Package ‘Radviz’
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Description An implementation of the radviz projection in R. It enables the visualization of multidimensional data while maintaining the relation to the original dimensions. This package provides functions to create and plot radviz projections, and a number of summary plots that enable comparison and analysis. For reference see Ankerst *et al.* (1996) (<https://citeseer.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/summary?doi=10.1.1.68.1811>) for original implementation, see Di Caro *et al* (2012) (<https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-642-13672-6_13>) for the original method for dimensional anchor arrangements, see Demsar *et al.* (2007) (<doi:10.1016/j.jbi.2007.03.010>) for the original Freeviz implementation.
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anchor.filter  Filtering out anchors with low contributions to the projection

Description

Filtering out anchors with low contributions to the projection

Usage

anchor.filter(x, lim = 0)

Arguments

x  a radviz object as produced by do.radviz
lim the minimum length of an anchor
Details
When anchor.filter is a number and type is not Radviz, any springs whose length is lower than this number will be filtered out of the visualization. This has no effect on the projection itself.

Value
a radviz object as produced by do.radviz

Author(s)
Yann Abraham

Examples
data(iris)
das <- c('Sepal.Length','Sepal.Width','Petal.Length','Petal.Width')
S <- make.S(das)
rv <- do.radviz(iris,S)
plot(rv,anchors.only=FALSE)
new.S <- do.optimFreeviz(x = iris[,das], classes = iris$Species)
new.rv <- do.radviz(iris,new.S)
plot(new.rv,anchors.only=FALSE)
plot(anchor.filter(new.rv,0.2))

bubbleRadviz A Plotting Function for the Radviz Object

Description
Plots the Dimensional Anchors and projected data points in a 2D space.

Usage
bubbleRadviz(
x,
main = NULL,
group = NULL,
color = NULL,
size = c(3, 16),
label.color = NULL,
label.size = NULL,
bubble.color,
bubble.fg,
bubble.size,
scale,
decreasing,
add
)
bubbleRadviz

Arguments

- **x**: a radviz object as produced by do.radviz
- **main**: [Optional] a title to the graph, displayed on top
- **group**: the name of the grouping variable used to aggregate the data
- **color**: [Optional] the name of the variable used to color the points
- **size**: the size range for the plot
- **label.color**: the color of springs for visualization
- **label.size**: the size of the anchors (see customizing ggplot2 for details on default value)
- **bubble.color**: deprecated, use *geom_point* instead
- **bubble.fg**: deprecated, use *geom_point* instead
- **bubble.size**: deprecated, use *geom_point* instead
- **scale**: deprecated, use *geom_point* instead
- **decreasing**: deprecated, use *geom_point* instead
- **add**: deprecated, use *geom_point* instead

Details

This function allows for the projection of clusters in Radviz (for example results of the SPADE algorithm), where the cluster size is derived from the number of events that fall into a specific cluster. If color is not specified the grouping variable is used.

Value

the internal ggplot2 object plus added layers, allowing for extra geoms to be added

Author(s)

Yann Abraham

Examples

data(iris)
das <- c("Sepal.Length","Sepal.Width","Petal.Length","Petal.Width")
S <- make.S(das)
rv <- do.radviz(iris,S)
bubbleRadviz(rv, group='Species')
### Description

Plots the Dimensional Anchors and density lines for projected data points in a 2D space.

### Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'radviz'
contour(
  x,
  ..., 
  main = NULL,
  color = NULL,
  size = 0.5,
  label.color = NULL,
  label.size = NULL,
  contour.color,
  contour.size,
  point.color,
  point.shape,
  point.size,
  n,
  drawlabels,
  drawpoints,
  add
)
```

### Arguments

- `x`: a radviz object as produced by `do.radviz`
- `...`: further arguments to be passed to or from other methods (not implemented)
- `main`: [Optional] a title to the graph, displayed on top
- `color`: the variable in the Radviz projection used to color the contours
- `size`: The thickness of contour lines
- `label.color`: the color of springs for visualization
- `label.size`: the size of the anchors (see `customizing ggplot2` for details on default value)
- `contour.color`: deprecated, see `geom_density2d` instead
- `contour.size`: deprecated, see `geom_density2d` instead
- `point.color`: deprecated, see `geom_density2d` instead
- `point.shape`: deprecated, see `geom_density2d` instead
- `point.size`: deprecated, see `geom_density2d` instead

cosine

Compute the Cosine Similarity between the Columns of a Data Set

description

Given a dataset, compute the cosine similarity between to columns for use in optimization of Dimensional Anchors

usage

cosine(mat)

arguments

mat A matrix or data.frame

details

implementation by ekstroem (see StackOverflow for details)

value

A symmetrical matrix with as many rows as there are columns in input
**Examples**

