Package 'anim.plots'

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Description Simple animated versions of basic R plots, using the 'animation' package. Includes animated versions of plot, barplot, persp, contour, filled.contour, hist, curve, points, lines, text, symbols, segments, and arrows.

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LazyData TRUE

URL https://github.com/hughjonesd/anim.plots

BugReports https://github.com/hughjonesd/anim.plots/issues

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Imports animation

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Contents

`anim.plots-package` *anim.plots: simple animated plots For R*

Description

anim.plots provides simple animated versions of basic R plots, using the 'animation' package. It includes animated versions of plot, barplot, persp, contour, filled.contour, hist, curve, points, lines, text, symbols, segments, and arrows.

Details

For more information, run `vignette('anim.plots-stub')`, or check the vignette out on the web at https://hughjonesd.github.io/anim.plots/anim.plots.html.

Be aware that anim.plots is just a simple wrapper around Yihui Xie's "animation" package. You may want to consider more modern solutions such as gganimate.

Author(s)

Maintainer: David Hugh-Jones <davidhughjones@gmail.com>

See Also

Useful links:

- https://github.com/hughjonesd/anim.plots
- Report bugs at https://github.com/hughjonesd/anim.plots/issues

`anim.barplot` *Create an animated barplot.*

Description

Create an animated barplot.

Usage

```
anim.barplot(...)

## Default S3 method:
anim.barplot(
  height,
  times = NULL,
  show = TRUE,
  speed = 1,
  use.times = TRUE,
  window = t,
  window.process = NULL,
  width = 1,
  space = NULL,
  names.arg = NULL,
  beside = FALSE,
  density = NULL,
  angle = NULL,
  col = NULL,
  border = NULL,
  horiz = FALSE,
  xlim = NULL,
  ylim = NULL,
  xlab = NULL,
  ylab = NULL,
  main = NULL,
  sub = NULL,
  offset = NULL,
  legend.text = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

`height`	a vector, matrix or array. If a vector it is divided up by `times` and `barplot` is called on each chunk. If a matrix, `barplot` is called on each column. If an array, `barplot` is called on each matrix of form `height[,,i]`.
`times`	a vector of times. If NULL and `height` is a matrix, the last dimension of `height` will be used

show, speed, use.times, window, window.process
: see anim.plot

width, space, beside, names.arg, density, angle, col, border, horiz, xlim, ylim, xlab, ylab, main, sub, offset, legend.text, ...
: arguments passed to barplot.

Details

Arguments width, names.arg, density, angle, col, border and offset may be either vectors of length length(tbl) or matrices with one column for each unique value of times. Other arguments should be length 1 or vectors.

Examples

```
anim.barplot(1:100, times=rep(1:10, each=10), ylim=c(0,100))
## barplot with a matrix
ChickWeight$wq <- cut(ChickWeight$weight, 5)
tbl <- as.array(xtabs(~ wq + Diet + Time, data=ChickWeight))
ptbl <- prop.table(tbl, 2:3)
anim.barplot(ptbl, xlab="Diet", ylab="N", xlim=c(0,8), legend.text=paste(
     "Quintile", 1:5), col=1:5)
anim.barplot(tbl, xlab="Diet", ylab="N", beside=TRUE, ylim=c(0,20),
   legend.text=paste("Quintile", 1:5), col=1:5)
```

---

anim.contour *Create an animated contour plot or perspective plot*

Description

Create an animated contour plot or perspective plot of 3D data.

Usage

```
anim.contour(...)

anim.filled.contour(...)

## Default S3 method:
anim.filled.contour(...)

anim.persp(...)

## Default S3 method:
anim.contour(
  x,
  y,
  z,
```

```
  times,
  speed = 1,
  use.times = TRUE,
  window = t,
  window.process = NULL,
  show = TRUE,
  fn = contour,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

x, y, z, ...	arguments passed to contour or persp
times, speed, use.times, window, window.process, show	see anim.plot for details.
fn	underlying function to use.

