

Package ‘adegraphics’

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Type Package

Title An S4 Lattice-Based Package for the Representation of
Multivariate Data

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Description Graphical functionalities for the representation of multivariate data. It is a complete re-implementation of the functions available in the 'ade4' package.

Depends R (>= 3.0.2)

License GPL (>= 2)

Imports ade4, graphics, grid, KernSmooth, lattice, latticeExtra, methods, RColorBrewer, sp (>= 1.1-1), stats

Suggests Guerry, knitr, maptools, pixmap, rmarkdown, spdep, splancs

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multiplot.R s.Spatial.R utilskey.R

URL <http://pbil.univ-lyon1.fr/ADE-4>, Mailing list:
<http://listes.univ-lyon1.fr/wws/info/adelist>

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adegraphics-package *Graphical objects for ade4 functions (and more)*

Description

This package was created to replace graphics functionalities of the `ade4` package and to offer customizable representations of data and result analysis.

Graphics are objects of S4 class, which can be displayed but also stored for latter modifications. Those modifications can be graphical changes, but also superposition or juxtaposition of various graphical objects (creating an other type of object). Each object will contain graphical parameters and instructions for the display (calls, positions, etc.) and the data set used. Sometimes data is heavy, due to its size for example. Two storing systems exist:

- full storage: data is assigned to an object's slot.
- names and position: data names (as a string, obtained using `deparse(substitute)`) and their frame position (using `sys.nframe()`) are stored. Then the full data can be retrieve with those two informations (and only if the data objects are still in the environment)

This new system is based on the `lattice` package and `grid` graphics.

Details

Package: `adegraphics`
 Type: `Package`
 Version: `1.0-10`
 Date: `2018-04-05`
 License: `GPL (>=2)`
 Depends: `ade4, graphics, grid, KernSmooth, lattice, latticeExtra, methods, RColorBrewer, sp (>= 1.1-1), stats`

A lot of classes were implemented. Two superclass structures the architecture in class. Simple and complex graphics are distinguished in the former version:

- ADEg class provides simple graphics using one kind of data (most of a time, only a data frame) and one representation method (points, labels, arrows...)
- ADEgS class provides complex graphics making juxtaposition, superposition and/or insertion of several simple graphics.

5 subclasses inherits from the superclass abstract ADEg:

- ADEg.S1: one-dimensional plot
- ADEg.S2: bi-dimensional plot
- ADEg.C1: one-dimensional data plotted in 2-D
- ADEg.T: table plot
- ADEg.Tr: triangle plot

Author(s)

Alice Julien-Laferriere, Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

References

Aurélie Siberchicot, Alice Julien-Laferrière, Anne-Béatrice Dufour, Jean Thioulouse and Stéphane Dray (2017). *adegraphics: An S4 Lattice-Based Package for the Representation of Multivariate Data*. *The R Journal*. 9:2. 198–212. <https://journal.r-project.org/archive/2017/RJ-2017-042/index.html>

See Also

[lattice](#) [ADEg](#) [ADEgS](#)

Examples

```
showClass("ADEg")
showClass("ADEgS")
```

add.ADEg

Superpose an new ADEg graph to the previous ones plotted

Description

Adds an ADEg to the current ADEg or ADEgS plot.

Usage

```
add.ADEg(object)
```

Arguments

object an ADEg object

Details

This function uses the last plotted ADEg or ADEgS object.
It calls [superpose](#).

Value

an ADEgS object

Author(s)

Alice Julien-Laferriere, Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

See Also

[superpose](#) [ADEg](#) [ADEgS](#)

Examples

```
df1 <- cbind(rnorm(24), rnorm(24))
df2 <- cbind(rnorm(24), rnorm(24))
g1 <- s.label(df1, ppoints.col = "blue")
g2 <- s.label(df2, ppoints.col = "red", plot = FALSE)
add.ADEg(g2)

data(jv73, package = "ade4")
pca1 <- ade4::dudi.pca(jv73$morpho, scannf = FALSE)
g5 <- s.label(pca1$li, plabels.optim = TRUE)
g6 <- s.class(pca1$li, jv73$fac.riv, starSize = 0, ellipseSize = 0, chullSize = 1,
  ppolygons.alpha = 0.4, col = rainbow(12), ppoints.cex = 0, plot = FALSE)
add.ADEg(g6)
```

addhist

Adds histograms and density lines against a bi-dimensional graphics.

Description

Adds the two marginal histograms and density lines of each axis against an ADEg.S2 object.

Usage

```
addhist(object, bandwidth, gridsize = 60, kernel = "normal", cbreaks = 2,
  storeData = TRUE, plot = TRUE, pos = -1, ...)
```

Arguments

object	an ADEg.S2 object
bandwidth	used for the calculations of the density lines (see the bkde function of the KernSmooth package).
gridsize	used for the calculations of the density lines (see the bkde function of the KernSmooth package).
kernel	used for the calculations of the density lines (see the bkde function of the KernSmooth package).
cbreaks	number of cells for the histograms per interval of the grid of the bi-dimensional graphics.
plot	a logical indicating if the graphics is displayed
storeData	a logical indicating if the data should be stored in the returned object. If FALSE, only the names of the data arguments are stored
pos	an integer indicating the position of the environment where the data are stored, relative to the environment where the function is called. Useful only if storeData is FALSE
...	Additional graphical parameters (see adegpar and trellis.par.get)

Details

Density is calculated using the function bkde of the KernSmooth package.

Value

An ADEgS object, a list of four graphical objects, one ADEg.S2 and three trellis (from lattice). Their names are:

object	the ADEg.S2 object
densX	top histogram, a trellis object
densY	right histogram, a trellis object
link	corner graphics linking the two histograms, a trellis object

Note

Into the dots arguments, the usual parameters for the `s.label` can be given with the object key.

Trellis parameters are used for the three remaining graphics. `plot.polygon` handles the histogram aspect, `add.line` the graduations lines and `plot.line` the density lines.

Finally, for the link graphic, labels aspect can be changed using a `plabels` list, as for an `S2.label` object.

Author(s)

Alice Julien-Laferriere, Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

See Also

[ADEg.S2 ADEgS](#)

Examples

```
data(rpjd1, package = "ade4")
coa1 <- ade4::dudi.coa(rpjd1$fau, scannf = FALSE, nf = 4)
labli <- s.label(coa1$li)
g1 <- addhist(labli)
g2 <- addhist(labli, plabels.cex = 0, cbreaks = 3)
labco <- s.label(coa1$co)
g3 <- addhist(labco, plabels.cex = 0, cbreaks = 3)
update(g3, pbackground.col = "grey85")
```

<code>addline</code>	<i>Adds lines on graphics.</i>
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Description

Adds a trellis object containing one or several lines on one or several graphical objects.

Usage

```
addline(object, a = NULL, b = 0, h = NULL, v = NULL, plot = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>object</code>	an object of class ADEg or ADEgS
<code>a, b</code>	coefficients of the line to be added, passed to the <code>panel.abline</code> function of the <code>lattice</code> package
<code>h, v</code>	numeric vectors giving locations respectively of horizontal and vertical lines to be added to the plot, in native coordinates, passed to the <code>panel.abline</code> function of the <code>lattice</code> package
<code>plot</code>	a logical indicating if the graphics is displayed
<code>...</code>	Other arguments. Additional graphical parameters (see the <code>plines</code> list in adegpar and trellis.par.get). If <code>object</code> is an ADEgS, the argument which identify which ADEg is/are used for superposition.

Value

An object of class ADEgS.

Author(s)

Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

See Also

[ADEg ADEgS panel.abline](#)

Examples

```
# example extracted from the pedagogic file, here: http://pbil.univ-lyon1.fr/R/pdf/tdr65.pdf
data(monde84, package = "ade4")
dfX <- cbind.data.frame(lpib = log(monde84$lpib), croipop = monde84$croipop)
dfY <- cbind.data.frame(lmorta = log(monde84$lmorta), lanal = log(monde84$anal + 1),
  rscol = sqrt(100 - monde84$scol))
dfX0 <- ade4::scalewt(dfX)
dfY0 <- ade4::scalewt(dfY)
can1 <- cancel(dfX0, dfY0)
varcanoX <- dfX0
varcanoY <- dfY0
g1 <- s.label(cbind(varcanoY,varcanoX), labels = row.names(monde84), plabel.cex = 0.8, plot = FALSE)
addline(g1, 0, 1, plines.col = "red", plines.lwd = 0.5, plines.lty = 2)
```

addpoint

Adds points on graphics.

Description

Adds a trellis object containing one or several points on one or several graphical objects.

Usage

```
addpoint(object, xcoord, ycoord, plot = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

object	an object of class ADEg or ADEgS
xcoord	an integer (or a vector) indicating where label is(are) plotted on the x-axis, passed to the panel.points function of the lattice package
ycoord	an integer (or a vector) indicating where label is(are) plotted on the y-axis, passed to the panel.points function of the lattice package
plot	a logical indicating if the graphics is displayed
...	Other arguments. Additional graphical parameters (see the ppoints list in adegpar and trellis.par.get). If object is an ADEgS, the argument which identify which ADEg is/are used for superposition.

Value

An object of class "ADEgS".

Author(s)

Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

See Also

[ADEg ADEgS panel.points](#)

Examples

```
data(deug, package = "ade4")
deug$cent[1]
g1 <- s1d.density(deug$tab[, 1], plot = FALSE)
addpoint(g1, xcoord = deug$cent[1], ycoord = 0, ppoints = list(col = "black",
  pch = "*", cex = 3))
```

addsegment

Adds segments on graphics.

Description

Adds a trellis object containing one or several segments on one or several graphical objects.

Usage

```
addsegment(object, x0 = NULL, y0 = NULL, x1, y1, plot = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

object	an object of class ADEg or ADEgS
x0, y0	coordinates of points FROM which to draw, passed to the panel.segments function of the lattice package. See Details.
x1, y1	coordinates of points TO which to draw, passed to the panel.segments function of the lattice package. See Details.
plot	a logical indicating if the graphics is displayed
...	Other arguments. Additional graphical parameters (see the plines list in adegpar and trellis.par.get). If object is an ADEgS, the argument which identify which ADEg is/are used for superposition.

Details

x0, y0, x1 and y1 can be vectors. A line segment is drawn, for each i, between the point (x0[i], y0[i]) and the point (x1[i], y1[i]). The coordinate vectors will be recycled to the length of the longest.

Value

An object of class ADEgS.

Author(s)

Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

See Also

[ADEg ADEgS panel.segments](#)

Examples

```
data(deug, package = "ade4")
g11 <- s1d.density(deug$stab[, 1], plot = FALSE)
g12 <- addsegment(g11, x0 = deug$cent[1], x1 = deug$cent[1], y0 = 0, y1 = 1,
  plines = list(col = "grey30", lwd = 3))
g13 <- addsegment(g11,
  x0 = deug$cent + seq(0, 1, length.out = length(deug$cent)),
  x1 = deug$cent + seq(0, 1, length.out = length(deug$cent)),
  y0 = 0, y1 = 1,
  plines = list(col = 1:length(deug$cent), lty = 1:length(deug$cent)))

# example extracted from the pedagogic file, here: http://pbil.univ-lyon1.fr/R/pdf/tdr65.pdf
data(monde84, package = "ade4")
dfX <- cbind.data.frame(lpib = log(monde84$plib), croipop = monde84$croipop)
dfY <- cbind.data.frame(lmorta = log(monde84$morta), lanal = log(monde84$anal + 1),
  rscol = sqrt(100 - monde84$scol))
dfX0 <- ade4::scalewt(dfX)
dfY0 <- ade4::scalewt(dfY)
can1 <- cancel(dfX0, dfY0)
varcanoX <- dfX0
varcanoY <- dfY0
g21 <- s.label(cbind(varcanoY, varcanoX), labels = row.names(monde84), plabel.cex = 0.8,
  plot = FALSE)
g22 <- addsegment(g21, -1.25, -1.25, 1.25, 1.25, plines.col = "purple", plines.lwd = 1.5,
  plines.lty = 2)
```

addtext

Adds labels on graphics.

Description

Adds a trellis object containing one or several labels on one or several graphical objects.

Usage

```
addtext(object, xcoord, ycoord, label, plot = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

object	an object of class ADEg or ADEgS
xcoord	an integer (or a vector) indicating where label is(are) plotted on the x-axis, passed to the <code>ade4.panel.label</code>
ycoord	an integer (or a vector) indicating where label is(are) plotted on the y-axis, passed to the <code>ade4.panel.label</code>

label a character string (or a vector) containing the label(s) displayed on object
plot a logical indicating if the graphics is displayed
... Other arguments. Additional graphical parameters (see the `plabels` list in `adegpar` and `trellis.par.get`). If object is an ADEgS, the argument which identify which ADEg is/are used for superposition.

Value

An object of class ADEgS.

Author(s)

Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

See Also

[ADEg](#) [ADEgS](#) `adeg.panel.label`

Examples

```

data(dunedata, package = "ade4")
afc1 <- ade4::dudi.coa(dunedata$veg, scannf = FALSE)
g1 <- table.value(dunedata$veg, symbol = "circle", ppoints.cex = 0.5, plot = FALSE)
addtext(g1, 1, 20, "A", plabels.srt = 45, plabels.box.draw = FALSE, plabels.col = "red")

xy <- cbind.data.frame(x = runif(200, -1, 1), y = runif(200, -1, 1))
posi <- factor(xy$x > 0) : factor(xy$y > 0)
g2 <- s.class(xy, fac = posi, facets = posi, p ellipses.col = 1:4, plabels.cex = 0,
  plegend.drawKey = FALSE, psub.cex = 0, plot = FALSE)
addtext(g2, c(0.5, 0.5, -0.5, -0.5), c(0.5, -0.5), levels(posi), plabels.cex = 2, plabels.col = 1:4)

```

ADEg-class

Class ADEg

Description

An object of ADEg class is a simple graphic. This object can be blended in with another one (superposition, insertion and/or juxtaposition) to form a more complex graphics (an ADEgS object).

The ADEg class is a virtual class, i.e. a class which is not possible to create objects but which have heirs. This class has five son classes : ADEg.S1, ADEg.S2, ADEg.C1, ADEg.T and ADEg.Tr.

Objects from the Class

None object of this class can be instantiated.

Slots

trellis.par a list of parameters for lattice call. It will be passed directly to par.settings arguments of the lattice function.

adeq.par a list of graphical parameters, corresponding to the ones given by adeqpar() function.

lattice.call a list of two elements to create the trellis object:

- **graphicstype**: the lattice function to use
- **arguments**: its parameters to obtain the trellis object

g.args a list containing some parameters linked with the created object of ADEg class:

- **xlim, ylim**
- **main, sub**
- **xlab, ylab**
- **samelimits**
- **scales**: a list of scales informations (ticks, marks and labels for the x-axis or the y-axis) in the form of the lattice argument scales in the xyplot function

stats a list of internal preliminary calculations

s.misc a list of some other internal parameters

Call an object of class call

Methods

panelbase signature(object = "ADEg"): draws grid and text and produces graphical output from the graphical object

getcall signature(object = "ADEg"): returns the Call slot

getlatticecall signature(object = "ADEg"): returns the lattice.call slot

getstats signature(object = "ADEg"): returns the stats slot

getparameters signature(object = "ADEg", number): if number is 1, returns the trellis.par slot, if it is 2, returns the adeq.par slot and if it is 0, returns the both slots

add.ADEg signature(object = "ADEg"): superposes an ADEg on the current one plotted

+ signature(e1 = "ADEg", e2 = "ADEg"): superposes e2 on e1

superpose signature(g1 = "ADEgORtrellis", g2 = "ADEgORtrellis", which = "ANY", plot = "ANY"): creates a new ADEgS object performing a superposition of g2 on g1.

printSuperpose signature(g1 = "ADEgORtrellis", refig = "ADEgORtrellis"): internal method, not for users.

cbindADEg signature(g1 = "ADEgORADEgS", g2 = "ADEgORADEgS"): creates a new "ADEgS" object combining g1 on g2.

rbindADEg signature(g1 = "ADEgORADEgS", g2 = "ADEgORADEgS"): creates a new "ADEgS" object combining g1 on g2 by rows.

insert signature(graphics = "ADEgORtrellis", oldgraphics = "missing", posi, ratio, inset, plot, which): creates a new ADEgS object performing an insertion of graphics into the current device.

insert signature(graphics = "ADEgORtrellis", oldgraphics = "ADEg", posi, ratio, inset, plot): creates a new ADEgS object performing an insertion of graphics into oldgraphics.

show signature(x = "ADEg"): prints the ADEg object
plot signature(x = "ADEg"): prints the ADEg object
print signature(x = "ADEg"): displays the ADEg object in the current device or in a new one
update signature(object = "ADEg"): modifies graphical parameters after the ADEg creation, updates the current display and returns the modified ADEg

Note

For any ADEg creation, various graphical parameters can be passed into the dots (...) arguments.

- the parameters listed in `adegpar()` can be changed, even if some of them do not modify the graphic representation chosen.
- the lattice parameters listed in `trellis.par.get()` can also be changed.
- limits, main and sub title, and axes labels can be changed using the keys `xlim`, `ylim`, `main`, `sub`, `xlab` and `ylab`.
- a neighbouring graph (object of class `nb` or `listw`) and a spatial one (object of class `sp`) can be displayed in the background using the keys `nbobject`, `Sp` and `sp.layout`.

Author(s)

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See Also

[ADEgS adegpar superpose insert](#)

Examples

```
showClass("ADEg")
```

ADEg.C1-class

Class ADEg.C1

Description

An object of ADEg.C1 class represents unidimensional data into two dimensions.

The ADEg.C1 class is a virtual class, i.e. a class which is not possible to create objects but which have heirs. This class inherits from ADEg class and has three son classes : `C1.barchart`, `C1.curve`, `C1.density`, `C1.dotplot`, `C1.gauss`, `C1.hist`, `C1.interval`

Objects from the Class

None object of this class can be instantiated.

Slots

`data` a list containing data or data's name.

- `score`: the displayed values in the form of a numeric vector, a name or a matching call.
- `frame`: a positive or null integer. It is the number of the frame containing the data (used with `sys.frame(..., env = data$frame)`). Only if the data are not stored (i.e. `data$storeData = FALSE`).
- `storeData`: a logical indicating if the data should be stored in the returned object. If `FALSE`, only the names of the data arguments are stored.

`trellis.par` a list of parameters for `lattice` call. It will be passed directly to `par.settings` arguments of the `lattice` function.

`adeg.par` a list of graphical parameters, corresponding to the ones given by `adegpar()` function.

`lattice.call` a list of two elements to create the `trellis` object:

- `graphictype`: `xyplot`
- `arguments`: its parameters to obtain the `trellis` object

`g.args` a list containing some method parameters linked with the created object of `ADEg.C1` class

`stats` a list of internal preliminary calculations

`s.misc` a list of some others internal parameters:

- `hori.update`: a logical indicating if the sense of direction of the graphics is updating
- `backgrid`: a list of two elements for grid lines. `backgrid$x` defines the coordinates of the lines (horizontal or vertical depending on the graphics orientation) and `backgrid$d` the grid mesh

`Call` an object of class `call`

Extends

Class `ADEg`, directly.

Methods

prepare signature(object = "ADEg.C1"): performs the calculations before display the object (e.g. limits, grid and axis calculations)

setlatticecall signature(object = "ADEg.C1"): prepares the `lattice.call` slot

panelbase signature(object = "ADEg.C1"): defines the graphical background (e.g. grid, rugs and box)

gettrellis signature(object = "ADEg.C1"): converts the graphic into a `trellis` object of `lattice` class

Note

The `ADEg.S1` class and `ADEg.C1` class are both used to represent an unidimensional information (e.g. a score). The difference between these two classes is mainly ideological : an `ADEg.S1` object is a representation into one dimension (e.g. one line) while an `ADEg.C1` object is a representation into two dimensions (e.g. curves).

Author(s)

Alice Julien-Laferriere, Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

See Also

[adegpar](#) [C1.barchart](#) [C1.curve](#) [C1.density](#) [C1.dotplot](#) [C1.gauss](#) [C1.hist](#) [C1.interval](#) [ADEg](#)

Examples

```
showClass("ADEg.C1")
```

adeg.panel.hist	<i>Panel function for adding histograms.</i>
-----------------	--

Description

Panel function for displaying histograms into a trellis graphic (lattice package) and level lines.

Usage

```
adeg.panel.hist(histValues, horizontal = TRUE, densi, drawLines, params = list(),
  identifier = "histogramADEg")
```

Arguments

histValues	an object of class histogram. See hist .
horizontal	a logical indicating if the plot is horizontal
densi	a list returns by the bkde containing the coordinates of the binned kernel density estimate of the probability density of the data
drawLines	a vector containing the level values
params	graphical parameters : <code>plot.polygon</code> , <code>add.line</code> and <code>plot.line</code> (lattice)
identifier	A character string that is prepended to the name of the grob that is created.

Value

Displays the histogram and level lines.

Note

For more information about the use of panel functions, please see the `lattice` package developed by Deepayan Sarkar.

Author(s)

Alice Julien-Laferriere, Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

See Also[bkde](#) and [hist](#)**Examples**

```

if(require(KernSmooth, quietly = TRUE) & require(lattice, quietly = TRUE)) {
  z <- round(rnorm(100, 30, 5))
  h <- hist(z, plot = FALSE)
  d <- bkde(z, kernel = "normal", gridsize = 60)
  l <- c(10, 20, 30, 40)
  xyplot(1:50 ~ 1:50, histValues = h, densi = d, drawLines = l,
        panel = function(drawLines, histValues, densi){
          adeg.panel.hist(histValues = histValues, drawLines = drawLines, densi = densi)})
}

```

adeg.panel.join

Panel function for joining lines.

Description

Panel function for drawing lines as part of a circle centred in (0, 0) into a trellis graphic (`lattice` package).

Usage

```
adeg.panel.join(drawLines, params = list())
```

Arguments

`drawLines` a vector containing the level values used as radius of the circle
`params` graphical parameters : `plabels` and `add.line` (`lattice`)

Value

Displays level lines and their values.

Note

For more information about the use of panel functions, please see the `lattice` package developed by Deepayan Sarkar.

Author(s)

Alice Julien-Laferriere, Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

Examples

```

if(require(lattice, quietly = TRUE)) {
  xyplot(0:20 ~ 0:20, drawLines = c(5, 10, 15), params = list(plabels.cex = 2),
    panel = function(drawLines, params){
      adeg.panel.join(drawLines = drawLines, params = params)})
}

```

adeg.panel.label *Panel function for adding labels.*

Description

Panel function for drawing labels into a trellis graphic (lattice package) with or without boxes around labels.

Usage

```
adeg.panel.label(x, y, labels, plabels, pos = NULL)
```

Arguments

x	a numeric vector, x-coordinates for the labels
y	a numeric vector, y-coordinates for the labels
labels	a vector of character string, the labels
plabels	a list of parameters as an extract of <code>adegpar("plabels")</code> , used for labels' drawing. Each value can be a vector and will be recycled if necessary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>alpha</code>, <code>cex</code>, <code>col</code>: drawing parameters for the text • <code>srt</code>: orientation of the labels, <code>horizontal</code>, <code>vertical</code> or an angle indication (in degrees). Boxes are not rotated. If the orientation is not near to <code>horizontal/vertical</code> (0/90), it is best not to draw the boxes • <code>optim</code>: logical. If <code>TRUE</code>, uses an algorithm trying to avoid labels' overlapping and outside limits • <code>boxes</code>: concerns the label's boxes. a list: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <code>draw</code>: logical. If <code>TRUE</code>, labels are framed – <code>alpha</code>, <code>border</code>, <code>col</code>, <code>lwd</code>, <code>lty</code>: rule transparency, border lines and background color
pos	a position specifier for the text, used in <code>panel.text</code> . Values of 1, 2, 3 and 4 respectively indicate positions below, to the left of, above and to the right of the specified coordinates.

Value

Draws the labels.

Note

For more information about the use of panel functions, please see the `lattice` package developed by Deepayan Sarkar.

Author(s)

Alice Julien-Laferrriere, Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

References

The algorithm used for labels positions optimization is inspired by the `pointLabel` function of the `maptools` package developed by Tom Short.

See Also

[pointLabel](#)

Examples

```
if(require(lattice, quietly = TRUE)) {
  param <- adegpar("plabels")[[1]]
  xyplot(1:10 ~ 1:10, panel = function(x, y, ...){
    adeg.panel.label(x, y, LETTERS[1:10], plabels = param)})
}

if(require(lattice, quietly = TRUE)) {
  param$boxes$draw <- FALSE
  param$col <- "blue"
  xyplot(1:10 ~ 1:10, panel = function(x, y, ...){
    adeg.panel.label(x, y, LETTERS[1:10], plabels = param)})
}
```

adeg.panel.nb

Panel functions for adding graphs.

Description

Panel function for representing a graph into a trellis graphic (`lattice` package).
Two types of graph objects can be used: `nb` or `listw` object (`spdep` package) or simple edges informations.
Directions associated with the edges are not displayed.

Usage

```
adeg.panel.nb(nbobject, coords, col.edge = "black", lwd = 1, lty = 1, pch = 20,  
             cex = 1, col.node = "black", alpha = 1)
```

```
adeg.panel.edges(edges, coords, col.edge = "black", lwd = 1, lty = 1, pch = 20,  
                cex = 1, col.node = "black", alpha = 1)
```

Arguments

<code>nbobject</code>	a object of class <code>nb</code> or <code>listw</code>
<code>edges</code>	a two columns matrix, representing the edges between the nodes. For a row <code>i</code> , <code>x[i, 1]</code> and <code>x[i, 2]</code> are linked, <code>x[i, 1]</code> and <code>x[i, 2]</code> being vertices number.
<code>coords</code>	a two columns matrix containing vertices' coordinates
<code>col.edge</code>	edges' color(s)
<code>lwd</code>	line width (edges). Can be a vector
<code>lty</code>	line type (edges). Can be a vector
<code>pch</code>	vertices' representation type (symbols). Can be a vector
<code>cex</code>	symbols' size(s) (vertices). Can be a vector
<code>col.node</code>	vertices' color(s). Can be a vector
<code>alpha</code>	symbols' transparency

Value

Displays the neighboring graph.

Note

For more information about the use of panel functions, please see the `lattice` package developed by Deepayan Sarkar.

Author(s)

Alice Julien-Laferriere, Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

References

Package `spdep`. Author: Roger Bivand

See Also

[plot.nb](#)

Examples

```

if(require(lattice, quietly = TRUE) &
  require(spdep, quietly = TRUE)) {

  data(elec88, package = "ade4")
  coords <- elec88$xy
  xyplot(coords[, 2] ~ coords[, 1],
    panel = function(...){adeg.panel.nb(elec88$nb, coords, col.edge = c("blue", "red"))})
}

if(require(lattice, quietly = TRUE)) {
  edges <- matrix(c(1, 2, 3, 2, 4, 1, 3, 4), byrow = TRUE, ncol = 2)
  coords <- matrix(c(0, 1, 1, 0, 0, -1, -1, 0), byrow = TRUE, ncol = 2)
  xyplot(coords[,2] ~ coords[,1],
    panel = function(...){adeg.panel.edges(edges, coords, lty = 1:4, cex = 5)})
}

```

adeg.panel.Spatial *Panel function for adding spatial objects.*

Description

Panel function adapted from the Sp package for displaying all kind of spatial objects handled by Sp (for classes inherited from the superclass Spatial) into a trellis graphic (lattice package).

Usage

```

adeg.panel.Spatial(SpObject, sp.layout = NULL, col = 1, border = 1, lwd = 1,
  lty = 1, alpha = 0.8, cex = 1, pch = 20, n = length(col), spIndex = 1, ...)

```

Arguments

SpObject	an object of class "SpatialPoints", "SpatialPointsDataFrame", "SpatialPixels", "SpatialPixelsDataFrame", "SpatialGrid", "SpatialGridDataFrame", "SpatialLines", "SpatialLinesDataFrame", "SpatialPolygons" or "SpatialPolygonsDataFrame"
sp.layout	a list of layout items. See spplot for more information
col	background color (fill) of Spobject
border	border color
lwd	line width (border)
lty	line type (border)
alpha	background transparency of Spobject
cex	point size
pch	point type

<code>n</code>	if <code>SpObject</code> contains data, the <code>_desired_</code> number of intervals splitting the data (using <code>pretty</code>).
<code>spIndex</code>	if the <code>SpObject</code> contains a data frame, its values are represented with a color code. Only the <code>spIndex</code> data frame is represented
<code>...</code>	for coherence with panel functions

Value

Draws the Spatial object and layout.

Note

If `SpObject` contains several maps, only the first one is selected. Also for objects containing more data (for classes `data.frame` with a slot `data`), this information is also shown. To do so, various colors can be used (according to the `col` arguments).

For more information about the use of panel functions, please see the `lattice` package developed by Deepayan Sarkar.

Author(s)

Alice Julien-Laferriere, Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

References

Package `Sp`. Author: Edzer Pebesma, Roger Bivand, Barry Rowlingson and Virgilo Gomez-Rubio.

See Also

[splot](#) [sp.lines](#) [sp.polygons](#) [sp.grid](#)

Examples

```
if(require(lattice, quietly = TRUE) & require(sp, quietly = TRUE)) {
  data(elec88, package = "ade4")

  xy <- elec88$xy
  arrow <- list("SpatialPolygonsRescale", offset = c(150000,1700000),
  layout.north.arrow(), scale = 100000)

  xyplot(xy[, 2] ~ xy[, 1], aspect = "iso", panel = function(...){
    adeg.panel.Spatial(SpObject = elec88$Spatial, sp.layout = list(arrow),
    col = colorRampPalette(c("yellow", "blue"))(5), border =
    "transparent"))}
}
```

adeg.panel.values	<i>Panel function drawing a third variable into a two-dimensional scatterplot</i>
-------------------	---

Description

Panel function for drawing coordinates with variable representation. The values can be represented through symbols with proportional size or various colors.

Usage

```
adeg.panel.values(x, y, z, method, symbol, ppoints, breaks, centerpar = NULL,
                 center = 0)
```

Arguments

x	a numeric vector, x-coordinates for the symbols
y	a numeric vector, y-coordinates for the symbols
z	a numeric vector, the third variable with one value per coordinates (x, y)
method	a character string equal to color or size. If color, a palette of color is used for the symbols (one color per interval defined by breaks). If size, symbols' area is proportional to the value. Area is 0 for values equals to center. Two colors are used, one for values smaller than center and the other for values larger than center.
symbol	a character string equal to square or circle.
ppoints	a list of parameters as an extract of adegpar("ppoints"), used for points' drawing. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • alpha: transparency of points • cex: size of points • col: border color of points • pch: symbol to use • fill: filling color
breaks	a vector, the breaks used for splitting z if method is color
centerpar	a list to represent center value using elements in the adegpar("ppoints") list or NULL value. If the method is size, z-values equals to center have a size of zero. If centerpar is not NULL, those z-values are shown as points with the centerpar drawing parameters.
center	a center value for method size

Value

Draws the points.

