gpar(col = "red"))gETCH.grid.points(x = u2$x, u2$y, pch = 2)
get_color_mapping_list-HeatmapAnnotation-method

Get a List of ColorMapping objects

Description

Get a List of ColorMapping objects

Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'HeatmapAnnotation'
get_color_mapping_list(object)
```

Arguments

- `object`: A `HeatmapAnnotation-class` object.

Details

Color mappings for visible simple annotations are only returned.
This function is only for internal use.

Value

A list of `ColorMapping-class` objects or an empty list.

Author(s)

Zuguang Gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>

Examples

```r
# There is no example
NULL
```
get_legend_param_list-HeatmapAnnotation-method

Get a List of Annotation Legend Parameters

Description

Get a List of Annotation Legend Parameters

Usage

## S4 method for signature 'HeatmapAnnotation'
get_legend_param_list(object)

Arguments

object A HeatmapAnnotation-class object.

Details

The annotation legend parameters for visible simple annotations are only returned.
This function is only for internal use.

Value

A list.

Author(s)

Zuguang Gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>

Examples

# There is no example
NULL

grid.annotation_axis Draw Annotation Axis

Description

Draw Annotation Axis

Usage

grid.annotation_axis(at = NULL, labels = at, labels_rot = 0, gp = gpar(),
        side = "left", facing = "outside", direction = "normal")
Arguments

at            Break values. If it is not specified, it is inferred from data scale in current viewport.
labels        Corresponding labels.
labels_rot    Rotations of labels.
gp            Graphic parameters.
side          side of the axis of the annotation viewport.
facing        Facing of the axis.
direction     direction of the axis. Value should be "normal" or "reverse".

Details

It uses annotation_axis_grob to construct the grob object, then use grid.draw to draw the axis.

Examples

# See examples in `annotation_axis_grob`
NULL

grid.boxplot              Draw a Single Boxplot

Description

Draw a Single Boxplot

Usage

grid.boxplot(value, pos, outline = TRUE, box_width = 0.6,
             pch = 1, size = unit(2, "mm"), gp = gpar(fill = "#CCCCCC"),
             direction = c("vertical", "horizontal"))

Arguments

value     A vector of numeric values.
pos      Position of the boxplot.
outline   Whether draw outlines?
box_width width of the box.
pch       Point type.
size      Point size.
gp        Graphic parameters.
direction Whether the box is vertical or horizontal.
Details

All the values are measured with native coordinate.

Examples

```r
lt = list(rnorm(100), rnorm(100))
grid.newpage()
pushViewport(viewport(xscale = c(0.5, 2.5), yscale = range(lt)))
grid.boxplot(lt[[1]], pos = 1, gp = gpar(fill = "red"))
grid.boxplot(lt[[2]], pos = 2, gp = gpar(fill = "green"))
popViewport()
```

---

**grid.dendrogram**  
*Draw the Dendrogram*

Description

Draw the Dendrogram

Usage

`grid.dendrogram(dend, ..., test = FALSE)`

Arguments

- **dend**: A `dendrogram` object.
- **...**: Pass to `dendrogramGrob`.
- **test**: Is it in test mode? If it is in test mode, a viewport is created by calculating proper xlim and ylim.

Details

`grid.dendrogram` supports drawing dendrograms with self-defind leaf positions. The positions of leaves can be defined by `adjust_dend_by_x`. Also the dendrogram can be customized by setting the `edgePar` attribute for each node (basically for controlling the style of segments), e.g. by `color_branches`.

To draw the dendrogram, a viewport should be firstly created. `dend_xy` can be used to get the positions of leaves and height of the dendrogram.

Examples

```r
m = matrix(rnorm(100), 10)
dend = as.dendrogram(hclust(dist(m)))
grid.newpage()
pushViewport(viewport(xscale = c(0, 10.5), yscale = c(0, dend_heights(dend)),
            width = 0.9, height = 0.9))
grid.dendrogram(dend)
```
grid.draw.Legends

Draw the Legends

Description

Draw the Legends

Usage

## S3 method for class 'Legends'
grid.draw(x, recording = TRUE)

Arguments

x The grob object returned by Legend or packLegend.

recording Pass to grid.draw.

Details

This function is actually an S3 method of the Legends class for the grid.draw general method. It applies grid.draw on the grob slot of the object.

Examples

lgd = Legend(at = 1:4, title = "Foo")
pushViewport(viewport(x = unit(0, "npc"), y = unit(0, "npc"), just = c("left", "bottom")))
grid.draw(lgd)
popViewport()
**grid.textbox**  
*Draw multiple texts in a box*

**Description**

Draw multiple texts in a box

**Usage**

```r
grid.textbox(text, x = unit(0.5, "npc"), y = unit(0.5, "npc"), gp = gpar(), ...)
```

**Arguments**

- **text**: A vector of texts. The value can be single words or phrases/sentences.
- **x**: X position.
- **y**: Y position.
- **gp**: Graphics parameters of texts.
- **...**: Pass to `textbox_grob`.

**Details**

All details can be found in the help page of `textbox_grob`.

**Examples**

```r
# There is no example
NULL
```

---

**gt_render**  
*Mark the text for the rendering by gridtext package*

**Description**

Mark the text for the rendering by gridtext package

**Usage**

```r
gt_render(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- **x**: Text labels. The value can be a vector.
- **...**: Other parameters passed to `richtext_grob`.
Heatmap

Details

Text marked by `gt_render` will be rendered by `richtext_grob` function.

Examples

```r
if(requireNamespace("gridtext")) {
  mat = matrix(rnorm(100), 10)
  rownames(mat) = letters[1:10]
  ht = Heatmap(mat,
               column_title = gt_render("Some <span style='color:blue'>blue text **in bold.**</span><br>And *italics text.*<br>And some <span style='font-size:18pt; color:black'>large</span> text.", r = unit(2, "pt"), padding = unit(c(2, 2, 2, 2), "pt")),
               column_title_gp = gpar(box_fill = "orange"),
               row_labels = gt_render(letters[1:10], padding = unit(c(2, 10, 2, 10), "pt")),
               row_names_gp = gpar(box_col = "red"),
               row_km = 2,
               row_title = gt_render(c("title1", "title2")),
               row_title_gp = gpar(box_fill = "yellow"),
               heatmap_legend_param = list(
                 title = gt_render("**Legend title**"),
                 title_gp = gpar(box_fill = "grey"),
                 at = c(-3, 0, 3),
                 labels = gt_render(c("negative\ three", "zero", "positive\ three"))
               ),
               row_title = rowAnnotation(
                 foo = anno_text(gt_render(sapply(LETTERS[1:10], strrep, 10), align_widths = TRUE),
                                 gp = gpar(box_col = "blue", box_lwd = 2),
                                 just = "right",
                                 location = unit(1, "npc")
               )) + ht
  draw(ht)
}
```

---

**Heatmap**

Constructor method for Heatmap class

**Description**

Constructor method for Heatmap class

**Usage**

```r
Heatmap(matrix, col, name,
         na_col = "grey",
         color_space = "LAB",
         rect_gp = gpar(col = NA),
         border = NA,
         border_gp = gpar(col = "black"),
         cell_fun = NULL,
         layer_fun = NULL,
         ...)```
jitter = FALSE,

row_title = character(0),
row_title_side = c("left", "right"),
row_title_gp = gpar(fontsize = 13.2),
row_title_rot = switch(row_title_side[1], "left" = 90, "right" = 270),
column_title = character(0),
column_title_side = c("top", "bottom"),
column_title_gp = gpar(fontsize = 13.2),
column_title_rot = 0,

cluster_rows = TRUE,
cluster_row_slices = TRUE,
clustering_distance_rows = "euclidean",
clustering_method_rows = "complete",
row_dend_side = c("left", "right"),
row_dend_width = unit(10, "mm"),
show_row_dend = TRUE,
row_dend_reorder = is.logical(cluster_rows) || is.function(cluster_rows),
row_dend_gp = gpar(),
column_dend_side = c("top", "bottom"),
cluster_columns = TRUE,
cluster_column_slices = TRUE,
clustering_distance_columns = "euclidean",
clustering_method_columns = "complete",
column_dend_height = unit(10, "mm"),
show_column_dend = TRUE,
column_dend_gp = gpar(),
column_dend_reorder = is.logical(cluster_columns) || is.function(cluster_columns),

row_order = NULL,
column_order = NULL,

row_labels = rownames(matrix),
row_names_side = c("right", "left"),
show_row_names = TRUE,
row_names_max_width = unit(6, "cm"),
row_names_gp = gpar(fontsize = 12),
row_names_rot = 0,
row_names_centered = FALSE,
column_labels = colnames(matrix),
column_names_side = c("bottom", "top"),
show_column_names = TRUE,
column_names_max_height = unit(6, "cm"),
column_names_gp = gpar(fontsize = 12),
column_names_rot = 90,
column_names_centered = FALSE,
top_annotation = NULL,
bottom_annotation = NULL,
left_annotation = NULL,
right_annotation = NULL,

km = 1,
split = NULL,
row_km = km,
row_km_repeats = 1,
row_split = split,
column_km = 1,
column_km_repeats = 1,
column_split = NULL,
gap = unit(1, "mm"),
row_gap = unit(1, "mm"),
column_gap = unit(1, "mm"),
show_parent_dend_line = ht_opt$show_parent_dend_line,

heatmap_width = unit(1, "npc"),
width = NULL,
heatmap_height = unit(1, "npc"),
height = NULL,

show_heatmap_legend = TRUE,
heatmap_legend_param = list(title = name),

use_raster = NULL,
raster_device = c("png", "jpeg", "tif", "CairoPNG", "CairoJPEG", "CairoTIFF", "agg_png"),
raster_quality = 1,
raster_device_param = list(),
raster_resize_mat = FALSE,
raster_by_magick = requireNamespace("magick", quietly = TRUE),
raster_magick_filter = NULL,
post_fun = NULL)

Arguments

matrix     A matrix. Either numeric or character. If it is a simple vector, it will be converted to a one-column matrix.

col        A vector of colors if the color mapping is discrete or a color mapping function if the matrix is continuous numbers (should be generated by colorRamp2). If the matrix is continuous, the value can also be a vector of colors so that colors can be interpolated. Pass to ColorMapping. For more details and examples, please refer to https://jokergoo.github.io/ComplexHeatmap-reference/book/a-single-heatmap.html#colors.

name       Name of the heatmap. By default the heatmap name is used as the title of the heatmap legend.
Heatmap

na_col

Color for NA values.

rect_gp

Graphic parameters for drawing rectangles (for heatmap body). The value should be specified by gpar and fill parameter is ignored.

color_space

The color space in which colors are interpolated. Only used if matrix is numeric and col is a vector of colors. Pass to colorRamp2.

border

Whether draw border. The value can be logical or a string of color.

border_gp

Graphic parameters for the borders. If you want to set different parameters for different heatmap slices, please consider to use decorate_heatmap_body.

cell_fun

Self-defined function to add graphics on each cell. Seven parameters will be passed into this function: j, i, x, y, width, height, fill which are column index, row index in matrix, coordinate of the cell, the width and height of the cell and the filled color. x, y, width and height are all unit objects.

layer_fun


jitter

Random shifts added to the matrix. The value can be logical or a single numeric value. It it is TRUE, random values from uniform distribution between 0 and 1e-10 are generated. If it is a numeric value, the range for the uniform distribution is (0, jitter). It is mainly to solve the problem of "Error: node stack overflow" when there are too many identical rows/columns for plotting the dendrograms. ADD: From version 2.5.6, the error of node stack overflow has been fixed, now this argument is ignored.

row_title

Title on the row.

row_title_side

Will the title be put on the left or right of the heatmap?

row_title_gp

Graphic parameters for row title.

row_title_rot

Rotation of row title.

column_title

Title on the column.

column_title_side

Will the title be put on the top or bottom of the heatmap?

column_title_gp

Graphic parameters for column title.

column_title_rot

Rotation of column titles.

cluster_rows

If the value is a logical, it controls whether to make cluster on rows. The value can also be a hclust or a dendrogram which already contains clustering. Check https://jokergoo.github.io/ComplexHeatmap-reference/book/a-single-heatmap.html#clustering.

cluster_row_slices

If rows are split into slices, whether perform clustering on the slice means?

clustering_distance_rows

It can be a pre-defined character which is in ("euclidean", "maximum", "manhattan", "canberra", "binary", "minkowski", "pearson", "spearman", "kendall"). It can also be a function. If the function has one argument, the input argument
should be a matrix and the returned value should be a `dist` object. If the function has two arguments, the input arguments are two vectors and the function calculates distance between these two vectors.

- `clustering_method_rows` Method to perform hierarchical clustering, pass to `hclust`.
- `row_dend_side` Should the row dendrogram be put on the left or right of the heatmap?
- `row_dend_width` Width of the row dendrogram, should be a `unit` object.
- `show_row_dend` Whether show row dendrogram?
- `row_dend_gp` Graphic parameters for the dendrogram segments. If users already provide a `dendrogram` object with edges rendered, this argument will be ignored.
- `row_dend_reorder` Apply reordering on row dendrograms. The value can be a logical value or a vector which contains weight which is used to reorder rows. The reordering is applied by `reorder.dendrogram`.

- `cluster_columns` Whether make cluster on columns? Same settings as `cluster_rows`.
- `cluster_column_slices` If columns are split into slices, whether perform clustering on the slice means?
- `clustering_distance_columns` Same setting as `clustering_distance_rows`.
- `clustering_method_columns` Method to perform hierarchical clustering, pass to `hclust`.
- `column_dend_side` Should the column dendrogram be put on the top or bottom of the heatmap?
- `column_dend_height` Height of the column cluster, should be a `unit` object.
- `show_column_dend` Whether show column dendrogram?
- `column_dend_gp` Graphic parameters for dendrogram segments. Same settings as `row_dend_gp`.
- `column_dend_reorder` Apply reordering on column dendrograms. Same settings as `row_dend_reorder`.
- `row_order` Order of rows. Manually setting row order turns off clustering.
- `column_order` Order of column.
- `row_labels` Optional row labels which are put as row names in the heatmap.
- `row_names_side` Should the row names be put on the left or right of the heatmap?
- `show_row_names` Whether show row names.
- `row_names_max_width` Maximum width of row names viewport.
- `row_names_gp` Graphic parameters for row names.
- `row_names_rot` Rotation of row names.
- `row_names_centered` Should row names put centered?
column_labels  Optional column labels which are put as column names in the heatmap.
column_names_side  Should the column names be put on the top or bottom of the heatmap?
column_names_max_height  Maximum height of column names viewport.
show_column_names  Whether show column names.
column_names_gp  Graphic parameters for drawing text.
column_names_rot  Rotation of column names.
column_names_centered  Should column names put centered?
top_annotation  A HeatmapAnnotation object.
bottom_annotation  A HeatmapAnnotation object.
left_annotation  It should be specified by rowAnnotation.
right_annotation  it should be specified by rowAnnotation.
km  Apply k-means clustering on rows. If the value is larger than 1, the heatmap will be split by rows according to the k-means clustering. For each row slice, hierarchical clustering is still applied with parameters above.
split  A vector or a data frame by which the rows are split. But if cluster_rows is a clustering object, split can be a single number indicating to split the dendrogram by cutree.
row_km  Same as km.
row_km_repeats  Number of k-means runs to get a consensus k-means clustering. Note if row_km_repeats is set to more than one, the final number of groups might be smaller than row_km, but this might means the original row_km is not a good choice.
row_split  Same as split.
column_km  K-means clustering on columns.
column_km_repeats  Number of k-means runs to get a consensus k-means clustering. Similar as row_km_repeats.
gap  Gap between row slices if the heatmap is split by rows. The value should be a unit object.
row_gap  Same as gap.
column_gap  Gap between column slices.
show_parent_dend_line
  When heatmap is split, whether to add a dashed line to mark parent dendrogram
  and children dendrograms?

width
  Width of the heatmap body.

height
  Height of the heatmap body.

heatmap_width
  Width of the whole heatmap (including heatmap components)

heatmap_height

show_heatmap_legend
  Whether show heatmap legend?

heatmap_legend_param
  A list contains parameters for the heatmap legends. See `color_mapping_legend,ColorMapping-method` for all available parameters.

use_raster
  Whether render the heatmap body as a raster image. It helps to reduce file size when the matrix is huge. If number of rows or columns is more than 2000, it is by default turned on. Note if `cell_fun` is set, `use_raster` is enforced to be FALSE.

raster_device
  Graphic device which is used to generate the raster image.

raster_quality
  A value larger than 1.

raster_device_param

raster_resize_mat
  Whether resize the matrix to let the dimension of the matrix the same as the dimension of the raster image? The value can be logical. If it is TRUE, `mean` is used to summarize the sub matrix which corresponds to a single pixel. The value can also be a summary function, e.g. `max`.

raster_by_magick
  Whether to use `image_resize` to scale the image.

raster_magick_filter
  Pass to `filter` argument of `image_resize`. A character scalar and all possible values are in `filter_types`. The default is "Lanczos".

post_fun
  A function which will be executed after the heatmap list is drawn.

Details

The initialization function only applies parameter checking and fill values to the slots with some validation.

Following methods can be applied to the `Heatmap-class` object:

- `show,Heatmap-method`: draw a single heatmap with default parameters
- `draw,Heatmap-method`: draw a single heatmap.
- `+` or `%v%` append heatmaps and annotations to a list of heatmaps.
The constructor function pretends to be a high-level graphic function because the `show` method of the `Heatmap-class` object actually plots the graphics.

Value

A `Heatmap-class` object.

Author(s)

Zuguang Gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>

See Also


Examples

