

Package ‘diagram’

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Title Functions for visualising simple graphs (networks), plotting flow diagrams

Author Karline Soetaert <k.soetaert@nioo.knaw.nl>

Maintainer Karline Soetaert <k.soetaert@nioo.knaw.nl>

Depends R (>= 2.01) ,shape

Description Visualises simple graphs (networks) based on a transition matrix, utilities to plot flow diagrams, visualising webs, electrical networks, ...

Support for the books ‘A practical guide to ecological modelling -using R as a simulation platform’ by Karline Soetaert and Peter M.J. Herman (2009). Springer.

and the book ‘Solving Differential Equations in R’ by Karline Soetaert, Jeff Cash and Francesca Mazzia. Springer.

Includes demo(flowchart), demo(plotmat), demo(plotweb)

License GPL (>= 2)

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diagram-package	<i>Functions for visualising simple graphs (networks), plotting flow diagrams</i>
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Description

Visualises simple graphs (networks) based on a transition matrix, utilities to plot flow diagrams, visualising webs,...

Support for the book "A practical guide to ecological modelling - using R as a simulation platform" by Karline Soetaert and Peter M.J. Herman (2009). Springer.

and for the book "Solving Differential Equations in R" by Karline Soetaert, Jeff R. Cash and Francesca Mazzia (in press). Springer.

Details

Package: diagram
 Type: Package
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 Date: 2011-06-01
 License: GNU Public License 2 or above

This package is used in R-package ecolMod, which includes many more examples.

Author(s)

Karline Soetaert (Maintainer)

See Also

[plotmat](#), [plotweb](#), [coordinates](#), [openplotmat](#),

arrows:

[bentarrow](#), [curvedarrow](#), [segmentarrow](#), [selfarrow](#), [splitarrow](#), [straightarrow](#), [treearrow](#),

boxes and text:

[shadowbox](#), [textdiamond](#), [textellipse](#), [textempty](#), [texthexa](#), [textdiamond](#), [textplain](#), [textrect](#), [textround](#).

electrical networks:

[en.Resistor](#), [en.Capacitator](#), [en.Node](#), [en.Amplifier](#), [en.Signal](#) [en.Ground](#).

Examples

```
## Not run:
## show examples (see respective help pages for details)
example(plotmat)
example(plotweb)

## run demos
demo("flowchart") # creating flow charts
demo("plotmat")   # plotting diagrams inputted as a matrix
demo("plotweb")   # plotting webs inputted as a matrix

## open the directory with source code of demos
browseURL(paste(system.file(package="diagram"), "/demo", sep=""))

## show package vignette
vignette("diagram")
edit(vignette("diagram"))
browseURL(paste(system.file(package="diagram"), "/doc", sep=""))

## End(Not run)
```

bentarrow

adds 2-segmented arrow between two points

Description

Connects two points with 2 segments (default = horizontal-vertical) and adds an arrowhead on (one of) the segments and at a certain distance.

Usage

```
bentarrow(from, to, lwd = 2, lty = 1, lcol = "black", arr.col = lcol,
          arr.side = 2, arr.pos = 0.5, path = "H", ...)
```

Arguments

from	coordinates (x,y) of the point <i>*from*</i> which to draw arrow.
to	coordinates (x,y) of the point <i>*to*</i> which to draw arrow.
lwd	line width.
lty	line type.
lcol	line color.
arr.col	arrowhead color.
arr.side	segment number on which arrowhead is drawn (1,2).
arr.pos	relative position of arrowhead on segment on which arrowhead is drawn.
path	first segment to be drawn (V=Vertical, H=Horizontal).
...	other arguments passed to function straightarrow.

Details

a two-segmented arrow is drawn between two points '(from, to)'

how the segments are drawn is set with `path` which can take on the values:

- H: (horizontal): first left or right, then vertical.
- V: (vertical) : first down- or upward, then horizontal.

The segment(s) on which the arrow head is drawn is set with `arr.side`, which is one or more values in (1, 2)

The position of the arrowhead on the segment on which it is drawn, is set with `arr.pos`, a value between 0(start of segment) and 1 (end of segment).

The type of the arrowhead is set with `arr.type` which can take the values:

- "simple" : uses comparable R function arrows.
- "triangle": uses filled triangle.
- "curved" : draws arrowhead with curved edges.
- "circle" : draws circular head.
- "ellipse" : draws ellipse head
- "T" : draws T-shaped (blunt) head

see [Arrowhead](#) from package `shape` for details on arrow head.

Value

coordinates (x,y) where arrowhead is drawn

Author(s)

Karline Soetaert <k.soetaert@nioo.knaw.nl>

See Also

[straightarrow](#), [segmentarrow](#), [curvedarrow](#), [selfarrow](#), [treearrow](#), [splitarrow](#),

[arrows](#): the comparable R function,

[Arrows](#): more complicated arrow function from package shape.

Examples

```
openplotmat(main = "bentarrow")

pos <- cbind( A <- seq(0.1, 0.9, by = 0.2), rev(A))

text(pos, LETTERS[1:5], cex = 2)

for (i in 1:4)
  bentarrow(from = pos[i,] + c(0.05, 0), to = pos[i+1,] + c(0, 0.05),
            arr.pos = 1, arr.adj = 1)

for (i in 1:2)
  bentarrow(from = pos[i,] + c(0.05, 0), to = pos[i+1, ] + c(0, 0.05),
            arr.pos = 0.5, path = "V", lcol = "lightblue",
            arr.type = "triangle")

bentarrow(from = pos[3, ] + c(0.05, 0), to = pos[4, ] + c(0, 0.05),
          arr.pos = 0.7, arr.side = 1, path = "V", lcol = "darkblue")

bentarrow(from = pos[4, ] + c(0.05, 0), to = pos[5, ] + c(0, 0.05),
          arr.pos = 0.7, arr.side = 1:2, path = "V", lcol = "blue")
```

coordinates

coordinates of elements on a plot

Description

estimates coordinates of elements, neatly arranged on a plot.

Usage

```
coordinates(pos = NULL, mx = 0.0, my = 0.0, N = length(pos),
            hor = TRUE, relsize = 1)
```

Arguments

pos	vector specifying the number of elements in each row, or 2-columned matrix with element position, or NULL.
mx	horizontal shift (x).
my	vertical shift (y).
N	total number of elements to be positioned - only if pos=NULL.
hor	only if pos is a 2-columned matrix. In this case, when hor = TRUE, pos specifies number of elements per row; when FALSE per column.
relsize	scaling factor as a function of graph size.

Details

the position of the elements are specified with pos, which is either NULL, or a vector specifying the number of elements on a row, or a 2-columned matrix specifying the (x,y) position of each element.

- when pos is NULL, the elements will be arranged on a circle; in this case, the number of elements to be positioned must be specified with N.
- when pos is a vector, it specifies the number of elements in each row (if hor = TRUE) or in each column (if hor = FALSE).

For instance, with hor=TRUE and pos = c(3, 2, 1) the elements will be arranged in 3 rows (length of vector); on the top row 3 elements; on the second row 2; and on the third row 1 element will be positioned. All elements within a row are equally distributed horizontally; all rows are equally distributed vertically;

- when pos is a matrix, it specifies the x(1st column) and y(2nd column) position of each element and is returned as such.

The offset from the x-axis and from the y-axis can be changed with mx and my.

Value

2-columned matrix, with coordinates (x,y) of each of the elements

Author(s)

Karline Soetaert <k.soetaert@nioo.knaw.nl>

Examples

```
openplotmat(main = "coordinates")

text(coordinates(N = 6), lab = LETTERS[1:6], cex = 2)

text(coordinates(N = 8, relsize = 0.5), lab = letters[1:8], cex = 2)

openplotmat(main = "coordinates")

text(coordinates(pos = c(2, 4, 2)), lab = letters[1:8], cex = 2)
```

```
plot(0, type = "n", xlim = c(0, 5), ylim = c(2, 8), main = "coordinates")
text(coordinates(pos = c(2, 4, 3), hor = FALSE), lab = 1:9, cex = 2)
```

curvedarrow	<i>adds curved arrow between two points</i>
-------------	---

Description

Connects two points with an ellipsoid line and adds an arrowhead at a certain distance

Usage

```
curvedarrow(from, to, lwd = 2, lty = 1, lcol = "black",
            arr.col = lcol, arr.pos = 0.5, curve = 1, dr = 0.01,
            endhead = FALSE, segment = c(0, 1), ...)
```

Arguments

from	coordinates (x,y) of the point <i>*from*</i> which to draw arrow.
to	coordinates (x,y) of the point <i>*to*</i> which to draw arrow.
lwd	line width.
lty	line type.
lcol	line color.
arr.col	arrowhead color.
arr.pos	relative position of arrowhead.
curve	relative size of curve (fraction of points distance) - see details.
dr	size of segments, in radians, to draw ellipse (decrease for smoother).
endhead	if TRUE: the arrow line stops at the arrowhead; default = FALSE.
segment	if not c(0, 1): then the arrow line will cover only part of the requested path, e.g. if segment = c(0.2,0.8), it will start 0.2 from from and till 0.8.
...	arguments passed to function Arrows .

