

# Package ‘quickPlot’

August 4, 2017

**Type** Package

**Title** A System of Plotting Optimized for Speed and Modularity

**Description** A high-level plotting system, built using 'grid' graphics, that is optimized for speed and modularity. This has great utility for quick visualizations when testing code, with the key benefit that visualizations are updated independently of one another.

**URL** <https://github.com/PredictiveEcology/quickPlot>

**Version** 0.1.1

**Date** 2017-08-03

**Additional\_repositories** <http://rforge.net>

**Depends** R (>= 3.3.3)

**Imports** data.table (>= 1.10.4), ggplot2, grDevices, grid, gridBase, igraph, methods, raster, RColorBrewer, rgdal, sp, stats

**Suggests** fastshp, hunspell, knitr, rmarkdown, testthat (>= 1.0.2)

**License** GPL-3

**VignetteBuilder** knitr, rmarkdown

**BugReports** <https://github.com/PredictiveEcology/quickPlot/issues>

**ByteCompile** yes

**RoxygenNote** 6.0.1

**Collate** 'environment.R' 'plotting-classes.R' 'plotting-colours.R'  
'plotting-helpers.R' 'plotting-other.R' 'plotting.R'  
'quickPlot-classes.R' 'quickPlot-package.R' 'zzz.R'

**NeedsCompilation** no

**Author** Eliot J B McIntire [aut, cre],  
Alex M Chubaty [aut],  
Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada, as represented by the  
Minister of Natural Resources Canada [cph]

**Maintainer** Eliot J B McIntire <eliot.mcintire@canada.ca>

**Repository** CRAN

**Date/Publication** 2017-08-03 22:18:08 UTC

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quickPlot-package      *The quickPlot package*

---

### Description

A high-level plotting system, built using 'grid' graphics, that is optimized for speed and modularity. This has great utility for quick visualizations when testing code, with the key benefit that visualizations are updated independently of one another.

### Note

The suggested package **fastshp** can be installed with `install.packages("fastshp", repos = "http://rforge.net", t`

### Author(s)

**Maintainer:** Eliot J B McIntire <eliot.mcintire@canada.ca>

Authors:

- Alex M Chubaty <alexander.chubaty@canada.ca>

Other contributors:

- Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada, as represented by the Minister of Natural Resources Canada [copyright holder]

## See Also

Useful links:

- <https://github.com/PredictiveEcology/quickPlot>
- Report bugs at <https://github.com/PredictiveEcology/quickPlot/issues>

---

.parseElms

*Parsing of elements*

---

## Description

This is a generic definition that can be extended according to class. Intended only for development use.

## Usage

```
.parseElms(tmp, elems, envir)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'ANY'  
.parseElms(tmp, elems, envir)
```

## Arguments

tmp	A evaluated object
elems	A character string to be parsed
envir	An environment

## Value

An object, parsed from a character string and environment

## Author(s)

Eliot McIntire

---

```
.quickPlotObjects-class
```

*The .quickPlotObjects class*

---

### Description

This class contains the union of spatialObjects and several other plot-type objects. These are the object classes that the [Plot](#) function can handle.

### Slots

members SpatialPoints\*, SpatialPolygons\*, SpatialLines\*, RasterLayer, RasterStack

### Author(s)

Eliot McIntire

### See Also

[quickPlotClasses](#)

---

```
clearPlot
```

*Clear plotting device*

---

### Description

Under some conditions, a device and its metadata need to be cleared manually. This can be done with either the `new = TRUE` argument within the call to `Plot`. Sometimes, the metadata of a previous plot will prevent correct plotting of a new `Plot` call. Use `clearPlot` to clear the device and all the associated metadata manually.

### Usage

```
clearPlot(dev = dev.cur(), removeData = TRUE, force = FALSE)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'numeric,logical'
clearPlot(dev = dev.cur(), removeData = TRUE,
  force = FALSE)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'numeric,missing'
clearPlot(dev, force)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'missing,logical'
clearPlot(removeData, force)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'missing,missing'
clearPlot(dev = dev.cur(), removeData = TRUE,
          force = FALSE)
```

### Arguments

dev	Numeric. Device number to clear.
removeData	Logical indicating whether any data that was stored in the <code>.quickPlotEnv</code> should also be removed; i.e., not just the plot window wiped.
force	Logical or "all". Sometimes the graphics state cannot be fixed by a simple <code>clearPlot()</code> . If TRUE, this will close the device and reopen the same device number. If "all", then all quickPlot related data from all devices will be cleared, in addition to device closing and reopening.

