Package ‘lemon’

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Create paths that are safe from changing working directory.

Description

The .dot functions creates functions that allows relative-like specification of paths, but are safe from changing working directory.

Usage

```r
.dot(x, root = getwd(), mustExist = FALSE, relative = FALSE, create = TRUE)
.dot2(names, quiet = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

- **x**  
  File path that is appended to BASEDIR.
- **root**  
  Root of your working directory, from which x is relative too.
- **mustExist**  
  Logical value; if TRUE and the resulting path does not exist, it raises an error.
- **relative**  
  For .dot, sets default for the returned function. For the returned function, when TRUE, the function returns a path relative to root.
- **create**  
  Logical values, creates the target directory when TRUE (default).
- **names**  
  Character vector of names
quiet Logical value, suppresses output to stdout() when TRUE.
...
Arguments passed on to .dot.

Value
A function that returns file paths constructed from root, x, and . . .

Side effect: It creates the directory.

Examples

.data <- .dot('data', create=FALSE)
.data('input.txt')
.data(c('a.txt','b.txt'))

.dot2(c('rawdata','results'), create=FALSE)
.rawdata('rawfile.csv')
.results('myresults.txt')

---

annotate_y_axis  Annotations on the axis

Description
Annotations on the axis

Usage

annotate_y_axis(
  label,
  y,
  side = waiver(),
  print_label = TRUE,
  print_value = TRUE,
  print_both = TRUE,
  parsed = FALSE,
  ...
)

annotate_x_axis(
  label,
  x,
  side = waiver(),
  print_label = TRUE,
  print_value = TRUE,
  print_both = TRUE,
  parsed = FALSE,
  ...
)
Arguments

label
Text to print

y, x
Position of the annotation.

side
left or right, or top or bottom side to print annotation

print_label, print_value, print_both
Logical; what to show on annotation. Label and/or value. print_both is shortcut for setting both print_label and print_value. When both is TRUE, uses argument sep to separate the label and value.

parsed
Logical (default FALSE), when TRUE, uses mathplot for outputting expressions. See section "Showing values".

... Style settings for label and tick: colour, hjust, vjust, size, fontface, family, rot.
When waiver() (default), the relevant theme element is used.

Showing values: See plotmath for using mathematical expressions. The function uses a simple replacement strategy where the literal strings .(y) and .(val) are replaced by the value after round of to a number of digits, as given by argument digits.

Examples

library(ggplot2)

p <- ggplot(mtcars, aes(mpg, hp, colour=disp)) + geom_point()

l <- p + annotate_y_axis("mark at", y=200, tick=TRUE)

(l + annotate_x_axis("| good economy ->", x=25, print_value=FALSE, hjust=0, tick=TRUE))

l + annotate_y_axis("x^2 == .(y)", y=150, parsed=FALSE, tick=FALSE) +
annotate_y_axis("x^2 + bar(x) == .(y)", y=mean(mtcars$hp), parsed=TRUE, tick=TRUE)

l + annotate_y_axis("bar(x) == .(y)", y = mean(mtcars$hp), parsed=TRUE, tick=FALSE) # use double equal signs, or the output becomes ‘=(...)’ for some reason.

l + annotate_y_axis("this is midway", y=sum(range(mtcars$hp))/2, print_value = FALSE, side='left')

# work around if an axis only contains parsed expressions
p + annotate_y_axis("bar(x) == .(y)", y = mean(mtcars$hp), parsed=TRUE, tick=FALSE) +
annotate_y_axis("some long string", y=100, tick=FALSE, print_value=FALSE, colour=NA)

# Works together with other functions
p <- p + theme_light() + theme(panel.border=element_blank(),
axis.line = element_line(),
axis.ticks = element_line(colour='black'))

p + coord_capped_cart(bottom='right') +
annotate_y_axis("More than I\ncan afford", y=125,
print_value=FALSE, tick=TRUE)
brackets_horizontal

Description

To be used with coord_flex_cart, coord_capped_cart, etc. for displaying brackets instead of the axis ticks and lines.

Usage

brackets_horizontal(
  direction = c("up", "down"),
  length = unit(0.05, "npc"),
  tick.length = waiver()
)

brackets_vertical(
  direction = c("left", "right"),
  length = unit(0.05, "npc"),
  tick.length = waiver()
)

Arguments

direction Which way should the opening side of the brackets point? up, down, left, or right?
length Length of the unit, parallel with axis line.
tick.length Height (width) of x-axis (y-axis) bracket. If waiver() (default), use axis.ticks.length from theme.

Details

The looks of the brackets are taken from theme(axis.ticks), or theme(axis.ticks.x) and theme(axis.ticks.y), respectively.

It does not re-calculate tick marks, but lets scale_x_* and scale_y_* calculate and draw ticks and labels, and then modifies the ticks with brackets.

Both length and tick.length accepts a numeric scalar instead of a unit object that is interpreted as an "npc" unit.

See Also

unit
Examples

