

Package ‘RGraphSpace’

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Type Package

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Title A Lightweight Interface Between 'igraph' and 'ggplot2' Graphics

Description An interface to integrate 'igraph' and 'ggplot2' graphics within a normalized coordinate system. 'RGraphSpace' implements geometric objects based on 'ggplot2' prototypes, optimized for the representation of large networks. The package provides three specialized 'geoms' to translate graph data into geometric layers, supporting customization of aesthetics and visual styles. These 'geoms' use a dual-anchor normalization approach to align layers, required for analyses where network elements must be referenced to a spatial map. 'RGraphSpace' aims to facilitate side-by-side visualization of multiple graphs spatially aligned with reference maps and images.

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as_colorraster	<i>Map numeric values to a color raster</i>
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Description

Helper function that converts numeric values to colors and returns a raster image. Useful for visualizing numeric matrices as color backgrounds.

Usage

```
as_colorraster(x, palette = hcl.colors(30), na.color = "white")
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A numeric vector or matrix containing values to be mapped to colors.
<code>palette</code>	A vector of colors used as the palette. By default, <code>hcl.colors(30)</code> is used.
<code>na.color</code>	Color used for NA values. Defaults to NA.

Details

Values in `x` are rescaled to the range of the palette using `scales::rescale()`, and each value is mapped to a corresponding color. If `x` is a matrix, the resulting raster preserves the same dimensions.

Value

A raster object as produced by `as.raster()`.

Examples

```
# Convert the volcano matrix to a color raster
img <- as_colorraster(volcano)
plot(img)
```

GeomEdgeSpace

GeomEdgeSpace: a ggplot2 prototype for GraphSpace-class methods

Description

GeomEdgeSpace is the underlying [ggproto](#) object used by [geom_edgespace](#) to draw edge elements in a graph layout.

This geom is designed for network diagrams, where graph attributes are often already in their final form (e.g., hex colors).

Usage

```
GeomEdgeSpace
```

Format

An object of class `GeomEdgeSpace` (inherits from `GeomSegment`, `Geom`, `ggproto`, `gg`) of length 7.

Aesthetics

GeomEdgeSpace understands ggplot2's conventions for segment-like geoms.

See Also

[geom_edgespace](#), [geom_segment](#)

GeomGraphSpace	<i>GeomGraphSpace: a ggplot2 prototype for GraphSpace-class methods</i>
----------------	---

Description

GeomGraphSpace is the underlying [ggproto](#) object used by [geom_graphspace](#) to draw node and edge elements in a graph layout.

This geom is designed for network diagrams, where graph attributes are often already in their final form (e.g., hex colors).

Usage

```
GeomGraphSpace
```

Format

An object of class GeomGraphSpace (inherits from Geom, ggproto, gg) of length 6.

Aesthetics

GeomGraphSpace understands ggplot2's conventions for point-like geoms.

See Also

[geom_graphspace](#), [geom_point](#)

GeomNodeSpace	<i>GeomNodeSpace: a ggplot2 prototype for GraphSpace-class methods</i>
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Description

GeomNodeSpace is the underlying [ggproto](#) object used by [geom_nodspace](#) to draw node elements in a graph layout.

This geom is designed for network diagrams, where graph attributes are often already in their final form (e.g., hex colors).

Usage

```
GeomNodeSpace
```

Format

An object of class GeomNodeSpace (inherits from GeomPoint, Geom, ggproto, gg) of length 6.

Aesthetics

GeomNodeSpace understands ggplot2's conventions for point-like geoms.

See Also

[geom_nodspace](#), [geom_point](#)

geom_edgespace

Draw edge elements in a 2D graph layout

Description

Constructor for [GeomEdgeSpace](#) ggproto objects.

A wrapper around [geom_segment](#) that enables direct use of edge attributes stored in [GraphSpace](#) objects as aesthetics.

This geom is designed to create edge-level aesthetics such as colour and linewidth, or any custom aesthetics defined in [GeomEdgeSpace](#).

Usage

