

# Package: predict3d (via r-universe)

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**Type** Package

**Title** Draw Three Dimensional Predict Plot Using Package 'rgl'

**Version** 0.1.5

**URL** <https://github.com/cardiomoon/predict3d>

**BugReports** <https://github.com/cardiomoon/predict3d/issues>

**Description** Draw 2 dimensional and three dimensional plot for multiple regression models using package 'ggplot2' and 'rgl'. Supports linear models (lm), generalized linear models (glm) and local polynomial regression fittings (loess).

**Depends** R (>= 3.3.0)

**License** GPL-2

**Encoding** UTF-8

**Imports** ggplot2(>= 3.1.0), rgl(>= 1.0.1), dplyr, ggiraphExtra, modelr, purrr, rlang, stringr, magrittr, stats, reshape2, plyr, tidyr

**RoxygenNote** 7.3.1

**Suggests** moonBook, TH.data, knitr, rmarkdown

**VignetteBuilder** knitr

**Repository** <https://cardiomoon.r-universe.dev>

**RemoteUrl** <https://github.com/cardiomoon/predict3d>

**RemoteRef** HEAD

**RemoteSha** 9b6bef9630e55596f9e5161dd418cd2b4720470e

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---

add_lines	<i>Add lines with labels to pre-existing ggplot</i>
-----------	---

---

## Description

Add lines with labels to pre-existing ggplot

## Usage

```
add_lines(
  p,
  df,
  xpos = 0.3,
  add.coord.fixed = TRUE,
  lty = NULL,
  color = NULL,
  size = 0.5,
  add_theme_bw2 = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

**Arguments**

p	An object of class ggplot
df	A data.frame. Required columns are slope, intercept and label
xpos	A numeric. Relative horizontal position
add.coord.fixed	Logical. Whether or not add coord_fixed() function
lty	line type
color	line color
size	line size
add_theme_bw2	logical Whether or not add theme_bw2()
...	Further arguments to be passed to geom_text

**Examples**

```
require(ggplot2)
fit=lm(mpg~wt*hp,data=mtcars)
df=calEquation(fit)
p=ggplot(data=mtcars,aes(x=wt,y=mpg))
add_lines(p,df)
add_lines(p,df,lty=1:3,color=1:3,size=1)
fit=lm(mpg~wt*vs,data=mtcars)
df=calEquation(fit)
p=ggplot(data=mtcars)+geom_point(aes(x=wt,y=mpg))
add_lines(p,df)
add_lines(p,df,lty=1:2,color=1:2,size=1)+theme_bw()
```

---

beNumeric

*Whether a string vector can be converted to numeric*


---

**Description**

Whether a string vector can be converted to numeric

**Usage**

```
beNumeric(x)
```

**Arguments**

x	A string vector
---	-----------------

**Examples**

```
x=c("age", "22.5", "11/2")
beNumeric(x)
```

---

calEquation	<i>calculated slope and intercept from object of class lm</i>
-------------	---

---

**Description**

calculated slope and intercept from object of class lm

**Usage**

```
calEquation(  
  fit,  
  mode = 1,  
  pred = NULL,  
  modx = NULL,  
  modx.values = NULL,  
  label = NULL,  
  maxylev = 6,  
  digits = 2  
)
```

**Arguments**

fit	An object of class lm
mode	A numeric
pred	name of predictor variable
modx	name of modifier variable
modx.values	Numeric. Values of modifier variable
label	A character string
maxylev	maximum length of unique value of variable to be treated as a categorial variable
digits	Integer indicating the number of decimal places

**Examples**

```
fit=lm(mpg~wt*hp+carb,data=mtcars)  
calEquation(fit)  
calEquation(fit,pred="hp")
```

---

expand.grid2	<i>expand.grid with two data.frames</i>
--------------	---

---

**Description**

expand.grid with two data.frames

**Usage**

```
expand.grid2(df1, df2)
```

**Arguments**

df1	A data.frame
df2	A data.frame

---

fit2newdata	<i>Make a new data set for prediction</i>
-------------	---

---

**Description**

Make a new data set for prediction

**Usage**

