

Package ‘berryFunctions’

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Type Package

Title Function Collection Related to Plotting and Hydrology

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Imports grDevices, graphics, stats, utils, abind

Suggests RColorBrewer, pbapply, knitr, rmarkdown, gstat, RCurl,
colorspace

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Description Draw horizontal histograms, color scattered points by 3rd dimension,
enhance date- and log-axis plots, zoom in X11 graphics, trace errors and warnings,
use the unit hydrograph in a linear storage cascade, convert lists to data.frames and arrays,
fit multiple functions.

License GPL (>= 2)

URL <https://github.com/brry/berryFunctions>

RoxygenNote 6.0.1.9000

VignetteBuilder knitr

BugReports <https://github.com/brry/berryFunctions>

NeedsCompilation no

Repository CRAN

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berryFunctions-package

Berry's functions

Description

Collection of functions, mainly connected with graphics and hydrology.

- zoom in X11 graphics
- plot rainfall-runoff data and optimize parameters for the unit hydrograph in the linear storage cascade
- write text to plots on top of colored fields in label size (halo-effect)
- draw scatterplots colored by 3rd dimension (as in image, which only deals with grids)
- draw histograms horizontally
- advancedly label date axes and logarithmic axes
- fit multiple functions (power, reciprocal, exponential, logarithmic, polynomial, rational) by regression
- convert lists to data.frames
- and more...

Note

dataDWD and readDWD have moved to the package rdwd: <https://github.com/brry/rdwd#rdwd>

Get the most recent code updates at <https://github.com/brry>

At some places you'll find `## not run` in the examples. These code blocks were excluded from checking while building, mainly because they are interactive and need mouseclicks, or because they open another device/file. Normally, you should be able to run them in an interactive session. If you do find non-executable code, please tell me!

Feel free to suggest packages in which these functions would fit well.

I strongly depend on - and therefore welcome - any feedback!

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, 2011-2017

Examples

```
# see vignette("berryFunctions")
```

addAlpha	<i>Color transparency</i>
----------	---------------------------

Description

Make existing colors semi-transparent (add alpha)

Usage

```
addAlpha(col, alpha = 0.3)
```

Arguments

col	Vector of color names (colors), hexadecimal or integer that can be interpreted by col2rgb
alpha	Level of semi-transparency. between 0 (transparent) and 1 (intransparent). Can also be a vector. DEFAULT: 0.3

Value

character vector with hexadecimal color codes.

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, June 2014 Based on suggestion by Mathias Seibert, Dec. 2013

See Also

[addFade](#), [rgb](#), [colors](#), [col2rgb](#)

Examples

```
addAlpha("red", c(0.1, 0.3, 0.6, 1))
addAlpha(1:3)
addAlpha(1:3, 1:3/3)
NewColors <- addAlpha(c("red", "blue", "yellow", "green", "purple"), 0:200/200)
plot(runif(1000), col=NewColors, pch=16, cex=2)

# use addFade for line segments, because of overlapping dots
set.seed(1); x <- cumsum(rnorm(30)) ; y <- x-2
plot(x, type="n")
```

```
segments(x0=1:29,y0=head(x,-1), x1=2:30,y1=x[-1], col=addAlpha(4, 29:0/30), lwd=10)
segments(x0=1:29,y0=head(y,-1), x1=2:30,y1=y[-1], col=addFade (4, 29:0/30), lwd=10)
```

addFade *Color fade out*

Description

Make existing colors fade away to white

Usage

```
addFade(col, fade = 0.3, target = "white", ...)
```

Arguments

col	Vector of color names (colors), hexadecimal or integer that can be interpreted by col2rgb
fade	Level of fading towards target. between 0 (target) and 1 (col). Can also be a vector. DEFAULT: 0.3
target	Target color that should be faded into. DEFAULT: "white"
...	Further arguments passed to colorRamp

Value

character matrix with hexadecimal color codes.

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, Feb 2016

See Also

[addAlpha](#), [colorRamp](#), [colors](#)

Examples

```
plot(1:11, pch=16, cex=3, col=addFade(2, 10:0/10))
plot(1:11, pch=16, cex=3, col=addFade(2, 10:0/10, target="blue"))
plot(1:11, pch=16, cex=3, col=addFade(2, 10:0/10, target=3:4))
plot(1:21, pch=16, cex=3, col=addFade(2:3, 10:0/10))
plot(1:21, pch=16, cex=3, col=addFade(2:3, 10:0/10, target=4:5))
NewColors <- addFade(c("red", "blue", "yellow", "green", "purple"), 0:200/200)
plot(runif(1000), col=NewColors, pch=16, cex=2)
```

addRows	<i>Add n rows to a data.frame</i>
---------	-----------------------------------

Description

simple Helper-Function to add n rows to a data.frame.

Usage

```
addRows(df, n, values = NA)
```

Arguments

df	Dataframe object
n	Number of rows to add
values	Values to be used in the new rows. DEFAULT: NA

Value

A data.frame

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, Jan 2014

See Also

[insertRows](#), [data.frame](#), [matrix](#), [rbind](#)

Examples

```
MYDF <- data.frame(A=5:3, B=2:4)
addRows(MYDF, 3)
```

almost.equal *Vectorized testing for near-equality*

Description

Vectorized testing for near-equality with [all.equal](#). Since elements are recycled, this will not work for environments. You *can* use `almost.equal` directly in if expressions.

Usage

```
almost.equal(x, y, ...)
```

Arguments

`x, y` R objects to be compared with each other, recycled to max length
`...` Further arguments passed to [all.equal](#)

Value

Logical vector

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, Jan 2017

See Also

[all.equal](#)

Examples

```
# General usage:
x <- c(0.4-0.1, 0.5-0.2)
x
x==0.3                      # FALSE TRUE # but mathematically, x is 0.3
all.equal(x, rep(0.3,2))    # TRUE
almost.equal(x,0.3)        # TRUE TRUE # nice

y <- c(7777, 0.3)
  all.equal(x,y) # "Mean relative difference: 25922.33"    Not what I want
almost.equal(x,y) # FALSE TRUE                            Exactly what I want

# Testing vectorization
almost.equal(1:6, 3)
almost.equal(1:6, NA)
almost.equal(1:6, NULL)
```



```

# Testing the function for different data types (in order of coercion):
almost.equal(c(TRUE,FALSE,NA), c(TRUE,FALSE,NA)) # logical
almost.equal(as.factor(letters), as.factor(letters)) # factor
  all.equal(1:6, 1:6)
almost.equal(1:6, 1:6) # integer numeric see above
0.4+0.4i - 0.1-0.1i == 0.3+0.3i
almost.equal(0.4+0.4i - 0.1-0.1i, 0.3+0.3i) # complex
  all.equal(letters, tolower(LETTERS))
almost.equal(letters, tolower(LETTERS)) # character
almost.equal(Sys.Date()+1:4,Sys.Date()+1:4) # Date
x <- Sys.time()+0:2
all.equal(x,x)
almost.equal(x,x) # POSIXt
A <- list(a=1:5, b=0.5-0.2)
B <- list(a=1:5, b=0.4-0.1)
  all.equal(A,B)
almost.equal(A,B) # list

```

anhang

open the Appendix of Rclick

Description

Open the Appendix of my R handbook found online at RclickHandbuch.wordpress.com

Usage

```
anhang()
```

Value

None, opens pdf in default viewer using [system2](#)

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, Jul 2016

See Also

[funSource](#)

Examples

```
# anhang() # excluded from cran check because of external browser opening policy
```

`approx2`*Smart linear NA interpolation*

Description

Smart interpolation: as [approx](#), `approx2` fills NAs in a vector with linear interpolation, but unlike [approx](#), it can handle NAs at the ends of a vector (takes the first/last value available for those). Also, `approx2` returns a vector only.

Usage

```
approx2(x, fill = NULL, n = length(x), quiet = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	Vector with (numeric) values
<code>fill</code>	Function to fill NAs at the start or end of the vector. See Details. DEFAULT: NULL
<code>n</code>	Number of points to interpolate to
<code>quiet</code>	Logical: suppress warning for no non-NA values? DEFAULT: FALSE
<code>...</code>	Further arguments passed to approx

Details

The function `fill` is used to fill missing values at the ends of the vector. It could be `mean` or `median`, for example, but must be a function that accepts `na.rm=TRUE` as an argument. The default (NULL) means to use the first (or last) observation available.

Value

Vector with NAs replaced with interpolation (not a list, as in [approx](#)!)

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, July 2015

See Also

[approx](#), `zoo::na.locf`, [ciBand](#) for usage example

Examples

```

approx2(c(NA,NA)) # yields a message
approx2(c(NA,NA, 6, 4, 8, 9, 3, 2, 1)) # fills with first non-NA value
approx2(c( 2,NA, 6, 4, 8, 9, 3, 2, 1)) # interpolates linearly
approx2(c( 2, 4, 6, 4, 8, 9,NA, 2,NA)) # linear, then last non-NA at end

approx2(c(NA,NA, 6, 4, 8, 9, 3, 2, 1))
approx2(c(NA,NA, 6, 4, 8, 9, 3, 2, 1), fill=median) # first median, then linear
approx2(c(NA,NA, 6, 4, 8, 9, 3, 2, 1), fill=mean)

approx2(c( 3, 4, 6, 4, 8, 9,NA, 2,NA))
approx2(c( 3, 4, 6, 4, 8, 9,NA, 2,NA), fill=median)
approx2(c( 3, 4, 6, 4, 8, 9,NA, 2,NA), fill=mean)

approx2(c(NA,NA, 6, 4, 8, 9, 3, 2, 1), n=17)
approx2(c( 2,NA, 6, 4, 8, 9, 3, 2, 1), n=17)
approx2(c( 2, 4, 6, 4, 8, 9,NA, 2,NA), n=17)

```

around

View values around an index

Description

View index rows of a data.frame with n surrounding rows

Usage

```
around(x, i, n1 = 2, n2 = n1, convert = is.logical(i))
```

Arguments

x	Data.frame
i	Index (logical or integers)
n1	Number of elements shown before each i. DEFAULT: 2
n2	Number of elements shown after each i. DEFAULT: n1
convert	Use which to get the row numbers? DEFAULT: TRUE if i is boolean

Value

Nothing, calls [View](#)

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, Nov 2016

See Also[sortDF](#), [View](#)**Examples**

```
## Not run: ## View should not be used in examples
myDF <- data.frame(A=1:30, B=cumsum(rnorm(30)))
myDF[c(5,7,23,29),1] <- NA
around(myDF, i=is.na(myDF$A))
around(myDF, i=c(11,19), n2=0)

## End(Not run)
```

betaPlot

*Beta density plot***Description**

Quick and nice plot of beta density distribution based on just alpha and beta

Usage

```
betaPlot(shape1 = 1.5, shape2 = 5, lines = NA, fill = rgb(0, 0.3, 0.8,
  0.4), cumulative = TRUE, mar = c(2, 3, 3, 3), keeppar = FALSE,
  las = 1, main = paste("Beta density with\nalpha =", signif(shape1, 3),
  "and beta =", signif(shape2, 3)), ylim = lim0(y), xlim = 0:1, ylab = "",
  xlab = "", type = "l", lty = 1, col = par("fg"), ...)
```

Arguments

shape1	Alpha value as in dbeta . DEFAULT: 1.5
shape2	Beta value. DEFAULT: 5
lines	Quantiles at which vertical lines should be plotted. DEFAULT: NA
fill	Color passed to polygon . DEFAULT: rgb(0,0.3,0.8, 0.4)
cumulative	Should cumulative density distribution be added? DEFAULT: TRUE
mar	Margins for plot passed to par . DEFAULT: c(2,3,3,3)
keeppar	Should margin parameters be kept instead of being restored to previous value? DEFAULT: FALSE
las	Label orientation, argument passed to plot . DEFAULT: 1
main	main as in plot . DEFAULT: paste("Beta density with\nalpha =", shape1, "and beta =", shape2)
ylim, xlim	limit for the y and x axis. DEFAULT: lim0(y), 0:1
ylab, xlab	labels for the axes. DEFAULT: ""
type, lty, col	arguments passed to plot and lines .
...	further arguments passed to plot like lwd, xaxs, cex.axis, etc.

Details

This function very quickly plots a beta distribution by just specifying alpha and beta.

Value

None. Used for plotting.

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, July 2014

See Also

[betaPlotComp](#), [normPlot](#), [dbeta](#), <https://cran.r-project.org/package=denstrip>, <https://cran.r-project.org/view=Distributions>

Examples

```
betaPlot()
betaPlot(2,1)
betaPlot(0.5, 2)

# beta distribution is often used for proportions or probabilities
# overview of parameters
# alpha = number of successes + 1. beta = number of failures + 1
betaPlotComp()
# a bigger: HDI (Highest Density Interval) further to the right (1)
# b bigger: HDI more to the left (0)
# both bigger: narrower HDI, stronger peak
```

betaPlotComp

Compare beta distributions

Description

Visually understand the effect of the beta distribution parameters

Usage

```
betaPlotComp(shape1 = c(0.5, 1:4, 10, 20), shape2 = shape1,
  cumulative = FALSE, cex = 0.8, las = 1, main = "", ylim = lim0(4),
  mar = rep(0, 4), oma = c(2, 2, 4.5, 2), mgp = c(3, 0.7, 0),
  keppar = FALSE, textargs = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

shape1	Vector of alpha values as in dbeta . DEFAULT: c(0.5, 1:4, 10,20)
shape2	Beta values to be compared. DEFAULT: shape1
cumulative	Should the cumulative density distribution line be added? DEFAULT: FALSE
cex	Character EXpansion size. DEFAULT: 0.8
las	Label Axis Style passed to axis . DEFAULT: 1
main	Main as in plot . DEFAULT: ""
ylim	LIMit for the Y axis. DEFAULT: lim0(4)
mar	MARgins for plot passed to par . DEFAULT: rep(0,4)
oma	Outer MArgins for plot passed to par . DEFAULT: c(2,2,4.5,2)
mgp	MarGin Placement. DEFAULT: c(3,0.7,0)
keeppar	Should margin parameters be kept instead of being restored to previous value? DEFAULT: FALSE
textargs	List of arguments passed to textField . DEFAULT: NULL
...	Further arguments passed to betaPlot like lines, fill, etc.

Value

None. Used for plotting.

Note

Tries to find suitable subplot for axis labels. This works only for increasing parameter values.

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, Dec 2015

See Also

[betaPlot](#)

Examples

```
betaPlotComp()
betaPlotComp(oma=c(2,2,2,2), ylim=lim0(5.5), textargs=list(y=NA))
betaPlotComp(shape1=c(3,10,34), shape2=c(7,9,24))
```

between	<i>Are values between a and b?</i>
---------	------------------------------------

Description

Are values within a certain interval? Basically a wrapper for `x >= a & x <= b` to save repeating long x names twice.

Usage

```
between(x, a, b = a, incl = TRUE, aincl = incl, bincl = incl,
        quiet = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	Numerical vector
a, b	Numerical values/vectors specifying the borders of the interval. <code>min</code> and <code>max</code> are used, so they can be a vector.
incl	Logical. Include values on the borders? For <code>x == border</code> , <code>TRUE</code> will be returned. Specify per left and right border separately with the arguments <code>aincl</code> and <code>bincl</code> . DEFAULT: <code>TRUE</code>
aincl, bincl	Logical. Include values on left and right border, respectively? DEFAULT: <code>incl</code>
quiet	Logical. Suppress warning if <code>a>b</code> ? DEFAULT: <code>FALSE</code>

Value

Logical (boolean) vector with `TRUE/FALSE` values

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, Aug 2017

See Also

[findInterval](#)

Examples

```
between(1:10, 4, 8)
between(1:10, 4:8) # range as vector
between(1:10, 8, 4) # warns about interval

data.frame( incl.T=between(1:10, 4, 8),
            incl.F=between(1:10, 4, 8, incl=FALSE),
            aincl.F=between(1:10, 4, 8, aincl=FALSE),
            bincl.F=between(1:10, 4, 8, bincl=FALSE) )
```

checkFile	<i>check file existence</i>
-----------	-----------------------------

Description

check whether files exist and give a useful error/warning/message

Usage

```
checkFile(file, warnonly = FALSE, trace = TRUE, pwd = TRUE)
```

Arguments

file	Filename(s) as character string to be checked for existence.
warnonly	Logical: Only issue a warning instead of an error with stop ? DEFAULT: FALSE
trace	Logical: Add function call stack to the message? DEFAULT: TRUE
pwd	Logical: Print working directory in message? DEFAULT: TRUE

Value

TRUE/FALSE, invisibly

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, May 2016

See Also

[file.exists](#)

Examples

```
is.error( checkFile("FileThatDoesntExist.txt") )
checkFile("FileThatDoesntExist.txt", warnonly=TRUE)
checkFile("FileThatDoesntExist.txt", warnonly=TRUE, trace=FALSE)

## Not run: ## Excluded from CRAN checks because of file creation
# Vectorized:
file.create("DummyFile2.txt")
checkFile(paste0("DummyFile",1:3,".txt"), warnonly=TRUE)
checkFile(paste0("DummyFile",1:3,".txt") )
file.remove("DummyFile2.txt")

compareFiles("dummy.nonexist", "dummy2.nonexist")
checkFile("dummy.nonexist")

## End(Not run)
```



```
dingo <- function(k="brute.nonexist", trace=TRUE)
  checkFile(k, warnonly=TRUE, trace=trace)
dingo()
dingo("dummy.nonexist")

upper <- function(h, ...) dingo(c(h, "dumbo.nonexist"), ...)
upper("dumbo2.nonexist")
upper(paste0("dumbo",2:8,".nonexist"))
upper(paste0("dumbo",2:8,".nonexist"), trace=FALSE)
```

ci	<i>calculate confidence interval around mean</i>
----	--

Description

calculate the ends of the confidence interval around mean using [t.test](#)

Usage

```
ci(dat, lev = 0.95, digits = 3)
```

Arguments

dat	Vector with the data to use.
lev	Numeric value for confidence level. DEFAULT: 0.95
digits	Integer: Number of digits rounded to in output. DEFAULT: 3

Details

Remember that CIs are used when insecurities about the inference from a sample to a general population need quantification, not for hypothesis testing. If two confidence intervals overlap, the difference between the two means still may be significantly different.

Value

A dataframe with the lower and upper confidence interval, as well as the level used.

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, 2010

References

For newbies: Charles Wheelan: naked statistics - stripping the dread from the data, 2013, Norton, ISBN 978-0-393-07195-5.

For statisticians: any of your favorite statistics books should cover confidence intervals ;-)

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Confidence_interval

Wolfe R, Hanley J (Jan 2002). "If we're so different, why do we keep overlapping? When 1 plus 1 doesn't make 2"

<http://www.ecmaj.ca/content/166/1/65.full.pdf>

Goldstein, H.; Healey, M.J.R. (1995). "The graphical presentation of a collection of means". Journal of the Royal Statistical Society

<http://www.jstor.org/stable/2983411>

See Also

[t.test](#)

Examples

```
yourdata <- c(5:8,3,14)
ci(yourdata)           # confidence interval with the default confidence level (95%)
ci(yourdata, 0.99)    # specified with a different confidence level
ci(yourdata, 0.99, 4) # returns 4 decimal places
ci(yourdata, ,2)      # rounds to 2 decimal places with default level
ci(yourdata)[1,1]     # returns lower boundary of the interval as a numeric
ci(yourdata)[1,2]     # returns upper boundary of the interval as a numeric
ci                     # shows the function itself
```

ciBand

polygon confidence bands

Description

[polygon](#) for confidence interval bands, can handle NA's well

Usage

```
ciBand(yu, yl, ym = NULL, x = 1:length(yu), na = "interpolate",
       nastars = TRUE, singlepoints = TRUE, args = NULL, add = FALSE,
       lwd = 1, colm = "green3", colb = addAlpha(colm), border = NA,
       las = 1, ylim = range(yu, yl, finite = TRUE), ...)
```

Arguments

yu	y values of upper confidence region boundary
yl	y values of lower confidence region boundary
ym	y values of middle/median/mean line. Only added if this argument is given. DEFAULT: NULL
x	x values (one ascending vector). DEFAULT: 1:length(yu)
na	Method used at NA points. One of "interpolate" or "remove". DEFAULT: "interpolate"
nastars	If na="interpolate", should stars be drawn at places that used to be NA? DEFAULT: TRUE
singlepoints	If na="remove", add points for places surrounded by NAs? can be a boolean (T/F) vector of length three for upper, lower, median. Code to identify isolated points is taken from wq::plotTs. DEFAULT: TRUE
args	List of arguments passed to points for the previous two arguments. DEFAULT: NULL
add	Add to existing plot? If FALSE, plot is called before adding confidence interval. DEFAULT: FALSE
lwd	Line width of middle line. DEFAULT: 1
colm	Color for median/mean line. DEFAULT: "green3"
colb	Color of the confidence region band. DEFAULT: addAlpha(colm)
border	polygon border. DEFAULT: NA
las	LabelAxisStyle (axis labels turned upright, see par). DEFAULT: 1
ylim	limits of plot. DEFAULT: range(yu,yl, finite=TRUE)
...	Further arguments passed to plot - or maybe better polygon??

Value

None, currently. Used for drawing.

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, July 2015

See Also

[quantileBands](#), [polygon](#), [approx2](#)

Examples

```

y1 <- c(1,3,4,2,1,4,6,8,7)
y2 <- c(5,6,5,6,9,8,8,9,10)
y3 <- c(4,4,5,4,4,6,7,8,9)
ciBand(yl=y1, yu=y2, ym=y3)

```

```

y1[6:7] <- NA
ciBand(y1=y1, yu=y2, ym=y3) # interpolation marked with stars if nastars=TRUE
ciBand(y1=y1, yu=y2, ym=y3, na="remove")
lines(y1, col=3, type="o")
lines(y2, col=3, type="o")

y2[1] <- NA
ciBand(y1=y1, yu=y2, ym=y3) # next observation carried backwards (NAs at begin)
# LOCF (last observation carried forwards if NAs at end)
# See ?approx2 for median/mean imputation in these cases
ciBand(y1=y1, yu=y2, ym=y3, na="remove")
y2[9] <- NA
ciBand(y1=y1, yu=y2, ym=y3)
ciBand(y1=y1, yu=y2, ym=y3, na="remove") # NAs at both ends
y2[1] <- 5
ciBand(y1=y1, yu=y2, ym=y3)
ciBand(y1=y1, yu=y2, ym=y3, na="remove") # NA only at end

# Actual usefull stuff: sample size dependency of max and mean
ssdep_max <- function(n) quantile( replicate(n=200, expr=max(rnorm(n)) ) )
ssdep_mean<- function(n) quantile( replicate(n=200,expr=mean(rnorm(n)) ) )
x <- 1:100
res_max <- sapply(x, ssdep_max)
res_mean <- sapply(x, ssdep_mean)
ciBand(y1=res_max[2,], yu=res_max[4,], ym=res_max[3,], x=x, ylim=c(-0.5, 3))
ciBand(res_mean[2,], res_mean[4,], res_mean[3,], x=x, add=TRUE, colm="purple")

```

circle

Draw circle with a given radius

Description

Draws a filled circle with a certain radius (in existing plot's units) using [polygon](#) and [sin](#)

Usage

```
circle(x, y, r, locnum = 100, ...)
```

Arguments

x	x coordinate of points, numeric value of length 1
y	y coordinate
r	radius of the circle in units of current plot
locnum	number of calculated points on the circle (more means smoother but slower). DEFAULT: 100
...	further arguments passed to polygon , like col, border, lwd

Value

none. Used for drawing.

Note

If circles look like ellipsis, use `plot(... asp=1)`

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, 2012

See Also

[symbols](#), [polygon](#)

Examples

```
plot(1:20, type="n", asp=1)
circle(5,5, r=3) # 1:1 aspect shows they're really circles and not ellipses.
circle(15,10, r=4, locnum=12, col=2, border=4, lwd=3)

# can not be vectorized:
x <- sample(1:20, 15) ; y <- sample(1:20, 15) ; r <- runif(20)*3
circle(x,y,r, col=rgb(1,0.5,0,alpha=0.4), border=NA)
for(i in 1:15) circle(x[i],y[i],r[i], col=rgb(1,0.5,0,alpha=0.4), border=NA)
```

classify

Classification into groups

Description

classify continuous values into categories with different methods:

- linearly or logarithmically spaced equal intervals,
- intervals based on quantiles (equally filled bins),
- intervals based on distance from the mean in normal distributions,
- user specified class borders (e.g. for legal or critical limits).

Usage

```
classify(x, method = "linear", breaks = NULL, Range = range(x), finite =
  TRUE), sdlab = 1, logbase = 1, quiet = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	Vector with numeric values
method	Character string (partial matching is performed). Classification method (type of binning) to compute the class breakpoints. See section Details. DEFAULT: "linear"
breaks	Specification for method, see Details. DEFAULT: NULL (different defaults for each method)
Range	Ends of intervals. DEFAULT: range(x, finite=TRUE)
sdlab	Type of label and breakpoints if method=standarddeviation. 1 means -0.5 sd, 0.5 sd, 2 means -1 sd, mean, 1 sd, 3 means actual numbers for type 1, 4 means numbers for type 2. DEFAULT: 1
logbase	base for logSpaced . Used only if not 1 and method="log". DEFAULT: 1
quiet	Suppress warnings, eg for values outside Range? DEFAULT: FALSE

Details

Binning methods are explained very nicely in the link in the section References. *nbins* indicates the number of classes (and thus, colors).

method	explanation	meaning of breaks	default
linear	<i>nbins</i> equally spaced classes	<i>nbins</i>	100
log	<i>nbins</i> logarithmically spaced	<i>nbins</i>	100
quantile	classes have equal number of values	the quantiles (or number of them)	0:4/4
sd	normal distributions	number of sd in one direction from the mean	3
custom	user-given breakpoints	breakpoint values (including ends of Range)	none

The default is set to equalinterval which makes sense for my original intent of plotting lake depth (bathymetry measured at irregularly distributed points) on a linear color scale. This is the workhorse for [colPoints](#).

Value

list with class numbers (index) and other elements for [colPoints](#)

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, 2014

References

See this page on the effect of classification (binning) methods:
<http://uxblog.idvsolutions.com/2011/10/telling-truth.html>

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

```

classify( c(1:10, 20), "lin", breaks=12)
classify( c(1:10, 20), "q", breaks=0:10/10)
classify( c(1:10, 20), "s", sdlab=2 )
classify( c(1:10, 20), "s", sdlab=1, breaks=2 )
classify( c(1:10, 20), "c", breaks=c(5,27) )
classify( c(1:10, 20), "log")

set.seed(42); rz <- rnorm(30, mean=350, sd=120)
plot(1)
classleg <- function(method="linear", breaks=100, sdlab=1, logbase=1, ...)
  do.call(colPointsLegend, owa(
    classify(rz, method=method, breaks=breaks, sdlab=sdlab, logbase=logbase),
    list(z=rz, title="", ...) ) )
classleg(br=3, met="s", col=divPal(5),mar=c(0,3,1,0),hor=FALSE,x1=0.1,x2=0.25)
classleg(br=3, met="s", col=divPal(6),mar=c(0,3,1,0),hor=FALSE,x1=0.25,x2=0.4, sdlab=2)
classleg(y1=0.85, y2=1)
classleg(br=20, met="log", y1=0.70, y2=0.85)
classleg(br=20, met="log", y1=0.55, y2=0.70, logbase=1.15)
classleg(br=20, met="log", y1=0.45, y2=0.60, logbase=0.90)
classleg(br= 5, met="q", y1=0.30, y2=0.45)# quantiles: each color is equally often used
classleg(met="q", y1=0.15, y2=0.30, breaks=0:15/15, at=pretty2(rz), labels=pretty2(rz) )

```

climateGraph

*climate graph after Walter and Lieth***Description**

Draw a climate diagramm by the standards of Walter and Lieth.

Usage

```

climateGraph(temp, rain, main = "StatName\n52\u{00B0}24' N / 12\u{00B0}58' E\n42 m aSL",
  units = c("\u{00B0}C", "mm"), labs = substr(month.abb, 1, 1), textprop = 0.25,
  ylim = range(temp, rain/2), compress = FALSE, ticklab = -8:30 * 10,
  ticklin = -15:60 * 5, box = TRUE, mar = c(1.5, 2.3, 4.5, 0.2),
  keeppar = TRUE, colrain = "blue", coltemp = "red", lwd = 2,
  arghumi = NULL, argarid = NULL, argcomp = NULL, arggrid = NULL,
  argtext = NULL, ...)

```

Arguments

temp	monthly temperature mean in degrees C
rain	monthly rain sum in mm (12 values)
main	location info as character string. can have \n. DEFAULT: "StatName\n52d 24' N / 12d 58' E\n42 m aSL"
units	units used for labelling. DEFAULT: c("d C", "mm")
labs	labels for x axis. DEFAULT: J,F,M,A,M,J,J,A,S,O,N,D
textprop	proportion of graphic that is used for writing the values in a table to the right. DEFAULT: 0.25
ylim	limit for y axis in temp units. DEFAULT: range(temp, rain/2)
compress	should rain>100 mm be compressed with adjusted labelling? (not recommended for casual visualization!). DEFAULT: FALSE
ticklab	positions for vertical labelling. DEFAULT: -8:30*10
ticklin	positions for horizontal line drawing. DEFAULT: -15:60*5
box	draw box along outer margins of graph? DEFAULT: TRUE
mar	plot margins. DEFAULT: c(1.5,2.3,4.5,0.2)
keeppar	Keep the changed graphical parameters? DEFAULT: TRUE
colrain	Color for rain line and axis labels. DEFAULT: "blue"
coltemp	color for temperature line and axis labels. DEFAULT: "red"
lwd	line width of actual temp and rain lines. DEFAULT: 2
arghumi	List of arguments for humid polygon , like density, angle. DEFAULT: NULL (internal x,y, col, border)
argarid	List of arguments for arid area. DEFAULT: NULL
argcomp	List of arguments for compressed rainfall polygon. DEFAULT: NULL
arggrid	List of arguments for background grid lines. DEFAULT: NULL
argtext	List of arguments for text at right hand if textprop>0. DEFAULT: NULL
...	further arguments passed to plot, like col.main

Value

None. Plots data and table.

