

# Package ‘DiceView’

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**Title** Plot Methods for Computer Experiments Design and Surrogate

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**Description**

View 2D/3D sections or contours of computer experiments designs, surrogates or test functions.

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contourview	<i>Plot a contour view of a kriging or modelPredict model including design points, or a function.</i>
-------------	---

---

### Description

Plot a contour view of a kriging or modelPredict model. It is useful for a better understanding of a model behaviour.

### Usage

```
contourview(model, ...)
```

### Arguments

model	an object of class "km", a list that can be used in a "modelPredict" call, or a function.
...	other arguments of the contourview.km, contourview.list or contourview.fun function

### Author(s)

Yann Richet, IRSN

### See Also

[sectionview3d](#)

### Examples

```
## A 2D example - Branin-Hoo function
## a 16-points factorial design, and the corresponding response
d <- 2; n <- 16
design.fact <- expand.grid(seq(0, 1, length = 4), seq(0, 1, length = 4))
design.fact <- data.frame(design.fact); names(design.fact) <- c("x1", "x2")
y <- branin(design.fact)

## kriging model 1 : matern5_2 covariance structure, no trend, no nugget effect
m1 <- km(design = design.fact, response = y)

contourview(m1)

contourview(branin, dim = 2, add=TRUE)
```

---

contourview.fun      *Plot a contour view of a function.*

---

## Description

Plot a contour view of a function.

## Usage

```
contourview.fun(fun,
  dim = ifelse(is.null(center), 2, length(center)),
  center = NULL, axis = NULL, npoints = 20, nlevels = 10,
  col = "blue", filled = FALSE, mfrow = NULL,
  Xname = NULL, yname = NULL, Xscale = 1, yscale = 1,
  xlim = c(0, 1), ylim = NULL, title = NULL, add = FALSE,
  ...)
```

## Arguments

fun	an object of class "function".
dim	the dimension of fun arguments.
center	optional coordinates (as a list or data frame) of the center of the section view if the model's dimension is > 2.
axis	optional matrix of 2-axis combinations to plot, one by row. The value NULL leads to all possible combinations i.e. choose(D, 2).
npoints	an optional number of points to discretize plot of response surface and uncertainties.
col	color for the surface.
filled	use filled.contour
nlevels	number of contour levels to display.
mfrow	an optional list to force par(mfrow = ... ) call. The default value NULL is automatically set for compact view.
xlim	a list to give x range for all plots.
ylim	an optional list to force y range for all plots.
Xname	an optional list of string to overload names for X.
yname	an optional string to overload name for y.
Xscale	an optional factor to scale X.
yscale	an optional factor to scale y.
title	an optional overload of main title.
add	to print graphics on an existing window.
...	further arguments passed to the first call of plot3d.

**Details**

Experimental points are plotted with fading colors. Points that fall in the specified section (if any) have the color specified `col_points` while points far away from the center have shaded versions of the same color. The amount of fading is determined using the Euclidean distance between the plotted point and center. The variables chosen with their number are to be found in the X slot of the model. Thus they are 'spatial dimensions' but not 'trend variables'.

**Author(s)**

Yann Richet, IRSN

**See Also**

See [sectionview3d.fun](#).

**Examples**

```
## A 2D example - Branin-Hoo function.
contourview.fun(branin,dim = 2)
```

---

contourview.km

*Plot a contour view of a kriging model, including design points*

---

**Description**

Plot a contour view of a kriging model: mean response surface, fitted points and confidence surfaces. Provide a better understanding of the kriging model behaviour.

**Usage**

```
contourview.km(model, type = "UK", center = NULL,
  axis = NULL, npoints = 20, nlevels = 10,
  col_points = "red", col_surf = "blue", filled = FALSE,
  bg_blend = 1, mfrow = NULL, Xname = NULL, Yname = NULL,
  Xscale = 1, Yscale = 1, xlim = NULL, ylim = NULL,
  title = NULL, add = FALSE, ...)
```

**Arguments**

<code>model</code>	an object of class "km".
<code>type</code>	the kriging type to use for model prediction.
<code>center</code>	optional coordinates (as a list or data frame) of the center of the section view if the model's dimension is > 2.
<code>axis</code>	optional matrix of 2-axis combinations to plot, one by row. The value NULL leads to all possible combinations i.e. <code>choose(D, 2)</code> .