```r
library(ggplot2)
p <- ggplot(mpg, aes(as.factor(cyl), hwy, colour=class)) +
  geom_point(position=position_jitter(width=0.3)) +
  theme_bw() +
  theme(panel.border = element_blank(), axis.line = element_line())
p
p <- p + coord_flex_cart(bottom=brackets_horizontal(length=unit(0.08, 'npc')))
p
# However getting the correct width is a matter of tweaking either length or
# position_jitter...

# A further adjustment,
p + theme(panel.grid.major.x = element_blank())
```

---

`coord_capped_cart` | Cartesian coordinates with capped axis lines.

## Description

Caps the axis lines to the outer ticks to e.g. indicate range of values. Methods correspond to `coord_cartesian` and `coord_flip`

## Usage

```r
coord_capped_cart(
  xlim = NULL,
  ylim = NULL,
  expand = TRUE,
  top = waiver(),
  left = waiver(),
  bottom = waiver(),
  right = waiver(),
  gap = 0.01
)
```

```r
coord_capped_flip(
  xlim = NULL,
  ylim = NULL,
  expand = TRUE,
  top = waiver(),
  left = waiver(),
  bottom = waiver(),
  right = waiver(),
  gap = 0.01
)
```
coord_capped_cart

capped_horizontal(capped = c("both", "left", "right", "none"), gap = 0.01)
capped_vertical(capped = c("top", "bottom", "both", "none"), gap = 0.01)

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.
- **top, left, bottom, right** Either a function returned from `capped_horizontal` or `brackets_horizontal`. If string, it is assumed to be shorthand for `capped_horizontal(capped)` or similar for vertical.
- **gap** Both ends are always capped by this proportion. Usually a value between 0 and 1.
- **capped** Which end to cap the line. Can be one of (where relevant): both, none, left, right, top, bottom.

Details

This function is a simple override of `coord_flex_cart` and `coord_flex_flip`, which allows shorthand specification of what to cap.

NB! A panel-border is typically drawn on top such that it covers tick marks, grid lines, and axis lines. Many themes also do not draw axis lines. To ensure the modified axis lines are visible, use `theme(panel.border=element_blank(), axis.lines=element_line())`.

Examples

```r
library(ggplot2)
# Notice how the axis lines of the following plot meet in the lower-left corner.
p <- ggplot(mtcars, aes(x = mpg)) + geom_dotplot() +
  theme_bw() +
  theme(panel.border=element_blank(), axis.line=element_line())
p
# We can introduce a gap by capping the ends:
p + coord_capped_cart(bottom='none', left='none')

# The lower limit on the y-axis is 0. We can cap the line to this value.
# Notice how the x-axis line extends through the plot when we no long
# define its capping.
p + coord_capped_cart(left='both')

# It it also works on the flipped.
p + coord_capped_flip(bottom='both')

# And on secondary axis, in conjuction with brackets:
p +
```
coord_flex_cart

Cartesian coordinates with flexible options for drawing axes

Description

Allows user to inject a function for drawing axes, such as `capped_horizontal` or `brackets_horizontal`.

Usage

```r
coord_flex_cart(
  xlim = NULL,
  ylim = NULL,
  expand = TRUE,
  top = waiver(),
  left = waiver(),
  bottom = waiver(),
  right = waiver()
)
```

```r
coord_flex_flip(
  xlim = NULL,
  ylim = NULL,
  expand = TRUE,
  top = waiver(),
  left = waiver(),
  bottom = waiver(),
  right = waiver()
)
```

