Package ‘ggdag’

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Title  Analyze and Create Elegant Directed Acyclic Graphs

Version  0.2.10

Description  Tidy, analyze, and plot directed acyclic graphs (DAGs).

'ggdag' is built on top of 'dagitty', an R package that uses the 'DAGitty' web tool (<http://dagitty.net>) for creating and analyzing DAGs. 'ggdag' makes it easy to tidy and plot 'dagitty' objects using 'ggplot2' and 'ggraph', as well as common analytic and graphical functions, such as determining adjustment sets and node relationships.

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     https://r-causal.github.io/ggdag/

BugReports  https://github.com/r-causal/ggdag/issues

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activateColliderPaths

Activate paths opened by stratifying on a collider

Description

Stratifying on colliders can open biasing pathways between variables. `activateColliderPaths` activates any such pathways given a variable or set of variables to adjust for and adds them to the `tidy_dagitty`.

Usage

```r
activateColliderPaths(.tdy_dag, adjust_for, ...)
```

Arguments

- `.tdy_dag` input graph, an object of class `tidy_dagitty` or `dagitty`
- `adjust_for` a character vector, the variable(s) to adjust for.
- `...` additional arguments passed to `tidy_dagitty()`

Value

a `tidy_dagitty` with additional rows for collider-activated pathways

See Also

`control_for()`, `ggdag_adjust()`, `geom_dag_collider_edges()`

Examples

```r
dag <- dagify(m ~ x + y, x ~ y)
collided_dag <- activateColliderPaths(dag, adjust_for = "m")
collided_dag
```

Adjust for variables Adjust for variables and activate any biasing paths that result

Description

Adjust for variables and activate any biasing paths that result
Adjust for variables

Usage

control_for(.tdy_dag, var, as_factor = TRUE, activate_colliders = TRUE, ...)

adjust_for(.tdy_dag, var, as_factor = TRUE, activate_colliders = TRUE, ...)

ggdag_adjust(.tdy_dag, var = NULL, ...,
  node_size = 16,
  text_size = 3.88,
  label_size = text_size,
  text_col = "white",
  label_col = text_col,
  node = TRUE,
  stylized = FALSE,
  text = TRUE,
  use_labels = NULL,
  collider_lines = TRUE)

Arguments

.tdy_dag input graph, an object of class tidy_dagitty or dagitty
var a character vector, the variable(s) to adjust for.
as_factor logical. Should the adjusted column be a factor?
activate_colliders logical. Include colliders activated by adjustment?
... additional arguments passed to tidy_dagitty()
node_size size of DAG node
text_size size of DAG text
label_size size of label text
text_col color of DAG text
label_col color of label text
node logical. Should nodes be included in the DAG?
stylized logical. Should DAG nodes be stylized? If so, use geom_dag_nodes and if not use geom_dag_point
text logical. Should text be included in the DAG?
use_labels a string. Variable to use for geom_dag_repel_label(). Default is NULL.
collider_lines logical. Should the plot show paths activated by adjusting for a collider?

Value

a tidy_dagitty with a adjusted column for adjusted variables, as well as any biasing paths that arise, or a ggplot
Examples

dag <- dagify(m ~ a + b, x ~ a, y ~ b)
control_for(dag, var = "m")
ggdag_adjust(dag, var = "m")

as.data.frame.tidy_dagitty

Convert a tidy_dagitty object to data.frame

Description

Convert a tidy_dagitty object to data.frame

Usage

## S3 method for class tidy_dagitty
as.data.frame(x, row.names = NULL, optional = FALSE, ...)

Arguments

x an object of class tidy_dagitty
row.names NULL or a character vector giving the row names for the data frame. Missing values are not allowed.
optional logical. If TRUE, setting row names and converting column names (to syntactic names: see make.names) is optional. Note that all of R's base package as.data.frame() methods use optional only for column names treatment, basically with the meaning of data.frame(*, check.names = !optional)
...
optional arguments passed to as.data.frame()

as.tbl.tidy_daggity

Convert a tidy_dagitty object to tbl

Description

Convert a tidy_dagitty object to tbl

Usage

## S3 method for class tidy_dagitty
as.tbl(x, row.names = NULL, optional = FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class tidy_dagitty
as_tibble(x, row.names = NULL, optional = FALSE, ...)

as.tidy_daggity

Convert a tidy_dagitty object to tibble

Description

Convert a tidy_dagitty object to tibble

Usage

## S3 method for class tidy_dagitty
as_tibble(x, row.names = NULL, optional = FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class tidy_dagitty
as_tibble(x, row.names = NULL, optional = FALSE, ...)
Assess d-separation between variables

Arguments

- **x**: an object of class tidy_dagitty
- **row.names**: NULL or a character vector giving the row names for the data frame. Missing values are not allowed.
- **optional**: logical. If TRUE, setting row names and converting column names (to syntactic names: see make.names) is optional. Note that all of R's base package methods use optional only for column names treatment, basically with the meaning of \texttt{data.frame(*, check.names = !optional)}
- **...**: optional arguments passed to \texttt{dplyr::as_tibble()}

Description

D-separation is a key concept in causal structural models. Variables are d-separated if there are no open paths between them. The node_d*() functions label variables as d-connected or d-separated. The ggdag_d*() functions plot the results. The _dconnected(), _dseparated(), and _drelationship() functions essentially produce the same output and are just different ways of thinking about the relationship. See \texttt{dagitty::dseparated()} for details.

Usage

```r
node_dconnected(
  .tdy_dag,
  from = NULL,
  to = NULL,
  controlling_for = NULL,
  as_factor = TRUE,
  ...
)

node_dseparated(
  .tdy_dag,
  from = NULL,
  to = NULL,
  controlling_for = NULL,
  as_factor = TRUE
)

node_drelationship(
  .tdy_dag,
  from = NULL,
  to = NULL,
)```

```r
D-relationship between variables
```

```r
Assess d-separation between variables
```
Assess d-separation between variables

```
controlling_for = NULL,
as_factor = TRUE
)

ggdag_drelationship(
  .tdy_dag,
  from = NULL,
  to = NULL,
  controlling_for = NULL,
  ...
,  
  edge_type = "link_arc",
  node_size = 16,
  text_size = 3.88,
  label_size = text_size,
  text_col = "white",
  label_col = text_col,
  node = TRUE,
  stylized = FALSE,
  text = TRUE,
  use_labels = NULL,
  collider_lines = TRUE
)

ggdag_dseparated(
  .tdy_dag,
  from = NULL,
  to = NULL,
  controlling_for = NULL,
  ...
,  
  edge_type = "link_arc",
  node_size = 16,
  text_size = 3.88,
  label_size = text_size,
  text_col = "white",
  label_col = text_col,
  node = TRUE,
  stylized = FALSE,
  text = TRUE,
  use_labels = NULL,
  collider_lines = TRUE
)

ggdag_dconnected(
  .tdy_dag,
  from = NULL,
  to = NULL,
  controlling_for = NULL,
  ...
,  
```
Assess d-separation between variables

