Chernoff Faces and Spline Interpolation

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Contents

1 Definition of `faces`

In R a function to plot Chernoff Faces is missing. Therefore we will present a simple proposal. Hopefully the structure is quiet clear and the reader is invited to modify `faces` for one's own end.

A spline function is used to compute smooth curves for eyes, ears and so on. This is defined at first. Then the data matrix is checked and the standardized according to the input parameters `which.row`, `fill`, `scale` and `byrow`. In the initialisation part of the function characteristic points of a standard face and some graphics parameter are fixed. Within a loop along the rows of the data matrix faces are constructed in three steps:

1. the coordinates of the standard face are transformed,
2. the transformed points are arranged to organised to sets which represent elements of a face
3. smooth curves fitted to the sets of points are plotted on the graphics device

Finally a title is placed above the faces.

1 ⟨*define* `faces` 1⟩≡

```
faces<-function(xy=rbind(1:3,5:3,3:5,5:7),which.row,fill=FALSE,
                nrow.plot,ncol.plot,scale=TRUE,byrow=FALSE,main,labels,na.rm = FALSE,
                plot.faces=TRUE){
  # 070831 pwolf
  ⟨define spline 26⟩
  ⟨standardize input 5⟩
  ⟨define characteristic points of standard face 6⟩
  ⟨define graphics parameter 3⟩
  ⟨loop over faces 7⟩
  ⟨finish plot 4⟩
  ⟨output face.list 2⟩
}
```

2 ⟨*output face.list* 2⟩≡

```
names(face.list)<-xnames
class(face.list)<-"faces"
invisible(face.list)
```

Let's start with some simple tasks. The graphics device needs to be prepared. If parameters `nrow.plot` and `ncol.plot` are found they will be used for the splitting of the graphics device. Otherwise a chess board design is used.

3 ⟨*define graphics parameter* 3⟩≡

```
nr<-n^0.5; nc<-n^0.5
if(!missing(nrow.plot)) nr<-nrow.plot
if(!missing(ncol.plot)) nc<-ncol.plot
if(plot.faces){
  opar<-par(mfrow=c(ceiling(c(nr,nc))),oma=rep(6,4), mar=rep(.7,4))
  on.exit(par(opar))
}
```

If a title is given it has to be placed at the top of the page.

4 ⟨*finish plot* 4⟩≡

```
if(plot.faces&&!missing(main)){
  par(opar);par(mfrow=c(1,1))
  mtext(main, 3, 3, TRUE, 0.5)
  title(main)
}
```

The data have to be structured as matrix. `byrow=T` results in a transposition of the input data `xy`. `which.row` allows to permute the order of the rows. In effect the representation of data attribute will be changed. `labels` can be used to name the faces. If `fill=T` and `n.c` equals the number of columns of the data matrix the first `n.c` items of the standard face will be modified whereas all the rest will be unchanged. If `scale=F` the variables of the input are not standardized to the intervall [-1,1]. However, the data are rounded to the interval.

5 ⟨*standardize input* 5⟩≡

```
n.char<-15
xy<-rbind(xy)
if(byrow) xy<-t(xy)
if(any(is.na(xy))){
  if(na.rm){
    xy<-xy[!apply(is.na(xy),1,any),,drop=FALSE]
    if(nrow(xy)<3) {print("not enough data points"); return()}
    print("Warning: NA elements have been removed!!")
   }else{
    xy.means<-colMeans(xy,na.rm=TRUE)
    for(j in 1:length(xy[1,])) xy[is.na(xy[,j]),j]<-xy.means[j]
    print("Warning: NA elements have been set to mean values!!")
  }
}
if(!missing(which.row)&& all(  !is.na(match(which.row,1:dim(xy)[2]))  ))
       xy<-xy[,which.row,drop=FALSE]
mm<-dim(xy)[2];  n<-dim(xy)[1]
xnames<-dimnames(xy)[[1]]
if(is.null(xnames)) xnames<-as.character(1:n)
if(!missing(labels)) xnames<-labels
if(scale){
   xy<-apply(xy,2,function(x){
           x<-x-min(x); x<-if(max(x)>0) 2*x/max(x)-1 else x })
} else xy[]<-pmin(pmax(-1,xy),1)
xy<-rbind(xy);n.c<-dim(xy)[2]
xy<-xy[,(h<-rep(1:mm,ceiling(n.char/mm))),drop=FALSE]
if(fill) xy[,-(1:n.c)]<-0
```

