

SQUARING AWAY THE PANEL FUNCTION IN LATTICE GRAPHICS

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SOME OF THE HISTORY

- ▶ Included in S-Plus 3.3 for Windows (1995) and 3.4 for UNIX (1996)
- ▶ Trellis Display: Modeling Data from Designed Experiments.
W. S. Cleveland and M. Fuentes (1997). Technical Report, Bell Labs.
- ▶ The Visual Design and Control of Trellis Display.
R. A. Becker, W. S. Cleveland, and M. J. Shyu (1996).
Journal of Computational and Statistical Graphics, 5:123-155.
- ▶ Bill Cleveland's web page: <http://stat.bell-labs.com/wsc/webpapers.html>

LATTICE AND TRELLIS

- ▶ Trademark owned by Statistical Sciences/ Mathsoft/ Insightful/ Tibco
- ▶ Trellis is a trademark owned by Tibco Inc
 - Thus the term cannot be used freely
- ▶ Therefore, in R, the library is called lattice
- ▶ The functionality is essentially identical
 - Lattice offers more functionality



LATTICE / TRELLIS™

WHAT IS IT?



LATTICE

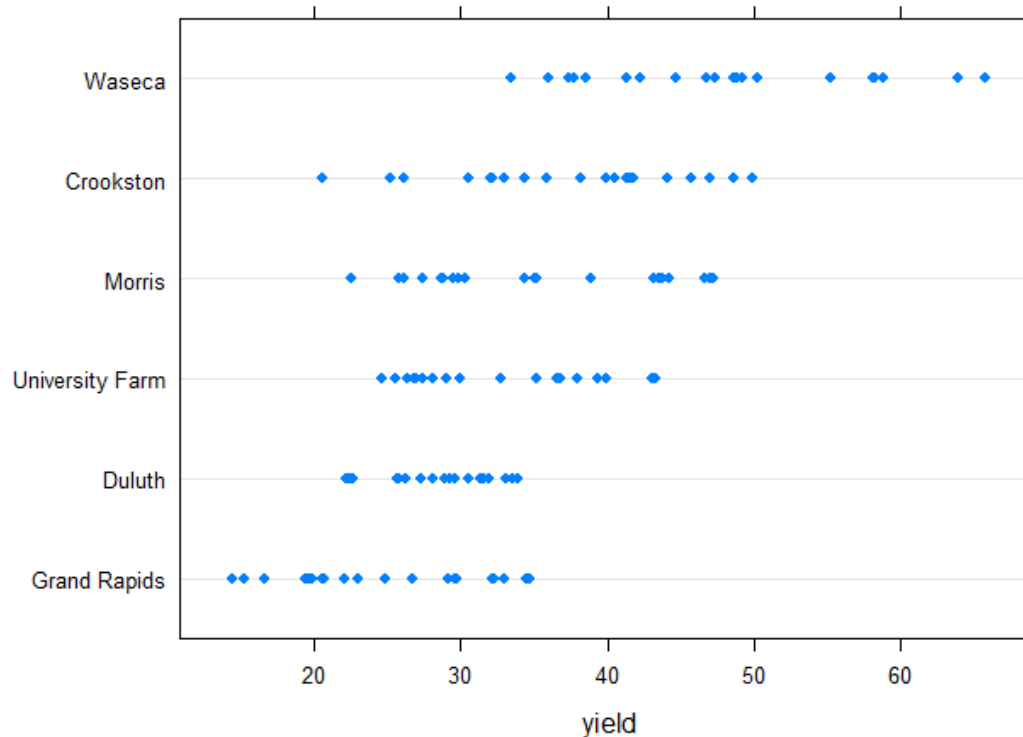
WHAT IS IT? (2)

- ▶ A graphical analysis of structure in data
- ▶ Analysis of conditional structures
- ▶ What is the effect of the drug over time in males versus females
- ▶ What is the effect of the drug over time in males versus females in different studies?