```r
# There is no example
NULL
```

---

**Heatmap-class**  
*Class for a Single Heatmap*

Description

Class for a Single Heatmap

Details

The `Heatmap-class` is not responsible for heatmap legend and annotation legends. The `draw,Heatmap-method` method constructs a `HeatmapList-class` object which only contains one single heatmap and call `draw,HeatmapList-method` to make the complete heatmap.

Methods

The `Heatmap-class` provides following methods:

- `Heatmap`: constructor method.
- `draw,Heatmap-method`: draw a single heatmap.
- `add_heatmap,Heatmap-method` append heatmaps and annotations to a list of heatmaps.
- `row_order,HeatmapList-method`: get order of rows
- `column_order,HeatmapList-method`: get order of columns
- `row_dend,HeatmapList-method`: get row dendrograms
- `column_dend,HeatmapList-method`: get column dendrograms
Author(s)

Zuguang Gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>

Examples

# There is no example
NULL

---

Heatmap3D  3D Heatmap

Description

3D Heatmap

Usage

Heatmap3D(matrix,
           ...,
           bar_rel_width = 0.6,
           bar_rel_height = 0.6,
           bar_max_length = unit(1, "cm"),
           bar_angle = 60,
           row_names_side = "left",
           show_row_dend = FALSE,
           show_column_dend = FALSE)

Arguments

matrix The input matrix. Values should be non-negative.
... All pass to Heatmap.
bar_rel_width A factor between 0 and 1.
bar_rel_height A factor between 0 and 1.
bar_max_length Maximal length of bars. Value should be in absolute unit.
bar_angle Angle for the projection.
row_names_side Row names are by default put on the left side of the heatmap.
show_row_dend By default the dendrogram is not drawn.
show_column_dend By default the dendrogram is not drawn.

Details

For large matrices, the plotting might be slow.
Examples

```r
m = matrix(sample(100, 36), 6)
Heatmap3D(m)
```
col
A list of colors which contain color mapping to df or simple annotations defined in .... See SingleAnnotation for how to set colors.

na_col
Color for NA values in simple annotations.

annotation_legend_param
A list which contains parameters for annotation legends. See color_mapping_legend,ColorMapping-method for all possible options.

show_legend
Whether show annotation legends. The value can be one single value or a vector.

which
Are these row annotations or column annotations?

gp
Graphic parameters for simple annotations (with fill parameter ignored).

border
border of single annotations.

gap
Gap between annotations. It can be a single value or a vector of unit objects.

show_annotation_name
Whether show annotation names? For column annotation, annotation names are drawn either on the left or the right, and for row annotations, names are draw either on top or at the bottom. The value can be a vector.

annotation_label
Labels for the annotations. By default it is the same as individual annotation names.

annotation_name_gp
Graphic parameters for annotation names. Graphic paramters can be vectors.

annotation_name_offset
Offset to the annotation names, a unit object. The value can be a vector.

annotation_name_side
Side of the annotation names.

annotation_name_rot
Rotation of the annotation names. The value can be a vector.

annotation_name_align
Whether to align the annotation names.

annotation_height
Height of each annotation if annotations are column annotations.

annotation_width
Width of each annotation if annotations are row annotations.

height
Height of the whole column annotations.

width
Width of the whole heatmap annotations.

simple_anno_size
Size of the simple annotation.

simple_anno_size_adjust
Whether also adjust the size of simple annotations when adjusting the whole heatmap annotation.

Details
For arguments show_legend, border, annotation_name_offset, annotation_name_side, annotation_name_rot, show_annotation_name, they can be set as named vectors to modify values for some of the annotations, e.g. assuming you have an annotation with name foo, you can specify border = c(foo = TRUE) in HeatmapAnnotation.
There are three ways to specify heatmap annotations:

1. If the annotation is simply a vector or a matrix, it can be specified like `HeatmapAnnotation(foo = 1:10).` 2. If the annotations are already stored as a data frame, it can be specified like `HeatmapAnnotation(df = df).` 3. For complex annotations, users can use the pre-defined annotation functions such as `anno_points`: `HeatmapAnnotation(foo = anno_points(1:10)).`


Value

A `HeatmapAnnotation-class` object.

Author(s)

Zuguang Gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>

See Also

There are two helper functions: `rowAnnotation` and `columnAnnotation`.

Examples

```r
# There is no example
NULL
```

---

**HeatmapAnnotation-class**

*Class for Heatmap Annotations*

---

**Description**

Class for Heatmap Annotations

**Details**

A complex heatmap contains a list of annotations which are represented as graphics placed on rows and columns. The `HeatmapAnnotation-class` contains a list of single annotations which are represented as a list of `SingleAnnotation-class` objects.

**Methods**

The `HeatmapAnnotation-class` provides following methods:

- `HeatmapAnnotation`: constructor method.
- `draw,HeatmapAnnotation-method`: draw the annotations.
HeatmapList

Author(s)

Zuguang Gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>

Examples

# There is no example
NULL

---

HeatmapList  Constructor method for HeatmapList class

Description

Constructor method for HeatmapList class

Usage

HeatmapList(...) 

Arguments

... arguments

Details

There is no public constructor method for the HeatmapList-class.

Value

No value is returned.

Author(s)

Zuguang Gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>

Examples

# There is no example
NULL
HeatmapList-class

Class for a list of heatmaps

Description

Class for a list of heatmaps

Details

A heatmap list is defined as a list of heatmaps and annotations.

Methods

The HeatmapList-class provides following methods:

- draw,HeatmapList-method: draw the list of heatmaps and row annotations.
- add_heatmap,HeatmapList-method: add heatmaps to the list of heatmaps.
- row_order,HeatmapList-method: get order of rows
- column_order,HeatmapList-method: get order of columns
- row_dend,HeatmapList-method: get row dendrograms
- column_dend,HeatmapList-method: get column dendrograms

Author(s)

Zuguang Gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>

Examples

# There is no example
NULL

heatmap_legend_size-HeatmapList-method

Size of the Heatmap Legends

Description

Size of the Heatmap Legends

Usage

## S4 method for signature 'HeatmapList'
heatmap_legend_size(object, legend_list = list(), ...)

Arguments

object A `HeatmapList-class` object.
legend_list A list of self-defined legend, should be wrapped into `grob` objects. It is normally constructed by `Legend`.
... Other arguments.

Details
Internally, all heatmap legends are packed by `packLegend` as a single `grob` object.
This function is only for internal use.

Value
A `unit` object.

Author(s)
Zuguang Gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>

Examples

```r
# There is no example
NULL
```

height.AnnotationFunction

*Height of the AnnotationFunction Object*

Description
Height of the AnnotationFunction Object

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'AnnotationFunction'
height(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x The `AnnotationFunction-class` object.
... Other arguments.

Details
Internally used.
Examples

```r
anno = anno_points(1:10)
ComplexHeatmap:::height(anno)
anno = anno_points(1:10, which = "row")
ComplexHeatmap:::height(anno)
```

---

**height.Heatmap**

*Height of the Heatmap*

---

**Description**

Height of the Heatmap

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'Heatmap'
height(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` The **HeatmapList-class** object returned by `draw.Heatmap-method`.
- `...` Other arguments.

**Examples**

```r
# There is no example
NULL
```

---

**height.HeatmapAnnotation**

*Height of the HeatmapAnnotation Object*

---

**Description**

Height of the HeatmapAnnotation Object

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'HeatmapAnnotation'
height(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` The **HeatmapAnnotation-class** object.
- `...` Other arguments.
Details

Internally used.

Examples

# There is no example
NULL

---

height.HeatmapList  *Height of the Heatmap List*

Description

Height of the Heatmap List

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'HeatmapList'
height(x, ...)
```

Arguments

- `x`  
  The *HeatmapList-class* object returned by the *draw,HeatmapList-method*.
- `...`  
  Other arguments.

Examples

# There is no example
NULL

---

height.Legends  *Height of the Legends*

Description

Height of the Legends

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'Legends'
height(x, ...)
```
Arguments

x The `grob` object returned by `Legend` or `packLegend`.

... Other arguments.

Value

The returned unit x is always in mm.

Examples

```r
lgd = Legend(labels = 1:10, title = "foo", legend_gp = gpar(fill = "red"))
ComplexHeatmap:::height(lgd)
```

Description

Height of the SingleAnnotation object

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'SingleAnnotation'
height(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x The `SingleAnnotation-class` object.

... Other arguments.

Details

Internally used.

Examples

```r
# There is no example
NULL
```
Assign the Height to the AnnotationFunction Object

### S3 replacement method for class 'AnnotationFunction'

```r
height(x, ...) <- value
```

**Arguments**

- `x` The `AnnotationFunction-class` object.
- `value` A `unit` object.
- `...` Other arguments.

**Details**

Internally used.

**Examples**

```r
# There is no example
NULL
```

Assign the Height to the HeatmapAnnotation Object

### S3 replacement method for class 'HeatmapAnnotation'

```r
height(x, ...) <- value
```

**Description**

Assign the Height to the HeatmapAnnotation Object

**Usage**

```r
# S3 replacement method for class 'HeatmapAnnotation'
height(x, ...) <- value
```
Assign the Height to the SingleAnnotation Object

Assign the Height to the SingleAnnotation Object

## S3 replacement method for class 'SingleAnnotation'
height(x, ...) <- value

**Arguments**
- **x**: The `HeatmapAnnotation-class` object.
- **value**: A `unit` object.
- **...**: Other arguments.

**Details**
Internally used.

**Examples**
# There is no example
NULL
**heightDetails.annotation_axis**

*Height for annotation_axis Grob*

**Description**

Height for annotation_axis Grob

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'annotation_axis'
heightDetails(x)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` The annotation_axis grob returned by `annotation_axis_grob`.

**Details**

The physical height of the grob can be get by `convertWidth(grobHeight(axis_grob), "mm")`.

**Examples**

```r
# There is no example
NULL
```

---

**heightDetails.legend**

*Grob height for packed_legends*

**Description**

Grob height for packed_legends

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'legend'
heightDetails(x)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` A legend object.

**Examples**

```r
# There is no example
NULL
```
heightDetails.legend_body

Grob height for legend_body

Description

Grob height for legend_body

Usage

## S3 method for class 'legend_body'
heightDetails(x)

Arguments

x A legend_body object.

Examples

# There is no example
NULL

heightDetails.packed_legends

Grob height for packed_legends

Description

Grob height for packed_legends

Usage

## S3 method for class 'packed_legends'
heightDetails(x)

Arguments

x A packed_legends object.

Examples

# There is no example
NULL
heightDetails.textbox  Height for textbox grob

Description

Height for textbox grob

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'textbox'
heightDetails(x)
```

Arguments

- **x**: The textbox grob returned by `textbox_grob`.

Value

A `unit` object.

Examples

```r
# There is no example
NULL
```

ht_global_opt  Global Options for Heatmaps

Description

Global Options for Heatmaps

Usage

```r
ht_global_opt(..., RESET = FALSE, READ.ONLY = NULL, LOCAL = FALSE, ADD = FALSE)
```

Arguments

- **...**: Options.
- **RESET**: Reset all the option values.
- **READ.ONLY**: TRUE means only to return read-only values, FALSE means only to return non-read-only values, NULL means to return both.
- **LOCAL**: Switch to local mode.
- **ADD**: Add new options.
Details

This function is deprecated. Please use `ht_opt` instead. However, changes by this function will also be synchronized in `ht_opt`.

Examples

# There is no example
NULL

Arguments

... Options, see ‘Details’ section.
RESET Reset all the option values.
READ.ONLY Please ignore this argument.
LOCAL Please ignore this argument.
ADD Please ignore this argument.

Details

You can set some parameters for all heatmaps/annotations simultaneously by this global function. Please note you should put it before your heatmap code and reset all option values after drawing the heatmaps to get rid of affecting next heatmap.

There are following parameters to control all heatmaps:

- `heatmap_row_names_gp` set row_names_gp in all `Heatmap`
- `heatmap_column_names_gp` set column_names_gp in all `Heatmap`
- `heatmap_row_title_gp` set row_title_gp in all `Heatmap`
- `heatmap_column_title_gp` set column_title_gp in all `Heatmap`
- `heatmap_border` set border in all `Heatmap`

Following parameters control the legends:

- `legend_title_gp` set title_gp in all heatmap legends and annotation legends.
**legend_title_position** set `title_position` in all heatmap legends and annotation legends.

**legend_labels_gp** set `labels_gp` in all heatmap legends and annotation legends.

**legend_grid_width** set `grid_width` in all heatmap legends and annotation legends.

**legend_grid_height** set `grid_height` in all heatmap legends and annotation legends.

**legend_border** set `border` in all heatmap legends and annotation legends.

**legend_gap** Gap between legends. The value should be a vector of two units. One for gaps between vertical legends and one for the horizontal legends. If only one single unit is specified, the same gap set for the vertical and horizontal legends.

**merge_legend** whether merge heatmap and annotation legends.

Following parameters control heatmap annotations:

**annotation_border** border in all `HeatmapAnnotation`.

**simple_anno_size** size for the simple annotation.

Following parameters control the space between heatmap components:

**DENDROGRAM_PADDING** space between dendrograms and heatmap body.

**DIMNAME_PADDING** space between row/column names and heatmap body.

**TITLE_PADDING** space between row/column titles and heatmap body. The value can have length of two which corresponds to the bottom and top padding.

**COLUMN_ANNO_PADDING** space between column annotations and heatmap body.

**ROW_ANNO_PADDING** space between row annotations and heatmap body.

**HEATMAP_LEGEND_PADDING** space between heatmap legends and heatmaps

**ANNOTATION_LEGEND_PADDING** space between annotation legends and heatmaps

Other parameters:

**fast_hclust** whether use `hclust` to speed up clustering?

**show_parent_dend_line** when heatmap is split, whether to add a dashed line to mark parent dendrogram and children dendrograms?

**COLOR** default colors for continuous color mapping.

You can get or set option values by the traditional way (like `options`) or by `$` operator:

```r
# to get option values
ht_opt("heatmap_row_names_gp")
ht_opt$heatmap_row_names_gp

# to set option values
ht_opt("heatmap_row_names_gp" = gpar(fontsize = 8))
ht_opt$heatmap_row_names_gp = gpar(fontsize = 8)
```

Reset to the default values by `ht_opt(RESET = TRUE)`.
**ht_size**

**Author(s)**

Zuguang Gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>

**Examples**

```r
ht_opt
```

---

**ht_size**  
*Calculate the width and height of the heatmaps*

---

**Description**

Calculate the width and height of the heatmaps

**Usage**

```r
ht_size(ht)
```

**Arguments**

- `ht`: A `Heatmap-class` or `HeatmapList-class` object.

**Value**

A list of two elements: width and height.