<code>npoints</code>	an optional number of points to discretize plot of response surface and uncertainties.
<code>col_points</code>	color of points.
<code>col_surf</code>	color for the surface.
<code>filled</code>	use filled.contour
<code>nlevels</code>	number of contour levels to display.
<code>bg_blend</code>	an optional factor of alpha (color channel) blending used to plot design points outside from this section.
<code>mfrow</code>	an optional list to force <code>par(mfrow = ...)</code> call. The default value NULL is automatically set for compact view.
<code>xlim</code>	an optional list to force x range for all plots. The default value NULL is automatically set to include all design points.
<code>ylim</code>	an optional list to force y range for all plots. The default value NULL is automatically set to include all design points (and their 1-99 percentiles).
<code>Xname</code>	an optional list of string to overload names for X.
<code>yname</code>	an optional string to overload name for y.
<code>Xscale</code>	an optional factor to scale X.
<code>yscale</code>	an optional factor to scale y.
<code>title</code>	an optional overload of main title.
<code>add</code>	to print graphics on an existing window.
<code>...</code>	further arguments passed to the first call of <code>plot3d</code> .

### Details

Experimental points are plotted with fading colors. Points that fall in the specified section (if any) have the color specified `col_points` while points far away from the center have shaded versions of the same color. The amount of fading is determined using the Euclidean distance between the plotted point and center. The variables chosen with their number are to be found in the X slot of the model. Thus they are 'spatial dimensions' but not 'trend variables'.

### Note

The confidence bands are computed using normal quantiles and the standard error given by `predict.km`.

### Author(s)

Yann Richet, IRSN

### See Also

See [sectionview3d.km](#) and the `km` function in the **DiceKriging** package.

## Examples

```
## A 2D example - Branin-Hoo function. See DiceKriging package manual
## a 16-points factorial design, and the corresponding response
d <- 2; n <- 16
design.fact <- expand.grid(seq(0, 1, length = 4), seq(0, 1, length = 4))
design.fact <- data.frame(design.fact); names(design.fact)<-c("x1", "x2")
y <- branin(design.fact)

## kriging model 1 : matern5_2 covariance structure, no trend, no nugget effect

m1 <- km(design = design.fact, response = y)

## the same as contourview.km
contourview(m1)

## change colors
contourview(m1, col_points = "firebrick", col_surf = "SpringGreen2")

## change colors, use finer grid and add needles
contourview(m1, npoints = c(50, 30), col_points = "orange",
col_surf = "SpringGreen2")

## Display reference function
contourview(branin,dim=2,add=TRUE,col='red')
```

---

contourview.list

*Plot a contour view of a model, including design points*

---

## Description

Plot a contour view of a model, thus providing a better understanding of its behaviour.

## Usage

```
contourview.list(model, center = NULL, axis = NULL, npoints = 20,
  nlevels = 10, col_points = "red", col_surf = "blue", filled = FALSE,
  bg_blend = 1, mfrow = NULL, Xname = NULL, yname = NULL, Xscale = 1,
  yscale = 1, xlim = NULL, ylim = NULL, title = NULL, add = FALSE,
  ...)
```

## Arguments

model	a list that can be used in the modelPredict function of the <b>DiceEval</b> package.
center	optional coordinates (as a list or data frame) of the center of the section view if the model's dimension is > 2.
axis	optional matrix of 2-axis combinations to plot, one by row. The value NULL leads to all possible combinations i.e. choose(D, 2).

npoints	an optional number of points to discretize plot of response surface and uncertainties.
nlevels	number of contour levels to display.
col_points	color of points.
col_surf	color for the surface.
filled	use filled.contour
bg_blend	an optional factor of alpha (color channel) blending used to plot design points outside from this section.
mfrow	an optional list to force par(mfrow = ...) call. The default value NULL is automatically set for compact view.
Xname	an optional list of string to overload names for X.
yname	an optional string to overload name for y.
Xscale	an optional factor to scale X.
yscale	an optional factor to scale y.
xlim	an optional list to force x range for all plots. The default value NULL is automatically set to include all design points.
ylim	an optional list to force y range for all plots. The default value NULL is automatically set to include all design points.
title	an optional overload of main title.
add	to print graphics on an existing window.
...	optional arguments passed to the first call of plot3d.