Note

For more information about the use of panel functions, please see the `lattice` package developed by Deepayan Sarkar.

For the symbols size, the method is `size` uses perceptual scaling (Tanimura et al. 2006).

Author(s)

Alice Julien-Laferriere, Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

References

Tanimura, S. and Kuroiwa, C. and Mizota, T. 2006 Proportional symbol mapping in R *Journal of Statistical Software* **15**, 1–7

Examples

```
if(require(lattice, quietly = TRUE)) {
  param <- adegpar("ppoints")[[1]]
  param$col <- adegpar("ppalette")[[1L]]$quanti(2)
  z <- rnorm(10)
  xyplot(1:10 ~ 1:10, panel = function(x, y, ...){
    adeg.panel.values(x, y, z, method = "size", symbol = "square", ppoints =
      param, breaks = pretty(z, 4)))
  }

  if(require(lattice, quietly = TRUE)) {
    param$col <- adegpar()$ppalette$quali((length(pretty(z, 2)) - 1))
    xyplot(1:10 ~ 1:10, panel = function(x, y, ...){
      adeg.panel.values(x, y, z, method = "color", symbol = "circle",
        ppoints = param, breaks = pretty(z, 2)))
    }
  }
}
```

ADEg.S1-class

Class ADEg.S1

Description

An object of ADEg.S1 class represents unidimensional data into one dimension.

The ADEg.S1 class is a virtual class, i.e. a class which is not possible to create objects but which have heirs. This class inherits from ADEg class and has five son classes : S1.boxplot, S1.class, S1.distri, S1.label and S1.match.

Objects from the Class

None object of this class can be instantiated.

Slots

`data` a list containing data or data's name.

- `score`: the displayed values in the form of a numeric vector, a name or a matching call.
- `at`: the index value.
- `frame`: a positive or null integer. It is the number of the frame containing the data (used with `sys.frame(..., env = data$frame)`). Only if the data are not stored (i.e. `data$storeData = FALSE`).
- `storeData`: a logical indicating if the data should be stored in the returned object. If `FALSE`, only the names of the data arguments are stored.

`trellis.par` a list of parameters for `lattice` call. It will be passed directly to `par.settings` arguments of the `lattice` function.

`adeg.par` a list of graphical parameters, corresponding to the ones given by `adegpar()` function.

`lattice.call` a list of two elements to create the `trellis` object:

- `graphicstype`: `xyplot`
- `arguments`: its parameters to obtain the `trellis` object

`g.args` a list containing some method parameters linked with the created object of `ADEg.S1` class.

`stats` a list of internal preliminary calculations

`s.misc` a list of some others internal parameters:

- `hori.update`: a logical indicating if the sense of direction of the graphics is updating
- `backgrid`: a list of two elements for grid lines. `backgrid$x` defines the coordinates of the lines (horizontal or vertical depending on the graphics orientation) and `backgrid$d` the grid mesh
- `rug`: an index value indicating where the rugs are drawn

`Call` an object of class `call`

Extends

Class `ADEg`, directly.

Methods

prepare signature(`object = "ADEg.S1"`): performs the calculations before display the object (e.g. limits, grid and axis calculations)

setlatticecall signature(`object = "ADEg.S1"`): prepares the `lattice.call` slot

panelbase signature(`object = "ADEg.S1"`): defines the graphical background (e.g. grid, rugs and box)

gettrellis signature(`object = "ADEg.S1"`): converts the graphic into a `trellis` object of `lattice` class

zoom signature(`object = "ADEg.S1"`, `zoom = "numeric"`, `center = "missing"`): performs a zoom in (if `zoom < 1`) or out (if `zoom > 1`) centered, only in one-dimension

zoom signature(`object = "ADEg.S1"`, `zoom = "numeric"`, `center = "numeric"`): performs a zoom in (if `zoom < 1`) or out (if `zoom > 1`) around the center passed in parameter, only in one-dimension

Note

Various graphical parameters are used for display an ADEg.S1 object. The list p1d in adegpar() is thought specific for ADEg.S1 objects.

The ADEg.S1 class and ADEg.C1 class are both used to represent an unidimensional information (e.g. a score). The difference between these two classes is mainly ideological : an ADEg.S1 object is a representation into one dimension (e.g. one line) while an ADEg.C1 object is a representation into two dimensions (e.g. curves).

Author(s)

Alice Julien-Laferrriere, Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

See Also

[adegpar](#) [zoom](#) [S1.boxplot](#) [S1.class](#) [S1.distri](#) [S1.label](#) [S1.match](#) [ADEg](#)

Examples

```
showClass("ADEg.S1")
adegpar("p1d")
```

ADEg.S2-class

Class ADEg.S2

Description

An object of ADEg.S2 class represents bi-dimensional data.

The ADEg.S2 class is a virtual class, i.e. a class which is not possible to create objects but which have heirs. This class inherits from ADEg class and has eleven son classes : S2.arrow, S2.class, S2.corcircle, S2.density, S2.distri, S2.image, S2.label, S2.logo, S2.match, S2.traject and S2.value.

Objects from the Class

None object of this class can be instantiated.

Slots

data a list containing data or data's name.

- dfxy: the displayed values in the form of a data frame, a name or a matching call.
- xax: an integer or a vector indicating the columns of dfxy kept for the x-axes.
- yax: an integer or a vector indicating the columns of dfxy kept for the y-axes.
- frame: a positive or null integer. It is the number of the frame containing the data (used with `sys.frame(..., env = data$frame)`). Only if the data are not stored (i.e. `data$storeData = FALSE`).

- `storeData`: a logical indicating if the data should be stored in the returned object. If FALSE, only the names of the data arguments are stored.
- `trellis.par` a list of parameters for lattice call. It will be passed directly to `par.settings` arguments of the lattice function.
- `adeq.par` a list of graphical parameters, corresponding to the ones given by `adeqpar()` function.
- `lattice.call` a list of two elements to create the trellis object:
- `graphictype`: `xyplot`
 - `arguments`: its parameters to obtain the trellis object
- `g.args` a list containing some method parameters linked with the created object of ADEg.S2 class:
- `fullcircle`: only for `S2.corcircle` objects
 - `method`: only for `S2.value` objects
 - `symbol`: only for `S2.value` objects
 - `center`: only for `S2.value` objects
- `stats` a list of internal preliminary calculations
- `s.misc` a list of some others internal parameters:
- `xfullcircle.update` and `yfullcircle.update`: a logical indicating if the circle size is updating (only for `S2.corcircle` objects)
 - `plend.update`: a logical indicating if the legend parameters are updating
 - `breaks.update`: a logical indicating if the legend breaks are updating
 - `backgrid`: a list of elements for grid lines
- `Call` an object of class `call`

Extends

Class [ADEg](#), directly.

Methods

- prepare** signature(object = "ADEg.S2"): performs the calculations before display the object (e.g. limits, grid and axis calculations)
- setlatticecall** signature(object = "ADEg.S2"): prepares the `lattice.call` slot
- panelbase** signature(object = "ADEg.S2"): defines the graphical background (e.g. grid and box)
- gettrellis** signature(object = "ADEg.S2"): converts the graphic into a trellis object of lattice class
- zoom** signature(object = "ADEg.S2", zoom = "numeric", center = "missing"): performs a zoom in (if zoom < 1) or out (if zoom > 1) centered
- zoom** signature(object = "ADEg.S2", zoom = "numeric", center = "numeric"): performs a zoom in (if zoom < 1) or out (if zoom > 1) around the center passed in parameter (center should be a two-length vector)
- addhist** signature(object = "ADEg.S2"): adds histograms and density lines against a bi-dimensional graphics

Author(s)

Alice Julien-Laferriere, Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

See Also

[addhist](#) [zoom](#) [adegpar](#) [S2.arrow](#) [S2.class](#) [S2.corcircle](#) [S2.density](#) [S2.distri](#) [S2.image](#) [S2.label](#) [S2.logo](#) [S2.match](#) [S2.traject](#) [S2.value](#) [ADEg](#)

Examples

```
showClass("ADEg.S2")
```

ADEg.T-class

Class ADEg.T

Description

An object of ADEg.T class represents table data.

The ADEg.T class is a virtual class, i.e. a class which is not possible to create objects but which have heirs. This class inherits from ADEg class and has two son classes : T.image and T.value.

Objects from the Class

None object of this class can be instantiated.

Slots

data: a list containing data or data's name.

- **dftab:** the displayed values which can be table, dist or matrix in the form of a data frame, a name or a matching call
- **coordsx:** an integer or a vector indicating the columns of dftab kept
- **coordsy:** an integer or a vector indicating the rows of dftab kept
- **labelsx:** the columns' labels
- **labelsy:** the rows' labels
- **"frame:** a positive or null integer. It is the number of the frame containing the data (used with `sys.frame(..., env = data$frame)`). Only if the data are not stored (i.e. `data$storeData = FALSE`).
- **storeData:** a logical indicating if the data should be stored in the returned object. If FALSE, only the names of the data arguments are stored.

trellis.par a list of parameters for lattice call. It will be passed directly to `par.settings` arguments of the lattice function.

adeg.par a list of graphical parameters, corresponding to the ones given by `adegpar()` function.

lattice.call a list of two elements to create the trellis object:

- `graphicstype`: `xyplot`
- `arguments`: its parameters to obtain the trellis object

`g.args` a list containing some method parameters linked with the created object of ADEg.T class:

- `method`: only for T.value objects
- `symbol`: only for T.value objects
- `center`: only for T.value objects

`stats` a list of internal preliminary calculations

`s.misc` a list of some others internal parameters:

- `breaks.update`: a logical indicating if the legend breaks is updating
- `axes$dx` and `axes$dy`: intervals for the cell size

`Call` an object of class `call`

Extends

Class [ADEg](#), directly.

Methods

prepare signature(`object = "ADEg.T"`): performs the calculations before display the object (e.g. limits, grid and axis calculations)

setlatticecall signature(`object = "ADEg.T"`): prepares the `lattice.call` slot

panelbase signature(`object = "ADEg.T"`): defines the graphical background (e.g. axes, labels, ticks, box and grid)

gettrellis signature(`object = "ADEg.T"`): converts the graphic into a trellis object of `lattice` class

Author(s)

Alice Julien-Laferrriere, Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

See Also

[adegpar](#) [T.image](#) [T.value](#) [ADEg](#)

Examples

```
showClass("ADEg.T")
```

ADEg.Tr-class

Class "ADEg.Tr"

Description

An object of ADEg.Tr class represents triangular coordinates in 2D.

The ADEg.Tr class is a virtual class, i.e. a class which is not possible to create objects but which have heirs. This class inherits from ADEg class and has three son classes : Tr.class, Tr.label, T.match and T.traject.

Objects from the Class

None object of this class can be instantiated.

Slots

data: a list containing data or data's name.

- **dfxyz:** the displayed values in the form of a data frame with three columns, a name or a matching call.
- **frame:** a positive or null integer. It is the number of the frame containing the data (used with `sys.frame(..., env = data$frame)`). Only if the data are not stored (i.e. `data$storeData = FALSE`).
- **storeData:** a logical indicating if the data should be stored in the returned object. If FALSE, only the names of the data arguments are stored.

trellis.par a list of parameters for lattice call. It will be passed directly to `par.settings` arguments of the `lattice` function.

adeq.par a list of graphical parameters, corresponding to the ones given by `adeqpar()` function.

lattice.call a list of two elements to create the `trellis` object:

- **graphicstype:** `xyplot`
- **arguments:** its parameters to obtain the `trellis` object

g.args a list containing some method parameters linked with the created object of ADEg.Tr class:

- **max3d** and **min3d:** triangular limits
- **adjust:** a logical to adjust the device with the limits

stats a list of internal preliminary calculations

s.misc a list of some others internal parameters:

- **adjust.update:** a logical indicating if the `adjust` slot is updating
- **cornerp:** coordinates of the triangle extremities.
- **lgrid:** a list containing the three coordinates of the grid segments extremities(`pts1`, `pts2`, `pts3`) and the value of the division (`posgrid`)

Call an object of class `call`

Extends

Class [ADEg](#), directly.

Methods

prepare signature(object = "ADEg.Tr"): performs the calculations before display the object (e.g. limits, grid and axis calculations)

setlatticecall signature(object = "ADEg.Tr"): prepares the `lattice.call` slot

panelbase signature(object = "ADEg.Tr"): defines the graphical background (e.g. triangle and grid)

gettrellis signature(object = "ADEg.Tr"): converts the graphic into a trellis object of lattice class

Author(s)

Alice Julien-Laferriere, Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

See Also

[adegpar](#) [Tr.class](#) [Tr.label](#) [Tr.match](#) [Tr.traject](#) [ADEg](#)

Examples

```
showClass("ADEg.Tr")
```

adegpar

Handling ADEg graphical parameters

Description

`adegpar` can be used to set or query graphical parameters used in `ADEg` object display.

It is inspired by the `par` function of `graphics` package.

Usage

```
adegpar(...)
```

Arguments

... If it is empty, the return value is a named list containing all the current settings.
 If it is a string of characters, the corresponding sub-list of parameters is return as information.
 If it is a list containing keys and values, the corresponding changes in current settings are made.

Details

The graphical parameters control appearance of the graphic. Calls can be made using either a list of list (e.g. `plabels = list(col = "red")`) or a list grouping both keys with "." (e.g. `plabels.col = "red"`).

Parameters are re-used if needed in all ADEg object. If set globally, meaning using `adegpar`, all created objects afterwards will be affected.

Value

Several parameters are used to create complete plot and accessible through `adegpar`.

`p1d`: parameters for one-dimension graphic, object of class inherited from "ADEg.S1" or "ADEg.C1"

- `horizontal`: a logical indicating if the plot is horizontal
- `reverse`: a logical indicating if the bottom of the plot is at the bottom (for horizontal as TRUE) or at the left of the device (for horizontal as FALSE). If FALSE, the graphical display bottom is at the top (for horizontal as TRUE) or at the right of the device (for horizontal as FALSE).
- `rug`: a list dedicated to tick marks
 - `draw`: a logical indicating if the rugs are drawn
 - `tck`: size of the rug (ticks) in proportion from the reference line and the origin of the device (0.5 by default)
 - `margin`: where to draw the reference line (0.07 by default)
 - `line`: a logical indicating if the reference line is drawn using `porigin` arguments

`parrows`: arrows' parameters. see `panel.arrows` for more information

- `angle`: angle from the shaft of the arrow to the edge of the arrow head
- `ends`: kind of arrows to be drawn. Can be `first`, `last` or `both`
- `length`: length of the edges of the arrow head

`paxes`: axis' parameters. Mostly inspired by `xyplot` function of `lattice` package

- `aspectratio`: a character string to control physical aspect ratio of the graphic (drawing panel more specifically). `iso` for isometric scales, `fill` for drawing as big as possible or `xy` for banking rule
- `draw`: a logical indicating if axis (tick marks and labels) are drawn around the graphic
- `x`: a list used for the creation of x-axis in the trellis object. See `xyplot` for more information
 - `draw`: a logical indicating if x-axis (tick marks and labels) are drawn around the graphic
- `y`: the same list as for `x` with `draw` parameters

`pbackground`: background's parameters

- `col`: background color
- `box`: a logical indicating if a box is drawn surrounding the plot

`pellipses`: ellipses' drawing parameters

- `alpha`: a value between 0 and 1 controlling ellipses' background transparency
- `axes`: a list dedicated to ellipses' axis

- draw: a logical indicating whether ellipses' axis are drawn
 - col: ellipses' axis color
 - lty: line type of ellipses' axis
 - lwd: line width of ellipses' axis
 - border: ellipses's border color
 - lty: line type of ellipses' border
 - lwd: line width of ellipses' border
 - col: ellipses' background color
- pgrid:** grid's drawing parameters
- draw: a logical indicating if grid is drawn in the background
 - col: grid's line color
 - lty: line type of grid line
 - lwd: line width of grid line
 - nint: an integer indicating the number of grid intervals expected
 - text: a list dedicated to grid legend text
 - cex: text size of grid legend
 - col: text color of grid legend
 - pos: a character string (topright, topleft, bottomleft, bottomright) or a vector of length 2 indicating text position of grid legend. If it is a vector, the default unit is npc (normalized parent coordinates).
- plabels:** labels' drawing parameters
- alpha: a value between 0 and 1 controlling label transparency
 - cex: labels' text size
 - col: labels' text color
 - srt: labels' text orientation. It can be horizontal, vertical or an angle indication in degrees
 - optim: a logical indicating if an algorithm is used to avoid labels' overlapping or outside limits
 - boxes: label's boxes parameters
 - draw: a logical indicating if labels are framed
 - alpha: a value between 0 and 1 controlling labels' boxes transparency
 - border: boxes' border color
 - col: boxes' background color
 - lty: line type of boxes' border
 - lwd: line width of boxes' border
- plegend:** legend's drawing parameters (used for object of class inherited from T.value and S2.value)
- drawKey: a logical indicating if the legend should be drawn. Legend can be provided by the key argument or is automatically generated for *.class and *.value functions
 - drawColorKey: a logical indicating if the color legend should be drawn (only for *.image functions)
 - size: size of the legend
- plines:** lines' drawing parameters

- col: lines color
- lty: lines type
- lwd: lines width

pnb: drawing parameters for neighbourhood graph

- edge: edge's drawing parameters
 - col: edge color
 - lty: line type of edge
 - lwd: line width of edge
- node: node's drawing parameters
 - pch: node's symbol type
 - cex: node's symbol size
 - col: node's symbol color
 - alpha: a value between 0 and 1 controlling node's symbol transparency

porigin: drawing parameters for origin's lines. See `panel.lines` for more information

- draw: a logical indicating if vertical and horizontal lines are drawn to indicate origin
- include: a logical indicating if origin is included in the drawing limits
- origin: a two-length vector indicating origin coordinates
- alpha: a value between 0 and 1 controlling origin's lines transparency
- col: color of origin's lines
- lty: origin's line type
- lwd: origin's line width

ppalette: a function taking one integer in argument indicating the number of expecting colors (for example using `colorRampPalette`)

- quanti: `adegpar()$ppalette$quanti(n)` returns n colors shaded grey to white
- quali: `adegpar()$ppalette$quali(n, name)` returns n differentiated colors. name argument is passed to the `brewer.pal` function of the `RColorBrewer` package and must be `Accent`, `Dark2`, `Paired`, `Pastel1`, `Pastel2`, `Set1` (the default value), `Set2` or `Set3`. When n is equal to 2, values for 'white' and 'black' colors are returned and can be not quite visible on the display.

ppoints: points' drawing parameters

- alpha: a value between 0 and 1 controlling points transparency
- cex: points size
- col: points color
- pch: points type
- fill: points' background color (only for filled points type)

ppolygons: polygons' drawing parameters (used for example to draw convex hull for `S2.class` or Gaussian curves for `C1.gauss` objects). See `lpolygon` for more information.

- border: polygon's border color
- col: polygon's background color
- lty: line type of polygon border
- lwd: line width of polygon border

- alpha: a value between 0 and 1 controlling polygons' background transparency

pSp: drawing parameters for spatial object

- col: spatial object's background color
- border: spatial object's border color
- lty: line type of spatial object border
- lwd: line width of spatial object border
- alpha: a value between 0 and 1 controlling spatial object transparency

psub: subtitle's drawing parameters

- cex: text size of subtitle
- col: text color of subtitle
- position: a character string (topright, topleft, bottomleft, bottomright) or a vector of length 2 indicating text position of subtitle. If it is a vector, the default unit is npc (normalized parent coordinates).
- text: the character string to display

ptable: for table graphic, object of class inherited from ADEg.T

- x: x-axis parameters
 - srt: text rotation
 - pos: position of the axis. It can be top or bottom. Otherwise axis and labels' axis are not drawn
 - tck: ticks size
 - adj: justification of labels
- y: same as x list, but for y-axis
 - str, tck, adj
 - pos: position of the axis. It can be left or right. Otherwise axis and labels' axis are not drawn
- margin: margin surrounding the drawing panel. The numbers indicate the bottom, left, top and right margins. Results are obtained passing margin to padding argument in lattice. Please see layout.heights and layout.widths parameters in lattice package for more information

Author(s)

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See Also

[ADEg par](#)

Examples

```
oldparamadeg <- adegpar()

X <- data.frame(x = runif(50, -1, 2), y = runif(50, -1, 2))
s.label(X)
```

```

names(adeqpar())
adeqpar("paxes.draw", "psub.cex")
adeqpar()$pback$col
adeqpar("paxes.draw" = TRUE, "psu.ce" = 3, "pback.col" = "grey85")
s.label(X)

adeqpar(oldparamadeg)

```

ADEgS

*Creation of ADEgS objects***Description**

Creates and displays an "ADEgS" object, a set of ADEg, trellis and/or ADEgS objects, managed by superposition, insertion and/or juxtaposition.

Usage

```
ADEgS(adeqplist, positions, layout, add = NULL, plot = TRUE)
```

Arguments

<code>adeqplist</code>	a list of several trellis, ADEg and/or ADEgS objects.
<code>positions</code>	a matrix with four columns and as many rows as the number of graphical objects in <code>adeqplist</code> slot. For each simple graphic, i.e. in each row, the coordinates of the top-right and the bottom-left hand corners are in npc unit (normalized parent coordinates).
<code>layout</code>	a layout indication in two possible forms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a list containing arguments of the layout function • a two-length vector containing rows' and columns' number of layout
<code>add</code>	a square matrix with as many rows and columns as the number of graphical objects in the <code>adeqplist</code> slot. The value at the i-th row and j-th column is equal to 1 whether the j-th graphical object in <code>adeqplist</code> slot is superpose to i-th graphical one. Otherwise, this value is equal to 0.
<code>plot</code>	a logical. If the graphics should be displayed

Value

an ADEgS object. If `plot = TRUE`, the created object is displayed.

Author(s)

Alice Julien-Laferriere, Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

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

```

xy <- matrix(rnorm(20), ncol = 2)
g1 <- s.label(xy)
g2 <- s.class(xy, fac = as.factor(rep(LETTERS[1:2], length.out = 10)), ppoints.cex = 0,
  col = c("blue", "red"))
g3 <- ADEgS(list(g1, g2), rbind(c(0, 0, 0.5, 1), c(0.5, 0, 1, 1)))
g4 <- ADEgS(list(g1, g2), layout = c(2, 1))
g5 <- ADEgS(list(g1, g2))
g6 <- ADEgS(list(g1, g2), add = matrix(c(0, 1, 0, 0), byrow = TRUE, ncol = 2))

data(olympic, package = "ade4")
dudi1 <- ade4::dudi.pca(olympic$tab, scan = FALSE)
g7 <- s.arrow(dudi1$li)
g8 <- s.corcircle(dudi1$co, lab = names(olympic$tab))
g9 <- ADEgS(list(g7, g8), rbind(c(0, 0, 0.5, 1), c(0.5, 0, 1, 1)))
g9[[1]]
g9[1, drop = FALSE]
length(g9)

```

ADEgS-class

Class "ADEgS"

Description

An object of ADEgS class is a complex graphic. This class allows the superposition, the insertion and/or the juxtaposition of several ADEg, trellis and/or ADEgS objects.

The ADEgS class have neither father class nor son classes.

Objects from the Class

ADEgS objects can be created by calls of the form `new("ADEgS", ...)`.

The regular usage in this package is to use the `ADEgS`, `add.ADEg`, `superpose`, `insert` or `+` functions.

Slots

`ADEglist` a list of several `trellis`, `ADEg` and/or `ADEgS` objects.

`positions` a matrix with four columns and as many rows as the number of graphical objects in the `ADEglist` slot. For each simple graphic, i.e. in each row, the coordinates of the top-right and the bottom-left hand corners are in `npc` unit (normalized parent coordinates).

`add` a square matrix with as many rows and columns as the number of graphical objects in the `ADEglist` slot. The value at the *i*-th row and *j*-th column is equal to 1 whether the *j*-th graphical object in the `ADEglist` slot is superpose to *i*-th graphical one. Otherwise, this value is equal to 0.

`Call` an object of class `call`

Methods

- [signature(x = "ADEgS", i = "numeric", j = "missing", drop = "logical"): extracts the i-th sub-graphics in the x@ADEglist. i can be a vector. If i is a single number and if the extracted graphic in an ADEg object, the sub-selection is in the form of ADEg if drop is TRUE and in the form of ADEgS otherwise.
- [signature(x = "ADEgS", i = "numeric", j = "missing", drop = "missing"): the same than the previous method. drop is FALSE by default
- [[signature(x = "ADEgS", i = "numeric", j = "missing"): extracts one sub-graphic, the i-th one, in the x@ADEglist
- [[signature(x = "ADEgS", i = "character", j = "missing"): extracts one sub-graphic, named i in the x@ADEglist
- [[<- signature(x = "ADEgS", i = "numeric", j = "missing", value = "ADEg"): replaces one sub graphic, the i-th one, by an ADEg object in the x@ADEglist
- [[<- signature(x = "ADEgS", i = "numeric", j = "missing", value = "ADEgS"): replaces one sub graphic, the i-th one, by an ADEgS object in the x@ADEglist
- \$ signature(x = "ADEgS"): extracts one sub-graphic by its name in the x@ADEglist
- getpositions** signature(object = "ADEgS"): returns the positions matrix of the object, i.e. object@positions
- getgraphics** signature(object = "ADEgS"): returns the list of graphics of the object, i.e. object@ADEglist
- getcall** signature(object = "ADEgS"): returns the call of the object, i.e. object@Call
- names** signature(object = "ADEgS"): returns the graphics' names of the object, i.e. the names of object@ADEglist
- names<-** signature(object = "ADEgS"): replaces the graphics' names of the object, i.e. the names of object@ADEglist
- length** signature(x = "ADEgS"): returns the number of graphics into x, i.e. the length of x@ADEglist
- plot** signature(x = "ADEgS"): same as print
- print** signature(x = "ADEgS"): displays the graphical elements into one device using positions and superposition management (x@add matrix)
- show** signature(object = "ADEgS"): same as print
- superpose** signature(g1 = "ADEgS", g2 = "ADEg", which = "numeric", plot = "logical"): creates a new "ADEgS" object performing a superposition of g2 on the which-th ADEg object of g1. This object is printed if plot is TRUE.
- superpose** signature(g1 = "ADEgS", g2 = "ADEg", which = "numeric", plot = "ANY"): creates a new "ADEgS" object performing a superposition of g2 on the which-th ADEg object of g1. This object is printed only if plot is TRUE.
- superpose** signature(g1 = "ADEgS", g2 = "ADEg", which = "missing", plot = "ANY"): creates a new "ADEgS" object performing a superposition of g2 on the last ADEg object of g1. This object is printed only if plot is TRUE.
- superpose** signature(g1 = "ADEgS", g2 = "ADEgS", which = "missing", plot = "ANY"): creates a new "ADEgS" object performing a superposition between two ADEgS having the same length and the same positions slot. It is used when g1 and g2 are both created with a partition of individual groups, variables or analysis' axis.

- + signature(e1 = "ADEg", e2 = "ADEgS"): creates a new "ADEgS" object performing a superposition of e1 on e2.
- + signature(e1 = "ADEgS", e2 = "ADEg"): creates a new "ADEgS" object performing a superposition of e2 on e1.
- cbindADEg** signature(g1 = "ADEgORADEgS", g2 = "ADEgORADEgS"): creates a new "ADEgS" object combining g1 on g2 by columns.
- rbindADEg** signature(g1 = "ADEgORADEgS", g2 = "ADEgORADEgS"): creates a new "ADEgS" object combining g1 on g2 by rows.
- update** signature(object = "ADEgS"): modifies the graphical parameters of each sub-graphics listed in object@ADEglist and/or the object's names (with the key word names) and/or the object@positions slot (with the key word positions), after creation of the object. The current display is updated and a modified object is returned.
- insert** signature(graphics = "ADEgS", oldgraphics = "missing", posi, ratio, inset, plot, which, dispatch): creates a new "ADEgS" object performing an insertion of graphics into the current device.
- insert** signature(graphics = "ADEgS", oldgraphics = "ADEg", posi, ratio, inset, plot): creates a new "ADEgS" object performing an insertion of graphics into oldgraphics.
- insert** signature(graphics = "ADEgORtrellis", oldgraphics = "ADEgS", posi, ratio, inset, plot, which): creates a new "ADEgS" object performing an insertion of graphics into oldgraphics.
- insert** signature(graphics = "ADEgS", oldgraphics = "ADEgS", posi, ratio, inset, plot, which, dispatch): creates a new "ADEgS" object performing an insertion of graphics into oldgraphics.

Author(s)

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See Also

[ADEg ADEgS superpose insert](#)

Examples

```
showClass("ADEgS")
```

C1.barchart-class	Class C1.barchart
-------------------	-------------------

Description

A class for the creation and display of a numeric score using barcharts.

Objects from the Class

C1.barchart objects can be created by calls of the form `new("C1.barchart", ...)`.

The regular usage in this package is to use the `s1d.barchart` function.

Slots

`data` a list containing data or data's name.

- `score`: the displayed values in the form of a vector, a factor, a name or a matching call.
- `labels`: the labels' names drawn on the top of bars.
- `at`: the index value.
- `frame`: a positive or null integer. It is the number of the frame containing the data (used with `sys.frame(..., env = data$frame)`). Only if the data are not stored (i.e. `data$storeData = FALSE`).
- `storeData`: a logical indicating if the data should be stored in the returned object. If `FALSE`, only the names of the data arguments are stored.

`trellis.par` a list of parameters for lattice call. It will be passed directly to `par.settings` arguments of the lattice function.

`adeq.par` a list of graphical parameters, corresponding to the ones given by `adeqpar()` function.

`lattice.call` a list to create the trellis object.

`g.args` a list containing some method parameters linked with the created object of `ADEg.C1` class.

`stats` a list of internal preliminary calculations

`s.misc` a list of some others internal parameters

`Call` an object of class `call`

Extends

Class `ADEg.C1`, directly.

Class `ADEg`, by class `ADEg.C1`, distance 2.

Class `ADEgORTrellis`, by class `ADEg.C1`, distance 3.

Class `ADEgORADEgSORTrellis`, by class `ADEg.C1`, distance 3.

Methods

The methods of the father classes "ADEg.C1" and "ADEg" can be used by inheritance. The specific methods for `C1.barchart` are:

prepare signature(`object = "C1.barchart"`): calls the parent method (prepare for `ADEg.C1`) and modifies some graphical parameters used by default.

panel signature(`object = "C1.barchart"`): draws bar charts and labels.

Author(s)

Alice Julien-Laferriere, Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

See Also

[ADEg ADEg.C1 s1d.barchart](#)

Examples

```
showClass("C1.barchart")
```

C1.curve-class	Class C1.curve
----------------	----------------

Description

A class for the creation and display of a numeric score linked by curves. The `C1.curves` allows to deal with multiple scores.

