Package ‘scatterplot3d’

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Title 3D Scatter Plot
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Description Plots a three dimensional (3D) point cloud.
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scatterplot3d 3D Scatter Plot

Description

Plots a three dimensional (3D) point cloud.
Usage

scatterplot3d(x, y=NULL, z=NULL, color=par("col"), pch=par("pch"),
main=NULL, sub=NULL, xlim=NULL, ylim=NULL, zlim=NULL,
xlab=NULL, ylab=NULL, zlab=NULL, scale.y=1, angle=40,
axis=TRUE, tick.nmarks=TRUE, label.tick.nmarks=TRUE,
x.tick.nlabs=NULL, y.tick.nlabs=NULL, z.tick.nlabs=NULL,
y.margin.add=0, grid=TRUE, box=TRUE, lab=par("lab"),
lab.z=mean(lab[1:2]), type="p", highlight.3d=FALSE,
mar=c(5,3,4,3)+0.1, bg=par("bg"), col.axis=par("col.axis"),
col.grid="grey", col.lab=par("col.lab"),
cex.symbols=par("cex"), cex.axis=0.8 * par("cex.axis"),
cex.lab=par("cex.lab"), font.axis=par("font.axis"),
font.lab=par("font.lab"), lty.axis=par("lty"),
lty.grid=par("lty"), lty.hide=NULL, lty.hplot=par("lty"),
log="", asp=NA, ...)

Arguments

x the coordinates of points in the plot.
y the y coordinates of points in the plot, optional if x is an appropriate structure.
z the z coordinates of points in the plot, optional if x is an appropriate structure.
color colors of points in the plot, optional if x is an appropriate structure. Will be ignored if highlight.3d = TRUE.
pch plotting "character", i.e. symbol to use.
main an overall title for the plot.
sub sub-title.
xlim, ylim, zlim the x, y and z limits (min, max) of the plot. Note that setting enlarged limits may not work as exactly as expected (a known but unfixed bug).
xlab, ylab, zlab titles for the x, y and z axis.
scale.y scale of y axis related to x- and z axis.
angle angle between x and y axis (Attention: result depends on scaling).
axis a logical value indicating whether axes should be drawn on the plot.
tick.nmarks a logical value indicating whether tick marks should be drawn on the plot (only if axis = TRUE).
label.tick.nmarks a logical value indicating whether tick marks should be labeled on the plot (only if axis = TRUE and tick.nmarks = TRUE).
x.tick.nlabs, y.tick.nlabs, z.tick.nlabs vector of tick mark labels.
y.margin.add add additional space between tick mark labels and axis label of the y axis
grid a logical value indicating whether a grid should be drawn on the plot.
box a logical value indicating whether a box should be drawn around the plot.
scatterplot3d

lab
a numerical vector of the form c(x, y, len). The values of x and y give the
(approximate) number of tickmarks on the x and y axes.

lab.z
the same as lab, but for z axis.

type
character indicating the type of plot: "p" for points, "l" for lines, "h" for vertical
lines to x-y-plane, etc.

highlight.3d
points will be drawn in different colors related to y coordinates (only if type = "p"
or type = "h", else color will be used).
On some devices not all colors can be displayed. In this case try the postscript
device or use highlight.3d = FALSE.

mar
A numerical vector of the form c(bottom, left, top, right) which gives the lines
of margin to be specified on the four sides of the plot. See section Values on
how to change the setting back to the default / previous setting.

bg
background (fill) color for the open plot symbols given by pch = 21:25.

col.axis, col.grid, col.lab
the color to be used for axis / grid / axis labels.

cex.symbols, cex.axis, cex.lab
the magnification to be used for point symbols, axis annotation, labels relative
to the current.

font.axis, font.lab
the font to be used for axis annotation / labels.

lty.axis, lty.grid
the line type to be used for axis / grid.

lty.hide
line style used to plot 'non-visible' edges (defaults of the lty.axis style)

lty.hplot
the line type to be used for vertical segments with type = "h".

log
Not yet implemented! A character string which contains "x" (if the x axis is to
be logarithmic), "y", "z", "xy", "xz", "yz", "xyz".

asp
numeric, giving the aspect ratio z/x or z/y, see `Note`.

... more graphical parameters can be given as arguments, pch = 16 or pch = 20
may be nice.

Value

xyz.convert
function which converts coordinates from 3D (x, y, z) to 2D-projection (x, y) of
scatterplot3d. Useful to plot objects into existing plot.

points3d
function which draws points or lines into the existing plot.

plane3d
function which draws a plane into the existing plot: plane3d(Intercept, x.coef = NULL, y.coef = NULL, z.coef = NULL,
"dashed", lty.box = NULL, draw_lines = TRUE, draw_polygon = FALSE,
Instead of Intercept a vector containing 3 elements or an (g)lm object can be
specified. The argument lty.box allows to set a different line style for the inter-
secting lines in the box's walls. The arguments draw_lines and draw_polygon
allow for choosing whether to represent the plane via line segments or as a
solid surface, respectively. The list in polygon_args collects arguments to be
passed to the underlying polygon call that draws a solid (or transparent) plane
if draw_polygon=TRUE.
functions which "refreshes" the box surrounding the plot.

`contour3d` function which draws contour lines into the existing plot: `contour3d(f, x.count = 10, y.count = 10, ...)`

The first argument can be an `lm` object of two dimensions or a function of two arguments. In both cases the dimensions have to be given in the order `x, y` of the `scatterplot3d` call. The arguments `x.count` and `y.count` specify how many segments should be drawn for each dimension. The arguments `x.resolution` and `y.resolution` control the number of locations where the segments have to be evaluated.