Details

A curved arrow is drawn between two points '(from, to)'

The position of the arrowhead, is set with `arr.pos`, a value between 0(start point) and 1(endpoint)

The line curvature is set with `curve` which expresses the ellipse radius as a fraction of the distance between the two points. For instance, `curve=0.5` will draw an ellipse with small radius half of a circle.

The type of the arrowhead is set with `arr.type` which can take the values:

- "simple" : uses comparable R function `arrows`.

- "triangle": uses filled triangle.
- "curved" : draws arrowhead with curved edges.
- "circle" : draws circular head.
- "ellipse" : draws ellipse head
- "T" : draws T-shaped (blunt) head

see [Arrowhead](#) from package `shape` for details on arrow head

Value

default coordinates (x,y) where arrowhead is drawn.

Author(s)

Karline Soetaert <k.soetaert@nioo.knaw.nl>.

See Also

[straightarrow](#), [segmentarrow](#), [bentarrow](#), [selfarrow](#), [treearrow](#), [splitarrow](#),

[arrows](#): the comparable R function,

[Arrows](#): more complicated arrow function from package `shape`.

Examples

```
openplotmat(main = "curvedarrow")

pos <- coordinates(pos = 4, my = 0.2)
text(pos, LETTERS[1:4], cex = 2)

for (i in 1:3)
  curvedarrow(from = pos[1, ] + c(0,-0.05), to = pos[i+1, ] + c(0,-0.05),
             curve = 0.5, arr.pos = 1)
for (i in 1:3)
  curvedarrow(from = pos[1, ] + c(0, 0.05), to = pos[i+1, ] + c(0, 0.05),
             curve = -0.25, arr.adj = 1, arr.pos = 0.5,
             arr.type = "triangle", arr.col = "blue")
```

Electrical

electric network symbols

Description

Adds a resistor, capacitor, node, amplifier, ... to a diagram

Usage

```

en.Resistor (mid, width = 0.05, length = 0.1, lab = NULL, pos = 0,
            dtext = 0., vert = TRUE, ...)

en.Capacitor (mid, width = 0.025, length = 0.1, lab = NULL,
            pos = 2.5, dtext = 0.04, vert = TRUE, ...)

en.Transistor (mid, gate, drain, source, r = 0.05, lab = NULL,
            pos = 0, dtext = 0, ...)

en.Node(mid, cex = 1, lab = NULL, pos = 2.5, dtext = 0.025, ...)

en.Amplifier(mid, r = 0.05, lab = NULL, pos = 0, dtext = 0, ...)

en.Signal(mid, r = 0.03, lab = NULL, pos = 0, dtext = 0.025, ...)

en.Ground(mid, width = 0.075, length = 0.1, n = 4, dx = 0.2, ...)

```

Arguments

mid	midpoint (x,y) of the symbol.
width	width of the symbol.
length	length of the symbol.
lab	one label to be added in the symbol.
pos	position of the label in the symbol; 1 = below; 2 = left; 3 = upper, 4 = right; 1.5 = below-left, ...
dtext	shift in x- and/or y-direction for the text
vert	if TRUE then vertically arranged
gate	position (x,y) of the gate terminal of the en.Transistor.
drain	position (x,y) of the drain terminal of the en.Transistor.
source	position (x,y) of the source terminal of the en.Transistor.
r	radius of en.Signal and en.Amplifier
cex	size of node pch (en.Node)
n	number of horizontal lines in (en.Ground)
dx	size reduction of horizontal lines in (en.Ground)
...	other arguments passed to functions.

Details

Created for drawing the electrical network in the book Soetaert Karline, Jeff Cash and Francesca Mazzia. Solving differential equations in R. Springer.

Author(s)

Karline Soetaert <k.soetaert@nioo.knaw.nl>.

See Also

[textdiamond](#), [textellipse](#), [textempty](#), [texthexa](#), [textmulti](#), [textplain](#), [textround](#)

Examples

```
## =====
## en.Capacitor
## =====

emptyplot(main = "en.Capacitor")
straightarrow(c(0.5, 0.9), c(0.5, 0.1),
              arr.pos = 0.3, arr.length = 0.25, arr.type = "triangle")
en.Capacitor(c(0.5, 0.5), width = 0.075, length = 0.5, vert = TRUE)
text(0.4, 0.65, "i", font = 3, cex = 2)
straightarrow(c(0.8, 0.3), c(0.8, 0.77), arr.pos = 1,
              arr.length = 0.25, arr.type = "triangle", lwd = 1)
text(0.925, 0.65, "v", font = 3, cex = 2)
text(0.15, 0.5, "C", font = 3, cex = 2)
box(col = "grey")

## =====
## en.Resistor
## =====

emptyplot(main = "en.Resistor")
straightarrow(c(0.5, 0.9), c(0.5, 0.1), arr.pos = 0.2,
              arr.length = 0.25, arr.type = "triangle", lwd = 1)
text(0.4, 0.85, "i", font = 3, cex = 2)
en.Resistor(c(0.5, 0.5), width = 0.25, length = 0.35 )
straightarrow(c(0.8, 0.3), c(0.8, 0.77), arr.pos = 1,
              arr.length = 0.25, arr.type = "triangle", lwd = 1)
text(0.925, 0.65, "v", font = 3, cex = 2)
text(0.5, 0.5, "R", font = 3, cex = 2)
box(col = "grey")

## =====
## en.Signal
## =====

emptyplot(main = "voltage source, en.Signal")
lines(c(0.5, 0.5), c(0.1, 0.9))
en.Signal(c(0.5, 0.5), r = 0.15)
straightarrow(c(0.8, 0.3), c(0.8, 0.77), arr.pos = 1,
              arr.length = 0.25, arr.type = "triangle", lwd = 1)
text(0.925, 0.65, "v", font = 3, cex = 2)
box(col = "grey")

## =====
## en.Ground
## =====

emptyplot(main = "en.Ground")
```

```

straightarrow(c(0.5, 0.7), c(0.5, 0.25), arr.pos = 1.0,
              arr.length = 0.25, arr.type = "triangle", lwd = 1)
en.Ground(c(0.5, 0.65), width = 0.25, length = 0.35 )
box(col = "grey")

## =====
## en.Node
## =====

emptyplot(main = "en.Node")
rect(0.2, 0.2, 0.8, 0.8)
en.Node(c(0.2, 0.2), lab = "N1" , pos = 1.5)
en.Node(c(0.2, 0.8), lab = "N2" , pos = 2.5)
en.Node(c(0.8, 0.8), lab = "N3" , pos = 3.5)
en.Node(c(0.8, 0.2), lab = "N2" , pos = 4.5)
box(col = "grey")

## =====
## en.Amplifier example
## =====

emptyplot(main = "en.Amplifier")
en.Amplifier(c(0.5, 0.5), r = 0.15)
box(col = "grey")

## =====
## en.Transistor example
## =====

emptyplot(main = "enTransistor")
gate <- c(0.1, 0.5)
mid <- c(0.5, 0.5)
drain <- c(0.9, 0.9)
source <- c(0.9, 0.1)
en.Transistor(mid = mid, gate = gate, drain = drain,
              source = source, r = 0.15)
text(0.2, 0.4, "Gate", font = 3)
text(0.8, 0.9, "Drain", font = 3, adj = 1)
text(0.8, 0.1, "Source", font = 3, adj = 1)

box(col = "grey")

## =====
## position of text examples
## =====

mf <- par (mfrow = c(2, 2))
openplotmat(main = "pos")
segments(0, 0.5, 1, 0.5)
for (i in 4:0)
  en.Resistor( mid = c(0.5, 0.5), width = 0.25, length = 0.25,
              lab = i, pos = i, dtext = 0.2)

```

```

openplotmat(main = "pos")
segments(0, 0.5, 1, 0.5)
for (i in 1:4)
  en.Resistor( mid = c(0.5, 0.5), width = 0.25, length = 0.25,
              lab = i+0.5, pos = i+0.5, dtext = 0.25)

openplotmat(main = "vert = TRUE")
segments(0.5, 0, 0.5, 1)

for (i in 1:4)
  en.Resistor( mid = c(0.5, i/5), width = 0.075, length = 0.125,
              lab = substitute(R[i], list(i = i) ))

openplotmat(main = "vert = FALSE")
segments(0, 0.5, 1, 0.5)
for (i in 1:4)
  en.Resistor( mid = c(i/5, 0.5), width = 0.075, length = 0.125,
              lab = substitute(R[i], list(i = i) ), vert = FALSE)

par(mfrow = mf)

## =====
## A small transistor example
## =====

par(lwd = 1.5)
par(mar = c(0, 0, 2, 0))
emptyplot(main = "transistor Amplifier",
          ylim = c(-0.1, 1), xlim = c(-0.1, 1.1),
          asp = FALSE)
x1 <- 0; x2 <- 0.2; x3 <- 0.4; x4 <- 0.6; x5 <- 0.8; x6 <- 1;
y1 <- 0.05; y2 <- 0.4; y3 <- 0.5; y4 <- 0.6; y5 <- 0.95
x23 <- (x2 + x3)/2
x56 <- (x5 + x6)/2
lines(c(x2, x6, x6, x2, x2, x1, x1, x23, x3, x3),
      c(y1, y1, y5, y5, y1, y1, y3, y3, y4, y5))
lines(c(x3, x3),
      c(y2, y1))
lines(c(x3, x4, x4),
      c(y2, y2, y1))
lines(c(x3, x5, x5),
      c(y4, y4, y1))

en.Transistor(mid = c(x23, y3), gate = c(x2, y3),
              drain = c(x3,y4), source = c(x3,y2), r = 0.035)

en.Signal(c(x1, 0.2), lab = expression("U"["in"]))
en.Signal(c(x6, y2), lab = expression("U"["b"]))
straightarrow(c(x1 - 0.05, 0.23), c(x1 - 0.05, 0.17),
              arr.pos = 1, arr.type = "triangle", lwd = 1)
straightarrow(c(x6 + 0.05, y2 + 0.03), c(x6 + 0.05, y2 - 0.03),

