Package ‘animint2’

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Title  Animated Interactive Grammar of Graphics

Version  2024.1.24

URL  https://animint.github.io/animint2/

BugReports  https://github.com/animint/animint2/issues

Description  Functions are provided for defining animated, interactive data visualizations in R code, and rendering on a web page. The 2018 Journal of Computational and Graphical Statistics paper, <doi:10.1080/10618600.2018.1513367> describes the concepts implemented.

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Collate  'gganimintproto.r' 'aaa-.r' 'aes-calculated.r' 'aes-colour-fill-alpha.r' 'aes-group-order.r' 'aes-linetype-size-shape.r' 'aes-position.r' 'utilities.r' 'aes.r' 'legend-draw.r' 'geom-.r' 'annotation-custom.r' 'annotation-logticks.r' 'geom-polygon.r' 'geom-map.r' 'annotation-map.r' 'geom-raster.r' 'annotation-raster.r' 'annotation.r' 'autoplot.r' 'bench.r' 'bin.R' 'coord-.r' 'coord-cartesian-.r' 'coord-fixed.r' 'coord-flip.r' 'coord-map.r' 'coord-munch.r' 'coord-polar.r' 'coord-quickmap.R' 'coord-transform.r' 'data.R' 'facet-.r' 'facet-grid-.r' 'facet-labels.r' 'facet-layout.r'
'facet-locate.r' 'facet-null.r' 'facet-viewports.r'
'facet-wrap.r' 'fortify-lm.r' 'fortify-map.r'
'fortify-spatial.r' 'fortify.r' 'stat-.r' 'geom-abline.r'
'geom-rect.r' 'geom-bar.r' 'geom-bin2d.r' 'geom-blank.r'
'geom-path.r' 'geom-contour.r' 'geom-count.r' 'geom-crossbar.r'
'geom-segment.r' 'geom-curve.r' 'geom-defaults.r'
'geom-ribbon.r' 'geom-density.r' 'geom-density2d.r'
'geom-dotplot.r' 'geom-errorbar.r' 'geom-errorbarh.r'
'geom-freqpoly.r' 'geom-hex.r' 'geom-histogram.r'
'geom-hline.r' 'geom-jitter.r' 'geom-label.R'
'geom-linerange.r' 'geom-point.r' 'geom-pointrange.r'
'geom-rug.r' 'geom-smooth.r' 'geom-spoke.r' 'geom-text.r'
'geom-tile.r' 'geom-violin.r' 'geom-vline.r' 'ggplot2.r'
'grob-absolute.r' 'grob-dotstack.r' 'grob-null.r' 'grouping.r'
'guide-colorbar.r' 'guide-legend.r' 'guides-.r' 'guides-axis.r'
'guides-grid.r' 'hexbin.R' 'labels.r' 'layer.r' 'limits.r'
'margins.R' 'panel.r' 'plot-build.r' 'plot-construction.r'
'plot-last.r' 'plot.r' 'position-.r' 'position-collide.r'
'position-dodge.r' 'position-fill.r' 'position-identity.r'
'position-jitter.r' 'position-jitterdodge.R' 'position-nudge.R'
'position-stack.r' 'quick-plot.r' 'range.r' 'save.r' 'scale-.r'
'scale-alpha.r' 'scale-brewer.r' 'scale-continuous.r'
'scale-date.r' 'scale-discrete-.r' 'scale-gradient.r'
'scale-grey.r' 'scale-hue.r' 'scale-identity.r'
'scale-linetype.r' 'scale-manual.r' 'scale-shape.r'
'scale-size.r' 'scale-type.R' 'scales-.r' 'stat-bin.r'
'stat-bin2d.r' 'stat-bindot.r' 'stat-binhex.r' 'stat-contour.r'
'stat-count.r' 'stat-density-2d.r' 'stat-density.r'
'stat-ecdf.r' 'stat-ellipse.R' 'stat-function.r'
'stat-identity.r' 'stat-qq.r' 'stat-smooth-methods.r'
'stat-smooth.r' 'stat-sum.r' 'stat-summary-2d.r'
'stat-summary-bin.R' 'stat-summary-hex.r' 'stat-summary.r'
'stat-unique.r' 'stat-ydensity.r' 'summary.r'
'theme-defaults.r' 'theme-elements.r' 'theme.r'
'translate-qplot-ggplot.r' 'translate-qplot-lattice.r'
'utilities-break.r' 'utilities-grid.r' 'utilities-help.r'
'utilities-matrix.r' 'utilities-resolution.r'
'utilities-table.r' 'uu_zxx.r' 'uu_zzz.r' 'z_animint.R'
'z_animintHelpers.R' 'z_facets.R' 'z_geoms.R'
'z_helperFunctions.R' 'z_knitr.R' 'z_pages.R' 'z_print.R'
'z_scales.R' 'z_theme_animint.R' 'z_transformShape.R'

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R topics documented:

+.gganimint .................................................. 7
addShowSelectedForLegend ................................ 9
addSSandCSasAesthetics .................................. 9
add_theme ..................................................... 10
aes ........................................................... 10
aes_ ........................................................... 11
aes_colour_fill_alpha ..................................... 12
aes_linetype_size_shape ................................... 13
aes_position ................................................ 14
animint ....................................................... 15
animint2dir ................................................ 17
animint2pages ............................................. 19
animintOutput ............................................. 20
annotate ...................................................... 21
annotation_custom ......................................... 22
annotation_logticks ....................................... 23
annotation_map ............................................ 25
annotation_raster ......................................... 26
as.list.gganimintproto .................................. 27
as_labeller ................................................ 27
autoplot ..................................................... 28
borders ....................................................... 29
breakpoints ................................................ 30
calc_element ............................................... 31
checkAnimationTimeVar .................................... 31
checkExtraParams ......................................... 32
checkForSSandCSasAesthetics ............................. 32
checkPlotForAnimintExtensions ......................... 33
R topics documented:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>checkPlotList</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>checkSingleShowSelectedValue</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>colsNotToCopy</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coord_cartesian</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coord_fixed</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coord_flip</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coord_map</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coord_polar</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coord_trans</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cut_interval</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diamonds</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>economics</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>element_blank</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>element_line</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>element_rect</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>element_text</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expand_limits</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>facet_grid</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>facet_null</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>facet_wrap</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>faithfuld</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FluView</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>format.gganimintproto</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fortify</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fortify.lm</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fortify.map</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fortify.sp</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>generation.loci</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geom_abline</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geom_bar</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geom_bin2d</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geom_blank</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geom_contour</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geom_count</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geom_crossbar</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geom_density</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geom_density_2d</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geom_dotplot</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geom_errorbarh</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geom_freqpoly</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geom_hex</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geom_jitter</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geom_label</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geom_map</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geom_path</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geom_point</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geom_polygon</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geom_raster</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
R topics documented:

- geom_ribbon .................................................. 111
- geom_rug ...................................................... 113
- geom_segment .................................................. 115
- geom_smooth ................................................... 118
- geom_spoke .................................................... 121
- geom_tallrect .................................................. 123
- geom_violin ..................................................... 124
- geom_widerect ............................................... 128
- getCommonChunk .............................................. 129
- getLayerName .................................................. 129
- getLayerParams ............................................... 130
- getLegend ...................................................... 130
- getLegendList ................................................ 131
- getTextSize ..................................................... 131
- getUniqueAxisLabels ......................................... 132
- gganimintproto .............................................. 132
- ggplot ......................................................... 133
- ggsave ......................................................... 134
- ggtheme ......................................................... 136
- graphical-units .............................................. 137
- guides .......................................................... 138
- guide_colourbar .............................................. 139
- guide_legend ................................................... 142
- hmisc ............................................................ 146
- intreg .......................................................... 147
- is.gganimintproto ........................................... 147
- is.rel .......................................................... 148
- is.rgb .......................................................... 148
- is.theme ........................................................ 149
- issueSelectorWarnings ....................................... 149
- knit_print.animint .......................................... 150
- labeller ........................................................ 150
- labellers ....................................................... 152
- label_bquote ................................................... 154
- labs .............................................................. 155
- last_plot ........................................................ 156
- layer ............................................................. 157
- lims .............................................................. 158
- luv_colours ..................................................... 159
- make_bar ......................................................... 159
- make_tallrect .................................................. 160
- make_tallrect_or_widerect .................................. 161
- make_text ....................................................... 162
- make_widerect ............................................... 162
- map_data ......................................................... 163
- margin .......................................................... 164
- mean_se ........................................................ 164
- merge_recuse .................................................. 165
midwest ................................................................. 165
mpg ................................................................. 166
msleep ............................................................... 167
newEnvironment .................................................... 168
parsePlot .............................................................. 168
position_dodge ...................................................... 169
position_fill ........................................................ 170
position_identity ................................................... 171
position_jitter ....................................................... 171
position_jitterdodge .............................................. 172
position_nudge ...................................................... 173
presidential ......................................................... 173
print.animint ....................................................... 174
print.gganimintplot .............................................. 174
print.gganimintproto ............................................. 175
pt.to.lines ........................................................ 175
qplot ................................................................. 176
rel ................................................................. 178
renderAnimint ...................................................... 179
resolution .......................................................... 179
saveChunks .......................................................... 180
scale_alpha .......................................................... 180
scale_colour_brewer .............................................. 181
scale_colour_gradient .......................................... 183
scale_colour_hue .................................................. 187
scale_continuous .................................................. 189
scale_date .......................................................... 192
scale_identity ...................................................... 194
scale_linetype ...................................................... 196
scale_manual ........................................................ 196
scale_shape ........................................................ 198
scale_size ........................................................ 199
scale_size_animint .............................................. 200
scale_x_discrete .................................................. 201
seals .............................................................. 202
selectSSandCS ..................................................... 203
setPlotSizes ........................................................ 203
split_recursive ..................................................... 204
stat_ecdf .......................................................... 204
stat_ellipse ......................................................... 206
stat_function ....................................................... 208
stat_identity ....................................................... 210
stat_qq ............................................................. 211
stat_summary_2d ................................................... 213
stat_summary_bin .................................................. 215
stat_unique ........................................................ 218
switch_axes ......................................................... 219
Description

This operator allows you to add objects to a ggplot or theme object.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'ganimint'
e1 + e2

e1 %+% e2

e1 %+replace% e2
```

Arguments

- `e1`: An object of class `ggplot` or `theme`
- `e2`: A component to add to `e1`

Details

If the first object is an object of class `ggplot`, you can add the following types of objects, and it will return a modified ggplot object.

- `data.frame`: replace current data.frame (must use `%+%`)
- `uneval`: replace current aesthetics
- `layer`: add new layer

Add a new component to a ggplot or theme object.
• theme: update plot theme
• scale: replace current scale
• coord: override current coordinate system
• facet: override current coordinate faceting

If the first object is an object of class theme, you can add another theme object. This will return a modified theme object.

For theme objects, the + operator and the %+replace% can be used to modify elements in themes.

The + operator updates the elements of e1 that differ from elements specified (not NULL) in e2. Thus this operator can be used to incrementally add or modify attributes of a ggplot theme.

In contrast, the %+replace% operator replaces the entire element; any element of a theme not specified in e2 will not be present in the resulting theme (i.e. NULL). Thus this operator can be used to overwrite an entire theme.

See Also

theme

Examples

### Adding objects to a ggplot object

```r
p <- ggplot(mtcars, aes(wt, mpg, colour = disp)) + geom_point()

p
p + coord_cartesian(ylim = c(0, 40))
p + scale_colour_continuous(breaks = c(100, 300))
p + guides(colour = "colourbar")
```

# Use a different data frame
```r
m <- mtcars[1:10, ]
p %+% m
```

### Adding objects to a theme object

```r
# Compare these results of adding theme objects to other theme objects
add_el <- theme_grey() + theme(text = element_text(family = "Times"))
rep_el <- theme_grey() %+replace% theme(text = element_text(family = "Times"))
```

add_el$text
rep_el$text
addShowSelectedForLegend

*Add a showSelected aesthetic if legend is specified*

**Description**

Add a showSelected aesthetic if legend is specified

**Usage**

addShowSelectedForLegend(meta, legend, L)

**Arguments**

- **meta**: meta object with all information
- **legend**: legend to scan for showSelected
- **L**: layer of the plot

**Value**

L : Layer with additional mapping to new aesthetic

addSSandCSasAesthetics

*Add the showSelected/clickSelects params to the aesthetics mapping*

**Description**

Add the showSelected/clickSelects params to the aesthetics mapping

**Usage**

addSSandCSasAesthetics(aesthetics, extra_params)

**Arguments**

- **aesthetics**: list. Original aesthetics mapping of the layer
- **extra_params**: named list containing the details of showSelected and clickSelects values of the layer

**Details**

Used before calling ggplot_build in parsePlot and while checking animint extensions to raise error

**Value**

Modified aesthetics list with showSelected/clickSelects params added
add_theme

Modify properties of an element in a theme object

Description

Modify properties of an element in a theme object

Usage

```r
add_theme(t1, t2, t2name)
```

Arguments

- `t1`: A theme object
- `t2`: A theme object that is to be added to `t1`
- `t2name`: A name of the `t2` object. This is used for printing informative error messages.

aes

Define aesthetic mappings.

Description

Generate aesthetic mappings that describe how variables in the data are mapped to visual properties (aesthetics) of geoms. This function also standardise aesthetic names by performs partial name matching, converting color to colour, and old style R names to ggplot names (eg. pch to shape, cex to size)

Usage

```r
aes(x, y, ...)
```

Arguments

- `x, y, ...`: List of name value pairs giving aesthetics to map to variables. The names for `x` and `y` aesthetics can be omitted (because they are so common); all other aesthetics must be named.

See Also

See `aes_q/aes_string` for standard evaluation versions of `aes`.

See `aes_colour_fill_alpha, aes_linetype_size_shape` and `aes_position` for more specific examples with different aesthetics.
Examples

```r
aes(x = mpg, y = wt)
aes(mpg, wt)

# You can also map aesthetics to functions of variables
aes(x = mpg ^ 2, y = wt / cyl)

# Aesthetic names are automatically standardised
aes(col = x)
aes(fg = x)
aes(color = x)
aes(colour = x)

# aes is almost always used with ggplot() or a layer
ggplot(mpg, aes(displ, hwy)) + geom_point()
ggplot(mpg) + geom_point(aes(displ, hwy))

# Aesthetics supplied to ggplot() are used as defaults for every layer
# you can override them, or supply different aesthetics for each layer
```

---

**aes_**

Define aesthetic mappings from strings, or quoted calls and formulas.

**Description**

Aesthetic mappings describe how variables in the data are mapped to visual properties (aesthetics) of geoms. `aes` uses non-standard evaluation to capture the variable names. `aes_` and `aes_string` require you to explicitly quote the inputs either with `"` for `aes_string()`, or with `quote` or `~` for `aes_()` (`aes_q` is an alias to `aes_`).

**Usage**

```r
aes_(x, y, ...)
aes_string(x, y, ...)
aes_q(x, y, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `x, y, ...`: List of name value pairs. Elements must be either quoted calls, strings, one-sided formulas or constants.

**Details**

It's better to use `aes_q()`, because there's no easy way to create the equivalent to `aes(colour = "my colour")` or `aes(x = 'X$1')` with `aes_string()`.
aes_string and aes_ are particularly useful when writing functions that create plots because you can use strings or quoted names/calls to define the aesthetic mappings, rather than having to use substitute to generate a call to aes().

See Also

aes

Examples

# Three ways of generating the same aesthetics
aes(mpg, wt, col = cyl)
aes_(quote(mpg), quote(wt), col = quote(cyl))
aes_(~mpg, ~wt, col = ~cyl)
aes_string("mpg", "wt", col = "cyl")

# You can't easily mimic these calls with aes_string
aes("$100", colour = "smooth")
aes_(~ \$100", colour = "smooth")
# Ok, you can, but it requires a lot_ of quotes
aes_string("\"$100\"", colour = \""smooth\")

# Convert strings to names with as.name
var <- "cyl"
aes(col = x)
aes_(col = as.name(var))

Description

This page demonstrates the usage of a sub-group of aesthetics: colour, fill and alpha.

Examples

# Bar chart example
c <- ggplot(mtcars, aes(factor(cyl)))
# Default plotting
c + geom_bar()
# To change the interior colouring use fill aesthetic
c + geom_bar(fill = "red")
# Compare with the colour aesthetic which changes just the bar outline
c + geom_bar(colour = "red")
# Combining both, you can see the changes more clearly
c + geom_bar(fill = "white", colour = "red")

# The aesthetic fill also takes different colouring scales
# setting fill equal to a factor variable uses a discrete colour scale
k <- ggplot(mtcars, aes(factor(cyl), fill = factor(vs)))
k + geom_bar()

# Fill aesthetic can also be used with a continuous variable
m <- ggplot(faithfuld, aes(waiting, eruptions))
m + geom_raster()
m + geom_raster(aes(fill = density))

# Some geoms don't use both aesthetics (i.e. geom_point or geom_line)
b <- ggplot(economics, aes(x = date, y = unemploy))
b + geom_line()
b + geom_line(colour = "green")
b + geom_point()
b + geom_point(colour = "red")

# For large datasets with overplotting the alpha
# aesthetic will make the points more transparent
df <- data.frame(x = rnorm(5000), y = rnorm(5000))
h <- ggplot(df, aes(x, y))
h + geom_point()
h + geom_point(alpha = 0.5)
h + geom_point(alpha = 1/10)

# Alpha can also be used to add shading
j <- b + geom_line()
j
yrng <- range(economics$unemploy)
j <- j + geom_rect(aes(NULL, NULL, xmin = start, xmax = end, fill = party),
ymin = yrng[1], ymax = yrng[2], data = presidential)
j
j + scale_fill_manual(values = alpha(c("blue", "red"), .3))

---

**Description**

This page demonstrates the usage of a sub-group of aesthetics; linetype, size and shape.

**Examples**

# Line types should be specified with either an integer, a name, or with a string of
# an even number (up to eight) of hexadecimal digits which give the lengths in
# consecutive positions in the string.
# 0 = blank, 1 = solid, 2 = dashed, 3 = dotted, 4 = dotdash, 5 = longdash, 6 = twodash
# Data
def <- data.frame(x = 1:10, y = 1:10)
f <- ggplot(df, aes(x, y))
f + geom_line(linetype = 2)
f + geom_line(linetype = "dotdash")

# An example with hex strings, the string "33" specifies three units on followed
# by three off and "3313" specifies three units on followed by three off followed
# by one on and finally three off.
f + geom_line(linetype = "3313")

# Mapping line type from a variable
ggplot(economics_long, aes(date, value01)) +
  geom_line(aes(linetype = variable))

# Size examples
# Should be specified with a numerical value (in millimetres),
# or from a variable source
p <- ggplot(mtcars, aes(wt, mpg))
p + geom_point(size = 4)
p + geom_point(aes(size = qsec))
p + geom_point(size = 2.5) +
  geom_hline(yintercept = 25, size = 3.5)

# Shape examples
# Shape takes four types of values: an integer in [0, 25],
# a single character-- which uses that character as the plotting symbol,
# a . to draw the smallest rectangle that is visible (i.e., about one pixel)
# an NA to draw nothing
p + geom_point()
p + geom_point(shape = 5)
p + geom_point(shape = "k", size = 3)
p + geom_point(shape = ".")
p + geom_point(shape = NA)

# Shape can also be mapped from a variable
p + geom_point(aes(shape = factor(cyl)))

# A look at all 25 symbols
def2 <- data.frame(x = 1:5, y = 1:25, z = 1:25)
s <- ggplot(df2, aes(x, y))
s + geom_point(aes(shape = z), size = 4) +
  scale_shape_identity()
# While all symbols have a foreground colour, symbols 19-25 also take a
# background colour (fill)
s + geom_point(aes(shape = z), size = 4, colour = "Red") +
  scale_shape_identity()
s + geom_point(aes(shape = z), size = 4, colour = "Red", fill = "Black") +
  scale_shape_identity()
Description

This page demonstrates the usage of a sub-group of aesthetics; x, y, xmin, xmax, ymin, ymax, xend, and yend.

Examples

```r
# Generate data: means and standard errors of means for prices
# for each type of cut
dmod <- lm(price ~ cut, data = diamonds)
cuts <- data.frame(cut = unique(diamonds$cut), predict(dmod, data.frame(cut = unique(diamonds$cut)), se = TRUE)[c("fit", "se.fit")])
se <- ggplot(cuts, aes(x = cut, y = fit, ymin = fit - se.fit, ymax = fit + se.fit, colour = cut))
se + geom_pointrange()

# Using annotate
p <- ggplot(mtcars, aes(wt, mpg)) + geom_point()
p + annotate("rect", xmin = 2, xmax = 3.5, ymin = 2, ymax = 25, fill = "dark grey", alpha = .5)

# Geom_segment examples
p + geom_segment(aes(x = 2, y = 15, xend = 2, yend = 25), arrow = arrow(length = unit(0.5, "cm")))
p + geom_segment(aes(x = 2, y = 15, xend = 3, yend = 15), arrow = arrow(length = unit(0.5, "cm")))
p + geom_segment(aes(x = 5, y = 30, xend = 3.5, yend = 25), arrow = arrow(length = unit(0.5, "cm")))

# You can also use geom_segment to recreate plot(type = "h"):
counts <- as.data.frame(table(x = rpois(100, 5)))
counts$x <- as.numeric(as.character(counts$x))
with(counts, plot(x, Freq, type = "h", lwd = 10))
ggplot(counts, aes(x, Freq)) +
  geom_segment(aes(yend = 0, xend = x), size = 10)
```

animint  Create an animint

Description

Create an animated, interactive data visualization. The easiest way to get started is by reading the Animint2 Manual, https://rcdata.nau.edu/genomic-ml/animint2-manual/Ch02-ggplot2.html

Usage

animint(...)
Arguments

... ggplots and options

Details

This function creates a list with the items in ... and attaches the animint class. It also provides default names for un-named ggplots. The list should contain ggplots and options. Each geom can be made interactive by using the showSelected and clickSelects parameters; each should be a character vector of selection variable names. For example geom_line(clickSelects="country") means that clicking the line changes the value of the "country" selection variable; geom_point(showSelected="year") means to only show the subset of data for the currently selected year.

Value

list of class animint

Author(s)

Toby Dylan Hocking

Examples

if(require('data.table'))setDTthreads(1)#for CRAN.
library(animint2)
data(WorldBank, package="animint2")
years <- unique(WorldBank[, "year", drop=FALSE])
y1960 <- subset(WorldBank, year==1960)
animint(
  title="Linked scatterplot and time series", #web page title.
  time=list(variable="year",ms=3000), #variable and time delay used for animation.
  duration=list(year=1000), #smooth transition duration in milliseconds.
  selector.types=list(country="multiple"), #single/multiple selection for each variable.
  first=list( #selected values to show when viz is first rendered.
    country=c("Canada", "Japan"),
    year=1970),
## ggplots are rendered together for an interactive data viz.
  ts=ggplot()+
    theme_animint(width=500)+
    make_tallrect(WorldBank, "year")+
    geom_text(aes(
      year, life.expectancy, label=country),
      showSelected="country",
      clickSelects="country",
      hjust=1,
      data=y1960)+
    scale_x_continuous(limits=c(1950, NA))+
    geom_line(aes(
      year, life.expectancy, group=country, color=region),
      clickSelects="country",
      data=WorldBank,
      size=4,
animint2dir

Compile and render an animint in a local directory.

Description

This function converts an animint plot.list into a directory of files which can be used to render the interactive data visualization in a web browser.

Usage

animint2dir(
  plot.list,
  out.dir = NULL,
  json.file = "plot.json",
  open.browser = interactive(),
  css.file = ""
)

Arguments

plot.list a named list of ggplots and option lists.
out.dir directory to store html/js/csv files. If it exists already, it will be removed before writing the new directory/files.
json.file character string that names the JSON file with metadata associated with the plot.
open.browser logical (default TRUE if interactive), should R open a browser? If TRUE, we look at the animint.browser option to determine how. If it is set to "browseURL" then we use a file URL (be sure to configure your browser to allow access to local files, as some browsers block this by default). Otherwise (default) we use servr::httd(out.dir).
css.file character string for non-empty css file to include. Provided file will be copied to the output directory as styles.css

Value

invisible list of ggplots in list format.

Examples

if(require('data.table'))setDTthreads(1)#for CRAN.

## Make a Gapminder plot (aka Google motion chart), which is actually just a scatterplot with size and color that moves over time.
library(animint2)
data(WorldBank)
gapminder <- list(
  title="Linked scatterplot and time series",
  ts=ggplot()+
    make_tallrect(WorldBank, "year")+
    geom_line(aes(year, life.expectancy, group=country, color=region),
      clickSelects="country",
      data=WorldBank, size=4, alpha=3/5),
  time=list(variable="year",ms=3000),
  duration=list(year=1000),
  scatter=ggplot()+
    geom_point(aes(fertility.rate, life.expectancy,
      key=country, colour=region, size=population),
      clickSelects="country",
      data=WorldBank)+
    geom_text(aes(fertility.rate, life.expectancy, label=country),
      showSelected=c("country", "year"),
      data=WorldBank)+
    make_text(WorldBank, 5, 80, "year")+
    scale_size_animint(pixel.range=c(2,20), breaks=10^((4:9)))
)
animint2dir(gapminder)

data(worldPop)
## Linked bar and line plots of world population by subcontinent, inspired by polychartjs.
popPlots <- list(
  bars=ggplot()+
    geom_bar(aes(x=subcontinent, y=population),
      clickSelects="subcontinent",
      showSelected="year",
      data=worldPop, stat="identity", position="identity")+
    ## This make_text creates a geom_text that shows the current selected value of the year variable.
    make_text(worldPop, 1, 3e6, "year")+
    coord_flip(),
  lines=ggplot()+
    ## This make_tallrect tiles the background of the lineplot with rects that can be clicked to select the year variable.
make_tallrect(worldPop, "year")+
## This geom_point does not have aes(clickSelects) so its alpha
transparency behaves normally: all points have alpha=1/4.
geom_point(aes(year, population, colour=type),
data=worldPop, size=4, alpha=1/4)+
## This geom_line DOES have aes(clickSelects) so only the
## selected line has the specified alpha=3/4. The other
## unselected lines have 0.5 less (alpha=1/4).
geom_line(aes(year, population, group=subcontinent),
clickSelects="subcontinent",
data=worldPop, size=4, alpha=3/4))
animint2dir(popPlots)
## Make it animated by specifying year as the variable to animate and
## an interval of 2000 milliseconds between animation frames.
popAnim <- c(popPlots, list(time=list(variable="year",ms=2000)))
animint2dir(popAnim)
## Make the animation smooth by specifying a duration of 1000 ms for
## geoms with aes(showSelected=year).
popSmooth <- c(popAnim, list(duration=list(year=1000)))
animint2dir(popSmooth)

animint2pages

Publish a list of ggplots as interactive visualizations on a GitHub
repository

Description

This function takes a named list of ggplots, generates interactive animations, and pushes the generated files to a specified GitHub repository. You can choose to keep the repository private or public. Before using this function set your appropriate git 'user.username' and 'user.email'

Usage

animint2pages(
  plot.list,
github_repo,
  commit_message = "Commit from animint2pages",
  private = FALSE,
  required_opts = c("title", "source"),
  ...
)

Arguments

plot.list A named list of ggplots and option lists.
github_repo The name of the GitHub repository to which the files will be pushed.
commit_message A string specifying the commit message for the pushed files.
**private** A logical flag indicating whether the GitHub repository should be private or not (default FALSE).

**required_opts** Character vector of plot.list element names which are checked (stop with an error if not present). Use required_opts=NULL to skip check.

Additional options passed onto animint2dir.

**Value**

The function returns the initialized GitHub repository object.

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
library(animint2)
p1 <- ggplot(mtcars, aes(x = mpg, y = wt)) + geom_point()
p2 <- ggplot(mtcars, aes(x = hp, y = wt)) + geom_point()
viz <- list(plot1 = p1, plot2 = p2)
animint2pages(
  viz,
  github_repo = "my_animint2_plots",
  commit_message = "New animint",
  private = TRUE)
```

## End(Not run)

---

**animintOutput**

*Shiny ui output function*

**Description**

Shiny ui output function

**Usage**

`animintOutput(outputId)`

**Arguments**

- `outputId` output variable to read the plot from

**See Also**

http://shiny.rstudio.com/articles/building-outputs.html
annotate

Create an annotation layer.

Description

This function adds geoms to a plot. Unlike typical a geom function, the properties of the geoms are not mapped from variables of a data frame, but are instead passed in as vectors. This is useful for adding small annotations (such as text labels) or if you have your data in vectors, and for some reason don’t want to put them in a data frame.

Usage

```r
annotate(
  geom,
  x = NULL,
  y = NULL,
  xmin = NULL,
  xmax = NULL,
  ymin = NULL,
  ymax = NULL,
  xend = NULL,
  yend = NULL,
  ..., 
  na.rm = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

- `geom` name of geom to use for annotation
- `x`, `y`, `xmin`, `ymin`, `xmax`, `ymax`, `xend`, `yend` positioning aesthetics - you must specify at least one of these.
- `...` other arguments passed on to `layer`. These are often aesthetics, used to set an aesthetic to a fixed value, like `color = "red"` or `size = 3`. They may also be parameters to the paired geom/stat.
- `na.rm` If FALSE (the default), removes missing values with a warning. If TRUE silently removes missing values.

Details

Note that all position aesthetics are scaled (i.e. they will expand the limits of the plot so they are visible), but all other aesthetics are set. This means that layers created with this function will never affect the legend.
Examples

```r
p <- ggplot(mtcars, aes(x = wt, y = mpg)) + geom_point()
p + annotate("text", x = 4, y = 25, label = "Some text")
p + annotate("text", x = 2:5, y = 25, label = "Some text")
p + annotate("rect", xmin = 3, xmax = 4.2, ymin = 12, ymax = 21, alpha = .2)
p + annotate("segment", x = 2.5, xend = 4, y = 15, yend = 25, colour = "blue")
p + annotate("pointrange", x = 3.5, y = 20, ymin = 12, ymax = 28, colour = "red", size = 1.5)
p + annotate("text", x = 2:3, y = 20:21, label = c("my label", "label 2"))
```

---

**annotation_custom**  
*Annotation: Custom grob.*

**Description**

This is a special geom intended for use as static annotations that are the same in every panel. These annotations will not affect scales (i.e. the x and y axes will not grow to cover the range of the grob, and the grob will not be modified by any ggplot settings or mappings).

**Usage**

```r
annotation_custom(grob, xmin = -Inf, xmax = Inf, ymin = -Inf, ymax = Inf)
```

**Arguments**

- `grob`  
  grob to display
- `xmin, xmax`  
  x location (in data coordinates) giving horizontal location of raster
- `ymin, ymax`  
  y location (in data coordinates) giving vertical location of raster

**Details**

Most useful for adding tables, inset plots, and other grid-based decorations.

**Note**

`annotation_custom` expects the grob to fill the entire viewport defined by `xmin, xmax, ymin, ymax`. Grobs with a different (absolute) size will be center-justified in that region. Inf values can be used to fill the full plot panel (see examples).
Examples

```r
# Dummy plot
df <- data.frame(x = 1:10, y = 1:10)
base <- ggplot(df, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_blank() +
  theme_bw()

# Full panel annotation
base + annotation_custom(
  grob = grid::roundrectGrob(),
  xmin = -Inf, xmax = Inf, ymin = -Inf, ymax = Inf
)

# Inset plot
df2 <- data.frame(x = 1, y = 1)
g <- ggplotGrob(ggplot(df2, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_point() +
  theme(plot.background = element_rect(colour = "black")))
base +
  annotation_custom(grob = g, xmin = 1, xmax = 10, ymin = 8, ymax = 10)
```

---

**annotation_logticks**  
*Annotation: log tick marks*

Description

This annotation adds log tick marks with diminishing spacing. These tick marks probably make sense only for base 10.

Usage

```r
annotation_logticks(
  base = 10,
  sides = "bl",
  scaled = TRUE,
  short = unit(0.1, "cm"),
  mid = unit(0.2, "cm"),
  long = unit(0.3, "cm"),
  colour = "black",
  size = 0.5,
  linetype = 1,
  alpha = 1,
  color = NULL,
  ...
)
```
Arguments

- **base**: the base of the log (default 10)
- **sides**: a string that controls which sides of the plot the log ticks appear on. It can be set to a string containing any of "trbl", for top, right, bottom, and left.
- **scaled**: is the data already log-scaled? This should be TRUE (default) when the data is already transformed with log10() or when using scale_y_log10. It should be FALSE when using coord_trans(y = "log10").
- **short**: a unit object specifying the length of the short tick marks
- **mid**: a unit object specifying the length of the middle tick marks. In base 10, these are the "5" ticks.
- **long**: a unit object specifying the length of the long tick marks. In base 10, these are the "1" (or "10") ticks.
- **colour**: Colour of the tick marks.
- **size**: Thickness of tick marks, in mm.
- **linetype**: Linetype of tick marks (solid, dashed, etc.)
- **alpha**: The transparency of the tick marks.
- **color**: An alias for colour.
- **...**: Other parameters passed on to the layer

See Also

- `scale_y_continuous`, `scale_y_log10` for log scale transformations.
- `coord_trans` for log coordinate transformations.

Examples

```r
# Make a log-log plot (without log ticks)
a <- ggplot(msleep, aes(bodywt, brainwt)) + geom_point(na.rm = TRUE) +
  scale_x_log10(
    breaks = scales::trans_breaks("log10", function(x) 10^x),
    labels = scales::trans_format("log10", scales::math_format(10^.x))
  ) +
  scale_y_log10(
    breaks = scales::trans_breaks("log10", function(x) 10^x),
    labels = scales::trans_format("log10", scales::math_format(10^.x))
  ) +
  theme_bw()

a + annotation_logticks()          # Default: log ticks on bottom and left
a + annotation_logticks(sides = "lr") # Log ticks for y, on left and right
a + annotation_logticks(sides = "trbl") # All four sides

# Hide the minor grid lines because they don't align with the ticks
a + annotation_logticks(sides = "trbl") + theme(panel.grid.minor = element_blank())
```
Another way to get the same results as 'a' above: log-transform the data before plotting it. Also hide the minor grid lines.

```r
b <- ggplot(msleep, aes(log10(bodywt), log10(brainwt))) +
  geom_point(na.rm = TRUE) +
  scale_x_continuous(name = "body", labels = scales::math_format(10^.x)) +
  scale_y_continuous(name = "brain", labels = scales::math_format(10^.x)) +
  theme_bw() + theme(panel.grid.minor = element_blank())

b + annotation_logticks()
```

# Using a coordinate transform requires scaled = FALSE

```r
t <- ggplot(msleep, aes(bodywt, brainwt)) +
  geom_point() +
  coord_trans(x = "log10", y = "log10") +
  theme_bw()

t + annotation_logticks(scaled = FALSE)
```

# Change the length of the ticks

```r
a + annotation_logticks(
  short = unit(.5,"mm"),
  mid = unit(3,"mm"),
  long = unit(4,"mm")
)
```

---

**annotation_map**

Annotation: maps.

### Description

Annotation: maps.

### Usage

```r
annotation_map(map, ...)
```

### Arguments

- **map**: data frame representing a map. Most map objects can be converted into the right format by using `fortify`
- **...**: other arguments used to modify aesthetics

### Examples

```r
if (require("maps")) {
  usamap <- map_data("state")

  seal.sub <- subset(seals, long > -130 & lat < 45 & lat > 40)
  ggplot(seal.sub, aes(x = long, y = lat)) +
  annotation_map(usamap, fill = "NA", colour = "grey50") +
```
geom_segment(aes(xend = long + delta_long, yend = lat + delta_lat))

seal2 <- transform(seal.sub,
  latr = cut(lat, 2),
  longr = cut(long, 2))

ggplot(seal2, aes(x = long, y = lat)) +
  annotation_map(usamap, fill = "NA", colour = "grey50") +
  geom_segment(aes(xend = long + delta_long, yend = lat + delta_lat)) +
  facet_grid(latr ~ longr, scales = "free", space = "free")
}

annotation_raster

Annotation: High-performance rectangular tiling.

Description

This is a special version of geom_raster optimised for static annotations that are the same in every panel. These annotations will not affect scales (i.e. the x and y axes will not grow to cover the range of the raster, and the raster must already have its own colours).

Usage

annotation_raster(raster, xmin, xmax, ymin, ymax, interpolate = FALSE)

Arguments

raster  
raster object to display
xmin, xmax  
x location (in data coordinates) giving horizontal location of raster
ymin, ymax  
y location (in data coordinates) giving vertical location of raster
interpolate  
If TRUE interpolate linearly, if FALSE (the default) don’t interpolate.

Details

Most useful for adding bitmap images.

Examples

# Generate data
rainbow <- matrix(hcl(seq(0, 360, length.out = 50 * 50), 80, 70), nrow = 50)
ggplot(mtcars, aes(mpg, wt)) +
  geom_point() +
  annotation_raster(rainbow, 15, 20, 3, 4)
# To fill up whole plot
ggplot(mtcars, aes(mpg, wt)) +
  annotation_raster(rainbow, -Inf, Inf, -Inf, Inf) +
  geom_point()
as.list.gganimintproto

Convert a gganimintproto object to a list

Description
This will not include the object's super member.