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, June 2013

References

Heinrich Walter, Helmut Lieth: Klimadiagramm-Weltatlas. Gustav Fischer Verlag, Jena 1967
 Examples:
https://www.hoelzel.at/__verlag/geojournal/archiv/klima/2006_01/lieth.gif
https://www.hoelzel.at/__verlag/geojournal/archiv/klima/istanbul/istanbul400.gif
http://www.ipb.uni-tuebingen.de/kurs/comp/1_excel2007/1_pic/2007diagramm_verbund02.jpg
<http://www.zivatar.hu/felhotar/albums/userpics/wldp.png>

See Also

diagwl in package climatol

Examples

```
temp <- c(-9.3,-8.2,-2.8,6.3,13.4,16.8,18.4,17,11.7,5.6,-1,-5.9)#
rain <- c(46,46,36,30,31,21,26,57,76,85,59,46)

climateGraph(temp, rain)
climateGraph(temp, rain, textprop=0.6)
climateGraph(temp, rain, mar=c(2,3,4,3), textprop=0) # no table written to the right
# vertical lines instead of filled polygon:
climateGraph(temp, rain, arghumi=list(density=15, angle=90))
# fill color for arid without transparency:
climateGraph(temp, rain, argarid=list(col="gold"))
# for the Americans - axes should be different, though!:
climateGraph(temp, rain, units=c("\u{00B0}F","in"))

rain2 <- c(23, 11, 4, 2, 10, 53, 40, 15, 21, 25, 29, 22)
# fix ylim if you want to compare diagrams of different stations:
climateGraph(temp, rain2, ylim=c(-15, 50)) # works with two arid phases as well

op <- par(mfrow=c(2,1)) # mulipanel plot
climateGraph(temp, rain, argtext=list(cex=0.7))
climateGraph(temp, rain2, argtext=list(cex=0.7))
par(op)

rain <- c(54, 23, 5, 2, 5, 70, 181, 345, 265, 145, 105, 80) # with extrema
climateGraph(temp, rain) # August can be visually compared to June
climateGraph(temp, rain, compress=TRUE)
# compressing extrema enables a better view of the temperature,
# but heigths of rain cannot be visually compared anymore
climateGraph(temp, rain, compress=TRUE, ylim=c(-10, 90))
# needs ylim in linearly continued temp units
climateGraph(temp, rain, compress=TRUE, argcomp=list(density=30, col=6))

## Not run:
pdf("ClimateGraph.pdf")
climateGraph(temp, rain, main="Another Station\nlocated somewhere else")
dev.off()
openFile("ClimateGraph.pdf")
unlink("ClimateGraph.pdf")

# further German reading:
browseURL("http://www.klimadiagramme.de/all.html")

# Climate Graphs for the USA:
NOOAlink <- "http://www1.ncdc.noaa.gov/pub/data/normals/1981-2010/"
browseURL(NOOAlink)
# Find your Station here:
```

```

browseURL(paste0(NOOAlink,"/station-inventories/allstations.txt"))

# Data from Roseburg, Oregon:
download.file(destfile="Roseburg.txt", url=paste0("http://www1.ncdc.noaa.gov/",
          "pub/data/normals/1981-2010/products/station/USC00357331.normals.txt"))
RT <- read.table(file="Roseburg.txt", skip=11, nrows=1, as.is=TRUE)[1,-1]
RT <- ( as.numeric(substr(RT,1,3))/10 - 32) * 5/9      # converted to degrees C
RP <- read.table(file="Roseburg.txt", skip=580, nrows=1, as.is=TRUE)[1,-1]
RP <- as.numeric(substr(RP,1,nchar(RP)-1))/100*25.4
meta <- read.table(file="Roseburg.txt", nrows=5, as.is=TRUE, sep=":")
meta <- paste(meta[1,2], paste(meta[3:4 ,2], collapse=" /"), meta[5,2], sep="\n")
unlink("Roseburg.txt")

climateGraph(RT, RP, main=meta)
climateGraph(RT, RP, main=meta, compress=TRUE)

# Climate Graphs for Germany:
browseURL("https://github.com/brry/rdwd#rdwd")
instGit("brry/rdwd")
link <- rdwd::selectDWD("Potsdam", res="monthly", var="kl", per="h")
clim <- rdwd::dataDWD(link, dir=tempdir())
dates <- strptime(clim$MESS_DATUM_BEGINN, "%Y%m%d")
temp <- tapply(clim$LUFTEMPERATUR, INDEX=format(dates, "%m"), FUN=mean, na.rm=FALSE)
precsums <- tapply(clim$NIEDERSCHLAGSHOEHE, INDEX=format(dates, "%Y-%m"), FUN=sum)
eachmonth <- format(strptime(paste(names(precsums),"01"), "%Y-%m %d"), "%m")
prec <- tapply(precsums, eachmonth, FUN=mean)
meta <- paste("Potsdam\n", paste(range(dates, na.rm=TRUE), collapse=" to "), "\n", sep="")

climateGraph(temp, prec, main=meta, ylim=c(-2, 45))
# Add Quartiles (as in boxplots): numerically sorted, 50% of the data lie inbetween
TQ <- tapply(clim$LUFTEMPERATUR, INDEX=format(dates, "%m"), FUN=quantile)
TQ <- sapply(TQ, I)
arrows(x0=1:12, y0=TQ["25%"], y1=TQ["75%"], angle=90, code=3, col=2, len=0.1)
#
PQ <- tapply(precsums, eachmonth, FUN=quantile)
PQ <- sapply(PQ, I)
arrows(x0=1:12, y0=PQ["25%"], y1=PQ["75%"], angle=90, code=3, col=4, len=0, lwd=3, lend=1)
mtext("IQR shown als lines", col=8, at=6.5, line=0.7, cex=1.2, font=2)

# Comparison to diagram in climatol
install.packages("climatol")
help(package="climatol")
library(climatol)
data(datcli)
diagw1(datcli,est="Example station",alt=100,per="1961-90",mlab="en")

## End(Not run)

```

colPoints

*Points colored relative to third dimension***Description**

Draw colored points for 3D-data in a 2D-plane. Color is relative to third dimension, by different classification methods. Can take 3 vectors or, as in [image](#), 2 vectors and a matrix for z.

Adding points after [smallPlot](#) is called for the legend may be incorrect if the original function messes with the graph margins, see the note in [colPointsLegend](#).

Usage

```
colPoints(x, y, z, data, add = TRUE, col = seqPal(100), col2 = c(NA,
  "grey", "black"), Range = range(z, finite = TRUE), method = "linear",
  breaks = length(col), sdlab = 1, legend = TRUE, legargs = NULL,
  lines = FALSE, nint = 30, xlab = gsub("\'", "",
  deparse(substitute(x))), ylab = gsub("\'", "", deparse(substitute(y))),
  zlab = gsub("\'", "", deparse(substitute(z))), axes = TRUE, log = "",
  las = 1, bglines = NULL, pch = 16, x1 = 0.6, y1 = ifelse(horizontal,
  0.88, 0.3), x2 = 0.99, y2 = 0.99, density = NULL, horizontal = TRUE,
  quiet = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

x, y	Vectors with coordinates of the points to be drawn
z	z values belonging to coordinates. Vector or matrix with the color-defining height values
data	Optional: data.frame with the column names as given by x,y and z.
add	Logical. Should the points be added to current (existing!) plot? If FALSE, a new plot is started. DEFAULT: TRUE (It's called colPoints , after all)
col	Vector of colors to be used. DEFAULT: 100 colors from sequential palette seqPal (color-blind safe, black/white-print safe)
col2	Color for points where z is NA, or lower / higher than Range. DEFAULT: c(NA, 1, 8)
Range	Ends of color bar. If NULL, it is again the DEFAULT: range(z, finite=TRUE)
method	Classification method (partial matching is performed), see classify . DEFAULT: "linear"
breaks	Specification for method, see classify . DEFAULT: different defaults for each method
sdlab	Type of label and breakpoints if method="sd", see classify . DEFAULT: 1
legend	Logical. Should a colPointsLegend be drawn? DEFAULT: TRUE
legargs	List. Arguments passed to colPointsLegend . DEFAULT: NULL, with some defaults specified internally

lines	Logical. Should lines be drawn instead of / underneath the points? (color of each segments is taken from starting point, last point is endpoint.) If lines=TRUE and pch is not given, pch is set to NA. DEFAULT: FALSE
nint	Numeric of length 1. Number of interpolation points between each coordinate if lines=TRUE. nint=1 means no interpolation. Values below 10 will smooth coordinates and might miss the original points. DEFAULT: 30
xlab, ylab, zlab	X axis label, y axis label, colPointsLegend title. DEFAULT: gsub("\\", "", deparse(substitute(xlab)))
axes, las	Draw axes? Label Axis Style. Only used when add=FALSE. See par . DEFAULT: axes=TRUE, las=1 (all labels horizontal)
log	Logarithmic axes with log="y", "xy" or "x". DEFAULT: ""
bglines	If not NULL, passed to abline to draw background lines before adding colored points. DEFAULT: NULL
pch	Point CHaracter. See par . DEFAULT: 16
x1, x2, y1, y2	Relative coordinates [0:1] of inset plot, see smallPlot . Passed to colPointsLegend . DEFAULT: x: 0.6-0.99, y: 0.88-0.98
density	Arguments for density line in colPointsLegend , or FALSE to suppress drawing it. DEFAULT: NULL
horizontal	Logical passed to colPointsLegend . DEFAULT: TRUE
quiet	Turn off warnings? DEFAULT: FALSE
...	Further graphical arguments passed to plot , points and segments , eg cex, xlim (when add=F), mgp, main, sub, asp (when add=F), etc. Note: col does not work, as it is already another argument

Value

Invisible list of values that can be passed to [colPointsLegend](#) or [colPointsHist](#).

Note

Rstudio scales graphics really badly, so don't expect the right legend width out of the box if you use Rstudio! Exporting via `png("myplot.png", 600,400); colPoints(x,y,z); dev.off()` usually works much better

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, 2011-2014. I'd be interested in hearing what you used the function for.

References

<http://uxblog.idvsolutions.com/2011/10/telling-truth.html>, <http://www.theusrus.de/blog/the-good-the-bad-22012/>

See Also

[classify](#), [colPointsLegend](#), [colPointsHist](#)

Examples

```

i <- c( 22, 40, 48, 60, 80, 70, 70, 63, 55, 48, 45, 40, 30, 32)
j <- c( 5, 10, 15, 20, 12, 30, 45, 40, 30, 36, 56, 33, 45, 23)
k <- c(175, 168, 163, 132, 120, 117, 110, 130, 131, 160, 105, 174, 190, 183)

# basic usage:
colPoints(i,j,k, cex=1.5, pch="+", add=FALSE)

# with custom Range:
colPoints(i,j,k, cex=1.5, pch="+", add=FALSE, Range=c(150,190), density=FALSE)
# can be used to allow comparison between several plots
# points outside the range are plotted with col2

# with custom colors:
mycols <- colorRampPalette(c("blue","yellow","red"))(50)
colPoints(i,j,k, cex=1.5, pch="+", add=FALSE, col=mycols)

# With legend title:
colPoints(i,j,k, cex=2, add=FALSE, zlab="Elevation [m above NN.]",
          legargs=list(density=FALSE))
?colPointsLegend # to see which arguments can be set via legargs

# with lines (nint to change number of linear interpolation points):
colPoints(i,j,k, cex=1.5, add=FALSE, lines=TRUE, nint=10, lwd=2)
# With NAs separating lines:
tfile <- system.file("extdata/rivers.txt", package="berryFunctions")
rivers <- read.table(tfile, header=TRUE, dec=",")
colPoints(x,y,n, data=rivers, add=FALSE, lines=TRUE)
colPoints(x,y,n, data=rivers, add=FALSE, lines=TRUE, pch=3, lwd=3)
colPoints(x,y,n, data=rivers, add=FALSE, lines=TRUE, pch=3, lwd=3, nint=2)
colPoints("x","y","n", data=rivers, add=FALSE)

# different classification methods:
# see ?classify

colPoints(i,j,k, add=FALSE) # use classify separately:
text(i,j+1,k, col=divPal(100,rev=TRUE)[classify(k)$index], cex=1)

# Add histogram:
cp <- colPoints(i,j,k, add=FALSE)
do.call(colPointsHist, cp[c("z","at","labels","bb","nbins")])
do.call(colPointsHist, owa(cp[c("z","at","labels","bb","nbins")],
                          list(bg=5, breaks=5)))
do.call(colPointsHist, owa(cp[c("z","at","labels","bb","nbins")],
                          list(mar=c(0,0,0,0), x1=0.5, x2=1, y1=0.8,
                                y2=0.99, yaxt="n"))))

# histogram in lower panel:
layout(matrix(1:2), heights=c(8,4) )
colPoints(i,j,k, add=FALSE, y1=0.8, y2=1)
colPointsHist(z=k, x1=0.05, x2=1, y1=0, y2=0.4, mar=3, outer=TRUE)

```

```

layout(1)

# Customizing the legend :
cp <- colPoints(i,j,k, legend=FALSE, add=FALSE)
colPointsLegend(x1=0.2, x2=0.95, y1=0.50, y2=0.40, z=k, labelpos=5, atminmax=TRUE, bg=7)
colPointsLegend(x1=0.5, x2=0.90, y1=0.28, y2=0.18, z=k, Range=c(80, 200), nbins=12, font=3)
colPointsLegend(x1=0.1, x2=0.40, y1=0.15, y2=0.05, z=k, labelpos=5, lines=FALSE, title="")
colPointsLegend(z=k, horizontal=FALSE)
colPointsLegend(x1=0.01, y2=0.80, z=k, horizontal=FALSE, labelpos=4, cex=1.2)
colPointsLegend(x1=0.23, y2=0.95, z=k, horizontal=FALSE, labelpos=5, cex=0.8,
  dens=FALSE, title="", at=c(130,150,170), labels=c("y","rr","Be"), lines=FALSE)
# For method other than colPoints' default, it is easiest to include these
# options as a list in legargs, but you can also use the invisible output
# from colPoints for later calls to colPointsLegend
do.call(colPointsLegend, cp)
do.call(colPointsLegend, owa(cp, list(colors=rainbow2(100), cex=1.2)))

# colPoints with matrix:
colPoints(z=volcano, add=FALSE)
# image and contour by default transpose the matrix!
# colPoints shows what is really in the data.
colPointsHist(z=volcano)

# highlight local character of points on a regular grid normally drawn with image:
z <- t(volcano) ; x <- 1:ncol(z) ; y <- 1:nrow(z)
colPoints(x,y,z, add=FALSE) # takes matrix for z
contour(x,y,t(z), add=TRUE)
# image only takes a regular matrix, but not scatterpoints...
image(x,y,t(z), col=rainbow2(100))
# add single newly measured points to image (fictional data):
mx <- c( 22, 40, 80, 45, 60, 63, 30, 70)
my <- c( 5, 33, 12, 56, 20, 40, 45, 45)
mz <- c(135, 155, 120, 105, 140, 130, 190, 110)
colPoints(mx,my,mz, cex=5, pch="*", Range=c(94, 195), col=rainbow2(100), col2=NA, legend=FALSE)
points(mx,my,my, cex=4)
text(mx,my,mz, adj=-0.5, font=2)

# santiago.begueria.es/2010/10/generating-spatially-correlated-random-fields-with-r
if(require(gstat)){
xyz <- gstat(formula=z~1, locations=~x+y, dummy=TRUE, beta=1,
  model=vgm(psill=0.025,model="Exp",range=5), nmax=20)
xyz <- predict(xyz, newdata=data.frame(x=runif(200, 20,40),y=runif(200, 50,70)), nsim=1)
head(xyz)
colPoints(x,y,sim1, data=xyz, col=rainbow2(100), add=FALSE)
}

```

Description

Adds Histogram to plots created or enhanced with [colPoints](#)

Usage

```
colPointsHist(z, nbins = 40, colors = seqPal(nbins), bb = seqR(z,
  length.out = nbins + 1), at = pretty2(z), labels = at, bg = "white",
  x1 = 0, x2 = 0.4, y1 = 0, y2 = 0.3, outer = FALSE, mar = c(2, 2,
  1, 0.5), mgp = c(1.8, 0.6, 0), sborder = NA, resetfocus = TRUE,
  breaks = 20, freq = TRUE, col = par("fg"), border = NA, main = "",
  ylab = "", xlab = "", las = 1, axes = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>z</code>	Values of third dimension used in colPoints
<code>nbins</code>	Number of classes (thus, colors). DEFAULT: 40
<code>colors</code>	Colors that are used for the background. DEFAULT: seqPal(nbins)
<code>bb</code>	Borders of bins for the background. DEFAULT: seqR(z, length.out=nbins+1)
<code>at</code>	Positions of x-axis labels. DEFAULT: pretty2(z)
<code>labels</code>	X-axis labels themselves. DEFAULT: <code>at</code>
<code>bg</code>	Background behind background and axis labels. DEFAULT: "white"
<code>x1, x2, y1, y2</code>	Relative coordinates [0:1] of inset plot, see smallPlot . DEFAULT: x: 0-0.3, y: 0-0.4
<code>outer</code>	Logical: Should legend be relative to device instead of current figure? use <code>outer=TRUE</code> when <code>par(mfrow, oma)</code> is set. DEFAULT: FALSE
<code>mar</code>	Margins for smallPlot . DEFAULT: <code>c(2, 2, 1, 0.5)</code>
<code>mgp</code>	MarGinPlacement: distance of xlab/ylab, numbers and line from plot margin, as in par , but with different defaults. DEFAULT: <code>c(1.8, 0.6, 0)</code>
<code>sborder</code>	Border around inset subplot. DEFAULT: <code>par("fg")</code>
<code>resetfocus</code>	Reset focus to original plot? Specifies where further low level plot commands are directed to. DEFAULT: TRUE
<code>breaks</code>	Breaks as in hist , but with a different default. DEFAULT: 20
<code>freq</code>	Plot count data in hist ? (if FALSE, plot density instead). DEFAULT: TRUE
<code>col</code>	Color of histogram bars. DEFAULT: <code>par("fg")</code>
<code>border</code>	Border around each bar. DEFAULT: NA
<code>main, ylab, xlab</code>	Labels. DEFAULT: ""
<code>las</code>	LabelAxisStyle. DEFAULT: 1
<code>axes</code>	Draw axes?. DEFAULT: TRUE
<code>...</code>	Further arguments passed to hist . NOT POSSIBLE: <code>x, add</code>

Value

invisible list of par of smallPlot, adds histogram to current plot

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, Aug 2014

See Also

[colPointsLegend](#) and [colPoints](#) for real life examples

Examples

```
z <- rnorm(50)
plot(1:10)
colPointsHist(z=z)
```

colPointsLegend

Legend for colPoints

Description

Adds legends to plots created or enhanced with [colPoints](#) sf plots set `par(mar=c(0,0,1.2,0))` but then reset it to the values before. `smallPlot` will hence also reset to that, so points added after calling `colpointsLegend` will be wrong, unless the margins are set BEFORE sf plot. `sf:::plot.sf` alternatively uses `c(2.1, 2.1, 1.2, 0)` or `c(1, 1, 1.2, 1)`.

Usage

```
colPointsLegend(z, Range = range(z, finite = TRUE), nbins = 100,
  colors = seqPal(nbins), bb = seqR(Range, length.out = nbins + 1),
  nlab = 5, at = pretty2(Range, nlab), labels = at, adj = 0.5,
  x1 = 0.6, y1 = 0.88, x2 = 0.99, y2 = 0.99, outer = FALSE,
  xpd = NA, mar, mgp = c(1.8, 0.6, 0), bg = par("bg"), sborder = NA,
  resetfocus = TRUE, plottriangle = FALSE, triangle = 0.14,
  tricol = c(8, 1), density = NULL, lines = TRUE, atminmax = FALSE,
  horizontal = TRUE, labelpos = 1, titlepos = 3, title = "Legend",
  las = 1, x, y, index, above, below, ...)
```

Arguments

z	Values of third dimension used in colPoints , can be a matrix or a vector etc, but must be numeric
Range	Ends of color bar for method=equalinterval. DEFAULT: <code>range(z, finite=TRUE)</code>

nbins	Number of classes (thus, colors). If colors is given, nbins is overwritten with length(colors). DEFAULT: 100
colors	Color vector. DEFAULT: seqPal from yellow (lowest) to blue (highest value in Range)
bb	Borders of bins for the legend (key). DEFAULT: seqR(Range, length.out=nbins+1)
nlab, at, labels	Number of legend labels, their positions and labels. DEFAULT: nlab=5, labels=at=pretty2(Range,nlab)
adj	label adjustment parallel to legend bar (only one number!). DEFAULT: 0.5
x1, x2, y1, y2	Relative coordinates [0:1] of inset plot, see smallPlot. DEFAULT: x: 0.6-0.99, y: 0.88-0.99
outer	Logical: Should legend be relative to device instead of current figure? use outer=TRUE when par(mfrow, oma) is set. DEFAULT: FALSE
xpd	Logical: should text be expanded outside of plotting region? Must be NA if outer=TRUE. DEFAULT: NA
mar	Margins for smallPlot. DEFAULT: internal calculations based on title, labelpos and titlepos.
mgp	MarGinPlacement: distance of xlab/ylab, numbers and line from plot margin, as in par, but with different defaults. DEFAULT: c(1.8, 0.6, 0)
bg	Background behind key, labels and title. DEFAULT: par("bg")
sborder	Border around inset subplot. DEFAULT: NA
resetfocus	Reset focus to original plot? Specifies where further low level plot commands are directed to. DEFAULT: TRUE
plottriangle	Should triangles be plotted at the end of the legend for values outside Range? Vector of length two (for lower and upper, internally recycled). If this argument is missing but triangle is given, this is set to TRUE. DEFAULT: FALSE
triangle	Percentage of bar length at lower and upper end for triangles (can be a vector with two different values). DEFAULT: 0.14
tricol	Triangle colors for lower and upper end. DEFAULT: c(8,1)
density	List of arguments passed to kernel density estimation. Can also be FALSE to suppress KDE line drawing. DEFAULT: NULL
lines	Plot black lines in the color bar at at? DEFAULT: TRUE
atminmax	Should the extrema of the legend be added to at? DEFAULT: FALSE
horizontal	Horizontal bar? if FALSE, a vertical bar is drawn. DEFAULT: TRUE
labelpos	Position of labels relative to the bar. Possible: 1 (below), 2 (left), 3 (above), 4 (right), 5(on top of bar). DEFAULT: 1
titlepos	Position of title "-". DEFAULT: 3
title	Legend title. DEFAULT: "Legend"
las	LabelAxisStyle. DEFAULT: 1
x, y, index, above, below	Ignored arguments, so that you can pass the result from colPoints via do.call(colPointsLegend, cp_
...	Further arguments passed to text and strwidth, e.g. cex, srt, font, col. But NOT adj!

Value

invisible list of par of [smallPlot](#), adds legend bar to current plot

Note

x1,x2,y1,y2,labelpos,titlepos,title have different defaults when horizontal=FALSE

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, 2012-2014

See Also

[colPointsHist](#), [colPoints](#) for real life example

Examples

```
z <- rnorm(50)
plot(1:10)
colPointsLegend(z=z)
colPointsLegend(z=z, titlepos=2)
colPointsLegend(z=z, horiz=FALSE) # note the different defaults
# positioning relative to plot:
colPointsLegend(z=z, x1=0.05, x2=0.3, y1=0.7,y2=0.9, title="Booh!", density=FALSE)
# Denote values outside of Range wit a triangle:
colPointsLegend(z=z, Range=c(-1,3), x1=0.2, y1=0.4, y2=0.6, triangle=0.2)
colPointsLegend(z=z, horiz=FALSE, x1=0.7, y1=0.6, plottriangle=TRUE, density=FALSE)
?colPoints # example section for actual usage
```

combineFiles

Combine Textfiles into one

Description

Combine several textfiles into one, regardless of their content.

Usage

```
combineFiles(inFiles = dir(), outFile = "combined_Textfiles.txt",
  overwrite = FALSE, sep = NULL, names = TRUE, selection = NULL,
  progbar = !quiet, quiet = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

inFiles	vector with names of input files, as can be read with scan . DEFAULT: dir()
outFile	Character string: name of the file to be created. Passed to newFilename . DEFAULT: "combined_Textfiles.txt"
overwrite	Logical: overwrite outFile? DEFAULT: FALSE
sep	Character string: Separation between content of each file and the following. DEFAULT: NULL, with which it uses an empty line, two lines with dashes, and another line break.
names	Should File names be included after sep? DEFAULT: TRUE
selection	Index of rows that should be written. Can refer to each file separately, e.g. substr(inFile_i,1,1)="*". DEFAULT: all lines
progbar	Should a progress bar be drawn? Useful if you combine many large files. DEFAULT: !quiet, i.e. TRUE
quiet	Suppress message about number of files combined? DEFAULT: FALSE
...	Arguments passed to scan , but not one of: file, what, blank.lines.skip, sep, quiet.

Value

Final output file, invisibly.

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, Nov 2012, Dec 2014, Jul 2015

See Also

[compareFiles](#), and the functions used internally here, namely: [paste](#), [scan](#), [write](#).

Examples

```
## These are skipped by rcmd check (writing to external places is not allowed)
## Not run:
cat("This is Sparta.\nKicking your face.", file="BujakashaBerry1.txt")
cat("Chuck Norris will roundhousekick you.", file="BujakashaBerry2.txt")
combineFiles(inFiles=paste0("BujakashaBerry", 1:2, ".txt"),
             outFile="BujakashaBerry3.txt")
file.show("BujakashaBerry3.txt")
unlink(paste0("BujakashaBerry", 1:3, ".txt"))

## End(Not run)
```

compareFiles	<i>Compare textfiles for equality</i>
--------------	---------------------------------------

Description

Returns the line numbers where two (text)files differ

Usage

```
compareFiles(file1, file2, nr = 20, startline = 1, endline = length(f1),  
             quiet = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

file1, file2	Filenames to be read by readLines .
nr	number of results printed. DEFAULT: 20
startline, endline	start and end lines, e.g. to exclude section that is already compared.
quiet	show warnings about file lengths? DEFAULT: FALSE
...	further arguments passed to readLines

Value

Vector of line numbers that differ, result from [head](#)(..., nr)

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, Aug 2014

See Also

<http://text-compare.com/> which I sadly only discovered after writing this function, [dupes](#) for finding duplicate lines, [combineFiles](#)

Examples

```
filenames <- system.file(paste0("extdata/versuch",1:2,".txt"), package="berryFunctions")  
compareFiles(filenames[1], filenames[2], warn=FALSE)
```

convertUmlaut	<i>Convert German Umlaute to ASCII</i>
---------------	--

Description

Convert German Umlaute (ae, oe, ue, ss) to ASCII. Conversion happens case sensitive for the first three.

Usage

```
convertUmlaut(x)
```

Arguments

x Character string(s) containing German Umlaute

Value

Character strings

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, Oct-Nov 2016

See Also

`tools::showNonASCII`, `gsub`, `iconv(x, to="ASCII//TRANSLIT")`

Examples

```
## Not run:
link <- paste0("ftp://ftp-cdc.dwd.de/pub/CDC/observations_germany/climate/",
              "monthly/kl/recent/KL_Monatswerte_Beschreibung_Stationen.txt")
weatherstations <- read.fwf(link, widths=c(6,9,10,16,11,8,41,99), skip=3)
examples <- removeSpace(weatherstations[c(153, 509, 587, 2, 651, 851),7])
examples
convertUmlaut(examples) # note how lower and upper case is kept

## End(Not run)
```

createFun	<i>create function framework</i>
-----------	----------------------------------

Description

create a file with a complete (Roxygen) framework for a new function in a package

Usage

```
createFun(fun, path = ".", open = TRUE)
```

Arguments

fun	Character string or unquoted name. Function that will be created with identical filename.
path	Path to package in development (including package name itself). Is passed to packagePath . DEFAULT: "."
open	Logical: open the file? If several instances of Rstudio are open, the last one (not necessarily the active one) will be used. DEFAULT: TRUE

Details

Tries to open the file in the standard editor for .R files using [system2](#)

Value

file name as character string

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, March 2016

See Also

[system2](#), [funSource](#), Roxygen2: <https://cran.r-project.org/package=roxygen2/vignettes/rd.html>

Examples

```
#createFun("myNewFunction")
```

createPres	<i>Create .Rnw presentation template</i>
------------	--

Description

Create folder with .Rnw presentation template and fig_extern folder.

Usage

```
createPres(presname = "pres", dir = "presentation", path = ".",  
           open = TRUE)
```

Arguments

presname	Name of .Rnw file to be created. DEFAULT: "pres"
dir	Name of directory that will contain .Rnw file and fig_extern folder. "_1" will be appended if already existing, see newFilename . DEFAULT: "presentation"
path	Location of dir. Passed to setwd . DEFAULT: "."
open	Logical: run openFile ? DEFAULT: TRUE

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, Mar 2017

See Also

[createFun](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:  
createPres("Berry_Conference")  
  
## End(Not run)
```

dataStr	<i>str of datasets</i>
---------	------------------------

Description

Print the [str](#) of each dataset returned by [data](#)

Usage

```
dataStr(package = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

package	Package name. DEFAULT: NULL
...	other arguments passed to data

Value

NULL. prints via [message](#) in a for loop.

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, November 2015, in search of good datasets for teaching

See Also

[str](#)

Examples

```
dataStr() # all loaded packages on search path (package=NULL)
dataStr("datasets") # only datasets in base R
dataStr("colorspace") # works with an installed but unloaded package
```

distance	<i>Distance between points</i>
----------	--------------------------------

Description

Calculate distance between points on planar surface

Usage

```
distance(x, y, xref, yref, along = FALSE)
```


Arguments

x	vector with x-coordinate(s) of point(s)
y	ditto for y
xref	single x coordinate of reference point
yref	ditto for y
along	Logical: Should distances be computed along vector (x, y)? If TRUE, (xref, yref) are ignored. If both (xref, yref) are not given, along is set to TRUE.

Details

The function is quite simple: $\text{sqrt}((\text{xref} - x)^2 + (\text{yref} - y)^2)$

Value

vector with the distances

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, 2012

See Also

[nndist](#) in the package spatstat for distance to nearest neighbour

Examples

```
A <- c(3, 9, -1)
B <- c(7, -2, 4)
plot(A,B)
text(A,B, paste0("P",1:3), adj=1.1)
points(3,5, col=2, pch=16)
segments(3,5, A,B)
distance(A,B, 3,5)
text(c(3.2,6,1), c(6,1,4), round(distance(A,B, 3,5),2) )
```

divPal

Diverging color palette

Description

Diverging color palette: brown to blue, light colors in the middle, darker at the extremes, good for displaying values in two directions

Usage

```
divPal(n = 12, reverse = FALSE, alpha = 1, rwb = FALSE, ryb = FALSE,  
       gp = FALSE, br = FALSE, colors = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

n	Number of colors. DEFAULT: 12
reverse	Reverse colors? DEFAULT: FALSE
alpha	Transparency (0=transparent, 1=fully colored). DEFAULT: 1
rwb	Should colors be in red-white-blue instead of brown-blue? DEFAULT: FALSE
ryb	Use red-yellow-blue instead of the default, with "khaki" in the center. DEFAULT: FALSE
gp	Use green-purple instead of the default. DEFAULT: FALSE
br	Use blue-red instead of the default. DEFAULT: FALSE
colors	If not NULL, a color vector used in colorRampPalette . DEFAULT: NULL
...	Further arguments passed to colorRamp

Value

Character string vector with color names

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, Jan 2016

References

The default palette is originally in 12 shades in the IPCC Assessment Report 5 Chapter 12 Fig 12.22, <http://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar5/wg1/>.

The green-purple and blue-red palettes are from NYtimes (originally with 8 shades), <https://nyti.ms/2mL0o4J>

See Also

[showPal](#), [seqPal](#), [addAlpha](#), [colorRampPalette](#), package RColorBrewer

Examples

```
plot(rep(1,12), pch=16, cex=5, col=divPal(12), xaxt="n")  
showPal()
```

dupes *Duplicate lines in file*

Description

Number of duplicates per line of (text) file. Per default saved to file which can be loaded into excel / libreoffice. With conditional formatting of the first column, colors show for each line how often it occurs in the file. A LibreOffice file is included. Note: OpenOffice does not provide color scales based on cell values.

Usage

```
dupes(file, ignore.empty = TRUE, ignore.space = TRUE, tofile = missing(n),  
      n = length(d))
```

Arguments

file	File name (character string)
ignore.empty	Should empty lines be ignored? DEFAULT: TRUE
ignore.space	Should leading/trailing whitespace be ignored? DEFAULT: TRUE
tofile	Logical: should output be directed to a file? Otherwise, a dataframe with line numbers and number of duplicates of that line will be printed in the console. DEFAULT: missing(n)
n	Show only the first n values if tofile=FALSE. DEFAULT: length(d)

Value

Either: a data.frame with line numbers of duplicate rows and the number of duplicates
Or: a file is written with the number of duplicates and the original file content.

Note

This has not been tested all that much - feedback is heavily welcome!

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, Dec 2014

See Also

[compareFiles](#)

Examples

```

file <- system.file("extdata/doublelines.txt", package="berryFunctions")
dupes(file, tofile=FALSE)
dupes(file, tofile=FALSE, ignore.empty=TRUE)

## These are skipped by rcmd check (opening external places is not allowed):
## Not run: dupes(file)

# a template file (dupes.ods) for libreOffice Calc is available here:
system.file("extdata", package="berryFunctions")

## Not run: system2("nautilus", system.file("extdata/dupes.ods", package="berryFunctions"))

# To open folders with system2:
# "nautilus" on linux ubuntu
# "open" or "dolphin" on mac
# "explorer" or "start" on windows

```

 exp4p

4-parametric exponential function

Description

Fits an exponential function of the form $a \cdot e^{b \cdot (x+c)} + d$

Usage

```
exp4p(x, y, digits = 2, plot = FALSE, las = 1, col = 1:6,
      legarg = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

x, y	x and y Data
digits	significant digits for rounding R^2 . DEFAULT: 2
plot	plot data and fitted functions? DEFAULT: FALSE
las	label axis style, see par . DEFAULT: 1
col	6 colors for lines and legend texts. DEFAULT: 1:6
legarg	Arguments passed to legend . DEFAULT: NULL
...	further graphical parameters passed to plot

Details

This is mainly a building block for `mReg`

Value

Data.frame with the 4 parameters for each `optim` method

Note

Optim can be slow! It refers to the functions `rmse` and `rsquare`, also in this package. L-BFGS-B needs finite values. In case it doesn't get any with the initial parameters (as in the first example Dataset), it tries again with the parameters optimized via Nelder Mead.