### Details

Experimental points are plotted with fading colors. Points that fall in the specified section (if any) have the color specified `col_points` while points far away from the center have shaded versions of the same color. The amount of fading is determined using the Euclidean distance between the plotted point and center. The variables chosen with their number are to be found in the `data$X` element of the model. Thus they are original data variables but not trend variables that may have been created using the model's formula.

### Author(s)

Yann Richet, IRSN

### See Also

[sectionview.list](#) for a 2D plot, and the `modelPredict` function in the **DiceEval** package. The [sectionview3d.km](#) produces a similar plot for km objects.

**Examples**

```
## A 2D example - Branin-Hoo function
## a 16-points factorial design, and the corresponding response
d <- 2; n <- 16
design.fact <- expand.grid(seq(0, 1, length = 4), seq(0, 1, length = 4))
design.fact <- data.frame(design.fact); names(design.fact) <-c("x1", "x2")
y <- branin(design.fact)

## linear model
m1 <- modelFit(design.fact, y[[1]], type = "Linear", formula = "Y~.")

## the same as sectionview3d.list
contourview(m1)
```

---

sectionview	<i>Plot a section view of a kriging or modelPredict model including design points, or a function.</i>
-------------	---

---

**Description**

Plot one section view per dimension of a kriging, modelPredict model or function. It is useful for a better understanding of a model behaviour (including uncertainty).

**Usage**

```
sectionview(model, ...)
```

**Arguments**

model	an object of class "km", a list that can be used in a "modelPredict" call, or a function.
...	other arguments of the contourview.km, contourview.list or contourview.fun function

**Author(s)**

Yann Richet, IRSN

**See Also**

See the documentation of [sectionview.km](#), [sectionview.list](#), or [sectionview.fun](#) for the arguments.

The [sectionview3d](#) method provides a 3D version.



**Examples**

```
## A 2D example - Branin-Hoo function
## a 16-points factorial design, and the corresponding response
d <- 2; n <- 16
design.fact <- expand.grid(seq(0, 1, length = 4), seq(0, 1, length = 4))
design.fact <- data.frame(design.fact); names(design.fact) <- c("x1", "x2")
y <- branin(design.fact)

## kriging model 1 : matern5_2 covariance structure, no trend, no nugget effect
m1 <- km(design = design.fact, response = y)

sectionview(m1, center = c(.333, .333))

sectionview(branin, dim = 2, center = c(.333, .333), add = TRUE)
```

---

sectionview.fun

*Plot section views of a function*


---

**Description**

Plot one section view per dimension of a function thus providing a better understanding of the model behaviour.

**Usage**

```
sectionview.fun(fun,
  dim = ifelse(is.null(center), 1, length(center)),
  center = NULL, axis = NULL, npoints = 100,
  col_surf = "blue", mfrow = NULL, Xname = NULL,
  yname = NULL, Xscale = 1, yscale = 1, xlim = c(0, 1),
  ylim = NULL, title = NULL, add = FALSE, ...)
```

**Arguments**

fun	an object of class "function".
dim	the dimension of fun arguments.
center	optional coordinates (as a list or data frame) of the center of the section view if the model's dimension is > 1.
axis	optional matrix of 1-axis combinations to plot, one by row. The value NULL leads to all possible combinations i.e. 1:D.
npoints	an optional number of points to discretize plot of response surface and uncertainties.
col_surf	color for the section.
mfrow	an optional list to force par(mfrow = ...) call. The default value NULL is automatically set for compact view.

xlim	a list to give x range for all plots.
ylim	an optional list to force y range for all plots.
Xname	an optional list of string to overload names for X.
yname	an optional string to overload name for y.
Xscale	an optional factor to scale X.
yscale	an optional factor to scale y.
title	an optional overload of main title.
add	to print graphics on an existing window.
...	further arguments passed to the first call of plot.

