

Package ‘wrGraph’

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Title Graphics in the Context of Analyzing High-Throughput Data

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Description Additional options for making graphics in the context of analyzing high-throughput data are available here.
This includes automatic segmenting of the current device (eg window) to accommodate multiple new plots,
automatic checking for optimal location of legends in plots, small histograms to insert as legends,
histograms re-transforming axis labels to linear when plotting log2-transformed data,
a violin-plot <[doi:10.1080/00031305.1998.10480559](https://doi.org/10.1080/00031305.1998.10480559)> function for a wide variety of input-formats,
principal components analysis (PCA) <[doi:10.1080/14786440109462720](https://doi.org/10.1080/14786440109462720)> with bag-plots <[doi:10.1080/00031305.1999.10474494](https://doi.org/10.1080/00031305.1999.10474494)> to highlight and compare the center areas for groups of samples,
generic MA-plots (differential- versus average-value plots) <[doi:10.1093/nar/30.4.e15](https://doi.org/10.1093/nar/30.4.e15)>,
staggered count plots and generation of mouse-over interactive html pages.

Depends R (>= 3.1.0)

Imports graphics, grDevices, grid, lattice, RColorBrewer, stats,
wrMisc

Suggests dplyr, factoextra, FactoMineR, knitr, limma, rmarkdown, sm

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addBagPlot	<i>Add bagplot to existing plot</i>
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Description

This function adds a bagplot on an existing (scatter-)plot allowing to highlight the central area of the data. Briefly, a bagplot is a bivariate boxplot, see [Bagplot](#), following the basic idea of a boxplot in two dimensions. Of course, multimodal distributions - if not separated first - may likely lead to mis-interpretation, similarly as it is known for interpreting boxplots. If a group of data consists only of 2 data-points, they will be connected using a straight line. It is recommended using transparent colors to highlight the core part of a group (if only 2 points are available, they will be connected using a straight line), in addition, one could use the option to re-plot all (non-outlyer) points (arguments `reCol`, `rePch` and `reCex` must be used).

Usage

```
addBagPlot(
  x,
  lev1 = 0.5,
  outCoef = 2,
  bagCol = NULL,
  bagCont = bagCol,
  bagLwd = 1.5,
  nCore = 4,
```

```

    outlCol = 2,
    outlPch = NULL,
    outlCex = 0.6,
    reCol = NULL,
    rePch = NULL,
    reCex = NULL,
    ctrPch = NULL,
    ctrCol = NULL,
    ctrCex = NULL,
    addSubTi = TRUE,
    returnOutL = FALSE,
    callFrom = NULL,
    silent = TRUE
)

```

Arguments

x	(matrix, list or data.frame) main numeric input of data/points to plot
lev1	(numeric) min content of data for central area (default 0.5 for 50 percent)
outCoef	(numeric) parameter for defining outliers (equivalent to range in boxplot)
bagCol	(character or integer) color for filling center part of bagplot (default light transparent grey); Note: It is highly suggested to use transparency, otherwise points underneath will be covered
bagCont	(character) color for inner and outer contours of bagplot
bagLwd	(numeric) line width for outer contour, set to NULL for not displaying outer contour (see also par)
nCore	(integer) decide when center should be determined by median or mean: if number of points reach nCore the median will be used
outlCol	(character or integer) color for highlighting outliers (for text and replottig outliers points), set to NULL for not highlighting outliers at all
outlPch	(integer) symbol replottig highlighted outliers (for text and replottig outliers points), set to NULL for not replottig outlier-points (see also par)
outlCex	(numeric) cex type expansion factor for labels of highlighted outliers, set to NULL for not printing (row)names of outliers (see also par)
reCol	(character or integer) color for replottig (non-outlyer) points, default set to NULL for not replottig
rePch	(integer) symbol for replottig (non-outlyer) points, default set to NULL for not re-plotting (see also par)
reCex	(numeric) cex type expansion factor for lfor replottig (non-outlyer) points, default set to NULL for not replottig
ctrPch	(integer) symbol for showing group center (see also par)
ctrCol	(character or integer) color for group center symbol
ctrCex	(numeric) cex type expansion factor for size of group center (see also par)

addSubTi	(logical) decide if subtitle (stating that potential outliers were displayed separately) should be added in plot
returnOutL	(logical) decide if rownames of (potential) outlier values should be returned when running the function
callFrom	(character) allow easier tracking of messages produced
silent	(logical) suppress messages

Value

plot, optional return of matrix with outliers

See Also

[plotPCAw](#), [princomp](#)

Examples

```
set.seed(2020); dat1 <- matrix(round(rnorm(2000),3),ncol=2); rownames(dat1) <- 1:nrow(dat1)
dat1 <- dat1+ 5*matrix(rep(c(0,1,1,0,0,0,1,1),nrow(dat1)/4), byrow=TRUE, ncol=2)
col1 <- rgb(red=c(153,90,203,255), green=c(143,195,211,125), blue=c(204,186,78,115),
  alpha=90, maxColorValue=255)
## suppose we know the repartition into 4 subgroups which we would like to highlight them
grp1 <- rep(1:4, nrow(dat1)/4)
plot(dat1, col=grey(0.8), xlab="x", ylab="y", las=1, pch=grp1)
for(i in 1:4) addBagPlot(dat1[which(grp1==i),], bagCol=col1[i])
## slightly improved
library(wrMisc)
col2 <- convColorToTransp(col1, 255)
plot(dat1, col=grey(0.8), xlab="x", ylab="y", las=1, pch=grp1)
for(i in 1:4) addBagPlot(dat1[which(grp1==i),], bagCol=col1[i], outLPch=i,
  outLCol=col2[i], bagLwd=3)
```

checkForLegLoc

Find best place on plot for placing legend

Description

This function tries to find the best location for placing a legend of a bivariate plot, ie scatter-plot. All 4 corners of the data to plot are inspected for the least occupation by data plotted while displaying the content of `sampleGrp`. Alternatively, by setting the argument `showLegend` the user-defined legend will be returned

Usage

```
checkForLegLoc(
  matr,
  sampleGrp = NULL,
  showLegend = TRUE,
  suplSpace = 4,
  testCorner = 1:4,
  silent = TRUE,
  callFrom = NULL
)
```

Arguments

<code>matr</code>	(matrix, list or data.frame) main data of plot
<code>sampleGrp</code>	(character or factor) with this option the text to be displayed in the legend may be taken into consideration for its length
<code>showLegend</code>	(logical or character) decide if <code>matr</code> should be checked for best location; if <code>showLegend</code> contains any of the standard legend-location designations (eg 'topleft') it will be used in the output
<code>suplSpace</code>	(numeric) allows to consider extra room taken in legend by symbol and surrounding space, interpreted as n additional characters
<code>testCorner</code>	(integer) which corners should be considered (1=left-top, 2=right-top, right-bottom, left-bottom)
<code>silent</code>	(logical) suppress messages
<code>callFrom</code>	(character) allow easier tracking of message(s) produced

Value

list with `$showL` indicating if legend is desired and `$loc` for the proposition of the best location, `$nConflicts` gives the counts of conflicts

See Also

[legend](#)

Examples

```
dat1 <- matrix(c(1:5,1,1:5,5), ncol=2)
grp <- c("abc", "efghijk")
(legLoc <- checkForLegLoc(dat1, grp))
plot(dat1, cex=3)
legend(legLoc$loc, legend=grp, text.col=2:3, pch=1, cex=0.8)
```

convertPlotCoordPix *Convert points of plot to coordinates in pixels*

Description

This function allows conversion the plotting positions ('x' and 'y' coordiantes) of points in a given plot into coordiantes in pixels (of the entire plotting region). It was designed to be used as coordiantes in an html file for mouse-over interactivity (display of names of points and links). Of course, the size of the plotting region is crucial and may not be changed afterwards (if the plot is not written to file using png etc). In turn the function [mouseOverHtmlFile](#) will use the pixel-coordiantes, allowing to annotate given points of a plot for mouse-over interactive html.