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, 2012-2013, outsourced from mReg in July 2014

See Also

[mReg](#), [lm](#)

Examples

```
## Not run: ## Skip time consuming checks on CRAN
# exponential decline of temperature of a mug of hot chocolate
tfile <- system.file("extdata/Temp.txt", package="berryFunctions")
temp <- read.table(tfile, header=TRUE, dec=",")
head(temp)
plot(temp)
temp <- temp[-20,] # missing value - rmse would complain about it
x <- temp$Minuten
y <- temp$Temp
rm(tfile, temp)

exp4p(x,y, plot=TRUE)
# y=49*e^(-0.031*(x - 0 )) + 25 correct, judged from the model:
# Temp=T0 - Te *exp(k*t) + Te with T0=73.76, Tend=26.21, k=-0.031
# optmethod="Nelder-Mead" # y=52*e^(-0.031*(x + 3.4)) + 26 wrong

## End(Not run)
```

expReg

Exponential regression with plotting

Description

uses `lm`; plots data if `add=FALSE`, draws the regression line with `abline` and confidence interval with `polygon` and writes the formula with `legend`

Usage

```
expReg(x, y = NULL, data = NULL, logy = TRUE, predictnew = NULL,
       interval = "confidence", plot = TRUE, digits = 2, inset = 0,
       xpd = par("xpd"), pos1 = "top", pos2 = NULL, add = FALSE, pch = 16,
       col = rgb(0, 0, 0, 0.5), modcol = 2, lwd = 1,
       xlab = deparse(substitute(x)), ylab = deparse(substitute(y)),
       main = "exponential regression", xlim = range(x), ylim = range(y), ...)
```

Arguments

x	Numeric or formula (see examples). Vector with values of explanatory variable
y	Numeric. Vector with values of dependent variable. DEFAULT: NULL
data	Dataframe. If x is a formula, the according columns from data are used as x and y. DEFAULT: NULL
logy	Plot with a logarithmic y axis? Calls logAxis . DEFAULT: TRUE
predictnew	Vector with values to predict outcome for. Passed as newdata to predict.lm . DEFAULT: NULL
interval	Interval for prediction. DEFAULT: "confidence"
plot	Plot things at all? If FALSE, predictnew will still be returned. DEFAULT: TRUE
digits	Numeric vector of length ≥ 1 . Specifies number of digits a,b,r,e are rounded to in the formula "y=a*log(x)+b, R^2, RMSE=e", respectively. If values are not specified, they are set equal to the first. DEFAULT: 2
inset	Numeric vector of length ≤ 2 . inset distance(s) from the margins as a fraction of the plot region when formula is placed by keyword. DEFAULT: 0
xpd	Logical, specifying whether formula can be written only inside the plot region (when FALSE) or inside the figure region including mar (when TRUE) or in the entire device region including oma (when NA). DEFAULT: par("xpd")
pos1	xy.coords -acceptable position of the formula. DEFAULT: "top"
pos2	For numerical coordinates, this is the y-position. DEFAULT: NULL, as in legend
add	Logical. If TRUE, line and text are added to the existing graphic. DEFAULT: FALSE (plots datapoints first and then the line.)
pch	Point Character, see par . DEFAULT: 16
col	Color of points, see par . DEFAULT: rgb(0,0,0, 0.5)
modcol	color of model line. DEFAULT: 2
lwd	Numeric. Linewidth, see par . DEFAULT: 1
xlab, ylab, main	Character / Expression. axis label and graph title if add=FALSE. DEFAULT: internal from names
xlim, ylim	graphic range. DEFAULT: range(x)
...	Further arguments passed to plot and abline .

Value

`predict.lm` result.

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, Dec. 2014

See Also

`lm`, `mReg`, `linReg`.

Examples

```
x <- runif(100, 1, 10)
y <- 10^(0.3*x+rnorm(100, sd=0.3)+4)
plot(x,y)
expReg(x,y)
expReg(x,y, logy=FALSE)
expReg(x,y, predictnew=6, plot=FALSE)
expReg(x,y, predictnew=3:6, interval="none", plot=FALSE)
```

exTime

Time to run examples

Description

Time the execution of examples. Useful in package development to identify functions taking much time.

Usage

```
exTime(topic = NA, package = NA, echo = FALSE, elapsed = FALSE,
       imagefile = TRUE, quiet = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

topic	Character string: the online help topic of which the examples should be run.
package	Charstring: installed and loaded package from which all examples should be run.
echo	Show the R input when sourcing? DEFAULT: FALSE
elapsed	Return <i>*only*</i> the third element (total elapsed time)? DEFAULT: FALSE
imagefile	Reroute graphics to pdf device? Will message the tempfile location if quiet=FALSE. DEFAULT: TRUE

quiet Suppress warnings with both [suppressWarnings](#) and [suppressMessages](#), also [capture.output](#) for str and cat results as well as setting `pboptions(type="none")` if `pbapply` is available.

... Further arguments to [example](#), especially `run.dontrun`, `run.donttest` and `package`, but NOT `character.only` and `ask`

Value

Time used as per [system.time](#)

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, May 2016

See Also

[example](#), [system.time](#)

Examples

```
exTime("plot")
exTime("yearSample", quiet=TRUE)
exTime(yearSample) # does NOT work, gives NULL and warning
exTime("yearSample", elapsed=TRUE, quiet=TRUE)
exTime("addFade", elapsed=TRUE, quiet=TRUE, run.dontrun=TRUE, run.donttest=TRUE)

## this takes quite some time if done for all functions in a package:
## Not run:
times <- exTime(package="rdwd")
as.matrix(sort(times))
system2("open", tempdir()) # to view the pdf graphics created by exTime

# times <- exTime(package="rdwd", run.dontrun=FALSE)

## End(Not run)
```

funnelPlot

Funnel plots for proportional data

Description

Funnel plots for proportional data with confidence interval based on sample size. Introduced by Stephen Few, 2013

Usage

```
funnelPlot(x, n, labels = NULL, method = "classic", add = FALSE,
           xlim = range(n, finite = TRUE), ylim = range(x/n * 100, finite = TRUE),
           las = 1, xlab = "Sample size n", ylab = "Success rate [%]",
           main = "Funnel plot for Proportions", a3 = NULL, a2 = NULL, am = NULL,
           ap = NULL, at = NULL, al = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

x	Numeric vector with number of successes (cases).
n	Numeric vector with number of trials (population).
labels	Labels for points. DEFAULT: NULL
method	Method to calculate Confidence interval, see "note" below. Can also be "wilson". DEFAULT: "classic"
add	Add to existing plot instead of drawing new plot? DEFAULT: FALSE
xlim	Graphical parameters, see par and plot . DEFAULT: range(n, finite=TRUE)
ylim	y limit in [0:1] DEFAULT: range(x/n*100, finite=TRUE)
las	DEFAULT: 1
xlab	DEFAULT: "Sample size n"
ylab	DEFAULT: "Success rate [%]"
main	DEFAULT: "Funnel plot for Proportions"
a3	List with arguments for CI lines at 3*sd (eg: col, lty, lwd, lend, etc.). Overwrites defaults that are defined within the function (if contentually possible). DEFAULT: NULL
a2	Arguments for line of 2 sd. DEFAULT: NULL
am	Arguments for mean line. DEFAULT: NULL
ap	Arguments for the data points (cex, etc.). DEFAULT: NULL
at	Arguments for text (labels of each point). DEFAULT: NULL
al	Arguments for legend (text.col, bty, border, y.intersp, etc.). DEFAULT: NULL
...	further arguments passed to plot only!

Value

Nothing - the function just plots

The basic idea

Salesman A (new to the job) has had 3 customers and sold 1 car. So his success rate is 0.33. Salesman B sold 1372 customers 632 cars, thus having a success rate of 0.46 Promoting B solely because of the higher rate fails to take experience and opportunity (n) into account! This dilemma is what the funnel plot with the confidence interval (ci) solves. See Stephen Few and Katherine Rowel's PDF for details on the interpretation.

Note

the default for lty is not taken from par("lty"). This would yield "solid". Overwriting lty for one of the three line categories then produces eg c("2", "solid", "solid"), which cannot be processed by legend.

Wilson's Method: algebraic approximation to the binomial distribution, very accurate, even for very small numbers.

<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20170106081156/http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/item.aspx?RID=39445> see "contains".

classic = Stephen Few's Method = the way I knew it: $\sqrt{\mu*(1-\mu) / n}$

<http://www.jerrydallal.com/LHSP/psd.htm>

<http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:ComparisonConfidenceIntervals.png>

The apfo Wilson method first yielded wrong upper limits in my translation (it needs 0:1 instead of %). Thus I added the wikipedia formula:

http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Konfidenzintervall_einer_unbekannten_Wahrscheinlichkeit#Wilson-Intervall

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Binomial_proportion_confidence_interval

Which other methods should I include? (That's not the hard part anymore)

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, Oct 2013

References

https://www.perceptualedge.com/articles/visual_business_intelligence/variation_and_its_discontents.pdf

<http://sfew.websitetoolbox.com/post/variation-and-its-discontents-6555336?>

Excellent explanation of bayesian take on proportions: http://varianceexplained.org/r/empirical_bayes_baseball/

Examples

```
# Taken directly from Stephen Few's PDF:
funnel <- read.table(header=TRUE, text="
Name SampleSize Incidents
Tony 2 2
Mike 400 224
Jan 100 54
Bob 1000 505
Sheila 2 1
Jeff 10 5
Sandy 500 236
Mitch 200 92
Mary 10 3
John 2 0")

str(funnel)
X <- funnel$Incidents
N <- funnel$SampleSize
```

```

barplot(X/N, names=funnel$Name, main="success rate")
# not showing n!

funnelPlot(X,N)
# arguments for subfunctions as text may be given this way:
funnelPlot(x=X, n=N, labels=funnel$Name, at=list(cex=0.7, col="red"))
# Labeling many points is not very clear...
funnelPlot(X,N)
sel <- c(1,4,10) # selection
text(N[sel], (X/N*100)[sel], funnel$Name[sel], cex=0.7)
# You could also pass a vector with partly empty strings to funnelPlot
funnelPlot(x=X, n=N, labels=replace(funnel$Name, c(2,3,5:9), ""), at=list(adj=0.5))

# Even though Jan is more successful than Mary in success rate terms, both are
# easily within random variation. Mary may just have had a bad start.
# That Mike is doing better than average is not random, but (with 95% confidence)
# actually due to him being a very good seller.

# one more interesting option:
funnelPlot(X,N, a3=list(lty=2))

funnelPlot(X,N, a3=list(col=2, lwd=5))
# changing round line ends in legend _and_ plot is easiest with
par(lend=1)
funnelPlot(X,N, a3=list(col=2, lwd=5))

# The Wilson method yields slightly different (supposedly better) limits for small n:
funnelPlot(X,N, method="classic", a1=list(title="Standard Method"))
funnelPlot(X,N, add=TRUE, method="wilson", a3=list(lty=2, col="red"),
           a2=list(lty=2, col="blue"), a1=list(x="bottomright", title="Wilson Method"))

# Both Wilson method implementations yield the same result:
funnelPlot(X,N, method="wilson")
funnelPlot(X,N, add=TRUE, method="wilsonapho",
           a3=list(lty=2, col="red"), a2=list(lty=2, col="blue"))

# Note on nl used in the function, the n values for the ci lines:
plot( seq( 10 , 300 , len=50), rep( 1, 50) )
points(10^seq(log10(10), log10(300), len=50), rep(0.8, 50) )
abline(v=10)
# CI values change rapidly at small n, then later slowly.
# more x-resolution is needed in the first region, so it gets more of the points

```

Description

open source code of a function in a loaded or specified package on github.com/cran or github.com/wch/r-source

Usage

```
funSource(x, character.only = is.character(x), trydirect = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`x` function name, with or without quotation marks
`character.only` If TRUE, look for SomeFun instead of MyFun if MyFun <- "SomeFun". DEFAULT: `is.character(x)`
`trydirect` If TRUE, try direct urls to files `x.R` and `x.r`. DEFAULT: TRUE

Value

links that are also opened with [browseURL](#)

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, Jan+Dec 2016

See Also

<https://github.com/brry/rskey> to add this as a keyboard shortcut

Examples

```
## Not run: ## browser windows should not be openend in CRAN checks
library("berryFunctions")
funSource(colPoints)
funSource("head")
funSource("require", trydirect=FALSE)

funSource(earthDist)
funSource(OSMscale::earthDist)
funSource("OSMscale::earthDist")

## End(Not run)

## Not run: # developmental testing
require(plotrix); require(scales)
funSource(rescale

tail <- function(...) stop("This is a dummy function. Type: rm(tail)")
funSource("tail")
rm(tail)

## End(Not run)
```

funTinn	<i>Open function in TinnR</i>
---------	-------------------------------

Description

Opens function or object in external editor with an R command

Usage

```
funTinn(name)
```

Arguments

name	Name of function or object to be opened with the program associated with .r-files. In my case, the editor Tinn-R
------	--

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, Aug 2014

See Also

[edit, http://stackoverflow.com/questions/13873528](http://stackoverflow.com/questions/13873528)

Examples

```
## Not run:  
## Rcmd check --as-cran doesn't allow opening external devices,  
## so this example is excluded from running in the checks.  
## funTinn(boxplot.default)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

getColumn	<i>get column from data.frame</i>
-----------	-----------------------------------

Description

(Try to) extract a column from a data frame with USEFUL warnings/errors.
Watch out not to define objects with the same name as x if you are using getColumn in a function!

Usage

```
getColumn(x, df, trace = TRUE, convnum = TRUE)
```

Arguments

x	Column name to be subsetted. The safest is to use character strings or <code>substitute(input)</code> . If there is an object "x" in a function environment, its value will be used as name! (see upper2 example)
df	dataframe object
trace	Logical: Add function call stack to the message? DEFAULT: TRUE
convnum	Logical: Convert numerical input (even if character) to Column name for that number?

Value

Vector with values in the specified column

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, Sep 2016

See Also

[subset, getElement, https://mran.revolutionanalytics.com/web/packages/car/vignettes/embedding.pdf](https://mran.revolutionanalytics.com/web/packages/car/vignettes/embedding.pdf)

Examples

```
head(stackloss)
getColumn(Air.Flow, stackloss)
getColumn("Air.Flow", stackloss)
getColumn(2, stackloss)
getColumn("2", stackloss) # works too...

# useful warnings:
getColumn(1, stackloss[0,])
getColumn(1, data.frame(AA=rep(NA,10)) )

# Code returning a character works as well:
getColumn(c("Air.Flow","Acid.Conc")[1], stackloss)

# Can be used in functions to get useful messages:
upper <- function(x, select) getColumn(x, stackloss[select,])
upper(Water.Temp)
upper(2)
upper(2, select=0)

checkerr <- function(x) invisible(is.error(x, force=TRUE, tell=TRUE))

# Pitfall lexical scoping: R only goes up until it finds things:
upper2 <- function(xx) {xx <- "Timmy!"; getColumn(xx, stackloss)} # breaks!
checkerr( upper2(Water.Temp) ) # Column "Timmy" does not exist
# If possible, use "colname" with quotation marks.
# This also avoids the CRAN check NOTE "no visible binding for global variable"
```

```

upper3 <- function(char=TRUE)
{
  Sepal.Length <- stackloss
  if(char) head(getColumn("Sepal.Length", iris), 10)
  else     head(getColumn( Sepal.Length, iris), 10)
}
checkerr( upper3(char=FALSE) )
upper3(char=TRUE) # use string "Sepal.Length" and it works fine.

# The next examples all return informative errors:
checkerr( upper(Water) ) # partial matching not supported by design
checkerr( getColumn("dummy", stackloss) ) # no NULL for nonexisting columns
checkerr( getColumn(2, stackloss[,0]) ) # error for empty dfs
checkerr( getColumn(Acid, stackloss) ) # no error-prone partial matching
checkerr( getColumn(2:3, stackloss) ) # cannot be a vector
checkerr( getColumn(c("Air.Flow", "Acid.Conc"), stackloss) )

#getColumn("a", tibble::tibble(a=1:7, b=7:1)) # works but warns with tibbles

# Pitfall numerical column names:
df <- data.frame(1:5, 3:7)
colnames(df) <- c("a", "1") # this is a bad idea anyways
getColumn("1", df) # will actually return the first column, not column "1"
getColumn("1", df, convnum=FALSE) # now gives second column
# as said, don't name column 2 as "1" - that will confuse people

# More on scoping and code yielding a column selection:
upp1 <- function(coln, datf) {getColumn(substitute(coln), datf)[1:5]}
upp2 <- function(coln, datf) {getColumn(      coln, datf)[1:5]}
upp1(Sepal.Length, iris)
upp2(Sepal.Length, iris)
upp1("Sepal.Length", iris)
upp2("Sepal.Length", iris)
vekt <- c("Sepal.Length", "Dummy")
upp1(vekt[1], iris)
upp2(vekt[1], iris)

```

getName

get the name of an input in nested function calls

Description

get the name of an input in nested function calls

Usage

```
getName(x)
```

Arguments

x input object name or character string

Value

Character string with the name

Author(s)

<http://stackoverflow.com/users/2725969/brodieg> Implementation Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, Sep 2016

See Also

<http://stackoverflow.com/a/26558733>, [substitute](#)

Examples

```
# This does not work well:

lower <- function(x) deparse(substitute(x))
upper <- function(y) lower(y)
lower(pi) # returns "pi", as expected
upper(pi) # returns "y".

# That's why there is getName:

getName(pi) # returns "pi", as expected
upper <- function(y) getName(y)
upper(pi) # yay!

upper("dummy")
upper(dummy) # works also for nonexistent objects
dummy <- 7
upper("dummy") # still stable
upper(dummy) # still stable

upper(stackloss[1:5,])

upper2 <- function(data) upper(data)
upper2("K")
upper2(K)

# getName only works correctly if x is not an evaluated object:
lower2 <- function(inp, assign=FALSE) {if(assign) inp <- inp; getName(inp)}
lower2(pi)           # "pi"
lower2(pi, TRUE)    # "3.14159265358979"
```

gof

GOF measures

Description

Goodness of Fit measures (GOF) for two vectors.

gofNA: not exported, checks input for each of the functions:

rsquare: Coefficient of determination (R2)

rmse: Root Mean Square Error (for minimizing in [optim](#))

nse: Nash-Sutcliffe efficiency, based on `RHydro::eval.NSeff`

kge: Kling-Gupta efficiency (better than NSE), based on `hydroGOF::KGE`, where there are many more options

Usage

```
gofNA(a, b, quiet = FALSE, fun = "")
```

```
rsquare(a, b, quiet = FALSE)
```

```
rmse(a, b, quiet = FALSE)
```

```
nse(a, b, quiet = FALSE)
```

```
kge(a, b, quiet = FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>a</code>	Numerical vector with observational data
<code>b</code>	Simulated data (to be compared to <code>a</code>)
<code>quiet</code>	Should NA-removal warnings be suppressed? This may be helpful within functions. DEFAULT: FALSE
<code>fun</code>	Character string with function name for error and warning messages

Value

Single numerical value

Note

NAs are omitted with warning.

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, Sept 2016

See Also

[cor, lm](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/R-squared). <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/R-squared>, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mean_squared_error

Examples

```
# R squared and RMSE -----
set.seed(123)
x <- rnorm(20)
y <- 2*x + rnorm(20)
plot(x,y)
legGOF <- function(a,b)
{
  text(a,b, paste(c(" R2","RMSE"," NSE"," KGE"), collapse="\n"), adj=1.2)
  text(a,b, paste(round(c(rsquare(x,y), rmse(x,y), nse(x,y), kge(x,y)),5),
                  collapse="\n"), adj=0)
}
legGOF(-1.5, 2) # R2 good, but does not check for bias (distance from 1:1 line)

abline(a=0,b=1) ; textfield(-1.5,-1.5, "1:1")
abline(lm(y~x), col="red")
p <- predict(lm(y~x))
points(x, p, pch=3, col="red")
segments(x, y, x, p, col="red")
stopifnot(all.equal( nse(y,p) , rsquare(y,x) ))

# Input checks
is.error( rmse(1:6, 1:8) , tell=TRUE)
nse(replace(x,3,NA), y)
kge(rep(NA,20), y)
rmse(0,0, quiet=TRUE)
rsquare(1:6, tapply(chickwts$weight, chickwts$feed, mean) )

## Not run: # time consuming Simulation

# sample size bias
x <- 1:1000
y <- x+rnorm(1000)
rmse(x,y) # 0.983
ssize <- rep(5:1000, 3)
sgofs <- sapply(ssize, function(n){i <- sample(1:1000,n); c(rsquare(x[i],y[i]),rmse(x[i],y[i]))})
plot(ssize, sgofs[2,]) # RMSE: no bias, symmetric convergence
plot(ssize, sgofs[1,]) # R2: small underestimation in small samples

if(require(pbapply)) sapply <- pbsapply
r2 <- sapply(1:10000, function(i){
  x <- rnorm(20); y <- 2*x + rnorm(20); c(rsquare(x,y), rmse(x,y)) })
hist(r2[1,], breaks=70, col=5,
main= "10'000 times x <- rnorm(20); y <- 2*x + rnorm(20); rsquare(x,y)")
# For small samples, R^2 can by chance be far off the 'real' value!
hist(r2[2,], breaks=70, col=5, main= "... rsquare(x,y)")
```

```
# RMSE is more symmetric and gaussian

## End(Not run)

# NSE and KGE -----

y <- dbeta(1:40/40, 3, 10) # simulated
x <- y + rnorm(40,0,sd=0.2) # observed
plot(x)
lines(y, col="blue")
legGOF(25, 2)
rmse(x,y) ; rmse(y,x)
nse(x,y) ; nse(y,x) # x=obs, y=sim (second command is wrong)
kge(x,y) ; kge(y,x)
```

googleLink2pdf

extract pdf link from google search result

Description

restrict pdf link from a google search to actual link with text processing

Usage

```
googleLink2pdf(googlelink)
```

Arguments

googlelink Character string: A search result address

Value

Characterstring with only the basic link

Note

The function is not vectorized! If you have many links, use a loop around this function...

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, 2012

See Also

[strsplit](#), [gsub](#)

Examples

```
Link <- paste0("http://www.google.de/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1",
              "&cad=rja&sqi=2&ved=0CDIQFjAA&url=http%3A%2F%2Fcran.r-project.org",
              "%2Fdoc%2Fmanuals%2FR-intro.pdf&ei=Nyl4UfHeOIXCswa6pIC4CA",
              "&usg=AFQjCNGejDwPlor4togQZmQEQv72cK9z8A&bvm=bv.45580626,d.Yms")
googleLink2pdf(Link)

Link <- paste0("https://www.google.de/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1",
              "&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0ahUKEwjLlfmClavRAhWaN1AKHcGSBjEQFgghMAA",
              "&url=http%3A%2F%2Fstackoverflow.com%2Fquestions%2Ftagged%2F",
              "&usg=AFQjCNHYj6HjSs6Lvczn9wMWxE3s1Cdq1Q&bvm=bv.142059868,d.ZWM")
googleLink2pdf(Link)

Link <- paste0("https://www.google.de/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=2",
              "&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0ahUKEwjLlfmClavRAhWaN1AKHcGSBjEQFggpMAE&",
              "&url=http%3A%2F%2Fstackoverflow.com%2Fquestions%2Ftagged%2F%3Ftagnames",
              "%3Dr%26sort%3Dactive&usg=AFQjCNGkPGHq05qwKLLW4vRXdmk201hmig&bvm=bv.142059868,d.ZWM")
googleLink2pdf(Link)
```

groupHist

Histogram for classes

Description

Improvement of `tapply(x, g, hist)` with `x` and `g` taken from a `data.frame`

Usage

```
groupHist(df, x, g, xlab = "", ylab = "", las = 1, main = NULL,
          unit = NA, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>df</code>	data.frame object name
<code>x</code>	column name of variable of interest
<code>g</code>	column name of groups (INDEX in <code>tapply</code> , <code>f</code> in <code>split</code>)
<code>xlab</code> , <code>ylab</code>	axis labels. DEFAULT: ""
<code>las</code>	LabelAxisStyle, see <code>par</code> . DEFAULT: 1, means numbers on y-axis upright
<code>main</code>	Main title, internal default based on <code>d</code> , <code>x</code> , <code>unit</code> and <code>g</code> . DEFAULT: NULL
<code>unit</code>	Unit to be written into the default title. DEFAULT: NA
<code>...</code>	further arguments passed to <code>hist</code>

Details

Uses `split` to categorize into groups.

Value

NULL, used for plotting

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, Jan 2015

See Also

[hist](#), [tapply](#)

Examples

```
groupHist(chickwts, weight, "feed", col=2)
groupHist(chickwts, "weight", "feed", col=2, unit="grams at age 6 weeks")
groupHist(chickwts, weight, feed, col=2, breaks=20, main="Hi there")
groupHist(iris, Petal.Width, Species)
```

headtail

head and tail

Description

show head and tail of an object with one command

Usage

```
headtail(x, n = 1, nh = n, nt = n, na = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	Object
n	Number of elements/rows/lines at begin and end of object to be returned. DEFAULT: 1
nh, nt	Number for head and tail , respectively. DEFAULT: n
na	Add NA values in between to emphasize visibly that there is something inbetween the values? DEFAULT: FALSE
...	Further arguments passed to head and tail

Details

Tries to find good methods of combining the two results according to `codeclass(x)`.

Value

[head](#) result

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, Mrz 2016

See Also

[head](#)

Examples

```
head(letters, n=3)
headtail(letters)
headtail(letters, n=3)
headtail(letters, n=3, na=TRUE)

head(letters, n=-10)
headtail(letters, n=-10, na=TRUE) # doesn't make sense for headtail

head(freeny.x, n=3)           # matrix
headtail(freeny.x, n=3, na=TRUE) # no names for head-part
headtail(women, n=3, na=TRUE)  # data.frame works fine

head(freeny.y, n=3)
headtail(freeny.y, n=3, na=TRUE)

head(library, n=3)
headtail(library, n=3, na=TRUE)
headtail(library, na=TRUE)

fable(Titanic)
head(stats::fable(Titanic), n=4)
headtail(stats::fable(Titanic), n=4, na=TRUE)

head(table(sample(1:9, 30, TRUE)), n=3)
headtail(table(sample(1:9, 30, TRUE)), n=3, na=TRUE)

head(table(state.division, state.region), n=3)
headtail(table(state.division, state.region), n=3, na=TRUE)
```

horizHist

Horizontal histogram

Description

Draw a histogram with bars horizontally

Usage

```
horizHist(Data, breaks = "Sturges", freq = TRUE, plot = TRUE,
  col = par("bg"), border = par("fg"), las = 1, xlab = if (freq)
  "Frequency" else "Density", main = paste("Histogram of",
  deparse(substitute(Data))), ylim = range(HBreaks), labelat = pretty(ylim),
  labels = labelat, ...)
```

Arguments

Data	any data that <code>hist</code> would take.
breaks	character or numerical as explained in <code>hist</code> . DEFAULT: "Sturges"
freq	logical. if TRUE, the histogram graphic is a representation of frequencies, the counts component of the result; if FALSE, probability densities, component density, are plotted (so that the histogram has a total area of one). DEFAULT: TRUE
plot	logical. Should histogram be plotted? FALSE to get just the hpos function. DEFAULT: TRUE
col	color. DEFAULT: par("bg")
border	color of borders of bars. DEFAULT: par("fg")
las	integer. Label axis style. DEFAULT: 1
xlab	character. Label for x-axis. DEFAULT: "absolute frequency"
main	character. Title for graphic. DEFAULT: "Histogram of substitute(Data)"
ylim	numerical vector of two elements. Y-axis limits. DEFAULT: range of data
labelat	numerical vector. Position of Y-Axis labels. DEFAULT: pretty(ylim)
labels	numerical or character. The labels themselves. DEFAULT: labelat
...	further arguments passed to <code>barplot</code> and <code>axis</code>

Details

Uses `barplot` to draw the histogram horizontally.

Value

function to address y-coordinates

Note

Doesn't work with breakpoints provided as a vector with different widths of the bars. Please do not forget to use the function for vertical positioning from the **current** horizontal histogram. If it is not working correctly, you might have the function defined from some prior `horizHist` result.

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, 2011-2012

See Also

[hist](#), [barplot](#), [axis](#)

Examples

```
# Data and basic concept
set.seed(8); ExampleData <- rnorm(50,8,5)+5
hist(ExampleData)
hpos <- horizHist(ExampleData)
# Caution: the labels at the y-axis are not the real coordinates!
# abline(h=2) will draw above the second bar, not at the label value 2.
# Use hpos (horizontal position), the function returned by horizHist:
abline(h=hpos(11), col=2, lwd=2)

# Further arguments
horizHist(ExampleData, xlim=c(-8,20))
horizHist(ExampleData, ylab="the ... argument worked!", col.axis=3)
hist(ExampleData, xlim=c(-10,40)) # with xlim
horizHist(ExampleData, ylim=c(-10,40), border="red") # with ylim
hpos <- horizHist(ExampleData, breaks=20, col="orange")
axis(2, hpos(0:10), labels=FALSE, col=2) # another use of hpos()
```

insertRows

insert rows to data.frame

Description

Insert (multiple) rows to a data.frame, possibly coming from another data.frame, with value and row recycling

Usage

```
insertRows(df, r, new = NA)
```

Arguments

df	data.frame
r	Row number (not name!), at which the new row is to be inserted. Can be a vector
new	Vector with data to be inserted, is recycled. Alternatively, a data.frame, whose rows are put into the r locations. If it has more rows than length(r), the excess rows are ignored. DEFAULT: NA

Value

data.frame

Note

Has not yet been tested with RWI (really weird input), so might not be absolutely foolproof

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, Oct 2015, based on code by Ari B. Friedmann (I added the for loop, recycling, input controls and data.framification)

References

<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/11561856/add-new-row-to-dataframe>

See Also

[addRows](#)

Examples

```
existingDF <- as.data.frame(matrix(1:20, nrow=5, ncol=4))
existingDF
insertRows(existingDF, 2) # default new=NA is recycled
insertRows(existingDF, 2, 444:446)
insertRows(existingDF, 3, new=matrix(10:1,ncol=2)) # input warning
insertRows(existingDF, 1)
insertRows(existingDF, 5)
insertRows(existingDF, 6) # weird stuff...
insertRows(existingDF, 9) # not supposed to do that

# Works for multiple rows as well:
insertRows(existingDF, r=c(2,4,5), new=NA)
insertRows(existingDF, r=c(2,4,4), new=NA)

# Also works with a data.frame for insertion:
insertDF <- as.data.frame(matrix(101:112, nrow=3, ncol=4))
insertRows(existingDF, 3, new=insertDF) # excess rows in new are ignored
insertRows(existingDF, c(2,4,5), new=insertDF)
insertRows(existingDF, c(2,4:6), new=insertDF) # rows are recycled
```

instGit

install github package

Description

Quickly install a package from github without having to install devtools with all its dependencies.

Usage

```
instGit(pk, cleanup = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

pk	Character string in the form of "user/package"
cleanup	Remove downloaded zipfile and folder with source code. DEFAULT: TRUE
...	Further arguments passed to <code>install.packages</code> , untested so far

Details

Works only for pure R package structure repositories from the master branch. Installs package dependencies listed in 'Imports' and 'Depends', but ignores version requirements! Tested only on windows 7 with R3.2.2. Note: `devtools::install_github` is much more extensive!

Note: `drat` is also much better than this quick hack. <http://dirk.eddelbuettel.com/code/drat.html>, <https://github.com/eddelbuettel/drat>, <http://eddelbuettel.github.io/drat/DratForPackageAuthors.html> Give your github users this code:

```
source("https://raw.githubusercontent.com/brry/berryFunctions/master/R/instGit.R")
instGit("brry/extremeStat")
library(extremeStat)
```

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <brry-b@gmx.de>, Dec 2015 + Mar/Apr 2016

See Also

`funSource`, `install_github` in each of the packages `devtools`, `ghit`, `remotes`

Examples

```
if(FALSE){
  instGit("talgalili/installr")
  instGit("talgalili/installr", FALSE)
  instGit("hadley/readxl")
  instGit("mages/googleVis") # many dependencies!
  instGit("twitter/AnomalyDetection")
  instGit("yihui/knitr")
  instGit("ramnathv/slidyfy")
  instGit("jrnold/ggthemes")
}
```

is.error

Check if an expression returns an error

Description

Does a given expression return an error? Useful for tests where you want to make sure your function throws an error.