```
geom_edgespace(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  stat = "identity",
  position = "identity",
  ...,
  na.rm = FALSE,
  show.legend = NA,
  inherit.aes = FALSE,
  size_aes = NULL,
  range = c(1, 6),
  arrow_size = 1,
  arrow_offset = 0.01,
  lineend = "butt",
  linejoin = "mitre"
)
```

Arguments

mapping	Set of aesthetic mappings created by <code>ggplot2::aes()</code> . These mappings override global aesthetics and are not inherited from the top-level plot.
data	A GraphSpace object.
stat	The statistical transformation to use on the data. Defaults to <code>identity</code> .
position	Position adjustment, either as a string or the result of a call to a position adjustment function.

...	Additional parameters passed to the underlying drawing function in GeomEdgeSpace .
na.rm	Logical. Should missing values be removed? Defaults to FALSE.
show.legend	Logical or a named logical vector indicating whether this layer should be included in legends.
inherit.aes	Logical. If FALSE (default), the layer will use aesthetics defined in mapping.
size_aes	Optional node size mapping, created with <code>ggplot2::aes()</code> . Can be used to synchronize geom_nodespace and geom_edgespace to ensure directed edges and arrows are offset from node boundaries. This prevents overlaps when geom_nodespace includes a dynamic size or stroke mappings. For automated scale detection, use inject_nodespace instead.
range	Optional numeric vector of length 2 (default <code>c(1, 6)</code>) specifying the min/max node diameters in mm. Used with <code>size_aes</code> and should match the range in <code>ggplot2::scale_size_continuous()</code> for accurate edge clipping. For automated scale detection, use inject_nodespace instead.
arrow_size	Numeric scaling factor controlling arrowhead geometry (see 'drawing' section).
arrow_offset	Numeric value controlling the base offset of arrows at edge endpoints (see 'drawing' section).
lineend	Line end style (round, butt, square). Supplied for compatibility with geom_segment .
linejoin	Line join style (round, mitre, bevel). Supplied for compatibility with geom_segment .

Details

arrow_size is a numeric scaling factor controlling arrowhead geometry. The value is interpreted in the same numeric space as line width (`lwd`), ensuring consistent scaling between edge strokes and arrowheads.

arrow_offset is an additive term that offsets arrow endpoints uniformly in graph space and is bounded by the edge length, in NPC units.

Arrowhead types are specified in the [GraphSpace](#) constructor.

Value

A `ggplot2` layer that renders edge segments defined by [GeomEdgeSpace](#).

Aesthetics

`geom_edgespace()` understands [geom_segment](#) aesthetics.

If these aesthetics are not explicitly provided in `aes()`, they are automatically retrieved from the [GraphSpace](#) object.

<code>x, y, xend, yend</code>	Required (automatically supplied).
<code>colour</code>	Node border colour (see aes_colour_fill_alpha).
<code>alpha</code>	Transparency (see aes_colour_fill_alpha).
<code>linetype</code>	Edge line type (see aes_linetype_size_shape).
<code>linewidth</code>	Edge line width (see aes_linetype_size_shape).

Required aesthetics (x, y, xend, yend, ...) are supplied from the [GraphSpace](#) object and do not need to be manually mapped.

Additional parameters can be passed to control fixed values for the layer. For example: `colour = "grey", linetype = 2, linewidth = 1`.

Arrows can be further adjusted by `arrow_size` and `arrow_offset` arguments (see *details*).

See Also

[GraphSpace](#), [geom_nodspace](#), [geom_graphspace](#), [geom_segment](#)

Examples

```
# Load a demo igraph
data('gtoy1', package = 'RGraphSpace')

# Create a GraphSpace object
gs <- GraphSpace(gtoy1)

## Not run:

ggplot() +
  geom_edgespace(data = gs) +
  geom_nodspace(data = gs) +
  theme(aspect.ratio = 1)

## End(Not run)
```

geom_graphspace

Draw node and edge elements in a 2D graph layout

Description

Constructor for [GeomGraphSpace](#) ggproto objects.

A wrapper around [geom_point](#) that enables direct use of node attributes stored in [GraphSpace](#) objects as aesthetics.

This geom is designed to map node-level attributes (e.g., fill, size) or any aesthetics supported by [GeomPoint](#).

Usage

```
geom_graphspace(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  stat = "identity",
  position = "identity",
```