We have to define some characteristic points of a standard face. For we want to produce symmetrical faces we save points of the right half only. A face is considered as a set of objects: lips, eyes, nose, ears, hair, contour / shape. Each object is defined by a 2 column matrix which rows represent coordinate points. To be able to draw an element of a face very easy the points have been sorted in the correct order. The six objects are assembed into the list `face.orig`. If we want to plot the complete face we have to add the points of the left half of the face. For the vertical centerline of a face is $x = 0$ the coordinates of points of the left part are given by changing the sign of the associeted right points. However we have to keep in mind the points to be reflected and their order. For this we use some vectors of indices `*refl.ind`. The vectors `*.notnull` tell us which points are not on the centertral line.

6 ⟨*define characteristic points of standard face* 6⟩≡

```
face.orig<-list(
       eye  =rbind(c(12,0),c(19,8),c(30,8),c(37,0),c(30,-8),c(19,-8),c(12,0))
      ,iris =rbind(c(20,0),c(24,4),c(29,0),c(24,-5),c(20,0))
      ,lipso=rbind(c(0,-47),c( 7,-49),lipsiend=c( 16,-53),c( 7,-60),c(0,-62))
      ,lipsi=rbind(c(7,-54),c(0,-54))                  # add lipsiend
      ,nose =rbind(c(0,-6),c(3,-16),c(6,-30),c(0,-31))
      ,shape =rbind(c(0,44),c(29,40),c(51,22),hairend=c(54,11),earsta=c(52,-4),
                   earend=c(46,-36),c(38,-61),c(25,-83),c(0,-89))
      ,ear  =rbind(c(60,-11),c(57,-30))                # add earsta,earend
      ,hair =rbind(hair1=c(72,12),hair2=c(64,50),c(36,74),c(0,79)) # add hairend
)
lipso.refl.ind<-4:1
lipsi.refl.ind<-1
nose.refl.ind<-3:1
hair.refl.ind<-3:1
shape.refl.ind<-8:1
shape.xnotnull<-2:8
nose.xnotnull<-2:3
```

A specific face is created by three steps:

step 1 : modify the characteristic points of the standard face

step 2 : define polygons of the objects of the modified points

step 3 : plot spline approximations of the polynoms

One important question is how the data effects on the variation of the standard face. S-Plus offers the following fatures: 1-area of face, 2-shape of face, 3-length of nose, 4-location of mouth, 5-curve of smile, 6-width of mouth, 7 .. 11 location, separation, angle, shape, width of eyes, 12-location of pupil, 13 .. 15 location angle and width of eyebrow.

Our features are: 1-height of face, 2-width of face, 3-shape of face, 4-height of mouth, 5-width of mouth, 6-curve of smile, 7-height of eyes, 8-width of eyes, 9-height of hair, 10-width of hair, 11-styling of hair, 12-height of nose, 13-width of nose, 14-width of ears, 15-height of ears. The modification are performed one after the other. Then a face can be constructed and plotted.

7 ⟨*loop over faces* 7⟩≡

```
face.list<-list()
for(ind in 1:n){
  ⟨initialize new face 8⟩
  ⟨modify lips 10⟩
  ⟨modify eye 11⟩
  ⟨modify hair 12⟩
  ⟨modify nose 13⟩
  ⟨modify ear 14⟩
  ⟨modify shape 9⟩
  ⟨construct specific face 15⟩
  ⟨plot specific face 16⟩
}
```

As an initilisation the standard face is copied to `face` and the values of the variables are stored in `factors`.

8 ⟨*initialize new face* 8⟩≡

```
factors<-xy[ind,]
face <- face.orig
```

Now we have to transform the face according to the data. Height, width and structure of the faces is changed by `factors[1:3]`. In the actual version `factor[1:3]` have an overall scaling effect. The comment lines show how the effect can be reduced to the contour line of the face.