```r
coord_flex_fixed(
  ratio = 1,
  xlim = NULL,
  ylim = NULL,
  expand = TRUE,
  top = waiver(),
  left = waiver(),
  bottom = waiver(),
  right = waiver()
)
```
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.
top, left, bottom, right  Function for drawing axis lines, ticks, and labels, use e.g. capped_horizontal
or brackets_horizontal.

ratio       aspect ratio, expressed as y / x.

Details

NB! A panel-border is typically drawn on top such that it covers tick marks, grid lines, and axis
lines. Many themes also do not draw axis lines. To ensure the modified axis lines are visible, use
theme(panel.border=element_blank(), axis.line=element_line()).

User defined functions

The provided function in top, right, bottom, and left defaults to render_axis which is defined
in ’ggplot2/R/coord-.r’, which in turns calls guide_axis (see ’ggplot2/R/guides-axis.r’).
The provided function is with the arguments scale_details, axis, scale, position, and theme,
and the function should return an absoluteGrob object.

For examples of modifying the drawn object, see e.g. capped_horizontal or brackets_horizontal.

Examples

library(ggplot2)
# A standard plot
p <- ggplot(mtcars, aes(disp, wt)) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_smooth() + theme(panel.border=element_blank(), axis.line=element_line())

# We desire that left axis does not extend beyond '6'
# and the x-axis is unaffected
p + coord_capped_cart(left='top')

# Specifying 'bottom' caps the axis with at most the length of 'gap'
p + coord_capped_cart(left='top', bottom='none')

# We can specify a ridiculous large 'gap', but the lines will always
# protrude to the outer most ticks.
p + coord_capped_cart(left='top', bottom='none', gap=2)

# We can use 'capped_horizontal' and 'capped_vertical' to specify for
# each axis individually.
p + coord_capped_cart(left='top', bottom=capped_horizontal('none', gap=2))

# At this point we might as well drop using the short-hand and go full on:
p + coord_flex_cart(left=brackets_vertical(), bottom=capped_horizontal('left'))
# Also works with secondary axes:
p + scale_y_continuous(sec.axis=sec_axis(~5*., name='wt times 5')) +
  coord_flex_cart(left=brackets_vertical(), bottom=capped_horizontal('right'),
  right=capped_vertical('both', gap=0.02))

# Supports the usual 'coord_fixed':
p + coord-flex-fixed(ratio=1.2, bottom=capped_horizontal('right'))

# and coord_flip:
p + coord-flex-flip(ylim=c(2,5), bottom=capped_horizontal('right'))

---

### facet_rep_grid 
*Repeat axis lines and labels across all facet panels*

**Description**

*facet_grid* and *facet_wrap*, but with axis lines and labels preserved on all panels.

**Usage**

```r
facet_rep_grid(..., repeat.tick.labels = FALSE)

facet_rep_wrap(..., scales = "fixed", repeat.tick.labels = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

- `...` : Arguments used for *facet_grid* or *facet_wrap*.
- `repeat.tick.labels` : When FALSE (default), axes on inner panels have their tick labels (i.e. the numbers) removed. Set this to TRUE to keep all labels, or any combination of top, bottom, left, right to keep only those specified. Also accepts 'x' and 'y'.
- `scales` : As for *facet_grid*, but alters behaviour of repeat.tick.labels.

**Details**

These two functions are extensions to *facet_grid* and *facet_wrap* that keeps axis lines, ticks, and optionally tick labels across all panels.

Examples are given in the vignette "Repeat axis lines on facet panels" vignette.
Description

`geom_pointpath` combines `geom_point` and `geom_path`, such that a) when jittering is used, both lines and points stay connected, and b) provides a visual effect by adding a small gap between the point and the end of line. `geom_pointline` combines `geom_point` and `geom_path`.

Usage

```r
gem_pointpath(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  stat = "identity",
  position = "identity",
  na.rm = FALSE,
  show.legend = NA,
  inherit.aes = TRUE,
  distance = unit(3, "pt"),
  shorten = 0.5,
  threshold = 0.1,
  lineend = "butt",
  linejoin = "round",
  linemitre = 1,
  linesize = 0.5,
  linecolour = waiver(),
  linecolor = waiver(),
  arrow = NULL,
  ...
)
```

```r
gem_pointline(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  stat = "identity",
  position = "identity",
  na.rm = FALSE,
  show.legend = NA,
  inherit.aes = TRUE,
  distance = unit(3, "pt"),
  shorten = 0.5,
  threshold = 0.1,
  lineend = "butt",
  linejoin = "round",
  linemitre = 1,
  linesize = 0.5,
```
linecolour = waiver(),
linecolor = waiver(),
arrow = NULL,
...
)

geom_pointangeline(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  stat = "identity",
  position = "identity",
  na.rm = FALSE,
  show.legend = NA,
  inherit.aes = TRUE,
  distance = unit(3, "pt"),
  lineend = "butt",
  linejoin = "round",
  linemitre = 1,
  linesize = 0.5,
  linecolour = waiver(),
  linecolor = waiver(),
  arrow = NULL,
  ...
)