```
fit2newdata(
  fit,
  predictors,
  mode = 1,
  pred.values = NULL,
  modx.values = NULL,
  mod2.values = NULL,
  colorn = 3,
  maxylev = 6,
  summarymode = 1
)
```

**Arguments**

fit	An object of class "lm", "glm" or "loess"
predictors	Names of predictor variables in string
mode	A numeric. Useful when the variables are numeric. If 1, $c(-1,0,1)*sd + mean$ is used. If 2, the 16th, 50th, 84th percentile values used. If 3 sequence over the range of a vector used

pred.values	For which values of the predictors should be used? Default is NULL. If NULL, 20 seq_range is used.
modx.values	For which values of the moderator should lines be plotted? Default is NULL. If NULL, then the customary +/- 1 standard deviation from the mean as well as the mean itself are used for continuous moderators. If the moderator is a factor variable and modx.values is NULL, each level of the factor is included.
mod2.values	For which values of the second moderator should lines be plotted? Default is NULL. If NULL, then the customary +/- 1 standard deviation from the mean as well as the mean itself are used for continuous moderators. If the moderator is a factor variable and modx.values is NULL, each level of the factor is included.
colorn	The number of regression lines when the modifier variable(s) are numeric.
maxylev	An integer indicating the maximum number of levels of numeric variable be treated as a categorical variable
summarymode	An integer indicating method of extracting typical value of variables. If 1, typical() is used.If 2, mean() is used.

### Examples

```

fit=lm(mpg~hp*wt*cyl+carb+am,data=mtcars)
fit2newdata(fit,predictors=c("hp","wt","am"))
fit2newdata(fit,predictors=c("hp","wt","cyl"))
fit2newdata(fit,predictors=c("hp"))
fit2newdata(fit,predictors=c("hp","wt"))
fit=loess(mpg~hp*wt*am,data=mtcars)
fit2newdata(fit,predictors=c("hp"))
## Not run:
mtcars$engine=ifelse(mtcars$vs==0,"V-shaped","straight")
fit=lm(mpg~wt*engine,data=mtcars)
fit2newdata(fit,predictors=c("wt","engine"))
fit=lm(mpg~wt*factor(vs),data=mtcars)
fit2newdata(fit,predictors=c("wt","vs"))
fit2newdata(lm(mpg~hp*wt,data=mtcars),predictors=c("hp","wt"),mode=3,colorn=30)
fit=lm(mpg~hp*log(wt),data=mtcars)
fit2newdata(fit,predictors=c("hp","log(wt)"))
fit=lm(mpg~hp*wt*factor(vs),data=mtcars)
fit2newdata(fit,predictors=c("hp"))

## End(Not run)
require(moonBook)
fit=lm(log(NTAV)~I(age^2)*sex,data=radial)
fit2newdata(fit,predictors=c("I(age^2)","sex"))

```

---

getAspectRatio

*Get aspect information of a ggplot*

---

### Description

Get aspect information of a ggplot

`getMeans`

7

### Usage

```
getAspectRatio(p)
```

### Arguments

`p` A ggplot object

---

`getMeans` *calculate mean values of two consecutive number*

---

### Description

calculate mean values of two consecutive number

### Usage

```
getMeans(x)
```

### Arguments

`x` A numeric vector

### Examples

```
x=c(50,60,70)
getMeans(x)
```

---

`getNewFormula` *Make new formula*

---

### Description

Make new formula

### Usage

```
getNewFormula(fit, predictors = NULL)
```

### Arguments

`fit` An object of class `lm` or `glm`  
`predictors` Names of variables to exclude

## Examples

```
fit=lm(mpg~factor(cyl)*factor(am)+wt+carb,data=mtcars)
getNewFormula(fit,predictors=c("cyl","wt"))
fit=lm(Sepal.Length~Sepal.Width*Petal.Length+Species,data=iris)
getNewFormula(fit,predictors=c("Petal.Length"))
fit=lm(mpg~hp*wt*factor(cyl),data=mtcars)
getNewFormula(fit,predictors=c("hp","cyl"))
fit=loess(mpg~hp*wt,data=mtcars)
getNewFormula(fit,predictors=c("hp","wt"))
```

---

ggPredict

*Visualize predictions from the multiple regression models.*

---

## Description

Visualize predictions from the multiple regression models.

## Usage