Objects from the Class

`C1.curve` objects can be created by calls of the form `new("C1.curve", ...)`. The regular usage in this package is to use the `s1d.curve` function.

`C1.curves` objects can be created by calls of the form `new("C1.curves", ...)`. The regular usage in this package is to use the `s1d.curves` function. Class [C1.curves](#) extends `C1.curve` directly.

Slots

`data` a list containing data or data's name.

- `score`: the displayed values in the form of a vector, a factor, a name or a matching call.
- `at`: the index value.
- `frame`: a positive or null integer. It is the number of the frame containing the data (used with `sys.frame(..., env = data$frame)`). Only if the data are not stored (i.e. `data$storeData = FALSE`).
- `storeData`: a logical indicating if the data should be stored in the returned object. If `FALSE`, only the names of the data arguments are stored.

`trellis.par` a list of parameters for lattice call. It will be passed directly to `par.settings` arguments of the `lattice` function.

`adeq.par` a list of graphical parameters, corresponding to the ones given by `adeqpar()` function.

`lattice.call` a list to create the `trellis` object.

`g.args` a list containing some method parameters linked with the created object of `ADEg.C1` class.

`stats` a list of internal preliminary calculations

`s.misc` a list of some others internal parameters

`Call` an object of class `call`

Extends

Class [ADEg.C1](#), directly.

Class [ADEg](#), by class `ADEg.C1`, distance 2.

Class [ADEgORtrellis](#), by class `ADEg.C1`, distance 3.

Class [ADEgORADEgSORTtrellis](#), by class `ADEg.C1`, distance 3.

Methods

The methods of the father classes "ADEg.C1" and "ADEg" can be used by inheritance. The specific methods for C1.curve and C1.curves are:

prepare signature(object = "C1.curve"): calls the parent method (prepare for ADEg.C1) and modifies some graphical parameters used by default.

panel signature(object = "C1.curve"): draws points and curves.

panel signature(object = "C1.curves"): draws points and curves.

Author(s)

Alice Julien-Laferriere, Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

See Also

[ADEg ADEg.C1 s1d.curve s1d.curves](#)

Examples

```
showClass("C1.curve")
showClass("C1.curves")
```

C1.density-class	<i>Class</i> C1.density
------------------	-------------------------

Description

A class for the creation and display of a numeric score using density curves.

Objects from the Class

C1.density objects can be created by calls of the form `new("C1.density", ...)`.

The regular usage in this package is to use the `s1d.density` function.

Slots

`data` a list containing data or data's name.

- `score`: the displayed values in the form of a numeric vector, a name or a matching call.
- `fac`: a factor for score to split in the form of a vector, a factor, a name or a matching call.
- `frame`: a positive or null integer. It is the number of the frame containing the data (used with `sys.frame(..., env = data$frame)`). Only if the data are not stored (i.e. `data$storeData = FALSE`).
- `storeData`: a logical indicating if the data should be stored in the returned object. If `FALSE`, only the names of the data arguments are stored.

`trellis.par` a list of parameters for lattice call. It will be passed directly to `par.settings` arguments of the lattice function.

`adeq.par` a list of graphical parameters, corresponding to the ones given by `adeqpar()` function.

`lattice.call` a list to create the trellis object.

`g.args` a list containing some method parameters linked with the created object of `ADEg.C1` class.

The specific slots for `C1.density` objects are:

- `kernel`, `bandwidth` and `gridsize`: passed in parameters in `bkde` function of the `KernSmooth` package.
- `fill`: a logical to yield the polygons density curves filled.
- `col`: a logical, a color or a colors vector to color labels, rugs, lines and polygons.

`stats` a list of internal preliminary calculations. The specific slot for `C1.density` objects is:

- `densit`: the values of density curve calculated for each factor in `fac` computes with the `bkde` function of the `KernSmooth` package.

`s.misc` a list of some others internal parameters. The specific slot for `C1.density` objects is:

- `rug`: an index value indicating where the rugs are drawn

`Call` an object of class `call`

Extends

Class [ADEg.C1](#), directly.

Class [ADEg](#), by class `ADEg.C1`, distance 2.

Class [ADEgORtrellis](#), by class `ADEg.C1`, distance 3.

Class [ADEgORADEgSORtrellis](#), by class `ADEg.C1`, distance 3.

Methods

The methods of the father classes "`ADEg.C1`" and "`ADEg`" can be used by inheritance. The specific methods for `C1.density` are:

prepare `signature(object = "C1.density")`: calls the parent method (`prepare` for `ADEg.C1`), modifies some graphical parameters used by default and calculates the density curves according to the numeric score and the values' categories.

panel `signature(object = "C1.density")`: draws density curves.

Author(s)

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See Also

[ADEg](#) [ADEg.C1](#) [s1d.density](#)

Examples

```
showClass("C1.density")
```

C1.dotplot-class	<i>Class</i> C1.dotplot
------------------	-------------------------

Description

A class for the creation and display of a numeric score using dots.

Objects from the Class

C1.dotplot objects can be created by calls of the form `new("C1.dotplot", ...)`.

The regular usage in this package is to use the `s1d.dotplot` function.

Slots

`data` a list containing data or data's name.

- `score`: the displayed values in the form of a vector, a factor, a name or a matching call.
- `at`: the index value.
- `frame`: a positive or null integer. It is the number of the frame containing the data (used with `sys.frame(..., env = data$frame)`). Only if the data are not stored (i.e. `data$storeData = FALSE`).
- `storeData`: a logical indicating if the data should be stored in the returned object. If `FALSE`, only the names of the data arguments are stored.

`trellis.par` a list of parameters for lattice call. It will be passed directly to `par.settings` arguments of the lattice function.

`adeq.par` a list of graphical parameters, corresponding to the ones given by `adeqpar()` function.

`lattice.call` a list to create the trellis object.

`g.args` a list containing some method parameters linked with the created object of `ADEg.C1` class.

`stats` a list of internal preliminary calculations

`s.misc` a list of some others internal parameters

`Call` an object of class `call`

Extends

Class `ADEg.C1`, directly.

Class `ADEg`, by class `ADEg.C1`, distance 2.

Class `ADEgOtrellis`, by class `ADEg.C1`, distance 3.

Class `ADEgORADEgSORTrellis`, by class `ADEg.C1`, distance 3.

Methods

The methods of the father classes "`ADEg.C1`" and "`ADEg`" can be used by inheritance. The specific methods for `C1.dotplot` are:

prepare signature(`object = "C1.dotplot"`): calls the parent method (prepare for `ADEg.C1`) and modifies some graphical parameters used by default.

panel signature(`object = "C1.dotplot"`): draws segments and dots.

Author(s)

Alice Julien-Laferriere, Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

See Also

[ADEg ADEg.C1 s1d.dotplot](#)

Examples

```
showClass("C1.dotplot")
```

C1.gauss-class	<i>Class</i> C1.gauss
----------------	-----------------------

Description

A class for the creation and display of a numeric score using gauss' curves.

Objects from the Class

C1.gauss objects can be created by calls of the form `new("C1.gauss", ...)`.

The regular usage in this package is to use the `s1d.gauss` function.

Slots

`data` a list containing data or data's name.

- `score`: the displayed values in the form of a numeric vector, a name or a matching call.
- `fac`: a factor for score splitting in the form of a vector, a factor, a name or a matching call.
- `wt`: a vector of weights for score
- `frame`: a positive or null integer. It is the number of the frame containing the data (used with `sys.frame(..., env = data$frame)`). Only if the data are not stored (i.e. `data$storeData = FALSE`).
- `storeData`: a logical indicating if the data should be stored in the returned object. If `FALSE`, only the names of the data arguments are stored.

`trellis.par` a list of parameters for lattice call. It will be passed directly to `par.settings` arguments of the `lattice` function.

`adeg.par` a list of graphical parameters, corresponding to the ones given by `adegpar()` function.

`lattice.call` a list to create the `trellis` object.

`g.args` a list containing some method parameters linked with the created object of `ADEg.C1` class.

The specific slots for `C1.gauss` objects are:

- `fill`: a logical to yield the gauss curves transparent.
- `col`: a logical, a color or a colors vector to color labels, rugs, lines and polygons.

- `steps`: a value for the number of segments used to draw Gauss curves.

`stats` a list of internal preliminary calculations. The specific slots for `C1.gauss` objects are:

- `means`: the weighted mean calculated for each `fac` value.
- `var`: the weighted variance calculated for each `fac` value.
- `gausscurves`: the density gauss curve calculated for each `fac` value.

`s.misc` a list of some others internal parameters. The specific slot for `C1.gauss` objects is:

- `rug`: an index value indicating where the rugs are drawn

`Call` an object of class `call`

Extends

Class [ADEg.C1](#), directly.

Class [ADEg](#), by class [ADEg.C1](#), distance 2.

Class [ADEgORtrellis](#), by class [ADEg.C1](#), distance 3.

Class [ADEgORADEgSORTtrellis](#), by class [ADEg.C1](#), distance 3.

Methods

The methods of the father classes "[ADEg.C1](#)" and "[ADEg](#)" can be used by inheritance. The specific methods for `C1.gauss` are:

prepare `signature(object = "C1.gauss")`: calls the parent method (`prepare` for [ADEg.C1](#)), modifies some graphical parameters used by default and calculates the Gauss curves according to the numeric score and the values' categories (using weighted mean and standard deviation).

panel `signature(object = "C1.gauss")`: draws Gauss curves and level names of each curve.

Author(s)

Alice Julien-Laferrriere, Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

See Also

[ADEg](#) [ADEg.C1](#) [s1d.gauss](#)

Examples

```
showClass("C1.gauss")
```

C1.hist-class	<i>Class</i> C1.hist
---------------	----------------------

Description

A class for the creation and display of a numeric score using a histogram.

Objects from the Class

C1.hist objects can be created by calls of the form `new("C1.hist", ...)`.

The regular usage in this package is to use the `s1d.hist` function.

Slots

`data` a list containing data or data's name.

- `score`: the displayed values in the form of a vector, a factor, a name or a matching call.
- `frame`: a positive or null integer. It is the number of the frame containing the data (used with `sys.frame(..., env = data$frame)`). Only if the data are not stored (i.e. `data$storeData = FALSE`).
- `storeData`: a logical indicating if the data should be stored in the returned object. If `FALSE`, only the names of the data arguments are stored.

`trellis.par` a list of parameters for lattice call. It will be passed directly to `par.settings` arguments of the lattice function.

`adeq.par` a list of graphical parameters, corresponding to the ones given by `adeqpar()` function.

`lattice.call` a list to create the trellis object.

`g.args` a list containing some method parameters linked with the created object of `ADEg.C1` class.
The specific slots for C1.hist objects are:

- `breaks`: a vector of values to split score. If `NULL`, `pretty(score, nclass)` is used.
- `nclass`: an integer for the number of desired intervals, ignored if `breaks` is not missing.
- `type`: a value among `count`, `density`, `percent` to indicate the unit of the cell height.
- `right`: a logical indicating if the histogram cells are right-closed (left open) intervals.

`stats` a list of internal preliminary calculations. The specific slots for C1.hist objects are:

- `heights`: the cell height.
- `breaks`: the cell boundaries.

`s.misc` a list of some others internal parameters

`Call` an object of class `call`

Extends

Class `ADEg.C1`, directly.

Class `ADEg`, by class `ADEg.C1`, distance 2.

Class `ADEgORTrellis`, by class `ADEg.C1`, distance 3.

Class `ADEgORADEgSORTrellis`, by class `ADEg.C1`, distance 3.

Methods

The methods of the father classes "ADEg.C1" and "ADEg" can be used by inheritance. The specific methods for C1.hist are:

prepare signature(object = "C1.hist"): calls the parent method (prepare for ADEg.C1), modifies some graphical parameters used by default and calculates the boundaries and the height of cells.

panel signature(object = "C1.hist"): draws rectangles.

Author(s)

Alice Julien-Laferrriere, Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

See Also

[ADEg ADEg.C1 s1d.hist](#)

Examples

```
showClass("C1.hist")
```

C1.interval-class	Class C1.interval
-------------------	-------------------

Description

A class for the creation and display of an interval between two numeric scores.

Objects from the Class

C1.interval objects can be created by calls of the form new("C1.interval", ...).

The regular usage in this package is to use the s1d.interval function.

Slots

data a list containing data or data's name.

- **score**: the displayed values in the form of a vector, a factor, a name or a matching call.
- **at**: the index value.
- **frame**: a positive or null integer. It is the number of the frame containing the data (used with sys.frame(..., env = data\$frame)). Only if the data are not stored (i.e. data\$storeData = FALSE).
- **storeData**: a logical indicating if the data should be stored in the returned object. If FALSE, only the names of the data arguments are stored.

trellis.par a list of parameters for lattice call. It will be passed directly to par.settings arguments of the lattice function.

`adeq.par` a list of graphical parameters, corresponding to the ones given by `adeqpar()` function.

`lattice.call` a list to create the trellis object.

`g.args` a list containing some method parameters linked with the created object of `ADEg.C1` class.

The specific slot for `C1.density` objects is:

- `method`: a value, bars or area, to represent either segments or areas between scores.

`stats` a list of internal preliminary calculations

`s.misc` a list of some others internal parameters

`Call` an object of class `call`

Extends

Class `ADEg.C1`, directly.

Class `ADEg`, by class `ADEg.C1`, distance 2.

Class `ADEgORtrellis`, by class `ADEg.C1`, distance 3.

Class `ADEgORADEgSORTtrellis`, by class `ADEg.C1`, distance 3.

Methods

The methods of the father classes "`ADEg.C1`" and "`ADEg`" can be used by inheritance. The specific methods for `C1.interval` are:

prepare signature(object = "`C1.interval`"): calls the parent method (prepare for `ADEg.C1`) and modifies some graphical parameters used by default.

panel signature(object = "`C1.interval`"): draws segments or polygons.

Author(s)

Alice Julien-Laferriere, Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

See Also

[ADEg ADEg.C1 s1d.interval](#)

Examples

```
showClass("C1.interval")
```

`cbindADEg`*Combine ADEg objects by columns or rows*

Description

Take a sequence of ADEg, ADEgS or trellis arguments and combine by columns or rows, respectively.

Usage

```
cbindADEg(g1, g2, ..., plot = FALSE)
rbindADEg(g1, g2, ..., plot = FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>g1</code>	an object of class ADEg, ADEgS or trellis
<code>g2</code>	an object of class ADEg, ADEgS or trellis
<code>...</code>	other objects of class ADEg, ADEgS or trellis
<code>plot</code>	a logical indicating if the graphics is displayed

Value

an ADEgS object

Author(s)

Alice Julien-Laferriere, Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

See Also

[ADEg](#) [ADEgS](#) [ADEgS](#)

Examples

```
data(jv73, package = "ade4")
pca1 <- ade4::dudi.pca(jv73$morpho, scannf = FALSE)
g1 <- s.label(pca1$li, plabels.optim = TRUE, plot = FALSE)
g2 <- s.class(pca1$li, jv73$fac.riv, starSize = 0, ellipseSize = 0, chullSize = 1,
  ppolygons.alpha = 0.4, col = rainbow(12), ppoints.cex = 0, plot = FALSE)
g3 <- s.corcircle(pca1$co, pbackground.box = FALSE, plot = FALSE)
g4 <- rbindADEg(cbindADEg(g1, g2), cbindADEg(superpose(g1, g2), g3), plot = TRUE)
```

changelattice theme	<i>Change the lattice theme used for adeggraphics</i>
---------------------	---

Description

This function allows to modify the default theme existing for adeggraphics objects. The created theme also affects previously created objects.

Usage

```
changelattice theme(...)
```

Arguments

... lattice parameters, the same used in `trellis.par.set` and provided by `trellis.par.get`.
If empty, reset the theme to the adeggraphics one.

Note

The adeggraphics theme removes all margins, sets a transparent background and grey regions.
A further development will be the creation of various themes for adeggraphics.

Author(s)

Alice Julien-Laferriere, Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

See Also

[trellis.par.get](#) [trellis.par.set](#) [show.settings](#)

Examples

```
if(require(lattice, quietly = TRUE)) {  
  show.settings()  
  changelattice theme(list(superpose.symbol = list(pch = c(21, 22, 35), cex = 1)))  
  show.settings()  
  show.settings()[1]  
}
```

getcall-methods	<i>Method for ADEg and ADEgS objects</i>
-----------------	--

Description

getcall returns the call used to create the object.

Methods

signature(object = "ADEg") returns the slot Call of the object ADEg

signature(object = "ADEgS") returns the slot Call of the object ADEgS

Author(s)

Alice Julien-Laferrriere, Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

insert	<i>Insert a graphic into an existing one</i>
--------	--

Description

This function inserts a first graphic into a previously created and/or a displayed one.

Usage

```
insert(graphics, oldgraphics, posi = c("bottomleft", "bottomright", "topleft",
  "topright"), ratio = 0.2, inset = 0.0, plot = TRUE, which, dispatch = FALSE)
```

Arguments

graphics	an object of class ADEg, ADEgS or trellis
oldgraphics	an object of class ADEg, ADEgS or missing. If oldgraphics is missing, graphics is added on the current device.
posi	a character value or a two-length numeric vector (in normalized parent coordinates npc from 0 to 1) indicating the position of olgraphics added into graphics
ratio	a numeric value from 0 to 1 indicating the size of olgraphics regarding the plot region
inset	the inset from which the graph is drawn regarding the plot region. It can be a two-length vector giving the inset in x and y. If atomic, same inset is used in x and y.
plot	a logical indicating if the graphics is displayed

- which** a numeric value or a vector of values only used if `oldgraphics` is an `ADEgS` object, indicating the which-th sub-graphic of `oldgraphics` where `graphics` is added.
- dispatch** a logical only used if both `graphics` and `oldgraphics` are `ADEgS` objects with same length, indicating if `graphics` is added one by one int `oldgraphics`. It is used when both `graphics` and `oldgraphics` are created with `facets` option.

Value

An object of class "ADEgS".

Author(s)

Alice Julien-Laferrriere, Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

See Also

[ADEg ADEgS](#)

Examples

```
data(deug, package = "ade4")
dd1 <- ade4::dudi.pca(deug$tab, scannf = FALSE, nf = 4)
g1 <- s.label(dfxy = dd1$li, labels = rownames(dd1$li), plabels = list(cex = 0.75), plot = FALSE)
g2 <- s1d.barchart(score = dd1$eig, plot = FALSE,
  ppolygons = list(col = c(rep("black", 2), rep("grey", 2), rep("white", 5))),
  p1d = list(horizontal = FALSE), psub = list(position = "topright", text = "Eigenvalues"),
  pgrid = list(draw = FALSE), pbackground = list(box = TRUE, xlim = c(0.5, 9.5))
)
g1
g3 <- insert(g2, plot = FALSE)

mat <- g3@positions
mat[2, ] <- c(0.8, 0, 1, 0.2)
update(g3, positions = mat, plot = FALSE)
print(g3) ## square == NULL
print(g3, square = TRUE)
print(g3, square = FALSE)

g4 <- insert(g2, g1, posi = "topleft")

data(jv73, package = "ade4")
pca1 <- ade4::dudi.pca(jv73$morpho, scannf = FALSE)
g5 <- s.value(jv73$xy, pca1$li[, 1:2], porigin.include = FALSE, plot = FALSE)
g6 <- s.corcircle(pca1$co, pbackground.box = FALSE, plot = FALSE)
g7 <- insert(g6, g5, posi = c(0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.6))
```

layout2position	<i>Transform a layout matrix into a position one</i>
-----------------	--

Description

This function transforms layout's informations into a position matrix useful for ADEgS and for lattice graphics.

Usage

```
layout2position(mat, widths = rep(1, NCOL(mat)), heights = rep(1, NROW(mat)), ng,  
square = FALSE)
```

Arguments

mat	a matrix indicating the location of figures to display (each value must be 0 or a positive integer) or a two-length vector indicating the number of rows and columns in the corresponding layout.
widths	a vector of relative values for the columns' widths on the device. Their sum must be equal to the number of columns.
heights	a vector of relative values for the rows' heights on the device. Their sum must be equal to the number of rows.
ng	a value for the number of positions needed (i.e. the number of graphics to plot)
square	a logical indicating if the graphics is an isometric plot

Value

A four-columns matrix indicating the coordinates (in normalized parent coordinates npc) of the top-right and bottom-left hand corners of each displayed figure on the device.

Note

This function is strongly inspired by the layout function in graphics package.

Author(s)

Alice Julien-Laferriere, Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

See Also

[layout](#)

Examples

```
layout2position(mat = rbind(c(0, 0, 1), c(2, 2, 1)))  
layout2position(mat = cbind(c(0, 0, 1), c(2, 2, 1)), widths = c(0.5, 1.5))
```

Description

The method panel displays all specific graphical components.

Methods

signature(object = "C1.barchart") draws bar charts and labels
signature(object = "C1.curve") draws points and curves
signature(object = "C1.curves") draws multiple points and curves
signature(object = "C1.density") draws density curves
signature(object = "C1.dotplot") draws segments and dots
signature(object = "C1.gauss") draws Gauss curves and level names of each curve
signature(object = "C1.hist") draws rectangles
signature(object = "C1.interval") draws segments or polygons
signature(object = "S1.boxplot") draws box-and-wiskers diagrams, mean points and labels
signature(object = "S1.class") draws labels and lines matching with score values
signature(object = "S1.distri") draws mean points and segments with matching labels
signature(object = "S1.label") draws labels and its links with score points
signature(object = "S1.match") draws score points and matching segments and labels
signature(object = "S2.arrow") draws points, arrows and labels
signature(object = "S2.class") draws ellipses, convex hulls, stars, labels and points
signature(object = "S2.corcircle") draws arrows, labels and axes
signature(object = "S2.density") draws densities and external points
signature(object = "S2.distri") draws ellipses, stars, labels and points
signature(object = "S2.image") draws raster image
signature(object = "S2.label") draws points and labels
signature(object = "S2.logo") displays the logos
signature(object = "S2.match") draws arrows and labels
signature(object = "S2.traject") draws points, arrows and labels
signature(object = "S2.value") draws symbols
signature(object = "T.cont") draws mean points and regression lines
signature(object = "T.image") draws raster image
signature(object = "T.value") draws symbols
signature(object = "Tr.class") draws arrows, labels and points
signature(object = "Tr.label") draws lines, labels and points
signature(object = "Tr.match") draws arrows, labels and points
signature(object = "Tr.traject") draws arrows, labels and points

Author(s)

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plot

Methods to display the outputs of an analysis performed with ade4

Description

S3 methods to display the outputs of an analysis performed with ade4

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'foucart'
kplot(object, xax = 1, yax = 2, which.tab = 1:length(object$blo), pos = -1,
      storeData = TRUE, plot = TRUE, ...)
## S3 method for class 'mcoa'
kplot(object, xax = 1, yax = 2, which.tab = 1:nrow(object$cov2),
      option = c("points", "axis", "columns"), pos = -1, storeData = TRUE, plot = TRUE, ...)
## S3 method for class 'mfa'
kplot(object, xax = 1, yax = 2, which.tab = 1:length(object$blo), traject = FALSE,
      permute = FALSE, pos = -1, storeData = TRUE, plot = TRUE, ...)
## S3 method for class 'mbpcaiv'
kplot(object, xax = 1, yax = 2, which.tab =
1:length(object$blo), pos = -1, storeData = TRUE, plot = TRUE, ...)
## S3 method for class 'pta'
kplot(object, xax = 1, yax = 2, which.tab = 1:nrow(object$RV), which.graph = 1:4,
      pos = -1, storeData = TRUE, plot = TRUE, ...)
## S3 method for class 'sepan'
kplot(object, xax = 1, yax = 2, which.tab = 1:length(object$blo), permute = FALSE,
      traject = FALSE, posieig = "bottomleft", pos = -1, storeData = TRUE, plot = TRUE, ...)
kplotsepan.coa(object, xax = 1, yax = 2, which.tab = 1:length(object$blo),
      permute = FALSE, posieig = "bottomleft", pos = -1, storeData = TRUE, plot = TRUE, ...)
## S3 method for class 'statis'
kplot(object, xax = 1, yax = 2, which.tab = 1:length(object$tab.names), traject = FALSE,
      arrow = TRUE, class = NULL, pos = -1, storeData = TRUE, plot = TRUE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'acm'
plot(x, xax = 1, yax = 2, pos = -1, storeData = TRUE, plot = TRUE, ...)
## S3 method for class 'betcoi'
plot(x, xax = 1, yax = 2, pos = -1, storeData = TRUE, plot = TRUE, ...)
## S3 method for class 'betdpcoa'
plot(x, xax = 1, yax = 2, pos = -1, storeData = TRUE, plot = TRUE, ...)
## S3 method for class 'betwidpcoa'
plot(x, xax = 1, yax = 2, pos = -1, storeData = TRUE, plot = TRUE, ...)
## S3 method for class 'betrlq'
```



```
plot(x, xax = 1, yax = 2, pos = -1, storeData = TRUE, plot = TRUE, ...)
## S3 method for class 'between'
plot(x, xax = 1, yax = 2, pos = -1, storeData = TRUE, plot = TRUE, ...)
## S3 method for class 'coinertia'
plot(x, xax = 1, yax = 2, pos = -1, storeData = TRUE, plot = TRUE, ...)
## S3 method for class 'discrimin'
plot(x, xax = 1, yax = 2, pos = -1, storeData = TRUE, plot = TRUE, ...)
## S3 method for class 'dpcoa'
plot(x, xax = 1, yax = 2, pos = -1, storeData = TRUE, plot = TRUE, ...)
## S3 method for class 'fca'
plot(x, xax = 1, yax = 2, pos = -1, storeData = TRUE, plot = TRUE, ...)
## S3 method for class 'foucart'
plot(x, xax = 1, yax = 2, pos = -1, storeData = TRUE,
plot = TRUE, ...)
## S3 method for class 'krandboot'
plot(x, pos = -1, storeData = TRUE, plot = TRUE, ...)
## S3 method for class 'krandxval'
plot(x, pos = -1, storeData = TRUE, plot = TRUE, ...)
## S3 method for class 'mcoa'
plot(x, xax = 1, yax = 2, pos = -1, storeData = TRUE, plot = TRUE, ...)
## S3 method for class 'mfa'
plot(x, xax = 1, yax = 2, pos = -1, storeData = TRUE,
plot = TRUE, ...)
## S3 method for class 'multiblock'
plot(x, xax = 1, yax = 2, pos = -1, storeData = TRUE, plot = TRUE, ...)
## S3 method for class 'multispati'
plot(x, xax = 1, yax = 2, pos = -1, storeData = TRUE, plot = TRUE, ...)
## S3 method for class 'niche'
plot(x, xax = 1, yax = 2, pos = -1, storeData = TRUE, plot = TRUE, ...)
## S3 method for class 'pcaiv'
plot(x, xax = 1, yax = 2, pos = -1, storeData = TRUE, plot = TRUE, ...)
## S3 method for class 'pta'
plot(x, xax = 1, yax = 2, pos = -1, storeData = TRUE, plot = TRUE, ...)
## S3 method for class 'procuste'
plot(x, xax = 1, yax = 2, pos = -1, storeData =
TRUE, plot = TRUE, ...)
## S3 method for class 'randboot'
plot(x, pos = -1, storeData = TRUE, plot = TRUE, ...)
## S3 method for class 'randxval'
plot(x, pos = -1, storeData = TRUE, plot = TRUE, ...)
## S3 method for class 'rlq'
plot(x, xax = 1, yax = 2, pos = -1, storeData = TRUE, plot = TRUE, ...)
## S3 method for class 'sepan'
plot(x, pos = -1, storeData = TRUE, plot = TRUE, ...)
## S3 method for class 'statis'
plot(x, xax = 1, yax = 2, pos = -1, storeData = TRUE, plot = TRUE, ...)
## S3 method for class 'witcoi'
plot(x, xax = 1, yax = 2, pos = -1, storeData = TRUE, plot = TRUE, ...)
```

```

## S3 method for class 'witdpcoa'
plot(x, xax = 1, yax = 2, pos = -1, storeData = TRUE, plot = TRUE, ...)
## S3 method for class 'within'
plot(x, xax = 1, yax = 2, pos = -1, storeData = TRUE, plot = TRUE, ...)
## S3 method for class 'witrlq'
plot(x, xax = 1, yax = 2, pos = -1, storeData = TRUE, plot = TRUE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'dudi'
scatter(x, xax = 1, yax = 2, permute = FALSE, posieig = "topleft", prop = FALSE,
  density.plot = ifelse(permute, ncol(x$stab) > 1000, nrow(x$stab) > 1000), plot = TRUE,
  storeData = TRUE, pos = -1, ...)
## S3 method for class 'coa'
scatter(x, xax = 1, yax = 2, method = 1:3, posieig = "topleft", pos = -1,
  storeData = TRUE, plot = TRUE, ...)
## S3 method for class 'pco'
scatter(x, xax = 1, yax = 2, posieig = "topleft", pos = -1, storeData = TRUE,
  plot = TRUE, ...)
## S3 method for class 'nipals'
scatter(x, xax = 1, yax = 2, posieig = "topleft", pos = -1, storeData = TRUE,
  plot = TRUE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'acm'
score(x, xax = 1, which.var = NULL, type = c("points", "boxplot"), pos = -1,
  storeData = TRUE, plot = TRUE, ...)
## S3 method for class 'mix'
score(x, xax = 1, which.var = NULL, type = c("points", "boxplot"), pos = -1,
  storeData = TRUE, plot = TRUE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'pca'
score(x, xax = 1, which.var = NULL, pos = -1, storeData = TRUE, plot = TRUE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'dudi'
screepplot(x, col.kept = "grey", col = "white", pos = -1, plot = TRUE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'dudi'
biplot(x, pos = -1, plot = TRUE, ...)

