

## What's in 'rgr 1.0.5' ?

### 1. Statistical graphics functions:

gx.hist	Plots histograms using a variety of bin width selection methods.
cnpplt	Plots a normal cumulative percent probability (CPP) plot.
gx.cnpplts	Plots up to nine CPP plots in a single display, these may be either data subsets or variables.
gx.cnpplts.setup	Permits the user to define the symbols and their colours for the up to nine data sets to be plotted with gx.cnpplts..
gx.ecdf	Plots an empirical cumulative distribution function (ECDF).
gx.ks.test	Plots two ECDFs in a single display and carries out a Kolmogorov-Smirnov test for the two populations being drawn from the same underlying population.
bxplot	Plots a horizontal Tukey boxplot or a box-and-whisker plot.
shape	Plots a combination of histogram, boxplot, ECDF and CPP on a single screen/page.
inset	Plots a combination of a histogram and a CPP plot, together with some summary statistics, for use as an inset on a geochemical map.
inset.exporter	A version of 'inset' for use in a production environment where the graphics file is saved as defined by the user for later map production.
bwplot	Plots vertical box-and-whisker plots for a single variable subdivided into various subsets (groups or factors).
bwplot.by.var	Uses 'bwplot' to plot different variables (elements) side-by-side.
tbplot	Plots vertical Tukey boxplots for a single variable subdivided into various subsets (groups or factors).
tbplot.by.var	Uses 'tbplot' to plot different variables (elements) side-by-side.

All the above functions permit both normal arithmetic and logarithmic scaling, and user-defined axis labelling and titling. The 'bwplot' and 'tbplot' functions permit the groups (factors) to be ordered (left-to-right) and labelled as defined by the user.

### 2. Mapping and XY Plotting functions:

#### Mapping:

map.eda7	Displays a map using symbols that correspond to a Tukey boxplot, i.e. lower near and far outliers, in the lower whisker, in the mid 50%, in the upper whisker, etc.
map.eda8	Displays a map using symbols to indicate the magnitude of a variable (element) subdivided by the 2 <sup>nd</sup> , 5 <sup>th</sup> , 25 <sup>th</sup> , 50 <sup>th</sup> , 75 <sup>th</sup> , 95 <sup>th</sup> and 98 <sup>th</sup> percentiles.
map.tags	Displays a map of posted values.
map.z	Displays a map using circles that increase in diameter with magnitude of the variable (element) being plotted. The rate of increase of symbol size may be user-defined.

caplot	Displays a concentration-area (C-A) plot to assess whether the data are spatially multifractal. The data may be optionally log-transformed, and the interpolated estimates may be accumulated in either direction.
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The above functions require that the R library packages ‘MASS’ and ‘akima’ be available at run-time. All the above functions require that rectangular coordinates are available for the data points, and permit user-defined axis labelling, titling, and symbol colour and scaling.

Note: the EDA mapping functions are not provided to replace a full mapping or GIS package, but to provide a ‘quick-look’ in order to appreciate the spatial distribution of the data and to support threshold (upper limit of geochemical background) selection.

### Plotting:

xyplot.eda7	Displays a XY plot using symbols for the third that correspond to a Tukey boxplot, i.e. lower near and far outliers, in the lower whisker, in the mid 50%, in the upper whisker, etc.
xyplot.eda8	Displays a XY plot using symbols for the third variable to indicate the magnitude of a variable (element) subdivided by the 2 <sup>nd</sup> , 5 <sup>th</sup> , 25 <sup>th</sup> , 50 <sup>th</sup> , 75 <sup>th</sup> , 95 <sup>th</sup> and 98 <sup>th</sup> percentiles.
xyplot.tags	Displays a XY plot of the posted values of a third variable.
xyplot.z	Displays a XY plot using circles that increase in diameter with magnitude of the third variable (element) being plotted. The rate of increase of symbol size may be user-defined.

### 3. Summary statistics functions:

gx.stats	Computes and displays summary statistics as displayed with ‘inset’.
gx.summary1	Displays a concise one-line summary statistics report.
gx.summary.mat	Displays a concise one-line summary statistics report for selected columns of a dataframe or matrix.
gx.summary.groups	Displays a concise one-line summary statistics report for data subsets grouped by factor name in a dataframe or matrix.
gx.summary2	Displays a five-line summary statistics report.
fences	Computes and displays the various estimates of background range discussed in Reimann, Filzmoser & Garrett, 2005.
fences.summary	A version of ‘fences’ for when it is required to estimate background ranges for various subsets (groups or factors) of a variable (element) and to save them in a user-defined file for later inspection.
framework.summary	Computes summary statistics for various data subsets (groups or factors), e.g., EcoProvinces, Great Soil Groups, Lithological units, etc., of a variable

	(element) and saves them in a user-defined csv file for later inspection with a spreadsheet program, e.g., Excel™.
gx.fractile	Estimate the fractile for a specified quantile of a distribution.
gx.fractile	Estimate the quantile for a specified fractile of a distribution.

#### 4. Bivariate and Multivariate functions:

gx.pearson	Estimate the Pearson product moment correlation correlations for a matrix or columns of a dataframe. The coefficients are displayed in the upper triangle and the significance of them not being due to chance (Ho: coefficient = 0) is displayed in the lower triangle.
gx.pearson	Estimate the Spearman rank correlation correlations for a matrix or columns of a dataframe. The coefficients are displayed in the upper triangle and the significance of them not being due to chance (Ho: coefficient = 0) is displayed in the lower triangle.
gx.rma	Estimates the coefficients of the Reduced Major Axis (RMA) for quantifying the relationship between two independent variables, such as analyses of the same samples by two independent methods. Confidence bounds are estimated for the coefficients to assist in determining if they are different from (0,1).
wtd.sums	Computes weighted sums (see Garrett and Grunsky, 2001) for a set of user defined variables and their ‘relative importances’.