### Author(s)

Eliot McIntire

### Examples

```
library(sp)
library(raster)
library(RColorBrewer)
library(rgdal)

files <- dir(system.file("maps", package = "quickPlot"), full.names = TRUE, pattern = "tif")
maps <- lapply(files, raster)
names(maps) <- lapply(maps, names)

# put layers into a single stack for convenience
landscape <- stack(maps$DEM, maps$forestCover, maps$forestAge,
                  maps$habitatQuality, maps$percentPine)

# can change color palette
setColors(landscape, n = 50) <- list(DEM = topo.colors(50),
                                   forestCover = brewer.pal(9, "Set1"),
                                   forestAge = brewer.pal("Blues", n = 8),
                                   habitatQuality = brewer.pal(9, "Spectral"),
                                   percentPine = brewer.pal("GnBu", n = 8))

# Make a new raster derived from a previous one; must give it a unique name
habitatQuality2 <- landscape$habitatQuality ^ 0.3
names(habitatQuality2) <- "habitatQuality2"

# make a SpatialPoints object
caribou <- sp::SpatialPoints(coords = cbind(x = stats::runif(1e2, -50, 50),
                                           y = stats::runif(1e2, -50, 50)))

# use factor raster to give legends as character strings
ras <- raster(extent(0, 3, 0, 4), vals = sample(1:4, size = 12, replace = TRUE), res = 1)
```

```

# needs to have a data.frame with ID as first column - see ?raster::ratify
levels(ras) <- data.frame(ID = 1:4, Name = paste0("Level", 1:4))
Plot(ras, new = TRUE)

# Arbitrary values for factors, including zero and not all levels represented in raster
levs <- c(0:5, 7:12)
ras <- raster(extent(0, 3, 0, 2), vals = c(1, 1, 3, 5, 8, 9), res = 1)
levels(ras) <- data.frame(ID = levs, Name = LETTERS[c(1:3, 8:16)])
Plot(ras, new = TRUE)

# Arbitrary values for factors, including zero and not all levels represented in raster
levs <- c(0:5, 7:23)
ras <- raster(extent(0, 3, 0, 2), vals = c(1, 1, 3, 5, 8, 9), res = 1)
levels(ras) <- data.frame(ID = levs, Name = LETTERS[1:23])
Plot(ras, new = TRUE)

# SpatialPolygons
sr1 <- sp::Polygon(cbind(c(2, 4, 4, 1, 2), c(2, 3, 5, 4, 2)) * 20 - 50)
sr2 <- sp::Polygon(cbind(c(5, 4, 2, 5), c(2, 3, 2, 2)) * 20 - 50)
srs1 <- sp::Polygons(list(sr1), "s1")
srs2 <- sp::Polygons(list(sr2), "s2")
spP <- sp::SpatialPolygons(list(srs1, srs2), 1:2)

clearPlot()
Plot(ras)

clearPlot()
Plot(landscape)

# Can overplot, using addTo
Plot(caribou, addTo = "landscape$forestAge", size = 4, axes = FALSE)

# can add a plot to the plotting window
Plot(caribou, new = FALSE)

# Can add two maps with same name, if one is in a stack; they are given
# unique names based on object name
Plot(landscape, caribou, maps$DEM)

# can mix stacks, rasters, SpatialPoint*
Plot(landscape, habitatQuality2, caribou)

# can mix stacks, rasters, SpatialPoint*, and SpatialPolygons*
Plot(landscape, caribou)
Plot(habitatQuality2, new = FALSE)
Plot(spP)
Plot(spP, addTo = "landscape$forestCover", gp = gpar(lwd = 2))

# provide arrangement, NumRow, NumCol
Plot(spP, arr = c(1, 4), new = TRUE)

# example base plot
clearPlot()

```

```
Plot(1:10, 1:10, addTo = "test", new = TRUE) # if there is no "test" then it will make it
Plot(4, 5, pch = 22, col = "blue", addTo = "test")
obj1 <- rnorm(1e2)
Plot(obj1, axes = "L")

# Can plot named lists of objects (but not base objects yet)
ras1 <- ras2 <- ras
a <- list()
for (i in 1:2) {
  a[[paste0("ras", i)]] <- get(paste0("ras", i))
}
a$spP <- spP
clearPlot()
Plot(a)

# clean up
clearPlot()
```

---

dev

*Specify where to plot*

---

## Description

Switch to an existing plot device, or if not already open, launch a new graphics device based on operating system used. On Windows and Mac, if no `x` is provided, then this will open or switch to the first non R Studio device, which is much faster than the png-based R Studio Plot device. Currently, this will not open anything new

## Usage

```
dev(x, ...)
```

## Arguments

<code>x</code>	The number of a plot device. If missing, will open a new non-RStudio plotting device
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments passed to <a href="#">newPlot</a> .

