

Package ‘oblicubes’

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Type Package

Title 3D Rendering Using Obliquely Projected Cubes and Cuboids

Version 1.0.1

Description Three-dimensional rendering for 'grid' and 'ggplot2' graphics using cubes and cuboids drawn with an oblique projection. As a special case also supports primary view orthographic projections. Can be viewed as an extension to the 'isocubes' package <<https://github.com/coolbutuseless/isocubes>>.

URL <https://trevorldavis.com/R/oblicubes/>

BugReports <https://github.com/trevorld/oblicubes/issues>

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Imports grDevices, grid, utils

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cheap_darken	<i>'light' effect helper functions</i>
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Description

Helper functions to generate a “light” effect for [oblicubesGrob\(\)](#), [grid.oblicubes\(\)](#), [oblicuboidsGrob\(\)](#), and [grid.oblicuboids\(\)](#). `darken_face()` is the default light argument for [oblicubesGrob\(\)](#), [grid.oblicubes\(\)](#), [oblicuboidsGrob\(\)](#), and [grid.oblicuboids\(\)](#). `cheap_darken()` is the default darkening function used by `darken_face()`.

Usage

```
cheap_darken(col, amount)

darken_face(
  face,
  col,
  top = 0,
  west = 0.2,
  east = 0.2,
  south = 0.4,
  north = 0.4,
  darken_fn = cheap_darken
)
```

Arguments

col	Vector of colors to darken
amount	Fraction to darken by
face	Cube/cuboid face to color. One of "top", "west", "east", "south", or "north".
top	Amount to darken the "top" face.
west	Amount to darken the "west" face.
east	Amount to darken the "east" face.
south	Amount to darken the "south" face.
north	Amount to darken the "north" face.
darken_fn	Function to darken with. Should take two arguments: the first should be the colour and the second should be numeric amount to darken by. Default will be to use cheap_darken() . <code>colorspace::darken()</code> is a slower, “better” alternative.

Details

The `light` argument of `oblicubesGrob()`, `grid.oblicubes()`, `geom_oblicubes()`, `oblicuboidsGrob()`, `grid.oblicuboids()`, and `geom_oblicuboids()` needs a function that takes two arguments: the first is face one of its five faces: "top", "west", "east", "south", or "north" and the second is `col` the cube/cuboid's fill color

Value

Vector of darkened colors.

Examples

```
demo_light <- function(light = darken_face, ...) {
  df <- data.frame(x=1, y=1, z=1)
  grid::grid.newpage()
  grid.oblicubes(df, ..., light=light, angle=45, lwd=4,
    vp = grid::viewport(0.25, 0.25, 0.5, 0.5))
  grid.oblicubes(df, ..., light=light, angle=135, lwd=4,
    vp = grid::viewport(0.75, 0.25, 0.5, 0.5))
  grid.oblicubes(df, ..., light=light, angle=-45, lwd=4,
    vp = grid::viewport(0.25, 0.75, 0.5, 0.5))
  grid.oblicubes(df, ..., light=light, angle=-135, lwd=4,
    vp = grid::viewport(0.75, 0.75, 0.5, 0.5))
}
demo_light()
demo_light(fill = "gold")
demo_light(light = function(face, col)
  darken_face(face, col, top = 0.3,
    west = 0.6, east = 0.6,
    south = 0.0, north = 0.0)
)
demo_light(light = function(face, col) {
  n <- length(col)
  switch(face,
    top = rep_len("grey90", n),
    west = rep_len("red", n),
    east = rep_len("green", n),
    south = rep_len("blue", n),
    north = rep_len("yellow", n))
})
```

Description

`geom_oblicubes()` creates a ggplot2 geom that draws cubes.