```

    ...,
    na.rm = FALSE,
    show.legend = NA,
    inherit.aes = FALSE,
    arrow_size = 1,
    arrow_offset = 0.01
  )

```

Arguments

mapping	Set of aesthetic mappings created by <code>ggplot2::aes()</code> . These mappings override global aesthetics and are not inherited from the top-level plot.
data	A GraphSpace object.
stat	The statistical transformation to use on the data. Defaults to <code>identity</code> .
position	Position adjustment, either as a string or the result of a call to a position adjustment function.
...	Additional parameters passed to the underlying drawing function in GeomGraphSpace .
na.rm	Logical. Should missing values be removed? Defaults to <code>FALSE</code> .
show.legend	Logical or a named logical vector indicating whether this layer should be included in legends.
inherit.aes	Logical. If <code>FALSE</code> (default), the layer will use aesthetics defined in <code>mapping</code> .
arrow_size	Numeric scaling factor controlling arrowhead geometry (see 'drawing' section).
arrow_offset	Numeric value controlling the base offset of arrows at edge endpoints (see 'drawing' section).

Value

A `ggplot2` layer that renders node glyphs defined by [GeomGraphSpace](#).

Aesthetics for node drawing

Nodes are drawn in the main layer of `geom_graphspace()`, which understands [geom_point](#) aesthetics.

If these aesthetics are not explicitly provided in `aes()`, they are automatically retrieved from the [GraphSpace](#) object.

x, y, vertex	Required (automatically supplied).
fill	Node interior colour (see aes_colour_fill_alpha).
colour	Node border colour (see aes_colour_fill_alpha).
alpha	Transparency (see aes_colour_fill_alpha).
shape	Node shape (see points and aes_linetype_size_shape).
size	Node size (see <i>drawing</i> section and aes_linetype_size_shape).
stroke	Node line width (see gg_par and aes_linetype_size_shape).

Required aesthetics `x`, `y`, and `vertex` are supplied from the [GraphSpace](#) object and do not need to be manually mapped.

Additional parameters can be passed to control fixed values for the layer. For example: `fill = "red"`, `stroke = 3`, `alpha = 0.5`, or `shape = 21`.

The interpretation of `size` depends on how it is provided:

- **As an aesthetic:** When mapped within `aes()`, `size` follows the behavior of `geom_point`, using absolute units to ensure consistency with the plot legends.
- **As a parameter:** When set outside `aes()`, `size` is treated as a percentage of the viewport (`[0, 100]`), scaling in npc units. This allows nodes to resize dynamically with viewport changes.

Edge context-aware parameters

These parameters control the edge appearance. If not explicitly provided, they are automatically retrieved from the `GraphSpace` object. They can be a single value or a vector matching the number of edges:

<code>edge_colour</code>	Node border colour.
<code>edge_linetype</code>	Edge line type.
<code>edge_linewidth</code>	Edge line width.
<code>edge_alpha</code>	Edge transparency.

Edge global parameters

These parameters apply globally to all edges in the layer:

<code>arrow_size</code>	Arrow scaling factor (default = 1).
<code>arrow_offset</code>	Arrow offset from nodes (default = 0.01).
<code>arrow_lineend</code>	Line end style (see <code>gpar</code>).
<code>arrow_linejoin</code>	Line join style (see <code>gpar</code>).

arrow_size is a numeric scaling factor controlling arrowhead geometry. The value is interpreted in the same numeric space as line width (`lwd`), ensuring consistent scaling between edge strokes and arrowheads.

arrow_offset is an additive term that offsets arrow endpoints uniformly in graph space and is bounded by the edge length, in NPC units.

Arrowhead types are specified in the `GraphSpace` constructor.

See Also

[GraphSpace](#), [geom_nodespace](#), [geom_edgespace](#), [geom_point](#)

Examples

```
# Make a demo igraph
library(igraph)
gtoy1 <- make_star(15, mode="out")

# Set some node attributes
V(gtoy1)$nodeSize <- runif(vcount(gtoy1), 1, 20)
V(gtoy1)$nodeColor <- rainbow(vcount(gtoy1))
```

```

# Set some variables
V(gtoy1)$user_var1 <- runif(vcount(gtoy1), 1, 3)^3
V(gtoy1)$user_var2 <- rep(c(1, 2, 3), each = 5)

# Create a GraphSpace object
gs <- GraphSpace(gtoy1, layout = layout_in_circle(gtoy1))

## Not run:

# Example 1: Nodes scaling with the legend
# When 'size' is mapped inside aes(), it follows
# ggplot2 default behavior: sizes are translated
# to absolute units (mm) via 'scale_size()'.

ggplot() +
  geom_graphspace(
    mapping = aes(size = nodeSize, fill = user_var2),
    data = gs, arrow_offset = 0.01) +
    scale_size(range = c(1, 12)) +
    theme(aspect.ratio = 1)

# Example 2: Nodes scaling with the viewport
# When 'size' is passed as a node attribute,
# as inherited from the igraph object, it is
# interpreted as a percentage of the plot area
# and translated to NPC units.

ggplot() +
  geom_graphspace(mapping = aes(fill = user_var2),
    data = gs, arrow_offset = 0.01) +
    theme(aspect.ratio = 1)

## End(Not run)

```

 geom_nodesspace

Draw node elements in a 2D graph layout

Description

Constructor for [GeomNodeSpace](#) ggproto objects.

A wrapper around [geom_point](#) that enables direct use of node attributes stored in [GraphSpace](#) objects as aesthetics.

This geom is designed to map node-level attributes (e.g., fill, size) or any aesthetics supported by [GeomPoint](#).

Usage

```
geom_nodesspace(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  stat = "identity",
  position = "identity",
  ...,
  na.rm = FALSE,
  show.legend = NA,
  inherit.aes = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

mapping	Set of aesthetic mappings created by <code>ggplot2::aes()</code> . These mappings override global aesthetics and are not inherited from the top-level plot.
data	A GraphSpace object.
stat	The statistical transformation to use on the data. Defaults to <code>identity</code> .
position	Position adjustment, either as a string or the result of a call to a position adjustment function.
...	Additional parameters passed to the underlying drawing function in GeomNodeSpace .
na.rm	Logical. Should missing values be removed? Defaults to <code>FALSE</code> .
show.legend	Logical or a named logical vector indicating whether this layer should be included in legends.
inherit.aes	Logical. If <code>FALSE</code> (default), the layer will use aesthetics defined in <code>mapping</code> .

Value

A `ggplot2` layer that renders node glyphs defined by [GeomNodeSpace](#).

Aesthetics

`geom_nodesspace()` understands [geom_point](#) aesthetics.