**Examples**

```r
# There is no example
NULL
```

---

**is_abs_unit**  
*Test Whether it is an Absolute Unit*

---

**Description**

Test Whether it is an Absolute Unit

**Usage**

```r
is_abs_unit(u)
```

**Arguments**

- `u`: A `unit` object.
Details

Besides the normal absolute units (e.g. "mm", "inches"), this function simply assumes grob objects as absolute units.

For a complex unit which is combination of different units, it is absolute only if all units included are absolute units.

Value

A logical value.

Author(s)

Zuguang Gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>

Examples

```r
is_abs_unit(unit(1, "mm"))
is_abs_unit(unit(1, "npc"))
is_abs_unit(grobWidth(textGrob("foo")))
is_abs_unit(unit(1, "mm") + unit(1, "npc"))
```

---

**Legend**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Make a Single Legend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Description**

Make a Single Legend

**Usage**

```r
Legend(at, labels = at, col_fun, name = NULL, grob = NULL,
break_dist = NULL, nrow = NULL, ncol = 1, by_row = FALSE,
grid_height = unit(4, "mm"),
grid_width = unit(4, "mm"), tick_length = unit(0.8, "mm"),
gap = unit(2, "mm"), column_gap = gap, row_gap = unit(0, "mm"),
labels_gp = gpar(fontsize = 10), labels_rot = 0,
border = NULL, background = "#EEEEEE",
type = "grid", graphics = NULL, legend_gp = gpar(),
pch = 16, size = unit(2, "mm"),
legend_height = NULL, legend_width = NULL,
direction = c("vertical", "horizontal"),
title = "", title_gp = gpar(fontsize = 10, fontface = "bold"),
title_position = c("topleft", "topcenter", "leftcenter", "lefttop", "leftcenter-rot", "lefttop-rot"),
title_gap = unit(2, "mm"))
```
Arguments

at
Breaks of the legend. The values can be either numeric or character. If it is not specified, the values of labels are taken as labels.

labels
Labels corresponding to at. If it is not specified, the values of at are taken as labels.

col_fun
A color mapping function which is used to make a continuous legend. Use colorRamp2 to generate the color mapping function. If at is missing, the breaks recorded in the color mapping function are used for at.

name
Name of the legend, internally used.

grob
The legend body can be specified by a pre-constructed grob object.

break_dist
A zooming factor to control relative distance of two neighbouring break values. The length of it should be length(at) - 1 or a scalar.

nrow
For legend which is represented as grids, nrow controls number of rows of the grids if the grids are arranged into multiple rows.

ncol
Similar as nrow, ncol controls number of columns of the grids if the grids are arranged into multiple columns. Note at a same time only one of nrow and ncol can be specified.

by_row
Are the legend grids arranged by rows or by columns?

grid_height
The height of legend grid. It can also control the height of the continuous legend if it is horizontal.

grid_width
The width of legend grid. It can also control the width of the continuous legend if it is vertical.

tick_length
Length of the ticks on the continuous legends. Value should be a unit object.

gap
If legend grids are put into multiple rows or columns, this controls the gap between neighbouring rows or columns, measured as a unit object.

column_gap
The same as gap.

row_gap
Space between legend rows.

labels_gp
Graphic parameters for labels.

labels_rot
Text rotation for labels. It should only be used for horizontal continuous legend.

border
Color of legend grid borders. It also works for the ticks in the continuous legend.

background
Background colors for the grids. It is used when points and lines are the legend graphics.

type
Type of legends. The value can be one of grid, points, lines and boxplot.

graphics
Self-defined graphics for legends. The value should be a list of functions. Each function should accept four arguments: x and y: positions of the legend grid (center point), w and h: width and height of the legend grid.

legend_gp
Graphic parameters for the legend grids. You should control the filled color of the legend grids by gpar(fill = ...).

pch
Type of points if points are used as legend. Note you can use single-letter as pch, e.g. pch = 'A'. There are three additional integers that are valid for pch: 26 and 27 for single diagonal lines and 28 for double diagonal lines.
**Legend**

- **size**  
  Size of points.
- **legend_height**  
  Height of the whole legend body. It is only used for vertical continous legend.
- **legend_width**  
  Width of the whole legend body. It is only used for horizontal continous legend.
- **direction**  
  Direction of the legend, vertical or horizontal?
- **title**  
  Title of the legend.
- **title_gp**  
  Graphic parameters of the title.
- **title_position**  
  Position of title relative to the legend. topleft, topcenter, leftcenter-rot and lefttop-rot are only for vertical legend and leftcenter, lefttop are only for horizontal legend.
- **title_gap**  
  Gap between title and the legend body.

**Details**

Most of the argument can also be set in `heatmap_legend_param` argument in `Heatmap` or `annotation_legend_param` argument in `HeatmapAnnotation` to configure legend styles for heatmap and annotations.

**Value**

A `Legends-class` object.

**See Also**

- `packLegend` packs multiple legends into one `Legends-class` object.


**Examples**

```r
lgd = Legend(labels = month.name[1:6], title = "foo", legend_gp = gpar(fill = 1:6))
draw(lgd, test = "add labels and title")

require(circlize)
col_fun = colorRamp2(c(0, 0.5, 1), c("blue", "white", "red"))
lgd = Legend(col_fun = col_fun, title = "foo")
draw(lgd, test = "only col_fun")

col_fun = colorRamp2(c(0, 0.5, 1), c("blue", "white", "red"))
lgd = Legend(col_fun = col_fun, title = "foo", at = c(0, 0.1, 0.15, 0.5, 0.9, 0.95, 1))
draw(lgd, test = "unequal interval breaks")
```
Legends

Constructor method for Legends class

Description

Constructor method for Legends class

Usage

Legends(...)

Arguments

... arguments.

Details

There is no public constructor method for the Legends-class.

Value

No value is returned.

Author(s)

Zuguang Gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>

Examples

# There is no example
NULL

Legends-class

The Class for Legends

Description

The Class for Legends

Details

This is a very simple class for legends that it only has one slot which is the real grob of the legends. Construct a single legend by Legend and a group of legends by packLegend.
Examples

```r
lgd = Legend(at = 1:4)
lgd
lgd@grob
```

---

`length.HeatmapAnnotation`

**Number of Annotations**

---

Description

Number of Annotations

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'HeatmapAnnotation'
length(x)
```

Arguments

- `x` A `HeatmapAnnotation-class` object.

Examples

```r
# There is no example
NULL
```

---

`length.HeatmapList`

**Length of the HeatmapList object**

---

Description

Length of the HeatmapList object

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'HeatmapList'
length(x)
```

Arguments

- `x` A `HeatmapList-class` object

Examples

```r
# There is no example
NULL
```
list_components

Description
List All Heatmap Components

Usage
list_components(pattern = NULL)

Arguments
pattern A regular expression.

Value
A vector of viewport names.

Examples
# There is no example
NULL

list_to_matrix

Description
Convert a List of Sets to a Binary Matrix

Usage
list_to_matrix(lt, universal_set = NULL)

Arguments
lt A list of vectors.
universal_set The universal set.

Details
It converts the list which have m sets to a binary matrix with n rows and m columns where n is the size of universal set.
Examples

```r
set.seed(123)
lt = list(a = sample(letters, 5),
         b = sample(letters, 10),
         c = sample(letters, 15))
list_to_matrix(lt)
list_to_matrix(lt, universal_set = letters)
```

Description

Make Cluster on Columns

Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'Heatmap'
make_column_cluster(object)
```

Arguments

- `object`: A `Heatmap-class` object.

Details

The function will fill or adjust `column_dend_list`, `column_order_list`, `column_title` and `matrix_param` slots.

If `order` is defined, no clustering will be applied.

This function is only for internal use.

Value

A `Heatmap-class` object.

Author(s)

Zuguang Gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>

Examples

```r
# There is no example
NULL
```
Description

Make a Combination Matrix for UpSet Plot

Usage

```r
make_comb_mat(..., mode = c("distinct", "intersect", "union"),
  top_n_sets = Inf, min_set_size = -Inf,
  universal_set = NULL, complement_size = NULL,
  value_fun = NULL, set_on_rows = TRUE)
```

Arguments

- `...`: The input sets. If it is represented as a single variable, it should be a matrix/data frame or a list. If it is multiple variables, it should be name-value pairs, see Input section for explanation.
- `mode`: The mode for forming the combination set, see Mode section.
- `top_n_sets`: Number of sets with largest size.
- `min_set_size`: The minimal set size that is used for generating the combination matrix.
- `universal_set`: The universal set. If it is set, the size of the complement set of all sets is also calculated. It if is specified, complement_size is ignored.
- `complement_size`: The size for the complement of all sets. If it is specified, the combination set name will be like "00...".
- `value_fun`: For each combination set, how to calculate the size? If it is a scalar set, the length of the vector is the size of the set, while if it is a region-based set, (i.e. GRanges or IRanges object), the sum of widths of regions in the set is calculated as the size of the set.
- `set_on_rows`: Used internally.

Value

A matrix also in a class of comb_mat.

Following functions can be applied to it: `set_name, comb_name, set_size, comb_size, comb_degree, extract_comb` and `t.comb_mat`.

Input

To represent multiple sets, the variable can be represented as:
1. A list of sets where each set is a vector, e.g.:
```r
list(set1 = c("a", "b", "c"),
    set2 = c("b", "c", "d", "e"),
    ...)
```

2. A binary matrix/data frame where rows are elements and columns are sets, e.g.:

```
a b c
h 1 1 1
t 1 0 1
j 1 0 0
u 1 0 1
w 1 0 0
...
```

If the variable is a data frame, the binary columns (only contain 0 and 1) and the logical columns are only kept.

The set can be genomic regions, then it can only be represented as a list of GRanges objects.

**Mode**

E.g. for three sets (A, B, C), the UpSet approach splits the combination of selecting elements in the set or not in the set and calculates the sizes of the combination sets. For three sets, all possible combinations are:

```
A B C
1 1 1
1 1 0
1 0 1
0 1 1
1 0 0
0 1 0
0 0 1
```

A value of 1 means to select that set and 0 means not to select that set. E.g., "1 1 0" means to select set A, B while not set C. Note there is no "0 0 0", because the background size is not of interest here. With the code of selecting and not selecting the sets, next we need to define how to calculate the size of that combination set. There are three modes:

1. **distinct** mode: 1 means in that set and 0 means not in that set, then "1 1 0" means a set of elements also in set A and B, while not in C (i.e. setdiff(intersect(A, B), C)). Under this mode, the seven combination sets are the seven partitions in the Venn diagram and they are mutually exclusive.

2. **intersect** mode: 1 means in that set and 0 is not taken into account, then, "1 1 0" means a set of elements in set A and B, and they can also in C or not in C (i.e. intersect(A, B)). Under this mode, the seven combination sets can overlap.

3. **union** mode: 1 means in that set and 0 is not taken into account. When there are multiple 1, the relationship is OR. Then, "1 1 0" means a set of elements in set A or B, and they can also in C or not in C (i.e. union(A, B)). Under this mode, the seven combination sets can overlap.
Examples

```r
set.seed(123)
l1 = list(a = sample(letters, 10),
          b = sample(letters, 15),
          c = sample(letters, 20))
m = make_comb_mat(l1)

mat = list_to_matrix(l1)
m = make_comb_mat(mat)

## Not run:
require(circlize)
require(GenomicRanges)
l1 = lapply(1:4, function(i) generateRandomBed())
l1 = lapply(l1, function(df) GRanges(seqnames = df[, 1],
          ranges = IRanges(df[, 2], df[, 3])))
names(l1) = letters[1:4]
m = make_comb_mat(l1)

## End(Not run)
```

Description

Method dispatch page for `make_layout`.

Dispatch

`make_layout` can be dispatched on following classes:

- `make_layout,Heatmap-method`, `Heatmap-class` class method
- `make_layout,HeatmapList-method`, `HeatmapList-class` class method

Examples

```r
# no example
NULL
```
Description

Make the Layout of a Single Heatmap

Usage

## S4 method for signature 'Heatmap'
make_layout(object)

Arguments

object A Heatmap-class object.

Details

The layout of the single heatmap will be established by setting the size of each heatmap component. Also how to make graphics for heatmap components will be recorded by saving as functions.

Whether to apply row clustering or column clustering affects the layout, so clustering should be applied first by prepare,Heatmap-method before making the layout.

This function is only for internal use.

Value

A Heatmap-class object.

Author(s)

Zuguang Gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>

Examples

# There is no example
NULL
Description

Make Layout for the Heatmap List

Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'HeatmapList'
make_layout(object,

row_title = character(0),
row_title_side = c("left", "right"),
row_title_gp = gpar(fontsize = 14),
column_title = character(0),
column_title_side = c("top", "bottom"),
column_title_gp = gpar(fontsize = 14),

heatmap_legend_side = c("right", "left", "bottom", "top"),
merge_legends = FALSE,
show_heatmap_legend = TRUE,
heatmap_legend_list = list(),
annotation_legend_side = c("right", "left", "bottom", "top"),
show_annotation_legend = TRUE,
annotation_legend_list = list(),
align_heatmap_legend = NULL,
align_annotation_legend = NULL,
legend_grouping = c("adjusted", "original"),

ht_gap = unit(2, "mm"),

main_heatmap = which(sapply(object@ht_list, inherits, "Heatmap"))[1],
padding = GLOBAL_PADDING,

auto_adjust = TRUE,
row_dend_side = c("original", "left", "right"),
row_sub_title_side = c("original", "left", "right"),
column_dend_side = c("original", "top", "bottom"),
column_sub_title_side = c("original", "top", "bottom"),

row_gap = NULL,
cluster_rows = NULL,
cluster_row_slices = NULL,
clustering_distance_rows = NULL,
clustering_method_rows = NULL,
```
Arguments

- **object**: A HeatmapList-class object.
- **row_title**: Title on the row.
- **row_title_side**: Will the title be put on the left or right of the heatmap list?
- **row_title_gp**: Graphic parameters for the row title.
- **column_title**: Title on the column.
- **column_title_side**: Will the title be put on the top or bottom of the heatmap?
- **column_title_gp**: Graphic parameters for the column title.
- **heatmap_legend_side**: Side of the heatmap legends.
merge_legends  Whether to put heatmap legends and annotation legends together. By default they are put in different viewports.

show_heatmap_legend  Whether show heatmap legends.

heatmap_legend_list  A list of self-defined legends, should be wrapped into a list of grob objects. Normally they are constructed by Legend.

annotation_legend_side  Side of annotation legends.

show_annotation_legend  Whether show annotation legends.

annotation_legend_list  A list of self-defined legends, should be wrapped into a list of grob objects. Normally they are constructed by Legend.

align_heatmap_legend  How to align the legends to heatmap. Possible values are "heatmap_center", "heatmap_top" and "global_center". If the value is NULL, it automatically picks the proper value from the three options.

align_annotation_legend  How to align the legends to heatmap. Possible values are "heatmap_center", "heatmap_top" and "global_center".

legend_grouping  How the legends are grouped. Values should be "adjusted" or "original".

ht_gap  Gap between heatmaps, should be a unit object. It can be a vector of length 1 or the number of heatmaps/annotations.

main_heatmap  Name or index for the main heatmap.

padding  Padding of the whole plot. The four values correspond to the bottom, left, top and right paddings.

auto_adjust  whether apply automatic adjustment? The auto-adjustment includes turning off dendrograms, titles and row/columns for non-main heatmaps.

row_dend_side  If auto-adjustment is on, to put the row dendrograms of the main heatmap to the most left side of the heatmap list or the most right side?

row_sub_title_side  There can be sub titles generated by the splitting of heatmaps. Similar setting as row_dend_side.

column_dend_side  Similar setting as row_dend_side.

column_sub_title_side  Similar setting as row_sub_title_side.

row_gap  Overwrite the corresponding setting in the main heatmap.

cluster_rows  Overwrite the corresponding setting in the main heatmap.

cluster_row_slices  Overwrite the corresponding setting in the main heatmap.
clustering_distance_rows
   Overwrite the corresponding setting in the main heatmap.

clustering_method_rows
   Overwrite the corresponding setting in the main heatmap. Same setting as in
   Heatmap, if it is specified, clustering_method_rows in main heatmap is ig-
   nored.

row_dend_width
   Overwrite the corresponding setting in the main heatmap.

show_row_dend
   Same Overwrite the corresponding setting in the main heatmap.

row_dend_reorder
   Overwrite the corresponding setting in the main heatmap.

row_dend_gp
   Overwrite the corresponding setting in the main heatmap.

row_order
   Overwrite the corresponding setting in the main heatmap.

row_km
   Overwrite the corresponding setting in the main heatmap.

row_km_repeats
   Overwrite the corresponding setting in the main heatmap.

row_split
   Overwrite the corresponding setting in the main heatmap.

height
   Overwrite the corresponding setting in the main heatmap.

heatmap_height
   Overwrite the corresponding setting in the main heatmap.

column_dend_width
   Overwrite the corresponding setting in the main heatmap.

column_dend_slices
   Overwrite the corresponding setting in the main heatmap.

cluster_columns
   Overwrite the corresponding setting in the main heatmap.

clustering_distance_columns
   Overwrite the corresponding setting in the main heatmap.

clustering_method_columns
   Overwrite the corresponding setting in the main heatmap.

column_dend_width
   Overwrite the corresponding setting in the main heatmap.

show_column_dend
   Overwrite the corresponding setting in the main heatmap.

column_dend_reorder
   Overwrite the corresponding setting in the main heatmap.

column_dend_gp
   Overwrite the corresponding setting in the main heatmap.

column_order
   Overwrite the corresponding setting in the main heatmap.

column_km
   Overwrite the corresponding setting in the main heatmap.

column_km_repeats
   Overwrite the corresponding setting in the main heatmap.

column_split
   Overwrite the corresponding setting in the main heatmap.

width
   Overwrite the corresponding setting in the main heatmap.

heatmap_width
   Overwrite the corresponding setting in the main heatmap.

use_raster
   Overwrite the corresponding setting in every heatmap.
make_row_cluster-Heatmap-method

Details
It sets the size of each component of the heatmap list and adjusts graphic parameters for each heatmap if necessary.
This function is only for internal use.