EXAMPLE

BARLEY DATA

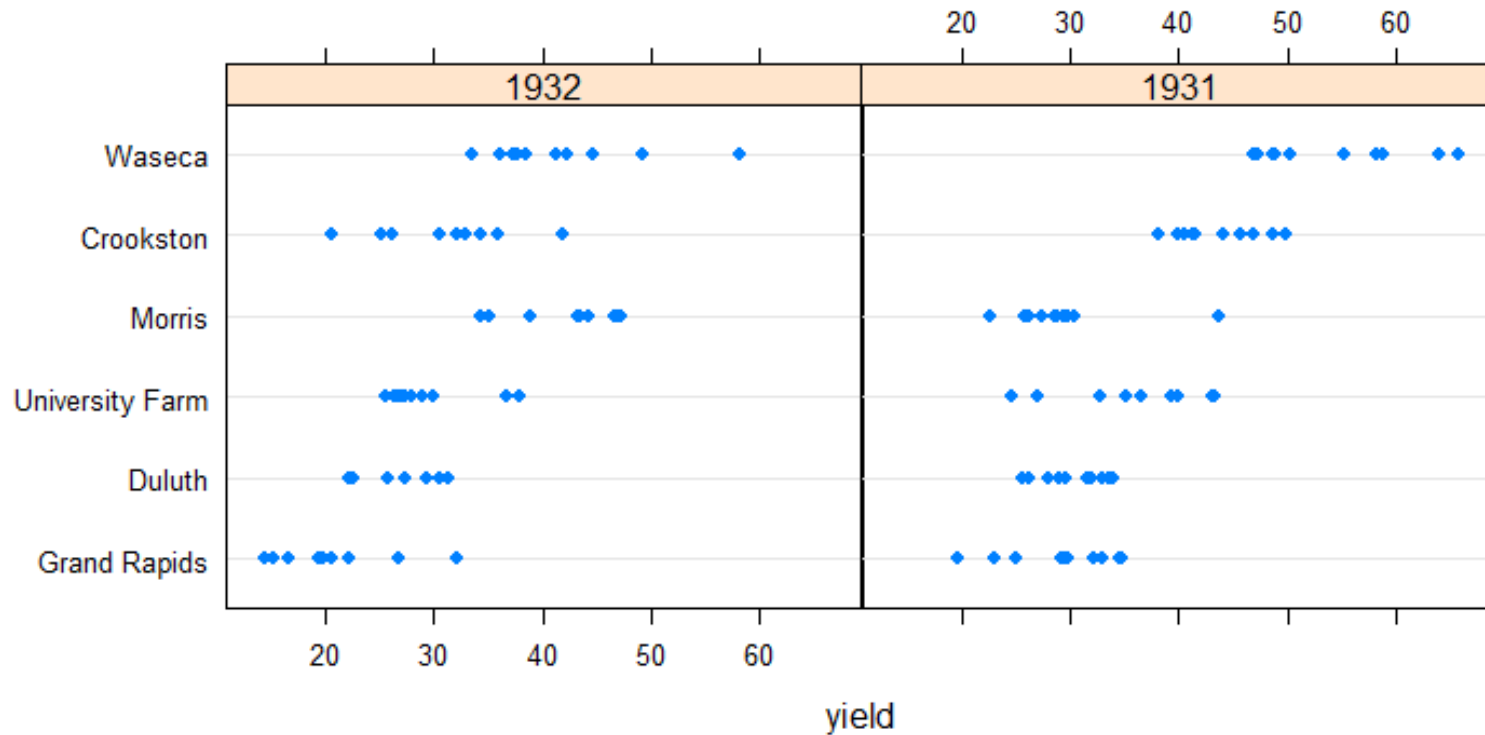
- ▶ `dotplot(site ~ yield, data=barley)` # note the model-like syntax