If these aesthetics are not explicitly provided in `aes()`, they are automatically retrieved from the [GraphSpace](#) object.

x, y	Required (automatically supplied).
fill	Node interior colour (see aes_colour_fill_alpha).
colour	Node border colour (see aes_colour_fill_alpha).
alpha	Transparency (see aes_colour_fill_alpha).
shape	Node shape (see points and aes_linetype_size_shape).
size	Node size (see drawing section and aes_linetype_size_shape).
stroke	Node line width (see gg_par and aes_linetype_size_shape).

Required aesthetics `x` and `y` are supplied from the [GraphSpace](#) object and do not need to be manually mapped.

Additional parameters can be passed to control fixed values for the layer. For example: `fill = "red"`, `stroke = 3`, `alpha = 0.5`, or `shape = 21`.

Drawing

The interpretation of size depends on how it is provided:

- **As an aesthetic:** When mapped within `aes()`, size follows the behavior of `geom_point`, using absolute units to ensure consistency with the plot legends.
- **As a parameter:** When set outside `aes()`, size is treated as a percentage of the viewport (`[0, 100]`), scaling in npc units. This allows nodes to resize dynamically with viewport changes.

See Also

[GraphSpace](#), [geom_edgespace](#), [geom_graphspace](#), [geom_point](#)

Examples

```
# Make a demo igraph
library(igraph)
gtoy1 <- make_star(15, mode="out")

# Set some node attributes
V(gttoy1)$nodeSize <- runif(vcount(gttoy1), 1, 20)
V(gttoy1)$nodeColor <- rainbow(vcount(gttoy1))

# Set some variables
V(gttoy1)$user_var1 <- runif(vcount(gttoy1), 1, 3)^3
V(gttoy1)$user_var2 <- rep(c(1, 2, 3), each = 5)

# Create a GraphSpace object
gs <- GraphSpace(gttoy1, layout = layout_in_circle(gttoy1))

## Not run:

# Example 1: Nodes scaling with the legend
# When 'size' is mapped inside aes(), it follows
# ggplot2 default behavior: sizes are translated
# to absolute units (mm) via 'scale_size()'.

ggplot() +
  geom_edgespace(data = gs, arrow_offset = 0.01) +
  geom_nodesspace(mapping = aes(size = nodeSize, fill = user_var2),
    data = gs) +
  scale_size(range = c(1, 12)) +
  theme(aspect.ratio = 1)

# Example 2: Nodes scaling with the viewport
# When 'size' is passed as a node attribute,
# as inherited from the igraph object, it is
# interpreted as a percentage of the plot area
# and translated to NPC units.
```

```

ggplot() +
  geom_edgespace(data = gs, arrow_offset = 0.01) +
  geom_nodespace(mapping = aes(fill = user_var2), data = gs) +
  theme(aspect.ratio = 1)

## End(Not run)

```

getGraphSpace, GraphSpace-method

Accessors for fetching slots from a GraphSpace object

Description

getGraphSpace retrieves information from individual slots available in a GraphSpace object.

Usage

```

## S4 method for signature 'GraphSpace'
getGraphSpace(gs, what = "graph")

```

Arguments

gs	A preprocessed GraphSpace class object
what	A single character value specifying which information should be retrieved from the slots. Options: 'graph', 'gxy', 'gxyz', 'pars', 'misc', 'status', 'summits', 'summit_mask', and 'summit_contour'.

Value

Content from slots in the [GraphSpace](#) object.

Examples

```

# Load a demo igraph
data('gtoy1', package = 'RGraphSpace')

# Create a new GraphSpace object
gs <- GraphSpace(gtoy1)

# Get the 'summary' slot in gs
getGraphSpace(gs, what = 'graph')

```

 GraphSpace,igraph-method

Create a GraphSpace object

Description

GraphSpace is the main constructor for [GraphSpace](#) objects, designed to store graph data and meta-data for optimized rendering in RGraphSpace.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'igraph'
GraphSpace(
  g,
  layout = NULL,
  verbose = TRUE,
  mar = deprecated(),
  image = deprecated(),
  ...
)

## S4 method for signature 'data.frame'
GraphSpace(g, verbose = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>g</code>	An igraph object or a <code>data.frame</code> used to initialize a GraphSpace object. If an <code>igraph</code> is provided, it should include vertex coordinates in <code>x</code> and <code>y</code> attributes, and vertex labels in the <code>name</code> attribute. If a <code>data.frame</code> is provided, it must contain at least <code>x</code> and <code>y</code> columns representing the node coordinates; additional columns will be treated as vertex attributes. For graphs requiring edge definitions, use the <code>igraph</code> initialization.
<code>layout</code>	An optional numeric matrix with two columns for <code>x</code> and <code>y</code> vertex coordinates. If provided, it overrides coordinates in <code>g</code> .
<code>verbose</code>	A logical value. If <code>TRUE</code> , displays detailed messages.
<code>mar</code>	[Deprecated] Deprecated since RGraphSpace 1.1.1; use normalizeGraphSpace instead.
<code>image</code>	[Deprecated] Deprecated since RGraphSpace 1.1.1; use normalizeGraphSpace instead.
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments passed to the GraphSpace constructor.