```

```

arr.pos = 1, arr.type = "triangle", lwd = 1)

en.Node(c(x1, y3), lab = "u1")
en.Node(c(x2, y3), lab = "u2")
en.Node(c(x3, y2), lab = "u3", pos = 1.5)
en.Node(c(x3, y4), lab = "u4", pos = 2.5)
en.Node(c(x5, y4), lab = "u5")

en.Capacitator(c(0.5*(x1 + x2),y3), lab = "C1", vert = FALSE)
en.Capacitator(c(x4, y4), lab = "C3", vert = FALSE)
en.Capacitator(c(x4, 0.5*(y1+y2)), lab = "C2", vert = TRUE)

en.Resistor(c(x1, y2), lab = "R0")
en.Resistor(c(x2, 0.5*(y1+y2)), lab = "R1")
en.Resistor(c(x2, 0.5*(y4+y5)), lab = "R2")
en.Resistor(c(x3, 0.5*(y4+y5)), lab = "R4")
en.Resistor(c(x3, 0.5*(y1+y2)), lab = "R3")
en.Resistor(c(x5, 0.5*(y1+y2)), lab = "R5")

en.Ground(c(1.0, 0.05))

```

openplotmat

Creates an empty plot used for diagram plotting.

Description

Creates a plotting region, bounded by [0,1] without axes, labels, titles

Usage

```
openplotmat (asp = NA, ...)
```

Arguments

asp	the y/x aspect ratio.
...	arguments passed to emptyplot from package shape.

Author(s)

Karline Soetaert <k.soetaert@nioo.knaw.nl>

See Also

emptyplot from package shape.

 plotmat

plots a graph (network), based on a transition matrix

Description

visualises a transition matrix as a number of (labeled) boxes connected by (labeled) arrows.

Usage

```
plotmat(A, pos = NULL, curve = NULL, name = NULL, absent = 0,
        relsize = 1, lwd = 2, lcol = "black", box.size = 0.1,
        box.type = "circle", box.prop = 1, box.col = "white",
        box.lcol = lcol, box.lwd = lwd,
        shadow.size = 0.01, shadow.col = "grey", dr = 0.01,
        dtext = 0.3, self.lwd = 1, self.cex = 1,
        self.shiftx = box.size, self.shifty = NULL,
        self.arrpos = NULL, arr.lwd = lwd, arr.lcol = lcol,
        arr.col = "black", arr.type = "curved", arr.pos = 0.5,
        arr.length = 0.4, arr.width = arr.length/2,
        endhead = FALSE, mx = 0.0, my = 0.0, box.cex = 1,
        txt.col = "black", prefix = "", cex = 1, cex.txt = cex,
        add = FALSE, main = "", cex.main = cex,
        segment.from = 0, segment.to = 1, ...)
```

Arguments

A	square coefficient matrix, specifying the links (rows=to, cols=from).
pos	vector, specifying the number of elements in each graph row, or a 2-column matrix with element position, or NULL.
curve	one value, or a matrix, same dimensions as A, specifying the arrow curvature; 0 for straight; NA for default curvature.
name	string vector, specifying the names of elements, dimension = number of rows (columns) of A.
absent	all elements in A different from this value are connected.
relsize	scaling factor for size of the graph.
lwd	default line width of arrow and box.
lcol	default color of arrow line and box line.
box.size	size of label box, one value or a vector with dimension = number of rows of A.
box.type	shape of label box (rect, ellipse, diamond, round, hexa, multi), one value or a vector with dimension=number of rows of A.
box.prop	length/width ratio of label box, one value or a vector with dimension=number of rows of A.
box.col	fill color of label box, one value or a vector with dimension=number of rows of A.

<code>box.lcol</code>	line color of label box, one value or a vector with dimension=number of rows of A.
<code>box.lwd</code>	line width of the box, one value or a vector with dimension = number of rows of A.
<code>shadow.size</code>	relative size of shadow of label box, one value or a vector with dimension=number of rows of A.
<code>shadow.col</code>	color of shadow of label box, one value or a vector with dimension=number of rows of A.
<code>dr</code>	size of segments, in radians, to draw ellipse (decrease for smoother ellipses).
<code>dtxt</code>	controls the position of arrow text relative to arrowhead.
<code>self.lwd</code>	line width of self-arrow, (arrow from i to i), one value or a vector with dimension=number of rows of A.
<code>self.cex</code>	relative size of self-arrow, relative to box, one value or a vector with dimension=number of rows of A.
<code>self.shiftx</code>	relative shift of self-arrow, in x-direction, one value or a vector with dimension=number of rows of A.
<code>self.shifty</code>	relative shift of self-arrow, in y-direction, one value or a vector with dimension=number of rows of A.
<code>self.arrpos</code>	position of the self-arrow, angle in radians relative to x-direction, one value or a vector with dimension=number of rows of A.
<code>arr.lwd</code>	line width of arrow, connecting two different points, one value, or a matrix with same dimensions as A.
<code>arr.lcol</code>	color of arrow line, one value, or a matrix with same dimensions as A.
<code>arr.col</code>	color of arrowhead, one value, or a matrix with same dimensions as A.
<code>arr.type</code>	type of arrowhead, one of ("curved", "triangle", "circle", "ellipse", "T", "simple"), one value, or a matrix with same dimensions as A.
<code>arr.pos</code>	relative position of arrowhead on arrow segment/curve, one value, or a matrix with same dimensions as A.
<code>arr.length</code>	arrow length, one value, or a matrix with same dimensions as A.
<code>arr.width</code>	arrow width, one value, or a matrix with same dimensions as A.
<code>endhead</code>	if TRUE: the arrow line stops at the arrowhead; default = FALSE and arrow line continues beyond the arrow head.
<code>mx</code>	horizontal shift of the boxes.
<code>my</code>	vertical shift of the boxes.
<code>box.cex</code>	relative size of text in boxes, one value or a vector with dimension=number of rows of A.
<code>txt.col</code>	color of text in boxes, one value or a vector with dimension=number of rows of A.
<code>prefix</code>	to be added in front of non-zero arrow labels.
<code>cex</code>	relative size of text.
<code>cex.txt</code>	relative size of arrow text, one value, or a matrix with same dimensions as A.

<code>add</code>	start a new plot (FALSE), or add to current plot (TRUE).
<code>main</code>	main title. Only effective if <code>add = FALSE</code> .
<code>cex.main</code>	relative size of main title.
<code>segment.from</code>	if not 0 then the arrow line will not start at the position as given in A, but with an offset. one value, or a matrix with same dimensions as A
<code>segment.to</code>	if not 1 then the arrow line will not end at the position as given in A, but with an offset. one value, or a matrix with same dimensions as A
<code>...</code>	other arguments passed to function <code>shadowbox</code> .

Details

The square transition matrix A determines the number of elements of A (rows of A) and which elements are connected (all values in A different from absent).

A also provides the values of arrowlabels.

The position of the elements are specified with `pos`, which is either NULL, or a vector specifying the number of elements on a row, or a 2-columned matrix specifying the (x,y) position of each element.

The ordering of elements is according to the row number of A

- when `pos` is NULL, the elements will be arranged on a circle
- when `pos` is a vector, it specifies the number of elements in each row. For instance, with `pos = c(3, 2, 1)` the elements will be arranged in 3 rows (length of vector); on top row, 3 elements; on second row 2, and on third row 1 element will be positioned. All elements within a row are equally distributed horizontally, all rows are equally distributed vertically.
- when `pos` is a matrix, it specifies the x (1st column) and y (2nd column) position of each element.

The offset from x-axis and from y-axis can be changed with `mx` and `my`.

The name of each element is given by vector `name`; this name is written in its respective box.

The relative size of this text can be changed by `box.cex`.

By default, a shadow is drawn, in the right-lower corner of the box.

The shadow color and relative size is specified with `shadow.col` and `shadow.size` respectively.

both can be one value (equal shadows) or a vector, specifying one value for each box shadow.

`shadow.size = 0` toggles off the drawing of the shadow.

The type of the box is set with "box.type" which can take on the values:

- "rect": a rectangle,
- "ellipse": an ellipse,
- "diamond": a diamond,
- "round": a rectangle with rounded left and right edges,
- "hexa": a hexagonal shape,
- "multi": a multigonal shape.
- "none" if no box is to be drawn.

