

R Microplots in Tables with the `latex()` Function

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Microplots (sparklines) are often used within cells of a tabular array.

We describe several R functions that simplify the use of microplots within \LaTeX tables constructed in R with `Hmisc::latex` or a similar function. within **HTML** tables constructed with the **htmlTable** package.

We show examples using **base** graphics, **lattice** graphics, and **ggplot2** graphics.

These functions work in \LaTeX documents constructed directly in \LaTeX , with the R packages **Sweave**, **knitr**, or **rmarkdown**, and with the Emacs package **org-mode**.

1 Boxplots of iris data with lattice and latticeExtra

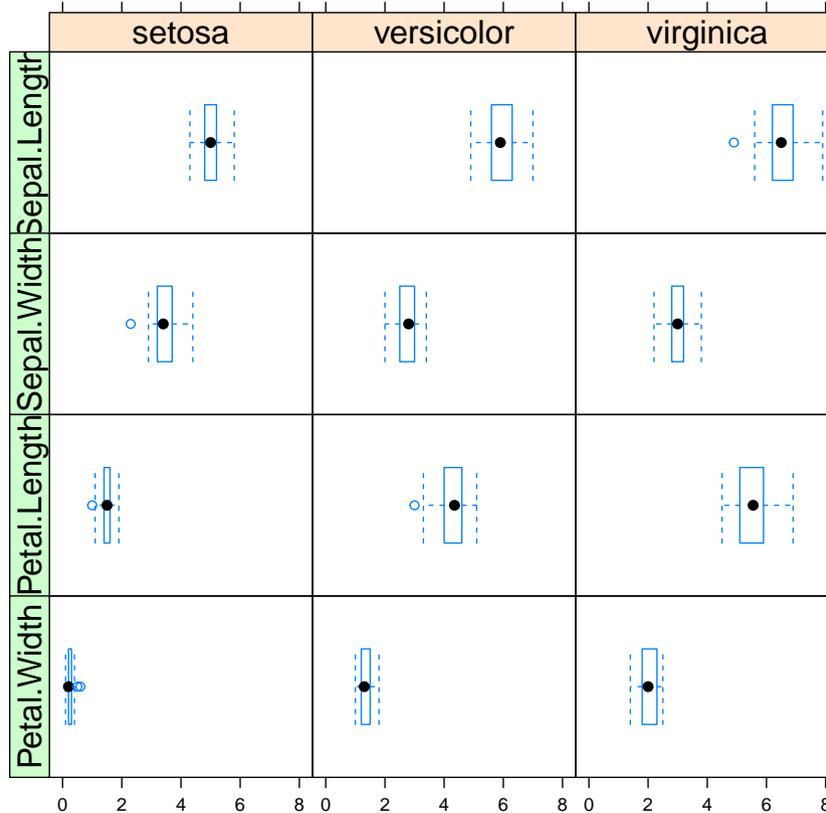


Figure 1: `useOuterStrips(`
`bwplot(~ Sepal.Length + Sepal.Width + Petal.Length + Petal.Width`
`| Species, data=iris, outer=TRUE, as.table=TRUE))`