Value
A **HeatmapList-class** object in which settings for all heatmap are adjusted.

Author(s)
Zuguang Gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>

Examples
```r
# There is no example
NULL
```

make_row_cluster-Heatmap-method

Make Cluster on Rows

Description
Make Cluster on Rows

Usage
```r
## S4 method for signature 'Heatmap'
make_row_cluster(object)
```

Arguments

object A **Heatmap-class** object.

Details
The function will fill or adjust `row_dend_list`, `row_order_list`, `row_title` and `matrix_param` slots.
If `order` is defined, no clustering will be applied.
This function is only for internal use.
map_to_colors-ColorMapping-method

Map Values to Colors

Description

Map Values to Colors

Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'ColorMapping'
map_to_colors(object, x)
```

Arguments

- `object` A `ColorMapping-class` object.
- `x` Input values.

Details

It maps a vector of values to a vector of colors.

This function provides a uniform way for discrete and continuous color mapping.

Value

A vector of colors.

Author(s)

Zuguang Gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>


**Examples**

```
cm = ColorMapping(colors = c("A" = "red", "B" = "black"))
map_to_colors(cm, sample(c("A", "B"), 10, replace = TRUE))
require(circlize)
col_fun = colorRamp2(c(0, 1), c("white", "red"))
cm = ColorMapping(col_fun = col_fun)
map_to_colors(cm, runif(10))
```

---

**max_text_height**  
*Maximum Height of Text*

**Description**

Maximum Height of Text

**Usage**

```
max_text_height(text, gp = gpar(), rot = 0)
```

**Arguments**

- `text`  
  A vector of text.
- `gp`  
  Graphic parameters for text.
- `rot`  
  Rotation of the text, scalar.

**Details**

It simply calculates maximum height of a list of `textGrob` objects. Note it ignores the text rotation.

**Value**

A `unit` object.

**Author(s)**

Zuguang Gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>

**See Also**

`max_text_width` calculates the maximum width of a text vector.

**Examples**

```
x = c("a", "b\nb", "c\nc\nc")
max_text_height(x, gp = gpar(fontsize = 10))
```
max_text_width  Maximum Width of Text

Description

Maximum Width of Text

Usage

max_text_width(text, gp = gpar(), rot = 0)

Arguments

text  A vector of text.
gp    Graphic parameters for text.
rot   Rotation of the text, scalar.

Details

It simply calculates maximum width of a list of textGrob objects.
Note it ignores the text rotation.

Value

A unit object which is in "mm".

Author(s)

Zuguang Gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>

See Also

max_text_height calculates the maximum height of a text vector.

Examples

x = c("a", "bb", "ccc")
max_text_width(x, gp = gpar(fontsize = 10))
**merge_dendrogram**

Merge Dendrograms

**Usage**

```r
merge_dendrogram(x, y, only_parent = FALSE, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `x`: The parent dendrogram.
- `y`: The children dendrograms. They are connected to the leaves of the parent dendrogram. So the length of `y` should be as same as the number of leaves of the parent dendrogram.
- `only_parent`: Whether only returns the parent dendrogram where the height and node positions have been adjusted by children dendrograms.
- `...`: Other arguments.

**Details**

Do not retrieve the order of the merged dendrogram. It is not reliable.

**Examples**

```r
m1 = matrix(rnorm(100), nr = 10)
m2 = matrix(rnorm(80), nr = 8)
m3 = matrix(rnorm(50), nr = 5)
dend1 = as.dendrogram(hclust(dist(m1)))
dend2 = as.dendrogram(hclust(dist(m2)))
dend3 = as.dendrogram(hclust(dist(m3)))
dend_p = as.dendrogram(hclust(dist(rbind(colMeans(m1), colMeans(m2), colMeans(m3)))))
dend_m = merge_dendrogram(dend_p, list(dend1, dend2, dend3))
ggrid.dendrogram(dend_m, test = TRUE)

dend_m = merge_dendrogram(dend_p, list(dend1, dend2, dend3), only_parent = TRUE)
ggrid.dendrogram(dend_m, test = TRUE)

require(dendextend)
dend1 = color_branches(dend1, k = 1, col = "red")
dend2 = color_branches(dend2, k = 1, col = "blue")
dend3 = color_branches(dend3, k = 1, col = "green")
dend_p = color_branches(dend_p, k = 1, col = "orange")
dend_m = merge_dendrogram(dend_p, list(dend1, dend2, dend3))
ggrid.dendrogram(dend_m, test = TRUE)
```
Description

Annotation Names

Usage

## S3 method for class 'HeatmapAnnotation'
names(x)

Arguments

x                 A HeatmapAnnotation-class object.

Examples

ha = HeatmapAnnotation(foo = 1:10, bar = anno_points(10:1))
names(ha)

Description

Names of the heatmaps/annotations

Usage

## S3 method for class 'HeatmapList'
names(x)

Arguments

x                 A HeatmapList-class object

Examples

# There is no example
NULL
namesAssign.HeatmapAnnotation

Assign Annotation Names

Description

Assign Annotation Names

Usage

## S3 replacement method for class 'HeatmapAnnotation'
names(x) <- value

Arguments

x A HeatmapAnnotation-class object.
value A vector of new names.

Examples

ha = HeatmapAnnotation(foo = 1:10, bar = anno_points(10:1))
names(ha) = c("A", "B")
names(ha)

ncol.Heatmap

Number of Columns in the Heatmap

Description

Number of Columns in the Heatmap

Usage

## S3 method for class 'Heatmap'
ncol(x)

Arguments

x A Heatmap-class object.

Examples

# There is no example
NULL
### Description

Number of Observations

### Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'AnnotationFunction'
nobs(object, ...)
```

#### Arguments

- `object`: The `AnnotationFunction-class` object.
- `...`: Other arguments.

#### Details

returns NA.

### Examples

```r
anno = anno_points(1:10)
nobs(anno)
```

### Description

Number of Observations

### Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'HeatmapAnnotation'
nobs(object, ...)
```

#### Arguments

- `object`: The `HeatmapAnnotation-class` object.
- `...`: other arguments.
Value

If there is no nobs information for any of its `SingleAnnotation-class` object, it returns NA.

Examples

```r
# There is no example
NULL
```

### nobs.SingleAnnotation  Number of Observations

Description

Number of Observations

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'SingleAnnotation'
nobs(object, ...)
```

Arguments

- `object`  
  The `SingleAnnotation-class` object.
- `...`  
  Other arguments.

Details

It returns the n slot of the annotation function. If it does not exist, it returns NA.

Examples

```r
# There is no example
NULL
```
normalize_comb_mat  Normalize a list of combination matrices

Usage
normalize_comb_mat(..., full_comb_sets = FALSE, complement_set = FALSE)

Arguments
...
  Combination matrices.
full_comb_sets  Whether the combination matrices contain the full sets of combination sets?
complement_set  Whether the combination matrices also contain the complement set?

Details
It normalizes a list of combination matrices to make them have the same number and order of sets and combination sets.

Examples
# There is no example
NULL

normalize_genomic_signals_to_bins

Description
Overlap genomic signals to the genomic bins

Usage
normalize_genomic_signals_to_bins(gr, value, value_column = NULL, method = "weighted", empty_value = NA, window = GHEATMAP_ENV$chr_window)
normalize_genomic_signals_to_bins

Arguments

- **gr**: A `GRanges` object.
- **value**: The corresponding signals corresponding to `gr`.
- **value_column**: If `value` is not set and the values are in the meta-columns in `gr`, you can specify the column indices for these value columns, better to use name indices.
- **method**: One of "weighted", "w0" and "absolute". For the three different methods, please refer to https://bioconductor.org/packages/release/bioc/vignettes/EnrichedHeatmap/inst/doc/EnrichedHeatmap.html#toc_7.
- **empty_value**: The value for the bins where no signal is overlapped.
- **window**: The genomic bins generated from `bin_genome`.

Details

The genomic bins should be generated by `bin_genome` in advance. The genomic bins are saved internally, so that multiple uses of `bin_genome` ensure they all return the matrices with the same rows.

It supports following values.

- When neither `value` nor `value_column` is set, it simply overlap `gr` to the genomic bins and returns a one-column logical matrix which represents whether the current genomic bin overlaps to any signal.
- When the signals are numeric, `value` can be a numeric vector or a matrix, or `value_column` can contain multiple columns. The function returns a numeric matrix where the values are properly averaged depending on what `method` was used.
- When the signals are character, `value` can only be a vector or `value_column` can only contain one single column. The function returns a one-column character matrix.

Value

A matrix with the same row as the genomic bins.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
require(circlize)
require(GenomicRanges)

chr_window = bin_genome("hg19")

#### the first is a numeric matrix #######
bed1 = generateRandomBed(nr = 1000, nc = 10)
gr1 = GRanges(seqnames = bed1[, 1], ranges = IRanges(bed1[, 2], bed1[, 3]))

num_mat = normalize_genomic_signals_to_bins(gr1, bed1[, -(1:3)])

#### the second is a character matrix ######
bed_list = lapply(1:10, function(i) {
```
normalize_genomic_signals_to_bins

generateRandomBed(nr = 1000, nc = 1,
   fun = function(n) sample(c("gain", "loss"), n, replace = TRUE))
)
char_mat = NULL
for(i in 1:10) {
   bed = bed_list[[i]]
   bed = bed[sample(nrow(bed), 20), , drop = FALSE]
   gr_cnv = GRanges(seqnames = bed[, 1], ranges = IRanges(bed[, 2], bed[, 3]))
   char_mat = cbind(char_mat, normalize_genomic_signals_to_bins(gr_cnv, bed[, 4]))
}
#### two numeric columns #########
bed2 = generateRandomBed(nr = 100, nc = 2)
gr2 = GRanges(seqnames = bed2[, 1], ranges = IRanges(bed2[, 2], bed2[, 3]))
v = normalize_genomic_signals_to_bins(gr2, bed2[, 4:5])

##### a list of genes need to be highlighted
bed3 = generateRandomBed(nr = 40, nc = 0)
gr3 = GRanges(seqnames = bed3[, 1], ranges = IRanges(bed3[, 2], bed3[, 2]))
gr3$gene = paste0("gene_", 1:length(gr3))
mtch = as.matrix(findOverlaps(chr_window, gr3))
at = mtch[, 1]
labels = mcols(gr3)[mtch[, 2], 1]

##### order of the chromosomes #########
chr = as.vector(seqnames(chr_window))
chr_level = paste0("chr", c(1:22, "X", "Y"))
chr = factor(chr, levels = chr_level)

#### make the heatmap #######
subgroup = rep(c("A", "B"), each = 5)
ht_opt$TITLE_PADDING = unit(c(4, 4), "points")
ht_list = Heatmap(num_mat, name = "mat", col = colorRamp2(c(-1, 0, 1), c("green", "white", "red")),
   row_split = chr, cluster_rows = FALSE, show_column_dend = FALSE,
   column_split = subgroup, cluster_column_slices = FALSE,
   column_title = "numeric matrix",
   top_annotation = HeatmapAnnotation(subgroup = subgroup, annotation_name_side = "left"),
   row_title_rot = 0, row_title_gp = gpar(fontsize = 10), border = TRUE,
   row_gap = unit(0, "points")) +
Heatmap(char_mat, name = "CNV", col = c("gain" = "red", "loss" = "blue"),
   border = TRUE, column_title = "character matrix") +
rowAnnotation(label = anno_mark(at = at, labels = labels)) +
rowAnnotation(pt = anno_points(v, gp = gpar(col = 4:5), pch = c(1, 16)),
   width = unit(2, "cm")) +
rowAnnotation(bar = anno_barplot(v[, 1], gp = gpar(col = ifelse(v[, 1] > 0, 2, 3))),
   width = unit(2, "cm"))
draw(ht_list, merge_legend = TRUE)

##### or horizontally ###
ht_list = Heatmap(t(num_mat), name = "mat", col = colorRamp2(c(-1, 0, 1), c("green", "white", "red")),
column_split = chr, cluster_columns = FALSE, show_row_dend = FALSE,
row_split = subgroup, cluster_row_slices = FALSE,
row_title = "numeric matrix",
left_annotation = rowAnnotation(subgroup = subgroup, show_annotation_name = FALSE,
annotation_legend_param = list(
  subgroup = list(direction = "horizontal", title_position = "lefttop", nrow = 1)),
column_title_gp = gpar(fontsize = 10), border = TRUE,
column_gap = unit(0, "points"),
column_title = ifelse(seq_along(chr_level) %% 2 == 0, paste0("\n", chr_level), paste0(chr_level, "\n")),
heatmap_legend_param = list(direction = "horizontal", title_position = "lefttop")) %v%
Heatmap(t(char_mat), name = "CNV", col = c("gain" = "red", "loss" = "blue"),
border = TRUE, row_title = "character matrix",
heatmap_legend_param = list(direction = "horizontal", title_position = "lefttop", nrow = 1)) %v%
HeatmapAnnotation(label = anno_mark(at = at, labels = labels, side = "bottom")) %v%
HeatmapAnnotation(pt = anno_points(v, gp = gpar(col = 4:5), pch = c(1, 16)),
annotation_name_side = "left", height = unit(2, "cm")) %v%
HeatmapAnnotation(bar = anno_barplot(v[, 1], gp = gpar(col = ifelse(v[, 1] > 0, 2, 3))),
annotation_name_side = "left", height = unit(2, "cm"))
draw(ht_list, heatmap_legend_side = "bottom", merge_legend = TRUE)

## End(Not run)

---

## nrow.Heatmap

### Number of Rows in the Heatmap

**Description**

Number of Rows in the Heatmap

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'Heatmap'
nrow(x)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` A `Heatmap-class` object.