Usage

```
geom_oblicubes(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  stat = "identity",
  position = "identity",
  ...,
  angle = 45,
  scale = 0.5,
  xoffset = 0,
  yoffset = 0,
  zoffset = 0,
  light = darken_face,
  show.legend = NA,
  inherit.aes = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

- | | |
|----------|--|
| mapping | Set of aesthetic mappings created by aes() . If specified and <code>inherit.aes = TRUE</code> (the default), it is combined with the default mapping at the top level of the plot. You must supply mapping if there is no plot mapping. |
| data | <p>The data to be displayed in this layer. There are three options:</p> <p>If <code>NULL</code>, the default, the data is inherited from the plot data as specified in the call to ggplot().</p> <p>A <code>data.frame</code>, or other object, will override the plot data. All objects will be fortified to produce a data frame. See fortify() for which variables will be created.</p> <p>A function will be called with a single argument, the plot data. The return value must be a <code>data.frame</code>, and will be used as the layer data. A function can be created from a formula (e.g. <code>~ head(.x, 10)</code>).</p> |
| stat | <p>The statistical transformation to use on the data for this layer. When using a <code>geom_*()</code> function to construct a layer, the <code>stat</code> argument can be used to override the default coupling between geoms and stats. The <code>stat</code> argument accepts the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A <code>Stat</code> ggproto subclass, for example <code>StatCount</code>. • A string naming the stat. To give the stat as a string, strip the function name of the <code>stat_</code> prefix. For example, to use <code>stat_count()</code>, give the stat as <code>"count"</code>. • For more information and other ways to specify the stat, see the layer stat documentation. |
| position | <p>A position adjustment to use on the data for this layer. This can be used in various ways, including to prevent overplotting and improving the display. The <code>position</code> argument accepts the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The result of calling a position function, such as <code>position_jitter()</code>. This method allows for passing extra arguments to the position. |

	• A string naming the position adjustment. To give the position as a string, strip the function name of the <code>position_</code> prefix. For example, to use <code>position_jitter()</code>, give the position as "jitter". • For more information and other ways to specify the position, see the layer position documentation.
<code>...</code>	Aesthetics, used to set an aesthetic to a fixed value.
<code>angle</code>	Oblique projection angle.
<code>scale</code>	Oblique projection foreshortening factor. 0.5 corresponds to the "cabinet projection". 1.0 corresponds to the "cavalier projection". 0.0 corresponds to a "primary view orthographic projection".
<code>xoffset, yoffset, zoffset</code>	By default the <code>x,y,z</code> values are assumed to be the center of the cube. Use <code>xoffset</code> , <code>yoffset</code> , and/or <code>zoffset</code> to shift the <code>x,y,z</code> values a fixed amount.
<code>light</code>	If FALSE don't perform a "light" effect. Otherwise a function that takes two arguments: the first face of the cube/cuboid face (one of "top", "west", "east", "south", "north"). the second col of the fill color. By default we use darken_face() .
<code>show.legend</code>	logical. Should this layer be included in the legends? NA, the default, includes if any aesthetics are mapped. FALSE never includes, and TRUE always includes. It can also be a named logical vector to finely select the aesthetics to display. To include legend keys for all levels, even when no data exists, use TRUE. If NA, all levels are shown in legend, but unobserved levels are omitted.
<code>inherit.aes</code>	If FALSE, overrides the default aesthetics, rather than combining with them. This is most useful for helper functions that define both data and aesthetics and shouldn't inherit behaviour from the default plot specification, e.g. annotation_borders() .

Details

`geom_oblicubes()` requires a fixed scale coordinate system with an aspect ratio of 1 as provided by `ggplot2::coord_fixed()`.

Value

A `ggplot2` geom.

Aesthetics

`geom_oblicubes()` understands the following aesthetics (required aesthetics are in bold). See [oblicubesGrob\(\)](#) for more details.

- `x`
- `y`
- `z`
- **`fill`**
- `colour`
- `linetype`
- `linewidth`

See Also

geom_oblicubes() is a wrapper around [oblicubesGrob\(\)](#).

Examples