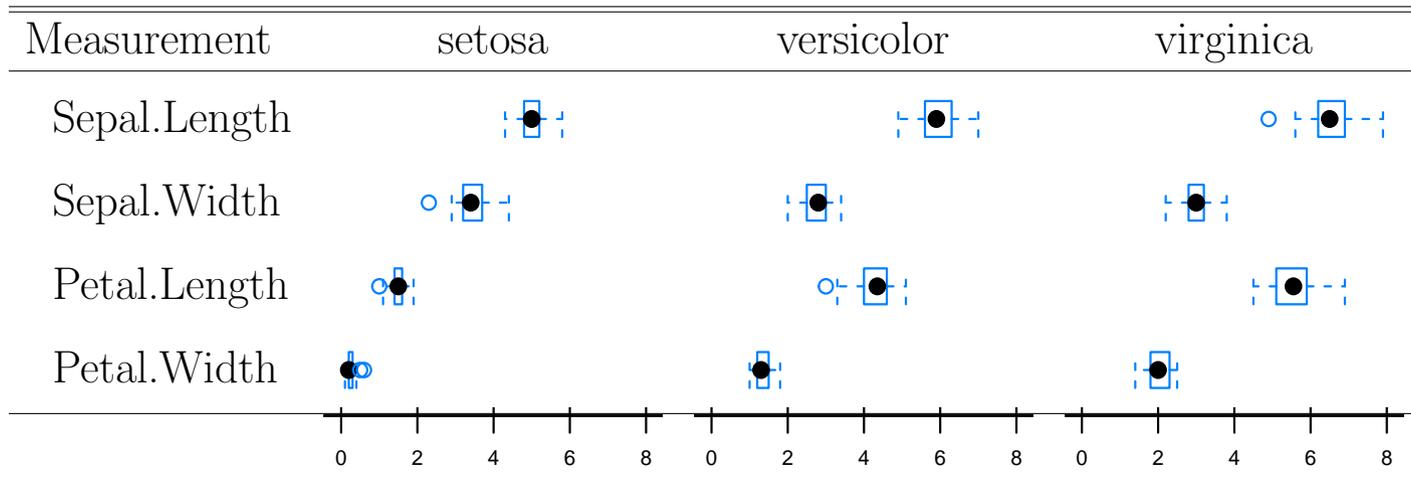
2 Individual boxes placed into a \LaTeX tabular environment

Table 1: Measurement by Species

| Measurement | Species | | |
|--------------|---|---|---|
| | setosa | versicolor | virginica |
| Sepal.Length |  |  |  |
| Sepal.Width |  |  |  |
| Petal.Length |  |  |  |
| Petal.Width |  |  |  |

3 Individual boxes in a table with the x -scale displayed

Table 2: Measurement by Species, with x -scale



4 Transposed L^AT_EX table

Table 3: Species by Measurement

| Species | Measurement | | | |
|------------|---|---|---|---|
| | Sepal.Length | Sepal.Width | Petal.Length | Petal.Width |
| setosa |  |  |  |  |
| versicolor |  |  |  |  |
| virginica |  |  |  |  |

5 Individual boxes embedded into a more interesting table

Table 4: Five Number Summary and Boxplots for each Species and Measurement

| Species | Measurement | Five Number Summary | | | | | Box Plots |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------------|-----|------|-----|-----|-----------|
| | | min | Q1 | med | Q3 | max | |
| setosa | | | | | | | |
| | Sepal.Length | 4.3 | 4.8 | 5.00 | 5.2 | 5.8 | |
| | Sepal.Width | 2.3 | 3.2 | 3.40 | 3.7 | 4.4 | |
| | Petal.Length | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.50 | 1.6 | 1.9 | |
| | Petal.Width | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.20 | 0.3 | 0.6 | |
| versicolor | | | | | | | |
| | Sepal.Length | 4.9 | 5.6 | 5.90 | 6.3 | 7.0 | |
| | Sepal.Width | 2.0 | 2.5 | 2.80 | 3.0 | 3.4 | |
| | Petal.Length | 3.0 | 4.0 | 4.35 | 4.6 | 5.1 | |
| | Petal.Width | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.30 | 1.5 | 1.8 | |
| virginica | | | | | | | |
| | Sepal.Length | 4.9 | 6.2 | 6.50 | 6.9 | 7.9 | |
| | Sepal.Width | 2.2 | 2.8 | 3.00 | 3.2 | 3.8 | |
| | Petal.Length | 4.5 | 5.1 | 5.55 | 5.9 | 6.9 | |
| | Petal.Width | 1.4 | 1.8 | 2.00 | 2.3 | 2.5 | |

6 How does it work?

There are two tasks. The **microplot** package provides functions for each task.

