Package 'GIplot'

January 20, 2025

Type Package

Title Gaussian Interval Plot (GIplot)

Version 0.1.0

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Description The Gaussian Interval Plot (GIplot) is a pictorial representation of the mean and the standard deviation of a quantitative variable. It also flags potential outliers (together with their frequencies) that are c standard deviations away from the mean.

License GPL-3

Encoding UTF-8

RoxygenNote 7.1.1

NeedsCompilation no

Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2021-08-02 09:10:09 UTC

Contents

`GIplot` *Gaussian Interval Plot (GIplot)*

Description

The Gaussian Interval Plot (GIplot) is a pictorial representation of the mean and the standard deviation of a quantitative variable. It also flags potential outliers (together with their frequencies) that are c standard deviations away from the mean.

Usage

```
GIplot(x, ...)

## Default S3 method:
GIplot(
  x,
  ...,
  horizontal = TRUE,
  names = c(),
  add = FALSE,
  at = 0,
  valueOfc = 2.33,
  axisLabel = "",
  main = paste("GI Plot of ", axisLabel),
  spsize = T
)

## S3 method for class 'formula'
GIplot(
  formula,
  dataset = NULL,
  horizontal = TRUE,
  names = c(),
  add = FALSE,
  at = 0,
  valueOfc = 2.33,
  axisLabel = "",
  main = paste("GIPlot of ", axisLabel),
  spsize = T,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

x	a numeric vector or a single list or a data frame
...	more numeric vectors for the GIplot
horizontal	Logical.TRUE (Default) for horizontal GIPlot and FALSE for vertical.
names	names of the sub-groups for which separate GIPlots are drawn on the same scale.
add	Logical. TRUE adds a new GIplot to the existing plot. FALSE (Default) will create a new plot.
at	If add = TRUE, the position at which the new GIplot should be placed.
valueOfc	the multiplier of sd to determine extreme bounds beyond which values are flagged as outliers. To flag alpha proportion of data in each tail use c = qnorm(1-alpha). When alpha = 0.01, c = qnorm(0.99) = 2.32
axisLabel	label for the axis
main	title of the GIplot.

spsize	Logical. TRUE (Default) adds a sample size to the GIplot.
formula	a formula, such as x ~ grp, where x is a numeric vector of data values to be split into groups according to the grouping variable grp (usually a factor). Note that ~ g1 + g2 is equivalent to g1:g2.
dataset	a data.frame from which the variables in formula should be taken.

Value

displays the GIplot

Examples

```
#For vectors
x<- rnorm(90,30,10)
GIplot(x)

#For Formula Class
groupA <- rep(c(1,2,3),30)
GIplot(x~groupA)
```

Index