Arguments

mapping Set of aesthetic mappings created by `aes` or `aes_`.
data The data to be displayed in this layer.
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 (e.g. `position_jitter`). Both lines and points gets the same adjustment (this is where the function excels over `geom_point() + geom_line()`).
na.rm If FALSE (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 (default), includes if any aesthetics are mapped. FALSE never includes, and TRUE always includes.
inherit.aes If FALSE, overrides the default aesthetic, 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.
distance Gap size between point and end of lines; use `unit`. Is converted to 'pt' if given as simple numeric. When NULL or NA, gapping and shorten/threshold is disabled. To keep the latter, set to 0.
shorten, threshold When points are closer than threshold, shorten the line by the proportion in shorten instead of adding a gap by distance.
**geom_pointpath**

- **lineend**: Line end style (round, butt, square).
- **linejoin**: Line join style (round, mintre, bevel).
- **linemitre**: Line mitre limit (number greater than 1).
- **linesize**: Width of line.
- **linecolour, linecolor**: When not `waiver()`, the line is drawn with this colour instead of that set by `aesthetic colour`.
- **arrow**: Arrow specification, as created by `arrow`.
- **...**: other arguments passed on to `layer`.

**Details**

`geom_pointpath` connects the observations in the same order in which they appear in the data. `geom_pointline` connects them in order of the variable on the x-axis.

Both `geom_pointpath` and `geom_pointline` will only connect observations within the same group! However, if `linecolour` is `not waiver()`, connections will be made between groups, but possible in an incorrect order.

**Aesthetics**

`geom_pointline` and `geom_pointpath` understands the following aesthetics (required aesthetics are in bold):

- **x**
- **y**
- **alpha**
- **colour**: sets colour of point. Only affects line if `linecolour=waiver()`.
- **stroke**
- **shape**
- **stroke**
- **group**
- **linetype**
- **size**: only affects point size. Width of line is set with `linesize` and cannot be linked to an aesthetic.

**Examples**

```r
# geom_point examples
library(ggplot2)

p <- ggplot(mtcars, aes(wt, mpg))
p + geom_point() + geom_line()
p + geom_pointline()
p + geom_pointline(linecolour='brown')
```
p + geom_pointpath()

# Add aesthetic mappings
p + geom_pointline(aes(colour = factor(cyl)))
# Using linecolour preserved groups.
# Using linecolour preserved groups.
p + geom_pointline(aes(colour = factor(cyl)), linecolour='brown')

## If you want to combine the pretty lines of pointline that do *not* respect
## grouping (or order), combine several layers with geom_point on top:
p + geom_pointline() + geom_point(aes(colour=factor(cyl)))

# Change scales
p + geom_pointline(aes(colour = cyl)) + scale_colour_gradient(low = "blue")
p + geom_pointline(aes(colour = cyl), linecolour='black') + scale_colour_gradient(low = "blue")
p + geom_pointline(aes(shape = factor(cyl))) + scale_shape(solid = FALSE)

# 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_pointline(shape = 21, colour = "black", fill = "white",
  size = 5, stroke = 5, distance = unit(10, 'pt'))

## Another example
df <- data.frame(x=rep(c('orange','apple','pear'), each=3),
  b=rep(c('red','green','purple'), times=3), y=runif(9))
ggplot(df, aes(x=x, y=y, colour=b, group=b)) +
  geom_pointline(linesize=1, size=2, distance=6) + theme_bw()

# geom_pointline() is suitable for time series
ggplot(economics, aes(date, unemploy)) + geom_pointline()
ggplot(economics_long, aes(date, value01, colour = variable)) +
  geom_pointline()

---

**geom_siderange**

Display range of data in side of plot

**Description**

Projects data onto horizontal or vertical edge of panels.