1. Isolate the contents of each panel of a multipanel graph into its own **pdf** file.

lattice: functions `layoutHeightsCollapse` and `layoutWidthsCollapse`
and argument `layout=c(1,1)`

ggplot2: function `theme_collapse` and loop through panels

base: adjust `par` arguments and `xlim` and `ylim`

2. Automate construction of the graphics statements.

L^AT_EX: `as.includegraphics` function

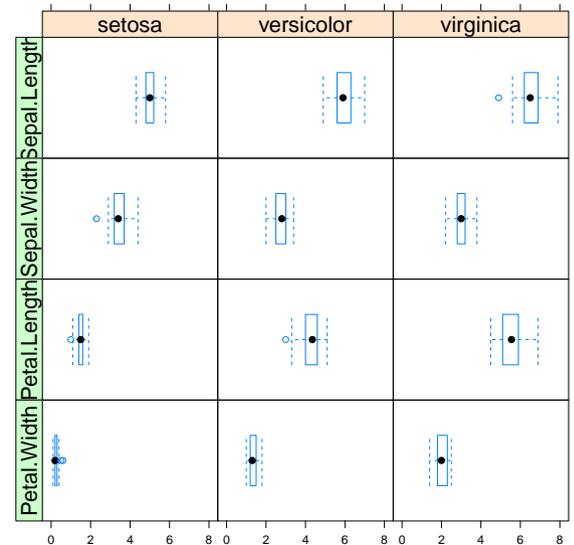
HTML: `as.htmlimg` function

org-mode: `as.orgtable` and `as.orgfile` functions

7 lattice

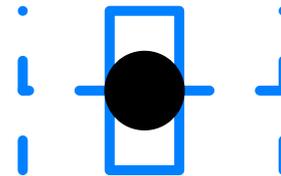
```
## boxplot matrix of iris data
irisBW <-
  bwplot(~ Sepal.Length + Sepal.Width + Petal.Length + Petal.Width |
         Species,
         data=iris, outer=TRUE, as.table=TRUE,
         scales=list(alternating=FALSE),
         xlab=NULL,
         par.strip.text=list(cex=1.5))
```

```
## pdf of boxplot matrix
pdf("irisBW.pdf")
useOuterStrips(irisBW)
suppress <- dev.off()
```



```
## twelve individual boxplots without axes
irisBW.update <-
update(irisBW,
      xlab=NULL,
      par.settings=list(
        layout.heights=layoutHeightsCollapse(),
        layout.widths=layoutWidthsCollapse(),
        axis.line=list(col="transparent")),
      layout=c(1,1)
    )

## create 12 pdf files, one per boxplot
pdf("irisBW%03d.pdf", onefile=FALSE, height=.4, width=1.6) ## inch
irisBW.update
suppress <- dev.off()
```



The first panel in file `irisBW001.pdf` is shown here.

The functions `layoutHeightsCollapse` (shown here) and `layoutWidthsCollapse` set the vertical and horizontal space for everything in a plot, except the panel itself, to 0.

```
> layoutHeightsCollapse
function (...)
{
  x.settings <- lattice::trellis.par.get()$layout.heights
  x.settings[] <- 0
  x.settings$panel = 1
  inputs <- list(...)
  if (length(inputs))
    x.settings[names(inputs)] <- inputs
  x.settings
}
```

The function `as.includegraphics` wraps the graph file names into the format used by the \LaTeX **graphicx** package.

```
> graphnames[1:2]
[1] "irisBW001.pdf" "irisBW002.pdf"
> graphicsnames <- as.includegraphics(graphnames[1:12], wd=".")
> dim(graphicsnames) <- c(4,3)
> graphicsnames[1:2, 1]
[1] "\\includegraphics[height=1em]{./irisBW001.pdf}"
[2] "\\includegraphics[height=1em]{./irisBW002.pdf}"
```

These values are placed into an ordinary matrix or dataframe and sent to the `Hmisc::latex` function to create a latex file fragment that can be input with the \LaTeX `\input` macro.

```
BWMS.latex <- Hmisc::latex(graphicsnames)
BWMS.latex$style <- "graphicx"
```

8 More Information on Microplots

The **microplot** package shows simple examples with **lattice**, **ggplot2**, and **base** graphics.

The **microplot** package shows simple examples in L^AT_EX using the R packages **Sweave**, **knitr**, and **rmarkdown**, and the Emacs package **org-mode**.

The **microplot** package shows simple examples in HTML using the R package **rmarkdown** and the Emacs package **org-mode**.

```
utils::install.packages("microplot", dependencies="r")  
## this includes HH and its dependencies
```

The **HH** package is designed to accompany
Statistical Analysis and Data Display, Second Edition
Richard M. Heiberger and Burt Holland
Springer 2015

<http://www.springer.com/us/book/9781493921218>