**Examples**

```r
# There is no example
NULL
```
oncoPrint  Make oncoPrint

Description

Make oncoPrint

Usage

oncoPrint(mat, name,
    get_type = default_get_type,
    alter_fun,
    alter_fun_is_vectorized = NULL,
    col = NULL,

top_annotation = HeatmapAnnotation(cbar = anno_oncoprint_barplot()),
right_annotation = rowAnnotation(rbar = anno_oncoprint_barplot()),
left_annotation = NULL,
bottom_annotation = NULL,

show_pct = TRUE,
pct_gp = gpar(fontsize = 10),
pct_digits = 0,
pct_side = "left",
pct_include = NULL,

row_labels = NULL,
show_row_names = TRUE,
row_names_side = "right",
row_names_gp = pct_gp,
row_split = NULL,

column_labels = NULL,
column_names_gp = gpar(fontsize = 10),
column_split = NULL,

row_order = NULL,
column_order = NULL,
cluster_rows = FALSE,
cluster_columns = FALSE,

remove_empty_columns = FALSE,
remove_empty_rows = FALSE,
show_column_names = FALSE,
heatmap_legend_param = NULL,
...
Arguments

mat  The value should be a character matrix which encodes multiple alterations or a list of matrices for which every matrix contains binary value representing whether the alteration is present or absent. When the value is a list, the names of the list represent alteration types. You can use `unify_mat_list` to make all matrix having same row names and column names.

name  Name of the oncoPrint. Not necessary to specify.

get_type  If different alterations are encoded in the matrix as complex strings, this self-defined function determines how to extract them. It only works when mat is a matrix. The default value is `default_get_type`.

alter_fun  A single function or a list of functions which defines how to add graphics for different alterations. You can use `alter_graphic` to automatically generate for rectangles and points.

alter_fun_is_vectorized  Whether alter_fun is implemented vectorized. Internally the function will guess.

col  A vector of color for which names correspond to alteration types.

top_annotation  Annotation put on top of the oncoPrint. By default it is barplot which shows the number of genes with a certain alteration in each sample.

right_annotation  Annotation put on the right of the oncoPrint. By default it is barplot which shows the number of samples with a certain alteration in each gene.

left_annotation  Annotation put on the left of the oncoPrint.

bottom_annotation  Annotation put at the bottom of the oncoPrint.

show_pct  whether show percent values on the left of the oncoPrint?

pct_gp  Graphic parameters for percent values

pct_digits  Digits for the percent values.

pct_side  Side of the percent values to the oncoPrint. This argument is currently disabled.

pct_include  Alteration types that are included for the calculation of percent values.

row_labels  Labels as the row names of the oncoPrint.

show_row_names  Whether show row names?

row_names_side  Side of the row names to the oncoPrint. This argument is currently disabled.

row_names_gp  Graphic parameters for the row names.

column_labels  Pass to `Heatmap`.

column_split  Pass to `Heatmap`.

column_names_gp  Pass to `Heatmap`.

row_order  Order of rows. By default rows are sorted by the number of occurrence of the alterations.
order.comb_mat

cluster_rows  If it is set, it must be a dendrogram/hclust object.
cluster_columns  If it is set, it must be a dendrogram/hclust object.
column_order  Order of columns. By default the columns are sorted to show the mutual exclusivity of alterations.
remove_empty_columns  If there is no alteration in some samples, whether remove them on the oncoPrint?
remove_empty_rows  If there is no alteration in some samples, whether remove them on the oncoPrint?
show_column_names  Whether show column names?
heatmap_legend_param  pass to \texttt{Heatmap}.
...  Pass to \texttt{Heatmap}.

Details

The 'memo sort' method is from \url{https://gist.github.com/armish/564a65ab874a770e2c26}.
Thanks to B. Arman Aksoy for contributing the code.

Value

A \texttt{Heatmap-class} object which means you can add other heatmaps or annotations to it.

Author(s)

Zuguang Gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>

Examples

# There is no example
NULL

order.comb_mat  \hspace{1cm} Order of the Combination Sets
Arguments

- `.m` A combination matrix returned by `make_comb_mat`.
- `.on` On sets or on combination sets?
- `.decreasing` Whether the ordering is applied decreasingly.

Details

It first sorts by the degree of the combination sets then by the combination matrix.

Examples

```r
# There is no example
NULL
```

packLegend

Description

Pack Legends

Usage

```r
packLegend(..., gap = unit(4, "mm"), row_gap = unit(4, "mm"), column_gap = unit(4, "mm"),
  direction = c("vertical", "horizontal"),
  max_width = NULL, max_height = NULL, list = NULL)
```

Arguments

- `....` A list of objects returned by `Legend`.
- `.gap` Gap between two neighbouring legends. The value is a `unit` object with length of one. It is the same as `.row_gap` if the direction if vertical and the same as `.column_gap` if the direction is horizontal.
- `.row_gap` Horizontal gaps between legends.
- `.column_gap` Vertical gaps between legends.
- `.direction` The direction to arrange legends.
- `.max_width` The maximal width of the total packed legends. It only works for horizontal arrangement. If the total width of the legends exceeds it, the legends will be arranged into multiple rows.
- `.max_height` Similar as `.max_width`, but for the vertical arrangement of legends.
- `.list` The list of legends can be specified as a list.
Value

A \texttt{Legends-class} object.

See Also


Examples

```r
require(circlize)
col_fun = colorRamp2(c(0, 0.5, 1), c("blue", "white", "red"))
lgd1 = Legend(at = 1:6, legend_gp = gpar(fill = 1:6), title = "legend1")
lgd2 = Legend(col_fun = col_fun, title = "legend2", at = c(0, 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, 1))
pd = packLegend(lgd1, lgd2)
draw(pd, test = "two legends")
pd = packLegend(lgd1, lgd2, direction = "horizontal")
draw(pd, test = "two legends packed horizontally")
```

---

\texttt{pheatmap}

\textit{Translate pheatmap::pheatmap to ComplexHeatmap::Heatmap}

\textbf{Description}

Translate \texttt{pheatmap::pheatmap} to \texttt{ComplexHeatmap::Heatmap}

\textbf{Usage}

\texttt{pheatmap(mat,}
  \texttt{  color = colorRampPalette(rev(brewer.pal(n = 7, name = "RdYlBu")))(100),}
  \texttt{  kmeans_k = NA,}
  \texttt{  breaks = NA,}
  \texttt{  border_color = ifelse(nrow(mat) < 100 & ncol(mat) < 100, "grey60", NA),}
  \texttt{  cellwidth = NA,}
  \texttt{  cellheight = NA,}
  \texttt{  scale = "none",}
  \texttt{  cluster_rows = TRUE,}
  \texttt{  cluster_cols = TRUE,}
  \texttt{  clustering_distance_rows = "euclidean",}
  \texttt{  clustering_distance_cols = "euclidean",}
  \texttt{  clustering_method = "complete",}
  \texttt{  clustering_callback = NA,}
  \texttt{  cutree_rows = NA,}
  \texttt{  cutree_cols = NA,}
  \texttt{  treeheight_row = ifelse(class(cluster_rows) == "hclust" || cluster_rows, 50, 0),}
  \texttt{  treeheight_col = ifelse(class(cluster_cols) == "hclust" || cluster_cols, 50, 0),}
  \texttt{  legend = TRUE,}
  \texttt{  legend_breaks = NA,}
)
legend_labels = NA,
annotation_row = NA,
annotation_col = NA,
annotation = NA,
annotation_colors = NA,
annotation_legend = TRUE,
annotation_names_row = TRUE,
annotation_names_col = TRUE,
drop_levels = TRUE,
show_rownames = TRUE,
show_colnames = TRUE,
main = NA,
fontsize = 10,
fontsize_row = fontsize,
fontsize_col = fontsize,
angle_col = c("270", "0", "45", "90", "315"),
display_numbers = FALSE,
number_format = "%.2f",
number_color = "grey30",
fontsize_number = 0.8 * fontsize,
gaps_row = NULL,
gaps_col = NULL,
labels_row = NULL,
labels_col = NULL,
filename = NA,
width = NA,
height = NA,
silent = FALSE,
naming_col = "#DDDDDD",
name = NULL,

# other graphic parameters for fonts
fontfamily = "",
fontfamily_row = fontfamily,
fontfamily_col = fontfamily,
fontface = 1,
fontface_row = fontface,
fontface_col = fontface,

# argument specific for Heatmap()
heatmap_legend_param = list(),
..., run_draw = FALSE)

Arguments
mat The input matrix.
color The same as in pheatmap. Here you don’t necessarily need to generate a long
color vector. The discrete colors sent to `colorRampPalette` are also OK here. E.g. `colorRampPalette(rev(brewer.pal(n = 7, name = "RdYlBu")))(100)` can be simply replaced as `rev(brewer.pal(n = 7, name = "RdYlBu"))`.

kmeans_k: The same as in `pheatmap`.
breaks: The same as in `pheatmap`.
border_color: The same as in `pheatmap`.
cellwidth: The same as in `pheatmap`.
cellheight: The same as in `pheatmap`.
scale: The same as in `pheatmap`.
cluster_rows: The same as in `pheatmap`.
cluster_cols: The same as in `pheatmap`.
clustering_distance_rows: The same as in `pheatmap`.
clustering_distance_cols: The same as in `pheatmap`.
clustering_method: The same as in `pheatmap`.
clustering_callback: The same as in `pheatmap`.
cutree_rows: The same as in `pheatmap`.
cutree_cols: The same as in `pheatmap`.
treeheight_row: The same as in `pheatmap`.
treeheight_col: The same as in `pheatmap`.
legend: The same as in `pheatmap`.
legend_breaks: The same as in `pheatmap`.
legend_labels: The same as in `pheatmap`.
annotation_row: The same as in `pheatmap`.
annotation_col: The same as in `pheatmap`.
annotation: The same as in `pheatmap`.
annotation_colors: The same as in `pheatmap`.
annotation_legend: The same as in `pheatmap`.
annotation_names_row: The same as in `pheatmap`.
annotation_names_col: The same as in `pheatmap`.
drop_levels: Enforced to be `TRUE`.
show_rownames: The same as in `pheatmap`.
show_colnames: The same as in `pheatmap`. 
pheatmap

main  The same as in pheatmap.
fontsize  The same as in pheatmap.
fontsize_row  The same as in pheatmap.
fontsize_col  The same as in pheatmap.
angle_col  The same as in pheatmap.
display_numbers  The same as in pheatmap.
number_format  The same as in pheatmap.
number_color  The same as in pheatmap.
fontsize_number  The same as in pheatmap.
gaps_row  The same as in pheatmap.
gaps_col  The same as in pheatmap.
labels_row  The same as in pheatmap.
labels_col  The same as in pheatmap.
filename  Not supported.
width  Not supported.
height  Not supported.
silent  Not supported.
a_col  The same as in pheatmap.
name  Name of the heatmap. This argument is passed to Heatmap.
fontfamily  Font family for row and column names.
fontfamily_row  Font family for row names.
fontfamily_col  Font family for column names.
fontface  Font face for row and column names.
fontface_row  Font face for row names.
fontface_col  Font face for column names.
heatmap_legend_param  Pass to Heatmap.
...  Other arguments passed to Heatmap.
run_draw  Whether to run draw() function to the heatmap object.

Details

This function aims to execute pheatmap::pheatmap code purely with ComplexHeatmap.

Value

A Heatmap-class object.
See Also

See [https://jokergoo.github.io/2020/05/06/translate-from-pheatmap-to-complexheatmap/compare_pheatmap](https://jokergoo.github.io/2020/05/06/translate-from-pheatmap-to-complexheatmap/compare_pheatmap) that compares heatmaps between `pheatmap::pheatmap()` and `ComplexHeatmap::pheatmap()`.

Examples

```r
# There is no example
NULL
```

---

## pindex

### Get Values in a Matrix by Pair-wise Indices

#### Description

Get Values in a Matrix by Pair-wise Indices

#### Usage

`pindex(m, i, j)`

#### Arguments

- `m`: A matrix or a 3-dimension array.
- `i`: Row indices or the indices in the first dimension.
- `j`: Column indices or the indices in the second dimension.

#### Value

If `m` is a matrix, the value returned is a vector `c(m[i1, j1], m[i2, j2], ...)`. If `m` is an array, the value returned is a matrix `rbind(m[i1, j1, ], m[i2, j2, ], ...)`.

#### Examples

```r
m = matrix(rnorm(100), 10)
m2 = m[m > 0]
ind = do.call("rbind", lapply(1:10, function(ci) {
    i = which(m[, ci] > 0)
    cbind(i = i, j = rep(ci, length(i)))
})))
pindex(m, ind[, 1], ind[, 2])
identical(pindex(m, ind[, 1], ind[, 2]), m[m > 0])
```

```r
# 3d array
arr = array(1:27, dim = c(3, 3, 3))
pindex(arr, 1:2, 2:3)
identical(pindex(arr, 1:2, 2:3), rbind(arr[1, 2, ], arr[2, 3, ]))
```
**plot.Heatmap**

**Draw heatmap**

**Description**

Draw heatmap

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'Heatmap'
plot(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` A `Heatmap-class` object.
- `...` All pass to `draw.Heatmap-method`.

**Examples**

```r
# There is no example
NULL
```

---

**plot.HeatmapAnnotation**

**Draw heatmap annotations**

**Description**

Draw heatmap annotations

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'HeatmapAnnotation'
plot(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` A `HeatmapAnnotation-class` object.
- `...` All pass to `draw.HeatmapList-method`.

**Examples**

```r
# There is no example
NULL
```
**Description**

Draw heatmap

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'HeatmapList'
plot(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `x`: A `HeatmapList-class` object.
- `...`: All pass to `draw,HeatmapList-method`.

**Examples**

```r
# There is no example
NULL
```

---

**Description**

Prepare the Heatmap

**Usage**

```r
## S4 method for signature 'Heatmap'
prepare(object, process_rows = TRUE, process_columns = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

- `object`: A `Heatmap-class` object.
- `process_rows`: Whether to process rows of the heatmap.
- `process_columns`: Whether to process columns of the heatmap.
Details

The preparation of the heatmap includes following steps:

- making clustering on rows (by calling `make_row_cluster`, Heatmap-method)
- making clustering on columns (by calling `make_column_cluster`, Heatmap-method)
- making the layout of the heatmap (by calling `make_layout`, Heatmap-method)

This function is only for internal use.

Value

The `Heatmap-class` object.

Author(s)

Zuguang Gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>

Examples

```r
# There is no example
NULL
```

print.comb_mat

Print the comb_mat Object

Description

Print the comb_mat Object

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'comb_mat'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

- `x` A combination matrix returned by `make_comb_mat`.
- `...` Other arguments

Examples

```r
# There is no example
NULL
```
**Description**

Restore the index vector to index matrix in layer_fun

**Usage**

```
restore_matrix(j, i, x, y)
```

**Arguments**

- `j` Column indices directly from `layer_fun`.
- `i` Row indices directly from `layer_fun`.
- `x` Position on x-direction directly from `layer_fun`.
- `y` Position on y-direction directly from `layer_fun`.

**Details**

The values that are sent to `layer_fun` are all vectors (for the vectorization of the grid graphic functions), however, the heatmap slice where `layer_fun` is applied to, is still represented by a matrix, thus, it would be very convenient if all the arguments in `layer_fun` can be converted to the sub-matrix for the current slice. Here, as shown in above example, `restore_matrix` does the job. `restore_matrix` directly accepts the first four argument in `layer_fun` and returns an index matrix, where rows and columns correspond to the rows and columns in the current slice, from top to bottom and from left to right. The values in the matrix are the natural order of e.g. vector `j` in current slice.

For following code:

```r
Heatmap(small_mat, name = "mat", col = col_fun,
         row_km = 2, column_km = 2,
         layer_fun = function(j, i, x, y, w, h, fill) {
             ind_mat = restore_matrix(j, i, x, y)
             print(ind_mat)
         })
```

The first output which is for the top-left slice:

```
[1,]  1  4  7 10 13
[2,]  2  5  8 11 14
[3,]  3  6  9 12 15
```
As you see, this is a three-row and five-column index matrix where the first row corresponds to the top row in the slice. The values in the matrix correspond to the natural index (i.e. 1, 2, ...) in \( j, i, x, y, \ldots \) in \( \text{layer} \_\text{fun} \). Now, if we want to add values on the second column in the top-left slice, the code which is put inside \( \text{layer} \_\text{fun} \) would look like:

```r
for(ind in ind_mat[, 2]) {
    grid.text(small_mat[i[ind], j[ind]], x[ind], y[ind], ...)
}
```

### Examples