```r
data(iris)
das <- c('Sepal.Length','Sepal.Width','Petal.Length','Petal.Width')
mat <- iris[,das]
sim.mat <- cosine(mat)
ncol(mat)
dim(sim.mat)
```

**Description**

Computation of weighted version of the Davies-Bouldin index. This index serves as a measure of clustering quality of a 2D projection result with known class labels.

**Usage**

```r
DB_weightedIdx(x, className = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

- `x`: an object of class `Radviz`, as returned by `do.radviz`
- `className`: the name of the class column to use

**Details**

If `className` is left `NULL` (the default) the function expects a single extra column on top of the data columns (used to define springs) and the standard `Radviz` columns.

**Value**

weighted DB index value

**Author(s)**

Nicolas Sauwen
do.L

Perform L-Normalization on a Vector

Description
Standardizes all values in a vector to the unit vector ([0,1]) using local min and max

Usage
\[
do.L(v, \text{fun} = \text{range}, \text{na.rm} = T)
\]

Arguments
- \(v\)  a vector of values
- \(\text{fun}\) a function that will return the minimum and maximum values to use to scale \(v\); defaults to \text{range}
- \(\text{na.rm}\) Logical: should NA be removed? defaults to TRUE

Details
This is an alternative to performing a L normalization over the full matrix. if the minimum and the maximum values returned after applying \(\text{fun}\) are the same, \(\text{do.L}\) will return 0.

Value
A vector of values of the same length as \(x\), scaled to the unit vector.

Author(s)
Yann Abraham

Examples
```r
data(iris)
scaled <- apply(mat, 2, do.L)
summary(scaled) # all values are between [0,1]

scaled2 <- apply(mat, 2, do.L, fun = function(x) quantile(x, c(0.025, 0.975)))
summary(scaled2) # all values are between [0,1]

plot(scaled, scaled2,
col = rep(seq(1, ncol(scaled)), each = nrow(scaled)),
pch = 16)
legend('topleft', legend = dimnames(scaled)[[2]], col = seq(1, ncol(scaled)), pch = 16, bty = 'n')
```
do.optimFreeviz

Optimize the Dimensional Anchors Position using the Freeviz algorithm

Description

Allows to compute the best arrangement of Dimensional Anchors so that visualization efficiency (i.e. separation between classes) is maximized. The Freeviz algorithm is implemented in C++ for optimal computational efficiency.

Usage

do.optimFreeviz(
  x,
  classes,
  attractG = 1,
  repelG = 1,
  law = 0,
  steps = 10,
  springs = NULL,
  multilevel = FALSE,
  nClusters = 5000,
  minTreeLevels = 3,
  subsetting = FALSE,
  minSamples = 1000,
  print = TRUE
)

Arguments

x
  Dataframe or matrix, with observations as rows and attributes as columns

classes
  Vector with class labels of the observations

attractG
  Number specifying the weight of the attractive forces

repelG
  Number specifying the weight of the repulsive forces

law
  Integer, specifying how forces change with distance: 0 = (inverse) linear, 1 = (inverse) square

steps
  Number of iterations of the algorithm before re-considering convergence criterion

springs
  Numeric matrix with initial anchor coordinates. When NULL (=default), springs are initialized by `make.S`

multilevel
  Logical, indicating whether multi-level computation should be used. Setting it to TRUE can speed up computations

nClusters
  Number of clusters to be used at coarsest level of hierarchical tree (only used when multilevel is set to TRUE)
do.optimGraphviz

minTreeLevels  Minimum number of clustering levels to consider (only used when multilevel is set to TRUE). This parameter might over-rule nClusters.

subsetting Logical, indicating whether a subsetting procedure should be used to compute the springs. The subset size is iteratively increased until the springs are found to be close enough to their true values, based on a confidence interval. For large datasets this option can considerably speed up computations.