Usage

```
is.error(expr, tell = FALSE, force = FALSE)
```

Arguments

expr	Expression to be tested for returning an error
tell	Logical: Should the error message be printed via message ? DEFAULT: FALSE
force	Logical: Should an error be returned if the expression is not an error? DEFAULT: FALSE

Value

TRUE/FALSE

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, May 2016

See Also

[stop](#), [try](#), [inherits](#)

Examples

```
is.error( log(3)           )
is.error( log("a")        )
is.error( log(3), tell=TRUE )
is.error( log("a"), tell=TRUE )
stopifnot( is.error( log("a") ) ) # or shorter:
is.error( log("a"), force=TRUE)
# is.error( log(3), force=TRUE)
stopifnot(is.error( is.error(log(3), force=TRUE) ))
```

l2array

Convert list of arrays to array

Description

Convert a list of arrays to a single array, conserving names. If dimnames do not need to be checked, you can also directly use

```
do.call(abind::abind, list(LIST, rev.along=0, use.dnns=TRUE))
```

Usage

```
l2array(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x` List with arrays. The dimension of the first is target dimension.
`...` Further arguments passed to `abind::abind`

Value

array

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, Dec 2016

See Also

[l2df](http://stackoverflow.com/a/4310747), [help](http://stackoverflow.com/a/4310747), <http://stackoverflow.com/a/4310747>

Examples

```
LIST <- lapply(LETTERS[1:5], function(x) array(paste0(x,1:24), dim=c(3,4,2)))
str(LIST)
LIST[[2]]
LISTa1 <- l2array(LIST)
LISTa1
str(LISTa1)

LISTm <- lapply(list(1:6,7:12,13:18,19:24), matrix, ncol=3,
                dimnames=list(x=c("a","b"), y=c("i","j","k")) )
l2array(LISTm)

# The old l2array (<1.13.14, 2017-01-06) was very slow on large lists.
# I then found abind, which is much much much faster and easier on memory!
# It now replaces the internal old actual conversion code
# l2array still checks the dimnames
LISTa2 <- do.call(abind::abind, list(LIST, rev.along=0, use.dnns=TRUE))
LISTa2
stopifnot(all(LISTa1==LISTa2))
rm(LIST, LISTa1, LISTa2)

# General intro to arrays -----

A1 <- array(1:24, dim=c(4,2,3), dimnames=list(
  my_x=paste0("row",1:4), my_y=c("A","B"), paste0("n",1:3)))
A1
which(A1==20, arr.ind=TRUE)

# Selection:
A1[,,"n2"]
A1[,1:2]
A1["row2",,] # result rotated against expectation -> transpose with t(...)
```

```

A1[, "A", ]
# aggregation:
apply(A1, MARGIN=1:2, FUN=sum) # keep first two dimensions
apply(A1, MARGIN=c(1,3), FUN=sum) # aggregate over my_y -> row1: 6, 22, 38
A1["row1", , ] # 1+5=6, 9+13=22, 17+21=38

as.vector(A1)

A <- array(1:24, dim=c(3,4,2), dimnames=list(x=paste0("x",1:3),
                                             y=paste0("y",1:4),
                                             z=paste0("z",1:2)))

str(A)
rm(A)

# l2array -----

A2 <- A1+2
A3 <- A1+4
LIST <- list(A1=A1, A2=A2, A3=A3) # list of arrays

LA <- l2array(LIST)
LA
str(LA)
LA[,,, "A2"]
LA["row2", , "n2", ]
avg <- apply(LA, MARGIN=1:3, mean)
stopifnot(all(avg==A2))

# names check -----

LISTN <- LIST
names(dimnames(LISTN[[2]]))[3] <- "intentional"
dimnames(LISTN[[3]])[3] <- list(paste0("k",1:3))
LAN <- l2array(LISTN)
LAN["row2", , "k2", ] # n2 is now changed to k2
LANa <- do.call(abind::abind, list(LISTN, rev.along=0, use.dnns=TRUE))
all(LAN==LANa)
str(LANa)

LISTN <- LIST
rownames(LISTN[[3]])[2] <- "intentional_diff"
LAN <- l2array(LISTN)

# data type check
is.error( A <- l2array(c(LA, 999)), tell=TRUE, force=TRUE)

```

l2df

List to data.frame

Description

Convert list with vectors of unequal length to dataframe, pad with NAs

Usage

```
l2df(list, byrow = TRUE)
```

Arguments

list	List with vectors of irregular length.
byrow	Transposed output? DEFAULT: TRUE

Value

data.frame

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, Jan 2014

References

<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/5531471/combining-unequal-columns-in-r>
<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/15753091/convert-mixed-length-named-list-to-data-frame>
<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/5942760/most-efficient-list-to-data-frame-method>
<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/8799990/converting-given-list-into-dataframe>
<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/4227223/r-list-to-data-frame>

See Also

[l2array](#), [sapply](#). If you have a LARGE list each with the same number of values, use the (much!) faster: `plyr::quickdf`.

Examples

```
eglist <- list(AA=c(6,9,2,6), BB=1:8, CC=c(-3,2) )
eglist
l2df(eglist) # names are even kept
l2df(eglist, byrow=FALSE)
class( l2df(eglist, byrow=FALSE) ) # data.frame (since 2016-05-24)

eglist <- list(AA=c(6,9,2,6), BB="no", CC=c(-3,2) )
eglist
str(l2df(eglist)) # now everything is a character
```

```

eg2 <- list(AA=c(6,9,2,6), BB=matrix(1:8, ncol=2), CC=c(-3,2) )
eg2
l2df(eg2, FALSE)
# so a matrix is internally converted to a vector and then used regularly

# Naming ----

eg3 <- list(EA=c(AA=3.4),          FF=c(AA=3.5),          GG=c(AA=3.6))
eg4 <- list(EA=c(AA=3.4,BB=2.4), FF=c(AA=3.5,BB=2.5), GG=c(AA=3.6,BB=2.6))
l2df(eg3)
l2df(eg4)
l2df(eg3, byrow=FALSE)
l2df(eg4, byrow=FALSE)

eg3 <- list(c(AA=3.4),          c(AA=3.5),          c(AA=3.6))
eg4 <- list(c(AA=3.4,BB=2.4), c(AA=3.5,BB=2.5), c(AA=3.6,BB=2.6))
l2df(eg3)
l2df(eg4)
l2df(eg3, byrow=FALSE)
l2df(eg4, byrow=FALSE)

eg3 <- list(EA=c(3.4),          FF=c(3.5),          GG=c(3.6))
eg4 <- list(EA=c(3.4,2.4), FF=c(3.5,2.5), GG=c(3.6,2.6))
l2df(eg3)
l2df(eg4)
l2df(eg3, byrow=FALSE)
l2df(eg4, byrow=FALSE)

eg3 <- list(EA=c(3.4),          c(3.5),          c(3.6))
eg4 <- list(EA=c(3.4,2.4), c(3.5,2.5), c(3.6,2.6))
l2df(eg3)
l2df(eg4)
l2df(eg3, byrow=FALSE)
l2df(eg4, byrow=FALSE)

# Lists with dfs ----

eg5 <- list(AA=c(6,9,2,6), BB=data.frame(CC=1:8, DD=4:-3), EE=c(-3,2) )
eg5
is.error( l2df(eg5), tell=TRUE )# it is not possible to do this with a data.frame

# If you have a list with only data.frames, you could use the following:
eg6 <- list(AA=data.frame(BB=1:8, CC=4:-3), DD=data.frame(EE=23:24, FF=c(-3,2)))
eg6
do.call(cbind, eg6) # but this recycles the values of shorter tables!
names(eg6$DD) <- names(eg6$AA)
do.call(rbind, eg6)
# check some of the links above for more solutions...

```

legendmt	<i>legend with multiline title</i>
----------	------------------------------------

Description

Draw a legend with title spanning several lines (i.e. with line breaks). Note that this is in development and not all inputs are correctly vectorized yet.

Usage

```
legendmt(x, y = NULL, legend, title, x.intersp = 1, fill = NA,
         col = par("col"), border = NA, lty = NA, lwd = NA, pch = NA, ...)
```

Arguments

x, y, legend	Arguments as in legend
title	Character with linebreaks or vector of charstrings.
x.intersp, fill, col, border, lty, lwd, pch	Arguments as in legend
...	Further arguments passed to legend . If vectorized, please remember to prepend NAs or whatever.

Value

[legend](#) output

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, Apr 2017

See Also

[legend](#)

Examples

```
plot(1:10)
  legend("topleft", letters[1:4], col=1:4, pch=1, title="very long title to be split up")
legendmt("topleft", letters[1:4], col=1:4, pch=1, title="very long title\nnow splat up")

# Alternative:
plot(1:10)
legend("topleft", "very long title to be split up")
legend("topleft", letters[1:4], col=1:4, pch=1, inset=c(0,0.09) )
```

library2	<i>install.package and require</i>
----------	------------------------------------

Description

install and load a package. If a package is not available, it is installed before being loaded

Usage

```
library2(name, libargs = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

name	Name of the package(s). Can be quoted, must not.
libargs	List of arguments passed to library like lib.loc, quietly etc. DEFAULT: NULL
...	Arguments passed to install.packages like lib, repos etc.

Value

[messages](#) help instruction.

Note

Passing a vector with packages will work, but give some warnings.

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, 2014

See Also

[install.packages](#), [library](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:  
## Excluded fom CRAN checks. Package installation on server is unnecessary.  
require2(ada)  
library2("statmod")  
  
## End(Not run)
```

lim0 *axis limits with one end at zero*

Description

Calculates the range needed for ylim or xlim in plot, so that axis starts at zero and is extended by 4% at the other end

Usage

```
lim0(x, f = 1/27, curtail = TRUE)
```

Arguments

x	Numeric. Vector with values
f	Numeric. Extension factor. DEFAULT: 0.04 as in extendrange used eg. by curve
curtail	Logical. Should the range returned be trimmed by 4%? That way, plotting doesn't need the default par xaxs or yaxs changed. DEFAULT: TRUE

Value

Vector with two values: 0 and by 4

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, 6.6.2013

References

methods(plot), [plot.default](#). Actually, I found extendrange via plot.function in [curve](#)

See Also

The [extendrange\(\)](#) utility in package **grDevices**

Examples

```
# basic idea:
val <- c(3.2, 1.8, 4.5, 2.8, 0.1, 2.9) # just some numbers
plot(val, ylim=lim0(val) ) # you don't even have to set yaxs="i" ;- )

# "normal" plot:
plot(val)
par("usr") # -0.076 4.676

# if y-axis is not allowed to go below 0, and we're too lazy to set yaxs="i":
```

```

plot(val, ylim=lim0(val) )
round( par("usr") , digits=5) # 0.00000 4.66296

# with 0.04 extension as claimed by help page (1/27 in source code = 0.037):
plot(val, ylim=lim0(val, f=0.04) )
round( par("usr") , digits=5) # zero is not included on axis anymore

b <- -val
plot(b)
plot(b, ylim=lim0(b) ) # works with only negative values as well

# can handle only-NA input:
lim0(c(7,NA,NA,NA)[-1])
lim0(c(NA,NA,NA))

```

linLogHist

lin-log transition histogram

Description

Draw histograms that gradually transform from a linear to a logarithmic axis (animation)

Usage

```

linLogHist(x, steps = 100, breaks = 20, col = "blue", las = 1,
  xlab = deparse(substitute(x)), xlim = range(x, finite = TRUE),
  box = TRUE, parexpr, endexpr, sleep = 0, axisargs = NULL,
  axisargs2 = NULL, firstplot = TRUE, lastplot = TRUE, write_t = TRUE,
  values_t = NULL, ...)

```

Arguments

x	x values to be plotted in animation
steps	Number of steps in transition. DEFAULT: 100
breaks	hist breaks. DEFAULT: 20
col	hist color. DEFAULT: "blue"
las	par LabelAxisStyle (numbers upright). DEFAULT: 1
xlab	Label for the x axis. DEFAULT: deparse(substitute(x))
xlim	xlim range in non-log units. DEFAULT: range(x, finite=TRUE)
box	Draw box at the end to overplot ablines crossing the box? DEFAULT: TRUE
parexpr	Characterized Expression to set par , eg. parexpr='par(mar=c(2,0.5,1.5,0.5), mpg=c(1.8,1,0))'
endexpr	Characterized Expression executed at the end of the plot, eg. endexpr='mtext("Probability Density")'
sleep	Pause time between frames, in seconds, passed to Sys.sleep . DEFAULT: 0
axisargs	List of arguments passed to logVals , like base. DEFAULT: NULL

axisargs2	List of arguments passed to <code>logAxis</code> in the final plot. DEFAULT: NULL
firstplot	plot on linear scale first? DEFAULT: TRUE
lastplot	plot on logarithmic scale at the end? DEFAULT: TRUE
write_t	write transformation value in lower right corner? DEFAULT: TRUE
values_t	Supply vector with values for transformation (1/t). Overrides steps. If you have a better algorithm than I do, please let me know! DEFAULT: NULL
...	further arguments passed to <code>hist</code> , like <code>freq</code> , <code>main</code> , <code>xlim</code> , <code>ylab</code> . Excluded: <code>x</code> , <code>xaxt</code> , possibly add

Value

Returned invisibly: transformation values used. Plotted: steps number of images.

Note

It's best to save the plots into a pdf or wrap it within
`png("Transition%03d"); linLogHist(x); dev.off()`

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, April 2015

See Also

[linLogTrans](#)

Examples

```
x <- rlnorm(700, m=3)
hist(x, col=4)
hist(log10(x), yaxt="n"); logAxis(1); hist(log10(x), col=4, add=TRUE)

op <- par()
linLogHist(x, steps=8, sleep=0.01) # 0.05 might be smoother

linLogHist(x, xlab="ddd", breaks=30, steps=3, write_t=FALSE, yaxt="n", freq=FALSE,
  main="", parexpr='par(mar=c(2,0.5,1.5,0.5), mgp=c(1.8,1,0))',
  endexpr='mtext("Probability Density", line=-1.2, adj=0.03, outer=T)')
par(op)

## Not run:
## Rcmd check --as-cran doesn't like to open external devices such as pdf,
## so this example is excluded from running in the checks.
pdf("LinLogTransitionAnimation.pdf")
linLogHist(x, main="Example Transition", steps=20, freq=FALSE)
dev.off()

# if you have FFmpeg installed, you can use the animation package like this:
library2(animation)
```

```
saveVideo(linLogHist(x, steps=50), video.name="linlog_anim.mp4", interval=0.08,
ffmpeg="C:/ffmpeg-20150424-git-cd69c0e-win64-static/bin/ffmpeg.exe")
```

```
## End(Not run)
```

linLogTrans

Animation for transition from linear to logarithmic axis

Description

draw images that gradually transform from a linear to a logarithmic axis

Usage

```
linLogTrans(x, y, log = "x", steps = 100, base = 1, las = 1,
plot = TRUE, xlim = range(x, finite = TRUE), ylim = range(y, finite =
TRUE), box = TRUE, parexpr, endexpr, sleep = 0, firstplot = TRUE,
lastplot = TRUE, write_t = TRUE, values_t = NULL, pointsarg = NULL,
...)
```

Arguments

x	x values to be plotted in animation
y	Vector with corresponding y values
log	Which axis is logarithmic, "x" or "y". DEFAULT: "x"
steps	Number of steps (images) in transition (About 30% are taken out). DEFAULT: 100
base	Base passed to logVals . DEFAULT: 1
las	par LabelAxisStyle (numbers upright). DEFAULT: 1
plot	Plot animations at all? False to just get the t-vector (used in linLogHist). DEFAULT: TRUE
xlim	xlim range in non-log units. DEFAULT: range(x, finite=TRUE)
ylim	ylim range in non-log units. DEFAULT: range(y, finite=TRUE)
box	Draw box at the end to overplot ablines crossing the box? DEFAULT: TRUE
parexpr	Characterized Expression to set par , eg. parexpr='par(mar=c(2,0.5,1.5,0.5), mpg=c(1.8,1,0))'
endexpr	Characterized Expression executed at the end of the plot, eg. endexpr='mtext("Probability density")'
sleep	Pause time between frames, in seconds, passed to Sys.sleep . DEFAULT: 0
firstplot	Plot data on linear axis as additional first image? DEFAULT: TRUE
lastplot	Plot data on logarithmic axis as additional last image? DEFAULT: TRUE
write_t	Write transformation value in lower right corner? DEFAULT: TRUE

values_t	Supply vector with values for transformation (1/t). Overrides steps. If you have a better algorithm than I do, please let me know! DEFAULT: NULL for internal calculation based on size of steps.
pointsarg	List of further arguments passed to points, like pch, cex, col. DEFAULT: NULL
...	Further arguments passed only to plot, like main, xlim, ylab. Excluded: x, y, las, xaxt, type

Value

Returned invisibly: transformation values used. Plotted: steps number of images.

Note

if(steps>1000) steps <- 1000. In the unlikely case you need more steps, please let me know and I'll change the code.

It's best to save the plots into a pdf (see the example) or wrap it within
`png("Transition%03d"); linLogTrans(x,y); dev.off()`

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, June 2014

References

$x^{1/t}$ is based on the first comment on <http://stackoverflow.com/questions/15994442/> besides the nice graphic properties of logtransformations, check this page for the implications on rates of change:

http://sfew.websitetoolbox.com/post/show_single_post?pid=1282690259&postcount=4
http://sfew.websitetoolbox.com/post/show_single_post?pid=1282691799&postcount=5

See Also

[logVals](#)

Examples

```
set.seed(42); x <- 10^rnorm(100, 3); y <- runif(100)
linLogTrans(x,y, steps=15, sleep=0.01) # 0.05 might be smoother...
linLogTrans(x,y, steps=15, log="y", ylim=c(0.1, 0.8), base=c(1,2,5))

## Not run:
## Rcmd check --as-cran doesn't like to open external devices such as pdf,
## so this example is excluded from running in the checks.
pdf("LinLogTransitionAnimation.pdf")
linLogTrans(x,y, main="Example Transition")
dev.off()

# if you have FFmpeg installed, you can use the animation package like this:
library2(animation)
```

```

saveVideo(linLogTrans(x,y, steps=300), video.name="linlog_anim.mp4", interval=0.01,
  ffmpeg="C:/ffmpeg-20150424-git-cd69c0e-win64-static/bin/ffmpeg.exe")

# old t values were dependent on the value of steps
findt <- function(steps) {
  # t-values for x^(1/t):
  allt <- 10^(seq(0,2.5,len=1e4) )
  # selection at upper half of these values;
  # Otherwise, the animation slows down too much at the end
  f <- 1.4 # multiplication factor due to length loss by unique
  sel <- round(seq(1, 10, len=f*steps)^4) #0.5*seq(1, 100, len=1.3*steps)^2 + 0.5*
  sel2 <- unique(round(log10(seq(1, 10, len=f*steps))*f*steps))
  sel2[1] <- 1
  sel <- sel[sel2]
  # final t-values for transition:
  allt <- unique(round(allt[sel], 2))
  data.frame(x=seq(1,1000,len=length(allt)), t=allt)
}

plot(findt(1000), type="l", log="y", las=1)
for(i in 5:999) lines(findt(i), col=rainbow2(1000)[i])
d <- findt(300)
lines(d) # good average

plot(d$x[-1], diff(d$t), type="l", ylim=c(3e-3,10), yaxt="n", log="y", main="t value growth rate")
logAxis(2) ; lines(d$x[-1], diff(d$t))
d2 <- findt(1000)
lines(d2$x[-1], diff(d2$t), col=2)
lines(2:1000, diff(linLogTrans(1,1, steps=1000, plot=F)), col=4)

d <- findt(300)
pdf("degreepoly.pdf")
for(i in 5:30)
{
  plot(d, log="y", type="l", lwd=3, main=i, xlim=c(0,300), ylim=c(1,2))
  modell <- lm(t ~ poly(x,i, raw=T), data=d)
  lines(x2, predict(modell, data.frame(x=1:1300)), col=2)
}
dev.off() # 17 is good

cf <- coef(lm(t ~ poly(x,17, raw=T), data=d)) # these are currently used in the function
x <- 1:1000
y <- rowSums(sapply(1:18, function(i) cf[i]*x^(i-1)), na.rm=TRUE)
lines(x, y, lwd=3)
y[1] <- 1
plot(x, round(y, 3), ylim=c(1,3), xlim=c(0,500), type="l", log="")
dput(round(y, 3))

findn <- function(steps) nrow(findt(steps))
plot(1:1000, sapply(1:1000, findn), type="l")
abline(b=1, a=0)

```

```
## End(Not run)
```

linReg *linear regression with plotting*

Description

uses `lm`; plots data if `add=FALSE`, draws the regression line with `abline` and writes the formula with `legend`

Usage

```
linReg(x, y = NULL, data = NULL, add = FALSE, digits = 2, pch = 16,
       col = 2, colband = addAlpha(col), level = 0.95,
       plotrange = par("usr")[1:2], lwd = 1, xlab = deparse(substitute(x)),
       ylab = deparse(substitute(y)), main = "linear regression", pos1 = "top",
       pos2 = NULL, inset = 0, legargs = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	Numeric or formula (see examples). Vector with values of explanatory variable
<code>y</code>	Numeric. Vector with values of dependent variable. DEFAULT: NULL
<code>data</code>	Dataframe. If <code>x</code> is a formula, the according columns from data are used as <code>x</code> and <code>y</code> . DEFAULT: NULL
<code>add</code>	Logical. If TRUE, line and text are added to the existing graphic. DEFAULT: FALSE (plots datapoints first and then the line.)
<code>digits</code>	Numeric vector of length ≥ 1 . Specifies number of digits <code>a,b,r,e</code> are rounded to in the formula " <code>y=a*x+b \n R^2=r \n RMSE=e</code> ", respectively. If values are not specified, they are set equal to the first. DEFAULT: 2
<code>pch</code>	Point Character of datapoints, see <code>par</code> . DEFAULT: 16
<code>col</code>	Color of the regression line, see <code>par</code> . DEFAULT: 2
<code>colband</code>	Color of the confidence region band. DEFAULT: <code>addAlpha(col)</code>
<code>level</code>	Confidence level, see <code>predict.lm</code> . DEFAULT: 0.95
<code>plotrange</code>	<code>x</code> range for which regression line and uncertainty band should be plotted. Is passed to <code>seqR</code> and can hence be a vector. DEFAULT: <code>par("usr")[1:2]</code>
<code>lwd</code>	Numeric. Linewidth, see <code>par</code> . DEFAULT: 1
<code>xlab</code>	Axis label if <code>add=FALSE</code> . DEFAULT: <code>deparse(substitute(x))</code>
<code>ylab</code>	Axis label if <code>add=FALSE</code> . DEFAULT: <code>deparse(substitute(y))</code>
<code>main</code>	Title if <code>add=FALSE</code> . Changed (if not specified) for <code>x=formula</code> with data. DEFAULT: "linear regression"

pos1	xy.coords -acceptable position of the formula. DEFAULT: "top"
pos2	For numerical coordinates, this is the y-position. DEFAULT: NULL, as in legend
inset	Numeric vector of length ≤ 2 . inset distance(s) from the margins as a fraction of the plot region when formula legend is placed by keyword. DEFAULT: 0
legargs	list of arguments passed to legend, like <code>list(cex=0.8, xpd=TRUE, bg="white")</code> , ... <code>xpd</code> specifies whether formula can be written only inside the plot region (when FALSE) or inside the figure region including <code>mar</code> (when TRUE) or in the entire device region including <code>oma</code> (when NA). DEFAULT: NULL
...	Further arguments passed to plot

Value

None, used for plotting and drawing.

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, 2011-2012, 2015

See Also

[lm](#), [mReg](#), [expReg](#), [legend](#), [par](#), [abline](#).

Examples

```
a <- 1:30
b <- a/2.345+rnorm(30,0,3)

linReg(a,b)
linReg(a,b, ylab="Hallo", pch=1, col=3, main="Regression by Berry")
linReg(a, b, pos1=15, pos2=0) # position of topleft corner of legend
linReg(a, b, pos1=NA, col="orange") # to suppress legend
linReg(a, b, plotrange=5:20) # only for plotting, all data points are used!

# Formula specification:
linReg(b~a)
linReg(Volume~Height, data=trees)

# For more flexibility with the datapoints, plot first, then use linReg with add=TRUE:
plot(a,b, xlim=c(-5,45))
linReg(a, b, pos1="bottomright", add=TRUE, inset=.1) # inset: distance from plot border
linReg(a, b, digits=c(7,4,3), add=TRUE, col=3, lty=2, lwd=4, level=0.8)
linReg(a, b, pos1="topleft", inset=c(-0.1, 0.3), legargs=list(xpd=TRUE), add=TRUE)
```

locArrow	<i>arrow at locator point in graph</i>
----------	--

Description

Draw arrow at positions in a graph located by clicking and return the code to recreate it

Usage

```
locArrow(digits = 2, length = 0.1, code = 2, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>digits</code>	Number of digits coordinates are rounded to with signif
<code>length</code>	Length of the edges of the arrow head (in inches). DEFAULT: 0.1
<code>code</code>	Direction of arrow head. DEFAULT: 2 (from first to last point clicked)
<code>...</code>	Further arguments passed to arrows like <code>lwd</code> , <code>col</code> etc

Details

Not tested across platforms yet...

Value

Character string with code

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, Jun 2016

See Also

[locLine](#), [locator](#), [abline](#)

Examples

```
plot(cumsum(rnorm(60)), type="l")
## locArrow() # only do this manually in interactive() mode
## locArrow(col="blue", lwd=3)
```

locLine	<i>abline at locator point in graph</i>
---------	---

Description

Draw vertical and/or horizontal lines at positions in a graph located by clicking

Usage

```
locLine(h = TRUE, v = TRUE, n = 1, ...)
```

Arguments

h	Draw horizontal line at clicked location? DEFAULT: TRUE
v	Draw vertical line at clicked location? DEFAULT: TRUE
n	Number of points to be clicked. DEFAULT: 1
...	Further arguments passed to abline like lty, lwd, col, etc

Details

Not tested across platforms yet...

Value

[locator](#) result

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, Mar 2016

See Also

[locator](#), [abline](#)

Examples

```
plot(cumsum(rnorm(60)), type="l")
## locLine() # only do this manually in interactive() mode
```

logAxis *Label logarithmic axes*

Description

Shortcut to calling [logVals](#), [axis](#) and [abline](#)

Usage

```
logAxis(side = 1, log = NULL, lcol = "grey", lty = 1, lwd = 1,
        labels = NULL, allticks = FALSE, allargs = NULL, expr, las = 1, from,
        to, Range, base = NA, big.mark = "", decimal.mark = ".",
        scientific = FALSE, exponent = 5, expobase1 = FALSE, allbase = 1:9,
        box = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

side	Which axis are to be labeled? Can be a vector within 1:4. DEFAULT: 1
log	Is the axis logarithmic by plot(log="x")? internal DEFAULT: par ("xlog") or "ylog". DEFAULT: NULL
lcol	Color of gridlines drawn in the graph with abline , NA to suppress. DEFAULT: "grey"
lty, lwd	Type of gridlines. DEFAULT: 1
labels	Labels passed to axis . "FALSE" to suppress labeling. DEFAULT: NULL (internally, logVals \$labs
allticks	Place all intermediate ticklines at the axis (without labeling). DEFAULT: FALSE
allargs	List of arguments passed to axis for allticks=TRUE. DEFAULT: NULL
expr	Expression drawing over the ablines, like (points(x,y). Can be code within braces.
las	LabelAxisStyle for the orientation of the labels. DEFAULT: 1
from	Lower exponent OR vector with data, as in logVals . DEFAULT based on par ("usr")
to	High end exponent. DEFAULT: internally based on par ("usr")
Range	Override from and to as range.
base	Bases to be used in logVals . DEFAULT: NA -> c(1,2,5) or 1, depending on from and to.
big.mark	Symbol separating thousands, eg. space, comma, dot, etc. see "format" and "prettyNum". DEFAULT: ""
decimal.mark	Character separating comma values, see "format" and "prettyNum". DEFAULT: "."
scientific	See format . DEFAULT: FALSE

exponent	Starting at which exponent should <code>logVals</code> return an expression with exponents? DEFAULT: 5
expobase1	Should "n * " be appended before 10^{exp} if $n=1$? DEFAULT: FALSE
allbase	base for \$all (for horizontal lines). DEFAULT: 1:9
box	Draw box at the end to overplot <code>ablines</code> crossing the box? DEFAULT: TRUE
...	Further arguments passed to axis, like <code>lwd</code> , <code>col.ticks</code> , <code>hadj</code> , <code>lty</code> , ...