**Details**

A multiple rows/columns plot is produced.

**Author(s)**

Yann Richet, IRSN

**See Also**

The function [sectionview3d.fun](#) produces a 3D version.

**Examples**

```
## A 2D example - Branin-Hoo function.
sectionview.fun(branin,center=c(.5,.5))
```

---

sectionview.km

*Plot section views of a kriging model, including design points*

---

**Description**

Plot one section view per dimension of a kriging model thus providing a better understanding of the model behaviour including uncertainty.

**Usage**

```
sectionview.km(model, type = "UK", center = NULL,
  axis = NULL, npoints = 100, col_points = "red",
  col_surf = "blue",
  conf_lev = c(0.5, 0.8, 0.9, 0.95, 0.99),
  conf_blend = NULL, bg_blend = 5, mfrow = NULL,
  Xname = NULL, yname = NULL, Xscale = 1, yscale = 1,
  xlim = NULL, ylim = NULL, title = NULL, add = FALSE,
  ...)
```

**Arguments**

model	an object of class "km".
type	the kriging type to use for model prediction.
center	optional coordinates (as a list or data frame) of the center of the section view if the model's dimension is > 1.
axis	optional matrix of 1-axis combinations to plot, one by row. The value NULL leads to all possible combinations i.e. 1:D.
npoints	an optional number of points to discretize plot of response surface and uncertainties.
col_points	color of points.
col_surf	color for the section.
conf_lev	an optional list of confidence interval values to display.
conf_blend	an optional factor of alpha (color channel) blending used to plot confidence intervals.
bg_blend	an optional factor of alpha (color channel) blending used to plot design points outside from this section.
mfrow	an optional list to force par(mfrow = ...) call. The default value NULL is automatically set for compact view.
xlim	an optional list to force x range for all plots. The default value NULL is automatically set to include all design points.
ylim	an optional list to force y range for all plots. The default value NULL is automatically set to include all design points (and their 1-99 percentiles).
Xname	an optional list of string to overload names for X.
yname	an optional string to overload name for y.
Xscale	an optional factor to scale X.
yscale	an optional factor to scale y.
title	an optional overload of main title.
add	to print graphics on an existing window.
...	further arguments passed to the first call of plot.

**Details**

A multiple rows/columns plot is produced. Experimental points are plotted with fading colors. Points that fall in the specified section (if any) have the color specified col\_points while points far away from the center have shaded versions of the same color. The amount of fading is determined using the Euclidean distance between the plotted point and center.

**Author(s)**

Yann Richet, IRSN

**See Also**

The function `sectionview3d.km` produces a 3D version. For more information on the `km` class, see the `km` function in the **DiceKriging** package.

**Examples**

```
## A 2D example - Branin-Hoo function
## a 16-points factorial design, and the corresponding response
d <- 2; n <- 16
design.fact <- expand.grid(seq(0, 1, length = 4), seq(0, 1, length = 4))
design.fact <- data.frame(design.fact); names(design.fact)<-c("x1", "x2")
y <- branin(design.fact)

## kriging model 1 : matern5_2 covariance structure, no trend, no nugget effect
m1 <- km(design = design.fact, response = y)

sectionview(m1, center = c(.333, .333))

## Display reference function
sectionview(branin,dim=2,center=c(.333, .333),add=TRUE,col='red')
```

---

sectionview.list

*Plot a section view of a model, including design points*

---

**Description**

Plot one section view per dimension of a surrogate model. It is useful for a better understanding of a model behaviour.