9 ⟨*modify shape* 9⟩≡

```
face<-lapply(face,function(x){ x[,2]<-x[,2]*(1+0.2*factors[1]);x})
face<-lapply(face,function(x){ x[,1]<-x[,1]*(1+0.2*factors[2]);x})
face<-lapply(face,function(x){ x[,1]<-ifelse(x[,1]>0,
                                       ifelse(x[,2] > -30, x[,1],
                  pmax(0,x[,1]+(x[,2]+50)*0.2*sin(1.5*(-factors[3])))),0);x})
#face$shape[,2]<-face$shape[,2]*(1+0.2*factors[1])
#face$shape[,1]<-face$shape[,1]*(1+0.2*factors[2])
#face$shape[,1]<-face$shape[,1]<-ifelse(face$shape[,1]>0,
#   ifelse(face$shape[,2] > -30, face$shape[,1],
#      pmax(0,face$shape[,1]+(face$shape[,2]+50)*0.2*sin(1.5*(-factors[3])))),0)
```

Factor 4 and 5 have a scaling effect on the mouth. Factor 6 changes the smiling.

10 ⟨*modify lips* 10⟩≡
```
m<-mean(face$lipso[,2])
face$lipso[,2]<-m+(face$lipso[,2]-m)*(1+0.7*factors[4])
face$lipsi[,2]<-m+(face$lipsi[,2]-m)*(1+0.7*factors[4])
face$lipso[,1]<-face$lipso[,1]*(1+0.7*factors[5])
face$lipsi[,1]<-face$lipsi[,1]*(1+0.7*factors[5])
face$lipso["lipsiend",2]<-face$lipso["lipsiend",2]+20*factors[6]
```

Factor 7 and 8 define scaling effects on the eyes.

11 ⟨*modify eye* 11⟩≡
```
m<-mean(face$eye[,2])
face$eye[,2] <-m+(face$eye[,2] -m)*(1+0.7*factors[7])
face$iris[,2]<-m+(face$iris[,2]-m)*(1+0.7*factors[7])
m<-mean(face$eye[,1])
face$eye[,1] <-m+(face$eye[,1] -m)*(1+0.7*factors[8])
face$iris[,1]<-m+(face$iris[,1]-m)*(1+0.7*factors[8])
```

The hair is changed by factor 9, 10 and 11.

12 ⟨*modify hair* 12⟩≡
```
m<-min(face$hair[,2])
face$hair[,2]<-m+(face$hair[,2]-m)*(1+0.2*factors[9])
m<-0
face$hair[,1]<-m+(face$hair[,1]-m)*(1+0.2*factors[10])
m<-0
face$hair[c("hair1","hair2"),2]<-face$hair[c("hair1","hair2"),2]+50*factors[11]
```

The nose scaling factors are 12 and 13 and ...

13 ⟨*modify nose* 13⟩≡
```
m<-mean(face$nose[,2])
face$nose[,2]<-m+(face$nose[,2]-m)*(1+0.7*factors[12])
face$nose[nose.xnotnull,1]<-face$nose[nose.xnotnull,1]*(1+factors[13])
```

... for the ears factors 14 and 15 matters.

14 ⟨*modify ear* 14⟩≡
```
m<-mean(face$shape[c("earsta","earend"),1])
face$ear[,1]<-m+(face$ear[,1]-m)* (1+0.7*factors[14])
m<-min(face$ear[,2])
face$ear[,2]<-m+(face$ear[,2]-m)* (1+0.7*factors[15])
```

After transforming the standard face elements of the specific face are completed and collected in a list (`face.obj`).

15 ⟨*construct specific face* 15⟩≡

```
invert<-function(x) cbind(-x[,1],x[,2])
face.obj<-list(
     eyer=face$eye
    ,eyel=invert(face$eye)
    ,irisr=face$iris
    ,irisl=invert(face$iris)
    ,lipso=rbind(face$lipso,invert(face$lipso[lipso.refl.ind,]))
    ,lipsi=rbind(face$lipso["lipsiend",],face$lipsi,
                 invert(face$lipsi[lipsi.refl.ind,,drop=FALSE]),
                 invert(face$lipso["lipsiend",,drop=FALSE]))
    ,earr=rbind(face$shape["earsta",],face$ear,face$shape["earend",])
    ,earl=invert(rbind(face$shape["earsta",],face$ear,face$shape["earend",]))
    ,nose=rbind(face$nose,invert(face$nose[nose.refl.ind,]))
    ,hair=rbind(face$shape["hairend",],face$hair,invert(face$hair[hair.refl.ind,]),
                invert(face$shape["hairend",,drop=FALSE]))
    ,shape=rbind(face$shape,invert(face$shape[shape.refl.ind,]))
)
face.list<-c(face.list,list(face.obj))
```

Now we are ready to compose the specific faces by drawing smooth curves fitted to the polygons.