Examples

```
tmp <- volcano
tmp[] <- 200 - ((row(tmp) - 43)^2 + (col(tmp) - 30)^2)/20
cplot <- array(NA, dim=c(87,61,20))
cplot[,,1] <- tmp
cplot[,,20] <- volcano
cplot <- apply(cplot, 1:2, function(x) seq(x[1], x[20], length.out=20))
cplot <- aperm(cplot, c(2,3,1))
anim.contour(z=cplot, times=1:20, speed=3, levels=80 + 1:12*10, lty=c(1,2,2))
anim.filled.contour(z=cplot, times=1:20, speed=3, levels=80 + 1:12*10,
   color.palette=terrain.colors)

cplot2 <- apply(cplot, 1:2, function(x) seq(0, x[20], length.out=20))
cplot2 <- aperm(cplot2, c(2,3,1))
anim.persp(z=cplot2, times=1:20, xlab="", ylab="", zlab="Height", phi=45,
theta=30, speed=5, border=NA, r=3, col="yellowgreen", shade=.5, box=FALSE)
```

---

anim.curve *Draw an animated curve.*

Description

This function is the animated version of curve.

Usage

```
anim.curve(expr, x = NULL, from = 0, to = 1, n = 255, times, type = "l", ...)
```

Arguments

expr	a function which takes two arguments, or an expression involving x and t.
x	values of x at which the function will be evaluated in each frame. Alternatively, you may specify from, to and n.
from, to	endpoints of x
n	number of values of x at which the function will be evaluated for each frame
times	vector of values of t at which the function will be evaluated. Each unique value creates a single animation frame.
type, ...	parameters passed to anim.plot.default

Details

Note that times is interpreted differently here than elsewhere. In particular, it cannot be a length-1 vector.

Examples

```
anim.curve(x^t, times=10:50/10, n=20)
anim.curve(sin(x*t), times=1:30, n=100, speed=12, col="darkgreen", from=-1, to=1)

## curve is constant in t, but window moves.
## NB: 'from' and 'to' control where the expression is evaluated.
## 'xlim' just controls the window.
anim.curve(sin(cos(-x)*exp(x/2)), times=0:100/10, from=-5, to=10, n=500,
     col="red", lwd=2, xlim=rbind(top <- seq(-5, 10, 1/10), top+5))
```

---

anim.hist *Draw an animated histogram.*

Description

Draw an animated histogram.

Usage

```
anim.hist(
  x,
  times,
  speed = 1,
  show = TRUE,
  use.times = TRUE,
  window = t,
  window.process = NULL,
  density = NULL,
  angle = NULL,
  col = NULL,
```

```
  border = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

x, density, angle, col, border, ...
: parameters passed to hist.

times, show, speed, use.times, window, window.process
: see anim.plot.

Details

Parameters x, density, angle, col and border are all "chunked", i.e. first recycled to the length of times or x (whichever is longer), then split according to the unique values of times. See anim.plot for more details.

Examples

```
anim.hist(rep(rnorm(5000), 7), times=rep(1:7, each=5000),
     breaks=c(5,10,20,50,100,200, 500, 1000))
```

---

anim.plot *Create an animated plot.*

Description

anim.plot

Usage

```
anim.plot(...)

anim.points(...)

anim.lines(...)

anim.text(...)

## Default S3 method:
anim.plot(
  x,
  y = NULL,
  times = 1:length(x),
  speed = 1,
  show = TRUE,
  use.times = TRUE,
  window = if (identical(fn, lines)) t:(t + 1) else t,
```

```
  window.process = NULL,
  xlim = NULL,
  ylim = NULL,
  col = par("col"),
  xaxp = NULL,
  yaxp = NULL,
  pch = par("pch"),
  cex = 1,
  labels = NULL,
  asp = NULL,
  lty = par("lty"),
  lwd = par("lwd"),
  fn = plot,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'formula'
anim.plot(
  formula,
  data = parent.frame(),
  subset = NULL,
  fn = plot,
  window = t,
  ...
)

## Default S3 method:
anim.points(...)

## Default S3 method:
anim.lines(...)

## Default S3 method:
anim.text(...)

anim.symbols(...)