**Usage**

```
sectionview.list(model, center = NULL, axis = NULL, npoints = 100,
  col_points = "red", col_surf = "blue", bg_blend = 5, mfrow = NULL,
  Xname = NULL, yname = NULL, Xscale = 1, yscale = 1, xlim = NULL,
  ylim = NULL, title = NULL, add = FALSE, ...)
```

**Arguments**

model	a list that can be used as model with the <code>modelPredict</code> function of the <b>DiceEval</b> package.
center	optional coordinates (as a list or data frame) of the center of the section view if the model's dimension is $> 1$ .
axis	optional matrix of 1-axis combinations to plot, one by row. The value <code>NULL</code> leads to all possible combinations i.e. $1:D$ .
npoints	an optional number of points to discretize plot of response surface and uncertainties.
col_points	color of points.

col_surf	color for the section.
bg_blend	an optional factor of alpha (color channel) blending used to plot design points outside from this section.
mfrow	an optional list to force par(mfrow = ...) call. Default (NULL value) is automatically set for compact view.
Xname	an optional list of string to overload names for X.
yname	an optional string to overload name for y.
Xscale	an optional factor to scale X.
yscale	an optional factor to scale y.
xlim	an optional list to force x range for all plots. The default value NULL is automatically set to include all design points.
ylim	an optional list to force y range for all plots. The default value NULL is automatically set to include all design points.
title	an optional overload of main title.
add	to print graphics on an existing window.
...	optional arguments passed to the first call of plot().

### Details

A multiple rows/columns plot is produced. Experimental points are plotted with fading colors. Points that fall in the specified section (if any) have the color specified `col_points` while points far away from the center have shaded versions of the same color. The amount of fading is determined using the Euclidean distance between the plotted point and center.

### Author(s)

Yann Richet, IRSN

### See Also

See [sectionview3d.list](#) for a 3d version, and the [modelPredict](#) function in the **DiceEval** package.

### Examples

```
## A 2D example: Branin-Hoo function. See the DiceKriging package manual
## a 16-points factorial design, and the corresponding response
d <- 2; n <- 16
design.fact <- expand.grid(seq(0, 1, length = 4), seq(0, 1, length = 4))
design.fact <- data.frame(design.fact); names(design.fact) <- c("x1", "x2")
y <- branin(design.fact)

## linear model
m1 <- modelFit(design.fact, y[[1]], type = "Linear", formula = "Y~.")

sectionview.list(m1, center = c(.333,.333))
```

---

sectionview3d	<i>Plot a 3-D (using RGL) view of a kriging or modelPredict model, including design points</i>
---------------	--

---

### Description

Plot a 3-D view of a kriging or modelPredict model. It is useful for a better understanding of a model behaviour.

### Usage

```
sectionview3d(model, ...)
```

### Arguments

model	an object of class "km", a list that can be used in a "modelPredict" call, or a function.
...	other arguments of the sectionview3d.km, sectionview3d.list or sectionview3d.fun function

### Author(s)

Yann Richet, IRSN

### See Also

[sectionview](#)

### Examples

```
## A 2D example - Branin-Hoo function. See DiceKriging package manual
## a 16-points factorial design, and the corresponding response
d <- 2; n <- 16
design.fact <- expand.grid(seq(0, 1, length = 4), seq(0, 1, length = 4))
design.fact <- data.frame(design.fact); names(design.fact)<-c("x1", "x2")
y <- branin(design.fact)

## kriging model 1 : matern5_2 covariance structure, no trend, no nugget effect

m1 <- km(design = design.fact, response = y)

## the same as sectionview3d.km
sectionview3d(m1)

sectionview3d(branin, dim = 2, add = TRUE)
```

---

sectionview3d.fun      *Plot a 3-D (using RGL) view of a function*

---

### Description

Plot a 3-D view of a function. Provide a better understanding of the model behaviour.

### Usage

```
sectionview3d.fun(fun,  
  dim = ifelse(is.null(center), 2, length(center)),  
  center = NULL, axis = NULL, npoints = 20, col = "blue",  
  Xname = NULL, yname = NULL, Xscale = 1, yscale = 1,  
  xlim = c(0, 1), ylim = NULL, title = NULL, add = FALSE,  
  ...)
```

### Arguments

fun	an object of class "function".
dim	the dimension of fun arguments.
center	optional coordinates (as a list or data frame) of the center of the section view if the model's dimension is > 2.
axis	optional matrix of 2-axis combinations to plot, one by row. The value NULL leads to all possible combinations i.e. choose(D, 2).
npoints	an optional number of points to discretize plot of response surface and uncertainties.
col	color for the surface.
xlim	a list to give x range for all plots.
ylim	an optional list to force y range for all plots.
Xname	an optional list of string to overload names for X.
yname	an optional string to overload name for y.
Xscale	an optional factor to scale X.
yscale	an optional factor to scale y.
title	an optional overload of main title.
add	to print graphics on an existing window.
...	further arguments passed to the first call of plot3d.