```
if (require("ggplot2")) {
  data("volcano", package = "datasets")
  df <- xyz_heightmap(volcano, scale = 0.3, min = 1)
  g <- ggplot(df, aes(x, y, z = z, fill = raw)) +
    geom_oblicubes(light = FALSE) +
    coord_fixed() +
    scale_fill_gradientn(name = "Height (m)",
                        colours=terrain.colors(256)) +
    labs(x = "East (10m)", y = "North (10m)",
         title = "Maungawhau (`datasets::volcano`)")
  plot(g)
}

if (require("ggplot2")) {
  # Using `scale_fill_identity()` if using `xyz_heightmap()`'s `fill` column
  df <- xyz_heightmap(volcano, scale = 0.3, min = 1,
                    col = grDevices::heat.colors)
  g <- ggplot(df, aes(x, y, z = z, fill = fill)) +
    geom_oblicubes() +
    coord_fixed() +
    scale_fill_identity()
  plot(g)
}

if (require("ggplot2") && require("dplyr")) {
  # Note you probably should not do 3D bar charts...
  df <- as.data.frame(datasets::Titanic) %>%
    filter(Age == "Child", Freq > 0) %>%
    group_by(Sex, Survived, Class) %>%
    reframe(Freq = seq.int(sum(Freq)))
  g <- ggplot(df, aes(x = Survived, y = Freq, fill = Survived)) +
    facet_grid(cols = vars(Class, Sex)) +
    coord_fixed() +
    geom_oblicubes(yoffset = -0.5, zoffset = -0.5, angle = -45, scale = 0.7) +
    scale_fill_manual(values = c("Yes" = "lightblue", "No" = "red")) +
    scale_y_continuous(expand = expansion(), name = "") +
    scale_x_discrete(name = "", breaks = NULL) +
    labs(title = "Children on the Titanic (by ticket class)")
  plot(g)
}
```

Description

geom_oblicuboids() creates a ggplot2 geom that draws cuboids

Usage

```
geom_oblicuboids(  
  mapping = NULL,  
  data = NULL,  
  stat = "identity",  
  position = "identity",  
  ...,  
  angle = 45,  
  scale = 0.5,  
  xoffset = 0,  
  yoffset = 0,  
  zoffset = 0,  
  light = darken_face,  
  show.legend = NA,  
  inherit.aes = TRUE  
)
```

Arguments

- | | |
|---------|---|
| mapping | Set of aesthetic mappings created by aes() . If specified and inherit.aes = TRUE (the default), it is combined with the default mapping at the top level of the plot. You must supply mapping if there is no plot mapping. |
| data | <p>The data to be displayed in this layer. There are three options:</p> <p>If NULL, the default, the data is inherited from the plot data as specified in the call to ggplot().</p> <p>A data.frame, or other object, will override the plot data. All objects will be fortified to produce a data frame. See fortify() for which variables will be created.</p> <p>A function will be called with a single argument, the plot data. The return value must be a data.frame, and will be used as the layer data. A function can be created from a formula (e.g. <code>~ head(.x, 10)</code>).</p> |
| stat | <p>The statistical transformation to use on the data for this layer. When using a <code>geom_*()</code> function to construct a layer, the stat argument can be used to override the default coupling between geoms and stats. The stat argument accepts the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A Stat ggproto subclass, for example StatCount.• A string naming the stat. To give the stat as a string, strip the function name of the <code>stat_</code> prefix. For example, to use <code>stat_count()</code>, give the stat as "count".• For more information and other ways to specify the stat, see the layer stat documentation. |

position	A position adjustment to use on the data for this layer. This can be used in various ways, including to prevent overplotting and improving the display. The position argument accepts the following: • The result of calling a position function, such as <code>position_jitter()</code>. This method allows for passing extra arguments to the position. • A string naming the position adjustment. To give the position as a string, strip the function name of the <code>position_</code> prefix. For example, to use <code>position_jitter()</code>, give the position as "jitter". • For more information and other ways to specify the position, see the layer position documentation.
...	Aesthetics, used to set an aesthetic to a fixed value.
angle	Oblique projection angle.
scale	Oblique projection foreshortening factor. 0.5 corresponds to the "cabinet projection". 1.0 corresponds to the "cavalier projection". 0.0 corresponds to a "primary view orthographic projection".
xoffset, yoffset, zoffset	By default the x,y values are assumed to be the center of the cuboid and the z value is assumed to be the top of the cuboid. Use xoffset, yoffset, and/or zoffset to shift the x,y,z values a fixed amount.
light	If FALSE don't perform a "light" effect. Otherwise a function that takes two arguments: the first face of the cube/cuboid face (one of "top", "west", "east", "south", "north"). the second col of the fill color. By default we use <code>darken_face()</code> .
show.legend	logical. Should this layer be included in the legends? NA, the default, includes if any aesthetics are mapped. FALSE never includes, and TRUE always includes. It can also be a named logical vector to finely select the aesthetics to display. To include legend keys for all levels, even when no data exists, use TRUE. If NA, all levels are shown in legend, but unobserved levels are omitted.
inherit.aes	If FALSE, overrides the default aesthetics, rather than combining with them. This is most useful for helper functions that define both data and aesthetics and shouldn't inherit behaviour from the default plot specification, e.g. <code>annotation_borders()</code> .

Details

`geom_oblicuboids()` requires a fixed scale coordinate system with an aspect ratio of 1 as provided by `ggplot2::coord_fixed()`.

Value

A `ggplot2` geom.

Aesthetics

`geom_oblicuboids()` understands the following aesthetics (required aesthetics are in bold). See `oblicuboidsGrob()` for more details.

- **x**
- **y**

- z
- fill
- colour
- linetype
- linewidth

See Also

geom_oblicuboids() is a wrapper around [oblicuboidsGrob\(\)](#).

Examples