```
ggPredict(
  fit,
  pred = NULL,
  modx = NULL,
  mod2 = NULL,
  modx.values = NULL,
  mod2.values = NULL,
  dep = NULL,
  mode = 1,
  colorn = 3,
  maxylev = 6,
  show.point = getOption("ggPredict.show.point", TRUE),
  show.error = FALSE,
  error.color = "red",
  jitter = NULL,
  se = FALSE,
  alpha = 0.1,
  show.text = TRUE,
  add.modx.values = TRUE,
  add.loess = FALSE,
  labels = NULL,
  angle = NULL,
  xpos = NULL,
  vjust = NULL,
  digits = 2,
  facet.modx = FALSE,
  facetbycol = TRUE,
  plot = TRUE,
```



```
summarymode = 1,
  ...
)
```

### Arguments

fit	An object of class "lm" or "glm"
pred	The name of predictor variable
modx	Optional. The name of moderator variable
mod2	Optional. The name of second moderator variable
modx.values	For which values of the moderator should lines be plotted? Default is NULL. If NULL, then the customary +/- 1 standard deviation from the mean as well as the mean itself are used for continuous moderators. If the moderator is a factor variable and modx.values is NULL, each level of the factor is included.
mod2.values	For which values of the second moderator should lines be plotted? Default is NULL. If NULL, then the customary +/- 1 standard deviation from the mean as well as the mean itself are used for continuous moderators. If the moderator is a factor variable and modx.values is NULL, each level of the factor is included.
dep	Optional. The name of dependent variable
mode	A numeric. Useful when the variables are numeric. If 1, $c(-1,0,1)*sd + mean$ is used. If 2, the 14th, 50th, 86th percentile values used. If 3 sequence over a the range of a vector used
colorn	The number of regression lines when the modifier variable(s) are numeric.
maxylev	An integer indicating the maximum number of levels of numeric variable be treated as a categorical variable
show.point	Logical. Whether or not add points
show.error	Logical. Whether or not show error
error.color	color of error. default value is "red"
jitter	logical Whether or not use geom_jitter
se	Logical. Whether or not add confidence interval
alpha	A numeric. Transparency
show.text	Logical. Whether or not add regression equation as label
add.modx.values	Logical. Whether or not add moderator values to regression equation
add.loess	Logical. Whether or not add loess line
labels	labels on regression lines
angle	angle of text
xpos	x axis position of label
vjust	vertical alignment of labels
digits	integer indicating the number of decimal places
facet.modx	Create separate panels for each level of the moderator? Default is FALSE

facetbycol	Logical.
plot	Logical. Should a plot of the results be printed? Default is TRUE.
summarymode	An integer indicating method of extracting typical value of variables. If 1, typical() is used.If 2, mean() is used.
...	additional arguments to be passed to geom_text

## Examples