### Author(s)

Yann Richet, IRSN

### See Also

[sectionview](#)

**Examples**

```
## A 2D example - Branin-Hoo function.
sectionview3d.fun(branin,dim = 2)
```

---

sectionview3d.km	<i>Plot a 3-D (using RGL) view of a kriging model, including design points</i>
------------------	--

---

**Description**

Plot a 3-D view of a kriging model: mean response surface, fitted points and confidence surfaces. Provide a better understanding of the kriging model behaviour.

**Usage**

```
sectionview3d.km(model, type = "UK", center = NULL,
  axis = NULL, npoints = 20, col_points = "red",
  col_surf = "blue", col_needles = NA,
  conf_lev = c(0.95), conf_blend = NULL, bg_blend = 5,
  Xname = NULL, yname = NULL, Xscale = 1, yscale = 1,
  xlim = NULL, ylim = NULL, title = NULL, add = FALSE,
  ...)
```

**Arguments**

model	an object of class "km".
type	the kriging type to use for model prediction.
center	optional coordinates (as a list or data frame) of the center of the section view if the model's dimension is > 2.
axis	optional matrix of 2-axis combinations to plot, one by row. The value NULL leads to all possible combinations i.e. choose(D, 2).
npoints	an optional number of points to discretize plot of response surface and uncertainties.
col_points	color of points.
col_surf	color for the surface.
col_needles	color of "needles" for the points. The default NA corresponds to no needle plotted. When a valid color is given, needles are plotted using the same fading mechanism as for points.
conf_lev	an optional list of confidence interval values to display.
conf_blend	an optional factor of alpha (color channel) blending used to plot confidence intervals.
bg_blend	an optional factor of alpha (color channel) blending used to plot design points outside from this section.



xlim	an optional list to force x range for all plots. The default value NULL is automatically set to include all design points.
ylim	an optional list to force y range for all plots. The default value NULL is automatically set to include all design points (and their 1-99 percentiles).
Xname	an optional list of string to overload names for X.
yname	an optional string to overload name for y.
Xscale	an optional factor to scale X.
yscale	an optional factor to scale y.
title	an optional overload of main title.
add	to print graphics on an existing window.
...	further arguments passed to the first call of plot3d.

### Details

Experimental points are plotted with fading colors. Points that fall in the specified section (if any) have the color specified `col_points` while points far away from the center have shaded versions of the same color. The amount of fading is determined using the Euclidean distance between the plotted point and center. The variables chosen with their number are to be found in the X slot of the model. Thus they are 'spatial dimensions' but not 'trend variables'.

### Note

The confidence bands are computed using normal quantiles and the standard error given by `predict.km`.

### Author(s)

Yann Richet, IRSN

### See Also

See [sectionview.km](#) and the `km` function in the **DiceKriging** package.

### Examples

```
## A 2D example - Branin-Hoo function. See DiceKriging package manual
## a 16-points factorial design, and the corresponding response
d <- 2; n <- 16
design.fact <- expand.grid(seq(0, 1, length = 4), seq(0, 1, length = 4))
design.fact <- data.frame(design.fact); names(design.fact)<-c("x1", "x2")
y <- branin(design.fact)

## kriging model 1 : matern5_2 covariance structure, no trend, no nugget effect

m1 <- km(design = design.fact, response = y)

## the same as sectionview3d.km
sectionview3d(m1)
```

```
## change colors
sectionview3d(m1, col_points = "firebrick", col_surf = "SpringGreen2")

## change colors, use finer grid and add needles
sectionview3d(m1, npoints = c(50, 30), col_points = "orange",
  col_surf = "SpringGreen2", col_needles = "firebrick")
```

---

sectionview3d.list      *Plot a 3-D (using RGL) view of a model, including design points*

---

## Description

Plot a 3-D view of a model, thus providing a better understanding of its behaviour.