## Details

For example, `dev(6)` switches the active plot device to device #6. If it doesn't exist, it opens it. NOTE: if devices 1-5 don't exist they will be opened too.

## Value

Opens a new plot device on the screen. Invisibly returns the device number selected.

**Author(s)**

Eliot McIntire and Alex Chubaty

**Examples**

```
## Not run:
dev(4)

## End(Not run)
```

---

divergentColors	<i>Divergent colour palette</i>
-----------------	---------------------------------

---

**Description**

Creates a palette for the current session for a divergent-color graphic with a non-symmetric range. Based on ideas from Maureen Kennedy, Nick Povak, and Alina Cansler.

**Usage**

```
divergentColors(start.color, end.color, min.value, max.value, mid.value = 0,
  mid.color = "white")

## S4 method for signature 'character,character,numeric,numeric'
divergentColors(start.color,
  end.color, min.value, max.value, mid.value = 0, mid.color = "white")
```

**Arguments**

start.color	Start colour to be passed to colorRampPalette.
end.color	End colour to be passed to colorRampPalette.
min.value	Numeric minimum value corresponding to start.colour. If attempting to change the color of a RasterLayer, this can be set to minValue(RasterObject).
max.value	Numeric maximum value corresponding to end.colour. If attempting to change the color of a RasterLayer, this can be set to maxValue(RasterObject).
mid.value	Numeric middle value corresponding to mid.colour. Default is 0.
mid.color	Middle colour to be passed to colorRampPalette. Defaults to "white".

**Value**

A diverging colour palette.

**Author(s)**

Eliot McIntire and Alex Chubaty



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

```
divergentColors("darkred", "darkblue", -10, 10, 0, "white")
```

---

`equalExtent`*Assess whether a list of extents are all equal*

---

**Description**

Assess whether a list of extents are all equal

**Usage**

```
equalExtent(extents)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'list'
```

```
equalExtent(extents)
```

**Arguments**

`extents` list of extents objects

**Author(s)**

Eliot McIntire

**Examples**

```
library(igraph)
library(raster)
```

```
files <- system.file("maps", package = "quickPlot") %>%
  dir(., full.names = TRUE, pattern = "tif")
maps <- lapply(files, function(x) raster(x))
names(maps) <- sapply(basename(files), function(x) {
  strsplit(x, split = "\\.")[[1]][1]
})
extnts <- lapply(maps, extent)
equalExtent(extnts) ## TRUE
```

---

getColor                      *Get and set colours for plotting Raster\* objects*

---

### Description

Get and set colours for plotting Raster\* objects

setColor works as a replacement method or a normal function call. This function can accept RColorBrewer colors by name. See examples.

### Usage

```
getColor(object)

## S4 method for signature 'Raster'
getColor(object)

## S4 method for signature 'ANY'
getColor(object)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatialPoints'
getColor(object)

setColor(object, ..., n) <- value

## S4 replacement method for signature 'RasterLayer,numeric,character'
setColor(object, ..., n) <- value

## S4 replacement method for signature 'RasterLayer,missing,character'
setColor(object, ..., n) <- value

## S4 replacement method for signature 'RasterStack,numeric,list'
setColor(object, ..., n) <- value

## S4 replacement method for signature 'Raster,missing,list'
setColor(object, ..., n) <- value

setColor(object, value, n)

## S4 method for signature 'RasterLayer,character,numeric'
setColor(object, value, n)

## S4 method for signature 'RasterLayer,character,missing'
setColor(object, value)
```

### Arguments

object                      A Raster\* object.

...	Additional arguments to colorRampPalette.
n	An optional vector of values specifying the number of levels from which to interpolate the color palette.
value	Named list of hex color codes (e.g., from RColorBrewer::brewer.pal), corresponding to the names of RasterLayers in x.

**Value**

Returns a named list of colors.

Returns a Raster with the colortable slot set to values.

**Author(s)**

Alex Chubaty

**See Also**

[setColors<-](#), [brewer.pal](#)  
[brewer.pal](#), [colorRampPalette](#).