```
if (require("ggplot2")) {
  data("volcano", package = "datasets")
  df <- xyz_heightmap(volcano, scale = 0.3, min = 1)
  g <- ggplot(df, aes(x, y, z = z, fill = raw)) +
    geom_oblicuboids(light = FALSE) +
    coord_fixed() +
    scale_fill_gradientn(name = "Height (m)",
                        colours=terrain.colors(256)) +
    labs(x = "East (10m)", y = "North (10m)",
         title = "Maungawhau (`datasets::volcano`)")
  plot(g)
}
if (require("ggplot2")) {
  # Using `scale_fill_identity()` if using `xyz_heightmap()`'s `fill` column
  df <- xyz_heightmap(volcano, scale = 0.3, min = 1,
                    col = grDevices::heat.colors)
  g <- ggplot(df, aes(x, y, z = z, fill = fill)) +
    geom_oblicuboids() +
    coord_fixed() +
    scale_fill_identity()
  plot(g)
}
if (require("ggplot2") && require("dplyr")) {
  # Note you probably should not do 3D bar charts...
  df <- as.data.frame(datasets::Titanic) %>%
    filter(Age == "Child", Freq > 0) %>%
    group_by(Sex, Survived, Class) %>%
    reframe(Freq = seq.int(sum(Freq)))
  g <- ggplot(df, aes(x = Survived, y = Freq, fill = Survived)) +
    facet_grid(cols = vars(Class, Sex)) +
    coord_fixed() +
    geom_oblicuboids(yoffset = -0.5, scale = 0.7, angle = -45) +
    scale_fill_manual(values = c("Yes" = "lightblue", "No" = "red")) +
    scale_y_continuous(expand = expansion(), name = "") +
    scale_x_discrete(name = "", breaks = NULL) +
    labs(title = "Children on the Titanic (by ticket class)")
  plot(g)
}
```

oblicubesGrob

Render 2D/3D cubes via an oblique projection

Description

oblicubesGrob() / grid.oblicubes() renders cubes using a 3D oblique projection. oblicubesGrob() returns a grid grob object while grid.oblicubes() also draws the grob to the graphic device. As a special case may also render a 2D primary view orthographic projection.

Usage

```
oblicubesGrob(
  x,
  y = NULL,
  z = NULL,
  ...,
  fill = NULL,
  light = darken_face,
  scale = 0.5,
  angle = 45,
  xo = NULL,
  yo = NULL,
  width = NULL,
  default.units = "snpc",
  name = NULL,
  gp = gpar(),
  vp = NULL
)
```