```

Arguments

object, x	objects used to select a method
xax	an integer (or a vector) indicating which column(s) of object or x is(are) plotted on the x-axis
yax	an integer (or a vector) indicating which column(s) of object or x is(are) plotted on the y-axis
which.tab	a numeric vector (used in <code>kplot.*</code>) containing the numbers of the tables used for the analysis
option	a string of characters (only used in <code>kplot.mfa</code>) indicating the drawing option: points plot of the projected scattergram onto the co-inertia axes, axis projec-

	tions of inertia axes onto the co-inertia axes, columns projections of variables onto the synthetic variables planes.
<code>which.graph</code>	an integer between 1 and 4 (only used in <code>kplot.pta</code>) indicating the drawing option. For each table of <code>which.tab</code> , are drawn: 1 the projections of the principal axes, 2 the projections of the rows, 3 the projections of the columns, 4 the projections of the principal components onto the planes of the compromise.
<code>permute</code>	a logical value (used in <code>kplot.sepan</code> , <code>kplotsepan.coa</code> and <code>scatter.dudi</code>). If FALSE, the rows are plotted by points or density surface and the columns by arrows. If TRUE, it is the opposite.
<code>traject</code>	a logical value (used in <code>kplot.sepan</code> and <code>kplot.statis</code>) indicating whether the trajectories between rows should be drawn in a natural order
<code>posieig</code>	a character value or a two-length numeric vector (in normalized parent coordinates <code>npc</code> from 0 to 1) or none value indicating the position of the eigenvalues bar plot (used in <code>kplot.sepan</code> , <code>kplotsepan.coa</code> and <code>scatter.*</code>).
<code>arrow</code>	a logical value (only used in <code>kplot.statis</code>) indicating whether the column factorial diagrams should be plotted
<code>class</code>	if not NULL, a factor of length equal to the number of the total columns of the K-tables (only used in <code>kplot.statis</code>)
<code>prop</code>	a logical value (only used in <code>scatter.dudi</code>) indicating if the size of the arrows' labels is proportional to the analysis score.
<code>density.plot</code>	a logical value (only used in <code>scatter.dudi</code>) indicating if the points are displayed as density surface (using <code>s.density</code>).
<code>method</code>	an integer between 1 and 3 (only used in <code>scatter.coa</code>) indicating the drawing option. Are drawn: 1 rows and columns with the coordinates of lambda variance, 2 rows variance 1 and columns by averaging, 3 columns variance 1 and rows by averaging.
<code>which.var</code>	the numbers of the kept columns for the analysis, otherwise all columns (used in <code>score.*</code>)
<code>type</code>	a string of characters (only used in <code>score.acm</code> and <code>score.mix</code>) indicating if points (<code>points</code>) or boxplot (<code>boxplot</code>) are used to represent levels of factors
<code>col.kept</code>	one color value to color the kept axes in the barchart (used in <code>screepplot.dudi</code>)
<code>col</code>	one color value to color the axes in the barchart (used in <code>screepplot.dudi</code>)
<code>plot</code>	a logical indicating if the graphics is displayed
<code>storeData</code>	a logical indicating if the data should be stored in the returned object. If FALSE, only the names of the data arguments are stored
<code>pos</code>	an integer indicating the position of the environment where the data are stored, relative to the environment where the function is called. Useful only if <code>storeData</code> is FALSE
<code>...</code>	additional graphical parameters (see adegpar and trellis.par.get)

Value

Returns an ADEg or an ADEgS object. The result is displayed if `plot` is TRUE.

Author(s)

Alice Julien-Laferriere, Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

References

See ade4 website: <URL: <http://pbil.univ-lyon1.fr/ADE-4/>>

Examples

```
cat("To run the example on 'topic'\n")
cat("Type in your R console: example(topic, package = 'ade4') \n")
```

plot.inertia	<i>Display the decomposition of inertia which measure the contributions of rows/columns in mutivariate methods</i>
--------------	--

Description

S3 method to display the decomposition of inertia (inertia object) which measure the contributions of rows/columns in mutivariate methods (dudi objects from ade4)

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'inertia'
plot(x, xax = 1, yax = 2, cont = 0.1, type = c("label",
  "cross", "ellipse", "both"), ellipseSize = 1.5, posieig = "none", plot = TRUE,
  storeData = TRUE, pos = -1, ...)
## S3 method for class 'inertia'
score(x, xax = 1, cont = 0.1, posieig = "none", pos = -1,
  storeData = TRUE, plot = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	an object of the dudi class; it must be the output of a correspondance analysis (coa object).
xax	an integer indicating which column of x is plotted on the x-axis
yax	an integer indicating which column of x is plotted on the y-axis. If yax is equal to xax, a one-dimensional graph is display.
cont	a numeric value containing the contribution threshold at which points should be drawn on the graphic. Low contribution points will be represented by a grey point and without label. When the contributions are displayed on a single axis, a dotted line describes the contribution threshold.
type	a character value indicating which type represents contribution. Labels size (label), crosses size(cross) or ellipses size (ellipse) can be proportional to the contributions. If type is both, crosses and ellipses both have sizes proportional to the contributions.

ellipseSize	a positive number for ellipse size when type is ellipse
posieig	a character value or a two-length numeric vector (in normalized parent coordinates npc from 0 to 1) or none value indicating the position of the eigenvalues bar plot.
plot	a logical indicating if the graphics is displayed
storeData	a logical indicating if the data should be stored in the returned object. If FALSE, only the names of the data arguments are stored
pos	an integer indicating the position of the environment where the data are stored, relative to the environment where the function is called. Useful only if storeData is FALSE
...	additional graphical parameters (see adegpar and trellis.par.get)

Value

Returns an ADEgS object. The result is displayed if plot is TRUE.

Author(s)

Clément Clautre, Anne-Béatrice Dufour, Aurélie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stéphane Dray

Examples

```
# First example
data(bf88, package = "ade4")
coa1 <- ade4::dudi.coa(bf88$S1, scannf = FALSE, nf = 2)

##### row=T / col=F
res11 <- ade4::inertia(coa1, row = TRUE, col = FALSE, nf = 2)
g11 <- plot(res11, cont = 0.06)
g12 <- plot(res11, cont = 0.06, plabels.bboxes.draw = TRUE, plines.lwd = 0,
  light_row.ppoints.cex = 0, posieig = "bottomleft")
g13 <- score(res11, cont = 0.06)
names(g13)
g14 <- score(res11, xax = 2, cont = 0.06)

##### row=F / col=T
res12 <- ade4::inertia(coa1, row = FALSE, col = TRUE, nf = 2)
res12$col.abs
idx <- which(res12$col.abs[, 1]/100 >= 0.1 | res12$col.abs[, 2]/100 >= 0.1)
rownames(res12$col.abs[idx, ])
coa1$co[idx, ]
g15 <- plot(res12)
g16 <- score(res12, cont = 0.08)
g17 <- score(res12, cont = 0.07)

#####
#####
# Second example
```

```

data(housetasks, package = "ade4")
coa2 <- ade4::dudi.coa(housetasks, scann = FALSE)

##### row=T / col=F
res21 <- ade4::inertia(coa2, row = TRUE, col = FALSE)
g21 <- plot(res21)
g22 <- score(res21)
g23 <- score(res21, xax = 2)

##### row=F / col=T
res22 <- ade4::inertia(coa2, row = FALSE, col = TRUE)
g24 <- plot(res22, plabels.cex = 2)
names(g24)
g25 <- plot(res22, posieig = "topleft")
names(g25)
g26 <- plot(res22, heavy_col.plabels.box.draw = TRUE,
  light_col.ppoints.col = "purple")
g27 <- plot(res22, type = "both")
g28 <- plot(res22, type = "ellipse", ellipseSize = 3, plabels.col = "black",
  pellipse.col = "purple", pellipses.border = "black")

```

plotEig

Plot a barchart of eigen values

Description

This function represents a simplified barchart adapted to display eigen values. The bar color depends on whether the axis is displayed, kept or not.

Usage

```
plotEig(eigvalue, nf, xax = 1, yax = 2, col.plot = "black", col.kept = "grey",
  col = "white", facets = NULL, plot = TRUE, storeData = FALSE, pos = -1, ...)
```

Arguments

eigvalue	a numeric vector of eigenvalues
nf	the number of retained factors, NULL if not provided
xax	an integer indicating which factor is plotted on the x-axis
yax	an integer indicating which factor is plotted on the y-axis
col.plot	a color value to fill the bar corresponding to the displayed factors
col.kept	a color value to fill the bar corresponding to the kept by not displayed factors
col	a color value to fill the bar corresponding to the other factors
facets	a factor splitting the rows of dfxy so that subsets of the data are represented on different sub-graphics
plot	a logical indicating if the graphics is displayed

storeData	a logical indicating if the data should be stored in the returned object. If FALSE, only the names of the data arguments are stored
pos	an integer indicating the position of the environment where the data are stored, relative to the environment where the function is called. Useful only if storeData is FALSE
...	additional graphical parameters (see adeqpar and trellis.par.get)

Details

Graphical parameters for bars are available in polygons of `adeqpar`. Some appropriated graphical parameters in `p1d` are also available.

Value

An object of class `ADEg` (subclass `C1.barchart`).
The result is displayed if `plot` is TRUE.

Author(s)

Alice Julien-Laferriere, Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

See Also

[C1.barchart](#) [ADEg.C1](#)

Examples

```
data(microsatt, package = "ade4")
w <- ade4::dudi.coa(data.frame(t(microsatt$tab)), scann = FALSE, nf = 3)
g1 <- s.label(w$co, plot = FALSE)
g2 <- plotEig(w$eig, w$nf, psub = list(text = "Eigenvalues"), pbackground = list(box = TRUE),
  plot = FALSE)
G <- insert(g2, g1, posi = "bottomright", ratio = 0.25)
```

Description

The method `prepare` performs the first calculus needed for the display.

Methods

`signature(object = "ADEg.C1")` performs the calculations before display the object (e.g. limits, grid and axis calculations)

`signature(object = "C1.barchart")` calls the parent method (prepare for ADEg.C1) and modifies some graphical parameters used by default

`signature(object = "C1.curve")` calls the parent method (prepare for ADEg.C1) and modifies some graphical parameters used by default

`signature(object = "C1.density")` calls the parent method (prepare for ADEg.C1), modifies some graphical parameters used by default and calculates the density curves according to the numeric score and the values' categories

`signature(object = "C1.dotplot")` calls the parent method (prepare for ADEg.C1) and modifies some graphical parameters used by default

`signature(object = "C1.gauss")` calls the parent method (prepare for ADEg.C1), modifies some graphical parameters used by default and calculates the Gauss curves according to the numeric score and the values' categories (using weighted mean and standard deviation)

`signature(object = "C1.hist")` calls the parent method (prepare for ADEg.C1), modifies some graphical parameters used by default and calculates the boundaries and the height of cells

`signature(object = "C1.interval")` calls the parent method (prepare for ADEg.C1) and modifies some graphical parameters used by default

`signature(object = "ADEg.S1")` performs the calculations before display the object (e.g. limits, grid and axis calculations)

`signature(object = "S1.boxplot")` calls the parent method (prepare for ADEg.S1) and modifies some graphical parameters used by default

`signature(object = "S1.class")` calls the parent method (prepare for ADEg.S1) and modifies some graphical parameters used by default

`signature(object = "S1.distri")` calls the parent method (prepare for ADEg.S1), modifies some graphical parameters used by default and calculates weighted mean and standard deviation

`signature(object = "S1.label")` calls the parent method (prepare for ADEg.S1) and modifies some graphical parameters used by default

`signature(object = "S1.match")` calls the parent method (prepare for ADEg.S1) and modifies some graphical parameters used by default

`signature(object = "ADEg.S2")` performs the calculations before display the object (e.g. limits, grid and axis calculations)

`signature(object = "S2.arrow")` calls the parent method (prepare for ADEg.S2), modifies some graphical parameters used by default and calculates limits

`signature(object = "S2.class")` calls the parent method (prepare for ADEg.S2), modifies some graphical parameters used by default and calculates ellipses, convex hulls and centroids

`signature(object = "S2.corcircle")` calls the parent method (prepare for ADEg.S2), modifies some graphical parameters used by default and prepares the drawn grid

`signature(object = "S2.density")` calls the parent method (prepare for ADEg.S2), modifies some graphical parameters used by default and calculates densities

signature(object = "S2.distri") calls the parent method (prepare for ADEg.S2), modifies some graphical parameters used by default and calculates ellipses and centroids

signature(object = "S2.image") calls the parent method (prepare for ADEg.S2), modifies some graphical parameters used by default and calculates grid expansion and limits

signature(object = "S2.label") calls the parent method (prepare for ADEg.S2) and modifies some graphical parameters used by default

signature(object = "S2.logo") calls the parent method (prepare for ADEg.S2) and modifies some graphical parameters used by default

signature(object = "S2.match") calls the parent method (prepare for ADEg.S2) and modifies some graphical parameters used by default

signature(object = "S2.traject") calls the parent method (prepare for ADEg.S2) and modifies some graphical parameters used by default

signature(object = "S2.value") calls the parent method (prepare for ADEg.S2), modifies some graphical parameters used by default and calculates limits

signature(object = "ADEg.T") performs the calculations before display the object (e.g. limits, grid and axis calculations)

signature(object = "T.image") calls the parent method (prepare for ADEg.T) and modifies some graphical parameters used by default and calculates limits and grid

signature(object = "T.value") calls the parent method (prepare for ADEg.T) and modifies some graphical parameters used by default and calculates limits and grid

signature(object = "ADEg.Tr") performs the calculations before display the object (e.g. limits, grid and axis calculations)

signature(object = "Tr.class") calls the parent method (prepare for ADEg.Tr), modifies some graphical parameters used by default and calculated ellipses, convex hulls and centroids

signature(object = "Tr.label") calls the parent method (prepare for ADEg.Tr) and modifies some graphical parameters used by default

signature(object = "Tr.match") calls the parent method (prepare for ADEg.Tr), modifies some graphical parameters used by default and defines the mean point and the axis

signature(object = "Tr.traject") calls the parent method (prepare for ADEg.Tr) and modifies some graphical parameters used by default

Author(s)

Alice Julien-Laferriere, Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

s.arrow

2-D scatter plot with arrows

Description

This function represents a two dimensional scatter plot with arrows linking points to the origin.

Usage

```
s.arrow(dfxy, xax = 1, yax = 2, labels = row.names(as.data.frame(dfxy)),
        facets = NULL, plot = TRUE, storeData = TRUE, add = FALSE, pos = -1, ...)
```

Arguments

dfxy	a data frame used to produce the plot
xax	an integer (or a vector) indicating which column(s) of dfxy is(are) plotted on the x-axis
yax	an integer (or a vector) indicating which column(s) of dfxy is(are) plotted on the y-axis
labels	a character vector containing labels for arrows
facets	a factor splitting the rows of dfxy so that subsets of the data are represented on different sub-graphics
plot	a logical indicating if the graphics is displayed
storeData	a logical indicating if the data are stored in the returned object. If FALSE, only the names of the data arguments are stored
add	a logical. If TRUE, the graphic is superposed to the graphics already plotted in the current device
pos	an integer indicating the position of the environment where the data are stored, relative to the environment where the function is called. Useful only if storeData is FALSE
...	additional graphical parameters (see adeqpar and trellis.par.get)

Details

An other origin for arrows can be specified using an `adeqpar` parameters: `porigin`. Graphical parameters for points and arrows are available in `parrows` and `ppoints` of `adeqpar`.

Value

An object of class `ADEg` (subclass `S2.arrow`) or `ADEgS` (if `add` is TRUE and/or if `facets` or vectors for `xax/yax` are used).

The result is displayed if `plot` is TRUE.

Author(s)

Alice Julien-Laferrriere, Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

See Also

[S2.arrow](#) [ADEg](#) [S2](#)

Examples

```

data(doubs, package = "ade4")
dudi1 <- ade4::dudi.pca(doubs$env, scale = TRUE, scannf = FALSE, nf = 3)
dudi2 <- ade4::dudi.pca(doubs$fish, scale = TRUE, scannf = FALSE, nf = 2)
coin1 <- ade4::coinertia(dudi1, dudi2, scannf = FALSE, nf = 2)
g11 <- s.arrow(coin1$l1, plabels.cex = 0.87, plot = FALSE)
g12 <- s.arrow(coin1$c1, plabels.cex = 1, plabels.col = "red", plot = FALSE)
g1 <- superpose(g12, g11, plot = TRUE)

xy <- cbind(rnorm(50), rnorm(50))
g2 <- s.arrow(xy, plabels.cex = 0.9, plines = list(lwd = 1.5), parrows.angle = 20)
update(g2, plines = list(col = rainbow(5)))

```

s.class

*2-D scatter plot with a partition in classes (levels of a factor)***Description**

This function represents a two dimensional scatter plot grouping points to the same class. Classes are represented by ellipses, stars and/or convex hulls.

Usage

```

s.class(dfxy, fac, xax = 1, yax = 2, wt = rep(1, NROW(fac)), labels = levels(fac),
  ellipseSize = 1.5, starSize = 1, chullSize = NULL, col = NULL, facets = NULL,
  plot = TRUE, storeData = TRUE, add = FALSE, pos = -1, ...)

```

Arguments

dfxy	a data frame used to produce the plot
fac	a factor (or a matrix of factors) splitting the rows of dfxy
xax	an integer (or a vector) indicating which column(s) of dfxy is(are) plotted on the x-axis
yax	an integer (or a vector) indicating which column(s) of dfxy is(are) plotted on the y-axis
wt	a vector of weights for fac
labels	a character vector containing the class' labels
ellipseSize	a positive number for ellipse size
starSize	a number between 0 and 1 for the size of the stars segments joining the stars' center (centroids) and the matching points
chullSize	NULL or a vector of numbers between 0 and 1 for the fraction of points included in the convex hull
col	a color or a colors vector to color points, ellipses, labels, lines and polygons
facets	a factor splitting the rows of dfxy so that subsets of the data are represented on different sub-graphics

plot	a logical indicating if the graphics is displayed
storeData	a logical indicating if the data should be stored in the returned object. If FALSE, only the names of the data arguments are stored
add	a logical. If TRUE, the graphic is superposed to the graphics already plotted in the current device
pos	an integer indicating the position of the environment where the data are stored, relative to the environment where the function is called. Useful only if storeData is FALSE
...	additional graphical parameters (see adeqpar and trellis.par.get)

Details

Graphical parameters for ellipses, stars and convex hulls are available in `pellipses`, `plines` and `ppolygons` of `adeqpar`.

Value

An object of class `ADEg` (subclass `S2.class`) or `ADEgS` (if `add` is TRUE and/or if facets or multidimensional fac or vectors for `xax/yax` are used).

The result is displayed if `plot` is TRUE.

Author(s)

Alice Julien-Laferriere, Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

See Also

[S2.class ADEg.S2](#)

Examples

```
xy <- cbind.data.frame(x = runif(200, -1, 1), y = runif(200, -1, 1))
posi <- factor(xy$x > 0) : factor(xy$y > 0)
coul <- c("black", "red", "green", "blue")
s.class(xy, fac = posi, col = coul, psub.text = "example s.class", pellipses.col = coul)

s.class(xy, fac = posi, ppoints.cex = 1.5, ellipseSize = 0, starSize = 0,
  ppolygons = list(border = 4:1, col = 1:4, lty = 1:4, lwd = 2, alpha = 0.4),
  chullSize = c(1, 0.5))

s.class(xy, fac = posi, facets = posi, ppoints.cex = 1.5, ellipseSize = 0, starSize = 0,
  ppolygons = list(border = 4:1, col = 1:4, lty = 1:4, lwd = 2, alpha = 0.4),
  chullSize = c(1, 0.5))

## Not run:
s.class(xy, fac = posi, col = coul, psub.text = "example s.class", pellipses.col = coul,
  plabels.cex = 0, key = list(space = "left"))

data(banque, package = "ade4")
```

```

dudi1 <- ade4::dudi.acm(banque, scannf = FALSE)
col <- rainbow(length(levels(banque[, 20])))
g1 <- s.label(dudi1$li, psub = list(text = "Factorial map from ACM", cex = 1.5,
  position = "topleft"), plot = FALSE)
g2 <- s.class(dudi1$li, banque[, 20], psub = list(text = names(banque)[20], cex = 1.5,
  position = "bottomright"), ellipseSize = 0, starSize = 0.5, pgrid.text.cex = 0, plot = FALSE)
g3 <- s.class(dudi1$li, banque[, 20], starSize = 0, ellipseSize = 2, pgrid.text.cex = 0,
  plabels.cex = 1.5, plot = FALSE)
g4 <- s.class(dudi1$li, banque[, 20], psub = list(text = names(banque)[20],
  position = "topright"), pgrid.text.cex = 0, col = col, p ellipses.lwd = 1.5, plot = FALSE)
G1 <- ADEgS(c(g1, g2, g3, g4), layout = c(2, 2))
G2 <- s.class(dudi1$li, banque, psub = list(position = "topleft"), pgrid.text.cex = 0,
  starSize = 0, ppoints.cex = 0)

## End(Not run)

```

s.corcircle

Correlation circle

Description

This function produces a correlation circle.

Usage

```

s.corcircle(dfxy, xax = 1, yax = 2, labels = row.names(as.data.frame(dfxy)),
  fullcircle = TRUE, facets = NULL, plot = TRUE, storeData = TRUE,
  add = FALSE, pos = -1, ...)

```

Arguments

dfxy	a data frame used to produce the plot
labels	a vector containing the points' labels
xax	an integer (or a vector) indicating which column(s) of dfxy is(are) plotted on the x-axis
yax	an integer (or a vector) indicating which column(s) of dfxy is(are) plotted on the y-axis
fullcircle	a logical to include the complete circle (limits are then c(-1, 1))
facets	a factor splitting the rows of dfxy so that subsets of the data are represented on different sub-graphics
plot	a logical indicating if the graphics is displayed
storeData	a logical indicating if the data should be stored in the returned object. If FALSE, only the names of the data arguments are stored
add	a logical. If TRUE, the graphic is superposed to the graphics already plotted in the current device

pos an integer indicating the position of the environment where the data are stored, relative to the environment where the function is called. Useful only if `storeData` is `FALSE`

... additional graphical parameters (see [adeqpar](#) and [trellis.par.get](#))

Value

An object of class `ADEg` (subclass `S2.corcircle`) or `ADEgS` (if `add` is `TRUE` and/or if facets or vectors for `xax/yax` are used).

The result is displayed if `plot` is `TRUE`.

Author(s)

Alice Julien-Laferriere, Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

See Also

[S2.corcircle](#) [ADEg.S2](#)

Examples

```
data (olympic, package = "ade4")
dudi1 <- ade4::dudi.pca(olympic$tab, scannf = FALSE)
g1 <- s.corcircle(dudi1$co)
g2 <- s.corcircle(dudi1$co, fullcircle = FALSE, pback.col = "grey")
```

s.density

2-D scatter plot with kernel density estimation

Description

This function represents a two dimensional scatter plot of points distribution. Densities' representation is based on the `levelplot` graphic in `lattice` (density's surface, filled with colors and/or contour lines).

Usage

```
s.density(dfxy, xax = 1, yax = 2, bandwidth = NULL, gridsize = c(450L, 450L),
  nrpoints = 300, threshold = 0.1, col = NULL, contour = FALSE, region = !contour,
  nclass = 8, facets = NULL, plot = TRUE, storeData = TRUE, add = FALSE, pos = -1, ...)
```

Arguments

dfxy	a data frame used to produce the plot
xax	an integer (or a vector) indicating which column(s) of dfxy is(are) plotted on the x-axis
yax	an integer (or a vector) indicating which column(s) of dfxy is(are) plotted on the y-axis
bandwidth	bandwidth for density calculations which is passed in parameters in the bkde2D function of the KernSmooth package
gridsize	grid dimension
nrpoints	number of points on the density image
threshold	a value between 0 and 1 to draw densities greater than this threshold. No density is visible whether it is equal to 1
col	a color or a colors vector to color densities
contour	a logical to draw contour lines
region	a logical to fill grid regions with col
nclass	number of class for density
facets	a factor splitting the rows of dfxy so that subsets of the data are represented on different sub-graphics
plot	a logical indicating if the graphics is displayed
storeData	a logical indicating if the data should be stored in the returned object. If FALSE, only the names of the data arguments are stored
add	a logical. If TRUE, the graphic is superposed to the graphics already plotted in the current device
pos	an integer indicating the position of the environment where the data are stored, relative to the environment where the function is called. Useful only if storeData is FALSE
...	additional graphical parameters (see adeqpar and trellis.par.get)

Details

Density calculation is made using the kde2d function of the KernSmooth package.

Value

An object of class ADEg (subclass S2.density) or ADEgS (if add is TRUE and/or if facets or vectors for xax/yax are used).

The result is displayed if plot is TRUE.

Author(s)

Alice Julien-Laferriere, Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

See Also

[S2.density ADEg.S2](#)

Examples

```
xx2 <- c(rnorm(50000, 1, 1), rnorm(50000, -1, 1))
yy2 <- c(rnorm(50000, -1, 0.5), rnorm(50000, 1, 0.5))
s.density(cbind(xx2, yy2), paxes.draw = TRUE, gridsize = c(200, 200), region = TRUE,
  contour = TRUE, plabels.cex = 0, threshold = 0.05, nclass = 3,
  col = colorRampPalette(c("lightgrey", "black"))(100))
```

s.distri	<i>2-D scatter plot with means/standard deviations computed using an external table of weights</i>
----------	--

Description

This function represents a two dimensional scatter plot of a frequency distribution. Class are defined by ellipses and/or stars.

Usage

```
s.distri(dfxy, dfdistri, xax = 1, yax = 2, starSize = 1,
  ellipseSize = 1.5, col = NULL, facets = NULL, plot = TRUE,
  storeData = TRUE, add = FALSE, pos = -1, ...)
```

Arguments

dfxy	a data frame used to produce the plot
dfdistri	a data frame containing the mass distribution in columns
xax	an integer (or a vector) indicating which column(s) of dfxy is(are) plotted on the x-axis
yax	an integer (or a vector) indicating which column(s) of dfxy is(are) plotted on the y-axis
starSize	NULL or number between 0 and 1 for the size of the stars segments joining the stars' center (centroids) and the matching points
ellipseSize	NULL or number between 0 and 1 for ellipse size
col	a color or a colors vector to color points, ellipses, labels, lines and polygons
facets	a factor splitting the rows of dfxy so that subsets of the data are represented on different sub-graphics
plot	a logical indicating if the graphics is displayed
storeData	a logical indicating if the data should be stored in the returned object. If FALSE, only the names of the data arguments are stored

add a logical. If TRUE, the graphic is superposed to the graphics already plotted in the current device

pos an integer indicating the position of the environment where the data are stored, relative to the environment where the function is called. Useful only if storeData is FALSE

... additional graphical parameters (see [adeqpar](#) and [trellis.par.get](#))

Value

An object of class ADEg (subclass S2.distri) or ADEgS (if add is TRUE and/or if facets or vectors for xax/yax are used).
The result is displayed if plot is TRUE.

Author(s)

Alice Julien-Laferriere, Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

See Also

[S2.distri ADEg.S2](#)

Examples

```
data(rpjdl, package = "ade4")
xy <- ade4::dudi.coa(rpjdl$fau, scan = FALSE)$li
j <- c(1, 5, 8, 20, 21, 23, 26, 33, 36, 44, 47, 49)
dfdistri <- rpjdl$fau[, j]
coli <- colorRampPalette(c("blue", "red", "orange"))(49)[j]

s.distri(xy, dfdistribri, ellipseSize = 1, starSize = 0, porigin.include = FALSE,
pellipses = list(col = coli, alpha = 0.3), plabels.cex = 0)
```

s.image *2-D scatter plot with loess estimation of an additional numeric score (levelplot)*

Description

This function represents a two dimensional scatter plot with a continuous convex colored surface and/or contour lines representing a third variable.