Details

GraphSpace objects are designed to bridge the gap between network analysis (via `igraph`) and high-quality visualization (via `ggplot2`). The constructor ensures that all necessary aesthetics for [geom_graphspace](#) are pre-processed and validated.

Coordinate System and Normalization: By default, the constructor expects coordinates in the `x` and `y` vertex attributes, along with unique IDs in the `name` vertex attribute. If these are not provided, the constructor will generate sequential IDs and assign a layout using the `layout_nicely` function. These coordinates define the relative positioning of nodes. For optimal rendering, it is recommended to pass the object through `normalizeGraphSpace` after construction. This converts vertex positions to Normalized Parent Coordinates (NPC), ensuring the graph remains centered and scaled relative to the plotting area.

Data Structure: The resulting object stores nodes and edges in separate internal slots, preserving metadata such as `nodeSize` and `edgeLineColor`. If an `igraph` object is provided without specific styling attributes, `GraphSpace` will assign the default values defined in the `geom_graphspace` aesthetics. Users can also specify custom variables in the input graph to be used as aesthetics within the `ggplot2` grammar.

Arrowhead Mapping: The `arrowType` attribute (see *Arrowhead types* section) allows for a mapping between symbolic aliases (such as `"-->"`) and internal integer codes. This is useful for assigning interaction types in directed or undirected graphs (e.g., activation vs. inhibition).

Value

A `GraphSpace` class object.

Vertex attributes

The following attributes in `g` are evaluated by the constructor:

<code>nodeSize</code>	Numeric <code>[0, 100]</code> , representing % of the plotting space.
<code>nodeShape</code>	Integer code <code>[0-25]</code> ; see points .
<code>nodeColor</code>	A valid color name or hexadecimal code.
<code>nodeLineWidth</code>	Border thickness; see gpar .
<code>nodeLineColor</code>	A valid color name or hexadecimal code.
<code>nodeLabel</code>	Character string (NA will omit labels).
<code>nodeLabelSize</code>	Font size in pts; see gpar .
<code>nodeLabelColor</code>	A valid color name or hexadecimal code.

Edge attributes

The following attributes in `g` are evaluated by the constructor:

<code>edgeLineWidth</code>	Edge thickness; see gpar .
<code>edgeLineColor</code>	A valid color name or hexadecimal code.
<code>edgeLineStyle</code>	Line style (e.g., "solid", "dashed"); see gpar .
<code>arrowType</code>	Arrowhead style (see <i>Arrowhead types</i> section).

Arrowhead types

Arrowheads are controlled via the `arrowType` attribute using integer or character codes (see examples in the *RGraphSpace* vignette).

In directed graphs, arrows follow the edge list orientation by default, representing forward directions (e.g., `A -> B`). While undirected graphs do not show arrows by default, specific styles can be manually assigned for detailed visualization, including forward, backward, or bidirectional arrowheads.

Directed graphs (A -> B)::

Code	Alias	Description
0	"_"	No arrow
1	"->"	Forward arrow
-1	"- "	Forward bar

Undirected graphs (A – B)::

Code	Alias	Description
0	"_"	No arrow
1	"->"	Forward arrow
2	"<-"	Backward arrow
3	"<->"	Bidirectional arrow
4	" ->"	Forward arrow / backward bar
-1	"- "	Forward bar
-2	" -"	Backward bar
-3	" -"	Bidirectional bar
-4	"<- "	Backward arrow / forward bar

Author(s)

Sysbiolab.

See Also

[geom_graphspace](#), [plotGraphSpace](#)

Examples

```
library(igraph)

# Create a star graph
gtoy1 <- make_full_graph(15)

# Custom attributes
V(gtoy1)$nodeSize <- 5
E(gtoy1)$edgeLineColor <- "red"
E(gtoy1)$arrowType <- "-->"

# Create a GraphSpace
gs <- GraphSpace(gtoy1)
```

GraphSpace-class *GraphSpace: An S4 class for igraph objects*

Description

GraphSpace: An S4 class for igraph objects

Value

An S4 class object.

Slots

nodes A data frame with xy-vertex coordinates.
edges A data frame with edges.
graph An igraph object.
image A raster background image matrix.
pars A list with parameters.
misc A list with intermediate objects for downstream methods.

Constructor

see [GraphSpace](#) constructor.

gs_nodes, GraphSpace-method
Accessors for applying essential igraph methods to modify attributes of GraphSpace objects.