minSamples  Minimum number of samples to be considered for subsetting (only used when subsetting is set to TRUE)

print Logical, indicating whether information on the iterative procedure should be printed in the R console

Details

Freeviz is an optimization method that finds the linear projection that best separates instances of different classes, based on a physical metaphor. Observations are considered as physical particles, that exert forces onto each other. Attractive forces occur between observations of the same class, and repulsive forces between observations of different classes, with the force strength depending on the distance between observations. The goal of Freeviz is to find the projection with minimal potential energy. For more details, see the original Freeviz paper: doi: 10.1016/j.jbi.2007.03.010

Value

A matrix with 2 columns (x and y coordinates of dimensional anchors) and 1 line per dimensional anchor (so called springs).

Author(s)

Nicolas Sauwen

Examples

data(iris)
das <- c('Sepal.Length','Sepal.Width','Petal.Length','Petal.Width')
S <- make.S(das)
rv <- do.radviz(iris,S)
plot(rv,anchors.only=FALSE)
new.S <- do.optimFreeviz(x = iris[,das], classes = iris$Species)
new.rv <- do.radviz(iris,new.S)
plot(new.rv,anchors.only=FALSE)

do.optimGraphviz  Optimize the Dimensional Anchors Position using the Graphviz algorithm
Description

Allows to compute the best arrangement of Dimensional Anchors so that visualization efficiency (i.e. maintaining graph structure) is optimized. The Graphviz algorithm is implemented in C++ for optimal computational efficiency.

Usage

```r
do.optimGraphviz(
  x,  # a data.frame or matrix to be projected, with column names matching row names in springs
  graph,  # igraph object
  attractG = 1,  # Number specifying the weight of the attractive forces
  repelG = 1,  # Number specifying the weight of the repulsive forces
  law = 0,  # Integer, specifying how forces change with distance: 0 = (inverse) linear, 1 = (inverse) square
  steps = 10,  # Number of iterations of the algorithm before re-considering convergence criterion
  springs = NULL,  # Numeric matrix with initial anchor coordinates. When NULL (=default), springs are initialized by make.S
  weight = "weight"  # the name of the attribute containing the edge weights to use for optimization
)
```

Arguments

- `x`: a data.frame or matrix to be projected, with column names matching row names in springs
- `graph`: igraph object
- `attractG`: Number specifying the weight of the attractive forces
- `repelG`: Number specifying the weight of the repulsive forces
- `law`: Integer, specifying how forces change with distance: 0 = (inverse) linear, 1 = (inverse) square
- `steps`: Number of iterations of the algorithm before re-considering convergence criterion
- `springs`: Numeric matrix with initial anchor coordinates. When NULL (=default), springs are initialized by `make.S`
- `weight`: the name of the attribute containing the edge weights to use for optimization

Details

Graphviz is a variant of Freeviz (do.optimFreeviz, applicable to a dataset for which a graph structure (i.e. igraph object) is available. Attractive forces are defined between connected nodes in the graph, and repulsive forces between all non-connected nodes. To better maintain the original graph structure after projection, spring constants between connected nodes are proportional to their edge weights. Graphviz can be used as an alternative to Freeviz when class labels are not available.

Value

A matrix with 2 columns (x and y coordinates of dimensional anchors) and 1 line per dimensional anchor (so called springs).
Author(s)

Nicolas Sauwen

Examples

data(iris)
S <- make.S(das)
rv <- do.radviz(iris, S)

plot(rv, anchors.only=FALSE)

## compute distance matrix
d.iris <- dist(iris[, das])

## define a kNN matrix
n.iris <- as.matrix(d.iris)
n.iris <- apply(n.iris, 1, function(x, k=12) {
  x[order(x)>(k+1)] <- 0
  return(x)
})
diag(n.iris) <- 0

## compute weights for kNN matrix
w.iris <- n.iris
w.iris[n.iris==0] <- 0
w.iris <- exp(-w.iris^2/(2*median(w.iris[w.iris!=0])^2))

## create graph
library(igraph)
g.iris <- graph.adjacency(w.iris, mode='undirected', weight=TRUE, diag=FALSE)

V(g.iris)$Species <- as.character(iris[, 'Species'])
V(g.iris)$color <- as.numeric(iris[, 'Species'])

plot(g.iris,
  vertex.label=NA)