Usage

```
s.image(dfxy, z, xax = 1, yax = 2, span = 0.5, gridsize = c(80L, 80L),
contour = TRUE, region = TRUE, outsideLimits = NULL, breaks = NULL,
nclass = 8, col = NULL, facets = NULL,
plot = TRUE, storeData = TRUE, add = FALSE, pos = -1, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>dfxy</code>	a data frame used to produce the plot
<code>z</code>	a vector (or a matrix) of values on the <code>dfxy</code> rows
<code>xax</code>	an integer (or a vector) indicating which column(s) of <code>dfxy</code> is(are) plotted on the x-axis
<code>yax</code>	an integer (or a vector) indicating which column(s) of <code>dfxy</code> is(are) plotted on the y-axis
<code>span</code>	a value to control the degree of smoothing
<code>gridsize</code>	a 1 or 2-length vector indicating the cell numbers (horizontally and vertically) of the grid for the colored surface
<code>contour</code>	a logical to draw contour lines
<code>region</code>	a logical to fill inter-contour regions
<code>breaks</code>	a vector of values to split <code>z</code> . If NULL, <code>pretty(z, nclass)</code> is used.
<code>nclass</code>	an integer for the number of desired intervals, ignored if <code>breaks</code> is not missing.
<code>outsideLimits</code>	specific limits for the surface as a set of polygons. It must be an <code>SpatialPolygons</code> object. Hole are authorized.
<code>col</code>	a color or a colors vector used for the colored cells
<code>facets</code>	a factor splitting the rows of <code>dfxy</code> so that subsets of the data are represented on different sub-graphics
<code>plot</code>	a logical indicating if the graphics is displayed
<code>storeData</code>	a logical indicating if the data should be stored in the returned object. If FALSE, only the names of the data arguments are stored
<code>add</code>	a logical. If TRUE, the graphic is superposed to the graphics already plotted in the current device
<code>pos</code>	an integer indicating the position of the environment where the data are stored, relative to the environment where the function is called. Useful only if <code>storeData</code> is FALSE
<code>...</code>	additional graphical parameters (see adegpar and trellis.par.get)

Value

An object of class `ADEg` (subclass `S2.image`) or `ADEgS` (if `add` is TRUE and/or if `facets` or multidimensional `z` or vectors for `xax/yax` are used).

The result is displayed if `plot` is TRUE.

Author(s)

Alice Julien-Laferriere, Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

See Also

[S2.image](#) [ADEg.S2](#)

Examples

```

df1 <- data.frame(expand.grid(-3:3, -3:3))
names(df1) <- c("x", "y")
z1 <- (1 / sqrt(2)) * exp(-(df1$x ^ 2 + df1$y ^ 2) / 2)
g1 <- s.image(df1, z1)

# add a continuous color bar as legend
# update(g1, plegend.drawColorKey = TRUE)

g2 <- s.image(df1, z1, gridsize = 50)

g3 <- s.image(df1, z1, gridsize = 100)
## g4 <- s.image(df1, z1, gridsize = 1000, plot = FALSE)

## Not run:
if(require(splancs, quietly = TRUE) & require(sp, quietly = TRUE)) {
  Sr1 <- Polygon(cbind(c(0, 1, 2, 1, 2, 0, -2, -1, -2, -1, 0),
    c(2.5, 1.5, 2, 0, -2, -1, -2, 0, 2, 1.5, 2.5)))
  Sr2 <- Polygon(cbind(c(-0.5, 0.5, 0.5, -0.5, -0.5), c(0, 0, 1, 1, 0)), hole = TRUE)
  Srs2 <- Polygons(list(Sr1, Sr2), ID = "star and hole")
  SPP <- SpatialPolygons(list(Srs2))
  df2 <- cbind(c(rnorm(2000, 1, 0.25), rnorm(3000, -1, 1.5)), c(rnorm(2000, 1, 0.5),
    rnorm(3000, -1, 3)))
  z2 <- c(rnorm(2000, 12, 1), rnorm(3000, 1, 2))
  g5 <- s.image(df2, z2, outsideLimits = SPP, grid = 200, xlim = c(-2.5, 2.5),
    ylim = c(-2, 3), ppalette.quanti = colorRampPalette(c(grey(0.1), grey(0.9))))

  data(t3012, package = "ade4")
  g6 <- s.image(t3012$xy, ade4::scalewt(t3012$temp), porigin.include = FALSE)
  g7 <- s.image(t3012$xy, ade4::scalewt(t3012$temp), outsideLimits = t3012$Spatial,
    Sp = t3012$Spatial)
}

## End(Not run)

```

s.label

*2-D scatter plot with labels***Description**

This function represents a two dimensional scatter plot associating labels with points.

Usage

```

s.label(dfxy, labels = rownames(dfxy), xax = 1, yax = 2,
  facets = NULL, plot = TRUE, storeData = TRUE, add = FALSE,
  pos = -1, ...)

```

Arguments

dfxy	a data frame used to produce the plot
labels	a vector of character strings for the points' labels
xax	an integer (or a vector) indicating which column(s) of dfxy is(are) plotted on the x-axis
yax	an integer (or a vector) indicating which column(s) of dfxy is(are) plotted on the y-axis
facets	a factor splitting the rows of dfxy so that subsets of the data are represented on different sub-graphics
plot	a logical indicating if the graphics is displayed
storeData	a logical indicating if the data should be stored in the returned object. If FALSE, only the names of the data arguments are stored
add	a logical. If TRUE, the graphic is superposed to the graphics already plotted in the current device
pos	an integer indicating the position of the environment where the data are stored, relative to the environment where the function is called. Useful only if storeData is FALSE
...	additional graphical parameters (see adegpar and trellis.par.get)

Value

An object of class ADEg (subclass S2.label) or ADEgS (if add is TRUE and/or if facets or vectors for xax/yax are used).

The result is displayed if plot is TRUE.

Author(s)

Alice Julien-Laferriere, Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

See Also

[S2.label ADEg.S2](#)

Examples

```
x0 <- runif(50, -2, 2)
y0 <- runif(50, -2, 2)
z <- x0 ^ 2 + y0 ^ 2
g1 <- s.label(data.frame(x0, y0), label = as.character(z < 1), paxes.draw = TRUE,
  axis.text = list(col = "grey"))

data(mafragh, package = "ade4")
g2 <- s.label(mafragh$xy, nb = mafragh$nb, paxes.draw = FALSE)

data(irishdata, package = "ade4")
g3 <- s.label(irishdata$xy.utm, Sp = irishdata$Spatial.contour)
```

```
## update irishdata$xy.utm call to irishdata$xy

## Not run: data(atlas, package = "ade4")
g4 <- s.label(atlas$xy, lab = atlas$names.district, Sp = atlas$Spatial.contour)
g5 <- s.label(atlas$xy, lab = atlas$names.district, Sp = atlas$Spatial)

## End(Not run)
```

s.logo

2-D scatter plot with logos (bitmap objects)

Description

This function represents a two dimensional scatter plot associating logos with points.

Usage

```
s.logo(dfxy, logos, xax = 1, yax = 2, facets = NULL,
       plot = TRUE, storeData = TRUE, add = FALSE, pos = -1, ...)
```

Arguments

dfxy	a data frame used to produce the plot
logos	a list containing the picture to use for each point
xax	an integer (or a vector) indicating which column(s) of dfxy is(are) plotted on the x-axis
yax	an integer (or a vector) indicating which column(s) of dfxy is(are) plotted on the y-axis
facets	a factor splitting the rows of dfxy so that subsets of the data are represented on different sub-graphics
plot	a logical indicating if the graphics is displayed
storeData	a logical indicating if the data should be stored in the returned object. If FALSE, only the names of the data arguments are stored
add	a logical. If TRUE, the graphic is superposed to the graphics already plotted in the current device
pos	an integer indicating the position of the environment where the data are stored, relative to the environment where the function is called. Useful only if storeData is FALSE
...	additional graphical parameters (see adeqpar and trellis.par.get)

Value

An object of class ADEg (subclass S2.logo) or ADEgS (if add is TRUE and/or if facets or vectors for xax/yax are used).

The result is displayed if plot is TRUE.

Author(s)

Alice Julien-Laferriere, Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

See Also

[S2.logo ADEg.S2](#)

Examples

```
data(ggtortoises, package = "ade4")
g1 <- s.logo(ggtortoises$pop,
  ggtortoises$ico[as.character(ggtortoises$pop$carap)],
  pori.incl = FALSE, ppoints.cex = 0.5)
g1 <- s.label(ggtortoises$pop, add = TRUE, plabels.bboxes.alpha = 0)

g2 <- s.label(ggtortoises$misc, pgrid.draw = FALSE,
  porigin.include = FALSE, paxes.draw = FALSE,
  Sp = ggtortoises$Spatial, pback.col = "lightblue", pSp.col = "white")
g2 <- s.logo(ggtortoises$pop, ggtortoises$ico[as.character(ggtortoises$pop$carap)],
  ppoints.cex = 0.5, add = TRUE)

data(capitales, package = "ade4")
g3 <- s.logo(capitales$xy[sort(row.names(capitales$xy))], ], capitales$logo,
  Sp = capitales$Spatial, pback.col = "lightblue", pSp.col = "white",
  pgrid.draw = FALSE)
```

s.match

2-D scatter plot of the matching between two sets of coordinates

Description

This function represents a two dimensional scatter plot linking paired coordinates.

Usage

```
s.match(dfxy1, dfxy2, xax = 1, yax = 2, labels =
  row.names(as.data.frame(dfxy1)), arrows = TRUE,
  facets = NULL, plot = TRUE, storeData = TRUE,
  add = FALSE, pos = -1, ...)
```

Arguments

dfxy1	a data frame, the first system of coordinates, used to produce the plot
dfxy2	a data frame, the second system of coordinates, with as many rows as dfxy1, used to produce the plot.
labels	a vector of character strings containing the matches' labels

xax	an integer (or a vector) indicating which column(s) of dfxy is(are) plotted on the x-axis
yax	an integer (or a vector) indicating which column(s) of dfxy is(are) plotted on the y-axis
arrows	a logical to draw arrows
facets	a factor splitting the rows of dfxy so that subsets of the data are represented on different sub-graphics
plot	a logical indicating if the graphics is displayed
storeData	a logical indicating if the data should be stored in the returned object. If FALSE, only the names of the data arguments are stored
add	a logical. If TRUE, the graphic is superposed to the graphics already plotted in the current device
pos	an integer indicating the position of the environment where the data are stored, relative to the environment where the function is called. Useful only if storeData is FALSE
...	additional graphical parameters (see adeqpar and trellis.par.get)

Value

An object of class ADEg (subclass S2.match) or ADEgS (if add is TRUE and/or if facets or vectors for xax/yax are used).
The result is displayed if plot is TRUE.

Author(s)

Alice Julien-Laferriere, Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

See Also

[S2.match](#) [ADEg](#) [S2](#)

Examples

```
X <- data.frame(x = runif(50, -1, 2), y = runif(50, -1, 2))
Y <- X + rnorm(100, sd = 0.3)
g1 <- s.match(X, Y, arr = TRUE, ppoints.cex = 2, ppoints.col = c("blue", "green"))

data(doubs, package = "ade4")
dudi1 <- ade4::dudi.pca(doubs$env, scale = TRUE, scannf = FALSE, nf = 3)
dudi2 <- ade4::dudi.pca(doubs$fish, scale = FALSE, scannf = FALSE, nf = 2)
coin1 <- ade4::coinertia(dudi1, dudi2, scannf = FALSE, nf = 2)
g2 <- s.match(dfxy1 = coin1$mX, dfxy2 = coin1$mY)
```

s.Spatial

Mapping of a Spatial object*

Description

This function represents a background map linked with data or not.

Usage

```
s.Spatial(spObj, col = TRUE, nclass = 5, scale = TRUE, plot = TRUE,
  storeData = TRUE, pos = -1, ...)
```

Arguments

spObj	an object deriving from class <code>Spatial</code> (package <code>sp</code>)
col	a logical or a color to fill the background color of spObj
nclass	if spObj contains data, the desired number of intervals splitting the data (using <code>pretty</code>)
scale	a logical indicating if numeric variables should be scaled
plot	a logical indicating if the graphics is displayed
storeData	a logical indicating if the data should be stored in the returned object. If <code>FALSE</code> , only the names of the data arguments are stored
pos	an integer indicating the position of the environment where the data are stored, relative to the environment where the function is called. Useful only if <code>storeData</code> is <code>FALSE</code>
...	additional graphical parameters (see adeqpar and trellis.par.get)

Value

An object of class `ADEg` (subclass `S2.label`) or `ADEgS` (if spObj contains more than one column). The result is displayed if `plot` is `TRUE`.

Author(s)

Alice Julien-Laferriere, Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

See Also

[S2.label](#) [spplot](#) [sp.lines](#) [sp.polygons](#) [sp.grid](#)

Examples

```

data(elec88, package = "ade4")
## mapping without data
g1 <- s.Spatial(elec88$Spatial)

## Not run:
if(require(sp, quietly = TRUE)) {
  ## mapping with data
  obj <- SpatialPolygonsDataFrame(Sr = elec88$Spatial, data = elec88$tab)
  g2 <- s.Spatial(obj)
  g3 <- s.Spatial(obj, nclass = 2, col = c("red", "blue"))
}

## End(Not run)

```

s.traject

*2-D scatter plot with trajectories***Description**

This function represents a two dimensional scatter plot with trajectories.

Usage

```

s.traject(dfxy, fac = gl(1, nrow(dfxy)), order, labels = levels(fac),
  xax = 1, yax = 2, col = NULL, facets = NULL, plot = TRUE,
  storeData = TRUE, add = FALSE, pos = -1, ...)

```

Arguments

dfxy	a data frame used to produce the plot
fac	a factor (or a matrix of factors) splitting the rows of dfxy
order	a vector containing the drawing order of the trajectories. A vector of length equal to factor.
labels	a vector of character strings containing the trajectories' labels
xax	an integer (or a vector) indicating which column(s) of dfxy is(are) plotted on the x-axis
yax	an integer (or a vector) indicating which column(s) of dfxy is(are) plotted on the y-axis
col	a color or a colors vector to color points, labels and lines
facets	a factor splitting the rows of dfxy so that subsets of the data are represented on different sub-graphics
plot	a logical indicating if the graphics is displayed
storeData	a logical indicating if the data should be stored in the returned object. If FALSE, only the names of the data arguments are stored

add	a logical. If TRUE, the graphic is superposed to the graphics already plotted in the current device
pos	an integer indicating the position of the environment where the data are stored, relative to the environment where the function is called. Useful only if storeData is FALSE
...	additional graphical parameters (see adeqpar and trellis.par.get)

Details

The fac factor is used to display several trajectories: each level of fac is a specific trajectory.

Value

An object of class ADEg (subclass S2.traject) or ADEgS (if add is TRUE and/or if facets or multidimensional fac or vectors for xax/yax are used).

The result is displayed if plot is TRUE.

Author(s)

Alice Julien-Laferriere, Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

See Also

[S2.traject](#) [ADEg.S2](#)

Examples

```
rw <- function(a) {
  x <- 0
  for(i in 1:49) x <- c(x, x[length(x)] + runif(1, -1, 1))
  x
}
x1 <- unlist(lapply(1:5, rw), use.names = FALSE)
y1 <- unlist(lapply(1:5, rw), use.names = FALSE)
z1 <- gl(5, 50)
g1 <- s.traject(data.frame(x1, y1), z1, ppoints.pch = 19:23, plines.col = rainbow(5))

x2 <- unlist(lapply(1:2, rw), use.names = FALSE)
y2 <- unlist(lapply(1:2, rw), use.names = FALSE)
z2 <- gl(2, 50)
g2 <- s.traject(data.frame(x2, y2), z2, ppoints.pch = 21:20, plines.col = 1:2)
```

s.value	<i>2-D scatter plot with proportional symbols (bubble plot)</i>
---------	---

Description

This function represents a two dimensional scatter plot with a third value represented by symbols.

Usage

```
s.value(dfxy, z, breaks = NULL, xax = 1, yax = 2, method = c("size",
"color"), symbol = c("square", "circle", "diamond", "uptriangle", "downtriangle"),
col = NULL, nclass = 4, center = 0, centerpar = NULL, facets = NULL,
plot = TRUE, storeData = TRUE, add = FALSE, pos = -1, ...)
```

Arguments

dfxy	a data frame used to produce the plot
z	a vector (or a matrix) with as many values as rows in dfxy
breaks	a vector containing the breaks used for splitting z value. If NULL, pretty(z, n) is used.
xax	an integer (or a vector) indicating which column(s) of dfxy is(are) plotted on the x-axis
yax	an integer (or a vector) indicating which column(s) of dfxy is(are) plotted on the y-axis
method	color or size value for represent z. If color, a palette of color is used for the symbols (one color per interval). If size, symbols of proportional area are used. Area is 0 for values equals to center (default 0). Two colors are used, for values less than center and larger than center.
symbol	value for symbol type
col	a color or a colors vector to color symbols. If method is size, a 2-length vector of color is expected. If method is color, it must have as many colors as the number of class.
nclass	an integer for the number of desired intervals, ignored if breaks is not missing.
center	a center value for method size
centerpar	a logical or a list to represent center value using elements in the adegpar("ppoints") list
facets	a factor splitting the rows of dfxy so that subsets of the data are represented on different sub-graphics
plot	a logical indicating if the graphics is displayed
storeData	a logical indicating if the data should be stored in the returned object. If FALSE, only the names of the data arguments are stored
add	a logical. If TRUE, the graphic is superposed to the graphics already plotted in the current device

pos an integer indicating the position of the environment where the data are stored, relative to the environment where the function is called. Useful only if `storeData` is `FALSE`

... additional graphical parameters (see [adeqpar](#) and [trellis.par.get](#))

Value

An object of class `ADEg` (subclass `S2.value`) or `ADEgS` (if `add` is `TRUE` and/or if facets or multidimensional `z` or vectors for `xax/yax` are used).
The result is displayed if `plot` is `TRUE`.

Note

For the symbol size, if the method is `size`, we use perceptual scaling (Tanimura et al. 2006).

Author(s)

Alice Julien-Laferrriere, Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

References

Tanimura, S. and Kuroiwa, C. and Mizota, T. 2006 Proportional symbol mapping in R *Journal of Statistical Software* **15**, 1–7

See Also

[S2.value](#) [ADEg.S2](#)

Examples

```
data(rpjdl, package = "ade4")
fau.coa <- ade4::dudi.coa(rpjdl$fau, scan = FALSE, nf = 3)
g1 <- s.value(fau.coa$li, fau.coa$li[,3])
update(g1, key = list(space = "right", columns = 1))
g2 <- s.value(fau.coa$li, fau.coa$li[,3], method = "color", plegend.size = 0.8)
g3 <- s.value(fau.coa$li, fau.coa$li[,3], plegend.size = 0.8, symbol = "square",
  method = "color", col = colorRampPalette(c("yellow", "blue"))(6))
g4 <- s.value(fau.coa$li, fau.coa$li[,3], plot = FALSE)
g5 <- s.value(fau.coa$li, fau.coa$li[, 3], center = 0, method = "size",
  symbol = "circle", col = c("yellow", "red"), plot = FALSE)
g6 <- ADEgS(c(g4, g5), positions = layout2position(matrix(c(1, 2), 1, 2)),
  add = matrix(0, ncol = 2, nrow = 2))

data(irishdata, package = "ade4")
irq0 <- data.frame(scale(irishdata$tab, scale = TRUE))
g7 <- s.value(irishdata$xy.utm, irq0, Sp = irishdata$Spatial.contour, paxes.draw = FALSE,
  pgrid.draw = FALSE, pSp.alpha = 0.4)
```

S1.boxplot-class	Class S1.boxplot
------------------	------------------

Description

A class for the representation of the link between a variable and a qualitative variable using box-and-whisker plots.

Objects from the Class

S1.boxplot objects can be created by calls of the form `new("S1.boxplot", ...)`.

The regular usage in this package is to use the `s1d.boxplot` function.

Slots

`data` a list containing data or data's name.

- `score`: the displayed values in the form of a numeric vector, a name or a matching call.
- `fac`: a factor for score splitting in the form of a vector, a factor, a name or a matching call.
- `at`: the index value.
- `frame`: a positive or null integer. It is the number of the frame containing the data (used with `sys.frame(..., env = data$frame)`). Only if the data are not stored (i.e. `data$storeData = FALSE`).
- `storeData`: a logical indicating if the data should be stored in the returned object. If `FALSE`, only the names of the data arguments are stored.

`trellis.par` a list of parameters for lattice call. It will be passed directly to `par.settings` arguments of the lattice function.

`adeq.par` a list of graphical parameters, corresponding to the ones given by `adeqpar()` function.

`lattice.call` a list to create the trellis object.

`g.args` a list containing some method parameters linked with the created object of `ADEg.S1` class.

The specific slot for S1.boxplot objects is:

- `col`: a NULL value, a color or a colors vector to color points, labels, lines and polygons.

`stats` a list of internal preliminary calculations

`s.misc` a list of some others internal parameters

`Call` an object of class `call`

Extends

Class [ADEg.S1](#), directly.

Class [ADEg](#), by class [ADEg.S1](#), distance 2.

Class [ADEgORTrellis](#), by class [ADEg.S1](#), distance 3.

Class [ADEgORADEgSORTrellis](#), by class [ADEg.S1](#), distance 3.

Methods

The methods of the father classes "ADEg.S1" and "ADEg" can be used by inheritance. The specific methods for S1.boxplot are:

prepare signature(object = "S1.boxplot"): calls the parent method (prepare for ADEg.S1) and modifies some graphical parameters used by default.

panel signature(object = "S1.boxplot"): draws box-and-wiskers diagrams, mean points and labels.

setlatticecall signature(object = "S1.boxplot"): prepares the lattice.call slot

Author(s)

Alice Julien-Laferriere, Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

See Also

[ADEg ADEg.S1 s1d.boxplot](#)

Examples

```
showClass("S1.boxplot")
```

S1.class-class	Class S1.class
----------------	----------------

Description

A class for the creation and display of a numeric score aggregated in class by an associated factor.

Objects from the Class

S1.class objects can be created by calls of the form new("S1.class", ...).

The regular usage in this package is to use the s1d.class function.

Slots

data a list containing data or data's name.

- score: the displayed values in the form of a numeric vector, a name or a matching call.
- fac: a factor for score splitting in the form of a vector, a factor, a name or a matching call.
- wt: a vector of weights for score
- labels: the labels' names drawn for each class.
- at: the index value.

- `frame`: a positive or null integer. It is the number of the frame containing the data (used with `sys.frame(..., env = data$frame)`). Only if the data are not stored (i.e. `data$storeData = FALSE`).
- `storeData`: a logical indicating if the data should be stored in the returned object. If `FALSE`, only the names of the data arguments are stored.

`trellis.par` a list of parameters for lattice call. It will be passed directly to `par.settings` arguments of the lattice function.

`adeq.par` a list of graphical parameters, corresponding to the ones given by `adeqpar()` function.

`lattice.call` a list to create the trellis object.

`g.args` a list containing some method parameters linked with the created object of `ADEg.S1` class. The specific slots for `S1.class` objects are:

- `col`: a NULL value, a color or a colors vector to color points, labels and lines.
- `poslabel`: the label position of each class, it can be regular or value.

`stats` a list of internal preliminary calculations. The specific slot for `S1.class` objects is:

- `means`: the weighted mean calculated for each `fac` value.

`s.misc` a list of some others internal parameters. The specific slot for `S1.class` objects is:

- `rug`: an index value indicating where the rugs are drawn.

`Call` an object of class `call`

Extends

Class [ADEg.S1](#), directly.

Class [ADEg](#), by class `ADEg.S1`, distance 2.

Class [ADEgORtrellis](#), by class `ADEg.S1`, distance 3.

Class [ADEgORADEgSORtrellis](#), by class `ADEg.S1`, distance 3.

Methods

The methods of the father classes "`ADEg.S1`" and "`ADEg`" can be used by inheritance. The specific methods for `S1.class` are:

prepare signature(`object = "S1.class"`): calls the parent method (prepare for `ADEg.S1`) and modifies some graphical parameters used by default.

panel signature(`object = "S1.class"`): draws labels and lines matching with score values.

Author(s)

Alice Julien-Laferriere, Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

See Also

[ADEg](#) [ADEg.S1](#) [s1d.class](#)

Examples

```
showClass("S1.class")
```

S1.distri-class	Class S1.distri
-----------------	-----------------

Description

A class for the representation of a set of distributions on a numeric score.

Objects from the Class

S1.distri objects can be created by calls of the form `new("S1.distri", ...)`.

The regular usage in this package is to use the `s1d.distri` function.

Slots

`data` a list containing data or data's name.

- `score`: the displayed values in the form of a numeric vector, a name or a matching call.
- `dfdistri`: the mass distribution in which each column is a class.
- `labels`: the labels' names drawn for each distribution.
- `at`: the index value.
- `frame`: a positive or null integer. It is the number of the frame containing the data (used with `sys.frame(..., env = data$frame)`). Only if the data are not stored (i.e. `data$storeData = FALSE`).
- `storeData`: a logical indicating if the data should be stored in the returned object. If `FALSE`, only the names of the data arguments are stored.

`trellis.par` a list of parameters for lattice call. It will be passed directly to `par.settings` arguments of the `lattice` function.

`adeq.par` a list of graphical parameters, corresponding to the ones given by `adeqpar()` function.

`lattice.call` a list to create the `trellis` object.

`g.args` a list containing some method parameters linked with the created object of `ADEg.S1` class.

The specific slots for S1.distri objects are:

- `sdSize`: the size of the standard deviation segments.
- `yrank`: a logical to draw the distributions sorted by means ascending order.

`stats` a list of internal preliminary calculations. The specific slots for S1.distri objects are:

- `means`: the weighted mean calculated for each distribution.
- `sds`: the weighted variance calculated for each distribution.

`s.misc` a list of some others internal parameters

`Call` an object of class `call`

Extends

Class [ADEg.S1](#), directly.

Class [ADEg](#), by class [ADEg.S1](#), distance 2.

Class [ADEgORTrellis](#), by class [ADEg.S1](#), distance 3.

Class [ADEgORADEgSORTrellis](#), by class [ADEg.S1](#), distance 3.

Methods

The methods of the father classes "ADEg.S1" and "ADEg" can be used by inheritance. The specific methods for S1.distri are:

prepare signature(object = "S1.distri"): calls the parent method (prepare for ADEg.S1), modifies some graphical parameters used by default and calculates weighted mean and standard deviation.

panel signature(object = "S1.distri"): draws mean points and segments with matching labels.

Author(s)

Alice Julien-Laferriere, Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

See Also

[ADEg ADEg.S1 s1d.distri](#)

Examples

```
showClass("S1.distri")
```

S1.label-class	Class S1.label
----------------	----------------

Description

A class for the creation and display of a numeric score with labels.

Objects from the Class

S1.label objects can be created by calls of the form `new("S1.label", ...)`.

The regular usage in this package is to use the `s1d.label` function.

Slots

`data` a list containing data or data's name.

- `score`: the displayed values in the form of a numeric vector, a name or a matching call.
- `labels`: the labels' names drawn for each score value.
- `at`: the index value.
- `frame`: a positive or null integer. It is the number of the frame containing the data (used with `sys.frame(..., env = data$frame)`). Only if the data are not stored (i.e. `data$storeData = FALSE`).
- `storeData`: a logical indicating if the data should be stored in the returned object. If `FALSE`, only the names of the data arguments are stored.

`trellis.par` a list of parameters for `lattice` call. It will be passed directly to `par.settings` arguments of the `lattice` function.

`adeg.par` a list of graphical parameters, corresponding to the ones given by `adegpar()` function.

`lattice.call` a list to create the `trellis` object.

`g.args` a list containing some method parameters linked with the created object of `ADEg.S1` class. The specific slot for `S1.class` objects is:

- `poslabel`: the label position of each score value, it can be "regular" or "value".

`stats` a list of internal preliminary calculations

`s.misc` a list of some others internal parameters. The specific slot for `S1.label` objects is:

- `rug`: an index value indicating where the rugs are drawn.

`Call` an object of class `call`

Extends

Class [ADEg.S1](#), directly.

Class [ADEg](#), by class `ADEg.S1`, distance 2.

Class [ADEgORtrellis](#), by class `ADEg.S1`, distance 3.

Class [ADEgORADEgSORTtrellis](#), by class `ADEg.S1`, distance 3.

Methods

The methods of the father classes "ADEg.S1" and "ADEg" can be used by inheritance. The specific methods for `S1.label` are:

prepare signature(`object = "S1.label"`): calls the parent method (prepare for `ADEg.S1`) and modifies some graphical parameters used by default.

panel signature(`object = "S1.label"`): draws labels and its links with score points.

Author(s)

Alice Julien-Laferriere, Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

See Also

[ADEg](#) [ADEg.S1](#) [s1d.label](#)

Examples

```
showClass("S1.label")
```

S1.match-class	<i>Class</i> S1.match
----------------	-----------------------

Description

A class for the creation and display of paired scores.

Objects from the Class

S1.match objects can be created by calls of the form `new("S1.match", ...)`.

The regular usage in this package is to use the `s1d.match` function.

Slots

`data` a list containing data or data's name.

- `score`: the displayed values in the form of a numeric vector, a name or a matching call.
- `labels`: the labels' names drawn for each score.
- `at`: the index value.
- `frame`: a positive or null integer. It is the number of the frame containing the data (used with `sys.frame(..., env = data$frame)`). Only if the data are not stored (i.e. `data$storeData = FALSE`).
- `storeData`: a logical indicating if the data should be stored in the returned object. If `FALSE`, only the names of the data arguments are stored.

`trellis.par` a list of parameters for lattice call. It will be passed directly to `par.settings` arguments of the `lattice` function.

`adeq.par` a list of graphical parameters, corresponding to the ones given by `adeqpar()` function.

`lattice.call` a list to create the `trellis` object.

`g.args` a list containing some method parameters linked with the created object of `ADEg.S1` class.

`stats` a list of internal preliminary calculations

`s.misc` a list of some others internal parameters. The specific slot for `S1.match` objects is:

- `rug`: an index value indicating where the rugs are drawn.

`call` an object of class `call`

Extends

Class [ADEg.S1](#), directly.

Class [ADEg](#), by class `ADEg.S1`, distance 2.

Class [ADEgORTrellis](#), by class `ADEg.S1`, distance 3.

Class [ADEgORADEgSORTrellis](#), by class `ADEg.S1`, distance 3.

Methods

The methods of the father classes "ADEg.S1" and "ADEg" can be used by inheritance. The specific methods for S1.match are:

prepare signature(object = "S1.match"): calls the parent method (prepare for ADEg.S1) and modifies some graphical parameters used by default.

panel signature(object = "S1.match"): draws score points and matching segments and labels.

Author(s)

Alice Julien-Laferrriere, Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

See Also

[ADEg](#) [ADEg.S1](#) [s1d.match](#)

Examples

```
showClass("S1.match")
```

s1d.barchart

1-D plot of a numeric score by bars

Description

This function represents a score using a chart with rectangular bars for which length is proportional to this score.

Usage

```
s1d.barchart(score, labels = NULL, at = 1:NROW(score), facets = NULL,
  plot = TRUE, storeData = TRUE, add = FALSE, pos = -1, ...)
```

Arguments

score	a numeric vector (or a data frame) used to produce the plot
labels	the labels' names drawn on the top of bars
at	a numeric vector used as an index
facets	a factor splitting score so that subsets of the data are represented on different sub-graphics
plot	a logical indicating if the graphics is displayed
storeData	a logical indicating if the data are stored in the returned object. If FALSE, only the names of the data arguments are stored
add	a logical. If TRUE, the graphic is superposed to the graphics already plotted in the current device

`pos` an integer indicating the position of the environment where the data are stored, relative to the environment where the function is called. Useful only if `storeData` is `FALSE`

`...` additional graphical parameters (see [adegpar](#) and [trellis.par.get](#))

Details

Graphical parameters for bars are available in `ppolygons` of `adegpar`. Some appropriated graphical parameters in `p1d` are also available.

Value

An object of class `ADEg` (subclass `C1.barchart`) or `ADEgS` (if `add` is `TRUE` and/or if facets or data frame for `score` are used).
The result is displayed if `plot` is `TRUE`.

Author(s)

Alice Julien-Laferriere, Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

See Also

[C1.barchart](#) [ADEg.C1](#)

Examples

```
data(rpjdl, package = "ade4")
rpjdl.coa <- ade4::dudi.coa(rpjdl$fau, scannf = FALSE, nf = 4)
s1d.barchart(rpjdl.coa$eig, p1d.horizontal = FALSE, ppolygons.col = "grey")
```

`s1d.boxplot` *1-D box plot of a numeric score partitioned in classes (levels of a factor)*

Description

This function represents the link between a variable and a set of qualitative variables using box-and-whisker plots.

Usage

```
s1d.boxplot(score, fac = gl(1, NROW(score)), at = 1:nlevels(fac), col = NULL,
  facets = NULL, plot = TRUE, storeData = TRUE, add = FALSE, pos = -1, ...)
```

Arguments

score	a numeric vector (or a data frame) used to produce the plot
fac	a factor (or a matrix of factors) to split score
at	a numeric vector used as an index
col	a color or a colors vector for points, labels, lines and polygons according to their factor level. Colors are recycled whether there are not one color by factor level.
facets	a factor splitting score so that subsets of the data are represented on different sub-graphics
plot	a logical indicating if the graphics is displayed
storeData	a logical indicating if the data are stored in the returned object. If FALSE, only the names of the data arguments are stored
add	a logical. If TRUE, the graphic is superposed to the graphics already plotted in the current device
pos	an integer indicating the position of the environment where the data are stored, relative to the environment where the function is called. Useful only if storeData is FALSE
...	additional graphical parameters (see adegpar and trellis.par.get)

Details

Graphical parameters for rugs are available in `plines` of `adegpar` and the ones for boxes in `ppolygons`. Some appropriated graphical parameters in `p1d` are also available.

Value

An object of class `ADEg` (subclass `S1.boxplot`) or `ADEgS` (if `add` is TRUE and/or if `facets` or data frame for `score` or data frame for `fac` are used).
The result is displayed if `plot` is TRUE.

Author(s)

Alice Julien-Laferriere, Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

See Also

[S1.boxplot ADEg.S1](#)

Examples

```
data(banque, package = "ade4")
banque.acm <- ade4::dudi.acm(banque, scan = FALSE, nf = 4)
s1d.boxplot(banque.acm$1[, 1], banque[, 2], psub.text = names(banque)[2],
  psub.position = "topleft", col = c("red", "blue", "green", "purple", "orange"))
s1d.boxplot(banque.acm$1[,1], banque[, 1:6], psub.position = "topleft")
```

s1d.class	<i>1-D plot of a numeric score partitioned in classes (levels of a factor)</i>
-----------	--

Description

This function represents the link between scores values and their matching labeled classes.

Usage