Value

An invisible list with

<code>vals</code>	Values for lines and label positions
<code>labs</code>	Formatted values for labels
<code>all</code>	Values for lines

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, Sept 2014

See Also

[logVals](#), [log10](#)

Examples

```
x <- 10^runif(200, -1, 2)
plot(x, yaxt="n", log="y", pch=16)
logAxis(2)
# overplot vertical lines:
logAxis(2, expr=points(x, pch=16), base=1, col.axis=4, font=2)

# plots where log="x" is not possible:
hist(log10(x), breaks=20, col.axis="grey", main="")
logAxis(side=3, expr=hist(log10(x), breaks=20, add=TRUE, col=3))
# or just use the new logHist function (Feb 2016):
logHist(x, breaks=20, col=3)

# automatic calculation of from, to and base:
plot(1:3, axes=FALSE)
logAxis(1:2) # side can be a vector - nice, huh?
plot(-1:4, axes=FALSE)
logAxis(1:2) # threshold for base 1 instead of c(1,2,5) at 4 exponents exceeded.

plot(1:3, axes=FALSE)
logAxis(1:2, allticks=TRUE, lcol=NA)

par(mar=c(3,3,1,4))
plot(8:15) ; logAxis(4) # with exponents if they are above 5
plot(10^(1:4), ylim=10^c(4,1), type="o", log="y") # reverse axis:
```

```
plot(10^(1:5), log="y"); logAxis(4, exponent=3) # different threshold
plot(10^(1:5), log="y"); logAxis(4, expon=3, base=c(1,2,5), expobase1=TRUE)
plot(-8:5); logAxis(4, allbase=c(1,2,5)) # In case you want to mislead...
```

logHist

Histogram of logarithmic values

Description

Draw histogram of values on a logarithmic scale with nice axis labels

Usage

```
logHist(x, logargs = NULL, main = xmain, xlab = xname, col = "tan",
        add = FALSE, las = 1, ylim = NULL, freq = TRUE, quiet = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	Vector of numerical values
logargs	A list of arguments passed to logAxis . DEFAULT: NULL
main	Title of graph, internally from x. DEFAULT: internal name representation
xlab	X axis label. DEFAULT: internal: name of x
col	Color of histogram bars
add	Logical: add to existing plot?
las	Integer: label axis style. DEFAULT: 1 (numbers upright)
ylim	2 Numbers: y-axis range. DEFAULT: NULL
freq	Logical: counts instead of density? DEFAULT: TRUE
quiet	Logical: suppress warning about non-positive values? DEFAULT: FALSE
...	further arguments passed to hist like breaks, xlim=c(-1,3), ..., but not xaxt

Value

none

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, Feb 2016

See Also

[logAxis](#), [hist](#)

Examples

```

dat <- rbeta(1e4, 2, 18)*100
hist(dat, col="tan", breaks=50)
logHist(dat)
logHist(dat, freq=FALSE)
logHist(dat, breaks=50)
logHist(dat,xlim=c(0,2)) # xlim in powers of ten
logHist(c(-1,0,1,2,2,3,3,4,8,10,50)) # warning for negative values

```

logSpaced	<i>Logarithmically spaced points</i>
-----------	--------------------------------------

Description

Calculates values that are in logarithmic distance from each other e.g. to produce logarithmic interval borders.

For exact logarithmic spacing, use `10^seq(from=log10(1), to=log10(100), len=100)`

Usage

```

logSpaced(base = 1.1708, n = 20, min = 1, max = n, plot = TRUE,
          pch = 3, las = 1, ylab = "base", ...)

```

Arguments

base	Base for calculations, can be a vector to compare several bases. DEFAULT: 1.1708
n	Number of values to be calculated. DEFAULT: 30
min, max	Range where n values are to be distributed, single values each. DEFAULT: 1,n
plot	Should the points be plotted on a line? DEFAULT: TRUE
pch, las	PointCharacter and Label Axis Style. DEFAULT: 3,1
ylab	Y axis label. DEFAULT: "base"
...	Further arguments passed to <code>plot</code>

Value

Vector or matrix, depending on base input

Note

base >1 concentrates points at low values, base <1 at high values. base does not relate to base in `log!`

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, Oct 2014

See Also

[classify](#), [log](#)

Examples

```
logSpaced()
logSpaced(base=c(1.1, 1.5, 2), n=6, min=5, max=10)
d <- logSpaced(seq(0.8, 1.2, 0.025), main="logarithmically spaced points")

# the default base for the default n (20) will give an approximately equal
# bin width across the range on a logarithmic scale:
d <- logSpaced()
plot(d, rep(1,20), log="x")

# For exactly spacing logarithmically, use
plot(10^seq(from=log10(1), to=log10(100), len=100), log="y")
browseURL("https://stackoverflow.com/a/29963530")
```

logVals

Create log-axis values and labels

Description

Create nice values and labels to write at logarithmic axes

Usage

```
logVals(from = -7, to = 7, Range, base = 1, big.mark = "",
        decimal.mark = ".", scientific = FALSE, exponent = Inf,
        expobase1 = FALSE, allbase = 1:9, ...)
```

Arguments

from	Lower exponent <i>OR</i> vector with data
to	High end
Range	Or give from and to as range
base	Bases to be used, eg. c(1,2,5). Use base=NA to switch between 1 and c(1,2,5) depending on range. DEFAULT 1
big.mark	Symbol separating thousands, eg. space, comma, dot, etc. see format and prettyNum
decimal.mark	Character separating comma values, see format and prettyNum

scientific	See format
exponent	Starting at which exponent should labs be an expression with exponents? Compare to options("scipen") . This is mainly for logAxis and only for base 1. DEFAULT: Inf
expobase1	Should "n * " be appended before 10^exp if n=1? DEFAULT: FALSE
allbase	Base for \$all (for horizontal lines). DEFAULT: 1:9
...	Ignored arguments

Value

A list with

vals	Values for lines and label positions
labs	Formatted values for labels
all	Values for lines

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, Feb 2014

See Also

[log10, logAxis, http://r.789695.n4.nabble.com/expression-exponent-labeling-td4661174.html](http://r.789695.n4.nabble.com/expression-exponent-labeling-td4661174.html)

Examples

```
# Easiest use: vector with data (logVals automatically finds range):
y <- 10^runif(50, -1, 2)
plot(y, log="y") # not much control over placement and format of labels
plot(y, log="y", yaxt="n")
# now do this better, with custom bases:
lv <- logVals(y, base=c(1,2,5) )
axis(2, lv$vals, lv$labs, las=1)

# Default arguments:
lv <- logVals()
str(lv) # values, formatted labels, all 10^x values for lines
plot(1, ylim=c(1e-3, 1e4), log="y", yaxt="n", yaxs="i")
abline(h=lv$all, col=8 )
box("plot")
axis(2, lv$vals, lv$labs, las=1)
lines(seq(0.5, 1.5, len=50), 10^runif(50, -3, 4), col=2)

# Formatting labels:
logVals(          )$labs
logVals(scient=TRUE) $labs
logVals(exponent=5) $labs # expression with exponent, see logAxis
logVals(big.mark=" ") $labs
```

```
logVals(big=".", dec=",")$labs # German style (not recommended)
```

lsc

Linear storage cascade, unit hydrograph

Description

Optimize the parameters for unit hydrograph as in the framework of the linear storage cascade. Plot observed & simulated data

Usage

```
lsc(P, Q, area = 50, Qbase = Q[1], n = 2, k = 3, x = 1:length(P),
    fit = 1:length(Q), plot = TRUE, main = "Precipitation and discharge",
    plotsim = TRUE, returnsim = FALSE, type = c("o", "l"),
    legx = "center", legy = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

P	Vector with precipitation values in mm in hourly spacing
Q	Vector with observed discharge (runoff) in m³/s with the same length as precipitation.
area	Single numeric. Catchment area in km²
Qbase	baseflow that is added to UH-induced simulated Q, thus cutting off baseflow in a very simple manner.
n	Numeric. Initial number of storages in cascade. not necessarily integer. DEFAULT: 2
k	Numeric. Initial storage coefficient (resistance to let water run out). High damping, slowly reacting landscape, high k. DEFAULT: 3
x	Vector for the x-axis of the plot. DEFAULT: sequence along P
fit	Integer vector. Indices for a subset of Q that Qsim is fitted to. DEFAULT: all of Q
plot	Logical. plot input data? DEFAULT: TRUE
main	Character string. DEFAULT: "Precipitation and discharge"
plotsim	Logical. add best fit to plot? DEFAULT: TRUE
returnsim	Logical. Return simulated Q instead of parameters of UH? DEFAULT: FALSE
type	Vector with two characters: type as in plot , repeated if only one is given. 1st for obs, 2nd for sim. DEFAULT: c("o", "l")
legx	legend position. DEFAULT: "center"
legy	legend position. DEFAULT: NULL
...	arguments passed to <code>optim</code>

Value

Either vector with optimized n and k and the Nash-Sutcliffe Index, *or* simulated discharge, depending on the value of returnsim

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, July 2013

References

<http://ponce.sdsu.edu/onlineuhcascade.php>
 Skript 'Abflusskonzentration' zur Vorlesungsreihe Abwasserentsorgung I von Prof. Krebs an der TU Dresden
http://tu-dresden.de/die_tu_dresden/fakultaeten/fakultaet_forst_geo_und_hydrowissenschaften/fachrichtung_wasserwesen/isiw/sww/lehre/dateien/abwasserbehandlung/uebung_ws09_10/uebung_awe_1_abflusskonzentration.pdf
http://www.uni-potsdam.de/fs-g3/file.php?fileserver=klausuren&file=%2FMaster_of_Science%2FHydroII_Lernzettel.pdf

See Also

[unitHydrograph](#), [superPos](#), [nse](#), [rmse](#). deconvolution.uh in the package [hydromad](#), <http://hydromad.catchment.org>

Examples

```
qpfile <- system.file("extdata/Q_P.txt", package="berryFunctions")
qp <- read.table(qpfile, sep="\t", dec=",", header=TRUE)
calib <- qp[1:90,]
valid <- qp[-(1:90),]

# Area can be estimated from runoff coefficient (proportion of N becoming Q):
# k*P * A = Q * t      A = Qt / kP
# Q=0.25 m^3/s * t=89 h * 3600 s/h   k=psi* P =34mm = 0.034m = m^3/m^2
#                                     / 1e6 m^2/km^2   = km^2
mean(calib$Q) * length(calib$Q) *3600 / ( 0.7 * sum(calib$P)/1000) / 1e6
# 3.368 km^2

# calibrate Unit Hydrograph:
UHcalib <- lsc(calib$P, calib$Q, area=3.4)
UHcalib # n 0.41 k 244.9 NSE 0.74 psi 0.45
# Psi is lower than 0.7, as it is now calculated on direct runoff only

# Corresponding Unit Hydrograph:
UH <- unitHydrograph(n=UHcalib["n"], k=UHcalib["k"], t=1:length(calib$P))
plot(UH, type="l") # That's weird anyways...
sum(UH) # 0.58 - we need to look at a longer time frame

# calibrate Unit Hydrograph on peak only:
```

```

lsc(calib$P, calib$Q, area=3.4, fit=17:40) # n 0.63 k 95.7 NSE 0.67
# for fit, use index numbers, not x-axis units (if you have specified x)

# Simulated discharge instead of parameters:
lsc(calib$P, calib$Q, area=3.4, returnsim=TRUE, plot=FALSE)

## Not run: ## Time consuming tests excluded from CRAN checks

# Apply this to the validation event
dummy <- lsc(valid$P, valid$Q, area=3.4, plotsim=FALSE, type="l")
Qsim <- superPos(valid$P, UH)
Qsim <- Qsim + valid$Q[1] # add baseflow
lines(Qsim, lwd=2, xpd=NA)
legend("center", legend=c("Observed", "Simulated from calibration"),
      lwd=c(1,2), col=c(2,1) )
nse(valid$Q, Qsim[1:nrow(valid)]) # 0.47, which is not really good.
# performs OK for the first event, but misses the peak from the second.
# this particular UH is apparently not suitable for high pre-event soil moisture.
# Along with longer events, UH properties may change!!!
dummy # in-sample NSE 0.75 is a lot better

# Now for the second peak in the validation dataset:
lsc(valid$P, valid$Q, type="l", area=3.4, fit=60:90) # overestimates first peak
# Area cannot be right - is supposedly 17 km^2.

# Different starting points for optim:
lsc(calib$P, calib$Q, area=3.4, n= 2 , k= 3, plot=FALSE) # Default
lsc(calib$P, calib$Q, area=3.4, n= 5 , k= 20, plot=FALSE) # same result
lsc(calib$P, calib$Q, area=3.4, n=10 , k= 20, plot=FALSE) # ditto
lsc(calib$P, calib$Q, area=3.4, n=10 , k= 3, plot=FALSE) # ditto
lsc(calib$P, calib$Q, area=3.4, n= 1.9, k=900, plot=FALSE) # ditto
lsc(calib$P, calib$Q, area=3.4, n=50 , k= 20) # nonsense
# the catchment is small, so n must be low.

#sensitivity against area uncertainty:
Asens <- data.frame(A=seq(1,15,0.5),
  t(sapply(seq(1,15,0.5), function(A) lsc(calib$P, calib$Q, area=A, plot=FALSE))))
Asens
plot(Asens$A, Asens$NSE, type="l", ylim=c(-0.3,2), las=1, main="lsc depends on area")
abline(v=3.4, lty=2)
lines(Asens$A, Asens$n, col=2)
points(3.4, 2, col=2)
lines(Asens$A, Asens$psi, col=5)
text(rep(13,4),y=c(1.5, 0.8, 0.4,0), c("k ->", "<- NSE", "<- n", "<- psi"), col=c(4,1,2,5))
par(new=TRUE); plot(Asens$A, Asens$k, type="l", ann=FALSE, axes=FALSE, col=4)
axis(4, col.axis=4)
points(3.4, 3, col=4)

# Autsch - that shouldn't happen!
# Still need to find out what to do with optim

```

```
lsc(calib$P, calib$Q, area=1.6) # not bad indeed
## End(Not run)
```

lsMem

Show memory size of objects in MB

Description

Show memory size of the biggest objects in MB. Helps you find the biggest memory killers.

Usage

```
lsMem(n = 6, pos = 1, ...)
```

Arguments

n	Number of Objects to be shown separately. The rest is combined into "sum rest". DEFAULT: 6
pos	Environment where <code>ls</code> looks for objects.
...	Further arguments passed to <code>ls</code>

Value

Named vector with object sizes in MB (MegaBytes)

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, Feb 2014

References

<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/1358003/tricks-to-manage-the-available-memory-in-an-r-session>

See Also

[object.size](#), [ls](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
## excluded from CRAN check - I forgot why, but there's probably a good reason
lsMem()

## End(Not run)
```

monthAxis

*Label date axis***Description**

Labels date axes at sensible monthly intervals in the time domain of years to decades.

Usage

```
monthAxis(side = 1, time = NA, origin = "1970-01-01",
  mlabels = substr(month.abb, 1, 1), yformat = "%Y", nmonths = 3,
  nym_half = 3.5, nym_none = 5, mcex = 0.7, ycex = 1,
  mtcl = par("tcl"), ytcl = par("tcl") - 1.7, mline = -1, yline = 0.2,
  las = 1, lrange = NA, ym = TRUE, mgp = c(3, 1, 0), mt = NULL,
  ml = NULL, yt = NULL, yl = NULL, quiet = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

side	Which <i>axis</i> is to be labeled? DEFAULT: 1
time	Logical indicating whether the axis is <i>POSIXct</i> , not <i>Date</i> . DEFAULT: NA, meaning axis value >1e5
origin	Origin for <i>as.Date</i> and <i>as.POSIXct</i> . DEFAULT: "1970-01-01"
mlabels	Labels for the months. DEFAULT: J,F,M,A,M,J,J,A,S,O,N,D
yformat	Format of year labels, see details in <i>strptime</i> . Use yformat=" " (with space) to suppress year labeling. DEFAULT: "%Y"
nmonths	Minimum number of months required before a year at the axis boundary is labeled. DEFAULT: 3
nym_half	Number of years on axis above which only every second month is labeled. DEFAULT: 3.5
nym_none	Number of years on axis above which the months are not labeled. DEFAULT: 5
mcex	cex.axis (letter size) for month labels. DEFAULT: 0.7
ycex	cex.axis (letter size) for year labels. DEFAULT: 1
mtcl	Month tick length (negative text line height units). 0 to suppress ticks. DEFAULT: par("tcl") = -0.5
ytcl	Year tick length (negative text line height units). 0 to suppress ticks. DEFAULT: par("tcl")-1.7 = -2.2
mline	Line of month labels. DEFAULT: -1
yline	Line of year labels. DEFAULT: 0.2
las	LabelAxisStyle for orientation of labels. DEFAULT: 1 (upright)
lrange	Label range (two <i>Date</i> values). DEFAULT: NA = internally computed from <i>par("usr")</i>
ym	Kept for back reference. DEFAULT: TRUE

mgp	MarGin Placement. Suggested not to change this, since <code>_tcl</code> and <code>_line</code> defaults are chosen for the DEFAULT: <code>c(3,1,0)</code>
mt, ml, yt, yl	Lists with further arguments passed to <code>axis</code> , like <code>lwd</code> , <code>col.ticks</code> , <code>lwd.ticks</code> , <code>hadj</code> , <code>lty</code> , separately for month ticks, month labels, year ticks, year labels. DEFAULT: NULL
quiet	Suppress warning about short time axis? DEFAULT: FALSE
...	Arguments passed to <code>axis</code> for all 4 elements.

Value

List with locations of month and year labels and ticks, each a Date vector.

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, Feb + Dec 2015, Oct 2017

See Also

[monthLabs](#) for the numbercrunching itself, [timeAxis](#) for shorter or longer time frames, [axis.Date](#) with defaults that are less nice.

Examples

```
set.seed(007) # for reproducibility
timePlot <- function(nydays, start="2013-08-25", ...)
  plot(as.Date(start)+sort(c(0,sample(1:nydays, 50))),
       cumsum(rnorm(51)), type="l", xaxt="n", ann=FALSE, las=1, ...)

timePlot(1100)
monthAxis()
monthAxis(1, nmonths=6, col.axis="red") # 2013 not labeled anymore
monthAxis(side=3, nym_half=2) # if axis > 2 years, label only partially

timePlot(2e3)
monthAxis() # long time series (>nym_none) only have years labeled
monthAxis(side=3, font=2)

timePlot(900)
monthAxis(side=3, mtcl=0) # no tick lines between months
monthAxis(ycex=1.4, ytcl=2, lwd.ticks=2)
monthAxis(yline=1, col.axis=4, col=4)
monthAxis(mcex=1, col.axis="red", yformat=" ") # no years labeled

timePlot(800)
monthAxis()
monthAxis(mgp=c(2,1,0)) # the same. element 2 is relevant here
monthAxis(mgp=c(3,0,0)) # requires change in mline and yline placement

timePlot(400)
ma <- monthAxis(lwd=3, yl=list(col.axis=3), mlabels=letters[1:12], mcex=1)
```

```

abline(v=ma$mtics, col=8) # use output from monthAxis for other functions

timePlot(80)
monthAxis(mlabels=month.abb, mcex=1) # short time series give a warning

timePlot(80, "2013-11-14")
monthAxis(mlabels=month.abb, mcex=1, nmonths=0, quiet=TRUE)

# Time axis instead of date axis:
plot(as.POSIXct(Sys.time()+c(0,2)*360*24*3600), 1:2, xaxt="n")
monthAxis(nmonths=2)

timePlot(800, "2015-01-01")
monthAxis()
timePlot(900, "2015-01-01", xaxs="i")
monthAxis()
timePlot(300, "2015-01-01", xaxs="i")
monthAxis() # if less than a full year is covered, the year label is centered

```

monthLabs

Nicely spaced labels along a month

Description

Create dates of certain days of the month for labeling

Usage

```
monthLabs(startyear = 2002, stopyear = 2018, npm = 2, npy = NA)
```

Arguments

startyear	Integer. starting year. DEFAULT: 2002
stopyear	Integer. ending year. DEFAULT: 2018
npm	Integer, one of 1,2,3,6 or 31. Number of labels per month. DEFAULT: 2 npm : days of the month 1 : first day of each month within the given years 2 : 1st and 15th day 3 : 1, 10, 20 6 : 1, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25. 31 : each day
npy	Integer, one of 1,2,3,4 or 6. Number of labels per year at equally spaced month-binnings. If specified, npm is not considered at all. DEFAULT: NA

Value

Vector with Dates as returned by [as.Date](#).

Note

Spacing of days is not equal, but set to certain days of the month! This was originally developed for time series movie frames

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, early 2013

See Also

[timeAxis](#) for nice labeling, [timeAxis](#) for automatic determination of npm/npv, [as.Date](#), [paste](#)

Examples

```
monthLabs(2014,2014, 3) # 3 days per month
monthLabs(2013,2014, npy=3) # 3 months per year, equally spaced
monthLabs(2014,2014, npy=4) # 4 months per year

# see monthAxis for automatic plot labeling
```

 movAv

Moving average

Description

Weighted moving average (running mean) with overlapping windows

Usage

```
movAv(dat, width = 7, weights = rep(1, width), quiet = FALSE)
```

Arguments

dat	Vector with regularly spaced data
width	Odd integer specifying window width. DEFAULT: 7
weights	Vector with weights. Sum is normalized to 1. DEFAULT: rep(1,width)
quiet	Logical: suppress allNA message and even width warning? DEFAULT: FALSE

Details

Width has to be odd, so there is a defined middle point of each window. Even inputs will be changed with a warning (unless quiet=TRUE).

Weights doesn't have to be symmetrical, but is always mapped to the middle of each window!

If there are NAs in the window, the corresponding weight is distributed evenly to the other weights.

Value

Vector of the same length as the original input. Padded with NAs at width/2 margin elements

Note

You can specify just one of weights or width.

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, ca 2012

See Also

[filter](#), [decompose](#), [smooth](#), [loess](#), [rollapply](#) (no overlapping!)

Examples

```
# general usage -----
set.seed(29); a <- runif(40, 5,50)
data.frame(a, movAv(a))

# final and commencing NAs are kept, middle ones are filled:
a[c(1:10, 18:26, 32:40)] <- NA
data.frame(a, movAv(a))

set.seed(29); a <- runif(60, 5,50)
plot(a, type="o", pch=16, las=1)
lines(movAv(a), col=2, lwd=3) # shows trends, signal in the noise
lines(movAv(a,3), col=4, lwd=3)
lines(movAv(a,15), col=3, lwd=3) # degree of smoothing depends on window width

# Weights:
plot(a, type="o", pch=16, las=1)
lines(movAv(a), col=2, lwd=3) # uniform weight within running window
# Triangular weights react stronger to extrema:
lines(movAv(a, weights=c(1,2,4,6,4,2,1)), col=4, lwd=3)

plot(c(Nile), type="l")
lines(movAv(Nile,20), col=4, lwd=4)
lines(movAv(Nile,21), col=3) # even widths are changed to a higher value

# smoothing intensiy -----
plot(1871:1970, Nile, type="l", col=8)
movAvLines(1871:1970, Nile, lwd=3)

for(i in 1:30*2-1)
{
  plot(a, type="o", pch=16, las=1, main=paste("moving average, width =", i))
  lines(movAv(a, i), col=2, lwd=4)
}
# How to lie with moving averages: compare width 29 with 49 - the "trend"
```

```

# appears to be in opposite direction! (OK, this is random data anyways).

b <- rep(a, each=10)+runif(600, -10, 20)
plot(b, type="l")
lines(movAv(b), col=2, lwd=4)
lines(movAv(b, 35), col=4, lwd=4)
lines(movAv(b, 101), col=5, lwd=4) # choose width according to scale!

# Deviance from running mean can identify outlier:
nile <- c(Nile)
op <- par(mfrow=c(3,1), mar=c(1,3,2.5,0), cex.main=1, las=1)
plot(nile, type="l", main=c("original Nile data",""), xlab="", xaxt="n")
lines(movAv(nile,5), lwd=2, col=2)
title(main=c("", "5-element running mean (moving average)"), col.main=2)
box("figure")
plot(nile-movAv(nile,5), type="o", pch=16, col=4,
      main="difference ( original data - moving average )", xlab="", xaxt="n")
abline(h=0)
box("figure")
par(mar=c(3,3,1,0))
hist(nile-movAv(nile,5), breaks=25, xlim=c(-500,500), col=4, main="Deviations")
abline(v=0, lwd=5) # the deviances are pretty symmetric.
# If this were shifted more strongly to the left, we could say:
# movav(5) overestimates minima more than it underestimates maxima
# This would happen if low values peak away further and more shortly
par(op)

```

 movAvLines

Moving average with different window widths

Description

Add moving average lines with different window widths to a plot

Usage

```

movAvLines(x = 1:length(y), y, widths = c(3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13), weights,
           col = "blue", alpha = 0.3, add = TRUE, las = 1, ...)

```

Arguments

x	x values of data. DEFAULT: 1:length(y)
y	y values that are smoothed with several window widths
widths	widths of <code>movAv</code> windows. DEFAULT: 2:7*2-1
weights	weights within each window
col	color passed to <code>addAlpha</code> . DEFAULT: "blue"

alpha	transparency passed to addAlpha . DEFAULT: 0.3
add	Logical: Add to existing plot?Set to FALSE to first create the scatterplot. DEFAULT: TRUE
las	LabelAxisStyle (only relevant if add=FALSE). DEFAULT: 1
...	further arguments passed to lines

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, May 2015

See Also

[movAv](#), [addAlpha](#)

Examples

```
set.seed(42)
movAvLines(y=cumsum(rnorm(50)), add=FALSE, lwd=3)
```

mReg

Multiple regression

Description

Multiple regression fitting various function types including e.g. linear, cubic, logarithmic, exponential, power, reciprocal. Quick way to find out what function type fits the data best. Plots data and fitted functions and adds a legend with the functions (or their types=structure) sorted by R squared. Returns the fitted functions with their parameters and R² values in a data.frame.

Usage

```
mReg(x, y = NULL, data = NULL, Poly45 = FALSE, exp_4 = FALSE,
     xf = deparse(substitute(x)), yf = deparse(substitute(y)), ncolumns = 9,
     plot = TRUE, add = FALSE, nbest = 12, R2min, selection = NULL,
     digits = 2, extend = 0.4, xlim = extendrange(x, f = extend),
     ylim = extendrange(y, f = extend), xlab = xf, ylab = yf, las = 1,
     lwd = rep(1, 12), lty = rep(1, 12), col = NULL, pcol = par("col"),
     pch = 16, legend = TRUE, legargs = NULL, legendform = "nameform",
     quiet = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	Vector with x coordinates or formula (like $y\sim x$), the latter is passed to <code>model.frame</code>
y	Vector with y values. DEFAULT: NULL (to enable x to be a formula)
data	data.frame in which formula is applied. DEFAULT: NULL
Poly45	Logical. Should 4th and 5th degree polynomials also be fitted? DEFAULT: FALSE, as the formulas are very long.
exp_4	Logical. Return 4-parametric exponential distribution fits (via <code>exp4p</code>) in the output table? (only best fit is plotted). <code>exp_4par_ini</code> has the initial values of exponential fitting with the data relocated to first quadrant. The others are optimized with the methods of <code>optim</code> . DEFAULT: FALSE
xf	Character. x name for Formula. DEFAULT: substitute(x) before replacing zeros in x and y
yf	Ditto for y
ncolumns	Number of columns in output. Set lower to avoid overcrowding the console. DEFAULT: 9
plot	Logical. plot data and fitted functions? DEFAULT: TRUE
add	Logical. add lines to existing plot? DEFAULT: FALSE
nbest	Integer. Number of best fitting functions to be plotted (console output table always has all). DEFAULT: 12
R2min	Numerical. Minimum Rsquared value for function type to be plotted. Suggestion: 0.6 (2/3 of variation of y is explained by function of x). DEFAULT: empty
selection	Integers of functions to be plotted, assigned as in list in section "note". DEFAULT: NULL, meaning all
digits	Integer. number of significant digits used for rounding formula parameters and R^2 displayed. DEFAULT: 2
extend	Numerical. Extension of axis ranges (proportion of range). DEFAULT: 0.4
xlim	Numerical vector with two values, defining the x-range of the lines to be plotted. DEFAULT: extended range(x)
ylim	Ditto for Y-axis
xlab	Character. default labels for axis labeling and for formulas. DEFAULT: substitute(x) before replacing zeros in x and y
ylab	Ditto for y axis.
las	Integer in 0:4. label axis style. See <code>par</code> . DEFAULT: 1
lwd	Numerical of length 12. line width for lines. DEFAULT: rep(1,12)
lty	Numerical of length 12. line type. DEFAULT: rep(1,12)
col	Numerical of length 12. line colors. DEFAULT: NULL, means they are specified internally
pcol	Color used for the data-points themselves. DEFAULT: par('col')
pch	Integer or single character. Point CHARACTER for the data points. See <code>par</code> . DEFAULT: 16

legend	Logical. Add legend to plot? DEFAULT: TRUE
legargs	List. List of arguments passed to legend . Will overwrite internal defaults. DEFAULT: NULL
legendform	One of 'full', 'form', 'nameform' or 'name'. Complexity (and length) of legend in plot. See Details. DEFAULT: 'nameform'
quiet	Suppress warnings about value removal (NAs, smaller 0, etc)? DEFAULT: FALSE
...	Further graphical parameters passed to plot

Details

```

legendform : example
full : 7.8*x + 6.31
form : a*x+b
nameform : linear a*x+b
name : linear

```

full can be quite long, especially with Poly45=TRUE!

Value

data.frame with rounded R squared, formulas, and full R² and parameters for further use. Row-names are the names (types) of function. Sorted decreasingly by R²

warning

A well fitting function does NOT imply correct causation!
 A good fit does NOT mean that you describe the behaviour of a system adequately!
 Extrapolation can be DANGEROUS!
 Always extrapolate to see if a function fits the expected results there as well.
 Avoid overfitting: Poly45 will often yield good results (in terms of R²), but can be way overfitted.
 And outside the range of values, they act wildly.

Note

If you're adjusting the appearance (lwd, lty, col) of single lines, set parameters in the following order:

```

# 1 linear a*x + b
# 2 quadratic (parabola) a*x^2 + b*x + c
# 3 cubic a*x^3 + b*x^2 + c*x + d
# 4 Polynom 4th degree a*x^4 + b*x^3 + c*x^2 + d*x + e
# 5 Polynom 5 a*x^5 + b*x^4 + c*x^3 + d*x^2 + e*x + f
# 6 logarithmic a*log(x) + b
# 7 exponential a*e^(b*x)
# 8 power/root a*x^b
# 9 reciprocal a/x + b
# 10 rational 1 / (a*x + b)

```

```
# 11 exponential 4 Param a*e^(b*(x+c)) + d
```

Negative values are not used for regressions containing logarithms; with warning.
exp_4par was originally developed for exponential temperature decline in a cup of hot water.

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, Dec 2012, updated April and Aug 2013, sept 2015

References

Listed here: <http://rclickhandbuch.wordpress.com/rpackages>

See Also

[glm](#), [lm](#), [optim](#)

Examples

```
set.seed(12)
x <- c(runif(100,0,3), runif(200, 3, 25)) # random from uniform distribution
y <- 12.367*log10(x)+7.603+rnorm(300)      # random from normal distribution
plot(x,y, xlim=c(0,40))
mReg(x,y) # warning comes from negative y-values (suppress with quiet=TRUE)

# Formula specification:
mReg(Volume~Height, data=trees)

# NA management
x[3:20] <- NA
mReg(x,y)

# Passing arguments to legend:
mReg(x,y, pch=1, legargs=list(x="bottomright", cex=0.7), legendform="form")

mReg(x,y, col=rainbow2(11))
mReg(x,y, extend=0.2) # less empty space around data points
mReg(x,y, nbest=4) # only 4 distributions plotted
mReg(x,y, legargs=list(x=7, y=8, bty="o", cex=0.6)) # Legend position as coordinates

## Not run: # Excluded from Rcmd check (opening external devices)
View(mReg(x,y, Poly45=TRUE, exp_4=TRUE, plot=FALSE)) # exp_4: fit more distributions

## End(Not run)
# optim methods often yield different results, so be careful using this.
# I might insert a possibility to specify initial values for optim.
# 4 Parameters allow several combinations to yield similarly good results!
plot( 0:10, 3.5*exp(0.8*( 0:10 + 2      )) + 15 , type="l")
lines(0:10, 18*exp(0.8*( 0:10 - 2.5e-05)) - 5, col=2)
```

```

# okay, different dataset:
x <- c(1.3, 1.6, 2.1, 2.9, 4.4, 5.7, 6.6, 8.3, 8.6, 9.5)
y <- c(8.6, 7.9, 6.6, 5.6, 4.3, 3.7, 3.2, 2.5, 2.5, 2.2)
mReg(x,y, legargs=list(cex=0.7, x="topright"), main="dangers of extrapolation")
points(x,y, cex=2, lwd=2)
# Polynomial fits are good within the data range, but, in this case obviously,
# be really careful extrapolating! If you know that further data will also be low,
# add another point to test differences:
mReg(c(x,11,13,15), c(y,2,2,2), xf="myX", yf="myY", Poly45=TRUE, legendform="name")
points(x,y, cex=2, lwd=2)
# The Polynomials are still very good: they have 5 to 6 Parameters, after all!
# Poly45 is set to FALSE by default to avoid such overfitting.

mReg(x,y, pcol=8, ncol=0) # no return to console

# only plot a subset: best n fits, minimum fit quality, or user selection
mReg(x,y, pcol=8, ncol=2, nbest=4)
mReg(x,y, pcol=8, ncol=2, R2min=0.7)
mReg(x,y, pcol=8, ncol=2, selection=c(2,5,8))
# selecting the fifth degree polynomial activates Poly45 (in the output table)

# Add to axisting plot:
plot(x,y, xlim=c(0,40))
mReg(x,y, add=TRUE, lwd=12:1/2, ncol=0)
# lwd, lty can be vectors of length 12, specifying each line separately.
# Give those in fix order (see section notes), not in best-fit order of the legend.
# The order is Polynomial(1:5), log, exp, power, reciprocal, rational, exp_4_param
# color has to be a vector of 12
# opposedly, lwd and lty are repeated 12 times, if only one value is given

# One more dataset:
j <- c(5,8,10,9,13,6,2) ; k <- c(567,543,587,601,596,533,512)
# Inset from margin of plot region:
mReg(j,k, legargs=list(x="bottomright", inset=.05, bty="o"), legendform="name")
# Legend forms
mReg(j,k, legargs=list(x="bottomright"), legendform="name")
mReg(j,k, legargs=list(x="bottomright"), legendform="form")
mReg(j,k, legargs=list(x="bottomright"), legendform="nameform")
mReg(j,k, legargs=list(x="bottomright"), legendform="full")

## Not run: # Excluded from Rcmd check (long computing time)

# The question that got me started on this whole function...
# exponential decline of temperature of a mug of hot chocolate
tfile <- system.file("extdata/Temp.txt", package="berryFunctions")
temp <- read.table(tfile, header=TRUE, dec=",")
head(temp)
plot(temp)
temp <- temp[-20,] # missing value - rmse would complain about it

x <- temp$Minuten
y <- temp$Temp

```



```

mReg(x,y, exp_4=TRUE, selection=11)
# y=49*e^(-0.031*(x - 0 )) + 25 correct, judged from the model:
# Temp=T0 - Te *exp(k*t) + Te      with      T0=73.76,  Tend=26.21, k=-0.031
# optmethod="Nelder-Mead" # y=52*e^(-0.031*(x + 3.4)) + 26 wrong

x <- seq(1, 1000, 1)
y <- (x+22)/(x+123) # can't find an analytical solution so far. Want to check out nls
mReg(x, y, legargs=list(x="right"))

## End(Not run)

# Solitaire Results. According to en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Klondike_(solitaire):
# Points=700000/Time + Score
# I recorded my results as an excuse to play this game a lot.
sfile <- system.file("extdata/solitaire.txt", package="berryFunctions")
solitaire <- read.table(sfile, header=TRUE)
mReg(solitaire$Time, solitaire$Points) # and yes, reciprocal ranks highest! Play Fast!
mReg(solitaire$Time, solitaire$Bonus, xlim=c(50,200), extend=0, nbest=3)
sol <- unique(na.omit(solitaire[c("Time", "Bonus")]))
sol
sol$official <- round(700000/sol$Time/5)*5
mReg(sol$Time, sol$Bonus, extend=0, selection=9, col=rep(4,10), legendform="full")
plot(sol$Time, sol$official-sol$Bonus, type="l")

# multivariate regression should be added, too:
sfile <- system.file("extdata/gelman_equation_search.txt", package="berryFunctions")
mv <- read.table(sfile, header=TRUE)

sfile <- system.file("extdata/mRegProblem.txt", package="berryFunctions")
x <- read.table(sfile, header=TRUE)$x
y <- read.table(sfile, header=TRUE)$y
mReg(x,y, digits=6) # all very equal
x2 <- x-min(x)
mReg(x2,y, digits=6) # Formulas are wrong if digits is too low!!
#mReg(x2,y, legendform="full")

# Zero and NA testing (to be moved to unit testing someday...)
mReg(1:10, rep(0,10))
mReg(1:10, c(rep(0,9),NA))
mReg(1:10, rep(NA,10))
mReg(rep(1,10), 1:10)
mReg(rep(0,10), 1:10)
mReg(c(rep(0,9),NA), 1:10)
mReg(rep(NA,10), 1:10)

mReg(1:10, rep(0,10), quiet=TRUE)
mReg(1:10, c(rep(0,9),NA), quiet=TRUE)
mReg(1:10, rep(NA,10), quiet=TRUE)
mReg(rep(1,10), 1:10, quiet=TRUE)
mReg(rep(0,10), 1:10, quiet=TRUE)

```

```
mReg(c(rep(0,9),NA), 1:10, quiet=TRUE)
mReg(rep(NA,10), 1:10, quiet=TRUE)
```

na9

*Prepend spaces before na.strings***Description**

Returns a number of useful character strings with varying amount of spaces prepended. It can be used as `na.strings=na9()` in [read.table](#).

Usage

```
na9(nspace = 5, base = c(-9999, -999, -9.99, -9.999), sep = c(",", "."),
    digits = 0:4, more = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>nspace</code>	number of spaces prepended. DEFAULT: 5
<code>base</code>	Numeric: basic na.string numbers
<code>sep</code>	Separator string (comma or decimal point or both). DEFAULT: <code>c(",", ".")</code>
<code>digits</code>	Number(s) of zeros to be appended. DEFAULT: 0:4
<code>more</code>	More structures added to base, like "NA", "-". <code>digits</code> and <code>sep</code> is not added to this! DEFAULT: NULL
<code>...</code>	Arguments passed to nothing currently

Value

Character strings

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, Jan 2016

See Also

[paste](#)

Examples

```
na9()
na9(nspace=0, sep=".")
na9(nspace=0, sep=".", more=c(NA, "-"))
```

nameSample	<i>Nonrandom character sequence with sample</i>
------------	---

Description

Find the seed necessary to produce a character sequence by using sample

Usage

```
nameSample(name, progress = FALSE, estimatetime = nc > 4,  
           continue = FALSE)
```

Arguments

name	Character string. long strings (»5) will compute a VERY long time!
progress	Logical. Monitor progress by printing a dot every 10000 tries? DEFAULT: TRUE for long names (nchar(name)>3).
estimatetime	Estimate computation time? DEFAULT: nc>4
continue	Continue without asking? DEFAULT: FALSE

Value

[cats](#) command into the console that can be copy-pasted to anyone's R script.