**Examples**

```
library(igraph)
library(raster)

ras <- raster(matrix(c(0, 0, 1, 2), ncol = 2, nrow = 2))

getColors(ras) ## none

# Use replacement method
setColors(ras, n = 3) <- c("red", "blue", "green")
getColors(ras)

clearPlot()
Plot(ras)

# Use function method
ras <- setColors(ras, n = 3, c("red", "blue", "yellow"))
getColors(ras)

clearPlot()
Plot(ras)

# Using the wrong number of colors, e.g., here 2 provided,
# for a raster with 3 values... causes interpolation, which may be surprising
ras <- setColors(ras, c("red", "blue"))
clearPlot()
Plot(ras)

# Real number rasters - interpolation is used
ras <- raster(matrix(runif(9), ncol = 3, nrow = 3)) %>%
```

```

setColors(c("red", "yellow")) # interpolates when real numbers, gives warning

clearPlot()
Plot(ras)

# Factor rasters, can be contiguous (numerically) or not, in this case not:
ras <- raster(matrix(sample(c(1, 3, 6), size = 9, replace = TRUE), ncol = 3, nrow = 3))
levels(ras) <- data.frame(ID = c(1, 3, 6), Names = c("red", "purple", "yellow"))
ras <- setColors(ras, n = 3, c("red", "purple", "yellow"))
getColors(ras)

clearPlot()
Plot(ras)

# if a factor raster, and not enough labels are provided, then a warning
# will be given, and colors will be interpolated
# The level called purple is not purple, but interpolated between red and yellow
suppressWarnings({
  ras <- setColors(ras, c("red", "yellow"))
  clearPlot()
  Plot(ras)
})

# use RColorBrewer colors
setColors(ras) <- "Reds"
clearPlot()
Plot(ras)

```

---

gpar

---

*Importing some grid functions*


---

## Description

Currently only the gpar function is imported. This is a convenience so that users can change Plot arguments without having to load the entire grid package.

## Usage

```

gpar(...)

## S4 method for signature 'ANY'
gpar(...)

```

## Arguments

... Any number of named arguments.

## See Also

[gpar](#)

---

`layerNames`*Extract the layer names of Spatial Objects*

---

**Description**

There are already methods for `Raster*` objects. This adds methods for `SpatialPoints*`, `SpatialLines*`, and `SpatialPolygons*`, returning an empty character vector of length 1. This function was created to give consistent, meaningful results for all classes of objects plotted by Plot.

**Usage**

```
layerNames(object)

## S4 method for signature 'list'
layerNames(object)

## S4 method for signature 'ANY'
layerNames(object)

## S4 method for signature 'Raster'
layerNames(object)

## S4 method for signature '.quickPlot'
layerNames(object)

## S4 method for signature 'igraph'
layerNames(object)
```

**Arguments**

`object` A `Raster*`, `SpatialPoints*`, `SpatialLines*`, or `SpatialPolygons*` object; or list of these.

**Author(s)**

Eliot McIntire

**Examples**

```
library(igraph)
library(raster)

## RasterLayer objects
files <- system.file("maps", package = "quickPlot") %>%
  dir(., full.names = TRUE, pattern = "tif")
maps <- lapply(files, function(x) raster(x))
names(maps) <- sapply(basename(files), function(x) {
  strsplit(x, split = "\\.")[[1]][1]
```

```

})
layerNames(maps)

## Spatial* objects
caribou <- SpatialPoints(coords = cbind(x = stats::runif(1e2, -50, 50),
                                         y = stats::runif(1e2, -50, 50)))

layerNames(caribou)

sr1 <- Polygon(cbind(c(2, 4, 4, 1, 2), c(2, 3, 5, 4, 2)) * 20 - 50)
sr2 <- Polygon(cbind(c(5, 4, 2, 5), c(2, 3, 2, 2)) * 20 - 50)
srs1 <- Polygons(list(sr1), "s1")
srs2 <- Polygons(list(sr2), "s2")
spP <- SpatialPolygons(list(srs1, srs2), 1:2)
layerNames(spP)

l1 <- cbind(c(10, 2, 30), c(30, 2, 2))
l1a <- cbind(l1[, 1] + .05, l1[, 2] + .05)
l2 <- cbind(c(1, 20, 3), c(10, 1.5, 1))
s11 <- Line(l1)
s11a <- Line(l1a)
s12 <- Line(l2)
s1 <- Lines(list(s11, s11a), ID = "a")
s2 <- Lines(list(s12), ID = "b")
sl <- SpatialLines(list(s1, s2))
layerNames(sl)

```

---

makeLines

*Make SpatialLines object from two SpatialPoints objects*


---

## Description

The primary conceived usage of this is to draw arrows following the trajectories of agents.