Usage

```
convertPlotCoordPix(
  x,
  y,
  useMar = c(6.2, 4, 4, 2),
  plotDim = c(1400, 800),
  plotRes = 100,
  fromTop = TRUE,
  callFrom = NULL,
  silent = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

x	(numeric) initial plotting coordinates on x-axis, names of vector - if available-will be used as IDs
y	(numeric) initial plotting coordinates on y-axis
useMar	(numeric,length=4) margins defined with plot, see also par
plotDim	(integer, length=2) dimension of the plotting device in pixels, see also par
plotRes	(integer) resolution of plotting device, see also par
fromTop	(logical) toggle if poordinates should start from top
callFrom	(character) allow easier tracking of message(s) produced
silent	(logical) suppress messages

Value

matrix with x- and y-coordinates in pixels

See Also

[mouseOverHtmlFile](#)

Examples

```
df1 <- data.frame(id=letters[1:10],x=1:10,y=rep(5,10),mou=paste("point",letters[1:10]),
  link=file.path(tempdir(),paste(LETTERS[1:10],".html",sep="")),stringsAsFactors=FALSE)
## Typically one wants to get pixel-coordinates for plots written to file.
## Here we'll use R's tempdir, later you may want to choose other locations
pngFile <- file.path(tempdir(),"test01.png")
png(pngFile,width=800, height=600,res=72)
## here we'll just plot a set of horional points at default parameters ...
plot(df1[,2:3],las=1,main="test01")
dev.off()
## Note: Special characters should be converted for proper display in html during mouse-over
library(wrMisc)
df1$mou <- htmlSpecCharConv(df1$mou)
## Let's add the x- and y-coordiates of the points in pixels to the data.frame
df1 <- cbind(df1,convertPlotCoordPix(x=df1[,2],y=df1[,3],plotD=c(800,600),plotRes=72))
head(df1)
## using mouseOverHtmlFile() one could now make an html document with interactive
## display of names and clockable links to the coordinates we determined here ...
```

cumFrqPlot

Cumulative (or sorted) frequency plot (takes columns of 'dat' as separate series)

Description

Display data as sorted or cumulative frequency plot. This type of plot represents an alternative to plotting data as histograms. Histograms are very universal and which are very intuitive. However, fine-tuning the bandwidth (ie width of the bars) may be very delicate, fine resolution details may often remain hidden. One of the advantages of directly displaying all data-points is that subtle differences may be revealed easier, compared to classical histograms. Furthermore, the plot presented here offers more options to display multiple series of data simultaneously. Thus, this type of plot may be useful to compare eg results of data normalization. Of course, with very large data-sets (eg > 3000 values) this gain of 'details' will be less important (compared to histograms) and will penalize speed. In such cases the argument `thisResol` will get useful as it allows to reduce the resolution and introduce binning. Alternatively for very large data-sets one may look into density-plots or vioplots (eg `vioplotW`). The argument `CVlimit` allows optionally excluding extreme values. If numeric (& > 2 columns), its value will be used `exclExtrValues` to identify series with column-median > 'CVlimit'. Of course, exclusion of extreme values should be done with great care, important features of the data may get lost.

Usage

```
cumFrqPlot(
  dat,
  cumSum = FALSE,
  exclCol = NULL,
  colNames = NULL,
  displColNa = TRUE,
```

```

tit = NULL,
xLim = NULL,
yLim = NULL,
xLab = NULL,
yLab = NULL,
col = NULL,
CVlimit = NULL,
thisResol = NULL,
supTxtAdj = 0,
supTxtYOffs = 0,
useLog = "",
silent = FALSE,
callFrom = NULL
)

```

Arguments

dat	(matrix or data.frame) data to plot/inspect
cumSum	(logical) for either plotting cumulates Sums (then thisResol for number of breaks) or (if =FALSE) simply sorted values -> max resolution
exclCol	(integer) columns to exclude
colNames	(character) for alternative column/series names in display, as long as displColNa=TRUE
displColNa	(logical) display column-names
tit	(character) custom title
xLim	(numeric) custom limit for x-axis (see also par)
yLim	(numeric) custom limit for y-axis (see also par)
xLab	(character) custom x-axis label
yLab	(character) custom y-axis label
col	(integer or character) custom colors
CVlimit	(numeric) for the tag 'outlier column' (uses exclExtrValues) identify & mark column with median row-CV > CVlimit
thisResol	(integer) resolution res for binning large data-sets
supTxtAdj	(numeric) parameter adj for supplemental text
supTxtYOffs	(numeric) supplemental offset for text on y axis
useLog	(character) default="", otherwise for setting axis in log-scale "x", "y" or "xy"
silent	(logical) suppress messages
callFrom	(character) allows easier tracking of message(s) produced

Value

plot only

See Also

[layout](#), [exclExtrValues](#) for decision of potential outliers; [hist](#), [vioplotW](#)

Examples

```
set.seed(2017); dat0 <- matrix(rnorm(500), ncol=5, dimnames=list(NULL,1:5))
cumFrqPlot(dat0, tit="Sorted values")
cumFrqPlot(dat0, cumSum=TRUE, tit="Sum of sorted values")
```

foldChangeArrow	<i>Add arrow for expected Fold-Change to VolcanoPlot or MA-plot</i>
-----------------	---

Description

This function allows adding an arrow indicating a fold-change to MA- or Volcano-plots. When comparing multiple concentrations of standards in benchmark-tests it may be useful to indicate the expected ratio in a pair-wise comparison. In case of main input as list or MArrayLM-object (as generated from limma), the column-names of multiple pairwise comparisons can be used for extracting a numeric content (supposed as concentrations in sample-names) which will be used to determine the expected ratio used for plotting. Optionally the ratio used for plotting can be returned as numeric value.

Usage

```
foldChangeArrow(
  FC,
  useComp = 1,
  isLin = TRUE,
  asX = TRUE,
  col = 2,
  arr = c(0.005, 0.15),
  lwd = NULL,
  addText = c(line = -0.9, cex = 0.7, txt = "expected", loc = "toright"),
  returnRatio = FALSE,
  silent = FALSE,
  callFrom = NULL
)
```

Arguments

FC	(numeric, list or MArrayLM-object) main information for drawing arrow : either numeric value for fold-change/log2-ratio of object to search for colnames of statistical testing for extracting numeric part
useComp	(integer) only used in case FC is list or MArrayLM-object and has multiple pairwise-comparisons
isLin	(logical) indicate if FC is log2 or not
asX	(logical) indicate if arrow should be on x-axis
col	(integer or character) custom color
arr	(numeric, length=2) start- and end-points of arrow (as relative to entire plot)

lwd	(numeric) line-width of arrow
addText	(logical or named vector) indicate if text explaining arrow should be displayed, use TRUE for default (on top right of plot), or any combination of 'loc', 'line', 'cex', 'side', 'adj', 'col', 'text' (or 'txt') for customizing specific elements
returnRatio	(logical) return ratio
silent	(logical) suppress messages
callFrom	(character) allow easier tracking of message(s) produced

Details

The argument `addText` also allows specifying a fixed position when using `addText=c(loc="bottomleft")`, also `bottomright`, `topleft`, `topright`, `toleft` and `toright` may be used. In this case the elements `side` and `adjust` will be redefined to accommodate the text in the corner specified.

Value

plots arrow only (and explicative text), if `returnRatio=TRUE` also returns numeric value for extracted ratio

See Also

[MAplotW](#), [VolcanoPlotW](#)

Examples

```
plot(rnorm(20, 1.5, 0.1), 1:20)
foldChangeArrow(FC=1.5)
```

histW

Histogram (version by WR)

Description

This function proposes a few special tweaks to the general [hist](#) function : In a number of settings data are treated and plotted as log-data. This function allows feeding directly log2-data and displaying the x-axis (re-translated) in linear scale (see argument `isLog`). The default settings allow making (very) small histograms ('low resolution'), which may be used as a rough overview of bandwidth and distribution of values in `dat`. Similar to [hist](#), by changing the parameters `nBars` and/or `breaks` very 'high resolution' histograms can be produced. By default it displays `n` per set of data (on the top of the figure). Note that the argument for (custom) title `main` is now called `tit`.

Usage