`par.mar` As the function modifies the `par("mar")` settings of the current device and needs to keep these in case you add elements to the plot later on, you can change these back via `par(object$par.mar)` in case you want to add more plots with default margins to the current device.

**Note**
Some graphical parameters should only be set as arguments in `scatterplot3d` but not in a previous `par()` call. One of these is `mar`, which is also non-standard in another way: Users who want to extend an existing `scatterplot3d` graphic with another function than `points3d`, `plane3d` or `box3d`, should consider to set `par(mar = c(b, l, t, r))` to the value of `mar` used in `scatterplot3d`, which defaults to `c(5, 3, 4, 3) + 0.1`.

Other `par` arguments may be split into several arguments in `scatterplot3d`, e.g., for specifying the line type. And finally some of `par` arguments do not apply here, e.g., many of those for axis calculation. So we recommend to try the specification of graphical parameters at first as arguments in `scatterplot3d` and only if needed as arguments in previous `par()` call.

If `asp` is a finite positive value then the window is set up so that one data unit in the `x` or `y` direction (the one that is plotted horizontally - depends on `angle` -) is equal in length to `asp` × one data unit in the `z` direction. The variation of `asp` is only reasonable if the default values `x.ticklabs=NULL, y.ticklabs=NULL, z.ticklabs=NULL` are not changed.

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**References**

**See Also**
`persp`, `plot`, `par`.

**Examples**
```r
## on some devices not all colors can be displayed.
## Try the postscript device or use highlight3d = FALSE.

## example 1
z <- seq(-10, 10, 0.01)
```
x <- cos(z)
y <- sin(z)
scatterplot3d(x, y, z, highlight.3d=TRUE, col.axis="blue",
             col.grid="lightblue", main="scatterplot3d - 1", pch=20)

## example 2
temp <- seq(-pi, 0, length = 50)
x <- c(rep(1, 50) %*% t(cos(temp)))
y <- c(cos(temp) %*% t(sin(temp)))
z <- c(sin(temp) %*% t(sin(temp)))
scatterplot3d(x, y, z, highlight.3d=TRUE,
             col.axis="blue", col.grid="lightblue",
             main="scatterplot3d - 2", pch=20)

## example 3
temp <- seq(-pi, 0, length = 50)
x <- c(rep(1, 50) %*% t(cos(temp)))
y <- c(cos(temp) %*% t(sin(temp)))
z <- 10 * c(sin(temp) %*% t(sin(temp)))
color <- rep("green", length(x))
temp <- seq(-10, 10, 0.01)
x <- c(x, cos(temp))
y <- c(y, sin(temp))
z <- c(z, temp)
color <- c(color, rep("red", length(temp)))
scatterplot3d(x, y, z, color, pch=20, zlim=c(-2, 10),
             main="scatterplot3d - 3")

## example 4
my.mat <- matrix(runif(25), nrow=5)
dimnames(my.mat) <- list(LETTERS[1:5], letters[11:15])
my.mat # the matrix we want to plot ...
s3d.dat <- data.frame(cols=as.vector(col(my.mat)),
                      rows=as.vector(row(my.mat)),
                      value=as.vector(my.mat))
scatterplot3d(s3d.dat, type="h", lwd=5, pch=" ",
             x.ticklabs=colnames(my.mat), y.ticklabs=rownames(my.mat),
             color=grey(25:1/40), main="scatterplot3d - 4")

## example 5
data(trees)
s3d <- scatterplot3d(trees, type="h", highlight.3d=TRUE,
                     angle=55, scale.y=0.7, pch=16, main="scatterplot3d - 5")
# Now adding some points to the "scatterplot3d"
s3d$points3d(seq(10,20,2), seq(85,60,-5), seq(60,10,-10),
             col="blue", type="h", pch=16)
# Now adding a regression plane to the "scatterplot3d"
attach(trees)
my.lm <- lm(Volume ~ Girth + Height)
s3d$plane3d(my.lm, lty.box = "solid")

## example 6; by Martin Maechler
cubedraw <- function(res3d, min = 0, max = 255, cex = 2, text. = FALSE) {
  ## Purpose: Draw nice cube with corners
  cube01 <- rbind(c(0,0,1), 0, c(1,0,0), c(1,1,0), 1, c(0,1,1), # < 6 outer
                  c(1,0,1), c(0,1,0)) # <- "inner": fore- & back-ground
  cub <- min + (max-min)* cube01
  ## visible corners + lines:
  res$points3d(cub[c(1:6,1,7,3,7,5),], cex = cex, type = 'b', lty = 1)
  ## hidden corner + lines
  res$points3d(cub[c(2,8,4,8,6),], cex = cex, type = 'b', lty = 3)
  if(text.)## debug
    text(res$xyz.convert(cub), labels=1:nrow(cub), col='tomato', cex=2)
}
##  a) The named colors in R, i.e. colors()
cc <- colors()
ccrgb <- t(col2rgb(cc))
par(xpd = TRUE)
rr <- scatterplot3d(ccrgb, color = cc, box = FALSE, angle = 24,
  xlim = c(-50, 300), ylim = c(-50, 300), zlim = c(-50, 300))
cubedraw(rr)
## b) The rainbow colors from rainbow(201)
rbc <- rainbow(201)
Rrb <- t(col2rgb(rbc))
rR <- scatterplot3d(Rrb, color = rbc, box = FALSE, angle = 24,
  xlim = c(-50, 300), ylim = c(-50, 300), zlim = c(-50, 300))
cubedraw(rR)
rr$points3d(Rrb, col = rbc, pch = 16)
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