EXAMPLE

BARLEY DATA

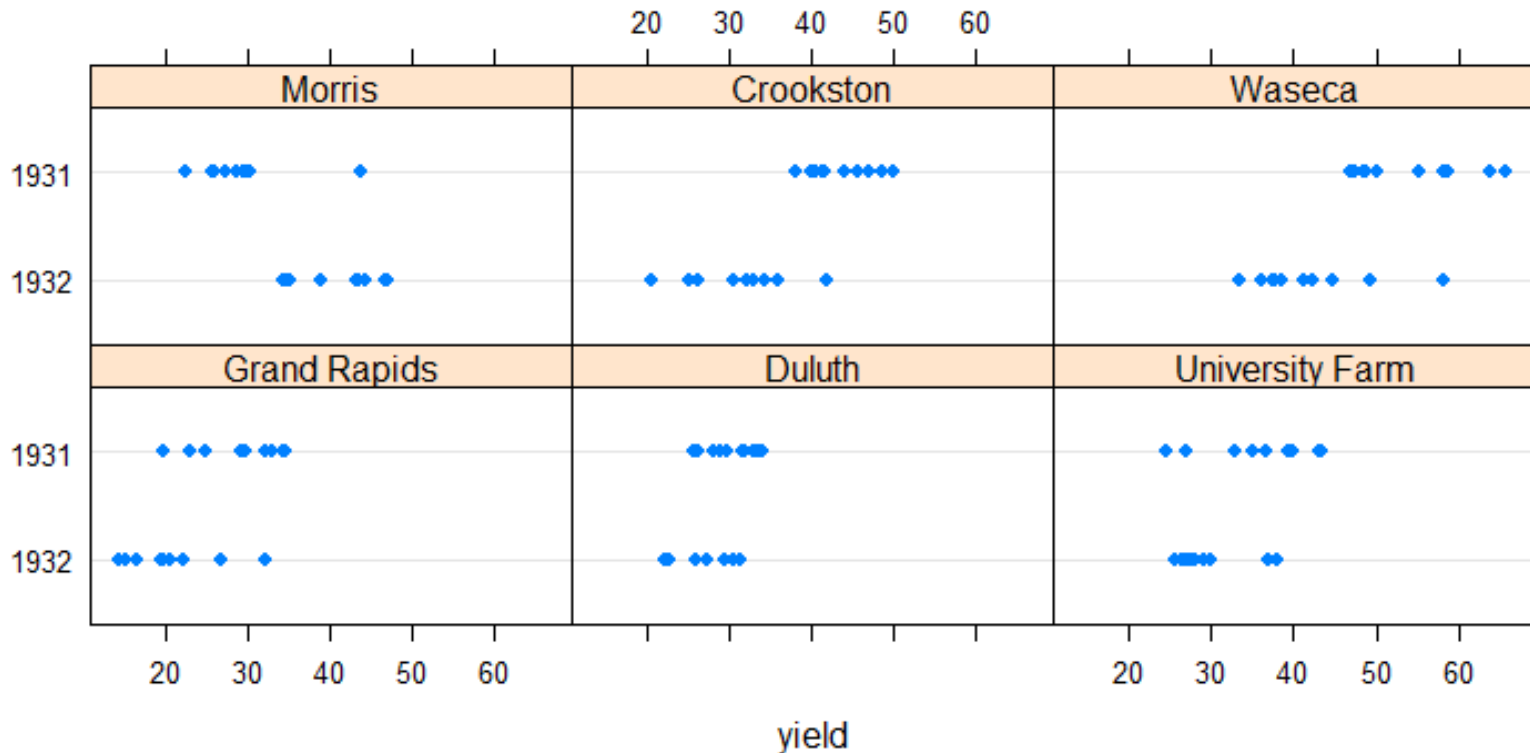
- ▶ `dotplot(site ~ yield | year, data=barley)`