```

histW(
  dat,
  fileName = "histW",
  output = "screen",
  nBars = 8,
  breaks = NULL,
  tit = NULL,
  subTi = NULL,
  xLab = NULL,
  yLab = NULL,
  las = NULL,
  xcex = 0.7,
  imgxSize = 900,
  useCol = NULL,
  useBord = NULL,
  isLog = TRUE,
  cexSubTi = NULL,
  cropHist = TRUE,
  parDefault = TRUE,
  silent = FALSE,
  debug = FALSE,
  callFrom = NULL
)

```

Arguments

<code>dat</code>	(matrix, list or data.frame) data to plot
<code>fileName</code>	(character) name of file for saving graphics
<code>output</code>	(character, length=1) options for output on 'screen' or saving image in various formats (set to 'jpg', 'png' or 'tif')
<code>nBars</code>	(integer) number of bars in histogram (default for 'low resolution' plot to give rough overview)
<code>breaks</code>	(integer) for (partial) compatibility with <code>hist()</code> : use only for number of breaks (or 'FD'), gets priority over 'nBars'
<code>tit</code>	(character) custom title
<code>subTi</code>	(character) may be FALSE for NOT displaying, or any text, otherwise range
<code>xLab</code>	(character) custom x-axes label
<code>yLab</code>	(character) custom y-axes label
<code>las</code>	(integer) optional fixed text orientation of x-axis numbers : use 1 for horizontal and 2 for perpendicular, see also par
<code>xcex</code>	(numeric) cex-type expansion factor for x-axis numbers, see also par
<code>imgxSize</code>	(integer) width of image when saving to file, see also par
<code>useCol</code>	(character or integer) custom colors, see also par

useBord	(character) custom histogram elements border color, see also par
isLog	(logical) for lin scale signal intensity values where representation needs log, assume log2 if TRUE
cexSubTi	(numerical) subtitle size (expansion factor cex), see also par
cropHist	(logical) -not implemented yet- designed for cutting off bars with very low ('in-significant') values
parDefault	(logical) to automatic adjusting <code>par(marg=,cex.axis=0.8)</code> , see also par
silent	(logical) suppress messages
debug	(logical) additional messages for debugging
callFrom	(character) allow easier tracking of message(s) produced

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

```
set.seed(2016); dat1 <- round(c(rnorm(200,6,0.5),rlnorm(300,2,0.5),rnorm(100,17)),2)
dat1 <- dat1[which(dat1 <50 & dat1 > 0.2)]
histW(dat1,br="FD",isLog=FALSE)
histW(log2(dat1),br="FD",isLog=TRUE)

## quick overview of distributions
layout(partitionPlot(4))
for(i in 1:4) histW(iris[,i],isLog=FALSE,tit=colnames(iris)[i])
```

`imageW`*Display numeric content of matrix as image*

Description

To get a quick overview of the distribution of data and, in particular, of local phenomena it is useful to express numeric values as colored boxes. Such an output can also be referred to as heatmap (note that the term 'heatmap' is also frequently associated with graphical display of hierarchical clustering results). The function `image` provides the basic support to do so (ie heatmap without rearranging rows and columns by clustering). To do this more conveniently, the function `imageW` offers additional options for displaying row- and column-names or displaying NA-values as custom-color.

Usage

```
imageW(
  data,
  latticeVersion = FALSE,
  transp = TRUE,
  NAcol = "grey95",
```

```

rowNa = NULL,
colNa = NULL,
tit = NULL,
xLab = NA,
yLab = NA,
las = 2,
col = NULL,
nColor = 9,
balanceCol = TRUE,
gridCol = "grey75",
gridLty = 1,
centColShift = 0,
cexDispl = NULL,
panel.background.col = "white",
rotXlab = 0,
rotYlab = 0,
cexXlab = 0.7,
cexAxs = NULL,
cexYlab = 0.9,
Xtck = 0,
Ytck = 0,
cexTit = 1.6,
silent = FALSE,
debug = FALSE,
callFrom = NULL,
...
)

```

Arguments

data	(matrix or data.frame) main input
latticeVersion	(logical) use lattice for plotting (this will include a color-legend)
transp	(logical) decide if data should get transposed (if TRUE the data will be displayed exactly same order as when printing the values as table); set to FALSE to get behaviour prior to version 1.3.0.
NAcol	(character or integer) custom color for NA-values, default is light grey
rowNa	(character) optional custom rownames
colNa	(character) optional custom colnames
tit	(character) custom figure title
xLab	(character) optional custom names for x-axis
yLab	(character) optional custom names for y-axis
las	(numeric) style of axis labels (see also par); in case of latticeVersion=TRUE this argument will override default rotXlab=0 and/or rotYlab=0
col	(character or integer) colors; in lattice version 2 or 3 color-names to define central- and end-points of gradient (starting with color for lowest values, optional central color and color for highest values), default is 60 shades 'RdYIBu' RColorBrewer, if 'heat.colors' use heat.colors in min 15 shades

nColor	(integer, only used in lattice version) number of color-blocks in color gradient (made based on central- and end-points from col)
balanceCol	(logical, only used in lattice version) if TRUE the color-radiant aims to color the value closest to 0 with the center color (from col (default gray)
gridCol	(character, only used in lattice version) define color of grid
gridLty	(integer, only used in lattice version) define line-type of grid (see also lty par)
centColShift	(integer, only used in lattice version) shift central (default grey) color element for negative scale up or down (ie increase or reduce number of color-blocks for negative values), used for correcting automatic scaling rounding issues to ensure the central elements captures 0
cexDispl	(numeric, length=1, only used in lattice version) define cex size for displaying (rounded) values in plot, set to NULL for omitting
panel.background.col	(character, only used in lattice version)
rotXlab	(numeric, 0 - 360, lattice version only) control rotation of x-axis labels
rotYlab	(numeric, 0 - 360, lattice version only) control rotation of y-axis labels
cexXlab	(numeric) cex-like expansion factor for x-axis labels (see also par)
cexAxs	(numeric) cex-like expansion factor for x- and y-axis text/labels (see also par)
cexYlab	(numeric) cex-like expansion factor for y-axis labels (see also par)
Xtck	(numeric or logical) expansion factor for length of tick-marks on x-axis (default=0 for no tick-marks)
Ytck	(numeric or logical) expansion factor for length of tick-marks on y-axis
cexTit	(numeric) cex-like expansion factor for title (see also par)
silent	(logical) suppress messages
debug	(logical) additional messages for debugging
callFrom	(character) allow easier tracking of message(s) produced
...	(only used in lattice version) additional arguments/parameters passed to levelplot

Details

If the main input data is numeric vector (an not matrix or data.frame) the values will be displayed as multiple columns and single row. This function allows two modes of operation : 1) plotting using standard R -graphics or 2) using the framework of grid- and lattice-graphics. (since version 1.2.6). The latter version has comes integrate with a legend for the color-scale, allows adding grid-lines rotation of axis-labels and removing tick-marks. Please note that sometimes the center-color segment may not end up directly with the center-color, in thi case you may adjust using the argument `centColShift=-1`

Value

graphical output only

See Also

[image](#), for the lattice version [levelplot](#), heatmaps including hierarchical clustering [heatmap](#) or [heatmap.2](#) from package [gplots](#)

Examples

```
imageW(as.matrix(iris[1:40,1:4]), transp=FALSE, tit="Iris (head)")
imageW(as.matrix(iris[1:20,1:4]), latticeVersion=TRUE, col=c("blue", "red"),
       rotXlab=45, yLab="Observation no", tit="Iris (head)")
```

legendHist

Add histogram to existing plot

Description

Add histogram at place of legend using colors from 'colorRamp'.

Usage

```
legendHist(
  x,
  colRamp = NULL,
  location = "bottomright",
  legTit = NULL,
  cex = 0.7,
  srt = 67,
  ofs = NULL,
  border = TRUE,
  silent = FALSE,
  callFrom = NULL
)
```

Arguments

x	(numeric) main input/component of plot
colRamp	(character or integer) set of colors, default is rainbow-like
location	(character) for location of histogram inside existing plot (may be 'br', 'bl', 'tl', 'tr', 'bottomright', 'bottomleft', 'topleft', 'topright')
legTit	(character, length=1) optional title for histogram-insert
cex	(numeric) expansion factor (see also par)
srt	(numeric) angle for histogram text labels (90 will give vertical label) (see also par)

offs	(NULL or numeric, length=5) fine-tuning of where histogram-insert will be placed and how elements therein are distributed (default c(xOff=0.2,yOff=0.25,leftOffS=0.05,upperBarEnd=1.05,txtOff=0.02), 1st and 2nd determine proportion of insert relative to entire plotting region, 3rd defines space left on bottom for text, 4th if bars hit ceiling of insert or proportion to leave, 5th for shifting text towards top when turned other than 90 degrees)
border	(logical) decide of draw gray rectangle or not around legend
silent	(logical) suppress messages
callFrom	(character) allow easier tracking of message(s) produced

Value

figure

Examples