```r
edge_type = "link_arc",
node_size = 16,
text_size = 3.88,
label_size = text_size,
text_col = "white",
label_col = text_col,
node = TRUE,
stylized = FALSE,
text = TRUE,
use_labels = NULL,
collider_lines = TRUE
```

Arguments

- `.tdy_dag` input graph, an object of class tidy_dagitty or dagitty
- `from` a character vector, the starting variable (must by in DAG). If NULL, checks DAG for exposure variable.
- `to` a character vector, the ending variable (must by in DAG). If NULL, checks DAG for outcome variable.
- `controlling_for` a character vector, variables in the DAG to control for.
- `as_factor` logical. Should the d_relationship variable be a factor?
- `...` additional arguments passed to tidy_dagitty()
- `edge_type` a character vector, the edge geom to use. One of: "link_arc", which accounts for directed and bidirected edges, "link", "arc", or "diagonal"
- `node_size` size of DAG node
- `text_size` size of DAG text
- `label_size` size of label text
- `text_col` color of DAG text
- `label_col` color of label text
- `node` logical. Should nodes be included in the DAG?
- `stylized` logical. Should DAG nodes be stylized? If so, use geom_dag_nodes and if not use geom_dag_point
- `text` logical. Should text be included in the DAG?
- `use_labels` a string. Variable to use for geom_dag_repel_label(). Default is NULL.
- `collider_lines` logical. Should the plot show paths activated by adjusting for a collider?

Value

a tidy_dagitty with a d_relationship column for variable D relationship or a ggplot
Examples

library(ggplot2)
dag <- dagify(m ~ x + y)
dag %>% ggdag_drelationship("x", "y")
dag %>% ggdag_drelationship("x", "y", controlling_for = "m")

dag %>%
  node_dseparated("x", "y") %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = x, y = y, xend = xend, yend = yend, shape = adjusted, col = d_relationship)) +
  geom_dag_edges() +
  geom_dag_collider_edges() +
  geom_dag_node() +
  geom_dag_text(col = "white") +
  theme_dag() +
  scale_adjusted()

dag %>%
  node_dconnected("x", "y", controlling_for = "m") %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = x, y = y, xend = xend, yend = yend, shape = adjusted, col = d_relationship)) +
  geom_dag_edges() +
  geom_dag_collider_edges() +
  geom_dag_node() +
  geom_dag_text(col = "white") +
  theme_dag() +
  scale_adjusted()

dagify(m ~ x + y, m_jr ~ m) %>%
  tidy_dagitty(layout = "nicely") %>%
  node_dconnected("x", "y", controlling_for = "m_jr") %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = x, y = y, xend = xend, yend = yend, shape = adjusted, col = d_relationship)) +
  geom_dag_edges() +
  geom_dag_collider_edges() +
  geom_dag_node() +
  geom_dag_text(col = "white") +
  theme_dag() +
  scale_adjusted()

Assess familial relationships between variables

Familial relationships between variables

Description

Parents and children are those nodes that either directly cause or are caused by the variable, respectively. Ancestors and descendants are those nodes that are on the path to or descend from the variable. The node_*() functions label variables depending on their relationship. The ggdag_*() functions plot the results. See dagitty::children for details.
Assess familial relationships between variables

Usage

node_children(.tdy_dag, .var, as_factor = TRUE)
node_parents(.tdy_dag, .var, as_factor = TRUE)
node_ancestors(.tdy_dag, .var, as_factor = TRUE)
node_descendants(.tdy_dag, .var, as_factor = TRUE)
node_markov_blanket(.tdy_dag, .var, as_factor = TRUE)
node_adjacent(.tdy_dag, .var, as_factor = TRUE)

ggdag_children(
  .tdy_dag,
  .var,
  ....
  edge_type = "link_arc",
  node_size = 16,
  text_size = 3.88,
  label_size = text_size,
  text_col = "white",
  label_col = text_col,
  node = TRUE,
  stylized = FALSE,
  text = TRUE,
  use_labels = NULL
)

ggdag_parents(
  .tdy_dag,
  .var,
  ....
  edge_type = "link_arc",
  node_size = 16,
  text_size = 3.88,
  label_size = text_size,
  text_col = "white",
  label_col = text_col,
  node = TRUE,
  stylized = FALSE,
  text = TRUE,
  use_labels = NULL
)

ggdag_ancestors(
  .tdy_dag,
  .var,
  ....
Assess familial relationships between variables

...,
edge_type = "link_arc",
node_size = 16,
text_size = 3.88,
label_size = text_size,
text_col = "white",
label_col = text_col,
node = TRUE,
stylized = FALSE,
text = TRUE,
use_labels = NULL
)

ggdag_descendants(
  .tdy_dag,
  .var,
...,
edge_type = "link_arc",
node_size = 16,
text_size = 3.88,
label_size = text_size,
text_col = "white",
label_col = text_col,
node = TRUE,
stylized = FALSE,
text = TRUE,
use_labels = NULL
)

ggdag_markov_blanket(
  .tdy_dag,
  .var,
...,
edge_type = "link_arc",
node_size = 16,
text_size = 3.88,
label_size = text_size,
text_col = "white",
label_col = text_col,
node = TRUE,
stylized = FALSE,
text = TRUE,
use_labels = NULL
)

ggdag_adjacent(
  .tdy_dag,
  .var,
Assess familial relationships between variables

...,
  edge_type = "link_arc",
  node_size = 16,
  text_size = 3.88,
  label_size = text_size,
  text_col = "white",
  label_col = text_col,
  node = TRUE,
  stylized = FALSE,
  text = TRUE,
  use_labels = NULL
)

Arguments

- .tdy_dag: input graph, an object of class tidy_dagitty or dagitty
- .var: a character vector, the variable to be assessed (must be in DAG)
- as_factor: logical. Should the relationship variable be a factor?
- ... additional arguments passed to tidy_dagitty()
- edge_type: a character vector, the edge geom to use. One of: "link_arc", which accounts for directed and bidirected edges, "link", "arc", or "diagonal"
- node_size: size of DAG node
- text_size: size of DAG text
- label_size: size of label text
- text_col: color of DAG text
- label_col: color of label text
- node: logical. Should nodes be included in the DAG?
- stylized: logical. Should DAG nodes be stylized? If so, use geom_dag_nodes and if not use geom_dag_point
- text: logical. Should text be included in the DAG?
- use_labels: a string. Variable to use for geom_dag_repel_label(). Default is NULL.

Value

A tidy_dagitty with an column related to the given relationship for variable D relationship or a ggplot

Examples

library(ggplot2)
dag <- dagify(
  y ~ x + z2 + w2 + w1,
  x ~ z1 + w1,
  z1 ~ w1 + v,
  z2 ~ w2 + v,
  w1 ~ ~w2
)
### as_tbl_graph

Convert DAGs to tidygraph

**Description**

A thin wrapper to convert tidy_dagitty and dagitty objects to tbl_graph, which can then be used to work in tidygraph and ggraph directly. See `tidygraph::as_tbl_graph()`.

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'tidy_dagitty'
as_tbl_graph(x, directed = TRUE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'dagitty'
as_tbl_graph(x, directed = TRUE, ...)
```
Canonicalize DAGs

Arguments

- **x**
  - an object of class `tidy_dagitty` or `dagitty`
- **directed**
  - logical. Should the constructed graph be directed? Default is `TRUE`
- **...**
  - other arguments passed to `as_tbl_graph`

Value

- a `tbl_graph`

Examples

```r
library(ggraph)
library(tidygraph)
butterfly_bias() %>%
  as_tbl_graph() %>%
ggraph() +
  geom_edge_diagonal() +
  geom_node_point()
```

---

**Canonicalize DAGs**

**Canonicalize a DAG**

**Description**

Takes an input graph with bidirected edges and replaces every bidirected edge `x <-> y` with a substructure `x <- L -> y`, where `L` is a latent variable. See `dagitty::canonicalize()` for details. Undirected edges are not currently supported in `ggdag`.

**Usage**

```
node_canonical(.dag, ...)

ggdag_canonical(
  .tdy_dag,
  ..., 
  edge_type = "link_arc",
  node_size = 16,
  text_size = 3.88,
  label_size = text_size,
  text_col = "white",
  label_col = text_col,
  node = TRUE,
  stylized = FALSE,
  text = TRUE,
  use_labels = NULL
)
```
Arguments

- `.dag, .tdy_dag` input graph, an object of class `tidy_dagitty` or `dagitty`
- `...` additional arguments passed to `tidy_dagitty()`
- `edge_type` a character vector, the edge geom to use. One of: "link_arc", which accounts for directed and bidirected edges, "link", "arc", or "diagonal"
- `node_size` size of DAG node
- `text_size` size of DAG text
- `label_size` size of label text
- `text_col` color of DAG text
- `label_col` color of label text
- `node` logical. Should nodes be included in the DAG?
- `stylized` logical. Should DAG nodes be stylized? If so, use `geom_dag_nodes` and if not use `geom_dag_point`
- `text` logical. Should text be included in the DAG?
- `use_labels` a string. Variable to use for `geom_dag_repel_label()`. Default is NULL.

Value

A `tidy_dagitty` that includes L or a `ggplot`

Examples

dag <- dagify(y ~ x + z, x ~ ~z)
ggdag(dag)
node_canonical(dag)
ggdag_canonical(dag)

---

Colliders

Find colliders

Description

Detects any colliders given a DAG. `node Collider` tags colliders and `ggdag Collider` plots all exogenous variables.
Usage

node_collider(.dag, as_factor = TRUE, ...)

ggdag_collider(
  .tdy_dag,
  ..., 
  edge_type = "link_arc",
  node_size = 16,
  text_size = 3.88,
  label_size = text_size,
  text_col = "white",
  label_col = text_col,
  node = TRUE,
  stylized = FALSE,
  text = TRUE,
  use_labels = NULL
)

Arguments

.dag, .tdy_dag  input graph, an object of class tidy_dagitty or dagitty
as_factor  treat collider variable as factor
...  additional arguments passed to tidy_dagitty()
edge_type  a character vector, the edge geom to use. One of: "link_arc", which accounts for
directed and bidirected edges, "link", "arc", or "diagonal"
node_size  size of DAG node
text_size  size of DAG text
label_size  size of label text
text_col  color of DAG text
label_col  color of label text
node  logical. Should nodes be included in the DAG?
stylized  logical. Should DAG nodes be stylized? If so, use geom_dag_nodes and if not
use geom_dag_point
text  logical. Should text be included in the DAG?
use_labels  a string. Variable to use for geom_dag_repel_label(). Default is NULL.