EXAMPLE

BARLEY DATA

► `dotplot(year ~ yield | site, data=barley)`



CREATING A SERIES OF GRAPHS

LATTICE GRAPHS CAN BE STORED AS OBJECTS (CLASSICAL PLOTS CAN NOT)

```
graphs <- list()
```

```
graphs[["histogram"]] <- histogram(~rnorm(1234))
```

```
graphs[["histograms uniform"]] <- histogram(~runif(1234))
```

```
graphs[["hist with title"]] <- update(graphs[["histogram"]], main="this is a histogram")
```

```
print(graphs) # prints all graphs
```

```
png("graphs.%03d.png")
```

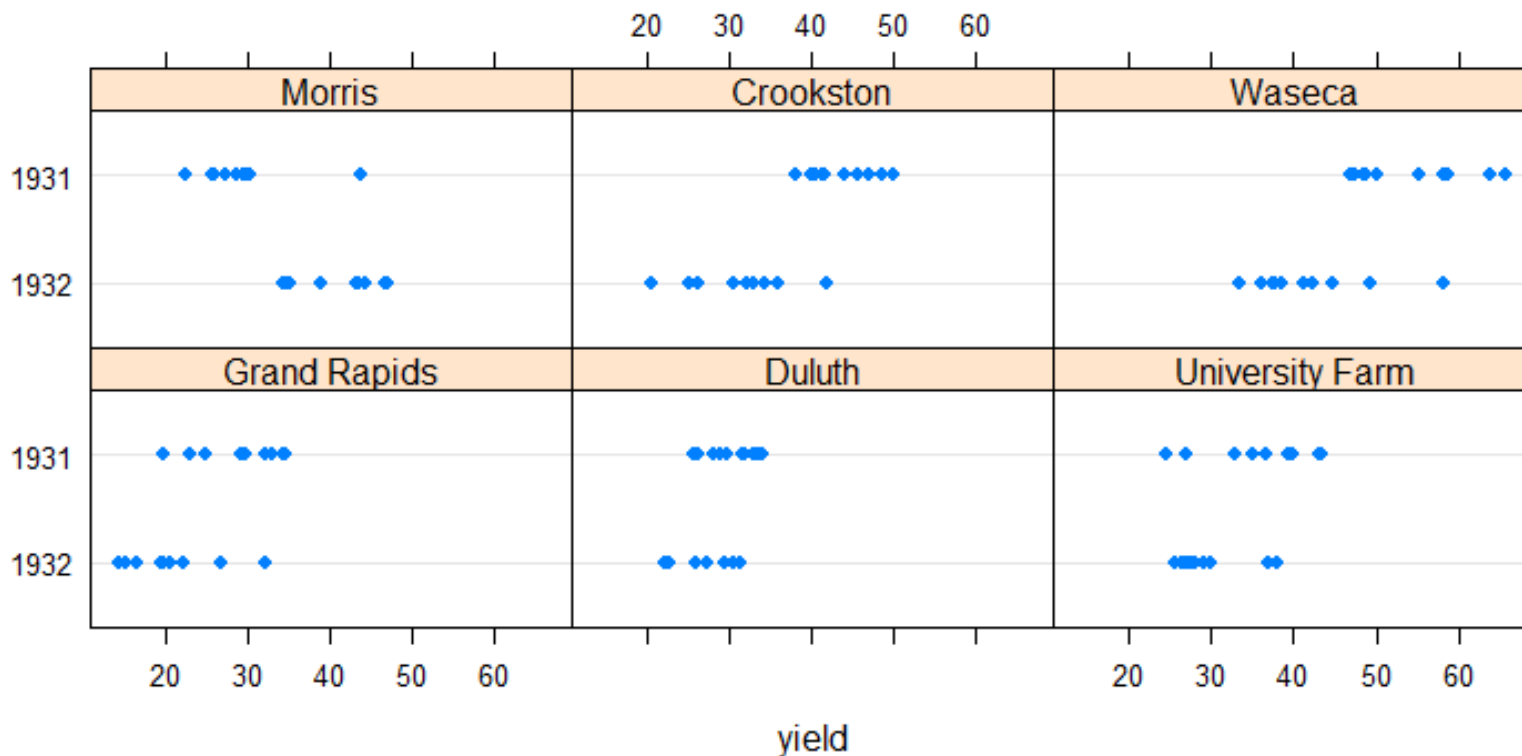
```
  print(graphs)
```

```
  dev.off()
```

```
# prints all graphs to files graphs.001.png, graphs.002.png, etc.
```