Usage

## S3 method for class 'gganimintproto'
as.list(x, inherit = TRUE, ...)

Arguments

x A gganimintproto object to convert to a list.

inherit If TRUE (the default), flatten all inherited items into the returned list. If FALSE, do not include any inherited items.

... Further arguments to pass to as.list.environment.

as_labeller Coerce to labeller function

Description
This transforms objects to labeller functions. Used internally by labeller().

Usage

as_labeller(x, default = label_value, multi_line = TRUE)
Arguments

\texttt{x} \hspace{1cm} \text{Object to coerce to a labeller function. If a named character vector, it is used as a lookup table before being passed on to default. If a non-labeller function, it is assumed it takes and returns character vectors and is applied to the labels. If a labeller, it is simply applied to the labels.}

\texttt{default} \hspace{1cm} \text{Default labeller to process the labels produced by lookup tables or modified by non-labeller functions.}

\texttt{multi_line} \hspace{1cm} \text{Whether to display the labels of multiple factors on separate lines. This is passed to the labeller function.}

See Also

\texttt{labeller()}, \texttt{labellers}

Examples

\begin{verbatim}
 p <- ggplot(mtcars, aes(disp, drat)) + geom_point()
p + facet_wrap(~am)

 # Rename labels on the fly with a lookup character vector
to_string <- as_labeller(c(0 = "Zero", 1 = "One"))
p + facet_wrap(~am, labeller = to_string)

 # Quickly transform a function operating on character vectors to a labeller function:
appender <- function(string, suffix = "-foo") paste0(string, suffix)
p + facet_wrap(~am, labeller = as_labeller(appender))

 # If you have more than one facetting variable, be sure to dispatch your labeller to the right variable with labeller()
p + facet_grid(cyl ~ am, labeller = labeller(am = to_string))
\end{verbatim}

Description

\texttt{autoplot} uses \texttt{ggplot2} to draw a particular plot for an object of a particular class in a single command. This defines the S3 generic that other classes and packages can extend.

Usage

\texttt{autoplot(object, \ldots)}

Arguments

\texttt{object} \hspace{1cm} \text{an object, whose class will determine the behaviour of \texttt{autoplot}}

\texttt{\ldots} \hspace{1cm} \text{other arguments passed to specific methods}
Value

a ggplot object

See Also

ggplot and fortify

---

**borders**

Create a layer of map borders.

Description

Create a layer of map borders.

Usage

```r
borders(
  database = "world",
  regions = ".",
  fill = NA,
  colour = "grey50",
  xlim = NULL,
  ylim = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

database  map data, see `map` for details
regions  map region
fill  fill colour
colour  border colour
xlim, ylim  latitudinal and logitudinal range for extracting map polygons, see `map` for details.
...  other arguments passed onto `geom_polygon`

Examples

```r
if (require("maps")) {
  ia <- map_data("county", "iowa")
  mid_range <- function(x) mean(range(x))
  seats <- plyr::ddply(ia, "subregion", plyr::colwise(mid_range, c("lat", "long")))
  ggplot(ia, aes(long, lat)) +
    geom_polygon(aes(group = group), fill = NA, colour = "grey60") +
    geom_text(aes(label = subregion), data = seats, size = 2, angle = 45)
}
```r
breakpoints

data(us.cities)
capitals <- subset(us.cities, capital == 2)
ggplot(capitals, aes(long, lat)) +
  borders("state") +
  geom_point(aes(size = pop)) +
  scale_size_area() +
  coord_quickmap()

# Same map, with some world context
ggplot(capitals, aes(long, lat)) +
  borders("world", xlim = c(-130, -60), ylim = c(20, 50)) +
  geom_point(aes(size = pop)) +
  scale_size_area() +
  coord_quickmap()
}
```

---

### breakpoints

*The breakpointError of simulated signals*

**Description**

Two noisy signals were sampled from a latent signal with known breakpoints, which were used to measure the error of estimated models with 1,...,20 segments.

**Usage**

```r
data(breakpoints)
```

**Format**

A list of 5 data.frames: error contains the breakpointError of the estimated models, signals contains the noisy signals, breaks contains the breakpoints in the estimated signals, segments contains the estimated segments, and imprecision contains the normalized imprecision curves which were used to evaluate the error.

**Source**

The breakpointError package was used to measure the model error, see etc/breakpoints.R.
**Description**

Calculate the element properties, by inheriting properties from its parents

**Usage**

```
calc_element(element, theme, verbose = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

- `element` The name of the theme element to calculate
- `theme` A theme object (like theme_grey())
- `verbose` If TRUE, print out which elements this one inherits from

**Examples**

```r
t <- theme_grey()
calc_element('text', t)

# Compare the "raw" element definition to the element with calculated inheritance
t$axis.text.x
calc_element('axis.text.x', t, verbose = TRUE)

# This reports that axis.text.x inherits from axis.text, # which inherits from text. You can view each of them with:
t$axis.text.x
t$axis.text
t$text
```

**Description**

Check animation variable for errors

**Usage**

```
checkAnimationTimeVar(timeVarList)
```
checkForSSandCSasAesthetics

Arguments

timeVarList plot.list$time in animint2dir to check for errors

Value

NULL : Stops with an error for invalid input

checkExtraParams Check extra_params argument for duplicates, non-named list

Description

Check extra_params argument for duplicates, non-named list

Usage

checkExtraParams(extra_params, aes_mapping)

Arguments

extra_params named list containing the details of showSelected and clickSelects values of the layer
aes_mapping aesthetics mapping of the layer

Value

Modified extra_params list

checkForSSandCSasAesthetics Check if showSelected and clickSelects have been used as aesthetics as in old syntax. If yes, raise error

Description

Check if showSelected and clickSelects have been used as aesthetics as in old syntax. If yes, raise error

Usage

checkForSSandCSasAesthetics(aesthetics, plot_name)

Arguments

aesthetics list. aesthetics mapping of the layer
plot_name character vector of the plot the layer belongs to
checkPlotForAnimintExtensions

Perform error checking on the plot for animint extensions

Description
Performs error checking on the plot for animint extensions

Usage
checkPlotForAnimintExtensions(p, plot_name)

Arguments
p plot from plot.list to check for errors
plot_name plot name error check. Should be alphanumeric and should begin with an alpha-bet

Value
NULL: Stops with an error for invalid input

clickPlotList
Check plot.list for errors

Description
Check that plot.list is a list and every element is named

Usage
clickPlotList(plot.list)

Arguments
plot.list from animint2dir to check for errors

Value
Throws an error for invalid values
checkSingleShowSelectedValue

*Issue warnings for non interactive plots where there is only one showSelected value*

**Description**

Issue warnings for non interactive plots where there is only one showSelected value

**Usage**

```r
checkSingleShowSelectedValue(selectors)
```

**Arguments**

- **selectors**
  
  Selectors to check for warnings

**Value**

NULL

---

colsNotToCopy

*Filter out columns that do not need to be copied*

**Description**

Filter out columns that do not need to be copied

**Usage**

```r
colsNotToCopy(g, s.aes)
```

**Arguments**

- **g**
  
  Geom with columns

- **s.aes**
  
  Selector aesthetics

**Value**

Character vector of columns not to be copied
Description

The Cartesian coordinate system is the most familiar, and common, type of coordinate system. Setting limits on the coordinate system will zoom the plot (like you’re looking at it with a magnifying glass), and will not change the underlying data like setting limits on a scale will.

Usage

```r
coord_cartesian(xlim = NULL, ylim = NULL, expand = TRUE)
```

Arguments

- `xlim`, `ylim` Limits for the x and y axes.
- `expand` If TRUE, the default, adds a small expansion factor to the limits to ensure that data and axes don’t overlap. If FALSE, limits are taken exactly from the data or `xlim/ylim`.

Examples

```r
# There are two ways of zooming the plot display: with scales or
# with coordinate systems. They work in two rather different ways.

p <- ggplot(mtcars, aes(disp, wt)) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_smooth()

p

# Setting the limits on a scale converts all values outside the range to NA.
p + scale_x_continuous(limits = c(325, 500))

# Setting the limits on the coordinate system performs a visual zoom.
# The data is unchanged, and we just view a small portion of the original
# plot. Note how smooth continues past the points visible on this plot.
# By default, the same expansion factor is applied as when setting scale
# limits. You can set the limits precisely by setting expand = FALSE
p + coord_cartesian(xlim = c(325, 500))

# Similarly, we can use expand = FALSE to turn off expansion with the
# default limits
p + coord_cartesian(expand = FALSE)

# You can see the same thing with this 2d histogram
d <- ggplot(diamonds, aes(carat, price)) +
  stat_bin2d(bins = 25, colour = "white")
```
# When zooming the scale, we get 25 new bins that are the same
# size on the plot, but represent smaller regions of the data space
d + scale_x_continuous(limits = c(0, 1))

# When zooming the coordinate system, we see a subset of original 50 bins,
# displayed bigger
d + coord_cartesian(xlim = c(0, 1))

## coord_fixed

**Cartesian coordinates with fixed relationship between x and y scales.**

### Description

A fixed scale coordinate system forces a specified ratio between the physical representation of data units on the axes. The ratio represents the number of units on the y-axis equivalent to one unit on the x-axis. The default, ratio = 1, ensures that one unit on the x-axis is the same length as one unit on the y-axis. Ratios higher than one make units on the y axis longer than units on the x-axis, and vice versa. This is similar to `eqscplot`, but it works for all types of graphics.

### Usage

```
coord_fixed(ratio = 1, xlim = NULL, ylim = NULL, expand = TRUE)
```

### Arguments

- **ratio**: aspect ratio, expressed as y / x
- **xlim, ylim**: Limits for the x and y axes.
- **expand**: If TRUE, the default, adds a small expansion factor to the limits to ensure that data and axes don’t overlap. If FALSE, limits are taken exactly from the data or xlim/ylim.

### Examples

# ensures that the ranges of axes are equal to the specified ratio by
# adjusting the plot aspect ratio

```
p <- ggplot(mtcars, aes(mpg, wt)) + geom_point()
p + coord_fixed(ratio = 1)
p + coord_fixed(ratio = 5)
p + coord_fixed(ratio = 1/5)
```

# Resize the plot to see that the specified aspect ratio is maintained
coord_flip

Flipped cartesian coordinates.

Description

Flipped cartesian coordinates so that horizontal becomes vertical, and vertical, horizontal. This is primarily useful for converting geoms and statistics which display y conditional on x, to x conditional on y.

Usage

coord_flip(xlim = NULL, ylim = NULL, expand = TRUE)

Arguments

xlim, ylim Limits for the x and y axes.
expand If TRUE, the default, adds a small expansion factor to the limits to ensure that data and axes don’t overlap. If FALSE, limits are taken exactly from the data or xlim/ylim.

Examples

h <- ggplot(diamonds, aes(carat)) + geom_histogram()
h
h + coord_flip()
h + coord_flip() + scale_x_reverse()

# You can also use it to flip line and area plots:
df <- data.frame(x = 1:5, y = (1:5) ^ 2)
ggplot(df, aes(x, y)) + geom_area()
last_plot() + coord_flip()

coord_map

Map projections.

Description

The representation of a portion of the earth, which is approximately spherical, onto a flat 2D plane requires a projection. This is what coord_map does. These projections account for the fact that the actual length (in km) of one degree of longitude varies between the equator and the pole. Near the equator, the ratio between the lengths of one degree of latitude and one degree of longitude is approximately 1. Near the pole, it is tends towards infinity because the length of one degree of longitude tends towards 0. For regions that span only a few degrees and are not too close to the poles, setting the aspect ratio of the plot to the appropriate lat/lon ratio approximates the usual
mercator projection. This is what coord_quickmap does. With coord_map all elements of the
graphic have to be projected which is not the case here. So coord_quickmap has the advantage
of being much faster, in particular for complex plots such as those using with geom_tile, at the
expense of correctness in the projection. This coordinate system provides the full range of map
projections available in the mapproj package.

Usage

coord_map(
  projection = "mercator",
  ...,
  orientation = NULL,
  xlim = NULL,
  ylim = NULL
)

coord_quickmap(xlim = NULL, ylim = NULL, expand = TRUE)

Arguments

projection  projection to use, see mapproject for list
...          other arguments passed on to mapproject
orientation  projection orientation, which defaults to c(90, 0, mean(range(x))). This is
              not optimal for many projections, so you will have to supply your own. See
              mapproject for more information.
xlim         manually specific x limits (in degrees of longitude)
ylim         manually specific y limits (in degrees of latitude)
expand       If TRUE, the default, adds a small expansion factor to the limits to ensure that
              data and axes don’t overlap. If FALSE, limits are taken exactly from the data or
              xlim/ylim.

Examples

if (require("maps")) {
  nz <- map_data("nz")
  # Prepare a map of NZ
  nzmap <- ggplot(nz, aes(x = long, y = lat, group = group)) +
            geom_polygon(fill = "white", colour = "black")
            # Plot it in cartesian coordinates
  nzmap
  # With correct mercator projection
  nzmap + coord_map()
  # With the aspect ratio approximation
  nzmap + coord_quickmap()
  # Other projections
  nzmap + coord_map("cylindrical")
  nzmap + coord_map("azequalarea", orientation = c(-36.92,174.6,0))
states <- map_data("state")
usamap <- ggplot(states, aes(long, lat, group = group)) +
  geom_polygon(fill = "white", colour = "black")

# Use cartesian coordinates
usamap
# With mercator projection
usamap + coord_map()
usamap + coord_quickmap()
# See ?mapproject for coordinate systems and their parameters
usamap + coord_map("gilbert")
usamap + coord_map("lagrange")

# For most projections, you’ll need to set the orientation yourself
# as the automatic selection done by mapproject is not available to
# ggplot
usamap + coord_map("orthographic")
usamap + coord_map("stereographic")
usamap + coord_map("conic", lat0 = 30)
usamap + coord_map("bonne", lat0 = 50)

# World map, using geom_path instead of geom_polygon
world <- map_data("world")
worldmap <- ggplot(world, aes(x = long, y = lat, group = group)) +
  geom_path() +
  scale_y_continuous(breaks = (-2:2) * 30) +
  scale_x_continuous(breaks = (-4:4) * 45)

# Orthographic projection with default orientation (looking down at North pole)
worldmap + coord_map("ortho")
# Looking up up at South Pole
worldmap + coord_map("ortho", orientation = c(-90, 0, 0))
# Centered on New York (currently has issues with closing polygons)
worldmap + coord_map("ortho", orientation = c(41, -74, 0))
}

---

coord_polar

**Polar coordinates.**

**Description**

The polar coordinate system is most commonly used for pie charts, which are a stacked bar chart in polar coordinates.

**Usage**

coord_polar(theta = "x", start = 0, direction = 1)
coord_polar

Arguments

theta  variable to map angle to (x or y)
start  offset of starting point from 12 o’clock in radians
direction  1, clockwise; -1, anticlockwise

Examples

# NOTE: Use these plots with caution - polar coordinates has
# major perceptual problems. The main point of these examples is
# to demonstrate how these common plots can be described in the
# grammar. Use with EXTREME caution.

#’ # A pie chart = stacked bar chart + polar coordinates
pie <- ggplot(mtcars, aes(x = factor(1), fill = factor(cyl))) +
    geom_bar(width = 1)
pie + coord_polar(theta = "y")

# A coxcomb plot = bar chart + polar coordinates
cxc <- ggplot(mtcars, aes(x = factor(cyl))) +
    geom_bar(width = 1, colour = "black")
cxc + coord_polar()
# A new type of plot?
cxc + coord_polar(theta = "y")

# The bullseye chart
pie + coord_polar()

# Hadley’s favourite pie chart
df <- data.frame(
    variable = c("does not resemble", "resembles"),
    value = c(20, 80)
)
ggplot(df, aes(x = "", y = value, fill = variable)) +
    geom_bar(width = 1, stat = "identity") +
    scale_fill_manual(values = c("red", "yellow")) +
    coord_polar("y", start = pi / 3) +
    labs(title = "Pac man")

# Windrose + doughnut plot
if (require("ggplot2movies")) {
    movies$rrating <- cut_interval(movies$rating, length = 1)
movies$budgetq <- cut_number(movies$budget, 4)

doh <- ggplot(movies, aes(x = rrating, fill = budgetq))

# Wind rose
doh + geom_bar(width = 1) + coord_polar()
# Race track plot
doh + geom_bar(width = 0.9, position = "fill") + coord_polar(theta = "y")
coord_trans

Transformed cartesian coordinate system.

Description
coord_trans is different to scale transformations in that it occurs after statistical transformation and will affect the visual appearance of geoms - there is no guarantee that straight lines will continue to be straight.

Usage
coord_trans(
  x = "identity",
  y = "identity",
  limx = NULL,
  limy = NULL,
  xtrans, ytrans
)

Arguments
- **x, y** transformers for x and y axes
- **limx, limy** limits for x and y axes. (Named so for backward compatibility)
- **xtrans, ytrans** Deprecated; use x and y instead.

Details
All current transformations only work with continuous values - see `trans_new` for list of transformations, and instructions on how to create your own.

Examples

```
# Three ways of doing transformation in ggplot:
# * by transforming the data
ggplot(diamonds, aes(log10(carat), log10(price))) +
  geom_point()
# * by transforming the scales
ggplot(diamonds, aes(carat, price)) +
  geom_point() +
  scale_x_log10() +
  scale_y_log10()
# * by transforming the coordinate system:
ggplot(diamonds, aes(carat, price)) +
```

# The difference between transforming the scales and
# transforming the coordinate system is that scale
# transformation occurs BEFORE statistics, and coordinate
# transformation afterwards. Coordinate transformation also
# changes the shape of geoms:

d <- subset(diamonds, carat > 0.5)

ggplot(d, aes(carat, price)) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_smooth(method = "lm") +
  scale_x_log10() +
  scale_y_log10()

ggplot(d, aes(carat, price)) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_smooth(method = "lm") +
  coord_trans(x = "log10", y = "log10")

# Here I used a subset of diamonds so that the smoothed line didn’t
# drop below zero, which obviously causes problems on the log-transformed
# scale

# With a combination of scale and coordinate transformation, it’s
# possible to do back-transformations:

ggplot(diamonds, aes(carat, price)) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_smooth(method = "lm") +
  scale_x_log10() +
  scale_y_log10() +
  coord_trans(x = scales::exp_trans(10), y = scales::exp_trans(10))

# cf.

ggplot(diamonds, aes(carat, price)) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_smooth(method = "lm")

# Also works with discrete scales

df <- data.frame(a = abs(rnorm(26)), letters)
plot <- ggplot(df, aes(a, letters)) + geom_point()

plot + coord_trans(x = "log10")
plot + coord_trans(x = "sqrt")

---

cut_interval

**Cut up numeric vector into useful groups.**
**Description**

cut_interval makes \( n \) groups with equal range, cut_number makes \( n \) groups with (approximately) equal numbers of observations; cut_width makes groups of width \( \text{width} \).

**Usage**

cut_interval(x, n = NULL, length = NULL, ...)  
cut_number(x, n = NULL, ...)  
cut_width(x, width, center = NULL, boundary = NULL, closed = c("right", "left"), ...)  

**Arguments**

- \( x \) numeric vector
- \( n \) number of intervals to create, OR
- \( \text{length} \) length of each interval
- \( \ldots \) other arguments passed on to cut
- \( \text{width} \) The bin width.
- center, boundary
  - Specify either the position of edge or the center of a bin. Since all bins are aligned, specifying the position of a single bin (which doesn’t need to be in the range of the data) affects the location of all bins. If not specified, uses the "tile layers algorithm", and sets the boundary to half of the binwidth.
  - To center on integers, \( \text{width} = 1 \) and \( \text{center} = 0 \). \( \text{boundary} = 0.5 \).
- closed One of "right" or "left" indicating whether right or left edges of bins are included in the bin.

**Author(s)**

Randall Prium contributed most of the implementation of cut_width.

**See Also**

cut_number

**Examples**

table(cut_interval(1:100, 10))  
table(cut_interval(1:100, 11))  

table(cut_number(runif(1000), 10))
diamonds

```
table(cut_width(runif(1000), 0.1))
table(cut_width(runif(1000), 0.1, boundary = 0))
table(cut_width(runif(1000), 0.1, center = 0))
```

---

**diamonds**

*Prices of 50,000 round cut diamonds*

---

**Description**

A dataset containing the prices and other attributes of almost 54,000 diamonds. The variables are as follows:

**Usage**

```
diamonds
```

**Format**

A data frame with 53940 rows and 10 variables:

- price: price in US dollars ($326–$18,823)
- carat: weight of the diamond (0.2–5.01)
- cut: quality of the cut (Fair, Good, Very Good, Premium, Ideal)
- color: diamond colour, from J (worst) to D (best)
- clarity: a measurement of how clear the diamond is (I1 (worst), SI1, SI2, VS1, VS2, VVS1, VVS2, IF (best))
- x: length in mm (0–10.74)
- y: width in mm (0–58.9)
- z: depth in mm (0–31.8)
- depth: total depth percentage = z / mean(x, y) = 2 * z / (x + y) (43–79)
- table: width of top of diamond relative to widest point (43–95)
**Description**

This dataset was produced from US economic time series data available from [https://fred.stlouisfed.org/](https://fred.stlouisfed.org/). `economics` is in "wide" format, `economics_long` is in "long" format.

**Usage**

- `economics`
- `economics_long`

**Format**

A data frame with 478 rows and 6 variables

- `date`. Month of data collection
- `psavert`, personal savings rate,
- `pce`, personal consumption expenditures, in billions of dollars,
- `unemploy`, number of unemployed in thousands,
- `uempmed`, median duration of unemployment, in week,
- `pop`, total population, in thousands,

An object of class `data.frame` with 2870 rows and 4 columns.

**element_blank**

Theme element: blank. This theme element draws nothing, and assigns no space

**Description**

Theme element: blank. This theme element draws nothing, and assigns no space

**Usage**

`element_blank()`
element_line

Description
Theme element: line.

Usage

element_line(
  colour = NULL,
  size = NULL,
  linetype = NULL,
  lineend = NULL,
  color = NULL
)

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>colour</td>
<td>line colour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>size</td>
<td>line size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>linetype</td>
<td>line type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lineend</td>
<td>line end</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>color</td>
<td>an alias for colour</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

element_rect

Description
Most often used for backgrounds and borders.

Usage

element_rect(
  fill = NULL,
  colour = NULL,
  size = NULL,
  linetype = NULL,
  lineend = NULL,
  color = NULL
)
Arguments

- **fill**: fill colour
- **colour**: border colour
- **size**: border size
- **linetype**: border linetype
- **color**: an alias for colour

Description

Theme element: text.

Usage

```r
element_text(
  family = NULL,
  face = NULL,
  colour = NULL,
  size = NULL,
  hjust = NULL,
  vjust = NULL,
  angle = NULL,
  lineheight = NULL,
  color = NULL,
  margin = NULL,
  debug = NULL
)
```

Arguments

- **family**: font family
- **face**: font face ("plain", "italic", "bold", "bold.italic")
- **colour**: text colour
- **size**: text size (in pts)
- **hjust**: horizontal justification (in [0, 1])
- **vjust**: vertical justification (in [0, 1])
- **angle**: angle (in [0, 360])
- **lineheight**: line height
- **color**: an alias for colour
margin

margins around the text. See margin for more details. When creating a theme, the margins should be placed on the side of the text facing towards the center of the plot.

debug

If TRUE, aids visual debugging by drawing a solid rectangle behind the complete text area, and a point where each label is anchored.

---

**expand_limits**

*Expand the plot limits with data.*

Description

panels or all plots. This function is a thin wrapper around geom_blank that makes it easy to add such values.

Usage

```
expand_limits(...)  
```

Arguments

```
...  
```

named list of aesthetics specifying the value (or values) that should be included in each scale.

Examples

```
p <- ggplot(mtcars, aes(mpg, wt)) + geom_point()
p + expand_limits(x = 0)
p + expand_limits(y = c(1, 9))
p + expand_limits(x = 0, y = 0)

ggplot(mtcars, aes(mpg, wt)) +
  geom_point(aes(colour = cyl)) +
  expand_limits(colour = seq(2, 10, by = 2))

ggplot(mtcars, aes(mpg, wt)) +
  geom_point(aes(colour = factor(cyl))) +
  expand_limits(colour = factor(seq(2, 10, by = 2)))
```

---

**facet_grid**

*Lay out panels in a grid.*

Description

Lay out panels in a grid.
Usage

```r
facet_grid(
  facets,  # a formula with the rows (of the tabular display) on the LHS and the columns (of
  margins = FALSE,  # the tabular display) on the RHS; the dot in the formula is used to indicate there
  scales = "fixed",  # should be no faceting on this dimension (either row or column). The formula
  space = "fixed",  # can also be provided as a string instead of a classical formula object
  shrink = TRUE,  # margins
  labeller = "label_value",  # either a logical value or a character vector. Margins are additional facets which
  as.table = TRUE,  # contain all the data for each of the possible values of the faceting variables.
  switch = NULL,  # If FALSE, no additional facets are included (the default). If TRUE, margins
  drop = TRUE    # are included for all faceting variables. If specified as a character vector, it is the
)  # names of variables for which margins are to be created.
```

Arguments

- **facets**: a formula with the rows (of the tabular display) on the LHS and the columns (of the tabular display) on the RHS; the dot in the formula is used to indicate there should be no faceting on this dimension (either row or column). The formula can also be provided as a string instead of a classical formula object.

- **margins**: either a logical value or a character vector. Margins are additional facets which contain all the data for each of the possible values of the faceting variables. If FALSE, no additional facets are included (the default). If TRUE, margins are included for all faceting variables. If specified as a character vector, it is the names of variables for which margins are to be created.

- **scales**: Are scales shared across all facets (the default, "fixed"), or do they vary across rows ("free_x"), columns ("free_y"), or both rows and columns ("free").

- **space**: If "fixed", the default, all panels have the same size. If "free_y" their height will be proportional to the length of the y scale; if "free_x" their width will be proportional to the length of the x scale; or if "free" both height and width will vary. This setting has no effect unless the appropriate scales also vary.

- **shrink**: If TRUE, will shrink scales to fit output of statistics, not raw data. If FALSE, will be range of raw data before statistical summary.

- **labeller**: A function that takes one data frame of labels and returns a list or data frame of character vectors. Each input column corresponds to one factor. Thus there will be more than one with formulae of the type ~cyl + am. Each output column gets displayed as one separate line in the strip label. This function should inherit from the "labeller" S3 class for compatibility with `labeller()`. See `label_value` for more details and pointers to other options.

- **as.table**: If TRUE, the default, the facets are laid out like a table with highest values at the bottom-right. If FALSE, the facets are laid out like a plot with the highest value at the top-right.

- **switch**: By default, the labels are displayed on the top and right of the plot. If "x", the top labels will be displayed to the bottom. If "y", the right-hand side labels will be displayed to the left. Can also be set to "both".

- **drop**: If TRUE, the default, all factor levels not used in the data will automatically be dropped. If FALSE, all factor levels will be shown, regardless of whether or not they appear in the data.
Examples

```r
p <- ggplot(mpg, aes(displ, cty)) + geom_point()

p + facet_grid(. ~ cyl)
p + facet_grid(drv ~ .)
p + facet_grid(drv ~ cyl)

# To change plot order of facet grid,
# change the order of variable levels with factor()

# If you combine a facetted dataset with a dataset that lacks those
# facetting variables, the data will be repeated across the missing
# combinations:
df <- data.frame(displ = mean(mpg$displ), cty = mean(mpg$cty))
p +
  facet_grid(. ~ cyl) +
  geom_point(data = df, colour = "red", size = 2)

# Free scales -----------------------------------------------
# You can also choose whether the scales should be constant
# across all panels (the default), or whether they should be allowed
# to vary
mt <- ggplot(mtcars, aes(mpg, wt, colour = factor(cyl))) +
  geom_point()
mt + facet_grid(. ~ cyl, scales = "free")

# If scales and space are free, then the mapping between position
# and values in the data will be the same across all panels. This
# is particularly useful for categorical axes
ggplot(mpg, aes(driv, model)) +
  geom_point() +
  facet_grid(manufacturer ~ ., scales = "free", space = "free") +
  theme(strip.text.y = element_text(angle = 0))

# facet labels -----------------------------------------------
p <- ggplot(mtcars, aes(wt, mpg)) + geom_point()
p

# label_both() displays both variable name and value
p + facet_grid(vs ~ cyl, labeller = label_both)

# label_parsed() parses text into mathematical expressions, see ?plotmath
mtcars$cyl2 <- factor(mtcars$cyl, labels = c("alpha", "beta", "sqrt(x, y)"))
ggplot(mtcars, aes(wt, mpg)) +
  geom_point() +
  facet_grid(. ~ cyl2, labeller = label_parsed)

# label_bquote() makes it easy to construct math expressions
p + facet_grid(. ~ vs, labeller = label_bquote(cols = alpha ^ .(vs)))

# The facet strips can be displayed near the axes with switch
```
data <- transform(mtcars,
    am = factor(am, levels = 0:1, c("Automatic", "Manual")),
    gear = factor(gear, levels = 3:5, labels = c("Three", "Four", "Five"))
) p <- ggplot(data, aes(mpg, disp)) + geom_point()
p + facet_grid(am ~ gear, switch = "both")
# It looks better without boxes around the strips
p + facet_grid(am ~ gear, switch = "both") +
    theme(strip.background = element_blank())

# Margins ----------------------------------------------------------
# Margins can be specified by logically (all yes or all no) or by specific
# variables as (character) variable names
mg <- ggplot(mtcars, aes(x = mpg, y = wt)) + geom_point()
mg + facet_grid(vs + am ~ gear)
mg + facet_grid(vs + am ~ gear, margins = TRUE)
mg + facet_grid(vs + am ~ gear, margins = "am")
# when margins are made over "vs", since the facets for "am" vary
# within the values of "vs", the marginal facet for "vs" is also
# a margin over "am".
mg + facet_grid(vs + am ~ gear, margins = "vs")
mg + facet_grid(vs + am ~ gear, margins = "gear")
mg + facet_grid(vs + am ~ gear, margins = c("gear", "am"))
facet_wrap  
Wrap a 1d ribbon of panels into 2d.

Description
Most displays are roughly rectangular, so if you have a categorical variable with many levels, it doesn’t make sense to try and display them all in one row (or one column). To solve this dilemma, facet_wrap wraps a 1d sequence of panels into 2d, making best use of screen real estate.

Usage
```r
facet_wrap(
  facets,
  nrow = NULL,
  ncol = NULL,
  scales = "fixed",
  shrink = TRUE,
  labeller = "label_value",
  as.table = TRUE,
  switch = NULL,
  drop = TRUE,
  dir = "h"
)
```

Arguments
- **facets**
  Either a formula or character vector. Use either a one sided formula, `~a + b`, or a character vector, `c("a", "b")`.
- **nrow, ncol**
  Number of rows and columns.
- **scales**
  Should scales be fixed ("fixed", the default), free ("free"), or free in one dimension ("free_x", "free_y").
- **shrink**
  If TRUE, will shrink scales to fit output of statistics, not raw data. If FALSE, will be range of raw data before statistical summary.
- **labeller**
  A function that takes one data frame of labels and returns a list or data frame of character vectors. Each input column corresponds to one factor. Thus there will be more than one with formulae of the type `~cyl + am`. Each output column gets displayed as one separate line in the strip label. This function should inherit from the "labeller" S3 class for compatibility with `labeller()`. See `label_value` for more details and pointers to other options.
- **as.table**
  If TRUE, the default, the facets are laid out like a table with highest values at the bottom-right. If FALSE, the facets are laid out like a plot with the highest value at the top-right.
- **switch**
  By default, the labels are displayed on the top of the plot. If switch is "x", they will be displayed to the bottom. If "y", they will be displayed to the left, near the y axis.
**facet_wrap**

- **drop**: If `TRUE`, the default, all factor levels not used in the data will automatically be dropped. If `FALSE`, all factor levels will be shown, regardless of whether or not they appear in the data.

- **dir**: Direction: either "h" for horizontal, the default, or "v", for vertical.

**Examples**

```r
ggplot(mpg, aes(displ, hwy)) + geom_point() + facet_wrap(~class)
```

# Control the number of rows and columns with nrow and ncol
```r
ggplot(mpg, aes(displ, hwy)) + geom_point() + facet_wrap(~class, nrow = 4)
```

# You can facet by multiple variables
```r
ggplot(mpg, aes(displ, hwy)) + geom_point() + facet_wrap(~ cyl + drv)
```

# Or use a character vector:
```r
ggplot(mpg, aes(displ, hwy)) + geom_point() + facet_wrap(c("cyl", "drv"))
```

# Use the `labeller` option to control how labels are printed:
```r
ggplot(mpg, aes(displ, hwy)) + geom_point() + facet_wrap(c("cyl", "drv"), labeller = "label_both")
```

# To change the order in which the panels appear, change the levels
# of the underlying factor.
```r
mpg$class2 <- reorder(mpg$class, mpg$displ)
ggplot(mpg, aes(displ, hwy)) + geom_point() + facet_wrap(~class2)
```

# By default, the same scales are used for all panels. You can allow
# scales to vary across the panels with the `scales` argument.
# Free scales make it easier to see patterns within each panel, but
# harder to compare across panels.
```r
ggplot(mpg, aes(displ, hwy)) + geom_point() + facet_wrap(~class, scales = "free")
```

# To repeat the same data in every panel, simply construct a data frame
# that does not contain the facetting variable.
```r
ggplot(mpg, aes(displ, hwy)) + geom_point(data = transform(mpg, class = NULL), colour = "grey85") + geom_point() + facet_wrap(~class)
```
FluView

# Use `switch` to display the facet labels near an axis, acting as
# a subtitle for this axis. This is typically used with free scales
# and a theme without boxes around strip labels.

```r
ggplot(economics_long, aes(date, value)) +
  geom_line() +
  facet_wrap(~variable, scales = "free_y", nrow = 2, switch = "x") +
  theme(strip.background = element_blank())
```

faithfuld

### 2d density estimate of Old Faithful data

#### Description

A 2d density estimate of the waiting and eruptions variables data faithful.

#### Usage

```r
faithfuld
```

#### Format

A data frame with 5,625 observations and 3 variables.

FluView

### FluView

#### Description

Data about Flu outbreaks.

#### Usage

```r
data("FluView")
```

#### Format

The format is a named list of two data.frames.
format.gganimintproto  Format a gganimintproto object

Description

Format a gganimintproto object

Usage

## S3 method for class 'gganimintproto'

format(x, ..., flat = TRUE)

Arguments

x           A gganimintproto object to print.
...         If the gganimintproto object has a print method, further arguments will be
            passed to it. Otherwise, these arguments are unused.
flat         If TRUE (the default), show a flattened list of all local and inherited members. If
            FALSE, show the inheritance hierarchy.

fortify  Fortify a model with data.

Description

Rather than using this function, I now recomend using the broom package, which implements a
much wider range of methods. fortify may be deprecated in the future.

Usage

fortify(model, data, ...)

Arguments

model       model or other R object to convert to data frame
data         original dataset, if needed
...          other arguments passed to methods

See Also

fortify.lm
Supplement the data fitted to a linear model with model fit statistics.

Description

If you have missing values in your model data, you may need to refit the model with `na.action = na.exclude`.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'lm'
fortify(model, data = model$model, ...)
```

Arguments

- `model`: linear model
- `data`: data set, defaults to data used to fit model
- `...`: not used by this method

Value

The original data with extra columns:

- `.hat`: Diagonal of the hat matrix
- `.sigma`: Estimate of residual standard deviation when corresponding observation is dropped from model
- `.cooksd`: Cooks distance, `cooks.distance`
- `.fitted`: Fitted values of model
- `.resid`: Residuals
- `.stdresid`: Standardised residuals

Examples

```r
mod <- lm(mpg ~ wt, data = mtcars)
head(fortify(mod))
head(fortify(mod, mtcars))

plot(mod, which = 1)

ggplot(mod, aes(.fitted, .resid)) + 
  geom_point() + 
  geom_hline(yintercept = 0) + 
  geom_smooth(se = FALSE)

ggplot(mod, aes(.fitted, .stdresid)) + 
  geom_point() + 
  geom_hline(yintercept = 0) +
```
fortify.map

Fortify method for map objects.

Description

This function turns a map into a data frame that can more easily be plotted with ggplot2.
Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'map'
fortify(model, data, ...)
```

Arguments

- `model`: map object
- `data`: not used by this method
- `...`: not used by this method

See Also

- `map_data` and `borders`

Examples

```r
if (require("maps")) {
  ca <- map("county", "ca", plot = FALSE, fill = TRUE)
  head(fortify(ca))
  ggplot(ca, aes(long, lat)) +
    geom_polygon(aes(group = group))

  tx <- map("county", "texas", plot = FALSE, fill = TRUE)
  head(fortify(tx))
  ggplot(tx, aes(long, lat)) +
    geom_polygon(aes(group = group), colour = "white")
}
```

---

**fortify.sp**

Fortify method for classes from the sp package.

Description

To figure out the correct variable name for region, inspect `as.data.frame(model)`.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'SpatialPolygonsDataFrame'
fortify(model, data, ...)

## S3 method for class 'SpatialPolygons'
fortify(model, data, ...)

## S3 method for class 'Polygons'
fortify(model, data, ...)

## S3 method for class 'Polygon'
```
fortify(model, data, ...)