Description

Access and modify individual slots of a GraphSpace object. Selected 'igraph' methods are applied to the 'graph' slot and propagated to downstream components.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'GraphSpace'
gs_nodes(x)

## S4 method for signature 'GraphSpace'
gs_edges(x)

## S4 method for signature 'GraphSpace'
gs_vcount(x)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'GraphSpace'
gs_ecount(x)

## S4 method for signature 'GraphSpace'
names(x)

## S4 replacement method for signature 'GraphSpace'
names(x) <- value

## S4 method for signature 'GraphSpace'
gs_vertex_attr(x, name, ...)

## S4 replacement method for signature 'GraphSpace'
gs_vertex_attr(x, name, ...) <- value

## S4 method for signature 'GraphSpace'
gs_edge_attr(x, name, ...)

## S4 replacement method for signature 'GraphSpace'
gs_edge_attr(x, name, ...) <- value
```

Arguments

x	A GraphSpace class object
value	The new value of the attribute.
name	Name of the attribute.
...	Additional arguments passed to igraph methods.

Value

Updated [GraphSpace](#) object.

See Also

[vertex_attr](#), [edge_attr](#)

Examples

```
# Load a demo igraph
data('gtoy1', package = 'RGraphSpace')

# Create a new GraphSpace object
gs <- GraphSpace(gtoy1)

#--- Usage of GraphSpace attribute accessors:

# Get a data frame with nodes for plotting methods
gs_nodes(gs)
```

```
# Get a data frame with edges for plotting methods
gs_edges(gs)

# Get vertex count
gs_vcount(gs)

# Get edge count
gs_ecount(gs)

# Get vertex names
names(gs)

# Access all vertex attributes
gs_vertex_attr(gs)

# Access a specific vertex attribute
gs_vertex_attr(gs, "nodeLabel")

# Modify a single value within a vertex attribute
gs_vertex_attr(gs, "nodeSize")["n1"] <- 10

# Replace an entire vertex attribute
gs_vertex_attr(gs, "nodeSize") <- 10

# Alternative syntax using `` accessor
gs_vertex_attr(gs)$nodeSize <- 10

# Access a specific edge attribute
gs_edge_attr(gs, "edgeLineColor")

# Replace an entire edge attribute
gs_edge_attr(gs, "edgeLineWidth") <- 1

# Alternative syntax using `` for edge attributes
gs_edge_attr(gs)$edgeLineWidth <- 3
```

gtoys

Toy 'igraph' objects

Description

Small 'igraph' objects used for workflow demonstrations. All graphs include 'x', 'y', and 'name' vertex attributes.

Usage

```
data(gtoy1)
```

Format

igraph

Value

A pre-processed igraph object.

Source

This package.

Examples

```
data(gtoy1)
data(gtoy2)
```

inject_nodespace *Dynamic Scale Injection for Edge Clipping*

Description

Utility function for **RGraphSpace** that enables edge layers to scan adjacent nodes and determine their dimensions. This information is used to compute arrow clipping offsets, preventing edge geometry from overlapping node symbols.

Usage

```
inject_nodespace(...)
```

Arguments

... Additional parameters passed to other methods (currently ignored).

Details

This function operates in two stages within the ggplot2 workflow:

1. **Capture:** It scans the plot layers for a [GeomNodeSpace](#) to extract both mapping variables (from `aes()`) and static parameters (specifically `size` and `stroke`).
2. **Injection:** It locates [GeomEdgeSpace](#) layers and injects scale rules, captured mappings, and fixed parameters into the geometry parameters.

This "lazy injection" calculates edge clipping based on the actual scales used by the nodes, even if scales are defined after the layers.

Note: `inject_nodespace()` must be called last in the ggplot chain to allow the function to correctly scan all previously added layers and scales.

Value

An object of class `inject_nodesspace`, which interacts with the `ggplot2` + operator.

See Also

[geom_edgespace](#), [geom_nodesspace](#)

Examples

```
library(igraph)
library(ggplot2)

# Generate a toy star graph
gtoy1 <- make_star(15, mode="out")

# Set node and edge attributes
V(gtoy1)$my_node_var <- runif(vcount(gtoy1), 1, 20)
E(gtoy1)$my_edge_var <- runif(ecount(gtoy1), 1, 20)

# Create a GraphSpace object with a circular layout
gs <- GraphSpace(gtoy1, layout = layout_in_circle(gtoy1))

## Not run:
# Build the plot
# Note that inject_nodesspace() is called at the end to
# synchronize node sizes with edge clipping.
ggplot() +
  geom_edgespace(aes(colour = my_edge_var), data = gs) +
  geom_nodesspace(aes(size = my_node_var), data = gs) +
  scale_size(range = c(2, 15)) +
  inject_nodesspace()

## End(Not run)
```

normalizeGraphSpace, GraphSpace, missing-method

Normalize node coordinates to graph and image spaces

Description

Accessory functions to normalize node coordinates in `GraphSpace`, either by centering them within the graph boundaries or by mapping them to pixel coordinates of a background image.

Usage

```
normalizeGraphSpace(gs, image = NULL, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'GraphSpace,ANY'
```

```

normalizeGraphSpace(
  gs,
  image,
  ...,
  mar = 0.1,
  flip.x = FALSE,
  flip.y = FALSE,
  rotate.xy = FALSE,
  flip.v = FALSE,
  flip.h = FALSE,
  verbose = TRUE
)