PANEL FUNCTION

- ▶ `dotplot(year ~ yield | site, data=barley)`
- ▶ `dotplot(year ~ yield | site, data=barley, panel=panel.dotplot)`



PANEL FUNCTION

```
dotplot(year ~ yield | site, data=barley,
```

```
  panel=function(x, y, ...)
```

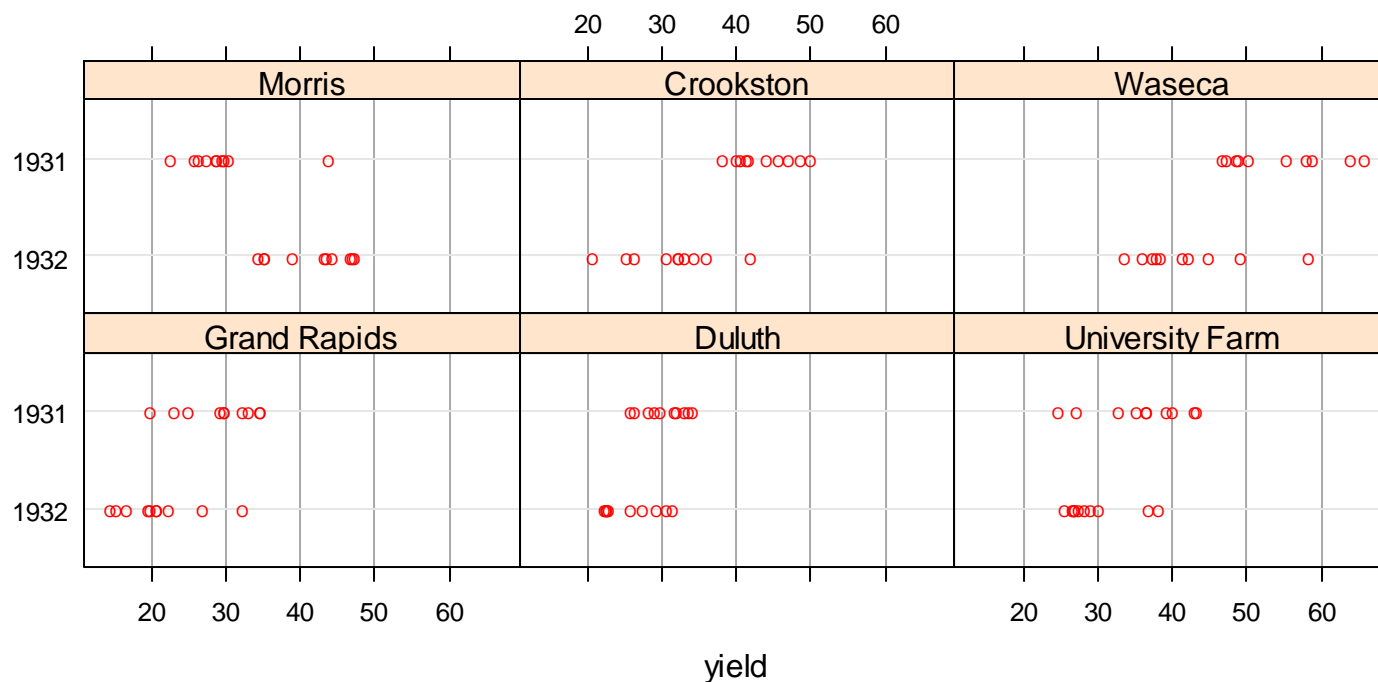
```
{
```

```
  panel.grid(v=-1, h=0, col="darkgray")
```

```
  panel.dotplot(x, y, ..., col="red", pch="O")
```

```
}
```