```
s1d.class(score, fac, wt = rep(1, NROW(fac)), labels = levels(fac), at = 0.5,
  poslabel = c("regular", "value"), col = NULL, facets = NULL, plot = TRUE,
  storeData = TRUE, add = FALSE, pos = -1, ...)
```

Arguments

score	a numeric vector (or a data frame) used to produce the plot
fac	a factor (or a matrix of factors) to split score
wt	a vector of weights for score
labels	the labels' names drawn for each class
at	a numeric vector used as an index
poslabel	the label position of each class (each level of fac), it can be regular or value. If regular, labels are evenly spaced. If value, labels are placed on the weighted mean of their class.
col	a color or a colors vector for points, labels and lines according to their factor level. Colors are recycled whether there are not one color by factor level.
facets	a factor splitting score so that subsets of the data are represented on different sub-graphics
plot	a logical indicating if the graphics is displayed
storeData	a logical indicating if the data are stored in the returned object. If FALSE, only the names of the data arguments are stored
add	a logical. If TRUE, the graphic is superposed to the graphics already plotted in the current device
pos	an integer indicating the position of the environment where the data are stored, relative to the environment where the function is called. Useful only if storeData is FALSE
...	additional graphical parameters (see adeqpar and trellis.par.get)

Details

The weighted means of class are available in the object slot stats using `object@stats$means`. Graphical parameters for rugs are available in `plines` of `adeqpar`. Some appropriated graphical parameters in `p1d` are also available.

Value

An object of class ADEg (subclass S1.class) or ADEgS (if add is TRUE and/or if facets or data frame for score or data frame for fac are used).
The result is displayed if plot is TRUE.

Author(s)

Alice Julien-Laferrriere, Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

See Also

[S1.class ADEg.S1](#)

Examples

```
data(meau, package = "ade4")
envpca <- ade4::dudi.pca(meau$env, scannf = FALSE)

g1 <- s1d.class(envpca$li[, 1], meau$design$season, poslabel = "value", col = 1:4, plot = FALSE)
g2 <- s1d.class(envpca$li[, 1], meau$design$season, poslabel = "regular", col = 1:6,
  p1d.reverse = TRUE, plot = FALSE)
ADEgS(c(g1, g2), layout = c(2, 1))

g3 <- s1d.class(envpca$li[, 1], meau$design$season, poslabel = "value", col = 1:4,
  plabels.cex = 0, key = list(space = "bottom"))
```

s1d.curve

1-D plot of a numeric score linked by curves

Description

This function represents a score using points linked by curves.

Usage

```
s1d.curve(score, at = 1:NROW(score), facets = NULL, plot = TRUE,
  storeData = TRUE, add = FALSE, pos = -1, ...)
```

Arguments

score	a numeric vector (or a data frame) used to produce the plot
at	a numeric vector used as an index
facets	a factor splitting score so that subsets of the data are represented on different sub-graphics
plot	a logical indicating if the graphics is displayed

storeData	a logical indicating if the data are stored in the returned object. If FALSE, only the names of the data arguments are stored
add	a logical. If TRUE, the graphic is superposed to the graphics already plotted in the current device
pos	an integer indicating the position of the environment where the data are stored, relative to the environment where the function is called. Useful only if storeData is FALSE
...	additional graphical parameters (see adeqpar and trellis.par.get)

Details

Graphical parameters for lines and points are available in `p.lines` and in `p.points` of `adeqpar`. Some appropriated graphical parameters in `p1d` are also available.

Value

An object of class `ADEg` (subclass `C1.curve`) or `ADEgS` (if `add` is TRUE and/or if facets or data frame for score are used).

The result is displayed if `plot` is TRUE.

Author(s)

Alice Julien-Laferrriere, Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

See Also

[C1.curve](#) [ADEg.C1](#)

Examples

```
data(rpjdl, package = "ade4")
rpjdl.coa <- ade4::dudi.coa(rpjdl$fau, scannf = FALSE, nf = 4)
s1d.curve(rpjdl.coa$eig)

set.seed(40)
score1 <- rnorm(10)
s1d.curve(score1)
```

s1d.curves

1-D plot of multiple scores linked by curves

Description

This function represents multiple scores using points linked by curves.

Usage

```
s1d.curves(score, at = 1:NROW(score), facets = NULL, plot = TRUE,  
  storeData = TRUE, add = FALSE, pos = -1, ...)
```

Arguments

score	a numeric matrix (or a data frame) used to produce the plot
at	a numeric vector used as an index
facets	a factor splitting score so that subsets of the data are represented on different sub-graphics
plot	a logical indicating if the graphics is displayed
storeData	a logical indicating if the data are stored in the returned object. If FALSE, only the names of the data arguments are stored
add	a logical. If TRUE, the graphic is superposed to the graphics already plotted in the current device
pos	an integer indicating the position of the environment where the data are stored, relative to the environment where the function is called. Useful only if storeData is FALSE
...	additional graphical parameters (see adeqpar and trellis.par.get)

Details

Graphical parameters for lines and points are available in `plines` and in `ppoints` of `adeqpar`. Some appropriated graphical parameters in `p1d` are also available.

Value

An object of class `ADEg` (subclass `C1.curves`) or `ADEgS` (if `add` is TRUE and/or if `facets` are used). The result is displayed if `plot` is TRUE.

Author(s)

Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

See Also

[C1.curves](#) [ADEg.C1](#)

Examples

```
scores <- matrix(1:50, nrow = 10)  
s1d.curves(scores)
```

s1d.density *1-D plot of a numeric score by density curves*

Description

This function represents a score with a density curve for each level of a factor.

Usage

```
s1d.density(score, fac = gl(1, NROW(score)), kernel = c("normal", "box",
  "epanech", "biweight", "triweight"), bandwidth = NULL, gridsize = 450,
  col = NULL, fill = TRUE, facets = NULL, plot = TRUE, storeData = TRUE,
  add = FALSE, pos = -1, ...)
```

Arguments

score	a numeric vector (or a data frame) used to produce the plot
fac	a factor (or a matrix of factors) to split score
kernel	the smoothing kernel used, see bkde
bandwidth	the kernel bandwidth smoothing parameter
gridsize	the number of equally spaced points at which to estimate the density
col	a logical, a color or a colors vector for labels, rugs, lines and polygons according to their factor level. Colors are recycled whether there are not one color by factor level.
fill	a logical to yield the polygons density curves filled
facets	a factor splitting score so that subsets of the data are represented on different sub-graphics
plot	a logical indicating if the graphics is displayed
storeData	a logical indicating if the data are stored in the returned object. If FALSE, only the names of the data arguments are stored
add	a logical. If TRUE, the graphic is superposed to the graphics already plotted in the current device
pos	an integer indicating the position of the environment where the data are stored, relative to the environment where the function is called. Useful only if storeData is FALSE
...	additional graphical parameters (see adegpar and trellis.par.get)

Details

kernel, bandwidth and gridsize are passed as parameters to [bkde](#) function of the KernSmooth package.

Graphical parameters for rugs are available in `p1ines` of [adegpar](#) and the ones for density curves filled in `ppolygons`. Some appropriated graphical parameters in `p1d` are also available.

Value

An object of class ADEg (subclass C1.density) or ADEgS (if add is TRUE and/or if facets or data frame for score or data frame for fac are used).
The result is displayed if plot is TRUE.

Author(s)

Alice Julien-Laferriere, Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

See Also

[C1.density](#) [ADEg.C1](#)

Examples

```
score <- c(rnorm(1000, mean = -0.5, sd = 0.5), rnorm(1000, mean = 1))
fac <- rep(c("A", "B"), each = 1000)
s1d.density(score, fac, col = c(2, 4), p1d.reverse = TRUE)
```

s1d.distri

1-D plot of a numeric score by means/standard deviations computed using an external table of weights

Description

This function represents a set of distributions on a numeric score using a mean-standard deviation display

Usage

```
s1d.distri(score, dfdistri, labels = colnames(dfdistri), at = 1:NCOL(dfdistri),
  yrank = TRUE, sdSize = 1, facets = NULL, plot = TRUE,
  storeData = TRUE, add = FALSE, pos = -1, ...)
```

Arguments

score	a numeric vector (or a data frame) used to produce the plot
dfdistri	a data frame containing the mass distribution in which each column is a class
yrank	a logical to draw the distributions sorted by means ascending order
labels	the labels' names drawn for each distribution
at	a numeric vector used as an index
sdSize	a numeric for the size of the standard deviation segments
facets	a factor splitting score so that subsets of the data are represented on different sub-graphics

plot	a logical indicating if the graphics is displayed
storeData	a logical indicating if the data are stored in the returned object. If FALSE, only the names of the data arguments are stored
add	a logical. If TRUE, the graphic is superposed to the graphics already plotted in the current device
pos	an integer indicating the position of the environment where the data are stored, relative to the environment where the function is called. Useful only if storeData is FALSE
...	additional graphical parameters (see adeqpar and trellis.par.get)

Details

Graphical parameters for rugs are available in plines of `adeqpar`. Some appropriated graphical parameters in `p1d` are also available. The weighted means and standard deviations of class are available in the object slot `stats` using `object@stats$means` and `object@stats$sds`.

Value

An object of class `ADEg` (subclass `S1.distri`) or `ADEgS` (if `add` is TRUE and/or if facets or data frame for score are used).

The result is displayed if `plot` is TRUE.

Author(s)

Alice Julien-Laferriere, Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

See Also

[S1.distri](#) [ADEg.S1](#)

Examples

```
w <- seq(-1, 1, le = 200)
distri <- data.frame(lapply(1:50,
  function(x) sample(200:1) * ((w >= (- x / 50)) & (w <= x / 50))))
names(distri) <- paste("w", 1:50, sep = "")
g11 <- s1d.distri(w, distri, yrank = TRUE, sdS = 1.5, plot = FALSE)
g12 <- s1d.distri(w, distri, yrank = FALSE, sdS = 1.5, plot = FALSE)
G1 <- ADEgS(c(g11, g12), layout = c(1, 2))

data(rpjd1, package = "ade4")
coa1 <- ade4::dudi.coa(rpjd1$fau, scannf = FALSE)
G2 <- s1d.distri(coa1$li[,1], rpjd1$fau, labels = rpjd1$frlab,
  plabels = list(cex = 0.8, boxes = list(draw = FALSE)))

## Not run:
g31 <- s1d.distri(coa1$li[,1], rpjd1$fau, plabels = list(cex = 0.8, boxes = list(draw = FALSE)),
  plot = FALSE)
nsc1 <- ade4::dudi.nsc(rpjd1$fau, scannf = FALSE)
```

```

g32 <- s1d.distrib(nsc1$l1[,1], rpjd1$fau, plabels = list(cex = 0.8, boxes = list(draw = FALSE)),
  plot = FALSE)
g33 <- s.label(coa1$l1, plot = FALSE)
g34 <- s.label(nsc1$l1, plot = FALSE)
G3 <- ADEgS(c(g31, g32, g33, g34), layout = c(2, 2))

## End(Not run)

```

s1d.dotplot

1-D plot of a numeric score by dots

Description

This function represents a score using dots.

Usage

```

s1d.dotplot(score, at = 1:NROW(score), facets = NULL, plot = TRUE,
  storeData = TRUE, add = FALSE, pos = -1, ...)

```

Arguments

score	a numeric vector (or a data frame) used to produce the plot
at	a numeric vector used as an index
facets	a factor splitting score so that subsets of the data are represented on different sub-graphics
plot	a logical indicating if the graphics is displayed
storeData	a logical indicating if the data are stored in the returned object. If FALSE, only the names of the data arguments are stored
add	a logical. If TRUE, the graphic is superposed to the graphics already plotted in the current device
pos	an integer indicating the position of the environment where the data are stored, relative to the environment where the function is called. Useful only if storeData is FALSE
...	additional graphical parameters (see adeqpar and trellis.par.get)

Details

Graphical parameters for segments and dots are available in `p1ines` and in `p1oints` of `adeqpar`. Some appropriated graphical parameters in `p1d` are also available.

Value

An object of class `ADEg` (subclass `C1.dotplot`) or `ADEgS` (if `add` is TRUE and/or if `facets` or data frame for `score` are used).

The result is displayed if `plot` is TRUE.

Author(s)

Alice Julien-Laferriere, Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

See Also

[C1.dotplot ADEg.C1](#)

Examples

```
data(rpjdl, package = "ade4")
rpjdl.coa <- ade4::dudi.coa(rpjdl$fau, scannf = FALSE, nf = 4)
s1d.dotplot(rpjdl.coa$eig)

set.seed(40)
score1 <- rnorm(10)
s1d.dotplot(score1)
```

s1d.gauss

1-D plot of a numeric score by Gaussian curves

Description

This function represents a score with a Gauss curve for each level of a factor.

Usage

```
s1d.gauss(score, fac = gl(1, NROW(score)), wt = rep(1,
  NROW(score)), steps = 200, col = NULL, fill = TRUE,
  facets = NULL, plot = TRUE, storeData = TRUE, add =
  FALSE, pos = -1, ...)
```

Arguments

score	a numeric vector (or a data frame) used to produce the plot
fac	a factor (or a matrix of factors) to split score
wt	a vector of weights for score
steps	a value for the number of segments used to draw the Gauss curves
col	a logical, a color or a colors vector for labels, rugs, lines and polygons according to their factor level. Colors are recycled whether there are not one color by factor level.
fill	a logical to yield the polygons Gauss curves filled
facets	a factor splitting score so that subsets of the data are represented on different sub-graphics
plot	a logical indicating if the graphics is displayed

storeData	a logical indicating if the data are stored in the returned object. If FALSE, only the names of the data arguments are stored
add	a logical. If TRUE, the graphic is superposed to the graphics already plotted in the current device
pos	an integer indicating the position of the environment where the data are stored, relative to the environment where the function is called. Useful only if storeData is FALSE
...	additional graphical parameters (see adeqpar and trellis.par.get)

Details

Graphical parameters for rugs are available in plines of `adeqpar` and the ones for Gauss curves filled in `ppolygons`. Some appropriated graphical parameters in `p1d` are also available.

Value

An object of class `ADEg` (subclass `C1.gauss`) or `ADEgS` (if `add` is TRUE and/or if facets or data frame for score or data frame for fac are used).

The result is displayed if `plot` is TRUE.

Author(s)

Alice Julien-Laferrriere, Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

See Also

[C1.gauss](#) [ADEg.C1](#)

Examples

```
data(meau, package= "ade4")
envpca <- ade4::dudi.pca(meau$env, scannf = FALSE)
dffac <- cbind.data.frame(meau$design$season, meau$design$site)
g1 <- s1d.gauss(envpca$li[, 1], fac = dffac, fill = TRUE, col = 1:6)
update(g1, steps = 10)
g2 <- s1d.gauss(envpca$li[, 1], dffac[, 2], ppoly.col = 1:4, paxes.draw = TRUE, ylim = c(0, 2),
  fill = TRUE, p1d.hori = FALSE)
```

s1d.hist

1-D plot of a numeric score by bars

Description

This function represents a score using a chart with rectangular bars.

Usage

```
s1d.hist(score, breaks = NULL, nclass = round(log2(length(score)) + 1),
         type = c("count", "density", "percent"), right = TRUE, facets = NULL,
         plot = TRUE, storeData = TRUE, add = FALSE, pos = -1, ...)
```

Arguments

score	a numeric vector (or a data frame) used to produce the plot
breaks	a vector of values to split score. If NULL, <code>pretty(score, nclass)</code> is used.
nclass	an integer for the number of desired intervals, ignored if breaks is not missing.
type	a value among count, density, percent to indicate the unit of the cell height.
right	a logical indicating if the histogram cells are right-closed (left open) intervals.
facets	a factor splitting score so that subsets of the data are represented on different sub-graphics
plot	a logical indicating if the graphics is displayed
storeData	a logical indicating if the data are stored in the returned object. If FALSE, only the names of the data arguments are stored
add	a logical. If TRUE, the graphic is superposed to the graphics already plotted in the current device
pos	an integer indicating the position of the environment where the data are stored, relative to the environment where the function is called. Useful only if storeData is FALSE
...	additional graphical parameters (see adeqpar and trellis.par.get)

Details

Graphical parameters for polygons are available in `ppolygons` of `adeqpar`. Some appropriated graphical parameters in `p1d` are also available.

Value

An object of class `ADEg` (subclass `C1.hist`) or `ADEgS` (if `add` is TRUE and/or if facets or data frame for score are used).
The result is displayed if `plot` is TRUE.

Author(s)

Alice Julien-Laferriere, Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

See Also

[C1.hist](#) [ADEg](#) [C1 hist](#)

Examples

```
set.seed(40)
score1 <- rnorm(1000)
s1d.hist(score1)
```

s1d.interval	<i>1-D plot of the interval between two numeric scores</i>
--------------	--

Description

This function represents the interval between two scores using either segments or filled areas.

Usage

```
s1d.interval(score1, score2, at = 1:NROW(score1), method = c("bars", "area"),
  facets = NULL, plot = TRUE, storeData = TRUE, add = FALSE, pos = -1, ...)
```

Arguments

score1	a numeric vector (or a data frame) used to produce the plot
score2	a numeric vector with as many values as values (or rows) in score1
at	a numeric vector used as an index
method	a value, bars or area, to represent either segments or areas between scores.
facets	a factor splitting score so that subsets of the data are represented on different sub-graphics
plot	a logical indicating if the graphics is displayed
storeData	a logical indicating if the data are stored in the returned object. If FALSE, only the names of the data arguments are stored
add	a logical. If TRUE, the graphic is superposed to the graphics already plotted in the current device
pos	an integer indicating the position of the environment where the data are stored, relative to the environment where the function is called. Useful only if storeData is FALSE
...	additional graphical parameters (see adeqpar and trellis.par.get)

Details

Graphical parameters for polygons, lines and segment boundaries are available in respectively `ppolygons`, `plines` and `parrows` of `adeqpar`. Some appropriated graphical parameters in `p1d` are also available.

Value

An object of class `ADEg` (subclass `C1.interval`) or `ADEgS` (if `add` is TRUE and/or if `facets` or data frame for `score` are used).

The result is displayed if `plot` is TRUE.

Author(s)

Alice Julien-Laferriere, Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

See Also

[C1.interval](#) [ADeg.C1](#)

Examples

```
set.seed(40)
sc1 <- rnorm(10)
sc2 <- rnorm(10)
s1d.interval(sc1, sc2, method = "bars")
s1d.interval(sc1, sc2, method = "area")
```

s1d.label

1-D plot of a numeric score with labels

Description

This function represents a numeric labeled score

Usage

```
s1d.label(score, labels = 1:NROW(score), at = 0.5, poslabel = c("regular",
  "value"), facets = NULL, plot = TRUE, storeData =
  TRUE, add = FALSE, pos = -1, ...)
```

Arguments

score	a numeric vector (or a data frame) used to produce the plot
labels	the labels' names drawn for each score value
at	a numeric vector used as an index
poslabel	the label position of each class (each level of fac), it can be regular or value. If regular, labels are evenly spaced. If value, labels are placed on the weighted mean of their class.
facets	a factor splitting score so that subsets of the data are represented on different sub-graphics
plot	a logical indicating if the graphics is displayed
storeData	a logical indicating if the data are stored in the returned object. If FALSE, only the names of the data arguments are stored
add	a logical. If TRUE, the graphic is superposed to the graphics already plotted in the current device

pos an integer indicating the position of the environment where the data are stored, relative to the environment where the function is called. Useful only if storeData is FALSE

... additional graphical parameters (see [adegpar](#) and [trellis.par.get](#))

Details

Graphical parameters for rugs are available in plines of `adegpar`. Some appropriated graphical parameters in `p1d` are also available.

Value

An object of class `ADEg` (subclass `S1.label`) or `ADEgS` (if `add` is `TRUE` and/or if facets or data frame for score are used).
The result is displayed if `plot` is `TRUE`.

Author(s)

Alice Julien-Laferriere, Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

See Also

[S1.label ADEg.S1](#)

Examples

```
data(meau, package = "ade4")
envpca <- ade4::dudi.pca(meau$env, scannf = FALSE)
g1 <- s1d.label(envpca$l1[, 1], row.names(envpca$l1), plot = FALSE)
g2 <- s1d.label(envpca$co[, 1], row.names(envpca$co), p1d.reverse = TRUE, plot = FALSE)
G <- ADEgS(c(g1, g2), layout = c(2, 1))
```

s1d.match

1-D plot of the matching between two numeric scores

Description

This function represents paired scores with evenly spaced labels.

Usage

```
s1d.match(score1, score2, labels = 1:NROW(score1), at = 0.5,
  facets = NULL, plot = TRUE, storeData = TRUE, add = FALSE,
  pos = -1, ...)
```

Arguments

score1	a numeric vector (or a data frame) used to produce the plot
score2	a numeric vector used to produce the plot with as many values as values (or rows) in score1
labels	the labels' names drawn for each score1 value
at	a numeric vector used as an index
facets	a factor splitting score1 so that subsets of the data are represented on different sub-graphics
plot	a logical indicating if the graphics is displayed
storeData	a logical indicating if the data are stored in the returned object. If FALSE, only the names of the data arguments are stored
add	a logical. If TRUE, the graphic is superposed to the graphics already plotted in the current device
pos	an integer indicating the position of the environment where the data are stored, relative to the environment where the function is called. Useful only if storeData is FALSE
...	additional graphical parameters (see adeqpar and trellis.par.get)

Details

Graphical parameters for rugs are available in plines of `adeqpar`. Some appropriated graphical parameters in `p1d` are also available.

Value

An object of class `ADEg` (subclass `S1.match`) or `ADEgS` (if `add` is TRUE and/or if `facets` or data frame for `score` or data frame for `fac` are used).
The result is displayed if `plot` is TRUE.

Author(s)

Alice Julien-Laferrriere, Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

See Also

[S1.match](#) [ADEg.S1](#)

Examples

```
s1d.match(-5:5, 2 * (-5:5))
```

S2.arrow-class	<i>Class</i> S2.arrow
----------------	-----------------------

Description

A class for creating and drawing bi-dimensional plot with arrows from the origin to the coordinates and labeled.

Objects from the Class

S2.arrow objects can be created by calls of the form `new("S2.arrow", ...)`.

The regular usage in this package is to use the `s.arrow` function.

Slots

`data` a list containing data or data's name.

- `dfxy`: the displayed values in the form of a data frame, a name or a matching call.
- `xax`: an integer or a vector indicating the columns of `dfxy` kept for the x-axes.
- `yax`: an integer or a vector indicating the columns of `dfxy` kept for the y-axes.
- `labels`: a vector containing the arrows' labels.
- `frame`: a positive or null integer. It is the number of the frame containing the data (used with `sys.frame(..., env = data$frame)`). Only if the data are not stored (i.e. `data$storeData = FALSE`).
- `storeData`: a logical indicating if the data should be stored in the returned object. If `FALSE`, only the names of the data arguments are stored.

`trellis.par` a list of parameters for `lattice` call. It will be passed directly to `par.settings` arguments of the `lattice` function.

`adeq.par` a list of graphical parameters, corresponding to the ones given by `adeqpar()` function.

`lattice.call` a list to create the `trellis` object.

`g.args` a list containing some method parameters linked with the created object of `ADEg.S2` class.

The specific slot for `S2.arrow` objects is:

- `Sp`: a spatial object stem from `Sp` package.

`stats` a list of internal preliminary calculations

`s.misc` a list of some others internal parameters:

- `lim.update`: a logical indicating if the limits are updating

`Call` an object of class `call`

Extends

Class `ADEg.S2`, directly.

Class `ADEg`, by class `ADEg.S2`, distance 2.

Class `ADEgORtrellis`, by class `ADEg.S2`, distance 3.

Class `ADEgORADEgSORTrellis`, by class `ADEg.S2`, distance 3.

Methods

The methods of the father classes "ADEg.S2" and "ADEg" can be used by inheritance. The specific methods for S2.arrow are:

prepare signature(object = "S2.arrow"): calls the parent method (prepare for ADEg.S2), modifies some graphical parameters used by default and calculates limits.

panel signature(object = "S2.arrow"): draws points, arrows and labels.

Author(s)

Alice Julien-Laferriere, Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

See Also

[ADEg ADEg.S2 s.arrow](#)

Examples

```
showClass("S2.arrow")
```

S2.class-class

Class S2.class

Description

A class for group representation in bi-dimensional plot.

Objects from the Class

S2.class objects can be created by calls of the form `new("S2.class", ...)`.

The regular usage in this package is to use the `s.class` function.

Slots

`data` a list containing data or data's name.

- `dfxy`: the displayed values in the form of a data frame, a name or a matching call.
- `fac`: a factor (or a matrix of factors) splitting the rows of `dfxy`.
- `xax`: an integer or a vector indicating the columns of `dfxy` kept for the x-axes.
- `yax`: an integer or a vector indicating the columns of `dfxy` kept for the y-axes.
- `wt`: a vector of weights for `fac`.
- `labels`: a vector containing the class' labels.
- `frame`: a positive or null integer. It is the number of the frame containing the data (used with `sys.frame(..., env = data$frame)`). Only if the data are not stored (i.e. `data$storeData = FALSE`).

- `storeData`: a logical indicating if the data should be stored in the returned object. If FALSE, only the names of the data arguments are stored.

`trellis.par` a list of parameters for lattice call. It will be passed directly to `par.settings` arguments of the lattice function.

`adeq.par` a list of graphical parameters, corresponding to the ones given by `adeqpar()` function.

`lattice.call` a list to create the trellis object.

`g.args` a list containing some method parameters linked with the created object of `ADEg.S2` class. The specific slots for `S2.class` objects are:

- `ellipseSize`: a positive number for ellipse size.
- `starSize`: a number between 0 and 1 for star size.
- `chullSize`: NULL or a vector of numbers between 0 and 1 for the convex hulls.
- `col`: a logical or a vector of colors that apply to points, ellipses, labels, lines and polygons.

`stats` a list of internal preliminary calculations. The specific slots for `S2.class` objects are:

- `means`: a matrix containing the weighted mean calculated for each `fac` value.
- `covvar`: a list containing the weighted variance-covariance matrices calculated for each `fac` value.

`s.misc` a list of some others internal parameters:

- `ellipses`: ellipses' coordinates.
- `chullcoord`: convex hulls' coordinates.

`Call` an object of class `call`

Extends

Class [ADEg.S2](#), directly.
 Class [ADEg](#), by class `ADEg.S2`, distance 2.
 Class [ADEgORtrellis](#), by class `ADEg.S2`, distance 3.
 Class [ADEgORADEgSORtrellis](#), by class `ADEg.S2`, distance 3.

Methods

The methods of the father classes "`ADEg.S2`" and "`ADEg`" can be used by inheritance. The specific methods for `S2.class` are:

prepare signature(`object = "S2.class"`): calls the parent method (prepare for `ADEg.S2`), modifies some graphical parameters used by default and calculates ellipses, convex hulls and centroids.

panel signature(`object = "S2.class"`): draws ellipses, convex hulls, stars, labels and points.

Author(s)

Alice Julien-Laferriere, Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

See Also

[ADEg ADEg.S2 s.class](#)

Examples

```
showClass("S2.class")
```

```
S2.corcircle-class      Class S2.corcircle
```

Description

A class for creating and drawing a correlation circle.

Objects from the Class

S2.corcircle objects can be created by calls of the form `new("S2.corcircle", ...)`.

The regular usage in this package is to use the `s.corcircle` function.

Slots

`data` a list containing data or data's name.

- `dfxy`: the displayed values in the form of a data frame, a name or a matching call.
- `xax`: an integer or a vector indicating the columns of `dfxy` kept for the x-axes.
- `yax`: an integer or a vector indicating the columns of `dfxy` kept for the y-axes.
- `labels`: a vector containing the points' labels.
- `frame`: a positive or null integer. It is the number of the frame containing the data (used with `sys.frame(..., env = data$frame)`). Only if the data are not stored (i.e. `data$storeData = FALSE`).
- `storeData`: a logical indicating if the data should be stored in the returned object. If `FALSE`, only the names of the data arguments are stored.

`trellis.par` a list of parameters for lattice call. It will be passed directly to `par.settings` arguments of the `lattice` function.

`adeq.par` a list of graphical parameters, corresponding to the ones given by `adeqpar()` function.

`lattice.call` a list to create the `trellis` object.

`g.args` a list containing some method parameters linked with the created object of `ADEg.S2` class.

The specific slot for `S2.corcircle` objects is:

- `fullcircle`: a logical to include the complete circle (limits are then `c(-1, 1)`).

`stats` a list of internal preliminary calculations

`s.misc` a list of some others internal parameters:

- `backgrid`: a list of elements for grid lines

`Call` an object of class `call`

Extends

Class `ADEg.S2`, directly.

Class `ADEg`, by class `ADEg.S2`, distance 2.

Class `ADEgORTrellis`, by class `ADEg.S2`, distance 3.

Class `ADEgORADEgSORTrellis`, by class `ADEg.S2`, distance 3.

Methods

The methods of the father classes "ADEg.S2" and "ADEg" can be used by inheritance. The specific methods for S2.corcircle are:

prepare signature(object = "S2.corcircle"): calls the parent method (prepare for ADEg.S2), modifies some graphical parameters used by default and prepares the drawn grid.

panel signature(object = "S2.corcircle"): draws arrows, labels and axes.

Author(s)

Alice Julien-Laferriere, Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

See Also

[ADEg ADEg.S2 s.corcircle](#)

Examples