Note

nameSample may take a lot of time, due to $nchar^{26}$ possibilities. That's why it warns about strings longer than 5 characters

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, April 2014

See Also

[yearSample](#) to wish a happy new year, [set.seed](#), [sample](#), [letters](#)

Examples

```
## Not run in RCMD check as they're very time consuming  
## Not run:  
nameSample("berry") # After that, you can send the result to colleagues:  
# Kind regards from  
set.seed(1248272); paste(sample(letters,5,TRUE), collapse='')  
  
# calculation time  
# on my slow laptop: # on PC
```

```

system.time(nameSample("berr"))      # 25 s # berry: 57 s    10 23
system.time(nameSample("berr", FALSE)) # 23 s          53 s     9 20

# let <- sapply(1:4, function(n) apply(replicate(n, letters[sample(15)]), 1, paste, collapse=""))
# calctime <- sapply(let, function(x) system.time(nameSample(x, progress=F))[3])
# write.table(calctime, "calctime_nameSample.txt")
ctfile <- system.file("extdata/calctime_nameSample.txt", package="berryFunctions")
ctfile2 <- system.file("extdata/calctime_nameSample2.txt", package="berryFunctions")
calctime <- read.table(ctfile)
# regression result in hours:
expReg(nchar(rownames(calctime))-8, calctime[,1], xlim=c(1,7), ylim=c(-3,4),
       predict=7)/3600

# For my 3 times faster computer:
calctime <- read.table(ctfile2)
expReg(nchar(rownames(calctime))-8, calctime[,1], xlim=c(1,7), ylim=c(-3,4),
       predict=c(4,7))/c(1,3600)
# 4 sec for 4 letters are expected to be 10 hours for 7 letters...

## End(Not run)

```

newFilename

Create new filename if file already exists

Description

Check if files already exist and append `_1` or `_2`, etc to the filename if needed, thereby giving useful messages.

Usage

```

newFilename(filename, ignore = FALSE, overwrite = FALSE,
            tellignore = TRUE, pre = "", mid = "\n", end = "", quiet = FALSE,
            ntrunc = 3)

```

Arguments

filename	Char (vector): file name(s).
ignore	Logical (vector, recycled): Ignore file? DEFAULT: FALSE
overwrite	Logical (vector, recycled): overwrite file? DEFAULT: FALSE
tellignore	Logical: Message about ignored files? DEFAULT: TRUE
pre, mid, end	Char: strings to append after traceback / message / filenames. DEFAULT: "", "\n", ""
quiet	Logical: Suppress messages about creating file(s)? DEFAULT: FALSE
ntrunc	Integer: Number of filenames printed in messages before they get truncated with message "(and xx more)". DEFAULT: 3

Value

newFilename returns the input with an added "_n" in the filename for each file that already existed.

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, Oct 2016 + Jan 2017

See Also

[file.exists](#)

Examples

```
fns <- c("dummy1", "dummy2.txt", "berryFunctions.Rproj",
        "README.md", "dummy2.dummy", "DESCRIPTION", "dummy4.R", "dummy5")
newFilename(fns)
newFilename(fns, ignore=TRUE)
newFilename(fns, ignore=rep(c(TRUE,FALSE), each=4) )
newFilename(fns, ignore=rep(c(TRUE,FALSE), each=4), tellignore=FALSE)
newFilename(fns, ntrunc=2)
newFilename(fns, overwrite=TRUE, ign=c(TRUE,TRUE,rep(FALSE,6)))
newFilename("README.md")
newFilename("dummy", mid=" ") # no line break
```

normalizePathCP

normalizePath Cross Platform

Description

[normalizePath](#) Cross Platform: Returns absolute path even for not (yet) existing files even on Linux. On Windows, this is the default behaviour.

Usage

```
normalizePathCP(path, winslash = "/", mustWork = FALSE)
```

Arguments

path	Character vector of file paths
winslash	Path separator on Windows. DEFAULT: "/" (unlike normalizePath)
mustWork	Logical for normalizePath . DEFAULT: FALSE

Value

path character string(s)

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, Nov 2017

See Also

[normalizePath](#), [newFilename](#)

Examples

```
normalizePath ("doesnotexist.file", mustWork=FALSE) # on unix not full path
normalizePathCP("doesnotexist.file") # full path on all platforms
```

```
normalizePath ("../doesnotexist.file", mustWork=FALSE)
normalizePathCP("../doesnotexist.file")
```

```
checknp <- function(a,b=a,d=getwd())
{
  aa <- normalizePathCP(a)
  bb <- if(d=="") b else paste0(d,"/",b)
  if(aa != bb) stop("'", a, "' -> '", aa, "'", should be "'", bb, "'.")
  aa
}
```

```
checknp("notexist.file")
checknp("../notexist.file", "notexist.file", dirname(getwd()))
checknp("notexistfolder/notexist.file")
#checknp("/home/berry/notexist.file", d="") # fails on windows
#checknp("S:/Dropbox/notexist.file",d="") # fails on linux
```

normPlot

Normal density plot

Description

Nice plot of normal density distribution

Usage

```
normPlot(mean = 0, sd = 1, width = 3, lines = TRUE, quant = TRUE,
  fill = addAlpha("blue", c(2:6, 7:2)/10), cumulative = TRUE, las = 1,
  main = paste("Normal density with\nmean =", signif(mean, 2), "and sd =",
  signif(sd, 2)), ylim = lim0(dnorm(mean, mean, sd)), ylab = "",
  xlab = "", type = "n", lty = 1, col = par("fg"), mar = c(2, 3, 3,
  3), keeppar = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

mean	average value as in dnorm . DEFAULT: 0
sd	standard deviation. DEFAULT: 1
width	distance (in sd) from plot ends to mean. DEFAULT: 3
lines	Should vertical lines be plotted at mean +/- n*sd? DEFAULT: TRUE
quant	should quantile regions be drawn with fill colors? DEFAULT: TRUE
fill	color(s) passed to polygon . DEFAULT: addAlpha("blue",c(2:6,7:2)/10)
cumulative	Should cumulative density distribution be added? DEFAULT: TRUE
las	arguments passed to plot . DEFAULT: 1
main	main as in plot . DEFAULT: paste("Normal density with\nmean =", mean, "and sd =", sd)
ylim	limit for the y axis. DEFAULT: lim0(y)
ylab, xlab	labels for the axes. DEFAULT: ""
type, lty, col	arguments passed to lines . type="l" to add pdf line
mar	margins for plot passed to par . DEFAULT: c(2,3,3,3)
keeppar	should margin parameters be kept instead of being restored to previous value? DEFAULT: FALSE
...	further arguments passed to plot like lwd, xaxs, cex.axis, etc.

Details

This function finds some nice defaults for very quickly plotting a normal distribution by just specifying mean and sd.

Value

None. Used for plotting.

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, July 2014

See Also

[betaPlot](#), [dnorm](#), <https://cran.r-project.org/package=denstrip>, <https://cran.r-project.org/view=Distributions>

Examples

```
normPlot()
normPlot(81.7, 11.45)
normPlot(180, 11, quant=FALSE, width=2)
```

openFile	<i>open file in default application</i>
----------	---

Description

open a file using `system2` with command based on operating system. Tries to open the file with the program associated with its file extension.

Usage

```
openFile(file, ...)
```

Arguments

file	Filename to be opened, as character string.
...	Further arguments passed to <code>system2</code>

Value

Result of `try(system2, ...)`, invisibly

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, Aug 2017

References

<https://askubuntu.com/questions/15354>, <https://apple.stackexchange.com/questions/212583>

See Also

[system2](#), [checkFile](#)

Examples

```
## Not run: # excluded from CRAN checks, file opening not wanted
openFile("README.md")
openFile("Tests.R")
openFile("dummydummydoesntexist.R")
openFile(tempdir())

## End(Not run)
#' # To open folders with system2:
#' # "nautilus" on linux ubuntu
#' # "open" or "dolphin" on mac
#' # "explorer" or "start" on windows
```

owa

Overwrite argument default lists

Description

Second ellipsis (three dots) passed to particular functions, combining default and user-specified argument lists.

owa can be used in functions that pass argument lists separately to several functions. Internal defaults can be set per function (eg. one list for `plot` and one for `legend`).

You can specify which defaults can be overwritten and which should be left unchanged. See the example section on how to implement this.

Usage

```
owa(d, a, ..., quiet = FALSE)
```

Arguments

d	Default arguments (list or vector)
a	Arguments specified by user (list or vector). Can also be a single TRUE, in which case d will be returned.
...	Names of unchangeable arguments (that will not be overwritten) as character strings. Can also be a vector with characters strings.
quiet	Logical: Should <code>message</code> be suppressed if arguments are ignored? If FALSE (the DEFAULT), this helps users debugging, as they get notified when arguments they specified were ignored.

Value

Always a list, disregarding list/vector mode of input

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, Early 2014, Update Oct 2016

References

<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/3057341>
<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/5890576>
<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/4124900>
<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/16774946>

Examples

```

# The motivation behind owa:
testfun <- function(...) {plot(7:11, ...) ; legend("top", "some text", ...)}
testfun()
is.error( testfun(type="o") , tell=TRUE)
# Error: legend doesn't have the argument 'type'!

# How to solve this:
testfun <- function(legargs=NULL, ...) # dots passed to plot
{
  plot(7:11, ...)
  legend_defaults <- list(x="top", lty=1, col="red", legend="owa rocks!")
  # combine defaults and user specified into final argument list,
  # overwrite arguments ('owa') in the default list unless protected:
  legend_final <- owa(d=legend_defaults, a=legargs, "col", "lwd")
  do.call(legend, args=legend_final)
}

testfun()
testfun(type="l", col="blue")
testfun(type="o", legargs=list(col="blue", pch=16, lty=3) )
# color in legargs is ignored, as it is defined as unchangeable

#-----

# basic tests of owa itself:
d <- list(bb=1:5, lwd="was d", lty=1, col="gray")
a <- list(bb=3, lwd=5, lty="from a", wachs="A")
owa(d,a) # all changed, wachs added
owa(d, a, "bb", "lwd") # lty is overwritten, bb and lwd are ignored
owa(d, NULL, "bb", "wachs") # NULL is a good default for argument lists
owa(d, c(HH=2, BBB=3) ) # vectors and lists are all converted to lists
owa(d, list(lwd=5, bb=3, lty="1") ) # order of arguments doesn't matter
owa(d, a, c("bb","lwd") ) # unchangeable can also be a named vector
owa(d, a, c("bb","lwd"), c("lty","dummy") ) # or several vectors

```

packagePath

Base path of package

Description

Base path of package (with DESCRIPTION file), per default at current getwd. Derived from devtools::package_file

Usage

```
packagePath(path = ".", warnonly = FALSE)
```

Arguments

path Path to (or below) package directory. DEFAULT: "."
 warnonly Logical: if no part of the path is a package, give a warning and return the original input instead of stopping with an error. DEFAULT: FALSE

Value

Path character string

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, Sep 2017

See Also

[getwd](#)

Examples

```
# packagePath() # may fail on cran checks
```

panelDim	<i>Arrange panels in a multipanel plot (par mfrow)</i>
----------	--

Description

Returns the optimum where deviation from $ncol=nrow$ and number of panels left empty have a minimum sum.

Usage

```
panelDim(n, weight = c(1, 1), maxempty = round(n/4), landscape = FALSE,  

  all = FALSE, plot = FALSE, mfcol = FALSE)
```

Arguments

n Number of panels to be arranged
 weight Weights to avoid *empty panels* and *discrepancy between ncol and nrow*, respectively. DEFAULT: c(1,1)
 maxempty Maximum number of panels that are allowed to be left empty. If maxempty=0, no panel is left blank, so 11 plots would be beneath each other instead of in a 4x3 grid with one panel left blank. DEFAULT: round(n/4)
 landscape Use landscape orientation instead of portrait? DEFAULT: FALSE
 all Show all reasonable possibilities in a data.frame? DEFAULT: FALSE
 plot Show the panel layout result? (the 4 best options are compared if all=TRUE). DEFAULT: FALSE
 mfcol use mfcol instead of mfrow. DEFAULT: FALSE

Details

There probably are other ways to find the optimal way to arrange panels, so if you find anything, please give me a hint.

Value

vector with 2 values, can be passed to `par(mfrow)`, or a `data.frame` if `all=TRUE`.

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, Dec 2014, Jan 2015

See Also

[groupHist](#), which is using this function

Examples

```
# basic usage
op <- par(mfrow=panelDim(6))
for(i in 1:6) plot(i:10, main=i)
par(op)

# Advanced options
panelDim(7)
g <- panelDim(7, all=TRUE)
panelDim(7, plot=TRUE)
panelDim(7, plot=TRUE, all=TRUE) # compares 4 best options

panelDim(26, all=TRUE)
panelDim(26, plot=TRUE, all=TRUE) # compares 4 best options
panelDim(26, plot=TRUE, all=TRUE, weight=c(3,0) ) # fewer empty panels

# effect of maxempty:
panelDim(13, plot=TRUE)           # 4 x 4
panelDim(13, maxempty=2, plot=TRUE) # 5 x 3
panelDim(13, maxempty=1, plot=TRUE) # 7 x 2
panelDim(13, maxempty=0, plot=TRUE) # 13 x 1

panelDim(45, plot=TRUE) # no empty panels
# focus on aspect ratio of each panel (make it as square as possible):
panelDim(45, weight=c(1,3), plot=TRUE) # better aspect for each panel

# Orientation of plot:
panelDim(45, plot=TRUE) # good for portrait orientation of plot
panelDim(45, landscape=TRUE, plot=TRUE) # better if plot width > height

## Not run:
## Rcmd check --as-cran doesn't like to open external devices,
## so this example is excluded from running in the checks.
plot of several n with defaults
```

```
dev.new(record=TRUE)
for(i in 1:50) panelDim(i, plot=TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

parallelCode *code chunk for parallelization*

Description

message a code chunk template for parallelization with progress bar on windows. On Linux, just use `pblapply(X, cl=8, FUN=fun)`

Usage

```
parallelCode()
```

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, Aug 2017

Examples

```
parallelCode()
```

pdfpng *Create pdf and png graph*

Description

Create both a [pdf](#) and a [png](#) file with a graph, with custom size default values. To iteratively create pdfs without closing and reopening the pdf viewer, you might want to use e.g. Sumatra, which comes with Rstudio. It can be found e.g. in `C:/Program Files/RStudio/bin/sumatra`

Usage

```
pdfpng(expr, file, pdf = TRUE, png = TRUE, overwrite = FALSE,
  open = TRUE, quiet = FALSE, tracewarnmes = !quiet, filargs = NULL,
  width = 7, height = 5, units = "in", res = 500, seed = runif(1,
  -1e+09, 1e+09), envlevel = 1, pdfargs = NULL, pngargs = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>expr</code>	Expression creating the plot, can be included in curly braces.
<code>file</code>	Character: Filename without pdf/png extension. Unless <code>overwrite=TRUE</code> , files will not be overwritten, but "_1" will be appended instead, see newFilename . If <code>expr</code> creates several plots, use <code>file="fname%02d"</code> , otherwise the png will only contain the last figure. Note: this overwrites files as the % notation is not captured by <code>newFilename</code> . You may also have to run <code>dev.off()</code> .
<code>pdf</code>	Logical: Create pdf? DEFAULT: TRUE
<code>png</code>	Logical: Create png? DEFAULT: TRUE
<code>overwrite</code>	Logical: Overwrite existing file? Can be a vector for pdf and png separately. DEFAULT: FALSE (_n appended in filename)
<code>open</code>	Logical: open file(s) after creation using openFile ? DEFAULT: TRUE
<code>quiet</code>	Logical: suppress file creation messages and expr execution error tracing? DEFAULT: FALSE
<code>tracewarnmes</code>	Logical: trace warnings and messages in expr execution? Errors are always traced. Default: !quiet
<code>filargs</code>	List of other arguments passed to newFilename . DEFAULT: NULL
<code>width, height</code>	Graph dimensions. DEFAULT: 7x5 inches
<code>units, res</code>	Graph quality arguments passed only to png . DEFAULT: inches ("in"), 500 ppi
<code>seed</code>	Seed passed to set.seed before each call. DEFAULT: <code>runif(1,-1e9,1e9)</code>
<code>envlevel</code>	Environment level passed to eval.parent . Never needs to be changed, as far as I can tell. DEFAULT: 1
<code>pdfargs</code>	List of arguments only passed to pdf .
<code>pngargs</code>	List of arguments only passed to png .
<code>...</code>	Further arguments passed to both pdf and png

Value

Nothing

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, March 2017

See Also

[pdf](#), [png](#)

Examples

```
## Not run: # excluded from CRAN checks, file opening not wanted
pdfpng( plot(rnorm(500), type="l") , file="dummyplot", png=FALSE)

## End(Not run)
```

```
pdfpng({par(bg=8, las=1); plot(cumsum(rnorm(500)), type="l")},
       file="dummyplot", res=100, open=FALSE)
pdfpng({par(bg=8, las=1); plot(cumsum(rnorm(500)), type="l")},
       file="dummyplot", overwrite=c(TRUE,FALSE), open=FALSE)

# Nesting of functions is possible:
a <- list( cumsum(rnorm(2000)), cumsum(rnorm(20)) )
pdfpng(plot(a[[1]]), file="dummyplot", overwrite=TRUE, open=FALSE)
bfun <- function(b) pdfpng(plot(b,type="l"), file="dummyplot",
                             overwrite=TRUE, open=FALSE)

cfun <- function(c) bfun(c)
bfun(a[[1]])
sapply(a, function(d) cfun(d))

pdfpng(plot(-10:100, log="y"), "dummyplot",overwr=TRUE,png=FALSE, open=FALSE)
pdfpng({plot(1); plot(dummyobject)}, "dummyplot", overwrite=TRUE,
       png=FALSE, open=FALSE)

unlink("dummyplot.pdf") ; unlink("dummyplot.png") ; unlink("dummyplot_1.png")
```

popleaf

create leaflet popup box info

Description

combine data.frame columns into a leaflet popup-box compatible format

Usage

```
popleaf(df, sel = colnames(df))
```

Arguments

df	Data.frame
sel	Columns to be selected (Names or index or TRUE/FALSE vector). DEFAULT: colnames(df)

Value

Vector with character strings

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, Apr 2017

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

```
dat <- data.frame(a=14:16, b=letters[14:16], c=LETTERS[14:16],
                 lat=c(52.58,53.45,52.4), lon=c(6.34,7.23,13.05))
popleaf(dat)
dat$display <- popleaf(dat, 1:4)

## Not run: # Excluded from CRAN checks
library(leaflet)
leaflet(dat) %>% addTiles() %>% addCircleMarkers(~lon, ~lat, popup=~display)

## End(Not run)
```

pretty2

Truncated pretty breakpoints

Description

[pretty](#) with no values outside of x range

Usage

```
pretty2(x, n = 5, force = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	object with numeric values
n	desired number of values in pretty . DEFAULT: 5
force	Must output length equal n exactly? DEFAULT: FALSE
...	all other arguments in pretty .

Details

calculates [pretty\(x\)](#), then removes the values that do not lie within [range\(x\)](#).
If force=TRUE, [range\(x\)](#) is reduced step by step in a while loop until the condition is met. This is useful if you want exactly 2 labels on an [axis](#). In order not to get stuck, the outer values are taken if there are more than n values within [range\(x\)](#).

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, Aug 2014

See Also[pretty](#), [logVals](#)**Examples**

```

k <- c(135, 155, 120, 105, 140, 130, 190, 110)
range(k)
pretty(k)
pretty2(k)

pretty(c(0.2, 0.9), n=2)
pretty2(c(0.2, 0.9), n=2)
pretty2(c(0.2, 0.9), n=2, force=TRUE)

```

quantileBands	<i>Quantile bands</i>
---------------	-----------------------

Description

Quantile bands with optional smoothing, e.g. for visualizing simulations

Usage

```

quantileBands(mat, x = 1:ncol(mat), col = rgb(0, 0, 1, alpha = c(0.5, 0.7)),
  add = FALSE, main = "Quantile Bands", ylab = "", xlab = "",
  probs = 0:4/4, na.rm = FALSE, type = 7, smooth = NA, medargs = NULL,
  meanargs = NULL, txi, textargs = NULL, ...)

```

Arguments

<code>mat</code>	Matrix or data.frame with columns of data
<code>x</code>	X-axis positions for each column. DEFAULT: 1:ncol(mat)
<code>col</code>	Vector of colors for each quantile group, recycled reversely if necessary. DEFAULT: rgb(0,0,1, alpha=c(0.5, 0.7))
<code>add</code>	Add to existing plot? Allows to add to highly customized plot. DEFAULT: FALSE
<code>main, xlab, ylab</code>	plot labels. DEFAULT: "Quantile Bands", ""
<code>probs</code>	Probabilities passed to quantile . DEFAULT: 0:4/4
<code>na.rm</code>	Remove NAs before computing quantiles , median and mean ? DEFAULT: FALSE
<code>type</code>	Which of the 9 quantile algorithms should be used. DEFAULT: 7
<code>smooth</code>	If(!is.na), width passed to movAv smoothing quantiles. DEFAULT: NA

medargs	List of arguments passed to lines drawing median . Not drawn if NULL. DEFAULT: NULL
meanargs	List of arguments passed to lines drawing mean . Not drawn if NULL. DEFAULT: NULL
txi	Text x position index (along columns of mat), recycled if necessary. NA to suppress. INTERNAL DEFAULT: middle of the plot for all.
textargs	List of arguments passed to text , like col, adj, ... DEFAULT: NULL
...	Further arguments passed to polygon , like border, lty, ...

Value

Quantiles of each column, invisible. Smoothed if smooth is given!

Note

This is the first version and is not tested very well yet.

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, Sept 2014

See Also

[quantile](#), [quantileMean](#), [ciBand](#), [polygon](#), <https://cran.r-project.org/package=fanplot>

Examples

```
neff <- t(replicate(n=30, sapply(1:400, function(nn) max(rnorm(nn)))) ) )
qB <- quantileBands(neff, x=1:400)
qB[,1:9]
quantileBands(neff, smooth=19, meanargs=list(col=2), txi=NA)

library(RColorBrewer)

quantileBands(neff, smooth=35, ylab="max of rnorm(n)",
  xlab="sample size (n)", probs=0:10/10, col=brewer.pal(5,"BuGn"),
  medargs=list(lwd=2), meanargs=list(col=2, lty=1), txi=c(40,50,60),
  main="Maximum is an unsaturated statistic:\n it rises with sample size")

neff2 <- t(replicate(n=50, sapply(1:400, function(nn) mean(rnorm(nn)))) ) )
quantileBands(neff2, x=1:400, smooth=35, ylab="mean of rnorm(n)",
  xlab="sample size (n)", probs=0:10/10, col=brewer.pal(5,"BuGn"),
  txi=c(40,50,60), textargs=list(col="yellow"), medargs=list(lwd=2),
  meanargs=list(col=2, lty=1), main="Mean converges to true population mean")
```

quantileMean	<i>Average of R's quantile methods</i>
--------------	--

Description

Weighted average of R's quantile methods

Usage

```
quantileMean(x, probs = seq(0, 1, 0.25), weights = rep(1, 9),  
  names = TRUE, truncate = 0, ...)
```

Arguments

x	Numeric vector whose sample quantiles are wanted
probs	Numeric vector of probabilities with values in [0,1]. DEFAULT: seq(0, 1, 0.25)
weights	Numeric vector of length 9 with weight for each quantile method. Recycled if shorter. DEFAULT: unweighted mean. DEFAULT: rep(1,9)
names	If TRUE, the resulting vector has a names attribute. DEFAULT: TRUE
truncate	Number between 0 and 1. Censored quantile: fit to highest values only (truncate lower proportion of x). Probabilities are adjusted accordingly. DEFAULT: 0
...	further arguments passed to quantile , except for type

Details

weights are internally normalized to sum 1

Value

numeric named vector, as returned by [apply](#)

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, Sept 2014

See Also

[quantile](#)

Examples

```
exDat <- rnorm(30, sd=5)  
quantile(exDat, probs=c(0.9, 0.99), type=1)  
quantile(exDat, probs=c(0.9, 0.99), type=2)  
round( sapply(1:9, function(m) quantile(exDat, probs=0.9, type=m)) , 3)  
# and now the unweighted average:
```

```

quantileMean(exDat, probs=c(0.9, 0.99))
quantileMean(exDat, probs=0.9)
# say I trust type 2 and 3 especially and want to add a touch of 7:
quantileMean(exDat, probs=c(0.9, 0.99), weights=c(1,5,5,0,1,1,3,1,1))

# quantile sample size dependency simulation:
qbeta(p=0.999, 2, 9) # dist with Q99.9% = 0.62
betaPlot(2, 9, cumulative=FALSE)
abline(v=qbeta(p=0.999, 2, 9), col=6, lwd=3)
qm <- function(size) quantileMean(rbeta(size, 2,9), probs=0.999, names=FALSE)
n30 <- replicate(n=500, expr=qm(30))
n1000 <- replicate(n=500, expr=qm(1000))
lines(density(n30)) # with small sample size, high quantiles are systematically
lines(density(n1000), col=3) # underestimated. for Q0.999, n must be > 1000

## Not run:
# #Excluded from CRAN Checks because of the long computing time
# median of 500 simulations:
qmm <- function(size, truncate=0) median(replicate(n=500,
  expr=quantileMean(rbeta(size, 2,9), probs=0.999, names=FALSE, truncate=truncate)))

n <- seq(10, 1000, length=30)
medians <- sapply(n, qmm) # medians of regular quantile average
plot(n, medians, type="l", las=1)
abline(h=qbeta(p=0.999, 2, 9), col=6) # real value
# with truncation:
medians_trunc <- sapply(n, qmm, truncate=0.8) # only top 20% used for quantile estimation
lines(n, medians_trunc, col=2) # censored quantiles don't help!
# In small samples, rare high values do not occur on average

# Parametrical quantiles can avoid sample size dependency!
if(!require(devtools)) install.packages("devtools")
devtools::install_github("brry/extremeStat")
library("extremeStat")
library2("pbapply")

distLquantile(rbeta(1000, 2,9), probs=0.999, plot=TRUE, nbest=10) # 10 distribution functions
distLquantile(rbeta(1000, 2,9), probs=0.999, plot=TRUE, nbest=10) # that seem to work well
select <- c("wei", "wak", "pe3", "ln3", "kap", "gno", "gev", "gum", "gpa", "gam")

pqmm <- function(size, truncate=0, plot=FALSE) median(replicate(n=50,
  expr=mean(distLquantile(rbeta(size, 2,9), probs=0.999, type=select,
  plot=plot, nbest=10, progbars=FALSE, time=FALSE, truncate=truncate))))

#dev.new(record=TRUE)
#pqmm(30, plot=TRUE)

# medians of parametrical quantile estimation
###suppressMessages(pmedians <- pbsapply(n, pqmm) ) # takes several minutes
write.table(pmedians, file="../inst/extdata/pmedians.txt", row.names=FALSE, col.names=FALSE)
pmedians <- read.table("../inst/extdata/pmedians.txt")[,1]

```

```

plot(n, medians, type="l", ylim=c(0.4, 0.7), las=1)
abline(h=qbeta(p=0.999, 2, 9), col=6) # real value
lines(n, medians_trunc, col=2) # censored quantiles don't help!
lines(n, pmedians, col=4) # overestimated, but not dependent on n
# with truncation, only top 20% used for quantile estimation
suppressMessages(pmedians_trunc <- pbsapply(n[-1], pqmm, truncate=0.8))
lines(n[-1], pmedians_trunc, col=6) # much better!
# Good for this beta distribution. I don't know how it scales to other dists.

## End(Not run)

```

rainbow2

*Rainbow from blue to red***Description**

Reversed [rainbow](#) with different defaults, resulting in a color vector from blue (good) to red (bad)

Usage

```
rainbow2(n = 10, s = 1, v = 1, start = 0, end = 0.7, alpha = 1)
```

Arguments

n	number of colors. DEFAULT: 10
s, v	saturation and value as in rainbow . DEFAULT: 1
start	start color. DEFAULT: 0
end	end color. DEFAULT: 0.7
alpha	transparency. DEFAULT: 1)

Value

A character vector of color names.