```
dat <- rnorm(90); plot(dat)
legendHist(dat, col=1:5)
```

MAplotW

MA-plot (differential intensity versus average intensity)

Description

This type of plot for display of relative changes versus (mean) absolute abundance is very common in high-throughput biology, see [MA-plot](#). Basically one compares two independent series of measures (ie gene transcript or protein abundance values) of 2 samples/data-sets or the means of 2 groups of replicates. And the log-fold-change ('Minus'=M) is plotted against the absolute mean value ('Average'=A). Furthermore, output from statistical testing by [moderTest2grp](#) or [moderTestXgrp](#) can be directly read to produce MA plots for diagnostic purpose. Please note, that plotting a very high number of points in transparency (eg >10000) may take several seconds.

Usage

```
MAplotW(
  Mvalue,
  Avalue = NULL,
  useComp = 1,
  filtFin = NULL,
  ProjNa = NULL,
  FCthrs = NULL,
  subTxt = NULL,
  grayIncr = TRUE,
  col = NULL,
  pch = 16,
  compNa = NULL,
  batchFig = FALSE,
```



```

    cexMa = 1.8,
    cexLa = 1.1,
    limM = NULL,
    limA = NULL,
    annotColumn = c("SpecType", "GeneName", "EntryName", "Accession", "Species",
        "Contam"),
    annColor = NULL,
    cexPt = NULL,
    cexSub = NULL,
    cexTxLab = 0.7,
    namesNBest = NULL,
    NbestCol = 1,
    NaSpecTypeAsContam = TRUE,
    useMar = c(6.2, 4, 4, 2),
    returnData = FALSE,
    callFrom = NULL,
    silent = FALSE,
    debug = FALSE
)

```

Arguments

Mvalue	(numeric, list or MArrayLM-object) main data to plot; if numeric, the content will be used as M-values (and A-values must be provided separately); if list or MArrayLM-object, it must contain list-elements named Mvalue and means to extract all information needed for plotting
Avalue	(numeric, list or data.frame) if NULL it is assumed that M-values can be extracted from argument Avalue
useComp	(integer) choice of one of multiple comparisons present in Mvalue (if generated using moderTestXgrp())
filtFin	(matrix or logical) The data may get filtered before plotting: If FALSE no filtering will get applied; if matrix of TRUE/FALSE it will be used as optional custom filter, otherwise (if Mvalue if an MArrayLM-object eg from limma) a default filtering based on the filtFin element will be applied
ProjNa	(character) custom title
FCthrs	(numeric) Fold-Change threshold (display as line) give as Fold-change and NOT log2(FC)
subTxt	(character) custom sub-title
grayIncr	(logical) if TRUE, display overlay of points (not exceeding threshold) as increased shades of gray
col	(character) custom color(s) for points of plot (see also par)
pch	(integer) type of symbol(s) to plot (default=16) (see also par)
compNa	deprecated, please use useComp instead
batchFig	(logical) if TRUE figure title and axes legends will be kept shorter for display on fewer space

cexMa	(numeric) font-size of title, as expansion factor (see also cex in par)
cexLa	(numeric) size of axis-labels, as expansion factor (see also cex in par)
limM	(numeric, length=2) range of axis M-values
limA	(numeric, length=2) range of axis A-values
annotColumn	(character) column names of annotation to be extracted (only if Mvalue is MArrayLM-object containing matrix \$annot). The first entry (typically 'SpecType') is used for different symbols in figure, the second (typically 'GeneName') is used as preferred text for annotating the best points (if namesNBest allows to do so.)
annColor	(character or integer) colors for specific groups of annotation (only if Mvalue is MArrayLM-object containing matrix \$annot)
cexPt	(numeric) size of points, as expansion factor (see also cex in par)
cexSub	(numeric) size of subtitle, as expansion factor (see also cex in par)
cexTxLab	(numeric) size of text-labels for points, as expansion factor (see also cex in par)
namesNBest	(integer or character, length=1) number of best points to add names in figure; if 'passThr' all points passing FC-filter will be selected; if the initial object Mvalue contains a list-element called 'annot' the second of the column specified in argument annotColumn will be used as text
NbestCol	(character or integer) colors for text-labels of best points
NaSpecTypeAsContam	(logical) consider lines/proteins with NA in Mvalue\$annot["SpecType"] as contaminants (if a 'SpecType' for contaminants already exists)
useMar	(numeric,length=4) custom margins (see also par)
returnData	(logical) optional returning data.frame with (ID, Mvalue, Avalue, FDRvalue, passFilt)
callFrom	(character) allow easier tracking of message(s) produced
silent	(logical) suppress messages
debug	(logical) additional messages for debugging

Value

MA-plot only

See Also

(for PCA) [plotPCAw](#)

Examples

```
library(wrMisc)
set.seed(2005); mat <- matrix(round(runif(600),2), ncol=6)
rownames(mat) <- c(rep(letters[1:25],each=3), letters[2:26])
MAplotW(mat[,2] ~mat[,1], A=rowMeans(mat))
## assume 2 groups with 3 samples each
matMeans <- rowGrpMeans(mat, gr=gl(2,3,labels=LETTERS[3:4]))
MAplotW(M=matMeans[,2] ~matMeans[,1], A=matMeans)
```

```
## assume 2 groups with 3 samples each and run moderated t-test (from package 'limma')
tRes <- moderTest2grp(mat, gl(2,3))
MAplotW(tRes$Mval, tRes$Amean)
MAplotW(M=tRes$Mval, A=tRes$means, FCth=1.3)
MAplotW(tRes)
MAplotW(tRes, limM=c(-2,2), FCth=1.3)
```

mouseOverHtmlFile *Create mouse-over interactive html-pages (with links)*

Description

This function allows generating html pages with interactive mouse-over to display information for the points of the plot and www-links when clicking based on embedded png file. Basically, an html page will be generated which contains a call to display to an image file specified in pngFileNa and in the body below pixel-coordinated will be given for display of information at mouse-over and embedded links.

Usage

```
mouseOverHtmlFile(
  myCoor,
  pngFileNa,
  HtmFileNa = NULL,
  mouseOverTxt = NULL,
  displSi = c(800, 600),
  colNa = NULL,
  tit = "",
  myHtmTit = "",
  myComment = NULL,
  textAtStart = NULL,
  textAtEnd = NULL,
  pxDiam = 5,
  addLinks = NULL,
  linkExt = NULL,
  htmlExt = "htm",
  callFrom = NULL,
  silent = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

myCoor (matrix or data.frame) with initial x&y coordinates of points for plot; with IDs (1st column !!) & coordinates (2nd & 3rd col), data for mouse-over & link (4th & 5th); NOTE : if 'colNa' NOT given, colnames of 'myCoor' will be inspected & filtered (columns of non-conform names may get lost) !!! Associated with (already existing) figure file 'pngFileNa' and make html page where points may be indicated by mouse-over

<code>pngFileNa</code>	(character, length=1) filename for complementary png figure (must already exist)
<code>HtmFileNa</code>	(character, length=1) filename for html file produced
<code>mouseOverTxt</code>	(character, length=1) text for interactive mouse-over in html, if NULL, will use col specified by 1st 'colNa' or (if NULL) rownames of 'myCoor'
<code>displSi</code>	(integer, length=2) size of image ('pngFileNa') at display in html (width,height), see also par
<code>colNa</code>	(character) if not NULL min length of 3 to custom specify the column-names to be used : 1st for mouse-over and 2nd+3rd for coordinates associated (and optional 4th for links)
<code>tit</code>	(character) title to be displayed on top of figure
<code>myHtmTit</code>	(character) title of Html page; 'htmlExt' .. checking and correcting filename-extension (only main Html page)
<code>myComment</code>	(character) modify comment embedded in html-document
<code>textAtStart</code>	(character) text in html before figure
<code>textAtEnd</code>	(character) text in html after figure
<code>pxDiam</code>	(integer, length=1) diameter for mouse-over tip to appear (single val or vector), simpler version/solution than with 'Tooltip' package
<code>addLinks</code>	(character) for clickable links, either 1) vector of links or 2) single character-chain to be used for pasting to rownames (eg https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/) or 3) TRUE to check presence of 4th name specified in 'colNa' to be used as columnname from 'myCoor' dominates over eventual presence of 4th name in 'colNa'
<code>linkExt</code>	(character) if specified : links will get specified ending, define as NULL or "" for taking 'addLinks' asIs
<code>htmlExt</code>	(character, length=1) extension used when making html files
<code>callFrom</code>	(character) allow easier tracking of message(s) produced
<code>silent</code>	(logical) suppress messages

Details

Basically there are two options for defining the path to the image embedded : 1) Absolute path : In turn you can move the html to different locations, as long as it still can see the png-file the image can be displayed. However, this may not be any more the case when the html file is sent to another person. If the png-file is accessible as url, it should be easily visible. 2) Relative path : The simplest case would be to give only the file-name with no path at all, thus the png-file is supposed to be in the same directory as the html-file. This option is very 'transportable'. Basically the same applies to the clickable links which may be provided. In high-throughput biology one typically points here to data-bases accessible over the internet where urls to specific pages. With UniProt such links can easily be constructed when using protein identifiers as rownames.