The length of the box is set with `box.size`, the proportionality (length/width) ratio with `box.prop`. The fill-color of the box is specified with `box.col`; the line width of the box with `box.lwd` and the line color with `box.lcol`;

All box properties can be either one value (equal boxes) or a vector, specifying one value for each box.

For all values $A[i,j]$ of A which are not equal to absent, one arrow is drawn *from* column-element j *to* the row-element i of A .

The curvature of this arrow is specified with matrix element `curve[i,j]`, where 'curve' is either NULL, one value, or has the same dimension as A .

A straight arrow has curvature 0, NA (the default) chooses a default curvature, Positive or negative values of `curve` draws curved arrows.

If the arrow is curved, then `dr` is the increment used to draw the ellipse; set to a lower value for smoother lines.

The type of the arrowhead is set with `arr.type` which can take the values:

- "simple" : uses comparable R function arrows
- "triangle": uses filled triangle
- "curved" : draws arrowhead with curved edges
- "circle" : draws circular head
- "ellipse" : draws ellipse head
- "T" : draws T-shaped (blunt) head

The line color and width of the arrow line is set with `arr.lcol` and `arr.lwd`

The size of the arrow head is specified with `arr.length` and `arr.width`, the position of the arrow head is specified with `arr.pos` (value between [0,1]). see [Arrowhead](#) for details on arrow head

Value

a list containing:

<code>arr</code>	<p>a data.frame with arrow information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • nonzero: the elements between which an arrow is drawn. • Angle: the angle of the arrow. • Value: the value written next to the arrow head. • rad: the radius of the arrow (if 0: straight line). • ArrowX: the x-position of arrowhead. • ArrowY: the y-position of arrowhead. • TextX: the x-position of arrowtext. • TextY: the y-position of arrowtext.
<code>comp</code>	a matrix with the element position (centre of the boxes).
<code>radii</code>	the radiusses in x- and y-direction of the boxes.
<code>rect</code>	the "xleft","ybot","xright",and "ytop" of the boxes - redundant.

Author(s)

Karline Soetaert <k.soetaert@nioo.knaw.nl>

See Also

[shadowbox](#),

[Arrowhead](#) from package `shape`

try: `demo(plotmat)`

Examples

```
M <- matrix(nrow = 4, ncol = 4, byrow = TRUE, data = 0)
pp <- plotmat(M, pos = c(1, 2, 1), name = c("A", "B", "C", "D"),
              lwd = 1, box.lwd = 2, cex.txt = 0.8,
              box.size = 0.1, box.type = "square", box.prop = 0.5,
              main = "plotmat")

pp

# includes arrows between boxes
pm <- par(mfrow = c(2, 2))
M <- matrix(nrow = 4, ncol = 4, byrow = TRUE, data = 0)
M[2, 1] <- M[3, 1] <- M[4, 2] <- M[4, 3] <- "f1"

col <- M
col[] <- "red"
col[2, 1] <- col[3, 1] <- "blue"
pp <- plotmat(M, pos = c(1, 2, 1), curve = 0, name = 1:4,
              lwd = 1, box.lwd = 2, box.cex = 1:4, cex.txt = 0.8,
              arr.lcol = col, arr.col = col, box.type = "circle",
              box.prop = 1.0, main = "plotmat")

pp <- plotmat(M, pos = c(1, 2, 1), curve = 0, name = 1:4,
              lwd = 1, box.lwd = 2, box.cex = 1:4, cex.txt = 0.8,
              arr.lcol = col, arr.col = col, box.type = "circle",
              box.prop = 1.0, arr.len = 0.3,
              segment.from = 0.35, segment.to = 0.65)

M[1, 2] <- M[1, 3] <- M[2, 4] <- M[3, 4] <- "f2"

pp <- plotmat(M, pos = c(1, 2, 1), curve = 0.1, name = 1:4,
              lwd = 1, box.lwd = 2, box.cex = 1:4, cex.txt = 0.8,
              arr.lcol = col, arr.col = col, box.type = "none",
              box.prop = 1.0, main = "plotmat", arr.len = 0.2,
              segment.from = 0.3, segment.to = 0.7)

pp <- plotmat(M, pos = c(1, 2, 1), curve = 0.1, name = 1:4,
              box.lwd = 2, box.cex = 1:4, cex.txt = 0.8,
              arr.lcol = col, arr.col = col, arr.pos = 0.7,
              arr.type = "simple", lwd = 2, box.type = "none",
              box.prop = 1.0, main = "plotmat", arr.len = 0.2,
              segment.from = 0.3, segment.to = 0.7)
```

```

par(mfrow=pm)

# self arrows
diag(M) <- "self"
pp <- plotmat(M, pos = c(2, 2), curve = 0, name = LETTERS[1:4],
              lwd = 1, box.lwd = 2, cex.txt = 0.8, self.cex = 0.5,
              self.shiftx = c(-0.1, 0.1, -0.1, 0.1),
              box.type = "diamond", box.prop = 0.5, main = "plotmat")

M <- matrix(nrow = 4, ncol = 4, data = 0)
M[2, 1] <- 1; M[4, 2] <- 2; M[3, 4] <- 3; M[1, 3] <- 4
pp <- plotmat(M, pos = c(1, 2, 1), curve = 0.2, name = letters[1:4],
              lwd = 1, box.lwd = 2, cex.txt = 0.8, arr.type = "triangle",
              box.size = 0.1, box.type = "hexa", box.prop = 0.5,
              main = "plotmat")

arrlwd <- M*2
arr.length <- M*0.4
cextxt <- M*0.8
plotmat(M, pos = c(1, 2, 1), curve = 0.2, name = letters[1:4], lwd = 1,
        box.lwd = 2, arr.type = "triangle", box.size = 0.1,
        box.type = "hexa", box.prop = 0.5, main = "plotmat",
        arr.lwd = arrlwd, arr.length = arr.length, cex.txt = cextxt)

M <- matrix(nrow = 4, ncol = 4, byrow = TRUE, data = 0)
M <- as.data.frame(M)
M[[2,1]] <- "k[si]"
M[[3,1]] <- "k[N]"
M[[4,2]] <- "sqrt(frac(2,3))"

names <-
  c(expression(lambda[12]), "?",
      expression(lambda[13]), expression(lambda[23]))

plotmat(M, pos = c(1, 2, 1), name = names, lwd = 1, box.lwd = 2,
        curve = 0, cex.txt = 0.8, box.size = 0.1, box.type = "square",
        box.prop = 0.5, main = "plotmat")

plotmat(M, name = letters[1:4], curve = 0, box.cex = 1:4, box.lwd = 4:1,
        box.size = 0.075, arr.pos = 0.7,
        box.col = c("lightblue", "green", "yellow", "orange"))

```

Description

plots a web, based on a flow matrix

Usage

```
plotweb(flowmat, names = NULL, lab.size = 1.5, add = FALSE,
        fig.size = 1.3, main = "", sub = "", sub2 = "",
        log = FALSE, mar = c(2, 2, 2, 2),
        nullflow = NULL, minflow = NULL, maxflow = NULL,
        legend = TRUE, leg.digit = 5, leg.title = NULL,
        lcol = "black", arr.col = "black",
        val = FALSE, val.digit = 5, val.size = 0.6, val.col = "red",
        val.title = NULL, val.ncol = 1,
        budget = FALSE, bud.digit = 5, bud.size = 0.6,
        bud.title = "budget", bud.ncol = 1,
        maxarrow = 10, minarrow = 1, length = 0.1, dcirc = 1.2, bty = "o", ...)
```

Arguments

flowmat	flow matrix, rows=flow *from*, columns=flow *to*.
names	string vector with the names of components.
lab.size	relative size of name label text.
add	start a new plot (FALSE), or add to current (TRUE).
fig.size	if add = FALSE: relative size of figure.
main	if add = FALSE: main title.
sub	if add = FALSE: sub title.
sub2	if add = FALSE: title in bottom.
log	logical indicating whether to scale the flow values logarithmically.
mar	the figure margins.
nullflow	either one value or a two-valued vector; if flow < nullflow[1] or flow > nullflow[2] (if two values): flow is assumed = 0 and the arrow is not drawn.
minflow	flowvalue corresponding to minimum arrow thickness.
maxflow	flowvalue corresponding to maximum arrow thickness.
legend	logical indicating whether to add a legend with arrow thickness.
leg.digit	nr of digits for writing legend - only if legend = TRUE.
leg.title	title for arrow legend, e.g to give units - only if legend =TRUE.
lcol	line color of arrow - not used.
arr.col	arrow color. One value or a matrix, with same dimensions as flowmat; if a matrix, each arrow can have a different color.
val	logical indicating whether to write flow values as a legend.
val.digit	nr of digits for writing values - only if val =TRUE.
val.size	relative size for writing values - only if val =TRUE.
val.col	color for writing values - only if val =TRUE.
val.title	title for values legend - only if val =TRUE.
val.ncol	number of columns for writing values - only if val =TRUE.

budget	logical indicating whether to calculate budget (sum of flows in - sum of flows out) per component.
bud.digit	nr of digits for writing budget - only if budget =TRUE.
bud.size	relative size for writing budget - only if budget =TRUE.
bud.title	title for budget legend - only if budget =TRUE.
bud.ncol	number of columns for writing budget - only if budget =TRUE.
maxarrow	maximal thickness of arrow.
minarrow	minimal thickness of arrow.
length	length of the edges of the arrow head (in inches).
dcirc	if cannibalism (flow from i to i), offset of circular 'arrow' - if dcirc = 0:no circle drawn.
bty	the type of box to be drawn around the legends (legend, val, budget). The allowed values are "o" (the default) and "n".
...	extra arguments passed to R-function arrows .