**Usage**

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

distance = 3,
geom_siderange

```r
arrow = NULL,
lineend = "butt",
sides = "bl",
start = NA,
end = NA,
na.rm = FALSE,
show.legend = NA,
inherit.aes = TRUE
)
```

**Arguments**

- `mapping` Set of aesthetic mappings created by `aes` or `aes_`.  
- `data` The data to be displayed in this layer.  
- `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 (e.g. `position_jitter`). Both lines and points gets the same adjustment (*this* is where the function excels over `geom_point() + geom_line()`).  
- `...` other arguments passed on to `layer`.  
- `distance` Distance between edge of panel and lines, and distance between lines, in multiples of line widths, see description.  
- `arrow` Arrow specification, as created by `arrow`.  
- `lineend` Line end style (round, butt, square).  
- `sides` Character including `top`, `right`, `bottom`, and/or `left`, indicating which side to project data onto.  
- `start, end` Adds a symbol to either end of the siderange. `start` corresponds to minimal value, end to maximal value.  
- `na.rm` If FALSE (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 (default), includes if any aesthetics are mapped. FALSE never includes, and TRUE always includes.  
- `inherit.aes` If FALSE, overrides the default aesthetic, 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.

**Details**

The `geom_siderange` projects the data displayed in the panel onto the sides, using the same aesthetics. It has the added capability of potting a symbol at either end of the line, and lines are offset from the edge and each other.  

To display a symbol, specify an integer for either `start` or `end`. See the list for `pch` in `points` for values to use. The arguments `start` and `end` also accepts a list object with named entries `pch`, `alpha`, `stroke`, and `fill`, which correspond to the usual aesthetics, as well as a special named entry, `sizer` (note the extra ‘r’). This last entry is a multiplier for enlarging the symbol relative to the linewidth, as the aesthetic `size` affects both linewidth and symbol size.
The distance between the panel's edge and sideranges are specified by the argument `distance`. If a symbol is specified, the linewidth is further expanded to cover the width of the symbol (including `sizer`).

**Aesthetics**

The geom understands the following aesthetics (required are in bold):

- `x`
- `y`
- `alpha`
- `colour`
- `fill` (if a symbol is applied with `start` or `end`)
- `group`
- `linetype`
- `size`
- `stroke`

**See Also**

`geom_rug`

**Examples**

```r
library(ggplot2)

x <- rnorm(25)
df <- data.frame(x=x, y=x+rnorm(25, sd=0.2),
  a=sample(c('horse','goat'), 25, replace=TRUE),
  stringsAsFactors = FALSE)
df$y <- with(df, ifelse(y > 1 & a=='horse', 1, y))
(p <- ggplot(df, aes(x=x, y=y, colour=a)) + geom_point(shape=1))

p + geom_siderange(start=19)

# Capping the sideranges with different symbols:
p + geom_siderange(start=19, end=22, fill='black', sides='b') + geom_siderange(sides='tl')

# It also works with facets
p <- ggplot(mpg, aes(displ, hwy, colour=f1)) +
  geom_point() +
  facet_wrap(~class, nrow = 4)

p + geom_siderange()
```
get_panel_range

Version safe(r) method to get the y- and x-range from trained scales.

Description
The names of the internal layout objects from ggplot_build changed slightly.

Usage
get_panel_y_range(layout, index = 1)
get_panel_x_range(layout, index = 1)

Arguments
layout layout part from ggplot_build
index Could be panel number?

grid_arrange_shared_legend

Share a legend between multiple plots

Description
Extract legend, combines plots using arrangeGrob / grid.arrange, and places legend in a margin.

Usage
grid_arrange_shared_legend(
  ..., 
  ncol = length(list(...)),
  nrow = 1,
  position = c("bottom", "right", "top", "left"),
  plot = TRUE
)

Arguments
... Objects to plot. First argument should be a ggplot2 object, as the legend is extracted from this. Other arguments are passed on to arrangeGrob, including named arguments that are not defined for grid_arrange_shared_legend. ggplot2 objects have their legends hidden.
ncol Integer, number of columns to arrange plots in.


**gtable_show_grill**

- **nrow**
  Integer, number of rows to arrange plots in.
- **position**
  'bottom' or 'right' for positioning legend.
- **plot**
  Logical, when TRUE (default), draws combined plot on a new page.

**Value**

Gtable of combined plot, invisibly. Draw gtable object using **grid.draw**.