```
showClass("S2.corcircle")
```

S2.density-class	<i>Class</i> S2.density
------------------	-------------------------

Description

A class for the creation and display of bi-dimensional plot with density estimation.

Objects from the Class

S2.density objects can be created by calls of the form `new("S2.density", ...)`.

The regular usage in this package is to use the `s.density` function.

Slots

`data` a list containing data or data's name.

- `dfxy`: the displayed values in the form of a data frame, a name or a matching call.
- `xax`: an integer or a vector indicating the columns of `dfxy` kept for the x-axes.
- `yax`: an integer or a vector indicating the columns of `dfxy` kept for the y-axes.
- `frame`: a positive or null integer. It is the number of the frame containing the data (used with `sys.frame(..., env = data$frame)`). Only if the data are not stored (i.e. `data$storeData = FALSE`).
- `storeData`: a logical indicating if the data should be stored in the returned object. If `FALSE`, only the names of the data arguments are stored.

`trellis.par` a list of parameters for `lattice` call. It will be passed directly to `par.settings` arguments of the `lattice` function.

`adeg.par` a list of graphical parameters, corresponding to the ones given by `adegpar()` function.

`lattice.call` a list to create the trellis object.

`g.args` a list containing some method parameters linked with the created object of `ADEg.S2` class.

The specific slots for `S2.density` objects are:

- `bandwidth`: bandwidth for density calculations which is passed in parameters in the `bkde2D` function of the `KernSmooth` package.
- `gridsize`: grid dimension.
- `threshold`: a value between 0 and 1 to draw densities greater than this threshold. No density is visible whether it is equal to 1.
- `col`: a NULL value, a color or a colors vector to color densities.
- `nrpoints`: number of points on the density image.
- `contour`: a logical to draw contour lines.
- `region`: a logical to fill grid regions with `col`.
- `nclass`: number of class for density.

`stats` a list of internal preliminary calculations. The specific slot for `S2.density` objects is:

- `densit`: a list containing the results of the `bkde2D` function.

`s.misc` a list of some others internal parameters

`Call` an object of class `call`

Extends

Class [ADEg.S2](#), directly.

Class [ADEg](#), by class [ADEg.S2](#), distance 2.

Class [ADEgORtrellis](#), by class [ADEg.S2](#), distance 3.

Class [ADEgORADEgSORTrellis](#), by class [ADEg.S2](#), distance 3.

Methods

The methods of the father classes "`ADEg.S2`" and "`ADEg`" can be used by inheritance. The specific methods for `S2.density` are:

prepare signature(object = "`S2.density`"): calls the parent method (prepare for `ADEg.S2`), modifies some graphical parameters used by default and calculates densities.

panel signature(object = "`S2.density`"): draws densities and external points.

Author(s)

Alice Julien-Laferriere, Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

See Also

[ADEg](#) [ADEg.S2](#) [s.density](#)

Examples

```
showClass("S2.density")
```

S2.distri-class	Class S2.distri
-----------------	-----------------

Description

A class for distributions on a numeric score using a mean-standard deviation display.

Objects from the Class

S2.distri objects can be created by calls of the form `new("S2.distri", ...)`.

The regular usage in this package is to use the `s.distri` function.

Slots

`data` a list containing data or data's name.

- `dfxy`: the displayed values in the form of a data frame, a name or a matching call.
- `dfdistrib`: the mass distribution in which each column is a class.
- `xax`: an integer or a vector indicating the columns of `dfxy` kept for the x-axes.
- `yax`: an integer or a vector indicating the columns of `dfxy` kept for the y-axes.
- `frame`: a positive or null integer. It is the number of the frame containing the data (used with `sys.frame(..., env = data$frame)`). Only if the data are not stored (i.e. `data$storeData = FALSE`).
- `storeData`: a logical indicating if the data should be stored in the returned object. If `FALSE`, only the names of the data arguments are stored.

`trellis.par` a list of parameters for lattice call. It will be passed directly to `par.settings` arguments of the lattice function.

`adeq.par` a list of graphical parameters, corresponding to the ones given by `adeqpar()` function.

`lattice.call` a list to create the trellis object.

`g.args` a list containing some method parameters linked with the created object of `ADEg.S2` class. The specific slots for `S2.distrib` objects are:

- `ellipseSize`: `NULL` or number between 0 and 1 for ellipse size.
- `starSize`: `NULL` or number between 0 and 1 for star size.
- `col`: a `NULL` value, a color or a colors vector to color ellipses, labels, lines and polygons.

`stats` a list of internal preliminary calculations. The specific slots for `S2.distrib` objects are:

- `means`: a matrix containing the weighted mean calculated for each class `indfdistrib`.
- `covvar`: a list containing the weighted variance-covariance matrices calculated for each class `indfdistrib`.

`s.misc` a list of some others internal parameters:

- `ellipses`: ellipses' coordinates.

`Call` an object of class `call`

Extends

Class [ADEg.S2](#), directly.
 Class [ADEg](#), by class [ADEg.S2](#), distance 2.
 Class [ADEgORtrellis](#), by class [ADEg.S2](#), distance 3.
 Class [ADEgORADEgSORtrellis](#), by class [ADEg.S2](#), distance 3.

Methods

The methods of the father classes "ADEg.S2" and "ADEg" can be used by inheritance. The specific methods for `S2.distri` are:

prepare signature(object = "S2.distri"): calls the parent method (prepare for [ADEg.S2](#)), modifies some graphical parameters used by default and calculates ellipses and centroids.

panel signature(object = "S2.distri"): draws ellipses, stars, labels and points.

Author(s)

Alice Julien-Laferriere, Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

See Also

[ADEg](#) [ADEg.S2](#) [s.distri](#)

Examples

```
showClass("S2.distri")
```

S2.image-class	<i>Class</i> S2.image
----------------	-----------------------

Description

A class for the creation of a bi-dimensional plot with a third value represented as a continuous colored surface.

Objects from the Class

`S2.image` objects can be created by calls of the form `new("S2.image", ...)`.

The regular usage in this package is to use the `s.image` function.

Slots

`data` a list containing data or data's name.

- `dfxy`: the displayed values in the form of a data frame, a name or a matching call.
- `z`: a vector (or a matrix) of values on the `dfxy` rows.
- `xax`: an integer or a vector indicating the columns of `dfxy` kept for the x-axes.
- `yax`: an integer or a vector indicating the columns of `dfxy` kept for the y-axes.
- `frame`: a positive or null integer. It is the number of the frame containing the data (used with `sys.frame(..., env = data$frame)`). Only if the data are not stored (i.e. `data$storeData = FALSE`).
- `storeData`: a logical indicating if the data should be stored in the returned object. If `FALSE`, only the names of the data arguments are stored.

`trellis.par` a list of parameters for `lattice` call. It will be passed directly to `par.settings` arguments of the `lattice` function.

`adeq.par` a list of graphical parameters, corresponding to the ones given by `adeqpar()` function.

`lattice.call` a list to create the `trellis` object.

`g.args` a list containing some method parameters linked with the created object of `ADEg.S2` class.

The specific slots for `S2.image` objects are:

- `gridsize`: a 1 or 2-length vector indicating the cell numbers (horizontally and vertically) of the grid for the colored surface.
- `outsideLimits`: specific limits for the surface as a set of polygons. It must be an `SpatialPolygons` object. Hole are authorized.
- `span`: a value to control the degree of smoothing.
- `contour`: a logical to draw contour lines.
- `region`: a logical to fill inter-contour regions.
- `col`: a `NULL` value, a color or a colors vector used for the colored cells.

`stats` a list of internal preliminary calculations. The specific slot for `S2.image` objects is:

- `value`: a prediction value yielded by a local polynomial regression fitting.

`s.misc` a list of some others internal parameters:

- `newgrid`: the grid expansion calculated within the `prepare` method.

`Call` an object of class `call`

Extends

Class `ADEg.S2`, directly.

Class `ADEg`, by class `ADEg.S2`, distance 2.

Class `ADEgORTrellis`, by class `ADEg.S2`, distance 3.

Class `ADEgORADEgSORTrellis`, by class `ADEg.S2`, distance 3.

Methods

The methods of the father classes "`ADEg.S2`" and "`ADEg`" can be used by inheritance. The specific methods for `S2.image` are:

prepare signature(`object = "S2.image"`): calls the parent method (`prepare` for `ADEg.S2`), modifies some graphical parameters used by default and calculates grid expansion and limits.

panel signature(`object = "S2.image"`): draws raster image.

Author(s)

Alice Julien-Laferriere, Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

See Also

[ADEg ADEg.S2 s.image](#)

Examples

```
showClass("S2.image")
```

S2.label-class	<i>Class</i> S2.label
----------------	-----------------------

Description

A class for creating and drawing bi-dimensional plot with point label.

Objects from the Class

S2.label objects can be created by calls of the form `new("S2.label", ...)`.

The regular usage in this package is to use the `s.label` function.

Slots

`data` a list containing data or data's name.

- `dfxy`: the displayed values in the form of a data frame, a name or a matching call.
- `labels`: a vector of character strings for the points' labels
- `xax`: an integer or a vector indicating the columns of `dfxy` kept for the x-axes.
- `yax`: an integer or a vector indicating the columns of `dfxy` kept for the y-axes.
- `frame`: a positive or null integer. It is the number of the frame containing the data (used with `sys.frame(..., env = data$frame)`). Only if the data are not stored (i.e. `data$storeData = FALSE`).
- `storeData`: a logical indicating if the data should be stored in the returned object. If `FALSE`, only the names of the data arguments are stored.

`trellis.par` a list of parameters for `lattice` call. It will be passed directly to `par.settings` arguments of the `lattice` function.

`adeg.par` a list of graphical parameters, corresponding to the ones given by `adegpar()` function.

`lattice.call` a list to create the `trellis` object.

`g.args` a list containing some method parameters linked with the created object of `ADEg.S2` class.

`stats` a list of internal preliminary calculations

`s.misc` a list of some others internal parameters

`Call` an object of class `call`

Extends

Class [ADEg.S2](#), directly.

Class [ADEg](#), by class [ADEg.S2](#), distance 2.

Class [ADEgORtrellis](#), by class [ADEg.S2](#), distance 3.

Class [ADEgORADEgSORTrellis](#), by class [ADEg.S2](#), distance 3.

Methods

The methods of the father classes "ADEg.S2" and "ADEg" can be used by inheritance. The specific methods for `S2.label` are:

prepare signature(object = "S2.label"): calls the parent method (prepare for [ADEg.S2](#)) and modifies some graphical parameters used by default.

panel signature(object = "S2.label"): draws points and labels.

Author(s)

Alice Julien-Laferriere, Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

See Also

[ADEg ADEg.S2 s.label](#)

Examples

```
showClass("S2.label")
```

S2.logo-class

Class S2.logo

Description

A class for the creation of a bi-dimensional plot with pictures for points representation.

Objects from the Class

S2.logo objects can be created by calls of the form `new("S2.logo", ...)`.

The regular usage in this package is to use the `s.logo` function.

Slots

`data` a list containing data or data's name.

- `dfxy`: the displayed values in the form of a data frame, a name or a matching call.
- `logos`: a list containing the picture to use for each point.
- `xax`: an integer or a vector indicating the columns of `dfxy` kept for the x-axes.
- `yax`: an integer or a vector indicating the columns of `dfxy` kept for the y-axes.
- `frame`: a positive or null integer. It is the number of the frame containing the data (used with `sys.frame(..., env = data$frame)`). Only if the data are not stored (i.e. `data$storeData = FALSE`).
- `storeData`: a logical indicating if the data should be stored in the returned object. If `FALSE`, only the names of the data arguments are stored.

`trellis.par` a list of parameters for `lattice` call. It will be passed directly to `par.settings` arguments of the `lattice` function.

`adeq.par` a list of graphical parameters, corresponding to the ones given by `adeqpar()` function.

`lattice.call` a list to create the `trellis` object.

`g.args` a list containing some method parameters linked with the created object of `ADEg.S2` class.
The specific slot for `S2.logo` objects is:

- `rect`: a logical to frame logos.

`stats` a list of internal preliminary calculations

`s.misc` a list of some others internal parameters

`Call` an object of class `call`

Extends

Class [ADEg.S2](#), directly.

Class [ADEg](#), by class [ADEg.S2](#), distance 2.

Class [ADEgORtrellis](#), by class [ADEg.S2](#), distance 3.

Class [ADEgORADEgSORTtrellis](#), by class [ADEg.S2](#), distance 3.

Methods

The methods of the father classes "`ADEg.S2`" and "`ADEg`" can be used by inheritance. The specific methods for `S2.class` are:

prepare signature(`object = "S2.class"`): calls the parent method (prepare for `ADEg.S2`) and modifies some graphical parameters used by default.

panel signature(`object = "S2.class"`): displays the logos.

Author(s)

Alice Julien-Laferriere, Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

See Also

[ADEg ADEg.S2 s.logo](#)

Examples

```
showClass("S2.logo")
```

S2.match-class	<i>Class</i> S2.match
----------------	-----------------------

Description

A class for the creation and display of paired coordinates in a bi-dimensional plot.

Objects from the Class

S2.match objects can be created by calls of the form `new("S2.match", ...)`.

The regular usage in this package is to use the `s.match` function.

Slots

`data` a list containing data or data's name.

- `dfxy`: the displayed values in the form of a data frame, a name or a matching call.
- `xax`: an integer or a vector indicating the columns of `dfxy` kept for the x-axes.
- `yax`: an integer or a vector indicating the columns of `dfxy` kept for the y-axes.
- `labels`: a vector of character strings containing the matches' labels.
- `frame`: a positive or null integer. It is the number of the frame containing the data (used with `sys.frame(..., env = data$frame)`). Only if the data are not stored (i.e. `data$storeData = FALSE`).
- `storeData`: a logical indicating if the data should be stored in the returned object. If `FALSE`, only the names of the data arguments are stored.

`trellis.par` a list of parameters for lattice call. It will be passed directly to `par.settings` arguments of the `lattice` function.

`adeq.par` a list of graphical parameters, corresponding to the ones given by `adeqpar()` function.

`lattice.call` a list to create the `trellis` object.

`g.args` a list containing some method parameters linked with the created object of `ADEg.S2` class.

The specific slot for `S2.match` objects is:

- `arrows`: a logical to draw arrows.

`stats` a list of internal preliminary calculations

`s.misc` a list of some others internal parameters

`call` an object of class `call`

Extends

Class `ADEg.S2`, directly.

Class `ADEg`, by class `ADEg.S2`, distance 2.

Class `ADEgORTrellis`, by class `ADEg.S2`, distance 3.

Class `ADEgORADEgSORTrellis`, by class `ADEg.S2`, distance 3.

Methods

The methods of the father classes "ADEg.S2" and "ADEg" can be used by inheritance. The specific methods for S2.match are:

prepare signature(object = "S2.match"): calls the parent method (prepare for ADEg.S2) and modifies some graphical parameters used by default.

panel signature(object = "S2.match"): draws arrows and labels.

Author(s)

Alice Julien-Laferriere, Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

See Also

[ADEg ADEg.S2 s.match](#)

Examples

```
showClass("S2.match")
```

S2.traject-class	<i>Class</i> S2.traject
------------------	-------------------------

Description

A class for the creation of a bi-dimensional plot with trajectories linking the points.

Objects from the Class

S2.traject objects can be created by calls of the form `new("S2.traject", ...)`.

The regular usage in this package is to use the `s.traject` function.

Slots

`data` a list containing data or data's name.

- `dfxy`: the displayed values in the form of a data frame, a name or a matching call.
- `fac`: a factor (or a matrix of factors) splitting the rows of `dfxy`.
- `labels`: a vector of character strings containing the trajectories' labels.
- `xax`: an integer or a vector indicating the columns of `dfxy` kept for the x-axes.
- `yax`: an integer or a vector indicating the columns of `dfxy` kept for the y-axes.
- `frame`: a positive or null integer. It is the number of the frame containing the data (used with `sys.frame(..., env = data$frame)`). Only if the data are not stored (i.e. `data$storeData = FALSE`).
- `storeData`: a logical indicating if the data should be stored in the returned object. If `FALSE`, only the names of the data arguments are stored.

`trellis.par` a list of parameters for lattice call. It will be passed directly to `par.settings` arguments of the lattice function.

`adeq.par` a list of graphical parameters, corresponding to the ones given by `adeqpar()` function.

`lattice.call` a list to create the trellis object.

`g.args` a list containing some method parameters linked with the created object of ADEg.S2 class.
The specific slots for S2.traject objects are:

- `order`: a vector containing the drawing order of the trajectories. A vector of length equal to `factor`.
- `col`: a NULL value, a color or a colors vector to color points, labels and lines.

`stats` a list of internal preliminary calculations

`s.misc` a list of some others internal parameters

`Call` an object of class `call`

Extends

Class [ADEg.S2](#), directly.

Class [ADEg](#), by class [ADEg.S2](#), distance 2.

Class [ADEgORtrellis](#), by class [ADEg.S2](#), distance 3.

Class [ADEgORADEgSORtrellis](#), by class [ADEg.S2](#), distance 3.

Methods

The methods of the father classes "ADEg.S2" and "ADEg" can be used by inheritance. The specific methods for S2.traject are:

prepare signature(object = "S2.traject"): calls the parent method (prepare for ADEg.S2) and modifies some graphical parameters used by default.

panel signature(object = "S2.traject"): draws points, arrows and labels.

Author(s)

Alice Julien-Laferriere, Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

See Also

[ADEg](#) [ADEg.S2](#) [s.traject](#)

Examples

```
showClass("S2.traject")
```

S2.value-class	Class S2.value
----------------	----------------

Description

A class for the creation and display of bi-dimensional plot with a third value represented (as a variable) by symbols.

Objects from the Class

S2.value objects can be created by calls of the form `new("S2.value", ...)`.

The regular usage in this package is to use the `s.value` function.

Slots

`data`: a list containing data or data's name.

- `dfxy`: the displayed values in the form of a data frame, a name or a matching call.
- `z`: a vector (or a matrix) with as many values as rows in `dfxy`.
- `xax`: an integer or a vector indicating the columns of `dfxy` kept for the x-axes.
- `yax`: an integer or a vector indicating the columns of `dfxy` kept for the y-axes.
- `frame`: a positive or null integer. It is the number of the frame containing the data (used with `sys.frame(..., env = data$frame)`). Only if the data are not stored (i.e. `data$storeData = FALSE`).
- `storeData`: a logical indicating if the data should be stored in the returned object. If `FALSE`, only the names of the data arguments are stored.

`trellis.par` a list of parameters for `lattice` call. It will be passed directly to `par.settings` arguments of the `lattice` function.

`adeq.par` a list of graphical parameters, corresponding to the ones given by `adeqpar()` function.

`lattice.call` a list to create the `trellis` object.

`g.args` a list containing some method parameters linked with the created object of `ADEg.S2` class.

The specific slots for S2.value objects are:

- `method`: the method of representation for `z` (color shading or proportional size).
- `symbol`: the type of symbol (square or circle).
- `center`: a center value for method size.
- `centerpar`: a logical or a list to represent center value using elements in the `adeqpar("ppoints")` list.
- `breaks`: a vector containing the breaks used for splitting `z` value. If `NULL`, `pretty(z, n)` is used.
- `nclass`: an integer for the number of desired intervals, ignored if `breaks` is not missing.
- `col`: a `NULL` value, a color or a colors vector to color symbols.

`stats` a list of internal preliminary calculations

`s.misc` a list of some others internal parameters:

- `plegend.update`: a logical indicating if the legend parameters are updating
- `breaks.update`: a logical indicating if the legend breaks are updating
- `lim.update`: a logical indicating if the limits are updating

Call an object of class `call`

Extends

Class `ADEg.S2`, directly.

Class `ADEg`, by class `ADEg.S2`, distance 2.

Class `ADEgORtrellis`, by class `ADEg.S2`, distance 3.

Class `ADEgORADEgSORtrellis`, by class `ADEg.S2`, distance 3.

Methods

The methods of the father classes "`ADEg.S2`" and "`ADEg`" can be used by inheritance. The specific methods for `S2.value` are:

prepare signature(`object = "S2.value"`): calls the parent method (prepare for `ADEg.S2`), modifies some graphical parameters used by default and calculates limits.

panel signature(`object = "S2.value"`): draws symbols.

Note

For the symbol size, if the method is `size`, we use perceptual scaling (Tanimura et al. 2006).

Author(s)

Alice Julien-Laferrriere, Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

References

Tanimura, S. and Kuroiwa, C. and Mizota, T. 2006. Proportional symbol mapping in R. *Journal of Statistical Software*. **15**, 1–7

See Also

[ADEg ADEg.S2 s.value](#)

Examples

```
showClass("S2.value")
```

setlimits1D *Computes limits for 1D and 2D displays.*

Description

Computes limits for 1D and 2D displays adding 10% of margins around the extreme values.

Usage

```
setlimits1D(mini, maxi, origin, includeOr)
setlimits2D(minX, maxX, minY, maxY, origin = c(0, 0), aspect.ratio = "iso", includeOr)
```

Arguments

mini	the smallest value of a unidimensional dataset
maxi	the largest value of a unidimensional dataset
minX	the smallest value of the first dimension of a bidimensional dataset
maxX	the largest value of the first dimension of a bidimensional dataset
minY	the smallest value of the second dimension of a bidimensional dataset
maxY	the largest value of the second dimension of a bidimensional dataset
origin	a value (in setlimits1D) or a two-length vector (in setlimits2D) indicating origin coordinate(s)
aspect.ratio	a character string to control physical aspect ratio of the graphic. iso for isometric scales, fill for drawing as big as possible or xy for banking rule
includeOr	a boolean value indicating whether the origin is included in the graphics window

Value

setlimits1D return a two-length vector containing the limits of the graphics window on one axis
sortparamAEgS return a two-length list. The first element, named xlim, is a two-length vector containing the limits of the graphics window on the first axis. The second, named ylim, is the limits on the second axis.

Author(s)

Alice Julien-Laferrriere, Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

Examples

```
setlimits1D(mini = -2, maxi = 2, origin = 0, includeOr = TRUE)
setlimits2D(minX = -2, maxX = 2, minY = -3, maxY = 4, origin = c(0, 0), includeOr = TRUE)
```

sortparamADEg	<i>Sort a sequence of graphical parameters</i>
---------------	--

Description

Sort a sequence of graphical parameters in several lists.

Usage

```
sortparamADEg(...)
sortparamADEgS(..., graphsnames, nbsubgraphs = rep(1, length(graphsnames)))
```

Arguments

...	a sequence of graphical parameters
graphsnames	a sequence containing the name of each simple graph of the ADEgS
nbsubgraphs	a sequence containing the number of sub-graphs in each graph named in graphsnames

Value

sortparamADEg return a list of four lists named `adepar`, `trellis`, `g.args` and `rest`. sortparamADEgS return a list of as many lists as the length of `graphsnames`, i.e., as the number of sub-graphs of the ADEgS. The names of the lists are `graphsnames` and each sub-list is the result of the sortparamADEg function apply on each sub-graph.

Author(s)

Alice Julien-Laferriere, Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

Examples

```
l1 <- sortparamADEg(xlab = "x-axis label", ylab = "y-axis label", plabels.cex = 1.5,
  porigin.include = FALSE)
length(l1)
names(l1)

l2 <- sortparamADEgS(xlab = "x-axis label", eig.main = "Eigenvalues", row.ppoints.col = "red",
  porigin.include = FALSE, graphsnames = c("row", "col", "eig"))
names(l2)
names(l2$row)

l3 <- sortparamADEgS(xlab = "x-axis label", eig.main = "Eigenvalues", row.ppoints.col = "pink",
  porigin.include = FALSE, graphsnames = c("row", "col", "eig"), nbsubgraphs = c(1, 2, 1))
names(l3)
length(l3$row)
length(l3$col)
```

superpose	<i>Superpose two graphics</i>
-----------	-------------------------------

Description

This function superposes two graphics and extends the graphical constraints of a first graphic to a second one.

Usage

```
superpose(g1, g2, which, plot = FALSE)
## S4 method for signature 'ADEg'
e1 + e2
```

Arguments

g1	an object of class ADEg, ADEgS or trellis
g2	an object of class ADEg, ADEgS or trellis superposed on g1
e1	an object of class ADEg or ADEgS
e2	an object of class ADEg or ADEgS superposed on e1
which	if g1 is an ADEgS, which ADEg is used as the base of superposition (g2 is superposed on g1[[which]])
plot	a logical indicating if the graphics is displayed

Details

The created ADEgS object is a layout of two graphical objects. Each of the two objects superposed still have its graphical parameters in the created layout. However, the ADEgS displayed favour the graphical parameters of the object below : displayed limits, grid, legend and axes are those of g1 (respectively e1) and g2 (respectively e2) has transparent background and labels' boxes.

The superpose method is defined for:

- signature(g1 = "ADEgS", g2 = "ADEg", which = "numeric", plot = "logical")
- signature(g1 = "ADEgS", g2 = "ADEg", which = "numeric", plot = "ANY")
- signature(g1 = "ADEgS", g2 = "ADEg", which = "missing", plot = "ANY"): If which is missing, the last ADEg of g1@ADEglist is used as the base of superposition. In that case, which = length(g1)
- signature(g1 = "ADEgORTrellis", g2 = "ADEgORTrellis", which = "ANY", plot = "ANY"): If g1 is an ADEg object, no which is needed.
- signature(g1 = "ADEgS", g2 = "ADEgS", which = "missing", plot = "ANY")

The + method is defined for:

- signature(e1 = "ADEg", e2 = "ADEg"): superpose e2 on e1
- signature(e1 = "ADEg", e2 = "ADEgS"): superpose e2 to e1
- signature(e1 = "ADEgS", e2 = "ADEg"): calls the + method with signature (e1 = "ADEg", e2 = "ADEgS").

Value

An object of class "ADEgS".

Author(s)

Alice Julien-Laferriere, Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

See Also

[add.ADEg](#) [ADEgS](#) [ADEg](#)

Examples

```
cha <- LETTERS[1:20]
xy <- cbind.data.frame(runif(length(cha)), runif(length(cha)))
g1 <- s.label(xy, labels = cha, ppoints.alpha = 0, pbackground.col = "grey85")
g2 <- s.label(xy, labels = cha, plabels.cex = 0, paxes.draw = TRUE, ppoints.pch = 4,
  ppoints.col = "red")
g3 <- superpose(g1, g2, plot = TRUE)
g4 <- superpose(g2, g1, plot = TRUE)

data(jv73, package = "ade4")
pca1 <- ade4::dudi.pca(jv73$morpho, scannf = FALSE)
g5 <- s.label(pca1$li, plabels.optim = TRUE)
g6 <- s.class(pca1$li, jv73$fac.riv, starSize = 0, ellipseSize = 0, chullSize = 1,
  ppolygons.alpha = 0.4, col = rainbow(12), ppoints.cex = 0)
g5 + g6

## Not run: g7 <- s.label(pca1$li, plabels.optim = TRUE, facets = jv73$fac.riv, plot = FALSE)
g8 <- s.class(pca1$li, jv73$fac.riv, facets = jv73$fac.riv, starSize = 0, chullSize = 1,
  ellipseSize = 0, ppolygons.alpha = 0.4, col = rainbow(12), ppoints.cex = 0, plot = FALSE)
g9 <- superpose(g7, g8, plot = TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

T.cont-class

Class T.cont

Description

A class for the representation of a contingency table object with statistical information (mean and regression lines).

Objects from the Class

T.cont objects can be created by calls of the form `new("T.cont", ...)`.

The regular usage in this package is to use the `table.value` function with a table object.

Slots

data: a list containing data or data's name.

- **df_{tab}:** a contingency table object in the form of a data frame, a name or a matching call
- **coords_x:** an integer or a vector indicating the columns of df_{tab} kept
- **coords_y:** an integer or a vector indicating the rows of df_{tab} kept
- **labels_x:** the columns' labels
- **labels_y:** the rows' labels
- **"frame:** a positive or null integer. It is the number of the frame containing the data (used with `sys.frame(..., env = data$frame)`). Only if the data are not stored (i.e. `data$storeData = FALSE`).
- **storeData:** a logical indicating if the data should be stored in the returned object. If `FALSE`, only the names of the data arguments are stored.

trellis.par a list of parameters for lattice call. It will be passed directly to `par.settings` arguments of the lattice function.

ade_g.par a list of graphical parameters, corresponding to the ones given by `adegpar()` function.

lattice.call a list to create the trellis object.

g.args a list containing some method parameters linked with the created object of `T.value` class.

The specific slots for `T.cont` objects are:

- **mean_X:** a logical to represent columns' means by points.
- **mean_Y:** a logical to represent rows' means by points.
- **abline_X:** a logical to represent columns' regression lines.
- **abline_Y:** a logical to represent columns' regression lines.

stats a list of internal preliminary calculations

s.misc a list of some others internal parameters

Call an object of class `call`

Extends

Class `T.value`, directly.

Class `ADEg.T`, by class `T.value`, distance 2.

Class `ADEg`, by class `T.value`, distance 3.

Class `ADEgORtrellis`, by class `T.value`, distance 4.

Class `ADEgORADEgSORtrellis`, by class `T.value`, distance 4.

Methods

The methods of the father classes "`T.value`", "`ADEg.T`" and "`ADEg`" can be used by inheritance.

The specific methods for `T.cont` are:

panel `signature(object = "T.cont")`: draws mean points and regression lines.

Author(s)

Alice Julien-Laferriere, Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

See Also

[ADEg ADEg.T T.value table.value](#)

Examples

```
showClass("T.cont")
```

T.image-class	<i>Class</i> T.image
---------------	----------------------

Description

A class for the representation of a matrix or table object in which values have different colors.

Objects from the Class

T.image objects can be created by calls of the form `new("T.image", ...)`.

The regular usage in this package is to use the `table.image` function.

Slots

`data` a list containing data or data's name.

- `dftab`: the displayed values which can be `table`, `dist` or `matrix` in the form of a data frame, a name or a matching call
- `coordsx`: an integer or a vector indicating the columns of `dftab` kept
- `coordsy`: an integer or a vector indicating the rows of `dftab` kept
- `labelsx`: columns labels
- `labelsy`: rows labels
- `frame`: a positive or null integer. It is the number of the frame containing the data (used with `sys.frame(..., env = data$frame)`). Only if the data are not stored (i.e. `data$storeData = FALSE`).
- `storeData`: a logical indicating if the data should be stored in the returned object. If `FALSE`, only the names of the data arguments are stored.

`trellis.par` a list of parameters for `lattice` call. It will be passed directly to `par.settings` arguments of the `lattice` function.

`adeq.par` a list of graphical parameters, corresponding to the ones given by `adeqpar()` function.

`lattice.call` a list to create the `trellis` object.

`g.args` a list containing some method parameters linked with the created object of `ADEg.T` class.

The specific slots for `T.image` objects are:

- `breaks`: a vector of values to split `dftab`. If `NULL`, `pretty(dftab, nclass)` is used.
- `nclass`: an integer for the number of desired intervals, ignored if `breaks` is not missing.
- `col`: a `NULL` value, a color or a colors vector used for the cells.

`stats` a list of internal preliminary calculations

`s.misc` a list of some others internal parameters:

- `breaks.update`: a logical indicating if the legend breaks is updating.

`Call` an object of class `call`

Extends

Class [ADEg.T](#), directly.
 Class [ADEg](#), by class [ADEg.T](#), distance 2.
 Class [ADEgORtrellis](#), by class [ADEg.T](#), distance 3.
 Class [ADEgORADEgSORTtrellis](#), by class [ADEg.T](#), distance 3.

Methods

The methods of the father classes "ADEg.T" and "ADEg" can be used by inheritance. The specific methods for T.image are:

prepare signature(object = "T.image"): calls the parent method (prepare for ADEg.T) and modifies some graphical parameters used by default and calculates limits and grid.

panel signature(object = "T.image"): draws raster image.

Author(s)

Alice Julien-Laferrriere, Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

See Also

[ADEg ADEg.T table.image](#)

Examples

```
showClass("T.image")
```

T.value-class

Class T.value

Description

A class for the representation of a matrix, a data frame, or a distance matrix using symbols, varying in size or color.