## S4 method for signature 'GraphSpace'
cropGraphSpace(gs, crop.coord = c(0, 1, 0, 1), verbose = TRUE)

```

Arguments

<code>gs</code>	A <code>GraphSpace</code> object to be normalized.
<code>image</code>	An optional background image. When provided, x and y coordinates must represent pixel positions in the image matrix.
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments passed to specific normalization workflows.
<code>mar</code>	A single numeric value in $[0, 0.5]$ controlling the size of the outer margins around the graph. Without an image, <code>mar</code> specifies symmetric margins as a fraction of the graph space. With an image, <code>mar</code> is interpreted as a fraction of the available image margins surrounding the graph.
<code>flip.x</code>	Logical; whether to flip the node coordinates along the x-axis.
<code>flip.y</code>	Logical; whether to flip the node coordinates along the y-axis. Useful for aligning nodes with image backgrounds, which often use an inverted coordinate system.
<code>rotate.xy</code>	Logical; whether to rotate x-y coordinates.
<code>verbose</code>	A single logical value specifying to display detailed messages (when <code>verbose=TRUE</code>) or not (when <code>verbose=FALSE</code>).
<code>flip.v</code>	Logical; whether to vertically flip the background image matrix (top-to-bottom) to align with the graph coordinate system.
<code>flip.h</code>	Logical; whether to horizontally flip the background image matrix (left-to-right) to align with the graph coordinate system.
<code>crop.coord</code>	An optional numeric vector of length four specifying a cropping region (<code>xmin</code> , <code>xmax</code> , <code>ymin</code> , <code>ymax</code>), with values in normalized coordinates $[0, 1]$.

Details

These functions provide different strategies for coordinate transformation:

- **normalizeGraphSpace**: Re-scales node coordinates to a $[0, 1]$ unit square based on the graph's bounding box (when `image` is missing) or maps them to pixel coordinates (when `image`

is provided). It handles image-to-graph alignment via `flip.` and `rotate.` arguments, used to adjust the graph origin with the image matrix layout. Users should be aware of the potential discrepancy between image matrix orientation (top-down) and graph coordinates (bottom-up). The function attempts to automatically adjust the y-axis to align the graph's bottom-up coordinates with the image's top-down layout, but further manual adjustments might be required.

- **cropGraphSpace:** Subsets the normalized graph space into a specific region defined by `crop.coord`. It recalculates node positions and background image boundaries to maintain spatial consistency after cropping. This function requires a previously normalized `GraphSpace` object.

Value

A `GraphSpace` object with updated nodes and image slots.

Note

This is an accessory function typically called during the preprocessing of `GraphSpace` objects before rendering.

Examples

```
library(igraph)

# Create a star graph
gtoy1 <- make_full_graph(15)

# Create a GraphSpace
gs <- GraphSpace(gtoy1)

gs <- normalizeGraphSpace(gs)
```

plot.GraphSpace *Plot GraphSpace objects*

Description

Plot `GraphSpace` objects

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'GraphSpace'
plot(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x` A [GraphSpace](#) class object.

`...` Additional arguments passed to the [plotGraphSpace](#) function.

See Also[plotGraphSpace](#)

`plotGraphSpace, GraphSpace-method`*Wrapper function to plot GraphSpace objects in ggplot2*

Description

`plotGraphSpace()` is a High-level plotting interface that translates `igraph` and `GraphSpace` data objects into `ggplot2` layers.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'GraphSpace'
plotGraphSpace(
  gs,
  theme = "th0",
  xlab = "Graph coordinates 1",
  ylab = "Graph coordinates 2",
  font.size = 1,
  bg.color = "grey95",
  add.labels = FALSE,
  node.labels = NULL,
  label.size = 3,
  label.color = "grey20",
  add.image = FALSE,
  raster = FALSE,
  dpi = 300,
  dev = "cairo_png"
)

## S4 method for signature 'igraph'
plotGraphSpace(gs, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>gs</code>	Either an <code>igraph</code> or GraphSpace class object. If <code>gs</code> is an <code>igraph</code> , then it must include <code>x</code> , <code>y</code> , and name vertex attributes (see GraphSpace).
<code>theme</code>	Name of a custom <code>RGraphSpace</code> theme. These themes (from <code>'th0'</code> to <code>'th3'</code>) consist of preconfigured <code>ggplot</code> settings, which can subsequently refine using ggplot2 .
<code>xlab</code>	The title for the <code>'x'</code> axis of a 2D-image space.
<code>ylab</code>	The title for the <code>'y'</code> axis of a 2D-image space.
<code>font.size</code>	A single numeric value passed to <code>ggplot</code> themes.

bg.color	A single color for background.
add.labels	A logical value indicating whether to plot vertex labels.
node.labels	A vector of vertex names to be highlighted in the graph space. This argument overrides 'add.labels'.
label.size	A size argument passed to geom_text .
label.color	A color passed to geom_text .
add.image	A logical value indicating whether to add a background image, when one is available (see GraphSpace).
raster	A logical value indicating whether to rasterize the main plot. See rasterise for further specifications.
dpi	Raster resolution, in dots per inch.
dev	Device used in the rasterise call.
...	Additional arguments passed to the plotGraphSpace function.

Value

A ggplot-class object.

Author(s)

Sysbiolab.

See Also

[GraphSpace](#)

Examples