**Author(s)**


**See Also**

g_legend, reposition_legend

**Examples**

```r
library(ggplot2)
dsamp <- diamonds[sample(nrow(diamonds), 300), ]
p1 <- qplot(carat, price, data = dsamp, colour = clarity)
p2 <- qplot(cut, price, data = dsamp, colour = clarity)
p3 <- qplot(color, price, data = dsamp, colour = clarity)
p4 <- qplot(depth, price, data = dsamp, colour = clarity)
guardian::shared_legend(p1, p2, p3, p4, ncol = 4, nrow = 1)
guardian::shared_legend(p1, p2, p3, p4, ncol = 2, nrow = 2)

# Passing on plots in a grob are not touched
guardian::shared_legend(p1, guardian::arrangeGrob(p2, p3, p4, ncol=3), ncol=1, nrow=2)

# We can also pass on named arguments to arrangeGrob:
title <- guardian::textGrob('This is grob', gp=guardian::gpar(fontsize=14, fontface='bold'))
nt <- theme(legend.position='none')
guardian::shared_legend(p1,
  guardian::arrangeGrob(p2+nt, p3+nt, p4+nt, ncol=3), ncol=1, nrow=2,
  top=title)
```

**Description**

Visualises the table structure or the names of the gtable’s components.
**gtable_show_grill**

**Usage**

```r
gtable_show_grill(x, plot = TRUE)

gtable_show_names(
  x,
  plot = TRUE,
  rect.gp = grid::gpar(col = "black", fill = "white", alpha = 1/4)
)
```

**Arguments**

- **x**  
  A gtable object. If given a ggplot object, it is converted to a gtable object with `ggplotGrob`.

- **plot**  
  Logical. When TRUE (default), draws resulting gtable object on a new page.

- **rect.gp**  
  Graphical parameters (`gpar`) for background drop.

**Details**

These functions are highly similar to `gtable_show_layout`. `gtable_show_grill` draws the grid of the underlying table, and places row and column indices in the margin. `gtable_show_names` replaces the grobs with a semi-transparent rectangle and the component’s name.

**Value**

Modified gtable object, invisibly.

**Examples**

```r
library(ggplot2)
library(gtable)
library(grid)

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

```r
library(ggplot2)
library(gtable)
library(grid)

p <- ggplot(mtcars, aes(wt, mpg)) + geom_point()
gtable_show_names(p)
```
guidebox_as_column  Guidebox as a column

Description

Takes a plot or legend and returns a single guide-box in a single column, for embedding in e.g. tables.

Usage

guidebox_as_column(legend, which.legend = 1, add.title = FALSE)

Arguments

- `legend` A ggplot2 plot or the legend extracted with `g_legend`. Do not provide a `ggplotGrob` as it is indistinguishable from a legend.
- `which.legend` Integer, a legend can contain multiple guide-boxes (or vice versa?). Use this argument to select which to use.
- `add.title` Does nothing yet.

Value

A `gtable` with keys and labels reordered into a single column and each pair of keys and labels in the same cell.

See Also

- `g_legend`

Examples

```r
library(ggplot2)