```

fit=loess(mpg~hp*wt*am,data=mtcars)
ggPredict(fit)
ggPredict(fit,hp)
## Not run:
ggPredict(fit,hp,wt)
fit=lm(mpg~wt*hp-1,data=mtcars)
ggPredict(fit,xpos=0.7)
fit=lm(mpg~hp*wt,data=mtcars)
ggPredict(fit)
ggPredict(fit,labels=paste0("label",1:3),xpos=c(0.3,0.6,0.4))
ggPredict(fit,se=TRUE)
ggPredict(fit,mode=3,colorn=40,show.text=FALSE)
fit=lm(log(mpg)~hp*wt,data=mtcars)
ggPredict(fit,dep=mpg)
fit=lm(mpg~hp*wt*cyl,data=mtcars)
ggPredict(fit,modx=wt,modx.values=c(2,3,4,5),mod2=cyl,show.text=FALSE)
ggPredict(fit,hp,wt,show.point=FALSE,se=TRUE,xpos=0.5)
ggPredict(fit,modx=wt,xpos=0.3)
ggPredict(fit)
mtcars$engine=ifelse(mtcars$vs==0,"V-shaped","straight")
fit=lm(mpg~wt*engine,data=mtcars)
ggPredict(fit)
require(TH.data)
fit=glm(cens~pnodes*horTh,data=GBSG2,family=binomial)
ggPredict(fit,pnodes,horTh,se=TRUE,xpos=c(0.6,0.3),angle=c(40,60),vjust=c(2,-0.5))
fit1=glm(cens~pnodes,data=GBSG2,family=binomial)
ggPredict(fit1,vjust=1.5,angle=45)
fit3=glm(cens~pnodes*age,data=GBSG2,family=binomial)
ggPredict(fit3,pred=pnodes,modx=age,mode=3,colorn=10,show.text=FALSE)
fit2=glm(cens~pnodes*age*horTh,data=GBSG2,family=binomial)
ggPredict(fit2,pred=pnodes,modx=age,mod2=horTh,mode=3,colorn=10,show.text=FALSE)
fit=lm(mpg~log(hp)*wt,data=mtcars)
ggPredict(fit,hp,wt)
fit=lm(mpg~hp*wt+disp+gear+carb+am,data=mtcars)
ggPredict(fit,disp,gear,am)
library(moonBook)
fit=lm(weight~I(height^3)+I(height^2)+height+sex,data=radial)
ggPredict(fit)
predict3d(fit)

## End(Not run)

```

---

gg\_color\_hue      *Pick default color*

---

**Description**

Pick default color

**Usage**

gg\_color\_hue(n)

**Arguments**

n                      An integer

---

is.mynumeric      *Decide whether a vector can be treated as a numeric variable*

---

**Description**

Decide whether a vector can be treated as a numeric variable

**Usage**

is.mynumeric(x, maxylev = 6)

**Arguments**

x                      A vector

maxylev              An integer indicating the maximum number of levels of numeric variable be treated as a categorical variable

---

myseq	<i>Generate regular sequences of desired length between minimum and maximal values</i>
-------	--

---

**Description**

Generate regular sequences of desired length between minimum and maximal values

**Usage**

```
myseq(x, length = 20)
```

**Arguments**

x	a numeric vector
length	desired length of the sequence

---

number2group	<i>Convert a numeric vector into groups</i>
--------------	---

---

**Description**

Convert a numeric vector into groups

**Usage**

```
number2group(
  x,
  mode = 1,
  values = NULL,
  silent = FALSE,
  label = "label",
  digits = 2,
  colorn = 3
)
```

**Arguments**

x	A numeric vector
mode	A numeric. If 1, $\text{mean}(x) + c(-1,0,1) * \text{sd}(x)$ are used. If 2, $\text{quantile}(x, \text{probs}=c(0.14,0.5,0.86), \text{type}=6)$ are used. If 3, values are used
values	A numeric vector
silent	A logical. Whether table of result will be shown
label	A character string
digits	integer indicating the number of decimal places
colorn	The number of regression lines when the modifier variable(s) are numeric

**Examples**

```
number2group(iris$Sepal.Length, label="Sepal.Length")
x=number2group(mtcars$wt, label="wt")
x
```

---

predict3d

*Draw 3d predict plot using package 'rgl'*

---

**Description**

Draw 3d predict plot using package 'rgl'

**Usage**