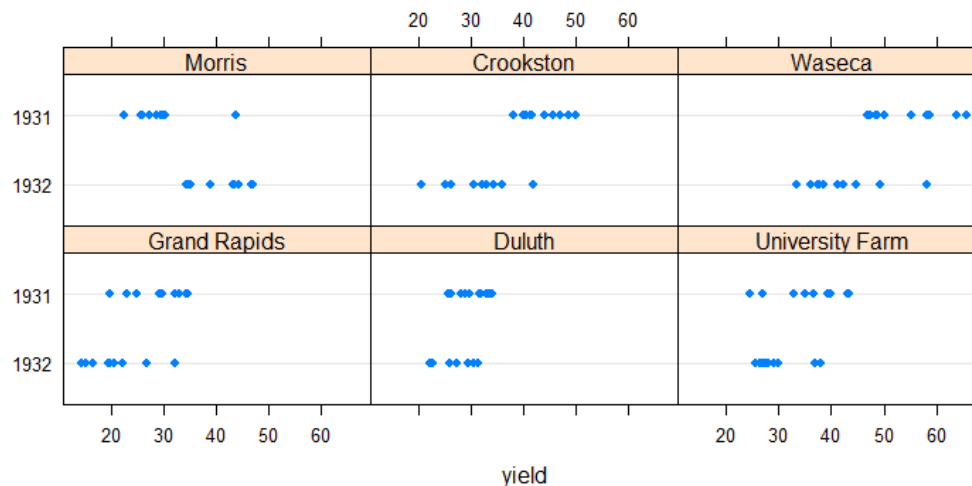
```
)
```



PANEL FUNCTIONS

USE OF ADDITIONAL DATA

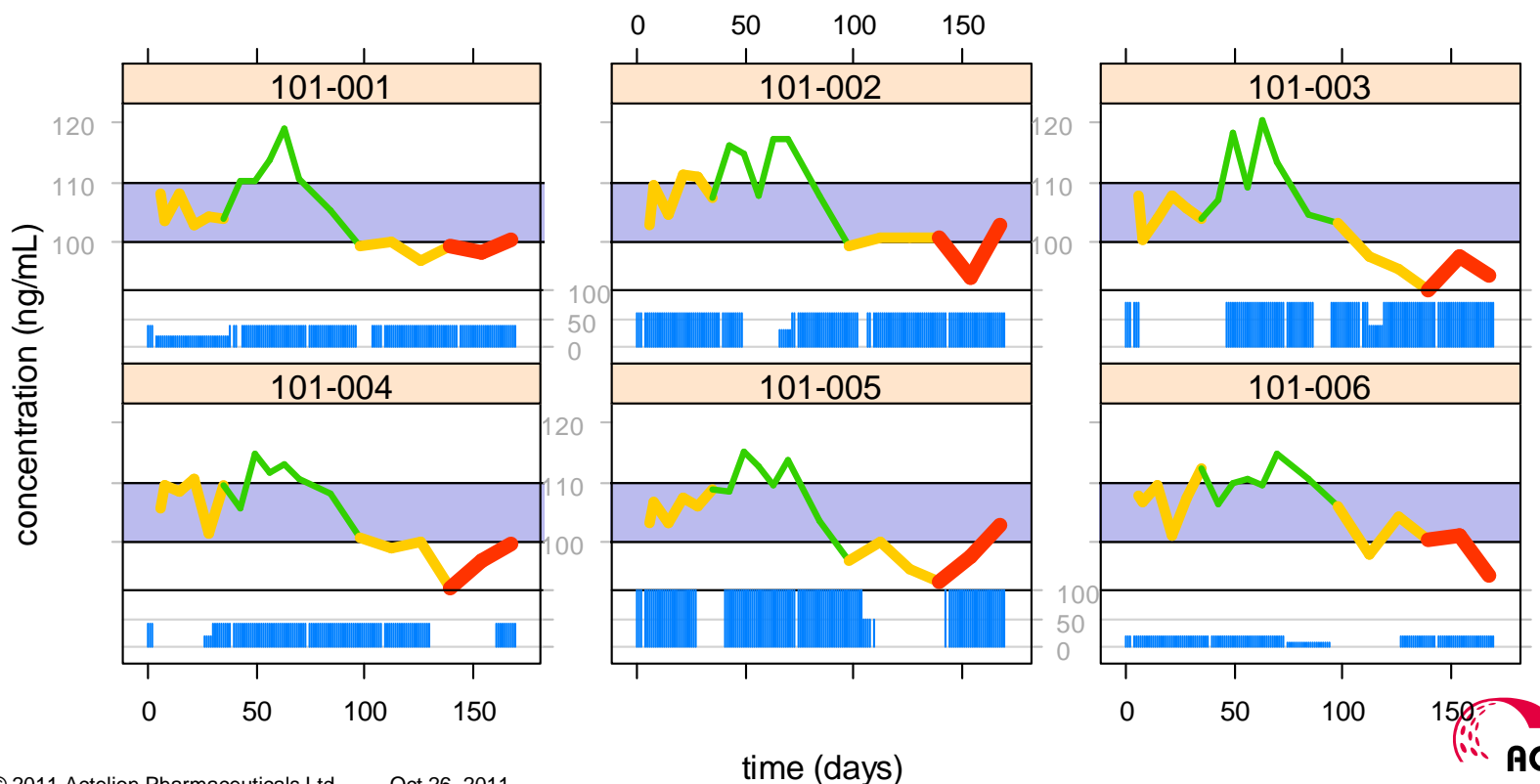
- ▶ The lattice framework subsets the x and y data automatically
- ▶ Your panel function needs to take x and y as arguments and that's it
- ▶ For additional data, you need to
 - Pass it to the panel function
 - Handle the subsetting