## S3 method for class 'formula'
anim.points(formula, ...)

## S3 method for class 'formula'
anim.lines(formula, ...)

## S3 method for class 'formula'
anim.text(formula, ...)
```

Arguments

x, y	vectors of x and y coordinates. These can be passed in any way accepted by xy.coords.
times	a vector of times. If times is length one, there will be that many frames, equally divided over the length of x and y.
speed	animation speed.
show	if false, do not show plot; just return calls.
use.times	if TRUE, animation speed is determined by the times argument. If FALSE, animation speed is constant.
window	what window of times to show in each animation. The default, t, shows just plots from time t. To draw a plot incrementally, use window=1:t.
window.process	function to call on each window of each times. See details.
xlim, ylim, col, pch	arguments passed to plot.
labels, cex, lty, lwd	as above.
asp, xaxp, yaxp, ...	as above.
fn	function called to create each frame.
formula	a formula of the form y ~ x + time.
data	a data frame from where the values in formula should be taken.
subset	a vector specifying which rows of data to use.

Details

Each unique level of times will generate a single frame of animation. The frames will be ordered by times.

In general:

- Parameters that apply to each point of the plot, such as xlim, ylim, col, pch, labels and cex, can be passed as vectors which will be recycled to length(times).
- Parameters that apply to the plot as a whole, and always have length 1, such as xlab and main, can be passed as vectors and will be recycled to the number of frames.
- Parameters that apply to the plot as a whole, and can have length > 1, such as xlim and ylim, can be passed as vectors or matrices. If vectors, the same vector will be passed to every frame. If matrices, column i will be passed to the i'th frame.

window.process should be a function which takes two arguments: a list of potential arguments for the underlying call to plot, and a vector of times. The function should return the list of arguments after modification. This allows e.g. drawing "trails" of plot points. See the example

Examples

```
x <- rep(1:100/10, 10)
times <- rep(1:10, each=100)
y <- sin(x*times/4)
anim.plot(x,y,times, type="l", col="orange", lwd=2)

## changing colours - a per-point parameter
anim.plot(x,y,times, ylab="Sine wave", type="p", col=rainbow(100)[x *10])

## changing line width - a whole-plot parameter
anim.plot(x, y, times, lwd=1:10, type="l")

## times as a single number
anim.plot(1:10, 1:10, times=5)

## incremental plot
anim.plot(1:10, 1:10, window=1:t)

## moving window
anim.plot(1:10, 1:10, window=(t-2):t)

## Formula interface
ChickWeight$chn <- as.numeric(as.factor(ChickWeight$Chick))
tmp <- anim.plot(weight ~ chn + Time, data=ChickWeight, col=as.numeric(Diet),
     pch=as.numeric(Diet), speed=3)

# adding extra arguments:
replay(tmp, after=legend("topleft", legend=paste("Diet", 1:4), pch=1:4, col=1:4))

 ## Zooming in:
 x <- rnorm(4000); y<- rnorm(4000)
 x <- rep(x, 10); y <- rep(y, 10)
 xlims <- 4*2^(-(1:10/10))
 ylims <- xlims <- rbind(xlims, -xlims)
 anim.plot(x, y, times=10, speed=5, xlim=xlims, ylim=ylims,
       col=rgb(0,0,0,.3), pch=19)

 ## window.process to create a faded "trail":
 anim.plot(1:50, 1:50, speed=12, window=t:(t+5),
       window.process=function(args, times){
         times <- times - min(times)
         alpha <- times/max(times)
         alpha[is.na(alpha)] <- 1
         args$col <- rgb(0,0,0, alpha)
         return(args)
       })

 ## gapminder plot:
 pl <- palette(adjustcolor(rainbow(23), 1, .6, .6, .6,
       offset=c(0,0,0,-0.1)))
 anim.plot(lifex ~ GDP + year, data=gm_data, log="x",
      cex=sqrt(pop)*0.0004, pch=19, col=region, xlab="GDP",
```

```
     ylab="Life expectancy", speed=10, subset=year > 1850 & !year %% 5)
  palette(pl)

