

Package ‘cairoDevice’

June 12, 2018

Version 2.25

Title Embeddable Cairo Graphics Device Driver

Author Michael Lawrence

Depends R (>= 2.12.0)

Imports grDevices

SystemRequirements cairo (>= 1.0)

Maintainer Michael Lawrence <michafla@gene.com>

Description This device uses Cairo and GTK to draw to the screen, file (png, svg, pdf, and ps) or memory (arbitrary GdkDrawable or Cairo context). The screen device may be embedded into RGtk2 interfaces and supports all interactive features of other graphics devices, including getGraphicsEvent().

Acknowledgements Lyndon Drake (based on gtkDevice), Brian Ripley (updates for R 2.7), Mikhail Kondrin (Adobe->UTF8 translation), Duncan Murdoch (updates for R 2.12)

License GPL

NeedsCompilation yes

Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2018-06-12 13:33:44 UTC

R topics documented:

asCairoDevice	2
Cairo	3

Index	5
--------------	----------

`asCairoDevice`*Converting widgets and more to a Cairo graphics device*

Description

Allows one to convert an arbitrary GTK+ widget (usually a `GtkDrawingArea`), a `GdkDrawable` (like a `GdkPixmap`), a `GtkPrintContext` or a Cairo context to a Cairo graphics device, so that R plot commands draw to the given target.

Usage

```
asCairoDevice(widget, pointsize = 12, width = 500, height = 500)
```

Arguments

<code>widget</code>	The <code>GtkWidget</code> , <code>GdkDrawable</code> , <code>GtkPrintContext</code> , or Cairo context, to which the R graphics are to be drawn
<code>pointsize</code>	The default font size in the R plot
<code>width</code>	Width in user coordinates, only used if <code>widget</code> is a Cairo context
<code>height</code>	Height in user coordinates, only used if <code>widget</code> is a Cairo context

Details

The main purpose of this function is to allow the user to embed an R plot in a GTK user interface constructed with `RGtk2`. Please see the examples in the `RGtk2` package.

Drawing to an offscreen `GdkPixmap` is useful for buffering and transforming R graphics. For example, one could copy the pixmap to a `GdkPixbuf` and add a watermark before saving as a gif, png, jpg, etc.

One may also pass a Cairo context as the `widget` parameter. This allows targeting arbitrary Cairo surfaces. Note that the context state is for the most part not cleared before plotting, so transformations, etc, will remain in effect. Unlike Cairo, the R graphics system requires bounds to be specified, which may be done through the `width` and `height` parameters.

As a convenience, `GtkPrintContext` is also accepted as the `widget` parameter. This makes it easy to redirect R graphics to a printer selected and configured through the GTK+ printing dialogs.

Author(s)

Michael Lawrence

References

<http://www.ggobi.org/rgtk2> <http://www.gtk.org/> <http://www.cairographics.org/>

Description

Open an R graphics device based on the Cairo vector graphics library

Usage

```
Cairo(width = 7, height = 7, pointsize = 12,  
      surface = c("screen", "png", "pdf", "ps", "svg"), filename = NULL)  
Cairo_pdf(filename, width = 7, height = 7, pointsize = 12)  
Cairo_ps(filename, width = 7, height = 7, pointsize = 12)  
Cairo_svg(filename, width = 7, height = 7, pointsize = 12)  
Cairo_png(filename, width = 7, height = 7, pointsize = 12)
```

Arguments

width	The (initial) width in inches
height	The (initial) height in inches
pointsize	The pointsize of the font
surface	One of screen, pdf, ps, svg, or png, indicating the cairo backend to use (the output format). If missing, inferred from extension of the filename argument.
filename	The output filename (used only by file surfaces, not the screen). If a file surface is specified but no filename is given, the filename defaults to Rplots.SURFACE where SURFACE is the name of the current surface type.

Details

Creates an R graphics device that draws to the specified Cairo surface. By default, this will draw to a GTK+ window on the screen, but it also outputs to pdf, ps, png, and svg files, depending on the capabilities of your cairo installation.

This functions the same as any other R graphics device. You may use the conventional plot commands and expect essentially the same output, except that everything is anti-aliased (similar to other vector-based devices like Quartz). Alpha-blending is supported, as is enhanced interactivity via [getGraphicsEvent](#). The device should work the same across all supported platforms (Mac, Windows, and Linux).

Author(s)

Michael Lawrence

References

<http://www.cairographics.org/>

See Also

[asCairoDevice](#) for embedding the device in an RGtk2 interface.

Examples

```
Cairo()  
plot(1:10)  
dev.off()
```

Index

*Topic **device**

asCairoDevice, [2](#)

Cairo, [3](#)

asCairoDevice, [2](#), [4](#)

Cairo, [3](#)

Cairo_pdf (Cairo), [3](#)

Cairo_png (Cairo), [3](#)

Cairo_ps (Cairo), [3](#)

Cairo_svg (Cairo), [3](#)

GdkDrawable, [2](#)

GdkPixbuf, [2](#)

GdkPixmap, [2](#)

getGraphicsEvent, [3](#)

GtkDrawingArea, [2](#)