Value

plot

See Also

[convertPlotCoordPix](#); use [htmlSpecCharConv](#) to convert special characters for proper html display

Examples

```
## Note, this example writes files to R's tempdir,
## Otherwise, if you simply work in the current directory without specifying paths you'll
## get an html with relative paths, which simply needs the png file in the same path
df1 <- data.frame(id=letters[1:10],x=1:10,y=rep(5,10),mou=paste("point",letters[1:10]),
  link=file.path(tempdir(),paste(LETTERS[1:10],".html",sep="")),stringsAsFactors=FALSE)
## here we'll use R's tempdir, later you may want to choose other locations
pngFile <- file.path(tempdir(),"test01.png")
png(pngFile,width=800, height=600,res=72)
## here we'll just plot a set of horizontal points ...
plot(df1[,2:3],las=1,main="test01")
dev.off()
## Note : Special characters should be converted for display in html pages during mouse-over
library(wrMisc)
df1$mou <- htmlSpecCharConv(df1$mou)
## Let's add the x- and y-coordinates of the points in pixels to the data.frame
df1 <- cbind(df1,convertPlotCoordPix(x=df1[,2],y=df1[,3],plotD=c(800,600),plotRes=72))
head(df1)
## Now make the html-page allowing to display mouse-over to the png made before
htmFile <- file.path(tempdir(),"test01.html")
mouseOverHtmlFile(df1,pngFile,HtmlFileName=htmFile,pxDiam=15,
  textAtStart="Points in the figure are interactive to mouse-over ...",
  textAtEnd="and/or may contain links")
## We still need to make some toy links
for(i in 1:nrow(df1)) cat(paste("point no ",i," : ",df1[i,1]," x=",df1[i,2]," y=",
  df1[i,3],sep=""), file=df1$link[i])
## Now we are ready to open the html file using any browser
## Not run:
browseURL(htmFile)

## End(Not run)
```

partitionPlot

Make matrix for layout to partition plotting area

Description

This function proposes a matrix for use with [layout](#) to arrange given number of plots to be placed on a page/plotting area. In certain instances the proposed layout may accommodate slightly more plots, eg `nFig=5` can not be arranged in 2 or 3 columns without an empty last spot. Portrait (vertical) or landscape (horizontal) layout proportions can be chosen. The user can also impose a given number of columns.

Usage

```
partitionPlot(  
  nFig,  
  returnMatr = TRUE,  
  horiz = TRUE,  
  figNcol = NULL,  
  byrow = TRUE,  
  callFrom = NULL  
)
```

Arguments

nFig	(integer) number of figures to be arrages on single plotting surface (ie window or plotting device)
returnMatr	(logical) will return matrix ready for use by layout ; returns vector with nRow and nCol if =FALSE
horiz	(logical) will priviledge horizontal layout if TRUE
figNcol	(integer) optional number of columns
byrow	(logical) toggle if output is in order of rows or columns (equivament to matrix
callFrom	(character) allows easier tracking of messages produced

Value

matrix for use with [layout](#) or (if returnMatr=FALSE numeric vector with number of segements in x- an y-axis)

See Also

[layout](#)

Examples

```
partitionPlot(5); partitionPlot(14,horiz=TRUE)
```

plotBy2Groups

Separate and plot data by 2 groups

Description

Plot series of data as membership of 2 different grouping vectors (eg by grp=patient and grp2=age-group).

Usage

```
plotBy2Groups(
  dat,
  grp,
  grp2 = NULL,
  col = NULL,
  pch = NULL,
  tit = NULL,
  cex = 2,
  lwd = 0.5,
  lty = 2,
  yLab = NULL,
  cexLab = NULL,
  sepLines = FALSE,
  silent = FALSE,
  callFrom = NULL
)
```

Arguments

<code>dat</code>	(numeric) main data (may contain NA)
<code>grp</code>	(character or factor) grouping of columns of 'dat', eg replicate association
<code>grp2</code>	(character or factor) additional/secondary grouping of columns of 'dat'
<code>col</code>	(character or integer) use custom colors, see also par
<code>pch</code>	(integer) symbol to mark group-center (see also par)
<code>tit</code>	(character) custom title
<code>cex</code>	(numeric) expansion factor for text (see also par)
<code>lwd</code>	(integer) line-width (see also par)
<code>lty</code>	(integer) line-type (see also par)
<code>yLab</code>	(character) custom y-axis label
<code>cexLab</code>	(numeric) expansion factor for labels: 1st value for main groups (<code>grp</code> , eg genotypes), 2nd for detailed text (<code>grp2</code> , eg animal IDs) (see also par)
<code>sepLines</code>	(logical) optional drawing of horizontal lines aiming to separate groups (in analogy to support vectors)
<code>silent</code>	(logical) suppress messages
<code>callFrom</code>	(character) allow easier tracking of message(s) produced

Value

list with `$annot`, `$abund` for initial/raw abundance values and `$quant` with final normalized quantities, or returns `data.frame` with `annot` and `quant` if `separateAnnot=FALSE`

See Also

[read.table](#), [normalizeThis](#))

Examples

```
set.seed(2020); rand1 <- round(runif(12),2) +rep(1:3,each=4)
plotBy2Groups(rand1,gl(2,6,labels=LETTERS[5:6]),gl(4,3,labels=letters[1:4]))
```

plotLinReg

Plot linear regression and confidence interval of regression

Description

This function provides help to display a series of bivariate points given in 'dat' (multiple data formats possible), to model a linear regression and plot the results. Furthermore, a confidence interval to the regression may be added to the plot, regression parameters get be displayed.

Usage

```
plotLinReg(
  dat,
  indepVarLst = NULL,
  dependVar = NULL,
  cusTxt = NULL,
  regrLty = 1,
  regrLwd = 1,
  regrCol = 1,
  confInt = 0.95,
  confCol = NULL,
  xLab = NULL,
  yLab = NULL,
  xLim = NULL,
  yLim = NULL,
  tit = NULL,
  nSignif = 3,
  col = 1,
  pch = 1,
  silent = FALSE,
  callFrom = NULL
)
```

Arguments

dat	(numeric, data.frame or list) main data to plot/inspect. If numeric 'dat' will be used as dependent variable (y-data) together with numeric 'indepVarLst' (independent variable); if list, then list-elments indepVarLst and dependVar will be used; if matrix, the the 1st and 2nd colum will be used
indepVarLst	(character) if 'dat' is list, this designes the list element with the explanatory or independent variable (ie the variable used for explaining, typically x-data)

dependVar	(character) if 'dat' is list, this designates the list element with dependent variable (ie the variable to be explained, typically y-data) to test
cusTxt	(character) optional custom text to display in subtitle (instead of p-value to H0: slope.regression=0)
regrLty	(integer) line type for regression
regrLwd	(integer) line width for regression
regrCol	(integer) color of regression-line
confInt	(numeric, between 0 and 1) the probability alpha for the regression interval, if NULL no confidence interval will be plotted/calculated
confCol	(character) (background) color for confidence-interval
xLab	(character) optional custom x-label
yLab	(character) optional custom y-label
xLim	(numeric) custom limit for x-axis (see also par)
yLim	(numeric) custom limit for y-axis (see also par)
tit	(character) optional title
nSignif	(integer) number of significant digits for regression parameters in subtitle of plot
col	(integer or character) custom color for points (choose NULL for not plotting the actual data)
pch	(integer or character) type of symbol for points (see also par)
silent	(logical) suppress messages
callFrom	(character) allows easier tracking of message(s) produced

Value

plot and invisible list containing \$data, \$linRegr, \$confInterval (if calculated)

See Also

[exclExtrValues](#) for decision of potential outliers; [hist](#), [vioplotW](#)

Examples

```
set.seed(2020); dat1 <- rep(1:6,each=2) +runif(12,0,1)
plotLinReg(dat1, gl(6,2))
# extract elements out of list :
li2 <- list(aa=gl(5,2), bb=dat1[1:10])
plotLinReg(li2, indepVarLst="aa", dependVar="bb")
```

plotPCAw

*PCA plot with bag-plot to highlight groups***Description**

This function allows to plot **principal components analysis (PCA)**, with options to show center and potential outliers for each of the groups (columns of data). The main points of this implementation consist in offering bagplots to highlight groups of columns/samples and support to (object-oriented) output from **limma** and **wrProteo**.