p <- ggplot(diamonds, aes(x=x, y=y, colour=cut)) + geom_point()
guidebox_as_column(p)
p <- p + guides(colour=guide_legend(ncol=2, byrow=TRUE))
guidebox_as_column(p)
```
Extract ggplot legends

Description

Extracts the legend (‘guide-box’) from a ggplot2 object.

Usage

g_legend(a.gplot)

Arguments

a.gplot ggplot2 or gtable object.

Details

The extraction is applied after the plot is trained and themes are applied. Modifying the legend is easiest by applying themes etc. to the ggplot2 object, before calling g_legend.

An alternative method for extracting the legend is using gtable::gtable_filter:

gtable_filter(ggplotGrob(a.ggplot.obj), 'guide-box')

This method however returns a gtable object which encapsulates the entire legend. The legend itself may be a collection of gtable. We have only noticed a problem with this extra layer when using the returned legend with arrangeGrob (see examples).

Value

gtable (grob) object. Draw with grid.draw.

Author(s)

Baptiste Auguié

See Also

grid_arrange_shared_legend, reposition_legend, gtable_filter

Examples

library(ggplot2)
library(gtable)
library(grid)
library(gridExtra)
library(gtable)
dsamp <- diamonds[sample(nrow(diamonds), 1000), ]
(d <- ggplot(dsamp, aes(carat, price)) +
is.small

Is a given unit 'small'?

Description

Uses a holistic approach to determine whether a unit is 'small', i.e. less than 1 cm, 1 line, 10 pt, or 0.4 in.

Usage

is.small(x)

Arguments

x A unit.

Details

Based on arbitrarily chosen definitions of 'small', this function can return TRUE or FALSE if a unit is 'small'.

So far, less than 1 cm, 1 line, 10 pt, or 0.4 inches is defined as being 'small'. Unresolved sizes, such as 'grobheight', 'grobwidth', or 'null' are not small. Units based on arithmetic, such as sum of multiple units, are also not small. NAs are returned for undecided sizes.
**Value**

Logical or `NA`.

---

**lemon**  
*Freshing up your ggplots*

---

**Description**

Collection of misc. functions for changing subtle aspects of ggplots. Works mostly on gtables produced prior to printing.

**Functions for axis**

See `coord_capped_cart` and `coord_flex_cart`. The latter is a shorthand version of the former. It automatically uses `capped_horizontal` and `capped_vertical`, but both accepts these as well as `brackets_horizontal` and `brackets_vertical`.

**Legends**

- Extract legend: `g_legend`
- Many plots, one legend: `grid.arrange_shared_legend`
- Place legend exactly on plot: `reposition_legend`

**Facets**

`facet_rep_grid` and `facet_rep_wrap` are extensions to the wellknown `facet_grid` and `facet_wrap` where axis lines and labels are drawn on all panels.

**Extending knitr**

We automatically load knitr’s `knit_print` for data frames and dplyr tables to provide automatic pretty printing of data frame using `kable`.

See `lemon_print` or `vignette('lemon_print', 'lemon')`.

Relative paths safe from hanging directory: `.dot`.

**Author(s)**

Stefan McKinnon Edwards <sme@iysik.com>

Contributions from Baptiste Auguié on `g_legend` and `grid.arrange_shared_legend`.

Contributions from Shaun Jackman on `grid.arrange_shared_legend`.

**Source**

[https://github.com/stefanedwards/lemon](https://github.com/stefanedwards/lemon)
See Also

Useful links:

- [https://github.com/stefanedwards/l этим]
- Report bugs at [https://github.com/stefanedwards/l этим]

---

lemon_print

Knitr extension: Always use ‘kable’ for data frames.

---

Description

Convenience function for working with R Notebooks that ensures data frames (and dplyr tables) are printed with `kable` while allowing RStudio to render the data frame dynamically for inline display.

Usage

```{r render=lemon_print,caption="My data frame"}
lemon_print(data.frame)
```

Arguments

- `x` an data frame or dplyr table object to be printed
- `options` Current chunk options are passed through this argument.
- `...` Ignored for now.

Details

These functions divert data frame and summary output to `kable` for nicely printing the output.

For options to `kable`, they can be given directly as chunk-options (see arguments to `kable`), or through as a list to a special chunk-option `kable.opts`.

For more examples, see vignette("lemon_print", package="lemon").

Knitr usage

To use for a single chunk, do

```r
\````
\{r render=lemon_print,caption='My data frame'}
{data.frame}
````
remove_labels_from_axis

**Note:** We are *not* calling the function, but instead refering to it.
An alternate route for specifying `kable` arguments is as:

```
```r
render=l\text{emon}_\text{print}, kable.opts=list(align='l'))
data.frame
```

The option `kable.opts` takes precedence over arguments given directly as chunk-options.
To enable as default printing method for *all chunks*, include

```r
knit_print.data.frame <- lemon_print
knit_print.table <- lemon_print
knit_print.grouped_df <- lemon_print \# enableds dplyr results
knit_print.tibble <- lemon_print
knit_print.tbl <- lemon_print
```

**Note:** We are *not* calling the function, but instead assigning the `knit_print` functions for some classes.
To disable, temporarily, specify chunk option:

```r
render=normal\text{print})
data.frame
```

**See Also**

`knit_print`, `kable`

---

**remove_labels_from_axis**

*Removes labels from axis grobs.*

**Description**

Called from `FacetGridRepeatLabels`.