## S3 method for class 'SpatialLinesDataFrame'
fortify(model, data, ...)

## S3 method for class 'Lines'
fortify(model, data, ...)

## S3 method for class 'Line'
fortify(model, data, ...)

Arguments

- **model**: SpatialPolygonsDataFrame to convert into a dataframe.
- **data**: not used by this method
- **...**: not used by this method

---

table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>generation.loci</th>
<th>Evolution simulation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Description

Allele frequencies for 100 loci and 12 populations were simulated over 100 generations.

Usage

data(generation.loci)

Format

A data frame with 120000 observations on the following 4 variables.

- **locus**: a numeric vector
- **population**: a numeric vector
- **generation**: a numeric vector
- **frequency**: a numeric vector
- **color**: factor: blue, red, or neutral
- **type**: factor: balancing, none, or positive

Source

Data generated using nicholsonppp::sim.drift.selection, see code in etc/generation.loci.R.
geom_abline

Description

These paired geoms and stats add straight lines to a plot, either horizontal, vertical or specified by slope and intercept. These are useful for annotating plots.

Usage

geom_abline(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  ...,  # ...
  slope,  # slope
  intercept,  # intercept
  na.rm = FALSE,  # na.rm
  show.legend = NA  # show.legend
)

geom_hline(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  ...,  # ...
  yintercept,  # yintercept
  na.rm = FALSE,  # na.rm
  show.legend = NA  # show.legend
)

geom_vline(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  ...,  # ...
  xintercept,  # xintercept
  na.rm = FALSE,  # na.rm
  show.legend = NA  # show.legend
)

Arguments

- **mapping**: Set of aesthetic mappings created by `aes` or `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**: The data to be displayed in this layer. There are three options:
  - If NULL, the default, the data is inherited from the plot data as specified in the call to `ggplot`. 
  - If supplied, overrides the default data.
  - If `data` and `mapping` are specified together, `data` takes precedence.
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.

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.

... other arguments passed on to layer. These are often aesthetics, used to set an aesthetic to a fixed value, like color = "red" or size = 3. They may also be parameters to the paired geom/stat.

na.rm If FALSE (the default), removes missing values with a warning. If TRUE silently removes missing values.

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.

xintercept, yintercept, slope, intercept Parameters that control the position of the line. If these are set, data, mapping and show.legend are overridden

Details

These geoms act slightly different to other geoms. You can supply the parameters in two ways: either as arguments to the layer function, or via aesthetics. If you use arguments, e.g. geom_abline(intercept = 0, slope = 1), then behind the scenes the geom makes a new data frame containing just the data you’ve supplied. That means that the lines will be the same in all facets; if you want them to vary across facets, construct the data frame yourself and use aesthetics.

Unlike most other geoms, these geoms do not inherit aesthetics from the plot default, because they do not understand x and y aesthetics which are commonly set in the plot. They also do not affect the x and y scales.

Aesthetics

These geoms are drawn using with geom_line so support the same aesthetics: alpha, colour, linetype and size. They also each have aesthetics that control the position of the line:

- geom_vline: xintercept
- geom_hline: yintercept
- geom_abline: slope and intercept

See Also

See geom_segment for a more general approach to adding straight line segments to a plot.

Examples

p <- ggplot(mtcars, aes(wt, mpg)) + geom_point()

# Fixed values
p + geom_vline(xintercept = 5)
p + geom_vline(xintercept = 1:5)
p + geom_hline(yintercept = 20)
p + geom_abline() # Can't see it - outside the range of the data
p + geom_abline(intercept = 20)

# Calculate slope and intercept of line of best fit
coeff(lm(mpg ~ wt, data = mtcars))
p + geom_abline(intercept = 37, slope = -5)
# But this is easier to do with geom_smooth:
p + geom_smooth(method = "lm", se = FALSE)

# To show different lines in different facets, use aesthetics
p <- ggplot(mtcars, aes(mpg, wt)) +
  geom_point() +
  facet_wrap(~ cyl)

mean_wt <- data.frame(cyl = c(4, 6, 8), wt = c(2.28, 3.11, 4.00))
p + geom_hline(aes(yintercept = wt), mean_wt)

# You can also control other aesthetics
ggplot(mtcars, aes(mpg, wt, colour = wt)) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_hline(aes(yintercept = wt, colour = wt), mean_wt) +
  facet_wrap(~ cyl)

---

**geom_bar**

*Bars, rectangles with bases on x-axis*

**Description**

There are two types of bar charts, determined by what is mapped to bar height. By default, `geom_bar` uses `stat="count"` which makes the height of the bar proportion to the number of cases in each group (or if the weight aesthetic is supplied, the sum of the weights). If you want the heights of the bars to represent values in the data, use `stat="identity"` and map a variable to the y aesthetic.

**Usage**

```
geom_bar(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  stat = "count",
  position = "stack",
  ...,
  width = NULL,
  binwidth = NULL,
  na.rm = FALSE,
  show.legend = NA,
  inherit.aes = TRUE
)
```
geom_bar

stat_count(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  geom = "bar",
  position = "stack",
  ...,  
  width = NULL,
  na.rm = FALSE,
  show.legend = NA,
  inherit.aes = TRUE
)

Arguments

mapping Set of aesthetic mappings created by aes or 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 The data to be displayed in this layer. There are three options:
If NULL, the default, the data is inherited from the plot data as specified in the call to ggplot.
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.
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.

position Position adjustment, either as a string, or the result of a call to a position adjustment function.

... other arguments passed on to layer. These are often aesthetics, used to set an aesthetic to a fixed value, like color = "red" or size = 3. They may also be parameters to the paired geom/stat.

width Bar width. By default, set to 90% of the resolution of the data.

binwidth geom_bar no longer has a binwidth argument - if you use it you'll get an warning telling to you use geom_histogram instead.

na.rm If FALSE (the default), removes missing values with a warning. If TRUE silently removes missing values.

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.

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. borders.

geom, stat Override the default connection between geom_bar and stat_count.

Details

A bar chart maps the height of the bar to a variable, and so the base of the bar must always be shown to produce a valid visual comparison. This is why it doesn’t make sense to use a log-scaled y axis with a bar chart.
By default, multiple x’s occurring in the same place will be stacked atop one another by position_stack. If you want them to be dodged side-to-side, see position_dodge. Finally, position_fill shows relative proportions at each x by stacking the bars and then stretching or squashing to the same height.

Aesthetics

geom_bar understands the following aesthetics (required aesthetics are in bold):

- x
- alpha
- colour
- fill
- linetype
- size

Computed variables

- count number of points in bin
- prop groupwise proportion

See Also

geom_histogram for continuous data, position_dodge for creating side-by-side bar charts.

stat_bin, which bins data in ranges and counts the cases in each range. It differs from stat_count, which counts the number of cases at each x position (without binning into ranges). stat_bin requires continuous x data, whereas stat_count can be used for both discrete and continuous x data.

Examples

# geom_bar is designed to make it easy to create bar charts that show
# counts (or sums of weights)
g <- ggplot(mpg, aes(class))
# Number of cars in each class:
g + geom_bar()
# Total engine displacement of each class
# by group:
g + geom_bar(aes(weight = displ))

# To show (e.g.) means, you need stat = "identity"
df <- data.frame(trt = c("a", "b", "c"), outcome = c(2.3, 1.9, 3.2))
ggplot(df, aes(trt, outcome)) +
  geom_bar(stat = "identity")

# But geom_point() display exactly the same information and doesn't
# require the y-axis to touch zero.
ggplot(df, aes(trt, outcome)) +
  geom_point()

# You can also use geom_bar() with continuous data, in which case
Add heatmap of 2d bin counts.

**Description**

Add heatmap of 2d bin counts.

**Usage**

```r
gemom_bin2d(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  stat = "bin2d",
  position = "identity",
  ..., 
  na.rm = FALSE,
  show.legend = NA,
  inherit.aes = TRUE
)
```

```r
stat_bin_2d(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  geom = "tile",
  position = "identity",
  ..., 
  bins = 30,
)```
Arguments

mapping Set of aesthetic mappings created by `aes` or `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 The data to be displayed in this layer. There are three options:
If NULL, the default, the data is inherited from the plot data as specified in the call to `ggplot`.
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.
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.

position Position adjustment, either as a string, or the result of a call to a position adjustment function.

... other arguments passed on to `layer`. These are often aesthetics, used to set an aesthetic to a fixed value, like `color = "red"` or `size = 3`. They may also be parameters to the paired geom/stat.

na.rm If FALSE (the default), removes missing values with a warning. If TRUE silently removes missing values.

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.

inherit.aes If FALSE (the default), 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. `borders`.

gem, stat Use to override the default connection between `geom_bin2d` and `stat_bin2d`.

bins numeric vector giving number of bins in both vertical and horizontal directions. Set to 30 by default.

binwidth Numeric vector giving bin width in both vertical and horizontal directions. Overrides bins if both set.

drop if TRUE removes all cells with 0 counts.

Aesthetics

`stat_bin2d` understands the following aesthetics (required aesthetics are in bold):

- **x**
- **y**
- **fill**
geom_blank

See Also

stat_binhex for hexagonal binning

Examples

d <- ggplot(diamonds, aes(x, y)) + xlim(4, 10) + ylim(4, 10)
d + geom_bin2d()

# You can control the size of the bins by specifying the number of
# bins in each direction:
d + geom_bin2d(bins = 10)
d + geom_bin2d(bins = 30)

# Or by specifying the width of the bins
d + geom_bin2d(binwidth = c(0.1, 0.1))

geom_blank

Blank, draws nothing.

Description

The blank geom draws nothing, but can be a useful way of ensuring common scales between different plots.

Usage

gem_blank(
    mapping = NULL,
    data = NULL,
    stat = "identity",
    position = "identity",
    ...
)

Arguments

mapping

Set of aesthetic mappings created by aes or 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

The data to be displayed in this layer. There are three options:
If NULL, the default, the data is inherited from the plot data as specified in the
call to ggplot.
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.
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.

**stat**
- The statistical transformation to use on the data for this layer, as a string.

**position**
- Position adjustment, either as a string, or the result of a call to a position adjustment function.

... other arguments passed on to `layer`. These are often aesthetics, used to set an aesthetic to a fixed value, like `color = "red"` or `size = 3`. They may also be parameters to the paired geom/stat.

**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.

**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. `borders`.

**Examples**

```r
ggplot(mtcars, aes(wt, mpg))
# Nothing to see here!
```

---

**geom_contour**

*Display contours of a 3d surface in 2d.*

**Description**
Display contours of a 3d surface in 2d.

**Usage**

```r
geom_contour(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  stat = "contour",
  position = "identity",
  ..., 
  lineend = "butt",
  linejoin = "round",
  linemitre = 1,
  na.rm = FALSE,
  show.legend = NA,
  inherit.aes = TRUE
)
```

```r
stat_contour(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  geom = "contour",
  ...) 
) 
```
geom_contour

position = "identity",
..., 
na.rm = FALSE, 
show.legend = NA, 
inherit.aes = TRUE
)

Arguments

mapping Set of aesthetic mappings created by aes or 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 The data to be displayed in this layer. There are three options:
If NULL, the default, the data is inherited from the plot data as specified in the call to ggplot. 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. 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.
stat The statistical transformation to use on the data for this layer, as a string.
position Position adjustment, either as a string, or the result of a call to a position adjustment function.
... other arguments passed on to layer. These are often aesthetics, used to set an aesthetic to a fixed value, like color = "red" or size = 3. They may also be parameters to the paired geom/stat.
lineend Line end style (round, butt, square)
linejoin Line join style (round, mitre, bevel)
linemitre Line mitre limit (number greater than 1)
na.rm If FALSE (the default), removes missing values with a warning. If TRUE silently removes missing values.
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.
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. borders.
geom The geometric object to use display the data

Aesthetics

gem_contourunderstands the following aesthetics (required aesthetics are in bold):

• x
• y
• alpha
• colour
• linetype
• size
• weight

**Computed variables**

*level*  height of contour

**See Also**

[geom_density_2d](#): 2d density contours

**Examples**

```r
# Basic plot
v <- ggplot(faithfuld, aes(waiting, eruptions, z = density))
  v + geom_contour()

# Or compute from raw data
ggplot(faithful, aes(waiting, eruptions)) +
  geom_density_2d()

# Setting bins creates evenly spaced contours in the range of the data
v + geom_contour(bins = 2)
  v + geom_contour(bins = 10)

# Setting binwidth does the same thing, parameterised by the distance
# between contours
v + geom_contour(binwidth = 0.01)
  v + geom_contour(binwidth = 0.001)

# Other parameters
v + geom_contour(aes(colour = ..level..))
  v + geom_contour(colour = "red")
  v + geom_raster(aes(fill = density)) +
    geom_contour(colour = "white")
```

---

**geom_count**  
*Count the number of observations at each location.*

**Description**

This is a variant [geom_point](#) that counts the number of observations at each location, then maps the count to point size. It useful when you have discrete data.
Usage

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

stat_sum(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  geom = "point",
  position = "identity",
  ...,
  na.rm = FALSE,
  show.legend = NA,
  inherit.aes = TRUE
)

Arguments

mapping Set of aesthetic mappings created by aes or 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 The data to be displayed in this layer. There are three options:
  If NULL, the default, the data is inherited from the plot data as specified in the call to ggplot.
  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.
  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.
position Position adjustment, either as a string, or the result of a call to a position adjustment function.
... other arguments passed on to layer. These are often aesthetics, used to set an aesthetic to a fixed value, like color = "red" or size = 3. They may also be parameters to the paired geom/stat.
na.rm If FALSE (the default), removes missing values with a warning. If TRUE silently removes missing values.
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.
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. `borders`.

* geom, stat * Use to override the default connection between `geom_count` and `stat_sum`.

**Aesthetics**

`geom_point` understands the following aesthetics (required aesthetics are in bold):

- x
- y
- alpha
- colour
- fill
- shape
- size
- stroke

**Computed variables**

- n  number of observations at position
- prop  percent of points in that panel at that position

**Examples**

```r
ggplot(mpg, aes(cty, hwy)) + geom_point()

ggplot(mpg, aes(cty, hwy)) + geom_count()

# Best used in conjunction with `scale_size_area` which ensures that
# counts of zero would be given size 0. Doesn't make much different
# here because the smallest count is already close to 0.

ggplot(mpg, aes(cty, hwy)) + geom_count()
  scale_size_area()

# Display proportions instead of counts -------------------------------------
# By default, all categorical variables in the plot form the groups.
# Specifying `geom_count` without a group identifier leads to a plot which is
# not useful.

d <- ggplot(diamonds, aes(x = cut, y = clarity))
d + geom_count(aes(size = ..prop..))

# To correct this problem and achieve a more desirable plot, we need
# to specify which group the proportion is to be calculated over.
d + geom_count(aes(size = ..prop.., group = 1)) +
  scale_size_area(max_size = 10)
```
# Or group by x/y variables to have rows/columns sum to 1.
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{d} & + \text{geom\_count}(\text{aes}(\text{size} = \ldots \text{prop}\ldots, \text{group} = \text{cut})) + \\
& \quad \text{scale\_size\_area}(\text{max\_size} = 10) \\
\text{d} & + \text{geom\_count}(\text{aes}(\text{size} = \ldots \text{prop}\ldots, \text{group} = \text{clarity})) + \\
& \quad \text{scale\_size\_area}(\text{max\_size} = 10)
\end{align*}
\]

### Description

Various ways of representing a vertical interval defined by $x$, $\text{ymin}$ and $\text{ymax}$.

### Usage

```r
geom\_crossbar(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  stat = "identity",
  position = "identity",
  ..., 
  fatten = 2.5,
  na.rm = FALSE,
  show.legend = NA,
  inherit.aes = TRUE
)
```

```r
geom\_errorbar(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  stat = "identity",
  position = "identity",
  ..., 
  na.rm = FALSE,
  show.legend = NA,
  inherit.aes = TRUE
)
```

```r
geom\_linerange(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  stat = "identity",
  position = "identity",
  ..., 
  na.rm = FALSE,
  show.legend = NA,
  inherit.aes = TRUE
)
```
Arguments

mapping Set of aesthetic mappings created by aes or 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 The data to be displayed in this layer. There are three options:
If NULL, the default, the data is inherited from the plot data as specified in the call to ggplot.
A data.frame, or other object, will override the plot data. All objects will be fortifyed to produce a data frame. See fortify for which variables will be created.
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.

stat The statistical transformation to use on the data for this layer, as a string.

position Position adjustment, either as a string, or the result of a call to a position adjustment function.

... other arguments passed on to layer. These are often aesthetics, used to set an aesthetic to a fixed value, like color = "red" or size = 3. They may also be parameters to the paired geom/stat.

fatten A multiplicative factor used to increase the size of the middle bar in geom_crossbar() and the middle point in geom_pointrange().

na.rm If FALSE (the default), removes missing values with a warning. If TRUE silently removes missing values.

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.

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. borders.

Aesthetics

geom_linerange understands the following aesthetics (required aesthetics are in bold):
• x
• ymax
• ymin
• alpha
• colour
• linetype
• size

See Also

stat_summary for examples of these guys in use, geom_smooth for continuous analog

Examples

```r
### Create a simple example dataset
df <- data.frame(
  trt = factor(c(1, 1, 2, 2)),
  resp = c(1, 5, 3, 4),
  group = factor(c(1, 2, 1, 2)),
  upper = c(1.1, 5.3, 3.3, 4.2),
  lower = c(0.8, 4.6, 2.4, 3.6)
)

p <- ggplot(df, aes(trt, resp, colour = group))
p + geom_linerange(aes(ymin = lower, ymax = upper))
p + geom_pointrange(aes(ymin = lower, ymax = upper))
p + geom_crossbar(aes(ymin = lower, ymax = upper), width = 0.2)
p + geom_errorbar(aes(ymin = lower, ymax = upper), width = 0.2)

# Draw lines connecting group means
p +
geom_line(aes(group = group)) +
geom_errorbar(aes(ymin = lower, ymax = upper), width = 0.2)

# If you want to dodge bars and errorbars, you need to manually
# specify the dodge width
p <- ggplot(df, aes(trt, resp, fill = group))
p +
geom_bar(position = "dodge", stat = "identity") +
geom_errorbar(aes(ymin = lower, ymax = upper), position = "dodge", width = 0.25)

# Because the bars and errorbars have different widths
# we need to specify how wide the objects we are dodging are
dodge <- position_dodge(width=0.9)
p +
geom_bar(position = dodge, stat = "identity") +
geom_errorbar(aes(ymin = lower, ymax = upper), position = dodge, width = 0.25)
```
**geom_density**  
*Display a smooth density estimate.*

**Description**

A kernel density estimate, useful for display the distribution of variables with underlying smoothness.

**Usage**

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

```r
stat_density(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  geom = "area",
  position = "stack",
  ..., 
  bw = "nrd0",
  adjust = 1,
  kernel = "gaussian",
  trim = FALSE,
  na.rm = FALSE,
  show.legend = NA,
  inherit.aes = TRUE
)
```

**Arguments**

- `mapping`  
  Set of aesthetic mappings created by `aes` or `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`  
  The data to be displayed in this layer. There are three options: If `NULL`, the default, the data is inherited from the plot data as specified in the call to `ggplot`. 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.
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.

**position**
Position adjustment, either as a string, or the result of a call to a position adjustment function.

**...**
other arguments passed on to layer. These are often aesthetics, used to set an aesthetic to a fixed value, like color = "red" or size = 3. They may also be parameters to the paired geom/stat.

**na.rm**
If FALSE (the default), removes missing values with a warning. If TRUE silently removes missing values.

**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.

**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. borders.

**geom, stat**
Use to override the default connection between geom_density and stat_density.

**bw**
the smoothing bandwidth to be used, see density for details

**adjust**
adjustment of the bandwidth, see density for details

**kernel**
kernel used for density estimation, see density for details

**trim**
This parameter only matters if you are displaying multiple densities in one plot. If FALSE, the default, each density is computed on the full range of the data. If TRUE, each density is computed over the range of that group: this typically means the estimated x values will not line-up, and hence you won’t be able to stack density values.

**Aesthetics**

geom_density understands the following aesthetics (required aesthetics are in bold):

- x
- y
- alpha
- colour
- fill
- linetype
- size
- weight

**Computed variables**

density density estimate
count density * number of points - useful for stacked density plots
scaled density estimate, scaled to maximum of 1
See Also

See `geom_histogram`, `geom_freqpoly` for other methods of displaying continuous distribution. See `geom_violin` for a compact density display.

Examples

```r
ggplot(diamonds, aes(carat)) + geom_density()

ggplot(diamonds, aes(carat)) + geom_density(adjust = 1/5)
ggplot(diamonds, aes(carat)) + geom_density(adjust = 5)

ggplot(diamonds, aes(depth, colour = cut)) + geom_density() + xlim(55, 70)
ggplot(diamonds, aes(depth, fill = cut, colour = cut)) + geom_density(alpha = 0.1) + xlim(55, 70)

# Stacked density plots: if you want to create a stacked density plot, you # probably want to 'count' (density * n) variable instead of the default # density

# Loses marginal densities
ggplot(diamonds, aes(carat, fill = cut)) + geom_density(position = "stack")
# Preserves marginal densities
ggplot(diamonds, aes(carat, ..count.., fill = cut)) + geom_density(position = "stack")

# You can use position="fill" to produce a conditional density estimate
ggplot(diamonds, aes(carat, ..count.., fill = cut)) + geom_density(position = "fill")
```

---

**geom_density_2d**  
Contours from a 2d density estimate.

Description

Perform a 2D kernel density estimation using kde2d and display the results with contours. This can be useful for dealing with overplotting.
Usage

\[
geom\_density\_2d(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  stat = "density2d",
  position = "identity",
  ..., 
  lineend = "butt", 
  linejoin = "round", 
  linemitre = 1,
  na.rm = FALSE, 
  show.legend = NA,
  inherit.aes = TRUE
)
\]

\[
stat\_density\_2d(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  geom = "density\_2d",
  position = "identity",
  ..., 
  contour = TRUE,
  n = 100,
  h = NULL,
  na.rm = FALSE, 
  show.legend = NA,
  inherit.aes = TRUE
)
\]

Arguments

\textbf{mapping} \quad \text{Set of aesthetic mappings created by \texttt{aes} or \texttt{aes}. If specified and \texttt{inherit.aes} = \texttt{TRUE} (the default), it is combined with the default mapping at the top level of the plot. You must supply \texttt{mapping} if there is no plot mapping.}

\textbf{data} \quad \text{The data to be displayed in this layer. There are three options:} 

\begin{itemize}
  \item If \texttt{NULL}, the default, the data is inherited from the plot data as specified in the call to \texttt{ggplot}.
  \item A \texttt{data.frame}, or other object, will override the plot data. All objects will be fortified to produce a data frame. See \texttt{fortify} for which variables will be created.
  \item A function will be called with a single argument, the plot data. The return value must be a \texttt{data.frame}, and will be used as the layer data.
\end{itemize}

\textbf{position} \quad \text{Position adjustment, either as a string, or the result of a call to a position adjustment function.}

\textbf{...} \quad \text{other arguments passed on to \texttt{layer}. These are often aesthetics, used to set an aesthetic to a fixed value, like \texttt{color = "red"} or \texttt{size = 3}. They may also be parameters to the paired geom/stat.}
lineend  Line end style (round, butt, square)
linejoin Line join style (round, mitre, bevel)
linemitre Line mitre limit (number greater than 1)
na.rm If FALSE (the default), removes missing values with a warning. If TRUE silently
        removes missing values.
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.
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. borders.
geom, stat Use to override the default connection between geom_density_2d and stat_density_2d.
contour If TRUE, contour the results of the 2d density estimation
n number of grid points in each direction
h Bandwidth (vector of length two). If NULL, estimated using bandwidth.nrd.

Aesthetics

g geom_density_2d understands the following aesthetics (required aesthetics are in bold):

• x
• y
• alpha
• colour
• linetype
• size

Computed variables

Same as stat_contour

See Also

geom_contour for contour drawing geom, stat_sum for another way of dealing with overplotting

Examples

m <- ggplot(faithful, aes(x = eruptions, y = waiting)) +
geom_point() +
  xlim(0.5, 6) +
  ylim(40, 110)
  m + geom_density_2d()

m + stat_density_2d(aes(fill = ..level..), geom = "polygon")

set.seed(4393)
dsmall <- diamonds[sample(nrow(diamonds), 1000), ]
d <- ggplot(dsmall, aes(x, y))
# If you map an aesthetic to a categorical variable, you will get a
# set of contours for each value of that variable
# If we turn contouring off, we can use geoms like tiles:
d + stat_density_2d(geom = "raster", aes(fill = ..density..), contour = FALSE)
# Or points:
d + stat_density_2d(geom = "point", aes(size = ..density..), n = 20, contour = FALSE)

---

**geom_dotplot**

**Dot plot**

**Description**

In a dot plot, the width of a dot corresponds to the bin width (or maximum width, depending on the binning algorithm), and dots are stacked, with each dot representing one observation.

**Usage**

```r
gem_dotplot(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  position = "identity",
  ..., 
  binwidth = NULL,
  binaxis = "x",
  method = "dotdensity",
  binpositions = "bygroup",
  stackdir = "up",
  stackratio = 1,
  dotsize = 1,
  stackgroups = FALSE,
  origin = NULL,
  right = TRUE,
  width = 0.9,
  drop = FALSE,
  na.rm = FALSE,
  show.legend = NA,
  inherit.aes = TRUE
)
```

**Arguments**

- **mapping**: Set of aesthetic mappings created by `aes` or `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  The data to be displayed in this layer. There are three options:
If NULL, the default, the data is inherited from the plot data as specified in the call to `ggplot`.
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.
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.

position  Position adjustment, either as a string, or the result of a call to a position adjustment function.

...  other arguments passed on to layer. These are often aesthetics, used to set an aesthetic to a fixed value, like `color = "red"` or `size = 3`. They may also be parameters to the paired geom/stat.

binwidth  When method is "dotdensity", this specifies maximum bin width. When method is "histodot", this specifies bin width. Defaults to 1/30 of the range of the data.

binaxis  The axis to bin along, "x" (default) or "y"

method  "dotdensity" (default) for dot-density binning, or "histodot" for fixed bin widths (like stat_bin)

binpositions  When method is "dotdensity", "bygroup" (default) determines positions of the bins for each group separately. "all" determines positions of the bins with all the data taken together; this is used for aligning dot stacks across multiple groups.

stackdir  which direction to stack the dots. "up" (default), "down", "center", "centerwhole" (centered, but with dots aligned)

stackratio  how close to stack the dots. Default is 1, where dots just just touch. Use smaller values for closer, overlapping dots.

dotsize  The diameter of the dots relative to binwidth, default 1.

stackgroups  should dots be stacked across groups? This has the effect that position = "stack" should have, but can’t (because this geom has some odd properties).

origin  When method is "histodot", origin of first bin

right  When method is "histodot", should intervals be closed on the right (a, b], or not [a, b)

width  When binaxis is "y", the spacing of the dot stacks for dodging.

drop  If TRUE, remove all bins with zero counts

na.rm  If FALSE (the default), removes missing values with a warning. If TRUE silently removes missing values.

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.

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. borders.
Details

With dot-density binning, the bin positions are determined by the data and binwidth, which is the maximum width of each bin. See Wilkinson (1999) for details on the dot-density binning algorithm.

With histodot binning, the bins have fixed positions and fixed widths, much like a histogram.

When binning along the x axis and stacking along the y axis, the numbers on y axis are not meaningful, due to technical limitations of ggplot2. You can hide the y axis, as in one of the examples, or manually scale it to match the number of dots.

Aesthetics

gem_dotplot understands the following aesthetics (required aesthetics are in bold):

- x
- y
- alpha
- colour
- fill

Computed variables

x center of each bin, if binaxis is "x"
y center of each bin, if binaxis is "x"
binwidth max width of each bin if method is "dotdensity"; width of each bin if method is "histodot"
count number of points in bin
ncount count, scaled to maximum of 1
density density of points in bin, scaled to integrate to 1, if method is "histodot"
ndensity density, scaled to maximum of 1, if method is "histodot"

References


Examples

ggplot(mtcars, aes(x = mpg)) + geom_dotplot()
ggplot(mtcars, aes(x = mpg)) + geom_dotplot(binwidth = 1.5)

# Use fixed-width bins
ggplot(mtcars, aes(x = mpg)) +
  geom_dotplot(method="histodot", binwidth = 1.5)

# Some other stacking methods
ggplot(mtcars, aes(x = mpg)) +
  geom_dotplot(binwidth = 1.5, stackdir = "center")
ggplot(mtcars, aes(x = mpg)) +
  geom_dotplot(binwidth = 1.5, stackdir = "centerwhole")
# y axis isn't really meaningful, so hide it
ggplot(mtcars, aes(x = mpg)) + geom_dotplot(binwidth = 1.5) +
  scale_y_continuous(NULL, breaks = NULL)

# Overlap dots vertically
ggplot(mtcars, aes(x = mpg)) + geom_dotplot(binwidth = 1.5, stackratio = .7)

# Expand dot diameter
ggplot(mtcars, aes(x = mpg)) + geom_dotplot(binwidth = 1.5, dotsize = 1.25)

# Examples with stacking along y axis instead of x
ggplot(mtcars, aes(x = 1, y = mpg)) +
  geom_dotplot(binaxis = "y", stackdir = "center")

ggplot(mtcars, aes(x = factor(cyl), y = mpg)) +
  geom_dotplot(binaxis = "y", stackdir = "center")

ggplot(mtcars, aes(x = factor(cyl), y = mpg)) +
  geom_dotplot(binaxis = "y", stackdir = "centerwhole")

ggplot(mtcars, aes(x = factor(vs), fill = factor(cyl), y = mpg)) +
  geom_dotplot(binaxis = "y", stackdir = "center", position = "dodge")

# binpositions="all" ensures that the bins are aligned between groups
ggplot(mtcars, aes(x = factor(am), y = mpg)) +
  geom_dotplot(binaxis = "y", stackdir = "center", binpositions="all")

# Stacking multiple groups, with different fill
ggplot(mtcars, aes(x = mpg, fill = factor(cyl))) +
  geom_dotplot(stackgroups = TRUE, binwidth = 1, binpositions = "all")

ggplot(mtcars, aes(x = mpg, fill = factor(cyl))) +
  geom_dotplot(stackgroups = TRUE, binwidth = 1, method = "histodot")

ggplot(mtcars, aes(x = 1, y = mpg, fill = factor(cyl))) +
  geom_dotplot(binaxis = "y", stackgroups = TRUE, binwidth = 1, method = "histodot")

---

**geom_errorbarh**

**Horizontal error bars**

**Description**

Horizontal error bars

**Usage**

geom_errorbarh(
geom_errorbarh

mapping = NULL,
data = NULL,
stat = "identity",
position = "identity",
..., 
a.rm = FALSE,
show.legend = NA,
inherit.aes = TRUE
)

Arguments

mapping Set of aesthetic mappings created by \texttt{aes} or \texttt{aes}. If specified and \texttt{inherit.aes} = \texttt{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 The data to be displayed in this layer. There are three options: If \texttt{NULL}, the default, the data is inherited from the plot data as specified in the call to \texttt{ggplot}. A \texttt{data.frame}, or other object, will override the plot data. All objects will be fortified to produce a data frame. See \texttt{fortify} for which variables will be created. A function will be called with a single argument, the plot data. The return value must be a \texttt{data.frame}, and will be used as the layer data.
stat The statistical transformation to use on the data for this layer, as a string.
position Position adjustment, either as a string, or the result of a call to a position adjustment function.
... other arguments passed on to \texttt{layer}. These are often aesthetics, used to set an aesthetic to a fixed value, like \texttt{color = "red"} or \texttt{size = 3}. They may also be parameters to the paired geom/stat.
a.rm If \texttt{FALSE} (the default), removes missing values with a warning. If \texttt{TRUE} silently removes missing values.
show.legend logical. Should this layer be included in the legends? \texttt{NA}, the default, includes if any aesthetics are mapped. \texttt{FALSE} never includes, and \texttt{TRUE} always includes.
inherit.aes If \texttt{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. \texttt{borders}.

Aesthetics

\texttt{geom_errorbarh} understands the following aesthetics (required aesthetics are in bold):

- x
- xmax
- xmin
- y
geom_freqpoly

Histograms and frequency polygons.

Description

Display a 1d distribution by dividing into bins and counting the number of observations in each bin. Histograms use bars; frequency polygons use lines.

Usage

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

See Also

geom_errorbar: vertical error bars

Examples

df <- data.frame(  
  trt = factor(c(1, 1, 2, 2)),  
  resp = c(1, 5, 3, 4),  
  group = factor(c(1, 2, 1, 2)),  
  se = c(0.1, 0.3, 0.3, 0.2)
)

# Define the top and bottom of the errorbars

p <- ggplot(df, aes(resp, trt, colour = group))
p + geom_point() +  
  geom_errorbarh(aes(xmax = resp + se, xmin = resp - se))
p + geom_point() +  
  geom_errorbarh(aes(xmax = resp + se, xmin = resp - se, height = .2))

• alpha
• colour
• height
• linetype
• size
geom_histogram(
    mapping = NULL,
    data = NULL,
    stat = "bin",
    position = "stack",
    ...,,
    binwidth = NULL,
    bins = NULL,
    na.rm = FALSE,
    show.legend = NA,
    inherit.aes = TRUE
)

stat_bin(
    mapping = NULL,
    data = NULL,
    geom = "bar",
    position = "stack",
    ...,,
    binwidth = NULL,
    bins = NULL,
    center = NULL,
    boundary = NULL,
    closed = c("right", "left"),
    pad = FALSE,
    na.rm = FALSE,
    show.legend = NA,
    inherit.aes = TRUE
)

Arguments

mapping Set of aesthetic mappings created by `aes` or `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 The data to be displayed in this layer. There are three options: If `NULL`, the default, the data is inherited from the plot data as specified in the call to `ggplot`. 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.
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.

position Position adjustment, either as a string, or the result of a call to a position adjustment function.

... other arguments passed on to `layer`. These are often aesthetics, used to set an
aesthetic to a fixed value, like `color = "red"` or `size = 3`. They may also be parameters to the paired geom/stat.

**na.rm**
If `FALSE` (the default), removes missing values with a warning. If `TRUE` silently removes missing values.

**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.

**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. `borders`.

**binwidth**
The width of the bins. The default is to use bins bins that cover the range of the data. You should always override this value, exploring multiple widths to find the best to illustrate the stories in your data. The bin width of a date variable is the number of days in each time; the bin width of a time variable is the number of seconds.

**bins**
Number of bins. Overridden by `binwidth`. Defaults to 30

**geom, stat**
Use to override the default connection between `geom_histogram/geom_freqpoly` and `stat_bin`.

**center**
The center of one of the bins. Note that if center is above or below the range of the data, things will be shifted by an appropriate number of widths. To center on integers, for example, use `width=1` and `center=0`, even if 0 is outside the range of the data. At most one of `center` and `boundary` may be specified.

**boundary**
A boundary between two bins. As with `center`, things are shifted when `boundary` is outside the range of the data. For example, to center on integers, use `width = 1` and `boundary = 0.5`, even if 1 is outside the range of the data. At most one of `center` and `boundary` may be specified.

**closed**
One of "right" or "left" indicating whether right or left edges of bins are included in the bin.

**pad**
If `TRUE`, adds empty bins at either end of `x`. This ensures frequency polygons touch 0. Defaults to `FALSE`.

**Details**
By default, `stat_bin` uses 30 bins - this is not a good default, but the idea is to get you experimenting with different binwidths. You may need to look at a few to uncover the full story behind your data.

**Aesthetics**

`geom_histogram` uses the same aesthetics as `geom_bar`; `geom_freqpoly` uses the same aesthetics as `geom_line`.

**Computed variables**

- `count` number of points in bin
- `density` density of points in bin, scaled to integrate to 1
- `ncount` count, scaled to maximum of 1
- `ndensity` density, scaled to maximum of 1
See Also

`stat_count`, which counts the number of cases at each x position, without binning. It is suitable for both discrete and continuous x data, whereas `stat_bin` is suitable only for continuous x data.

Examples

```r
ggplot(diamonds, aes(carat)) +
  geom_histogram()

ggplot(diamonds, aes(carat)) +
  geom_histogram(binwidth = 0.01)

ggplot(diamonds, aes(carat)) +
  geom_histogram(bins = 200)

# Rather than stacking histograms, it's easier to compare frequency polygons
ggplot(diamonds, aes(price, fill = cut)) +
  geom_histogram(binwidth = 500)

ggplot(diamonds, aes(price, colour = cut)) +
  geom_freqpoly(binwidth = 500)

# To make it easier to compare distributions with very different counts,
# put density on the y axis instead of the default count
ggplot(diamonds, aes(price, ..density.., colour = cut)) +
  geom_freqpoly(binwidth = 500)

if (require("ggplot2movies")) {
  # Often we don't want the height of the bar to represent the count of observations, but the sum of some other variable.
  # For example, the following plot shows the number of movies in each rating.
  m <- ggplot(movies, aes(rating))
  m + geom_histogram(binwidth = 0.1)

  # If, however, we want to see the number of votes cast in each category, we need to weight by the votes variable
  m + geom_histogram(aes(weight = votes), binwidth = 0.1) + ylab("votes")

  # For transformed scales, binwidth applies to the transformed data.
  # The bins have constant width on the transformed scale.
  m + geom_histogram() + scale_x_log10()

  m + geom_histogram(binwidth = 0.05) + scale_x_log10()

  # For transformed coordinate systems, the binwidth applies to the raw data. The bins have constant width on the original scale.