## project using Radviz
new.S <- do.optimGraphviz(iris[, das], g.iris)
grv <- do.radviz(iris[, das],
  new.S,
  graph=g.iris)

library(ggplot2)
plot(grv)+
  geom_point(aes(color=iris[, 'Species']))
do.optimRadviz

Optimize the Dimensional Anchors Position for Radviz projection using a Genetic Algorithm

Description

Allows to compute the best arrangement of Dimensional Anchors so that visualization efficiency is maximized.

Usage

```r
do.optimRadviz(
  springs,
  similarity,
  iter = 100,
  n = 1000,
  top = round(n * 0.1),
  lambda = 0.01,
  nlast = 5,
  optim = "in.da"
)
```

```r
do.optim(
  springs,
  similarity,
  iter = 100,
  n = 1000,
  top = round(n * 0.1),
  lambda = 0.01,
  nlast = 5,
  optim = "in.da"
)
```

Arguments

- **springs**: A matrix of 2D dimensional anchor coordinates, as returned by `make.S`
- **similarity**: A similarity matrix measuring the correlation between Dimensional Anchors
- **iter**: The maximum number of iterations (defaults to 100)
- **n**: The number of permutations of Dimensional Anchors to be created at each generation
- **top**: The number of permutations to keep to create the next generation
- **lambda**: The threshold for the optimization process
- **nlast**: The number of generations to wait before lambda is applied
- **optim**: The optimization function (in or rv)
The first generation is a random sampling of all Dimensional Anchors. For every generation afterwards, only the best solutions (as specified by top) are kept; the solutions are normalized around the unit circle (ie c(1,2,3,4) is equivalent to c(4,1,2,3) for Radviz projection) before the next generation is created. The next generation consists of

- all unique best solutions from the previous generation (after circular normalization)
- a permutation of all previous solutions.

Briefly, for every Dimensional Anchor position the previous generation is sampled to give a mixture of identical and slightly shifted (mutated) solutions. The algorithm will stop when the maximum number of iterations (as defined by \texttt{iter}) is reached, or when a number of generations (defined by \texttt{nlast}) as not improved over the best solution by more than a given threshold (specified by \texttt{lambda}).

Value

a list containing 3 sets of values:

- \texttt{perfs} the list of the best performances by generation
- \texttt{best} the best performing arrangement by generation
- \texttt{last} the top performing arrangements of the last generation

\texttt{do.optim}

\texttt{do.optim} is being deprecated, please use \texttt{do.optimRadviz}.

Author(s)

Yann Abraham

Examples

data(iris)
do.radviz  

Projects a Matrix or a Data Frame to a 2D space defined by Dimensional Anchors

Description

do.radviz will return a projection of a multidimensional dataset onto a 2D space defined by dimensional anchors that have been projected on the unit circle using `make.S`.

Usage

do.radviz(
  x,
  springs,
  trans = do.L,
  scaling = 1,
  label.color = "orangered4",
  label.size = NA,
  type = NULL,
  graph = NULL
)

Arguments

- **x**: a data.frame or matrix to be projected, with column names matching row names in `springs`
- **springs**: a matrix of 2D dimensional anchor coordinates, as returned by `make.S`
- **trans**: a transformation to be applied to the data before projection
- **scaling**: a scaling factor applied to data before the projection.
- **label.color**: deprecated, use `plot.radviz` instead
- **label.size**: deprecated, use `plot.radviz` instead
- **type**: character string specifying the method used for obtaining the springs. Current methods are: Radviz, Freeviz and Graphviz. When not provided, type is derived from the other inputs
- **graph**: igraph object (only relevant for result obtained from `do.optimGraphviz` analysis)

Details

The function expects that at least some of the column names in `x` will be matched by all row names in `springs`. The scaling factor can be used to increase the distance between points, making it useful in situations where all points are pulled together either because of similar values or large number of channels. The scaling is applied **after** the transformation by `trans`. The scaling idea is taken from [Artur & Minghim 2019](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cag.2019.08.015).
get.optim