**Usage**

```r
remove_labels_from_axis(axisgrob)
```

**Arguments**

- `axisgrob` Grob with an axis.
reposition_legend

Reposition a legend onto a panel

Description

Repositions a legend onto a panel, by either taking it from the same ggplot, or by using another.
Works on both ggplot2 and gtable objects, and can accept any grob as legend.

Usage

reposition_legend(
aplot,
position = NULL,
legend = NULL,
panel = "panel",
x = NULL,
y = NULL,
just = NULL,
name = "guide-box",
clip = "on",
offset = c(0, 0),
z = Inf,
plot = TRUE
)

Arguments

aplot a ggplot2 or gtable object.
position Where to place the legend in the panel. Overrules just argument.
legend The legend to place, if NULL (default), it is extracted from aplot if this is a
   ggplot2 object.
panel Name of panel in gtable. See description.
x horizontal coordinate of legend, with 0 at left.
y vertical coordinate of legend, with 0 at bottom.
just ’Anchor point’ of legend; it is this point of the legend that is placed at the x and
   y coordinates.
name, clip, z Parameters forwarded to gtable_add_grob.
offset Numeric vector, sets distance from edge of panel. First element for horizontal
distance, second for vertical. Not used by arguments x and y.
plot Logical, when TRUE (default), draws plot with legend repositioned on a new page.
reposition_legend

Details

To modify the look of the legend, use themes and the natural ggplot functions found in `guide_legend`.

*Positioning* is done by argument `position` which places the panel relative in `panel` (see below). `position` resolves to three variables, `x`, `y`, and `just`. `x` and `y` is the coordinate in `panel`, where the anchorpoint of the legend (set via `just`) is placed. In other words, `just='bottom right'` places the bottom right corner of the legend at coordinates `(x,y)`.

The positioning can be set by argument `position` alone, which can be further nudged by setting `position`, `x`, and `y`. Alternatively, manually positioning can be obtained by setting arguments: `x`, `y`, and `just`.

*Panel* name is by default `panel`, but when using facets it typically takes the form `panel-{col}-{row}`, but not for wrapped facets. Either print result from `ggplotGrob` or use `gtable_show_names` to display all the names of the `gtable` object.`panel` takes multiple names, and will then use these components’ extremes for placing the legend.

If `panel` is an integer vector of length 2 or 4, these elements are used directly for top-left and bottom-right coordinates.

Value

gtable object, invisibly, with legend repositioned. Can be drawn with `grid.draw`.

Author(s)

Stefan McKinnon Edwards <sme@iysik.com>

See Also

g_legend, grid_arrange_shared_legend and gtable_show_names for displaying names of facet’s panels.

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)
dsamp <- diamonds[sample(nrow(diamonds), 1000), ]
(d <- ggplot(dsamp, aes(carat, price)) +
  geom_point(aes(colour = clarity)))
reposition_legend(d + theme(legend.position='bottom'), 'bottom right')
```

# To change the orientation of the legend, use theme’s descriptors.
`reposition_legend(d + theme(legend.position='bottom'), 'top left')`

# Use odd specifications, here offset the legend with half its height from the bottom.
`reposition_legend(d + theme(legend.position='bottom'), x=0.3, y=0, just=c(0, -0.5))`

# For using with facets:
`reposition_legend(d + facet_grid(.~cut), 'top left', panel = 'panel-1-5')`
scale_x_symmetric

Symmetrix position scale for continuous x and y

Description

scale_x_symmetric and scale_y_symmetric are like the default scales for continuous x and y, but ensures that the resulting scale is centered around mid. Does not work when setting limits on the scale.

Usage

scale_x_symmetric(mid = 0, ...)

scale_y_symmetric(mid = 0, ...)

Arguments

mid Value to center the scale around.
...

Values passed on to scale_continuous.

Examples

library(ggplot2)
df <- expand.grid(a=c(-1,0,1), b=c(-1,0,1))
rnorm2 <- function(x,y,n,sdx,sdy) {
  if (missing(sdy))
    sdy <- sdx
  data.frame(a=x, b=y, x=rnorm(n,x,sdx), y=rnorm(n,y,sdy))
}
df <- mapply(rnorm2, df$a, df$b, MoreArgs=list(n=30, sdx=1), SIMPLIFY=FALSE)
df <- do.call(rbind, df)
(p <- ggplot(df, aes(x=x, y=y)) + geom_point() +
  facet_grid(a~b, scales='free_x')
)
p + scale_x_symmetric(mid=0)
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