  # Using log scales does not work here, because the first bar is anchored at zero, and so when transformed becomes negative infinity. This is not a problem when transforming the scales, because no observations have 0 ratings.
  m + geom_histogram(origin = 0) + coord_trans(x = "log10")

  # Use origin = 0, to make sure we don't take sqrt of negative values
  m + geom_histogram(origin = 0) + coord_trans(x = "sqrt")
```
geom_hex

Hexagon binning.

Description

Hexagon binning.

Usage

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

stat_bin_hex(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  geom = "hex",
  position = "identity",
  ..., 
  bins = 30,
  binwidth = NULL,
  na.rm = FALSE,
  show.legend = NA,
  inherit.aes = TRUE
)

Arguments

mapping  Set of aesthetic mappings created by aes or 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  The data to be displayed in this layer. There are three options: If NULL, the default, the data is inherited from the plot data as specified in the call to ggplot.
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.

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.

**position**

Position adjustment, either as a string, or the result of a call to a position adjustment function.

**...**

other arguments passed on to layer. These are often aesthetics, used to set an aesthetic to a fixed value, like color = "red" or size = 3. They may also be parameters to the paired geom/stat.

**na.rm**

If FALSE (the default), removes missing values with a warning. If TRUE silently removes missing values.

**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.

**inherits.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. borders.

**geom, stat**

Override the default connection between geom_hex and stat_binhex.

**bins**

numeric vector giving number of bins in both vertical and horizontal directions. Set to 30 by default.

**binwidth**

Numeric vector giving bin width in both vertical and horizontal directions. Overrides bins if both set.

### Aesthetics

geom_hex understands the following aesthetics (required aesthetics are in bold):

- **x**
- **y**
- **alpha**
- **colour**
- **fill**
- **size**

### See Also

stat_bin2d for rectangular binning

### Examples

```r
d <- ggplot(diamonds, aes(carat, price))
d + geom_hex()
```

# You can control the size of the bins by specifying the number of bins in each direction:
d + geom_hex(bins = 10)
d + geom_hex(bins = 30)

# Or by specifying the width of the bins
d + geom_hex(binwidth = c(1, 1000))
d + geom_hex(binwidth = c(.1, 500))

---

**geom_jitter**

Points, jittered to reduce overplotting.

**Description**

The jitter geom is a convenient default for geom_point with position = 'jitter'. It's a useful way of handling overplotting caused by discreteness in smaller datasets.

**Usage**

```r
geom_jitter(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  stat = "identity",
  position = "jitter",
  ...,
  width = NULL,
  height = NULL,
  na.rm = FALSE,
  show.legend = NA,
  inherit.aes = TRUE
)
```

**Arguments**

- **mapping**
  - Set of aesthetic mappings created by `aes` or `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**
  - The data to be displayed in this layer. There are three options:
    - If NULL, the default, the data is inherited from the plot data as specified in the call to `ggplot`.
    - 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.
    - 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.

- **stat**
  - The statistical transformation to use on the data for this layer, as a string.

- **position**
  - Position adjustment, either as a string, or the result of a call to a position adjustment function.
other arguments passed on to layer. These are often aesthetics, used to set an aesthetic to a fixed value, like color = "red" or size = 3. They may also be parameters to the paired geom/stat.

width, height Amount of vertical and horizontal jitter. The jitter is added in both positive and negative directions, so the total spread is twice the value specified here. If omitted, defaults to 40% of the resolution of the data: this means the jitter values will occupy 80% of the implied bins. Categorical data is aligned on the integers, so a width or height of 0.5 will spread the data so it’s not possible to see the distinction between the categories.

na.rm If FALSE (the default), removes missing values with a warning. If TRUE silently removes missing values.

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.

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. borders.

Aesthetics

geom_point understands the following aesthetics (required aesthetics are in bold):

* x
* y
* alpha
* colour
* fill
* shape
* size
* stroke

See Also

geom_point for regular, unjittered points.

Examples

```r
p <- ggplot(mpg, aes(cyl, hwy))
p + geom_point()
p + geom_jitter()

# Add aesthetic mappings
p + geom_jitter(aes(colour = class))

# Use smaller width/height to emphasise categories
ggplot(mpg, aes(cyl, hwy)) + geom_jitter()
ggplot(mpg, aes(cyl, hwy)) + geom_jitter(width = 0.25)
```
# Use larger width/height to completely smooth away discreteness
ggplot(mpg, aes(cty, hwy)) + geom_jitter()

```
geeplot(mpg, aes(cty, hwy)) + geom_jitter(width = 0.5, height = 0.5)
```

---

**geom_label**

**Textual annotations.**

**Description**

`geom_text` adds text directly to the plot. `geom_label` draws a rectangle underneath the text, making it easier to read.

**Usage**

```r
geom_label(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  stat = "identity",
  position = "identity",
  ..., 
  parse = FALSE,
  nudge_x = 0,
  nudge_y = 0,
  label.padding = unit(0.25, "lines"),
  label.r = unit(0.15, "lines"),
  label.size = 0.25,
  na.rm = FALSE,
  show.legend = NA,
  inherit.aes = TRUE
)
```

```r
geom_text(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  stat = "identity",
  position = "identity",
  ..., 
  parse = FALSE,
  nudge_x = 0,
  nudge_y = 0,
  check_overlap = FALSE,
  na.rm = FALSE,
  show.legend = NA,
  inherit.aes = TRUE
)
```
geom_label

Arguments

mapping
Set of aesthetic mappings created by aes or 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
The data to be displayed in this layer. There are three options:
If NULL, the default, the data is inherited from the plot data as specified in the call to ggplot.
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.
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.

stat
The statistical transformation to use on the data for this layer, as a string.

position
Position adjustment, either as a string, or the result of a call to a position adjustment function.

... other arguments passed on to layer. These are often aesthetics, used to set an aesthetic to a fixed value, like color = "red" or size = 3. They may also be parameters to the paired geom/stat.

parse
If TRUE, the labels will be parsed into expressions and displayed as described in ?plotmath

nudge_x, nudge_y
Horizontal and vertical adjustment to nudge labels by. Useful for offsetting text from points, particularly on discrete scales.

label.padding Amount of padding around label. Defaults to 0.25 lines.

label.r Radius of rounded corners. Defaults to 0.15 lines.

label.size Size of label border, in mm.

na.rm If FALSE (the default), removes missing values with a warning. If TRUE silently removes missing values.

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.

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. borders.

check_overlap If TRUE, text that overlaps previous text in the same layer will not be plotted. A quick and dirty way

Details
Note the "width" and "height" of a text element are 0, so stacking and dodging text will not work by default, and axis limits are not automatically expanded to include all text. Obviously, labels do have height and width, but they are physical units, not data units. The amount of space they occupy on that plot is not constant in data units: when you resize a plot, labels stay the same size, but the size of the axes changes.
Aesthetics

geom_text understands the following aesthetics (required aesthetics are in bold):

• label
• x
• y
• alpha
• angle
• colour
• family
• fontface
• hjust
• lineheight
• size
• vjust

geom_label

Currently geom_label does not support the rot parameter and is considerably slower than geom_text. The fill aesthetic controls the background colour of the label.

Alignment

You can modify text alignment with the vjust and hjust aesthetics. These can either be a number between 0 (right/bottom) and 1 (top/left) or a character ("left", "middle", "right", "bottom", "center", "top"). There are two special alignments: "inward" and "outward". Inward always aligns text towards the center, and outward aligns it away from the center

Examples

p <- ggplot(mtcars, aes(wt, mpg, label = rownames(mtcars)))

p + geom_text()
# Avoid overlaps
p + geom_text(check_overlap = TRUE)
# Labels with background
p + geom_label()
# Change size of the label
p + geom_text(size = 10)

# Set aesthetics to fixed value
p + geom_point() + geom_text(hjust = 0, nudge_x = 0.05)
p + geom_point() + geom_text(vjust = 0, nudge_y = 0.5)
p + geom_point() + geom_text(angle = 45)
## Not run:
# Doesn't work on all systems
p + geom_text(family = "Times New Roman")
## End(Not run)

# Add aesthetic mappings
```r
p + geom_text(aes(colour = factor(cyl)))
p + geom_text(aes(colour = factor(cyl))) +
  scale_colour_discrete(l = 40)
p + geom_label(aes(fill = factor(cyl)), colour = "white", fontface = "bold")
```

```r
p + geom_text(aes(size = wt))
```

## Scale height of text, rather than sqrt(height)
```r
p + geom_text(aes(size = wt)) + scale_radius(range = c(3,6))
```

# You can display expressions by setting parse = TRUE. The details of the display are described in ?plotmath, but note that geom_text uses strings, not expressions.
```r
p + geom_text(aes(label = paste(wt, "^\(", cyl, ")", sep = ""),
  parse = TRUE)
```

# Add a text annotation
```r
p +
  geom_text() +
  annotate("text", label = "plot mpg vs. wt", x = 2, y = 15, size = 8, colour = "red")
```

# Aligning labels and bars  ----------------------------------
```r
df <- data.frame(
  x = factor(c(1, 1, 2, 2)),
  y = c(1, 3, 2, 1),
  grp = c("a", "b", "a", "b")
)
```

```r
# ggplot2 doesn't know you want to give the labels the same virtual width as the bars:
ggplot(data = df, aes(x, y, fill = grp, label = y)) +
  geom_bar(stat = "identity", position = "dodge") +
  geom_text(position = "dodge")
# So tell it:
ggplot(data = df, aes(x, y, fill = grp, label = y)) +
  geom_bar(stat = "identity", position = "dodge") +
  geom_text(position = position_dodge(0.9))
# Use you can't nudge and dodge text, so instead adjust the y position
```r
ggplot(data = df, aes(x, y, fill = grp, label = y)) +
  geom_bar(stat = "identity", position = "dodge") +
  geom_text(aes(y = y + 0.05), position = position_dodge(0.9), vjust = 0)
```

# To place text in the middle of each bar in a stacked barplot, you need to do the computation yourself
```r
df <- transform(df, mid_y = ave(df$y, df$x, FUN = function(val) cumsum(val) - (0.5 * val)))
```

```r
ggplot(data = df, aes(x, y, fill = grp, label = y)) +
  geom_bar(stat = "identity") +
  geom_text(aes(y = mid_y))
```
### geom_map

#### Polylines from a reference map.

**Description**

Does not affect position scales.

**Usage**

```r
geom_map(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  stat = "identity",
  ..., 
  map,
  na.rm = FALSE,
  show.legend = NA,
  inherit.aes = TRUE
)
```

**Arguments**

- **mapping**
  
  Set of aesthetic mappings created by `aes` or `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**
  
  The data to be displayed in this layer. There are three options:
  
  If `NULL`, the default, the data is inherited from the plot data as specified in the call to `ggplot`. 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.

  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.

- **stat**
  
  The statistical transformation to use on the data for this layer, as a string.
other arguments passed on to `layer`. These are often aesthetics, used to set an aesthetic to a fixed value, like `color = "red"` or `size = 3`. They may also be parameters to the paired geom/stat.

`map` Data frame that contains the map coordinates. This will typically be created using `fortify` on a spatial object. It must contain columns `x` or `long`, `y` or `lat`, and `region` or `id`.

`na.rm` If FALSE (the default), removes missing values with a warning. If TRUE silently removes missing values.

`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.

`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. `borders`.

### Aesthetics

`geom_map` understands the following aesthetics (required aesthetics are in bold):

- `map_id`
- `alpha`
- `colour`
- `fill`
- `linetype`
- `size`

### Examples

# When using `geom_polygon`, you will typically need two data frames:  
# one contains the coordinates of each polygon (positions), and the  
# other the values associated with each polygon (values). An id  
# variable links the two together

```r
data.frame(id = c("1.1", "2.1", "1.2", "2.2", "1.3", "2.3"),  
           value = c(3, 3.1, 3.1, 3.2, 3.15, 3.5))
```

```r
ggplot(values) + geom_map(aes(map_id = id), map = positions) +
```
geom_path

Connect observations.

Description

`geom_path()` connects the observations in the order in which they appear in the data. `geom_line()` connects them in order of the variable on the x axis. `geom_step()` creates a stairstep plot, highlighting exactly when changes occur.

Usage

```r
geom_path(
mapping = NULL,
data = NULL,
stat = "identity",
position = "identity",
...,
lineend = "butt",
linejoin = "round",
linemitre = 1,
arrow = NULL,
na.rm = FALSE,
show.legend = NA,
inherit.aes = TRUE
)
```
geom_path

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

geom_step(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  stat = "identity",
  position = "identity",
  direction = "hv",
  na.rm = FALSE,
  show.legend = NA,
  inherit.aes = TRUE,
  ...
)

Arguments

mapping Set of aesthetic mappings created by aes or 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 The data to be displayed in this layer. There are three options:
  If NULL, the default, the data is inherited from the plot data as specified in the call to ggplot.
  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.
  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.

stat The statistical transformation to use on the data for this layer, as a string.

position Position adjustment, either as a string, or the result of a call to a position adjustment function.

... other arguments passed on to layer. These are often aesthetics, used to set an aesthetic to a fixed value, like color = "red" or size = 3. They may also be parameters to the paired geom/stat.

lineend Line end style (round, butt, square)

linejoin Line join style (round, mitre, bevel)

linemitre Line mitre limit (number greater than 1)
Arrow specification, as created by arrow

If FALSE (the default), removes missing values with a warning. If TRUE silently removes missing values.

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.

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. borders.

direction direction of stairs: ‘vh’ for vertical then horizontal, or ‘hv’ for horizontal then vertical

Aesthetics

geom_path understands the following aesthetics (required aesthetics are in bold):

• x
• y
• alpha
• colour
• linetype
• size

See Also

geom_polygon: Filled paths (polygons); geom_segment: Line segments

Examples

# geom_line() is suitable for time series
ggplot(economics, aes(date, unemploy)) + geom_line()

# geom_step() is useful when you want to highlight exactly when
# the y value changes
recent <- economics[economics$date > as.Date("2013-01-01"), ]
ggplot(recent, aes(date, unemploy)) + geom_line()
ggplot(recent, aes(date, unemploy)) + geom_step()

# geom_path lets you explore how two variables are related over time,
# e.g. unemployment and personal savings rate
m <- ggplot(economics, aes(unemploy/pop, psavert))
m + geom_path()
m + geom_path(aes(colour = as.numeric(date)))

# Changing parameters ----------------------------------------------
ggplot(economics, aes(date, unemploy)) +
  geom_line(colour = "red")
# Use the arrow parameter to add an arrow to the line
# See ?arrow for more details
c <- ggplot(economics, aes(x = date, y = pop))
c + geom_line(arrow = arrow())
c + geom_line(
  arrow = arrow(angle = 15, ends = "both", type = "closed")
)

# Control line join parameters
df <- data.frame(x = 1:3, y = c(4, 1, 9))
base <- ggplot(df, aes(x, y))
base + geom_path(size = 10)
base + geom_path(size = 10, lineend = "round")
base + geom_path(size = 10, linejoin = "mitre", lineend = "butt")

# NAs break the line. Use na.rm = T to suppress the warning message
df <- data.frame(x = 1:5,
y1 = c(1, 2, 3, 4, NA),
y2 = c(NA, 2, 3, 4, 5),
y3 = c(1, 2, NA, 4, 5)
)
ggplot(df, aes(x, y1)) + geom_point() + geom_line()
ggplot(df, aes(x, y2)) + geom_point() + geom_line()
ggplot(df, aes(x, y3)) + geom_point() + geom_line()

# Setting line type vs colour/size
# Line type needs to be applied to a line as a whole, so it can
# not be used with colour or size that vary across a line
x <- seq(0.01, .99, length.out = 100)
df <- data.frame(x = rep(x, 2),
y = c(qlogis(x), 2 * qlogis(x)),
group = rep(c("a","b"),
each = 100)
)
p <- ggplot(df, aes(x=x, y=y, group=group))
# These work
p + geom_line(linetype = 2)
p + geom_line(aes(colour = group), linetype = 2)
p + geom_line(aes(colour = x))
# But this doesn’t
should_stop(p + geom_line(aes(colour = x), linetype=2))

---

**geom_point**

Points, as for a scatterplot
Description

The point geom is used to create scatterplots.

Usage

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

Arguments

mapping Set of aesthetic mappings created by aes or 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 The data to be displayed in this layer. There are three options:
  If NULL, the default, the data is inherited from the plot data as specified in the call to ggplot.
  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.
  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.
stat The statistical transformation to use on the data for this layer, as a string.
position Position adjustment, either as a string, or the result of a call to a position adjustment function.
... other arguments passed on to layer. These are often aesthetics, used to set an aesthetic to a fixed value, like color = "red" or size = 3. They may also be parameters to the paired geom/stat.
na.rm If FALSE (the default), removes missing values with a warning. If TRUE silently removes missing values.
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.
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. borders.
Details

The scatterplot is useful for displaying the relationship between two continuous variables, although it can also be used with one continuous and one categorical variable, or two categorical variables. See geom_jitter for possibilities.

The bubblechart is a scatterplot with a third variable mapped to the size of points. There are no special names for scatterplots where another variable is mapped to point shape or colour, however.

The biggest potential problem with a scatterplot is overplotting: whenever you have more than a few points, points may be plotted on top of one another. This can severely distort the visual appearance of the plot. There is no one solution to this problem, but there are some techniques that can help. You can add additional information with geom_smooth or geom_density_2d. Alternatively, you can summarise the number of points at each location and display that in some way, using stat_sum. Another technique is to use transparent points, e.g. geom_point(alpha = 0.05).

Aesthetics

geom_point understands the following aesthetics (required aesthetics are in bold):

- x
- y
- alpha
- colour
- fill
- shape
- size
- stroke

See Also

scale_size to see scale area of points, instead of radius, geom_jitter to jitter points to reduce (mild) overplotting

Examples

```r
p <- ggplot(mtcars, aes(wt, mpg))
p + geom_point()

# Add aesthetic mappings
p + geom_point(aes(colour = factor(cyl)))
p + geom_point(aes(shape = factor(cyl)))
p + geom_point(aes(size = qsec))

# Change scales
p + geom_point(aes(colour = cyl)) + scale_colour_gradient(low = "blue")
p + geom_point(aes(shape = factor(cyl))) + scale_shape(solid = FALSE)

# Set aesthetics to fixed value
ggplot(mtcars, aes(wt, mpg)) + geom_point(colour = "red", size = 3)
```
# Varying alpha is useful for large datasets
d <- ggplot(diamonds, aes(carat, price))
d + geom_point(alpha = 1/10)
d + geom_point(alpha = 1/20)
d + geom_point(alpha = 1/100)

# For shapes that have a border (like 21), you can colour the inside and outside separately. Use the stroke aesthetic to modify the width of the border
ggplot(mtcars, aes(wt, mpg)) +
  geom_point(shape = 21, colour = "black", fill = "white", size = 5, stroke = 5)

# You can create interesting shapes by layering multiple points of different sizes
p <- ggplot(mtcars, aes(mpg, wt, shape = factor(cyl)))
p + geom_point(aes(colour = factor(cyl)), size = 4) +
  geom_point(colour = "grey90", size = 1.5)
p + geom_point(colour = "black", size = 4.5) +
  geom_point(colour = "pink", size = 4) +
  geom_point(aes(shape = factor(cyl)))

# These extra layers don't usually appear in the legend, but we can force their inclusion
p + geom_point(colour = "black", size = 4.5, show.legend = TRUE) +
  geom_point(colour = "pink", size = 4, show.legend = TRUE) +
  geom_point(aes(shape = factor(cyl)))

# geom_point warns when missing values have been dropped from the data set and not plotted, you can turn this off by setting na.rm = TRUE
mtcars2 <- transform(mtcars, mpg = ifelse(runif(32) < 0.2, NA, mpg))
ggplot(mtcars2, aes(wt, mpg)) + geom_point()
ggplot(mtcars2, aes(wt, mpg)) + geom_point(na.rm = TRUE)

description
Polygon, a filled path.

usage
geom_polygon(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
```r
gemm_polygon

stat = "identity",
position = "identity",
...
na.rm = FALSE,
show.legend = NA,
inherit.aes = TRUE
)

Arguments

mapping Set of aesthetic mappings created by `aes` or `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 The data to be displayed in this layer. There are three options:
If NULL, the default, the data is inherited from the plot data as specified in the call to `ggplot`.
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.
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.

stat The statistical transformation to use on the data for this layer, as a string.

position Position adjustment, either as a string, or the result of a call to a position adjustment function.

... other arguments passed on to layer. These are often aesthetics, used to set an aesthetic to a fixed value, like color = "red" or size = 3. They may also be parameters to the paired geom/stat.

na.rm If FALSE (the default), removes missing values with a warning. If TRUE silently removes missing values.

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.

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. borders.

Aesthetics

geom_polygon understands the following aesthetics (required aesthetics are in bold):

• x
• y
• alpha
• colour
• fill
• linetype
• size
```
geom_raster

Draw rectangles.

Description

`geom_rect` and `geom_tile` do the same thing, but are parameterised differently. `geom_rect` uses the locations of the four corners (`xmin`, `xmax`, `ymin` and `ymax`). `geom_tile` uses the center of the
tile and its size (x, y, width, height). `geom_raster` is a high performance special case for when all the tiles are the same size.

Usage

```r
geom_raster(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  stat = "identity",
  position = "identity",
  ..., 
  hjust = 0.5,
  vjust = 0.5,
  interpolate = FALSE,
  na.rm = FALSE,
  show.legend = NA,
  inherit.aes = TRUE
)
```

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

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

Arguments

- **mapping**: Set of aesthetic mappings created by `aes` or `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**: The data to be displayed in this layer. There are three options:
  - If `NULL`, the default, the data is inherited from the plot data as specified in the call to `ggplot`. 
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.

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.

stat  The statistical transformation to use on the data for this layer, as a string.

position  Position adjustment, either as a string, or the result of a call to a position adjustment function.

...  other arguments passed on to layer. These are often aesthetics, used to set an aesthetic to a fixed value, like color = "red" or size = 3. They may also be parameters to the paired geom/stat.

hjust, vjust  horizontal and vertical justification of the grob. Each justification value should be a number between 0 and 1. Defaults to 0.5 for both, centering each pixel over its data location.

interpolate  If TRUE interpolate linearly, if FALSE (the default) don’t interpolate.

na.rm  If FALSE (the default), removes missing values with a warning. If TRUE silently removes missing values.

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.

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. borders.

Aesthetics

geom_tile understands the following aesthetics (required aesthetics are in bold):

• x
• y
• alpha
• colour
• fill
• linetype
• size

Examples

# The most common use for rectangles is to draw a surface. You always want
# to use geom_raster here because it's so much faster, and produces
# smaller output when saving to PDF
ggplot(faithfuld, aes(waiting, eruptions)) +
  geom_raster(aes(fill = density))

# Interpolation smooths the surface & is most helpful when rendering images.
ggplot(faithfuld, aes(waiting, eruptions)) +
geom_raster(aes(fill = density), interpolate = TRUE)

# If you want to draw arbitrary rectangles, use geom_tile() or geom_rect()
df <- data.frame(
  x = rep(c(2, 5, 7, 9, 12), 2),
  y = rep(c(1, 2), each = 5),
  z = factor(rep(1:5, each = 2)),
  w = rep(diff(c(0, 4, 6, 8, 10, 14)), 2)
)
ggplot(df, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_tile(aes(fill = z))
ggplot(df, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_tile(aes(fill = z, width = w), colour = "grey50")
ggplot(df, aes(xmin = x - w / 2, xmax = x + w / 2, ymin = y, ymax = y + 1)) +
  geom_rect(aes(fill = z, width = w), colour = "grey50")

# Justification controls where the cells are anchored
df <- expand.grid(x = 0:5, y = 0:5)
df$z <- runif(nrow(df))
# default is compatible with geom_tile()
ggplot(df, aes(x, y, fill = z)) + geom_raster()
# zero padding
ggplot(df, aes(x, y, fill = z)) + geom_raster(hjust = 0, vjust = 0)

# Inspired by the image-density plots of Ken Knoblauch
cars <- ggplot(mtcars, aes(mpg, factor(cyl)))
cars + geom_point()
cars + stat_bin2d(aes(fill = ..count..), binwidth = c(3,1))
cars + stat_bin2d(aes(fill = ..density..), binwidth = c(3,1))
cars + stat_density(aes(fill = ..density..), geom = "raster", position = "identity")
cars + stat_density(aes(fill = ..count..), geom = "raster", position = "identity")

---

**geom_ribbon**

**Ribbons and area plots.**

**Description**

For each continuous x value, geom_interval displays a y interval. geom_area is a special case of geom_ribbon, where the minimum of the range is fixed to 0.

**Usage**

```r
geom_ribbon(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  stat = "identity",
  position = "identity",
  ...)```

geom_ribbon
geom_ribbon

..., 
na.rm = FALSE,
show.legend = NA,
inherit.aes = TRUE
}

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

Arguments

mapping Set of aesthetic mappings created by aes or 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 The data to be displayed in this layer. There are three options:
  If NULL, the default, the data is inherited from the plot data as specified in the call to ggplot.
  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.
  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.
stat The statistical transformation to use on the data for this layer, as a string.
position Position adjustment, either as a string, or the result of a call to a position adjustment function.
... other arguments passed on to layer. These are often aesthetics, used to set an aesthetic to a fixed value, like color = "red" or size = 3. They may also be parameters to the paired geom/stat.
na.rm If FALSE (the default), removes missing values with a warning. If TRUE silently removes missing values.
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.
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. borders.

Details

An area plot is the continuous analog of a stacked bar chart (see geom_bar), and can be used to show how composition of the whole varies over the range of x. Choosing the order in which different
components is stacked is very important, as it becomes increasing hard to see the individual pattern as you move up the stack.

Aesthetics

geom_ribbon understands the following aesthetics (required aesthetics are in bold):

- x
- ymax
- ymin
- alpha
- colour
- fill
- linetype
- size

See Also

geom_bar for discrete intervals (bars), geom_linerange for discrete intervals (lines), geom_polygon for general polygons

Examples

# Generate data
huron <- data.frame(year = 1875:1972, level = as.vector(LakeHuron))
h <- ggplot(huron, aes(year))

h + geom_ribbon(aes(ymin=0, ymax=level))
h + geom_area(aes(y = level))

# Add aesthetic mappings
h +
geom_ribbon(aes(ymin = level - 1, ymax = level + 1), fill = "grey70") +
geom_line(aes(y = level))

---

geom_rug                 Marginal rug plots.

Description

Marginal rug plots.
geom_rug

Usage

```r
geom_rug(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  stat = "identity",
  position = "identity",
  ..., 
  sides = "bl",
  na.rm = FALSE,
  show.legend = NA,
  inherit.aes = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

- **mapping**: Set of aesthetic mappings created by `aes` or `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**: The data to be displayed in this layer. There are three options:
  - If `NULL`, the default, the data is inherited from the plot data as specified in the call to `ggplot`.
  - 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.
  - 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.

- **stat**: The statistical transformation to use on the data for this layer, as a string.

- **position**: Position adjustment, either as a string, or the result of a call to a position adjustment function.

- **...**: other arguments passed on to `layer`. These are often aesthetics, used to set an aesthetic to a fixed value, like `color = "red"` or `size = 3`. They may also be parameters to the paired geom/stat.

- **sides**: A string that controls which sides of the plot the rugs appear on. It can be set to a string containing any of "trbl", for top, right, bottom, and left.

- **na.rm**: If `FALSE` (the default), removes missing values with a warning. If `TRUE` silently removes missing values.

- **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.

- **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. `borders`.

Aesthetics

`geom_rug` understands the following aesthetics (required aesthetics are in bold):

- **mapping**
- **data**
- **stat**
- **position**
- **sides**
- **na.rm**
- **show.legend**
- **inherit.aes**
geom_segment

- alpha
- colour
- linetype
- size

Examples

```r
p <- ggplot(mtcars, aes(wt, mpg))
p + geom_point()
p + geom_point() + geom_rug()
p + geom_point() + geom_rug(sides="b")  # Rug on bottom only
p + geom_point() + geom_rug(sides="trbl")  # All four sides
p + geom_point() + geom_rug(position='jitter')
```

---

**geom_segment**  
*Line segments and curves.*

**Description**

`geom_segment` draws a straight line between points \((x_1, y_1)\) and \((x_2, y_2)\). `geom_curve` draws a curved line.

**Usage**

```r
gem_segment(
    mapping = NULL,
    data = NULL,
    stat = "identity",
    position = "identity",
    ...
)
gem_curve(
    mapping = NULL,
    data = NULL,
    stat = "identity",
    position = "identity",
    ...
)
```

Arguments

mapping Set of aesthetic mappings created by `aes` or `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 The data to be displayed in this layer. There are three options:
If `NULL`, the default, the data is inherited from the plot data as specified in the call to `ggplot`.
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.
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.

stat The statistical transformation to use on the data for this layer, as a string.

position Position adjustment, either as a string, or the result of a call to a position adjustment function.

... other arguments passed on to `layer`. These are often aesthetics, used to set an aesthetic to a fixed value, like `color = "red"` or `size = 3`. They may also be parameters to the paired geom/stat.

arrow specification for arrow heads, as created by `arrow()`

lineend Line end style (round, butt, square)

na.rm If `FALSE` (the default), removes missing values with a warning. If `TRUE` silently removes missing values.

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.

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. `borders`.

curvature A numeric value giving the amount of curvature. Negative values produce left-hand curves, positive values produce right-hand curves, and zero produces a straight line.

angle A numeric value between 0 and 180, giving an amount to skew the control points of the curve. Values less than 90 skew the curve towards the start point and values greater than 90 skew the curve towards the end point.

ncp The number of control points used to draw the curve. More control points creates a smoother curve.
Aesthetics

geom_segment understands the following aesthetics (required aesthetics are in bold):

• x
• xend
• y
• yend
• alpha
• colour
• linetype
• size

See Also

geom_path and geom_line for multi-segment lines and paths.
geom_spoke for a segment parameterised by a location (x, y), and an angle and radius.

Examples

b <- ggplot(mtcars, aes(wt, mpg)) + geom_point()

df <- data.frame(x1 = 2.62, x2 = 3.57, y1 = 21.0, y2 = 15.0)
b + geom_curve(aes(x = x1, y = y1, xend = x2, yend = y2, colour = "curve"), data = df) + geom_segment(aes(x = x1, y = y1, xend = x2, yend = y2, colour = "segment"), data = df)

b + geom_curve(aes(x = x1, y = y1, xend = x2, yend = y2), data = df, curvature = -0.2)
b + geom_curve(aes(x = x1, y = y1, xend = x2, yend = y2), data = df, curvature = 1)
b + geom_curve(aes(x = x1, y = y1, xend = x2, yend = y2),
data = df,
arrow = arrow(length = unit(0.03, "npc"))
)

ggplot(seals, aes(long, lat)) + geom_segment(aes(xend = long + delta_long, yend = lat + delta_lat), arrow = arrow(length = unit(0.1, "cm"))) + borders("state")

# You can also use geom_segment to recreate plot(type = "h") :
counts <- as.data.frame(table(x = rpois(100,5)))
counts$x <- as.numeric(as.character(counts$x))
with(counts, plot(x, Freq, type = "h", lwd = 10))

ggplot(counts, aes(x, Freq)) + geom_segment(aes(xend = x, yend = 0), size = 10, lineend = "butt")
### Description

Aids the eye in seeing patterns in the presence of overplotting. `geom_smooth` and `stat_smooth` are effectively aliases: they both use the same arguments. Use `geom_smooth` unless you want to display the results with a non-standard geom.

#### Usage

```r
geom_smooth(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  stat = "smooth",
  position = "identity",
  ..., 
  method = "auto",
  formula = y ~ x,
  se = TRUE,
  na.rm = FALSE,
  show.legend = NA,
  inherit.aes = TRUE
)

stat_smooth(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  geom = "smooth",
  position = "identity",
  ..., 
  method = "auto",
  formula = y ~ x,
  se = TRUE,
  n = 80,
  span = 0.75,
  fullrange = FALSE,
  level = 0.95,
  method.args = list(),
  na.rm = FALSE,
  show.legend = NA,
  inherit.aes = TRUE
)
```

#### Arguments

- `mapping`: Set of aesthetic mappings created by `aes` or `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**
The data to be displayed in this layer. There are three options:
If **NULL**, the default, the data is inherited from the plot data as specified in the call to `ggplot`.
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.
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.

**position**
Position adjustment, either as a string, or the result of a call to a position adjustment function.

... other arguments passed on to `layer`. These are often aesthetics, used to set an aesthetic to a fixed value, like `color = "red"` or `size = 3`. They may also be parameters to the paired geom/stat.

**method**
smoothing method (function) to use, eg. `lm`, `glm`, `gam`, `loess`, `rlm`. For datasets with \( n < 1000 \) default is `loess`. For datasets with 1000 or more observations defaults to `gam`, see `gam` for more details.

**formula**
formula to use in smoothing function, eg. \( y \sim x \), \( y \sim \text{poly}(x, 2) \), \( y \sim \log(x) \)

**se**
display confidence interval around smooth? (TRUE by default, see level to control

**na.rm**
If **FALSE** (the default), removes missing values with a warning. If **TRUE** silently removes missing values.

**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.

**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. `borders`.

**geom**, **stat**
Use to override the default connection between `geom_smooth` and `stat_smooth`.

**n**
number of points to evaluate smoother at

**span**
Controls the amount of smoothing for the default `loess` smoother. Smaller numbers produce wigglier lines, larger numbers produce smoother lines.

