

Package ‘ggChernoff’

July 6, 2017

Title Chernoff Faces for 'ggplot2'

Version 0.2.0

Description Provides a Chernoff face geom for 'ggplot2'. Maps multivariate data to human-like faces.

Depends R (>= 3.2.5)

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Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

Imports ggplot2 (>= 2.2.0), grid, scales

RoxygenNote 6.0.1

URL <https://github.com/Selbosh/ggChernoff>

BugReports <https://github.com/Selbosh/ggChernoff/issues>

NeedsCompilation no

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Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2017-07-06 10:05:47 UTC

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`chernoffGrob`*Draw a smiley face*

Description

Uses [Grid](#) graphics to draw a face.

Usage

```
chernoffGrob(x = 0.5, y = 0.5, size = 1, colour = "black", fill = NA,  
            alpha = 1, smile = 1, brow = NA, nose = FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	horizontal position
<code>y</code>	vertical position
<code>size</code>	area of the face
<code>colour</code>	colour of outlines and features
<code>fill</code>	fill colour
<code>alpha</code>	transparency, where 0 is transparent and 1 is opaque
<code>smile</code>	amount of smiling/frowning
<code>brow</code>	eyebrow angle, to represent anger or concern
<code>nose</code>	logical. Adds a nose to the face

Value

A [grobTree](#) object.

See Also

[geom_chernoff](#)

Examples

```
face <- chernoffGrob(.5, .5, size = 1e3, smile = -1, brow = 1, colour = 'navy', fill = 'lightblue')  
grid::grid.newpage()  
grid::grid.draw(face)
```

Description

The Chernoff geom is used to create data visualisations in the shape of human-like faces. By mapping to the relevant aesthetics, faces can appear to vary in happiness, anger, size, colour and so on.

Usage

```
geom_chernoff(mapping = NULL, data = NULL, stat = "identity",
              position = "identity", na.rm = FALSE, show.legend = NA,
              inherit.aes = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

mapping	Set of aesthetic mappings created by aes or aes_ . If specified and <code>inherit.aes = TRUE</code> (the default), is combined with the default mapping at the top level of the plot. You only need to supply mapping if there isn't a mapping defined for the plot.
data	The data to be displayed in this layer. There are three options: If <code>NULL</code> , the default, the data is inherited from the plot data as specified in the call to ggplot . A <code>data.frame</code> , or other object, will override the plot data. All objects will be fortified to produce a data frame. See fortify for which variables will be created. A function will be called with a single argument, the plot data. The return value must be a <code>data.frame</code> , and will be used as the layer data.
stat	The statistical transformation to use on the data for this layer, as a string.
position	Position adjustment, either as a string, or the result of a call to a position adjustment function.
na.rm	If <code>FALSE</code> , the default, missing values are removed with a warning. If <code>TRUE</code> , missing values are silently removed.
show.legend	logical. Should this layer be included in the legends? <code>NA</code> , the default, includes if any aesthetics are mapped. <code>FALSE</code> never includes, and <code>TRUE</code> always includes.
inherit.aes	If <code>FALSE</code> , overrides the default aesthetics, rather than combining with them. This is most useful for helper functions that define both data and aesthetics and shouldn't inherit behaviour from the default plot specification, e.g. borders .
...	other arguments passed on to layer . These are often aesthetics, used to set an aesthetic to a fixed value, like <code>color = "red"</code> or <code>size = 3</code> . They may also be parameters to the paired geom/stat.

Aesthetics

geom_chernoff understands the following aesthetics (required aesthetics are in bold):

- **x**
- **y**
- colour
- fill
- size

The following aesthetics are unique to geom_chernoff:

- smile
- brow
- nose

For details, see [chernoffGrob](#).

References

Chernoff, H. (1973). The use of faces to represent points in k -dimensional space graphically. *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 68(342), 361–368.