```
grid.oblicubes(
  x,
  y = NULL,
  z = NULL,
  ...,
  fill = NULL,
  light = darken_face,
  scale = 0.5,
  angle = 45,
  xo = NULL,
  yo = NULL,
  width = NULL,
  default.units = "snpc",
  name = NULL,
  gp = gpar(),
  vp = NULL
)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	Integer vector of x coordinates (if necessary will be rounded to integers). May be a <code>data.frame</code> of x,y,z coordinates (and maybe fill color).
<code>y</code>	Integer vector of y coordinates (if necessary will be rounded to integers). If <code>NULL</code> and <code>x</code> is a data frame with a y column then we use that instead.
<code>z</code>	Integer vector of z coordinates (if necessary will be rounded to integers). If <code>NULL</code> and <code>x</code> is a data frame with a z column then we use that instead.
<code>...</code>	Passed to <code>grid::gpar()</code> . Will override any values set in <code>gp</code> .
<code>fill</code>	Fill color(s) for the cubes. If <code>NULL</code> and <code>x</code> is a data frame with a <code>fill</code> or <code>col</code> column then we use that column; if no such column but <code>gp</code> has a <code>fill</code> value we use that; otherwise we fall back to "grey90".
<code>light</code>	If <code>FALSE</code> don't perform a "light" effect. Otherwise a function that takes two arguments: the first face of the cube/cuboid face (one of "top", "west", "east", "south", "north"). the second col of the fill color. By default we use <code>darken_face()</code> .
<code>scale</code>	Oblique projection foreshortening factor. 0.5 corresponds to the "cabinet projection". 1.0 corresponds to the "cavalier projection". 0.0 corresponds to a "primary view orthographic projection".
<code>angle</code>	Oblique projection angle.
<code>xo, yo</code>	The origin of the oblique projection coordinate system in grid units. The default is to try to guess a "good" value.
<code>width</code>	Width of the cube's (non-foreshortened) sides. The default will be to try to guess a "good" value.
<code>default.units</code>	Default units for the <code>xo, yo</code> , and <code>width</code> arguments.
<code>name</code>	A character identifier (for grid).
<code>gp</code>	A 'grid' gpar object. See <code>grid::gpar()</code> . Will be merged with the values in <code>...</code> and the value of <code>fill</code> .
<code>vp</code>	A 'grid' viewport object. See <code>grid::viewport()</code> .

Value

A grid grob. As a side effect `grid.oblicubes()` also draws to the active graphics device.

Examples

```
if (require("grid")) {
  # we support arbitrary oblique projection angles
  mat <- matrix(c(1, 2, 1, 2, 3, 2, 1, 2, 1), nrow = 3, ncol = 3, byrow = TRUE)
  coords <- xyz_heightmap(mat, col = c("red", "yellow", "green"))

  angles <- c(135, 90, 45, 180, 45, 0, -135, -90, -45)
  scales <- c(0.5, 0.5, 0.5, 0.5, 0.5, 0.0, 0.5, 0.5, 0.5)
  vp_x <- rep(1:3/3 - 1/6, 3)
  vp_y <- rep(3:1/3 - 1/6, each = 3)
  grid.newpage()
  for (i in 1:9) {
```

```

pushViewport(viewport(x=vp_x[i], y=vp_y[i], width=1/3, height=1/3))
grid.rect(gp = gpar(lty = "dashed"))
grid.oblicubes(coords, width = 0.15, xo = 0.25, yo = 0.15,
               angle = angles[i], scale = scales[i],
               gp = gpar(lwd=4))

if(i != 5)
  grid.text(paste("angle =", angles[i]), y=0.92, gp = gpar(cex = 1.2))
else
  grid.text(paste("scale = 0"), y=0.92, gp = gpar(cex = 1.2))
popViewport()
}
}
# volcano example
mat <- datasets::volcano
mat <- 0.3 * (mat - min(mat)) + 1.0
coords <- xyz_heightmap(mat, col = grDevices::terrain.colors)
grid::grid.newpage()
grid.oblicubes(coords)

```

oblicuboidsGrob

Render 2D/3D cuboids via an oblique projection

Description

oblicuboidsGrob() / grid.oblicuboids() renders cuboids using a 3D oblique projection. oblicuboidsGrob() returns a grid grob object while grid.oblicuboids() also draws the grob to the graphic device. As a special case may also render a 2D primary view orthographic projection.