16 ⟨*plot specific face* 16⟩≡

```
if(plot.faces){
  plot(1,type="n",xlim=c(-105,105)*1.1, axes=FALSE,
       ylab="",ylim=c(-105,105)*1.3)
  title(xnames[ind])
}
for(obj.ind in seq(face.obj)) {
       x <-face.obj[[obj.ind]][,1]; y<-face.obj[[obj.ind]][,2]
       xx<-spline(1:length(x),x,40,FALSE)[,2]
       yy<-spline(1:length(y),y,40,FALSE)[,2]
       if(plot.faces) lines(xx,yy)
}
```

That's it. ¡define `faces` and `faces.plot`¿ =

17 ⟨* 17⟩≡

⟨*define* `faces` 1⟩
⟨*define* `plot.faces` 19⟩

18 ⟨*start* 18⟩≡

```
"relax"
```

Sometimes it is nice to draw a face a certain position of an existing plot. For this the function `plot.faces` will do the job.

Compare to plot statement of faces:

`plot(1,type="n",xlim=c(-105,105)*1.1,  ylab="",ylim=c(-105,105)*1.3)`

19 ⟨*define* `plot.faces` 19⟩≡

```
plot.faces<-function(x,x.pos,y.pos,width=1,height=1,labels,...){
  if(missing(x)) return("no face.list object in call")
  face.list<-x
  if(class(face.list)!="faces") {
      if(!is.list(face.list) || !any(names(face.list[[1]])=="lipso") )
        return("input not of class faces")
  }
  ⟨define spline 26⟩
  n<-length(face.list)
  if(missing(x.pos)){
     co<-ro<-ceiling(n^0.5)
     plot(0:(1+ro),0:(1+co),type="n",xlab="",ylab="",axes=FALSE)
     m<-matrix(1,ro,co); x.pos<-col(m); y.pos<-(1+ro)-row(m)
  }
  if(!missing(labels)) names(face.list)<-labels
  fac.x<-width/1.1/210; fac.y<-height/1.3/210
  for(j in seq(face.list)){
    face.obj<-face.list[[j]]
    for(ind in seq(face.obj)) {
       x <-face.obj[[ind]][,1]; y<-face.obj[[ind]][,2]
       xx<-spline(1:length(x),x,40,FALSE)[,2]
       yy<-spline(1:length(y),y,40,FALSE)[,2]
       xx<-x.pos[j]+fac.x*xx; yy<-y.pos[j]+fac.y*yy
       lines(xx,yy,...)
    }
    lab<-names(face.list)[j]
    text(x.pos[j],y.pos[j]-0.5*height,lab)
  }
}
```

2 Code extraction

20 ⟨*extract code* 20⟩≡

```
tangleR("faces",expand.roots="define [[faces]] and [[faces.plot]]")
```

3 Some tests

Some tests may be useful.

21 ⟨*test1* 21⟩≡

```
⟨define faces 1⟩
⟨define plot.faces 19⟩
plot(1:4,type="n")
a<-faces(rbind(1:3,5:3,3:5,5:7),plot=FALSE)
plot.faces(a,x.pos=1:4,y.pos=1:4,1.2,.3)
args(plot.faces)
```

```
Wed Mar 29 14:27:12 2006
function(x,x.pos,y.pos,width=1,height=1,labels,...)
```

22 ⟨*test2* 22⟩≡

```
  ⟨define faces 1⟩
  faces(rbind(rep(1,3),rep(5,3),c(1,1,5),c(1,5,1),c(1,5,5),c(5,5,1),
              c(5,1,5),c(3,3,3),c(1,5,1)))
```