```
predict3d(
  fit,
  pred = NULL,
  modx = NULL,
  mod2 = NULL,
  dep = NULL,
  xlab = NULL,
  ylab = NULL,
  zlab = NULL,
  width = 640,
  colorn = 20,
  maxylev = 6,
  se = FALSE,
  show.summary = FALSE,
  overlay = NULL,
  show.error = FALSE,
  show.legend = FALSE,
  bg = NULL,
  type = "s",
  radius = NULL,
  palette = NULL,
  palette.reverse = TRUE,
  color = "red",
  show.subtitle = TRUE,
  show.plane = TRUE,
  plane.color = "steelblue",
  plane.alpha = 0.5,
  summarymode = 1,
  ...
)
```

**Arguments**

<code>fit</code>	A model object for which prediction is desired.
<code>pred</code>	The name of predictor variable
<code>modx</code>	Optional. The name of moderator variable
<code>mod2</code>	Optional. The name of second moderator variable
<code>dep</code>	Optional. The name of dependent variable
<code>xlab</code>	x-axis label.
<code>ylab</code>	y-axis label.
<code>zlab</code>	z-axis label.
<code>width</code>	the width of device
<code>colorn</code>	An integer giving the desired number of intervals. Non-integer values are rounded down.
<code>maxylev</code>	Maximal length of unique values of y axis variable to be treated as a categorical variable.
<code>se</code>	Logical. Whether or not show se. Only effective when the y-axis variable is a categorical one.
<code>show.summary</code>	Logical. Whether or not show statistical summary
<code>overlay</code>	Logical. Whether or not overlay plots
<code>show.error</code>	Logical. Whether or not show error
<code>show.legend</code>	Logical. Whether or not show legend
<code>bg</code>	Character. Background color of plot
<code>type</code>	For the default method, a single character indicating the type of item to plot. Supported types are: 'p' for points, 's' for spheres, 'l' for lines, 'h' for line segments from z = 0, and 'n' for nothing. For the mesh3d method, one of 'shade', 'wire', or 'dots'. Partial matching is used.
<code>radius</code>	The size of sphere
<code>palette</code>	Name of color palette
<code>palette.reverse</code>	Logical. Whether or not reverse the palette order
<code>color</code>	Default color. Color is used when the palette is NULL
<code>show.subtitle</code>	Logical. If true, show regression call as subtitle
<code>show.plane</code>	Logical. If true, show regression plane
<code>plane.color</code>	Name of color of regression plane
<code>plane.alpha</code>	Transparency scale of regression plane
<code>summarymode</code>	An integer indicating method of extracting typical value of variables. If 1, typical() is used. If 2, mean() is used.
<code>...</code>	additional parameters which will be passed to plot3d

**Examples**

```

fit=lm(mpg~hp*wt,data=mtcars)
predict3d(fit,show.error=TRUE)
fit=lm(log(mpg)~hp*wt,data=mtcars)
predict3d(fit,dep=mpg)
## Not run:
fit=lm(Sepal.Length~Sepal.Width*Species,data=iris)
predict3d(fit)
require(TH.data)
fit=glm(cens~pnodes*age*horTh,data=GBSG2,family=binomial)
predict3d(fit)
mtcars$engine=ifelse(mtcars$vs==0,"V-shaped","straight")
fit=lm(mpg~wt*engine,data=mtcars)
predict3d(fit)
fit=loess(mpg~hp*wt,data=mtcars)
predict3d(fit,radius=4)
states<-as.data.frame(state.x77[,c("Murder","Population","Illiteracy","Income","Frost")])
fit=lm(Murder~Population+Illiteracy,data=states)
predict3d(fit)
predict3d(fit,radius=200)
fit=lm(mpg~cyl+hp+am,data=mtcars)
predict3d(fit)

## End(Not run)

```

rank2colors

*Rank a numeric vector using proportional table and returns character vector of names of color using palette*

**Description**

Rank a numeric vector using proportional table and returns character vector of names of color using palette

**Usage**

```
rank2colors(x, palette = "Blues", reverse = TRUE, color = "red")
```

**Arguments**

x	A numeric vector
palette	Name of the color palette
reverse	Logical. Whether or not reverse the order of the color palette
color	Default color when palette is NULL

**Examples**

```
rank2colors(mtcars$wt,palette="Blues")
```

---

rank2group2	<i>Rank a numeric vector using proportional table and returns a new ordinal vector</i>
-------------	--

---

**Description**

Rank a numeric vector using proportional table and returns a new ordinal vector

**Usage**

```
rank2group2(x, k = 4)
```

**Arguments**

x	a numeric vector
k	a integer specifies how many groups you want to classify. default value is 4

---

restoreData	<i>Restore factors in data.frame as numeric</i>
-------------	---

---

**Description**

Restore factors in data.frame as numeric

**Usage**

