

Package ‘classGraph’

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Type Package

Title Construct Graphs of S4 Class Hierarchies

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Depends methods

Imports graphics, stats, utils, graph, Rgraphviz

Suggests Matrix

Description Construct directed graphs of S4 class hierarchies and visualize them. In general, these graphs typically are DAGs (directed acyclic graphs), often simple trees in practice.

License GPL

NeedsCompilation no

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classGraph-package *The R Package 'classGraph'*

Description

The package **classGraph** is package using graph and graph visualization methods to visualize inheritance graphs of S4 classes.

Details

Package: classGraph
Type: Package
Version: 0.7-0
Date: 2007-02-10
License: GPL

Author(s)

Martin Maechler

See Also

[classTree\(\)](#) is the main function of this package.

bGraph *Create a "Branch Graph" (Simple Tree with Root and Leaves)*

Description

Create a "Branch Graph", i.e., a simple tree with root and n (simple) branches or leaves.

Usage

```
bGraph(n, root = "Mom",
       leaves = paste(l.prefix, seq(length = n), sep = ""),
       l.prefix = "D", weights = NULL,
       mode = c("undirected", "directed"))
```

Arguments

n	integer specifying the number of leave branches.
root	the node on which to root the tree.
leaves	the nodes to be used as leaves.
l.prefix	a string specifying
weights
mode	string indicating which mode is to be used.

Value

a graph object of class [graphNEL](#).

Author(s)

Martin Maechler, Aug.2005

See Also

class [graphNEL](#); [ftM2graphNEL](#).

Examples

```
require("graph") ## Using package 'graph' => plot() method (via package 'Rgraphviz'):

(bg7 <- bGraph(7)) # 8 nodes {Mom, D1..D7}; 7 edges
plot(bg7) # draws the graph

(bgD3 <- bGraph(3, mode="directed"))
plot(bgD3) # directed: using arrows

(bgw2 <- bGraph(2, weights = c(10,1)))
plot(bgw2) # {maybe use lwd for weights in the future?}
if(require("Matrix"))
  show(as(bgw2, "sparseMatrix")) # shows the weights
```

class2Graph

Build the Graph of Super Classes from an S4 Class Definition

Description

From an S4 class definition `class`, computes the graph of all super classes, i.e., of all classes that `class` extends.

Usage

```
class2Graph(class, fullNames = TRUE, simpleOnly = FALSE,
            bottomUp = FALSE, package = class@package)
```

Arguments

class	class name
fullNames	logical indicating if full name should be applied....
simpleOnly	logical, simply passed to getAllSuperClasses(...) .
bottomUp	logical indicating the <i>direction</i> of the graph.
package	package where the super classes should be gotten from.

Value

an R object inheriting from class [graph](#).

Author(s)

Robert Gentleman (original code) and Martin Maechler

See Also

[classTree](#) which builds the graph of all *subclasses*.

Examples

```
require("graph")
cg <- class2Graph("graphNEL") # simple : graphNEL |-> graph
plot(cg)

if(require("Matrix")) {
  cg2 <- class2Graph("dgCMatrix")
  as(cg2, "sparseMatrix")
  plot(cg2)
  ## alternative: don't show the initial "Matrix:"
  cg2. <- class2Graph("dgCMatrix", fullNames=FALSE)
  plot(cg2.)
  ## 'simpleOnly' does not change anything here :
  stopifnot(identical(cg2.,
    class2Graph("dgCMatrix", fullNames=FALSE, simpleOnly = TRUE)))

  ## very simple, since "sparseMatrix" only extends "Matrix" :
  cg3 <- class2Graph("sparseMatrix")
  plot(cg3)
}
```

classTree	<i>builds a directed graph, typically a tree from a class Object</i>
-----------	--

Description

From an S4 class, by investigating all subclasses, an inheritance graph is built, a directed graph, often a tree.

Usage

```
classTree(Cl, all = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

Cl	class name ...
all	logical indicating if all instead of just direct sub-classes should be used.
...

Value

an R object inheriting from class [graph](#).

Author(s)

Martin Maechler

See Also

[class2Graph](#), ...

Examples

```
## Using classes and methods from package 'graph' :  
trGclass <- classTree("graph")  
as(trGclass, "matrix")  
plot(trGclass) # using package 'Rgraphviz'
```

mRagraph

Construct a Laid-Out Graph for Plotting

Description

My constructor of an [Ragraph](#) object, a kind of “laid-out” graph, from package **Rgraphviz**. This allows more customization in plotting than just calling `plot(gr, ...)` for a [graph](#) object from package **graph**.

Usage