#### 5. QA/QC support functions:

anova1	Computes a random effects model ANOVA (Analysis of Variance) on a set of duplicate measurements to determine if the analytical, or combined sampling and analytical (within) variability is significantly smaller than the variability between the duplicates. For use where the n duplicates are stored as x1 and x2 in n rows.
anova2	Similar to ‘anova1’ but for use where the duplicates are stored as 1 to n values of x1 followed by 1 to n values of x2, or as alternating rows of x1 and x2 values.
gx.triples.aov	Computes a random effects model ANOVA and estimates the variance components for a staggered 3-level design of field and analytical triplicates to simultaneously evaluate the significance and relative magnitude of ‘regional’, local sampling and analytical variability.
gx.triples.fgx	Computes two random effects model ANOVAs to estimate the regional representivity of the ‘triples’ in the context of the total regional survey variability and the equivalence of the variability of the two field duplicates.
thplot1	Displays a Thompson-Howarth plot for duplicate measurements to visually inspect them as a part of the QA/QC process. A target precision may be entered to aid visual data inspection. For use where the n duplicates are stored as x1 and x2 in n rows.

thplot2	Similar to 'thplot1' but for use where the duplicates are stored as 1 to n values of x1 followed by 1 to n values of x2, or as alternating rows of x1 and x2 values.
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All of 'anoval', 'anova2', 'gx.triples.aov' and 'gx.triple.fgx' provide for an optional log-transformation of the data in order to meet homogeneity of variance and normality requirements.

## 6. Data conditioning functions:

ltdl.fix	Replaces less-than-detection values recorded as $-x$ with $x/2$ . Optionally zero values and/or coded values, e.g., -9999, may be set to a NA, a code used in the S-Language to represent no information, i.e. blank.
ltdl.fix.df	Performs a 'ltdl.fix' on a dataframe, any factor variables are transferred to the new dataframe.
remove.na	Removes any NAs from a vector or matrix, reporting on the number of NA values, or NA containing matrix rows, removed and the number of remaining rows and columns for a matrix.
gx.subset	Extracts a subset of rows from a dataframe on the basis of a criterion supplied by the user, returning a new dataframe.
alr	Computes arithmetic log-ratios in order to remove the effects of data closure.
clr	Computes centred log-ratios in order to remove the effects of data closure.
ilr	Computes isometric log-ratios in order to remove the effects of data closure.

## 7. Utility functions:

df.test	Determines if a specific dataframe is available (attached) or exists in the working directory. If it does, the names of the variables are displayed, and additionally if a specific legitimate variable name is entered the number of values, length of the vector, is displayed.
which.na	Identifies any rows in a vector containing NAs, and can be used to remove any NAs from a data vector.
gx.sort	Displays a sorted, or reverse sorted, dataframe or matrix on the value of a specified column.
gx.sort.df	Displays a sorted dataframe on the basis of any combination of numeric or factor variables in any combination of ascending or descending orders.
gx.hypergeom	Estimate the probability that anomaly (above threshold sites) locations are informative, i.e. coincide with an expected model along transects or traverses (see Stanley, 2003).
gx.runs	Carry out a Wald-Wolfowitz, Runs, test for pattern coherence along transects and traverses.
display.lty	Displays the available line types and colours.
display.marks	Displays the available plotting symbols.

<code>display.ascii.o</code>	Displays the octal numbers corresponding to the Windows Latin 1 font, these are required when inserting symbols such as $\mu$ or $^{\circ}$ into an axis label or title.
<code>display.rainbow</code>	Displays the 36 colours of the “rainbow” palette.
<code>syms.pfunc</code>	Displays the effect of changing the parameter ‘p’, which controls the rate of change of circular symbol size, in the ‘edamap’ function.

### Notes:

Dataframes are a data management feature of the S-Language, they accommodate row and column names, real numbers, factor variables and NAs. NAs are a S and R feature for identifying data items for which there is no information, as such it is a ‘special code’ for a ‘blank’ in a data file.

The boxes of Tukey boxplots, box-and-whisker plots and histograms are infilled in grey (8) from the palette displayed in ‘display.lty’, alternate colours may be selected from that palette. The “rainbow” palette is used for symbol colours in ‘map.eda7’, ‘map.eda8’, ‘xyplot.eda7’ and ‘xyplot.eda8’ the user may select alternate colours from this palette if required.

The above list of functions only includes those directly accessible by a user, it does not include some functions that ‘lurk in the basement’ and are used as ‘engines’ to achieve the desired graphical and tabular displays.

### Changes since ‘rgr 1.0.3’

‘rgr 1.0.4’ was a maintenance release built with R 2.12.0, no new functions were added. Minor changes were made to functions: `caplot`, `edamap` and `framework.stats`. Two utility functions were removed: `display.alts` and `display.ascii.d`.

The release was required to bring the help, Rd, files into conformity with the new parsing rules for R 2.11. Some other text changes have been made to the help files for `shape` and `fences.summary`.

### Changes since ‘rgr 1.0.4’

‘rgr 1.0.5’ was built with R 2.12.0 and includes a number of additional functions for the display of univariate data, QA/QC and utility functions. The names of the ‘map’ functions and `dfest` were changed to achieve better internal consistency in naming. Some multivariate or pseudo-multivariate functions were added, these carry out various log-ratio transformations to remove the closure effect from compositional (constant sum) data, to compute Pearson and Spearman correlation coefficients and their significance, and to compute weighted sums.

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