```r
set.seed(123)
mat = matrix(rnorm(81), nr = 9)
Heatmap(mat, row_km = 2, column_km = 2,
        layer_fun = function(j, i, x, y, width, height, fill) {
            ind_mat = restore_matrix(j, i, x, y)
            print(ind_mat)
        })

set.seed(123)
mat = matrix(round(rnorm(81), 2), nr = 9)
Heatmap(mat, row_km = 2, column_km = 2,
        layer_fun = function(j, i, x, y, width, height, fill) {
            ind_mat = restore_matrix(j, i, x, y)
            ind = unique(c(ind_mat[2, ], ind_mat[, 3]))
            grid.text(pindex(mat, i[ind], j[ind]), x[ind], y[ind])
        })
```

---

**re_size-HeatmapAnnotation-method**

*Resize the Width or Height of Heatmap Annotations*

---

**Description**

Resize the Width or Height of Heatmap Annotations

**Usage**

```r
## S4 method for signature 'HeatmapAnnotation'
re_size(object,
        annotation_height = NULL,
        annotation_width = NULL,
        height = NULL,
        width = NULL,
        simple_anno_size = object@param$simple_anno_size,
        simple_anno_size_adjust = object@param$simple_anno_size_adjust)
```
Arguments

object
A `HeatmapAnnotation-class` object.

annotation_height
A vector of annotation heights in `unit` class.

annotation_width
A vector of annotation widths in `unit` class.

height
The height of the complete heatmap annotation.

width
The width of the complete heatmap annotation.

simple_anno_size
The size of one line of the simple annotation.

simple_anno_size_adjust
Whether adjust the size of the simple annotation?

Details

The function only adjust height for column annotations and width for row annotations.

The basic rules are (take height and annotation_height for example):

1. If annotation_height is set and all annotation_height are absolute units, height is ignored.
2. If annotation_height contains non-absolute units, height also need to be set and the non-absolute units should be set in a simple form such as 1:10 or `unit(1, "null")`. 3. `simple_anno_size` is only used when annotation_height is NULL. 4. If only height is set, non-simple annotation is adjusted while keeps simple annotation unchanged. 5. If only height is set and all annotations are simple annotations, all annotations are adjusted, and `simple_anno_size_adjust` is disabled. 6. If `simple_anno_size_adjust` is FALSE, the size of the simple annotations will not change.

Examples

```r
# There is no example
NULL
```

rowAnnotation            Construct Row Annotations

Description

Construct Row Annotations

Usage

```r
rowAnnotation(...)
```

Arguments

... Pass to `HeatmapAnnotation`.
row_anno_barplot

Description
Barplots as RowAnnotation

Usage
row_anno_barplot(...)

Arguments
... pass to anno_barplot.

Details
A wrapper of anno_barplot with pre-defined which to row.
You can directly use anno_barplot for row annotation if you call it in rowAnnotation.

Value
See help page of anno_barplot.

Examples
# There is no example
NULL
Description

Boxplots as Row Annotation

Usage

row_anno_boxplot(...)

Arguments

... pass to anno_boxplot.

Details

A wrapper of anno_boxplot with pre-defined which to row.
You can directly use anno_boxplot for row annotation if you call it in rowAnnotation.

Value

See help page of anno_boxplot.

Examples

# There is no example
NULL

Description

Density as Row Annotation

Usage

row_anno_density(...)

Arguments

... pass to anno_density.
row_anno_histogram

Details

A wrapper of anno_density with pre-defined which to row.
You can directly use anno_density for row annotation if you call it in rowAnnotation.

Value

See help page of anno_density.

Examples

# There is no example
NULL

row_anno_histogram 

Description

Histograms as Row Annotation

Usage

row_anno_histogram(...) 

Arguments

... pass to anno_histogram.

Details

A wrapper of anno_histogram with pre-defined which to row.
You can directly use anno_histogram for row annotation if you call it in rowAnnotation.

Value

See help page of anno_histogram.

Examples

# There is no example
NULL
row_anno_points  Points as Row Annotation

Description
Points as Row Annotation

Usage
row_anno_points(...)

Arguments
...  pass to anno_points.

Details
A wrapper of anno_points with pre-defined which to row.
You can directly use anno_points for row annotation if you call it in rowAnnotation.

Value
See help page of anno_points.

Examples
# There is no example
NULL

row_anno_text  Text as Row Annotation

Description
Text as Row Annotation

Usage
row_anno_text(...)  

Arguments
...  pass to anno_text.
**row_dend dispatch**

**Details**

A wrapper of `anno_text` with pre-defined which to row.

You can directly use `anno_text` for row annotation if you call it in `rowAnnotation`.

**Value**

See help page of `anno_text`.

**Examples**

```r
# There is no example
NULL
```

---

**row_dend dispatch**  
*Method dispatch page for row_dend*

**Description**

Method dispatch page for `row_dend`.

**Dispatch**

`row_dend` can be dispatched on following classes:

- `row_dend,HeatmapList-method,HeatmapList-class` class method
- `row_dend,Heatmap-method,Heatmap-class` class method

**Examples**

```r
# no example
NULL
```
Get Row Dendrograms from a Heatmap

Description
Get Row Dendrograms from a Heatmap

Usage
## S4 method for signature 'Heatmap'
row_dend(object, on_slice = FALSE)

Arguments
- object: A Heatmap-class object.
- on_slice: If the value is TRUE, it returns the dendrogram on the slice level.

Value
The format of the returned object depends on whether rows/columns of the heatmaps are split.

Author(s)
Zuguang Gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>

Examples
```r
mat = matrix(rnorm(100), 10)
ht = Heatmap(mat)
ht = draw(ht)
row_dend(ht)
ht = Heatmap(mat, row_km = 2)
ht = draw(ht)
row_dend(ht)
```

Get Row Dendrograms from a Heatmap List

Description
Get Row Dendrograms from a Heatmap List
Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'HeatmapList'
row_dend(object, name = NULL, on_slice = FALSE)
```

Arguments

- `object`: A `HeatmapList-class` object.
- `name`: Name of a specific heatmap.
- `on_slice`: If the value is TRUE, it returns the dendrogram on the slice level.

Value

The format of the returned object depends on whether rows/columns of the heatmaps are split.

Author(s)

Zuguang Gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>

Examples

```r
mat = matrix(rnorm(100), 10)
ht_list = Heatmap(mat) + Heatmap(mat)
ht_list = draw(ht_list)
row_dend(ht_list)
ht_list = Heatmap(mat, row_km = 2) + Heatmap(mat)
ht_list = draw(ht_list)
row_dend(ht_list)
row_dend(ht_list, on_slice = TRUE)
ht_list = Heatmap(mat, row_km = 2) %v% Heatmap(mat)
ht_list = draw(ht_list)
row_dend(ht_list)
```

Description

Method dispatch page for `row_order`.

Dispatch

`row_order` can be dispatched on following classes:

- `row_order,HeatmapList-method,HeatmapList-class` class method
- `row_order,Heatmap-method,Heatmap-class` class method
row_order-Heatmap-method

Get Row Order from a Heatmap

Description

Get Row Order from a Heatmap

Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'Heatmap'
row_order(object)
```

Arguments

- `object`: A `Heatmap-class` object.

Value

The format of the returned object depends on whether rows/columns of the heatmaps are split.

Author(s)

Zuguang Gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>

Examples

```r
mat = matrix(rnorm(100), 10)
ht = Heatmap(mat)
ht = draw(ht)
row_order(ht)
ht = Heatmap(mat, row_km = 2)
ht = draw(ht)
row_order(ht)
```
Get Row Order from a Heatmap List

Description

Get Row Order from a Heatmap List

Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'HeatmapList'
row_order(object, name = NULL)
```

Arguments

- `object`: A `HeatmapList-class` object.
- `name`: Name of a specific heatmap.

Value

The format of the returned object depends on whether rows/columns of the heatmaps are split.

Author(s)

Zuguang Gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>

Examples

```r
mat = matrix(rnorm(100), 10)
ht_list = Heatmap(mat) + Heatmap(mat)
ht_list = draw(ht_list)
row_order(ht_list)
ht_list = Heatmap(mat, row_km = 2) + Heatmap(mat)
ht_list = draw(ht_list)
row_order(ht_list)
ht_list = Heatmap(mat, row_km = 2) %v% Heatmap(mat)
ht_list = draw(ht_list)
row_order(ht_list)
```
set_component_height-Heatmap-method

Set Height of Heatmap Component

Description

Set Height of Heatmap Component

Usage

## S4 method for signature 'Heatmap'
set_component_height(object, k, v)

Arguments

- **object**: A `Heatmap-class` object.
- **k**: Which column component? The value should a numeric index or the name of the corresponding column component. See **Details**.
- **v**: Height of the component, a `unit` object.

Details

All column components are: column_title_top, column_dend_top, column_names_top, column_anno_top, heatmap_body, column_anno_bottom, column_names_bottom, column_dend_bottom, column_title_bottom.

This function is only for internal use.

Value

The `Heatmap-class` object.

Author(s)

Zuguang Gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>

Examples

# There is no example
NULL
set_component_width-Heatmap-method

Set Width of Heatmap Component

Description

Set Width of Heatmap Component

Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'Heatmap'
set_component_width(object, k, v)
```

Arguments

- `object` A `Heatmap-class` object.
- `k` Which row component? The value should a numeric index or the name of the corresponding row component. See `Details`.
- `v` width of the component, a `unit` object.

Details

All row components are: `row_title_left, row_dend_left, row_names_left, row_anno_left, heatmap_body, row_anno_right, row_names_right, row_dend_right, row_title_right`.

This function is only for internal use.

Value

The `Heatmap-class` object.

Author(s)

Zuguang Gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>

Examples

```r
# There is no example
NULL
```
set_name

Description
Set Names

Usage
set_name(m)

Arguments
m A combination matrix returned by make_comb_mat.

Value
A vector of set names.

Examples
set.seed(123)
l1 = list(a = sample(letters, 10),
        b = sample(letters, 15),
        c = sample(letters, 20))
m = make_comb_mat(l1)
set_name(m)

set_nameAssign

Description
Modify Set Names

Usage
set_name(x, ...) <- value

Arguments
x A combination matrix returned by make_comb_mat.
value New set names.
... Other arguments.
Examples

```r
set.seed(123)
lr = list(a = sample(letters, 10),
        b = sample(letters, 15),
        c = sample(letters, 20))
m = make_comb_mat(lr)
set_name(m) = c("A", "B", "C")
m
```

---

### set_size

**Description**

Set Sizes

**Usage**

```r
set_size(m)
```

**Arguments**

- `m` A combination matrix returned by `make_comb_mat`.

**Value**

A vector of set sizes.

**Examples**

```r
set.seed(123)
lr = list(a = sample(letters, 10),
        b = sample(letters, 15),
        c = sample(letters, 20))
m = make_comb_mat(lr)
set_size(m)
```
Print the AnnotationFunction Object

Description
Print the AnnotationFunction Object

Usage
## S4 method for signature 'AnnotationFunction'
show(object)

Arguments
object The AnnotationFunction-class object.

Examples
# There is no example
NULL

Print the ColorMapping Object

Description
Print the ColorMapping Object

Usage
## S4 method for signature 'ColorMapping'
show(object)

Arguments
object A ColorMapping-class object.

Value
This function returns no value.

Author(s)
Zuguang Gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>
# show-dispatch

## Examples

```r
# There is no example
NULL
```

**Description**

Method dispatch page for `show`.

**Dispatch**

`show` can be dispatched on following classes:

- `show, AnnotationFunction-method, AnnotationFunction-class` class method
- `show, Heatmap-method, Heatmap-class` class method
- `show, HeatmapList-method, HeatmapList-class` class method
- `show, ColorMapping-method, ColorMapping-class` class method
- `show, HeatmapAnnotation-method, HeatmapAnnotation-class` class method
- `show, SingleAnnotation-method, SingleAnnotation-class` class method

## show-Heatmap-method

**Draw the Single Heatmap with Defaults**

**Description**

Draw the Single Heatmap with Defaults

**Usage**

```r
## S4 method for signature 'Heatmap'
show(object)
```

**Arguments**

- `object` A `Heatmap-class` object.
Details

It actually calls `draw,Heatmap-method`, but only with default parameters. If users want to customize the heatmap, they can pass parameters directly to `draw,Heatmap-method`.

Value

The `HeatmapList-class` object.

Author(s)

Zuguang Gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>

Examples

```r
# There is no example
NULL
```

---

### show-HeatmapAnnotation-method

*Print the HeatmapAnnotation object*

---

Description

Print the HeatmapAnnotation object

Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'HeatmapAnnotation'
show(object)
```

Arguments

- `object` A `HeatmapAnnotation-class` object.

Value

No value is returned.

Author(s)

Zuguang Gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>

Examples

```r
# There is no example
NULL
```
**show-HeatmapList-method**

*Draw a list of heatmaps with default parameters*

**Description**

Draw a list of heatmaps with default parameters

**Usage**

```r
## S4 method for signature 'HeatmapList'
show(object)
```

**Arguments**

- `object` a `HeatmapList-class` object.

**Details**

Actually it calls `draw,HeatmapList-method`, but only with default parameters. If users want to customize the heatmap, they can pass parameters directly to `draw,HeatmapList-method`.

**Value**

This function returns no value.

**Examples**

```r
# There is no example
NULL
```

**show-SingleAnnotation-method**

*Print the SingleAnnotation object*

**Description**

Print the SingleAnnotation object

**Usage**

```r
## S4 method for signature 'SingleAnnotation'
show(object)
```
Arguments

object A `SingleAnnotation-class` object.

Value

No value is returned.

Author(s)

Zuguang Gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>

Examples

```r
# There is no example
NULL
```

---

**SingleAnnotation Constructor Method for SingleAnnotation Class**

**Description**

Constructor Method for SingleAnnotation Class

**Usage**

```r
SingleAnnotation(name, value, col, fun,
label = NULL,
na_col = "grey",
which = c("column", "row"),
show_legend = TRUE,
gp = gpar(col = NA),
border = FALSE,
legend_param = list(),
show_name = TRUE,
name_gp = gpar(fontsize = 12),
name_offset = NULL,
name_side = ifelse(which == "column", "right", "bottom"),
name_rot = NULL,
simple_anno_size = ht_opt$simple_anno_size,
width = NULL, height = NULL)
```
Arguments

name  Name for the annotation. If it is not specified, an internal name is assigned.
value A vector or a matrix of discrete or continuous values.
col Colors corresponding to value. If the mapping is discrete, the value of col should be a named vector; If the mapping is continuous, the value of col should be a color mapping function.
fun A user-defined function to add annotation graphics. The argument of this function should be at least a vector of index that corresponds to rows or columns. Normally the function should be constructed by AnnotationFunction if you want the annotation supports splitting. See **Details** for more explanation.
label Label for the annotation. By default is the annotation name.
na_col Color for NA values in the simple annotations.
which Whether the annotation is a row annotation or a column annotation?
show_legend If it is a simple annotation, whether show legend in the final heatmap?
gp Since simple annotation is represented as rows of grids. This argument controls graphic parameters for the simple annotation. The fill parameter is ignored here.
border border, only work for simple annotation
legend_param Parameters for the legend. See color_mapping_legend,ColorMapping-method for all possible options.
show_name Whether show annotation name?
name_gp Graphic parameters for annotation name.
name_offset Offset to the annotation, a unit object.
name_side 'right' and 'left' for column annotations and 'top' and 'bottom' for row annotations
name_rot Rotation of the annotation name.
simple_anno_size size of the simple annotation.
width The width of the plotting region (the viewport) that the annotation is drawn. If it is a row annotation, the width must be an absolute unit.
height The height of the plotting region (the viewport) that the annotation is drawn. If it is a column annotation, the width must be an absolute unit.

Details

A single annotation is a basic unit of complex heatmap annotations where the heatmap annotations are always a list of single annotations. An annotation can be simply heatmap-like (here we call it simple annotation) or more complex like points, lines, boxes (for which we call it complex annotation).