Value

a tidy_dagitty with a collider column for colliders or a ggplot

Examples

dag <- dagify(m ~ x + y, y ~ x)

node_collider(dag)
ggdag_collider(dag)
Manipulate DAG coordinates

Description

Manipulate DAG coordinates

Usage

coords2df(coord_list)

coords2list(coord_df)

Arguments

coord_list a named list of coordinates

coord_df a data.frame with columns x, y, and name

Value

either a list or a data.frame with DAG node coordinates

Examples

library(dagitty)
coords <- list(
  x = c(A = 1, B = 2, D = 3, C = 3, F = 3, E = 4, G = 5, H = 5, I = 5),
  y = c(A = 0, B = 0, D = 1, C = 0, F = -1, E = 0, G = 1, H = 0, I = -1)
)
coord_df <- coords2df(coords)
coords2list(coord_df)

x <- dagitty("dag
  G <-> H <-> I <-> G
  D <-> B -> C -> I <-> F <-> B <-> A
  H <-> E <-> C -> G <-> D
}")
coordinates(x) <- coords2list(coord_df)
Covariate Adjustment Sets

**Description**

See `dagitty::adjustmentSets()` for details.

**Usage**

```r
dag_adjustment_sets(.tdy_dag, exposure = NULL, outcome = NULL, ...)
```

```r
ggdag_adjustment_set(.tdy_dag, exposure = NULL, outcome = NULL, ..., 
  shadow = FALSE, 
  node_size = 16, 
  text_size = 3.88, 
  label_size = text_size, 
  text_col = "white", 
  label_col = text_col, 
  node = TRUE, 
  stylized = FALSE, 
  text = TRUE, 
  use_labels = NULL, 
  expand_x = expansion(c(0.25, 0.25)), 
  expand_y = expansion(c(0.2, 0.2))
)
```

**Arguments**

- `.tdy_dag` input graph, an object of class tidy_dagitty or dagitty
- `exposure` a character vector, the exposure variable. Default is `NULL`, in which case it will be determined from the DAG.
- `outcome` a character vector, the outcome variable. Default is `NULL`, in which case it will be determined from the DAG.
- `...` additional arguments to `adjustmentSets`
- `shadow` logical. Show paths blocked by adjustment?
- `node_size` size of DAG node
- `text_size` size of DAG text
- `label_size` size of label text
- `text_col` color of DAG text
label_col color of label text
node logical. Should nodes be included in the DAG?
stylized logical. Should DAG nodes be stylized? If so, use geom_dag_nodes and if not use geom_dag_point
text logical. Should text be included in the DAG?
use_labels a string. Variable to use for geom_dag_repel_label(). Default is NULL.
expand_x, expand_y Vector of range expansion constants used to add some padding around the data, to ensure that they are placed some distance away from the axes. Use the convenience function ggplot2::expansion() to generate the values for the expand argument.

Value

a tidy_dagitty with an adjusted column and set column, indicating adjustment status and DAG ID, respectively, for the adjustment sets or a ggplot

Examples

dag <- dagify(y ~ x + z2 + w2 + w1,
    x ~ z1 + w1,
    z1 ~ w1 + v,
    z2 ~ w2 + v,
    w1 ~ ~w2,
    exposure = "x",
    outcome = "y"
)

tidy_dagitty(dag) %>% dag_adjustment_sets()

ggdag_adjustment_set(dag)

ggdag_adjustment_set(dagitty::randomDAG(10, .5),
    exposure = "x3",
    outcome = "x5"
)

---

dag Create a dagitty DAG

Description

A convenience wrapper for dagitty::dagitty("dag...")

Usage

dag(...)
Arguments

... a character vector in the style of dagitty. See dagitty::dagitty for details.

Value

a dagitty

Examples

dag("(x m) -> y")

Description

Directed DAG edges

Usage

geom_dag_edges_link(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  arrow = grid::arrow(length = grid::unit(5, "pt"), type = "closed"),
  position = "identity",
  na.rm = TRUE,
  show.legend = NA,
  inherit.aes = TRUE,
  ...
)

geom_dag_edges_arc(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  curvature = 0.5,
  arrow = grid::arrow(length = grid::unit(5, "pt"), type = "closed"),
  position = "identity",
  na.rm = TRUE,
  show.legend = NA,
  inherit.aes = TRUE,
  fold = FALSE,
  n = 100,
  lineend = "butt",
  linejoin = "round",
  linemitre = 1,
  label_colour = "black",
  ...)
DAG Edges

```
label_alpha = 1,
label_parse = FALSE,
check_overlap = FALSE,
angle_calc = "rot",
force_flip = TRUE,
label_dodge = NULL,
label_push = NULL,
```

```geom_dag_edges_diagonal(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  position = "identity",
  arrow = grid::arrow(length = grid::unit(5, "pt"), type = "closed"),
  na.rm = TRUE,
  show.legend = NA,
  inherit.aes = TRUE,
  curvature = 1,
  n = 100,
  lineend = "butt",
  linejoin = "round",
  linemitre = 1,
  label_colour = "black",
  label_alpha = 1,
  label_parse = FALSE,
  check_overlap = FALSE,
  angle_calc = "rot",
  force_flip = TRUE,
  label_dodge = NULL,
  label_push = NULL,
```

```geom_dag_edges_fan(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  position = "identity",
  arrow = grid::arrow(length = grid::unit(5, "pt"), type = "closed"),
  na.rm = TRUE,
  show.legend = NA,
  inherit.aes = TRUE,
  spread = 0.7,
  n = 100,
  lineend = "butt",
  linejoin = "round",
  linemitre = 1,
  label_colour = "black",
```
label_alpha = 1,
label_parse = FALSE,
check_overlap = FALSE,
angle_calc = "rot",
force_flip = TRUE,
label_dodge = NULL,
label_push = NULL,
...
)

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.

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

position
Position adjustment, either as a string, or the result of a call to a position adjustment 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. It can also be a named logical vector to finely select the aesthetics to display.

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().

... Other arguments passed to ggraph::geom_edge_*( )

curvature
The bend of the curve. 1 approximates a halfcircle while 0 will give a straight line. Negative number will change the direction of the curve. Only used if layout circular = FALSE.

fold
Logical. Should arcs appear on the same side of the nodes despite different directions. Default to FALSE.

n
The number of points to create along the path.

lineend
Line end style (round, butt, square).

linejoin
Line join style (round, mitre, bevel).

linemitre
Line mitre limit (number greater than 1).

label_colour
The colour of the edge label. If NA it will use the colour of the edge.

label_alpha
The opacity of the edge label. If NA it will use the opacity of the edge.
label_parse

- If TRUE, the labels will be parsed into expressions and displayed as described in `grDevices::plotmath()`.

check_overlap

- If TRUE, text that overlaps previous text in the same layer will not be plotted. check_overlap happens at draw time and in the order of the data. Therefore data should be arranged by the label column before calling `geom_text()`. Note that this argument is not supported by `geom_label()`.

angle_calc

- Either 'none', 'along', or 'across'. If 'none' the label will use the angle aesthetic of the geom. If 'along' the label will be written along the edge direction. If 'across' the label will be written across the edge direction.

force_flip

- Logical. If angle_calc is either 'along' or 'across' should the label be flipped if it is on it's head. Default to TRUE.

label_dodge

- A `grid::unit()` giving a fixed vertical shift to add to the label in case of angle_calc is either 'along' or 'across'.

label_push

- A `grid::unit()` giving a fixed horizontal shift to add to the label in case of angle_calc is either 'along' or 'across'.

spread

- Deprecated. Use strength instead.

Aesthetics

- `geom_dag_edges_link`, `geom_dag_edges_arc`, `geom_dag_edges_diagonal`, and `geom_dag_edges_fan` understand the following aesthetics. Bold aesthetics are required.

  - `x`
  - `y`
  - `xend`
  - `yend`
  - `edge_colour`
  - `edge_width`
  - `edge_linetype`
  - `edge_alpha`
  - `start_cap`
  - `end_cap`
  - `label`
  - `label_pos`
  - `label_size`
  - `angle`
  - `hjust`
  - `vjust`
  - `family`
  - `fontface`
  - `lineheight`

`geom_dag_edges_arc` and `geom_dag_edges_diagonal` also require `circular`, but this is automatically set.