**fullrange**
should the fit span the full range of the plot, or just the data

**level**
level of confidence interval to use (0.95 by default)

**method.args**
List of additional arguments passed on to the modelling function defined by `method`.

**Details**
Calculation is performed by the (currently undocumented) `predictdf` generic and its methods. For most methods the standard error bounds are computed using the `predict` method - the exceptions are `loess` which uses a t-based approximation, and `glm` where the normal confidence interval is constructed on the link scale, and then back-transformed to the response scale.
Aesthetics

`geom_smooth` understands the following aesthetics (required aesthetics are in bold):

- x
- y
- alpha
- colour
- fill
- linetype
- size
- weight

Computed variables

- y predicted value
- ymin lower pointwise confidence interval around the mean
- ymax upper pointwise confidence interval around the mean
- se standard error

See Also

See individual modelling functions for more details: `lm` for linear smooths, `glm` for generalised linear smooths, `loess` for local smooths

Examples

```r
ggplot(mpg, aes(displ, hwy)) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_smooth()

# Use span to control the "wiggliness" of the default loess smoother
# The span is the fraction of points used to fit each local regression:
# small numbers make a wigglier curve, larger numbers make a smoother curve.
ggplot(mpg, aes(displ, hwy)) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_smooth(span = 0.3)

# Instead of a loess smooth, you can use any other modelling function:
ggplot(mpg, aes(displ, hwy)) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_smooth(method = "lm", se = FALSE)

ggplot(mpg, aes(displ, hwy)) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_smooth(method = "lm", formula = y ~ splines::bs(x, 3), se = FALSE)

# Smoothes are automatically fit to each group (defined by categorical
# aesthetics or the group aesthetic) and for each facet

ggplot(mpg, aes(displ, hwy, colour = class)) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_smooth(se = FALSE, method = "lm")

```r
ggplot(mpg, aes(displ, hwy)) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_smooth(span = 0.8) +
  facet_wrap(~drv)
```

```r
binomial_smooth <- function(...) {
  geom_smooth(method = "glm", method.args = list(family = "binomial"), ...)
}
```

# To fit a logistic regression, you need to coerce the values to
# a numeric vector lying between 0 and 1.

ggplot(rpart::kyphosis, aes(Age, Kyphosis)) +
  geom_jitter(height = 0.05) +
  binomial_smooth()

```r
ggplot(rpart::kyphosis, aes(Age, as.numeric(Kyphosis) - 1)) +
  geom_jitter(height = 0.05) +
  binomial_smooth()
```

```r
ggplot(rpart::kyphosis, aes(Age, as.numeric(Kyphosis) - 1)) +
  geom_jitter(height = 0.05) +
  binomial_smooth(formula = y ~ splines::ns(x, 2))
```

# But in this case, it's probably better to fit the model yourself
# so you can exercise more control and see whether or not it's a good model

---

**geom_spoke**

A line segment parameterised by location, direction and distance.

**Description**

A line segment parameterised by location, direction and distance.

**Usage**

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

mapping Set of aesthetic mappings created by `aes` or `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 The data to be displayed in this layer. There are three options:
If `NULL`, the default, the data is inherited from the plot data as specified in the call to `ggplot`.
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.
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.

stat The statistical transformation to use on the data for this layer, as a string.
position Position adjustment, either as a string, or the result of a call to a position adjustment function.

... other arguments passed on to `layer`. These are often aesthetics, used to set an aesthetic to a fixed value, like `color = "red"` or `size = 3`. They may also be parameters to the paired geom/stat.

na.rm If `FALSE` (the default), removes missing values with a warning. If `TRUE` silently removes missing values.

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.

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. `borders`.

Aesthetics

`geom_spoke` understands the following aesthetics (required aesthetics are in bold):

- angle
- radius
- x
- y
- alpha
- colour
- linetype
- size

Examples

df <- expand.grid(x = 1:10, y=1:10)
df$angle <- runif(100, 0, 2*pi)
df$speed <- runif(100, 0, sqrt(0.1 * df$x))
ggplot(df, aes(x, y)) +
geom_point() +
geom_spoke(aes(angle = angle), radius = 0.5)

ggplot(df, aes(x, y)) +
geom_point() +
geom_spoke(aes(angle = angle, radius = speed))

ggplot2 geom with xmin and xmax aesthetics that covers the entire y range, useful for clickSelects background elements.

Description

ggplot2 geom with xmin and xmax aesthetics that covers the entire y range, useful for clickSelects background elements.

Usage

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

Arguments

mapping aesthetic mapping
data data set
stat statistic mapping, defaults to identity
position position mapping, defaults to identity
...
other arguments
na.rm remove missing values?
show.legend TRUE or FALSE
inherit.aes TRUE or FALSE

Value

ggplot2 layer
Examples

```r
if(require('data.table'))setDTthreads(1)#for CRAN.

library(animint2)

## Example: 2 plots, 2 selectors, but only interacting with 1 plot.
data(breakpoints)
only.error <- subset(breakpoints$error,type=="E")
only.segments <- subset(only.error,bases.per.probe==bases.per.probe[1])
signal.colors <- c(estimate="#0adb0a", latent="#0098ef")
breakpointError <- list(
  signal=ggplot()+
    geom_point(aes(
      position, signal),
    showSelected="bases.per.probe",
    data=breakpoints$signals)+
  geom_line(aes(
      position, signal),
    colour=signal.colors["latent"],
    data=breakpoints$imprecision)+
  geom_segment(aes(
      first.base, mean, xend=last.base, yend=mean),
    showSelected=c("segments", "bases.per.probe"),
    colour=signal.colors["estimate"],
    data=breakpoints$segments)+
  geom_vline(aes(
      xintercept=base),
    showSelected=c("segments", "bases.per.probe"),
    colour=signal.colors["estimate"],
    linetype="dashed",
    data=breakpoints$breaks),
  error=ggplot()+
    geom_vline(aes(
      xintercept=segments),
    clickSelects="segments",
    data=only.segments, lwd=17, alpha=1/2)+
    geom_line(aes(
      segments, error, group=bases.per.probe),
    clickSelects="bases.per.probe",
    data=only.error, lwd=4))
animint2dir(breakpointError)
```

### Description

**geom_violin**

Violin plot.
geom_violin

Usage

geom_violin(
    mapping = NULL,
    data = NULL,
    stat = "ydensity",
    position = "dodge",
    ...
    draw_quantiles = NULL,
    trim = TRUE,
    scale = "area",
    na.rm = FALSE,
    show.legend = NA,
    inherit.aes = TRUE
)

stat_ydensity(
    mapping = NULL,
    data = NULL,
    geom = "violin",
    position = "dodge",
    ...
    bw = "nrd0",
    adjust = 1,
    kernel = "gaussian",
    trim = TRUE,
    scale = "area",
    na.rm = FALSE,
    show.legend = NA,
    inherit.aes = TRUE
)

Arguments

mapping Set of aesthetic mappings created by `aes` or `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 The data to be displayed in this layer. There are three options:
If `NULL`, the default, the data is inherited from the plot data as specified in the call to `ggplot`.
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.
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.

position Position adjustment, either as a string, or the result of a call to a position adjustment function.
other arguments passed on to layer. These are often aesthetics, used to set an aesthetic to a fixed value, like color = "red" or size = 3. They may also be parameters to the paired geom/stat.

draw_quantiles If not(NULL) (default), draw horizontal lines at the given quantiles of the density estimate.

trim If TRUE (default), trim the tails of the violins to the range of the data. If FALSE, don’t trim the tails.

scale if "area" (default), all violins have the same area (before trimming the tails). If "count", areas are scaled proportionally to the number of observations. If "width", all violins have the same maximum width.

na.rm If FALSE (the default), removes missing values with a warning. If TRUE silently removes missing values.

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.

inherit.aes If FALSE (the default), 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. borders.

gem, stat Use to override the default connection between geom_violin and stat_ydensity.

bw the smoothing bandwidth to be used, see density for details

adjust adjustment of the bandwidth, see density for details

kernel kernel used for density estimation, see density for details

Aesthetics

geom_violin understands the following aesthetics (required aesthetics are in bold):

• x
• y
• alpha
• colour
• fill
• linetype
• size
• weight

Computed variables

density density estimate
scaled density estimate, scaled to maximum of 1

count density * number of points - probably useless for violin plots

violinwidth density scaled for the violin plot, according to area, counts or to a constant maximum width

n number of points

width width of violin bounding box
References


See Also

gem_violin for examples, and stat_density for examples with data along the x axis.

Examples

```r
p <- ggplot(mtcars, aes(factor(cyl), mpg))
p + geom_violin()

p + geom_violin() + geom_jitter(height = 0)
p + geom_violin() + coord_flip()

# Scale maximum width proportional to sample size:
p + geom_violin(scale = "count")

# Scale maximum width to 1 for all violins:
p + geom_violin(scale = "width")

# Default is to trim violins to the range of the data. To disable:
p + geom_violin(trim = FALSE)

# Use a smaller bandwidth for closer density fit (default is 1).
p + geom_violin(adjust = .5)

# Add aesthetic mappings
# Note that violins are automatically dodged when any aesthetic is
# a factor
p + geom_violin(aes(fill = cyl))
p + geom_violin(aes(fill = factor(cyl)))
p + geom_violin(aes(fill = factor(vs)))
p + geom_violin(aes(fill = factor(am)))

# Set aesthetics to fixed value
p + geom_violin(fill = "grey80", colour = "#3366FF")

# Show quartiles
p + geom_violin(draw_quantiles = c(0.25, 0.5, 0.75))

# Scales vs. coordinate transforms -------
if (require("ggplot2movies")) {
  # Scale transformations occur before the density statistics are computed.
  # Coordinate transformations occur afterwards. Observe the effect on the
  # number of outliers.
  m <- ggplot(movies, aes(y = votes, x = rating, group = cut_width(rating, 0.5)))
m + geom_violin()
m + geom_violin() + scale_y_log10()
m + geom_violin() + coord_trans(y = "log10")
```
m + geom_violin() + scale_y_log10() + coord_trans(y = "log10")

# Violin plots with continuous x:
# Use the group aesthetic to group observations in violins
ggplot(movies, aes(year, budget)) + geom_violin()
ggplot(movies, aes(year, budget)) +
  geom_violin(aes(group = cut_width(year, 10)), scale = "width")

---

**geom_widerect**

A ggplot2 geom with ymin and ymax aesthetics that covers the entire x range, useful for clickSelects background elements.

**Description**

A ggplot2 geom with ymin and ymax aesthetics that covers the entire x range, useful for clickSelects background elements.

**Usage**

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

**Arguments**

- `mapping`: aesthetic mapping
- `data`: data set
- `stat`: statistic mapping, defaults to identity
- `position`: position mapping, defaults to identity
- `...`: other arguments
- `na.rm`: remove missing values?
- `show.legend`: TRUE OR FALSE
- `inherit.aes`: TRUE OR FALSE

**Value**

A ggplot2 layer
Examples

```r
## Not run:
source(system.file("examples/WorldBank.R", package = "animint"))
## End(Not run)
```

getCommonChunk

Save the common columns for each tsv to one chunk

Description

Save the common columns for each tsv to one chunk

Usage

```r
getCommonChunk(built, chunk.vars, aes.list)
```

Arguments

- `built`: data.frame of built data.
- `chunk.vars`: which variables to chunk on.
- `aes.list`: a character vector of aesthetics.
- `vars`: character vector of chunk variable names to split on.

Value

a list of common and varied data to save, or NULL if there is no common data.

getLayerName

Gives a unique name to each layer in saveLayer

Description

Gives a unique name to each layer in saveLayer

Usage

```r
getLayerName(L, geom_num, p.name)
```

Arguments

- `L`: layer in saveLayer to be named
- `geom_num`: the number of the layer to be saved
- `p.name`: the name of the plot to which the layer belongs

Value

a unique name for the layer
**getLayerParams**  
*Get all parameters for a layer*

**Description**
Get all parameters for a layer

**Usage**

```r
getLayerParams(l)
```

**Arguments**

- `l`: A single layer of the plot

**Value**
All parameters in the layer

---

**getLegend**  
*Function to get legend information for each scale*

**Description**
Function to get legend information for each scale

**Usage**

```r
getLegend(mb)
```

**Arguments**

- `mb`: single entry from `guides_merge()` list of legend data

**Value**
list of legend information, NULL if `guide=FALSE`. 
**getLegendList**  
*Function to get legend information from ggplot*

**Description**  
Function to get legend information from ggplot

**Usage**  
getLegendList(plistextra)

**Arguments**  
- **plistextra**  
  output from ggplot_build(p)

**Value**  
list containing information for each legend

---

**getTextSize**  
*Function to process text size with different types of unit*

**Description**  
Function to process text size with different types of unit

**Usage**  
getTextSize(element.name, theme)

**Arguments**  
- **element.name**  
  The name of the theme element
- **theme**  
  combined theme from plot_theme()

**Value**  
character of text size, with unit pt/px
getUniqueAxisLabels  
Get unique axis labels for the plot

Description
Get unique axis labels for the plot

Usage
getUniqueAxisLabels(plot.meta)

Arguments
plot.meta contains axis labels

Value
modified plot.meta with unique axis labels

gganimintproto  
Create a new gganimintproto object

Description
gganimintproto is inspired by the proto package, but it has some important differences. Notably, it cleanly supports cross-package inheritance, and has faster performance.

Usage
gganimintproto(\_class = NULL, \_inherit = NULL, ...)
gganimintproto_parent(parent, self)

Arguments
\_class Class name to assign to the object. This is stored as the class attribute of the object. If NULL (the default), no class name will be added to the object.
\_inherit gganimintproto object to inherit from. If NULL, don’t inherit from any object.
... A list of members in the gganimintproto object.
parent, self Access parent class parent of object self.
Calling gganimintproto methods

gganimintproto methods can take an optional self argument: if it is present, it is a regular method; if it’s absent, it’s a “static” method (i.e. it doesn’t use any fields).

Imagine you have a gganimintproto object Adder, which has a method \( \text{addx} = \text{function}(\text{self}, n) \ n + \text{self}$x \). Then, to call this function, you would use \( \text{Adder}$addx(10) \) – the self is passed in automatically by the wrapper function. self be located anywhere in the function signature, although customarily it comes first.

Calling methods in a parent

To explicitly call a methods in a parent, use \( \text{gganimintproto}_\text{parent}(\text{Parent}, \text{self}) \).

---

**ggplot**

Create a new ggplot plot.

**Description**

ggplot() initializes a ggplot object. It can be used to declare the input data frame for a graphic and to specify the set of plot aesthetics intended to be common throughout all subsequent layers unless specifically overridden.

**Usage**

```r
ggplot(data = NULL, mapping = aes(), ..., environment = parent.frame())
```

**Arguments**

- **data**: Default dataset to use for plot. If not already a data.frame, will be converted to one by `fortify`. If not specified, must be supplied in each layer added to the plot.
- **mapping**: Default list of aesthetic mappings to use for plot. If not specified, must be supplied in each layer added to the plot.
- **...**: Other arguments passed on to methods. Not currently used.
- **environment**: If an variable defined in the aesthetic mapping is not found in the data, ggplot will look for it in this environment. It defaults to using the environment in which \( \text{ggplot}() \) is called.

**Details**

\( \text{ggplot}() \) is typically used to construct a plot incrementally, using the + operator to add layers to the existing ggplot object. This is advantageous in that the code is explicit about which layers are added and the order in which they are added. For complex graphics with multiple layers, initialization with \( \text{ggplot} \) is recommended.

There are three common ways to invoke ggplot:

- \( \text{ggplot}(\text{df}, \text{aes}(x, y, <\text{other aesthetics}>)\)
The first method is recommended if all layers use the same data and the same set of aesthetics, although this method can also be used to add a layer using data from another data frame. See the first example below. The second method specifies the default data frame to use for the plot, but no aesthetics are defined up front. This is useful when one data frame is used predominantly as layers are added, but the aesthetics may vary from one layer to another. The third method initializes a skeleton ggplot object which is fleshed out as layers are added. This method is useful when multiple data frames are used to produce different layers, as is often the case in complex graphics.

Examples

```r
df <- data.frame(gp = factor(rep(letters[1:3], each = 10)),
                   y = rnorm(30))
# Compute sample mean and standard deviation in each group
ds <- plyr::ddply(df, "gp", plyr::summarise, mean = mean(y), sd = sd(y))

# Declare the data frame and common aesthetics.
# The summary data frame ds is used to plot
# larger red points in a second geom_point() layer.
# If the data = argument is not specified, it uses the
# declared data frame from ggplot(); ditto for the aesthetics.
ggplot(df, aes(x = gp, y = y)) +
       geom_point() +
       geom_point(data = ds, aes(y = mean),
                   colour = "red", size = 3)
# Same plot as above, declaring only the data frame in ggplot().
# Note how the x and y aesthetics must now be declared in
# each geom_point() layer.
ggplot(df) +
       geom_point(aes(x = gp, y = y)) +
       geom_point(data = ds, aes(x = gp, y = mean),
                   colour = "red", size = 3)
# Set up a skeleton ggplot object and add layers:
ggplot() +
       geom_point(data = df, aes(x = gp, y = y)) +
       geom_point(data = ds, aes(x = gp, y = mean),
                   colour = "red", size = 3) +
       geom_errorbar(data = ds, aes(x = gp, y = mean,
                                     ymin = mean - sd, ymax = mean + sd),
                      colour = "red", width = 0.4)
```

Description

`ggsave()` is a convenient function for saving a plot. It defaults to saving the last plot that you displayed, using the size of the current graphics device. It also guesses the type of graphics device from the extension.
Usage

ggsave(
  filename,
  plot = last_plot(),
  device = NULL,
  path = NULL,
  scale = 1,
  width = NA,
  height = NA,
  units = c("in", "cm", "mm"),
  dpi = 300,
  limitsize = TRUE,
  ...
)

Arguments

filename  File name to create on disk.
plot      Plot to save, defaults to last plot displayed.
device    Device to use (function or any of the recognized extensions, e.g. "pdf"). By
default, extracted from filename extension. ggsave currently recognises eps/ps, tex
(pictex), pdf, jpeg, tiff, png, bmp, svg and wmf (windows only).
path      Path to save plot to (combined with filename).
scale     Multiplicative scaling factor.
width, height  Plot dimensions, defaults to size of current graphics device.
units     Units for width and height when specified explicitly (in, cm, or mm)
dpi       Resolution used for raster outputs.
limitsize When TRUE (the default), ggsave will not save images larger than 50x50 inches,
to prevent the common error of specifying dimensions in pixels.
... Other arguments passed on to graphics device

Examples

## Not run:
ggplot(mtcars, aes(mpg, wt)) + geom_point()

ggsave(file.path(tempdir(), "mtcars.pdf"))
ggsave(file.path(tempdir(), "mtcars.png"))

ggsave(file.path(tempdir(), "mtcars.pdf"), width = 4, height = 4)
ggsave(file.path(tempdir(), "mtcars.pdf"), width = 20, height = 20, units = "cm")

unlink(file.path(tempdir(), "mtcars.pdf"))
unlink(file.path(tempdir(), "mtcars.png"))

# specify device when saving to a file with unknown extension
# (for example a server supplied temporary file)
```r
file <- tempfile()
ggsave(file, device = "pdf")
unlink(file)

## End(Not run)
```

---

**ggtheme**  
*ggplot2 themes*

---

**Description**
Themes set the general aspect of the plot such as the colour of the background, gridlines, the size and colour of fonts.

**Usage**

```r
theme_grey(base_size = 11, base_family = "")
theme_gray(base_size = 11, base_family = "")
theme_bw(base_size = 12, base_family = "")
theme_linedraw(base_size = 12, base_family = "")
theme_light(base_size = 12, base_family = "")
theme_minimal(base_size = 12, base_family = "")
theme_classic(base_size = 12, base_family = "")
theme_dark(base_size = 12, base_family = "")
theme_void(base_size = 12, base_family = "")
```

**Arguments**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>base_size</td>
<td>base font size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>base_family</td>
<td>base font family</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Details**

- **theme_gray** The signature `ggplot2` theme with a grey background and white gridlines, designed to put the data forward yet make comparisons easy.
- **theme_bw** The classic dark-on-light `ggplot2` theme. May work better for presentations displayed with a projector.
theme_linedraw  A theme with only black lines of various widths on white backgrounds, reminiscent of a line drawings. Serves a purpose similar to theme_bw. Note that this theme has some very thin lines (« 1 pt) which some journals may refuse.

theme_light  A theme similar to theme_linedraw but with light grey lines and axes, to direct more attention towards the data.

theme_dark  The dark cousin of theme_light, with similar line sizes but a dark background. Useful to make thin coloured lines pop out.

theme_minimal  A minimalistic theme with no background annotations.

theme_classic  A classic-looking theme, with x and y axis lines and no gridlines.

theme_void  A completely empty theme.

Examples

```r
p <- ggplot(mtcars) + geom_point(aes(x = wt, y = mpg, colour = factor(gear))) + facet_wrap(~am)

p
p + theme_gray()
p + theme_bw()
p + theme_linedraw()
p + theme_light()
p + theme_dark()
p + theme_minimal()
p + theme_classic()
p + theme_void()
```

---

**graphical-units**  

### Description

Multiply size in mm by these constants in order to convert to the units that grid uses internally for lwd and fontsize.

### Usage

```r
.pt
.stroke
```

### Format

An object of class numeric of length 1.

An object of class numeric of length 1.
set guides for each scale.

Description

Guides for each scale can be set in call of scale_* with argument guide, or in guides.

Usage

guides(…)

Arguments

… List of scale guide pairs

Value

A list containing the mapping between scale and guide.

See Also

Other guides: guide_colourbar(), guide_legend()

Examples

# ggplot object
dat <- data.frame(x = 1:5, y = 1:5, p = 1:5, q = factor(1:5), r = factor(1:5))
p <- ggplot(dat, aes(x, y, colour = p, size = q, shape = r)) + geom_point()

# without guide specification
p

# Show colorbar guide for colour.
# All these examples below have a same effect.
p + guides(colour = "colorbar", size = "legend", shape = "legend")
p + guides(colour = guide_colorbar(), size = guide_legend(), shape = guide_legend())
p + scale_colour_continuous(guide = "colorbar") +
scale_size_discrete(guide = "legend") +
scale_shape(guide = "legend")

# Remove some guides
p + guides(colour = "none")
p + guides(colour = "colorbar", size = "none")
# Guides are integrated where possible

```r
p + guides(colour = guide_legend("title"), size = guide_legend("title"),
          shape = guide_legend("title"))
# same as
p <- guide_legend("title")
p + guides(colour = p, size = p, shape = p)
```

```r
p + theme(legend.position = "bottom")
```

# position of guides

```r
p + theme(legend.position = "bottom", legend.box = "horizontal")
```

# Set order for multiple guides

```r
ggplot(mpg, aes(displ, cty)) +
g + geom_point(aes(size = hwy, colour = cyl, shape = drv)) +
guides(
  colour = guide_colourbar(order = 1),
  shape = guide_legend(order = 2),
  size = guide_legend(order = 3)
)
```

---

guide_colourbar

Continuous colour bar guide.

**Description**

Colour bar guide shows continuous color scales mapped onto values. Colour bar is available with `scale_fill` and `scale_colour`. For more information, see the inspiration for this function: Mat-lab’s colorbar function.

**Usage**

```r
guide_colourbar(
  title = waiver(),
  title.position = NULL,
  title.theme = NULL,
  title.hjust = NULL,
  title.vjust = NULL,
  label = TRUE,
  label.position = NULL,
  label.theme = NULL,
  label.hjust = NULL,
  label.vjust = NULL,
  barwidth = NULL,
  barheight = NULL,
  nbin = 20,
)```

raster = TRUE,
ticks = TRUE,
draw.ulim = TRUE,
draw.llim = TRUE,
direction = NULL,
default.unit = "line",
reverse = FALSE,
order = 0,
...
)

guide_colorbar(
  title = waiver(),
title.position = NULL,
title.theme = NULL,
title.hjust = NULL,
title.vjust = NULL,
label = TRUE,
label.position = NULL,
label.theme = NULL,
label.hjust = NULL,
label.vjust = NULL,
barwidth = NULL,
barheight = NULL,
nbin = 20,
raster = TRUE,
ticks = TRUE,
draw.ulim = TRUE,
draw.llim = TRUE,
direction = NULL,
default.unit = "line",
reverse = FALSE,
order = 0,
...
)

Arguments

**title** A character string or expression indicating a title of guide. If NULL, the title is not shown. By default (waiver), the name of the scale object or the name specified in labs is used for the title.

**title.position** A character string indicating the position of a title. One of "top" (default for a vertical guide), "bottom", "left" (default for a horizontal guide), or "right."

**title.theme** A theme object for rendering the title text. Usually the object of element_text is expected. By default, the theme is specified by legend.title in theme or theme.

**title.hjust** A number specifying horizontal justification of the title text.

**title.vjust** A number specifying vertical justification of the title text.
label

logical. If TRUE then the labels are drawn. If FALSE then the labels are invisible.

label.position

A character string indicating the position of a label. One of "top", "bottom" (default for horizontal guide), "left", or "right" (default for vertical guide).

label.theme

A theme object for rendering the label text. Usually the object of element_text is expected. By default, the theme is specified by legend.text in theme or theme.

label.hjust

A numeric specifying horizontal justification of the label text.

label.vjust

A numeric specifying vertical justification of the label text.

barwidth

A numeric or a unit object specifying the width of the colorbar. Default value is legend.key.width or legend.key.size in theme or theme.

barheight

A numeric or a unit object specifying the height of the colorbar. Default value is legend.key.height or legend.key.size in theme or theme.

nbin

A numeric specifying the number of bins for drawing colorbar. A smoother colorbar for a larger value.

raster

A logical. If TRUE then the colorbar is rendered as a raster object. If FALSE then the colorbar is rendered as a set of rectangles. Note that not all graphics devices are capable of rendering raster image.

ticks

A logical specifying if tick marks on colorbar should be visible.

draw.ulim

A logical specifying if the upper limit tick marks should be visible.

draw.llim

A logical specifying if the lower limit tick marks should be visible.

direction

A character string indicating the direction of the guide. One of "horizontal" or "vertical."

default.unit

A character string indicating unit for barwidth and barheight.

reverse

logical. If TRUE the colorbar is reversed. By default, the highest value is on the top and the lowest value is on the bottom.

order

positive integer less than 99 that specifies the order of this guide among multiple guides. This controls the order in which multiple guides are displayed, not the contents of the guide itself. If 0 (default), the order is determined by a secret algorithm.

Details

Guides can be specified in each scale_* or in guides. guide="legend" in scale_* is syntactic sugar for guide=guide_legend() (e.g. scale_color_manual(guide = "legend")). As for how to specify the guide for each scale in more detail, see guides.

Value

A guide object

See Also

Other guides: guide_legend(), guides()
Examples

df <- reshape2::melt(outer(1:4, 1:4), varnames = c("X1", "X2"))

p1 <- ggplot(df, aes(X1, X2)) + geom_tile(aes(fill = value))
p2 <- p1 + geom_point(aes(size = value))

# Basic form
p1 + scale_fill_continuous(guide = "colorbar")
p1 + scale_fill_continuous(guide = guide_colorbar())
p1 + guides(fill = guide_colorbar())

# Control styles

# bar size
p1 + guides(fill = guide_colorbar(barwidth = 0.5, barheight = 10))

# no label
p1 + guides(fill = guide_colorbar(label = FALSE))

# no tick marks
p1 + guides(fill = guide_colorbar(ticks = FALSE))

# label position
p1 + guides(fill = guide_colorbar(label.position = "left"))

# label theme
p1 + guides(fill = guide_colorbar(label.theme = element_text(colour = "blue", angle = 0)))

# small number of bins
p1 + guides(fill = guide_colorbar(nbin = 3))

# large number of bins
p1 + guides(fill = guide_colorbar(nbin = 100))

# make top- and bottom-most ticks invisible
p1 + scale_fill_continuous(limits = c(0, 20), breaks = c(0, 5, 10, 15, 20),
                          guide = guide_colorbar(nbin = 100, draw.ulim = FALSE, draw.llim = FALSE))

# guides can be controlled independently
p2 +
  scale_fill_continuous(guide = "colorbar") +
  scale_size(guide = "legend")
p2 + guides(fill = "colorbar", size = "legend")

p2 +
  scale_fill_continuous(guide = guide_colorbar(direction = "horizontal")(nbin = 100), draw.ulim = FALSE, draw.llim = FALSE)
  scale_size(guide = guide_legend(direction = "vertical"))
Description

Legend type guide shows key (i.e., geoms) mapped onto values. Legend guides for various scales are integrated if possible.

Usage

guide_legend(
  title = waiver(),
  title.position = NULL,
  title.theme = NULL,
  title.hjust = NULL,
  title.vjust = NULL,
  label = TRUE,
  label.position = NULL,
  label.theme = NULL,
  label.hjust = NULL,
  label.vjust = NULL,
  keywidth = NULL,
  keyheight = NULL,
  direction = NULL,
  default.unit = "line",
  override.aes = list(),
  nrow = NULL,
  ncol = NULL,
  byrow = FALSE,
  reverse = FALSE,
  order = 0,
  ...
)

Arguments

title A character string or expression indicating a title of guide. If NULL, the title is not shown. By default (waiver), the name of the scale object or the name specified in labs is used for the title.

title.position A character string indicating the position of a title. One of "top" (default for a vertical guide), "bottom", "left" (default for a horizontal guide), or "right."

title.theme A theme object for rendering the title text. Usually the object of element_text is expected. By default, the theme is specified by legend.title in theme or theme.

title.hjust A number specifying horizontal justification of the title text.

title.vjust A number specifying vertical justification of the title text.

label logical. If TRUE then the labels are drawn. If FALSE then the labels are invisible.

label.position A character string indicating the position of a label. One of "top", "bottom" (default for horizontal guide), "left", or "right" (default for vertical guide).
label.theme  A theme object for rendering the label text. Usually the object of `element_text` is expected. By default, the theme is specified by `legend.text` in `theme` or `theme`.

label.hjust  A numeric specifying horizontal justification of the label text.

label.vjust  A numeric specifying vertical justification of the label text.

keywidth  A numeric or a `unit` object specifying the width of the legend key. Default value is `legend.key.width` or `legend.key.size` in `theme` or `theme`.

keyheight  A numeric or a `unit` object specifying the height of the legend key. Default value is `legend.key.height` or `legend.key.size` in `theme` or `theme`.

direction  A character string indicating the direction of the guide. One of "horizontal" or "vertical."

default.unit  A character string indicating `unit` for `keywidth` and `keyheight`.

override.aes  A list specifying aesthetic parameters of legend key. See details and examples.

nrow  The desired number of rows of legends.

ncol  The desired number of column of legends.

byrow  logical. If FALSE (the default) the legend-matrix is filled by columns, otherwise the legend-matrix is filled by rows.

reverse  logical. If TRUE the order of legends is reversed.

order  positive integer less that 99 that specifies the order of this guide among multiple guides. This controls the order in which multiple guides are displayed, not the contents of the guide itself. If 0 (default), the order is determined by a secret algorithm.

...  ignored.

Details
Guides can be specified in each `scale_*` or in `guides`. `guide="legend"` in `scale_*` is syntactic sugar for `guide=guide_legend()` (e.g. `scale_color_manual(guide = "legend")`). As for how to specify the guide for each scale in more detail, see `guides`.

Value
A guide object

See Also
Other guides: `guide_colourbar()`, `guides()`

Examples

```r
df <- reshape2::melt(outer(1:4, 1:4), varnames = c("X1", "X2"))

p1 <- ggplot(df, aes(X1, X2)) + geom_tile(aes(fill = value))
p2 <- p1 + geom_point(aes(size = value))
```
# Basic form
```
p1 + scale_fill_continuous(guide = "legend")
p1 + scale_fill_continuous(guide = guide_legend())
```

# Guide title
```
p1 + scale_fill_continuous(guide = guide_legend(title = "V")) # title text
p1 + scale_fill_continuous(guide = guide_legend(title = NULL)) # no title
```

# Control styles

# key size
```
p1 + guides(fill = guide_legend(keywidth = 3, keyheight = 1))
```

# title position
```
p1 + guides(fill = guide_legend(title = "LEFT", title.position = "left"))
```

# title text styles via element_text
```
p1 + guides(fill =

guide_legend(
    title.theme = element_text(
        size = 15,
        face = "italic",
        colour = "red",
        angle = 0
    )
)
)
```

# label position
```
p1 + guides(fill = guide_legend(label.position = "left", label.hjust = 1))
```

# label styles
```
p1 + scale_fill_continuous(breaks = c(5, 10, 15),
    labels = paste("long", c(5, 10, 15)),
    guide = guide_legend(
        direction = "horizontal",
        title.position = "top",
        label.position = "bottom",
        label.hjust = 0.5,
        label.vjust = 1,
        label.theme = element_text(angle = 90)
    )
)
```

# Set aesthetic of legend key

# very low alpha value make it difficult to see legend key
```
p3 <- ggplot(diamonds, aes(carat, price)) +
    geom_point(aes(colour = color), alpha = 1/100)
p3
```

# override.aes overwrites the alpha
```
p3 + guides(colour = guide_legend(override.aes = list(alpha = 1)))
```
# multiple row/col legends
df <- data.frame(x = 1:20, y = 1:20, color = letters[1:20])
p <- ggplot(df, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_point(aes(colour = color))
p + guides(col = guide_legend(nrow = 8))
p + guides(col = guide_legend(ncol = 8))
p + guides(col = guide_legend(nrow = 8, byrow = TRUE))
p + guides(col = guide_legend(ncol = 8, byrow = TRUE))

# reversed order legend
p + guides(col = guide_legend(reverse = TRUE))

hmisc

Wrap up a selection of summary functions from Hmisc to make it easy
to use with `stat_summary`.

Description

See the Hmisc documentation for details of their options.

Usage

```r
mean_cl_boot(x, ...)
mean_cl_normal(x, ...)
mean_sdl(x, ...)
median_hilow(x, ...)
```

Arguments

- `x` : a numeric vector
- `...` : other arguments passed on to the respective Hmisc function.

See Also

`smean.cl.boot`, `smean.cl.normal`, `smean.sdl`, `smedian.hilow`
**intreg**  
*Interval regression*

**Description**

Learning model complexity using max-margin interval regression. We have observed several noisy piecewise constant signals, and we have weak labels about how many change-points occur in several regions. Max margin interval regression is an algorithm that uses this information to learn a penalty function for accurate change-point detection.

**Usage**

```r
data(intreg)
```

**Format**

There are 7 related data.frames: signals contains the noisy piecewise constant signals, annotations contains the weak labels, segments and breaks contain the segmentation model, selection contains the penalty and cost information, intervals contains the target intervals of penalty values for each signal, and model describes the learned max margin interval regression model.

**is.gganimintproto**  
*Is an object a gganimintproto object?*

**Description**

Is an object a gganimintproto object?

**Usage**

```r
is.gganimintproto(x)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` An object to test.
**is.rel**

*Reports whether x is a rel object*

**Description**

Reports whether x is a rel object

**Usage**

```
is.rel(x)
```

**Arguments**

- **x**
  
  An object to test

---

**is.rgb**

*Check if character is an RGB hexadecimal color value*

**Description**

Check if character is an RGB hexadecimal color value

**Usage**

```
is.rgb(x)
```

**Arguments**

- **x**
  
  character

**Value**

True/False value
is.theme

Reports whether x is a theme object

Description

Reports whether x is a theme object

Usage

is.theme(x)

Arguments

x An object to test

issueSelectorWarnings

Issue warnings for selectors

Description

Issue warnings for selectors

Usage

issueSelectorWarnings(geoms, selector.aes, duration)

Arguments

geoms geoms to check for warnings
selector.aes selectors for each geom
duration animation variable information to check for key value

Value

NULL
knit_print.animint  
*Insert an interactive animation into an R markdown document using a customized print method.*

**Description**

Insert an interactive animation into an R markdown document using a customized print method.

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'animint'
knit_print(x, options, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `x`: named list of ggplots and option lists to pass to animint2dir.
- `options`: knitr options.
- `...`: placeholder.

**Author(s)**

Carson Sievert

**References**


---

labeller  
*Generic labeller function for facets*

**Description**

This function makes it easy to assign different labellers to different factors. The labeller can be a function or it can be a named character vectors that will serve as a lookup table.

**Usage**

```r
labeller(
  ..., 
  .rows = NULL, 
  .cols = NULL, 
  keep.as.numeric = NULL, 
  .multi_line = TRUE, 
  .default = label_value
)
```
Arguments

- ... Named arguments of the form variable = labeller. Each labeller is passed to `as_labeller()` and can be a lookup table, a function taking and returning character vectors, or simply a labeller function.
- `.rows, .cols` Labeller for a whole margin (either the rows or the columns). It is passed to `as_labeller()`. When a margin-wide labeller is set, make sure you don’t mention in ... any variable belonging to the margin.
- `keep.as.numeric` Deprecated. All supplied labellers and on-labeller functions should be able to work with character labels.
- `.multi_line` Whether to display the labels of multiple factors on separate lines. This is passed to the labeller function.
- `.default` Default labeller for variables not specified. Also used with lookup tables or non-labeller functions.

Details

In case of functions, if the labeller has class `labeller`, it is directly applied on the data frame of labels. Otherwise, it is applied to the columns of the data frame of labels. The data frame is then processed with the function specified in the `.default` argument. This is intended to be used with functions taking a character vector such as `capitalize`.

Value

A labeller function to supply to `facet_grid` for the argument labeller.

See Also

`as_labeller()`, `labellers`

Examples

```r
p1 <- ggplot(mtcars, aes(x = mpg, y = wt)) + geom_point()
# You can assign different labellers to variables:
p1 + facet_grid(vs + am ~ gear,
               labeller = labeller(vs = label_both, am = label_value))
# Or whole margins:
p1 + facet_grid(vs + am ~ gear,
               labeller = labeller(.rows = label_both, .cols = label_value))
# You can supply functions operating on strings:
capitalize <- function(string) {
  substr(string, 1, 1) <- toupper(substr(string, 1, 1))
  string
}
p2 <- ggplot(msleep, aes(x = sleep_total, y = awake)) + geom_point()
```
```r
p2 + facet_grid(vore ~ conservation, labeller = labeller(vore = capitalize))

# Or use character vectors as lookup tables:
conservation_status <- c(
  cd = "Conservation Dependent",
  en = "Endangered",
  lc = "Least concern",
  nt = "Near Threatened",
  vu = "Vulnerable",
  domesticated = "Domesticated"
)

p2 + facet_grid(vore ~ conservation, labeller = labeller(
  .default = capitalize,
  conservation = conservation_status
))

# In the following example, we rename the levels to the long form,
# then apply a wrap labeller to the columns to prevent cropped text
msleep$conservation2 <- plyr::revalue(msleep$conservation, conservation_status)

p2 %>% msleep + facet_grid(vore ~ conservation2)
p2 %>% msleep +
  facet_grid(vore ~ conservation2,
    labeller = labeller(conservation2 = label_wrap_gen(10))
)

# labeller() is especially useful to act as a global labeller. You
# can set it up once and use it on a range of different plots with
# different facet specifications.

global_labeller <- labeller(
  vore = capitalize,
  conservation = conservation_status,
  conservation2 = label_wrap_gen(10),
  .default = label_both
)

p2 + facet_grid(vore ~ conservation, labeller = global_labeller)
p2 + facet_wrap(~vore, labeller = global_labeller)
p2 %>% msleep + facet_wrap(~conservation2, labeller = global_labeller)
```
Description

Labeller functions are in charge of formatting the strip labels of facet grids and wraps. Most of them accept a `multi_line` argument to control whether multiple factors (defined in formulae such as `~first + second`) should be displayed on a single line separated with commas, or each on their own line.

Usage

```
label_value(labels, multi_line = TRUE)
label_both(labels, multi_line = TRUE, sep = " ")
label_context(labels, multi_line = TRUE, sep = " ")
label_parsed(labels, multi_line = TRUE)
label_wrap_gen(width = 25, multi_line = TRUE)
```

Arguments

- `labels` Data frame of labels. Usually contains only one element, but facetting over multiple factors entails multiple label variables.
- `multi_line` Whether to display the labels of multiple factors on separate lines.
- `sep` String separating variables and values.
- `width` Maximum number of characters before wrapping the strip.

Details

`label_value()` only displays the value of a factor while `label_both()` displays both the variable name and the factor value. `label_context()` is context-dependent and uses `label_value()` for single factor facetting and `label_both()` when multiple factors are involved. `label_wrap_gen()` uses `strwrap()` for line wrapping.

`label_parsed()` interprets the labels as `plotmath` expressions. `label_bquote()` offers a more flexible way of constructing `plotmath` expressions. See examples and `bquote()` for details on the syntax of the argument.

Writing New Labeller Functions

Note that an easy way to write a labeller function is to transform a function operating on character vectors with `as_labeller()`.

A labeller function accepts a data frame of labels (character vectors) containing one column for each factor. Multiple factors occur with formula of the type `~first + second`.

The return value must be a rectangular list where each 'row' characterises a single facet. The list elements can be either character vectors or lists of `plotmath` expressions. When multiple elements are returned, they get displayed on their own new lines (i.e., each facet gets a multi-line strip of labels).
To illustrate, let’s say your labeller returns a list of two character vectors of length 3. This is a rectangular list because all elements have the same length. The first facet will get the first elements of each vector and display each of them on their own line. Then the second facet gets the second elements of each vector, and so on.

If it’s useful to your labeller, you can retrieve the type attribute of the incoming data frame of labels. The value of this attribute reflects the kind of strips your labeller is dealing with: "cols" for columns and "rows" for rows. Note that facet_wrap() has columns by default and rows when the strips are switched with the switch option. The facet attribute also provides metadata on the labels. It takes the values "grid" or "wrap".

For compatibility with labeller(), each labeller function must have the labeller S3 class.

See Also

labeller(), as_labeller(), label_bquote()

Examples

```r
tcars$cyl2 <- factor(mtcars$cyl, labels = c("alpha", "beta", "gamma"))
p <- ggplot(mtcars, aes(wt, mpg)) + geom_point()

# Displaying only the values
p + facet_grid(. ~ cyl)
p + facet_grid(. ~ cyl, labeller = label_value)

# Displaying both the values and the variables
p + facet_grid(. ~ cyl, labeller = label_both)

# Displaying only the values or both the values and variables
# depending on whether multiple factors are facetted over
p + facet_grid(am ~ vs+cyl, labeller = label_context)

# Interpreting the labels as plotmath expressions
p + facet_grid(. ~ cyl2)
p + facet_grid(. ~ cyl2, labeller = label_parsed)
p + facet_wrap(~vs + cyl2, labeller = label_parsed)
```

---

**label_bquote**

Backquoted labeller

Description

label_bquote() offers a flexible way of labelling facet rows or columns with plotmath expressions. Backquoted variables will be replaced with their value in the facet.

Usage

label_bquote(rows = NULL, cols = NULL, default = label_value)
labs

Arguments

rows Backquoted labelling expression for rows.
cols Backquoted labelling expression for columns.
default Default labeller function for the rows or the columns when no plotmath expression is provided.

See Also

labellers, labeller().

Examples

# The variables mentioned in the plotmath expression must be # backquoted and referred to by their names.
p <- ggplot(mtcars, aes(wt, mpg)) + geom_point()
p + facet_grid(vs ~ ., labeller = label_bquote(alpha ^ .(vs)))
p + facet_grid(. ~ vs, labeller = label_bquote(cols = .(vs) ^ .(vs)))
p + facet_grid(. ~ vs + am, labeller = label_bquote(cols = .(am) ^ .(vs)))

Description

Change axis labels, legend titles, plot title/subtitle and below-plot caption.

Usage

labs(...)

xlab(label)

ylab(label)

ggtitle(label, subtitle = NULL)

Arguments

... a list of new names in the form aesthetic = "new name"
label The text for the axis, plot title or caption below the plot.
subtitle the text for the subtitle for the plot which will be displayed below the title. Leave NULL for no subtitle.
Examples

```r
p <- ggplot(mtcars, aes(mpg, wt)) + geom_point()
p + labs(title = "New plot title")
p + labs(x = "New x label")
p + xlab("New x label")
p + ylab("New y label")
p + ggtitle("New plot title")

# Can add a subtitle to plots with either of the following
p + ggtitle("New plot title", subtitle = "A subtitle")
p + labs(title = "New plot title", subtitle = "A subtitle")

# Can add a plot caption underneath the whole plot (for sources, notes or
# copyright), similar to the \code{sub} parameter in base R, with the
# following
p + labs(caption = "(based on data from ...")