Details

This function is less flexible than function [plotmat](#)

It is meant for visualisation of food web flows, that are inputted as a flow matrix.

It displays the elements on a circle, and, where there is a mass flow, two elements are connected, the magnitude of the web flows is reflected by the thickness of the arrow

Note that the input matrices from function [plotmat](#) and [plotweb](#) are transposed.

Author(s)

Karline Soetaert <k.soetaert@nioo.knaw.nl>

See Also

[plotmat](#),

[Rigaweb](#), [Takapotoweb](#)

try: `demo(plotweb)`

Examples

```
plotweb(Rigaweb, main = "Gulf of Riga food web",
        sub = "mgC/m3/d", val = TRUE)

ArrCol <- Rigaweb
ArrCol[] <- "black"
ArrCol[,"Sedimentation"] <- "green"

plotweb(Rigaweb, main = "Gulf of Riga food web",
        sub = "mgC/m3/d", val = FALSE, arr.col = ArrCol)

plotweb(diag(20), main = "plotweb")
```

Rigaweb

Gulf of Riga autumn planktonic food web

Description

Carbon flux matrix of the Gulf of Riga planktonic food web in autumn as reconstructed by inverse modelling by Donali et al. (1999).

The Gulf of Riga is a highly eutrophic system in the Baltic Sea.

The foodweb comprises 7 functional compartments:

- picoautotrophs (P1)
- non-picoautotrophs (P2)
- bacteria (B)
- heterotrophic nanoflagellates (N)
- zooplankton (Z)
- detritus, including virus (D)
- dissolved organic carbon (DOC)

and two external compartments:

- CO₂
- Sedimentation

These compartments are connected with 26 flows.

Units of the flows are mg C/m³/day.

Usage

Rigaweb

Format

matrix with flow values, where element ij denotes flow from compartment i to j
rownames and columnnames are the components.

Author(s)

Karline Soetaert <k.soetaert@nioo.knaw.nl>.

References

Donali, E., Olli, K., Heiskanen, A.S., Andersen, T., 1999. Carbon flow patterns in the planktonic food web of the Gulf of Riga, the Baltic Sea: a reconstruction by the inverse method. *Journal of Marine Systems* 23, pp. 251-268.

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

```
plotweb(Rigaweb, main = "Gulf of Riga planktonic food web",
        sub = "mgC/m3/day")
```

segmentarrow	<i>adds 3-segmented arrow between two points.</i>
--------------	---

Description

Connects two points with 3 segments (default = left-vertical-right) and adds an arrowhead on one of the segments at a certain distance

Usage

```
segmentarrow(from, to, lwd = 2, lty = 1, lcol = "black",
             arr.col = lcol, arr.side = 2, arr.pos = 0.5,
             path = "LVR", dd = 0.5, ...)
```

Arguments

from	coordinates (x,y) of point <i>*from*</i> which to draw arrow.
to	coordinates (x,y) of point <i>*to*</i> which to draw arrow.
lwd	line width.
lty	line type.
lcol	line color.
arr.col	arrow color.
arr.side	segment number on which arrowhead is drawn (1,2,3).
arr.pos	relative position of arrowhead on segment on which arrowhead is drawn.
path	outline of the 3 segments, default: left, vertical, right.
dd	length of segment arm, directed away from endpoints.
...	arguments passed to function straightarrow .

Details

one segmented arrow is drawn between two points '(from, to)'

how the segments are drawn is set with path which can take on the values:

- "LVR": first left then vertical then right.
- "RVL": first right then vertical then left.
- "UHD": first up then horizontal then down.

- "DHU": first down then horizontal then up.

The segment(s) on which the arrow head is drawn is set with `arr.side`, which is one or more values in (1, 2, 3).

The position of the arrowhead, on the segment on which it is drawn, is set with `arr.pos`, a value between 0(start of segment) and 1 (end of segment)

The type of the arrowhead is set with `arr.type` which can take the values:

- "simple" : uses comparable R function [arrows](#).
- "triangle": uses filled triangle.
- "curved" : draws arrowhead with curved edges.
- "circle" : draws circular head.
- "ellipse" : draws ellipse head
- "T" : draws T-shaped (blunt) head

see [Arrowhead](#) from package `shape` for details on arrow head.

Value

coordinates (x,y) where arrowhead is drawn

Author(s)

Karline Soetaert <k.soetaert@nioo.knaw.nl>.

See Also

[straightarrow](#), [bentarrow](#), [curvedarrow](#), [selfarrow](#), [treearrow](#), [splitarrow](#),

[arrows](#): the comparable R function,

[Arrows](#): more complicated arrow function from package `shape`

try: `demo(plotweb)`

Examples

```
openplotmat(main="segmentarrow")

pos <-cbind(A <- seq(0.2, 0.8, by = 0.2), rev(A))

text(pos, LETTERS[1:4], cex = 2)

segmentarrow(from = pos[1, ] + c(0, 0.05), to = pos[2, ] + c(0, 0.05),
             arr.pos = 1, arr.adj = 1, dd = 0.1,
             path = "UHD", lcol = "darkred")

segmentarrow(from = pos[2, ] + c(-0.05, 0), to = pos[3, ] + c(-0.05, 0.01),
             arr.pos = 1, arr.adj = 1, dd = 0.1,
             lcol = "black", arr.type = "triangle")
```

```

segmentarrow(from = pos[2, ] + c(0.05, 0), to = pos[3, ] + c(0.05, 0.01),
             arr.pos = 0.5, dd = 0.3, path = "RVL", arr.side = 1,
             lcol = "lightblue", arr.type = "simple")

segmentarrow(from = pos[3, ] + c(0.05, 0), to = pos[4, ] + c(-0.05, 0.01),
             arr.pos = 0.5, dd = 0.05, path = "RVL", lcol = "darkblue",
             arr.type = "ellipse")

segmentarrow(from = pos[3, ] + c(0, -0.05), to = pos[4, ] + c(0, 0.05),
             arr.pos = 0.5, arr.side = 3, dd = 0.05, path = "DHU",
             lcol = "darkgreen")

segmentarrow(from = pos[3, ] + c(-0.05, -0.05), to = pos[4, ] + c(0, -0.05),
             arr.pos = 0.5, arr.side = 1:3, dd = 0.3, path = "DHU",
             lcol = "green")

```

selfarrow *adds a circular, self-pointing arrow to a plot*

Description

adds a circular arrow, from and to the same point

Usage

```

selfarrow(pos, lwd = 2, lty = 1, lcol = "black", arr.pos = 0.5,
          path = "L", curve = c(0.1, 0.1), dr = 0.01, code = 1, ...)

```

Arguments

pos	2-valued vector with coordinates (x,y) of points *from and to* which to draw arrow.
lwd	line width.
lty	line type.
lcol	line color.
arr.pos	relative position of arrowhead.
path	position of circle: R, L, U, D for right, left, up and down respectively.
curve	relative size of curve (fraction of arrow length).
dr	size of segments, in radians, to draw ellipse (decrease for smoother).
code	how to put the arrowhead.
...	arguments passed to function Arrows.

Details

draws a circular arrow from and to one point

The position of the arrowhead on the circle is set with `arr.pos`, a value between 0 (at start) and 1 (at end of circle)

The type of the arrowhead is set with `arr.type` which can take the values:

- "simple" : uses comparable R function [arrows](#).
- "triangle": uses filled triangle.
- "curved" : draws arrowhead with curved edges.
- "circle" : draws circular head.
- "ellipse" : draws ellipse head
- "T" : draws T-shaped (blunt) head

see [Arrowhead](#) for details on arrow head.

Value

coordinates (x,y) where arrowhead is drawn

Author(s)

Karline Soetaert <k.soetaert@nioo.knaw.nl>

See Also

[straightarrow](#), [segmentarrow](#), [curvedarrow](#), [bentarrow](#), [treearrow](#), [splitarrow](#),

[arrows](#): the comparable R function,

[Arrows](#): more complicated arrow function from package `shape`.