## Usage

```
makeLines(from, to)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatialPoints,SpatialPoints'
makeLines(from, to)
```

## Arguments

from	Starting spatial coordinates (SpatialPointsDataFrame).
to	Ending spatial coordinates (SpatialPointsDataFrame).

## Value

A SpatialLines object. When this object is used within a Plot call and the length argument is specified, then arrow heads will be drawn. See examples.

**Author(s)**

Eliot McIntire

**Examples**

```
library(sp)
library(raster)

# Make 2 objects
caribou1 <- SpatialPoints(cbind(x = stats::runif(10, -50, 50),
                                y = stats::runif(10, -50, 50)))
caribou2 <- SpatialPoints(cbind(x = stats::runif(10, -50, 50),
                                y = stats::runif(10, -50, 50)))

caribouTraj <- makeLines(caribou1, caribou2)

clearPlot()
Plot(caribouTraj, length = 0.1)

# or to a previous Plot
files <- dir(system.file("maps", package = "quickPlot"), full.names = TRUE, pattern = "tif")
maps <- lapply(files, raster)
names(maps) <- lapply(maps, names)

caribouTraj <- makeLines(caribou1, caribou2)

clearPlot()
Plot(maps$DEM)
Plot(caribouTraj, addTo = "maps$DEM", length = 0.1)

clearPlot()
```

---

newPlot

*Open a new plotting window*

---

**Description**

Open a new plotting window

**Usage**

```
newPlot(noRStudioGD = TRUE, ...)
```

```
dev.useRSGD(useRSGD = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

noRStudioGD	Logical Passed to dev.new. Default is TRUE to avoid using RStudio graphics device, which is slow.
...	Additional arguments.
useRSGD	Logical indicating whether the default device should be the RStudio graphic device, or the platform default (quartz on macOS; windows on Windows; x11 on others, e.g., Linux).

**Note**

`dev.new` is supposed to be the correct way to open a new window in a platform-generic way; however, doesn't work in RStudio ([SpaDES#116](#)). Use `dev.useRSGD(FALSE)` to avoid RStudio for the remainder of this session, and `dev.useRSGD(TRUE)` to use the RStudio graphics device. (This sets the default device via the device option.)

**Author(s)**

Eliot McIntire and Alex Chubaty

**See Also**

[dev.](#)

**Examples**

```
## Not run:
## set option to avoid using Rstudio graphics device
dev.useRSGD(FALSE)

## open new plotting window
newPlot()

## End(Not run)
```

---

numLayers

*Find the number of layers in a Spatial Object*

---

**Description**

There are already methods for `Raster*` in the raster package. Adding methods for `list`, `SpatialPolygons`, `SpatialLines`, and `SpatialPoints`, `gg`, `histogram`, `igraph`. These latter classes return 1.



**Usage**

```
numLayers(x)

## S4 method for signature 'list'
numLayers(x)

## S4 method for signature '.quickPlot'
numLayers(x)

## S4 method for signature 'Raster'
numLayers(x)

## S4 method for signature 'Spatial'
numLayers(x)

## S4 method for signature 'ANY'
numLayers(x)
```

**Arguments**

x                    A `.quickPlotObjects` object or list of these.

**Value**

The number of layers in the object.

**Author(s)**

Eliot McIntire

**Examples**

```
library(igraph)
library(raster)

files <- system.file("maps", package = "quickPlot") %>%
  dir(., full.names = TRUE, pattern = "tif")
maps <- lapply(files, function(x) raster(x))
names(maps) <- sapply(basename(files), function(x) {
  strsplit(x, split = "\\.")[[1]][1]
})
stck <- stack(maps)

numLayers(maps)
numLayers(stck)
```

---

Plot

Plot: *Fast, optimally arranged, multipanel plotting*


---

### Description

This can take objects of type `Raster*`, `SpatialPoints*`, `SpatialPolygons*`, and any combination of those. These can be provided as individual objects, or a named list. If a named list, the names either represent a different original object in the calling environment and that will be used, or if the names don't exist in the calling environment, then they will be copied to `.quickPlotEnv` for reuse later. It can also handle `ggplot2` objects or `base::histogram` objects created via call to `exHist <- hist(1:10, plot = FALSE)`. It can also take arguments as if it were a call to `plot`. In this latter case, the user should be explicit about naming the plot area using `addTo`. Customization of the `ggplot2` elements can be done as a normal `ggplot2` plot, then added with `Plot(ggplotObject)`.

Re-plot to a specific device

### Usage