PANEL FUNCTIONS

USE OF ADDITIONAL DATA

- ▶ Biomarker over time by patient
- ▶ The color indicates the disease status (red-progressive, yellow-stable, green-response to treatment)
- ▶ The additional data is the disease status, the normal range, and the dose history



PANEL FUNCTIONS

PASSING ADDITIONAL DATA: THIS IS WHERE THE SUBSCRIPTS ARGUMENT COMES IN

- ▶ This is where the **subscripts** argument to the panel function comes in

```
xyplot(conc ~ time | ID, data=data,  
  limit.up=data$limit.up,  
  limit.low=data$limit.low,  
  response=data$response,  
  xlab="time (days)",  
  etc. pp.  
  panel=function(x, y, ..., limit.up, limit.low, response, subscripts)  
  {  
    panel.abline(limit.up [subscripts])  
    panel.abline(limit.low[subscripts])  
    etc.  
  }  
)
```

PANEL FUNCTIONS

PASSING ADDITIONAL DATA: METHOD 2

```
xyplot(conc ~ time | ID, data=data,  
  limit.up=data$limit.up,  
  limit.low=data$limit.low,  
  response=data$response,  
  xlab="time (days)",  
  etc. pp.  
  panel=function(x, y, ..., limit.up, limit.low, response, subscripts)  
  {  
    limit.up <- limit.up[subscripts]  
    limit.low <- limit.low[subscripts]  
    response <- response[subscripts]  
  
    panel.abline(limit.up)  
    panel.abline(limit.low)  
    etc.  
  }  
)
```

PANEL FUNCTIONS

PASSING ADDITIONAL DATA: METHOD 3

```
xyplot(conc ~ time | ID, data=data, alldata=data,  
  xlab="time (days)",  
  etc. pp.  
panel=function(x, y, ..., alldata, subscripts)  
{  
  thisdata <- alldata[subscripts, ]  
  
  panel.abline(thisdata$limit.up)  
  panel.abline(thisdata$limit.low)  
  etc.  
}  
)
```