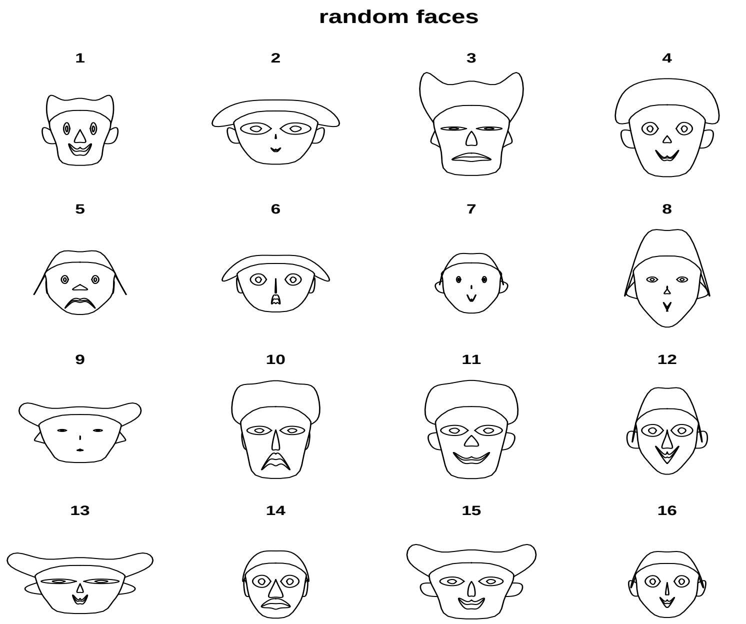
23 ⟨*test3* 23⟩≡

```
  ⟨define faces 1⟩
  data(longley)
  faces(longley[1:9,])
```

24 ⟨*test4* 24⟩≡

```
  ⟨define faces 1⟩
  set.seed(17)
  faces(matrix(sample(1:1000,128,),16,8),main="random faces")
```

Here is the result:



4 Rd-file

25 ⟨*define* faces *help* 25⟩≡

```
\name{faces}
\alias{faces}
\alias{plot.faces}
\title{   Chernoff Faces   }
\description{
     \code{faces} represent the rows of a data matrix by faces.
     \code{plot.faces} plots faces into a scatterplot.
}
\usage{
faces(xy, which.row, fill = FALSE, nrow.plot, ncol.plot, scale = TRUE,
         byrow = FALSE, main, labels, na.rm = FALSE, plot.faces=TRUE)
plot.faces(x, x.pos, y.pos, width = 1, height = 1, labels, ...)
}
\arguments{
  \item{xy}{   \code{xy} data matrix, rows represent individuals and columns variables  }
  \item{which.row}{   defines a permutation of the rows of the input matrix   }
  \item{fill}{   \code{if(fill==TRUE)}, only the first \code{nc} attributes of the faces are
                  transformed, \code{nc} is the number of columns of \code{xy}   }
  \item{nrow.plot}{   number of columns of faces on graphics device   }
  \item{ncol.plot}{   number of rows of faces   }
  \item{scale}{   \code{if(scale==TRUE)}, variables will be normalized   }
  \item{byrow}{   \code{if(byrow==TRUE)}, \code{xy} will be transposed   }
  \item{main}{   title   }
  \item{labels}{   character strings to use as names for the faces   }
  \item{na.rm}{ if TRUE 'NA' values are removed otherwise exchanged by mean of data}
  \item{plot.faces}{   if \code{FALSE} no face is plotted  }
  \item{x}{ an object of class \code{faces} computed by \code{faces}   }
  \item{x.pos}{ x coordinates of positions of faces  }
  \item{y.pos}{ y coordinates of positions of faces  }
  \item{width}{ width of the faces }
  \item{height}{ height of the faces }
  \item{...}{ additional graphical arguments }
}
\details{
Explanation of parameters:
1-height of face,
2-width of face,
3-shape of face,
4-height of mouth,
5-width of mouth,
6-curve of smile,
7-height of eyes,
8-width of eyes,
9-height of hair,
10-width of hair,
11-styling of hair,
12-height of nose,
13-width of nose,
14-width of ears,
15-height of ears. For details look at the literate program of \code{faces}
}
\value{
  list of standardized faces of \code{class faces},
  this object could be plotted by plot.faces;
  a plot of faces is created on the graphics device if
```

```
  \code{plot.faces=TRUE}.
}
\references{  Chernoff, H. (1973): The use of faces to represent statistiscal assoziation,
JASA, 68, pp 361--368.
The smooth curves are computed by an algorithm found in
Ralston, A. and Rabinowitz, P. (1985):
A first course in numerical analysis, McGraw-Hill, pp 76ff.
\url{http://www.wiwi.uni-bielefeld.de/~wolf/} : S/R - functions : faces
   }
\author{   H. P. Wolf    }
\note{ version 04/2006   }

\seealso{   ---    }
\examples{

faces(rbind(1:3,5:3,3:5,5:7))

data(longley)
faces(longley[1:9,])

set.seed(17)
faces(matrix(sample(1:1000,128,),16,8),main="random faces")

a<-faces(rbind(1:3,5:3,3:5,5:7),plot.faces=FALSE)
plot(0:5,0:5,type="n")
plot(a,x.pos=1:4,y.pos=1:4,1.5,0.7)
}
\keyword{misc}
```