```
Plot(..., new = FALSE, addTo = NULL, gp = gpar(), gpText = gpar(),
      gpAxis = gpar(), axes = FALSE, speedup = 1, size = 5, cols = NULL,
      col = NULL, zoomExtent = NULL, visualSqueeze = NULL, legend = TRUE,
      legendRange = NULL, legendText = NULL, pch = 19, title = TRUE,
      na.color = "#FFFFFF00", zero.color = NULL, length = NULL, arr = NULL,
      plotFn = "plot")
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'ANY'
```

```
Plot(..., new = FALSE, addTo = NULL, gp = gpar(),
      gpText = gpar(), gpAxis = gpar(), axes = FALSE, speedup = 1,
      size = 5, cols = NULL, col = NULL, zoomExtent = NULL,
      visualSqueeze = NULL, legend = TRUE, legendRange = NULL,
      legendText = NULL, pch = 19, title = TRUE, na.color = "#FFFFFF00",
      zero.color = NULL, length = NULL, arr = NULL, plotFn = "plot")
```

```
rePlot(toDev = dev.cur(), fromDev = dev.cur(), clearFirst = TRUE, ...)
```

### Arguments

<code>...</code>	A combination of <code>spatialObjects</code> or some non-spatial objects. See details.
<code>new</code>	Logical. If <code>TRUE</code> , then the previous named plot area is wiped and a new one made; if <code>FALSE</code> , then the <code>...</code> plots will be added to the current device, adding or rearranging the plot layout as necessary. Default is <code>FALSE</code> . This currently works best if there is only one object being plotted in a given <code>Plot</code> call. However, it is possible to pass a list of logicals to this, matching the length of the <code>...</code> objects. Use <code>clearPlot</code> to clear the whole plotting device.
<code>addTo</code>	Character vector, with same length as <code>...</code> . This is for overplotting, when the overplot is not to occur on the plot with the same name, such as plotting a <code>SpatialPoints*</code> object on a <code>RasterLayer</code> .

gpar	A gpar object, created by <code>gpar</code> function, to change plotting parameters (see <b>grid</b> package).
gpText	A gpar object for the title text. Default <code>gpar(col = "black")</code> .
gpAxis	A gpar object for the axes. Default <code>gpar(col = "black")</code> .
axes	Logical or "L", representing the left and bottom axes, over all plots.
speedup	Numeric. The factor by which the number of pixels is divided by to plot rasters. See Details.
size	Numeric. The size, in points, for <code>SpatialPoints</code> symbols, if using a scalable symbol.
cols	(also <code>col</code> ) Character vector or list of character vectors of colours. See details.
col	(also <code>cols</code> ) Alternative to <code>cols</code> to be consistent with <code>plot</code> . <code>cols</code> takes precedence, if both are provided.
zoomExtent	An Extent object. Supplying a single extent that is smaller than the rasters will call a crop statement before plotting. Defaults to NULL. This occurs after any downsampling of rasters, so it may produce very pixelated maps.
visualSqueeze	Numeric. The proportion of the white space to be used for plots. Default is 0.75.
legend	Logical indicating whether a legend should be drawn. Default is TRUE.
legendRange	Numeric vector giving values that, representing the lower and upper bounds of a legend (i.e., <code>1:10</code> or <code>c(1, 10)</code> will give same result) that will override the data bounds contained within the <code>grobToPlot</code> .
legendText	Character vector of legend value labels. Defaults to NULL, which results in a pretty numeric representation. If <code>Raster*</code> has a Raster Attribute Table ( <code>rat</code> ; see <b>raster</b> package), this will be used by default. Currently, only a single vector is accepted. The length of this must match the length of the legend, so this is mostly useful for discrete-valued rasters.
pch	see <code>?par</code> .
title	Logical or character string. If logical, it indicates whether to print the object name as the title above the plot. If a character string, it will print this above the plot. NOTE: the object name is used with <code>addTo</code> , not the title.
na.color	Character string indicating the color for NA values. Default transparent.
zero.color	Character string indicating the color for zero values, when zero is the minimum value, otherwise, zero is treated as any other color. Default transparent.
length	Numeric. Optional length, in inches, of the arrow head.
arr	A vector of length 2 indicating a desired arrangement of plot areas indicating number of rows, number of columns. Default NULL, meaning let <code>Plot</code> function do it automatically.
plotFn	An optional function name to do the plotting internally, e.g., "barplot" to get a <code>barplot()</code> call. Default "plot".
toDev	Numeric. Which device should the new <code>rePlot</code> be plotted to. Default is current device.
fromDev	Numeric. Which device should the replot information be taken from. Default is current device
clearFirst	Logical. Should <code>clearPlot</code> be run before replotting. Default TRUE.

## Details

**NOTE:** Plot uses the **grid** package; therefore, it is NOT compatible with base R graphics. Also, because it does not by default wipe the plotting device before plotting, a call to `clearPlot` is helpful to resolve many errors. Careful use of the other device tools, such as `dev.off()` and `dev.list()` might also clear problems that may arise.

If `new = TRUE`, a new plot will be generated, but only in the figure region that has the same name as the object being plotted. This is different than calling `clearPlot(); Plot(Object)`, i.e., directly before creating a new Plot. `clearPlot()` will clear the entire plotting device. When `new = FALSE`, any plot that already exists will be overplotted, while plots that have not already been plotted will be added. This function rearranges the plotting device to maximize the size of all the plots, minimizing white space. If using the RStudio IDE, it is recommended to make and use a new device with `dev()`, because the built in device is not made for rapid redrawing. The function is based on the grid package.

Each panel in the multipanel plot must have a name. This name is used to overplot, rearrange the plots, or overlay using `addTo` when necessary. If the `...` are named `spatialObjects`, then Plot will use these names. However, this name will not persist when there is a future call to Plot that forces a rearrangement of the plots. A more stable way is to use the object names directly, and any layer names (in the case of `RasterLayer` or `RasterStack` objects). If plotting a `RasterLayer` and the layer name is "layer" or the same as the object name, then, for simplicity, only the object name will be used. In other words, only enough information is used to uniquely identify the plot.

Because of modularity, Plot must have access to the original objects that were plotted. These objects will be used if a subsequent Plot event forces a rearrangement of the Plot device. Rather than saving all the plot information (including the data) at each Plot call (this is generally too much data to constantly make copies), the function saves a pointer to the original R object. If the plot needs to be rearranged because of a future addition, then Plot will search for that original object that created the first plots, and replot them. This has several consequences. First, that object must still exist and in the same environment. Second, if that object has changed between the first time it is plot and any subsequent time it is replotted (via a forced rearrangement), then it will take the object *as it exists*, not as it existed. Third, if passing a named list of objects, Plot will either create a link to objects with those names in the calling environment (e.g., `.GlobalEnv`) or, if they do not exist, then Plot will make a copy in the hidden `.quickPlotEnv` for later reuse.

`cols` is a vector of colours that can be understood directly, or by `colorRampPalette`, such as `c("orange", "blue")`, will give a colour range from orange to blue, interpolated. If a list, it will be used, in order, for each item to be plotted. It will be recycled if it is shorter than the objects to be plotted. Note that when this approach to setting colours is used, any overplotting will revert to the `colortable` slot of the object, or the default for rasters, which is `terrain.color()`

`cols` can also accept `RColorBrewer` colors by keyword if it is character vector of length 1. i.e., this cannot be used to set many objects by keyword in the same Plot call. Default `terrain.color()`. See Details.

Some coloring will be automatic. If the object being plotted is a Raster, then this will take the `colorTable` slot (can be changed via `setColors()` or other ways). If this is a `SpatialPointsDataFrame`, this function will use a column called `colors` and apply these to the symbols.

Silently, one hidden object is made, `.quickPlot` in the `.quickPlotEnv` environment, which is used for arranging plots in the device window, and identifying the objects to be replotted if rearranging is required, subsequent to a `new = FALSE` additional plot.