# This should work independently of other functions that modify the
# the scale names
p + ylab("New y label") + ylim(2, 4)
p + ylim(2, 4) + ylab("New y label")

# The labs function also modifies legend labels
p <- ggplot(mtcars, aes(mpg, wt, colour = cyl)) + geom_point()
p + labs(colour = "Cylinders")

# Can also pass in a list, if that is more convenient
p + labs(list(title = "Title", subtitle = "Subtitle", x = "X", y = "Y"))
```

---

last_plot

Retrieve the last plot to be modified or created.

Description

Retrieve the last plot to be modified or created.

Usage

```r
last_plot()
```

See Also

ggsave
Description

A layer is a combination of data, stat and geom with a potential position adjustment. Usually layers are created using geom_* or stat_* calls but it can also be created directly using this function.

Usage

layer(
  geom = NULL,
  stat = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  mapping = NULL,
  position = NULL,
  params = list(),
  inherit.aes = TRUE,
  subset = NULL,
  show.legend = NA
)

Arguments

gem
  The geometric object to use display the data

stat
  The statistical transformation to use on the data for this layer, as a string.

data
  The data to be displayed in this layer. There are three options:
  If NULL, the default, the data is inherited from the plot data as specified in the call to ggplot.
  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.
  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.

mapping
  Set of aesthetic mappings created by aes or 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.

position
  Position adjustment, either as a string, or the result of a call to a position adjustment function.

params
  Additional parameters to the geom and stat.

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. borders.

subset
  DEPRECATED. An older way of subsetting the dataset used in a layer.

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.
Examples

```r
# geom calls are just a short cut for layer
ggplot(mpg, aes(displ, hwy)) + geom_point()
# shortcut for
ggplot(mpg, aes(displ, hwy)) +
  layer(geom = "point", stat = "identity", position = "identity",
        params = list(na.rm = FALSE)
  )

# use a function as data to plot a subset of global data
ggplot(mpg, aes(displ, hwy)) +
  layer(geom = "point", stat = "identity", position = "identity",
        data = head, params = list(na.rm = FALSE)
  )
```

lims

Convenience functions to set the axis limits.

Description

Observations not in this range will be dropped completely and not passed to any other layers. If a NA value is substituted for one of the limits that limit is automatically calculated.

Usage

```r
lims(...)
xlim(...)
ylim(...)
```

Arguments

... If numeric, will create a continuous scale, if factor or character, will create a discrete scale. For `lims`, every argument must be named.

See Also

For changing x or y axis limits **without** dropping data observations, see `coord_cartesian`.

Examples

```r
# xlim
xlim(15, 20)
xlim(20, 15)
xlim(c(10, 20))
xlim("a", "b", "c")
```
ggplot(mtcars, aes(mpg, wt)) + 
  geom_point() + 
  xlim(15, 20)  
# with automatic lower limit  
ggplot(mtcars, aes(mpg, wt)) + 
  geom_point() + 
  xlim(NA, 20)

# Change both xlim and ylim  
ggplot(mtcars, aes(mpg, wt)) + 
  geom_point() + 
  lims(x = c(10, 20), y = c(3, 5))

---

**luv_colours**  
colors() in Luv space.

---

**Description**

All built-in colors() translated into Luv colour space.

**Usage**

luv_colours

**Format**

A data frame with 657 observations and 4 variables:

- **L,u,v** Position in Luv colour space
- **col** Colour name

---

**make_bar**

*Convenience function for an interactive bar that might otherwise be created using stat_summary(geom="bar").*

---

**Description**

Convenience function for an interactive bar that might otherwise be created using stat_summary(geom="bar").

**Usage**

make_bar(data, x.name, alpha = 1)

**Arguments**

data data.frame to analyze for unique x.name values.

x.name variable to be used for x, clickSelects.

alpha transparency of selected bar, default 1.
Value

a geom_bar layer.

Author(s)

Toby Dylan Hocking

---

make_tallrect

Make a clickSelects geom_tallrect that completely tiles the x range. This makes it easy to construct tallrects for the common case of selecting a particular x value.

Description

Make a clickSelects geom_tallrect that completely tiles the x range. This makes it easy to construct tallrects for the common case of selecting a particular x value.

Usage

make_tallrect(data, x.name, even = FALSE, alpha = 1/2, ...)

Arguments

data data.frame to analyze for unique x.name values.
x.name variable to be used for x, clickSelects.
even Logical parameter, should tallrects be of even width?
alpha transparency of a selected tallrect, default 1/2.
... passed to geom_tallrect.

Value

a geom_tallrect layer.

Author(s)

Toby Dylan Hocking
**make_tallrect_or_widerect**

*Make a clickSelects geom_widerect or geom_tallrect that completely tiles the x or y range. This function is used internally by make_tallrect or make_widerect, which are more user-friendly.*

### Description

Make a clickSelects geom_widerect or geom_tallrect that completely tiles the x or y range. This function is used internally by make_tallrect or make_widerect, which are more user-friendly.

### Usage

```r
make_tallrect_or_widerect(
  aes.prefix,
  geom_xrect,
  data,
  var.name,
  even = FALSE,
  alpha = 0.5,
  ..., 
  data.fun = identity
)
```

### Arguments

- **aes.prefix**: "x" or "y"
- **geom_xrect**: geom_tallrect or geom_widerect
- **data**: data.frame to analyze for unique var.name values.
- **var.name**: variable to be used for clickSelects
- **even**: Logical parameter, should xrects be of even width?
- **alpha**: transparency of a selected xrect, default 1/2.
- **...**: passed to geom_xrect
- **data.fun**: called on data passed to geom_xrect(aes(..), data.fun(df)) this is useful in faceted plots, for adding columns to the data.frame, if you want that geom in only one panel.

### Value

a geom_xrect layer

### Author(s)

Toby Dylan Hocking
make_text

Convenience function for a showSelected plot label.

Description

Convenience function for a showSelected plot label.

Usage

make_text(data, x, y, label.var, format = NULL)

Arguments

data: data.frame of relevant data
x: x coordinate of label position
y: y coordinate of label position
label.var: variable matching showSelected, used to obtain label value
format: String format for label. Use %d, %f, etc. to insert relevant label.var value.

Value

a geom_text layer.

Author(s)

Toby Dylan Hocking

make_widerect

Make a clickSelects geom_widerect that completely tiles the y range. This makes it easy to construct widerects for the common case of selecting a particular y value.

Description

Make a clickSelects geom_widerect that completely tiles the y range. This makes it easy to construct widerects for the common case of selecting a particular y value.

Usage

make_widerect(data, y.name, even = FALSE, alpha = 0.5, ...)

Arguments

- `data` data frame to analyze for unique y.name values.
- `y.name` variable to be used for y, clickSelects.
- `even` Logical parameter, should widerects be of even width?
- `alpha` transparency of a selected widerect, default 1/2.
- `...` passed to geom_widerect.

Value

a geom_widerect layer.

Author(s)

Toby Dylan Hocking

map_data

Create a data frame of map data.

Description

Create a data frame of map data.

Usage

map_data(map, region = ".", exact = FALSE, ...)

Arguments

- `map` name of map provided by the maps package. These include county, france, italy, nz, state, usa, world, world2.
- `region` name of subregions to include. Defaults to . which includes all subregion. See documentation for map for more details.
- `exact` should the region be treated as a regular expression (FALSE) or as a fixed string (TRUE).
- `...` all other arguments passed on to map

Examples

```r
if (require("maps")) {
  states <- map_data("state")
  arrests <- USArrests
  names(arrests) <- tolower(names(arrests))
  arrests$region <- tolower(rownames(USArrests))

  choro <- merge(states, arrests, sort = FALSE, by = "region")
  choro <- choro[order(choro$order), ]
}
ggplot(choro, aes(long, lat)) +
  geom_polygon(aes(group = group, fill = assault)) +
  coord_map("albers", at0 = 45.5, lat1 = 29.5)

mean_se
ggplot(choro, aes(long, lat)) +
  geom_polygon(aes(group = group, fill = assault / murder)) +
  coord_map("albers", at0 = 45.5, lat1 = 29.5)
}

---

**margin**

*Define margins.*

**Description**

This is a convenient function that creates a grid unit object of the correct length to use for setting margins.

**Usage**

```
margin(t = 0, r = 0, b = 0, l = 0, unit = "pt")
```

**Arguments**

- `t`, `r`, `b`, `l` Dimensions of each margin. (To remember order, think trouble).
- `unit` Default units of dimensions. Defaults to "pt" so it can be most easily scaled with the text.

**Examples**

```
margin(4)
margin(4, 2)
margin(4, 3, 2, 1)
```

---

**mean_se**

*Calculate mean and standard errors on either side.*

**Description**

Calculate mean and standard errors on either side.

**Usage**

```
mean_se(x, mult = 1)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` numeric vector
- `mult` number of multiples of standard error
merge_recurse

Description
Merge a list of data frames.

Usage
merge_recurse(dfs)

Arguments
dfs list of data frames

Value
data frame

midwest

Midwest demographics.

Description
Demographic information of midwest counties

Usage
midwest

Format
A data frame with 437 rows and 28 variables

• PID
• county
• state
• area
• poptotal. Total population
• popdensity. Population density
• popwhite. Number of whites.

See Also
for use with stat_summary
• popblack. Number of blacks.
• popamerindian. Number of American Indians.
• popasian. Number of Asians.
• popother. Number of other races.
• percwhite. Percent white.
• percblack. Percent black.
• percamerindan. Percent American Indian.
• percasian. Percent Asian.
• percother. Percent other races.
• popadults. Number of adults.
• perchsd.
• percollege. Percent college educated.
• percprof. Percent profession.
• poppovertyknown.
• percpovertyknown
• percbelowpoverty
• perchildbelowpovert
• percadultpoverty
• percelderlypoverty
• inmetro. In a metro area.
• category’

**mpg**

*Fuel economy data from 1999 and 2008 for 38 popular models of car*

**Description**

This dataset contains a subset of the fuel economy data that the EPA makes available on [https://fueleconomy.gov](https://fueleconomy.gov). It contains only models which had a new release every year between 1999 and 2008 - this was used as a proxy for the popularity of the car.

**Usage**

mpg
**msleep**

An updated and expanded version of the mammals sleep dataset.

**Format**

A data frame with 234 rows and 11 variables

- manufacturer.
- model.
- displ. engine displacement, in litres
- year.
- cyl. number of cylinders
- trans. type of transmission
- drv. f = front-wheel drive, r = rear wheel drive, 4 = 4wd
- cty. city miles per gallon
- hwy. highway miles per gallon
- fl.
- class.

**Description**

This is an updated and expanded version of the mammals sleep dataset. Updated sleep times and weights were taken from V. M. Savage and G. B. West. A quantitative, theoretical framework for understanding mammalian sleep. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, 104 (3):1051-1056, 2007.

**Usage**

msleep

**Format**

A data frame with 83 rows and 11 variables

- name. common name
- genus.
- vore. carnivore, omnivore or herbivore?
- order.
- conservation. the conservation status of the animal
- sleep_total. total amount of sleep, in hours
- sleep_rem. rem sleep, in hours
- sleep_cycle. length of sleep cycle, in hours
- awake. amount of time spent awake, in hours
- brainwt. brain weight in kilograms
- bodywt. body weight in kilograms
Details

Additional variables order, conservation status and vore were added from wikipedia.

---

**newEnvironment**

*Environment to store meta data*

---

**Description**

Get a new environment to store meta-data. Used to alter state in the lower-level functions

**Usage**

newEnvironment()

**Value**

A new environment to store meta data

---

**parsePlot**

*Convert a ggplot to a list.*

---

**Description**

Convert a ggplot to a list.

**Usage**

parsePlot(meta, plot, plot.name)

**Arguments**

- **meta**: environment with previously calculated plot data, and a new plot to parse, already stored in plot and plot.name.
- **plot**: ggplot list object
- **plot.name**: name of plot

**Value**

nothing, info is stored in meta.
position_dodge

Adjust position by dodging overlaps to the side.

Description
Adjust position by dodging overlaps to the side.

Usage
position_dodge(width = NULL)

Arguments
width  
Dodging width, when different to the width of the individual elements. This is useful when you want to align narrow geoms with wider geoms. See the examples for a use case.

See Also
Other position adjustments: position_fill(), position_identity(), position_jitterdodge(), position_jitter(), position_nudge()

Examples

```r
# To dodge items with different widths, you need to be explicit
df <- data.frame(x = c("a", "a", "b", "b"), y = 2:5, g = rep(1:2, 2))
p <- ggplot(df, aes(x = x, y = y, group = g, fill = g)) +
   geom_bar(stat = "identity", position = "dodge", fill = "grey50", colour = "black")
p
# A line range has no width:
p + geom_linerange(aes(ymin = y-1, ymax = y+1), position = "dodge")
# You need to explicitly specify the width for dodging
p + geom_linerange(aes(ymin = y-1, ymax = y+1),
   position = position_dodge(width = 0.9))

# Similarly with error bars:
p + geom_errorbar(aes(ymin = y-1, ymax = y+1), width = 0.2,
   position = "dodge")
p + geom_errorbar(aes(ymin = y-1, ymax = y+1, width = 0.2),
   position = position_dodge(width = 0.9))
```
position_fill Stack overlapping objects on top of one another.

Description

position_fill additionally standardises each stack to have unit height.

Usage

position_fill()
position_stack()

See Also

See geom_bar and geom_area for more examples.

Other position adjustments: position_dodge(), position_identity(), position_jitterdodge(), position_jitter(), position_nudge()

Examples

# Stacking is the default behaviour for most area plots:
ggplot(mtcars, aes(factor(cyl), fill = factor(vs))) + geom_bar()
# Fill makes it easier to compare proportions
ggplot(mtcars, aes(factor(cyl), fill = factor(vs))) +
    geom_bar(position = "fill")

# To change stacking order, use factor() to change order of levels
mtcars$vs <- factor(mtcars$vs, levels = c(1,0))
ggplot(mtcars, aes(factor(cyl), fill = factor(vs))) + geom_bar()

ggplot(diamonds, aes(price, fill = cut)) +
    geom_histogram(binwidth = 500)
# When used with a histogram, position_fill creates a conditional density estimate
ggplot(diamonds, aes(price, fill = cut)) +
    geom_histogram(binwidth = 500, position = "fill")

# Stacking is also useful for time series
data.set <- data.frame(
    Time = c(rep(1, 4),rep(2, 4), rep(3, 4), rep(4, 4)),
    Type = rep(c("a", "b", "c", "d"), 4),
    Value = rpois(16, 10)
)

ggplot(data.set, aes(Time, Value)) + geom_area(aes(fill = Type))
# If you want to stack lines, you need to say so:
```r
ggplot(data.set, aes(Time, Value)) + geom_line(aes(colour = Type))
ggplot(data.set, aes(Time, Value)) +
  geom_line(position = "stack", aes(colour = Type))
```

# But realise that this makes it *much* harder to compare individual
# trends

---

**position_identity**  
*Don’t adjust position*

**Description**  
Don’t adjust position

**Usage**  
`position_identity()`

**See Also**  
Other position adjustments: `position_dodge()`, `position_fill()`, `position_jitterdodge()`, `position_jitter()`, `position_nudge()`

---

**position_jitter**  
*Jitter points to avoid overplotting.*

**Description**  
Jitter points to avoid overplotting.

**Usage**  
`position_jitter(width = NULL, height = NULL)`

**Arguments**  
`width, height` Amount of vertical and horizontal jitter. The jitter is added in both positive and negative directions, so the total spread is twice the value specified here. If omitted, defaults to 40% of the resolution of the data: this means the jitter values will occupy 80% of the implied bins. Categorical data is aligned on the integers, so a width or height of 0.5 will spread the data so it’s not possible to see the distinction between the categories.
position_jitterdodge

See Also

Other position adjustments: position_dodge(), position_fill(), position_identity(), position_jitterdodge(), position_nudge()

Examples

```r
ggplot(mtcars, aes(am, vs)) + geom_point()

# Default amount of jittering will generally be too much for small datasets:
ggplot(mtcars, aes(am, vs)) + geom_jitter()

# Two ways to override
ggplot(mtcars, aes(am, vs)) +
  geom_jitter(width = 0.1, height = 0.1)

ggplot(mtcars, aes(am, vs)) +
  geom_jitter(position = position_jitter(width = 0.1, height = 0.1))
```

---

**position_jitterdodge** Adjust position by simultaneously dodging and jittering

Description

Adjust position by simultaneously dodging and jittering

Usage

```r
position_jitterdodge(
  jitter.width = NULL,
  jitter.height = 0,
  dodge.width = 0.75
)
```

Arguments

- `jitter.width`: degree of jitter in x direction. Defaults to 40% of the resolution of the data.
- `jitter.height`: degree of jitter in y direction. Defaults to 0.
- `dodge.width`: the amount to dodge in the x direction. Defaults to 0.75, the default position_dodge() width.

See Also

Other position adjustments: position_dodge(), position_fill(), position_identity(), position_jitter(), position_nudge()
**position_nudge**

Nudge points.

**Description**

This is useful if you want to nudge labels a little ways from their points.

**Usage**

```r
position_nudge(x = 0, y = 0)
```

**Arguments**

- `x, y` Amount of vertical and horizontal distance to move.

**See Also**

Other position adjustments: `position_dodge()`, `position_fill()`, `position_identity()`, `position_jitterdodge()`, `position_jitter()`

**Examples**

```r
df <- data.frame(
  x = c(1,3,2,5),
  y = c("a","c","d","c")
)

ggplot(df, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_text(aes(label = y))

ggplot(df, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_text(aes(label = y), position = position_nudge(y = -0.1))
```

---

**presidential**  
Terms of 11 presidents from Eisenhower to Obama.

**Description**

The names of each president, the start and end date of their term, and their party of 11 US presidents from Eisenhower to Obama.

**Usage**

`presidential`
Format
A data frame with 11 rows and 4 variables

print.animint  print animint

Description
Print animint by rendering to local directory.

Usage
## S3 method for class 'animint'
print(x, ...)

Arguments
x List of ggplots and options. In particular the out.dir option is passed along to animint2dir.
... passed to animint2dir

Value
same as animint2dir

Author(s)
Toby Dylan Hocking

print.gganimintplot  Draw plot on current graphics device.

Description
Draw plot on current graphics device.

Usage
## S3 method for class 'gganimintplot'
print(x, newpage = is.null(vp), vp = NULL, ...)

## S3 method for class 'gganimintplot'
plot(x, newpage = is.null(vp), vp = NULL, ...)
Arguments

- **x**: plot to display
- **newpage**: draw new (empty) page first?
- **vp**: viewport to draw plot in
- **...**: other arguments not used by this method

Value

Invisibly returns the result of `ggplot_build`, which is a list with components that contain the plot itself, the data, information about the scales, panels etc.

---

**print.gganimintproto**  
*Print a gganimintproto object*

Description

If a gganimintproto object has a `$print` method, this will call that method. Otherwise, it will print out the members of the object, and optionally, the members of the inherited objects.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'gganimintproto'
print(x, ..., flat = TRUE)
```

Arguments

- **x**: A gganimintproto object to print.
- **...**: If the gganimintproto object has a `print` method, further arguments will be passed to it. Otherwise, these arguments are unused.
- **flat**: If TRUE (the default), show a flattened list of all local and inherited members. If FALSE, show the inheritance hierarchy.

---

**pt.to.lines**  
*Convert pt value to lines*

Description

Convert pt value to lines

Usage

```r
pt.to.lines(pt_value)
```
Arguments
   pt_value       Value in pt to be converted to lines

Value
   Value in lines

Note
   Does NOT work if input is not in pt. Input is returned as is.

qplot

Quick plot

Description
   qplot is the basic plotting function in the ggplot2 package, designed to be familiar if you’re used to base plot(). It’s a convenient wrapper for creating a number of different types of plots using a consistent calling scheme.

Usage
   qplot(
      x,
      y = NULL,
      ...,          
      data,
      facets = NULL,
      margins = FALSE,
      geom = "auto",
      xlim = c(NA, NA),
      ylim = c(NA, NA),
      log = "",      
      main = NULL,
      xlab = deparse(substitute(x)),
      ylab = deparse(substitute(y)),
      asp = NA,
      stat = NULL,
      position = NULL
   )

   quickplot(          
      x,
      y = NULL,
      ...,          
      data,
      facets = NULL,
Arguments

x, y, ... Aesthetics passed into each layer
data Data frame to use (optional). If not specified, will create one, extracting vectors from the current environment.
facets faceting formula to use. Picks `facet_wrap` or `facet_grid` depending on whether the formula is one- or two-sided
margins See `facet_grid`: display marginal facets?
geom Character vector specifying geom(s) to draw. Defaults to "point" if x and y are specified, and "histogram" if only x is specified.
xlim, ylim X and y axis limits
log Which variables to log transform ("x", "y", or "xy")
main, xlab, ylab Character vector (or expression) giving plot title, x axis label, and y axis label respectively.
asp The y/x aspect ratio
stat, position DEPRECATED.

Examples

# Use data from data.frame
qplot(mpg, wt, data = mtcars)
qplot(mpg, wt, data = mtcars, colour = cyl)
qplot(mpg, wt, data = mtcars, size = cyl)
qplot(mpg, wt, data = mtcars, facets = vs ~ am)
qplot(1:10, rnorm(10), colour = runif(10))
qplot(1:10, letters[1:10])
mod <- lm(mpg ~ wt, data = mtcars)
qplot(resid(mod), fitted(mod))

f <- function() {
a <- 1:10
b <- a ^ 2
qplot(a, b)
}
f()

# To set aesthetics, wrap in I()
qplot(mpg, wt, data = mtcars, colour = I("red"))

# qplot will attempt to guess what geom you want depending on the input
# both x and y supplied = scatterplot
qplot(mpg, wt, data = mtcars)
# just x supplied = histogram
qplot(mpg, data = mtcars)
# just y supplied = scatterplot, with x = seq_along(y)
qplot(y = mpg, data = mtcars)

# Use different geoms
qplot(mpg, wt, data = mtcars, geom = "path")
qplot(mpg, data = mtcars, geom = "dotplot")

---

rel

**Relative sizing for theme elements**

### Description

Relative sizing for theme elements

### Usage

rel(x)

### Arguments

- **x**
  
  A number representing the relative size

### Examples

```r
df <- data.frame(x = 1:3, y = 1:3)
ggplot(df, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_point() +
  theme(axis.title.x = element_text(size = rel(2.5)))
```
renderAnimint

Create an animint output element

Description

Shiny server output function customized for animint plots (similar to shiny::plotOutput and friends).

Usage

renderAnimint(expr, env = parent.frame(), quoted = FALSE)

Arguments

expr An expression that creates a list of ggplot objects.
env The environment in which to evaluate expr.
quoted Is expr a quoted expression (with quote())? This is useful if you want to save an expression in a variable.

See Also

http://shiny.rstudio.com/articles/building-outputs.html

resolution

Compute the "resolution" of a data vector.

Description

The resolution is the smallest non-zero distance between adjacent values. If there is only one unique value, then the resolution is defined to be one.

Usage

resolution(x, zero = TRUE)

Arguments

x numeric vector
zero should a zero value be automatically included in the computation of resolution

Details

If x is an integer vector, then it is assumed to represent a discrete variable, and the resolution is 1.
Examples

- `resolution(1:10)`
- `resolution((1:10) - 0.5)`
- `resolution((1:10) - 0.5, FALSE)`
- `resolution(c(1,2,10,20,50))`
- `resolution(as.integer(c(1,10,20,50)))`  # Returns 1

saveChunks  
Split data set into chunks and save them to separate files.

Description

Split data set into chunks and save them to separate files.

Usage

`saveChunks(x, meta)`

Arguments

- `x`: data.frame.
- `meta`: environment.

Value

recursive list of chunk file names.

Author(s)

Toby Dylan Hocking

scale_alpha  
Alpha scales.

Description

scale_alpha is an alias for scale_alpha_continuous since that is the most common use of alpha, and it saves a bit of typing.

Usage

- `scale_alpha(..., range = c(0.1, 1))`
- `scale_alpha_continuous(..., range = c(0.1, 1))`
- `scale_alpha_discrete(..., range = c(0.1, 1))`
Arguments

Arguments

... Other arguments passed on to `continuous_scale` or `discrete_scale` as appropriate, to control name, limits, breaks, labels and so forth.

range range of output alpha values. Should lie between 0 and 1.

Examples

```r
(p <- ggplot(mtcars, aes(mpg, cyl)) + geom_point(aes(alpha = cyl)))
p + scale_alpha("cylinders")
p + scale_alpha("number\n\ncylinders")
p + scale_alpha(range = c(0.4, 0.8))

(p <- ggplot(mtcars, aes(mpg, cyl)) + geom_point(aes(alpha = factor(cyl))))
p + scale_alpha_discrete(range = c(0.4, 0.8))
```

Description

ColorBrewer provides sequential, diverging and qualitative colour schemes which are particularly suited and tested to display discrete values (levels of a factor) on a map. `ggplot2` can use those colours in discrete scales. It also allows to smoothly interpolate 6 colours from any palette to a continuous scale (6 colours per palette gives nice gradients; more results in more saturated colours which do not look as good). However, the original colour schemes (particularly the qualitative ones) were not intended for this and the perceptual result is left to the appreciation of the user. See https://colorbrewer2.org for more information.

Usage

```r
scale_colour_brewer(..., type = "seq", palette = 1, direction = 1)
scale_fill_brewer(..., type = "seq", palette = 1, direction = 1)
scale_colour_distiller(
  ..., type = "seq",
  palette = 1,
  direction = -1,
  values = NULL,
  space = "Lab",
  na.value = "grey50",
  guide = "colourbar"
)```
scale_fill_distiller(
  ..., 
  type = "seq",
  palette = 1,
  direction = -1,
  values = NULL,
  space = "Lab",
  na.value = "grey50",
  guide = "colourbar"
)

Arguments

... Other arguments passed on to discrete_scale to control name, limits, breaks, labels and so forth.

type One of "seq" (sequential), "div" (diverging) or "qual" (qualitative)

palette If a string, will use that named palette. If a number, will index into the list of palettes of appropriate type

direction Sets the order of colours in the scale. If 1, the default, colours are as output by RColorBrewer::brewer.pal(). If -1, the order of colours is reversed.

values if colours should not be evenly positioned along the gradient this vector gives the position (between 0 and 1) for each colour in the colours vector. See rescale() for a convenience function to map an arbitrary range to between 0 and 1.

space colour space in which to calculate gradient. Must be "Lab" - other values are deprecated.

na.value Colour to use for missing values

guide Type of legend. Use "colourbar" for continuous colour bar, or "legend" for discrete colour legend.

Palettes

The following palettes are available for use with these scales:

Diverging BrBG, PiYG, PRGn, PuOr, RdBu, RdGy, RdYlBu, RdYlGn, Spectral

Qualitative Accent, Dark2, Paired, Pastel1, Pastel2, Set1, Set2, Set3

Sequential Blues, BuGn, BuPu, GnBu, Greens, Greens, OrRd, PuBu, PuBuGn, PuRd, Purples, RdPu, Reds, YlGn, YlGnBu, YlOrBr, YlOrRd

See Also

Other colour scales: scale_colour_gradient, scale_colour_grey, scale_colour_hue
Examples

dsamp <- diamonds[sample(nrow(diamonds), 1000), ]
(d <- ggplot(dsamp, aes(carat, price)) +
 geom_point(aes(colour = clarity)))

# Change scale label
d + scale_colour_brewer()
d + scale_colour_brewer("Diamond\nclarity")

# Select brewer palette to use, see ?scales::brewer_pal for more details
d + scale_colour_brewer(palette = "Greens")
d + scale_colour_brewer(palette = "Set1")

# scale_fill_brewer works just the same as
# scale_colour_brewer but for fill colours
p <- ggplot(diamonds, aes(x = price, fill = cut)) +
 geom_histogram(position = "dodge", binwidth = 1000)
p + scale_fill_brewer()
# the order of colour can be reversed
p + scale_fill_brewer(direction = -1)
# the brewer scales look better on a darker background
p + scale_fill_brewer(direction = -1) + theme_dark()

# Use distiller variant with continous data
v <- ggplot(faithfuld) +
 geom_tile(aes(waiting, eruptions, fill = density))
v
v + scale_fill_distiller() 
v + scale_fill_distiller(palette = "Spectral")

scale_colour_gradient

Smooth gradient between two colours

Description

scale_*_gradient creates a two colour gradient (low-high), scale_*_gradient2 creates a diverging colour gradient (low-mid-high), scale_*_gradientn creates a n-colour gradient.

Usage

scale_colour_gradient(
 ...,
 low = "#132B43",
 high = "#56B1F7",
 space = "Lab",
 na.value = "grey50",
 guide = "colourbar"
scale_colour_gradient(
  ...,  
  low = "#132B43",
  high = "#56B1F7",
  space = "Lab",
  na.value = "grey50",
  guide = "colourbar"
)

scale_colour_gradient2(
  ...,  
  low = muted("red"),
  mid = "white",
  high = muted("blue"),
  midpoint = 0,
  space = "Lab",
  na.value = "grey50",
  guide = "colourbar"
)

scale_fill_gradientn(
  ...,  
  colours,
  values = NULL,
  space = "Lab",
  na.value = "grey50",
  guide = "colourbar",
  colors
)

scale_fill_gradientn(
  ...,  
  colours,
  values = NULL,
  space = "Lab",
  colors
)
Arguments

... Other arguments passed on to `discrete_scale` to control name, limits, breaks, labels and so forth.

low, high Colours for low and high ends of the gradient.

space Colour space in which to calculate gradient. Must be "Lab" - other values are deprecated.

na.value Colour to use for missing values

guide Type of legend. Use "colourbar" for continuous colour bar, or "legend" for discrete colour legend.

mid colour for mid point

midpoint The midpoint (in data value) of the diverging scale. Defaults to 0.

colours, colors Vector of colours to use for n-colour gradient.

values if colours should not be evenly positioned along the gradient this vector gives the position (between 0 and 1) for each colour in the colours vector. See `rescale()` for a convenience function to map an arbitrary range to between 0 and 1.

Details

Default colours are generated with `munsell` and `mns1(c("2.5PB 2/4", "2.5PB 7/10"))`. Generally, for continuous colour scales you want to keep hue constant, but vary chroma and luminance. The `munsell` package makes this easy to do using the Munsell colour system.

See Also

`seq_gradient_pal` for details on underlying palette

Other colour scales: `scale_colour_brewer`, `scale_colour_grey`, `scale_colour_hue`

Examples

```r
df <- data.frame(
  x = runif(100),
  y = runif(100),
  z1 = rnorm(100),
  z2 = abs(rnorm(100))
)

# Default colour scale colours from light blue to dark blue
ggplot(df, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_point(aes(colour = z2))
```
# For diverging colour scales use gradient2
ggplot(df, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_point(aes(colour = z1)) +
  scale_colour_gradient2()

# Use your own colour scale with gradientn
ggplot(df, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_point(aes(colour = z1)) +
  scale_colour_gradientn(colours = terrain.colors(10))

# Equivalent fill scales do the same job for the fill aesthetic
ggplot(faithfuld, aes(waiting, eruptions)) +
  geom_raster(aes(fill = density)) +
  scale_fill_gradientn(colours = terrain.colors(10))

# Adjust colour choices with low and high
ggplot(df, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_point(aes(colour = z2)) +
  scale_colour_gradient(low = "white", high = "black")

# Avoid red-green colour contrasts because ~10% of men have difficulty
# seeing them

scale_colour_grey  

**Sequential grey colour scale.**

**Description**

Based on gray.colors

**Usage**

scale_colour_grey(..., start = 0.2, end = 0.8, na.value = "red")

scale_fill_grey(..., start = 0.2, end = 0.8, na.value = "red")

**Arguments**

...  Other arguments passed on to discrete_scale to control name, limits, breaks,  

type  grey value at low end of palette

end  grey value at high end of palette

na.value  Colour to use for missing values

**See Also**

Other colour scales: scale_colour_brewer, scale_colour_gradient, scale_colour_hue
Examples

```r
p <- ggplot(mtcars, aes(mpg, wt)) + geom_point(aes(colour = factor(cyl)))
p + scale_colour_grey()
p + scale_colour_grey(end = 0)

# You may want to turn off the pale grey background with this scale
p + scale_colour_grey() + theme_bw()

# Colour of missing values is controlled with na.value:
miss <- factor(sample(c(NA, 1:5), nrow(mtcars), replace = TRUE))
ggplot(mtcars, aes(mpg, wt)) +
  geom_point(aes(colour = miss)) +
  scale_colour_grey()
ggplot(mtcars, aes(mpg, wt)) +
  geom_point(aes(colour = miss)) +
  scale_colour_grey(na.value = "green")
```

---

scale_colour_hue

Qualitative colour scale with evenly spaced hues.

Description

Qualitative colour scale with evenly spaced hues.

Usage