```
mRagraph(gr, lType, fixedsize = FALSE,
         fill = c("lightblue", "gray90"),
         color = c("blue3", "gray60"),
         labcol = c("blue3", "green4", "purple"))
```

Arguments

<code>gr</code>	an R object of class graph (from package graph), in our case typically the result of <code>classTree()</code> .
<code>lType</code>	a string specifying the layout type, see <code>agopen()</code> in package Rgraphviz for the possibilities.
<code>fixedsize</code>	logical indicating if the ellipses should all get the same size – or should rather adapt to the situation.
<code>fill</code>	character vector of length 2....
<code>color</code>	character vector of length 2....
<code>labcol</code>	vector of labels to be used

Value

an object of class [Ragraph](#), produced by an appropriate call to `agopen`.

Author(s)

Martin Maechler

See Also

the customized plotting function `plotRag`.

Examples

```

if(require("Matrix")) {
  trMatrix <- classTree("Matrix")
  trMatrix
  RtrM <- mRagraph(trMatrix)
  RtrM # (the show method will hopefully improve)
  str(RtrM, max=2) # shows a bit more

  plot(RtrM)# 'graph' method -> using 'Rgraphviz' package
}

```

numOutEdges

For each Node of a Directed Graph give the Number Outgoing Edges

Description

In a directed or undirected graph, for each node count the number of edges “leaving” that nodes.

Usage

```
numOutEdges(g)
```

Arguments

`g` an R object of class `graph` (from package `graph`).

Value

an `integer` vector the same length as `nodes(g)` giving the number of edges that “go out” from each node.

Author(s)

Martin Maechler

See Also

[edgeL](#) on which this function is built, and [leaves](#), both from package `graph`.

Examples

```

## Simplistic leaves() definition for *directed graphs* :
## { compare with graph::leaves() }
is.leaf <- function(g) numOutEdges(g) == 0 ## (also exists hiddenly..)
Leaves <- function(g) graph::nodes(g)[is.leaf(g)]
Leaves(bGraph(4, mode = "directed"))

```

plotRag

Plot an Ragraph (using Rgraphviz)

Description

Plot an [Ragraph](#) object (a kind of “laid-out” graph, from package **Rgraphviz**). This simply uses the `plot` method from package **Rgraphviz** (i.e., `selectMethod(plot, "Ragraph")`) and additionally adds a “footnote”-like subtitle.

Usage

```
plotRag(ragr, sub, subArgs = .optRagargs(), ...)

.optRagargs(side = 1, adj = 0.05, cex = 0.75, line = 3)
```

Arguments

<code>ragr</code>	an object of class Ragraph (as defined in the Rgraphviz package).
<code>sub</code>	a “footnote” or subtitle to be added to <code>plot(ragr, ...)</code> . By default gives the number of nodes and edges.
<code>subArgs</code>	a list of arguments to <code>mtext</code> , typically from calling <code>.optRagargs()</code> .
<code>...</code>	further arguments passed to <code>plot(.)</code> , i.e., the plot method for Ragraph objects.
<code>side, adj, cex, line</code>	arguments passed to <code>mtext()</code> with non-standard defaults in order to place <code>sub</code> , the “sub title”.

Author(s)

Martin Maechler

See Also

[mRagraph](#), [Ragraph](#).

Examples

```
if(require("Matrix")) {
  trMatrix <- classTree("Matrix")
  trMatrix
  RtrM <- mRagraph(trMatrix)
  RtrM # (the show method will hopefully improve)
  str(RtrM, max=2) # shows a bit more

  plot(RtrM) ## almost the same as
  plotRag(RtrM, subArgs=.optRagargs(adj = 0.5))
  ## which just gives "<n> nodes with <m> edges"
}
```

`subClasses`*All Subclasses of a Given S4 Class*

Description

Return all subclasses of a given S4 class; either only the direct sub classes are also those “further away” ($distance > 1$).

Usage

```
subClasses(Cl, directOnly = TRUE, complete = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>Cl</code>	a class representation or a class name (character).
<code>directOnly</code>	logical indicating if you <i>direct</i> subclasses are desired (or also the ones with <i>distance > 1</i>).
<code>complete</code>	logical,.. as in....
<code>...</code>

Value

a [character](#) vector of class names.

Author(s)

Martin Maechler

See Also

[superClasses](#); [Classes](#) in general.

Examples

```
subClasses("graph") # -> the direct ones
subClasses("graph", directOnly = FALSE) # the same: has only direct subclasses
if(require("Matrix")) {
  print( subClasses("sparseMatrix") )
  print( subClasses("sparseMatrix", directOnly = FALSE) )# much more
}
```

`superClasses`*List of Super Classes of a Given S4 Class*

Description

Give a [list](#) of all super classes of a specific S4 class (definition).

Usage

```
superClasses(x)
```

Arguments

`x` a class representation as returned by [getClassDef](#).

Value

a list of length-1 [character](#) strings, typically with a "package" attribute each.

Author(s)

Robert Gentleman and Martin Maechler

See Also

[subClasses](#), ...

Examples

```
superClasses(getClassDef("graphNEL"))

if(require("Matrix")) {
  scl <- superClasses(getClassDef("dgeMatrix"))
  str(scl) # a list of two
} # 'Matrix'
```

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