## Usage

```
sectionview3d.list(model, center = NULL, axis = NULL, npoints = 20,
  col_points = "red", col_surf = "blue", col_needles = NA, bg_blend = 5,
  Xname = NULL, yname = NULL, Xscale = 1, yscale = 1, xlim = NULL,
  ylim = NULL, title = NULL, add = FALSE, ...)
```

## Arguments

model	a list that can be used in the modelPredict function of the <b>DiceEval</b> package.
center	optional coordinates (as a list or data frame) of the center of the section view if the model's dimension is > 2.
axis	optional matrix of 2-axis combinations to plot, one by row. The value NULL leads to all possible combinations i.e. choose(D, 2).
npoints	an optional number of points to discretize plot of response surface and uncertainties.
col_points	color of points.
col_surf	color for the surface.
col_needles	color of "needles" for the points. The default NA corresponds to no needle plotted. When a valid color is given, needles are plotted using the same fading mechanism as for points.
bg_blend	an optional factor of alpha (color channel) blending used to plot design points outside from this section.
Xname	an optional list of string to overload names for X.
yname	an optional string to overload name for y.
Xscale	an optional factor to scale X.
yscale	an optional factor to scale y.
xlim	an optional list to force x range for all plots. The default value NULL is automatically set to include all design points.

<code>yylim</code>	an optional list to force y range for all plots. The default value NULL is automatically set to include all design points.
<code>title</code>	an optional overload of main title.
<code>add</code>	to print graphics on an existing window.
<code>...</code>	optional arguments passed to the first call of <code>plot3d</code> .

### Details

Experimental points are plotted with fading colors. Points that fall in the specified section (if any) have the color specified `col_points` while points far away from the center have shaded versions of the same color. The amount of fading is determined using the Euclidean distance between the plotted point and center. The variables chosen with their number are to be found in the `data$X` element of the model. Thus they are original data variables but not trend variables that may have been created using the model's formula

### Author(s)

Yann Richet, IRSN

### See Also

[sectionview.list](#) for a 2D plot, and the [modelPredict](#) function in the **DiceEval** package. The [sectionview3d.km](#) produces a similar plot for km objects.

### Examples

```
## A 2D example - Branin-Hoo function
## a 16-points factorial design, and the corresponding response
d <- 2; n <- 16
design.fact <- expand.grid(seq(0, 1, length = 4), seq(0, 1, length = 4))
design.fact <- data.frame(design.fact); names(design.fact) <-c("x1", "x2")
y <- branin(design.fact)

## linear model
m1 <- modelFit(design.fact, y[[1]], type = "Linear", formula = "Y~.")

## the same as sectionview3d.list
sectionview3d(m1)
```

---

view

*Plot a view of a kriging, modelPredict model or function.*

---

### Description

Standard entry point function to plot a view of a kriging, modelPredict model or function. It is useful for a better understanding of a model behaviour. This function is just a wrapping of all other plotting functions (`section`, `contour`, `section3d`), for all supported types (`km`, `list`, `function`).

**Usage**

```
view(type = "auto", model, ...)
```

**Arguments**

type	a string to describe the type of view to display: "auto", "section", "xy", "section3d", "3d", "contour".
model	an object of class "km", a list that can be used in a "modelPredict" call, or a function.
...	other arguments of the sectionview, sectionview3d or contourview function

**Author(s)**

Yann Richet, IRSN

**See Also**

[sectionview](#), [sectionview3d](#), [contourview](#)

**Examples**

```
## A 2D example - Branin-Hoo function. See DiceKriging package manual
## a 16-points factorial design, and the corresponding response
d <- 2; n <- 16
design.fact <- expand.grid(seq(0, 1, length = 4), seq(0, 1, length = 4))
design.fact <- data.frame(design.fact); names(design.fact)<-c("x1", "x2")
y <- branin(design.fact)

## kriging model 1 : matern5_2 covariance structure, no trend, no nugget effect

m1 <- km(design = design.fact, response = y)

## the same as sectionview3d
view("3d",m1)
view("3d",branin, dim = 2, col='red', add = TRUE)
```

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