5 Definition of a spline function

26 ⟨*define* `spline` 26⟩≡

```
spline<-function(a,y,m=200,plot=FALSE){
    n<-length(a)
  h<-diff(a)
  dy<-diff(y)
  sigma<-dy/h
  lambda<-h[-1]/(hh<-h[-1]+h[-length(h)])
  mu<-1-lambda
  d<-6*diff(sigma)/hh
  tri.mat<-2*diag(n-2)
  tri.mat[2+  (0:(n-4))*(n-1)] <-mu[-1]
  tri.mat[    (1:(n-3))*(n-1)] <-lambda[-(n-2)]
  M<-c(0,solve(tri.mat)%*%d,0)
  x<-seq(from=a[1],to=a[n],length=m)
  anz.kl <- hist(x,breaks=a,plot=FALSE)$counts
  adj<-function(i) i-1
  i<-rep(1:(n-1),anz.kl)+1
  S.x<-  M[i-1]*(a[i]-x          )^3 / (6*h[adj(i)])  +
         M[i]  *(x        -a[i-1])^3 / (6*h[adj(i)])  +
         (y[i-1] - M[i-1]*h[adj(i)]^2 /6) * (a[i]-x)/ h[adj(i)] +
        (y[i]   - M[i]  *h[adj(i)]^2 /6) * (x-a[i-1]) / h[adj(i)]
  if(plot){ plot(x,S.x,type="l"); points(a,y)    }
  return(cbind(x,S.x))
}
```

Test of spline function:

27 ⟨*spline-test* 27⟩≡

```
a<-c(.25,.30,.39,.45,.53); y<-c(.5,.5477,.6245,.6708,runif(1)) # .7280)
spline(a,y,,T)
#6*(.8533-.954)/sum(h[1:2])
x<-runif(10); y<-runif(10)
xx<-spline(1:length(x),x,100,FALSE)[,2]
yy<-spline(1:length(y),y,100,FALSE)[,2]
plot(xx,yy,type="l"); points(xx,yy)
```

6 Literatur

Chernoff, H. (1973): The use of faces to represent statistiscal assoziation, JASA, 68, pp 361–368.

Ralston, A. and Rabinowitz, P. (1985): A first course in numerical analysis, McGraw-Hill, pp 76ff.

7 Appendix: The way to `faces`

7.1 Definition of characteristical points

The first step is to draw a face on a transparent sheet. Then we fix this slide in front of a monitor and read some characteristical points using the `locator` function, see following code chunk. To check the points of face we plot them on the graphics device. Only the right half of the face has been digitized. The point between the eyes is defined as `c(0,0)`.

28 ⟨*get points* 28⟩≡

```
plot(1,type="n",xlim=c(-100,100),ylim=c(-100,100))
abline(v=0)
result<-NULL
for(i in 1:50) {
  xy<-locator(1); text(xy$x,xy$y,i)
  result<-rbind(result,round(c(xy$x,xy$y)))
}
result<-rbind(result,cbind(-result[,1],result[,2]))
points(result[,1],result[,2],pch=".")
result
```

7.2 Saving of the characteristical points

The first 8 points lie on the line $x = 0$. Points 9 to 36 have an x-value greater 0. To show the face the left half of the face has to be added. To be able to do some corrections the points are stored in a file.

29 ⟨*save points* 29⟩≡

```
result[1:8,1]<-0; result1<-result[1:36,]
result1<-rbind(result1,cbind(-result1[9:36,1],result1[9:36,2]))
plot(1,type="n",xlim=c(-100,100),ylim=c(-100,100))
abline(v=0)
points(result1[,1],result1[,2],pch="*")
text(result1[,1],result1[,2],1:length(result1[,1]))
result.save<-paste(result1[,1]," ",result1[,2])
cat(file="facecoord",result.save[1:36],sep="\n")
```

7.3 Redrawing of the face

For looking at the standard face we need a chunk that reads the data from file and replots the points. The plot shows the positions of points and adds indices.