Examples

```
openplotmat(main = "selfarrow")

pos <- coordinates(3, mx = 0.05)

text(pos, LETTERS[1:3], cex = 2)

for (i in 1:3)
  selfarrow(pos = pos[i, ], path = "R", arr.pos = 0.2,
            curve = c(0.05, 0.1), lcol = "darkred")

for (i in 1:3)
  selfarrow(pos = pos[i, ], path = "L", arr.pos = 0.7,
            lcol = "darkblue", curve = c(0.05, 0.05))

for (i in 1:3)
  selfarrow(pos = pos[i, ], path = "L", arr.pos = 0.5,
            lcol = "darkgreen", code = i, arr.type = "triangle")
```

shadowbox	<i>adds a box with a shadow to a plot</i>
-----------	---

Description

adds a box, with shadow on a plot; used for writing text

Usage

```
shadowbox(box.type = "rect", mid, radx, rady = radx,
          shadow.size = 0.01, shadow.col = "grey",
          box.col = "white", lcol = "black", lwd = 1,
          dr = 0.01, angle = 0, len = 1, nr = 5, rx = rady,
          theta = 90, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>box.type</code>	shape of the box.
<code>mid</code>	midpoint (x,y) of the box.
<code>radx</code>	horizontal radius of the box.
<code>rady</code>	vertical radius of the box.
<code>shadow.size</code>	relative size of shadow.
<code>shadow.col</code>	color of shadow.
<code>box.col</code>	fill color of the box.
<code>lcol</code>	line color surrounding box.
<code>lwd</code>	line width of line surrounding the box.
<code>dr</code>	if box is curved: size of segments, in radians, to draw ellipse (decrease for smoother).
<code>angle</code>	rotation angle, degrees.
<code>len</code>	if <code>box.type="cylinder"</code> : length of the cylinder.
<code>nr</code>	if <code>box.type="multi"</code> : the number of angles.
<code>rx</code>	if <code>box.type="round"</code> , the radius of the rounded part.
<code>theta</code>	if <code>box.type="parallel"</code> , angle of the bottom, left corner of the parallelogram, in degrees.
<code>...</code>	other arguments.

Details

one box is drawn, centered around point `mid` and with horizontal and vertical radiusses `radx`, `rady`.

By default, a shadow is drawn, in the right-lower corner of the box.

The shadow color and relative size is specified with `shadow.col` and `shadow.size` respectively.

`shadow.size = 0` toggles off the drawing of the shadow.

the type of the box is set with `box.type` which can take on the values:

- "rect": a rectangle.
- "ellipse": an ellipse.
- "diamond": a diamond.
- "round": a rectangle with rounded sides.
- "hexa": a hexagonal shape.
- "multi": a multigonal shape; also input "nr", the number of angles.
- "cylinder": a cylindrical shape; also input "len", the length of the cylinder.
- "parallel": a parallelogram; "theta" is the angle of the bottom left corner.

the fill-color of the box is specified with `box.col`;

the line width and color of the box are specified with `lwd` and `lcol`

Author(s)

Karline Soetaert <k.soetaert@nioo.knaw.nl>

Examples

```
openplotmat(main="shadowbox")

shadowbox(box.type = "rect", mid = c(0.1, 0.5),
          rady = 0.1, radx = 0.05, angle = 25)

shadowbox(box.type = "round", mid = c(0.3, 0.5),
          rady = 0.05, radx = 0.025, angle = 90,
          shadow.col = "darkred")

shadowbox(box.type = "ellipse", mid = c(0.5, 0.5),
          rady = 0.05, radx = 0.075, box.col = "blue")

shadowbox(box.type = "multi", mid = c(0.8, 0.5),
          rady = 0.05, radx = 0.05, box.col = "darkblue", nr = 5)
```

splitarrow

adds a branched arrow between several points

Description

connects two sets of points with a star-like structure, adds an arrowhead at a certain distance

Usage

```
splitarrow(from, to, lwd = 2, lty = 1, lcol = "black", arr.col = lcol,
          arr.side = 2, arr.pos = 0.5, centre = NULL, dd = 0.5, ...)
```

Arguments

from	matrix of coordinates (x,y) of points <i>*from*</i> which to draw arrow.
to	matrix of coordinates (x,y) of points <i>*to*</i> which to draw arrow.
lwd	line width.
lty	line type.
lcol	line color.
arr.col	arrow color.
arr.side	segment number on which arrowhead is drawn (1,2).
arr.pos	relative position of arrowhead on segment on which arrowhead is drawn.
centre	coordinates (x,y) of central point.
dd	relative position of central point, only when centre=NULL.
...	other arguments passed to function straightarrow .

Details

a branched arrow is drawn between points '(from, to)', where both from and to can be several points.

The arrow segments radiate into a central point. Either the (x,y) coordinates of this central point are set with centre or it is estimated at a certain distance ($dd > 0, < 1$) between the centroid of the **from** points and the centroid of the **to** points.

The segment(s) on which the arrow head is drawn is set with `arr.side`, which is one or more values in (1, 2)

- `arr.side=1` sets the arrow head on the segment **from** -> central point
- `arr.side=2` sets the arrow head on the segment central point -> **to**

The position of the arrowhead on the segment on which it is drawn, is set with `arr.pos`, a value between 0(start of segment) and 1(end of segment)

The type of the arrowhead is set with `arr.type` which can take the values:

- "simple" : uses comparable R function arrows.
- "triangle": uses filled triangle.
- "curved" : draws arrowhead with curved edges.
- "circle" : draws circular head.
- "ellipse" : draws ellipse head
- "T" : draws T-shaped (blunt) head

see [Arrowhead](#) from package shape for details on arrow head.

Value

coordinates (x,y) where arrowheads are drawn

Author(s)

Karline Soetaert <k.soetaert@nioo.knaw.nl>

See Also

[straightarrow](#), [segmentarrow](#), [curvedarrow](#), [selfarrow](#), [bentarrow](#), [treearrow](#),
[arrows](#): the comparable R function,
[Arrows](#): more complicated arrow function from package shape.

Examples

```
openplotmat(main = "splitarrow")

pos <- coordinates(c(1, 2, 2, 4, 1))
splitarrow(from = pos[1, ], to = pos[2:10, ],
           arr.side = 1, centre = c(0.5, 0.625))
for (i in 1:10)
  textrect(pos[i, ], lab = i, cex = 2, radx = 0.05)

openplotmat(main = "splitarrow")

pos <- coordinates(c(1, 3))
splitarrow(from = pos[1,], to = pos[2:4, ], arr.side = 1)
splitarrow(from = pos[1,], to = pos[2:4, ], arr.side = 2)
for (i in 1:4)
  textrect(pos[i, ], lab = i, cex = 2, radx = 0.05)

openplotmat(main = "splitarrow")
pos <- coordinates(N = 6)
pos <- rbind(c(0.5, 0.5), pos)
splitarrow(from = pos[1, ], to = pos[2:7, ], arr.side = 2)
for (i in 1:7)
  textrect(pos[i, ], lab = i, cex = 2, radx = 0.05)
```

straightarrow

adds straight arrow between two points

Description

Plots straight line between two points
 adds an arrowhead at a certain distance.

Usage

```
straightarrow(from, to, lwd = 2, lty = 1, lcol = "black",
             arr.col = lcol, arr.pos = 0.5, endhead = FALSE,
             segment = c(0,1), ...)
```

Arguments

from	coordinates (x,y) of the point <i>*from*</i> which to draw arrow.
to	coordinates (x,y) of the point <i>*to*</i> which to draw arrow.
lwd	line width.
lty	line type.
lcol	line color.
arr.col	arrow color.
arr.pos	relative position of arrowhead.
endhead	if TRUE: the arrow line stops at the arrowhead; default = FALSE.
segment	if not c(0, 1): then the arrow line will cover only part of the requested path, e.g. if segment = c(0.2,0.8), it will start 0.2 from from and till 0.8.
...	arguments passed to function Arrows .

Details

a straight arrow is drawn between the points '(from, to)' The position of the arrowhead, is set with `arr.pos`, a value between 0(start point) and 1(endpoint)

The type of the arrowhead is set with `arr.type` which can take the values:

- "simple" : uses comparable R function [arrows](#).
- "triangle": uses filled triangle.
- "curved" : draws arrowhead with curved edges.
- "circle" : draws circular head.
- "ellipse" : draws ellipse head
- "T" : draws T-shaped (blunt) head

see [Arrowhead](#) from package `shape` for details on arrow head.

Value

coordinates (x,y) where arrowhead is drawn

Author(s)

Karline Soetaert <k.soetaert@nioo.knaw.nl>

See Also

[bentarrow](#), [segmentarrow](#), [curvedarrow](#) [selfarrow](#), [splitarrow](#), [treearrow](#),

[arrows](#): the comparable R function,

[Arrows](#): more complicated arrow function from package `shape`.

Examples

```

openplotmat(main = "straightarrow")

pos <- coordinates(c(2, 3, 1))

for (i in 1:5)
  straightarrow(from = pos[i, ], to = pos[i+1, ], arr.pos = 0.5)

straightarrow(from = pos[6, ], to = pos[6, ] + c(0.3, 0.),
              arr.type = "T", arr.pos = 1, arr.lwd = 3)

for (i in 1:6)
  textrect(pos[i, ], lab = LETTERS[i], radx = 0.05)

```

Takapotoweb

Takapoto atoll planktonic food web

Description

Carbon flux matrix of the Takapoto atoll planktonic food web as reconstructed by inverse modelling by Niquil et al. (1998).

The Takapoto Atoll lagoon is located in the French Polynesia of the South Pacific

The food web comprises 7 functional compartments:

- Phytoplankton
- Bacteria
- Protozoa
- Microzooplankton
- Mesozooplankton
- Detritus
- Dissolved organic carbon (DOC)

and three external compartments/sinks:

- CO₂
- Sedimentation
- Grazing

These compartments are connected with 32 flows. Units of the flows are mg C/m²/day

Usage

Takapotoweb

Format

matrix with flow values, where element ij denotes flow from compartment i to j
rownames and columnnames are the components.

Author(s)

Karline Soetaert <k.soetaert@nioo.knaw.nl>

References

Niquil, N., Jackson, G.A., Legendre, L., Delesalle, B., 1998. Inverse model analysis of the planktonic food web of Takapoto Atoll (French Polynesia). *Marine Ecology Progress Series* 165, pp. 17-29.

See Also

[Rigaweb](#)

Examples

