

Package ‘pmg’

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Title Poor Man’s GUI

Author John Verzani with contributions by Yvonnick Noel

Maintainer John Verzani <pmrgui@gmail.com>

Depends lattice, MASS, proto, foreign, gWidgets(>= 0.0-36),gWidgetsRGtk2(>= 0.0-53)

Suggests

Enhances iplots, reshape, ggplot2, cairoDevice

Description Simple GUI for R using gWidgets.

License GPL (>= 2)

URL <http://www.math.csi.cuny.edu/pmg>

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pmg-package

Poor Man's GUI

Description

Simple GUI for R using RGtk2 and iWidgetsRGtk

Details

Further information is available in the following vignettes:

manual pmg (source, pdf)

Author(s)

John Verzani Maintainer: John Verzani <pmgrgui@gmail.com> URL: <http://www.math.csi.cuny.edu/pmg>

pmg

A function to start the pmg GUI

Description

The PMG GUI is a simple GUI for R using RGtk2 as the graphical toolkit. The GUI is written using the gWidgets interface to a toolkit.

Usage

```
pmg(cliType="console", width=850, height=.75*width,guiToolkit="RGtk2")
```

```
pmg.add(widget,label)
```

```
pmg.gw(lst, label=NULL)
```

```
pmg.addMenubar(menuList)
```

```
pmg.eval(command, assignto=NULL)
```

Arguments

`cliType` Where to send output of function called within pmg? This can be either "console" to put output into console that called pmg, or "GUI" to put output into a widget.

`width` Width in pixels of initial window

height	height in pixels of initial window
guiToolkit	Specify toolkit to use with gWidgets
widget	A gWidgets widget to add to the main notebook for holding dialogs
label	A string containing a label to put on the tab when adding a widget to the main notebook for holding dialogs
lst	A value passed to ggenericwidget. Can be a list, a function name or a function
menulist	A list passed to gmenu for adding to the menubar
command	A string containing a command to be parsed and evaluated in the global environment
assignto	If non-NULL, a variable name to assign the output generated from evaluating the command

Details

The user can add to the menubar at start up time by defining a list that is called by gmenu. PMG look for a variable `pmg.user.menu`. This is a list with named components. Each name becomes the menubar entry top level, and each component is called by gmenu to populate the menubar entry.

The functions `pmg.add`, `pmg.gw`, `pmg.addMenubar`, and `pmg.eval` are used to extend the GUI.

pmg.add This is used to add a widget to the main notebook containing the dialogs

pmg.gw This is used to add a ggenericwidget instance to the main notebook containing the dialogs. These widgets can be generated from a function name using the values from `formals`

pmg.addMenubar Used to add top-level entries to the main menubar

pmg.eval Used to send a command, as a string, to the Commands area to be evaluated. Evaluation is done in the global environment.

Author(s)

John Verzani

References

See <http://www.amstat.org/publications/jse/v16n1/verzani.html> for a description of the dynamic dialogs in pmg.

Examples

```
## Not run:
## this restarts the GUI if the main window has been closed
pmg()

## End(Not run)
```

pmg-dynamic

"Dynamic" widgets for pmg

Description

We call a widget "dynamic" if it updates itself immediately when an event occurs, such as a drag and drop, or a change in some value. The dynamic widgets documented here, are meant to provide quick, easy (but limited) access to R's modeling functions, R's significance tests, and R's lattice functions

Usage

```
dModelsDialog()
dTestsDialog()
dLatticeExplorer(container = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

container	A container to attach the object to
...	Currently ignored

Details

For each "dynamic" widget, the variables can be specified by drag and drop, or by editing the widget. The bold-face areas of each widget can be edited by clicking on them or by dropping values. If the drop value comes from a column of an `idf` instance, then when that column is edited, the dynamic widget is updated. Such variables can not be edited or changed. Other variables may, such as writing powers, or applying functions.

The "dynamic" widgets are meant for easy exploration, but not for saving of actions.

The `dModelsDialog` shows an interface to `lm`, `aov`, and `r1m`. The user can only specify formulas of the type $y \sim 1 + x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n$. Dropping a value on "response" changes the response. Dropping a value on the right side of the \sim adds the term (using $+$). If the terms are edited by clicking, the values are split on the $+$ sign.

For each model fit, a drop list allows one to generate several of the diagnostic plots.

The `dTestsDialog` offers an interface to most of the tests in the `stats` package of class `ctests`. (The `chisq.test` is not implemented yet.) Not only can variables be dropped, but one can also change, as appropriate, the choice of the null, the alternative, etc. Again, the bold-face terms may be edited by clicking on them.

The `ilatticeexplorer` function creates a dynamic graphing widget based on `lattice` graphics. Up to three variables (only 2 for univariate graphs) may be dropped on the widget. The order is for univariate graphs: $\sim x$ then $\sim x \mid y$. And for bivariate graphs $x, x \sim y, x \sim y \mid z$. The panel functions add to the plots of dots by, typically, incorporating some trend line.

Value

Although there are methods for `dModelsDialog`, these widgets aren't meant to be interacted with from the command line.

Note

Some of the usability was inspired by the Fathom software.

Author(s)

John Verzani

Examples

```
## Not run:
dTestsDialog()

## End(Not run)
```

pmg-undocumented *Undocumented, but exported, functions*

Description

These functions are used in the global environment and so must be exported. However, they are not intended for general use.

pmgRepeatTrials *A function to simplify simulations*

Description

A simple function to repeat an expression several times as an aid to simplifying simulations.

Usage

```
pmgRepeatTrials(expr, n = 10)
```

Arguments

`expr` An R expression, such as `rnorm(1)` or `{x <- rnorm(10); t.test(x)$p.value}` that will be repeated `n` times.

`n` Number of times to repeat the expressions. The default is 10.

Details

This functions aids in doing simulations. Rather than explicitly write a for loop or use `sapply` this function will call `sapply` on the expression.

A GUI for this appears in `pmg` under the Simulation tab. The "quick action" will call the function on the results of the simulation.

Value

The output of a `sapply` call can be a vector, matrix, ... If it is a vector, it is transposed/

Note

This function and GUI was suggested by Daniel Kaplan at useR!2007

Author(s)

John Verzani

Examples

```
res <- pmgRepeatTrials(rnorm(1))
hist(res)

g = data.frame(
  father = c(78.5, 78.5, 77.5, 76.0, 75.5),
  mother = c(67.0, 68.0, 66.0, 65.5, 62.0),
  sex    = c("M", "M", "F", "F", "M"),
  nkids  = c(4, 4, 1, 2, 5)
)
res <- pmgRepeatTrials(coef(lm(father~ sex + sample(nkids),data=g)),100)
print(res)
```

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