See Also

[chernoffGrob](#)

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)
ggplot(iris, aes(Sepal.Width, Sepal.Length, smile = Petal.Length, fill = Species)) +
  geom_chernoff()

ggplot(data.frame(x = 1:4,
                  y = c(3:1, 2.5),
                  z = factor(1:4),
                  w = rnorm(4),
                  n = c(rep(FALSE, 3), TRUE)
                  )) +
  aes(x, y, fill = z, size = x, nose = n, smile = w) +
  geom_chernoff()
```

scale_brow_continuous *Scales for angry eyebrows*

Description

scale_brow lets you customise how eyebrows are generated from your data. It also lets you tweak the appearance of legends and so on. By default, brow is set to NA, in which case no eyebrows will appear (see Examples).

Usage

```
scale_brow_continuous(..., range = c(-1, 1), midpoint = mean)
```

```
scale_brow(..., range = c(-1, 1), midpoint = mean)
```

Arguments

...	Other arguments passed onto continuous_scale to control name, limits, breaks, labels and so forth.
range	Output range of eyebrow angles. +1 corresponds to very angry and -1 corresponds to a worried look.
midpoint	A value or function of your data that will return level eyebrows, i.e. : -)

Details

Use range to vary how angrily your maximum/minimum values are represented. Minima smaller than -1 and maxima greater than +1 are possible but might look odd! You can use midpoint to set a specific 'zero' value in your data or to have eyebrow angles represented as relative to average.

The function scale_brow is an alias of scale_brow_continuous. At some point we might also want to design a scale_brow_discrete, scale_brow_manual and so on.

Legends are a work in progress. In particular, size mappings might produce odd results.

See Also

[geom_chernoff](#), [scale_smile](#)

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)
p <- ggplot(iris) +
  aes(Sepal.Width, Sepal.Length, fill = Species, brow = Sepal.Length) +
  geom_chernoff()

p
p + scale_brow_continuous(midpoint = min)
p + scale_brow_continuous(range = c(-.5, 2))

# Only show eyebrows if 'sad', otherwise hide them
```

```

usa <- data.frame(date = c(time(presidents)), rating = c(presidents))
ggplot(subset(usa, complete.cases(usa))) +
  aes(date, rating, smile = rating, fill = rating,
       brow = ifelse(rating < 50, rating, NA)) +
  geom_line() +
  geom_chernoff(show.legend = FALSE) +
  scale_brow(range = -1:0) +
  scale_fill_gradient(low = 'skyblue1', high = 'goldenrod1')

```

scale_smile_continuous

Scales for smiling and frowning

Description

scale_smile lets you customise how smiles are generated from your data. It also lets you tweak the appearance of legends and so on.

Usage

```
scale_smile_continuous(..., range = c(-1, 1), midpoint = mean)
```

```
scale_smile(..., range = c(-1, 1), midpoint = mean)
```

Arguments

...	Other arguments passed onto continuous_scale to control name, limits, breaks, labels and so forth.
range	Output range of smiles. +1 corresponds to a full smile and -1 corresponds to a full frown.
midpoint	A value or function of your data that will return a neutral/straight face, i.e. :-

Details

Use range to vary how happily/sadly your maximum/minimum values are represented. Minima smaller than -1 and maxima greater than +1 are possible but might look odd! You can use midpoint to set a specific 'zero' value in your data or to have smiles represented as relative to average.

The function scale_smile is an alias of scale_smile_continuous. At some point we might also want to design a scale_smile_discrete, scale_smile_manual and so on.

Legends are a work in progress. In particular, size mappings might produce odd results.

See Also

[geom_chernoff](#), [scale_brow](#)

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)
p <- ggplot(iris) +
  aes(Sepal.Width, Sepal.Length, fill = Species, smile = Sepal.Length) +
  geom_chernoff()
p
p + scale_smile_continuous(midpoint = min)
p + scale_smile_continuous(range = c(-.5, 2))
```

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