```
plotweb(Takapotoweb, main = "Takapoto atoll planktonic food web",  
        sub = "mgC/m2/day", lab.size = 1)
```

Teasel

Population dynamics model transition matrix of teasel

Description

Transition matrix of the population dynamics model of teasel (*Dipsacus sylvestris*), a European perennial weed, as discussed in Caswell (2001), and in Soetaert and Herman, (2009)

The life cycle of teasel can be described by six stages:

- dormant seeds < 1yr (DS 1yr)
- dormant seeds 1-2yr (DS 2yr)
- small rosettes <2.5cm (R small)
- medium rosettes 2.5-18.9 cm (R medium)
- large rosettes >19 cm (R large)
- flowering plants (F)

The matrix contains the transition probabilities from one compartment (column) to another (row).

Usage

Teasel

Format

matrix with transition probabilities, where element ij denotes transition from compartment j to i
rownames and columnnames are the component names

Author(s)

Karline Soetaert <k.soetaert@nioo.knaw.nl>

References

Caswell, H. 2001. Matrix population models: construction, analysis, and interpretation. Second edition. Sinauer, Sunderland, Mass.

Karline Soetaert and Peter Herman. 2009. A practical guide to ecological modelling. Using R as a simulation platform. Springer.

See Also

[Rigaweb](#), [Takapotoweb](#)

Examples

```
curves <- matrix(nrow = ncol(Teasel), ncol = ncol(Teasel), 0)
curves[3,1] <- curves[1,6] <- -0.35
curves[4,6] <- curves[6,4] <- curves[5,6] <- curves[6,5] <- 0.08
curves[3,6] <- 0.35

plotmat(Teasel, pos = c(3, 2, 1), curve = curves, lwd = 1, box.lwd = 2,
        cex.txt = 0.8, box.cex = 0.8, box.size = 0.08, arr.length = 0.5,
        box.type = "circle", box.prop = 1, shadow.size = 0.01,
        self.cex = 0.6, my = -0.075, mx = -0.01, relsize = 0.9,
        self.shifty = 0, self.shiftx = c(0, 0, 0.125, -0.12, 0.125, 0),
        main = "Dispsacus sylvestris")
```

textdiamond

adds lines of text in a diamond-shaped box to a plot

Description

adds one or more lines of text, in a diamond-shaped box.

Usage

```
textdiamond(mid, radx, rady = NULL, lwd = 1, shadow.size = 0.01,
            adj = c(0.5,0.5), lab = "", box.col = "white",
            lcol = "black", shadow.col = "grey", angle = 0, ...)
```

Arguments

mid	midpoint (x,y) of the box.
radx	horizontal radius of the box.
rady	vertical radius of the box.
lwd	line width of line surrounding the box.
shadow.size	relative size of shadow.
adj	text adjustment.
lab	one label or a vector string of labels to be added in box.
box.col	fill color of the box.
lcol	line color surrounding box.
shadow.col	color of shadow.
angle	rotation angle, degrees.
...	other arguments passed to function textplain .

Details

see [shadowbox](#) for specifications of the diamond-shaped box and its shadow.

Author(s)

Karline Soetaert <k.soetaert@nioo.knaw.nl>.

See Also

[textellipse](#), [textempty](#), [texthexa](#), [textmulti](#), [textplain](#), [textrect](#), [textround](#)

Examples

```
openplotmat(xlim = c(-0.1, 1.1), main = "textdiamond")

for (i in 1:10)
  textdiamond(mid = runif(2), col = i, radx = 0.1, rady = 0.05,
             lab = LETTERS[i], cex = 2, angle = runif(1)*360)
```

textellipse

adds lines of text in an ellipsoid box to a plot

Description

adds one or more lines of text, centered around "mid" in an ellipsoid box

Usage

```
textellipse(mid, radx, rady = radx*length(lab), lwd = 1,
            shadow.size = 0.01, adj = c(0.5, 0.5), lab = "",
            box.col = "white", lcol = "black", shadow.col = "grey",
            angle = 0, dr = 0.01, ...)
```

Arguments

mid	midpoint (x,y) of the box.
radx	horizontal radius of the box.
rady	vertical radius of the box.
lwd	line width of line surrounding the box.
shadow.size	relative size of shadow.
adj	text adjustment.
lab	one label or a vector string of labels to be added in box.
box.col	fill color of the box.
lcol	line color surrounding box.
shadow.col	color of shadow.
angle	rotation angle, degrees.
dr	size of segments, in radians, to draw ellipse (decrease for smoother).
...	other arguments passed to function textplain .

Details

see [shadowbox](#) for specifications of the ellipsoid-shaped box and its shadow

Author(s)

Karline Soetaert <k.soetaert@nioo.knaw.nl>

See Also

[textdiamond](#), [textempty](#), [texthexa](#), [textmulti](#), [textplain](#), [textrect](#), [textround](#)

Examples

```
openplotmat(xlim = c(-0.1, 1.1), main = "textellipse")

for (i in 1:10)
  textellipse(mid = runif(2), col = i, box.col = grey(0.95),
             radx = 0.1, rady = 0.05, lab = LETTERS[i],
             cex = 2, angle = runif(1)*360)
```

textempty	<i>adds lines of text, on a colored background to a plot</i>
-----------	--

Description

adds one or more lines of text, with a colored background, no box

Usage

```
textempty(mid, lab = "", adj = c(0.5, 0.5),  
          box.col = "white", cex = 1, ...)
```

Arguments

mid	midpoint (x,y) of the text.
lab	one label or a vector string of labels to be added in box.
adj	text adjustment.
box.col	background color.
cex	relative size of text.
...	other arguments passed to function textplain .

Author(s)

Karline Soetaert <k.soetaert@nioo.knaw.nl>

See Also

[textdiamond](#), [textellipse](#), [texthexa](#), [textmulti](#), [textplain](#), [textrect](#), [textround](#)

Examples

```
openplotmat(xlim = c(-0.1, 1.1), col = "lightgrey", main = "textempty")  
  
for (i in 1:10)  
  textempty(mid = runif(2), box.col = i, lab = LETTERS[i], cex = 2)  
  
textempty(mid = c(0.5, 0.5), adj = c(0, 0),  
          lab = "textempty", box.col = "white")
```

texthexa *adds lines of text in an hexagonal box to a plot*

Description

adds one or more lines of text, centered around "mid" in an hexagonal box.

Usage

```
texthexa(mid, radx, rady = radx*length(lab), lwd = 1,  
         shadow.size = 0.01, adj = c(0.5,0.5),  
         lab = "", box.col = "white", lcol = "black",  
         shadow.col = "grey", angle = 0, ...)
```

Arguments

mid	midpoint (x,y) of the box.
radx	horizontal radius of the box.
rady	vertical radius of the box.
lwd	line width of line surrounding the box.
shadow.size	relative size of shadow.
adj	text adjustment.
lab	one label or a vector string of labels to be added in box.
box.col	fill color of the box.
lcol	line color surrounding box.
shadow.col	color of shadow.
angle	rotation angle, degrees.
...	other arguments passed to function textplain .

Details

see [shadowbox](#) for specifications of the hexangular box and its shadow

Author(s)

Karline Soetaert <k.soetaert@nioo.knaw.nl>

See Also

[textdiamond](#), [textellipse](#), [textempty](#), [textmulti](#), [textplain](#), [textrect](#), [textround](#)

Examples

```

openplotmat(xlim = c(-0.1, 1.1), main = "texthexa")

for (i in 1:20)
  texthexa(mid = runif(2), angle = runif(1)*360, col = i,
           box.col = grey(0.95), radx = 0.1, rady = 0.05,
           lab = LETTERS[i], cex = 2)

```

textmulti	<i>adds lines of text in an multigonal box to a plot</i>
-----------	--

Description

adds one or more lines of text, centered around "mid" in an multigonal box

Usage

```

textmulti(mid, radx, rady = radx*length(lab), lwd = 1,
          shadow.size = 0.01, adj = c(0.5, 0.5),
          lab = "", box.col = "white", lcol = "black",
          shadow.col = "grey", angle = 0, nr = 6, ...)

```

Arguments

mid	midpoint (x,y) of the box.
radx	horizontal radius of the box.
rady	vertical radius of the box.
lwd	line width of line surrounding the box.
shadow.size	relative size of shadow.
adj	text adjustment.
lab	one label or a vector string of labels to be added in box.
box.col	fill color of the box.
lcol	line color surrounding box.
shadow.col	color of shadow.
angle	rotation angle, degrees.
nr	the number of angles.
...	other arguments passed to function textplain .

Details

see [shadowbox](#) for specifications of the multigonal box and its shadow.

Author(s)

Karline Soetaert <k.soetaert@nioo.knaw.nl>

See Also

[textdiamond](#), [textellipse](#), [textempty](#), [texthexa](#), [textplain](#), [textrect](#), [textround](#).

Examples