```
library(igraph)

# Load a demo igraph
data('gtoy1', package = 'RGraphSpace')

# Generate a ggplot for gtoy1
plotGraphSpace(gtoy1)

# Create a star graph
gtoy_star <- make_full_graph(15)

# Example of setting node and edge attributes
V(gtoy_star)$nodeSize <- 5
E(gtoy_star)$edgeLineColor <- "red"
E(gtoy_star)$arrowType <- "<->"

# Create a GraphSpace object
gs_star <- GraphSpace(gtoy_star)

# Normalize graph coordinates
```

```
gs_star <- normalizeGraphSpace(gs_star)

# Generate a ggplot for gs_star
plotGraphSpace(gs_star)
```

theme_gspace

RGraphSpace ggplot2 themes

Description

A set of **ggplot2** themes used by **RGraphSpace** plots.

Usage

```
theme_gspace_th0(
  txt_size = 1,
  leg_size = 1,
  bg_color = "grey95",
  key_fill = FALSE,
  key_colour = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

```
theme_gspace_th1(
  txt_size = 1,
  leg_size = 1,
  bg_color = "grey95",
  key_fill = FALSE,
  key_colour = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

```
theme_gspace_th2(
  txt_size = 1,
  leg_size = 1,
  bg_color = "grey95",
  key_fill = FALSE,
  key_colour = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

```
theme_gspace_th3(
  txt_size = 1,
  leg_size = 1,
  bg_color = "grey95",
  key_fill = FALSE,
```

```

    key_colour = FALSE,
    ...
)

theme_gspace_coords(
  theme = "th0",
  is_norm = FALSE,
  xlab = "Graph coordinates 1",
  ylab = "Graph coordinates 2",
  expand = NULL,
  ...
)

theme_gspace_legend(leg_size = 1, key_fill = FALSE, key_colour = FALSE, ...)

```

Arguments

<code>txt_size</code>	Numeric value to scale plot- and axis-related text elements.
<code>leg_size</code>	Numeric value to scale legend-related elements.
<code>bg_color</code>	A color name or hex code specifying the panel background.
<code>key_fill</code>	Logical; if TRUE, treats the fill legend as discrete to adjust key size.
<code>key_colour</code>	Logical; if TRUE, treats the colour legend as discrete to adjust key size.
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments passed to <code>theme_gspace_th*</code> and ggtheme .
<code>theme</code>	Character string specifying the GraphSpace theme variant. Options: <code>th0</code> , <code>th1</code> , <code>th2</code> , and <code>th3</code> .
<code>is_norm</code>	Logical; if TRUE, assumes plot coordinates are already normalized in $[0, 1]$.
<code>xlab</code>	The title for the 'x' axis.
<code>ylab</code>	The title for the 'y' axis.
<code>expand</code>	A range expansion factor applied to both the lower and upper limits of the 'x' and 'y' scales.

Details

`theme_gspace_th0()` is a minimal wrapper around [theme_gray](#) that simplifies axis and legend scaling. The `txt_size` and `leg_size` arguments aggregate related [theme](#) parameters for quick thematic overrides.

`theme_gspace_th1()` builds on `theme_gspace_th0()` and modifies grid lines, axis appearance, and panel borders.

`theme_gspace_th2()` is similar to `theme_gspace_th1()` with simplified grid elements and a customizable panel background.

`theme_gspace_th3()` is similar to `theme_gspace_th2()` but with slightly adjusted margins, tick appearance, and legend formatting.

The `theme_gspace_coords()` is a helper function that also adds axes scales for normalized coordinates. It configures axis breaks, limits, and expansion for graph layouts. Plot coordinates are ideally normalized to the interval $[0, 1]$.

theme_gspace_legend() is helper function that adjusts legend text, title, and key sizes by a single scaling factor.

Value

theme_gspace_th*() return a ggplot2 theme object.

theme_gspace_coords() returns a list containing scale and theme components that can be added to a **ggplot2** plot.

theme_gspace_legend() returns a list of theme and guide components.

See Also

[ggtheme](#), [theme](#)

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)

ggplot(mtcars, aes(wt, mpg)) +
  geom_point() +
  theme_gspace_th0()

ggplot(mtcars,
  aes(scales::rescale(wt),
    scales::rescale(mpg))) +
  geom_point() +
  theme_gspace_coords("th2", is_norm = TRUE)

# Small scale legends
ggplot(mtcars, aes(wt, mpg, fill = factor(cyl))) +
  geom_point(shape = 21) +
  theme_gspace_legend(0.8)
```

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