30 ⟨*show points* 30⟩≡

```
r<-scan(file="facecoord") # r<-rr
r<-matrix(r,ncol=2,byrow=TRUE)

r<-rbind(r,cbind(-r[9:36,1],r[9:36,2]))
plot(1,type="n",xlim=c(-100,100),ylim=c(-100,100))
abline(v=0)
points(r[,1],r[,2],pch="*")
text(r[,1],r[,2],1:length(r[,1]))
```

The next step is in defining elements of the face by sets of points. The polygons of the sets are plotted. Data input: file.

31 ⟨*show face polygon* 31⟩≡

```
r<-scan(file="facecoord")
result1<-r<-matrix(r,ncol=2,byrow=TRUE)
facecoor.orig<-r<-rbind(r,cbind(-r[9:36,1],r[9:36,2]))
facecoor<-list(
                      face=r[c(8:15,2,43:37,8),]
                     ,eyer=r[c(27:32,27),]
                     ,eyel=r[c(55:60,55),]
                     ,irisr=r[c(33:36,33),]
                     ,irisl=r[c(61:64,61),]
                     ,lipso=r[c(23,21,5,49,51,50,7,22,23),]
                     ,lipsi=r[c(51,52,6,24,23),]
                     ,nose=r[c(3,53,54,4,26,25,3),]
                     ,hair=r[c(41,46,45,44,1,16,17,18,13),]
                     ,nose=r[c(3,53,54,4,26,25,3),]
                     ,earr=r[c(11,20,19,12),]
                     ,earl=r[c(39,48,47,40),]
                )
plot(1,type="n",xlim=c(-100,100),ylim=c(-100,100))
for(i in seq(facecoor)) lines(facecoor[[i]][,1],facecoor[[i]][,2])
```

To get a nicer face we construct smooth lines to connect the points of the elements. The curve are found by computing spline functions. Data input: variable `facecoor`.

32 ⟨*show face smooth* 32⟩≡

```
plot(1,type="n",xlim=c(-100,100),ylim=c(-100,100))
for(i in seq(facecoor)) {
  x <-facecoor[[i]][,1]; y<-facecoor[[i]][,2]
  xx<-spline(1:length(x),x,100,FALSE)[,2]
  yy<-spline(1:length(y),y,100,FALSE)[,2]
  lines(xx,yy)
}
```

Now a first version of `faces` can be designed. What's to be done?

1. define `spline`
2. check input
3. fix points of standard face
4. draw a face for each row of data in a loop:
   (a) initialize face
   (b) modify points of the face according the data values
   (c) define elements of the face
   (d) plot the face