`geom_dag_edges_fan` requires `to` and `from`, but these are also automatically set.
Examples

```r
library(ggplot2)
p <- dagify(
y ~ x + z2 + w2 + w1,
x ~ z1 + w1,
z1 ~ w1 + v,
z2 ~ w2 + v,
L ~ w1 + w2
)
  %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = x, y = y, xend = xend, yend = yend)) +
  geom_dag_point() +
  geom_dag_text() +
  theme_dag()
```

```
p + geom_dag_edges_link()
p + geom_dag_edges_arc()
p + geom_dag_edges_diagonal()
p + geom_dag_edges_fan()
```

---

**DAG Labels**

**Description**

Label or otherwise retrieve labels from objects of either class tidy_dagitty or dagitty

**Usage**

```r
label(x) <- value
```

```
## S3 replacement method for class 'dagitty'
label(x) <- value
```

```
## S3 replacement method for class 'tidy_dagitty'
label(x) <- value
```

```r
dag_label(.tdy_dag, labels = NULL)

label(.tdy_dag)

has_labels(.tdy_dag)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` 
an object of either class tidy_dagitty or dagitty
- `value` 
a character vector
- `.tdy_dag` 
an object of class tidy_dagitty
- `labels` 
a character vector
Value

label returns the label attribute of x

Examples

```r
labelled_dag <- dagify(y ~ z, x ~ z) %>%
  tidy_dagitty() %>%
  dag_label(labels = c("x" = "exposure", "y" = "outcome", "z" = "confounder"))

has_labels(labelled_dag)
```

Description

dagify() creates dagitty DAGs using a more R-like syntax. It currently accepts formulas in the usual R style, e.g. `y ~ x + z`, which gets translated to `y <- c(x, z)`, as well as using a double tilde (`~~`) to graph bidirected variables, e.g. `x1 ~~ x2` is translated to `x1 <-> x2`.

Usage

```r
dagify(
  ..., 
  exposure = NULL, 
  outcome = NULL, 
  latent = NULL, 
  labels = NULL, 
  coords = NULL
)
```

Arguments

- `...`: formulas, which are converted to dagitty syntax
- `exposure`: a character vector for the exposure (must be a variable name in the DAG)
- `outcome`: a character vector for the outcome (must be a variable name in the DAG)
- `latent`: a character vector for any latent variables (must be a variable name in the DAG)
- `labels`: a named character vector, labels for variables in the DAG
- `coords`: coordinates for the DAG nodes. Can be a named list or a data.frame with columns x, y, and name

Value

a dagitty DAG
See Also
dag(), coords2df(), coords2list()

Examples

dagify(y ~ x + z, x ~ z)

coords <- list(
  x = c(A = 1, B = 2, D = 3, C = 3, F = 3, E = 4, G = 5, H = 5, I = 5),
  y = c(A = 0, B = 0, D = 1, C = 0, F = -1, E = 0, G = 1, H = 0, I = -1)
)

dag <- dagify(G ~ ~H,
  G ~ ~I,
  I ~ ~G,
  H ~ ~I,
  D ~ B,
  C ~ B,
  I ~ C + F,
  F ~ B,
  B ~ A,
  H ~ E,
  C ~ E + G,
  G ~ D,
  coords = coords
)

dagitty::is.dagitty(dag)

ggdag(dag)

dag2 <- dagify(y ~ x + z2 + w2 + w1,
  x ~ z1 + w1,
  z1 ~ w1 + v,
  z2 ~ w2 + v,
  w1 ~ ~w2,
  exposure = "x",
  outcome = "y"
)

ggdag(dag2)

---

dplyr

Dplyr verb methods for tidy_dagitty objects

Description

Dplyr verb methods for tidy_dagitty objects.
Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'tidy_dagitty'
select(.data, ...)

## S3 method for class 'tidy_dagitty'
filter(.data, ...)

## S3 method for class 'tidy_dagitty'
mutate(.data, ...)

## S3 method for class 'tidy_dagitty'
summarise(.data, ...)

## S3 method for class 'tidy_dagitty'
distinct(.data, ..., .keep_all = FALSE)

## S3 method for class 'tidy_dagitty'
arrange(.data, ...)

## S3 method for class 'tidy_dagitty'
group_by(.data, ...)

## S3 method for class 'tidy_dagitty'
ungroup(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'tidy_dagitty'
transmute(.data, ...)

## S3 method for class 'tidy_dagitty'
distinct(.data, ..., .keep_all = FALSE)

## S3 method for class 'tidy_dagitty'
full_join(x, y, by = NULL, copy = FALSE, suffix = c(".x", ".y"), ...)

## S3 method for class 'tidy_dagitty'
inner_join(x, y, by = NULL, copy = FALSE, suffix = c(".x", ".y"), ...)

## S3 method for class 'tidy_dagitty'
left_join(x, y, by = NULL, copy = FALSE, suffix = c(".x", ".y"), ...)

## S3 method for class 'tidy_dagitty'
right_join(x, y, by = NULL, copy = FALSE, suffix = c(".x", ".y"), ...)

## S3 method for class 'tidy_dagitty'
anti_join(x, y, by = NULL, copy = FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'tidy_dagitty'
semi_join(x, y, by = NULL, copy = FALSE, ...)
```
Equivalent DAGs and Classes

## S3 method for class 'tidy_dagitty'
slice(.data, ..., .dots = list())

## S3 method for class 'tidy_dagitty'
select_(.data, ..., .dots = list())

## S3 method for class 'tidy_dagitty'
filter_(.data, ..., .dots = list())

## S3 method for class 'tidy_dagitty'
mutate_(.data, ..., .dots = list())

## S3 method for class 'tidy_dagitty'
summarise_(.data, ..., .dots = list())

## S3 method for class 'tidy_dagitty'
arrange_(.data, ..., .dots = list())

## S3 method for class 'tidy_dagitty'
slice_(.data, ..., .dots = list())

### Arguments

- `.data` data object of class tidy_dagitty
- `...` other arguments passed to the dplyr function
- `.dots, x, y, by, copy, suffix, .keep_all` see corresponding function in package dplyr

### Examples

```r
library(dplyr)
tidy_dagitty(m_bias()) %>%
  group_by(name) %>%
  summarize(n = n())
```

---

**Generating Equivalent Models**

### Description

Returns a set of complete partially directed acyclic graphs (CPDAGs) given an input DAG. CPDAGs are Markov equivalent to the input graph. See `dagitty::equivalentDAGs()` for details. `node_equivalent_dags()` returns a set of DAGs, while `node_equivalent_class()` tags reversible edges. `ggdag_equivalent_dags()` plots all equivalent DAGs, while `ggdag_equivalent_class()` plots all reversible edges as undirected.
Equivalent DAGs and Classes

Usage

node_equivalent_dags(.dag, n = 100, layout = "auto", ...)

ggdag_equivalent_dags(
    .tdy_dag,
    ..., node_size = 16, text_size = 3.88,
    label_size = text_size, text_col = "white",
    label_col = "black", node = TRUE, stylized = FALSE, text = TRUE,
    use_labels = NULL)

node_equivalent_class(.dag, layout = "auto")

ggdag_equivalent_class(
    .tdy_dag,
    ..., expand_x = expansion(c(0.1, 0.1)), expand_y = expansion(c(0.1, 0.1)),
    breaks = ggplot2::waiver(), ...
    node_size = 16, text_size = 3.88,
    label_size = text_size, text_col = "white",
    label_col = text_col, node = TRUE, stylized = FALSE, text = TRUE,
    use_labels = NULL)

Arguments

.dag input graph, an object of class tidy_dagitty or dagitty
n maximal number of returned graphs.
layout a layout available in ggraph. See ggraph::create_layout() for details.
... optional arguments passed to ggraph::create_layout()
.tdy_dag an object of class tidy_dagitty or dagitty
node_size size of DAG node
text_size size of DAG text
label_size size of label text
Exogenous Variables

- **text_col**: color of DAG text
- **label_col**: color of label text
- **node**: logical. Should nodes be included in the DAG?
- **stylized**: logical. Should DAG nodes be stylized? If so, use `geom_dag_nodes` and if not use `geom_dag_point`
- **text**: logical. Should text be included in the DAG?
- **use_labels**: a string. Variable to use for `geom_dag_repel_label()`. Default is `NULL`.
- **expand_x, expand_y**: Vector of range expansion constants used to add some padding around the data, to ensure that they are placed some distance away from the axes. Use the convenience function `ggplot2::expansion()` to generate the values for the `expand` argument.
- **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

**Value**

A tidy_dagitty with at least one DAG, including a dag column to identify graph set for equivalent DAGs or a reversible column for equivalent classes, or a ggplot

**Examples**

```r
g_ex <- dagify(y ~ x + z, x ~ z)
g_ex %>% node_equivalent_class()
g_ex %>% ggdag_equivalent_dags()
```

---

**Exogenous Variables**

**Find Exogenous Variables**

**Description**

`node_exogenous` tags exogenous variables given an exposure and outcome. `ggdag_exogenous` plots all exogenous variables. See `dagitty::exogenousVariables()` for details.
Exogenous Variables

Usage

node_exogenous(.dag, ...)

ggdag_exogenous(
  .tdy_dag,
  ...,  
  node_size = 16,
  text_size = 3.88,
  edge_type = "link_arc",
  label_size = text_size,
  text_col = "white",
  label_col = text_col,
  node = TRUE,
  stylized = FALSE,
  text = TRUE,
  use_labels = NULL
)

Arguments

.dag, .tdy_dag  input graph, an object of class tidy_dagitty or dagitty
...  additional arguments passed to tidy_dagitty()
node_size  size of DAG node
text_size  size of DAG text
directed  a character vector, the edge geom to use. One of: "link_arc", which accounts for directed and bidirected edges, "link", "arc", or "diagonal"
label_size  size of label text
text_col  color of DAG text
label_col  color of label text
node  logical. Should nodes be included in the DAG?
stylized  logical. Should DAG nodes be stylized? If so, use geom_dag_nodes and if not use geom_dag_point
text  logical. Should text be included in the DAG?
use_labels  a string. Variable to use for geom_dag_repel_label(). Default is NULL.