Get the Result of the Optimization Operation

Description

Once the order of anchors has been optimized using do.optimRadviz this function can be used to recover the optimized anchors or any intermediate step.
Usage

get.optim(opt, n = NULL)

Arguments

opt the result of the optimization operation performed by do.optimRadviz
n the optimized order of anchors to return; defaults to NULL, which returns the best identified combination

Value

a character vector of the anchor names, ordered as in the n^{th} step of the optimization

Author(s)

Yann Abraham

Examples

data(iris)
S <- make.S(das)
sim.mat <- cosine(iris[, das])
in.da(S, sim.mat) # the starting value
new <- do.optimRadviz(S, sim.mat, iter=10, n=100)
get.optim(new) # the optimal order
get.optim(new,2) # the second step of the optimization

hexplot

A hexplot function for Radviz objects

Description

Plots the Dimensional Anchors and a hexplot-based density representation of projected data points in a 2D space.

Usage

hexplot(
  x,
  main = NULL,
  nbins = 30,
  color = NULL,
  label.color = NULL,
  label.size = NULL,
  mincnt,
  style
)
Arguments

x          a radviz object as produced by do.radviz
main       [Optional] a title to the graph, displayed on top
nbins      the number of equally spaced bins for the binning computation (see geom_hex
           for details)
color      if color is not NULL and corresponds to one of the channels in the hexcols slot
           of the Radviz object, cells will be colored using colors in the hexcols slot
label.color the color of springs for visualization
label.size the size of the anchors (see customizing ggplot2 for details on default value)
mincnt     deprecated, see stat_summary_hex instead
style      deprecated, see stat_summary_hex instead

Value

the internal ggplot2 object plus added layers, allowing for extra geoms to be added

Author(s)

Yann Abraham

Examples

data(iris)
das <- c('Sepal.Length','Sepal.Width','Petal.Length','Petal.Width')
S <- make.S(das)
rv <- do.radviz(iris,S)
hexplot(rv,color='Sepal.Length')

Optimization functions for Dimensional Anchors in Radviz

Description

Visual efficiency of Radviz plots depends heavily on the correct arrangement of Dimensional Anchors. These functions implement the optimization strategies described in Di Caro et al 2012

Usage

in.da(springs, similarity)
rv.da(springs, similarity)

Arguments

springs    A matrix of 2D dimensional anchor coordinates, as returned by make.S
similarity A similarity matrix measuring the correlation between Dimensional Anchors
Details

Following the recommendation of Di Caro *et al.* we used a cosine function to calculate the similarity between Dimensional Anchors (see \texttt{cosine} for details). The \texttt{in.da} function implements the independent similarity measure, where the value increases as the Radviz projection improves. The \texttt{rv.da} function implements the radviz-dependent similarity measure, where the value decreases as the Radviz projection improves.

Value

A measure of the efficiency of the Radviz projection of the similarity matrix onto a set of springs

Author(s)

Yann Abraham

Examples

\begin{verbatim}
data(iris)
das <- c('Sepal.Length','Sepal.Width','Petal.Length','Petal.Width')
S <- make.S(das)
mat <- iris[,das]
sim.mat <- cosine(mat)
in.da(S,sim.mat)
rv.da(S,sim.mat)
\end{verbatim}

---

\textbf{is.radviz} \hspace{1cm} \textit{Test if the object is a Radviz object}

Description

The function will return \texttt{TRUE} if the object is a Radviz object

Usage

\begin{verbatim}
is.radviz(x)
\end{verbatim}

Arguments

\begin{verbatim}
x \hspace{1cm} \text{an object of class Radviz, as returned by do.radviz}
\end{verbatim}

Author(s)

Yann Abraham
is.valid

Identify the valid projections from a Radviz object

Description

The function will return a vector as long as the data in x where points that could not be projected are TRUE.

Usage

is.valid(x)

Arguments

x an object of class Radviz, as returned by do.radviz

Author(s)

Yann Abraham

Examples

data(iris)
das <- c('Sepal.Length','Sepal.Width','Petal.Length','Petal.Width')
S <- make.S(das)
rv <- do.radviz(iris,S)
is.radviz(rv) # should be true

is.valid

Examples

data(iris)
das <- c('Sepal.Length','Sepal.Width','Petal.Length','Petal.Width')
iris0 <- rbind(iris,c(rep(0,length(das)),NA))
S <- make.S(das)
rv0 <- do.radviz(iris0,S)

sum(!is.valid(rv0)) # should be 1

# to find which points where invalid in the data
which(!is.valid(rv0))

# to review the original data points
rv1 <- subset(rv0,is.valid(rv0))
summary(rv1)
**Description**

`make.S` will return \([x,y]\) coordinates for \(n\) dimensional anchors equally spaced around the unit circle.