```r
scale_colour_hue(
  ...,  
  h = c(0, 360) + 15,
  c = 100,
  l = 65,
  h.start = 0,
  direction = 1,
  na.value = "grey50"
)
```

```r
scale_fill_hue(
  ...,  
  h = c(0, 360) + 15,
  c = 100,
  l = 65,
  h.start = 0,
  direction = 1,
  na.value = "grey50"
)
```
Arguments

... Other arguments passed on to `discrete_scale` to control name, limits, breaks, labels and so forth.

h range of hues to use, in \([0, 360]\)

c chroma (intensity of colour), maximum value varies depending on combination of hue and luminance.

l luminance (lightness), in \([0, 100]\)

h.start hue to start at
direction direction to travel around the colour wheel, 1 = clockwise, -1 = counter-clockwise

na.value Colour to use for missing values

See Also

Other colour scales: `scale_colour_brewer`, `scale_colour_gradient`, `scale_colour_grey`

Examples

dsamp <- diamonds[sample(nrow(diamonds), 1000), ]
(d <- ggplot(dsamp, aes(carat, price)) + geom_point(aes(colour = clarity)))

# Change scale label
d + scale_colour_hue()
d + scale_colour_hue("clarity")
d + scale_colour_hue(expression(clarity[beta]))

# Adjust luminosity and chroma
d + scale_colour_hue(l = 40, c = 30)
d + scale_colour_hue(l = 70, c = 30)
d + scale_colour_hue(l = 70, c = 150)
d + scale_colour_hue(l = 80, c = 150)

# Change range of hues used

d + scale_colour_hue(h = c(0, 90))
d + scale_colour_hue(h = c(90, 180))
d + scale_colour_hue(h = c(180, 270))
d + scale_colour_hue(h = c(270, 360))

# Vary opacity
# (only works with pdf, quartz and cairo devices)
d <- ggplot(dsamp, aes(carat, price, colour = clarity))
d + geom_point(alpha = 0.9)
d + geom_point(alpha = 0.5)
d + geom_point(alpha = 0.2)

# Colour of missing values is controlled with na.value:
miss <- factor(sample(c(NA, 1:5), nrow(mtcars), replace = TRUE))
ggplot(mtcars, aes(mpg, wt)) + geom_point(aes(colour = miss))
ggplot(mtcars, aes(mpg, wt)) +
scale_continuous

Continuous position scales (x & y).

Description

scale_x_continuous and scale_y_continuous are the key functions. The others, scale_x_log10, scale_y_sqrt etc, are aliases that set the trans argument to commonly used transformations.

Usage

scale_x_continuous(
  name = waiver(),
  breaks = waiver(),
  minor_breaks = waiver(),
  labels = waiver(),
  limits = NULL,
  expand = waiver(),
  oob = censor,
  na.value = NA_real_,
  trans = "identity"
)

scale_y_continuous(
  name = waiver(),
  breaks = waiver(),
  minor_breaks = waiver(),
  labels = waiver(),
  limits = NULL,
  expand = waiver(),
  oob = censor,
  na.value = NA_real_,
  trans = "identity"
)

scale_x_log10(...)  
scale_y_log10(...)  
scale_x_reverse(...)  
scale_y_reverse(...)  
scale_x_sqrt(...)
scale_y_sqrt(...)

Arguments

name
The name of the scale. Used as axis or legend title. If NULL, the default, the
name of the scale is taken from the first mapping used for that aesthetic.

breaks
One of:

- NULL for no breaks
- waiver() for the default breaks computed by the transformation object
- A numeric vector of positions
- A function that takes the limits as input and returns breaks as output

minor_breaks
One of:

- NULL for no minor breaks
- waiver() for the default breaks (one minor break between each major
  break)
- A numeric vector of positions
- A function that given the limits returns a vector of minor breaks.

labels
One of:

- NULL for no labels
- waiver() for the default labels computed by the transformation object
- A character vector giving labels (must be same length as
  breaks)
- A function that takes the breaks as input and returns labels as output

limits
A numeric vector of length two providing limits of the scale. Use NA to refer to
the existing minimum or maximum.

expand
A numeric vector of length two giving multiplicative and additive expansion
constants. These constants ensure that the data is placed some distance away
from the axes. The defaults are c(0.05, 0) for continuous variables, and c(0,
0.6) for discrete variables.

oob
Function that handles limits outside of the scale limits (out of bounds). The
default replaces out of bounds values with NA.

na.value
Missing values will be replaced with this value.

trans
Either the name of a transformation object, or the object itself. Built-in trans-
formations include "asn", "atanh", "boxcox", "exp", "identity", "log", "log10",
"log1p", "log2", "logit", "probability", "probit", "reciprocal", "reverse" and "sqrt".
A transformation object bundles together a transform, it’s inverse, and methods
for generating breaks and labels. Transformation objects are defined in the scales
package, and are called name_trans, e.g. boxcox_trans. You can create your
own transformation with trans_new.

... Other arguments passed on to scale_(x|y)_continuous

See Also

scale_date for date/time position scales.
Examples

```r
if (require(ggplot2movies)) {
  m <- ggplot(subset(movies, votes > 1000), aes(rating, votes)) +
    geom_point(na.rm = TRUE)
  m

  # Manipulating the default position scales lets you:

  # * change the axis labels
  m + scale_y_continuous("number of votes")
  m + scale_y_continuous(quote(votes ^ alpha))

  # * modify the axis limits
  m + scale_y_continuous(limits = c(0, 5000))
  m + scale_y_continuous(limits = c(1000, 10000))
  m + scale_x_continuous(limits = c(7, 8))

  # you can also use the short hand functions xlim and ylim
  m + ylim(0, 5000)
  m + ylim(1000, 10000)
  m + xlim(7, 8)

  # * choose where the ticks appear
  m + scale_x_continuous(breaks = 1:10)
  m + scale_x_continuous(breaks = c(1,3,7,9))

  # * manually label the ticks
  m + scale_x_continuous(breaks = c(2,5,8), labels = c("two", "five", "eight"))
  m + scale_x_continuous(breaks = c(2,5,8), labels = c(\"horrible\", \"ok\", \"awesome\"))
  m + scale_x_continuous(breaks = c(2,5,8), labels = expression(Alpha, Beta, Omega))

  # There are a few built in transformation that you can use:
  m + scale_y_log10()
  m + scale_y_sqrt()
  m + scale_y_reverse()

  # You can also create your own and supply them to the trans argument.
  # See ?scales::trans_new

  # You can control the formatting of the labels with the formatter
  # argument. Some common formats are built into the scales package:
  df <- data.frame(
    x = rnorm(10) * 100000,
    y = seq(0, 1, length.out = 10)
  )
  p <- ggplot(df, aes(x, y)) + geom_point()
  p + scale_y_continuous(labels = scales::percent)
  p + scale_y_continuous(labels = scales::dollar)
  p + scale_x_continuous(labels = scales::comma)

  # Other shortcut functions
  ggplot(movies, aes(rating, votes)) +
```
geom_point() +
ylim(1e4, 5e4)
# * axis labels
ggplot(movies, aes(rating, votes)) +
  geom_point() +
  labs(x = "My x axis", y = "My y axis")
# * log scaling
ggplot(movies, aes(rating, votes)) +
  geom_point() +
  scale_x_log10() +
  scale_y_log10()

---

**scale_date**

*Position scale, date & date times*

**Description**

Use `scale_*_date` with Date variables, and `scale_*_datetime` with POSIXct variables.

**Usage**

```r
scale_x_date(
  name = waiver(),
  breaks = waiver(),
  date_breaks = waiver(),
  labels = waiver(),
  date_labels = waiver(),
  minor_breaks = waiver(),
  date_minor_breaks = waiver(),
  limits = NULL,
  expand = waiver()
)
```

```r
scale_y_date(
  name = waiver(),
  breaks = waiver(),
  date_breaks = waiver(),
  labels = waiver(),
  date_labels = waiver(),
  minor_breaks = waiver(),
  date_minor_breaks = waiver(),
  limits = NULL,
  expand = waiver()
)
```

```r
scale_x_datetime(
```
name = waiver(),
breaks = waiver(),
date_breaks = waiver(),
labels = waiver(),
date_labels = waiver(),
minor_breaks = waiver(),
date_minor_breaks = waiver(),
limits = NULL,
expand = waiver()
)

scale_y_datetime(
  name = waiver(),
breaks = waiver(),
date_breaks = waiver(),
labels = waiver(),
date_labels = waiver(),
minor_breaks = waiver(),
date_minor_breaks = waiver(),
limits = NULL,
expand = waiver()
)

Arguments

name
  The name of the scale. Used as axis or legend title. If NULL, the default, the name of the scale is taken from the first mapping used for that aesthetic.

breaks
  One of:
    • NULL for no breaks
    • waiver() for the default breaks computed by the transformation object
    • A numeric vector of positions
    • A function that takes the limits as input and returns breaks as output

date_breaks
  A string giving the distance between breaks like "2 weeks", or "10 years". If both breaks and date_breaks are specified, date_breaks wins.

labels
  One of:
    • NULL for no labels
    • waiver() for the default labels computed by the transformation object
    • A character vector giving labels (must be same length as breaks)
    • A function that takes the breaks as input and returns labels as output

date_labels
  A string giving the formatting specification for the labels. Codes are defined in strftime. If both labels and date_labels are specified, date_labels wins.

minor_breaks
  One of:
    • NULL for no minor breaks
    • waiver() for the default breaks (one minor break between each major break)
• A numeric vector of positions
• A function that given the limits returns a vector of minor breaks.

date_minor_breaks
A string giving the distance between minor breaks like "2 weeks", or "10 years". If both minor_breaks and date_minor_breaks are specified, date_minor_breaks wins.

limits
A numeric vector of length two providing limits of the scale. Use NA to refer to the existing minimum or maximum.

expand
A numeric vector of length two giving multiplicative and additive expansion constants. These constants ensure that the data is placed some distance away from the axes. The defaults are c(0.05, 0) for continuous variables, and c(0, 0.6) for discrete variables.

See Also

scale_continuous for continuous position scales.

Examples

last_month <- Sys.Date() - 0:29
df <- data.frame(
  date = last_month,
  price = runif(30)
)
base <- ggplot(df, aes(date, price)) +
  geom_line()

# The date scale will attempt to pick sensible defaults for
# major and minor tick marks. Override with date_breaks, date_labels
# date_minor_breaks arguments.
base + scale_x_date(date_labels = "%b %d")
base + scale_x_date(date_breaks = "1 week", date_labels = "%W")
base + scale_x_date(date_minor_breaks = "1 day")

# Set limits
base + scale_x_date(limits = c(Sys.Date() - 7, NA))
scale_identity

Usage

scale_colour_identity(..., guide = "none")
scale_fill_identity(..., guide = "none")
scale_shape_identity(..., guide = "none")
scale_linetype_identity(..., guide = "none")
scale_alpha_identity(..., guide = "none")
scale_size_identity(..., guide = "none")

Arguments

... Other arguments passed on to discrete_scale or continuous_scale
guide Guide to use for this scale - defaults to "none".

Examples

ggplot(luv_colours, aes(u, v)) +
  geom_point(aes(colour = col), size = 3) +
  scale_color_identity() +
  coord_equal()

df <- data.frame(
  x = 1:4,
  y = 1:4,
  colour = c("red", "green", "blue", "yellow")
)
ggplot(df, aes(x, y)) + geom_tile(aes(fill = colour))
ggplot(df, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_tile(aes(fill = colour)) +
  scale_fill_identity()

# To get a legend guide, specify guide = "legend"
ggplot(df, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_tile(aes(fill = colour)) +
  scale_fill_identity(guide = "legend")
# But you'll typically also need to supply breaks and labels:
ggplot(df, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_tile(aes(fill = colour)) +
  scale_fill_identity("trt", labels = letters[1:4], breaks = df$colour, guide = "legend")

# cyl scaled to appropriate size
ggplot(mtcars, aes(mpg, wt)) + geom_point(aes(size = cyl))

# cyl used as point size
 ggplot(mtcars, aes(mpg, wt)) +
  geom_point(aes(size = cyl)) +
scale_linetype

Scale for line patterns.

Description

Default line types based on a set supplied by Richard Pearson, University of Manchester. Line types
cannot be mapped to continuous values.

Usage

scale_linetype(..., na.value = "blank")
scale_linetype_continuous(...)
scale_linetype_discrete(..., na.value = "blank")

Arguments

... common discrete scale parameters: name, breaks, labels, na.value, limits
and guide. See discrete_scale for more details
na.value The linetype to use for NA values.

Examples

base <- ggplot(economics_long, aes(date, value01))
base + geom_line(aes(group = variable))
base + geom_line(aes(linetype = variable))

# See scale_manual for more flexibility

scale_manual

Create your own discrete scale.

Description

Create your own discrete scale.
Usage

scale_colour_manual(..., values)
scale_fill_manual(..., values)
scale_size_manual(..., values)
scale_shape_manual(..., values)
scale_linetype_manual(..., values)
scale_alpha_manual(..., values)

Arguments

... common discrete scale parameters: name, breaks, labels, na.value, limits and guide. See `discrete_scale` for more details

values a set of aesthetic values to map data values to. If this is a named vector, then the values will be matched based on the names. If unnamed, values will be matched in order (usually alphabetical) with the limits of the scale. Any data values that don’t match will be given na.value.

Examples

```r
p <- ggplot(mtcars, aes(mpg, wt)) +
    geom_point(aes(colour = factor(cyl)))

p + scale_colour_manual(values = c("red", "blue", "green"))
p + scale_colour_manual(
  values = c("8" = "red", "4" = "blue", "6" = "green"))
# With rgb hex values
p + scale_colour_manual(values = c("#FF0000", "#0000FF", "#00FF00"))

# As with other scales you can use breaks to control the appearance
# of the legend
cols <- c("8" = "red", "4" = "blue", "6" = "darkgreen", "10" = "orange")
p + scale_colour_manual(values = cols)
p + scale_colour_manual(values = cols, breaks = c("4", "6", "8"))
p + scale_colour_manual(values = cols, breaks = c("8", "6", "4"))
p + scale_colour_manual(values = cols, breaks = c("4", "6", "8"),
  labels = c("four", "six", "eight"))

# And limits to control the possible values of the scale
p + scale_colour_manual(values = cols, limits = c("4", "8"))
p + scale_colour_manual(values = cols, limits = c("4", "6", "8", "10"))

# Notice that the values are matched with limits, and not breaks
p + scale_colour_manual(limits = c(6, 8, 4), breaks = c(8, 4, 6),
  values = c("grey50", "grey80", "black"))
```
scale_shape

Scale for shapes, aka glyphs.

Description

A continuous variable can not be mapped to shape.

Usage

scale_shape(..., solid = TRUE)

Arguments

... common discrete scale parameters: name, breaks, labels, na.value, limits and guide. See discrete_scale for more details

solid Are the shapes solid, TRUE, or hollow FALSE?

Examples

dsmall <- diamonds[sample(nrow(diamonds), 100), ]

(d <- ggplot(dsmall, aes(carat, price)) + geom_point(aes(shape = cut)))
d + scale_shape(solid = TRUE) # the default
d + scale_shape(solid = FALSE)
d + scale_shape(name = "Cut of diamond")
d + scale_shape(name = "Cut of\ndiamond")

# To change order of levels, change order of
# underlying factor
levels(dsmall$cut) <- c("Fair", "Good", "Very Good", "Premium", "Ideal")

# Need to recreate plot to pick up new data
ggplot(dsmall, aes(price, carat)) + geom_point(aes(shape = cut))

# Or for short:
d %>% dsmall
scale_size

**Description**

`scale_size` scales area, `scale_radius` scales radius. The size aesthetic is most commonly used for points and text, and humans perceive the area of points (not their radius), so this provides for optimal perception. `scale_size_area` ensures that a value of 0 is mapped to a size of 0.

**Usage**

```r
scale_radius(
  name = waiver(),
  breaks = waiver(),
  labels = waiver(),
  limits = NULL,
  range = c(1, 6),
  trans = "identity",
  guide = "legend"
)
```

```r
scale_size(
  name = waiver(),
  breaks = waiver(),
  labels = waiver(),
  limits = NULL,
  range = c(1, 6),
  trans = "identity",
  guide = "legend"
)
```

```r
scale_size_area(..., max_size = 6)
```

**Arguments**

- **name**
  - The name of the scale. Used as axis or legend title. If `NULL`, the default, the name of the scale is taken from the first mapping used for that aesthetic.

- **breaks**
  - One of:
    - `NULL` for no breaks
    - `waiver()` for the default breaks computed by the transformation object
    - A numeric vector of positions
    - A function that takes the limits as input and returns breaks as output

- **labels**
  - One of:
    - `NULL` for no labels
    - `waiver()` for the default labels computed by the transformation object
• A character vector giving labels (must be same length as breaks)
• A function that takes the breaks as input and returns labels as output

limits  A numeric vector of length two providing limits of the scale. Use NA to refer to the existing minimum or maximum.

range   a numeric vector of length 2 that specifies the minimum and maximum size of the plotting symbol after transformation.

trans   Either the name of a transformation object, or the object itself. Built-in transformations include "asn", "atanh", "boxcox", "exp", "identity", "log", "log10", "log1p", "log2", "logit", "probability", "probit", "reciprocal", "reverse" and "sqrt".
A transformation object bundles together a transform, its inverse, and methods for generating breaks and labels. Transformation objects are defined in the scales package, and are called name_trans, e.g. boxcox_trans. You can create your own transformation with trans_new.

guide   Name of guide object, or object itself.

...     Other arguments passed on to continuous_scale to control name, limits, breaks, labels and so forth.

max_size Size of largest points.

See Also

scale_size_area if you want 0 values to be mapped to points with size 0.

Examples

```r
p <- ggplot(mpg, aes(displ, hwy, size = hwy)) +
  geom_point()
p  
p + scale_size("Highway mpg")
p + scale_size(range = c(0, 10))

# If you want zero value to have zero size, use scale_size_area:
p + scale_size_area()

# This is most useful when size is a count
ggplot(mpg, aes(class, cyl)) +
  geom_count() +
  scale_size_area()

# If you want to map size to radius (usually bad idea), use scale_radius
p + scale_radius()
```

---

`scale_size_animint`  Scale point sizes using circle area, but specifying the radius in pixels.

Description

Scale point sizes using circle area, but specifying the radius in pixels.
Usage

scale_size_animint(pixel.range = c(2, 20), ...)

Arguments

pixel.range  min and max circle radius in pixels.
...  passed to continuous_scale.

Description

You can use continuous positions even with a discrete position scale - this allows you (e.g.) to place labels between bars in a bar chart. Continuous positions are numeric values starting at one for the first level, and increasing by one for each level (i.e. the labels are placed at integer positions). This is what allows jittering to work.

Usage

scale_x_discrete(..., expand = waiver())

scale_y_discrete(..., expand = waiver())

Arguments

...  common discrete scale parameters: name, breaks, labels, na.value, limits and guide. See discrete_scale for more details
expand  a numeric vector of length two giving multiplicative and additive expansion constants. These constants ensure that the data is placed some distance away from the axes.

Examples

ggplot(diamonds, aes(cut)) + geom_bar()

# The discrete position scale is added automatically whenever you
# have a discrete position.

(d <- gggplot(subset(diamonds, carat > 1), aes(cut, clarity)) +
  geom_jitter())

d + scale_x_discrete("Cut")
d + scale_x_discrete("Cut", labels = c("Fair" = "F", "Good" = "G",
  "Very Good" = "VG", "Perfect" = "P", "Ideal" = "I"))

# Use limits to adjust the which levels (and in what order)
seals

Vector field of seal movements.

Description


Usage

seals

Format

A data frame with 1155 rows and 4 variables

References

https://www.stat.berkeley.edu/~brill/Papers/jspifinal.pdf
selectSSandCS

Separate .variable/.value selectors

Description
Separate .variable/.value selectors

Usage
selectSSandCS(aesthetics_list)

Arguments
aesthetics_list
aesthetics mapping of the layer

Value
Modified aes.list list with separated showSelected.variable/value

setPlotSizes
Set plot width and height for all plots

Description
Set plot width and height for all plots

Usage
setPlotSizes(meta, AllPlotsInfo)

Arguments
meta
meta object with all information
AllPlotsInfo
plot info list

Value
NULL. Sizes are stored in meta object
split_recursive  
Split data.frame into recursive list of data.frame.

Description

Split data.frame into recursive list of data.frame.

Usage

split_recursive(x, vars)

Arguments

x  
data.frame.

vars  
character vector of variable names to split on.

Value

recursive list of data.frame.

stat_ecdf  
Empirical Cumulative Density Function

Description

Empirical Cumulative Density Function

Usage

stat_ecdf(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  geom = "step",
  position = "identity",
  ...,
  n = NULL,
  pad = TRUE,
  na.rm = FALSE,
  show.legend = NA,
  inherit.aes = TRUE
)
Arguments

mapping  Set of aesthetic mappings created by `aes` or `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       The data to be displayed in this layer. There are three options:
If `NULL`, the default, the data is inherited from the plot data as specified in the call to `ggplot`.
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.
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.

geom      The geometric object to use display the data

position  Position adjustment, either as a string, or the result of a call to a position adjustment function.

...       other arguments passed on to `layer`. These are often aesthetics, used to set an aesthetic to a fixed value, like `color = "red"` or `size = 3`. They may also be parameters to the paired geom/stat.

n          if `NULL`, do not interpolate. If not `NULL`, this is the number of points to interpolate with.

pad        If `TRUE`, pad the ecdf with additional points (-Inf, 0) and (Inf, 1)

na.rm      If `FALSE` (the default), removes missing values with a warning. If `TRUE` silently removes missing values.

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.

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. `borders`.

Computed variables

x  x in data

y  cumulative density corresponding x

Examples

df <- data.frame(x = rnorm(1000))
ggplot(df, aes(x)) + stat_ecdf(geom = "step")

df <- data.frame(x = c(rnorm(100, 0, 3), rnorm(100, 0, 10)),
               g = g1(2, 100))
ggplot(df, aes(x, colour = g)) + stat_ecdf()
stat_ellipse

Plot data ellipses.

Description

The method for calculating the ellipses has been modified from car::ellipse (Fox and Weisberg, 2011)

Usage

stat_ellipse(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  geom = "path",
  position = "identity",
  ...,  
  type = "t",
  level = 0.95,
  segments = 51,
  na.rm = FALSE,
  show.legend = NA,
  inherit.aes = TRUE
)

Arguments

mapping Set of aesthetic mappings created by aes or 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 The data to be displayed in this layer. There are three options:
  If NULL, the default, the data is inherited from the plot data as specified in the call to ggplot.
  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.
  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.

g geom The geometric object to use display the data

position Position adjustment, either as a string, or the result of a call to a position adjustment function.

... other arguments passed on to layer. These are often aesthetics, used to set an aesthetic to a fixed value, like color = "red" or size = 3. They may also be parameters to the paired geom/stat.
**stat_ellipse**

- **type**
  The type of ellipse. The default "t" assumes a multivariate t-distribution, and "norm" assumes a multivariate normal distribution. "euclid" draws a circle with the radius equal to level, representing the euclidean distance from the center. This ellipse probably won’t appear circular unless `coord_fixed()` is applied.

- **level**
  The confidence level at which to draw an ellipse (default is 0.95), or, if `type="euclid"`, the radius of the circle to be drawn.

- **segments**
  The number of segments to be used in drawing the ellipse.

- **na.rm**
  If FALSE (the default), removes missing values with a warning. If TRUE silently removes missing values.

- **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.

- **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. `borders`.

**References**


**Examples**

```r
ggplot(faithful, aes(waiting, eruptions)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_ellipse()

ggplot(faithful, aes(waiting, eruptions, color = eruptions > 3)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_ellipse()

ggplot(faithful, aes(waiting, eruptions, color = eruptions > 3)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_ellipse(type = "norm", linetype = 2) +
  stat_ellipse(type = "t")

ggplot(faithful, aes(waiting, eruptions, color = eruptions > 3)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_ellipse(type = "norm", linetype = 2) +
  stat_ellipse(type = "euclid", level = 3) +
  coord_fixed()

ggplot(faithful, aes(waiting, eruptions, fill = eruptions > 3)) +
  stat_ellipse(geom = "polygon")
```
Superimpose a function.

Usage

stat_function(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  geom = "path",
  position = "identity",
  ..., 
  fun,
  xlim = NULL,
  n = 101,
  args = list(),
  na.rm = FALSE,
  show.legend = NA,
  inherit.aes = TRUE
)

Arguments

mapping Set of aesthetic mappings created by aes or 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 The data to be displayed in this layer. There are three options:
   If NULL, the default, the data is inherited from the plot data as specified in the call to ggplot.
   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.
   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.

geom The geometric object to use display the data

position Position adjustment, either as a string, or the result of a call to a position adjustment function.

... other arguments passed on to layer. These are often aesthetics, used to set an aesthetic to a fixed value, like color = "red" or size = 3. They may also be parameters to the paired geom/stat.

fun function to use

xlim Optionally, restrict the range of the function to this range.
n number of points to interpolate along
args list of additional arguments to pass to fun
na.rm If FALSE (the default), removes missing values with a warning. If TRUE silently removes missing values.
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.
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. borders.

Aesthetics

stat_function understands the following aesthetics (required aesthetics are in bold):

• y

Computed variables

• x x’s along a grid
• y value of function evaluated at corresponding x

Examples

set.seed(1492)
df <- data.frame(
  x = rnorm(100)
)
x <- df$x
base <- ggplot(df, aes(x)) + geom_density()
base + stat_function(fun = dnorm, colour = “red”)
base + stat_function(fun = dnorm, colour = “red”, args = list(mean = 3))

# Plot functions without data
# Examples adapted from Kohske Takahashi

# Specify range of x-axis
ggplot(data.frame(x = c(0, 2)), aes(x)) +
  stat_function(fun = exp, geom = “line”)

# Plot a normal curve
ggplot(data.frame(x = c(-5, 5)), aes(x)) + stat_function(fun = dnorm)

# To specify a different mean or sd, use the args parameter to supply new values
ggplot(data.frame(x = c(-5, 5)), aes(x)) +
  stat_function(fun = dnorm, args = list(mean = 2, sd = .5))

# Two functions on the same plot
f <- ggplot(data.frame(x = c(0, 10)), aes(x))
f + stat_function(fun = sin, colour = “red”) +
  stat_function(fun = cos, colour = “blue”)
# Using a custom function

```r
test <- function(x) {x ^ 2 + x + 20}
f + stat_function(fun = test)
```

---

**stat_identity**

Identity statistic.

### Description

The identity statistic leaves the data unchanged.

### Usage

```r
stat_identity(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  geom = "point",
  position = "identity",
  ...
)
```

### Arguments

- **mapping**
  Set of aesthetic mappings created by `aes` or `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**
  The data to be displayed in this layer. There are three options:
  - If `NULL`, the default, the data is inherited from the plot data as specified in the call to `ggplot`.
  - 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.
  - 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.

- **geom**
  The geometric object to use display the data

- **position**
  Position adjustment, either as a string, or the result of a call to a position adjustment function.

- **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.
stat_qq

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. `borders`.

Examples

```r
p <- ggplot(mtcars, aes(wt, mpg))
p + stat_identity()
```

---

**stat_qq**

Calculation for quantile-quantile plot.

**Description**

Calculation for quantile-quantile plot.

**Usage**

```r
stat_qq(
    mapping = NULL,
    data = NULL,
    geom = "point",
    position = "identity",
    ..., 
    distribution = stats::qnorm,
    dparams = list(),
    na.rm = FALSE,
    show.legend = NA,
    inherit.aes = TRUE
)
```

```r
geom_qq(
    mapping = NULL,
    data = NULL,
    geom = "point",
    position = "identity",
    ..., 
    distribution = stats::qnorm,
    dparams = list(),
    na.rm = FALSE,
    show.legend = NA,
    inherit.aes = TRUE
)
```
Arguments

mapping Set of aesthetic mappings created by `aes` or `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 The data to be displayed in this layer. There are three options:
If `NULL`, the default, the data is inherited from the plot data as specified in the call to `ggplot`.
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.
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.

geom The geometric object to use display the data

position Position adjustment, either as a string, or the result of a call to a position adjustment function.

... other arguments passed on to `layer`. These are often aesthetics, used to set an aesthetic to a fixed value, like `color = "red"` or `size = 3`. They may also be parameters to the paired geom/stat.

distribution Distribution function to use, if `x` not specified

dparams Additional parameters passed on to distribution function.

na.rm If `FALSE` (the default), removes missing values with a warning. If `TRUE` silently removes missing values.

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.

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. `borders`.

Aesthetics

`stat_qq` understands the following aesthetics (required aesthetics are in bold):

- `sample`
- `x`
- `y`

Computed variables

- `sample` sample quantiles
- `theoretical` theoretical quantiles
Examples

```r
df <- data.frame(y = rt(200, df = 5))
p <- ggplot(df, aes(sample = y))
p + stat_qq()
p + geom_point(stat = "qq")

# Use fitdistr from MASS to estimate distribution params
params <- as.list(MASS::fitdistr(df$y, "t")$estimate)
ggplot(df, aes(sample = y)) +
       stat_qq(distribution = qt, dparams = params["df"])

# Using to explore the distribution of a variable
ggplot(mtcars) +
       stat_qq(aes(sample = mpg))
ggplot(mtcars) +
       stat_qq(aes(sample = mpg, colour = factor(cyl)))
```

Description

`stat_summary_2d` is a 2d variation of `stat_summary`. `stat_summary_hex` is a hexagonal variation of `stat_summary_2d`. The data are divided into bins defined by `x` and `y`, and then the values of `z` in each cell is are summarised with `fun`.

Usage

```r
stat_summary_2d(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  geom = "tile",
  position = "identity",
  ...,
  bins = 30,
  binwidth = NULL,
  drop = TRUE,
  fun = "mean",
  fun.args = list(),
  na.rm = FALSE,
  show.legend = NA,
  inherit.aes = TRUE
)
```

```r
stat_summary_hex(
  mapping = NULL,
```
data = NULL,
geom = "hex",
position = "identity",

...

bins = 30,
binwidth = NULL,
drop = TRUE,
fun = "mean",
fun.args = list(),
na.rm = FALSE,
show.legend = NA,
inherit.aes = TRUE
"

Arguments

mapping Set of aesthetic mappings created by aes or 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 The data to be displayed in this layer. There are three options:
If NULL, the default, the data is inherited from the plot data as specified in the call to ggplot.
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.
A function will be called with a single argument, the plot data. The return value must be a data.frame.
geom The geometric object to use display the data
position Position adjustment, either as a string, or the result of a call to a position adjustment function.
... other arguments passed on to layer. These are often aesthetics, used to set an aesthetic to a fixed value, like color = "red" or size = 3. They may also be parameters to the paired geom/stat.
bins numeric vector giving number of bins in both vertical and horizontal directions. Set to 30 by default.
binwidth Numeric vector giving bin width in both vertical and horizontal directions. Overrides bins if both set.
drop drop if the output of fun is NA.
fun function for summary.
fun.args A list of extra arguments to pass to fun
na.rm If FALSE (the default), removes missing values with a warning. If TRUE silently removes missing values.
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.
stat_summary_bin

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. `borders`.

**Aesthetics**

- **x**: horizontal position
- **y**: vertical position
- **z**: value passed to the summary function

**Computed variables**

- **x, y**: Location
- **value**: Value of summary statistic.

**See Also**

- `stat_summary_hex` for hexagonal summarization. `stat_bin2d` for the binning options.

**Examples**

```r
d <- ggplot(diamonds, aes(carat, depth, z = price))
d + stat_summary_2d()

# Specifying function
d + stat_summary_2d(fun = function(x) sum(x^2))
d + stat_summary_2d(fun = var)
d + stat_summary_2d(fun = "quantile", fun.args = list(probs = 0.1))

if (requireNamespace("hexbin")) {
  d + stat_summary_hex()
}
```

---

**Description**

`stat_summary` operates on unique x; `stat_summary_bin` operators on binned x. They are more flexible versions of `stat_bin`: instead of just counting, they can compute any aggregate.

**Usage**

```r
stat_summary_bin(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  geom = "pointrange",
  position = "identity",
)```
...,
fun.data = NULL,
fun.y = NULL,
fun.ymax = NULL,
fun.ymin = NULL,
fun.args = list(),
na.rm = FALSE,
show.legend = NA,
inherit.aes = TRUE
)

stat_summary(
  mapping = NULL,
data = NULL,
  geom = "pointrange",
  position = "identity",
...,
fun.data = NULL,
fun.y = NULL,
fun.ymax = NULL,
fun.ymin = NULL,
fun.args = list(),
na.rm = FALSE,
show.legend = NA,
inherit.aes = TRUE
)

Arguments

mapping  Set of aesthetic mappings created by aes or 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  The data to be displayed in this layer. There are three options:
If NULL, the default, the data is inherited from the plot data as specified in the call to ggplot.
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.
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.

geom  The geometric object to use display the data

position  Position adjustment, either as a string, or the result of a call to a position adjustment function.

...  other arguments passed on to layer. These are often aesthetics, used to set an aesthetic to a fixed value, like color = "red" or size = 3. They may also be parameters to the paired geom/stat.
fun.data A function that is given the complete data and should return a data frame with variables ymin, y, and ymax.

fun.ymin, fun.y, fun.ymax
Alternatively, supply three individual functions that are each passed a vector of x's and should return a single number.

fun.args Optional additional arguments passed on to the functions.

na.rm If FALSE (the default), removes missing values with a warning. If TRUE silently removes missing values.

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.

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. borders.

Aesthetics

stat_summary understands the following aesthetics (required aesthetics are in bold):

• x
• y

Summary functions

You can either supply summary functions individually (fun.y, fun.ymax, fun.ymin), or as a single function (fun.data):

fun.data Complete summary function. Should take numeric vector as input and return data frame as output

fun.ymin ymin summary function (should take numeric vector and return single number)

fun.y y summary function (should take numeric vector and return single number)

fun.ymax ymax summary function (should take numeric vector and return single number)

A simple vector function is easiest to work with as you can return a single number, but is somewhat less flexible. If your summary function computes multiple values at once (e.g. ymin and ymax), use fun.data.

If no aggregation functions are supplied, will default to mean.se.

See Also

gem_errorbar, geom_pointrange, geom_linerange, geom_crossbar for geoms to display summarised data
stat_unique

Description

Remove duplicates.