Value

a tidy_dagitty with an exogenous column for exogenous variables or a ggplot

Examples

dag <- dagify(y ~ x1 + x2 + x3, b ~ x1 + x2)
ggdag_exogenous(dag)
node_exogenous(dag)
expand_plot

Quickly scale the size of a ggplot

Description

expand_plot() is a convenience function that expands the scales of a ggplot, as the large node sizes in a DAG will often get clipped in themes that don’t have DAGs in mind.

Usage

expand_plot(
  expand_x = expansion(c(0.1, 0.1)),
  expand_y = expansion(c(0.1, 0.1))
)

Arguments

expand_x, expand_y

Vector of range expansion constants used to add some padding around the data, to ensure that they are placed some distance away from the axes. Use the convenience function ggplot2::expansion() to generate the values for the expand argument.

fortify

Fortify a tidy_dagitty object for ggplot2

Description

Fortify a tidy_dagitty object for ggplot2

Usage

## S3 method for class 'tidy_dagitty'
fortify(model, data = NULL, ...)

## S3 method for class 'dagitty'
fortify(model, data = NULL, ...)

Arguments

model an object of class tidy_dagitty or dagitty
data (not used)
... (not used)
**geom_dag Collider edges**

Edges for paths activated by stratification on colliders

**Description**

Adjusting for a collider activates pathways between the parent of the collider. This geom adds a curved edge between any such parent nodes.

**Usage**

```r
gem_dag Collider_edges(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  stat = "identity",
  position = "identity",
  ...,
  linewidth = 0.6,
  size = NULL,
  curvature = 0.5,
  angle = 90,
  ncp = 5,
  arrow = NULL,
  lineend = "butt",
  na.rm = FALSE,
  show.legend = NA,
  inherit.aes = TRUE
)
```

**Arguments**

- **mapping**
  Set of aesthetic mappings created by `aes()`. If specified and `inherit.aes = TRUE` (the default), it is combined with the default mapping at the top level of the plot. You must supply `mapping` if there is no plot mapping.

- **data**
  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. A function can be created from a formula (e.g. `~ head(.x, 10)`).

- **stat**
  The statistical transformation to use on the data for this layer, either as a ggproto Geom subclass or as a string naming the stat stripped of the stat_ prefix (e.g. "count" rather than "stat_count"
position  
Position adjustment, either as a string naming the adjustment (e.g. "jitter" to use position_jitter), or the result of a call to a position adjustment function. Use the latter if you need to change the settings of the adjustment.

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

linewidth  
a numeric vector of length 1. Edge width

deprecated. Please use linewidth.

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.

arrow  
specification for arrow heads, as created by grid::arrow().

lineend  
Line end style (round, butt, square).

na.rm  
If FALSE, the default, missing values are removed with a warning. If TRUE, missing values are silently removed.

show.legend  
logical. Should this layer be included in the legends? NA, the default, includes if any aesthetics are mapped. FALSE never includes, and TRUE always includes. It can also be a named logical vector to finely select the aesthetics to display.

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

library(dagitty)
library(ggplot2)
dagify(m ~ a + b, x ~ a, y ~ b) %>%
tidy_dagitty() %>%
control_for("m") %>%
ggplot(aes(x = x, y = y, xend = xend, yend = yend, shape = adjusted)) +
geom_dag_edges() +
geom_dagollider_edges() +
geom_dag_point() +
geom_dag_text() +
theme_dag() +
scale_adjusted()
Description

Directed and bidirected DAG edges

Usage

geom_dag_edges(
  mapping = NULL,
  data_directed = filter_direction("->"),
  data_bidirected = filter_direction("<->"),
  curvature = 0.3,
  arrow_directed = grid::arrow(length = grid::unit(5, "pt"), type = "closed"),
  arrow_bidirected = grid::arrow(length = grid::unit(5, "pt"), ends = "both", type = "closed"),
  position = "identity",
  na.rm = TRUE,
  show.legend = NA,
  inherit.aes = TRUE,
  fold = FALSE,
  ...
)

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_directed, data_bidirected

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.

curvature

The bend of the curve. 1 approximates a halfcircle while 0 will give a straight line. Negative number will change the direction of the curve. Only used if layout circular = FALSE.

arrow_directed, arrow_bidirected

specification for arrow heads, as created by arrow()

position

Position adjustment, either as a string, or the result of a call to a position adjustment 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. It can also be a named logical vector to finely select the aesthetics to display.

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().

fold  Logical. Should arcs appear on the same side of the nodes despite different directions. Default to FALSE.

...  Other arguments passed to ggraph::geom_edge_ *()

Aesthetics

geom_dag_edges understand the following aesthetics. Bold aesthetics are required.

- x
- y
- xend
- yend
- edge_colour
- edge_width
- edge_linetype
- edge_alpha
- start_cap
- end_cap
- label
- label_pos
- label_size
- angle
- hjust
- vjust
- family
- fontface
- lineheight

geom_dag_edges also uses geom_dag_edges_arc, which requires the circular aesthetic, but this is automatically set.
Examples

```r
library(ggplot2)
dagify(
  y ~ x + z2 + w2 + w1,
  x ~ z1 + w1,
  z1 ~ w1 + v,
  z2 ~ w2 + v,
  w1 ~ ~w2
) %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = x, y = y, xend = xend, yend = yend)) +
  geom_dag_edges() +
  geom_dag_point() +
  geom_dag_text() +
  theme_dag()
```

### geom_dag_text

**Node text**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>geom_dag_text</th>
<th>Node text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Description

Node text

### Usage

```r
gem_dag_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
)
```

### Arguments

- **mapping**
  
  Set of aesthetic mappings created by `aes()`. If specified and `inherit.aes = TRUE` (the default), it is combined with the default mapping at the top level of the plot. You must supply `mapping` if there is no plot mapping.
data  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. A function
can be created from a formula (e.g. ~ head(.x, 10)).

stat  The statistical transformation to use on the data for this layer, either as a ggproto
Geom subclass or as a string naming the stat stripped of the stat_ prefix (e.g.
"count" rather than "stat_count")

position  Position adjustment, either as a string, or the result of a call to a position adjust-
ment function. Cannot be jointly specified with nudge_x or nudge_y.

...  Other arguments passed on to `layer()`. These are often aesthetics, used to set
an aesthetic to a fixed value, like `colour = "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. Cannot be jointly specified with
position.

check_overlap  If TRUE, text that overlaps previous text in the same layer will not be plotted.
check_overlap happens at draw time and in the order of the data. Therefore
data should be arranged by the label column before calling `geom_text()`. Note
that this argument is not supported by `geom_label()`.

na.rm  If FALSE, the default, missing values are removed with a warning. If TRUE, 
missing values are silently removed.

show.legend  logical. Should this layer be included in the legends? NA, the default, includes if
any aesthetics are mapped. FALSE never includes, and TRUE always includes. It
can also be a named logical vector to finely select the aesthetics to display.

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_dag_text` understand the following aesthetics (required aesthetics are in bold):

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

Examples

library(ggplot2)
g <- dagify(m ~ x + y, y ~ x)
g %>%
tidy_dagitty() %>%
ggplot(aes(x = x, y = y, xend = xend, yend = yend)) +
geom_dag_point() +
geom_dag_edges() +
geom_dag_text() +
theme_dag()

Description

`ggdag()` is a wrapper to quickly plot DAGs.