```

forestAge = brewer.pal("Blues", n = 8),
habitatQuality = brewer.pal(9, "Spectral"),
percentPine = brewer.pal("GnBu", n = 8))

# Make a new raster derived from a previous one; must give it a unique name
habitatQuality2 <- landscape$habitatQuality ^ 0.3
names(habitatQuality2) <- "habitatQuality2"

# make a SpatialPoints object
caribou <- sp::SpatialPoints(coords = cbind(x = stats::runif(1e2, -50, 50),
                                             y = stats::runif(1e2, -50, 50)))

# use factor raster to give legends as character strings
ras <- raster(extent(0, 3, 0, 4), vals = sample(1:4, size = 12, replace = TRUE), res = 1)

# needs to have a data.frame with ID as first column - see ?raster::ratify
levels(ras) <- data.frame(ID = 1:4, Name = paste0("Level", 1:4))
Plot(ras, new = TRUE)

# Arbitrary values for factors, including zero and not all levels represented in raster
levs <- c(0:5, 7:12)
ras <- raster(extent(0, 3, 0, 2), vals = c(1, 1, 3, 5, 8, 9), res = 1)
levels(ras) <- data.frame(ID = levs, Name = LETTERS[c(1:3, 8:16)])
Plot(ras, new = TRUE)