In the SingleAnnotation constructor, value, col, na_col are used to construct a anno_simple annotation function which is generated internally by AnnotationFunction. The legend of the simple annotation can be automatically generated,
For constructing a complex annotation, users need to use `fun` which is a user-defined function. Normally it is constructed by `AnnotationFunction`. One big advantage for using `AnnotationFunction` is the annotation function or the graphics drawn by the annotation function can be split according to row splitting or column splitting of the heatmap. Users can also provide a "pure" function which is a normal R function for the `fun` argument. The function only needs one argument which is a vector of index for rows or columns depending whether it is a row annotation or column annotation. The other two optional arguments are the current slice index and total number of slices. See **Examples** section for an example. If it is a normal R function, it will be constructed into the `AnnotationFunction-class` object internally.

The `SingleAnnotation-class` is a simple wrapper on top of `AnnotationFunction-class` only with annotation name added.

The class also stores the "extended area" relative to the area for the annotation graphics. The extended areas are those created by annotation names and axes.

Value

A `SingleAnnotation-class` object.

Author(s)

Zuguang Gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>

See Also

There are following built-in annotation functions that can be directly used to generate complex annotations: `anno_simple`, `anno_points`, `anno_lines`, `anno_barplot`, `anno_histogram`, `anno_boxplot`, `anno_density`, `anno_text`, `anno_joyplot`, `anno_horizon`, `anno_image`, `anno_block`, `anno_summary` and `anno_mark`.

Examples

```r
ha = SingleAnnotation(value = 1:10)
draw(ha, test = "single column annotation")

m = cbind(1:10, 10:1)
colnames(m) = c("a", "b")
ha = SingleAnnotation(value = m)
draw(ha, test = "matrix as column annotation")

anno = anno_barplot(matrix(nc = 2, c(1:10, 10:1)))
ha = SingleAnnotation(fun = anno)
draw(ha, test = "anno_barplot as input")

fun = local({
  # because there variables outside the function for use, we put it a local environment
  value = 1:10
  function(index, k = 1, n = 1) {
    pushViewport(viewport(xscale = c(0.5, length(index) + 0.5), yscale = range(value)))
    grid.points(seq_along(index), value[index])
    grid.rect()
})
```

```r
data = matrix(nc = 2, c(1:10, 10:1))
h = SingleAnnotation(data = data, fun = fun)
draw(h, test = "custom fun")
```

```r
# Example: using 'fun' argument
ha = SingleAnnotation(value = 1:10)
draw(ha, test = "single column annotation")
```
```r
if(k == 1) grid.yaxis()
popViewport()
}
})
ha = SingleAnnotation(fun = fun, height = unit(4, "cm"))
draw(ha, index = 1:10, test = "self-defined function")
```

---

**SingleAnnotation-class**

*Class for a Single Annotation*

**Description**

Class for a Single Annotation

**Details**

The `SingleAnnotation-class` is used for storing data for a single annotation and provides methods for drawing annotation graphics.

**Methods**

The `SingleAnnotation-class` provides following methods:

- `SingleAnnotation`: constructor method
- `draw,SingleAnnotation-method`: draw the single annotation.

**Author(s)**

Zuguang Gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>

**See Also**

The `SingleAnnotation-class` is always used internally. The public `HeatmapAnnotation-class` contains a list of `SingleAnnotation-class` objects and is used to add annotation graphics on heatmaps.

**Examples**

```r
# There is no example
NULL
```
size.AnnotationFunction

Size of the AnnotationFunction Object

Description
Size of the AnnotationFunction Object

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'AnnotationFunction'
size(x, ...)
```

Arguments

- `x` The `AnnotationFunction-class` object.
- `...` Other arguments.

Details
It returns the width if it is a row annotation and the height if it is a column annotation.
Internally used.

Examples

```r
anno = anno_points(1:10)
ComplexHeatmap::size(anno)
anno = anno_points(1:10, which = "row")
ComplexHeatmap::size(anno)
```

size.HeatmapAnnotation

Size of the HeatmapAnnotation Object

Description
Size of the HeatmapAnnotation Object

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'HeatmapAnnotation'
size(x, ...)
```

Arguments

- `x` The `HeatmapAnnotation-class` object.
- `...` Other arguments.
Arguments

x The `HeatmapAnnotation-class` object.

... Other arguments.

Details

It returns the width if it is a row annotation and the height if it is a column annotation. Internally used.

Examples

# There is no example
NULL

size.SingleAnnotation  Size of the SingleAnnotation Object

Description

Size of the SingleAnnotation Object

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'SingleAnnotation'
size(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x The `SingleAnnotation-class` object.

... Other arguments.

Details

It returns the width if it is a row annotation and the height if it is a column annotation. Internally used.

Examples

# There is no example
NULL
sizeAssign.AnnotationFunction

Assign the Size to the AnnotationFunction Object

Description

Assign the Size to the AnnotationFunction Object

Usage

```r
## S3 replacement method for class 'AnnotationFunction'
size(x, ...) <- value
```

Arguments

- `x`: The `AnnotationFunction-class` object.
- `value`: A `unit` object.
- `...`: Other arguments.

Details

It assigns to the width if it is a row annotation and the height if it is a column annotation. Internally used.

Examples

```r
anno = anno_points(1:10)
ComplexHeatmap::size(anno) = unit(4, "cm")
ComplexHeatmap::size(anno)
```

sizeAssign.HeatmapAnnotation

Assign the Size to the HeatmapAnnotation Object

Description

Assign the Size to the HeatmapAnnotation Object

Usage

```r
## S3 replacement method for class 'HeatmapAnnotation'
size(x, ...) <- value
```

Arguments

- `x`: The `HeatmapAnnotation-class` object.
- `value`: A `unit` object.
- `...`: Other arguments.

Details

It assigns to the width if it is a row annotation and the height if it is a column annotation. Internally used.

Examples

```r
anno = anno_points(1:10)
ComplexHeatmap::size(anno) = unit(4, "cm")
ComplexHeatmap::size(anno)
```
sizeAssign.SingleAnnotation

Assign the Size to the SingleAnnotation Object

Description
Assign the Size to the SingleAnnotation Object

Usage
```r
## S3 replacement method for class 'SingleAnnotation'
size(x, ...) <- value
```

Arguments
- `x` The `HeatmapAnnotation-class` object.
- `value` A `unit` object.
- `...` Other arguments.

Details
It assigns the width if it is a row annotation and the height if it is a column annotation. Internally used.

Examples
```r
# There is no example
NULL
```
smartAlign2

Adjust positions of rectanglar shapes

Description

Adjust positions of rectanglar shapes

Usage

smartAlign2(start, end, range, plot = FALSE)

Arguments

- **start**: position which corresponds to the start (bottom or left) of the rectangle-shapes.
- **end**: position which corresponds to the end (top or right) of the rectangular shapes.
- **range**: data ranges (the minimal and maximal values)
- **plot**: Whether plot the correspondence between the original positions and the adjusted positions. Only for testing.

Details

This is an improved version of the `smartAlign`.
It adjusts the positions of the rectangular shapes to make them do not overlap

Examples

```r
range = c(0, 10)
pos1 = rbind(c(1, 2), c(5, 7))
smartAlign2(pos1, range = range, plot = TRUE)

range = c(0, 10)
pos1 = rbind(c(-0.5, 2), c(5, 7))
smartAlign2(pos1, range = range, plot = TRUE)

pos1 = rbind(c(-1, 2), c(3, 4), c(5, 6), c(7, 11))
pos1 = pos1 + runif(length(pos1), max = 0.3, min = -0.3)
omfrow = par("mfrow")
par(mfrow = c(3, 3))
for(i in 1:9) {
  ind = sample(4, 4)
  smartAlign2(pos1[ind, ], range = range, plot = TRUE)
}
par(mfrow = omfrow)

pos1 = rbind(c(3, 6), c(4, 7))
smartAlign2(pos1, range = range, plot = TRUE)

pos1 = rbind(c(1, 8), c(3, 10))
smartAlign2(pos1, range = range, plot = TRUE)
```
### str.comb_mat

**Description**

str method

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'comb_mat'
str(object, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `object` A combination matrix returned by `make_comb_mat`.
- `...` Other arguments.

**Examples**

```r
# There is no example
NULL
```

### subset_gp

**Description**

Subset a gpar Object

**Usage**

```r
subset_gp(gp, i)
```

**Arguments**

- `gp` A gpar object.
- `i` A vector of indices.

**Value**

A gpar object.

**Examples**

```r
gp = gpar(col = 1:10, fill = 1)
subset_gp(gp, 1:5)
```
**subset_matrix_by_row**  
*Subset the Matrix by Rows*

**Description**

Subset the Matrix by Rows

**Usage**

```r
subset_matrix_by_row(x, i)
```

**Arguments**

- `x`  
  A matrix.
- `i`  
  The row indices.

**Details**

Mainly used for constructing the `AnnotationFunction-class` object.

**Examples**

```r
# There is no example
NULL
```

---

**subset_no**  
*Do not do subsetting*

**Description**

Do not do subsetting

**Usage**

```r
subset_no(x, i)
```

**Arguments**

- `x`  
  A vector.
- `i`  
  The indices.

**Details**

Mainly used for constructing the `AnnotationFunction-class` object.
**subset_vector**

*Subset the vector*

### Description

Subset the vector

### Usage

`subset_vector(x, i)`

### Arguments

- **x**: A vector.
- **i**: The indices.

### Details

Mainly used for constructing the `AnnotationFunction-class` object.

### Examples

```r
# There is no example
NULL
```

---

**summary.Heatmap**

*Print the Summary of a Heatmap*

### Description

Print the Summary of a Heatmap

### Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'Heatmap'
summary(object, ...)
```

### Arguments

- **object**: A `Heatmap-class` object.
- **...**: Other arguments.
Examples

# There is no example
NULL

Summary of a Heatmap List

Description

Summary of a Heatmap List

Usage

## S3 method for class 'HeatmapList'
summary(object, ...)

Arguments

object A HeatmapList-class object.
...
Other arguments.

Examples

# There is no example
NULL

Transpost the Combination Matrix

Description

Transpost the Combination Matrix

Usage

## S3 method for class 'comb_mat'
t(x)

Arguments

x A combination matrix returned by make_comb_mat.
Examples

```r
set.seed(123)
ltd = list(a = sample(letters, 10),
        b = sample(letters, 15),
        c = sample(letters, 20))
m = make_comb_mat(ltd)
t(m)
```

```
  test_alter_fun  Test alter_fun for oncoPrint()
```

Description

Test alter_fun for oncoPrint()

Usage

```r
test_alter_fun(fun, type, asp_ratio = 1)
```

Arguments


- **type**: A vector of alteration types. It is only used when fun is a single function.

- **asp_ratio**: The aspect ratio (width/height) for the small rectangles.

Details

This function helps you to have a quick view of how the graphics for each alteration type and combinations look like.

Examples

```r
alter_fun = list(
    mut1 = function(x, y, w, h) grid.rect(x, y, w, h, gp = gpar(fill = "red", col = NA)),
    mut2 = function(x, y, w, h) grid.rect(x, y, w, h, gp = gpar(fill = "blue", col = NA)),
    mut3 = function(x, y, w, h) grid.rect(x, y, w, h, gp = gpar(fill = "yellow", col = NA)),
    mut4 = function(x, y, w, h) grid.rect(x, y, w, h, gp = gpar(fill = "purple", col = NA)),
    mut5 = function(x, y, w, h) grid.rect(x, y, w, h, gp = gpar(lwd = 2)),
    mut6 = function(x, y, w, h) grid.points(x, y, pch = 16),
    mut7 = function(x, y, w, h) grid.segments(x - w*0.5, y - h*0.5, x + w*0.5, y + h*0.5, gp = gpar(lwd = 2))
)
test_alter_fun(alter_fun)
```
**textbox_grob**  
*A simple grob for the word cloud*

**Description**

A simple grob for the word cloud

**Usage**

```r
textbox_grob(text, x = unit(0.5, "npc"), y = unit(0.5, "npc"), just = "centre",  
gp = gpar(), background_gp = gpar(col = "black", fill = "transparent"), round_corners = FALSE, r = unit(0.1, "snpc"),  
line_space = unit(4, "pt"), text_space = unit(4, "pt"), max_width = unit(100, "mm"),  
padding = unit(4, "pt"), first_text_from = "top", add_new_line = FALSE, word_wrap = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

- **text**: A vector of texts. The value can be single words or phrases/sentences.
- **x**: X position.
- **y**: Y position.
- **just**: Justification of the box in the viewport.
- **gp**: Graphics parameters of texts.
- **background_gp**: Graphics parameters for the box.
- **round_corners**: Whether to draw round corners for the box.
- **r**: Radius of the round corners.
- **line_space**: Space between lines. The value can be a `unit` object or a numeric scalar which is measured in mm.
- **text_space**: Space between texts. The value can be a `unit` object or a numeric scalar which is measured in mm.
- **max_width**: The maximal width of the viewport to put the word cloud. The value can be a `unit` object or a numeric scalar which is measured in mm. Note this might be larger than the final width of the returned grob object.
- **padding**: Padding of the box, i.e. space between text and the four box borders. The value should be a `unit` object with length 1, 2 or 4. If length of the input unit is 2, the first value is the padding both to the top and to the bottom, and the second value is the padding to the left and right. If length of the input unit is 4, the four values correspond to paddings to the bottom, left, top and right of the box.
- **first_text_from**: Should the texts be added from the top of the box or from the bottom? Value should be either "top" or "bottom".
- **add_new_line**: Whether to add new line after every text? If TRUE, each text will be in a separated line.
- **word_wrap**: Whether to apply word wrap for phrases/sentences.
Value

A grob object. The width and height of the grob can be get by `grobWidth` and `grobHeight`.

Examples

```r
words = sapply(1:30, function(x) strrep(sample(letters, 1), sample(3:10, 1)))
grid.newpage()
grid.textbox(words, gp = gpar(fontsize = runif(30, min = 5, max = 30)))

sentences = c("This is sentense 1", "This is a long long long long long sentense.")
grid.newpage()
grid.textbox(sentences)
grid.textbox(sentences, word_wrap = TRUE)
grid.textbox(sentences, word_wrap = TRUE, add_new_line = TRUE)
```

---

**unify_mat_list**

**Unify a List of Matrix**

Description

Unify a List of Matrix

Usage

```r
unify_mat_list(mat_list, default = 0)
```

Arguments

- `mat_list`: A list of matrix. All of them should have dimension names.
- `default`: Default values for the newly added rows and columns.

Details

All matrix will be unified to have same row names and column names.

Value

A list of matrix

Author(s)

Zuguang Gu &lt;z.gu@dkfz.de&gt;

Examples

```r
# There is no example
NULL
```
Make the UpSet plot

Description

Make the UpSet plot

Usage

UpSet(m,
    comb_col = "black",
    pt_size = unit(3, "mm"), lwd = 2,
    bg_col = "#F0F0F0", bg_pt_col = "#CCCCCC",
    set_order = order(set_size(m), decreasing = TRUE),
    comb_order = if(attr(m, "param")$set_on_rows) {
        order.comb_mat(m[set_order, ], decreasing = TRUE)
    } else {
        order.comb_mat(m[, set_order], decreasing = TRUE)
    },
    top_annotation = upset_top_annotation(m),
    right_annotation = upset_right_annotation(m),
    left_annotation = NULL,
    row_names_side = "left",
    ...
)

Arguments

m A combination matrix returned by make_comb_mat. The matrix can be transposed to switch the position of sets and combination sets.
comb_col The color for the dots representing combination sets.
pt_size The point size for the dots representing combination sets.
lwd The line width for the combination sets.
bg_col Color for the background rectangles.
bg_pt_col Color for the dots representing the set is not selected.
set_order The order of sets.
comb_order The order of combination sets.
top_annotation A HeatmapAnnotation object on top of the combination matrix.
left_annotation A HeatmapAnnotation object on top of the combination matrix.
right_annotation A HeatmapAnnotation object on the right of the combination matrix.
row_names_side The side of row names.
... Other arguments passed to Heatmap.
Details

By default, the sets are on rows and combination sets are on columns. The positions of the two types of sets can be switched by transposing the matrix.

When sets are on rows, the default top annotation is the barplot showing the size of each combination sets and the default right annotation is the barplot showing the size of the sets. The annotations are simply constructed by `HeatmapAnnotation` and `anno_barplot` with some parameters pre-set. Users can check the source code of `upset_top_annotation` and `upset_right_annotation` to find out how the annotations are defined.