Usage

`ggdag(
  .tdy_dag,
  ..., 
  edge_type = "link_arc",
  node_size = 16,
  text_size = 3.88,
  label_size = text_size, 
  text_col = "white",
  label_col = "black",
  node = TRUE,
  stylized = FALSE,
  text = TRUE,
  use_labels = NULL
)
`
Arguments

- `.tdy_dag` input graph, an object of class `tidy_dagitty` or `dagitty`
- `...` additional arguments passed to `tidy_dagitty()`
- `edge_type` a character vector, the edge geom to use. One of: "link_arc", which accounts for directed and bidirected edges, "link", "arc", or "diagonal"
- `node_size` size of DAG node
- `text_size` size of DAG text
- `label_size` size of label text
- `text_col` color of DAG text
- `label_col` color of label text
- `node` logical. Should nodes be included in the DAG?
- `stylized` logical. Should DAG nodes be stylized? If so, use `geom_dag_nodes` and if not use `geom_dag_point`
- `text` logical. Should text be included in the DAG?
- `use_labels` a string. Variable to use for `geom_dag_repel_label()`. Default is `NULL`.

Value

a ggplot

See Also

`ggdag_classic()`

Examples

dag <- dagify(
  y ~ x + z2 + w2 + w1,
  x ~ z1 + w1,
  z1 ~ w1 + v,
  z2 ~ w2 + v,
  w1 ~ ~w2
)

ggdag(dag)
ggdag(dag) + theme_dag_blank()

ggdag(dagitty::randomDAG(5, .5))
Description

`ggdag_classic()` is a wrapper to quickly plot DAGs in a more traditional style.

Usage

```r
ggdag_classic(
  .tdy_dag,
  ..., 
  size = 8,
  label_rect_size = NULL,
  text_label = "name",
  text_col = "black"
)
```

Arguments

- `.tdy_dag` input graph, an object of class `tidy_dagitty` or `dagitty`
- `...` additional arguments passed to `tidy_dagitty()`
- `size` text size, with a default of 8.
- `label_rect_size` specify the `fontsize` argument in `ggraph::label_rect`; default is `NULL`, in which case it is scaled relative to `size`
- `text_label` text variable, with a default of "name"
- `text_col` text color, with a default of "black"

Value

A `ggplot`

See Also

`ggdag()`

Examples

```r
dag <- dagify(
  y ~ x + z2 + w2 + w1,
  x ~ z1 + w1,
  z1 ~ w1 + v,
  z2 ~ w2 + v,
  w1 ~ ~w2
)
```
ggdag_classic(dag)
ggdag_classic(dag) + theme_dag_blank()

```
ggdag_classic(dagitty::randomDAG(5, .5))
```

---

**ggplot.tidy_dagitty**  
*Create a new ggplot*

**Description**

Create a new ggplot

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'tidy_dagitty'
ggplot(data = NULL, mapping = aes(), ...)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'dagitty'

ggplot(data = NULL, mapping = aes(), ...)
```

**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.

---

**ggrepel functions**  
*Repulsive textual annotations*

**Description**

These functions are minor modifications of those in the ggrepel package. `geom_dag_text_repel` adds text directly to the plot. `geom_dag_label_repel` draws a rectangle underneath the text, making it easier to read. The text labels repel away from each other and away from the data points.
Usage

```r
geom_dag_text_repel(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  parse = FALSE,
  ...
  box.padding = 0.35,
  point.padding = 1.5,
  segment.color = "#666666",
  fontface = "bold",
  segment.size = 0.5,
  arrow = NULL,
  force = 1,
  max.iter = 2000,
  nudge_x = 0,
  nudge_y = 0,
  na.rm = FALSE,
  show.legend = NA,
  inherit.aes = TRUE
)
```

```r
geom_dag_label_repel(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  parse = FALSE,
  ...
  box.padding = grid::unit(0.35, "lines"),
  label.padding = grid::unit(0.25, "lines"),
  point.padding = grid::unit(1.5, "lines"),
  label.r = grid::unit(0.15, "lines"),
  label.size = 0.25,
  segment.color = "grey50",
  segment.size = 0.5,
  arrow = NULL,
  force = 1,
  max.iter = 2000,
  nudge_x = 0,
  nudge_y = 0,
  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), is combined with the default mapping at the top level of the plot. You only need to supply `mapping` if there isn’t a mapping defined for the
plot.

data A data frame. If specified, overrides the default data frame defined at the top level of the plot.

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

... other arguments passed on to layer. There are three types of arguments you can use here:

• Aesthetics: to set an aesthetic to a fixed value, like colour = "red" or size = 3.
• Other arguments to the layer, for example you override the default stat associated with the layer.
• Other arguments passed on to the stat.

box.padding Amount of padding around bounding box, as unit or number. Defaults to 0.25. (Default unit is lines, but other units can be specified by passing unit(x, "units")).

point.padding Amount of padding around labeled point, as unit or number. Defaults to 0. (Default unit is lines, but other units can be specified by passing unit(x, "units")).

segment.color, segment.size See ggrepel::geom_text_repel()

fontface A character vector. Default is "bold"

arrow specification for arrow heads, as created by arrow

force Force of repulsion between overlapping text labels. Defaults to 1.

max.iter Maximum number of iterations to try to resolve overlaps. Defaults to 10000.

nudge_x, nudge_y Horizontal and vertical adjustments to nudge the starting position of each text label. The units for nudge_x and nudge_y are the same as for the data units on the x-axis and y-axis.

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.

label.padding Amount of padding around label, as unit or number. Defaults to 0.25. (Default unit is lines, but other units can be specified by passing unit(x, "units")).

label.r Radius of rounded corners, as unit or number. Defaults to 0.15. (Default unit is lines, but other units can be specified by passing unit(x, "units")).

label.size Size of label border, in mm.
Examples

```
library(ggplot2)
g <- dagify(m ~ x + y, y ~ x, exposure = "x", outcome = "y", latent = "m", labels = c("x" = "Exposure", "y" = "Outcome", "m" = "Collider")

# Create a graph with labels

# Use the dagitty package to tidy the graph

g %>% tidy_dagitty() %>%
ggplot(aes(x = x, y = y, xend = xend, yend = yend)) +
geom_dag_edges() +
geom_dag_point() +
geom_dag_text_repel(aes(label = name), show.legend = FALSE) +
theme_dag()

# Use the dagitty package to add labels

# Create a graph with labels

g %>% tidy_dagitty() %>%
dag_label(labels = c("x" = "This is the exposure", "y" = "Here's the outcome", "m" = "Here is where they collide")

# Use the dagitty package to tidy the graph

g %>% tidy_dagitty() %>%
ggplot(aes(x = x, y = y, xend = xend, yend = yend)) +
geom_dag_edges() +
geom_dag_point() +
geom_dag_text() +
geom_dag_label_repel(aes(label = label, fill = label), col = "white", show.legend = FALSE) +
theme_dag()
```

Instrumental Variables

**Find Instrumental Variables**

Description

`node_instrumental` tags instrumental variables given an exposure and outcome. `ggdag_instrumental` plots all instrumental variables. See `dagitty::instrumentalVariables()` for details.

Usage

```
node_instrumental(.dag, exposure = NULL, outcome = NULL, ...)

ggdag_instrumental(
```
Arguments

- `.dag`, `.tdy_dag` input graph, an object of class `tidy_dagitty` or `dagitty`
- `exposure` character vector of length 1, name of exposure variable. Default is `NULL`, in which case it will check the input DAG for exposure.
- `outcome` character vector of length 1, name of exposure variable. Default is `NULL`, in which case it will check the input DAG for exposure.
- `...` additional arguments passed to `tidy_dagitty()
- `node_size` size of DAG node
- `text_size` size of DAG text
- `label_size` size of label text
- `text_col` color of DAG text
- `label_col` color of label text
- `node` logical. Should nodes be included in the DAG?
- `stylized` logical. Should DAG nodes be stylized? If so, use `geom_dag_nodes` and if not use `geom_dag_point`
- `text` logical. Should text be included in the DAG?
- `use_labels` a string. Variable to use for `geom_dag_repel_label()`. Default is `NULL`.

Value

A `tidy_dagitty` with an instrumental column for instrumental variables or a ggplot

Examples

```r
library(dagitty)

node_instrumental(dagitty("dag( i->x->y; x<->y )"), "x", "y")
ggdag_instrumental(dagitty("dag( i->x->y; i2->x->y; x<->y )"), "x", "y")
```
is.tidy_dagitty  Test for object class for tidy_dagitty

Description
Test for object class for tidy_dagitty

Usage
is.tidy_dagitty(x)

Arguments
x          object to be tested

is_confounder  Assess if a variable confounds a relationship

Description
Assess if a variable confounds a relationship

Usage
is_confounder(.tdy_dag, z, x, y, direct = FALSE)

Arguments
.tdy_dag      input graph, an object of class tidy_dagitty or dagitty
z            a character vector, the potential confounder
x, y         a character vector, the variables z may confound.
direct       logical. Only consider direct confounding? Default is FALSE

Value
Logical. Is the variable a confounder?