# Arbitrary values for factors, including zero and not all levels represented in raster
levs <- c(0:5, 7:23)
ras <- raster(extent(0, 3, 0, 2), vals = c(1, 1, 3, 5, 8, 9), res = 1)
levels(ras) <- data.frame(ID = levs, Name = LETTERS[1:23])
Plot(ras, new = TRUE)

# SpatialPolygons
sr1 <- sp::Polygon(cbind(c(2, 4, 4, 1, 2), c(2, 3, 5, 4, 2)) * 20 - 50)
sr2 <- sp::Polygon(cbind(c(5, 4, 2, 5), c(2, 3, 2, 2)) * 20 - 50)
srs1 <- sp::Polygons(list(sr1), "s1")
srs2 <- sp::Polygons(list(sr2), "s2")
spP <- sp::SpatialPolygons(list(srs1, srs2), 1:2)

clearPlot()
Plot(ras)

clearPlot()
Plot(landscape)

# Can overplot, using addTo
Plot(caribou, addTo = "landscape$forestAge", size = 4, axes = FALSE)

# can add a plot to the plotting window
Plot(caribou, new = FALSE)

# Can add two maps with same name, if one is in a stack; they are given
# unique names based on object name
Plot(landscape, caribou, maps$DEM)

```

```

# can mix stacks, rasters, SpatialPoint*
Plot(landscape, habitatQuality2, caribou)

# can mix stacks, rasters, SpatialPoint*, and SpatialPolygons*
Plot(landscape, caribou)
Plot(habitatQuality2, new = FALSE)
Plot(spP)
Plot(spP, addTo = "landscape$forestCover", gp = gpar(lwd = 2))

# provide arrangement, NumRow, NumCol
Plot(spP, arr = c(1, 4), new = TRUE)

# example base plot
clearPlot()
Plot(1:10, 1:10, addTo = "test", new = TRUE) # if there is no "test" then it will make it
Plot(4, 5, pch = 22, col = "blue", addTo = "test")
obj1 <- rnorm(1e2)
Plot(obj1, axes = "L")

# Can plot named lists of objects (but not base objects yet)
ras1 <- ras2 <- ras
a <- list()
for (i in 1:2) {
  a[[paste0("ras", i)]] <- get(paste0("ras", i))
}
a$spP <- spP
clearPlot()
Plot(a)

# clean up
clearPlot()

```

---

quickPlotClasses

quickPlot *classes*


---

## Description

quickPlot uses S4 classes. "Dot" classes are not exported and are therefore intended for internal use only.

## Plotting classes - used within Plot

### New classes

- `.arrangement` The layout or "arrangement" of plot objects
- `.quickPlot` Main class for Plot - contains `.quickGrob` and `.arrangement` objects
- `.quickPlotGrob` GRaphical OBJect used by quickPlot - smallest unit

**Unions of existing classes:**

<a href="#">.quickPlottables</a>	The union of all object classes Plot can accept
<a href="#">.quickPlotObjects</a>	The union of spatialObjects and several others
<a href="#">spatialObjects</a>	The union of several spatial classes

**Author(s)**

Eliot McIntire and Alex Chubaty

**See Also**

[Plot](#)

---

sample-maps

*Dummy maps included with quickPlot*

---

**Description**

All maps included here are randomly generated maps created using `SpaDES.tools::gaussMap()`. These are located within the `maps` folder of the package, and are used in the vignettes. Use `system.file("maps", package = "quickPlot")` to locate the ‘maps/’ directory on your system.

**Format**

raster

**Details**

- `DEM.tif`: converted to a small number of discrete levels (in 100m hypothetical units).
- `habitatQuality.tif`: made to look like a continuous habitat surface, rescaled to 0 to 1.
- `forestAge.tif`: rescaled to possible forest ages in a boreal forest setting.
- `forestCover.tif`: rescaled to possible forest cover in a boreal forest setting.
- `percentPine.tif`: rescaled to percentages.



---

spatialObjects-class *The spatialObjects class*

---

### Description

This class is the union of several spatial objects from **raster** and **sp** packages.

### Details

Members:

- RasterLayer, RasterLayerSparse, RasterStack;
- SpatialLines, SpatialLinesDataFrame;
- SpatialPixels, SpatialPixelsDataFrame;
- SpatialPoints, SpatialPointsDataFrame;
- SpatialPolygons, SpatialPolygonsDataFrame.

Notably missing is RasterBrick, for now.

### Author(s)

Eliot McIntire

### See Also

[quickPlotClasses](#)

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