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, Sept 2014

See Also

[seqPal](#) for a better palette, [rainbow](#)

Examples

```
plot(1:10, pch=16, cex=2, col=rainbow2(10))
```

removeSpace *Remove white spaces from strings*

Description

Remove leading and/or trailing white space from character strings

Usage

```
removeSpace(x, begin = TRUE, end = TRUE, all = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	Character string, can be a vector
begin	Logical. Remove leading spaces at the beginning of the character string? DEFAULT: TRUE
end	Logical. Remove trailing spaces at the end? DEFAULT: TRUE
all	Logical. Remove all spaces anywhere in the string? DEFAULT: FALSE
...	Further arguments passed to sub or gsub , like ignore.case, perl, fixed, useBytes.

Value

Character string (vector)

Note

If all arguments are FALSE, the string is returned unchanged.
Not extensively tested yet, please mail me any problems...

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, Dec 2014

See Also

[sub](#)

Examples

```
s <- c("space at end", "white at begin", "both", "special ^")
removeSpace(s)

# To add space, use:
x <- c("ab", "abcde")
format(x)
format(x, justify="centre")
format(x, width=9)
```

rescale *shift and scale a vector*

Description

rescale a numeric vector: map values linearly onto a given range

Usage

```
rescale(x, from = 0, to = 1)
```

Arguments

x	Numerical vector of values to be mapped to a given range
from	output minimum. DEFAULT: 0
to	output maximum. DEFAULT: 1

Value

numeric vector, rescaled onto output range

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, Jan 2016

References

<http://stackoverflow.com/a/18303620>

See Also

scales::rescale

Examples

```
rescale(10:15, 135, 200)
rescale(10:15, 200, 135)
rescale(10:15, to=c(1,5))

values <- rbeta(1e3, shape1=4, shape2=35)
hist(rescale(values, 135, 200), breaks=25, col=3)
```

round0 *Round numbers with leading and trailing zeros*

Description

Round numbers and add leading + trailing zeros

Usage

```
round0(x, digits = 0, pre = 2, width = digits + pre + ifelse(digits == 0,
  0, 1), flag = 0, ...)
```

Arguments

x	Value(s)
digits	Number of digits (after decimal separator) to keep. DEFAULT: 0
pre	Minimum number of characters before the decimal separator. DEFAULT: 2
width	Total width (number of characters including dot). DEFAULT: digits+pre (+1 if needed)
flag	Flag. Could be "" for spaces. DEFAULT: "0"
...	Further arguments passed to formatC , except for "format".

Value

Character string vector

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, Jun 2017

See Also

[formatC](#), [sprintf](#)

Examples

```
round0( pi*10^(-3:5), 2)
stopifnot(round0(17.3, 2) == "17.30")
round0(7.3)
round0(c(7.3,777.1234), 2)
round0(c(0.2,7.3,12.8), 2, pre=1)
round0(c(0.2,7.3,12.8), 1, pre=3, flag="") # spaces instead of zeros
```

roundedRect	<i>Rectangles with rounded corners</i>
-------------	--

Description

Draw [rectangles](#) with rounded corners via [polygon](#)

Usage

```
roundedRect(xleft, ybottom, xright, ytop, rounding = 0.25, bothsame = TRUE,
  aspcorrect = bothsame, devcorrect = bothsame, corfactor = 1.3,
  factorpoints = FALSE, corners = 1:4, npoints = 200, plot = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

xleft, ybottom, xright, ytop	Single numbers with the outer end locations of the rectangle.
rounding	Proportion of the box to round. Recommended to be between 0 and 1. DEFAULT: 0.25
bothsame	Set the visual amount of rounding to the same in both x and y direction? TRUE (the default), the proportion relates to the shortest rectangle side. This is visually correct only if aspcorrect and devcorrect are both left at TRUE and corfactor is set correctly. bothsame DEFAULT: TRUE
aspcorrect	Correct for graph aspect ratio? DEFAULT: bothsame
devcorrect	Correct for device aspect ratio? DEFAULT: bothsame
corfactor	Aspect correction factor. I found this by trial and error. More elegant solutions are welcome! DEFAULT 1.3, works well for 7x5 (width x height) graphs
factorpoints	Logical: plot points at inset locations to determine the exact value for corfactor by measuring on screen. DEFAULT: FALSE
corners	Vector with integers indicating which corners to round. Starting bottom left, going clockwise. Zero to suppress rounding. DEFAULT: 1:4
npoints	Total number of vertices for the corners. DEFAULT: 200
plot	Logical. Plot the polygon? FALSE to only compute coordinates. DEFAULT: TRUE
...	Further arguments passed to polygon , like col, border, ...

Value

Final coordinates, invisible

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, Dec 2017

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

```

plot(1:10) ; rect(4,2,7,8, border=8)
roundedRect(4,2,7,8, rounding=0.1)
roundedRect(4,2,7,8, rounding=0.25) # default
roundedRect(4,2,7,8, rounding=0.5)
roundedRect(4,2,7,8, rounding=-0.1, border="red")
roundedRect(4,2,7,8, rounding=1.1, border="blue")
roundedRect(2,2,8,4, rounding=0.5) # in long boxes, 0.5 is max
roundedRect(2,2,8,4, rounding=0.5, bothsame=FALSE, corfactor=1, border=3)

plot(1:10) ; rect(4,2,7,8, border=8)
roundedRect(4,2,7,8, corners=c(2,4))

plot(1:10, asp=1) ; rect(4,2,7,8, border=8)
roundedRect(4,2,7,8)
roundedRect(4,2,7,8, aspcorrect=FALSE, border="red") # results depend on asp

plot(1:10, asp=1.5) ; rect(4,2,7,8, border=8)
roundedRect(4,2,7,8)
roundedRect(4,2,7,8, aspcorrect=FALSE, border="red") # results depend on asp

plot(1:10, asp=1) ; rect(4,2,7,8, border=8)
roundedRect(4,2,7,8) # difference only visible if rect is clearly not a square:
roundedRect(4,2,7,8, bothsame=FALSE, border="red")
roundedRect(4,2,7,8, bothsame=FALSE, aspcorrect=TRUE, border="blue")

## Not run: # aspect correction factor determination
rrtest <- function(...) roundedRect(10,0.5, 35,15, border=2, factorpoints=TRUE)
pdfpng({plot(1:40
            ); rrtest();
        plot(1:40, ylim=c(0,15)
            ); rrtest();
        plot(1:40, ylim=c(0,15), asp=1); rrtest();
        roundedRect(2,0, 8,15, factorpoints=TRUE);
        roundedRect(15,10, 25,16, npoints=200)},
        file="dummytest", png=F, overwrite=T)

## End(Not run)

```

`runAxis`*Label axis with typical running times*

Description

Label a numerical axis (in minutes) with time units that are typical for running times (10 sec intervals)

Usage

```
runAxis(t = 3 * 60, int1 = 10, int2 = 5, side = 1, linarg = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

t	Maximum time in minutes
int1	Primary interval (for labels)
int2	Secondary interval (for lines)
side	Side of the plot to draw axis (1,2,3,4 = bottom, left, top, right)
linarg	List of arguments passed to abline
...	Further arguments passed to axis

Value

List with the positions and labels

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, Jun 2016

See Also

[logAxis](#), [monthAxis](#)

Examples

```
plot(1:200, xaxt="n")
runAxis(t=200, int1=20, int2=10)
```

seasonality

Seasonality analysis

Description

Examine time series for seasonality of high (low) values

Usage

```
seasonality(dates, values, data, drange = NA, vrange = NA, shift = 0,
  janline = TRUE, hlines = FALSE, nmax = 0, maxargs = NULL, plot = 1,
  add = FALSE, nmin = 100, probs = c(0, 25, 50, 75, 95, 99.9)/100,
  width = 3, text = TRUE, texti = seq(200, 20, length.out =
  length(probs)), textargs = NULL, months = substr(month.abb, 1, 1),
  slab = "Month", tlab = "Year", vlab = NA, xlim = NA, ylim = NA,
  xaxs = NA, yaxs = NA, main = "Seasonality", adj = 0.2, mar = c(3, 3,
  4, 1), mgp = c(1.7, 0.7, 0), keeppar = TRUE, legend = TRUE,
  legargs = NULL, returnall = FALSE, quiet = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

dates	Dates in ascending order. Can be character strings or strptime results, as accepted (and coerced) by as.Date
values	Values to be mapped in color with colPoints
data	Optional: data.frame with the column names as given by dates and values
drange	Optional date range (analogous to xlim), can be a vector like dates. Can also be numerical years, in which case "-01-01" is appended. DEFAULT: NA (computed from dates internally)
vrange	Optional value range (analogous to ylim), can be a vector like values. DEFAULT: NA (computed from values internally)
shift	Number of days to move the year-break to. E.g. shift=61 for German hydrological year (Nov to Oct). DEFAULT: 0
janline	Logical: Should horizontal line be plotted at January 1st if shift!=0? DEFAULT: TRUE
hlines	Draw horizontal background lines in plot 1? Either FALSE (the default), TRUE to draw gray background lines at each month start, or a list of arguments passed to abline with owa . DEFAULT: FALSE
nmax	Number of annual maxima to be marked, plotted and returned. Currently, only 0 and 1 are implemented. DEFAULT: 0
maxargs	List of arguments passed to lines for annual maxima, e.g. maxargs=list(type="l", col="red", lty=DEFAULT: NULL (several internal defaults are used, but can be overridden)
plot	Integer specifying the type of plot. Can be a vector to produce several plots. 0: none, only return the data.frame with annual maxima. 1: color coded doy (day of the year) over year (the default). 2: Color coded spiral graph with spiralDate . 3: Spaghetti line plot with discharge over doy, one line per year. 4: probs quantileMean over doy, with optional aggregation window (width) around each doy. 5: Annmax over time for crude trend analysis. DEFAULT: 1
add	Logical. Add to existing plot? DEFAULT: FALSE
nmin	Minimum number of values that must be present per (hydrological) year to be plotted in plot type 5. DEFAULT: 100
probs	Probabilities passed to quantileMean for plot=4. DEFAULT: c(0,25,50,75,95,99)/100
width	Numeric: window width for plot=4. Used as sd in gaussian weighting. Support (number of values around a DOY passed to quantile function at least once) is ca 4.9*width. The value at doy itself is used 10 times. Larger values of width require more computing time. DEFAULT: 3
text	Logical. Call textField if plot=4? DEFAULT: TRUE
texti	Numerical (vector): indices at which to label the lines. DEFAULT: seq(200,20,length.out=length(probs))
textargs	List of arguments passed to textField for plot=4. DEFAULT: NULL
months	Labels for the months. DEFAULT: J,F,M,A,M,J,J,A,S,O,N,D

slab, tlab, vlab	Labels for the season, time (year) and values used on the axes and title of <code>colPointsLegend</code> . DEFAULT: "Month", "Year", substitute(values)
xlim, ylim	Limits of x and y axis. DEFAULT: NA (specified internally per plot type)
xaxs, yaxs	x and y Axis style, see <code>par</code> . Use "r" for regular 4% expansion, "i" for in range only. DEFAULT: NA (specified internally per plot type)
main, adj	Graph title and offset to the left (adj passed to <code>title</code>). DEFAULT: "Seasonality", 0.2
mar, mgp	Parameters specifying plot margin size and labels placement. DEFAULT: c(3,3,4,1), c(1.7,0.7,0) (Changed for plot 3:5 if not given)
keeppar	Logical: Keep the margin parameters? If FALSE, they are reset to the previous values. DEFAULT: TRUE
legend	Logical. Should a legend be drawn? DEFAULT: TRUE
legargs	List of arguments passed as <code>legargs</code> to <code>colPoints</code> . DEFAULT: NULL (internally, plots 3 and 5 have density=F as default)
returnall	Logical: return all relevant output as a list instead of only <code>annmax</code> data.frame? DEFAULT: FALSE
quiet	Logical: suppress progress stuff and <code>colPoints</code> messages? DEFAULT: FALSE
...	Further arguments passed to <code>colPoints</code> like <code>pch</code> , <code>main</code> , <code>xaxs</code> , but not <code>Range</code> (use <code>vrange</code>). Passed to <code>spiralDate</code> if <code>plot=2</code> , like <code>add</code> , <code>format</code> , <code>lines</code> .

Value

The output is always invisible, don't forget to assign it. If `returnall=FALSE`: Data.frame with year, number of nonNA entries, max value + doy of annual maxima. Please note that the column year does not match the calendrical year if `shift!=0`.

if `returnall=TRUE`: a list with `annmax` (df from above) as well as:

`data`: data.frame(doy, values, year) and optionally:

`plot1`, `plot3`, `plot4`, `plot5`: outputs from `colPoints`

`plot2`: output list from `spiralDate`

and other elements depending on plot type, like `data3`, `data4`, `probs4`, `width4`.

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, Jul-Oct 2016

See Also

`spiralDate`, `colPoints`, <https://waterdata.usgs.gov/nwis>

Examples

```
# browseURL("http://nrfa.ceh.ac.uk/data/station/meanflow/39072")
qfile <- system.file("extdata/discharge39072.csv", package="berryFunctions")
Q <- read.table(qfile, skip=19, header=TRUE, sep=";", fill=TRUE)[,1:2]
rm(qfile)
colnames(Q) <- c("date", "discharge")
```

```

Q$date <- as.Date(Q$date)
Q$discharge[450:581] <- NA
plot(Q, type="l")
seas <- seasonality(date, discharge, data=Q, shift=100, main="NRFA: Thames\nRoyal Windsor Park")
head(seas)
# notice how n for nonmissing values is lower in the first hydrological year,
# which includes parts of two consecutive calendrical years.

# Be careful with your interpretation. This looks normal up to 2007, but then BAM!:
seasonality(date, discharge, data=Q[Q$date<as.Date("2007-07-15"),], plot=3, shift=100, nmax=1)
seasonality(date, discharge, data=Q[Q$date<as.Date("2007-08-15"),], plot=3, shift=100, nmax=1)

# Shift is important. You don't want to have this event included twice:
seasonality(date, discharge, data=Q[850:950,], plot=3, nmax=1, quiet=TRUE, shift=100)

## Not run: # excluded from CRAN checks because it is slow
seasonality(date, discharge, data=Q, plot=2) # most floods in winter
seasonality(date, discharge, data=Q, plot=5, vlab="Dude, look at annual max Q!")
seasonality(date, discharge, data=Q, plot=5, shift=100)
s <- seasonality(date, discharge, data=Q, plot=4, shift=100, width=3, returnall=TRUE)
str(s, max.lev=1)

seasonality(date, discharge, data=Q, plot=3:4, add=0:1, ylim=lim0(400), shift=117)
seasonality(date, discharge, data=Q, plot=4, add=TRUE, lwd=3, shift=117, width=3)

## End(Not run)

## Not run:
dev.new(noRStudioGD=TRUE, record=TRUE) # large graph on 2nd monitor
par(mfrow=c(2,2))
seasonality(date, discharge, data=Q, plot=(1:5)[-4], shift=100)
seasonality(date, discharge, data=Q, plot=(1:5)[-4], lwd=2)
seasonality(date, discharge, data=Q, plot=(1:5)[-4], nmax=1, shift=100)
seasonality(date, discharge, data=Q, plot=(1:5)[-4], col=divPal(100, ryb=TRUE))
dev.off()

## End(Not run)

```

seqPal

Sequential color palette

Description

Sequential color palette from yellow to red or yellow to blue or custom colors.

Usage

```
seqPal(n = 12, reverse = FALSE, alpha = 1, extr = FALSE, yb = FALSE,
       yr = FALSE, gb = FALSE, b = FALSE, colors = NULL, logbase = 1, ...)
```

Arguments

n	Number of colors. DEFAULT: 12
reverse	Reverse colors? DEFAULT: FALSE
alpha	Transparency (0=transparent, 1=fully colored). DEFAULT: 1
extr	Should colors span possible range more extremely? If TRUE, it has very light yellow and very dark blue values included, using the result from <code>RColorBrewer::brewer.pal(9, "YlGn")</code> . DEFAULT: FALSE
yb	Should colors be in yellow-blue instead of the internal (nice) default? DEFAULT: FALSE
yr	Should colors be in yellow-red instead of the default? DEFAULT: FALSE
gb	Should colors be in green-blue instead of the default? DEFAULT: FALSE
b	Should colors be in an increasingly saturated blue? DEFAULT: FALSE
colors	If not NULL, a color vector used in <code>colorRampPalette</code> . DEFAULT: NULL
logbase	If !=1, this is passed to <code>classify</code> and <code>logSpaced</code> . DEFAULT: 1
...	Further arguments passed to <code>colorRamp</code>

Value

Character string vector with color names

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, Jan 2016

See Also

[showPal](#), [divPal](#), [addAlpha](#), [colorRampPalette](#), package `RColorBrewer`

Examples

```
plot(rep(1,12), pch=16, cex=5, col=seqPal(12), xaxt="n")
showPal()

# nonlinear color scale (use colPoints + see classify for more options):
v <- rescale(volcano^30)
image(v, col=seqPal(1000), asp=1); colPointsLegend(v, nbins=1000)
image(v, col=seqPal(1000, logbase=1.007), asp=1)
colPointsLegend(v, col=seqPal(1000, logbase=1.007))

plot( rep(1, 1000), pch=15, cex=3, col=seqPal(1000), ylim=c(0.99, 1.01), ylab="logbase", las=1)
for(b in seq(0.99, 1.01, len=30))
  points(rep(b, 1000), pch=15, cex=1, col=seqPal(1000, logbase=b))
```

`seqR`*seq with a range argument*

Description

sequence given by range or vector of values.

Usage

```
seqR(range, from = 1, to = 1, extend = 0, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>range</code>	vector with 2 values (1st taken as from, 2nd as to) or more (the result is then always ascending).
<code>from</code>	start value of sequence. DEFAULT:1
<code>to</code>	end value of sequence. DEFAULT:1
<code>extend</code>	Factor f passed to <code>extendrange</code> . DEFAULT:0
<code>...</code>	further arguments passed to <code>seq</code> .

Value

Numeric vector.

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, Feb 2014

See Also

`seq`, `range`, <http://r.789695.n4.nabble.com/seq-range-argument-td4684627.html>

Examples

```
seqR(range=c(12,6), by=-2)
m <- c(41, 12, 38, 29, 50, 39, 22)
seqR(m, len=6)
# Takes min and max of range if the vector has more than two elements.

seqR(range=c(12,6), by=-2, extend=0.1)
# internally calls extendrange with f=extend
```

showPal	<i>show color palettes</i>
---------	----------------------------

Description

Plot examples of the sequential and diverging color palettes in this package. Do not use rainbow: <https://eagereyes.org/basics/rainbow-color-map>

Usage

```
showPal(cex = 4, ...)
```

Arguments

cex	Character EXpansion size (width of color bar). DEFAULT: 4
...	Arguments passed to <code>par</code>

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, Apr 2016

See Also

[seqPal](#), [divPal](#), package RColorBrewer

Examples

```
showPal()
```

smallPlot	<i>Inset small plot within figure</i>
-----------	---------------------------------------

Description

multipanel-compatible inset plot with margins, background and border Adding points after `smallPlot` is called may be incorrect if the original function messes with the graph margins, see the note in [colPointsLegend](#).

Usage

```
smallPlot(expr, x1 = 0.05, x2 = 0.7, y1 = 0.5, y2 = 1, outer = FALSE,  
  xpd = NA, mar = c(3, 3, 1, 1), mgp = c(1.8, 0.8, 0), bg = par("bg"),  
  border = par("fg"), las = 1, resetfocus = TRUE, colwise = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>expr</code>	expression creating a plot. Can be code within braces.
<code>x1, x2, y1, y2</code>	Position of small plot, relative to current figure region [0:1]. DEFAULT: x: 0.05-0.7, y: 0.5-1
<code>outer</code>	Logical. Should inset plot be placed in the device outer margin region instead of relative to the current figure region? Useful in multipanel plots with <code>par(oma)</code> . <code>outer</code> here does not have exactly the same meaning as in <code>title</code> . DEFAULT: FALSE
<code>xpd</code>	Plotting and notation clipped to plot region (if <code>xpd=FALSE</code>), figure region (TRUE) or device region (<code>xpd=NA</code>). DEFAULT: NA
<code>mar</code>	Margin vector in (approximate) number of lines. It is internally multiplied with <code>strheight</code> to convert it to relative units [0:1], thus the behaviour is a bit different from <code>par(mar)</code> . It's recycled, so you can use <code>mar=0</code> . DEFAULT: <code>c(3,3,1,1)</code>
<code>mgp</code>	MarGinPlacement: distance of <code>xlab/ylab</code> , numbers and line from plot margin, as in <code>par</code> , but with different defaults. DEFAULT: <code>c(1.8, 0.8, 0)</code>
<code>bg</code>	Background. DEFAULT: <code>par("bg")</code>
<code>border</code>	Border around inset plot. DEFAULT: <code>par("fg")</code>
<code>las</code>	LabelAxisStyle. DEFAULT: 1
<code>resetfocus</code>	Reset focus to original plot? Specifies where further low level plot commands are directed to. DEFAULT: TRUE
<code>colwise</code>	Logical: Continue next plot below current plot? If you had <code>par(mfcol=...)</code> , you must use <code>colwise=TRUE</code> , otherwise the next plot will be to the right of the current plot (as with <code>par(mfrow=...)</code>). DEFAULT: FALSE
<code>...</code>	further arguments passed to <code>par</code> . This may mess things up - please tell me for which arguments! You can do <code>par(las=1, las=2)</code> (the last will be set), so <code>smallPlot(plot(1), new=FALSE)</code> works, but may not yield the intended result.

Value

parameters of small plot, invisible.

Warning

setting `mai` etc does not work!

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, 2014-2016

See Also

[colPointsLegend](#) for an example of usage. [subplot](#) and [add.scatter](#) for alternative solutions to this problem that do not set margins.

Examples

```

# Basic usage:
op <- par(no.readonly=TRUE) # original parameters
plot(1:10)
smallPlot(plot(5:1, ylab="Yo man!"), bg="lightgreen" )
smallPlot(plot(5:1), x1=0.5,x2=1, y1=0.3,y2=0.6, bg="yellow", yaxt="n")
# if R warns "figure margins too large", try dragging the plot viewer bigger

# select focus for further add-on's:
points(2, 2, pch="+", cex=2, col=2) # main window
smallPlot( plot(5:1), bg="lightblue", resetfocus=FALSE )
mtext("dude")
points(2, 2, pch="+", cex=2, col=2) # smallPlot window
par(op)

# More par settings:
plot(1:10)
smallPlot( plot(50:1), bg=6, mai=c(0.2, 0.3, 0.1, 0.1)) # screws up
smallPlot( plot(5:1), bg=8, ann=FALSE)
smallPlot(plot(10:50), bg="transparent") # old plot is kept

# complex graphics in code chunks:
plot(1:100)
smallPlot( {plot(5:1, ylab="Rocky label"); lines(c(2,4,3));
           legend("topright", "BerryRocks!", lwd=3) }, bg="white")

# multiple figure situations
par(op)
par(mfcol=c(3,4))
plot(1:10)
plot(1:10)
smallPlot(plot(5:1), bg="lightblue")
plot(1:10)
smallPlot(plot(5:1), bg="bisque", colwise=TRUE) # if mfcol (not mfrow) was set
plot(1:10)

# Outer margins (e.g. to add legends to multi-panel plots)
par(op)
par(mfrow=c(3,2), oma=c(0,5,0,0), mar=c(0,0,1,0)+0.5)
for(i in 0:5*4) image(volcano+i, zlim=c(90,200), xaxt="n", yaxt="n",
                    main=paste("volcano +", i))
smallPlot(plot(1:10), x1=0,x2=0.25, y1=0.5,y2=1, bg="green", mar=1)
smallPlot(plot(1:10), x1=0,x2=0.25, y1=0.5,y2=1, bg="green", mar=1, outer=TRUE)
colPointsLegend(90:200, horizontal=FALSE, x1=0, col=heat.colors(12), outer=TRUE,
                labelpos=5, density=FALSE, title="", cex=2, lines=FALSE)

# Further testing with mfrow and mfcol
par(op)
old_plt <- par("plt")

```

```

par(mfcol=c(3,4))
new_plt <- par("plt")
plot(1:10)
plot(1:10)
smallPlot(plot(5:1), bg="lightblue", colwise=TRUE)
points(3, 2, pch="+", cex=2, col=2)
plot(1:10) # cannot keep mfcol, only mfrow, if colwise is left FALSE.
smallPlot(plot(5:1), bg="bisque", resetfocus=FALSE )
points(3, 2, pch="+", cex=2, col=2)
plot(1:10) # in smallPlot space
par(plt=old_plt)
plot(1:10) # too large
smallPlot(plot(5:1), bg="palegreen")
points(3, 2, pch="+", cex=2, col=2, xpd=NA) # not drawn with default xpd
par(plt=new_plt)
plot(1:10) # cannot keep mfcol, only mfrow, if colwise is left FALSE.
smallPlot(plot(5:1), bg="yellow")
points(3, 2, pch="+", cex=2, col=2) # everything back to normal
par(op)

# if layout is used instead of par(mfrow), it is difficult to add graphs
# after using smallPlot
lay <- matrix(c(1,1,1,1,1,2,2,3,3,2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5), ncol=4)
layout.show(layout(lay))
layout(lay)
plot(1:10)
plot(1:10)
smallPlot(plot(1:10), mar=c(1,3,1,0), x1=0,x2=0.2, y1=0.2,y2=0.8, bg=4, outer=TRUE)
# plot(1:10) # now in a weird location (par("mfrow") is 4x4 after layout)

```

smoothLines

draw smoothed lines

Description

draw smoothed lines with an n-level partially transparent haze

Usage

```
smoothLines(x, y, lwd = 1, col = 1, n = 5, alpha = 0.1, ...)
```

Arguments

x	numerical. x-coordinates. x can be a matrix, then the y coordinates are taken from the second column
y	numerical. y-coordinates
lwd	single integer. line width
col	color. DEFAULT: 1 (black)

`n` single integer. number of transparent lines overlayed with sinking line widths. DEFAULT: 5

`alpha` Transparency of color. DEFAULT: 0.1 (very transparent)

... further arguments as in [lines](#)

Value

none, draws lines

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, 2011/2012

See Also

[lines](#), [col2rgb](#), [rgb](#)

Examples

```
x <- 1:5 ; y <- c(0.31, 0.45, 0.84, 0.43, 0.25)
plot(x,y)
smoothLines(x,y)
#png("smoothLines.png")
par(mar=c(2,2,2,0)+.5)
plot(1:100, las=1, type="n", main="usage of smoothLines(x,y, lwd, col, n, alpha ...)")
abline(h=0:10*10, v=0:10*10, col=6); box()
for(i in 0:9) { smoothLines(x=c(0,10,25,35), y=c(i*10, i*10, i*10+12, i*10+7), lwd=i)
  text(25, i*10+5, paste("n=5,lwd=", i, sep="")) }
for(i in 0:9) { smoothLines(x=c(40,50,65,75), y=c(i*10, i*10, i*10+12, i*10+7), n=i)
  text(65, i*10+5, paste("n=",i,",lwd=1", sep="")) }
for(i in 0:9/20) { smoothLines(x=c(80,90,105), y=c(i*200, i*200+12, i*200+12), alpha=i)
  text(90, i*200+10, paste("alpha=", i, sep=""), adj=0) }
text(5,10, "default", adj=c(0.5,-0.2)); text(45,50, "default", adj=c(0.5,-0.2))

#dev.off()
```

 sortDF

sort dataframes by column

Description

sort a data.frame by column - basically just a wrapper for order

Usage

```
sortDF(df, col, decreasing = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

df	Data.frame to be sorted
col	Column (index or (un)quoted name) to be sorted by
decreasing	Logical: should highest value be on top? DEFAULT: TRUE (unlike order!)
...	Further arguments passed to order , like eg na.last or method

Value

data.frame

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, June 2015

See Also

[sort](#), [order](#)

Examples

```
sortDF(USArrests[USArrests$Murder>11,], Assault)
sortDF(USArrests[USArrests$Murder>11,], "Assault") # safer within functions
sortDF(USArrests[USArrests$Murder>11,], 3)
```

spiralDate

Spiral graph of time series

Description

Plot seasonality of (daily) time series along spiral

Usage

```
spiralDate(dates, values, data, drange = NA, vrange = NA,
  months = substr(month.abb, 1, 1), add = FALSE, shift = 0, prop = NA,
  zlab = substitute(values), format = "%Y", nint = 1, ...)
```

Arguments

dates	Dates in ascending order. Can be character strings or strptime results, as accepted (and coerced) by as.Date
values	Values to be mapped in color with colPoints along seasonal spiral
data	Optional: data.frame with the column names as given by dates and values
drange	Optional date range (analogous to xlim), can be a vector like dates. DEFAULT: NA

vrange	Optional value range (analogous to ylim), can be a vector like values. DEFAULT: NA
months	Labels for the months. DEFAULT: J,F,M,A,M,J,J,A,S,O,N,D
add	Add to existing plot? DEFAULT: FALSE
shift	Number of days to move January 1st clockwise. DEFAULT: 0
prop	Proportion of the data to be actually plotted, used in spiralDateAnim . DEFAULT: NA (ignored)
zlab	Title of colPointsLegend
format	Format of date labels see details in strptime . DEFAULT: "%Y"
nint	Number of interpolation segments between points, only used if lines=TRUE (passed to colPoints). DEFAULT: 1 (with long time series, the colPoints default of 30 is too high!)
...	Further arguments passed to colPoints , but not Range (use vrangle)

Value

invisible data.frame with date, vals, and the plotting coordinates

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, May 2016

See Also

[seasonality](#), [colPoints](#), [as.Date](#)

Examples

```
# synthetic seasonal Data
set.seed(42)
fakeData <- data.frame(time = as.Date("1985-01-01")+0:5000,
                      vals = cumsum(rnorm(5001))+50
                      )
fakeData$vals <- fakeData$vals + sin(0:5000/366*2*pi)*max(abs(fakeData$vals))

sp <- spiralDate(time,vals, data=fakeData)
tail(sp)
spiralDate(time,vals, data=fakeData, drange=as.Date(c("1980-01-01", "2004-11-15")), lines=TRUE)

par(mfrow=c(1,3), mar=c(3,3,6,1), mgp=c(2,0.6,0), las=1)
colPoints(time,vals,vals, data=fakeData, col=divPal(100), add=FALSE, legend=FALSE,
          lines=TRUE, pch=NA, nint=1, lwd=2)
title(main="classical time series\nworks badly for long time series\nshows trends well")

seasonality(time, vals, fakeData, col=divPal(100), mar=c(3,3,6,1), legend=FALSE, main="", shift=61)
title(main="yearly time series\nday of year over time\nfails for cyclicity over all year")

spiralDate(time,vals, data=fakeData, col=divPal(100), legargs=list(y1=0.7,y2=0.8))
title(main="spiral graph\nshows cyclic values nicely
       trends are harder to detect\nrecent values = more visual weight")
```

```

par(mfrow=c(1,1))

# Data with missing values:
fakeData[1300:1500, 2] <- NA
spiralDate(time,vals, data=fakeData, lines=TRUE) # no problem
# Missing data:
fakeData <- na.omit(fakeData)
spiralDate(time,vals, data=fakeData, lines=TRUE) # problematic for lines
spiralDate(time,vals, data=fakeData, pch=3)      # but not for points

## Real data:
#library2("waterData")
#data(exampleWaterData)
#spiralDate(dates, val, data=q05054000LT, lines=TRUE, lwd=3)

```

spiralDateAnim	<i>Animated spiral graph</i>
----------------	------------------------------

Description

Animation of (daily) time series along spiral

Usage

```
spiralDateAnim(dates, values, data, steps = 100, sleep = 0,
  progbar = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

dates, values, data	Input as in spiralDate
steps	Number of steps (images) in animation. DEFAULT: 100
sleep	Pause time between frames, in seconds, passed to Sys.sleep . DEFAULT: 0
progbar	Should a progress bar be drawn? Useful if you have a large dataset or many steps. DEFAULT: TRUE
...	Further arguments passed to spiralDate

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, May 2016

See Also

[spiralDate](#), [linLogHist](#)

Examples

```

set.seed(42)
x <- as.Date("1985-01-01")+0:5000
y <- cumsum(rnorm(5001))+50
y <- y + sin(0:5000/366*2*pi)*max(abs(y))/2
plot(x,y)

spiralDateAnim(x,y, steps=10, sleep=0.01) # 0.05 might be smoother...
spiralDateAnim(x,y, steps=20)

## Not run:
## Rcmd check --as-cran doesn't like to open external devices such as pdf,
## so this example is excluded from running in the checks.
pdf("spiralDateAnimation.pdf")
spiralDateAnim(x,y, main="Example Transition", col=divPal(100), format=" ")
dev.off()

# if you have FFmpeg installed, you can use the animation package like this:
library2(animation)
saveVideo(spiralDateAnim(x,y, steps=300), video.name="spiral_anim.mp4", interval=0.1,
          ffmpeg="C:/Program Files/R/ffmpeg/bin/ffmpeg.exe")

## End(Not run)

```

superPos

superposition of discharge, unit hydrograph

Description

superposition of precipitation along unit hydrograph (to simulate Q from P)

Usage

```
superPos(P, UH)
```

Arguments

P	Vector with precipitation values
UH	Vector with discrete values of the Unit Hydrograph. This can be any UH summing to one, not just the storage cascade model.