```
restoreData(data)
```

**Arguments**

data	A data.frame
------	--------------

**Examples**

```
fit=lm(mpg~factor(cyl)*factor(am), data=mtcars)
fit=lm(mpg~wt*factor(am), data=mtcars)
fit=lm(mpg~wt*hp, data=mtcars)
restoreData(fit$model)
```



---

restoreData2	<i>restore data column with I() function</i>
--------------	--

---

**Description**

restore data column with I() function

**Usage**

```
restoreData2(df)
```

**Arguments**

df                    A data.frame

**Examples**

```
fit=lm(mpg~I(cyl^(1/2))*am,data=mtcars)
restoreData2(fit$model)
fit=lm(mpg~sqrt(hp)*log(wt)*am,data=mtcars)
restoreData2(fit$model)
```

---

restoreData3	<i>Restore data from arithmetic operator</i>
--------------	--

---

**Description**

Restore data from arithmetic operator

**Usage**

```
restoreData3(df, changeLabel = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

df                    A data.frame  
changeLabel        logical

**Examples**

```
fit=lm(2^mpg~hp*wt,data=mtcars)
summary(fit)
restoreData3(fit$model)
```

---

restoreNames	<i>Restore factors in variable name as numeric</i>
--------------	--

---

**Description**

Restore factors in variable name as numeric

**Usage**

```
restoreNames(x)
```

**Arguments**

x                    character vector

**Examples**

```
restoreNames(c("factor(cyl)", "am"))  
restoreNames(c("I(age^2)", "am", "100/mpg", "cyl^1/2", "mpg2", "sex + 0.5"))
```

---

revOperator	<i>get opposite arithmetic operator</i>
-------------	---

---

**Description**

get opposite arithmetic operator

**Usage**

```
revOperator(operator)
```

**Arguments**

operator            A character

---

seekNamesDf	<i>Find variable names in data.frame</i>
-------------	--

---

**Description**

Find variable names in data.frame

**Usage**

```
seekNamesDf(vars, df)
```

**Arguments**

vars	variable names to find
df	A data.frame

**Value**

A character vector

---

seq_range	<i>Create a sequence over the range of a vector</i>
-----------	---

---

**Description**

Create a sequence over the range of a vector

**Usage**

```
seq_range(x, n = 2)
```

**Arguments**

x	A numeric vector
n	An integer specifying the length of sequence (i.e., number of points across the range of x)

**Examples**

```
seq_range(1:5, n=3)
```

slope2angle

*Make angle data with slope data***Description**

Make angle data with slope data

**Usage**

```
slope2angle(
  df,
  fit,
  ytransform = 0,
  predc,
  temppredc,
  modxc,
  yvar,
  p,
  method = "lm",
  xpos = NULL,
  vjust = NULL,
  digits = 3,
  facetno = NULL,
  add.modx.values = TRUE
)
```

**Arguments**

df	A data.frame
fit	An object of class "lm" or "glm"
ytransform	Numeric. If 1, log transformation of dependent variable, If -1, exponential transformation
predc	Name of predictor variable
temppredc	Name of predictor variable in regression equation
modxc	Name of moderator variable
yvar	Name of dependent variable
p	An object of class ggplot
method	String. Choices are one of "lm" and "glm".
xpos	The relative x-axis position of labels. Should be within 0 to 1
vjust	vjust
digits	integer indicating the number of decimal places
facetno	The number of facets
add.modx.values	Whether add name of moderator variable

---

string2pattern	<i>change string to pattern</i>
----------------	---------------------------------

---

**Description**

change string to pattern

**Usage**

```
string2pattern(string)
```

**Arguments**

string            A character vector

**Examples**

```
string=c("I(age^2)", "factor(cyl)", "log(mpg)")  
string2pattern(string)
```

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theme_bw2	<i>theme_bw with no grid</i>
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**Description**

theme\_bw with no grid

**Usage**

```
theme_bw2()
```

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