Objects from the Class

T.value objects can be created by calls of the form `new("T.value", ...)`.

The regular usage in this package is to use the `table.value` function.

Slots

data: a list containing data or data's name.

- **dftab:** the displayed values which can be table, dist or matrix in the form of a data frame, a name or a matching call
- **coordsx:** an integer or a vector indicating the columns of dftab kept
- **coordsy:** an integer or a vector indicating the rows of dftab kept
- **labelsx:** the columns' labels
- **labelsy:** the rows' labels
- **frame:** a positive or null integer. It is the number of the frame containing the data (used with `sys.frame(..., env = data$frame)`). Only if the data are not stored (i.e. `data$storeData = FALSE`).
- **storeData:** a logical indicating if the data should be stored in the returned object. If FALSE, only the names of the data arguments are stored.

trellis.par a list of parameters for lattice call. It will be passed directly to `par.settings` arguments of the lattice function.

adeq.par a list of graphical parameters, corresponding to the ones given by `adeqpar()` function.

lattice.call a list to create the trellis object.

g.args a list containing some method parameters linked with the created object of `ADEg.T` class.

The specific slots for `T.value` objects are:

- **breaks:** a vector of values to split dftab. If NULL, `pretty(dftab, nclass)` is used.
- **nclass:** an integer for the number of desired intervals, ignored if breaks is not missing.
- **col:** a NULL value, a color or a colors vector to color symbols.
- **method:** the method of representation for dftab (color shading or proportional size).
- **symbol:** the type of symbol (square or circle).
- **center:** a center value for method size.
- **centerpar:** a logical or a list to represent center value using elements in the `adeqpar("ppoints")` list.

stats a list of internal preliminary calculations

s.misc a list of some others internal parameters:

- **breaks.update:** a logical indicating if the legend breaks is updating.

Call an object of class `call`

Extends

Class `ADEg.T`, directly.

Class `ADEg`, by class `ADEg.T`, distance 2.

Class `ADEgORTrellis`, by class `ADEg.T`, distance 3.

Class `ADEgORADEgSORTrellis`, by class `ADEg.T`, distance 3.

Methods

The methods of the father classes "`ADEg.T`" and "`ADEg`" can be used by inheritance. The specific methods for `T.value` are:

prepare signature(object = "T.value"): calls the parent method (prepare for ADEg.T) and modifies some graphical parameters used by default and calculates limits and grid.

panel signature(object = "T.value"): draws symbols.

Note

For the symbol size, if the method is size, we use perceptual scaling (Tanimura et al. 2006) .

Author(s)

Alice Julien-Laferriere, Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

References

Tanimura, S. and Kuroiwa, C. and Mizota, T. 2006 Proportional symbol mapping in R *Journal of Statistical Software* **15**, 1–7

See Also

[ADEg ADEg.T T.cont table.value](#)

Examples

```
showClass("T.value")
```

table.image

Heat map-like representation with colored cells

Description

This function represents a two dimensional table plot in which cells are colored according with their value.

Usage

```
table.image(dftab, coordsx = 1:ncol(as.matrix(dftab)), coordsy =  
  nrow(as.matrix(dftab)):1, labelsx, labelsy, nclass = 3,  
  breaks = NULL, col = NULL, plot = TRUE, storeData =  
  TRUE, add = FALSE, pos = -1, ...)
```

Arguments

df <code>tab</code>	a data frame, matrix, contingency table or distance matrix used to produce the plot
coord <code>sx</code>	an integer or a vector indicating the columns of df <code>tab</code> kept
coord <code>sy</code>	an integer or a vector indicating the rows of df <code>tab</code> kept
label <code>sx</code>	columns labels
label <code>sy</code>	rows labels
break <code>s</code>	a vector of values to split df <code>tab</code> . If NULL, <code>pretty(df<code>tab</code>, nclass)</code> is used.
n <code>class</code>	an integer for the number of desired intervals, ignored if break <code>s</code> is not missing.
col	a color or a colors vector used for the cells
plot	a logical indicating if the graphics is displayed
store <code>Data</code>	a logical indicating if the data should be stored in the returned object. If FALSE, only the names of the data arguments are stored
add	a logical. If TRUE, the graphic is superposed to the graphics already plotted in the current device
pos	an integer indicating the position of the environment where the data are stored, relative to the environment where the function is called. Useful only if store <code>Data</code> is FALSE
...	additional graphical parameters (see ade<code>gpar</code> and trellis.par.get)

Value

An object of class ADE`g` (subclass T. image) or ADE`gS` (if add is TRUE).
The result is displayed if plot is TRUE.

Author(s)

Alice Julien-Laferrriere, Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

See Also

[T.image ADE`g`.T](#)

Examples

```
tab <- as.table(matrix(rnorm(900), ncol = 30))
g1 <- table.image(tab)

# add a continuous color bar as legend
# update(g1, plegend.drawColorKey = TRUE)

g2 <- table.image(tab, n = 100, coordsx = c(30, 1:29), plegend.drawKey = FALSE)

data(rpjdl, package = "ade4")
X <- data.frame(t(rpjdl$fa))
```



```

Y <- data.frame(t(rpjdl$mil))
coa1 <- ade4::dudi.coa(X, scannf = FALSE)
g3 <- table.image(Y, coordsx = rank(coa1$co[, 1]), coordsy = 1:8, nclas = 5,
  labelsx = "", plegend.drawKey = FALSE)

```

table.value

*Heat map-like representation with proportional symbols***Description**

This function represents a two dimensional table plot with proportional or colored squares or circles for each value.

Usage

```

table.value(dftab, coordsx = 1:ncol(as.matrix(dftab)), coordsy =
nrow(as.matrix(dftab)):1, labelsx, labelsy, breaks = NULL, method =
c("size", "color"), symbol = c("square", "circle", "diamond",
"uptriangle", "downtriangle"), col = NULL, nclass = 3, center = 0,
centerpar = NULL, plot = TRUE, storeData = TRUE, add = FALSE, pos = -1, ...)

```

Arguments

dftab	a data frame, matrix, contingency table or distance matrix used to produce the plot
coordsx	an integer or a vector indicating the columns of dftab kept
coordsy	an integer or a vector indicating the rows of dftab kept
labelsx	columns labels
labelsy	rows labels
breaks	a vector of values to split dftab. If NULL, pretty(dftab, nclass) is used.
method	color or size value for represent z. If color, a palette of color is used for the symbols (one color per interval). If size, symbols of proportional area are used. Area is 0 for values equals to center (default 0). Two colors are used, for values less than center and larger than center.
symbol	value for symbol type
col	a color or a colors vector to color symbols. If method is size, a 2-length vector of color is expected. If method is color, it must have as many colors as the number of class
nclass	an integer for the number of desired intervals, ignored if breaks is not missing.
center	a center value for method size
centerpar	a logical or a list to represent center value using elements in the adegpar("ppoints") list
plot	a logical indicating if the graphics is displayed

storeData	a logical indicating if the data should be stored in the returned object. If FALSE, only the names of the data arguments are stored
add	a logical. If TRUE, the graphic is superposed to the graphics already plotted in the current device
pos	an integer indicating the position of the environment where the data are stored, relative to the environment where the function is called. Useful only if storeData is FALSE
...	additional graphical parameters (see adeqpar and trellis.par.get)

Value

An object of class ADEg (subclass T.cont if dftab is a table object, otherwise subclass T.value) or ADEgS (if add is TRUE).
The result is displayed if plot is TRUE.

Note

For the symbol size, if the method is size, we use perceptual scaling (Tanimura et al. 2006).

Author(s)

Alice Julien-Laferriere, Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

References

Tanimura, S. and Kuroiwa, C. and Mizota, T. 2006 Proportional symbol mapping in R *Journal of Statistical Software* **15**, 1–7

See Also

[T.value](#) [T.cont](#) [ADEg.T](#)

Examples

```
## data.frame
data(olympic, package = "ade4")
w <- olympic$tab
w <- data.frame(scale(w))
wpca <- ade4::dudi.pca(w, scann = FALSE)
g1 <- table.value(w, ppoints.cex = 0.5, axis.line = list(col = "darkblue"),
  axis.text = list(col = "darkgrey"))

# update the legend position
update(g1, key = list(space = "left"))
update(g1, key = list(columns = 1))

g2 <- table.value(w, coordsy = rank(wpca$li[, 1]), ppoints.cex = 0.5,
  axis.line = list(col = "darkblue"), axis.text = list(col = "darkgrey"))
g3 <- table.value(w, coordsy = wpca$li[, 1], coordsx = wpca$co[, 1], ppoints.cex = 0.5,
```

```

axis.line = list(col = "darkblue"), axis.text = list(col = "darkgrey"))

## distance
data(eurodist)
g5 <- table.value(eurodist, symbol = "circle",
  ptable.margin = list(bottom = 5, top = 16, left = 5, right = 16))

## Not run:
## table
data(rpjdl, package = "ade4")
w <- data.frame(t(rpjdl$fau))
wcoa <- ade4::dudi.coa(w, scann = FALSE)
g6 <- table.value(as.table(as.matrix(w)), meanY = TRUE, coordsx = wcoa$c1[,1],
  coordsy = rank(wcoa$l1[,1]), ppoints.cex = 0.2, labelsx = "", col = "black")

## End(Not run)

```

Tr.class-class

Class Tr.class

Description

A class for group representation in triangular plot.

Objects from the Class

Tr.class objects can be created by calls of the form `new("Tr.class", ...)`.

The regular usage in this package is to use the `triangle.class` function.

Slots

`data` a list containing data or data's name.

- `dfxyz`: the displayed values in the form of a data frame with three columns, a name or a matching call.
- `fac`: a factor partitionning the rows of `dfxyz`.
- `wt`: a vector of weights for `fac`.
- `labels`: a vector containing the class' labels.
- `frame`: a positive or null integer. It is the number of the frame containing the data (used with `sys.frame(..., env = data$frame)`). Only if the data are not stored (i.e. `data$storeData = FALSE`).
- `storeData`: a logical indicating if the data should be stored in the returned object. If `FALSE`, only the names of the data arguments are stored.

`trellis.par` a list of parameters for lattice call. It will be passed directly to `par.settings` arguments of the lattice function.

`adeq.par` a list of graphical parameters, corresponding to the ones given by `adeqpar()` function.

`lattice.call` a list to create the trellis object.

`g.args` a list containing some method parameters linked with the created object of `ADEg.Tr` class.
The specific slots for `Tr.class` objects are:

- `ellipseSize`: a positive number for ellipse size.
- `starSize`: a number between 0 and 1 for star size.
- `chullSize`: NULL or a vector of numbers between 0 and 1 for the convex hulls.
- `col`: a NULL value, a color or a colors vector to color points, ellipses, labels, lines and polygons.
- `max3d` and `min3d`: vectors of three values for triangular maximal and minimal limits.
- `adjust`: a logical to adjust the device with the limits of the smaller equilateral triangle containing the values.

`stats` a list of internal preliminary calculations. The specific slots for `S2.class` objects are:

- `means`: a matrix containing the weighted mean calculated for each `fac` value.
- `mean2d`: a matrix containing the weighted mean calculated for each `fac` value on two-dimension.
- `covvar`: a list containing the weighted variance-covariance matrices calculated for each `fac` value.
- `covvar2d`: a list containing the weighted variance-covariance matrices calculated for each `fac` value on two-dimension.

`s.misc` a list of some others internal parameters:

- `ellipses`: ellipses' coordinates.
- `chullcoord`: convex hulls' coordinates.

`Call` an object of class `call`

Extends

Class `ADEg.Tr`, directly.

Class `ADEg`, by class `ADEg.Tr`, distance 2.

Class `ADEgORtrellis`, by class `ADEg.Tr`, distance 3.

Class `ADEgORADEgSORTtrellis`, by class `ADEg.Tr`, distance 3.

Methods

The methods of the father classes "`ADEg.Tr`" and "`ADEg`" can be used by inheritance. The specific methods for `Tr.class` are:

prepare signature(`object = "Tr.class"`): calls the parent method (prepare for `ADEg.Tr`), modifies some graphical parameters used by default and calculates ellipses, convex hulls and centroids.

panel signature(`object = "Tr.class"`): draws arrows, labels and points.

Author(s)

Alice Julien-Laferriere, Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

See Also

[ADEg ADEg.Tr triangle.class](#)

Examples

```
showClass("Tr.class")
```

Tr.label-class	<i>Class</i> Tr.label
----------------	-----------------------

Description

A class for creating and drawing triangular plot with point label.

Objects from the Class

Tr.label objects can be created by calls of the form `new("Tr.label", ...)`.

The regular usage in this package is to use the `triangle.label` function.

Slots

`data` a list containing data or data's name.

- `dfxyz`: the displayed values in the form of a three columns data frame, a name or a matching call.
- `labels`: a character vector containing labels for points.
- `frame`: a positive or null integer. It is the number of the frame containing the data (used with `sys.frame(..., env = data$frame)`). Only if the data are not stored (i.e. `data$storeData = FALSE`).
- `storeData`: a logical indicating if the data should be stored in the returned object. If `FALSE`, only the names of the data arguments are stored.

`trellis.par` a list of parameters for lattice call. It will be passed directly to `par.settings` arguments of the `lattice` function.

`adeq.par` a list of graphical parameters, corresponding to the ones given by `adeqpar()` function.

`lattice.call` a list to create the `trellis` object.

`g.args` a list containing some method parameters linked with the created object of `ADEg.Tr` class.

The specific slots for `Tr.class` objects are:

- `addmean`: a logical to plot the mean.
- `addaxes`: a logical to draw the principal axes.
- `meanpar`: a list to represent mean points using `pch`, `cex` and `col`.
- `axespar`: a list to represent axes lines using `col`, `lwd` and `lty`.
- `max3d` and `min3d`: vectors of three values for triangular maximal and minimal limits.
- `adjust`: a logical to adjust the device with the limits of the smaller equilateral triangle containing the values.

stats a list of internal preliminary calculations
 s.misc a list of some others internal parameters:

- cornerp: coordinates of the triangle extremities.

Call an object of class call

Extends

Class [ADEg.Tr](#), directly.
 Class [ADEg](#), by class [ADEg.Tr](#), distance 2.
 Class [ADEgORtrellis](#), by class [ADEg.Tr](#), distance 3.
 Class [ADEgORADEgSORTrellis](#), by class [ADEg.Tr](#), distance 3.

Methods

The methods of the father classes "ADEg.Tr" and "ADEg" can be used by inheritance. The specific methods for Tr.label are:

prepare signature(object = "Tr.label"): calls the parent method (prepare for ADEg.Tr), modifies some graphical parameters used by default and defines the mean point and the axes.

panel signature(object = "Tr.label"): draws lines, labels and points.

Author(s)

Alice Julien-Laferriere, Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

See Also

[ADEg ADEg.Tr triangle.label](#)

Examples

```
showClass("Tr.label")
```

Tr.match-class

Class Tr.match

Description

A class for the creation and display of paired coordinates in a triangular plot.

Objects from the Class

Tr.match objects can be created by calls of the form `new("Tr.match", ...)`.

The regular usage in this package is to use the `triangle.match` function.

Slots

`data` a list containing data or data's name.

- `dfxyz`: the displayed values in the form of a three columns data frame, a name or a matching call.
- `labels`: a vector of character strings containing the matches' labels.
- `frame`: a positive or null integer. It is the number of the frame containing the data (used with `sys.frame(..., env = data$frame)`). Only if the data are not stored (i.e. `data$storeData = FALSE`).
- `storeData`: a logical indicating if the data should be stored in the returned object. If `FALSE`, only the names of the data arguments are stored.

`trellis.par` a list of parameters for lattice call. It will be passed directly to `par.settings` arguments of the lattice function.

`adeq.par` a list of graphical parameters, corresponding to the ones given by `adeqpar()` function.

`lattice.call` a list to create the trellis object.

`g.args` a list containing some method parameters linked with the created object of `ADEg.Tr` class. The specific slots for `Tr.match` objects are:

- `max3d` and `min3d`: vectors of three values for triangular maximal and minimal limits.
- `adjust`: a logical to adjust the device with the limits of the smaller equilateral triangle containing the values

`stats` a list of internal preliminary calculations

`s.misc` a list of some others internal parameters

`Call` an object of class `call`

Extends

Class `ADEg.Tr`, directly.

Class `ADEg`, by class `ADEg.Tr`, distance 2.

Class `ADEgORTrellis`, by class `ADEg.Tr`, distance 3.

Class `ADEgORADEgSORTrellis`, by class `ADEg.Tr`, distance 3.

Methods

The methods of the father classes "`ADEg.Tr`" and "`ADEg`" can be used by inheritance. The specific methods for `Tr.match` are:

prepare signature(`object = "Tr.match"`): calls the parent method (prepare for `ADEg.Tr`) and modifies some graphical parameters used by default.

panel signature(`object = "Tr.match"`): draws arrows, labels and points.

Author(s)

Alice Julien-Laferriere, Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

See Also

[ADEg ADEg.Tr triangle.match](#)

Examples

```
showClass("Tr.match")
```

Tr.traject-class	<i>Class</i> Tr.traject
------------------	-------------------------

Description

A class for the creation and display of triangular plot with trajectories linking the points.

Objects from the Class

Tr.traject objects can be created by calls of the form `new("Tr.traject", ...)`.

The regular usage in this package is to use the `triangle.traject` function.

Slots

`data` a list containing data or data's name.

- `dfxyz`: the displayed values in the form of a three columns data frame, a name or a matching call.
- `fac`: a factor (or a matrix of factors) splitting the rows of `dfxyz`.
- `labels`: a vector of character strings containing the trajectories' labels.
- `frame`: a positive or null integer. It is the number of the frame containing the data (used with `sys.frame(..., env = data$frame)`). Only if the data are not stored (i.e. `data$storeData = FALSE`).
- `storeData`: a logical indicating if the data should be stored in the returned object. If `FALSE`, only the names of the data arguments are stored.

`trellis.par` a list of parameters for lattice call. It will be passed directly to `par.settings` arguments of the `lattice` function.

`adeg.par` a list of graphical parameters, corresponding to the ones given by `adegpar()` function.

`lattice.call` a list to create the trellis object.

`g.args` a list containing some method parameters linked with the created object of `ADEg.Tr` class.

The specific slots for `Tr.traject` objects are:

- `max3d` and `min3d`: vectors of three values for triangular maximal and minimal limits.
- `adjust`: a logical to adjust the device with the limits of the smaller equilateral triangle containing the values
- `order`: a vector containing the drawing order of the trajectories. A vector of length equal to factor.
- `col`: a NULL value, a color or a colors vector to color points, labels and lines.

`stats` a list of internal preliminary calculations

`s.misc` a list of some others internal parameters

`Call` an object of class `call`

Extends

Class [ADEg.Tr](#), directly.
Class [ADEg](#), by class [ADEg.Tr](#), distance 2.
Class [ADEgORtrellis](#), by class [ADEg.Tr](#), distance 3.
Class [ADEgORADEgSORTtrellis](#), by class [ADEg.Tr](#), distance 3.

Methods

The methods of the father classes "ADEg.Tr" and "ADEg" can be used by inheritance. The specific methods for `Tr.traject` are:

prepare signature(object = "Tr.traject"): calls the parent method (prepare for [ADEg.Tr](#)) and modifies some graphical parameters used by default.

panel signature(object = "Tr.traject"): draws arrows, labels and points.

Author(s)

Alice Julien-Laferriere, Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

See Also

[ADEg](#) [ADEg.Tr](#) [triangle.traject](#)

Examples

```
showClass("Tr.traject")
```

triangle.class

Ternary plot with a partition in classes (levels of a factor)

Description

This function represents a three dimensional scatter plot with a partition in classes (levels of a factor).

Usage

```
triangle.class(dfxyz, fac, wt = rep(1, NROW(fac)), labels = levels(fac),  
col = NULL, ellipseSize = 1, starSize = 1, chullSize = NULL, adjust = TRUE,  
min3d = NULL, max3d = NULL, showposition = TRUE, facets = NULL, plot = TRUE,  
storeData = TRUE, add = FALSE, pos = -1, ...)
```

Arguments

dfxyz	a three columns data frame used to produce the plot
fac	a factor (or a matrix of factors) splitting the rows of dfxyz
wt	a vector of weights for fac
labels	a character vector containing the class' labels
col	a logical, a color or a colors vector to color points, ellipses, labels, lines and polygons
ellipseSize	a positive number for ellipse size
starSize	a number between 0 and 1 for the size of the stars segments joining the stars' center (centroids) and the matching points
chullSize	NULL or a vector of numbers between 0 and 1 for the fraction of points included in the convex hull
adjust	a logical to adjust the device with the limits of the smaller equilateral triangle containing the values
min3d	a vector of three values for triangular minimal limits
max3d	a vector of three values for triangular maximal limits
showposition	a logical indicating whether the used triangle should be shown in the complete one
facets	a factor splitting the rows of dfxyz so that subsets of the data are represented on different sub-graphics
plot	a logical indicating if the graphics is displayed
storeData	a logical indicating if the data are stored in the returned object. If FALSE, only the names of the data arguments are stored
add	a logical. If TRUE, the graphic is superposed to the graphics already plotted in the current device
pos	an integer indicating the position of the environment where the data are stored, relative to the environment where the function is called. Useful only if storeData is FALSE
...	additional graphical parameters (see adeqpar and trellis.par.get)

Value

An object of class ADEg (subclass Tr.class) or ADEgS (if showposition is TRUE, if add is TRUE and/or if facets are used).

The result is displayed if plot is TRUE.

Author(s)

Alice Julien-Laferriere, Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

See Also

[Tr.class ADEg.Tr](#)

Examples

```

data(euro123, package = "ade4")
fac1 <- euro123$plan$an
df1 <- rbind.data.frame(euro123$in78, euro123$in86, euro123$in97)
triangle.class(df1, fac = fac1, showposition = TRUE, col = c(1, 2, 3))
triangle.class(df1, fac = fac1, showposition = FALSE, plabels.cex = 0, col = c(1, 2, 3),
  key = list(space = "left"))

```

triangle.label	<i>Ternary plot with labels</i>
----------------	---------------------------------

Description

This function represents a three dimensional scatter plot with labels.

Usage

```

triangle.label(dfxyz, labels = rownames(dfxyz), adjust = TRUE, min3d = NULL,
  max3d = NULL, addaxes = FALSE, addmean = FALSE, meanpar = NULL, axespar = NULL,
  showposition = TRUE, facets = NULL, plot = TRUE, storeData = TRUE, add = FALSE,
  pos = -1, ...)

```

Arguments

dfxyz	a three columns data frame used to produce the plot
labels	a character vector containing labels for points
adjust	a logical to adjust the device with the limits of the smaller equilateral triangle containing the values
min3d	a vector of three values for triangular minimal limits
max3d	a vector of three values for triangular maximal limits
addaxes	a logical to draw the principal axes
addmean	a logical to plot the mean
meanpar	a list to represent mean points using pch, cex and col
axespar	a list to represent axes lines using col, lwd and lty
showposition	a logical indicating whether the used triangle should be shown in the complete one
facets	a factor splitting the rows of dfxyz so that subsets of the data are represented on different sub-graphics
plot	a logical indicating if the graphics is displayed
storeData	a logical indicating if the data are stored in the returned object. If FALSE, only the names of the data arguments are stored
add	a logical. If TRUE, the graphic is superposed to the graphics already plotted in the current device

`pos` an integer indicating the position of the environment where the data are stored, relative to the environment where the function is called. Useful only if `storeData` is `FALSE`

... additional graphical parameters (see [adegpar](#) and [trellis.par.get](#))

Value

An object of class `ADEg` (subclass `Tr.label`) or `ADEgS` (if `showposition` is `TRUE`, if `add` is `TRUE` and/or if facets are used).
The result is displayed if `plot` is `TRUE`.

Author(s)

Alice Julien-Laferriere, Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

See Also

[Tr.label](#) [ADEg](#) [Tr](#)

Examples

```
data(euro123, package = "ade4")
df <- rbind.data.frame(euro123$in78, euro123$in86, euro123$in97)
row.names(df) <- paste(row.names(euro123$in78), rep(c(1, 2, 3), rep(12, 3)), sep = "")
g1 <- triangle.label(df, label = row.names(df), showposition = TRUE, plot = FALSE)
g2 <- triangle.label(euro123$in78, plabels.cex = 0, ppoints.cex = 2, addmean = TRUE,
  show = FALSE, plot = FALSE)
g3 <- triangle.label(euro123$in86, labels = row.names(euro123$in78), plabels.cex = 0.8,
  plot = FALSE)
g4 <- triangle.label(rbind.data.frame(euro123$in78, euro123$in86), plabels.cex = 0.8,
  addaxes = TRUE, psub.te = "Principal axis", psub.cex = 1.5, psub.pos = "topright", plot = FALSE)
G <- ADEgS(c(g1, g2, g3, g4), layout = c(2, 2))
```

triangle.match

Ternary plot of the matching between two sets of coordinates

Description

This function represents a three dimensional scatter plot of paired coordinates.

Usage

```
triangle.match(dfxyz1, dfxyz2, labels = row.names(as.data.frame(dfxyz1)),
  min3d = NULL, max3d = NULL, adjust = TRUE, showposition = TRUE, facets = NULL,
  plot = TRUE, storeData = TRUE, add = FALSE, pos = -1, ...)
```

Arguments

dfxyz1	a three columns data frame, the first system of coordinates, used to produce the plot
dfxyz2	a three columns data frame, the second system of coordinates, with as many rows as dfxyz1, used to produce the plot.
labels	a vector of character strings containing the matches' labels
adjust	a logical to adjust the device with the limits of the smaller equilateral triangle containing the values
min3d	a vector of three values for triangular minimal limits
max3d	a vector of three values for triangular maximal limits
showposition	a logical indicating whether the used triangle should be shown in the complete one
facets	a factor splitting the rows of dfxyz so that subsets of the data are represented on different sub-graphics
plot	a logical indicating if the graphics is displayed
storeData	a logical indicating if the data are stored in the returned object. If FALSE, only the names of the data arguments are stored
add	a logical. If TRUE, the graphic is superposed to the graphics already plotted in the current device
pos	an integer indicating the position of the environment where the data are stored, relative to the environment where the function is called. Useful only if storeData is FALSE
...	additional graphical parameters (see adegpar and trellis.par.get)

Value

An object of class ADEg (subclass Tr.match) or ADEgS (if showposition is TRUE, if add is TRUE and/or if facets are used).

The result is displayed if plot is TRUE.

Author(s)

Alice Julien-Laferriere, Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

See Also

[Tr.match](#) [ADEg](#).[Tr](#)

Examples

```
data(euro123, package = "ade4")
triangle.match(euro123$in78, euro123$in86, plabels.cex = 0.8)
```

triangle.traject	<i>Ternary plot with trajectories</i>
------------------	---------------------------------------

Description

This function represents a three dimensional scatter plot with trajectories.

Usage

```
triangle.traject(dfxyz, fac = gl(1, nrow(dfxyz)), order, labels = levels(fac),
  col = NULL, adjust = TRUE, min3d = NULL, max3d = NULL, showposition = TRUE,
  facets = NULL, plot = TRUE, storeData = TRUE, add = FALSE, pos = -1, ...)
```

Arguments

dfxyz	a three columns data frame, the first system of coordinates, used to produce the plot
fac	a factor (or a matrix of factors) splitting the rows of dfxyz
order	a vector containing the drawing order of the trajectories. A vector of length equal to factor.
labels	a vector of character strings containing the trajectories' labels
col	a color or a colors vector to color points, labels and lines
adjust	a logical to adjust the device with the limits of the smaller equilateral triangle containing the values
min3d	a vector of three values for triangular minimal limits
max3d	a vector of three values for triangular maximal limits
showposition	a logical indicating whether the used triangle should be shown in the complete one
facets	a factor splitting the rows of dfxyz so that subsets of the data are represented on different sub-graphics
plot	a logical indicating if the graphics is displayed
storeData	a logical indicating if the data are stored in the returned object. If FALSE, only the names of the data arguments are stored
add	a logical. If TRUE, the graphic is superposed to the graphics already plotted in the current device
pos	an integer indicating the position of the environment where the data are stored, relative to the environment where the function is called. Useful only if storeData is FALSE
...	additional graphical parameters (see adegpar and trellis.par.get)

Details

The fac factor is used to display several trajectories: each level of fac is a specific trajectory.

Value

An object of class ADEg (subclass Tr.traject) or ADEgS (if showposition is TRUE, if add is TRUE and/or if facets are used).
The result is displayed if plot is TRUE.

Author(s)

Alice Julien-Laferriere, Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

See Also

[Tr.traject ADEg.Tr](#)

Examples

```
exo1 <- matrix(c(51.88, 32.55, 15.57, 44.94, 34.59, 20.47, 25.95, 39.15, 34.9,
  37.87, 43.19, 18.94, 34.2, 43.32, 22.48, 16.13, 42.18, 41.69,
  7.76, 70.93, 21.31, 6.22, 65.96, 27.82, 6.44, 57.06, 36.5,
  37.24, 32.45, 30.31, 16.09, 31.22, 52.69, 6.54, 24.68, 68.78), ncol = 3, byr = TRUE)
exo1 <- as.data.frame(exo1)
names(exo1) <- c("agr", "ouv", "ter")
com <- as.factor(rep(c("Gig", "Lun", "Gan", "Mat"), c(3, 3, 3, 3)))
rec <- as.factor(rep(c("68", "75", "82"), 4))
row.names(exo1) <- paste(com, rec, sep = "")
tri1 <- triangle.traject(exo1, fac = com, showposition=FALSE, pgrid.draw = FALSE,
  col = TRUE, axis.text = list(cex = 0))
```

zoom

Zoom in or out

Description

This function performs a zoom on a ADEg.S1 or ADEg.S2 displayed object.

Usage

```
zoom(object, zoom, center)
```

Arguments

object	a ADEg.S1 or ADEg.S2 object
zoom	a numeric value to zoom in (if zoom > 1) or out (if zoom < 1)
center	a numeric value (if object is a ADEg.S1 object) or a two-length vector (if object is a ADEg.S2 object) as a reference point to zoom (in or out). If it is missing, the displayed center point is used.

Value

Updated display after zoom.

Author(s)

Alice Julien-Laferrriere, Aurelie Siberchicot <aurelie.siberchicot@univ-lyon1.fr> and Stephane Dray

See Also

[ADEg.S2](#) [ADEg.S1](#)

Examples

```
data(olympic, package = "ade4")
dudi1 <- ade4::dudi.pca(olympic$tab, scan = FALSE)
g <- s.corcircle(dudi1$co, lab = names(olympic$tab), fullcircle = TRUE, psub.text = "data:olympic")
zoom(g, 0.5)
zoom(g, 2, center = c(-0.4, 0.8))
```


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