Usage

```

oblicuboidsGrob(
  x,
  y = NULL,
  z = NULL,
  ...,
  fill = NULL,
  light = darken_face,
  scale = 0.5,
  angle = 45,
  xo = NULL,
  yo = NULL,
  width = NULL,
  default.units = "snpc",
  name = NULL,
  gp = gpar(),
  vp = NULL
)

```

```

grid.oblicuboids(
  x,
  y = NULL,
  z = NULL,
  ...,
  fill = NULL,
  scale = 0.5,
  angle = 45,
  xo = NULL,
  yo = NULL,
  width = NULL,
  default.units = "snpc",
  name = NULL,
  gp = gpar(),
  vp = NULL
)

```

Arguments

x	Integer vector of x coordinates (if necessary will be rounded to integers). May be a data.frame of x,y,z coordinates (and maybe fill color). This will be the x-value at the <i>center</i> of the cuboid.
y	Integer vector of y coordinates (if necessary will be rounded to integers). If NULL and x is a data frame with a y column then we use that instead. This will be the x-value at the <i>center</i> of the cuboid.
z	Integer vector of z coordinates (if necessary will be rounded to integers). If NULL and x is a data frame with a z column then we use that instead. This will be the z-value at the <i>top</i> of the cuboid.
...	Passed to <code>grid:gpar()</code> . Will override any values set in gp.
fill	Fill color(s) for the cuboids. If NULL and x is a data frame with a fill or col column then we use that column; if no such column but gp has a fill value we use that; otherwise we fall back to "grey90".
light	If FALSE don't perform a "light" effect. Otherwise a function that takes two arguments: the first face of the cube/cuboid face (one of "top", "west", "east", "south", "north"). the second col of the fill color. By default we use <code>darken_face()</code> .
scale	Oblique projection foreshortening factor. 0.5 corresponds to the "cabinet projection". 1.0 corresponds to the "cavalier projection". 0.0 corresponds to a "primary view orthographic projection".
angle	Oblique projection angle.
xo, yo	The origin of the oblique projection coordinate system in grid units. The default is to try to guess a "good" value.
width	Width of the cuboids's (non-foreshortened) side. The default will be to try to guess a "good" value.
default.units	Default units for the xo, yo, and width arguments.
name	A character identifier (for grid).

gp	A 'grid' gpar object. See <code>grid::gpar()</code> . Will be merged with the values in ... and the value of fill.
vp	A 'grid' viewport object. See <code>grid::viewport()</code> .

Value

A grid grob. As a side effect `grid.oblicubes()` also draws to the active graphics device.

Examples

```
if (require("grid")) {
  # we support arbitrary oblique projection angles
  mat <- matrix(c(1, 2, 1, 2, 3, 2, 1, 2, 1), nrow = 3, ncol = 3, byrow = TRUE)
  coords <- xyz_heightmap(mat, col = c("red", "yellow", "green"),
    solid = FALSE)
  angles <- c(135, 90, 45, 180, 45, 0, -135, -90, -45)
  scales <- c(0.5, 0.5, 0.5, 0.5, 0.0, 0.5, 0.5, 0.5, 0.5)
  vp_x <- rep(1:3/3 - 1/6, 3)
  vp_y <- rep(3:1/3 - 1/6, each = 3)
  grid.newpage()
  for (i in 1:9) {
    pushViewport(viewport(x=vp_x[i], y=vp_y[i], width=1/3, height=1/3))
    grid.rect(gp = gpar(lty = "dashed"))
    grid.oblicuboids(coords, width = 0.15, xo = 0.25, yo = 0.15,
      angle = angles[i], scale = scales[i],
      gp = gpar(lwd=4))
    if(i != 5)
      grid.text(paste("angle =", angles[i]), y=0.92, gp = gpar(cex = 1.2))
    else
      grid.text(paste("scale = 0"), y=0.92, gp = gpar(cex = 1.2))
    popViewport()
  }
}
# volcano example
mat <- datasets::volcano
mat <- 0.3 * (mat - min(mat)) + 1.0
coords <- xyz_heightmap(mat, col = grDevices::terrain.colors,
  solid = FALSE)
grid::grid.newpage()
grid.oblicuboids(coords)
```