Usage

```r
stat_unique(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  geom = "point",
  position = "identity",
  ..., 
  na.rm = FALSE,
  show.legend = NA,
  inherit.aes = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

- **mapping**: Set of aesthetic mappings created by `aes` or `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**: The data to be displayed in this layer. There are three options:
  - If `NULL`, the default, the data is inherited from the plot data as specified in the call to `ggplot`.
  - 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.
  - 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.

- **geom**: The geometric object to use display the data

- **position**: Position adjustment, either as a string, or the result of a call to a position adjustment function.

- **...**: other arguments passed on to `layer`. These are often aesthetics, used to set an aesthetic to a fixed value, like `color = "red"` or `size = 3`. They may also be parameters to the paired geom/stat.

- **na.rm**: If `FALSE` (the default), removes missing values with a warning. If `TRUE` silently removes missing values.

- **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.

- **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. `borders`.
switch_axes

Aesthetics

  stat_unique understands the following aesthetics (required aesthetics are in bold):

  •

Examples

  ggplot(mtcars, aes(vs, am)) + geom_point(alpha = 0.1)
  ggplot(mtcars, aes(vs, am)) + geom_point(alpha = 0.1, stat="unique")

switch_axes

Flip axes in case of coord_flip Switches column names. Eg. xmin to ymin, yntercept to xintercept etc.

Description

Flip axes in case of coord_flip Switches column names. Eg. xmin to ymin, yntercept to xintercept etc.

Usage

  switch_axes(col.names)

Arguments

  col.names       Column names which need to be switched

Value

  Column names with x and y axes switched

theme

Set theme elements

Description

Use this function to modify theme settings.

Usage

  theme(..., complete = FALSE, validate = TRUE)
Arguments

... a list of element name, element pairings that modify the existing theme.

complete set this to TRUE if this is a complete theme, such as the one returned by theme_grey().

Complete themes behave differently when added to a ggplot object.

validate TRUE to run validate_element, FALSE to bypass checks.

Details

Theme elements can inherit properties from other theme elements. For example, axis.title.x inherits from axis.title, which in turn inherits from text. All text elements inherit directly or indirectly from text; all lines inherit from line, and all rectangular objects inherit from rect.

For more examples of modifying properties using inheritance, %+replace%.

To see a graphical representation of the inheritance tree, see the last example below.

Theme elements

The individual theme elements are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Element</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>line</td>
<td>all line elements (element_line)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rect</td>
<td>all rectangular elements (element_rect)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>text</td>
<td>all text elements (element_text)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>title</td>
<td>all title elements: plot, axes, legends (element_text; inherits from text)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aspect.ratio</td>
<td>aspect ratio of the panel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>axis.title</td>
<td>label of axes (element_text; inherits from text)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>axis.title.x</td>
<td>x axis label (element_text; inherits from axis.title)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>axis.title.y</td>
<td>y axis label (element_text; inherits from axis.title)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>axis.text</td>
<td>tick labels along axes (element_text; inherits from text)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>axis.text.x</td>
<td>x axis tick labels (element_text; inherits from axis.text)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>axis.text.y</td>
<td>y axis tick labels (element_text; inherits from axis.text)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>axis.ticks</td>
<td>tick marks along axes (element_line; inherits from line)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>axis.ticks.x</td>
<td>x axis tick marks (element_line; inherits from axis.ticks)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>axis.ticks.y</td>
<td>y axis tick marks (element_line; inherits from axis.ticks)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>axis.ticks.length</td>
<td>length of tick marks (unit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>axis.line</td>
<td>lines along axes (element_line; inherits from line)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>axis.line.x</td>
<td>line along x axis (element_line; inherits from axis.line)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>axis.line.y</td>
<td>line along y axis (element_line; inherits from axis.line)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>legend.background</td>
<td>background of legend (element_rect; inherits from rect)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>legend.margin</td>
<td>extra space added around legend (unit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>legend.key</td>
<td>background underneath legend keys (element_rect; inherits from rect)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>legend.key.size</td>
<td>size of legend keys (unit; inherits from legend.key.size)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>legend.key.height</td>
<td>key background height (unit; inherits from legend.key.size)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>legend.key.width</td>
<td>key background width (unit; inherits from legend.key.size)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>legend.text</td>
<td>legend item labels (element_text; inherits from text)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>legend.text.align</td>
<td>alignment of legend labels (number from 0 (left) to 1 (right))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>legend.title</td>
<td>title of legend (element_text; inherits from title)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>legend.title.align</td>
<td>alignment of legend title (number from 0 (left) to 1 (right))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>legend.position</td>
<td>the position of legends (&quot;none&quot;, &quot;left&quot;, &quot;right&quot;, &quot;bottom&quot;, &quot;top&quot;, or two-element numeric vector)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
theme

legend.direction
layout of items in legends ("horizontal" or "vertical")

legend.justification
anchor point for positioning legend inside plot ("center" or two-element numeric vector)

legend.box
arrangement of multiple legends ("horizontal" or "vertical")

legend.box.just
justification of each legend within the overall bounding box, when there are multiple legends ("top", "bottom", "left", or "right")

panel.background
background of plotting area, drawn underneath plot (element_rect; inherits from rect)

panel.border
border around plotting area, drawn on top of plot so that it covers tick marks and grid lines. This should be used with fill=NA (element_rect; inherits from rect)

panel.margin
margin around facet panels (unit)

panel.margin.x
horizontal margin around facet panels (unit; inherits from panel.margin)

panel.margin.y
vertical margin around facet panels (unit; inherits from panel.margin)

panel.grid
grid lines (element_line; inherits from line)

panel.grid.major
major grid lines (element_line; inherits from panel.grid)

panel.grid.minor
minor grid lines (element_line; inherits from panel.grid)

panel.grid.major.x
vertical major grid lines (element_line; inherits from panel.grid.major)

panel.grid.major.y
horizontal major grid lines (element_line; inherits from panel.grid.major)

panel.grid.minor.x
vertical minor grid lines (element_line; inherits from panel.grid.minor)

panel.grid.minor.y
horizontal minor grid lines (element_line; inherits from panel.grid.minor)

panel.ontop
option to place the panel (background, gridlines) over the data layers. Usually used with a transparent panel.background (logical)

plot.background
background of the entire plot (element_rect; inherits from rect)

plot.title
plot title (text appearance) (element_text; inherits from title) left-aligned by default

plot.subtitle
plot subtitle (text appearance) (element_text; inherits from title) left-aligned by default

plot.caption
caption below the plot (text appearance) (element_text; inherits from title) right-aligned by default

plot.margin
margin around entire plot (unit with the sizes of the top, right, bottom, and left margins)

strip.background
background of facet labels (element_rect; inherits from rect)

strip.text
facet labels (element_text; inherits from text)

strip.text.x
facet labels along horizontal direction (element_text; inherits from strip.text)

strip.text.y
facet labels along vertical direction (element_text; inherits from strip.text)

strip.switch.pad.grid
space between strips and axes when strips are switched (unit)

strip.switch.pad.wrap
space between strips and axes when strips are switched (unit)

See Also

%+replace%
rel

+ element_blank
+ element_line
+ element_rect
+ element_text

Examples

```r
p <- ggplot(mtcars, aes(mpg, wt)) +
  geom_point()
p
p + theme(panel.background = element_rect(colour = "pink"))
p + theme_bw()
```
```r
# Scatter plot of gas mileage by vehicle weight
p <- ggplot(mtcars, aes(wt, mpg)) + geom_point()

# Calculate slope and intercept of line of best fit
coef(lm(mpg ~ wt, data = mtcars))
p + geom_abline(intercept = 37, slope = -5)

# Calculate correlation coefficient
with(mtcars, cor(wt, mpg, use = "everything", method = "pearson"))
# Annotate the plot
p + geom_abline(intercept = 37, slope = -5) + geom_text(data = data.frame(), aes(4.5, 30, label = "Pearson-R = -.87"))

# Change the axis labels
# Original plot
p
p + labs(x = "Vehicle Weight", y = "Miles per Gallon")
# Or
p + labs(x = "Vehicle Weight", y = "Miles per Gallon")

# Change title appearance
p <- p + labs(title = "Vehicle Weight-Gas Mileage Relationship")
# Set title to twice the base font size
p + theme(plot.title = element_text(size = rel(2)))
p + theme(plot.title = element_text(size = rel(2), colour = "blue"))

# Add a subtitle and adjust bottom margin
p + labs(title = "Vehicle Weight-Gas Mileage Relationship", subtitle = "You need to wrap long subtitles manually") + theme(plot.subtitle = element_text(margin = margin(b = 20)))

# Changing plot look with themes
DF <- data.frame(x = rnorm(400))
m <- ggplot(DF, aes(x = x)) + geom_histogram()
# Default is theme_grey()
m
# Compare with
m + theme_bw()

# Manipulate Axis Attributes
m + theme(axis.line = element_line(size = 3, colour = "red", linetype = "dotted"))
m + theme(axis.text = element_text(colour = "blue"))
m + theme(axis.text.y = element_blank())
m + theme(axis.ticks = element_line(size = 2))
m + theme(axis.title.y = element_text(size = rel(1.5), angle = 90))
m + theme(axis.title.x = element_blank())
m + theme(axis.ticks.length = unit(.85, "cm"))

# Legend Attributes
z <- ggplot(mtcars, aes(wt, mpg)) + geom_point(aes(colour = factor(cyl)))
z
z + theme(legend.position = "none")
```
z + theme(legend.position = "bottom")
# Or use relative coordinates between 0 and 1
z + theme(legend.position = c(.5, .5))
# Add a border to the whole legend
z + theme(legend.background = element_rect(colour = "black"))
# Legend margin controls extra space around outside of legend:
z + theme(legend.background = element_rect(),
        legend.margin = unit(1, "cm"))
z + theme(legend.background = element_rect(),
        legend.margin = unit(0, "cm"))
# Or to just the keys
z + theme(legend.key = element_rect(colour = "black"))
z + theme(legend.key = element_rect(fill = "yellow"))
z + theme(legend.key.size = unit(2.5, "cm"))
z + theme(legend.text = element_text(size = 20, colour = "red", angle = 45))
z + theme(legend.title = element_text(face = "italic"))

# To change the title of the legend use the name argument
# in one of the scale options
z + scale_colour_brewer(name = "My Legend")
z + scale_colour_grey(name = "Number of \nCylinders")

# Panel and Plot Attributes
z + theme(panel.background = element_rect(fill = "black"))
z + theme(panel.border = element_rect(linetype = "dashed", colour = "black"))
z + theme(panel.grid.major = element_line(colour = "blue"))
z + theme(panel.grid.minor = element_line(colour = "red", linetype = "dotted"))
z + theme(panel.grid.major.y = element_blank(),
        panel.grid.minor.y = element_blank())
z + theme(plot.background = element_rect())
z + theme(plot.background = element_rect(fill = "green"))

# Faceting Attributes
set.seed(4940)
dsmall <- diamonds[sample(nrow(diamonds), 1000), ]
k <- ggplot(dsmall, aes(carat, ..density..)) +
    geom_histogram(binwidth = 0.2) +
    facet_grid(. ~ cut)
k + theme(strip.background = element_rect(colour = "purple", fill = "pink",
                                         size = 3, linetype = "dashed")
        strip.text.x = element_text(colour = "red", angle = 45, size = 10,
                                  hjust = 0.5, vjust = 0.5))
k + theme(panel.margin = unit(5, "lines"))
k + theme(panel.margin.y = unit(0, "lines"))

# Put gridlines on top
meanprice <- tapply(diamonds$price, diamonds$cut, mean)
cut <- factor(levels(diamonds$cut), levels = levels(diamonds$cut))
df <- data.frame(meanprice, cut)
g <- ggplot(df, aes(cut, meanprice)) + geom_bar(stat = "identity")
g + geom_bar(stat = "identity") +
    theme(panel.background = element_blank(),
           panel.grid.major = element_line(colour = "black"),
           panel.grid.minor = element_line(colour = "red", linetype = "dotted"),
           plot.background = element_rect(fill = "green"))
# Modify a theme and save it
mytheme <- theme_grey() + theme(plot.title = element_text(colour = "red"))
p + mytheme

## Examples

```r
tmcars$cyl <- as.factor(mtcars$cyl)
p <- ggplot() +
  geom_point(aes(x=wt, y=mpg, colour=cyl),
             data=mtcars) +
  ## set width and height values and update both axes
  theme_animint(width=600, height=600, update_axes=c("x", "y"))
```

```r
viz <- list(plot=p, selector.types=list(cyl="single"))
animint2dir(viz)
```
**theme_update**  
*Get, set and update themes.*

**Description**
Use `theme_get` to get the current theme, and `theme_set` to completely override it. `theme_update` and `theme_replace` are shorthands for changing individual elements in the current theme. `theme_update` uses the `+` operator, so that any unspecified values in the theme element will default to the values they are set in the theme. `theme_replace` will completely replace the element, so any unspecified values will overwrite the current value in the theme with NULLs.

**Usage**

```
theme_update(...)  
theme_replace(...)  
theme_get()  
theme_set(new)
```

**Arguments**

- `...` named list of theme settings
- `new` new theme (a list of theme elements)

**See Also**
%replace%

**Examples**

```
p <- ggplot(mtcars, aes(mpg, wt)) + geom_point()
p
old <- theme_set(theme_bw())
p
theme_set(old)
p

#theme_replace NULLs out the fill attribute of panel.background,  
#resulting in a white background:  
theme_get()$panel.background  
old <- theme_replace(panel.background = element_rect(colour = "pink"))  
theme_get()$panel.background  
p
theme_set(old)
```
#theme_update only changes the colour attribute, leaving the others intact:
old <- theme_update(panel.background = element_rect(colour = "pink"))
theme_get()$panel.background
p
theme_set(old)

theme_get()

ggplot(mtcars, aes(mpg, wt)) +
  geom_point(aes(color = mpg)) +
  theme(legend.position = c(0.95, 0.95),
        legend.justification = c(1, 1))
last_plot() +
  theme(legend.background = element_rect(fill = "white", colour = "white", size = 3))

---

### toRGB

**Convert R colors to RGB hexadecimal color values**

**Description**

Convert R colors to RGB hexadecimal color values

**Usage**

```r
toRGB(x)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` character

**Value**

hexadecimal color value or "transparent" if is.na

---

### transform_shape

**Function to transform R shapes into d3 shapes...**

**Description**

Function to transform R shapes into d3 shapes...

**Usage**

```r
transform_shape(dframe)
```
Arguments

dframe
Data frame with columns shape, fill, colour.

Value
Data frame transformed so that shape corresponds to d3 shape. Also includes Rshape column for debugging.

Description

Within ggplot2, there are two basic methods to create plots, with qplot() and ggplot(). qplot() is designed primarily for interactive use: it makes a number of assumptions that speed most cases, but when designing multilayered plots with different data sources it can get in the way. This section describes what those defaults are, and how they map to the fuller ggplot() syntax.

Examples

# By default, qplot() assumes that you want a scatterplot,
# i.e., you want to use geom_point()
# qplot(x, y, data = data)
# ggplot(data, aes(x, y)) + geom_point()

# Using Aesthetics

# If you map additional aesthetics, these will be added to the defaults. With
# qplot() there is no way to use different aesthetic mappings (or data) in
# different layers
# qplot(x, y, data = data, shape = shape, colour = colour)
# ggplot(data, aes(x, y, shape = shape, colour = colour)) + geom_point()
#
# Aesthetic parameters in qplot() always try to map the aesthetic to a
# variable. If the argument is not a variable but a value, effectively a new column
# is added to the original dataset with that value. To set an aesthetic to a
# value and override the default appearance, you surround the value with I() in
# qplot(), or pass it as a parameter to the layer.
# qplot(x, y, data = data, colour = I("red"))
# ggplot(data, aes(x, y)) + geom_point(colour = "red")

# Changing the geom parameter changes the geom added to the plot
# qplot(x, y, data = data, geom = "line")
# ggplot(data, aes(x, y)) + geom_line()

# Not all geoms require both x and y, e.g., geom_bar() and geom_histogram().
# For these two geoms, if the y aesthetic is not supplied, both qplot and
# ggplot commands default to "count" on the y-axis
# ggplot(data, aes(x)) + geom_bar()
# qplot(x, data = data, geom = "bar")

# If a vector of multiple geom names is supplied to the geom argument, each
# geom will be added in turn
# qplot(x, y, data = data, geom = c("point", "smooth"))
# ggplot(data, aes(x, y)) + geom_point() + geom_smooth()

# Unlike the rest of ggplot2, stats and geoms are independent
# qplot(x, y, data = data, stat = "bin")
# ggplot(data, aes(x, y)) + geom_point(stat = "bin")

# Any layer parameters will be passed on to all layers. Most layers will ignore
# parameters that they don't need
# qplot(x, y, data = data, geom = c("point", "smooth"), method = "lm")
# ggplot(data, aes(x, y)) + geom_point(method = "lm") + geom_smooth(method = "lm")

# Scales and axes
# You can control basic properties of the x and y scales with the xlim, ylim,
# xlab and ylab arguments
# qplot(x, y, data = data, xlim = c(1, 5), xlab = "my label")
# ggplot(data, aes(x, y)) + geom_point() +
# scale_x_continuous("my label", limits = c(1, 5))

# qplot(x, y, data = data, xlim = c(1, 5), ylim = c(10, 20))
# ggplot(data, aes(x, y)) + geom_point() +
# scale_x_continuous(limits = c(1, 5)) + scale_y_continuous(limits = c(10, 20))

# Like plot(), qplot() has a convenient way of log transforming the axes.
# qplot(x, y, data = data, log = "xy")
# ggplot(data, aes(x, y)) + geom_point() + scale_x_log10() + scale_y_log10()

# There are many other possible transformations, but not all are
# accessible from within qplot(), see ?scale_continuous for more

# Plot options
# qplot() recognises the same options as plot does, and converts them to their
# ggplot2 equivalents. See ?theme for more on ggplot options
# qplot(x, y, data = data, main="title", asp = 1)
# ggplot(data, aes(x, y)) + geom_point() + labs(title = "title") + theme(aspect.ratio = 1)

---

**Description**

The major difference between lattice and ggplot2 is that lattice uses a formula based interface. ggplot2 does not because the formula does not generalise well to more complicated situations.
Examples

library(lattice)

if (require("ggplot2movies")) {
  xyplot(rating ~ year, data=movies)
  qplot(year, rating, data=movies)

  xyplot(rating ~ year | Comedy + Action, data = movies)
  qplot(year, rating, data = movies, facets = ~ Comedy + Action)
  # Or maybe
  qplot(year, rating, data = movies, facets = Comedy ~ Action)

  # While lattice has many different functions to produce different types of
  # graphics (which are all basically equivalent to setting the panel argument),
  # ggplot2 has qplot().

  stripplot(~ rating, data = movies, jitter.data = TRUE)
  qplot(rating, 1, data = movies, geom = "jitter")

  histogram(~ rating, data = movies)
  qplot(rating, data = movies, geom = "histogram")

  xyplot(wt ~ mpg, mtcars, type = c("p","smooth"))
  qplot(mpg, wt, data = mtcars, geom = c("point","smooth"))
}

# The capabilities for scale manipulations are similar in both ggplot2 and
# lattice, although the syntax is a little different.

xyplot(wt ~ mpg | cyl, mtcars, scales = list(y = list(relation = "free")))
qplot(mpg, wt, data = mtcars) + facet_wrap(~ cyl, scales = "free")

xyplot(wt ~ mpg | cyl, mtcars, scales = list(log = 10))
qplot(mpg, wt, data = mtcars, log = "xy")

xyplot(wt ~ mpg | cyl, mtcars, scales = list(log = 2))
qplot(mpg, wt, data = mtcars) +
  scale_x_continuous(trans = scales::log2_trans()) +
  scale_y_continuous(trans = scales::log2_trans())

xyplot(wt ~ mpg, mtcars, group = cyl, auto.key = TRUE)
# Map directly to an aesthetic like colour, size, or shape.
qplot(mpg, wt, data = mtcars, colour = cyl)

xyplot(wt ~ mpg, mtcars, xlim = c(20,30))
# Works like lattice, except you can't specify a different limit
# for each panel/facet
qplot(mpg, wt, data = mtcars, xlim = c(20,30))

# Both lattice and ggplot2 have similar options for controlling labels on the plot.
txhousing

Housing sales in TX.

Description

Information about the housing market in Texas provided by the TAMU real estate center, https://www.recenter.tamu.edu/.

Usage

txhousing

Format

A data frame with 8602 observations and 9 variables:

- city  Name of MLS area
- year,month,date  Date
- sales  Number of sales
- volume  Total value of sales
- median  Median sale price
- listings  Total active listings
- inventory  "Months inventory": amount of time it would take to sell all current listings at current pace of sales.
update_gallery

Description
A gallery is a collection of meta-data about animints that have been published to github pages. A gallery is defined as a github repo that should have two source files in the gh-pages branch: repos.txt (list of github repositories, one owner/repo per line) and index.Rmd (source for web page with links to animints). To perform the update, first repos.txt is read, then we clone each repo which is not already present in meta.csv, and parse meta-data (title, source, Capture.PNG) from the gh-pages branch, and write the meta.csv/error.csv/Capture.PNG files, render index.Rmd to index.html, commit, and push origin. For an example, see the main gallery, https://github.com/animint/gallery/tree/gh-pages which is updated using this function.

Usage
update_gallery(gallery_path = "~/R/gallery")

Arguments
gallery_path path to local github repo with gh-pages active.

Value
named list of data tables (meta and error).

Author(s)
Toby Dylan Hocking

update_geom_defaults

Description
Modify geom/stat aesthetic defaults for future plots

Usage
update_geom_defaults(geom, new)
update_stat_defaults(stat, new)
Arguments

- new: Named list of aesthetics.
- stat, geom: Name of geom/stat to modify (like "point" or "bin"), or a Geom/Stat object (like GeomPoint or StatBin).

Examples

```r
update_geom_defaults("point", list(colour = "darkblue"))
ggplot(mtcars, aes(mpg, wt)) + geom_point()
update_geom_defaults("point", list(colour = "black"))
```

---

**update_labels**

*Update axis/legend labels*

Description

Update axis/legend labels

Usage

```r
update_labels(p, labels)
```

Arguments

- p: plot to modify
- labels: named list of new labels

Examples

```r
p <- ggplot(mtcars, aes(mpg, wt)) + geom_point()
update_labels(p, list(x = "New x"))
update_labels(p, list(x = expression(x / y ^ 2)))
update_labels(p, list(x = "New x", y = "New Y"))
update_labels(p, list(colour = "Fail silently"))
```
Description

Each row documents 1 tornado.

Usage

data(UStornadoes)

Format

A data frame with 41620 observations on the following 32 variables.

fips  a numeric vector
ID   a numeric vector
year a numeric vector
month a numeric vector
day  a numeric vector
date  factor
time a numeric vector
tz  a numeric vector
state  factor
state.tnum a numeric vector
f  a numeric vector
injuries  a numeric vector
fatalities  a numeric vector
propertyLoss  a numeric vector
cropLoss  a numeric vector
startLat  a numeric vector
startLong  a numeric vector
endLat  a numeric vector
endLong  a numeric vector
trackLength  a numeric vector
trackWidth  a numeric vector
numStatesAffected  a numeric vector
stateNumber  a numeric vector
segmentNumber  a numeric vector
FipsCounty1  a numeric vector
varied.chunk

FipsCounty2  a numeric vector
FipsCounty3  a numeric vector
FipsCounty4  a numeric vector
TotalPop2012  a numeric vector
LandArea  a numeric vector
TornadoesSqMile  a numeric vector
weight  a numeric vector

Source

NOAA SVRGIS data (Severe Report Database + Geographic Information System) http://www.spc.noaa.gov/gis/svrgis/

Description

Extract subset for each data.frame in a list of data.frame

Usage

varied.chunk(dt.or.list, cols)

Arguments

dt.or.list  a data.table or a list of data.table.
cols  cols that each data.frame would keep.

Value

list of data.frame.
Description

Each row is one year of demographics for one country.

Usage

data(WorldBank)

Format

A data frame with 11342 observations on the following 15 variables.

iso2c  a character vector
country  a character vector
year  a numeric vector
fertility.rate  a numeric vector
life.expectancy  a numeric vector
population  a numeric vector
GDP.per.capita.Current.USD  a numeric vector
15.to.25.yr.female.literacy  a numeric vector
iso3c  factor
region  factor
capital  factor
latitude  factor
longitude  factor
income  factor
lending  factor

Source

Copied from the googleVis package.
worldPop

World population by subcontinent

Description

World population data are used as a simple example on the polychart.js website, and so these data can be used to recreate that example using animint.

Usage

data(worldPop)

Format

A data frame with 294 observations on the following 4 variables.

- subcontinent factor: the subcontinent name
- year integer: year of measurement
- population integer: number of people in that subcontinent during that year
- type factor with levels actual estimate

Source

https://github.com/Polychart/polychart2/blob/master/example/population.coffee
Index

* datasets
  breakpoints, 30
  diamonds, 44
  economics, 45
  faithful, 54
  FluView, 54
  generation.loci, 59
  graphical-units, 137
  intreg, 147
  luv_colours, 159
  midwest, 165
  mpg, 166
  msleep, 167
  presidential, 173
  seals, 202
  txhousing, 230
  UStornadoes, 233
  WorldBank, 235
  worldPop, 236
* facet labeller
  labeller, 150
* facet
  labellers, 152
* guides
  guide_colourbar, 139
  guide_legend, 142
  guides, 138
* hplot
  print.gganimintplot, 174
* position adjustments
  position_dodge, 169
  position_fill, 170
  position_identity, 171
  position_jitter, 171
  position_jitterdodge, 172
  position_nudge, 173
+ .gganimint, 7
  .pt (graphical-units), 137
  .stroke (graphical-units), 137
%+% (.gganimint), 7
%+replace% (.gganimint), 7
%+replace% 220, 221, 225
add_theme, 10
addShowSelectedForLegend, 9
addSSandCSasAesthetics, 9
aes, 10, 11, 12, 60, 63, 66, 67, 69, 71, 74, 76, 79, 81, 85, 87, 90, 92, 95, 98, 101, 104, 107, 109, 112, 114, 116, 118, 122, 125, 157, 205, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218
aes_, 11, 60, 63, 66, 67, 69, 71, 74, 76, 79, 81, 85, 87, 90, 92, 95, 98, 101, 104, 107, 109, 112, 114, 116, 118, 122, 125, 157, 205, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218
aes_colour_fill_alpha, 10, 12
aes_linetype_size_shape, 10, 13
aes_position, 10, 14
aes_q, 10
aes_q (aes_), 11
aes_string, 10
aes_string (aes_), 11
animint, 15
animint2dir, 17
animint2pages, 19
animintOutput, 20
annotate, 21
annotation_custom, 22
annotation_logticks, 23
annotation_map, 25
annotation_raster, 26
arrow, 102
as.list.gganimintproto, 27
as_labeller, 27, 151, 153, 154
autoplot, 28
bandwidth.nrd, 80

237
borders, 29, 58, 63, 66, 68, 69, 72, 74, 77, 80, 82, 85, 88, 91, 93, 95, 99, 102, 104, 107, 110, 112, 114, 116, 119, 122, 126, 157, 205, 207, 209, 211, 212, 215, 217, 218
boxcox_trans, 190, 200
bquote, 153
breakpoints, 30
calc_element, 31
capitalize, 151
checkAnimationTimeVar, 31
checkExtraParams, 32
checkForSSandCSasAesthetics, 32
checkPlotForAnimintExtensions, 33
checkPlotList, 33
checkSingleShowSelectedValue, 34
color (aes_colour_fill_alpha), 12
colours, 159
colour (aes_colour_fill_alpha), 12
colsNotToCopy, 34
continuous_scale, 181, 195, 200
cooks.distance, 56
coord_cartesian, 35, 158
coord_equal (coord_fixed), 36
coord_fixed, 36
coord_flip, 37
coord_map, 37, 37, 38
coord_polar, 39
coord_quickmap, 38
coord_quickmap (coord_map), 37
coord_trans, 24, 41
county, 163
cut, 43
cut_interval, 42
cut_number, 43
cut_number (cut_interval), 42
cut_width (cut_interval), 42
density, 77, 126
diamonds, 44
discrete_scale, 181, 182, 185, 186, 188, 195–198, 201
economics, 45
economics_long (economics), 45
element_blank, 45, 221
element_line, 46, 221
element_rect, 46, 221
element_text, 47, 140, 141, 143, 144, 221
eqspcplot, 36
expand_limits, 48
facet_grid, 48, 151, 177
facet_null, 51
facet_wrap, 52, 154, 177
faithful, 54
faithfuld, 54
fill (aes_colour_fill_alpha), 12
FluView, 54
format.gganiplotproto, 55
fortify.Line (fortify.sp), 58
fortify.Lines (fortify.sp), 58
fortify.lm, 55, 56
fortify.map, 57
fortify.Polygon (fortify.sp), 58
fortify.Polygons (fortify.sp), 58
fortify.sp, 58
fortify.SpatialLinesDataFrame
(fortify.sp), 58
fortify.SpatialPolygons (fortify.sp), 58
fortify.SpatialPolygonsDataFrame
(fortify.sp), 58
france, 163
gam, 119
generation.loci, 59
geom_abline, 60
geom_area, 170
geom_area (geom_ribbon), 111
geom_bar, 62, 112, 113, 170
geom_bin2d, 65
gem_blank, 48, 67
gem_contour, 68, 80
gem_count, 70
gem_crossbar, 73, 217
gem_curve (geomsegment), 115
gem_density, 76
gem_density2d (geom_density2d), 78
gem_density_2d, 70, 78, 105
gem_dotplot, 81
gem_errorbar, 86, 217
gem_errorbar (geom_crossbar), 73
geom_errorbarh, 84
gem_freqpoly, 78, 86
gem_hex, 90
gem_histogram, 63, 64, 78
gem_histogram (geom_freqpoly), 86
gem_hline (geom_abline), 60
gem_jitter, 92, 105
gem_label, 94
gem_line, 61, 117
gem_line (geom_path), 100
gem_linexrange, 113, 217
gem_linexrange (geom_crossbar), 73
gem_map, 98
gem_path, 100, 108, 117
gem_point, 70, 93, 103
gem_pointrange, 217
gem_pointrange (geom_crossbar), 73
gem_polygon, 29, 102, 106, 113
gem_qq (stat_qq), 211
gem_raster, 26, 108
gem_rect (geom_raster), 108
gem_ribbon, 108, 111
gem_rug, 113
gem_segment, 61, 102, 115
gem_smooth, 75, 105, 118
gem_spoke, 117, 121
gem_step (geom_path), 100
gem_tallrect, 123
gem_text (geom_label), 94
gem_tile, 38
gem_tile (geom_raster), 108
gem_violin, 78, 124, 127
gem_vline (geom_abline), 60
gem_widerect, 128
getCommonChunk, 129
getLayerName, 129
getLayerParams, 130
getLegend, 130
getLegendList, 131
ggetTextSize, 131
getUniqueAxisLabels, 132
gganimintproto, 132
gganimintproto_parent (gganimintproto), 132
ggplot, 29, 60, 63, 66, 67, 69, 71, 74, 76, 79, 82, 85, 87, 90, 92, 95, 98, 101, 104, 107, 109, 112, 114, 116, 119, 122, 125, 133, 157, 205, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218
ggplot_build, 175
ggsave, 134, 156
ggtheme, 136
ggtitle (labs), 155
glm, 120
graphical-units, 137
gray.colors, 186
guide_colorbar (guide_colorbar), 139
guide_colourbar, 138, 139, 144
guide_legend, 138, 141, 142
guides, 138, 141, 144
hmisc, 146
intreg, 147
is.gganimintproto, 147
is.rel, 148
is.rgb, 148
is.theme, 149
issueSelectorWarnings, 149
italy, 163

knit_print.animint, 150

label_both (labellers), 152
label_bquote, 153, 154, 154
label_context (labellers), 152
label_parsed (labellers), 152
label_value, 49, 52
label_value (labellers), 152
label_wrap_gen (labellers), 152
labeller, 27, 28, 49, 52, 150, 154, 155
labellers, 28, 151, 152, 155
labs, 140, 143, 155
last_plot, 156
lims, 158
linetype (aes_linetype_size_shape), 13
lm, 120
loess, 119, 120
luv_colours, 159

make_bar, 159
make_tallrect, 160
INDEX

make_tallrect_or_widerect, 161
make_text, 162
make_widerect, 162
map, 29, 163
map_data, 58, 163
mapproject, 38
margin, 48, 164
mean_cl_boot (hmisc), 146
mean_cl_normal (hmisc), 146
mean_se, 164, 217
median_hilow (hmisc), 146
merge_recursive, 165
midwest, 165
mpg, 166
msleep, 167
newEnvironment, 168
nz, 163
parsePlot, 168
plot, 176
plot.gganimintplot
(print.gganimintplot), 174
circle dodge, 64, 169, 170–173
circle fill, 64, 169, 170, 171–173
circle identity, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173
circle jitter, 169–171, 171, 172, 173
circle jitterdodge, 169–172, 172, 173
circle nudge, 169–172, 173
circle stack, 64
circle stack (circle fill), 170
decide, 119
dependent, 173
print.animint, 174
print.gganimintplot, 174
print.gganimintproto, 175
pt.to.lines, 175

qplot, 176
quickplot (qplot), 176

RCColorBrewer::brewer.pal(), 182
erel, 178, 221
derenderAnimint, 179
rescale(), 182, 185
resolution, 179
saveChunks, 180

scale_alpha, 180
scale_alpha_continuous (scale_alpha), 180
scale_alpha_discrete (scale_alpha), 180
scale_alpha_identity (scale_identity), 194
scale_alpha_manual (scale_manual), 196
scale_color_brewer
(scale_colour_brewer), 181
scale_color_continuous
(scale_colour_gradient), 183
scale_color_discrete
(scale_colour_hue), 187
scale_color_distiller
(scale_colour_brewer), 181
scale_color_gradient
(scale_colour_gradient), 183
scale_color_gradient2
(scale_colour_gradient), 183
scale_color_gradientn
(scale_colour_gradient), 183
scale_color_gray (scale_colour_gray), 186
scale_color_hue (scale_colour_hue), 187
scale_color_identity (scale_identity), 194
scale_color_manual (scale_manual), 196
scale_color_brewer, 181, 185, 186, 188
scale_color_continuous
(scale_colour_gradient), 183
scale_color_date
(scale_colour_gradient), 183
scale_color_datetime
(scale_colour_gradient), 183
scale_color_discrete
(scale_colour_hue), 187
scale_color_distiller
(scale_colour_brewer), 181
scale_color_gradient, 182, 183, 186, 188
scale_color_gradient2
(scale_colour_gradient), 183
scale_color_gradientn
(scale_colour_gradient), 183
scale_color_gray, 182, 185, 186, 188
scale_color_hue, 182, 185, 186, 187
scale_color_identity (scale_identity), 194
scale_color_manual (scale_manual), 196
INDEX

scale_continuous, 189, 194
scale_date, 190, 192
scale_fill_brewer
  (scale_colour_brewer), 181
scale_fill_continuous
  (scale_colour_gradient), 183
scale_fill_date
  (scale_colour_gradient), 183
scale_fill_datetime
  (scale_colour_gradient), 183
scale_fill_discrete
  (scale_colour_hue), 187
scale_fill_distiller
  (scale_colour_brewer), 181
scale_fill_gradient
  (scale_colour_gradient), 183
scale_fill_gradient2
  (scale_colour_gradient), 183
scale_fill_gradientn
  (scale_colour_gradient), 183
scale_fill_grey
  (scale_colour_grey), 186
scale_fill_hue
  (scale_colour_hue), 187
scale_fill_identity
  (scale_identity), 194
scale_fill_manual
  (scale_manual), 196
scale_identity, 194
scale_linetype, 196
scale_linetype_continuous
  (scale_linetype), 196
scale_linetype_discrete
  (scale_linetype), 196
scale_linetype_identity
  (scale_identity), 194
scale_linetype_manual
  (scale_manual), 196
scale_manual, 196
scale_radius
  (scale_size), 199
scale_shape, 198
scale_shape_continuous
  (scale_shape), 198
scale_shape_discrete
  (scale_shape), 198
scale_shape_identity
  (scale_identity), 194
scale_shape_manual
  (scale_manual), 196
scale_size
  (scale_size), 199
scale_size_continuous
  (scale_size), 199
scale_size_date
  (scale_size), 199
scale_size_datetime
  (scale_size), 199
scale_size_discrete
  (scale_size), 199
scale_size_identity
  (scale_identity), 194
scale_size_manual
  (scale_manual), 196
scale_x_continuous
  (scale_continuous), 189
scale_x_date
  (scale_date), 192
scale_x_datetime
  (scale_date), 192
scale_x_discrete
  (scale_x_discrete), 201
scale_x_log10
  (scale_continuous), 189
scale_x_reverse
  (scale_continuous), 189
scale_x_sqrt
  (scale_continuous), 189
seals, 202
selectSSandCS, 203
seq_gradient_pal, 185
setPlotSizes, 203
shape
  (aes_linetype_size_shape), 13
size
  (aes_linetype_size_shape), 13
smean.cl.boot, 146
smean.cl.normal, 146
smedian.hilow, 146
split_recursive, 204
stat_bin
  (geom_freqpoly), 86
stat_bin2d
  (geom_bin2d), 65
stat_bin_2d
  (geom_bin2d), 65
stat_bin_hex
  (geom_hex), 90
stat_binhex, 67
stat_binhex
  (geom_hex), 90
stat_contour, 80
stat_contour
  (geom_contour), 68
stat_count, 89
stat_count
  (geom_bar), 62
INDEX

stat_density, 127
stat_density (geom_density), 76
stat_density2d (geom_density2d), 78
stat_density_2d (geom_density2d), 78
stat_ecdf, 204
stat_ellipse, 206
stat_function, 208
stat_identity, 210
stat_qq, 211
stat_smooth (geom_smooth), 118
stat_spoke (geom_spoke), 121
stat_sum, 80, 105
stat_sum (geom_count), 70
stat_summary, 75, 146, 165, 213
stat_summary (stat_summary_bin), 215
stat_summary2d (stat_summary_2d), 213
stat_summary_2d, 213
stat_summary_bin, 215
stat_summary_hex, 215
stat_summary_hex (stat_summary_2d), 213
stat_unique, 218
stat_ydensity (geom_violin), 124
state, 163
strftime, 193
strwrap, 153
substitute, 12
switch_axes, 219
theme, 8, 140, 141, 143, 144, 219
theme_animated, 224
theme_bw (ggtheme), 136
theme_classic (ggtheme), 136
theme_dark (ggtheme), 136
theme_get (theme_update), 225
theme_gray (ggtheme), 136
theme_grey (ggtheme), 136
theme_light (ggtheme), 136
theme_linedraw (ggtheme), 136
theme_minimal (ggtheme), 136
theme_replace (theme_update), 225
theme_set (theme_update), 225
theme_update, 225
toRGB, 226
trans_new, 41, 190, 200
transform_shape, 226
translate_qplot_ggplot, 227
translate_qplot_lattice, 228
txhousing, 230
unit, 24, 141, 144
update_gallery, 231
update_geom_defaults, 231
update_labels, 232
update_stat_defaults
(update_geom_defaults), 231
usa, 163
USTornadoes, 233
varied.chunk, 234
waiver, 140, 143
world, 163
world2, 163
WorldBank, 235
worldPop, 236
x (aes_position), 15
xend (aes_position), 15
xlab (labs), 155
xlim (lims), 158
xmax (aes_position), 15
xmin (aes_position), 15
y (aes_position), 15
yend (aes_position), 15
ylab (labs), 155
ylim (lims), 158
ymax (aes_position), 15
ymin (aes_position), 15