DISCUSSION

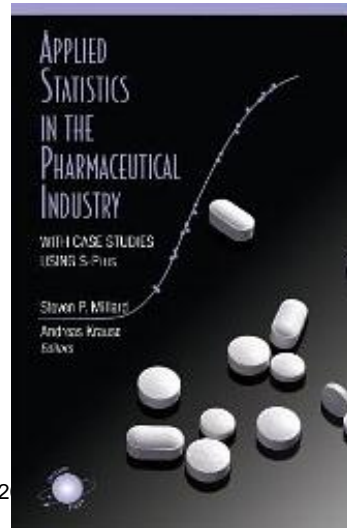
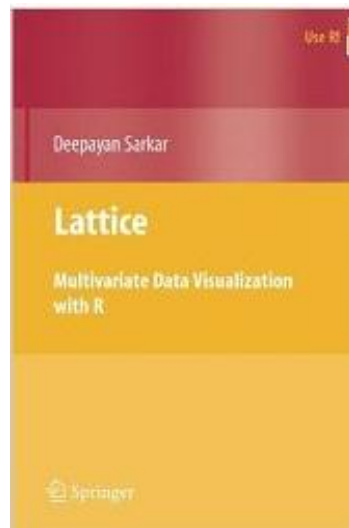
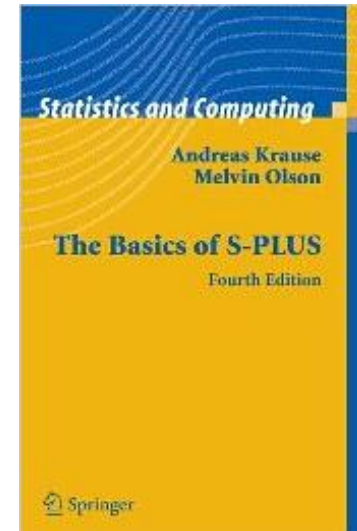
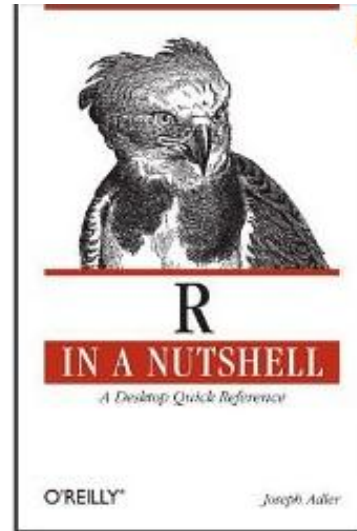
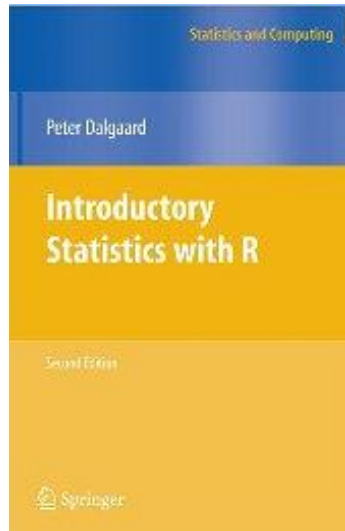
SUBSCRIPTS INTRODUCES MANY ADDITIONAL LINES OF CODE

- ▶ Any experience with panel functions?
- ▶ Any tricks to share?
- ▶ Any other alternatives to using additional data/ subscripts?

THANK YOU.



BOOKS ON R/S-PLUS AND LATTICE/TRELLIS



ct 26, 2

- ▶ SAS introduced the Trellis concept in version 9.1
- ▶ Version 9.2 improves the implementation substantially

```

ODS GRAPHICS ON / ANTIALIASMAX=10000 width=600px height=600px;
PROC SG PANEL DATA=prdsale;
  PANELBY cntry product / COLUMNS=5 ROWS=3 NOVARNAME;
  LOESS X=yq Y=actual;
  RUN;
  ODS GRAPHICS OFF;
  
```

Source: http://www.hollandnumerics.co.uk/pdf/Trellis_Graphs%28presentation%292.pdf