**Usage**

```
make.S(x)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` a vector of dimensional anchors, or a list of dimensional anchors for Class Discrimination Layout, or the number of anchors to put on the circle.

**Details**

If `x` is a vector or a list, values will be used to set the row names of the matrix.

**Value**

A matrix with 2 columns (\(x\) and \(y\) coordinates of dimensional anchors) and 1 line per dimensional anchor (so called springs). If `x` is a vector, the row names of the matrix will be set to the syntactically correct version of values in the vector (through a call to `make.names`). Please note that some functions expect to match column names of data to row names of the spring matrix.

**Author(s)**

Yann Abraham

**Examples**

```r
data(iris)
das <- c('Sepal.Length','Sepal.Width','Petal.Length','Petal.Width')
make.S(length(das)) # without row names
make.S(das) # with row names
make.S(list(c('Sepal.Length','Sepal.Width'),c('Petal.Length','Petal.Width')))
```
Description

Plots the Dimensional Anchors and projected data points in a 2D space.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'radviz'
plot(
  x,
  main = NULL,
  anchors.only = TRUE,
  anchors.filter = NULL,
  label.color = NULL,
  label.size = NULL,
  point.color,
  point.shape,
  point.size,
  add,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

- `x`: a radviz object as produced by `do.radviz`
- `main`: [Optional] a title to the graph, displayed on top
- `anchors.only`: by default only plot the anchors so that other methods can easily be chained
- `anchors.filter`: filter out anchors with low contributions to the projection (superseded)
- `label.color`: the color of springs for visualization
- `label.size`: the size of the anchors (see customizing `ggplot2` for details on default value)
- `point.color`: deprecated, use `geom_point` instead
- `point.shape`: deprecated, use `geom_point` instead
- `point.size`: deprecated, use `geom_point` instead
- `add`: deprecated, use `geom_point` instead
- `...`: further arguments to be passed to or from other methods (not implemented)

Details

by default the plot function only shows the anchors. Extra geoms are required to display the data. When `anchors.filter` is a number and type is not Radviz, any springs whose length is lower than this number will be filtered out of the visualization. This has no effect on the projection itself. Please note that this parameter is being superseded by the `anchor.filter` function.
Radviz

Value

the internal ggplot2 object, allowing for extra geoms to be added

Author(s)

Yann Abraham

Examples

data(iris)
das <- c('Sepal.Length','Sepal.Width','Petal.Length','Petal.Width')
S <- make.S(das)
rv <- do.radviz(iris,S)
plot(rv)
plot(rv,anchors.only=FALSE)

library(ggplot2)
## should look the same as before
plot(rv)+geom_point()
plot(rv)+geom_point(aes(color=Species))

---

Radviz

Radviz Projection of Multidimensional Data

Description

Radviz uses Dimensional Anchors and the spring paradigm to project a multidimensional space in 2D. This allows for the quick visualization of large and complex datasets.

Examples

data(iris)
das <- c('Sepal.Length','Sepal.Width','Petal.Length','Petal.Width')
S <- make.S(das)
rv <- do.radviz(iris,S)
plot(rv,anchors.only=FALSE)
**recenter**

*Rotate Dimensional Anchors around the Unit Circle*

**Description**

recenter will rotate the order of the dimensional anchors around the circle, to put a channel of reference to the top of the display.

**Usage**

recenter(springs, newc)

**Arguments**

- **springs**: a spring object as created by `make.S`
- **newc**: a string specifying which dimensional anchor should be placed on top of the unit circle

**Value**

a spring object with rotated labels

**Author(s)**

Yann Abraham

**Examples**

data(iris)
das <- c('Sepal.Length','Sepal.Width','Petal.Length','Petal.Width')
iris.S <- make.S(das)
iris.S
recenter(iris.S,'Petal.Length')

---

**rescalePlot**

*Rescaling of projected data for plotting*

**Description**

Rescaling of projected data for plotting

**Usage**

rescalePlot(x, fraction = 0.9)
Arguments

- `x`: a radviz object as produced by `do.radviz`
- `fraction`: numeric value, indicating which fraction of the unit circle should be used for the rescaled plot

Details

A different rescaling is used here for plotting the projected data as compared to `do.radviz`. Only feature-wise rescaling is applied to the original data (through `do.L`), in accordance with the rescaling used in `do.optimFreeviz` and `do.optimGraphviz`. The projected data is then rescaled based on amplitude, to cover a pre-specified fraction of the unit circle. For Freeviz and Graphviz objects, the rescaling will issue a warning if some points extend beyond the some anchors: in that case only the direction of the anchor can be interpreted but not the magnitude represented by the anchor’s position.

Value

- a radviz object as produced by `do.radviz`

Author(s)

Nicolas Sauwen

Examples