```
openplotmat(xlim = c(-0.1, 1.1), main = "textmulti")

for (i in 1:10)
  textmulti(mid = runif(2), col = i, radx = 0.1, rady = 0.1,
            lab = LETTERS[i], cex = 2, nr = trunc(i/1.5)+3)
```

textplain	<i>adds lines of text to a plot</i>
-----------	-------------------------------------

Description

adds one or more lines of text, centered around "mid"

Usage

```
textplain(mid, height = 0.1, lab = "", adj = c(0.5, 0.5), ...)
```

Arguments

mid	central coordinates where to write the text.
height	height of text.
lab	one or more character strings or expressions specifying the <i>*text*</i> to be written.
adj	label adjustments.
...	other arguments passed to R-function text .

Author(s)

Karline Soetaert <k.soetaert@nioo.knaw.nl>

See Also

[textdiamond](#), [textellipse](#), [textempty](#), [texthexa](#), [textmulti](#), [textrect](#), [textround](#)

Examples

```
openplotmat(main = "textplain")
textplain(mid = c(0.5, 0.5),
          lab = c("this text is", "centered", "4 strings", "on 4 lines"))
textplain(mid = c(0.5, 0.2), adj = c(0, 0.5), font = 2, height = 0.05,
          lab = c("this text is", "left aligned"))
textplain(mid = c(0.5, 0.8), adj = c(1, 0.5), font = 3, height = 0.05,
          lab = c("this text is", "right aligned"))
```

textrect	<i>adds lines of text in a rectangular-shaped box or in a parallelogram to a plot</i>
----------	---

Description

Adds one or more lines of text, centered around "mid" in a rectangular box, or in a parallelogram

Usage

```
textrect(mid, radx, rady = radx*length(lab), lwd = 1,
         shadow.size = 0.01, adj = c(0.5, 0.5),
         lab = "", box.col = "white",
         lcol = "black", shadow.col = "grey", angle = 0, ...)
```

```
textparallel (mid, radx, rady = radx*length(lab), lwd = 1,
             shadow.size = 0.01, adj = c(0.5, 0.5),
             lab = "", box.col = "white",
             lcol = "black", shadow.col = "grey",
             angle = 0, theta = 90, ...)
```

Arguments

mid	midpoint (x,y) of the box.
radx	horizontal radius of the box.
rady	vertical radius of the box.
lwd	line width of line surrounding the box.
shadow.size	relative size of shadow.
adj	text adjustment.
lab	one label or a vector string of labels to be added in box.
box.col	fill color of the box.
lcol	line color surrounding box.
shadow.col	color of shadow.
angle	rotation angle, degrees.
theta	angle of the bottom, left corner of the parallelogram, in degrees.
...	other arguments passed to function textplain.

Details

see [shadowbox](#) for specifications of the rectangular box and its shadow.

Author(s)

Karline Soetaert <k.soetaert@nioo.knaw.nl>.

Thanks to Michael Folkes for the code of the parallelogram.

See Also

[textdiamond](#), [textellipse](#), [textempty](#), [texthexa](#), [textmulti](#), [textplain](#), [textround](#)

Examples

```
openplotmat(xlim = c(-0.1, 1.1), main = "textrect")
for (i in 1:10)
  textrect(mid = runif(2), col = i, radx = 0.1, rady = 0.1,
           lab = LETTERS[i], cex = 2)

openplotmat(xlim = c(-0.1, 1.1), main = "textparallel")
elpos <-coordinates (c(1, 1, 1, 1, 1))

textparallel(mid = elpos[1,], col = 1, radx = 0.2, rady = 0.1,
             lab = "theta=20", theta = 20)
textparallel(mid = elpos[2,], col = 1, radx = 0.2, rady = 0.1,
             lab = "theta=60", theta = 60)
textparallel(mid = elpos[3,], col = 1, radx = 0.2, rady = 0.1,
             lab = "theta=100", theta = 100)
textparallel(mid = elpos[4,], col = 1, radx = 0.2, rady = 0.1,
             lab = "theta=140", theta = 140)
textparallel(mid = elpos[5,], col = 1, radx = 0.2, rady = 0.1,
             lab = "theta=170", theta = 170)
```

textround

adds lines of text in a rounded box to a plot

Description

adds one or more lines of text, centered around "mid" in an a rectangular box with rounded sides

Usage

```
textround(mid, radx, rady = radx*length(lab), lwd = 1,
          shadow.size = 0.01, adj = c(0.5, 0.5), lab = "", box.col = "white",
          lcol = "black", shadow.col = "grey", angle = 0, rx = rady, ...)
```

Arguments

mid	midpoint (x,y) of the box.
radx	horizontal radius of the box.
rady	vertical radius of the box.
lwd	line width of line surrounding the box.
shadow.size	relative size of shadow.
adj	text adjustment.
lab	one label or a vector string of labels to be added in box.

<code>box.col</code>	fill color of the box.
<code>lcol</code>	line color surrounding box.
<code>shadow.col</code>	color of shadow.
<code>angle</code>	rotation angle, degrees.
<code>rx</code>	the radius of the rounded part.
<code>...</code>	other arguments passed to function textplain .

Details

see [shadowbox](#) for specifications of the box and its shadow

Author(s)

Karline Soetaert <k.soetaert@nioo.knaw.nl>

See Also

[textdiamond](#), [textellipse](#), [textempty](#), [texthexa](#), [textmulti](#), [textplain](#), [textrect](#).

Examples

```
openplotmat(xlim = c(-0.1, 1.1), main = "textround")

for (i in 1:10)
  textround(mid = runif(2), col = i,
            radx = 0.03, rady = 0.075,
            lab = LETTERS[i], cex = 2)
```

treearrow

adds a dendrogram-like branched arrow between several points

Description

connects two sets of points with a dendrogram-like structure,
adds an arrowhead at a certain distance.

Usage

```
treearrow(from, to, lwd = 2, lty = 1, lcol = "black", arr.col = lcol,
          arr.side = 2, arr.pos = 0.5, line.pos = 0.5, path = "H", ...)
```

Arguments

from	matrix of coordinates (x,y) of points *from* which to draw arrow.
to	matrix of coordinates (x,y) of points *to* which to draw arrow.
lwd	line width.
lty	line type.
lcol	line color.
arr.col	arrow color.
arr.side	segment number on which arrowhead is drawn (1,2).
arr.pos	relative position of arrowhead on segment on which arrowhead is drawn.
line.pos	relative position of (horizontal/vertical) line.
path	Vertical, Horizontal.
...	other arguments passed to function straightarrow .

Details

a tree-shaped arrow is drawn between points '(from, to)', where both from and to can be several points.

How the segments are drawn is set with path which can take on the values:

- "H": (horizontal): first left or right.
- "V": (vertical): first down- or upward.

The segment(s) on which the arrow head is drawn is set with arr.side, which is one or more values in (1, 2)

The position of the arrowhead on the segment on which it is drawn, is set with arr.pos, a value between 0(start of segment) and 1(end of segment)

The type of the arrowhead is set with arr.type which can take the values:

- "simple" : uses comparable R function [arrows](#).
- "triangle": uses filled triangle.
- "curved" : draws arrowhead with curved edges.
- "circle" : draws circular head.
- "ellipse" : draws ellipse head
- "T" : draws T-shaped (blunt) head

see [Arrowhead](#) from package shape for details on arrow head.

Value

coordinates (x,y) where arrowhead is drawn

Author(s)

Karline Soetaert <k.soetaert@nioo.knaw.nl>.

See Also

[straightarrow](#), [segmentarrow](#), [curvedarrow](#), [selfarrow](#), [bentarrow](#), [splitarrow](#),

[arrows](#): the comparable R function,

[Arrows](#): more complicated arrow function from package shape.

Examples

```
openplotmat(main = "treearrow")
pos <- coordinates(c(3, 2, 4, 1))
treearrow(from = pos[1:5, ], to = pos[6:10, ])
for (i in 1:10)
  textrect(pos[i, ], lab = i, cex = 2, radx = 0.05)
```

```
openplotmat(main = "treearrow")
pos <- coordinates(c(2, 4), hor = FALSE)
treearrow(from = pos[1:2, ], to = pos[3:6, ],
          arr.side = 1:2, path = "V")
for (i in 1:6)
  textrect(pos[i, ], lab = i, cex = 2, radx = 0.05)
```

```
openplotmat(main = "treearrow")
pos <- coordinates(c(3, 5, 7, 7, 5, 3))
treearrow(from = pos[1:15, ], to = pos[15:30, ], arr.side = 0)
for (i in 1:30)
  textrect(pos[i, ], lab = i, cex = 1.2, radx = 0.025)
```

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