Examples
dag <- dagify(y ~ z, x ~ z)

is_confounder(dag, "z", "x", "y")
is_confounder(dag, "x", "z", "y")
Description

`geom_dag_node` and `geom_dag_point` are very similar to `ggplot2::geom_point` but with a few defaults changed. `geom_dag_node` is slightly stylized and includes an internal white circle, while `geom_dag_point` plots a single point.

Usage

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

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

Arguments

- **mapping** Set of aesthetic mappings created by `aes()`. If specified and `inherit.aes = TRUE` (the default), it is combined with the default mapping at the top level of the plot. You must supply `mapping` if there is no plot mapping.

- **data** 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. A function can be created from a formula (e.g. `~ head(.x, 10)`).
Nodes

position  Position adjustment, either as a string naming the adjustment (e.g. "jitter" to use position_jitter), or the result of a call to a position adjustment function. Use the latter if you need to change the settings of the adjustment.

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

na.rm  If FALSE, the default, missing values are removed with a warning. If TRUE, missing values are silently removed.

show.legend  logical. Should this layer be included in the legends? NA, the default, includes if any aesthetics are mapped. FALSE never includes, and TRUE always includes. It can also be a named logical vector to finely select the aesthetics to display.

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_dag_node and geom_dag_point understand the following aesthetics (required aesthetics are in bold):

• x
• y
• alpha
• colour
• fill
• shape
• size
• stroke
• filter

geom_dag_node also accepts:

• internal_colour

Examples

library(ggplot2)
g <- dagify(m ~ x + y, y ~ x)
p <- g %>%
tidy_dagitty() %>%
ggplot(aes(x = x, y = y, xend = xend, yend = yend)) +
geom_dag_edges() +
theme_dag()

p +
geom_dag_node() +
geom_dag_text()
dag_paths finds open paths between a given exposure and outcome. ggdag_paths and ggdag_paths_fan plot all open paths. See `dagitty::paths()` for details.

**Usage**

```
dag_paths(
  .dag,
  from = NULL,
  to = NULL,
  adjust_for = NULL,
  limit = 100,
  directed = FALSE,
  paths_only = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

```
ggdag_paths(
  .tdy_dag,
  from = NULL,
  to = NULL,
  adjust_for = NULL,
  limit = 100,
  directed = FALSE,
  shadow = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

```
ggdag_paths_fan(
```

### Pathways

**Find Open Paths Between Variables**

**Description**

**Description**

The `dag_paths` function in the `dagitty` package finds open paths between a given exposure and outcome. The `ggdag_paths` and `ggdag_paths_fan` functions plot all open paths. See the `dagitty::paths()` function for details.

**Usage**

```r
dag_paths(
  .dag,
  from = NULL,
  to = NULL,
  adjust_for = NULL,
  limit = 100,
  directed = FALSE,
  paths_only = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

```r
ggdag_paths(
  .tdy_dag,
  from = NULL,
  to = NULL,
  adjust_for = NULL,
  limit = 100,
  directed = FALSE,
  shadow = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

```r
ggdag_paths_fan(
```

```r
```
.tdy_dag,
from = NULL,
to = NULL,
adjust_for = NULL,
limit = 100,
directed = FALSE,
..., shadow = FALSE,
spread = 0.7,
node_size = 16,
text_size = 3.88,
label_size = text_size,
text_col = "white",
label_col = text_col,
node = TRUE,
stylized = FALSE,
text = TRUE,
use_labels = NULL
)

Arguments

.dag, .tdy_dag input graph, an object of class tidy_dagitty or dagitty

from character vector of length 1, name of exposure variable. Default is NULL, in which case it will check the input DAG for exposure.

to character vector of length 1, name of exposure variable. Default is NULL, in which case it will check the input DAG for exposure.

adjust_for character vector, a set of variables to control for. Default is NULL.

limit maximum amount of paths to show. In general, the number of paths grows exponentially with the number of variables in the graph, such that path inspection is not useful except for the most simple models.

directed logical. Should only directed paths be shown?

paths_only logical. Should only open paths be returned? Default is FALSE, which includes every variable and edge in the DAG regardless if they are part of the path.

shadow logical. Show edges which are not on an open path? Ignored if paths_only is TRUE.

node_size size of DAG node
text_size size of DAG text
label_size size of label text
text_col color of DAG text
label_col label color

node logical. Should nodes be included in the DAG?

stylized logical. Should DAG nodes be stylized? If so, use geom_dag_nodes and if not use geom_dag_point
text logical. Should text be included in the DAG?
use_labels a string. Variable to use for `geom_dag_repel_label()`. Default is NULL.
spread the width of the fan spread

Value

a `tidy_dagitty` with a path column for path variables and a set grouping column or a `ggplot`.

Examples

```r
confounder_triangle(x_y-associated = TRUE) %>%
dag_paths(from = "x", to = "y")

confounder_triangle(x_y-associated = TRUE) %>%
ggdag_paths(from = "x", to = "y")

butterfly_bias(x_y-associated = TRUE) %>%
ggdag_paths_fan(shadow = TRUE)
```

---

### print.tidy_dagitty

**Print a tidy_dagitty**

#### Description

Print a tidy_dagitty

#### Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'tidy_dagitty'
print(x, ...)
```

#### Arguments

- `x` an object of class `tidy_dagitty`
- `...` optional arguments passed to `print()`
Quick Plots for Common DAGs

Quickly create a DAGs with common structures of bias

Description

Base functions create an object of class dagitty; ggdag_* functions are wrappers that also call ggdag() on the dagitty object.

Usage

m_bias(
  x = NULL,
  y = NULL,
  a = NULL,
  b = NULL,
  m = NULL,
  x_y_associated = FALSE
)

butterfly_bias(
  x = NULL,
  y = NULL,
  a = NULL,
  b = NULL,
  m = NULL,
  x_y_associated = FALSE
)

confounder_triangle(x = NULL, y = NULL, z = NULL, x_y_associated = FALSE)

collider_triangle(x = NULL, y = NULL, m = NULL, x_y_associated = FALSE)

mediation_triangle(x = NULL, y = NULL, m = NULL, x_y_associated = FALSE)

ggdag_m_bias(
  x = NULL,
  y = NULL,
  a = NULL,
  b = NULL,
  m = NULL,
  x_y_associated = FALSE,
  edge_type = "link_arc",
  node_size = 16,
  text_size = 3.88,
  label_size = text_size,
  text_col = "white",
Quick Plots for Common DAGs

```r
label_col = text_col,
node = TRUE,
stylized = FALSE,
text = TRUE,
use_labels = NULL
)

ggdag_butterfly_bias(
  x = NULL,
y = NULL,
a = NULL,
b = NULL,
m = NULL,
x_y_associated = FALSE,
edge_type = "link_arc",
node_size = 16,
text_size = 3.88,
label_size = text_size,
text_col = "white",
label_col = text_col,
node = TRUE,
stylized = FALSE,
text = TRUE,
use_labels = NULL
)

ggdag_confounder_triangle(
  x = NULL,
y = NULL,
z = NULL,
x_y_associated = FALSE,
edge_type = "link_arc",
node_size = 16,
text_size = 3.88,
label_size = text_size,
text_col = "white",
label_col = text_col,
node = TRUE,
stylized = FALSE,
text = TRUE,
use_labels = NULL
)

ggdagColliderTriangle(
  x = NULL,
y = NULL,
m = NULL,
x_y_associated = FALSE,
```
edge_type = "link_arc",
node_size = 16,
text_size = 3.88,
label_size = text_size,
text_col = "white",
label_col = text_col,
node = TRUE,
stylized = FALSE,
text = TRUE,
use_labels = NULL
)

ggdag_mediation_triangle(
  x = NULL,
y = NULL,
m = NULL,
x_y_associated = FALSE,
edge_type = "link_arc",
node_size = 16,
text_size = 3.88,
label_size = text_size,
text_col = "white",
label_col = text_col,
node = TRUE,
stylized = FALSE,
text = TRUE,
use_labels = NULL
)

Arguments

  x, y, a, b, m, z  Character vector. Optional label. Default is NULL
  x_y_associated  Logical. Are x and y associated? Default is FALSE.
  edge_type  a character vector, the edge geom to use. One of: "link_arc", which accounts for
directed and bidirected edges, "link", "arc", or "diagonal"
  node_size  size of DAG node
  text_size  size of DAG text
  label_size  size of label text
  text_col  color of DAG text
  label_col  color of label text
  node  logical. Should nodes be included in the DAG?
  stylized  logical. Should DAG nodes be stylized? If so, use geom_dag_nodes and if not
  use geom_dag_point
  text  logical. Should text be included in the DAG?
  use_labels  a string. Variable to use for geom_dag_repel_label(). Default is NULL.
Value

a DAG of class dagitty or a ggplot

Examples