```r
data(iris)
S <- make.S(das)
rv <- do.radviz(iris, S)
library(ggplot2)
plot(rv) + geom_point(aes(color=Species))
new.rv <- rescalePlot(rv)
plot(new.rv) + geom_point(aes(color=Species))
```

smoothRadviz

A smoothScatter function for Radviz objects

Description

Plots the Dimensional Anchors and a smoothed color density representation of projected data points in a 2D space.
smoothRadviz

Usage

smoothRadviz(
  x,
  main = NULL,
  color = "dodgerblue4",
  nbin = 200,
  label.color = NULL,
  label.size = NULL,
  smooth.color,
  max.dens,
  transformation,
  nrpoints,
  ncols,
  bandwidth
)

Arguments

x a radviz object as produced by do.radviz
main [Optional] a title to the graph, displayed on top
color the gradient will be generated from white to color
nbin the number of equally spaced grid points for the density estimation (see geomDensity2d for details)
label.color the color of springs for visualization
label.size the size of the anchors (see customizing ggplot2 for details on default value)
smooth.color deprecated, see stat_density2d instead
max.dens deprecated, see stat_density2d instead
transformation deprecated, see stat_density2d instead
nrpoints deprecated, see stat_density2d instead
ncols deprecated, see stat_density2d instead
bandwidth deprecated, see stat_density2d instead

Value

the internal ggplot2 object plus added layers, allowing for extra geoms to be added

Author(s)

Yann Abraham

Examples

data(iris)
das <- c('Sepal.Length','Sepal.Width','Petal.Length','Petal.Width')
S <- make.S(das)
rv <- do.radviz(iris,S)
Subsetting a Radviz projection

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'radviz'
subset(x, i = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

- `x`: a radviz object
- `i`: A logical vector or expression evaluated on the Radviz object
- `...`: further arguments to be passed to or from other methods (not implemented)

Value

a new Radviz object containing only rows specified in `i`

Author(s)

Yann Abraham

Examples

```r
data(iris)
das <- c('Sepal.Length','Sepal.Width','Petal.Length','Petal.Width')
S <- make.S(das)
rv <- do.radviz(iris,S)
# subset rv
srv <- subset(rv,iris$Species=='setosa')
summary(srv)
sum(iris$Species=='setosa') # 50 objects in srv corresponding to setosa values
```
Description

Provides a summary for Radviz objects

Usage

## S3 method for class 'radviz'
summary(object, ..., n = 6)

## S3 method for class 'radviz'
head(x, n = 6, ...)

## S3 method for class 'radviz'
dim(x)

## S3 method for class 'radviz'
print(x, ...)

springs(x)

Arguments

object
  an object of class Radviz, as returned by \texttt{do.radviz}

...               further arguments to be passed to or from other methods (not implemented)

n                  the number of lines from each slots in the Radviz object to display (defaults to 6)

x                  an object of class Radviz, as returned by \texttt{do.radviz}

Details

dim returns the number of points and the number of dimensions used for the projection. print returns invisibly the data, including the projected coordinates

Author(s)

Yann Abraham

Examples

data(iris)
das <- c("Sepal.Length","Sepal.Width","Petal.Length","Petal.Width")
S <- make.S(das)
rv <- do.radviz(iris,S)
Text annotations for the Radviz Plots

Description

Text draws the strings given in the vector labels at the coordinates given by the radviz projection.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'radviz'
text(
  x, 
  ..., 
  main = NULL, 
  labels = NULL, 
  size = FALSE, 
  label.color = NULL, 
  label.size = NULL, 
  adj, 
  pos, 
  offset, 
  vfont, 
  cex, 
  col, 
  font, 
  add
)
```