To change or to add annotations, users just need to define a new `HeatmapAnnotation` object. E.g. if we want to change the side of the axis and name on top annotation:

```r
Upset(..., top_annotation =
  HeatmapAnnotation(
    "Intersection size" = anno_barplot(
      comb_size(m),
      border = FALSE,
      gp = gpar(fill = "black"),
      height = unit(2, "cm"),
      axis_param = list(side = "right")
    ),
    annotation_name_side = "right",
    annotation_name_rot = 0)
)
```

To add more annotations on top, users just add it in `HeatmapAnnotation`:

```r
Upset(..., top_annotation =
  HeatmapAnnotation(
    "Intersection size" = anno_barplot(
      comb_size(m),
      border = FALSE,
      gp = gpar(fill = "black"),
      height = unit(2, "cm"),
      axis_param = list(side = "right")
    ),
    "anno1" = anno_points(...),
    "anno2" = some_vector,
    annotation_name_side = "right",
    annotation_name_rot = 0)
)
```

And so is for the right annotations.

`UpSet` returns a `Heatmap-class` object, which means, you can add it with other heatmaps and annotations by `+` or `%v%`. 


Examples

```r
set.seed(123)
l1 = list(a = sample(letters, 10),
    b = sample(letters, 15),
    c = sample(letters, 20))
m = make_comb_mat(l1)
UpSet(m)
UpSet(t(m))

m = make_comb_mat(l1, mode = "union")
UpSet(m)
UpSet(m, comb_col = c(rep(2, 3), rep(3, 3), 1))

# compare two UpSet plots
set.seed(123)
l1l = list(a = sample(letters, 10),
    b = sample(letters, 15),
    c = sample(letters, 20))
m1 = make_comb_mat(l1l)
set.seed(456)
l2l = list(a = sample(letters, 10),
    b = sample(letters, 15),
    c = sample(letters, 20))
m2 = make_comb_mat(l2l)

max1 = max(c(set_size(m1), set_size(m2)))
max2 = max(c(comb_size(m1), comb_size(m2)))

UpSet(m1, top_annotation = upset_top_annotation(m1, ylim = c(0, max2)),
    right_annotation = upset_right_annotation(m1, ylim = c(0, max1)),
    column_title = "UpSet1") +
UpSet(m2, top_annotation = upset_top_annotation(m2, ylim = c(0, max2)),
    right_annotation = upset_right_annotation(m2, ylim = c(0, max1)),
    column_title = "UpSet2")
```

Description

UpSet Left Annotation

Usage

```r
upset_left_annotation(m,
    gp = gpar(fill = "black"),
    axis_param = list(direction = "reverse"),
    width = unit(ifelse(set_on_rows, 2, 3), "cm"),
    show_annotation_name = TRUE,
    ...)```

Arguments

m  A combination matrix which is as same as the one for UpSet.
gp  Graphic parameters for bars.
axis_param  Parameters for axis.
width  Width of the left annotation.
show_annotation_name  Whether show annotation names?
annotation_name_gp  Graphic parameters for annotation names.
annotation_name_offset  Offset to the annotation name, a unit object.
annotation_name_side  Side of the annotation name.
annotation_name_rot  Rotation of the annotation name, it can only take values in c(0, 90, 180, 270).
...  Passed to anno_barplot, e.g. to set add_numbers.

Examples

# There is no example
NULL

Description

Default UpSet Right Annotation

Usage

upset_right_annotation(m,
gp = gpar(fill = "black"),
width = unit(ifelse(set_on_rows, 2, 3), "cm"),
show_annotation_name = TRUE,
annotation_name_gp = gpar(),
...
Arguments

- `m`: A combination matrix which is as same as the one for `UpSet`.
- `gp`: Graphic parameters for bars.
- `width`: Width of the right annotation.
- `show_annotation_name`: Whether show annotation names?
- `annotation_name_gp`: Graphic parameters for annotation names.
- `annotation_name_offset`: Offset to the annotation name, a `unit` object.
- `annotation_name_side`: Side of the annotation name.
- `annotation_name_rot`: Rotation of the annotation name, it can only take values in `c(0, 90, 180, 270)`.
- `...`: Passed to `anno_barplot`, e.g. to set `add_numbers`.

Details

The default right annotation is actually barplot implemented by `anno_barplot`. For how to set the right annotation or left annotation in `UpSet`, please refer to `UpSet`.

If you want to use `decorate_annotation` function, the annotation name for the "sets" is `set_size` and the annotation name for the "intersection sets" are `intersection_size` and if under the union mode, it is `union_size`.

Examples

```r
# There is no example
NULL
```

Description

Default UpSet Top Annotation
**Usage**

```r
upset_top_annotation(m,
  gp = gpar(fill = "black"),
  height = unit(ifelse(set_on_rows, 3, 2), "cm"),
  show_annotation_name = TRUE,
  annotation_name_gp = gpar(),
  annotation_name_offset = NULL,
  annotation_name_side = "left",
  annotation_name_rot = 0,
  ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `m` A combination matrix which is as same as the one for `UpSet`
- `gp` Graphic parameters for bars.
- `height` The height of the top annotation.
- `show_annotation_name` Whether show annotation names?
- `annotation_name_gp` Graphic parameters for annotation names.
- `annotation_name_offset` Offset to the annotation name, a `unit` object.
- `annotation_name_side` Side of the annotation name.
- `annotation_name_rot` Rotation of the annotation name, it can only take values in `c(00, 90, 180, 270)`.
- `...` Passed to `anno_barplot`.

**Details**

The default top annotation is actually barplot implemented by `anno_barplot`. For how to set the top annotation or bottom annotation in `UpSet`, please refer to `UpSet`.

If you want to use `decorate_annotation` function, the annotation name for the "sets" is `set_size` and the annotation name for the "intersection sets" are `intersection_size` and if under the union mode, it is `union_size`.

**Examples**

```r
# There is no example
NULL
```
width.AnnotationFunction

Width of the AnnotationFunction Object

Description
Width of the AnnotationFunction Object

Usage
```r
## S3 method for class 'AnnotationFunction'
width(x, ...)
```

Arguments
- `x`: A `AnnotationFunction-class` object.
- `...`: Other arguments.

Details
Internally used.

Examples
```r
anno = anno_points(1:10)
ComplexHeatmap:::width(anno)
anno = anno_points(1:10, which = "row")
ComplexHeatmap:::width(anno)
```

width.Heatmap

Width of the Heatmap

Description
Width of the Heatmap

Usage
```r
## S3 method for class 'Heatmap'
width(x, ...)
```

Arguments
- `x`: The `HeatmapList-class` object returned by `draw.Heatmap-method`.
- `...`: Other arguments.
width.HeatmapAnnotation

Width of the HeatmapAnnotation Object

Description
Width of the HeatmapAnnotation Object

Usage

## S3 method for class 'HeatmapAnnotation'
width(x, ...)

Arguments

x The HeatmapAnnotation-class object.
...
Other arguments.

Details
Internally used.

Examples

# There is no example
NULL

width.HeatmapList

Width of the Heatmap List

Description
Width of the Heatmap List

Usage

## S3 method for class 'HeatmapList'
width(x, ...)

Arguments

x Other arguments.
...
Other arguments.

Details
Internally used.

Examples

# There is no example
NULL
Arguments

x  The `HeatmapList-class` object returned by `draw,HeatmapList-method`.

... Other arguments.

Examples

# There is no example
NULL

```
width.Legends  Width of the Legends

Description

Width of the Legends

Usage

## S3 method for class 'Legends'
width(x, ...)

Arguments

x  The `grob` object returned by `Legend` or `packLegend`.

... Other arguments.

Value

The returned unit x is always in mm.

Examples

lgd = Legend(labels = 1:10, title = "foo", legend_gp = gpar(fill = "red"))
ComplexHeatmap:::width(lgd)```
Description

Width of the SingleAnnotation Object

Usage

## S3 method for class 'SingleAnnotation'
width(x, ...)

Arguments

x The SingleAnnotation-class object.
...
Other arguments.

Details

Internally used.

Examples

# There is no example
NULL

Description

Assign the Width to the AnnotationFunction Object

Usage

## S3 replacement method for class 'AnnotationFunction'
width(x, ...) <- value

Arguments

x The AnnotationFunction-class object.
...
Other arguments.
value A unit object.
widthAssign.HeatmapAnnotation

Assign the Width to the HeatmapAnnotation Object

Description

Assign the Width to the HeatmapAnnotation Object

Usage

```r
## S3 replacement method for class 'HeatmapAnnotation'
width(x, ...) <- value
```

Arguments

- `x` The `HeatmapAnnotation-class` object.
- `value` A `unit` object.
- `...` Other arguments.

Details

Internally used.

Examples

```r
# There is no example
NULL
```
widthAssign.SingleAnnotation

Assign the Width to the SingleAnnotation Object

Description
Assign the Width to the SingleAnnotation Object

Usage

```r
## S3 replacement method for class 'SingleAnnotation'
width(x, ...) <- value
```

Arguments

- `x` The `SingleAnnotation-class` object.
- `value` A `unit` object.
- `...` Other arguments.

Details
Internally used.

Examples

```r
# There is no example
NULL
```

widthDetails.annotation_axis

Width for annotation_axis Grob

Description
Width for annotation_axis Grob

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'annotation_axis'
widthDetails(x)
```

Arguments

- `x` The annotation_axis grob returned by `annotation_axis_grob`.
Details

The physical width of the grob can be get by `convertWidth(grobWidth(axis_grob), "mm")`.

Examples

```r
# There is no example
NULL
```

widthDetails.legend

Grob width for packed_legends

Description

Grob width for packed_legends

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'legend'
widthDetails(x)
```

Arguments

- `x` A legend object.

Examples

```r
# There is no example
NULL
```

widthDetails.legend_body

Grob width for legend_body

Description

Grob width for legend_body

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'legend_body'
widthDetails(x)
```

Arguments

- `x` A legend_body object.
**widthDetails.packed_legends**

_Grob width for packed_legends_

---

**Description**

Grob width for packed_legends

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'packed_legends'
widthDetails(x)
```

**Arguments**

- `x`: A packed_legends object.

---

**Examples**

```r
# There is no example
NULL
```

---

**widthDetails.textbox**  

_Width for textbox grob_

---

**Description**

Width for textbox grob

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'textbox'
widthDetails(x)
```

**Arguments**

- `x`: The textbox grob returned by `textbox_grob`.

**Value**

A _unit_ object.
Examples

# There is no example
NULL

Description

Subset an AnnotationFunction Object

Usage

## S3 method for class 'AnnotationFunction'

x[i]

Arguments

x An AnnotationFunction-class object.
i A vector of indices.

Details

One good thing for designing the AnnotationFunction-class is it can be subsetted, and this is the base for the splitting of the annotations.

Examples

anno = anno_simple(1:10)
anno[1:5]
draw(anno[1:5], test = "subset of column annotation")

Description

Subset the Combination Matrix

Usage

## S3 method for class 'comb_mat'

x[i, j, drop = FALSE]
Arguments

x  A combination matrix returned by `make_comb_mat`.

i  Indices on rows.

j  Indices on columns.

don  It is always reset to FALSE internally.

Details

If sets are on rows of the combination matrix, the row indices correspond to sets and column indices correspond to combination sets, and if sets are on columns of the combination matrix, rows correspond to the combination sets.

If the index is one-dimension, e.g. \(x[i]\), the index always corresponds to the combination sets.

You should not subset by the sets. It will give you wrong combination set size. The subsetting on sets are only used internally.

This subsetting method is mainly for subsetting combination sets, i.e., users can first use `comb_size` to get the size of each combination set, and filter them by the size.

Examples

```r
set.seed(123)
l = list(a = sample(letters, 10),
      b = sample(letters, 15),
      c = sample(letters, 20))
m = make_comb_mat(l)
m2 = m[, comb_size(m) >= 3]
comb_size(m2)
m[comb_size(m) >= 3]
```

Description

Subset method of `gridtext` class

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'gridtext'
x[index]
```

Arguments

x  A vector of labels generated by `gt_render`.

index  Index
Details

Internally used.

Examples

# There is no example
NULL

Description

Subset a Heatmap

Usage

## S3 method for class 'Heatmap'
x[i, j]

Arguments

x A Heatmap-class object.
i Row indices.
j Column indices.

Details

This functionality is quite experimental. It should be applied before the layout is initialized.

Examples

m = matrix(rnorm(100), nrow = 10)
rownames(m) = letters[1:10]
colnames(m) = LETTERS[1:10]
ht = Heatmap(m)
ht[1:5, ]
ht[1:5]
ht[, 1:5]
ht[1:5, 1:5]
## .HeatmapAnnotation

### Description

Subset the HeatmapAnnotation object

### Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'HeatmapAnnotation'
x[i, j]
```

### Arguments

- `x`: A `HeatmapAnnotation-class` object.
- `i`: Index of observations.
- `j`: Index of annotations.

### Examples

```r
ha = HeatmapAnnotation(foo = 1:10, bar = anno_points(10:1),
                         sth = cbind(1:10, 10:1))
ha[1:5, ]
ha[, c("foo", "bar")]
ha[, 1:2]
ha[1:5, c("foo", "sth")]
```

## .HeatmapList

### Description

Subset a HeatmapList object

### Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'HeatmapList'
x[i, j]
```

### Arguments

- `x`: A `HeatmapList-class` object
- `i`: Row indices
- `j`: Column indices

### Examples

```r
ha = HeatmapList(A = HeatmapAnnotation(foo = 1:10, bar = anno_points(10:1)),
                 B = HeatmapAnnotation(sth = cbind(1:10, 10:1)))
h[1:5, ]
h[, c("foo", "sth")]
h[, 1:2]
h[1:5, c("foo", "sth")]
```
Details

If the heatmap list is horizontal, \( i \) is the row indices and \( j \) corresponds to heatmap names and single annotation names. And if the heatlist is vertical, \( i \) corresponds to heatmap/annotation names and \( j \) is the column indices.

Examples

```r
ht_list = Heatmap(matrix(rnorm(100), 10), name = "rnorm") +
    rowAnnotation(foo = 1:10, bar = anno_points(10:1)) +
    Heatmap(matrix(runif(100), 10), name = "runif")
summary(ht_list[1:5, ])
summary(ht_list[1:5, 1])
summary(ht_list[1:5, "rnorm"])
summary(ht_list[1:5, c("rnorm", "foo")])

ht_list = Heatmap(matrix(rnorm(100), 10), name = "rnorm") %v% columnAnnotation(foo = 1:10, bar = anno_points(10:1)) %v%
    Heatmap(matrix(runif(100), 10), name = "runif")
summary(ht_list[, 1:5])
summary(ht_list[1, 1:5])
summary(ht_list["rnorm", 1:5])
summary(ht_list[c("rnorm", "foo"), 1:5])
```

Description

Subset a SingleAnnotation Object

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'SingleAnnotation'

x[i]
```

Arguments

- \( x \) An `SingleAnnotation-class` object.
- \( i \) A vector of indices.

Details

The SingleAnnotation class object is subsettable only if the containing `AnnotationFunction-class` object is subsettable. All the anno_* functions are subsettable, so if the SingleAnnotation object is constructed by one of these functions, it is also subsettable.
Examples

ha = SingleAnnotation(value = 1:10)
ha[1:5]
draw(ha[1:5], test = "ha[1:5]")

Vertically Add Heatmaps or Annotations to a Heatmap List

Description

Vertically Add Heatmaps or Annotations to a Heatmap List

Usage

x %v% y

Arguments

x  A Heatmap-class object, a HeatmapAnnotation-class object or a HeatmapList-class object.
y  A Heatmap-class object, a HeatmapAnnotation-class object or a HeatmapList-class object.

Details

It is only a helper function. It actually calls add_heatmap,Heatmap-method, add_heatmap,HeatmapList-method or add_heatmap,HeatmapAnnotation-method depending on the class of the input objects.
The HeatmapAnnotation-class object to be added should only be column annotations.
x and y can also be NULL.

Value

A HeatmapList-class object.

Author(s)

Zuguang Gu <z.gu@dkfz.de>

See Also

+.AdditiveUnit operator is used for horizontal heatmap list.

Examples

# There is no example
NULL
Index

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