```r
m_bias() %>% ggdag_adjust("m")

ggdag_confounder_triangle()
```

---

**remove_axes**

*Quickly remove plot axes and grids*

**Description**

`remove_axes()` and `remove_grid()` are convenience functions that removes the axes and grids from a ggplot, respectively. This is useful when you want to use an existing theme, e.g. those included in ggplot2, for a DAG.

**Usage**

```r
remove_axes()

remove_grid()
```

**Examples**

```r
library(ggplot2)

ggdag(confounder_triangle()) +
theme_bw() +
remove_axes()
```

---

**scale_adjusted**

*Common scale adjustments for DAGs*

**Description**

`scale_adjusted()` is a convenience function that implements ways of visualizing adjustment for a variable. By convention, a square shape is used to indicate adjustment and a circle when not adjusted. Arrows out of adjusted variables are often eliminated or de-emphasized, and `scale_adjusted()` uses a lower alpha for these arrows. When adjusting a collider, a dashed line is sometimes used to demarcate opened pathways, and `scale_adjusted()` does this whenever `geom_dagollider_edges()` is used. `scale_dag()` is deprecated in favor of `scale_adjusted()`. 
**Usage**

```r
close_adjusted()

close_dag(breaks = ggplot2::waiver())
```

**Arguments**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>breaks</code></td>
<td>One of:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• NULL for no breaks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <code>waiver()</code> for the default breaks computed by the transformation object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• A numeric vector of positions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• A function that takes the limits as input and returns breaks as output</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

This is a thin wrapper for the `simulateSEM()` function in ` dagitty` that works with tidied `dagitty` objects. It treats the input DAG as a structural equation model, generating random path coefficients and simulating corresponding data. See `dagitty::simulateSEM()` for details.

**Usage**

```r
simulate_data(
  .tdy_dag,
  b.default = NULL,
  b.lower = -0.6,
  b.upper = 0.6,
  eps = 1,
  N = 500,
  standardized = TRUE
)
```

**Arguments**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>.tdy_dag</code></td>
<td>the input DAG, which can be a <code>tidy_dagitty</code> or <code>dagitty</code> object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>b.default</code></td>
<td>default path coefficient applied to arrows for which no coefficient is defined in the model syntax.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>b.lower</code></td>
<td>lower bound for random path coefficients, applied if <code>b.default = NULL</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>b.upper</code></td>
<td>upper bound for path coefficients.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>eps</code></td>
<td>residual variance (only meaningful if standardized=FALSE).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>N</code></td>
<td>number of samples to generate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>standardized</code></td>
<td>whether a standardized output is desired (all variables have variance 1).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Test if Variable Is Collider

Value

A `tbl` with N values for each variable in `.tdy_dag`

Examples

```r
dagify(y ~ z, x ~ z) %>%
tidy_dagitty() %>%
simulate_data()
```

Description

Convert a `tidy_dagitty` object to `tbl_df`

Usage

```r
tbl_df.tidy_dagitty(.tdy_dag)
```

Arguments

- `.tdy_dag` an object of class `tidy_dagitty`

Test if Variable Is Collider

Detecting colliders in DAGs

Description

Detecting colliders in DAGs

Usage

```r
is_collider(.dag, .var, downstream = TRUE)
```

```r
is_downstream_collider(.dag, .var)
```

Arguments

- `.dag` an input graph, an object of class `tidy_dagitty` or `dagitty`
- `.var` a character vector of length 1, the potential collider to check
- `downstream` Logical. Check for downstream colliders? Default is `TRUE`. 
Value

Logical. Is the variable a collider or downstream collider?

Examples

dag <- dagify(m ~ x + y, m_jr ~ m)
isCollider(dag, "m")is_downstreamCollider(dag, "m_jr")

# a downstream collider is also treated as a collideris Collider(dag, "m_jr")

# but a direct collider is not treated as a downstream collideris_downstreamCollider(dag, "m")
theme_dag_grey  

Simple grey themes for DAGs

Description

Simple grey themes for DAGs

Usage

theme_dag_grey(base_size = 12, base_family = ",", ...)  
theme_dag_gray(base_size = 12, base_family = ",", ...)  
theme_dag_grey_grid(base_size = 12, base_family = ",", ...)  
theme_dag_gray_grid(base_size = 12, base_family = ",", ...)

Arguments

base_size  base font size, given in pts.  
base_family  base font family  
...  additional arguments passed to theme()

Examples

ggdag(m_bias()) + theme_dag_grey()

tidy_dagitty  

Tidy a dagitty object

Description

Tidy a dagitty object

Usage

tidy_dagitty(.dagitty, seed = NULL, layout = "nicely", ...)

Arguments

.dagitty  a dagitty  
seed  a numeric seed for reproducible layout generation  
layout  a layout available in ggraph. See ggraph::create_layout() for details.  
...  optional arguments passed to ggraph::create_layout()
Value

a tidy_dagitty object

Examples

```r
library(dagitty)
library(ggplot2)

dag <- dagitty("dag {
  Y <- X <- Z1 <- V -> Z2 -> Y
  Z1 <- W1 <-> W2 -> Z2
  X <- W1 -> Y
  X <- W2 -> Y
  X [exposure]
  Y [outcome]
})")

tidy_dagitty(dag)

tidy_dagitty(dag, layout = "fr") %>%
ggplot(aes(x = x, y = y, xend = xend, yend = yend)) +
  geom_dag_node() +
  geom_dag_text() +
  geom_dag_edges() +
  theme_dag()
```

---

**time_ordered_coords**  
Create a time-ordered coordinate data frame

Description

time_ordered_coords() is a helper function to create time-ordered DAGs. Pass the results to the coords argument of dagify(). The default is to assume you want variables to go from left to right in order by time. Variables are spread along the y-axis using a simple algorithm to stack them. You can also work along the y-axis by setting direction = "y".

Usage

time_ordered_coords(.vars, time_points = NULL, direction = c("x", "y"))

Arguments

- **.vars**: A list of character vectors, where each vector represents a single time period. Alternatively, a data frame where the first column is the variable name and the second column is the time period.
- **time_points**: A vector of time points. Default is NULL, which creates a sequence from 1 to the number of variables.
- **direction**: A character string indicating the axis along which the variables should be time-ordered. Either "x" or "y". Default is "x".
Variable Status

Value

A tibble with three columns: name, x, and y.

See Also

dagify(), coords2df(), coords2list()

Examples

coops <- time_ordered_coords(list(
    # time point 1
    "a",
    # time point 2
    c("b1", "b2"),
    # time point 3
    c("c1", "c2", "c3"),
    # time point 4
    "d"
))

dagify(
    d ~ c1 + c2 + c3,
    c1 ~ b1 + b2,
    c3 ~ a,
    b1 ~ a,
    coords = coords
) %>% ggdag()

# or use a data frame
x <- data.frame(
    name = c("x1", "x2", "y", "z1", "z2", "z3", "a"),
    time = c(1, 1, 2, 3, 3, 3, 4)
)

dagify(
    z3 ~ y,
    y ~ x1 + x2,
    a ~ z1 + z2 + z3,
    coords = time_ordered_coords(x)
) %>%
ggdag()

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable Status</th>
<th>Find variable status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Description

Detects variable status given a DAG (exposure, outcome, latent). See `dagitty::VariableStatus()` for details.
**Variable Status**

**Usage**

```r
node_status(.dag, as_factor = TRUE, ...)
```

```r
ggdag_status(
  .tdy_dag,
  ..., 
  edge_type = "link_arc",
  node_size = 16,
  text_size = 3.88,
  label_size = text_size,
  text_col = "white",
  label_col = text_col,
  node = TRUE,
  stylized = FALSE,
  text = TRUE,
  use_labels = NULL
)
```

**Arguments**

- `.dag, .tdy_dag` input graph, an object of class `tidy_dagitty` or `dagitty`
- `as_factor` treat status variable as factor
- `...` additional arguments passed to `tidy_dagitty()`
- `edge_type` a character vector, the edge geom to use. One of: "link_arc", which accounts for directed and bidirected edges, "link", "arc", or "diagonal"
- `node_size` size of DAG node
- `text_size` size of DAG text
- `label_size` size of label text
- `text_col` color of DAG text
- `label_col` color of label text
- `node` logical. Should nodes be included in the DAG?
- `stylized` logical. Should DAG nodes be stylized? If so, use `geom_dag_nodes` and if not use `geom_dag_point`
- `text` logical. Should text be included in the DAG?
- `use_labels` a string. Variable to use for `geom_dag_repel_label()`. Default is `NULL`.

**Details**

- `nodeCollider` tags variable status and `ggdag Collider` plots all variable statuses.

**Value**

- a `tidy_dagitty` with a status column for variable status or a `ggplot`
Examples

dag <- dagify(l ~ x + y,
              y ~ x,
              exposure = "x",
              outcome = "y",
              latent = "l"
)

node_status(dag)
ggdag_status(dag)
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