xyz_heightmap

Calculate x,y,z coordinates from a height matrix

Description

Calculate x,y,z coordinates from a height matrix

Usage

```
xyz_heightmap(
  mat,
  col = NULL,
  scale = 1,
  min = NULL,
  flipx = FALSE,
  flipy = TRUE,
  ground = "xy",
  solid = TRUE,
  verbose = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

mat	integer matrix. The matrix will be interpreted as cubes (or cuboids) flat on the page, with the value in the matrix interpreted as the height above the page.
col	matrix, vector, or (palette) function of colours. If a matrix it must be the same dimensions as the mat argument; each cube/cuboid corresponding to that x,y value will have that color. If a vector then if the max of z values is less than equal to the number of colors we will use the z integers as indices else we will use <code>base::cut()</code> to assign z values to colors. If a function we will call it with the argument <code>max(z)</code> to create a a vector of colors and then use the z values as indices. If col is not NULL then a fill column will be included in the final returned coordinates.
scale	scale factor for values in matrix. Default = 1
min	Minimum target z value. If NULL ignore else we "translate" the z-values so the minimum z-value is equal to this value.
flipx, flipy	Should the matrix be flipped in the horizontal/vertical directions (respectively)? Note: flipy defaults to TRUE as matrices are indexed from the top-down, but the coordinate space is increasing from the bottom up. Flipping the matrix vertically is usually what you want.
ground	Orientation of the ground plane. Default: "xy". Possible values "xy", "xz", "zy"
solid	Should the heightmap be made 'solid' i.e. without holes? This can be an expensive operation in terms of both memory and CPU, but should be OK for simple examples. Set to FALSE if things take too long or you will be rendering cuboids. This operation works by extruding cubes down from the top of the height map to the floor to ensure gaps do not appear when the slope is too great.
verbose	Be verbose? default: FALSE

Value

A data frame of x, y, z, raw, and possibly fill columns. The "raw" column is the (original) "z" column before any scale, min, and ground transformations have been performed (it may be repeated "down" if solid = TRUE). The "raw" column can be useful as the fill value in ggplot2 plots especially when adding a legend.

Examples

```

if (require("grDevices") && require("grid")) {
  mat <- datasets::volcano
  mat <- 0.3 * (mat - min(mat)) + 1.0

  grid.newpage()
  grid.rect(gp=gpar(col=NA, fill="grey5"))
  width <- convertWidth(unit(0.007, "snpc"), "cm")

  # Top view
  pushViewport(viewport(width = 0.7, height = 0.7, x = 0.65, y = 0.65))
  coords <- xyz_heightmap(mat, col = terrain.colors, solid = FALSE)
  grid.oblicubes(coords, scale = 0, width = width, gp = gpar(col=NA))
  popViewport()

  # South view
  pushViewport(viewport(width = 0.7, height = 0.3, x = 0.65, y = 0.15))
  coords <- xyz_heightmap(mat, col = terrain.colors, ground = "xz")
  grid.oblicubes(coords, scale = 0, width = width, gp = gpar(col=NA))
  popViewport()

  # West view
  pushViewport(viewport(width = 0.3, height = 0.7, x = 0.15, y = 0.65))
  coords <- xyz_heightmap(mat, col = terrain.colors, ground = "zy")
  grid.oblicubes(coords, scale = 0, width = width, gp = gpar(col=NA))
  popViewport()
}
if (require("grDevices") && require("ggplot2")) {
  data("volcano", package = "datasets")
  df <- xyz_heightmap(volcano, scale = 0.3, min = 1, solid = FALSE)
  g <- ggplot(df, aes(x, y, z = z, fill = raw)) +
    geom_oblicuboids(light = FALSE) +
    coord_fixed() +
    scale_fill_gradientn(name = "Height (m)", colours=terrain.colors(256)) +
    labs(x = "East (10m)", y = "North (10m)", title = "Maungawhau (`datasets::volcano`)")
  plot(g)
}

```


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