  ## Not run:
  ## Earthquakes this week
  if (require('maps')) {
    eq = read.table(
        file="http://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/catalogs/eqs7day-M1.txt",
        fill=TRUE, sep=",", header=TRUE)
    eq$time <- as.numeric(strptime(eq$Datetime, "%A, %B %d, %Y %X UTC"))
  eq <- eq[-1,]
    map('world')
    maxdepth <- max(max(eq$Depth), 200)
    tmp <- anim.points(Lat ~ Lon + time, data=eq, cex=Magnitude, col=rgb(
          1-Depth/maxdepth, 0, Depth/maxdepth,.7), pch=19, speed=3600*12,
          show=FALSE)
    replay(tmp, before=map('world', fill=TRUE, col="wheat"))
  }


  ## Minard's plot
  if (require('maps')) {
    map('world', xlim=c(22, 40), ylim=c(52,58))
    title("March of the Grande Armee on Moscow")
    points(cities$long, cities$lat, pch=18)
    text(cities$long, cities$lat, labels=cities$city, pos=4, cex=.7)
    with(troops[troops$group==1,], anim.lines(x=long,
          y=lat, window=t:(t+1), speed=3, lwd=survivors/10000))
  }

  ## End(Not run)
```

---

anim.save *Save an anim.frames object in various formats.*

Description

This function simply calls replay on the object and then calls saveGIF and friends on the result.

Usage

```
anim.save(
  obj,
  filename,
  type = switch(file_ext(filename), gif = "GIF", mp4 = "Video", swf = "SWF", html =
    "HTML", tex = "Latex"),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

obj	an anim.frames object, or an expression to evaluate
filename	file to save to
type	one of 'GIF', 'Video', 'SWF', 'HTML', or 'Latex'
...	arguments passed to e.g. saveGIF

Examples

```
## Not run:
tmp <- anim.plot(1:10, 1:10, pch=1:10, show=FALSE)
anim.save(tmp, "mygif.gif")

anim.save(replay(tmp, after=legend("topleft", legend="My legend")),
   "mygif2.gif")

## End(Not run)
```

---

anim.segments *Draw an animation of line segments or arrows.*

Description

Draw an animation of line segments or arrows.

Usage

```
anim.segments(
  x0,
  y0,
  x1 = NULL,
  y1 = NULL,
  times = NULL,
  speed = 1,
  show = TRUE,
  use.times = TRUE,
  window = t,
  window.process = NULL,
  fn = segments,
  col = NULL,
  lty = NULL,
  lwd = NULL,
  ...
)

anim.arrows(..., length = 0.25, angle = 30, code = 2)
```

```
anim.segmentplot(...)

anim.arrowplot(...)
```

Arguments

x0, y0, x1, y1, col, lty, lwd, length, angle, code, ...	arguments passed to segments or arrows
times, speed, show, use.times, window, window.process	see anim.plot for details
fn	underlying function to use

Details

anim.segments and anim.arrows draw lines on to an existing plot. If you want to redraw the plot between each frame, use anim.arrowplot or anim.segmentplot.

If both x1 and y1 are missing, then segments are plotted from the current time to the following time in each frame. If only x1 is missing it is set equal to x0, similarly if only y1 is missing.

Examples

```
anim.segments(x0=rep(1:5, 5), y0=rep(1:5, each=5), y1=rep(2:6, each=5),
     times=rep(1:5, each=5) )

## Short version
anim.arrowplot(rep(1:5, 5), rep(1:5, each=5), times=5)

if (require('maps')) {
   hr <- subset(hurricanes, lat > 0 & lat < 50 & lon > -95 & lon < -20 &
         Shour %% 6 == 0)
   hr$dlat <- cos(hr$diruv/360*2*pi) * hr$maguv / 8
   hr$dlon <- sin(hr$diruv/360*2*pi) * hr$maguv / 8
   hr$name <- sub("\\s+$", "", hr$name)
   map('world', xlim=c(-95,-20), ylim=c(0,50))
   title("Hurricanes, 2009")
   with(hr[!duplicated(hr$name),], text(lon, lat,
         labels=paste0(name, "\n", Yr), cex=0.8))
   with(hr, anim.arrows(x0=lon, y0=lat, y1=lat+dlat, x1=lon+dlon,
         times=Shour, speed=12, col=rgb(0,0,1,0.8), length=.1, lwd=2))
}
```

---

anim.smooth *Smooth an* anim.frames *object*

Description

Some export formats ignore information in the times attribute and plot frames at constant speed. anim.smooth creates a smoothed version of the anim.frames object with frames at constant intervals, suitable for export.