Arguments

- `x`: a radviz object as produced by `do.radviz`
- `...`: further arguments to be passed to or from other methods (not implemented)
- `main`: [Optional] a title to the graph, displayed on top if `add` is `TRUE`
- `labels`: the name of the variable used for labeling (see details)
- `size`: [Logical] if `TRUE` labels are sized after the number of points they correspond to
- `label.color`: the color of springs for visualization
- `label.size`: the size of the anchors (see `customizing ggplot2` for details on default value)
- `adj`, `pos`, `offset`, `vfont`, `cex`, `col`, `font`, `add`: deprecated, see `geom_text` instead
offset  deprecated, see geom_text instead
vfont  deprecated, see geom_text instead
cex  deprecated, see geom_text instead
col  deprecated, see geom_text instead
font  deprecated, see geom_text instead
add  deprecated, see geom_text instead

Author(s)
Yann Abraham

Examples

data(iris)
das <- c('Sepal.Length','Sepal.Width','Petal.Length','Petal.Width')
S <- make.S(das)
rv <- do.radviz(iris,S)
text(rv,labels='Species')

theme_radviz  Complete ggplot2 theme for Radviz projections

Description
A complete Radviz theme based on 'ggplot2::theme_light'

Usage
theme_radviz(
  base_size = 11,
  base_family = "",
  base_line_size = base_size/22,
  base_rect_size = base_size/22
)

Arguments
  base_size  base font size, given in pts.
  base_family  base font family
  base_line_size  base size for line elements
  base_rect_size  base size for rect elements

Details
on top of 'ggplot2::theme_light' this theme removes axis title, text and ticks, as well as the reference grid. See theme for details.
Value

a complete ggplot2 theme

Author(s)

Yann Abraham

Examples

data(iris)
S <- make.S(das)
rv <- do.radviz(iris,S)
plot(rv,main='Iris projection')
plot(rv,main='Iris projection')+theme_radviz(base_size=16)

tuneForceRatio Method to compute optimal ratio between repulsive and attractive forces for Freeviz.

Description

Method to compute optimal ratio between repulsive and attractive forces for Freeviz.

Usage

tuneForceRatio(
  x,
  classes,
  law = 0,
  steps = 10,
  springs = NULL,
  multilevel = TRUE,
  print = TRUE
)

Arguments

x Dataframe or matrix, with observations as rows and attributes as columns
classes Vector with class labels of the observations
law Integer, specifying how forces change with distance: 0 = (inverse) linear, 1 = (inverse) square
steps Number of iterations of the algorithm before re-considering convergence criterion
**tuneForceRatio**

springs: Numeric matrix with initial anchor coordinates. When NULL (=default), springs are initialized by `make.S`.

multilevel: Logical, indicating whether multi-level computation should be used. Setting it to TRUE can speed up computations.

print: Logical, indicating whether information on the iterative procedure should be printed in the R console.

**Details**

Running Freeviz, it is hard to know what weights to specify for the attractive and repulsive forces to optimize the projection result. This function runs an iterative procedure to find the optimal force ratio. First, a logarithmic grid search is performed, followed by 1D optimization on the refined interval. This approach is less prone to getting stuck in a suboptimal local optimum, and requires less Freeviz evaluations than direct 1D optimization.

**Value**

Value of the optimal force ratio (attractive force in the nominator)

**Author(s)**

Nicolas Sauwen

**Examples**

```r
data(iris)
S <- make.S(das)
rv <- do.radviz(iris, S)
plot(rv, anchors.only=FALSE)
forceRatio <- tuneForceRatio(x = iris[, das], classes = iris$Species)
new.S <- do.optimFreeviz(x = iris[, das], classes = iris$Species, attractG = forceRatio, repelG = 1)
new.rv <- do.radviz(iris, new.S)
plot(new.rv, anchors.only=FALSE)
```
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