Usage

```
plotPCAw(
  dat,
  sampleGrp,
  tit = NULL,
  useSymb = c(21:25, 9:12, 3:4),
  center = TRUE,
  scale. = TRUE,
  colBase = NULL,
  useSymb2 = NULL,
  displBagPl = TRUE,
  getOutL = FALSE,
  cexTxt = 1,
  cexSub = 0.6,
  showLegend = TRUE,
  nGrpForMedian = 6,
  pointLabelPar = NULL,
  rowTyName = "genes",
  rotatePC = NULL,
  suplFig = TRUE,
  callFrom = NULL,
  silent = FALSE,
  debug = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

<code>dat</code>	(matrix, data.frame, MArrayLM-object or list) data to plot. Note: NA-values cannot be processed - all lines with non-finite data (eg NA) will be omitted ! In case of MArrayLM-object or list <code>dat</code> must contain list-element named 'datImp', 'dat' or 'data'.
<code>sampleGrp</code>	(character or factor) should be factor describing groups of replicates, NAs are not supported
<code>tit</code>	(character) custom title
<code>useSymb</code>	(integer) symbols to use (see also par)

center	(logical or numeric) decide if variables should be shifted to be zero centered, argument passed to <code>prcomp</code>
scale.	(logical or numeric) decide if scaling to obtain unit variance, argument passed to <code>prcomp</code> Alternatively, a vector of length equal the number of columns of <code>x</code> can be supplied. The value is passed to <code>scale</code> .
colBase	(character or integer) use custom colors
useSymb2	(integer) symbol to mark group-center (no mark of group-center if default NULL) (equivalent to <code>pch</code> , see also <code>par</code>)
displBagPl	(logical) if TRUE, show <code>bagPlot</code> (group-center) if >3 points per group otherwise the average-confidence-interval
getOutL	(logical) return outlier samples/values
cexTxt	(integer) expansion factor for text (see also <code>par</code>)
cexSub	(integer) expansion factor for subtitle line text (see also <code>par</code>)
showLegend	(logical or character) toggle to display legend , if character it designates the location within the plot to display the legend ('bottomleft', 'topright', etc..)
nGrpForMedian	(integer) decide if group center should be displayed via its average or median value: If group has less than 'nGrpForMedian' values, the average will be used, otherwise the median; if NULL no group centers will be displayed
pointLabelPar	(character) define formatting for optional labels next to points in main figure (ie PC1 vs PC2); may be TRUE or list containing elements 'textLabel', 'textCol', 'textCex', 'textOffset', 'textAdj' for fine-tuning
rowTyName	(character) for subtitle : specify nature of rows (genes, proteins, probesets,...)
rotatePC	(integer) optional rotation (by -1) for figure of the principal components specified by index
suplFig	(logical) to include plots vs 3rd principal component (PC) and Screeplot
callFrom	(character) allow easier tracking of message(s) produced
silent	(logical) suppress messages
debug	(logical) display additional messages for debugging

Details

One of the motivations for this implementation comes from integrating the idea of bag-plots to better visualize different groups of points (if they can be organized so beforehand as distinct groups) : The main body of data is shown as 'bag-plots' (a bivariate boxplot, see [Bagplot](#)) with different transparent colors to highlight the core part of different groups (if they contain more than 2 values per group). Furthermore, group centers are shown as average or median (see 'nGrpForMedian') with stars & index-number (if <25 groups). Layout is automatically set to 2 or 4 subplots (if plotting more than 2 principal components makes sense).

The other motivation for this implementation came from plotting PCA based on `MArrayLM`-objects (or lists) created by `limma` and `wrProteo` in a convenient way.

Note : This function uses for calculating PCA `prcomp` with default `center=TRUE` and `scale.=FALSE`, (different to `princomp()` which standardizes by default).

Note: NA-values cannot (by definition) be processed by PCA - all lines with any non-finite values/content (eg NA) will be omitted !

Note : Package RColorBrewer may be used if available.

a very wide spectrum of possibilities, in particular for combined numeric and categorical data.

Value

plot and optional matrix of outlier-data

See Also

[prcomp](#) (used here for the PCA underneath) , [princomp](#), see the package [FactoMineR](#) for multiple plotting options or ways of combining categorical and numeric data

Examples

```
set.seed(2019); dat1 <- matrix(round(c(rnorm(1000), runif(1000,-0.9,0.9)),2),
  ncol=20, byrow=TRUE) + matrix(rep(rep(1:5,6:2), each=100), ncol=20)
biplot(prcomp(dat1))          # traditional plot
(grp = factor(rep(LETTERS[5:1],6:2)))
plotPCAw(dat1, grp)
```

plotW2Leg

x-y plot with 2 legends

Description

This is a modified version of plot for 2-dimensional data, allowing to choose symbols and colors of points according to two additional columns of dat.

Usage

```
plotW2Leg(
  dat,
  useCol = c("logp", "slope", "medAbund", "startFr"),
  tit = NULL,
  subTi = NULL,
  subCex = 0.9,
  pch = 21:25,
  xlim = NULL,
  ylim = NULL,
  xlab = NULL,
  ylab = NULL,
  ablines = NULL,
  legendloc = "topright",
  txtLegend = NULL,
  histLoc = "bottomleft",
```

```

    legHiTi = NULL,
    silent = TRUE,
    callFrom = NULL
  )

```

Arguments

<code>dat</code>	(matrix or data.frame) main input
<code>useCol</code>	(character or integer) columns form <code>dat</code> : The 1st and 2nd column are used as x- and y-axis
<code>tit</code>	(character) optional custom title
<code>subTi</code>	(character) optional custom subtitle
<code>subCex</code>	(numeric) cex-like expansion factor for subtitle (see also par)
<code>pch</code>	(integer) symbols to use for plotting (see also par), will be associated to 4th column of <code>useCol</code>
<code>xlim</code>	(numeric, length=2) x- axis limits (see also par)
<code>ylim</code>	(numeric, length=2) y- axis limits (see also par)
<code>xlab</code>	(character) custom x-axis label
<code>ylab</code>	(character) custom x-axis label
<code>ablines</code>	(list) optional horizontal and/or vertical gray dashed guide-lines
<code>legendloc</code>	(character) location of legend (of symbols)
<code>txtLegend</code>	(character) optional label for legend (of symbols)
<code>histLoc</code>	(character) location of histogram-legend (of 3rd column of <code>useCol</code>)
<code>legHiTi</code>	(character) optional title for histogram-legend
<code>silent</code>	(logical) suppress messages
<code>callFrom</code>	(character) allow easier tracking of message(s) produced

Value

graphical output only

See Also

(standard plots) `plot` from the package `base`

Examples

```

x1 <- cbind(x=c(2,1:7), y=8:1 +runif(8), grade=rep(1:4,2))
plotW2Leg(x1,useCol=c("x","y","y","grade"))

```

 profileAsClu

Plot profile(s) according to CLustering

Description

This function was made for visualizing the result of clustering of a numeric vector or clustering along multiple columns of a matrix. The data will be plotted like a regular scatter-plot, but some extra space is added to separate clusters and dashed lines highlight cluster-borders. If no mean/representative value is specified, a geometric mean will be calculated along all columns of dat. In case dat has multiple columns, a legend and a representative (default geometric mean) dashed grey line will be displayed.

Usage