33 ⟨*define first version of face* 33⟩≡

```
faces1<-function(xy){
     ⟨define spline 26⟩
# standardize input
  xy<-rbind(xy); mm<-dim(xy)[2];  n<-dim(xy)[1]
  xnames<-dimnames(xy)[[1]]
  if(is.null(xnames)) xnames<-as.character(1:n)
  xy<-apply(xy,2,function(x){
                  x<-x-min(x)
                  x<-if(max(x)>0) 2*x/max(x)-1 else x+0.5
               })
  xy<-xy[,rep(1:mm,ceiling(14/mm))]
# definie points of standard face
  r<-c(0,79,0,44,0,-6,0,-31,0,-47,0,-54,0,-62,0,-89,
         25,-83,38,-61,46,-36,52,-4,54,11,
         51,22,29,40,36,74,64,50,72,12,60,
         -11,57,-30,7,-49,7,-60,16,-53,
         7,-54,3,-16,6,-30,12,0,19,8,30,
         8,37,0,30,-8,19,-8,20,0,24,4,29,0,24,-5)
  r<-matrix(r,ncol=2,byrow=TRUE)
  facecoor.orig<-rbind(r,cbind(-r[9:36,1],r[9:36,2]))
# loop over elements
  for(ind in 1:n){
   # initialize face for element ind
    factors<-xy[ind,]
    face <- facecoor.orig
   # modify face characteristics
    # head
       face[,2]<-face[,2] * ((5+factors[1])/5)
       face[,1]<-face[,1] * ((5+factors[2])/5)
       face[9:15,1]<-face[9:15,1] +
                     (face[ 9:15,2]+40)/5 * (-factors[3] )
       face[37:43,1]<-face[37:43,1] +
                     (face[37:43,2]+40)/5 * (factors[3] )
    # lips
       face[c(21:24,49:52,5:7),2]<-face[c(21:24,49:52,5:7),2] +
               ( face[c(21:24,49:52,5:7),2]+53 )* factors[4]
       face[c(21:24,49:52,5:7),1]<-face[c(21:24,49:52,5:7),1] +
               ( face[c(21:24,49:52,5:7),1] )* factors[5]/2
       face[c(23,51),2]<-face[c(23,51),2] +
               ( face[c(23,51),2]-53 )* factors[6]/15
     # eyes
        face[c(27:36,55:64),2]<-face[c(27:36,55:64),2] +
               ( face[c(27:36,55:64),2]-1)* (factors[7]) /2
```

```
          face[c(27:36),1]<-face[c(27:36),1] +
                 ( face[c(27:36),1]-25)* (factors[8]) /2
          face[c(55:64),1]<-face[c(55:64),1] +
                 ( face[c(55:64),1]+25)* (factors[8]) /2
        ##  face[c(27:36,55:64),1]<-face[c(27:36,55:64),1] +
        ##        (factors[??]) *5  # shift
       # hair
           face[c(16:18,44:46,1),2]<-face[c(16:18,44:46,1),2] +
                 ( face[c(16:18,44:46,1),2]-50)* (factors[9])
           face[c(16:18,44:46,1),1]<-face[c(16:18,44:46,1),1] +
                 ( face[c(16:18,44:46,1),1])* (factors[10])/3
        # nose
           face[c(25,26,53,54,3,4),2]<-face[c(25,26,53,54,3,4),2] +
                 ( face[c(25,26,53,54,3,4),2]+25)* (factors[11])/2
           face[c(25,26,53,54),1]<-face[c(25,26,53,54),1] +
                 ( face[c(25,26,53,54),1])* (factors[12])/2
        # ears
          face[c(19,20,47:48),2]<-face[c(19,20,47:48),2] +
                 ( face[c(19,20,47:48),2]+20)* (factors[13])*.5
             # construct face
          face[c(20,48),1]<-face[c(20,48),1] +
               (1+factors[14])*c(1,-1)*5
                r<-face;facecoor<-list(
                        face=r[c(8:15,2,43:37,8),]
                       ,eyer=r[c(27:32,27),]
                       ,eyel=r[c(55:60,55),]
                       ,irisr=r[c(33:36,33),]
                       ,irisl=r[c(61:64,61),]
                       ,lipso=r[c(23,21,5,49,51,50,7,22,23),]
                       ,lipsi=r[c(51,52,6,24,23),]
                       ,nose=r[c(3,53,54,4,26,25,3),]
                       ,hair=r[c(41,46,45,44,1,16,17,18,13),]
                       ,nose=r[c(3,53,54,4,26,25,3),]
                       ,earr=r[c(11,20,19,12),]
                       ,earl=r[c(39,48,47,40),]
                  )
           # initialize plot
       plot(1,type="n",xlim=c(-100,100)*1.1,axes=FALSE,
            ylab="",xlab=xnames[ind],ylim=c(-100,100)*1.3)
      # plot elements of the face
       for(i in seq(facecoor)) {
         x <-facecoor[[i]][,1]; y<-facecoor[[i]][,2]
         xx<-spline(1:length(x),x,20,FALSE)[,2]
         yy<-spline(1:length(y),y,20,FALSE)[,2]
         lines(xx,yy)
       }
     }
     xy
  }
```

Some tests are necessary to experiment with the parameters of the transformations.

34 ⟨*test first version* 34⟩≡

```
faces(rbind(1:3,5:3,3:5,5:7))
```

A second test show the results for a data set.

35 ⟨*test first version II* 35⟩≡

```
data(longley)
par(mfrow=c(3,3))
faces(longley[1:9,])
par(mfrow=c(1,1))
title("longley")
longley[1:9,]
```

Now we know what to do and we can rewrite `faces` in a literate style. See p 1 ff.