Value

Vector of streamflow values

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, July 2013

See Also

[lsc](#) where superPos is used, [unitHydrograph](#)

Examples

```

N <- c(9,5,2,14,1,3) # [mm/hour]
UH <- c(0, 0.1, 0.4, 0.3, 0.1, 0.1) # [1/h]
sum(UH) # sum must be 1

superPos(N, UH)
# If catchment area = 34 km^2 and precipitation is homogenous:
superPos(N/10^3, UH) * 34*10^6 / 3600 # m^3/s # Add baseflow and you're done...

SP <- data.frame(Prec=c(N, 0,0,0,0,0),
                 P1=c( UH*N[1], 0,0,0,0,0),
                 P2=c(0, UH*N[2], 0,0,0,0),
                 P3=c(0,0, UH*N[3], 0,0,0),
                 P4=c(0,0,0, UH*N[4], 0,0),
                 P5=c(0,0,0,0, UH*N[5], 0),
                 P6=c(0,0,0,0,0, UH*N[6] ),
                 runoff=superPos(N, UH))
SP # SuperPosition

SPcum <- t( apply(SP[2:7], 1, cumsum) )

plot(N, type="h", col=2:7, lwd=3, xlim=c(1, 10), ylim=c(30,0), lend=1)
par(new=TRUE)
plot(1, type="n", ylim=c(0, 15), xlim=c(1, 10), axes=FALSE, ann=FALSE)
axis(4, las=1)
polygon(x=c(1:11, 11:1), y=c(SPcum[,1], rep(0, 11)), col=2)
for(i in 2:6) polygon(x=c(1:11, 11:1), y=c(SPcum[,i], rev(SPcum[,i-1])), col=i+1)
text(3.5, 1, "Shape of UH")
lines( superPos(N, UH), lwd=3)

plot(UH, type="o", ylim=lim0(0.4), las=1)
lines(UH, type="h" )

# Effect of distribution of Prec:
P_a <- c(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8)
P_b <- c(4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4)
P_c <- c(8,7,6,5,4,3,2,1)
sum(P_a) ; sum(P_b) ; sum(P_c)

UH_1 <- unitHydrograph(n=2, k=2.3, t=1:25)
UH_2 <- unitHydrograph(n=5.5, k=1.8, t=1:25)

```

```

par(mfrow=c(2,3), mar=c(2,3,2,1), las=1)
plot(P_a, type="h", col=3, lwd=3, ylim=c(0,8), main="Precipitation a")
plot(P_b, type="h", col=4, lwd=3, ylim=c(0,8), main="Precipitation b")
plot(P_c, type="h", col=5, lwd=3, ylim=c(0,8), main="Precipitation c")
#
plot(UH_1, type="l", main="unit hydrograph", ylab="", xlab="Zeit")
lines(UH_2, col=2)
text(c(7,14), c(0.12, 0.07), c("UH_1", "UH_2"), col=1:2)
abline(h=0)
#
plot( superPos(P=P_a, UH=UH_1), col=3, ylim=c(0,5), type="l",
      main="Discharge", ylab="Q [m^3/s]")
lines(superPos(P=P_b, UH=UH_1), col=4)
lines(superPos(P=P_c, UH=UH_1), col=5)
legend("topright", c("P a", "P b", "P c"), title="with UH_1", col=3:5, lty=1)
#
plot( superPos(P=P_a, UH=UH_2), col=3, ylim=c(0,5), type="l",
      main="Discharge", ylab="Q [m^3/s]")
lines(superPos(P=P_b, UH=UH_2), col=4)
lines(superPos(P=P_c, UH=UH_2), col=5)
legend("topright", c("P a", "P b", "P c"), title="with UH_2", col=3:5, lty=1)

```

tableColVal

Table with values with value-dependent colored backgrounds in pdf

Description

Table with numbers and corresponding color in the background of each cell. (heatmap)

Usage

```

tableColVal(mat, main = deparse(substitute(mat)), nameswidth = 0.3,
            namesheight = 0.1, palette = seqPal(100), Range = range(mat, finite =
            TRUE), digits = 2, ..., classargs = NULL, cellargs = NULL,
            colargs = NULL, rowargs = NULL, mainargs = NULL)

```

Arguments

mat	Matrix with values and row/column names
main	Title for topleft space. DEFAULT: name of mat object.
nameswidth	Relative width of row names at the left, as a percentage of plot. DEFAULT: 0.3
namesheight	Relative height of column names at the top. DEFAULT: 0.1
palette	Color palette for the heatmap. DEFAULT: <code>seqPal(100)</code>
Range	Range mapped to color palette. DEFAULT: <code>range(mat)</code>
digits	Number of digits rounded to for writing. DEFAULT: 2
...	Further arguments passed to all <code>text</code> like <code>cex</code> , <code>col</code> , <code>srt</code> , ...

`classargs` List of arguments specifying how to call `classify`, e.g. method. DEFAULT: NULL

`cellargs`, `colargs`, `rowargs`, `mainargs` List of arguments passed to `text` only for the cells, column labels, row labels or title, respectively. DEFAULTS: NULL

Details

Create tables with corresponding color in the background of each cell. (heatmap)

Value

List of locations in plot.

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, Nov 2012 + Nov 2016

See Also

[pdf](#), [heatmap](#)

Examples

```
Bsp <- matrix(c(21,23,26,27, 18,24,25,28, 14,17,23,23, 16,19,21,25), ncol=4, byrow=TRUE)
colnames(Bsp) <- paste0("Measure", LETTERS[1:4])
rownames(Bsp) <- paste("prod", 8:11, sep="_")
Bsp

( tableColVal(Bsp) )
tableColVal(Bsp, nameswidth=0.1) # relative to plot width
tableColVal(Bsp, namesheight=0.5, srt=45)
tableColVal(Bsp, namesheight=0.5, colargs=c(srt=45))

tableColVal(Bsp, cellargs=list(cex=2), col="red")
tableColVal(Bsp, Range=c(10,40))
tableColVal(Bsp, Range=c(20,40))
tableColVal(Bsp, palette=heat.colors(12))
tableColVal(Bsp, palette=c(2,4,7), main="more\nstuff")

Bsp2 <- matrix(rexp(30), ncol=6, byrow=TRUE)
( tableColVal(Bsp2) )
tableColVal(Bsp2, digits=4)
colPointsLegend(Bsp2, horizontal=FALSE, x1=0.05, x2=0.15, y1=0.1, y2=0.8, title="")

## Not run:
## Rcmd check --as-cran doesn't like to open external devices such as pdf,
## so this example is excluded from running in the checks.
pdf("TableColVal.pdf", height=5); tableColVal(Bsp); dev.off()
openFile("TableColVal.pdf")
unlink("TableColVal.pdf")
```

```
## End(Not run)
```

textField	<i>Write text to plot with halo underneath</i>
-----------	--

Description

Write text to plot. A field the size of each label is drawn beneath it, so the text can be read easily even if there are many points in the plot. Fields can be rectangular, elliptic or rectangular with rounded edges.

Usage

```
textField(x, y, labels = seq_along(x), fill = "white", border = NA,
  expression = NA, margin = 0.3, field = "rounded", nv = 500,
  rounding = 0.25, rrarg = NULL, lty = par("lty"), lwd = par("lwd"),
  cex = par("cex"), xpd = par("xpd"), adj = par("adj"), pos = NULL,
  offset = 0.5, quiet = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	X coordinates, if necessary, they are recycled
y	Y coordinates
labels	labels to be placed at the coordinates, as in text . DEFAULT: seq_along(x)
fill	fill is recycled if necessary. With a message when quiet = FALSE. DEFAULT: "white"
border	ditto for border. DEFAULT: NA
expression	If TRUE, labels are converted to expression for better field positioning through expression bounding boxes. If NA, it is set to TRUE for labels without line breaks (Newlines, "\n"). If FALSE, no conversion happens. DEFAULT: NA
margin	added field space around words (multiple of em/ex). DEFAULT: 0.3
field	'rectangle', 'ellipse', or 'rounded', partial matching is performed. DEFAULT: "rounded"
nv	number of vertices for field = "ellipse" or "rounded". low: fast drawing. high: high resolution in vector graphics as pdf possible. DEFAULT: 500
rounding	between 0 and 0.5: portion of height that is cut off rounded at edges when field = "rounded". DEFAULT: 0.25
rrarg	List of arguments passed to roundedRect . DEFAULT: NULL
lty	line type. DEFAULT: par("lty")
lwd	line width. DEFAULT: par("lwd")
cex	character expansion. DEFAULT: par("cex")

xpd	expand text outside of plot region ("figure")?. DEFAULT: par("xpd")
adj	vector of length one or two. DEFAULT: par("adj")
pos	in 'text', pos overrides adj values. DEFAULT: NULL
offset	I want the field to still be drawn with adj, but have it based on pos. DEFAULT: 0.5
quiet	Suppress warning when Arguments are recycled? DEFAULT: TRUE
...	further arguments passed to <code>strwidth</code> and <code>text</code> , like font, vfont, family

Details

Specifying pos and offset will currently change the position of the text, but not of the field.

srt is not supported yet.

lend, ljoin and lmitre can not be specified for rect, to keep argument number low.

density (crosshatch etc.) is not supported, as this would distract from the text. # Search Engine

Keywords: R Text visible on top R labeling with color underneath R Creating text with a halo R

Text with shadow

Value

None

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, April 2013 + March 2014

References

with inspiration taken from ordilabel in package vegan and thanks to Jari Oksanen for his comments

See Also

`text`, `roundedRect`; `shadowtext` in package TeachingDemos, see <http://blog.revolutionanalytics.com/2009/05/make-text-stand-out-with-outlines.html>, and <http://stackoverflow.com/questions/25631216>.

`s.label` in package ade4, which is not so versatile and doesn't work with logarithmic axes

Examples

```
# TextFields with mixed field shapes ~~~~~
set.seed(13); plot(cumsum(rnorm(100)), type="l", main="berryFunctions::textField")
for(i in 2:7) lines(cumsum(rnorm(100)), col=i)
textField(40, 4, "default")
textField(40, 0, "some options", col=2, fill=4, margin=c(-0.4, 0.9), font=2)
# Ellipsis (looks better in vector graphics like pdf):
textField(80, 2, "field='ellipse'", field="ell", mar=c(0.5, 2.3), border=5)
# Rectangular field with edges rounded:
textField(60,-3, "field='Rounded'", field="rounded", fill="orange", cex=1.7)
```

```

# Field type can be abbreviated (partial matching), margin may need adjustment:
textField(90, 5, "short", field="ell", fill=7, border=4, mar=-0.4)

# Rounded can also be vectorized:
textField(30, c(2,0,-2,-4,-6), paste("rounding =",seq(0,0.6,len=5)), field="round",
  fill=(2:6), mar=1, rounding=seq(0,0.6,len=5), border=1)
# turn off warning about recycling:
textField(80, c(-5,-6.5), c("Ja", "Nein"), field="round", fill=6:8, quiet=TRUE)

set.seed(007); plot(rnorm(1e4)) ; abline(v=0:5*2e3, col=8)
# Default settings:
textField(5000, 0, "Here's some good text")
# right-adjusted text (the field box still extends 'margin' stringwidths em):
textField(2000, -1, "Some more (smores!)", cex=1.5, adj=0, col=2)
# Field color, no extra margin beyond baseline (excluding descenders):
textField(2000, -2, "more yet", col=2, fill="blue", margin=0)
# margin can be one number for both x and y direction ... :
textField(1000, 2, "Up we go", fill=7, margin=1.4)
# ... or two (x and y different), even negative:
textField(5000, 2, "to the right", col=2, fill=4, margin=c(-0.4, 0.9))
# Fonts can be set as well:
textField(5000, 1, "And boldly down in bold font", font=2, border=3)
# Text can expand outside of the plot region (figure) into the margins:
textField(11000, -2, "Hi, I'm a long block of text", adj=1, fill="red")
textField(11000, -3, "You're not outside the plot!", adj=1, xpd=TRUE, fill="red")
# And most parameters can be vectorized, while x/y are recycled:
textField(3000, c(-3, -3.7), c("0", "good"), border=c("red",3), lty=1:2)

# textField even works on logarithmic axes:
mylabel <- c("This", "is (g)", "the", "ever-\n great", "Sparta")
plot(10^runif(5000, -1,2), log="y", col=8)
textField(1000, c(100,20,4,2,0.5), mylabel, fill=2, mar=0, expression=FALSE)
textField(2500, c(100,20,4,2,0.5), mylabel, fill=4, mar=0, expression=TRUE)
textField(4000, c(100,20,4,2,0.5), mylabel, fill=3, mar=0)
textField(c(1,2.5,4)*1000, 0.2, paste("expression=\n", c("FALSE", "TRUE", "NA")))

# In most devices, vertical adjustment is slightly off when the character string
# contains no descenders. The default is for centered text: adj = c(0.5, NA).
# For drawing the field, adj[2] is in this case set to 0.5.
# Text positioning is different for NA than for 0.5, see details of ?text
# I'm working on it through expression, which does not work with newlines yet

```

Description

Check if logical expressions return what you expect with a truth table

Usage

```
TFtest(..., na = TRUE)
```

Arguments

...	Expression(s) with logical operators to be evaluated, with single letters for variables. Each expression is to be separated with a comma
na	Logical: should NAs be included in the truth table? DEFAULT: TRUE

Details

This is a nice way to check operator precedence, see [Syntax](#)

Value

Truth table as data.frame with TRUE and FALSE (and NA) combinations

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, Mrz 2016

See Also

[logical](#)

Examples

```
TFtest(!a & !b)
TFtest(!a & !b, a&b, !(a&b))
TFtest(!a & !b | c)
TFtest(!a & !b | c, na=FALSE)
TFtest(!a)
TFtest(a&b|c, (a&b)|c, a&(b|c), na=FALSE) # AND has precedence over OR
```

timeAxis	<i>Label date axis</i>
----------	------------------------

Description

Labels date axes at sensible intervals in the time domain of weeks to decades.

Usage

```
timeAxis(side = 1, timeAxis = NA, origin = "1970-01-01",
  startyear = NULL, stopyear = NULL, n = 5, npm = NULL, npy = NA,
  format = "%d.%m.\n%Y", yformat = "%Y", labels = format.Date(d,
  format), ym = FALSE, mcex = 0.6, mmgp = c(3, 0, 0), midyear = FALSE,
  midmonth = FALSE, midargs = NULL, mgp = c(3, 1.5, 0), cex.axis = 1,
  tick = TRUE, tcl = par("tcl"), las = 1, ...)
```

Arguments

side	Which axis are to be labeled? (can be several). DEFAULT: 1
timeAxis	Logical indicating whether the axis is POSIXct , not date. DEFAULT: NA, meaning axis value >1e5
origin	Origin for as.Date and as.POSIXct . DEFAULT: "1970-01-01"
startyear	Integer. starting year. DEFAULT: NULL = internally computed from par("usr")
stopyear	Ditto for ending year. DEFAULT: NULL
n	Approximate number of labels that should be printed (as in pretty). DEFAULT: 5
npm	Number of labels per month, overrides n. DEFAULT: NULL = internally computed.
npy	Number of labels per year, overrides npm and n. DEFAULT: NA
format	Format of date, see details in strptime . DEFAULT: "%d.%m.\n%Y"
yformat	Format of year if ym=TRUE. Use yformat=" " (with space) to suppress year labeling. DEFAULT: "%Y"
labels	labels. DEFAULT: format.Date(d, format)
ym	Label months with first letter at the center of the month and year at center below. Sets midyear and midmonth to TRUE. Uses labels and format for the years, but ignores them for the months. DEFAULT: FALSE
mcex	cex.axis for month labels if ym=TRUE. DEFAULT: 0.6
mmgp	mgp for month labels if ym=TRUE. DEFAULT: 3,0,0
midyear	Place labels in the middle of the year? if TRUE, format default is "%Y". DEFAULT: FALSE
midmonth	Place labels in the middle of the month? if TRUE, format default is "%m\n%Y". DEFAULT: FALSE

midargs	List of arguments passed to <code>axis</code> for the year-start lines without labels. DEFAULT: NULL
mgp	MarGinPlacement, see <code>par</code> . The second value is for label distance to axis. DEFAULT: <code>c(3,1.5,0)</code>
cex.axis	Character EXpansion (letter size). DEFAULT: 1
tick	Draw tick lines? DEFAULT: TRUE
tcl	Tick length (negative to go below axis) in text line height units like <code>mgp[2]</code> Changed to -2.5 for year borders if <code>ym=TRUE</code> . DEFAULT: <code>par("tcl")</code>
las	LabelAxisStyle for orientation of labels. DEFAULT: 1 (upright)
...	Further arguments passed to <code>axis</code> , like <code>lwd</code> , <code>col.ticks</code> , <code>hadj</code> , <code>lty</code> , ...

Value

The dates that were labeled

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, Feb 2015, update labels and midyear Dec 2015

See Also

[monthLabs](#) for the numbercrunching itself, [axis.Date](#) with defaults that are less nice.

Examples

```
set.seed(007) # for reproducibility
Date1 <- as.Date("2013-09-25")+sort(sample(0:150, 30))
plot(Date1, cumsum(rnorm(30)), type="l", xaxt="n", ann=FALSE)
timeAxis(side=1)
timeAxis(1, npm=2, cex.axis=0.5, col.axis="red") # fix number of labels per month

DateYM <- as.Date("2013-04-25")+0:500
plot(DateYM, cumsum(rnorm(501)), type="l", xaxt="n", ann=FALSE)

monthAxis() # see more examples there - it largely replaces timeAxis!!!

plot(Date1, cumsum(rnorm(30)), type="l", xaxt="n", ann=FALSE)
timeAxis(labels=FALSE, col.ticks=2)
timeAxis(1, format=" ") # equivalent to axis(labels=FALSE)
timeAxis(1)
d <- timeAxis(1, labels=letters[1:24], mgp=c(3,2.5,0))
d # d covers the full year, thus is longer than n=5

Date2 <- as.Date("2011-07-13")+sort(sample(0:1400, 50))
plot(Date2, cumsum(rnorm(50)), type="l", xaxt="n", ann=FALSE)
timeAxis(npy=12, format=" ") # fix number of labels per year
timeAxis(tcl=-0.8, lwd.ticks=2, format="%Y/%m", mgp=c(3,1,0))
timeAxis(format="", mgp=c(3,2,0)) # International Date format YYYY-mm-dd
```

```

plot(Date2, cumsum(rnorm(50)), type="l", xaxt="n", ann=FALSE)
timeAxis(midyear=TRUE)
abline(v=monthLabs(npm=1), col=8)

Date3 <- as.Date("2011-07-13")+sort(sample(0:1200, 50))
plot(Date3, cumsum(rnorm(50)), type="l", xaxt="n", ann=FALSE)
timeAxis(1, n=4, font=2)
timeAxis(1, col.axis=3) # too many labels with default n=5

monthAxis(side=3) # again: use monthAxis, it is usually nicer!

# mid-year labels:
plot(Date3, cumsum(rnorm(50)), type="l", xaxt="n", ann=FALSE)
timeAxis(midyear=TRUE, midargs=list(tcl=-1.2))

# mid-month labels:
plot(Date1, cumsum(rnorm(30)), type="l", xaxt="n", ann=FALSE)
timeAxis(midmonth=TRUE)

# Time axis instead of date axis:
plot(as.POSIXct(Sys.time()+c(0,10)*24*3600), 1:2, xaxt="n")
timeAxis(n=3)
timeAxis()

```

timer

Timer alarm

Description

Beeps in a given interval and gives a progress bar in the console

Usage

```
timer(interval = 20, n = 15, write = FALSE)
```

Arguments

interval	alarm interval in seconds. DEFAULT: 20
n	number of alarm signals to be given. DEFAULT: 15
write	Should the actual estimated time be written for overhead computing time control purposes? DEFAULT: FALSE

Details

defaults to practice useR lightning talks: 15 slides, each shown 20 secs, change automatically

Value

none

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, June 2015

References

http://user2015.math.aau.dk/lightning_talks

See Also

[alarm](#), [Sys.sleep](#), [txtProgressBar](#)

Examples

```
## Not run: ## Skip time consuming checks on CRAN
timer(interval=0.5, n=3)
timer(interval=0.2, n=8, write=TRUE) # a slight deviation occurs for a large n
timer() # to practice lightning talks at useR! conferences

## End(Not run)
```

toupper1

capitalize words

Description

capitalizes the first letter of character strings using [toupper](#)

Usage

```
toupper1(x)
```

Arguments

x Character vector

Details

Basically just a one-liner using [toupper](#)

Value

character string vector

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, Jul 2016

See Also

[toupper](#), [substr](#)

Examples

```
toupper1("berry")
toupper1(c("berRy","likes to code"))
```

traceCall	<i>call stack of a function</i>
-----------	---------------------------------

Description

trace the call stack e.g. for error checking and format output for do.call levels

Usage

```
traceCall(skip = 0, prefix = "\nCall stack: ", suffix = "\n",
          vignoremove = TRUE)
```

Arguments

skip	Number of levels to skip in traceback
prefix	Prefix prepended to the output character string. DEFAULT: "\nCall stack: "
suffix	Suffix appended to the end of the output. DEFAULT: "\n"
vignoremove	Logical: remove call created using devtools::build_vignettes()? DEFAULT: TRUE

Value

Character string with the call stack

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, Sep 2016 + March 2017

See Also

[tryStack](#), [checkFile](#) for example usage

Examples

```

lower <- function(a, s) {warning(traceCall(s), "stupid berry warning: ", a+10); a}
upper <- function(b, skip=0) lower(b+5, skip)
upper(3)
upper(3, skip=1) # traceCall skips last level (warning)
upper(3, skip=4) # now the stack is empty
d <- tryStack(upper("four"), silent=TRUE)
inherits(d, "try-error")
cat(d)

lower <- function(a,...) {warning(traceCall(1, prefix="in ", suffix=": "),
                                "How to use traceCall in functions ", call.=FALSE); a}
upper(3)

```

truncMessage

truncate message parts

Description

truncate long vectors for messages

Usage

```
truncMessage(x, ntrunc = 3, prefix = "s", midfix = " ", altnix = "'",
            sep = ", ")
```

Arguments

x	Character vector
ntrunc	Integer: number of elements printed before truncation. DEFAULT: 3
prefix	Character: Prefix added if length(x)>1. DEFAULT: "s"
midfix	Character: string added after prefix OR before first altnix. DEFAULT: " "
altnix	Character: Alternative string padded around x if length(x)==1. DEFAULT: "'"
sep	Character: Separator between elements. DEFAULT: ", "

Value

Character string

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, Nov 2016

See Also

[message](#)

Examples

```
truncMessage("hi")
message("listing name", truncMessage("hi"), ".")
message("listing name", truncMessage(paste0("hi",1:10)), ".")
truncMessage(paste0("hi",1:10), ntrunc=1)
truncMessage(paste0("hi",1:10), ntrunc=2, prefix="", midfix="")
truncMessage(paste0("hi",1:10), ntrunc=8, prefix="files _ ")
```

tryStack	<i>try an expression, returning the error stack</i>
----------	---

Description

As in `try`, the result of an expression if it works. If it fails, execution is not halted, but an invisible try-error class object is returned and (unless `silent=TRUE`) a message `cat`ted to the console.

Unlike `try`, `tryStack` also returns the calling stack to trace errors and warnings and ease debugging.

Usage

```
tryStack(expr, silent = FALSE, warn = TRUE, short = TRUE, file = "",
  removetry = TRUE, skip = NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>expr</code>	Expression to try, potentially wrapped in curly braces if spanning several commands.
<code>silent</code>	Logical: Should printing of error message + stack be suppressed? Does not affect warnings and messages. DEFAULT: FALSE
<code>warn</code>	Logical: trace <code>warnings</code> and <code>messages</code> also? They are still handled like regular warnings / messages unless <code>file != ""</code> , when they are catted into that file. DEFAULT: TRUE
<code>short</code>	Logical: should trace be abbreviated to upper -> middle -> lower? If NA, it is set to TRUE for warnings and messages, FALSE for errors. DEFAULT: TRUE
<code>file</code>	File name passed to <code>cat</code> . If given, Errors will be appended to the file after two empty lines. if <code>warn=T</code> and <code>file!= ""</code> , warnings and messages will not be shown, but also appended to the file. This is useful in lapply simulation runs. DEFAULT: "" (catted to the console)
<code>removetry</code>	Logical: should all stack entries matching typical <code>tryCatch</code> expressions be removed? Unless the call contains customized <code>tryCatch</code> code, this can be left to the DEFAULT: TRUE
<code>skip</code>	Character string(s) to be removed from the stack. e.g. <code>"eval(expr, p)"</code> . Use <code>short=F</code> to find exact matches. DEFAULT: NULL

Value

Value of expr if evaluated successfully. If not, an invisible object of class "try-error" as in `try` with the stack in `object[2]`. For nested `tryStack` calls, `object[3]`, `object[4]` etc. will contain "–empty error stack –"

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, Nov 2016

See Also

`try`, `traceCall`, <http://r.789695.n4.nabble.com/Stack-trace-td4021537.html>, <http://stackoverflow.com/questions/15282471/get-stack-trace-on-trycatched-error-in-r>, <http://stackoverflow.com/questions/1975110/printing-stack-trace-and-continuing-after-error-occurs-in-r>, <http://stackoverflow.com/questions/16879821/save-throwback-on-error-using-trycatch>

Examples

```
# Functions -----

lower <- function(a) {message("fake message, a = ", a); a+10}
middle <- function(b) {plot(b, main=b) ; warning("fake warning, b = ", b); lower(b) }
upper <- function(c) {cat("printing c:", c, "\n") ; middle(c)}
d <- upper(42)
d
rm(d)

# Classical error management with try -----

## Not run: ## intentional error
d <- upper("42")          # error, no d creation
traceback()              # calling stack, but only in interactive mode

## End(Not run)

d <- try(upper("42"), silent=TRUE)    # d created
cat(d)                               # with error message, but no traceback
inherits(d, "try-error")            # use for coding

# way cooler with tryStack -----

d <- tryStack(upper("42")) # like try, but with traceback, even for warnings
cat(d)
d <- tryStack(upper("42"), silent=TRUE, warn=0) # don't trace warnings
d <- tryStack(upper("42"), short=FALSE)

tryStack(upper(42)) # returns normal output, but warnings are easier to debug
# Note: you can also set options(showWarnCalls=TRUE)
```



```

stopifnot(inherits(d, "try-error"))
stopifnot(tryStack(upper(42))==52)

## Not run: ## file writing not wanted by CRAN checks
d <- tryStack(upper("42"), silent=TRUE, file="log.txt")
openFile("log.txt")
unlink("log.txt")

## End(Not run)

op <- options(warn=2)
d <- try(upper("42") )
cat(d)
d <- tryStack(upper("42") )
d <- tryStack(upper("42"), warn=FALSE)
cat(d)
options(op) ; rm(op)

# Nested calls -----

f <- function(k) tryStack(upper(k), silent=TRUE)
d <- f(42) ; cat("-----\n", d, "\n-----\n") ; rm(d)
d <- f("42") ; cat("-----\n", d, "\n-----\n") ; rm(d)
d <- tryStack(f(4) ) ; cat("-----\n", d, "\n-----\n") ; rm(d)
# warnings in nested calls are printed twice, unless warn=0
d <- tryStack(f(4), warn=0) # could also be set within 'f'

d <- tryStack(f("4")) ; cat("-----\n", d, "\n-----\n")
d[1:3] ; rm(d)
# empty stack at begin - because of tryStack in f, no real error happened in f

# Other tests -----

cat( tryStack(upper("42")) )
f <- function(k) tryStack(stop("oh oh"))
d <- f(42) ; cat("-----\n", d, "\n-----\n") ; rm(d) # level 4 not helpful, but OK

# stuff with base::try
f <- function(k) try(upper(k), silent=TRUE)
d <- f(42) ; cat("-----\n", d, "\n-----\n") ; rm(d)
d <- f("42") ; cat("-----\n", d, "\n-----\n") ; rm(d) # regular try output

f2 <- function(k) tryStack(f(k), warn=0, silent=TRUE)
d <- f2(42) ; cat("-----\n", d, "\n-----\n") ; rm(d)
d <- f2("42") ; cat("-----\n", d, "\n-----\n") ; rm(d) # try -> no error.
# -> Use tryCatch and you can nest those calls. note that d gets longer.

```

unitHydrograph	<i>Unit Hydrograph</i>
----------------	------------------------

Description

Calculate continuous unit hydrograph with given n and k (in the framework of the linear storage cascade)

Usage

```
unitHydrograph(n, k, t, force = FALSE)
```

Arguments

n	Numeric. Number of storages in cascade.
k	Numeric. Storage coefficient [1/s] (resistance to let water run out). High damping = slowly reacting landscape = high soil water absorption = high k.
t	Numeric, possibly a vector. Time [s].
force	Logical: Force the integral of the hydrograph to be 1? DEFAULT: FALSE

Value

Vector with the unit hydrograph along t

Note

The sum under the UH should always be 1 (if t is long enough). This needs yet to be checked...

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, July 2013

See Also

[lsc](#) on how to estimate n and k for a given discharge dataset. `deconvolution.uh` in the package `hydromad`, <http://hydromad.catchment.org>

Examples

```
Time <- 0:100
plot(Time, unitHydrograph(n=2, k=3, t=Time), type="l", las=1,
      main="Unit Hydrograph - linear storage cascade")
lines(Time, unitHydrograph(n=2, k=8, t=Time), col=2)
lines(Time, unitHydrograph(n=5.5, k=8, t=Time), col=4)
text(c(12, 20, 50), c(0.1, 0.04, 0.025), c("n=2, k=3", "n=2, k=8", "n=5.5, k=8"),
      col=c(1,2,4), adj=0)
```

```

# try several parameters (e.g. in Monte Carlo Simulation to estimate
# sensitivity of model towards slight differences/uncertainty in parameters):
nreps <- 1e3 # 5e4 eg on faster computers
n <- rnorm(nreps, mean=2, sd=0.8); n <- n[n>0]
k <- rnorm(nreps, mean=8, sd=1.1); k <- k[k>0]
UH <- sapply(1:nreps, function(i) unitHydrograph(n=n[i], k=k[i], t=Time))
UHquant <- apply(UH, 1, quantile, probs=0:10/10, na.rm=TRUE)
if(interactive()) View(UHquant)

plot(Time, unitHydrograph(n=2, k=8, t=Time), type="l", ylim=c(0, 0.06), las=1)
# uncertainty intervals as semi-transparent bands:
for(i in 1:5)
  polygon(x=c(Time, rev(Time)), y=c(UHquant[i,], rev(UHquant[12-i,])),
         col=rgb(0,0,1, alpha=0.3), lty=0)

lines(Time, UHquant[6,], col=4)
lines(Time, unitHydrograph(n=2, k=8, t=Time))

# Label a few bands for clarity:
points(rep(24,3), UHquant[c(2,5,9),25], pch="+")
for(i in 1:3) text(25, UHquant[c(2,5,9)[i],25],
                 paste("Q", c(10,40,80)[i], sep=""), adj=-0.1, cex=0.7)
# And explain what they mean:
Explain <- "Q80: 80% of the 50000 simulations are smaller than this value"
legend("topright", bty="n", legend=Explain)

# Some n and k values are cut off at the left, that explains the shift from the
# median of simulations relative to the n2k8 line.

```

yearSample

Nonrandom year with sample

Description

Nerdy way to wish someone a happy new year by using sample

Usage

```
yearSample(year)
```

Arguments

year 4 digit numerical year.

Details

Nerdy way to wish someone a happy new year, eg:

Have a great

```
set.seed(1244); sample(0:9,4,T)
```

Value

[cats](#) command into the console that can be copy-pasted to anyone's R script.

Author(s)

Berry Boessenkool, <berry-b@gmx.de>, April 2014

See Also

[nameSample](#) to impress with "randomly" finding a name, [set.seed](#), [sample](#), [letters](#)

Examples

```
yearSample(2016)
# Have a nerdy
set.seed(12353); sample(0:9, 4, replace=TRUE)
```

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