Usage

```
anim.smooth(x, fps = 10)
```

Arguments

x	an anim.frames object
fps	how many frames per second to smooth to

Details

Note that plot parameters such as x and y positions are not interpolated. If you want your whole animation to look smoother, you have to do the work yourself using e.g.approx.

If you smooth to a large value of fps, the animations may look bad in R because they overtax the graphics engine. They should still look good when saved, though.

Value

A smoothed anim.frames object, with the speed attribute equal to fps.

Examples

```
accel <- anim.plot(1, 1:30, times=sqrt(1:30))
## Not run:
anim.save(accel, "GIF", "wrong.gif")

## End(Not run)
accel <- anim.smooth(accel, fps=20)
## Not run:
anim.save(accel, "GIF", "better.gif")

## End(Not run)
```

---

cities *Cities near the Grande Armee's march on Moscow*

Description

Cities near the Grande Armee's march on Moscow

gm_data *Gapminder GDP, life expectancy and population data*

Description

Gapminder GDP, life expectancy and population data

Source

http://gapminder.org

hurricanes *Wind speed data for hurricanes in 2009*

Description

Wind speed data for hurricanes in 2009

Source

http://myweb.fsu.edu/jelsner/Data.html

merge.anim.frames *Merge anim.frames objects*

Description

Merge two or more anim.frames objects to create a new anim.frames object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'anim.frames'
merge(..., speed = NULL)
```

Arguments

...	anim.frames objects returned from, e.g. anim.plot
speed	speed for the merged object. This may be left unspecified only if all objects have the same speed.

Details

If two or more calls in the merged animation are at the same time, calls from the earlier object in ... will be run first.

If you merge two animations from anim.plot, plot.window will be called before each frame of the merged animation. This may not be what you want. Instead, use anim.points or similar for all but the first animation.

Examples

```
tmp <- anim.plot(1:5, 1:5, speed=2)
tmp2 <- anim.plot(1:5, 5:1, col="red", speed=2)
## Not what you want:
replay(merge(tmp, tmp2))

## better:
tmp3 <- anim.points(1:5, 5:1,col="red", speed=2)
newf <- merge(tmp, tmp3)
replay(newf)
## NB: result of the merge looks different from the two
## individual animations

## not the same:
newf2 <- merge(tmp2, tmp)
## points will be called before plot!
replay(newf2)
```

PGgame *Data from 20 rounds of a public goods game with punishment*

Description

A 2x3x20 array of data from a laboratory public goods game. Dimensions are Picked (was subject picked for punishment?), Contribution (of subject: Non-unique lowest, Not lowest/all same and Unique lowest), and Period.

Details

Provided by the package author.

replay *Replay an* anim.frames *object*

Description

Replay all or some of the frames of an object.

Usage

```
replay(...)

## S3 method for class 'anim.frames'
replay(
  x,
  frames = 1:length(x),
  speed = attr(x, "speed"),
  after = NULL,
  before = NULL,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'anim.frames'
plot(x, ...)
```

Arguments

...	other arguments (not currently used)
x	an anim.frames object
frames	numeric vector specifying which frames to replay
speed	a new speed
after	an expression to evaluate after each frame is plotted
before	an expression to evaluate before each frame is plotted

Details

before and after will have the arguments from the frame's call available in their environment - see the example.

The plot method simply calls replay.

Examples

```
myplot <- anim.plot(1:10, 1:10, speed=3)
replay(myplot, speed=5)
replay(myplot, frames=c(1,5,6,10))

myplot <- anim.plot(x<-rnorm(100), x+rnorm(100,0,3), 20, window=1:t,
```

```
     show=FALSE, main="Regressions as sample size increases")
replay(myplot, after=abline(lm(y~x), col="red"))
```

`temps` *Temperatures for the Grande Armee's march on Moscow*

Description

Temperatures for the Grande Armee's march on Moscow

`troops` *Troop numbers for the Grande Armee's march on Moscow*

Description

Troop numbers for the Grande Armee's march on Moscow

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