```
profileAsClu(
  dat,
  clu,
  meanD = NULL,
  tit = NULL,
  col = NULL,
  pch = NULL,
  xlab = NULL,
  ylab = NULL,
  meCol = "grey",
  meLty = 1,
  meLwd = 1,
  legLoc = "bottomleft",
  silent = TRUE,
  callFrom = NULL
)
```

Arguments

dat	(matrix or data.frame) main input with data to plot as points
clu	(numeric or character) clustering results; if length=1 and character this term will be understood as column-name with cluster-numbers from dat
meanD	(numeric) mean/representative of multiple series for display as lines; if length=1 and character this term will be understood as columnname with cluster-numbers from dat
tit	(character) optional custom title
col	(character) custom colors
pch	(integer) custom plotting symbols (see also par)
xlab	(character) custom x-axis label
ylab	(character) custom y-axis label
meCol	(character) color for (dashed) line of mean/representative values

meLty (integer) line-type line of mean/representative values (see also lty in [par](#))
 meLwd (numeric) line-width line of mean/representative values (see also lwd in [par](#))
 legLoc (character) legend location
 silent (logical) suppress (less important) messages
 callFrom (character) allow easier tracking of message(s) produced

Value

plot only

Examples

```

set.seed(2020); dat1 <- runif(12)/2 + rep(6:8, each=4)
dat1Cl <- stats::kmeans(dat1, 3)$cluster
dat1Cl <- 5- dat1Cl # bring cluster-numbers in ascending form
dat1Cl[which(dat1Cl >3)] <- 1 # bring cluster-numbers in ascending form
profileAsClu(dat1, clu=dat1Cl)

```

staggerdCountsPlot *Staggered Chart for Ploting Counts to Multiple Levels of the Threshold used*

Description

The basic idea of this plot is to show how counts data change while shifting a threshold-criterium. At each given threshold the counts are plotted like a staggered bar-chart (or staggered histogram) but without vertical lines to illustrate the almost continuous change from preceding or following threshold-value. Initially this plot was designed for showing the absolute count-data used when constructing roc-curves (eg using the function `summarizeForROC` of package `wrProteo`). The main input should furnish the panel of threshold as one column and the corresponding counts data as min 2 columns. The threshold columns gets specified using the argument `threColumn`, the counts-data may either be specified using argument `countsCol` or be searched using `grep` using column-names containing the text given in argument `varCountNa` with may be combined with a fixed preceding part given as argument `fixedCountPat`.

Usage

```

staggerdCountsPlot(
  roc,
  threColumn = 1,
  countsCol = NULL,
  fixedCountPat = "n.pos.",
  varCountNa = NULL,
  sortAscending = TRUE,
  vertLine = NULL,
  col = NULL,

```

```

    tit = NULL,
    logScale = FALSE,
    las.alph = 2,
    displMaxSpec = TRUE,
    silent = FALSE,
    callFrom = NULL
  )

```

Arguments

roc	(numeric matrix or data.frame) main input: one column with thresholds and multiple columns of associated count data
threColumn	(integer or character) to specify the column with threshold-data, in typical proteomics benchmark studies this would be 'alph' (for the statistical test threshold)
countsCol	(character of integer, min length=2) choice of column(s) with count-data in 'roc' to be used for display, if not NULL will override alternative search of columns using 'varCountNa' and 'fixedCountPat'
fixedCountPat	(character) optional pattern to help identifying counts-data: if not NULL it will be used as fixed part in column names to get pasted to varCountNa. In proteomics benchmark studies this would typically be 'n.pos.'
varCountNa	(character) alternative way to select the columns from 'roc': searched using <code>grep</code> using column-names containing the text given in argument varCountNa with may be combined with a fixed preceding part given as argument fixedCountPat. In proteomics benchmark studies this would typically be the species-abbreviations (eg 'H','S','E')
sortAscending	(logical) decide if data should be sorted ascending or descending
vertLine	(numeric) for optional vertical line, typically used to highlight alpha 0.05
col	(character) custom colors, see also <code>par</code>
tit	(character) custom title
logScale	(logical) display threshold values (x-axis) on log-scale
las.alph	(numeric) orientation of label of alpha-cutoff, see also <code>par</code>
displMaxSpec	(logical) display on right side of figure max count value of contributing group species
silent	(logical) suppress messages
callFrom	(character) allow easier tracking of message(s) produced

Details

Investigate count data prepared for plotting ROC curves : cumulative counts plot by species (along different statistical test thresholds). Note : Package `wrProteo` may be used to prepare input (matrix of ROC data).

Value

plot only

See Also

[ecdf](#), for preparing input to ROC: function `summarizeForROC` in package [wrProteo](#)

Examples

```
set.seed(2019); test1 <- cbind(a=sample.int(n=7,size=50,repl=TRUE),
  b=sample.int(n=11,size=50,repl=TRUE),c=sample.int(n=18,size=50,repl=TRUE))
test1 <- cbind(alph=seq(0,1,length.out=50),a=cumsum(test1[,1]),b=cumsum(test1[,2]),
  c=cumsum(test1[,3]))
staggerCountsPlot(test1,countsCol=c("a","b","c"))
## example below requires the package wrProteo
```

 vioplotW

Violin-plots version W

Description

This function allows generating **Violin plots**) using a variety of input formats and offers additional options for colors. Main input may be multiple vectors, a matrix or list of multiple data-elements (entries may be of variable length), individual colors for different sets of data or color-gradients can be specified, and the display of n per set of data was integtated (based on an inspiration from the discussion 'Removing-NAs-from-dataframe-for-use-in-Vioplot' on the forum Nabble). It is also possible to plot pairwise half-violins for easier pairwise-comparisons (using `halfViolin="pairwise"`). Many arguments are kept similar to [vioplot](#) (here, the package `vioplot` is not required/used).

Usage

```
vioplotW(
  x,
  ...,
  finiteOnly = TRUE,
  halfViolin = FALSE,
  boxCol = "def",
  hh = NULL,
  ylim = NULL,
  nameSer = NULL,
  cexNameSer = NULL,
  horizontal = FALSE,
  col = "rainbow",
  border = "black",
  xlab = NULL,
  ylab = NULL,
  cexLab = NULL,
  cexAxis = NULL,
  lty = 1,
  pointCol = NULL,
  cexPt = NULL,
```

```

    tit = NULL,
    las = 1,
    lwd = 1,
    rectCol = "black",
    at = 0,
    add = FALSE,
    wex = NULL,
    silent = FALSE,
    debug = FALSE,
    callFrom = NULL
  )

```

Arguments

x	(matrix, list or data.frame) data to plot, or first series of data
...	(numeric) additional sets of data to plot
finiteOnly	(logical) eliminate non-finite elements to avoid potential errors (eg when encountering NA)
halfViolin	(logical or character) decide with TRUE or FALSE if full or only half of violins should be plotted, if "pairwise" always 2 data-sets will be plotted back-to-back
boxCol	(character) decide if boxplot should be added inside the violin, use "def" for default transparent grey
hh	(numeric, length <4) smoothing parameter (standard deviation to kernel function, if omitted an optimal smoothing parameter is used); equivalent to argument h in package vioplot ; see also sm.density
ylim	(NULL or numeric, length=2) custom limit on y-axis, see also par
nameSer	(character) custom label for data-sets or columns (length must match number of data-sets)
cexNameSer	(numeric) size of individual data-series labels as cex-expansion factor (see also par)
horizontal	(logical) orientation of plot
col	(character or integer) custom colors or gradients like 'rainbow', 'grayscale', 'heat.colors', 'topo.colors', 'Spectral' or 'Paired', or you may use colors made by the package colorRamps
border	(character) custom color for figure border
xlab	(character) custom x-axis label
ylab	(character) custom y-axis label
cexLab	(numeric) size of axis labels as cex-expansion factor (see also par)
cexAxis	(numeric) size of numeric axis labels as cex-expansion factor (see also par)
lty	(integer) line-type for linear regression line (see also par)
pointCol	(character or numeric) display of median: color (defaultly white)
cexPt	(numeric) display of median : size of point as cex-expansion factor (see also par)

<code>tit</code>	(character) custom title to figure
<code>las</code>	(integer) orientation of axis labels (see also <code>par</code>)
<code>lwd</code>	(integer) width of line(s) (see also <code>par</code>)
<code>rectCol</code>	(character) color of rectangle
<code>at</code>	(numeric) custom location of data-series names, ie the points at which tick-marks are to be drawn, will be passed to <code>axis</code> , it's length must match the number of data-sets
<code>add</code>	(logical) add to existing plot if TRUE
<code>wex</code>	(integer) relative expansion factor of the violin
<code>silent</code>	(logical) suppress messages
<code>debug</code>	(logical) additional messages for debugging
<code>callFrom</code>	(character) allow easier tracking of message(s) produced

Details

The (relative) width of the density-profiles ('Violins') may be manually adjusted using the parameter `wex` which applies to all profiles drawn. Please note that different `n` (eg for different columns) will not be shown, so far.

Note : Arguments have to be given with full names, lazy evaluation of arguments will not work properly with this function (since `'...'` is used to capture additional data-sets). Note : `vioplot` offers better options for plotting formulas

Value

figure only

See Also

the package `vioplot`, `sm` is used for the density estimation

Examples

```
set.seed(2013)
dat6 <- matrix(round(rnorm(300) +3, 1), ncol=6,
  dimnames=list(paste("li",1:50,sep=""), letters[19:24]))
vioplotW(dat6)
## variable number of elements (each n is displayed)
dat6b <- apply(dat6,2,function(x) x[which(x <5)])
dat6b[[4]] <- dat6b[[4]][dat6b[[4]] <4]
vioplotW(dat6b, col="Spectral")
vioplotW(dat6b, col="Spectral", halfViolin="pairwise", horizontal=TRUE)
vioplotW(dat6b, col="Spectral", halfViolin="pairwise", horizontal=FALSE)
```

 VolcanoPlotW

Volcano-plot (Statistical Test Outcome versus Relative Change)

Description

This type of plot is very common in high-throughput biology, see [Volcano-plot](#). Basically, this plot allows comparing the outcome of a statistical test to the relative change (ie log fold-change, M-value).

Usage

```
VolcanoPlotW(
  Mvalue,
  pValue = NULL,
  useComp = 1,
  filtFin = NULL,
  ProjNa = NULL,
  FCthrs = NULL,
  FdrList = NULL,
  FdrThrs = NULL,
  FdrType = NULL,
  subTxt = NULL,
  grayIncr = TRUE,
  col = NULL,
  pch = 16,
  compNa = NULL,
  batchFig = FALSE,
  cexMa = 1.8,
  cexLa = 1.1,
  limM = NULL,
  limp = NULL,
  annotColumn = c("SpecType", "GeneName", "EntryName", "Accession", "Species",
    "Contam"),
  annColor = NULL,
  expFCarrow = FALSE,
  cexPt = NULL,
  cexSub = NULL,
  cexTxLab = 0.7,
  namesNBest = NULL,
  NbestCol = 1,
  sortLeg = "descend",
  NaSpecTypeAsContam = TRUE,
  useMar = c(6.2, 4, 4, 2),
  returnData = FALSE,
  callFrom = NULL,
  silent = FALSE,
  debug = FALSE
```

)

Arguments

Mvalue	(numeric or matrix) data to plot; M-values are typically calculated as difference of log2-abundance values and 'pValue' the mean of log2-abundance values; M-values and p-values may be given as 2 columns of a matrix, in this case the argument pValue should remain NULL
pValue	(numeric, list or data.frame) if NULL it is assumed that 2nd column of 'Mvalue' contains the p-values to be used
useComp	(integer, length=1) choice of which of multiple comparisons to present in Mvalue (if generated using moderTestXgrp())
filtFin	(matrix or logical) The data may get filtered before plotting: If FALSE no filtering will get applied; if matrix of TRUE/FALSE it will be used as optional custom filter, otherwise (if Mvalue if an MArrayLM-object eg from limma) a default filtering based on the filtFin element will be applied
ProjNa	(character) custom title
FCthrs	(numeric) Fold-Change threshold (display as line) give as Fold-change and NOT log2(FC), default at 1.5, set to NA for omitting
FdrList	(numeric) FDR data or name of list-element
FdrThrs	(numeric) FDR threshold (display as line), default at 0.05, set to NA for omitting
FdrType	(character) FDR-type to extract if Mvalue is 'MArrayLM'-object (eg produced by from moderTest2grp etc); if NULL it will search for suitable fields/values in this order : 'FDR', 'BH', 'lfdR' and 'BY'
subTxt	(character) custom sub-title
grayIncrem	(logical) if TRUE, display overlay of points (not exceeding thresholds) as increased shades of gray
col	(character) custom color(s) for points of plot (see also par)
pch	(integer) type of symbol(s) to plot (default=16) (see also par)
compNa	(character) names of groups compared
batchFig	(logical) if TRUE figure title and axes legends will be kept shorter for display on fewer space
cexMa	(numeric) font-size of title, as expansion factor (see also cex in par)
cexLa	(numeric) size of axis-labels, as expansion factor (see also cex in par)
limM	(numeric, length=2) range of axis M-values
limp	(numeric, length=2) range of axis FDR / p-values
annotColumn	(character) column names of annotation to be extracted (only if Mvalue is MArrayLM-object containing matrix \$annot). The first entry (typically 'SpecType') is used for different symbols in figure, the second (typically 'GeneName') is used as preferred text for annotating the best points (if namesNBest allows to do so.)
annColor	(character or integer) colors for specific groups of annotation (only if Mvalue is MArrayLM-object containing matrix \$annot)

expFCarrow	(logical or numeric) optional adding arrow for expected fold-change; if TRUE the expected ratio will be extracted from numeric concentration-indications from sample-names if numeric an arrow will be drawn at this M-value
cexPt	(numeric) size of points, as expansion factor (see also cex in par)
cexSub	(numeric) size of subtitle, as expansion factor (see also cex in par)
cexTxLab	(numeric) size of text-labels for points, as expansion factor (see also cex in par)
namesNBest	(integer or character) for display of labels to points in figure: if 'pass', 'passThr' or 'signif' all points passing thresholds; if numeric (length=1) this number of best points will get labels if the initial object Mvalue contains a list-element called 'annot' the second of the column specified in argument annotColumn will be used as text
NbestCol	(character or integer) colors for text-labels of best points
sortLeg	(character) sorting of 'SpecType' annotation either ascending ('ascend') or descending ('descend'), no sorting if NULL
NaSpecTypeAsContam	(logical) consider lines/proteins with NA in Mvalue\$annot["SpecType"] as contaminants (if a 'SpecType' for contaminants already exists)
useMar	(numeric,length=4) custom margins (see also par)
returnData	(logical) optional returning data.frame with (ID, Mvalue, pValue, FDRvalue, passFilt)
callFrom	(character) allow easier tracking of message(s) produced
silent	(logical) suppress messages
debug	(logical) additional messages for debugging

Details

In high-throughput biology data are typically already transformed to log2 and thus, the 'M'-values (obtained by subtracting two group means) represent a relative change. Output from statistical testing by [moderTest2grp](#) or [moderTestXgrp](#) can be directly read to produce Volcano plots for diagnostic reasons. Please note, that plotting a very high number of points (eg >10000) in transparency may take several seconds.

Value

MA-plot only

See Also

(for PCA) [plotPCAw](#)

Examples

```
library(wrMisc)
set.seed(2005); mat <- matrix(round(runif(900),2), ncol=9)
rownames(mat) <- paste0(rep(letters[1:25], each=4), rep(letters[2:26],4))
mat[1:50,4:6] <- mat[1:50,4:6] + rep(c(-1,1)*0.1,25)
```

```
mat[3:7,4:9] <- mat[3:7,4:9] + 0.7
mat[11:15,1:6] <- mat[11:15,1:6] - 0.7
## assume 2 groups with 3 samples each
gr3 <- gl(3,3,labels=c("C","A","B"))
tRes2 <- moderTest2grp(mat[,1:6], gl(2,3), addResults = c("FDR","means"))
# Note: due to the small number of lines only FDR chosen to calculate
VolcanoPlotW(tRes2)
## Add names of points passing custom filters
VolcanoPlotW(tRes2, FCth=1.3, FdrThrs=0.2, namesNBest="passThr")

## assume 3 groups with 3 samples each
tRes <- moderTestXgrp(mat, gr3, addResults = c("FDR","means"))
# Note: due to the small number of lines only FDR chosen to calculate
VolcanoPlotW(tRes)
VolcanoPlotW(tRes, FCth=1.3, FdrThrs=0.2)
VolcanoPlotW(tRes, FCth=1.3, FdrThrs=0.2, useComp=2)
```

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